



Mechanical Instability-driven Architecturing of Atomically-thin Materials - Where Shape Enables New Functions

**Tuesday,
October 10th, 2017
3:30P.M.**

Geddes Auditorium

Refreshments served
365C Fitzpatrick Hall at
3:00 pm.

Mechanical deformations, such as buckling, crumpling, wrinkling, collapsing, and delamination, are usually considered threats to mechanical integrity which are to be avoided or reduced in the design of materials and structures. However, if materials systems and applied stresses are carefully controlled, such mechanical instabilities can be tailored to deterministically create functional morphologies that can enable powerful new functions. In particular, in atomically-thin material systems with ultralow bending stiffness, such as graphene, mechanical deformations enable new structural properties and device-level functionalities which surpass the limits of bulk material systems. In this talk, I will present our work on controlled deformation and straining of atomically-thin materials, and the emergent materials properties and applications of such deformed and strained atomically-thin materials. First, I will introduce two unique fabrication approaches to enable controlled deformation of atomically-thin materials. Second, I will introduce a wide range of new material properties enabled by the new class of 'architected atomically-thin materials'. I will discuss the surface plasmonics enabled by crumpled topographies of graphene and will further discuss shape reconfigurability which opens the door to tunable plasmonic resonance of crumpled graphene. In addition, I will share our ongoing research efforts on strained superlattice for the modulation of electronic properties and surface energy. Third and last, I will present our work on adaptive/conformal and multifunctional electronics based on mechanically deformed atomically-thin materials. Our optoelectronic sensor is based exclusively on graphene and transforms the two dimensional material into three dimensional (3D) crumpled structures. This added dimensionality enhances the photoabsorption of graphene by increasing its areal density with a buckled 3D structure, which simultaneously improves device stretchability and furthermore enables strain-tunable photoresponsivity. Our approach to forming architected atomically-thin materials offers a unique avenue for enabling new materials properties and engineering of advanced device functions.



Dr. SungWoo Nam
Assistant Professor
Department of Mechanical
Science and Engineering
University of Illinois at
Urbana Champaign (UIUC)
Champaign, IL

If you are interested in meeting individually with Dr. Nam, please contact Carly at 631-5431.