

Synthesis of Nanostructures

Opportunities for Scattering Methods

Teri W. Odom
Northwestern University

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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?

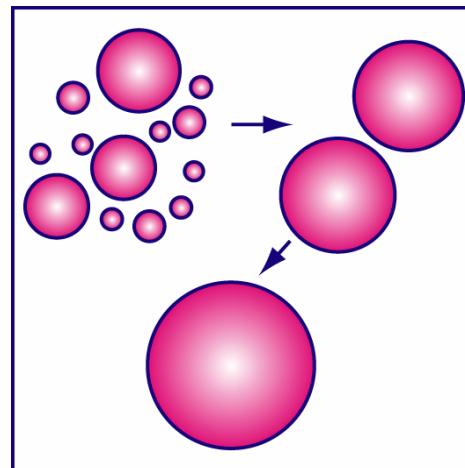
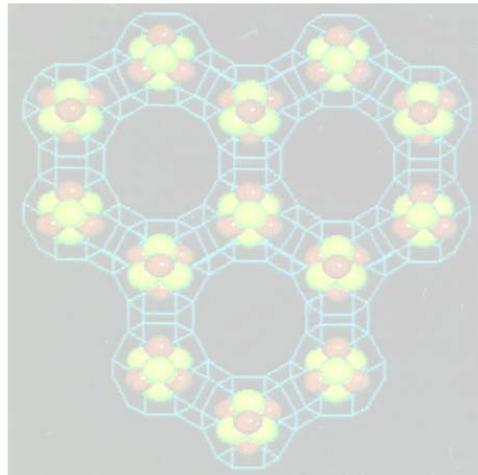
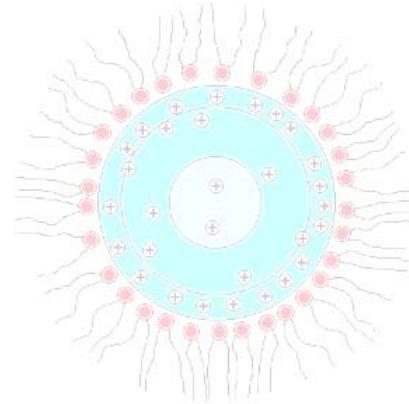
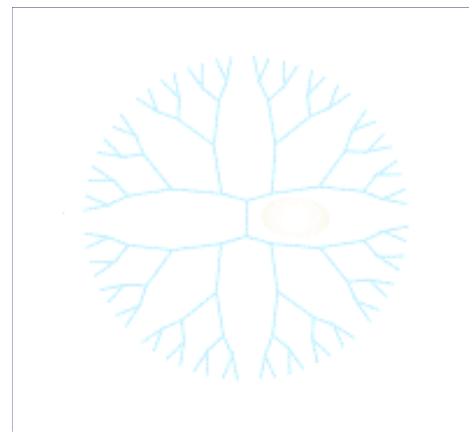
What do we want to know?

Prototypical Systems

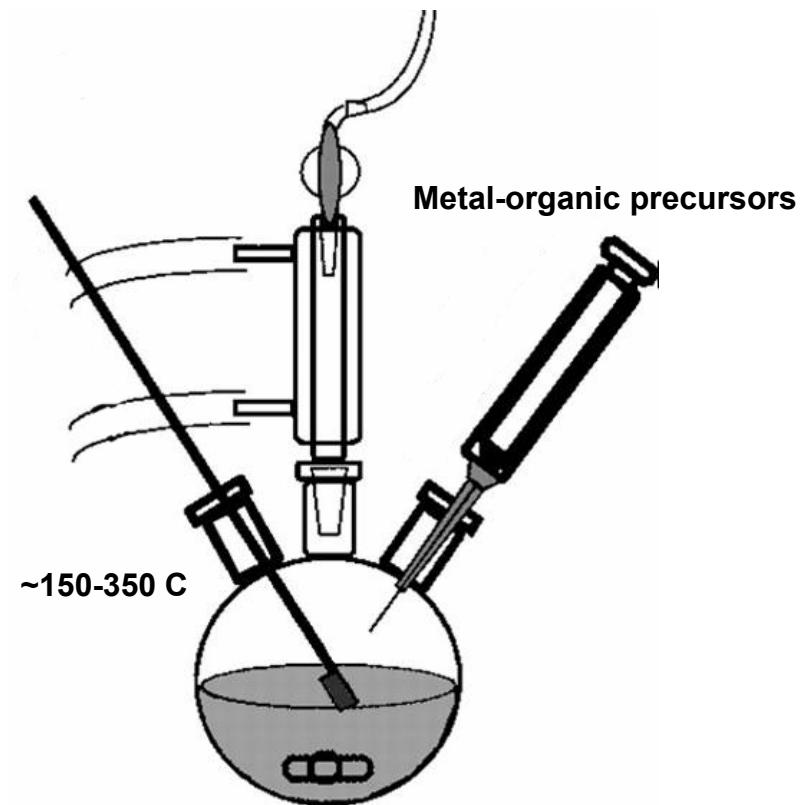
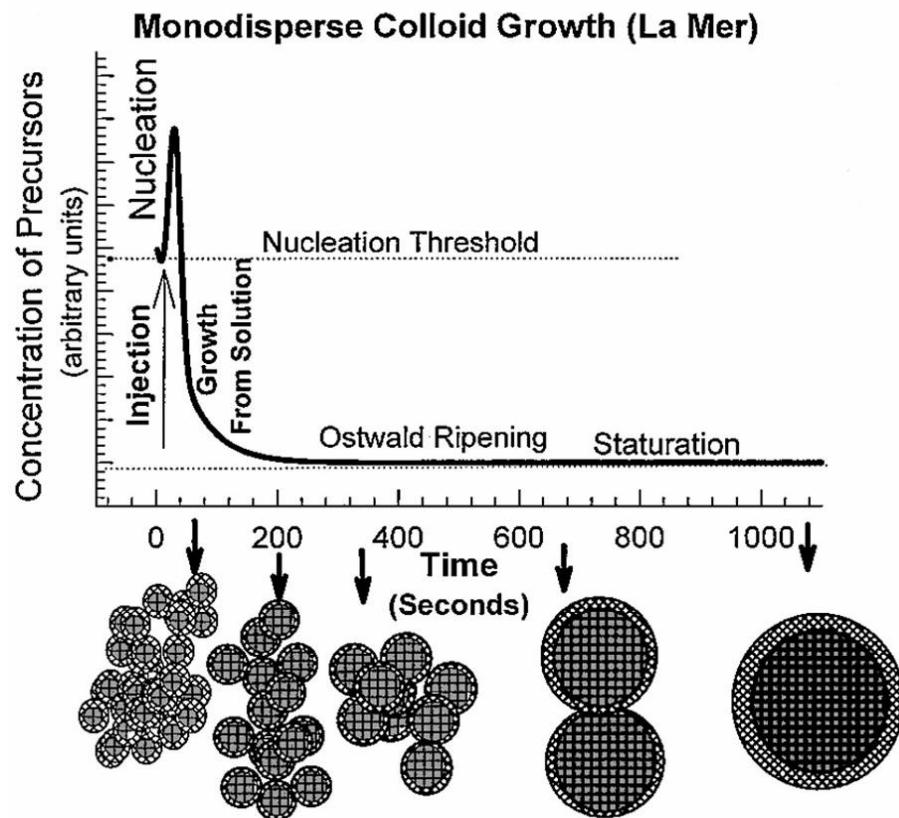
- CdSe quantum dots
- Semiconducting nanowires
- Carbon nanotubes

- 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

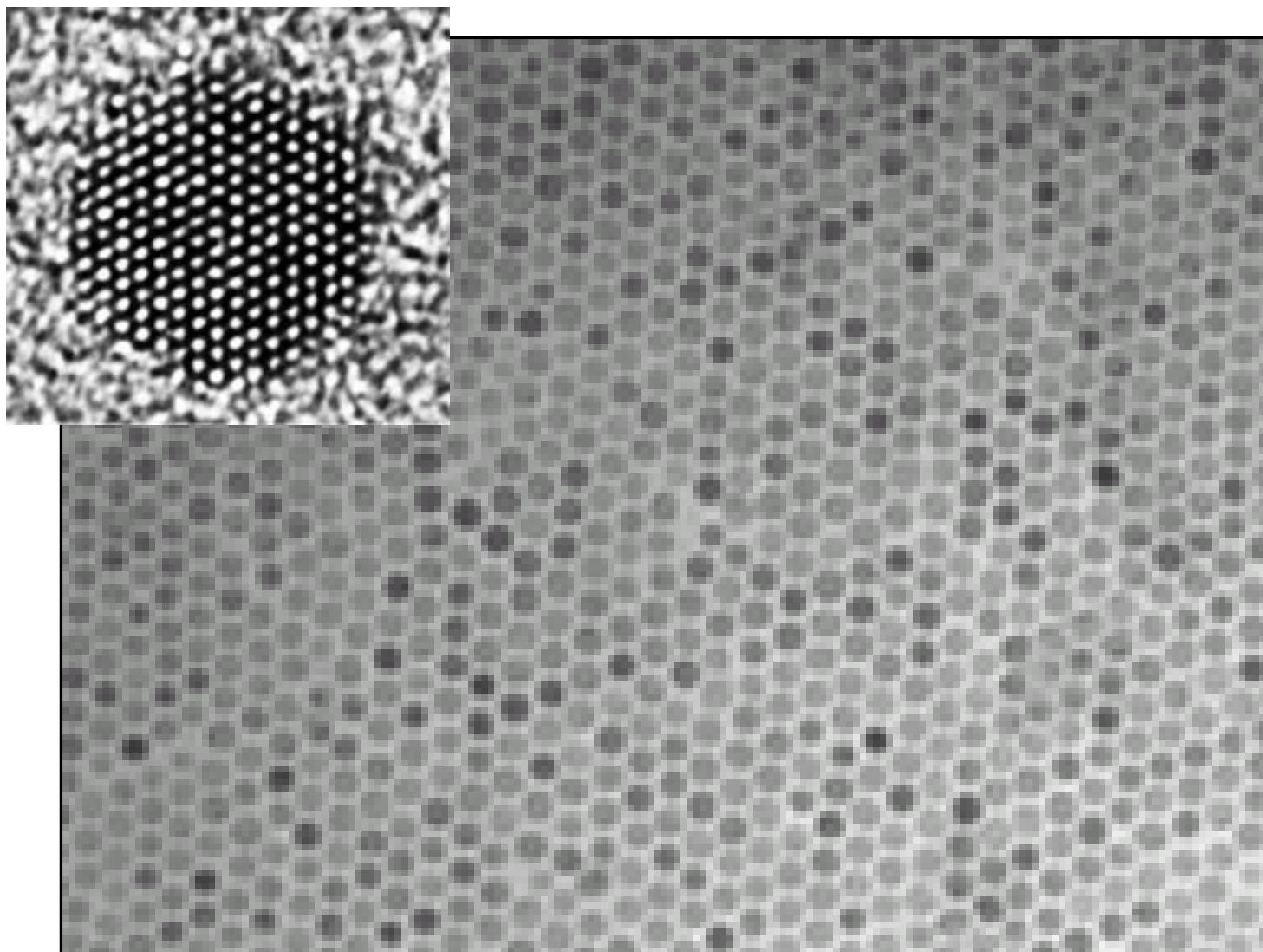
CdSe/ZnS Semiconducting Nanocrystals



Ag Metallic Prisms and Nanoparticles

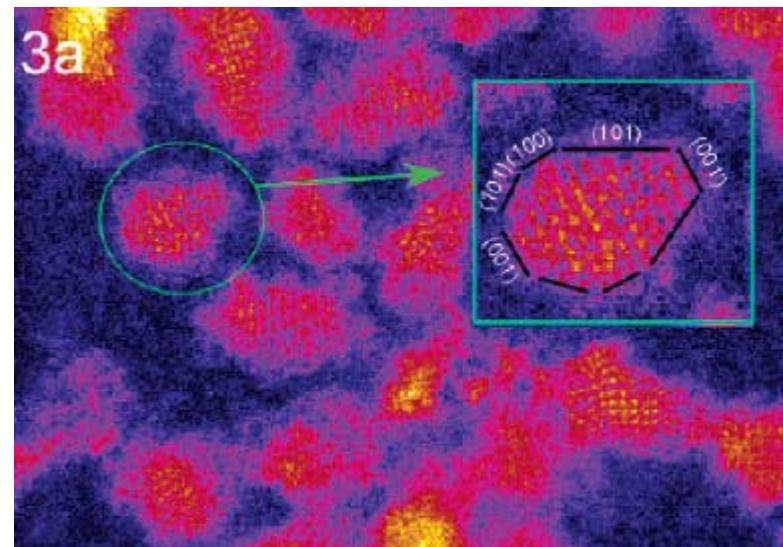
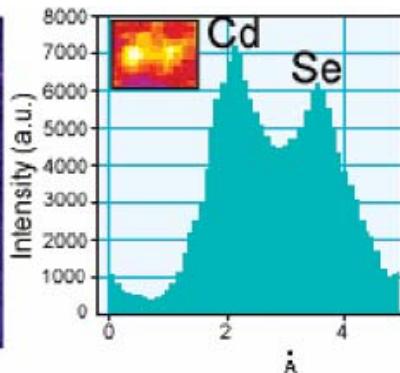
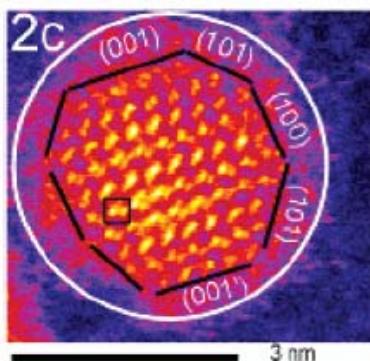


TEM of CdSe Quantum Dots



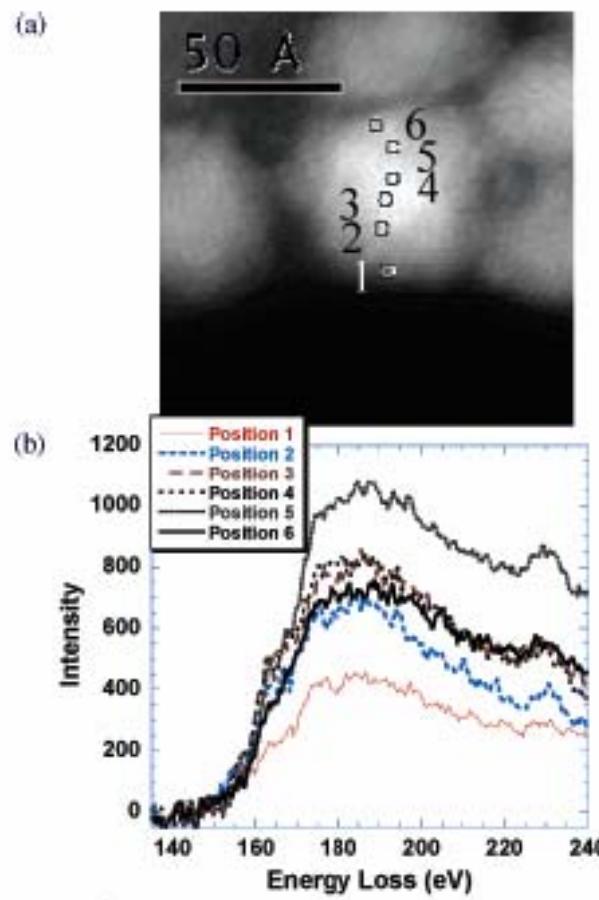
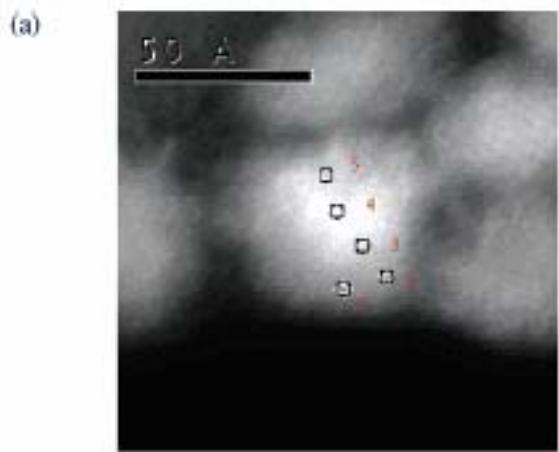
Determination of CdSe Facets

Z-contrast Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopy (STEM)



Outer Shell Determination of CdSe/ZnS

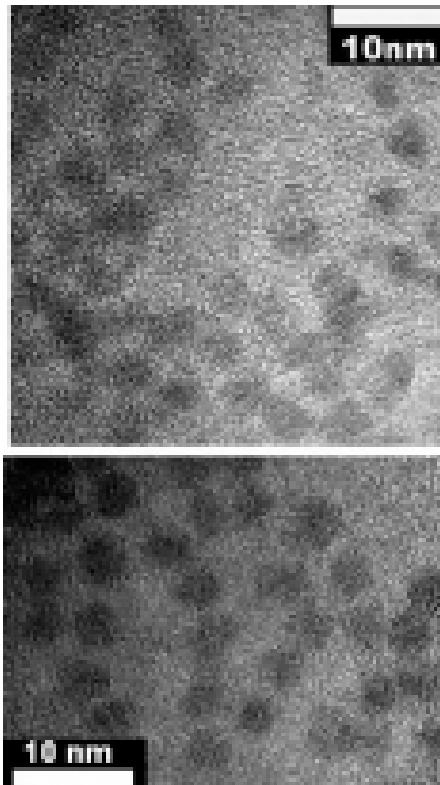
STEM and Electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS)



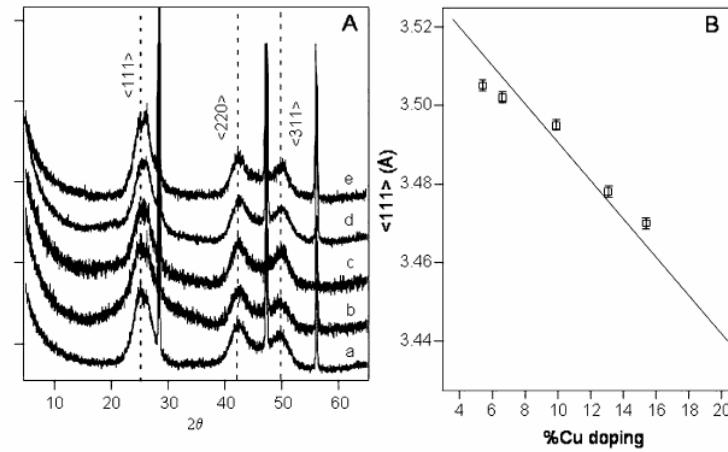
Cu-doped CdSe Quantum Dots

Powder XRD and Soft X-ray Absorption Near Edge Spectroscopy

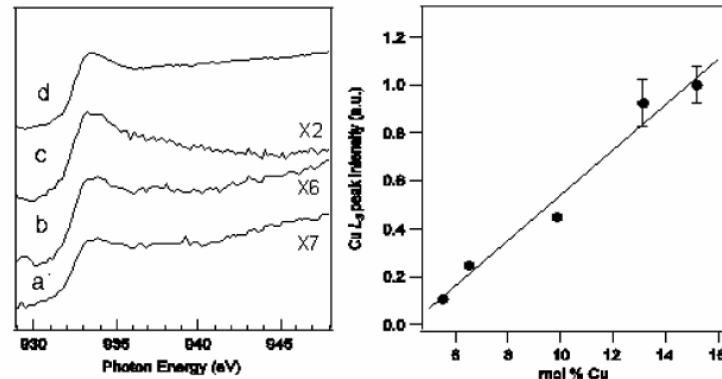
- Oxidation state of Cu: Cu(I)
- Chemical environment of Cu



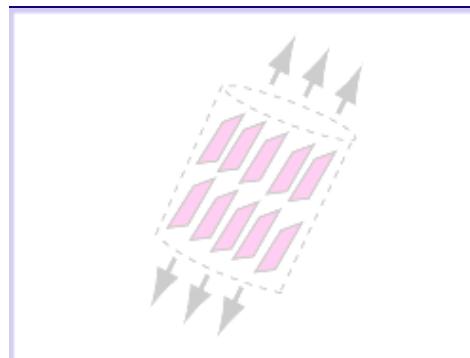
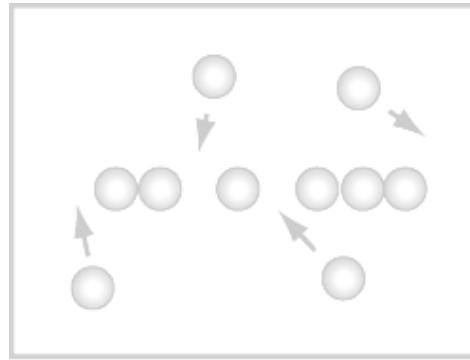
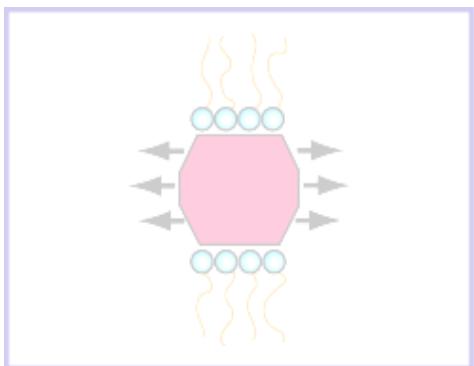
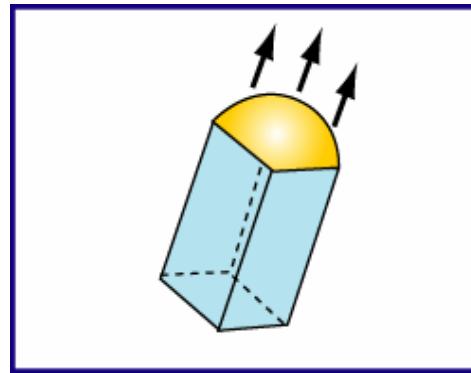
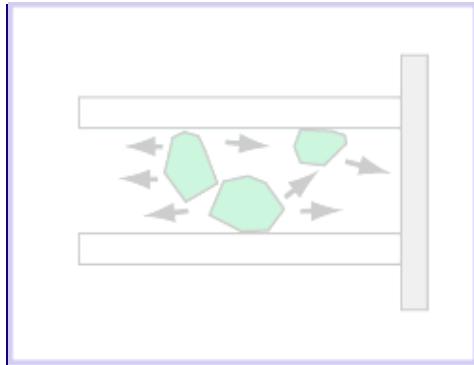
<111> shifts to smaller d as Cu level is increased



Cu L- edge peak intensity prop to molar % Cu

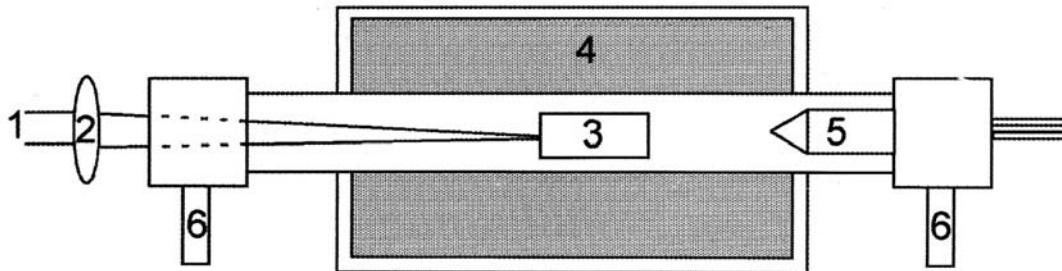


One Dimensional (1D) Growth

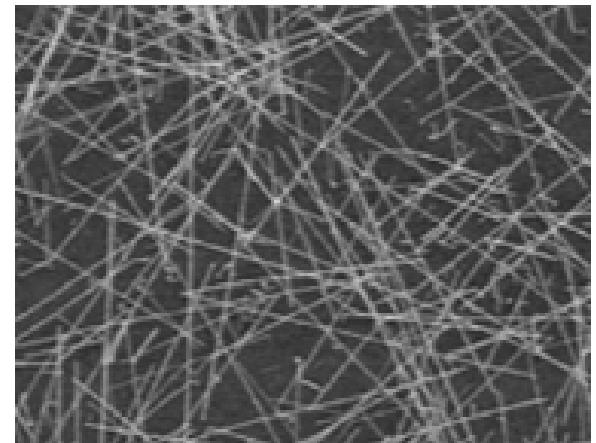
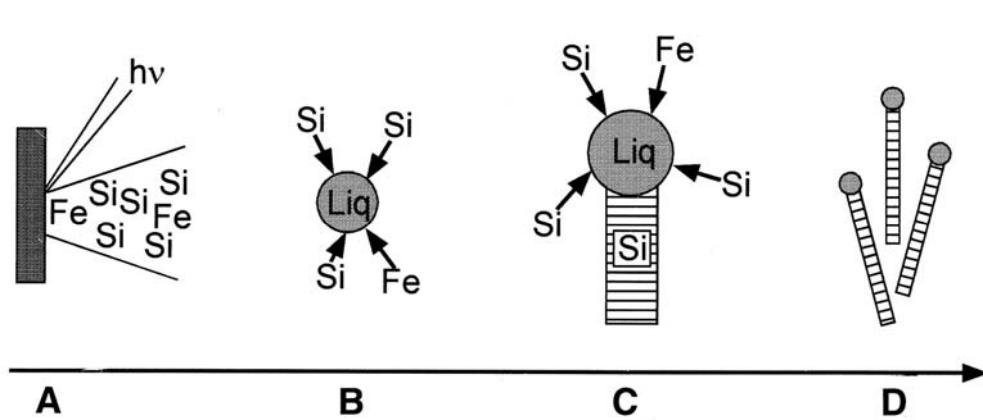


Adapted after Y. Xia et al., *Adv. Mat.* 15, 353 (2003)

Laser-assisted Catalytic Growth

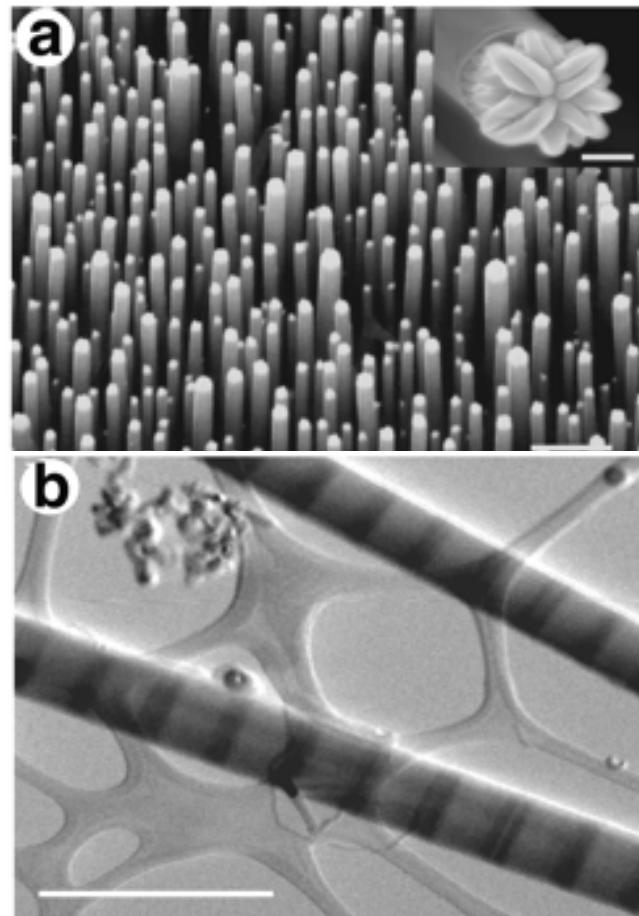
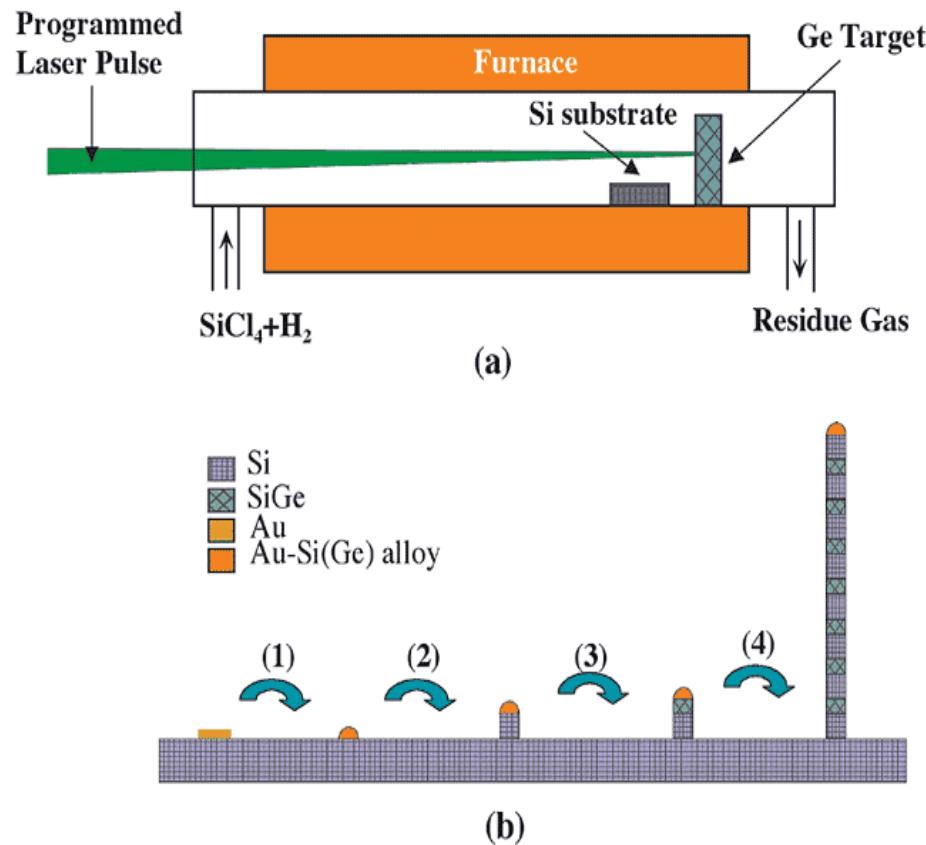


(1) Pulsed laser; (2) Focusing lens; (3) Composite target; (4) Furnace; (5) Cold finger; (6) Pump system

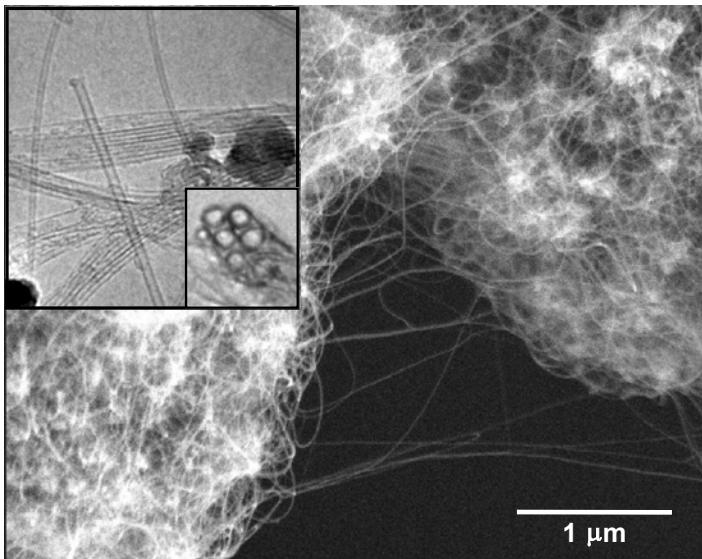
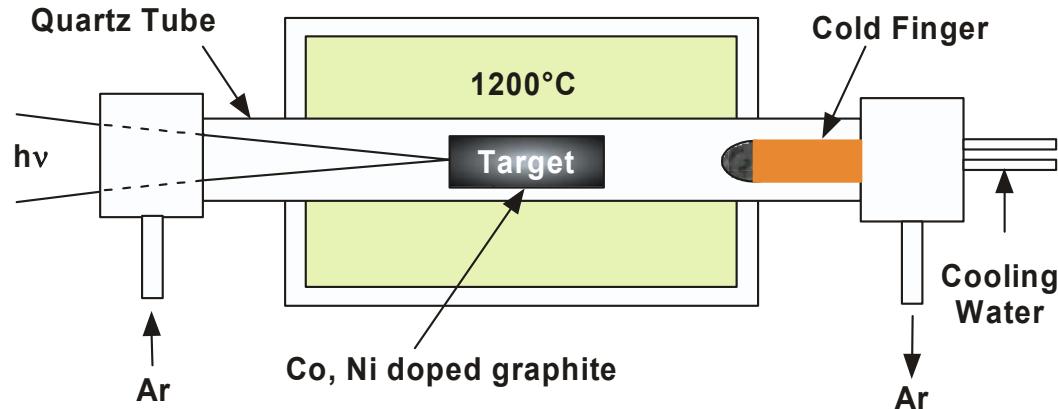


Examples: InP, GaAs, InAs (Au colloids); GaN (Fe colloids)

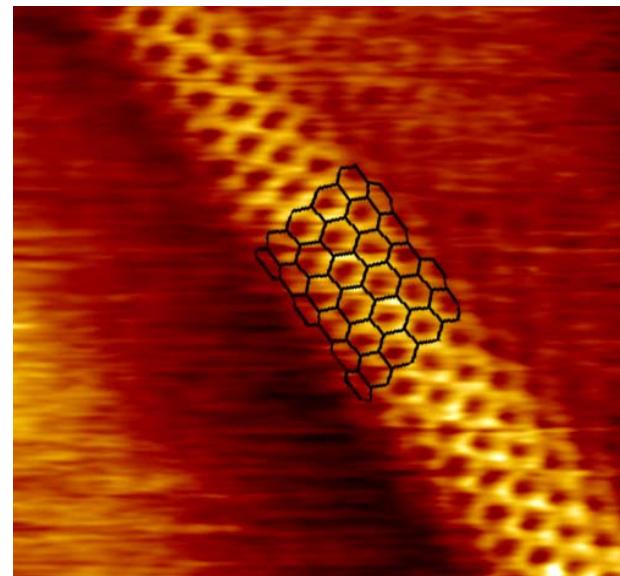
Laser-assisted catalytic growth + CVD



Laser Ablation of a Graphitic Target

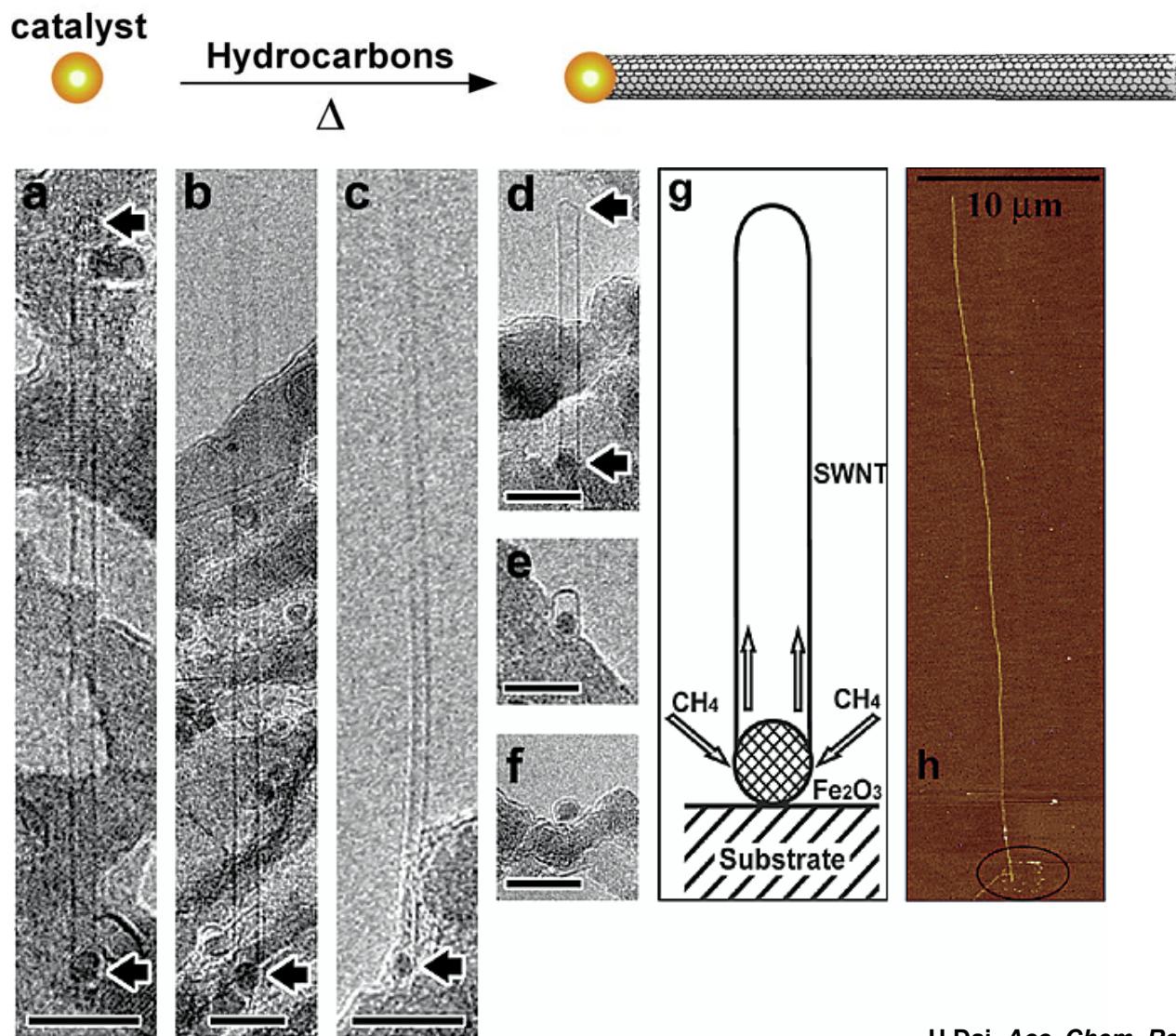


J. Hafner et al. *Chem Phys. Lett.* 296, 195 (1998).

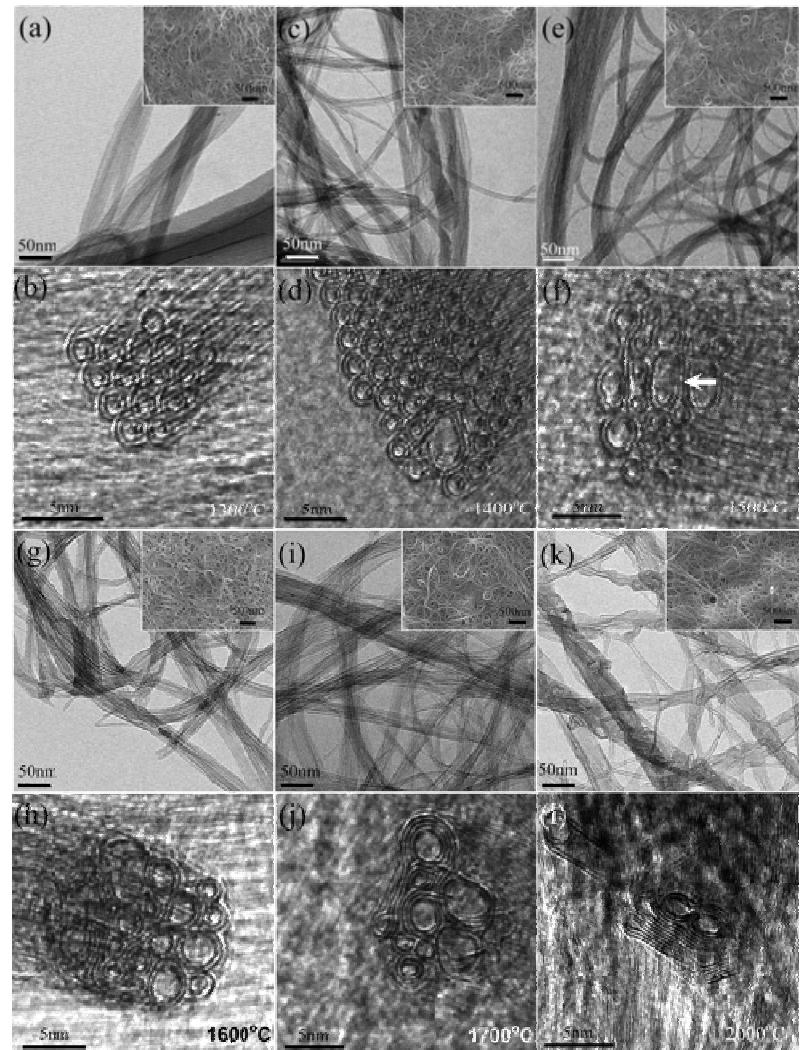
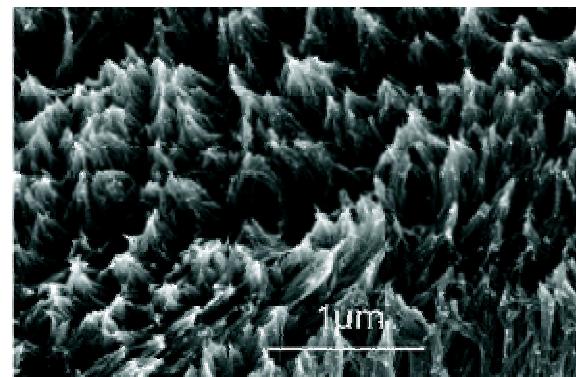
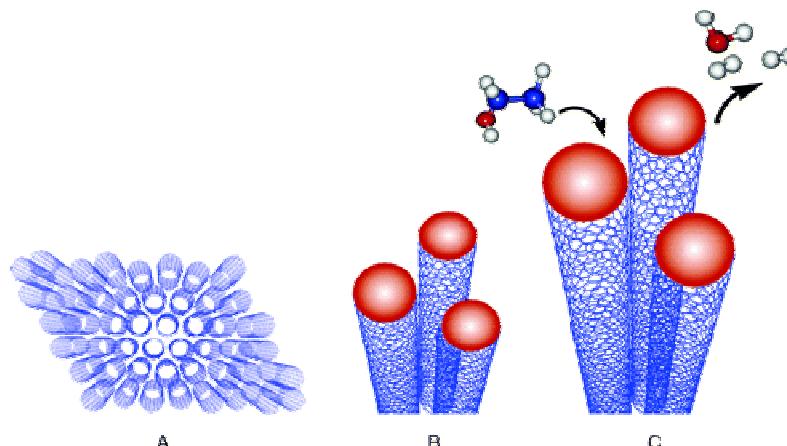


T.W. Odom, et al., *Nature* 391, 62 (1998)

Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)



Carbon Nanotube Growth and Defects



In-situ growth kinetics could enable chirality determination

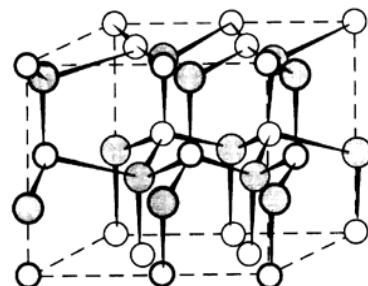
Nanocrystals Different from Bulk?

- Shape control of nanoparticles
- Surface coordination
- Different dimensionality

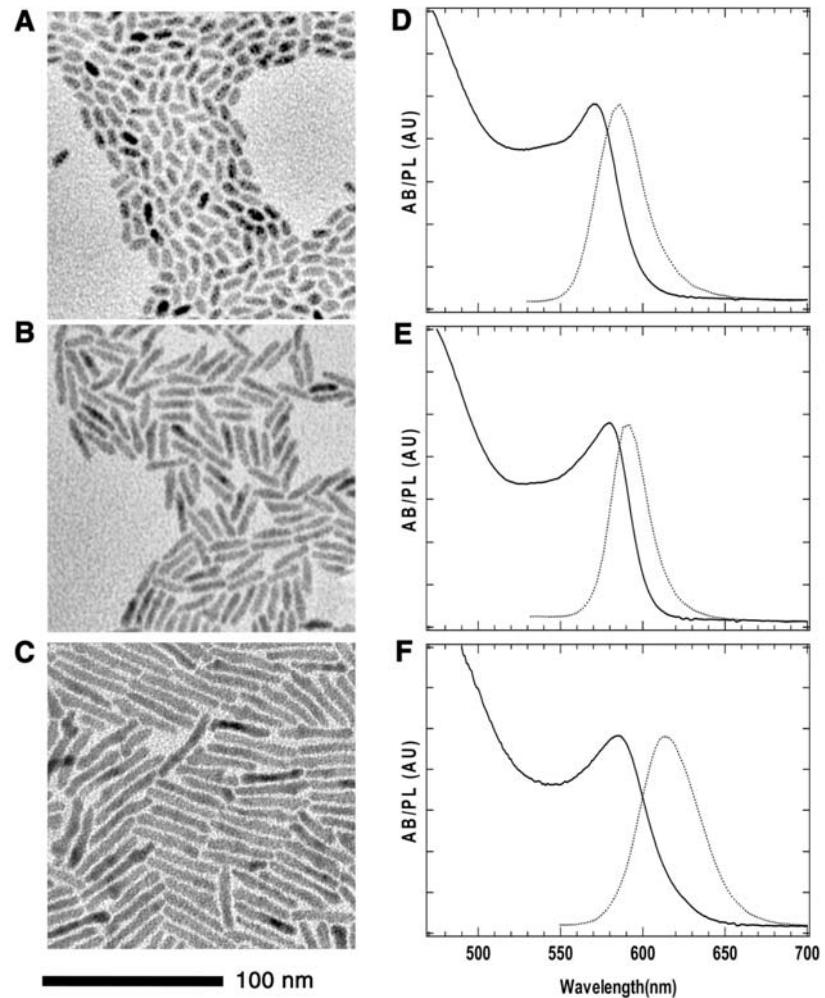
- Benefits of scattering methods
 - Surface chemistry (coordination)
 - Symmetry and dimensionality
 - Bond lengths
 - Bond angles
 - Degree of disorder

Shape Control of CdSe NCs

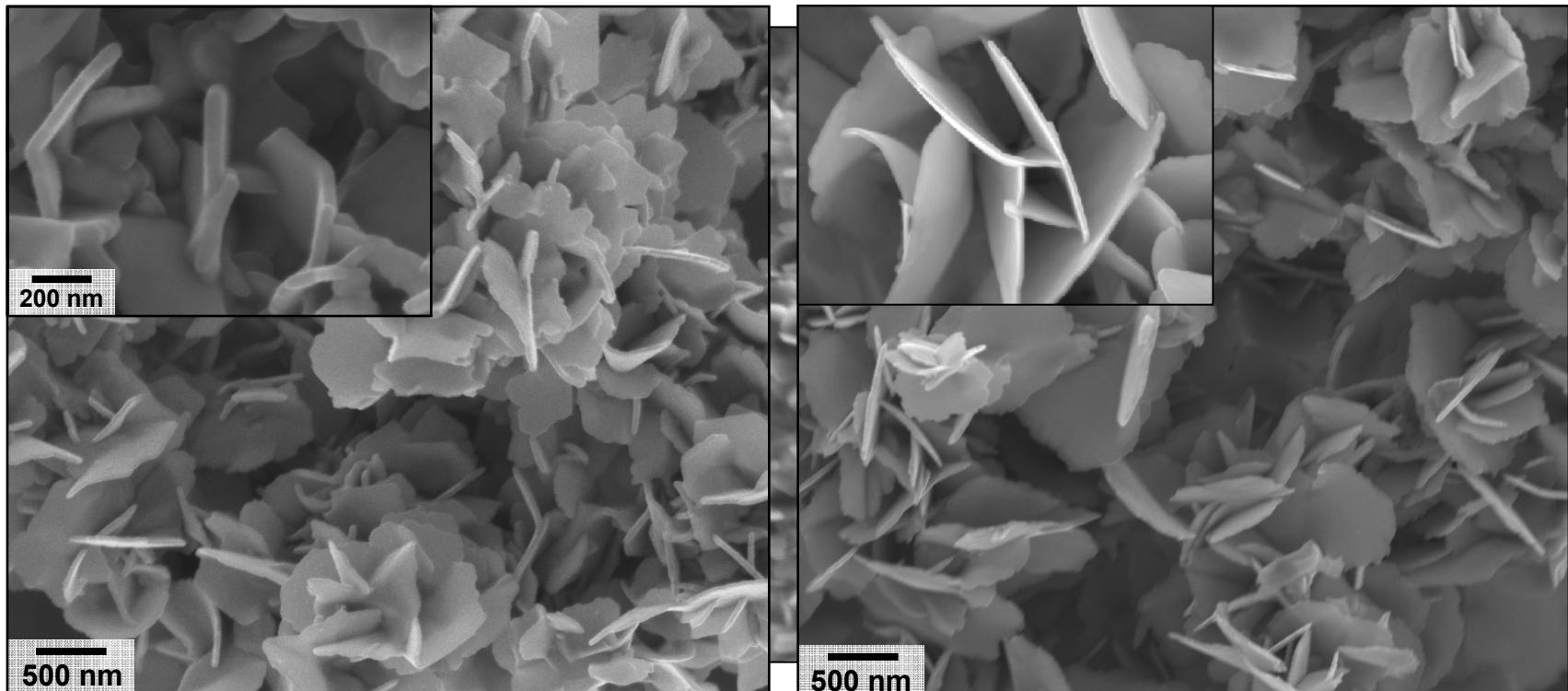
- Control of shape of CdSe using mixed surfactants (phosphonic acids with longer alkyl chains)
- Rapid growth of CdSe along the c-axis of wurtzite structure initially
- Strong Cd ligand necessary to maintain a high precursor concentration



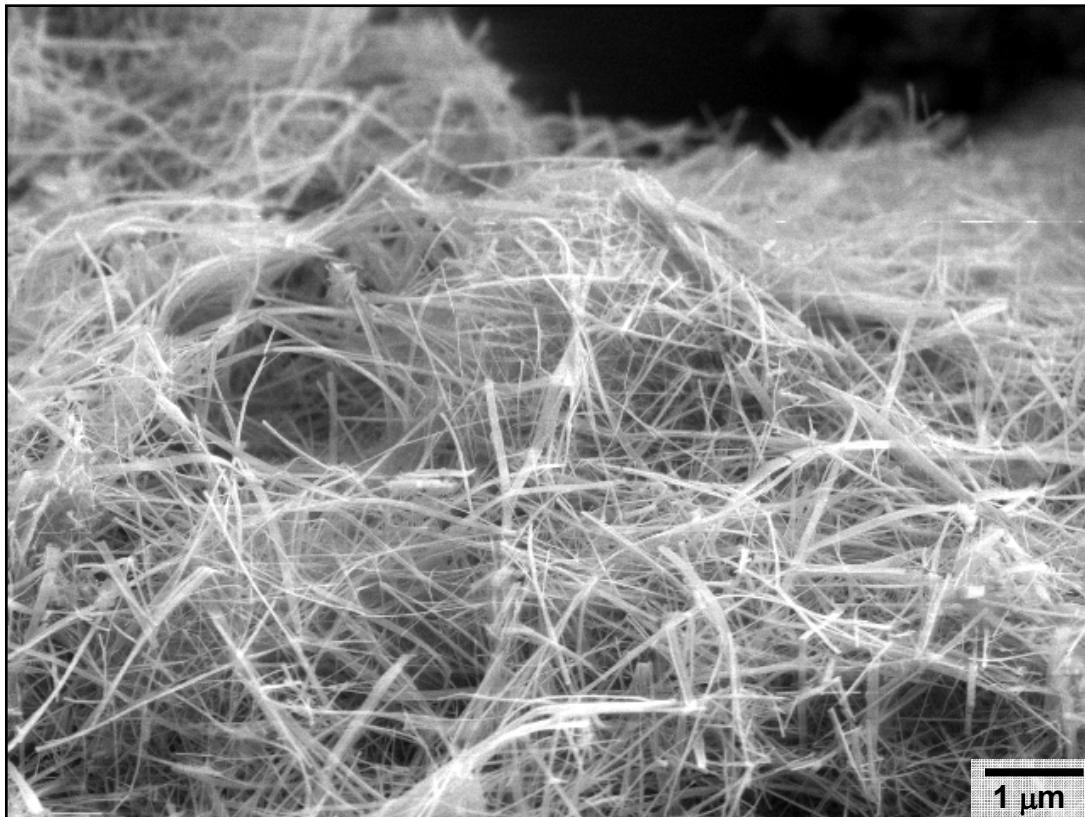
○ Cd ● Se



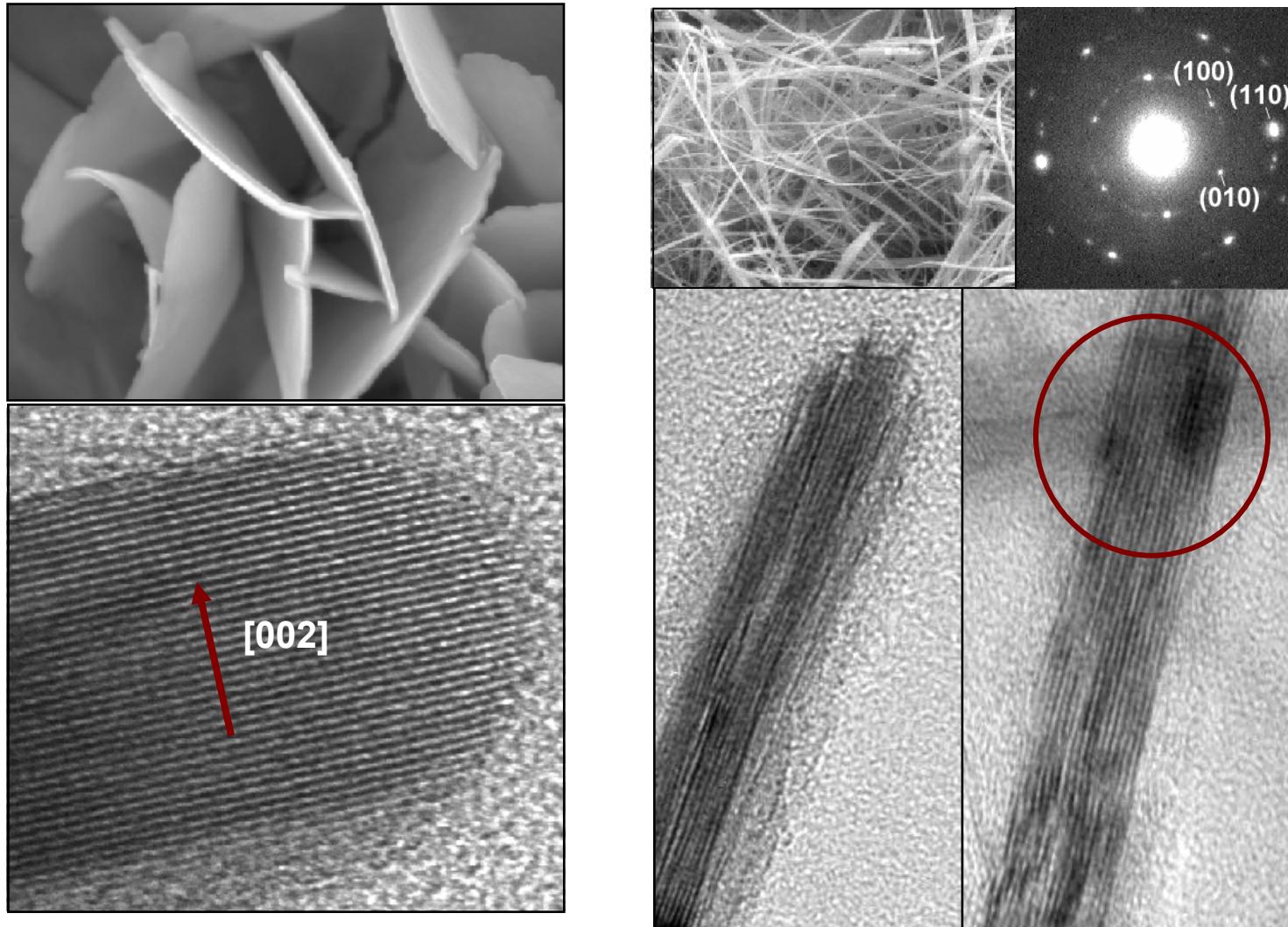
Nanoscale NbSe₂ Materials



1D NbSe₂ Nanostructures



Crystalline NbSe₂ Nanostructures

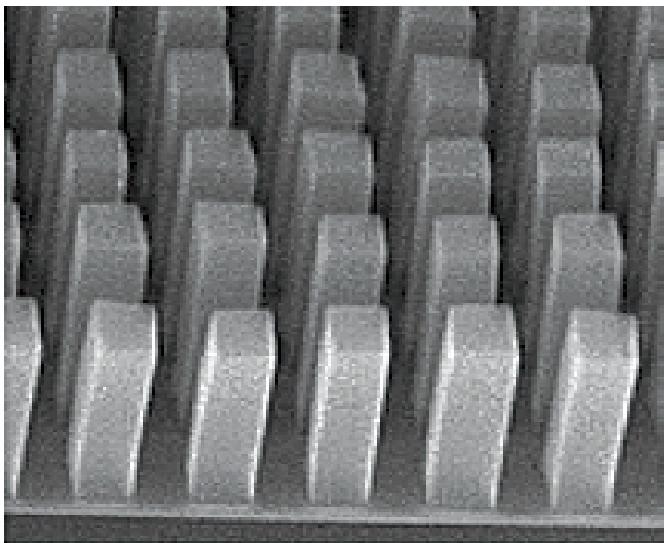
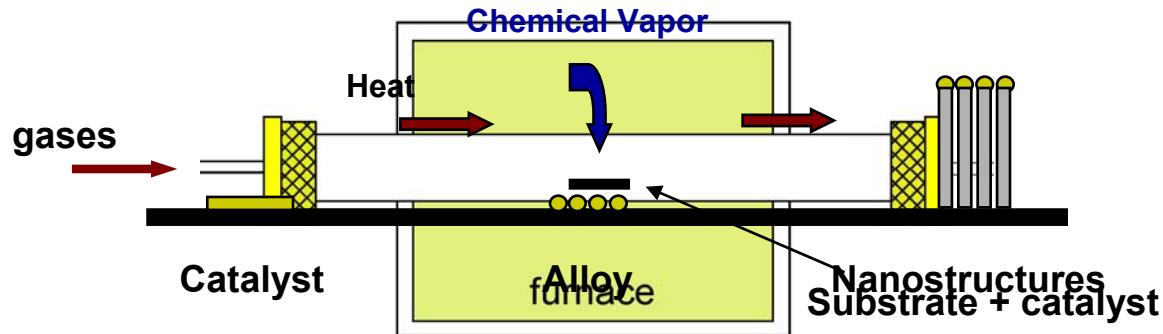


Nanostructures on Surfaces

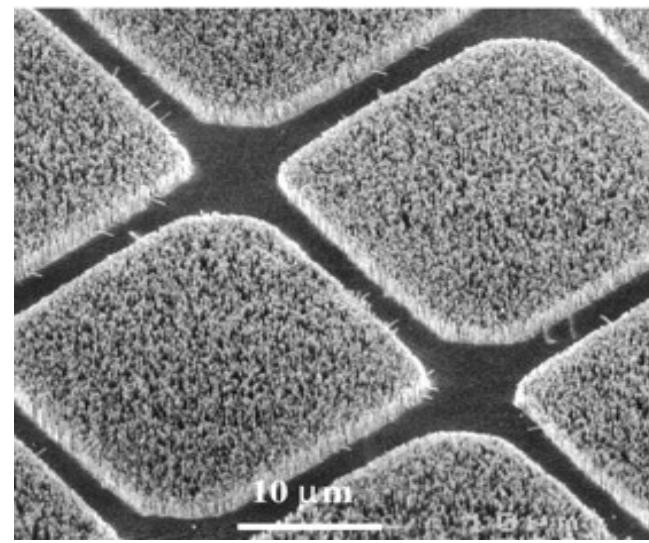
- Directed growth methods
- Nanoscale patterning
- Scanning probe lithography
- Solution assembly of nanocrystals

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

Directed Growth of Nanostructures

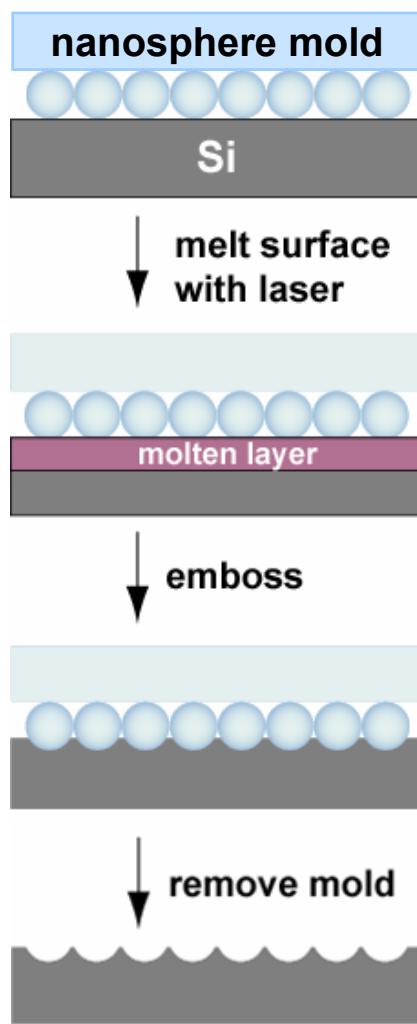


H. Dai (Stanford), *Acc. Chem. Res.* 35, 1035 (2002)

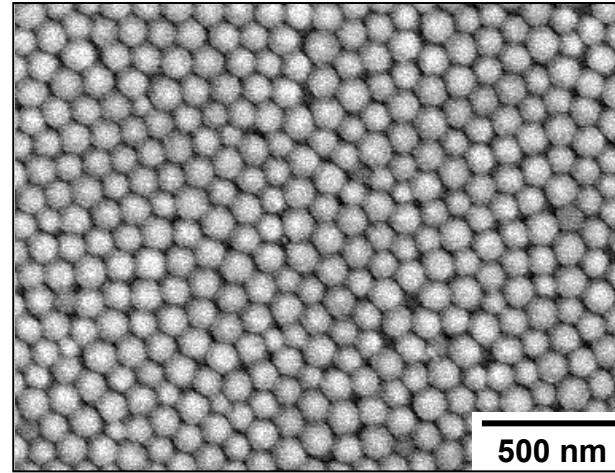


P. Yang (U.C. Berkley), *Science* 292, 1897 (2001)

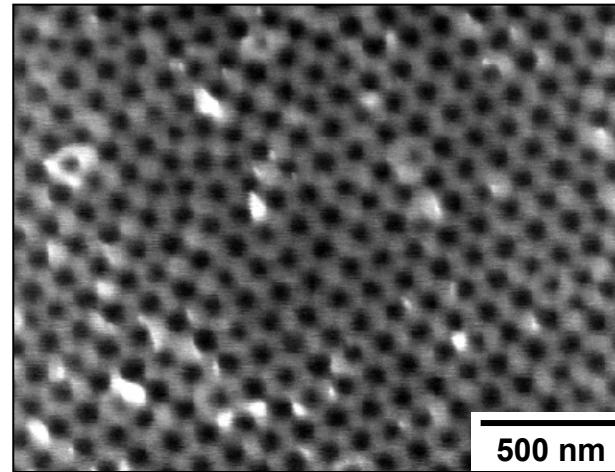
Laser-assisted Embossing



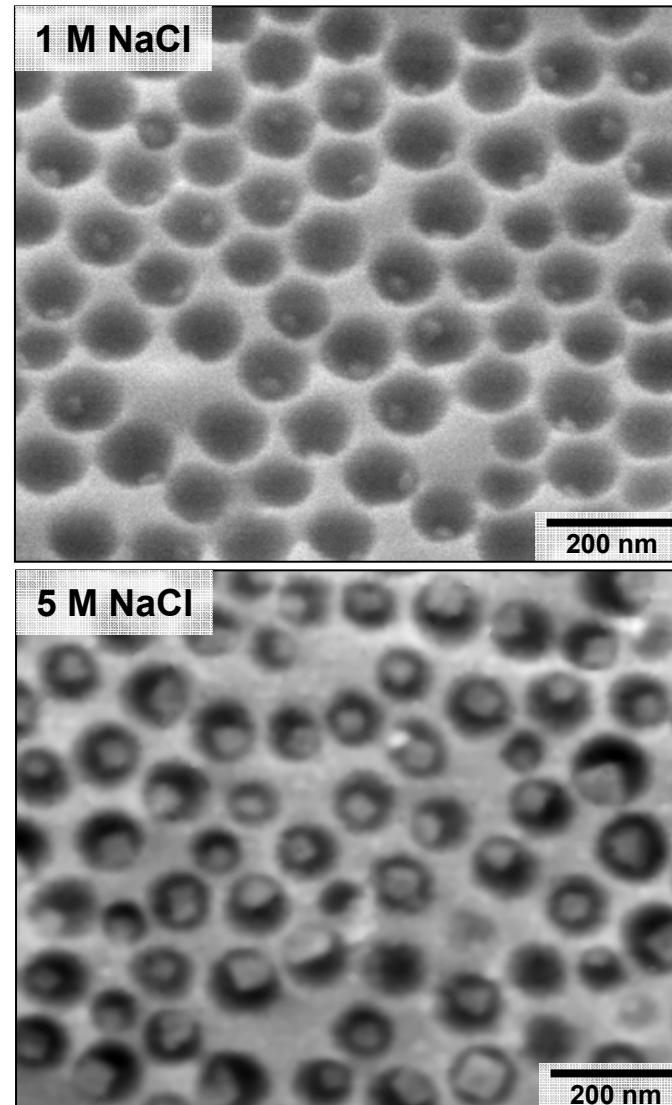
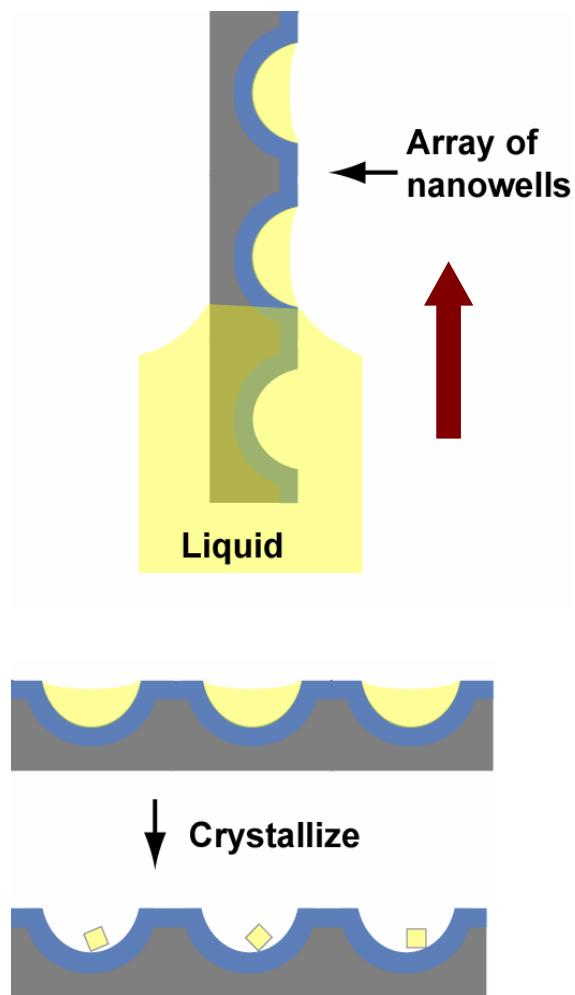
100-nm sphere mold



Silicon nanowells



Size-selected Growth of Crystals

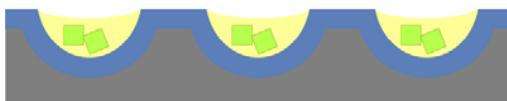


CdS Nanocrystal Growth in Nanowells

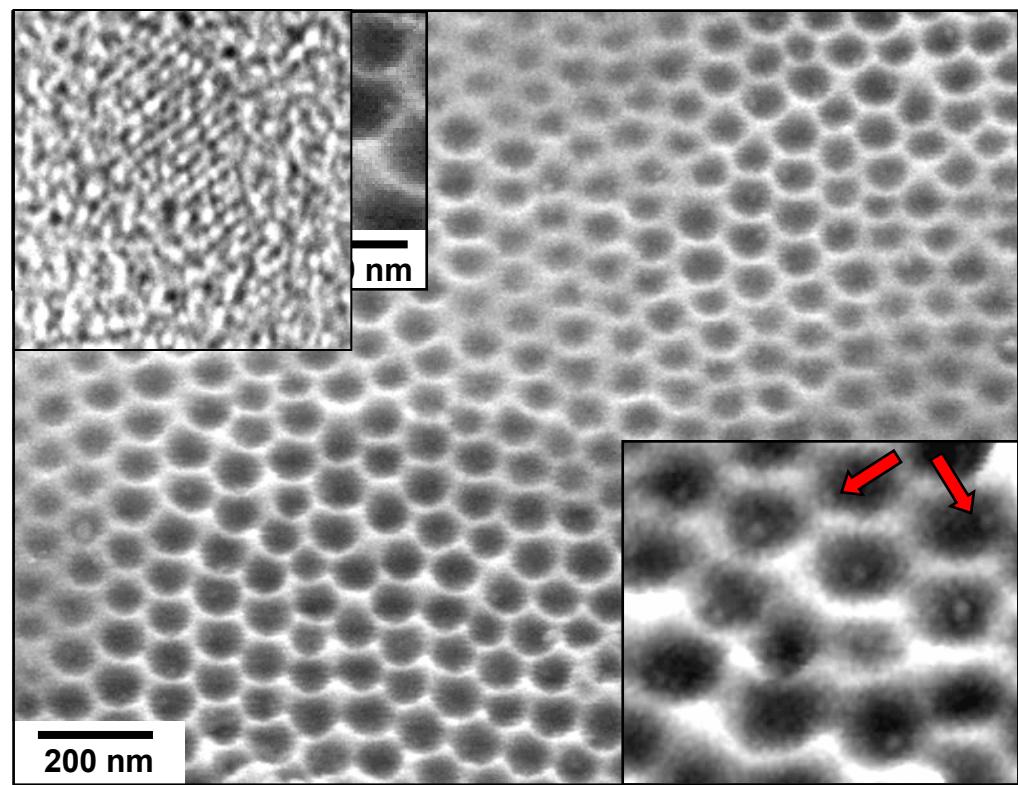
Dewet Cd acetate solution



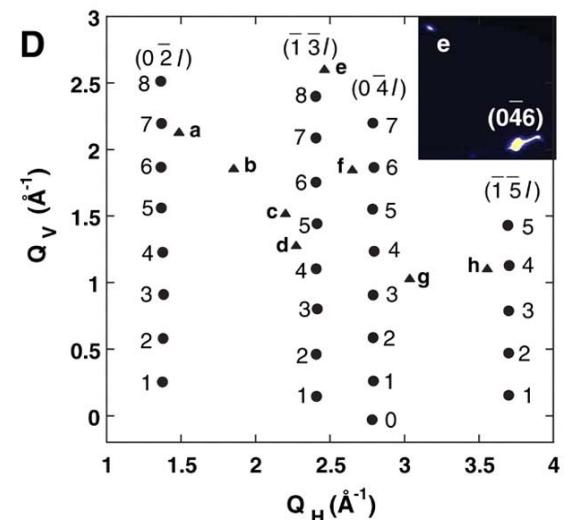
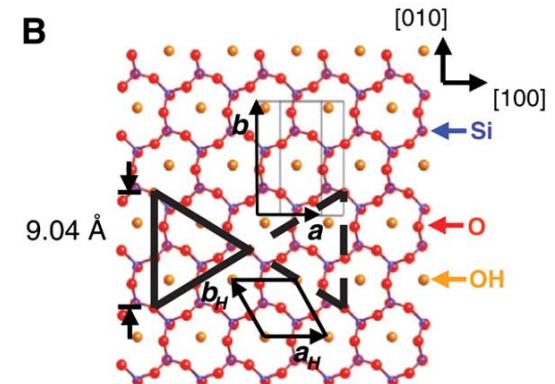
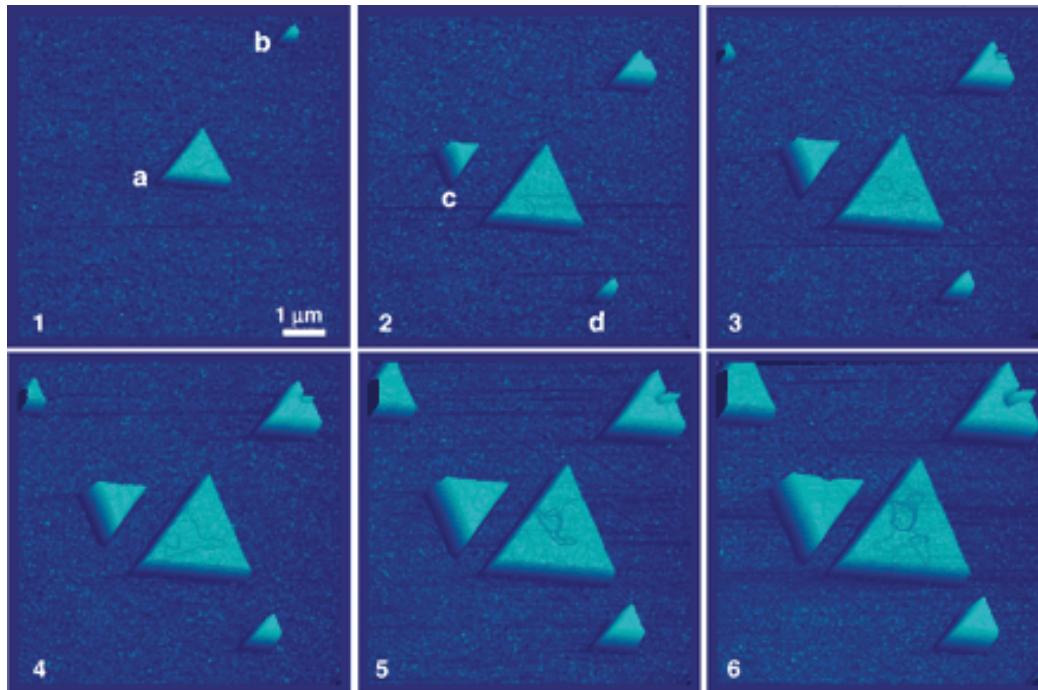
↓ Immerse in Na_2S



↓ React and rinse



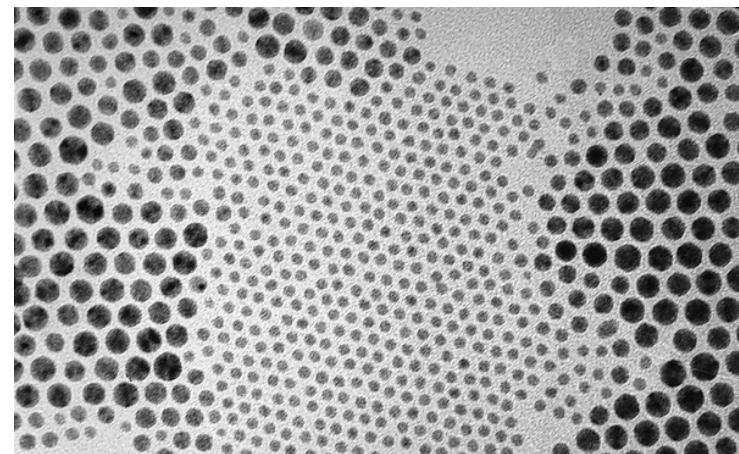
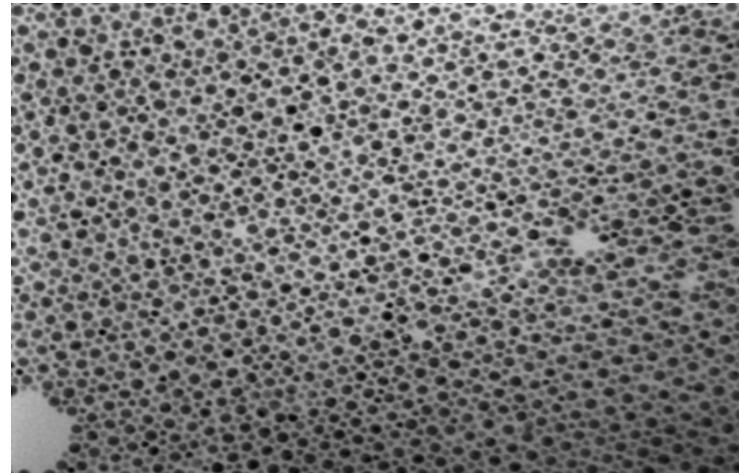
Poly-lysine Hydrobromide Microcrystals



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

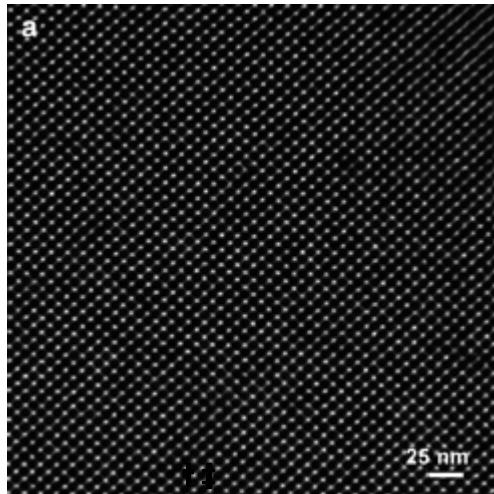
Assembly of Binary Nanocrystals

- **Thiol-stabilized Au NCs**
 - AB₂ 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

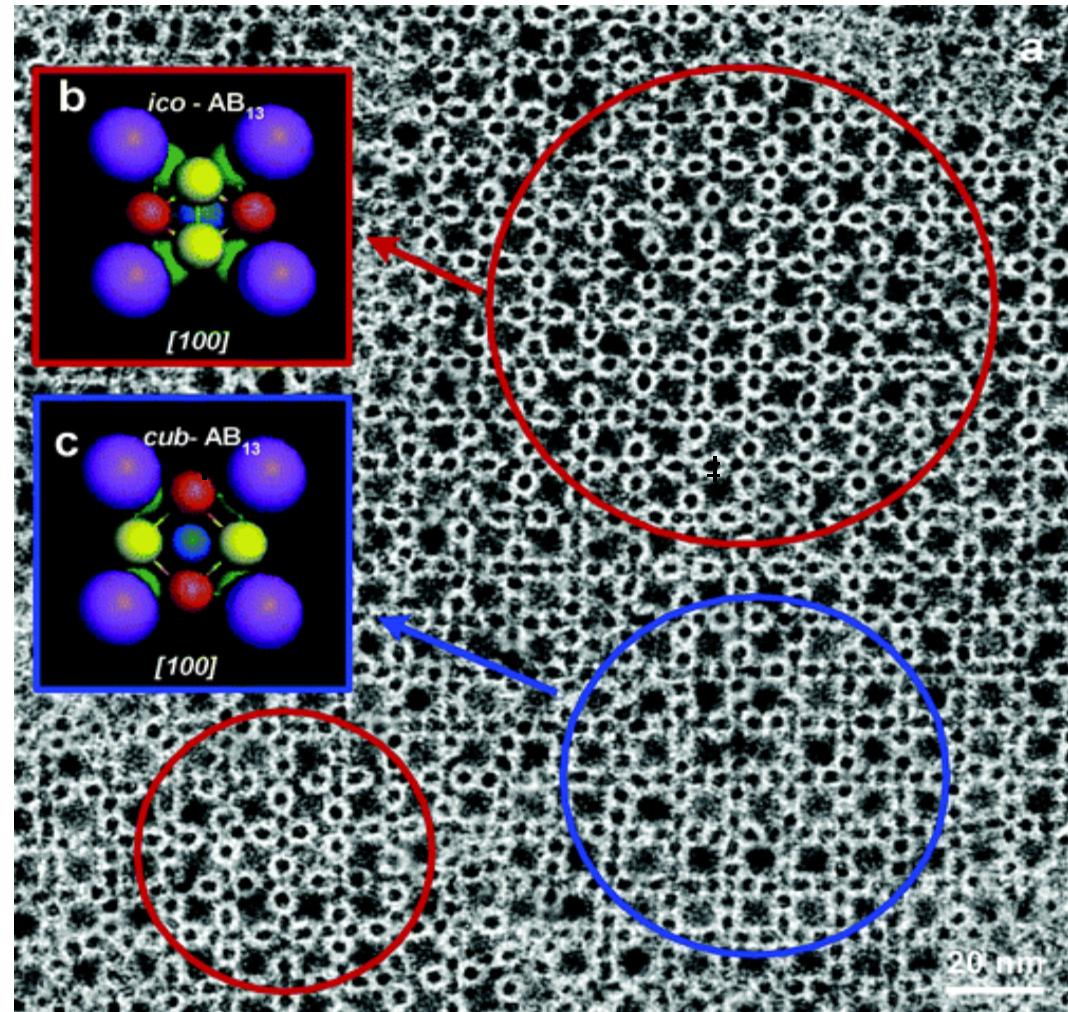
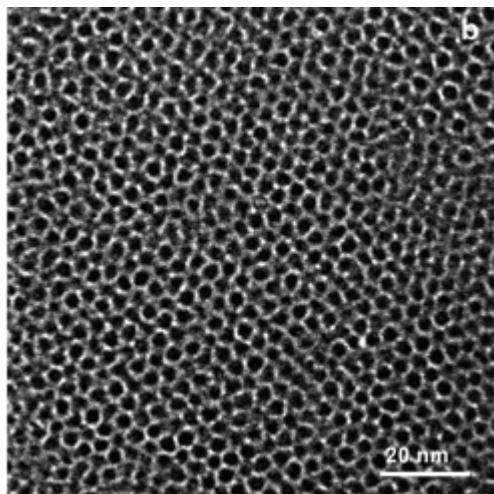


Polymorphism in AB_{13} NC Superlattices

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

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