

Cite this: *Nanoscale*, 2016, 8, 14556

Showing particles their place: deterministic colloid immobilization by gold nanomeshes†

Christian Stelling,^a Andreas Mark,^b Georg Papastavrou*^b and Markus Retsch*^a

The defined immobilization of colloidal particles on a non-close packed lattice on solid substrates is a challenging task in the field of directed colloidal self-assembly. In this contribution the controlled self-assembly of polystyrene beads into chemically modified nanomeshes with a high particle surface coverage is demonstrated. For this, solely electrostatic interaction forces were exploited by the use of topographically shallow gold nanomeshes. Employing orthogonal functionalization, an electrostatic contrast between the glass surface and the gold nanomesh was introduced on a sub-micron scale. This surface charge contrast promotes a highly site-selective trapping of the negatively charged polystyrene particles from the liquid phase. AFM force spectroscopy with a polystyrene colloidal probe was used to rationalize this electrostatic focusing effect. It provides quantitative access to the occurring interaction forces between the particle and substrate surface and clarifies the role of the pH during the immobilization process. Furthermore, the structure of the non-close packed colloidal monolayers can be finely tuned by varying the ionic strength and geometric parameters between colloidal particles and nanomesh. Therefore one is able to specifically and selectively adsorb one or several particles into one individual nanohole.

Received 15th April 2016,
Accepted 6th July 2016

DOI: 10.1039/c6nr03113g

www.rsc.org/nanoscale

Introduction

Colloidally assembled structures have been widely applied over the past years to prepare a broad range of functional nano- and mesostructured materials.¹ Despite the fact that complex two- and three-dimensional ensembles can be fabricated by fairly simple methods, this research field is still very active due to the many degrees of freedom inherent in colloidal assemblies, such as packing geometry, inter-particle spacing, or particle material.^{2,3} For any preparation method under consideration, the tight control over the mutual colloidal interaction forces, the adsorption kinetics, and the drying conditions are of paramount importance in order to obtain the desired colloidal superstructure in two or three dimensions. These assemblies show many new properties in terms of their

optical appearance,^{4,5} thermal conductance,⁶ or reflection properties,^{7,8} which can be tuned by varying the colloidal dimensions and order parameters. While these structures can extend in all three dimensions, it is often the first layer on the substrate that crucially defines the growing conditions of the following layers.^{9,10}

In order to build 2-dimensional colloidal structures with maximal degrees of freedom, the underlying interactions governing the assembly of colloidal structures have to be finely controlled. Previous wet-chemical approaches can be classified as either convective or electrostatic assembly.² In topographically controlled assembly structures a particular substrate pattern, which is commensurate or larger than the colloidal particle under consideration, is fabricated with a distinct height. Suitable patterns of various symmetry and periodicity have been produced for example by e-beam lithography or photolithography. The colloidal order is driven by capillary forces, which take place at the liquid–gas interfaces and drive the particle in the topographically lower regions of the pattern. Consequently, a dry colloidal monolayer or crystal is obtained at the end of the assembly process. The topographic template substrates provide access to hierarchical two-dimensional colloidal arrays,^{11–13} non-close packed ensembles,^{14,15} larger mono-crystalline domains,^{16,17} and predefined lattice symmetries.^{9,18,19} Additionally, very precise particle positioning on sparsely distributed topographic features has been demonstrated, which allows to prepare few oriented particle clusters on a flat substrate.²⁰

^aPhysical Chemistry – Polymer Systems, University of Bayreuth, Universitätsstr. 30, 95447 Bayreuth, Germany. E-mail: Markus.Retsch@uni-bayreuth.de

^bPhysical Chemistry – Physics of Polymers, University of Bayreuth, Universitätsstr. 30, 95447 Bayreuth, Germany. E-mail: Georg.Papastavrou@uni-bayreuth.de

†Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Photos and optical microscopy images, correlative optical and electron microscopy, low magnification SEM images, SEM images of adsorbed PMMA particles as well as 320 nm particles immobilized at pH 3 and pH 12, SEM images of particles assembled on hole arrays with variable center-to-center distances, radial distribution functions of 320 nm particles adsorbed at pH 3 and variable ionic strengths, video of particles assembled under the confocal laser scanning microscope at different pH values, zeta potential measurements. See DOI: 10.1039/c6nr03113g



Capillary forces commonly dominate electrostatic interaction between the particles during the drying procedure.²¹ However, in absence of such capillary forces, *e.g.* by transfer to a solvent with a lower surface tension²² the original structure remains intact. If the particle–substrate interaction is sufficient to prevent rearrangement of adsorbed particles, one finds the so-called extended random-sequential adsorption,^{23,24} which includes the inter-particle forces due to diffuse layer overlap. However, the single particle positions are stochastically distributed despite the presence of characteristic separation distance between the particles.

The electrostatic immobilization of colloidal particles on chemically modified patches, which are considerably larger than the particle itself is a commonly utilized strategy to obtain a deterministic placement of particles at defined places.^{21,25–27} The necessary surface modification has been achieved by molecular self-assembled monolayers,²⁵ polyelectrolytes,²⁶ microcontact printing,²¹ or functional silanes.²⁷ Nevertheless, the mutual order within these large area patches is still governed by random sequential adsorption or hexagonal packing in the case that capillary forces dominate.

In order to implement inter-particle spacing that show well-defined order parameters extending over nearest neighbours, different strategies have to be followed. One possibility is defined chemical modification in combination with highly specific interactions, such as receptor–ligand pairs or DNA-hybridization.^{28,29} However, these preparation techniques require sophisticated equipment in order to prepare samples with sub-micron features.

Here, we present a more elegant method that is based on nanomesh structures, which are obtained by evaporation of noble metals on pre-adsorbed and etched colloidal monolayers. This so-called nanosphere lithography is well-established and has been described previously by various research groups.^{30–34} Subsequently we orthogonally modify the two different surface materials (*i.e.* gold and glass) with thiols and silanes, respectively, in order to obtain highly defined surface areas of opposite charge. The term orthogonally expresses that this independent functionalization can provide surface areas with opposite characteristics, such as sign of surface charge. During particle deposition these surface charges on the structured collector surface lead to a defined adsorption of the particles that depends solely on the particle–surface interaction and not on inter-particle interaction. Hence, particle spacing superior to the ones obtainable by inter-particle forces can be achieved – yet at a high surface coverage. We demonstrate that one can obtain a highly selective process by which a defined number of small particles can be assembled in defined sub-micron surface areas. The required tuning of the particle/substrate and particle/particle interaction parameters can be achieved by adjustment of the ionic strength and the pH. We investigate the self-assembly process for pattern patches, which are larger, equal or smaller than the colloid size under investigation. The underlying interaction mechanisms during the particle deposition process have been quantified by direct force measurement based on the colloidal probe technique.³⁵

In particular, direct force measurements demonstrate that the surface charge and not topographic features are responsible for the observed, irreversible adsorption process.

Results and discussion

In Fig. 1 the concept of selective particle deposition into the nanomesh is outlined. The different materials of the nanohole array allow an orthogonal functionalization of glass and gold. The glass holes are selectively functionalized with an amino-silane to obtain positively charged holes in acidic and neutral pH conditions, thus attracting the negatively charged polystyrene particles. By contrast, the Au-mesh is treated with an OH-terminated thiol, which has been found to be negatively charged at pH 4.³⁶ This modification introduces a repulsive interaction while being hydrophilic and thus resulting in good wetting properties of the entire surface.

Although directed electrostatic adsorption of nanoparticles by chemically patterned surfaces has been shown before for 40 nm Au colloids,²⁹ a quantitative investigation of the underlying mechanism is still missing. For the first time, we directly determined the forces responsible for the particle adsorption by colloidal probe AFM measurements and studied the influence of particle size, pH and ionic strength in detail. Furthermore we extended the size range applicable to colloidal particles between 150 nm and 1500 nm. Atomic force microscopy is utilized to study the long-range interactions on the orthogonally functionalized Au-nanohole arrays in order to understand particle immobilization on these substrates. By using a polystyrene (PS) bead as colloidal probe, static force measurements can be performed to directly reveal the interaction behaviour between the particles and the sample. This allows for a direct comparison of AFM measurements and macroscopic particle immobilization experiments. Exemplary force *versus* distance profiles on both, the Au-mesh and the NR₄⁺-modified glass, are shown in Fig. 2 for measurements in pH 4 and pH 10 solution. When using HCl and NaOH to adjust the pH value, for pH 4 and pH 10 the ionic strength of the solution equals 0.1 mM. Thus, differences in the adsorption process can be directly referred to the pH value. All AFM measurements were conducted in aqueous solutions with a low total ionic strength of 0.2 mM to achieve sufficiently large Debye lengths.

At pH 4 (Fig. 2b and d) the force profiles on the approach part (red curve) significantly differ between the Au-mesh and

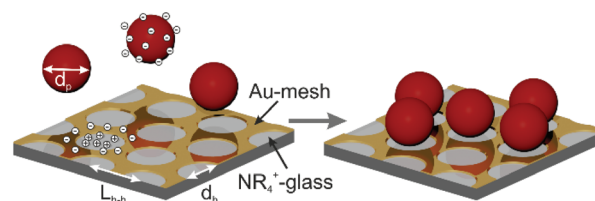


Fig. 1 Schematic representation of the self-assembly of polystyrene particles on a nanohole array.



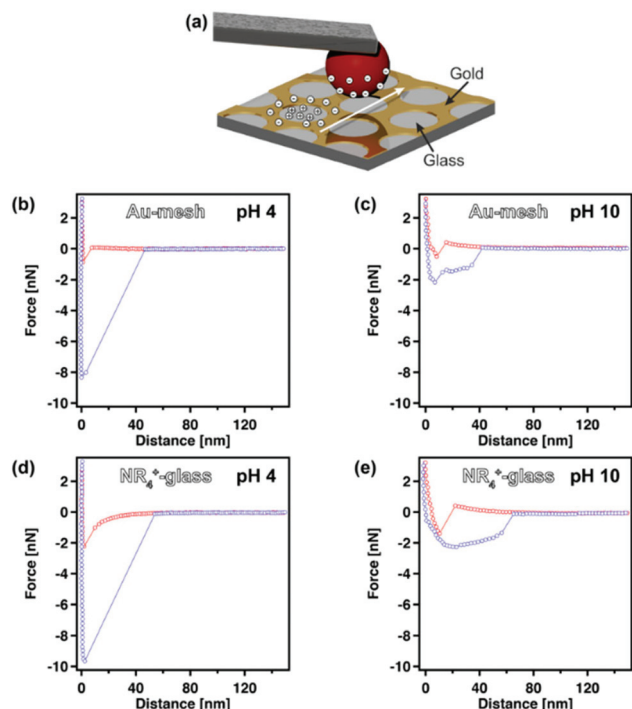


Fig. 2 (a) Schematic illustration of an AFM force experiment with a polystyrene colloidal probe on an Au-nanohole array. (b–e) Resulting force versus distance profiles for measurements in an aqueous solution at pH 4 and pH 10. Depiction of the approach (red) and retraction (blue) part of force versus distance profiles on the Au-mesh (b, c) and NR₄⁺-glass (d, e).

the NR₄⁺-glass, whereas the retraction parts (blue curve) show comparable trends for the adhesion once the particles are in contact with the surface. On the NR₄⁺-modified glass a distinct long-range attraction for the polystyrene particles used as probe particles is observed. For the thiol-modified Au-surface, however, an absence of long-range attractive forces and a slight repulsion is observed. Particles adhere strongly at this pH to both surface types, suggesting an irreversible adsorption of particles once they are in contact with the surface.

At pH 10 (Fig. 2c and e) the long-range attraction forces between the cationic glass surface and the polystyrene probe vanish and instead a repulsive interaction is observed. Additionally, the repulsive interactions on the Au-surface areas increase. The combination of both effects leads to an effectively repulsive substrate for the negatively charged PS particles at pH 10. However, the retraction curves show again adhesion, albeit lower than for pH 4. Monolayers of hydroxy-terminated thiols are known to have a negative surface potential even in slightly acidic environment due to preferential accumulation of anions at the monolayer surface, while at pH 10 an increased adsorption of hydroxyl ions and thus a more negative surface charge is reported.^{36–38} The weak repulsive forces at pH 10 for the aminosilane-modified glass can be attributed to hydroxyl-ion adsorption as well as an incomplete silane layer with an underlying highly negatively charged glass substrate.

Due to sulfate moieties, the particles are negatively charged over the whole pH-range as confirmed by zeta potential measurements for three different particle sizes (Fig. S11†). Nevertheless, the magnitude of the zeta potential increases in alkaline conditions due to a higher dissociation of the sulfate moieties, leading to stronger substrate-particle repulsion.

The adhesion forces have found to be almost independent of the position on the nanohole array. Once a particle is in contact with the surface it adsorbs irreversibly. Based on these interaction profiles, we expect the long-range interaction forces to be the crucial key for a selective guidance of the particles into the holes.

A more detailed study of the local interaction forces is important for the rational understanding of the process of electrostatic focusing. Fig. 3a shows a topography image resulting from a force mapping experiment. The hexagonally patterned Au-mesh can be inferred from the topographic image with the black areas marking the glass surface. The thickness of the gold-mesh amounts to ~45 nm. The different symbols mark the position of individual force profiles resulting in a cross-section over one nanohole. The corresponding approach part of the force profiles is depicted in Fig. 3b. A clear trend of increasing attractive forces towards the center of the hole is observable. The attractive forces vanish at the edges and turn repulsive on the Au-mesh. Since the effective apex diameter of the probe is comparable to the hole dimensions, the gradual transition of the interaction forces may be the result of mixed contributions from both the Au-mesh and the NR₄⁺-glass. Minor deviations from the trend may be attributed to a certain sample roughness. This line scan demonstrates that the particles will be exclusively attracted towards the glass surface, due to the electrostatic interaction, which we refer to as electrostatic focusing. We want to stress that these experiments have been carried out on completely water-submersed substrates. Therefore, contributions from capillary or convective forces can be ruled out. Also hydrophobic contributions will not play a role due to the hydrophilic moieties on the Au-mesh (hydroxyl-terminated) and glass surface (quaternary-amine terminated).

Based on the AFM force mapping experiments, we can now predict the macroscopic adsorption behavior of negatively

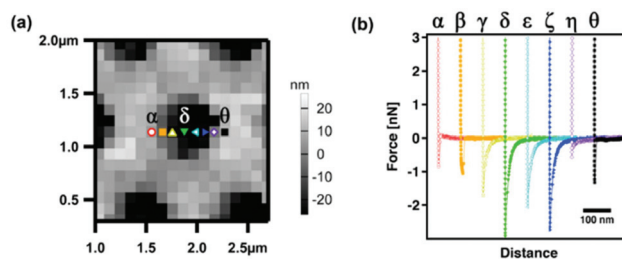


Fig. 3 (a) Topography image resulting from the force mapping experiment at pH 4. The symbols indicate the positions of a line scan of force profiles across one hole. (b) Approaching force versus distance profiles corresponding to the symbols in (a).



charged PS beads. In the following we will demonstrate that the particle immobilization can be tuned by pH and ionic strength, as well as by the respective size ratios between particle, hole diameter, and lattice periodicity. Furthermore, we established a protocol allowing us to transfer this fully immersed system into the dry state.

Tuning by pH

In Fig. 4 the adsorption of PS spheres on functionalized Au nanomeshes is depicted in dependence of the pH value of the particle dispersion. The pH was adjusted to pH 5 and pH 10 with HCl and NaOH, respectively. For all experiments nanomeshes with a center-to-center distance of $L_{h-h} = 1.04 \mu\text{m}$ and a hole diameter of $d_h = 0.87 \mu\text{m}$ were used. The *in-situ* assembly dynamics of commercial fluorescent 606 nm PS particles into the nanomeshes can be monitored using confocal laser scanning microscopy. No further functionalization of the PS particles is necessary. A video showing the first 10 min of the assembly process for both pH values is shown in the ESI.† Fig. 4a and b display off-equilibrium snapshots of the adsorbed particles (green) 10 min after the addition of the particle dispersion on the nanomesh at pH 5 and pH 10, respectively. A clear correlation between the pH value of the particle dispersion and the particle adsorption can be recognized. At pH 5 a fast adsorption of the negatively charged particles predominantly on the NR_4^+ -functionalized glass surface can be observed with 26% of the holes being occupied after 10 min. Due to the electrostatic repulsion of the like-charged particles in solution, no particle agglomeration is observed and further

particles are repelled once a hole is occupied. Moreover, the irreversible nature of the adsorption onto the glass areas is visible in the video, which supports the mechanistic results of the colloidal probe measurements. By contrast, at pH 10 hardly any particle adsorption can be found, with less than 1% occupied holes after 10 min. The few particles on the surface show a rather undefined adsorption behavior and no clear tendency towards the glass surface.

This trend is consistent with the predictions from the force–distance measurements, which showed a repulsive force for both, the NR_4^+ -functionalized glass and the hydroxy-functionalized Au surface at pH 10, resulting in no particle immobilization. At pH 4, however, the extraordinary long-ranged electrostatic attraction at the glass surface drives the particles into the nanomesh holes. The same behavior can be seen in SEM images of nanomeshes after 15 h immersion in a dispersion of monodisperse 320 nm PS particles at pH 5 (Fig. 4c) and pH 10 (Fig. 4d) and subsequent drying. After 15 h a plateau in the particle coverage is reached due to the particle–particle repulsion. Whereas the pH 5 sample is almost fully covered with selectively immobilized particles, practically no electrostatic adsorption takes place at pH 10. The sample prepared at pH 5 exhibits a high occupation rate with more than 92% of the holes being occupied by one or more particles. Additionally, a high selectivity is discernible. Approximately 99% of the immobilized particles are trapped on the glass surface, which covers about 51.6% of the surface. Since high concentrations of colloidal dispersions (6 wt%) were used for the colloidal assembly, this implies a self-quenching behavior of the particle adsorption process after the first particle layer. For pH 10 the repulsive surface potential results in a very low surface coverage of less than 3.3 particles per $100 \mu\text{m}^2$, which corresponds to only 2% occupied holes.

The transfer of the assembled particle structure into the dry state requires tight control on the capillary forces during the transfer process. Otherwise, the colloidal pattern formed in the wet state can be disrupted by strong capillary forces acting on liquid bridges between adjacent particles. Therefore, the solvent is systematically exchanged to first ethanol and then hexane prior to the drying step.^{22,39}

The spatial uniformity of the dried samples can be seen in Fig. S1.† Moreover, correlative optical microscopy and electron microscopy images of the 320 nm particles assembled at pH 5 are shown in Fig. S2.† The samples are uniformly covered on a macroscopic scale on the range of several mm^2 without drying effects and particle clusters. The good control of the capillary forces during the drying procedure can be inferred from the spatially separated beads, even within one mesh in the Au grid. Many of such particle pairs are separated by less than 100 nm, yet, the strong adsorption to the glass surface prevented them from aggregating during drying. Thus, using an electrostatic adsorption mechanism instead of convective assembly,²⁰ a particle monolayer without direct interparticle contact even within the nanoholes is attained. The number of particles per hole for the corresponding sample is evaluated in the insets in Fig. 4c and d. To check the reproducibility of our

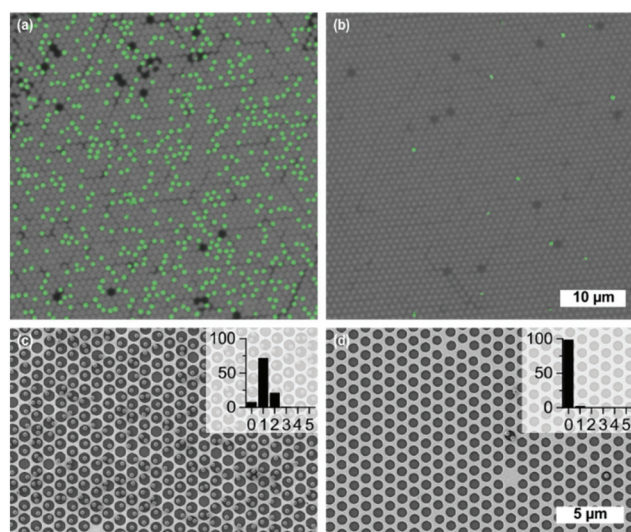


Fig. 4 Dependence of particle adsorption on the pH. Top row: *In situ* confocal laser scanning microscopy of fluorescent polystyrene spheres (green) with a diameter of 606 nm at pH 5 (a) and pH 10 (b) after 10 min. Bottom row: SEM micrographs of 320 nm negatively charged PS particles on Au nanomeshes at pH 5 (c) and pH 10 (d). Insets in (c) and (d) show the frequency distribution of the number of particles per hole in percent. Both experiments were carried out with $1.04 \mu\text{m}$ L_{h-h} and a hole diameter of $0.87 \mu\text{m}$.



method, two samples were prepared separately at equal conditions and compared in Fig. S3.† Both, the variation of the average number of particles per hole at different spots on one sample as well as the variation on different samples lies within the standard deviation of one particular spot.

To expand the influence of the pH, additional samples were prepared at pH 3 (Fig. S4a†) and pH 12 (Fig. S4b†). pH 3 yields a nonselective adsorption of the particles onto the substrate. At this pH the repulsion of the Au surface is strongly reduced while the glass surface remains highly attractive. Therefore, the PS particles are strongly attracted towards the surface with approximately 36% becoming immobilized on the Au surface. Concomitant with the reduced pH is a reduction of the Debye screening length of the particles, which results in a higher loading of the particles on the surface and a decreased inter-particle distance compared to pH 5 (see Fig. S5†). Nevertheless, despite the high surface coverage no particle agglomeration but clearly separated spheres are noticeable. At pH 12 no significant difference can be seen compared to pH 10, with no adsorption being observable.

Overall, the choice of the pH of the particle dispersion is critical for the controlled immobilization. Weak acidic conditions are favorable to achieve high selectivity at a concomitantly high surface coverage.

Tuning by ionic strength

To separately investigate the contribution of the Debye length without the influence of the pH, the ionic strength was varied by adding NaCl while pH 5 was kept constant throughout the experiments. In Fig. 5 the adsorption of 320 nm PS particles into the Au nanomeshes is displayed for NaCl concentrations of 1 mM (a), 10 mM (b) and 100 mM (c) and a constant assembly time of 15 h. Low magnification SEM images are depicted in Fig. S6.†

For an ionic strength of 1 mM, the average number of trapped particles is increased to 1.88 particles per hole compared to 1.15 particles per hole for the sample with an ionic strength of <0.1 mM (Fig. 4c). Nonetheless, a high selectivity is preserved with 99% of the particles being adsorbed on the glass surface. Increasing the ionic strength to 10 mM, even 3.22 particles per hole can be reached, while the selectivity suffers only by 3%. Further increasing the ionic strength to 100 mM, however, results in a complete loss of selectivity (55% of particles adsorbed on glass) and a random sequential

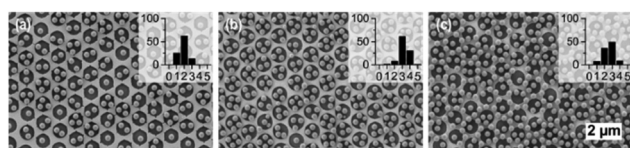


Fig. 5 Dependence of the adsorption of 320 nm negatively charged PS particles on the NaCl salt concentration on Au nanomeshes with $1.04\ \mu\text{m}$ L_{h-h} and a hole diameter of $0.87\ \mu\text{m}$. NaCl concentrations of 1 mM (a), 10 mM (b) and 100 mM (c) were used. Insets show the frequency distribution of the number of particles per hole in percent.

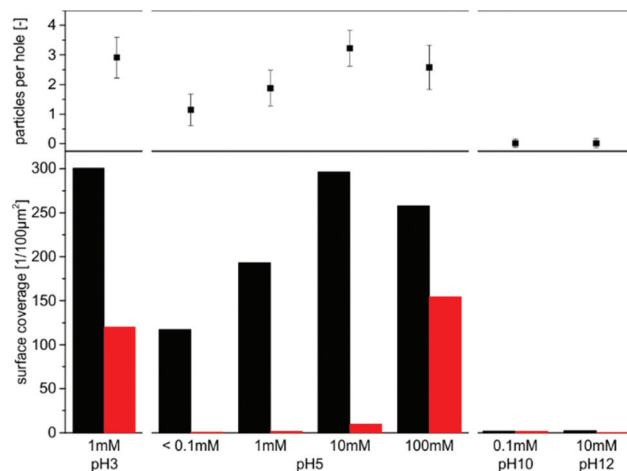


Fig. 6 Summary of the controlled deposition of 320 nm negatively charged PS particles on Au nanomeshes with $1.04\ \mu\text{m}$ L_{h-h} and a hole diameter of $0.87\ \mu\text{m}$. The area fraction of glass is 51.6%. Average number of particles per hole (top) and surface coverage (bottom) of the samples in dependence of the different pH values and the overall ionic strengths. Red: particles on Au, black: particles on glass.

adsorption of the PS particles is obtained. This trend can be corroborated with the nearest neighbor distance (l_{NND}) determined by the radial distribution functions, which correlates to the mutual distance between all trapped particles (Fig. S7†). Due to the increasing Debye screening, the l_{NND} slightly decreases for higher ionic strength from 447 nm for a salt concentration of less than 0.1 mM to 382 nm for 100 mM. Yet, the particles are clearly separated and no agglomeration is visible even for high ionic strengths. One can also infer the selectivity of the adsorption process from the radial distribution function (RDF) profiles by the presence of clear correlation peaks at the positions corresponding to the hexagonally ordered nanomesh indicated by the vertical lines. The peaks are being smeared out with increasing ionic strength.

A summary regarding the selectivity and surface coverage of the particle adsorption for the case of 320 nm particles in $0.87\ \mu\text{m}$ holes at various pH values and salt concentrations is given in Fig. 6.

Increasing the ionic strength decreases the Debye screening length, and consequently leads to a higher amount of particles, which can be fitted into one single glass mesh. However, the selectivity is destroyed by too high salt concentrations (100 mM). Meanwhile, changing the pH drastically reduces the mutual electrostatic interaction. The selectivity is already lost at an HCl concentration of 1 mM (pH 3). Higher pH leads to strong repulsive forces on Au and glass resulting in almost no particle deposition.

Tuning by geometry

As the underlying nanomesh and the adsorbed particles are prepared independently, both the size of the particles and the geometry of the hole array can be tuned individually. Nevertheless, the size of the particles relative to the geometrical para-



meters of the nanomesh has a significant influence on the adsorption process. In this case, we kept $L_{h-h} = 1.04 \mu\text{m}$ and $d_h = 0.87 \mu\text{m}$ of the nanomesh constant and varied the particle diameter from 170 nm up to 1500 nm (see Fig. S9† for nanomeshes with different L_{h-h} and d_h). pH 5 was used for the assembly as the particle dispersions in MilliQ water lead to pH 5 without the addition of HCl or NaOH. Thus, the Debye lengths are not reduced by any electrolyte. All particles under investigation exhibited similar surface chemistry (see Table SI1† for zeta potential measurements). SEM images of the obtained structures are depicted in Fig. 7. Overview SEM images are depicted in Fig. S8†

A highly controlled adsorption is feasible over a wide range of particle diameters with high regioregularity up to a particle diameter of 1040 nm. As the topographical contribution of the nanomesh can be neglected with respect to d_h , a highly selective adsorption of nearly 100% is possible even for particle diameters that exceed d_h (Fig. 7e). Nonetheless, for particles with a diameter much larger than d_h (Fig. 7f) a loss of regularity is observed. This can be due to gravitational forces, which are more critical for larger particles. Moreover, as the particle dimensions are much greater than the surface structure, the particles may not recognize a strong chemical contrast between the NR_4^+ -functionalized glass surface and the hydroxy-functionalized Au surface, reducing the possibility for electrostatic focusing.

The number of particles immobilized per hole is evaluated in the insets of Fig. 7. In Fig. 8a the average number of particles per hole is given as a function of the particle diameter. Apparently, single loading of the holes is only possible in a small size range between $0.5d_h$ and d_h . Accordingly, for the particles with 570 nm (Fig. 7c) and 740 nm (Fig. 7d) excellent hole occupation with single spheres surpassing 99% is achieved. In contrast to previous works,²⁷ we constricted the pattern size to the sub micrometer dimension allowing the production of non-close packed particle arrays with interparticle distances controlled by the template. Below the threshold of $0.5d_h$ multiple deposition of particles per hole is noticeable, with 1.15 particles per hole for a particle diameter of 320 nm and 2.11 particles per hole for a particle diameter of 166 nm.

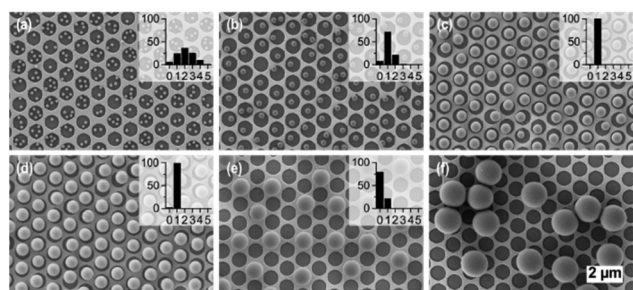


Fig. 7 PS particles of different diameter immobilized in nanohole arrays with $d_h = 0.87 \mu\text{m}$ and $L_{h-h} = 1.04 \mu\text{m}$. PS particles have a diameter of (a) 166 nm (b) 320 nm (c) 570 nm (d) 740 nm (e) 1040 nm, and (f) 1500 nm. Insets show the frequency distribution of the number of particles per hole in percent.

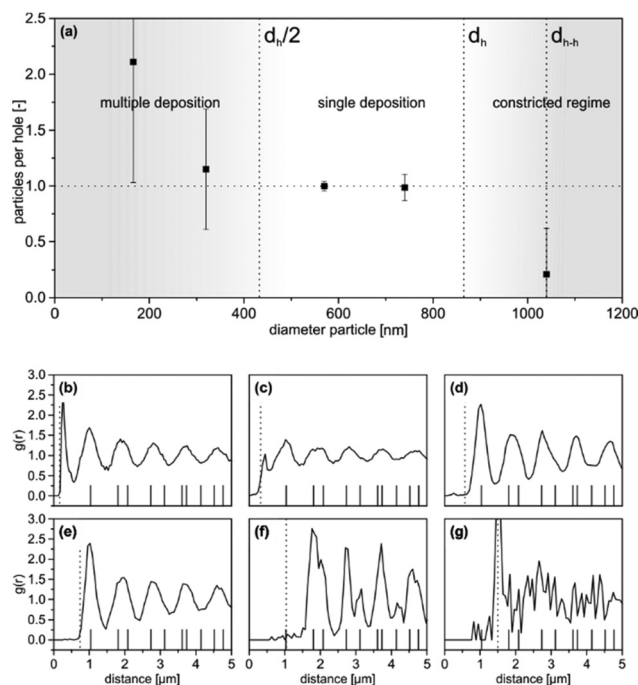


Fig. 8 (a) Particle coverage as a function of particle diameter. Vertical dashed lines mark important geometric transition regions. Radial distribution functions $g(r)$ for various particles immobilized in a nanomesh with $1.04 \mu\text{m}$ L_{h-h} and hole diameter $d_h = 0.87 \mu\text{m}$: (b) 166 nm (c) 320 nm (d) 570 nm (e) 740 nm (f) 1040 nm (g) 1500 nm. The dotted lines indicate the particle diameter, the solid ticks indicate the $g(r)$ of the underlying Au-nanomesh.

Furthermore, particles below this threshold will always exhibit a more or less broad distribution of particles trapped per hole, depending on the ionic strength of the particle dispersion as discussed above.

When the particle diameter exceeds d_h and is in the range of the lattice parameter of the nanomesh, the adsorption process is constricted by the interparticle electrostatic repulsion. Particles with a diameter of 1040 nm (Fig. 6f), which is equal to L_{h-h} , do not occupy adjacent holes as this would imply unfavorable direct contact of the particles. This results in a theoretical maximum of 0.25 particles per hole assuming that particles cannot be trapped in adjacent spots once a particle is immobilized in one hole. In practice, a number of approximately 0.21 particles per hole is reached as the random fashion of the adsorption process is taken into account.

To accomplish an occupation rate approaching 100% with these large spheres, however, L_{h-h} has to be increased (Fig. S9c†).

For a quantitative analysis of the obtained, two-dimensional colloidal patterns, the center-of-mass coordinates of the adsorbed particles were determined in ImageJ and used to calculate the radial distribution function $g(r)$ (Fig. 8b). This function displays the frequency of the occurring particle-particle distances. The presence of defined peaks up to high distances corresponding to the most likely distances occurring in the pattern indicates a system with good long-range order.



Assumptions about the short-range order can be made by evaluating the position and width of the first peak (l_{NND}). The solid ticks indicate the peak positions of the given ideal hexagonal structure of the underlying nanomesh with the first tick representing $L_{\text{h-h}}$. For all particles up to a diameter of 1040 nm short-range order is detectable, with a well-defined l_{NND} and a low value of $g(r)$ at d_p (dashed line) indicating the absence of particle agglomeration. Moreover, long-range order is visible for all particles except the 1500 nm particles. The predominant occupation of the glass surface results in clear peaks occurring at the distances corresponding to the hexagonal lattice of the hole array.

The particles with a diameter of 166 nm (Fig. 8b) and 320 nm (Fig. 8c) exhibit an l_{NND} of 270 nm and 447 nm, respectively, which is smaller than $L_{\text{h-h}}$ but greater than d_p as multiple particles are trapped per hole. For the particle diameters of 570 nm (Fig. 8d) and 740 nm (Fig. 8e) $g(r)$ is congruent with the $g(r)$ of the hole array with the l_{NND} equal to $L_{\text{h-h}}$. The relatively high standard deviation of the peaks despite of the single loading of the holes is given by the random, non-centrosymmetric position of the immobilized spheres.

No occupation of $L_{\text{h-h}}$ is noticeable for a particle diameter of 1040 nm (Fig. 8f). Instead, l_{NND} of the particles is present at the preferred second distance of the nanomesh lattice. However, a particular well-defined long-range order is observed at higher distances due to the uniformly centered position of the particles.

A different case is discernible for the particle diameter of 1500 nm (Fig. 8g). The maximum of $g(r)$ at d_p correlates to the presence of direct interparticle contacts. Furthermore, no long-range order is inferable, which associates with random sequential adsorption.

Finally, the adsorption process is highly reproducible not only for a broad range of particle diameters but universally applicable for negatively charged polymer colloids. This generality of the method is depicted in Fig. S10† for colloidal PMMA particles with a diameter of 260 nm. As the self-assembly process simply relies on electrostatic interactions, the concept can be readily conveyed to arbitrary negatively stabilized colloids. Therefore, a sophisticated surface functionalization of the particles is not necessary.

Conclusion

In summary, we investigated the controlled placement of polystyrene particles into Au nanohole arrays by electrostatic modelling of the substrate. An orthogonal functionalization of gold and glass is exploited to introduce a selective electrostatic attraction of the particles towards the glass surface. In this study, we demonstrate the highly reproducible immobilization of polystyrene particles over a broad range of particle diameters ranging from 170 nm to 1040 nm. Tailoring the ratio of the diameter of the particles and the geometric parameter of the nanohole arrays enables one to switch between different

adsorption regimes, with multiple particles per hole or highly defined single particle adsorption.

Furthermore, we found that the tuning of the experimental parameters such as pH and ionic strength during the assembly process is important to control the adsorption pattern. Colloidal probe atomic force microscopy revealed a high sensitivity of the effective interaction potentials towards the pH. The attractive potential of the NR_4^+ -functionalized glass can be switched off when increasing the pH from pH 3 to pH 10 giving a uniform repulsive potential and an impeded particle adsorption. In addition, the ionic strength of the particle dispersion determines the Debye lengths of the electrostatic forces deriving from the nanomesh and the particles. Thus, the average number of particles in one hole can be controlled by ionic strength maintaining a good selectivity up to 10 mM NaCl. Higher salt concentrations result in random adsorption of the particles. By adjusting an ionic strength of 10 mM the number of particles per hole was nearly tripled.

This selective particle deposition occurs foremost in the dispersed liquid state without the aid of topography, convective or capillary forces. Confocal microscopy hints towards an irreversible adsorption of the particles onto the glass surface, which is supported by adhesive profiles in the retracting curves of colloidal probe force measurements. We could successfully transfer this immersed structure into the dry state by exchanging the dispersion medium and thereby controlling the capillary forces. Finally, this structuring concept works universally for polymer particles with a negative surface charge.

To our knowledge, this is the first paper, in which the immobilization of particles is shown in nanohole arrays made by bottom-up nanosphere lithography. The electrostatic adsorption allows to direct particles into hole arrays with very shallow topographic contrast, which are not accessible with convective or capillary particle assembly. This represents a simple and versatile route for the assembly of particles on optically active metal substrates, which might be utilized to create complex plasmonic waveguide structures or sensing devices in the future.

Experimental section

Materials

Polystyrene particles were purchased at Microparticles GmbH (Berlin) or synthesized using emulsifier free emulsion polymerization.

N-Trimethoxysilylpropyl-*N,N,N*-trimethylammonium chloride (ABCR GmbH, Karlsruhe, Germany, 50% in methanol), 3-mercapto-1-propanol (ABCR GmbH, Karlsruhe, Germany, >96%), sodium dodecyl sulfate (Serva Electrophoresis GmbH, Heidelberg, Germany), Hellmanex III (Hellma GmbH, Müllheim, Germany), ethanol (Sigma-Aldrich GmbH, Munich, Germany, ≥99.8%), *n*-hexane (VWR International GmbH, Darmstadt, Germany, >98%), NaCl (Sigma-Aldrich GmbH, Munich, Germany, ≥99.0%), NaOH (Sigma-Aldrich GmbH, Munich, Germany, ≥98%), ammonium hydroxide solu-



tion (Sigma-Aldrich GmbH, Munich, Germany, 28.0–30.0%), HCl (Grüssing GmbH, Filsum, Germany, 1 M) were used as received. Standard microscopy slides (Menzel, Braunschweig, Germany) were used.

Fabrication of Au nanomeshes

Monolayers were prepared according to the procedure of Retsch *et al.*⁴⁰ In brief cationically functionalized glass slides were spin cast with a 3 wt% particle dispersion ($1.04 \pm 0.04 \mu\text{m}$ diameter) at a speed of 4000 rpm. Freely floating monolayers were assembled at an air/water interface by slow immersion of the particle coated glass substrate into a 0.1 mM SDS solution in MilliQ water. The aqueous phase was adjusted to pH 12 by adding a few drops of NH_3 . The floating monolayer was finally transferred to a glass substrate and dried in air.

The prepared monolayers were etched in a plasma reactor MiniFlecto (Plasma Technology GmbH, Herrenberg, Germany) with 75% argon and 25% oxygen at 80 W power at a pressure of 0.14 mbar. Etching was conducted for 20 min in order to obtain non-close packed monolayers with particles of 870 nm diameter.

A 3 nm chromium layer and 50 nm Au were deposited using a Balzers BA360 thermal evaporation chamber. The layer thickness was monitored *via* a SQM 160 microbalance (Sigma Instruments, Schaefer Technologie GmbH). The particles were removed using Scotch® tape (3M) giving the nanohole arrays. The Au substrates were cleaned for 10 min in an ultrasonic bath with a 2% aqueous Hellmanex (Hellma GmbH, Mühlheim, Germany) solution in MilliQ water. The surfactant was extensively rinsed off with MilliQ water and the substrates were placed in the ultrasonic bath in ethanol for 10 minutes and dried with compressed air.

Chemical functionalization of Au nanomeshes

After hydrophilization in 100% oxygen plasma at 0.2 mbar for 30 s the nanohole arrays were immersed in a 1 vol% solution of *N*-trimethoxysilylpropyl-*N,N,N*-trimethylammonium chloride in MilliQ water for 1 hour. Excess silane was rinsed off with MilliQ water and the substrates were placed in a 1 vol% solution of 3-mercapto-1-propanol in ethanol for 2 hours. After rinsing with ethanol the substrates were dried at 90 °C for 1 hour.

Particle immobilization on nanomeshes

The nanohole arrays were placed in the particle dispersion for at least 2 hours. The pH was adjusted with HCl and NaOH, respectively. To remove excess particles, the supernatant was repeatedly diluted with MilliQ water. Care was taken that the substrates do not run dry during this rinsing procedure. Finally, the solvent was exchanged consecutively with ethanol and hexane and the sample was dried in air.

Characterization

Confocal Laser Scanning Microscopy was performed on a TSC SP8 STED 3× (Leica) using an oil immersion objective (63× augmentation), a 514 nm laser for excitation and 4 frames per second. SEM images were taken on a LEO 1530 Gemini Field

Emission SEM (Carl Zeiss AG, Oberkochen, Germany) at 3.00 kV. The images were evaluated with the software ImageJ.⁴¹ Particle positions were extracted using the “Find Maxima” tool and the radial distribution functions were calculated using a self-written software (details are given in the ESI†). For the statistical analysis the occupation of at least 450 holes was evaluated for each sample, *i.e.* 1000–2000 particles were analyzed for the 151 nm–1040 nm particles. 406 particles were analyzed for the particles with a diameter of 1500 nm (random adsorption). For the particles assembled at pH 10 and pH 12, 85 and 53 particles were counted, respectively.

The preparation of colloidal probes used here, has been described previously.^{38,42} Tipless AFM cantilevers (NSC-12, MikroMasch, Tallinn, Estonia) were cleaned with a series of solvents (ethanol, water, acetone) directly before preparation. A single polystyrene particle with an average diameter of 3.00 μm (micro particles, Berlin, Germany) was attached to the end of a tipless cantilever by means of a micromanipulator (STM3, Märzhäuser, Wetzlar, Germany), which was mounted next to a fixed stage optical microscope (Axio Examiner D1, Zeiss, Jena, Germany). The particle was immobilized by UV-curable glue (Norland Optical Adhesive 63, Norland Products, Cranbury, NJ) that was cured directly on the microscope stage by means of the mercury lamp illumination. The spring constants of the cantilevers has been determined previously by the thermal noise method,⁴³ *i.e.* before gluing the colloidal particles onto the lever.

Measurements of interaction forces were performed with an AFM equipped with a closed-loop scanner for all three axes (MFP-3D, Asylum Research, Santa Barbara, CA). The AFM was placed in an acoustic shielding. Force curves were acquired with a cantilever velocity of about 200 nm s^{-1} and a maximum loading force of about 5 nN. The surface topography was calculated from the set of consecutive force curves acquired on a grid with $3 \times 3 \mu\text{m}$ size consisting of 30×30 points, which results in a surface map where the single data points have a separation of 100 nm. The measured deflection *versus* displacement curves were converted to force *versus* distance curves by means of a set of custom evaluation procedure written in IGOR PRO (Wavemetrics, Portland, OR).^{42,44} The direct force measurements were performed in aqueous solution at pH 4 and 10 and a total ionic strength of 0.2 mM.

Acknowledgements

This work was funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) by the SFB840. C. S. acknowledges support from the Elite Network Bavaria (ENB). The experimental support by Tanja Feller is appreciated. M. R. acknowledges support by the VCI. The authors thank Fabian Nutz for the particle synthesis, Pia Ruckdeschel for correlative SEM measurements, Dr Martin Dulle for help with the $g(r)$ calculations and Dr Beate Förster and Martina Heider from the Bayreuth Institute of Macromolecular Research (BIMF) for their support using the scanning electron microscopy facilities. Prof. Stephan Förster is acknowledged for providing access to the confocal laser scan-



ning microscope. Microparticles GmbH is acknowledged for providing special PS microbeads for the colloidal probe preparation.

Notes and references

- O. D. Velez and S. Gupta, *Adv. Mater.*, 2009, **21**, 1897–1905.
- N. Vogel, M. Retsch, C. A. Fustin, A. Del Campo and U. Jonas, *Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **115**, 6265–6311.
- J. Zhang, Y. Li, X. Zhang and B. Yang, *Adv. Mater.*, 2010, **22**, 4249–4269.
- M. Harun-Ur-Rashid, A. Bin Imran, T. Seki, M. Ishii, H. Nakamura and Y. Takeoka, *ChemPhysChem*, 2010, **11**, 579–583.
- N. Vogel, S. Utech, G. T. England, T. Shirman, K. R. Phillips, N. Koay, I. B. Burgess, M. Kolle, D. A. Weitz and J. Aizenberg, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2015, **112**, 10845–10850.
- F. A. Nutz, P. Ruckdeschel and M. Retsch, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2015, **457**, 96–101.
- C. Stelling, C. Bernhardt and M. Retsch, *Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, 2015, **216**, 1682–1688.
- N. Vogel, S. Goerres, K. Landfester and C. K. Weiss, *Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, 2011, **212**, 1719–1734.
- A. vanBlaaderen, R. Ruel and P. Wiltzius, *Nature*, 1997, **385**, 321–324.
- J. Zhang, A. Alsayed, K. H. Lin, S. Sanyal, F. Zhang, W.-J. Pao, S. K. Balagurusamy, P. A. Heiney and A. G. Yodh, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2002, **81**, 3176–3178.
- Y. D. Yin, Y. Lu, B. Gates and Y. N. Xia, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, **123**, 8718–8729.
- M. Müller, M. Karg, A. Fortini, T. Hellweg and A. Fery, *Nanoscale*, 2012, **4**, 2491–2499.
- X. Li, Y. Wu, L. Hang, D. Men, W. Cai and Y. Li, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2015, **3**, 51–57.
- M. Allard, E. H. Sargent, P. C. Lewis and E. Kumacheva, *Adv. Mater.*, 2004, **16**, 1360–1364.
- V. Sharma, D. Xia, C. C. Wong, W. C. Carter and Y.-M. Chiang, *J. Mater. Res.*, 2011, **26**, 247–253.
- L. Mishchenko, B. Hatton, M. Kolle and J. Aizenberg, *Small*, 2012, **8**, 1904–1911.
- I. Bitá, J. K. Yang, Y. S. Jung, C. A. Ross, E. L. Thomas and K. K. Berggren, *Science*, 2008, **321**, 939–943.
- G. A. Ozin and S. M. Yang, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2001, **11**, 95–104.
- J. Hoogenboom, A. van Langen-Suurling, J. Romijn and A. van Blaaderen, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 2003, **90**.
- L. Malaquin, T. Kraus, H. Schmid, E. Delamarche and H. Wolf, *Langmuir*, 2007, **23**, 11513–11521.
- J. Aizenberg, P. V. Braun and P. Wiltzius, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 2000, **84**, 2997–3000.
- L. Isa, K. Kumar, M. Muller, J. Grolig, M. Textor and E. Reimhult, *ACS Nano*, 2010, **4**, 5665–5670.
- Z. Adamczyk and P. Warszyński, *Adv. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 1996, **63**, 41–149.
- M. Semmler, E. K. Mann, J. Rička and M. Borkovec, *Langmuir*, 1998, **14**, 5127–5132.
- J. Tien, A. Terfort and G. M. Whitesides, *Langmuir*, 1997, **13**, 5349–5355.
- K. M. Chen, X. Jiang, L. C. Kimerling and P. T. Hammond, *Langmuir*, 2000, **16**, 7825–7834.
- U. Jonas, A. del Campo, C. Krüger, G. Glasser and D. Boos, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2002, **99**, 5034–5039.
- C. H. Lalander, Y. Zheng, S. Dhuey, S. Cabrini and U. Bach, *ACS Nano*, 2010, **4**, 6153–6161.
- Y. Zheng, C. H. Lalander, T. Thai, S. Dhuey, S. Cabrini and U. Bach, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2011, **50**, 4398–4402.
- S.-M. Yang, S. G. Jang, D.-G. Choi, S. Kim and H. K. Yu, *Small*, 2006, **2**, 458–475.
- A. J. Morfa, E. M. Akinoglu, J. Subbiah, M. Giersig and P. Mulvaney, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 2013, **114**, 054502.
- Y. Yu and G. Zhang, in *Updates in Advanced Lithography*, ed. S. Hosaka, InTech, 2013, ch. 1, pp. 3–34, DOI: 10.5772/56576, <http://www.intechopen.com/books/updates-in-advanced-lithography/colloidal-lithography>.
- F. Burmeister, C. Schäfle, T. Matthes, M. Böhmisch, J. Boneberg and P. Leiderer, *Langmuir*, 1997, **13**, 2983–2987.
- Y. N. Xia, J. A. Rogers, K. E. Paul and G. M. Whitesides, *Chem. Rev.*, 1999, **99**, 1823–1848.
- M. Kappl and H.-J. Butt, *Part. Part. Syst. Charact.*, 2002, **19**, 129.
- P. Maroni, F. J. Ruiz-Cabello and A. Tiraferri, *Soft Matter*, 2014, **10**, 9220–9225.
- H. J. Kreuzer, R. L. Wang and M. Grunze, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, **125**, 8384–8389.
- V. Kuznetsov and G. Papastavrou, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2014, **118**, 2673–2685.
- M. A. Ray and L. Jia, *Adv. Mater.*, 2007, **19**, 2020–2022.
- M. Retsch, Z. Zhou, S. Rivera, M. Kappl, X. S. Zhao, U. Jonas and Q. Li, *Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, 2009, **210**, 230–241.
- W. S. Rasband, *ImageJ*, <http://imagej.nih.gov/ij/>.
- S. Rentsch, R. Pericet-Camara, G. Papastavrou and M. Borkovec, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2006, **8**, 2531–2538.
- J. L. Hutter and J. Bechhoefer, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, 1993, **64**, 1868.
- R. Pericet-Camara, G. Papastavrou, S. H. Behrens and M. Borkovec, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2004, **108**, 19467–19475.

