**Specific Surface Area, Pore Size and Pore Volume Analyzer (BET)**

**Equipment:** Autosorb 6100 XR-XR (Anton Paar)

**No. of Equipment: TUL 10**

**Responsible coordinator: doc. RNDr. Michal Řezanka, Ph.D.**

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**Equipment Description**

BET surface area, pore size distribution and pore volume analyzer. The analyses are based on physisorption of nitrogen, argon or krypton on the surface of a sample.

**Specification of expertise relevant to NanoEnviCz workpackages:**

|  |
| --- |
| **WP3 SYNTHESIS AND DESIGN OF NEW MULTIFUNCTIONAL NANOMATERIALS FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION** |
| Conceptually new nanostructured materials with the potential for application in innovative technologies | x |
| Computer aided nanomaterials design |  |
| Low dimensional materials and their composites (carbon dots, nanotubes, graphene derivatives) | x |
| Nanofibers | x |
| Magnetic hybrids |  |
| Metal and metal oxide NPs | x |
| Redox active nanomaterials |  |
| Nanomaterials for biomedical applications | x |
|  |
| **WP4 HETEROGENEOUS CATALYSIS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION** |
| Nanomaterials for catalytic degradation of pollutants in water, soil and air | x |
| Nanostructured heterogeneous catalysts for abatement of pollutants from industrial processes and automotive transport | x |
| New “clean” catalytic processes for chemical production |  |
|  |
| **WP5 NOVEL NANOMATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION** |
| Processes and technology for sustainable energy and chemical production |  |
| Catalytic processes for transformation of natural gas to liquids |  |
| Nanomaterials for utilization of renewables; Magnetically separable green catalysts | x |
|  |
| **WP6 EFFECTIVE PHOTOCATALYTIC TECHNOLOGIES** |
| Mastering nanomaterials for photocatalysis |  |
| Effective photocatalytic processes |  |
| Photovoltaic paints |  |
| Functional surfaces for environmental protection | x |
| Hybrid materials combining photocatalysts and heterogeneous catalysts |  |
| Thin photocatalytic films for direct solar splitting of water |  |
|  |
| **WP7 NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR TRAPPING AND CHEMICAL DEGRADATION OF POLLUTANTS** |
| Nanomaterials for sorption | x |
| Natural based nanomaterials produced by “green” technology | x |
| Reactive sorbents for degradation of pesticides and highly toxic agents | x |
| Degradation of chemical warfare agents |  |
| Analysis of filtering capabilities of nanomaterials |  |
| Elimination of radionuclides contamination |  |
| Modified nanofiber filters; Advanced antimicrobial filters/membranes | x |
| Nanoiron for groundwater and waste water treatment | x |
| Nano-trapping of heavy metals |  |
|  |
| **WP8 SENSING AND MONITORING OF POLLUTANTS** |
| Efficient sensing of pollutants |  |
| Biosensing by new devises |  |
| Application of new sensors in monitoring of pollutants |  |
| Magnetic sensors; Magnetically assisted SERS sensors  |  |
| Advanced electrochemical sensors |  |
| Graphene based nanosensors |  |
|  |
| **WP9 TOXICITY AND RISKS OF NANOMATERIALS** |
| Health risks  |  |
| Environmental risks |  |
| „In vitro“ and „in vivo“ toxicity tests – cytotoxicity, genotoxicity, interactions with membrane |  |
| RNA gene expression changes and protein expression changes |  |
| Complete eco/aquatoxicity ecotoxicity evaluation |  |
| Toxicity against bacteria and fungi |  |

**Detailed description of expertise**

**Please, specify the main research topics connected with equipment**:

Any studies regarding the accessible surface of solid materials. Based on the measured data, the surface area is calculated from BET equation, the pore size distribution is usually estimated according to DFT theory models using the Kaomi software.

**Please, specify the secondary research topics connected with equipment**:

**Keywords describing research area:**

surface area, pore size, pore volume, physisorption, BET, DFT

**Competence**

**Relevance for applied and industrial research:**

The instrument is usually used to study the surface of sorbents, soils, nanofibrous materials and various particles.

**Relevance for fundamental studies:**

Physisorption techniques enable us to study the surface of novel materials and compare their properties.

**Comments**