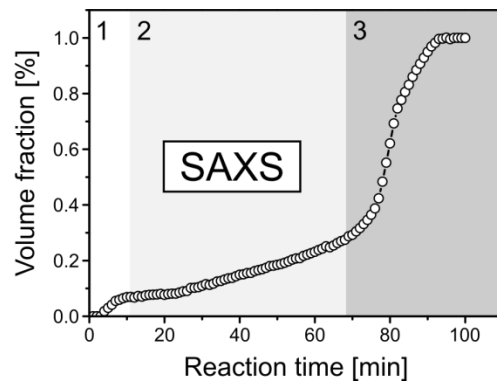
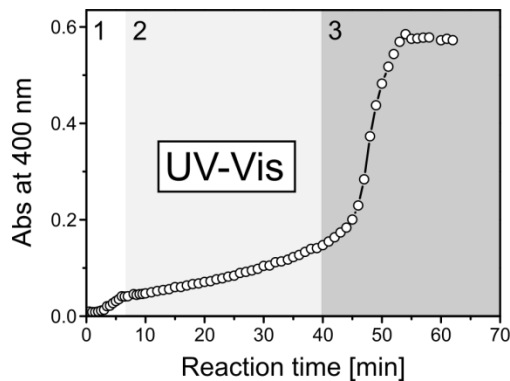
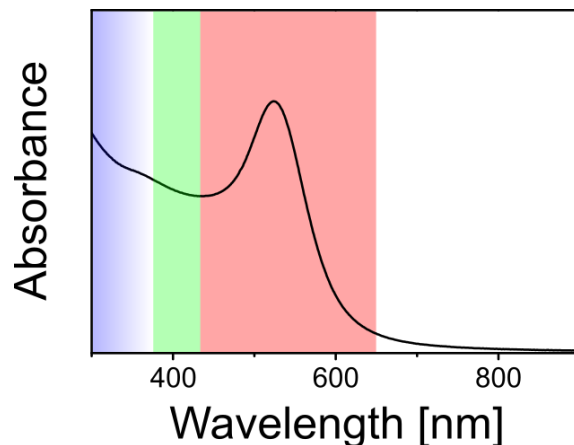


Thomas Hendel (CFM San Sebastián)

In Situ Determination of Colloidal Gold Concentrations with UV–Vis Spectroscopy: Limitations and Perspectives



Now and then...



Prof. Yury Rakovich



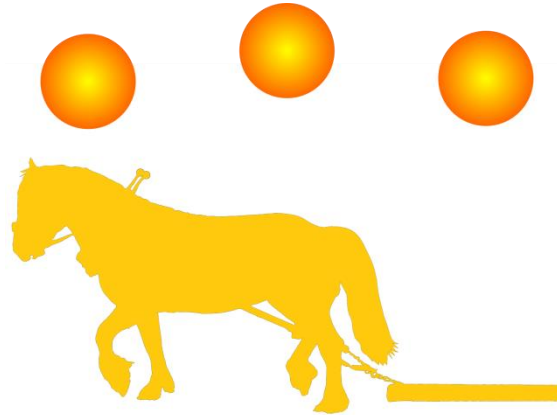
Prof. Klaus Rademann (HU Berlin)



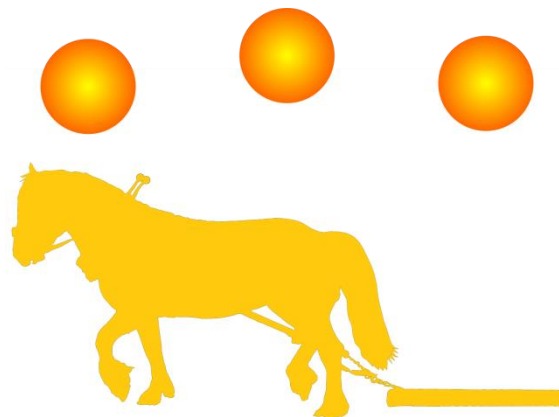
Dr. Jörg Polte (HU Berlin)



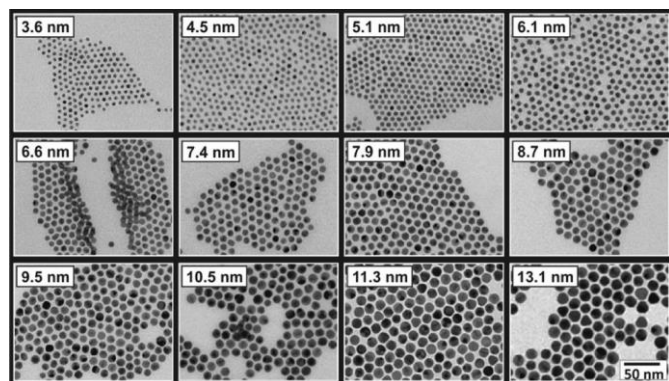
Gold nanoparticles – The workhorse of nanoscience



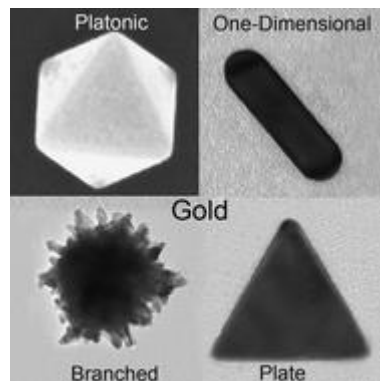
Gold nanoparticles – The workhorse of nanoscience



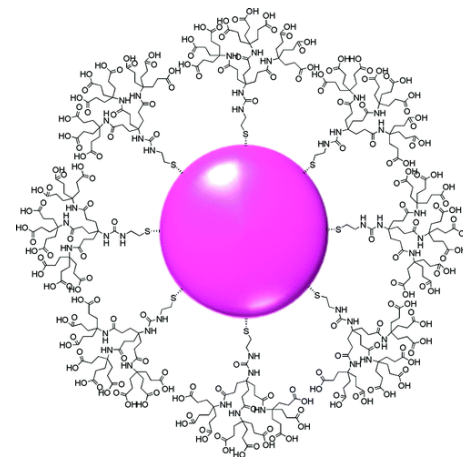
Size



Shape



Surface functionality

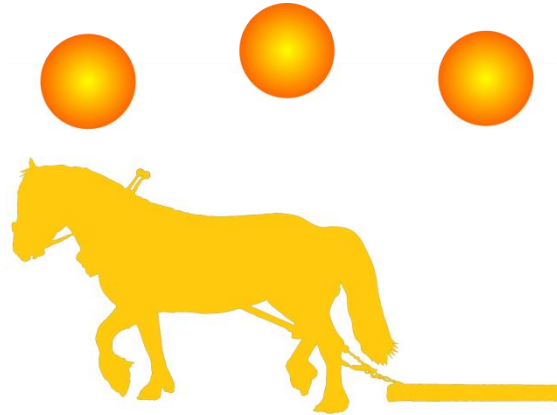


J. Piella et al., *Chem. Mater.*, **2016**, 28, 1066

M. Grzelczak et al., *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, **2008**, 37, 1783

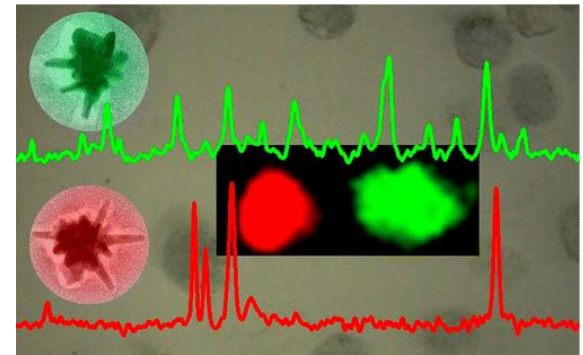
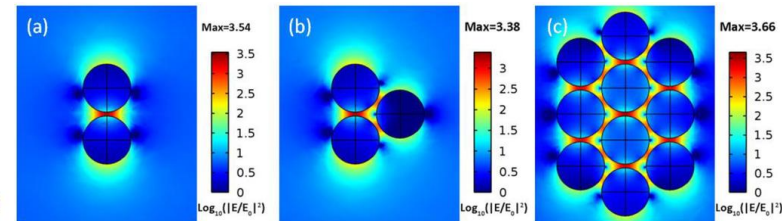
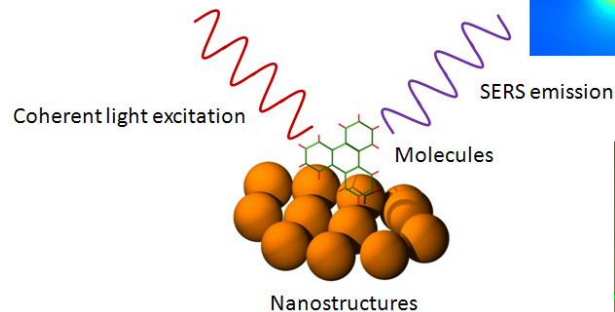
T. J. Cho et al., *Chem. Mater.*, **2011**, 23, 2665

Gold nanoparticles – The workhorse of nanoscience



Applied in...

- plasmonics
- SERS
- biomedicine



J. Yang et al., *Photonics* **2014**, 1(4), 380

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~maungk/SERS.html>

D. Jimenez de Aberasturi et al., *Chem. Mater.*, **2016**, 28, 6779

Size, morphology, optical properties are well described

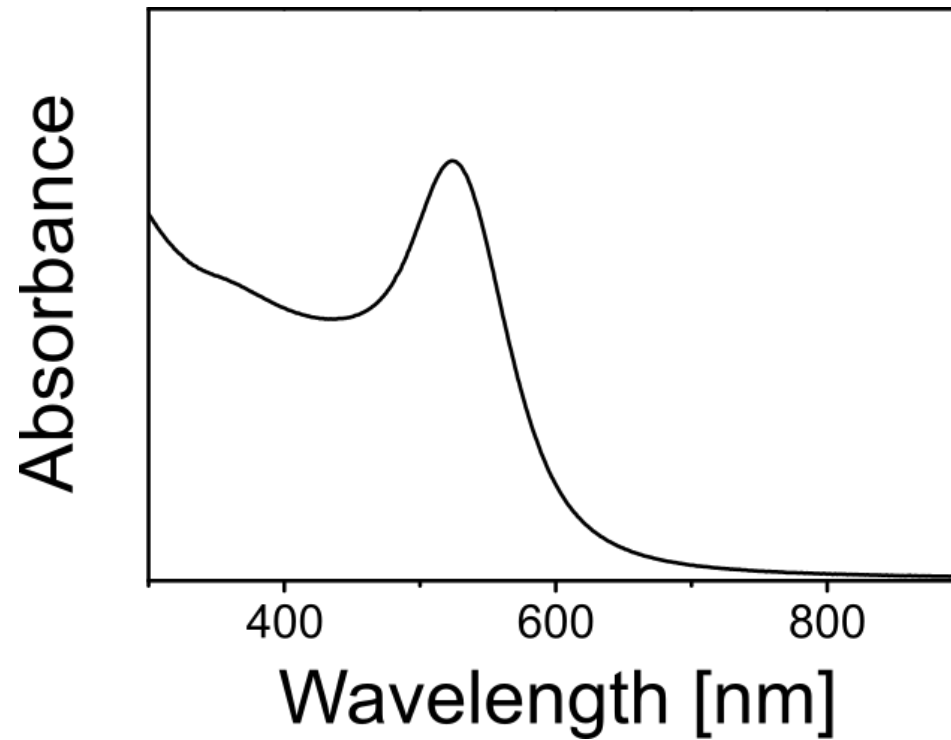
Size, morphology, optical properties are well described

but

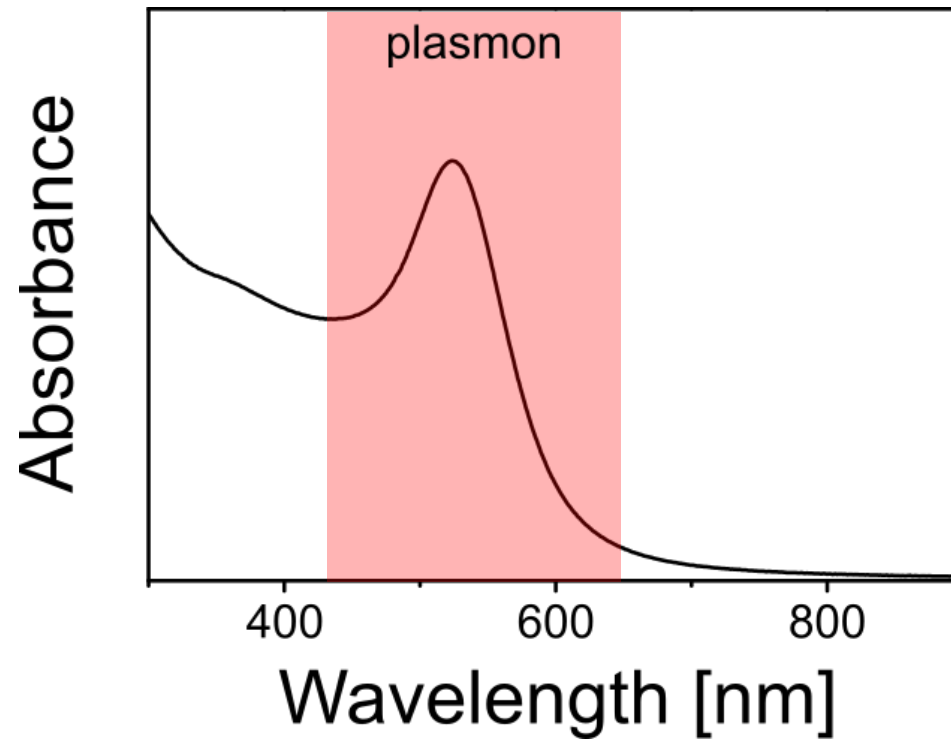
What is the molar concentration
of gold in a gold colloid?

How to measure it fast, simply
and reliably?

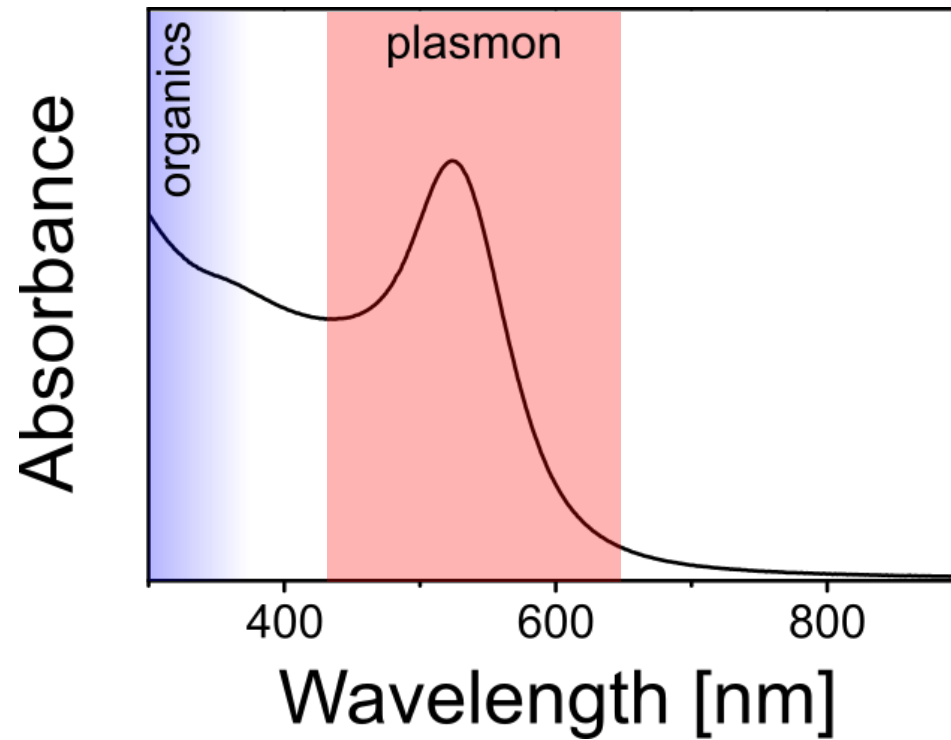
UV-vis spectrum of GNP



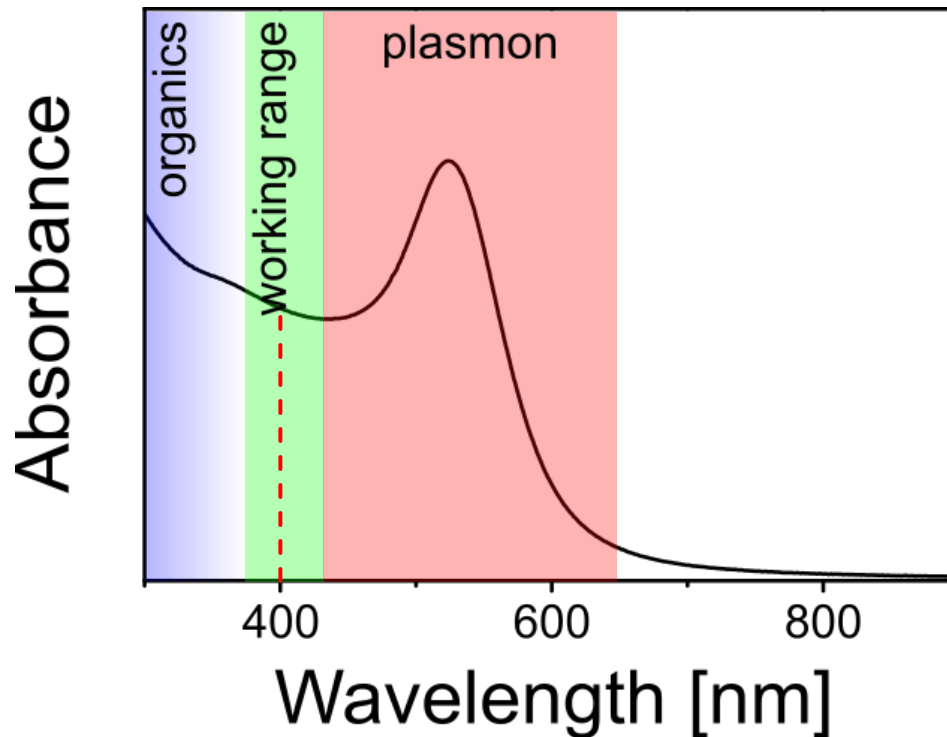
UV-vis spectrum of GNP



UV-vis spectrum of GNP



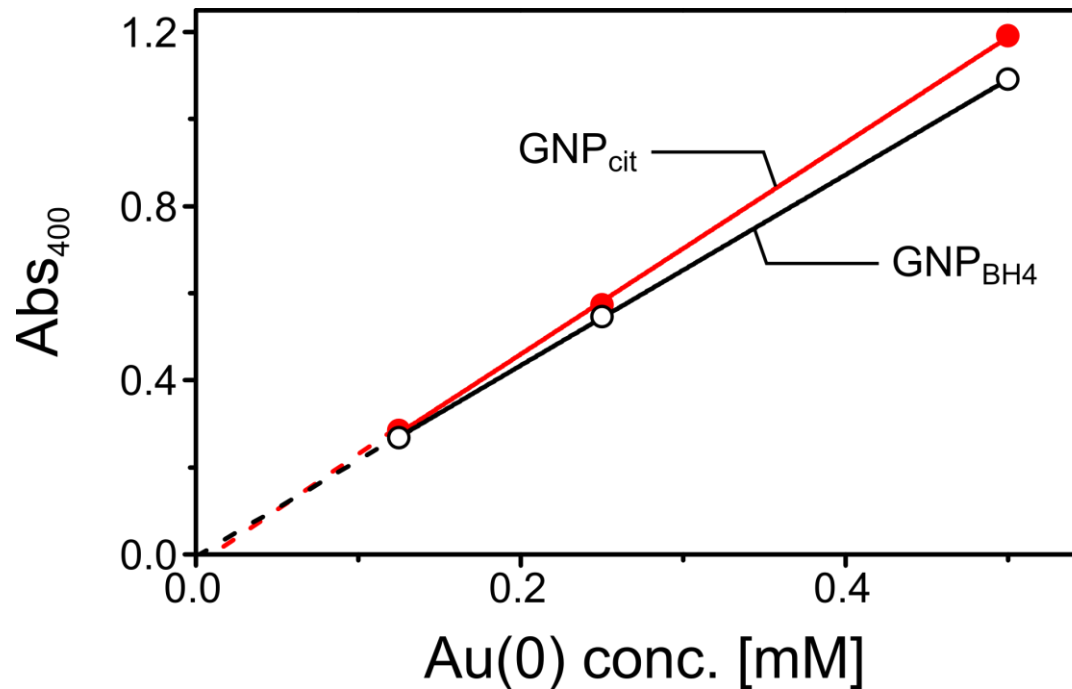
UV-vis spectrum of GNP



➔ Absorbance at 400 nm (Abs_{400})
as a measure for gold concentration

Proof of principle

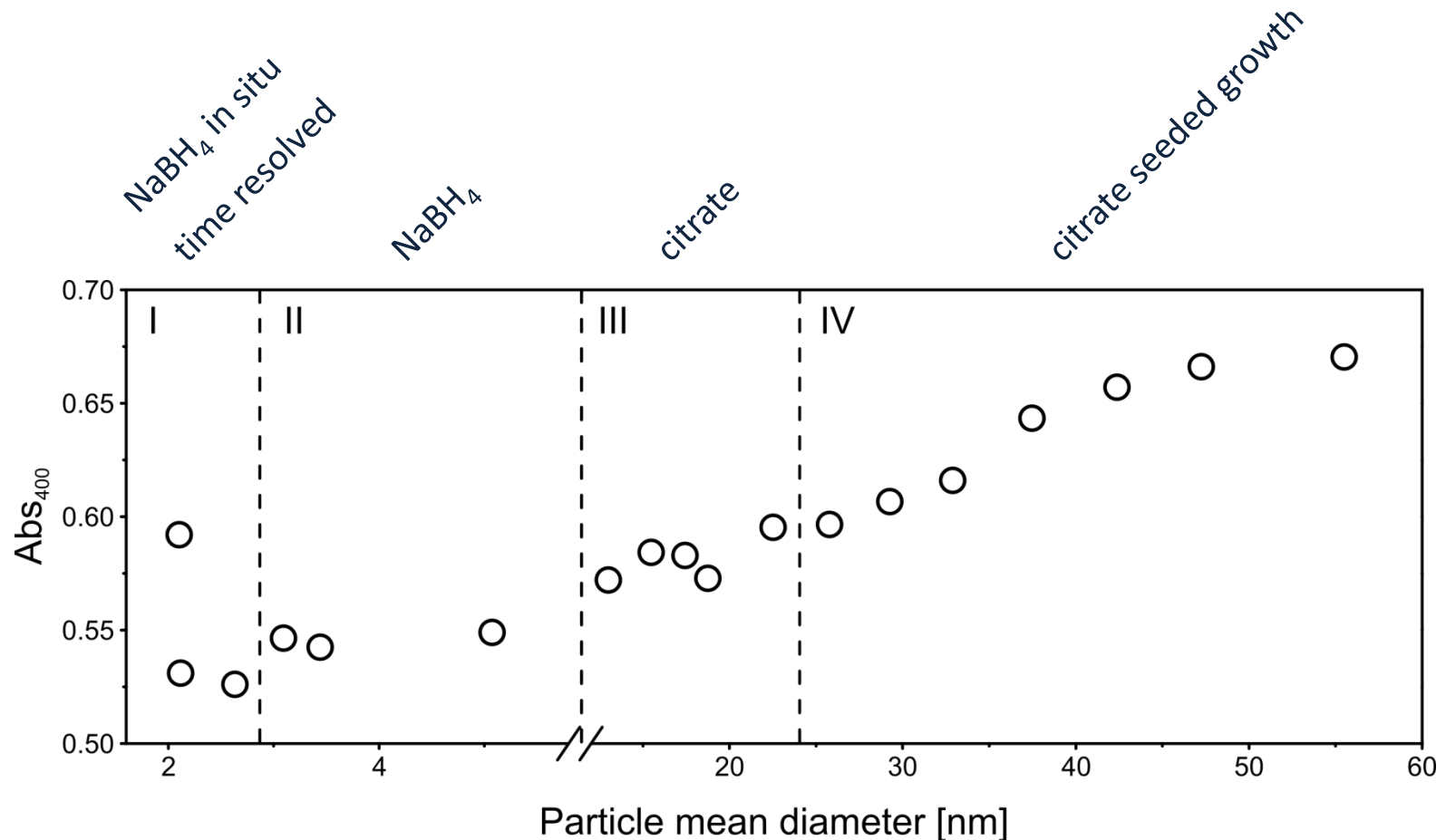
- ➔ two different syntheses (NaBH_4 or citrate reduction)
- ➔ three different concentrations (0.125, 0.25, 0.5 mM)



Influence of particle size

→ Au(0) concentration 0.25 mM

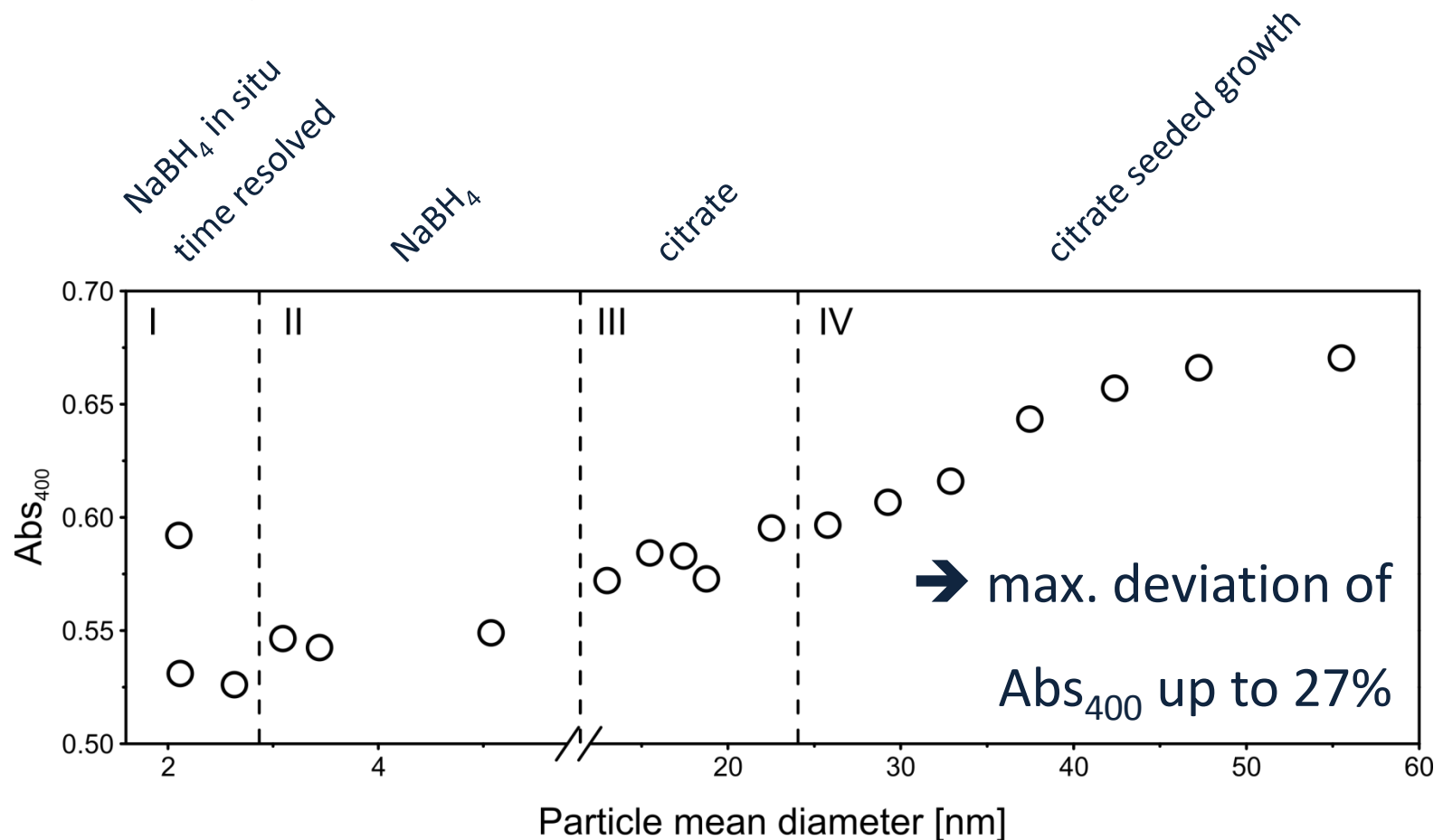
→ sizes range from 3 - 55 nm



Influence of particle size

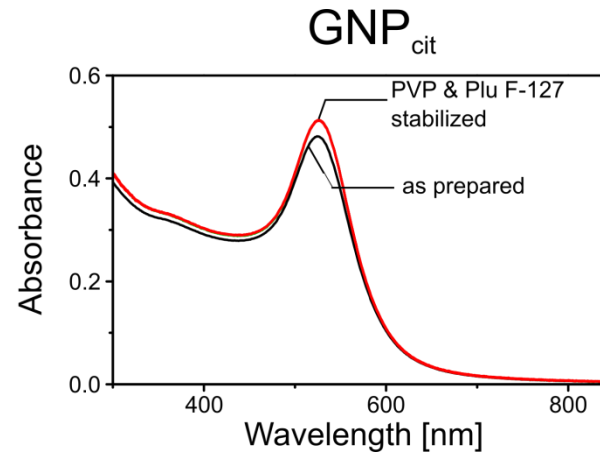
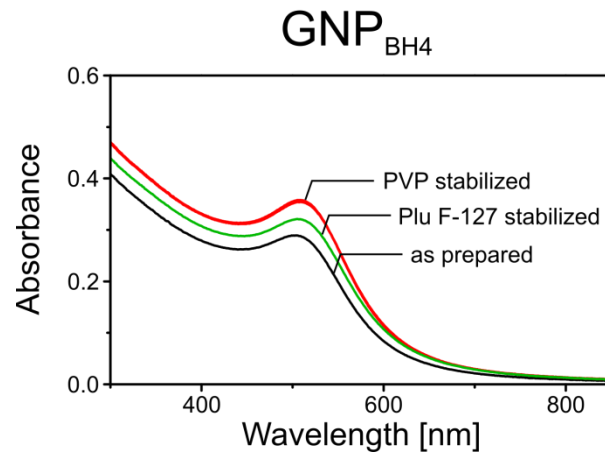
→ Au(0) concentration 0.25 mM

→ sizes range from 3 - 55 nm



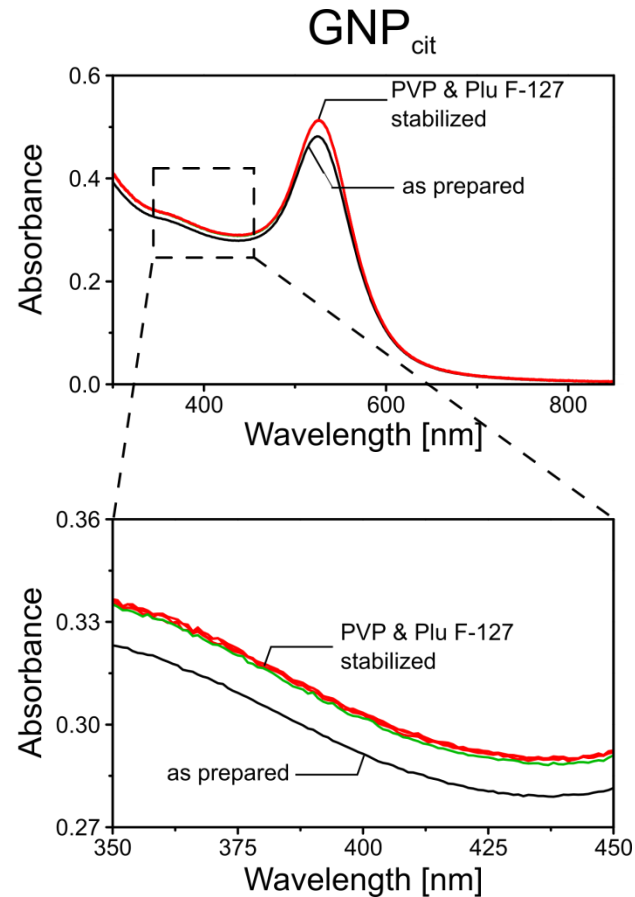
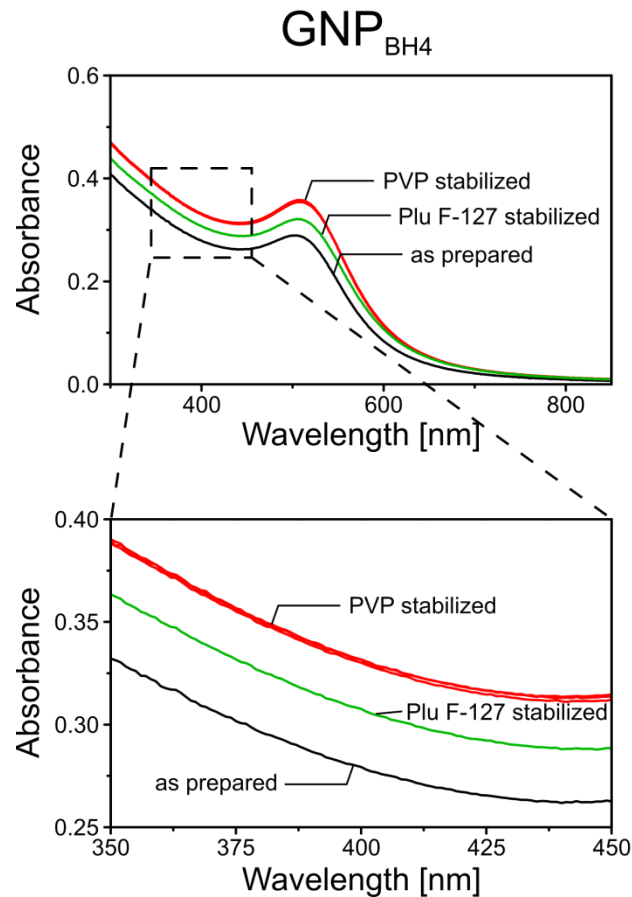
Sterical stabilizers

➔ PVP (different M_w) and Pluronic F-127



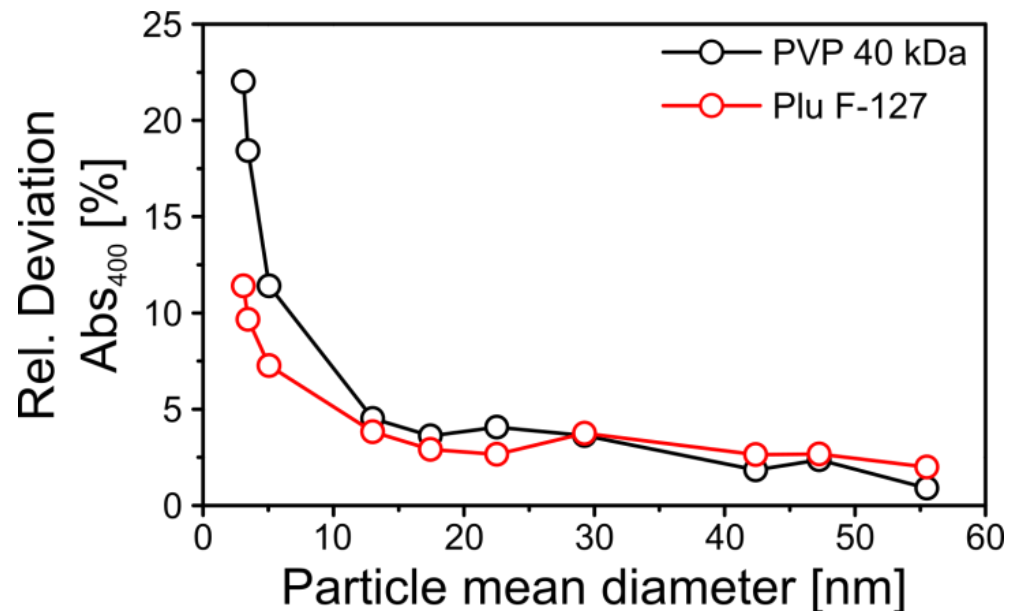
Sterical stabilizers

→ PVP (different M_w) and Pluronic F-127



Sterical stabilizers

→ PVP (different M_w) and Pluronic F-127

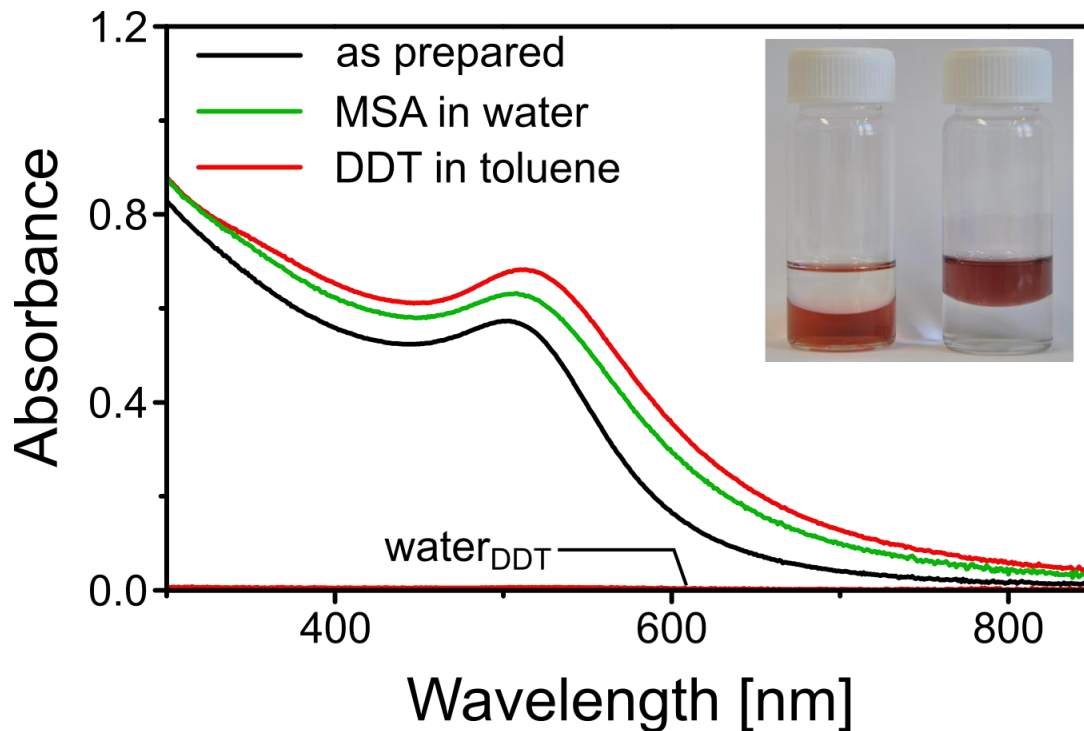


→ particle sizes constant (SAXS)

→ deviation of Abs₄₀₀: 2 - 23%

Thiol stabilization

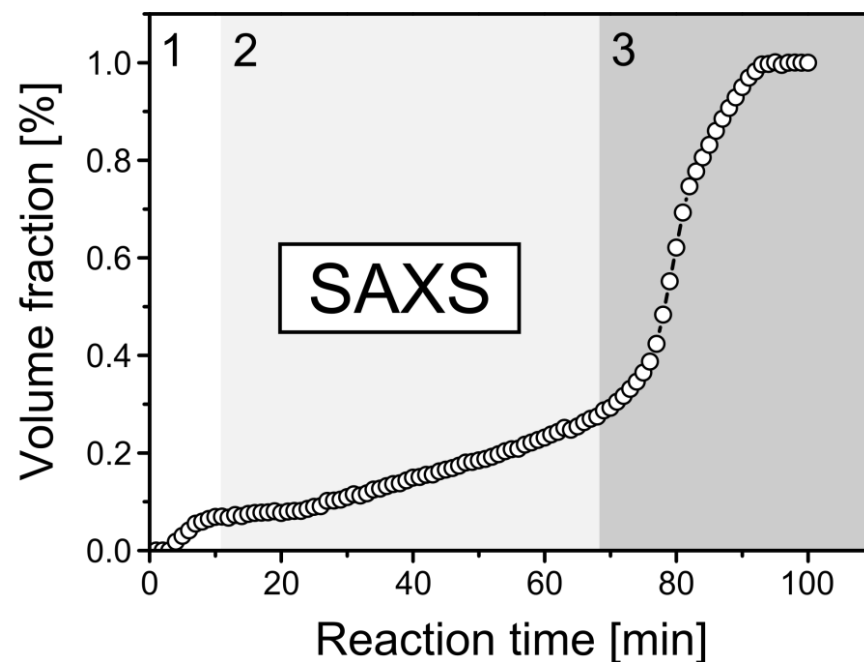
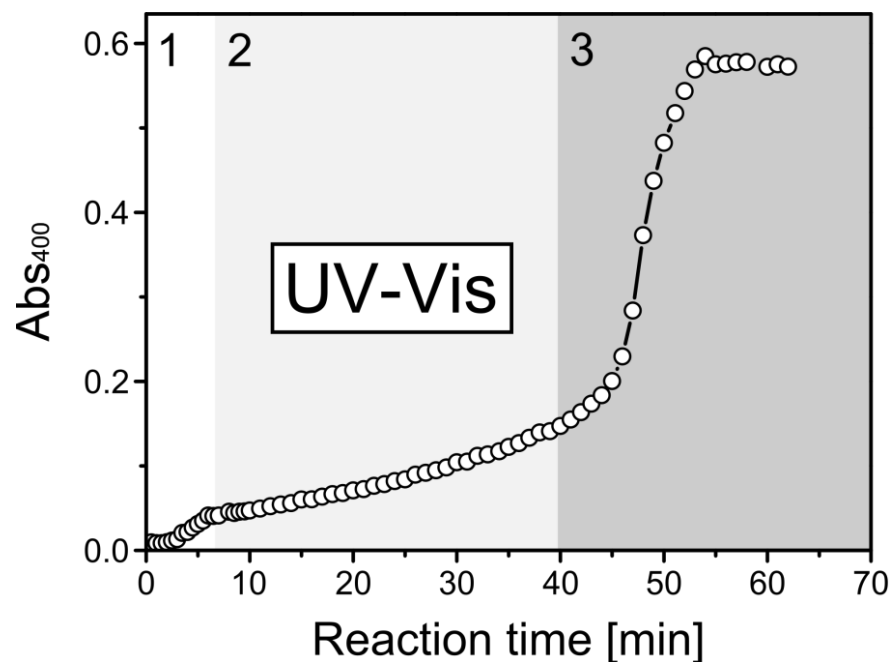
- ➔ mercaptosuccinic acid (MSA) and 1-dodecanethiol (DDT)
- ➔ broadening, damping, red-shift



- ➔ particle sizes constant (SAXS)
- ➔ deviation of Abs_{400} : 11% (MSA) and 17% (DDT in toluene)

Time-resolved UV-Vis

- standard citrate reduction
- comparison to time-resolved SAXS



J. Polte et al., *Chem. Comm.* **2010**, 46 (48), 9209–9211

T. Hendel et al., *Anal. Chem.*, **2014**, 86 (22), 11115-11125

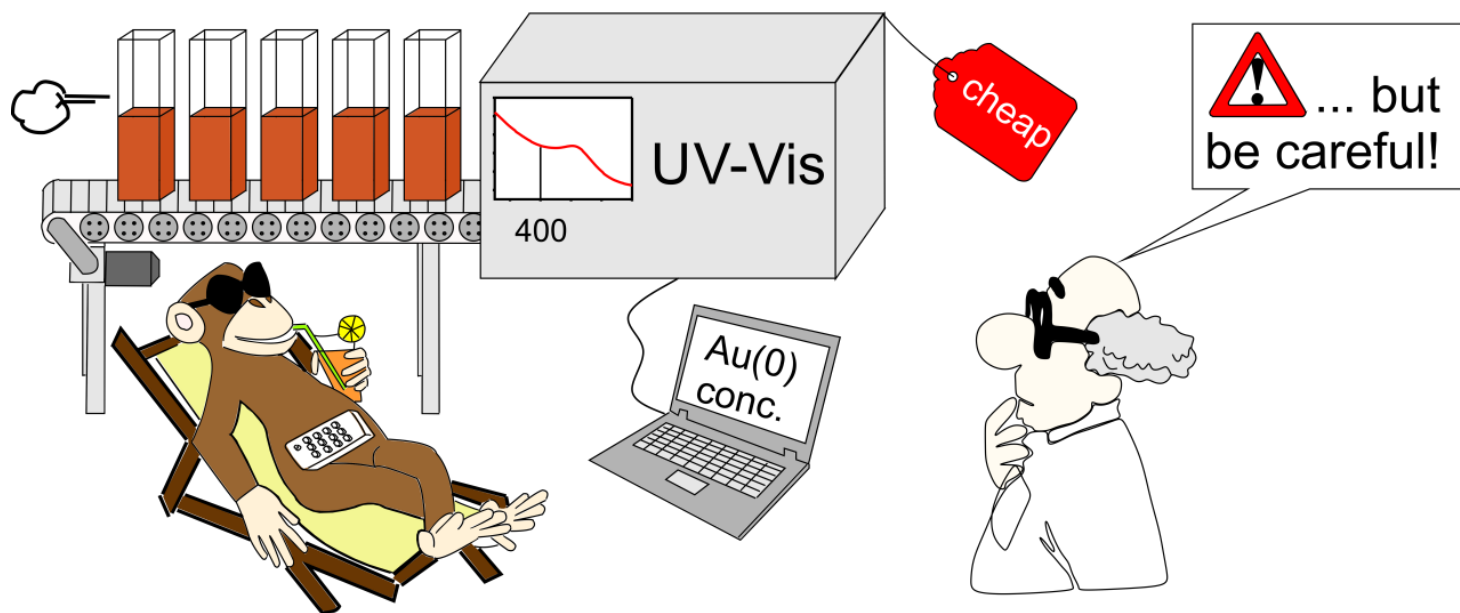
The molar extinction coefficient ϵ_{400}

sample / size	ϵ_{400} [l·mmol ⁻¹ ·cm ⁻¹]		
	as prepared	PVP stabilized	Plu F-127 stabilized
GNP _{BH4} / 3 - 5 nm	2.14 - 2.23	2.43 - 2.65	2.34 - 2.46
GNP _{cit} / 10 - 20 nm	2.29 - 2.38	2.38 - 2.43	2.36 - 2.41
GNP _{cit} / 20 - 40 nm	2.38 - 2.57	2.45 - 2.51	2.44 - 2.52
GNP _{cit} / 40 - 56 nm	2.63 - 2.68	2.68 - 2.71	2.70 - 2.74

➔ ϵ_{400} range: 2.14 – 2.74 L·mmol⁻¹·cm⁻¹ (up to 30%)

➔ with known size and surface modification deviation < 5%

Abs₄₀₀ for concentration determination



- ➔ deviation up to 30% but with known parameters < 5%
- ➔ simple, cheap, precise
- ➔ in-situ and with high time resolution

Thanks for your attention!