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Title	磁性 プラズモン三元系ナノ粒子の合成及び機能特性評価
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氏 名 MOHAN, Priyank 博士(マテリアルサイエンス) 学 の種 類 位 番 博材第 425 号 位 記 学位授与年月 平成 29 年 3 月 24 日 日 文 題 Synthesis and Characterization of Trimetallic Magnetic-Plasmonic Nanoparticles 論 文 審 査 委 員 北陸先端科学技術大学院大学 前之園 信 也 教授 下 教授 田 批 同 大 島 義 文 同 准教授 井 秀 和 同 准教授 滋賀県立大学大学院工学研究科 バラチャンドラン ジャヤデワン 教授

論文の内容の要旨

Combining multiple components into a single nanoparticle is an attractive way to engineer systems having diverse physical and chemical properties. To date many such kind of hybrid structures have been created and many of them are under process to be created. Out of the various hybrid composites structures magnetic-plasmonic nanoparticles have attracted much attention with demonstrating themselves as a successful candidate for various application ranging from their usage in the biological application to the optoelectronics. Although lots of promising work is going in this field, the magnetic-plasmonic nanoparticles systems are still in the prenatal stage of their development and for their usage in the commercial and scientific applications.

There are lots of issues in order to synthesize the magnetic-plasmonic nanoparticles owing to their immiscibility among each other, vast differences in the reduction potential, and the different behavior at chemical and physical level. These challenges were readily accepted by the scientific community and lots of work across the world is going on solving the challenges and exploring the new avenues in the field of magnetic-plasmonic nanoparticles. In this doctoral thesis, we have focused on development of novel multimetallic magnetic-plasmonic NPs, along with the fundamental investigation of their structural and functional properties. We have chemically synthesized AuFePt ternary alloy NPs, where individual metals played an important role for obtaining the structural and functional hybrid systems. It was found that Pt plays a crucial role to act as a bridging element which facilitates the diffusion of Au and Fe into the homogenously alloyed ternary structure without phase segregation, otherwise without Pt, the mixing of Au and Fe has been limited due to the immiscibility among each other which has been already reported and also observed during our research. A series of ternary alloy NPs were synthesized with various compositions and systemic studies were performed to investigate the resultant properties of the NPs in terms of size, morphology, composition, magnetism and plasmonics. It was found that magnetic and plasmonic properties are dependent on the final atomic composition of the alloy NPs. At optimized alloy composition, that is Au₅₂Fe₃₀Pt₁₈ these NPs have shown good plasmonic and magnetic properties simultaneously which demonstrates their promising ability to be used as a model for fundamental studies and for the biomedical applications. The current research is helpful for gaining the insights about the crucial roles played by physical and chemical properties of nanoparticles and correlation to nanoparticles usage in various applications.

Following the observations from as above mentioned studies, we extended the same synthetic technique and optimized reaction parameters to study another magnetic-plasmonic system where we chose Ag as the plasmonic component keeping the other two variables that is Fe and Pt to be same, in order to synthesize ternary AgFePt NPs. The current fundamental study is very attractive which can be used for manipulating the materials properties and at the same time presents a complex challenge. Understanding the basic fundamentals regarding the synthesis of the materials at the same gaining the in-depth knowledge of the fundamental properties of nanoparticles could be very useful for careful designing of the materials with the distinct desirable characteristics. Through my research during the PhD, I tried to design the new synthetic schemes hence, novel hybrid NPs systems and to make clear the controllability of the physical parameters which governs the resultant magnetic and plasmonic properties. In order to have the full picture, we clarify the interaction among

three metals in two different systems (Au, Fe and Pt) and (Ag, Fe and Pt). This fundamental research will offer research society with useful means of designing and controlling the properties of multimetallic nanomaterials. Besides, these hybrid systems are equally promising for other scientific fields as they are well known candidates for the catalytic and bio-medical applications.

keywords: multimetallics, hybrid structures, plasmonics, magnetic nanoaparticles, dielectrics.

論文審査の結果の要旨

本博士学位論文は、バイオ医療分野での利用が期待される次世代磁気ビーズとして、磁気特性とプラズモン散乱特性を併せ持った多機能磁気ビーズの創製に関わるものである。具体的には、磁気特性を担う元素としての鉄(Fe)と、プラズモン散乱特性を担う元素としての金(Au)あるいは銀(Ag)をナノレベルで複合化した磁性ープラズモンハイブリッドナノ粒子を、白金(Pt)を仲介元素として用いることによって化学合成し、得られたハイブリッドナノ粒子の構造と物性を、走査透過型電子顕微鏡(STEM)、エネルギー分散型 X 線分光分析 (EDS)、X 線回折 (XRD)、X 線光電子分光(XPS)、ICP 発光分光(ICP-OES)、超伝導量子干渉磁束計(SQUID)、紫外可視分光光度計(UV-Vis)など多岐にわたる方法によって、精密に解析したものであり、以下の二つの主な研究成果から構成されている。

第一に、均一性の高い $Au_xFe_yPt_{100-xy}$ 三元合金ナノ粒子の化学合成法を確立し、STEM、EDSマッピング、XRD などによる精密構造解析を行って合金構造を有していることを証明した。元来 Au と Fe は不溶であり、AuFe 合金ナノ粒子は合成し得ない。しかし、準安定状態の AuPt ナノ粒子は合成可能であり、また FePt ナノ粒子も合成可能である。この事実に基づき、Pt を仲介元素として用いることで $Au_xFe_yPt_{100-xy}$ 三元合金ナノ粒子を合成することを発案した。組成を系統的に変化させ、 $Au_{52}Fe_{30}Pt_{18}$ の組成のナノ粒子において、磁性とプラズモン散乱特性を併有することを見出し、その理由について Mie 理論に基づいた考察を加えた。

第二に、Au よりもプラズモン散乱断面積が約 10 倍大きい Ag を用い、 $Ag_xFe_yPt_{100-xy}$ 三元合金ナノ粒子の合成を試みた。その結果、Fe 含有量が少ない時は $Ag_xFe_yPt_{100-xy}$ 三元合金ナノ粒子を合成することができたが、磁気特性を向上させるため Fe 含有量を増加させていくと、 $Au_xFe_yPt_{100-xy}$ 三元系の場合とは様相が異なり、相分離を起こし、 $Ag_wPt_wFe_yPt_{20-xy}$ 三元系の場合とは様相が異なり、相分離を起こし、 $Ag_wPt_wFe_yPt_{20-xy}$ 0 で、 $Au_xFe_yPt_{20-xy}$ 1 で、 $Ag_wPt_wFe_yPt_{20-xy}$ 2 で、 $Au_xFe_yPt_{20-xy}$ 3 で、 $Au_xFe_yPt_{20-xy}$ 4 で、 $Au_xFe_yPt_{20-xy$

本論文の成果は、精密な反応制御とナノ構造制御により、バルクでは不安定な $Au_xFe_yPt_{100-xy}$ 三元合金のナノ粒子を作り出すことに成功したほか、ワンポットで自己組織的に $Ag@Pt@Fe/Fe_xO_y$ コアマルチシェル型ナノ粒子を合成することにも成功し、バイオ医療分野で

の応用が大いに期待できる新奇多機能磁気ビーズの実現に向けて新たな可能性を示しただけでなく、幅広い関連分野において学術的に貢献するところが大きい。よって博士(マテリアルサイエンス)の学位論文として十分価値あるものと認めた。