



nanomaterials

2nd International Online-Conference
on Nanomaterials



Self-assembly of nanoclusters in molybdenum blue dispersions in the presence of organic reducing agent

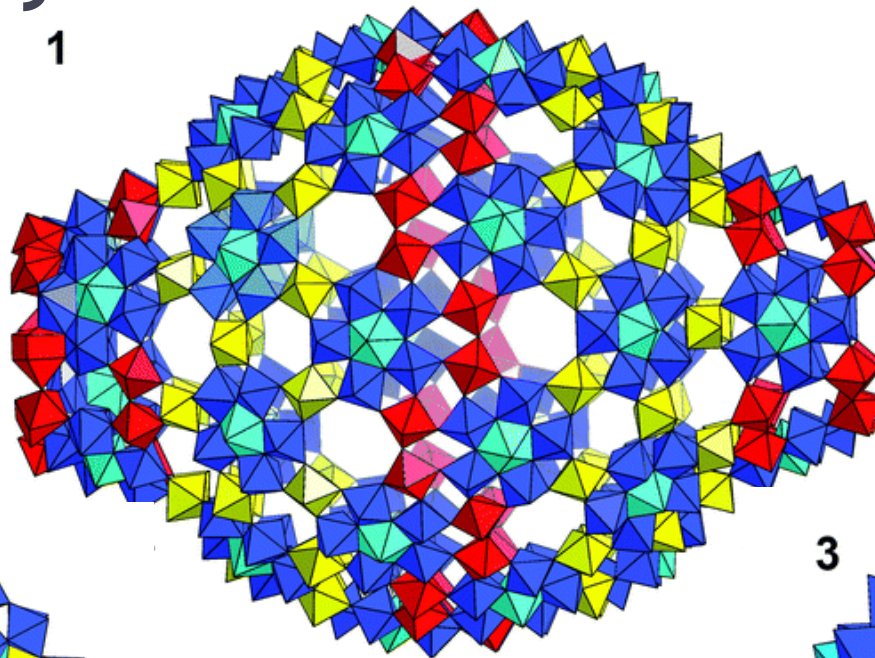
Maria Myachina *, Natalia Gavrilova, Daria Harlamova, Victor
Nazarov

*D. Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia,
Moscow, Russia*

e-mail: mmyachina@muctr.ru

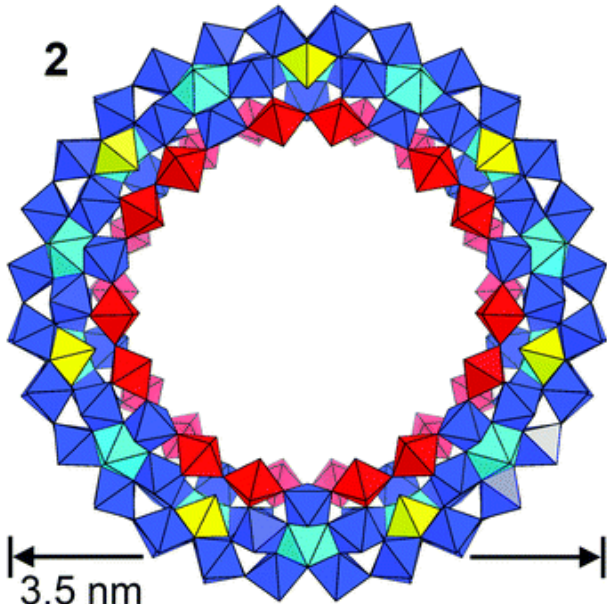
Polyoxometalate clusters

1



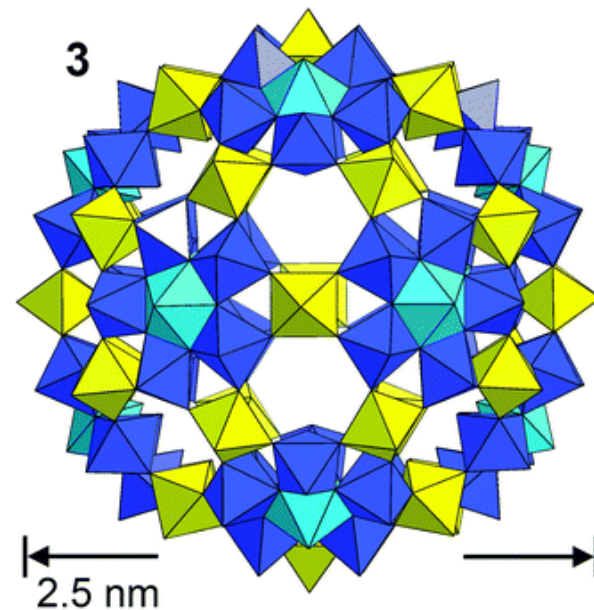
$\{\text{Mo}_{138}\}$ -3,5 nm,
toroidal shape*

2



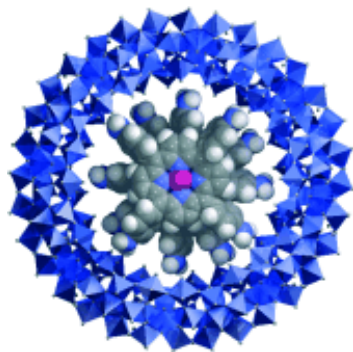
$\{\text{Mo}_{368}\}$ -5,5 nm,
lemon like shape*

3



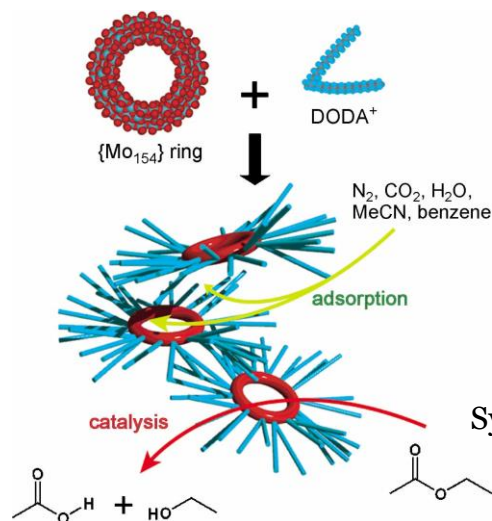
Perspective application of molybdenum blue dispersions

Medicine



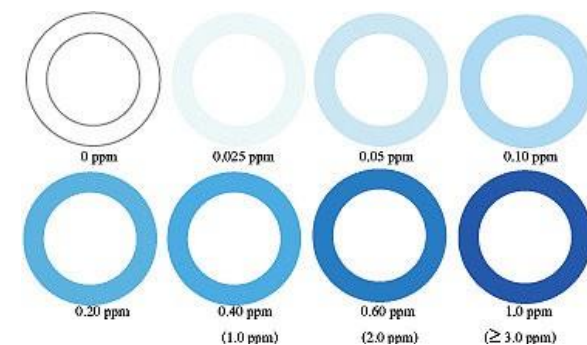
Targeted drug delivery *

Catalysis

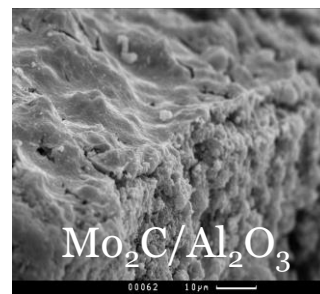


Catalytic hydrolysis of ethyl acetate**

Analytical chemistry



Express analysis of phosphate



Synthesis of catalysts Mo₂C/Al₂O₃ by sol-gel method

*A. Tsuda, E. Hirahara, Y. – S. Kim, H. Tanaka. A molybdenum crown cluster forms discrete inorganic – organic nanocomposites with metalloporphyrins // Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. V. 43. 2004. P.6327.
 **S.-I. Noro, R. Tsunashima, Y. Kamiya. Adsorption and catalytic properties of the inner nanospace of a gigantic ring-shaped polyoxometalate Cluster//Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. V.48. 2009. .P. 8703.

Synthesis of molybdenum blue dispersions

Compounds Mo (VI)



- Chemical reduction

(inorganic reducing agents: Al, Sn, SnCl₂, NaBH₄, etc.)

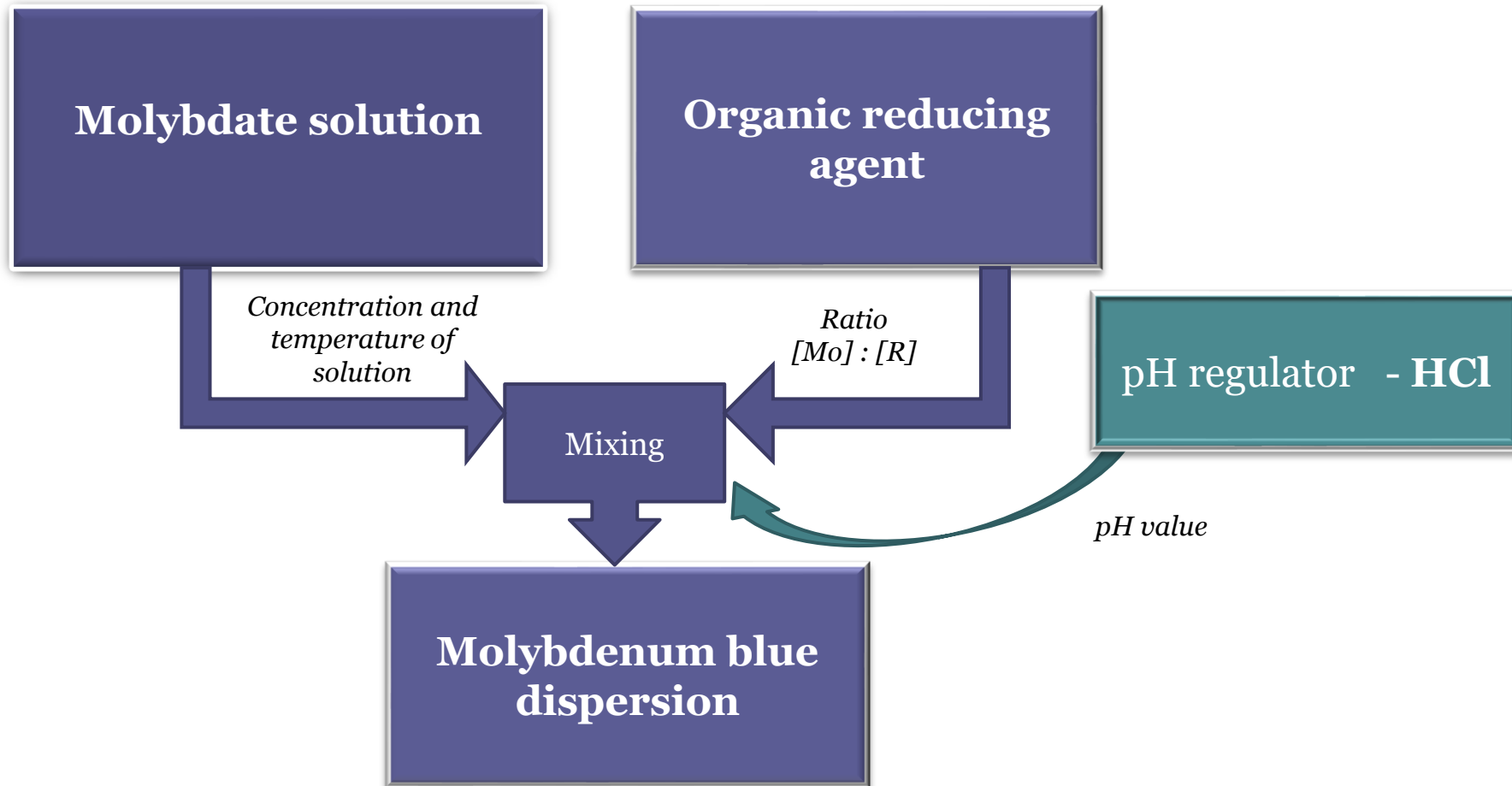
(organic reducing agents: glucose, hydroquinone, ascorbic acid, etc.)

- Photochemical reduction

- Electrochemical reduction

- γ - radiation

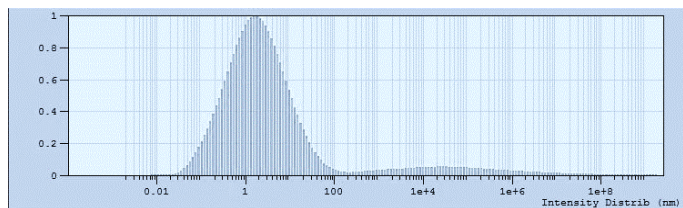
Synthesis of molybdenum blue dispersions



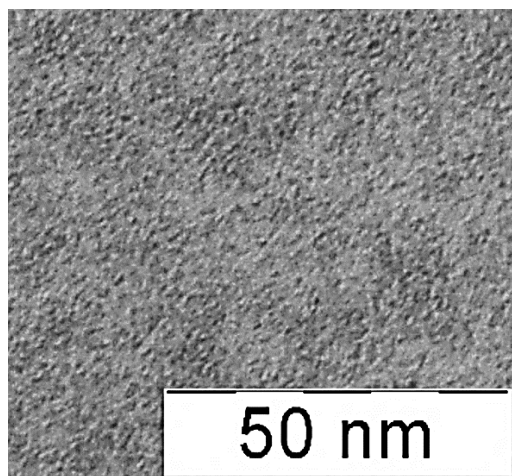
Synthesis conditions

Parameter	Reducing agent		
	Glucose	Hydroquinone	Ascorbic acid
Synthesis conditions			
Interval [R]/[Mo]	5,0-9,0	3,0-6,0	0,6 – 5,0
Interval [H ⁺]/[Mo]	0,5-0,8	1,0-4,0	0,5-1,0
Time proceeding			
Time to reach constant particle concentration, days	< 20	< 20	< 10
Time of maintaining a constant concentration of particles, days	> 60	< 10	> 30

Formation of molybdenum blue dispersions

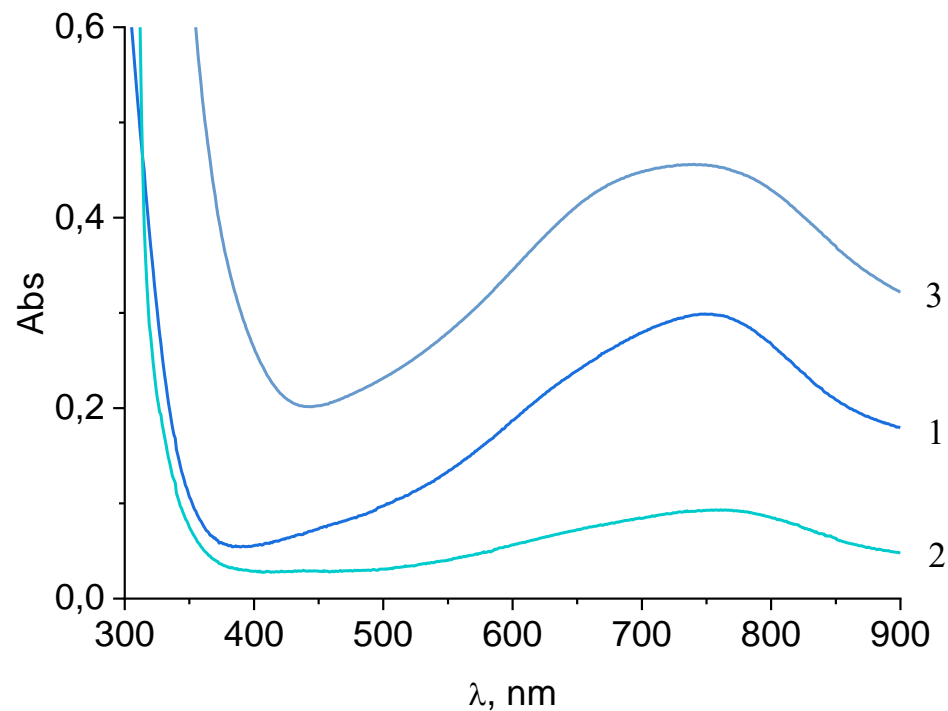


(a)



(b)

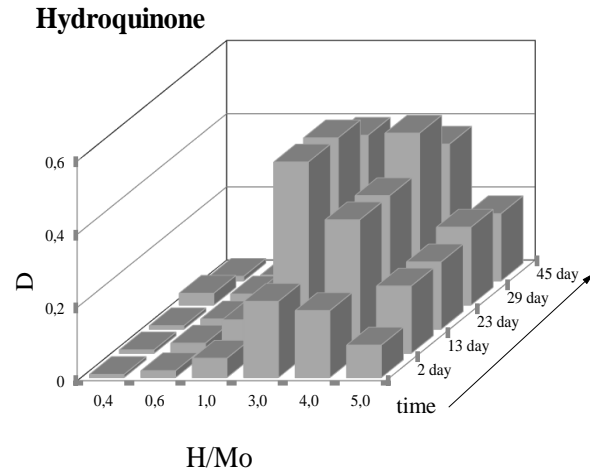
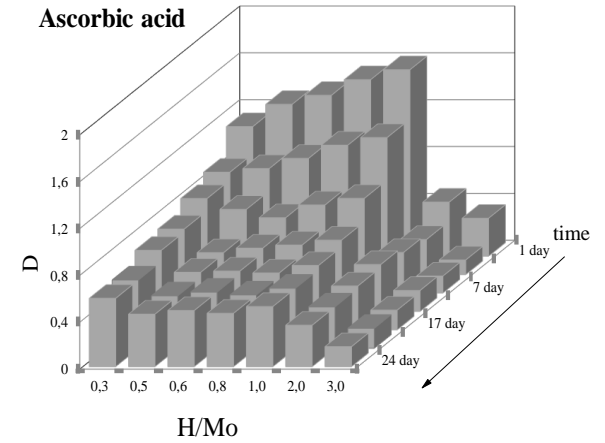
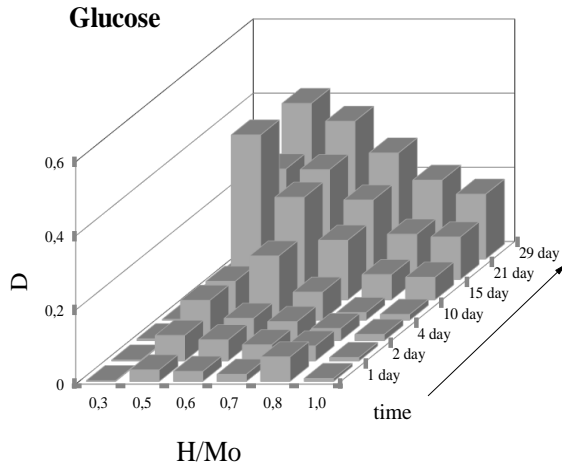
DLS distribution (a) and TEM-image (b) of molybdenum blue particles, synthesized by using ascorbic acid.



The electronic absorption spectrum of dispersion of molybdenum oxide clusters synthesized using various reducing agents: glucose (1), hydroquinone (2), ascorbic acid (3).

Formation of molybdenum blue dispersions

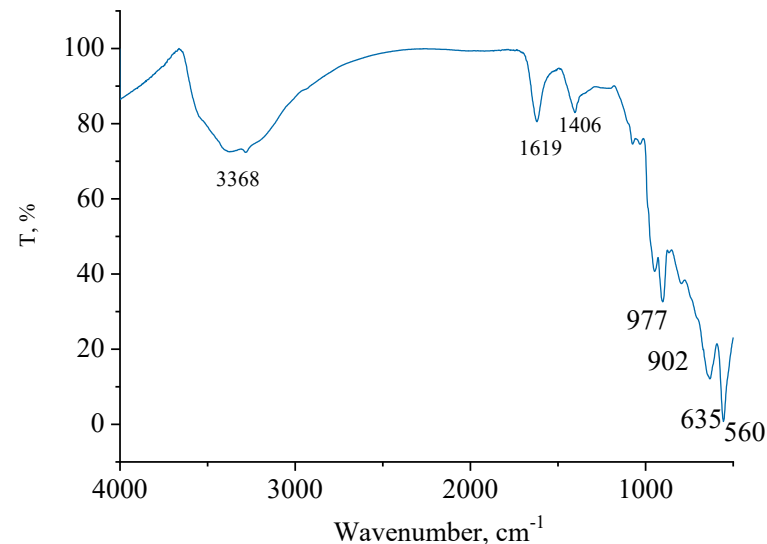
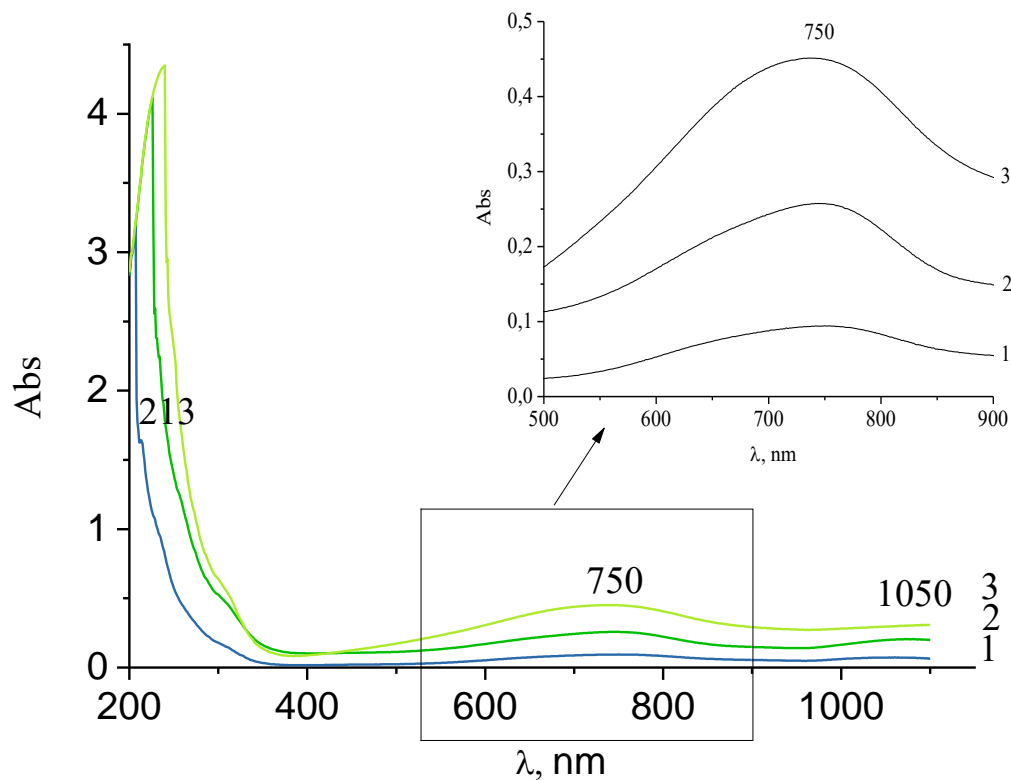
Time effect



* Hydrodynamic radius is determined by dynamic light scattering (Photocor Compact Z)

Nanocluster characterization

I. Uv-Vis and FTIR - spectroscopy



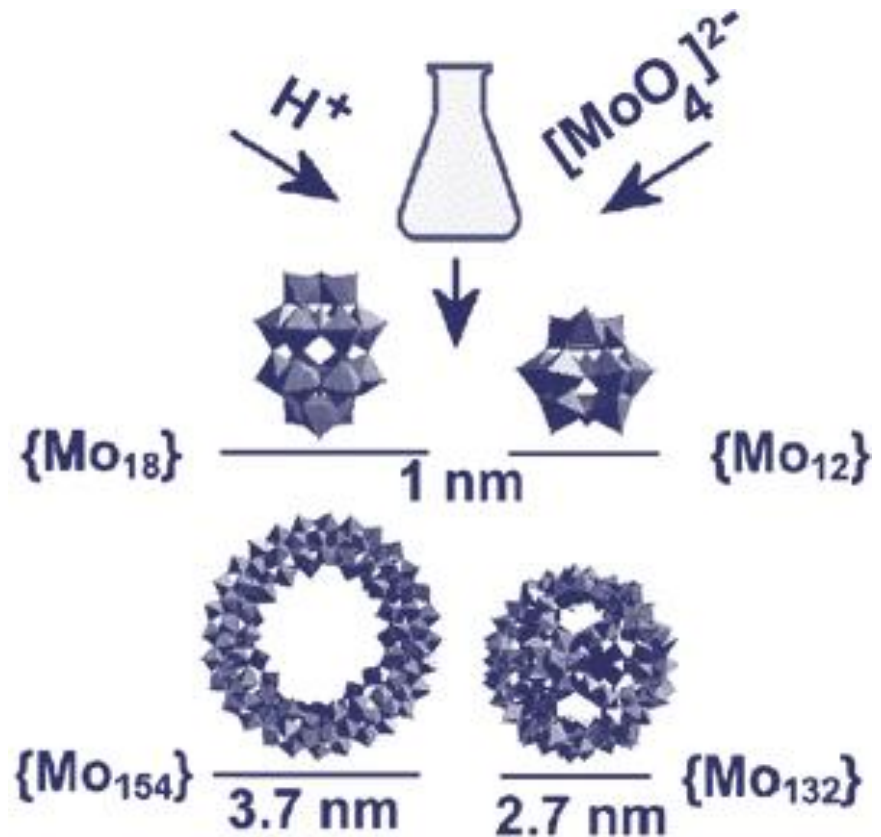
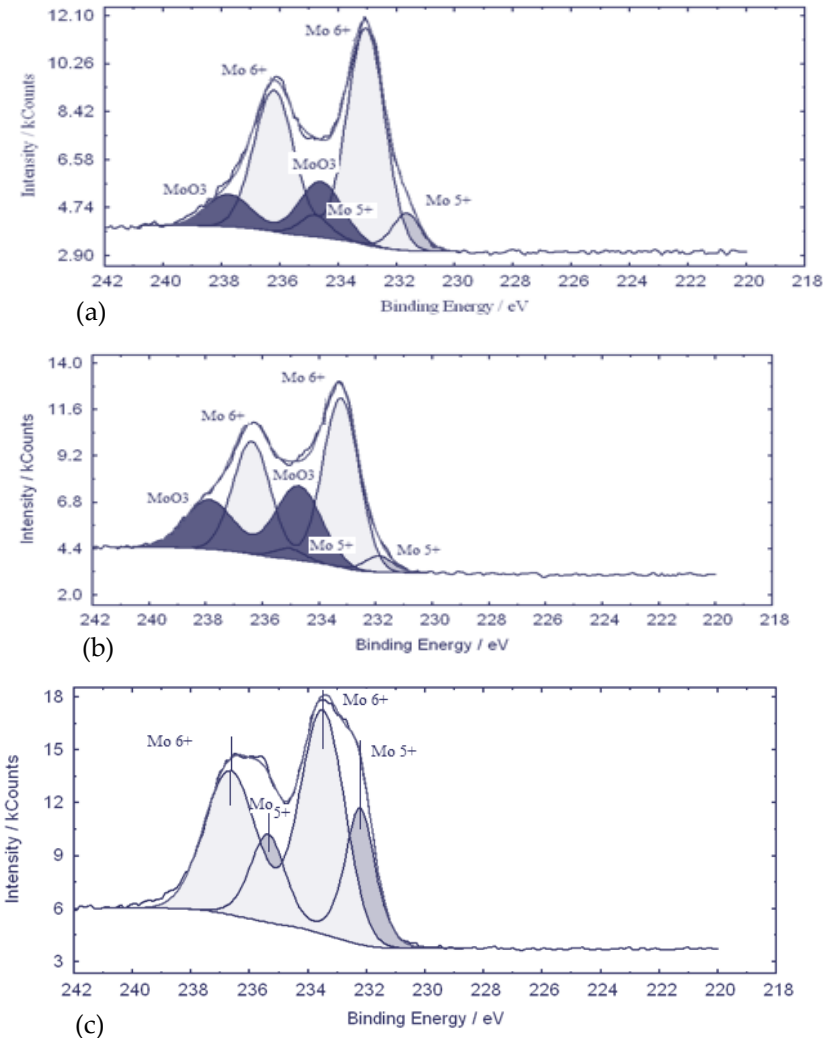
FTIR spectra of molybdenum oxide clusters isolated from dispersions synthesized by using glucose

Band position, cm^{-1}	Assignment
3368s	$\nu(\text{OH}\cdots\text{H})$
1620s	$\delta(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
1406w	$\delta(\text{NH}_4^+)$
973s, 904w	$\nu(\text{Mo}=\text{O})$
737s, 634m	$\nu(\text{Mo}-\mu_2\text{O}-\text{Mo})$ or $\nu(\text{Mo}-\mu_3\text{O}-\text{Mo})$
561s	$\delta(\text{O}-\text{Mo}-\text{O})$

The electronic absorption spectrum of molybdenum oxide clusters isolated from dispersions synthesized using various reducing agents: glucose (1), hydroquinone (2), ascorbic acid (3).

Nanocluster characterization

II. XPS spectroscopy



XPS spectrum of Mo (a) and O (b) of synthesized molybdenum clusters by using various reducing agents: glucose (a), hydroquinone (b), ascorbic acid (c).

* H. N. Miras, E.F. Wilson, L. Cronin Unravelling the complexities of inorganic and supramolecular self-assembly in solution with electrospray and cryospray mass spectroscopy // Chem. Communi. 2009.P.1297 – 1311.



Thank you for
attention !



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