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LAYER-BY-LAYER SELF-ASSEMBLY – A POWERFUL TOOL FOR MATERIALS INTEGRATION

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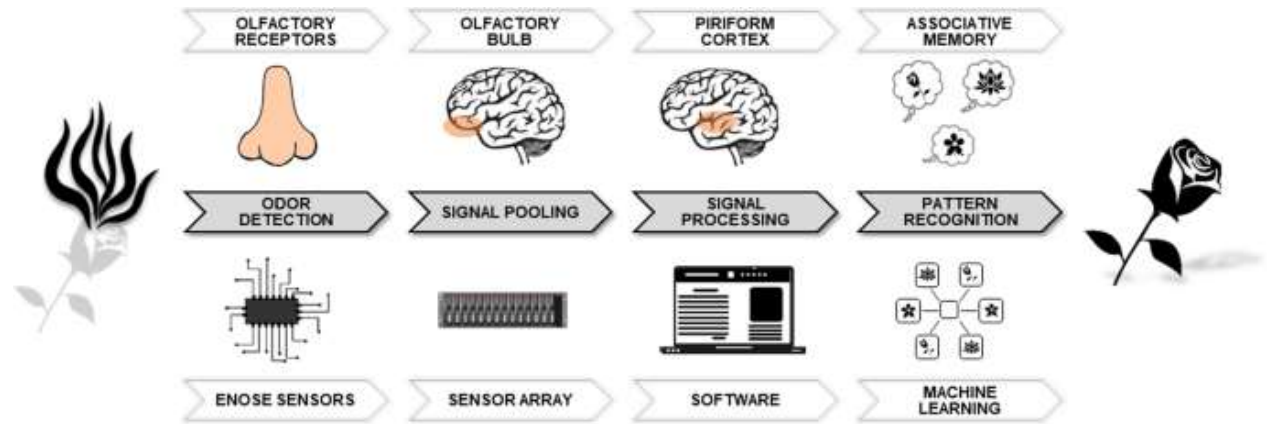
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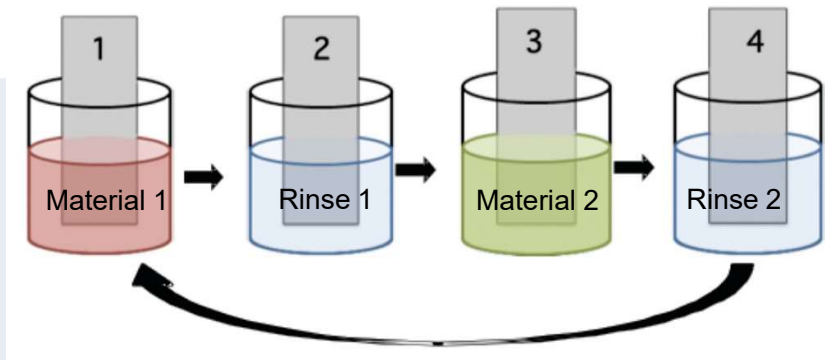
Motivation

Problem: Integration of thin functional layers of composite materials into devices
e.g. for electronic noses



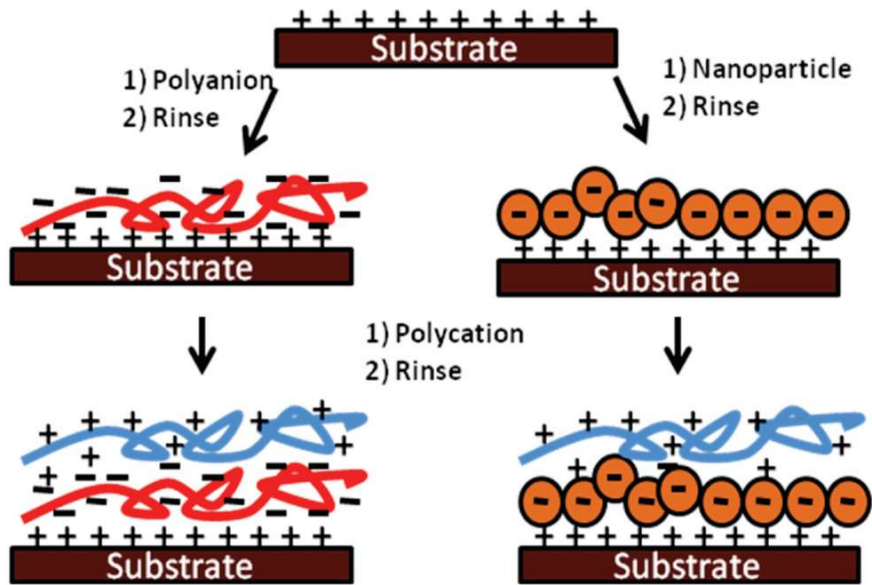
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12931-021-01835-4>

Solution: Fluid-based self-assembly with self-limiting interactions
aka
atomic layer deposition (ALD) in liquid phase

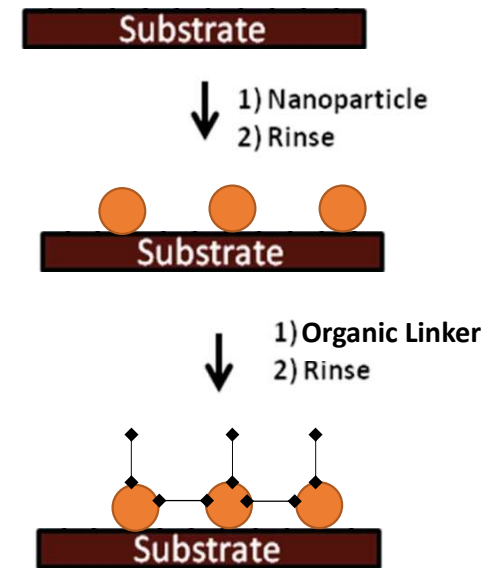


Materials and their self-limiting Interactions

Electrostatic Interactions



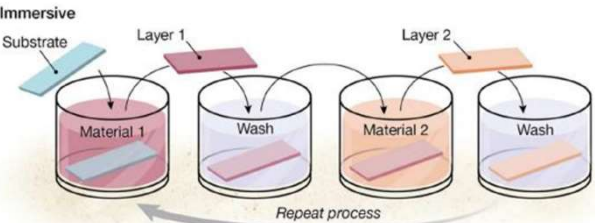
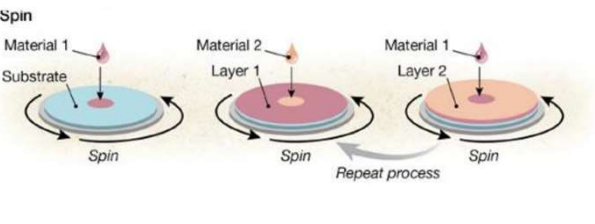
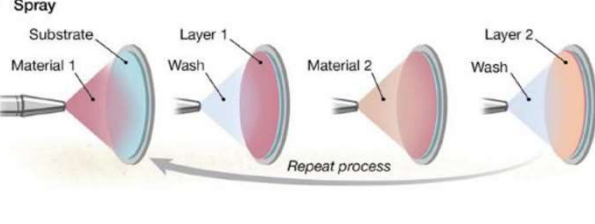
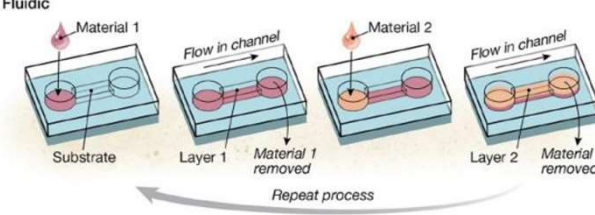
Covalent Interactions



Layer-by-layer- process options

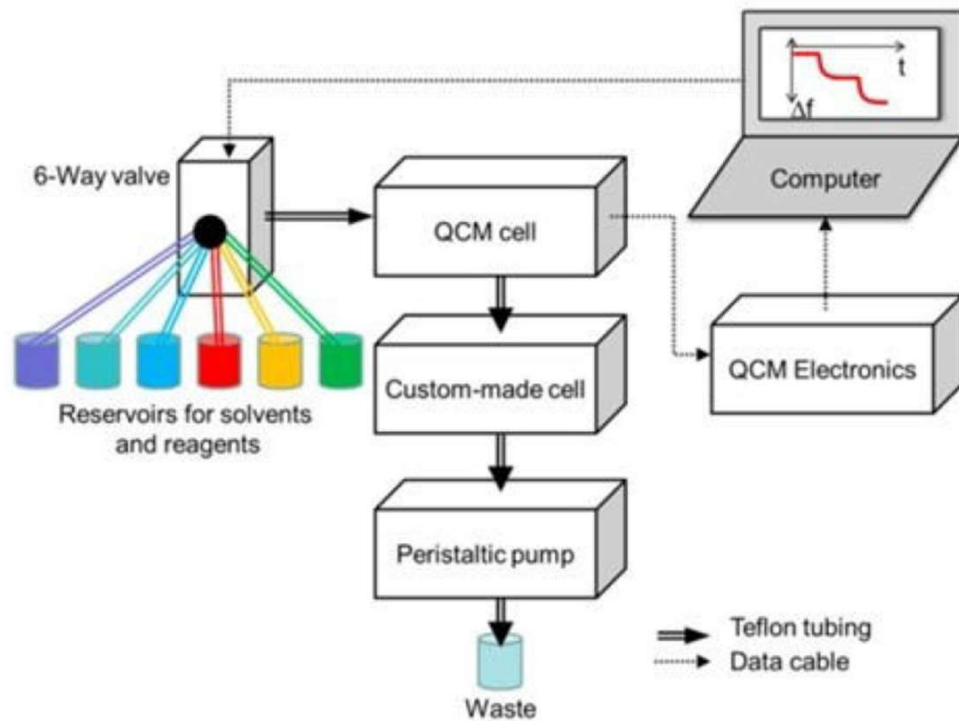
pros

cons

 <p>Immersive Substrate Material 1 Wash Material 2 Wash Layer 1 Layer 2 Repeat process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Easy ➤ Interaction controls the deposition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow ➤ Rinsing needed ➤ High amount of material needed ➤ Whole substrate is coated
 <p>Spin Material 1 Substrate Material 2 Layer 1 Material 1 Layer 2 Spin Repeat process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fast ➤ Rinsing steps may be omitted ➤ Low amount of material needed ➤ Only one sided deposition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If interaction establishes only slowly → no layer formation ➤ Whole surface is covered
 <p>Spray Substrate Material 1 Wash Material 2 Wash Layer 1 Layer 2 Repeat process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fast ➤ Rinsing steps may be omitted ➤ Low amount of material needed ➤ Only one sided deposition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If interaction establishes only slowly → no layer formation ➤ Whole surface is covered ➤ Nozzle may clogg ➤ Inhomogenous layer formation
 <p>Fluidic Material 1 Substrate Flow in channel Layer 1 Material 1 removed Material 2 Flow in channel Layer 2 Material 2 removed Repeat process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Interaction controls the deposition ➤ local deposition / Patterning ➤ Can be automated ➤ In-situ deposition control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow ➤ Microfluidic cell needed

<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms19061641>

Microfluidic set-up



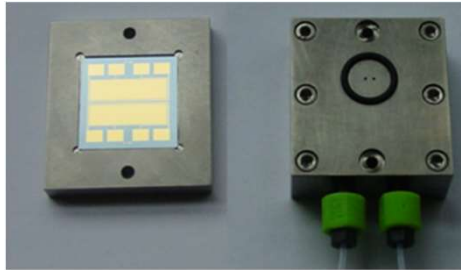
- Use of a commercial valve and pump
- Up to six materials or solvents for rinsing possible
- QCM-D for in-situ deposition control (may be omitted)
- Computer control of pump, valve and QCM



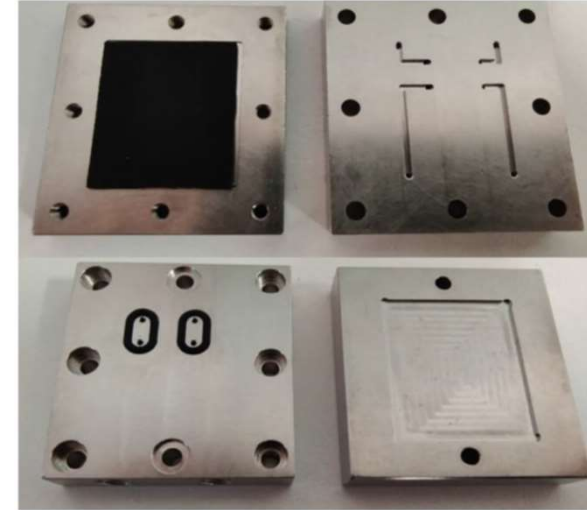
Microfluidic cells



- Use of a commercial QCM-D system
- ~1.2 cm coating area (circular)



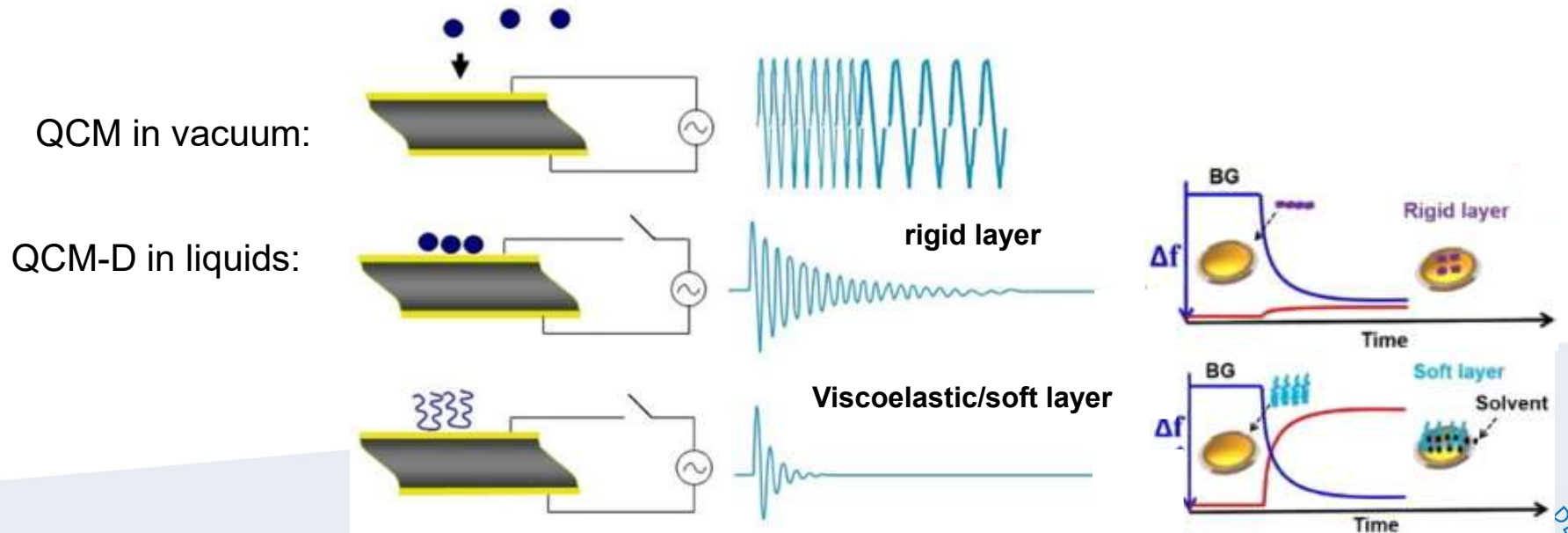
- Custom made deposition cell for flat substrates
- Substrate materials : Si, glass, polymers, metal foils, paper etc.
- Variation of coating area possible, depending on cell
 - ~1.2 cm (circular)
 - ~0.6x1.6 cm(oval)
 - ~0.2x0.5 cm (oval)



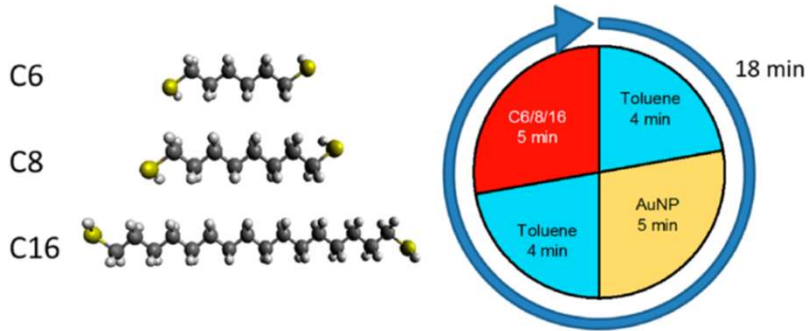
QCM-D

Quartz Crystal Microbalance with Dissipation Monitoring (QCM-D)

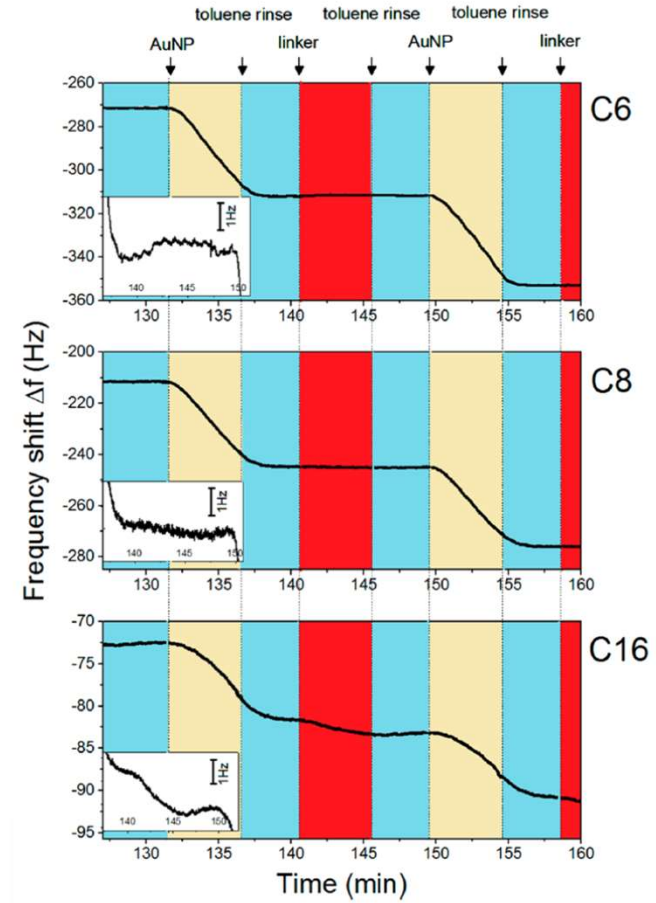
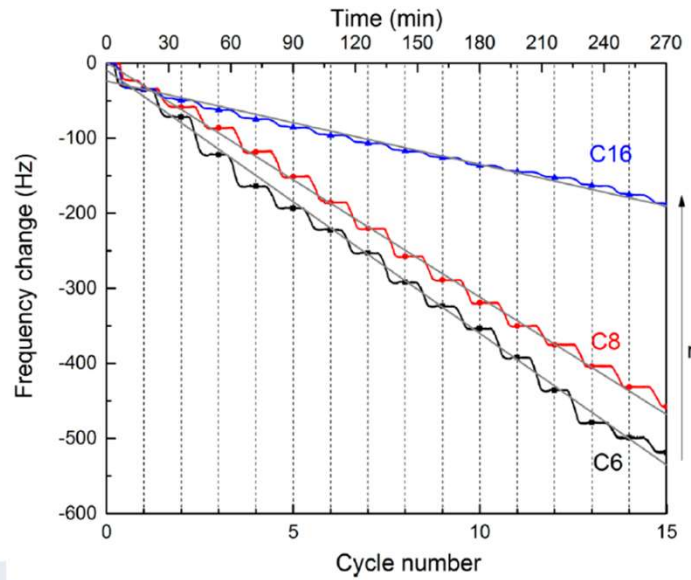
- is a high-resolution mass sensing technique
- observe and quantify molecular adsorption processes on a solid-liquid interface.
- Molecules or particles adsorbing on the sensor surface are causing a resonance frequency shift of the quartz crystal sensor (piezoelectric effect)
- In contrast to QCMs in vacuum, QCM-D can also gain information about the rigidity of an adsorbed layer via dissipation monitoring.



Metal nanoparticle composites

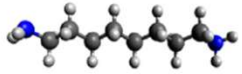


➤ Application:
Chemiresistive Sensing

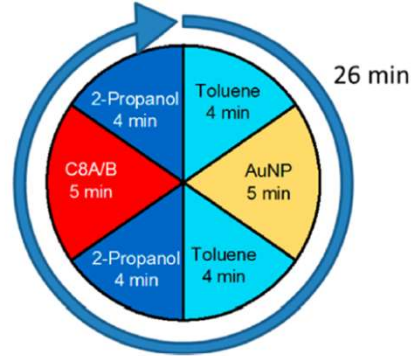
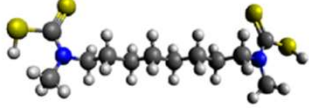


Metal nanoparticle composites

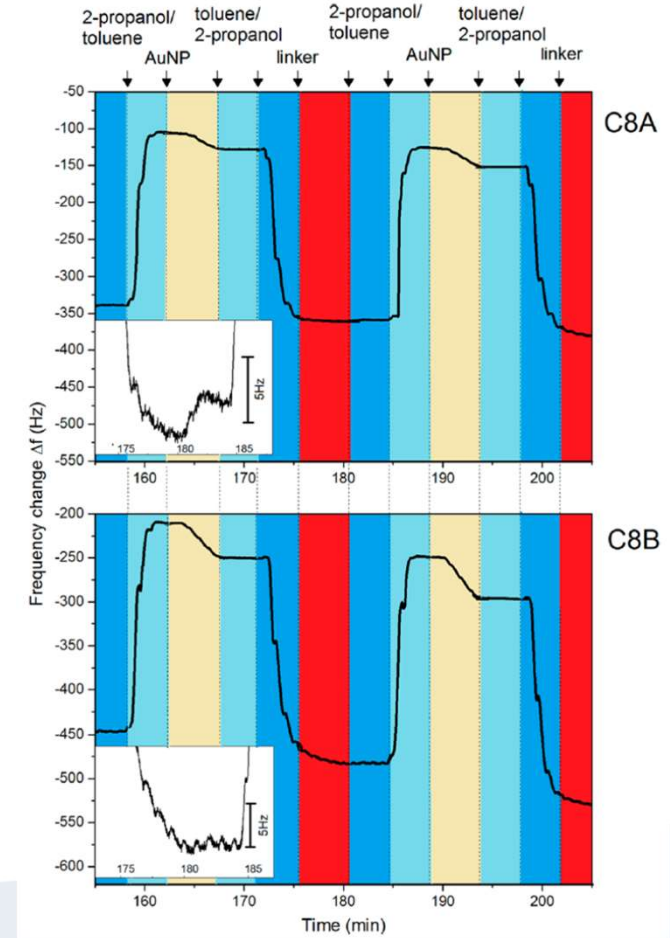
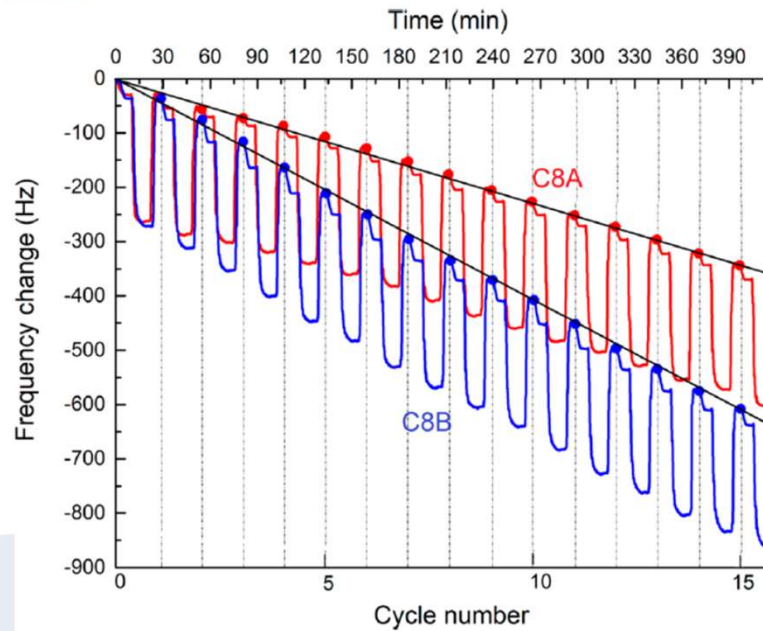
C8A



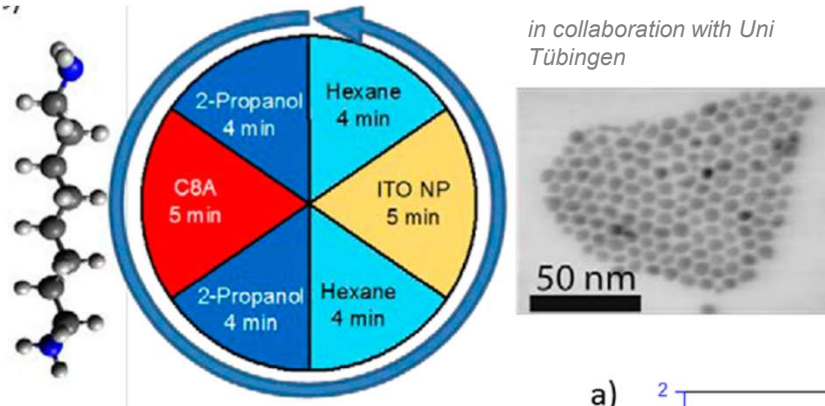
C8B



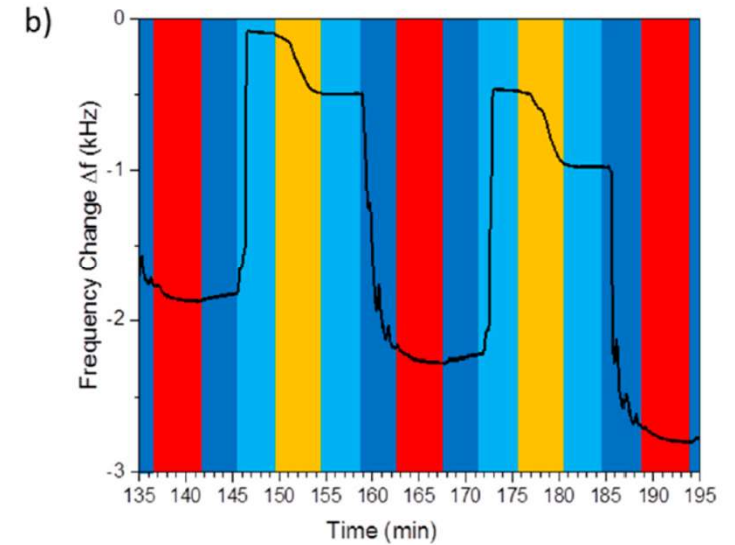
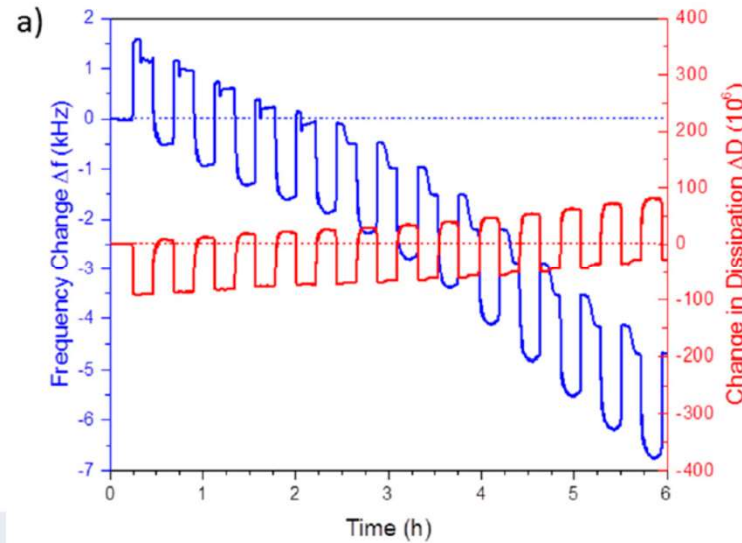
➤ Application:
Chemiresistive Sensing



ITO-Nanoparticle composites



➤ Application:
Chemiresistive Sensing

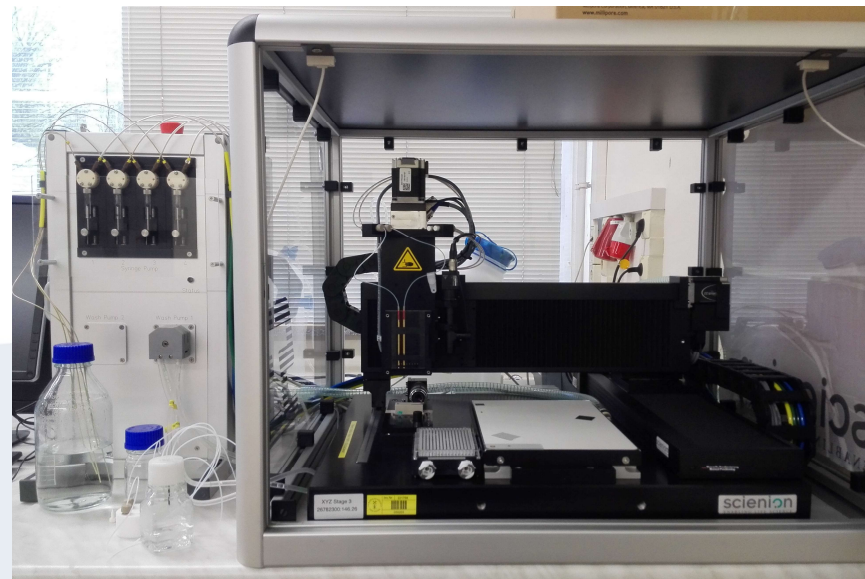


Summary and Outlook

- Layer-by-layer self assembly is a powerful tool to prepare functional composite layers
- Many different composites can be prepared automatically

Current investigations:

- Integration of quantum dots → Investigation of optical properties
- Layer-by-layer dropcoating / Ink-jet printing → smaller coating areas



Thank you!



Funding:

