



Synthesis and Light-induced Assembly of Photo-responsive Colloids

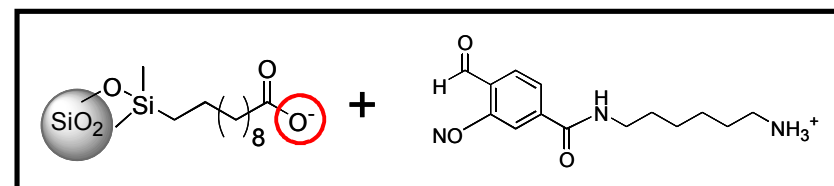
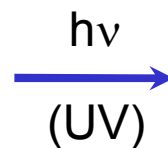
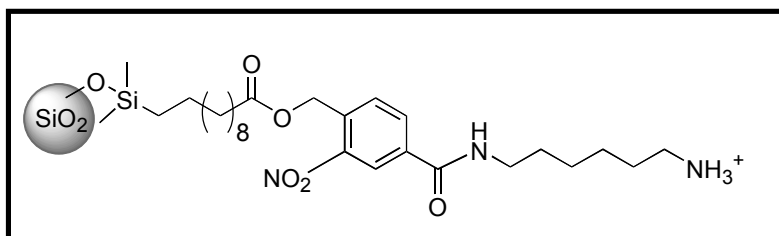
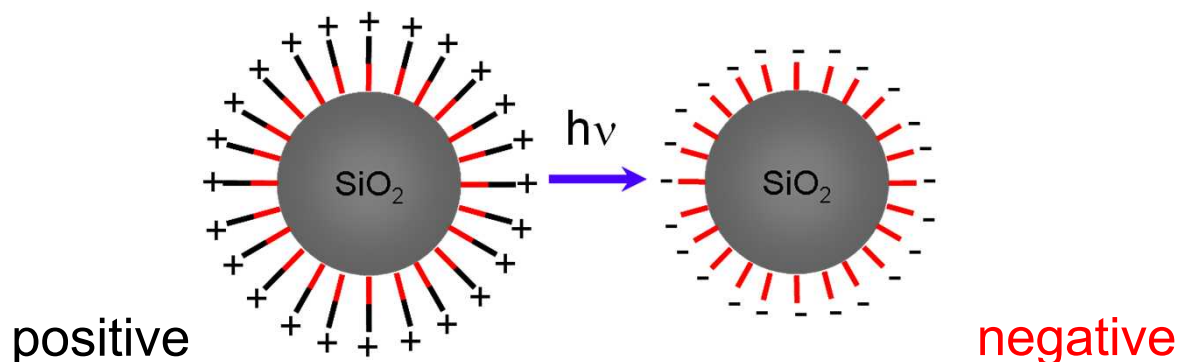
SAND2006-7352C

Matthew George¹, Ali Mohraz¹, Kyle Plunkett²,
Martin Piech³, Nelson Bell³, Jeffrey Moore²,
Jennifer Lewis¹, and Paul Braun¹

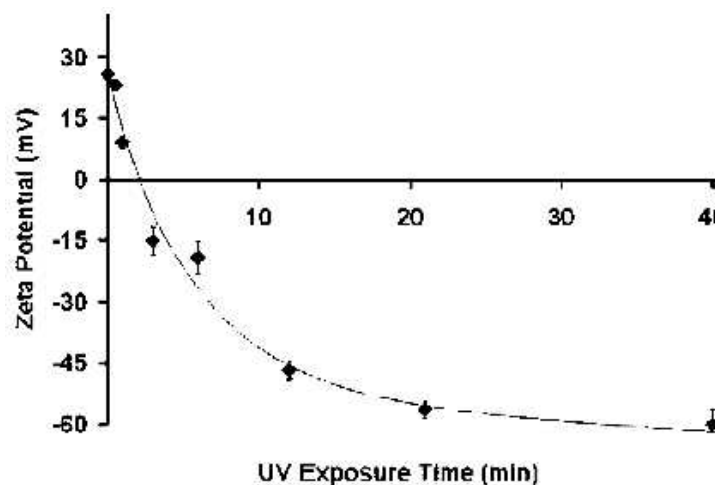
1. Frederick Seitz Materials Research Laboratory,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
2. Chemistry, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
3. Electronic and Nanostructured Materials, Sandia
National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico.



Light-regulated colloidal surface charge



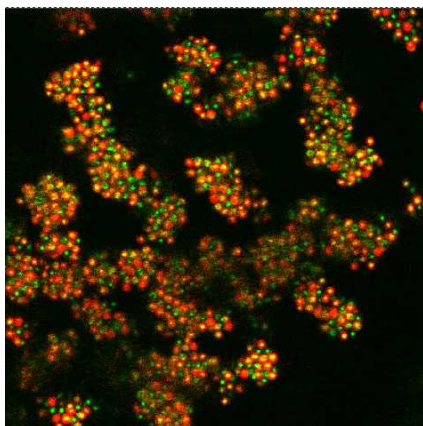
Particle zeta potential control (at neutral pH) via UV irradiation.



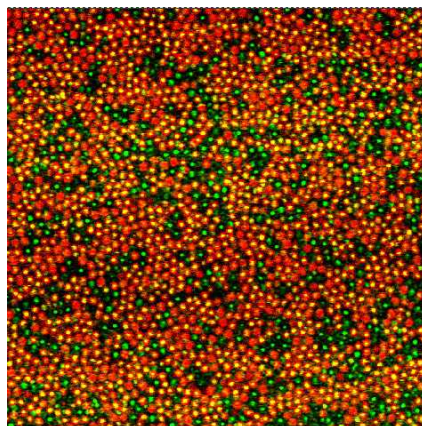


Light-regulated interactions in binary suspensions

colloidal gel



stable colloidal fluid (sedimented)

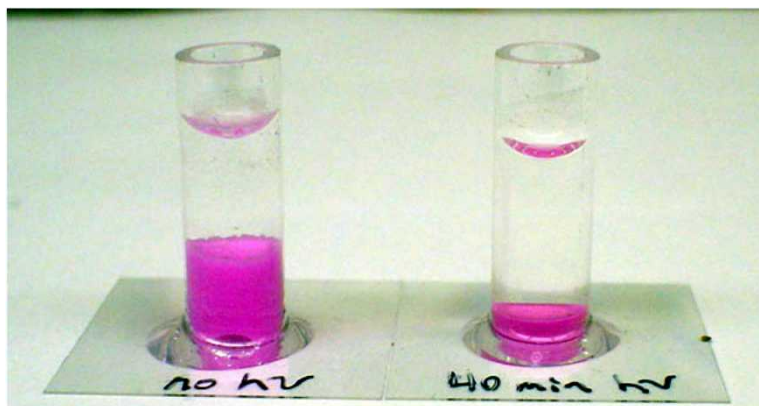


$h\nu$

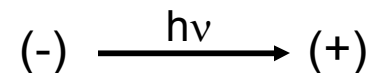
Mixture of negatively-charged (shown as orange) and surface-modified (shown as green) particles

Colloid	surface charge	
	Initial	Post UV
● bare silica	-	-
● SM silica	+	-

colloidal sediments

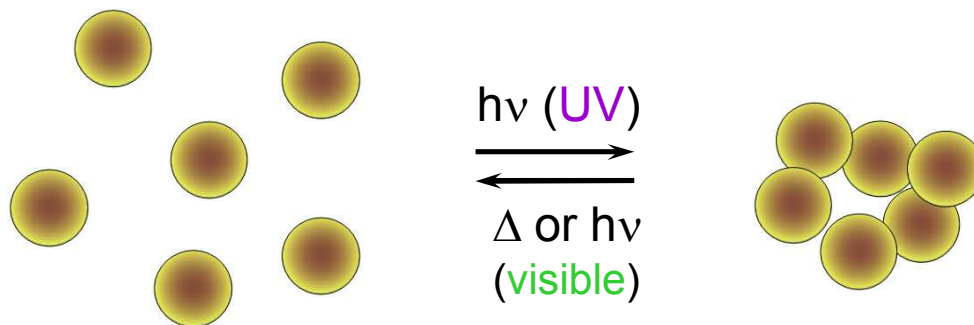


Other architectures:

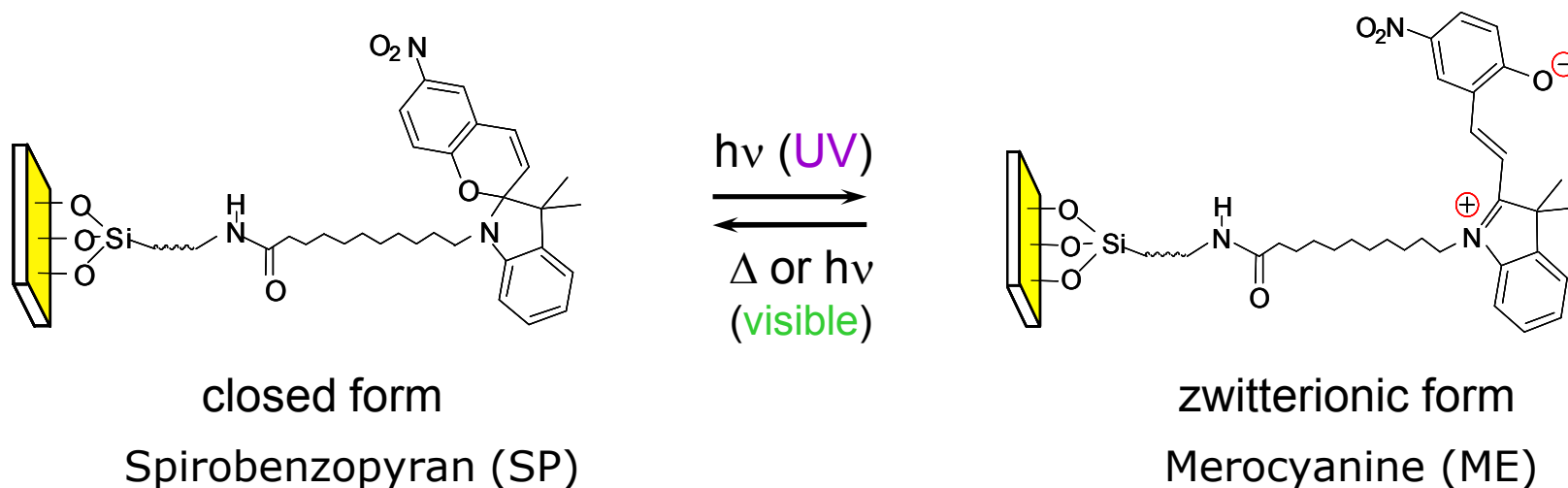




Reversible light-regulated colloidal interactions??



Approach: Utilize reversible photochemical reaction

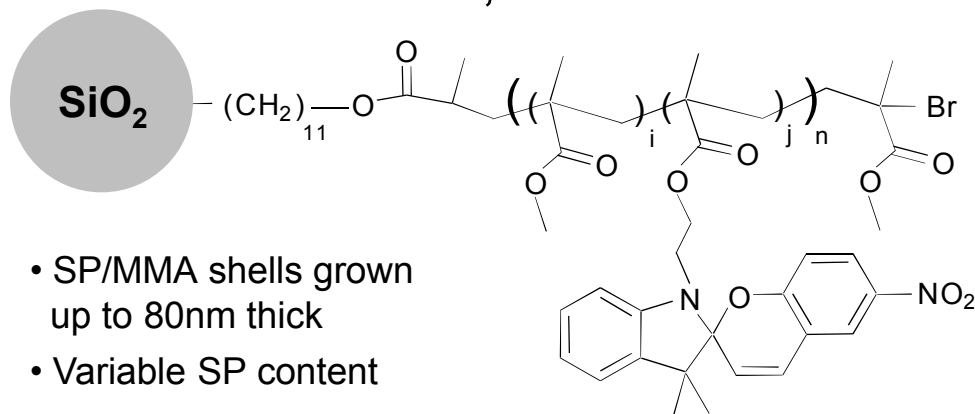


- Reversible aggregation of SP-coated colloidal particles in non-polar solvents
K. Ichimura, et al. *J. Mat. Chem.* **4**, 883 (1994)

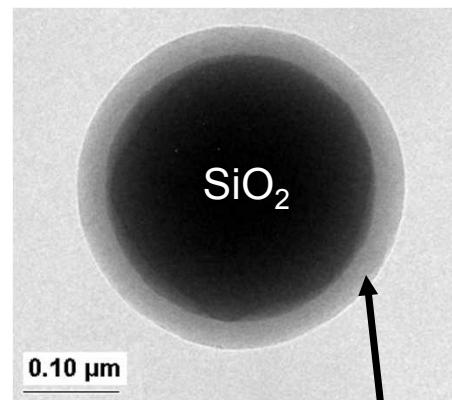


Photo-reversible copolymer brush layer

Silica core, SP-co-MMA shell



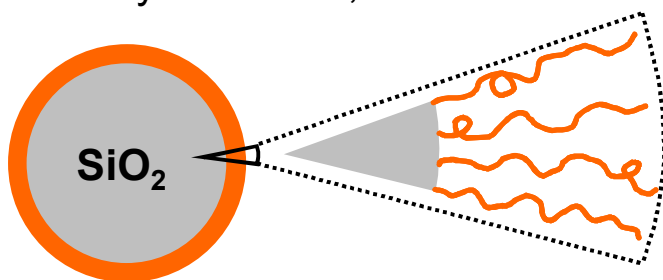
- SP/MMA shells grown up to 80nm thick
- Variable SP content



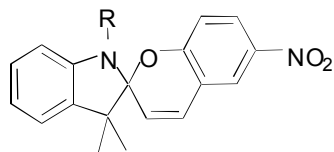
polymer brush layer

M. Piech, N.S. Bell, *Macromolecules* **39**, 915 (2006)

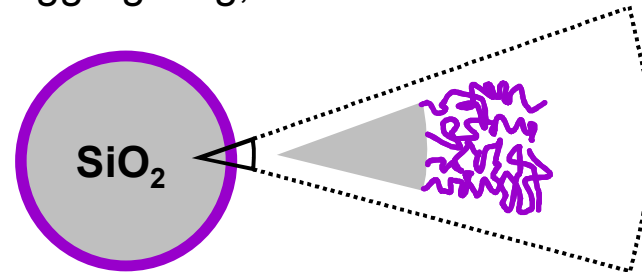
sterically stabilized, **SP** form



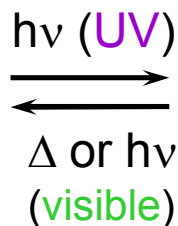
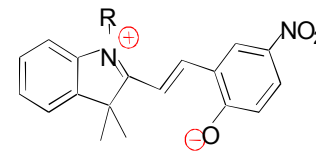
SP = closed form



aggregating, **ME** form



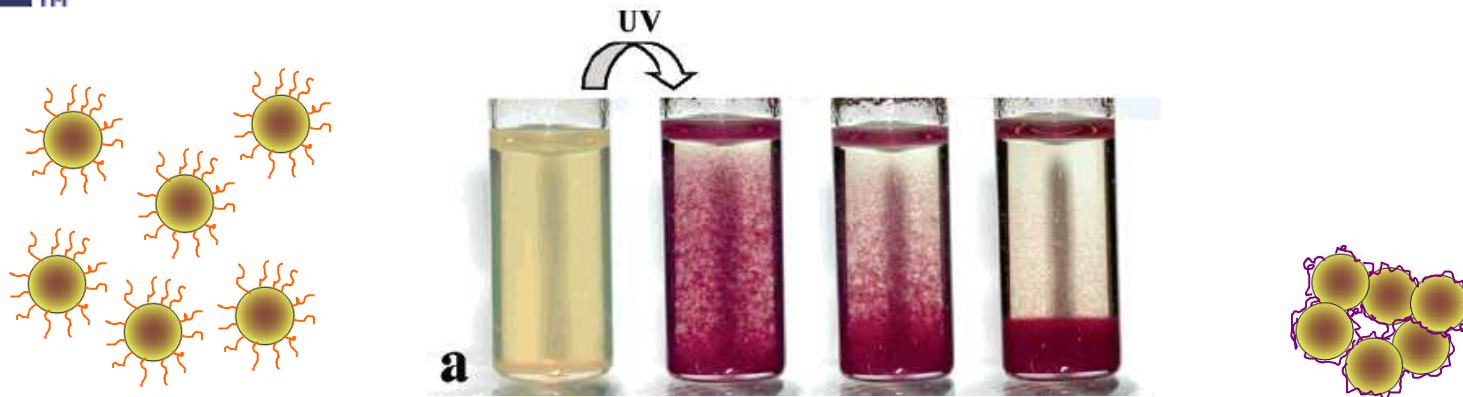
ME = zwitterionic form



N. S. Bell, M. Piech, *Langmuir*, **22** (2006) 1420-1427



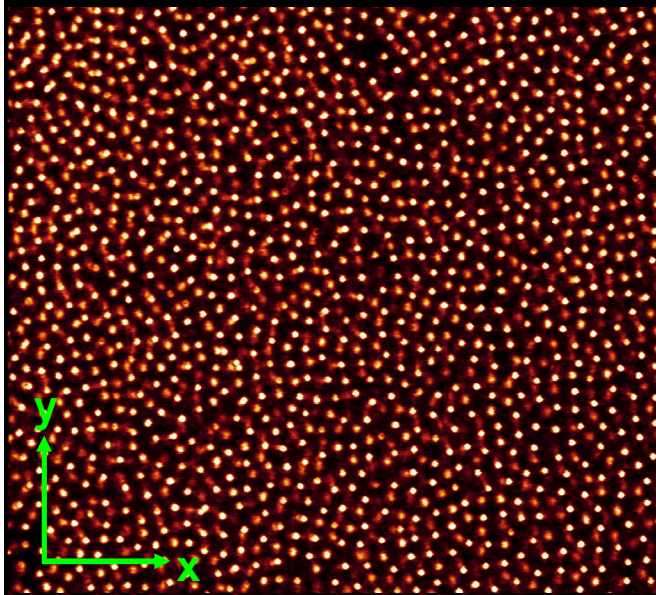
Conformation behavior under stimuli



N. S. Bell, M. Piech, *Langmuir*, **22** (2006) 1420-1427

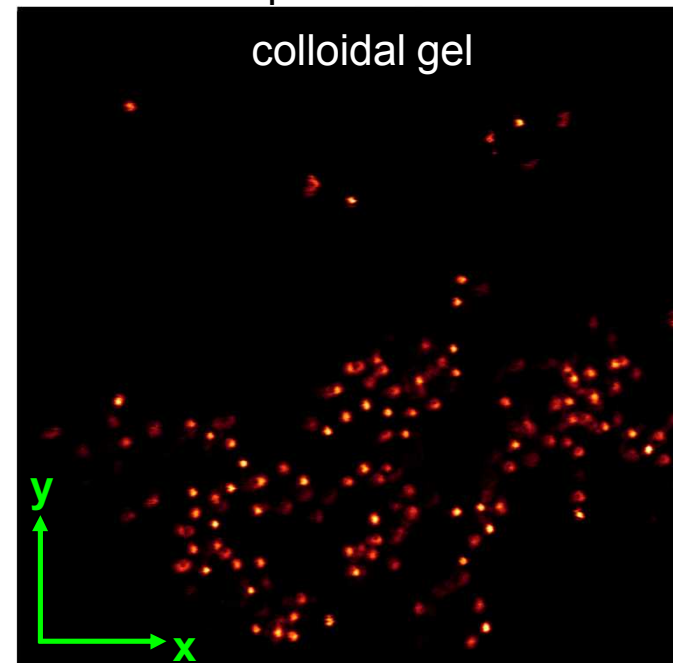
unexposed sediment

sterically stabilized colloidal glass



UV exposed sediment

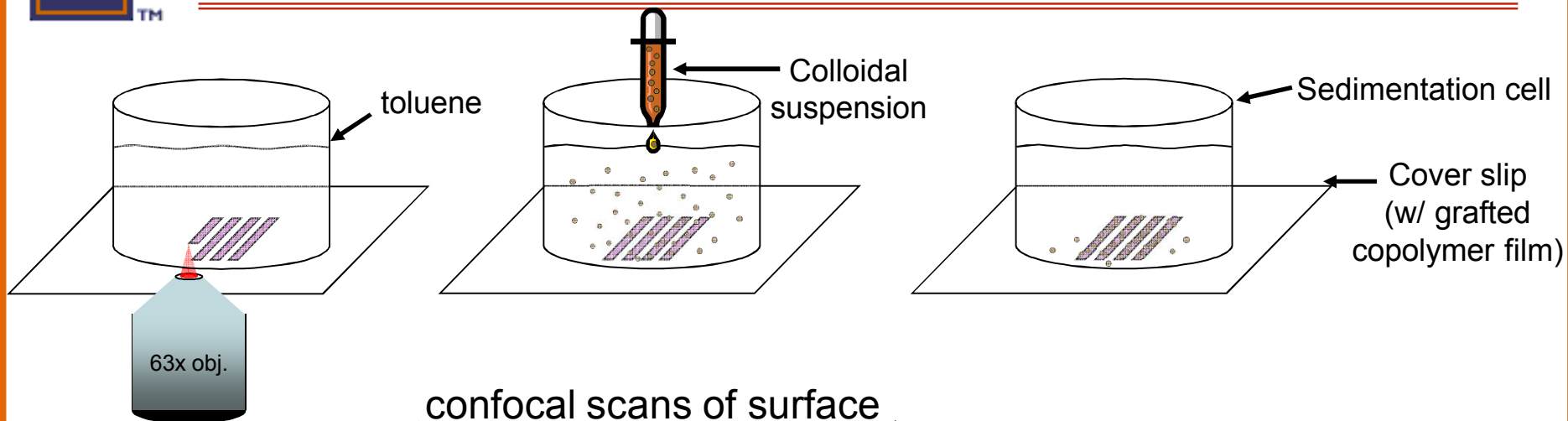
colloidal gel



UV
⇌
Δ or Vis.

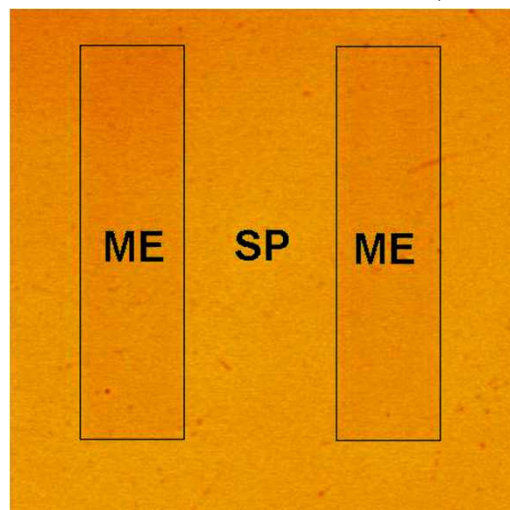


2D photo-defined colloidal adsorption

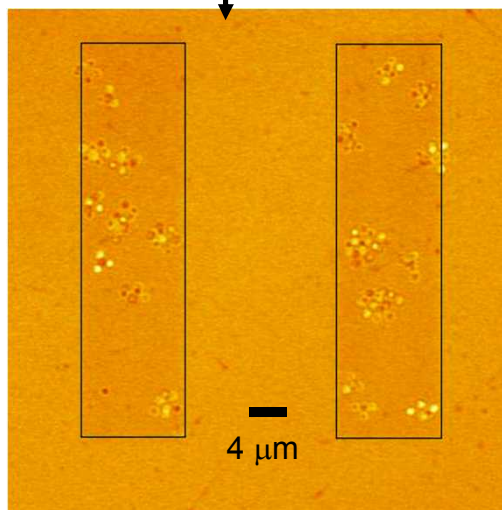


confocal scans of surface

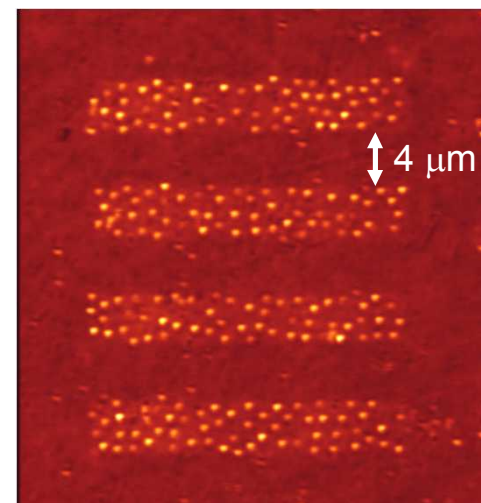
2D patterning example



exp. start, $t = 0$



clusters, $t = 660$ s





3D laser gel-writing in colloidal sediments

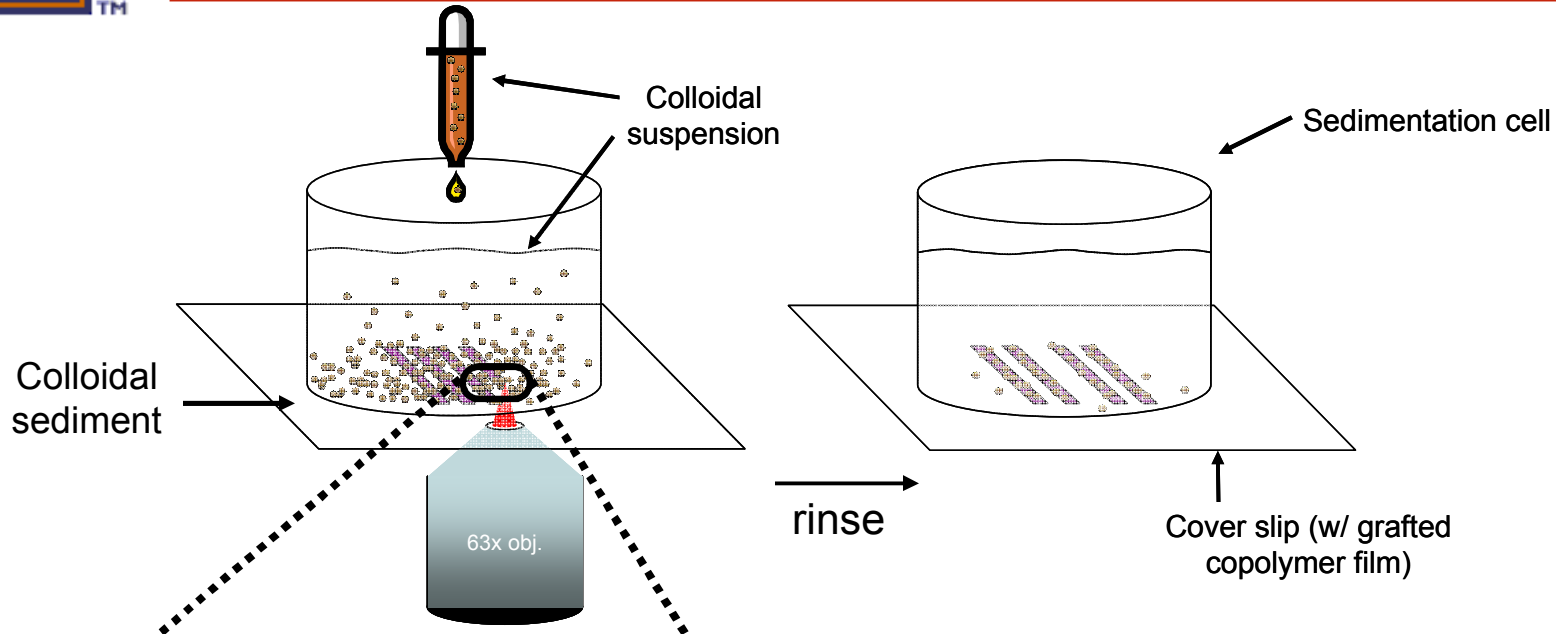
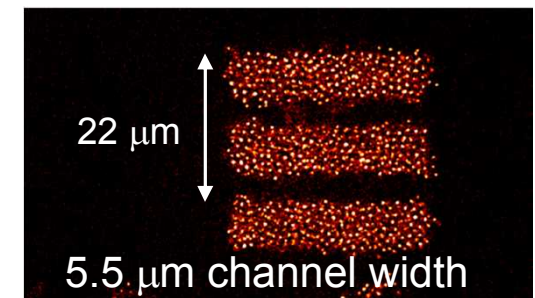
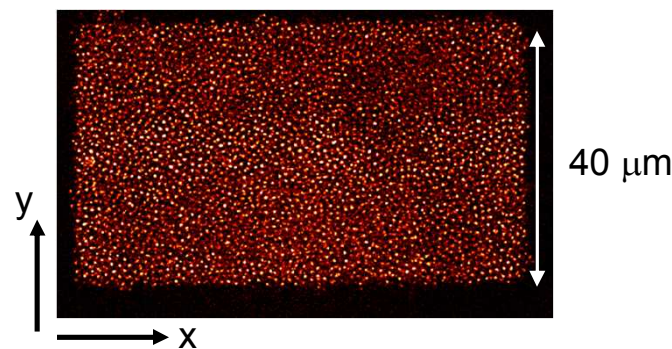
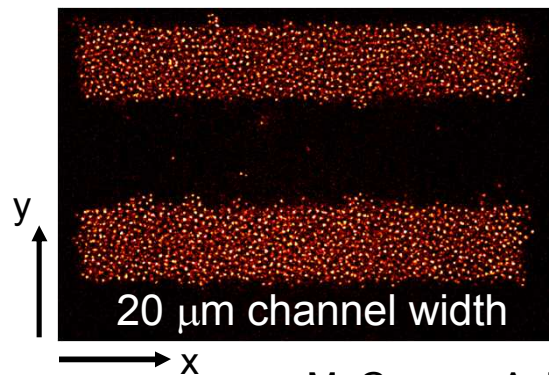
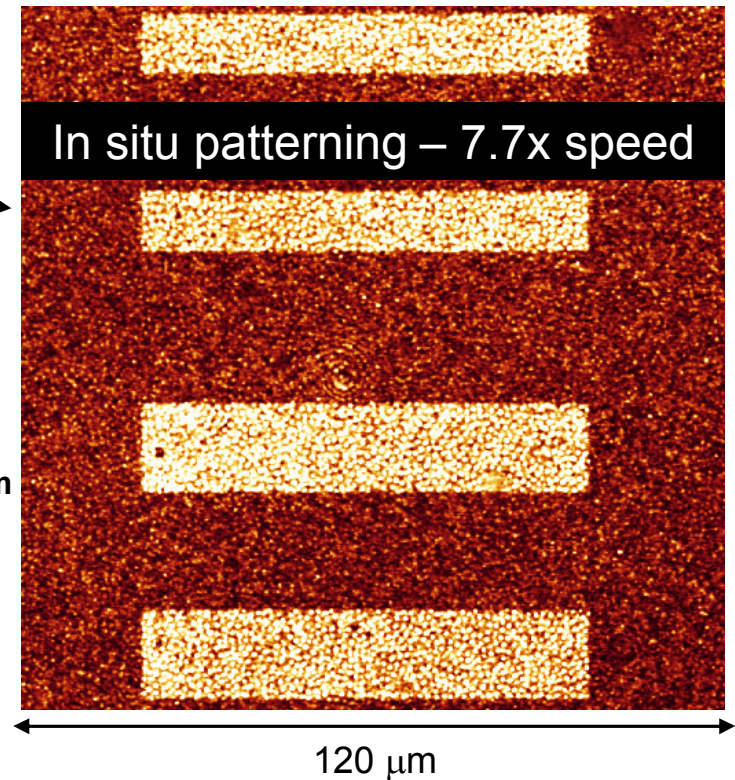
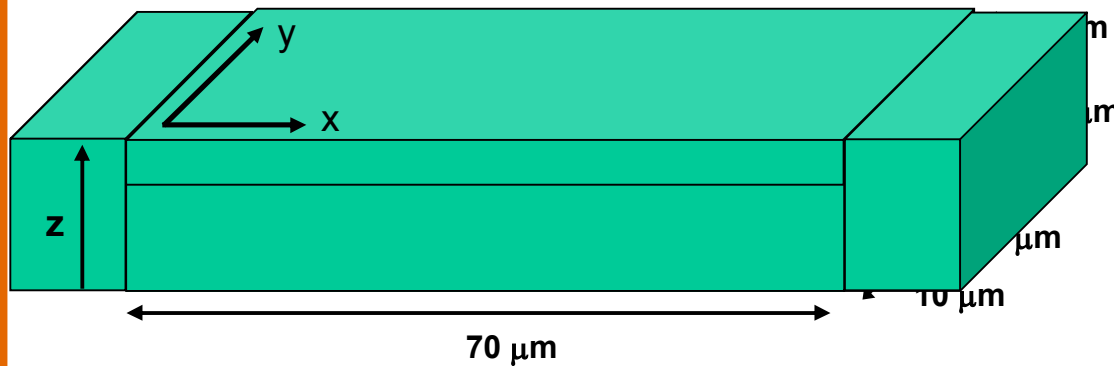




Photo-patterned colloidal gel micro-channels

Processing Steps

- Introduce colloids, form sediment
- Write walls (via 2PA) 
- Write channel top
- Rinse out un-gelled colloids

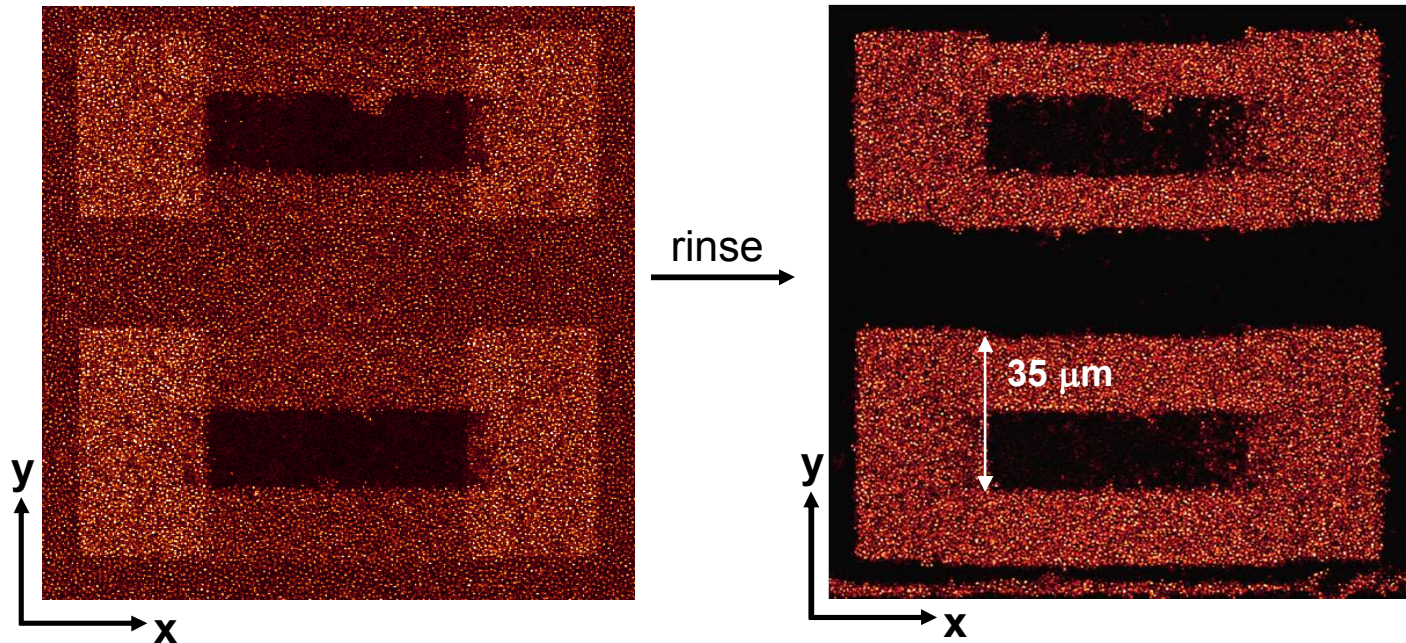


M. George, A. Mohraz, M. Piech, N. Bell, J. Lewis, and P. Braun (unpublished work)

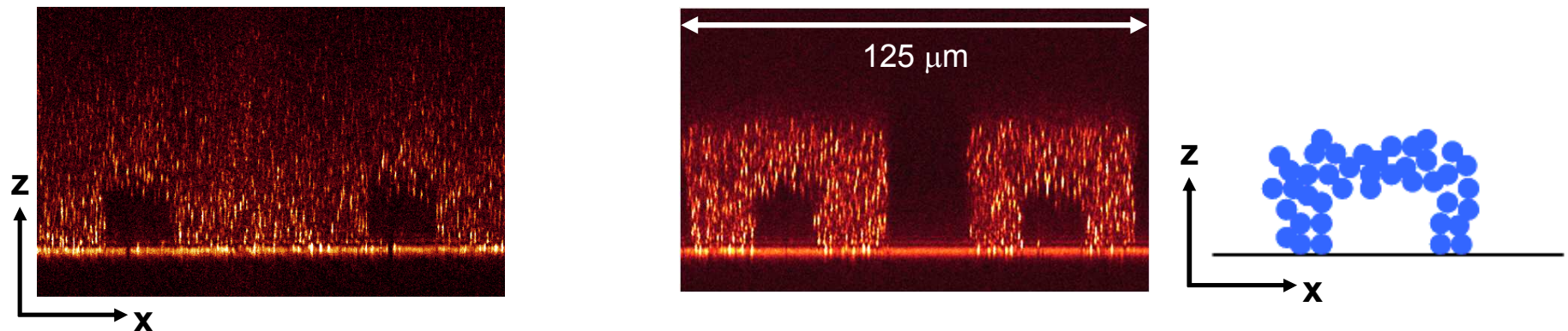


Photo-patterned colloidal gel 3D micro-cavity

confocal xy reflectance sections



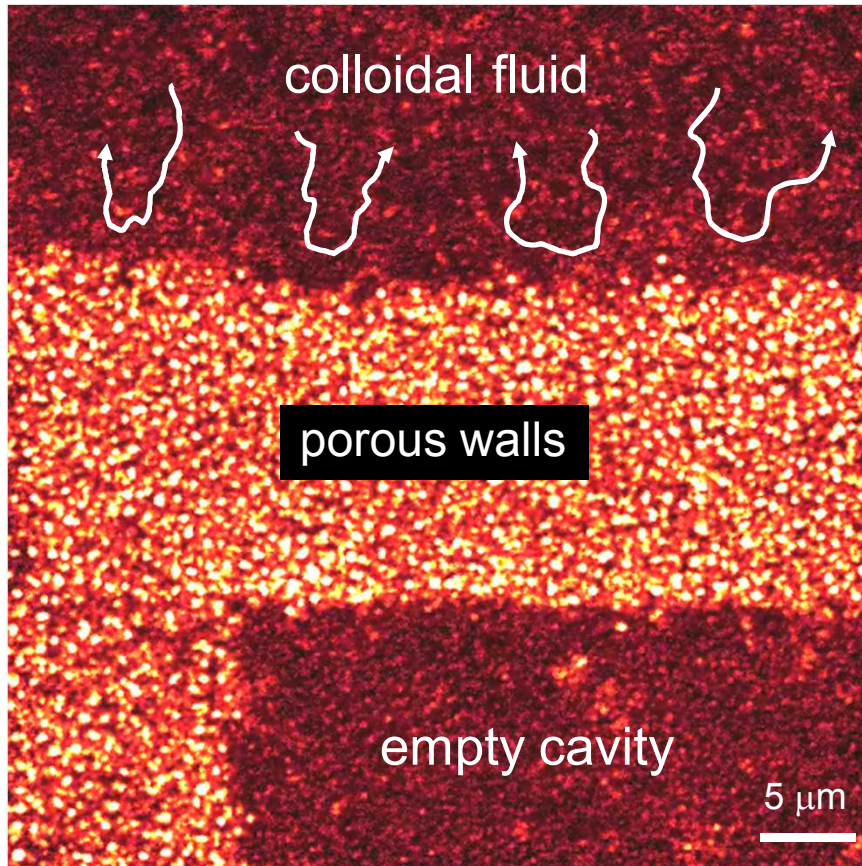
confocal reflectance cross-sections (xz)





Semi-permeable colloidal gel walls

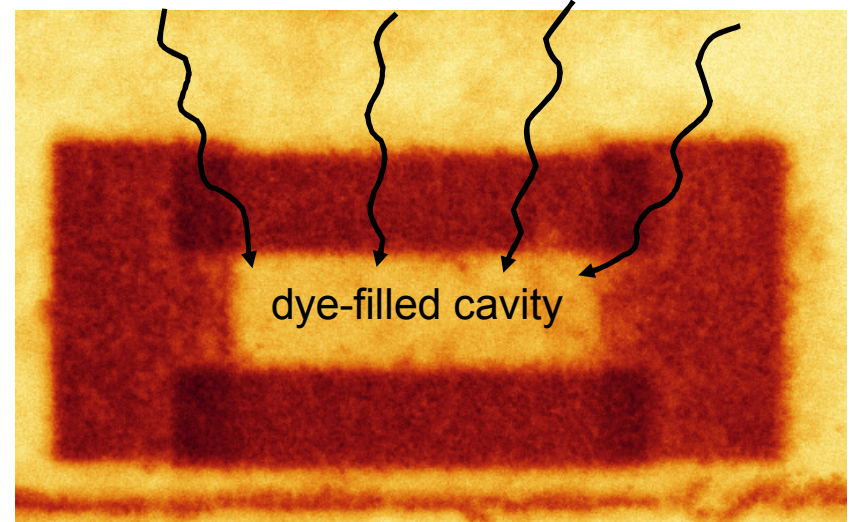
colloidal particle repulsion



confocal reflectance xyt series

7.7x speed

fluorescent dye infiltration



confocal fluorescence xy section

colloidal gel walls:

- exclude 450 nm colloids
- permeable to fluorescent dye

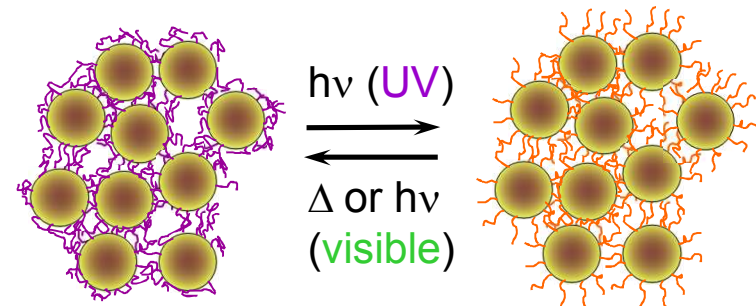
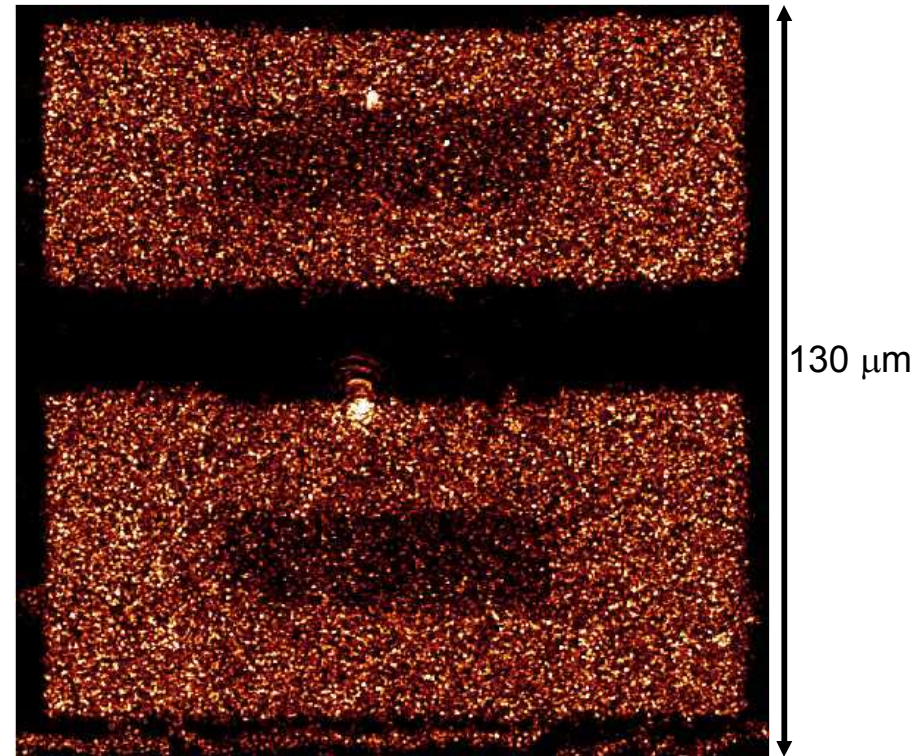


Photo-responsive colloidal system

3D laser gel writing

Applications

- Trapped colloidal fluid →
 - Study of confined colloidal fluids
 - Catalytic regeneration in microfluidic reactors
- Colloidal Ink based 3D photolithography
- Nanofiltration with dynamic remote control of pore size ↘



Reversible size selective photo-gating??



Acknowledgments

Additional contributors:

- Jacinta Conrad
- Stephanie Pruzinsky

Facilities:

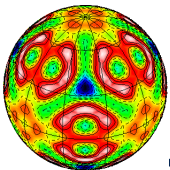
- Sandia National Laboratory; Albuquerque, NM
- Beckman Institute Microscopy Suite; Urbana, IL
- Frederick Seitz Materials Research Laboratory; Urbana, IL

Funding:

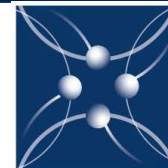
- CINT – Sandia National Laboratory
- Army Research Office – MURI Grant
- Department of Energy



Extras



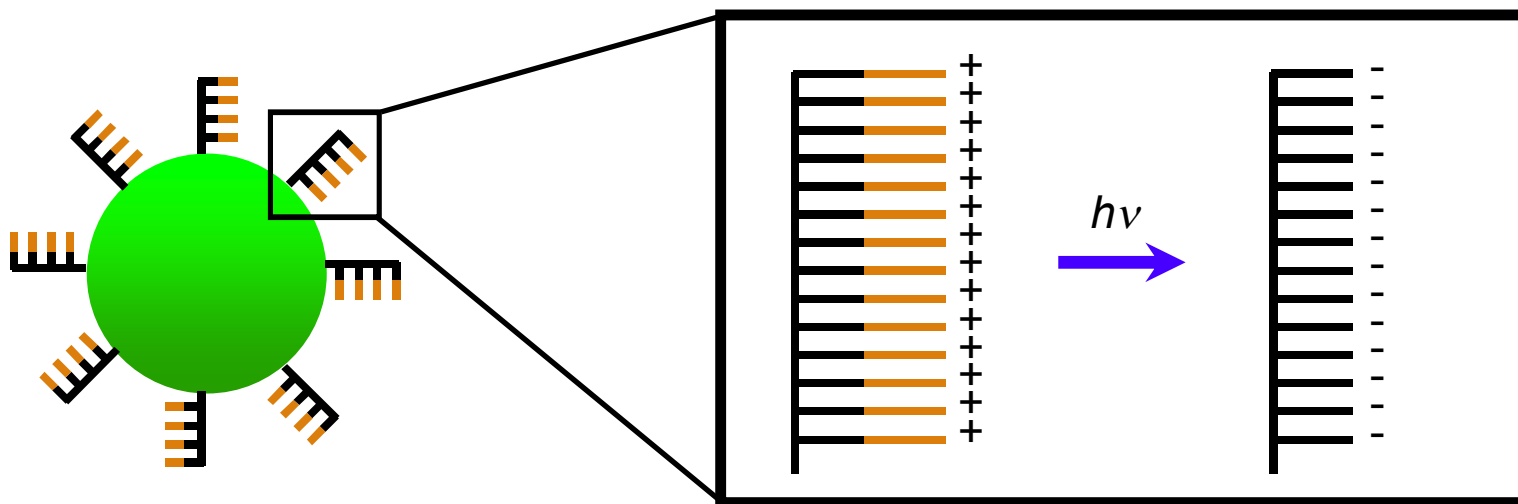
MURI insignia images





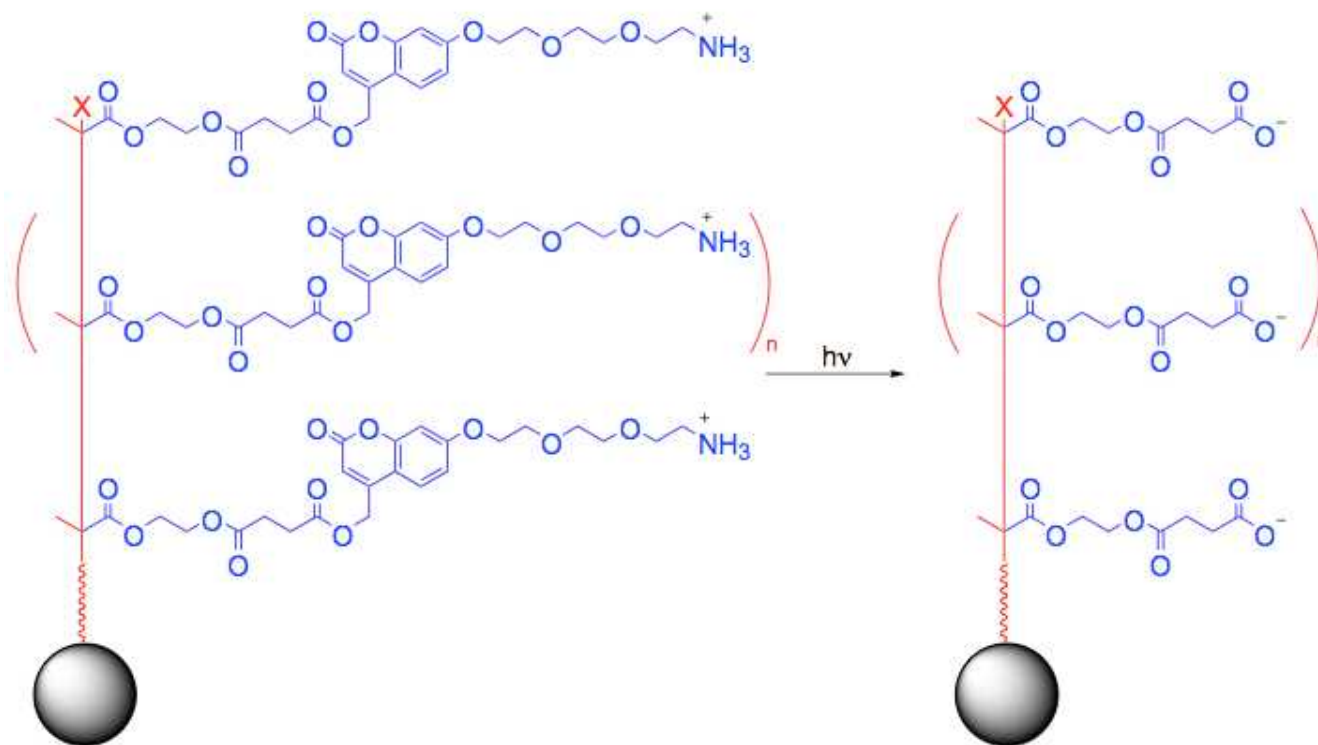
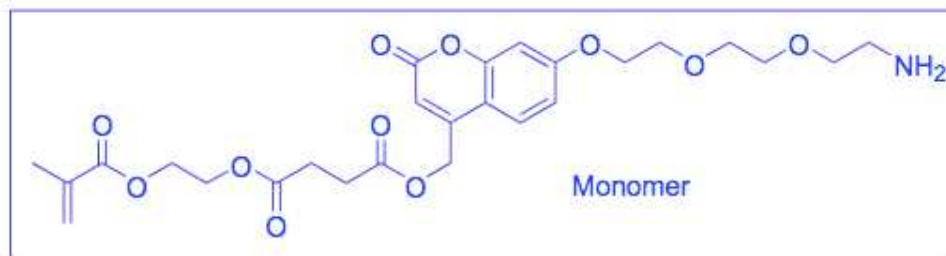
Improved photocleavable system

- Desired features for a photocleavable system
 - *Fast photocleavage*: charge reversal in a few seconds
 - *pH-insensitive*: cleavable over a relatively wide pH range
- Design a new photoresponsive system
 - *Photocleavable linker*: coumarin
 - *Attachment*: polymer backbone and “brush”





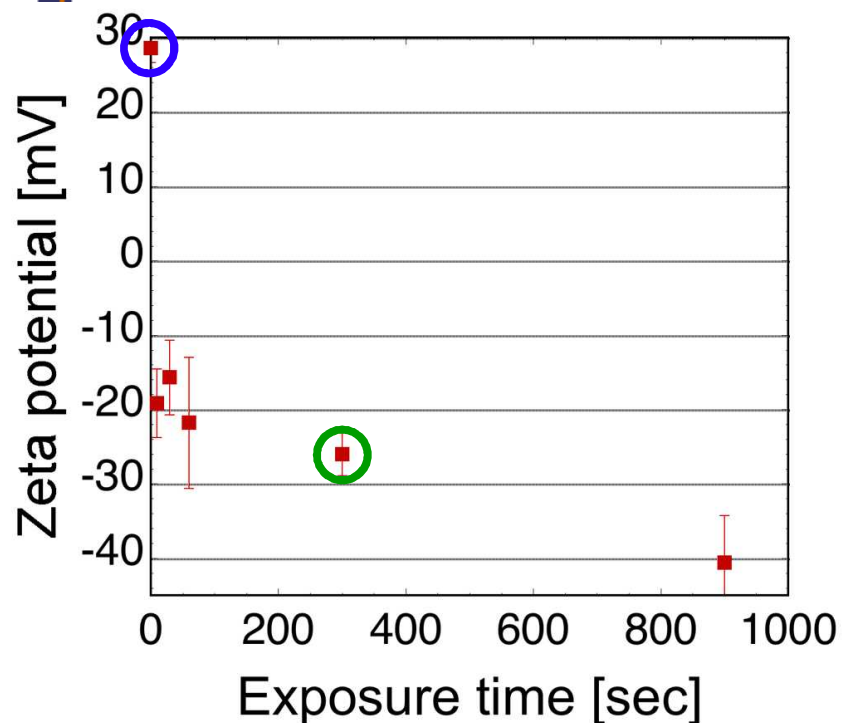
Coumarin photochemistry



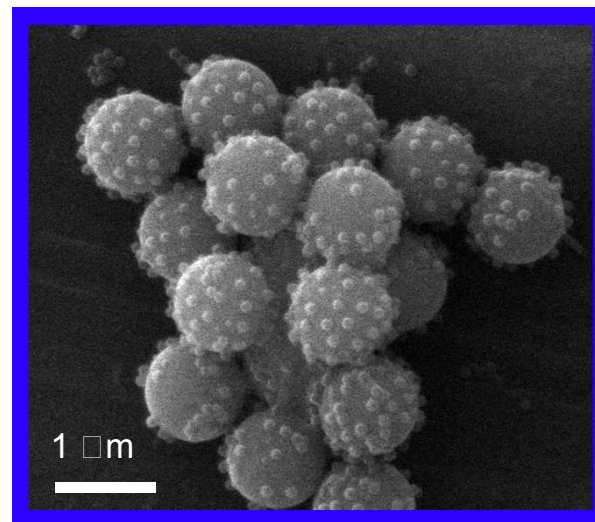
Polymer pre-exposure

Post-exposure

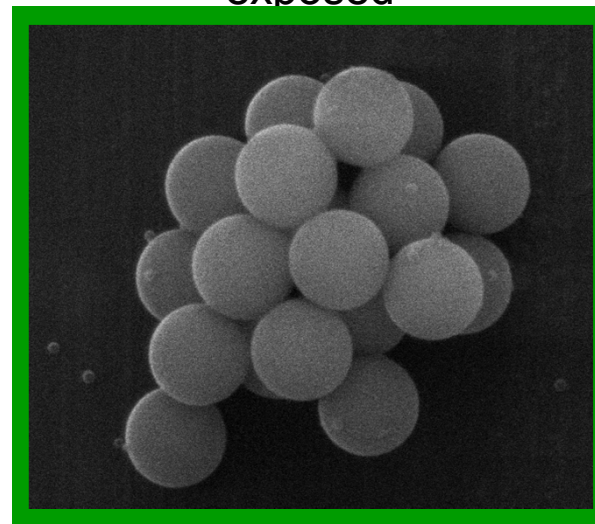
Early results on coumarin system show fast cleavage



To further test, add sulfate-modified PS nanoparticles (100 nm diameter) to suspensions of coumarin-modified colloids



Non-exposed



Exposed for 5 minutes

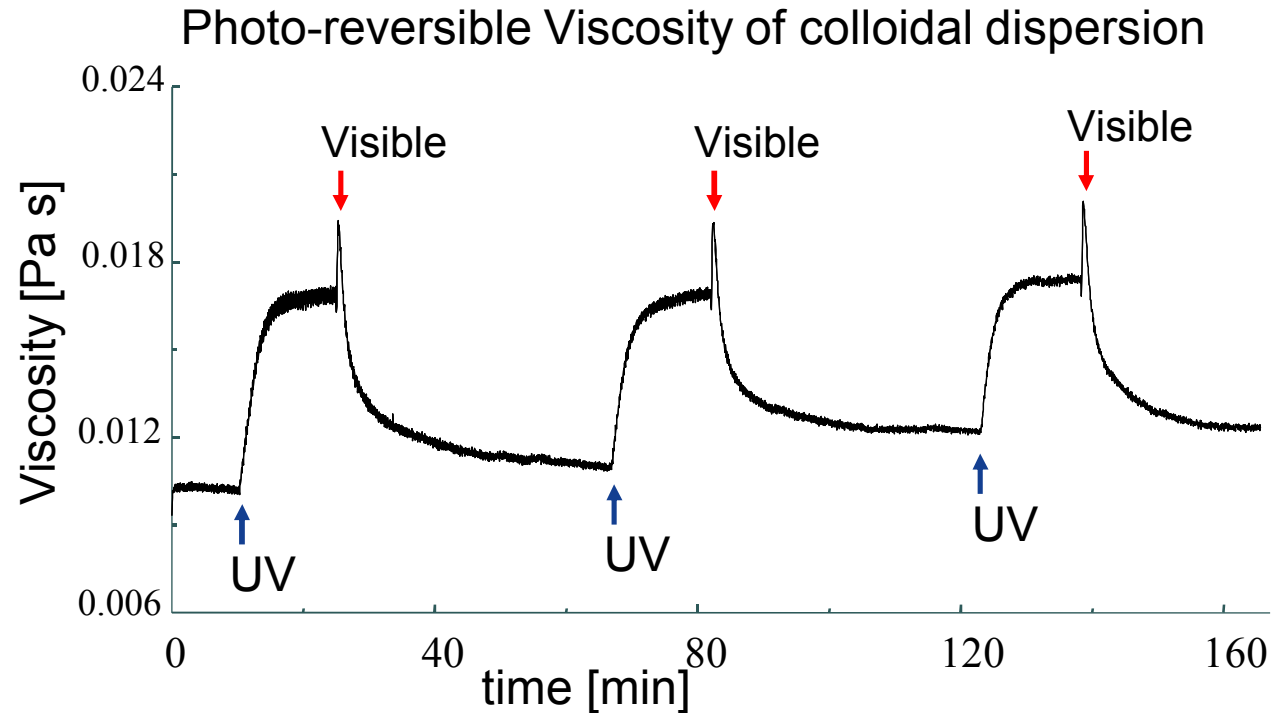
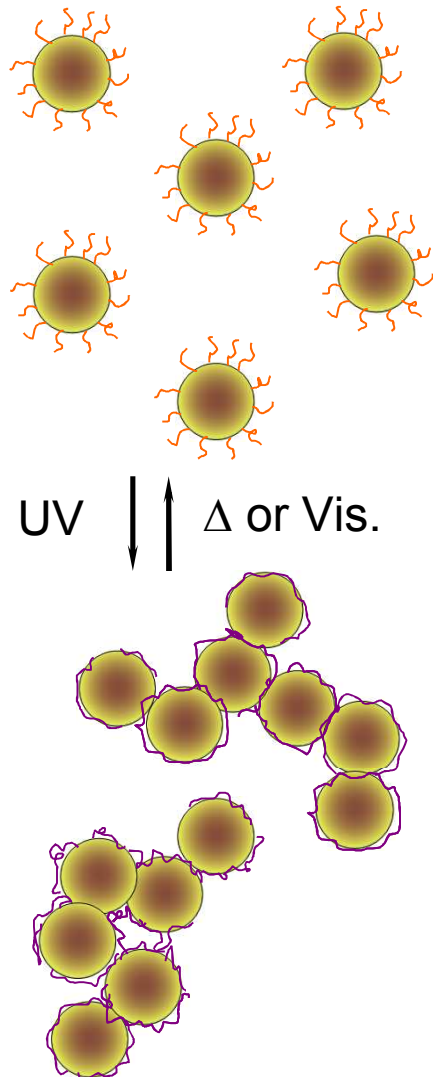


Photocleavable (Coumarin-based) Collaborators

- Lewis group: Ketan Bhatt
- Moore group: Nate Bowling, Josh Ritchey, and Neil Viernes



Photo-control of viscosity in colloidal systems



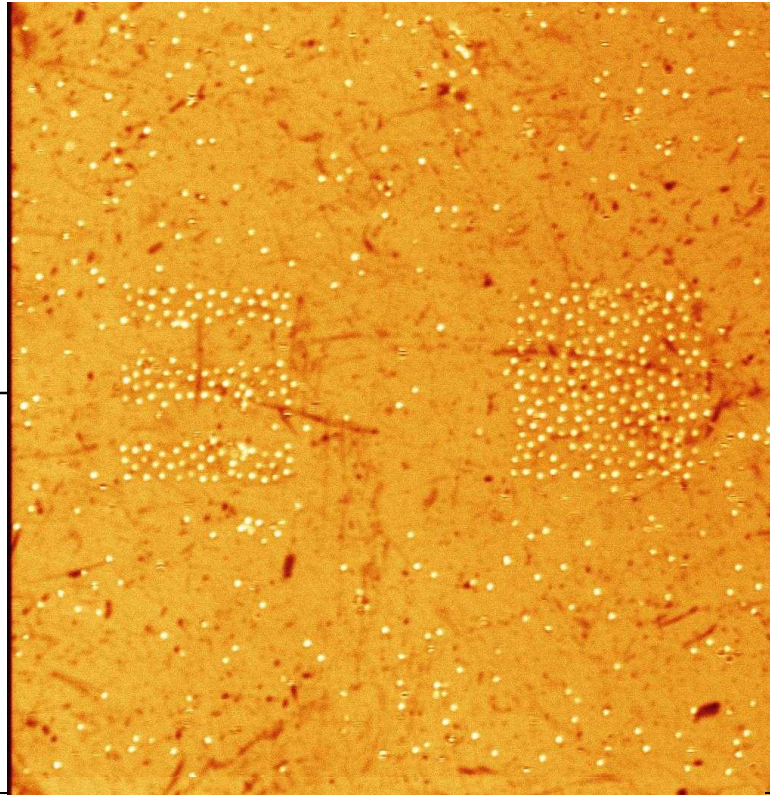
1 μm SP/MMA modified colloids in toluene at ~ 30 vol. %



Multiphoton patterning to control colloid adsorption

Photo-switched
(open form)

Poly SP/MMA
(closed form)
end-grafted onto
fused silica
substrate



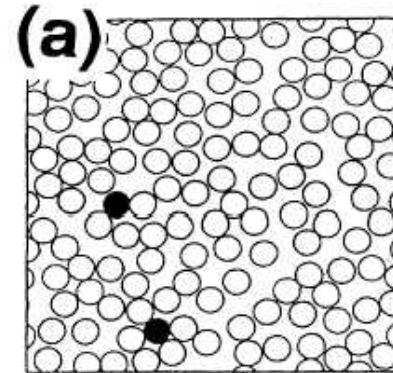
images taken in flow
cell with toluene as
solvent

After colloid addition,
settling, rinse

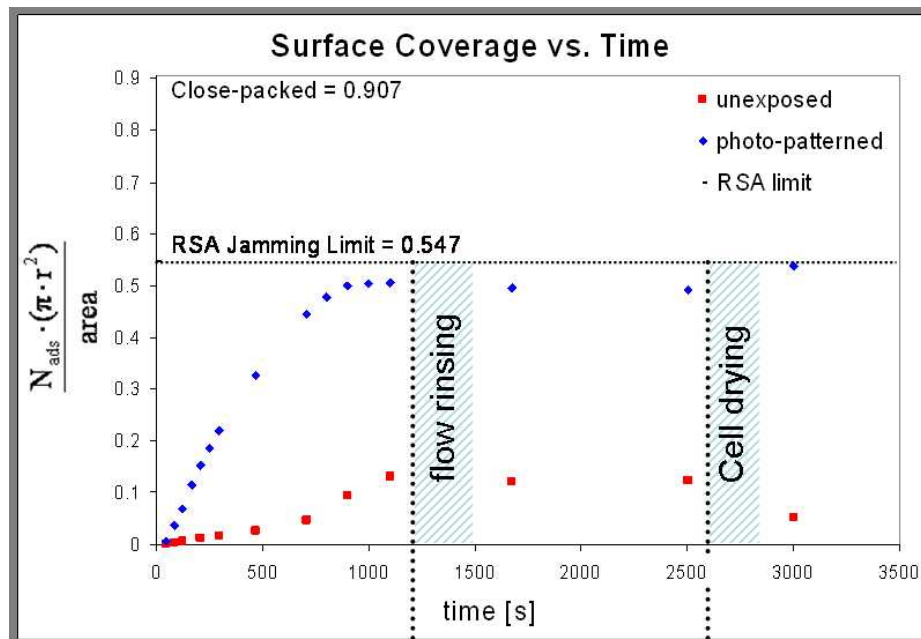


Adsorption kinetics

RSA of Disks $\Rightarrow$ Jamming coverage
0.547 $\pm$ 0.0002



Evans, J.W. *Rev. Mod. Phys.*, **65**, No. 4, (1993)



same
 $\longleftrightarrow$

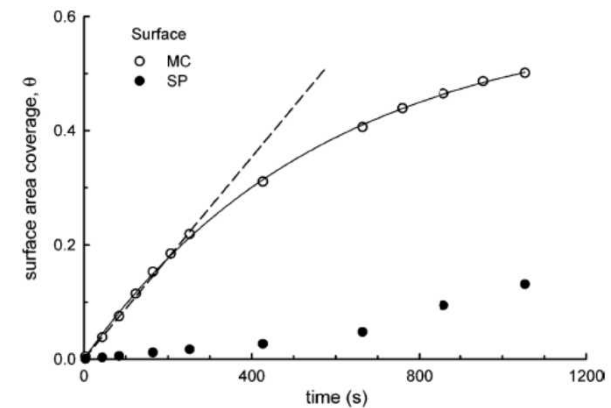
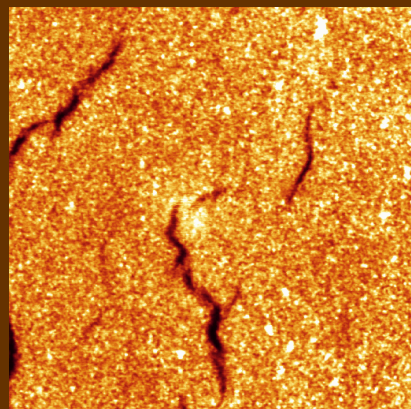


Figure 3. Plot of fractional surface coverage as a function of time for colloids depositing onto the photoswitched (MC) and unexposed (SP) regions of the substrate modified with an SP-co-MMA

M. Piech, M. C. George, N. S. Bell and P. V. Braun:,
Langmuir, **22**, 1379-1382 (2006).

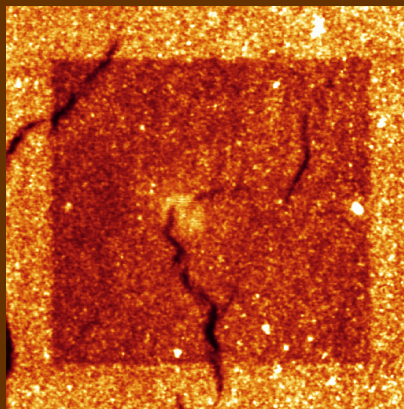


Reversible Switching

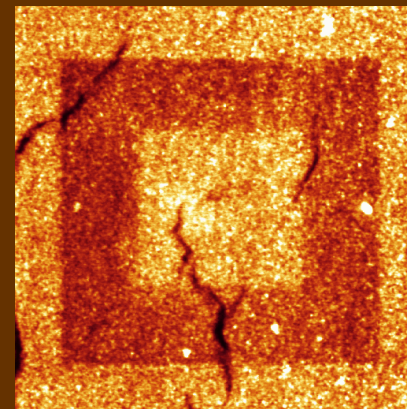


59.5 μm

UV
→

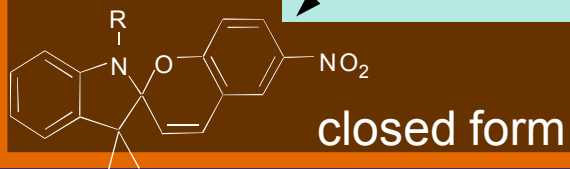
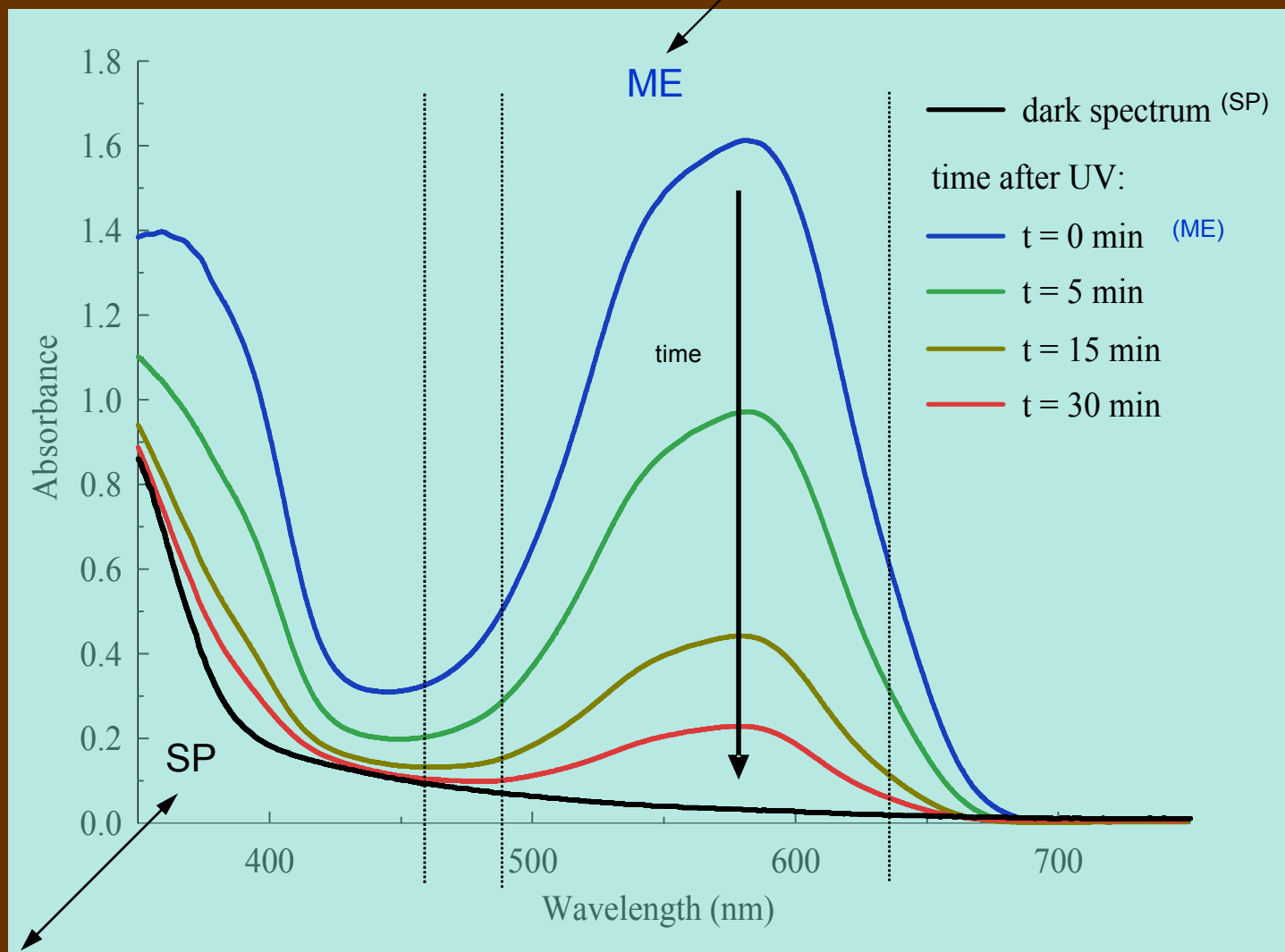


visible
→



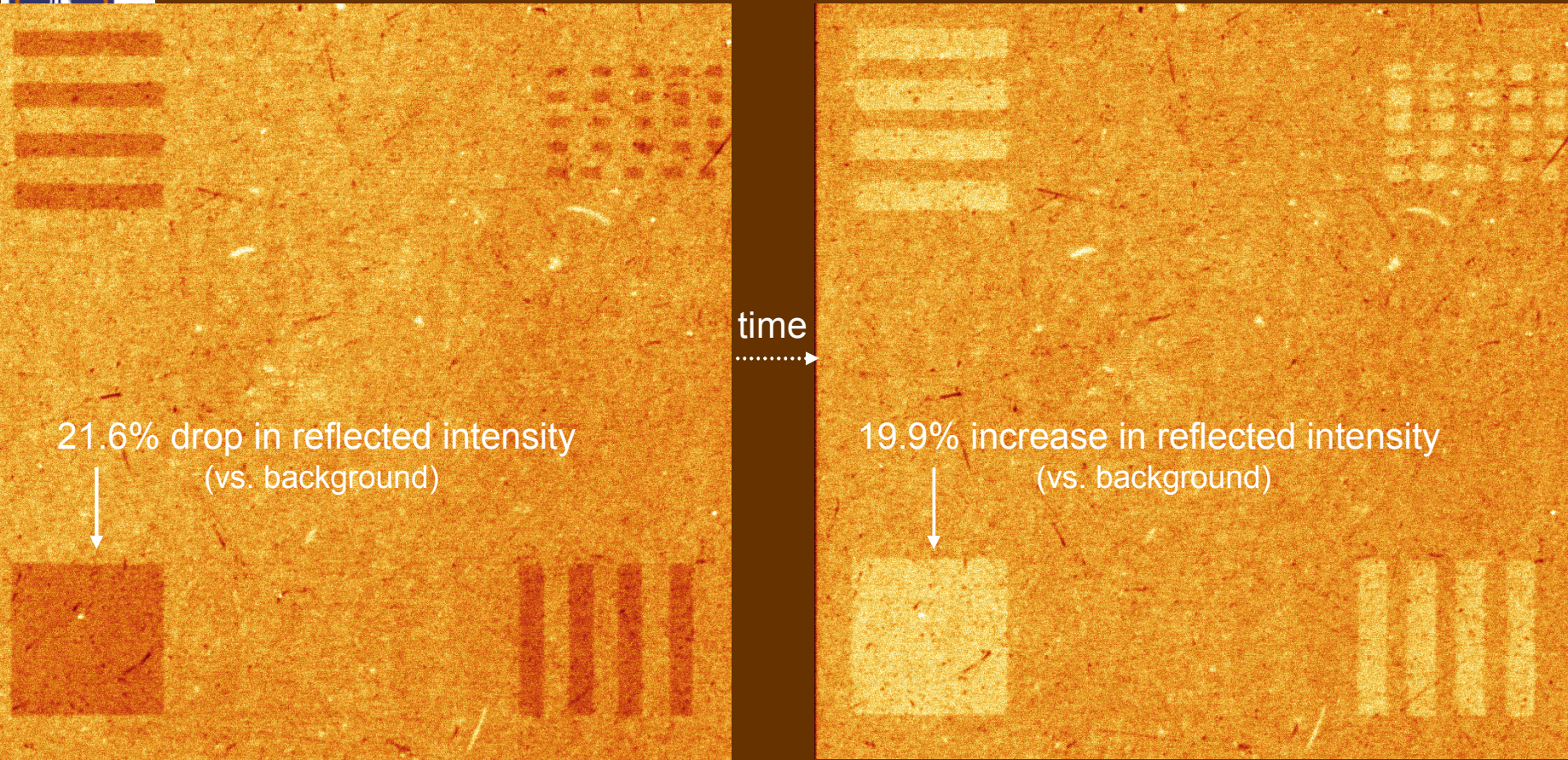


Absorbance spectrum of a complex fluid, containing SP/MMA copolymer





Confocal Reflectance Images (458nm)



Initial image taken after 2-photon exposure After several minutes (& additional exposure)

- Initial drop in reflected intensity... followed by brightening with time !?!?!



Application III: Photo-induced phase transitions

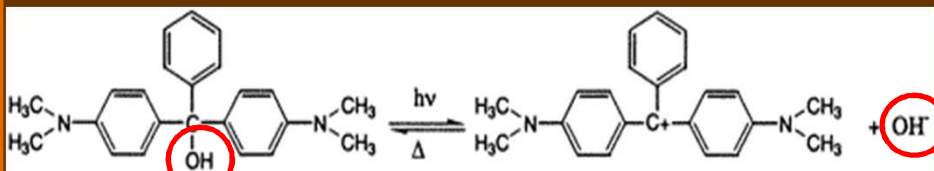


Photo-disassociating molecule

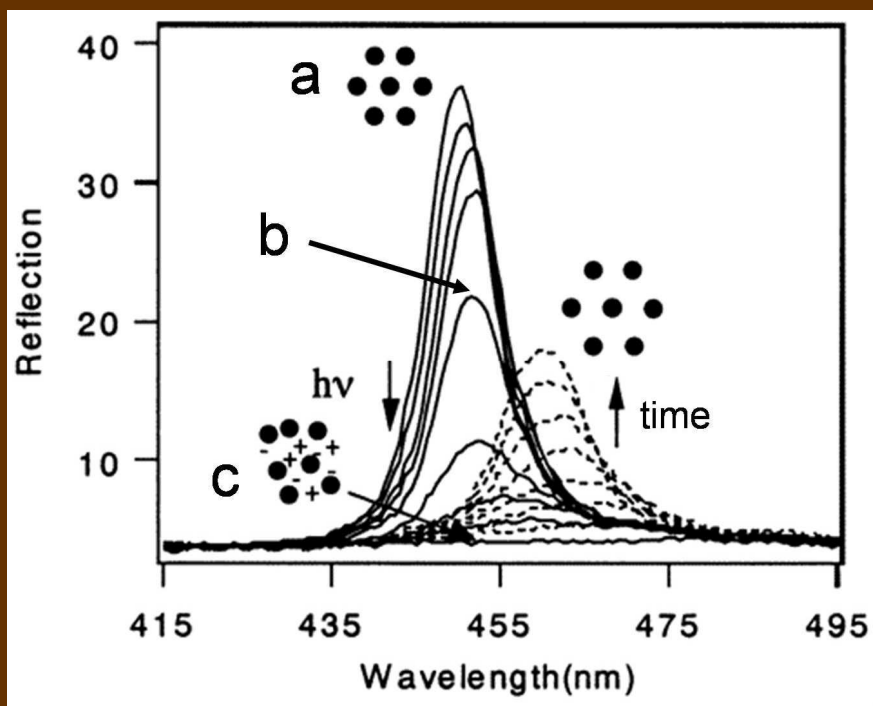
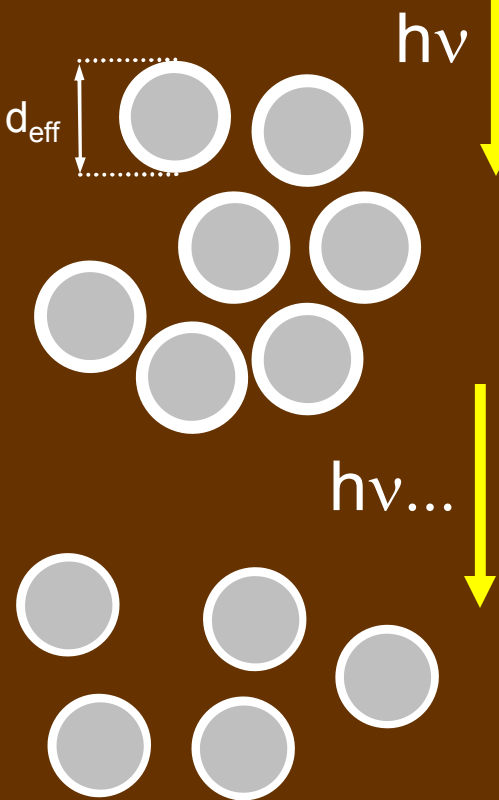
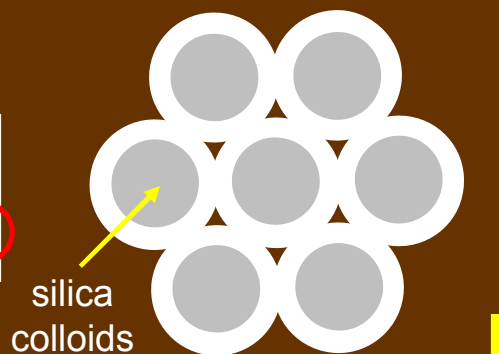
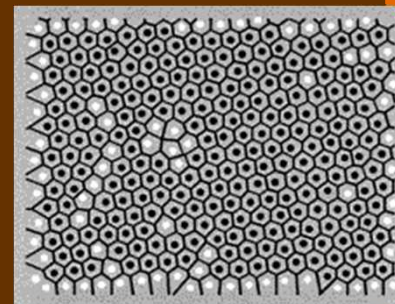


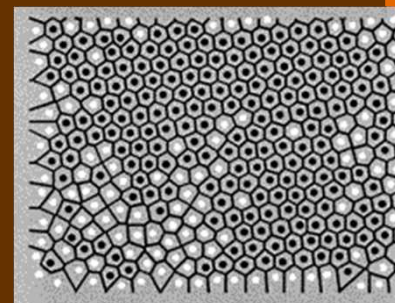
Photo-chemically induced melting
(& re-crystallization with different spacing)



a



b



c

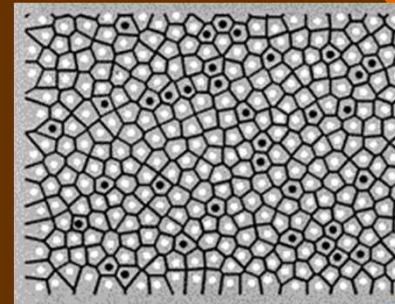
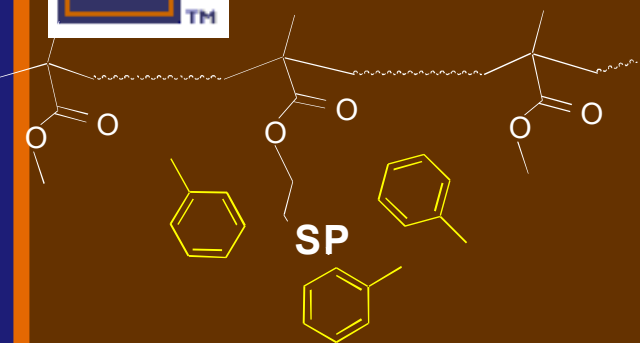
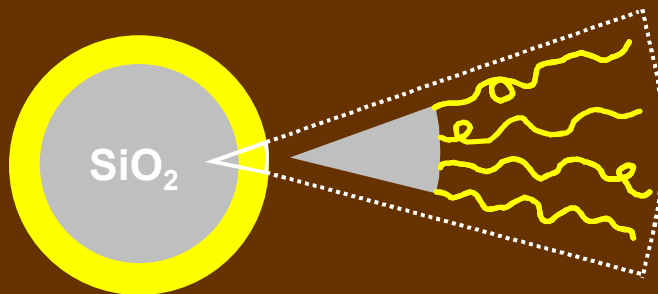




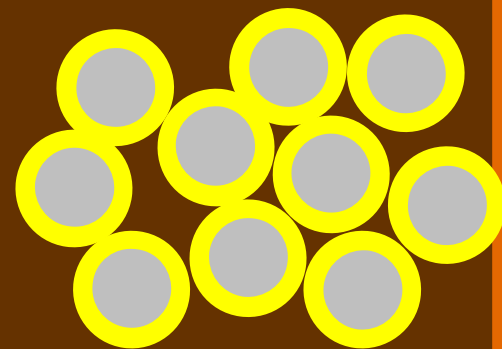
Photo-induced phase transitions



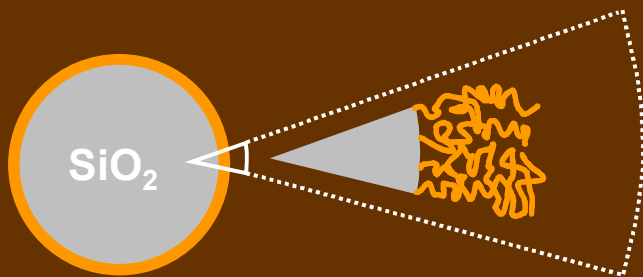
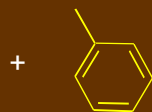
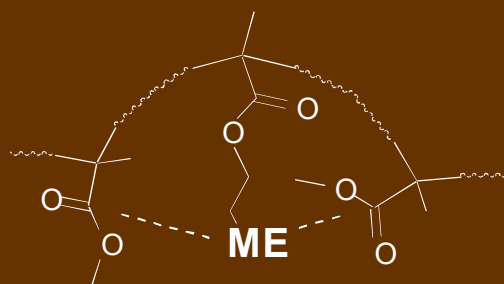
UV $\downarrow \uparrow$ Δ or Vis. $\Rightarrow$?



UV $\downarrow \uparrow$ Δ or Vis. $\Rightarrow$?



UV $\downarrow \uparrow$ Δ or Vis.



sticky $\Rightarrow$?

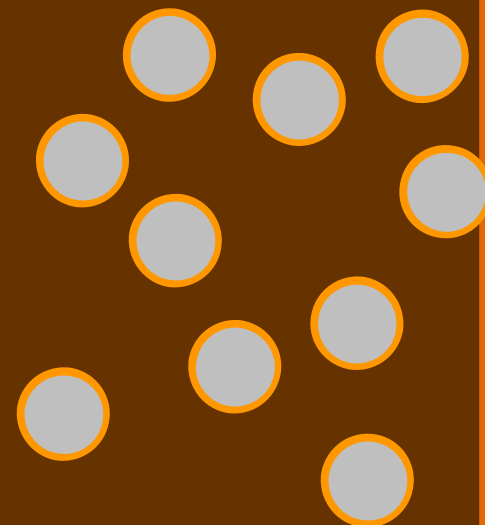


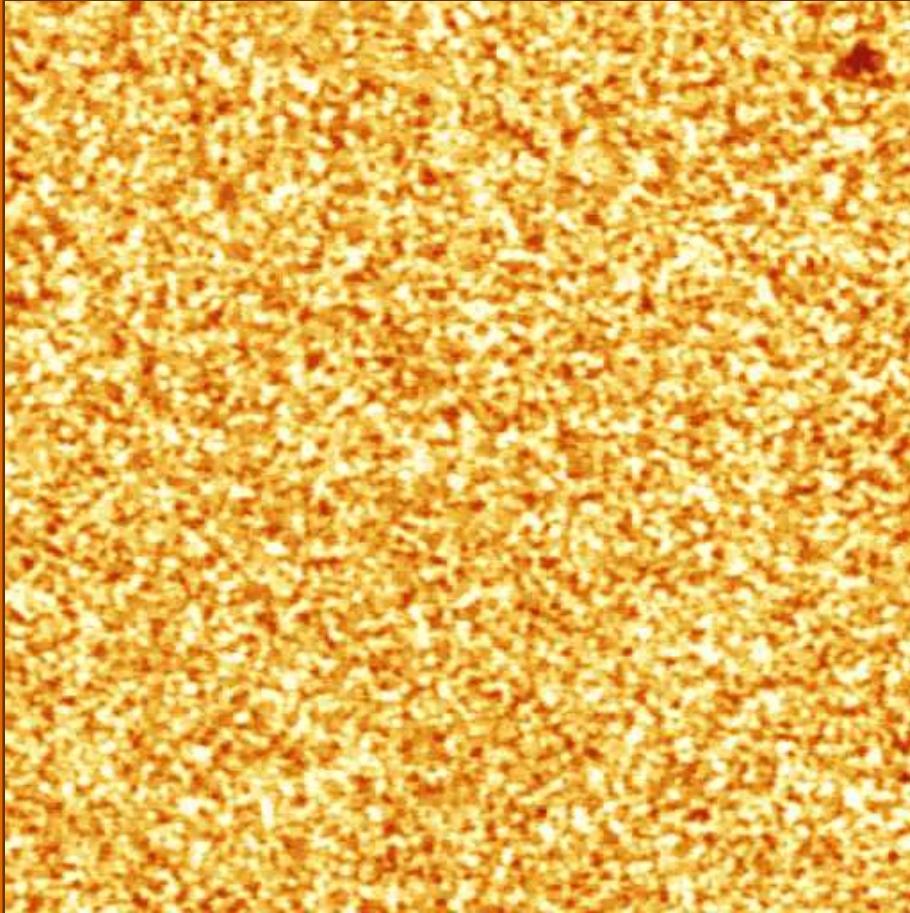


Photo-induced phase transitions

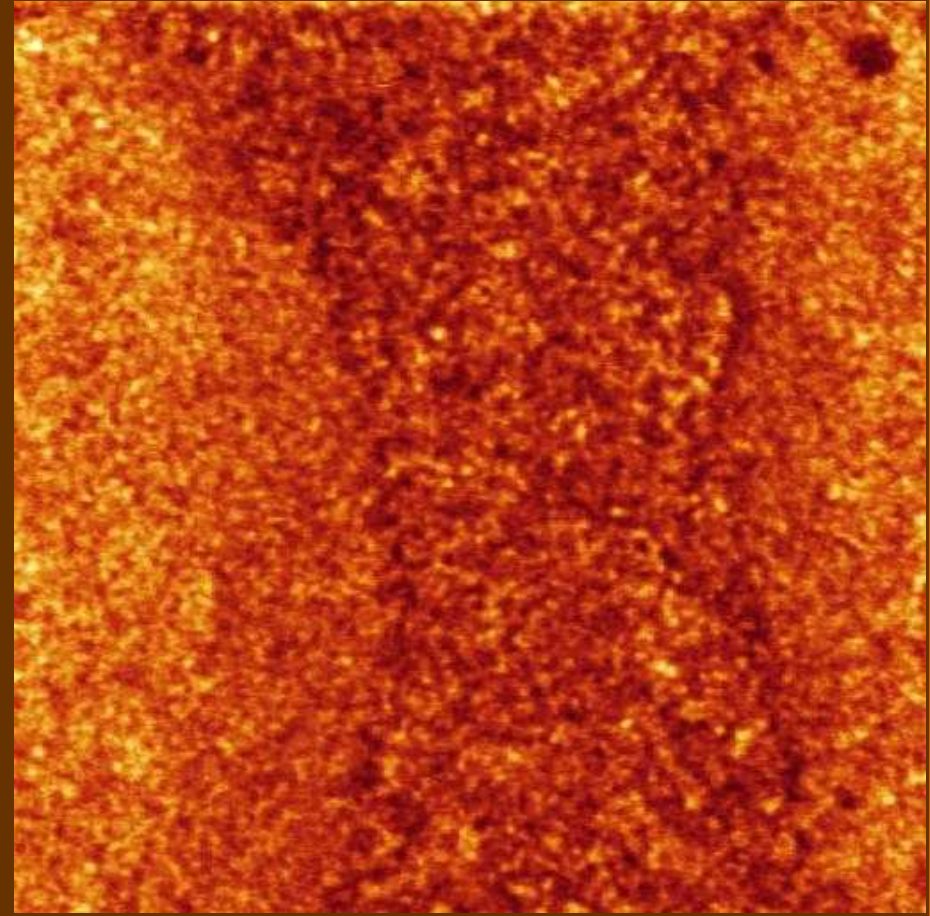
Confocal microscope series of xy scans.

Transient melting and revitrification ?

Problem: Colloids too sticky.



283 nm Silica – 30nm SP/MMA Core-Shell
Colloidal Sediment (wet with toluene).



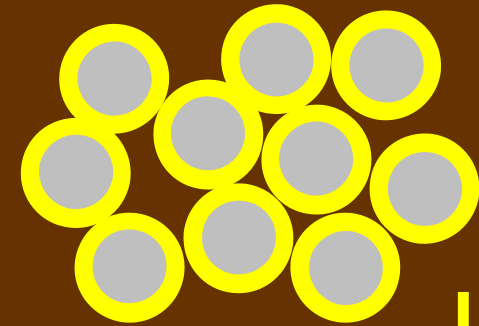
59.5 μm



Phase diagram for colloids with hard core repulsion and short range attractive square well potentials

1

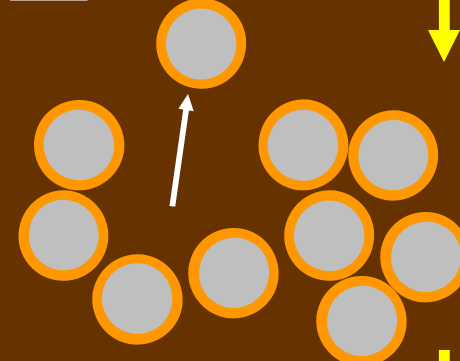
Repulsive glass



2

Fluid

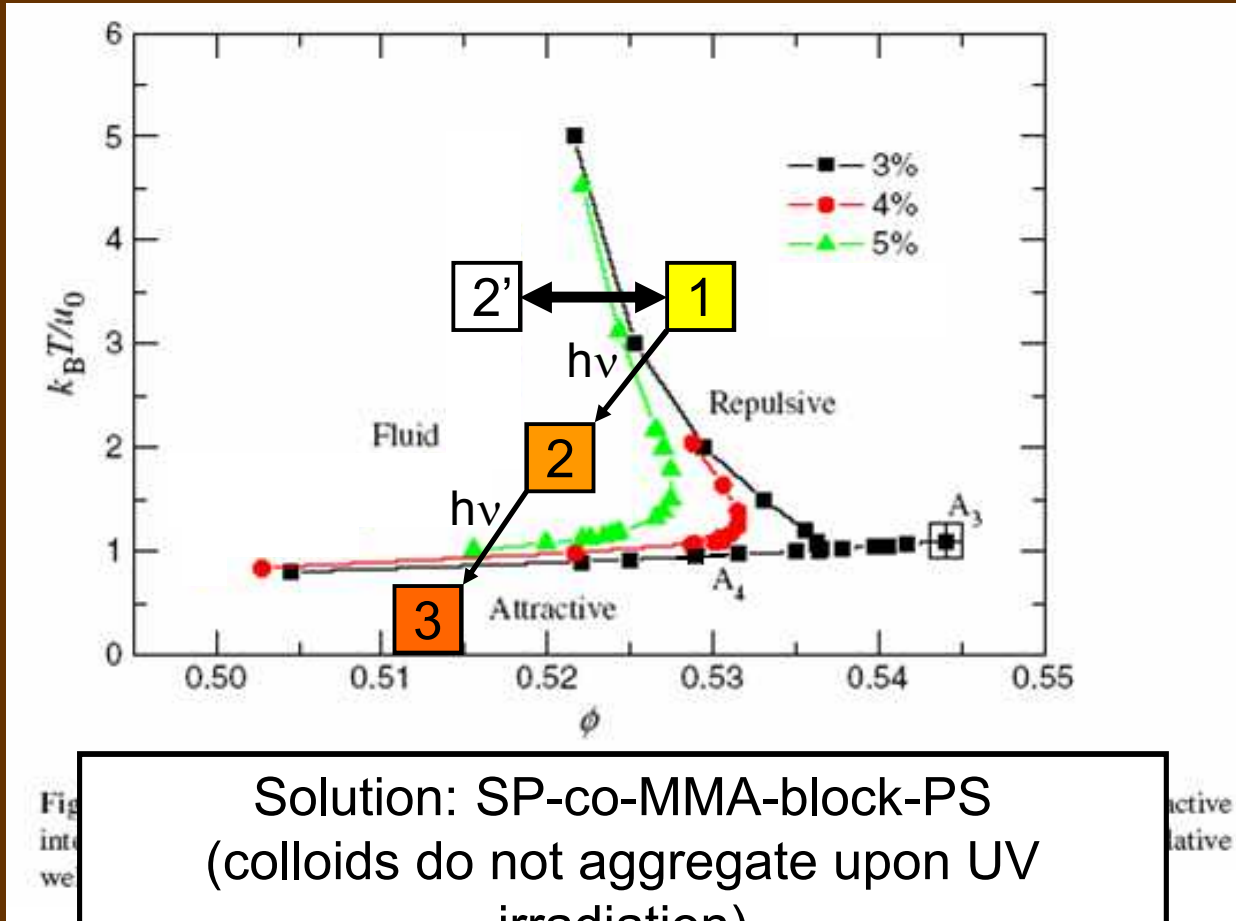
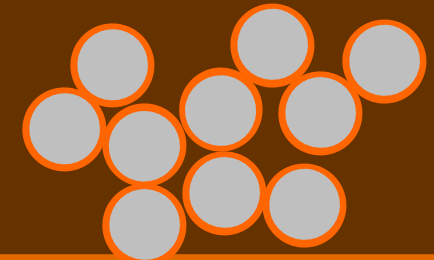
$h\nu$



3

Attractive glass

$h\nu$



Solution: SP-co-MMA-block-PS
(colloids do not aggregate upon UV irradiation)

Luca Cipelletti and Laurence Ramos, "Slow dynamics in glassy soft matter", *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* **17** (2005) R253-R285



Photo-annealing

1

Repulsive glass

1'

Colloidal Crystal

Polystyrene

SP/MMA

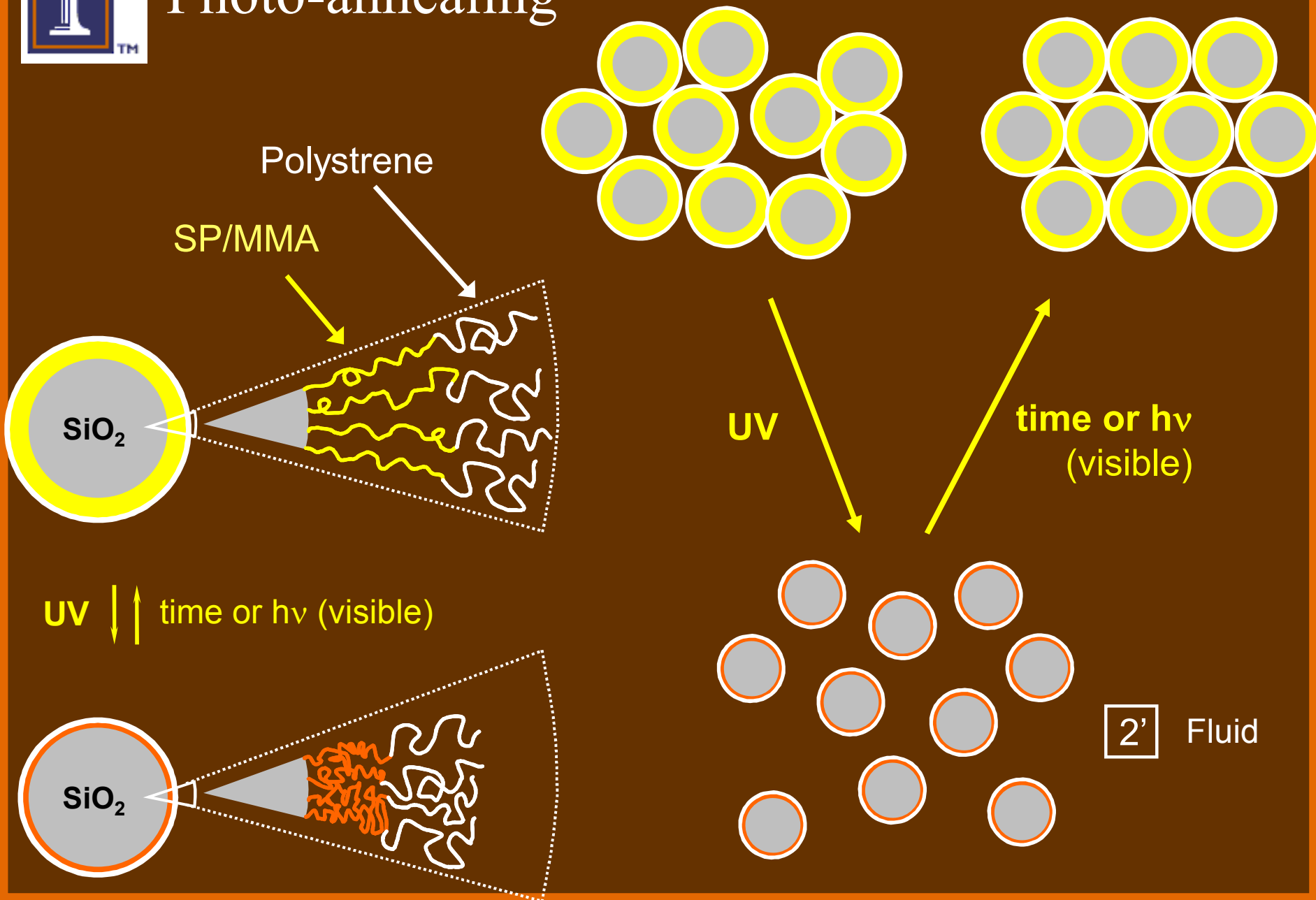
UV

time or $h\nu$
(visible)

UV $\downarrow \uparrow$ time or $h\nu$ (visible)

2'

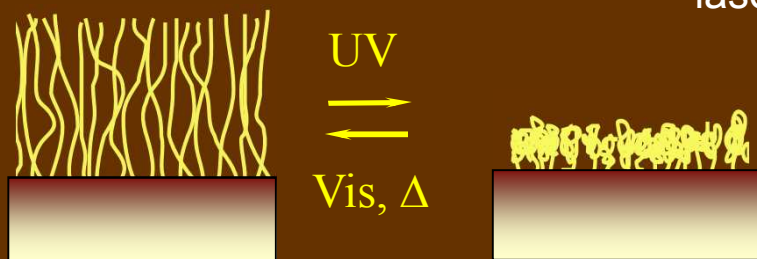
Fluid





Future Work

- Verify thickness change in grafted SP-MMA copolymer films

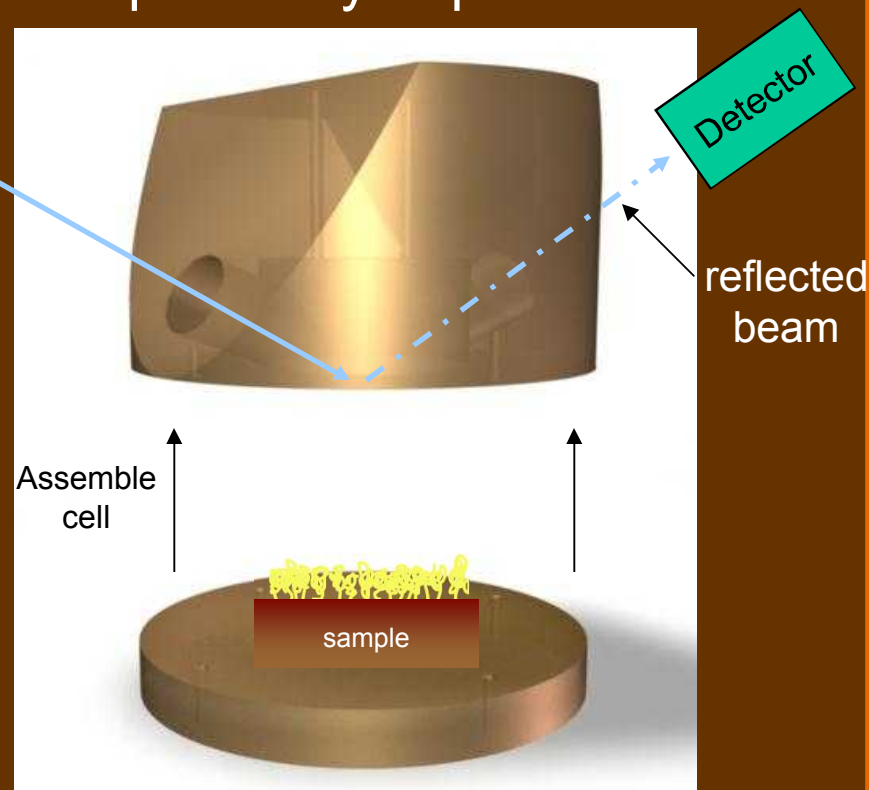


- AFM...
 - Light Scattering – Inherent Problems
-

- Photo-annealing of colloidal crystals
-

- Knock off adsorbed particles with visible wavelengths

Ellipsometry Liquid Cell



Ellipsometry gives:

- thickness
- Refractive index