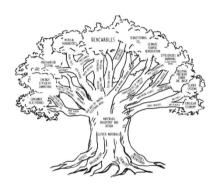


# **Update and Research Programmes**



We hope you and your whānau are safe and well during these lockdowns. As expected, 2021 is turning into another unpredictable year for many, including for our MacDiarmid Institute researchers and students.

This is our first update since starting our new contract and our first chance to let you know about our <a href="new Research">new Research</a>
<a href="Programmes">Programmes</a> (which began on 1 July 2021 and continue to the end of December 2028). Our research programmes address some of the greatest challenges facing New Zealand today; turning our attention towards <a href="zero">zero</a> waste and <a href="low energy tech">low energy tech</a>.



### Towards Zero Waste

Using nature as an inspiration for next-generation sustainable materials we will develop:

- a. *reconfigurable* systems self-regulating, self-repairing systems inspired by nature;
- b. new materials that are recyclable or reconfigurable.

.



### Towards Zero Carbon

We will support New Zealand's goal for 'net zero' carbon emissions by 2050 by exploring new materials that will:

- a. Catch CO<sub>2</sub> from air and waste streams, through clever chemistry that attracts CO<sub>2</sub> to the surfaces of 3D spongelike materials (such as metal-organic frameworks (MOFs);
- b. *Decarbonise the energy sector* by designing new catalysts that will transform captured CO<sub>2</sub> into green fuels using renewable energy inputs.

.





### Towards Low Energy Tech

We will develop:

- Computers able to process information more like the brain. We'll be studying how to reproduce some of the properties of biological neurons using molecular electronics, nanomaterials, and soft matter.
- 2. Computing that uses far less energy compared to conventional electronics, based on quasiparticles using superconductivity, spin order (magnetism), or topological order within a solid material.

Crosscutting these three Research Programmes sits our <u>Mātauranga Māori Research Programme</u>. This programme provides a platform for the other three research programmes, intersecting with the theme of sustainability. We will explore old and new knowledge to grow innovative approaches and techniques based on mātauranga Māori.

## News

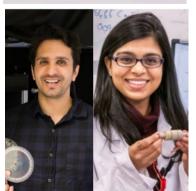


In July we celebrated our partnership with Whakarewarewa Village by signing a second MOU and a Statement of Intent. For the MacDiarmid Institute a key goal will be to build on the collaboration over the past three years, explore further synergies between the two knowledge systems mātauranga Māori and materials science and continue the co-design of a mātauranga science education centre



### <u>DiscoveryCamp and NanoCamp 2022 – applications</u> close 17 September

Our annual NanoCamp and DiscoveryCamp 2022 is open for applications from students in year 12 and 13 until 17 September. The all-expenses-paid camp takes place from 16-21 January 2022 in <a href="Auckland">Auckland</a> (NanoCamp) and <a href="Wellington">Wellington</a> (DiscoveryCamp). You can read more about DiscoveryCamp on <a href="The Spinoff">The Spinoff</a>.



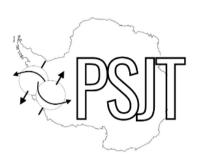
Two MacDiarmid alumni are shortlisted for the KiwiNet

Awards - Dr Matheus Vargas of Orbis Diagnostics,
and Dr Shalini Divya of Tasmanlon, are shortlisted
finalists for the 2021 KiwiNet Breakthrough Innovator

Award. Both Orbis Diagnostics and Tasmanlon
are MacDiarmid Institute affiliated spinout companies

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{H}_{\mathrm{N}} &= t_1 \big[ \cos(k_x) + \cos(k_y) \big] - \mu + \alpha_{\mathrm{R}} \tau_z \big[ \sin(k_x) \, \sigma_y - \sin(k_y) \, \sigma_x \big] \\ &+ t_{c,1} \tau_x \cos\left(\frac{k_x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{k_x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{k_y}{2}\right) + t_{c,2} \tau_y \sin\left(\frac{k_z}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{k_y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{k_y}{2}\right) \\ &+ \lambda \tau_x \sigma_x \sin k_x \left( \cos k_x - \cos k_y \right) \sin k_x \sin k_y. \end{split}$$

A new paper in Science by <u>Associate Investigator</u>, <u>Dr Philip Brydon</u>, reports a <u>new superconducting material</u> that can withstand remarkably high magnetic fields - more than 25 times larger than what the standard theory predicts. This material, called CeRh<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>, appears to have a rare transition between two distinct superconducting states as a function of the magnetic field. There are only a handful of other materials where this has been reported.



Physics Symposium in Honour of Joe Trodahl's 80th birthday – 27-29 January 2022 at the Rutherford Hotel in Nelson. You are invited to join for a lively program of physics across a wide range of topics, presented in our poster and oral sessions. This symposium will both showcase some of the most recent advances in physics and celebrate the life's work of Professor Joe Trodahl.



We have increased our PhD Scholarship stipend by \$3000 NZD to \$33,000 NZD per annum as we <u>recruit for over 30 new PhD candidates</u> as part of our new Research Programmes.



In 2022 we will award a third round of <u>Discovery</u> <u>Scholarships</u> for Māori and Pacific Island undergraduate students. We are looking to grow our scholarship programme and seeking sponsorship from interested organisations and companies. If you are interested in being part of this please <u>email us</u>.

# **Annual Report 2020 and Media**



2020 saw MacDiarmid researchers develop new <u>patents and spin out</u> another new startup <u>company</u>.about the periodic table.

### MacDiarmid Institute Update September 2021



# INDENTATION ON CELLS BEAD DISPLACEMENT INDENTATION SUBSTRATE

### Te Ao Pūtaiao Me Te Ao

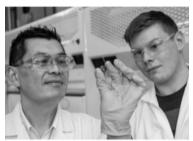
Discovery Camp alumna Isitokia Paasi interned with our Stakeholder Partner Iwi <u>Diane Bradshaw</u> and <u>Dr Karyne Rogers</u> at <u>GNS Science</u>, evaluating the geological and geochemical whakapapa, and cultural connections of stone artefacts from the Kawhia Museum

We tend to think of medicine as the realm of biology rather than physics. But physics-biology collaborations are forging a new field – <a href="mailto:mechanobiology">mechanobiology</a> – a research area key to understanding health and disease, led within the Institute by <a href="mailto:Principal\_Investigator">Principal\_Investigator</a>, <a href="Principal\_Investigator">Professor Bill Williams</a>.

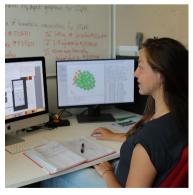


SCALE BARS: 10µm

<u>Principal Investigator</u>, <u>Dr Anna Garden</u> talks about renewable energy, hydrogen and why platinum sits in the Goldilocks zone.



Robinson Research scientist, <u>Associate Investigator Dr Shen Chong</u> is pursuing <u>new types of superconductors</u>, understanding how they work, and optimising their physical properties to make them cheaper.



### <u>Liquid metals that create nanostructure - it's the little</u> details that count

MacDiarmid Institute PhD candidate Stephanie Lambie successfully kick-started a new collaboration with FLEET. Looking at the properties of liquid metals, in this case, bismuthgallium alloys, which create nanoscale patterns, that could be useful in nanoelectronics, or that could play a role as catalysts to speed up chemical processes using low amounts of energy.



### RadioNZ Nights' Materials: Fact or Fiction

In our partnership with RadioNZ Nights, Emily Kendall, a PhD Student from the University of Auckland's Department of Physics gave us her scientific take on the Proton Pack from Ghostbusters, and Principal Investigator, Professor Duncan McGillivray also from the University of Auckland, related the liquid metal from Terminator 2.



# <u>How to eliminate C02 emissions from industrial</u> materials

Principal Investigators and a Principal Scientist at the Robinson Research Institute of Victoria University of Wellington, <u>Dr Chris Bumby</u> spoke with RadioNZ's Jesse Mulligan on eliminating carbon dioxide emissions from steel-making. <u>See the full interview here</u>.



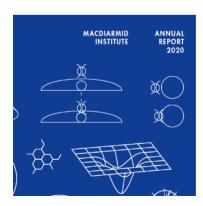
Principal Investigator Associate Professor Charles
Unsworth receives \$1.2M Health Research Council
grant titled "Neural chip platforms for drug translation in
paediatric brainstem gliomas".



Professor Keith Gordon is this year's recipient of the University of Otago Distinguished Research Medal 2021.



Housed in a custom-made box under protective yellow light at the University of Canterbury's Nanolab is a <a href="new-world-leading Nanoscribe 3D printer">new-world-leading Nanoscribe 3D printer</a>. The Nanoscribe Photonic Professional GT2 3D printer – is unique to New Zealand and represents a big step forward in research at this tiniest scale.



You can read our annual report online here.

That's all from us. We'll be in touch again soon. In the meantime take care and He manaakitanga haumaru te noho (stay safe at home).