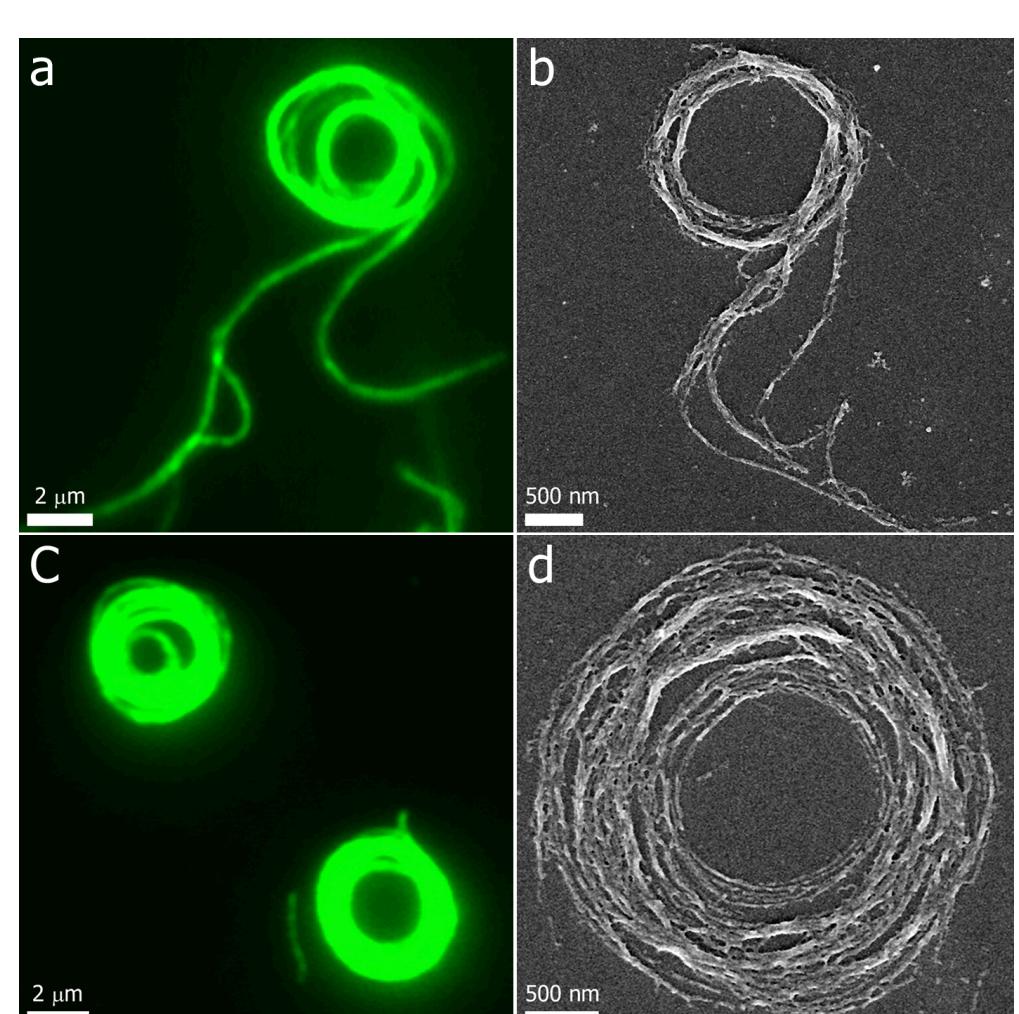


## Soft Nanomaterials and Nanocomposites

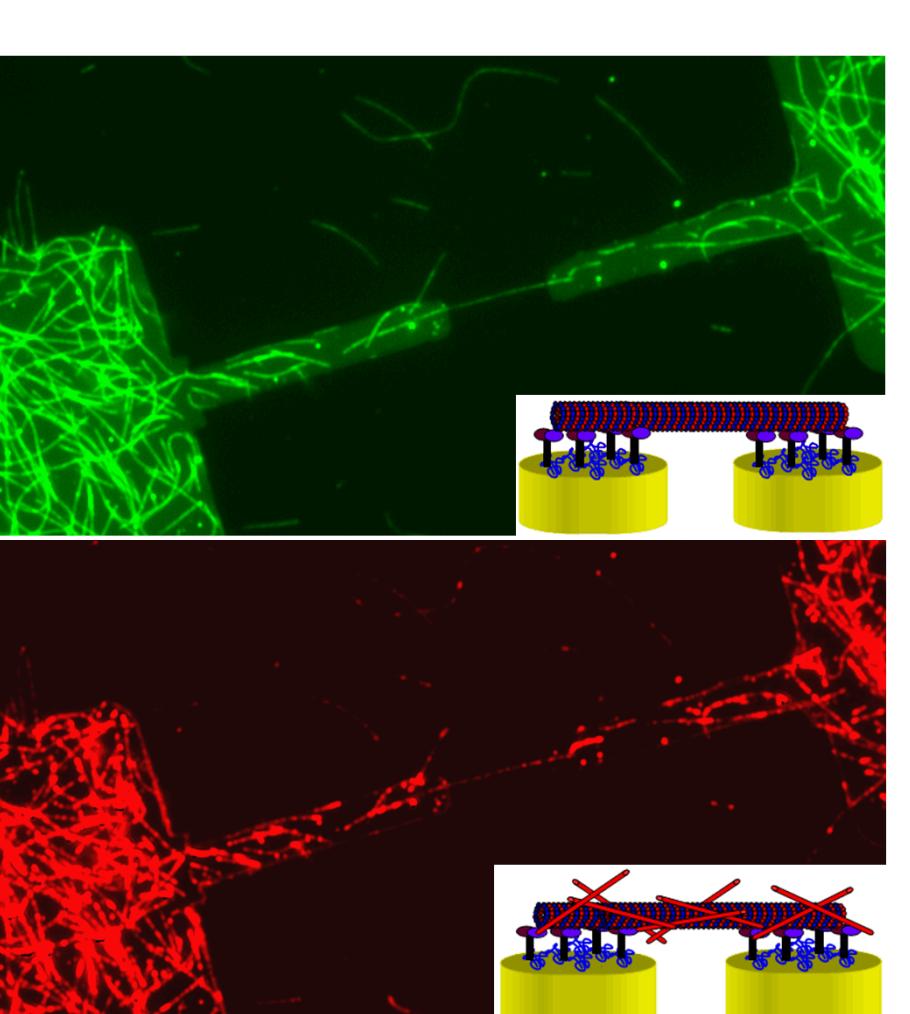
Organic materials at Sandia mediate critical element of assembly, integration, and communication between active nano-materials across multiple length scales.

### Biomaterials and Active Assembly

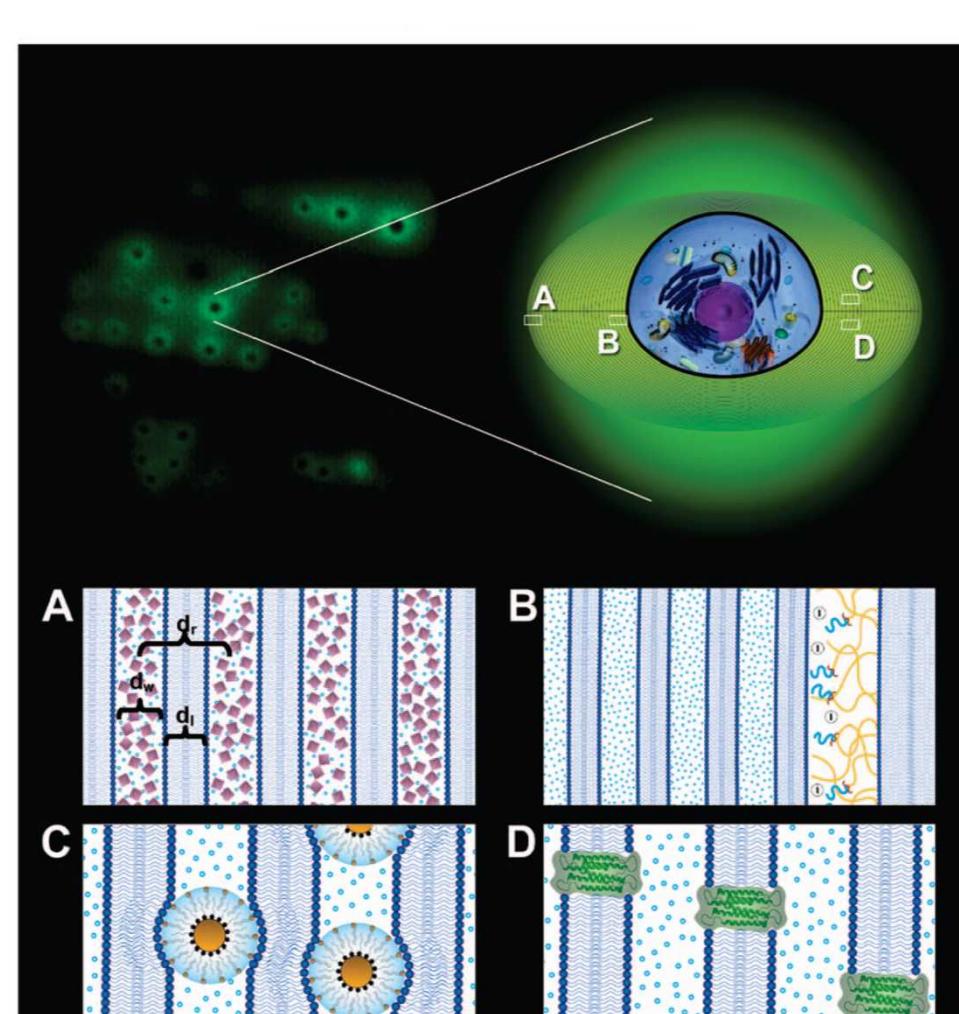
Motor protein-based transport of microtubules over a surface introduces dynamic forces that, when combined with chemical bonding between microtubules, drives the assembly of non-equilibrium, rotating rings.



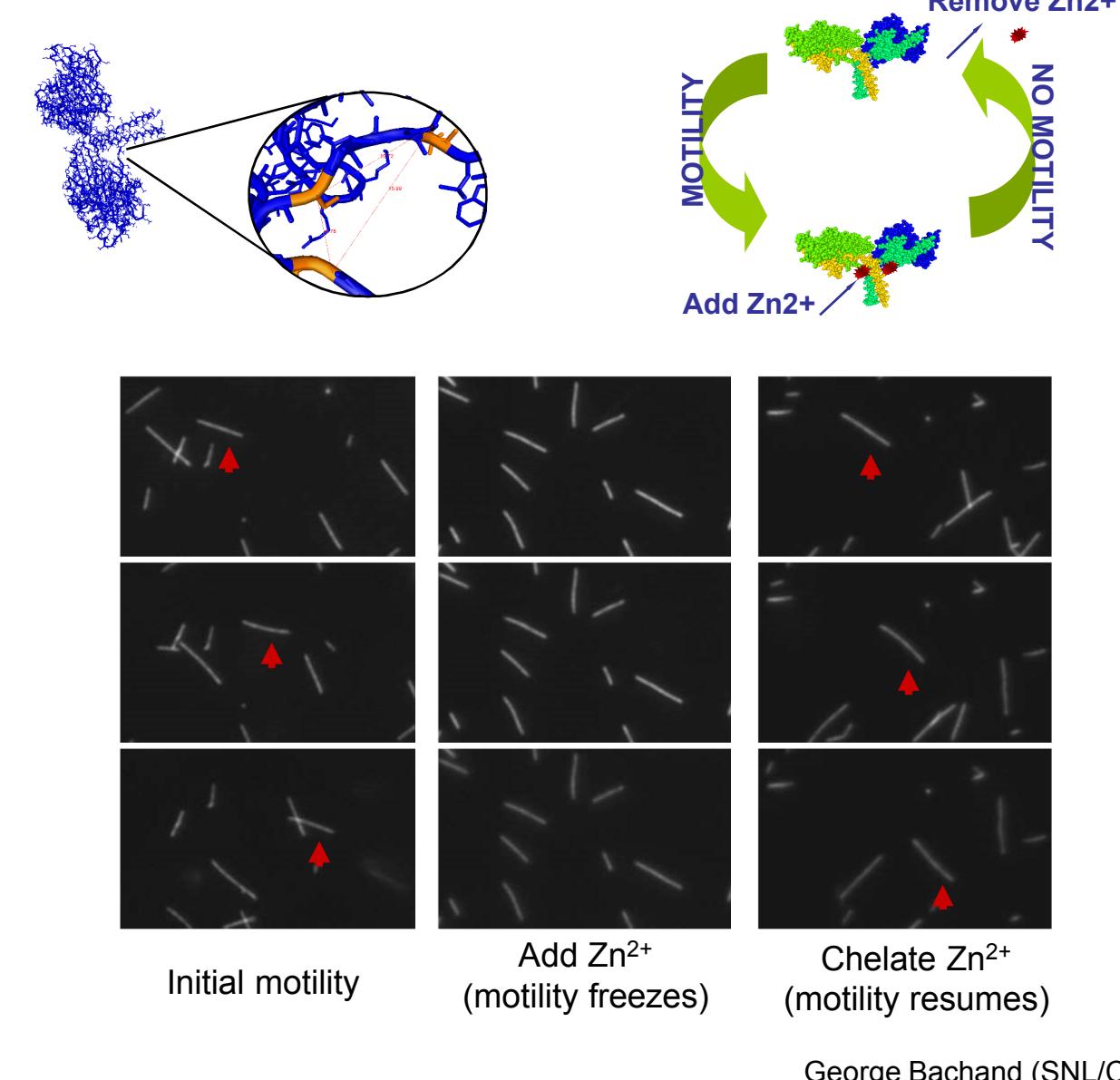
Interactions between surface chemistry, motor proteins and microtubules create biomolecular bridges that act as dynamic templates for materials such as the carbon nanotubes shown in the interconnect below.



During encapsulation within a silica host matrix, live yeast cells surround themselves in a protective, multilamellar lipid vesicle that enables cells to remain viable within these living nanocomposites.

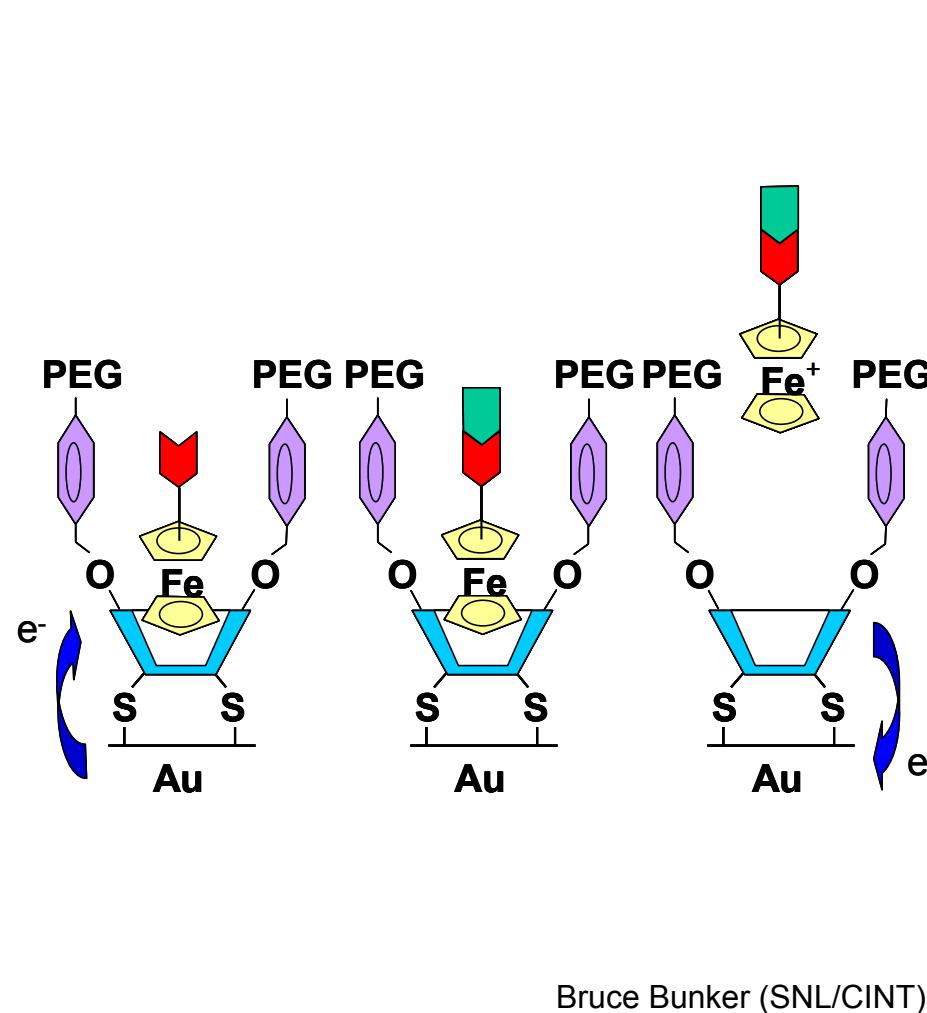


Genetic manipulation may be used to engineer controllable function into active proteins, such as kinesin.

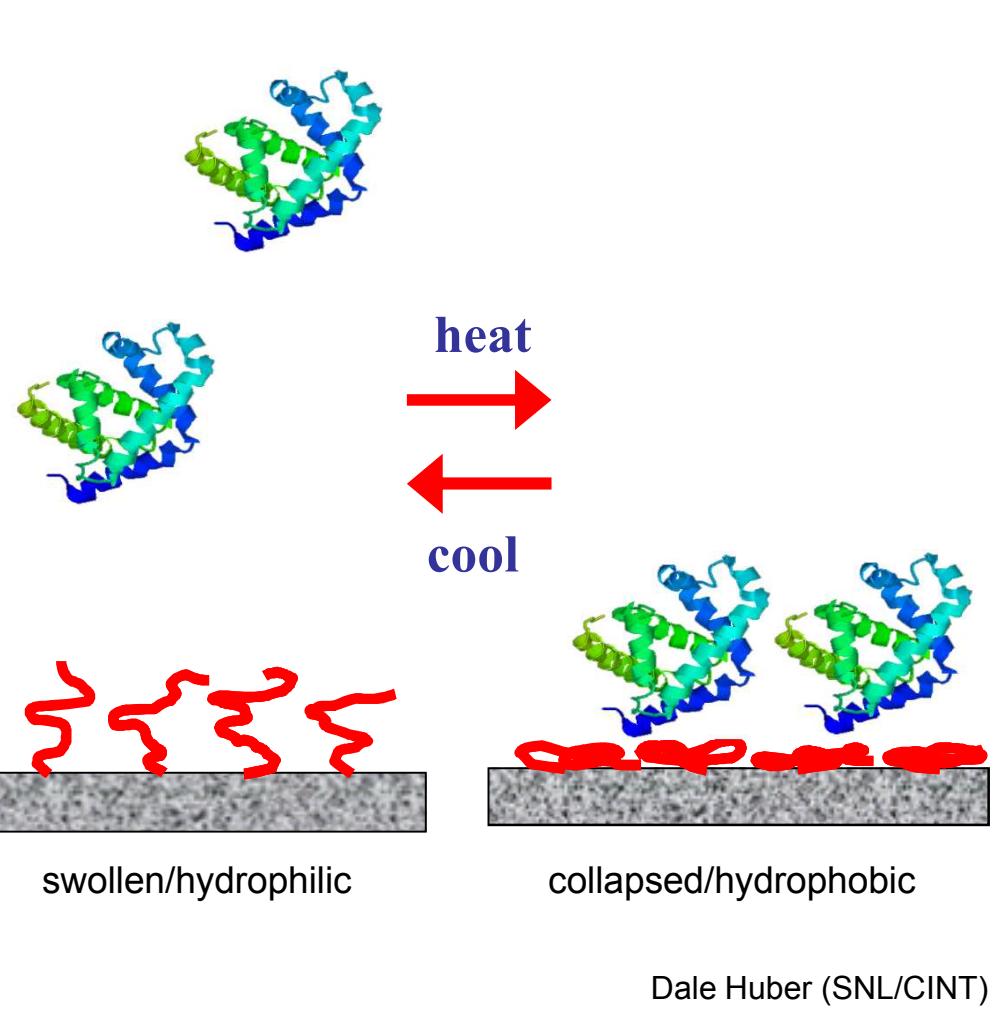


### Surface Modification and Functionalization

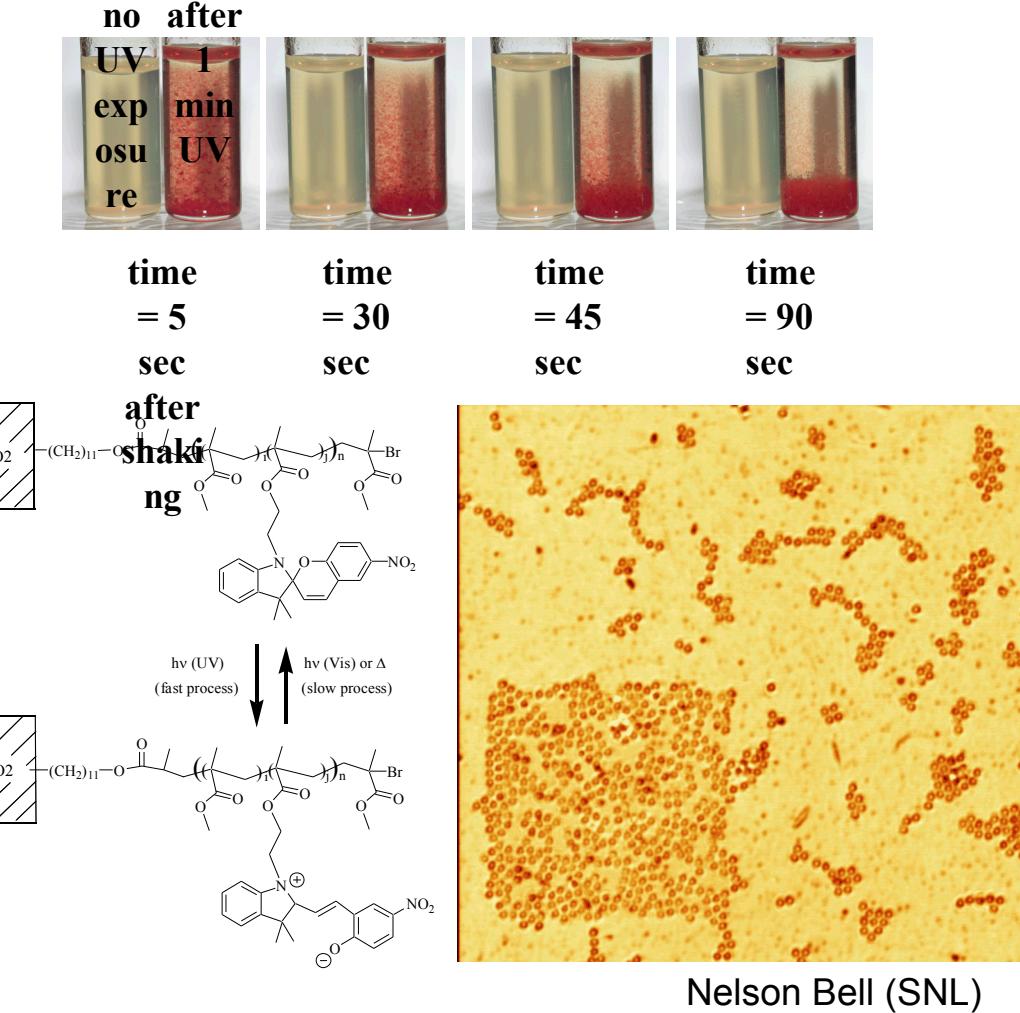
Electrochemical activation of designer self-assembled monolayers controls molecular capture on surfaces



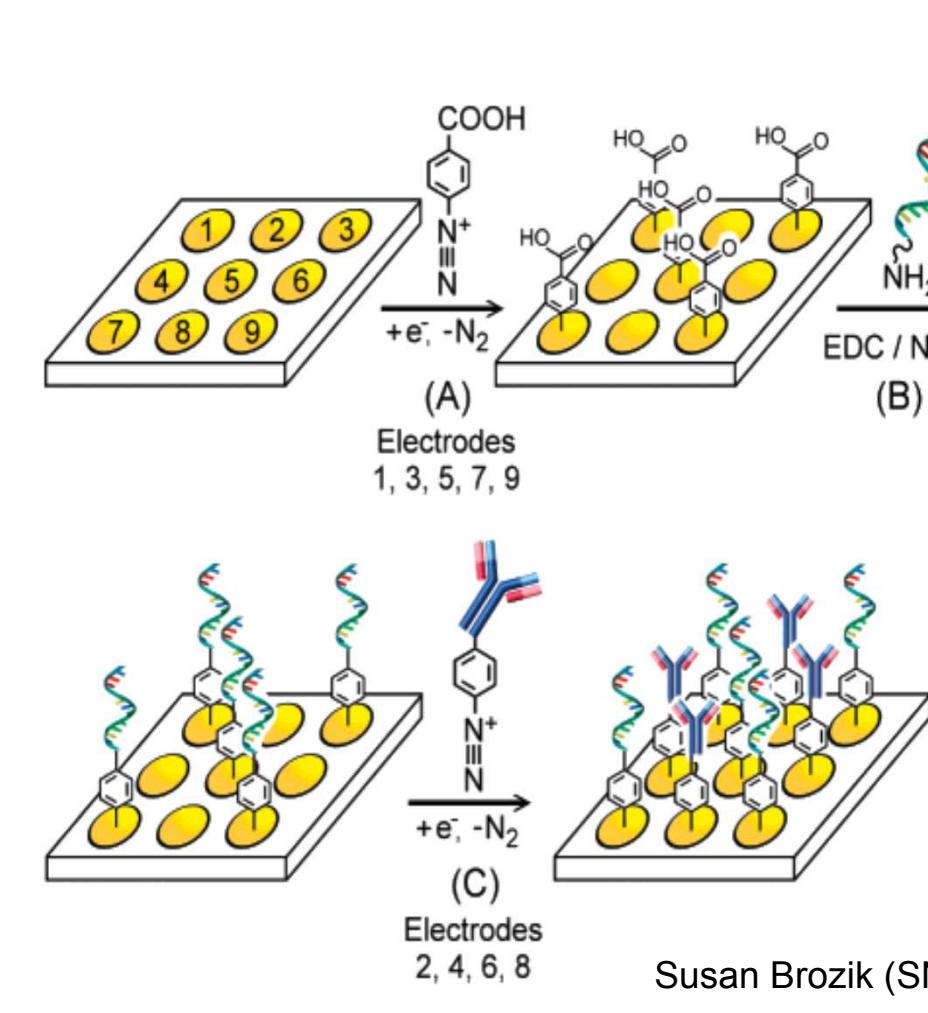
Thermally-responsive polymers (e.g. PNIPAM) moderate protein binding to surfaces by alternating between hydrophilic and hydrophobic states.



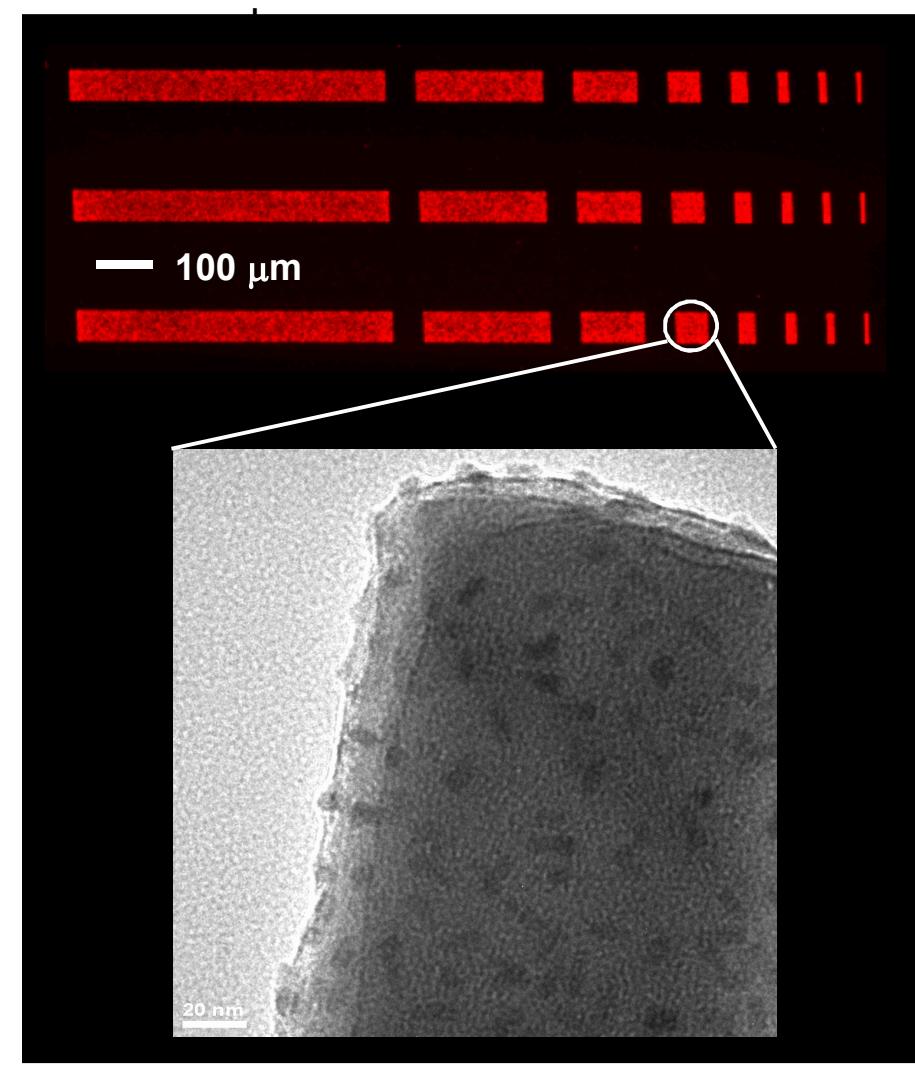
Photoactivated polymerization of surface-bound spirobenzopyran enable reversible aggregation or patterning of particles



Electroaddressable deposition of diazonium salts enables demonstration of simultaneous detection of DNA and protein on a single platform.

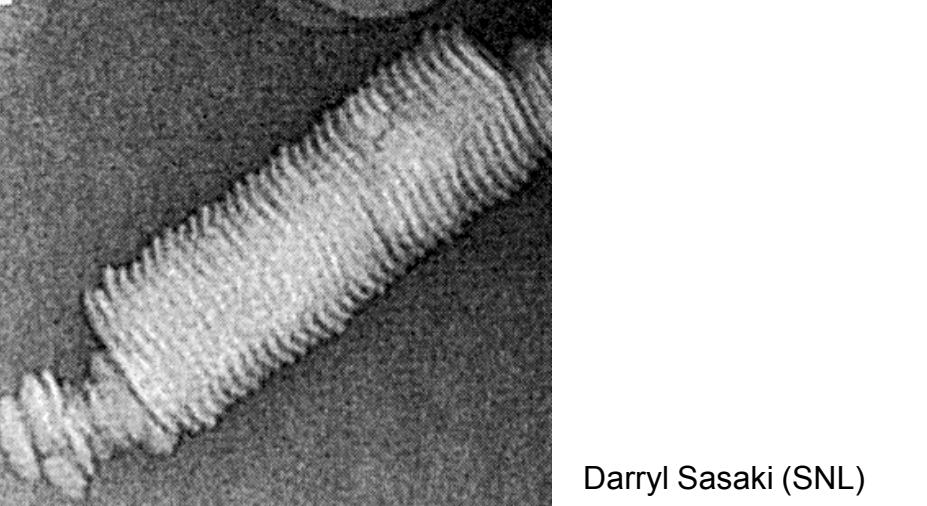


Soft lithography creates patterned self-assembled monolayers that direct the growth of patterned ZnO nanorod arrays. Custom peptide dendrons then tether fluorescent quantum dots to the patterned

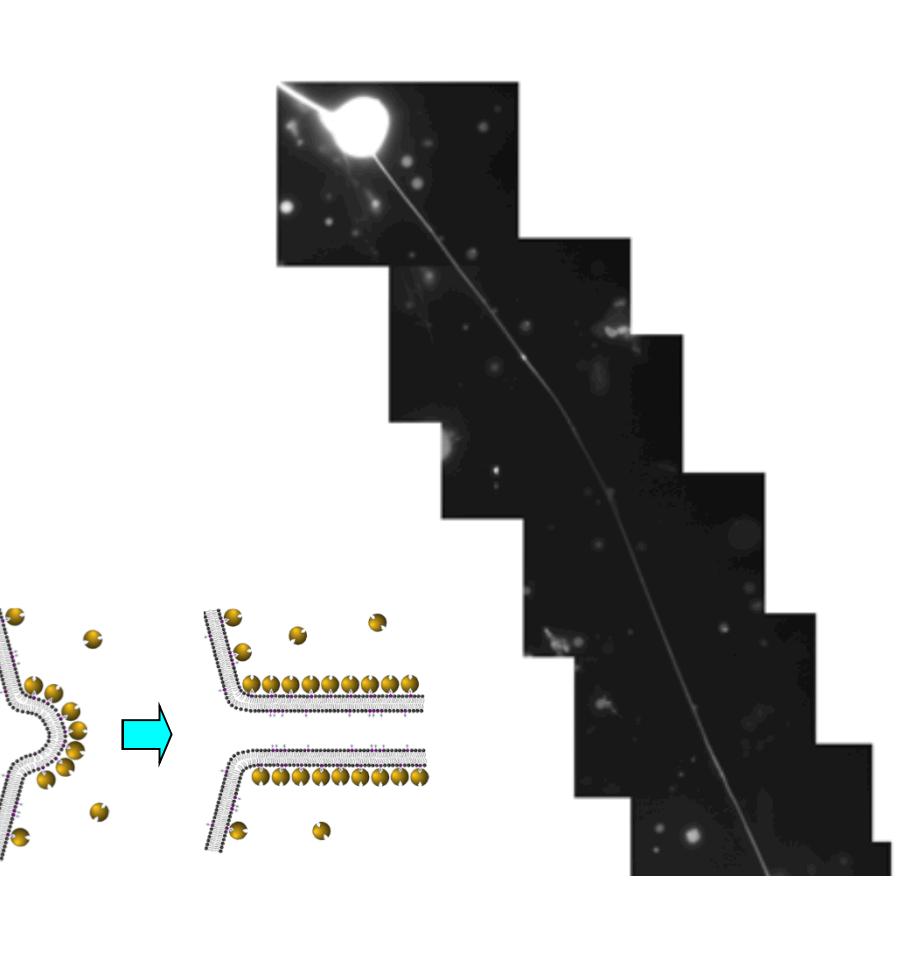


### Self-Assembly and Nanoscale Templating

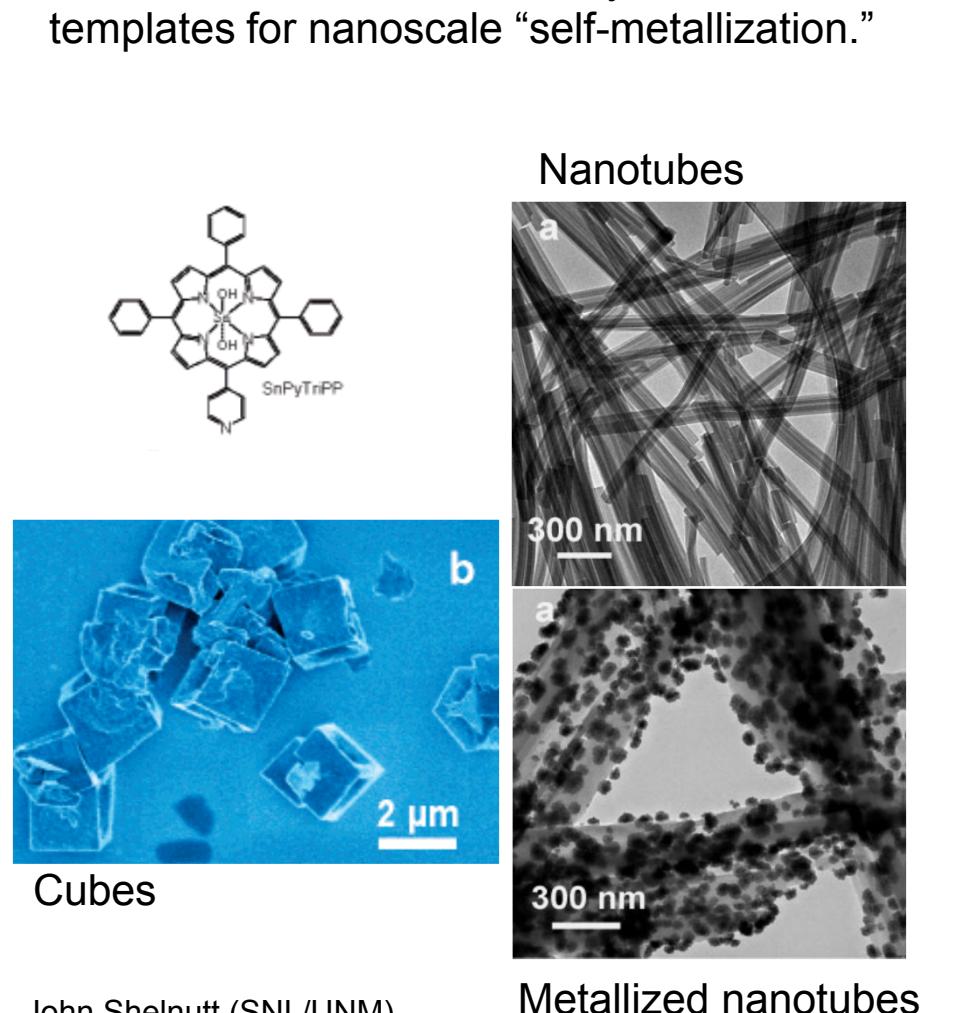
Functionalized lipid membranes can be assembled into unusual structures.



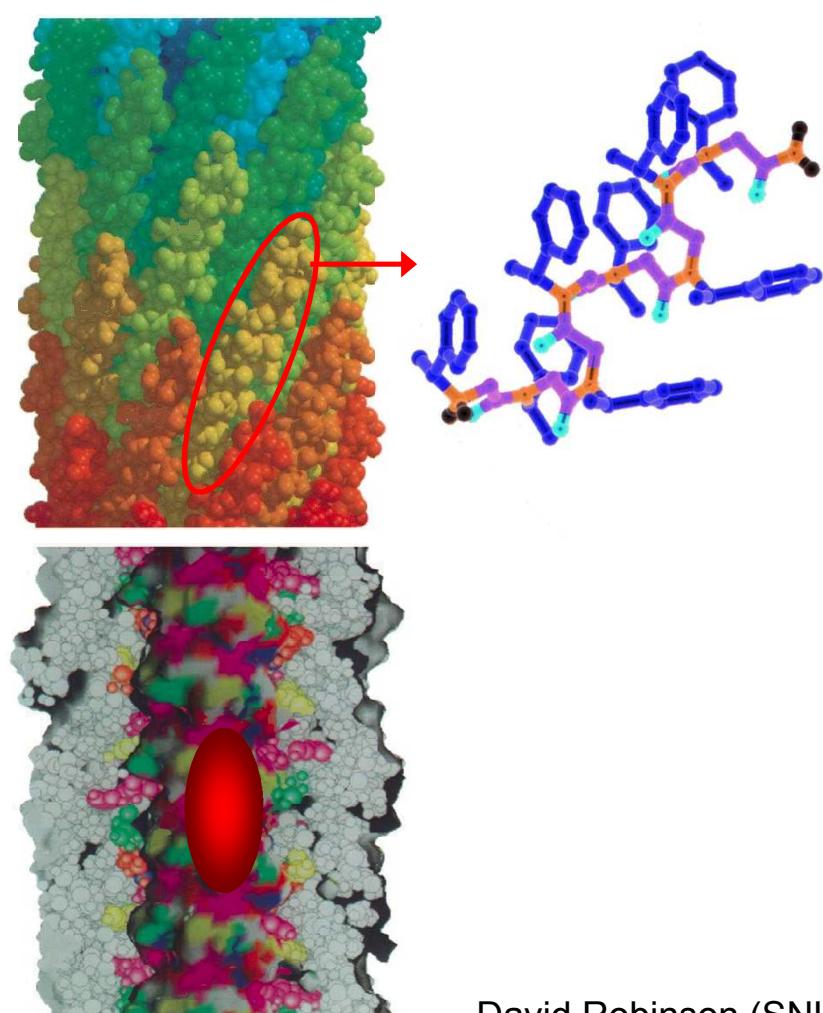
Giant biotinylated lipid vesicles, treated with streptavidin, will spontaneously nucleate long tubular extensions.



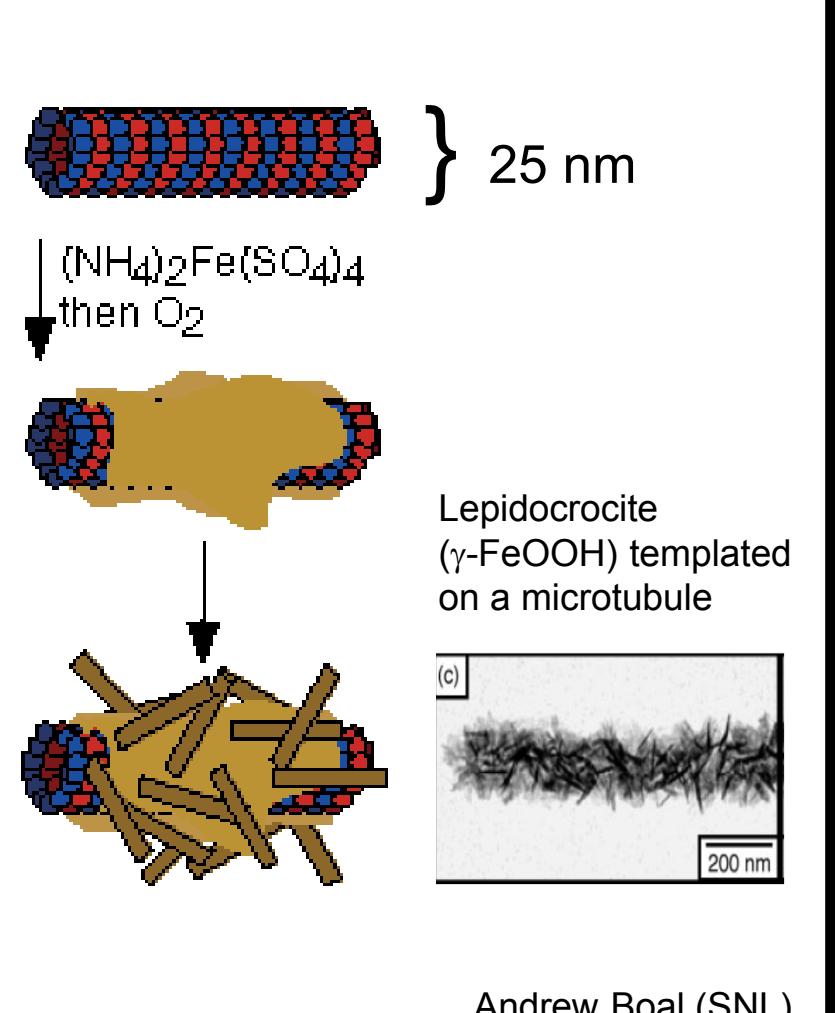
Complex supramolecular architectures can be assembled from porphyrin building blocks. These nanostructures may serve as templates for nanoscale "self-metallization."



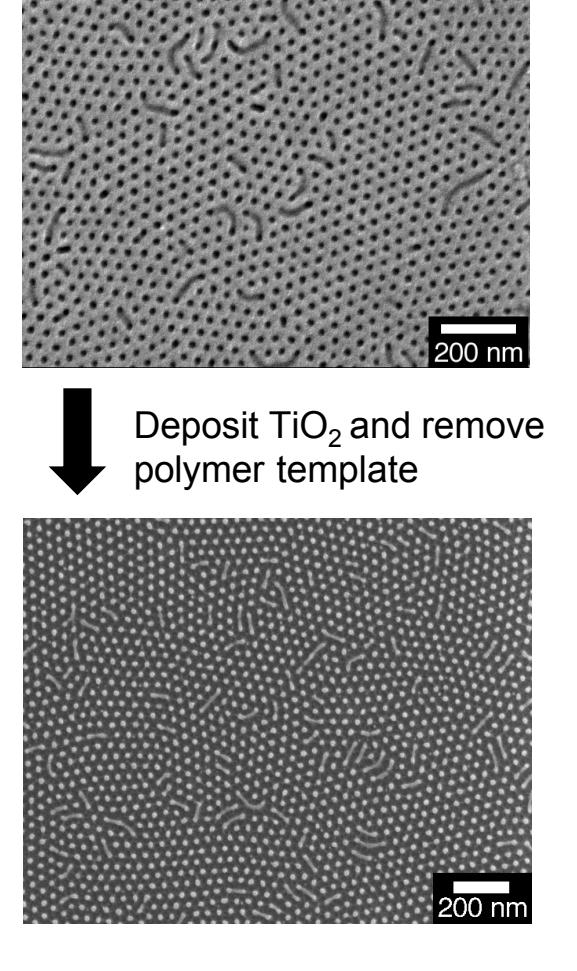
Synthetic peptoid moieties may promote nanocrystal growth in biological or synthetic supramolecular templates.



Microtubules may serve as linear supramolecular templates for nanomaterials synthesis.

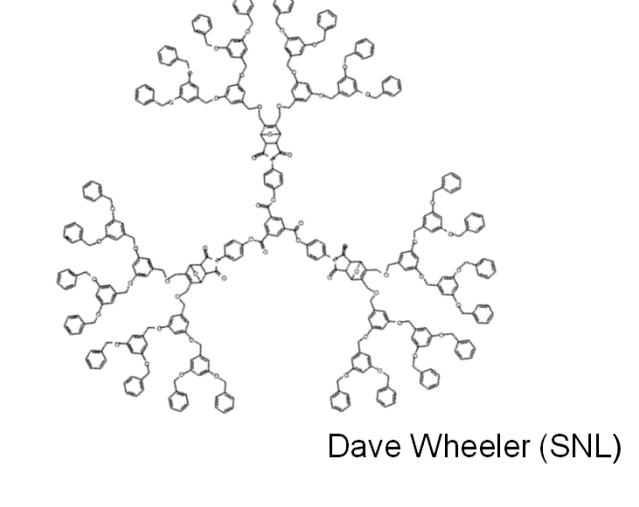


Diblock copolymers serve as templates for patterned nanoscale materials synthesis.



### Custom Organic Synthesis

Thermoresponsive dendrimers are designed to reversibly disassemble

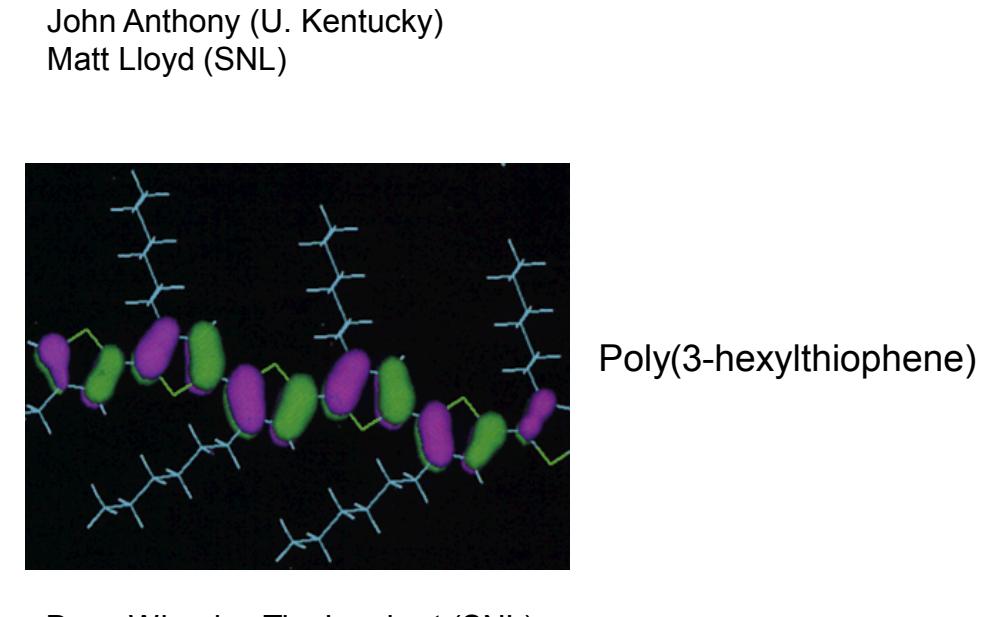


Custom synthesis can also provide opto-electronically active organics.



Anthradithiophene

Engineered peptides mediate nanomaterial interactions

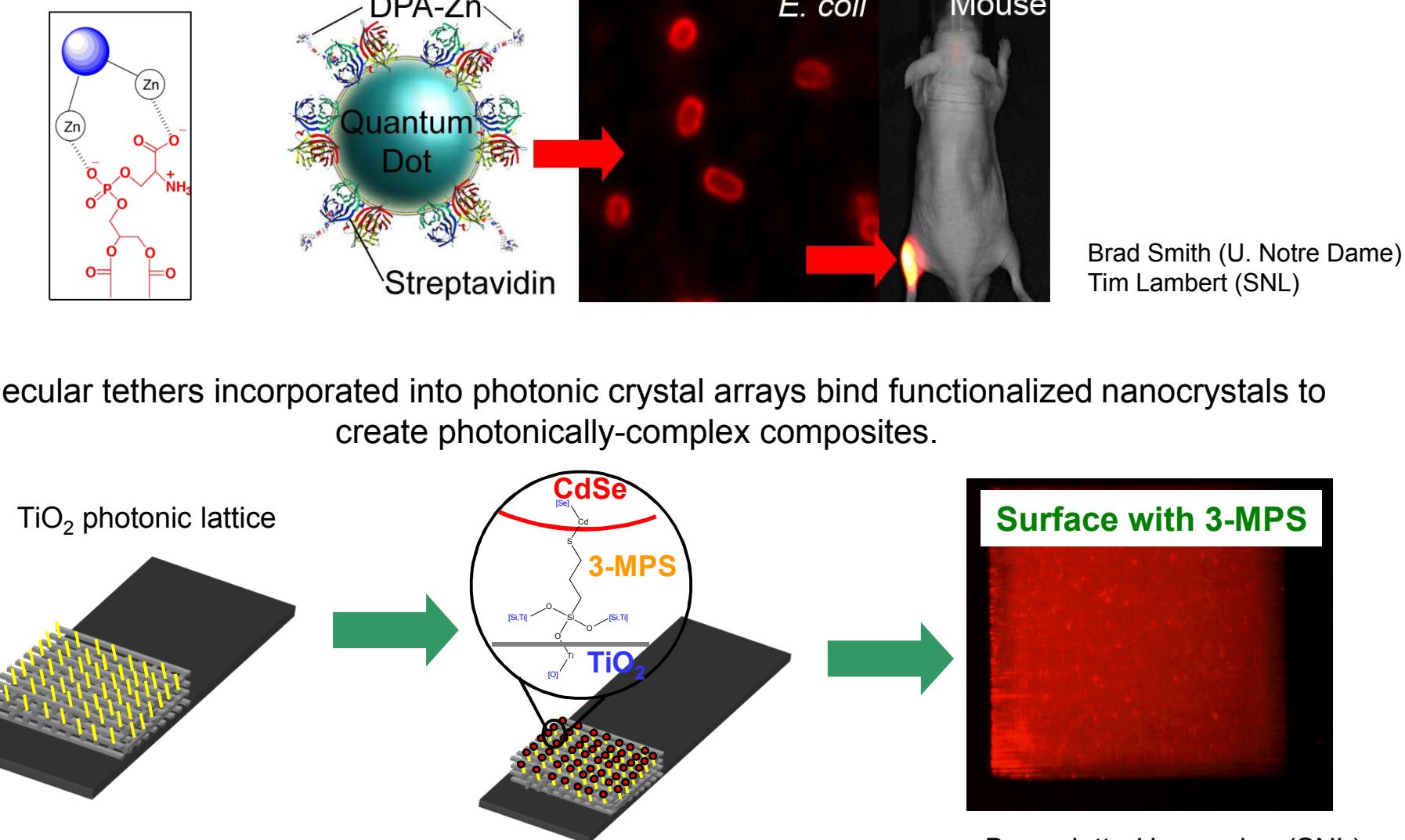


Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company,

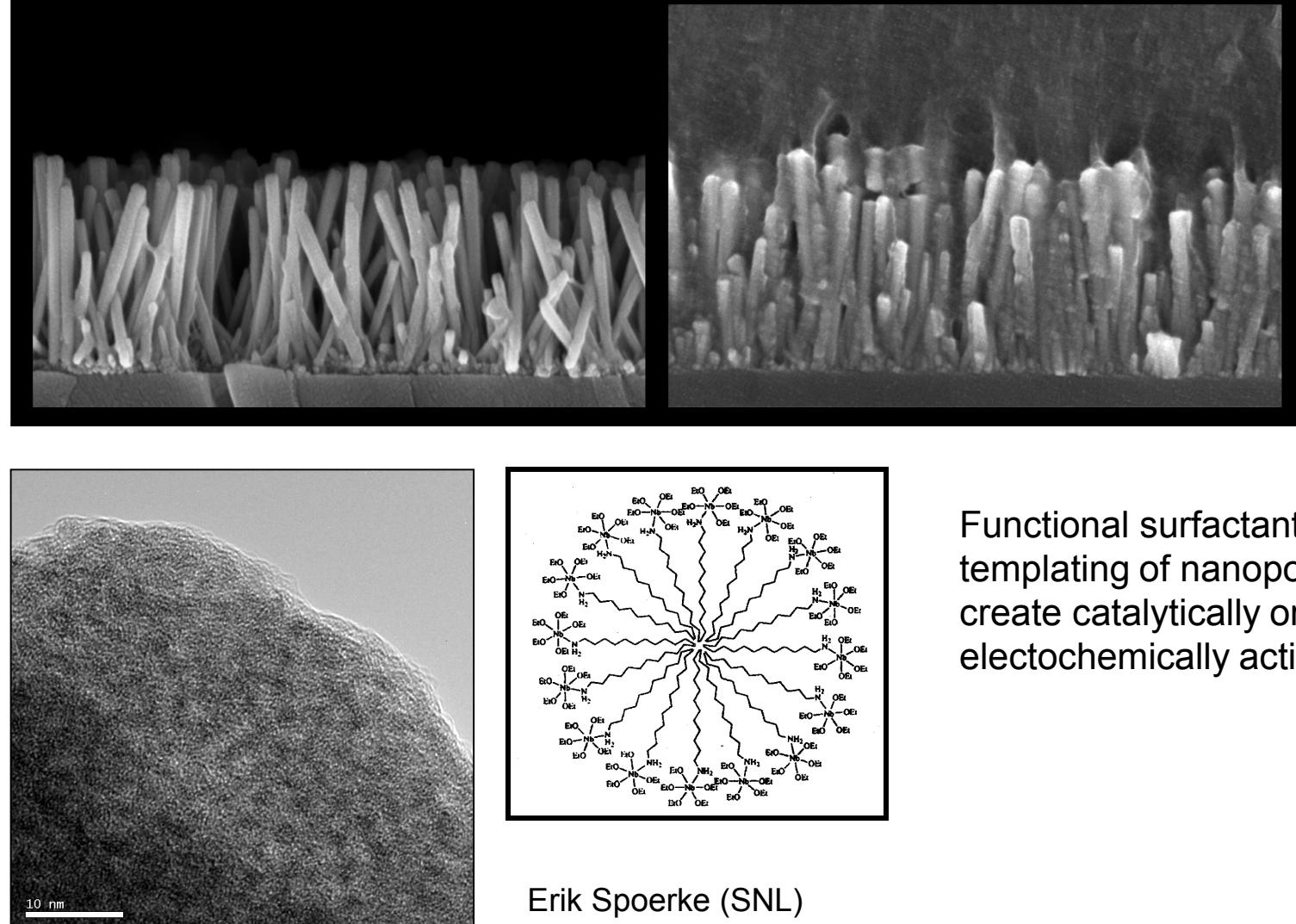
for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under Contract DE-AC04-94AL85000

### Nanoparticle Integration

Biocompatible composites comprising fluorescent nanocrystals and a protein mimic (DPA-Zn) are effective indicators of dying cells.



Conductive polymer(p3HT) infiltration into semiconducting nanorods (ZnO) creates promising photovoltaic composites.



### Active Material Composites