

Zinc nanoparticles in solution by laser ablation technique

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Abstract. Colloidal zinc metallic nanoparticles are synthesized using pulsed laser ablation of metal plate in an aqueous solution of suitable surfactant to prevent aggregation. UV-visible absorption, TEM, small angle X-ray diffraction and wide-angle X-ray diffraction are used for the characterization of colloidal zinc metallic nanoparticles. Colloidal nanoparticles are found highly stable for a long time.

Keywords. Zinc nanoparticles; colloidal nanoparticles; nano-powder; PLAAM.

1. Introduction

Recently, chemists, physicists and materials scientists have shown great interest in the development of new methods for the synthesis of nanomaterials. These materials are important for further miniaturization of electronic devices, nanofluids (Eastman *et al* 2001) to enhance efficiency of heat engines, as chemical catalysts (Kuang *et al* 2000; Maye *et al* 2000) and lasing materials (Huang *et al* 2001) etc. Physical and chemical properties of these materials are highly size dependent. Therefore, it is important to develop novel techniques for the synthesis of smaller and monodispersed nanomaterials. Conventional chemical reduction method uses hazardous chemicals and has no means of controlling size and shape of nanoparticles. Zinc and copper nanoparticles are highly oxidative as compared to silver and gold, therefore, synthesis of these particles in the aqueous media is preferred. Recently, pulsed laser ablation in aqueous media (PLAAM) has provided a new technique for synthesis of size controlled metallic nanoparticles. Metallic nanoparticles in colloidal and powder phase were synthesized using different techniques by several investigators (Mulvaney *et al* 1993; Macdonald and Smith 1996; Li *et al* 2004; Darugar *et al* 2006). Lasers have provided a powerful tool for the synthesis of nanomaterials in both solutions and gas matrices (Hodak *et al* 2000; Ma *et al* 2005). Resizing and reshaping of colloidal nanoparticles synthesized by other techniques are also possible through melting and fragmentation mechanism (Geohegan *et al* 1998; Fujiwara *et al* 1999; Link and El-Sayed 1999). Synthesis of colloidal silver nanoparticles using laser ablation of metal salt in aqueous media is also reported (Abid *et al* 2001). Gold (Sibbald *et al* 1996), silver (Mafune *et al* 2000), metallic and Ag–Au bimetallic (Lee *et al* 2001) nanoparticles are produced by laser ablation of

gold, silver and its alloy plates, respectively in an aqueous media of suitable surfactant. Synthesis (Rakshit and Budhani 2006) and magnetic characterization of Co–Pt nanoparticles are reported by laser ablation of Co–Pt bulk alloy in aqueous media. The present study deals with colloidal zinc nanoparticles, synthesized by pulsed laser ablation in aqueous media (PLAAM) technique, and its characterization. Production of ZnO nanoparticles is also reported in small amount. Synthesis of colloidal Zn/ZnO nanoparticles using laser ablation technique is not reported elsewhere, to the best of our knowledge. Recently, synthesis and characterization of ZnO nanoparticles in aqueous media using laser ablation technique has been reported by Singh and Gopal (2006).

2. Experimental

Zinc nanoparticles were produced by pulsed laser ablation of a piece of zinc metal in an aqueous solution of SDS (Glaxo Smith Kline) using double distilled water as a solvent. The slice of zinc rod (99.99%, Spec-pure Johnson Mathey) was placed at the bottom of glass vessel containing 10 ml 0.05 mM aqueous solution of SDS. A piece of metal was irradiated by the focused output of the second harmonics of pulsed nanosecond Nd:YAG laser (Spectra Physics Inc., USA) operating at 10 Hz frequency, 100 mJ energy, with a lens having a focal length of 250 mm for 60 min. Experimental arrangement is shown in figure 1. Plasmon absorption spectrum was recorded using UV-visible Sistrionics double beam spectrophotometer 2203 Smart. Larger particles and free SDS appearing as residue were separated from colloidal solution by 5000 g centrifugation. Vacuum evaporation of colloidal solution at 60°C was used to raise the concentration of particles in the solution. Size of zinc nanoparticles was determined by small angle X-ray diffraction (SAXD) while synthesis of zinc phase was confirmed with wide angle X-ray di-

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fraction pattern using Rigaku D/Max 2200 diffractometer with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation at $\lambda = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$. SAXD was recorded between 0° and 5.0° , while wide angle X-ray diffraction pattern was obtained in the range of $0-70^\circ$. Guinier plots were used to measure the diameter and distribution of nanoparticles from SAXD pattern. For TEM measurement, one drop of colloidal solution of zinc nanoparticles was placed at the carbon coated copper grid and dried in vacuum oven at 320°K temperature. The prepared grid was washed with water to remove free SDS particles and placed below the objective of E.M-C.M-12 (Philips) tunneling electron microscope operating at 200 keV to record TEM image of the same.

3. Results and discussion

Figure 2 shows UV-visible plasmon absorption spectrum of zinc nanoparticles produced by laser ablation in aqueous

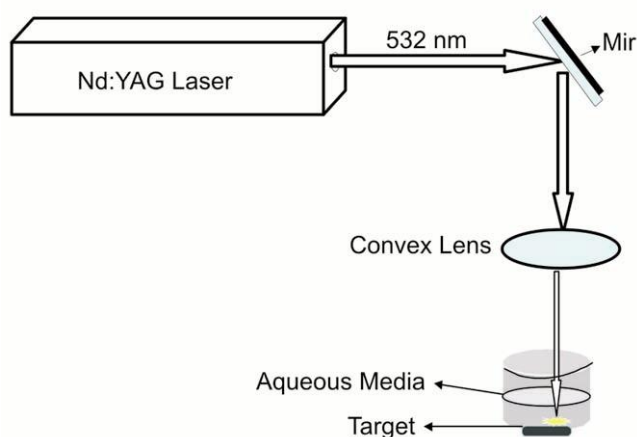


Figure 1. Experimental arrangement.

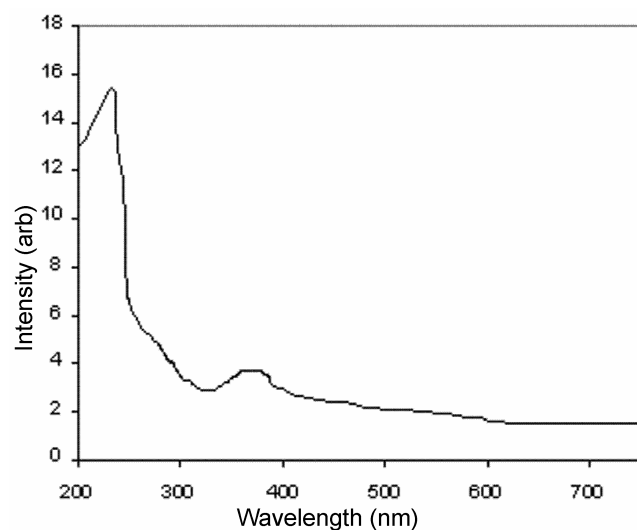


Figure 2. Absorption spectrum of zinc nanoparticles.

media and TEM image of colloidal zinc is presented in figure 3. The absorption spectrum has a sharp peak centred at 232.4 nm with a long tail towards longer wavelength side, which is similar to the absorption band of cadmium, of the same group, nanoparticles experimentally reported by Henglein and theoretically supported by Mulvaney (Henglein *et al* 1992; Mulvaney *et al* 1993). Synthesis of zinc nanoparticles is also verified using small angle X-ray diffraction (SAXD) and TEM experiments, which results in almost the same value of 14.7 nm for all the average sized particles. Wide angle X-ray diffraction pattern contains an intense peak at $2\theta = 20.4^\circ$, which is the characteristic of zinc phase. X-ray diffraction pattern is shown in figure 4, which includes SAXD pattern in the inset. Absorption spectrum also contains a small hump centred

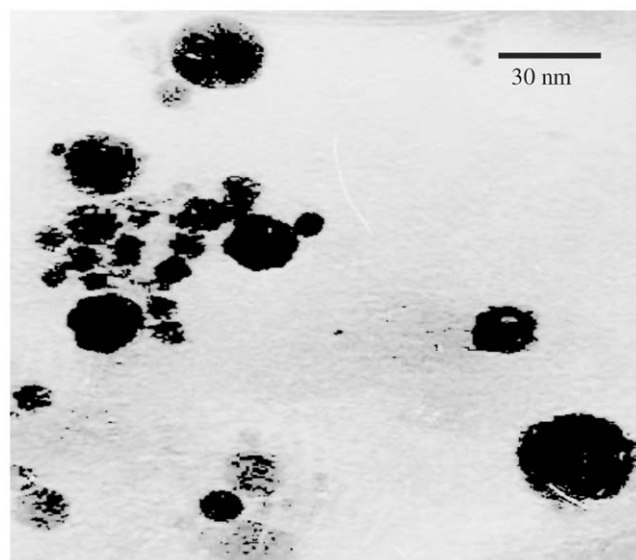


Figure 3. TEM images of colloidal zinc nanoparticles.

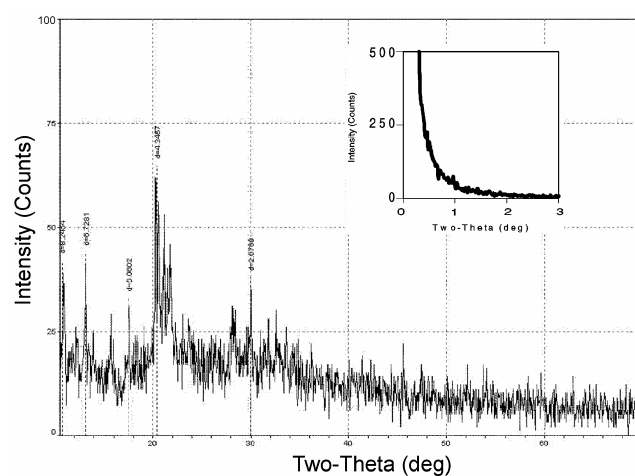


Figure 4. Wide angle X-ray diffraction with small angle X-ray diffraction shown in inset.

Table 1. Size and distribution of zinc nanoparticles.

Sl. no.	% Abundance	Dia. (nm)	Av. dia. (\(\sigma\))
1	65.9	9.4	
2	21.0	20.7	14.71\8.1
3	13.0	32.1	

σ represents the standard deviation in nm.

at 370 nm, which appears due to the formation of zinc oxide nanoparticles in colloidal solution having a gap of 3.4 eV between valence and conduction bands. When high energy laser pulse falls on the metal surface it vapourizes zinc atoms, which reacts with dissolved oxygen in water to form ZnO molecule. Large numbers of Zn/ZnO atoms/molecules arrange themselves in a particular geometry to synthesize Zn/ZnO nanoparticles, which are encapsulated by a layer of surfactant to prevent agglomeration and terminates particle growth. This provides novel techniques for the production of metallic oxide nanoparticles in solution by increasing the amount of dissolved oxygen in it. Passing pure nitrogen or argon in solution to eliminate the dissolved oxygen from it, can be used to synthesize pure metallic nanoparticles.

The particles thus produced in the solution remain in colloidal form for several months. From table 1, it can be seen that about 66% of zinc nanoparticles are 9.4 nm in size with an average diameter of 14.71 nm and a standard deviation (σ) of 8.1 nm. The surface plasmon absorption spectrum of zinc nanoparticles in the solution has a single peak centred at 232.4 nm, which indicates that zinc nanoparticles are spherical in shape. Earlier, it was reported that ellipsoidal (Petit *et al* 1993) and cylindrical (Link and El-Sayed 1999) nanoparticles exhibited two peaks in the absorption spectrum.

4. Conclusions

In the present study a novel technique, free from environmental pollution, is obtained to produce metallic and metallic oxide nanoparticles in the solution, which can remain stable for several months. The laser ablation of zinc plate in the aqueous solution of SDS is employed to prepare size and shape controlled nanoparticles. Plasmon absorption of zinc nanoparticles shows that they are potential candidates for wide band gap (5.33 eV) semiconducting and ultra-violet lasing materials. They can also be used as good insulating material by further reduction in size using ablation and fragmentation. These nanoparticles are characterized using optical absorption, TEM, small angle X-ray diffraction and wide angle X-ray diffraction. Particles synthesized by this method have smaller size and distribu-

tion as compared to the conventional chemical reduction method. The shape of the particles does not change after continuous laser irradiation on the solution as reported in the case of other metals and alloys like silver (Abid *et al* 2001), gold (Sibbald *et al* 1996), platinum (Lee *et al* 2001), silver-gold (Mafune *et al* 2000) and cobalt-platinum (Rakshit and Budhani 2006) nanoparticles. Termination in the growth of nanoparticles is being achieved by SDS added in water initially.

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