

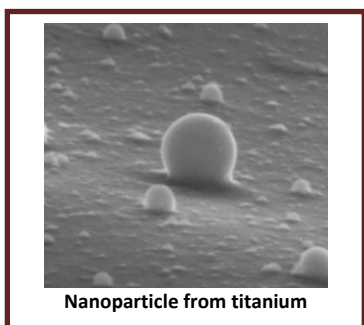
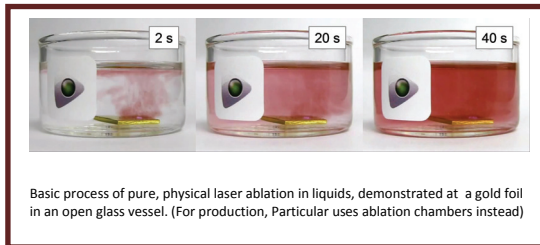
What is Laser Ablation?

Laser ablation is a physical process used to generate nanoparticles. It involves the use of short pulses of laser energy focused on a target in a solvent. The target absorbs the energy from the laser pulse and is vaporized. The vaporized material then condenses as **nanoparticles**.

Why Laser Ablation?

Laser ablation generates **nanoparticle** dispersions that are free of any contaminants, such as unreacted starting materials.

The use of **short laser pulses** makes it possible to carry out the **ablation process** in a wide range of carriers, including volatile organic solvents and reactive monomers. The laser technology also allows the conversion of almost any solid or powder material into a colloid. And that means that nearly endless material combinations are possible by varying the target and the solvent for screening studies and individual applications.



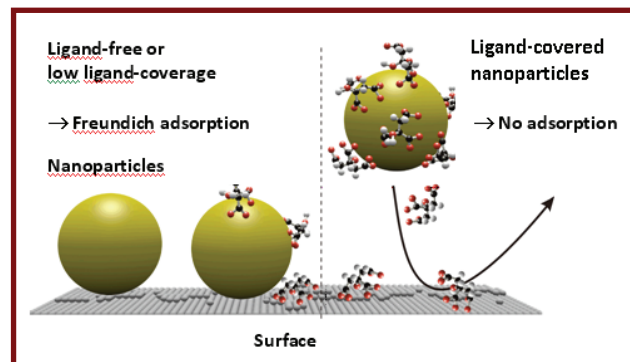
In addition, the released **nanoparticles** have a positive charge on the surface, and thus electrostatic stabilization by the surrounding medium occurs without the need, in most cases, for any type of chemical stabilizer.

The positive surface charge also provides a means for interaction with molecules that bear electron-donating substituents. In-situ functionalization is also possible with monomers, polymers and biomolecules. Deposition can also be achieved using electrophoresis.

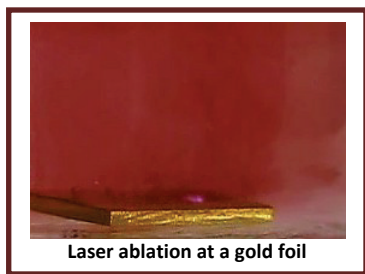
In fact, **laser-generated nanoparticles** can be readily and permanently immobilized on micro- and nanoparticulate supports under ambient conditions without heat treatment. And because the **nanoparticles** are not covered with hydrophobic ligands, even water-insoluble supports like oxides, sulfates and phosphates can be used. Their high purity also means that supported catalysts prepared from laser-generated **nanoparticles** don't suffer from poisoning.

Advantages of Laser Ablation Generated Nanoparticles

- ❖ Very high purity – free of particle-associated residual chemicals
- ❖ High stability due to electrostatic stabilization (12 mo., 2mo. in H₂O)
- ❖ High dispersibility
- ❖ Direct use of organic solvents
- ❖ Adjustable ion release rates
- ❖ Increase adsorption efficiency and reduced cost
- ❖ High bio-compatibility in different applications
- ❖ Higher reactivity and lower toxicity for medical/pharma applications



Courtesy University of Duisburg-Essen.



Possible Applications for Ablation Generated Nanoparticles

- ❖ Biomedical, immunoassay, and toxicology studies
- ❖ Targeted drug delivery
- ❖ Supported heterogeneous catalysts
- ❖ Nanocoatings
- ❖ Nanocomposites

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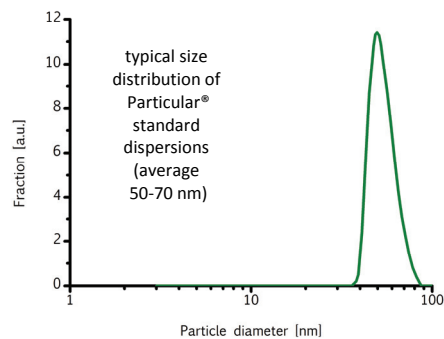
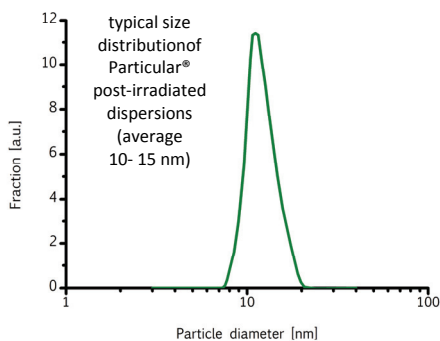
Selection Matrix for Nanoparticles prepared using Laser Ablation

Strem offers a wide range of residue-free **nanoparticles** prepared via **Laser Ablation** by Particular GmbH.

Selection Matrix- pick element, size, concentration, solvent from available list

Element	Size		Concentration		Solvent			
	<20nm	50-70nm	100mg/L	500mg/L	water	acetone	Ethylene Glycol	iso propanol
Ag	x	x	x		x	x		50-70nm only
	x			x	x			
Au	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
	x			x	x			
Pt	x	x	x		x	x		x
	x			x	x			
Pd	x	x	x		x	x		
	x			x	x			
Rh	x		x	x	x	x		x
	x			x	x			
Ru	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
	x			x	x			
Cu	x		x			x		
Ti	x	x	x			x	x	50-70nm only

x = available Stability: 12 months (2 month in water)



Nanoparticles from metals (silver, titanium, platinum, gold) in water

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Reactant & Surfactant-free pure Nanoparticles via Laser Ablation



Particular
customized material

Cat. No. Description

79-0410	Gold nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, OD>1, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
79-0412	Gold nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
79-0414	Gold nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in ethylene glycol at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
79-0416	Gold nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in isopropanol at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
79-0418	Gold nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 500mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, OD>5, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
79-0426	Gold nanoparticles, pure, (50-70nm) in isopropanol at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
47-0710	Silver nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
47-0712	Silver nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
47-0718	Silver nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 500mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
47-0722	Silver nanoparticles, pure, (50-70nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
78-1402	Platinum nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
78-1404	Platinum nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
78-1408	Platinum nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in isopropanol at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
78-1410	Platinum nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 500mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
78-1414	Platinum nanoparticles, pure, (50-70nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
78-1418	Platinum nanoparticles, pure, (50-70nm) in isopropanol at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
46-4010	Palladium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
46-4012	Palladium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
46-4018	Palladium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 500mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
46-4022	Palladium nanoparticles, pure, (50-70nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
45-1322	Rhodium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
45-1324	Rhodium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
45-1328	Rhodium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in isopropanol at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
45-1330	Rhodium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 500mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
44-2810	Ruthenium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
44-2812	Ruthenium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
44-2816	Ruthenium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in isopropanol at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
44-2818	Ruthenium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in water at 500mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free, stabilized with < 0.01 mmol/l of citrate)
44-2822	Ruthenium nanoparticles, pure, (50-70nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
29-0092	Copper nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
22-0192	Titanium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in acetone at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
22-0194	Titanium nanoparticles, pure, (<20nm) in ethylene glycol at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
22-0198	Titanium nanoparticles, pure, (50-70nm) in ethylene glycol at 100mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)
22-0203	Titanium nanoparticles, pure, (50-70nm) in isopropanol at 100 mg/L (surfactant and reactant-free)

Note: Particle size of 50-70 nm is measured via DLS, colloid may also contain significant fractions of smaller particles.

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