Surface Chemistry and Nanotechnology



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Biological porous materials – Q-membranes

Silica template from wing scales



Porous membranes in Amoeba



Plankton biostructures







Nanostructured materials



Self-assembly is one of the most important concepts for building nanostructured material templates e.g. Zeolites and mesoporous silica



Mesoporous silicates

Zeolites

Micellar templating at YKI



Micr. Mesop. Mater. 2004, 72, 175

Uncoated:

TEM pictures



9 nm thick film

Coated

Application Projects

- •Fragrance delivery
- •Flavour delivery
- •Biocide delivery in paints and coatings
- •Drug delivery
- Immobilization of sensor liquids
- •Carriers in ink jet inks
- Pigment coating for high quality ink jet paper



Mesoporous silica for inkjet paper



Berzelii Centre EXSELENT on Porous Materials



Department of Physical, Inorganic and Structural Chemistry, SU Department of Organic Chemistry, SU Institute for Surface Chemistry (YKI)



Novel porous materials

Zeolites SU-15, achiral **1 nm** а SU-32, chiral

Open-framework



Metal-organic framework



Chiral mesoporous silica



Covalent organic networks



CO₂ adsorption – approach and results

- APPROACH: Realization via synthesis, property measurements, theoretical analyses
- *E.g.* : mesoporous silica modified with amine-like moieties

+ CO₂/ N₂ selectivity ~ 30

+ Significant uptake



Enantioselective catalysis



The ITQ-37 mesoporous chiral zeolite

Nature 458, 1154-1157 (30 April 2009)

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New YKI emulsion based method!

Particle size Solid or hollow Macro / meso



New photonic bandgap pigments







Applications in

- camouflage
- IR reflection
- cosmetics
- -novel paper coatings and colorants?

New pigments by trapping dyes in silica



Controlling the shape of nanoparticles with surfactants







platelet

rod



12nm iron oxide nanocubes (Scale bar is 20nm)

sphere



13 nm iron oxide nanospheres (Scale bar is 20nm)

Courtesy of Anwar Ahniyaz, YKI

Seeded Growth of iron oxide nanocrystals





 Nanoparticles generally show a reduction in melting point relative to bulk counterparts

$$T_{melt}(R) = T_m^{bulk}(1 - \sigma / R)$$

 Additionally, nanoparticles may be stabilized in solution by encapsulating them in organic ligands, which may be removed after printing by subsequent







uang et al, J. Electrochem. Soc, 150, 2003

Superparamagnetic mesoporous silica

•Powder with large surface area

- •Dispersible in different solutions and media
- •Magnetic only in the presence of a magnetic field
- •Good for recycling applications





Mittuniversitetet

Nanoparticle Sensors

- Charge tunneling through the thin insulating layer between nanoparticles.
- Gas adsorption in the tunnel barrier affects the electrical conductivity Dramatically.



Nano Surface Design in Nature

Macro-

Gecko Feet

Meso-

Lotus leaf effect





Superhydrophobic surfaces



- Water repellency and self-cleaning via patented self assembly coatings
- Next step is oil repellency through advanced surface chemistry avoiding the use of fluorocarbons.

Superhydrophobic coatings



- One-step coating procedure to produce required hydrophobicity and roughness to achieve a contact angle of 150°
- Both macro and microscale roughness important (scale bar 20 µm)

Superlyophobic Surfaces





Nanonails: A Simple Geometric Approach to Electrically Tunable Superlyophobic Surfaces *Krupenkin et al, Bell Labs ACS 2008*

Isolation of crystalline cellulose



TEM image of cotton nanocrystals



Paprican

Research on Nano Crystalline Cellulose

Preparation techniques:

- H₂SO₄ hydrolysis degrades amorphous regions
- Cellulose nanocrystals form stable aqueous suspension
- Electrostatic multilayering
- Spin coating

Novel optical properties

- NCC bi-refringent
- NCC shows nematic order in spin coatings
- Exhibits chiral nematic ordering in dip coating (electrostatic multilayering)
- RMS roughness of 5nm possible



- The nanocrystals are made up of ~25 chains of 13000 glucose units
- Whisker shaped particles 100-200 nm x 5-10 nm
- Highly crystalline cellulose I can be used to prepare flat model surfaces
- Average nanocrystal anionic charge of ~0.5 e/nm² (and hydrophilic)
- Optically birefringent

TEM image of dilute suspension on carbon grid

Revol, J-F; Godbout, L.; Gray, Derek G. J. Pulp and Paper Sci., 1998, 24,146.

Electrostatic Multilayering

- Multilayered thin films are prepared by sequential electrostatic adsorption of oppositely charged polymers
 - Physisorption onto charged substrate from dilute solution
 - Self-assembly is driven by electrostatics and entropy



Repeat

Decher, Gero; Schlenoff, Joseph B. *Multilayer Thin Films:* Sequential Assembly of Nanocomposite Materials; Wiley-VCH: Weinheim, 2003.

Chiral nematic structure



Film Morphology

- Films are stable in water due to ionic crosslinking
- Full surface coverage after 5 layers
- Thicker films are uniformly and brightly coloured (nematic order)



5 layers 10 layers 20 layers 30 layers 50 layers Slide courtesy of Emily Cranston







Nanostructured materials

- Surfactant templated mesostructured materials and controlled release
- Photonic materials and IR-reflective pigments
- LC NCC coatings
- Selective catalysis

Bio-Nano

- Biomimetics
- Biocomposites

Non-wetting surfaces

- Self assembly superhydrophobic coatings
- Superlyphobic surfaces
- Nanoparticulate Metals and Metal Oxides
 - UV blockers
 - Oxygen storage and catalysis







