

Willkommen
Welcome
Bienvenue



Materials Science & Technology

The background of the slide is a grayscale micrograph of a material surface, possibly showing cracks or grain boundaries. Overlaid on this is a vibrant, abstract pattern of orange and yellow lines, resembling a thermal map or a fluid flow visualization. A solid red horizontal bar is positioned across the upper portion of the slide, partially obscuring the background image.

Aging and Transformations of Nanoparticles Relevant to Product Use

Dr. Denise M. Mitrano

Project Goals

- **Nanomaterials safer by design**



- Correlate specific ENP properties to their aging, transformation, and behavior
- Classify nanomaterials according to their impacts

Project Goals



- **Nanomaterials safer by design**

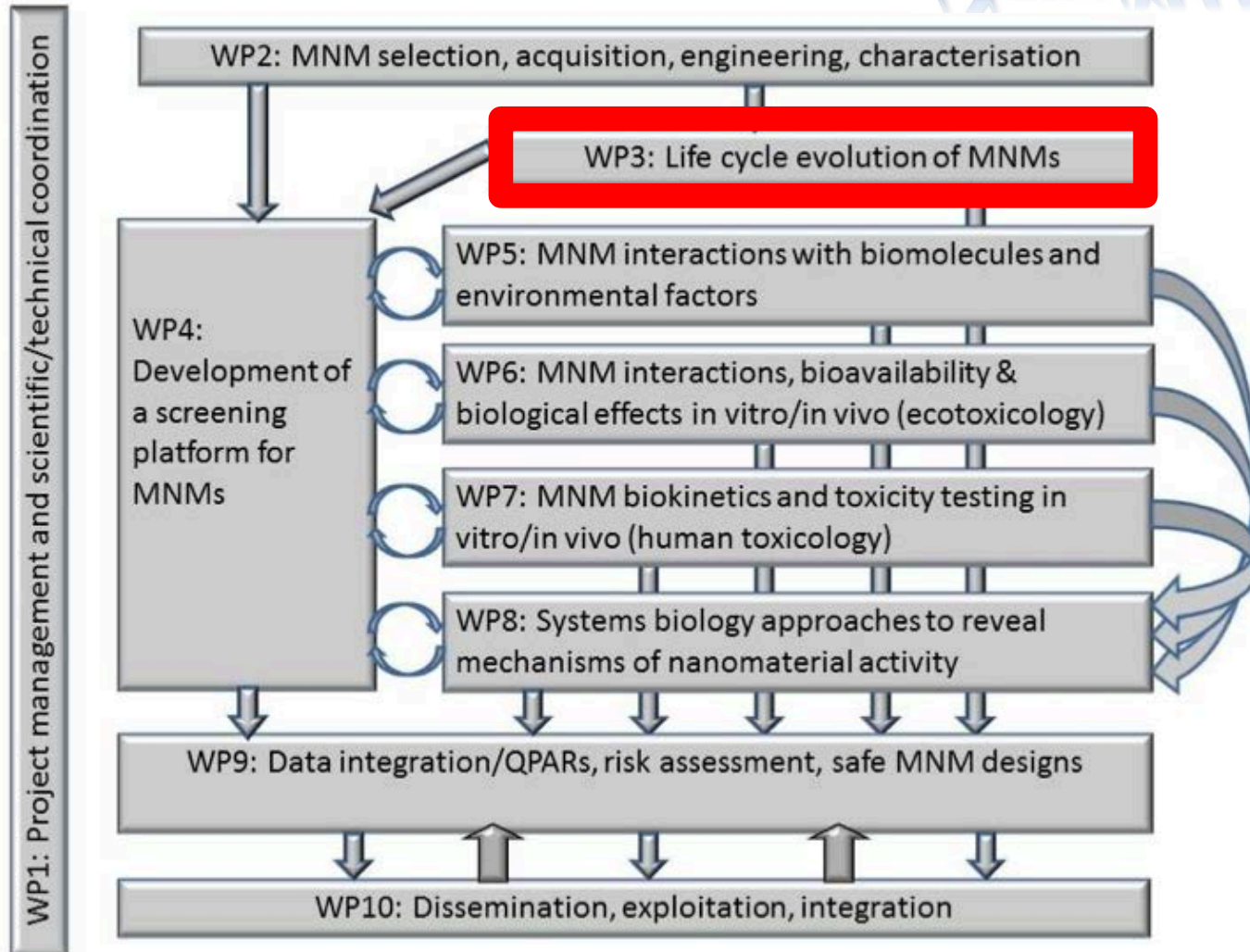
- Correlate specific ENP properties to their aging, transformation, and behavior
- Classify nanomaterials according to their impacts

- **Expected Impacts**

- Protocols for ENP synthesis, characterization, and safety assessment
- Relate specific characteristics to impacts
- Predictive ENP risk assessment according to biological and environmental impacts
- Provide guidance for future safer design

Project Goals

Nanomaterials safer by design



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- **Work Package: Life Cycle Evolution of ENP**
 - Aging nanomaterials; study transformations relevant to product use
 - Provide aged particles to other consortium members to compare toxicological effects to pristine materials

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 - Aging nanomaterials in air (Ag, CeO)



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- **CEA (Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique), France**
 - Aging nanomaterials in air (Ag, CeO)
- **University of Birmingham, UK**
 - Develop specialized particles for aging tests
 - Aging nanomaterials in water (ZnO, CeO)



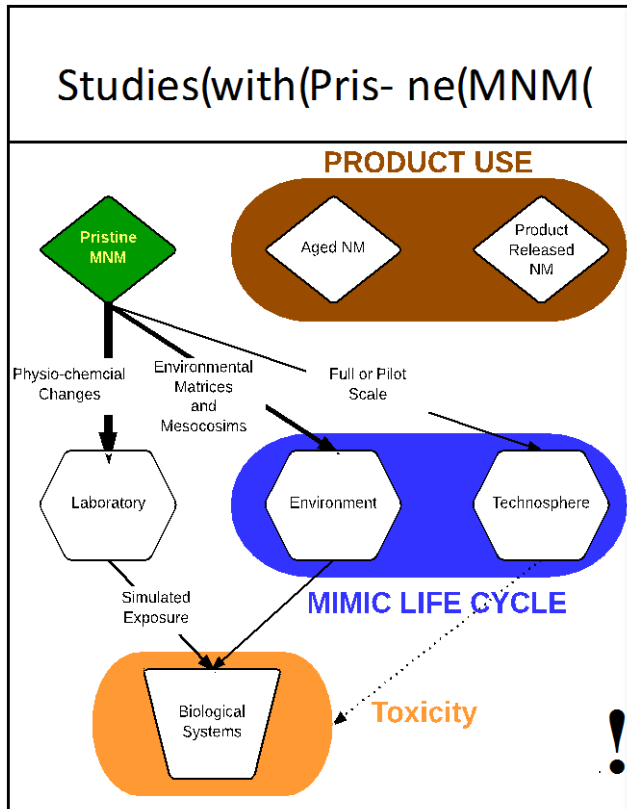
Project Goals

■ Work at Empa:

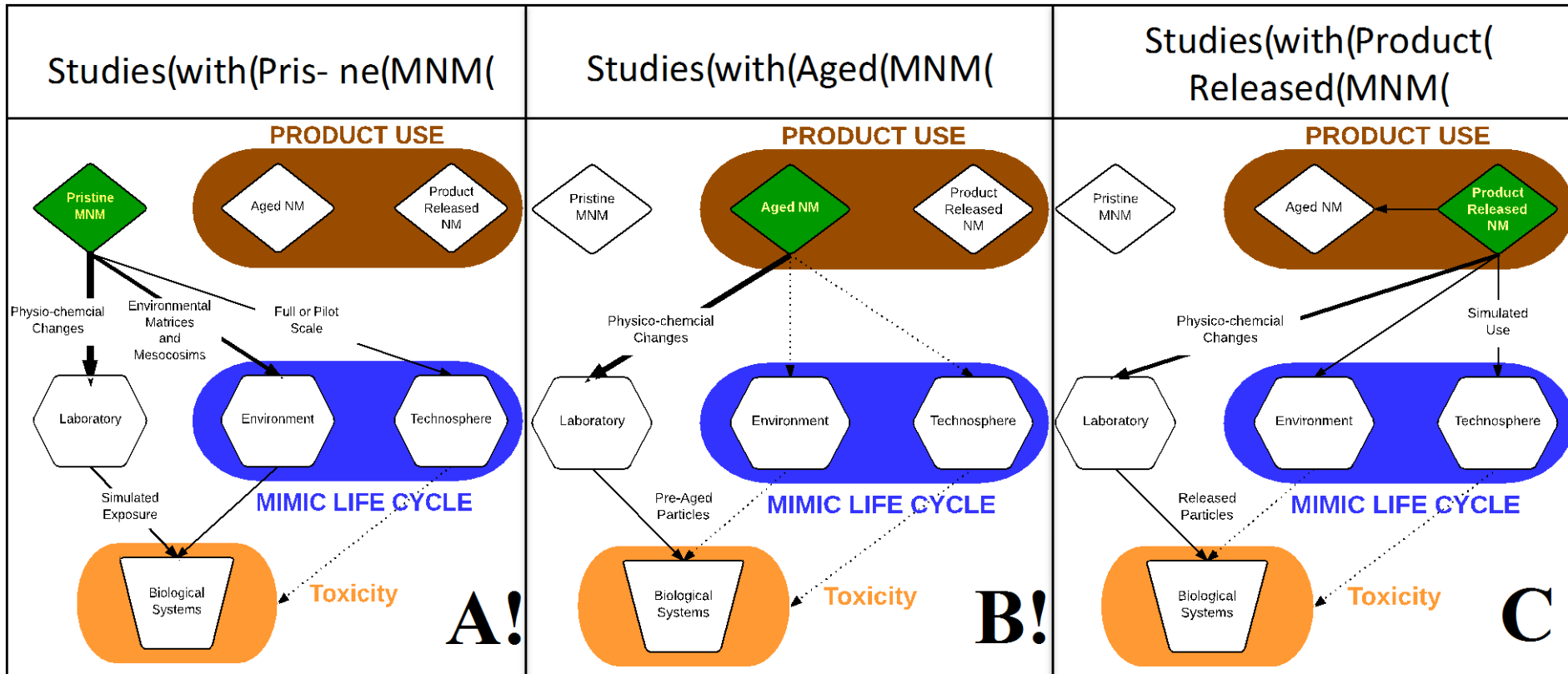
- Aging nanomaterials in water; study transformation(s) relevant to product use

1. Provide literature review of ENP aging: determine relevant particle transformation(s) and where gaps in knowledge exist
2. Conduct experiments of ENP aging processes
3. Determine which properties make particles more similar or more varied after aging
4. Age consortium particles to determine varied toxicity compared to pristine counterparts

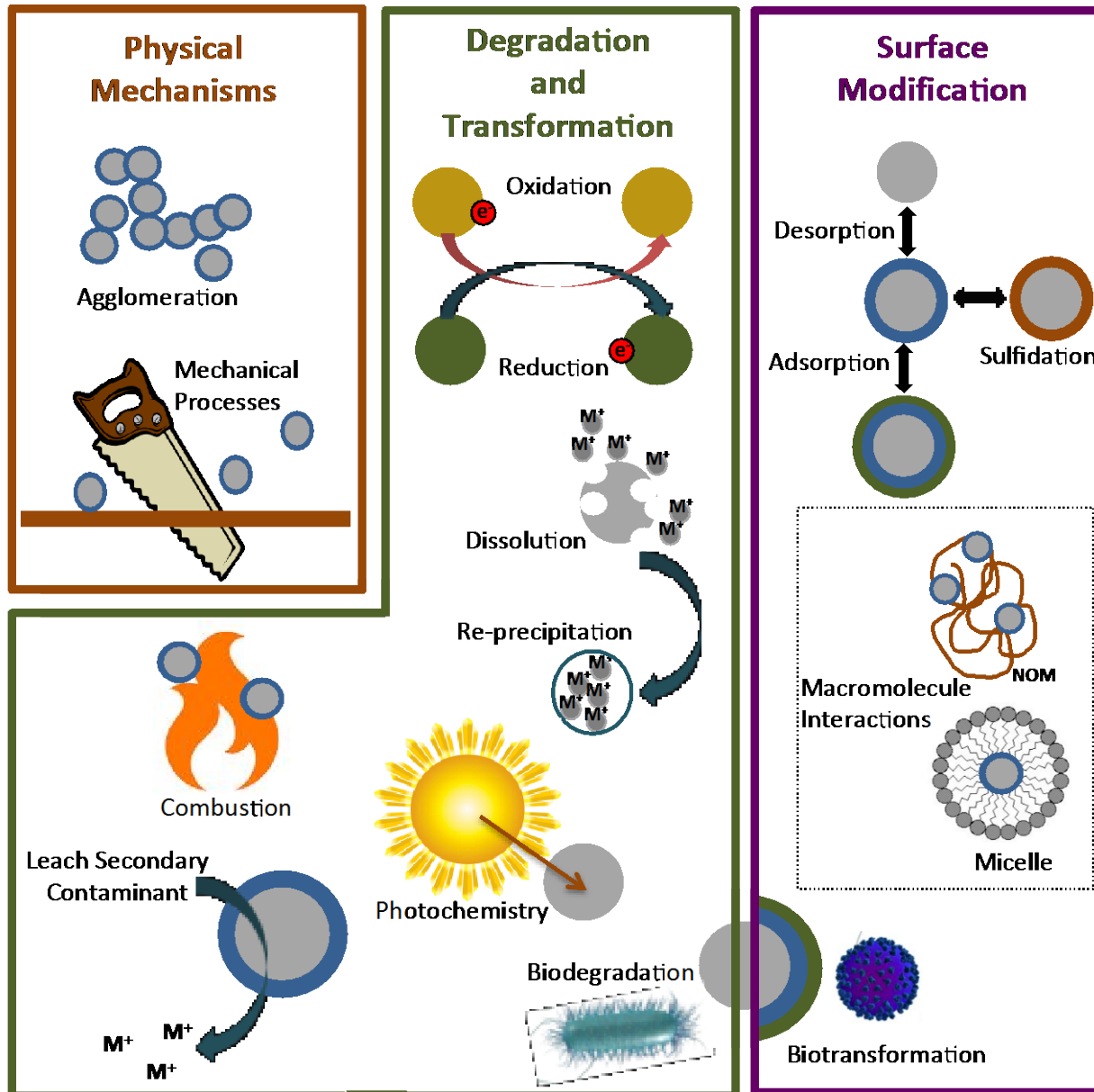
Present Aging/Transformation Studies



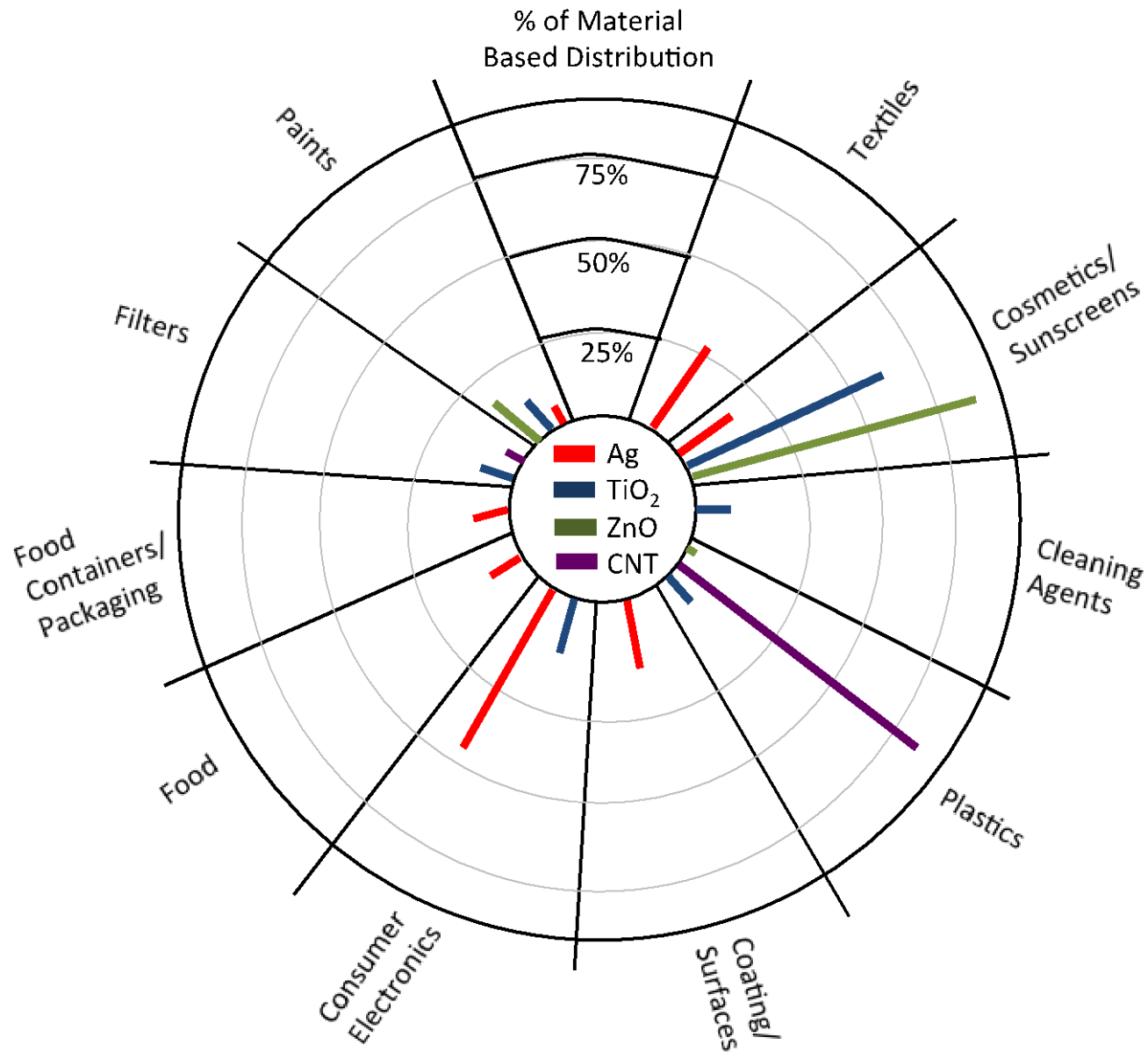
Present Aging/Transformation Studies



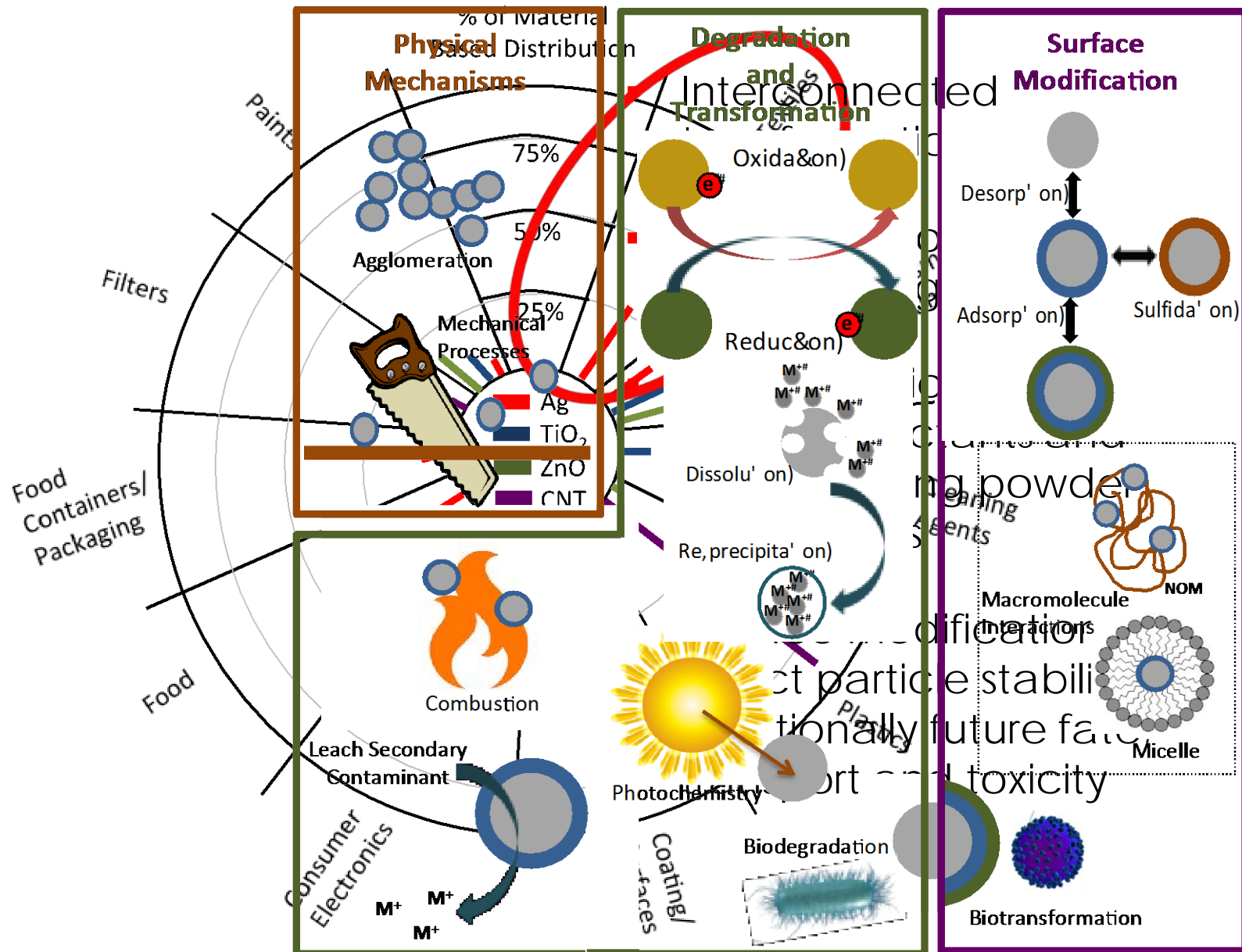
Particle Aging/Transformations



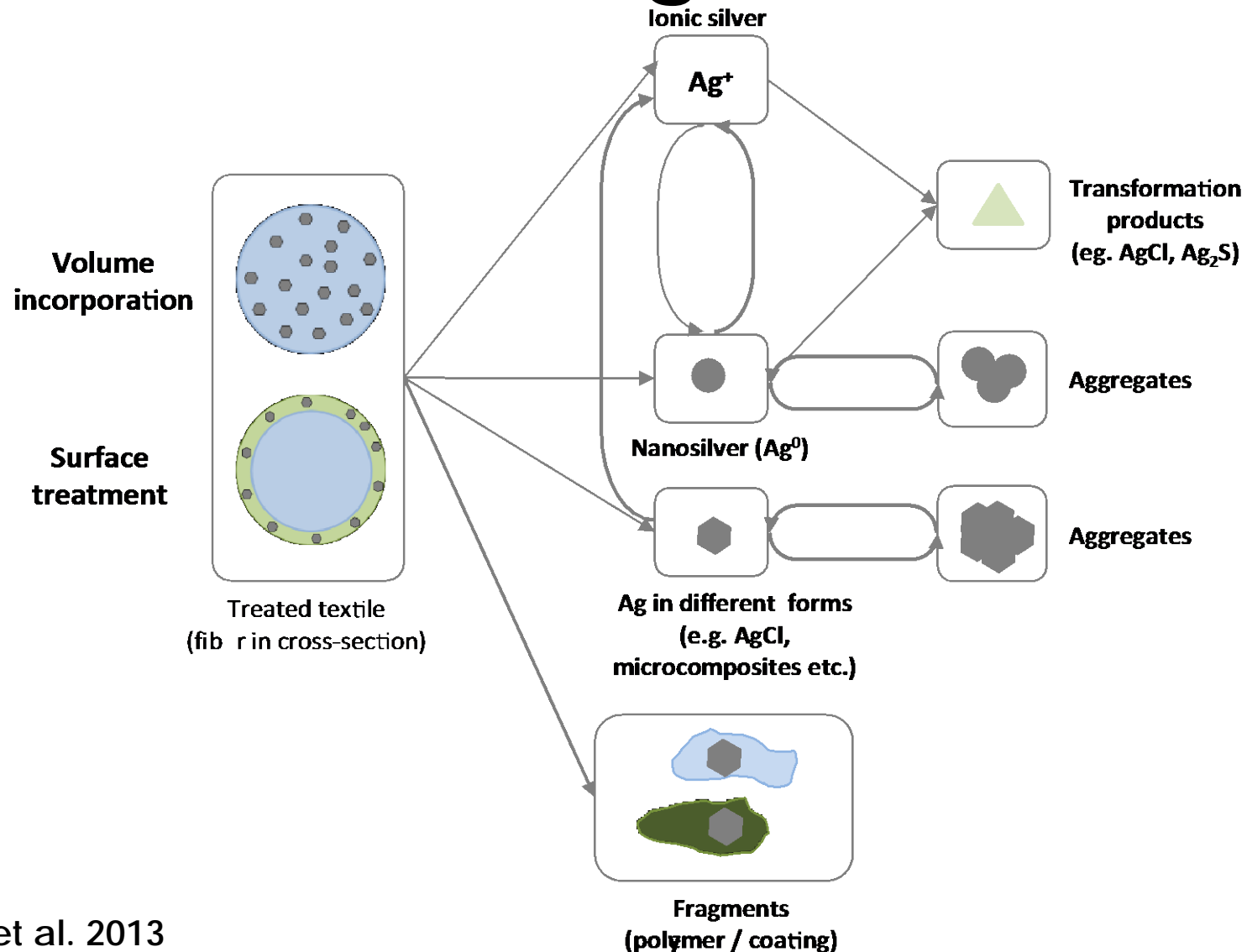
Nanomaterial Distribution in Products



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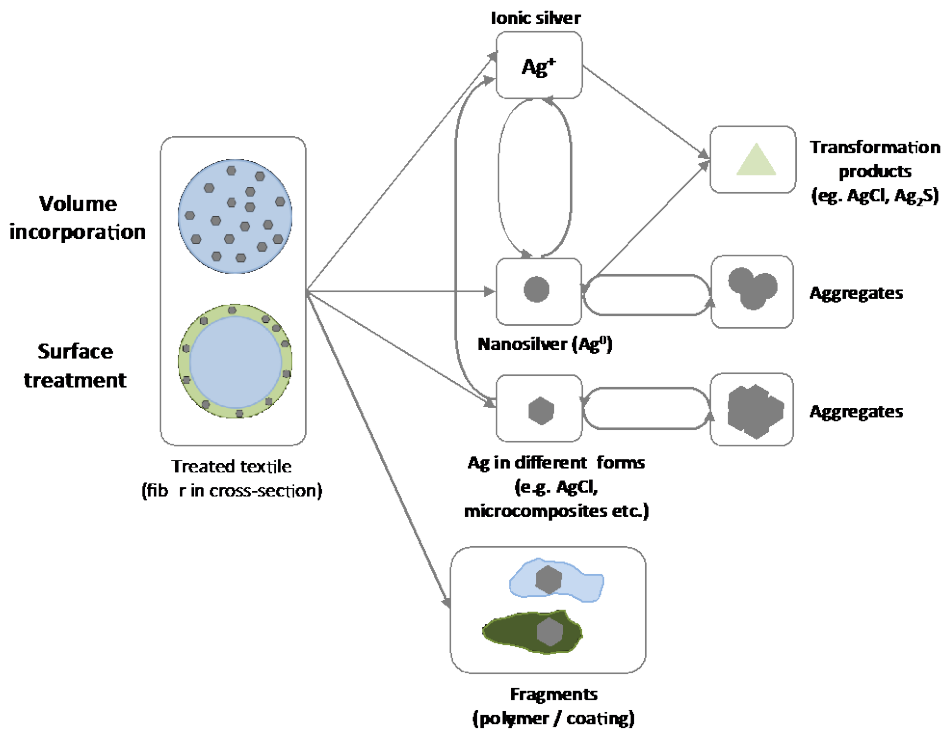


Ag Release and Transformation after Laundering Fabrics

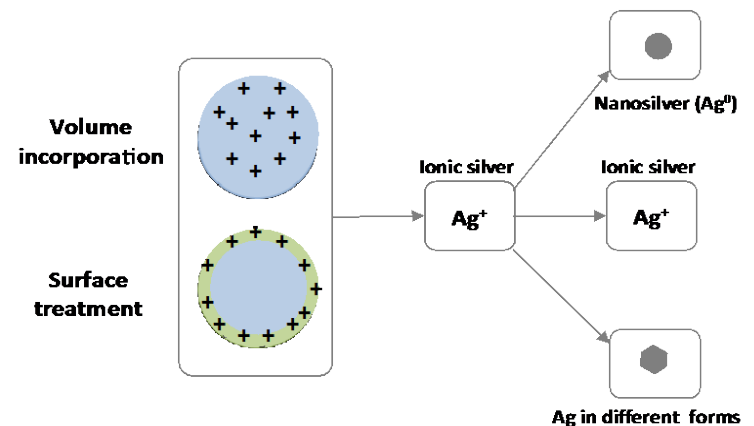


Comparison of NP and Traditional Ag after Release

NP Incorporation



Traditional Ag Additives

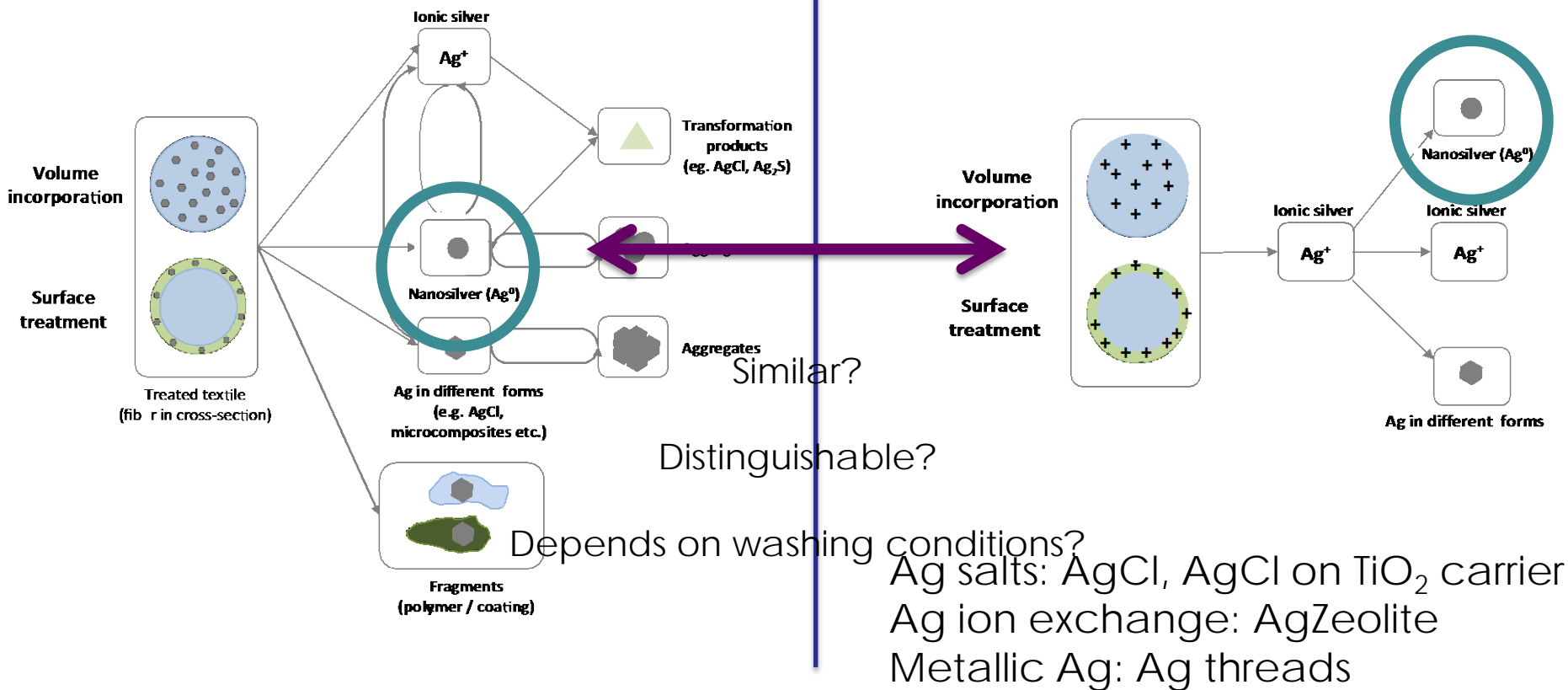


Ag salts: $AgCl$, $AgCl$ on TiO_2 carrier
Ag ion exchange: $AgZeolite$
Metallic Ag: Ag threads

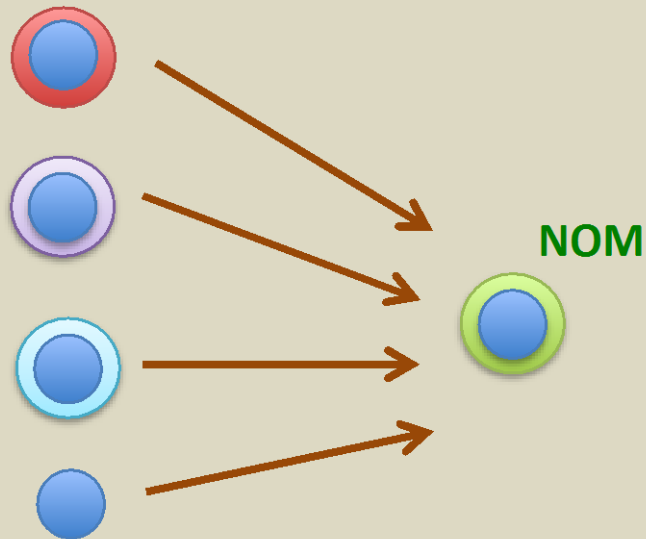
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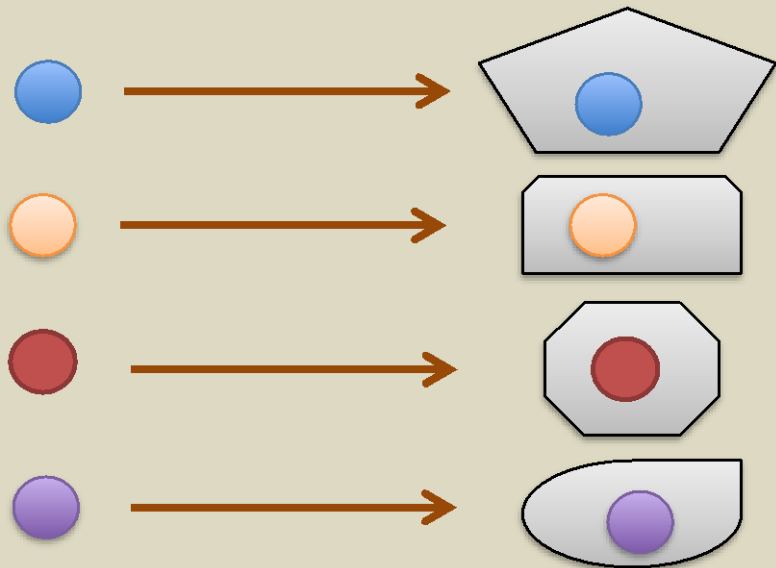
Traditional Ag Additives



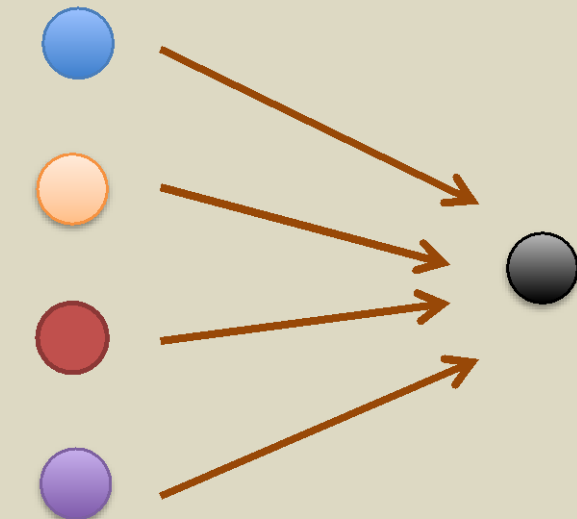
Transformation Increases Similarity



Transformation of coating

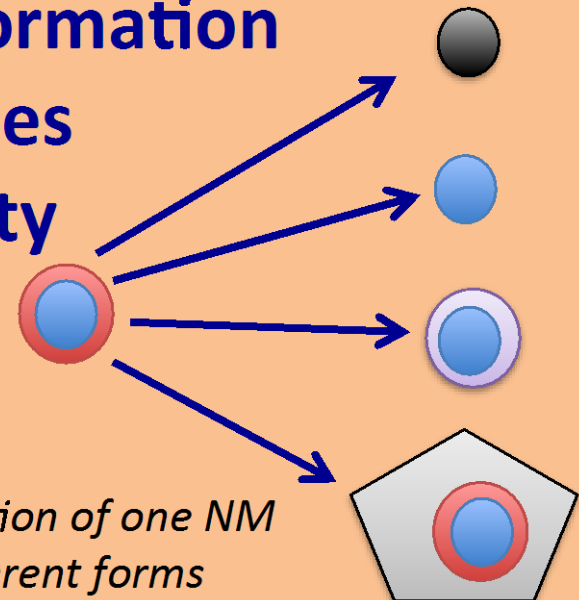


Release of different MNM in the same matrix



Transformation of different NM into the same material

Transformation Increases Diversity



Transformation of one NM into different forms

Conclusions

- Aged and/or product released NP will have different qualities than pristine ENP
- Product use dictates relevant aging/transformation
- Multiple, subsequent transformation possible and likely
- “Traditional” additives to textiles, etc. may also release nano-sized materials

