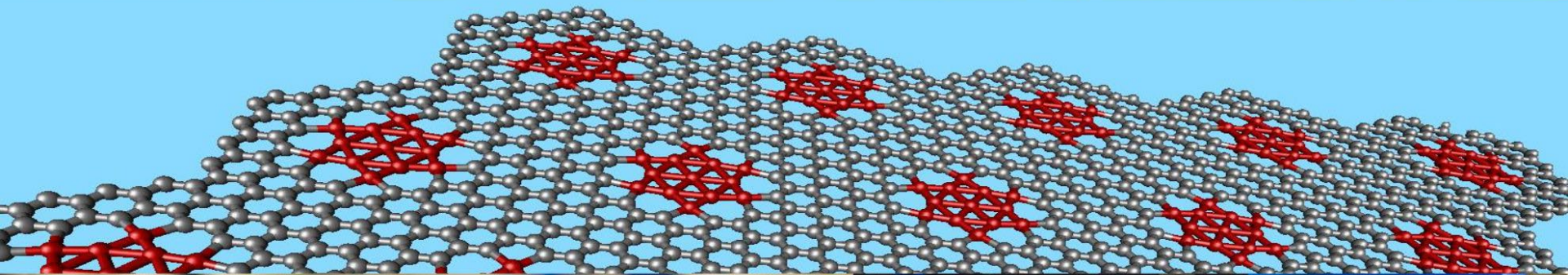


Physics @ AAU



Fundamental science and applications

Fysiklærererdag på Aalborg Universitet

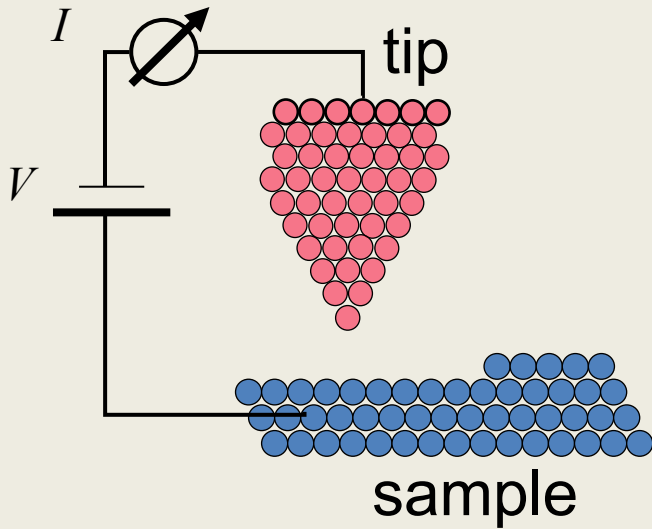
Program

- 11.30-12.00:** intro til forskning og uddannelser på Fysik/AAU, Lars Diekhöner
- 12.00-12.45:** Materialer til Grøn Energi, Kjeld Pedersen
- 12.45-13.45:** Laboratorierundvisning
- 13.45-14.00:** Kaffepause
- 14.00-14.45:** Studenteroplæg, Kasper Porsborg Andersen
- 14.45-15.00:** Afrunding og evaluering

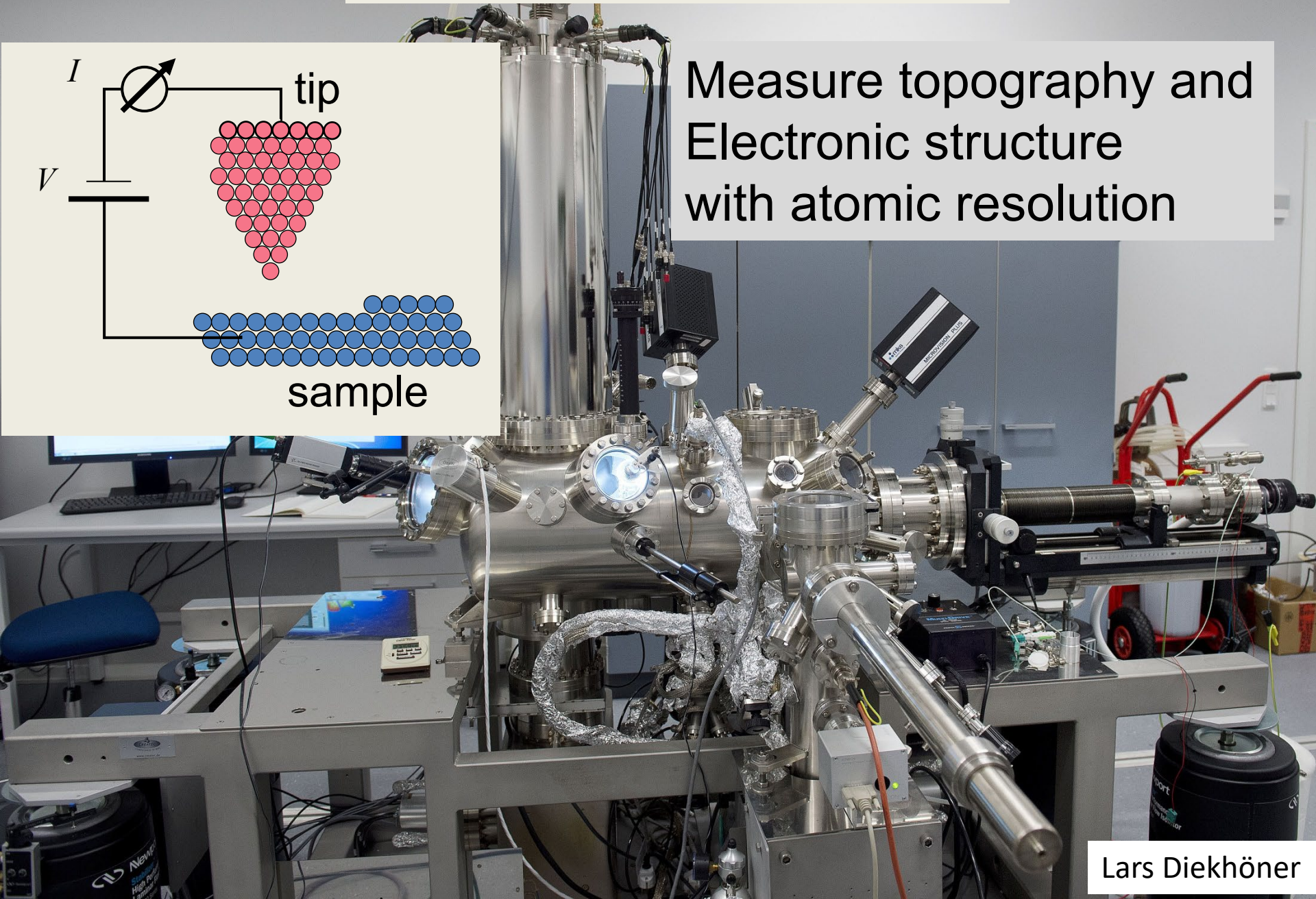
Evaluering Gymnasielærerdagen
2025



Nanoscale Surface Science



Measure topography and
Electronic structure
with atomic resolution

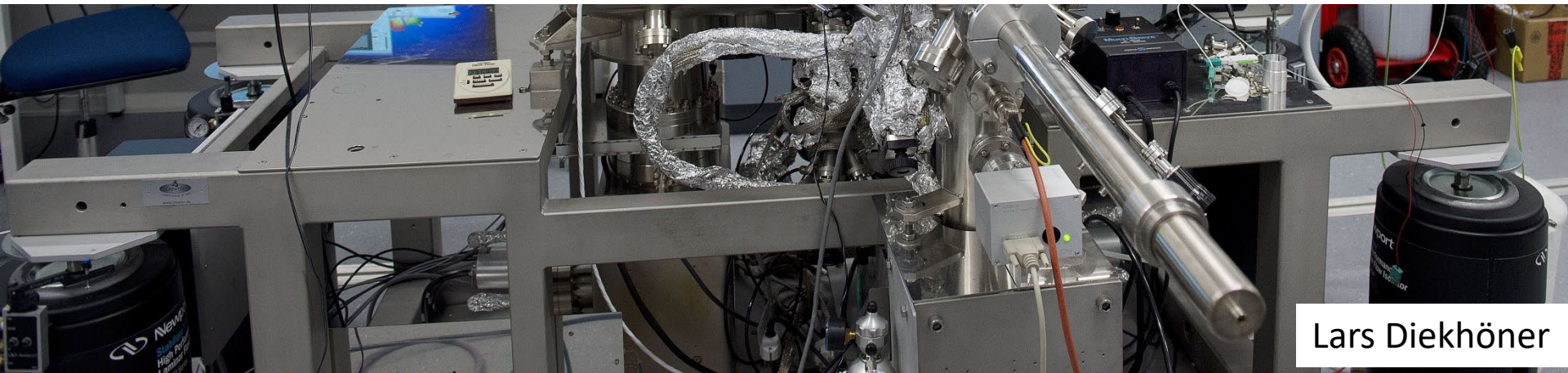


Nanoscale Surface Science



Properties of materials under well-controlled conditions

- single crystal surfaces: metals and semi-conductors
- thin films
- nanostructures
- clusters
- molecules (self assembly), magnetic, solar cells
- atoms

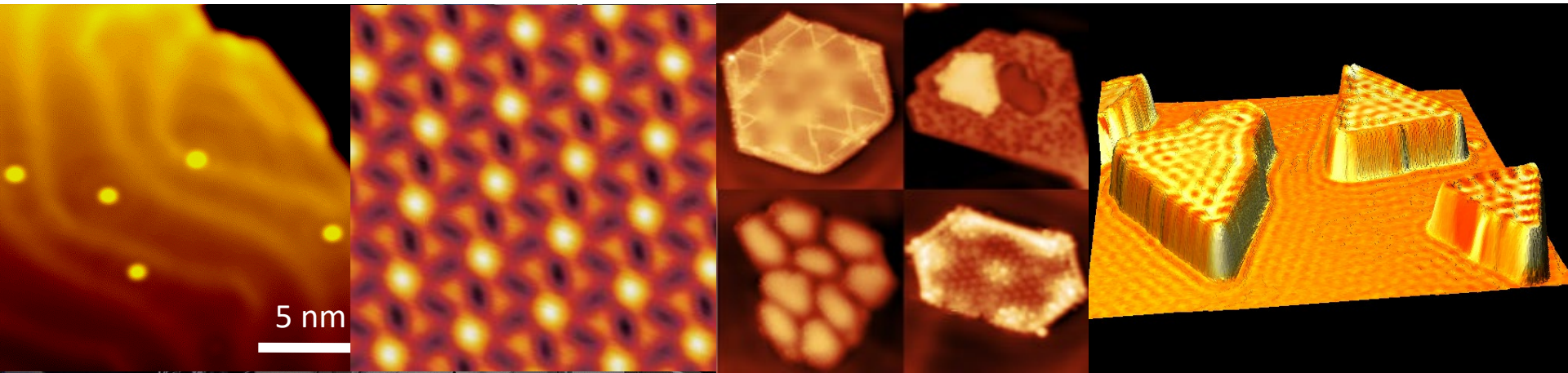


Nanoscale Surface Science



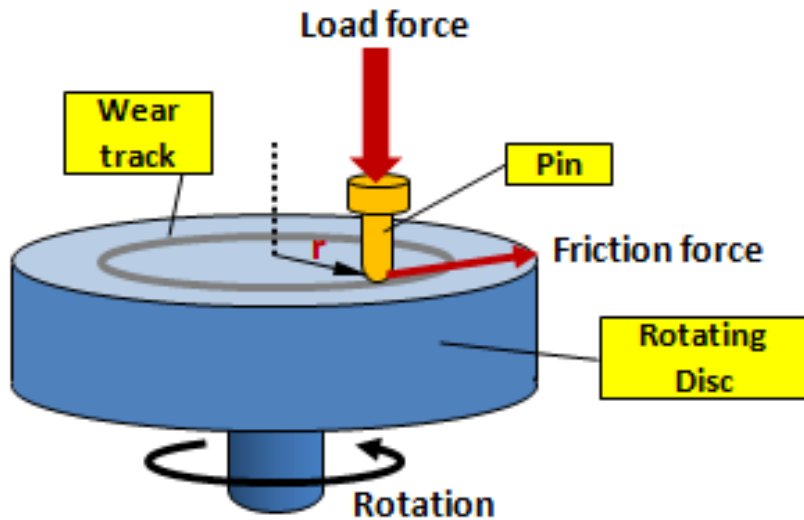
Properties of materials under well-controlled conditions

- single crystal surfaces: metals and semi-conductors
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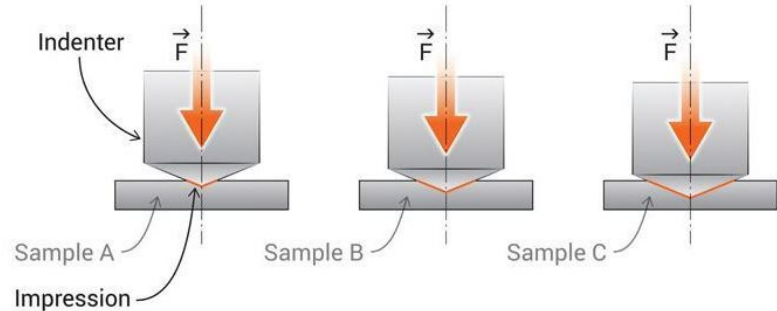


Mechanical testing of thin films

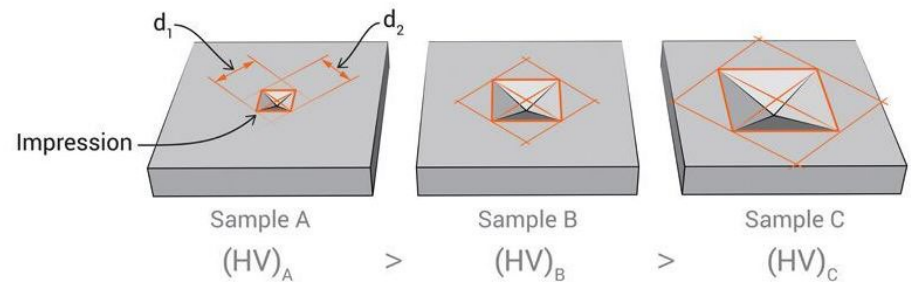
Wear test



Hardness

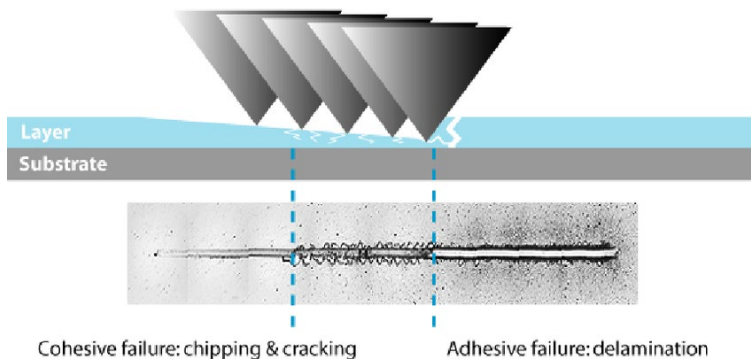


Measurement of impression diagonals



Adhesion

Progressive load measuring depth, friction & acoustic emission



Collaboration with Industry

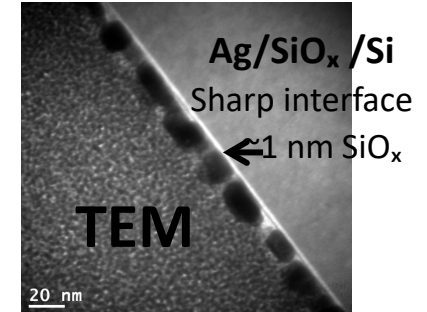
- Cr-based coatings

Materials for energy technology

• Solar energy

- PV cells (Light harvesting)
 - Metal particles
 - Structured contacts
- Concentrated Solar Power
 - Absorber coatings

Coated absorber tube
(Polytechnik)

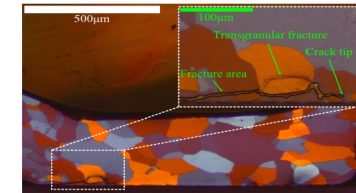
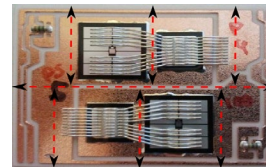


Solar Energy, **118**, 410-418 (2015)

J. Appl. Phys. **120**, 235307 (2016).

• Electrodes for catalysis

- Structured substrates
- Ferroelectric electrodes



IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics **31**, 975 (2016)

• Power electronic devices

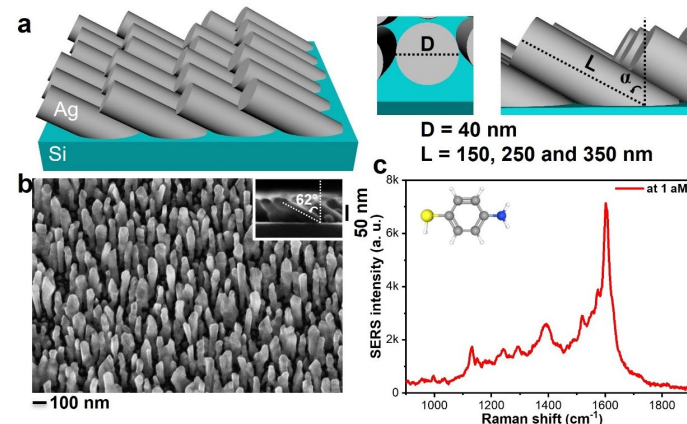
- Packaging (Electrical connections)
- Semiconductors (GaN,...)

• Degradation of Li-ion battery electrodes

• Nanoscale energy generation

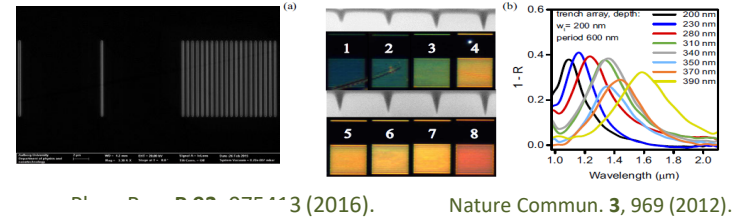
- Energy generation in the body
- Piezoelectric nanostructures

Glancing angle deposition

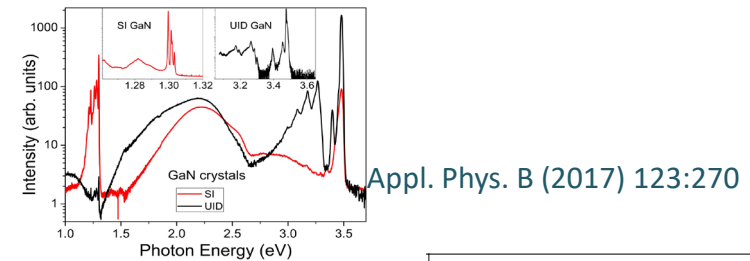


Optical characterization of thin films and nanostructures

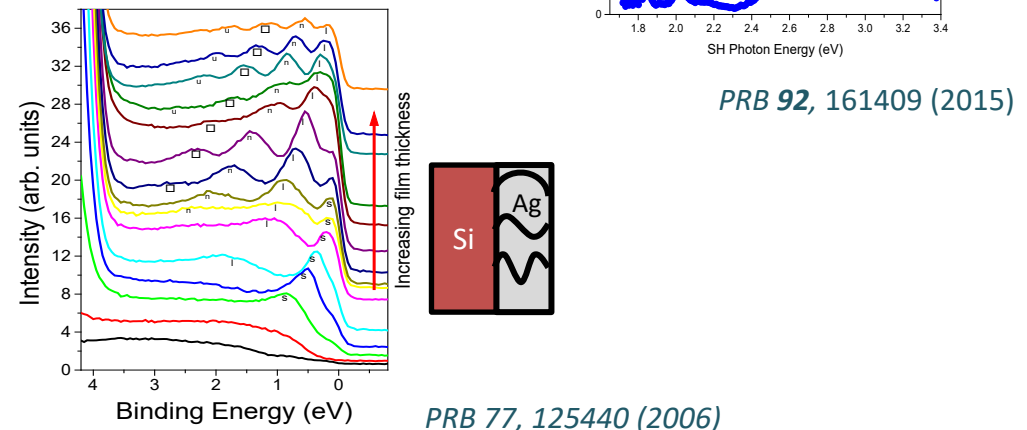
- Linear reflection spectroscopy
 - Plasmonic structures – design of optical properties
 - SERS



- Photoluminescence
 - Semiconductor nanostructures
 - Organic nanowires

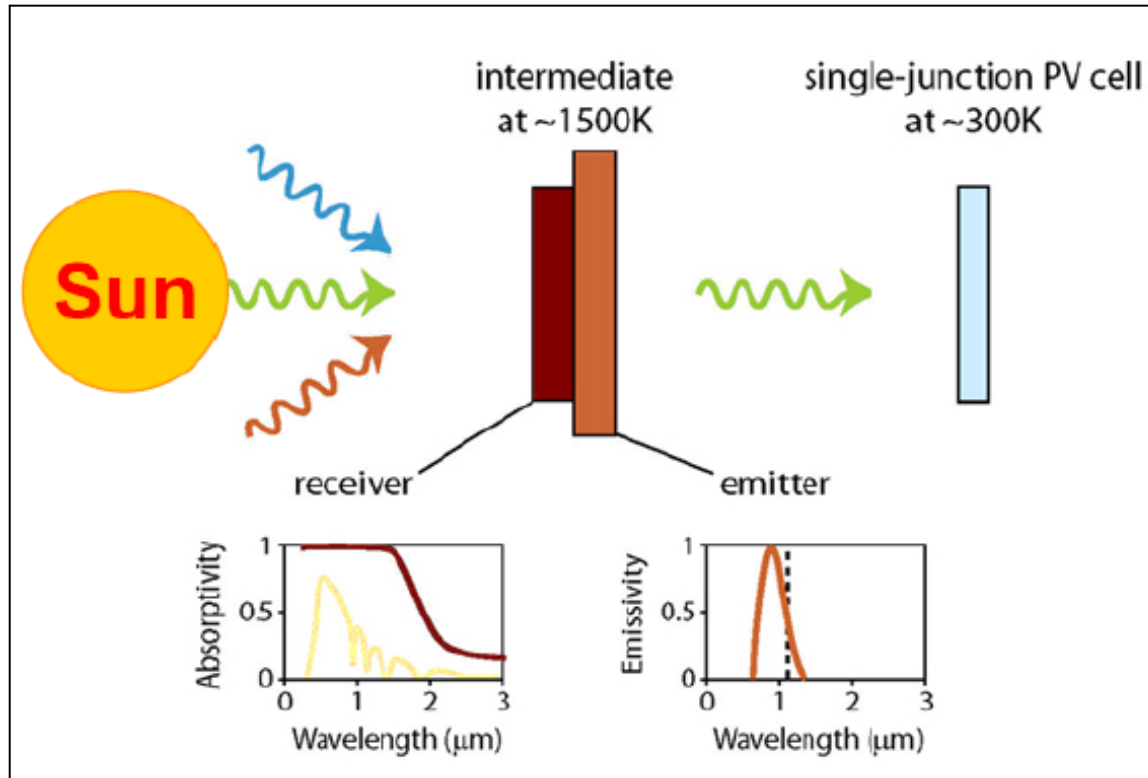


- Nonlinear optical spectroscopy – Harmonic generation
 - SHG spectroscopy and microscopy
 - SHG of surfaces and interfaces
 - IR – VIS sum frequency generation
 - Metal quantum wells
 - Semiconductor quantum dots

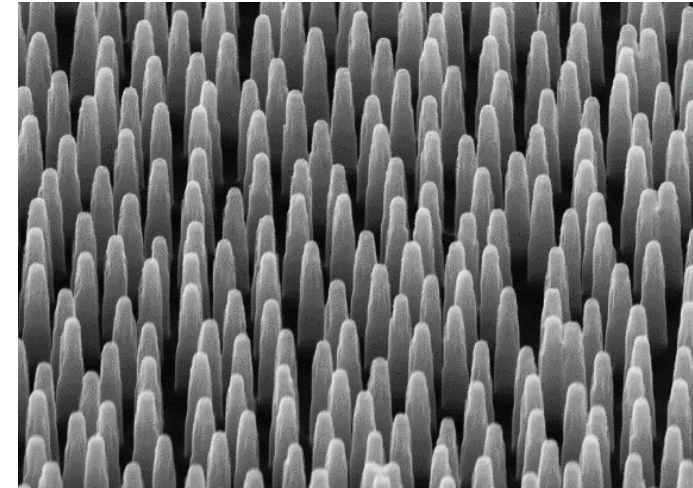


THERMOPHOTOVOLTAICS

Solceller, problem: udnytter kun en begrænset del af sollyset



Titanium-Nitrid

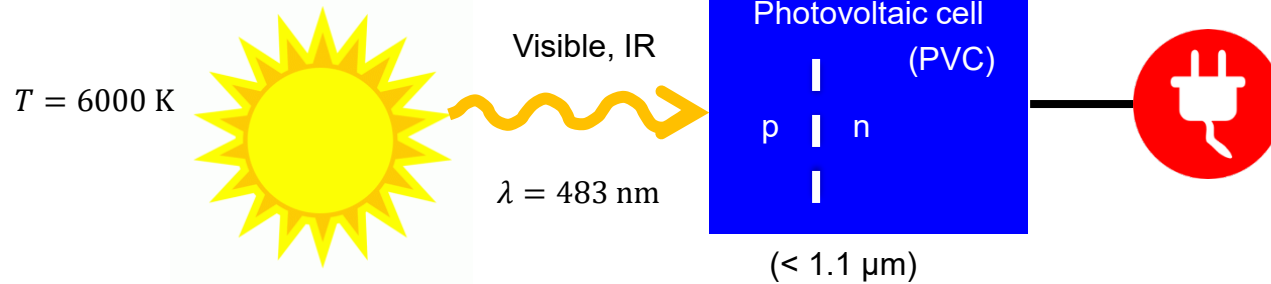


- Nanostrukturer: TiN nanosøjler absorberer effektivt solens lys
- Emitter som udsender lys svarende til solcellens båndgab
- Effektiv konvertering af solenergi til elektrisk energi

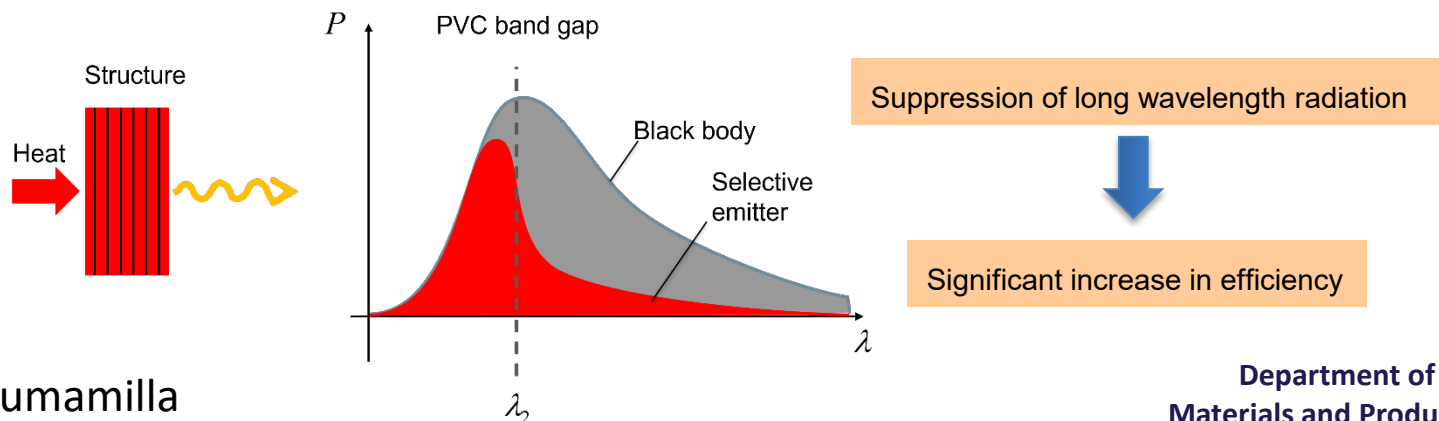
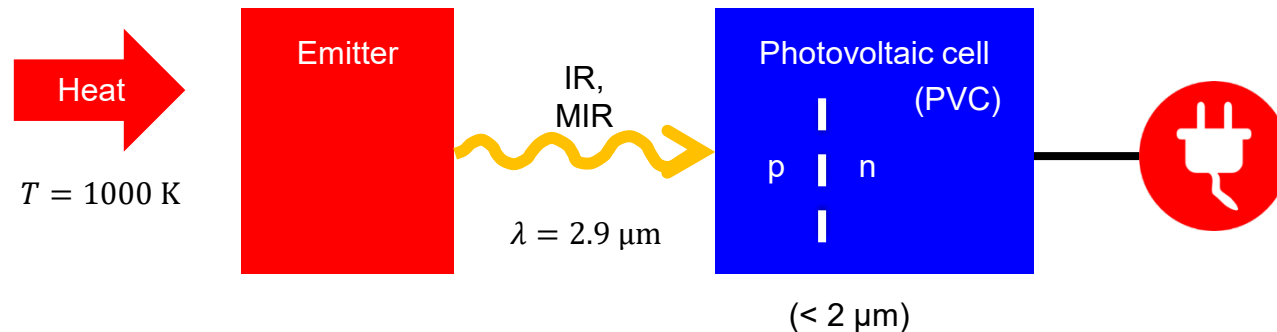
Thermophotovoltaics

generate power from heat source

Photovoltaics



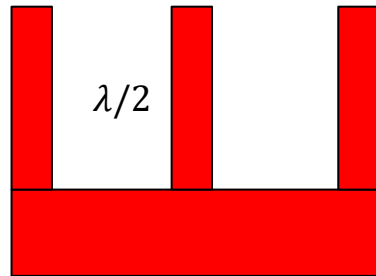
Thermophotovoltaics



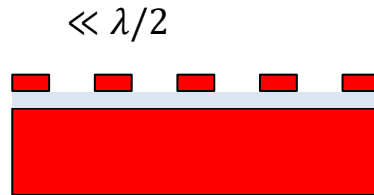
Several concepts with structured metals were proposed to provide selective emission/absorption at high T

SELECTIVE EMITTERS WITH STRUCTURED METAL

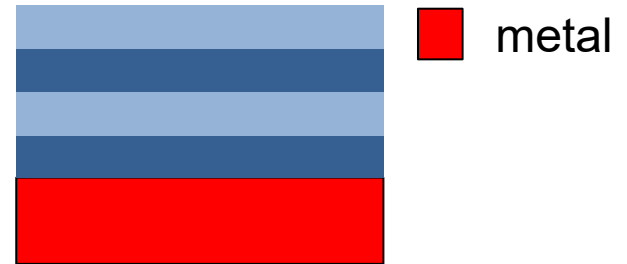
Cavity



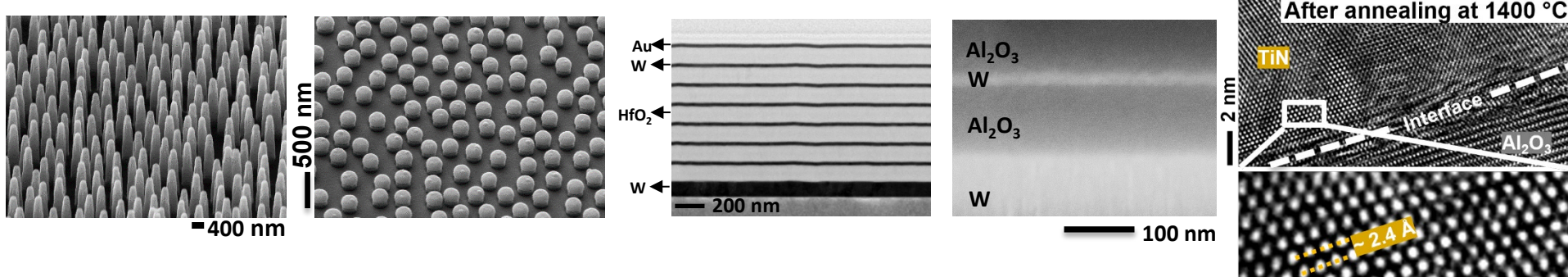
Metamaterial / surface



Metal + filter



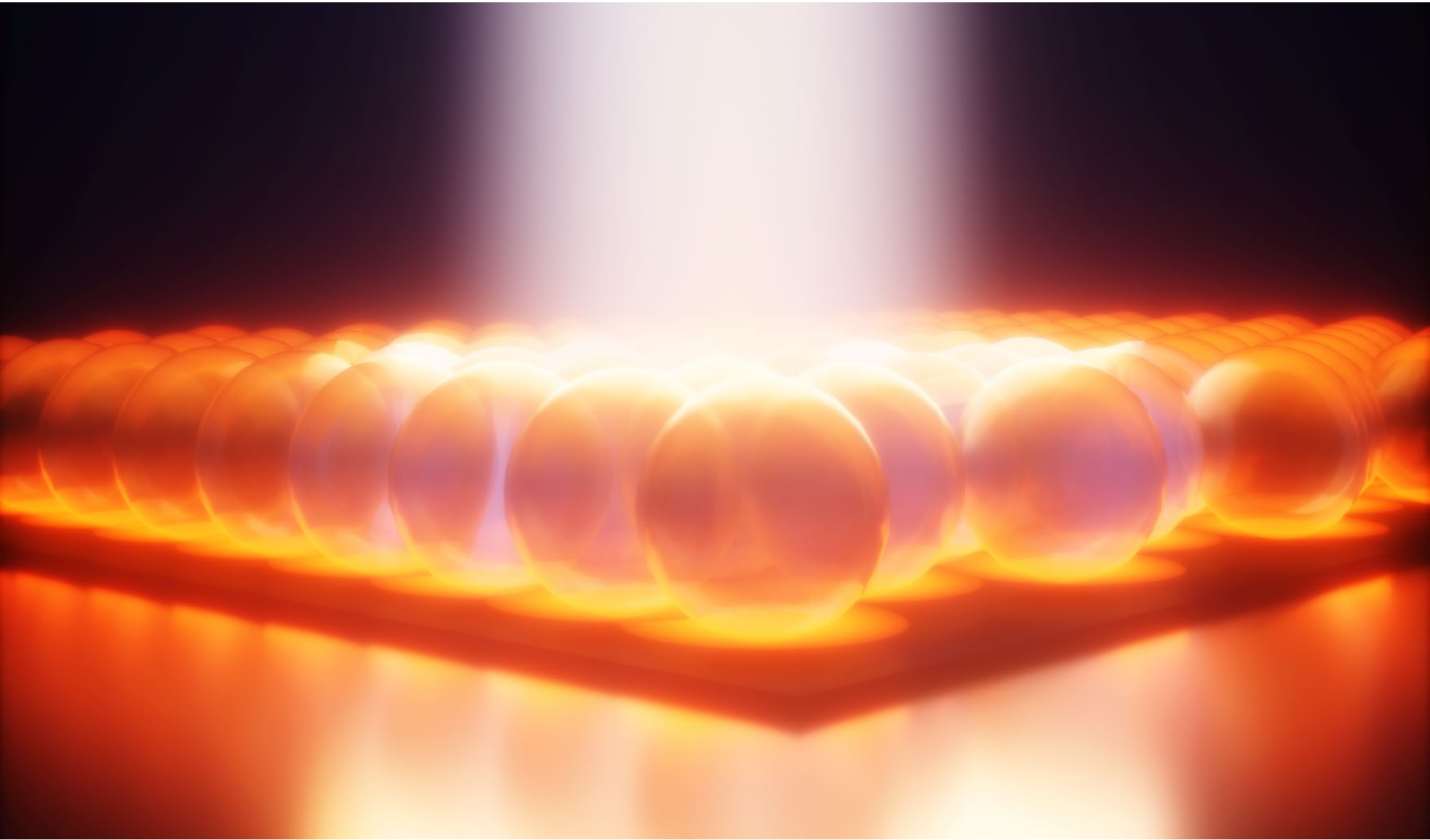
- Low temperature stability (metal diffusion at sharp edges)
- Difficult to manufacture (2D metal structuring required)
- Residual absorption in MIR (electric fields orthogonal to metal surface)
- Thermal stresses (thick coatings)
- Low emissivity above bandgap



T. Kerkeler, et al., Adv. Opt. Mat. 9 (2021) 2100323;
M. Chirumamilla, et al., Adv. Opt. Mat. 5 (2017) 1700552;
M. Chirumamilla, et al., Scientific Reports 9 (2019) 7241;

A. Chirumamilla, et al, Mat. Today Phys. 21 (2021) 100503;
M. Chirumamilla, et al., Opt. Mat. Exp. 6 (2016) 2704

Selective emission at temperatures up to 1400 °C



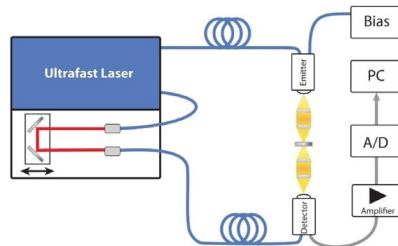
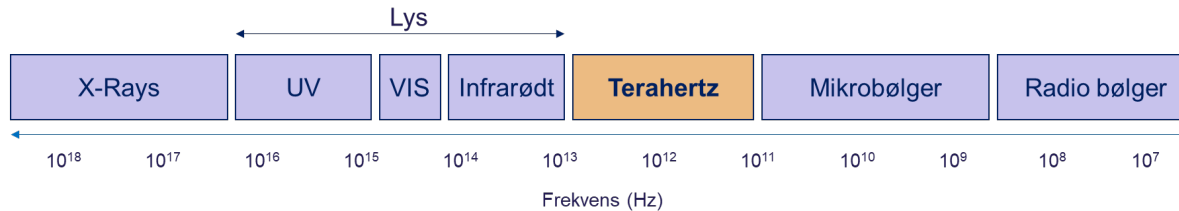
M. Chirumamilla, et al., Cell Reports Physical Science 6 (2025) 102850



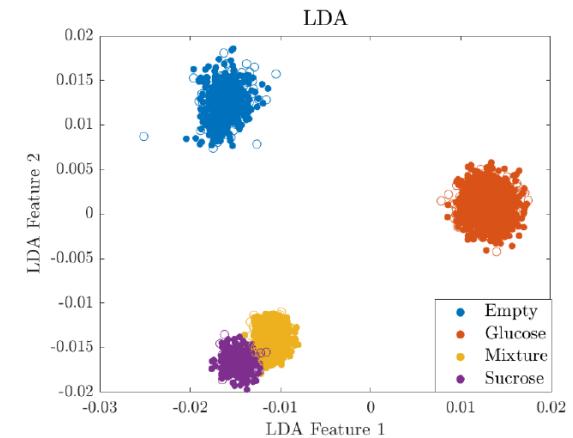
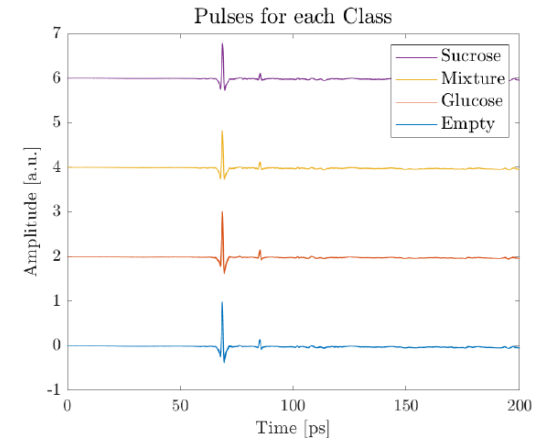
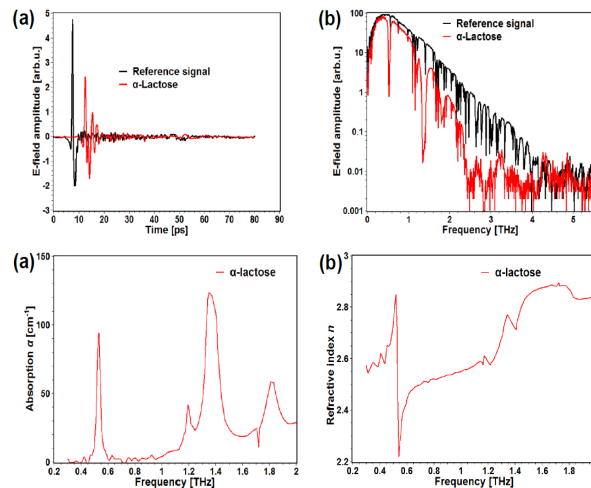
**AALBORG
UNIVERSITY**

**Department of
Materials and Production**

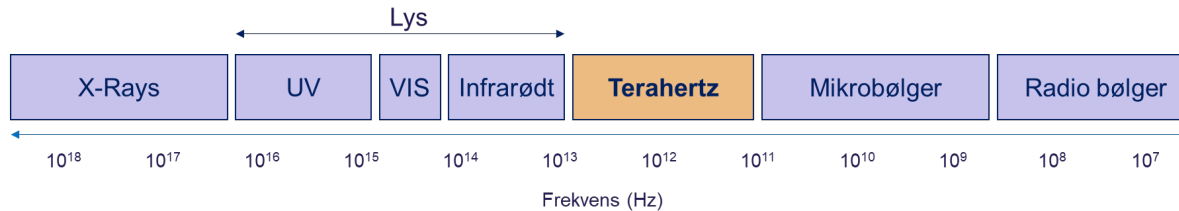
AI-assisterede terahertz sensorer



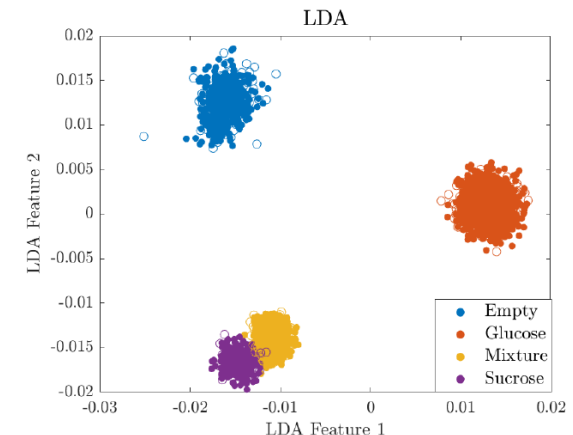
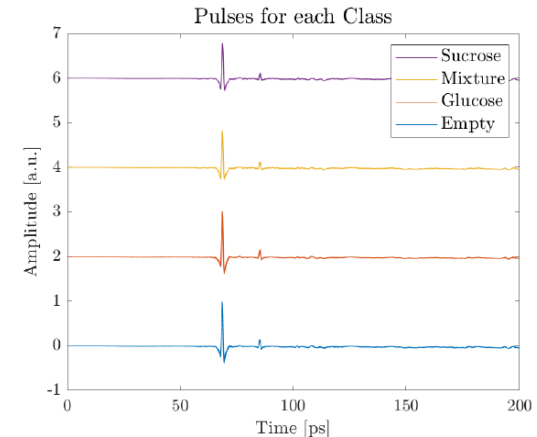
Fourier transform



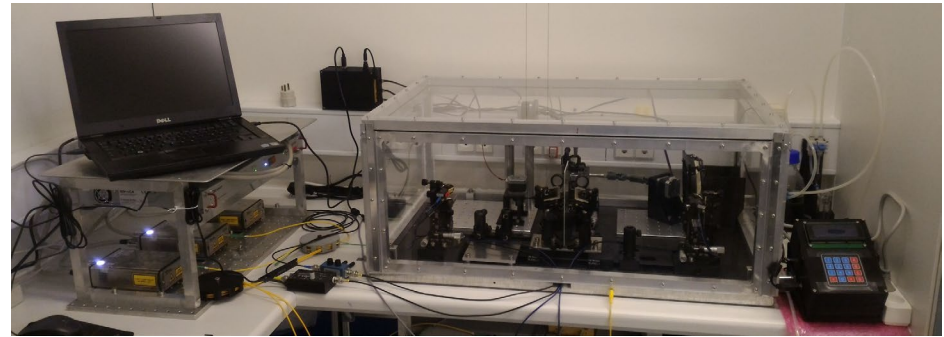
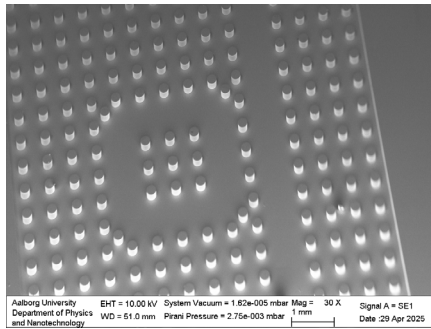
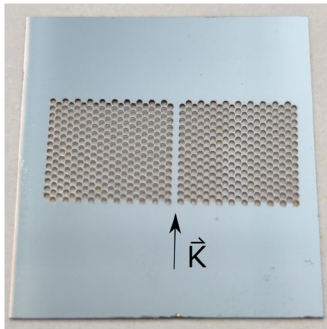
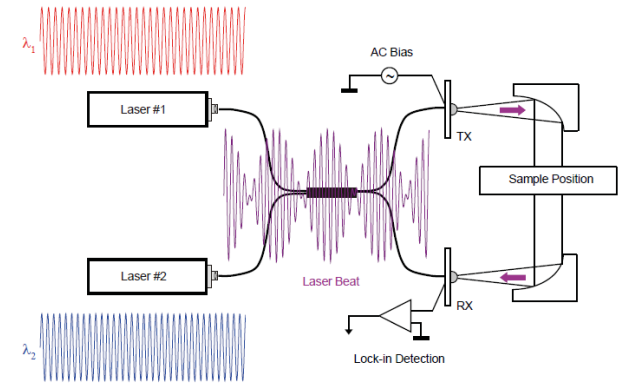
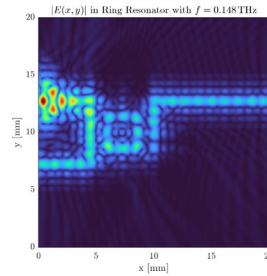
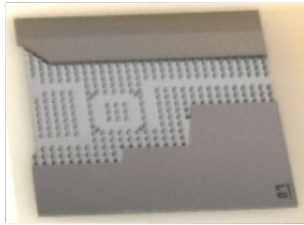
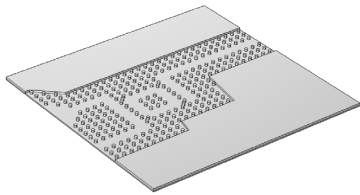
AI-assisterede terahertz sensorer



- Terahertz (THz) stråling er elektromagnetiske bølger i frekvensområdet mellem infrarødt lys og mikrobølger
- Absorptions resonanser i THz området svarer til intra- eller inter-molekylære vibrationer, samt gitter vibrationer (fononer) i krystaller
- THz spektroskopi kan bruges til at genkende specifikke materialer med "fingeraftryk" i THz området, fx narkotika og sprængstoffer mm.
- AI-algoritmer kan trænes til at skelne mellem spektre fra forskellige materialer, selvom de er næsten ens.
- AI-assisterede sensorer er suveræne til at genkende specifikke materialer som de er blevet trænet til at finde.

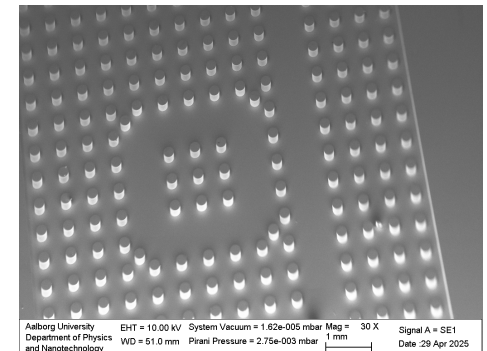
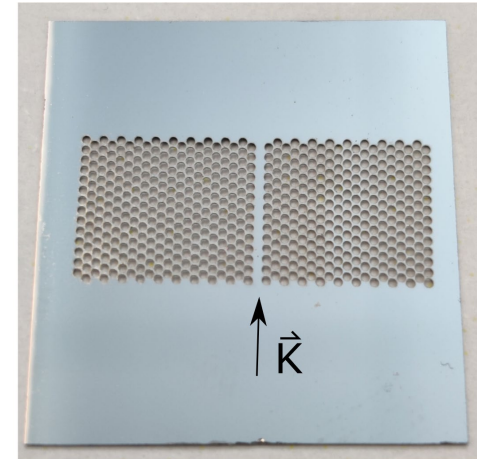
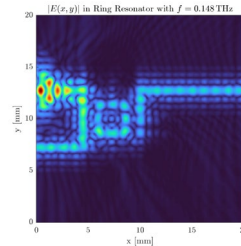
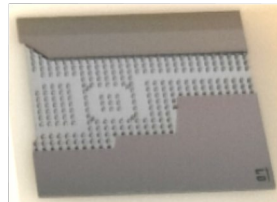
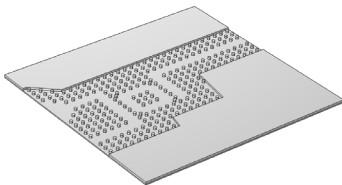


Terahertz fotoniske krystaller

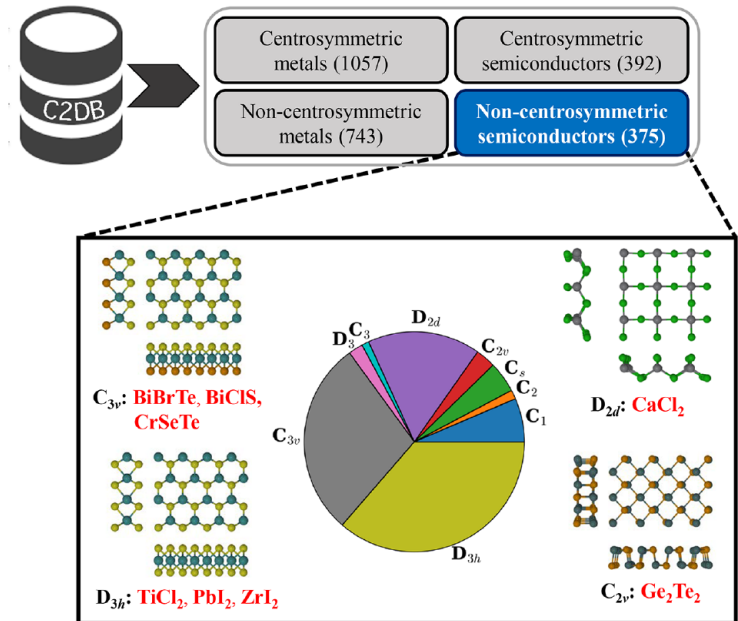
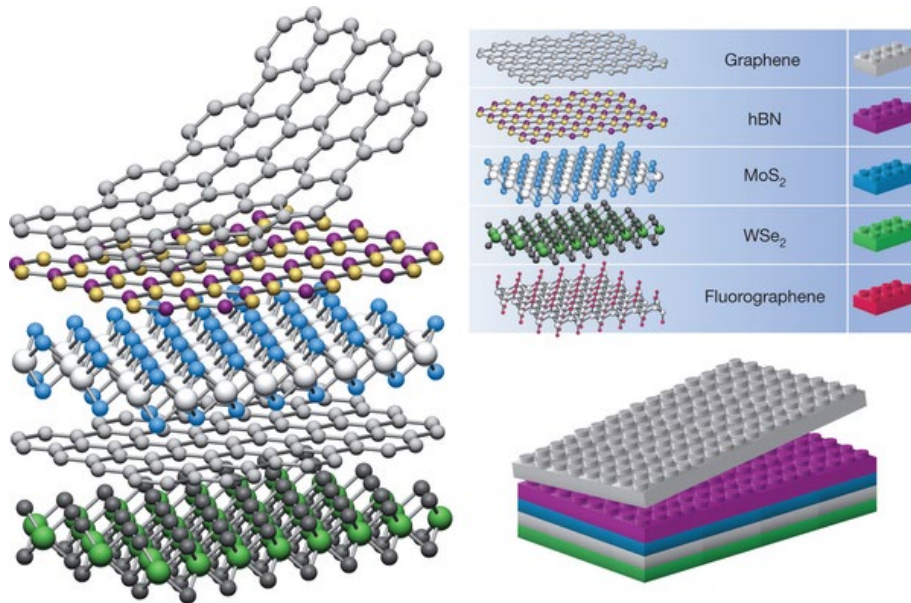


Terahertz fotoniske krystaller

- Ved hjælp af mikro- og nanofabrication kan man lave Materialer med et periodisk varierende brydningsindeks i 1D, 2D, eller 3D.
- En fotoniske krystal er et materiale, hvor denne periodicitet gør det umuligt for nogle frekvenser at propagere gennem materialet.
- Dette kræver, at variationen foregår på en skala mindre end bølglængden, som fx ved 1 THz er 300 μm .
- Ved at lave defekter i en fotonisk krystal kan man lave integrerede fotoniske komponenter som bølgeledere, kaviteter, filtre mm.
- Da næste generation trådløs kommunikation (6G) forventes at operere i THz området er det vigtigt at udvikle komponenter til det

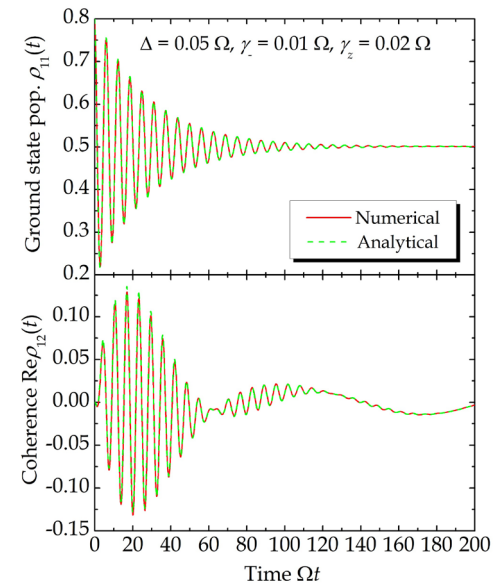
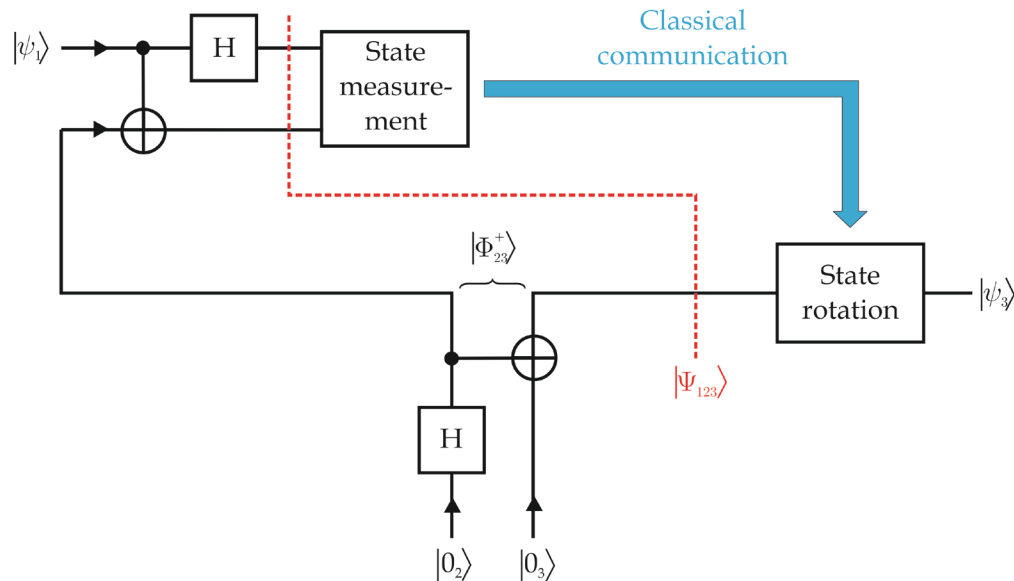


Kvantemekanik og komponenter



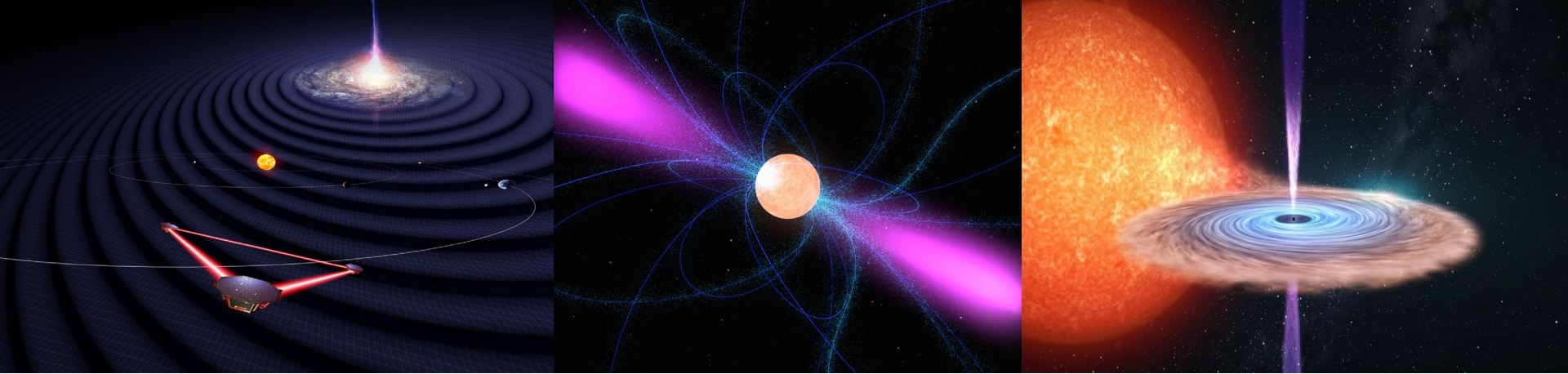
Kvantemekaniske simuleringer af materialer og deres egenskaber:
Elektrisk ledningsevne, optisk absorption, ulineære optiske egenskaber

Kvantemekanik og komponenter



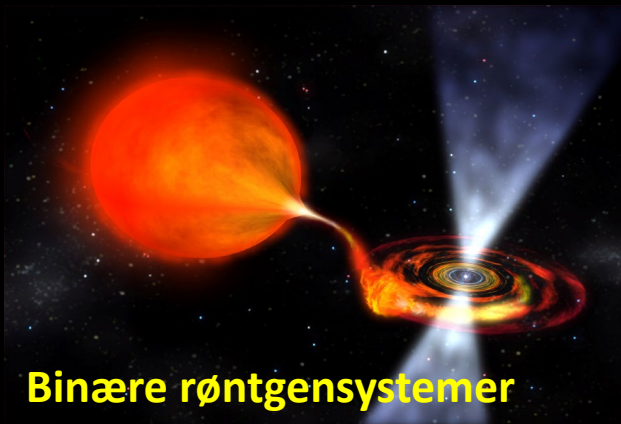
Modeller for komponenter i kvante-kommunikation: qubits og gates.
Simuleringer af "dekohærens": henfald af kvantemekaniske
superpositioner pga. støj og kobling til omgivelser

ASTROFYSIK



- Fokusområde: **kompakte objekters fysik**
(neutronstjerner, sorte huller og hvidedvæрге)
- Projektarbejde: teoretiske beregninger
- Metoder: numeriske beregninger og simuleringer (Monte Carlo)





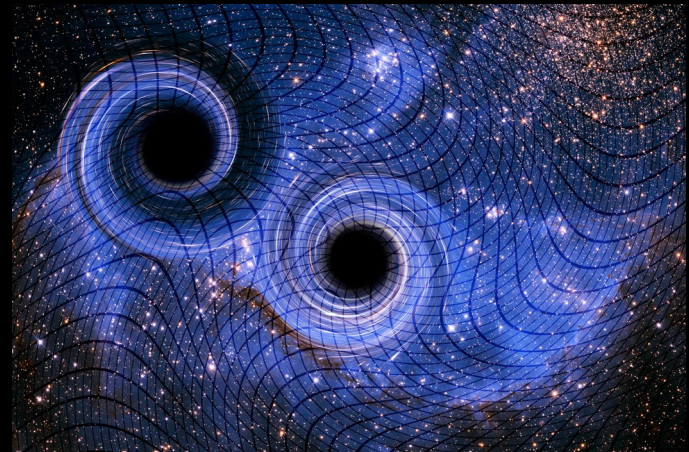
Binære røntgensystemer



Supernovaer



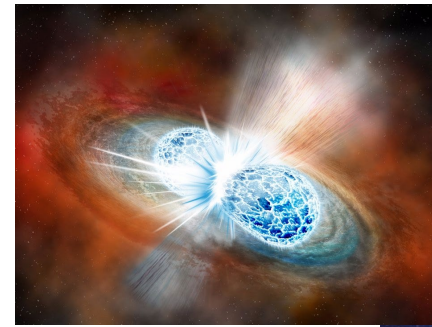
Radiopulsarer



Gravitationsbølgekilder

Centrale spørgsmål: AAU Astrofysik

- Hvordan dannes systemer med BH+NS ?
(binær stjerneudvikling, røntgenkilder, supernovaer, ...)
- Kan vi forstå deres karakteristika ?
(fx masse, spin, omløbsperioder, kollisioner)
- Gravitationsbølgespektra for LISA ?
(Europæisk gravitationsbølgedetektor, opsendes i 2035)

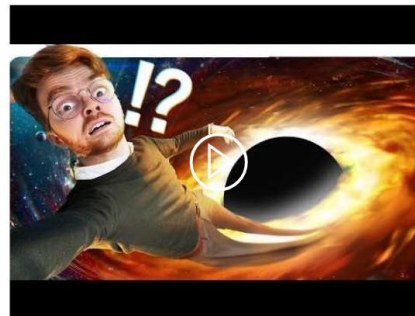


Inspiration til
gymnasieundervisning:

[Link til AAU Play](#)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QXKBdIZDSwM>



Hvordan ved vi, at SORTE HULLER
eksisterer?

De er uendeligt tætte, og meget mystiske. Sorte huller har så kraftig en tyngdekraft, at ikke engang lys kan slippe ud... Men hvordan ved vi overhovedet at de eksisterer, når de ikke udsender lys? Kilder: NASA, ESA, LIGO, Thomas Tauris, AAU Research og manus: Lasse Winther og Martin William Thorning-

www.youtube.com

Thomas Tauris

Physics @ AAU

- Nanoscale Materials Science
- Cluster Beams for Materials Modification on the Nanoscale
- Astro Physics
- Theoretical Nano Physics
- Optics and Spectroscopy
- Theoretical analysis of electromagnetic fields in micro- and nanostructures
- Energy Materials (solar)
- Extensive laboratory facilities: Clean Room, fabrication and characterization
- Fundamental Science and applied research

