JNC 315: Recent Trends in Inorganic and Nano Materials (3.0 Credits)

Instructor: Dr. Pratap Vishnoi

• Extended inorganic solids:

Different types of complex metal oxides; perovskites (ABO₃), Ruddlesden–Popper, Dion-Jacobson, Aurivillius, Brownmillerite, hexagonal phases, Spinel and pyrochlore; synthesis, structure, band theory in solids, electronic properties, optical properties, transport properties, phonon properties; electrochemistry of transition metal oxides (LiCoO₂, LiNiO₂, LiMn₂O₄) and utility in energy storage.

Antiperovskites and their functional properties.

Metal pnictides; Skutterudites (CoSb₃ etc.), Zn₄Sb₃.

Metal chalcogenides; CuFeS₂ (chalcopyrite), AgCuTe, Bi₂Se₃ and other complex chalcogenides.

Intermetallics; Stoichiometric and non-stoichiometric, half Heusler, full Heusler compounds.

Natrium Superionic CONductor (NaSiCON; e.g. $Na_{1+x}Zr_2Si_xP_{3-x}O_{12}$, 0 < x < 3) compounds and ion conductivity in NaSiCONs.

Topological insulator, topological crystal insulator, Dirac semimetal, Weyl semimetal.

• Metal halides:

All-inorganic halide perovskites and hybrid halide perovskites, structural descriptors (tolerance factor and octahedral factor), layered metal halides (α-RuCl₃), and their optical and topological quantum behavior. Chemical control over dimensionality (0D, 1D, 2D and 3D). Metal to metal charge transfer in mixed-valence metal halides and ligand to metal charge transfer in metal halides.

• 2D nanomaterials:

Introduction, structure, classification of 2D materials the compound and the elemental materials. Rise of various post-graphene elemental 2D materials; borophene, silicene, phosphorene, arsenene, antimonene etc. Binary, ternary and quaternary 2D materials; metal dichalcogenides (MoS₂, MoSe₂), metal phospho-chalcogenides (Mn₂P₂S₆, AgInP₂S₃), MXenes. Top-down approach for synthesis of 2D materials; liquid and electrochemical exfoliation Tuning properties of 2D materials by chemical functionalization, self-assembly and heterostructures. Electronic, transport properties, and lattice anharmonicity.

Desirable prerequisites: basic knowledge of crystallography, ligand field theory, geometric aspects of metal complexes.

References: recent literature