

# Scale Up, Size Down (SU-SD)

Nanomaterials Lab, Swansea University, Wales not England



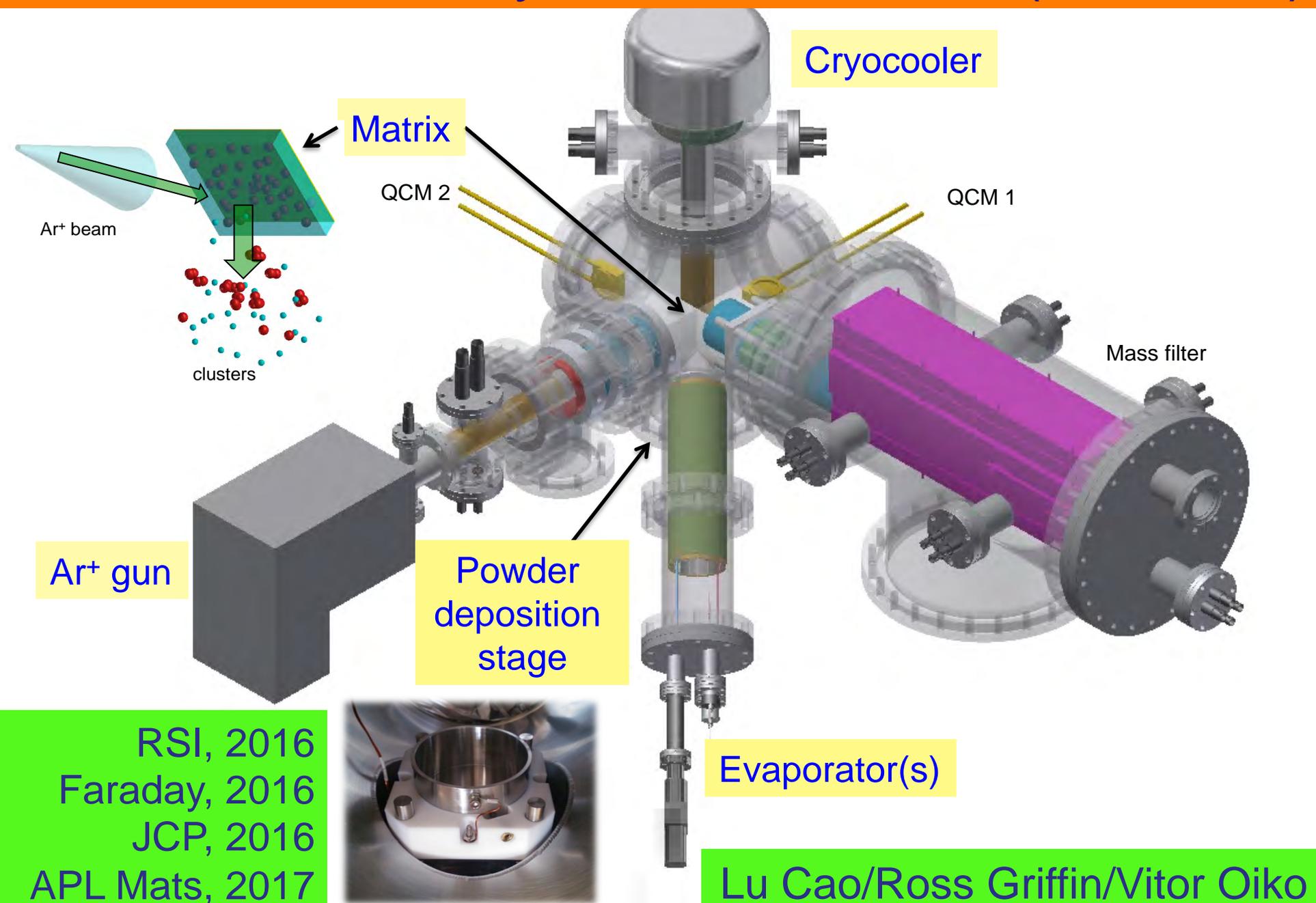
Can we arrange the atoms (in clusters)  
the way we want?

Can we transform cluster science into a  
manufacturing technology?

**Yubiao Niu, Maria Chiara Spadaro**, Jerome Vernieres,  
Rongsheng Cai, Yingdi Yan, Theo Pavloudis,  
James McCormack, Chris Evans + *6 collaborating Faculty*

**Four** different types of cluster deposition source + ac-STEM +  
XPS + AFM + UHV-STM + DFT → apply/collaborate/visit

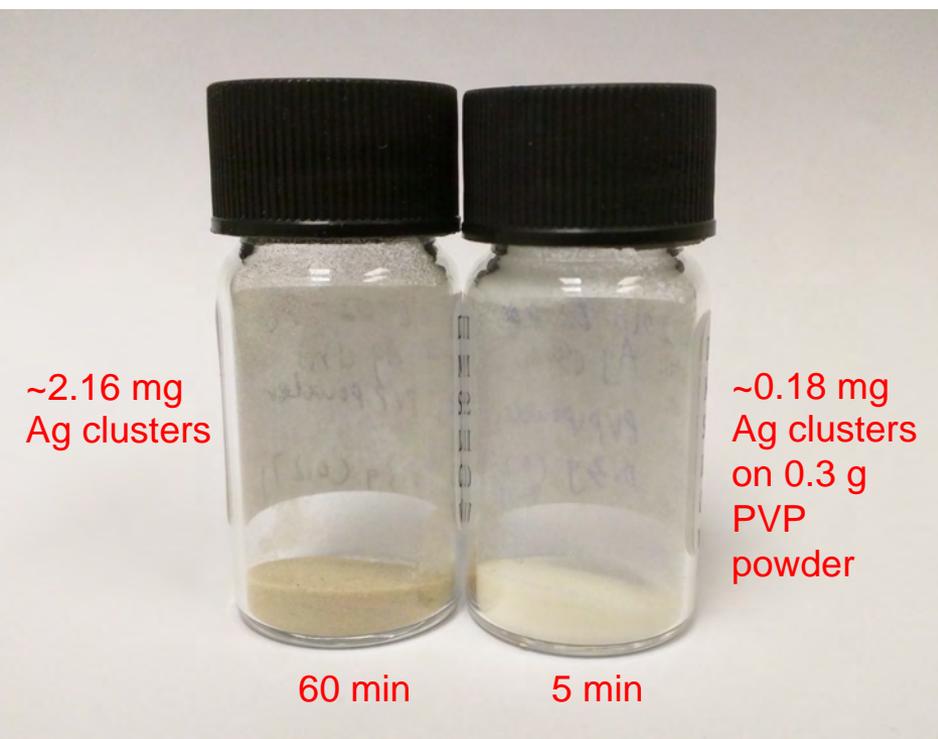
# Matrix Assembly Cluster Source (MACS 1)



# The product: Ag clusters on TiO<sub>2</sub> powders

1 gram TiO<sub>2</sub> powder, 1% loading Ag clusters (10 mg), mean size 1.5nm.

Production in MACS 1+, deposition time 2 hours.

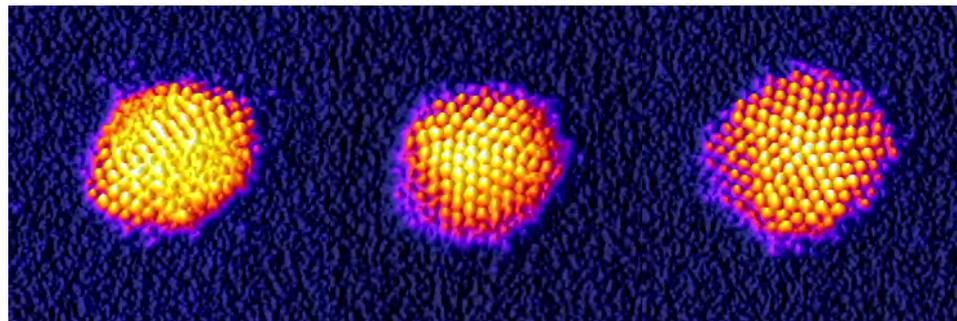


Ross Griffin, Lu Cao

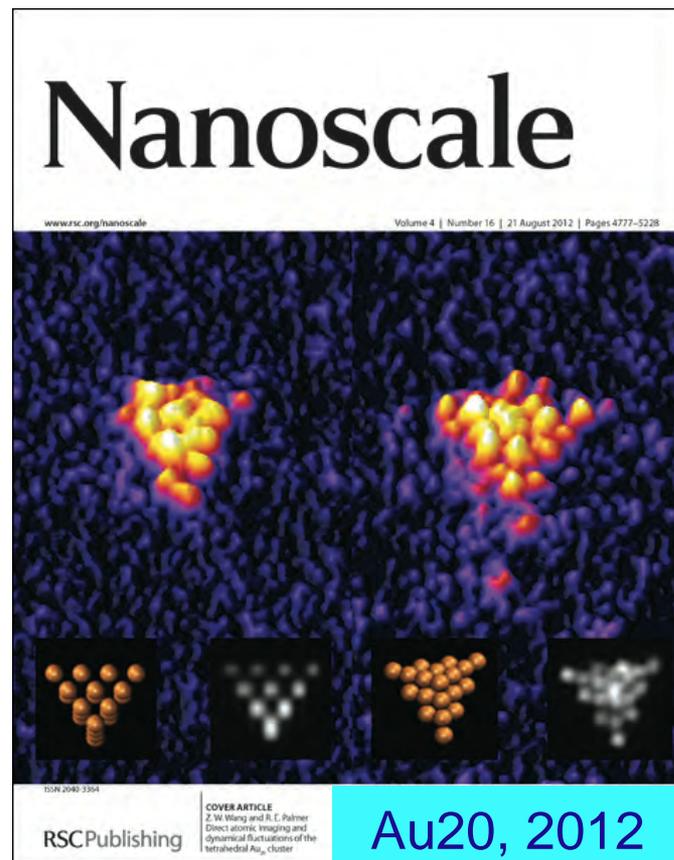
# Imaging size-selected Au clusters



11 Feb 1921 – 27 Aug 2014



Au<sub>923</sub>  
PRL, 2012



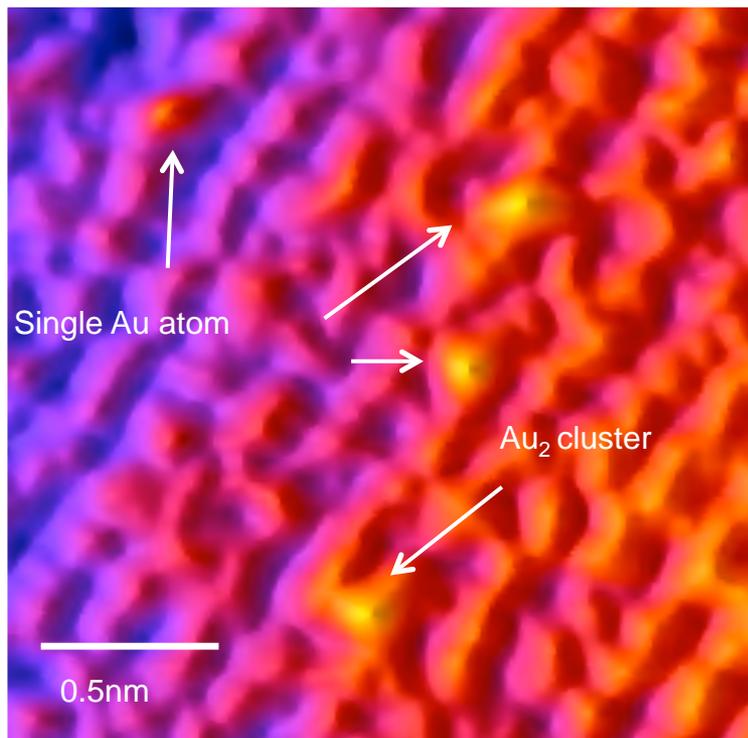
Au<sub>20</sub>, 2012

*“one can also think of looking at the **actual form of aggregates** of a few heavy atoms on light substrates”*

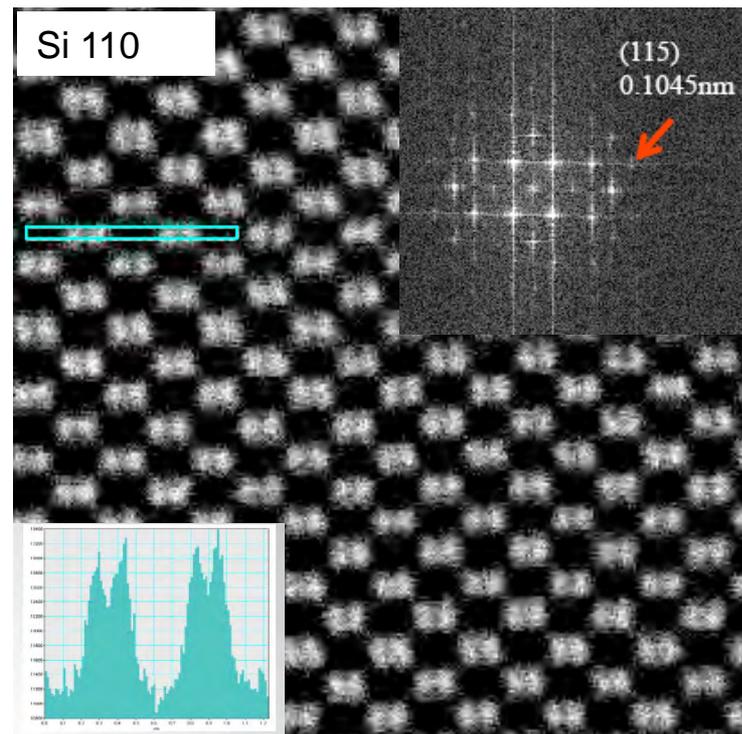
Jacques Friedel, Summary, ISSPIC-2 (1980)

# Aberration-corrected STEM instrument

Imaging single atoms

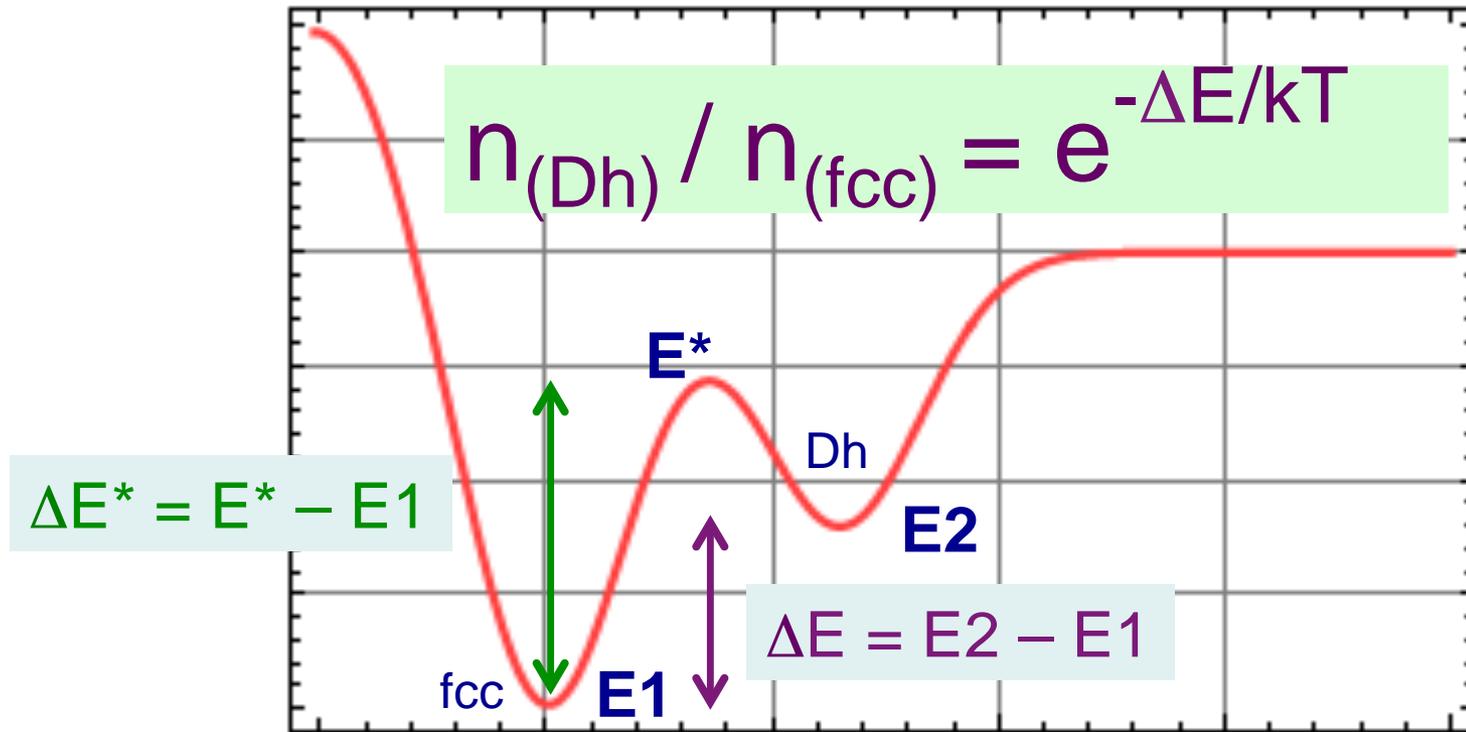


Angstrom or even sub-Å resolution obtainable



Nan Jian in Rogers et al,  
ACS Catalysis 5 4377 (2015)

# Equilibrium: relative populations of (two) isomers



- The **populations** of structural isomers observed as a function of temperature give the **energy difference** between them.
- (Do the **residence times** in each state versus  $T$  lead to the **activation energy** barriers between the states?)

# Measured populations vs T for Au<sub>561</sub> on a:Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>



ARTICLE

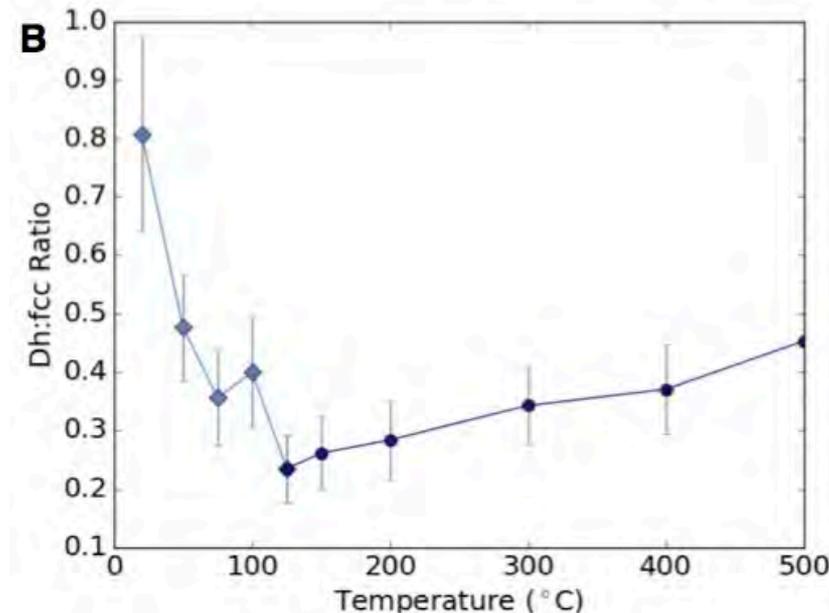
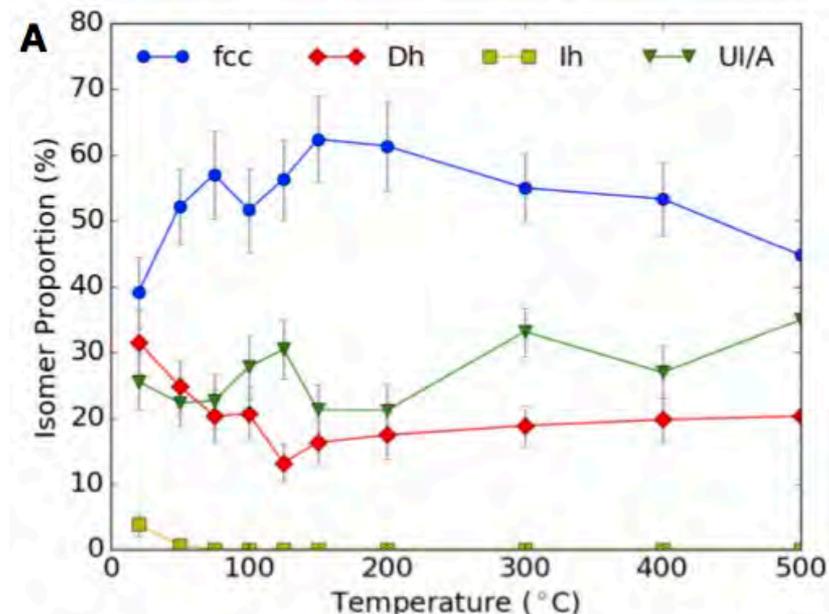
DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-03794-9

OPEN

## Experimental determination of the energy difference between competing isomers of deposited, size-selected gold nanoclusters

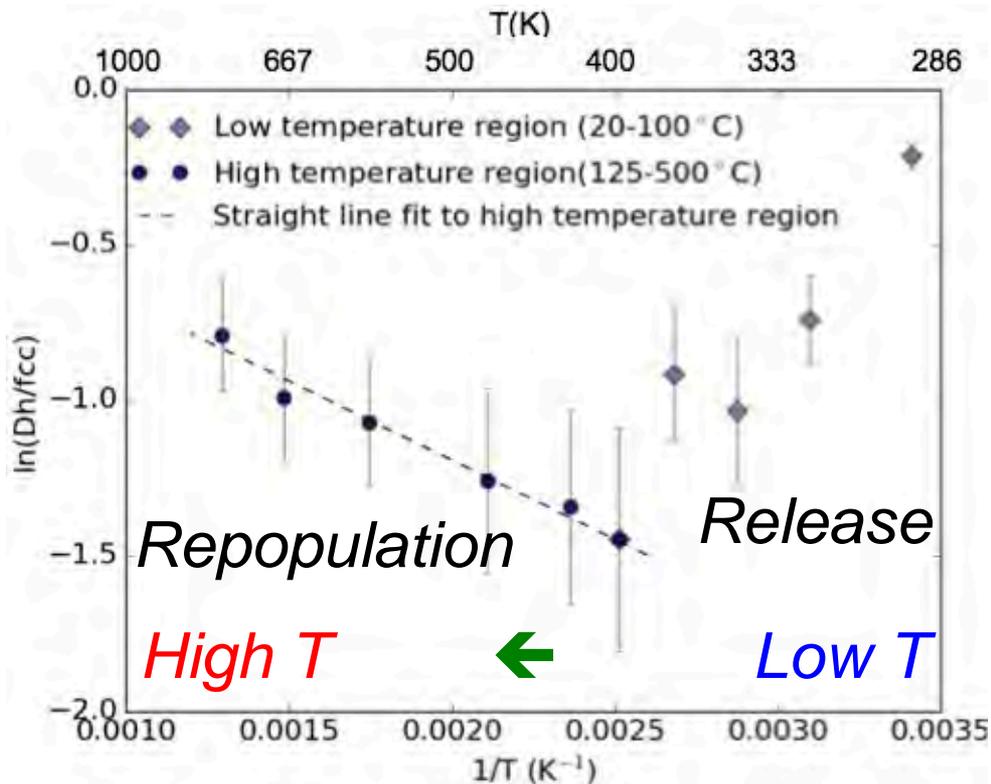
D.M. Foster<sup>1</sup>, R. Ferrando<sup>2</sup> & R.E. Palmer<sup>3</sup>

The equilibrium structures and dynamics of a nanoscale system are regulated by a complex potential energy surface (PES). This is a key target of theoretical calculations but experimentally elusive. We report the measurement of a key PES parameter for a model nanosystem: size-selected Au nanoclusters, soft-landed on amorphous silicon nitride supports. We obtain the energy difference between the most abundant structural isomers of magic number Au<sub>561</sub> clusters, the decahedron and face-centred-cubic (fcc) structures, from the equilibrium proportions of the isomers. These are measured by atomic-resolution scanning transmission electron microscopy, with an ultra-stable heating stage, as a function of temperature (125–500 °C). At lower temperatures (20–125 °C) the behaviour is kinetic, exhibiting down conversion of metastable decahedra into fcc structures; the higher state is repopulated at higher temperatures in equilibrium. We find the decahedron is 0.040 ± 0.020 eV higher in energy than the fcc isomer, providing a benchmark for the theoretical treatment of nanoparticles.

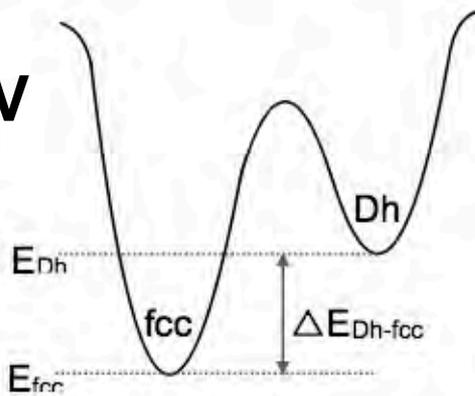


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# Measured populations vs T for Au<sub>561</sub> on a:Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>



$\Delta E = 0.04 \text{ eV}$



- **Van 't Hoff plot** of the ratio of Dh/fcc isomers for Au<sub>561</sub>
- **Lower temperature range:** metastable Dh transform to fcc due to the elevated temperatures
- **Higher temperature range:** clusters are now in equilibrium (obvious from dynamic behaviour at these temperatures); as the temperature is increased the proportion of Dh increases slightly → Dh higher in energy.
- Dh only marginally higher (0.04eV) in energy than fcc, the two structures are almost degenerate.

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Do these things for nano-alloys...!  
(Chiara, Yubiao)

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