Special Issue

Magnetic Nanoparticles: From COVID-19 to Environmental Remediation

Message from the Guest Editors

Magnetic nanoparticles –mostly made of iron oxides- are ubiquitous. We can find them inside magnetotatic bacteria or stored in our brain associated with neurodegenerative diseases, and it adds to the increasing use of engineered magnetic nanoparticles in recent years with numerous applications in the food industry, biomedicine, cosmetics, fertilization and catalysis. The response of the research community during the last pandemic has prompted the use of magnetic nanoparticles in immunoassays to detect SARS-CoV-2. At the same time, higher levels of airborne iron-rich pollution have been associated with a higher risk of developing severe COVID-19. Thus, magnetic nanoparticles are a two-faced Janus. This Special Issue aims to highlight recent advances in the field of green/sustainable synthesis of magnetic nanomaterials. These applications include the detection, remediation and removal of environmental contaminants or pathogens, with special (but not exclusively) focus on water remediation. In addition, we also wish to cover the many challenges related to their scalability, cost-effectiveness, and environmental fate and impact.

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Inorganic chemistry remains a lynchpin of modern chemistry, not only embracing the function and reactivity of combinations of most elements of the periodic table, but also providing a footing for studies of materials, catalysts, drugs, fuels and industrial chemicals. Arguably, the role and reach of inorganics in society have never been as great as today. Adventurous research at the heart and at the extremes of inorganic chemistry is vital to further advances and Inorganics offers authors the opportunity to publish exciting new research in an open access format.

Editor-in-Chief

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