





# Nanomaterials, colloids

Nanomaterials, an international growing market  
 increasing demand and prod. world wide  
 ex: France (450 000 t, Si, 260 000 TiO<sub>2</sub>, ...)

What are nanomaterials?

Definitions from ISO:

1. Nanometric: dimension range 1-100 nm
2. Nanomaterials: possessing 1, 2 or 3 ext. dimensions in the nanometric range
  - particles → 3
  - platelets → 2
  - fiber → 1
3. Nanostructured material: having int. nanostructure or surface nanostruct.
4. Manufactured nanomaterial: intentionally produced for commercial purpose to have specific properties or specific composition.

Already in nature: Lotus effect

What are nanotechnologies?

1. Understanding and control matter and processes at the nanoscale, but not exclusively below 100 nm, as in one or more dimensions where the onset of size-dependent phenomena usually enables novel applications.
2. Utilizing the properties of nanoscale materials that differ from the properties of individual atoms, molecules, and bulk matter, to create improved materials, devices and systems that exploit these new properties.

Nanomaterials, an old and actual science

- Maya vase 900 BC
- Lycurgus cup 400 AD
- Michael Faraday: gold colloids
- lens: nanopart are used to target drug delivery to cancer tissues in vivo.

Common particles:

- Ag: Catalysts, photopaper
- Al: optoelectronics
- Pd: catalysis
- TiO<sub>2</sub>: photoelectrochromism
- Metal oxides: magnetism
- Polymers: conducting composites
- Carbon nanotubes: composites, del
- Si: O<sub>2</sub>: Insulators, membrane
- CdSe: optoelectronics

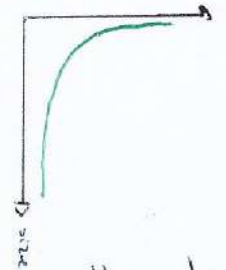
Nanoproducts are everywhere

- Raquette de tennis
- cosmétiques
- additifs alimentaires
- médicaments

Why they are unique?

scaling effects:

surface volume



spatial confinement

- ? chemical activity
- ? catalytic properties
- ↑ H<sub>2</sub>
- stabilization of metallobio
- plasmas
- ↑ crystallinity
- magn, optical, electronic properties
- reduced interactions with light.

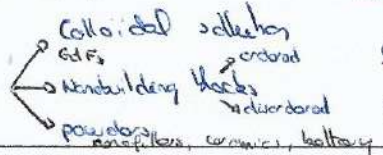
How to get them?

- Top-down
- Bottom-up wet chemistry

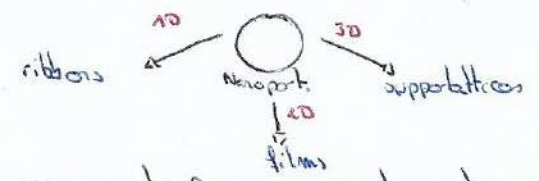
control of:

- Purity
- Size and shape
- type of solvent
- type of reaction
- crystallinity
- surface state
- type of synthesis

How to use them?




Nanoparticles as nanobuilding blocks



Nanoparticles as quantum materials

- merging the properties
- types of matrix:
  - polymer
  - carbon
  - silica
- matrix properties:
  - porosity
  - chemical feature

Properties and applications of nanomat.

gold as nanomat:  version in appearance depending on size very good catalyst & inert, noble metal but some conductor  
 ↳ properties: H<sub>2</sub>, CO, ...

interests: medicine, catalysis, energy, optics

Metal nanoparticles: anisotropic nanomat.

spherical vs shaped nanoparticles

→ novel properties: size and shape dependent, optical, electrical

Applications of nanomaterials

- SERS detector
- disinfection of drinking water
- photocatalysis
- self cleaning mats

Quantum Dots: nanoparticles showing particle size dependent luminescence

Many atomic orbitals combined result in bands  
 - bulk: electrons are fully delocalized  
 - nano: electrons are confined to the nanomat. → quantum size effect  
 - QLED: pure color, low power...  
 - band gap narrows

Energy/batteries: materials for electrode

Cosmetics: use of diffusing pigments

Definition of colloids: Thomas Graham  
 Colloids possess a size which is between the size of molecules and that of macroscopically discernible heterogeneity of matter.  
 → colloidal size 1-500 nm

Numerous advantages

- large range of size and morphologies
- possibility to tune the surface charges
- possibility of surface modification
- drug delivery
- imaging
- targeting
- improve stability

↓  
 multifunctional nanomaterials

Plasma = quantité d'énergie délivrée par le laser par unité de surface.  
 dispersion = distribution des tailles

# Synthesis of nanomaterials

modularité = interaction entre le substrat et la molécule d'intérêt  
 substrat = surface qui reçoit les matériaux.

- Several aspects to be considered
    - design of nanoparticles
    - bulk materials
    - control of interface between nanoparticles and surrounding media
    - surface chemistry / functionalization
  - The physical and physicochemical properties depend on several parameters:
    - The chemical composition of the NPs and their structure
    - Their size
    - Their size distribution
    - Their shape
    - The interface with surrounding media
    - Their organization in a matrix or on a surface
- ⇒ control is a key point.

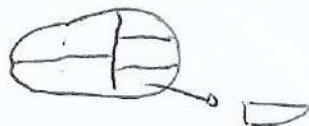
bottom-up ⇒ ← top-down  
 # Organic synthesis # Microcontact Printing  
 # Self-assembly # Microcontact Printing

Grinding: mainly two classes: Crushers and Mills  
 most important: grinding-ball milling process  
Milling conditions:
 

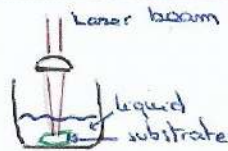
- Container filled with balls
- Various gas atmospheres
- mass ratio of balls to materials
- Material to be grinded fed as flake
- Control of speed and duration

High-energy ball milling: structural changes & chemical reactions  
 ↳ time (10-200h) vacuum, gases Temp.

example: Iron nanoparticles produced by high-energy ball milling.



## Laser Ablation



- A pulsed laser beam is focused on a target in a solvent
- After absorption of the laser pulse energy, the target material is vaporized and condenses in the surrounding medium forming nanoparticles.

Several factors need to be considered for laser ablation:
 

1. Wave length (maximum absorption depth, high energy deposition within a small volume)
2. Beam quality (brightness, focus ability, homogeneity)
3. Pulse duration (shorter pulses to minimize the thermal damage)
4. Pulse Repetition Rate (high enough to maintain the heat)

- All these processes can be broadly classified into three regimes separated by different time zones:
- i. laser-target laser-plasma interaction occurring during the laser pulse → transient phase: high number of species, T<sup>+</sup> ionization → plasma
  - ii. plasma expansion and confinement
  - iii. plasma condensation
- example: Metal and ceramic nanoparticles Laser ablation goes phase

ex: Periodic Ni nanodot arrays on amorphous Si substrates

## PVD (Physical Vapor Deposition)

Principe 3 steps:

- Vaporization of the material from a solid source
- Transportation of the vapor in vacuum or partial vacuum to the substrate surface.
- condensation onto substrate.

→ Preparation of nanoparticles and nanostructured materials

Two main Techniques:

Thermal Evaporation



Langmuir - Knudsen Relation:  $R_{m} = C_m \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right)^{1/2} \cos \theta \cos \phi \frac{1}{r_c} (P_0(T) - P)$  thin depo. rate per unit.

planetary substrates → uniform coating

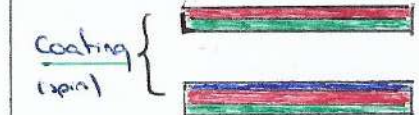
ex: thermal evaporation PVD: coating applications and process dup for organ importance of substrate → crystallization

e-beam: source is held in a water cooled hearth, evaporation occurs at a highly localized point on this source, while bulk remains solid. No convection

Lithography: Optical means for transferring patterns onto a substrate.

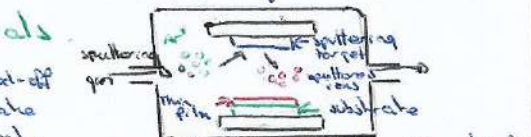
use of a mask → photoresist damaged by light.

- printing contact
- proximity printing
- projected printing (size 1)



ex: Periodic Ni nanodot arrays on amorphous Si substrates

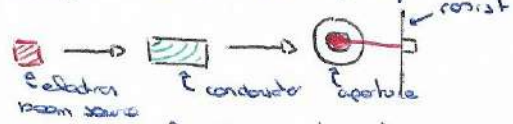
Sputtering: target (source) and substrate are placed on two parallel electrodes (diode). Chamber filled with inert gas (Ar). DC voltage (kV) is applied to the diode free electron in the chamber are accelerated by the e-field.



example: growth of silver nanoparticles  
 very good uniformity  
 low impurity  
 good density  
 high cost.

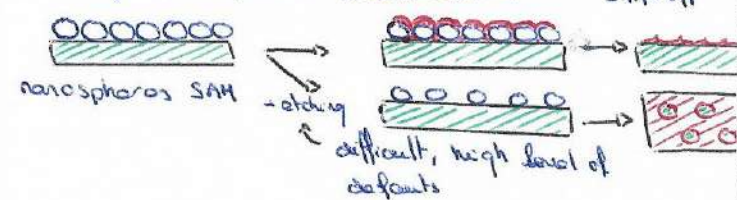
Optical means for transferring patterns onto substrates

E-beam Nanolithography is gravure longer than photolithography.



Hubs array for layer by layer deposition.

Nanolithography: other approaches for nanopatterning of surfaces.



Lithography: superhydrophobic hierarchical arrays fabricated by a scalable colloidal lithography approach. "Lotus effect" = treatment

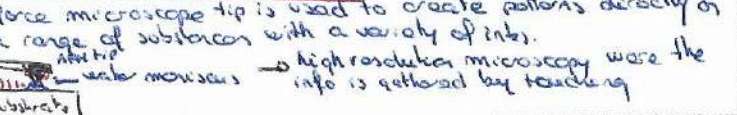


or: Nanoscale lithography utilizes a hard mold to imprint into a polymer film for nanoscale patterning.

→ thermal, pressure, UV importance of substrate

example: Photo-induced hybrid nanopatterning of titanium dioxide via direct imprint

Dip-pen Nano-Lithography: technique where an atomic force microscope tip is used to create patterns directly on a range of substrates with a variety of inks.



Carbon based nanomaterials

Various allotropes of Carbon:

- Natural
- Amorphous (soot)
- Graphite
- Diamond

- Fullerene
- Nanotubes
- Graphene

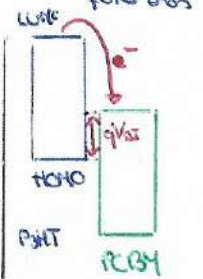
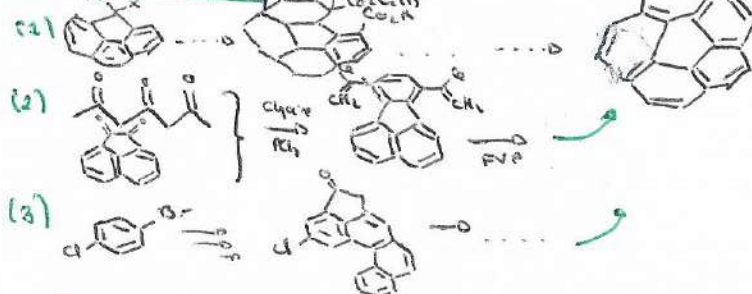
The structure of  $C_{60}$  is a truncated icosahedron. Made of twenty hexagons and twelve pentagons.

Synthesis of  $C_{60}$ : Top down approaches

Kroto's approach using arc vaporization on graphite rod, fullerene soot → tedious extraction → chromatographic separation → pure  $C_{60}$

Synthesis of  $C_{60}$ : Bottom up approaches

Organic chemistry:



interaction between crystallite and PCBM → conduction

Uses of  $C_{60}$ : Bioapplications

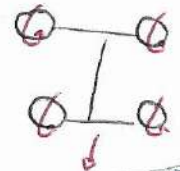
The  $C_{60}$  fullerene can bond with up to six electrons, thus serving as a powerful scavenger of reactive oxygen species. or: solar cream. or: prolongation of the lifespan of rats by repeated oral administration

- Energy: organic solar cells P3HT:PCBM + fullerene etc. power conversion efficiency = 3.2%, 4x plus per ref.

Carbon Nanotubes

- molecular machine

- Carbon nanotubes are categorized based on the number of walls (single wall (SWNT) and multi-walled (MWNT)).
- The tubes are also characterized based on their helicity which is defined by two integers (n, m) → chiral
- $n-m = 3q \rightarrow$  metallic
- $n-m = 3q \pm 1 \rightarrow$  semi-conducting
- $2q, 2q+1, 2q+2$  → armchair (n, n), chiral (n, m)



Synthesis:

- Arc Discharge
- Sumino Liijima 1991
- Chemical vapor deposition
- Laser ablation
- Catalytic growth
- High pressure
- 50-100 mA
- 40-50V

Chemical vapor-deposition: Mixing of a carbon-containing gas with a metal-catalyst coated substrate at high T.



- tip growth mechanism
- $T =$  limits of stability
- grows by 2e donors, hole acceptor zone
- Tip growth mechanism
- metal and Cu substrate
- parameters: T, pressure, catalyst

Highly used for mechanical reinforcement in many commercialized devices

Carbon nanotubes - based composites help the movement of electrons (space elevator)