

Atomistic self-assembly of nanostructure in liquid metals

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The manipulation of interatomic interactions for structural self-assembly is a seductive promise of nanotechnology, most tantalisingly made evident by biological examples in nature. Much of the promise of sustainability in materials science comes from the idea of such structural control being able to be achieved at low energetic cost.

At the risk of anthropomorphising atoms, this talk will present some examples of how, by developing an understanding of how particular atoms *want* to behave, we can manipulate structure by proxy. Not through forcible manipulation of atoms, but through understanding their environmental preferences, and how these change through many-body interactions as they assemble.

The use of low-temperature liquid metals, such as gallium, as media for the dilution of other metals has led to an increasing variety of examples of how temperature- and concentration-dependent interactions can be used to direct the self-assembly of nanostructure, with astonishing precision, resulting in novel pattern formation [1]. This talk will introduce the use of *ab initio* molecular dynamics for the elucidation of the mechanisms of structural formation, whether via the differential mobility of dopant metal atoms [2], or due to the formation of structure at the surface of the liquid metal [3]. The concentration-dependence of the alloy behaviour will also be discussed [4].

Finally, the mechanism of nanocrystal formation within liquid metals will be discussed, based on *ab initio* calculations [5], giving insight into the atomistic self-assembly process.

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