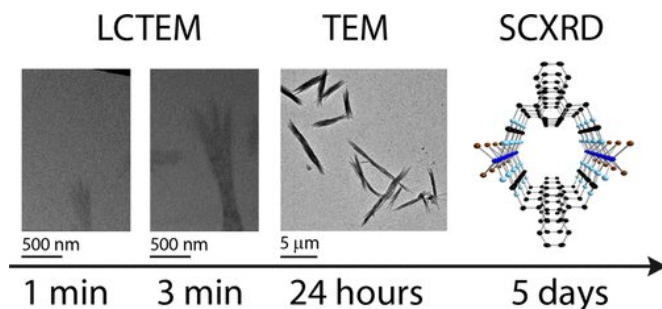


New technology gives insight into how nanomaterials form and grow

27 June 2019, by Amanda Morris



Credit: ACS

A new form of electron microscopy allows researchers to examine nanoscale tubular materials while they are "alive" and forming liquids—a first in the field.

Developed by a multidisciplinary team at Northwestern University and the University of Tennessee, the new technique, called variable temperature liquid-phase transmission electron microscopy (VT-LPTTEM), allows researchers to investigate these dynamic, sensitive materials with high resolution. With this information, researchers can better understand how nanomaterials grow, form and evolve.

"Until now, we could only look at 'dead,' static materials," said Northwestern's Nathan Gianneschi, who co-lead the study. "This [new technique](#) allows us to examine dynamics directly—something that could not be done before."

The paper was published online this week in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*.

Gianneschi is the Jacob and Rosaline Cohn Professor of Chemistry in Northwestern's Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, professor of materials science and engineering and

biomedical engineering in the McCormick School of Engineering, and associate director of the International Institute for Nanotechnology. He co-lead the study with David Jenkins, associate professor of chemistry at University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

After live-cell imaging became possible in the early 20th century, it revolutionized the field of biology. For the first time, scientists could watch living cells as they actively developed, migrated and performed vital functions. Before, researchers could only study dead, fixed cells. The [technological leap](#) provided critical insight into the nature and behavior of cells and tissues.

"We think LPTTEM could do for nanoscience what live-cell light microscopy has done for biology," Gianneschi said.

LPTTEM allows researchers to mix components and perform [chemical reactions](#) while watching them unfold beneath a [transmission electron microscope](#).

In this work, Gianneschi, Jenkins and their teams studied metal-organic nanotubes (MONTs). A subclass of metal-organic frameworks, MONTs have high potential for use as nanowires in miniature electronic devices, nanoscale lasers, semiconductors and sensors for detecting cancer biomarkers and virus particles. MONTs, however, are little explored because the key to unlocking their potential lies in understanding how they are formed.

For the first time, the Northwestern and University of Tennessee team watched MONTs form with LPTTEM and made the first measurements of finite bundles of MONTs on the nanometer scale.

More information: Kristina M. Vailonis et al, Elucidating the Growth of Metal–Organic Nanotubes Combining Isorecticular Synthesis with Liquid-Cell Transmission Electron Microscopy,

Journal of the American Chemical Society (2019).

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