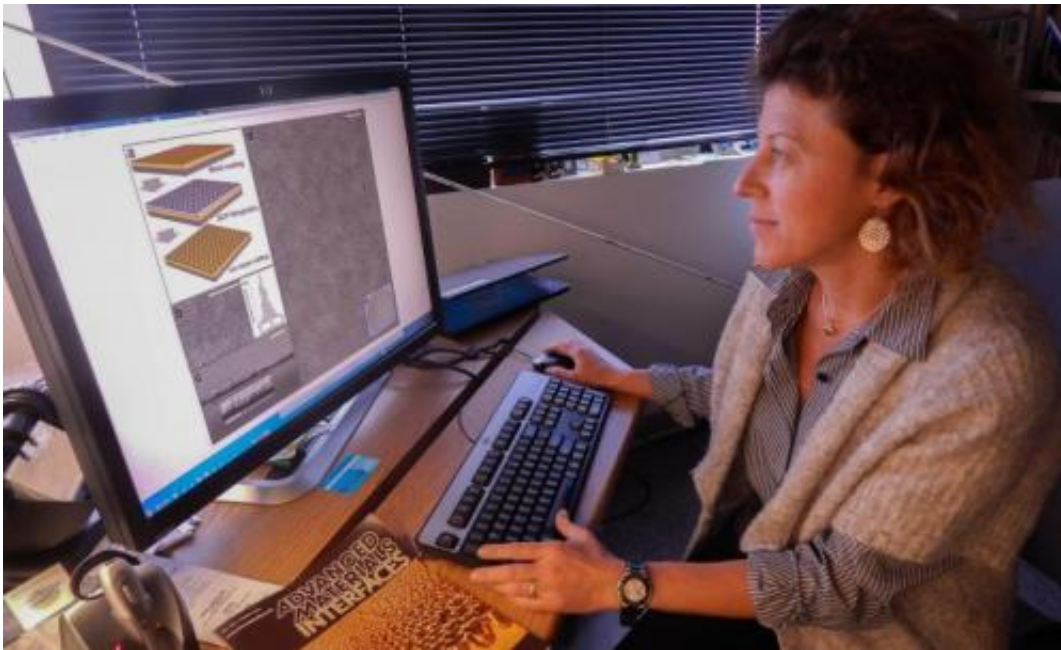


Researchers develop efficient method to produce nanoporous metals

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Tiziana Bond, an LLNL engineer who is a member of the joint research team, helped developed a cost-effective and more efficient way to manufacture nanoporous metals over many scales, from nanoscale to macroscale, which is visible to the naked eye. Credit: Julie Russell/LLNL

Nanoporous metals—foam-like materials that have some degree of air vacuum in their structure—have a wide range of applications because of their superior qualities.

They possess a [high surface area](#) for better electron transfer, which can

lead to the improved performance of an electrode in an electric double capacitor or battery. Nanoporous metals offer an increased number of available sites for the adsorption of analytes, a highly desirable feature for sensors.

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) researchers have developed a cost-effective and more efficient way to manufacture nanoporous metals over many scales, from nanoscale to macroscale, which is visible to the naked eye.

The process begins with a four-inch silicon wafer. A coating of [metal](#) is added and sputtered across the wafer. Gold, silver and aluminum were used for this research project. However, the manufacturing process is not limited to these metals.

Next, a mixture of two polymers are added to the metal substrate to create patterns, a process known as diblock copolymer lithography (BCP). The pattern is transformed in a single polymer mask with nanometer-size features. Last, a technique known as anisotropic ion beam milling (IBM) is used to etch through the mask to make an array of holes, creating the nanoporous metal.

During the fabrication process, the roughness of the metal is continuously examined to ensure that the finished product has good porosity, which is key to creating the unique properties that make [nanoporous materials](#) work. The rougher the metal is, the less evenly porous it becomes.



"During fabrication, our team achieved 92 percent pore coverage with 99 percent uniformity over a 4-in silicon wafer, which means the metal was smooth and evenly porous," said Tiziana Bond, an LLNL engineer who is a member of the joint research team.

The team has defined a metric - based on a parametrized correlation between BCP pore coverage and metal surface roughness - by which the fabrication of nanoporous metals should be stopped when uneven porosity is the known outcome, saving processing time and costs.

"The real breakthrough is that we created a new technique to

manufacture nanoporous metals that is cheap and can be done over many scales avoiding the lift-off technique to remove metals, with real-time quality control," Bond said. "These metals open the application space to areas such as energy harvesting, sensing and electrochemical studies."

The lift-off technique is a method of patterning target materials on the surface of a substrate by using a sacrificial material. One of the biggest problems with this technique is that the metal layer cannot be peeled off uniformly (or at all) at the nanoscale.

The research team's findings were reported in an article titled "Manufacturing over many scales: High fidelity macroscale coverage of nanoporous metal arrays via lift-off-free nanofabrication." It was the cover story in a recent issue of *Advanced Materials Interfaces*.

Other applications of nanoporous metals include supporting the development of new metamaterials (engineered materials) for radiation-enhanced filtering and manipulation, including deep ultraviolet light. These applications are possible because nanoporous materials facilitate anomalous enhancement of transmitted (or reflected) light through the tunneling of surface plasmons, a feature widely usable by light-emitting devices, plasmonic lithography, refractive-index-based sensing and all-optical switching.

More information: *Advanced Materials Interfaces*, onlinelibrary.wiley.com/store/.../et/admi201400084.pdf

Provided by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

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