

Energy Transformation by Interfacial Reactions



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Nanomaterials have great potential to create next-generation materials for tribology, energy storage, composites, gas sensors, optoelectronics, catalyst support media, and biological interfaces.

Energy Control Sensors

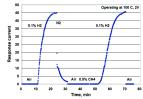
Synthesis Methods

SEM Images of SnO2 Nanorods (left) and Nanofiber (right)



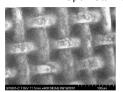
HRTEM Images of Crystalline SnO2 Nanorods (left) and Polycrystalline SnO2 Nanofibers (right)

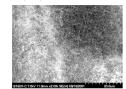
SnO2 Nanorods With 0.5 nm Pd

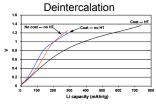


Energy Storage Li+ Batteries

Scanning Electron Micrograph (SEM) Images of Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs) Synthesized Directly Upon Stainless Steel (SS) Mesh



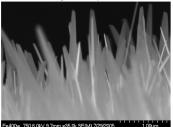




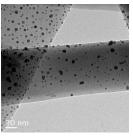
Modifications of the CNT surfaces increases the Li ion capacity beyond the theoretical limit of normal graphite.

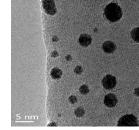
Energy Generation Catalysis

Fe2O3 Nanoblades Supporting Au Catalyst Nanparticles

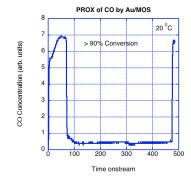


SEM Images of Fe2O3 Nanoblades





TEM Images Illustrating the Dispersion and Size Uniformity of Gold Nanoparticles



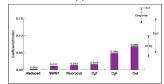
Energy Efficiency Tribology

Nanomaterials Tested Carbon Nanotubes and Nano-Onions and Fluorinated Derivatives of SWNTs and Nano-Onions



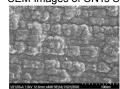


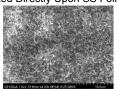
MWNT Coefficient of Friction for SWNTs in Contact With Sapphire in Air



Energy Conservation Composites

SEM Images of CNTs Synthesized Directly Upon SS Foil





CNTs are used to create a three-dimensional interface Within a polymer composite. In the SEM images above, CNTs are synthesized upon the SS foil.

Visual Results of Post Tensile Test Samples



Comparative tensile strength tests of "fuzzy" foil show that the interfacial bond between the SS foil and host polymer matrix exceeds the tensile strength of the 0.007-in. foil.