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ISSN: 2168-9873
Journal of Applied Mechanical Engineering

Perspective

Significance of Nanotechnology in Mechanical Engineering

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DESCRIPTION

The utilisation of matter on an atomic, molecular and supramolecular scale for industrial purposes is known as nanotechnology, usually abbreviated as nanotech. The first widely accepted definition of nanotechnology refers to the specific technological objective of accurately manipulating atoms and molecules for the creation of macroscale goods, which is now known as molecular nanotechnology. The National Nanotechnology Initiative later adopted a more broad definition of nanotechnology, defining it as the manipulation of matter with at least one dimension scaled from 1 to 100 nanometers. Because quantum mechanical effects are important at this quantum-realm scale, the definition has shifted from a specific technological goal to a research category that includes all types of research and technologies that deal with the special properties of matter that occur below the given size threshold. As a result, the plural form "nanotechnologies" as well as "nanoscale technologies" are frequently used to refer to the vast spectrum of research and applications that share the property of size.

Uses of nanotecnology in mechanical engineering

Nanotechnology in mechanical engineering and production is extremely beneficial to the industry. Nanotechnology can be utilised to extend the life of car components and parts. Nanotechnology has the potential to improve a wide range of materials. Nanomaterials have distinct physical and chemical features that improve manmade materials. There are improvements in magnetic characteristics, mechanical activity, and optical properties. Improvements are being made to improve the properties of the materials and to develop alternative precursors that can give the materials suitable features. Nanotechnology entails the ability to observe and control individual atoms and molecules; atoms make up everything on Earth.

The microscopes required to see things at the nanoscale were only recently invented. Despite the fact that modern nanoscience and nanotechnology are relatively new, tiny materials have been used for centuries. Today's scientists and engineers are experimenting with a wide range of nanomaterials to take advantage of their increased capabilities such as stronger strength, less weight, enhanced light spectrum control, and more chemical reactivity than their large-scale counterparts.

Application of nanotechnology

Nanotechnology and nanomaterials have a wide range of applications in the energy sector, and it is clear that nanoparticles outperform their conventional counterparts due to superior chemical, physical, and mechanical capabilities, as well as outstanding formability.

CONCLUSION

The world of materials is being transformed by nanotechnology. It has a significant impact on the development of a new generation of composites with improved functionality and a wide range of applications. The information on processing, characterisation, and applications assists researchers in comprehending and applying the unique chemical and material principles underpinning these cutting-edge polymer nanocomposites.

Although nanocomposites have many important applications in a variety of industrial industries, there are a number of significant technological and economic impediments to general commercialization. These include impact performance, complex formulation interactions, and methods for obtaining and monitoring nanofiller dispersion and exfoliation in polymer matrices. Another impediment to bringing forth breakthrough nanocomposites technologies is investment in cutting-edge equipment and the expansion of core research teams. Nanotechnology will have a positive impact on the energy, heavy industry, and automobile industries.

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Received: 16-Jul-2022, Manuscript No. JAME-22-17821; **Editor assigned:** 18-Jul-2022, Pre QC No. JAME-22-17821 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 05-Aug-2022, QC No JAME-22-17821; **Revised:** 16-Aug-2022, Manuscript No. JAME-22-17821 (R); **Published:** 26-Aug-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2168-9873.22.11.429.

Citation: Rodrigues H (2022) Significance of Nanotechnology in Mechanical Engineering. J Appl Mech Eng. 11:429.