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# Elaboration of Cellulose Nanocrystal/Ge-Imogolite Nanotube Multilayered Thin Films

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## ABSTRACT

Multilayered thin films combining two oppositely charged nanoparticles (NPs), i.e. cellulose nanocrystals (CNC) and Ge-imogolites have been successfully obtained by the layer-by-layer (LbL) method. CNC/Ge-imogolite (NP/NP) film growth patterns were studied by comparing growth mode of the all nanoparticles thin films to those of films composed of CNC or Ge-imogolites combined with polyelectrolytes (PE), i.e. cationic poly(allylamine) hydrochloride (PAH) and anionic poly-4-styrene sulfonate (PSS) (NP/PE films). NP/NP and NP/PE films growth patterns were found to be different. In order to get a deeper understanding of the growth mode of NP/NP, impact of different parameters such as imogolites aspect ratio, adsorption time, ionic strength, repeated immersion/drying were evaluated and influence of the drying step is emphasized. The aspect ratio of imogolites was identified as an important feature for the films

architecture. The short Ge-imogolites form denser films since the surface packing was more efficient.

## INTRODUCTION.

For many years, the use and production of materials made from renewable and sustainable resources has been greatly increasing due to environmental concerns. Among the strategy reported in literature, the elaboration of greener materials with enhanced properties has attracted attention. Especially the combination of renewable materials such as nanocellulose based materials and clays have been proven to be extremely promising to promote efficient and sustainable materials that present for instance efficient mechanical properties or excellent gas barrier properties.<sup>1, 2, 3</sup> Cellulose, because of its wide availability, amazing physical-chemical properties, low toxicity, renewability and biocompatibility has been the focus of tremendous interest. Within plants, cellulose is made up of fibrillated structures consisting of crystalline parts and less organized (amorphous) regions linked together and arranged periodically along the microfibrils.<sup>4</sup> In the 1990s, extracting cellulose at the nanoscale became a relevant and innovative strategy to develop materials for a large scope of applications.<sup>5, 6, 7</sup> Two major families of nanocelluloses are currently extracted from plant cell walls at the industrial scale. Nanocellulose could be obtained as nanofibers, or so-called cellulose nanofibrils (CNF), when wood pulp is mechanically delaminated.<sup>8</sup> The second type of nanoparticles are obtained when the amorphous domains of cellulose are hydrolyzed, keeping the crystalline regions intact, so as to isolate the stiff rod-like nanocrystals, or so-called cellulose nanocrystals (CNC).<sup>9</sup> CNC were widely used as building blocks to design new nanocomposite materials as filler to increase mechanical properties, or as elementary components for multilayer thin films assembled using the layer-by-layer (LbL) method. Initially described by Iler,<sup>10</sup> and developed for polyelectrolytes assembly by

Decher,<sup>11</sup> this method consisted of alternate coatings on a substrate, of opposite charged components. LbL has mostly been reported in the case of polymers, but multilayer thin film development was extended to nanoparticles such as nanocellulose (i.e. nanofibril and nanocrystal).<sup>12, 13, 14 15</sup> Nanocellulose based LbL assemblies involve the use of polymers with attractive properties, e.g. cationic polyelectrolytes,<sup>12, 13, 16, 17</sup> or xyloglucan.<sup>18, 19, 20</sup> But nanocellulose-based LbL assemblies have seldom been described. For instance CNC have been combined with chitin nanocrystals or cationized cellulose nanofibrils and more recently with gibbsite nanoplatelet as cationic nanoparticles.<sup>21, 22, 23</sup> Such elaboration of all nanoparticle allowed porosity generation, leading to surface modifications, or refractive index modulation.<sup>22, 23</sup> In this study, multilayer coatings were investigated for the association of two oppositely charged anisotropic nanostructures by dipping, i.e. anionic CNC and Ge-imogolite nanotubes. Imogolite is a natural aluminosilicate occurring as a nanotube of 2.0 nm diameter and around 100 nm in length.<sup>24</sup> The imogolite structure has been described as aluminum octahedra arranged in a gibbsite layer (dioctahedral aluminum layer) on the outer surface, and silicon tetrahedrons linked to aluminum layer vacancies on the inner surface.<sup>25</sup> Although the incorporation of imogolite in thin film has seldom been described in the literature,<sup>26, 27</sup> the incorporation of these anisotropic particles in LbL assemblies offered new potential functionalities due to their unique physical properties (high aspect ratio, rigid rod-like nanoparticles) through an understanding of the influence of processing parameter control of the final architecture. Imogolites exist also as synthetic analogue in which silicon was replaced by germanium (Ge-imogolite).<sup>28</sup> Natural imogolites display low toxicity<sup>29</sup> while toxicity of Ge-imogolite has been shown to vary as a function of structural properties such as length. In particular genotoxicity was observed for very short DW nanotubes and precursors (particle length < 10 nm) while longer DW Ge-imogolite

nanotubes were shown to be non cytotoxic and exhibit a low genotoxicity.<sup>30</sup> Nevertheless, this substitution enables modulation of the nanotube diameter<sup>31</sup> and length.<sup>32, 33</sup> In our study, we take advantage of these morphological variations to investigate how the assemblage of these two rigid nanoparticles with varying aspect ratios (for Ge-imogolite) affects film growth compared to the growth of more conventional polymer/nanoparticle multilayered thin films. In particular, varying deposition conditions were explored to gain further insight into the mechanisms involved in CNC/Ge-imogolite interactions and subsequent film growth. For comparison, reference films were also formed by the combination of each nanoparticle with polyelectrolytes of opposite charge in the pH conditions of the solutions, i.e. poly(allylamine) hydrochloride (PAH) and poly-4-styrene sulfonate (PSS) for CNC and imogolite, respectively.

## EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

### Materials

PAH (poly(allylamine) hydrochloride,  $M_w = 120\text{--}200\ 000\ \text{g.mol}^{-1}$ ), PSS (poly-4-styrene sulfonate,  $1\ 000\ 000\ \text{g.mol}^{-1}$ ), aluminium perchlorate nonahydrate ( $\text{Al}(\text{ClO}_4)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 98%), TEOG (germanium IV ethoxide,  $\geq 99.95\%$ ), sodium hydroxide ( $\geq 97\%$ ), urea ( $\geq 99.5\%$ ), sulfuric acid (95.0-98.0%), and hydrogen peroxide ( $\geq 30\%$ ) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Ultrapure water (18.2 M $\Omega$ , Millipore Milli-Q purification system) was used for all experiments.

### Ge-imogolite synthesis

To synthesize short/long Ge-imogolites, TEOG was added to a 0.5/0.2 mol.L<sup>-1</sup> aluminum perchlorate solution with an initial Al/Ge molar ratio of 2.<sup>33, 34</sup> To synthesize short Ge-imogolites, the mixture was slowly hydrolyzed with a 0.5 mol.L<sup>-1</sup> sodium hydroxide solution at a flow rate of 1 mL.min<sup>-1</sup> delivered by a peristaltic pump. The OH<sup>-</sup>/Al hydrolysis molar ratio was

2. After the hydrolysis step, the mixture was heated in an oven at 95°C for 10 days. To synthesize long Ge-imogolite, urea was added with a urea/Al hydrolysis ratio of 1 (thermal decomposition of urea releases 2 OH<sup>-</sup>). The mixture was heated at 140°C in an autoclave for 4 days. Finally, the suspensions were dialyzed against ultrapure water using a 10 kDa dialysis membrane until the conductivity reached less than 3  $\mu$ S. Final suspensions were approximately 14 g.L<sup>-1</sup> and 12 g.L<sup>-1</sup> for long and short Ge-imogolites, respectively (obtained after freeze-drying 5 mL of the solution and weighing the dried Ge-imogolite powder). ICP-AES measurements gave a final Al/Ge molar ratio of 1.77 $\pm$ 0.03 and 1.67 $\pm$ 0.04 for long and short Ge-imogolites, respectively. FTIR spectra of imogolites are displayed in Figure SI4.

#### CNC preparation

Cotton linters were hydrolyzed with sulfuric acid H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (64% wt) at 65°C for 35 min.<sup>35</sup> When the reaction was finished, ice-cold water was immediately added to the mixture until a temperature of 10°C is reached to stop the hydrolysis. The suspension is then centrifuged repeatedly at 10 000 g for 30 min and washed with water. The suspension was purified against ultrapure water using a 30 kDa dialysis membrane to remove the residual acid. The suspension was sonicated for 4 min before ion exchange resin (Sigma TMD-8) was added to the suspension under stirring for 48 h. The final suspension was obtained at 20 g.L<sup>-1</sup>, and the sulfate charge density of the final suspension was 0.3 e.nm<sup>-2</sup>, as measured by conductimetric titration. CNC are negatively charged thanks to ester-sulfate groups formed during acid hydrolysis. FTIR spectra of CNC is displayed in Figure SI4.

#### LbL assembly

Multilayered thin films were coated on silicon wafers as solid substrate, previously cleaned for 30 min in a piranha bath ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (7/3, v/v)), rinsed with ultrapure water, and finally dried under a nitrogen stream. PE+NP thin films were prepared using the conventional LbL dipping method. Typically, silicon wafers were alternately immersed in the respective cationic PAH solution ( $4 \text{ g.L}^{-1}$ , containing 1 M NaCl) or Ge-imogolite suspension ( $12\text{-}14 \text{ g.L}^{-1}$ ) for 5/1 min, with anionic CNC suspension ( $20 \text{ g.L}^{-1}$ ) or PSS solution ( $4 \text{ g.L}^{-1}$ ) for 1/5 min, respectively. After each immersion step, coated substrates were rinsed in ultrapure water (three baths) and dried under a nitrogen stream. The operation was repeated by alternating coatings of negative and positive layers to build  $(\text{PAH/CNC})_n$ , and  $(\text{Ge-imogolite/PSS})_n$  thin films, with n referring to the number of bilayers. Similarly, NP/NP (Ge-imogolite/CNC) thin films were built by alternate immersions in anionic CNC suspension and positively charged Ge-imogolite suspension.

#### Electrophoretic mobility measurement

Electrophoretic mobility values were obtained with a zetasizer Nano ZS (MALVERN). Briefly, Ge-imogolite and CNCs suspensions were introduced into the measurement cell without preliminary dilution. Calibration using standard silica particles was performed prior to analysis.

#### Atomic force microscopy

The topography of the multilayer thin films was characterized by AFM using a Bruker INNOVA device. The properties of probes used are given below: silicon nitride, 2 nm diameter, spring constant  $k=0.35 \text{ N.m}^{-1}$ , frequency  $f_0=65 \text{ kHz}$ . The AFM tip had a nominal tip radius of 2nm and a resonant frequency of 125 kHz (supplier specifications, MSNL-10, Bruker). Surfaces of thin films on silicon wafers were imaged using the tapping mode in air, and analyzed with WsXM 5.0

software. Ge-imogolites were also imaged on freshly cleaved mica sheets, and individual CNC on PAH-coated silicon wafers.

### Scanning electron microscopy.

Non-metallized thin film analyses were performed with an SEM Zeiss GeminiSEM 500 ultra-high resolution FESEM at 1 kV. In-lens secondary electron detection was used for imaging. At 1 kV, the resolution was 1.1 nm.

### Ellipsometry

Film thicknesses were estimated using a spectroscopic ellipsometer M-2000U (J.A.Woollam, Lincoln, NE). The ellipsometric angles  $\Delta$  and  $\Psi$  were obtained over a wavelength ranging from 400 nm to 800 nm at three different angles of incidence: 65°, 70°, and 75°. Data processing was performed using CompleteEASE software (J.A.Woollam Co., Inc.). The fit model used was composed of three layers: silicon substrate, a SiO<sub>2</sub> layer, and the film as a Cauchy layer. All thicknesses given in this study are the average of eight measurements performed at different places on each film.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Nanoparticle characterization

An AFM image (Figure 1A) showed short Ge-imogolite average dimensions of  $35 \pm 10$  nm in length and  $4.1 \pm 0.3$  nm in diameter (Figure SI1A-SI2A-SI3), corresponding to an aspect ratio of 8.5. The average length was similar to that noted in an Avellan et al. study.<sup>32</sup> The average diameter was found to be in accordance with the results described by Maillet et al., and it corresponded to a double-walled structure.<sup>31</sup> Long Ge-imogolites (Figure 1B) displayed average

dimensions of  $85 \pm 45$  nm in length and  $4.6 \pm 0.4$  nm in diameter, corresponding to an aspect ratio of 18.5 (Figure S1B-S2B). These dimensions are in good agreement with those obtained by Amara et al.<sup>33</sup> and confirmed an increase in length in comparison with working conditions previously given. Here, around 58% of the Ge-imogolites were below or equal to 100 nm in length, and 42% of them were longer (Figure S1B). Final pH suspensions were found to be 6.5 and 6.8, with a electrophoretic mobility values of  $4.57 \pm 0.13 \mu\text{m.cm.V}^{-1}.\text{s}^{-1}$  and  $5.81 \pm 0.20 \mu\text{m.cm.V}^{-1}.\text{s}^{-1}$  for short and long Ge-imogolites, respectively.

The Ge-imogolite charge density was found to be  $0.7\text{e.nm}^{-2}$  due to  $\text{Al-OH}_2^{0.5+}$  groups mainly located on the edges of tubes and on vacant sites in the outer surface, and a weak positive charge along the tubes due to the slight charge delocalization generated by the tube curvature.<sup>36,37</sup>

Table 1: Average dimensions of Ge-imogolites and CNC from AFM images

| Nanoparticules      | pH of suspensions | electrophoretic mobility ( $\mu\text{m.cm.V}^{-1}.\text{s}^{-1}$ ) | Average dimensions from AFM |                      |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
|                     |                   |                                                                    | Length (nm)                 | Diameter/Height (nm) |
| Short Ge-imogolites | 6.5               | $+4.57 \pm 0.13$                                                   | $35 \pm 10$                 | $4.1 \pm 0.3$        |
| Long Ge-imogolites  | 6.8               | $+5.81 \pm 0.20$                                                   | $85 \pm 45$                 | $4.6 \pm 0.4$        |
| CNC                 | 3.5               | $-3.89 \pm 0.13$                                                   | $125 \pm 25$                | $7.45 \pm 1.50$      |

Finally, CNC were imaged by AFM (Figure 1C) as stiff nanorods with average dimensions of  $125 \pm 25$  nm in length and  $7.45 \pm 1.50$  nm in height (Figure S1C-S2C), and with an aspect ratio of 16.8, which was in accordance with previous values described for CNC from cotton linters.<sup>38</sup> The electrophoretic mobility of the CNC suspension indicated that particles were negatively charged

at a pH of 3.5 ( $-3.89 \pm 0.13 \text{ } \mu\text{m.cm.V}^{-1}.\text{s}^{-1}$ ). Negative charges originated from ester-sulfate groups formed during hydrolysis with sulfuric acid.

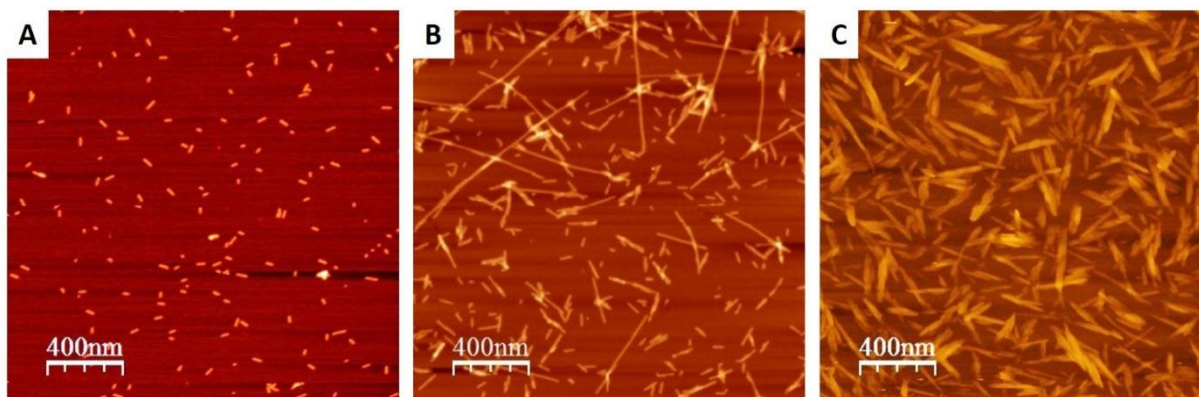


Figure 1: AFM images on a  $2 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \times 2 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$  area of: A) short Ge-imogolites, B) long Ge-imogolites, and C) CNC.

Multilayer thin films were prepared by the LbL method to investigate the interaction between CNC and Ge-imogolites. As CNC and Ge-imogolites were negatively and positively charged, respectively, in the deposition conditions and with similar charge densities, interactions between these two nanoparticles were expected.

#### Growth patterns of polyelectrolyte/nanoparticle (PE/NP) and CNC/Ge-imogolite (NP/NP) films.

In this study, we investigated the adsorption behaviour of CNC and Ge-imogolite in relation with LbL film growth.

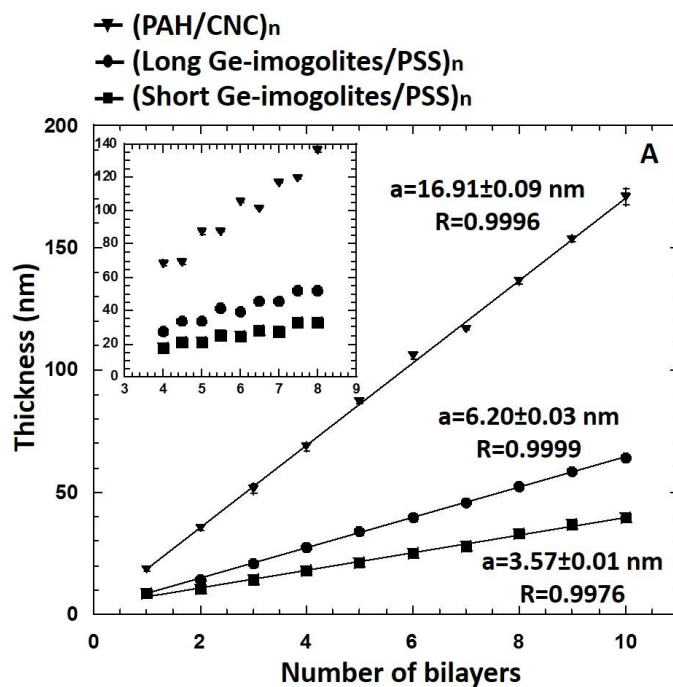
As a comparison, the growth of PE/NP films (Figure 2A) were studied. Negatively charged CNC were assembled with cationic PAH and, conversely, Ge-imogolites bearing positive charges were assembled with anionic PSS. The film thicknesses increased linearly as a function of the number of deposited bilayers, with a bilayer being the deposition of one NP layer associated with one PE

layer. This growth pattern indicated that charge reversal upon NPs and polymer adsorption occurred. The Figure 2A inset highlights the increase in thickness for each half-bilayer. When a PE layer was deposited, the increased thickness was not detected by ellipsometry, while the deposited NP layer could be measured and thus a “stair step” pattern was observed (Figure 2A, inset). Thus the thickness increments observed for a bilayer (NP+PE) resulted from the NP layer deposition. (PAH/CNC)<sub>n</sub> films displayed an increment per bilayer of about 17, i.e. twofold the height of a single CNC (around 7 nm). This value was in agreement with previous results of Moreau et al.<sup>39</sup> Indeed, in ionic strength conditions, and due to charge screening repulsive electrostatic interactions, PAH chains adopt a random coil conformation upon adsorption, leading to the adsorption of a CNC double-layer.<sup>39, 40</sup> In the case of (Ge-imogolite/PSS)<sub>n</sub> thin films, increments were found to be 3.57±0.01 nm and 6.20±0.03 nm when short and long Ge-imogolites were used, respectively. When short Ge-imogolites were used, the slope value was close to the height of one Ge-imogolite (~4 nm/bilayer). When short Ge-Imogolites were used, the slope value is close to the average vertical distance between the center of the particles of two layers in a packing of aligned cylinders or tubes (or close packing of spheres) i.e.

$$d \times \cos(\pi/6) = 4.1 \text{ nm} \times \cos(\pi/6) = 3.55 \text{ nm}.$$

We could therefore hypothesize that a Ge-imogolite monolayer was deposited. In the case of long Ge-imogolites, the slope value (~6 nm) was higher than. This could be explained by the higher aspect ratio of long Ge-imogolites that limit efficient packing on the surface to create more superposed structure. Indeed, surface adsorption is driven by physicochemical forces, but the geometrical characteristics of nanoparticles likely play a role in the layer arrangement. Long Ge-imogolites displayed a higher aspect ratio (18.5) than short Ge-imogolites (8.5). It was thus likely that long Ge-imogolites could more easily overlap to form porous matchsticks, resulting in

a deposition thickness greater than the diameter height. On the contrary, short Ge-imogolites were sometimes arranged in a more homogeneous layer with a thickness in the range of the Ge-imogolite nanotube diameter.



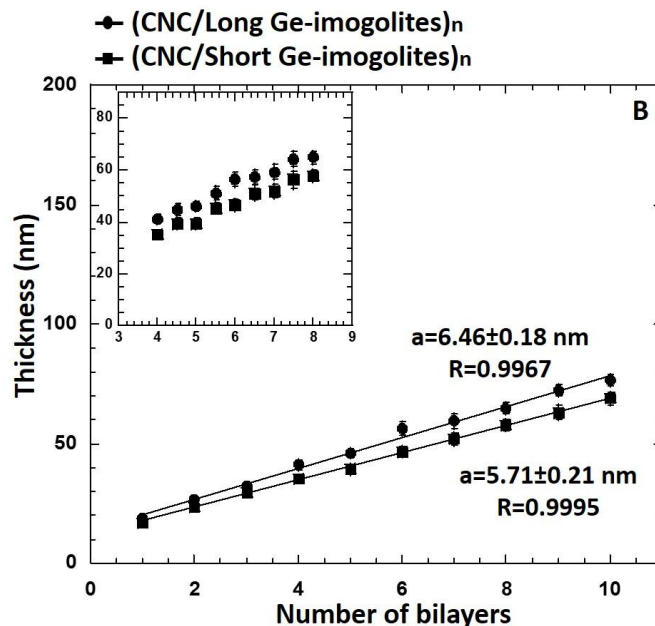


Figure 2: PE/NP (A) and NP/NP-based (B) thin film thickness patterns as a function of the number of bilayers coated on a Si-wafer. Insets show the thickness growth when half bilayers were considered.

Figure 2B shows the growth pattern of NPs based films. The thickness of (CNC/Ge-imogolite)<sub>n</sub> thin films increased linearly with the number of coated bilayers (please note that the intercept of the curve is not zero since the first bilayer is deposited on a PAH anchoring layer resulting in the deposition of 18 nm height bilayer). Growth was also confirmed by the structural colors displayed by the films as a function of the number of deposited bilayers (Figure SI7). Thus, interactions between CNC and Ge-imogolites occurred to allow the adsorption of NPs of opposite charge. Moreover, the charge reversal was also supported by control experiments that were performed by measuring the thickness of CNC or Ge-imogolite layers after dipping in the same suspension several times, where no growth occurred (Figure SI5). This confirmed that the

film growth resulted from interactions between CNCs and Ge-imogolites likely due to their opposite charges.

However, NP/NP films displayed different growth patterns than NP/PE films. Firstly, only a minor difference in increment per bilayer was observed when the aspect ratio of Ge-imogolites was modified. Secondly, the bilayer increments were surprisingly lower than expected. Indeed, the height of CNC determined by AFM was approximately 7 nm and about 4 nm for Ge-imogolite. Thus, if one layer of each NP had been deposited at each dipping cycle, the expected increment would have been approximately 11 nm per bilayer. Here, the increments measured were approximately 4 nm lower than expected (Figure 2B). When looking closely at the growth after deposition of each NP, we measured a thickness increase of  $4.83 \pm 0.79$  nm, and  $4.52 \pm 0.90$  nm when CNC were coated on short and long Ge-imogolites, respectively, and  $1.17 \pm 0.42$  nm and  $1.31 \pm 0.68$  nm when short and long Ge-imogolites were coated on CNC (Figure 2B inset). The low thickness values obtained suggested that NPs behaved differently when associated with another NPs than associated with polymeric PE. Different processing parameters such as immersion time or ionic strength of Ge-imogolite suspensions were varied to gain further insight into the growth pattern of all particle films.

#### Dipping parameter variations

The following set-up was used to examine the effect of dipping parameters. The first four CNC/Ge-imogolite bilayers were coated according to the protocol described in the first part of the study (Figure 3A-B, black dots), while the following six bilayers were built by varying the dipping parameters (Figure 3A-B, blue, green, and red symbols). When no dipping parameters

were modified, the increments were  $5.71 \pm 0.21$  nm (Figure 3A), and  $6.46 \pm 0.18$  nm with short and long Ge-imogolites, respectively (Figure 3B).

The parameters that were varied for Ge-imogolite suspensions were as follows:

- Dipping time (i),
- Ionic strength (ii),
- Immersion frequency/drying step (iii).

(i) Dipping times were adjusted on the basis of practical considerations. Nevertheless, they usually ranged from 10 to 20 min, but shorter times were used in some cases.<sup>14, 41</sup> In this study, the chosen dipping time of the film in the nanoparticle suspensions was 1 min. Thus, the dipping time was increased up to 20 min to investigate the possible effect of slow kinetic or rearrangement processes (Figure 3, blue inverted triangles). No influence on the thickness increment was observed, indicating that very fast kinetic adsorption occurred. It could therefore be concluded that the final architecture of a CNC/Ge-imogolite-based thin film was not dependent on the dipping time.

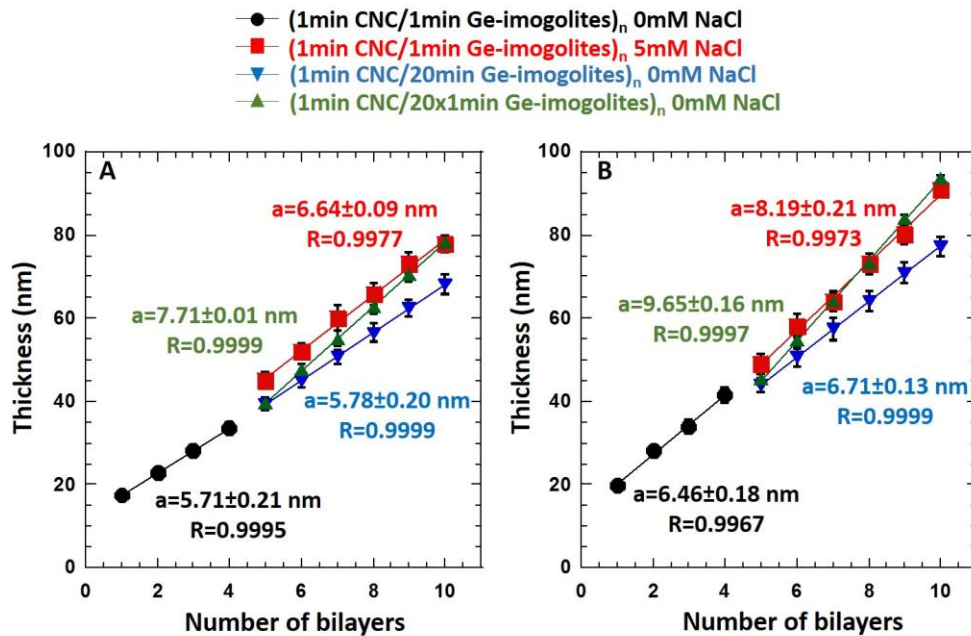


Figure 3: Dipping parameter variations to find the optimal growth of: A) (CNC/short Ge-imogolite) and B) long (CNC/long Ge-imogolite) thin films.

(ii) Electrostatic repulsions between Ge-imogolite nanotubes adsorbed on the surface and/or present in solution could be responsible for the limited NP adsorption. The screening of electrostatic repulsions by increasing the ionic strength has been widely studied in the literature since it can increase adsorption by lowering electrostatic repulsion between NPs but also by changing the conformation of PE, which could promote the formation of denser NP layers.<sup>42, 43</sup> To avoid NP aggregation, a salt concentration of 5 mmol.L<sup>-1</sup> was chosen at which short and long Ge-imogolites displayed an electrophoretic mobility of about 3  $\mu\text{m.cm.V}^{-1}.\text{s}^{-1}$  (vs 5-6  $\mu\text{m.cm.V}^{-1}.\text{s}^{-1}$  without salt) (Figure SI6). A 0.93 nm and 1.73 nm thickness increment increase was observed when short and long Ge-imogolites were used, respectively (Figures 3A and 3B, red squares). Thus, screening of the Ge-imogolite charges seemed to indicate an increase in the amount of NP adsorbed on CNC layers, but the increment expected ( $\sim 10$  nm), according to the

pattern noted with PE+NP thin films, was not reached. This effect could have been due to densification of the NP layer, as reported by Dammak et al.<sup>42</sup> who noted a decrease in the porosity of CNC/xyloglucan multilayered films upon the addition of low concentrations of monovalent salt to the CNC suspension. From this work it was concluded that the screening of electrostatic repulsion allowed CNCs to pack more closely on the surface, which could explain the small thickness increment observed when NaCl was added to the Ge-imogolite suspensions.

(iii) Finally, the immersion frequency in the Ge-imogolite suspensions was increased and each immersion was followed by drying of the layer by a nitrogen stream. Indeed, the effect of drying has already been reported to have a very strong effect on the film construction and stability.<sup>39</sup> Here, a typical CNC/Ge-imogolite bilayer was composed of:

- A layer of CNC, which was coated by dipping the film for 1 min in the suspension. This step was followed by washing and drying,
- Twenty dipping steps by dipping the film 20\*1 min in the Ge-imogolite suspension. Each 1 min immersion was followed by washing and drying.

When short Ge-imogolites were used (Figure 3A, green triangles), the increment increase of 2.00 nm ( $7.71 \pm 0.01$  nm) and +3.19 nm ( $9.65 \pm 0.16$  nm) when long Ge-imogolites (Figure 3B, green triangles) were used. In the case of long Ge-Imogolites, the increment is slightly smaller than the theoretical value in the case of close packing ( $12.05 \times \cos(\pi/6) = 10.43$  nm expected), suggesting only little spacing between particles. In the case of short Ge-Imogolites the increment is much lower than for a close-packing ( $11.55 \times \cos(\pi/6) = 10.00$  nm expected) suggesting a larger spacing between nanoparticles. However, the protocol enabled a significant increase of the increments. Increasing the number of dippings and subsequent dryings is essential to increase the Ge-

imogolite amount adsorbed. Electrostatic interactions occurred when Ge-imogolites were coated on a CNC layer. Nevertheless, both CNCs and Ge-imogolites were loosely charged materials compared to polymeric PE. Moreover, the stiffness of the particles limited the rearrangement of the architecture to increase the ion pairing as compared to more flexible polymeric PE. It was thus likely that during the adsorption step, the wet structure could be seen as a loose gel of NPs on the surface that was thick enough to allow the charge reversal. When the film was dried, the gel collapsed due to the removal of water and NPs flattened on the surface, but without complete coverage and complete compensation of charges arising from the n-1 layer. Thus a new dipping sequence allowed the adsorption of additional NPs leading to an increase in the film thickness to achieve a more complete layer.

To investigate the hypothesis of the influence of the drying step on a NP/NP thin film, CNC double layers were coated on PAH, and imaged by SEM. The first and twentieth coatings of Ge-imogolites were compared for the two the aspect ratios.

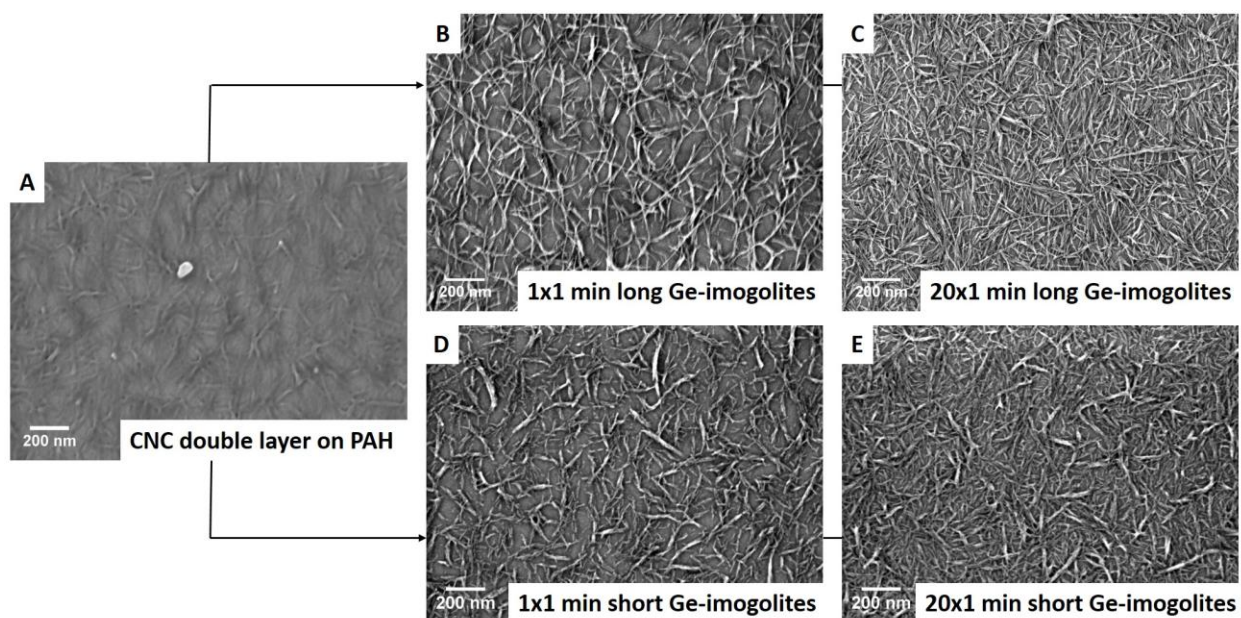


Figure 4: SEM investigation of the adsorption mechanisms of Ge-imogolites on CNC with the drying step.

A non-metallized-CNC double layer is presented in Figure 4A. CNCs were hardly visible due to the insulating properties of CNC. A loose and porous layer appeared when long and short Ge-imogolites (Figure 4B-4D) were coated. Imogolites appeared as fiberlike networks and seemed to form bundles. This is consistent with the findings of a previous study showing the formation of these Ge-imogolite bundles when the suspension was dried at room temperature.<sup>44</sup> However, the nature of the inter-tube interactions is not yet sufficiently understood to be discussed in detail in this study. This architecture has yet to be investigated and is probably a complex interplay between charge distributions along the tube and various interaction forces (e.g. capillary forces, electrostatic, hydrogen bonding). Nevertheless, obviously repetitive immersions in Ge-imogolites increase the amount of NPs (Figure 5C-5E) to achieve more complete surface coverage. A more in-depth AFM investigation of the surface morphologies was carried out.

#### Surface topography of the first bilayer CNC/Ge-imogolite.

The film topographies measured by AFM are presented in Figure 5. For each thin film (CNC bilayer (Figure 5A), short Ge-imogolite layer on a CNC double layer (Figure 5B), and long Ge-imogolite layer on a CNC double layer (Figure 5C)), a height profile is displayed. In addition, height profiles were integrated on the entire images.

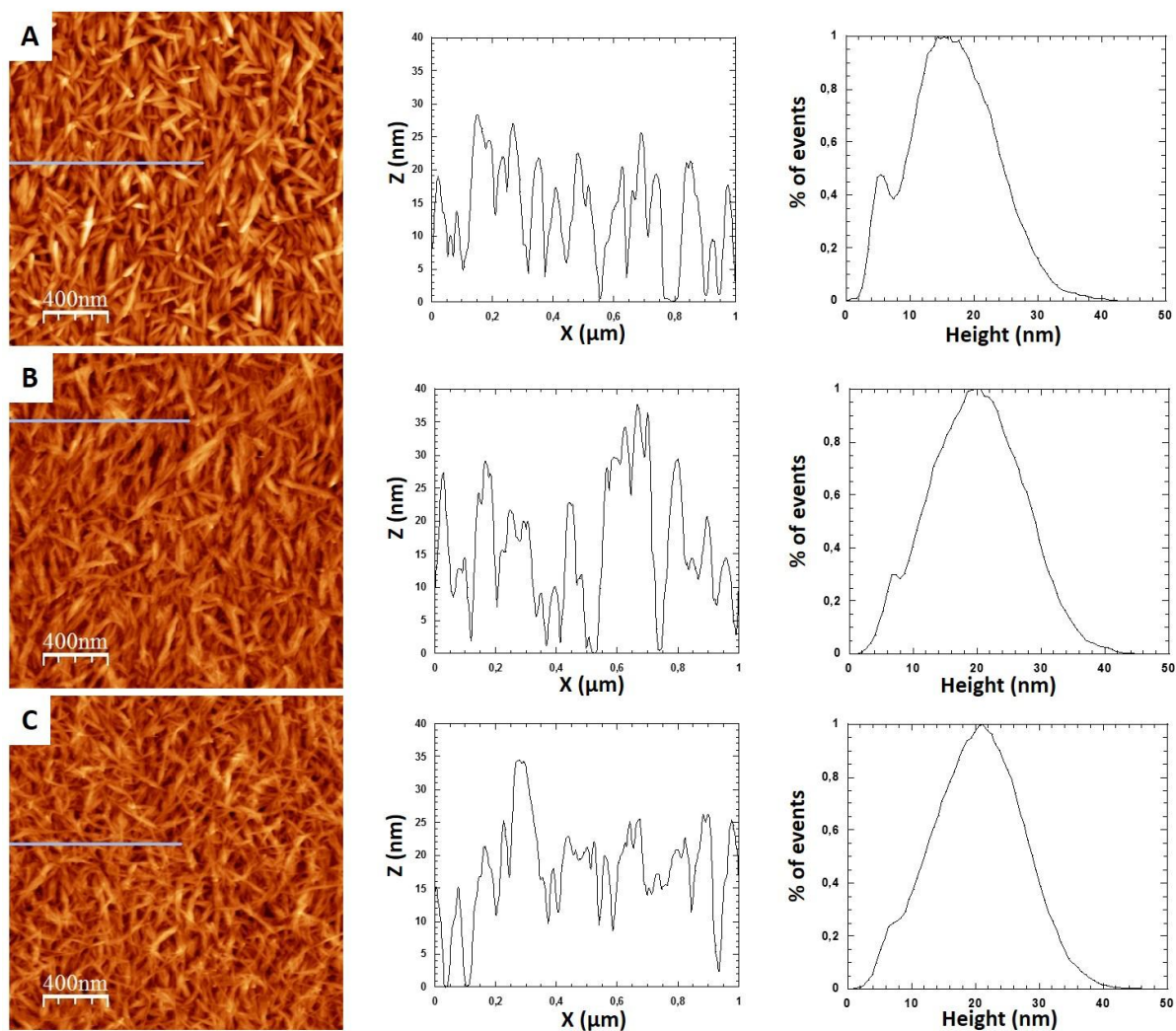


Figure 5: AFM images on a  $2\ \mu\text{m} \times 2\ \mu\text{m}$  area of: A)  $(\text{PAH}/\text{NCC})_1$ , B)  $(\text{CNC}/\text{short Ge-imogolites})_1$  on PAH, and C)  $(\text{CNC}/\text{long Ge-imogolites})_1$  on PAH; specific profiles were measured on  $1\ \mu\text{m}$ , and roughness distributions were evaluated on whole images.

Firstly, the CNC layer on PAH (Figure 5A) appeared as a dense layer, in accordance with previous results obtained for CNC from cotton linters on salted-PAH.<sup>39, 40</sup> The average height profile displayed an unusual organization for a homogeneously distributed CNC layers that is

reminiscent of a double layer of CNCs already described in previous work.<sup>39, 40</sup> Indeed, the lower layer was denser than the surface layer. This result is in accordance with the architecture reported by Moreau et al.<sup>39</sup>, and the CNC distribution described by Jean et al. by neutron reflectivity and AFM.<sup>40</sup> The authors noted that the CNC double layer deposited on PAH display a densities of 50% and 25% for the lower and upper layers, respectively. When short Ge-imogolites were added on CNC, the adsorption of NP was visually unclear (Figure 5B). The bimodal distribution profile changed and was less marked than for that with CNCs alone. This suggested that short Ge-imogolites filled pores between CNCs (Figure 6). Short Ge-imogolites had an average length of about 35 nm and a diameter of 4 nm, with an aspect ratio of 8.5. Previous studies have reported marked variations in the porosity of dense materials obtained from rod/fiberlike particles as a function of the aspect ratio. For example, as the aspect ratio of cylinders varied from 5 to 50, the porosity increased dramatically from 0.42 to 0.90.<sup>45</sup> CNCs and short Ge-imogolites could thus be more efficiently packed by co-alignment, in turn optimizing ion pairing and resulting in a charge reversal, but without the formation of a distinct Ge-imogolite layer, leading to a lower thickness increment than obtained with PE/Ge-imogolite systems.

Long Ge-imogolites appeared more clearly on the image as long and thin nanorods (Figure 5C). The bimodal distribution profile also changed and the first population was hardly distinguishable. Since long Ge-imogolites had a higher aspect ratio than short Ge-imogolites, a more porous structure with lower packing could be expected. In a first approximation, this seems to be out of line with the more homogeneous profile obtained. However, the tip penetration in the film must be taken into account. Since long Ge-imogolites could not efficiently fill holes in the CNC film, they likely formed a more homogeneous layer on the top of the film (Figure 6). This

could thus limit the tip penetration, leading to a more homogeneous image profile. Nevertheless, it is obvious that aspect ratio of Ge-imogolites play a crucial role in the nanoparticle distribution in the film and, besides morphology changes, porosity should also be affected.

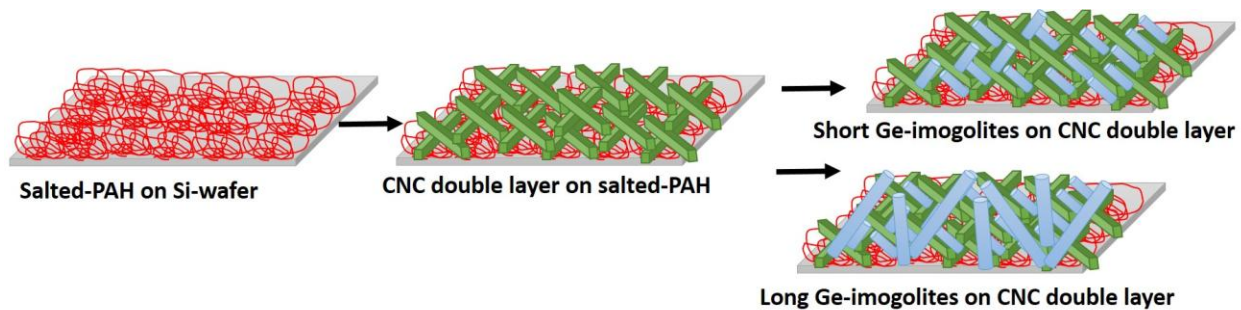
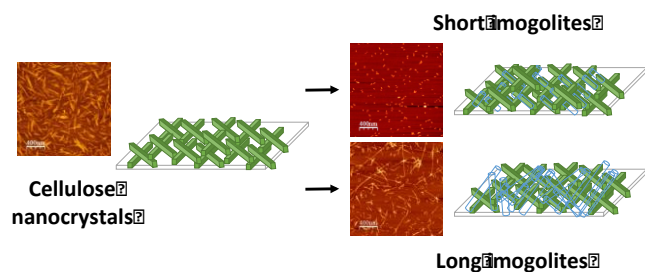


Figure 6: Schematic representation of the adsorption mechanism of Ge-imogolites on CNC as a function of the Ge-imogolite aspect ratio. Each film presented was considered to have been washed and dried.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, we explored PE/NP-based multilayer film formation and demonstrated that CNC/Ge-imogolite-based multilayer films could be successfully formed. A first difference was found that all nanoparticle multilayered films grew differently than PE and NP based films. We showed that the growth of CNC/Ge-imogolite-based multilayer films was insensitive to some dipping parameters, such as ionic strength or dipping time, while repeated immersion/drying steps had an effect on film growth. We highlighted the essential effect of the drying step on the architecture of the final all nanoparticle multilayered films. AFM images demonstrated that the film architecture was dependent on the NP aspect ratio. The influence of architecture variations on the porosity and associated functionality of such optical or diffusion features will be investigated in future work.

## TABLE OF GRAPHIC CONTENT



## ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### Supporting Information

Length and height distributions of CNC and Ge-imogolites, example of particles determination measurement, FTIR spectra of CNC and imogolites, film thickness patterns when only one of them was coated on a silicon wafer, electrophoretic mobility of Ge-imogolite suspensions as a function of NaCl addition, and structural colors obtain as a function layer deposition.

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### Notes

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