

Fig. 7.1.1: Advanced analytical techniques for nanomaterials (AFM = atomic force microscopy, INS = inelastic neutron scattering, IXS = inelastic x-ray scattering, NMR = magnetic resonance, QNS = quasielastic neutron scattering, STM = scanning tunnelling microscopy, TEM = transmission electron microscopy).

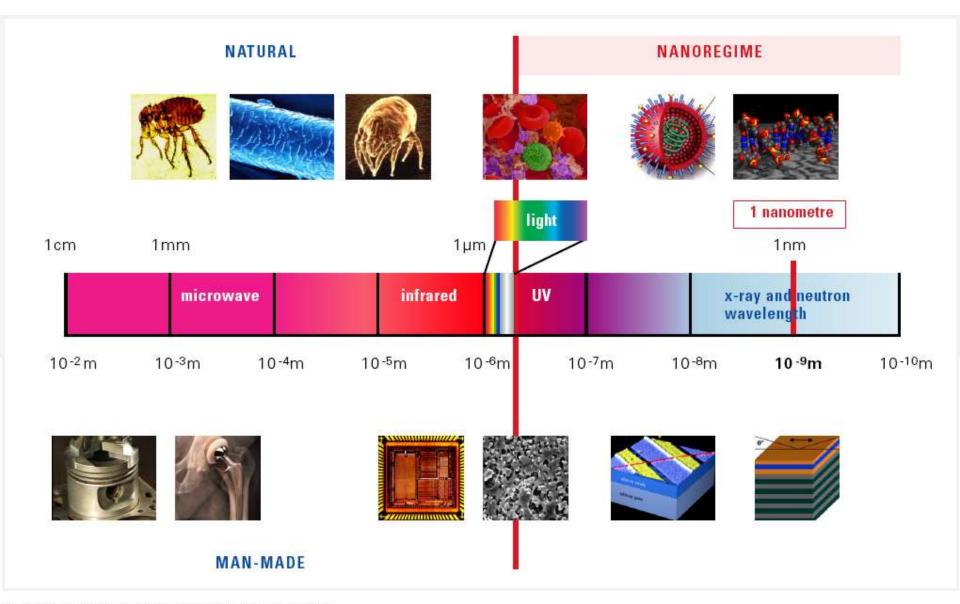


Fig. 1.2: Typical length scales in current and future technologies.

MEDIUM TERM CHALLENGES

FUNCTIONAL AND INTELLIGENT MATERIALS

- SENSORS
- PHOTOVOLTAÏCS
- ENERGY
- MOLECULAR RECOGNITION

INORGANIC MATERIALS

HYBRIDS

NEW MATERIALS AND COMPOSITES

A SYNTHETIC ROUTE TO SIMULTANEOUS PROPERTY ENHANCEMENT (e.g. IMITATION OF MOLLUSCAN SHELLS)

LIFE SCIENCES

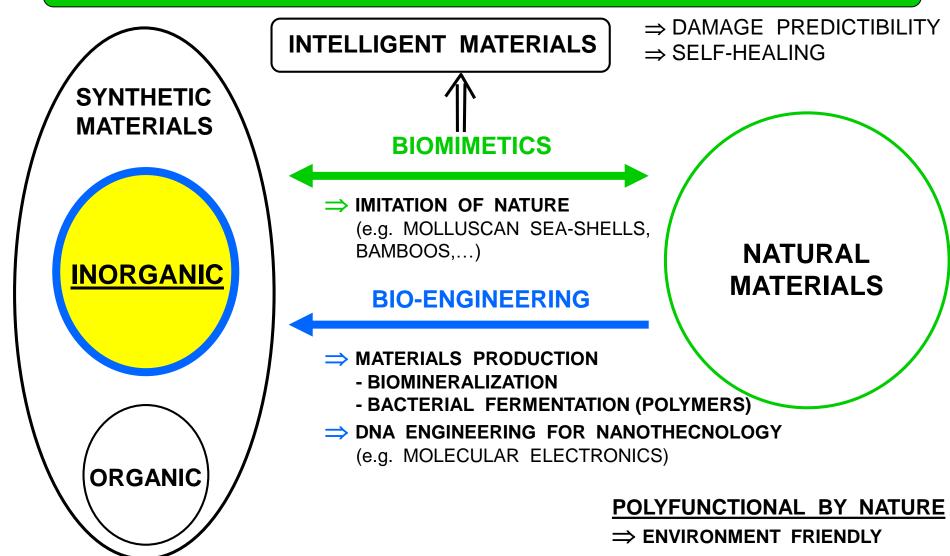
- BIOMATERIALS
- DRUG TARGETING
- BIOSENSORS
- IMAGING (NMR)

ORGANIC AND POLYMERS

HARD BIOMATERIALS (e.g. PROSTHESIS)

SOFT BIOMATERIALS (e.g. BLOOD VESSELS, SKIN...)

REVOLUTIONARY: NEW VISIONS FOR MATERIALS AND PROCESSING



MONOFUNCTIONAL AND PLURIFUNCTIONAL

⇒ HIGH ENERGY COAST

- **⇒** ADAPTABLE QUALIFICATIONS
- ⇒ LOW ENERGY COST

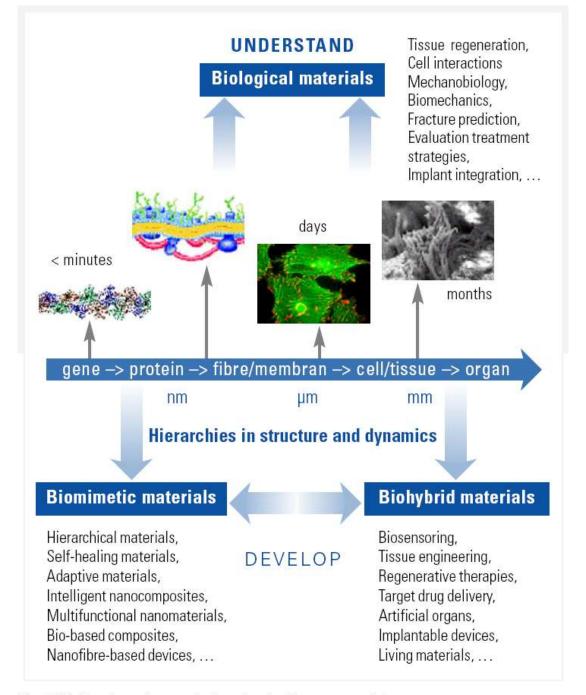


Fig. 3.XX: Overview of research directions in bio-nanomaterials.

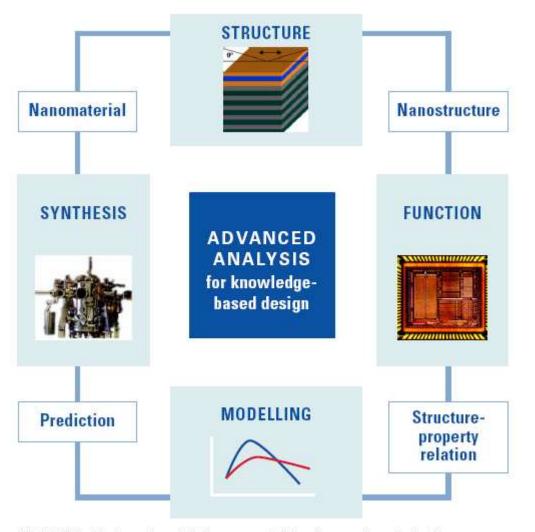
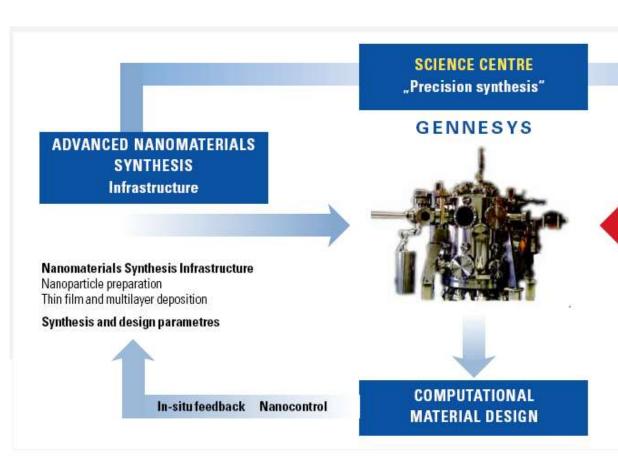


Fig. 1.4: Role of advanced analysis for nanomaterials science and nanotechnology.



LARGE-SCALE FACILITY
Synchrotron radiation neutrons

Role of synchrotron radiation and neutrons

Dedicated diffraction and spectroscopy beamline for

- In-situ characterisation of nanoparticles during nucleation and growth
- · Complementary analytical techniques

Dedicated combinatorial beamline for

- HTP characterisation of thin films and multilayer structures
- Synchrotron radiation/neutrons
- Complementary analytical techniques

Fig. 2.23: Structure of a science centre on "precision synthesis".



Fig. 4.5.6: Nanomaterials applications in aircraft.

STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY IN GAS TURBINES Anti-fouling coatings to retain aerodynamic performance Nanostructured thermal barrier coatings for turbine and combustor protection Erosion resistant coatings Smart Materials for for compressor aerofoils actuation Corrosion protection particularly for marine and energy applications Sealing control Low friction coatings for prevention of fretting Anti-coking coatings for fuel and oil system Embedded sensors in coatings or composties Nanograined metals, Nanoreinforced Nano-MMC's Materials for 'More Electric Engine' Polmer Composites Whole engine weight reduction

Fig. 4.5.9: The role of nanomaterials in the aeronautics propulsion systems sector.

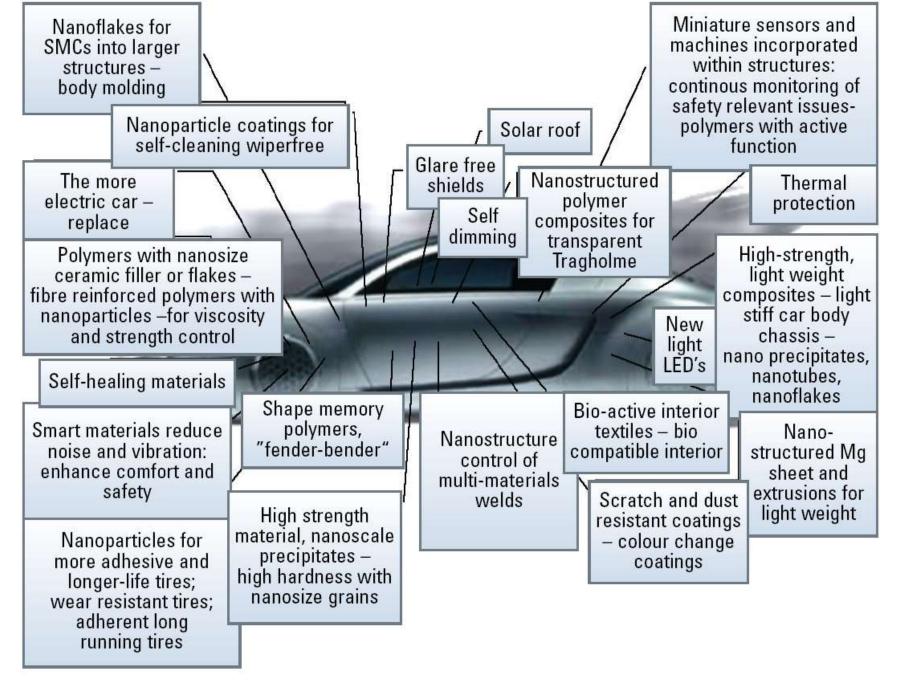
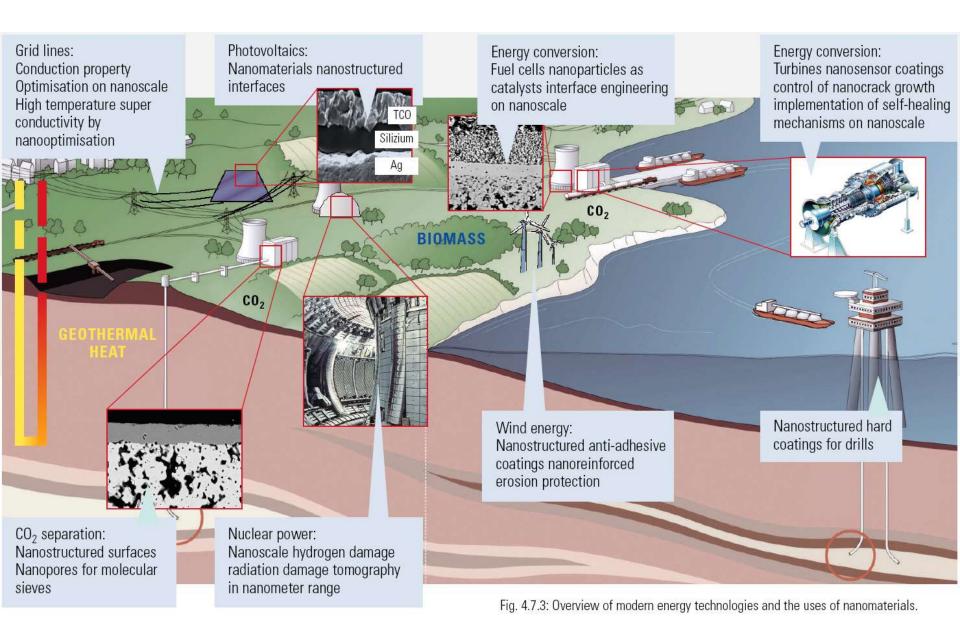


Fig. 4.5.12: The role of nanomaterials in the car structure.





University Education

- Fundamentals of (nano)science: Physics, Chemistry, Biology,
- Scientific aspects of (nano)materials
- Social sciences
- Foreign languages

Educational in nanomaterials

Industrial innovation

Key technologies

- **Information & Communication Technologies**
- Health care
- **Energy & Transport**
- Chemistry & Petro chemistry
- **Environment & Toxicology & Safety**

Technological challenges; including industrial problems

Economical aspects

International Business

Research & Development

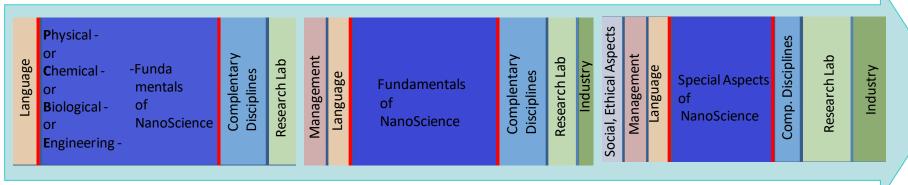
- Expertise in (nano)materials science
- Knowledge in (nano)engineering
- Technological challenges
- Literacy in management and international relations
- Law and ethical aspects

MSc in (nano)materials science and engineering





1st year



2nd year/3rd year

3rd h year/4th year



Brilliancy of human resources Interdisciplinary education

(Nano)materials European college Economic competition & welfare of society

Industrial innovation and promotion

- Key technologies: energy, transport, information technology
- Early introduction to industrial environment
- Information on current technology exchanges
- Early contact to industrial management

Modern research centres

- International collaboration and mobility
- Provide leading scientists & advanced concepts for (nano)materials design
- Early access to complex research infrastructures

College outputs



for Students

- Masters and PhDs: one curriculum should lead to degrees recognized across Europe;
- Courses from top experts on Literacy and Management Skills;
- Qualified for promotion to leading positions in universities, research institutes, industry and government in Europe;
- Flexible conditions for a degree programme. Students select the time- as short as they can do it and as short as they want to do it;
- · Contact with key industrial issues.

for Universities

- Criteria and models are made for new and competitive nanomaterials education and to set up nanomaterials schools in Europe;
- Excellence-led initiatives will attract internationally the best students;
- Joint academic appointments across disciplines, between universities and industries;
- New professional degree programmes with research institutes, large test facilities and industry;
- · Knowledge integration and transfer in addition to knowledge creation

for Research Institutes

- Seek synergies between, and promote collaboration between, the best materials research centres in Europe in order to make them internationally competitive;
- Promote and streamline new European cutting edge materials research centres

for Industry

- Recruitment of talented and skilled graduates in science and engineering, offering a reliable reference standard for recruitment;
- · Direct contact with new scientific discoveries;
- · Participation in the industrial innovation process;
- Creation of spin-off companies, with trained students involved in mature decision making processes.

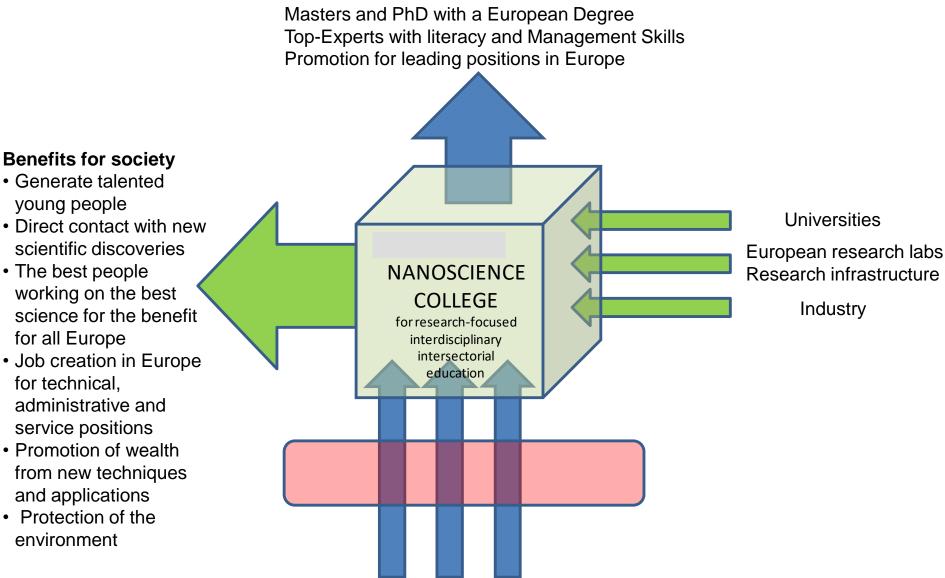
for Society

- · Generate talented young people;
- The best people working on the best science for the benefit for all Europe;
- Job creation in Europe for technical, administrative and service positions in support of the new nanoindustries;
- Promotion of wealth from new techniques and applications;
- Protection of the environment.

Marcel H. Van de Voorde: Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands

Benefits of European Nanoscience College





Bachelors Postdocs Juniorprof.