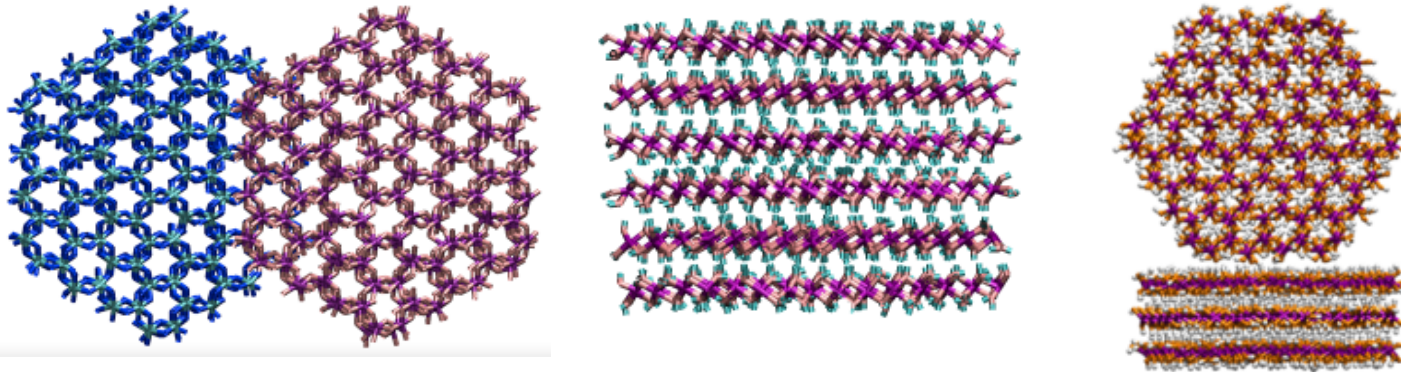




Effect of Particle Misalignment on Energetic Pathways towards Oriented Attachment of Gibbsite Nanoparticles



Tuan Ho and Louise Criscenti

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Introduction: particle aggregation and oriented attachment



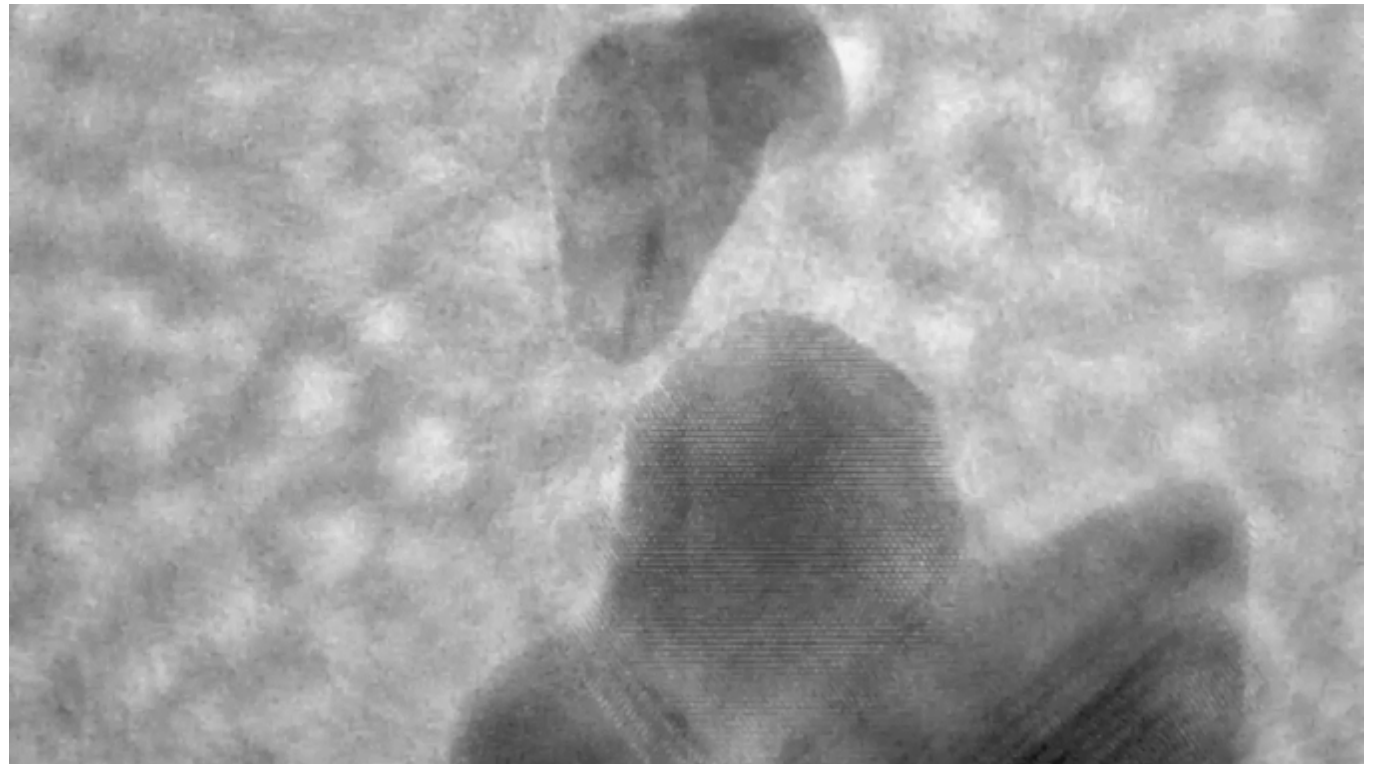
- Nuclear waste management of Hanford and Savannah River nuclear waste tanks:

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

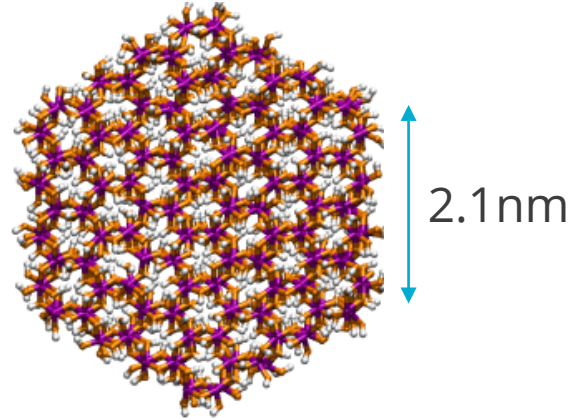
Energy-structure relationship?

Gibbsite particle oriented attachment

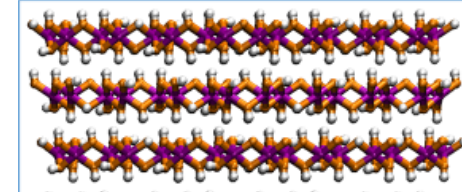


Molecular dynamics simulations

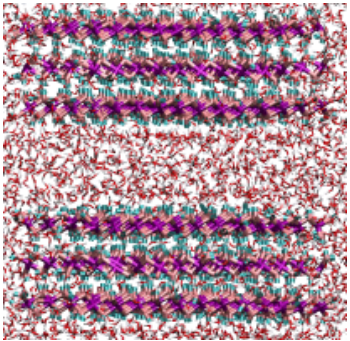
Top view



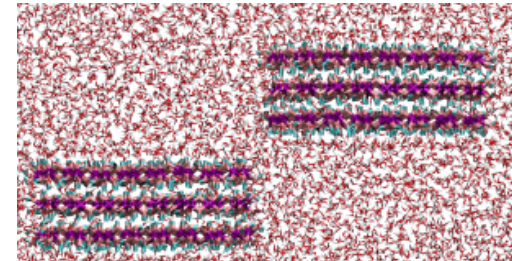
Side view



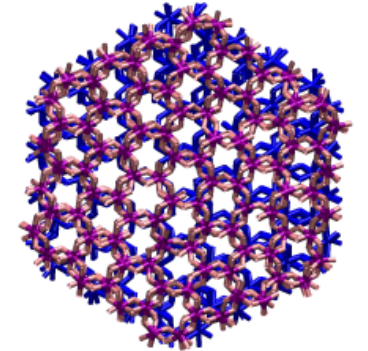
Approaching



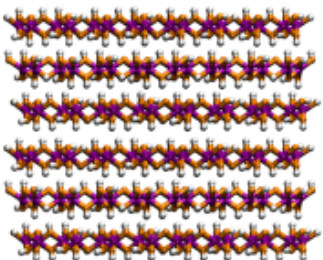
Sliding



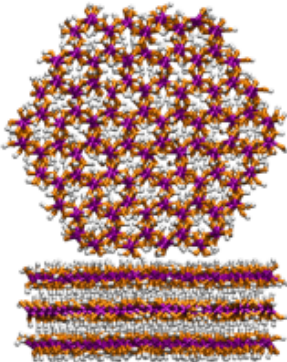
Rotating



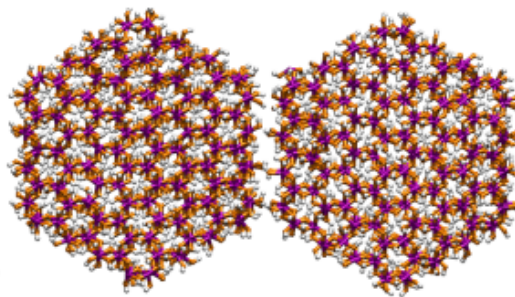
Basal-basal attachment



Basal-edge attachment



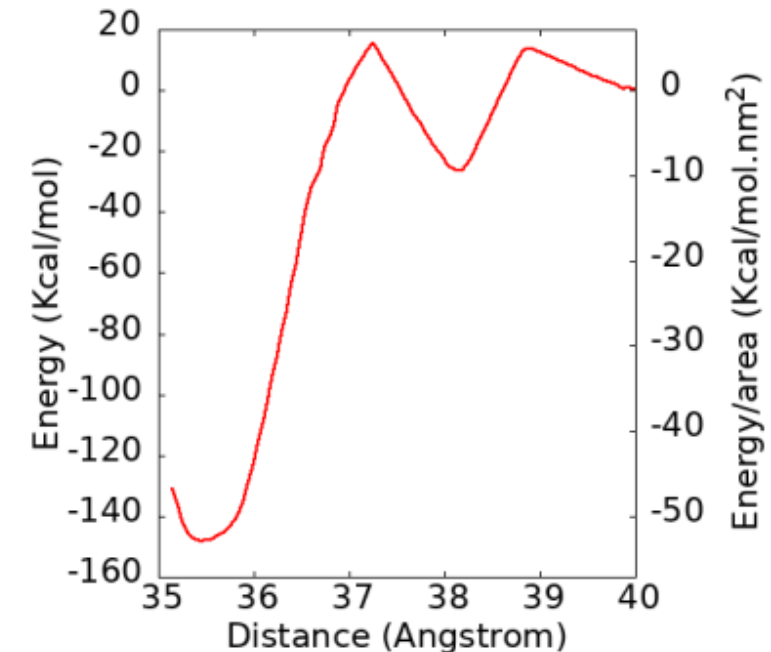
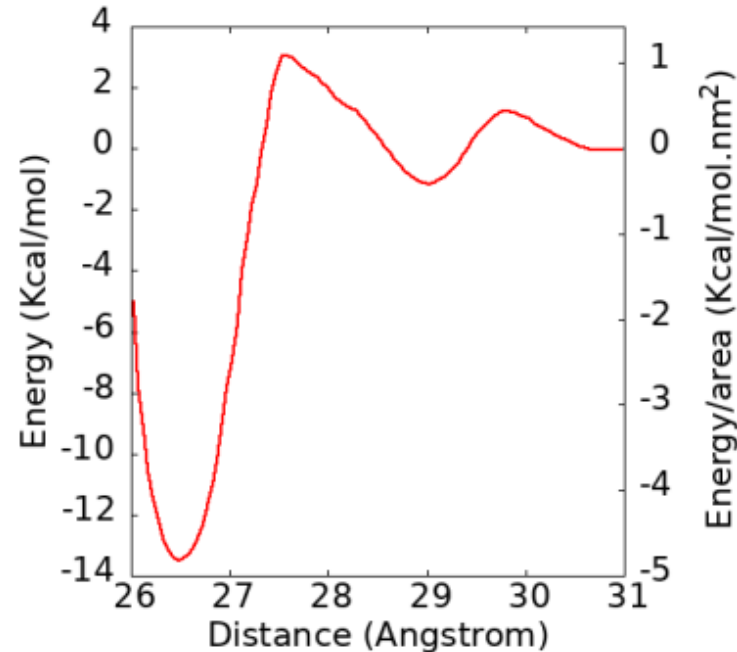
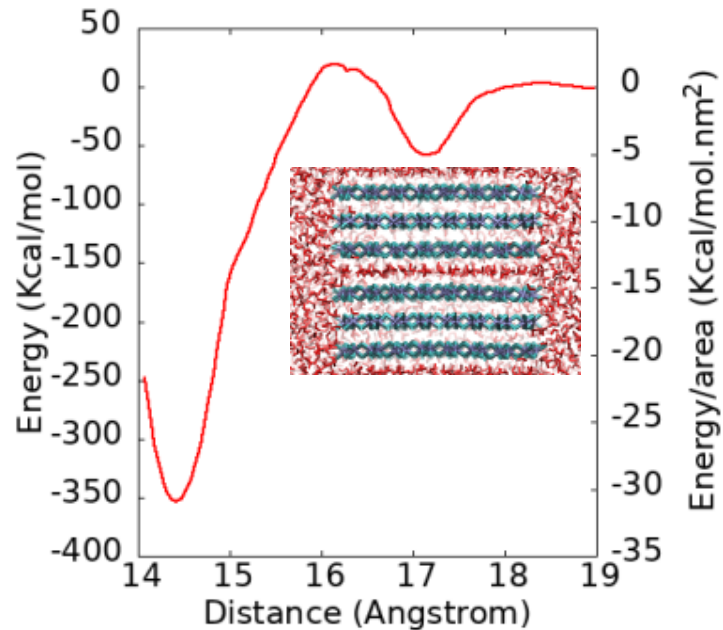
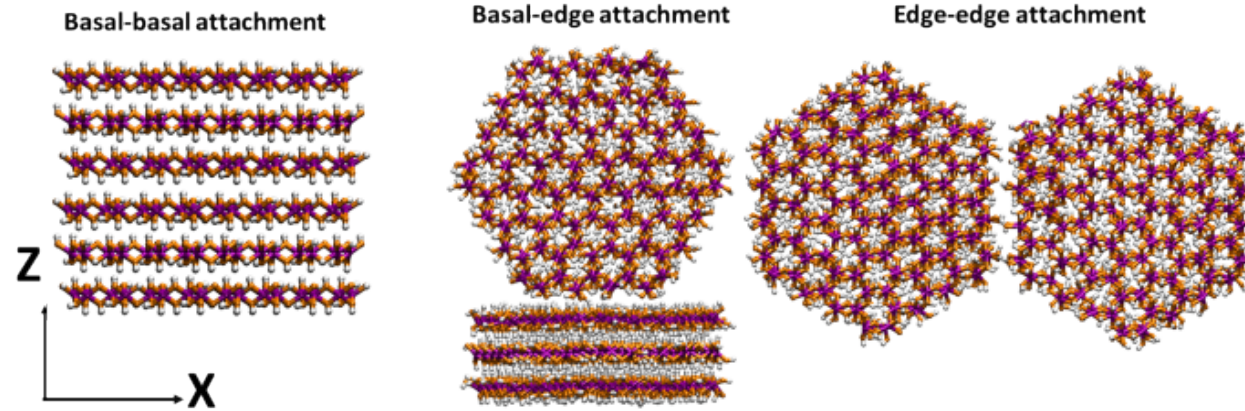
Edge-edge attachment



Basal-basal surfaces interactions

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

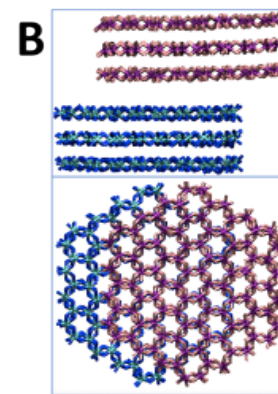
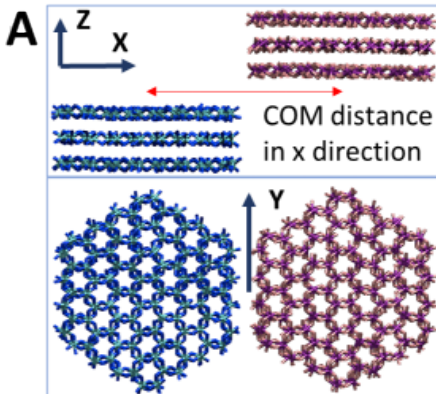
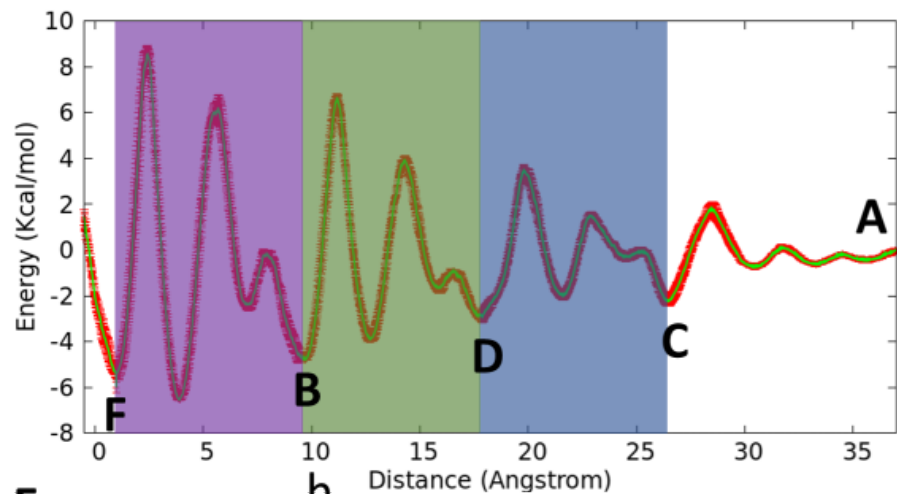
Approaching motion



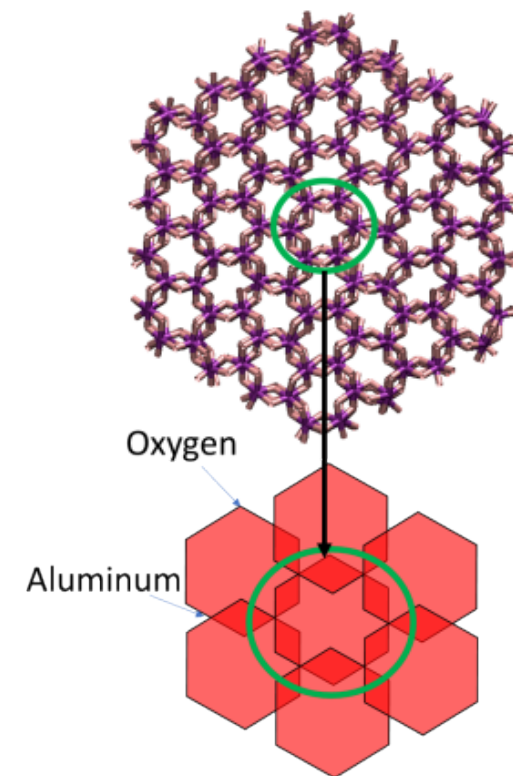
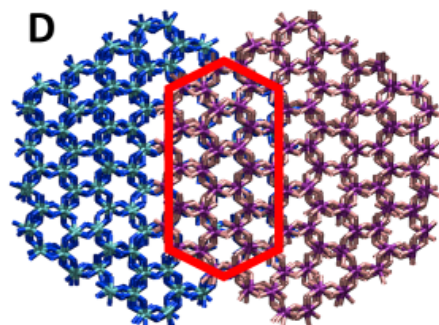
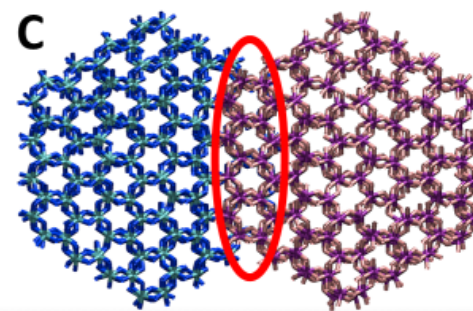
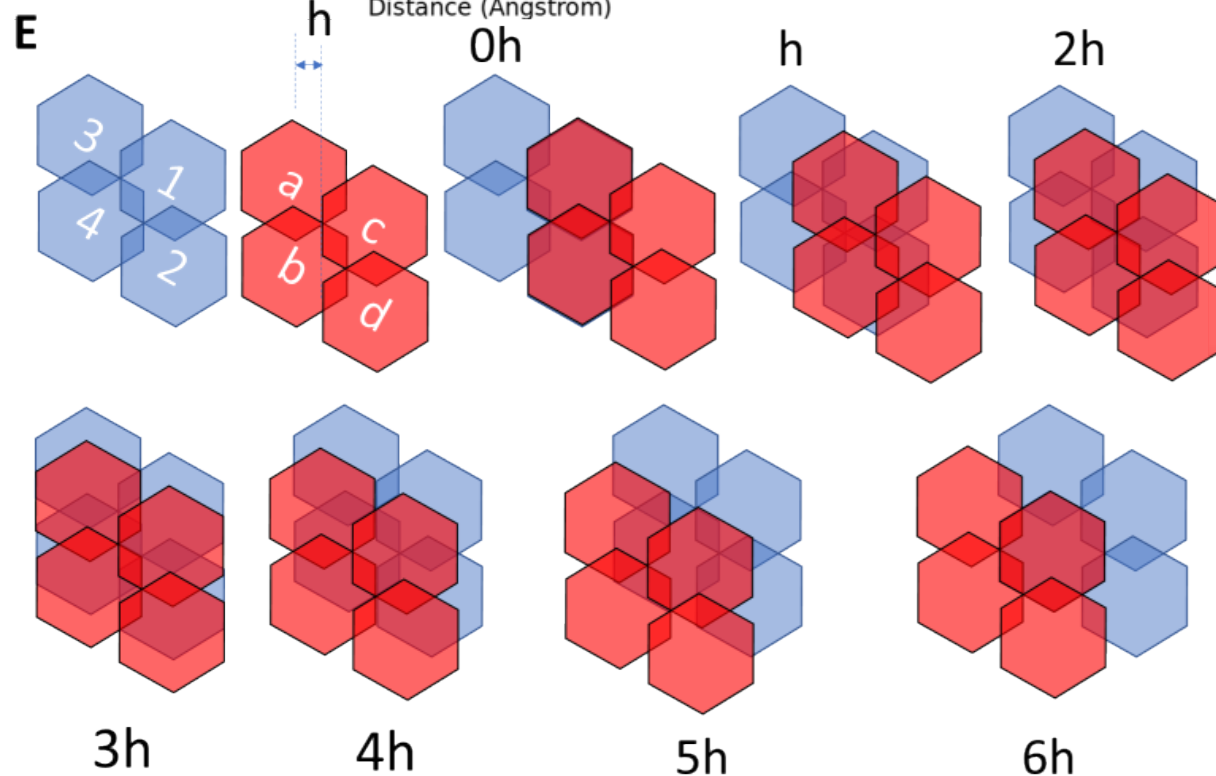
Per surface area: edge-edge attachment is more favorable
 Large particle: basal-basal attachment is more favorable

Sliding motion

6



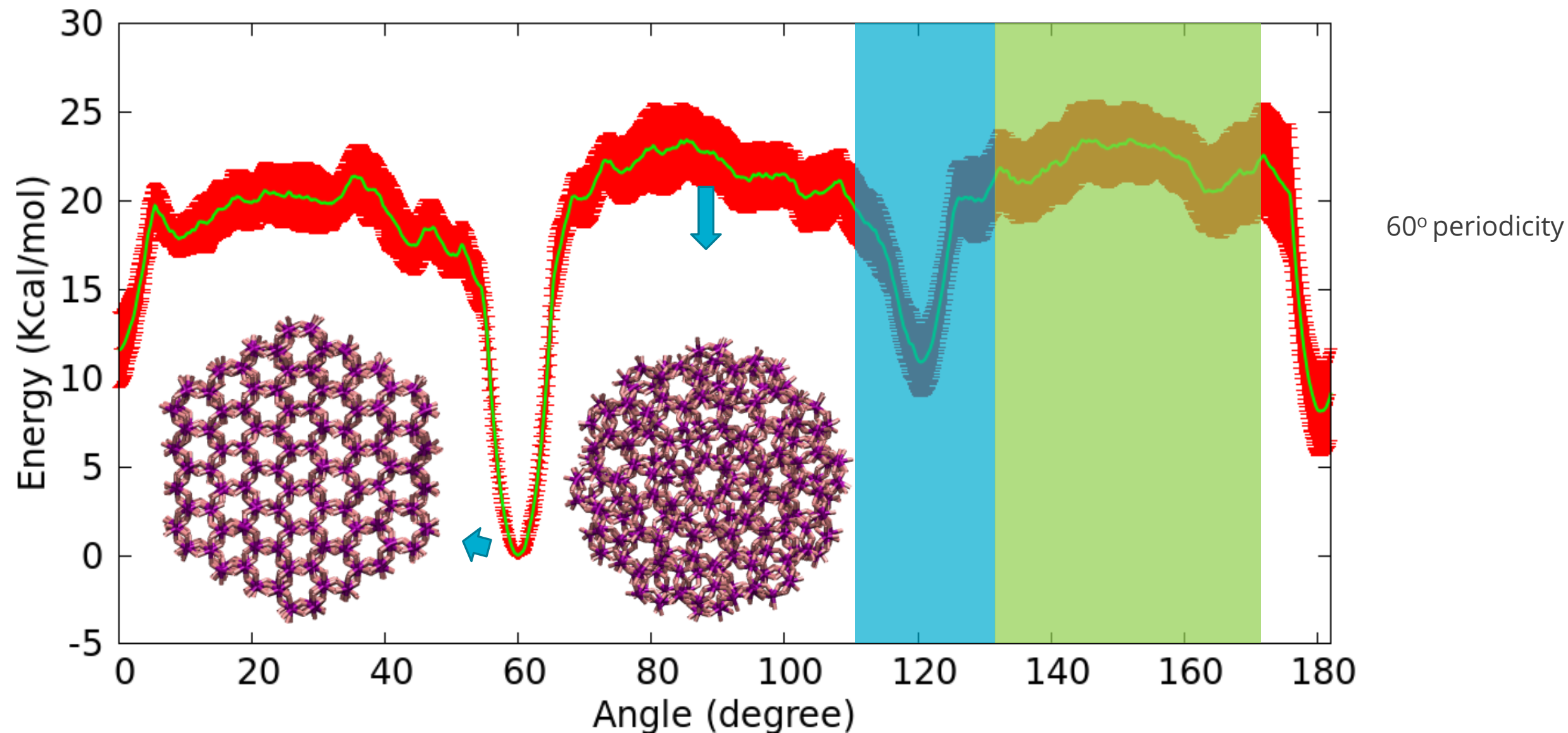
Lattice alignment



Importance of atom-by-atom mismatch

Ho et al., in preparation

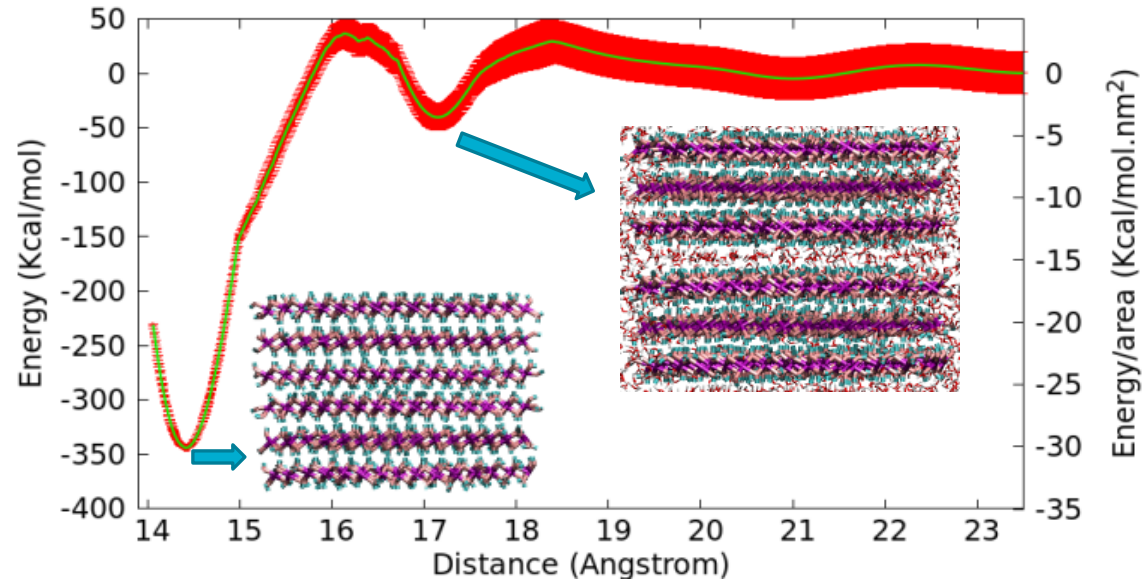
Rotating motion



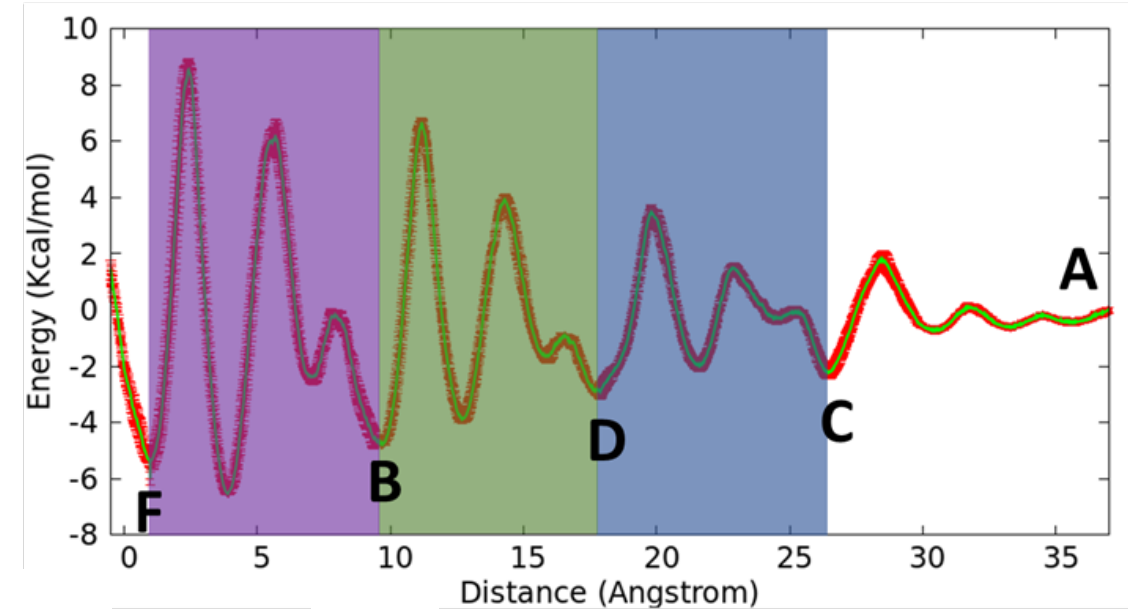
Energy barriers



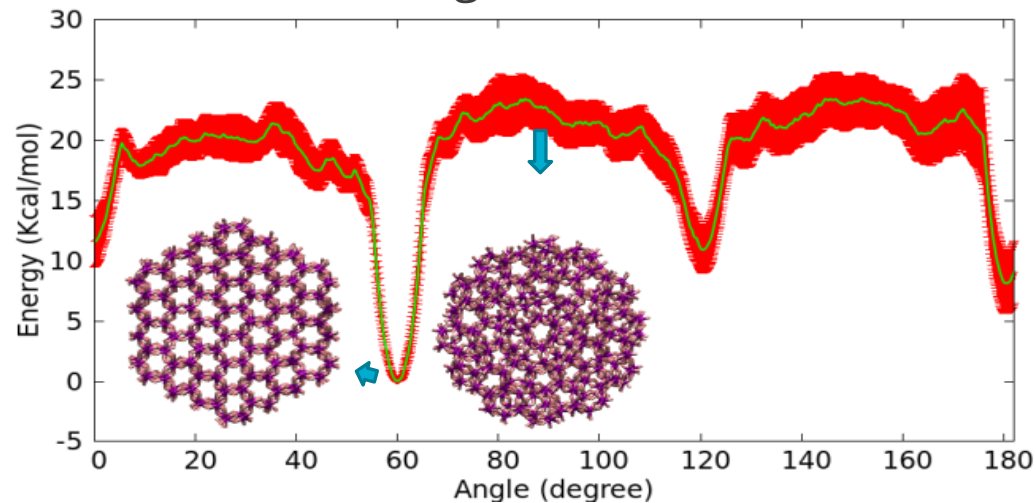
Approaching motion



Sliding motion



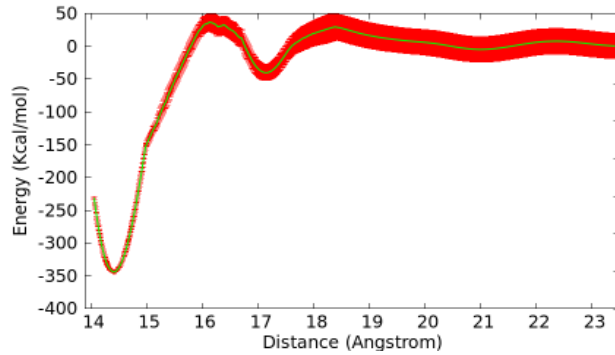
Rotating motion



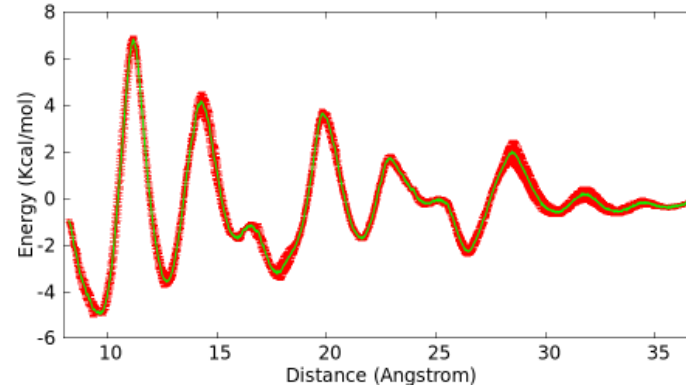
Approaching motion encounters the highest energy barrier

9 Roles of water

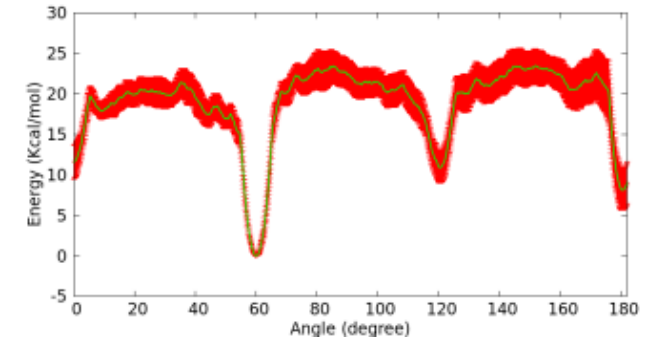
Interaction in water



Approaching motion

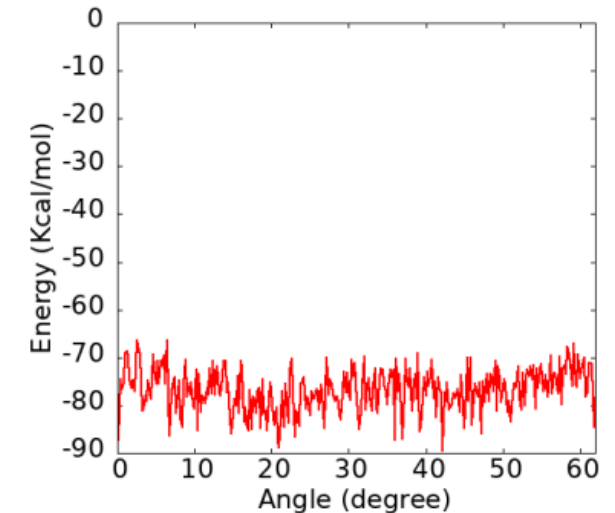
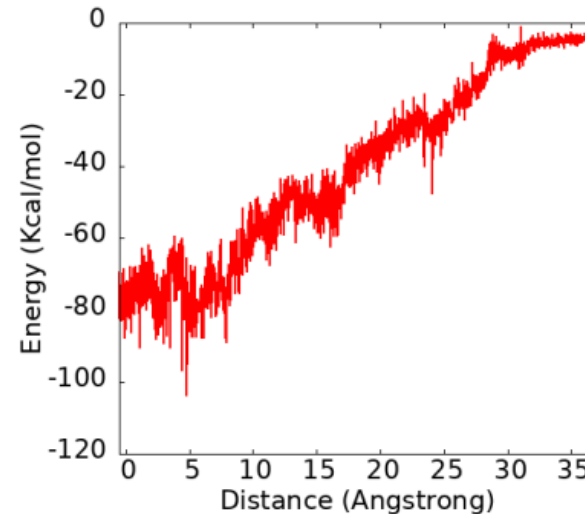
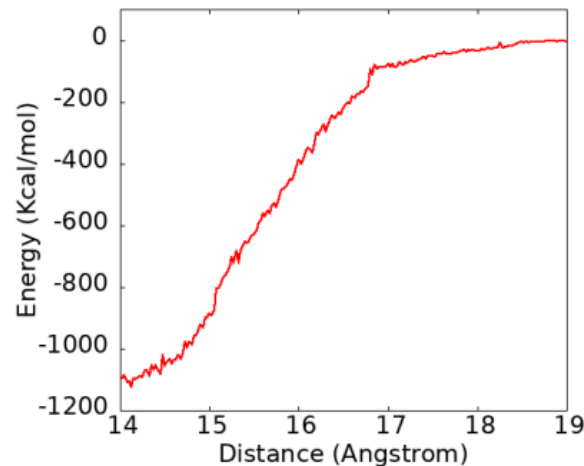


Sliding motion



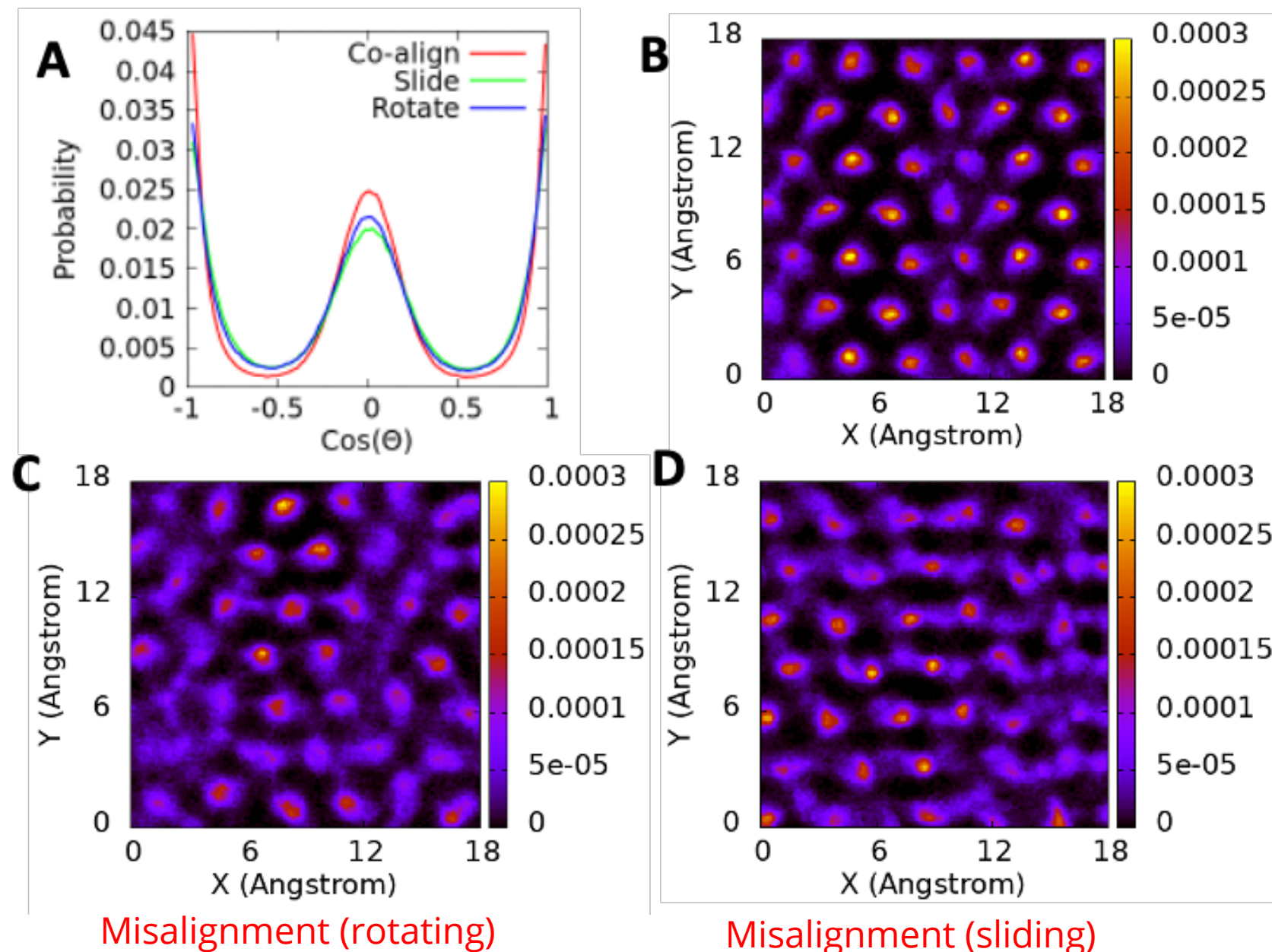
Rotating motion

Interaction in vacuum



- 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

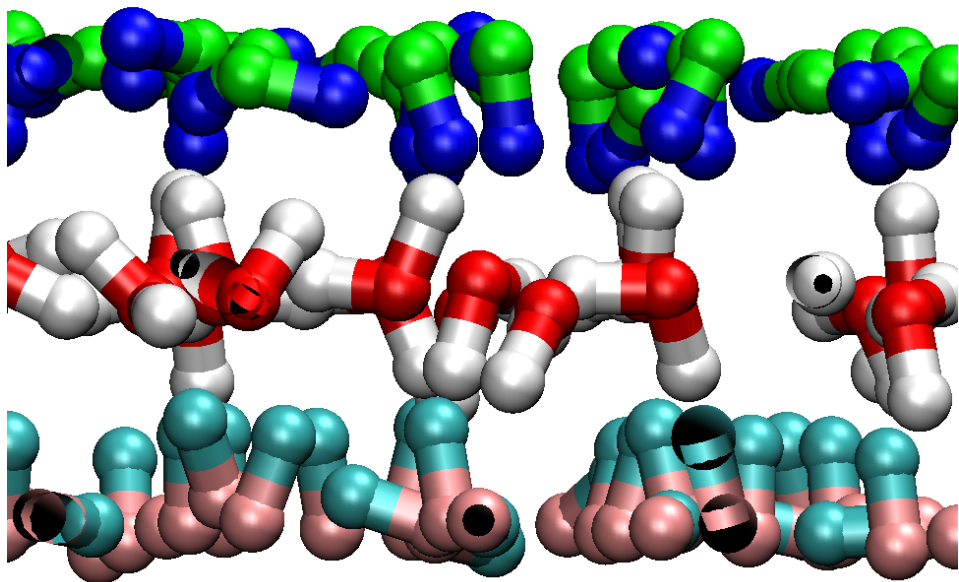


Water is less structured for the mis-aligned configurations, compared to the co-aligned configuration

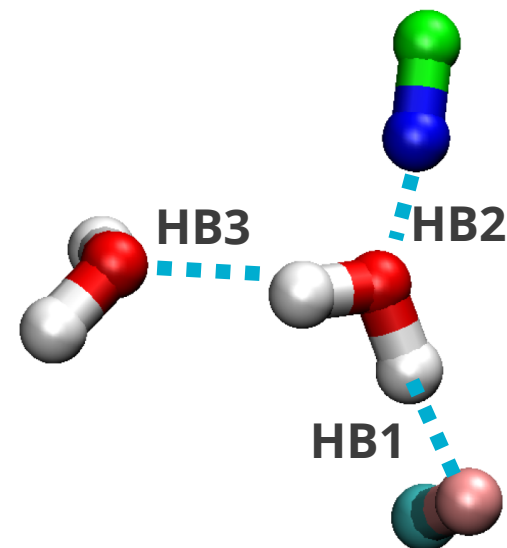
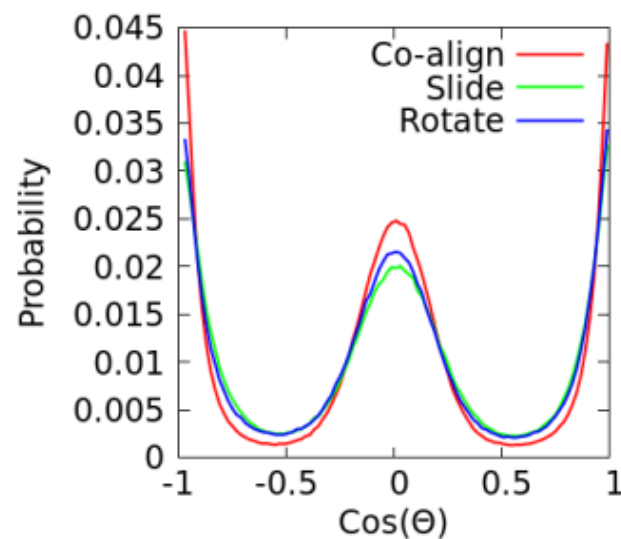
Hydrogen bond network



Surface OH



Surface OH



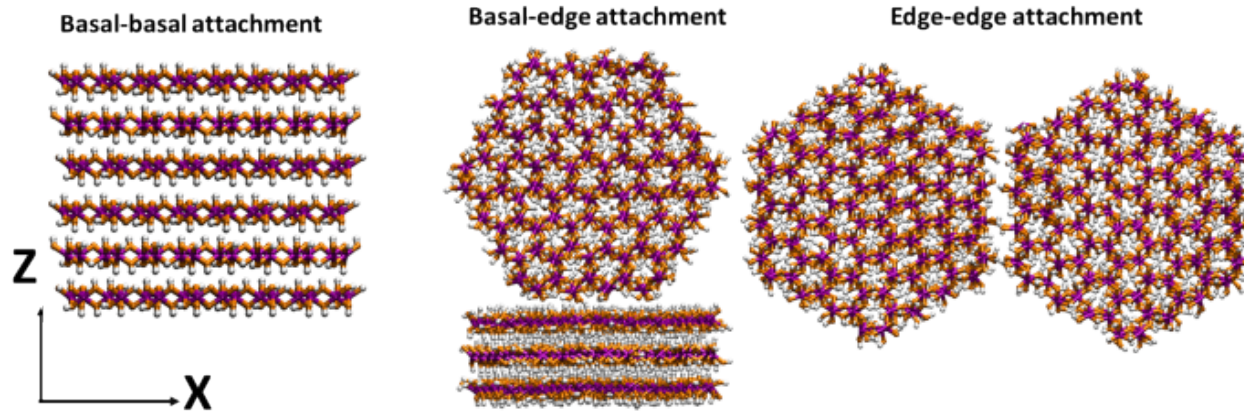
Coalignment: # water-water HB 1.86

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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