

Supporting Information

Luminescent, Ferromagnetic Silver Glyco-nanoparticles: Synthesis to Annealing-induced Substrate Specific transformation

*Jaba Mitra^{a, b} and Ashutosh Sharma^{*a}*

^a Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, Kanpur-208016

^b Present Address: Material Science and Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign

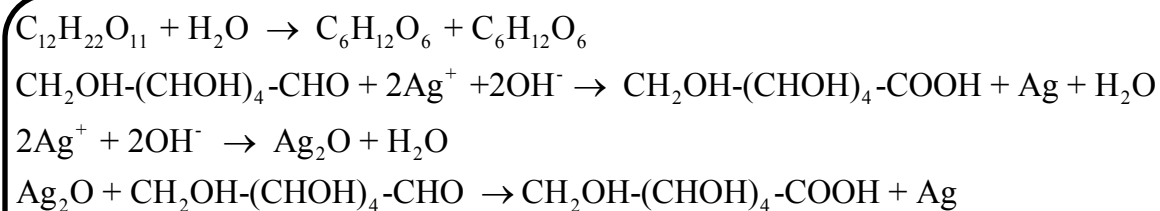
Email: ashutos@iitk.ac.in, Tel: +91-512-2597026

Table of Contents:

1. Scheme elaborating reduction mechanism of silver salt (Page 3).
2. UV-Vis spectra of silver nanoparticles obtained on reduction with sugar cane juice and sugar solution (13% sucrose and 2% glucose) under identical reaction conditions (Page 3).
3. FTIR spectra of silver nanoparticles (Page 4).
4. Raman image of silver glyconanoparticles (Page 4).
- 5, 6. FESEM, AFM and TEM images of silver nanoparticles obtained under different reaction conditions (Page 5).
7. EDX mapping of silver nanoparticles (Page 6).
8. XRD spectra of silver nanoparticles obtained on reduction with sugar cane juice and sugar solution (13% sucrose and 2% glucose) under identical reaction conditions (Page 6).
9. Magnetic hysteresis of silver nanoparticles obtained on reduction with sugar cane juice and sugar solution (13% sucrose and 2% glucose) under identical reaction conditions and dependence of coercive field on particle size (Page 7).
10. Annealed particle size distribution on different substrates at 250 °C (Page 7).
11. Dendrimeric structures formed after annealing at 800 °C (Page 8).
12. EDX spectrum of as-annealed silver helices (Page 8).
13. Fluorescence micrographs of as-annealed helical structures (Page 9).
14. Raman spectra of annealed helical silver structures (Page 9).

1. Scheme elaborating reduction mechanism of silver salt

Scheme 1: A rough scheme elaborating the reduction mechanism of silver salt is given below:



2. UV-Vis spectra of silver nanoparticles obtained on reduction with sugar cane juice and sugar solution (13% sucrose and 2% glucose) under identical reaction conditions

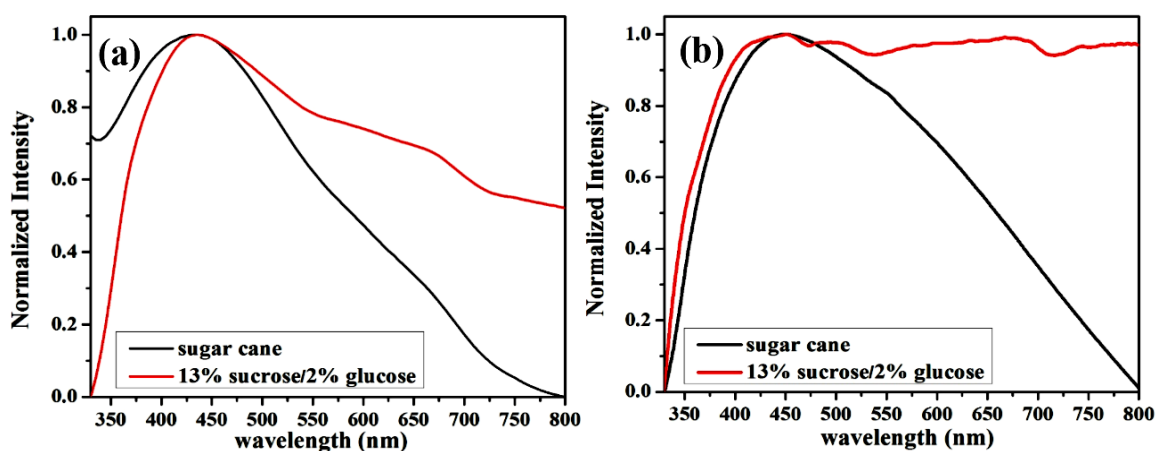


Figure S1. UV-Vis spectra of Ag glyconanoparticles as a function of reducing agent composition at (a) 100 °C and (b) pH ~ 8 at 0.4 M silver salt concentration after 2 h reaction.

3. FTIR spectra of silver nanoparticles

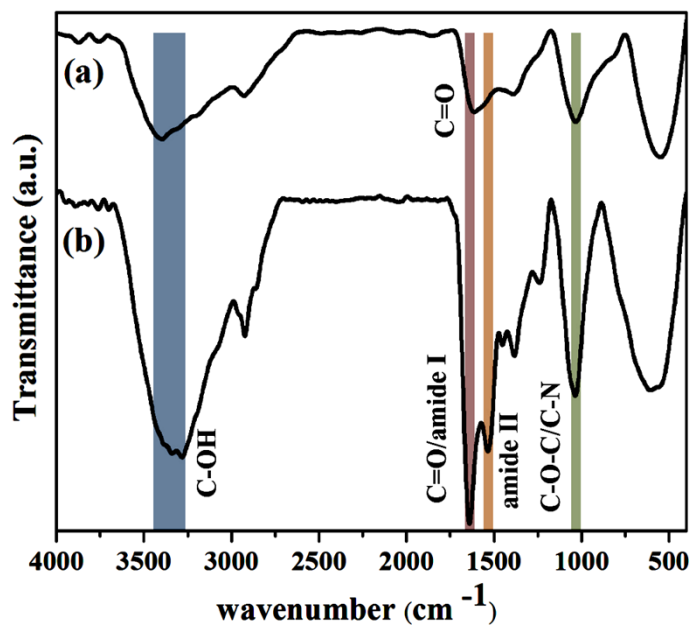


Figure. S2. FTIR of Ag nanoparticles synthesized with (a) sugar solution (13% sucrose + 2% glucose) and (b) sugar-cane juice.

4. Raman image of silver glyconanoparticles.

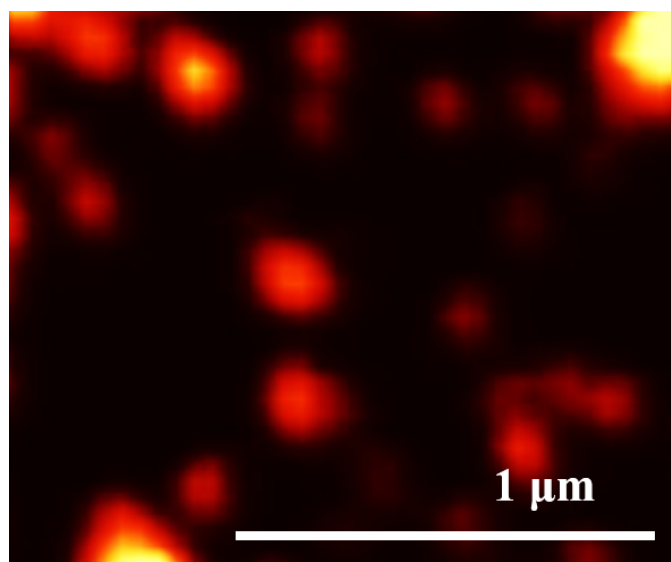


Figure. S3. Raman image of the glyconanoparticles

5 & 6. FESEM, AFM and TEM images of silver nanoparticles obtained under different reaction conditions.

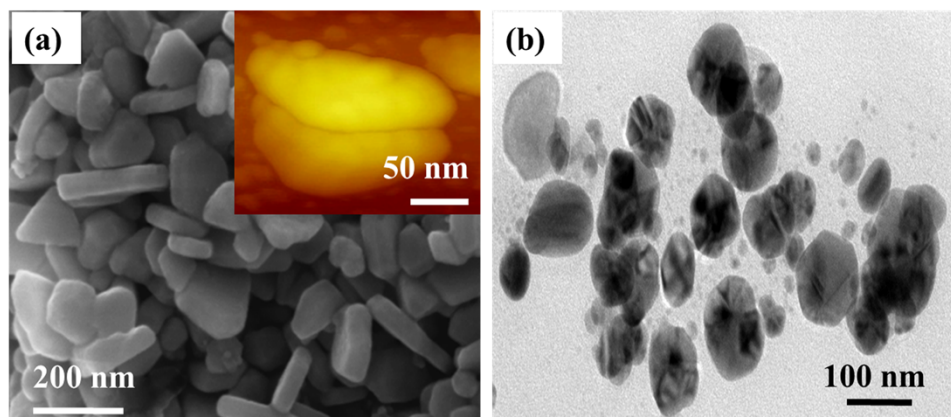


Figure. S4. (a) FESEM micrograph of silver nanoparticles synthesized at 100 °C at 0.1 M salt concentration after 3 h reaction with sugarcane juice. Inset shows AFM image of nanotriangles. (b) TEM image of silver nanoparticles obtained after 2 h synthesis with sugar solution at 100 °C at 0.1 M salt concentration.

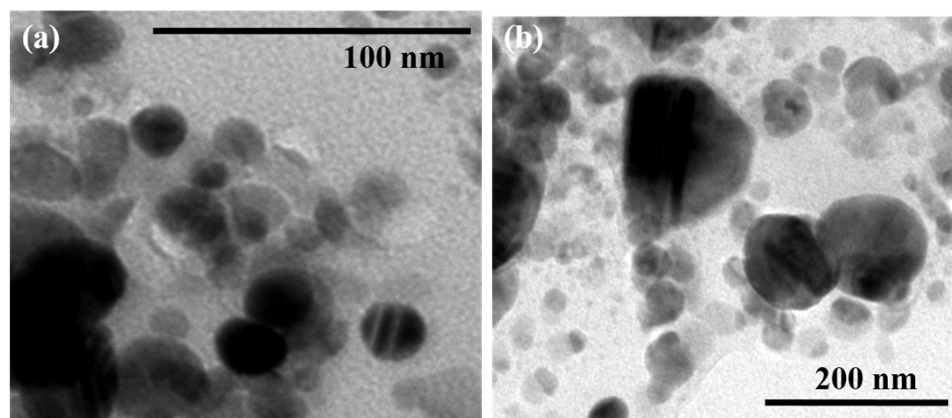


Figure. S5. TEM micrographs of silver nanoparticles synthesized at (a) 60 °C and (b) 150 °C using sugar cane juice, at 0.4 M salt concentration after 2 h reaction.

7. EDX mapping of silver nanoparticles

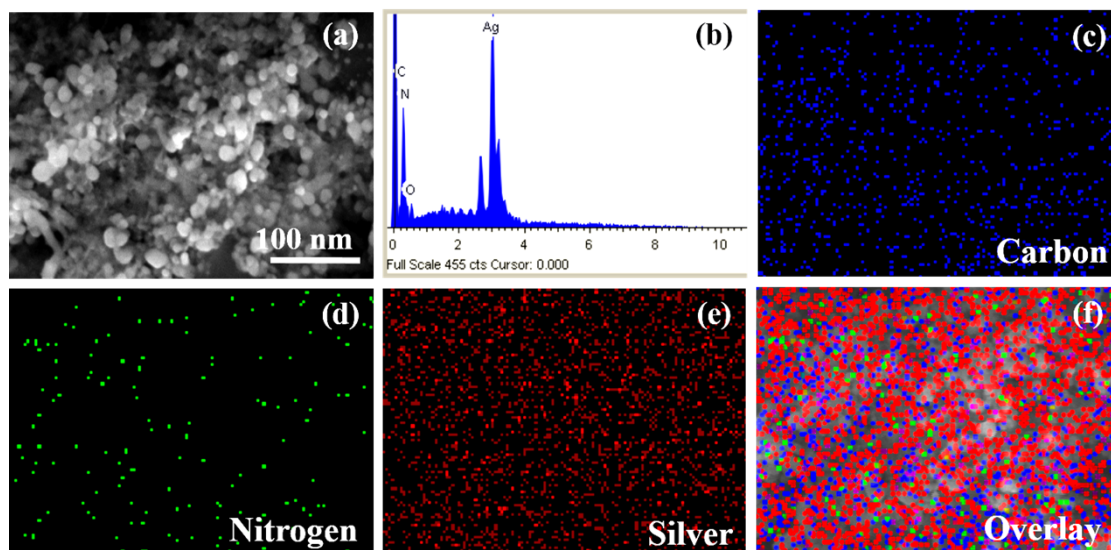


Figure. S6. (a) Representative FESEM image of silver nanoparticles and its (b) EDX spectra showing elemental composition and (c-f) elemental mapping images (c: Carbon, d: Nitrogen, e: Silver, f: Overlay).

8. XRD spectra of silver nanoparticles obtained on reduction with sugar cane juice and sugar solution (13% sucrose and 2% glucose) under identical reaction conditions.

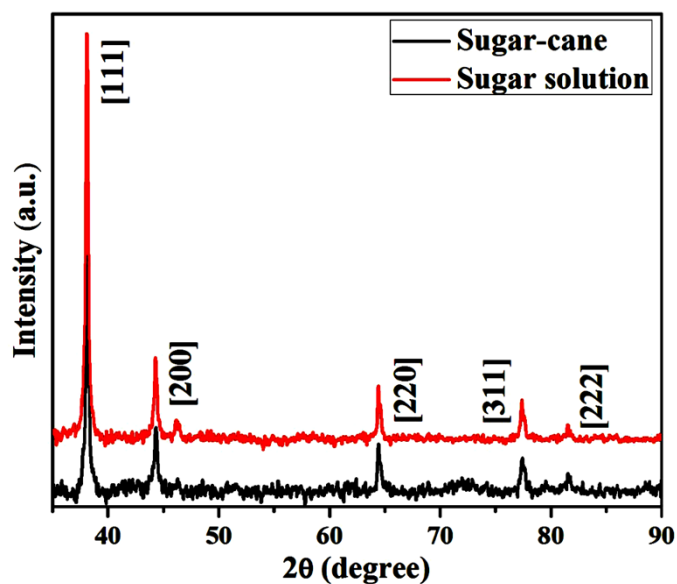


Figure S7. XRD patterns of Ag nanoparticles synthesized using sugar-cane juice and sugar solution (13% sucrose + 2% glucose).

9. Magnetic hysteresis of silver nanoparticles obtained on reduction with sugar cane juice and sugar solution (13% sucrose and 2% glucose) under identical reaction conditions and dependence of coercive field on particle size.

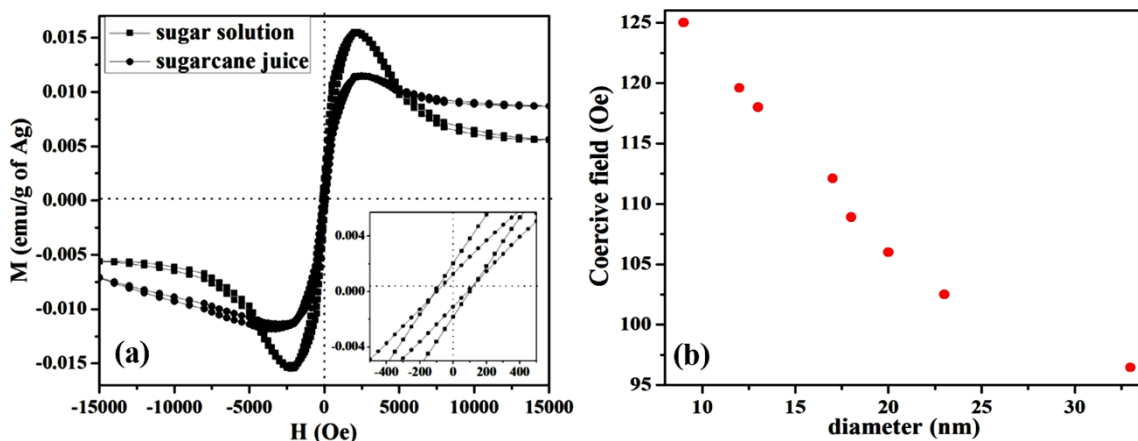


Figure S8. (a) Magnetic hysteresis of Ag nanoparticles synthesized using sugar-cane juice and sugar solution (13% sucrose + 2% glucose). (b) Dependence of coercive field on size of nanoparticles.

10. Annealed particle size distribution on different substrates at 250 °C

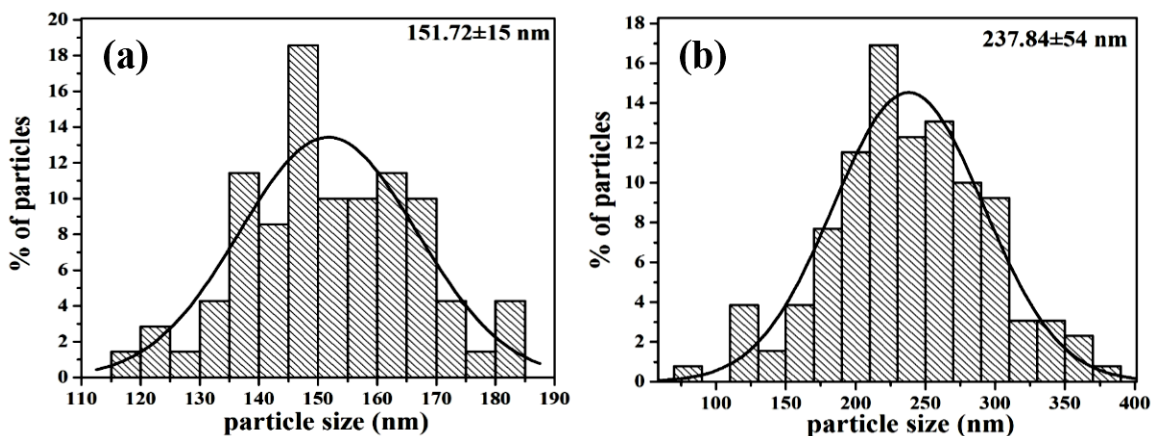


Figure S9. Size distribution of annealed silver nanoparticles at 250 °C on (a) PAN fiber substrate and (b) silicon substrate.

11. Dendrimeric structures formed after annealing at 800 °C.

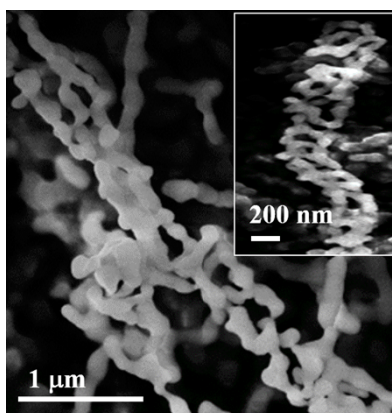


Figure S10. Rudimentary dendrimeric structures formed post-annealing. Inset shows magnified view.

12. EDX spectrum of as-annealed silver helices

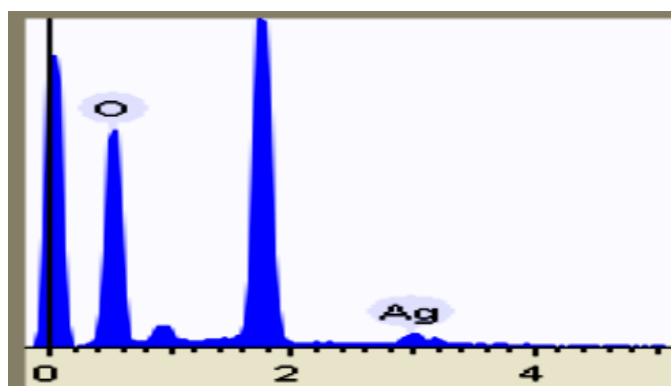


Figure S11. EDX spectra showing elemental composition of silver helices.

13. Fluorescence micrographs of as-annealed helical structures

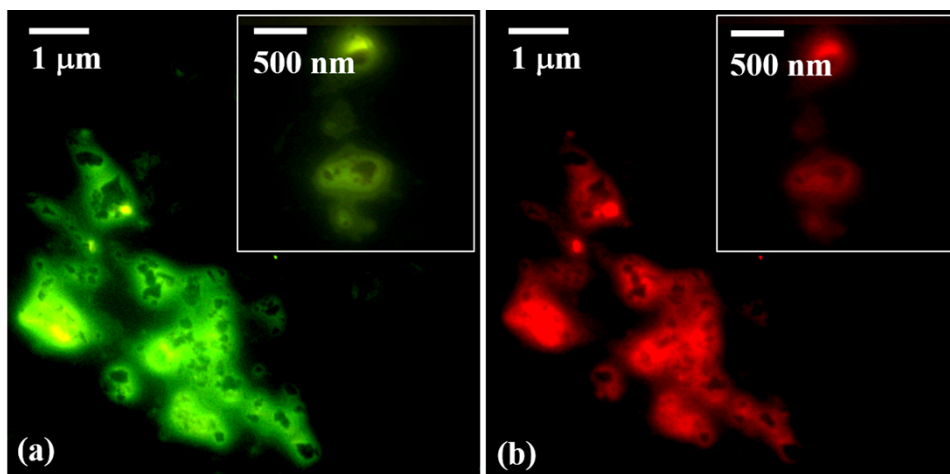


Figure S12. Fluorescence micrographs of helical structures obtained after annealing at cut-off filters (a) 488 nm and (b) 561 nm. Inset shows magnified views of individual helices.

14. Raman spectra of annealed helical silver structures

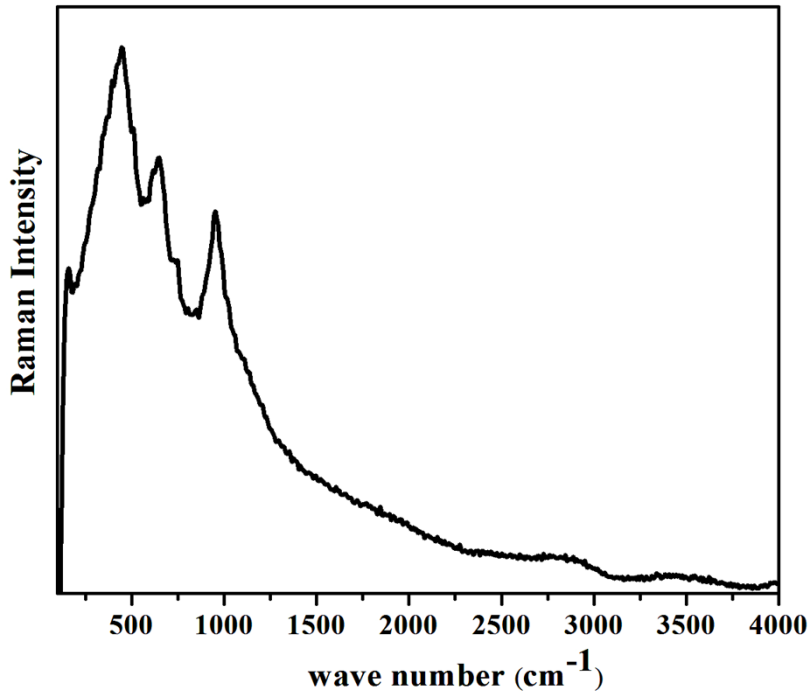


Figure S13. Raman spectrum of as annealed silver nanoparticles (800 °C).