

## Study Synthesis and characterization of nanoparticles CdTe quantum

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### Abstract

The effect of additives and the fluorescence spectra and X-Ray Diffraction(XRD) and Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) and Energy Dispersive X ray(EDX) of semiconductor nanoparticle was studied using CdTe particles of various sizes and composition. Based on the fluorescence quenching of quantum dots caused by material a simple, sensitive and rapid method was developed. In the end satisfactory results were obtained. The different synthesis methods was also discussed.

**Keywords:** Synthesis, Quantum Dot, CdTe nanoparticles

## Introduction

The use of quantum dots (QDs) for the development of sensors is one of the most developing fields of nanotechnology so far. Their fluorescence efficiency is sensitive to different compounds on their surface. (Gema et al, 2015). Luminescent semiconductor nanoparticles, commonly referred to as 'quantum dots' (QD), have had a profound impact on research in biological sensing, medical diagnostics and therapeutics. The focus has evolved from QDs as passive sensing or imaging agents to exploration of their use as therapeutic agents in the treatment of disease, or as multifunctional platforms capable of simultaneous diagnostic and therapeutic modalities (theranostics) (Aravind et al, 2013, Joseph et al, 2005). Quantum confinement effects are responsible for such remarkable properties, which depend on their size and composition. Such effects offer the analyst high fluorescent quantum yields, narrow and symmetric size tuneable emission spectra, high resistance to photobleaching and long fluorescence lifetimes; features which can be highly useful for analytical purposes (Gema et al, 2013, Jie et al, 2014).

CdTe nanoparticles have been the subject of numerous investigations. Because of high quantum efficiency and multicolor availability, CdTe nanoparticles can find applications in solid-state lighting, displays, optical communications, sensors, as well as in biological imaging and detection. Currently, two synthesis strategies, nonaqueous synthesis and aqueous synthesis, are used to prepare CdTe nanoparticles. As compared to the nonaqueous synthesis, aqueous synthesis is more reproducible, cheaper, less toxic, and the "as-prepared" samples are more water-soluble and bio-compatible. (Yuanfang et al, 2006, Kiran et al, 2009)

## Synthesis of CdTe

The CdTe NPs were synthesized using a two-step procedure: (i) the CdCl<sub>2</sub> precursor solution was prepared by mixing a solution of CdCl<sub>2</sub> with the surfactant as stabilizer, upon which the pH of the solution was adjusted by the addition of 1 N NaOH solution under vigorous stirring. (ii) The Te powder was mixed with the NaBH<sub>4</sub> in a small flask in the presence of 0.5 mL deionized water. The mixture was maintained at 55°C for 0.5 h to obtain the precursor Te solution as a dark violet solution of NaHTe, which was carefully removed from the flask by using a syringe. Under vigorous stirring, the prepared Te solution was quickly injected into the Cd<sup>2+</sup> precursor solution in the presence of the surfactant. The molar ratio of Cd<sup>2+</sup>:Te<sup>2-</sup>:capping ligand was 2:0.25:1.5. The resulting solution was heated under reflux at 100°C and immediately cooled to room temperature once the reaction was complete. The CdTe NPs were precipitated from the solution using an isopropanol:water mixture (1:1 v/v), followed by centrifugation at 4000 rpm and several washes with deionized water. The purification procedure was repeated several times by repeating the precipitation/centrifugation cycle. (Dongri et al, 2016)

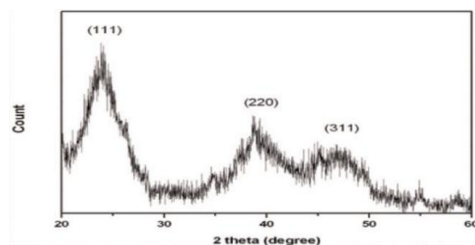


Fig. 1. The XRD pattern of CdTe nanoparticles



Fig. 2. increasing the reaction time from 30 min to 180 min of CdTe nanoparticles

### Synthesis of CdTe/gelatin nanoparticles

Briefly, 10 ml of 5% gelatin solution was prepared at 50 °C under stirring. After the solution cooled down to room temperature, gelatin was desolvated by slowly adding an equal volume of acetone and kept for sedimentation. The supernatant was discarded and the sediment was dissolved in 10 ml as-prepared CdTe QDs colloid with pH near 11. Then 7 ml acetone was added to the gelatin–CdTe QDs mixture dropwise until the solution became turbid. CdTe/gelatin nanoparticles were cross-linked with 0.5 ml formaldehyde solution over night at room temperature. Purification was done by afive-fold centrifugation at 14,000 rpm for 5 min to remove desolvating agent and the excess free gelatin and QDs.( Yunqing et al, 2008)

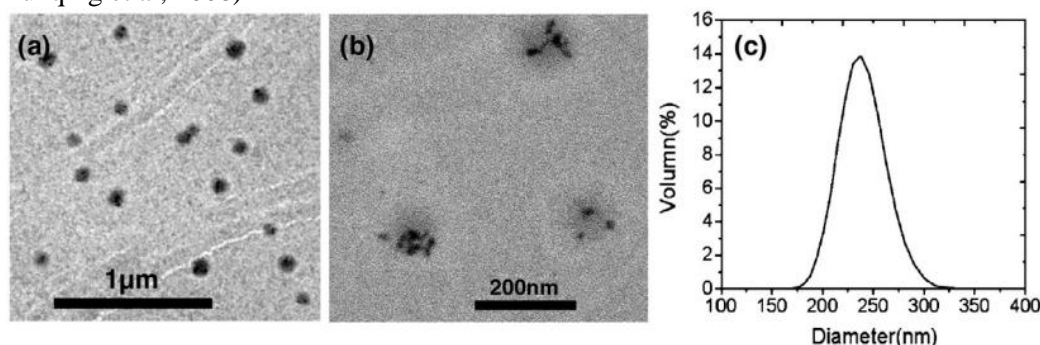


Fig. 3. TEM images ((a), (b)) and size distribution (c) of CdTe/gelatin nanoparticles

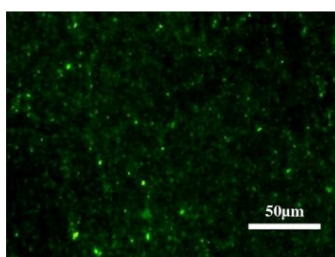


Fig. 3. Fluorescence microscope image of CdTe/gelatin nanoparticles. Objective magnification: 20×

### Synthesis of CdTe nanoparticles

Cadmium chloride (1 mM) was dissolved in 100 ml water andthioglycolic acid(5mM) was added indropwiseandthe resultant mixture was stirred. The resultant turbidity appear ance of the mixture indicates the formation of the cadmium- TGA complex which turned into clear



transparent one, when pH was maintained as 10.5 using 1 M NaOH solution. Then tri sodium citrate dihydrate was added with this mixture to avoid the formation of cadmium tellurite ( $\text{CdTeO}_3$ ) in the solution. The entire solution was purged with nitrogen in a three necked flask. Then the tellurium nanorods were added simultaneously as tellurium source in the presence of excessive sodium borohydride. The molar ratio of  $\text{Cd}^{2+}:\text{Te}^{2-}$  TGA for this entire synthesis process is 1:0.5:5. Now, the mixture was strongly heated to  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . The colour of the initial solution was observed as yellow and then converted to orange after prolonged refluxing. Aliquot samples were taken at different time intervals and the size dependency was checked through absorption and emission spectra. The synthesized particles were precipitated by adding the nonsolvent iso-propanol and centrifuged. The resultant precipitate was washed twice using ethanol to remove the excess of surface ligand and by-products and then dried in vacuum for further analysis. (S. Ananthakumar Et al ,2014)

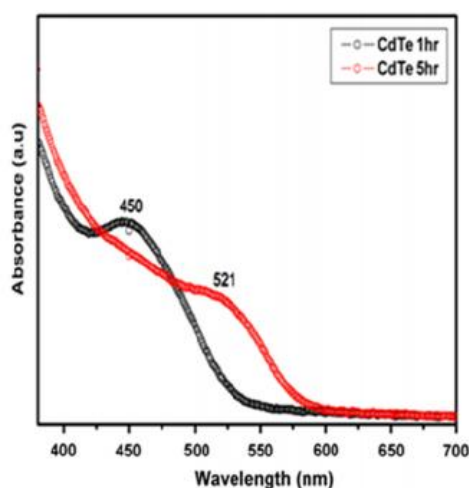


Fig 4. UV/vis and fluorescence spectra of CdTe particles

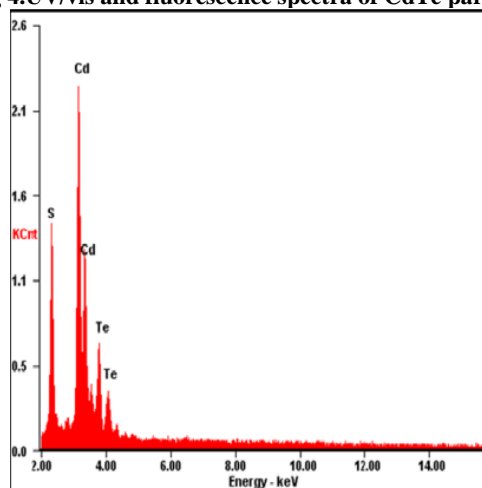


Fig. 4. EDX spectra of the CdTe nanoparticles

## Conclusion

In conclusion, we have synthesized a series of paramagnetic and luminescent nanoparticles with high quantum yield and relaxivity and simple, rapid and sensitive method for material analysis has been established based on the fluorescence intensity quenching of CdTe QDs.

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