プラズマ・液体界面反応を用いたナノ粒子含有薄膜のワンポット合成 One-pot Synthesis of Au-nanoparticle-embedded Thin Film Using Plasma-liquid Interfacial Reaction

東志織¹, 中村宥亮¹, 呉準席¹, 白藤立¹, 一色俊之² Shiori Azuma¹, Yusuke Nakamura¹, Jun-Seok Oh¹, Tatsuru Shirafuji¹, and Toshiyuki Issiki²

1大阪市立大学工学研究科電子情報系専攻

¹Department of Physical Electronics and Informatics, Osaka City University, Osaka, Japan ²京都工芸繊維大学工芸科学研究科電気電子工学系

²Department of Electronics and Systems, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Kyoto, Japan

1. Introduction

Solution plasma can be used for various applications including nanoparticle synthesis and liquid treatment [1]. However, there are few reports on thin film formation using solution plasma [2]. In this work, we report that we can synthesize a free-standing film, which is cross-linked polymer with embedded gold nano particles (GNPs), on an aqueous solution irradiated with dielectric barrier discharge (DBD).

2. Experimental procedure

The aqueous solution was HAuCl4 (0.15, 0.30, and 0.60 mM) aqueous solution with gelatin (5, 10, and 20 wt%). The DBD system used in this study is shown in Fig. 1. Applied voltage was bipolar pulse voltage (amplitude 4 kV, frequency 40 kHz, pulse width 4 μ s). Typical discharge time was 10 min. Discharge gas was argon.

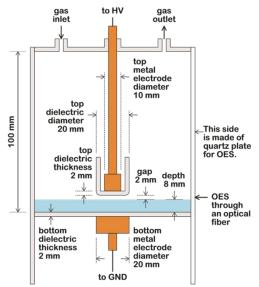


Fig. 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup.

3. Results and discussion

A film is formed on the aqueous solution by irradiating DBD plasma on the aqueous solution. Infrared absorption spectra of the film and energy dispersive X-ray spectra have indicated that the film is made of cross-linked gelatin and gold. Fig. 2. shows a transmission electron microscope (TEM) image of the sample taken from the outer edge of the film, which indicates that the synthesized GNPs are densely incorporated in the film. The size of GNPs seems to be regulated. Such size regulation may be explained in terms of immediate capture of reduced gold by growing film. The film formation process can be controlled by means of the concentration of HAuCl4 and gelatin and discharge duration, which affects the size and concentration of GNPs in the film.

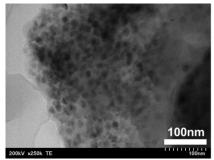


Fig. 2. TEM image of the film

Acknowledgement

This work was partly supported by JSPS MEXT KAKENHI Grant Numbers 15H03585 and 15K13391.

References

[1] T. Shirafuji, et al., Jpn. J. Appl. Phys. 52, 126202 (2013).

[2] H. Furusho, et al., J. Photopolym. Sci. Technol. 20, 229 (2007).