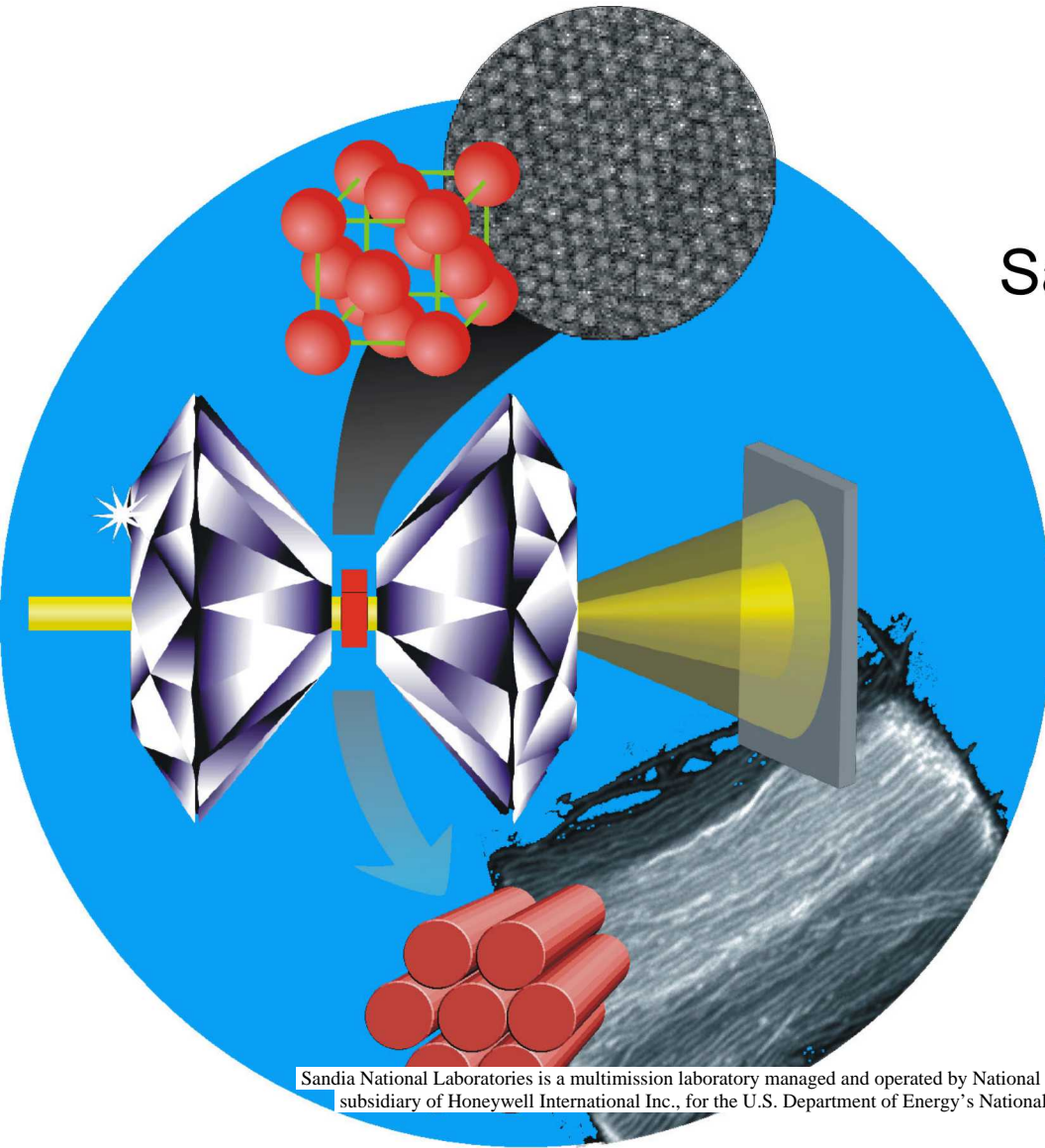


This paper describes objective technical results and analysis. Any subjective views or opinions that might be expressed in the paper do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Department of Energy or the United States Government.

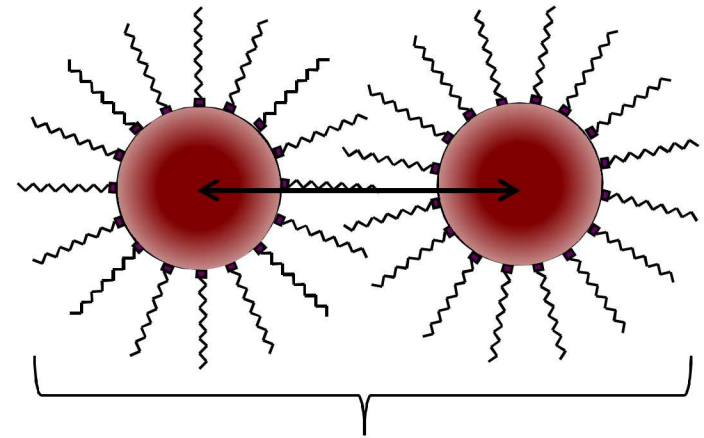
Stress induced mesoscale assembly of nanoparticles for active nanostructures

SAND2020-2446C



Hongyou Fan

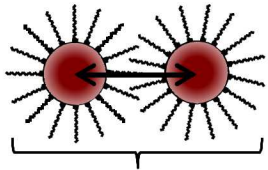
Sandia National Laboratories
University of New Mexico



Nanoparticle interactions and coupling

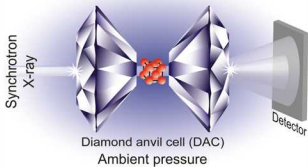
Outline

1. Introduction - Nanoparticle Self-Assembly



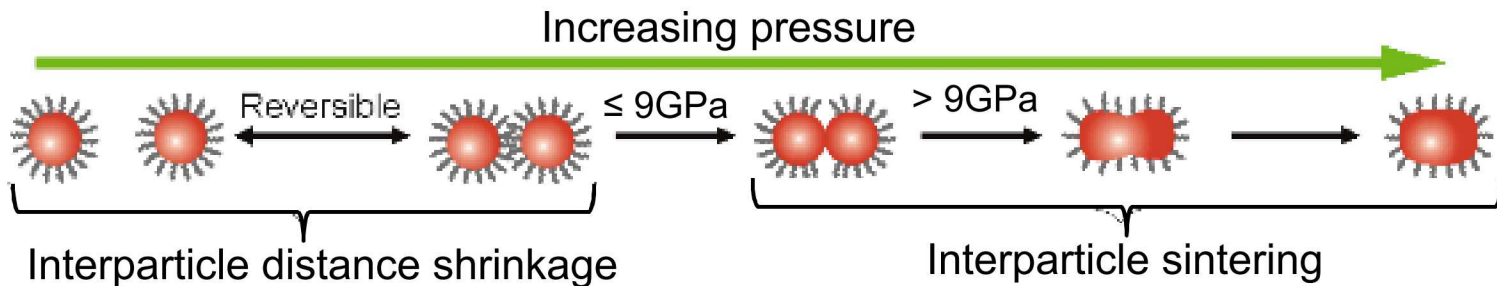
- Nanoparticle interactions
- Collective properties of nanoparticle arrays
- Current progress

2. Pressure-Induced Assembly and Formation of 1-3D Nanostructures

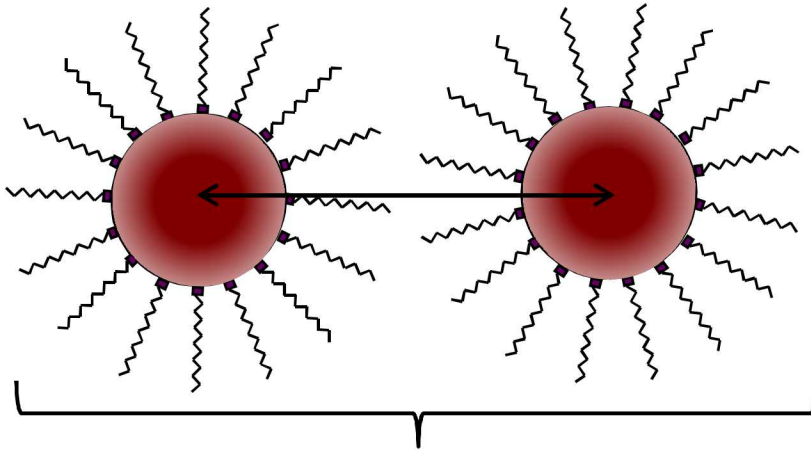


- High pressure induced assembly
- 1-3D metallic nanostructures (Au and Ag)
- Semiconductor nanowires (CdSe, etc.)
- Pressure-tuned nanoparticle coupling and collective property

3. Summary

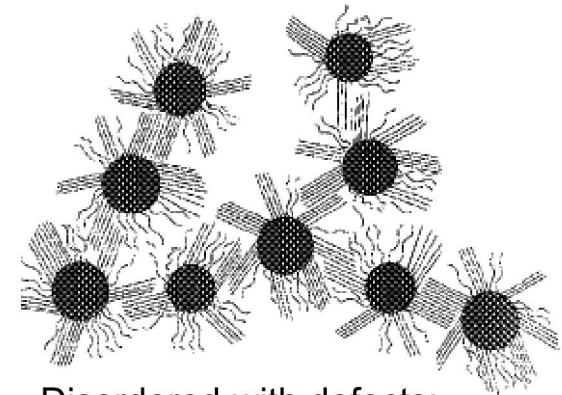


Nanoparticle Assembly at Ambient Pressure: Balanced Nanoparticle Interactions

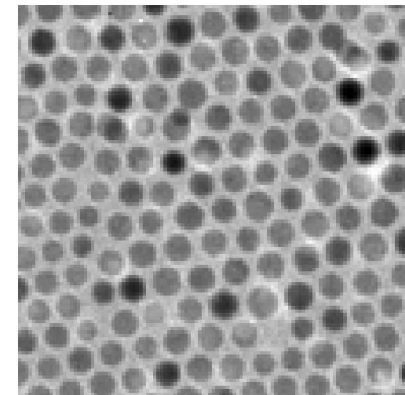


Balanced Nanoparticle interactions:

- Attraction
- Van der Waals
- Charge interactions
- Dipole-dipole
- ...



Disordered with defects:
vacancy, grain boundary, etc.

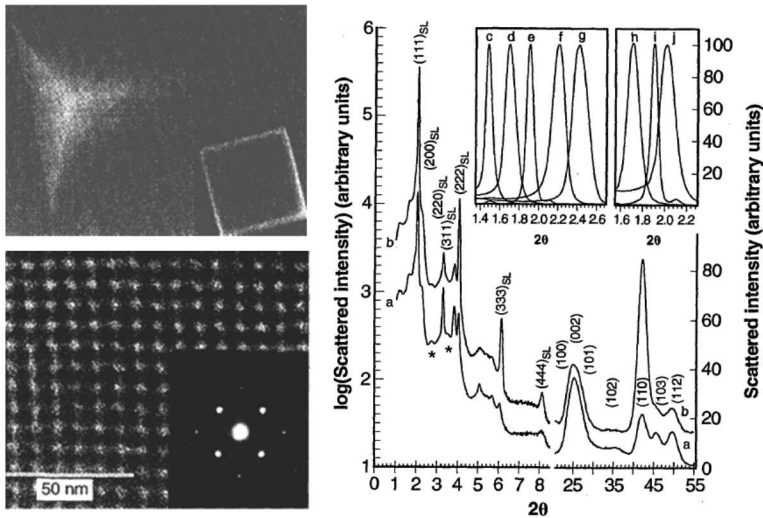


Ordered array

Nanoparticle Self-Assembly at Ambient Pressure:

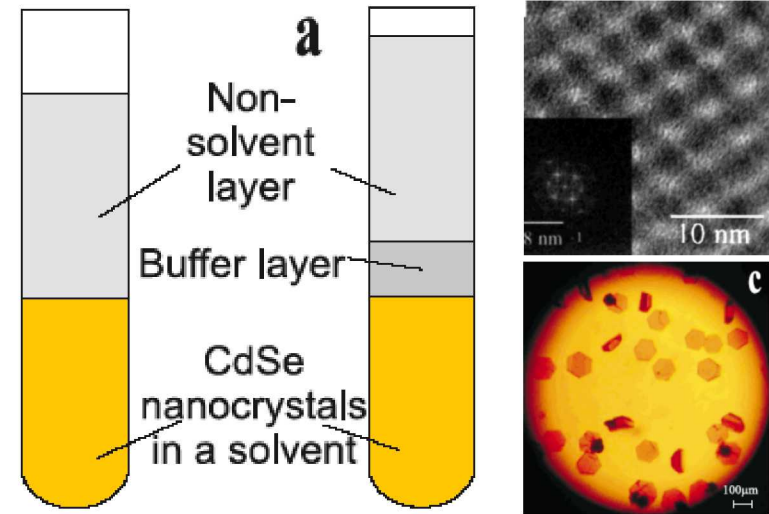
1. Balanced Nanoparticle Interactions

1. Solvent annealing



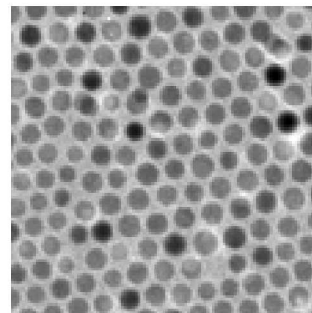
Murray, et al., *Science*, 1995.

2. Heterogeneous nucleation



Talpin, et al., *Adv. Mater.* 2001.

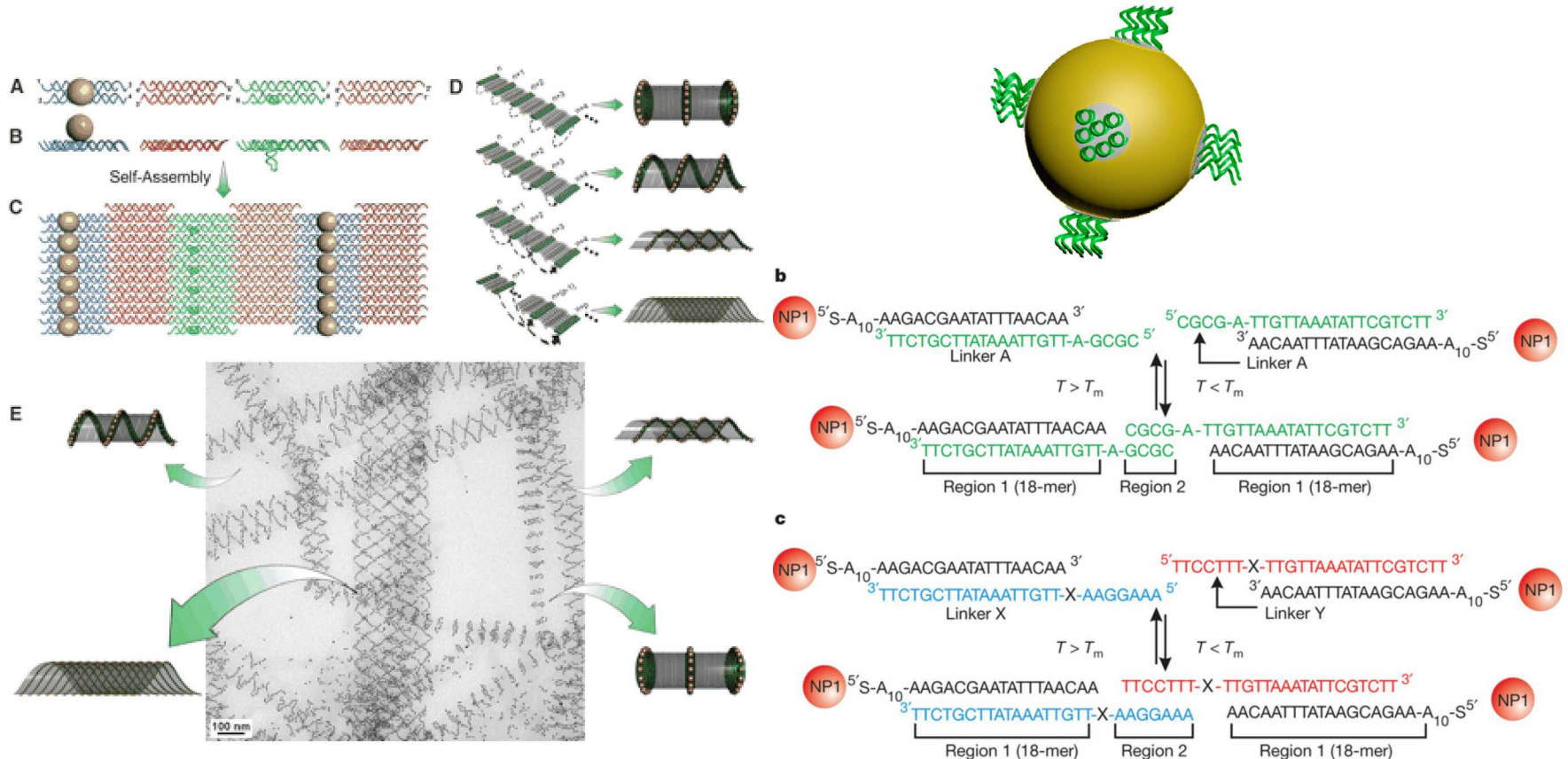
3. Solvent Evaporation



Ordered thin film

Nanoparticle Self-Assembly at Ambient Pressure: 2. DNA-Programmable

Ligand-receptor interactions

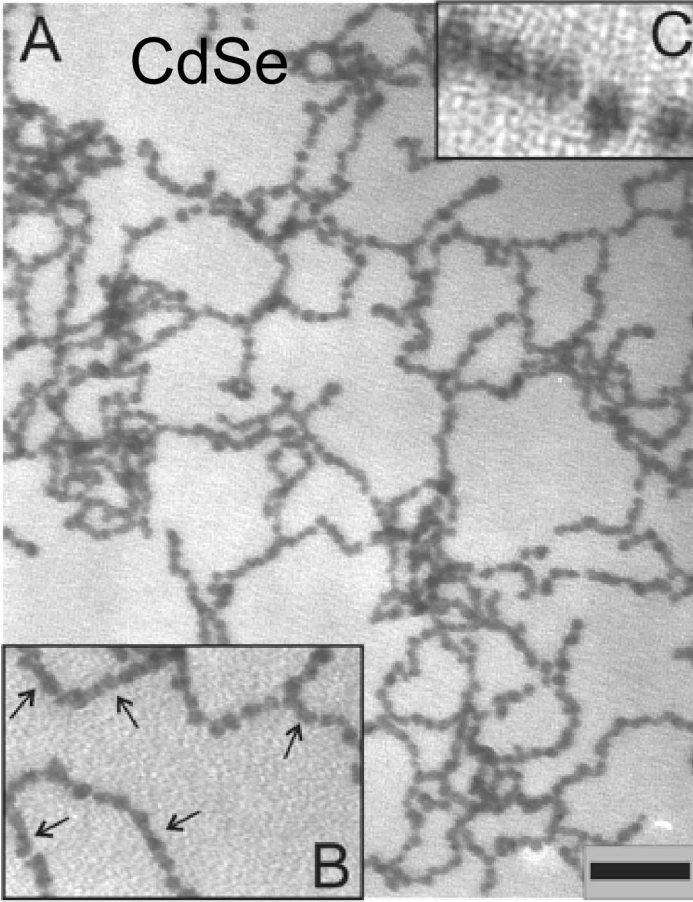


Y. Li, et al. JACS, 2015, 137, pp4320-4323; Jaswinder Sharma, et al., Science 323, 112-116, 2009; Sung Yong Park, et al., Nature 451, 530-556, 2008; Dmytro Nykypanchuk, et al., Nature 451, 549, 2008.

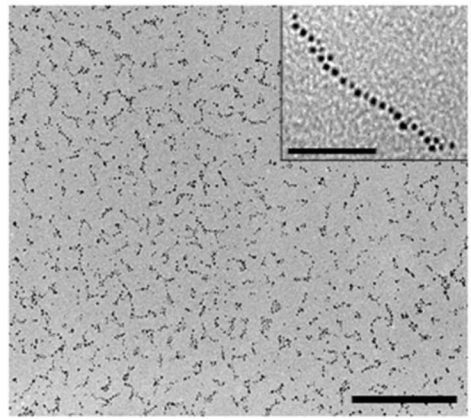
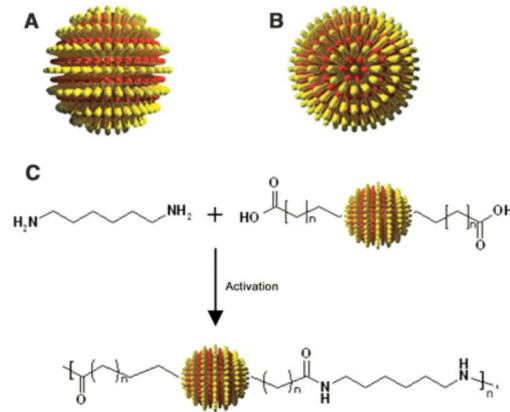
Nanoparticle Self-Assembly at Ambient Pressure:

3. Dipole-Dipole Interactions and Chemical Reactions

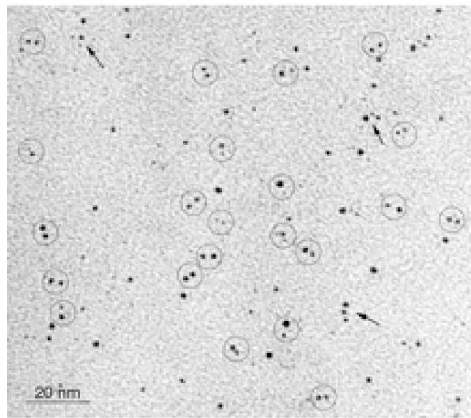
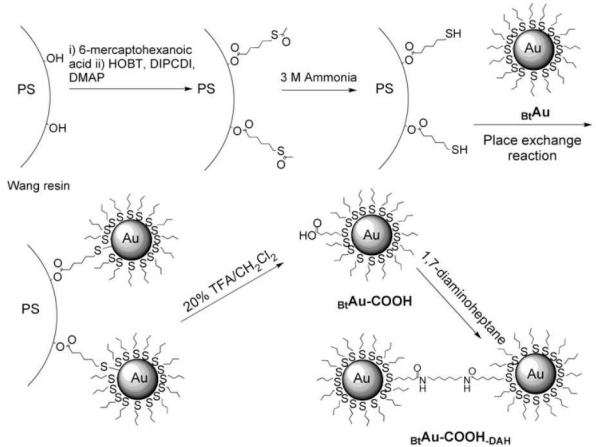
Dipole-Dipole Interaction



Chemical Reactions



G. A. DeVries, et al., *Science* 315, 358, 2007.

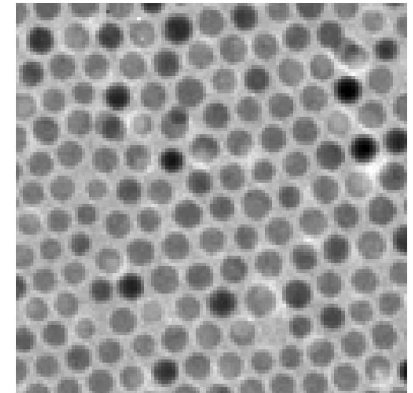
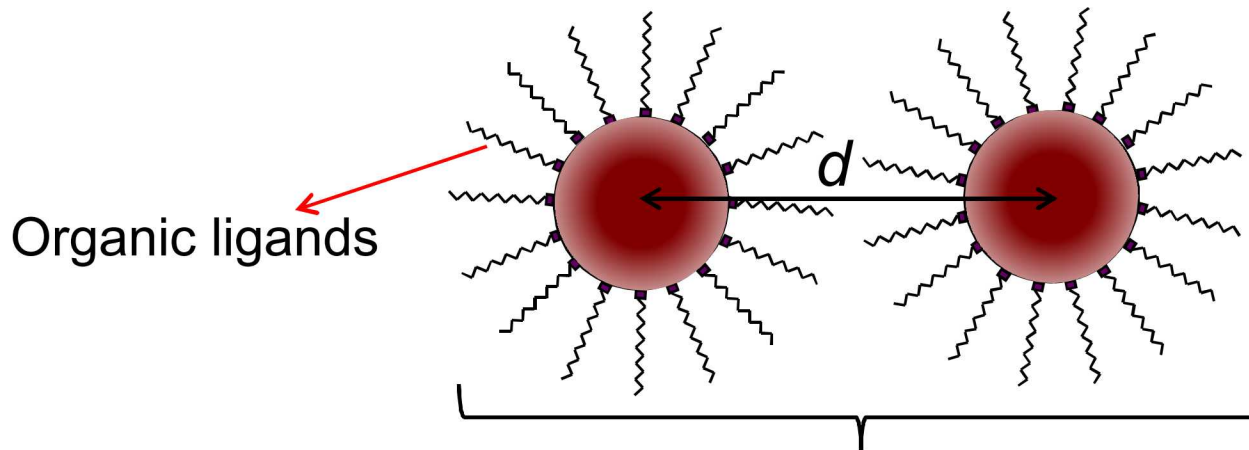


Z. Y. Tang, et al., *Science* 297, 237, 2002.

J. G. Worden, et al., *Chem. Comm.*, 518, 2004.

Nanoparticle Interactions and Coupling

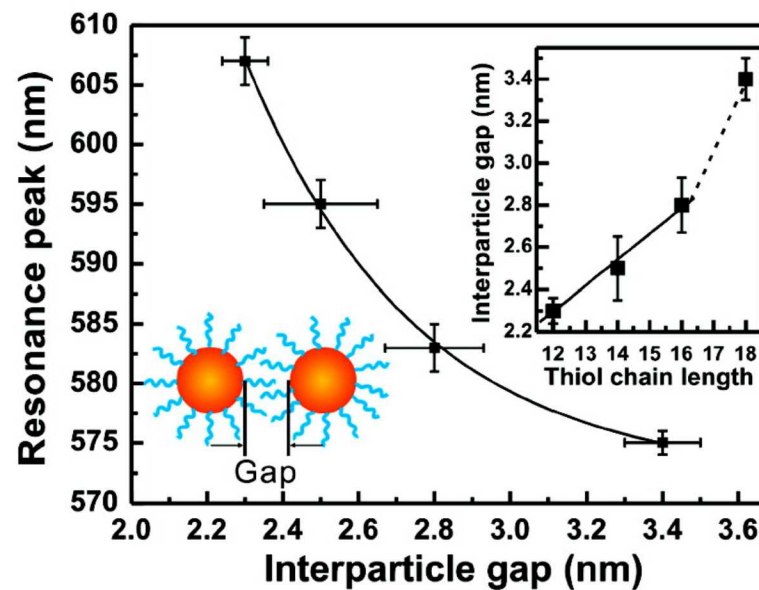
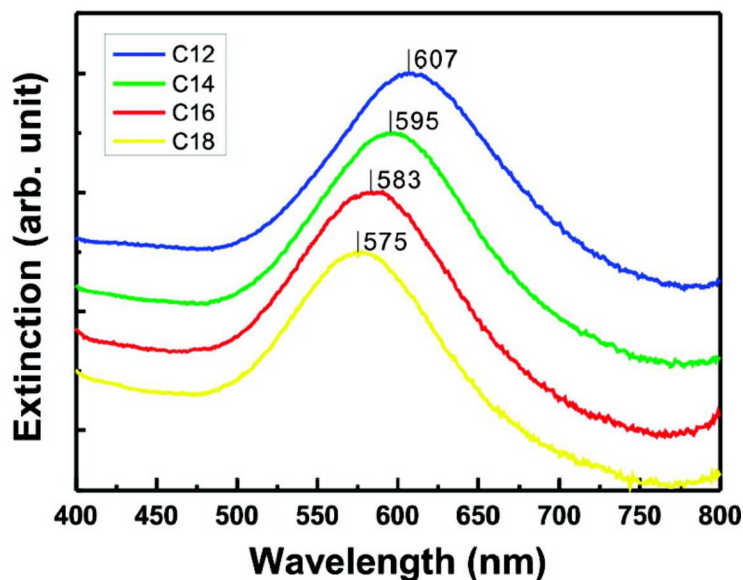
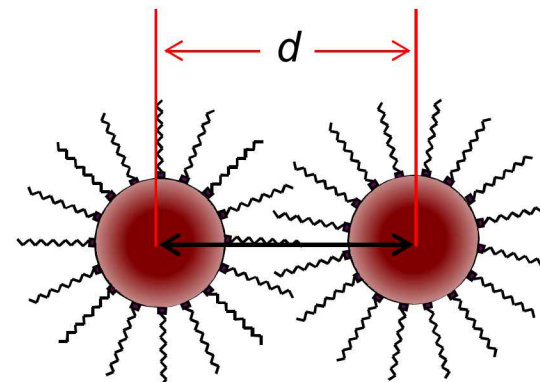
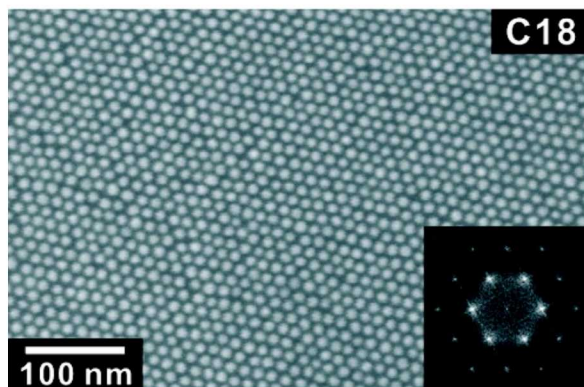
Nanoparticle coupling depends on interparticle separation distance



Balanced nanoparticle interactions:

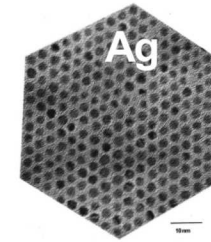
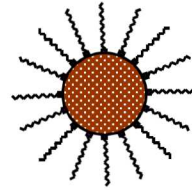
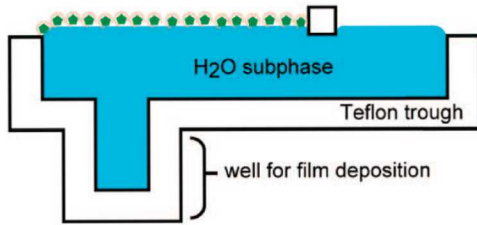
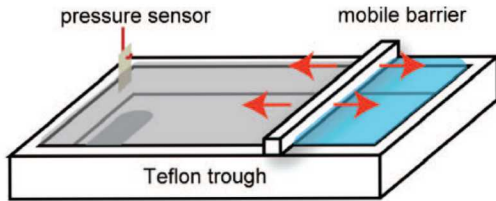
- Attraction
- Van der Waals
- Charge interactions
- Dipole-dipole
- ...

Tuning Plasmonic Response from Alkanethiolate-Stabilized Gold Nanoparticle Superlattices

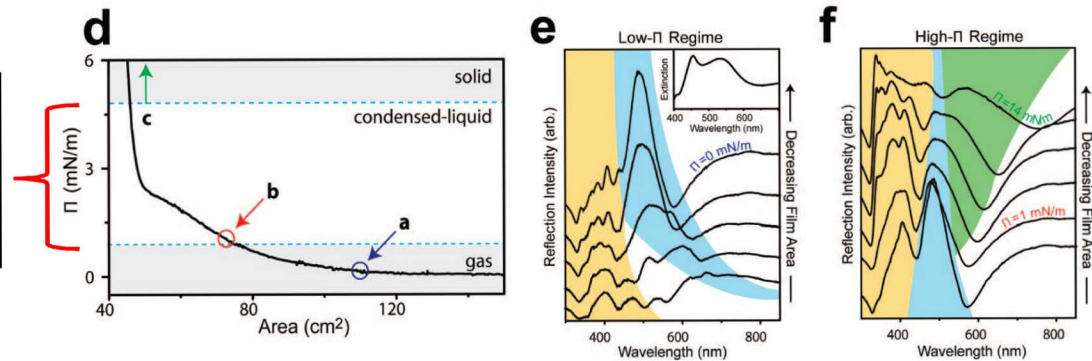
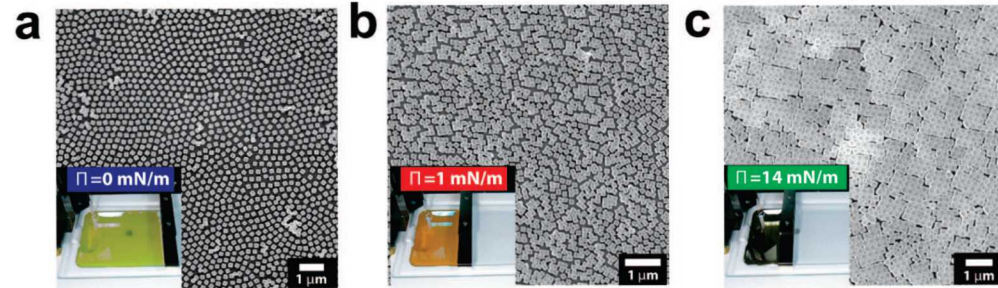


Langmuir-Blodgett to Tune Nanoparticle Separation

LB process



C. P. Collier, *et al*, *Science*, 227, 1978-1981, 1997.

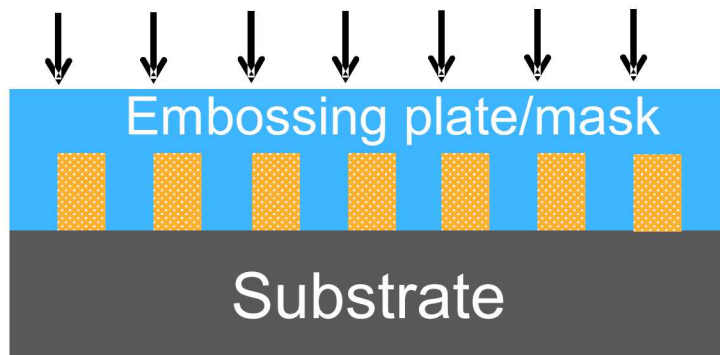


Tao, A. R. *et al.*, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, vol. 41, No. 12, 1662-1673, 2008.

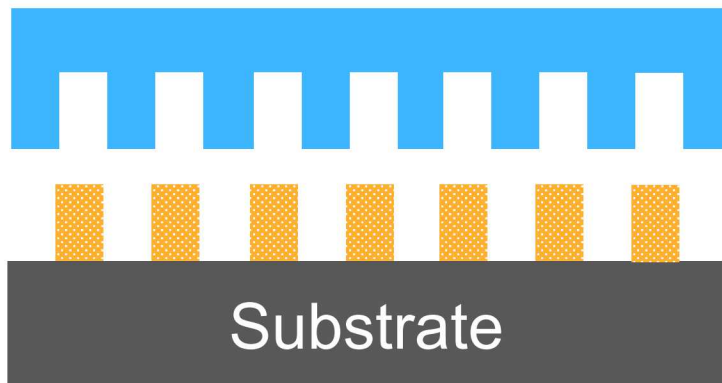
- uniaxial pressure
- 2-dimensional
- limited pressure range

Our Research – Pressure Induced Nanoparticle Assembly: *Mimic Manufacturing Processes - Embossing or Imprinting*

Controlled pressure



release

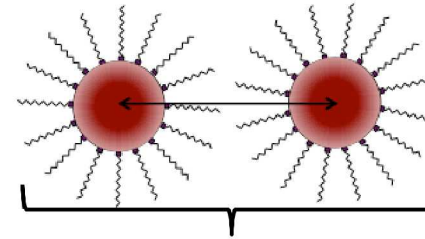
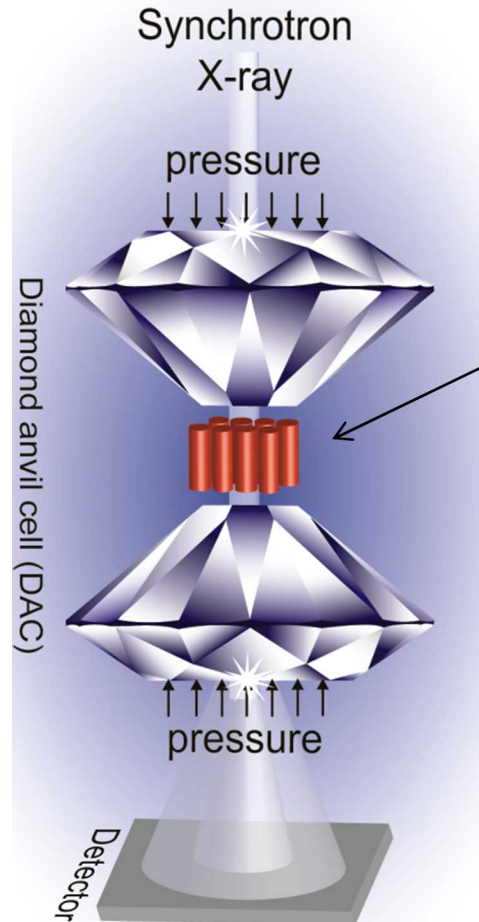


Features:

- Rapid
- Cost effective
- High throughput
- High fidelity

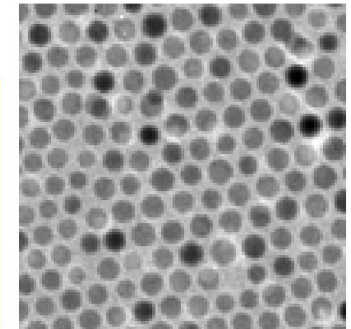
Pressure-Induced Assembly and Fabrication

An external pressure overcomes balanced interparticle interactions, enables engineering of nanoparticle assembly, allowing fine-tuning of lattice structure and interparticle separation distance to fabricate new nanoparticle architectures.



Balanced Nanoparticle interactions:

- Attraction
- Van der Waals
- Charge interactions
- Dipole-dipole
- ...

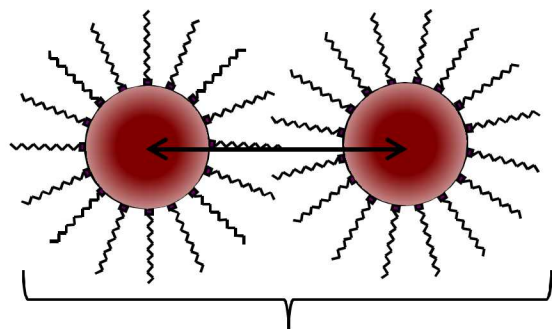


- Provide controlled pressure fields:
 - Hydrostatic & uniaxial
 - Controlled pressure range
- Allow in-situ structural and property characterizations
 - Absorption, emission, etc.
 - Crystal structure, phase transition, etc.
 - Structural evolution with pressure

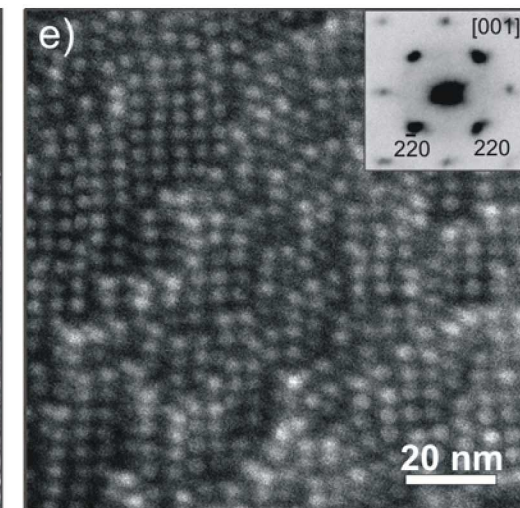
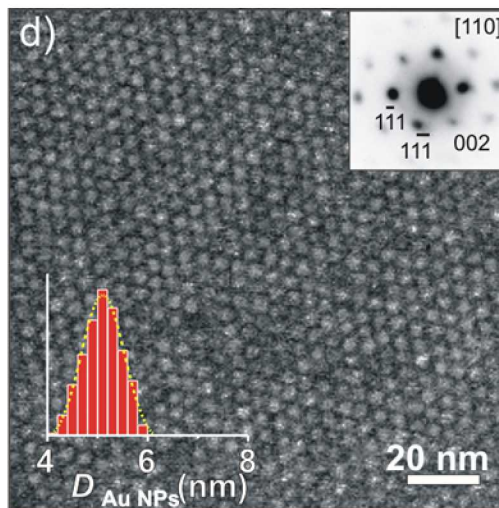
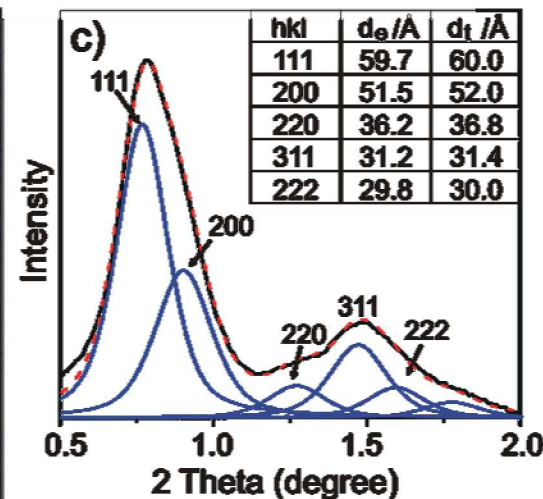
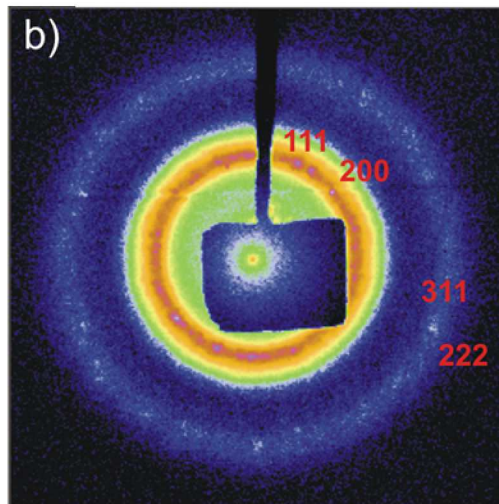
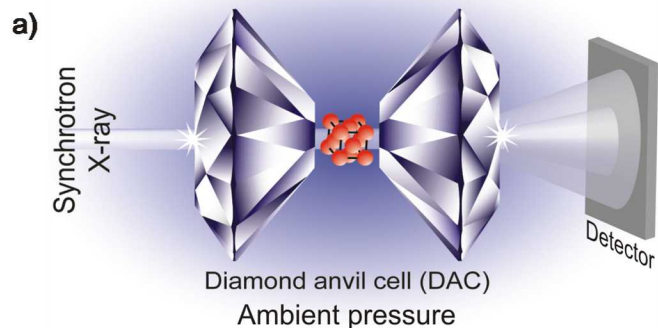
Diamond Anvil Cell (DAC)

Before Compression – Starting Materials: Ordered Spherical Gold Nanoparticle Arrays

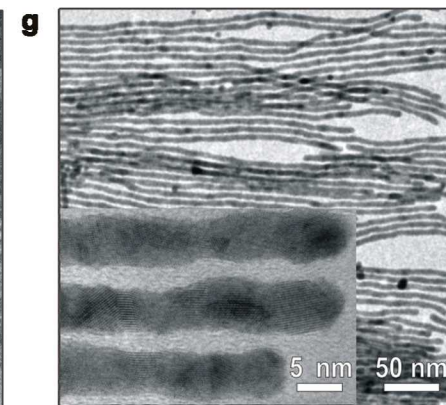
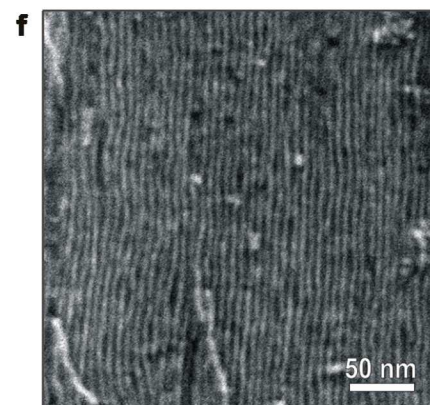
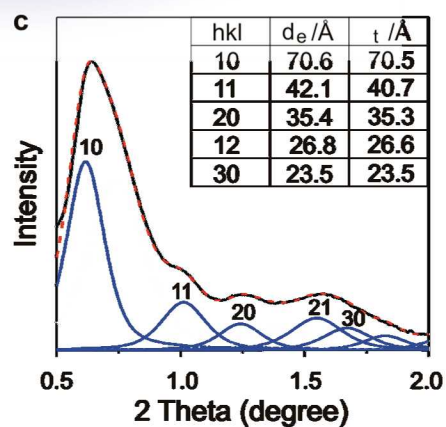
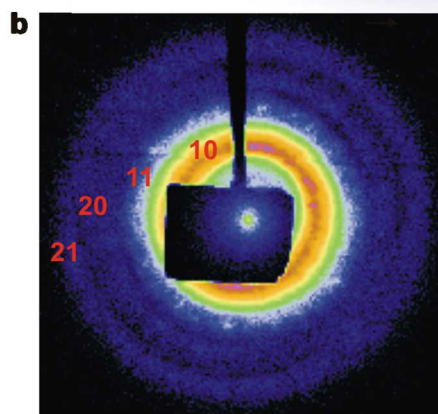
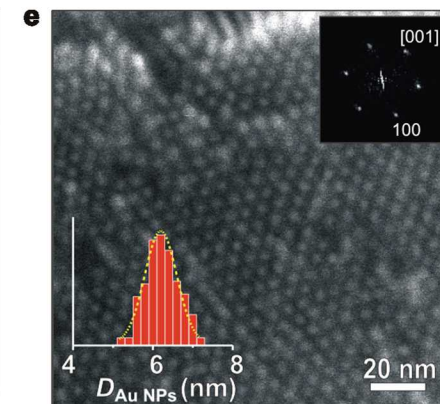
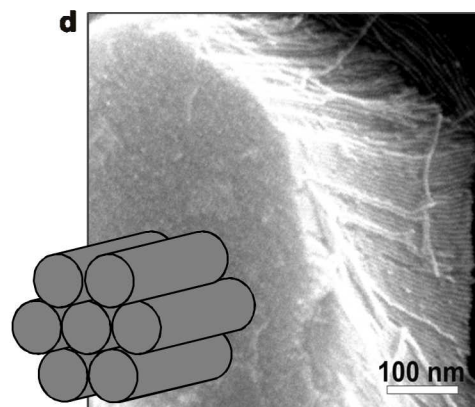
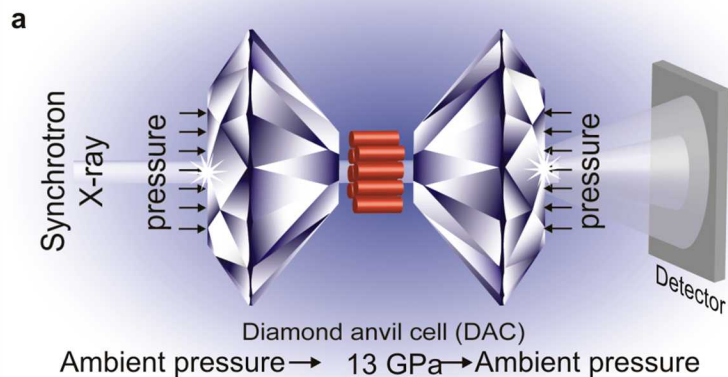
5 nm gold nanoparticles and *fcc* lattice ($a = 10.4$ nm)



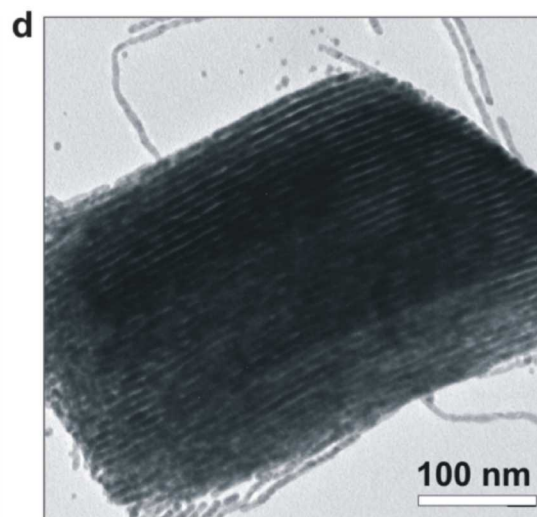
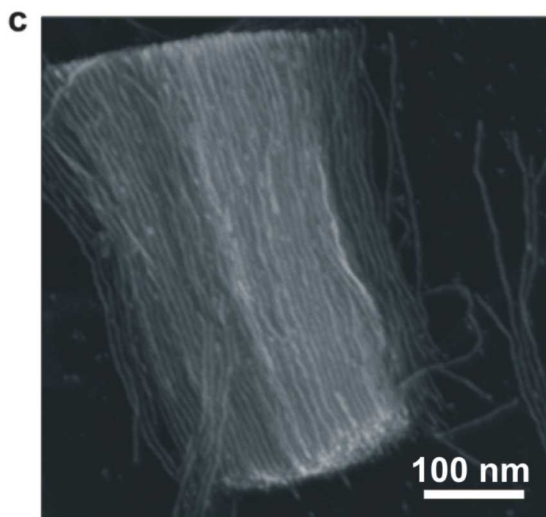
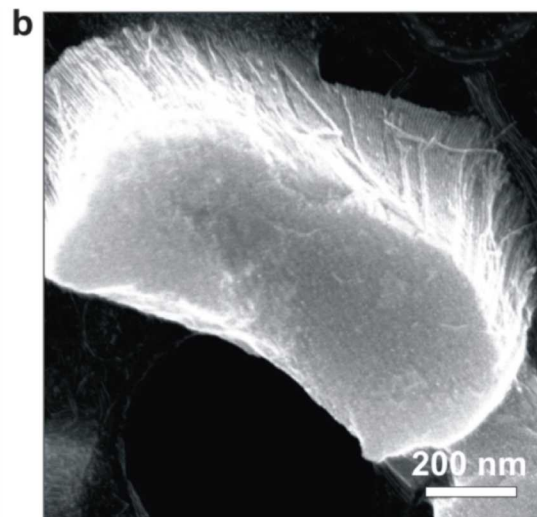
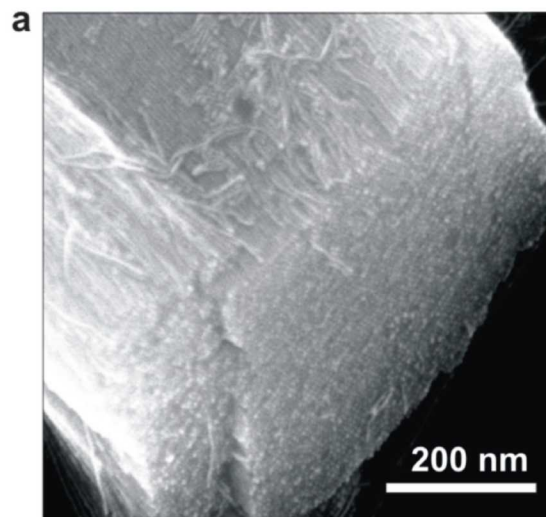
Balanced particle interactions



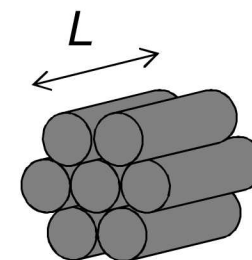
After Compression – Formation of 1D Nanowires



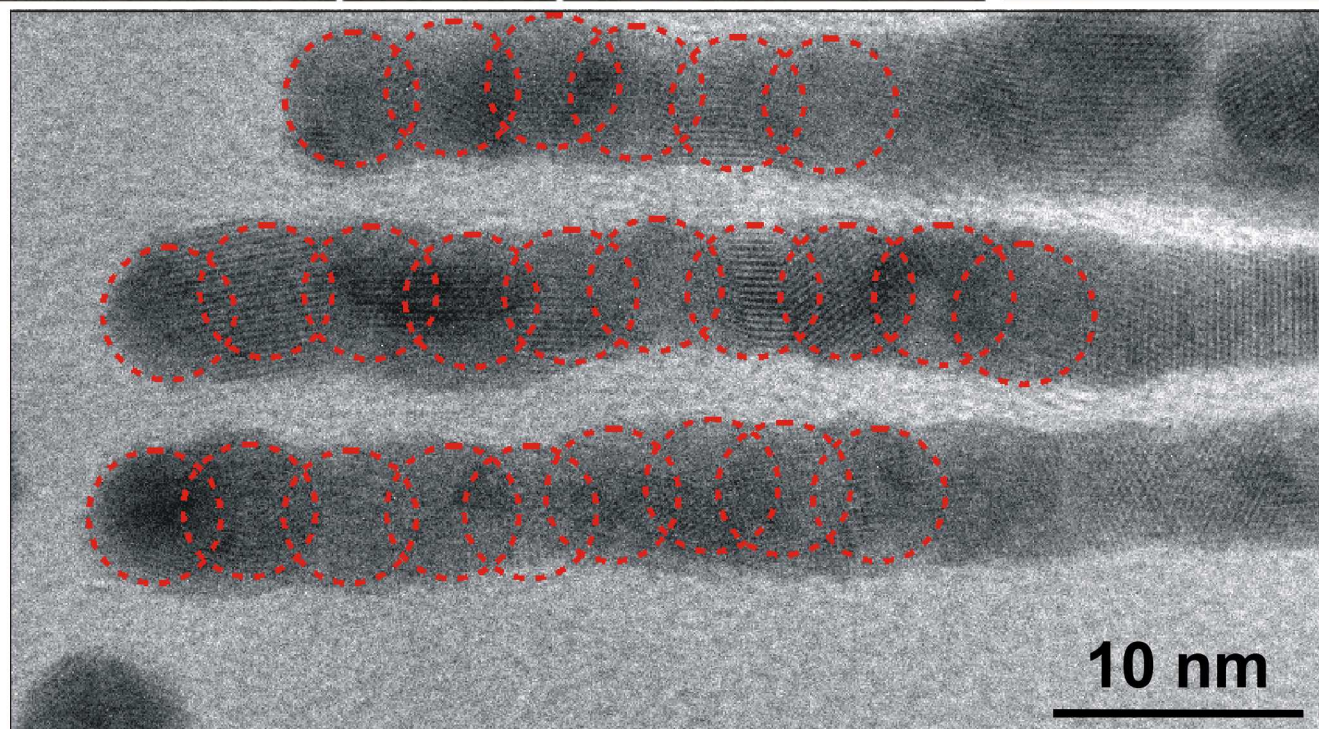
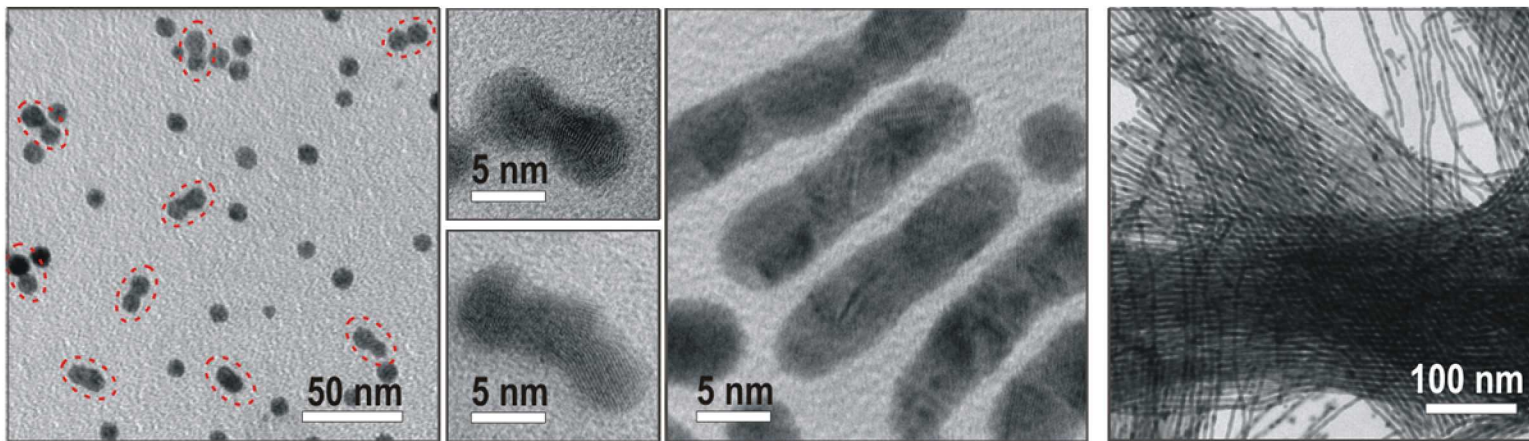
Bundles of 1D Nanowire Arrays



Uniform length



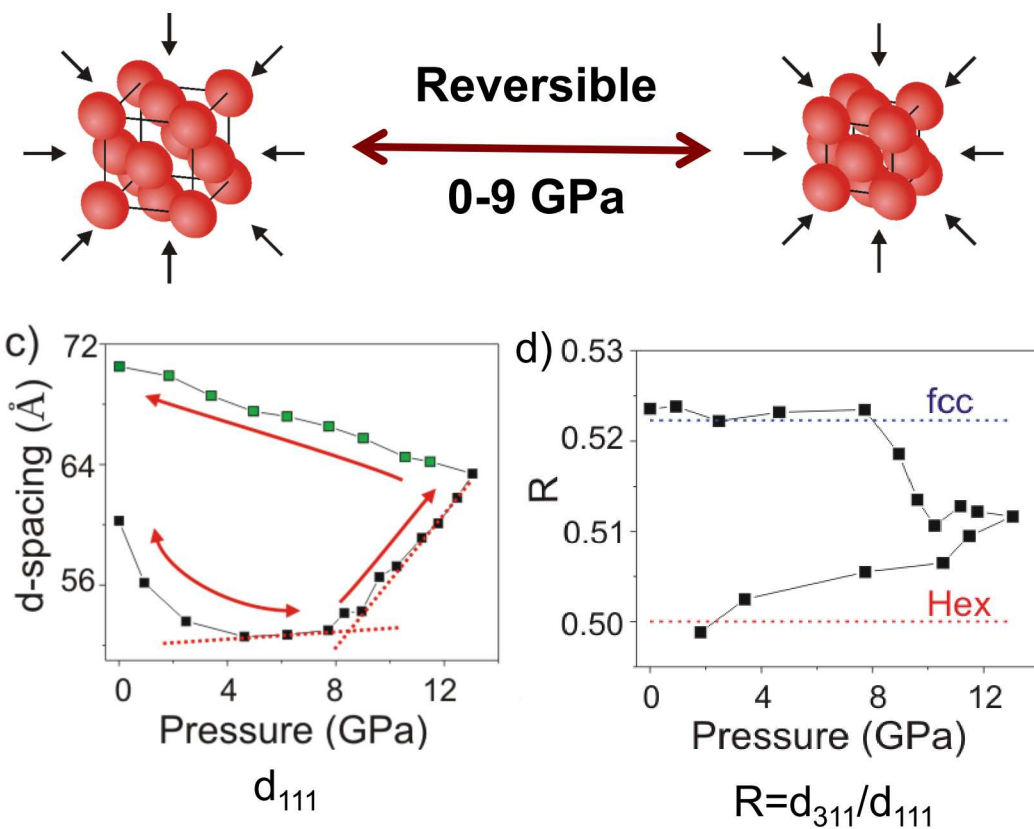
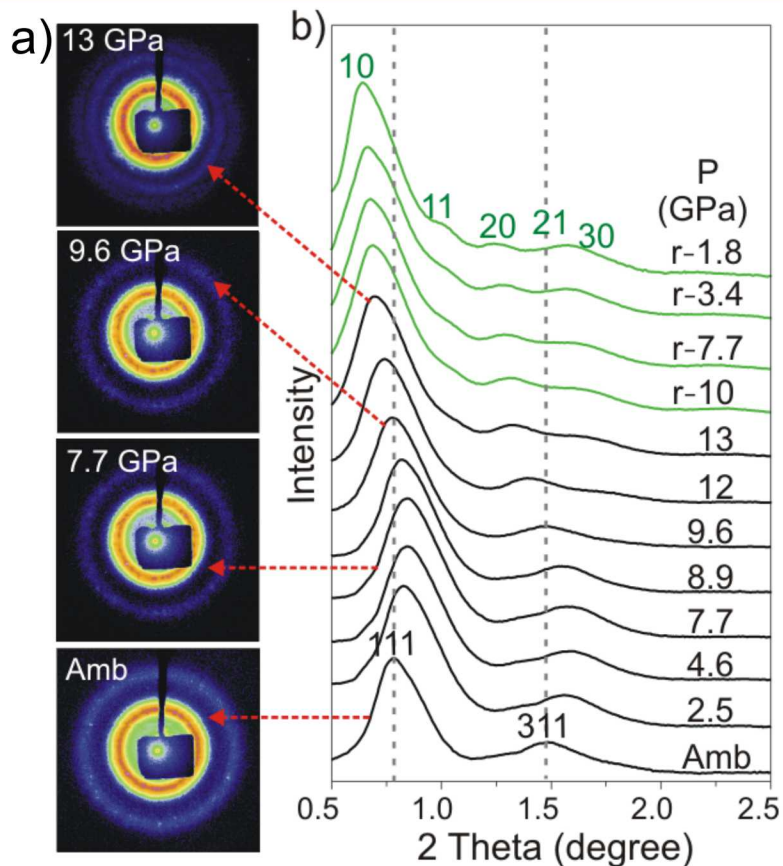
Pressure Tuned 1D Nanostructures



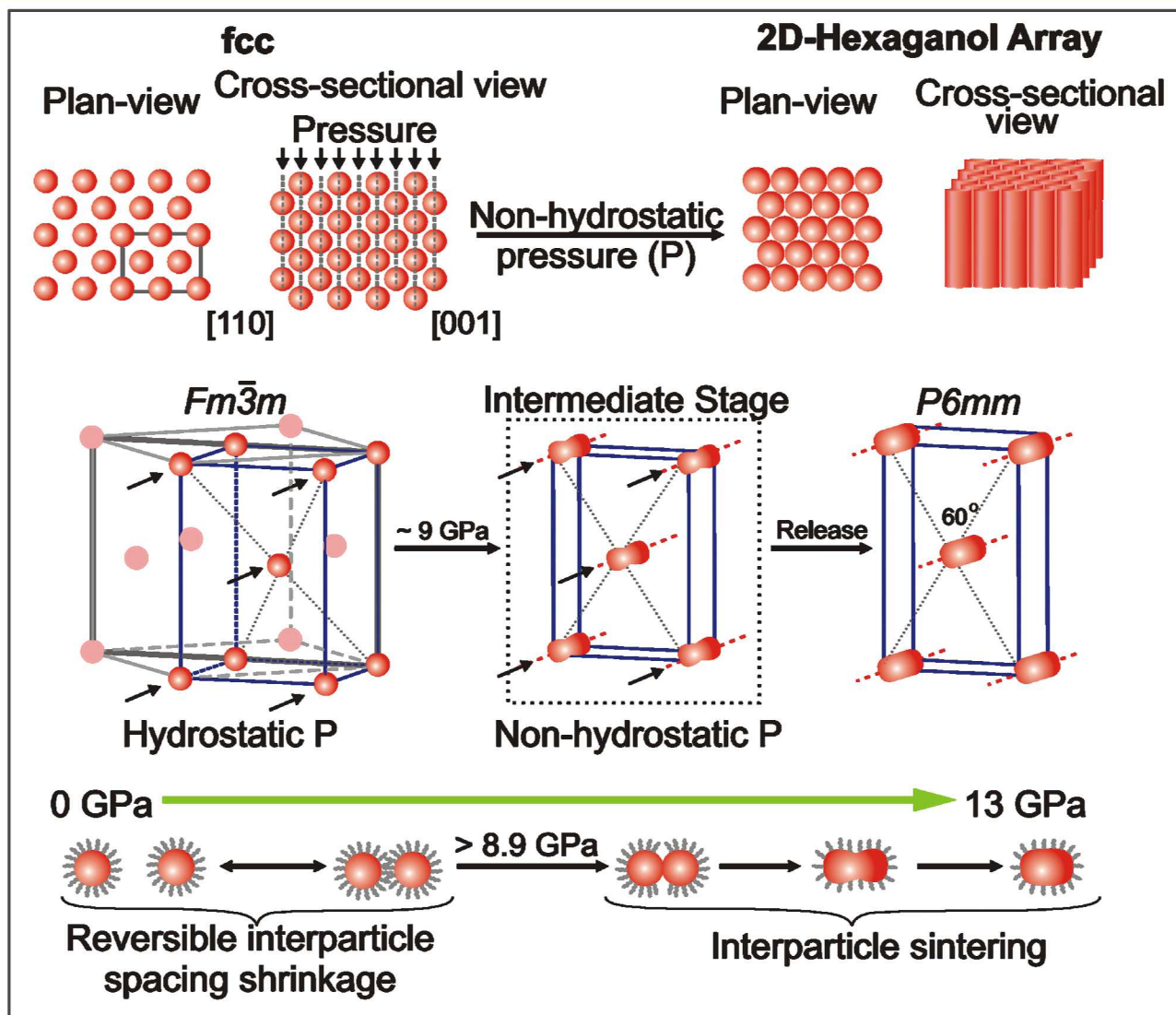
Diameter
~ 5 nm

In-situ Synchrotron X-ray Studies of Nanoparticle Assembly under Pressure

An external pressure overcomes specific interparticle interactions, enables engineering of nanoparticle assembly, allowing fine-tuning of lattice structure and interparticle separation distance to fabricate new nanoparticle architectures.

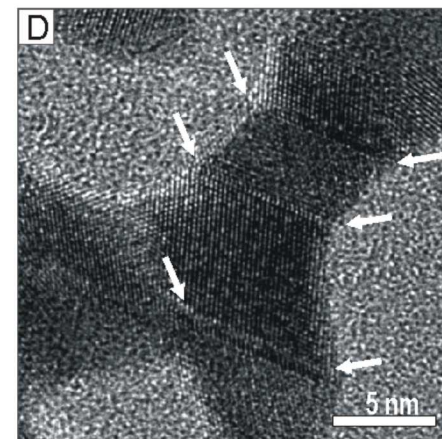
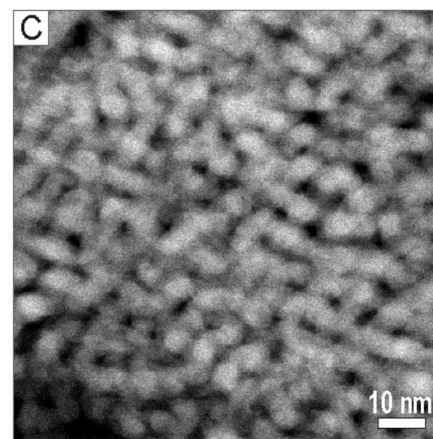
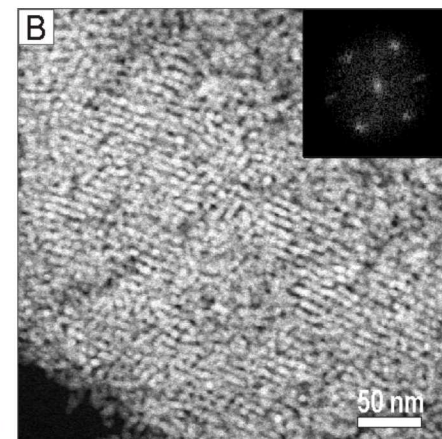
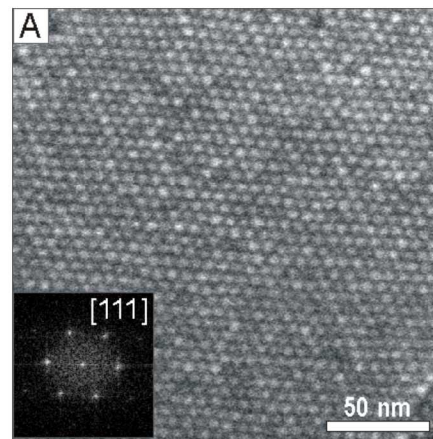
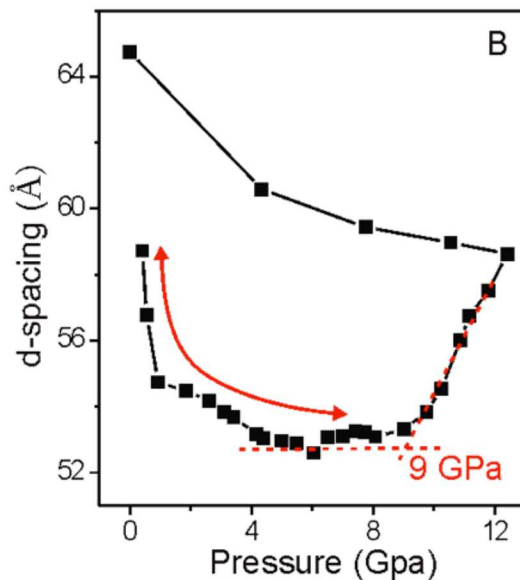
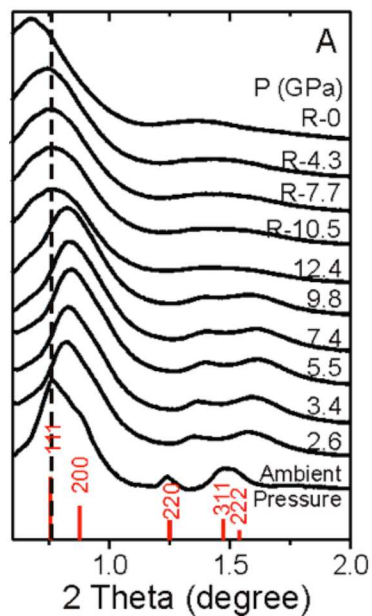
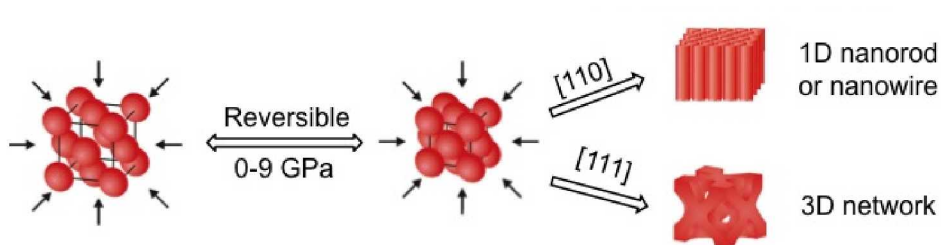


Pressure-Induced Nanoparticle Assembly Processes



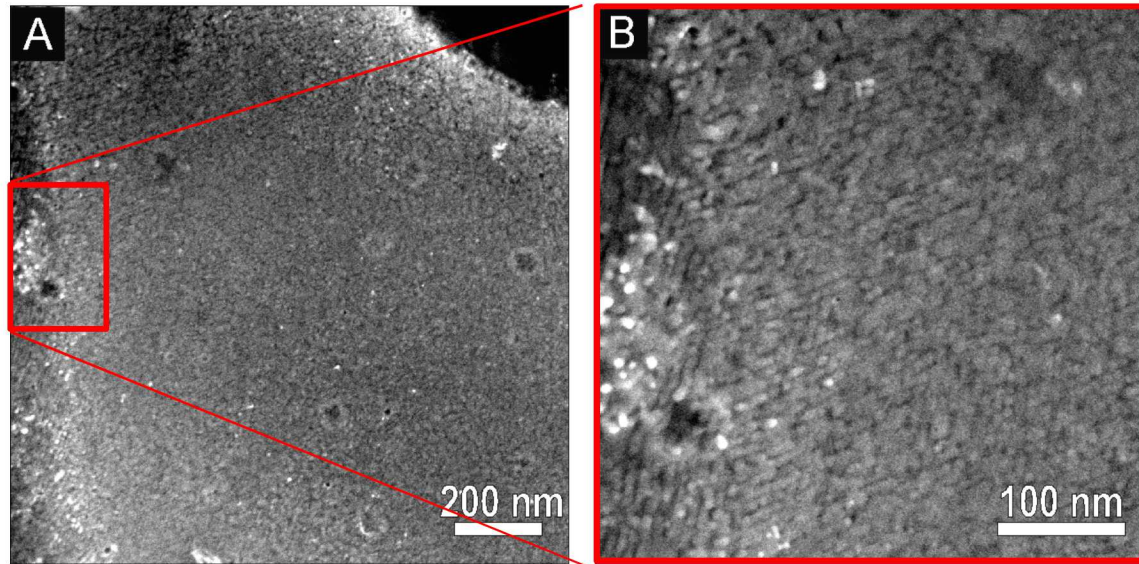
Pressure-Induced Formation of 3D Nanostructures

Interconnected 3D gold networks are formed depending on initial nanoparticle packing

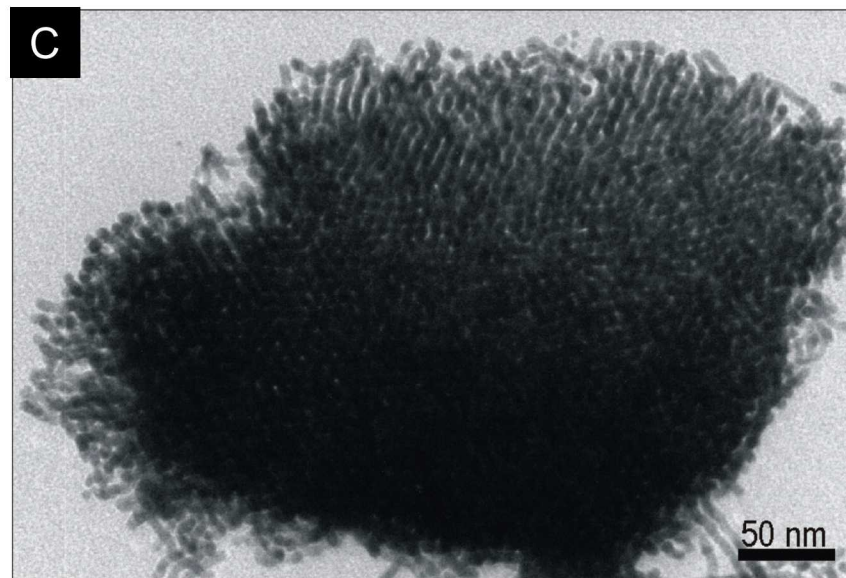


Electron Microscopy of 3D Networks

SEM images

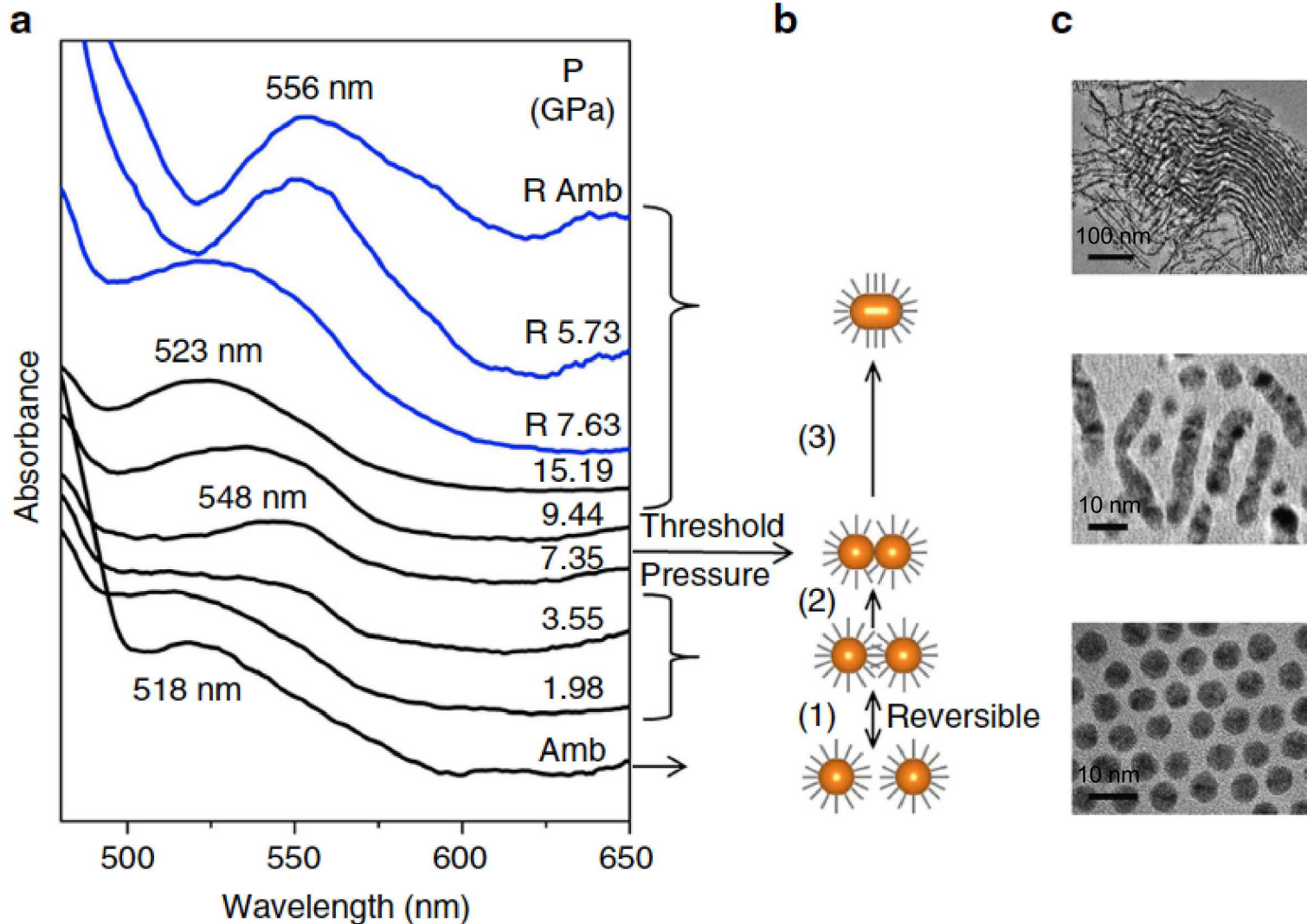


TEM image



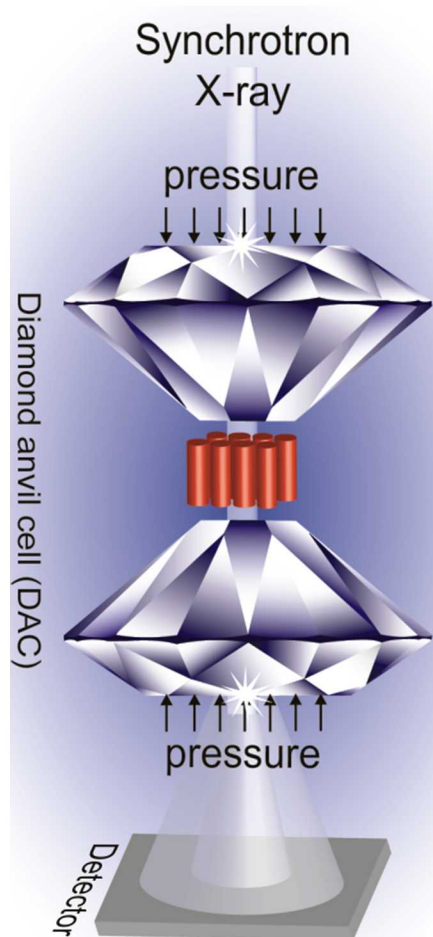
Pressure-Tuned Nanoparticle Interactions and Coupling

Structure - optical property correlation of Ag nanoparticle arrays

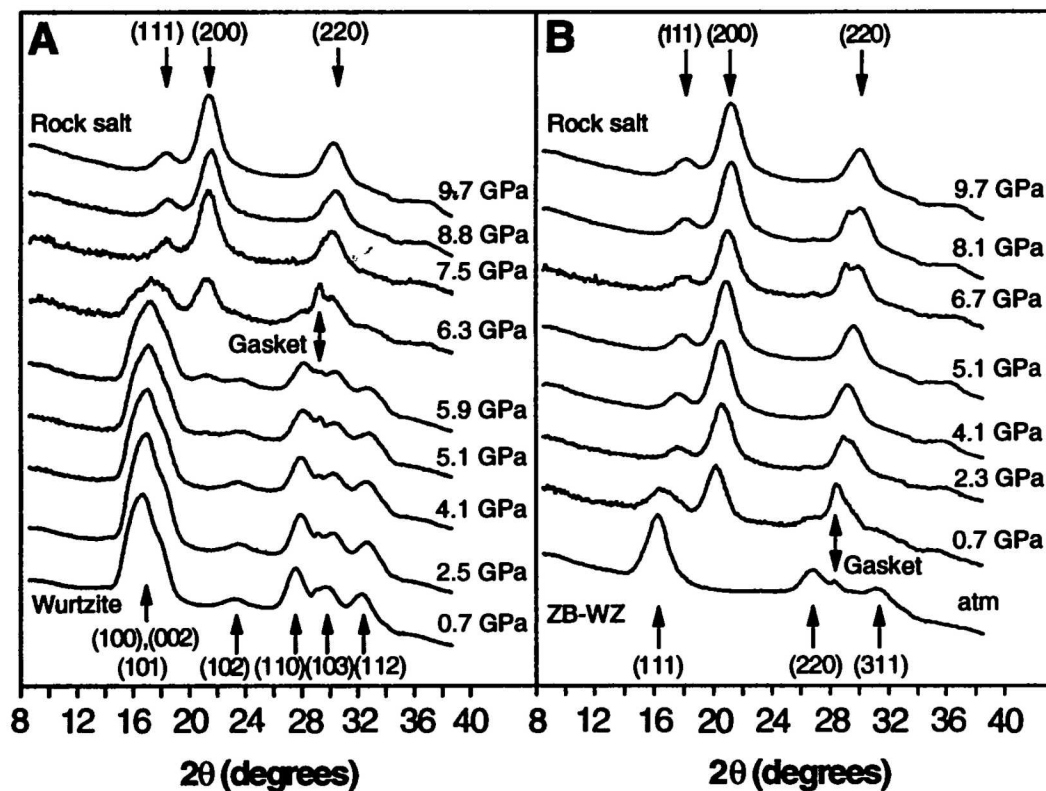


Semiconductor Nanoparticles (CdSe) under Pressure

Previous studies were focused on structural transformation in atomic lattice of CdSe nanoparticles and associated optical property changes under pressure.



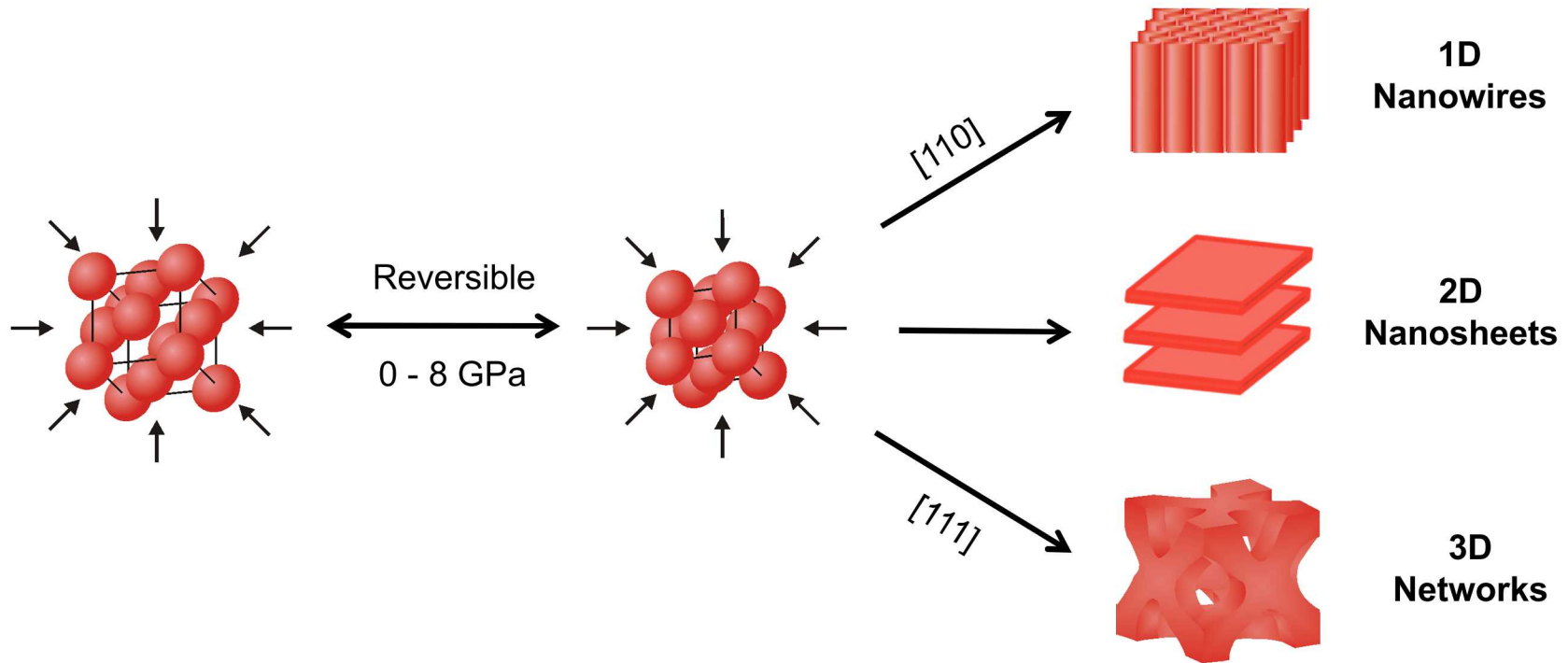
Wurtzite \rightarrow Rock salt \rightarrow Zinc Blende



Tolbert S.H., Alivisatos A.P., *Science*, 265: 373-376, 1994 & *J. Chem. Phys.* 102: 4642-56, 1995.

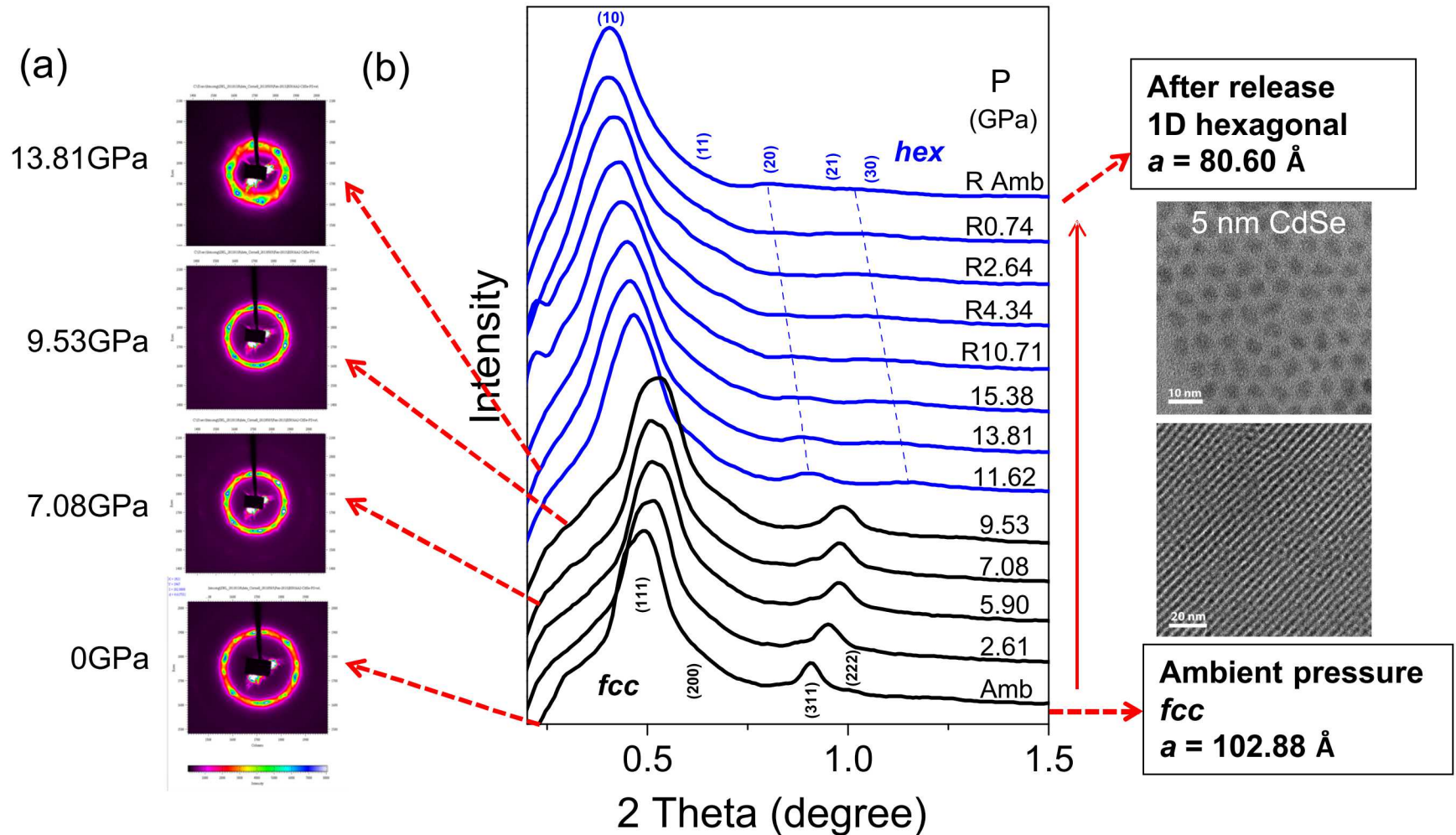
Semiconductor Nanoparticles (CdSe) under Pressure

Our studies were focused on structural transformation in CdSe nanoparticle mesophase and fabrication of new nanostructures under pressure.

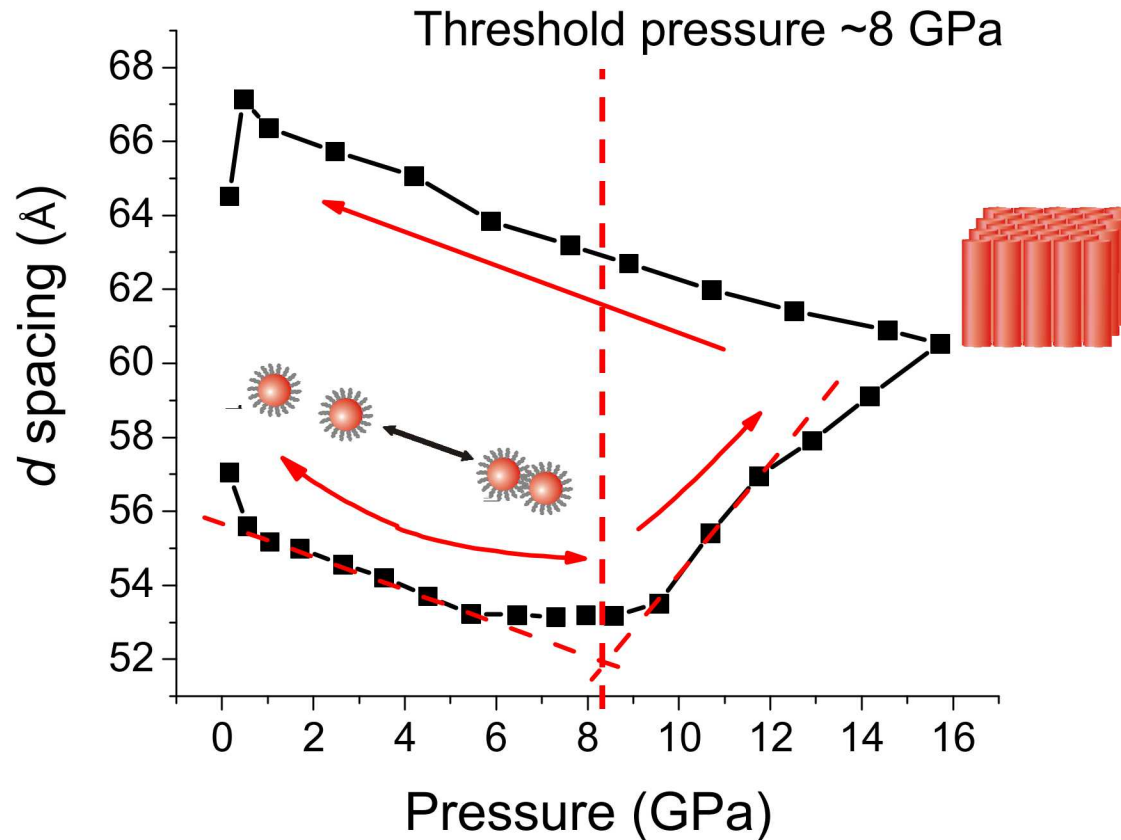


Structural Evolution of Ordered, Self-assembled CdSe Nanoparticle Arrays under Pressure

5 nm CdSe nanoparticles coated with Octadecylphosphonic acid (ODPA), Trioctylphosphonic oxide (TOPO)

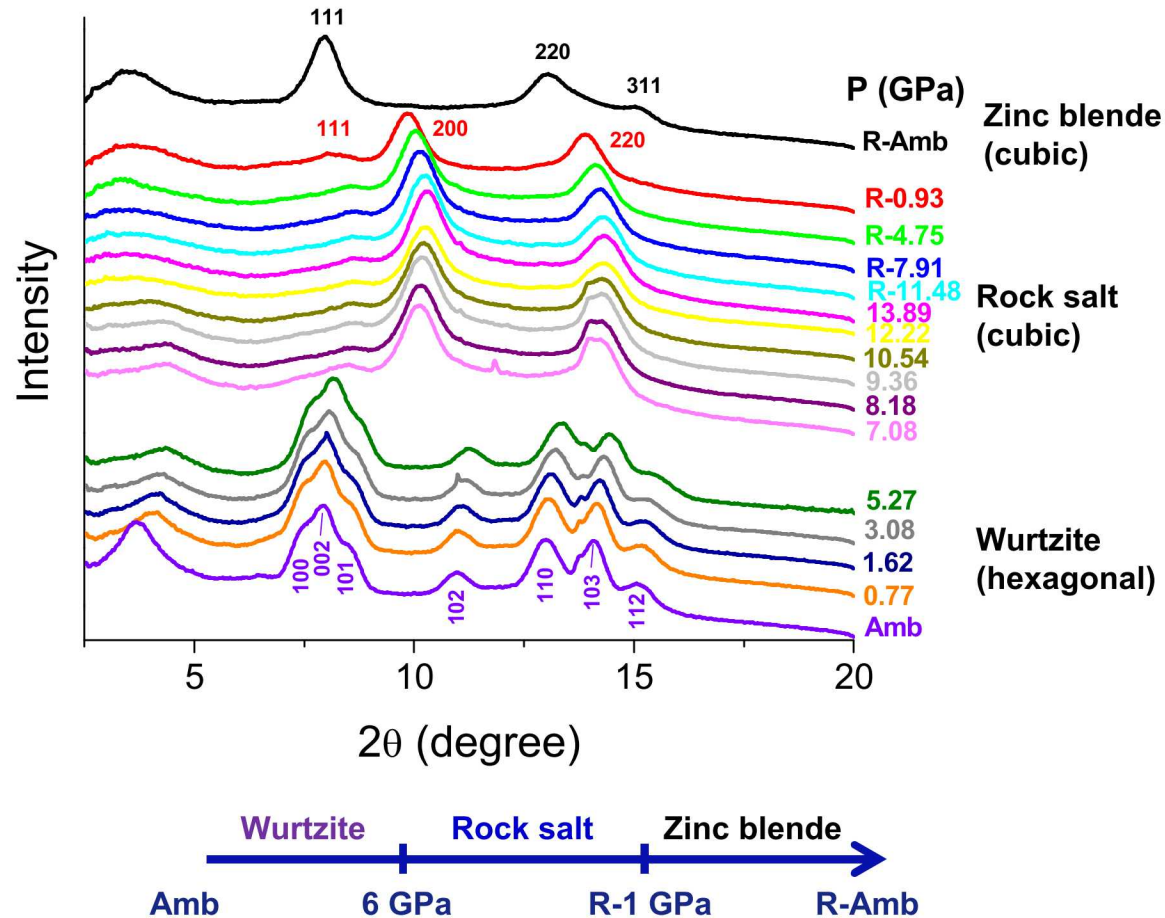


Tunable Interparticle Spacing in CdSe Arrays during Compression and Release

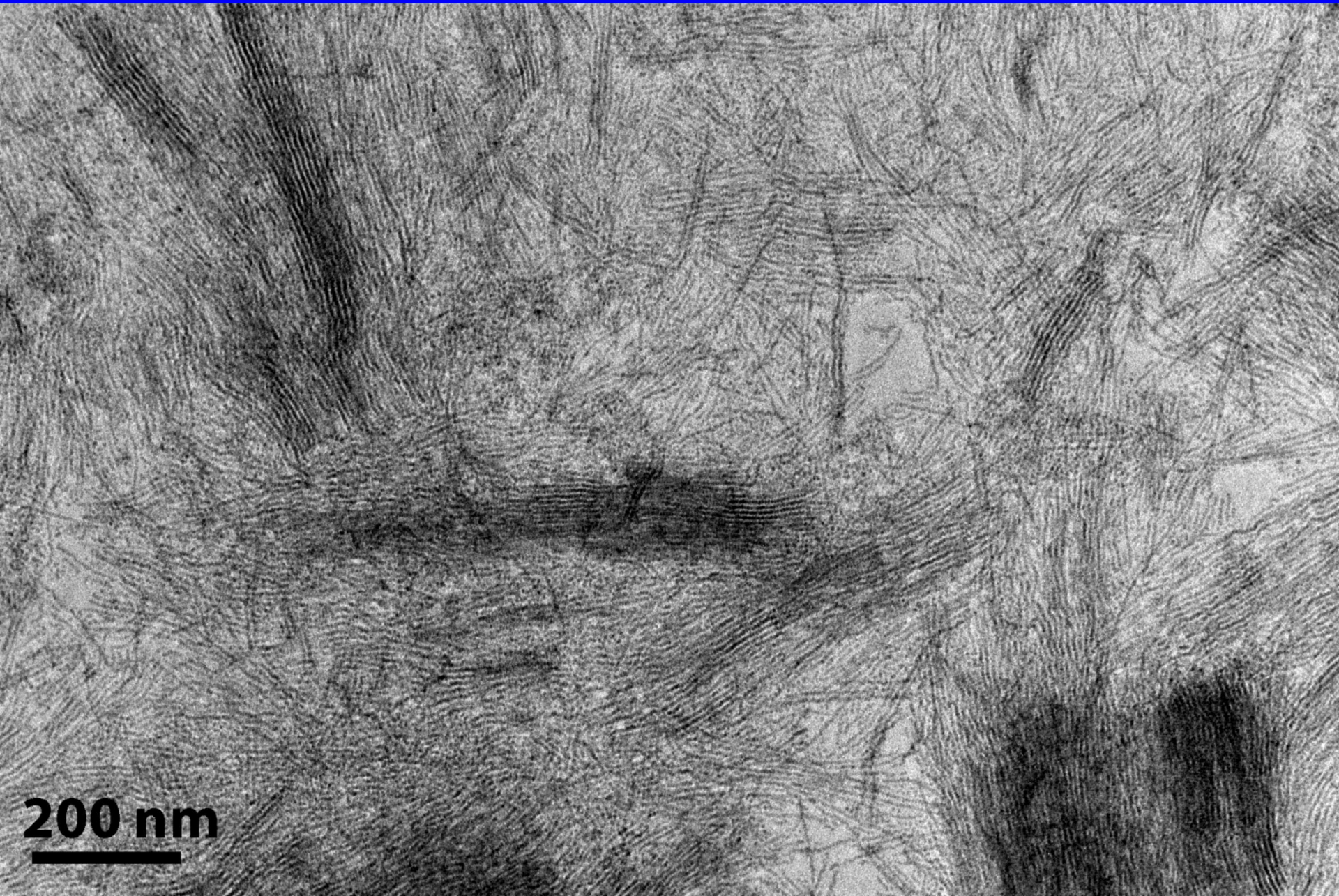


Graph shows the d -spacing of the first Bragg reflection in each HP-SAXS spectrum.

Atomic Lattice Phase Transition of CdSe Nanoparticles during Compression and Release

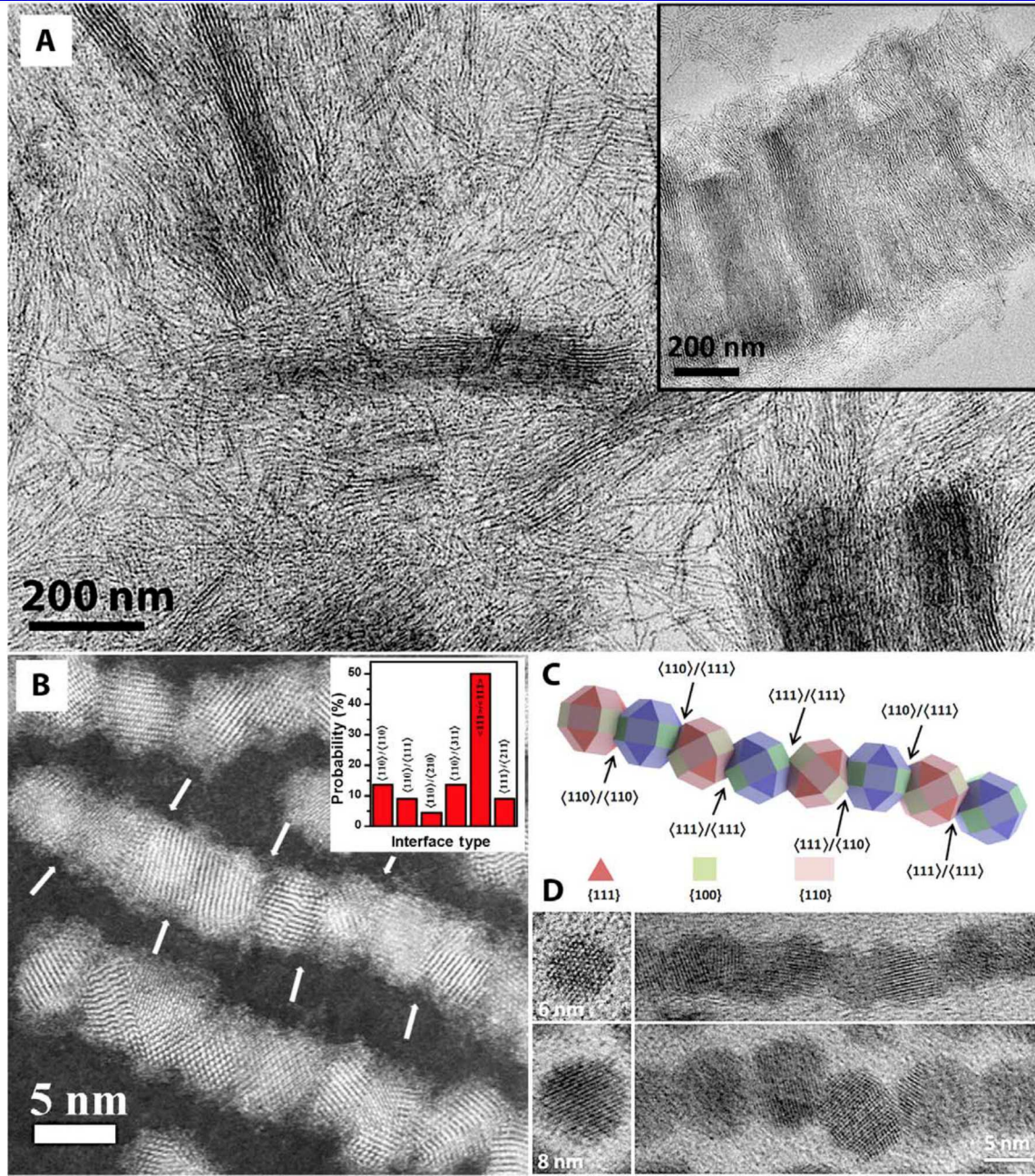


Transmission Electron Microscopy Image of CdSe Nanowires



200 nm

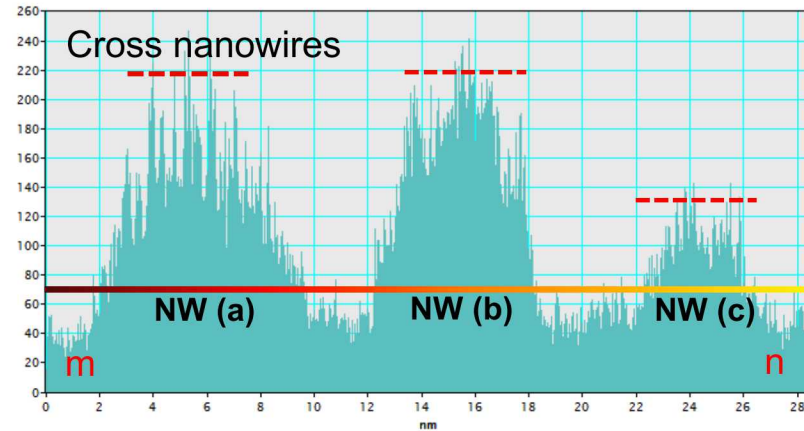
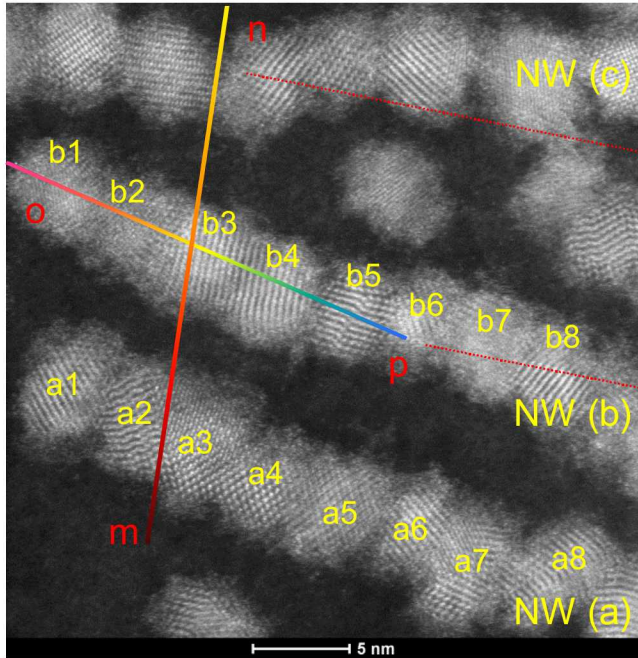
Transmission Electron Microscopy Image of CdSe Nanowires



B. Li, K. Bian, et al,
Science Advances
 3, e1602916 (2017).

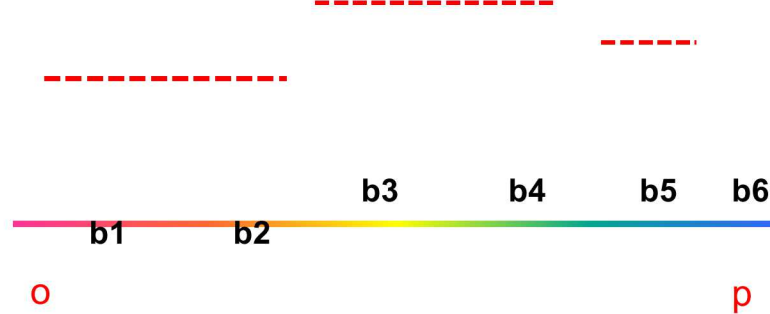
Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopy Image of CdSe Nanowires

STEM image



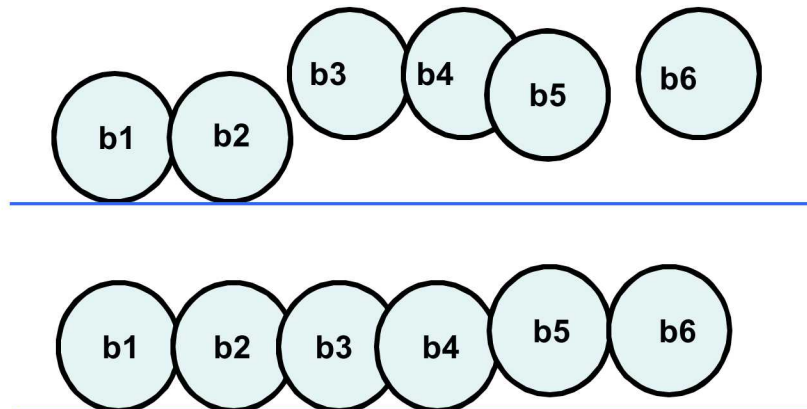
Height profile

Along nanowire b

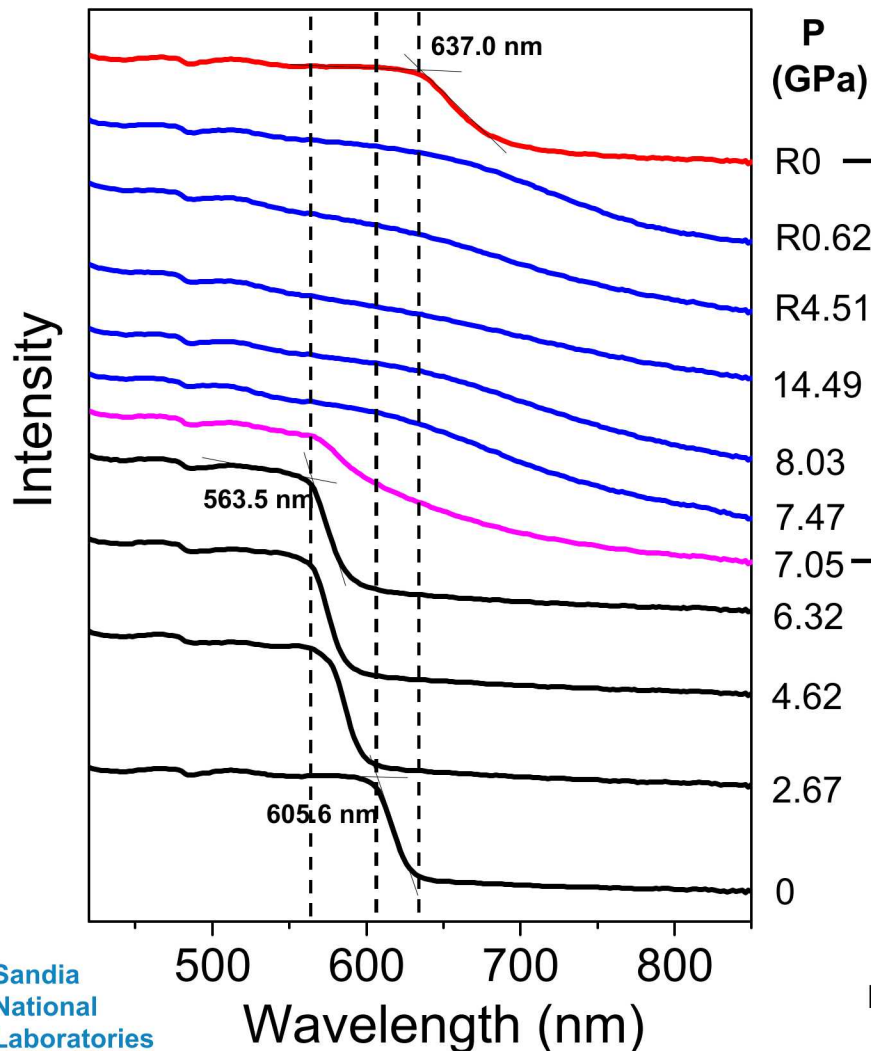
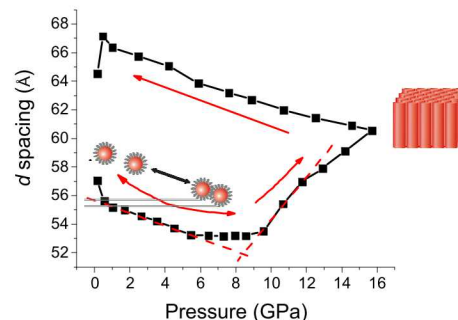
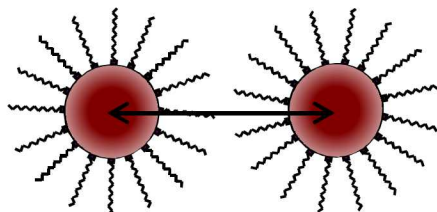


TEM by Dr. Ping Lu

Nanowire (b) { Side view
Top view



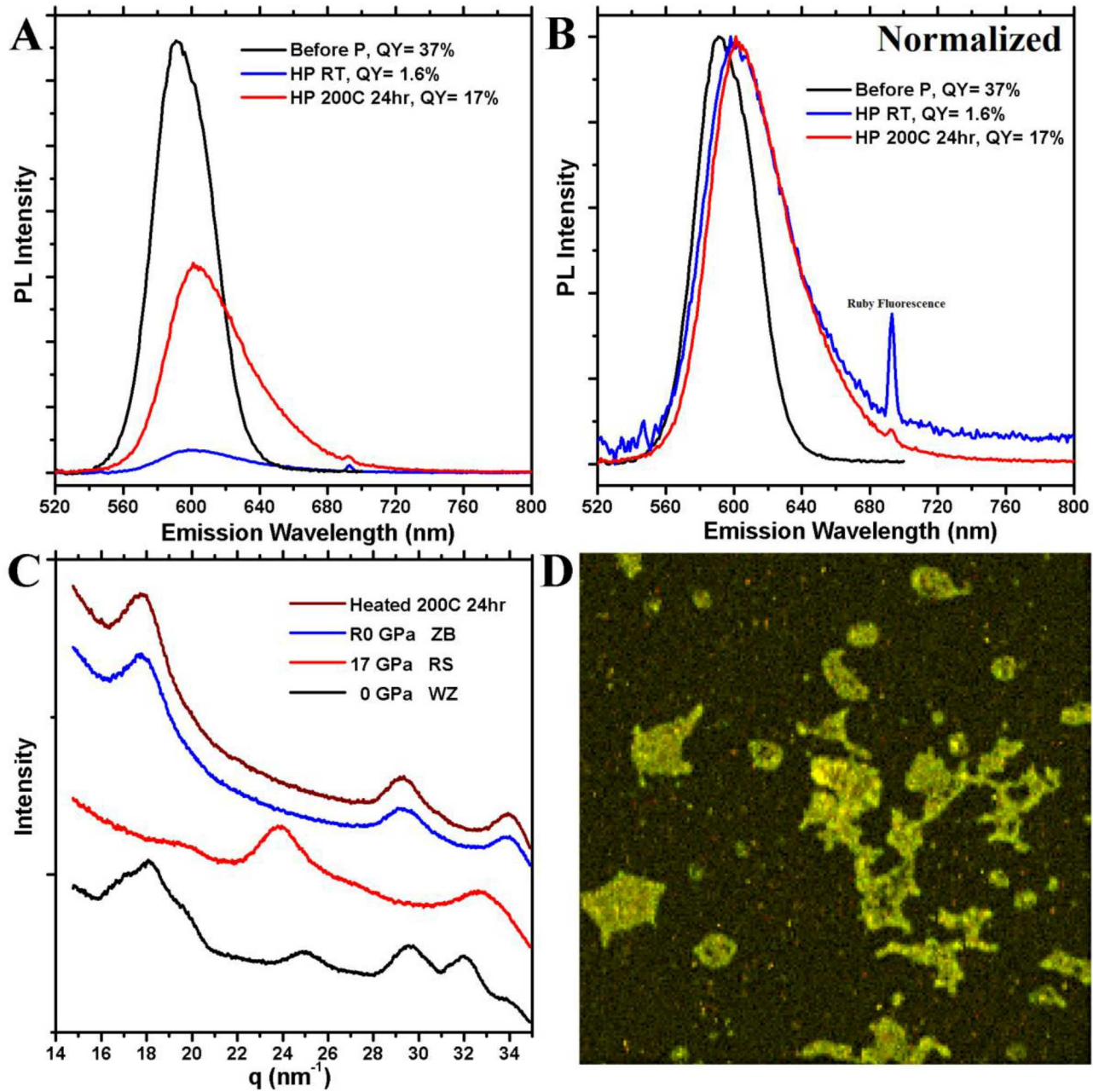
Stress Induced CdSe Nanoparticles Interactions



P
(GPa)

- R0 → Absorption peak became sharper and stronger. Absorption peak shows 31 nm red shift (from 605.6 nm to 637.0 nm).
- R0.62
- R4.51
- 14.49 → Absorption peak further extends to longer wavelength (up to about 800 nm), indicating nanowires formation.
- 8.03
- 7.47
- 7.05 → Absorption peak starts to extend to longer wavelength at around 7 GPa, indicating the nanoparticles become consolidated.
- 6.32
- 4.62 → Absorption peak blue shifts due to nanoparticle aggregation under pressure. The peak blue-shifts until pressure reaches to 4.62GPa, then remains almost no change until 6.32GPa, indicating the nanoparticles become very close or start to contact at ~ 4.62GPa.
- 2.67
- 0

Optical Property of CdSe Nanowires



ARTICLE

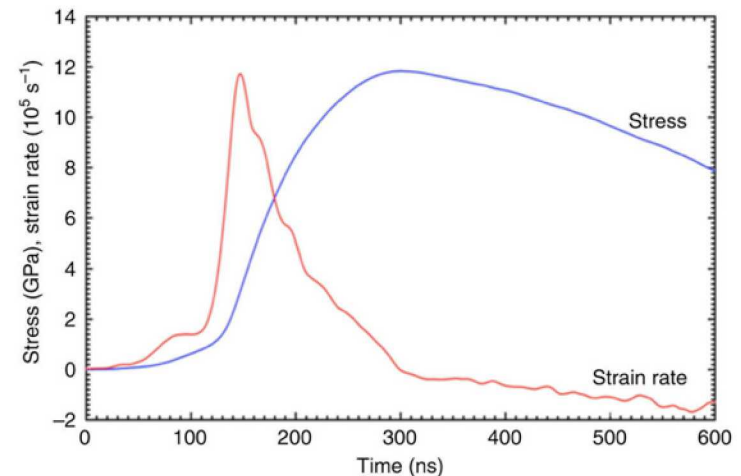
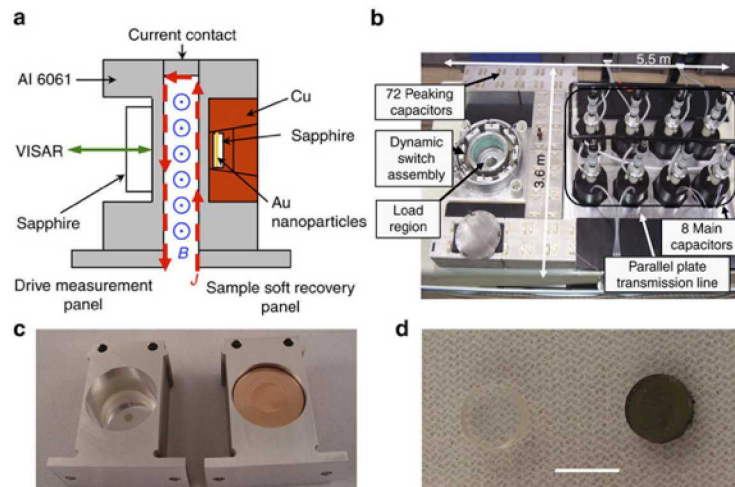
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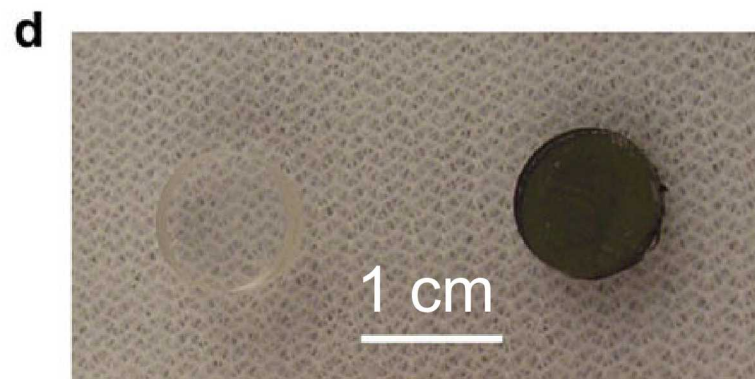
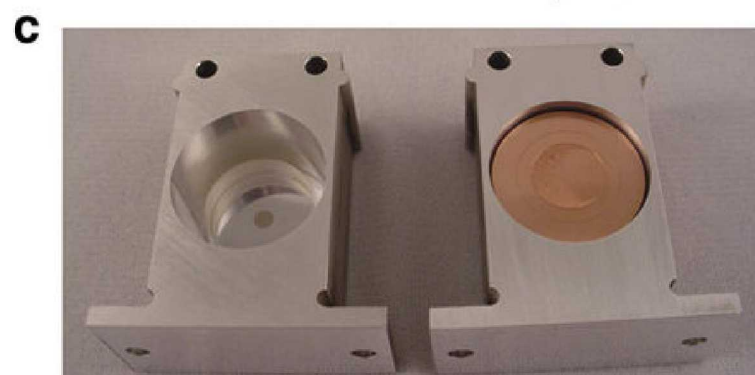
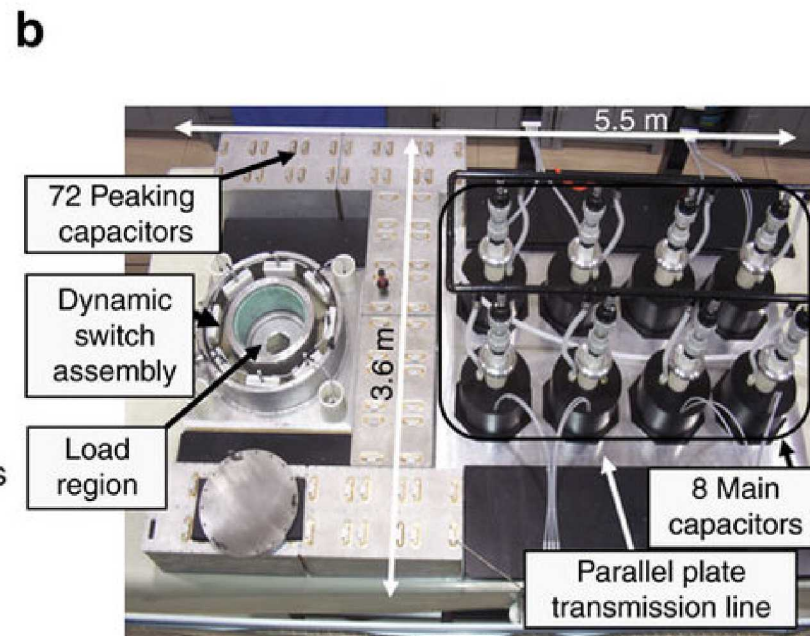
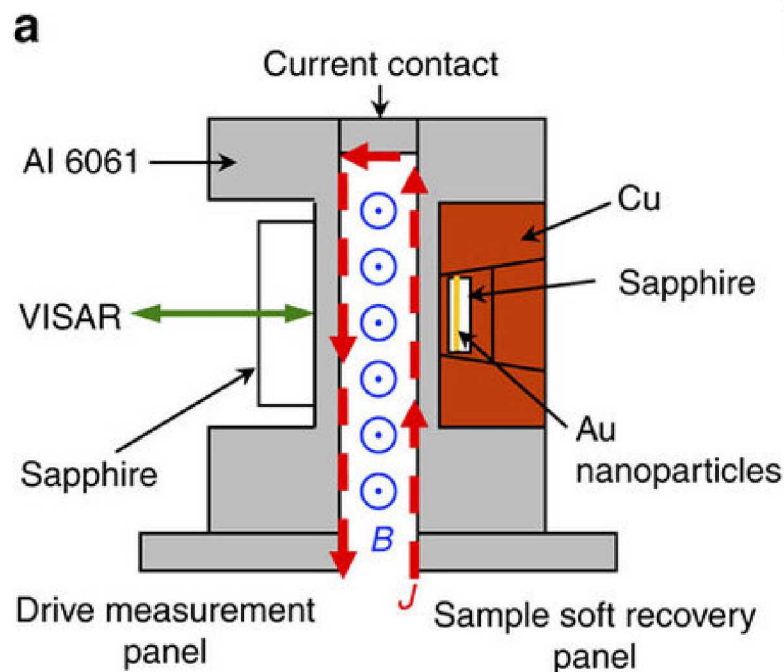
OPEN

Superfast assembly and synthesis of gold nanostructures using nanosecond low-temperature compression via magnetic pulsed power

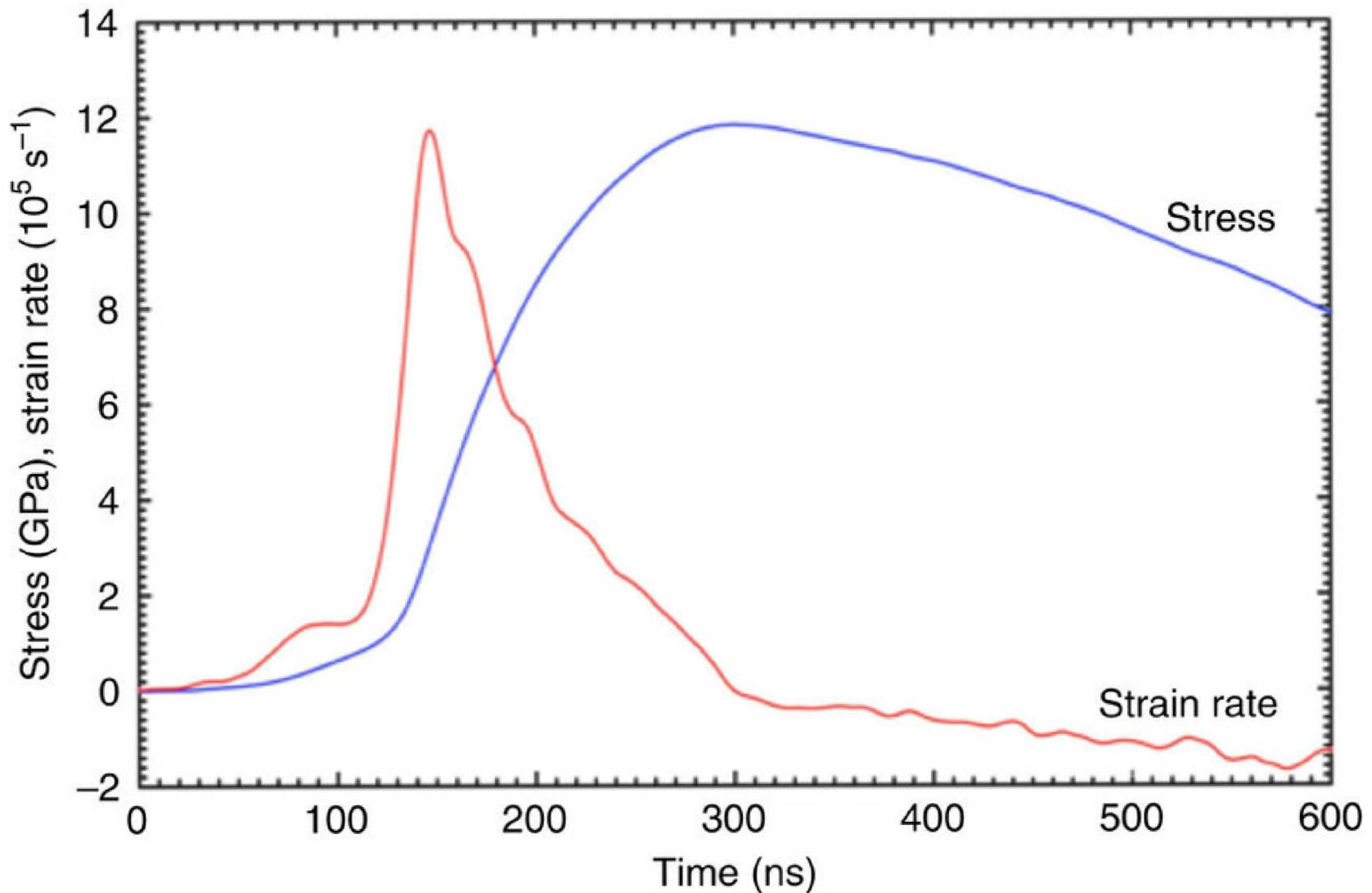
Binsong Li^{1,*}, Kaifu Bian^{1,*}, J. Matthew D. Lane¹, K. Michael Salerno¹, Gary S. Grest¹, Tommy Ao¹, Randy Hickman¹, Jack Wise¹, Zhongwu Wang² & Hongyou Fan^{1,3,*}



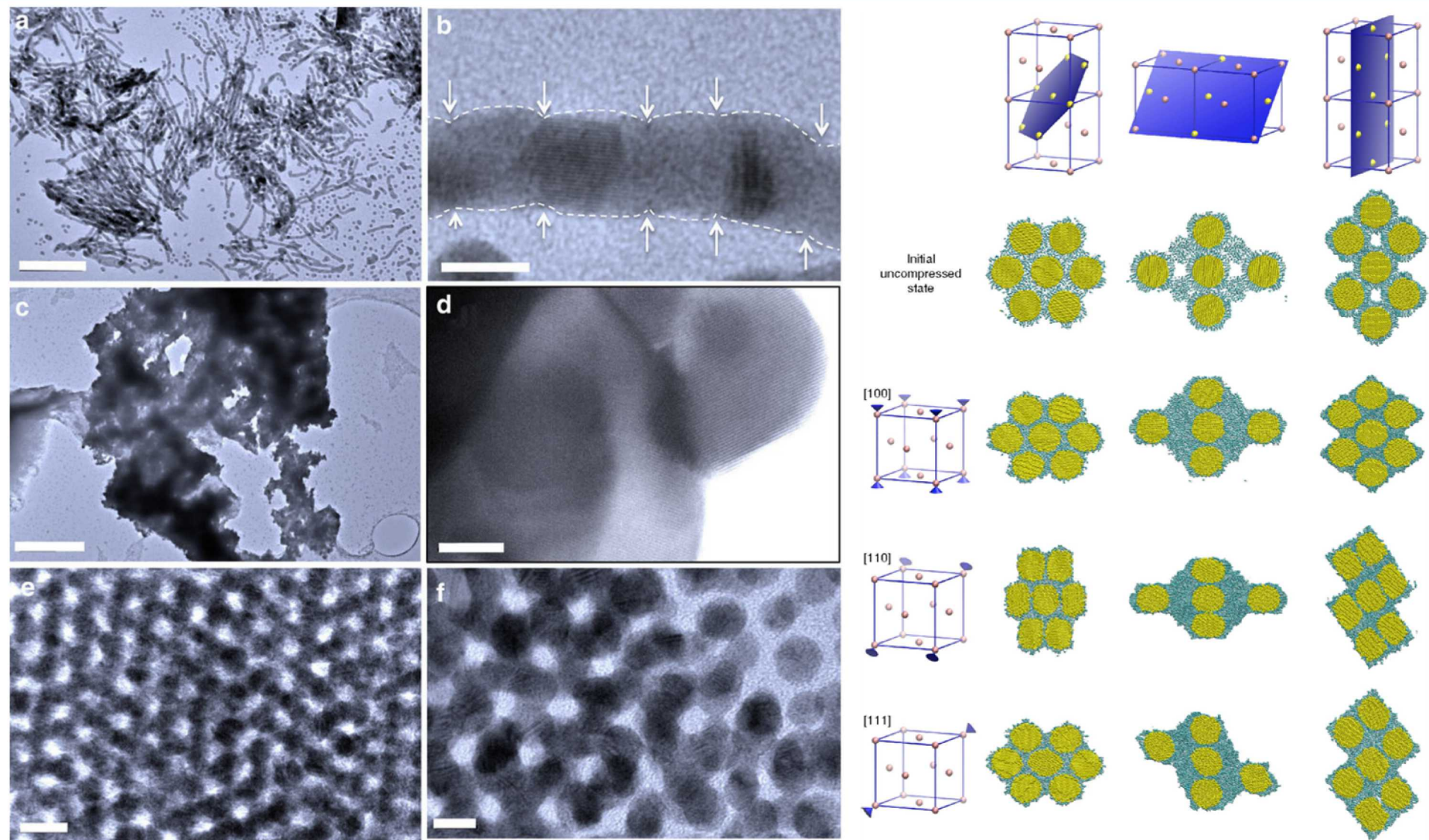
Ultrafast assembly and synthesis of gold nanostructures using nanosecond compression via pulsed power



Ultrafast assembly and synthesis of gold nanostructures using nanosecond compression via pulsed power



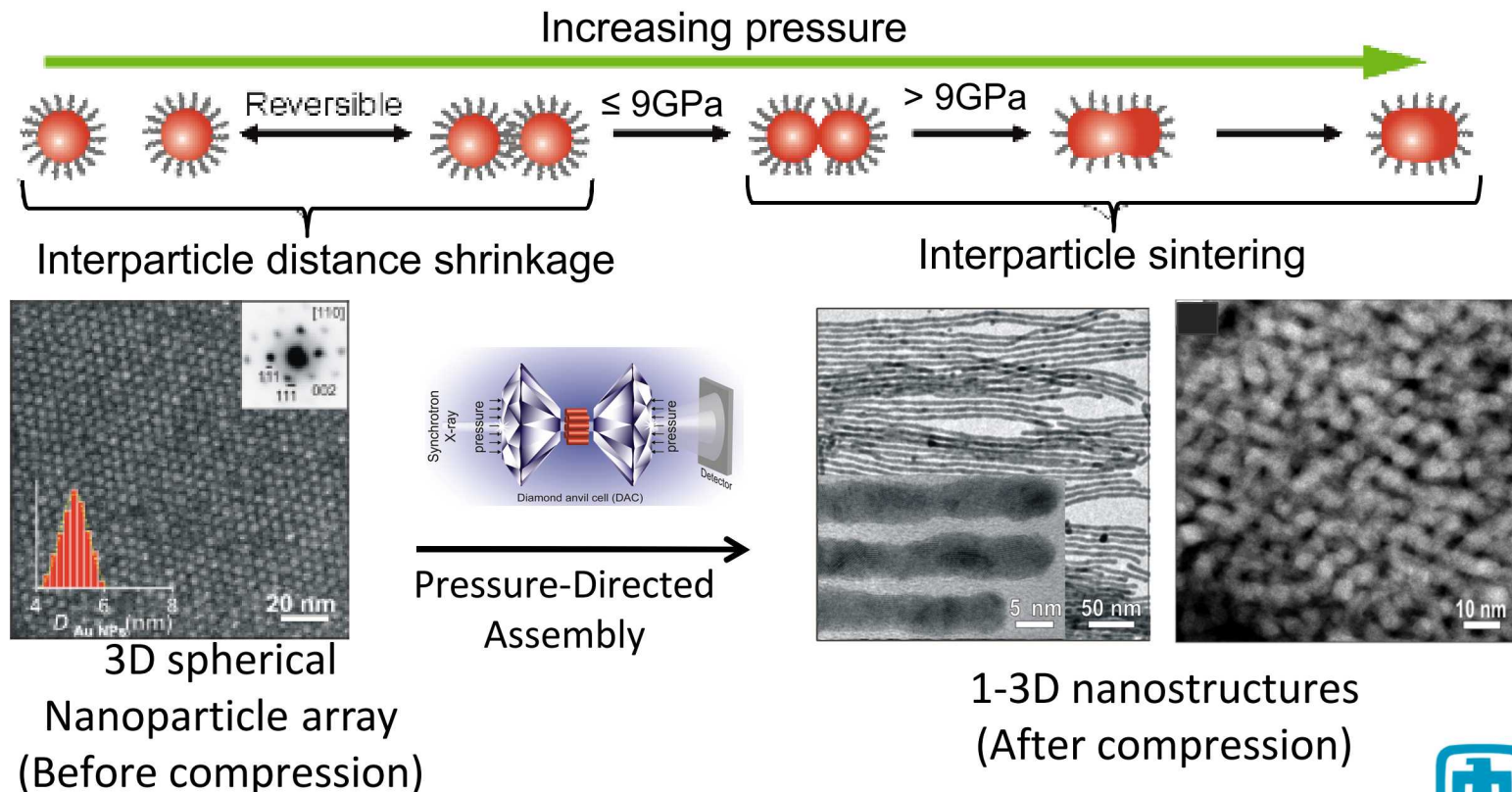
Ultrafast Assembly and Synthesis of 1-3D Nanostructures within Nanoseconds via Pulsed Power



Summary: Pressure-Induced Nanoparticle Engineering

Pressure-Directed Assembly presents a paradigm shift in engineering nanoparticle arrays:

- Allow precise, systematic, and reversible tuning of interparticle distance for interrogation of new chemical and physical properties.
- Produce new chemically and mechanically stable 1-3D nanostructures, which is not possible for current top-down and bottom up methods.



Pressure Induced Nanoparticle Phase Behavior, Property, and Applications

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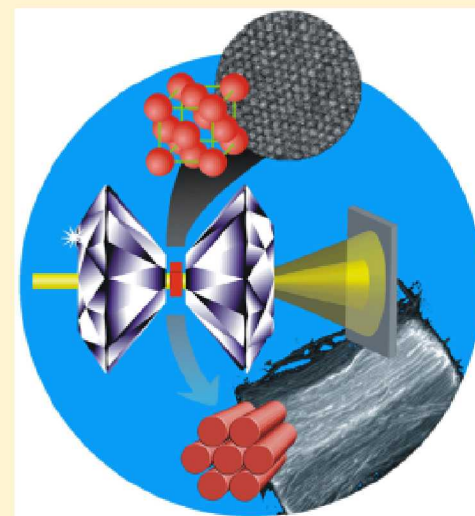
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ABSTRACT: Nanoparticle (NP) high pressure behavior has been extensively studied over the years. In this review, we summarize recent progress on the studies of pressure induced NP phase behavior, property, and applications. This review starts with a brief overview of high pressure characterization techniques, coupled with synchrotron X-ray scattering, Raman, fluorescence, and absorption. Then, we survey the pressure induced phase transition of NP atomic crystal structure including size dependent phase transition, amorphization, and threshold pressures using several typical NP material systems as examples. Next, we discuss the pressure induced phase transition of NP mesoscale structures including topics on pressure induced interparticle separation distance, NP coupling, and NP coalescence. Pressure induced new properties and applications in different NP systems are highlighted. Finally, outlooks with future directions are discussed.



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