

# Structural Study of Au-GEMA Nanoparticle by SANS, SAXS, TEM, and XAFS Techniques

K. Akutsu<sup>1#</sup>, H. Iwase<sup>1</sup>, Y. Nakatani<sup>2</sup>, and T. Yoshimura<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Comprehensive Research Organization for Science and Society (CROSS), 162-1 Shirakata, Tokai, Ibaraki 319-1106, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Research Group of Chemistry, Division of Natural Sciences, Nara Women's University, Nara 630-8506, Japan

# a corresponding author: k\_Akutsu@cross.or.jp

Gold nanoparticles have found various applications in catalysis, optics, and sensors. Stabilization of gold nanoparticles has been employed using a variety of alkanethiols, surfactants, and polymers. In order to develop a size-controlled synthesis method of gold nanoparticle, we synthesized new amphiphilic multi-sugar type oligomers, C<sub>12</sub>-*m*GEMA (GEMA is a

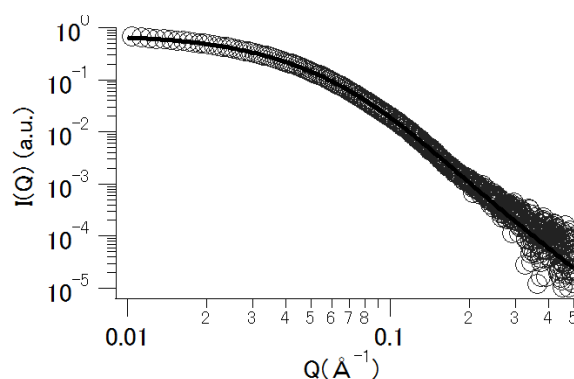


Fig. 1 SAXS data (○) and model fitting curve (—) for Au-C<sub>12</sub>-3.0GEMA nanoparticles.

glucosyloxyethyl methacrylate, *m* denote polymerization degree of GEMA), as a stabilizing surfactant for the gold nanoparticles. Previously, the aggregation behaviors of C<sub>12</sub>-*m*GEMA in aqueous solution were investigated by using small-angle neutron and X-ray scattering (SANS and SAXS) techniques. We found that C<sub>12</sub>-*m*GEMA aggregates formed globular micelles with the radius of ca. 3.7 nm in aqueous solution. In this study, we investigated the structure of Au-GEMA nanoparticle by using combining use of SANS, SAXS, transmission electron microscope (TEM), and X-ray absorption fine structure (XAFS) techniques.

SANS, SAXS, and XAFS experiments were performed on BL15 at MLF/J-PARC, BL40B2 at SPring-8, BL27B at KEK-PF, respectively. Fig.1 shows the SAXS profiles for Au-C<sub>12</sub>-3.0GEMA nanoparticles in aqueous solution. A model-fitting analysis result using theoretical scattering function of polydispersed sphere with log-normal size distribution suggested that the average radius of Au-C<sub>12</sub>-3.0GEMA nanoparticle is 1.5 nm. The size distribution was consistent with that estimated by TEM-results. Comparing with the radius of C<sub>12</sub>-3.0GEMA aggregate, it indicated that Au-C<sub>12</sub>-3.0GEMA nanoparticle cannot grow larger than the size of C<sub>12</sub>-3.0GEMA micelles. In this presentation, we will show the SANS and XAFS results and discuss the detailed structure of Au-C<sub>12</sub>-3.0GEMA nanoparticles.