

Atomic structure of nanoparticles brought under control

June 14 2012, by Richard Palmer

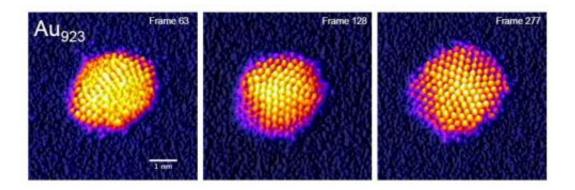


Image: Professor Richard E Palmer / University of Birmingham

Nanotechnologists are control freaks. They want to exploit the properties of materials at the ultimate level - the atoms.

Imagine the frustration therefore when you build a near million dollar machine to create beams of nanoparticles, each containing a precisely selected number of atoms, 923 say (a "magic number"), and then you find that you've made at least three different atomic architectures at the same time, like three flavours of ice cream. You want to find some way to transform all the flavours into one.

Wang and Palmer at the University of Birmingham, UK, (*Physical Review Letters* **108** 245502, 2012) have found a solution to the challenge.



They use the superfine beam in the aberration-corrected <u>electron</u> <u>microscope</u> first to reveal the various 3-dimensional <u>atomic</u> <u>arrangements</u> - the "isomers" of their gold nanoclusters - and then, by prolonged illumination with the <u>electron beam</u>, they drive the particles one by one towards their most stable, equilibrium structures.

The result is a personalised video for each particle, showing the atoms on the move towards their atomic destinations - stable configurations like the decahedron.

Apart from satisfying the desire for control, the results provide a new reference for computational models of nanostructure dynamics, down to the atom scale.

More information: DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.108.245502

Provided by University of Birmingham

Citation: Atomic structure of nanoparticles brought under control (2012, June 14) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <u>https://phys.org/news/2012-06-atomic-nanoparticles-brought.html</u>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.