



# **Gold/Polymer Nanocomposites by Dispersed Phase Polymerisation**

## **Ultrasonic Initiation and Agitation**

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# *Outline*

► Background

- ◊ photonic and biological applications
- ◊ ultrasonics and free radicals
- ◊ miniemulsion polymerisation

► Combining these:

- ◊ gold particles
- ◊ polymer particles
  - » miniemulsion or not?
- ◊ Au/pMMA nanocomposite synthesis



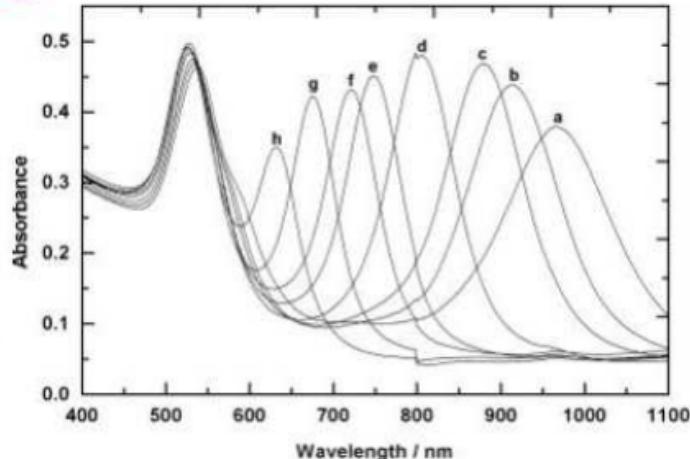
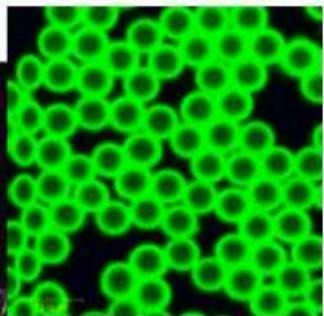
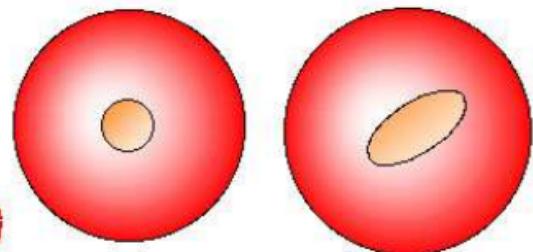
# Inorganic Core, Polymer Shell

- ▶ Polymer particles
  - ◊ cheaply produced, easily functionalised
  - ◊ variety of mechanical and chemical properties
  - ◊ dispersible in water
- ▶ Inorganic cores (Au, CdSe, ...)
  - ◊ novel optical and biolabelling properties
  - ◊ aggregate in water



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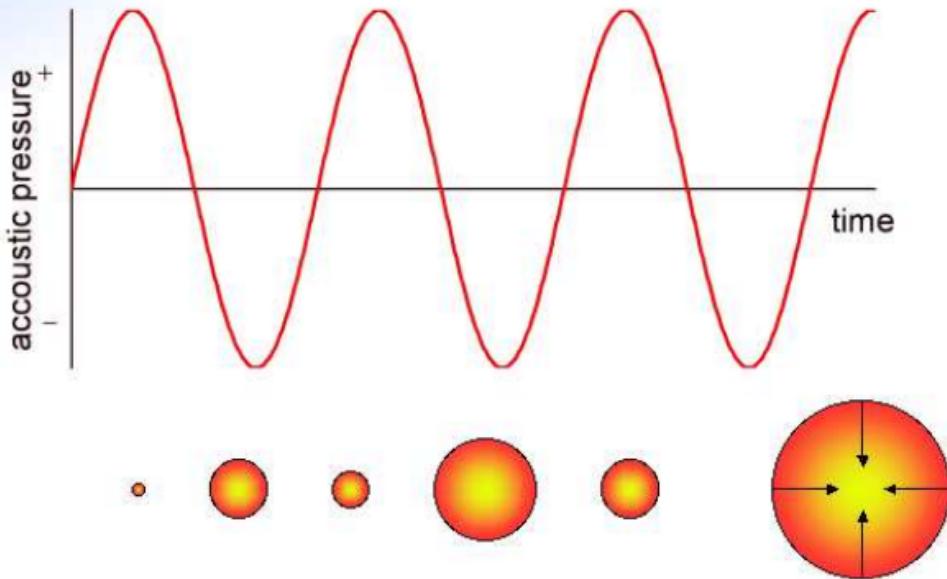


# *Ultrasonics*

- ▶ clean source of radicals
  - ◊ for reduction
  - ◊ for polymerisation
- ▶ high shear environment
  - ◊ miniemulsion without added hydrophobe
- ▶ potential to make a **one-pot** synthesis of nanocomposite particles
  - ◊ core can be later removed ⇒ hollow particle

# *Ultrasonic Cavitation*

- ▶ adiabatic bubble collapse → 5000 K

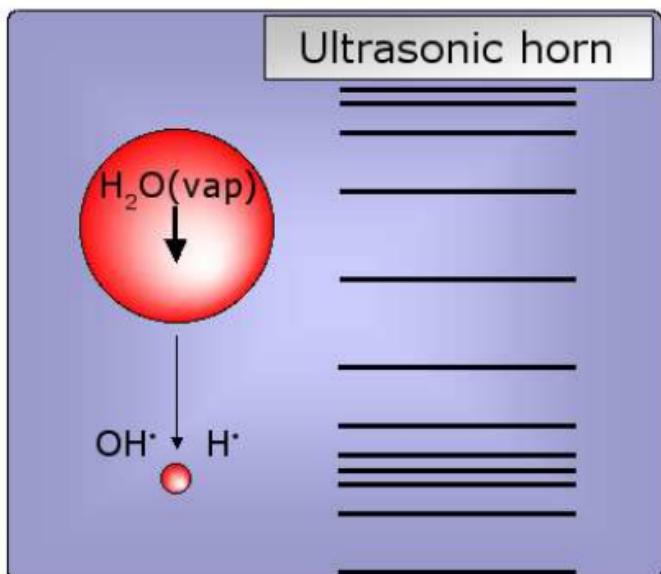


initial bubble

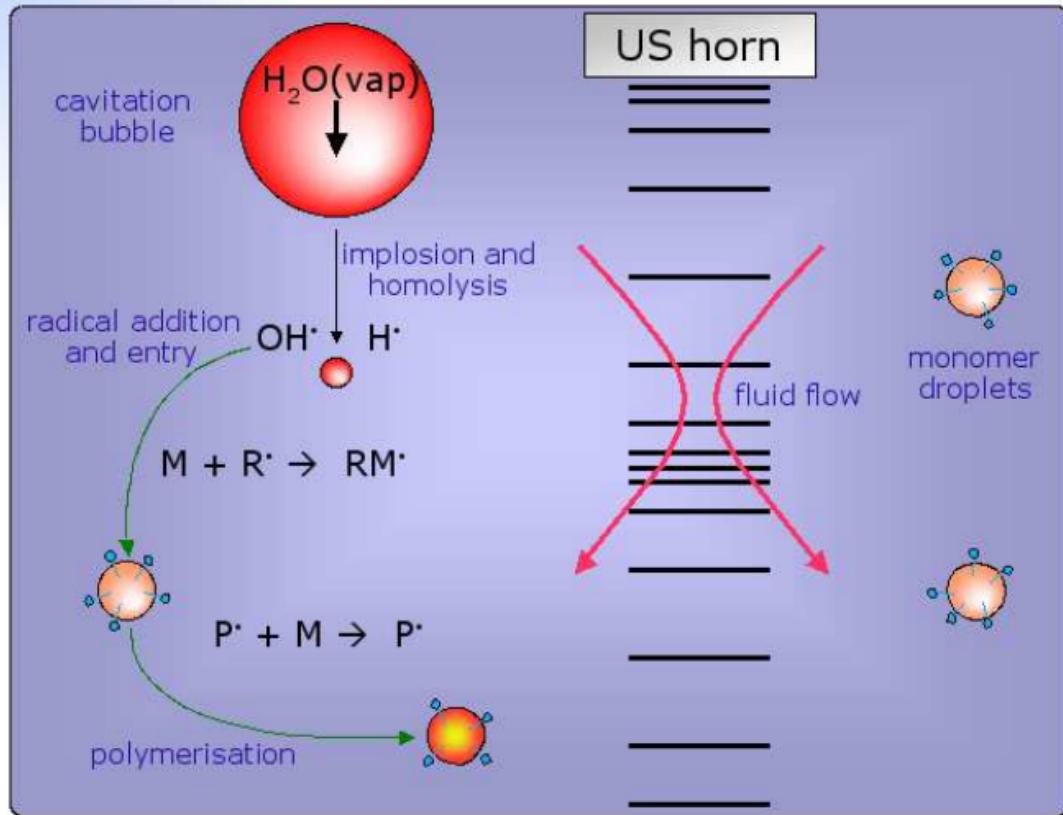
bubble collapse

# Ultrasonic Cavitation

- ▶ cavitation + implosion creates radicals:
  - ◊  $\text{OH}^\bullet$  and  $\text{H}^\bullet$
  - ◊ both can initiate polymerisation
- ▶ high shear
  - ◊ agitation
  - ◊ fine droplets,  
 $\sim 80 \text{ nm diameter}$
- ▶ 20kHz field,  $\sim 26\text{W}$



# Miniemulsion Polymerisation



# Synthesis of pMMA particles

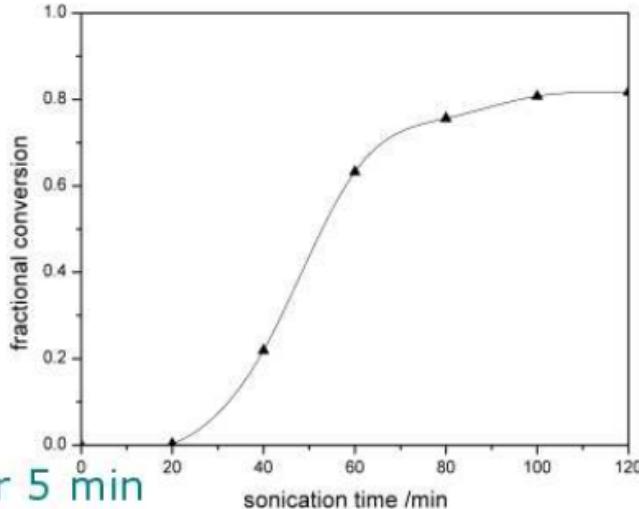
- Typical recipe:

- ◊ 6.4 g MMA
- ◊ 0.45 g SDS
- ◊ 36 g H<sub>2</sub>O
- ◊ Ar purge
- ◊ sonication:

- » on for 10 min, off for 5 min

- ◊ water jacket: 25±2°C

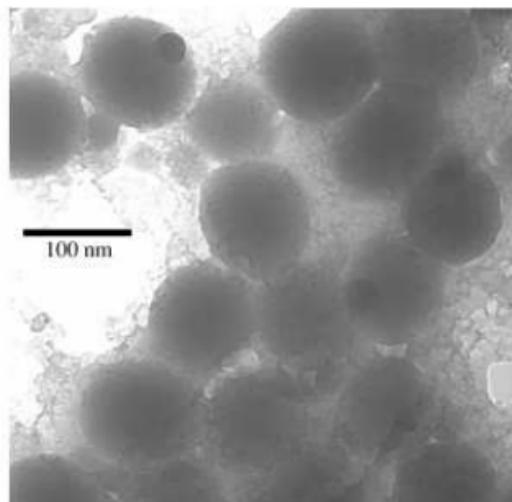
- 80% conversion in 60 min sonication



e.g. Bradley, Ashokkumar, & Grieser, JACS 2003, 125, 525.

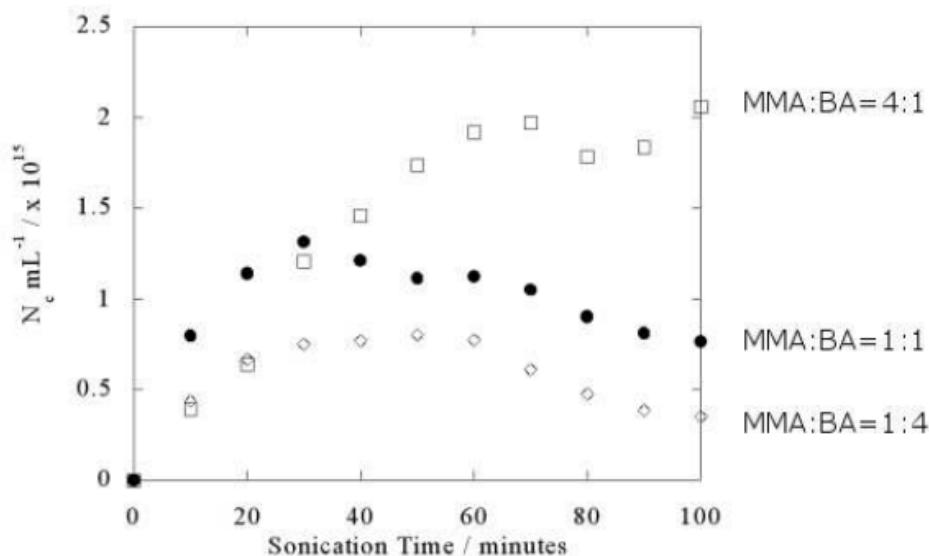
# *Synthesis of pMMA particles*

- ▶ Stable dispersion of pMMA in water
  - ◊ reasonably monodisperse particle size
  - ◊  $\sim 100\text{nm}$  diameter,  $10^{18}$  particles  $\text{dm}^{-3}$



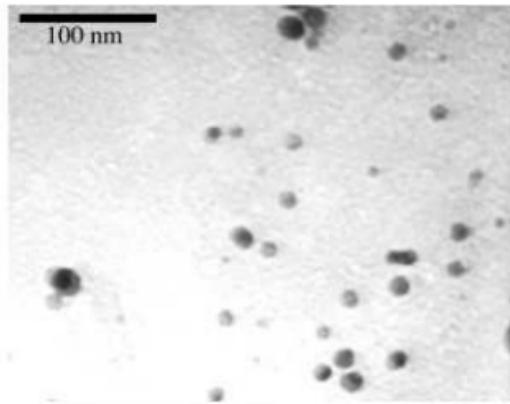
# Droplets to particles

- ◊ Unswollen radius increases with conversion
- ◊ Particle number increases due to continuous droplet nucleation



# *Synthesis of Au nanoparticles*

- ▶ Sonochemical reduction
  - ◊ particles in water phase
    - » propanol and SDS
  - ◊ only low concentration of particles possible
    - » limited by ultrasonic radical generation

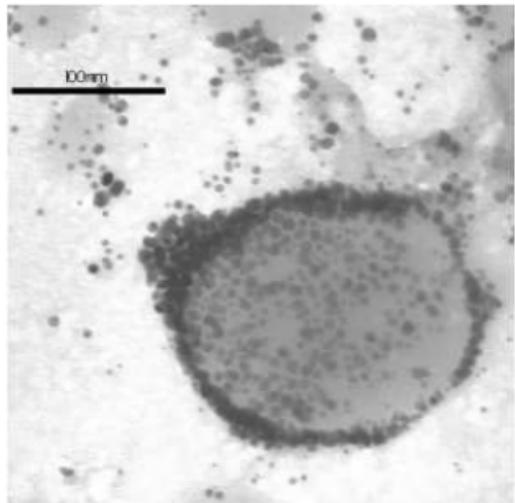


5–15 nm diameter particles

*Caruso, Ashokkumar & Grieser, Langmuir 2002, 18, 7831.*

# *Synthesis of Au nanoparticles*

- ▶ Borohydride reduction
  - ◊ 2-phase system
  - ◊ synthesise Au particles in MMA
    - » tetraoctylammonium bromide stabiliser
    - » well dispersed particles, high concentration



5–15 nm diameter particles

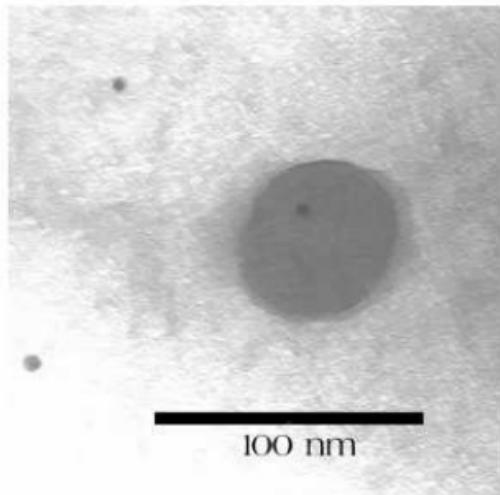
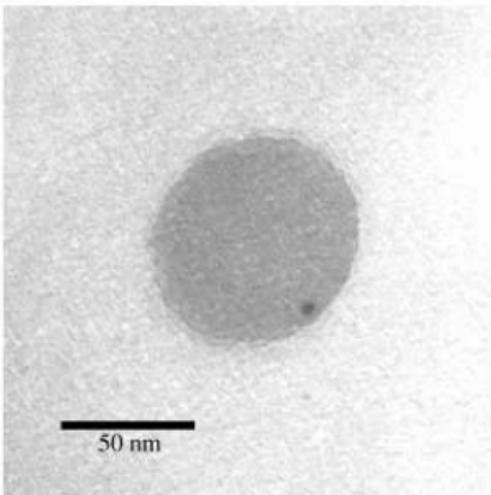
- ▶ Emulsify then polymerise

Au synthesis based on: Gittins & Caruso, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2001, 40, 3001.



# *Au/pMMA particles*

1. Dispersion of Au sol in MMA
2. Emulsify using ultrasound
3. Polymerise using ultrasound





## *Further work*

- ▶ Investigate optical properties
  - ◊ Au/pMMA dispersion
  - ◊ films made from Au/pMMA
- ▶ Use of phase transfer catalyst
  - ◊ sonochemically synthesised Au sols
    - » transfer particles to monomer phase
- ▶ Other inorganic cores
  - ◊ CdSe quantum dots



# *Conclusions*

- ◊ Successful incorporation of gold particles into polymer particle
  - » can synthesise Au/pMMA particles
- ◊ Evidence that ultrasonic dispersed phase polymerisation proceeds by miniemulsion mechanism
  - » incorporation of pigments such as Au particles cannot be done via conventional emulsion polymerisation approaches



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