

# **Synthesis of Nanostructures**

*Opportunities for Scattering Methods*

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# Overview

- Nanocrystal growth and characterization
  - Solution methods
  - High temperature methods
- Prototypical systems
  - CdSe quantum dots
  - Semiconducting nanowires
  - Carbon nanotubes
- New, specific challenges
  - Other chemical systems
  - Nanostructures on surfaces
  - Assemblies of nanostructures
  - A different kind of nanostructure
- The “so-what” question

*What do we know so far?*

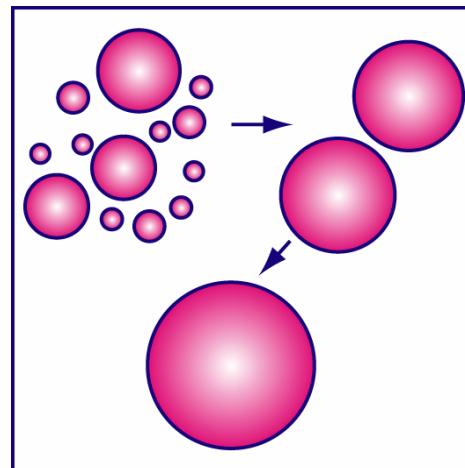
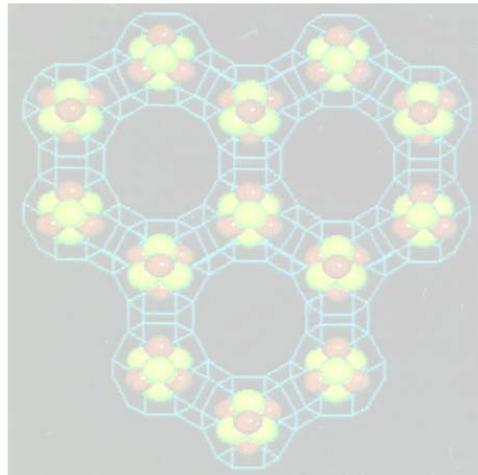
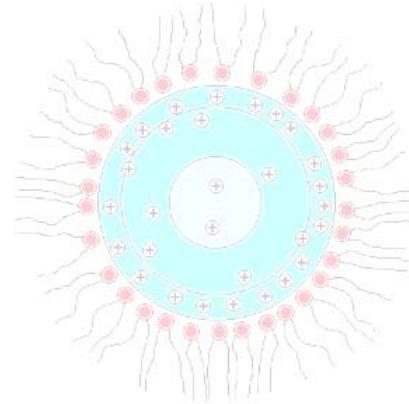
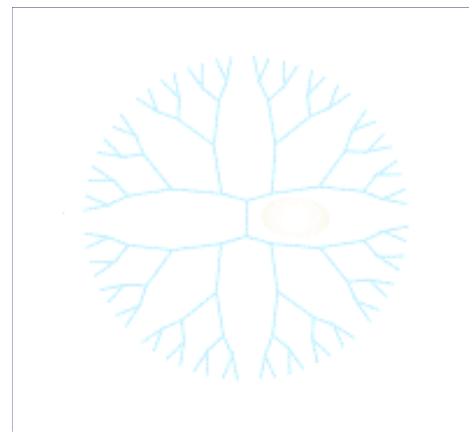
*What do we want to know?*

# Prototypical Systems

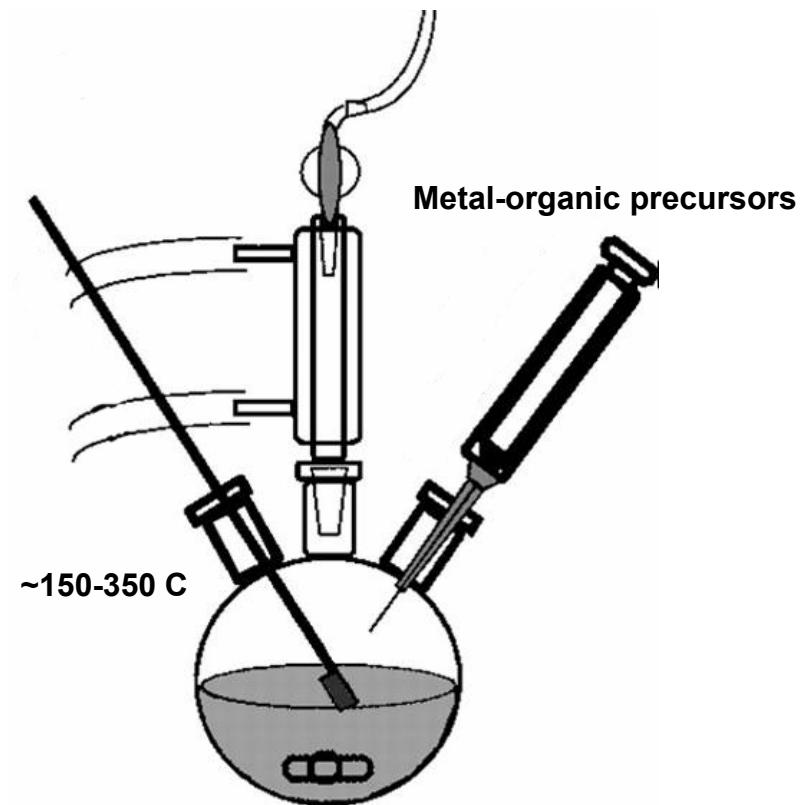
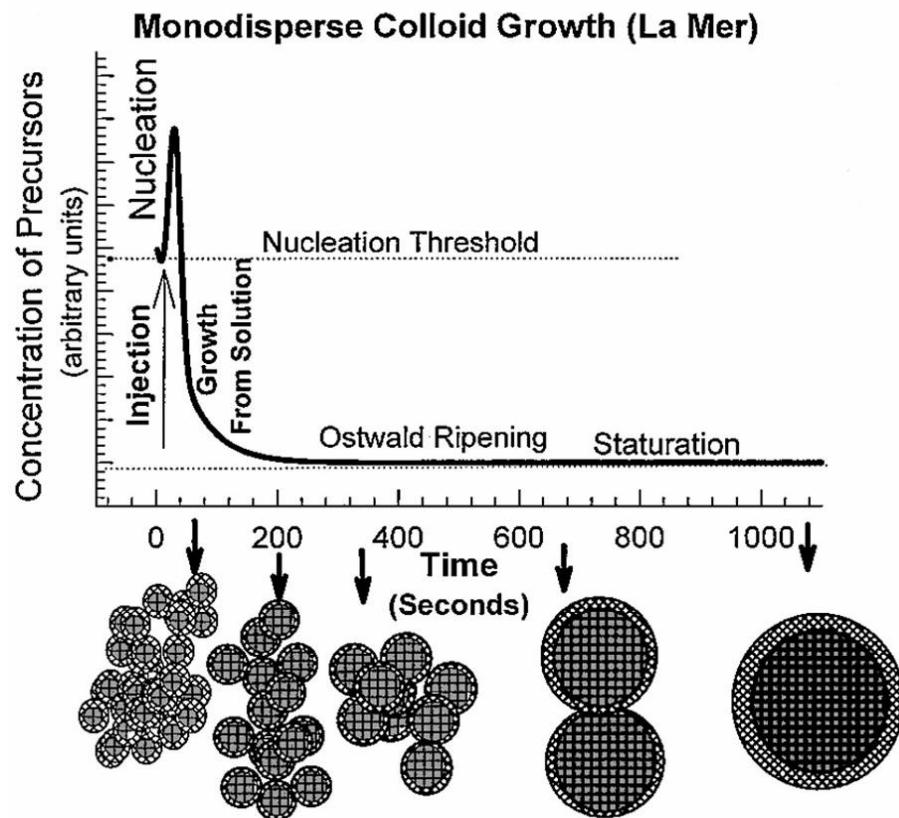
- CdSe quantum dots
- Semiconducting nanowires
- Carbon nanotubes

- Advantages of scattering methods
  - Crystalline facets and edges
  - Defect characterization
  - In-situ growth kinetics

# Zero Dimensional (0D) Growth



# Nucleation and Growth



# Semiconducting and Metallic NCs

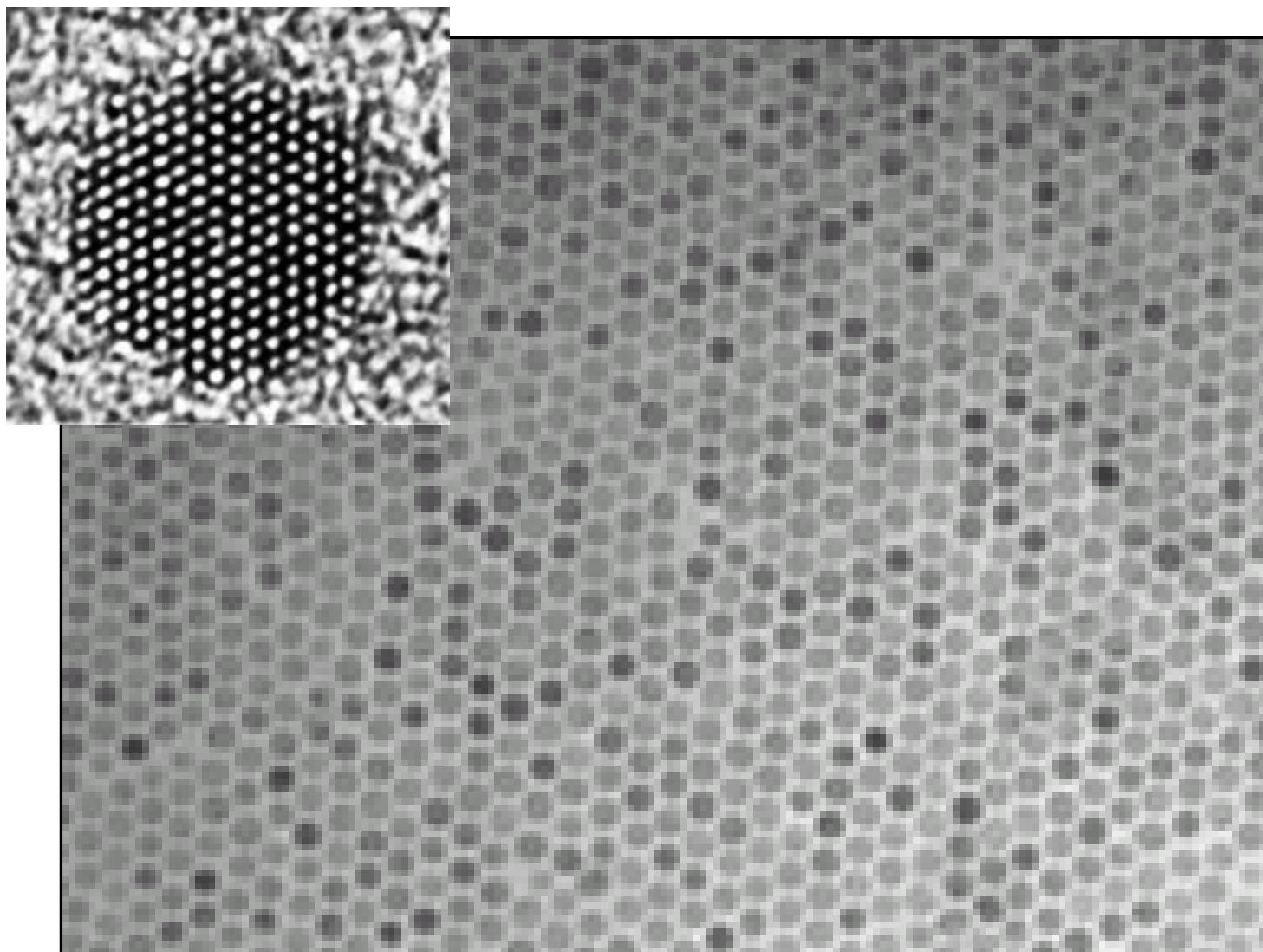
CdSe/ZnS Semiconducting Nanocrystals



Ag Metallic Prisms and Nanoparticles

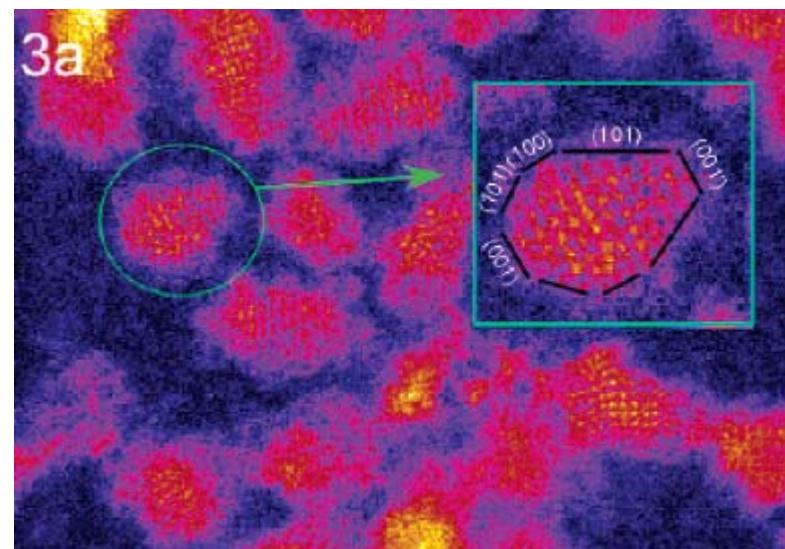
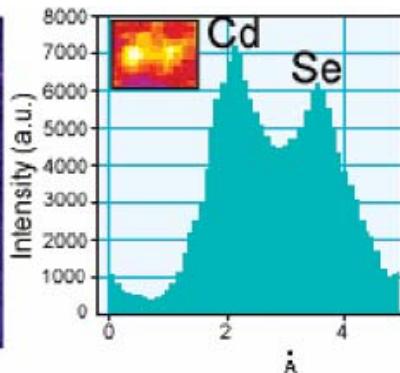
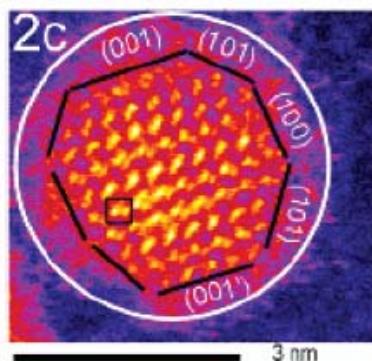


# TEM of CdSe Quantum Dots



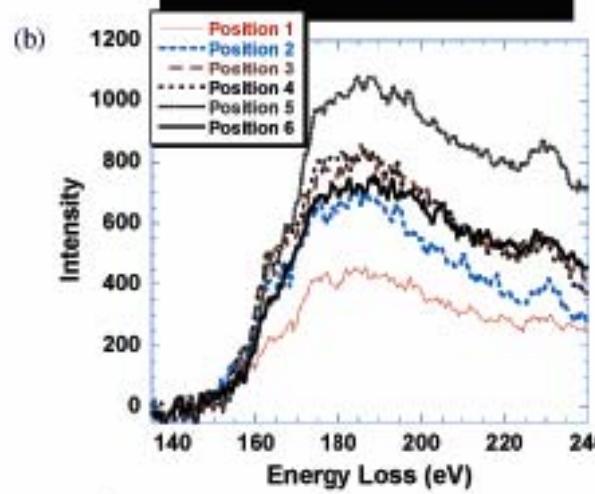
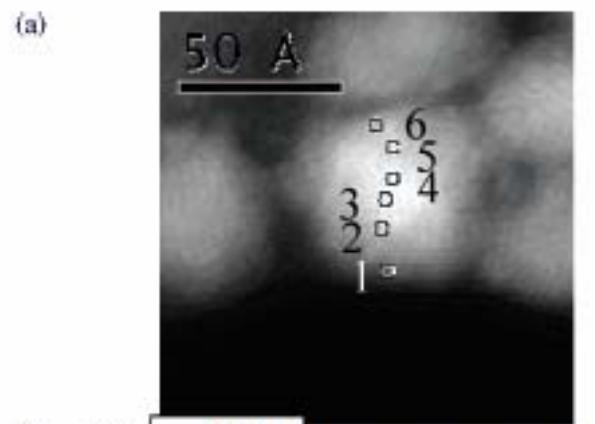
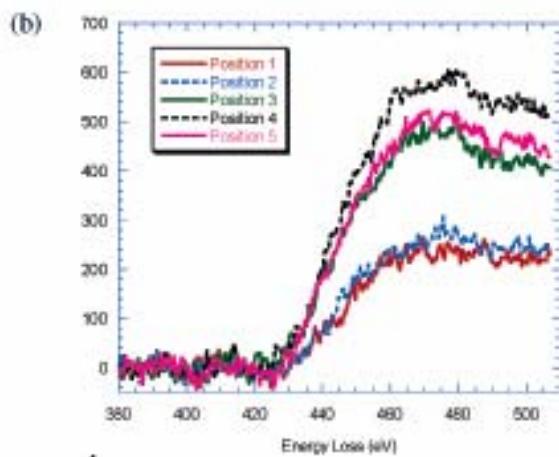
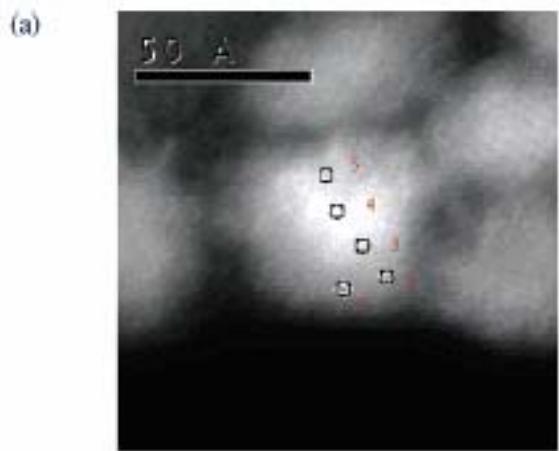
# Determination of CdSe Facets

**Z-contrast Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopy (STEM)**



# Outer Shell Determination of CdSe/ZnS

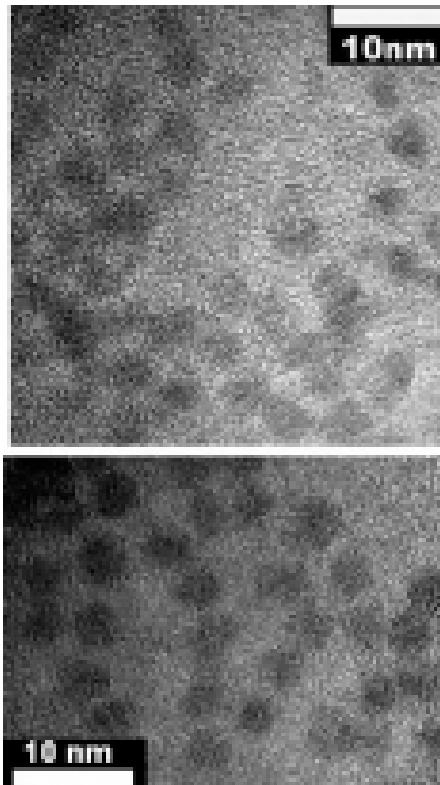
*STEM and Electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS)*



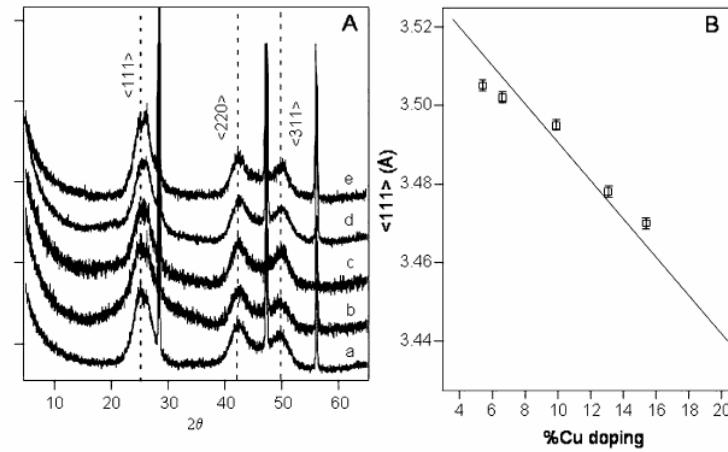
# Cu-doped CdSe Quantum Dots

## Powder XRD and Soft X-ray Absorption Near Edge Spectroscopy

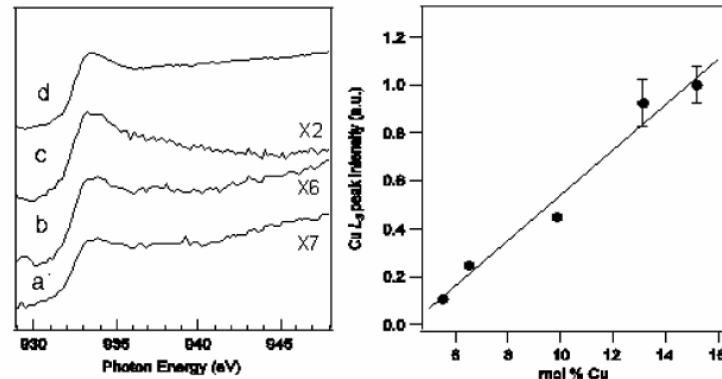
- Oxidation state of Cu: Cu(I)
- Chemical environment of Cu



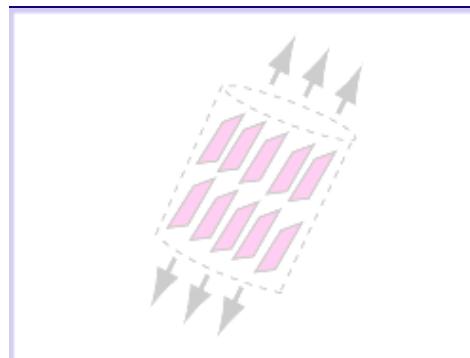
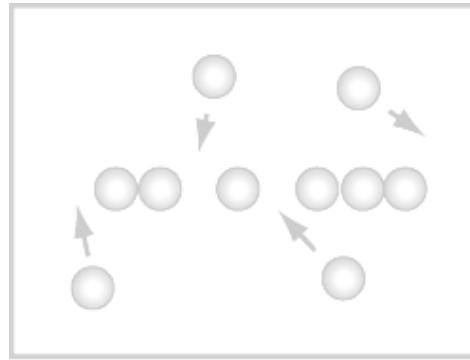
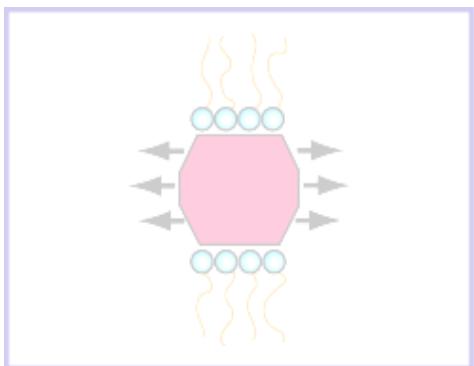
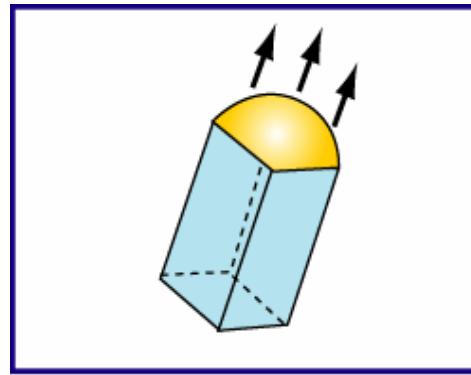
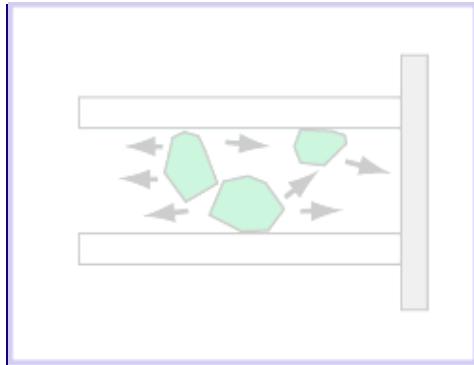
<111> shifts to smaller  $d$  as Cu level is increased



Cu L- edge peak intensity prop to molar % Cu

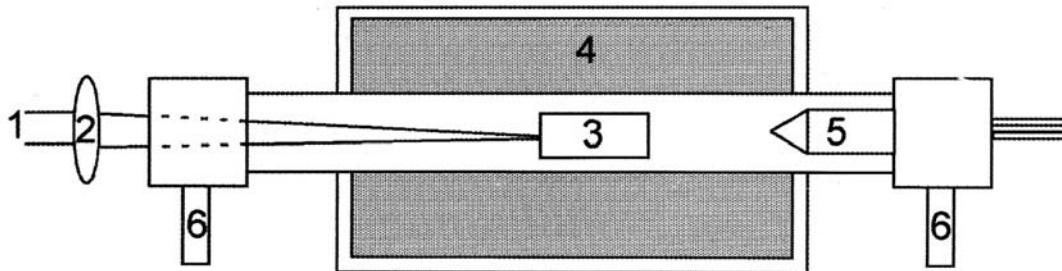


# One Dimensional (1D) Growth

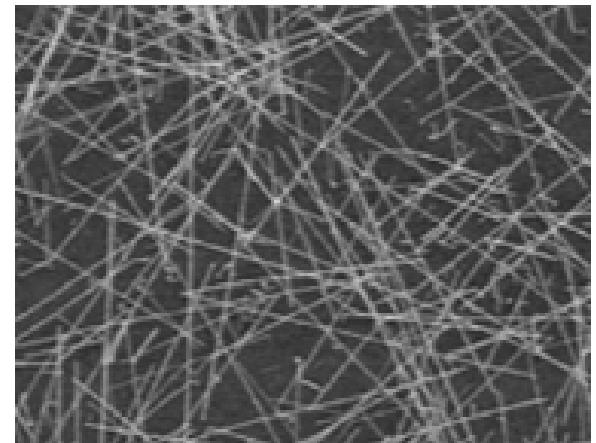
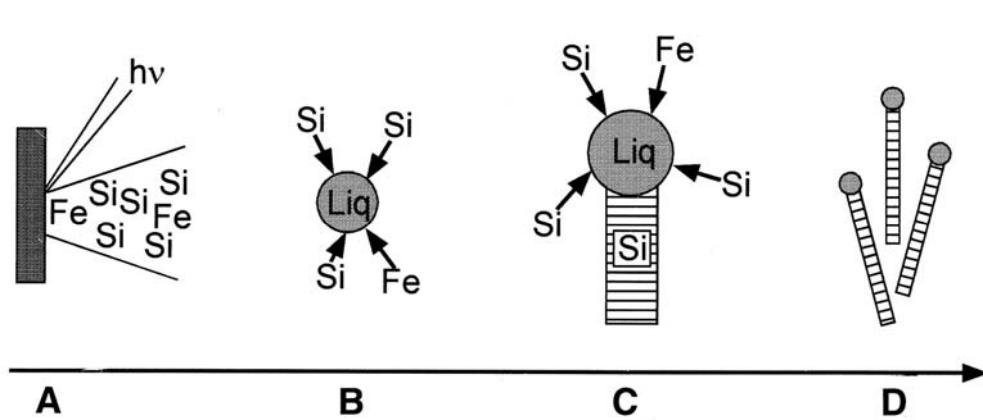


Adapted after Y. Xia et al., *Adv. Mat.* 15, 353 (2003)

# Laser-assisted Catalytic Growth

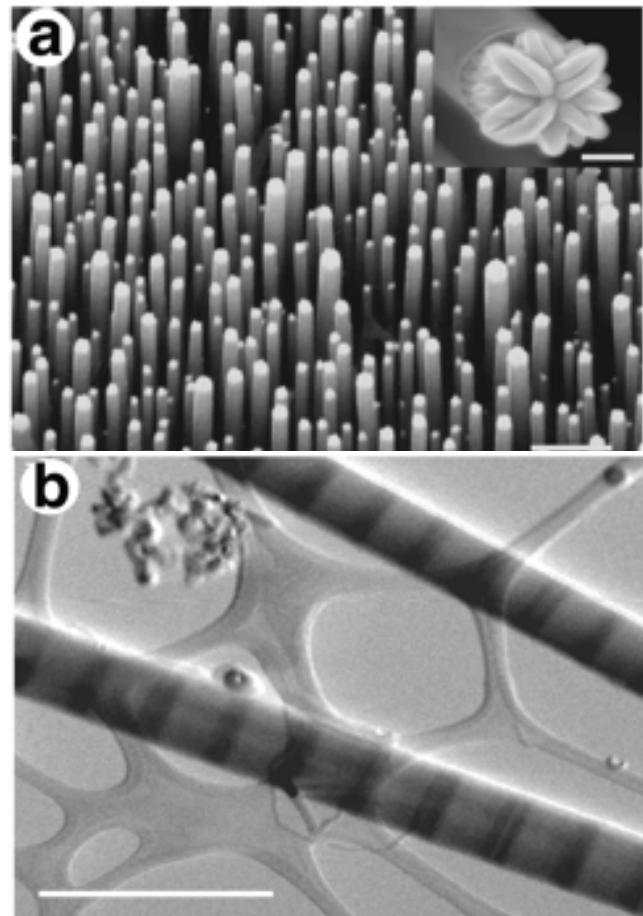
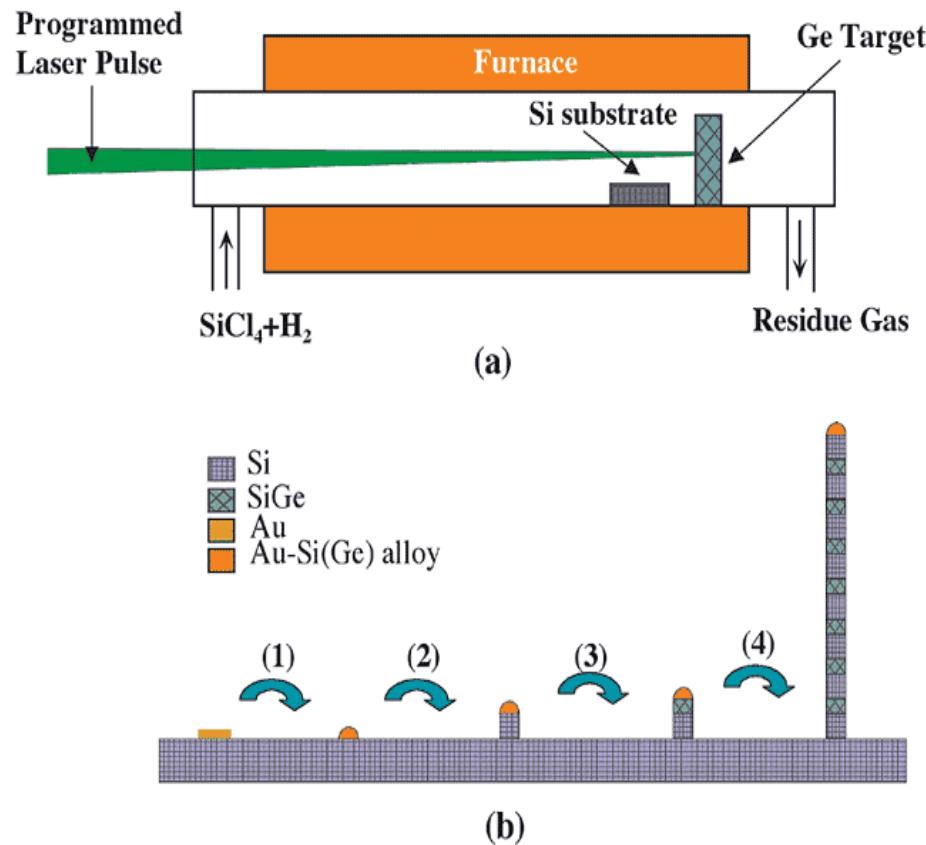


(1) Pulsed laser; (2) Focusing lens; (3) Composite target; (4) Furnace; (5) Cold finger; (6) Pump system

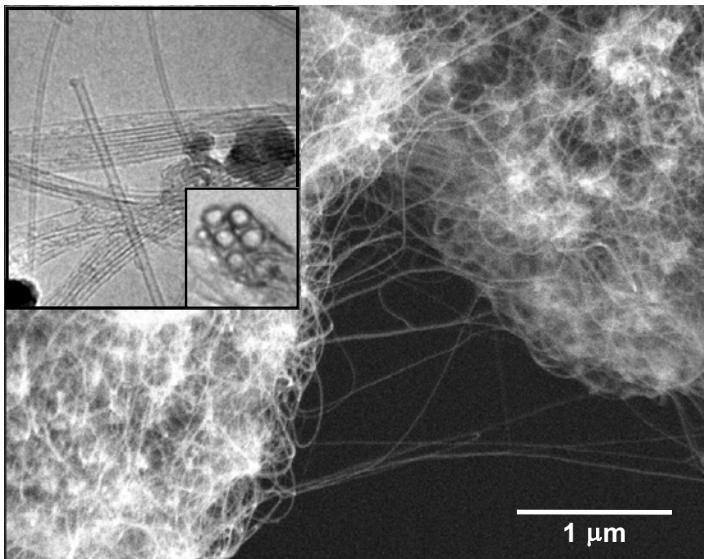
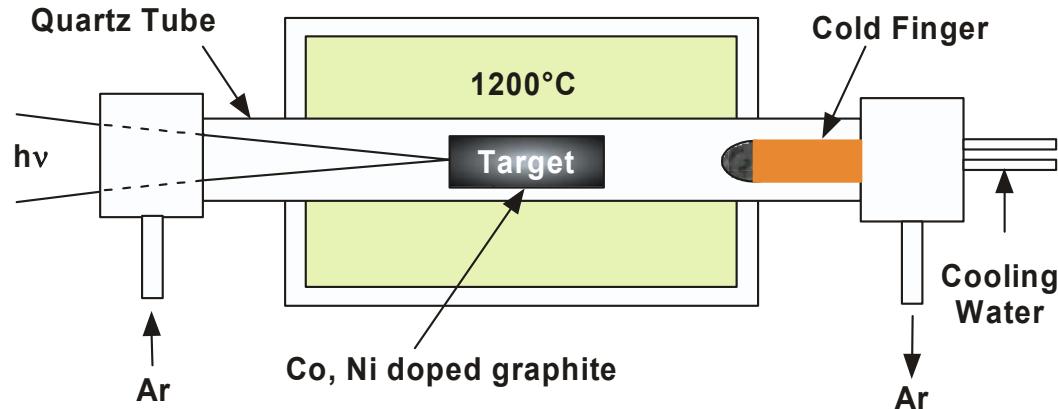


**Examples:** InP, GaAs, InAs (Au colloids); GaN (Fe colloids)

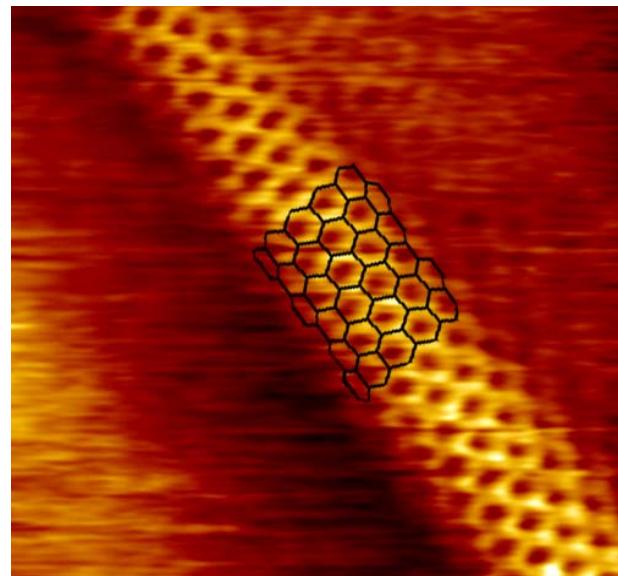
# Laser-assisted catalytic growth + CVD



# Laser Ablation of a Graphitic Target

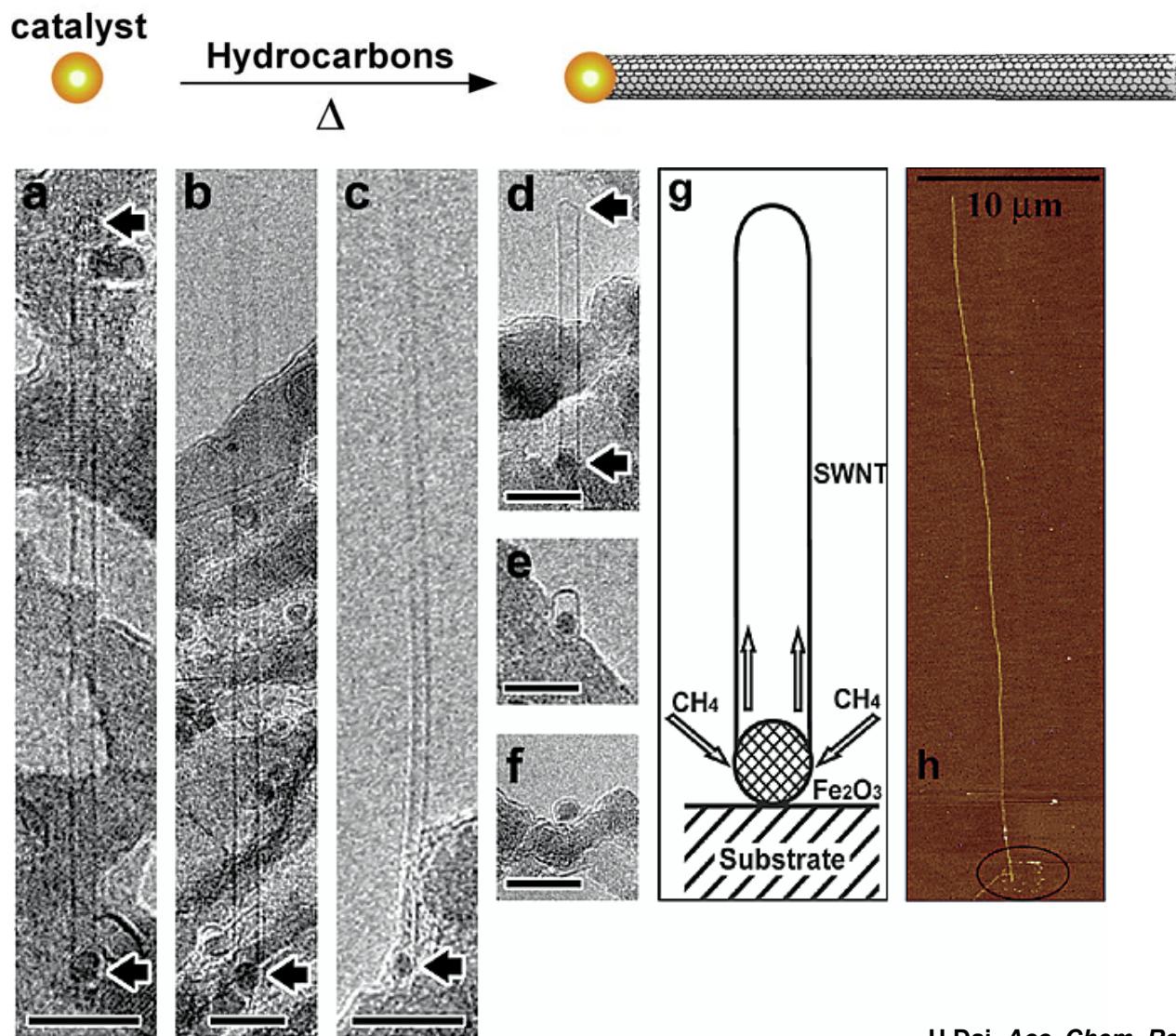


J. Hafner et al. *Chem Phys. Lett.* 296, 195 (1998).

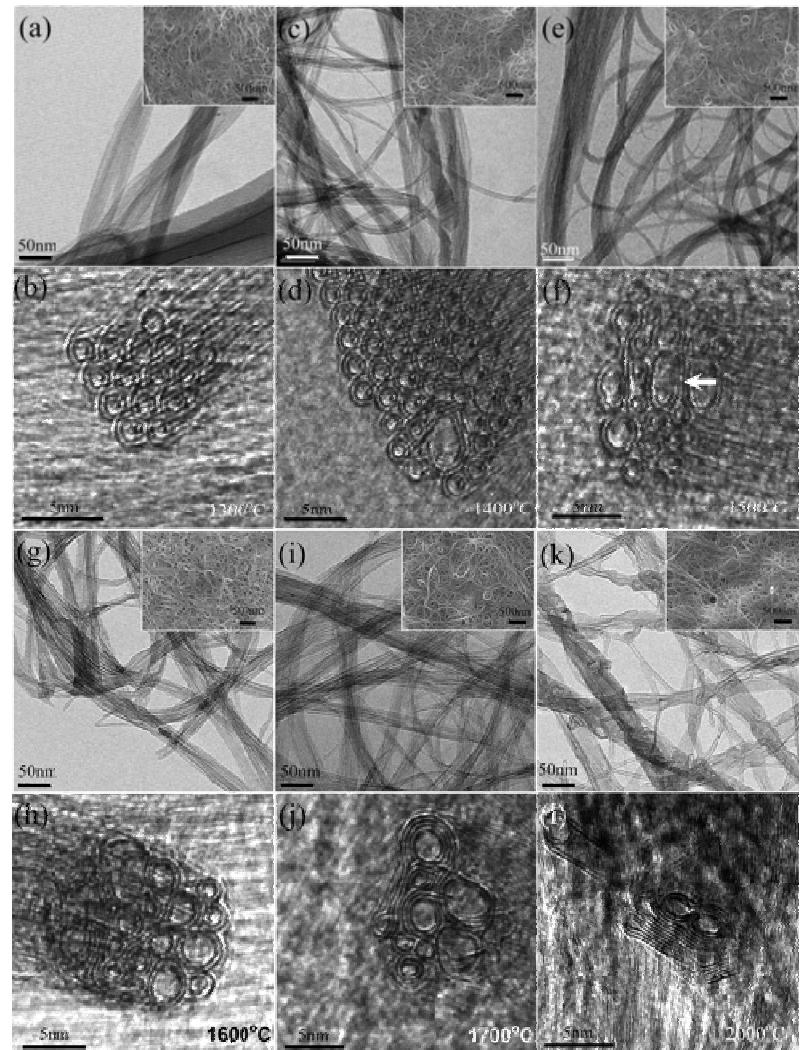
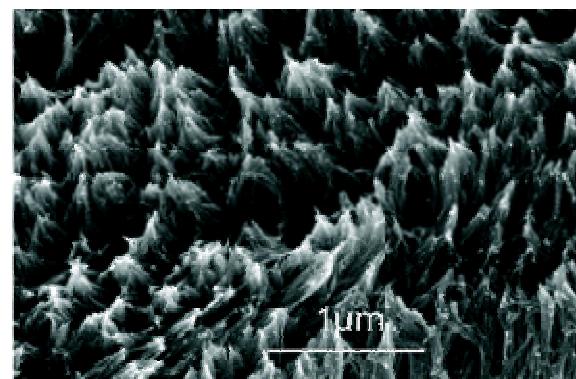
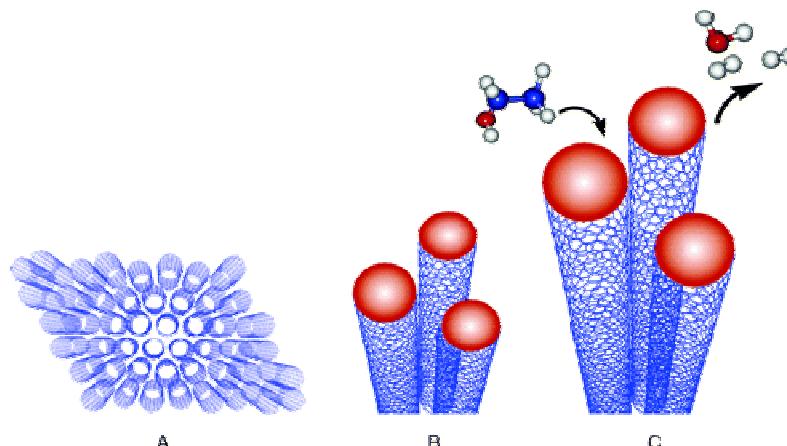


T.W. Odom, et al., *Nature* 391, 62 (1998)

# Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)



# Carbon Nanotube Growth and Defects



In-situ growth kinetics could enable chirality determination

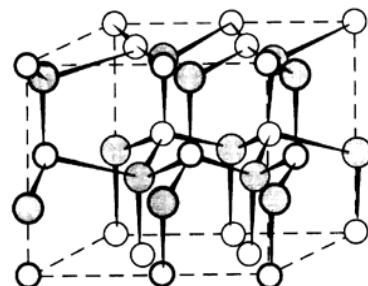
# Nanocrystals Different from Bulk?

- Shape control of nanoparticles
- Surface coordination
- Different dimensionality

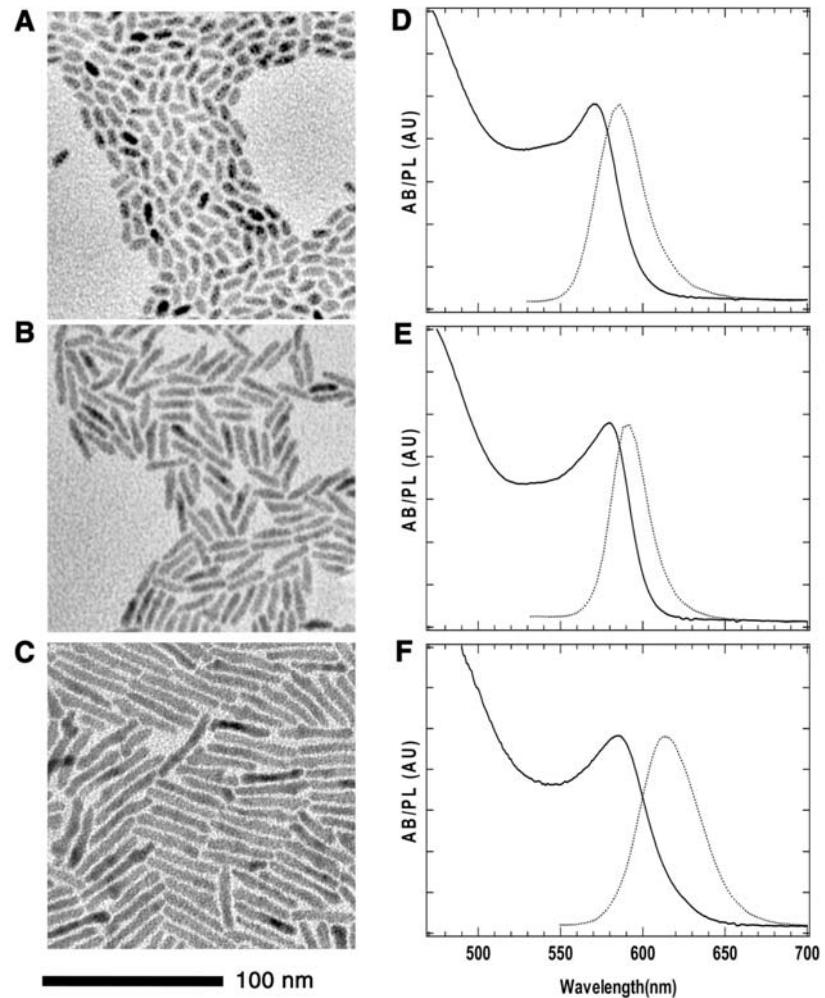
- Benefits of scattering methods
  - Surface chemistry (coordination)
  - Symmetry and dimensionality
    - Bond lengths
    - Bond angles
    - Degree of disorder

# Shape Control of CdSe NCs

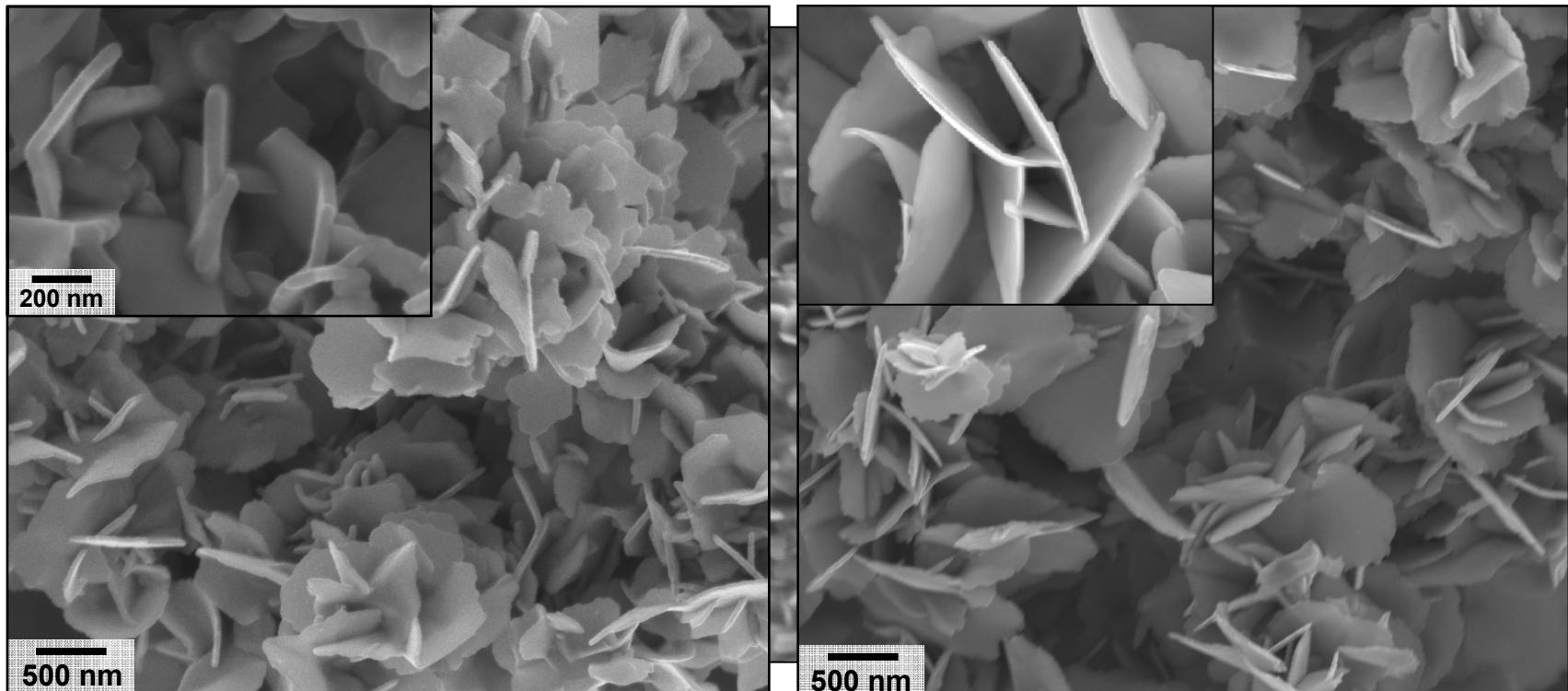
- Control of shape of CdSe using mixed surfactants (phosphonic acids with longer alkyl chains)
- Rapid growth of CdSe along the c-axis of wurtzite structure initially
- Strong Cd ligand necessary to maintain a high precursor concentration



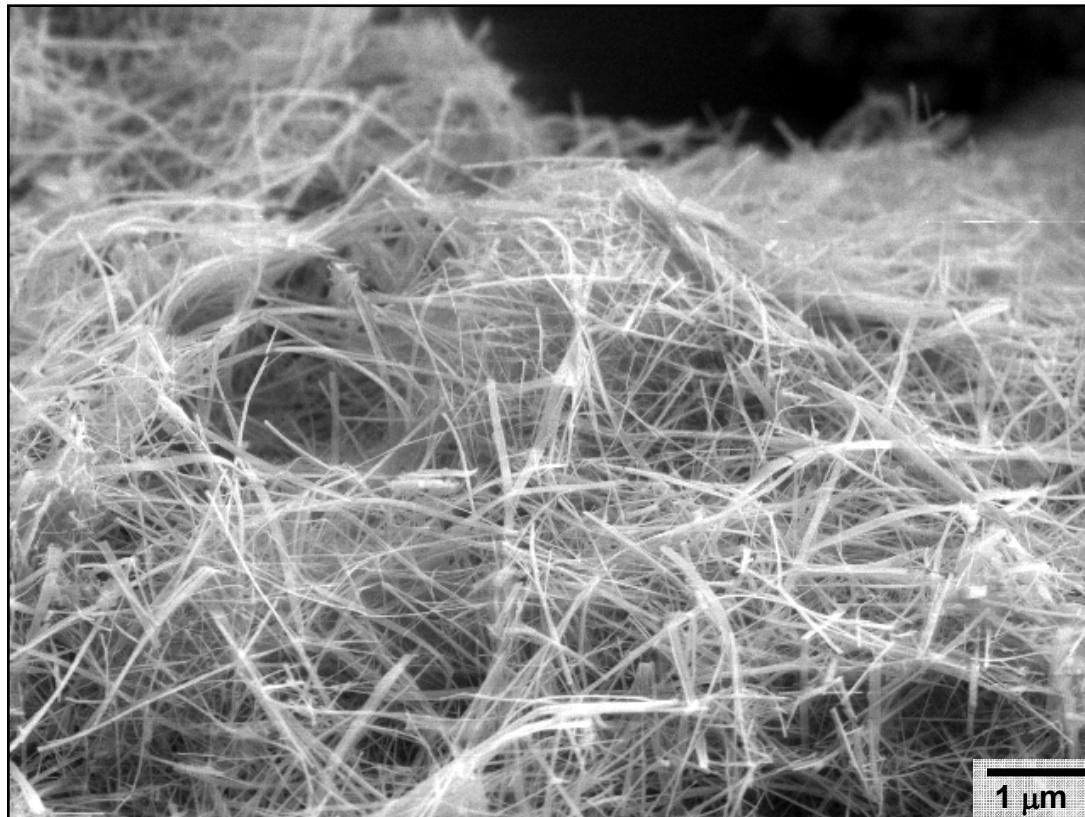
○ Cd      ● Se



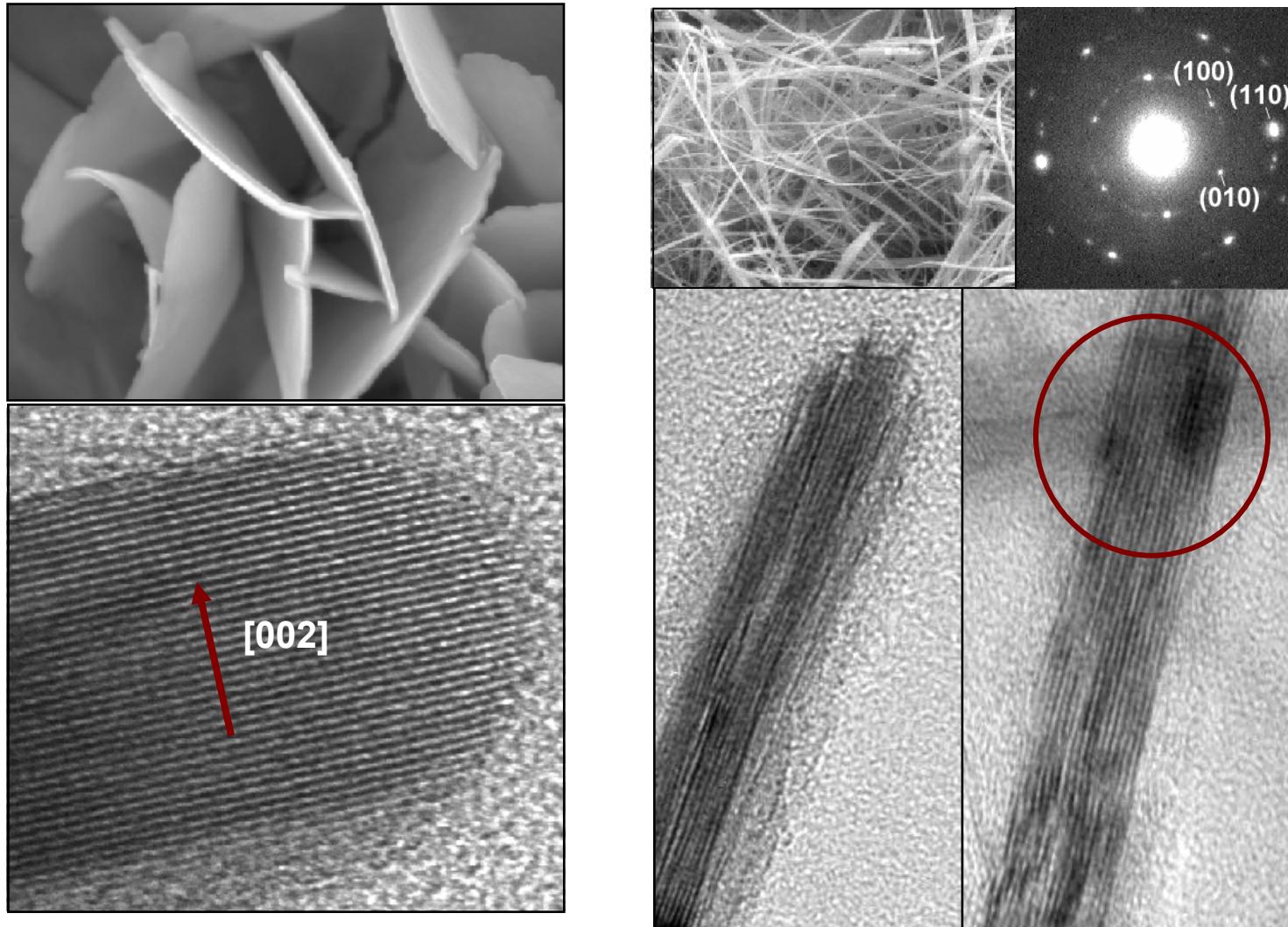
# Nanoscale NbSe<sub>2</sub> Materials



# 1D NbSe<sub>2</sub> Nanostructures



# Crystalline NbSe<sub>2</sub> Nanostructures

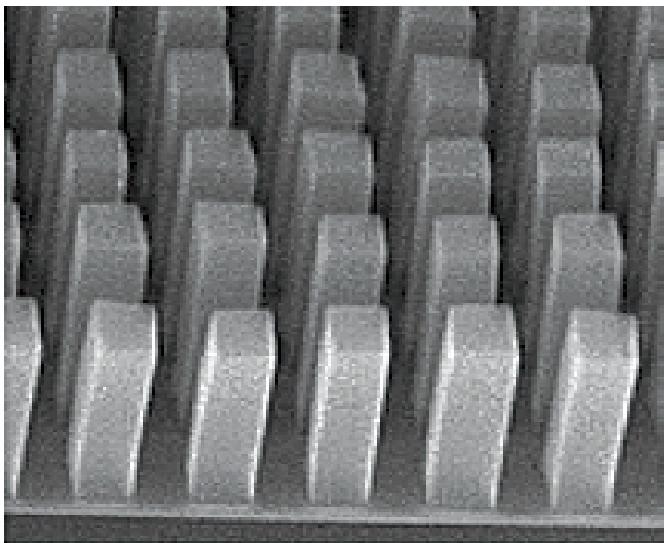
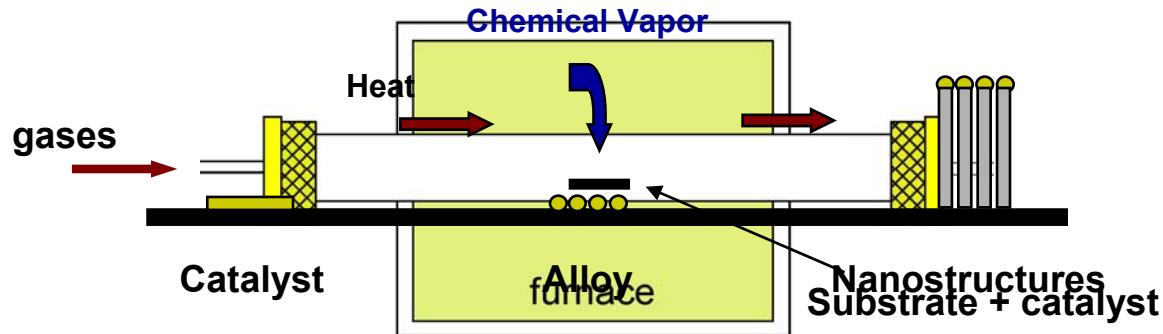


# **Nanostructures on Surfaces**

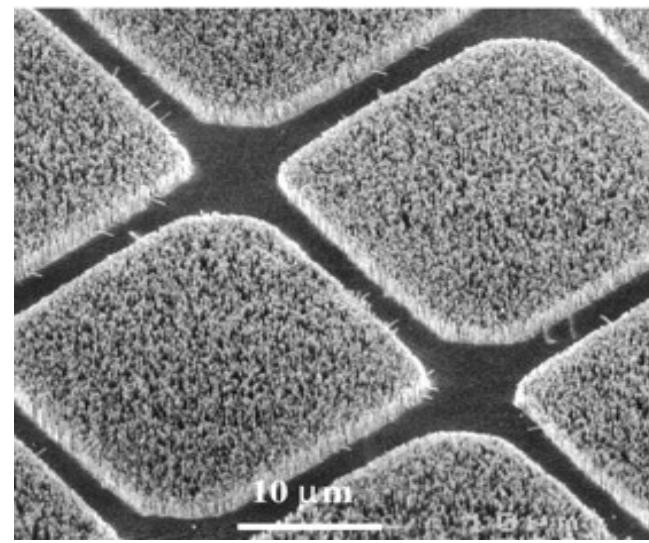
- Directed growth methods
- Nanoscale patterning
- Scanning probe lithography
- Solution assembly of nanocrystals

- Advantages of scattering methods
  - Particle distribution
  - Particle size
  - Interfaces
  - Local environment and packing

# Directed Growth of Nanostructures

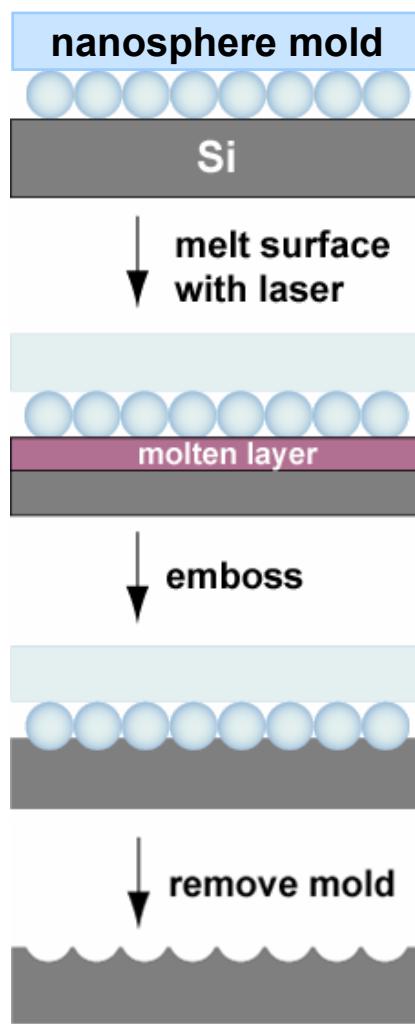


H. Dai (Stanford), *Acc. Chem. Res.* 35, 1035 (2002)

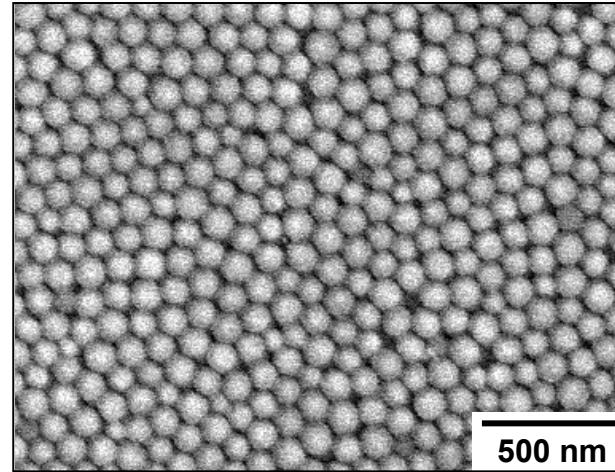


P. Yang (U.C. Berkley), *Science* 292, 1897 (2001)

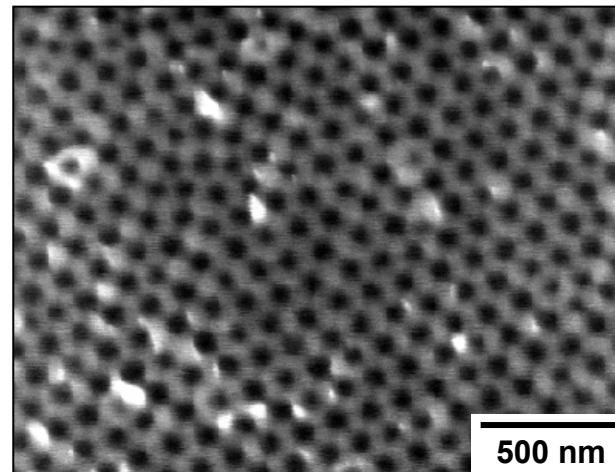
# Laser-assisted Embossing



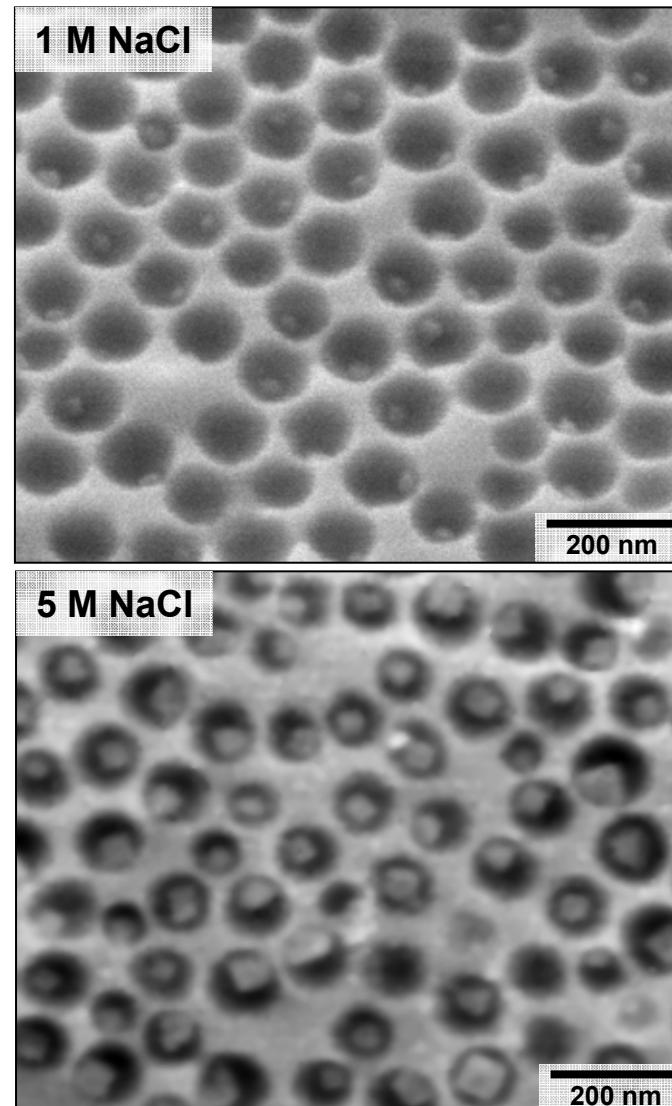
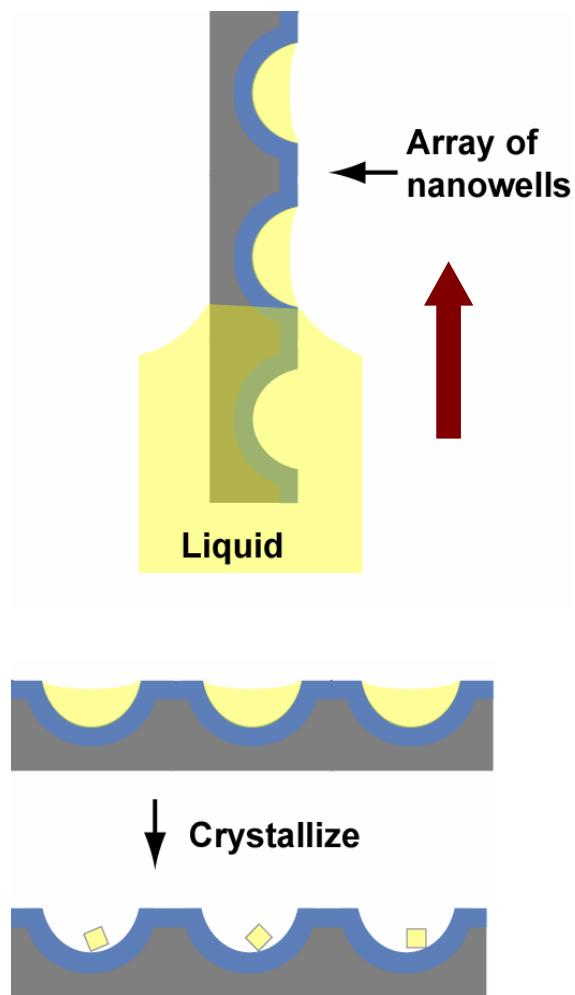
100-nm sphere mold



Silicon nanowells



# Size-selected Growth of Crystals

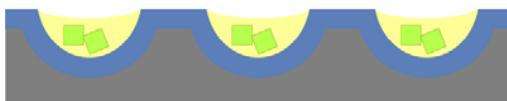


# CdS Nanocrystal Growth in Nanowells

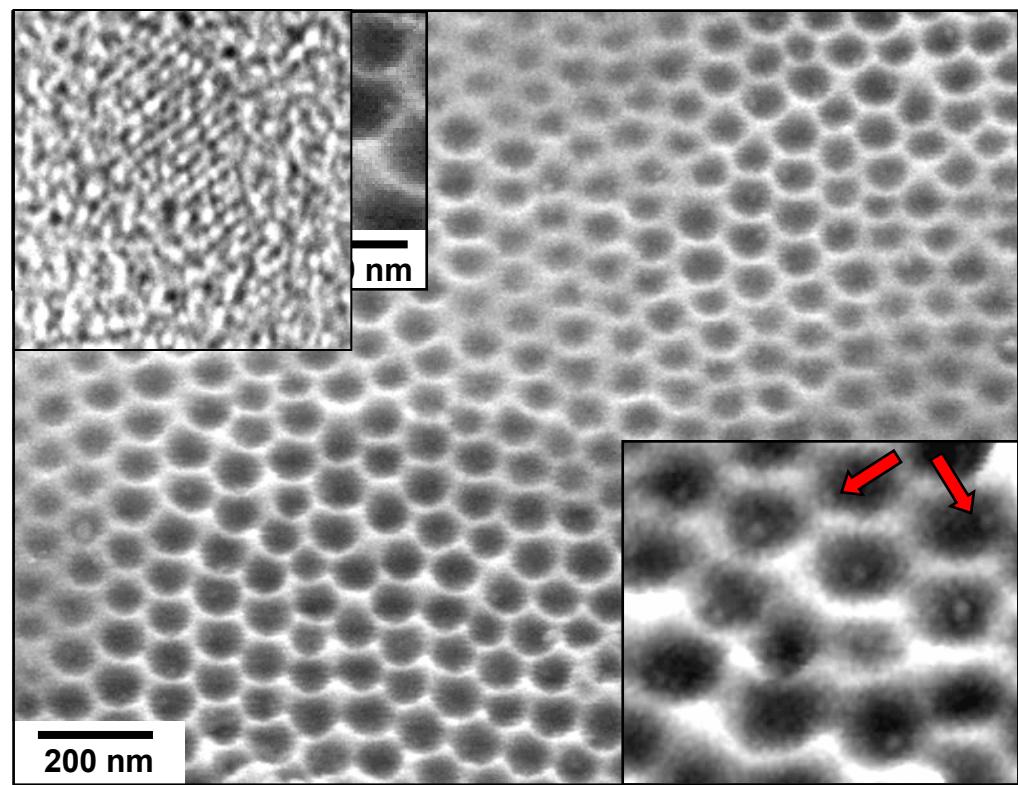
Dewet Cd acetate solution



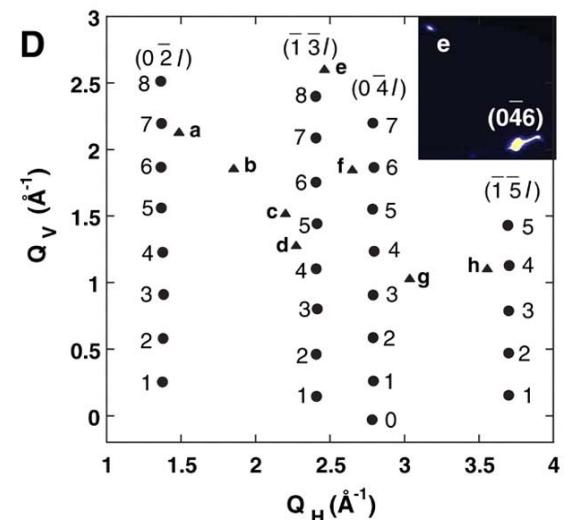
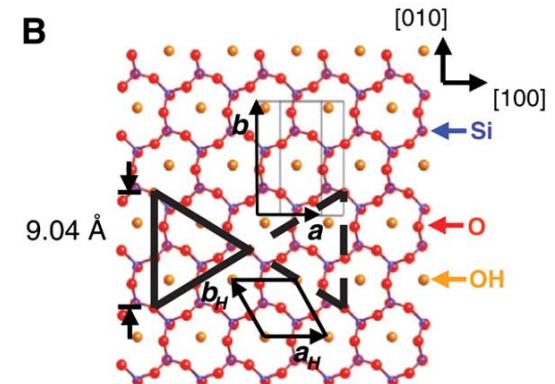
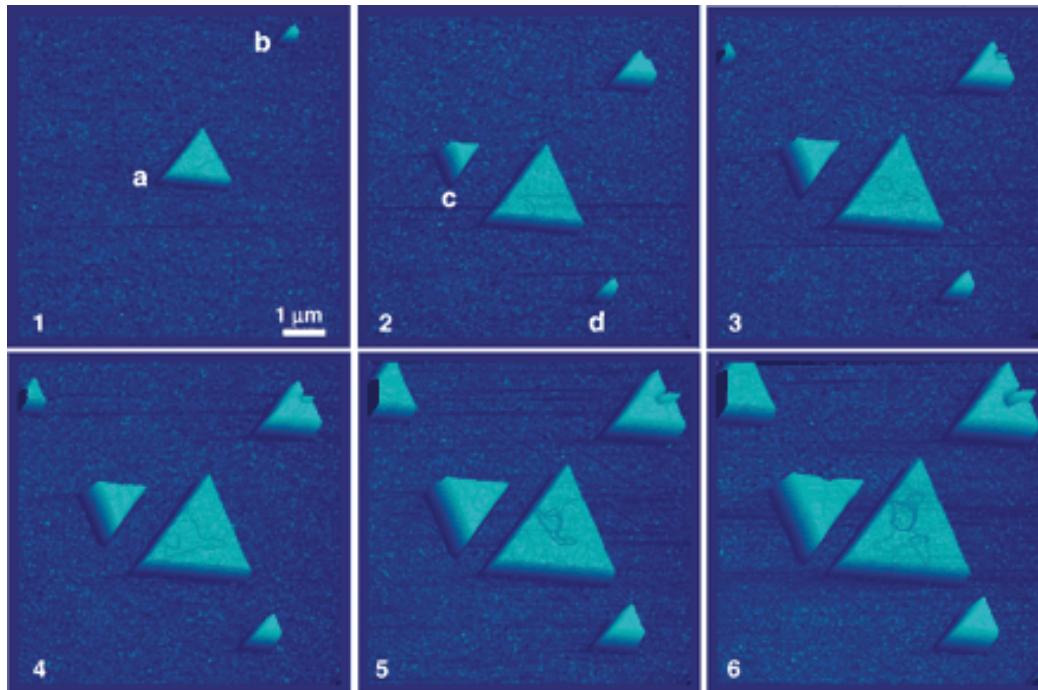
↓ Immerse in  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$



↓ React and rinse



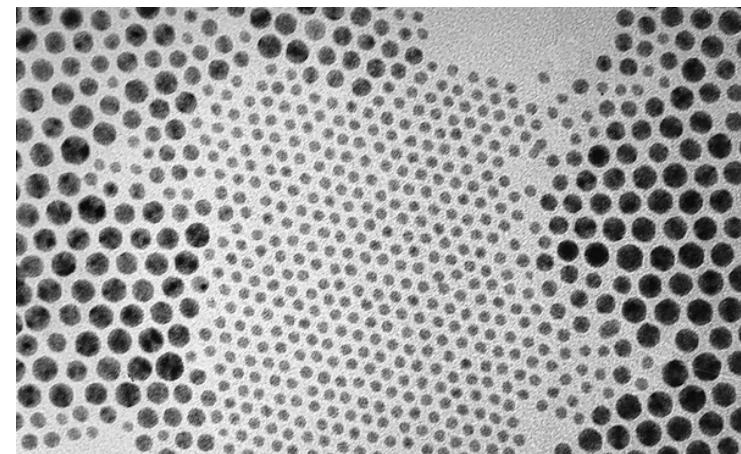
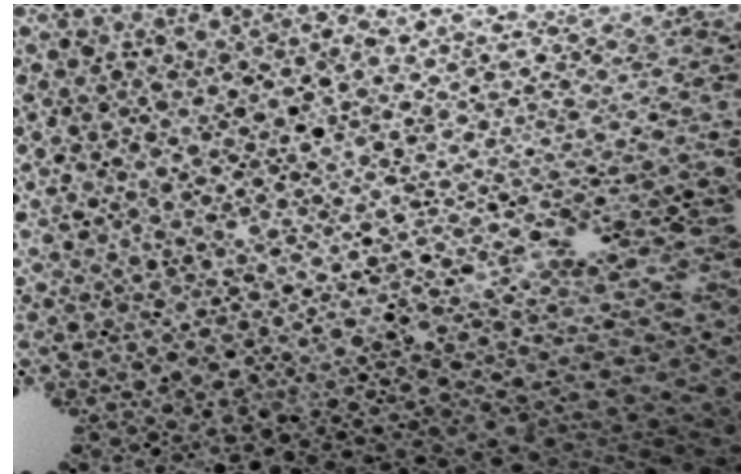
# Poly-lysine Hydrobromide Microcrystals



- Single crystal XRD  $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}^3$
- Signal averaged over large area

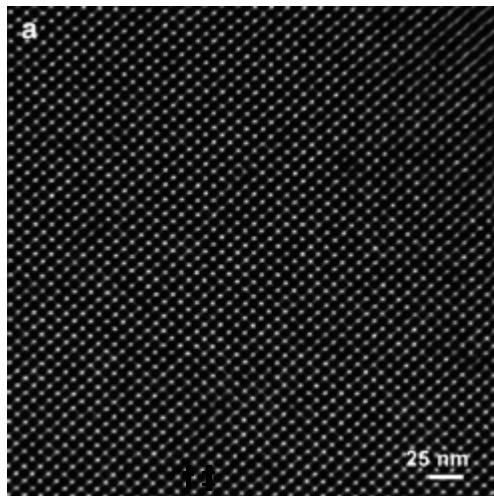
# Assembly of Binary Nanocrystals

- **Thiol-stabilized Au NCs**
  - AB<sub>2</sub> phase forms with radius ratios ~0.58
  - 4.5 and 7.8 nm Au NCs
  - Phase-segregation with larger radius difference
- **CdSe NCs**
  - Solvent mixture (low-boiling point alkane and high-boiling alcohol)
  - Repulsive interaction between NCs remains until mixture evaporates

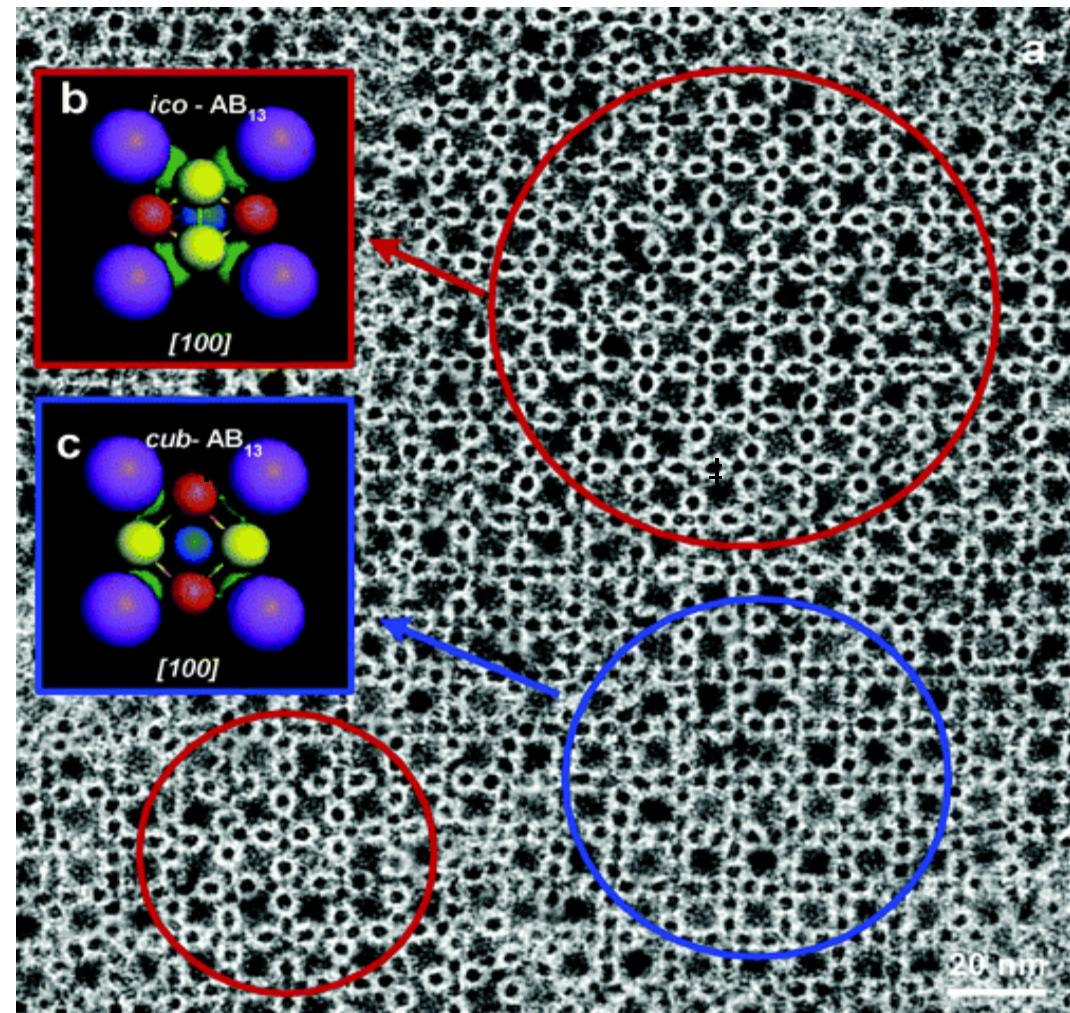
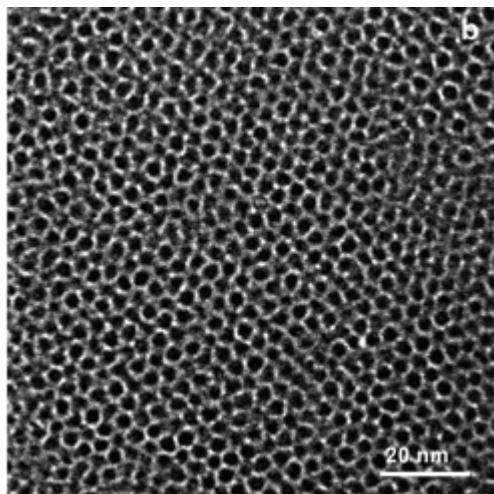


# Polymorphism in $\text{AB}_{13}$ NC Superlattices

5.8-nm PbSe



3.0-nm Pd



# Summary and Outlook

## *Common Tools*

- **Electrons as probes**
  - SEM
  - TEM
  - EELS
- **X-rays as probes**
  - PXRD
  - XPS
  - XANES
- **Results**
  - Size, shape
  - Elemental analysis
  - Coordination
  - Crystallinity

## *Wish List*

- **STEM with x-rays**
- **Reduced beam size**
- **Important NS problems**
  - NS distribution and size
  - In-situ growth kinetics and energetics
  - Individual nanocrystals
  - Assemblies of NSs
  - Crystallinity of interfaces and surfaces
  - Bond angles and lengths
  - Imbedded defects

# The “So What” Question

- If these challenges are overcome ...
  - Controlled structure and properties
  - Increased control over design
  - Improved monodispersity of product
- Move beyond “**passive nanostructures**”
  - Active nanostructures with tailorable soft and hard components
  - Control of packing and functional assemblies of nanostructures
  - 3D architectures and formation of **systems**

# Odom Group Members



## FUNDING

**Start-up Funds, NSF NSEC, NSF NUE, NASA, IBNAM, ACS PRF-G,  
Research Corporation, Packard Foundation, NSF CAREER,  
Sloan Foundation, DuPont Young Investigator Award, Cottrell Scholar Award**