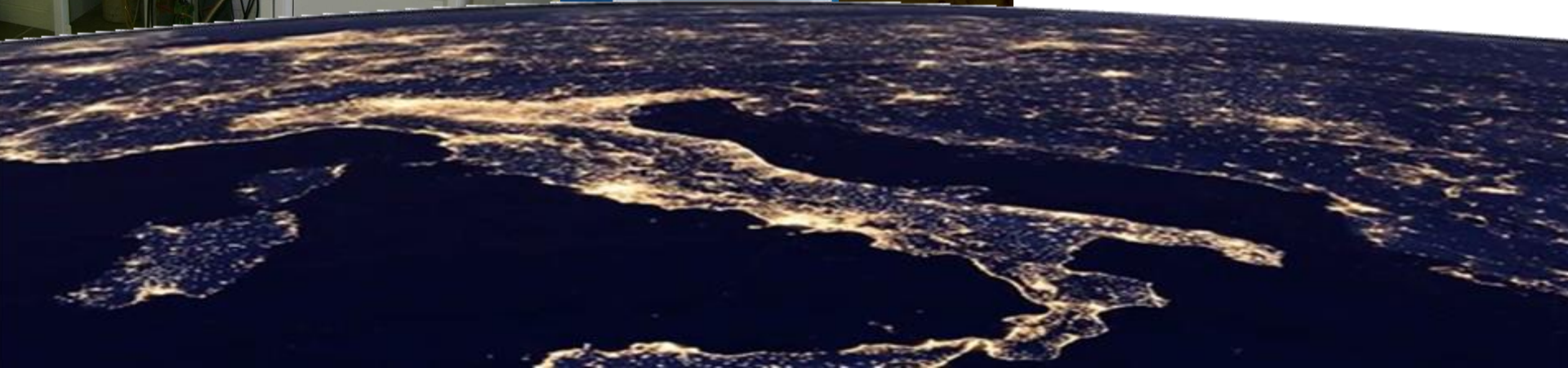


***Nano-coating fragmentation for
 organic nano-composite
 production***

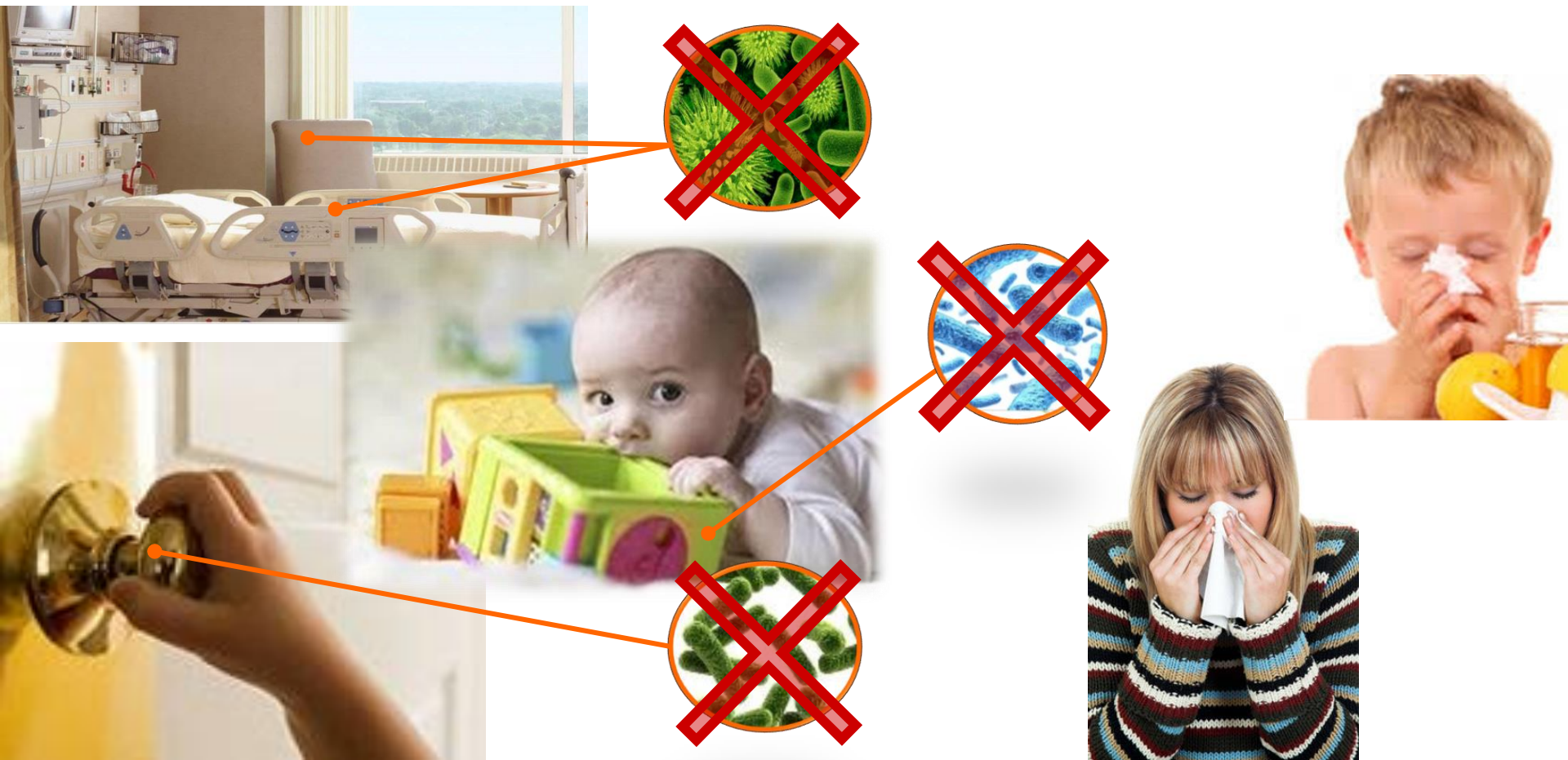


TS.VIII.F.2



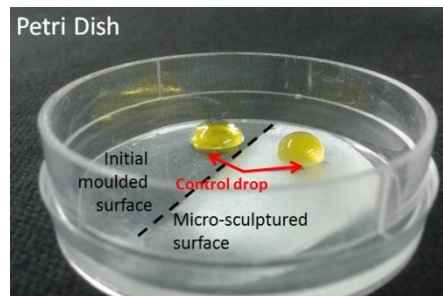
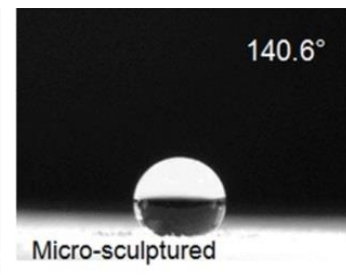
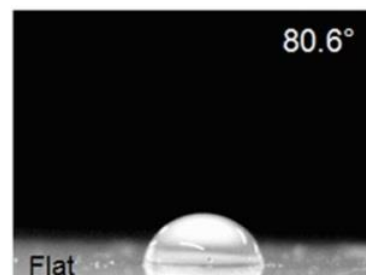
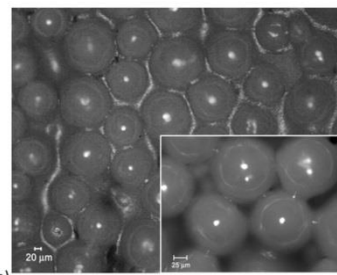
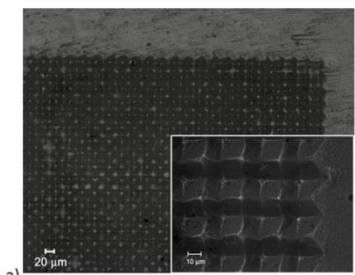
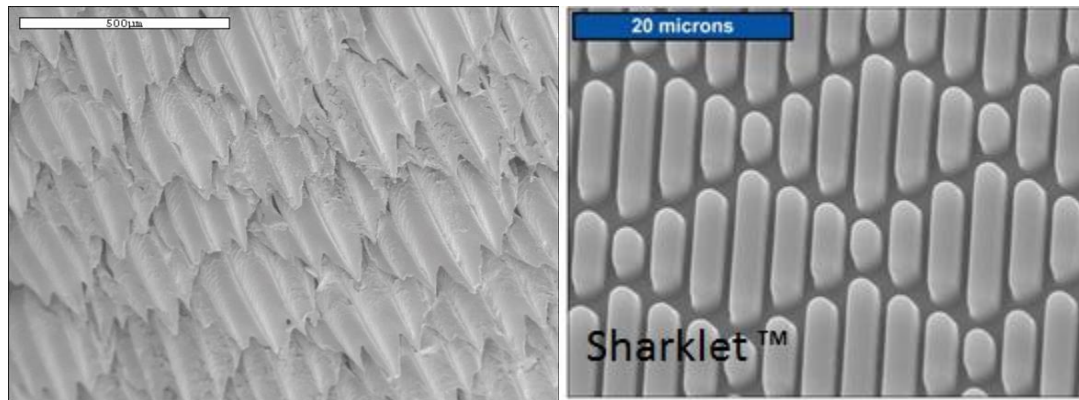
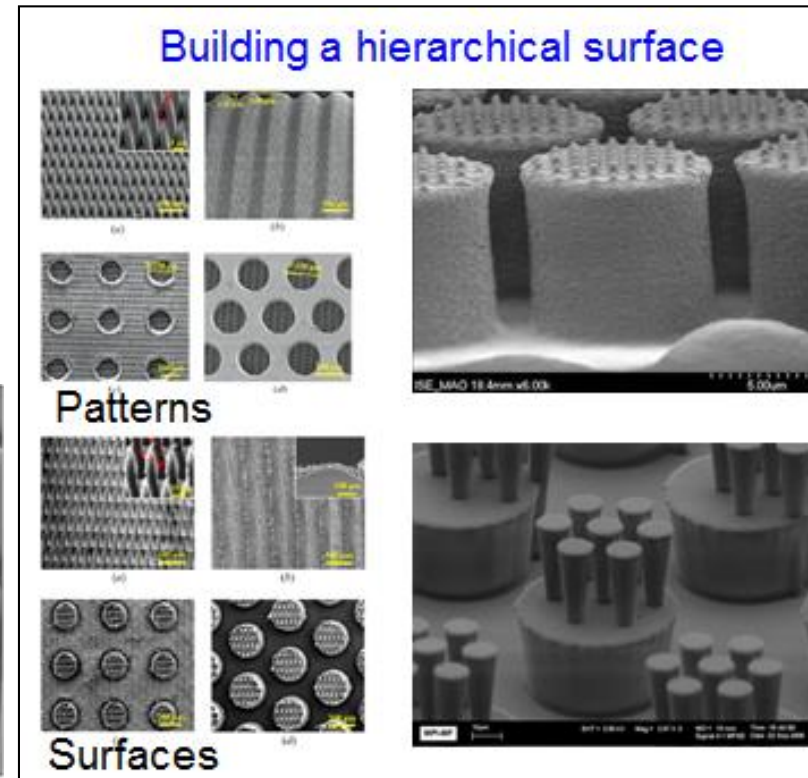
The aim

- Bacterial contamination of surfaces is a risk for health and society
- New technological solutions for anti-bacterial surface
- Making a common plastic object an antimicrobial object
- Inhibition or prevention of bacteria colonization



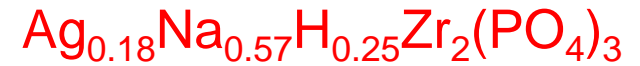
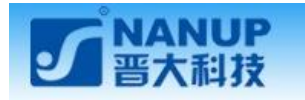
State of the art

- Many different solutions and many different approach (bio-activity, release system)
- Optimal surface morphology:
 - Hierarchical surfaces
 - Durability
 - Mold manufacturing
- Additives:
 - Silver is the most famous and popular agent

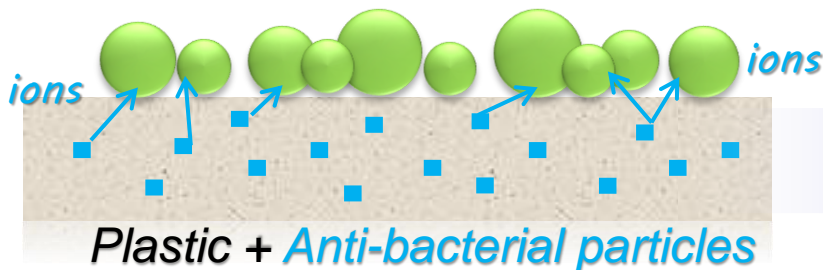




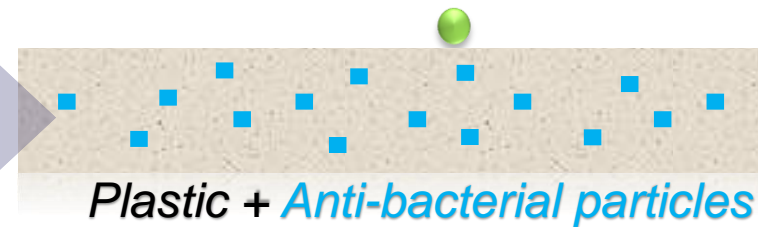
- ❑ Ag used from old Greeks (before discovery of bacteria)
- ❑ Silver compounds impede the growth of 650 bacterial strains
- ❑ Active systems
 - Salts: release into environment
 - Metallic particles
 - Micro and nano-scale
 - Secondary effects (e.g. color)



Active Surface



24 h

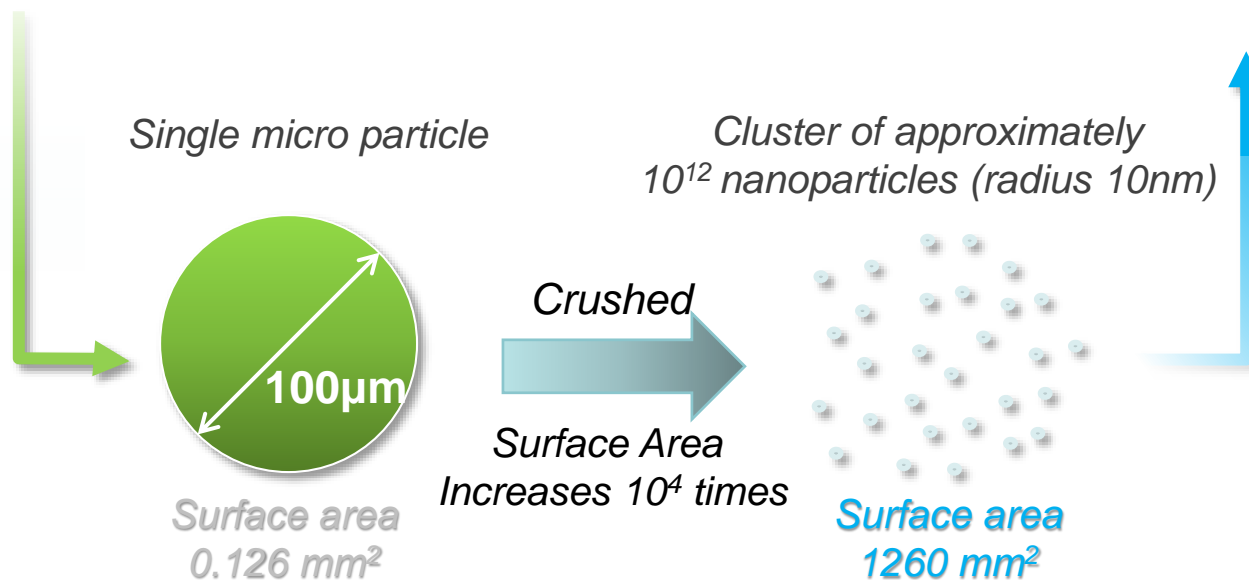
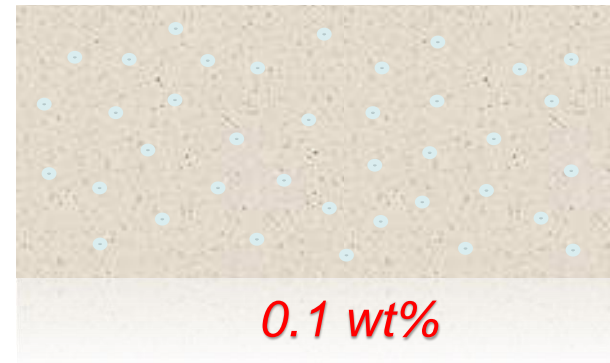


- Costs
- Health issues

Micro-composite

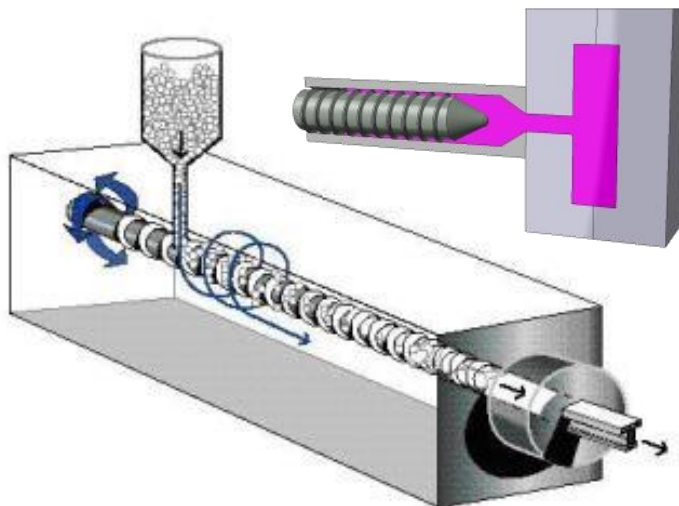
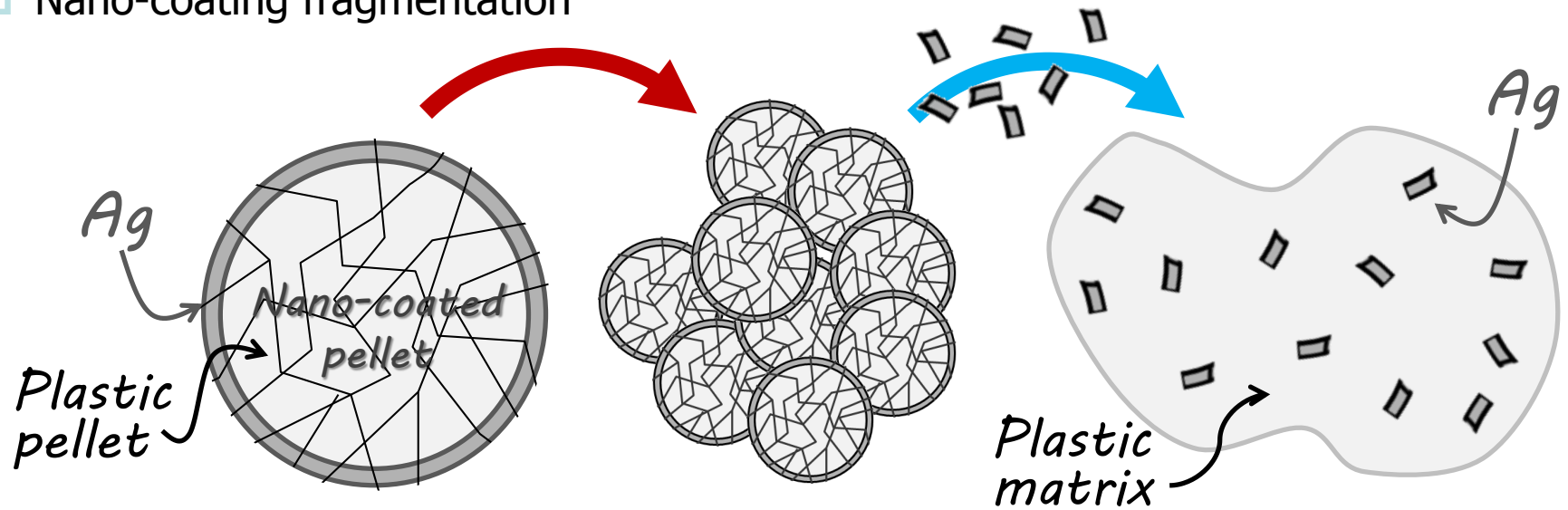


Nano-composite

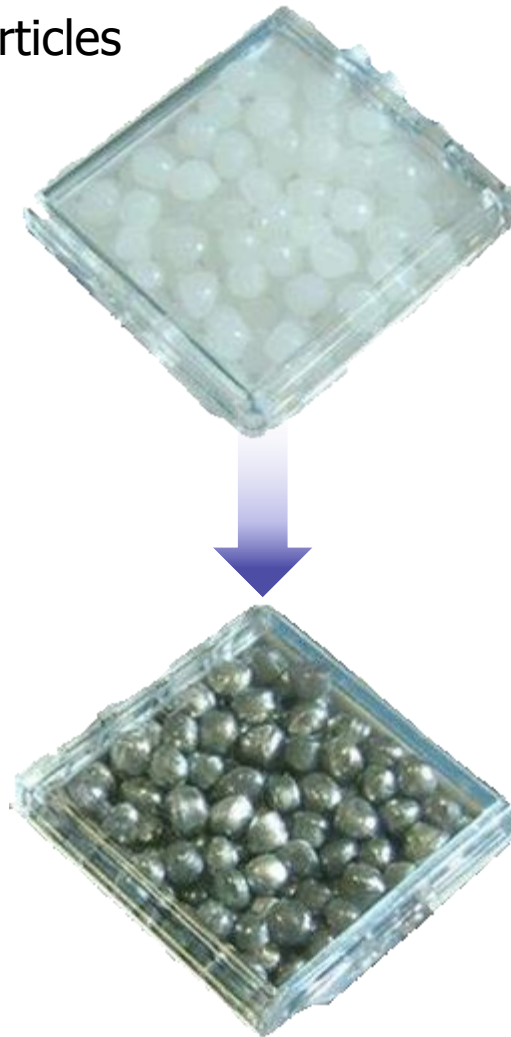


The innovation

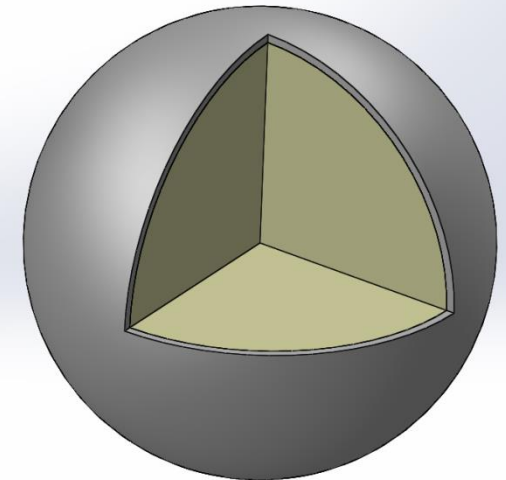
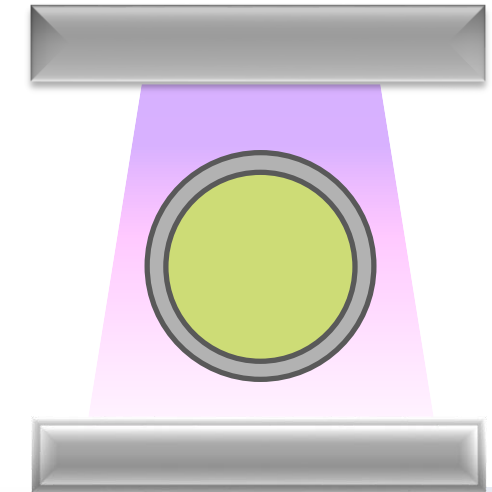
- Nano-coating fragmentation



- PVD coating
- No contact with nano-particles
- Low cost
- High compatibility
- Nice aesthetics
- 100 nm on 2mm pellet leads to 0.33 wt%

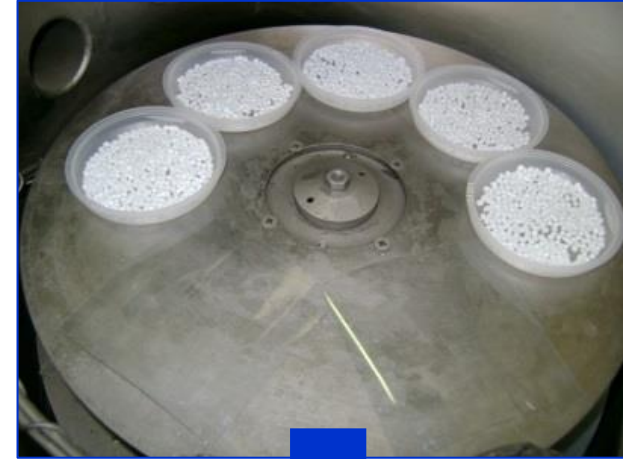
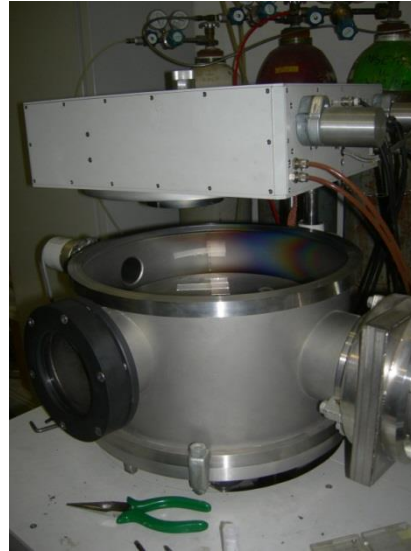


Ag nano-coating



Experimentation: prototyping

- PP (PPRO-A01, Atofina)
- PVD with Ag target (99.99%)
 - Pre-vacuum 1.7×10^{-5} mbar
 - 35-40 °C temperature
 - DC 180 W, 8 min, Ar (4 Pa)
 - Single layer (
- Mixing
 - Batch mixer
 - 180°C, 50 rpm, 15 min
- Molding
 - Compression (200°C, 1 bar, 5 min)

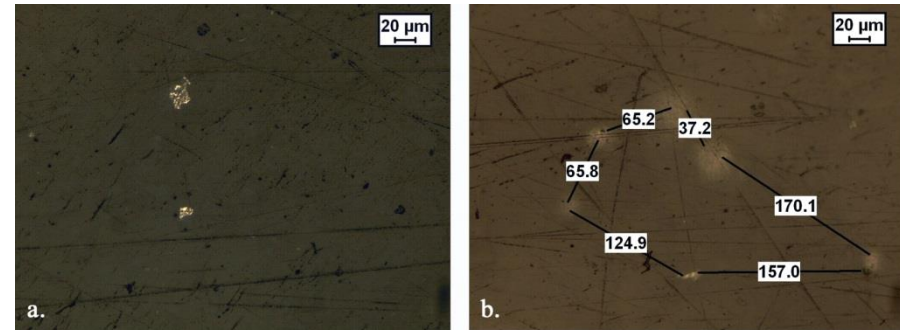


Experimentation: testing

- Content and microscopy
- ISO22196: 2007
 - Plastics measurement of antibacterial activity on plastic surface
 - Staphylococcus aureus, ATCC 6538
 - Escherichia coli, ATCC 8739
 - Colonies forming unites (CFU)

Test	Ag content, wt%
1	0.19
2	0.18
3	0.16
4	0.17
5	0.17
6	0.18
7	0.19

$$R = (U_t - U_0) - (A_t - U_0)$$



U₀ = average of the common logarithm of the number of viable bacteria, in cells/cm², recovered from the untreated test specimens immediately after inoculation;

U_t = average of the common logarithm of the number of viable bacteria, in cells/cm², recovered from the untreated test specimens after 24 h

A_t = average of the common logarithm of the number of viable bacteria, in cells/cm², recovered from the treated test specimens after 24 h.

Sample	CFU/cm ² after 24h				
PP	257				
PP-Ag	4				
Polymer	Time	U ₀	U _t	A _t	R
PP	T0	5.4			
PP	T24		2.4		
PP-Ag	T24			0.6	1.8

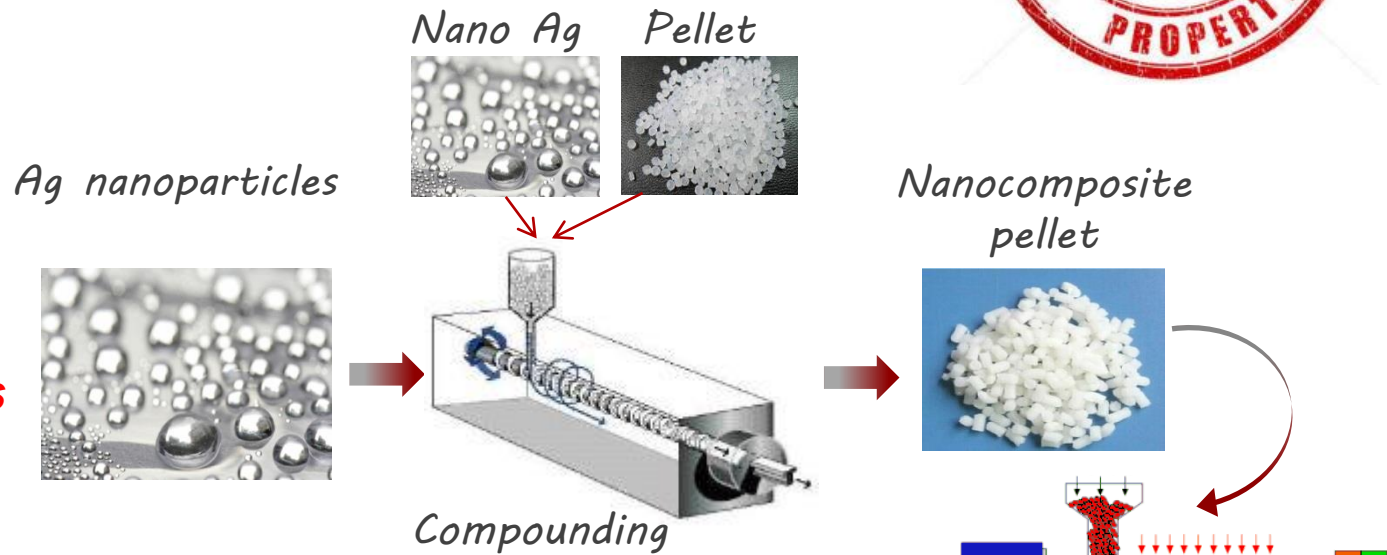


Conclusion

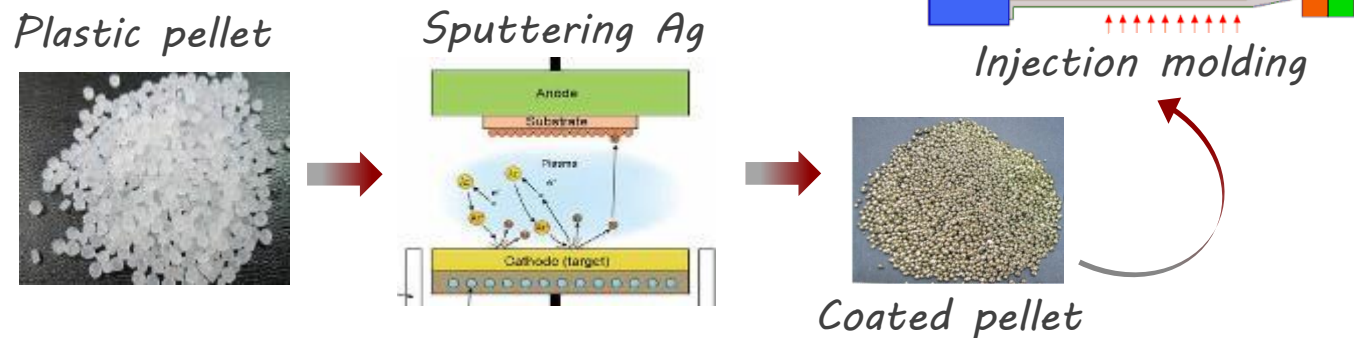
- Many possible applications of NCF
- Revolution in TP matrix nanocomposite production



Traditional Nanocomposites



NCF Nanocomposites

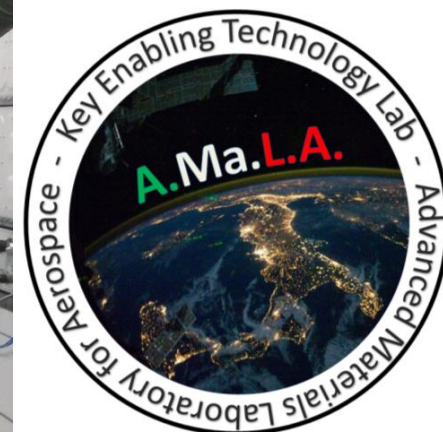
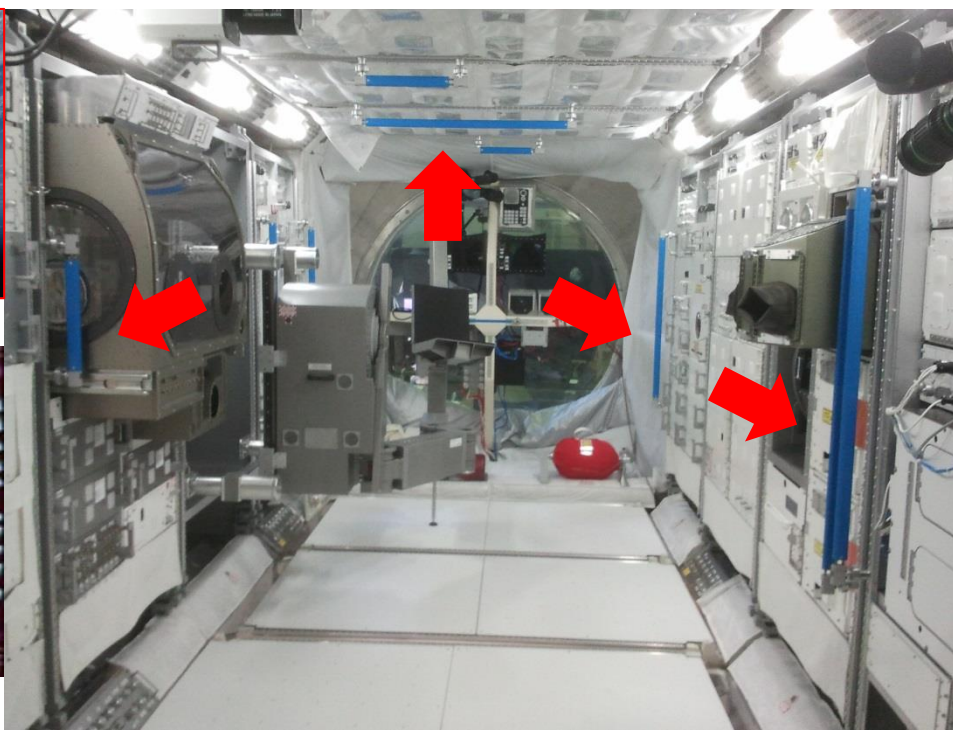
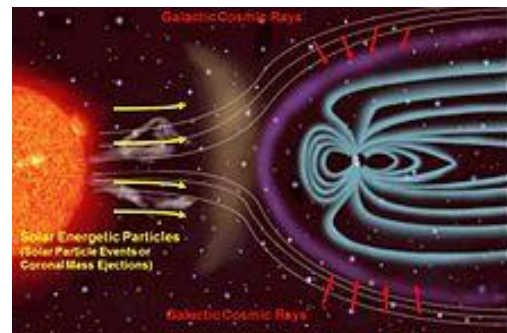
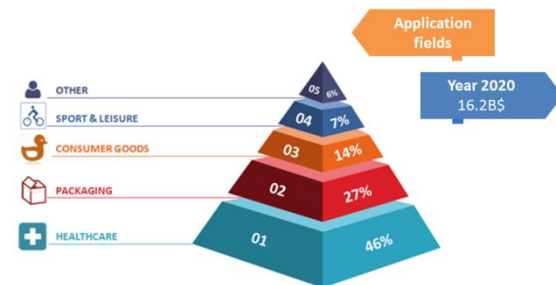
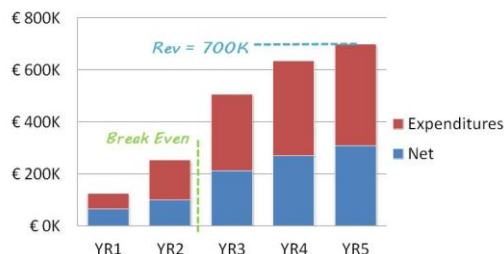




The future

- Laboratory research
- University spin-off
- Materials for Space

Safe-Surface





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Anti-bacterial nanocomposites by silver nano-coating fragmentation

Invited

