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Selezione per titoli e colloquio ai sensi dell'art. 8 del "*Disciplinare concernente le assunzioni di personale con contratto di lavoro a tempo determinato*", per l'assunzione, ai sensi dell'art. 83 del CCNL del Comparto "Istruzione e Ricerca" 2016-2018, sottoscritto in data 19 aprile 2018, di **due (2)** unità di personale con profilo professionale di **Ricercatore - III livello**, presso l'Istituto dei Materiali per l'Elettronica ed il Magentismo (IMEM-CNR)

RAISE (Robotics and AI for Socio-economic Empowerment)
SPOKE 1 : Urban Technologies for Inclusive Engagement
ECS_00000035 - CUP B33C22000700006

Codice profilo 01 - Tracce 1 - ESTRATTA

A) Il candidato illustri la propria attività di ricerca e pubblicativa in relazione alla tematica e alle competenze richieste dal bando

B) Il candidato descriva le tecniche di microfabbricazione mediante Aerosol Jet Printing e Ink Jet Printing per la realizzazione di dispositivi biosensoristici confrontandone le rispettive caratteristiche

C) Electrolyte-gated organic transistors (EGOTs) are emerging as an important tool in advanced biosensing applications. However, their widespread exploitation is still limited by their poor operational stability. In order to understand the causes of this unreliability, the proposed study focuses on the influence of electrical bias stress (EBS) on EGOTs operating in aqueous electrolytes. Poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT)- and poly[3-(5-carboxypentyl)thiophene] (P3CPT)-based transistors are studied under the application of a bias in the continuous and pulse mode. Combining electrical and spectroscopic characterizations, it is possible to ascribe the performance variation of P3HT devices to backbone rearrangements induced by side chain oxidation, hydration, and interfacial electrochemical doping at the semiconductor/electrolyte interface, while the presence of polar side chains in P3CPT enhances the oxidative degradation of the polymer throughout the bulk of the film.

Codice profilo 01 - Tracce 2 – NON ESTRATTA

A) Il candidato illustri la propria attività di ricerca e pubblicativa in relazione alla tematica e alle competenze richieste dal bando

B) Il candidato descriva le principali caratteristiche elettriche ed elettrochimiche dei dispositivi bioelettronici e biosensoristici e le relative tecniche di caratterizzazione



C) Electrolyte-gated organic transistors (EGOTs) necessitate a deeper understanding about the causes of performance degradation and device instabilities. In this work, we investigated the effects of the electrical bias stress on EGOT fabricated with the organic semiconductors P3HT and P3CPT. Two different procedures were exploited for the bias application, namely the continuous and the pulsed electrical bias stress. We found that the continuous EBS causes a worsening of the performance for both the polymers, with a more severe effect on P3CPT. The maximum drain current losses after 2 h of continuous EBS were 41% and 93% for P3HT and P3CPT, respectively.

Codice profilo 02 - Tracce 1 – NON ESTRATTA

A) Il candidato illustri la propria attività di ricerca e pubblicativa in relazione alla tematica e alle competenze richieste dal bando

B) Il candidato descriva una tecnica di microscopia ad alta risoluzione evidenziandone le caratteristiche fondamentali, il principio di funzionamento ed il suo possibile utilizzo per la caratterizzazione di materiali polimerici e ossidi metallici.

C) At its heart, polymer chemistry is principally concerned with the production of interesting and useful materials, commonly through the polymerization of functional monomers. While polymerization chemistry has advanced remarkably in recent decades, postpolymerization modification has similarly evolved, allowing polymer chemists to leverage the might of synthetic organic chemistry for the generation of increasingly complex and functional macromolecules. Functionalization of a reactive polymeric precursor can often prove advantageous over direct polymerization of functional monomers, such as in the synthesis of a library of functional polymers from a single parent precursor, ensuring that all polymers in the series will share identical degrees of polymerization and molecular weight distributions as those of the reactive precursor.

Codice profilo 02 - Tracce 2 – NON ESTRATTA

A) Il candidato illustri la propria attività di ricerca e pubblicativa in relazione alla tematica e alle competenze richieste dal bando

B) Il candidato descriva la tecnica di nanofabbricazione di materiali polimerici mediante electrospinning ed una tecnica per la caratterizzazione dell'elettrofilato.

C) The atomic force microscope can also be operated in the so called dynamic mode with an oscillating cantilever. This dynamic mode is often operated in the attractive part of the tip-sample interaction. This mode of operation is called the non-contact mode. This is important when imaging soft samples (for instance polymers or biological samples), which would be destroyed by a strong tip sample interaction. In the dynamic mode, the cantilever is excited to vibrate close to its free resonance frequency. When the atomic force microscope tip approaches the surface, the interaction between tip and sample changes the resonance frequency of the cantilever.

Codice profilo 02 - Tracce 3 – NON ESTRATTA



A) Il candidato illustri la propria attività di ricerca e pubblicativa in relazione alla tematica e alle competenze richieste dal bando

B) Il candidato descriva una tecnica di micro/nano-fabbricazione mediante additive manufacturing di materiali polimerici ed una tecnica per la caratterizzazione del prodotto ottenuto.

C) It is a strange fact in the history of science that the scanning tunneling microscopy was invented so late. Nobody was brave enough to dare to think so simple: Use the blindman's stick principle all the way down to the atomic scale! The principle is so simple that there are several projects in which already pupils have built an STM. All the technical ingredients for an STM were invented long before 1981. The piezoelectric effect was discovered at the end of the 19th century. The electronics for the STM is also simple; just a function generator to scan and a feedback controller. From 1930 on it would have been possible to build an STM as the scanning electron microscope was invented around this time.

Codice profilo 02 - Tracce 4 – NON ESTRATTA

A) Il candidato illustri la propria attività di ricerca e pubblicativa in relazione alla tematica e alle competenze richieste dal bando

B) Il candidato descriva metodi di funzionalizzazione di materiali polimerici e ossidi metallici e le relative tecniche di caratterizzazione.

C) Electrospinning is a voltage-driven, fabrication process governed by a specific electrohydrodynamic phenomenon where small fibers are yielded from a polymer solution. The most basic setup for this technique involves a solution contained in a reservoir — typically a syringe — tipped with a blunt needle (at least for needle-based electrospinning), a pump, a high voltage power source, and a collector. The spinning process begins when an electric field is established between the needle tip and collector by applying a specified voltage. While the pump causes the solution to flow at a constant rate, charges accumulate at the surface of the liquid. Soon a point is reached where the electrostatic repulsion is larger than the surface tension that results in the liquid meniscus deforming into a conically shaped structure known as a Taylor cone. This can be clearly seen in the video below as the flow changes from dripping to a charged cone-shaped structure on the tip of the needle.

IL PRESIDENTE

IL SEGRETARIO

Prof. Matteo Cocuzza

prof.ssa Laura Pastorino