



Self-Assembly of Functional Nanoparticles

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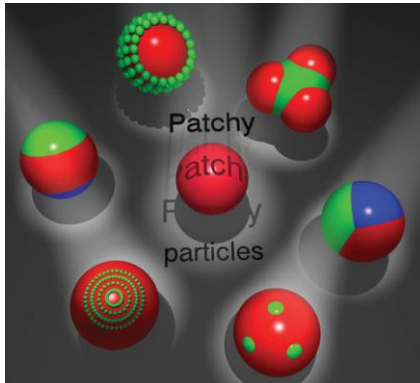
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Functional nanoparticles

- building units of any ordered structures with tailored-in interactions through specific sites, ligand-particle interactions or amphiphilicity → many-body interactions
- ordered nanostructures → functional structures
- controlled synthesis (size, shape, ligand exchange rxns.)
fabrication
consequences of assembly on properties
application

from anisotropic to isotropic units

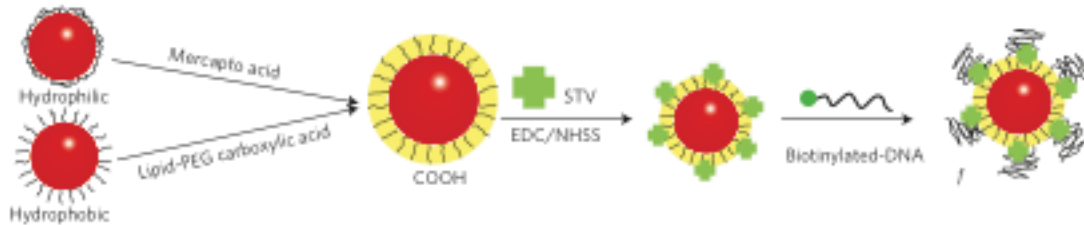
Directed assembly



- Janus particles (supraparticular assembly; electric and magnetic fields)
- scaling, large volume production
- limited to micron-size colloids
- limited applications in sensors, phoretic motors

Kretzschmar, I., Macromol. Rapid Commun. 2010

Programmable assembly

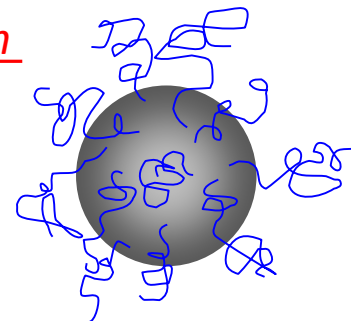


- limited manufacturing
- limited application of DNA-func. NPs
- optical, field responsive properties
- particle shape in binary heterolattices heterogeneous systems

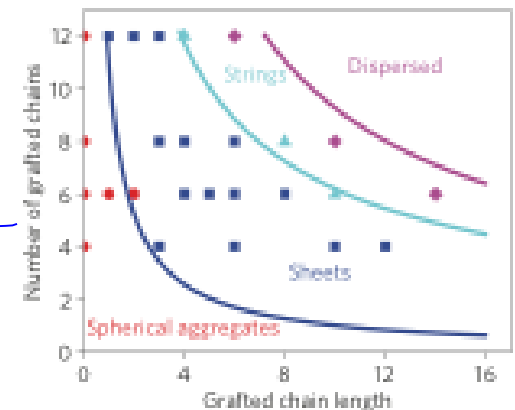
Gang, O., Nature Nanotechnology. 8, 865, 2013

Surfactant-like nanoparticles – Amphiphilicity in polymer-grafted NPs

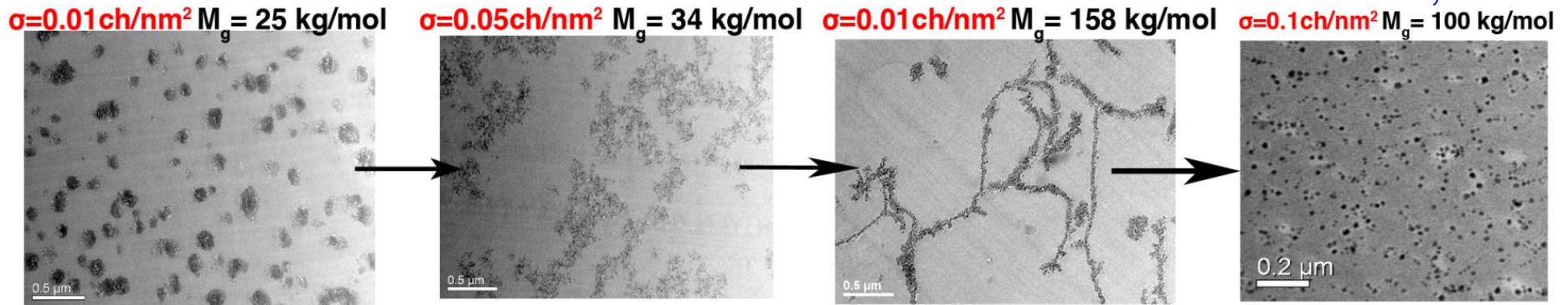
- well-controlled ligand attachments, particle size and monodispersity
- polymer nanocomposites beyond mechanical properties



Akcora, P., Nature Materials. 8, 354, 2009



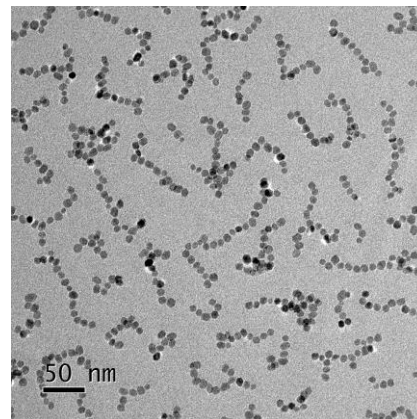
Amphiphilic nanoparticles are like surfactants



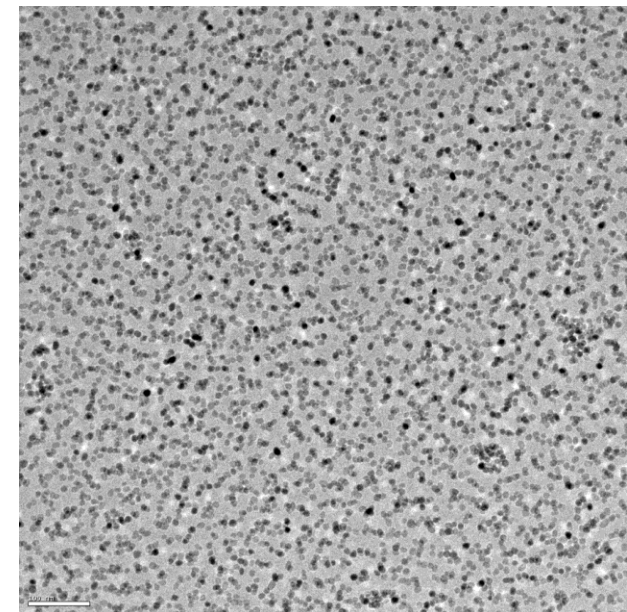
Akcora, P., Nature Materials. 8, 354, 2009

anisotropy from isotropy

- long grafts, low graft density, bimodal particle size tilt the energy landscapes to assemble particles in composites



strings of long-grafts
of NPs in solution

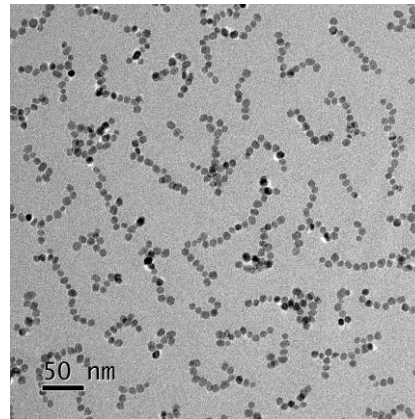
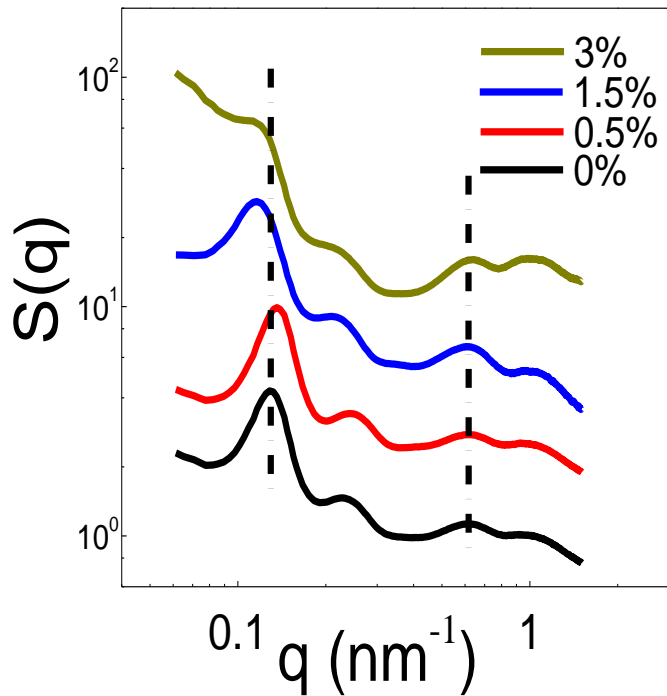


Scale bar: 100 nm in bulk composite

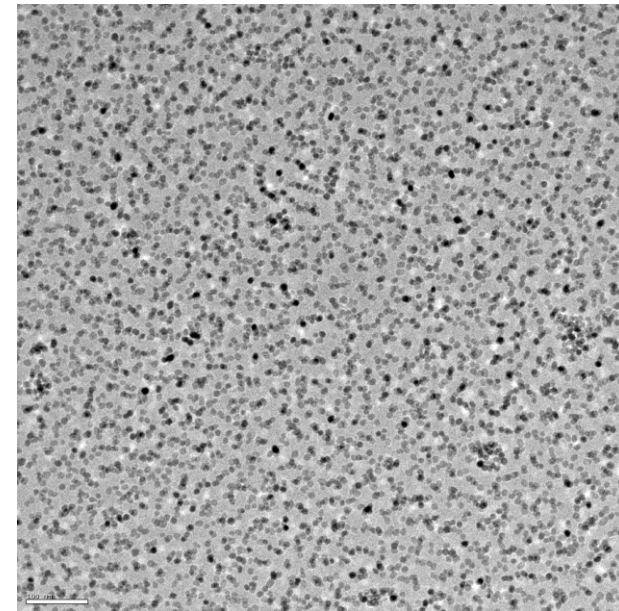
Akcora, P., Macromolecules. 45, 3463, 2013

Akcora, P., Macromolecules. 47, 2030, 2014

Polymer-grafted nanoparticles are like surfactants



strings of long-grafts
of NPs in solution



Scale bar: 100 nm in bulk composite

Non-equilibrium effects

- filler aggregation
 - external fields
- } time and length scales in computer simulations do not overlap with experimental regimes

Unique structures in polymer nanocomposite (PNCs) → *e.g.* long-range repulsion and short-range attractions → theoretical models and computational frameworks are needed to study non-equilibrium effects

How can we quantify structure/function relationship that will correlate to system dynamics and mechanics (*e.g.* dynamical response of matrix chains) ?

Answer: By simpler material designs governed by well-controlled effective particle-particle interactions which can be simulated to understand non-equilibrium effects and mechanics under external fields.

→ material design for theory and experiments to work on real-problems and applications

Polymer nanocomposites (PNCs)

- assembly of nanoparticles into 3-D structures
- interface and interphase effects in bulk composites
- understanding interfaces using rheology
- tailoring mesoscale properties of aggregates
- reversible assembly (mechanical responses under shear, fields)

ionic aggregation, assembly & transport

- ionic aggregation in homopolymers, BCs
- conducting polymers from assembled functional particle superstructures
- ion transport within confined spaces and assemblies

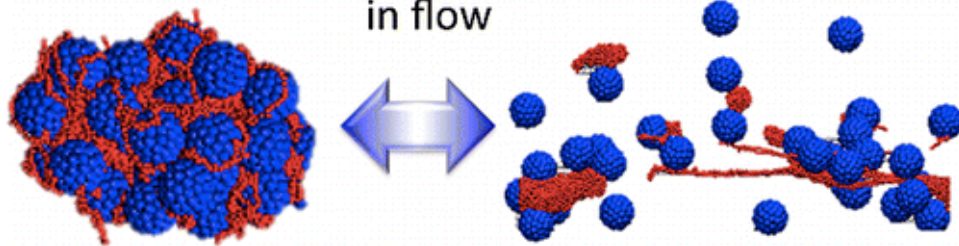
Reversible assembly in flow

Dynamic self-assembly \rightarrow ability to respond to changes in environment e.g. self-healing materials, targeted drug delivery

- Reversible polymer-colloid aggregates formed in shear flow
- Mechanical responses of systems controlled by flow, chemistry of bond, length of polymers

Reversible Assembly

in flow



blood-clotting inspired reversible
polymer-colloid composite assembly

adaptive behavior is based on
different dissipation modes

- *Bio-inspired self-assembly*: Building larger structures from small units