

Supporting Information

Anti-Galvanic Reduction of Silver Ion on Gold and Its Role in Anisotropic Growth of Gold Nanomaterials

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Synthesis of anisotropic gold nanoparticles by controlling Ag deposition

Anisotropic Au nanoparticles were synthesized by seed-mediated growth using BSPP-stabilized AuNC seeds and modified growth solutions. To synthesize Au nanoparticles of various shapes, Ag^+ ion was differently introduced for each experiment.

Synthesis of Au nanorods without silver ion (b): A mixture of 0.5 ml of 10 mM HAuCl_4 , 10 ml of 0.1 M CTAB, and 0.3 ml of DI water was prepared in a glass vial. After short-term incubation the color of mixture was changed to orange finally. At this point, 0.08 ml of 0.1 M ascorbic acid was added, and the mixture became transparent. Then, 24 μl of 2 μM BSPP-capped AuNC solution was added to the growth solution and further incubated for 3 h at 30 °C.

Synthesis of multiple twinned Au stars with fairly developed tips using Ag^+ -treated seed (c): For the first time, 24 μl of 2 μM BSPP-capped AuNC solution was mixed with 0.1 ml of 10 mM AgNO_3 followed by the incubation at RT for 1 hr. The growth solution was separately prepared by mixing following reagents in the order listed and then gentle mixing; 0.5 ml of 10 mM HAuCl_4 , 10 ml of 0.1 M CTAB, 0.2 ml of DI water, and 0.08 ml of 0.1 M ascorbic acid. Then, the growth solution was mixed with pretreated seed and resulting solution was incubated for 3 h at 30 °C.

Synthesis of twinned polyhedron Au nanoparticles using Ag^+ -treated seed (d): For the first time, 24 μl of 2 μM BSPP-capped AuNC solution was mixed with 0.01 ml of 10 mM AgNO_3 and 0.09 ml of DI water followed by the incubation at RT for 1 hr. The growth solution was separately prepared by mixing following reagents in the order listed and then gentle mixing; 0.5 ml of 10 mM HAuCl_4 , 10 ml of 0.1 M CTAB, 0.2 ml

of 0.5 M of H_2SO_4 , and 0.08 ml of 0.1 M ascorbic acid. Then, the growth solution was mixed with pretreated seed and resulting solution incubated for 3 h at 30 °C.

Synthesis of Au nanorods with the assistance of silver ion (e): A mixture of 0.5 ml of 10 mM HAuCl_4 , 0.02 ml of 10 mM AgNO_3 , 10 ml of 0.1 M CTAB, and 0.08 ml of DI water was prepared in a glass vial. After short-term incubation the color of mixture changed to orange finally. At this point, 0.2 ml of 0.5 M H_2SO_4 and 0.08 ml of 0.1 M ascorbic acid were added, and the growth solution became transparent. Then, 24 μl of 2 μM BSPP-capped AuNC solution was added to the growth solution and the mixture was further incubated for 3 h at 30 °C.

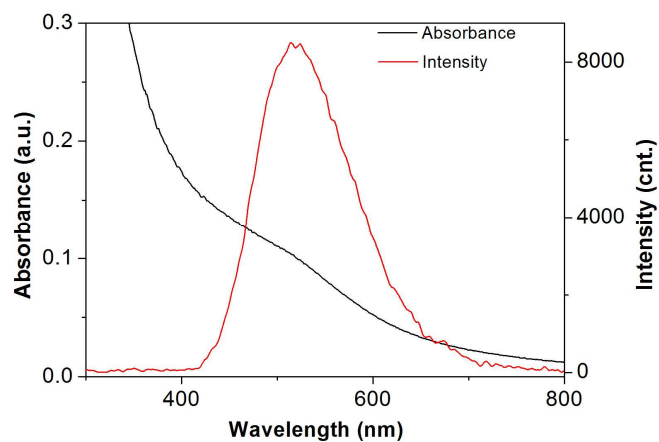


Figure S1. Absorbance and fluorescent spectra of Au nanocrystals (AuNCs)

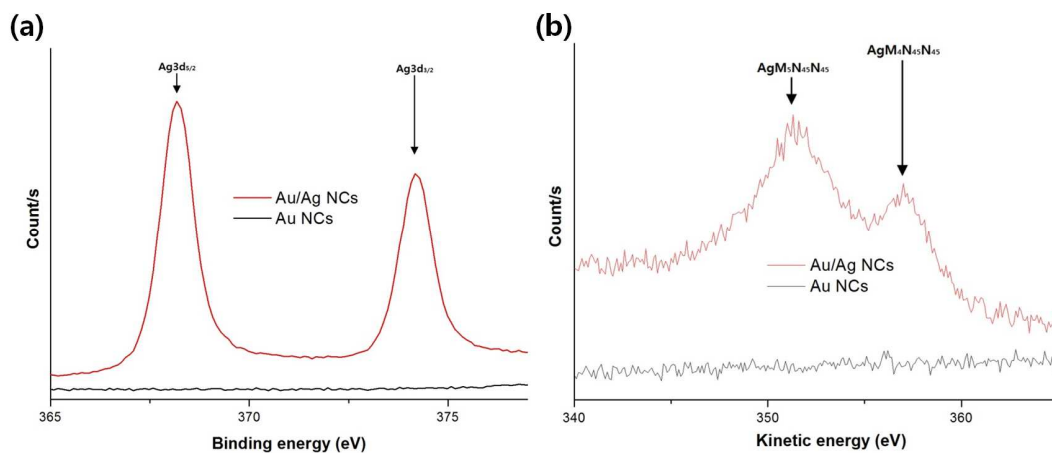


Figure S2. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) spectra of (a) Ag3d and (b) Ag MNN for AuNCs and 8 mM Ag-treated Au nanocrystals (Au/AgNCs).

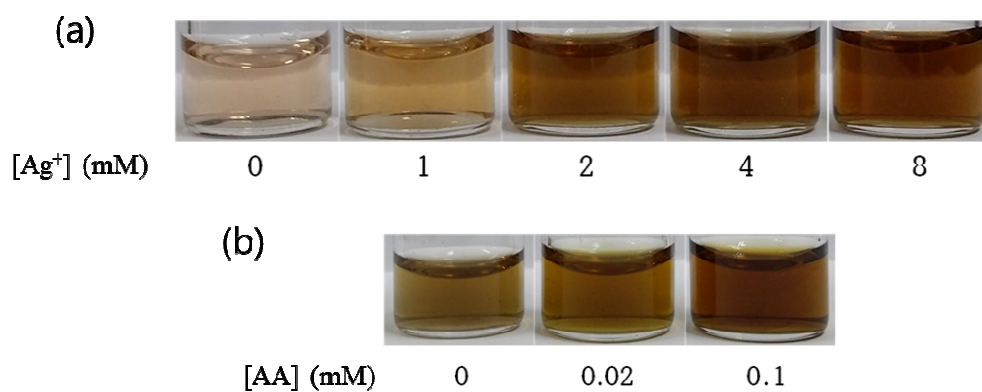


Figure S3. Photographic images of (a) AuNCs treated with different concentration of AgNO₃ and (b) AuNCs treated with fixed concentration of AgNO₃ (8 mM) and different concentration of ascorbic acid. NC dispersions were incubated with AgNO₃ in the dark for 1 h and 5 min, respectively.

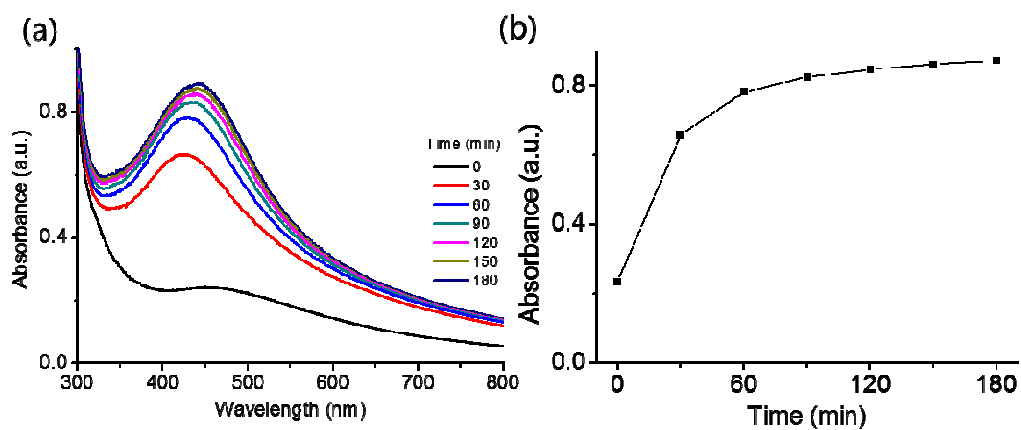


Figure S4. (a) Evolution of absorbance spectra of AuNCs in the presence of AgNO₃ (8 mM). (b) Absorbance at 427 nm as a function of time.

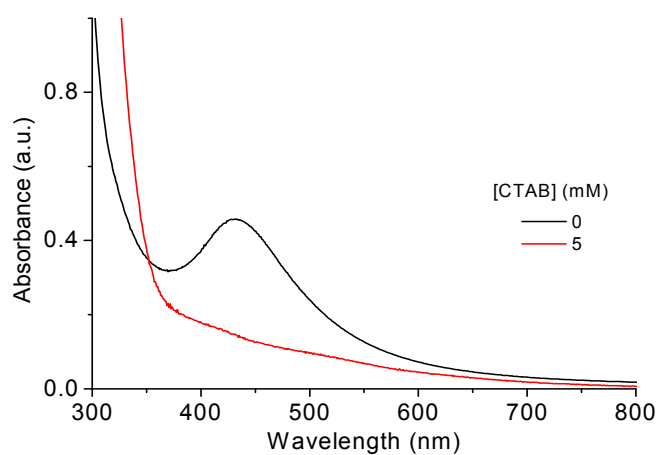


Figure S5. Absorbance spectra of AuNC dispersions after 5 min of the addition of AgNO₃ (1 mM) and ascorbic acid (0.1 mM) in absence and presence of CTAB (5 mM).

Binding energy (eV)	
Ag 3d _{5/2}	368.18
Ag 3d _{3/2}	374.18
Auger parameter (AP, eV)	
AP-3d _{5/2} , M ₄ N ₄₅ N ₄₅	725.18
AP-3d _{5/2} , M ₅ N ₄₅ N ₄₅	719.48

Table S1. XPS Ag 3d fitting parameters and Auger parameters of Ag/Au NCs