To my father, Keivan Deravi, who has been my greatest source of inspiration and

my mother, Fariba, my sister, Yasi, and my little brother, Sahm for their infinite love and support

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sometime between my third and fourth year, I realized that the one of the major factors responsible for keeping a student motivated in graduate school is his or her capability to hope for the best, even if everything suggests that maybe you should not. This idea has helped me trudge though the many obstacles in graduate school, especially when faced with that undiscriminating nature of failure, but would certainly not have been possible without the support of some the wonderful people I have encountered along the way.

I think it is rare to be able to look back and remember the exact day and time that a thesis project is decided, but I can do it. After one Wednesday night group meeting, I wandered into Dr. Wright's office, telling him, "I want to work on that printer." And without any questions he responded, "Ok, then." From that day on, after one simple response, a thesis project was decided, and my life has never been the same. None of my progress or successes in graduate school would have been possible without the exceptional enthusiasm behind *almost* everything I suggested, coming from my boss, David Wright. Balancing three completely different subgroups in one research lab can really stretch a man thin, but Dr. Wright always found time to help me when I needed it, and for that, I am and will always be eternally grateful.

I would also like to extend great thanks to Dr. Jan Sumerel, for all of the amazing opportunities she has extended to me in the name of inkjet printing. Additionally, to my dissertation committee members, Dr. Lukehart, Dr. Harth, and Dr. Rogers, I thank you for all of the constructive discussions during my committee meetings. Without all of your help, direction, and motivation, I obviously could not be here today.

Throughout my graduate career, I have had the privilege of experiencing a dynamic team environment everyday in the lab, and for this, I would like to thank all of my labmates, who for better or for worse, have been very supportive. Among others, I thank Melissa Carter, Anh Hoang, Alex Rutledge, Vanessa Scott, Josh Swartz, Jonas Perez, Kristin Halfpenny, Reese Harry, Catherine Prudom, Becca Sandlin, and Stephen Jackson for all of their help. I would also like to extend some extraordinary thanks to some past lab members: Aren Gerdon and Sarah Sewell. Dr. Gerdon spent a lot of time working with me during my first year, inadvertently teaching me that the key to a graduate school is balancing research, writing, and ambition. Dr. Sewell, similarly, helped me get started in research with her mentorship and her positive attitude. Among all the people I have worked with in lab, I must bestow the biggest THANK YOU to Dr. Ryan Rutledge for his infinite patience with me as my bay-mate, everyday for two and a half years. His cool and calming personality was a sweet relief from the *high's* and *low's* of research, and for that I will always be grateful.

Because of the broad nature of my research project, I have had the opportunity to work with a number of exceptional scientists outside of my research group, as well.

For the progress made throughout my final year in graduate school, I would like to thank the entire Cliffel lab, specifically Jeremy Wilburn, Jennifer Merritt, and Rachel Snider, for their helpful discussions in electrochemistry, and Dr. David Cliffel, especially, for putting faith in me, in spite of the fact that I have never taken an electrochemistry course in my life.

Finally, I would like to thank my entire family, to whom I have dedicated my thesis. Their love for me has always been absolute, and I thank them for being incredibly supportive during my years in graduate school. Along the same lines, I would like to thank Brian Smith for his friendship, love, and support. His hard-work and dedication to research has inspired me on countless occasions. Most importantly, when times would get rough, he was there for me, always reassuring that "Everything will work out." And it always did.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
DED	ICATION	ii
ACK	NOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
LIST	OF TABLES.	viii
LIST	OF FIGURES.	ix
ABB	REVIATIONS	xi
Chap	ter	
I.	FROM PARTICLES TO PATTERNS: THE BIOMIMETIC SYNTHES NANOMATERIALS	
	Introduction. Biomineralization. Bio-Inspired Research. Processing Biomaterials. Conclusions. Dissertation Aims.	2 9 39
II.	OPERATING PARAMETERS AND OUTPUT ANALYSIS OF MATERIAN INKJET PRINTER	
	Introduction Experimental Results and Discussion Part I: Optimizing Jetting Parameters for PEDOT/PSS and Silver	58
	Metallo-Organic Inks	65
III.	PIEZOELECTRIC INKJET PRINTING OF BIOMIMETIC INKS FOR FUNCTIONAL REACTIVE SURFACES	75
	Introduction	76 78

	Ink Development and Characterization	81
	Bottom-up Synthesis of Biologically Active Multilayer Films	using
	Biomimetic Templates	
	Conclusions	
IV.	PROGRESS TOWARDS INKJET PRINTED METAL PARTICLE I	FILMS AS
	POTENTIAL MEMORY STORAGE DEVICE	100
	Introduction	100
	Experimental	
	Results and Discussion.	
	C6S-Au Synthesis, Characterization, and Printing	
	SECM of Metal Particle Films.	
	Progress Towards Memory Storage	
	Conclusions	
	Synopsis and Future Directions.	
REF	FERENCES	123
CUI	RRICULUM VITAE	137

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.	The activity of the enzyme as a function of starting enzyme concentration97

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.	Zinc oxide materials synthesized with varying templates	8
2.	Magnetization versus magnetic field measurements of Co ₃ O ₄	13
3.	Reconstruction of icosahedral symmetry of Sulfolobus turreted virus	19
4.	Illustration of catalytically grown β-Ga ₂ O ₃ nanoparticles	21
5.	Schematic of EFM	23
6.	The three identified tiers of the nacreous layer	28
7.	The three identified tiers of the K ₂ SO ₄ –PAA assembly	29
8.	Schematic of nanoengineered nanobricks of nacreous layer and echinoderms.	31
9.	SEM images of the cell walls of a variety of diatom species	32
10.	Chemical structure of silaffin-1 A ₁ from <i>C. fusiformis</i>	35
11.	Illustration of microcapillary capabilities of PDMS stamp	41
12.	Printed alginic acid (2% in 0.25M CaCl ₂ buffer) tubes	48
13.	The jetting schematic diagram of the DMP	53
14.	Side and top views of QCM crystal adapted as mass balance	62
15.	Contact angle measurements of PEDOT/PSS and ANP ink.	64
16.	The TOF of printed spots.	66
17.	10 x magnification of patterns.	69
18.	The average weight of one detectable drop.	71
19.	Resistance values for silver inks.	73
20.	SiO ₂ quantification as a function of the area of printed dendrimer	83

21.	Fluorescence labeled dendrimer ink printed on glass with variable spot Spacings	.86
22.	SEM images of dendrimer patterns	89
23.	The change in morphology of a printed spot as a function of reaction time with monosilicic acid using Method I	.92
24.	Height profiles of the two methods used in multicomposite formation	93
25.	The change in morphology of a printed spot as a function of reaction time with monosilicic acid using Method II	.94
26.	The calculated reusability of the enzyme encapsulated patterns as a function of time	.98
27.	Storage stability of active printed patterns.	.99
28.	Schematic of SECM.	104
29.	SECM operation in feedback mode	108
30.	Characterization and analysis of purified C6S-Au clusters	110
31.	Demonstration of versatility of MPC patterns using DMP	112
32.	Experimental approach curves of patterns, printed 3x on glass substrate, in FcTMA	114
33.	Topographical 3D current profile map (FcTMA, E_{Tip} = +0.65 V) of printed MPC array (patterned 2x)	115
34.	Properties of inkjet printed patterns (patterned 4x) using RuHex mediating solution.	117
35.	Comparison of absolute values of current generated using two redox mediating solutions.	18
36.	AFM profiling of printed spots	119

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFM: atomic force microscope

BT: barium titanate

BSA: bovine serum albumin

CAD: computer-aided design

CAM: computer-aided manufacturing

CCD: charge coupled device

CCMV: Cowpea chlorotic mottle virus

-C_f: sensitivity factor for QCM

CE: counter electrode

CSD: cell surface display

CV: cyclic voltammogram

CVD: chemical vapor deposition

DIC: differential interference contrast

DLS: dynamic light scattering

DSC: differential scanning calorimetry

DIW: direct ink writing

DMP: Dimatix Materials Inkjet Printer

dpi: drops per inch

DLS: dynamic light scattering

DMF: N,N-dimethyformamide

e-beam: electron beam

ECM: extracellular matrix

EFM: electrostatic force microscopy

e-jet: electrohydrodynamic jet printing

ET: electron transfer

 Δ f: change in frequency

FcTMA: ferrocenylmethyltrimethlammonium hexafluorophosphate

FESEM: field-emission scanning electron microscopy

FETEM: field-emission transmission electron microscopy

FTIR: fixed transmittance infra-red spectroscopy

G(X): generation (x) (specifically for dendrimers)

GOx: Glucose Oxidase

HPLC: high performance liquid chromatography

HRTEM: high resolution transmission electron microscopy

IJP: inkjet printing

LB: langmuir-blodgett

LCST: lower critical solution temperature

MALDI-TOF: matrix assisted laser desorption ionization – time of flight mass

spectrometry

 Δ m: change in mass

MEM: micro-electro-mechanical

MPC: monolayer protected cluster

MTB: magnetotactic bacteria

mwCNT: multi-wall carbon nanotube

NMR: nuclear magnetic resonance

PAMAM: polyamidoamine

PD: phage display

PDMS: poly(dimethylsiloxane)

PEDOT/PSS: poly (3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) poly(styrenesulfonate)

PEG: poly ethylene glycol

PPI: polypropylenimine

PZT: lead zirconate titanate

QCM: quartz crystal microbalance

r_g: insulating sheath radii

r_e: the Pt electrode radii

 ΔR_L : loading resistance

RE: reference electrode

RGD: arginine glycine aspartate

RuHex: ruthenium (III) hexamine chloride

SAED: selected area electron diffraction

SAM: self assembled monolayer

SEM: scanning electron microscopy

SPM: scanning probe microscopy

SSF: solid free-form printing

SSP: syringe solenoid jet printing

STM: scanning tunneling microscopy

STL: stereolithography apparatus

SWNT: single-walled carbon nanotube

TEM: transmission electron microscopy

TEOS: tetraethylorthosilicate

TFT: thin-film transistors

TGA: thermogravametric analysis

TMOS: tetramethylorthosilicate

TOF: time of flight

UME: ultramicroelectrode

UV: ultraviolet

WE: working electrode

XPS: x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy

XRD: x-ray diffraction