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Introduction to fundamental processes in optical nanomaterials

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An introduction to the joint *Nanoscale* and *Chemical Communications (ChemComm)* themed collection focused on fundamental processes in optical nanomaterials that features a series of articles describing the properties of this versatile class of materials while highlighting some of their potential applications.

The importance of the unique material- and size-dependent optical response of nanomaterials is exemplified by the “story” of semiconductor nanoparticles (or quantum dots) that were first prepared by Moungi Bawendi, Louis Brus and Aleksey Yekimov. They were awarded the 2023 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for their discovery.[†] Synthesis methods that provide quantum dots of well-defined size, shape, composition, and surface chemistry have enabled understanding, control, and ultimately exploitation of the influences of quantum confinement in these materials and facilitated the realization of practical applications. This themed collection provides a glimpse into the design and preparation of a variety of other nanomaterials, fundamental processes that lead to their optical properties, factors that affect these pro-

perties, and how they can be probed; many contributions also discuss prototype applications.

Nanomaterial optical properties and their corresponding applications are as diverse as the materials themselves, ranging from optical imaging probes to thermal sensors and photocatalysis. This diversity is well illustrated by contributions related to lanthanide-based emitters. For instance, Calado *et al.* report the interplay of Tb^{III} and Eu^{III} ions within dual-emitting molecular cluster-aggregates (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3CC03658H>). In their work, precise control over the decay of the Tb^{III} and Eu^{III} excited states resulted in materials that exhibit thermal sensing capabilities. Another example for lanthanide-based optical thermometry is described by Ramos *et al.*, who assessed the application potential of Yb^{III} and Er^{III} co-doped Gd₂O₃ for thermal sensing (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3NR01764H>).

In this study, the authors investigated white light upconversion emission arising from Yb^{III}/Er^{III} in co-doped nanopowders and mechanical mixtures. The versatility of lanthanide-based nanomaterials has also been demonstrated by Kaur *et al.*, namely the photocatalytic capability of dye-sensitized upconverting nanoparticles (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3NR02845C>). The importance of controlling their composition and structure are further exemplified by Cuau *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3NR03710J>)



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[†]<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/chemistry/2023/press-release/>

and Liu *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3NR05380F>) who demonstrate the synthesis of Tb^{III}-doped and core/multi-shell nanocrystals, respectively, and show their prototype utility as multi-modal imaging probes.

The community's understanding of silicon nanosheets (silicane) and the tunability of their optical properties is expanded upon in a report by Stavrou *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3NR03497F>). In their contribution the authors describe the synthesis and functionalization of silicane bearing styrene or *tert*-butyl methacrylate moieties. Investigation of the nonlinear optical response (NLO) of

these functionalized silicanes revealed enhancements, in both cases, when compared to that of the pristine Si-H terminated systems while providing superior NLO absorption and refraction. New insights into fundamental aspects of silicon nanoparticles (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3NR04478E>) and the control of superchiral resonances of silicon metasurfaces (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3NR05285K>) open routes to novel nanomaterials for optoelectronics, imaging, and sensing applications.

Rounding out this special collection, progress related to metal-quantum dot nanohybrids and their application in

fluorescence biosensing is provided by Hildebrandt *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D2CC06178C>). In their contribution the authors provide a comprehensive summary of the status of the field while describing the fundamental processes related to plasmonic enhancement and quenching of quantum dot luminescence, prototype applications and future potential for these systems. Seeking novel applications of plasmonic nanostructures, a study by Kashyap *et al.* reveals the prospects of plasmonic nanocatalysts in conducting energy intensive chemical synthesis in a sustainable fashion. Herein, the sole effect of plas-



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Dr Eva Hemmer is an associate professor of materials chemistry at the University of Ottawa. She received her PhD in materials science from Saarland University (Germany) and subsequently worked as a postdoc on lanthanide-based nanoparticles for near-infrared bioimaging at the Tokyo University of Science, Japan. She then became a Feodor Lynen Research Postdoctoral Fellow at the INRS-EMT (Université du Québec, Montreal, Canada), developing lanthanide-based nanothermometers. In 2016, she joined the Department of Chemistry and Biomolecular Sciences at the University of Ottawa, where her group is working on lanthanide-based nanocarriers for biomedical and energy conversion applications.



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monic-heat in driving a high temperature organic transformation is demonstrated (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3CC04278B>). Catalysis processes at plasmonic nanoparticle surfaces are complicated by ligand effects. Joshi *et al.* show that by harnessing the electron transfer properties of these ligands, their catalytic properties can be improved (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3NR02829A>). Effects of thermal annealing on the optical properties of plasmonic materials and new synthetic pathways to plasmonic ZrN nanoparticles are pre-

sented by Chen *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3NR03522K>) and Protsak *et al.* (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3NR03999D>).

In addition to molecular, inorganic, and metallic nanomaterials, polymers with optical properties are also showcased in this collection. For example, Suharman *et al.* fabricated thermally tolerant polymer optical resonators from a stereocomplex of poly(L-lactic acid) and poly(D-lactic acid) through the oil-in-water miniemulsion method. The resultant optical resonators preserved their properties up to an elevated temperature

of 230 °C (<https://doi.org/10.1039/D3NR05318K>).

This themed collection of contributions related to the optical properties of nanomaterials provides a snapshot of the vast potential of intriguing systems. With the ever-advancing synthesis methods that provide exquisite control over material architectures combined with technological advances in material characterization that facilitate increased understanding of the processes, it is reasonable to expect new materials and applications to emerge.