

# Organic/Inorganic Nanocomposites from confined polymerization

Controlling Organic Phase Architecture via Templating with the Inorganic Phase and vice versa.



<http://www.cem.msu.edu/~kanatzid/>



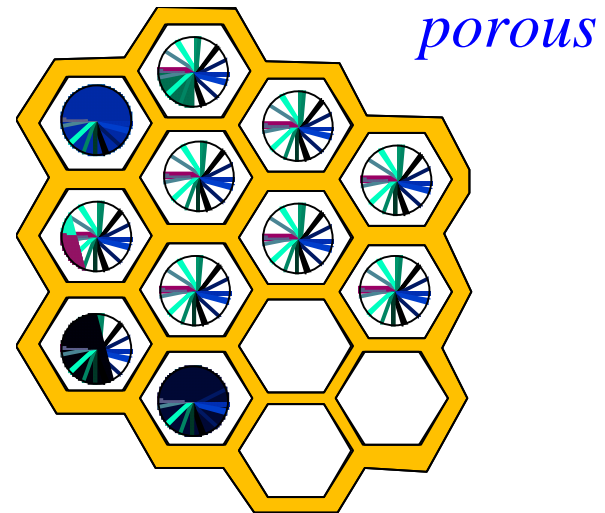
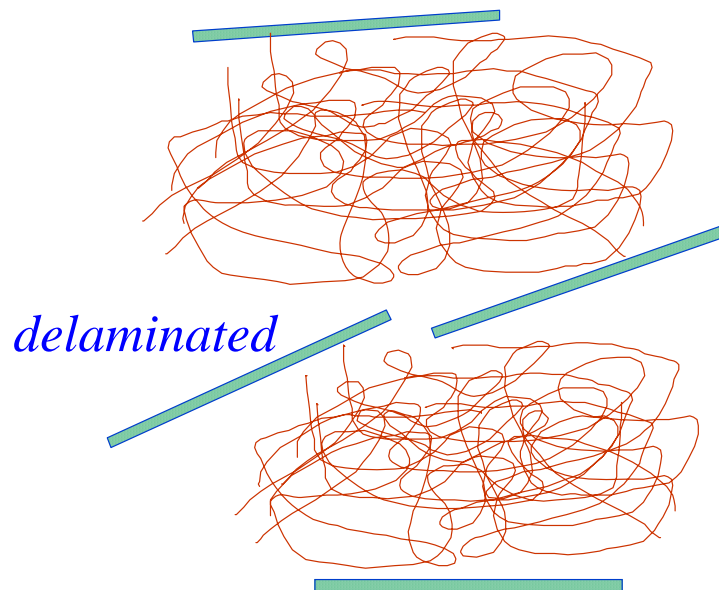
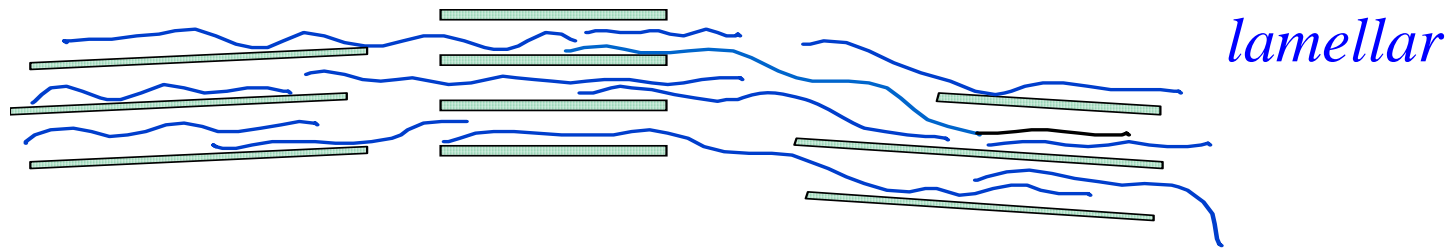
Our work exploits *confined polymerization* and self-assembly, to organize inorganic and organic building-units into nanocomposite materials with targeted structural features spanning Å to  $\mu\text{m}$  length scales.

The techniques involve concepts in

- supramolecular,
- host-guest inclusion
- templating
- biomimetic chemistry

our work has contributed to the idea that inorganic materials can be synthesized by molecular design, self-assembly and crystal engineering.

# Nanocomposites of interest



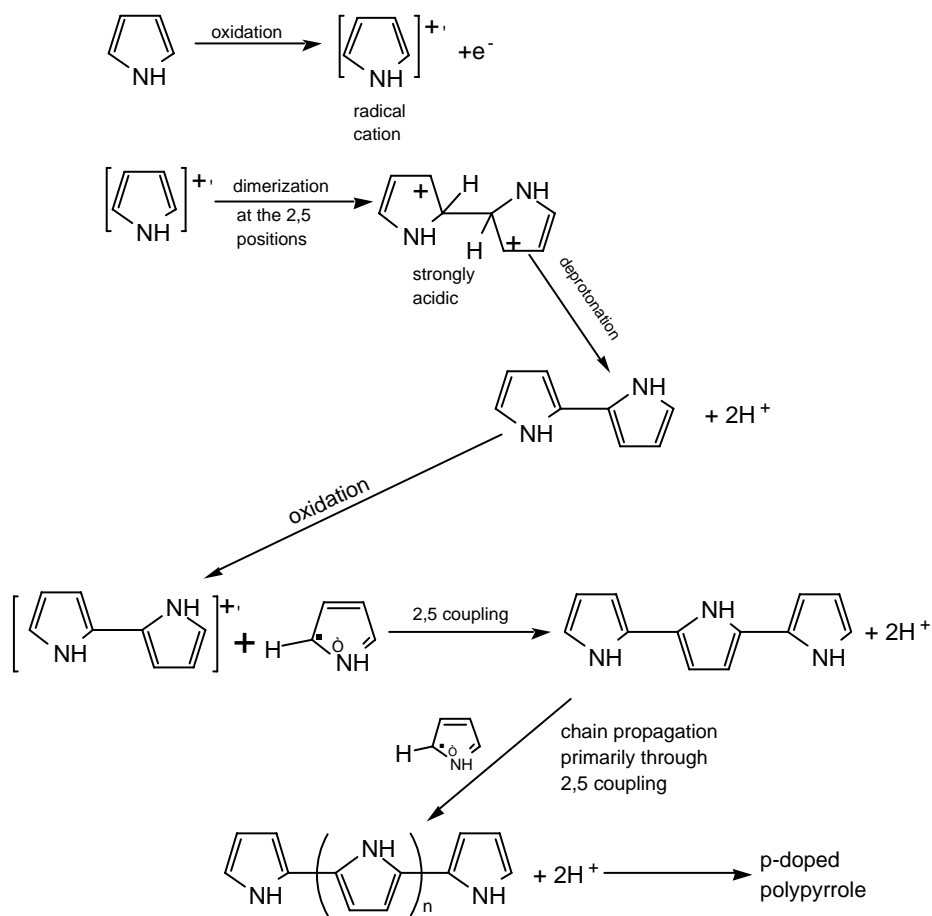


# Potential Applications

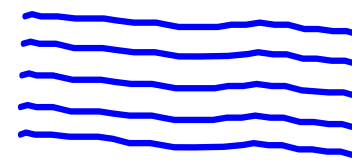
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- ∞ **Tough structural materials**
- ∞ **Smart membrane systems**
- ∞ **Battery cathode materials**
- ∞ **Sensor applications**
- ∞ **EMI shielding**
- ∞ **Electronic device components**

# Polymerization of pyrrole

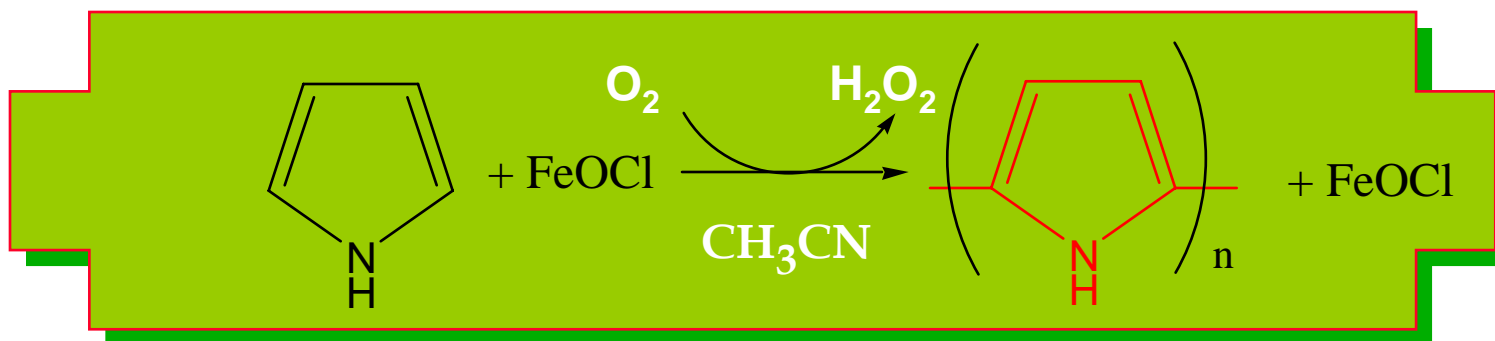


*disordered  
branched*

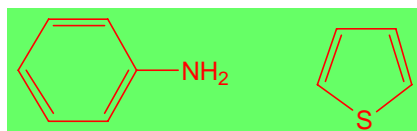


*Ordered parallel*

# INTERCALATIVE POLYMERIZATION IN FeOCl and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

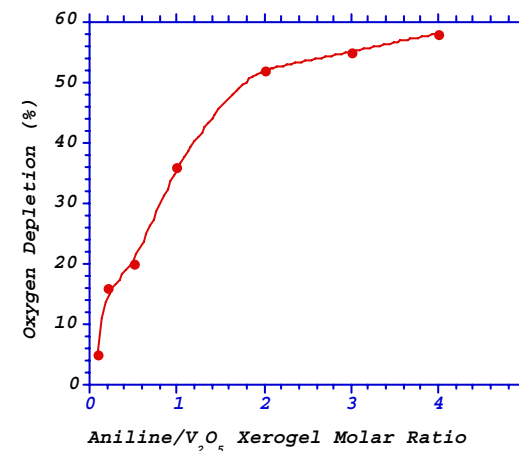
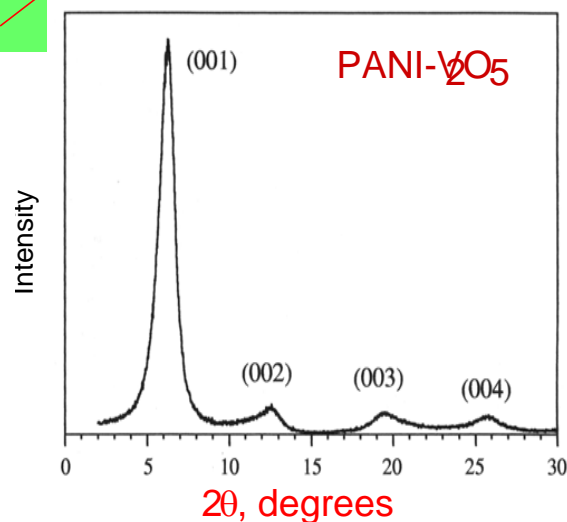


Also



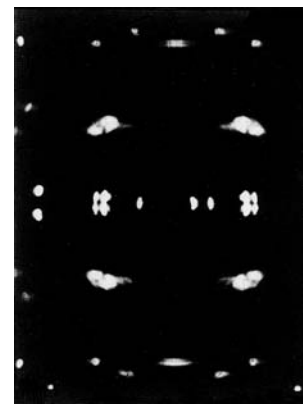
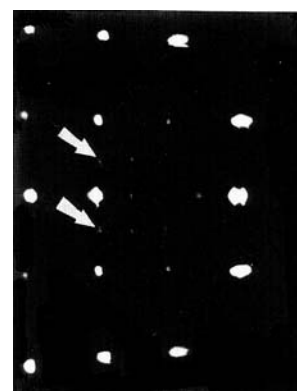
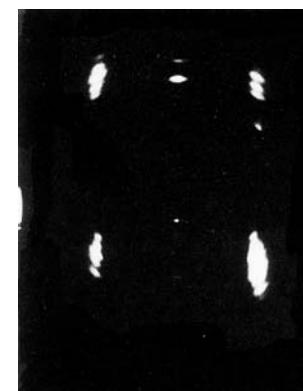
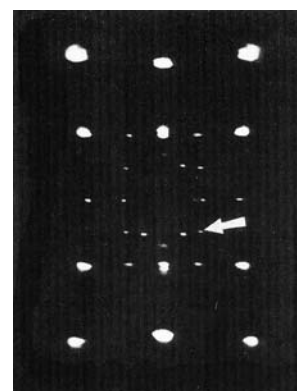
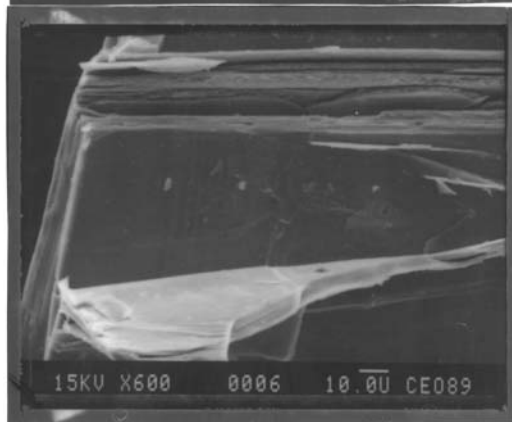
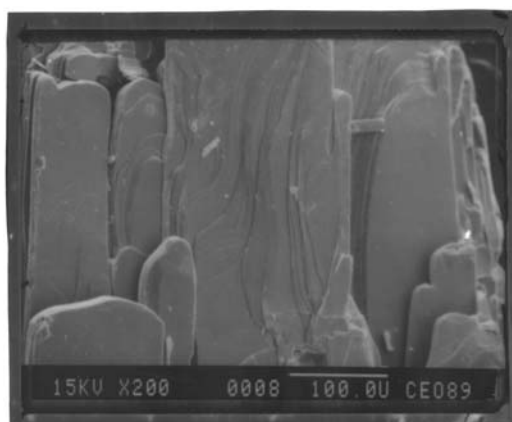
mw=5000  
~55 units

V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> Xerogel



Kanatzidis, Marks et al  
JACS 109, 3797 (1987)

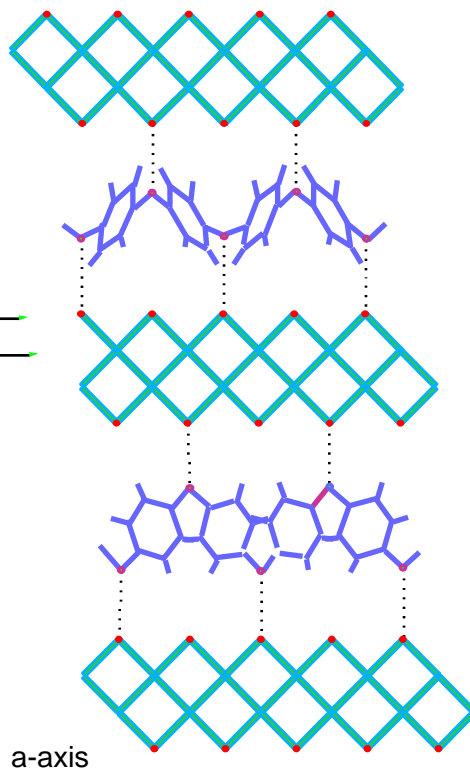
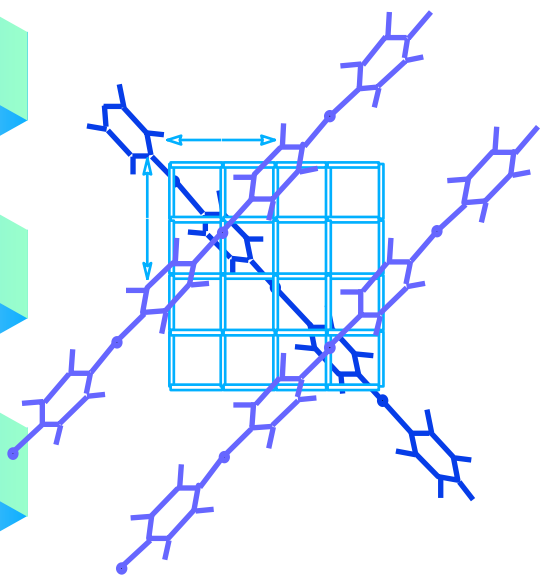
# X-ray Diffraction from PANI-FeOCl "single crystal"



# Ordering of polyaniline in FeOCl

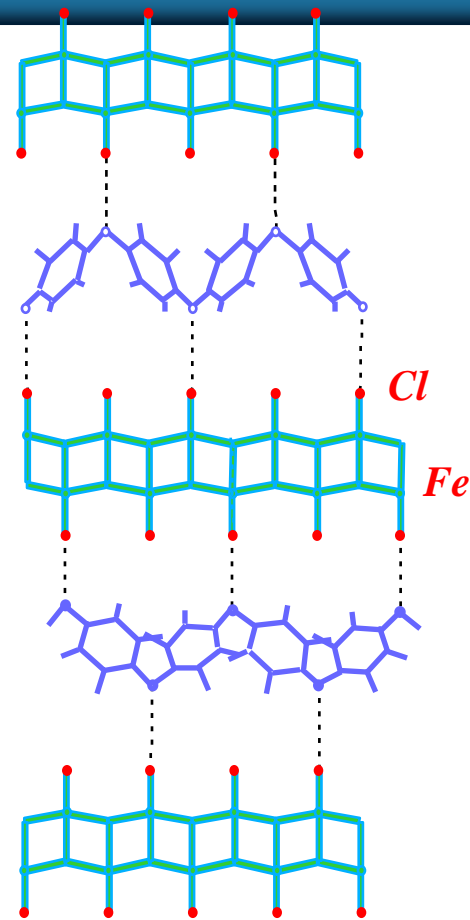
# (Endotaxy)

2x2 supercell



b-axis

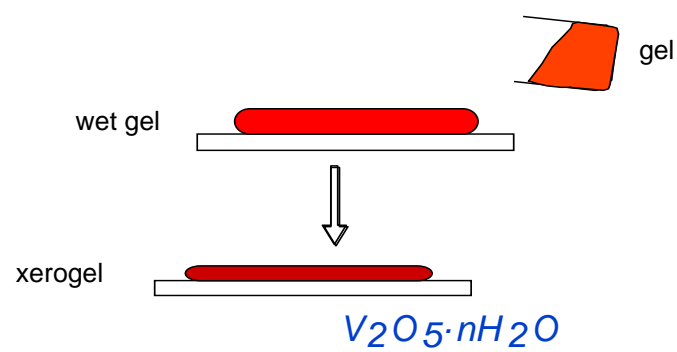
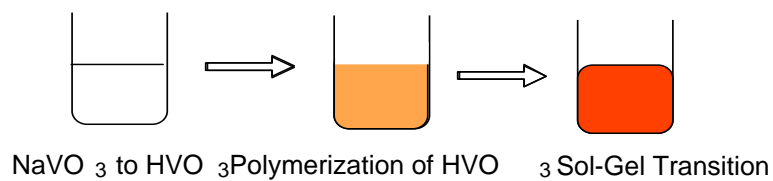
a-axis



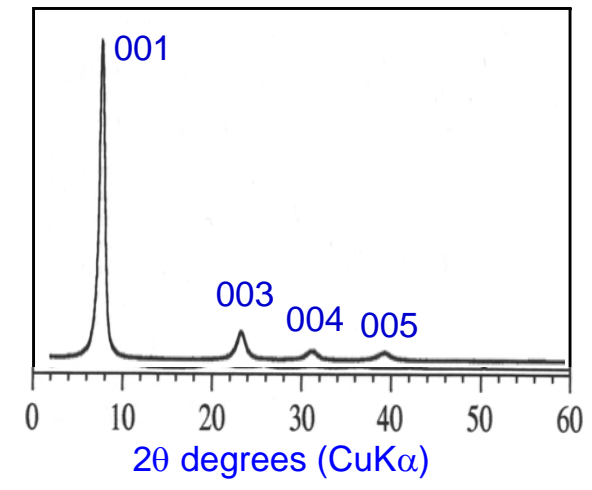
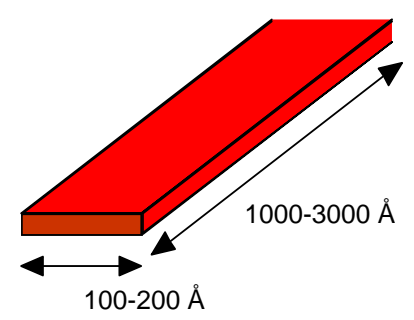
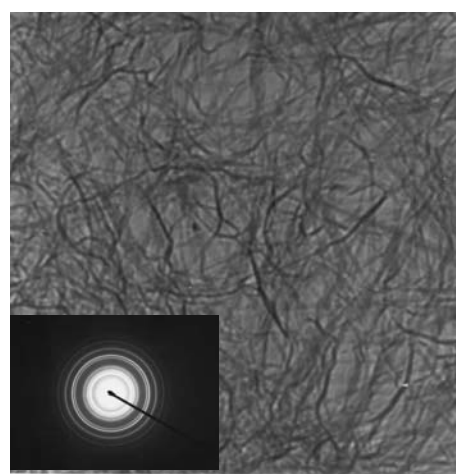
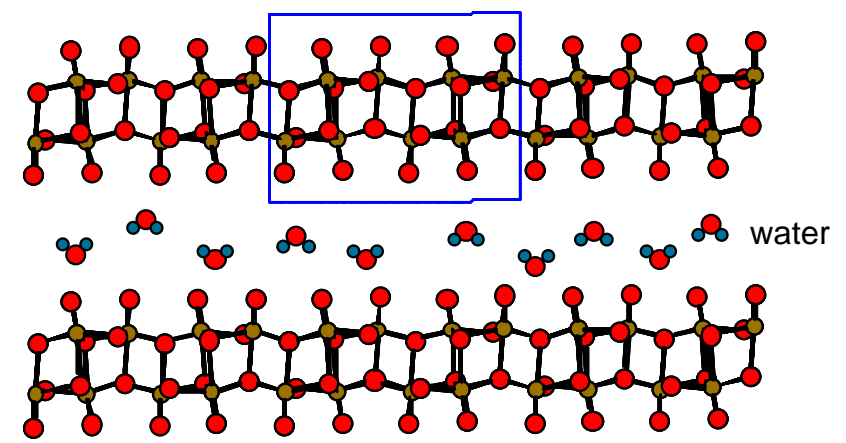
c-axis



# $V_2O_5 \cdot nH_2O$ xerogel



Structure of  $V_2O_5$  xerogel





# SALIENT FEATURES OF NANOCOMPOSITES

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- ***Diverse Components Mixed at the Molecular Scale***
  - compound-like
  - classical composite -like
- ***Potential Polymer Chain Ordering in Intralamellar Space***
  - polymer structure
  - enhanced properties
- ***Maximization of Interface Interactions***
  - model systems for interface studies
  - Interactions at interface responsible for advanced properties
- ***Hybrid materials ..... new properties***



## Layered Inorganic Compounds as Host Materials

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<b>Phyllosilicates, clays:</b>	montmorillonite, hectorite, fluorohectorite
<b>Oxides:</b>	$V_2O_5$ xerogel, $MoO_3$
<b>Oxyhalides:</b>	$FeOCl$
<b>Dichalcogenides:</b>	$MoS_2$ , $TiS_2$ , $TaS_2$ , $NbSe_2$ , $WS_2$
<b><math>MPS_3</math>:</b>	$MnPS_3$ , $CdPS_3$ , $NiPS_3$
<b>metal phosphates:</b>	$\alpha-Zr(HOPO_3)_2 \cdot H_2O$ , $\alpha-Ti(HOPO_3)_2 \cdot H_2O$ , $HUO_2PO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$
<b>Layered Double Hydroxides:</b>	$[Ca_2Al(OH)_6]^+[(OH) \cdot 3H_2O]^-$

Giannelis, Ruiz-Hitzky, Kanatzidis, Nazar, Lemmon, Jones, others...



# *Methods for Polymer Intercalation*

- *in-situ* intercalative redox polymerization
  - polypyrrole/FeOCl, PANI/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (Kanatzidis et al)
  - polypyrrole/zeolite (Bein et al)
  - polypyrrole/clay (Giannelis et al)
- monomer intercalation followed by induced **topotactic polymerization**
  - post-intercalative
  - nylon/clay (Kamigaito, Usuki et al)
  - anilinium/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (Kanatzidis et al)
- **direct polymer intercalation** (solution/solid interface)
  - PPV/MoO<sub>3</sub> (Nazar et al) (precursor polymer)
  - PEO/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (Kanatzidis et al)
  - PEO/clay (Ruiz Hitzky, Giannelis)
  - PEO/CdPS<sub>3</sub> (Clement et al)
  - PAN/zeolite (Bein et al)

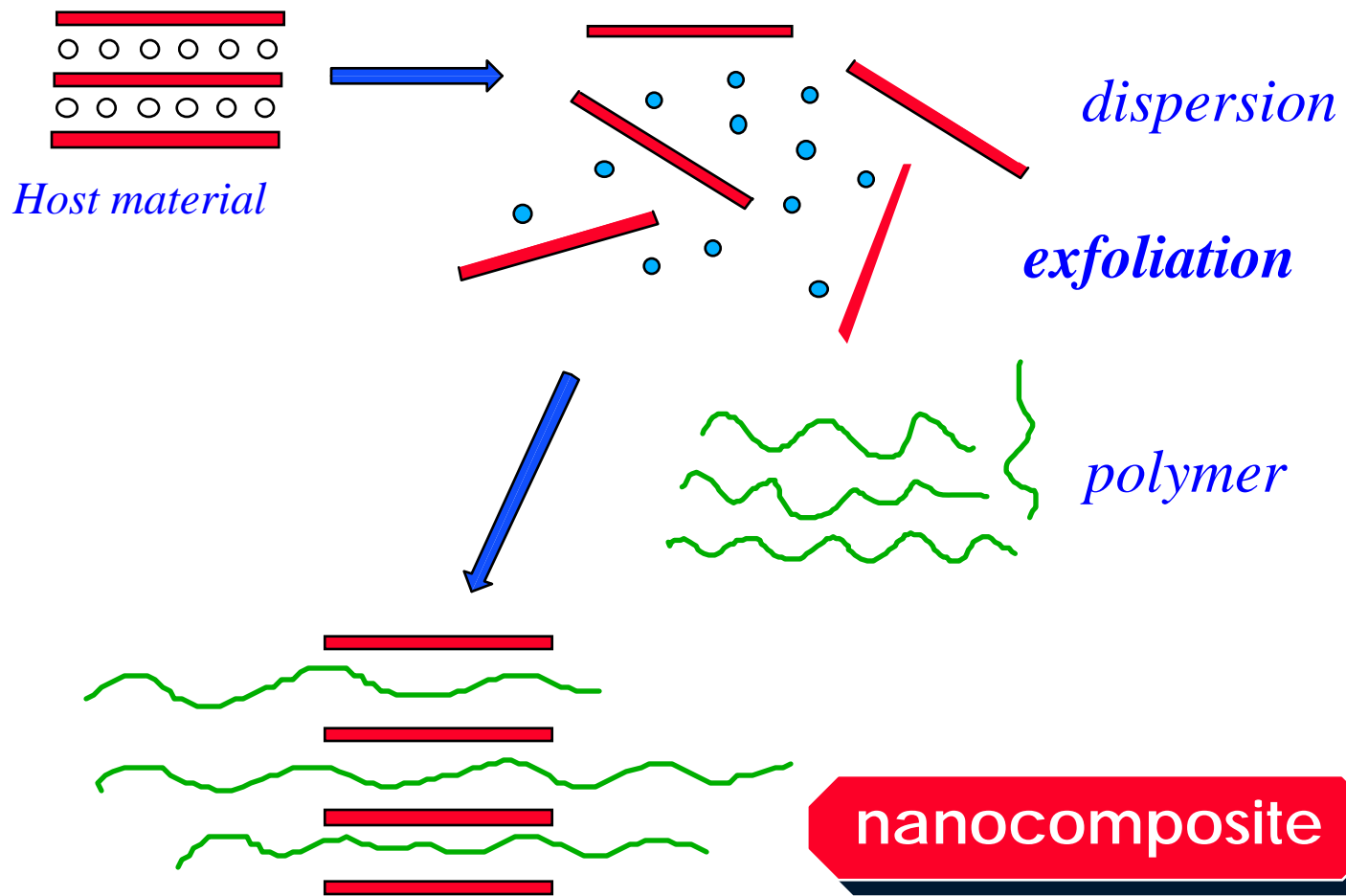


## ...more methods

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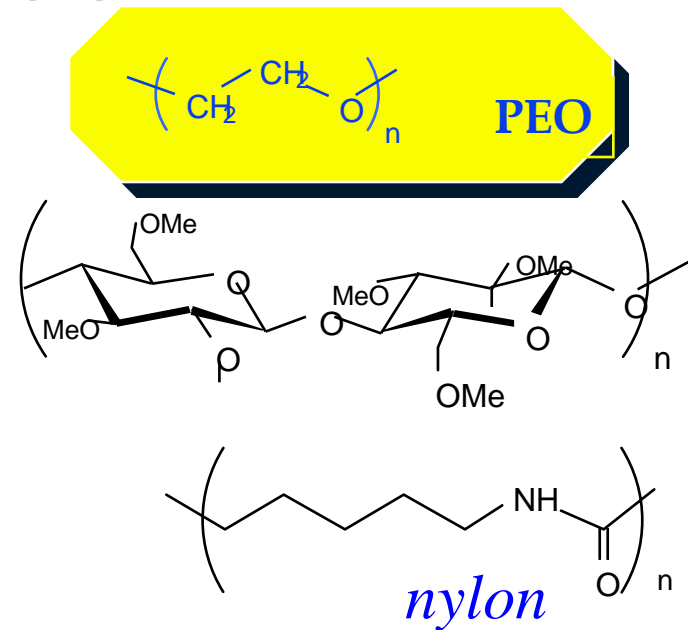
- **direct polymer intercalation from the melt**
  - PEO/clay, polystyrene/clay (Giannelis et al)
- polymer **encapsulation** by flocculation of a colloidal single layer suspension of the host
  - (nano-composite self assembly)
  - PANI/MoS<sub>2</sub> (Kanatzidis et al)
- simultaneous polymerization/polymer **encapsulation** by flocculation of a colloidal single layer suspension of the host
  - (nano-composite self assembly)
  - polypyrrole/MoS<sub>2</sub> (Kanatzidis et al)
- Alternating **layer by layer** deposition of one phase on top of another
  - Mallouk, Decher others
- Others...

# POLYMER ENCAPSULATION



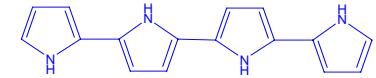
# Exfoliated layers of $\text{MoS}_2$ , $\text{WS}_2$ , $\text{NbSe}_2$ and $\text{TaS}_2$ have been used for the first time to produce plastic-like nanocomposites

- The exfoliation method applies to a large variety of soluble polymers
  - Enables tuning of the mechanical properties in these materials
  - Polyethylene
  - Polyethylene-oxide, PEO
  - poly(propylene glycol),
  - methyl cellulose,
  - poly(ethylenimine), PEI
  - Nylon
  - etc.

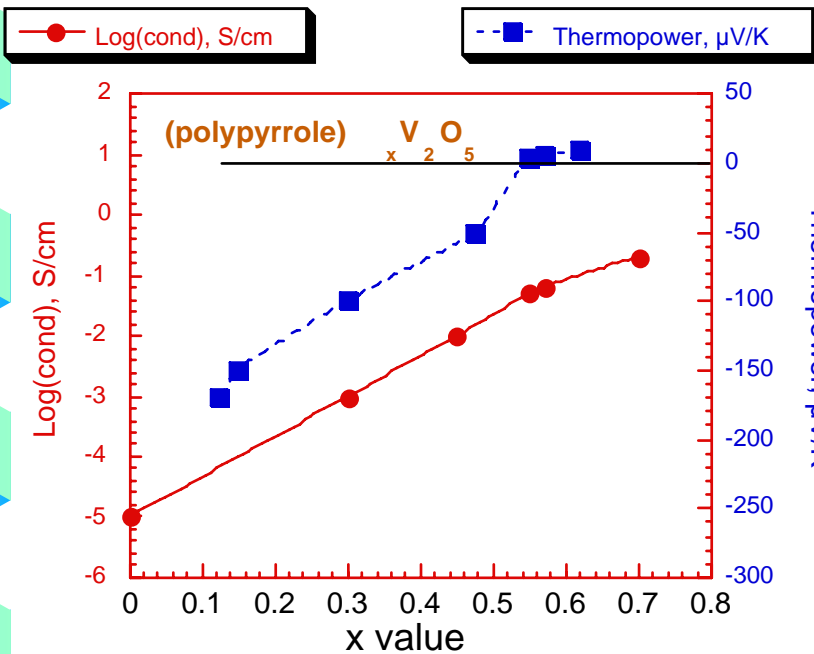




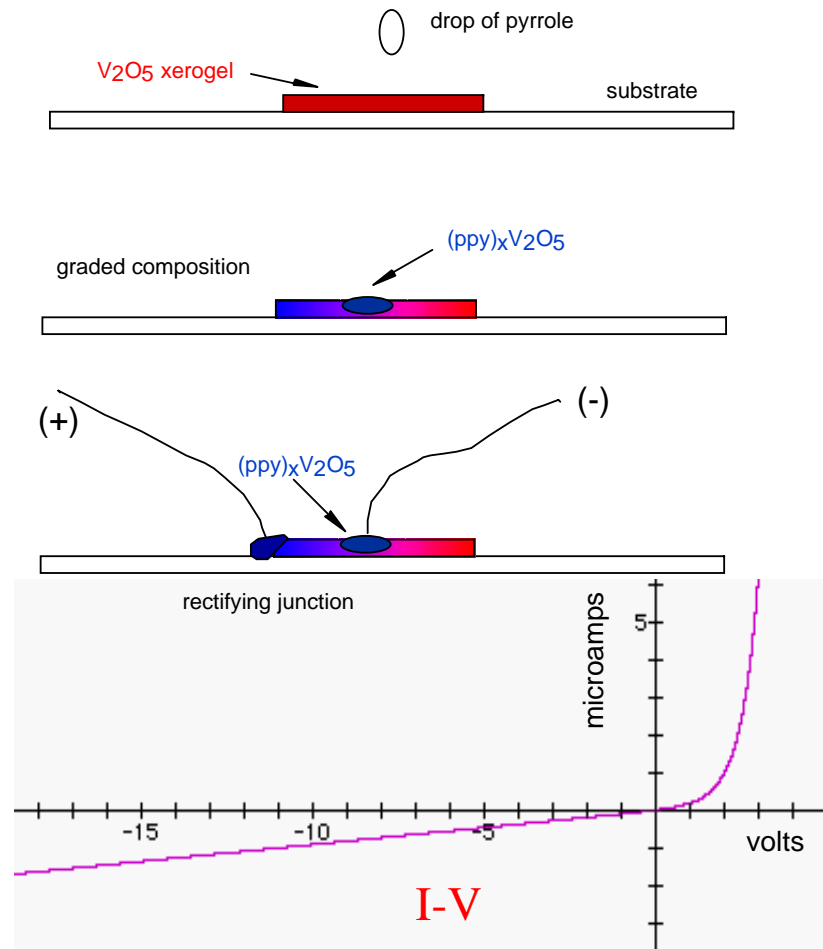




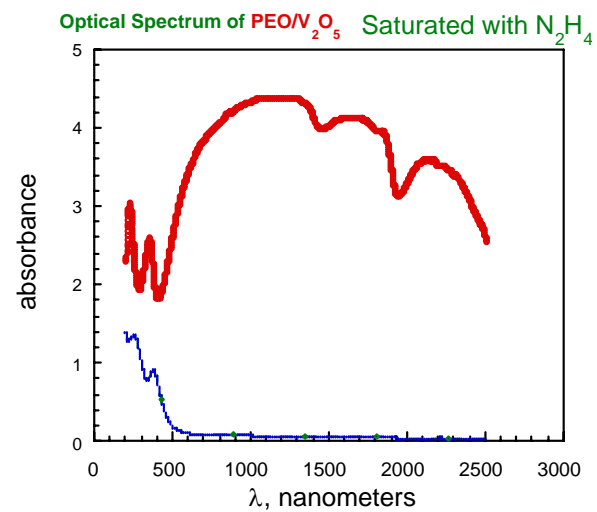
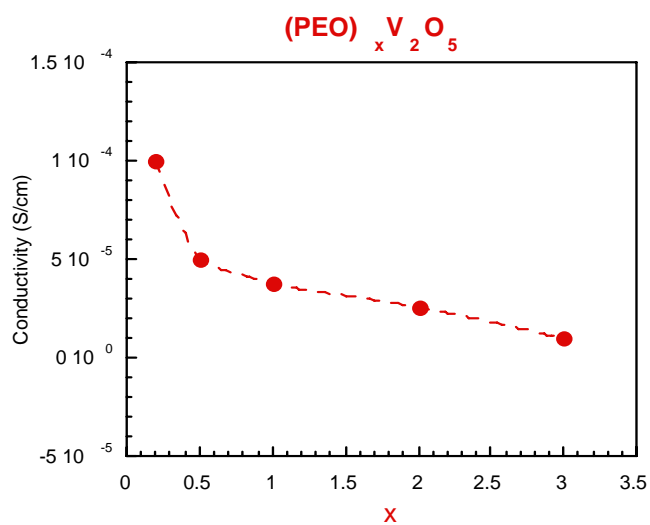
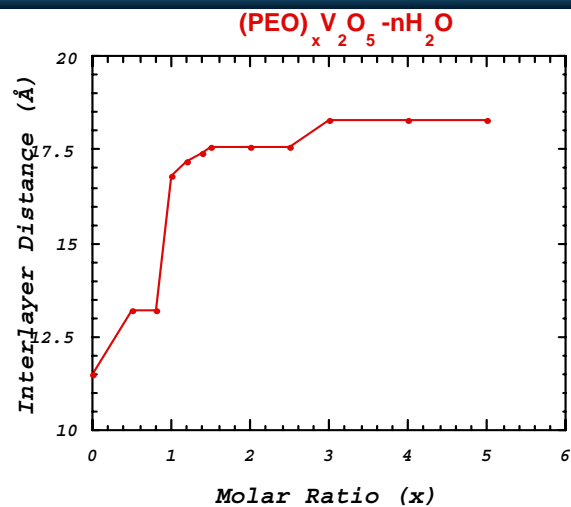
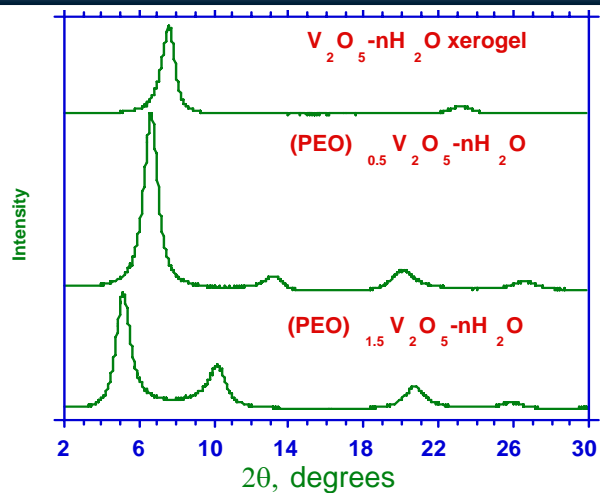
# Rectifying polypyrrole/ $V_2O_5$ xerogel junctions



Conductivity type changes with x  
 At low x system is n-type  
 At high x system is p-type

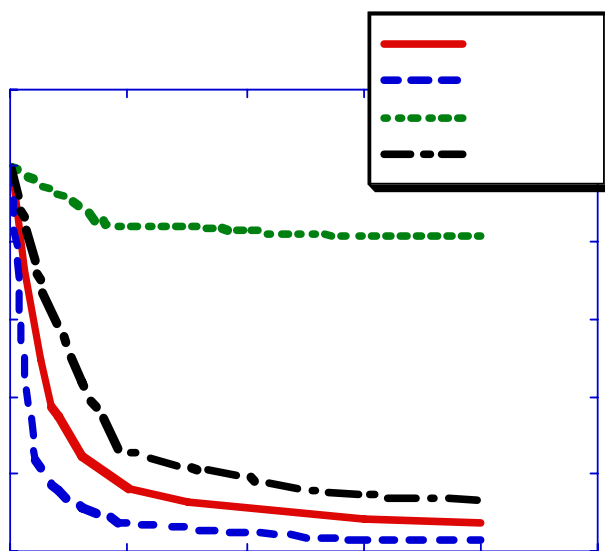


# $(\text{PEO})_x\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ nanocomposites



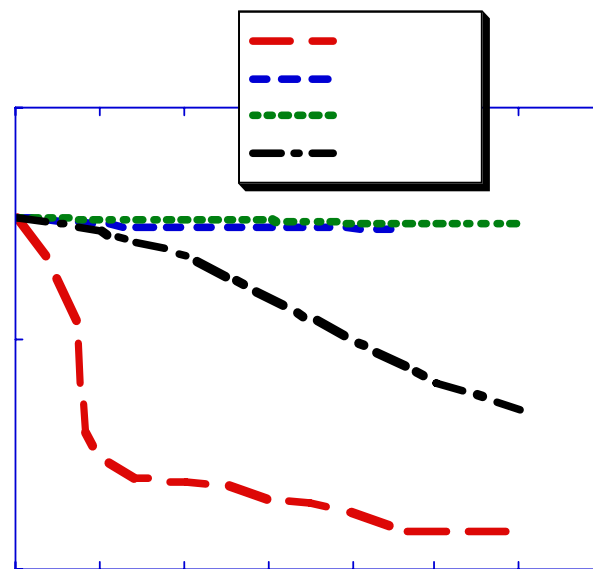
*$(PEO)_xV_2O_5$  as a sensitive  $N_2H_4$  sensor*

*Response to  $N_2H_4$*



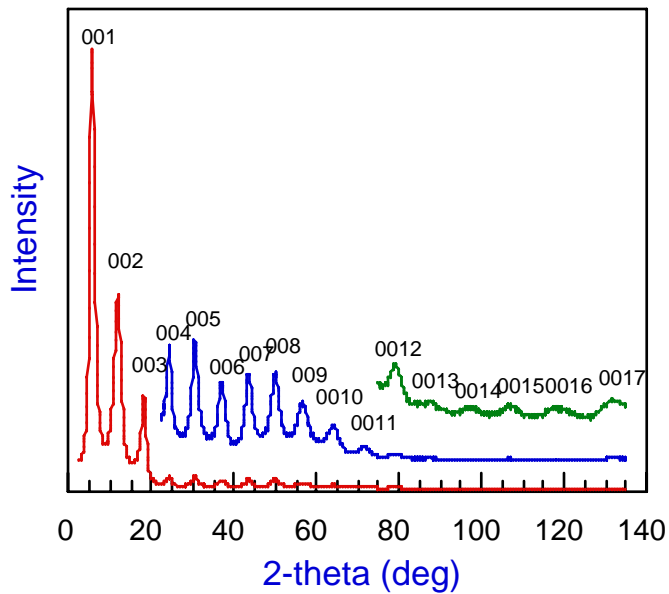
Time (sec)

*Response to  $NH_3$*

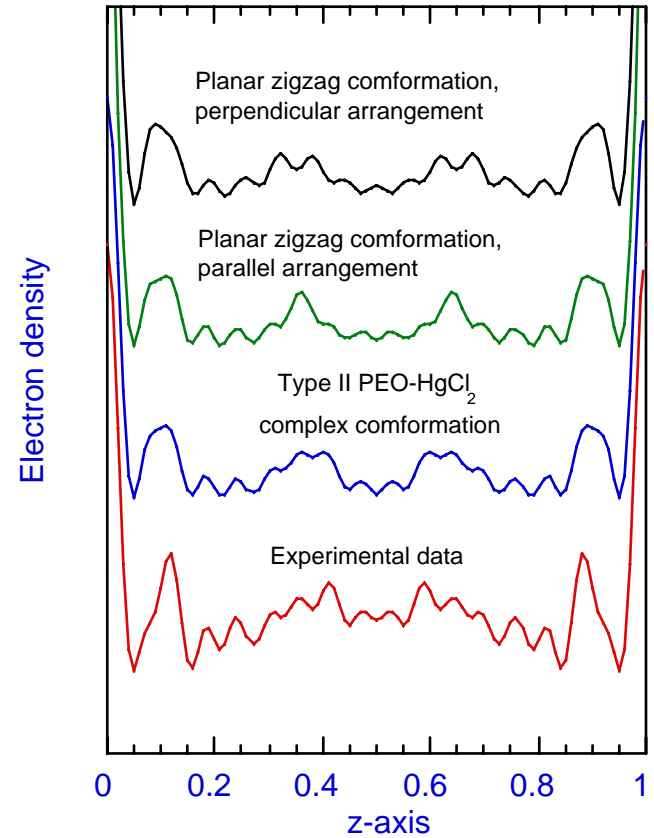


# Highly oriented films

XRD Pattern of  $\text{Li}_x\text{TaS}_2 \cdot \text{PEO}$  Film  
(M.W. = 100,000)

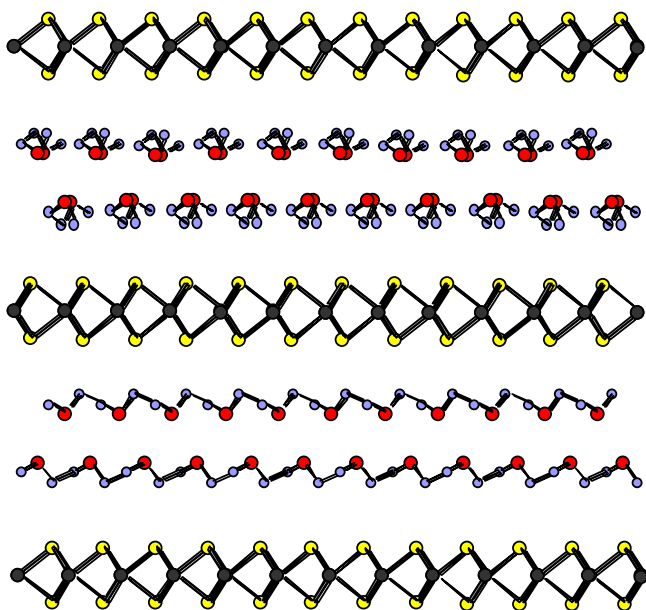


One-Dimensional Electron-Density  
Maps of  $\text{Li}_x\text{TaS}_2 \cdot \text{PEO}$  Nanocomposite

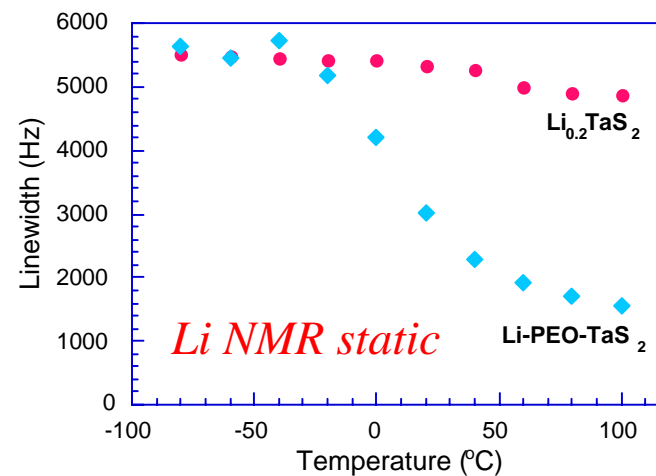
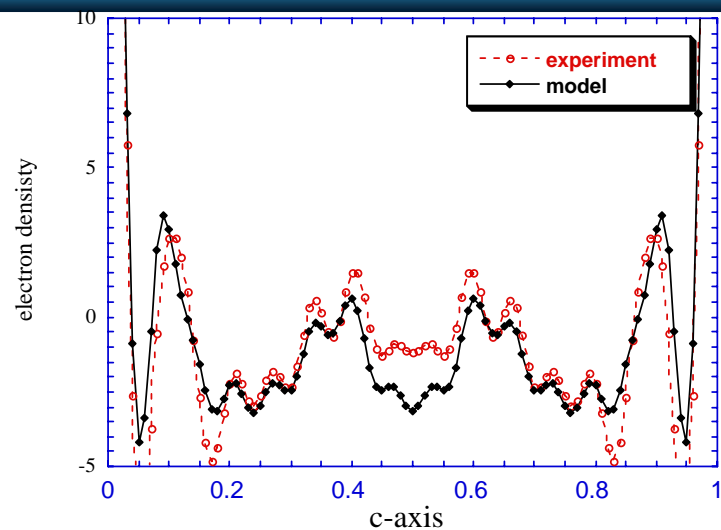


# PEO conformation in $\text{TaS}_2$ and $\text{NbSe}_2$ and Li-ion mobility

**Li-PEO-TaS<sub>2</sub>**

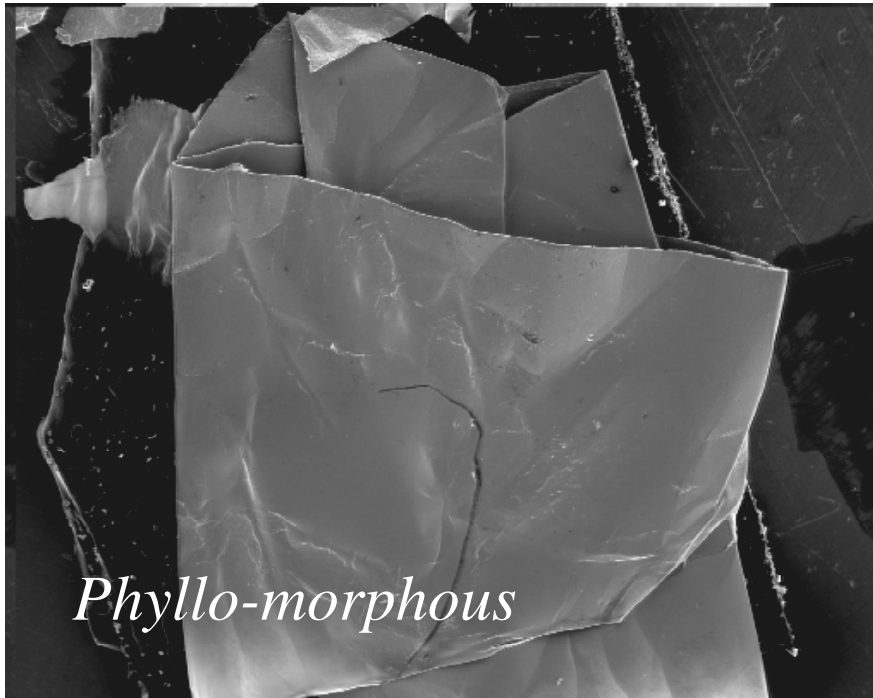


*Type-II PEO-HgCl<sub>2</sub> complex*

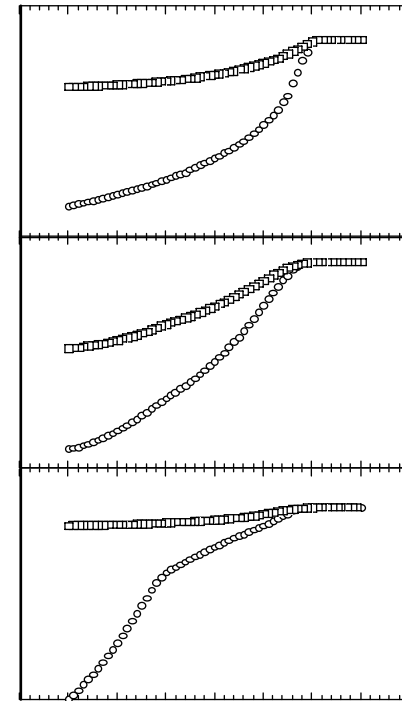


# Superconductivity in $\text{TaS}_2$ and $\text{NbSe}_2$

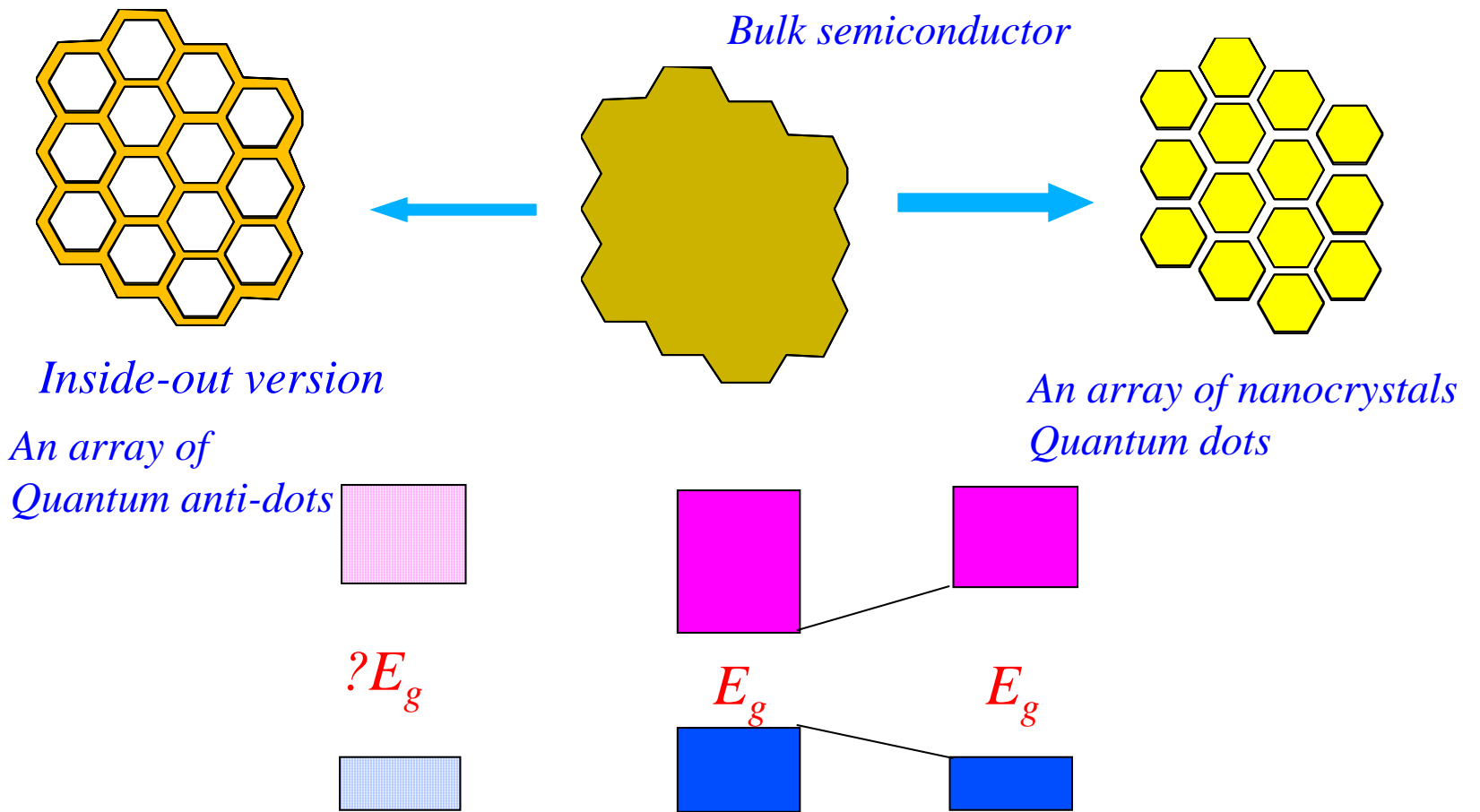
## Free standing film of $\text{TaS}_2$



## Meissner effect in $\text{NbSe}_2$



# Porous Semiconductors (non-oxidic): A challenge

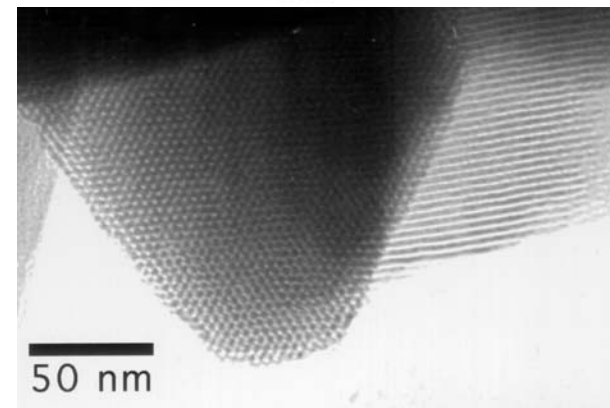
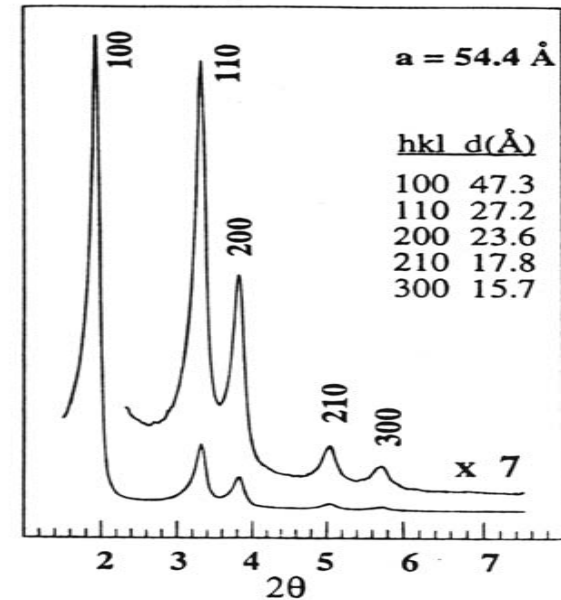


# Mesoporous Oxides via Liquid Crystal Template Route

- Major Breakthrough ca 1989: general synthetic strategy to ordered mesoporous silicates by Mobil<sup>1</sup> (MCM-41, MCM-48 etc), opened the pathway for novel hybrid solids.
- Many mesoporous metal oxides have been synthesized based on MCM-X materials<sup>2,3</sup>.

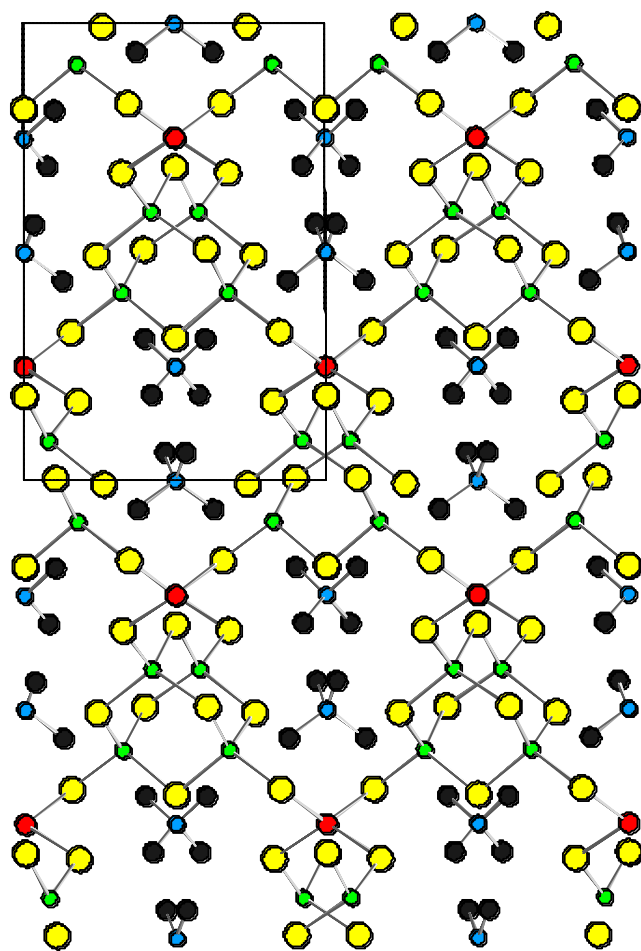


- 1. C.T. Kresge, M.E. Leonowicz, W.J. Roth, J.C. Vartuli, J.S. Beck, *Nature* **1992**, 359, 710.
- 2. G. D. Stucky et al, *Chem. Mater.* **1996**, 8, 1147



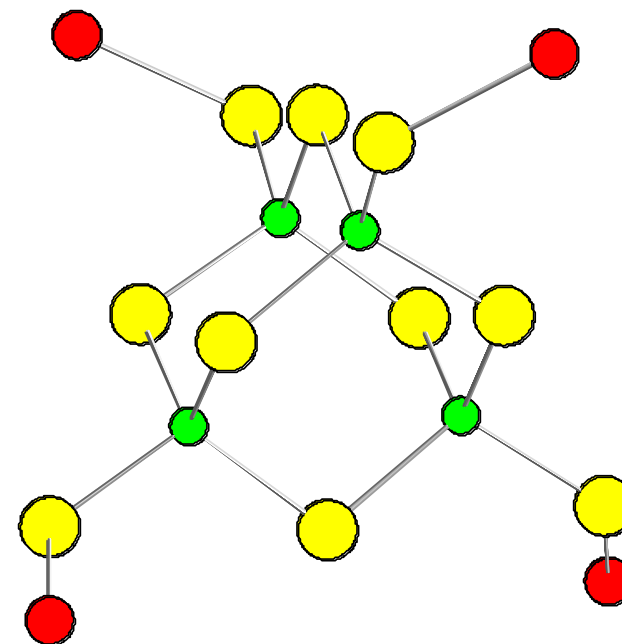


# Adamantane based frameworks



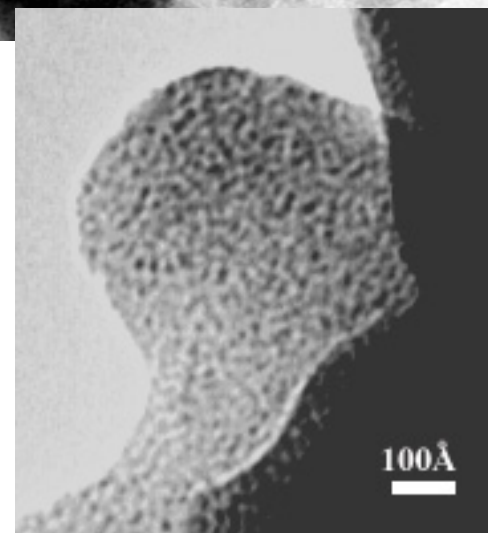
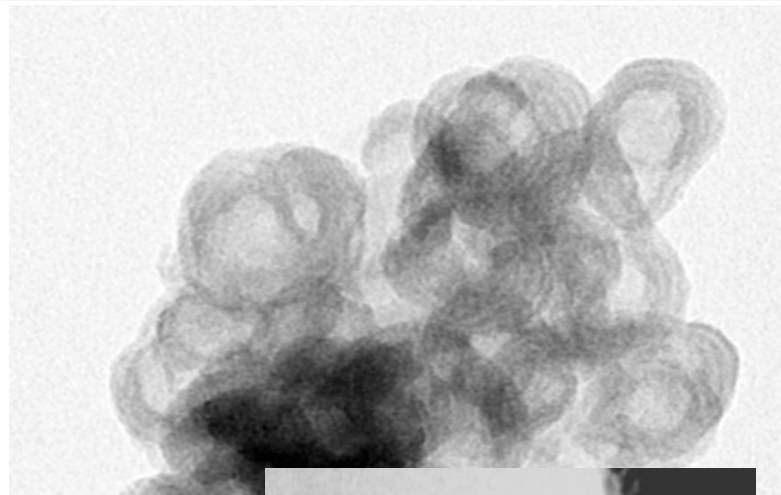
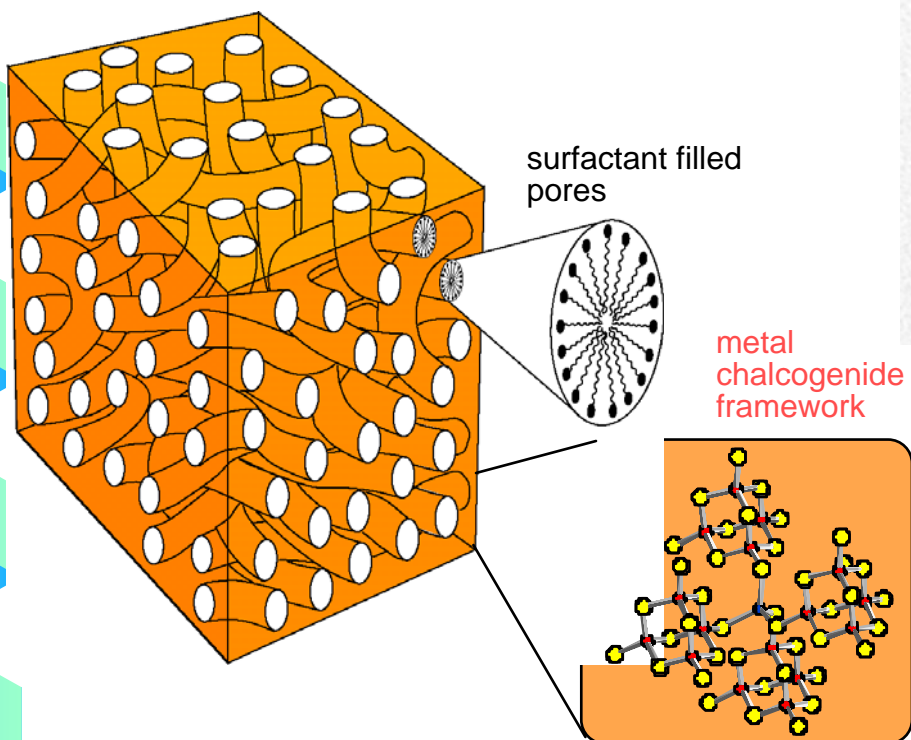
- S
- Ge
- Mn

*(Me<sub>4</sub>N)<sub>2</sub>MnGe<sub>4</sub>S<sub>10</sub> microporous*



*Yaghi et al  
Ozin et al*

# Mesostructured Wormholes $\sim 35 \text{ \AA}$

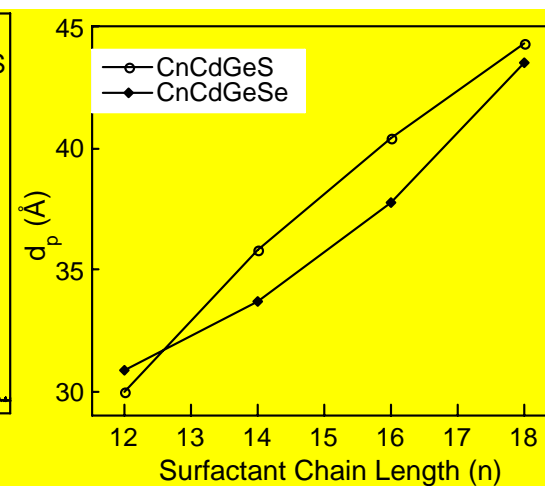
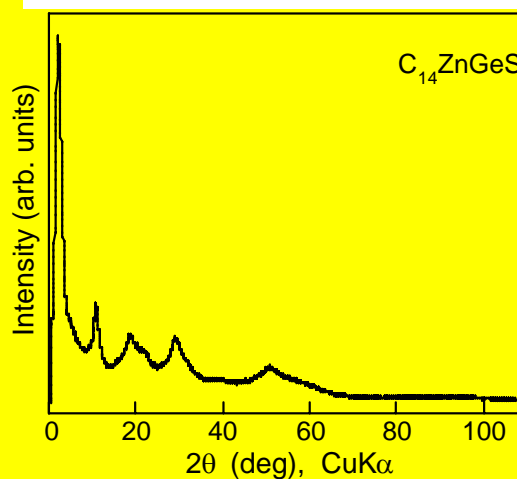
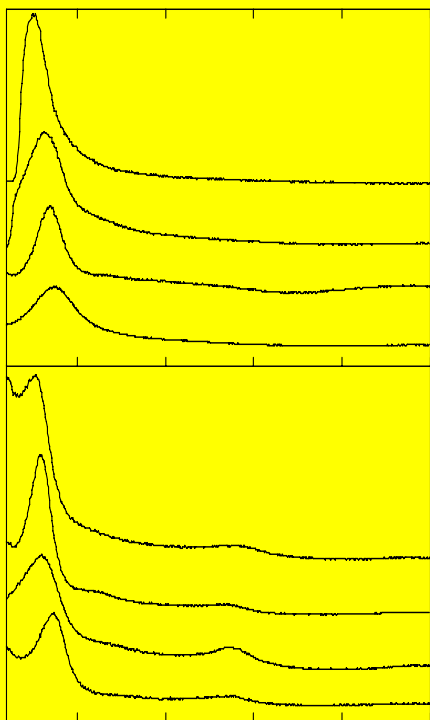


Kanatzidis et al *Advanced Mater.* 2000, 12, 85-91

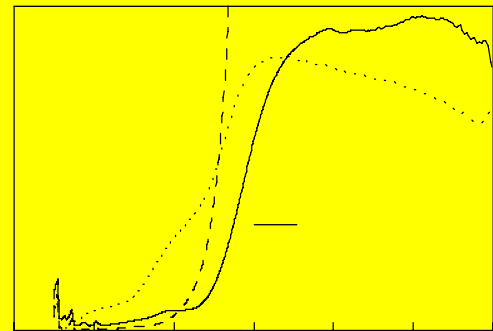
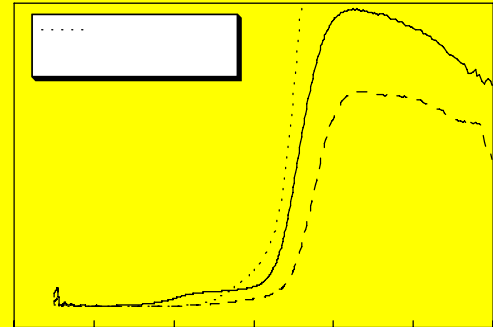
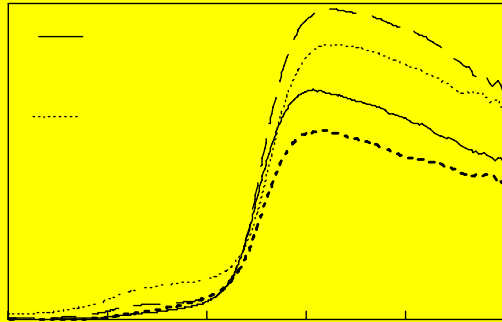


*Non-periodic inorganic framework*

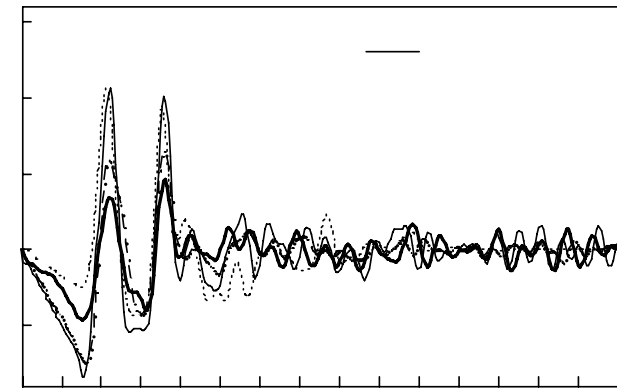
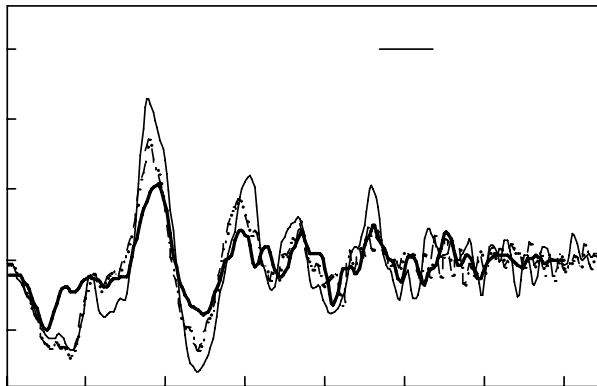
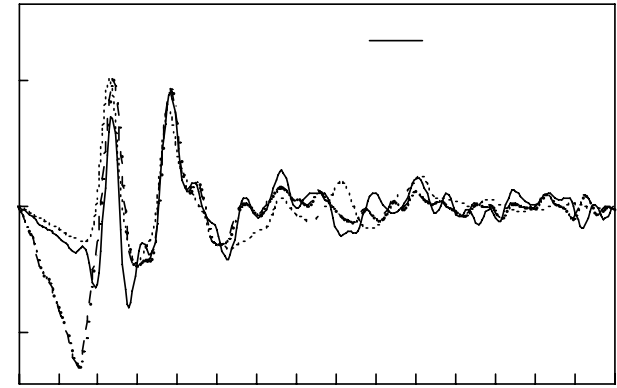
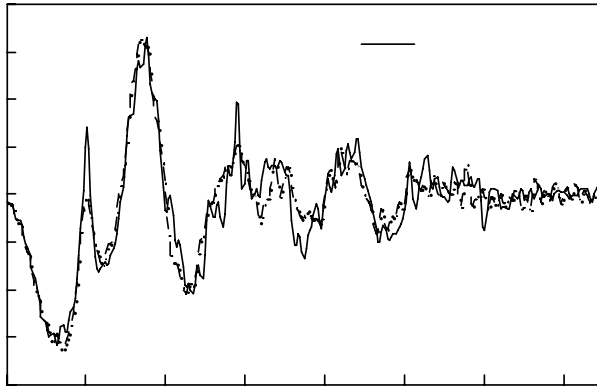
*Diffuse scattering*  
*Adjustable pore size*



# Optical Properties



# Diffuse scattering and Pair Distribution Functions (with S. J. L. Billinge, M. F. Thorpe)



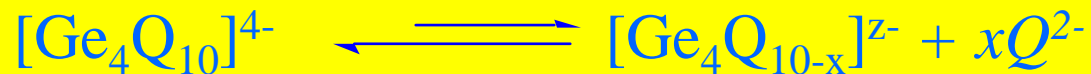
# Influence of solvent

∞ In water:  $(R-NMe_3)_2MGe_4Q_{10}$

- Disordered wormhole

∞ In formamide:  $(R-NMe_3)_{2-x}M_{1+x}Ge_4Q_{10+\delta}$

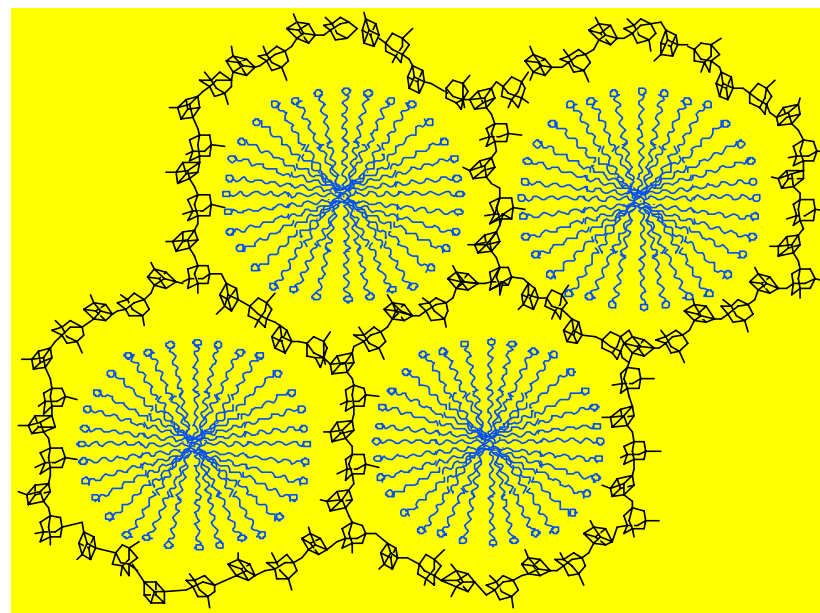
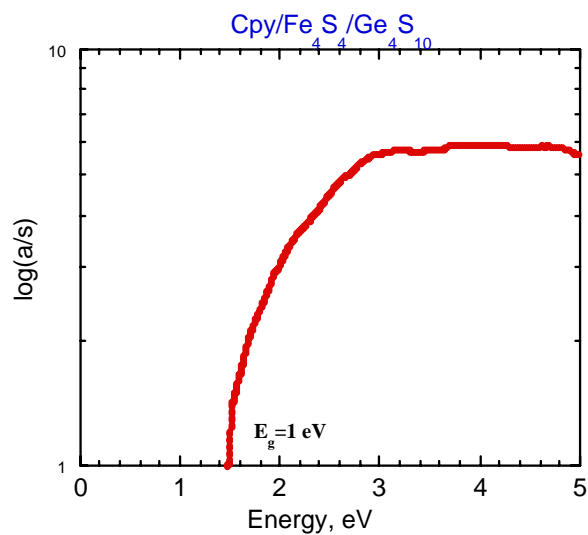
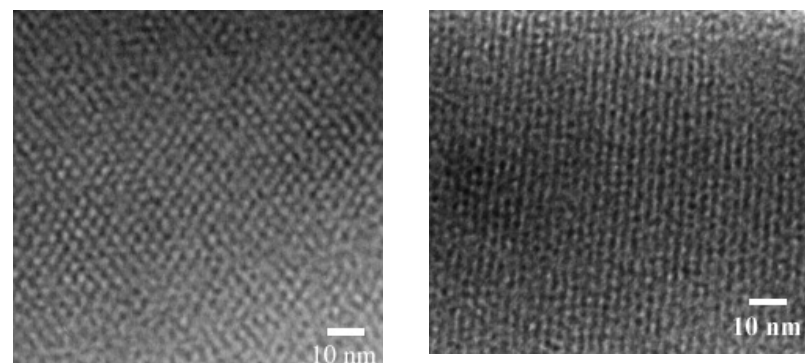
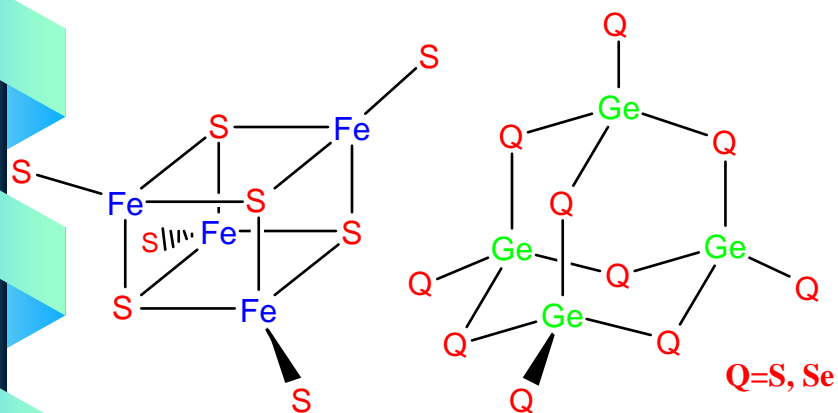
- Ordered hexagonal, cubic



# Biologically inspired nanocomposites ( $\text{Fe}_4\text{S}_4$ ferredoxinoids)

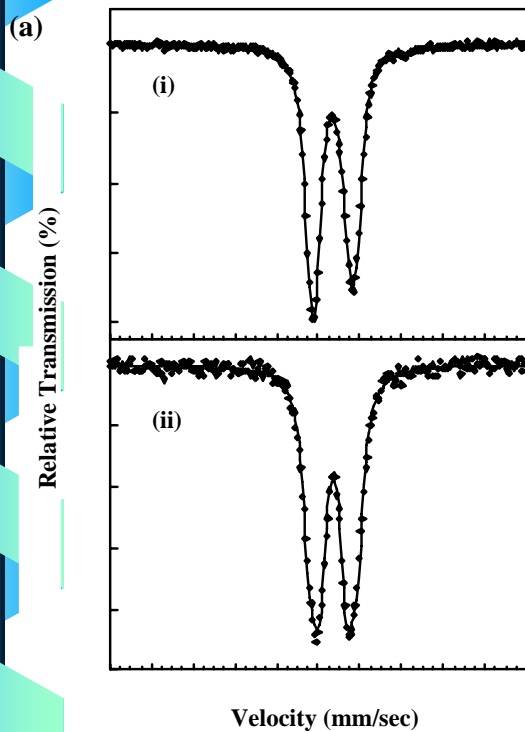
$\text{Fe}_4\text{S}_4$ -MSU-1 and  $\text{Fe}_4\text{S}_4$ -M SU-2

*Angew Chemie* 2000, 39, 4558

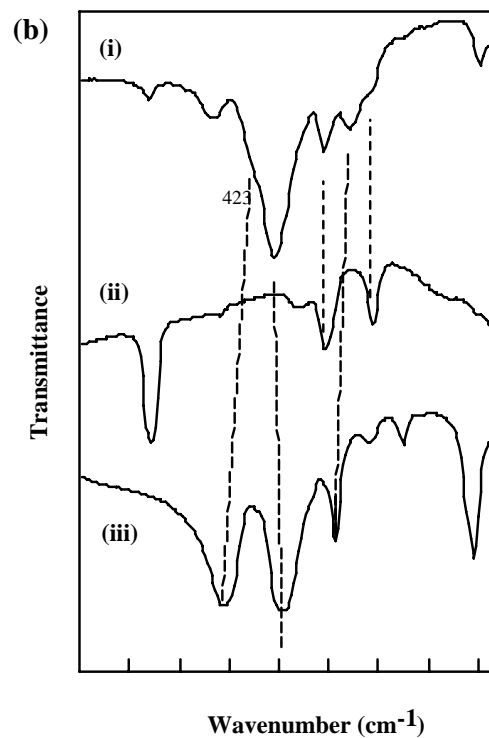


# Characterization of Fe<sub>4</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-MSU-1 and Fe<sub>4</sub>S<sub>4</sub>-MSU-2

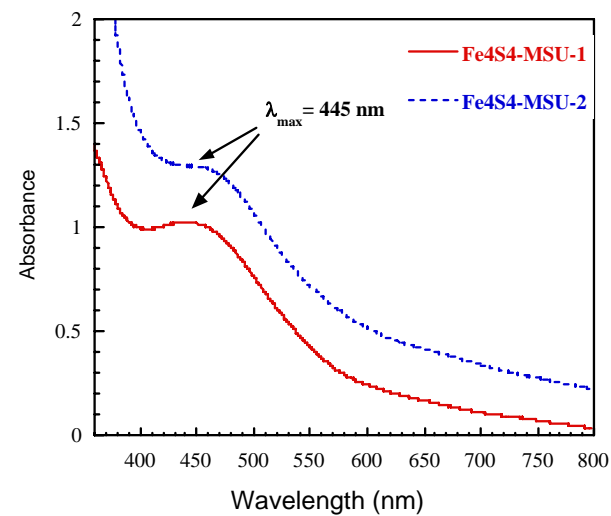
*Fe Mössbauer*



*Infrared spectroscopy*

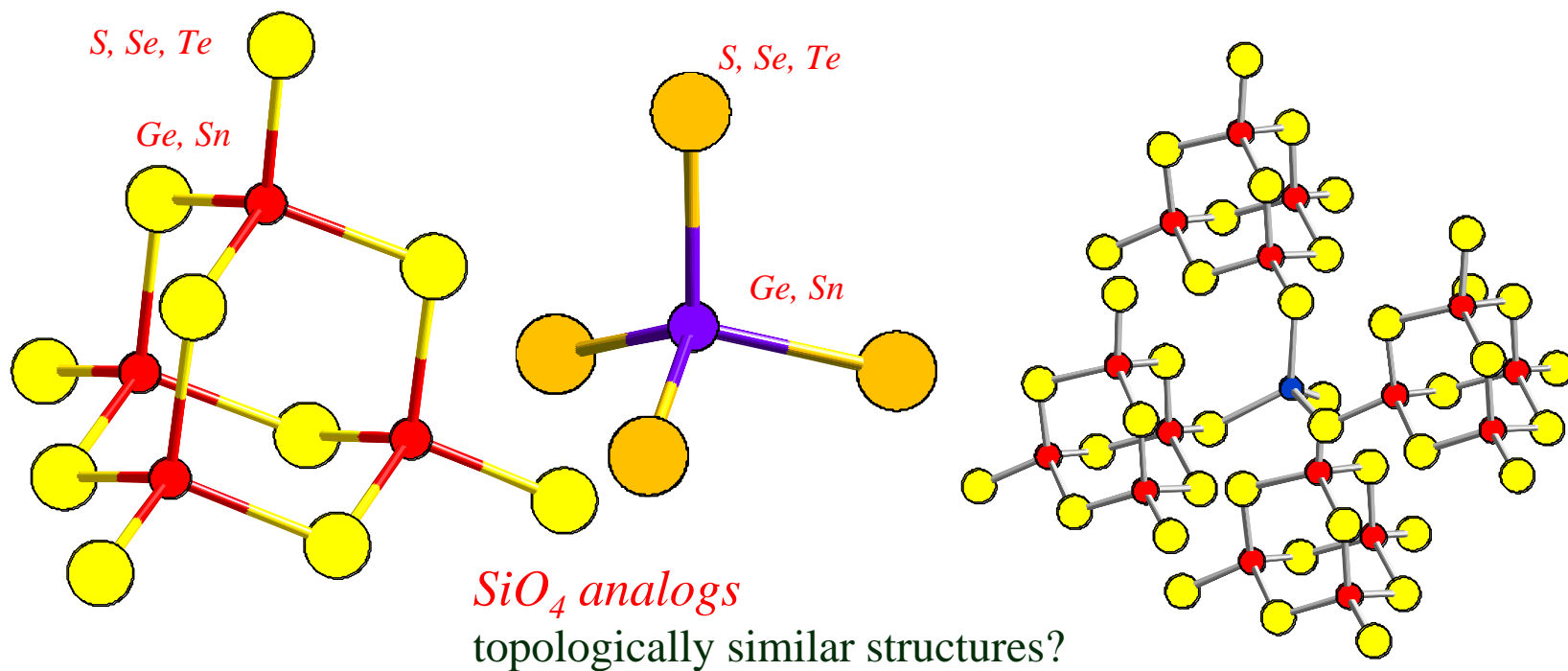


*Fe<sub>4</sub>S<sub>4</sub> cluster extraction UV/vis spectra*





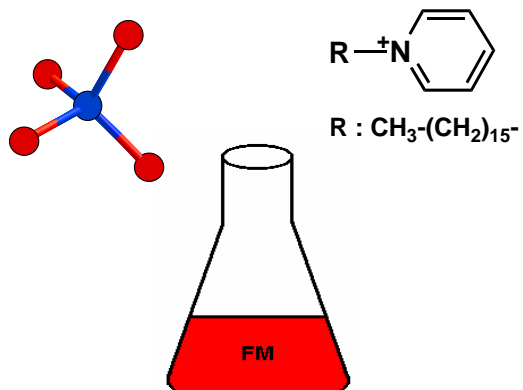
# Mesostructured Non-Oxidic Solids Based on the Tetrahedral Clusters and Metal Ions



1. M. Wachhold, K.K. Rangan, S.J.L. Billinge, V. Petkov, J. Heising, M.G. Kanatzidis, *Adv. Mater.* **2000**, 12(2) 85-91.
2. K. K. Rangan, S. J. L. Billinge, V. Petkov, J. Heising, M. G. Kanatzidis, *Chem. Mater.* **1999**, 10, 2629.
3. M.J. MacLachlan, N. Coombs, G.A. Ozin, *Nature* **1999**, 397, 681.

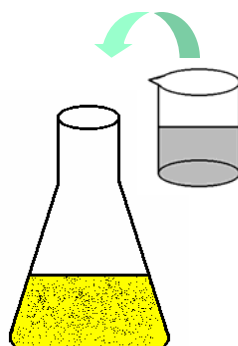
# Synthesis

## Mesostructured Chalcogenide Phases



**Supramolecular organization**

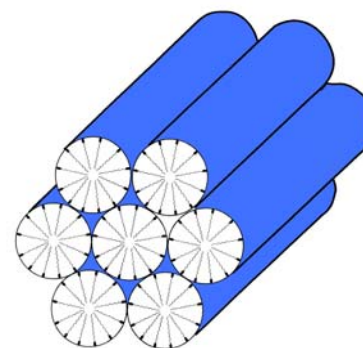
Formamide : 20 ml  
Surfactant : 10 mmol  
 $K_4SnSe_4$  : 1 mmol  
Temperature : 75 °C



**Slow addition of  $M^{2+}$ /FM solution**

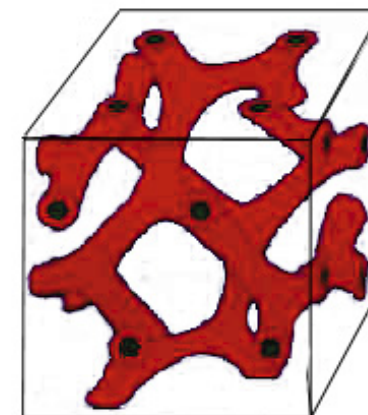
$M^{2+} : Mn^{2+}, Fe^{2+}, Co^{2+}, Zn^{2+}, Cd^{2+}, Hg^{2+}$

**Immediate precipitation  
aging for 24h**

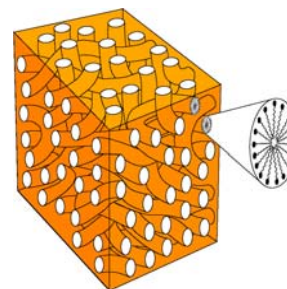


*hexagonal*

*cubic*



*wormhole*

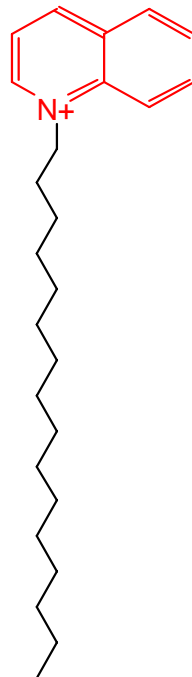


# Surfactants set the stage for inorganic framework assembly

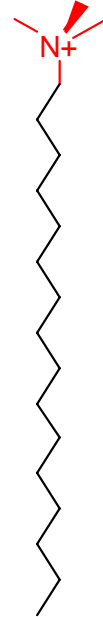
*Examples*



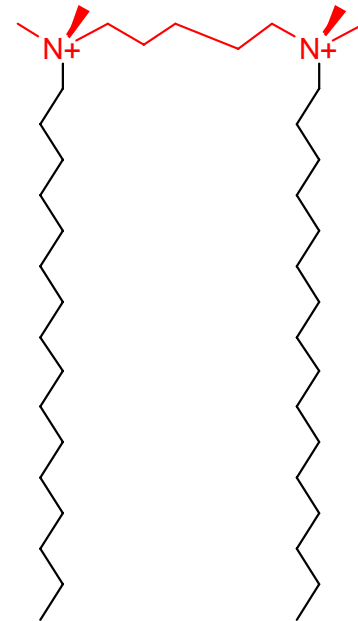
*R-pyridinium*



*R-quinolinium*



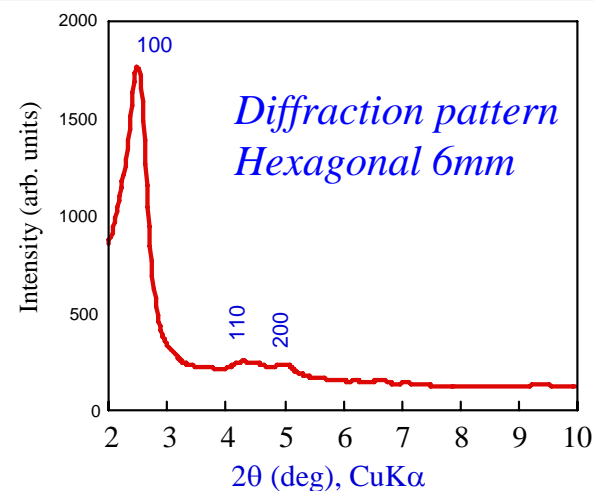
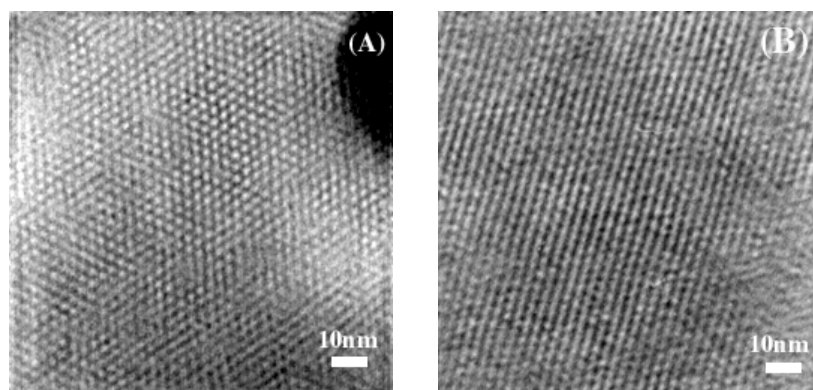
*R-TMA-*



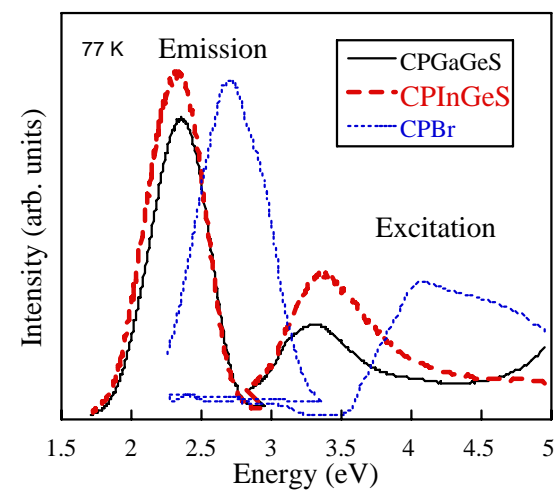
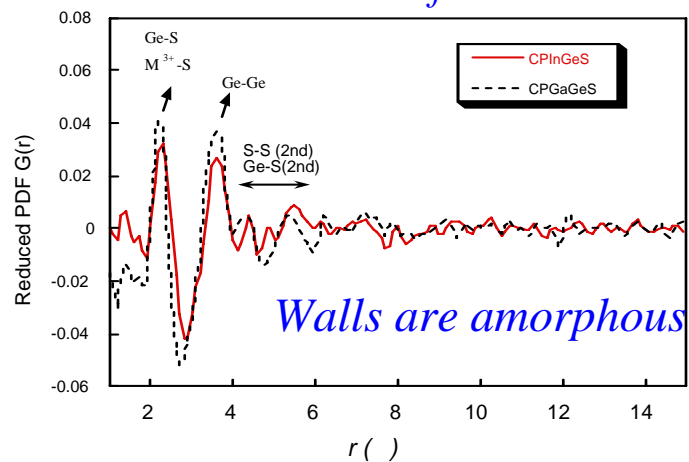
*Gemini- $C_{n-s-n}$*

# CP/M/Ge<sub>4</sub>S<sub>10</sub> (CPMGeS) M=Ga, In *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2000, 122, 10230

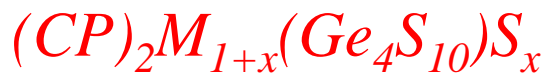
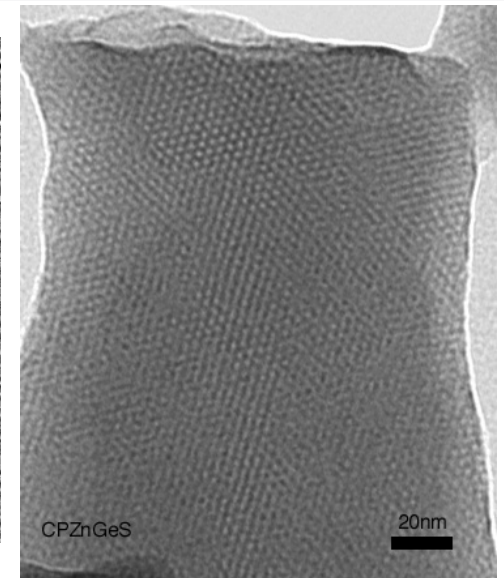
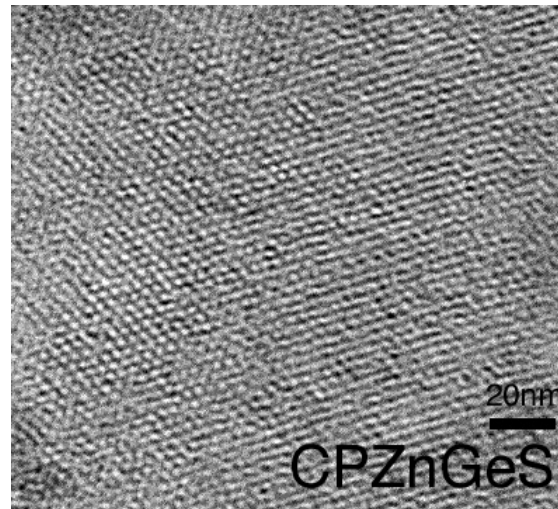
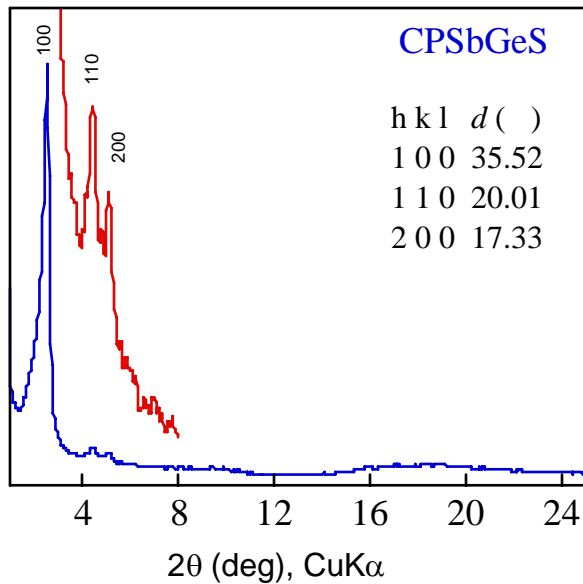
TEM images



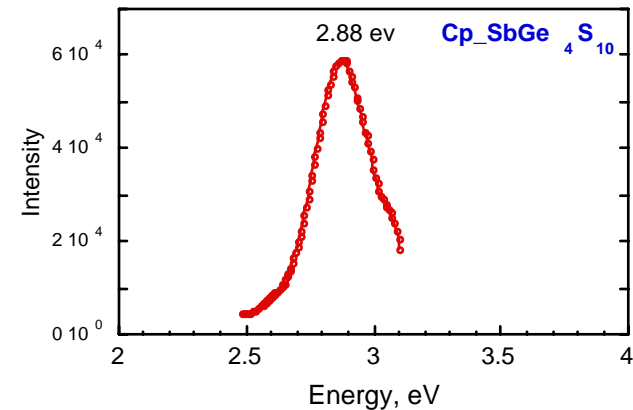
Radial distribution function



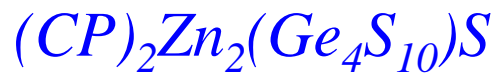
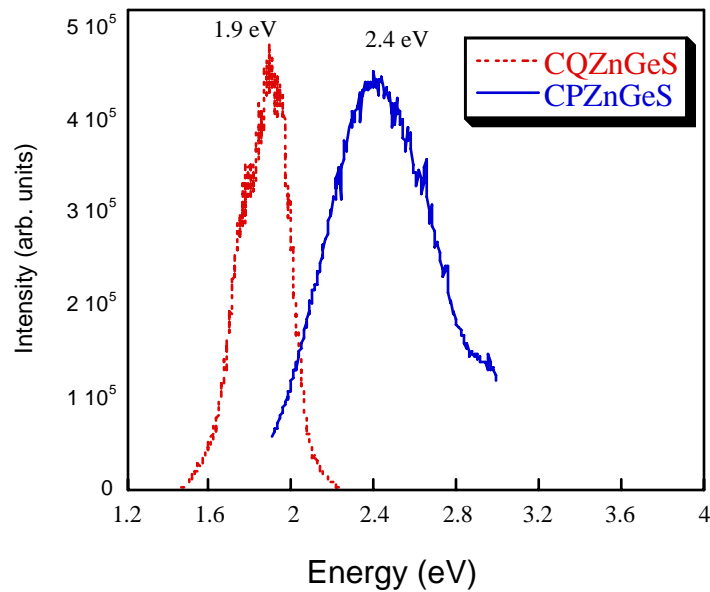
# CPMGeS materials: CP/M/Ge<sub>4</sub>S<sub>10</sub>



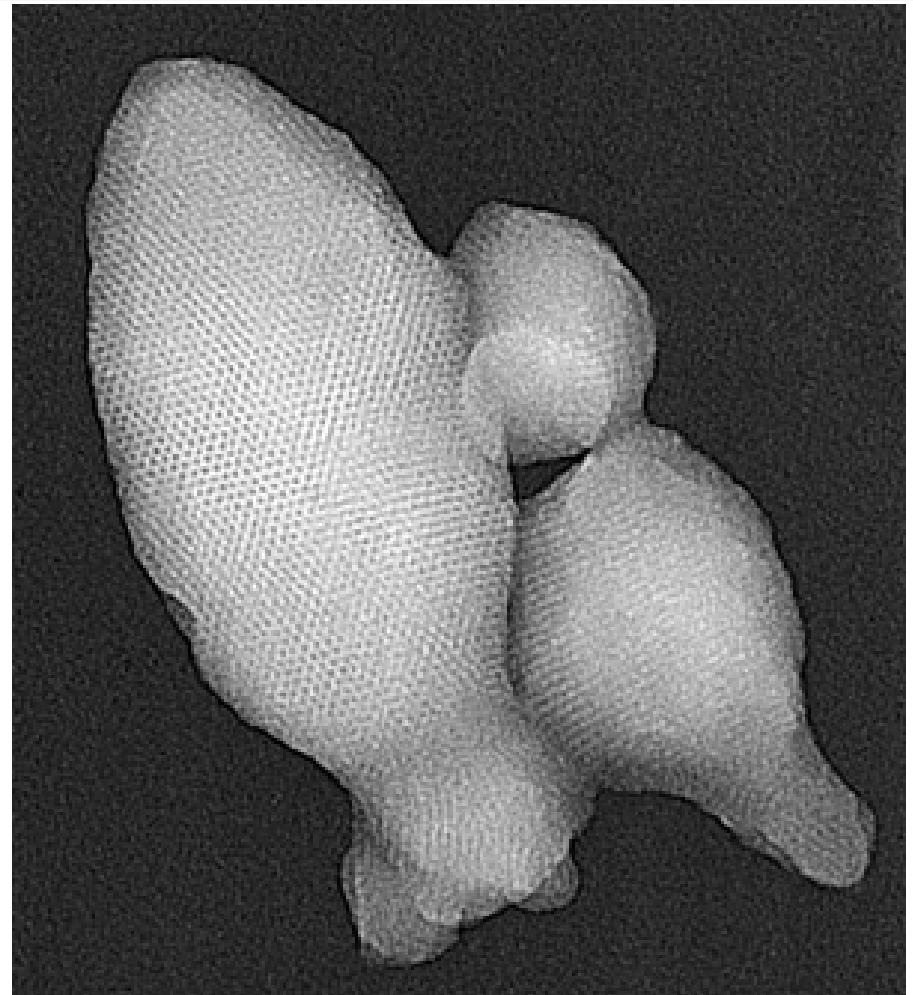
M=Zn, Cd, Hg, Sb, In, Ga



# Hexagonal CPZnGeS

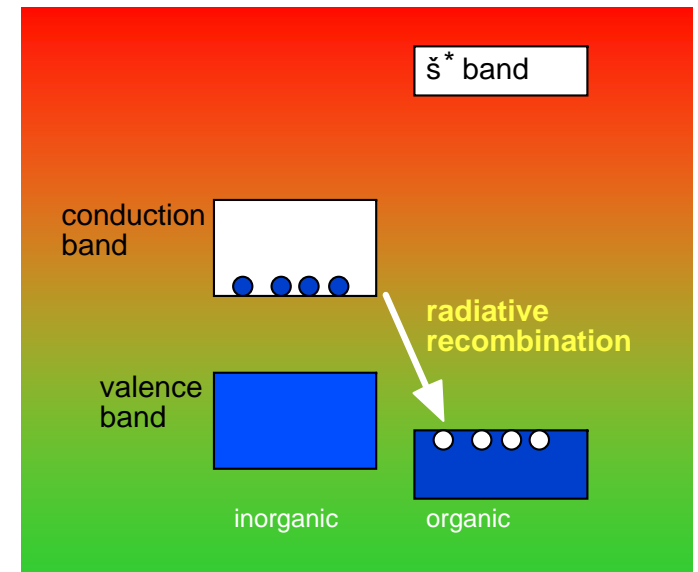
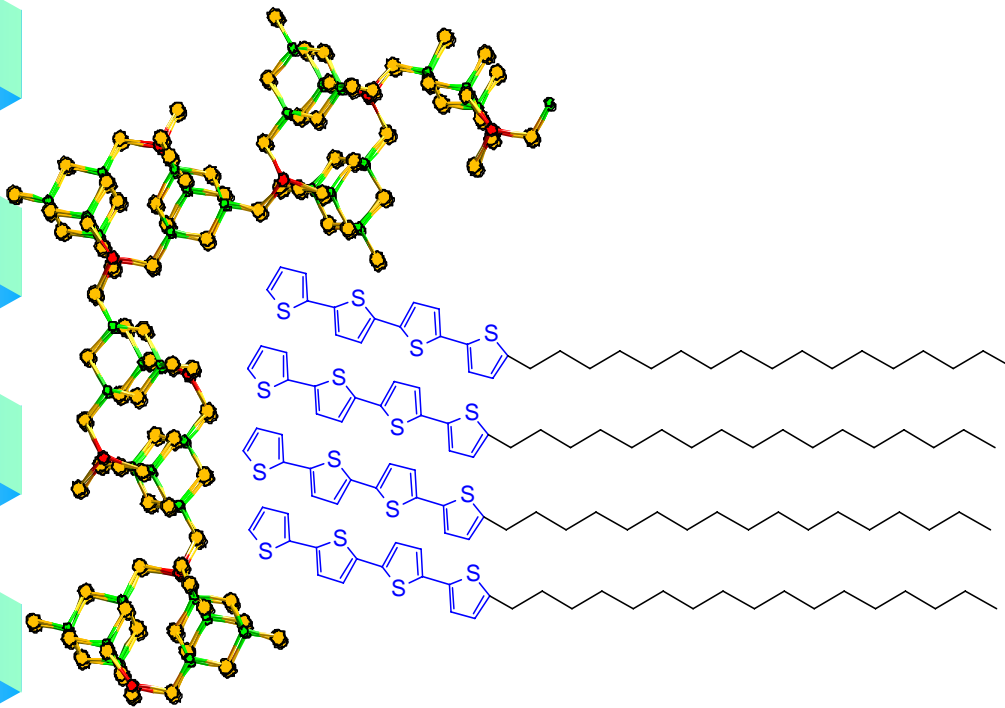


*Thermally stable up to 220 °C*



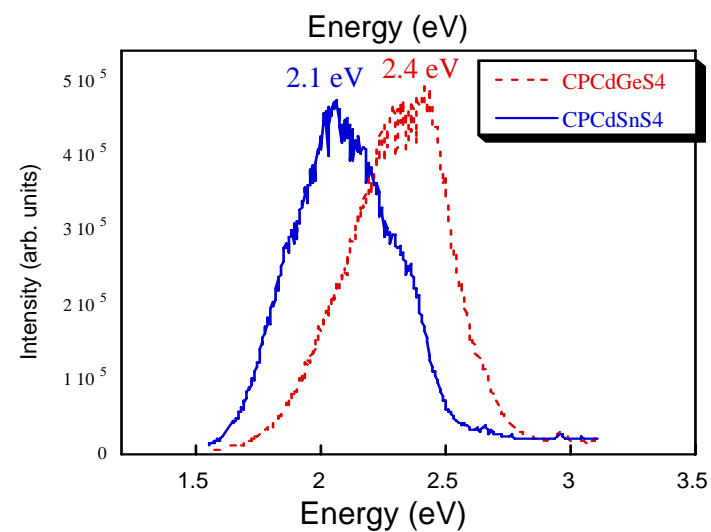
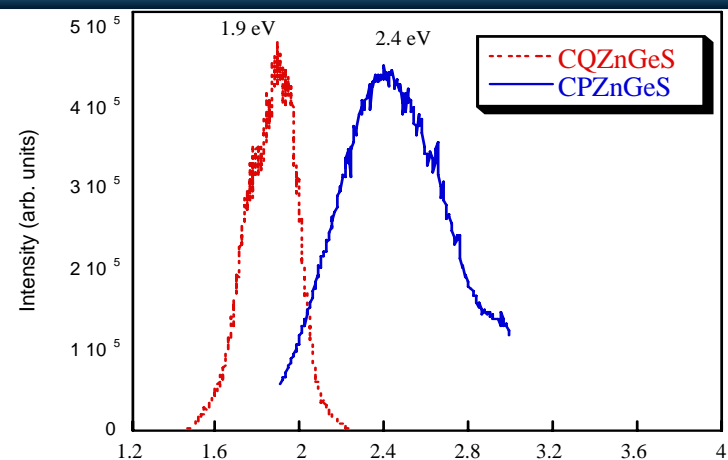
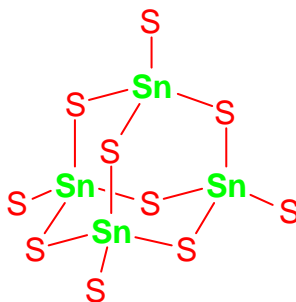
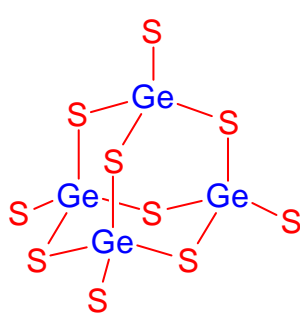
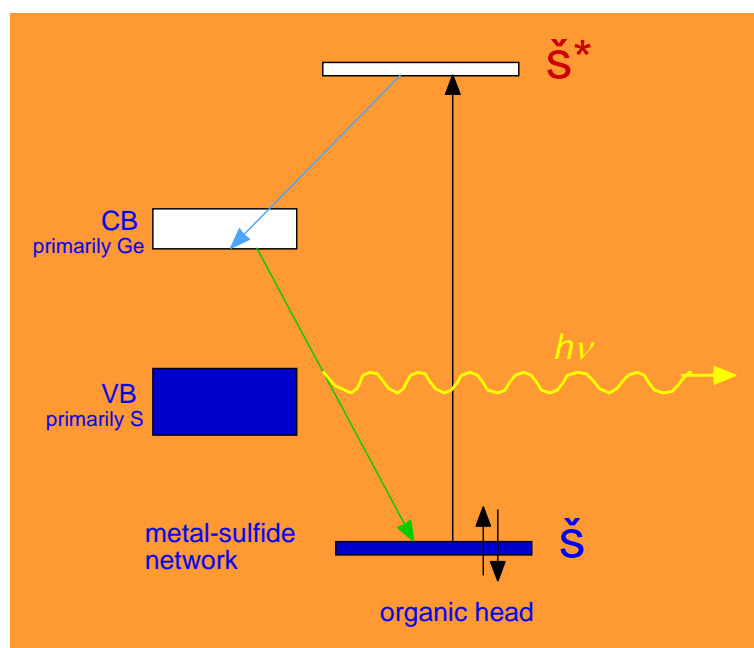
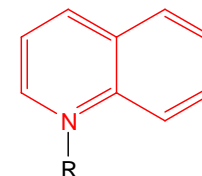
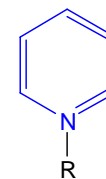
# Perhaps we don't want to remove the surfactant!

- **Add functionality to the surfactant**
  - **Electronically active head groups or tails**



*electroluminescence*

# Photolumuminescence





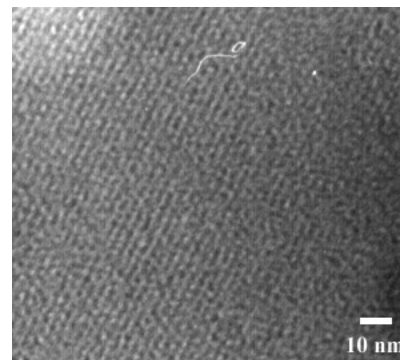
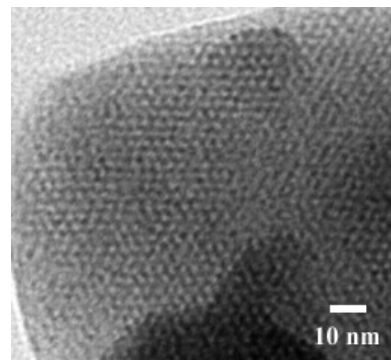
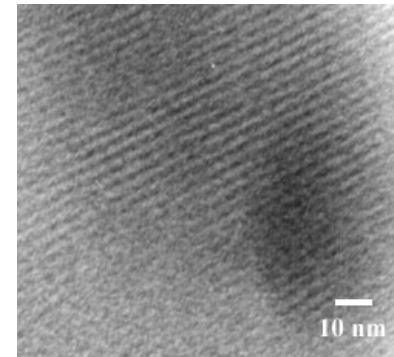
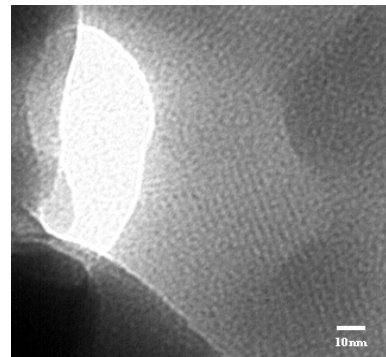
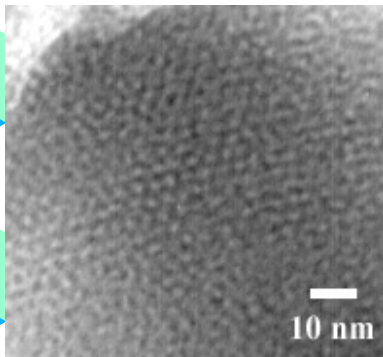


## Chemical Formula : $(\text{CP})_{4-2x}\text{M}_x\text{SnSe}_4$ ( $1.0 < x < 1.3$ )

Sample	Sn:Se <sub>4</sub>	M:Se <sub>4</sub>	% C, H, N	M:Se <sub>4</sub> Calc.	Color
Mn	1.01	0.90	44.71, 7.10, 2.25	1.03	Orange
Fe	0.91	1.22	38.40, 6.23, 2.05	1.28	Dark- brown
Co	0.98	0.94	48.35, 6.64, 2.36	1.19	Dark- brown
Zn (cubic)	0.99	0.86	40.28, 6.17, 2.18	1.20	Yellow- orange
Zn (Hex)	0.96	0.85	41.58, 6.44, 2.29	1.15	Yellow
Cd	0.92	1.23	36.90, 6.01, 2.28	1.23	Yellow
Hg	1.03	1.09	34.65, 5.52, 1.92	1.20	Dark orange

# Transmission Electron Microscopy

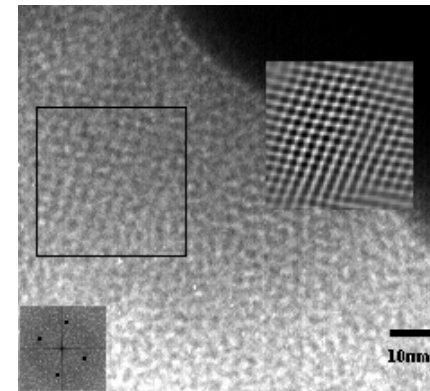
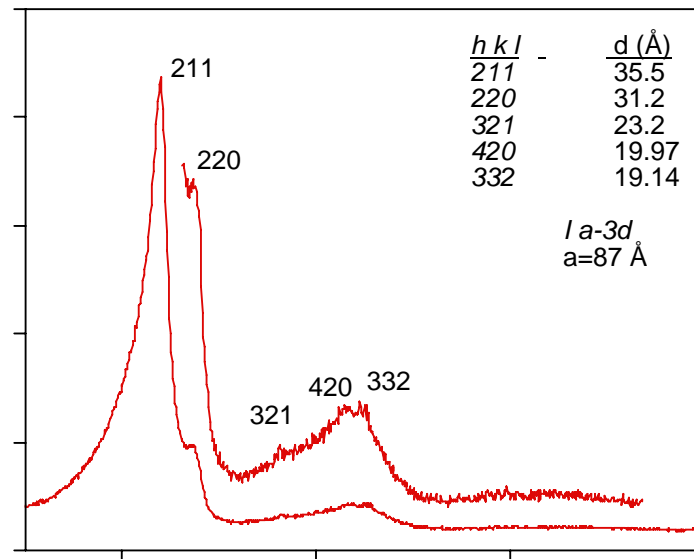
Surf / Zn<sup>2+</sup> / SnSe<sub>4</sub>



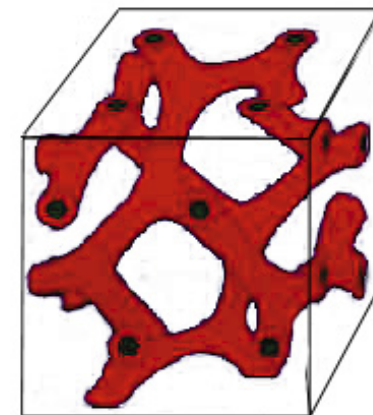
Surf / Hg<sup>2+</sup> / SnSe<sub>4</sub>

# Cubic mesoporous chalcogenide $\text{CPZnSnSe}_4$

## *X-ray diffraction pattern*

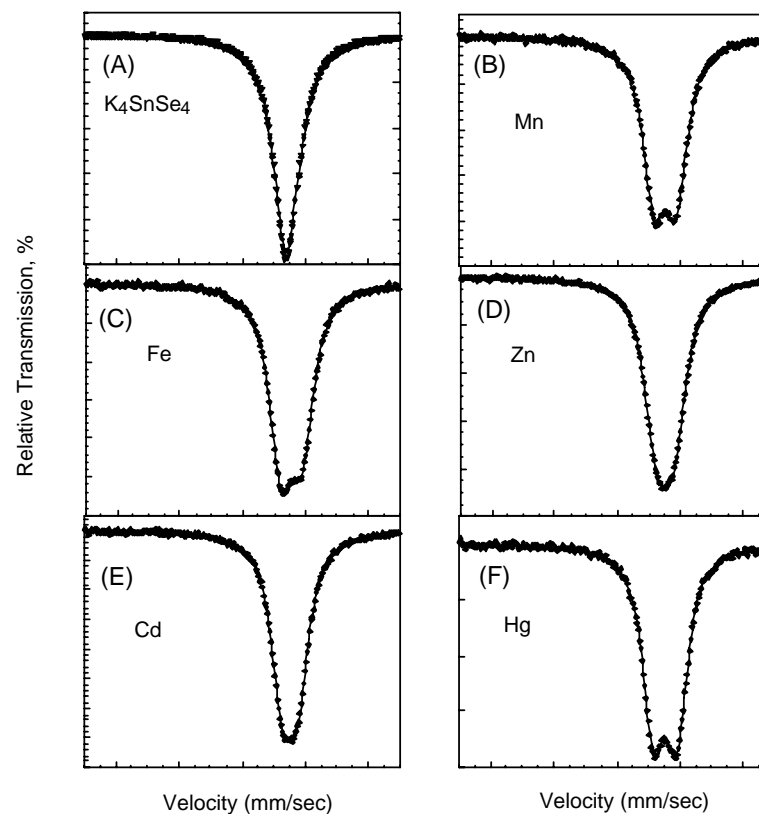
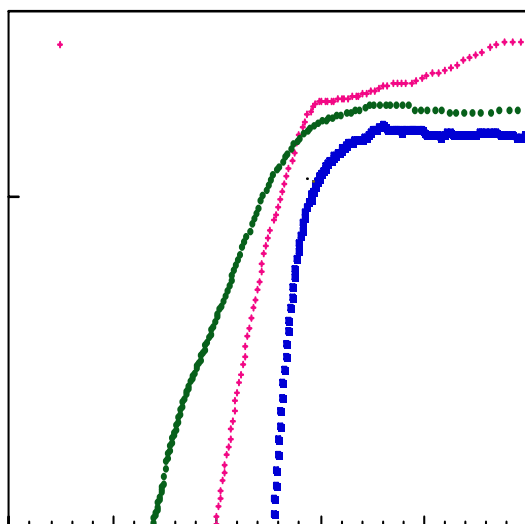


*Ia-3d*

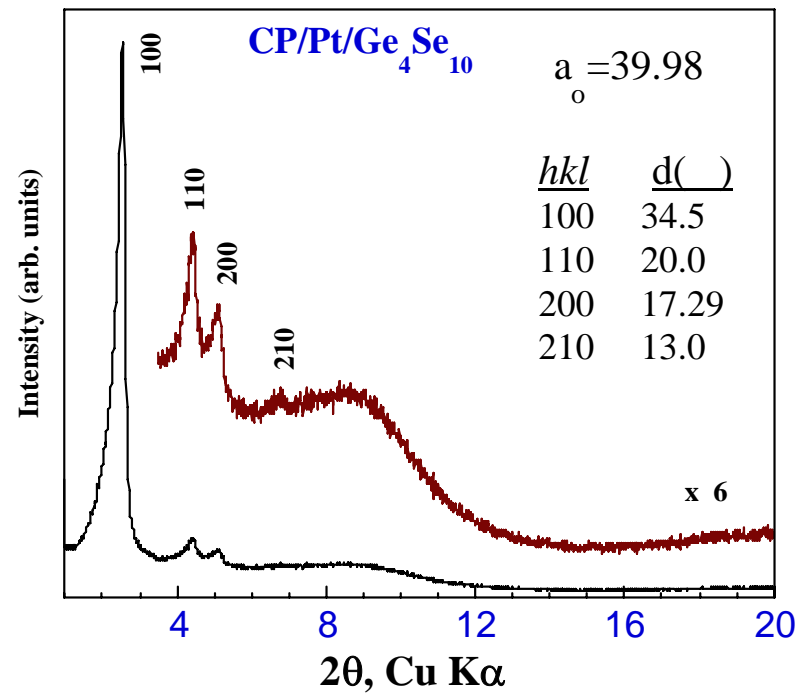
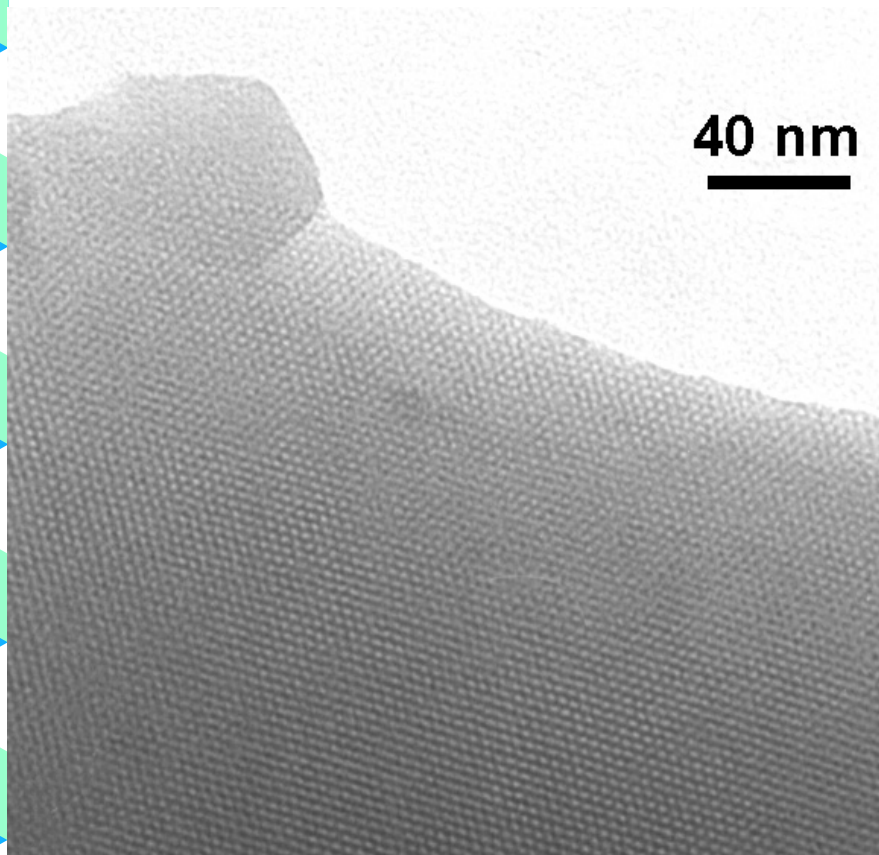


P. N. Trikalitis, K. K. Rangan, T. Bakas and M. G. Kanatzidis, *Nature* 2001, 410, 671-675.

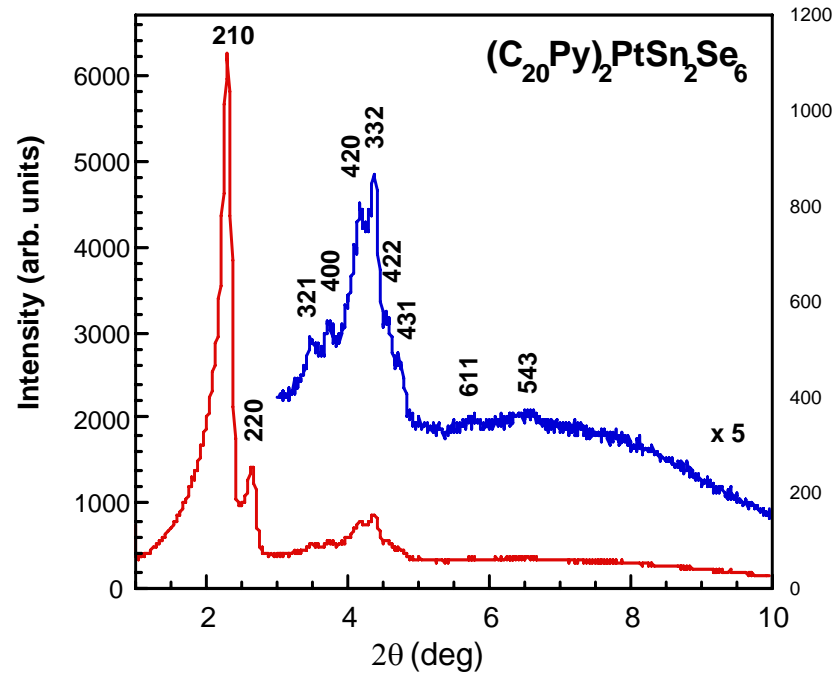
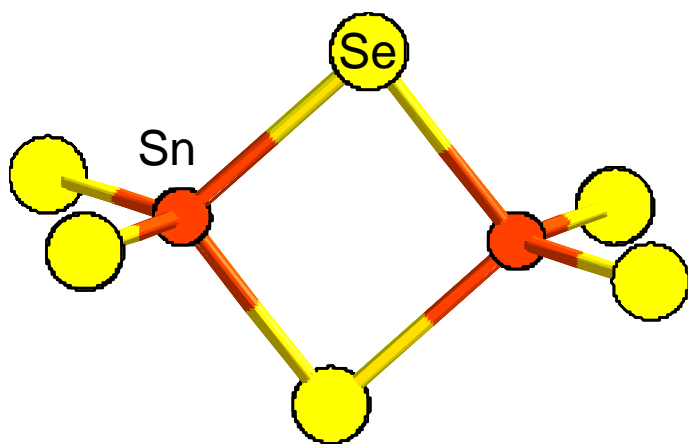
# Band-gaps and Sn Mössbauer Spectroscopy



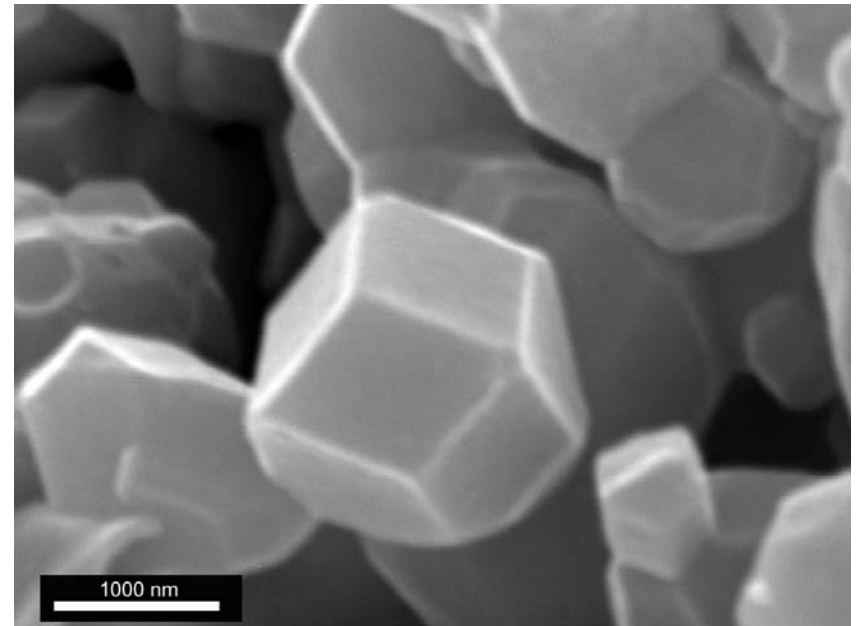
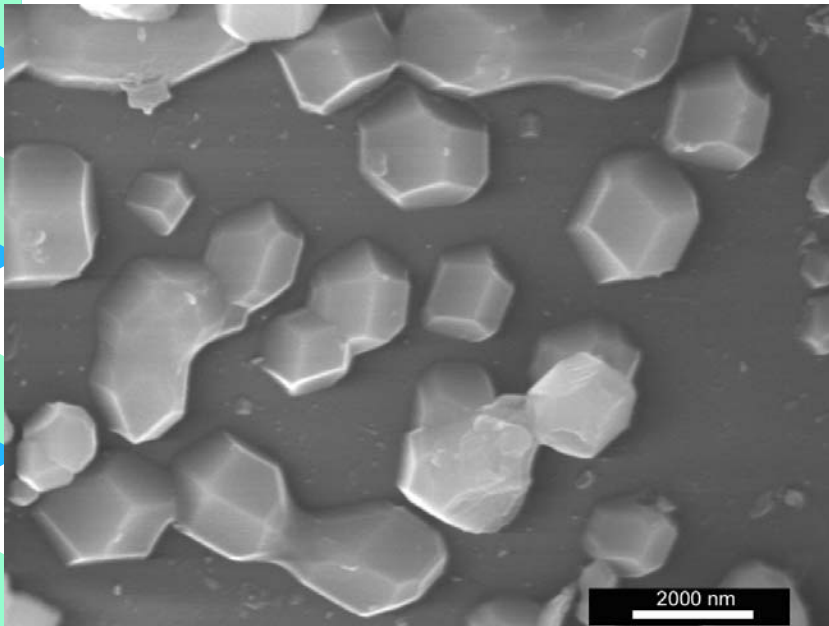
# Highly ordered CP-PtGe<sub>4</sub>Se<sub>10</sub>



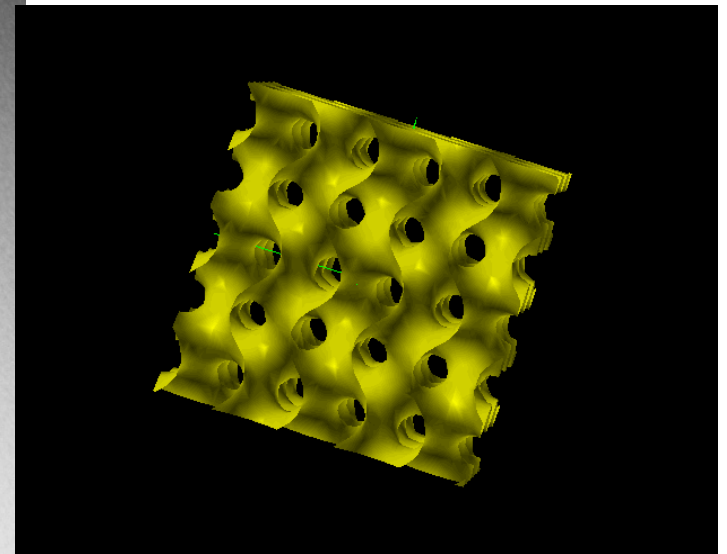
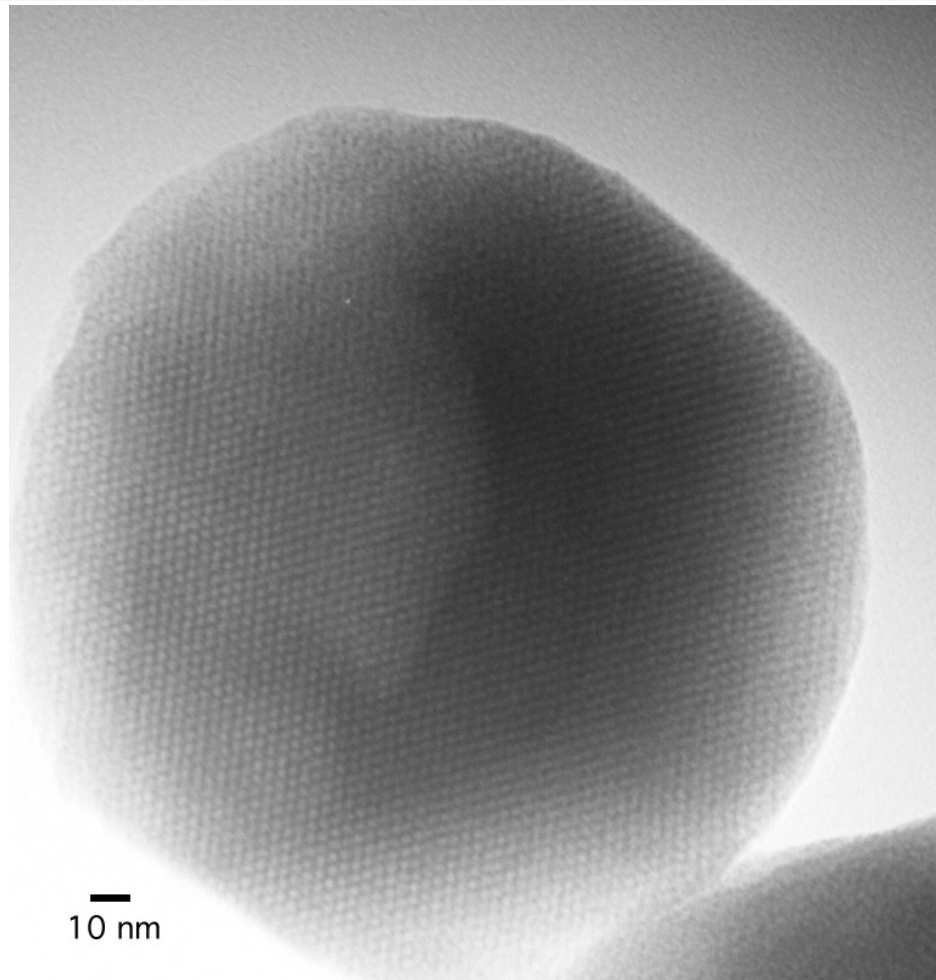
# The system $\text{Pt}^{2+} / [\text{Sn}_2\text{Se}_6]^{4-}$



# Single Crystals!...?



# TEM of a Cubosome: [110] direction



*Unit cell edge: 95Å*

*$V=857,375 \text{ \AA}^3$*

*Density 1.8 g/cm<sup>3</sup>*

*~34000 atoms per cell*





# Conclusions

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- Lamellar **nanocomposites** with electrically conductive and conventional polymers are large class of novel materials
- Conductive polymers can be encapsulated in porous solids directly by ***in situ* intercalative redox polymerization**
- Exfoliated solids are superior for the synthesis of polymer nanocomposites via **encapsulative precipitation**
- The physical properties of lamellar nanocomposites are affected by the intercalated polymers.



## Conclusions

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- It is possible to construct organically templated structures with heavier  $\text{SiO}_4^-$  analogs to produce semiconducting solids with well-defined mesopores.
- The surfactant templated supramolecular assembly of the  $[\text{SnSe}_4]^{4-}$  and  $[\text{Ge}_4\text{O}_{10}]^{4-}$  anions with transition metals leads to mesostructured materials of the general formulae  $\text{CPMGeQ}$  and  $(\text{CP})_{4-2x}\text{M}_x\text{SnSe}_4$  ( $\text{M}=\text{Mn}, \text{Fe}, \text{Co}, \text{Zn}, \text{Cd}, \text{Hg}$ ).
- The  $c\text{-(CP)}_{4-2x}\text{Zn}_x\text{SnSe}_4$  represents the first example of cubic, non-oxidic mesophase.
- Non-oxidic solids promise to produce functional mesostructured materials with novel electronic and photonic properties.
- Further work involving other chalcogenide building blocks e.g.  $[\text{GeSe}_4]^{4-}$ ,  $[\text{GeTe}_4]^{4-}$ ,  $[\text{SnTe}_4]^{4-}$  and other metals ions e.g.  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Bi}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Sb}^{3+}$  is needed.

## Students/Research Associates

- **Dr. Pantelis Trikalitis**
- **Dr. Kasthuri K Rangan**
- **Chung-Guey Wu**
- **Yu-Ju Liu**
- **Dr. Carl R. Kannewurf (NWU)**
- **Prof. Thomas Bakas, Ioannina, Greece (Mössbauer)**
- **Prof. V Papaefthymiou, Ioannina, Greece (Mössbauer)**





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- **National Science Foundation**
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- **Center for Advanced Microscopy, MSU for SEM and TEM facilities.**

