

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for Chemical Communications

Reconfigurable opto-thermoelectric printing of colloidal particles

Linhan Lin,^{§ab} Xiaolei Peng,^{§b} and Yuebing Zheng^{*ab}

^aDepartment of Mechanical Engineering, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712, USA.

^bMaterials Science & Engineering Program and Texas Materials Institute, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712, USA.

[§] These authors contribute equally to this work.

*E-mail: zheng@austin.utexas.edu

Materials preparation. An Au plasmonic substrate was fabricated by depositing a 4.5 nm Au thin film on a glass slide with thermal deposition (Denton thermal evaporator, base pressure: 1×10^{-5} Torr) followed by thermal annealing at 550 °C for 2 hours. As-purchased polystyrene (PS) sphere solution was mixed with a solution of CTAC molecules and NaCl salt at a volume ratio of 1:20000. Patterning and releasing of 1 μm and 2 μm PS spheres were achieved with the CTAC and NaCl concentrations of 5 mM and 100 mM, respectively. Patterning and releasing of 500 nm PS spheres were achieved with the CTAC and NaCl concentrations of 10 mM and 100 mM, respectively.

Optical setup. A 532 nm diode-pumped solid-state (DPSS) laser (Coherent, Genesis MX STM-1 W) was used. The laser beam was expanded with a 5 \times beam expander (Thorlabs) and focused onto the Au plasmonic substrate with a 40 \times objective (Nikon, NA 0.75) in a Nikon inverted microscope. The substrate was placed on a motorized stage. For dark-field optical imaging, an air condenser was used to focus the incident white light onto the substrate from the top and the scattering light was collected with a 40 \times objective from the bottom.

Supplementary Figures.

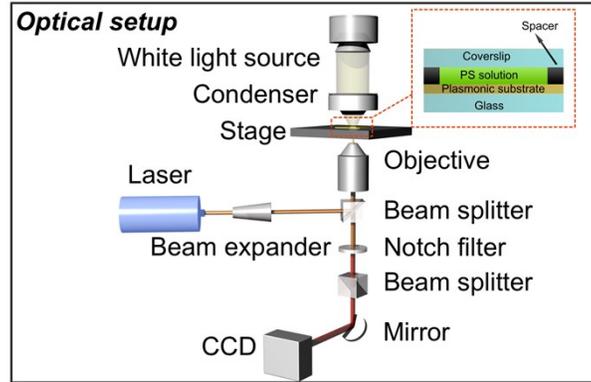


Figure S1: Schematic illustration of our optical setup for the opto-thermoelectric printing (OTP). In this illustration, polystyrene colloidal particles (indicated by PS solution) are printed on the plasmonic substrates.

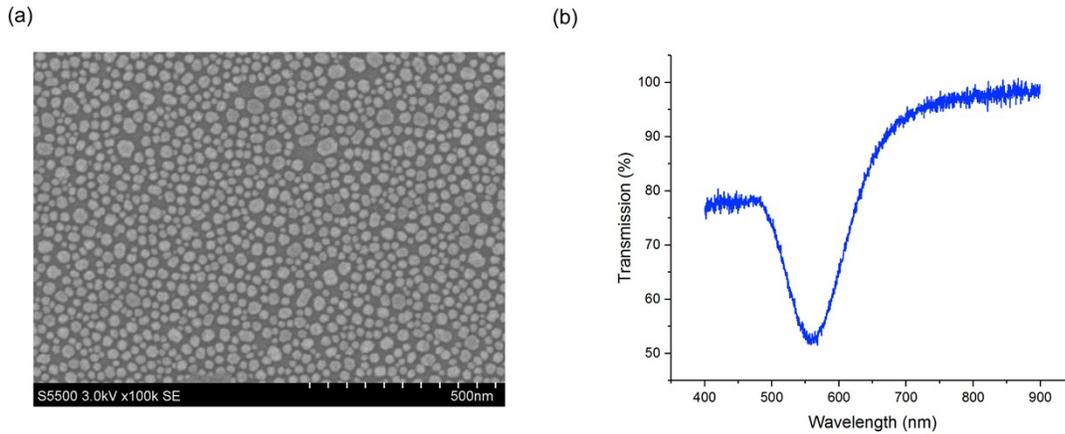


Figure S2: (a) Scanning electron micrograph and (b) optical transmission spectrum of the plasmonic substrate consisted of networked Au nanoparticles of sizes of 20-40 nm.

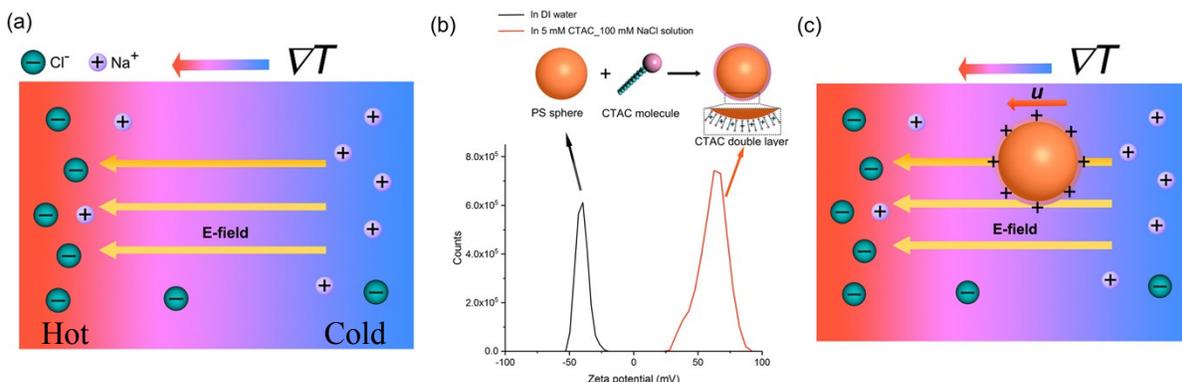


Figure S3: Thermoelectric transport of CTAC-modified PS spheres. (a) Separation of Na^+ and Cl^- ions in a temperature gradient ∇T creates a thermoelectric field directing from the cold to the hot region. (b) Surface zeta potential distributions of as-purchased PS spheres suspended in deionized (DI) water and CTAC-modified PS spheres suspended in NaCl solution. The size of the PS spheres is 2 μm . The CTAC and NaCl concentrations are 5 mM and 100 mM, respectively. (c) Migration of a positively charged PS sphere from the cold to the hot region under the thermoelectric field.

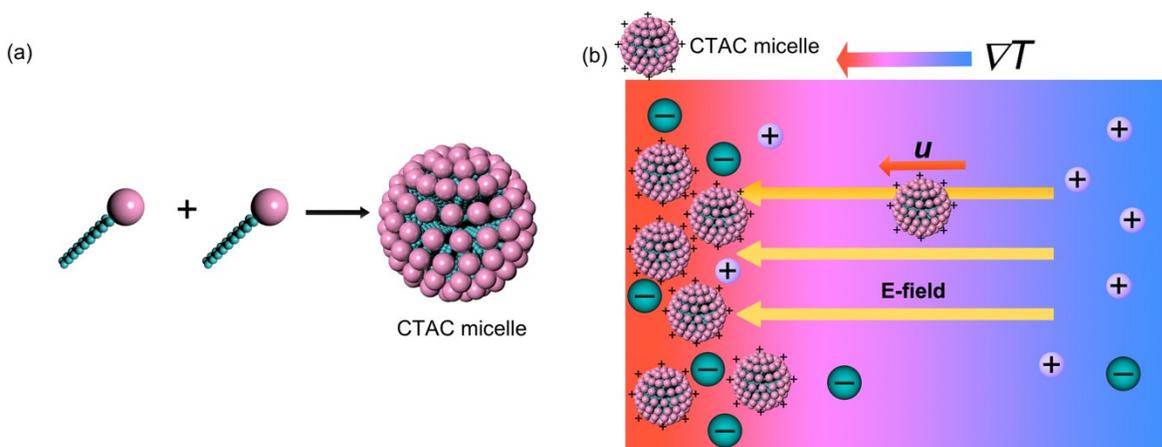


Figure S4: Thermoelectric transport of CTAC micelles. (a) Formation of CTAC micelles above the critical micelle concentration (c_{cmc}). (b) Transport and accumulation of positively charged CTAC micelles at the hot region under the thermoelectric field.