

Shaping in the Third Direction; Synthesis of Patterned Colloidal Crystals by Polyester Fabric-Guided Self-Assembly

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Abstract: A polyester fabric with rectangular openings was used as a sacrificial template for the guiding of a sub-micron sphere (polystyrene (PS) and silica) aqueous colloid self-assembly process during evaporation as a patterned colloidal crystal (PCC). This simple process is also a robust one, being less sensitive to external parameters (ambient pressure, temperature, humidity, vibrations). The most interesting feature of the concave-shape-pattern unit cell ($350\ \mu\text{m} \times 400\ \mu\text{m} \times 3\ \mu\text{m}$) of this crystal is the presence of triangular prisms at its border, each prism having a one-dimensional sphere array at its top edge. The high-quality ordered single layer found inside of each unit cell presents the super-prism effect and left-handed behavior. Wider yet elongated deposits with ordered walls and disordered top surfaces were formed under the fabric knots. Rectangular patterning was obtained even for $20\ \mu\text{m}$ PS spheres. Polyester fabrics with other opening geometries and sizes ($\sim 300\text{--}1000\ \mu\text{m}$) or with higher fiber elasticity also allowed the formation of similar PCCs, some having curved prismatic walls. A higher colloid concentration (10–20%) induces the formation of thicker walls with fiber-negative replica morphology. Additionally, thick-wall PCCs ($\sim 100\ \mu\text{m}$) with semi-cylindrical morphology were obtained using SiO_2 sub-microspheres and a wavy fabric. The colloidal pattern was used as a lithographic mask for natural lithography and as a template for the synthesis of triangular-prism-shaped inverted opals.

Keywords: colloidal crystals, polyester fabric, polystyrene, silica, sub-micron spheres, self-assembly, negative diffraction, super-prism effect