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ABSTRACT

We examine the aggregation behavior of AuNPs of different sizes on graphene as function of temperature using molecular dynamic simulations with Reax Force Field. In addition, the consequences of such aggregation on the morphology of AuNPs and the charge transfer behavior of AuNP-Graphene hybrid structure are analyzed. The aggregation of AuNPs on graphene is confirmed from the center of mass distance calculation. The simulation results indicate that the size of AuNPs and temperature significantly affect the aggregation behavior of AuNPs on graphene. The strain calculation showed that shape of AuNPs changes due to the aggregation and the smaller size AuNPs on graphene exhibit more shape changes than larger AuNPs at all the temperatures studies in this work. The charge transfer calculation reveals that, the magnitude of charge transfer is higher for larger AuNPs-graphene composite when compared with smaller AuNPs-graphene composite. The charge transfer trend and the trends seen in the number of Au atoms directly in touch with graphene are identical. Hence, our results conclude that, quantity of Au atoms directly in contact with graphene during aggregation is primarily facilitates charge transfer between AuNPs and graphene. Our results on the size dependent strain and charge transfer characteristics of AuNPs will aid in the development of AuNPs-graphene composites for sensor applications.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) and graphene family-based hybrid structure have attracted a great deal of interest because it provides additional advantages due to their improved stability and synergistic properties.^{1–6} These coupled properties could lead to various potential applications such as sensors, photocatalysis, fuel cells, energy storage devices, photovoltaic devices and surface enhanced Raman Scattering.^{5–15}

In general, the electrical and optical properties of AuNPs depend on their size and shape.^{9,16–18} For example, there is evidence that the optical energy gap increases with decreasing AuNPs size due to the quantum confinement effect.¹⁹ Also, recent experimental studies demonstrated that small AuNPs clusters evince more catalytic activity than larger AuNPs due to the smaller size and narrow size distribution.^{20–23} It indicates, size is one of the crucial

parameters that determines catalytic Activity of AuNPs.^{24–26} In this context, some experimental studies investigated the effect of various factors such as graphene quality,²⁷ temperature and the capping ligand,²⁸ on morphological changes of AuNPs in AuNP-Graphene family composite. Especially, the temperature related shape changes of AuNPs are much needed for catalytic application, because the activation of metal nanoparticle catalyst requires the heat treatments such as annealing and calcination.^{29–31} Such heat treatment alters the shape of AuNPs.^{32,33} For instance, Pan *et al.*³³ studied reshaping and coarsening of absorbed gold nanoparticles and nanorods on graphene oxides (GO) and their temperature dependencies. The obtained results indicate that the core size of AuNPs expands with elevated temperature. Moreover, it is reported that GO deter the stability of AuNPs by stripping the protecting ligands from the surface of AuNPs.

The enhancement of sensor, catalytic and surface-enhanced Raman Spectroscopy (SERS) activities depend on the effective charge transfer between metal nanoparticles and graphene.^{15,34–39} Thus several experimental studies have focused the charge transfer behaviour of AuNP-graphene composite.^{15,39–41} For instance, Torabi *et al.*⁴¹ used the AuNPs-reduced Graphene composite as a charge transfer layer for bio-photovoltaic cells, and they observed increased overall conductivity of bio-photovoltaic cells due to the effective charge transfer between AuNPs and graphene. Very recently, Linh *et al.*¹⁵ found that the inclusion of AuNP-reduced graphene oxide composite on the polydopamine (PDA) layer can improve the electron transfer capacity of PDA film, which makes this interface as an effective electrode for cytosensor to detect lung cancer cells.

The AuNPs without surface stabilizing ligands (bare AuNPs), undergoes the aggregation to attain the stable configuration.^{42,43} Further, Dutta *et al.*³⁵ studied the temperature dependant aggregation behaviour of partially bare AuNPs, and found that the rate of AuNPs aggregation increases with increasing temperature.

Even though there have been many experimental investigations^{27,28,33} into the aggregation of AuNPs on graphene, computational investigations into the effects of temperature and AuNP size on their structural morphology and interfacial charge transfer are lacking. Furthermore, the size of AuNPs and temperature exert the prominent effect on the catalytic activity of AuNP-Graphene composite.^{25,26,28,33} Hence the computational study of consequences of AuNPs aggregation on morphology of AuNPs and interfacial charge transfer of AuNP-Graphene composite are required for the development of AuNP-Graphene composite in catalytic and sensor applications. To the best of our knowledge, no simulation studies have been done in the past to address the aforementioned features.

Thus, with this motivation, here we present the MD simulation study of size and temperature dependent aggregation behaviour of AuNPs on graphene using Reactive Force Field (ReaxFF).⁴⁴ The remaining of this paper is organized as follows: we present modelling of molecular systems and MD simulation details in Sec. II. In Sec. III, we report and discuss the results from our MD simulations. In Sec. IV, the major conclusions of this study are summarized.

II. MOLECULAR MODELLING AND SIMULATION DETAILS

A. Molecular modelling

To investigate the size dependent aggregation behavior of AuNPs on graphene, three different sizes (diameter) of AuNPs: 1.2, 1.6 and 2.8 nm are considered for the present study. Initial configurations of these three different sized AuNPs are built using VESTA package. The graphene sheet of size $11 \times 11 \text{ nm}^2$ is built using Visual Molecular Dynamics (VMD) software package. Using custom built VMD tcl script, AuNPs are arranged orderly on graphene in $n \times n$ array by maintaining the same distance between the AuNPs. Due to different sizes of AuNPs, the surface to surface distance (D) between AuNPs is slightly different (6.2, 6.3 and 6.5 Å) while maintaining the same distance between the periodic images. Further, to maintain the uniform coverage, each system consists of different $n \times n$ arrays which leads to difference in total number of AuNPs (N) arranged on graphene. The size of AuNPs, D, $n \times n$ array and the corresponding N of three systems are listed in the Table I. The initial configuration of all the systems is shown in Fig. 1.

B. Simulation details

All atom MD simulation were carried out with LAMMPS software⁴⁵ by employing Reactive force field (ReaxFF).⁴⁴ Periodic

TABLE I. Details of various graphene-AuNPs hybrid systems simulated in this work.

Graphene (nm ²)	Diameter of AuNPs (nm)	Distance between each AuNP pairs (Å)	Array (n × n)	Number of AuNPs on graphene	System abbreviation
11 × 11	1.2	6.2	6 × 6	36	GpAu-1.2
11 × 11	1.6	6.3	5 × 5	25	GpAu-1.6
11 × 11	2.8	6.5	4 × 4	16	GpAu-2.8

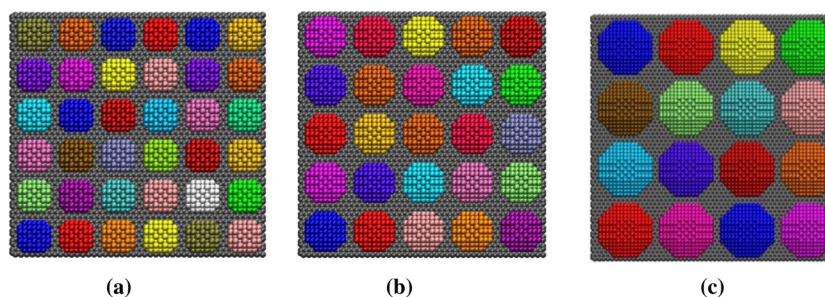


FIG. 1. Snapshots of initial configuration of (a) GpAu-1.2, (b) GpAu-1.6, and (c) GpAu-2.8. Colour coding: gray color-graphene, all other colored-different AuNPs.

boundary conditions were applied in X and Y directions and non-periodic condition was applied in Z direction. Initially, the systems are energy minimized by using conjugate gradient method. After the energy minimization, MD simulations are performed for 1 ns in the canonical ensemble (NVT) using an integration time step of 0.1 fs. To investigate the effect of temperature on AuNPs aggregation, all the three systems are simulated at 300, 400 and 500 K. During simulation, temperature is kept constant by using Nose-Hoover thermostat with a relaxation constant of 1 fs. All the analysis are carried out by averaging over the last 100 ps of the simulation time. The visualization of MD-trajectories is performed by VMD software package.

C. Strain

The strain of the AuNPs can be defined as,

$$\text{Strain} = \Delta L / L_0$$

where $\Delta L = L - L_0$, L_0 is the original size of AuNPs and L is the size of AuNPs after aggregation.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The experimental studies reported that the performance of surface enhanced RAMAN scattering (SERS) can be improved by densely packed smaller size metal nanoparticles on graphene.²⁷ To probe the arrangement of AuNPs on graphene, the instantaneous snapshots of equilibrated configuration of all the three systems at different temperatures are taken and the corresponding structures are shown in Fig. 2. As seen in the Fig. 2, the AuNPs undergo aggregation for all the three cases and the pattern of aggregation varies as a function of the size of AuNPs and temperature. The GpAu-2.8 system exhibits small gap between AuNPs in aggregated clusters at all the temperatures. Whereas extremely narrow and almost no gaps between aggregated clusters are observed for GpAu-1.6 and GpAu-1.2 systems at all the temperatures. This suggests that the smaller AuNPs form tightly packed clusters compared to the larger AuNPs. As smaller size AuNPs (<1.5 nm) are less stable than larger AuNPs (~3 nm),²⁸ it exhibits tight aggregation than that of the larger AuNPs. Figure S1 shows the density contour map of AuNPs for all the systems at various temperatures. The zero contour line area in Fig. S1 defines the gaps between the AuNPs in the aggregated cluster. For GpAu-1.2 and GpAu-1.6 systems, minuscule gaps between the aggregated clusters are observed at all temperatures. While GPAu-2.8 system exhibits salient gaps in the aggregated cluster. It confirms the previous observation that smaller AuNPs are packed more tightly than larger AuNPs in the aggregated cluster.

Snapshots of the periodic view of each system are taken to identify the full arrangement or pattern of the aggregated cluster, which is given in Fig. S2. Each observed cluster pattern is unique; however, it is classified as follows:

1. Continuous pattern: The AuNPs are linked continuously (in both x and y directions) on the graphene, forming a single large cluster.
2. Partially discrete pattern: The continuous linking of AuNPs breaks (either in the x or y directions), which results in the formation of more than one cluster.
3. Long strip pattern: It is a type of partially discrete pattern where the cluster is linked like elongated strips and exhibits well-defined gaps between them.

The GpAu-1.2 system exhibits a continuous aggregated pattern on the basal plane of graphene at 300 K. Besides, the GpAu-1.6 and GpAu-2.8 systems showed a prominent long strip aggregated pattern. Especially, the aggregated pattern of GpAu-2.8 is well ordered compared with the GpAu-1.6 system. It is clearly observed that as the size of the AuNPs increased, the pattern of the aggregated cluster became well ordered. Furthermore, it is also noticed that all the systems show changes in pattern at higher temperatures. For example, the GpAu-1.2 system at 400 K exhibits a partially discrete aggregated pattern, whereas at 500 K it shows a continuous aggregated pattern. As the temperature increased to 400 K, a continuous aggregation pattern was observed for the GPAu-1.6 and GpAu-2.8 systems. Furthermore, at 500 K, the GPAu-1.6 system shows partially discrete pattern and GPAu-2.8 system exhibit a long strip pattern along the diagonal axis. The ordered pattern of aggregated clusters is mostly observed for larger AuNPs at lower temperatures. While, for higher temperatures, the continuous and partially discrete pattern is more optimal. For very small AuNPs, a continuous aggregated pattern is mostly observed at all the temperatures.

A. Center of mass distance

To understand the aggregation behaviour of AuNPs on graphene, the center of mass distance (d) between each pair of AuNP is calculated (see Fig. 3). All nearest pairs are considered for the center of mass distance calculation. The initial center of mass distance (d_{initial}) between AuNP pairs for GpAu-1.2, GpAu-1.6 and GpAu-2.8 systems are 18, 22 and 34 Å, respectively. Since, the distance (D) between AuNP pairs is kept constant, d_{initial} value is same for within the system. The d value between AuNP pairs is calculated and the corresponding probability distribution for all the cases are shown in Fig. 4. To find the pairs that involve in aggregation, we have calculated closest distance between AuNP pairs (d_c) value by employing the below formula

$$d_c = r_1 + 2.88 \text{ Å} + r_2$$

where, 2.88 Å is the optimised distance between Au Atoms.⁴⁶ r_1 and r_2 are radius of first and second AuNP in a pair, respectively.

The calculated d_c values are 14.88, 18.88 and 30.88 Å for GpAu-1.2, GpAu-1.6 and GpAu-2.8 system, respectively. This d_c value serves as the threshold to determine if a pair will participate in aggregation or not. In all the systems, the distribution observed at $d \leq d_c$ and $d > d_c$ corresponds to aggregation and dispersion of AuNPs on graphene (see Fig. 3). The observed maximum distribution at $d \leq d_c$ for all the systems, clearly represents many AuNPs are involved in the aggregation. The minimum distribution at $d > d_c$ represents the dispersion of few AuNPs as well as formation of different group of clusters.

As seen in Fig. 4, the probability distribution of AuNPs is almost continuous for the GpAu-1.2 system. For the GpAu-1.6

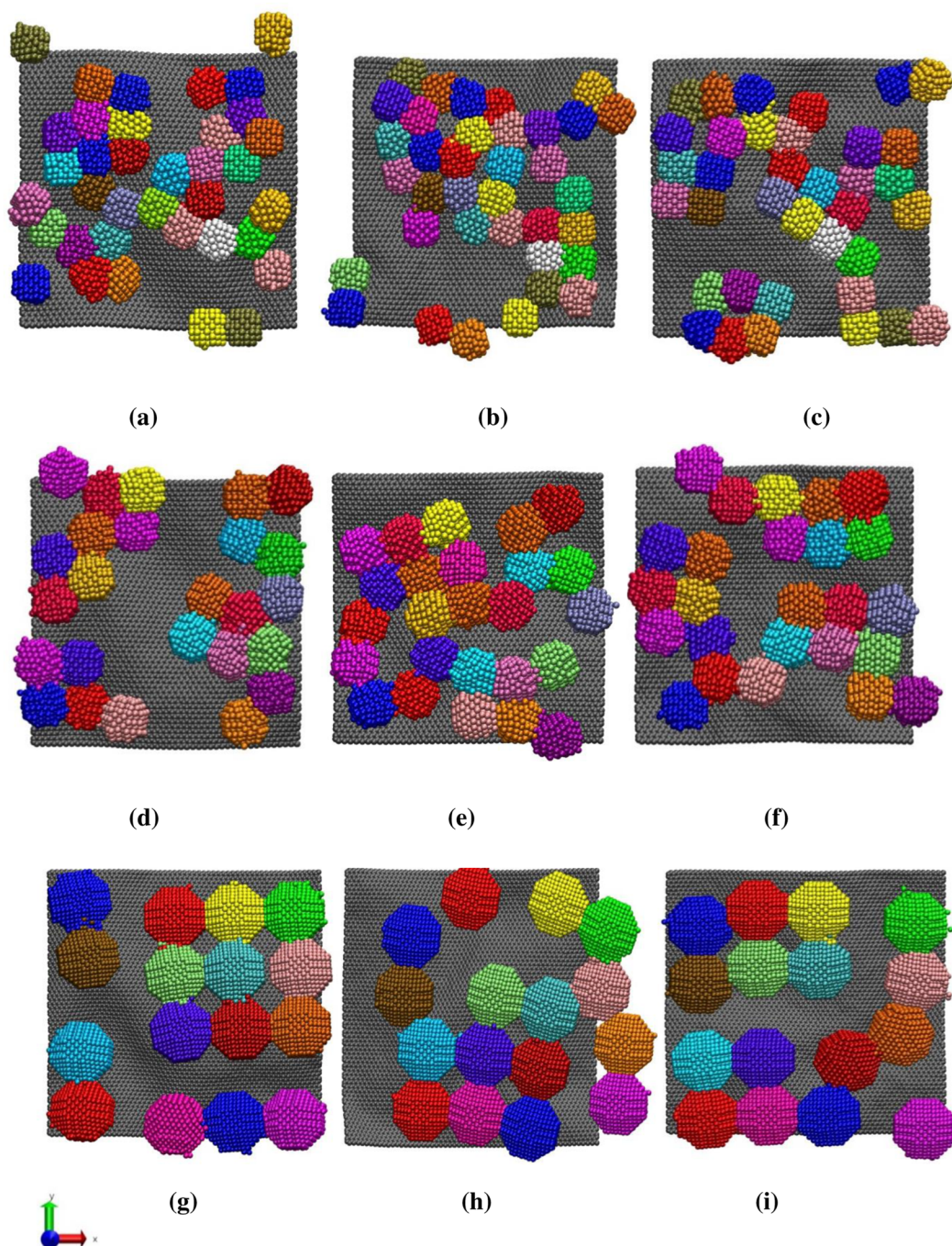


FIG. 2. Snapshots of final configuration of GpAu-1.2 at (a) 300 K, (b) 400 K, (c) 500 K, GpAu-1.6 at (d) 300 K, (e) 400 K, (f) 500 K, GpAu-2.8 at (g) 300 K, (h) 400 K and, (i) 500 K.

system, the distribution is slightly discrete. whereas a more discontinuous distribution is observed for the GpAu-2.8 systems. These diverse distributions suggest that there are distinct ways for AuNPs to aggregate on graphene sheet. In other words, for GPAu-1.2

system, almost all the AuNPs involve tight aggregation and exhibit almost continuous distribution. On the otherhand, for GpAu-1.6 and GPAu-2.8 systems (see Fig. 2), group of AuNPs clusters are observed that leads the discrete distribution. Comparing to other

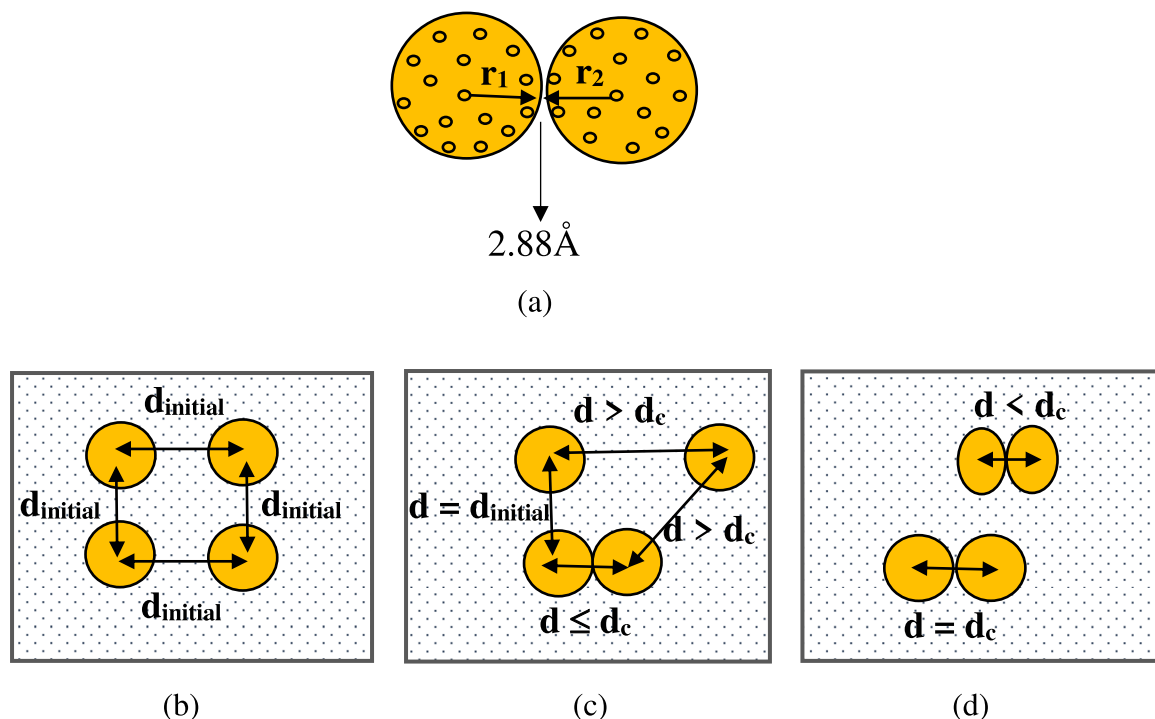


FIG. 3. Two-dimensional schematic representation of the (a) closest center of mass distance calculation between AuNPs, (b) initial center of mass, (c) aggregation and dispersion, and (d) compression of AuNPs. large/medium yellow circle and dotted square refer to AuNP and graphene respectively. Small yellow circle refers to Au atom.

two systems, the GpAu-2.8 nm system exhibits most ordered aggregation, which results in the largest distribution at $d \leq d_c$. For all the systems, when temperature rises, the maximum distribution at $d \leq d_c$ get lowers. These size and temperature dependent variation in distribution pattern, clearly indicates the formation of different pattern of aggregated cluster on graphene. This observation is in line with a conclusion made from the snapshots of the final configuration of the systems. Next, discriminate the distribution at $d = d_c$ and $d < d_c$.

The distribution at $d < d_c$ and $d = d_c$ corresponds to shape changes and no shape changes of AuNPs during the aggregation, respectively. As seen in Fig. 4, in all the systems, the highest peak observed at $d = d_c$ as well as later highest peaks noticed at $d < d_{\text{close}}$. It depicts, there was a change in shape of AuNPs during the aggregation.

The range of distribution at $d < d_c$ measures the amount of AuNPs compression during the aggregation (see Fig. 3). A wider distribution at $d < d_c$ implies the higher degree of AuNPs compression and the narrow spread suggests the lower degree of compression. Thus, we can state that the degree of AuNPs compression is increased with a size decrement of AuNPs. In other words, the smaller size AuNPs exhibit more compression compared to the case of larger AuNPs during aggregation, as smaller size AuNPs are more tightly aggregated compared with larger AuNPs. As can be seen from Fig. 4, at all temperatures, GpAu-1.2 and GpAu-1.6 systems exhibit wider distribution when compared with GpAu-2.8 system. Also, we observed that the distribution of GpAu-1.2 system is slightly wider

compared to GpAu-1.6 at 400 and 500 K temperature. The range of spread at $d < d_c$ is almost equal for GpAu-2.8 systems at different temperatures. Whereas, GpAu-1.6 system exhibits slightly wider distribution at 300 K when compared with higher temperatures and the range of spread is almost equal for 400 and 500 K. The range of spread at $d < d_c$ is slightly wider for GpAu-1.2 system at 300 and 500 K compared to 400 K. This suggests that the degree of compression of AuNPs slightly varies with temperature but does not increase linearly with temperature.

B. Strain of AuNPs

The catalytic activity and the surface plasmon resonance of AuNPs is highly influenced by their structural morphology (size and shape)^{47–49}. The COM distribution profile of AuNPs exhibits some of the AuNPs are compressed during aggregation. To probe this observation as well as to find the other shape changes occurs along with the compression, we have calculated the strain of AuNPs along principal axis for all the systems. To recognize easily, the identification number (ID) for each AuNPs are assigned and it is allocated in a manner that, starting from 1 in bottom left to right in a first row then right to left in second row and repeated up to the corresponding N value which is illustrated in Fig. 5. The strain of each AuNPs in all three directions with a corresponding identification number is shown in Fig. 6. The positive and negative strain values represent the enlargement and compression of AuNPs, respectively. The significant variations in strain observed in all the systems depict

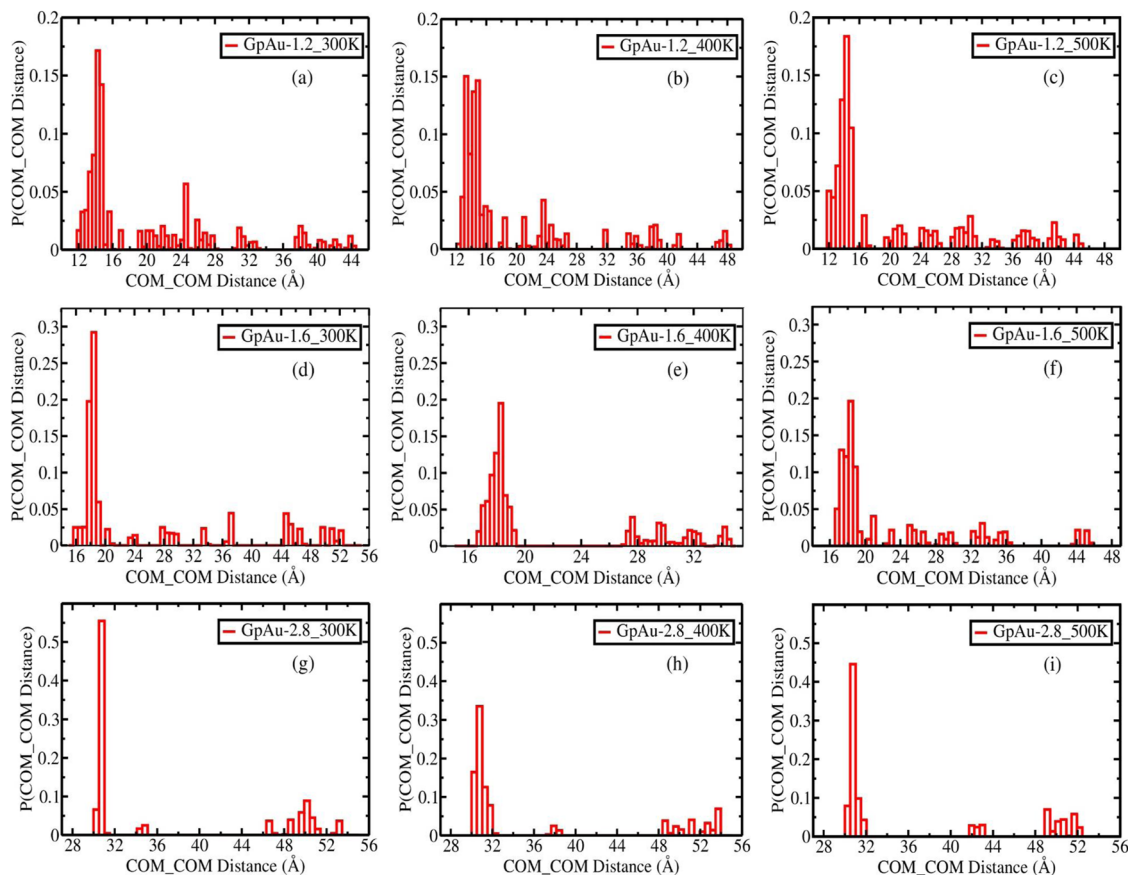


FIG. 4. The center of mass distance between AuNPs pairs GpAu-1.2 system at (a) 300 K, (b) 400 K, (c) 500 K, GpAu-1.6 system at (d) 300 K, (e) 400 K, (f) 500 K, GpAu-2.8 system at (g) 300 K, (h) 400 K and (i) 500 K.

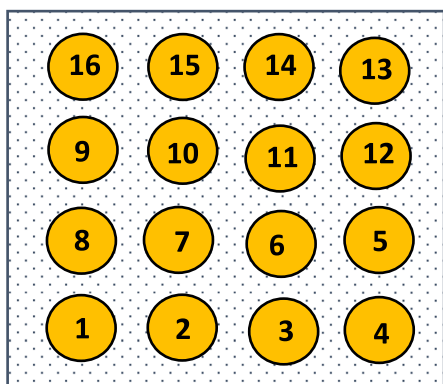


FIG. 5. A two-dimensional schematic representation of AuNPs on graphene with a corresponding identification number.

that each AuNPs undergoes enlargement and compression in all the three directions. The enlargement and compression of AuNPs arises from the collision of AuNPs during the aggregation. In other words, the strain of each AuNP depends on where it is located in the

aggregated cluster and how tightly it is aggregated with the other AuNPs in the system.

As seen in Fig. 6, AuNPs of GpAu-1.2 exhibits a higher strain than the other two systems. Further, in GpAu-2.8 system, the AuNPs evince lower magnitude of enlargement and almost no compression. As AuNPs of GpAu-1.2 system tightly aggregated compare with GpAu-1.6 system, it shows larger enlargement and compression than that of the GpAu-1.6 system. However, AuNPs of GpAu-2.8 system is not tightly aggregated as compared with the smaller AuNPs systems, which results in relatively very low enlargement and compression. Also, each system shows a non-identical strain profile at different temperature. For instance, several AuNPs in GpAu-1.2 system at 500 K show a greater degree of compression and enlargement compared with the other two temperatures. Whereas, the higher degree of compression and enlargement of AuNPs observed at 300 K for GpAu-1.6 and GpAu-2.8 systems. This size and temperature dependent variation in strain is associated with a pattern of the aggregated cluster.

The variation in strain of the individual AuNPs within the system is also related to the pattern of the aggregated cluster; that is, the AuNPs in a tightly aggregated part of the cluster yield more strain or shape changes, when compared to the other parts of aggregated

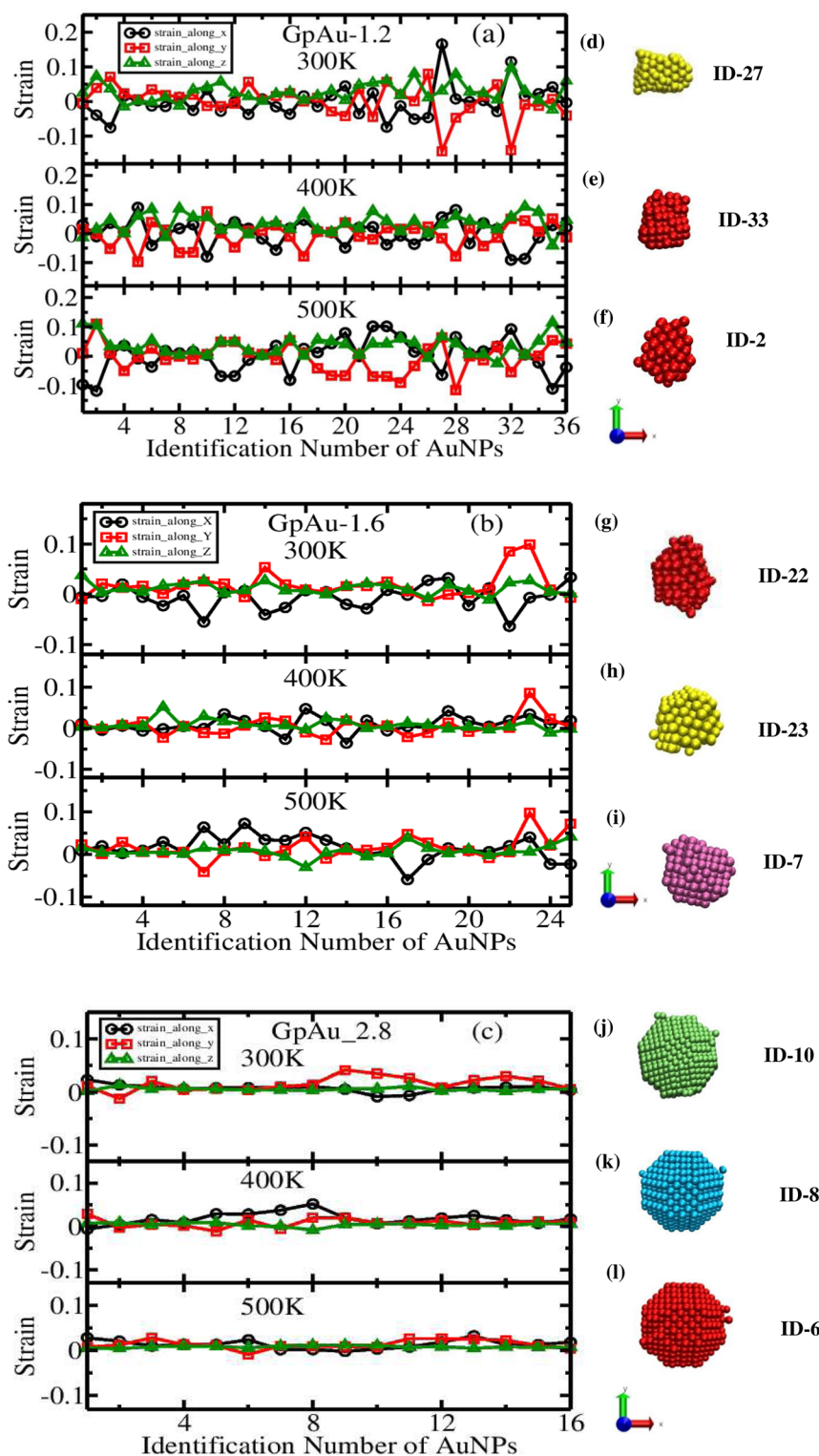


FIG. 6. The average strain of each AuNPs in X, Y and Z direction for last 100 ps of the simulation. The left column of figures corresponding to (a) GpAu-1.2, (b) GpAu-1.6, (c) GpAu-2.8 system at 300, 400 and 500 K. Right column corresponds to the highly shape modified AuNPs of GpAu-1.2 at (d) 300 K, (e) 400 K, (f) 500 K, GpAu-1.6 at (g) 300 K, (h) 400 K, (i) 500 K, GpAu-2.8 at (j) 300 K, (k) 400 K and (l) 500 K.

cluster. This can be verified by comparing the strain profile with a snapshots of the equilibrated configuration of all the systems. For example, in case of GpAu-1.2 at 300 K, the AuNP of ID-27 exhibits highest enlargement and compression as it is located at the tightly aggregated part of the cluster. Whereas ID-5 shows almost no compression and enlargement, because it is not positioned in the tightly aggregated part of cluster (see Fig. S3). The same trend can be seen in all other systems.

To elaborate clearly about the shape changes of AuNPs, the snapshots of the highly enlarged and compressed AuNP of each system with a corresponding ID number is presented in Fig. 6. The AuNPs of GpAu-1.2 and GpAu-1.6 systems shows the shape changes at all the temperatures, while in GpAu-2.8 system, only dislocation of Au atoms is observed. Previous experimental study on the morphological transformation of functionalised AuNPs on graphene oxide reported that smaller AuNPs undergoes slightly more coarsening compare with larger AuNPs (~ 3 nm) on graphene oxide.²⁸ This qualitative observation also illustrates the same, that is, smaller AuNPs underwent more shape modification during the aggregation than the larger AuNPs.

To quantify the degree of AuNPs compression and enlargement, we have calculated the average strain, that is, average enlargement and compression of all the AuNPs in all the systems and the results are presented in Fig. 7. From the Fig. 7, we infer that the average compression and enlargement of AuNPs increased with a size decrement of AuNPs in all the cases. For GpAu-1.2 system, the average compression and enlargement of AuNPs are increased significantly with a temperature increment. While, GpAu-1.6 system at 500 and 300 K exhibit slightly higher average compression and enlargement than at 400 K. In contrast, in the GpAu-2.8 system, an increase of temperature results in a very modest decrease in the average compression and increase in average enlargement of AuNPs. Pan *et al.* showed that AuNPs of sizes ~ 1 and ~ 3 nm underwent core size expansion with the increase in temperature.²⁸ The same behaviour is observed for our GpAu-1.2 and GpAu-2.8 systems. Even though the gradual expansion of AuNPs as a function of increasing temperature is not observed in the GpAu-1.6 system, it shows expansion at very high temperatures (500 K).

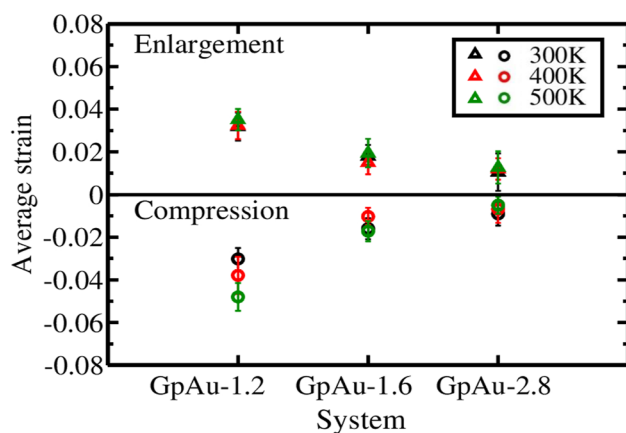


FIG. 7. The average strain of all the AuNPs in each system.

C. Charge transfer

One of the significant descriptors for the catalytic activity of metal nanoparticle-graphene composite is effective electron transport from the metal nanoparticle to graphene.⁵⁰ The experimental studies on the AuNP-Graphene composite, observed the occurrence of charge transfer between the AuNPs and the graphene.^{7,51-53} To understand the catalytic activity, the charge transfer between AuNPs and graphene has been studied for all the cases. Simulation using ReaxFF allows to recalculate the charge of each and every atom by Qeq method.⁵⁴ The total charge of AuNPs and graphene as a function of simulation time is shown in Fig. S3 of the supplementary material. The variation in total charge during the simulation time corresponds to the charge transfer between AuNPs and graphene. In other words, increasing positive and negative charge of AuNPs and graphene, respectively, depicts the transfer of electron from AuNPs to graphene. As seen in Fig. S4, in all the systems, the AuNPs and graphene show increased positive and negative total charge, which clearly illustrate the occurrence of charge transfer between AuNPs and graphene.

To quantify the interfacial charge transfer of all the cases, we have calculated the amount of charge transfer by using below formula

$$\text{Charge transfer} = Q_f - Q_i$$

where, Q_f and Q_i are the final and initial total charge of AuNPs/graphene respectively.

The modulus of amount of charge transfer for all the systems is summarized in Table II. It is found that the amount of the electron transfer of metal nanoparticle-graphene composite depends on the size of nanoparticles.⁴⁹ From the Table II, it is observed that for some systems the amount of charge transfer increased with size increment of AuNPs. For example, at all the temperatures, the GpAu-2.8 system, exhibits higher amount of the charge transfer than other two systems. While, GpAu-1.6 system exhibits slightly higher charge transfer than GpAu-1.2 system only at 400 K temperature, for remaining temperatures it is vice versa. This contrary can be explained by the smaller difference between the AuNPs size of both GpAu-1.2 and AuNP-1.6 nm systems. Also the amount of charge transfer is slightly increased with a temperature increment, in GpAu-1.2 and GpAu-2.8 systems. However, in GpAu-1.6 system, the highest charge transfer is observed at 400 K temperature. This inconsistency might be associated with a variation in the aggregated pattern of AuNPs on graphene.

A visual inspection of MD trajectory reveals that during the aggregation some AuNPs levitated from graphene. The levitation of AuNPs arises from the aggregation, which is related to the pattern

TABLE II. The average magnitude of charge Transfer between AuNPs and graphene.

System name	Modulus of charge transfer (C)		
	300 K	400 K	500 K
GpAu-1.2	14.34 ± 0.18	14.94 ± 0.22	14.96 ± 0.17
GpAu-1.6	13.79 ± 0.14	15.14 ± 0.20	14.12 ± 0.25
GpAu-2.8	20.73 ± 0.21	20.78 ± 0.23	21.71 ± 0.18

TABLE III. The average number of Au atoms directly in contact with graphene.

System name	Number of Au atoms directly in contact with graphene		
	300 K	400 K	500 K
GpAu-1.2	333.20 ± 3.94	347.21 ± 4.12	349.02 ± 4.24
GpAu-1.6	276.17 ± 4.77	304.39 ± 4.53	283.24 ± 3.43
GpAu-2.8	386.13 ± 4.39	392.23 ± 3.21	403.29 ± 3.09

of aggregated cluster. The AuNPs that are completely and partially levitated from graphene are shown in Fig. S5. This levitation of AuNPs can minimize the direct contact of AuNPs with graphene, which may affect the charge transfer between AuNP and graphene through conduction.

To examine the correlation between aggregated cluster pattern and interfacial charge transfer of AuNP-Graphene composite, we have calculated the number of Au atoms directly in contact (N_c) with a graphene (Au atoms within 4 Å from Graphene) by using our own VMD tcl script. Because of the varied size and number of AuNPs, the number of Au atoms directly in contact with the graphene for different sized systems will also be different. Table III, portrays the N_c of all the systems, where it is observed that the N_c values in each system slightly vary with temperature. Table III, illustrates that in GpAu-1.2 and GpAu-2.8 systems N_c values grows linearly as temperature rises. Whereas, GpAu-1.6 system at 400 K exhibit higher N_c value compare with other two temperatures. By comparing this observation with that the obtained values from Tables II, it is revealed that the amount of charge transfer is directly associated with N_c values.

To summarize, our results indicate that the amount of charge transfer between AuNPs and graphene in AuNP-Graphene composite depends on size of AuNPs, temperature and the number of Au atoms directly in contact with graphene. Further, it is found that increasing the size of AuNPs facilitates the charge transfer and thus the catalytic activity can be enhanced.

D. Surface area

The catalytic activity of a metal nanoparticle-based catalyst is directly related to the available surface area of metal nanoparticles since catalysis reactions occur on the surface of the metal

nanoparticle.^{55,56} The aggregation of metal nanoparticles can reduce or hide the available surface area or active site, which leads to a reduction in catalytic efficiency.^{57–59} To find the available surface area of AuNPs, we have measured the solvent accessible surface area for all the cases using the VMD using a probe radius of 1.4 Å. The calculated results are given in Table IV. Due to aggregation, all three systems at different temperatures show reduced solvent accessible surface area (SASA) values from their initial values. Further we observe that the surface area reduction is maximum for GpAu-1.2 system when compared with the other two cases. These observations imply that the aggregation reduces the available surface area of AuNPs. The SASA value increases with the AuNPs size increment at all temperatures. It depicts that the catalytic activity of gold nanoparticles may increase with the size of AuNPs in the AuNP-graphene composite. GpAu-1.2 system exhibits tight aggregation when compared to the other two; consequently, the percentage of reduction is more for small size AuNPs when compared with large size AuNPs. Our results show that aggregation reduces the reaction’s surface area, which is consistent with the experimental findings that aggregation reduces catalytic activity.^{57–59}

IV. CONCLUSION

In this study, molecular dynamic simulation is used to examined the size and temperature dependent aggregation behavior of AuNPs on graphene. We also investigated how AuNPs aggregation affect the shape of individual AuNPs and the charge transfer between AuNPs and graphene. Equilibrated simulated structures show that the temperature and AuNP size affect the pattern of AuNP aggregation on graphene. The results from center of mass distribution show that aggregates of smaller size AuNPs are very tight whereas the larger size AuNPs shows gapes in aggregated cluster in all the temperatures. Further, the distribution at $d < d_c$ depicts that AuNPs undergoes shape modifications during aggregation.

The strain calculation show that, the majority of AuNPs exhibit changes in shape due to the collision of AuNPs during the aggregation. The magnitude of strain (both enlargement and compression) is increase with decrease of size of AuNPs i.e. when compared to larger AuNPs, smaller size AuNPs display significantly more shape alterations. The reason behind more shape alterations for smaller size AuNPs is that smaller size AuNPs are tightly aggregated with other AuNPs, whereas larger size AuNPs are not tightly aggregated.

TABLE IV. The average solvent accessible surface area (SASA) of AuNPs and percentage of surface area reduction of AuNP-graphene composite. The SASA was calculated using a probe radius of 1.4 Å.

System name	Initial SASA (Å ²)	Final					
		300 K		400 K		500 K	
		SASA (Å ²)	% Of surface area reduction	SASA (Å ²)	% Of surface area reduction	SASA (Å ²)	% Of surface area reduction
GpAu-1.2	49 604.3	27 346.3 ± 58.9	44.8	24 869.5 ± 70.2	49.8	26 022.0 ± 70.7	47.5
GpAu-1.6	50 786.0	31 183.4 ± 51.9	38.5	29 478.2 ± 79.3	41.9	30 174.5 ± 80.6	40.5
GpAu-2.8	72 706.6	56 680.8 ± 71.3	22.0	56 168.6 ± 89.0	22.7	56 277.2 ± 68.6	22.5

The calculation of charge transfer show that the electrons are transferred from the AuNPs to graphene. The larger size AuNPs transfers more electron to graphene compare with smaller size AuNPs at all the three temperatures. Within the same system, there exist a small variation in charge transfer at different temperature, but the charge transfer is not linearly increased or decreased with temperature. This observed variance is due to the number of Au atoms directly in contact with the graphene. In other words, some AuNPs are pushed away from graphene during aggregation, preventing them from coming into close contact with the graphene and reducing charge transfer. As a result of this, our results show that the quantity of Au atoms directly in touch with graphene is primarily responsible for facilitating the transfer of charges between AuNPs and graphene.

In conclusion, the results from center of mass distribution and strain of AuNPs suggest that the lower size AuNPs are ideal for rough/disordered surfaces whereas larger size AuNPs are required for ordered coatings. We believe that the present study provides a better understanding of the size dependent AuNPs aggregation behavior on graphene and charge transfer between AuNPs and graphene. Further, the obtained charge transfer results show that charge transfer between AuNPs and graphene exclusively depends on the arrangements of AuNPs during aggregation along with size of the AuNPs. Hence, our findings of charge transfer and aggregated pattern of AuNPs pave a way to design and engineering the AuNPs-graphene based sensors. Our results show that the structural properties and interfacial charge of the AuNPs during aggregation are more influenced by their size than by temperature. Although the current work only examines bare AuNPs, experimental studies have shown that temperature has a substantial impact on the aggregation of functionalized AuNPs.^{28,33,35} It will be examined to see if functionalized AuNPs significantly alter the way that temperature affects aggregation. In addition, our strain calculation results suggest that smaller AuNP sizes exhibit more strain when compared to larger AuNP sizes. The intriguing question is whether this strain is decreased when we use functionalized AuNPs. Studies targeting similar problems are now being conducted in our laboratory.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

See the supplementary material for the density contour map of AuNPs for all the systems; Snapshots of the periodic view of the final configuration of all the systems; Snapshots of the final configuration with the corresponding ID number for all the systems; Time evolution of the total charge of AuNPs and graphene for all the systems at 300 K; The snapshots of the completely/partially elevated AuNPs from the graphene for the systems GpAu-1.2 at 300 K, 400 K, GpAu-1.6 at 300 K, 500 K, and GpAu-2.8 at 300 K.

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AUTHOR DECLARATIONS

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts to disclose.

Author Contributions

Hingies Monisha J: Data curation (lead); Formal analysis (lead); Methodology (lead); Writing – original draft (lead). **Vasumathi Velachi:** Conceptualization (lead); Formal analysis (supporting); Funding acquisition (equal); Supervision (lead); Writing – review & editing (equal). **Prabal K Maiti:** Conceptualization (supporting); Funding acquisition (equal); Resources (lead); Writing – review & editing (equal).

DATA AVAILABILITY

The data that support the findings of this study are available within the article and its supplementary material.

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