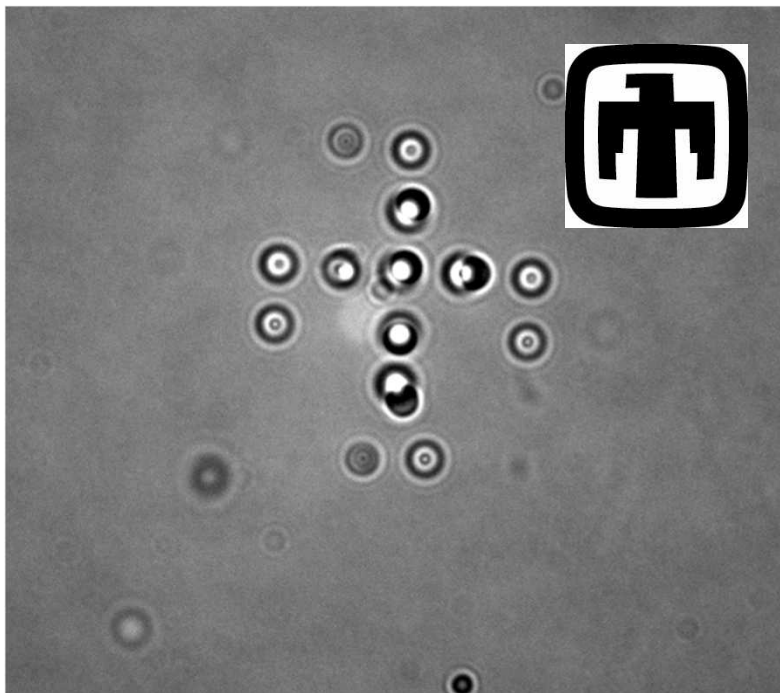


Laser Tweezers for Optically Directed Self-Assembly

SAND2008-4874P



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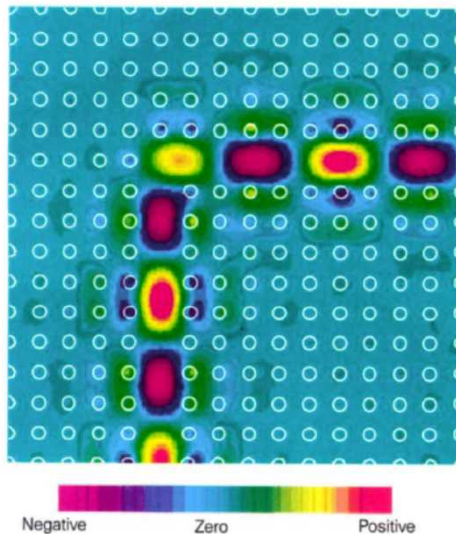
Eric Furst, Chem. Eng.

Norman Wagner, Chem. Eng.

July 28, 2008

Optical Computing

- Computing in the 22nd century
- Importance of photonic crystals – semiconductor analog of photonics
- Advantages of optical computing
 - Bandwidth – terahertz for fiber optic vs. <megahertz for telephone
 - Photons not strongly interacting – fewer energy losses
 - Radiation sensitive environments
- Defects create optical computing elements
- Current limitation is *lack of robust manufacturing capability for photonic bandgap crystals*



By introducing a line defect in the crystal, light is guided along photonic 'wires'

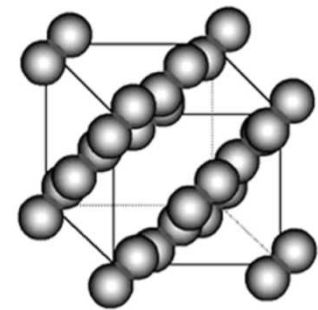
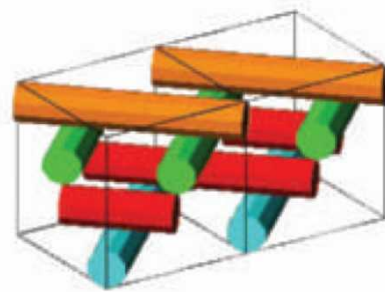
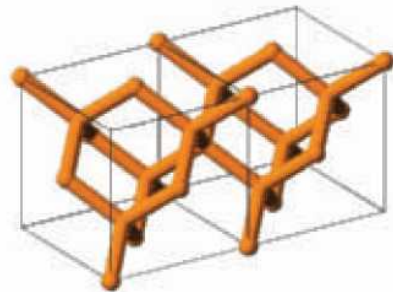
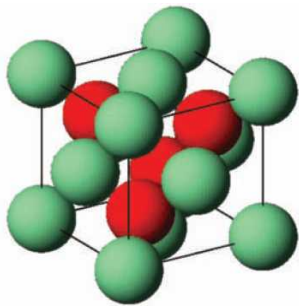
Joannopoulos, Villeneuve & Fan. *Nature* v386 (1997) p.143

Full Photonic Bandgap Crystals

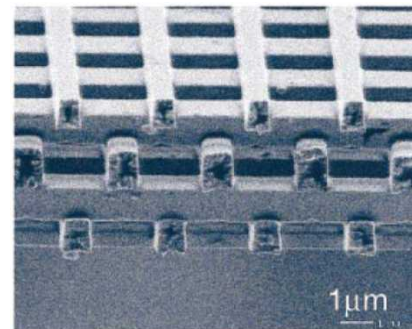
Full Photonic Bandgap – blocks a range of frequencies at all orientations and polarizations of the light

Simple FCC/BCC crystals of spherical particles are not good photonic materials

Need symmetry – but not too much symmetry!



- a) A4 diamond structure
- b) rod connected diamond structure
- c) woodpile
- d) FCC peanut structure



Woodpile structure
manufactured using
SUMMiT silicon
patterns filled with
tungsten for $\lambda=6\mu\text{m}$
Log spacing $3\mu\text{m}$
Log size $0.8 \times 1\mu\text{m}$

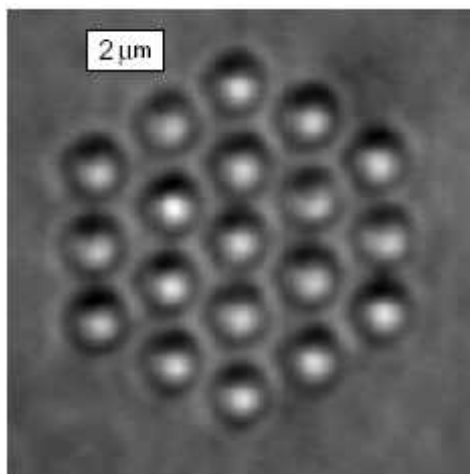
Maldovan & Thomas. *Nature Materials*, v3 (2004) p593.

Xia, Gates and Li. *Adv. Mater.* v13(6) (2001) p.409.

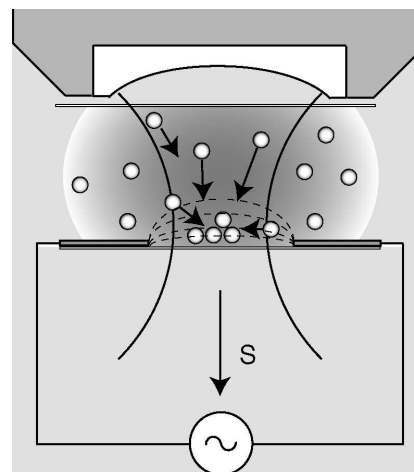
Fleming, El-Kady, Subramania, Clem, Chow & Wendt. SAND2005-6824.

How Can Laser Tweezers Help?

- Develop highly ordered structures using laser tweezers to optically direct assembly of nanoparticles
 - Synthesis and functionalization of nanoparticles
 - Assembly of ordered crystalline materials
 - Micromanipulation using laser tweezers
 - Directed assembly with external fields

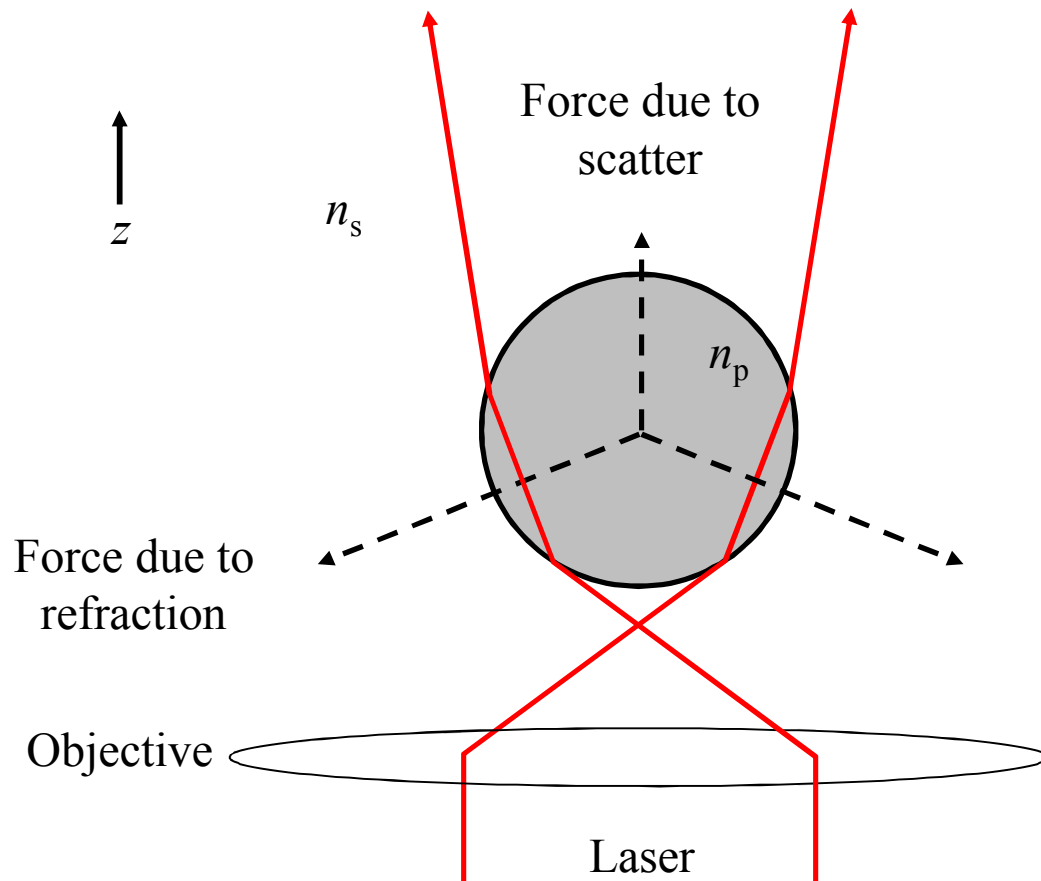


Micromanipulation
to create ordered
structures



Combine laser tweezers
and electric fields to direct
self-assembly

Laser Tweezers Overview



A. Ashkin, J.M. Dziedzic, J. E. Bjorkholm, and Sheven Chu,
“Observation of a single-beam gradient force optical trap for
dielectric particles,” *Optics Letters* (1989), **5**, 288-290.

Trapping fundamentals:

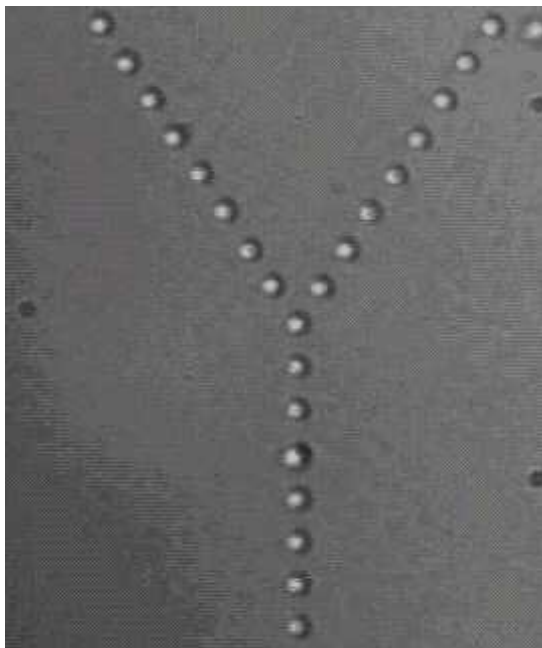
- Light refracted through a dielectric particle will impart momentum trapping the particle in 3 dimensions
- Force balance between the momentum change of the refracted light and light scattering off the surface of the particle

Applications:

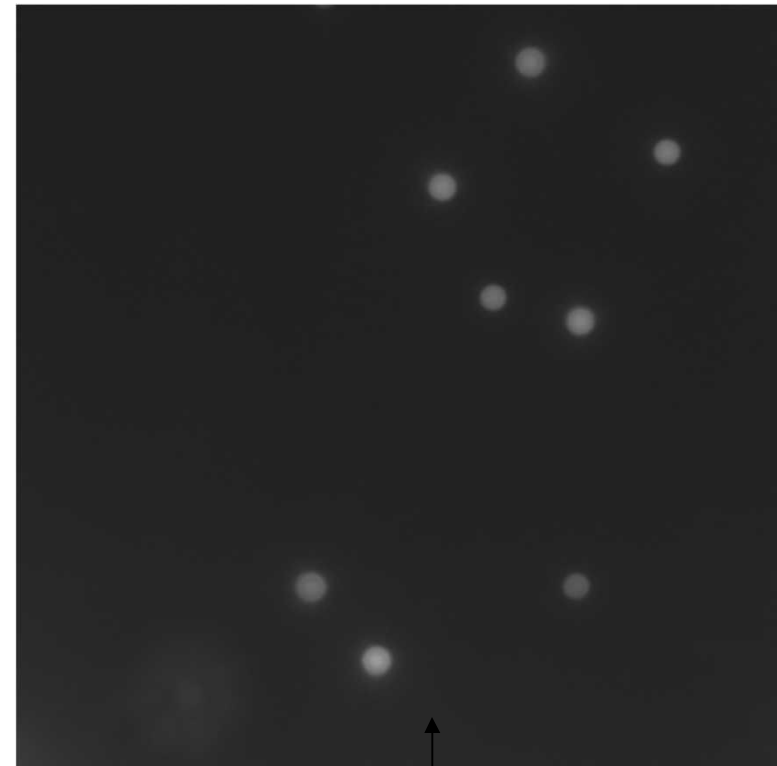
- General investigation of physics, biology, etc.
- Microfluidics
- *Directed self-assembly of photonic crystals*

Holographic Laser Tweezers

- Eric Dufresne & David Grier:
Patent # 6055106
Rev. of Sci. Inst. 69 1974 (1998)
- Enable study of anisotropic particles and real time construction of three dimensional structures



Courtesy Eric Dufresne, Yale University

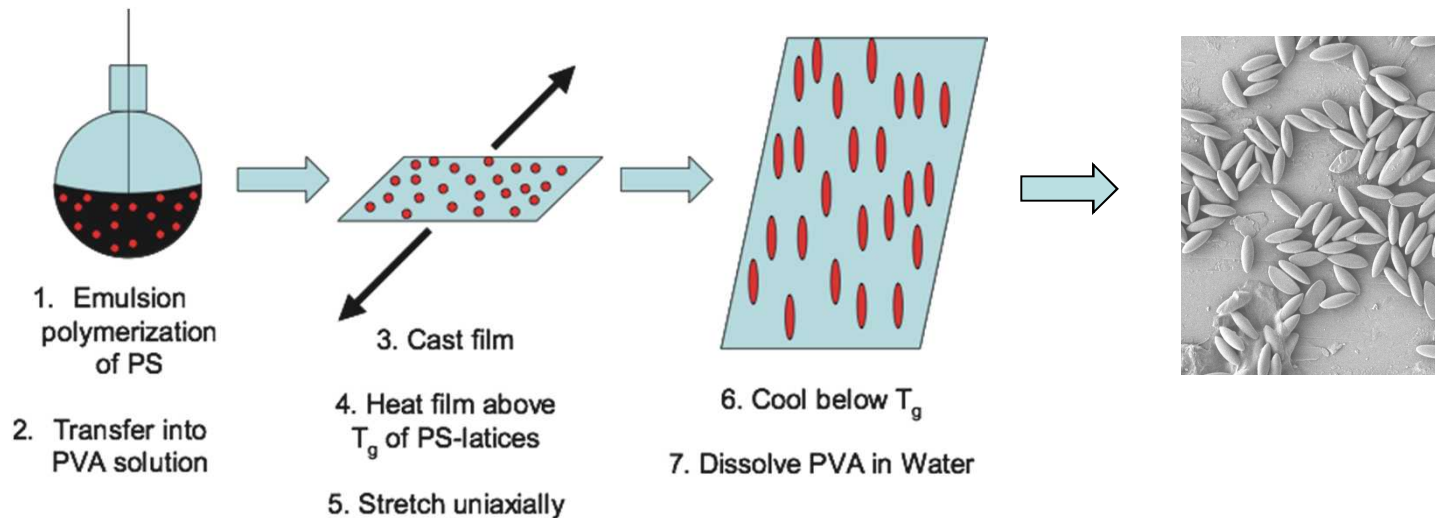


3D control and formation of
diamond structures

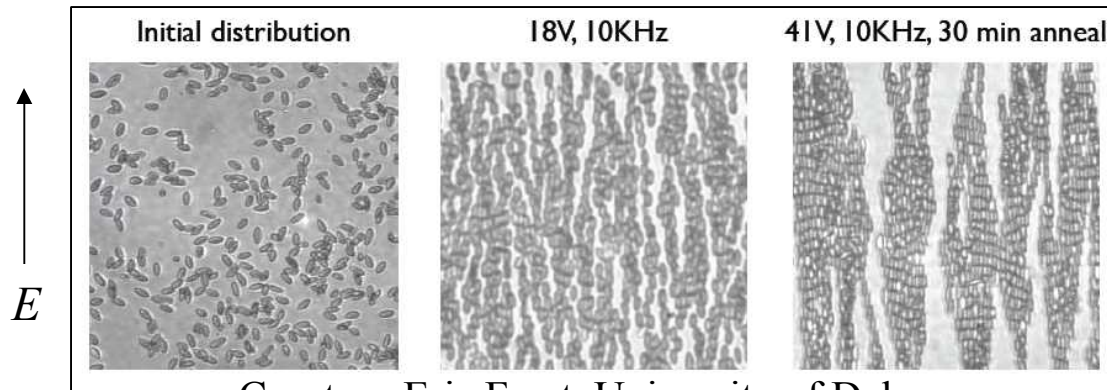
← Large arrays of optical traps

Anisotropic Particles

- Production of 3:1 ellipsoidal particles, length = 6 μm



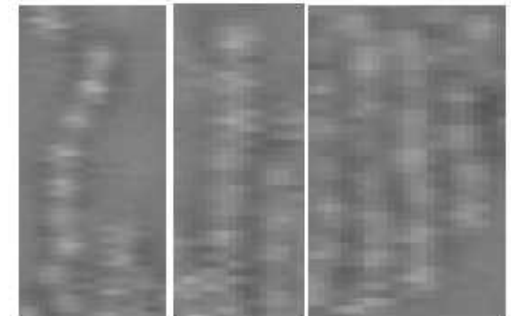
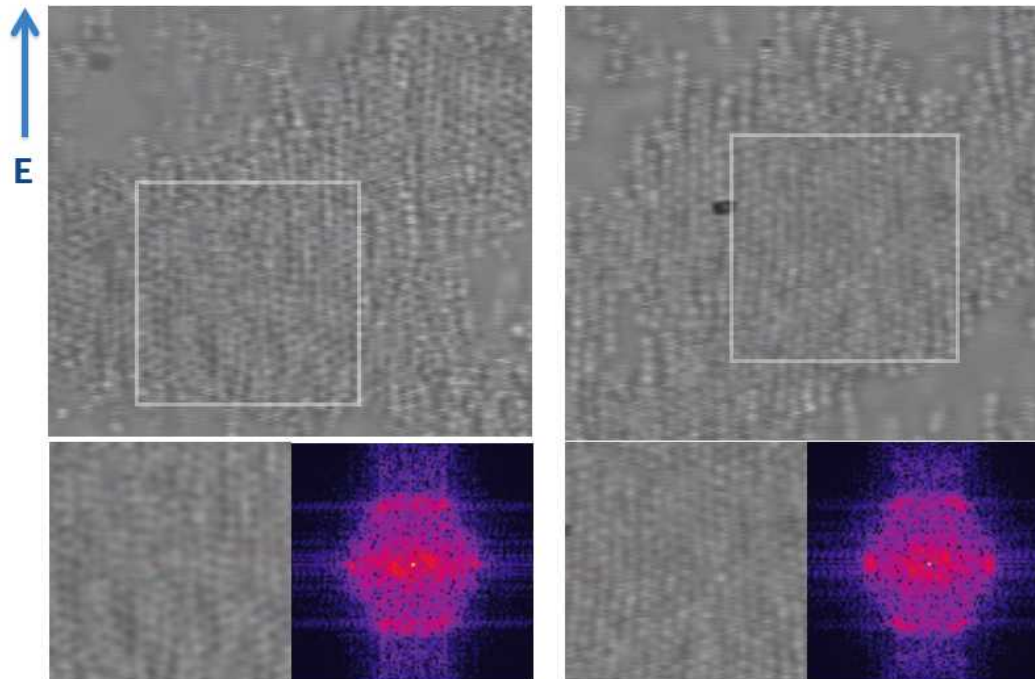
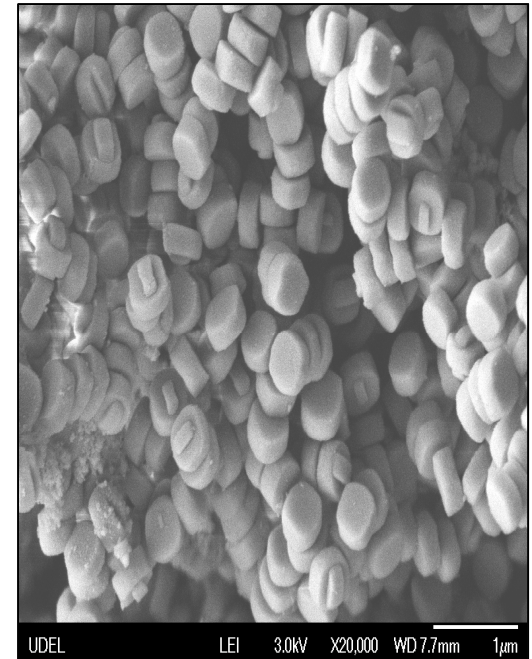
- Assembly under applied AC electric field



Courtesy Eric Furst, University of Delaware

Directed Self-Assembly of Nano-particles

- ZSM-5 aluminosilicate zeolite
 - Dia. = 300 nm, Thick. = 100 nm
- High frequency and field strength
 - 10kHz, 650 V/cm





Summary

- Photonic bandgap crystals
 - Necessary for optical computing
 - Need robust manufacturing processes
- Laser tweezers and electric field directed self-assembly
 - Micromanipulation of particles
 - Large-scale ordered structures possible
- Anisotropic particles
 - Better photonic materials than spheres
 - Can be ordered and manipulated
- Fundamental understanding of particle interactions [$O(fN)$] is still lacking