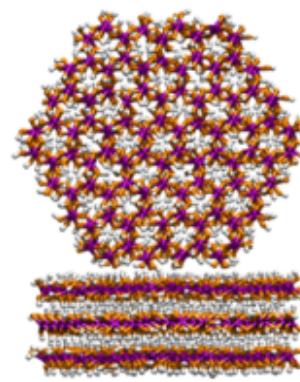
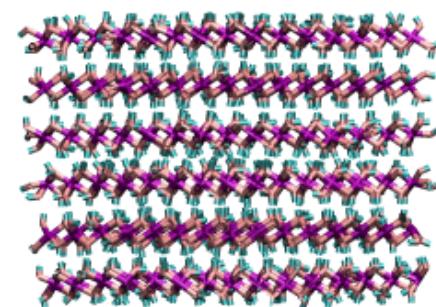
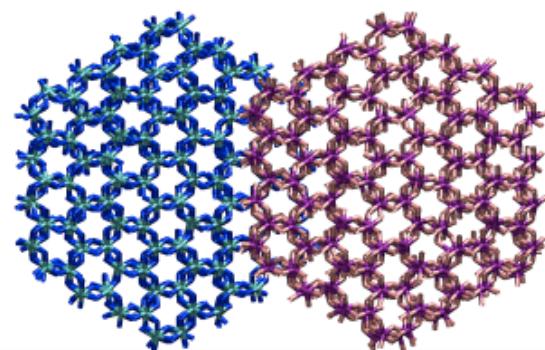




Sandia  
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# *Effect of Particle Misalignment on Energetic Pathways towards Oriented Attachment of Gibbsite Nanoparticles*



Tuan Ho and Louise Criscenti

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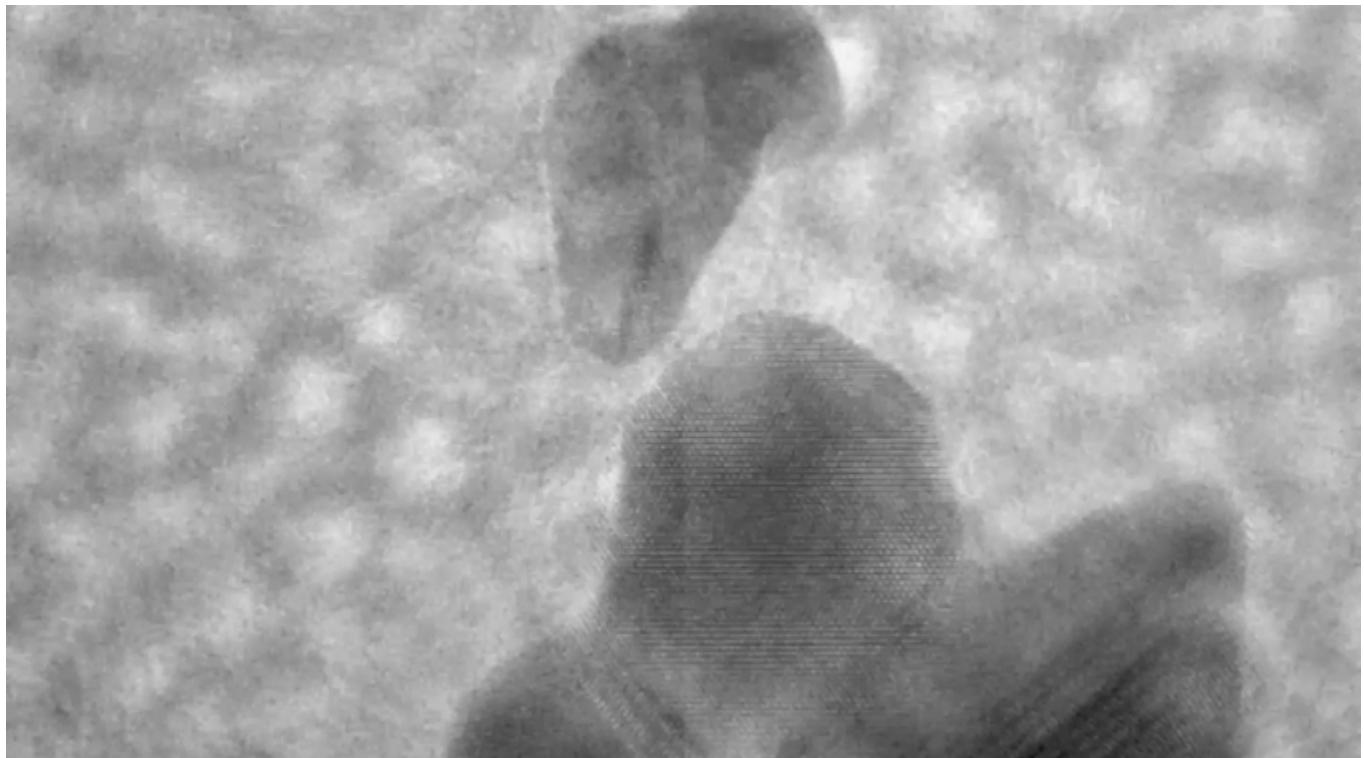
## Introduction: particle aggregation and oriented attachment



- Nuclear waste management of Hanford and Savannah River nuclear waste tanks:  
Gibbsite and boehmite particles form complex aggregates
- Oriented attachment is a special case of particle aggregation:

Crystalline particles assemble into a larger particle by attaching on specific crystal faces that are lattice-matched.

iron oxyhydroxide nanoparticles  
(Li et al, Science 2012, 336, 1014)



# Introduction: oriented attachment



- Thermodynamics: particle-particle, particle-solution, and solution-solution interactions

Kinetics: Brownian motions and experimental conditions (e.g., dehydration)

Particle motions: approaching, translating, rotating

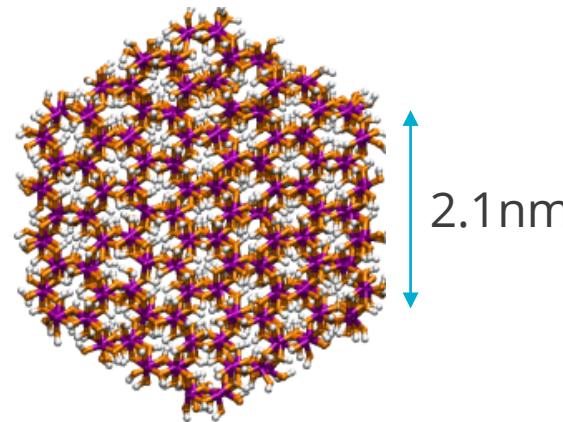
Energy-structure relationship?

# Gibbsite particle oriented attachment

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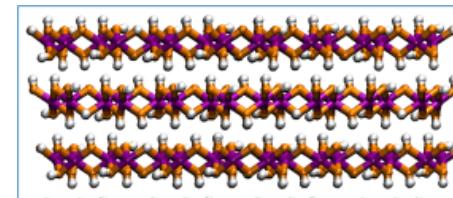
Molecular dynamics simulations

Top view

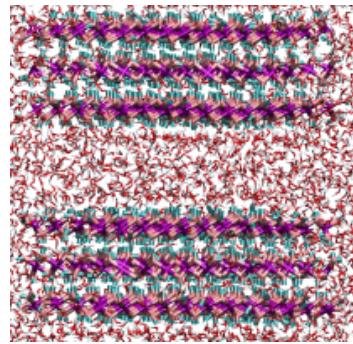


2.1 nm

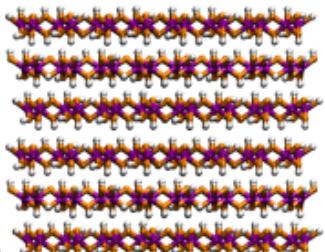
Side view



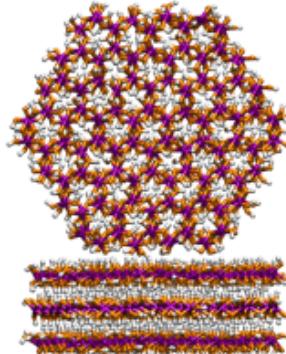
Approaching



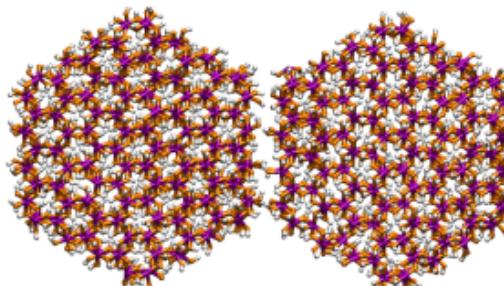
Basal-basal attachment



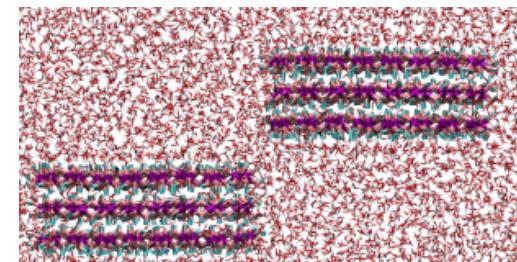
Basal-edge attachment



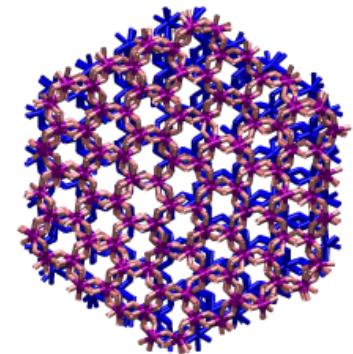
Edge-edge attachment



Sliding



Rotating

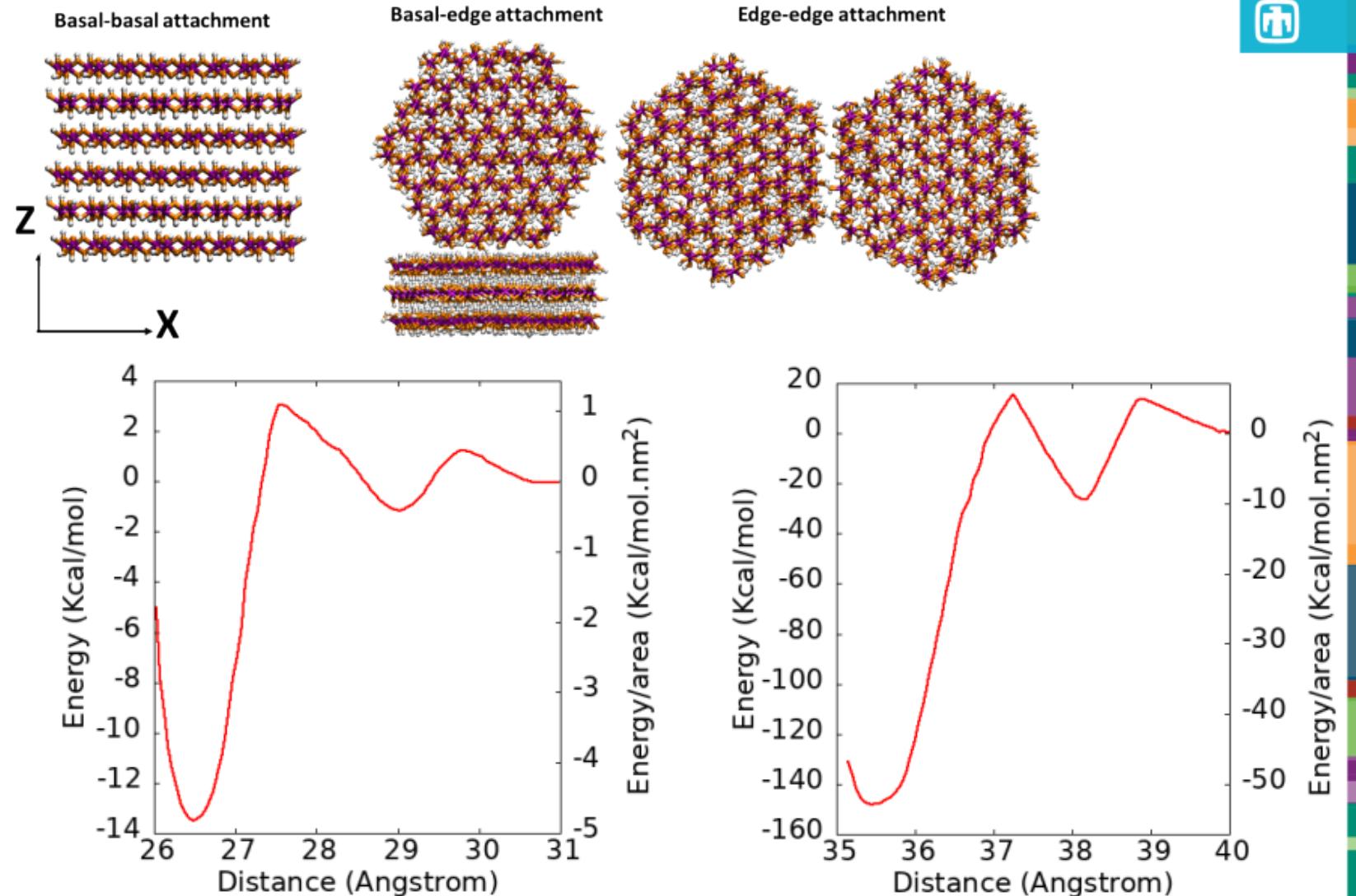
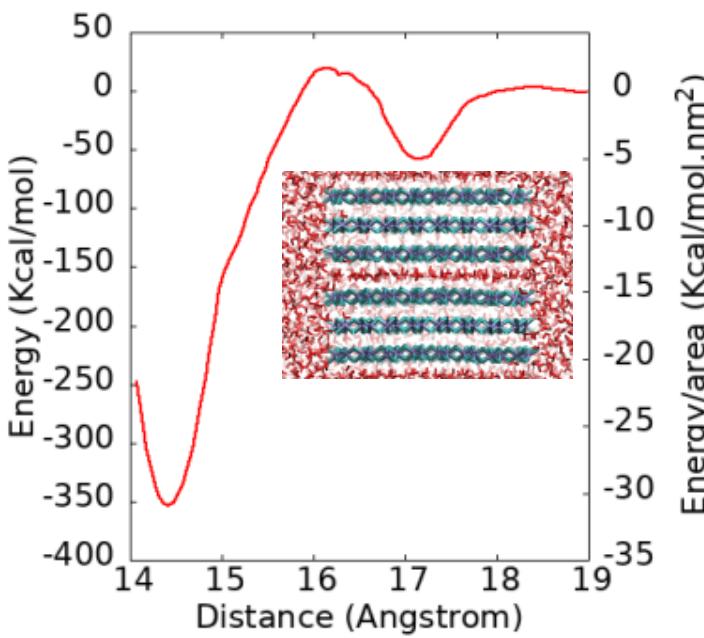


Basal-basal surfaces interactions

Energy-structure relationships:  
Potential of mean force calculations  
(very expensive)

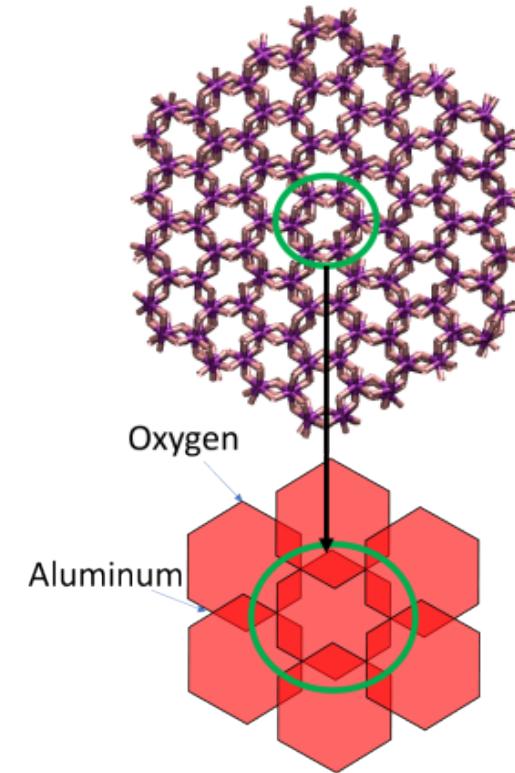
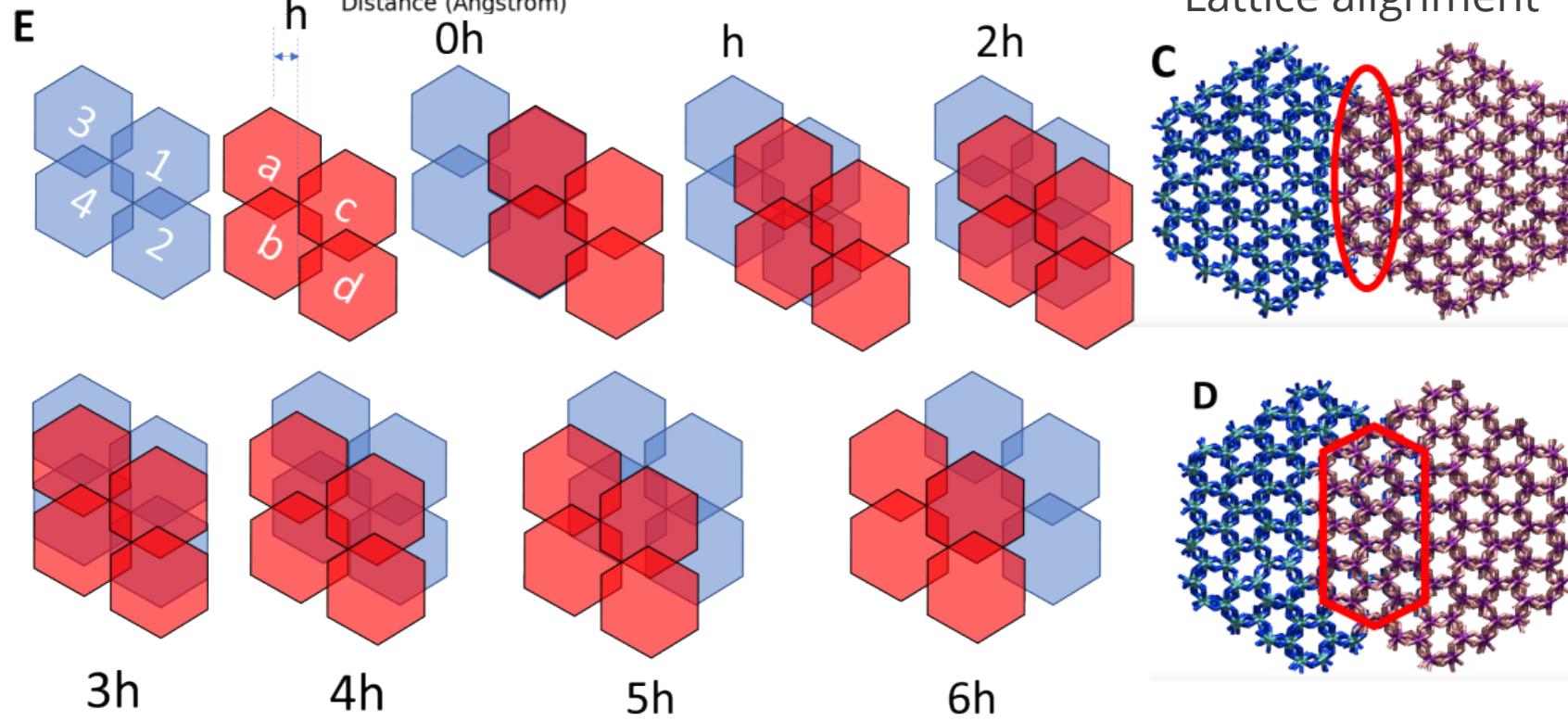
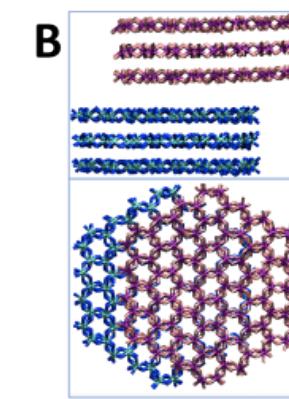
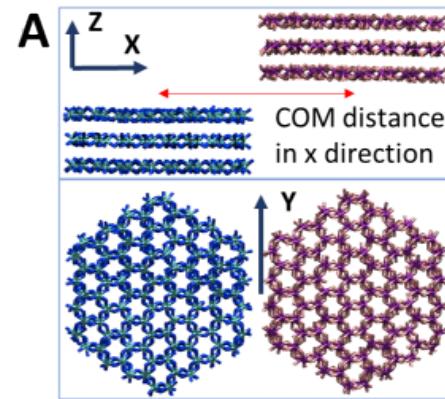
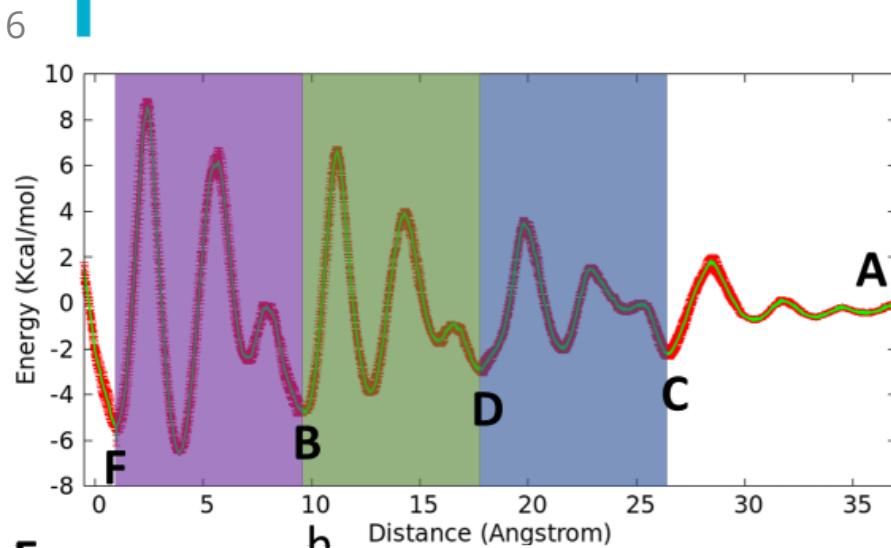
**Z**  
X

# Approaching motion



Per surface area: edge-edge attachment is more favorable  
 Large particle: basal-basal attachment is more favorable

# Sliding motion



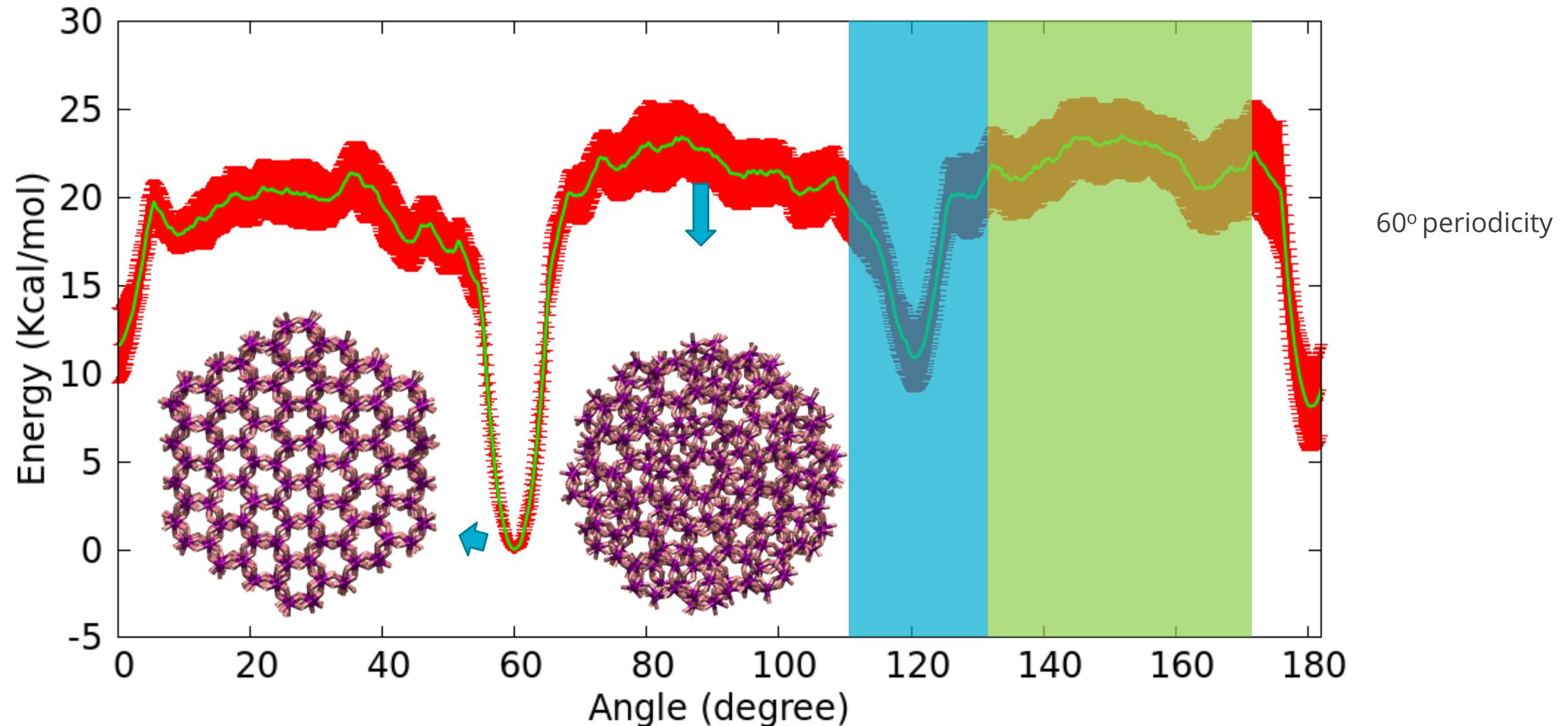
Importance of atom-by-atom mismatch

Ho et al., in preparation

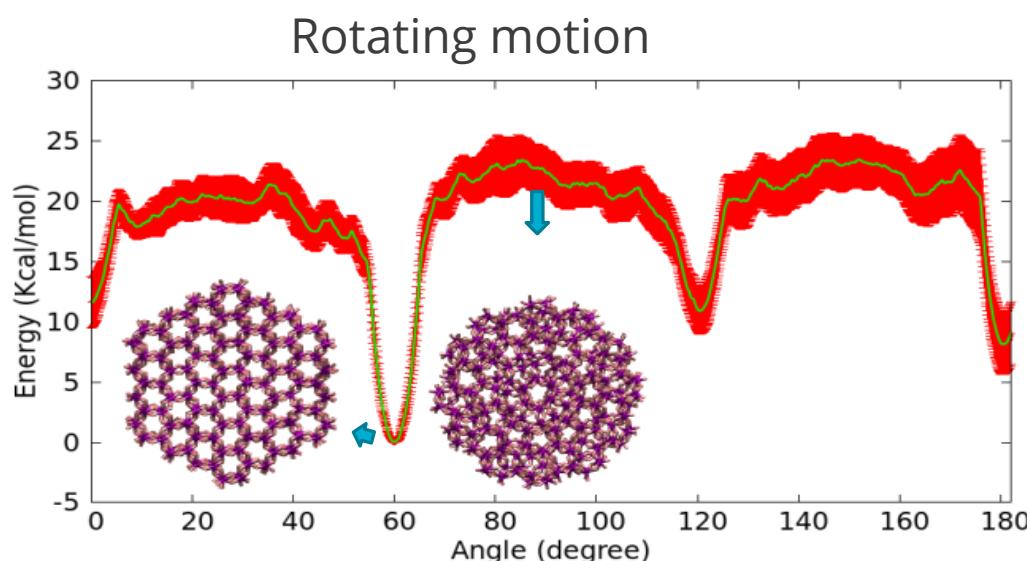
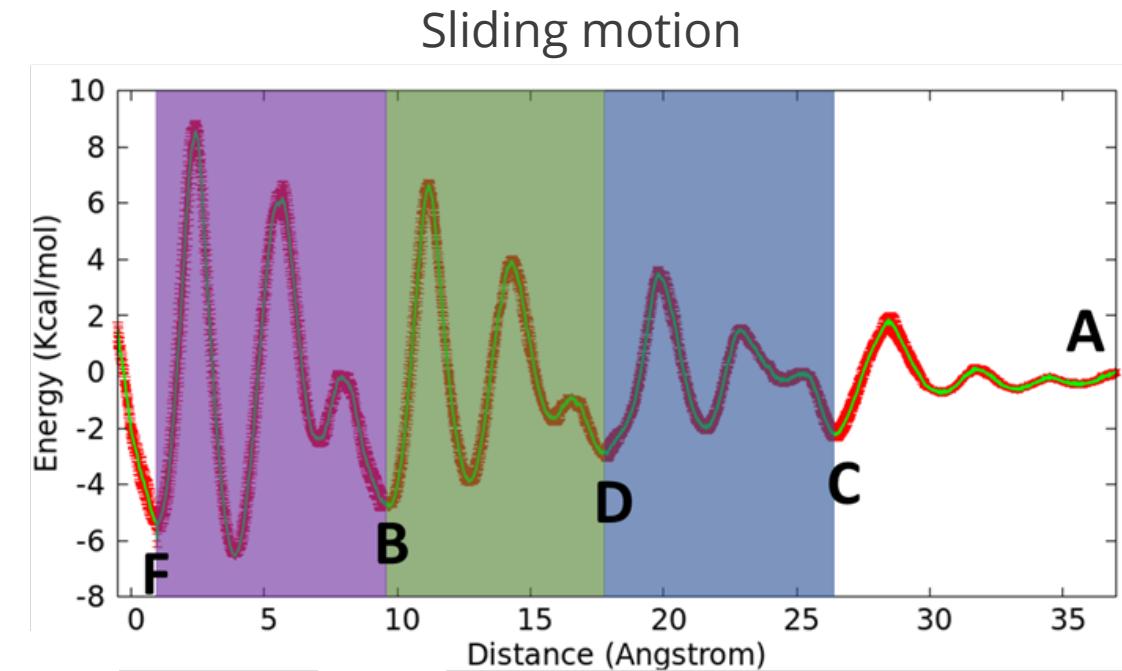
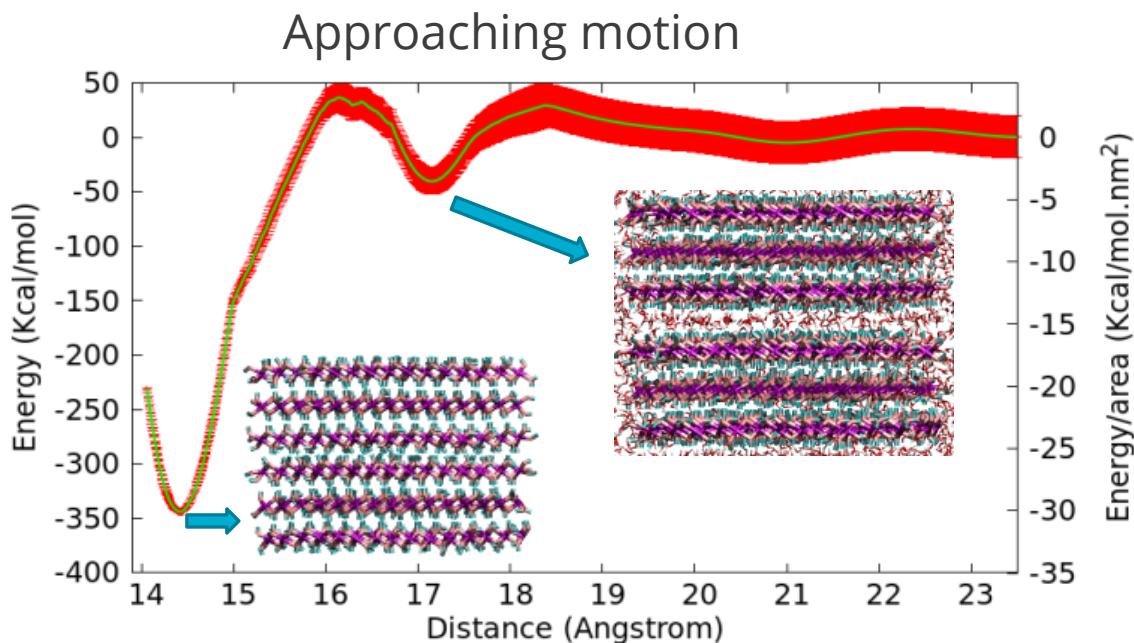
# Rotating motion



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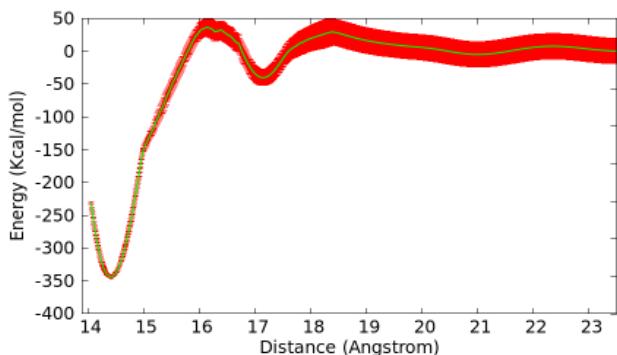
# Energy barriers



Approaching motion encounters the highest energy barrier

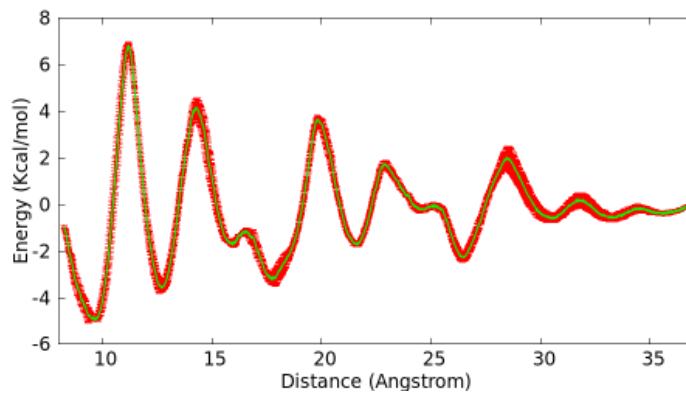
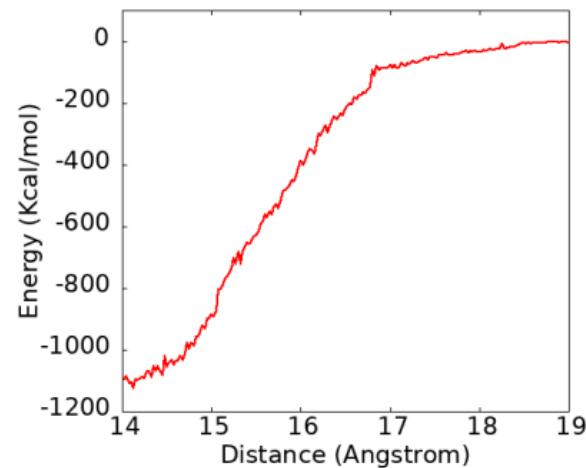
# Roles of water

Interaction in water

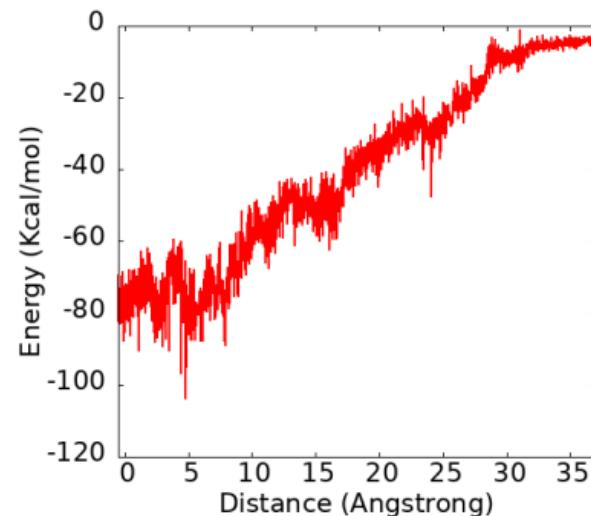


Approaching motion

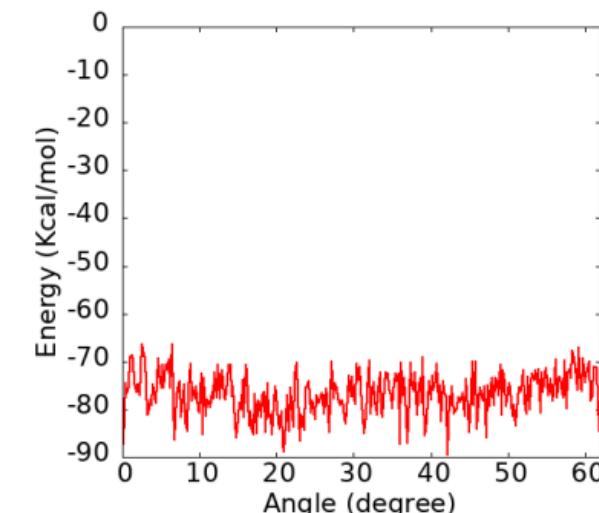
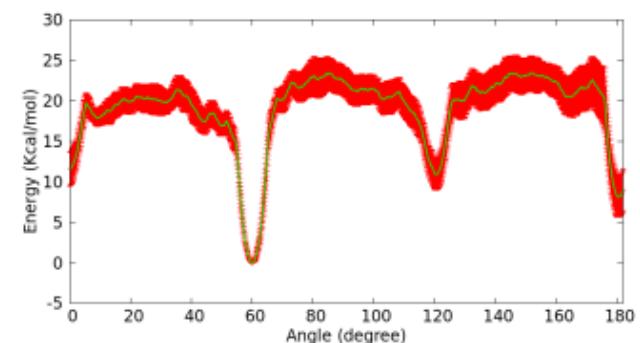
Interaction in vacuum



Sliding motion

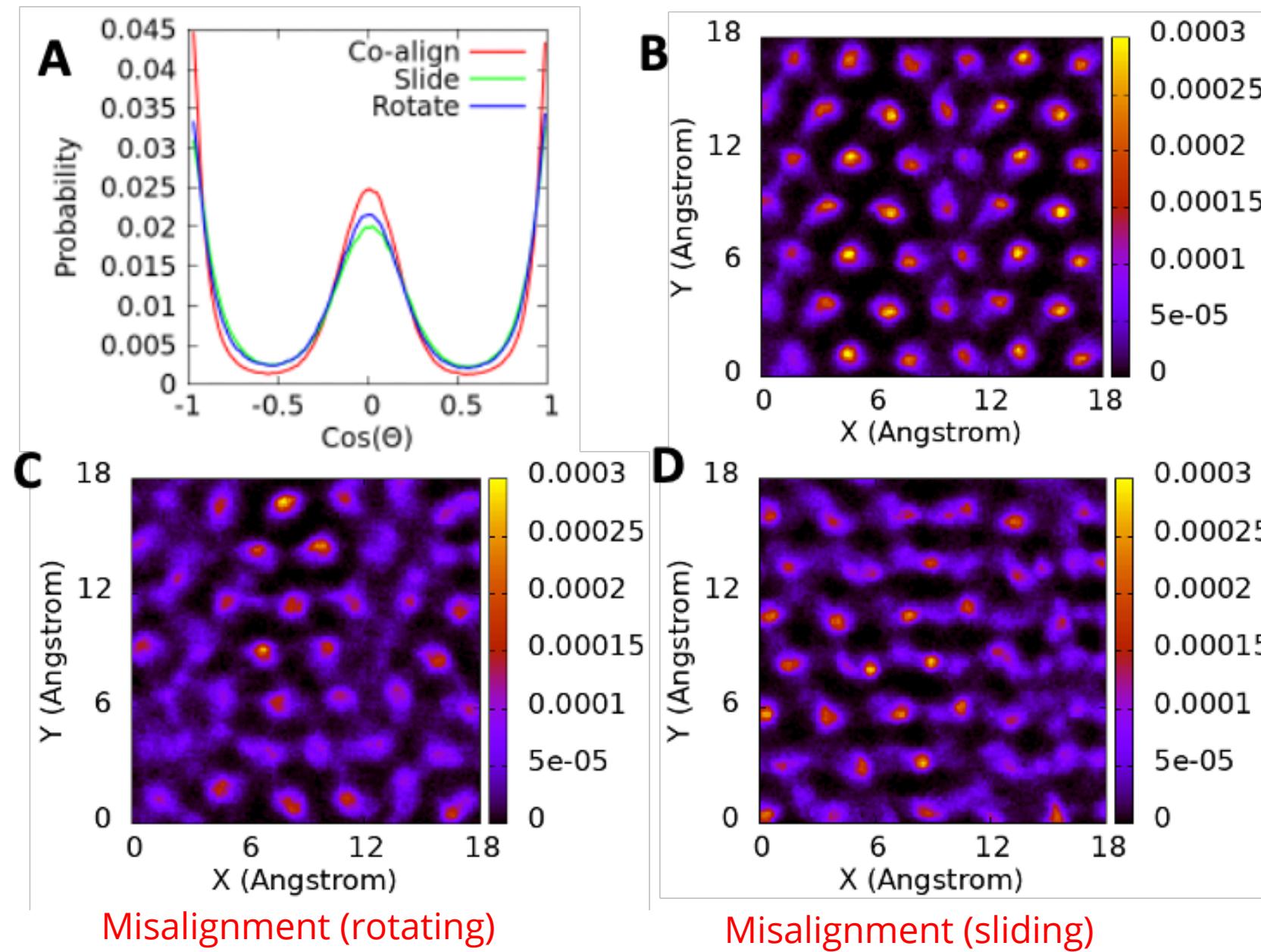


Rotating motion



- Water controls the fluctuations in the PMF profiles for all three motions studied
- Water reduces the interaction between two particles
- However, particles still “feel” each other in water.

# Water structure

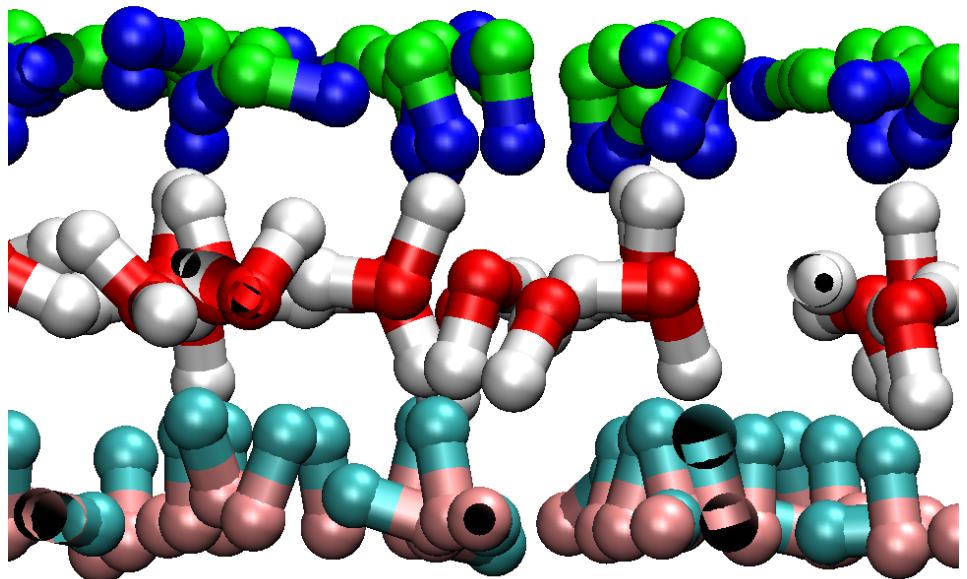


Water is less structured for the mis-aligned configurations, compared to the co-aligned configuration

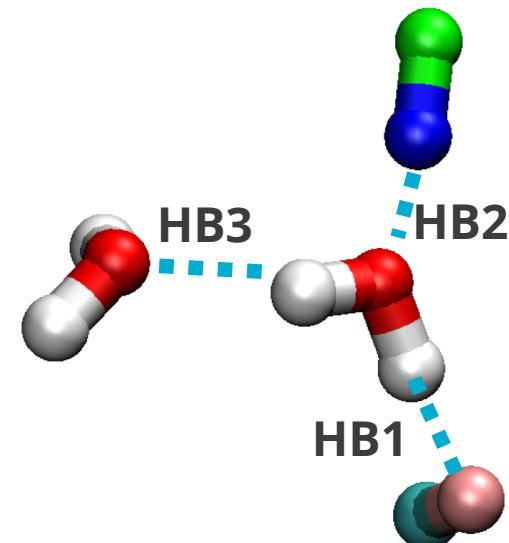
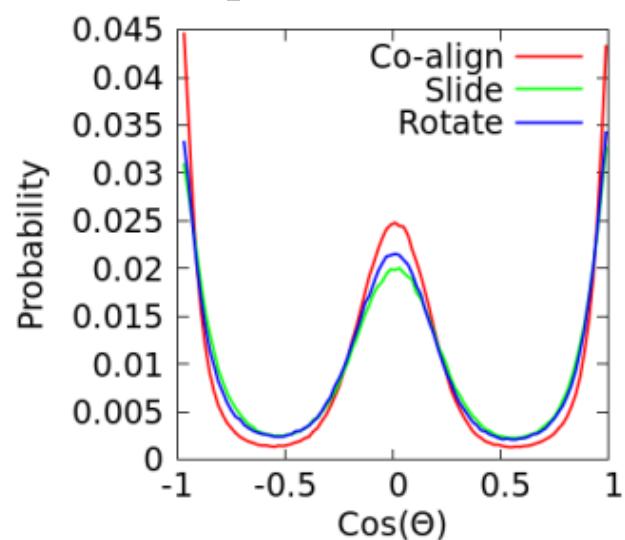
# Hydrogen bond network



Surface OH



Surface OH



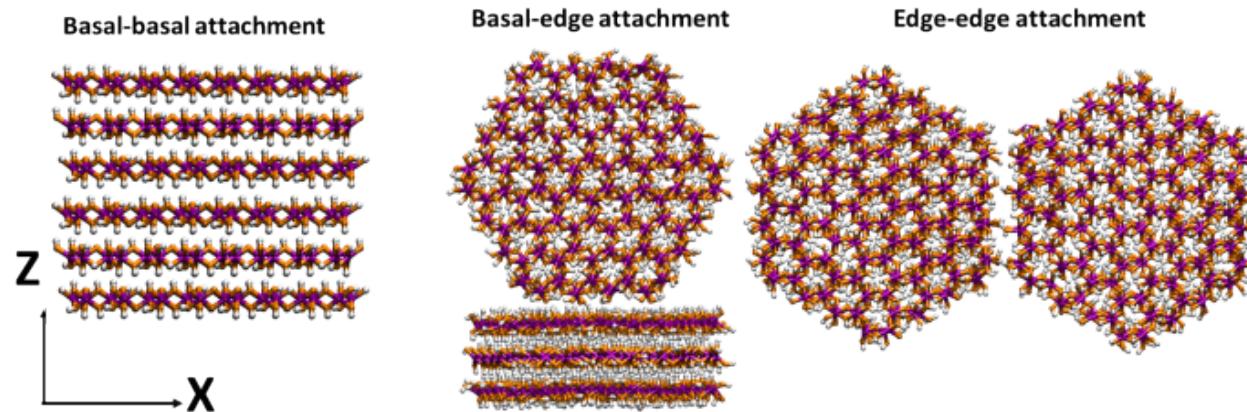
Coalignment: # water-water HB 1.86

Misalignment: # water-water HB 1.75

# Conclusions



- Energy-structure relationships during particle motions: approaching, sliding, and rotating



Per surface area: edge-edge attachment is more favorable  
Large particle: basal-basal attachment is more favorable

- Approaching motion encounters highest energy barrier
- Water properties and atom-by-atom mismatch control the energy-structure relationship during the motions

**Thank you!**

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