

# **Unveiling Innovations in Nanotechnology:**

## **A Critical Exploration from Today to Tomorrow**

Author:

**Dr. Aanchal Sati**

Department of Physics

Hukum Singh Bora Government

Post Graduate College Someshwar (Almora)

### **Abstract:**

The field of chemical, material sciences and nanotechnology has witnessed remarkable advancements in recent years, leading to groundbreaking innovations and shaping a promising future. This chapter highlights some of the key futuristic trends that are expected to have a transformative impact on these disciplines. In the realm of chemical and material sciences, there is a growing emphasis on sustainable and green practices. Recent research are being explored with novel approaches to synthesis the material, utilizing renewable feed stocks and minimizing environmental impact and analysing the science behind it in its real-time functioning by using different characterization techniques for technological point of view. Additionally, the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques is revolutionizing the field, enabling the rapid design and discovery of new molecules and materials with tailored properties.

**Keywords:** Nanomaterial, nanotechnology, chemical science, material science.

## **1. Introduction :**

Material sciences are undergoing a paradigm shift towards advanced functional materials. These materials find applications in various sectors, including electronics, energy storage, healthcare, and aerospace<sup>1,2</sup>. Nanomaterial's, in particular, are gaining significant attention due to their unique properties at the nanoscale. The design and fabrication of nanoscale structures enable precise control over material properties, leading to improved performance in various applications<sup>3</sup>.

Nanotechnology is poised to revolutionize numerous industries by enabling unprecedented control over matter at the nanoscale. One of the emerging trends in nanotechnology is the development of nanomedicine, which offers targeted drug delivery, early disease detection, and personalized therapeutics<sup>4,5</sup>. Nanosensors and nanodevices are being developed for real-time monitoring of environmental pollutants<sup>6,7</sup>, enhancing food safety<sup>8</sup>, and enabling precise control in manufacturing processes<sup>9</sup>. Moreover, nanotechnology is also enabling breakthroughs in energy conversion and storage systems, paving the way for efficient and sustainable energy technologies<sup>10,11</sup>. It involves the design, synthesis, and manipulation of materials and devices with specific functions at the nanoscale. Nanotechnology aims to create new materials, structures, and systems with enhanced properties and novel functionalities. It has the potential to revolutionize various fields, including electronics, medicine, energy, and manufacturing.

Nanoscience and nanotechnology have already made significant advancements in various areas. For example, in electronics, nanoscale components enable faster and more efficient devices<sup>12</sup>, while in medicine, nanotechnology offers targeted drug delivery and improved diagnostic techniques<sup>13</sup>. Additionally, nanomaterials have been used to enhance the efficiency of solar cells<sup>14,15</sup>, improve battery performance<sup>16,17</sup>, and develop lightweight yet durable materials for aerospace applications<sup>18,19</sup>. While nanoscience and nanotechnology offer tremendous potential, they also raise concerns about safety, ethics, and societal implications. As researchers continue to explore this exciting field, it is essential to consider and address these issues to ensure responsible development and deployment of nanotechnology. Therefore, sustainable practices, advanced functional materials and nanotechnology-enabled innovations can possibly drive lots of progress in diverse applications in current future.

## **2. Trends of Modern Science its technological Growth**

Nanotechnology has made significant advancements since the early concepts proposed by Feynman. In 1981, physicists Gerd Binnig and Heinrich Rohrer achieved a breakthrough at IBM Zurich Research Laboratory with the invention of the Scanning Tunneling Microscope (STM). This innovative microscope employs a sharp tip that approaches a conductive surface to the extent that the electron wave functions of both the tip's atoms and the surface atoms overlap<sup>20</sup>. Through the application of a voltage, electrons are able to "tunnel" through the vacuum gap, either from the tip's atom into the surface or vice versa. The primary purpose of inventing the STM was to visualize surfaces at the atomic level, enabling scientists to observe and study structures on this minute scale. Moreover, it has proven to be a valuable tool in manipulating atoms and molecules to construct specific structures. By utilizing the tunneling current, researchers can selectively break or induce chemical bonds, offering a powerful means to control and engineer materials at the atomic level. In recognition of their groundbreaking work in designing the STM, Gerd Binnig and Heinrich Rohrer were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1986. Their invention of the STM had a profound impact on scientific research and paved the way for further advancements in nanotechnology. As a result of their work, the development of instruments such as the Atomic Force Microscope (AFM) and Scanning Probe Microscopes (SPM) became possible. These instruments have since become the preferred tools for researchers in the field of nanotechnology, allowing them to explore and manipulate materials at the atomic and molecular level.

In 1985, an important discovery was made by Robert Curl, Harold Kroto, and Richard Smalley, who found that carbon could take the form of highly stable spheres called fullerenes or buckyballs<sup>21,22</sup>. These carbon spheres, referred to as C<sub>60</sub> or C<sub>70</sub> based on their chemical formula, are created when graphite is evaporated in an inert atmosphere. This groundbreaking finding opened up new avenues in carbon chemistry, allowing for the encapsulation of metal atoms and the synthesis of innovative organic compounds. Shortly after further investigation, Iijima and his colleagues utilized Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) to observe hollow graphitic tubes, commonly known as carbon nanotubes, which possess remarkable strength<sup>23</sup>. These nanotubes became another member of the fullerene family. Carbon nanotubes are endowed with flexibility, rendering them highly promising for a wide range of applications in nanotechnology. At present, carbon nanotubes serve practical purposes as composite fibers in polymers and concrete,

effectively enhancing the mechanical, thermal, and electrical characteristics of the end product. Moreover, they show great promise in diverse applications such as field emitters, energy storage materials, catalysts, and components in molecular electronics. The versatility of these nanotubes has paved the way for exciting opportunities in innovation and technological progress across a wide range of fields.

In 2004, a serendipitous discovery was made by Xu et al. while purifying single-walled carbon nanotubes, leading to the accidental identification of carbon dots (C-dots)<sup>24</sup>. These carbon nanomaterials, smaller than 10 nm, have since garnered significant attention as a promising class of nanocarbon due to their abundant, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly properties. Their low toxicity and biocompatibility make them particularly well-suited for applications in bioimaging, biosensors, and drug delivery. Moreover, C-dots' impressive optical and electronic characteristics have opened up exciting avenues in catalysis, energy conversion, photovoltaic devices, and sensitive ion detection. Concurrently, the year 2004 also marked the revolutionary discovery of graphene, ushering in a new era for carbon-based materials and profoundly impacting various scientific and engineering domains<sup>25</sup>. Nanoscience experienced significant advancements in computer science, biology, and engineering as a result. This progress facilitated the miniaturization of computers, the development of highly efficient laptops, intricate electrical circuits at the nanoscale level, and remarkable advancements in smartphones and modern electronic devices.

Over the years, there has been extensive research in the field of DNA and other biopolymers, leading to their direct applications in array technologies for sensing and diagnostics. These advancements have paved the way for significant progress in utilizing DNA-based arrays for various purposes, such as molecular sensing and diagnostic applications. Nanotechnology has emerged as a valuable tool in promoting environmental sustainability and enhancing energy efficiency. By harnessing nanotechnology, significant strides have been made in reducing pollution during material manufacturing, leading to cleaner and more eco-friendly production processes. Additionally, nanotechnology has played a crucial role in the development of cost-effective solar cells, enabling the generation of electricity at competitive rates and driving the adoption of renewable energy sources on a larger scale. These advancements demonstrate the vast potential of nanotechnology in building a cleaner and more sustainable future for our planet.

However, it is important to note that in the realm of nanomedicine, the application of computational approaches is still relatively underdeveloped and presents a pressing area for research. The need for computational tools at the nanoscale has given rise to the emerging field of nanoinformatics, which seeks to bridge this gap and facilitate advancements in nanomedicine and related areas.

Advanced machine-learning algorithms and predictive analytics have emerged as powerful tools in revolutionizing the design of highly efficient nanocarriers. Leveraging the capabilities of these algorithms, researchers can gain valuable insights and predictive knowledge from vast datasets, enabling them to make informed decisions about future data. These techniques have found remarkable applications in predicting crucial aspects of nanoparticles, such as their cellular uptake, activity, and cytotoxicity. By incorporating machine learning into the design process, nanocarriers can be tailored with greater precision and optimization.

In the relentless pursuit of progress, science and technology have become deeply intertwined, ushering in a new era of innovation and advancement. At the heart of this transformative era lie three fundamental disciplines: chemical science, materials science, and nanotechnology. Together, these fields play pivotal roles in shaping the landscape of modern technology, empowering the creation of novel materials, sophisticated devices, and revolutionary applications.

Chemical science, with its profound understanding of matter and chemical reactions, lays the foundation for the synthesis and manipulation of diverse materials. It enables the design of new compounds with unique properties, paving the way for cutting-edge technologies.

Materials science, on the other hand, delves into the properties and behavior of materials, elucidating their atomic and molecular structures. This knowledge is instrumental in developing advanced materials that exhibit superior strength, durability, conductivity, and other tailored characteristics.

Nanotechnology, the realm of the incredibly small, explores and manipulates matter at the nanoscale. By engineering materials and devices at this level, nanotechnology opens up exciting possibilities for transformative applications across various fields, such as medicine, electronics, and energy.

Together, these disciplines form a powerful trifecta, driving the evolution of technology and propelling humanity into a future defined by innovation and progress. Their collective contributions continue to shape our world, promising an ever-expanding horizon of possibilities.

## **2.1 Chemical Science**

Predicting the future of science and technology is inherently challenging, as they often evolve in unpredictable ways. Instead of solely extrapolating from the present, the initiative adopted a scenario planning approach. This approach explores multiple different "futures" to understand how emerging trends may develop. By considering various plausible scenarios that may influence the discipline, the initiative aimed to equip the community to adapt and influence these potential outcomes. The central idea being, "it is better to prepare for the future rather than predict it". The initiative spanned a year and involved a multistage program, collaborating with leaders from diverse sectors and across the globe to explore potential trajectories for the chemical sciences. The approach followed an iterative method of consultation, analysis, synthesis, and validation. Enhancing collaboration between chemistry and other sciences, particularly biology, is crucial in addressing significant challenges and fostering innovative research methods. The obstacles presented by interdisciplinary work need to be promptly confronted to ensure that chemistry maintains its influential position as a subject. Without such efforts, chemistry may risk falling behind while other scientific fields take the lead in groundbreaking discoveries.

Chemical science holds immense importance in the modern technological era. Its contributions span a wide range of industries and applications, playing a critical role in shaping our everyday lives and driving innovation. Here are some key reasons why chemical science is indispensable in the modern technological landscape:

*Materials Development:* Chemical science is at the core of materials development. It enables the design, synthesis, and characterization of a vast array of materials with tailored properties. From high-performance alloys and polymers to advanced composites and nanomaterials, chemical science allows us to create materials with specific functionalities, strength, and durability, critical for various industries such as aerospace, electronics, automotive, and construction.

*Pharmaceuticals and Medicine:* The development of new drugs and medicines heavily relies on chemical science. Pharmaceutical researchers use principles of chemistry to design and synthesize

compounds that target specific diseases, improving treatments, and enhancing drug delivery methods. This has led to significant advancements in healthcare, extending and improving the quality of human life.

*Energy Production and Storage:* Chemical science plays a crucial role in energy production and storage technologies. From refining fossil fuels to exploring cleaner alternatives like solar cells, batteries, and fuel cells, chemical science helps optimize energy conversion and storage processes to meet the growing global demand for sustainable and efficient energy solutions.

*Environmental Solutions:* With the growing concern about environmental sustainability, chemical science is pivotal in developing green technologies and eco-friendly solutions. It aids in creating processes that minimize waste, reduce emissions, and promote recycling, contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable future.

*Catalysis and Industrial Processes:* The science of catalysis enables the acceleration of chemical reactions in industrial processes, making them more efficient and cost-effective. This is crucial in various manufacturing sectors, including petrochemicals, food production, and pharmaceuticals.

*Electronics and Information Technology:* The semiconductor industry, which drives the development of modern electronics and information technology, heavily relies on chemical processes to fabricate integrated circuits and other electronic components.

*Water Treatment and Purification:* Chemical science plays a critical role in developing water treatment technologies, ensuring safe and clean drinking water for communities worldwide.

*Understanding Environmental Challenges:* Chemical science helps us understand the complexities of environmental challenges, such as climate change, air pollution, and water contamination, enabling the development of mitigation and adaptation strategies. Fundamental research in chemical science leads to groundbreaking discoveries, pushing the boundaries of human knowledge and opening up new possibilities for technological innovations in various fields.

However, Chemical science is an indispensable pillar of modern technology, fostering advancements across diverse sectors, improving quality of life, and addressing global challenges. Its impact is felt in every facet of society, from healthcare and energy to communications and

environmental sustainability. The continuous progress in chemical science holds the promise of a brighter and more sustainable future for humanity.

## **2.2 Materials science**

Materials science is of paramount importance in the modern technological era, as it underpins numerous advancements across various industries. Its impact on technology and innovation is far-reaching and instrumental in shaping our daily lives. Here are some key reasons why materials science holds such significance: **Materials Development and Optimization:** Materials science allows researchers to design and optimize materials with specific properties to meet the demands of modern technology. This includes materials with enhanced strength, conductivity, thermal resistance, and other tailored characteristics crucial for various applications.

*Innovations in Electronics and Computing:* The development of new materials has been essential in driving advancements in electronics and computing. Materials with unique properties, such as semiconductors, have enabled the miniaturization and increased performance of electronic devices like smartphones, computers, and wearables.

*Renewable Energy Technologies:* Materials science plays a crucial role in renewable energy technologies. For instance, the development of high-efficiency solar cells, advanced battery materials for energy storage, and lightweight materials for wind turbines all rely on materials science advancements.

*Transportation and Aerospace:* Materials with improved strength-to-weight ratios and durability have revolutionized transportation and aerospace industries. Lightweight composite materials and alloys have led to more fuel-efficient vehicles and safer, more reliable aircraft.

*Medical Devices and Biomedical Applications:* Materials science has enabled the development of biocompatible materials for medical devices and implants, tissue engineering scaffolds, and drug delivery systems, leading to significant advancements in healthcare.

*Environmental Sustainability:* Research in materials science contributes to the development of eco-friendly and recyclable materials, promoting sustainability and reducing the environmental impact of various industries.



*Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing):* Materials science has played a pivotal role in advancing additive manufacturing technologies, allowing for the creation of complex shapes and structures with various materials, revolutionizing manufacturing processes.

*Nanotechnology and Nanomaterials:* Materials science is closely intertwined with nanotechnology, facilitating the manipulation and study of materials at the nanoscale. This has led to the development of innovative nanomaterials with unique properties and applications. However, this topic itself contains enough information to be understood separately in diverse fields.

*Understanding and Mitigating Material Failures:* Materials scientists work to understand the behavior of materials under various conditions, aiding in the prevention of material failures and ensuring the safety and reliability of critical components.

*Space Exploration:* Materials science research has contributed to advancements in space exploration by developing materials that can withstand the extreme conditions of space and other planets.

However, materials science is a foundational discipline that drives innovation and technological progress across multiple sectors. Its contributions to electronics, energy, healthcare, and sustainability are vital for addressing global challenges and improving the quality of life. As technology continues to evolve, materials science will remain at the forefront of enabling new breakthroughs and shaping the future of modern society.

## **2.3 Nanotechnology**

Over the past 70 years, two tiny inventions have brought about a remarkable transformation in our lives and work. The electronic transistor and the microchip are the fundamental components that enable the existence of all modern electronics. Since their inception in the 1940s, they have consistently been shrinking in size. Presently, a single chip can accommodate an astonishing 5 billion transistors. To put this into perspective, if cars had undergone a similar development trajectory, we could potentially drive them at speeds of 300,000mph, and astonishingly, they would cost a mere £3 each. To sustain this progress, it is crucial to develop the capability of creating circuits on an incredibly small scale - in the realm of nanometres. A nanometre (nm) is equal to one billionth of a metre, and achieving this level of engineering entails manipulating individual

atoms. There are methods to achieve this, such as directing a beam of electrons at a material or vaporizing it and then depositing the resulting gaseous atoms layer by layer onto a base. These techniques allow us to work at the nanoscale and continue pushing the boundaries of technological advancement.

Indeed, the true challenge lies in employing these techniques consistently to manufacture functional nanoscale devices. At the nanoscale, the physical properties of matter, including its melting point, electrical conductivity, and chemical reactivity, undergo significant changes, and downsizing a device can impact its overall performance. Nevertheless, if we can overcome these hurdles and master this technology, we open up vast possibilities for enhancing not only electronics but various other aspects of modern life. This includes potential advancements in numerous fields that could revolutionize various aspects of our daily existence.

*Doctors inside your body:* In the realm of wearable fitness technology, modern nanotechnologies have the capability to monitor our health by attaching gadgets to our bodies. Advancements have even led to the creation of prototype electronic tattoos that can detect vital signs. However, the potential for progress doesn't end there. By further miniaturizing this technology, we could implant or inject tiny sensors inside our bodies, unlocking the ability to gather more comprehensive and intricate health data with minimal inconvenience to the patient. This advancement would allow doctors to personalize treatments based on this wealth of detailed information. The applications of such technology are vast, ranging from monitoring inflammation and post-surgery recovery to more extraordinary possibilities, where electronic devices could actively interfere with our body's signals to regulate organ function. While these futuristic concepts might seem far-fetched, it's important to note that major healthcare companies, including GlaxoSmithKline, are already actively exploring the development of these so-called "electroceuticals." The potential benefits in the realm of healthcare and well-being are truly promising.

*Sensors in everywhere:* The functionality of these sensors heavily relies on the use of newly-invented nanomaterials and advanced manufacturing techniques, which allow for smaller, more intricate, and energy-efficient designs. For instance, sensors with finely detailed features can now be mass-produced on flexible rolls of plastic at a low cost. This breakthrough opens up exciting possibilities for deploying sensors across critical infrastructure, continuously monitoring their

proper functioning. The applications are far-reaching, with potential benefits for bridges, aircraft, and even nuclear power plants, ensuring constant vigilance over their operational integrity.

Additionally, nanotechnology can also contribute to self-healing structures. By altering the material structure at the nanoscale, remarkable properties can be achieved, such as rendering materials water-repellent through textured surfaces. Looking ahead, nanotechnology coatings or additives hold the potential to enable materials to "heal" themselves when damaged or worn. For example, if nanoparticles are dispersed throughout a material, they can migrate to fill in any cracks that may develop. This could lead to the creation of self-healing materials, ranging from aircraft cockpits to microelectronics, preventing minor fractures from escalating into larger and more problematic issues. The prospect of self-repairing materials presents fascinating opportunities for enhanced durability and performance in various industries.

*Tackling climate change:* The battle against climate change necessitates innovative approaches to generate and utilize electricity, and nanotechnology has already proven its significance in this endeavor. It has played a vital role in the development of batteries with increased energy storage capacity for electric cars and has contributed to enhancing the efficiency of solar panels, enabling them to convert more sunlight into electricity. A common technique utilized in both applications involves nanotexturing or the use of nanomaterials like nanowires or carbon nanotubes. These nanomaterials transform a flat surface into a three-dimensional one, significantly increasing the surface area. This expanded surface area provides more space for the chemical reactions that facilitate energy storage or generation, ultimately leading to more efficient operation of the devices.

Looking ahead, nanotechnology holds even more potential, enabling objects to harness energy from their surrounding environment. Ongoing research and development efforts focus on new nano-materials and concepts that demonstrate promise in generating energy from movement, light, temperature variations, glucose, and other sources, all with high conversion efficiency. This prospect opens up exciting possibilities for future energy harvesting technologies that can contribute to sustainable and eco-friendly power generation and utilization.

### **3. Challenges in up-coming technologies**

The primary challenge in nanotechnology is the necessity to enhance our understanding of materials and their characteristics at the nanoscale. Academic institutions and businesses worldwide are actively researching how atoms come together to create more extensive structures. Additionally, there is still much to discover regarding the influence of quantum mechanics on substances at the nanoscale. Due to the distinct behavior of elements at the nanoscale compared to their bulk form, there is a valid concern regarding the potential toxicity of certain nanoparticles. Medical professionals are particularly worried that these nanoparticles, being extremely small, might readily penetrate the blood-brain barrier, a protective membrane that shields the brain from harmful substances in the blood. As we contemplate utilizing nanoparticles to coat various surfaces, ranging from clothing to highways, it becomes imperative to ensure that they do not pose any health risks or cause poisoning.

The technical barrier closely associated with nanotechnology is a significant challenge to overcome. To realize the remarkable potential of nanotechnology, we must discover methods to achieve large-scale production of nano-sized products, such as transistors and nanowires. Although we have successfully utilized nanoparticles in constructing items like tennis rackets and creating wrinkle-free fabrics, manufacturing highly intricate microprocessor chips with nanowires remains an unresolved task.

Nanotechnology brings forth significant social concerns as well. One such concern is the potential for developing more potent weaponry, including both lethal and non-lethal variants. Certain organizations express apprehension that the ethical implications of nanotechnology in weaponry might only be scrutinized after such devices are already constructed. They emphasize the importance of scientists and policymakers thoroughly investigating all the possibilities of nanotechnology before moving forward with the design and development of increasingly powerful weapons.

Many questions arise with the advancement of nanotechnologies such as and still challenging: If nanotechnology in medicine makes it possible for us to enhance ourselves physically, is that ethical? In theory, medical nanotechnology could make us smarter, stronger and give us other abilities ranging from rapid healing to night vision. Should we pursue such goals? Could we continue to

call ourselves human, or would we become transhuman -- the next step on man's evolutionary path? Since almost every technology starts off as very expensive, would this mean we'd create two races of people -a wealthy race of modified humans and a poorer population of unaltered people? We don't have answers to these questions, but several organizations are urging nanoscientists to consider these implications now, before it becomes too late.

Even so, nanotechnology will definitely continue to impact the human life as we learn more about the enormous potential of the nanoscale.

#### **4. Summary**

In the coming years, nanotechnology is poised to revolutionize the fields of chemistry and materials science with a host of exciting advancements. Researchers are focusing on precise nanomaterials design and synthesis techniques, tailoring properties at the nanoscale for specific applications. Sustainable nanotechnologies are gaining traction, emphasizing eco-friendly synthesis methods and biodegradable nanocomposites. Nanoelectronics is set to transform the semiconductor industry with smaller, faster, and energy-efficient devices utilizing carbon-based nanomaterials. Nanocatalysis is driving more efficient catalytic processes, while nanomedicine promises targeted therapies and drug delivery systems. Additionally, nanotechnology will continue to impact energy conversion and storage, sensor technology, and nanosafety, ensuring responsible and safe use. Scaling up nanomanufacturing techniques will enable large-scale integration of nanotechnology into various industries, shaping a future of innovation and improvement across diverse sectors.

## References:

- (1) Chen, C.-T.; Suslick, K. S. One-Dimensional Coordination Polymers: Applications to Material Science. *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **1993**, *128* (1–2), 293–322. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-8545\(93\)80036-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-8545(93)80036-5).
- (2) Terrones, M.; Hsu, W. K.; Kroto, H. W.; Walton, D. R. M. Nanotubes: A Revolution in Materials Science and Electronics. In *Fullerenes and Related Structures*; Hirsch, A., Ed.; Topics in Current Chemistry; Springer: Berlin, Heidelberg, 1999; pp 189–234. [https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-68117-5\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/3-540-68117-5_6).
- (3) Alenezi, M. R.; Henley, S. J.; Silva, S. R. P. On-Chip Fabrication of High Performance Nanostructured ZnO UV Detectors. *Sci. Rep.* **2015**, *5* (1), 8516. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep08516>.
- (4) *Nanotechnology and medicine: Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy: Vol 3, No 4*. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1517/14712598.3.4.655> (accessed 2023-08-12).
- (5) Surendiran, A.; Sandhiya, S.; Pradhan, S. C.; Adithan, C. Novel Applications of Nanotechnology in Medicine. *Indian J. Med. Res.* **2009**, *130* (6), 689.
- (6) Eftekhari, A.; Dizaj, S. M.; Chodari, L.; Sunar, S.; Hasanzadeh, A.; Ahmadian, E.; Hasanzadeh, M. The Promising Future of Nano-Antioxidant Therapy against Environmental Pollutants Induced-Toxicities. *Biomed. Pharmacother.* **2018**, *103*, 1018–1027. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopha.2018.04.126>.
- (7) Yadav, N.; Garg, V. K.; Chhillar, A. K.; Rana, J. S. Detection and Remediation of Pollutants to Maintain Ecosustainability Employing Nanotechnology: A Review. *Chemosphere* **2021**, *280*, 130792. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2021.130792>.
- (8) Duncan, T. V. Applications of Nanotechnology in Food Packaging and Food Safety: Barrier Materials, Antimicrobials and Sensors. *J. Colloid Interface Sci.* **2011**, *363* (1), 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcis.2011.07.017>.
- (9) *Nanotechnology in the Chemical Industry – Opportunities and Challenges* / SpringerLink. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/B:NANO.0000006151.03088.cb> (accessed 2023-08-12).
- (10) Sarno, M. Chapter 22 - Nanotechnology in Energy Storage: The Supercapacitors. In *Studies in Surface Science and Catalysis*; Basile, A., Centi, G., Falco, M. D., Iaquaniello, G., Eds.; Catalysis, Green Chemistry and Sustainable Energy; Elsevier, 2020; Vol. 179, pp 431–458. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-64337-7.00022-7>.
- (11) *Energy Storage Materials from Nature through Nanotechnology: A Sustainable Route from Reed Plants to a Silicon Anode for Lithium-Ion Batteries - Liu - 2015 - Angewandte Chemie - Wiley Online Library*. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/ange.201503150> (accessed 2023-08-12).
- (12) Markovic, D. S.; Zivkovic, D.; Cvetkovic, D.; Popovic, R. Impact of Nanotechnology Advances in ICT on Sustainability and Energy Efficiency. *Renew. Sustain. Energy Rev.* **2012**, *16* (5), 2966–2972. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2012.02.018>.
- (13) *Nanotechnology in Disease Diagnostic Techniques: Ingenta Connect*. <https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ben/cdm/2015/00000016/00000008/art00006> (accessed 2023-08-12).
- (14) Manna, T. K.; Mahajan, S. M. Nanotechnology in the Development of Photovoltaic Cells. In *2007 International Conference on Clean Electrical Power*; 2007; pp 379–386. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCEP.2007.384240>.

- (15) Wang, L.; Teles, M. P. R.; Arabkoohsar, A.; Yu, H.; Ismail, K. A. R.; Mahian, O.; Wongwises, S. A Holistic and State-of-the-Art Review of Nanotechnology in Solar Cells. *Sustain. Energy Technol. Assess.* **2022**, *54*, 102864. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seta.2022.102864>.
- (16) *Solid-State Lithium Metal Batteries Promoted by Nanotechnology: Progress and Prospects* | *ACS Energy Letters*. <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/acsenergylett.7b00175> (accessed 2023-08-12).
- (17) Serrano, E.; Rus, G.; García-Martínez, J. Nanotechnology for Sustainable Energy. *Renew. Sustain. Energy Rev.* **2009**, *13* (9), 2373–2384. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2009.06.003>.
- (18) Haynes, H.; Asmatulu, R. Chapter 7 - Nanotechnology Safety in the Aerospace Industry. In *Nanotechnology Safety*; Asmatulu, R., Ed.; Elsevier: Amsterdam, 2013; pp 85–97. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-59438-9.00007-2>.
- (19) *Overview of Nanotechnology in Military and Aerospace Applications - Nanotechnology Commercialization - Wiley Online Library*. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/9781119371762.ch5> (accessed 2023-08-12).
- (20) Binnig, G.; Rohrer, H. In Touch with Atoms. *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **1999**, *71* (2), S324–S330. <https://doi.org/10.1103/RevModPhys.71.S324>.
- (21) *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **69**, 723 (1997) - *Discovering the fullerenes*. <https://journals.aps.org/rmp/abstract/10.1103/RevModPhys.69.723> (accessed 2023-08-12).
- (22) Curl, R. F.; Smalley, R. E. Fullerenes. *Sci. Am.* **1991**, *265* (4), 54–63.
- (23) Iijima, S.; Ichihashi, T. Single-Shell Carbon Nanotubes of 1-Nm Diameter. *Nature* **1993**, *363* (6430), 603–605. <https://doi.org/10.1038/363603a0>.
- (24) *Electrophoretic Analysis and Purification of Fluorescent Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Fragments* | *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/ja040082h> (accessed 2023-08-12).
- (25) *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **92**, 225502 (2004) - *Hallmark of Perfect Graphene*. <https://journals.aps.org/prl/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevLett.92.225502> (accessed 2023-08-12).