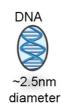


Nanoscience is the science of the very small. Nano is the prefix for units that are 10⁻⁹ in dimension. A **nanometre** is a **billionth** of a metre (a millionth of a millimetre). The nanoscale is normally defined as lying between 1 nm and 100 nm.











1 nanometre

1 micrometre

length

1 millimetre

1 metre

10-9

10-6

 10^{-3}

10°

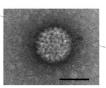


10⁻⁹ m Macromolecules:

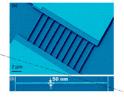
Carbon buckyball

(diameter~1nm)

Carbon nanotubes



Virus



10⁻⁸ m Nanowire (diameter 10 nm) (diameter 50 nm) (diameter 50 - 100nm)

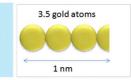


10⁻⁷ m Visible spectrum (wavelength 380-740nm)

1 nm 10 nm 100 nm

1000 nm

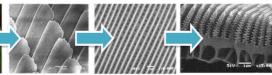
Nanoscience deals with clusters of atoms and molecules. These assemble into nanomaterials, which have at least one dimension in the nanoscale.



Did you know? The unique properties many animals and plants possess are due to nanostructures that exist within them!

The beautiful colours of some butterflies and moths arise from nanostructures on their wings.





nage credit: S. Yoshioka, Osaka University, Jap





Geckos can walk upside down, even on wet and dirty surface. Their feet aren't covered with adhesive. They are covered in millions of nano-spatulae that greatly increase their surface area!





















www.nanoyou.eu

European Commission, DG Research and Innovation **Unit Nano Sciences and Nano Technologies**