カバーガラス上に担持した金ナノフラワー触媒の調製

(東京理科大学)○佐藤 雨音・伊村 芳郎 Preparation and catalytic performance of gold nanoflowers supported on cover glass (*Tokyo University of Science*) ○Amane Sato, Yoshiro Imura

The catalytic properties of gold nanocrystals vary greatly depending on their morphology and support.¹⁾ Previously, we reported that alumina-supported gold nanoflower powder exhibited higher catalytic performance than supported spherical gold nanoparticle powder.¹⁾ It is expected to easily recover and reuse gold nanoflowers by supporting them on the cover glass. Therefore, in this study, we prepared gold nanoflowers supported on cover glass and evaluated their catalytic properties.

Gold nanoflowers were prepared by adding ascorbic acid to the HAuCl₄ solution containing melamine as a capping agent (Figure 1a). The cover glass was used after dipping it in NaOH solution for 2 days and UVO treatment. Gold nanoflowers supported on the cover glass were prepared by dipping the cover glass in gold nanoflower dispersion (Figure 1b). The catalytic properties were evaluated using the hydrogenation of *p*-nitrophenol to *p*-aminophenol. Gold nanoflowers supported on cover glass showed catalytic activity and were easily recovered from the catalytic reaction solution.

Keywords: Gold, Nanoflower, Catalyst, Glass

金ナノ結晶の触媒特性は、形態や担体により大きく変化する¹⁾。これまでに、アルミナ粉体上に担持した金ナノフラワーが、担持球状金ナノ粒子よりも高い触媒性能を示すことを報告した¹⁾。ここで、金ナノフラワーを基板上に担持することで、触媒の容易な回収と再利用が期待できる。そこで本研究では、カバーガラス上に担持した金ナノフラワー触媒を調製し、その触媒特性を評価した。

金ナノフラワーは、メラミン水溶液に塩化金酸水溶液を加えた後、アスコルビン酸を添加して作製した(Figure 1a)。カバーガラスは、水酸化ナトリウム水溶液に2日間

静置し、UVO 処理による表面洗浄後のものを使用した。金ナノフラワー分散液にカバーガラスを浸漬させると、カバーガラス担持金ナノフラワーが得られた(Figure 1b)。カバーガラス担持金ナノフラワーの触媒特性をp-ニトロフェノールの水素化反応を用いて評価を行ったところ、金ナノフラワーは触媒活性能を示し、容易に反応溶液と分離できることもわかった。

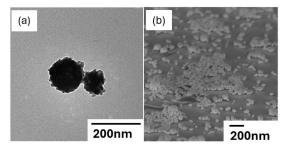


Figure 1. (a) TEM image of Au nanoflowers. (b) SEM image of Au nanoflowers supported on cover glass.

1) Y. Imura, M. Tanaka, A. Kasuga, R. Akiyama, D. Ogawa, H. Sugimori, C. Morita-Imura, T. Kawai, J. Oleo Sci. 2023, 72, 1055-1061.