

**AKADEMIA GÓRNICZO-HUTNICZA
IM. STANISŁAWA STASZICA W KRAKOWIE**

**AGH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY**

AGH

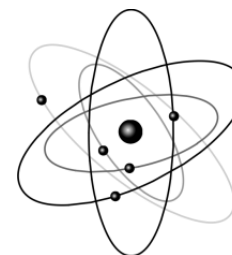
Niekonwencjonalne podejście do przetwarzania informacji – od inżynierii materiałów hybrydowych do nowych efektów fizykochemicznych

Kacper Pilarczyk

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al. Mickiewicza 30, 30-059 Kraków, Poland

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WFIS AGH, Kraków, 4 marca 2022



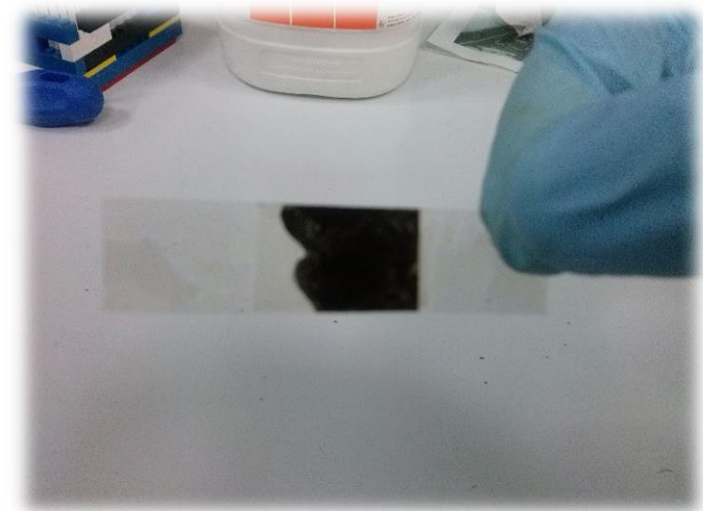
Motywacja

- ▶ Informacja jako jedna z podstawowych wielkości budujących Wszechświat:
 - „Materia, energia i informacja są trzema postaciami masy (...), mogą przechodzić w siebie, zgodnie z prawami zachowania.”

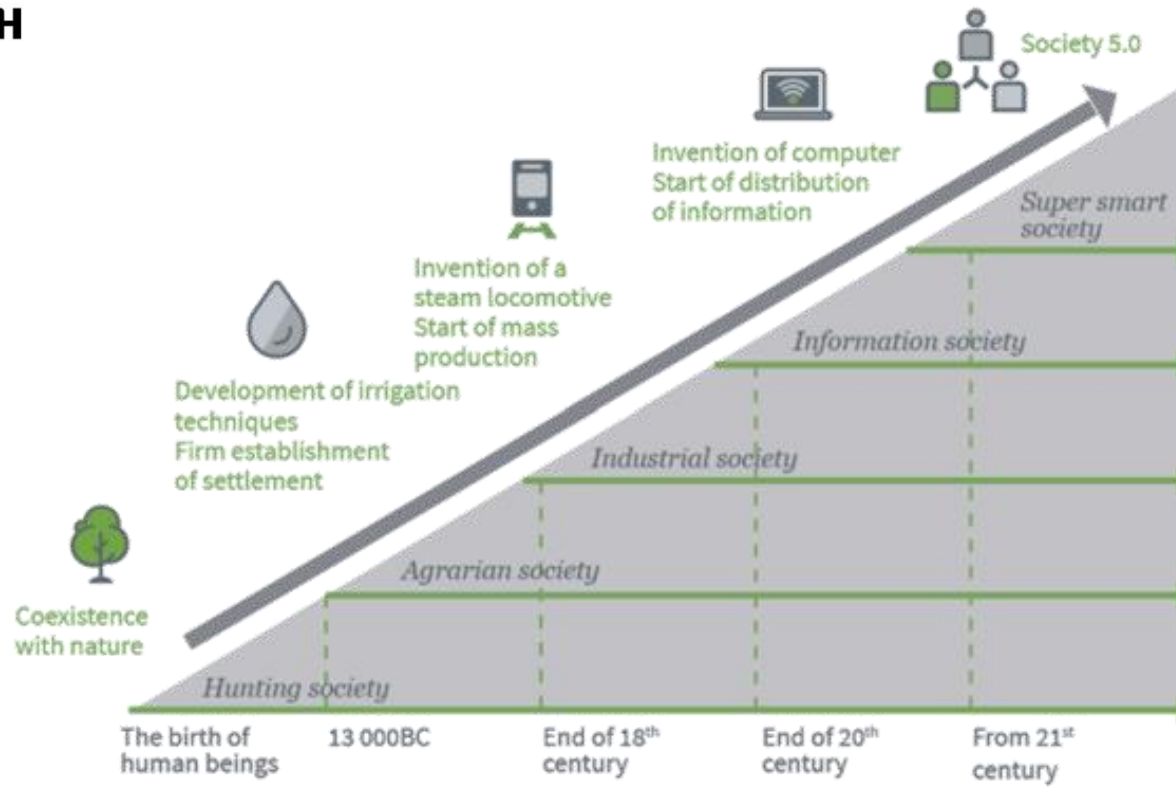
Stanisław Lem, „Professor A. Dońda”

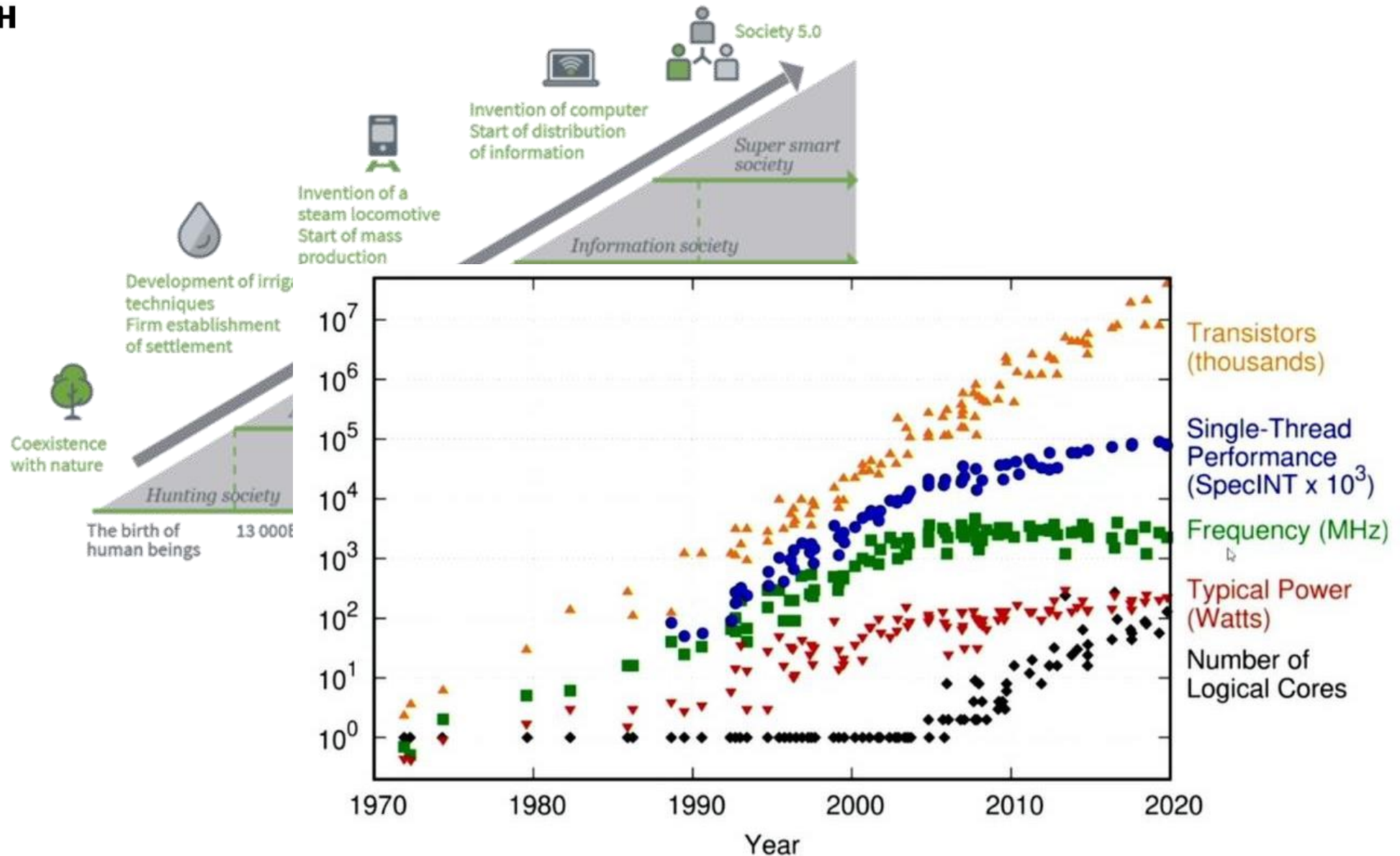
- ▶ Dalszy rozwój społeczeństwa informacyjnego:
 - „The complexity for minimum component costs has increased at a rate of roughly a factor of two per year. (...) Over the longer term, the rate of increase is a bit more uncertain, although there is no reason to believe it will not remain nearly constant for at least 10 years.”

Gordon Earle Moore, Electronics Magazine 4 (1965)

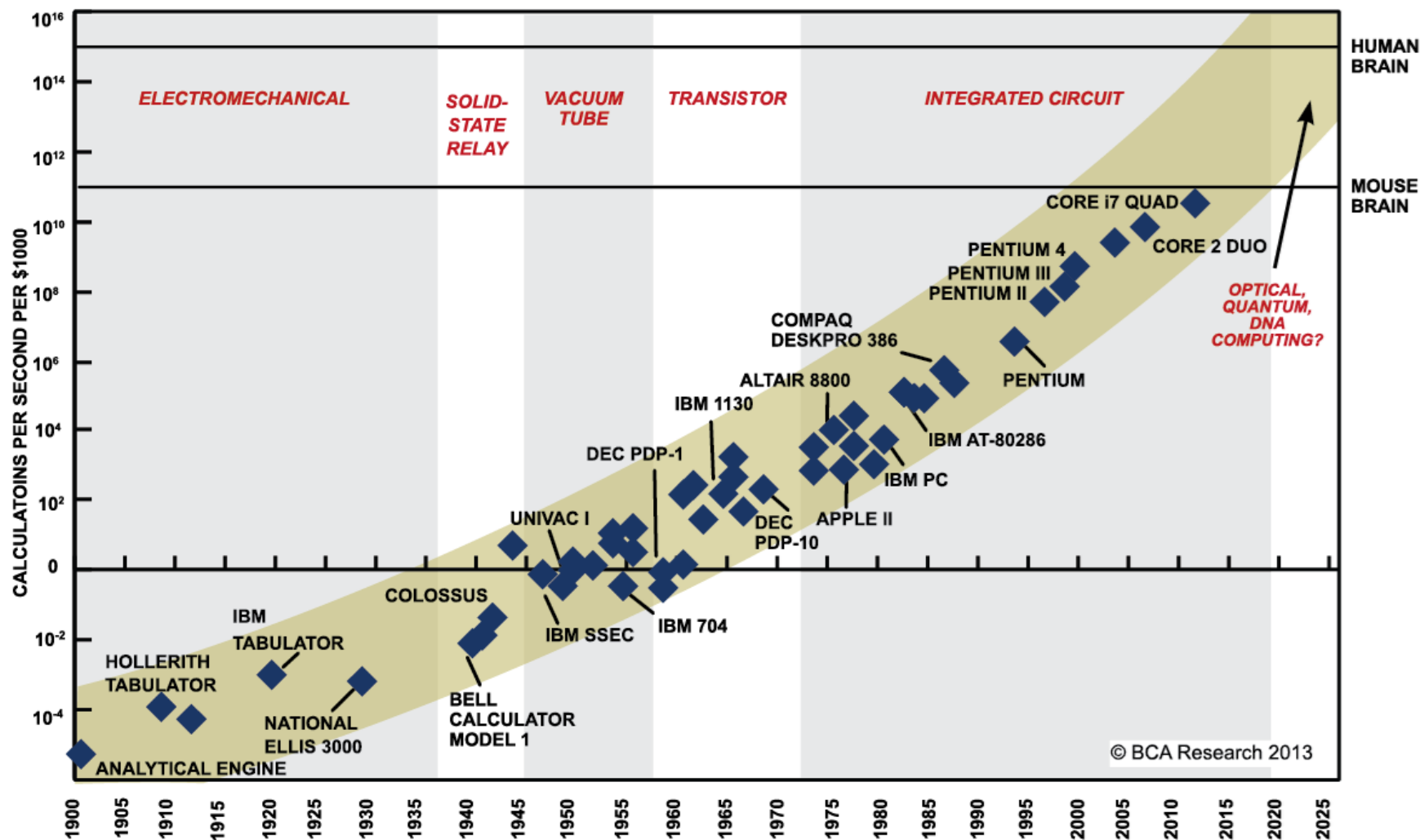


Motywacja





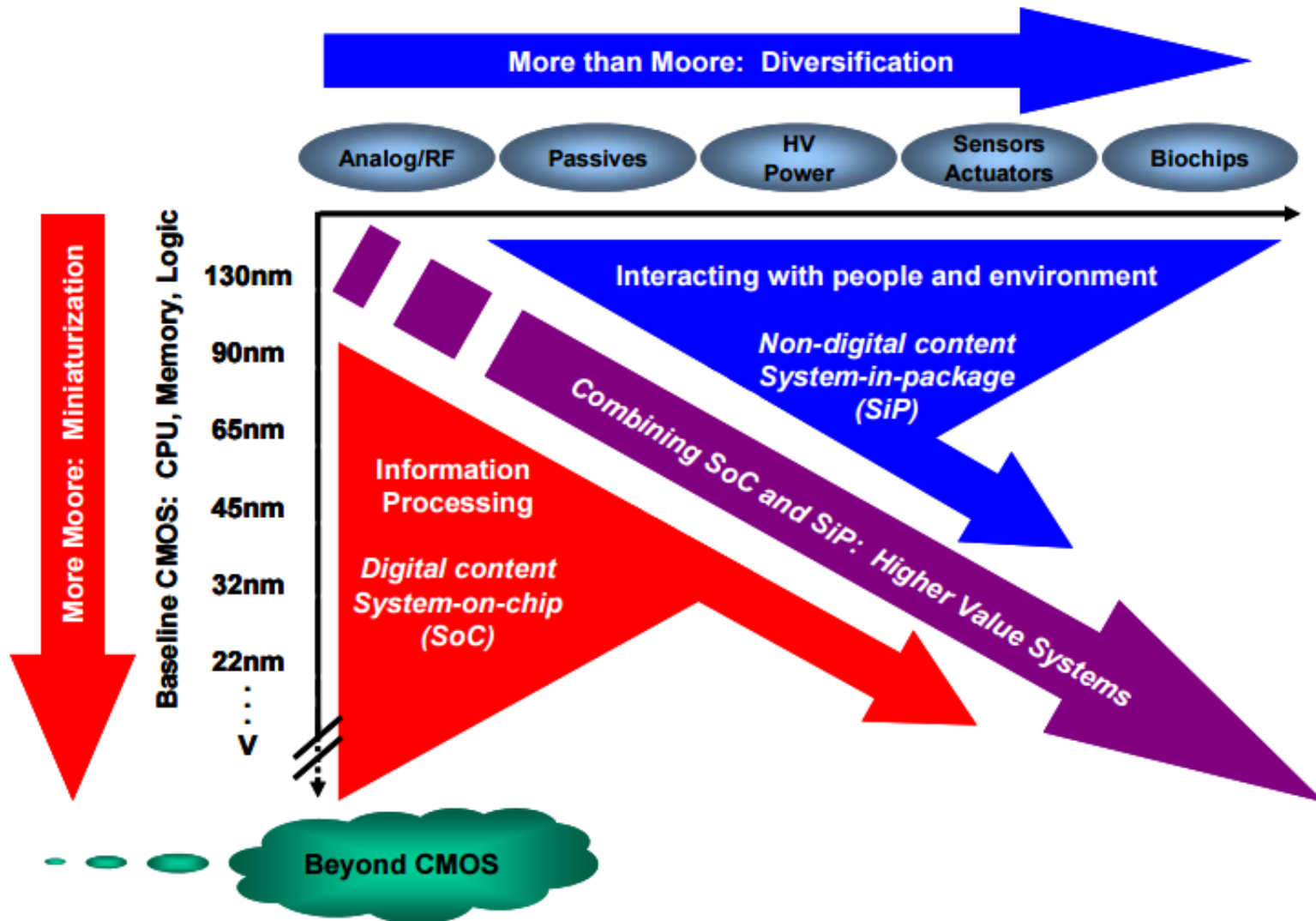
Motywacja



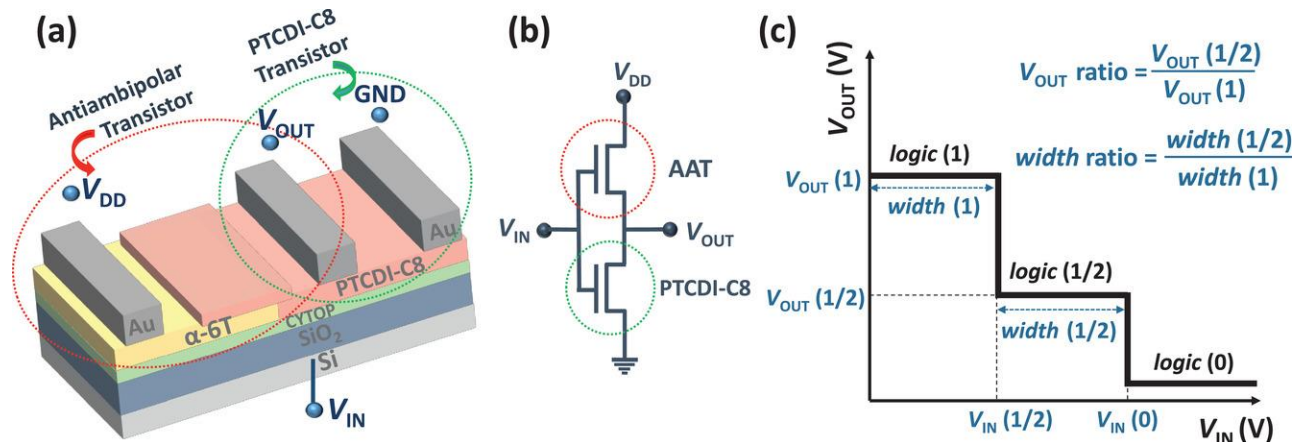
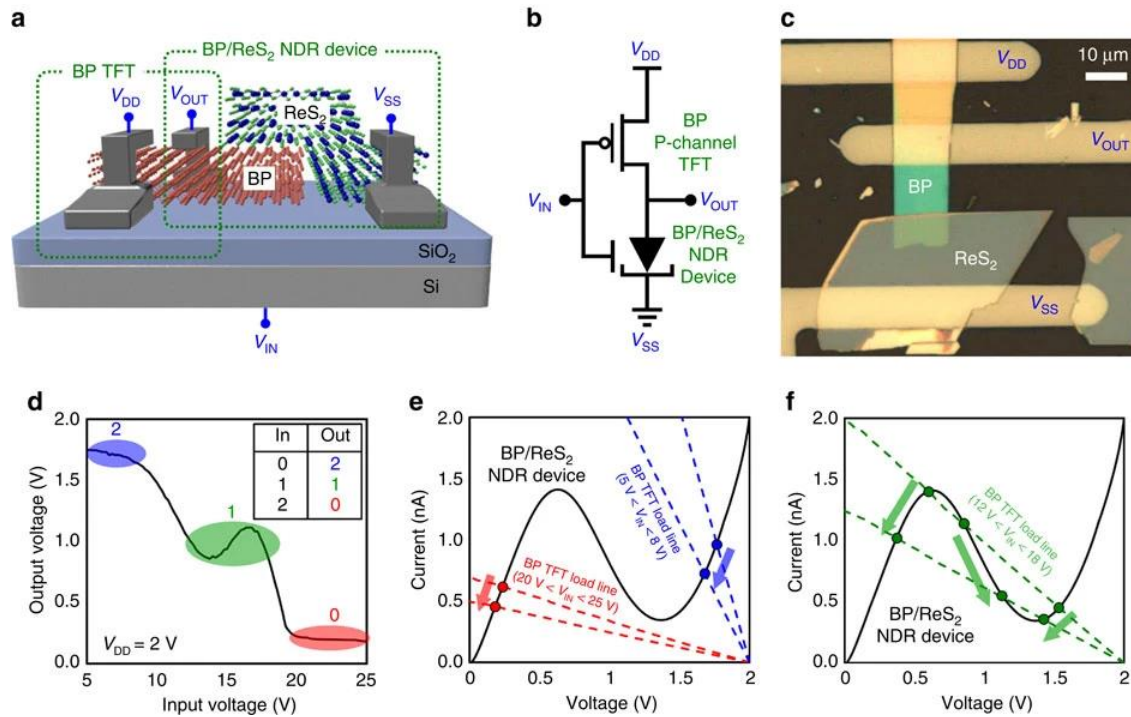
SOURCE: RAY KURZWEIL, "THE SINGULARITY IS NEAR: WHEN HUMANS TRANSCEND BIOLOGY", P.67, *THE VIKING PRESS*, 2006. DATAPOINTS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2012 REPRESENT BCA ESTIMATES.

Motywacja – alternatywne rozwiązania

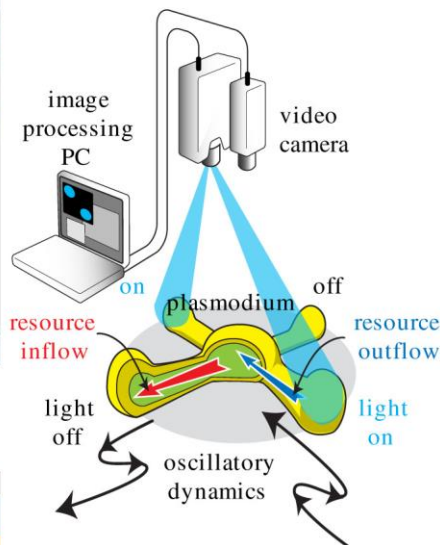
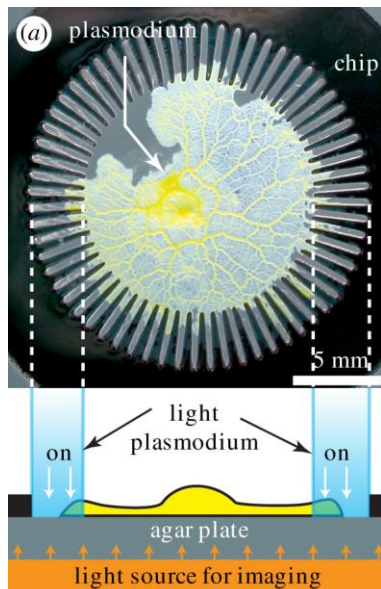
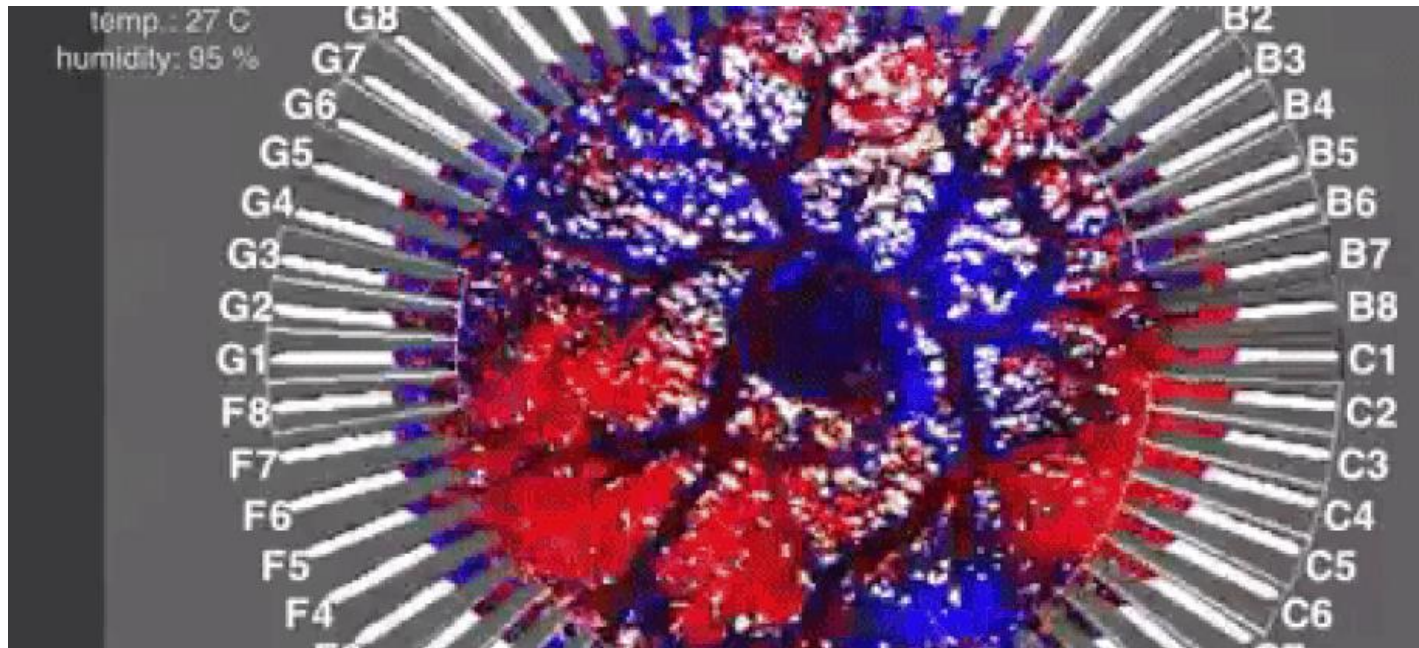
- ▶ Czy dalszy rozwój wymaga odejścia od klasycznej elektronice krzemowej?



Motywacja – „klasyczne” alternatywne rozwiązania



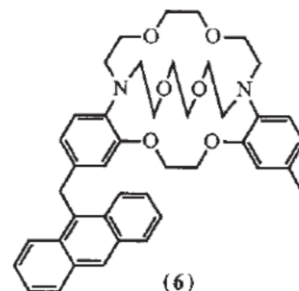
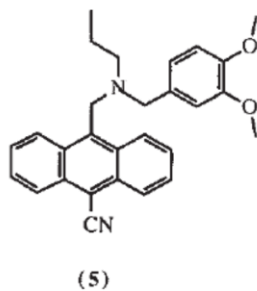
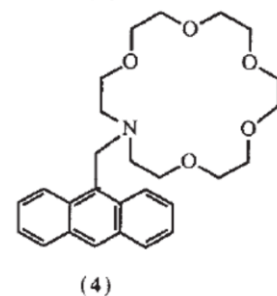
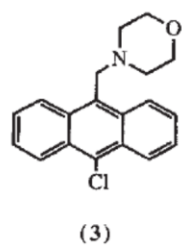
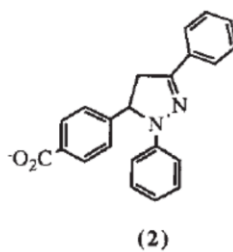
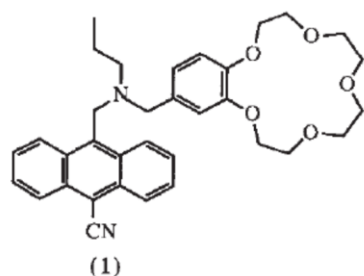
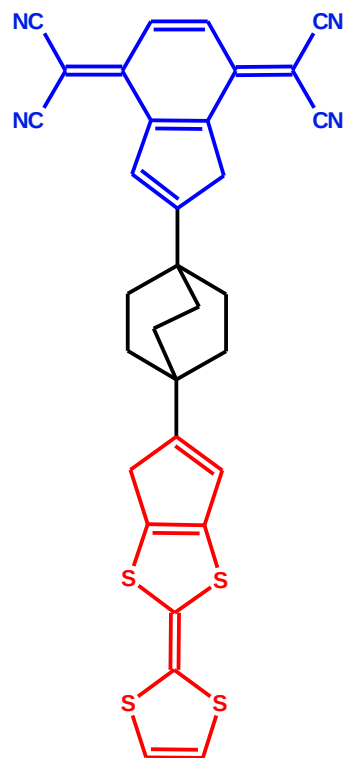
Motywacja – „alternatywne” alternatywne rozwiązania



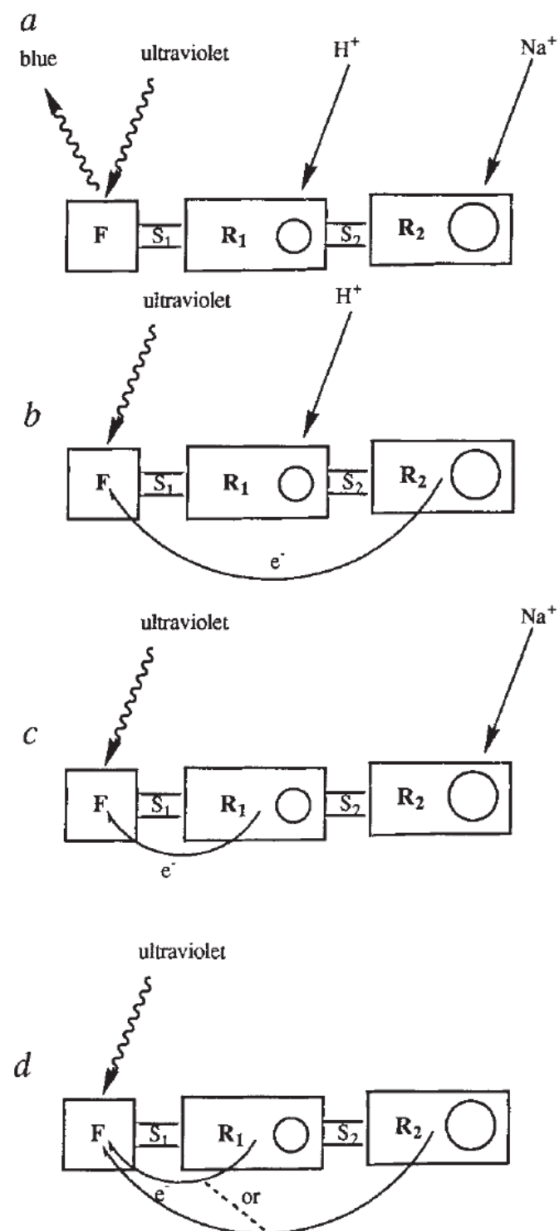
- L. Zhu, S.-J. Kim, M. Hara, M. Aono, R. Soc. open sci., 2018, 5180396180396
- K. Saito, M. Aono, S. Kasai, Sci Rep, 2020, 10, 20772
- <https://www.sciencealert.com>
- A. Adamatzky, IEEE transactions on nanobioscience, 2012, 11, 131

Inspiracja

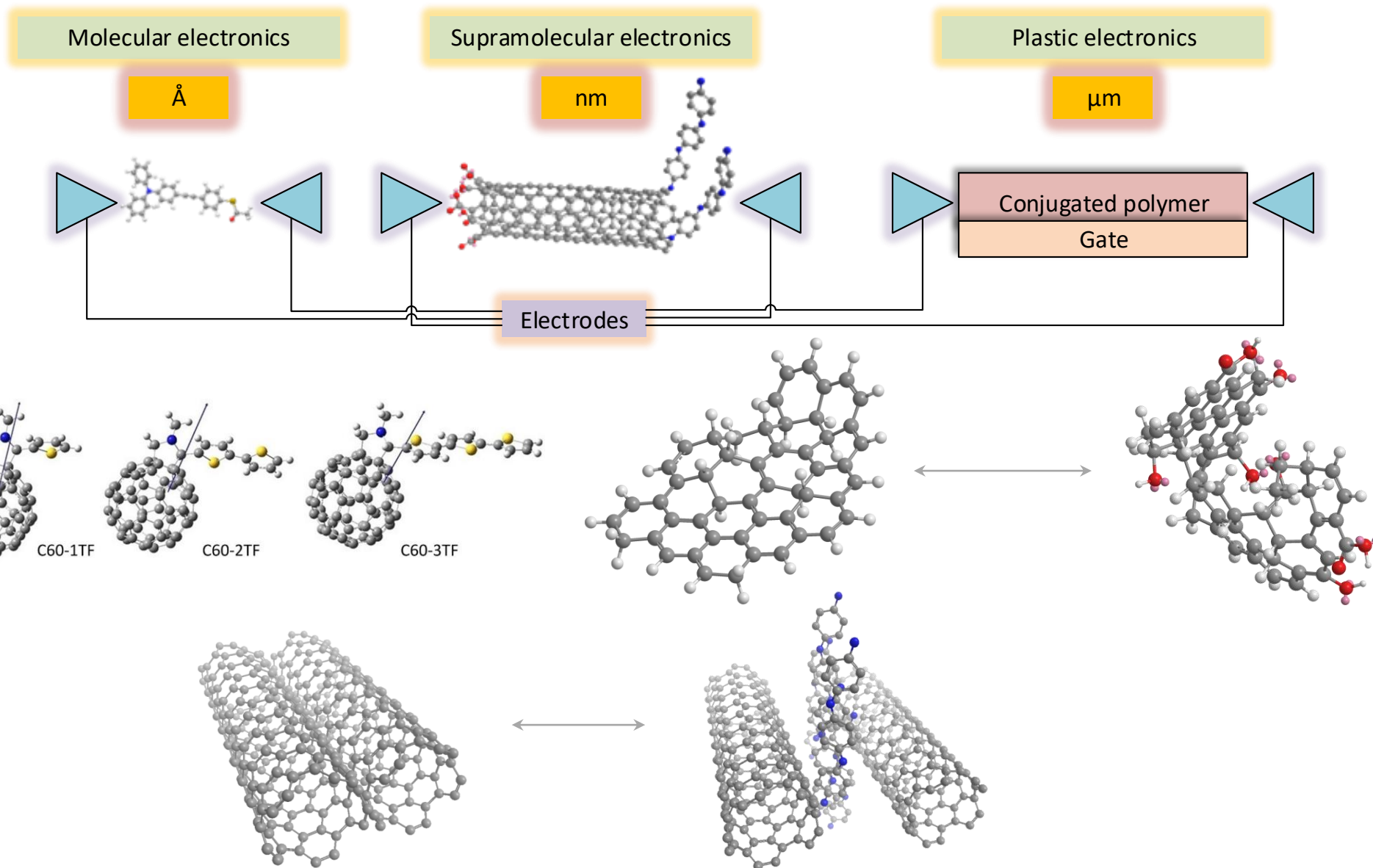
Elektronika molekularna i bramki logiczne



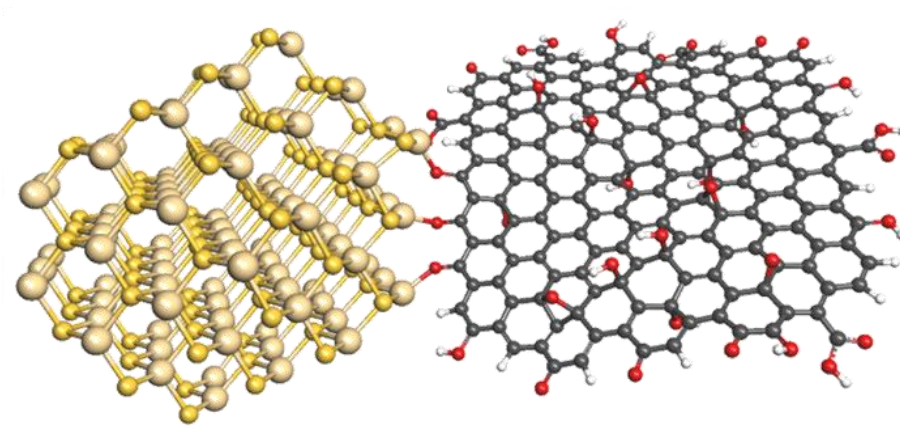
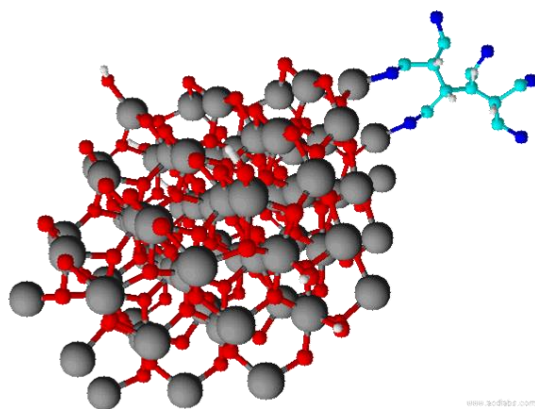
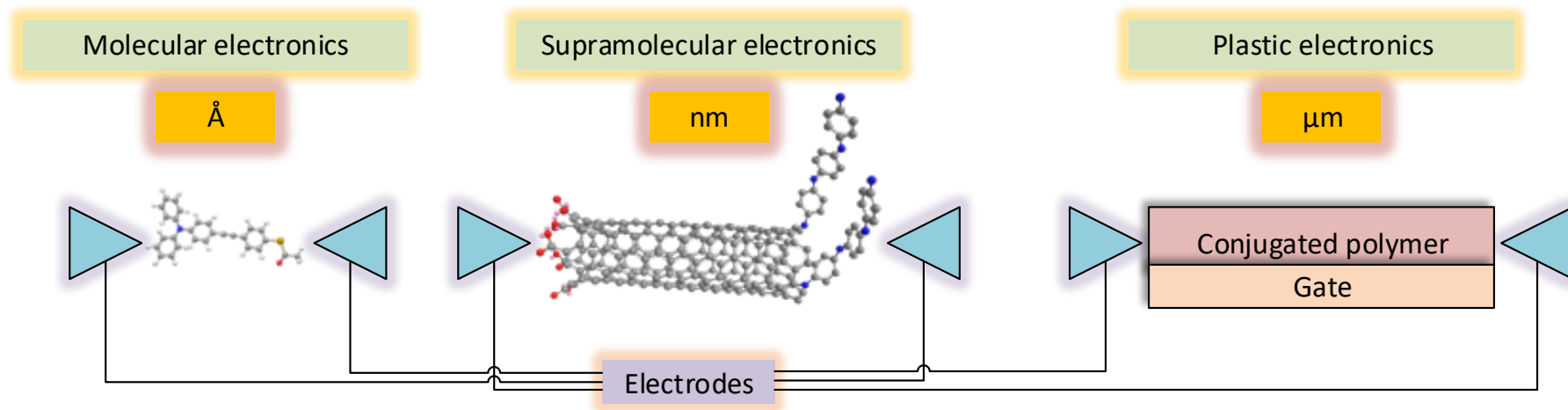
Inputs		Output											
(A)	(B)									(Carry)	(Sum)	(Borrow)	(Diff.)
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Name		AND	OR	NOR	NAND	INHIBIT	XOR	XNOR	Half-adder		Half-subtractor		
Symbol										Carry		Borrow	Diff.



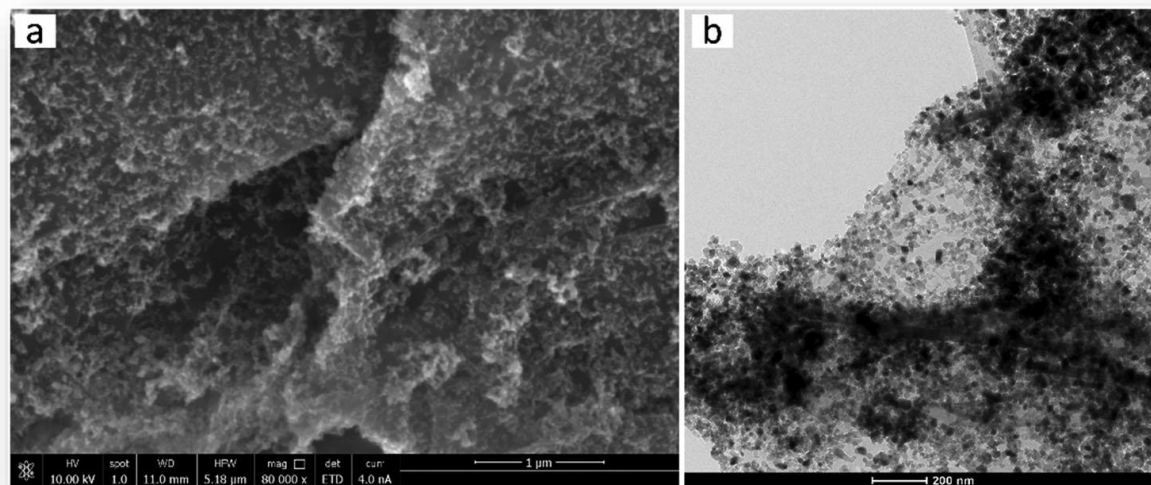
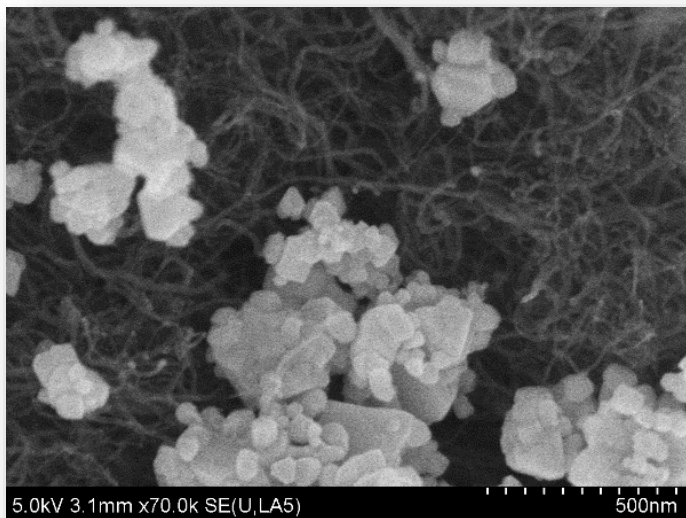
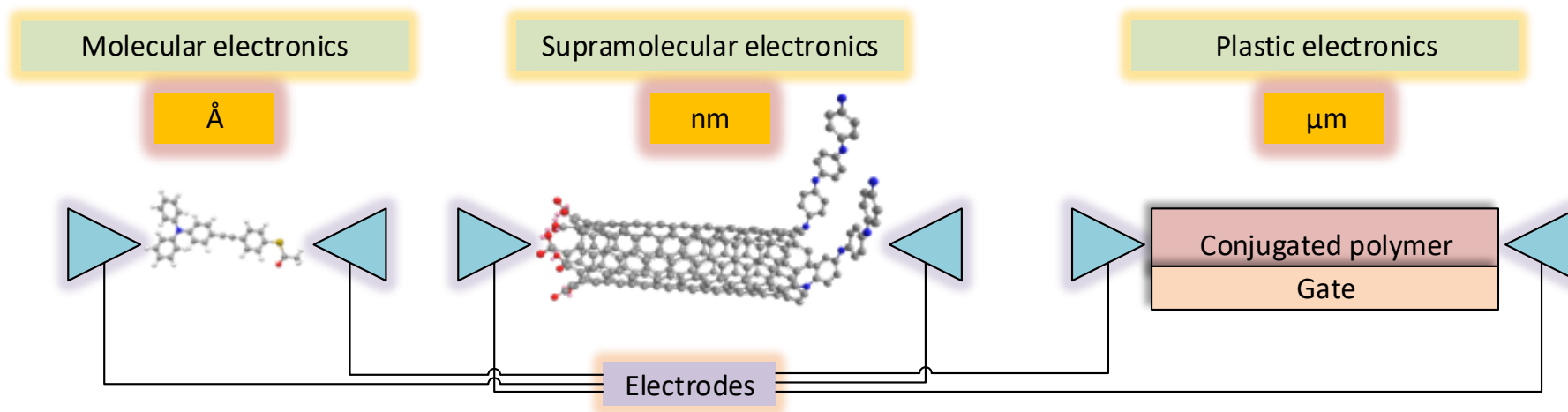
Kierunek moich dotychczasowych badań



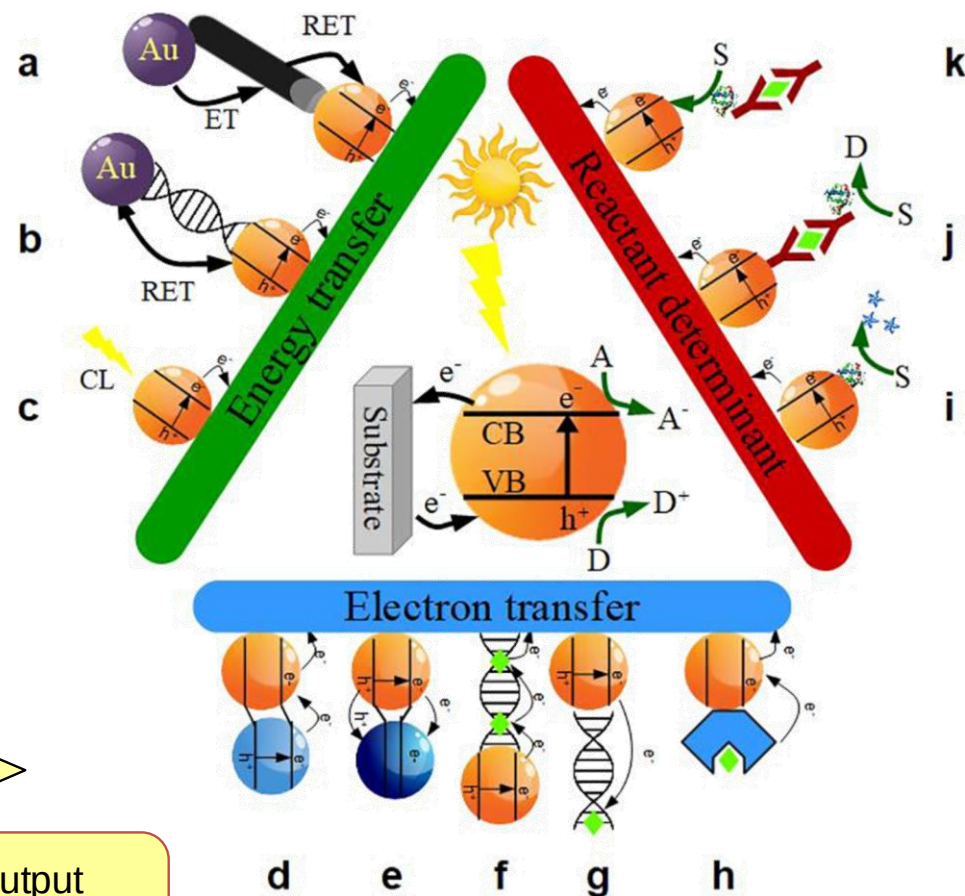
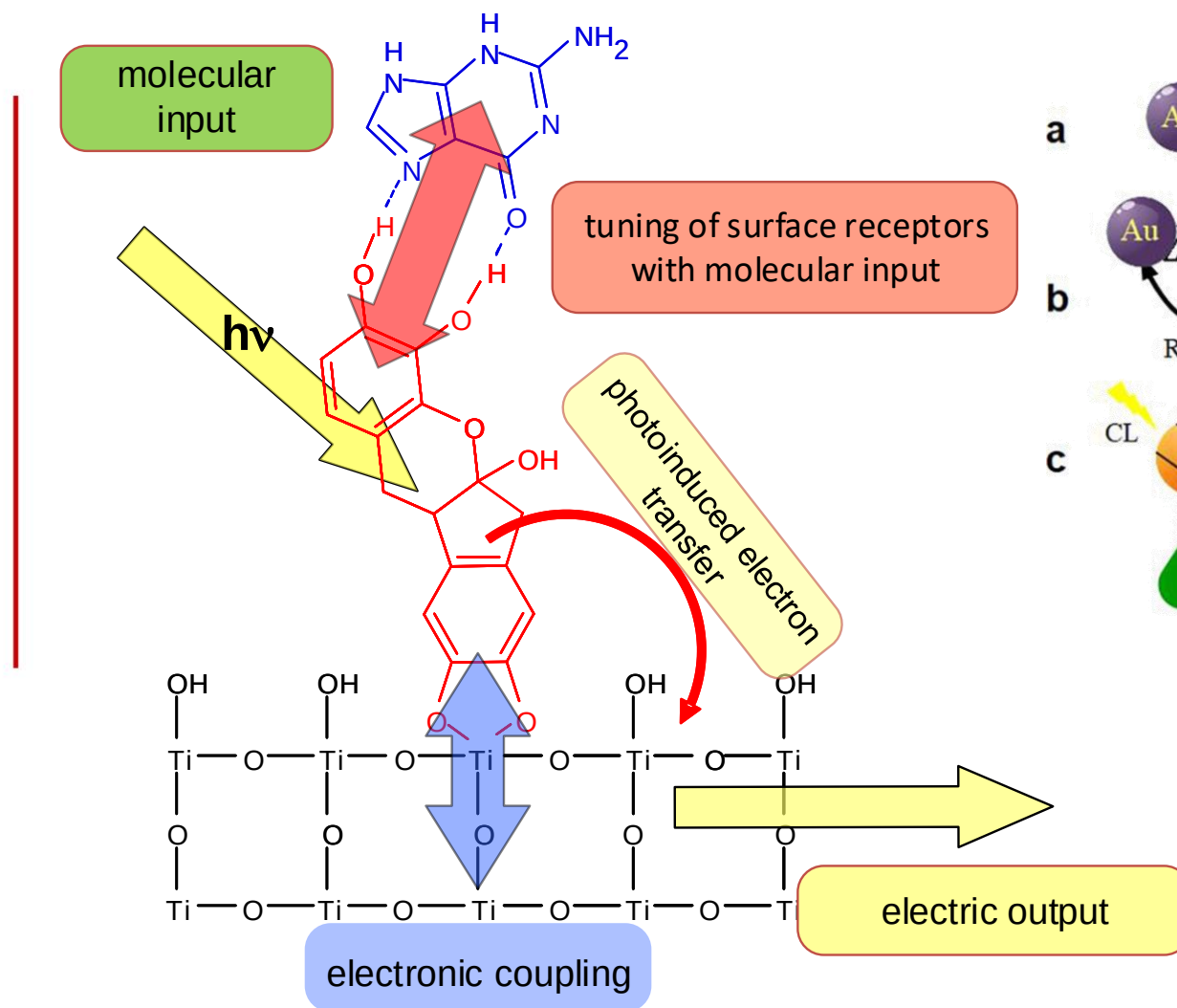
Kierunek moich dotychczasowych badań



Kierunek moich dotychczasowych badań

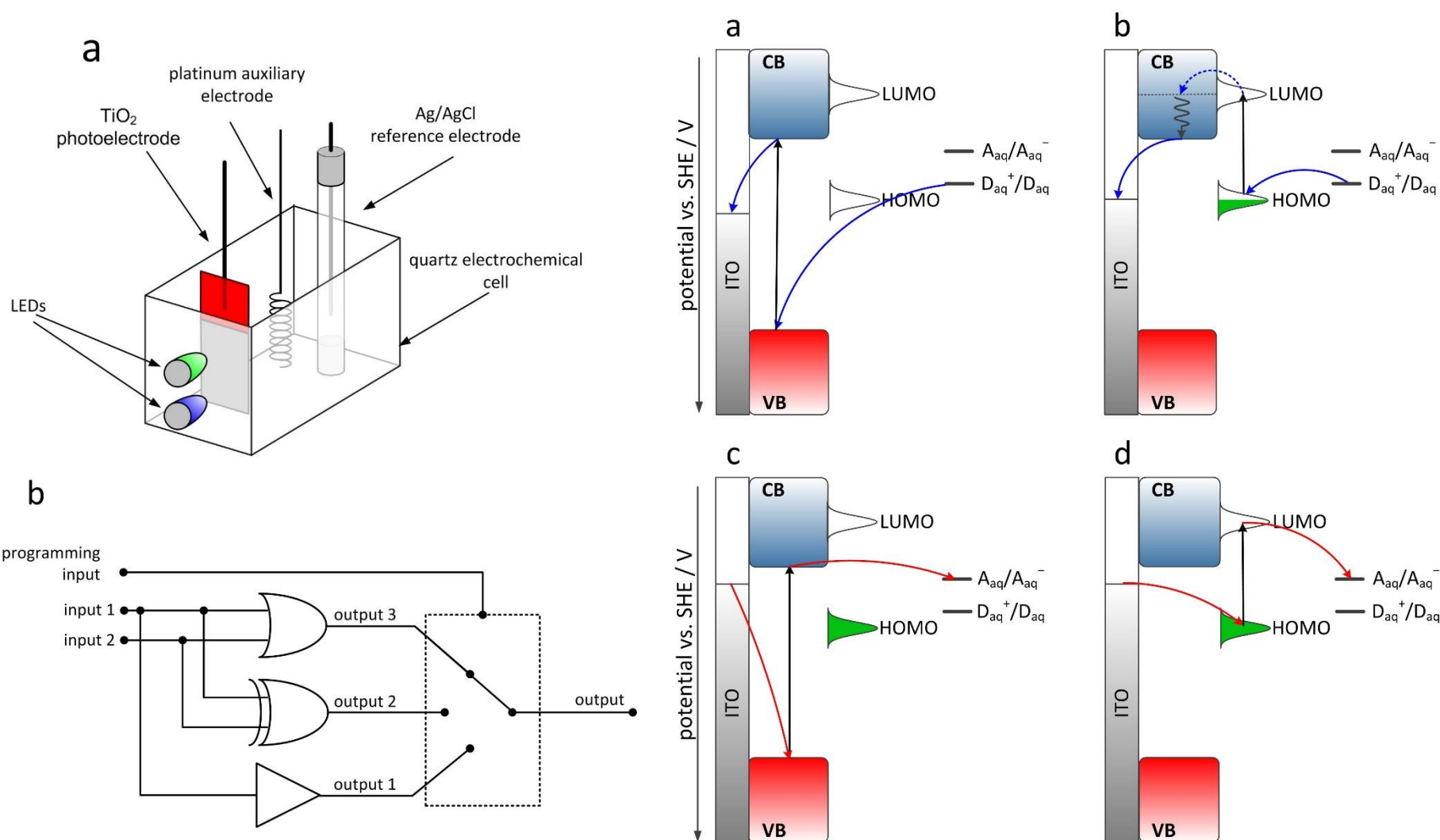


Zasada działania omawianych układów

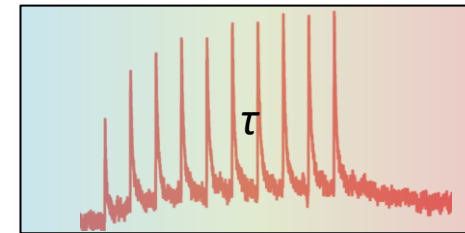
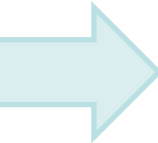


Zasada działania omawianych układów

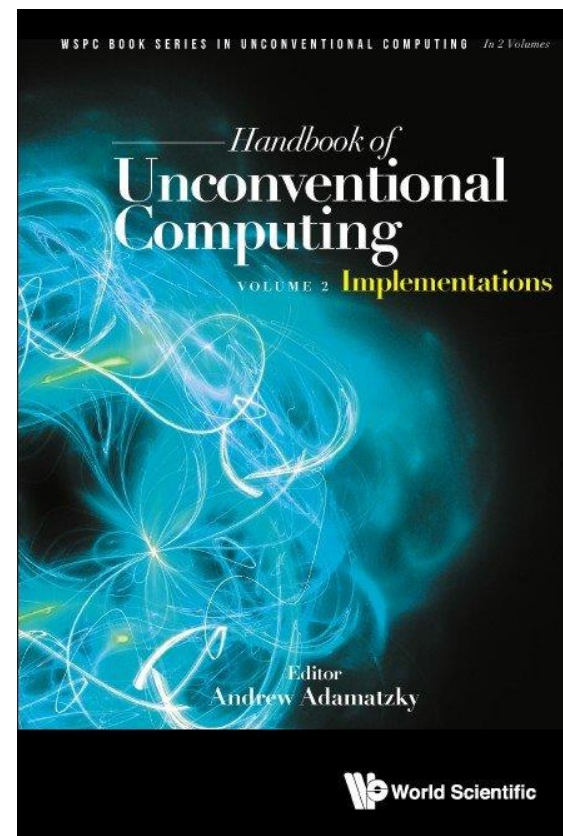
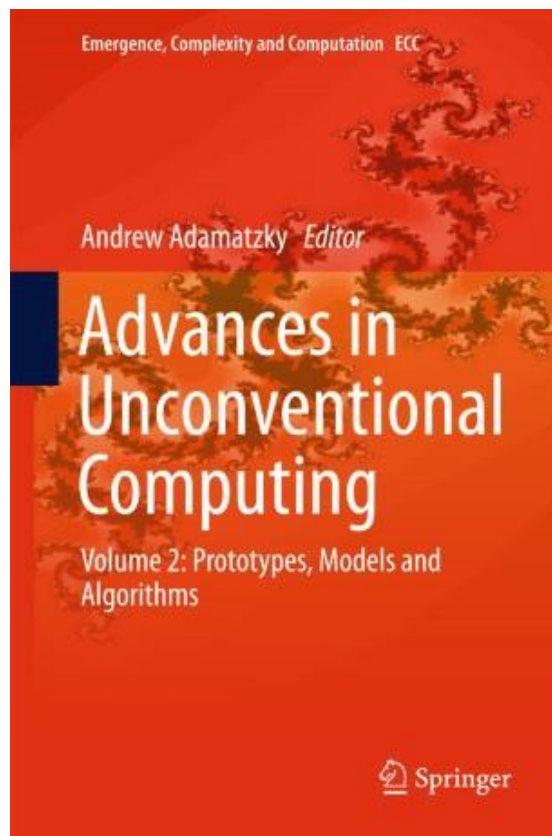
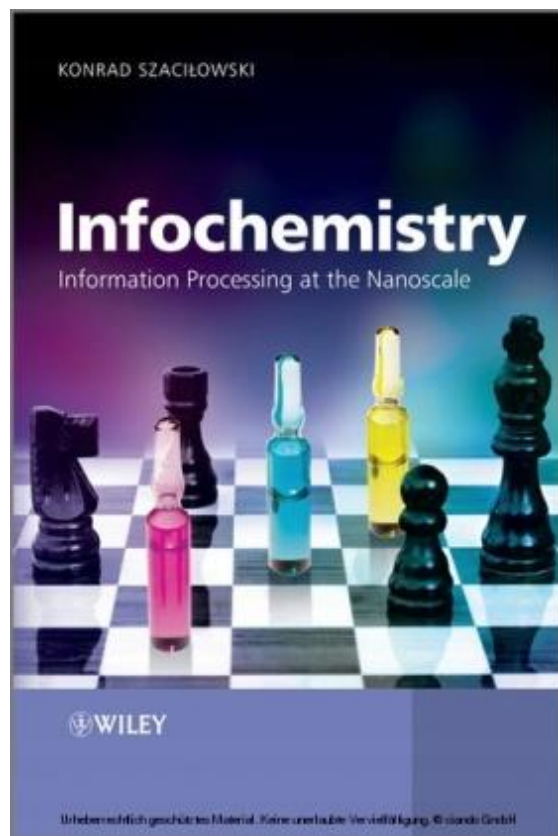
- ▶ Efekt fotoelektrochemicznego przełączenia fotoprądu (efekt PEPS).



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Zasada działania - podsumowanie





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Review

Coordination chemistry for information acquisition and processing

Coordination Chemistry Reviews 365 (2018) 23–40



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Review

Molecules, semiconductors, light and information sensing and computing paradigms

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^dChalmers University of Technology, Department of Microtechnology and Nanoscience, SE-412 96 Gothenburg, Sweden

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FEATURE ARTICLE

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Cite this: *Chem. Commun.*, 2018, 54, 12133

Heavy pnictogen chalcogenides: the synthesis, structure and properties of these rediscovered semiconductors†

Ewelina Właźlak,^{a,b} Andrzej Blachecki,^{a,c} Magdalena Biszyga-Szklarz,^a Sylwia Klejna,^a Tomasz Mazur,^a Krzysztof Mech,^{a,d} Kacper Pilarczyk,^a Dawid Przyczyna,^{a,d} Maciej Suchecki,^{a,d} Piotr Zawal^{a,d} and Konrad Szaciłowski^a

This review focuses on the synthesis, properties and selected applications of heavy pnictogen chalcogenides, i.e. compounds of the MQX stoichiometry, where M = As, Sb, and Bi; Q = O, S, Se, and Te; and X = F, Cl, Br and I. The first section focuses on their synthesis and crystal structures, and the second section discusses the electronic structure on the basis of quantum chemical modelling and selected experimental data. Finally, the third section discusses their electrical, photoelectrochemical and photocatalytic properties and applications. In contrast to perovskites, chalcopyrites and kesterites, chalcogenides have attracted relatively less attention, but their structure and properties are well suited for numerous applications.

Received 27th June 2018,
Accepted 17th September 2018

DOI: 10.1039/c8cc05149f

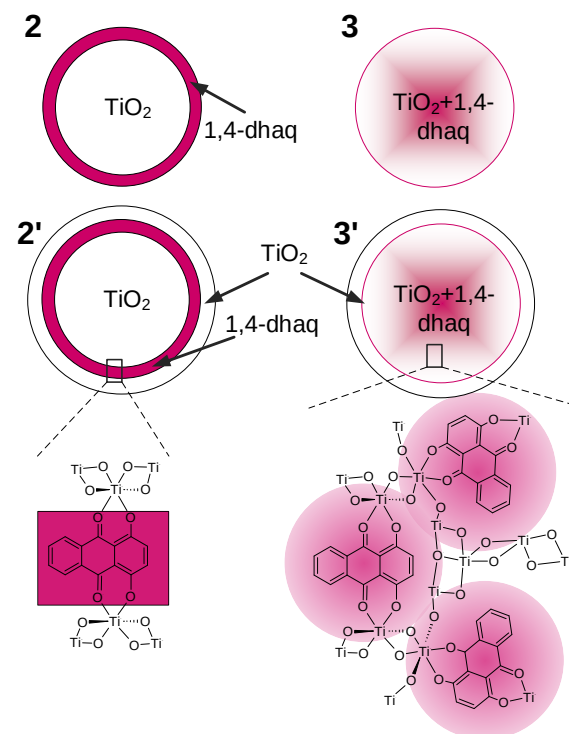
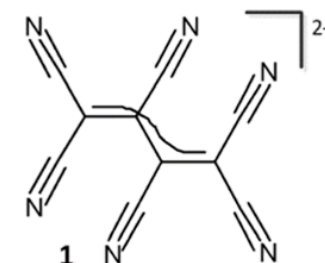
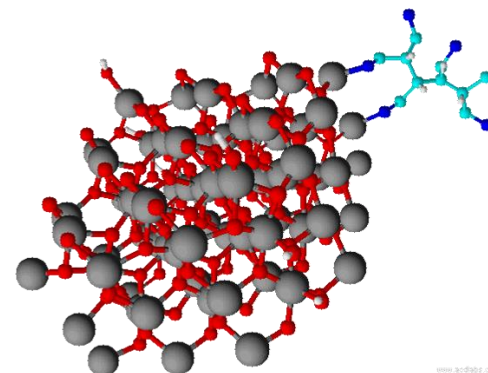
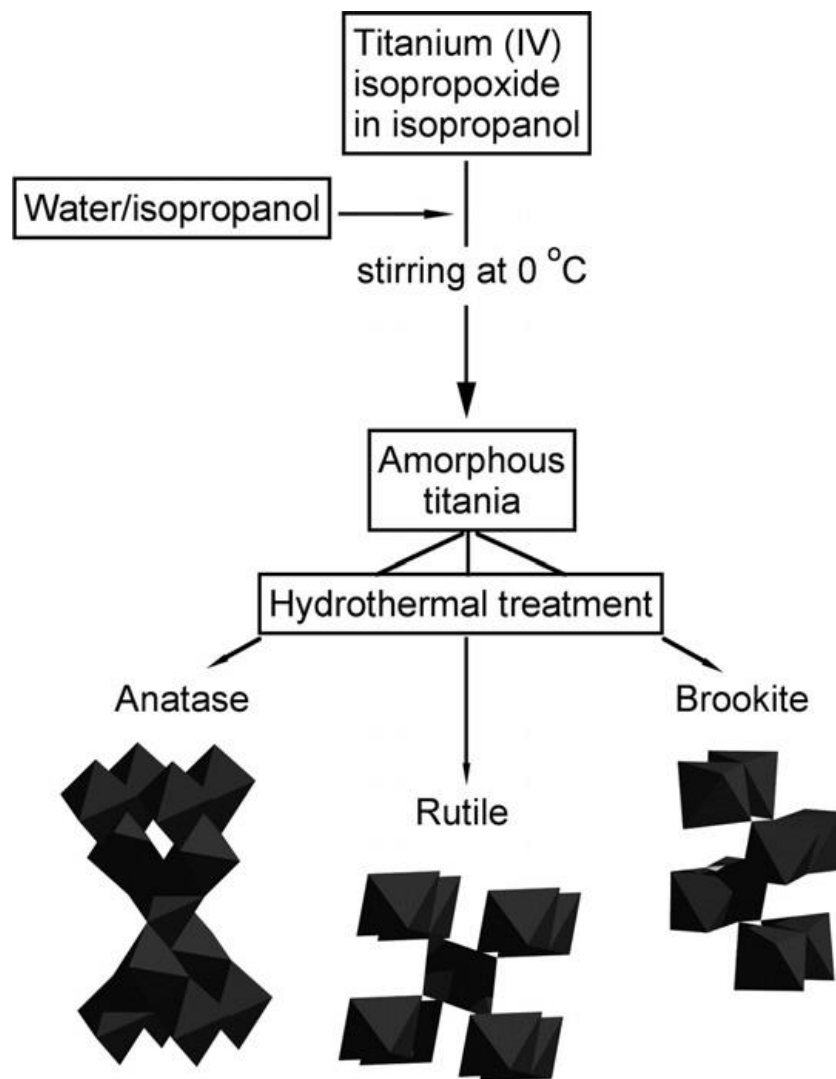
rsc.li/chemcomm



Materiały hybrydowe

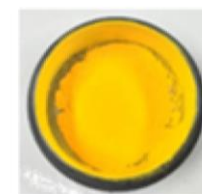
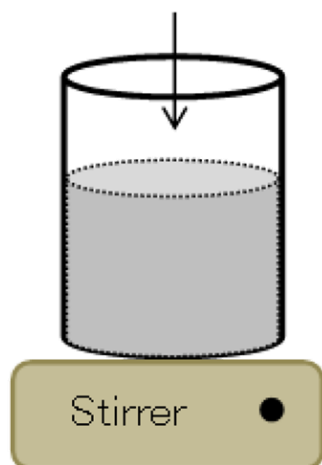
Półprzewodniki szerokopasmowe – TiO_2

► P25

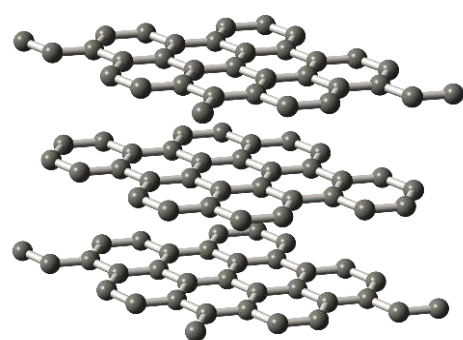


Półprzewodniki szerokopasmowe - CdS

$\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, H_2NCSNH_2
Histidine, water and/or EG

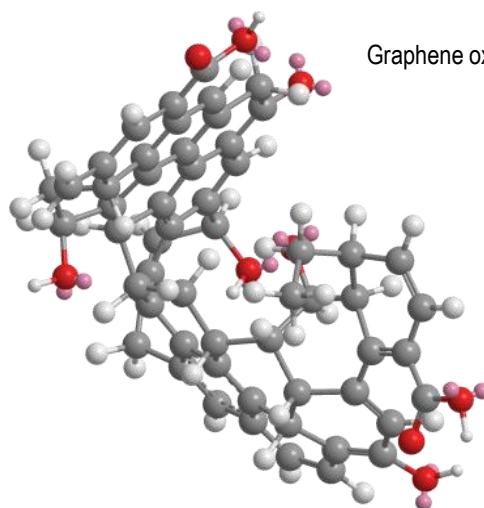


CdS nanocomposite

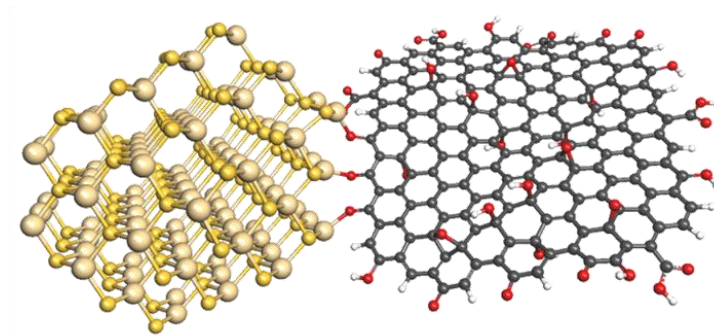


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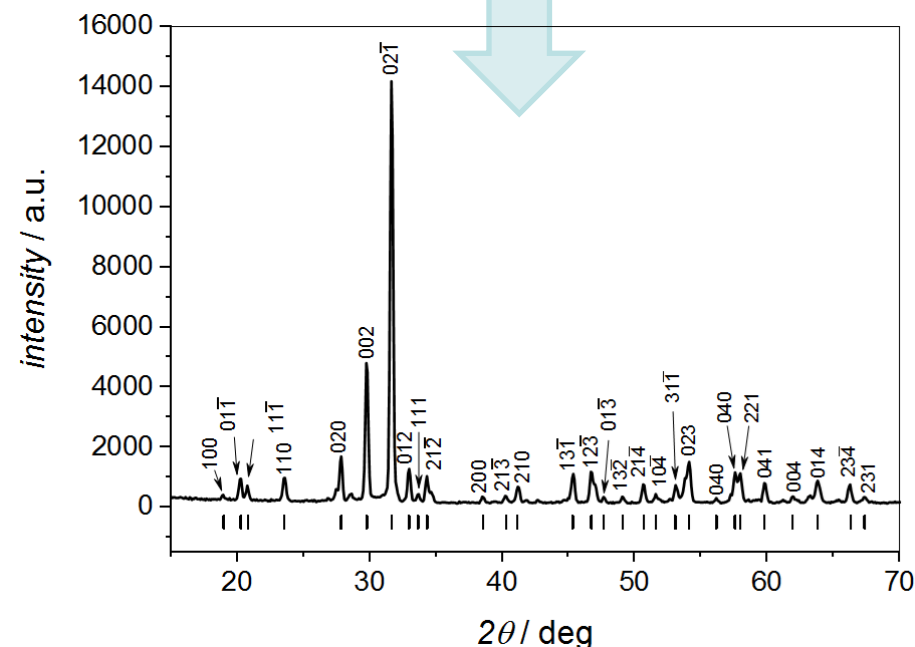
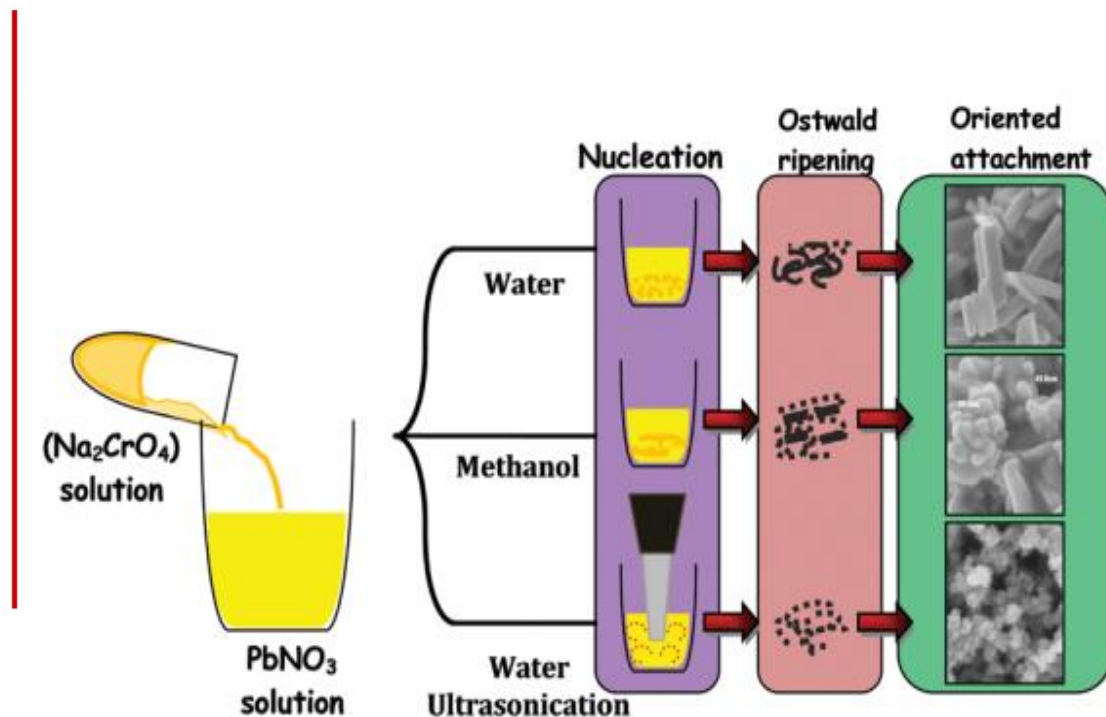
Oxidation/exfoliation



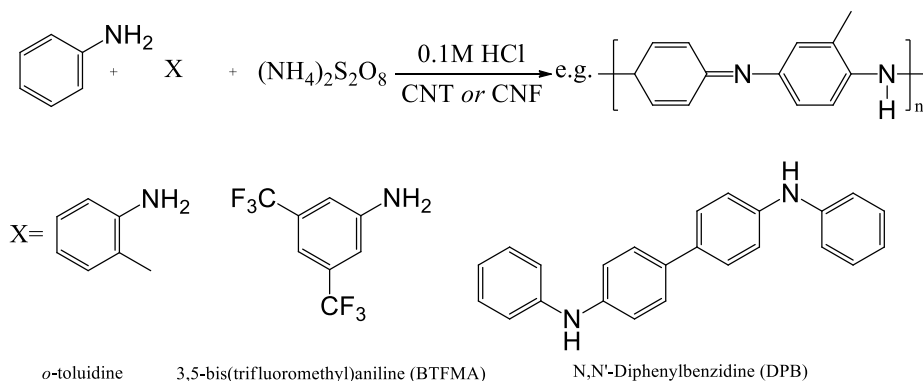
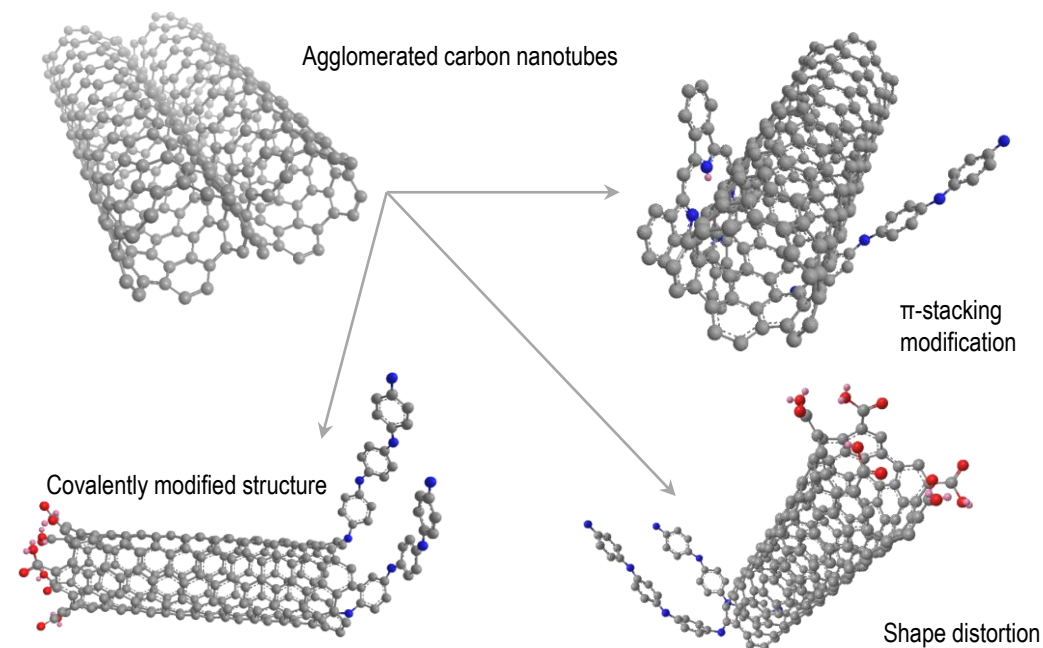
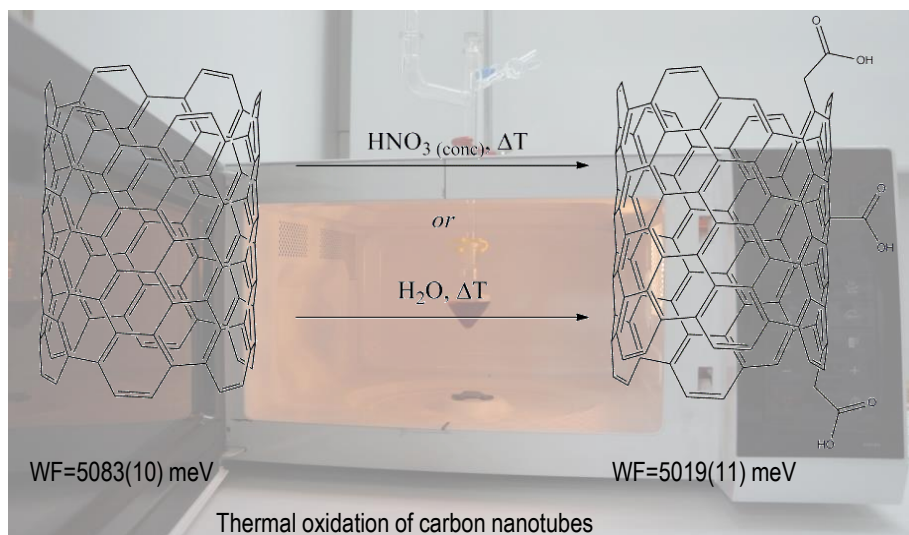
Graphene oxide



Półprzewodniki szerokopasmowe



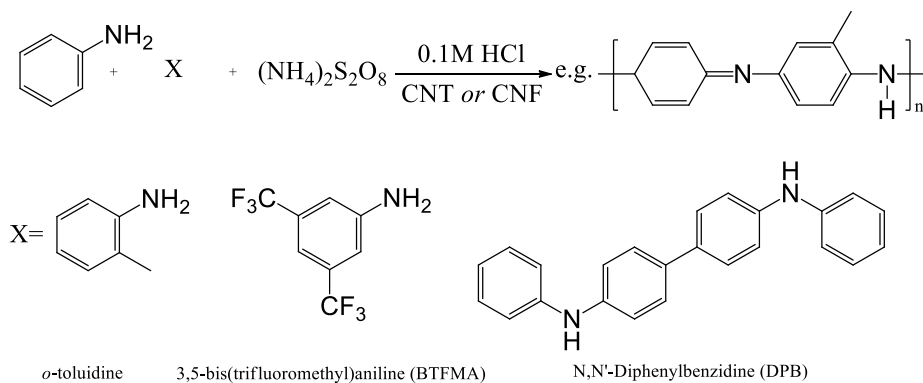
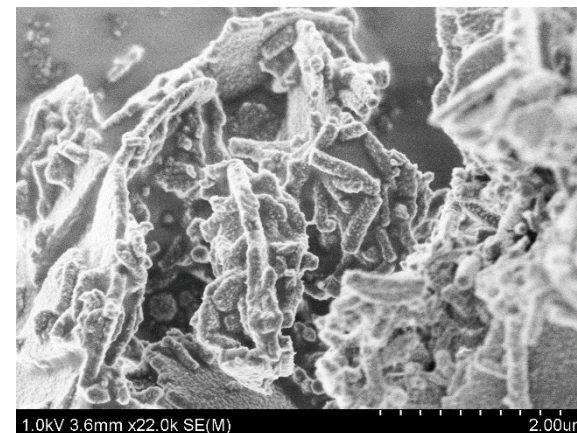
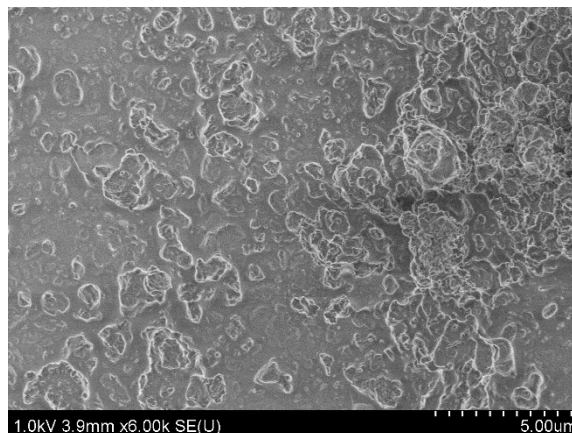
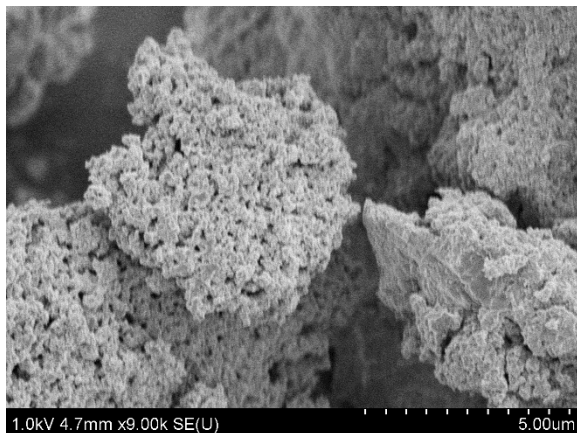
Nanostruktury węglowe jako modyfikatory



Purification/
fractionation



Nanostruktury węglowe jako modyfikatory



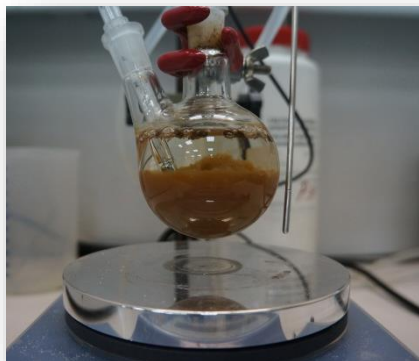
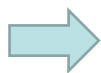
Purification/
fractionation



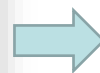
Nanostruktury węglowe jako modyfikatory



The experimental setup.



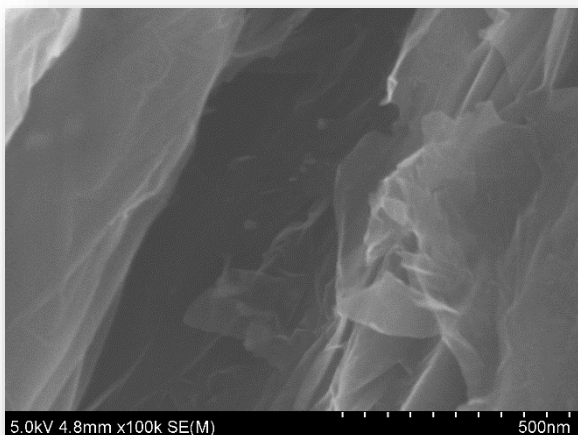
Unpurified product.



Purification process.



Drying



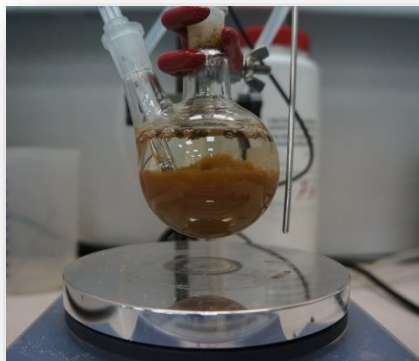
The final product.



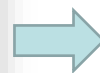
Nanostruktury węglowe jako modyfikatory



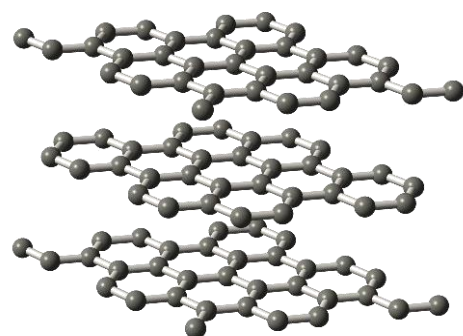
The experimental setup.



Unpurified product.

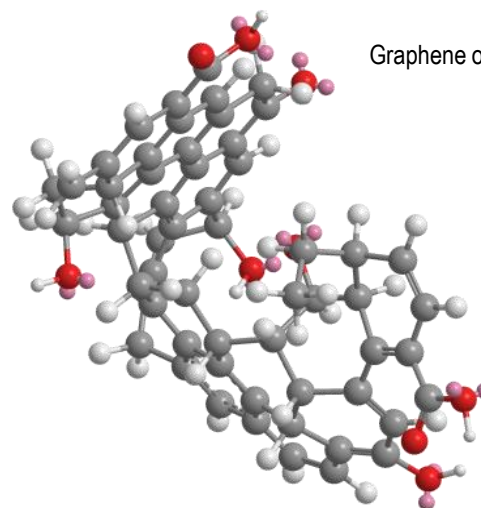


Purification process.



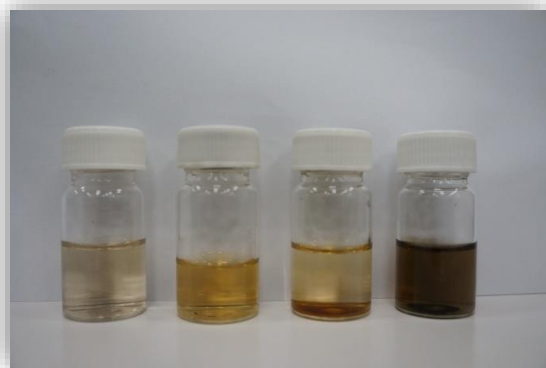
Graphite

Oxidation/exfoliation



Graphene oxide

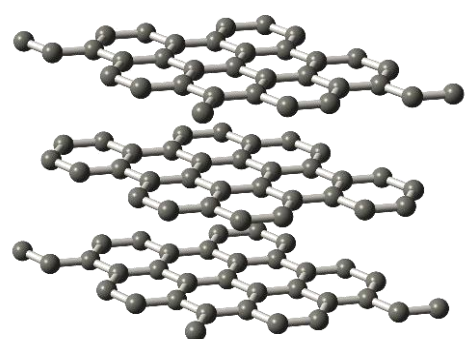
Nanostruktury węglowe jako modyfikatory



Purification

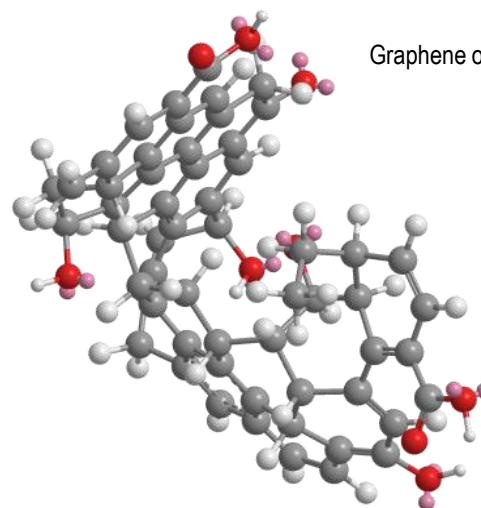


New hybrid material



Graphite

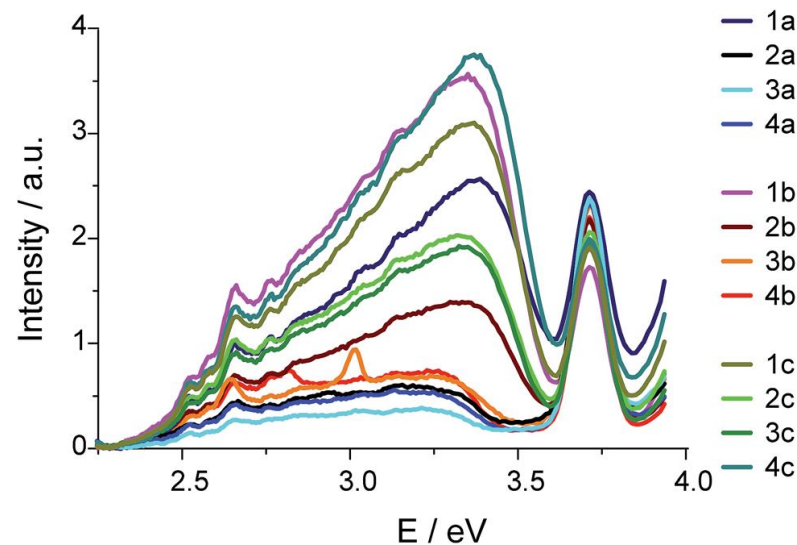
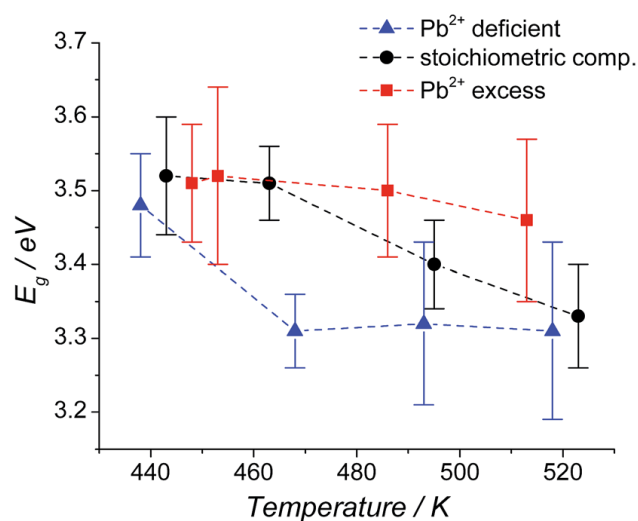
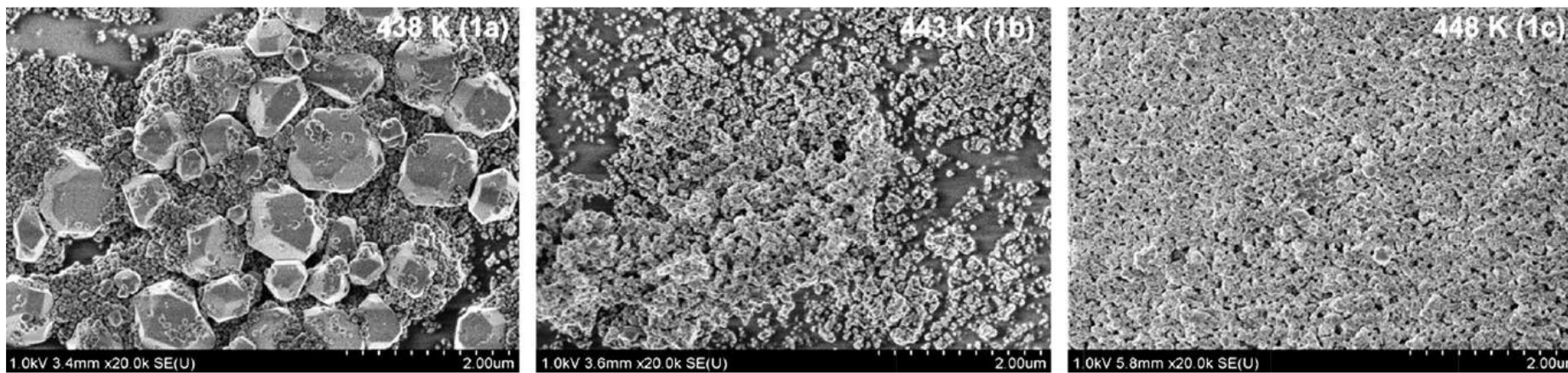
Oxidation/exfoliation



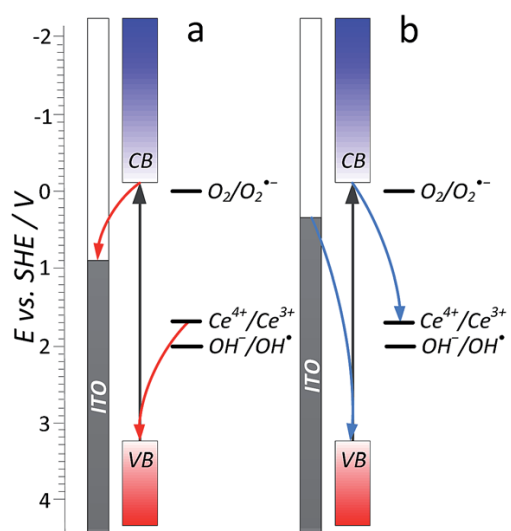
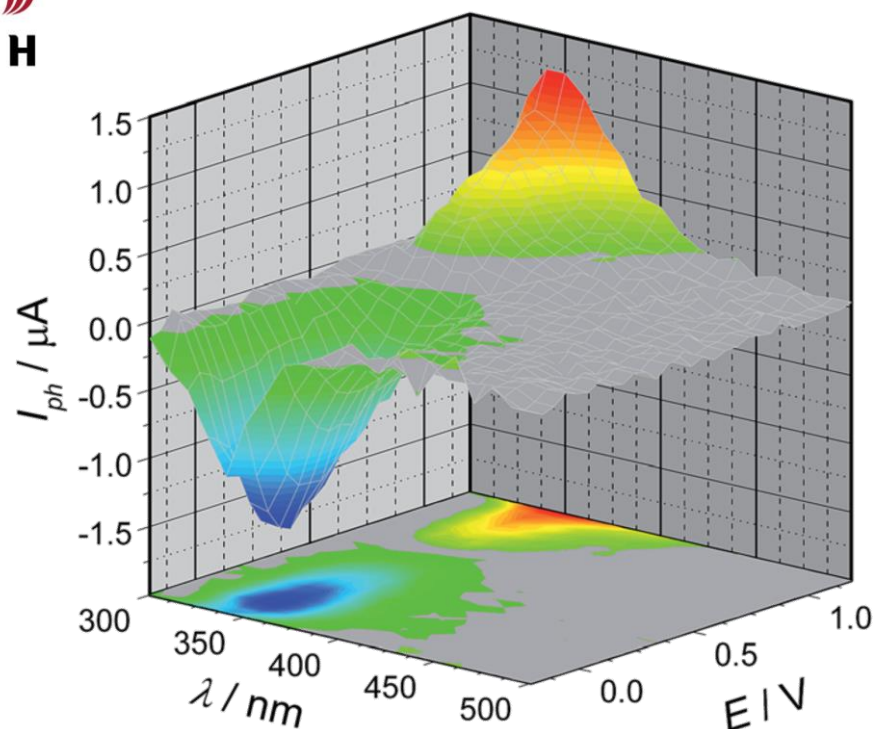
Graphene oxide

Zastosowanie Przetwarzanie informacji

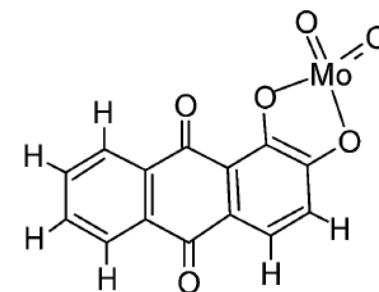
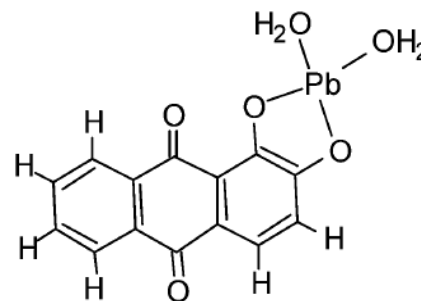
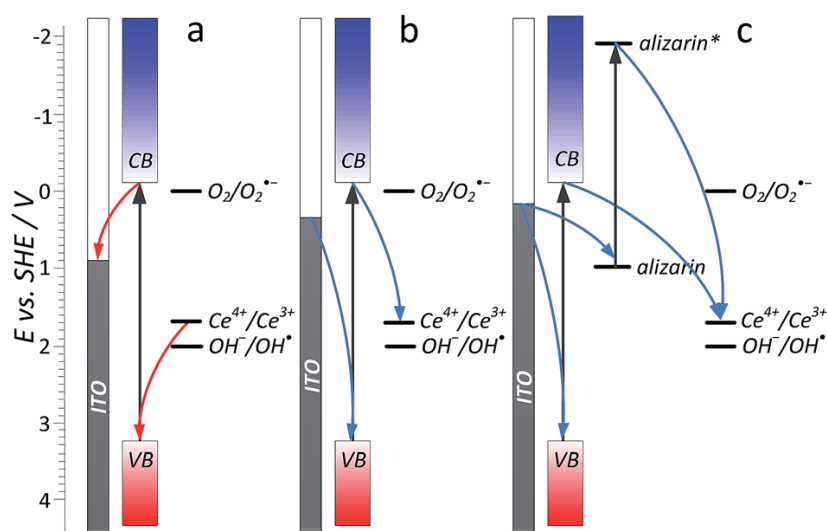
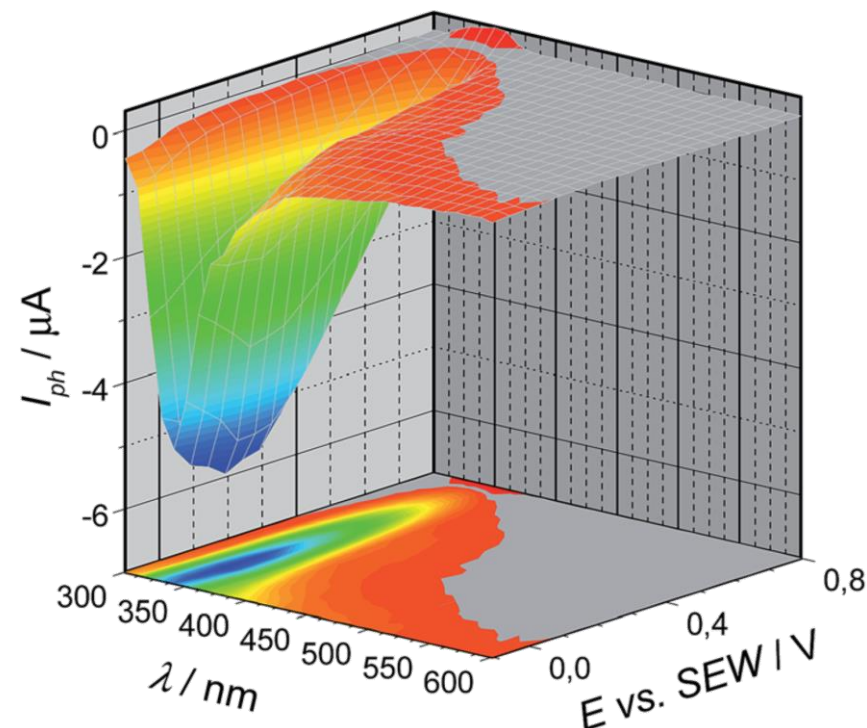
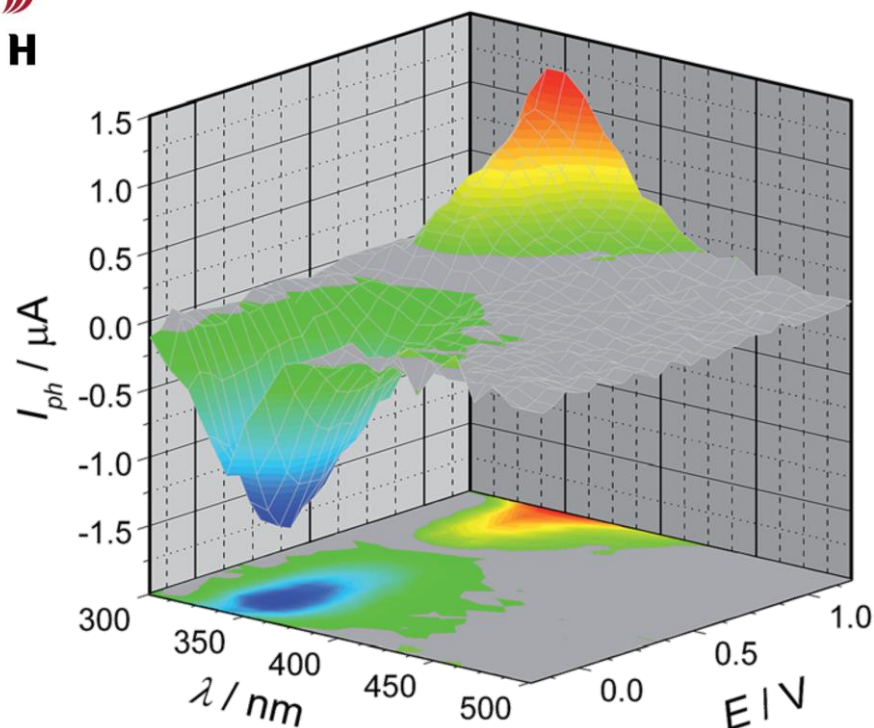
Logika binarna – PbMoO_4



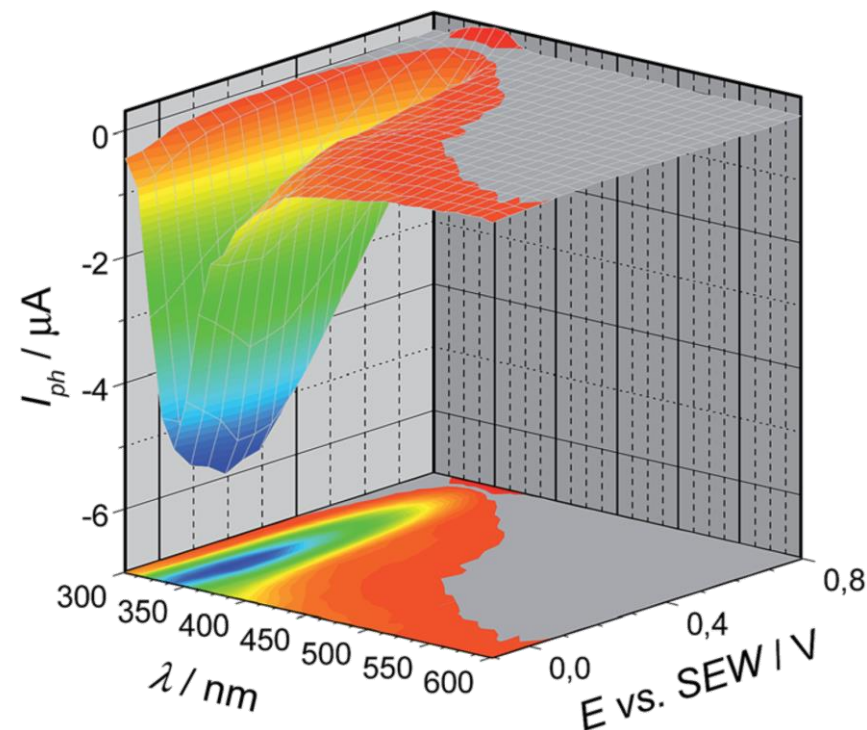
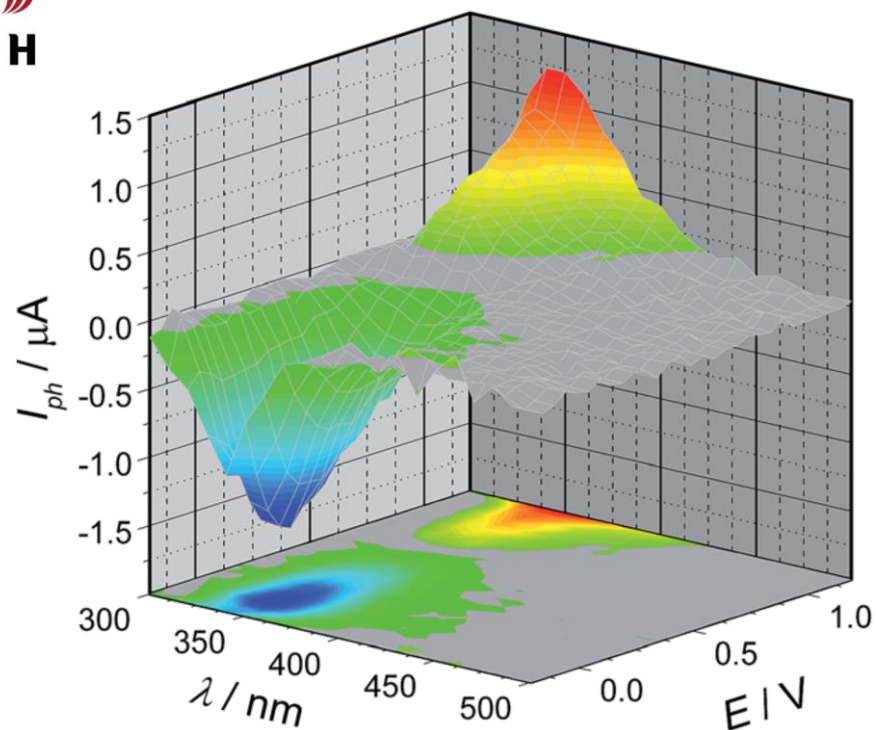
Logika binarna – PbMoO_4



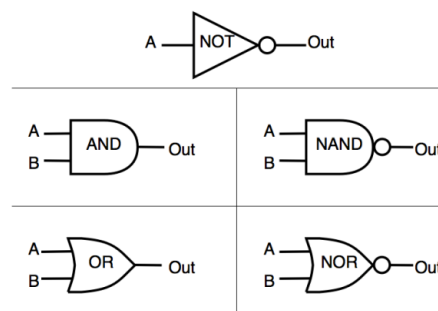
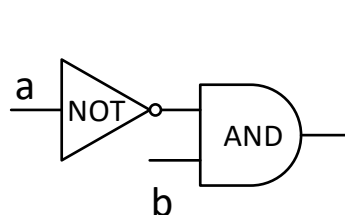
Logika binarna – PbMoO_4



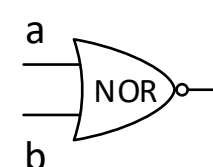
Logika binarna – PbMoO₄



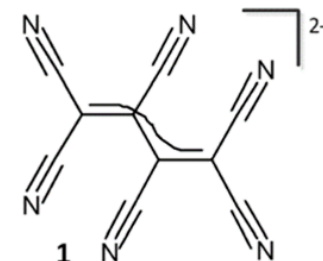
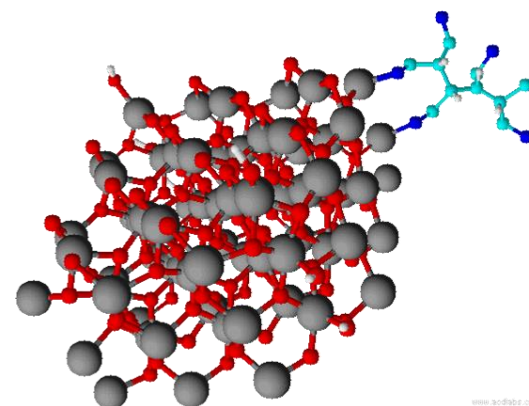
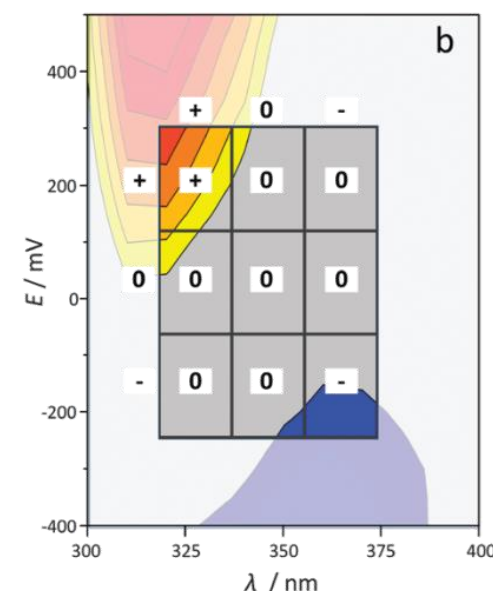
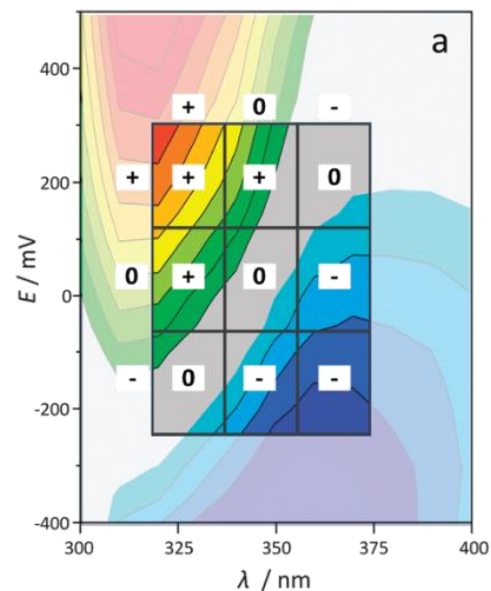
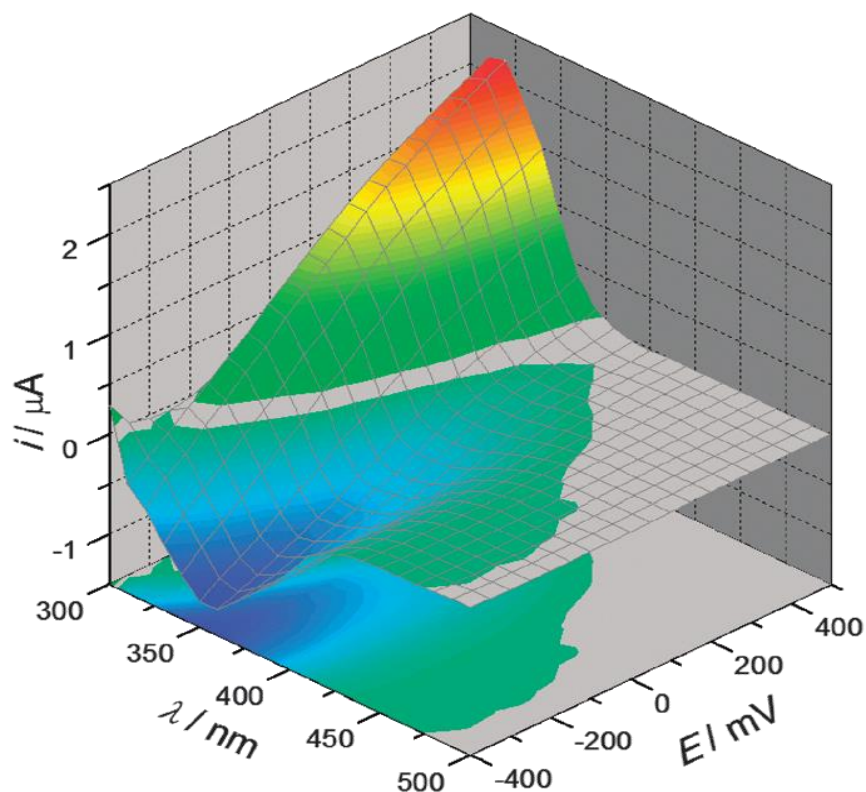
		a	
		+	-
b	+	-	+
	-	-	-



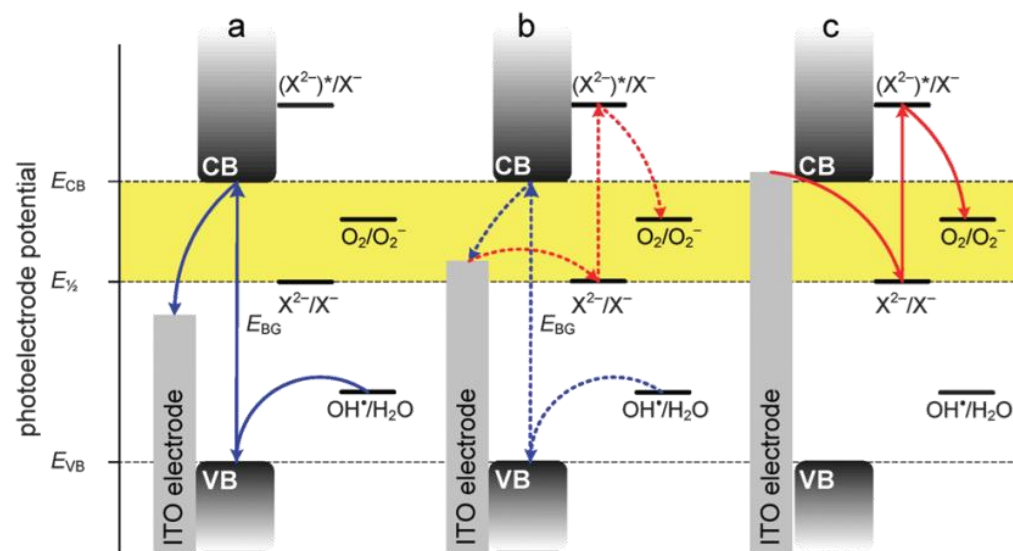
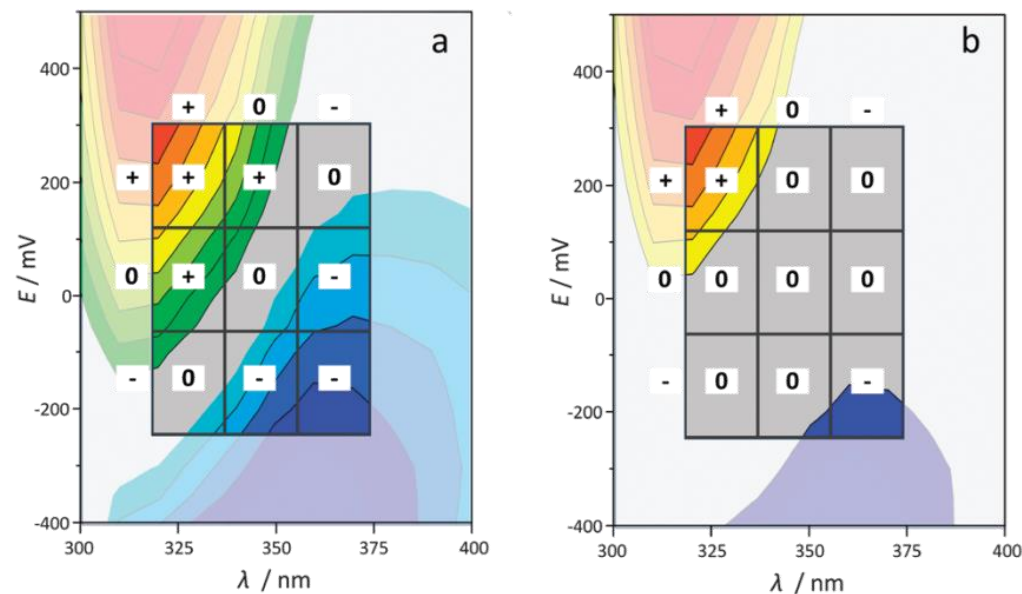
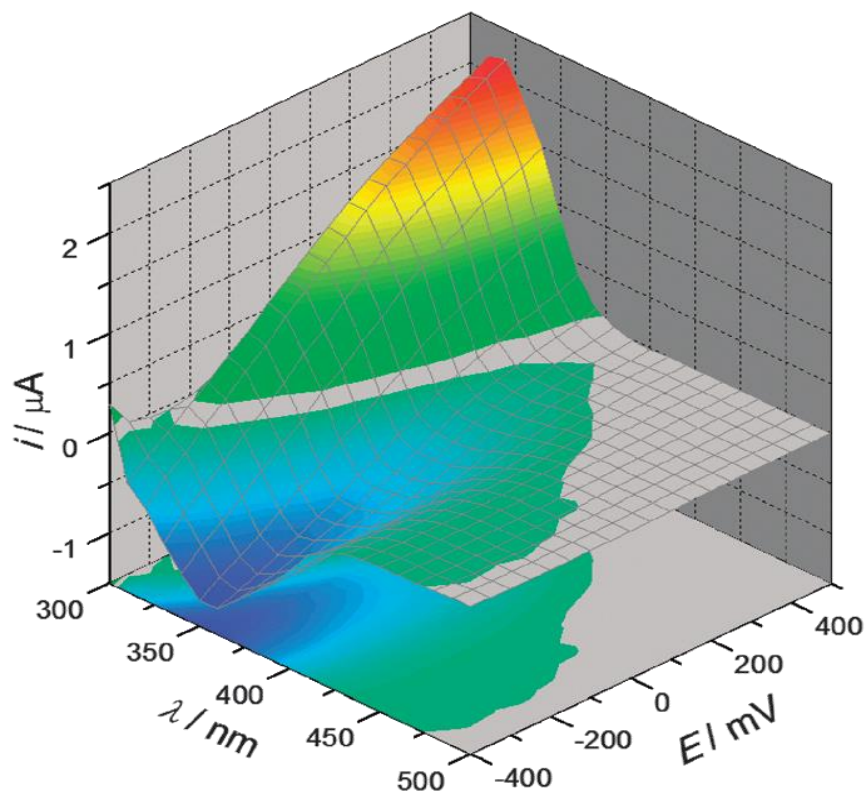
		a	
		+	-
b	+	-	-
	-	-	+



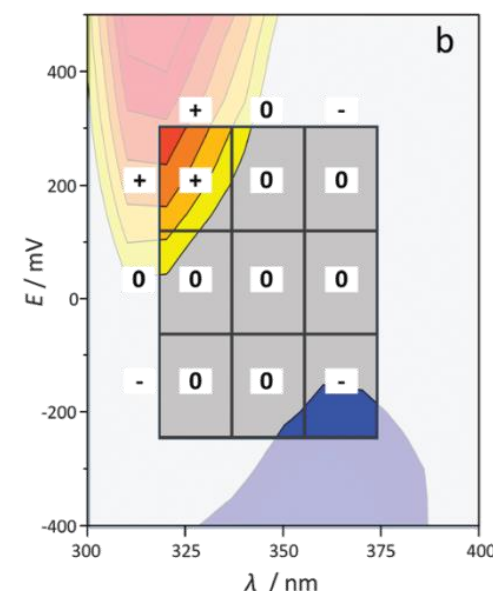
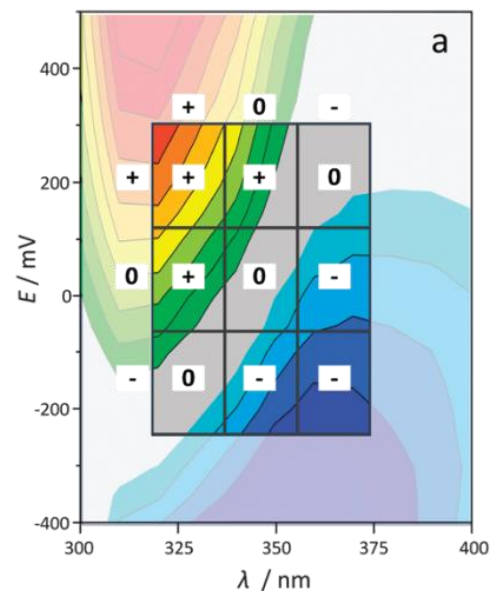
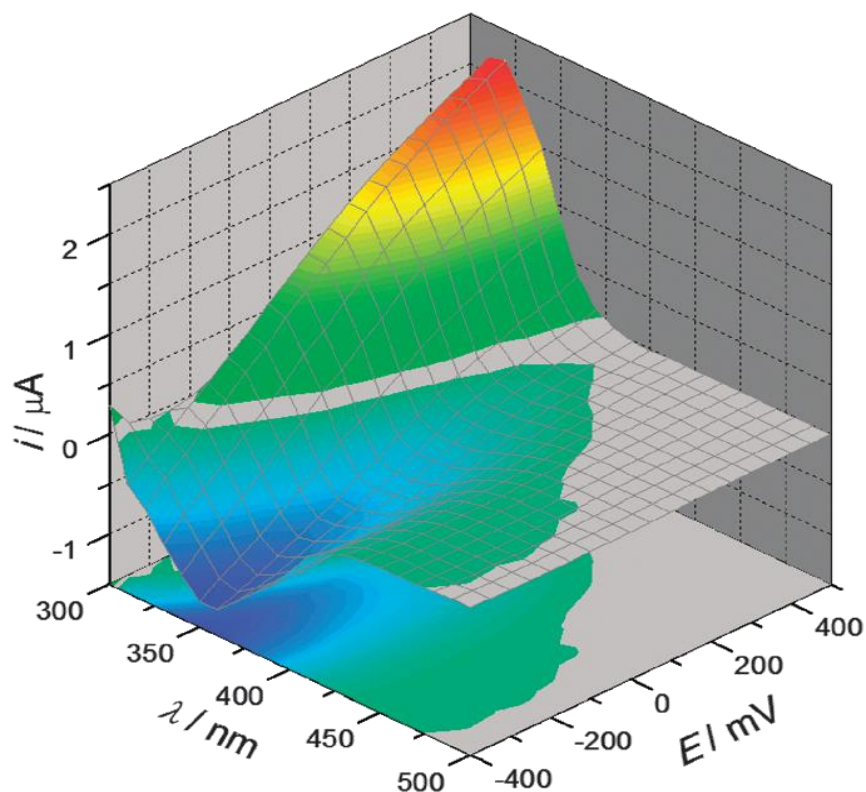
Logika trójwartościowa – TiO₂



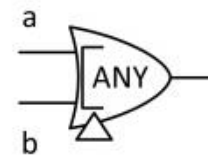
Logika trójwartościowa – TiO_2



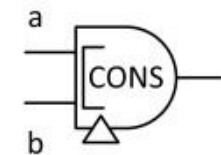
Logika trójwartościowa – TiO_2



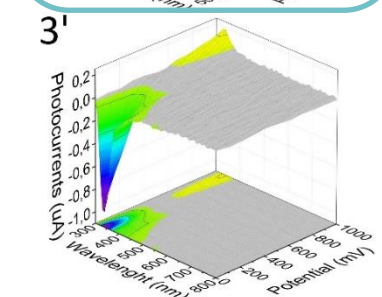
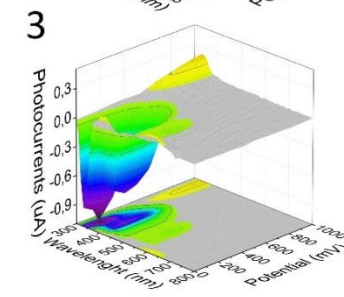
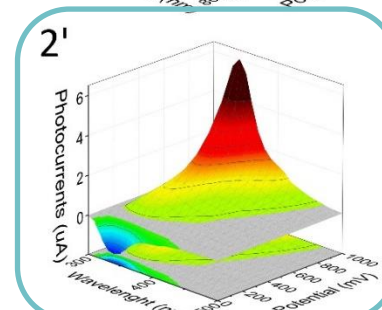
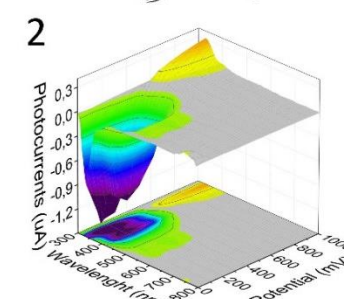
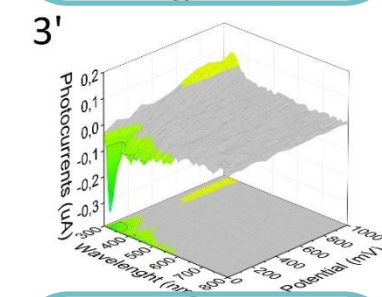
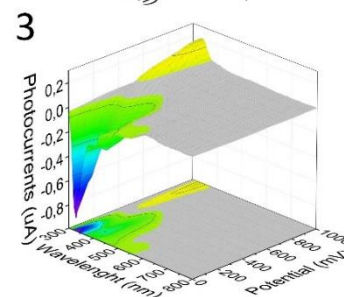
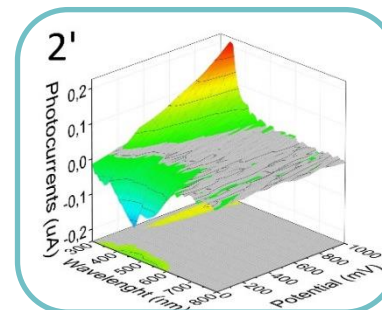
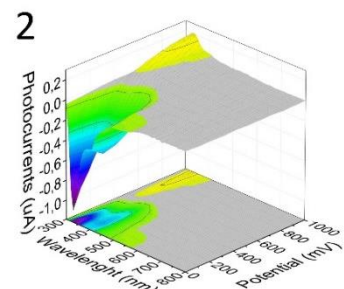
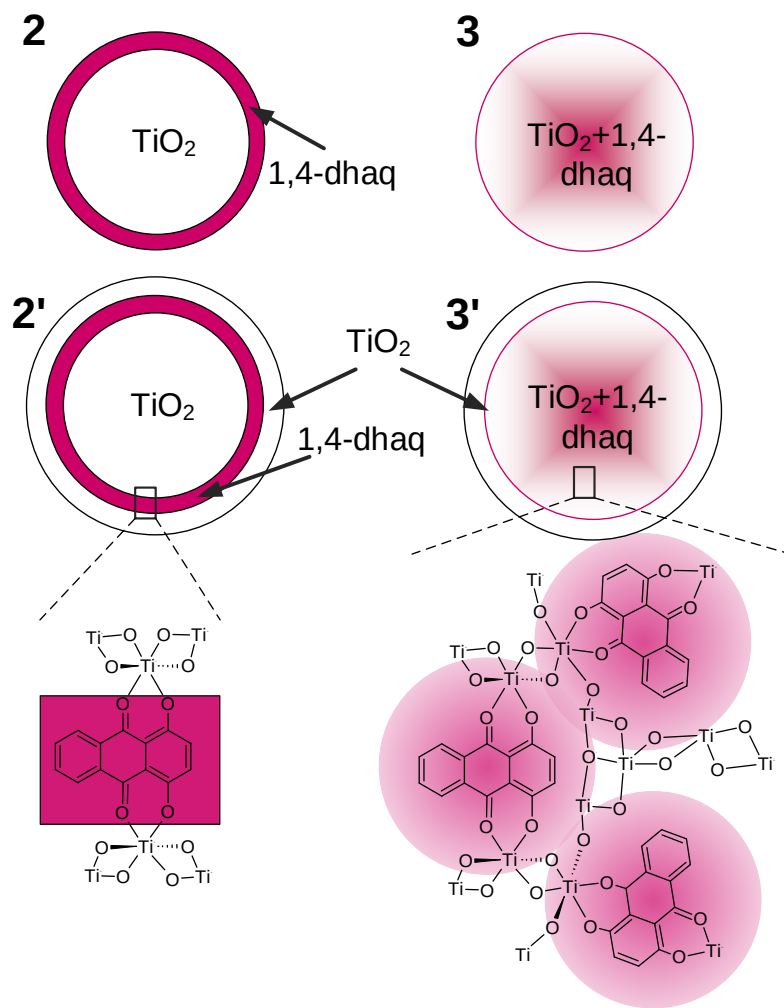
		Input a		
		+	0	-
Input b	+	+	+	0
	0	+	0	-
	-	0	-	-



		Input a		
		+	0	-
Input b	+	+	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	-	0	0	-



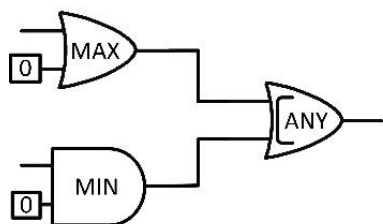
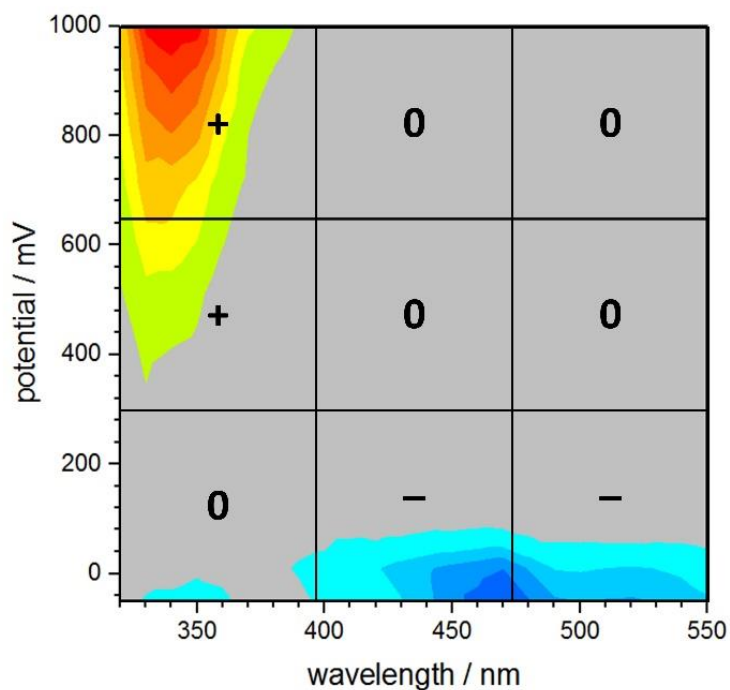
Logika trójwartościowa – TiO_2



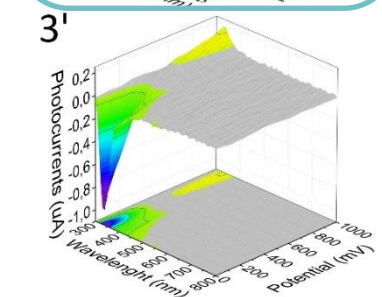
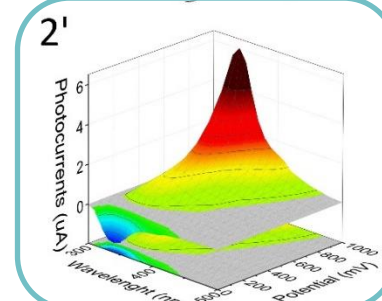
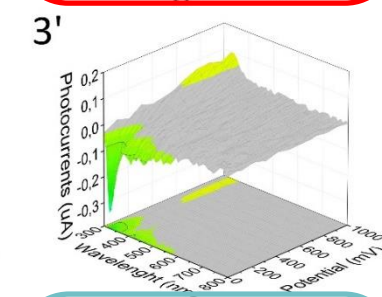
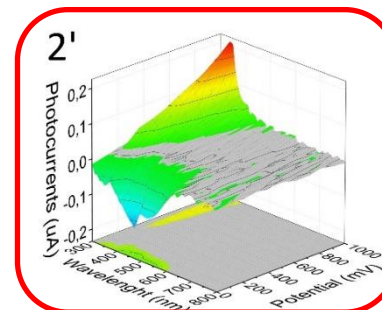
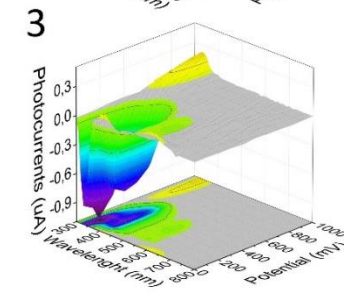
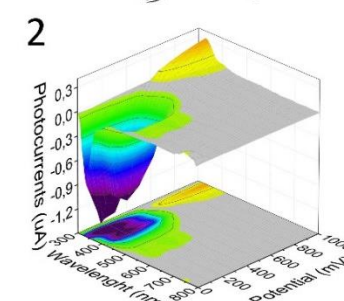
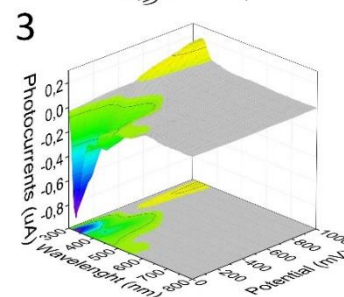
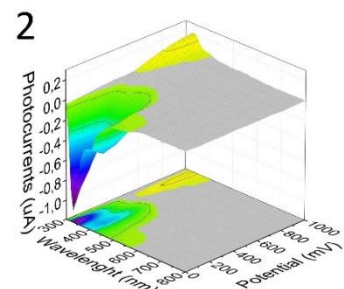
Ar

 O_2

Logika trójwartościowa – TiO_2



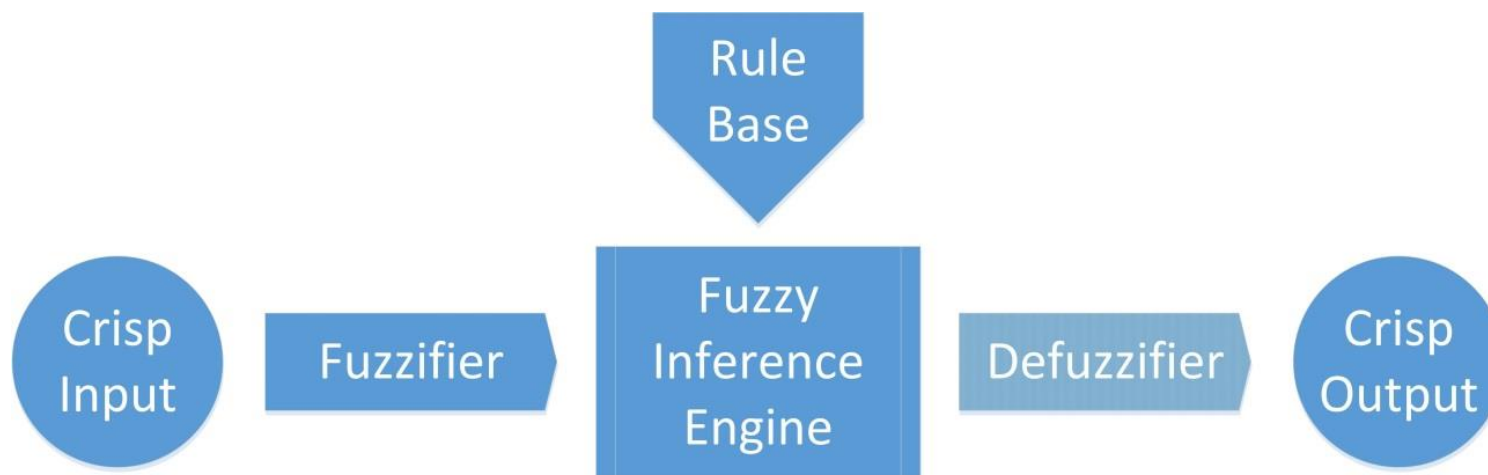
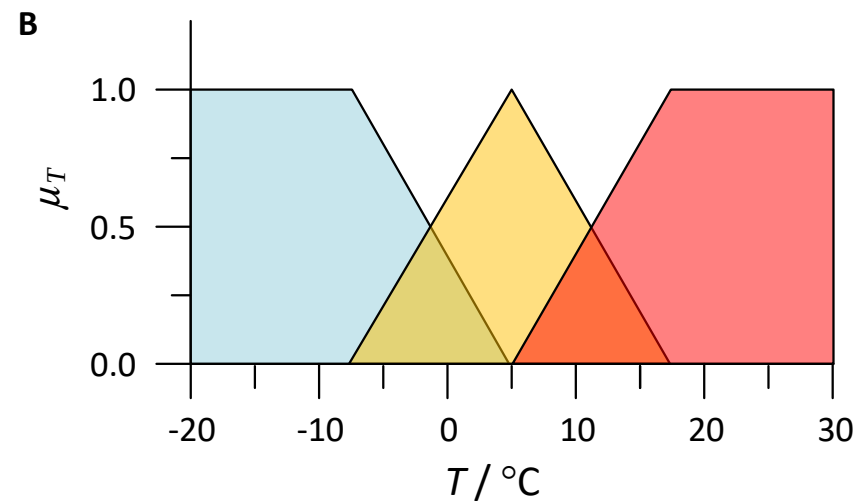
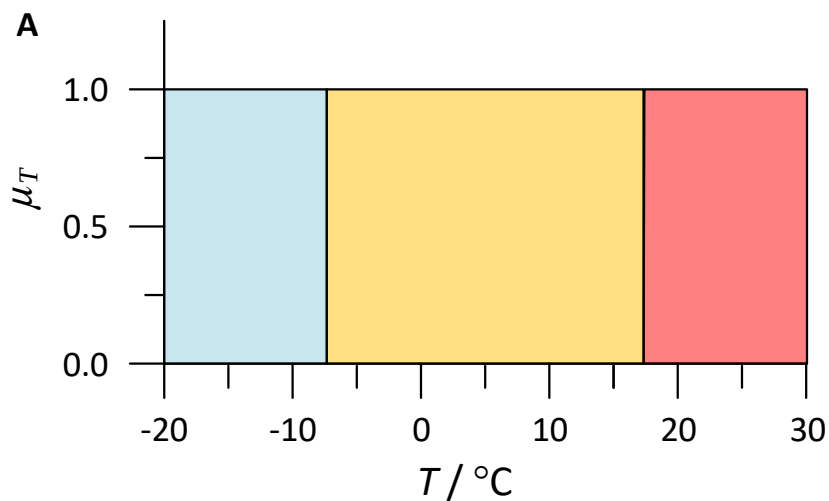
	Energy		
	1	0	-1
Potential	1	1	0
	0	1	0
	-1	0	-1



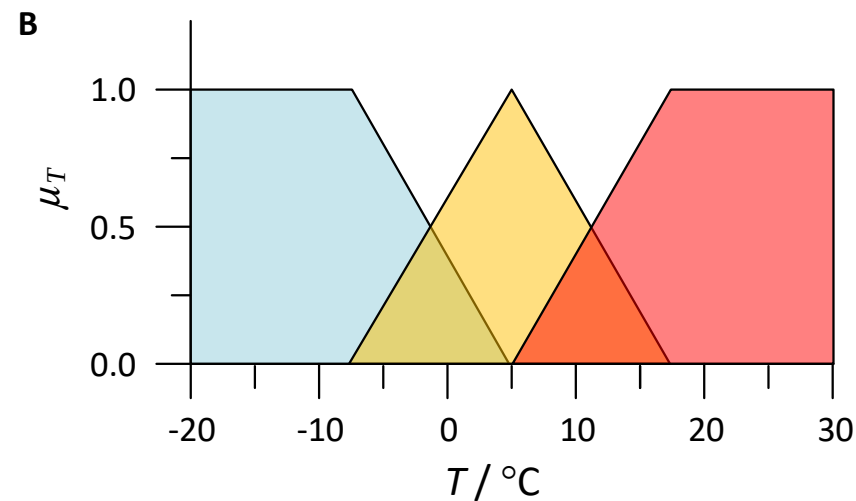
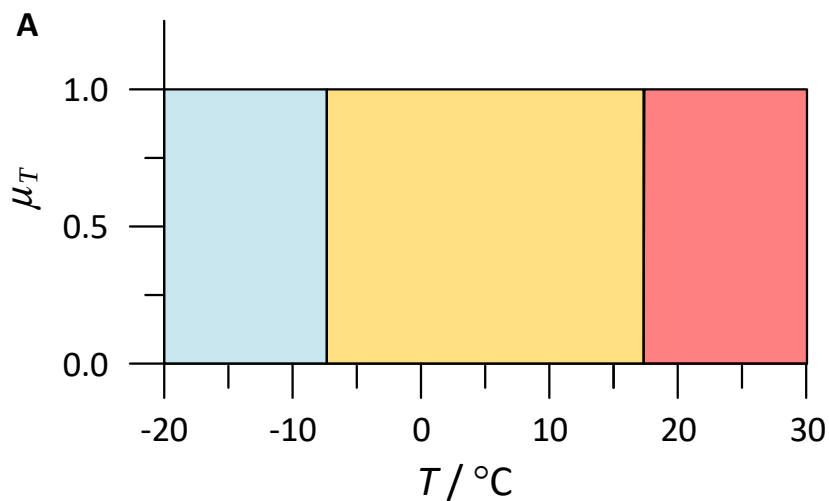
Ar

 O_2

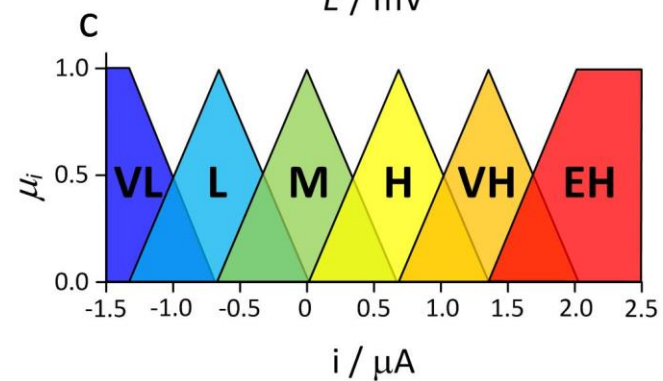
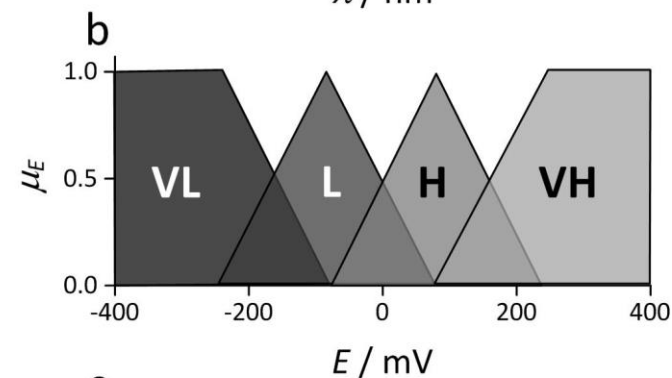
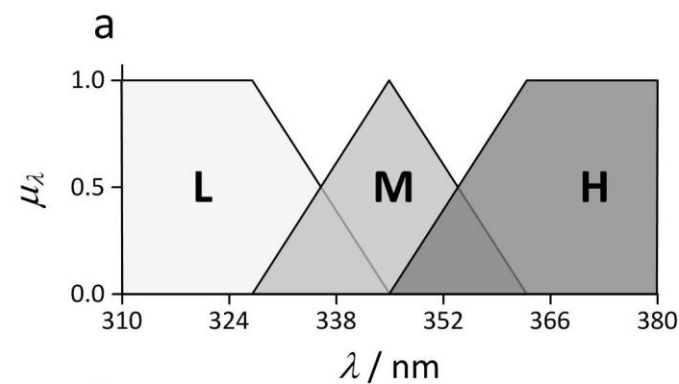
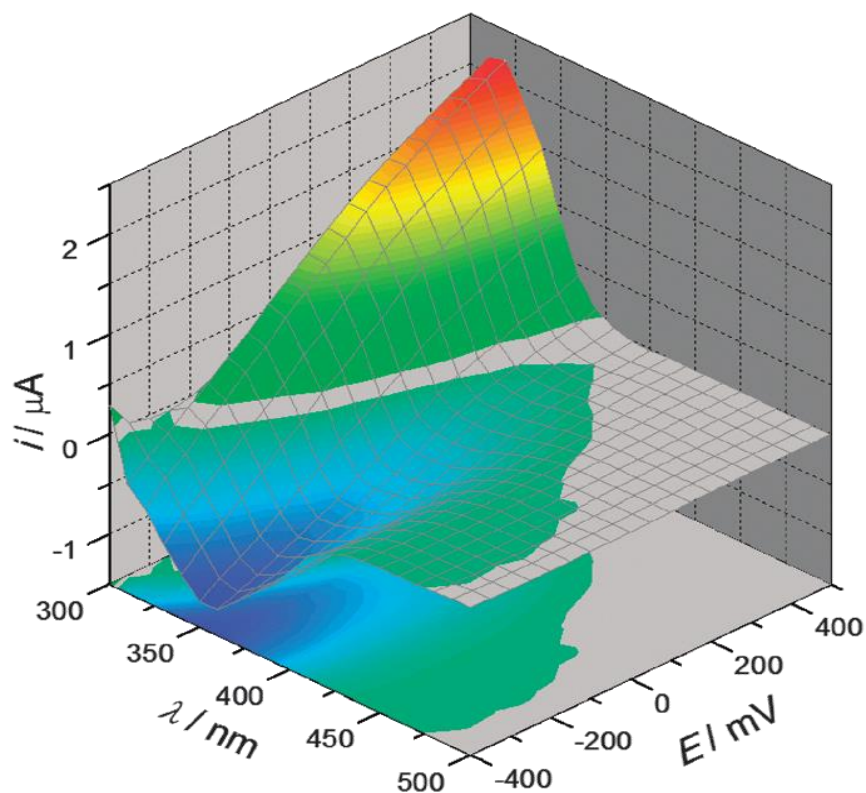
Implementacja logiki rozmytej



Implementacja logiki rozmytej



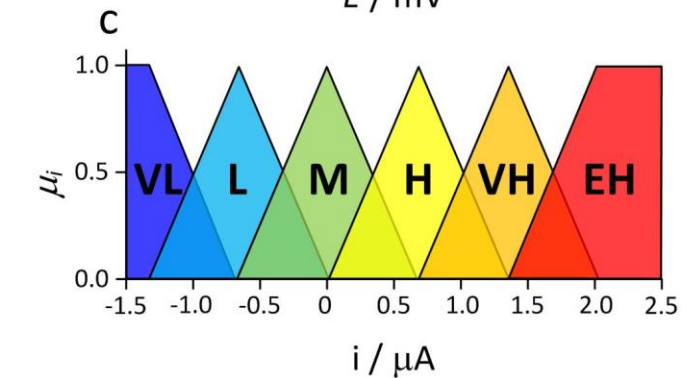
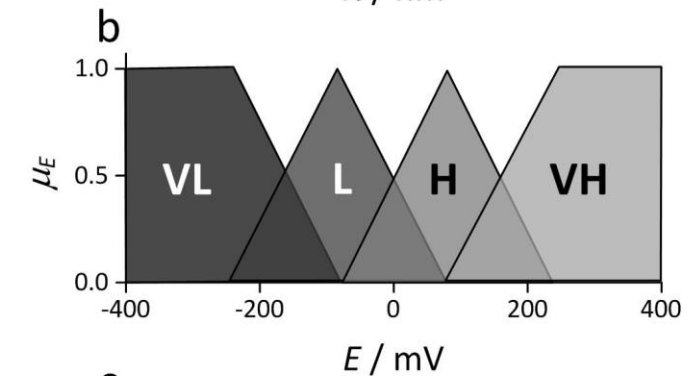
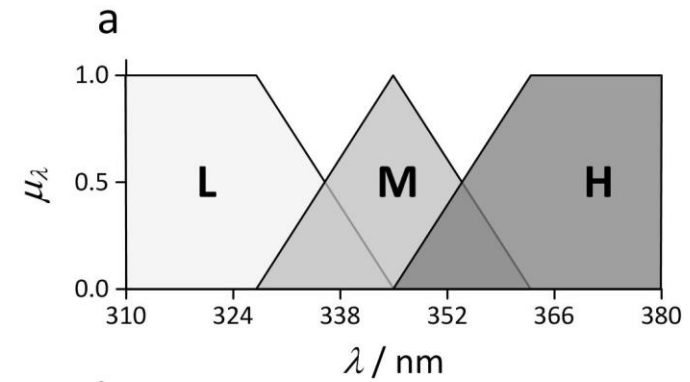
Implementacja logiki rozmytej



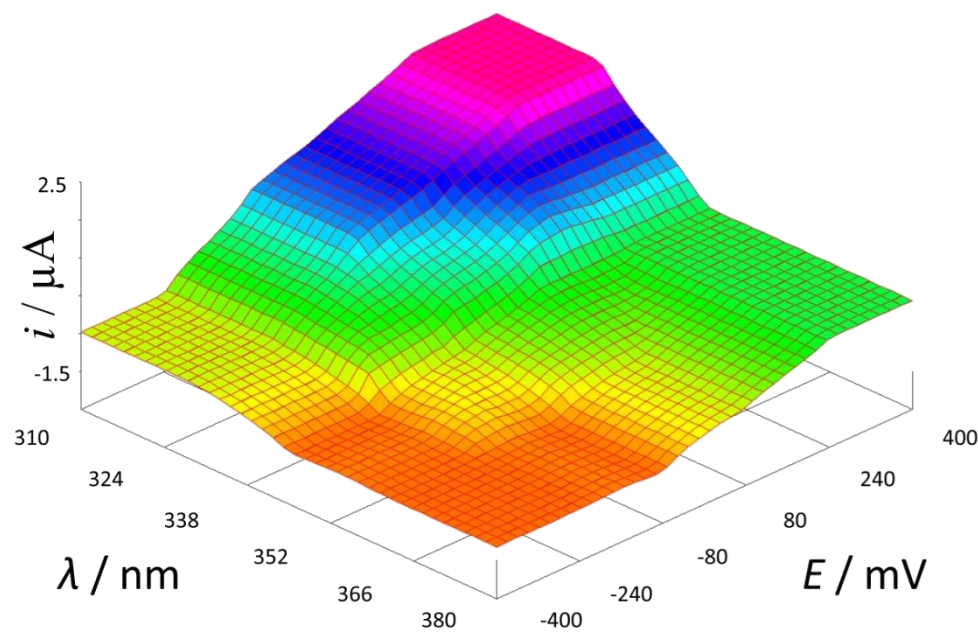
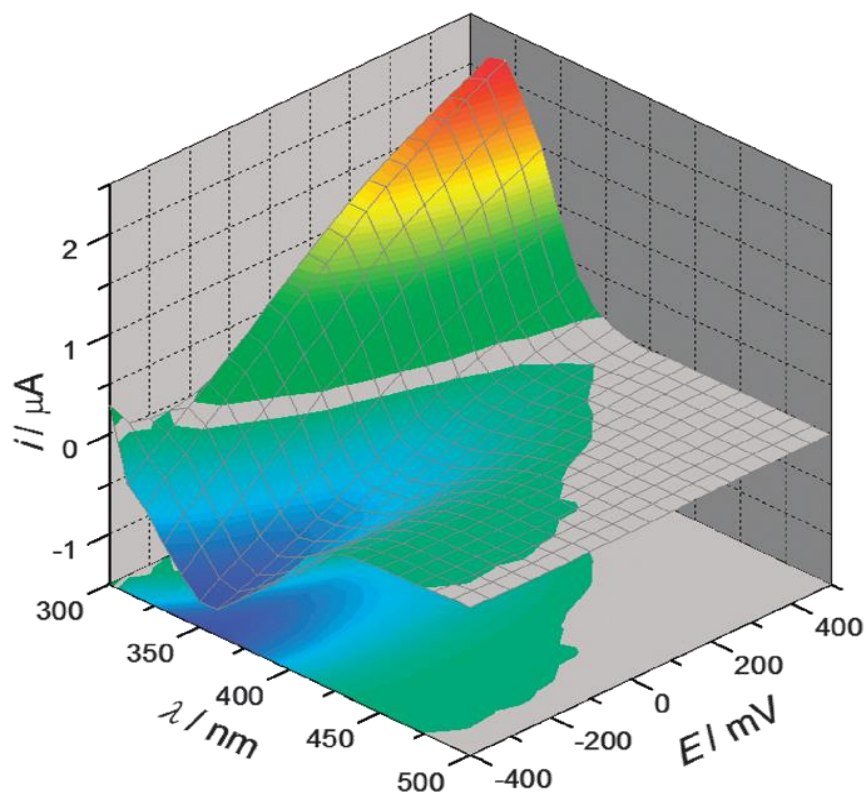
Implementacja logiki rozmytej

		potential			
wavelength		VL	L	H	VH
	L	L	H	VH	EH
	M	VL	L	M	M
	H	VL	VL	L	M

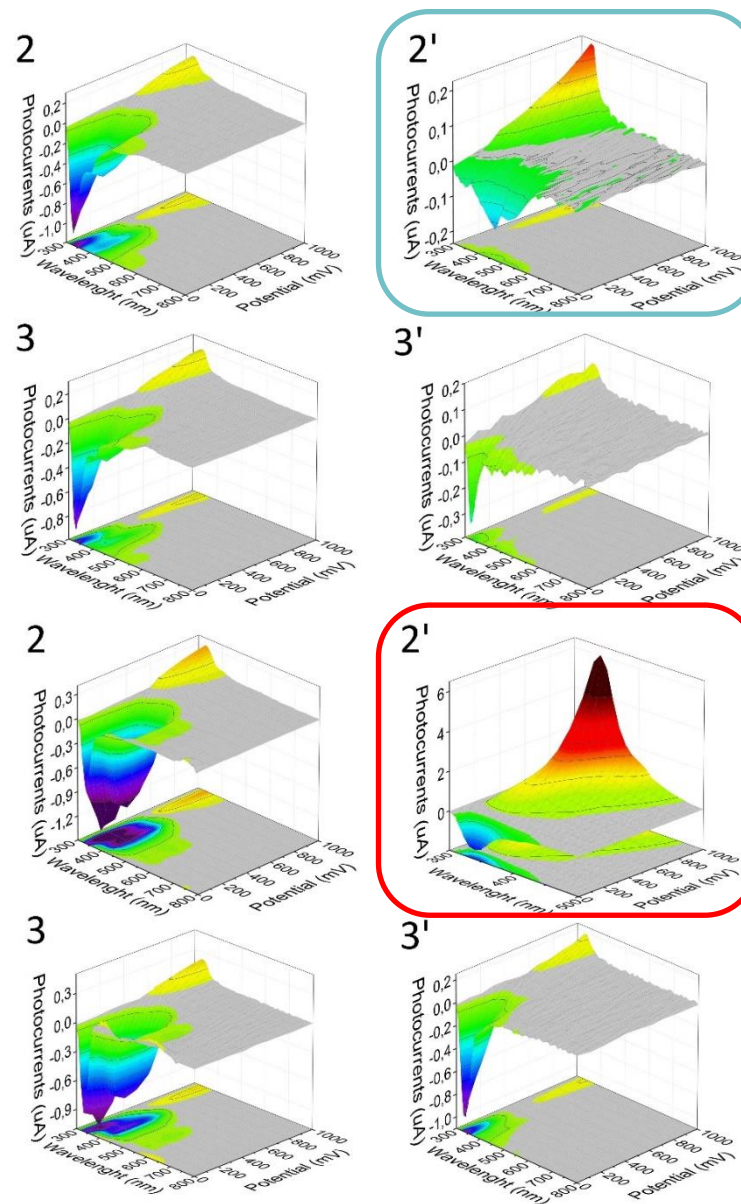
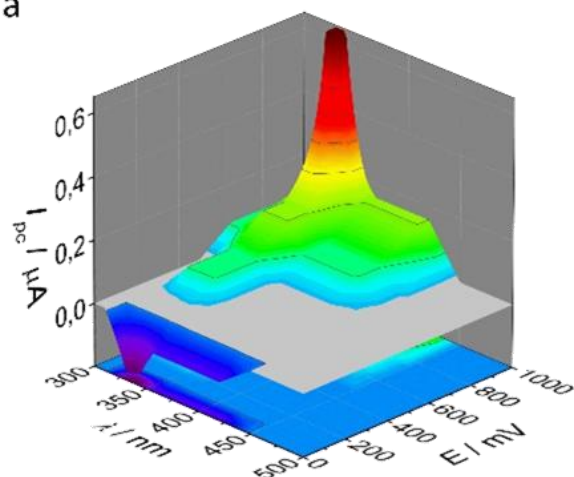
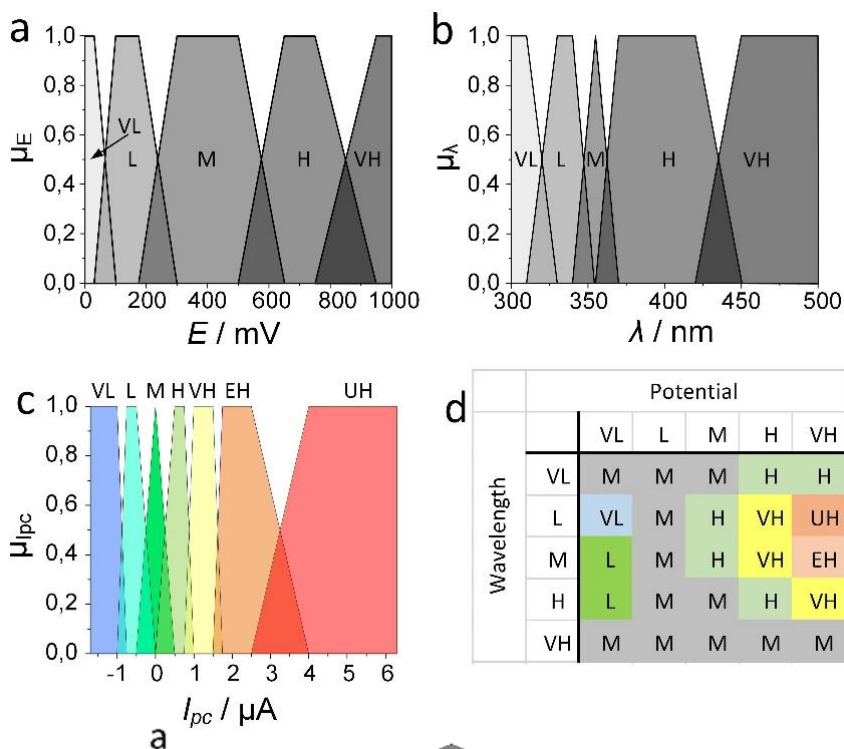
Zdania języka naturalnego:
IF $\lambda=L$ AND $E=L$ THEN $I=H$



Implementacja logiki rozmytej



Implementacja logiki rozmytej – bardziej złożony przykład

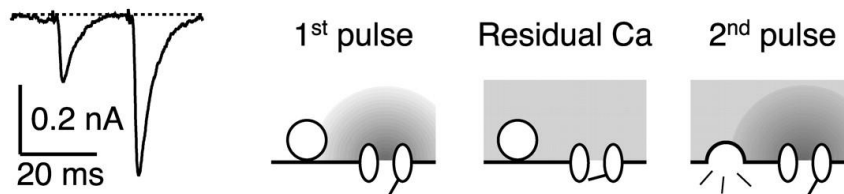


Ar

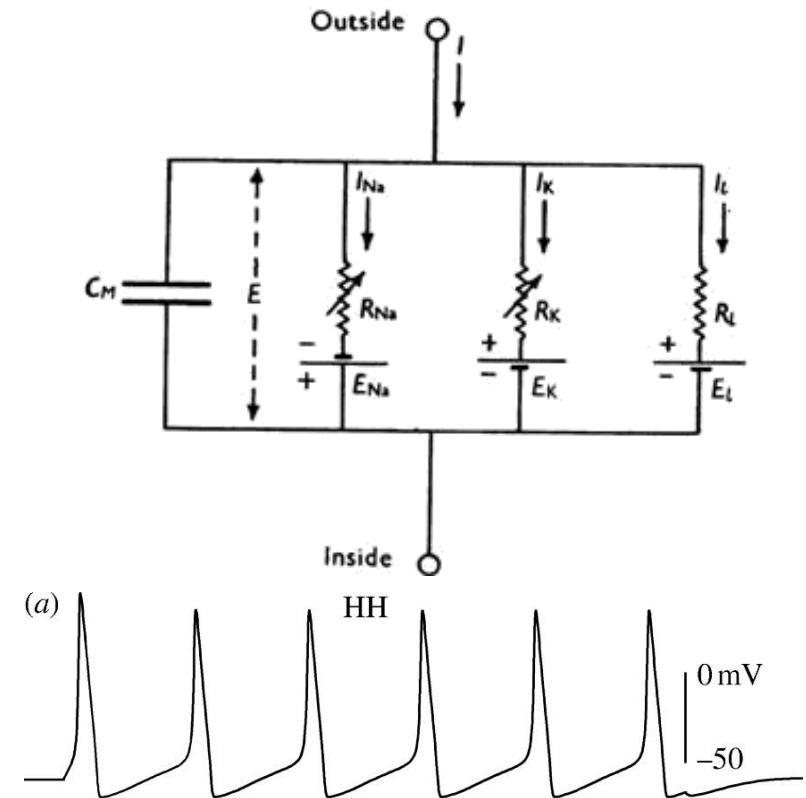
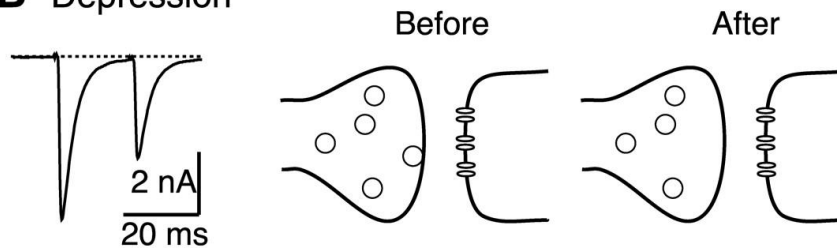
O₂

W stronę elementów neuromimetycznych

A Facilitation

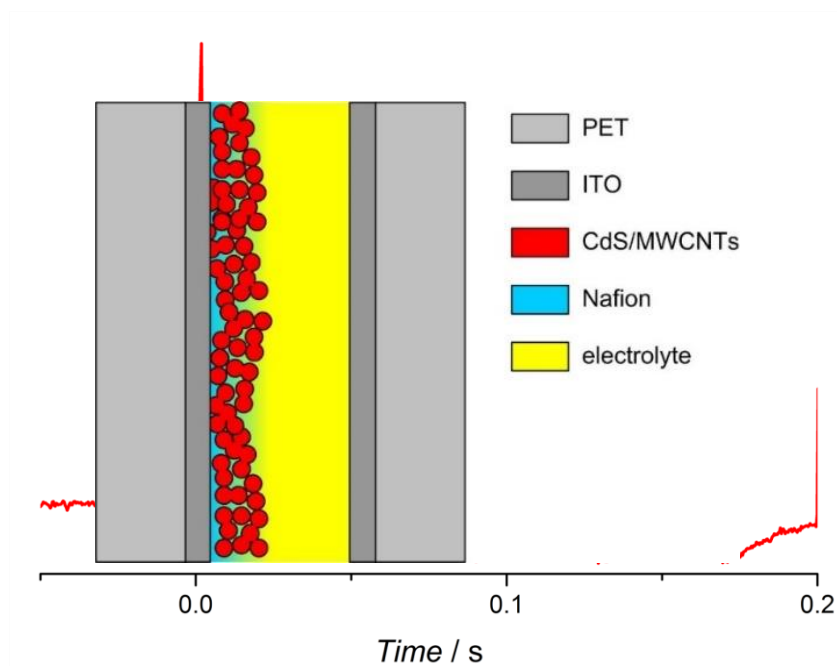
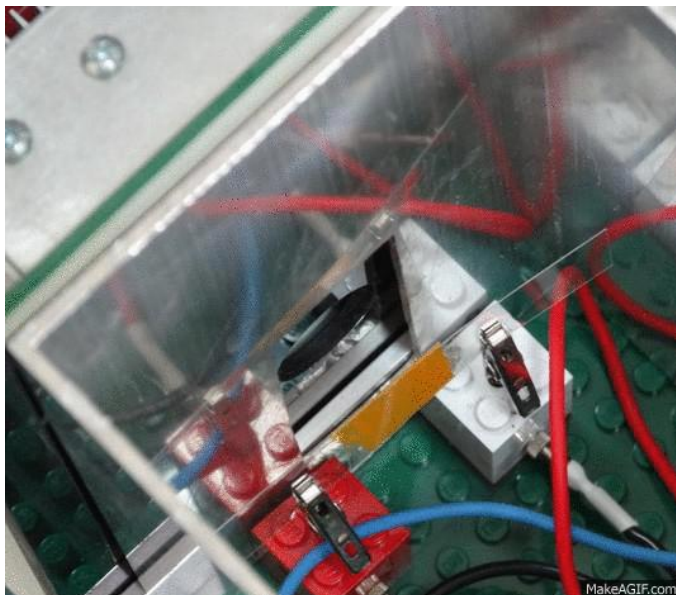
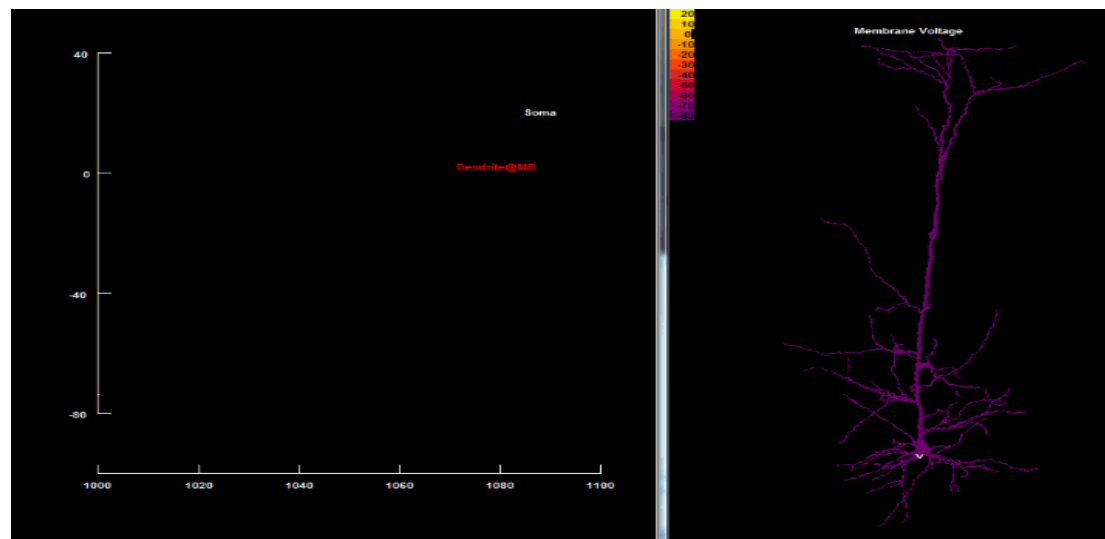


B Depression

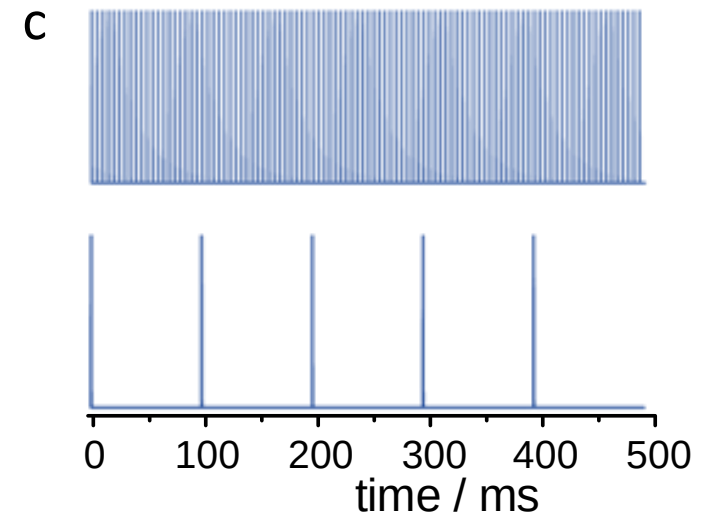
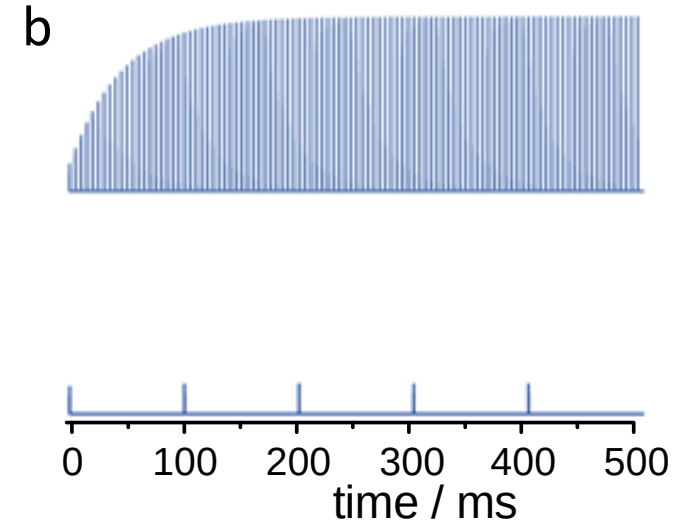
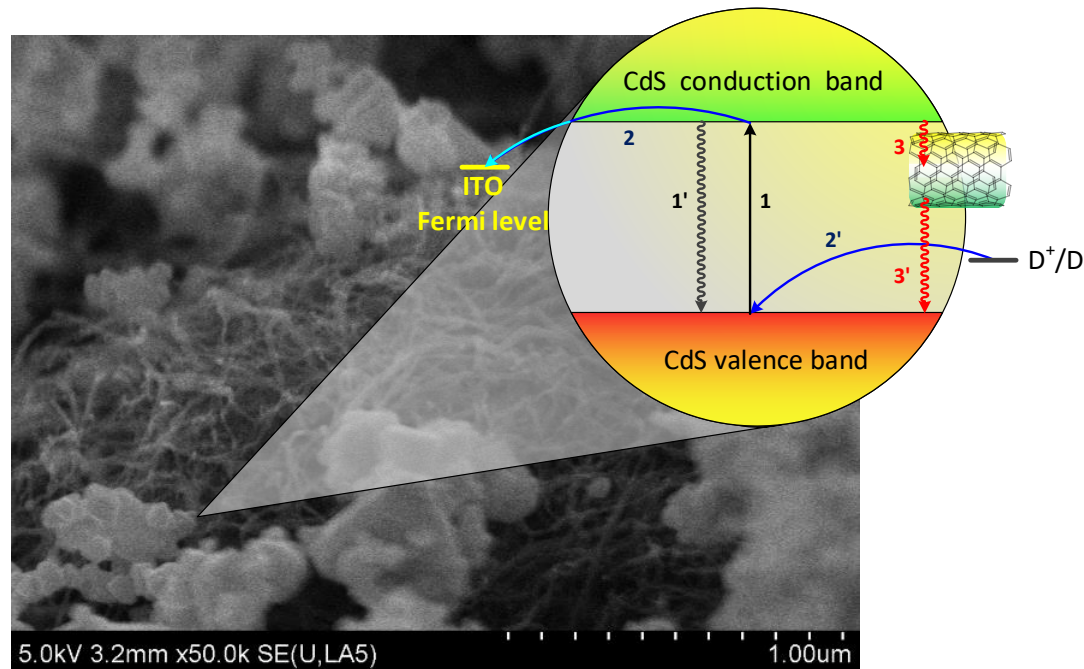
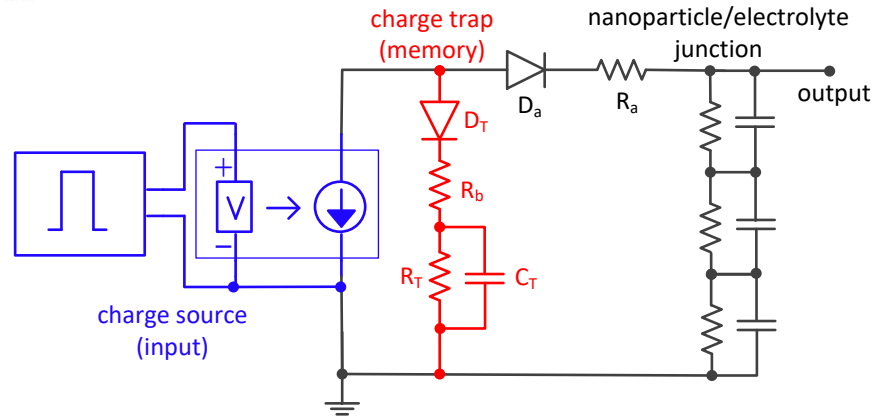


- A. L. Hodgkin, A. F. Huxley, J. Physiol., 1952, 117, 500.
- J. R. Clay, D. Paydarfar, D. B. Forger, J. R. Soc. Interface, 2008, 5, 1421.
- M. A. Xu-Friedman, W. G. Regehr, Physiol. Rev., 2004, 84, 69.

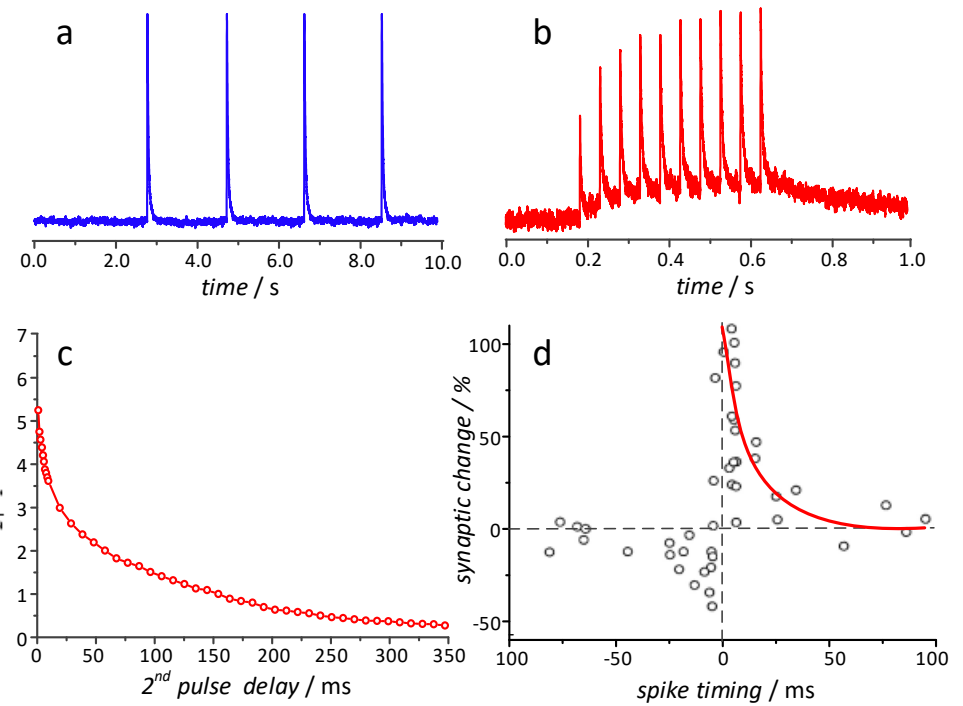
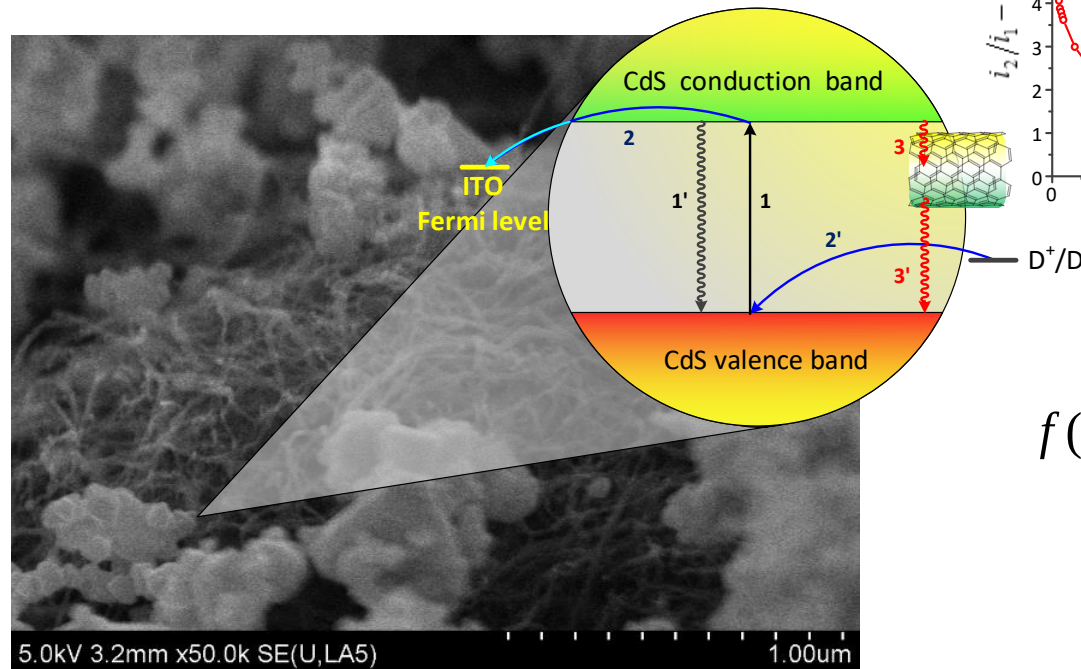
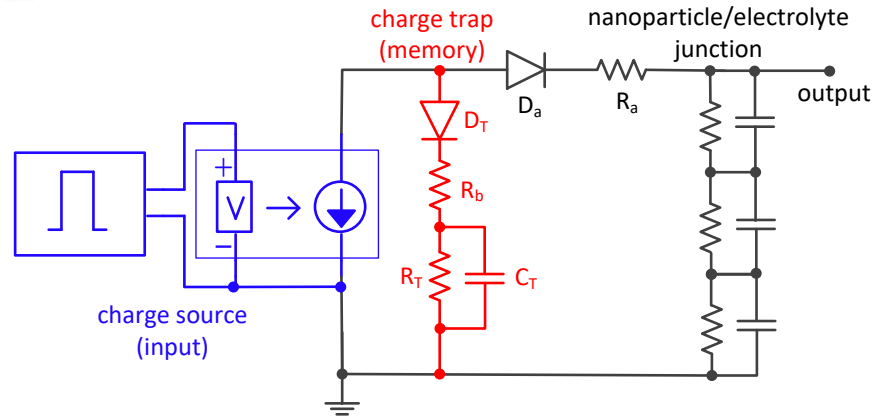
W stronę elementów neuromimetycznych



W stronę elementów neuromimetycznych

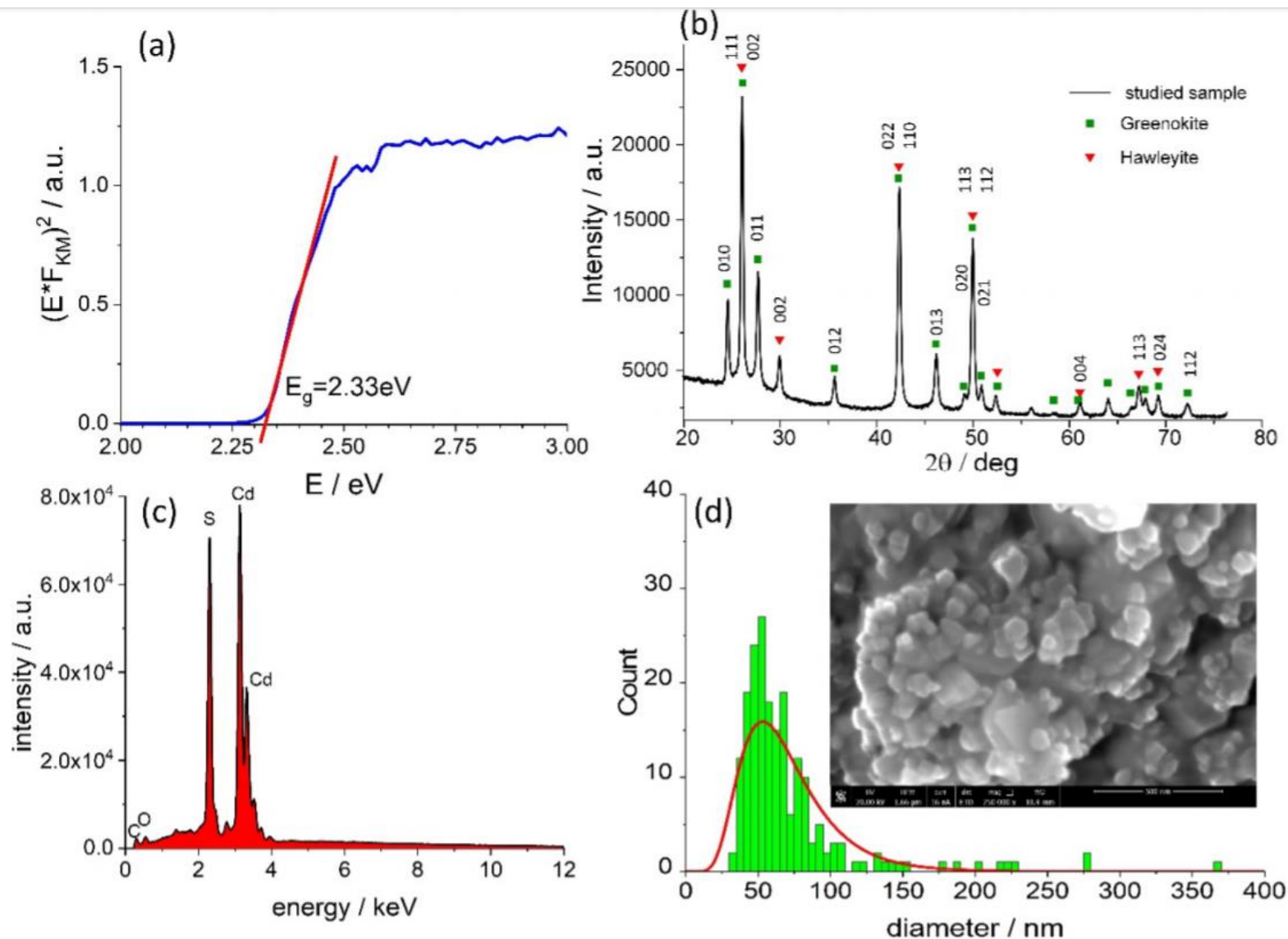


W stronę elementów neuromimetycznych

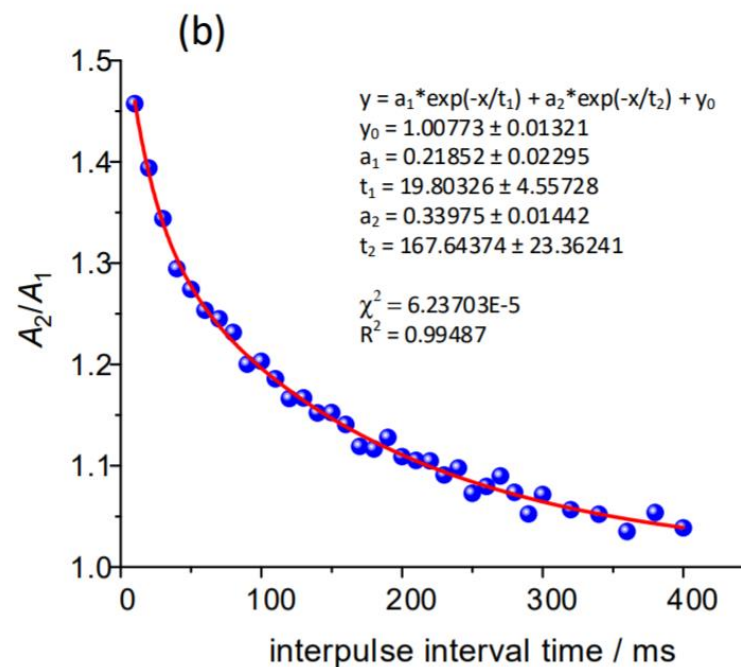
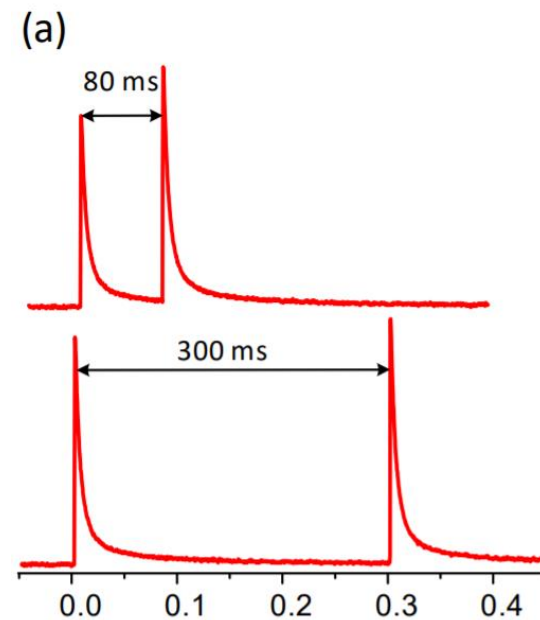
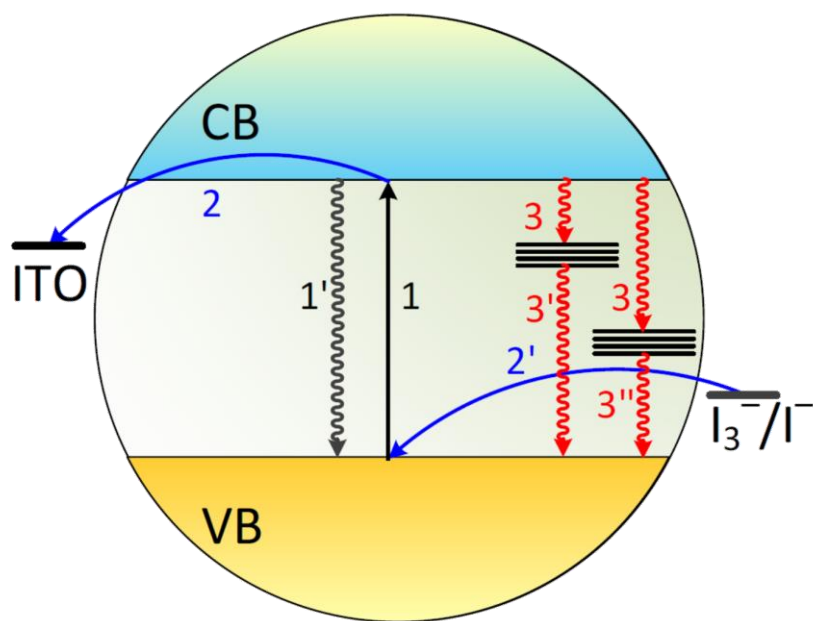


$$f(\Delta t) = \alpha_1 \exp(-\Delta t / T_1) + \alpha_2 \exp(-\Delta t / T_2) + \beta$$

Wykorzystanie pamięci tymczasowej



Wykorzystanie pamięci tymczasowej

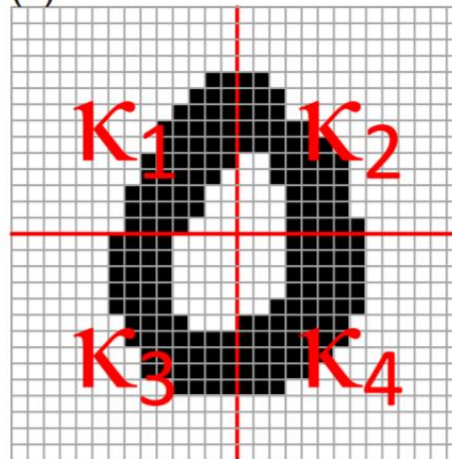


Wykorzystanie pamięci tymczasowej

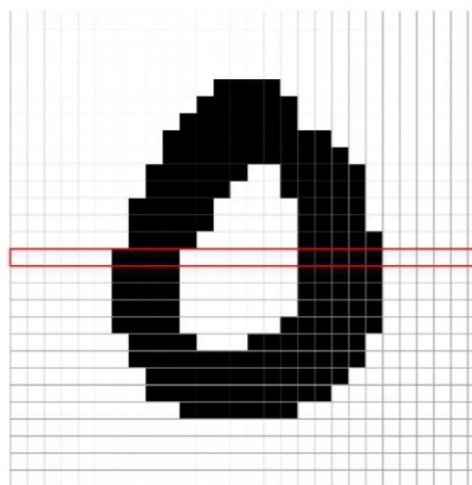
(a)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

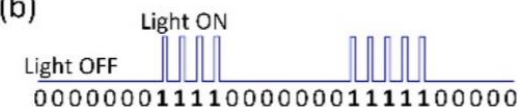
(b)



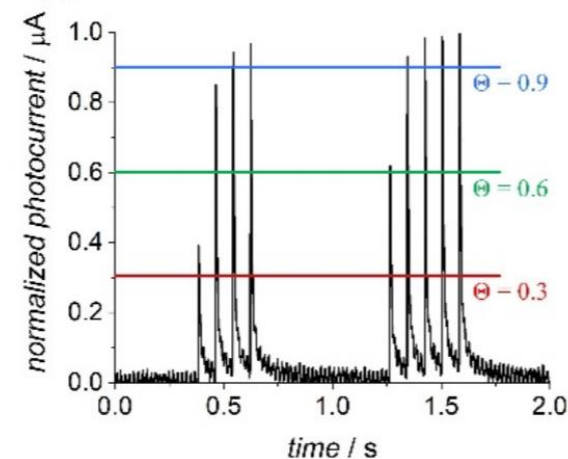
(a)



(b)



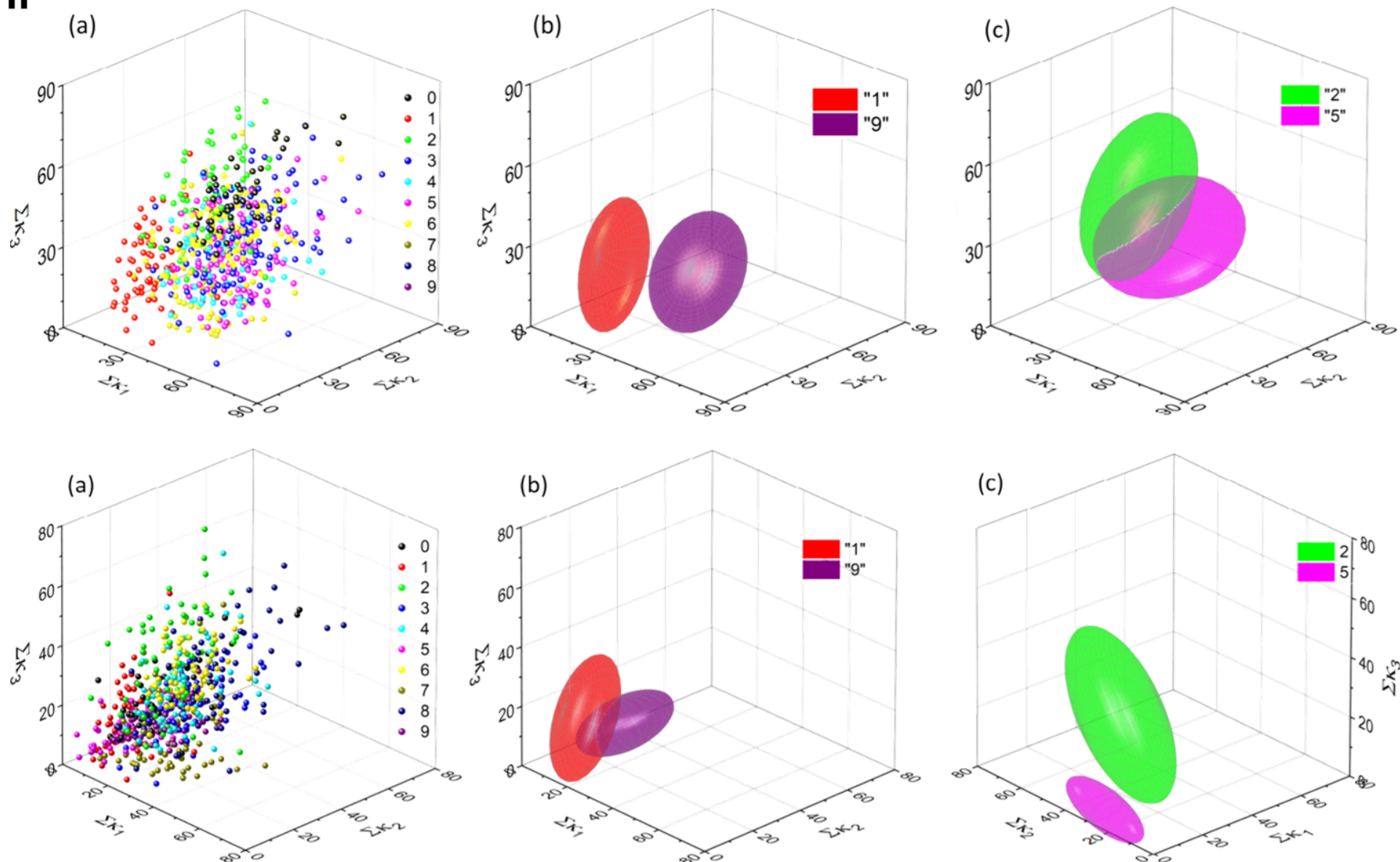
(c)



33

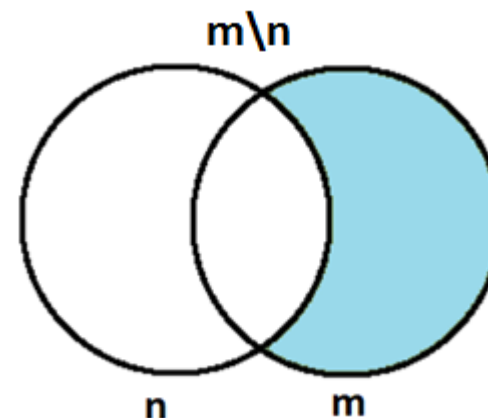


Wykorzystanie pamięci tymczasowej



Wykorzystanie pamięci tymczasowej

$$\xi_{m/n} = \frac{V(m(\kappa_i, \kappa_j, \kappa_k) \setminus n(\kappa_i, \kappa_j, \kappa_k))}{V(m(\kappa_i, \kappa_j, \kappa_k))}$$



$$\Xi_{m/n} = \frac{\xi_{m/n}^{output}}{\xi_{m/n}^{input}}$$

Stosunek separacji

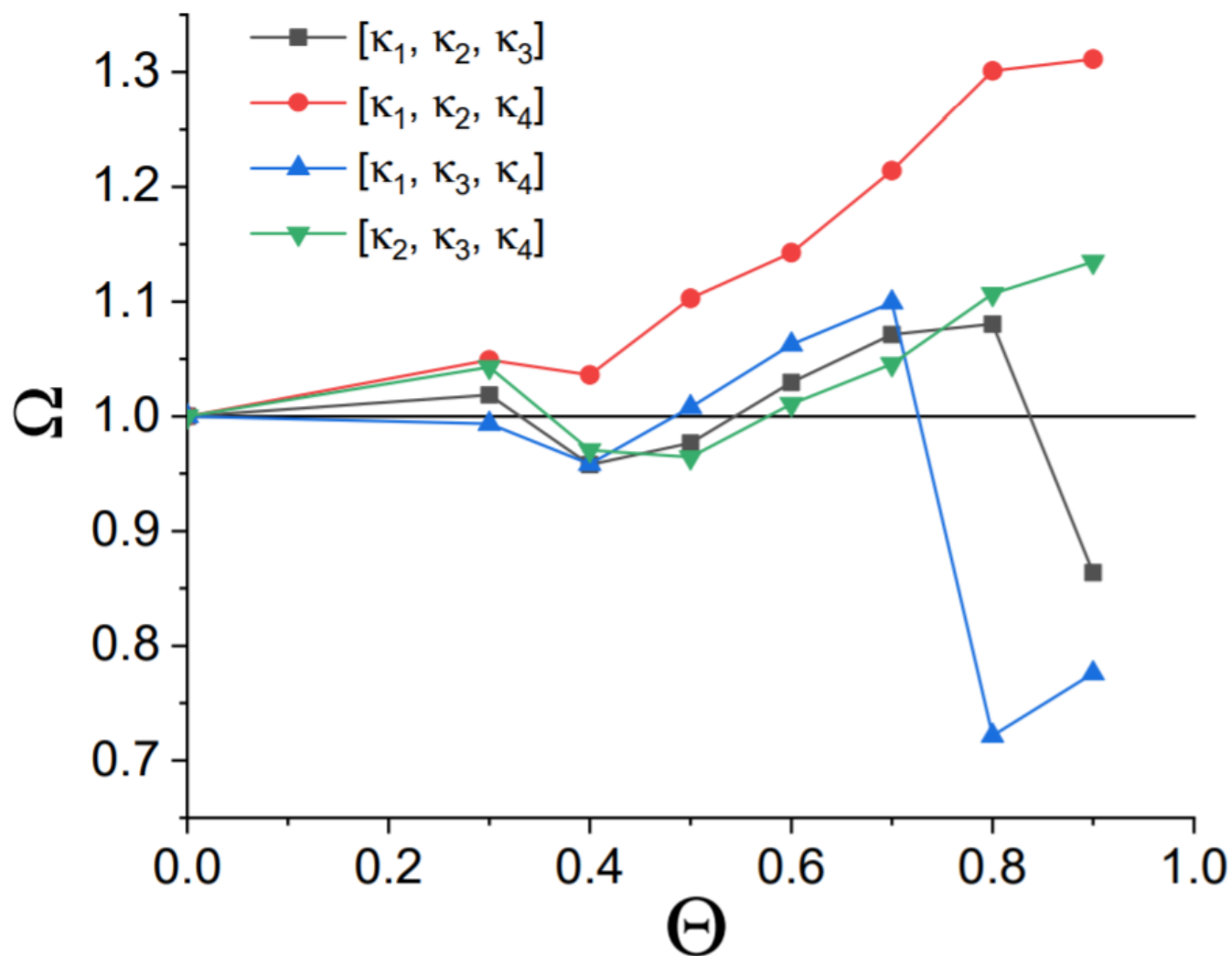
$$\Omega(\kappa_i, \kappa_j, \kappa_k, \Theta) = \frac{\sum_m \sum_n \xi_{m/n}^{output}}{\sum_m \sum_n \xi_{m/n}^{input}}, m \neq n$$

Całkowity indeks separacji

Wykorzystanie pamięci tymczasowej

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0.000	0.482	1.040	0.564	0.913	0.556	1.363	0.705	0.933	0.372
1	0.608	0.000	0.971	0.919	1.011	0.377	1.019	0.903	0.984	0.710
2	1.468	0.897	0.000	0.715	0.475	1.777	0.974	1.183	1.147	0.787
3	0.485	0.881	0.954	0.000	1.369	2.682	1.219	1.019	1.167	0.945
4	0.926	1.026	0.781	1.074	0.000	1.979	0.642	2.203	1.205	9.127
5	1.398	0.766	1.542	3.055	2.134	0.000	2.198	1.393	2.818	1.438
6	2.267	1.037	1.070	1.166	0.694	1.923	0.000	1.239	1.233	1.204
7	0.652	0.877	1.235	1.021	2.770	1.202	1.291	0.000	1.135	0.742
8	0.788	0.949	1.061	0.515	1.044	4.229	1.253	0.931	0.000	0.947
9	0.682	0.801	1.016	1.097	1.877	0.947	1.112	1.125	1.125	0.000

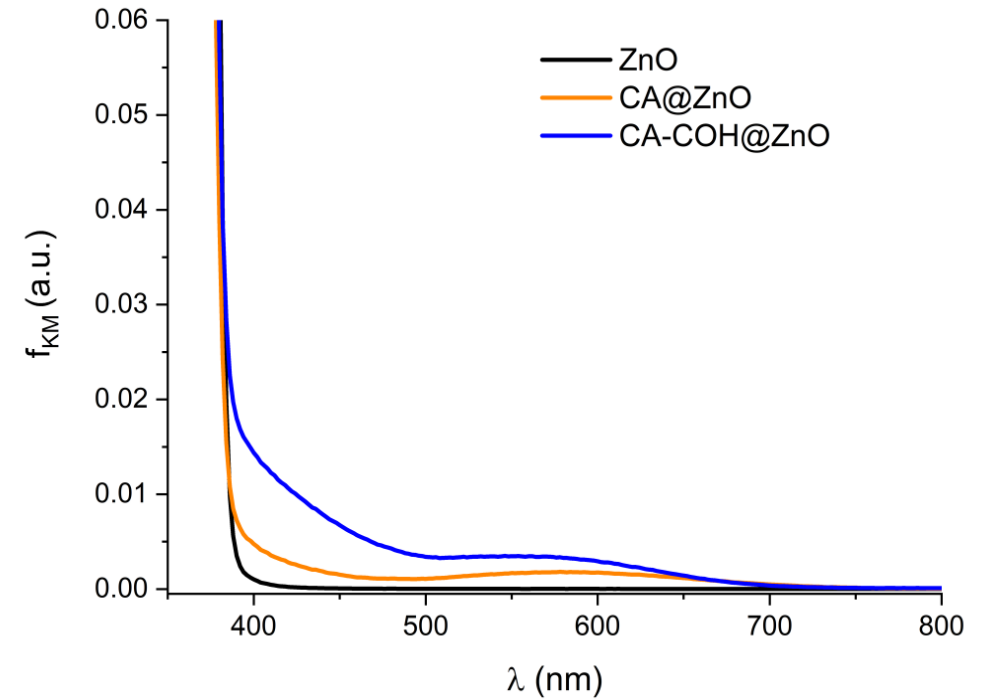
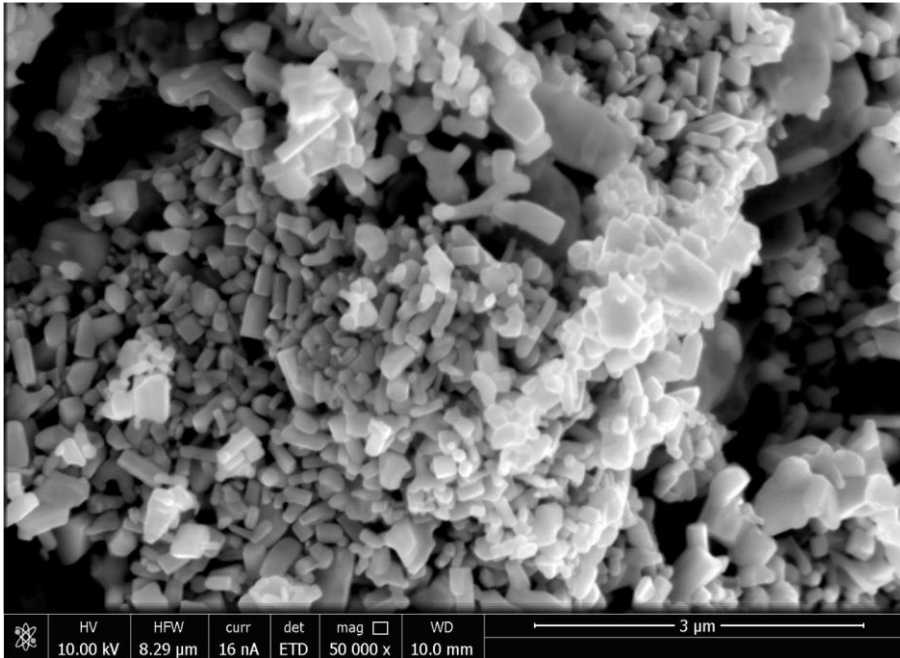
Wykorzystanie pamięci tymczasowej



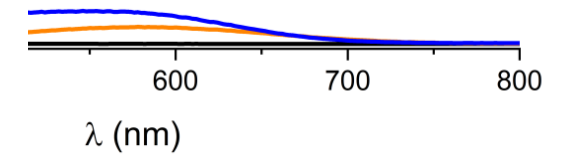
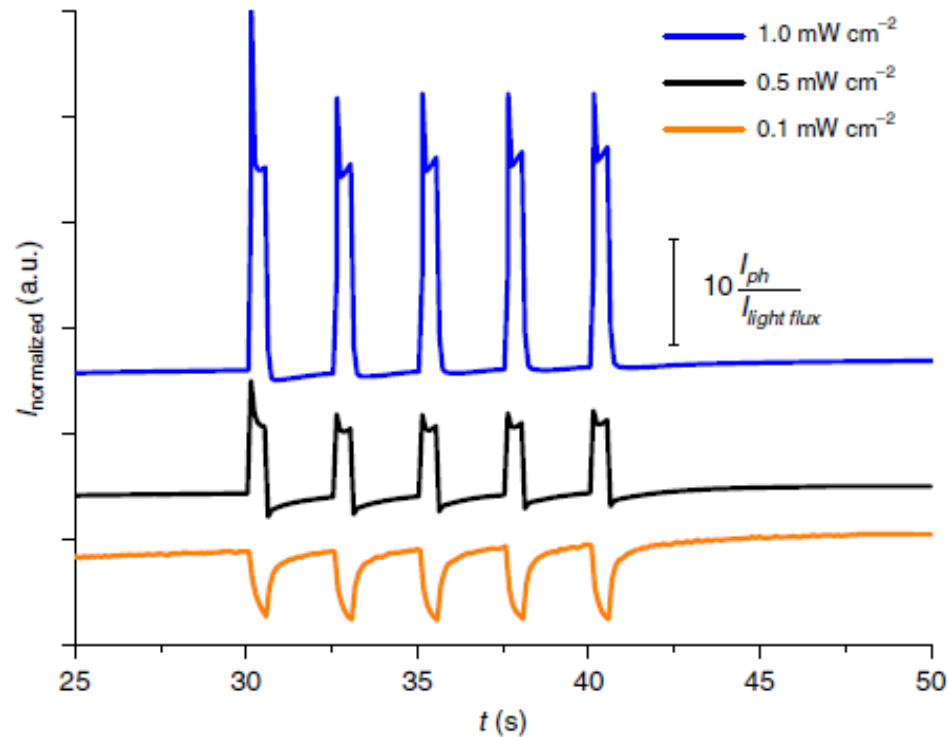
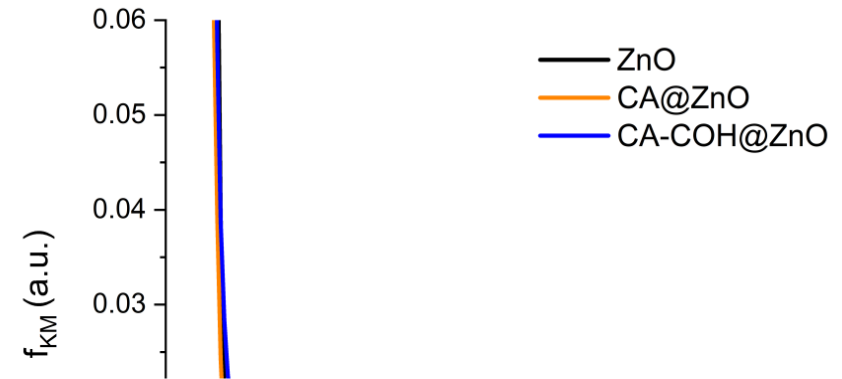
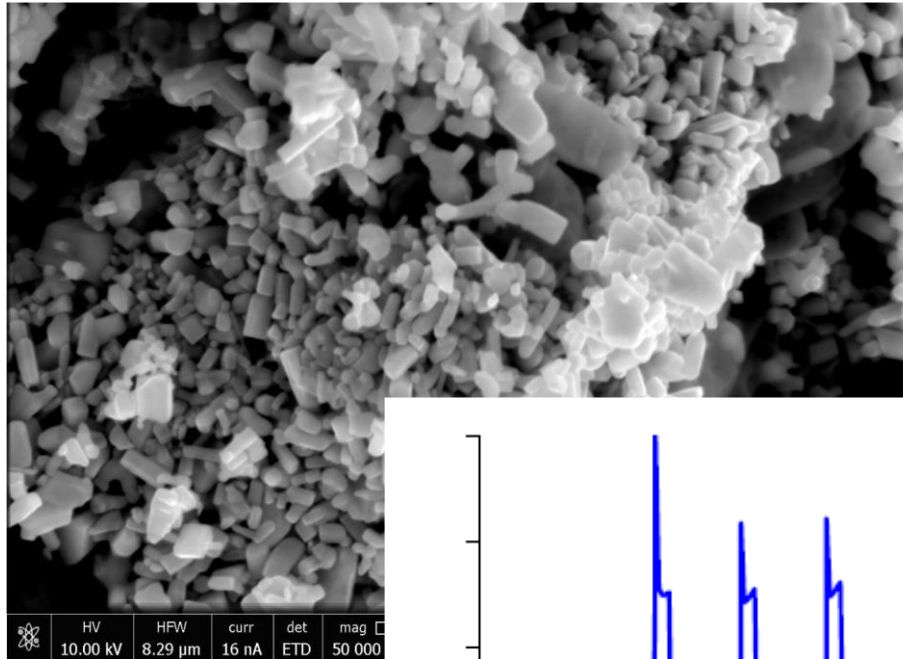
$$\Omega(\kappa_i, \kappa_j, \kappa_k, \Theta) = \frac{\sum_m \sum_n \xi_{m/n}^{\text{output}}}{\sum_m \sum_n \xi_{m/n}^{\text{input}}}, m \neq n$$

Efekt LIIPS

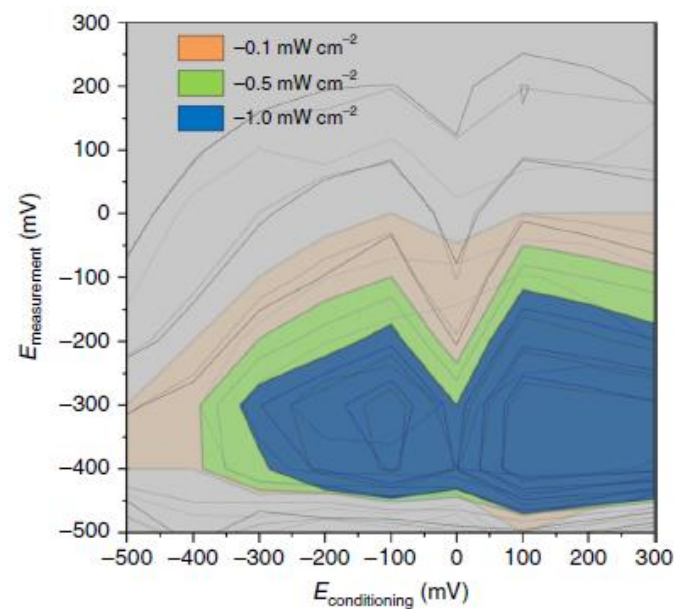
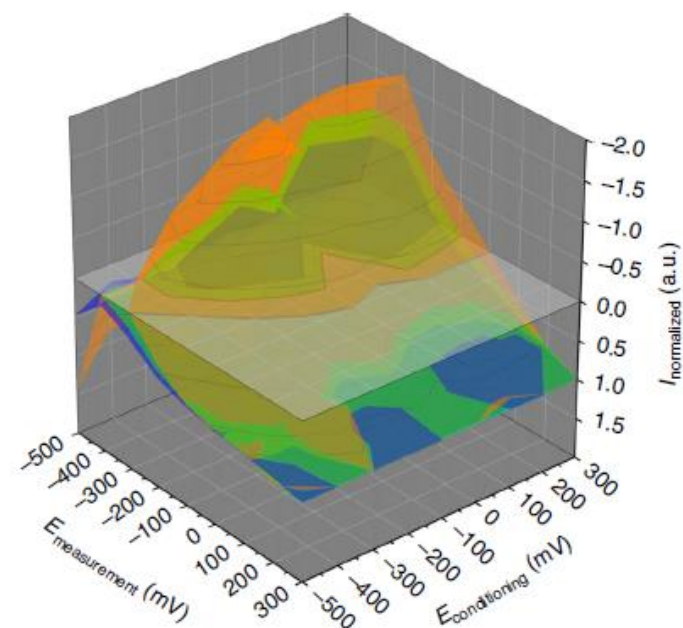
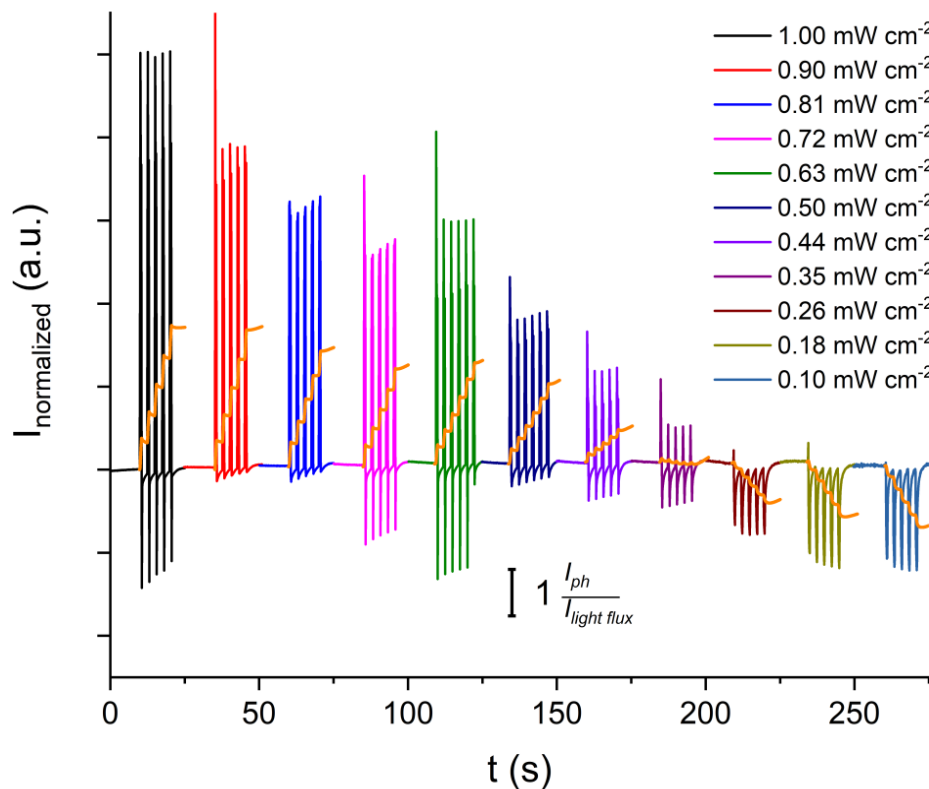
Ciekawy przypadek hybrydy CA-COH@ZnO



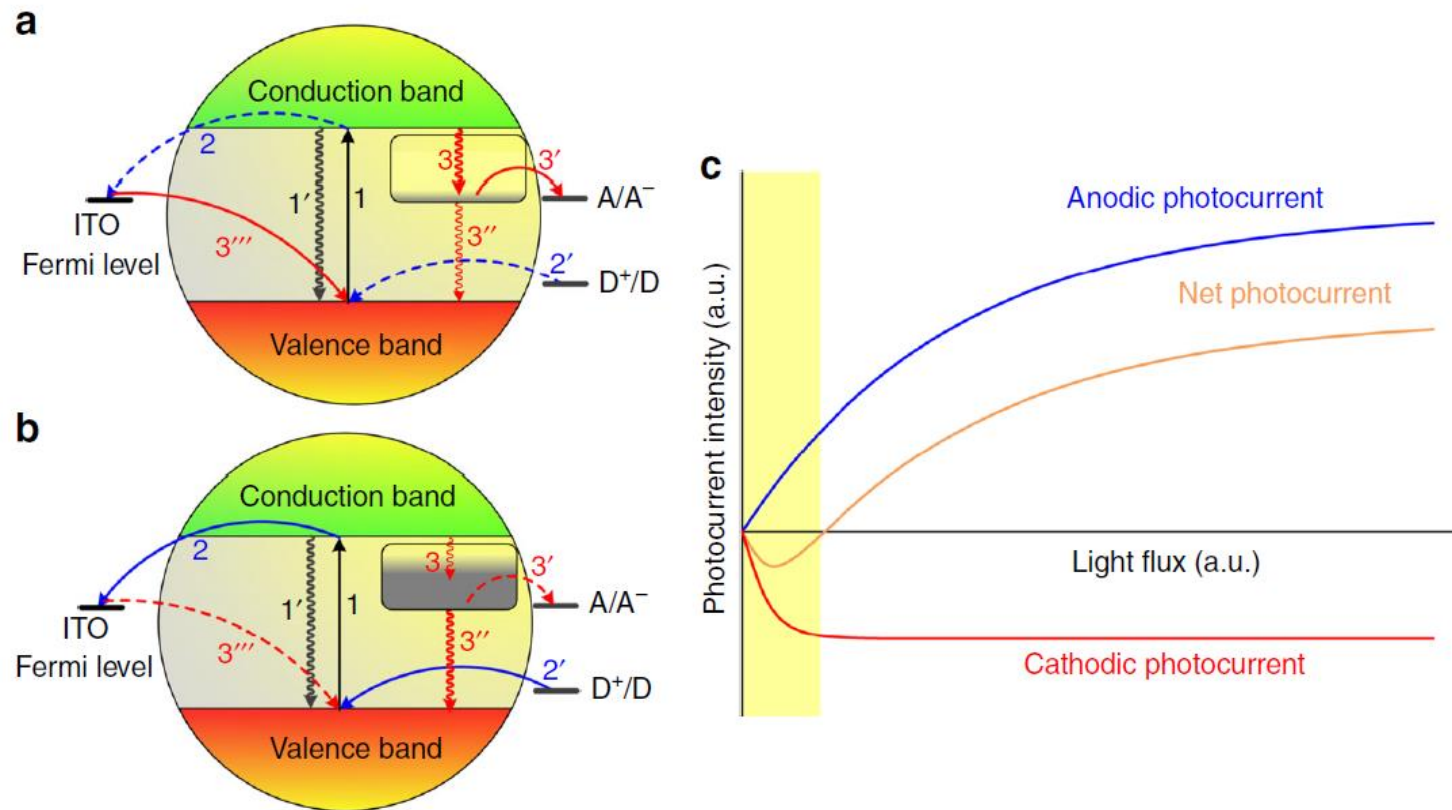
Ciekawy przypadek hybrydy CA-COH@ZnO



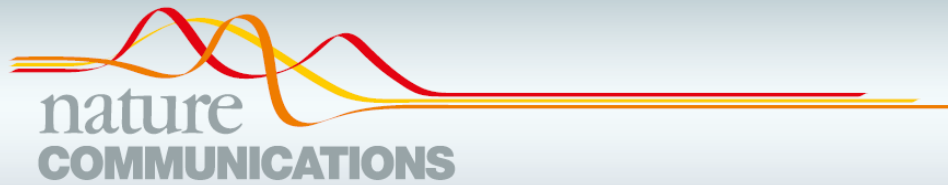
Ciekawy przypadek hybrydy CA-COH@ZnO



Light intensity-induced photocurrentswitching effect



Light intensity-induced photocurrentswitching effect



ARTICLE



<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-14675-5>

OPEN

Light intensity-induced photocurrent switching effect

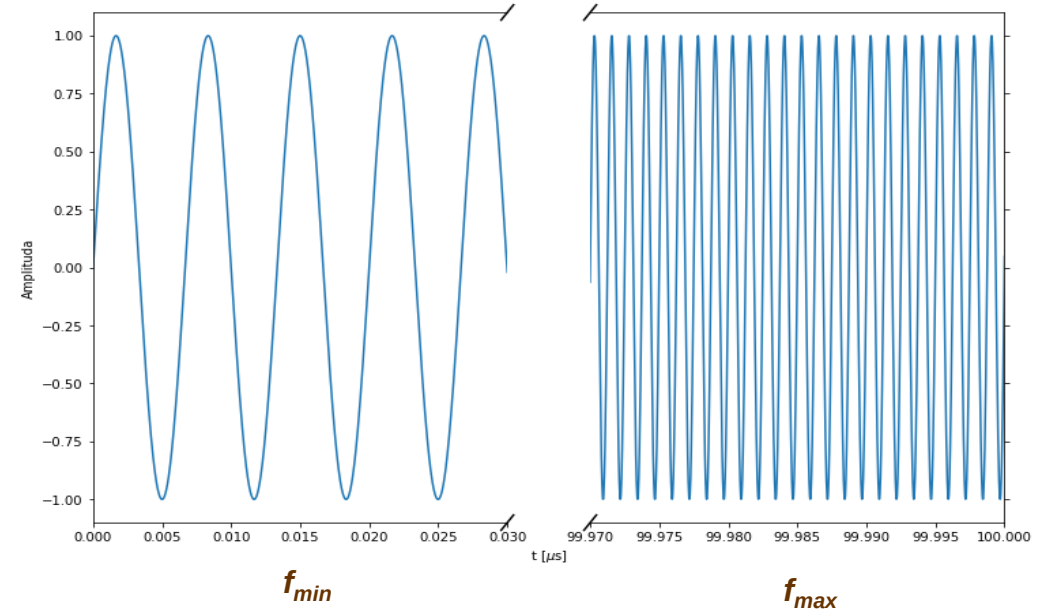
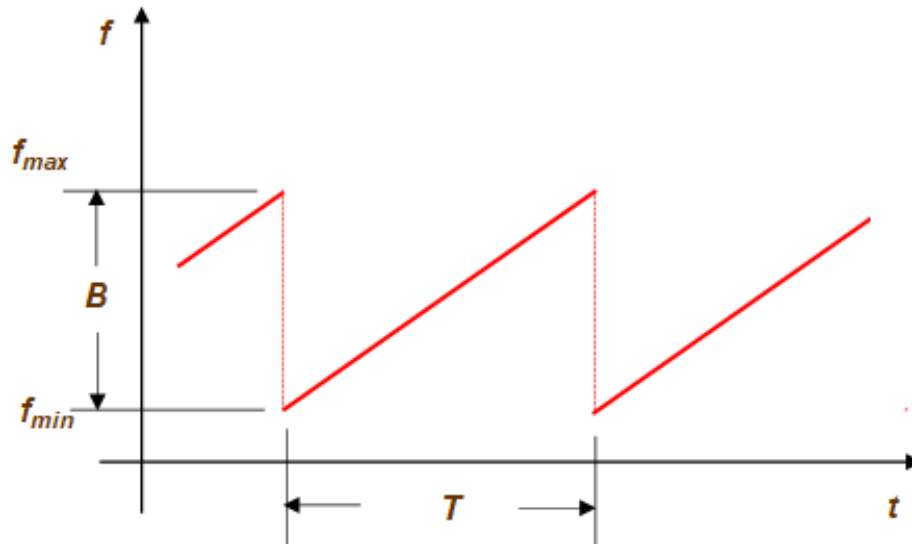
Agnieszka Podborska¹, Maciej Suhecki ^{1,2}, Krzysztof Mech ¹, Mateusz Marzec ¹, Kacper Pilarczyk ¹✉ & Konrad Szaciłowski ¹



Teraźniejszość Współpraca z SGPR.TECH

Współpraca z SGPR.TECH



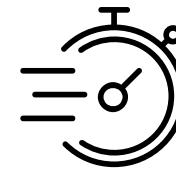


150 MHz

800 MHz

Umożliwia szerokopasmową analizę parametrów podłoża

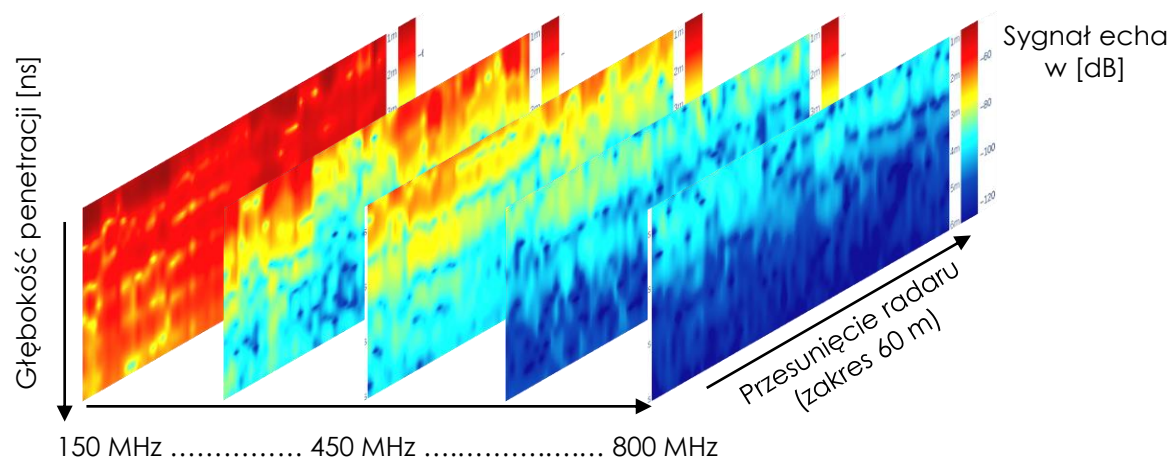
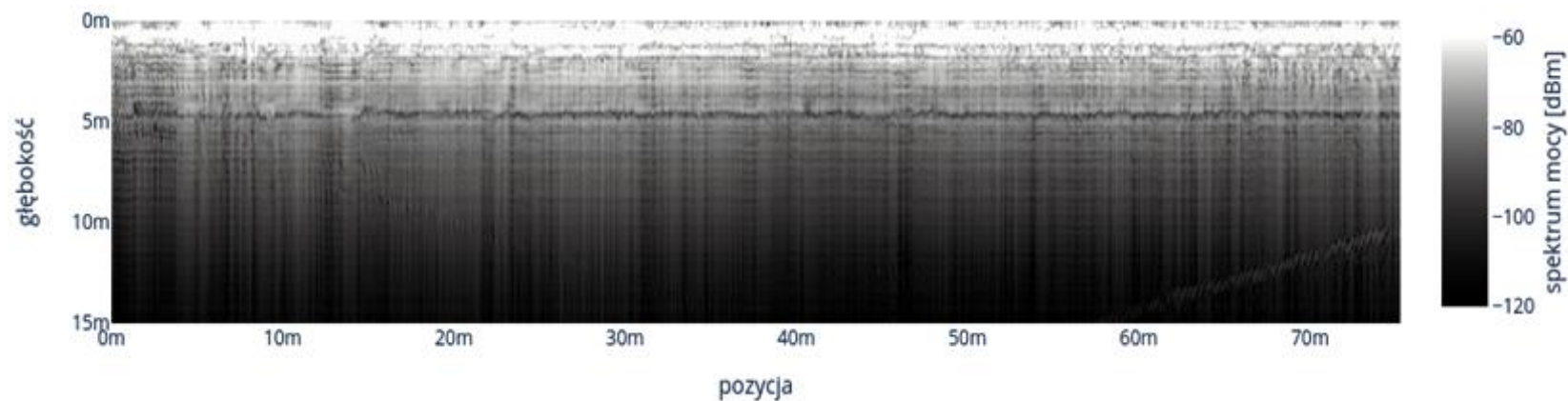
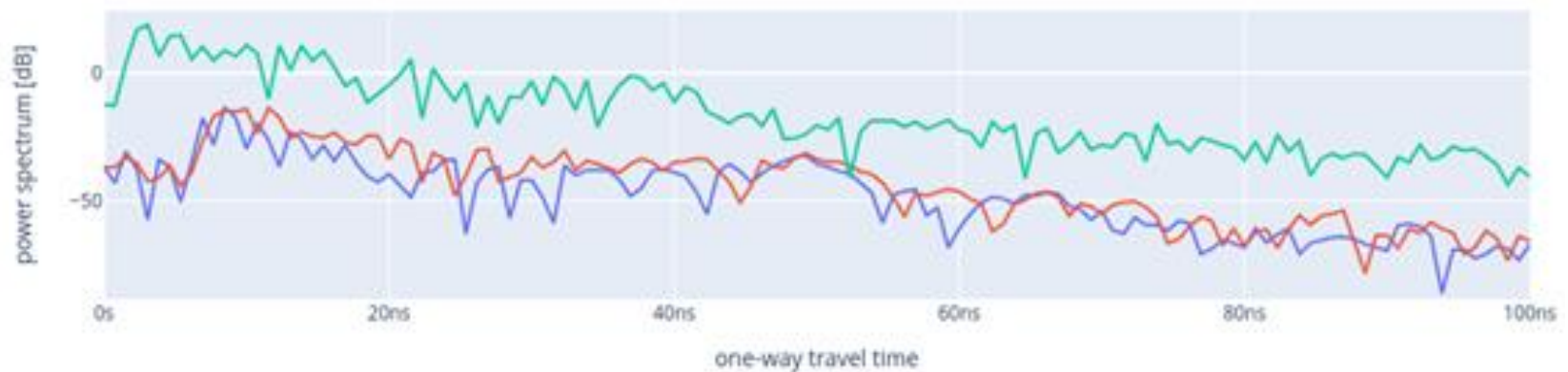
Zapewnia wyjątkowo szybkie pozyskiwanie informacji o podłożu

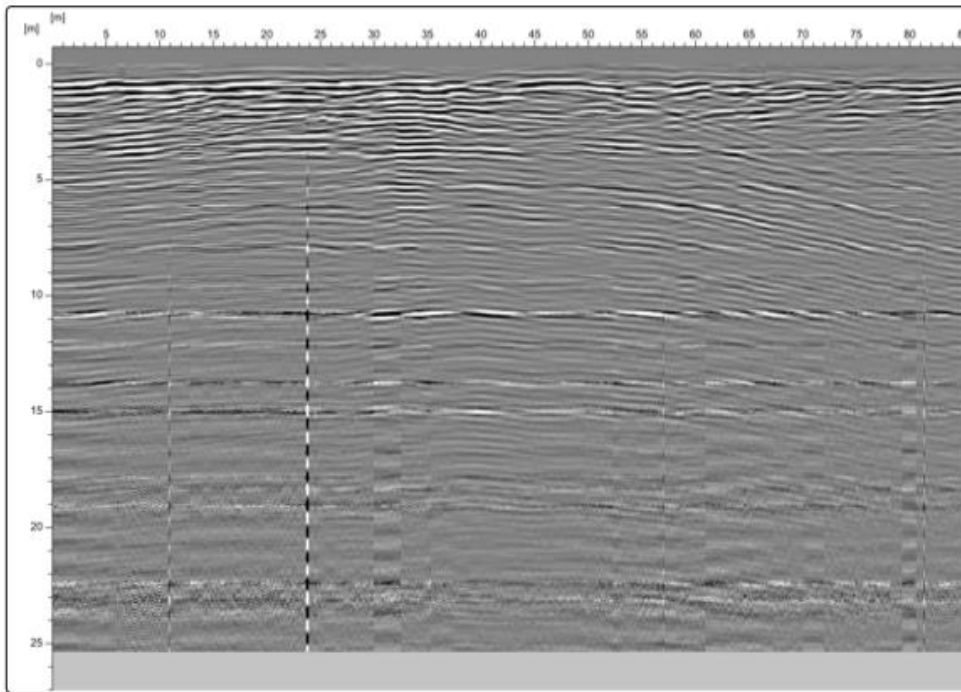


WIDZENIE KOLOROWE VS MONOCHROMATYCZNE

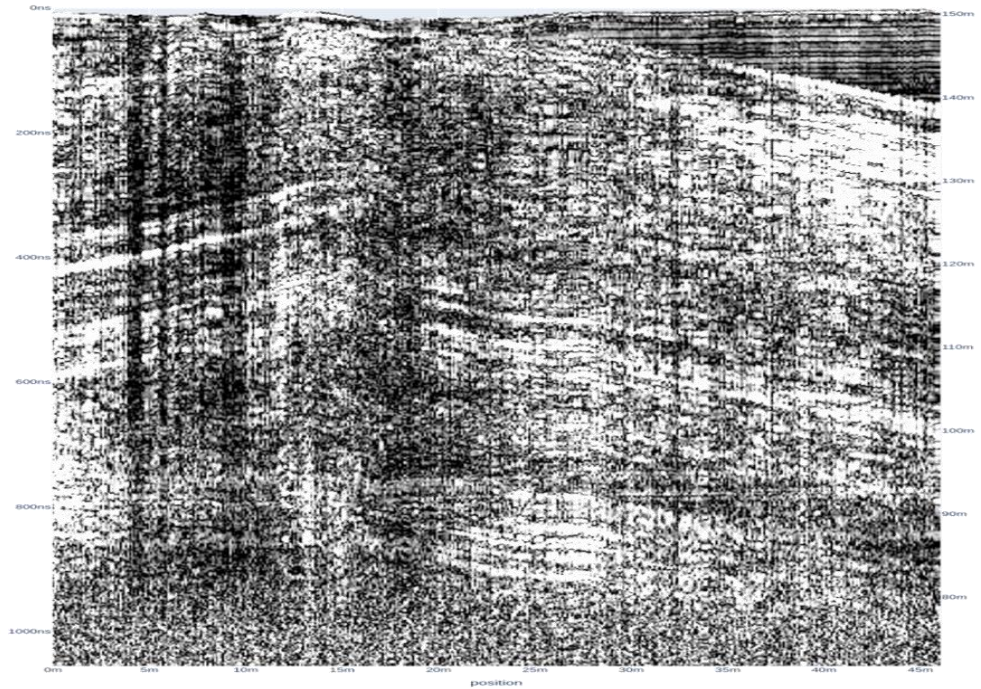
PONAD 100X LEPSZY STOSUNEK SYGNAŁ/SZUM W
PORÓWNANIU Z ROZWIĄZANIAMI TRADYCYJNYMI

Współpraca z SGPR.TECH





Georadar impulsowy Malå



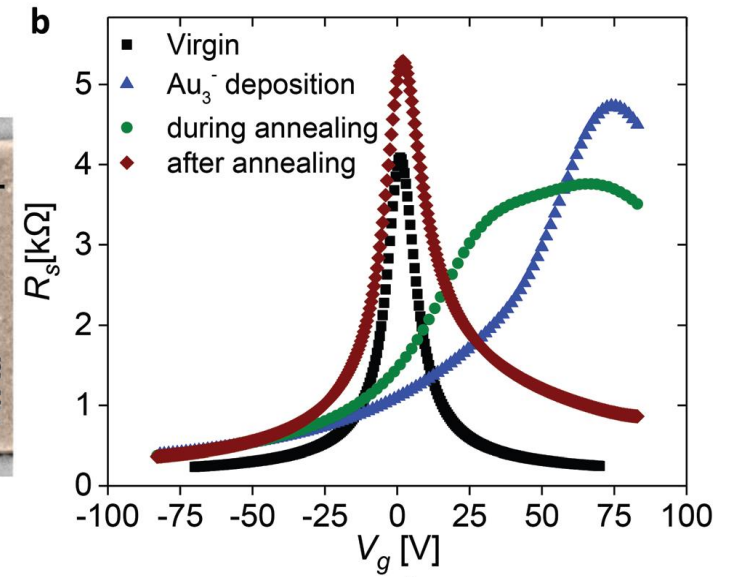
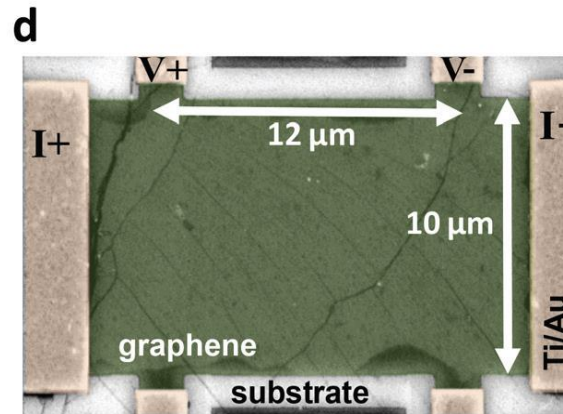
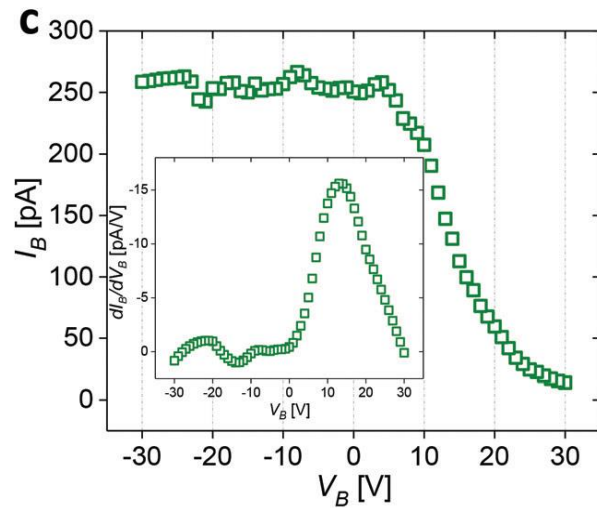
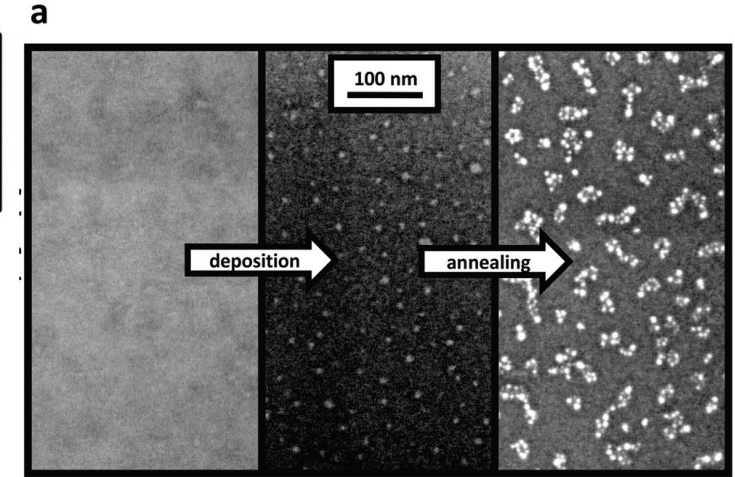
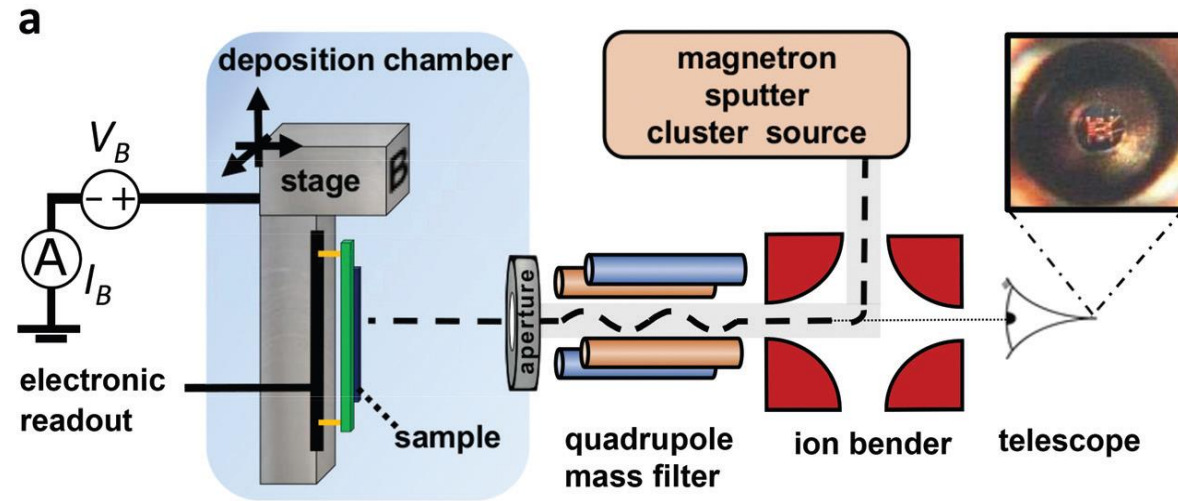
Georadar SGPR.TECH

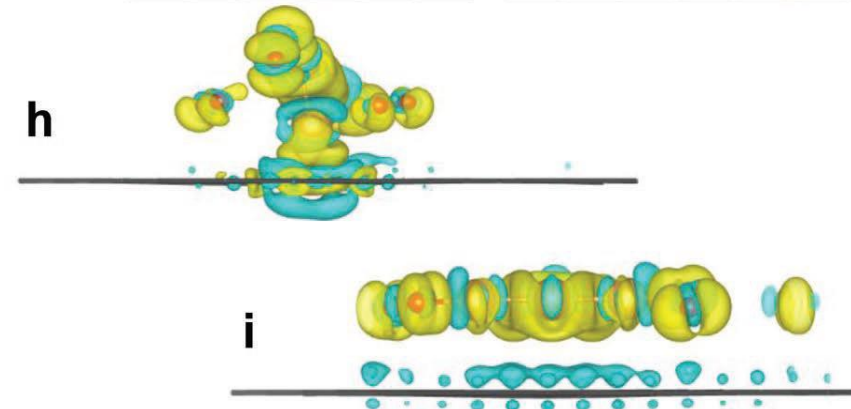
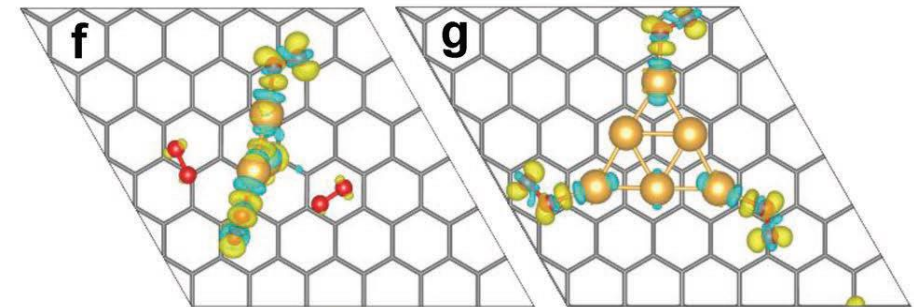
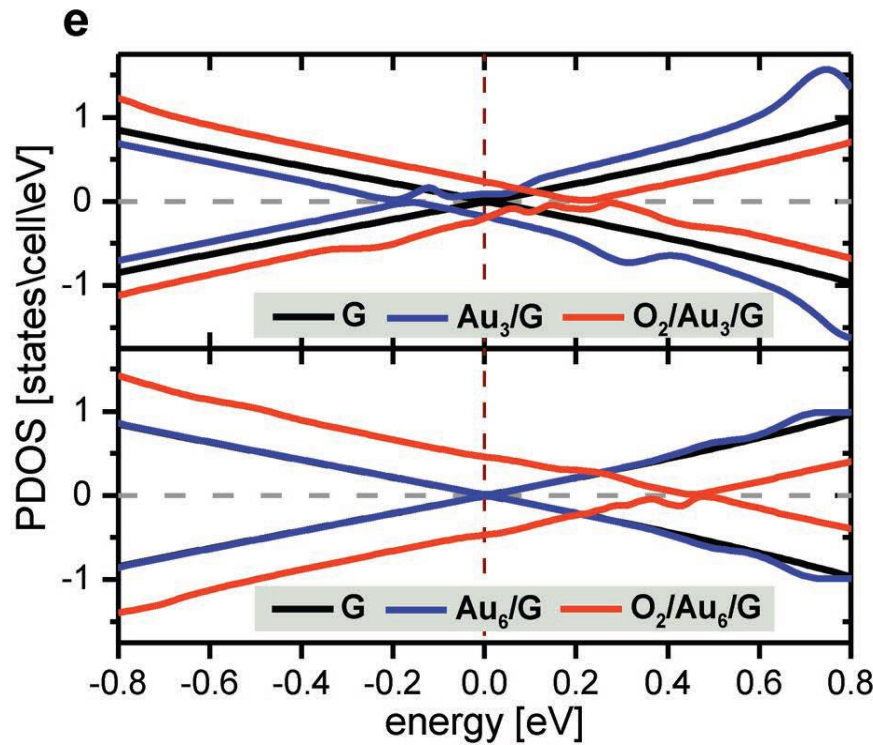
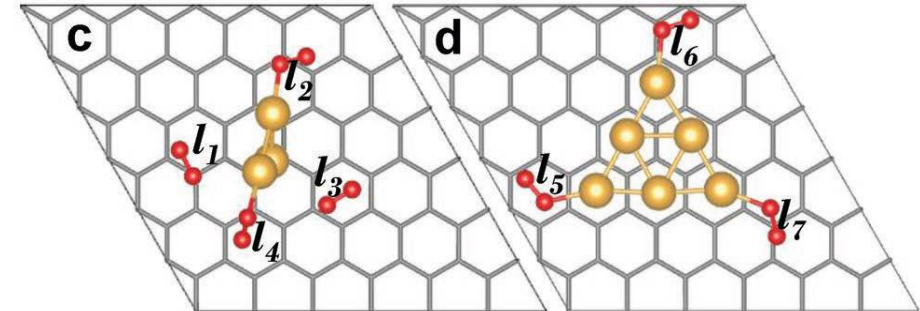
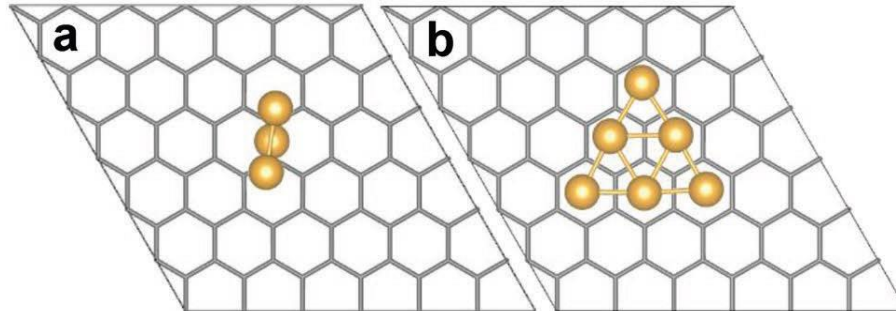
Niedaleka przyszłość Projekt z KU Leuven

Współpraca z KU Leuven

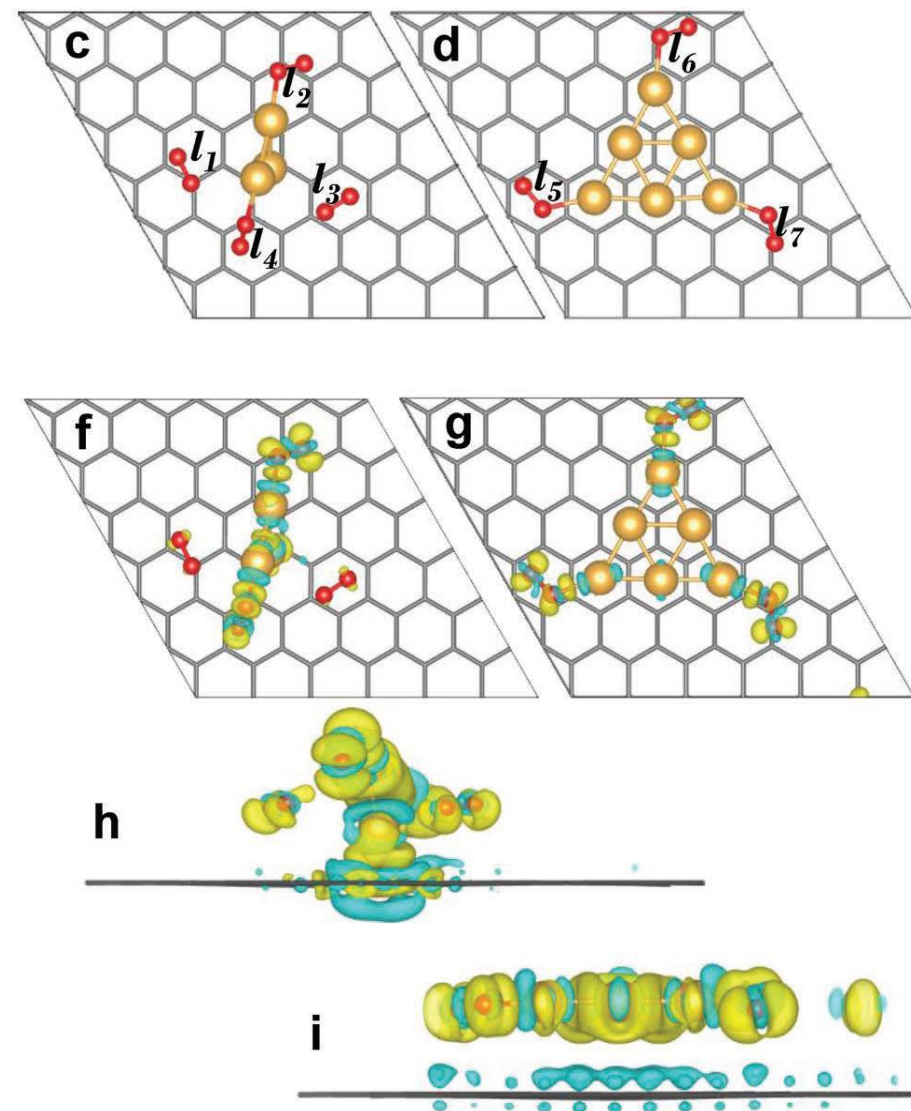
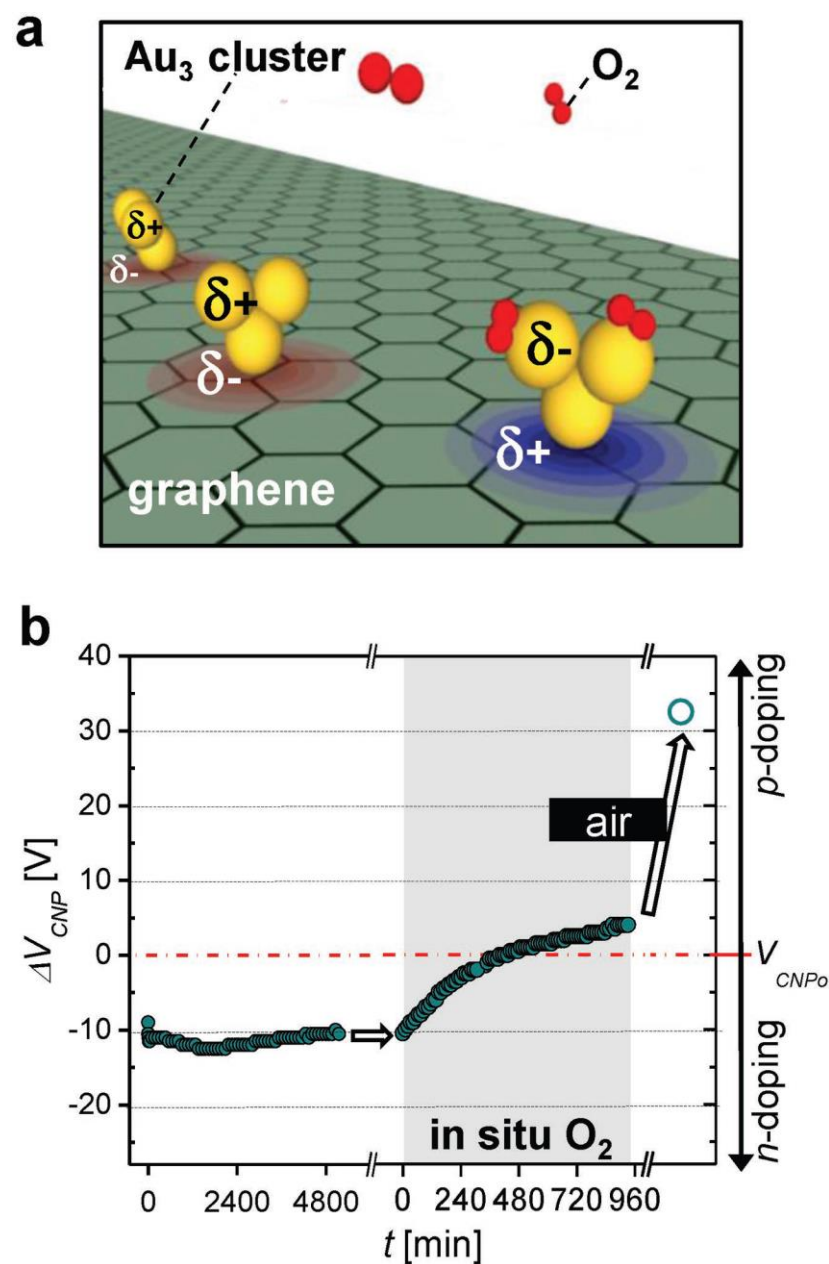


prof. Ewald Janssens
prof. Joris Van de Vondel

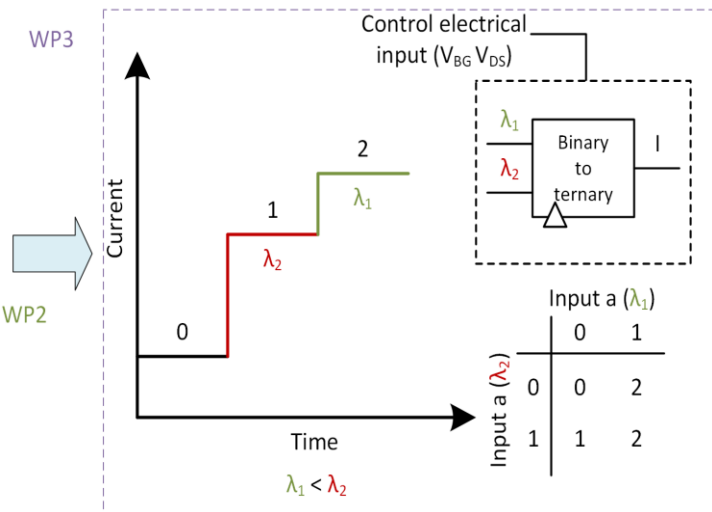
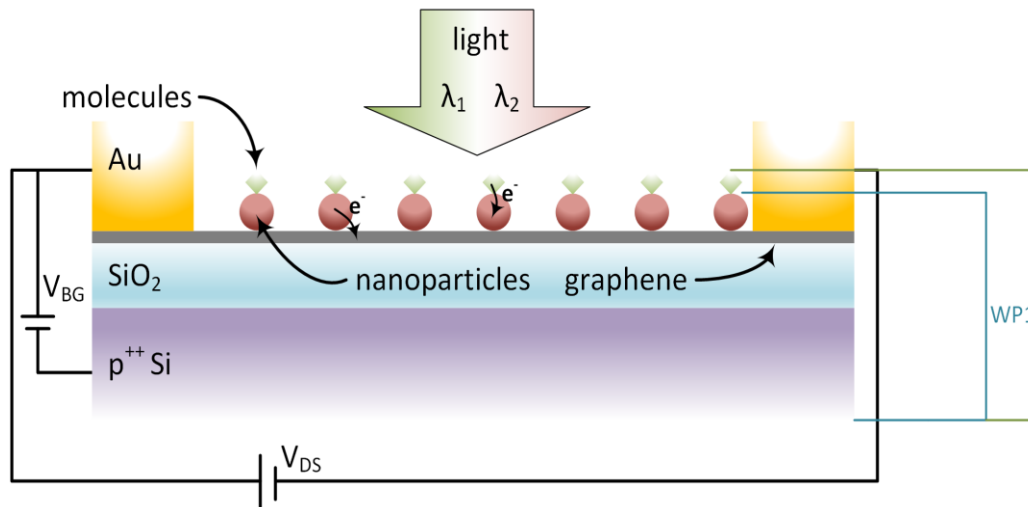
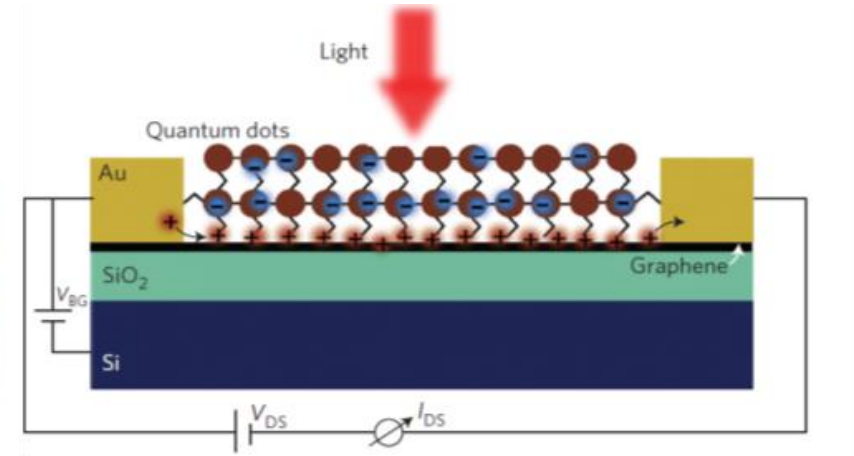
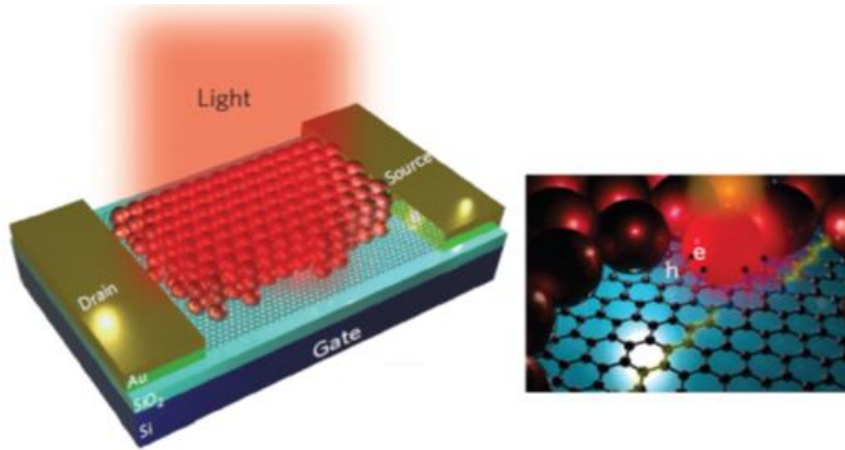




Współpraca z KU Leuven

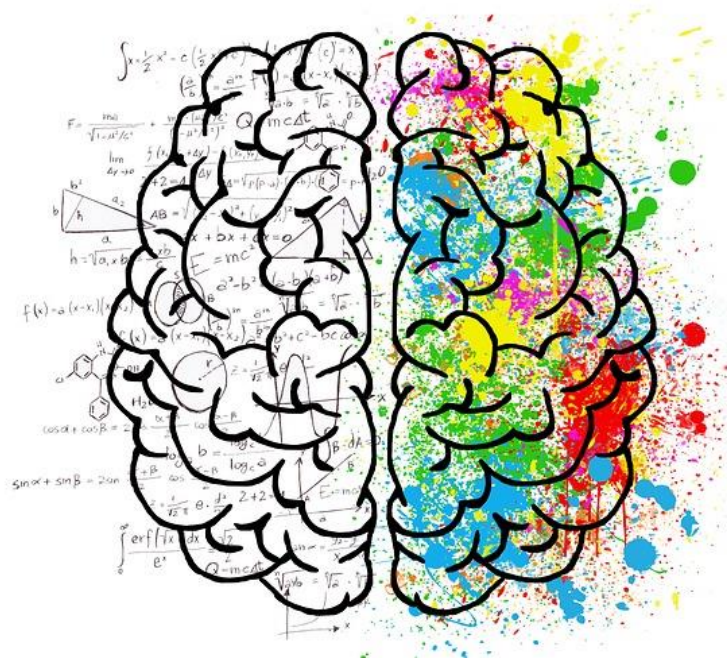


Współpraca z KU Leuven



Dziękuję za uwagę

LOGIC



CREATIVE