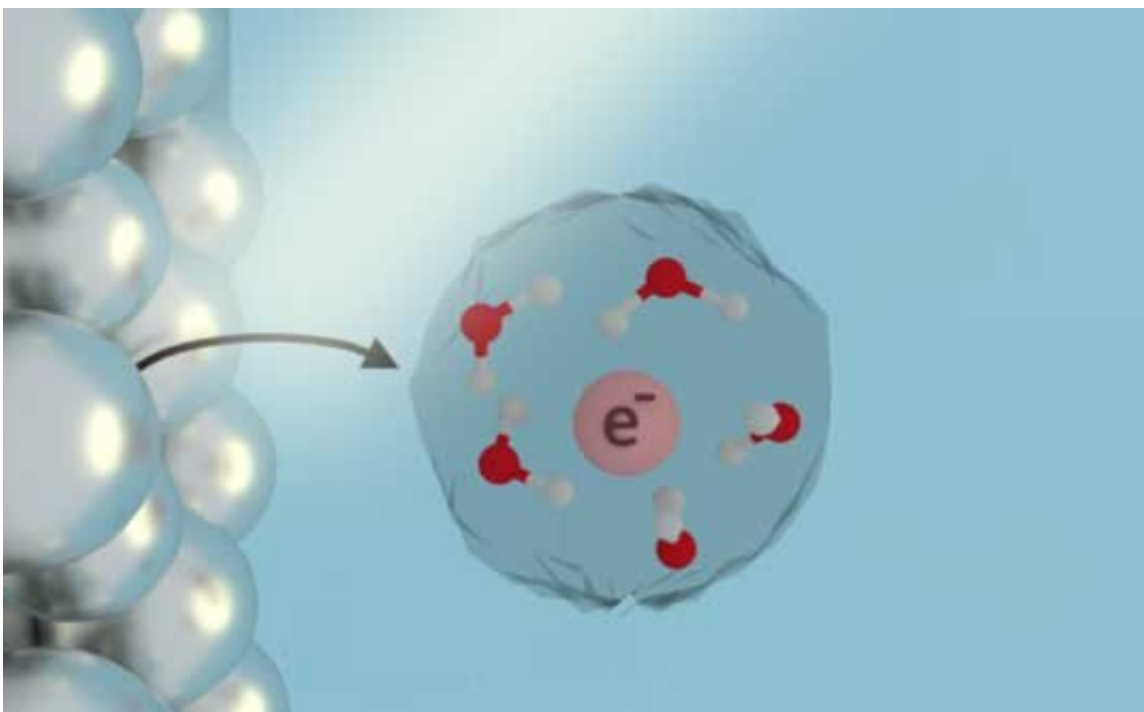


Nanoparticles make it easier to turn light into solvated electrons

January 17 2023, by Jade Boyd



When scientists shine low-intensity near-ultraviolet light on metal nanoparticles, electrons in the nanoparticles oscillate. This oscillation, referred to as a plasmon, can give the electrons enough energy to emit into the surrounding solution.

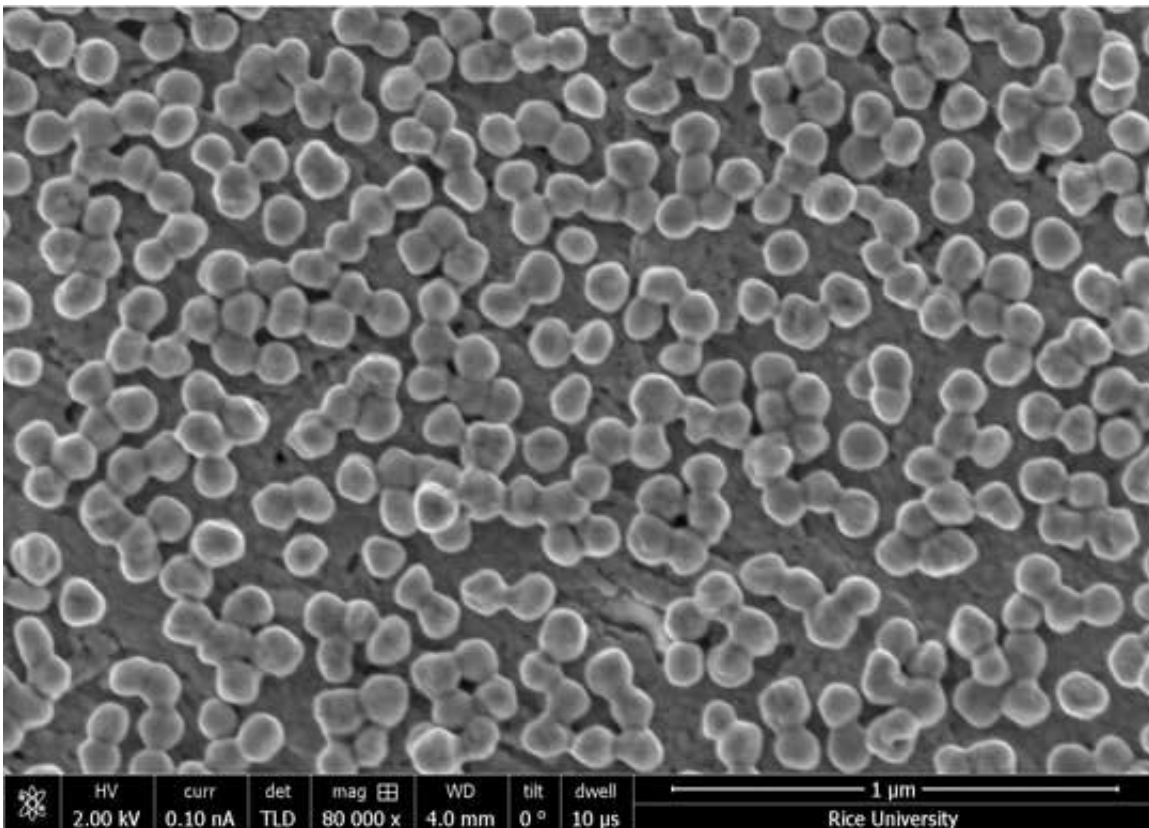
Credit: Rice University

There are many ways to initiate chemical reactions in liquids, but placing free electrons directly into water, ammonia and other liquid solutions is especially attractive for green chemistry because solvated electrons are inherently clean, leaving behind no side products after they react.

In theory, solvated electrons could be used to safely and sustainably break down carbon dioxide or chemical pollutants in contaminated water, but it has been impractical to find out because they've been difficult and expensive to make in pure form.

That could change thanks to new research from chemists at Rice University, Stanford University and the University of Texas at Austin. In a published study in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, researchers from the Center for Adapting Flaws into Features (CAFF) uncovered the long-sought mechanism of a well-known but poorly understood process that produces solvated electrons via interactions between light and metal.

When light strikes a metal nanoparticle—or nanoscale imperfections on a larger metal surface—it can excite waves of electrons called plasmons. If the frequency of neighboring plasmons match, they can also resonate and reinforce one another. While prior research had suggested plasmonic resonance could produce solvated electrons, the researchers from CAFF are the first to explicitly and quantitatively demonstrate the process.



An electrode coated with 95-nanometer silver nanoparticles. Credit: Rice University

"Given the long history of the field, the challenge was both proving the existence of solvated electrons and then also linking their generation to the [plasmon resonance](#)," said Rice's Stephan Link, a co-corresponding author of the paper. "It really required teamwork and expertise from several research groups."

Study first author Alexander Al-Zubeidi, a graduate student at Rice, and colleagues showed they could make solvated electrons by shining light on silver electrodes suspended in water. They then showed they could boost the yield of solvated electrons tenfold by first coating the electrodes with silver nanoparticles.

"Making solvated electrons in high quantities is very challenging," said co-corresponding author Sean Roberts of UT Austin. "Our results show quantitatively how nanostructuring of electrode surfaces can really boost the rate with which they generate solvated electrons. That could potentially open up new ways of driving [chemical reactions](#)."

Solvated electrons—essentially freely floating electrons in a solution like water—could potentially react with [carbon dioxide](#), turning it into other useful molecules, including fuels, in a net-carbon-neutral way. These [electrons](#) could also help reduce [greenhouse gas emissions](#) by replacing the fossil-fuel-heavy industrial process for making ammonia-based fertilizers with a greener alternative. For the treatment of [contaminated water](#), they could be used to break down [chemical pollutants](#) such as nitrates, organic chlorides, dyes and aromatic molecules.

"A key challenge remains," said CAFF director and study co-author Christy Landes of Rice. "The silver nanoparticles in our experiments were arranged at random, mimicking the tiny imperfections one might find on the surface of a flawed material. The next step is optimization. We hope to enhance solvated electron generation by several orders of magnitude by translating our findings to materials with ordered arrays of coupled plasmons with specific resonance energies."

More information: Alexander Al-Zubeidi et al, Mechanism for plasmon-generated solvated electrons, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2023). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2217035120](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2217035120)

Provided by Rice University

Citation: Nanoparticles make it easier to turn light into solvated electrons (2023, January 17) retrieved 7 May 2024 from

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