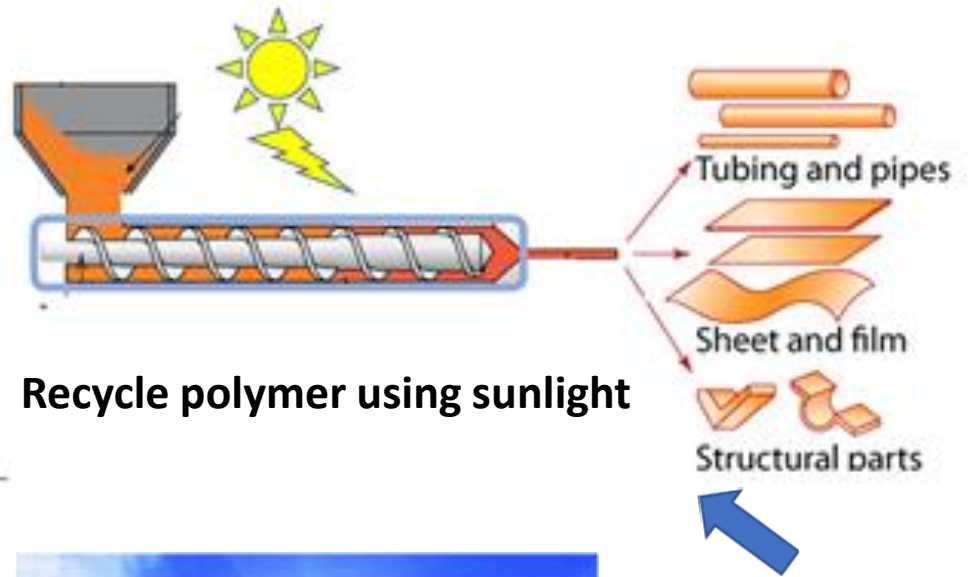


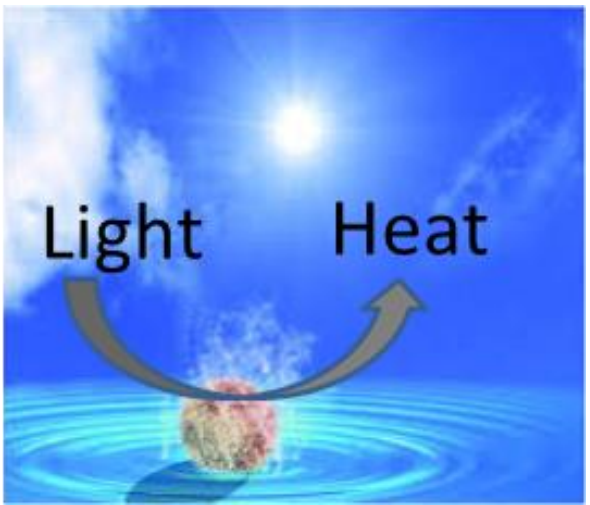
# Plasmonics Nanoresearch Laboratory (PI: Dr. Sanchari Chowdhury)

## Chemical Engineering

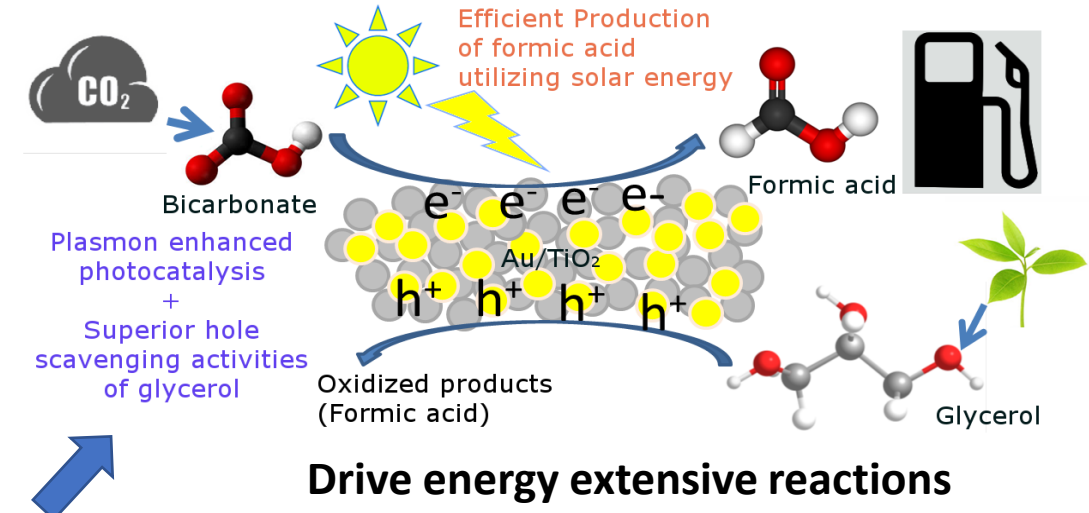
Develop inexpensive and stable materials for efficient conversion of light (sunlight) to useful energy



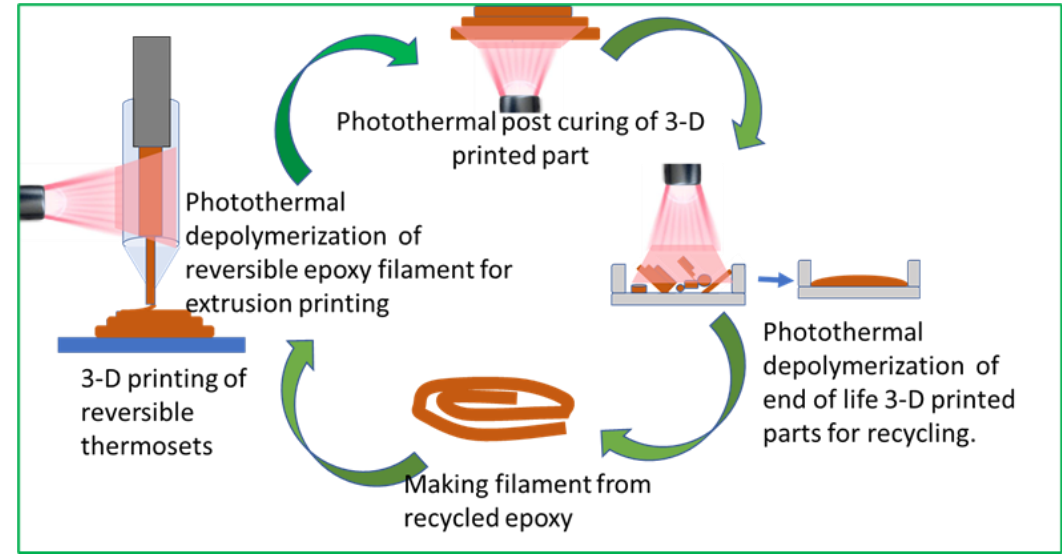
Recycle polymer using sunlight



Evaporate saline water



Drive energy extensive reactions



Application of photothermal Materials to Enhance 3-D printing

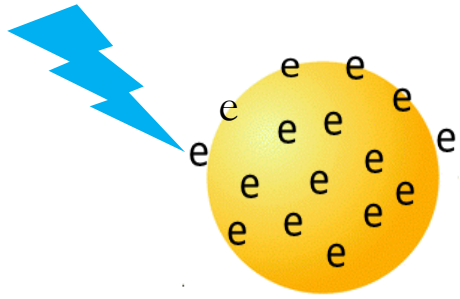
# Research Interests of Our Group

Optically active materials (Absorbs light efficiently)

Metallic nanoparticles

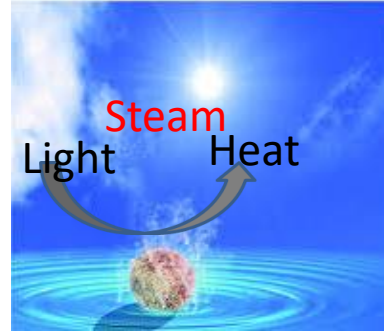


Plasmonic Nanostructures

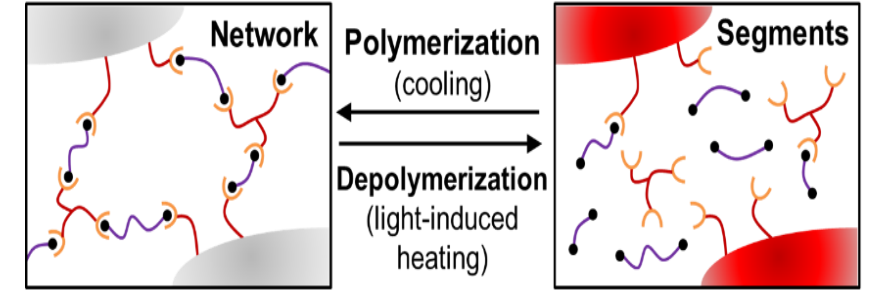


- Concentrate light at the nanoscale (as high as 1000 times)
- Efficiently convert light into heat
- Transfer excited charge/electron to adjacent materials

## Generate Localized Heat

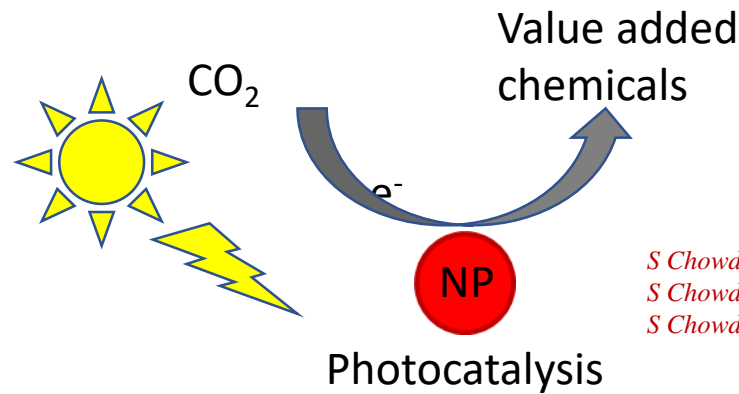


*S Chowdhury et al. Nanoscale 12 (18), 10284-10291 (2020)*



*S Chowdhury et al., ACS Applied Polymer Materials, 2022*

## Transfer photoexcited charge carriers



*S Chowdhury et al. Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells, 200, 109967 (2019).  
S Chowdhury et al, ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng., 6, 1872 (2018).  
S Chowdhury et al., Journal of CO<sub>2</sub> Utilization, 22, 117, (2017).*

# Development of Recyclable Thermosets for Additive Manufacturing

Challenging to recycle/ additive manufacturing

## Goals: Development of recyclable thermosets (epoxy):

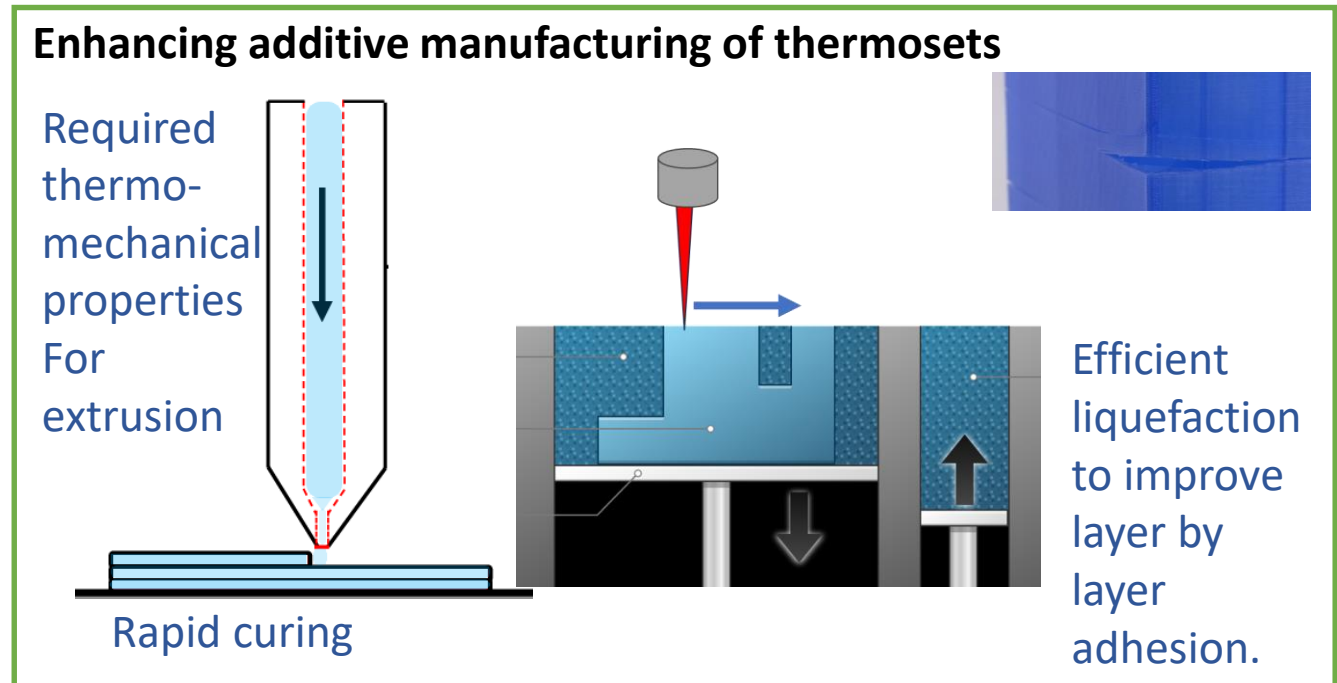
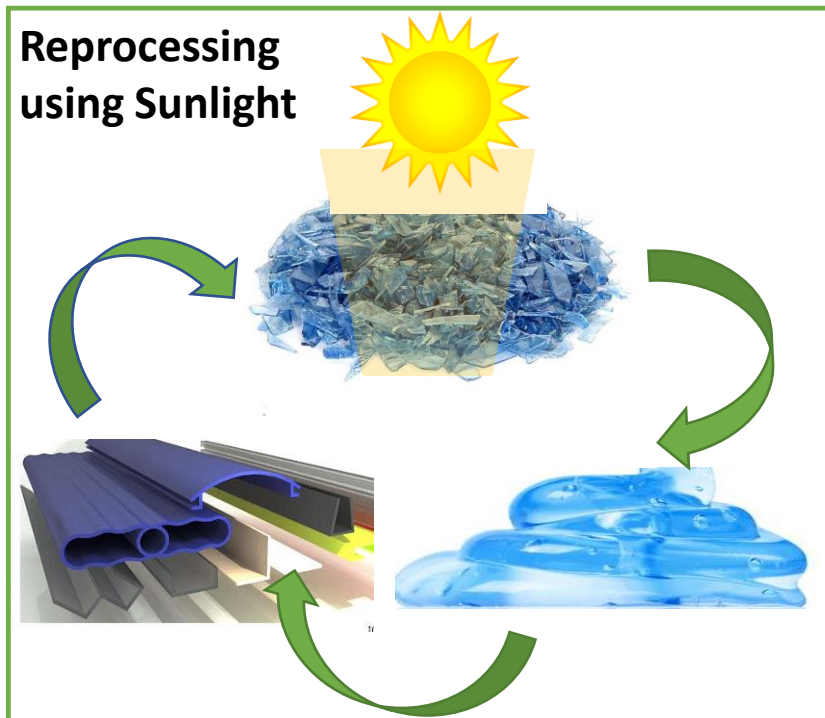
- Recycling using solar light;
- Suitable for additive manufacturing (3D printing);
- Comparable strength and stability as conventional epoxies;



Excellent mechanical properties

Thermal and chemical resistance

Irreversible crosslinked networks

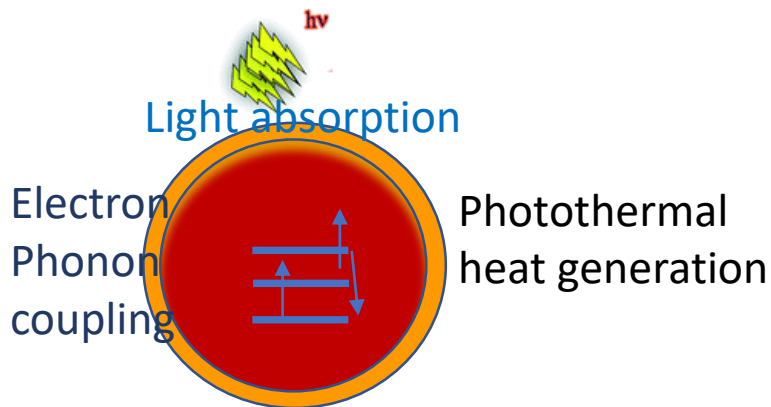
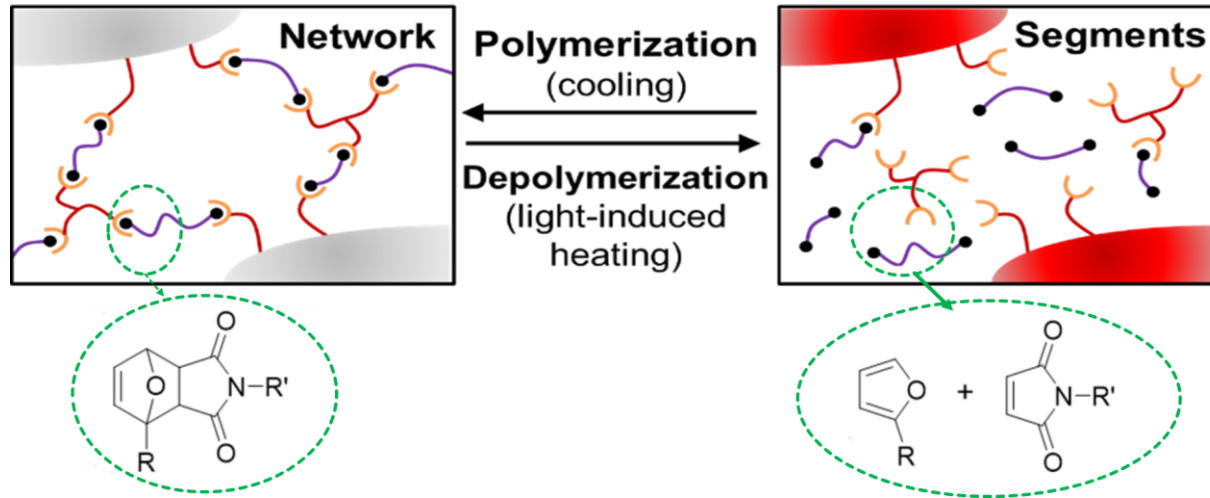


Efficient reversible liquefaction and solidifying ( curing ) of thermosets using light!

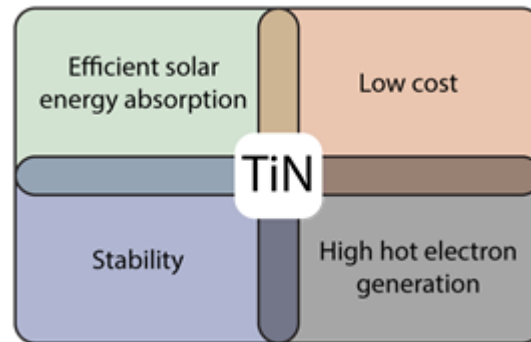
# Proposed Strategies

## Development of reversible epoxy

- Diels-Alder chemistry
- Addition of photothermal refractory plasmonic nanoparticles (Titanium nitride, TiN)



Plasmonic nanoparticles

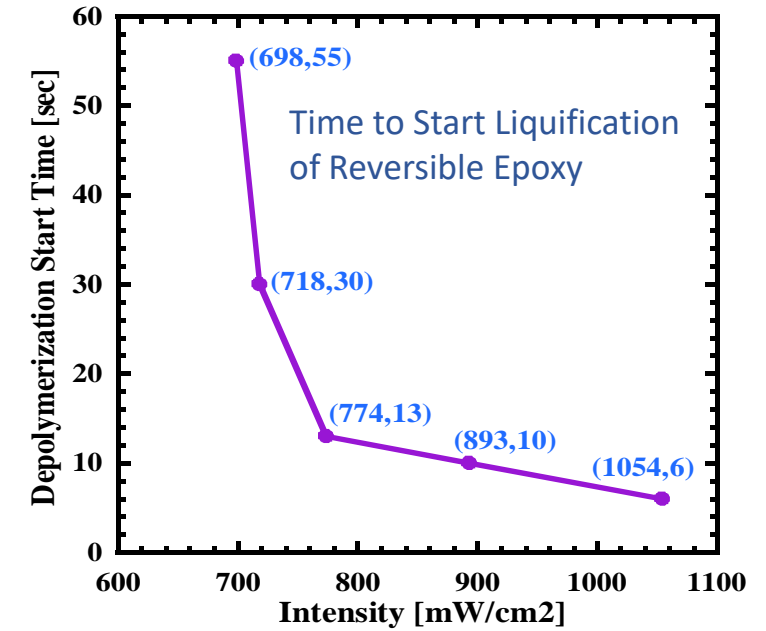
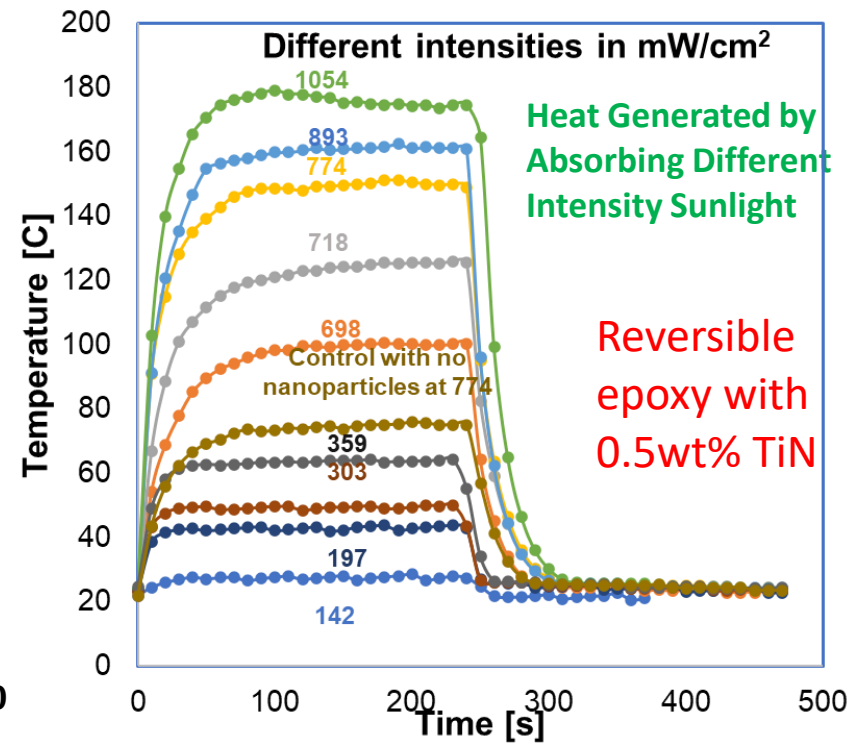
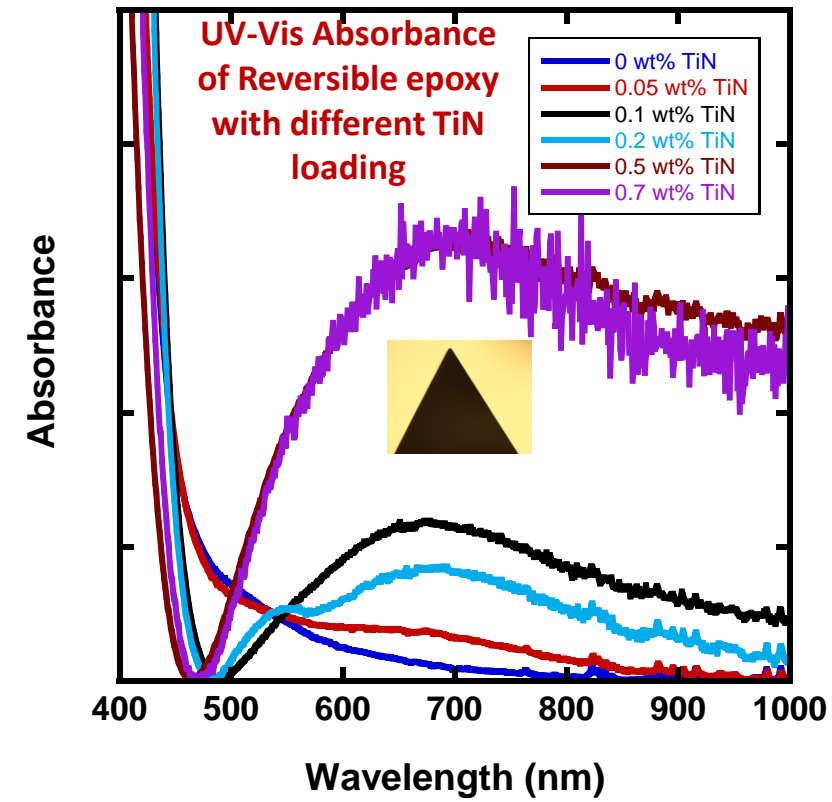


Transition metal nitride  
Refractory Plasmonics



- Concentrate electromagnetic field as high as 1000 times at nanoscale
- TiN efficiently and rapidly convert broad spectrum white light to nanoscale heat to initiate the retro Diels-Alder reaction.

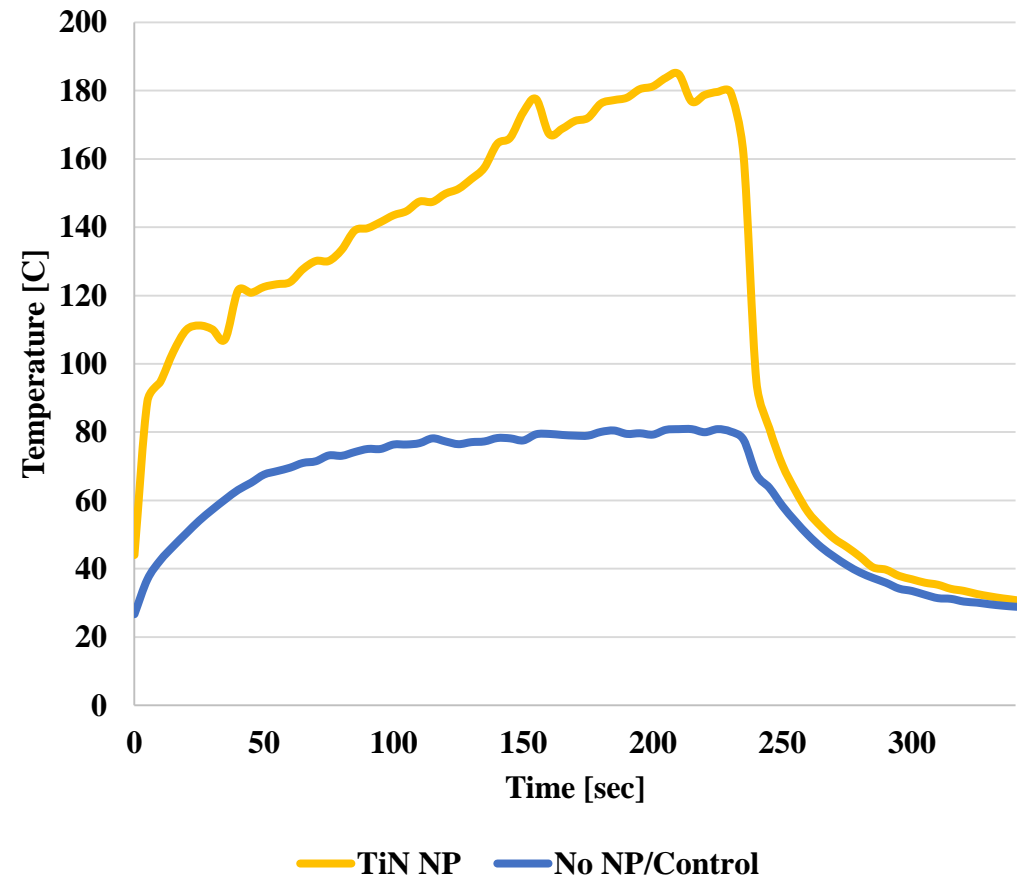
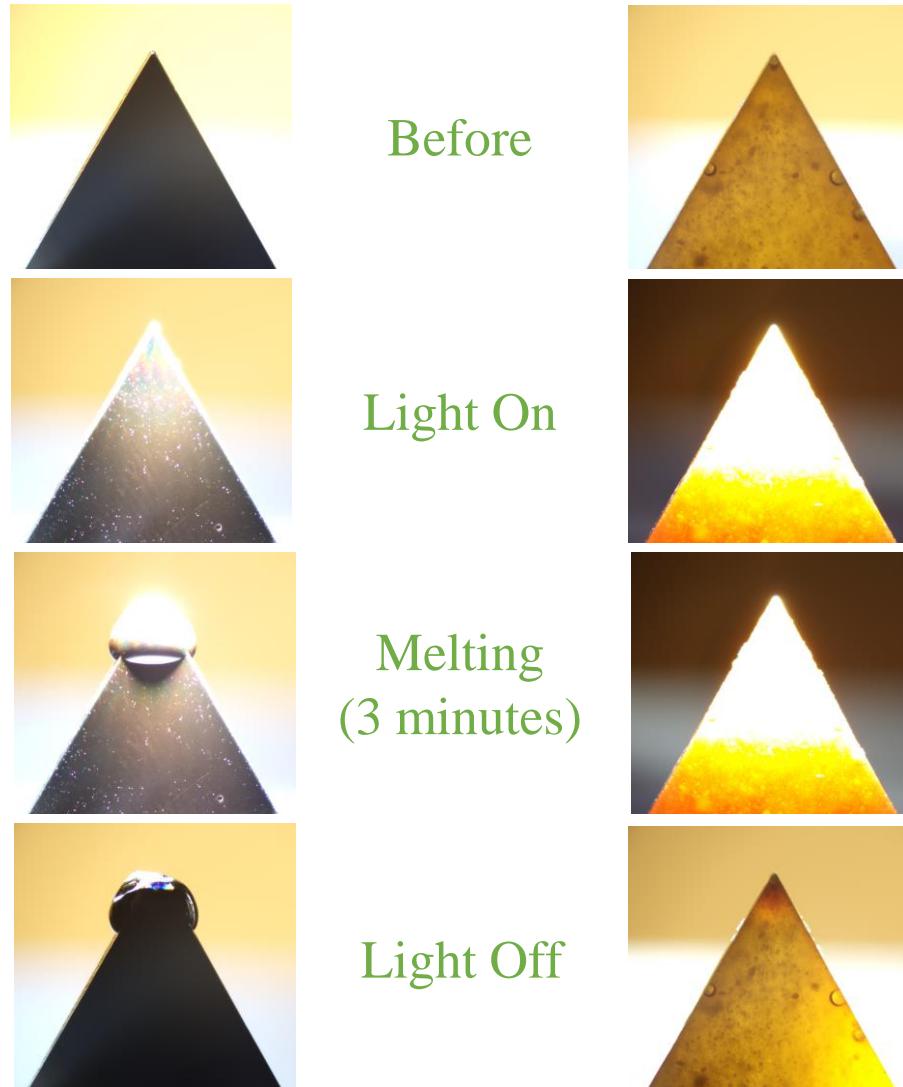
# Photothermal reversible epoxy composites



AFM image and Grazing-Incidence Small-Angle X-ray Scattering data confirms average size TiN nanoparticles are  $\sim 80$  nm confirming good dispersion.

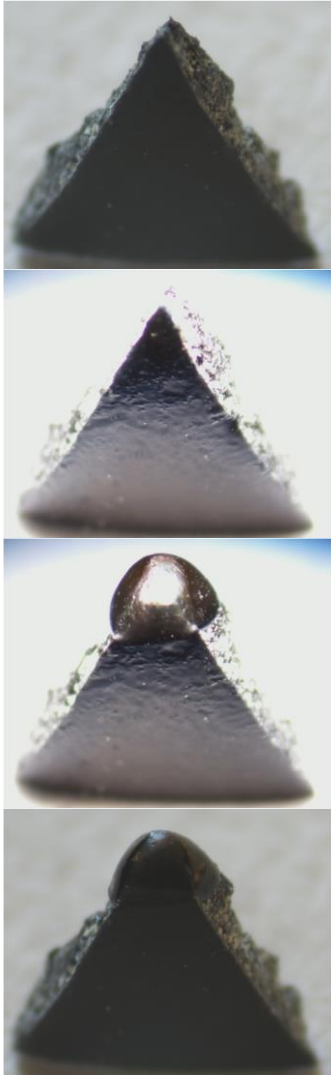
- Even without functionalization of nanoparticles we achieve well dispersion of nanoparticles.
- We functionalize nanoparticles with amine and thiol to improve the loading of nanoparticles in polymer matrix.
- With photothermal nanoparticles the temperature for r-DA reaction (liquefaction) achieved with seven-time sun intensity.
- Liquefaction time decreased with increased light intensity.

# Photothermal nanoparticle/Epoxy vs. Epoxy Same Intensity



# Photothermal Nanoparticles/Epoxy vs. Epoxy

774 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>



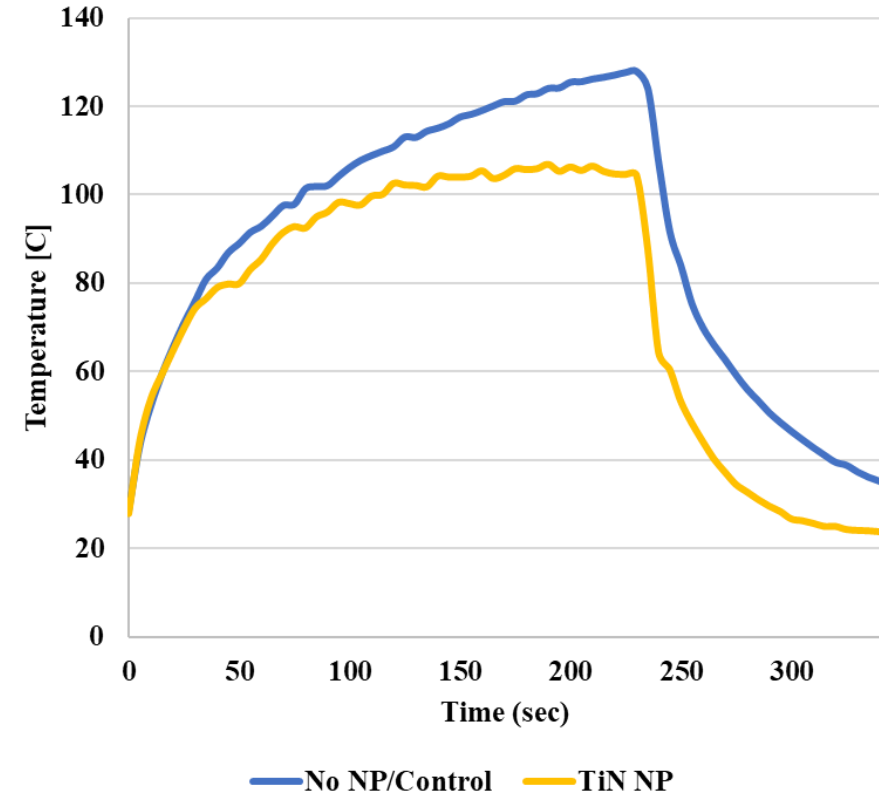
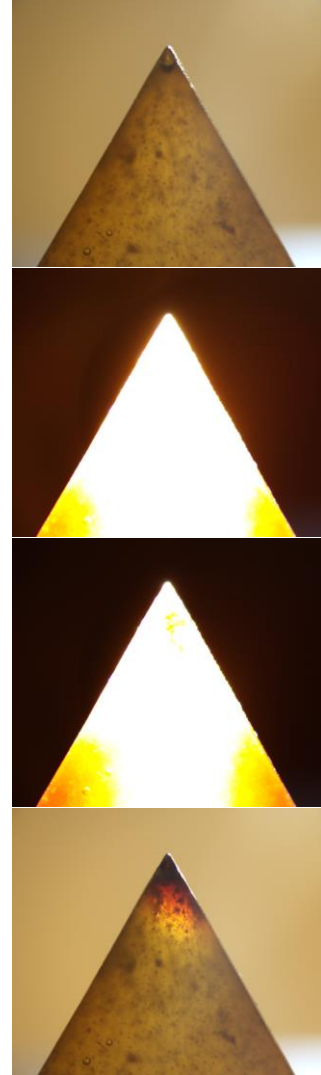
Before

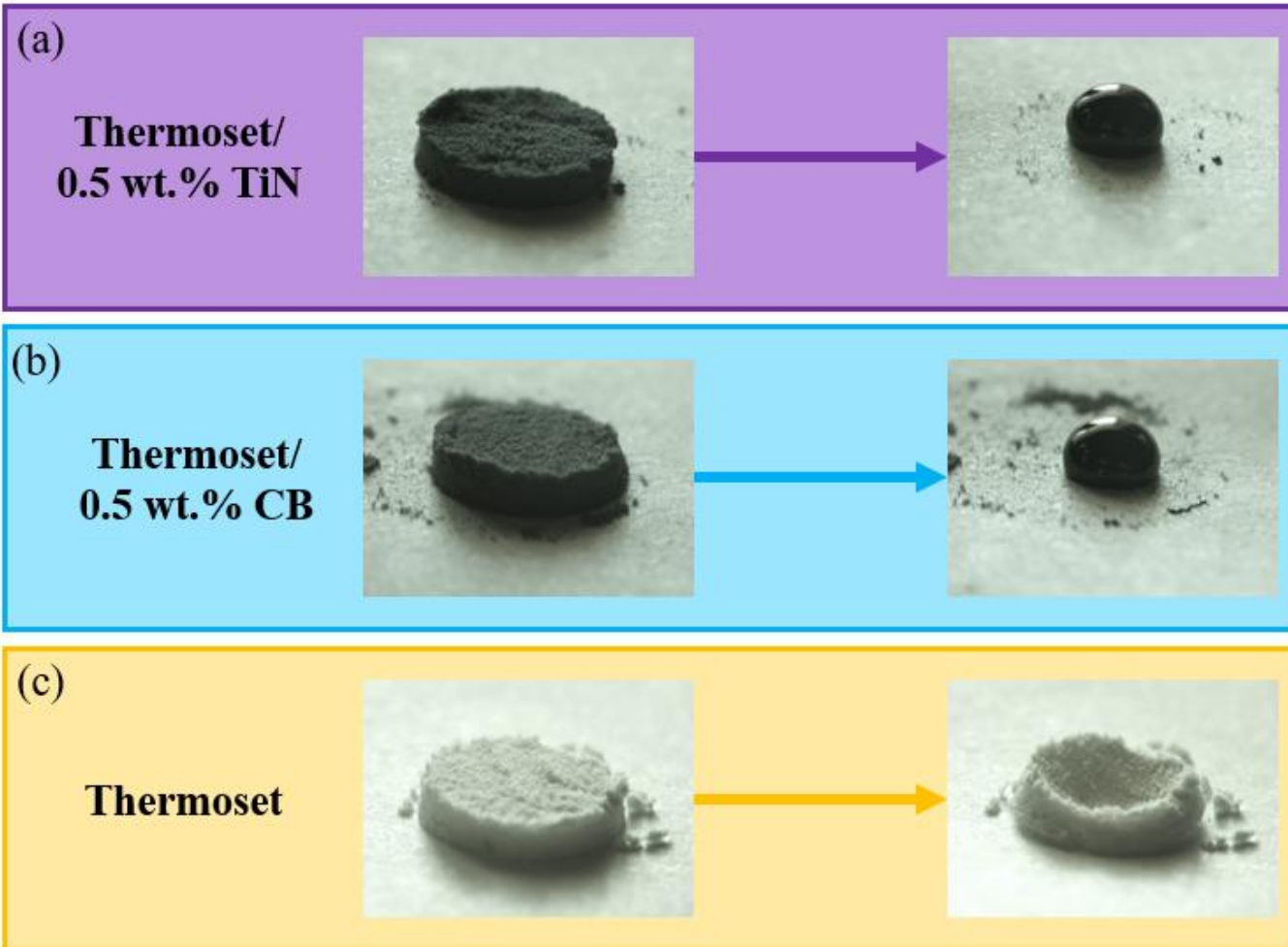
Light On

Melting

Light Off

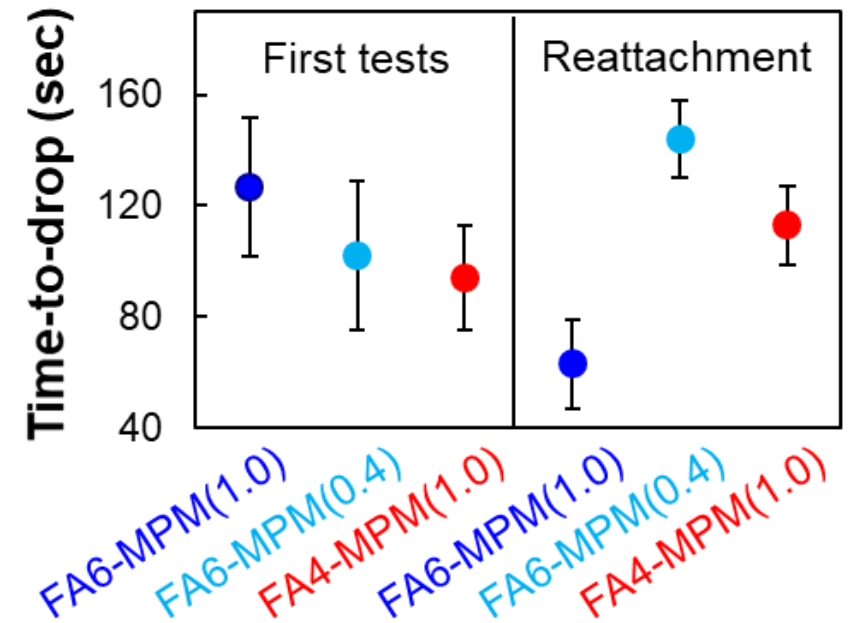
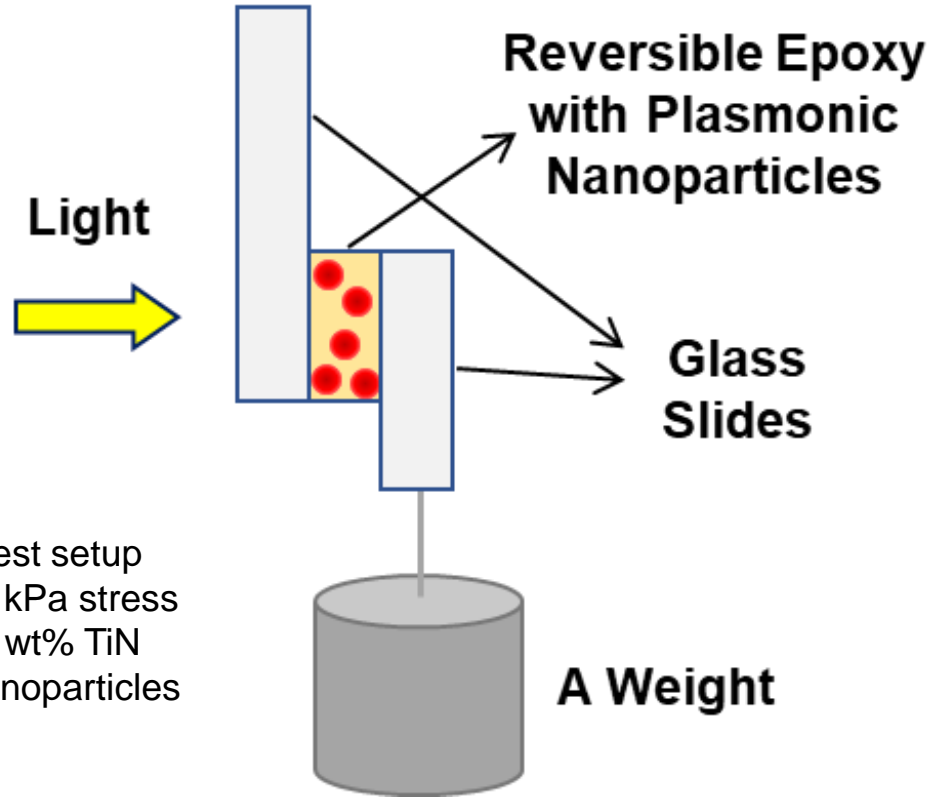
1408 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>





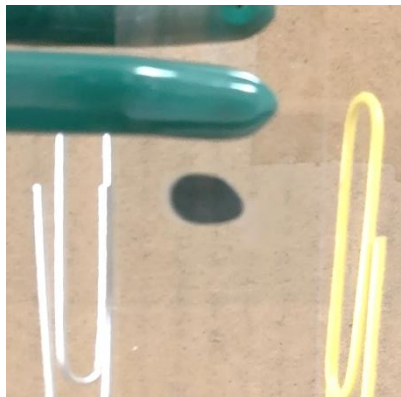


# LIGHT MEDIATED REVERSIBLE BONDING DEBONDING EPOXY ADHESIVE



- Photothermal drop test setup
- 20 kPa stress
  - 0.1wt% TiN Nanoparticles

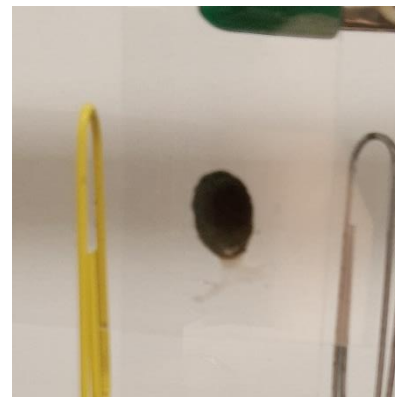
**First test**



**Separated**



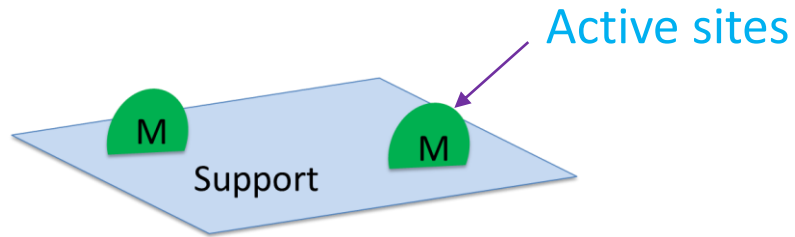
**Reattached sample**



**Separated**

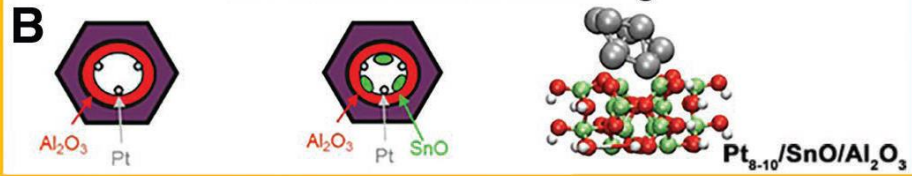


# Single-Atom Catalysts (SACs)

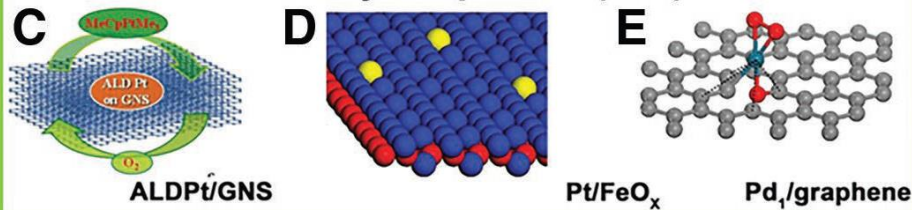


## SACs synthetic methods (bottom-up)

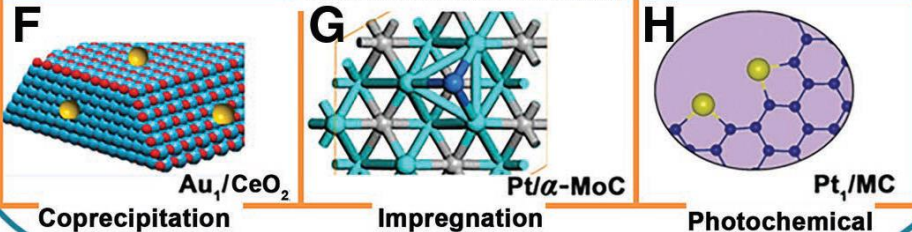
### Mass-selected soft landing



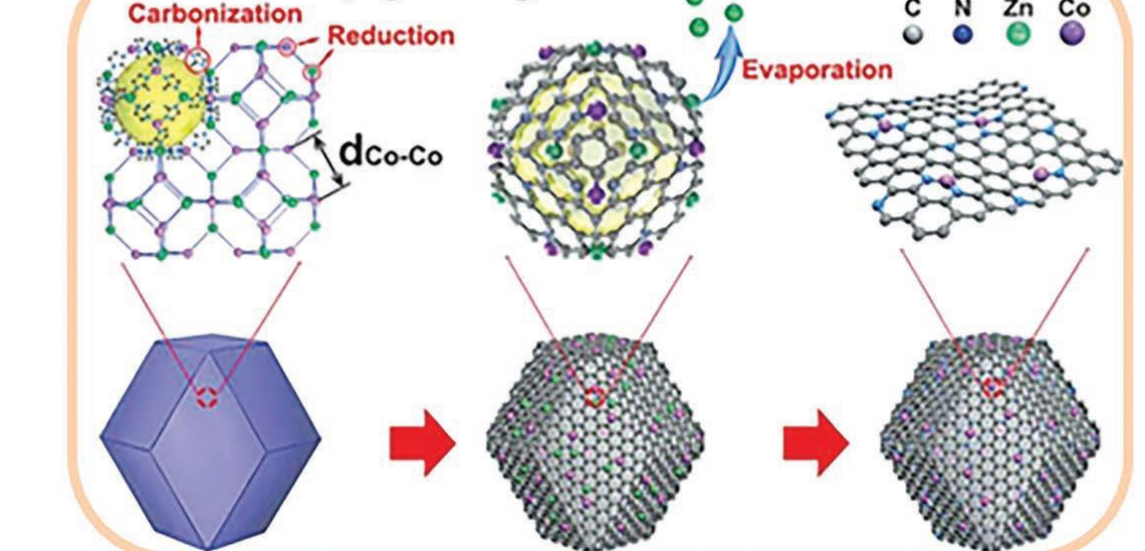
### Atomic layer deposition (ALD)



### Wet chemical routes



## A In situ pyrolysis

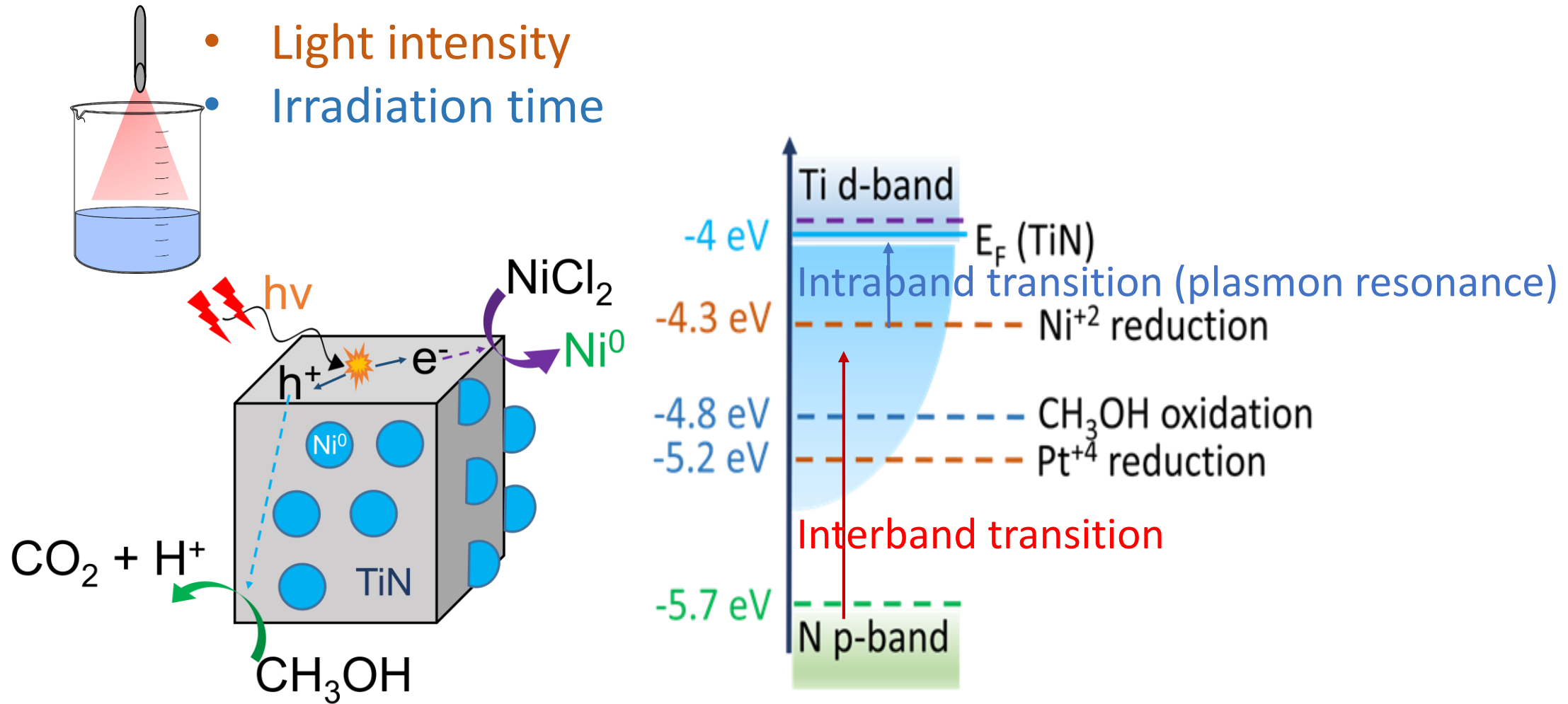


Disorder-assisted

- High energy requirement
- Special conditions
- Complex synthetic steps
- Special instruments

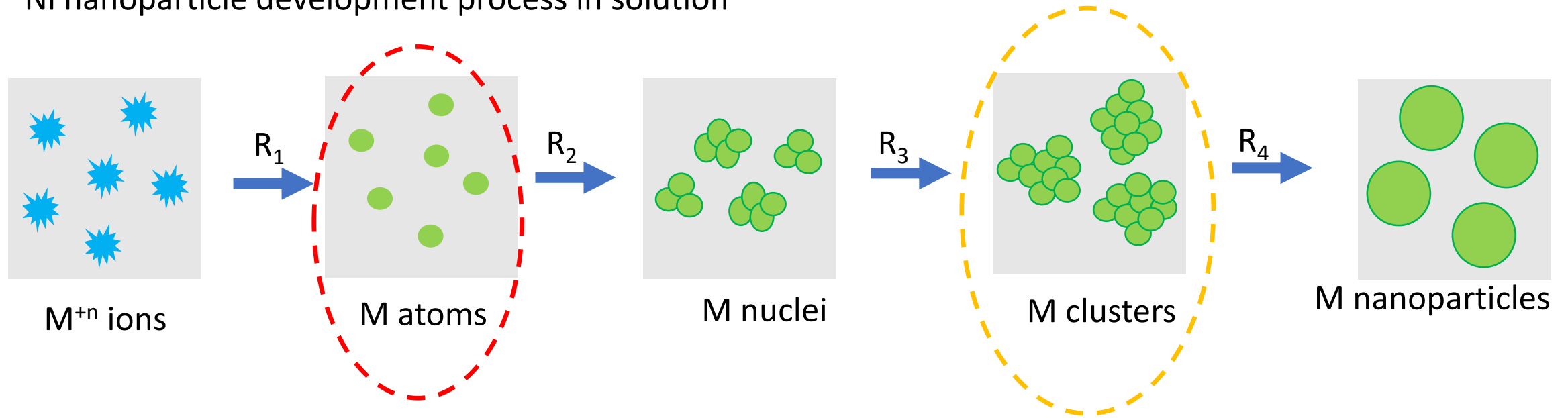
*Adv. Mater.*  
2018, 30,  
1801649

# Plasmon Enhanced Photodeposition Method



- Visible light-sensitive plasmonic nanocomposite catalyst

# Ni nanoparticle development process in solution



If  $R_1$  is slow → M particle deposition

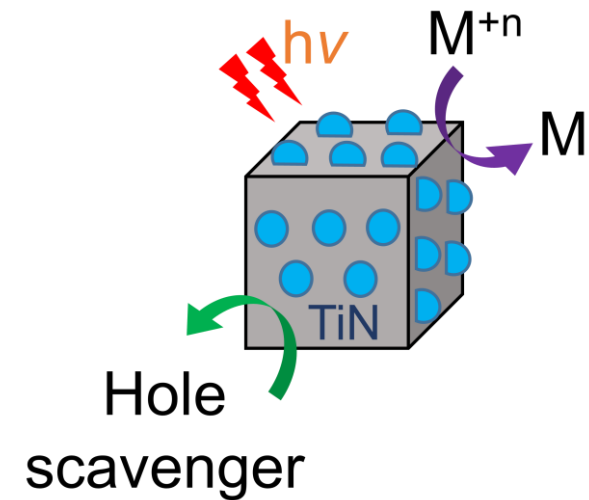
If  $R_1 > R_2$  → More single atoms will remain → Ni Single-atom deposition

How to increase  $R_1$

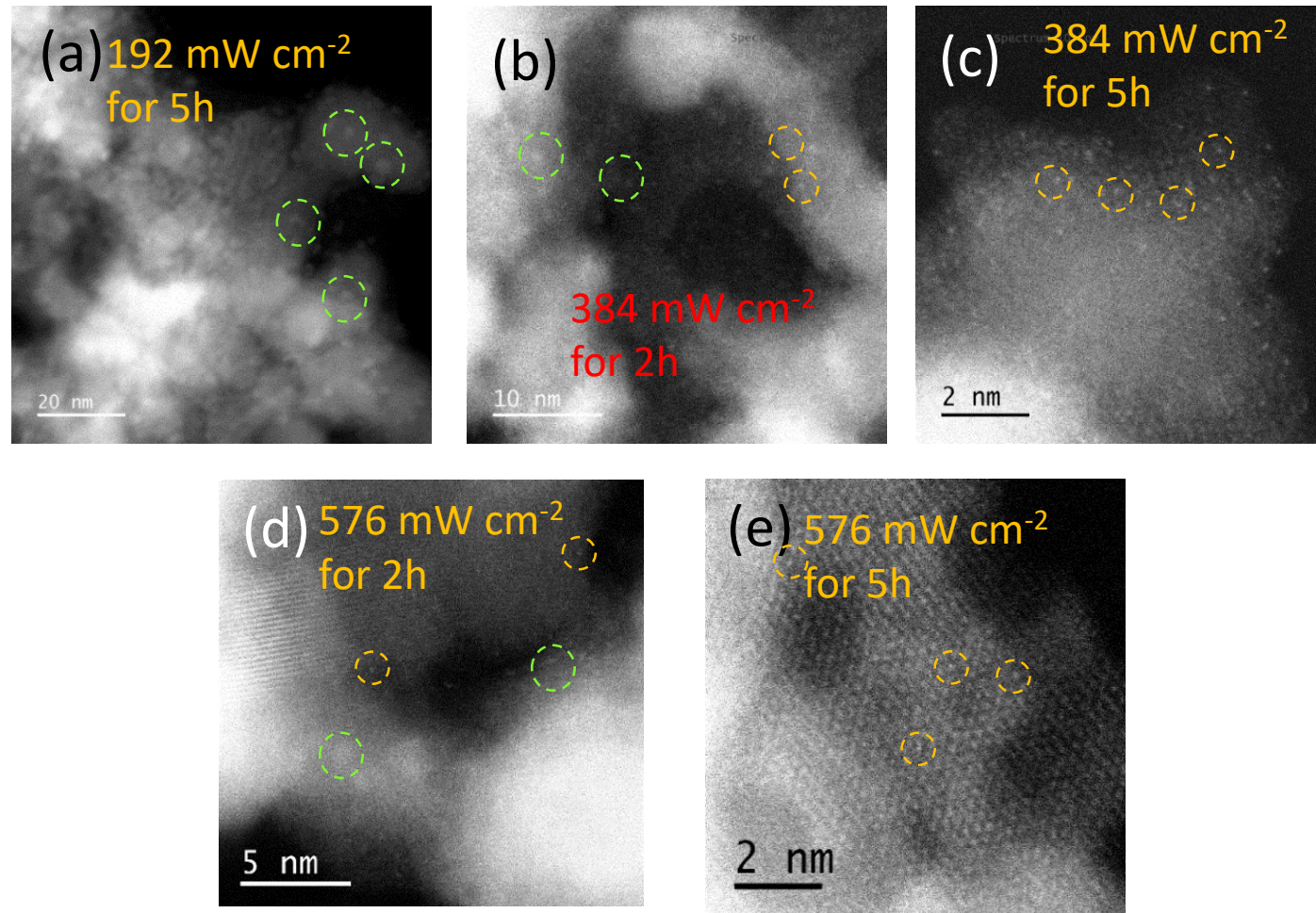
Using plasmonic properties → Intensity  $\propto$  Hot electron generation

M<sup>+n</sup> concentration

Hole scavenger concentration



# Deposition of Ni SACs on TiN



Light intensity, Wavelengths & Irradiation time  $\dashrightarrow$  Single-atoms

# Deposition of Pt SACs on TiN

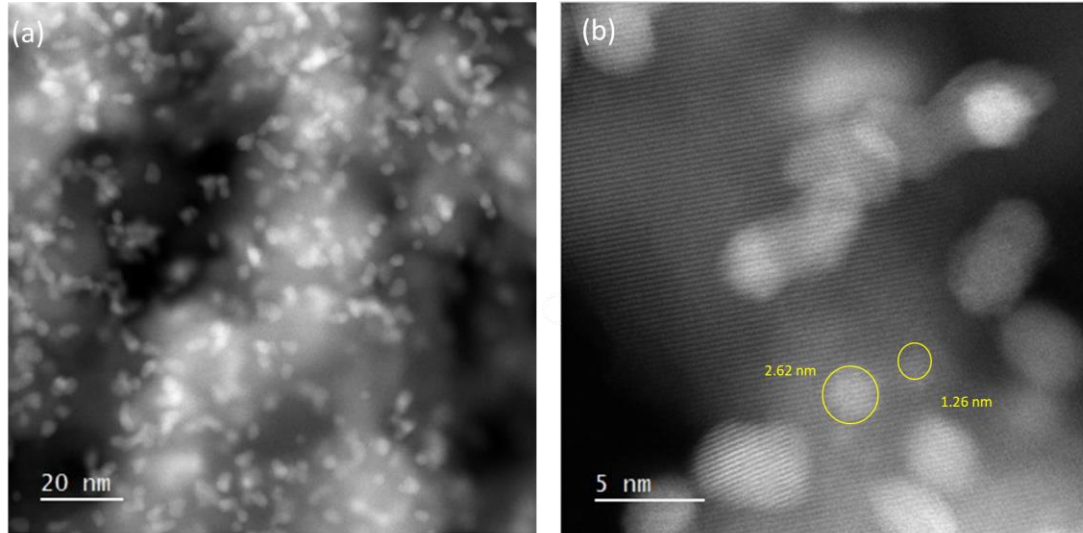


Fig. 2: (a) (b) STEM of TiN\_Pt nanocomposites with Pt depositions  
Avg. NPs – 2 -3 nm

- H-Lamp: 192 mW cm<sup>-2</sup>
- 3 hours

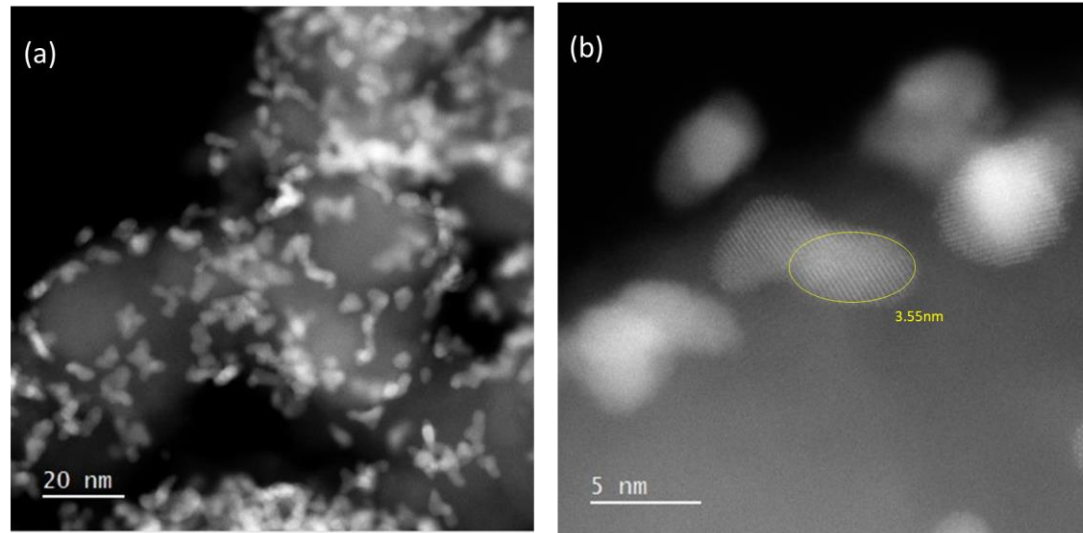
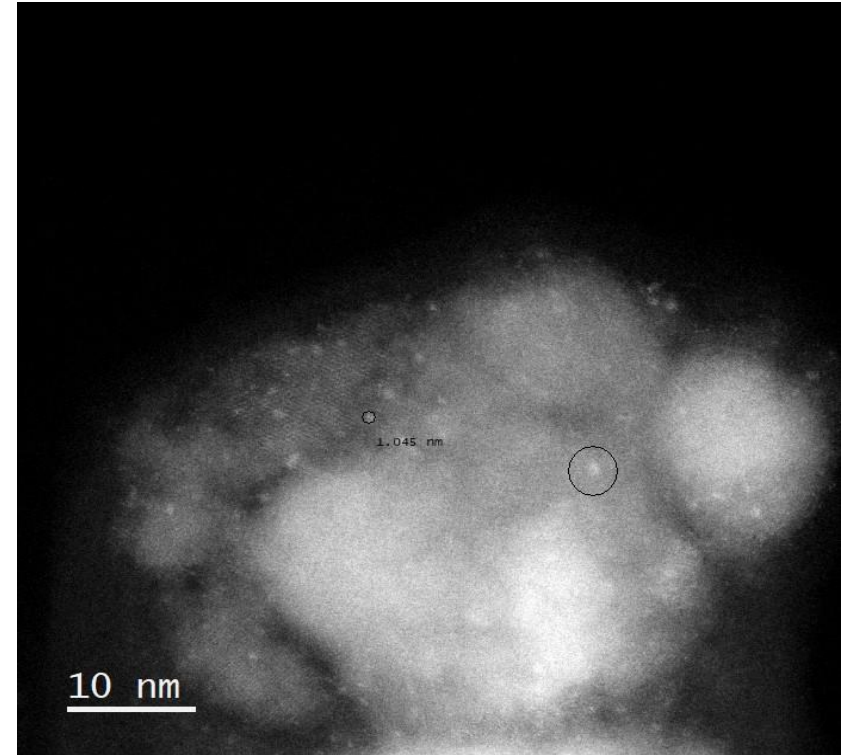


Fig. 3: (a) (b) STEM of TiN\_Pt nanocomposites with Pt depositions



## Where Can We Contribute:

- Solar Energy Enhanced Processes
- Recyclable Polymer
- Polymerization using Heat
- Light Mediated Additive Manufacturing of Polymer
- Removable Adhesive
- Catalysis
- Any Heat Mediated Processes Where Light can be Used to Generate the Required Heat!

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