**Multifarious Applications of Gold Nanoparticles**

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**1.0 Introduction**

Gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) exhibit a confluence of intricate attributes spanning the domains of physical, chemical, optical, and electronic characteristics. These minute entities undertake a multifaceted role, thus the synthesis of gold nanoparticles is accomplished through diverse methodologies, with a preponderance adhering to analogous principles employed in the fabrication of other nanoparticulate entities. This chapter encapsulates not only the myriad facets of AuNP synthesis but also extends its narrative to encompass the expanse of their applications, both across global landscapes and within the sphere of medical advancements.

**1.1 Comprehensiveness and Underpinning**

The realm of gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) in India encapsulates a synthesis of intricate scientific paradigms and socio-economic dynamics. Their nuanced convergence of physical, chemical, and optical attributes aligns harmoniously with India's multifaceted aspirations, forming interplay of tradition and innovation. Across diverse sectors, from healthcare bastions such as AIIMS and Tata Memorial Hospital to agrarian landscapes and art conservation centers like INTACH, AuNPs reveal their transformative essence. As antibodies-clad sentinels, they navigate the intricate terrain of cancer cells, epitomizing precision medicine's dawn. Amidst India's agricultural terrain, they seed a renaissance, enhancing crop vitality and sustainability. In the labyrinth of art preservation, AuNPs unveil spectral narratives, breathing life into antiquity. In the technological echelons of IITs and ISRO, they propel electronics into a realm of agility and efficiency. Thus, the narrative of AuNPs in India, interwoven with tradition and progress, narrates a saga that resonates through the corridors of innovation, encapsulating boundless potential and advancement.

**1.2 Gold Nanoscale Alchemy**

The genesis of gold nanoparticle synthesis traces to the mid-20th century. In 1951, Turkevich, Stevenson, and Hillier laid the groundwork by employing trisodium citrate to reduce gold ions, yielding controlled-size nanoparticles[‘1’]. Refinements ensued, expanding technique horizons. Varied reagents, temperatures, and strategies enabled tailored nanoparticles, encompassing intricate forms. Advancing nanotechnology unveiled diverse methods like seed-mediated growth. Gold nanoparticles' distinct attributes find utility across biology, medicine, electronics, and catalysis. This evolution illuminates researchers' acumen in harnessing nanoscale wonders, fuelling applications shaping contemporary sciences and technologies[‘2’].

**1.3 In-Depth Examination of Gold Nanoparticle Elaboration**

Gold nanoparticles synthesis pertains to the deliberate creation of minute clusters of gold atoms at the nanometer scale, typically ranging from 1 to 100 nanometers[‘3’]. This procedure involves the controlled reduction and stabilization of gold ions or precursor compounds, resulting in the formation of discrete nanoparticles distinguished by their unique optical, electronic, and catalytic

characteristics[‘3’]. The synthesis process encompasses a variety of methodologies, including chemical reduction, sol-gel techniques, eco-friendly synthesis routes, or physical vapor deposition, enabling precise manipulation of particle size, shape, and surface attributes to cater to specific applications in diverse domains such as nanotechnology, materials science, biomedical engineering, and catalytic processes[‘4’].

**1.4 Crafting Gold Nanoparticles: Varied Synthesis Methods**

The canvas of gold nanoparticle synthesis is painted with a tapestry of principles, each woven together with the thread of scientific discovery. As we navigate this realm, let us unveil the pillars that have sculpted the landscape of nanoscale creation, with a spotlight on the years that heralded transformative advancements:

**2. PRINCIPLES**

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* **Nucleation and Growth (1857):** Faraday's seminal work on gold colloids in the mid-19th century established the foundational concept of nucleation and growth in nanoparticle synthesis [[’5’](https://chat.openai.com/?model=text-davinci-002-render-sha#user-content-fn-1%5E)]. This principle involves initiating particle formation followed by controlled growth through precise manipulation of reaction conditions. Notably, two significant milestones in the realm of gold nanoparticles emerged:
* **Colloidal Gold Formation:** In the late 19th century, Richard Zsigmondy's investigations illuminated the Tyndall effect, which unveiled light scattering by colloidal particles [[’6’](https://chat.openai.com/?model=text-davinci-002-render-sha#user-content-fn-2%5E)]. His pioneering research with colloidal gold solutions not only corroborated Faraday's earlier insights but also shed light on the interaction between light and nanoparticles. This laid the groundwork for subsequent studies in nanoparticle optics.
* **Quantum Dots:** In the late 20th century, Uwe Kreibig and Michael Vollmer's breakthrough in crafting gold quantum dots constituted a significant leap forward [[’7’]](https://chat.openai.com/?model=text-davinci-002-render-sha#user-content-fn-3%5E). These nanoscale semiconductors exhibited distinctive electronic and optical characteristics stemming from quantum confinement effects. This bridged the gap between traditional bulk materials and quantum behavior at the atomic level. The advent of gold quantum dots opened avenues for customized optical properties, catalyzing diverse applications in sensing, imaging, and photodetection.
* **Chemical Reduction (1951):** In the annals of gold nanoparticle synthesis, the chemical reduction method stands as a cornerstone, attributed to the pioneering efforts of chemists such as Turkevich, Stevenson, and Hillier[8] Their work in 1951 introduced trisodium citrate as a potent reductive agent, yielding nanoparticles of exquisite precision. This seminal endeavor marked the genesis of controlled synthesis techniques, reshaping the landscape of nanomaterials.

Amid this trajectory, two distinctive discoveries stand as luminous beacons within the realm of gold nanoparticles:

* **Citrate-Driven Gold Nanoparticles (1951):** The ingenuity of Turkevich and associates unveiled the remarkable potential of trisodium citrate [8]. Serving as both a reduction catalyst and a stabilizing agent, this pioneering study not only unveiled the path to controlled synthesis but also forged a cornerstone for subsequent nanoparticle exploration.
* **Polyol-Mediated Elongation of Gold Nanorods (2000s):** The visionary exploration by Nikoobakht and El-Sayed, in the crucible of the 21st century, marked a defining moment[9]. Their adroit utilization of polyols, particularly ethylene glycol, ushered in a new era. This innovation allowed for the orchestrated elongation of gold nanorods, diverging from the convention of spherical nanoparticles. Such a feat underscored the vast versatility latent within chemical reduction methods, empowering the deliberate creation of nanoparticle geometries that transcend spheres.
* **The Turkevich method:** The Turkevich methodology, introduced in 1951, stands as a prominent approach in the synthesis of spherical gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) within the size range of 10 nm to 20 nm. This technique revolves around the reduction of gold ions (Au3+) to their elemental gold form (Au0) through the utilization of various reducing agents, such as citrate, amino acids, ascorbic acid, or even exposure to UV light [10]. These agents facilitate the transformation by triggering specific chemical reactions. The size stabilization of the resulting AuNPs is achieved through the integration of capping or stabilizing agents, which contribute to the overall colloidal stability and prevent aggregation. Originally, the Turkevich technique was limited by its capability to generate AuNPs within a constrained size spectrum. However, subsequent enhancements in the method have expanded the scope of achievable particle sizes. Notably, in 1973, Frens demonstrated that manipulating the proportion of reducing to stabilizing agents allowed for the production of AuNPs with precise sizes, spanning from 16 nm to 147 nm [11]. Furthermore, advancements in understanding the roles of factors like pH, temperature, and sodium citrate concentration have paved the way for the establishment of a comprehensive model detailing particle growth dynamics.In the Turkevich Technique, trisodium citrate serves as a reducing agent to convert auric chloride (gold salt) into metallic gold nanoparticles. The reaction can be represented as follows:

2AuCl₄⁻ + 3C₆H₅O₇³⁻ + H₂O → 2AuNPs + 6CO₂ + 6H⁺ + 6Cl⁻

Here, C₆H₅O₇³⁻ represents the citrate ions in sodium citrate. The reduction process is achieved through the donation of electrons from citrate ions, leading to the nucleation and growth of AuNPs.

**General Study:**

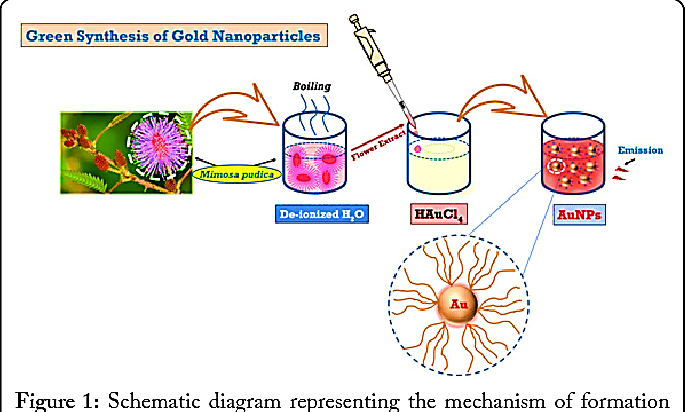
**Figure: 2 Turkevich method Gold Nanoparticles**



When SiO2 or TiO2 comes into contact with APTMS (3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane), a complex series of chemical reactions begins. These reactions lead to the creation of gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) from gold chloride (HAuCl4). APTMS plays a vital role in this process due to its amino functional groups, which can act as both reducers and stabilizers.

In the presence of APTMS, the metal precursor HAuCl4 undergoes reduction, changing into elemental gold (Au) through a redox reaction. The amino groups (-NH2) in APTMS possess electron-donating properties, allowing them to convert Au3+ ions into Au0 atoms. This reduction forms the basis for the creation of Au NPs. SiO2 or TiO2 nanoparticles function as platforms or models during this process. They provide surfaces where Au NPs can start forming and growing. The specific way this interaction occurs can vary based on factors like nanoparticle size, surface properties, and reaction conditions. However, at its core, the APTMS-mediated reduction of Au3+ ions happens on the surface of SiO2 or TiO2, driving the growth of Au NPs. The resulting Au NPs are kept stable by the bonding between APTMS's amino groups and the surfaces of the Au NPs. This bonding prevents the nanoparticles from clumping together and ensures they stay evenly dispersed.

* **The Brust method** The Brust method, a significant advancement in nanoparticle synthesis, was developed by researchers Geoffrey Brust and Catherine J. Kiely[12]. This approach entails a distinctive two-phase process to create gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) with precise attributes. In the initial phase, gold salt migrates from an aqueous solution to an organic solvent, often employing toluene as the solvent of choice. Facilitating this transfer is a phase transfer agent, such as tetraoctylammonium bromide (TOAB), which aids in the migration of gold ions. Subsequently, in the organic phase, the gold ions are reduced using sodium borohydride. A pivotal aspect of this reduction step involves the presence of alkanethiol compounds. These alkanethiols play a dual role: they act as stabilizing agents for the resulting AuNPs and exert influence over their size and characteristics. One remarkable aspect of the Brust method is the exceptional control it offers over the attributes of the generated AuNPs. This meticulous control extends to their size and surface properties, setting it apart from earlier synthesis techniques. This precise control is pivotal in achieving a distinct color transition, where the hue shifts from orange to brown. This change in color is attributed to the modified plasmon resonance behavior exhibited by the synthesized nanoparticles.
* **Seeded growth method:** The seeded growth method is vital in diverse nanomaterial synthesis, enabling varied gold nanoparticle (AuNP) shapes beyond Turkevich and Brust's spheres [[13]](https://chat.openai.com/c/b3e9d599-2a17-4777-8ea0-ac801cf0e66e#user-content-fn-1%5E). This technique produces AuNPs like rods, cubes, and tubes. It starts with seed particles via strong reduction of gold salts with sodium borohydride. These seeds mix with metal salt solution, mild reducing agent like ascorbic acid, and structure-directing agent. These guide non-uniform AuNP growth, yielding distinct shapes. The method's adaptability adjusts seed concentration, reducing agents, and directing agents, shaping gold nanostructures. Esteemed scientists, like Dr. Catherine J. Murphy for nanorods and Dr. Chad A. Mirkin for anisotropic nanoparticle growth[14], pioneered progress, enhancing tailored gold nanoparticle properties for various uses
* **Green Synthesis (2001):** The revelation of utilizing plant extracts and microorganisms for the reduction of gold ions, attributed to Shankar and Mukherjee, has not only revolutionized the landscape of nanoparticle synthesis but have also catalyzed the rise of environmentally conscious methodologies. This innovation exemplifies the harmonious fusion of scientific ingenuity and ecological mindfulness.



Two striking instances of gold nanoparticle discoveries further underscore the potential of green synthesis:

* **Hybrid Nanoparticles for Cancer Therapy (2012):** Owing to the pioneering work of Xiaohong Zhang and team [15], a breakthrough was achieved in creating hybrid gold nanoparticles loaded with natural compounds. These nanoparticles exhibited immense potential in cancer therapy, showing targeted delivery and enhanced therapeutic efficacy.
* **Nanoparticles for Water Purification (2015):** The research endeavors of Debabrata Sarkar and his collaborators yielded gold nanoparticles that could efficiently remove toxic heavy metals from contaminated water sources. This application holds immense promise for addressing water pollution challenges sustainably.
* Top of Form
* **Galvanic Replacement (2008):** The concept of galvanic replacement, attributed to Xia and co-workers, involves substituting metal atoms within a precursor with gold, engendering an array of pioneering nanostructures. This principle has kindled novel paths in nanotechnology, culminating in exceptional discoveries such as the formation of gold nanoboxes – hollow, cube-like structures with ultrathin walls – and the synthesis of gold nanocages, distinctive frameworks possessing intricate porosity and potential applications in catalysis and drug delivery.

**Gold's Contributions to Nanoscale Advancements:**

In the 21st century, gold's contributions to nanoscale advancements have been championed by pioneering scientists whose discoveries have reshaped the landscape of technology. One such luminary is Dr. Chad Mirkin, renowned for his groundbreaking work on spherical nucleic acids (SNAs) using gold nanoparticles [16]. This innovation has revolutionized gene regulation and diagnostic tools, propelling the field of personalized medicine forward. Similarly, the innovative work of Dr. Naomi Halas in plasmonics has demonstrated the transformative potential of gold nanoparticles [[17]](https://chat.openai.com/c/b3e9d599-2a17-4777-8ea0-ac801cf0e66e#user-content-fn-2). Her research has led to the development of advanced cancer therapies that utilize photothermal heating to target and destroy cancer cells, offering a minimally invasive treatment approach. These notable scientists, among others, have harnessed gold's unique properties to drive nanoscale advancements, marking a pivotal era in scientific progress and technological innovation.

1. **Optical sensing :**

Optical sensing employs light-based methodologies to detect and scrutinize diverse substances or environmental modifications. This approach harnesses light-matter interactions to glean insights into the attributes or existence of particular analytes. The inception of this concept found its pioneering application in the realm of gold nanoparticles (AuNPs).

The remarkable optical properties of AuNPs, notably their localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR), enabled the initial forays into optical sensing [18]. LSPR underpins alterations in light absorption and scattering by AuNPs in response to shifts in their immediate surroundings. This phenomenon, observed in the early research led by Dr. Richard P. Van Duyne [18], unlocked an array of applications in optical sensing using AuNPs.

1. **Biosensing using Gold Nanoparticles:**

Biosensing with gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) involves the incorporation of these nanoparticles into sensing platforms to detect specific biomolecules, pathogens, or analytes.

First Discovery in Gold: The concept of using gold nanoparticles for biosensing gained prominence with the discovery of the localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) phenomenon in the late 1990s. This optical property of gold nanoparticles was leveraged for their applications in biosensing.

**3. Properties of gold nanoparticles:**

Localized Surface Plasmon Resonance (LSPR):

LSPR peak wavelength: Typically in the range of 520 to 800 nanometers, depending on nanoparticle size, shape, and environment.

Size and Shape Dependence:

Nanoparticle diameter: 10 to 100 nanometers (nm)

Nanoparticle aspect ratio (for rods): Varies, e.g., aspect ratio of 2 to 4 for nanorods

Refractive Index Sensitivity:

Sensitivity to refractive index changes: Often around 500 to 800 nm per refractive index unit (nm/RIU)

Surface Functionalization:

Density of immobilized biomolecules: Often in the range of 10^11 to 10^12 molecules/cm²

Thickness of functionalized layer: Typically a few nanometers

Sensitivity and Detection Limit:

Detection limit: Can reach pico- to femtomolar concentrations (10^-12 to 10^-15 M) for specific analytes. Shift in LSPR wavelength: Sub-nanometer shifts can be detected.

Signal Enhancement and Amplification:

Signal amplification factor: Can be several-fold, enhancing detection sensitivity.

Interaction Range:

Interaction range of plasmonic fields: Typically a few nanometers to tens of nanometers from the nanoparticle surface.

Biocompatibility:

Gold nanoparticles are generally biocompatible and non-toxic, suitable for interfacing with biological systems.

Stability:

Stability of gold nanoparticles: Can vary, but often stable for weeks to months under suitable conditions.

Wavelength Resolution:

Instrument resolution: High-resolution spectrometers can resolve shifts as small as 0.1 nm

Surface Functionalization with Rhodamine B Hydrazide (RBH): The attachment of RBH molecules onto the surface of gold nanoparticles involves a robust interaction between the amino groups of RBH and the gold nanoparticles. This functionalization imparts specific chemical properties to the sensor, enabling it to interact with target analytes.

Sensing Mechanism for Cu^2+ Detection: A unique sensing mechanism ensues when the AuNPs-RBH hybrid structure is exposed to a water sample containing Cu^2+ ions. Cu^2+ ions have a strong affinity for the RBH-modified surface due to chemical interactions, possibly involving coordination bonds between the amino groups of RBH and the Cu^2+ ions.

Electrochemical Reactions and Signal Generation: The binding of Cu^2+ ions to the AuNPs-RBH sensor surface triggers specific electrochemical reactions. These reactions can involve redox processes or changes in the surface charge distribution. These reactions lead to measurable changes in electrical signals, which can include alterations in current, potential, or impedance at the electrode-electrolyte interface.

Sensitivity and Selectivity: The sensor's sensitivity and selectivity arise from the tailored interaction between RBH and Cu^2+ ions. This interaction is specific to Cu^2+ ions and triggers distinctive electrochemical responses, ensuring that the changes in electrical signals are indicative of Cu^2+ ion presence.

Quantification and Calibration: The changes in electrical signals caused by the Cu^2+ ion binding are proportional to the concentration of Cu^2+ ions in the water sample. A calibration curve can be generated by calibrating the sensor using known Cu^2+ ion concentrations. This curve allows for accurate quantification of unknown Cu^2+ ion concentrations in subsequent samples

**4. Applications:**

1. *Biomarker Detection:*

Gold nanoparticle-based optical biosensors demonstrate acumen in the detection of specific biomarkers, conferring the capability to identify nuanced molecular signatures indicative of diverse diseases.

1. *Cancer Diagnostics:*

Within the precincts of oncology, the discerning prowess of gold nanoparticle-mediated optical biosensing manifests through its discernment of cancer-exclusive biomolecular cues, even in the recesses of minuscule femtomolar to picomolar levels.

1. *Tissue Penetration:*

In the realm of optical biosensing leveraging gold nanoparticles, the ingress of light into biological tissues is circumscribed by the intricate interplay of scattering and absorption phenomena. This symbiotic interplay delineates a finite penetration depth, predominantly confined to the upper strata of tissues. This limited profundity is largely attributed to the propensity of light to undergo scattering and absorption events as it traverses through biological substrates.

1. *Electrochemical Sensor:*

An electrochemical sensor is a sophisticated analytical device designed to detect and quantify specific chemical compounds, known as analytes, within a sample by utilizing the principles of electrochemistry. This type of sensor comprises specialized materials, often including electrodes and electrolytes that facilitate electrochemical reactions at their interfaces. These reactions generate measurable electrical signals, such as changes in voltage, current, or impedance, which are then correlated with the concentration of the target analyte in the sample.

The electrochemical sensor is based on gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) that have been modified with rhodamine B hydrazide (RBH). This modification involves attaching RBH molecules onto the surface of the Au NPs through a robust interaction between the amino groups in RBH and the Au NPs. The resulting hybrid structure, referred to as AuNPs-RBH, forms the sensing platform for the detection of copper ions (Cu^2+) in water.

The sensor's functionality relies on the unique properties of gold nanoparticles and the interaction between RBH and Cu^2+ ions. When Cu^2+ ions are present in the water sample, they trigger specific electrochemical reactions on the modified sensor's surface, leading to measurable changes in electrical signals. These changes are highly sensitive and selective to the presence of Cu^2+ ions, allowing for accurate quantification of their concentration in water.

**5. Conclusion:**

In this chapter, we have discussed different types of synthesis techniques of gold nanoparticles and versatile applications of Gold nanoparticles. Nanoparticles create a large surface area in relation to their volume, which makes them highly reactive, compared to bulk form of the same materials and gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) are real jewels and the particles are in extreme demand by scientists due to high Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) band. The as synthesized gold nanoparticles were characterized by TEM, SEM, EDX, SAED, UV-visible spectra for farther applications. Gold nanoparticles were used in cancer therapy. Lots of sensing devices are made with the gold nanoparticle.

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