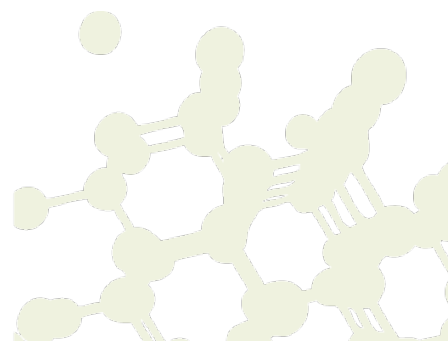




Exploring Materials— Nano Fabric

What's different about nanomaterials?





Exploring Materials—Nano Fabric

Try this!

1. Use the dropper bottle to squeeze water onto one pair of pants. What happens?
2. Now try dropping some water onto the other pair. Does the same thing happen?



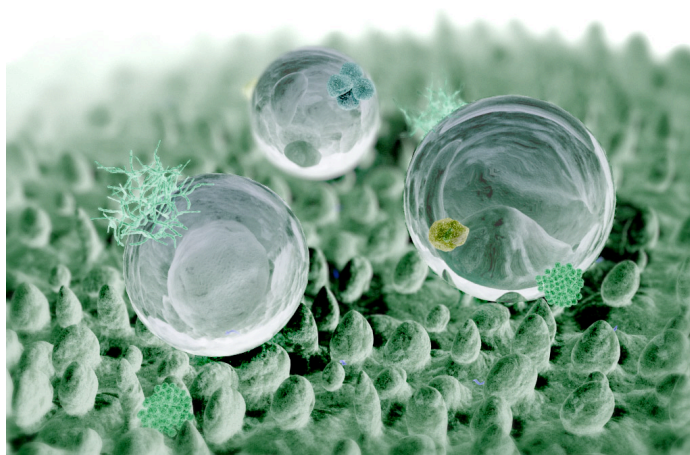
What's going on?

One pair of pants is made of ordinary fabric, so it gets wet.

The other pair is made of special fabric that repels water, dirt, and stains. During manufacture, the fabric is dipped into a solution that coats it with tiny, nano-sized “whiskers.” The whiskers point outward, like peach fuzz, creating a layer of air next to the fabric. This cushioning layer keeps water and other liquids from soaking into the fabric. Water just beads up and rolls off the pants!

Scientists call this the *lotus effect*, because it's similar to what happens when water falls on the leaves of some plants, including lotus flowers, nasturtiums, and cabbages. The surfaces of these leaves have nanometer-sized waxy bumps that keep water and dirt from sticking to them.

Other nanotechnology applications mimic the lotus effect, including self-cleaning window glass and paint. These products are all *hydrophobic*, which means they repel water.



Water droplets collecting dirt as they roll off a lotus leaf

How is this nano?

The way a material behaves on the macroscale is affected by its structure on the nanoscale. Special fabrics are coated with nanometer-sized “whiskers” that protect them from stains. Nano fabrics are an example of nanotechnology—along with self-cleaning paint and windows—that mimic the water-repelling properties of some plant leaves.

Nanotechnology takes advantage of different material properties at the nanoscale to make new materials and tiny devices smaller than 100 nanometers in size. (A nanometer is a billionth of a meter.) Nanotechnology allows scientists and engineers to make things like smaller, faster computer chips and new medicines to treat diseases like cancer.

