アミノタルク型粘土を用いた金属ナノ粒子の安定化とその性質 (広島大理¹・広島大 N-BARD²) ○藤田 大和¹・バスキ トリヨノ²・中島 覚¹,² Stabilization and properties of metal nanoparticles by amino talc-like clay (¹Faculty of Science, Hiroshima University, ²Natural Science Center for Basic Research and Development, Hiroshima University) ○Yamato Fujita¹, Triyono Basuki², Satoru Nakashima¹,²

Metal nanoparticles have a large surface area relative to their volume and are likely to aggregate. Amino talc-like clay (amino clay (AC)) was used as a stabilizer to prevent this aggregation and stabilize the nanoparticles for a long time. The clay used in this study can be used as a stabilizer for nanoparticles by exfoliating the layer structure as shown in Fig. 1. The advantages of amino clay are that it can be easily synthesized because there are few synthesis steps and that it has little bad effect on the environment. Both gold and silver nanoparticles did not aggregate even when stored at room temperature for more than 1 month. As a catalyst, it was confirmed that the gold nanoparticles had a larger reaction rate and were superior to the silver nanoparticles. In addition, amino clay is considered to have selective permeability such that O₂, which is a neutral molecule, does not permeate, and S²⁻ and Se²⁻, which have negative charges, permeate¹⁾. TEM measurements have shown the possibility of producing gold sulfide and silver sulfide nanoparticles using this property.

金属ナノ粒子は体積に対して表面積が大きいため凝集しやすい。この凝集を防ぎ、ナノ粒子を長期間安定化させるために安定剤としてアミノタルク型粘土(アミノクレイ (AC))を用いた。本研究で用いた粘土は層構造を図1のように剥離させることによってナノ粒子の安定剤として用いることができる。アミノクレイの利点として、合成の工程が少ないため容易に合成できる、環境に与える悪影響が少ないなどが挙げられる。金、銀ナノ粒子はともに1か月以上、室温下で保存しても凝集はみられなかった。触媒としては、金ナノ粒子の方が銀ナノ粒子に比べて反応速度が大きく優れていることが確認された。また、アミノクレイは中性の分子である O_2 は透過させず、負の電荷をもつ S^2 や Se^2 は透過させるといった選択的な透過性をもつと考えられてい

る¹⁾。この性質を利用した硫化金や硫化銀のナノ粒子の生成の可能性が TEM の測定によって示された。

1) K. K. R. Datta, C. Kulkarni and M. Eswaramoorthy, Chem. Commun., 2010, **46**, 616–618.

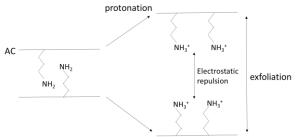


Fig. 1 The mechanism of AC exfoliation