

Solution Synthesis of Nanoparticles and Quantum Dots

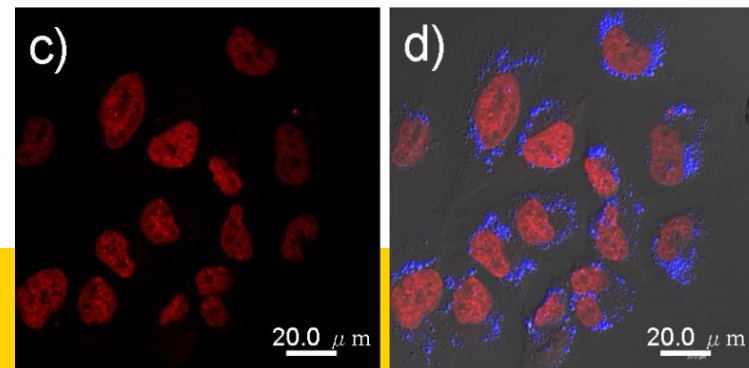
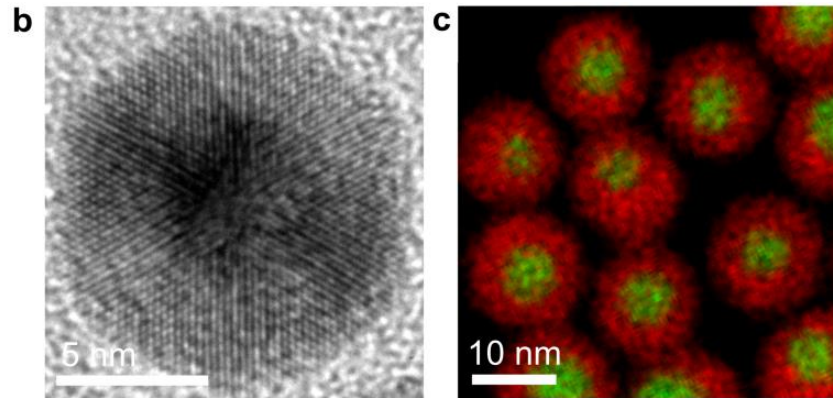
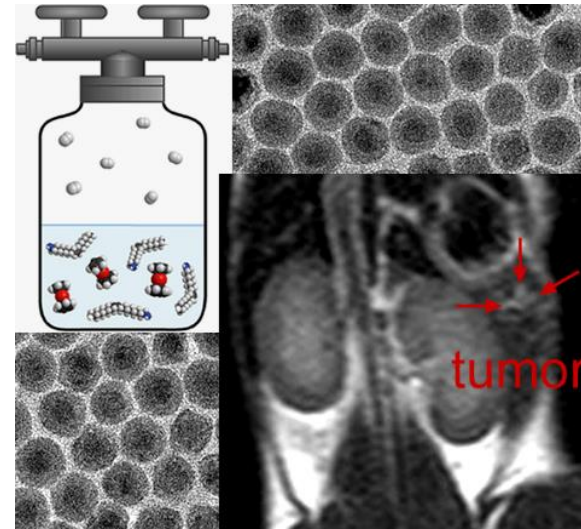
Never Stand Still

Richard Tilley

School of Chemistry,
Mark Wainwright Analytical Centre,
Australian Centre for NanoMedicine

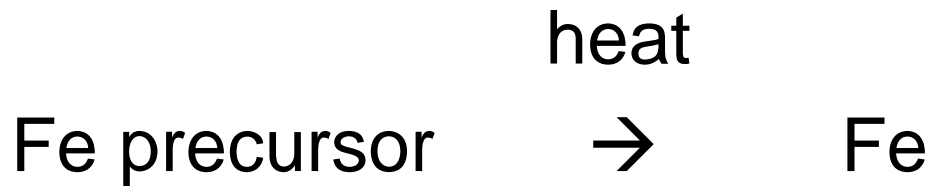
Nanoparticles Synthesis

- ◆ Magnetic
 - ◆ Fe, Fe₃O₄, Fe₃S₄
- ◆ Metals,
 - ◆ Pd@Au, Au@Pd, Ru, Pt, Pd, Ni
- ◆ Quantum dots,
 - ◆ IV Si and Ge, IV-VI SnS, SnTe



Two methods we make particles in solution

Decomposition



Fisher Porter bottle - 1 hour to 3 days
(hot injection in seconds)

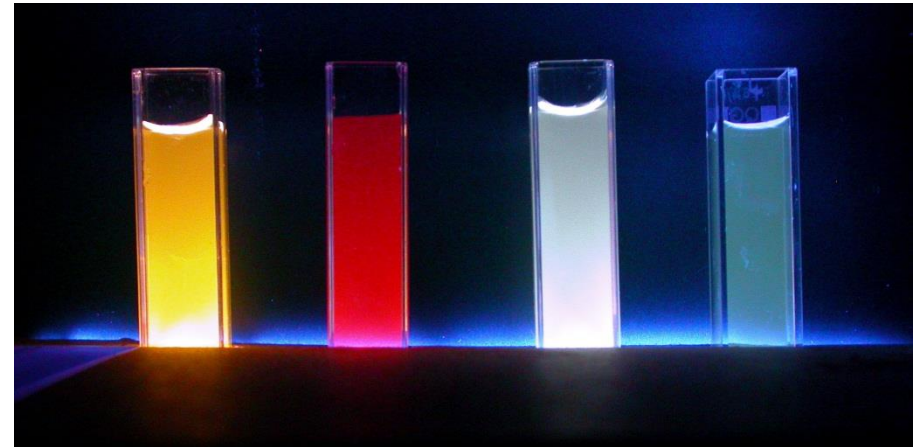
Surfactant \rightarrow size and shape control.



Silicon and Germanium Quantum Dots

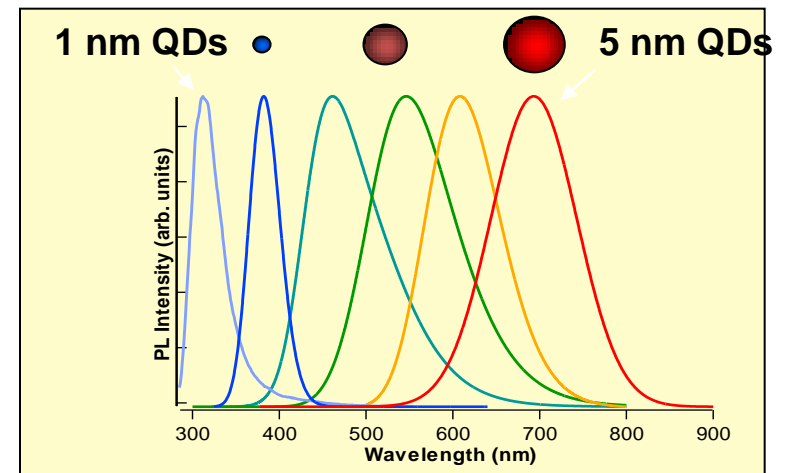
Properties of Quantum dots

- Sharper emission spectra → Purer colours.
- Stability.
- Size selective emission



Applications

- ◆ Physical - displays
- ◆ Biological - imaging

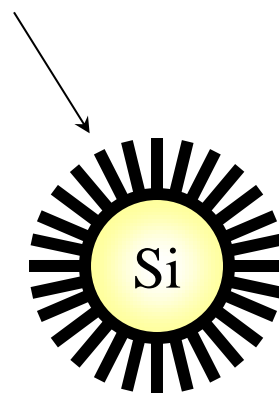
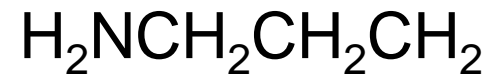
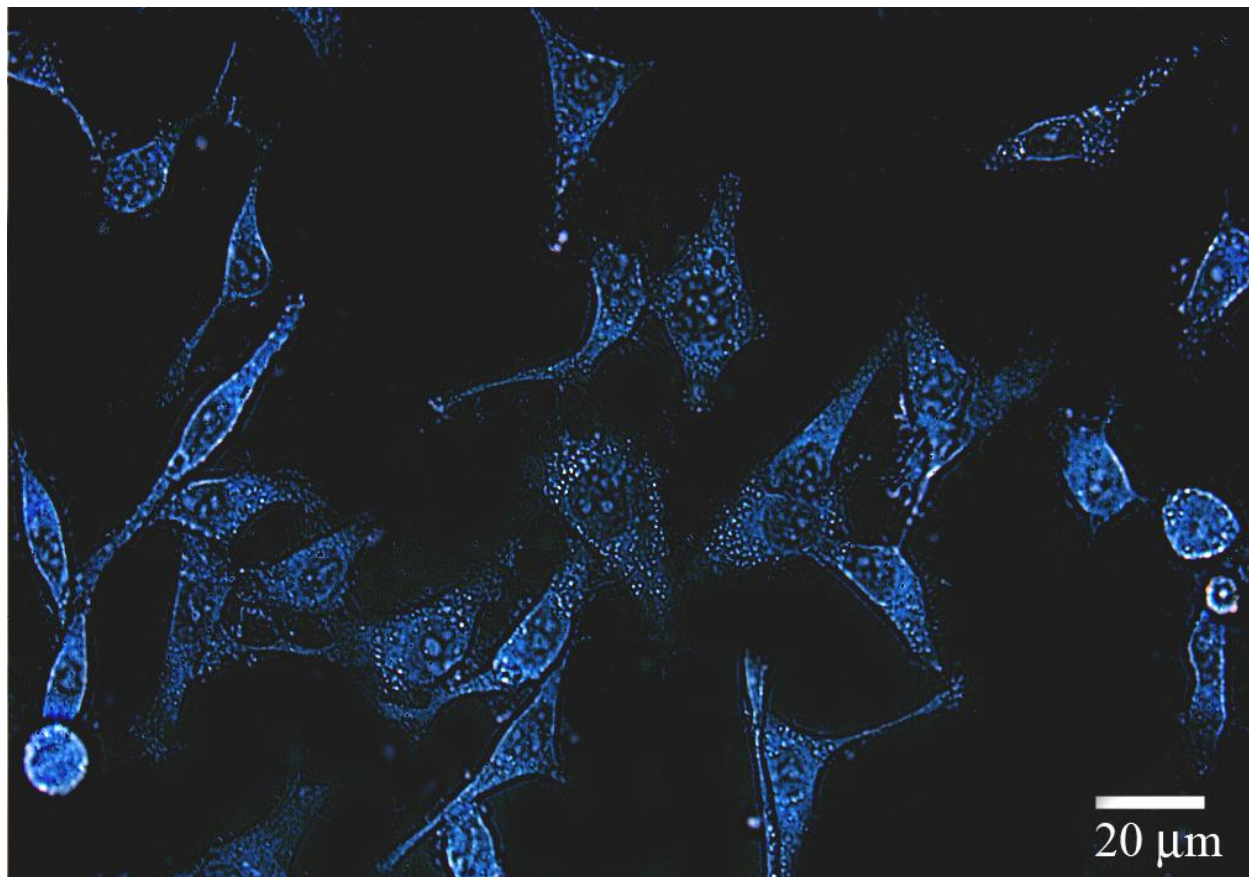


Properties of Silicon nanoparticles

- ◆ Are CdSe particles toxic? (*Nano Lett.*, 4, 2004, 11 Derfus *et al*).
- ◆ Si and Ge nanoparticles as an alternative.
- ◆ Less-toxic & environmentally friendly.



Silicon quantum dots

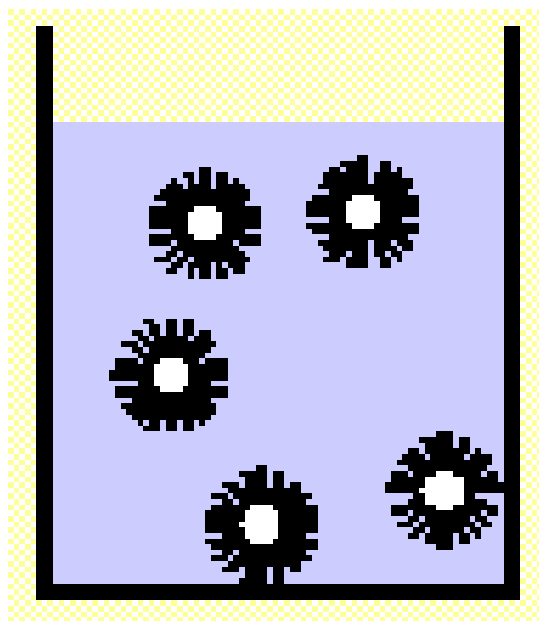


- ◆ Low toxicity
- ◆ Si dots and HeLa cells (with Kenji Yamamoto International Medical Center Japan).

R. D. Tilley and K. Yamamoto, *Adv. Mater.*, 18, 2053 (2006).

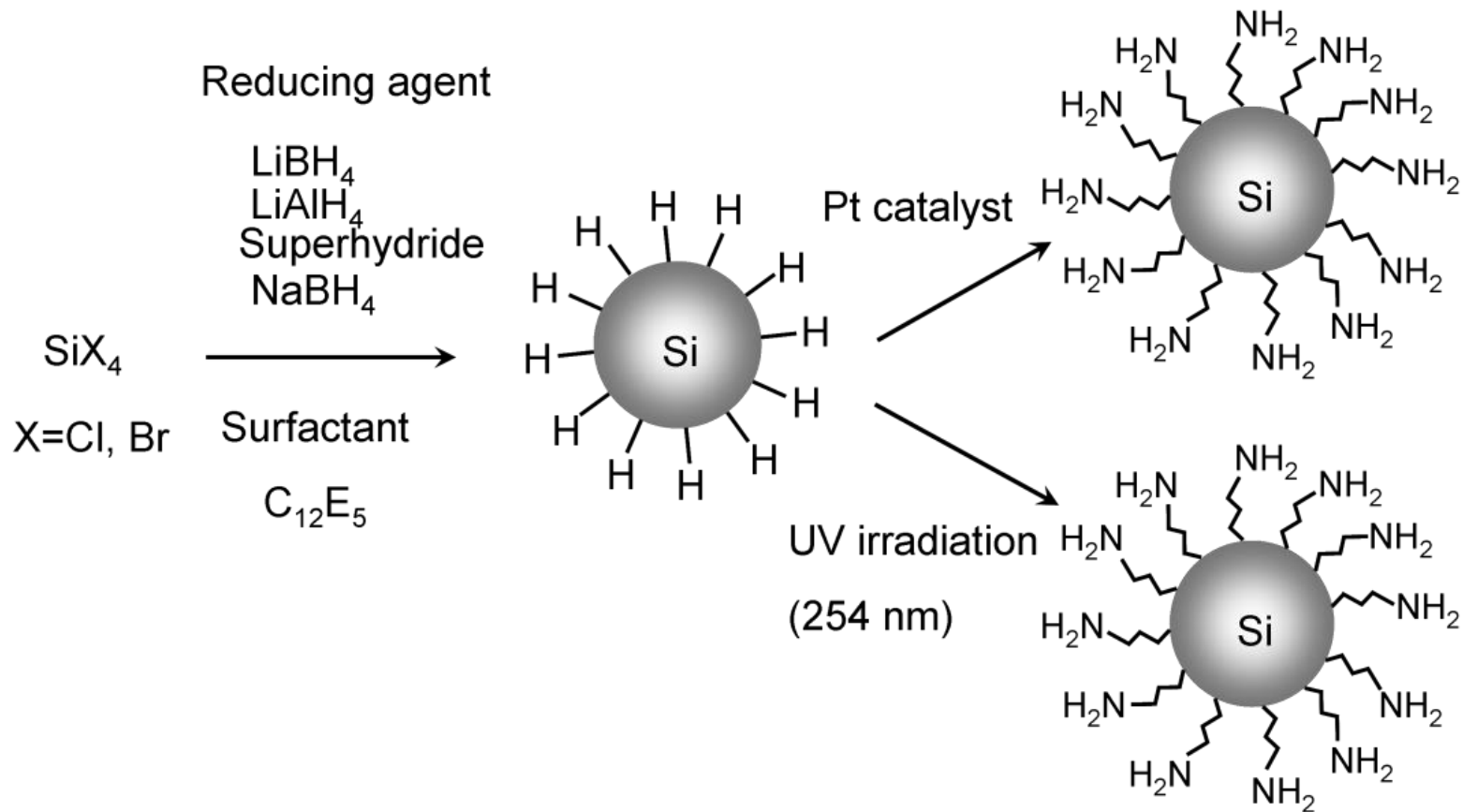
Micelle synthesis of Si and Ge nanocrystals

- ◆ SiCl_4 or $\text{GeCl}_4 + \text{LiAlH}_4$, $\text{Si(IV)} \rightarrow \text{Si(0)}$.
- ◆ Use Glove Box - O_2 and H_2O free synthesis - silica SiO_2 formation.

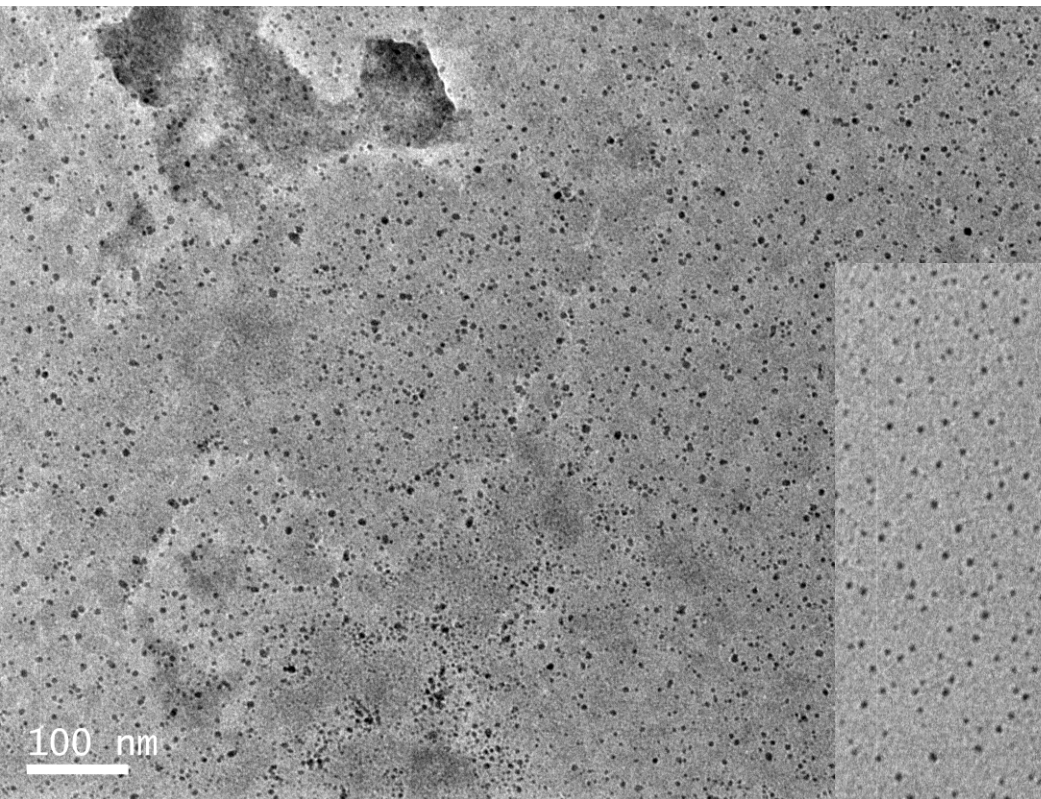


$\text{SiCl}_4 + \text{surfactant (TOAB)}$

Quantum Dots

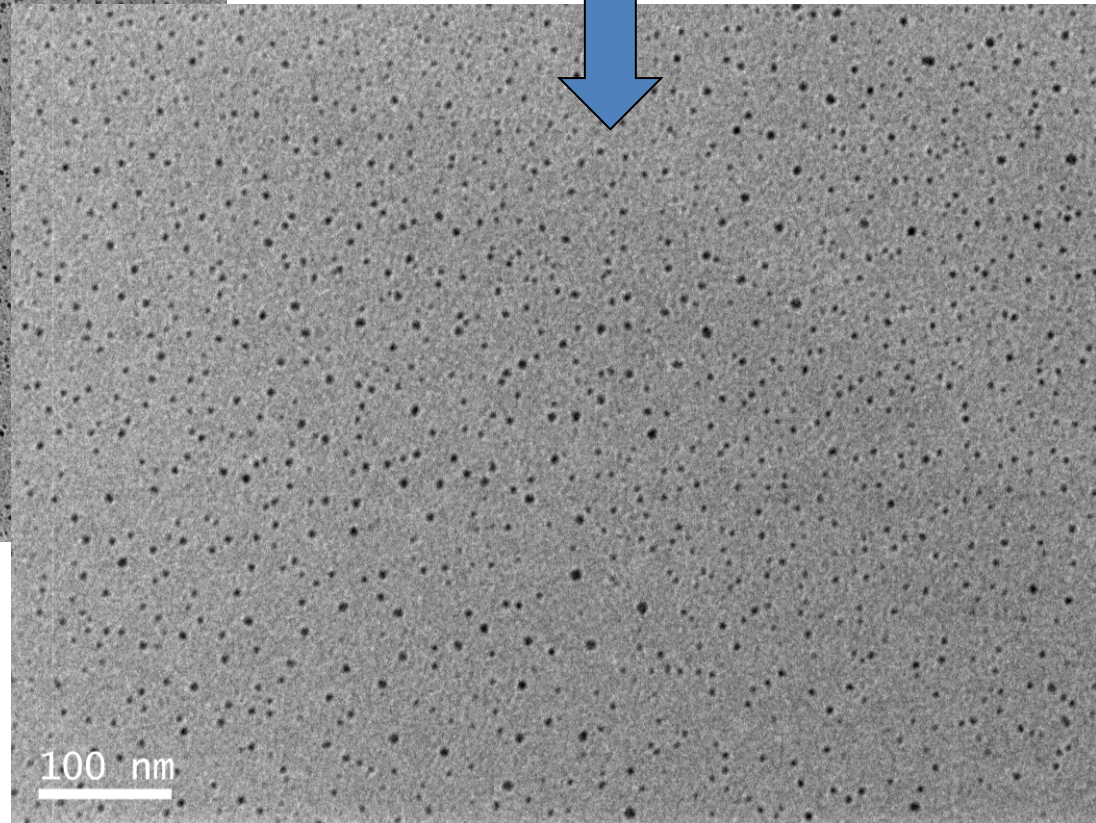
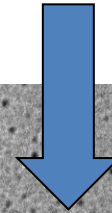


Purification



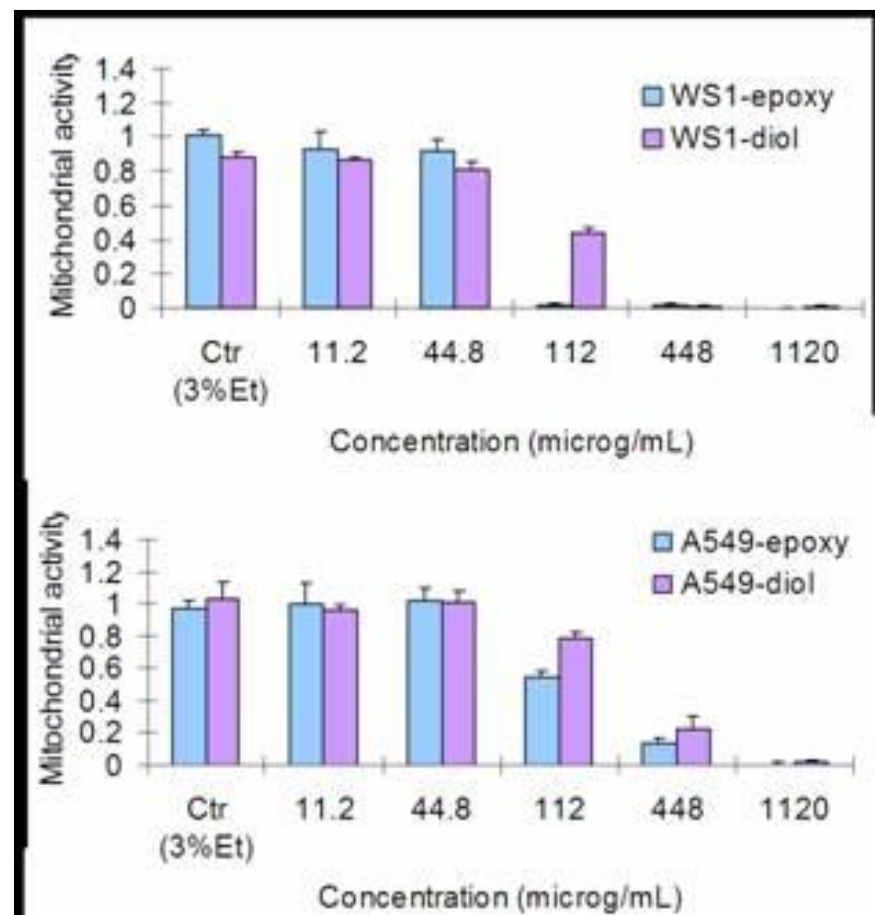
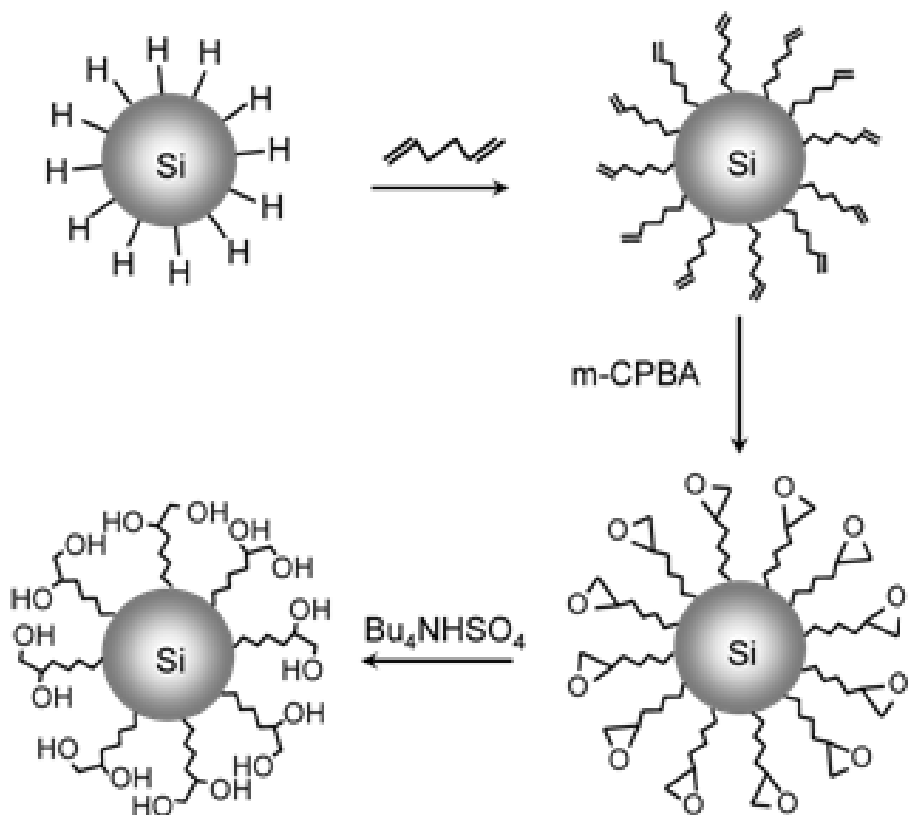
← Before

After

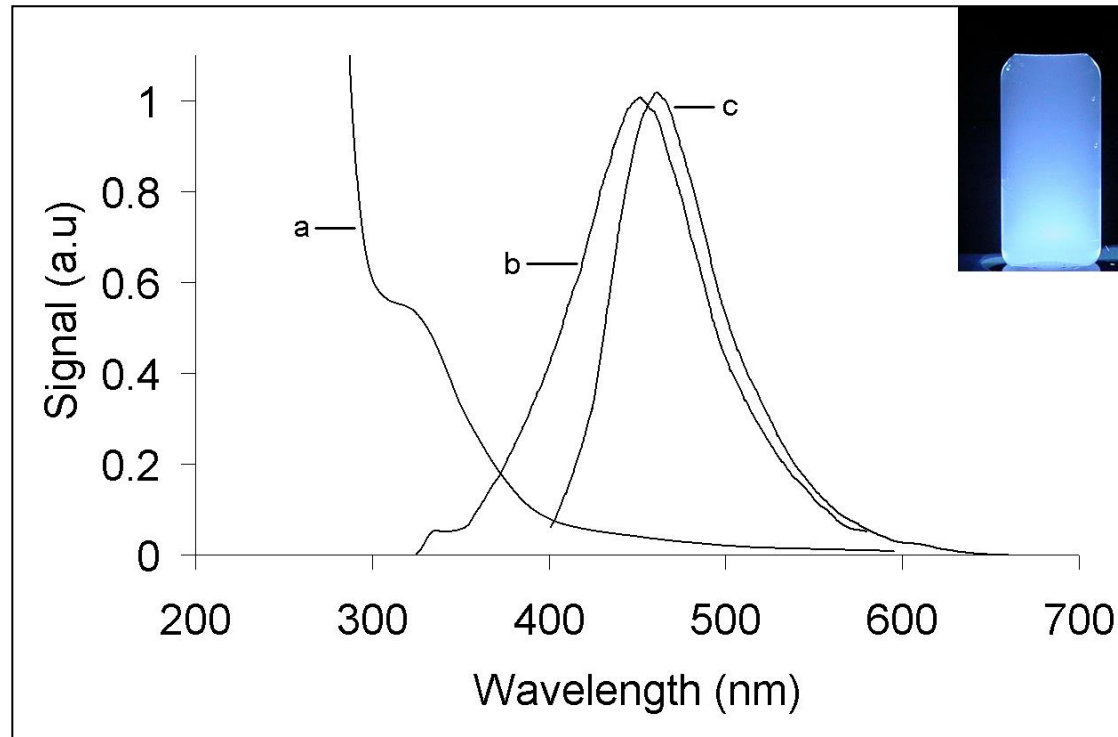


- Bohr radius about 4 nm
- Size selective column chromatography

Problem for Oxygen containing species

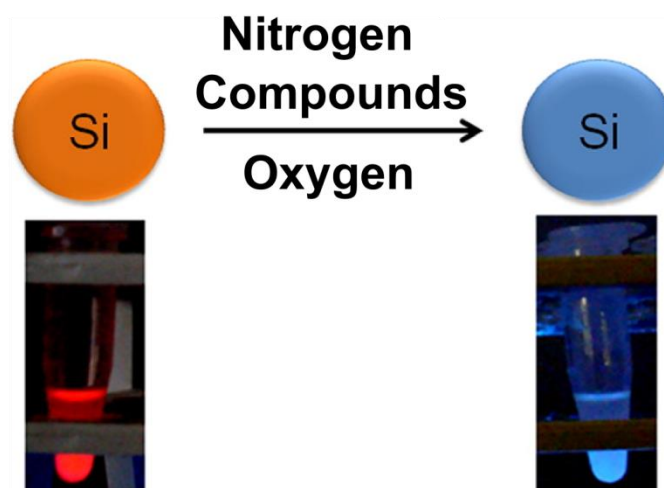
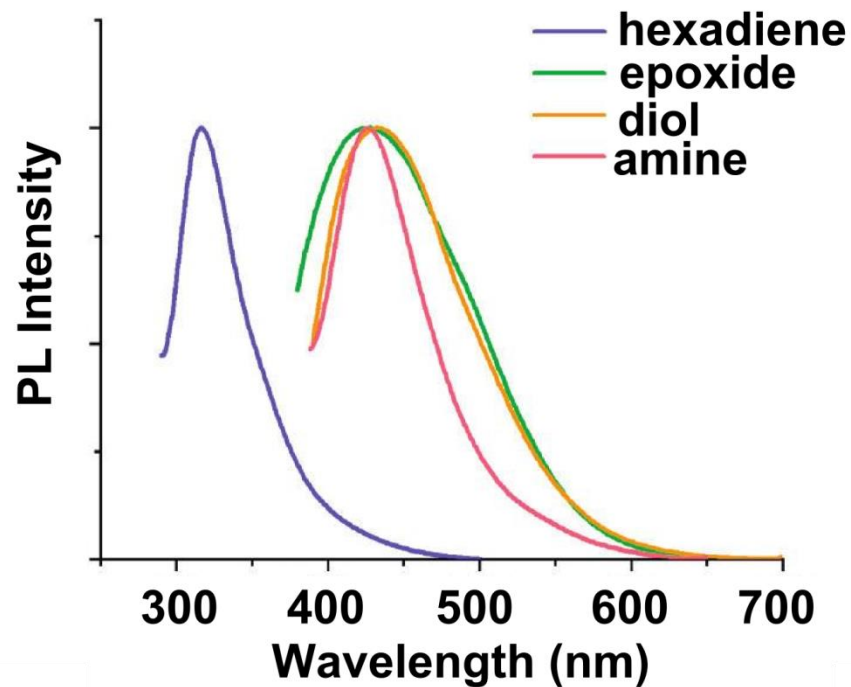


PL allylamine particles



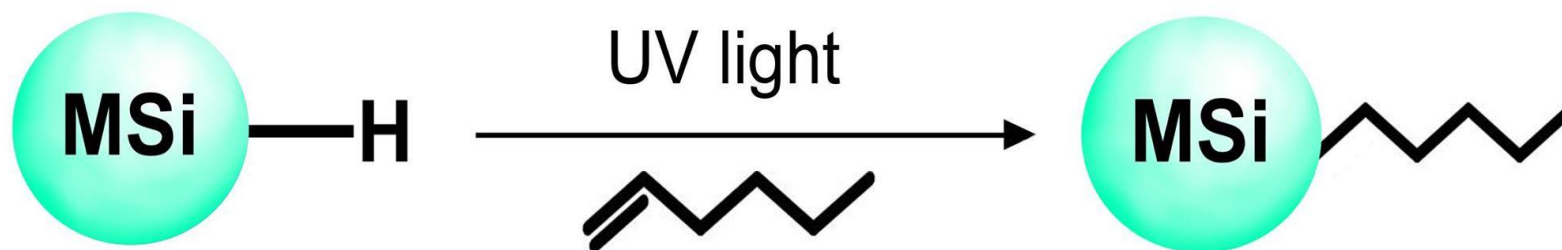
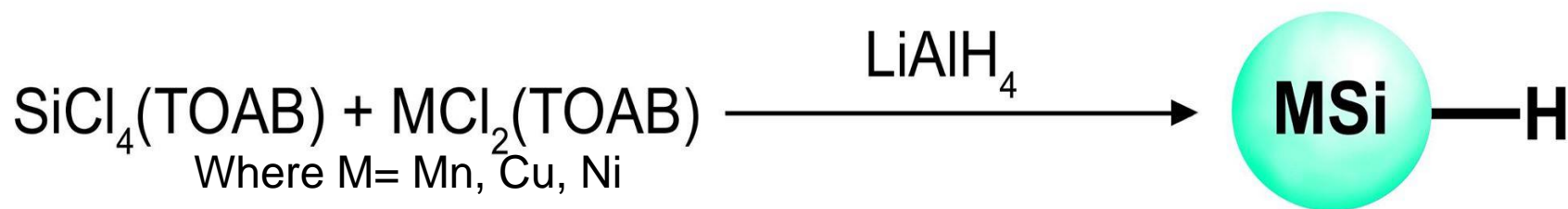
- ◆ Bohr radius about 4 nm.
- ◆ 480nm emission peak - Vial of silicon nanocrystals.
- ◆ Quantum yield 10 %

Surface matters



Si QDs with Mn Ni and Cu Doping

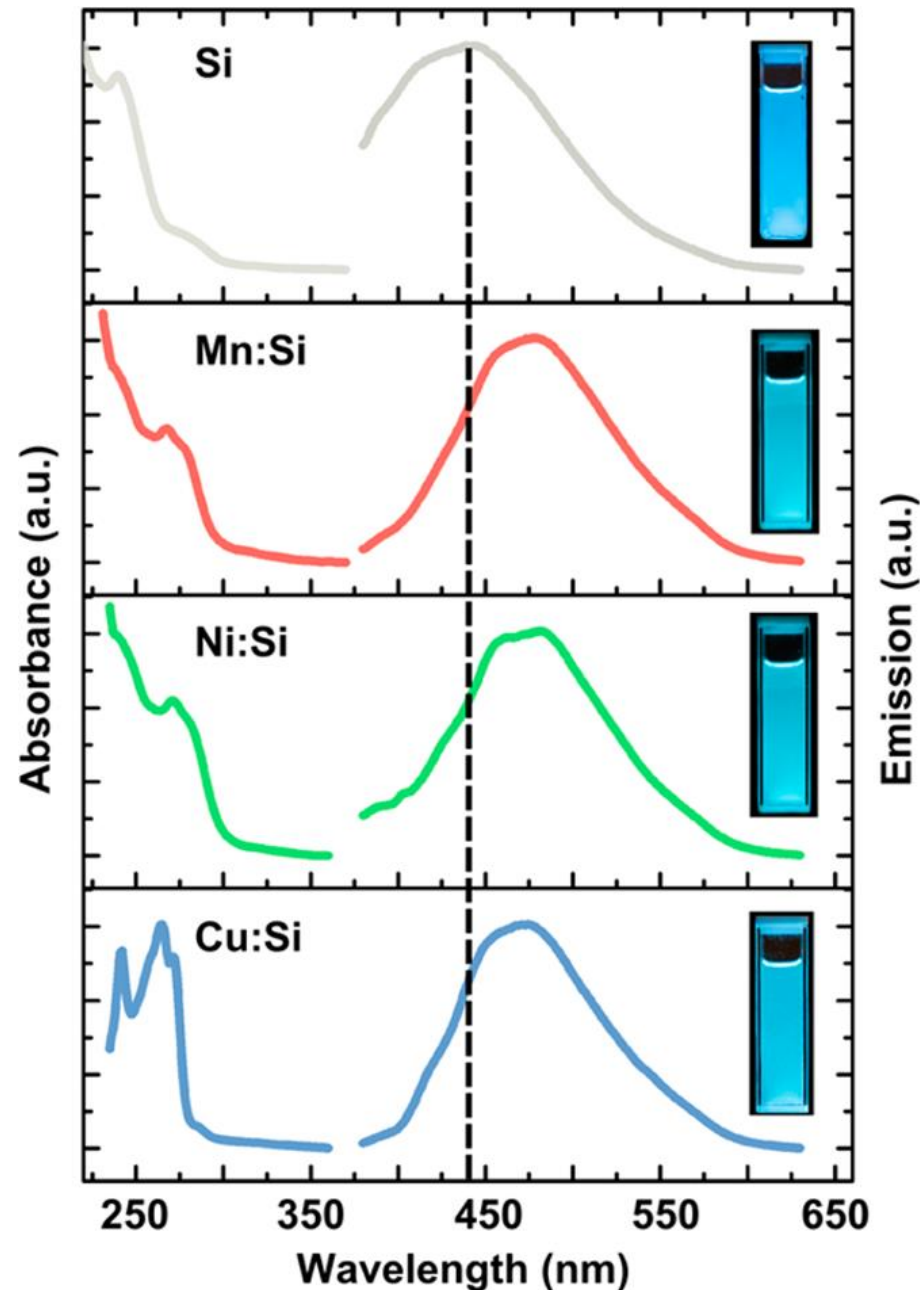
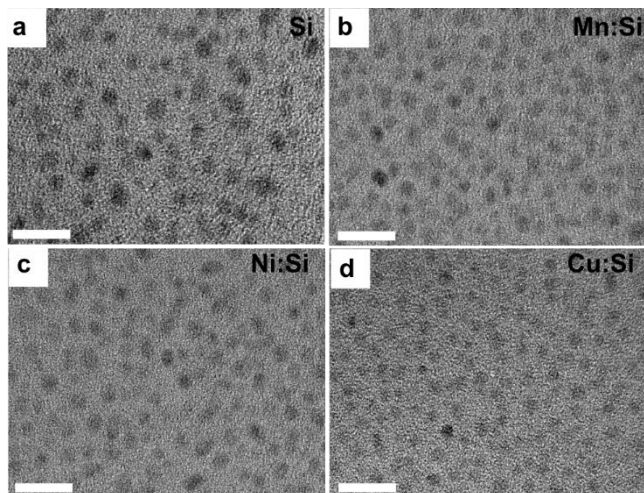
- Dopant level at 1 % relative to Si



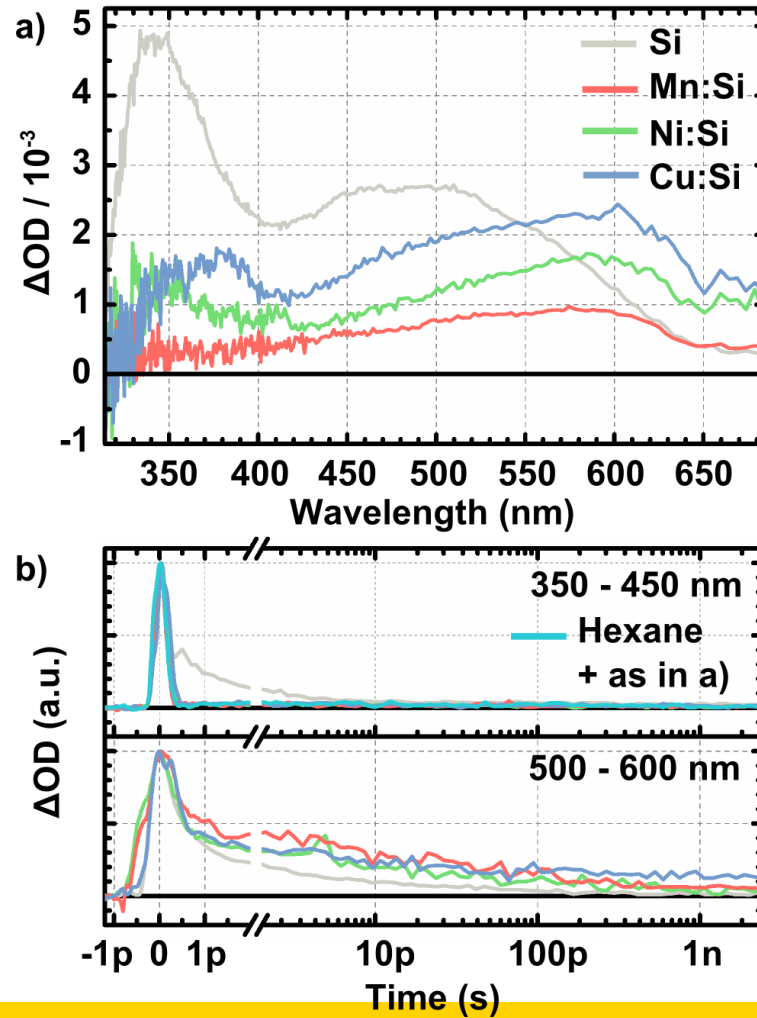
Doped Si QDs

- Mn and Ni doped Si QDs PL

- Si (443 nm)
- Mn:Si (475 nm)
- Ni:Si (485 nm)
- Redshift ~ 50 nm

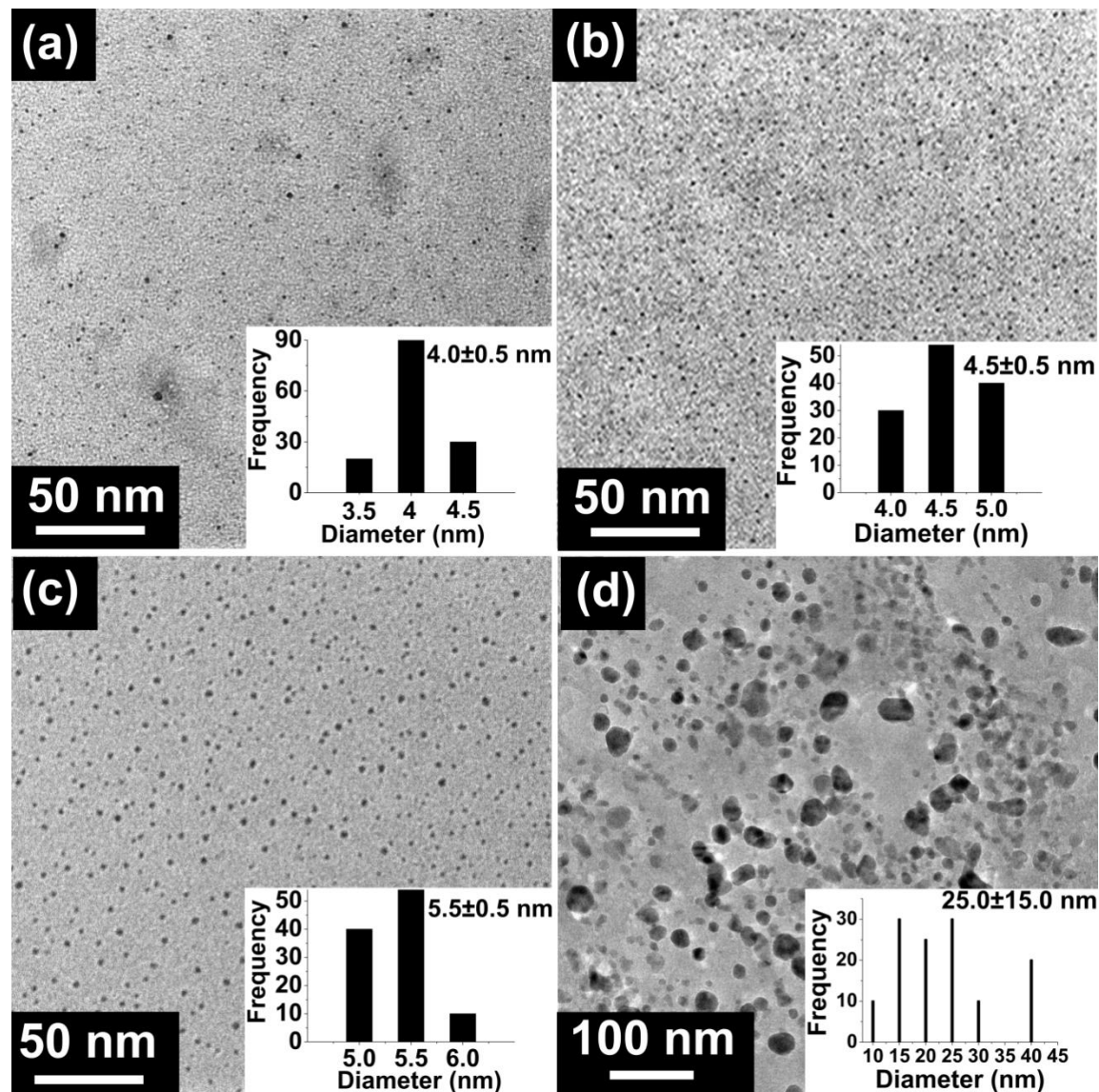


Optical properties of metal doped Si NCs



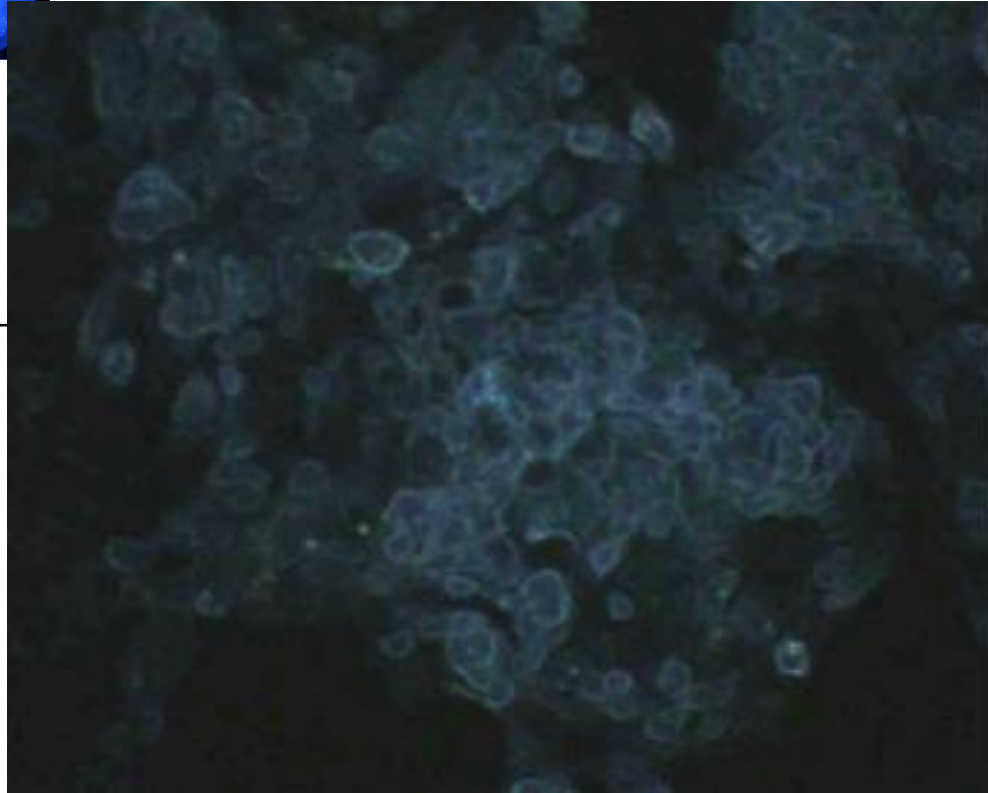
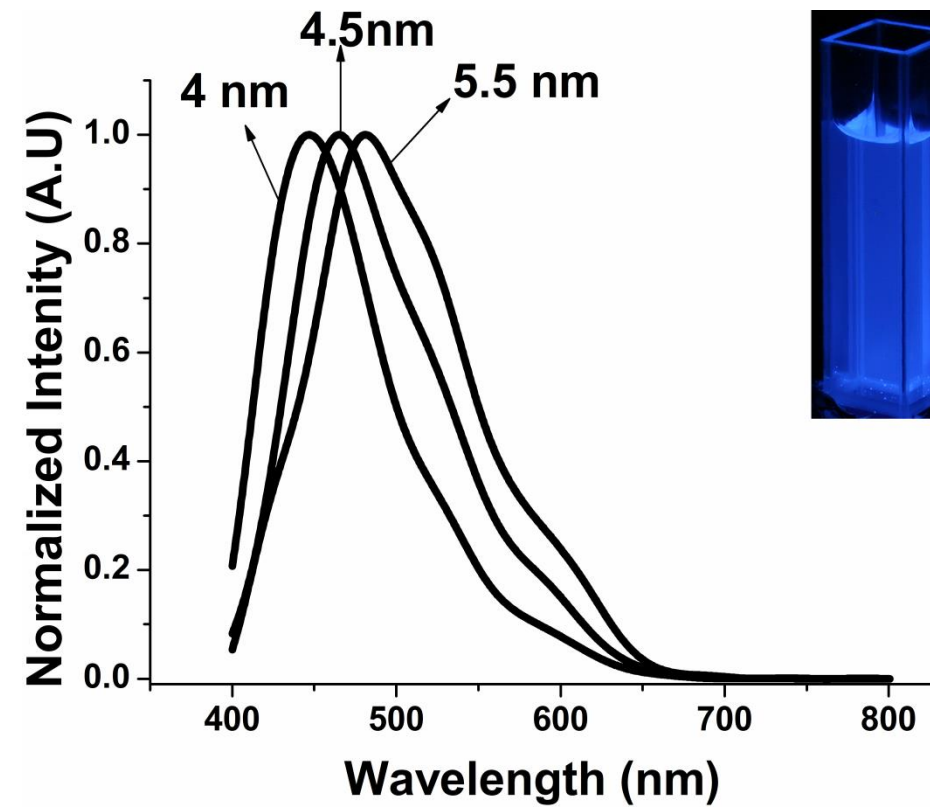
Germanium Quantum Dots

- LiAlH_4
- LiBH_4
- LiBET_3H
- NaBH_4



S. Prabakar, A. Shiohara, S Hanada, K Fujioka, K Yamamoto, R D Tilley *Chem. Mater.*, 22, 482–486 (2010).

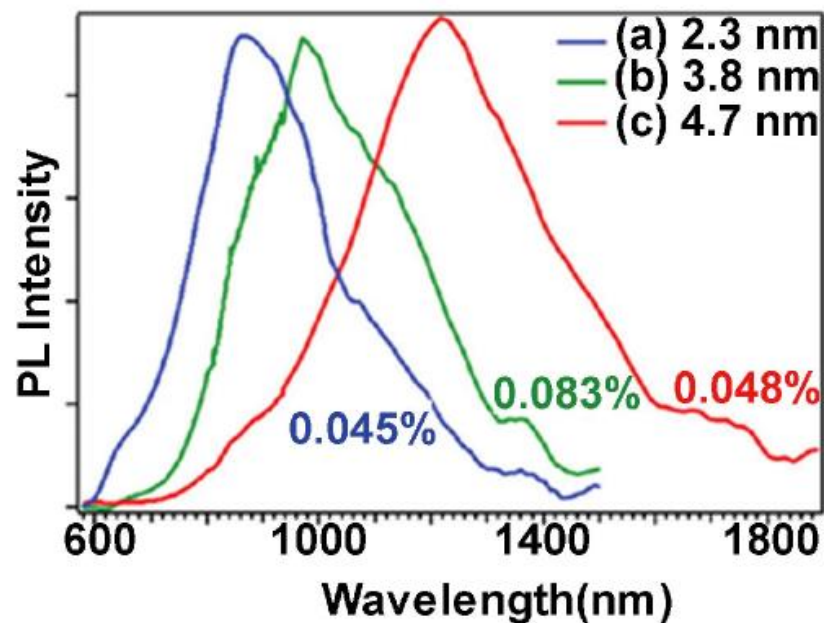
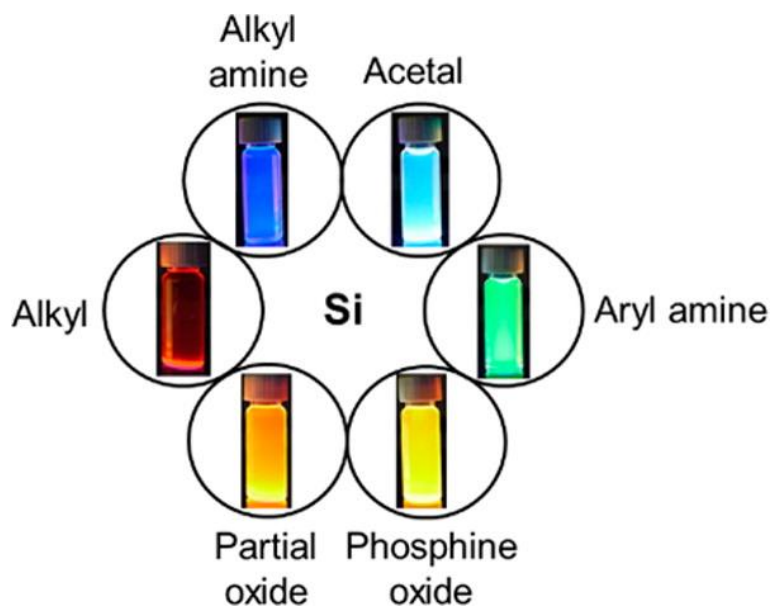
Germanium Quantum Dots



S. Prabakar and coworkers *Chem. Mater.*, 22, 482–486 (2010).

Silicon and Germanium Nanocrystals (Si and Ge NCs)

- Unique Optical Properties
- Low Toxicity
- Low quantum yields 10%.



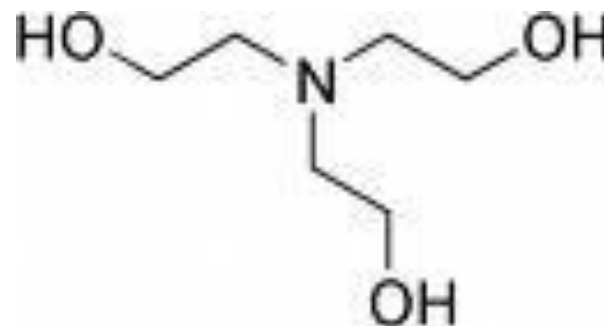
M. Dasog, G. B. De Los Reyes, L. V. Titova, F. A. Hergmann, J. G. C. Veinot *ACS Nano* 2014, 8, 9636-9648
D. A. Ruddy, J. C. Johnson, E. R. Smith, N. R. Neale *ACS Nano* 2010, 47, 7459-7465.

SnS

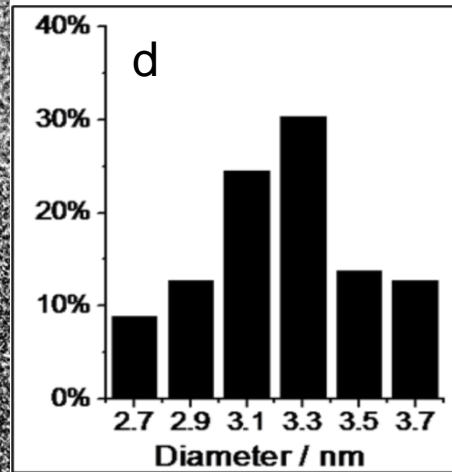
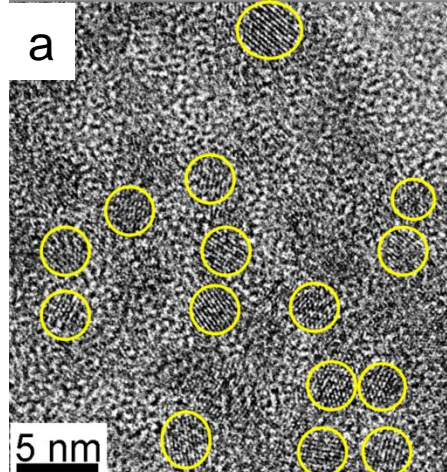
Quantum dots

SnS,

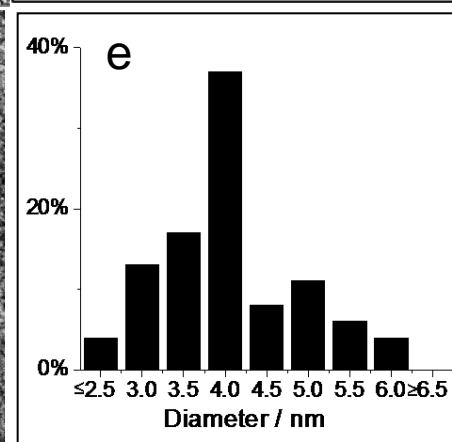
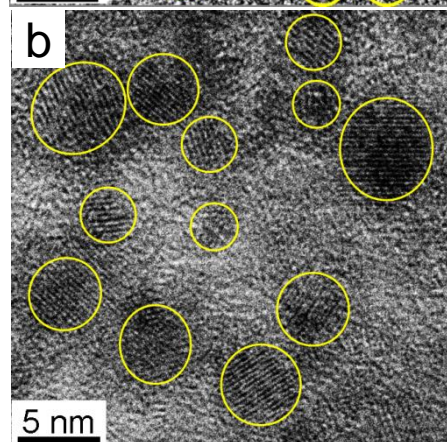
- SnBr_2 and Na_2S
- With ethanolamines
 - 3 hydroxyl groups
 - 2 hydroxyl groups
 - 1 hydroxyl group



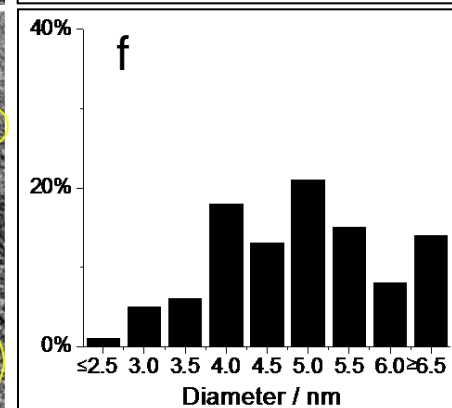
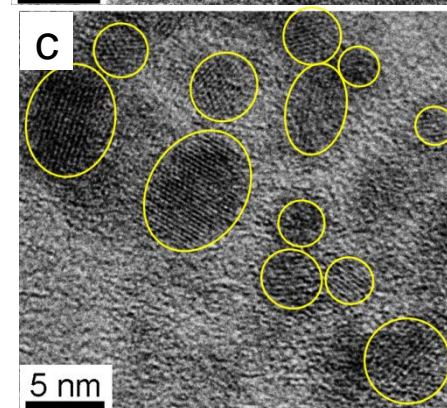
3 hydroxyl groups



2 hydroxyl groups



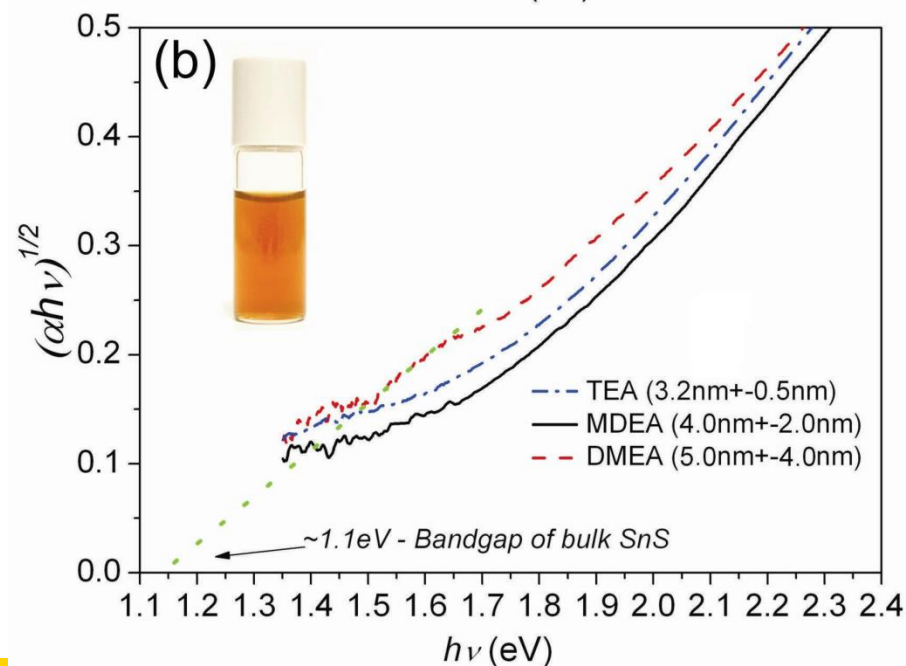
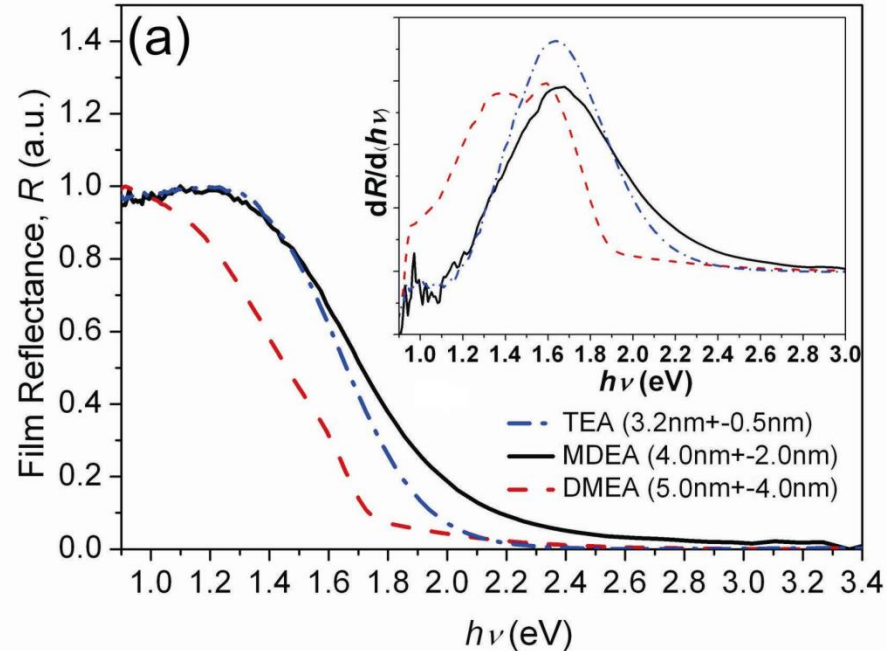
1 hydroxyl group



SnS

- For indirect band gap semiconductor

absorption coefficient $\alpha^{0.5}$
 \propto photon energy $h\nu$

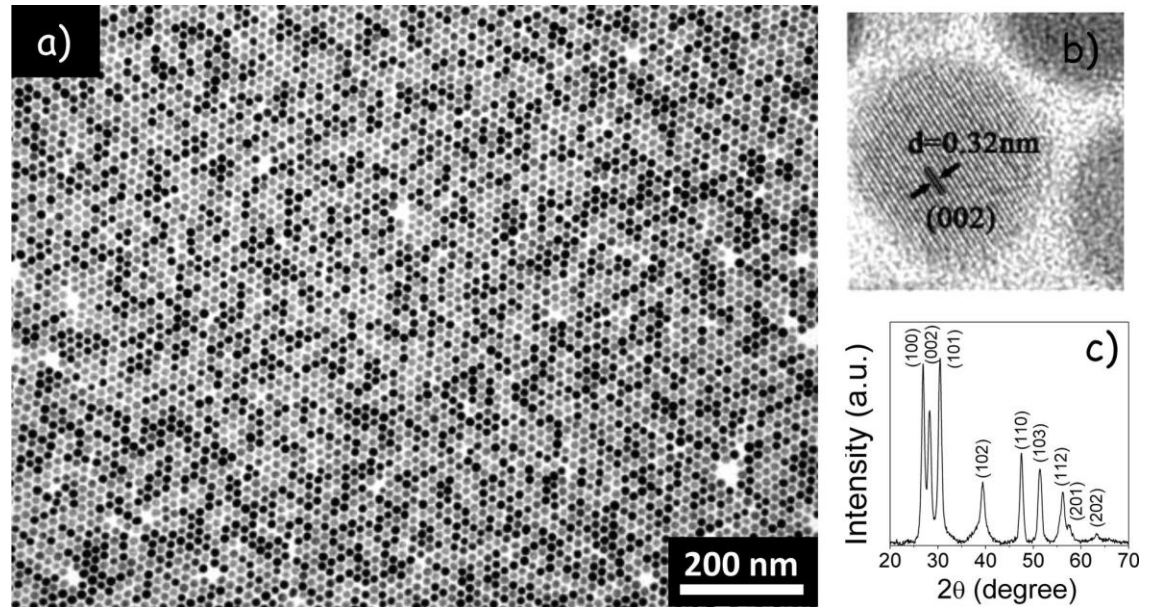


CZTS

Quantum dots

$\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnS}_4$ NCs (CZTS NCs)

- Earth abundant

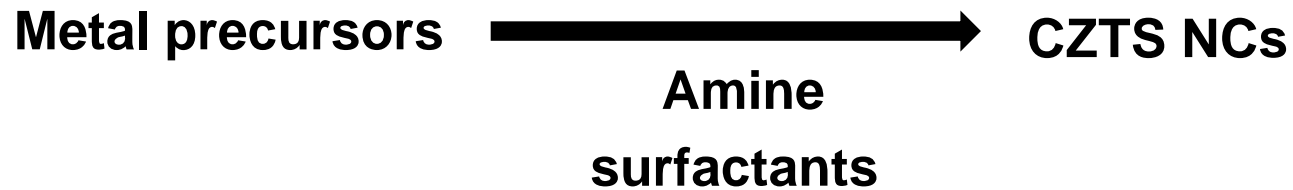


W. Wang, M. T. Winkler, O. Gunawan, T. K. Todorov, Y. Zhu, D. B. Mitzi *Adv. Energy Mater.* 2014, 4, 1-5.

X. Yu, A. Shavel, X. An, Z. Luo, M. Ibanez, A. Cabot *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2014, 136, 9239

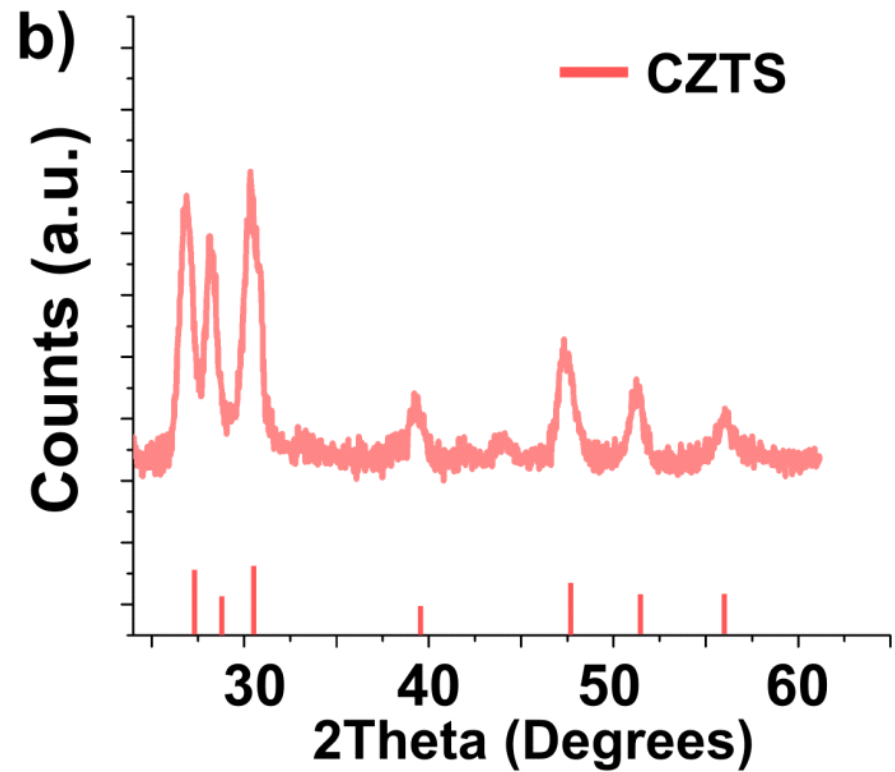
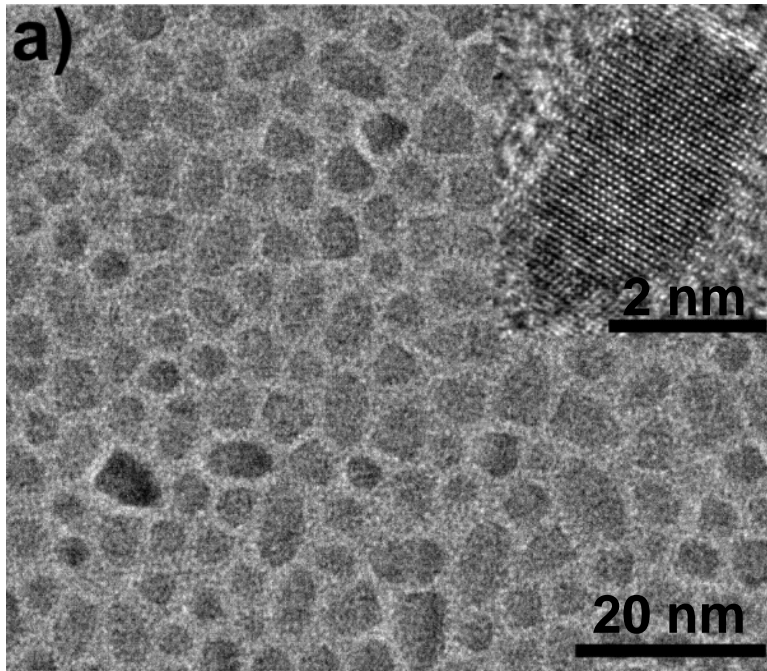
Synthesis of CZTS NCs

*



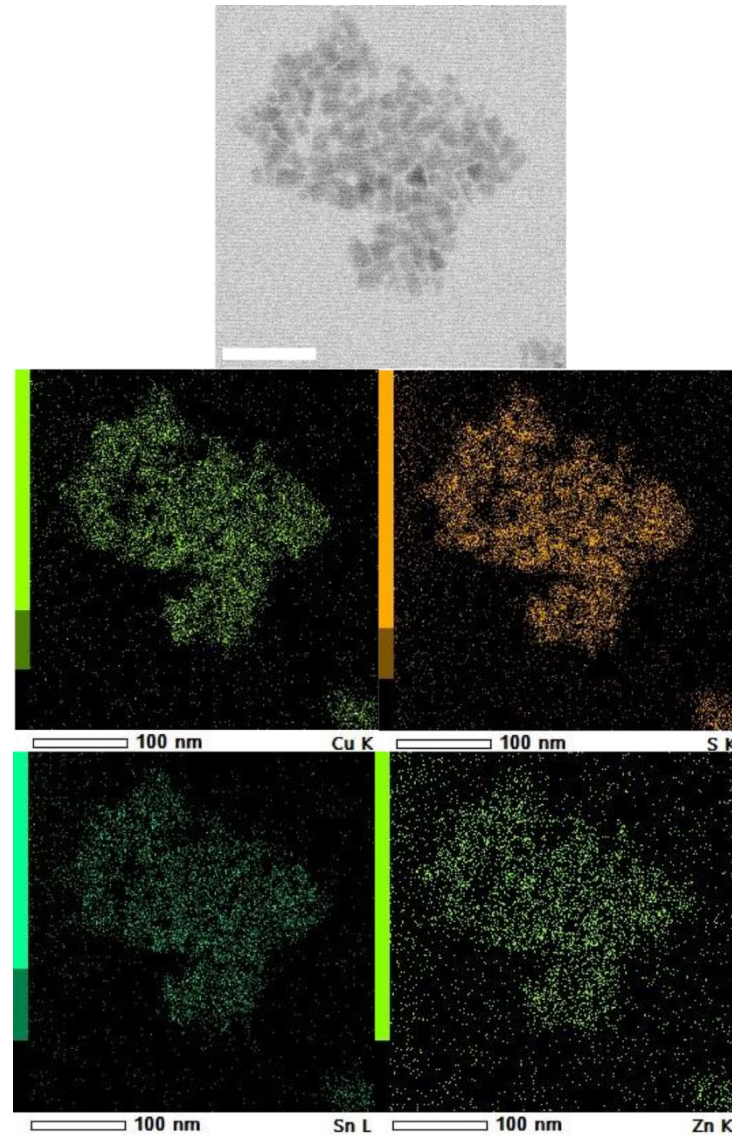
B. F. P. McVey *et al* Manuscript in Preparation

CZTS NCs



B. F. P. McVey *et al* Manuscript in Preparation

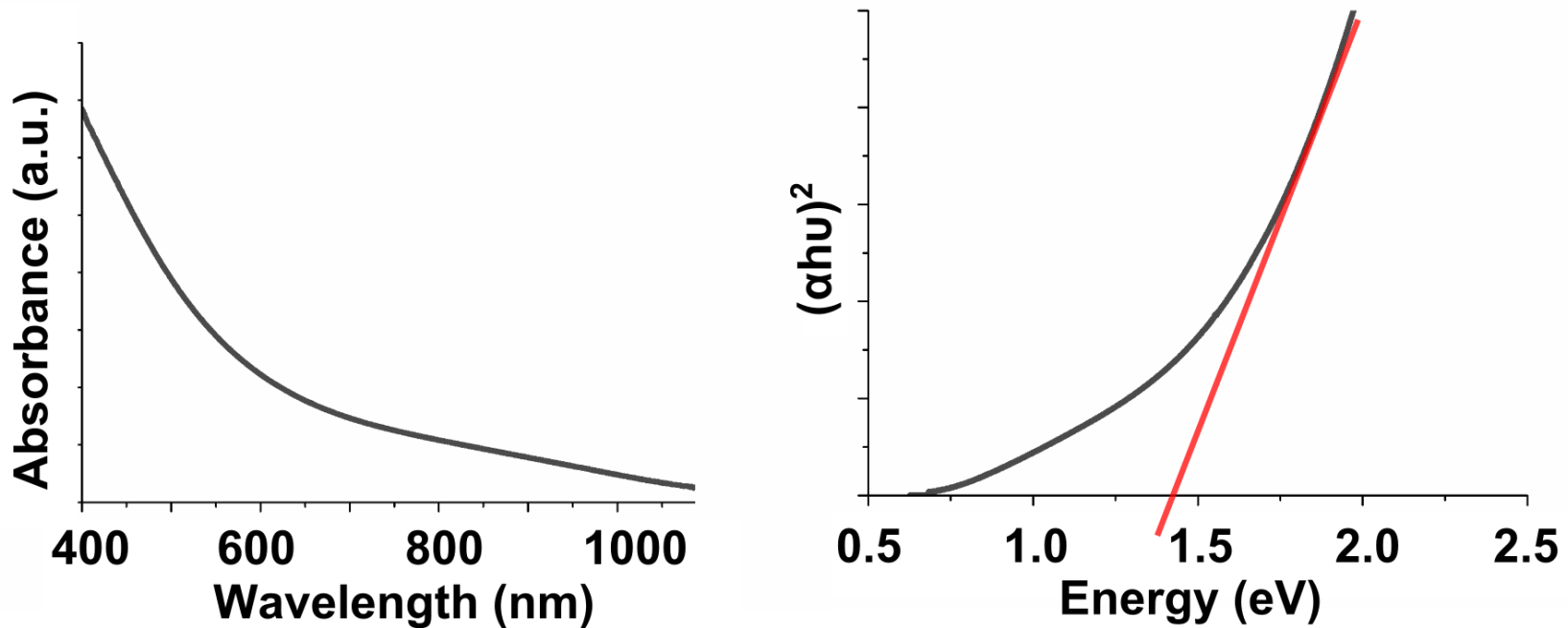
CZTS NCs



B. F. P. McVey *et al* Manuscript in Preparation

Optical Properties of CZTS NCs

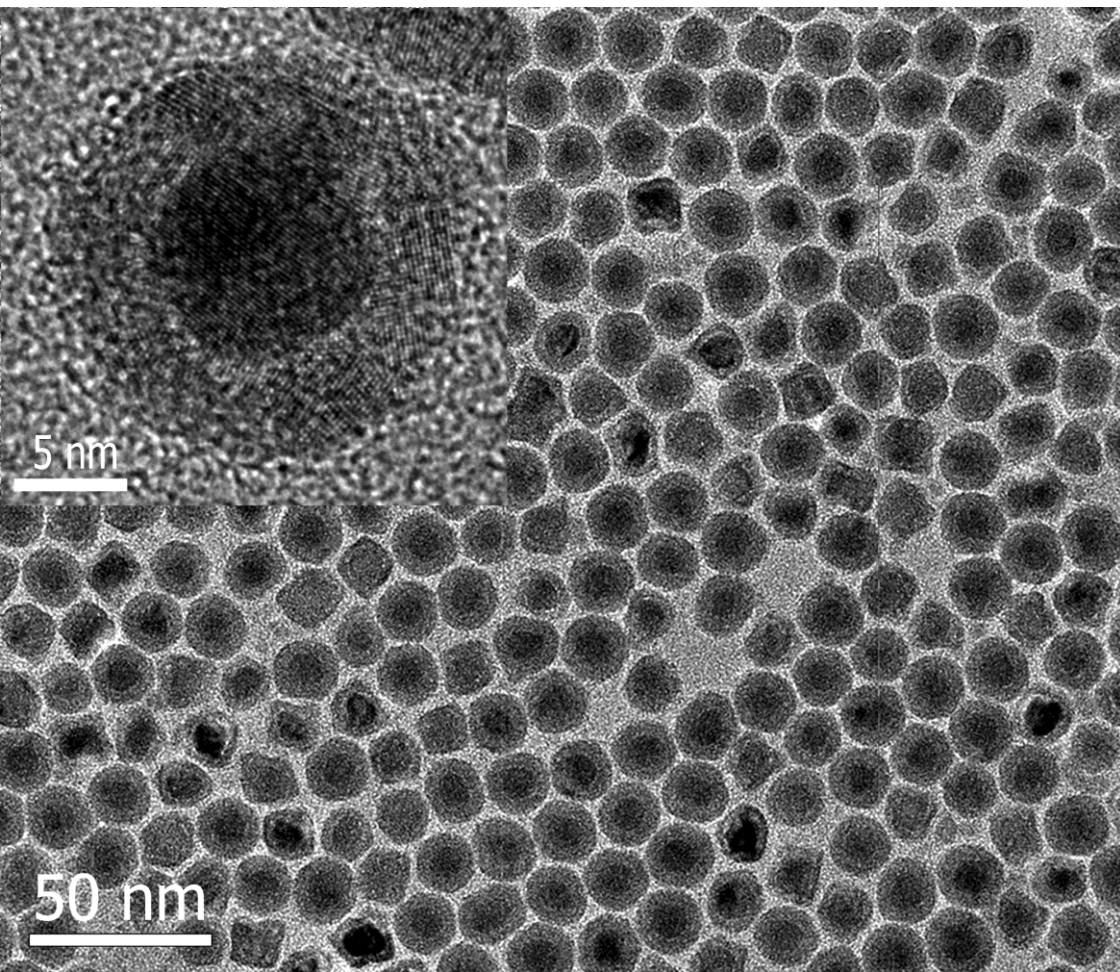
Tune composition and optical properties
Collaboration



B. F. P. McVey *et al* Manuscript in Preparation

Other materials

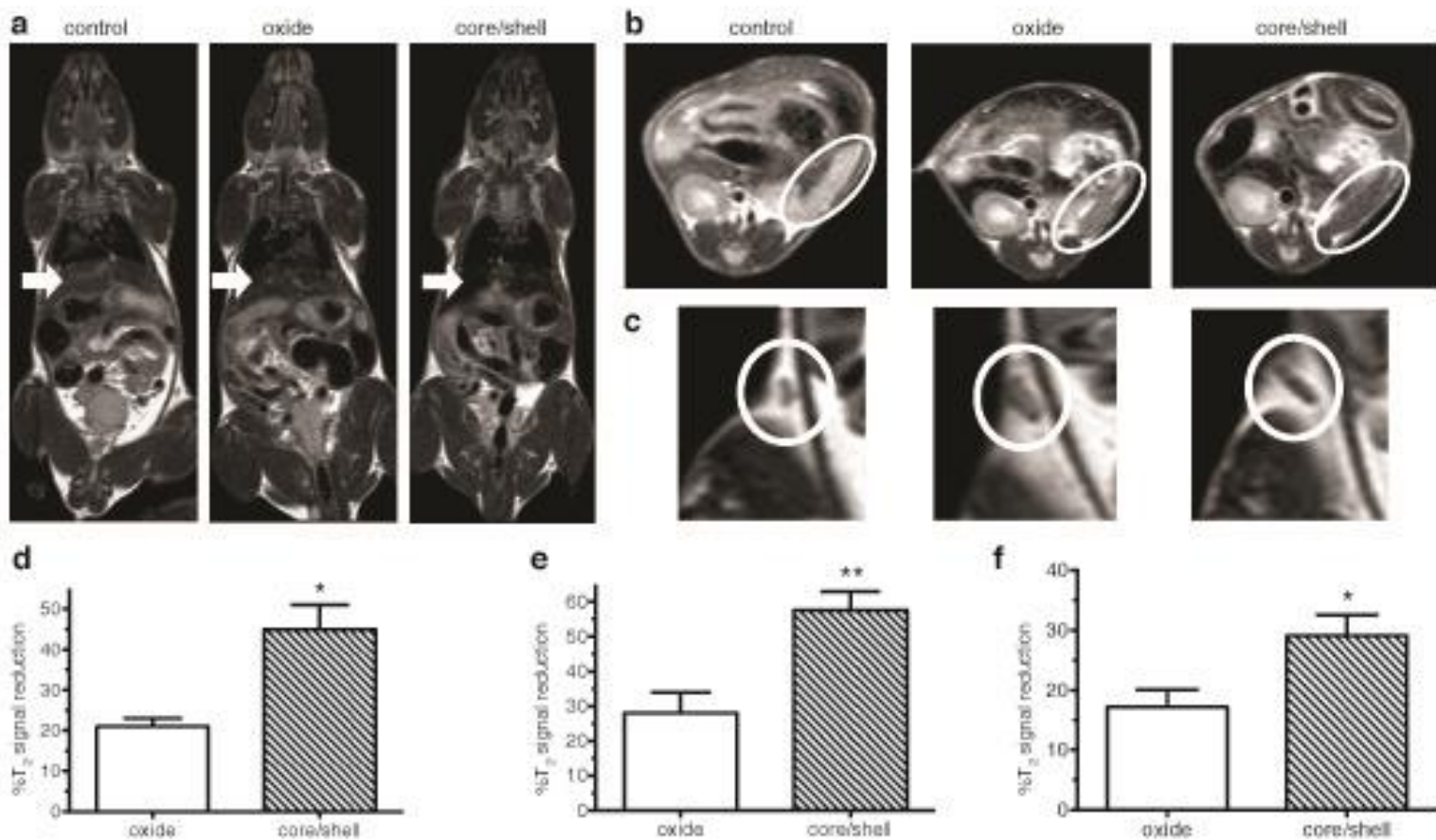
Magnetic Iron particles



- Why iron?
- Low toxicity
- Stronger magnetism.



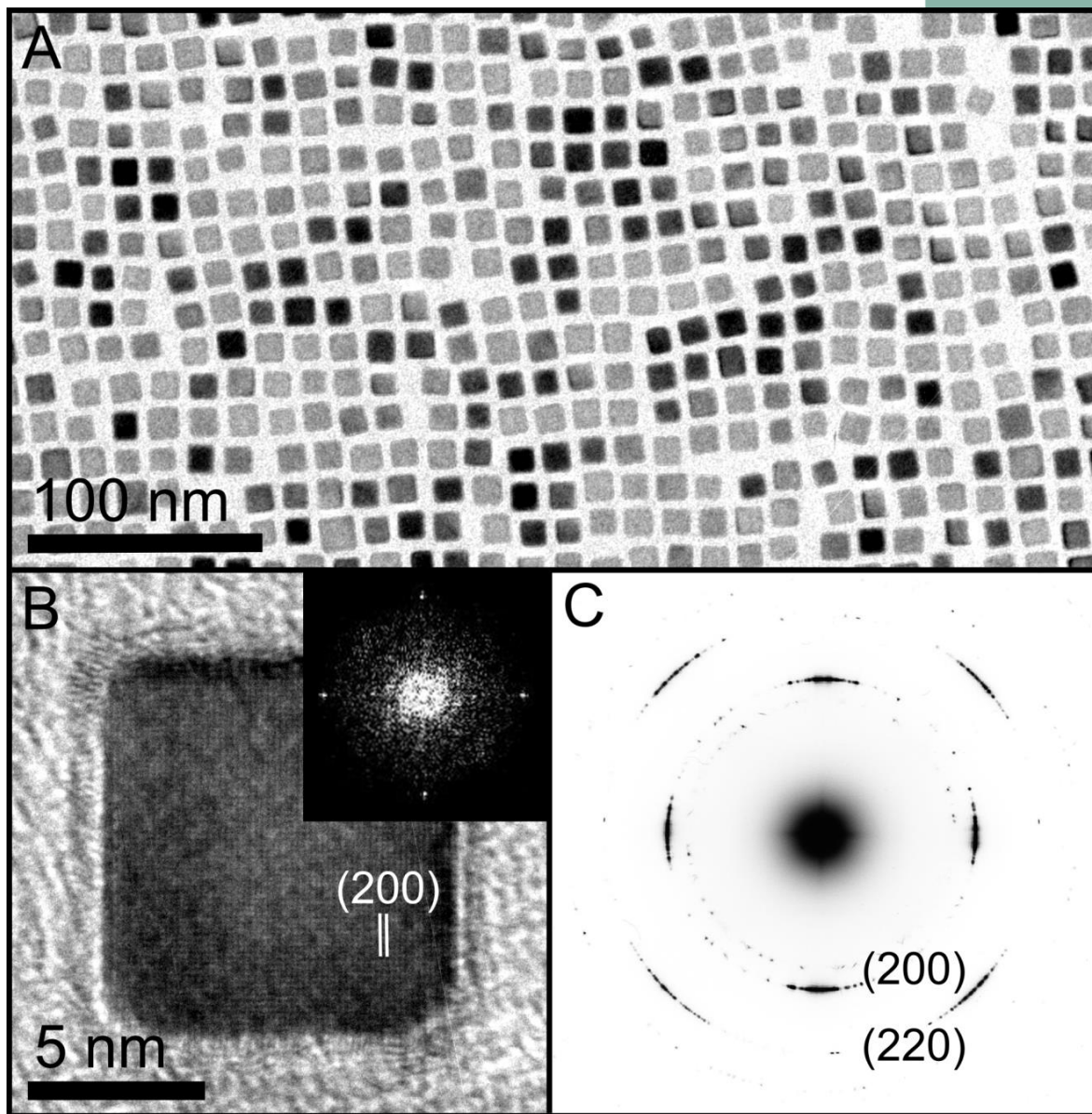
S. Cheong, P. Ferguson and coworkers, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 50, 4206–4209 (2011).



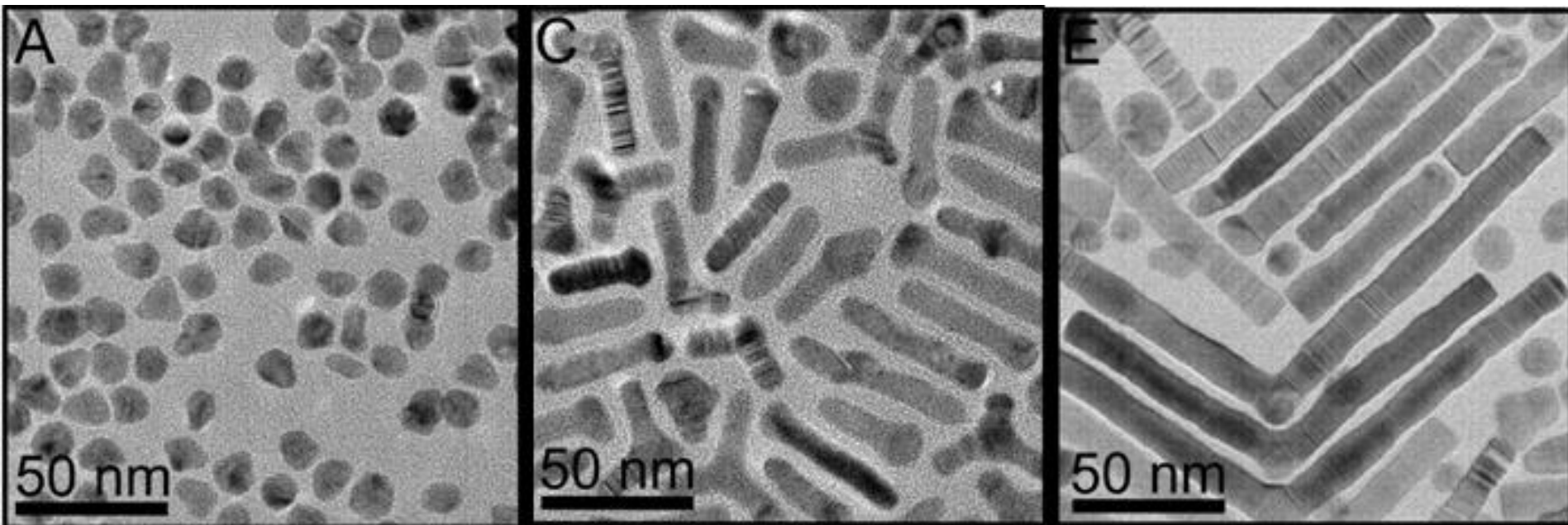
- With Prof. Chen-Sheng Yeh (NCKU, Taiwan)
- Contrast twice of iron oxide control r_2 of $324 \text{ mM}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Contrast in liver 1/3 of clinical dose. 2mm tumours.
- Scale up

Ni cubes

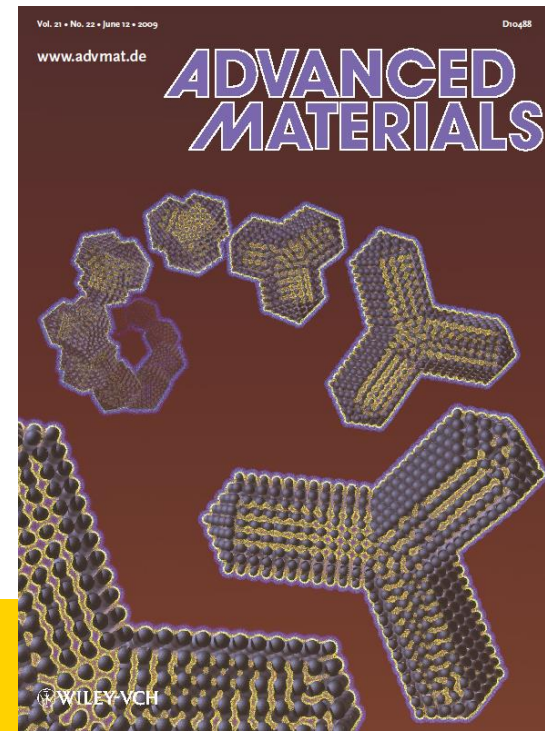
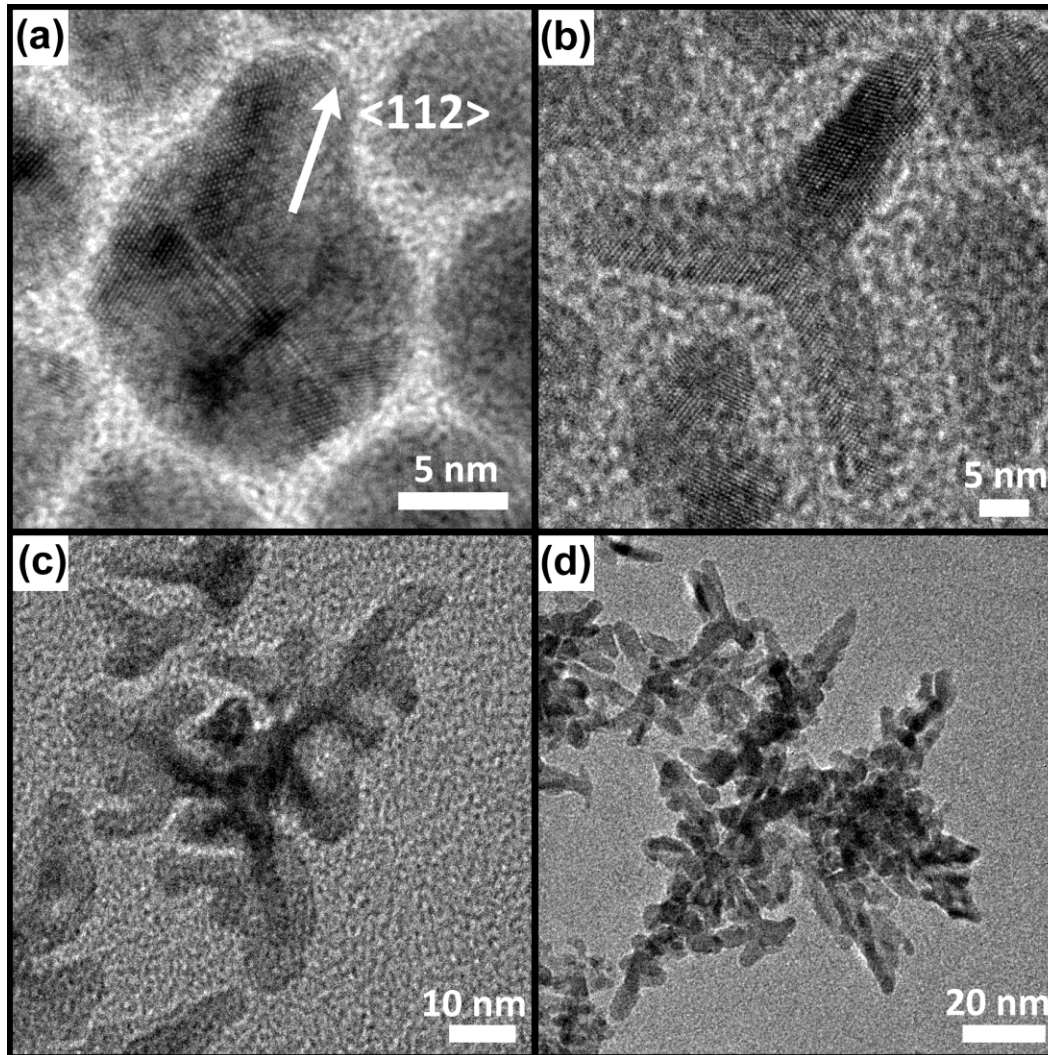
- Trioctylphosphine + 1 bar H_2
- Stabilizes {100} faces

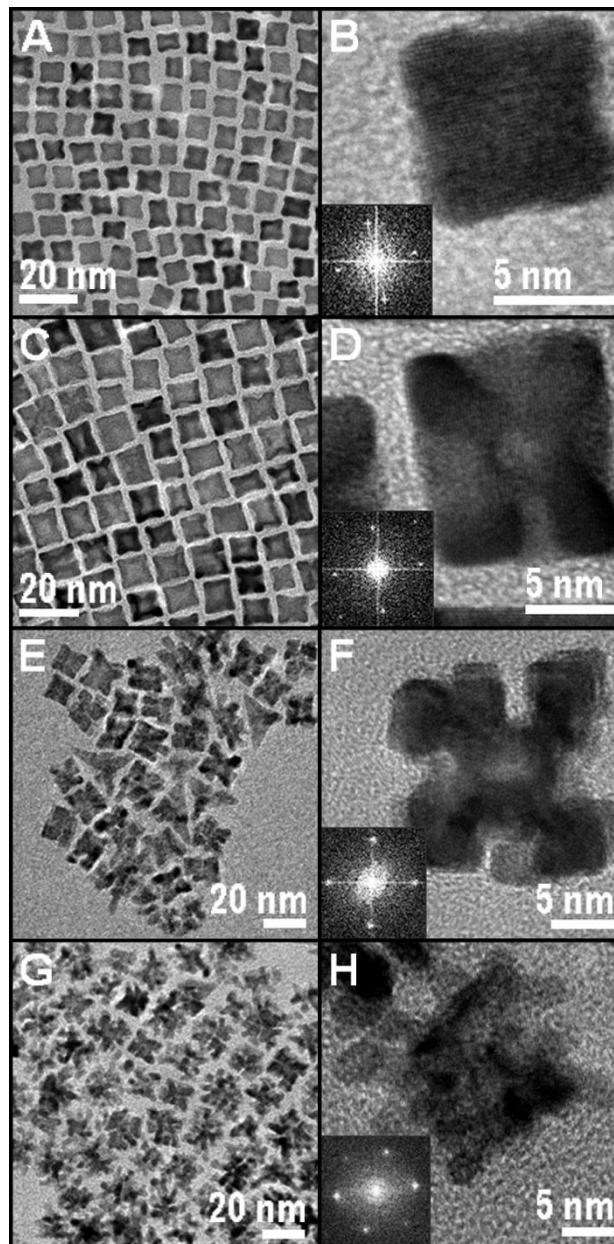
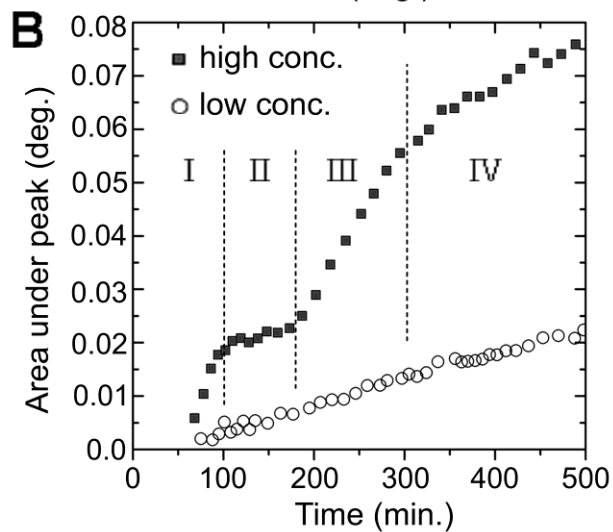
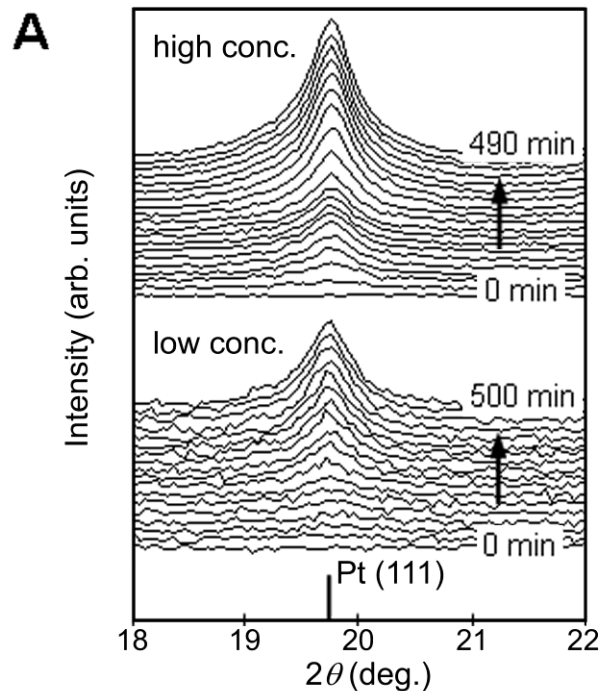


Shape control of Ni



Pd nanocrystals - Growth Mechanism

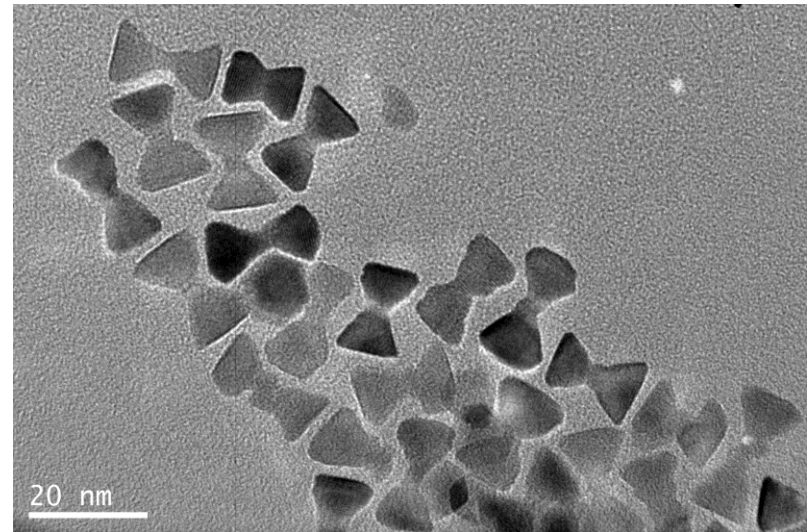
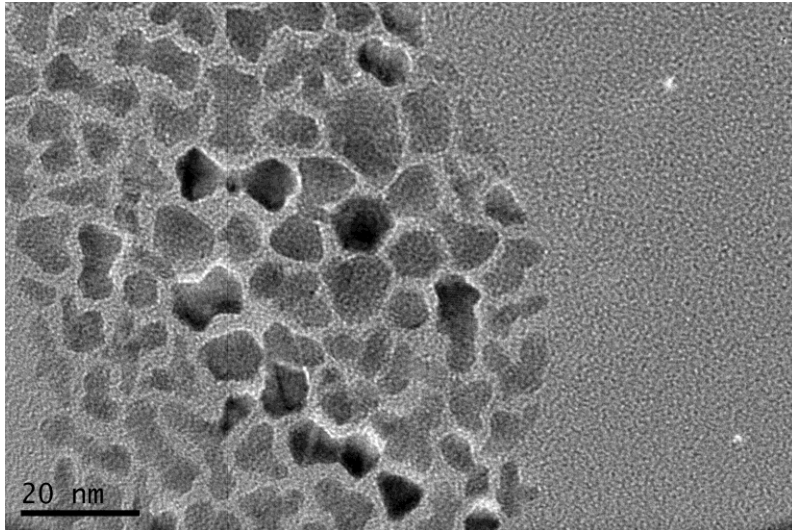
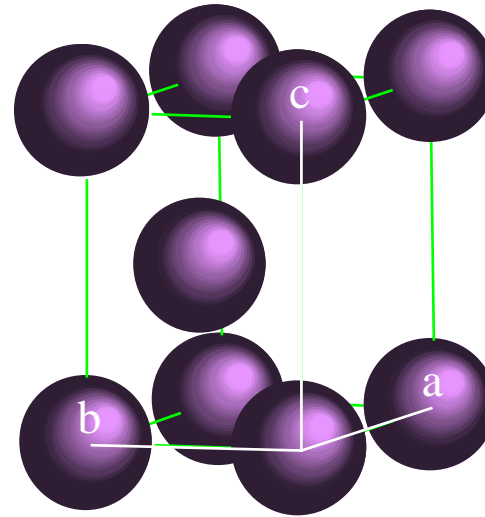




S. Cheong *et. al* JACS, 131, 14590 (2009).

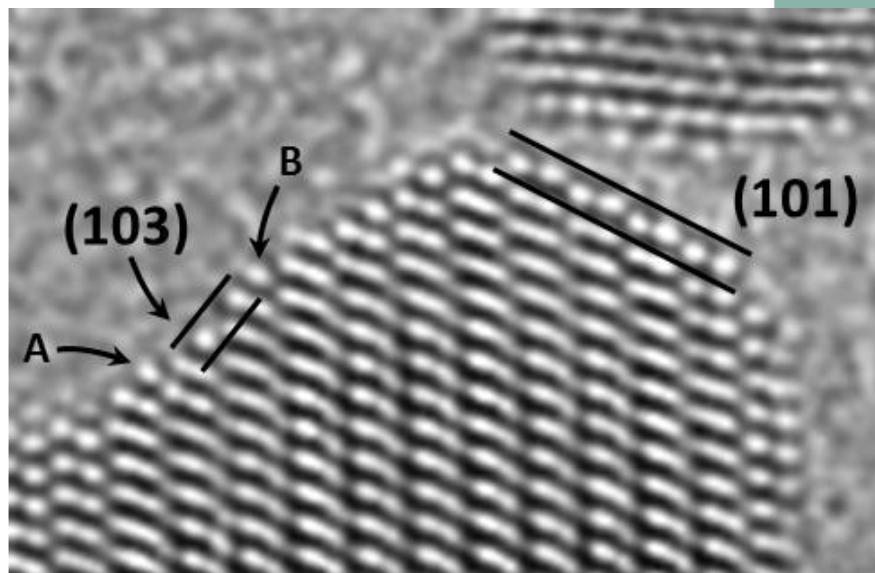
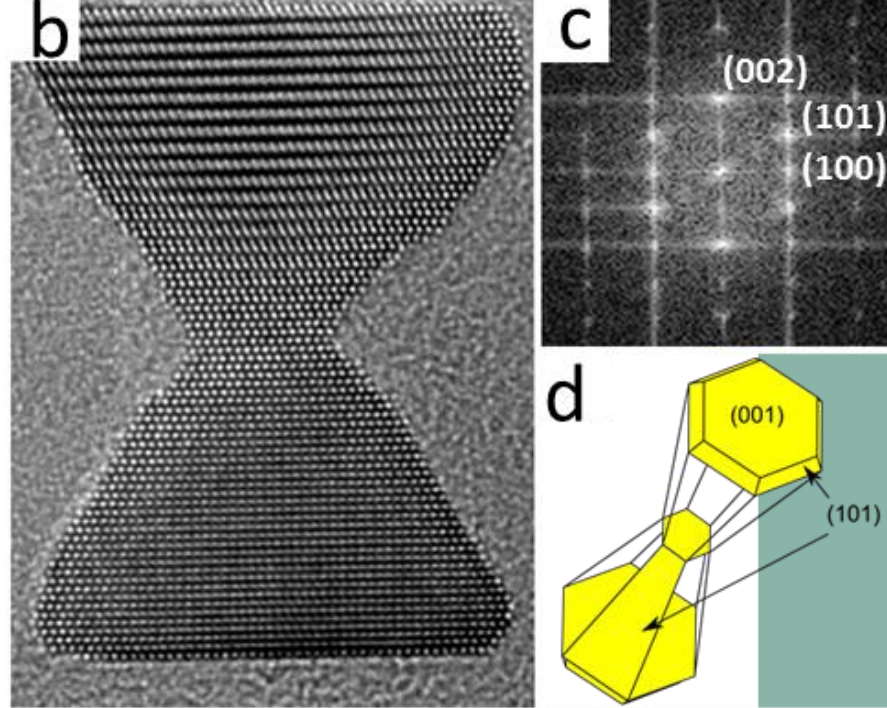
Ruthenium

- Substitute oleylamine with dodecylamine
- Hourglass shape
- Predictive?!



Ruthenium

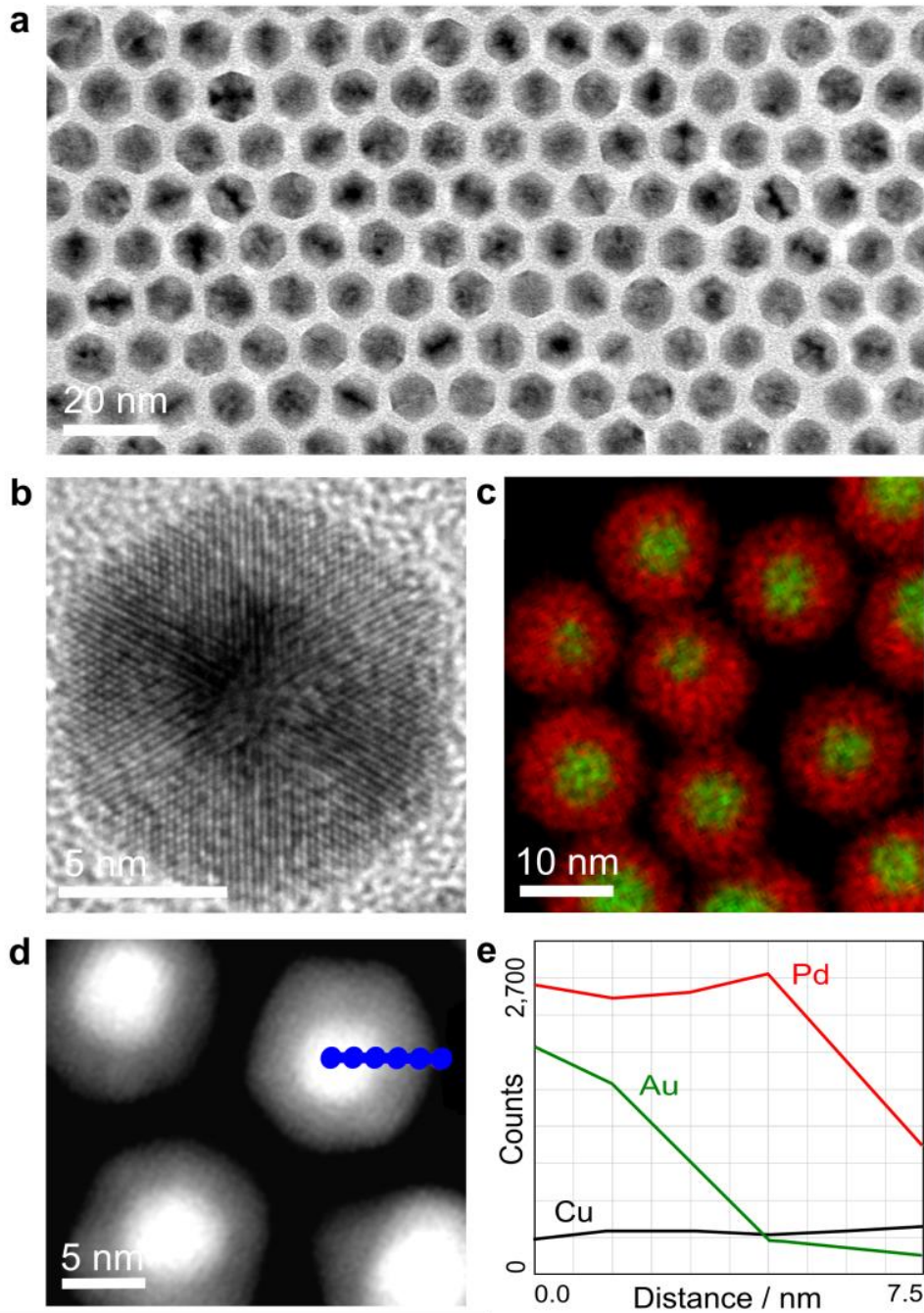
- Straight chain amine
- Packs better on surface
- Dr Shery Chang (monash)

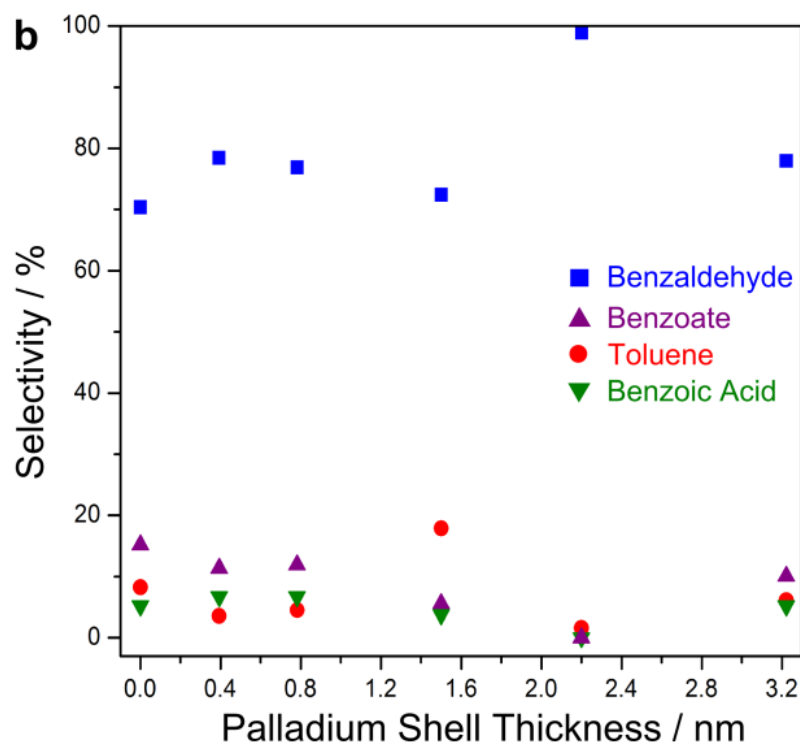
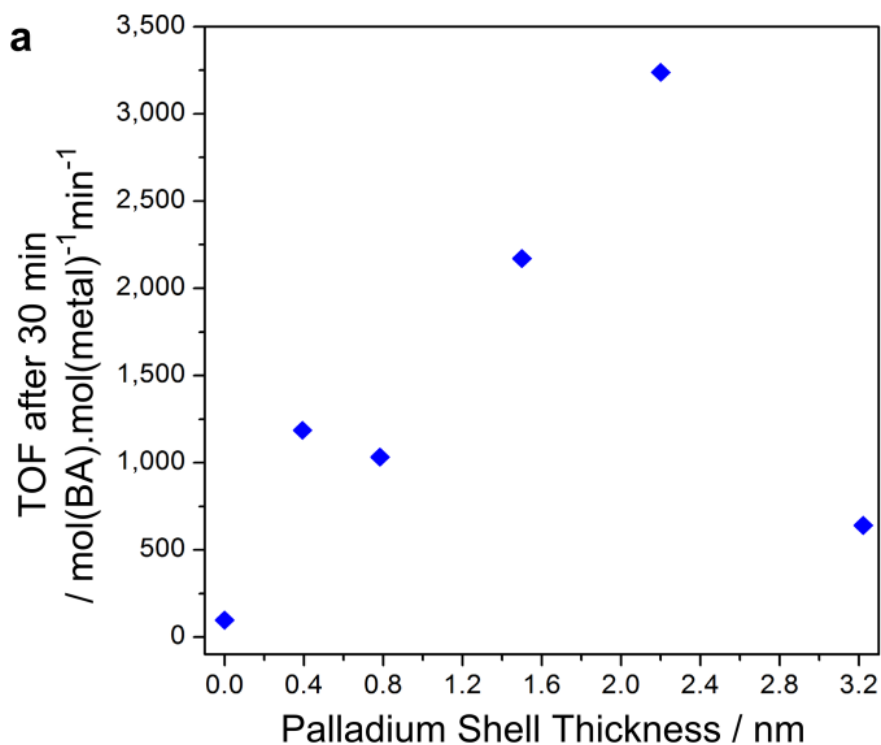


- Au core – Pd shell
- Same size sub 15 nm
- Same shape
- Same composition

- EDS/EDAX mapping
- HAADF

Prof Angus Kirkland
 Dr Yoshihiko Takeda





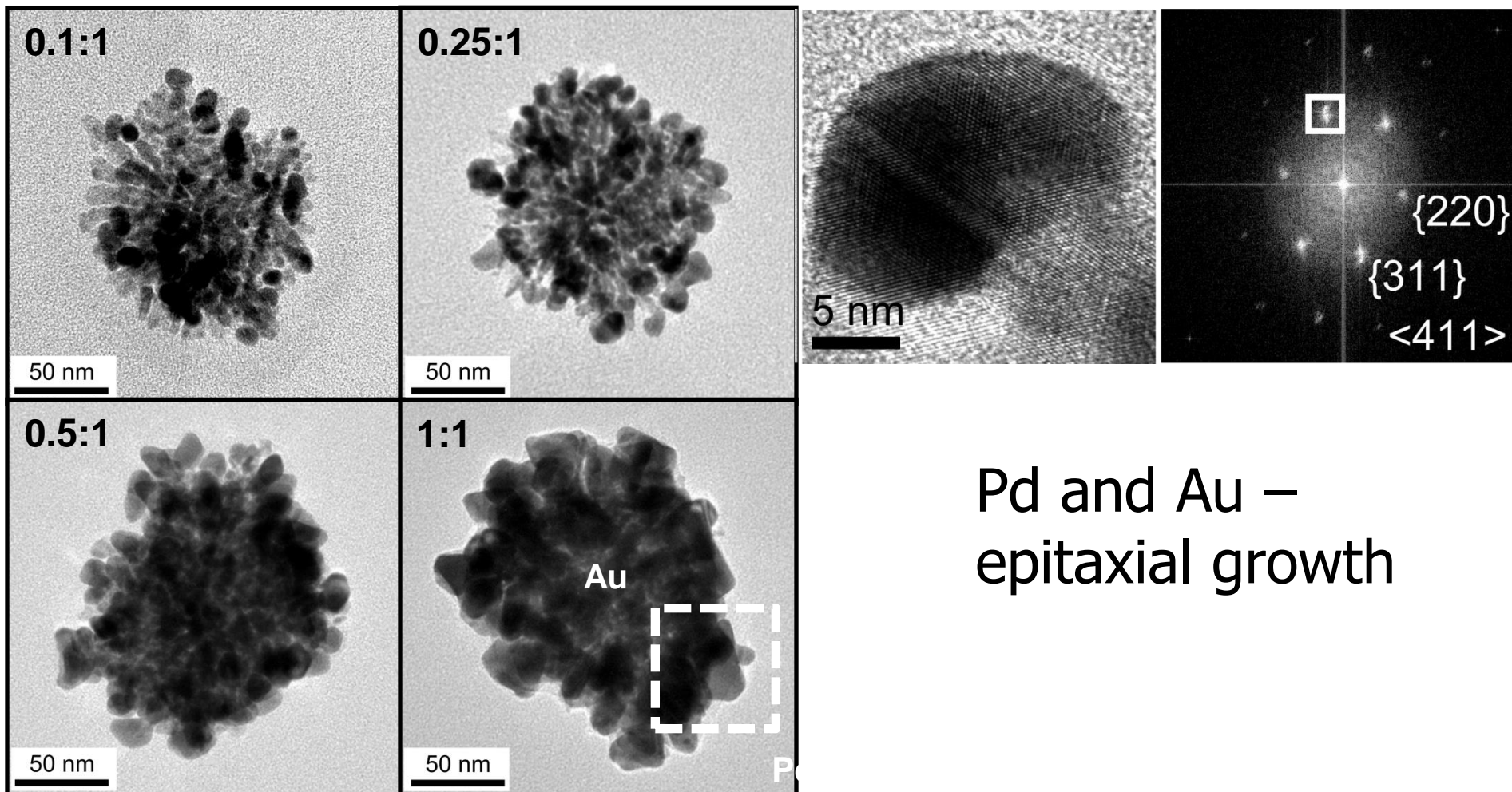
Oxidation of benzyl alcohol to benzaldehyde
(Don't want toluene)

Max activity at 2.2 nm shell (about 10 layers)

95% selectivity

With Stuart Taylor (Cardiff)

PdAu heterostructures

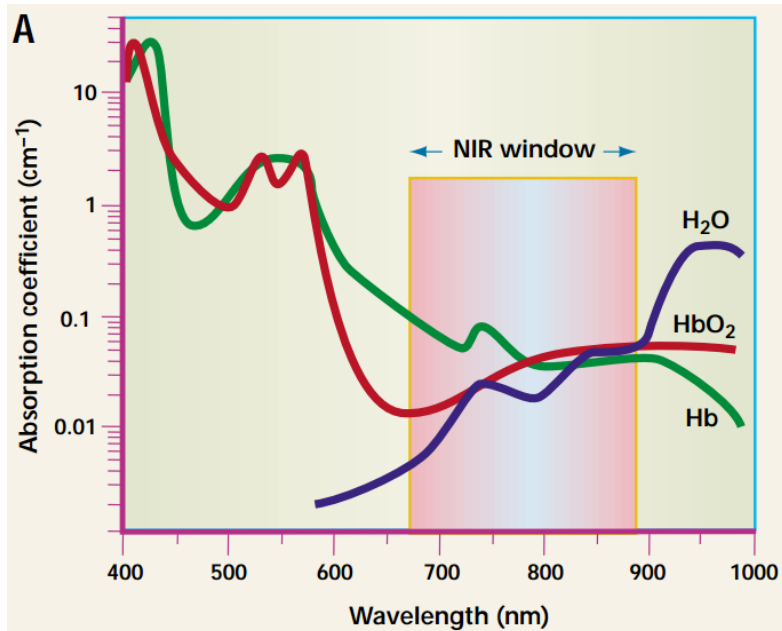


Pd and Au –
epitaxial growth

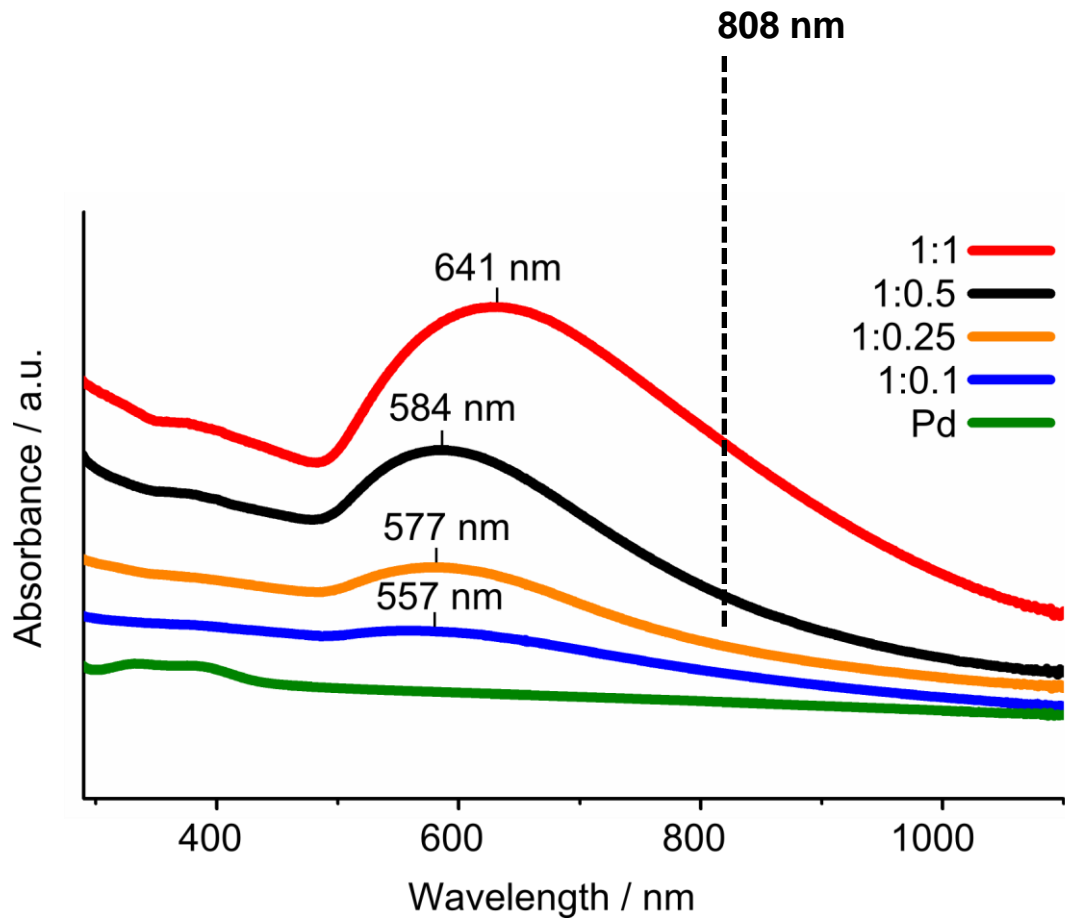
Au on Pd Hyperthermia therapy



- Branched gold structures?
- Local heating of tumour tissue ($>45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Laser light transmittable through human tissue in near-infrared (NIR)
- Can be absorbed by nanomaterials, converted to heat

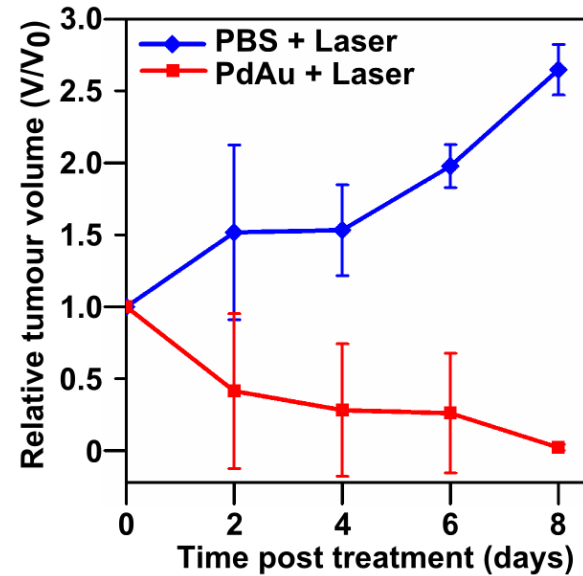
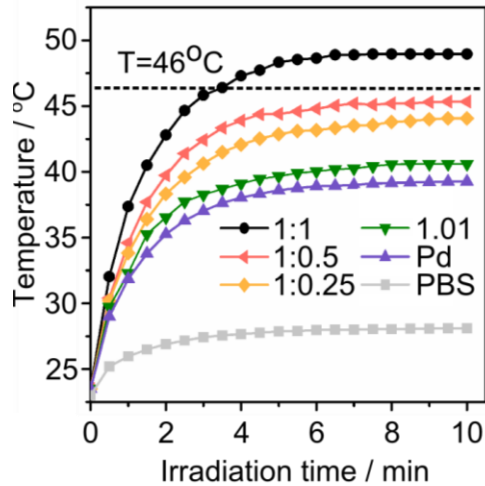


Near-infrared (NIR) absorbance

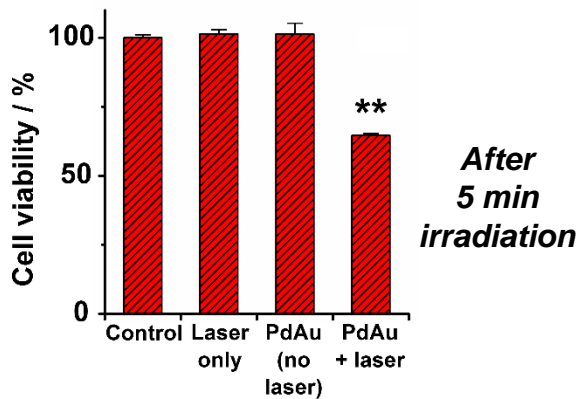


Increasing
absorbance at
 $\lambda = 808 \text{ nm}$
with [Au]

Hyperthermia



HeLa carcinoma cell cultures



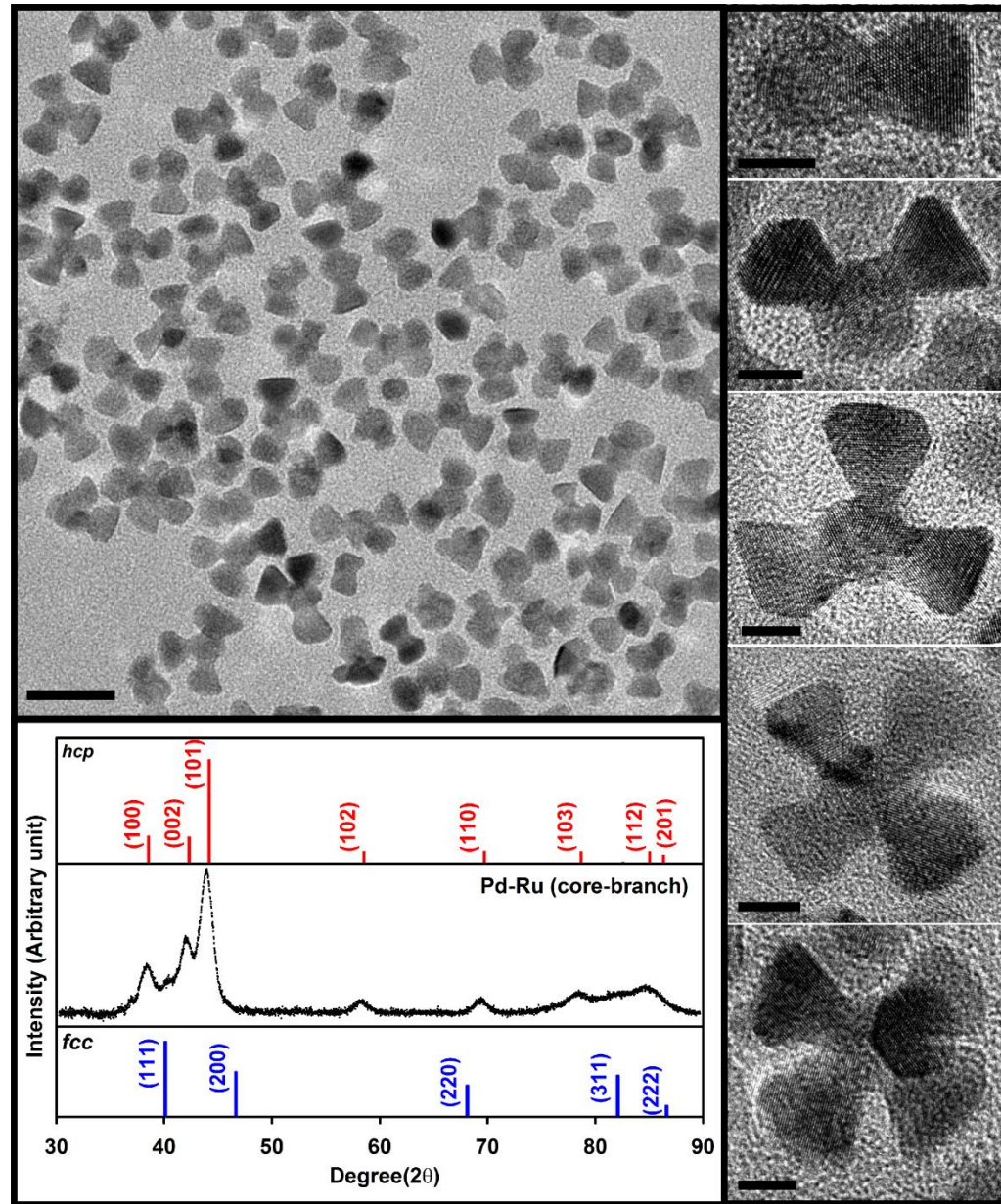
With Prof. Chen-Sheng Yeh and Dr. Yi-Hsin Chien
(National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan)

PBS + Laser
(3 W cm⁻²,
30 min)

PdAu + Laser
(3 W cm⁻²,
30 min)

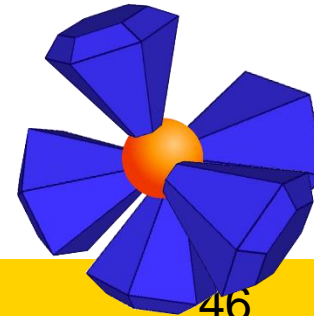
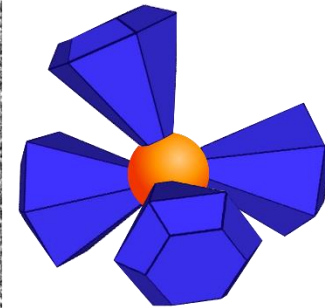
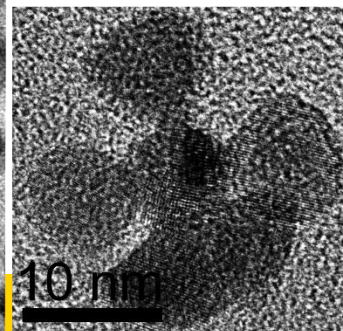
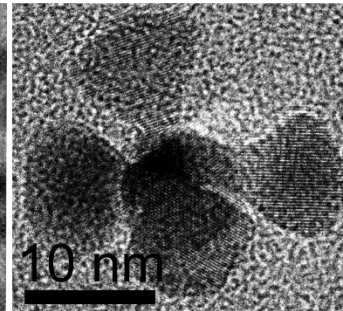
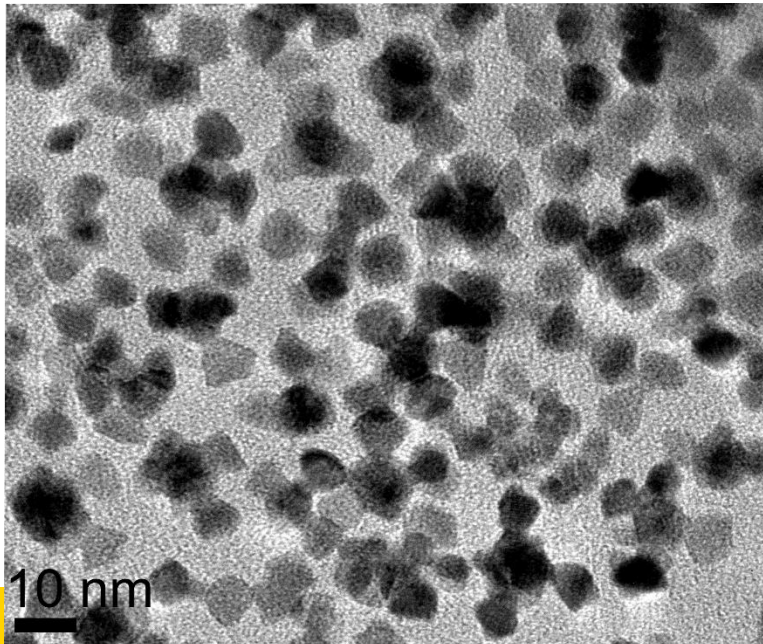
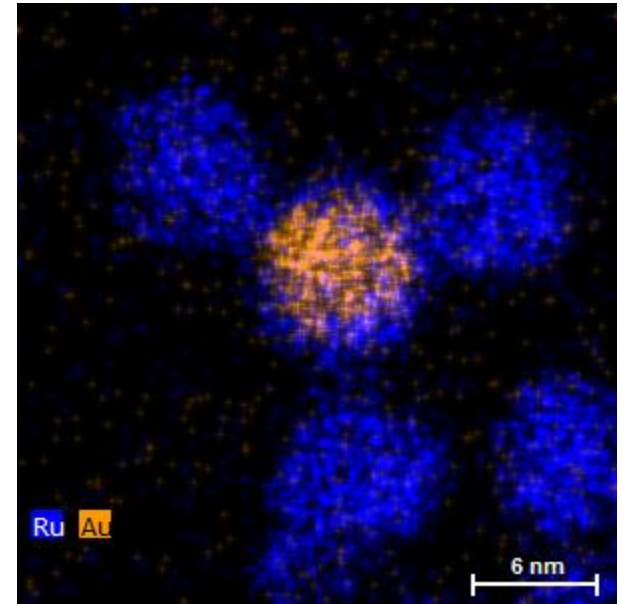
Bi-metallic

- fcc Pd core hcp Ru arms
- Build 3-D structures



Au core Ru arms

- Au core Ru arms
- Different mechanism
- Amanda Barnard CSIRO



EMU

Funding:

MacDiarmid Institute

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