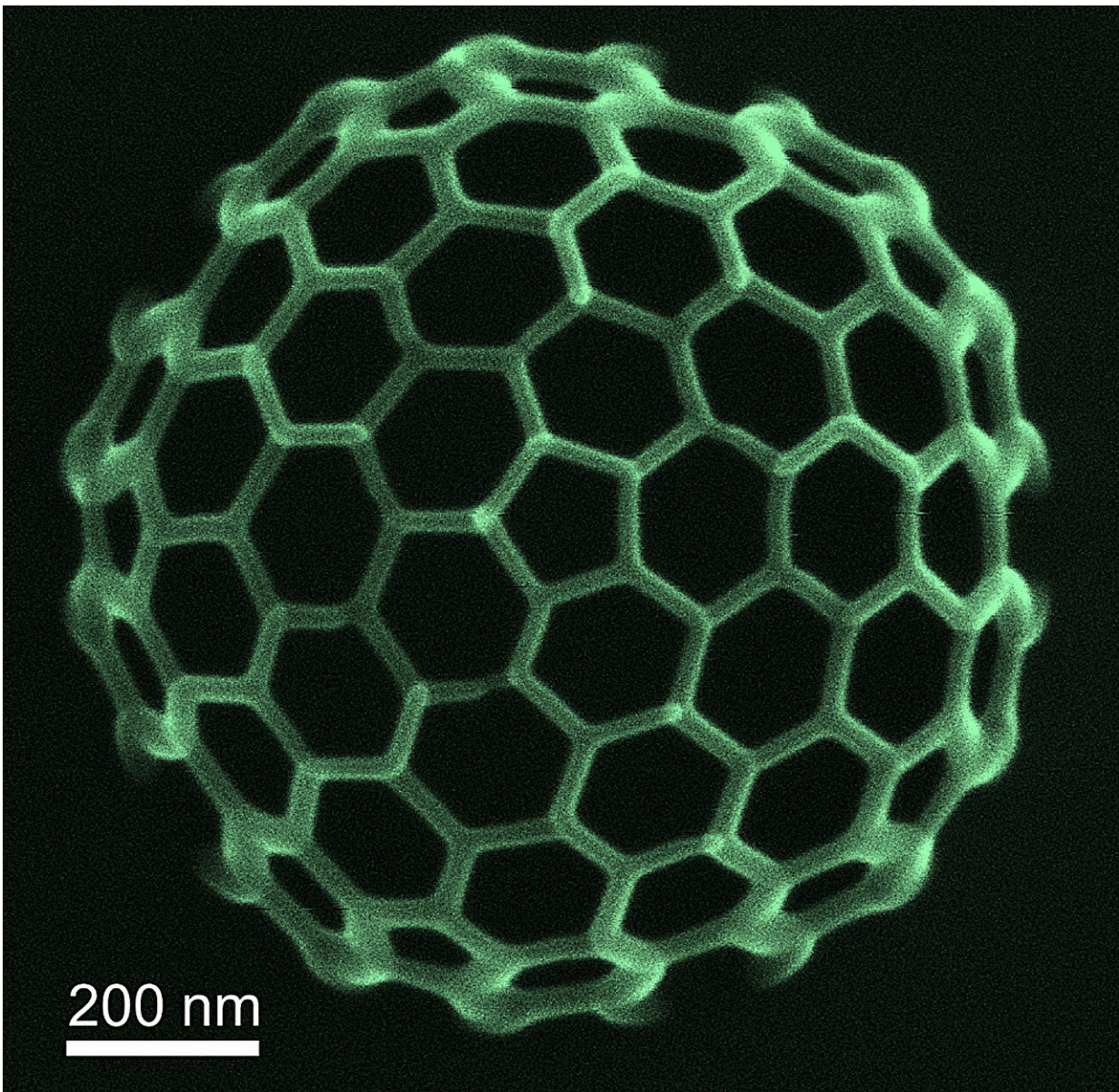


# Researchers optimize 3D printing of optically active nanostructures

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Almost any shape can be produced using 3D nanoprinting technology. This ball consists of individual nanowires. Credit: CDL DEFINE/TU Graz

For about 20 years, it has been possible to modify surfaces via nanoparticles so that they concentrate or manipulate light in a desired way or trigger other reactions. Such optically active nanostructures can be found in solar cells and biological or chemical sensors, for example.

In order to expand the range of applications for these nanostructures, researchers at the Institute of Electron Microscopy and Nanoanalysis (Graz University of Technology) and the Graz Center of Electron Microscopy (ZFE) have been working for more than a decade on manufacturing not only flat nanostructures, but in particular complex, free-standing 3D architectures.

The team led by Harald Plank, Verena Reisecker and David Kuhness has achieved two breakthroughs. It is now possible to precisely simulate the required shapes and sizes of nanostructures in advance to achieve desired optical properties, which can then be accurately produced. The team has also managed to completely remove chemical impurities incorporated during initial production without negatively impacting the 3D nanoarchitectures.

The findings are [published](#) in the journal *Advanced Functional Materials*.

## **Trial-and-error procedure becomes unnecessary**

Until now, 3D nanostructures required a time consuming trial-and-error process until the product revealed the desired optical properties. This difficulty has finally been eliminated. "The consistency between simulations and real plasmonic resonances of a wide range of

nanoarchitectures is very high," explains Plank. "This is a huge step forward. The hard work of the last few years has finally paid off."

The technology is currently the only one in the world that can be used to produce complex 3-dimensional structures with individual features smaller than 10 nanometers in a controlled, single-step procedure on almost any surface. For comparison, the smallest viruses are around 20 nanometers in size.

"The biggest challenge in recent years was to transfer the 3D architectures into high-purity materials without destroying the morphology," explains Plank. "This development leap enables new optical effects and application concepts thanks to the 3D aspect." Nanoprobes or [optical tweezers](#) with sizes in the nanometer range are now within reach.

## Precisely controlled electron beam

The researchers use focused [electron beam](#)-induced deposition to produce the nanostructures. The relevant surface is exposed to special gases under vacuum conditions. A finely focused electron beam splits the gas molecules, whereupon parts of them change into a [solid state](#) and adhere to the desired location.

"By precisely controlling beam movements and exposure times, we are able to produce complex nanostructures with lattice- or sheet-like building blocks in a single step," explains Plank. By stacking these nanovolumes on top of each other, three-dimensional structures can ultimately be constructed.

**More information:** Verena Reisecker et al, Spectral Tuning of Plasmonic Activity in 3D Nanostructures via High-Precision Nano-Printing, *Advanced Functional Materials* (2023). [DOI:](#)

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