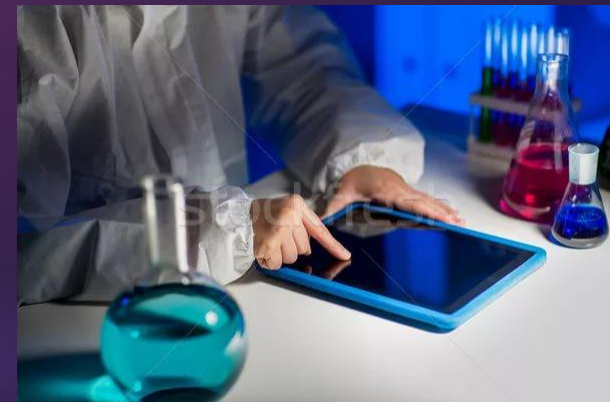
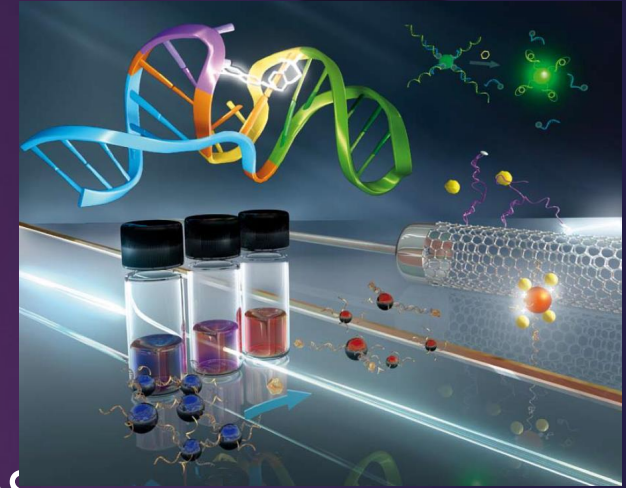


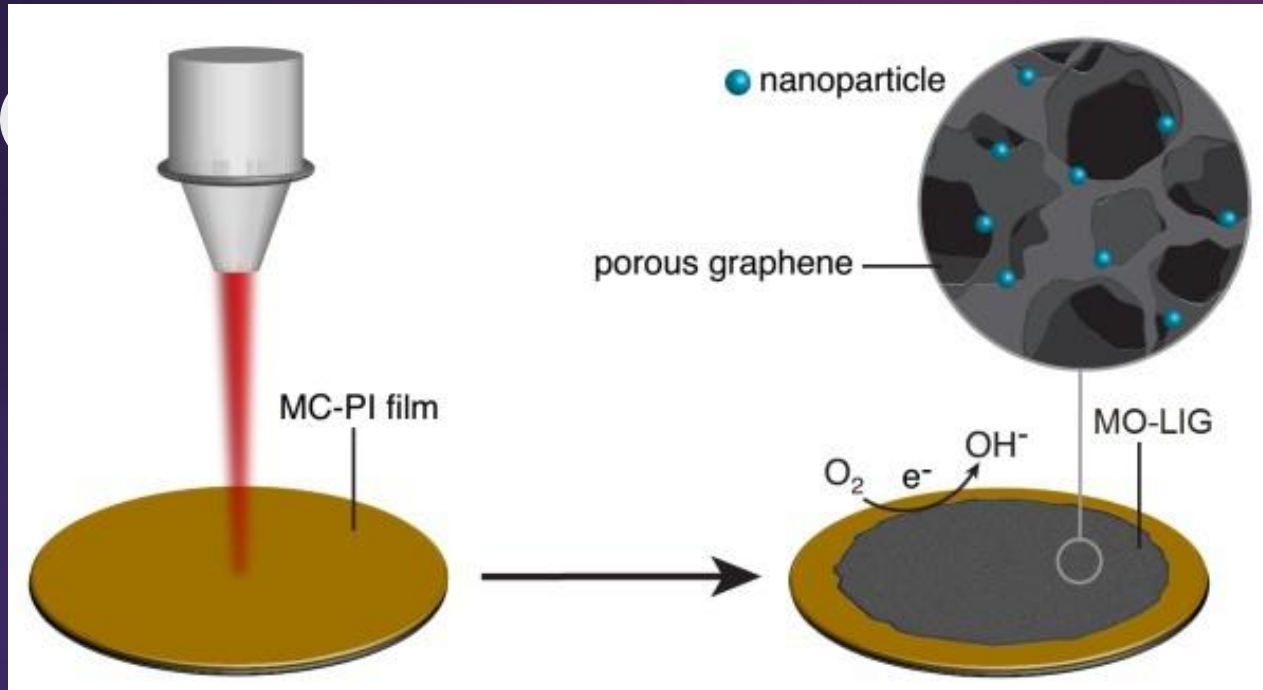
nanotechnology in
chemistry

The application nanotechnology in chemistry

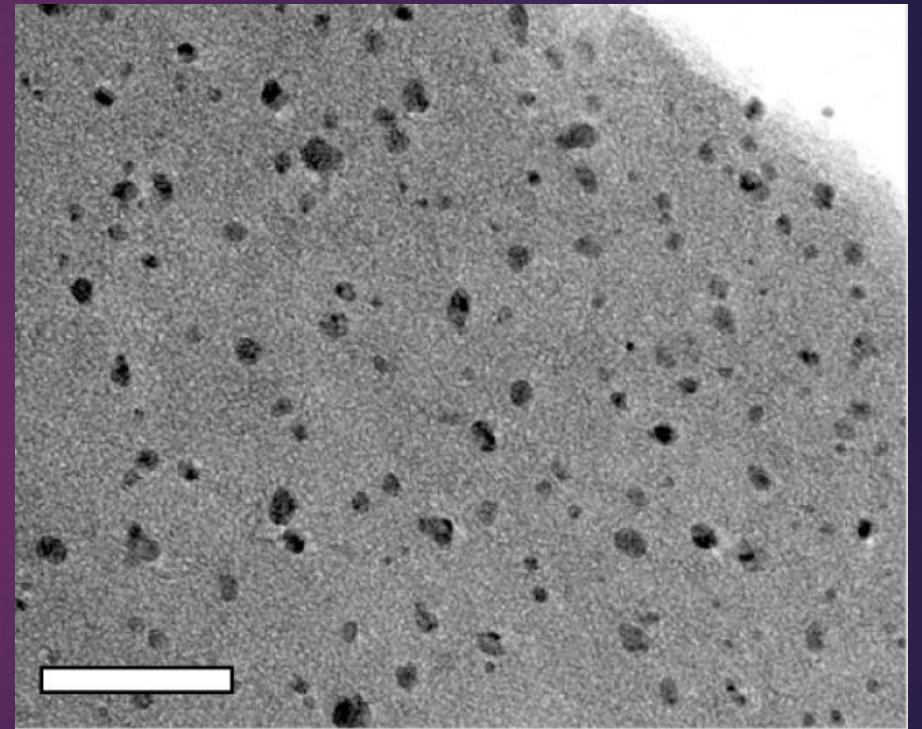
- ▶ Production of nanosized catalysts
- ▶ Obtaining of various carbon nanostructures
- ▶ Obtaining materials that are a molecular sieve with a precisely specified pore size



Production of nanosized

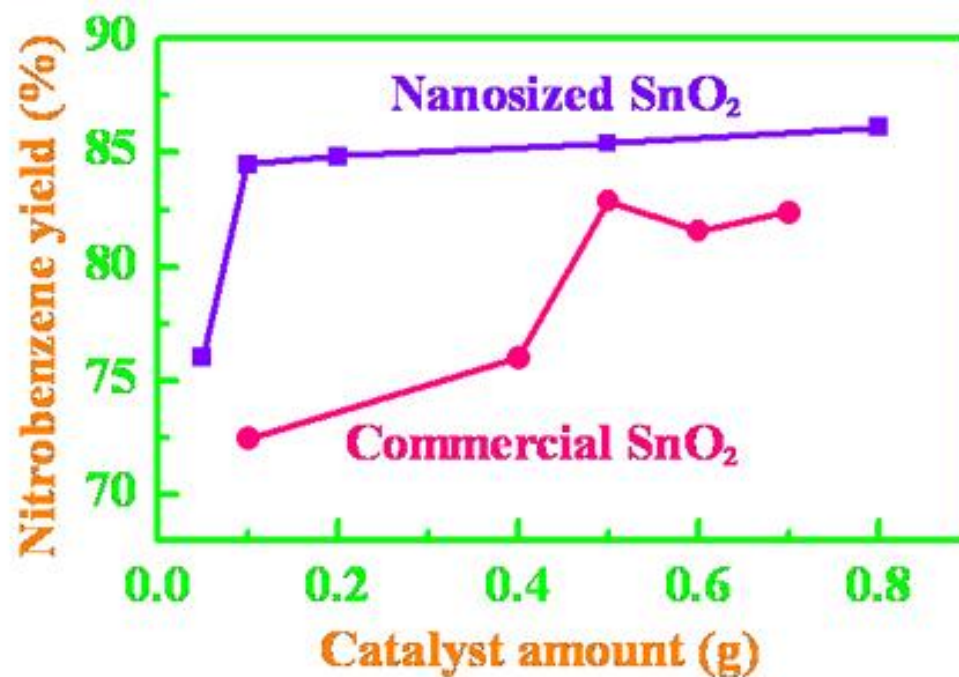
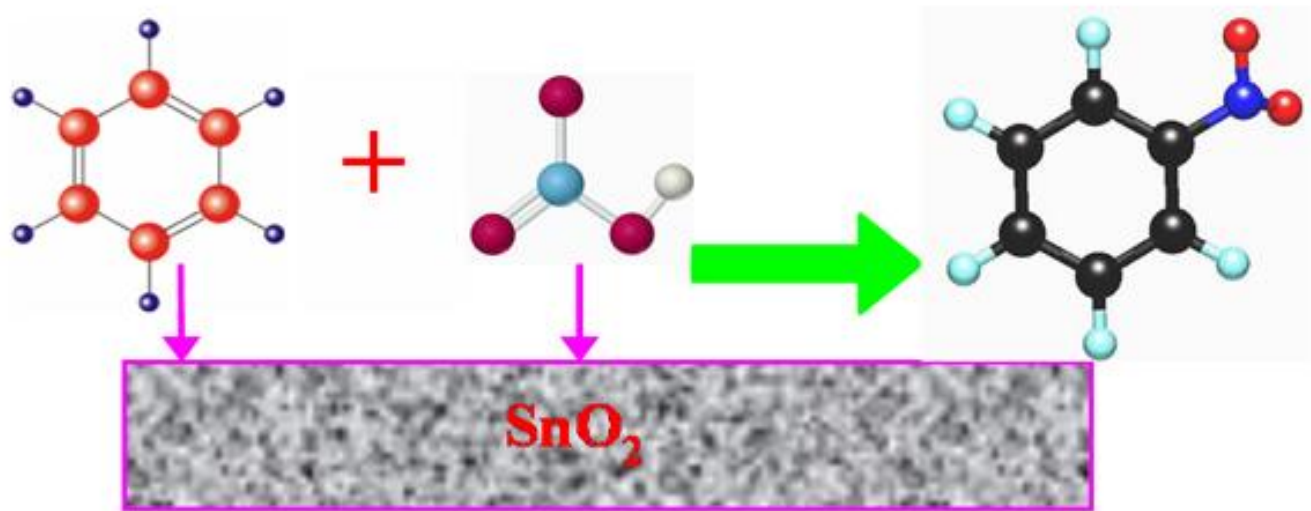


Graphene can work as substitute for platinum as a catalyst



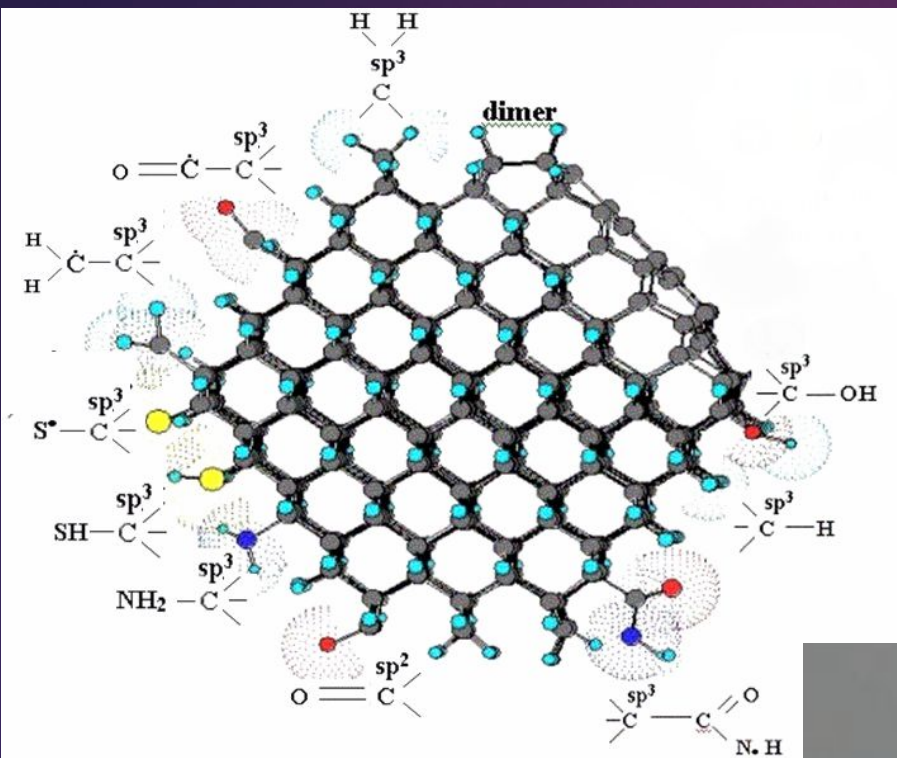
Laser-induced graphene (LIG)

Production of nanosized catalysts



The optimal dose of nanosized SnO_2 was 0.1 g, and this is equivalent to the amount of industrial SnO_2 0.5 g.

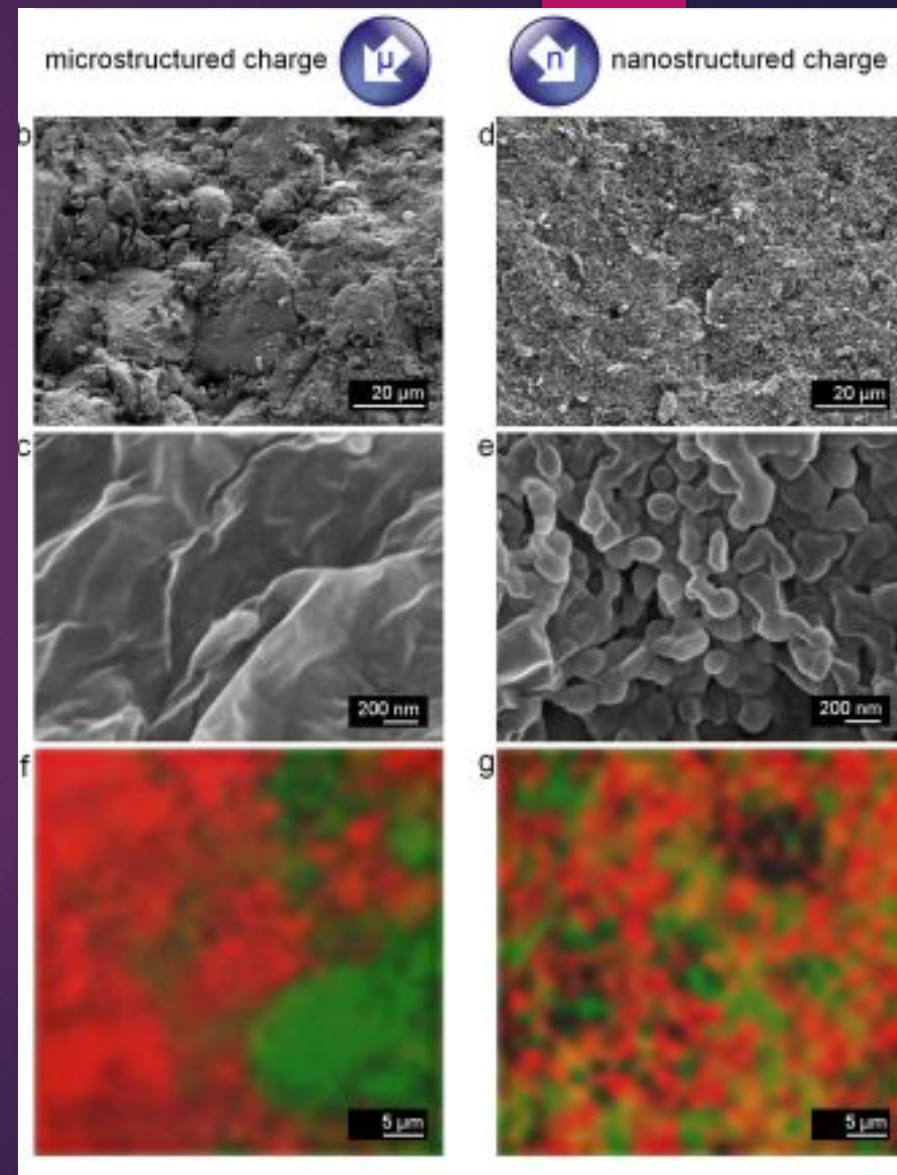
Obtaining of bond



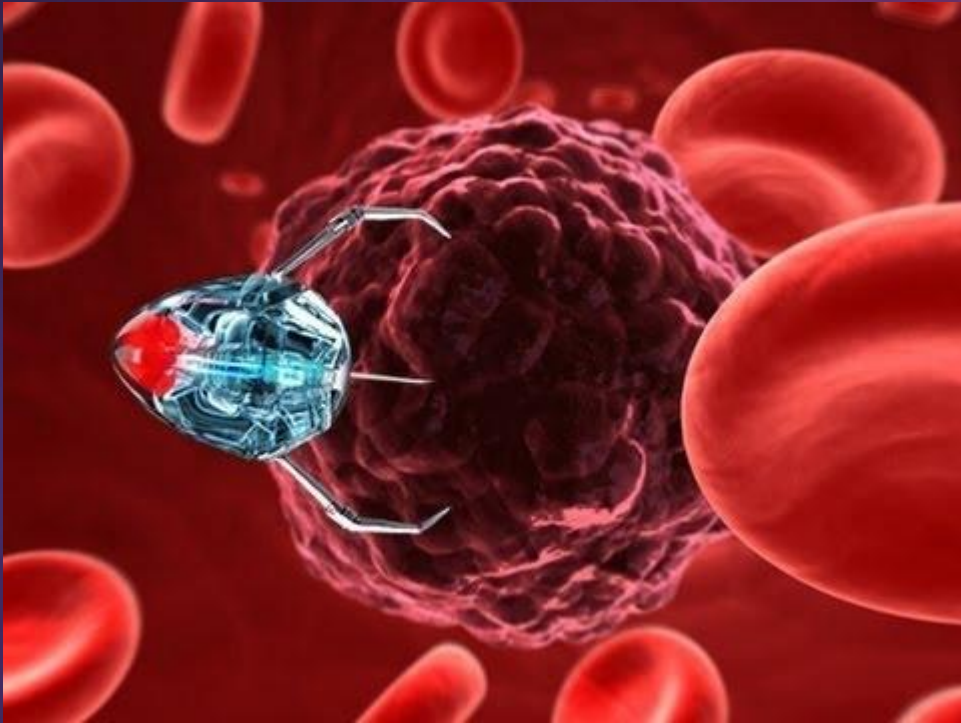
The structure of nanodiamond



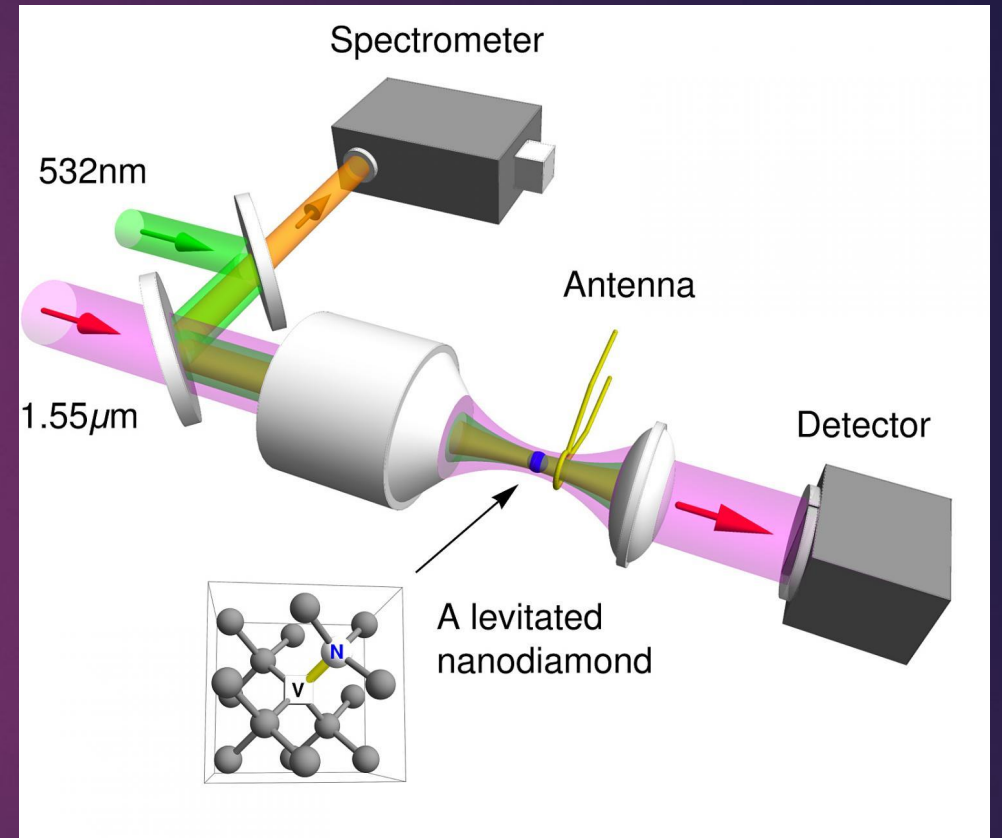
Photograph of the explosive charge



Application of nanodiamond



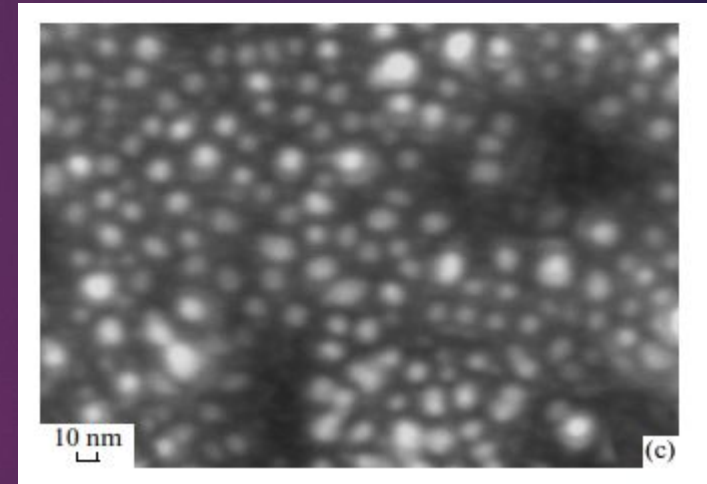
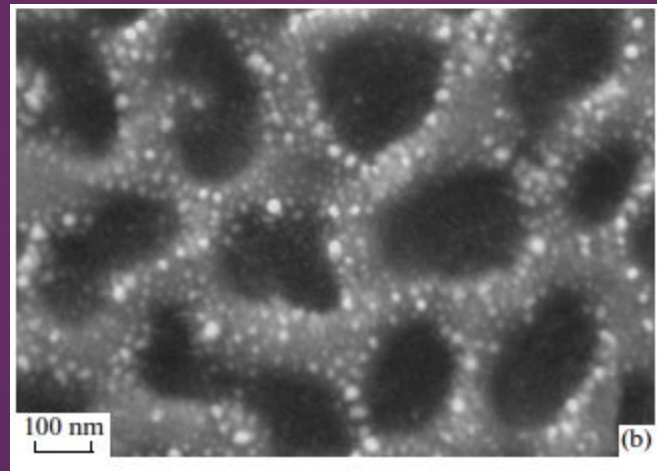
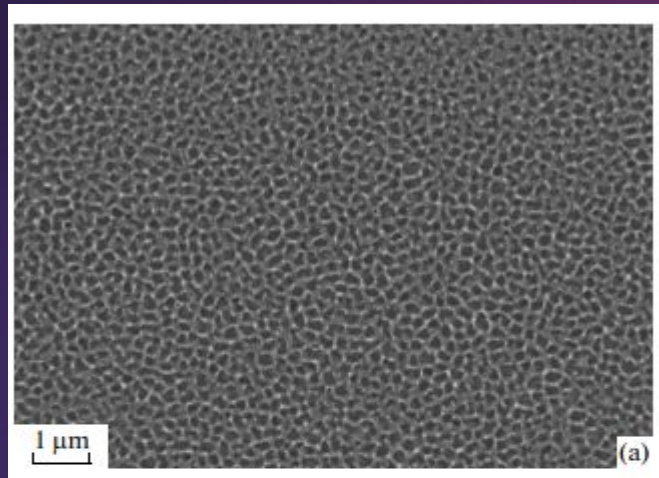
Medical therapy



quantum information processing,
sensors and studies into the
fundamental physics of quantum
mechanics

Obtaining materials that are a molecular sieve with a precisely specified pore size

Porous Silicon



SEM images (in different scales) of the PSi surface layer with silver nanoparticles, which is obtained by Ag⁺ ion implantation of singlecrystal Si.

Application of Porous



Biological implants