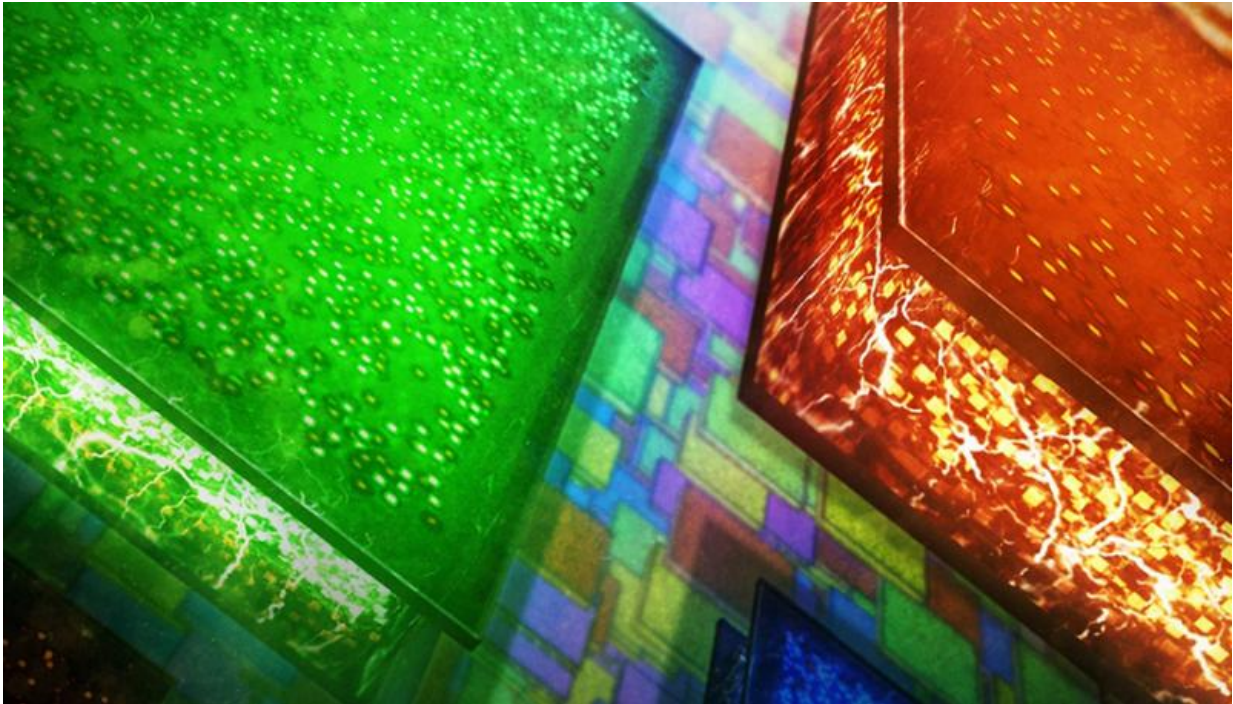


Research comes through with flying colors

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Dynamic color tunability of amorphous photonic structures in response to external electrical stimuli using electrophoretic deposition process. Credit: Ryan Chen/LLNL

Like a chameleon changing colors to blend into the environment, Lawrence Livermore researchers have created a technique to change the color of assembled nanoparticles with an electrical stimulant.

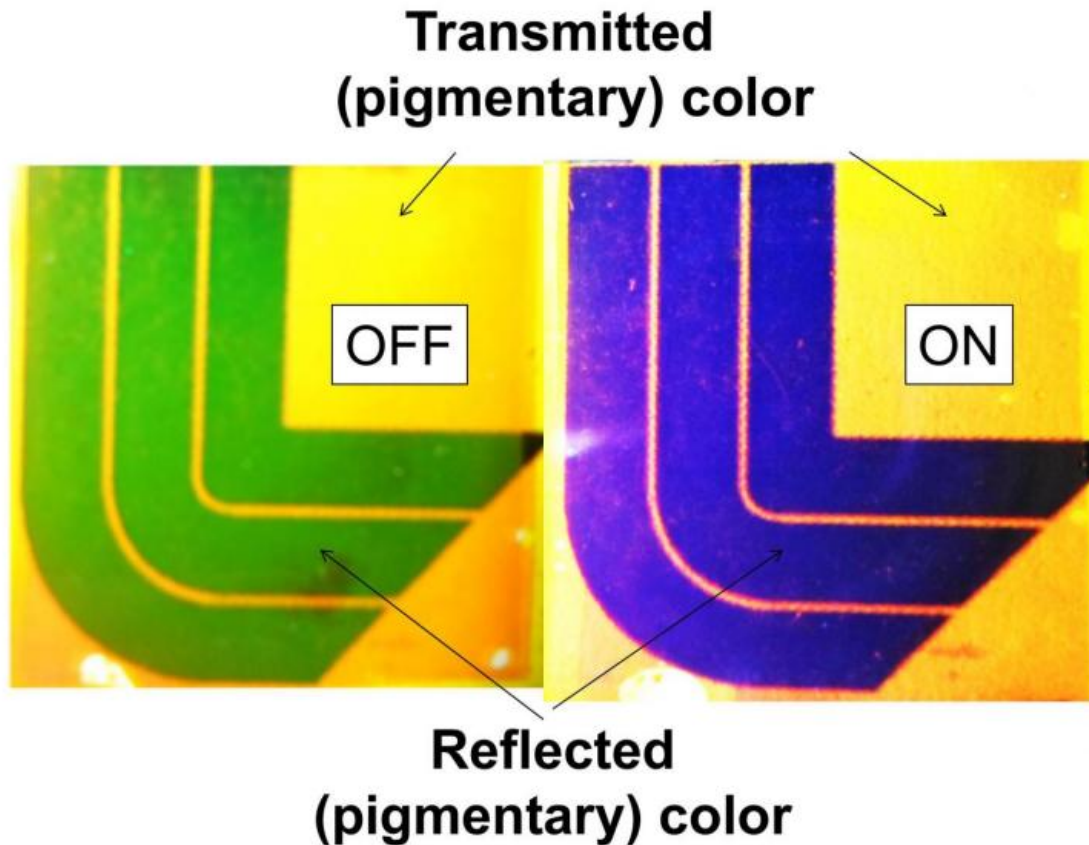
The team used core/shell nanoparticles to improve color contrast and

expand color schemes by using a combination of pigmentary color (from inherent properties) and structural color (from particle assemblies).

"We were motivated by various examples in living organisms, such as birds, insects and plants," said Jinkyu Han, lead author of a paper appearing on the cover of the April 3 edition of the journal *Advanced Optics Materials*. "The assemblies of core/shell nanoparticles can not only imitate interesting colors observed in living organisms, but can be applied in electronic paper displays and colored-reflective photonic displays."

Applications of electronic visual displays include electronic pricing labels in retail shops and digital signage, time tables at bus stations, electronic billboards, mobile phone displays and e-readers able to display digital versions of books and magazines.

The resulting non-iridescent brilliant colors can be manipulated by shell thickness, particle concentration and external electrical stimuli using an electrophoretic deposition process.



The technique is fully reversible with instantaneous color changes as well as noticeable differences between transmitted and reflected colors.

The photographs of nanostructures in an [electrophoretic deposition](#) (EPD) cell in the absence (OFF state) and presence (ON state) of applied voltage under diffusive illumination. Black carbon tape (LLNL logo) with a white paper was put on the backside of the cell to distinguish the reflected and transmitted color more clearly.

The particle arrangement in the system is not perfectly ordered nor crystalline, referred to as "amorphous photonic crystal," which creates the resulting color from light reflection that does not change with viewing angles.

"The angle independence of the observed colors from the assemblies is quite a unique and interesting property of our system and is ideal for [display](#) applications," Han said.

The resulting [color](#) is dynamically tunable in response to electric stimuli since the nanoparticle arrangement (i.e., inter-particle distance, particle structures) is highly affected by the electric field.

More information: Jinkyu Han et al. Tunable Amorphous Photonic Materials with Pigmentary Colloidal Nanostructures, *Advanced Optical Materials* (2017). [DOI: 10.1002/adom.201600838](https://doi.org/10.1002/adom.201600838)

Provided by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

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