

MOF-TEMPLATED GROWTH OF MOLECULAR AG-CLUSTERS FOR SMALL MOLECULE SENSING

5/27/09

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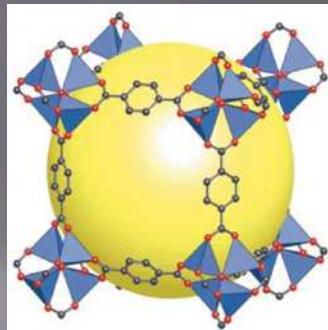
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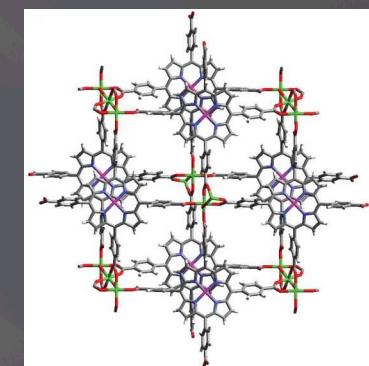
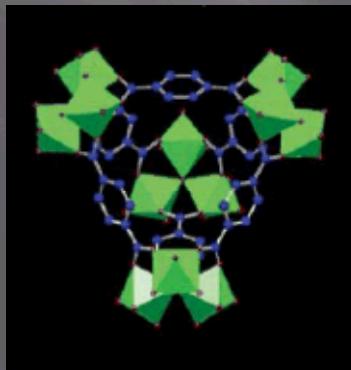
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Theory

- MOFs are coordination polymers with functional properties:
 - Porosity
 - Flexibility
 - Chemical tunability
- Discrete and rigid pore structure can generate a regular array of monodisperse, non-surfactant stabilized colloidal particles



“Isoreticular” MOF-5:
tunable pore size and
pore chemistry
(Yaghi *et al.* *Science* 1999)

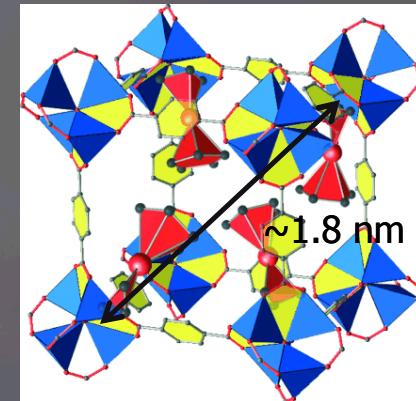
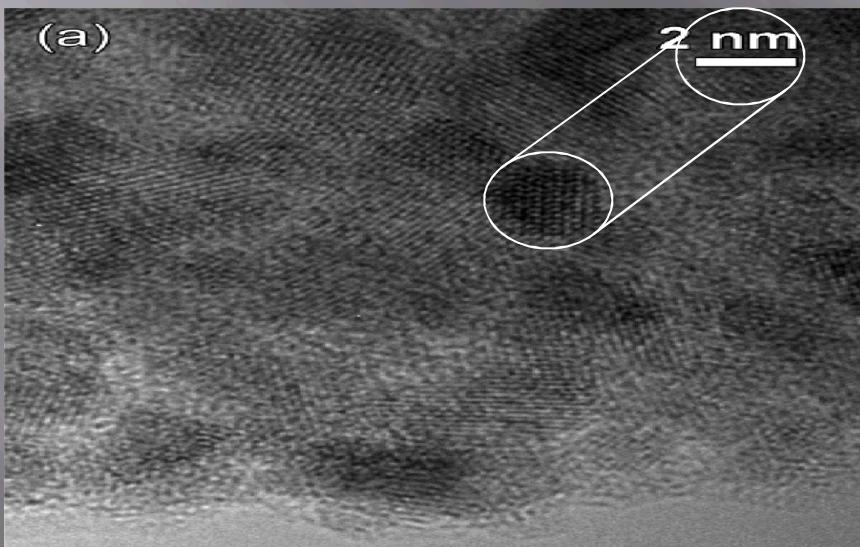


Cr MIL: 6000 m²/g
(Férey *et al.*, *Science* 2005)

PIZA-1: open metal coordination sites in linker (Suslick *et al.*, *Nat. Mat.* 2002)

Background

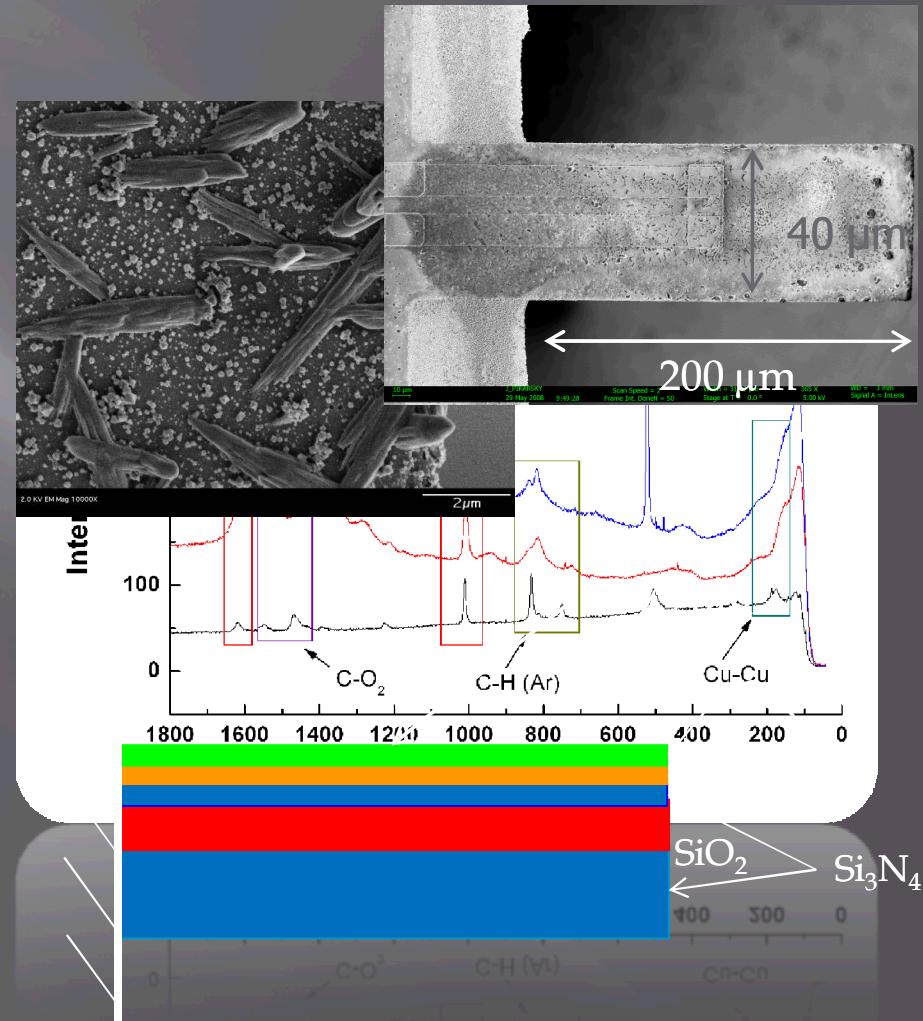
- ❑ Fischer group pioneered Metal@MOF
- ❑ Metals are infiltrated using MOCVD precursors
- ❑ Pd, Au, Ru, Fe(Cp)₂, ZnO, TiO₂ and more have been grown in MOF-5



- ❑ MOF-5 has a pore diameter of 1.8 nm.
- ❑ In all literature on Metal@MOFs, larger-than-pore particles widely observed

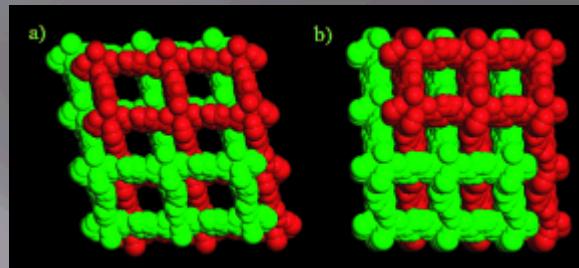
Motivation

- Cu(BTC) growth on Microcantilever substrates gave multiple morphologies
- Substrates too small for standard chemical characterization techniques
- Evaporation of silver onto devices generates a strong Raman enhancement
- SEM does not show presence of silver on Cu(BTC) surface



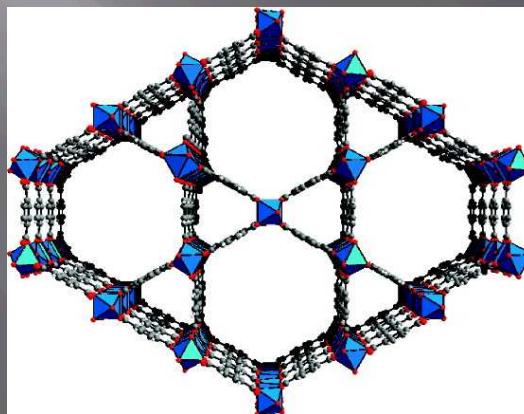
MOFs for Ag-Infiltration

- **MOF-508:** Doubly interpenetrated, shows reversible guest-induced flexibility (*Chen et al. Angew. Chem. 2006*)



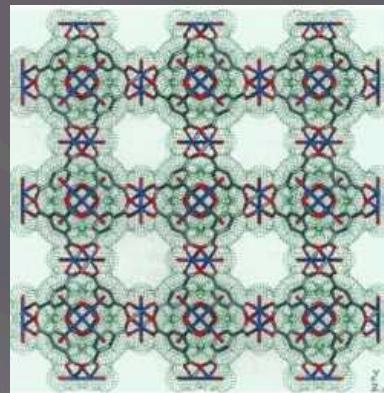
~6-7 Å diameter 1D channels

- **MIL-68(In):** Non-interpenetrated, largest molar uptake of Ag (*Volkringer et al. Inorg. Chem. 2008*)



Large channels = 2 nm
Small channels = 1 nm

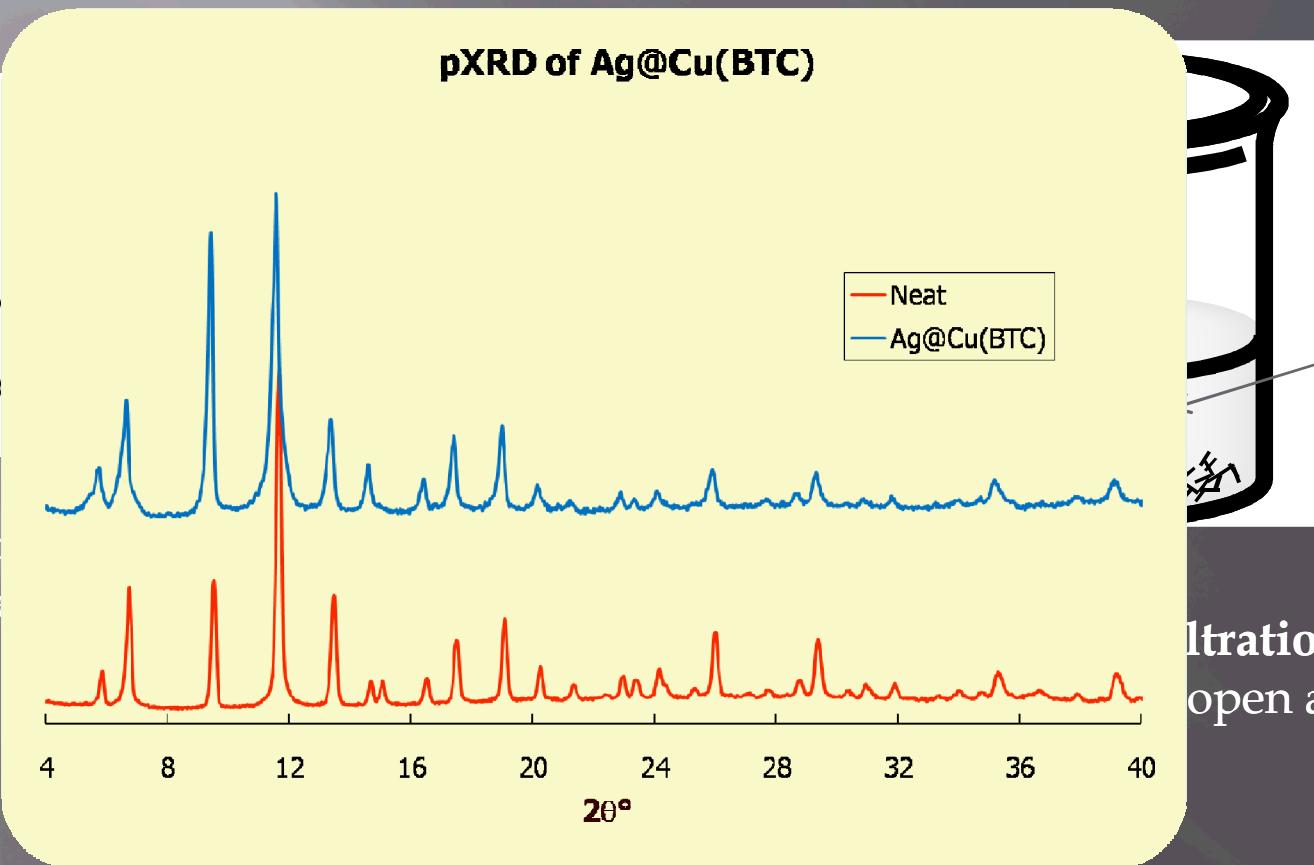
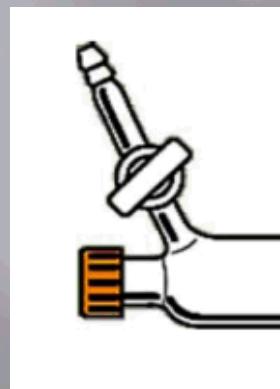
- **Cu(BTC):** Cubic, non-interpenetrated network; open Cu-coordination sites. (*Chui et al. Science 1999*)



Spherical 1.56 nm pores

Method of Infiltration

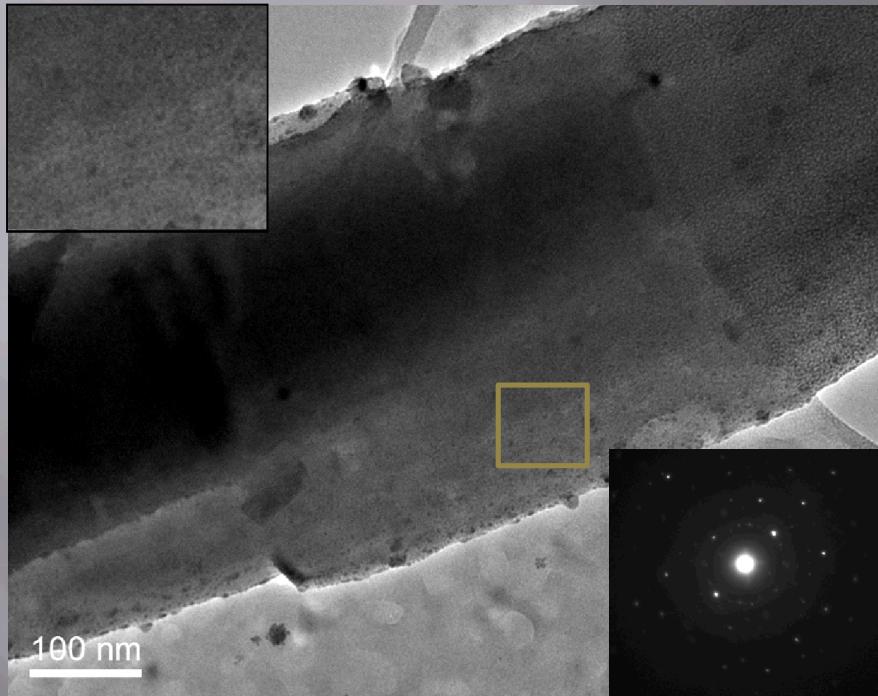
- Infiltration achieved by immersing activated MOF crystals in an ethanolic solution of AgNO_3



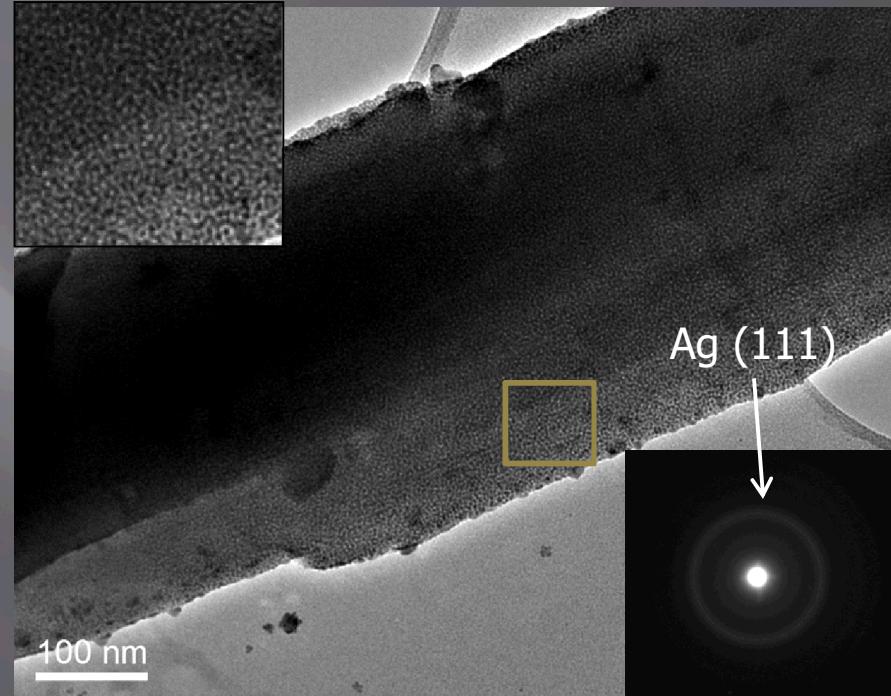
- pXRD shows little to no change from the neat material.

Electron Microscopy

Ag@MIL-68(In) – before
beam degradation



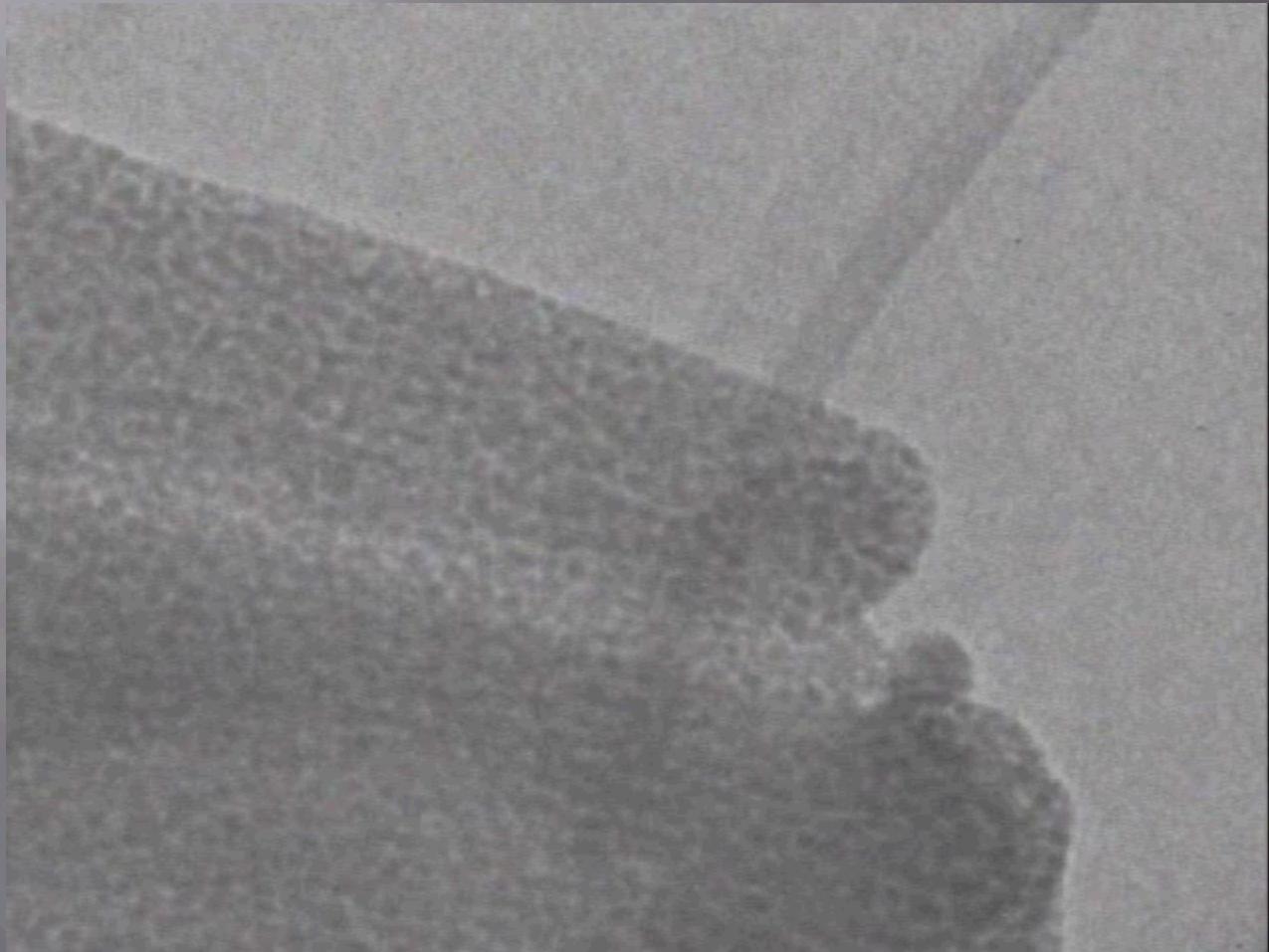
Ag@MIL-68(In) – after beam
degradation



- MOFs are extremely susceptible to electron beam damage
- As synthesized Ag-clusters are much smaller than initially believed

Evidence of Lattice Collapse

MIL-68(In) MIL-508 collapse is a silver coating forming



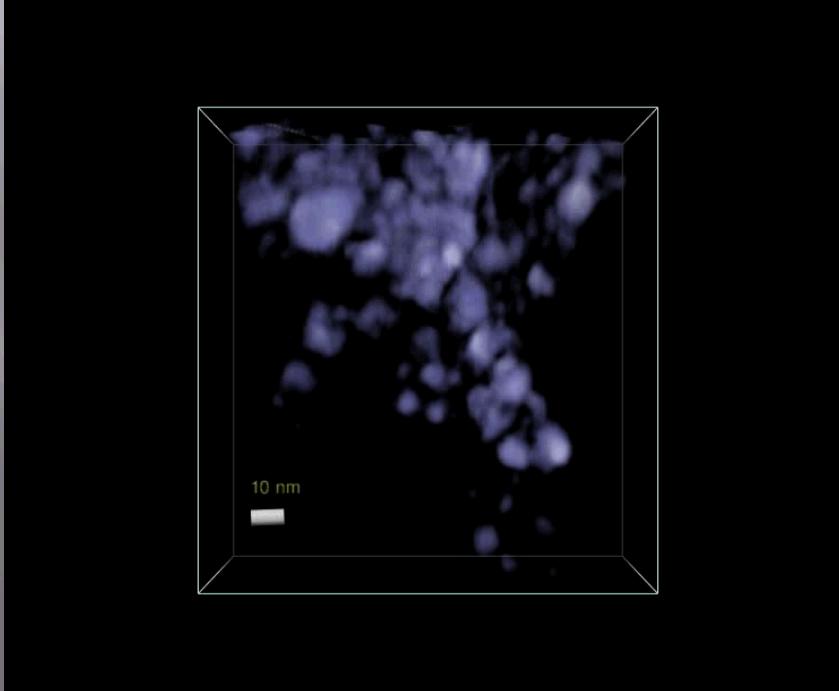
Effectiveness of Infiltration

- Lack of x-ray diffraction but strong IR evidence of interaction leads to conclusion that particles are well dispersed and small.

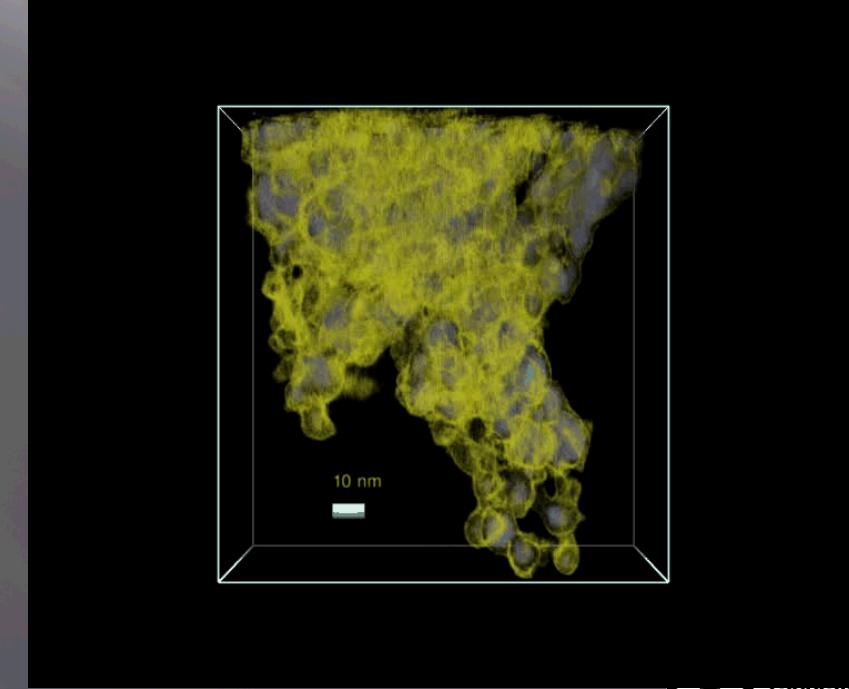
MOF	Ag w%	Ag:M (mol)	Ag/Pore
Cu(BTC)	8%	0.2	1.7
MOF-508	29%	1.51	3.2
MIL-68(In)	31%	1.8	19.25

Electron Tomography of Ag@MOF-508

↔ ~ 80nm



↔ ~ 80nm

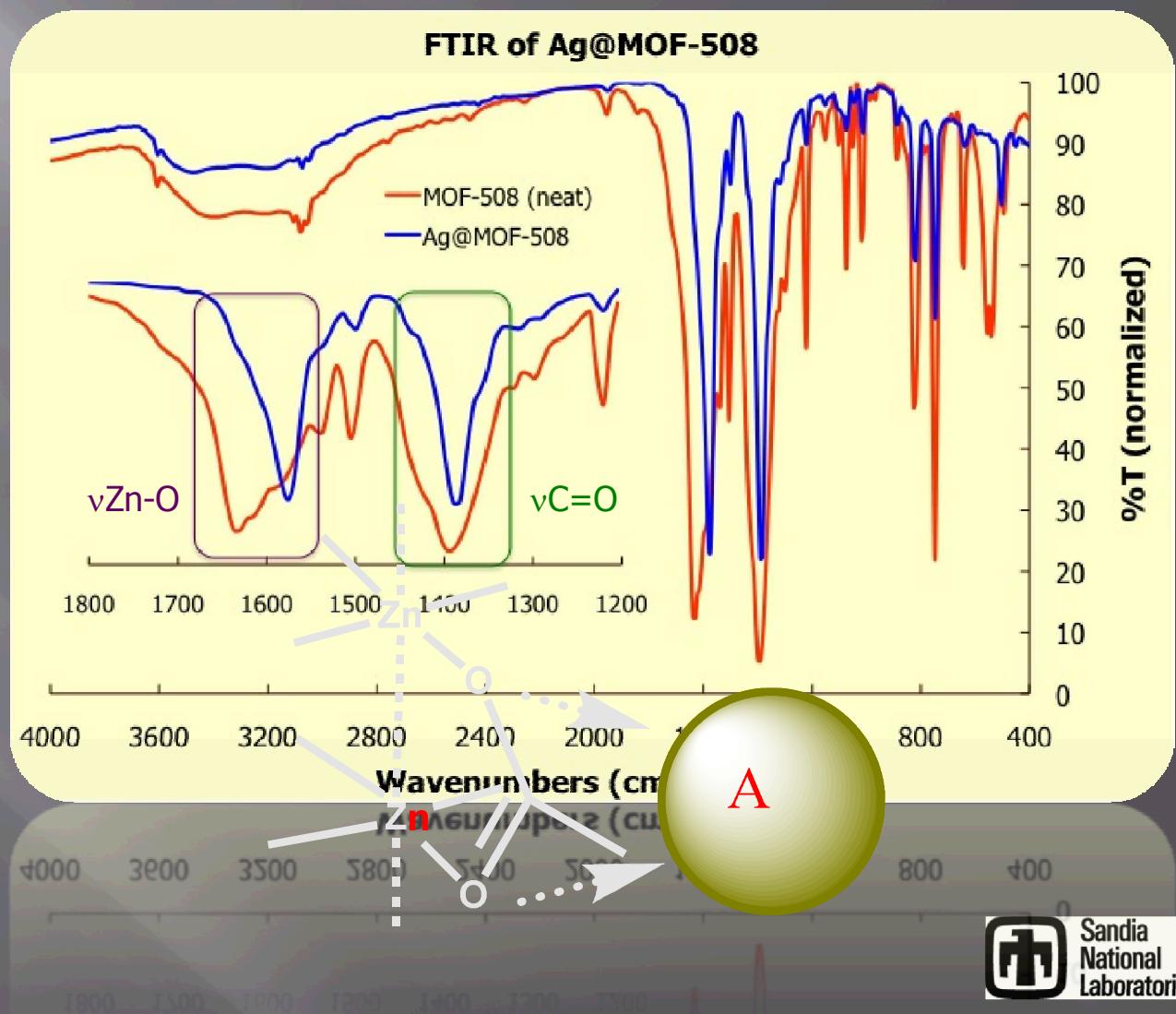


Implications

- ❑ Effect is general for every MOF we have tested
- ❑ Presence of silver in the pores is irrelevant
- ❑ Results may explain larger-than-pore particles as imaging artifacts
- ❑ Electron microscopy of MOFs and other soft materials must be interpreted with caution

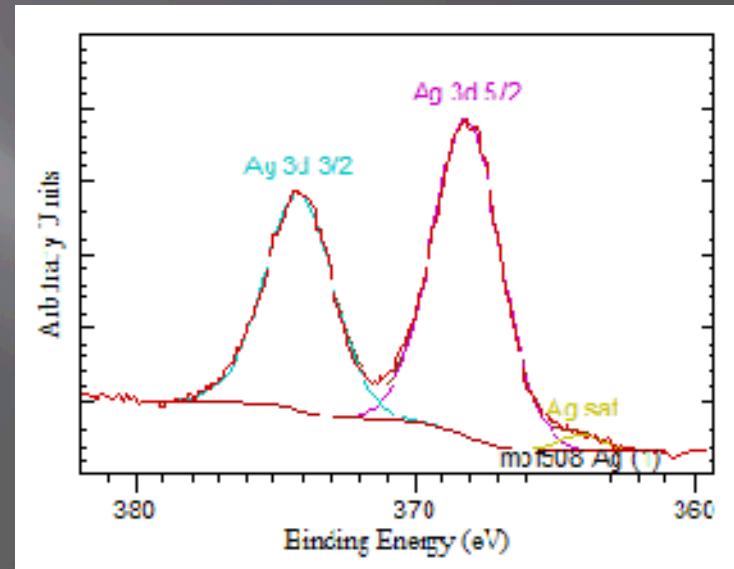
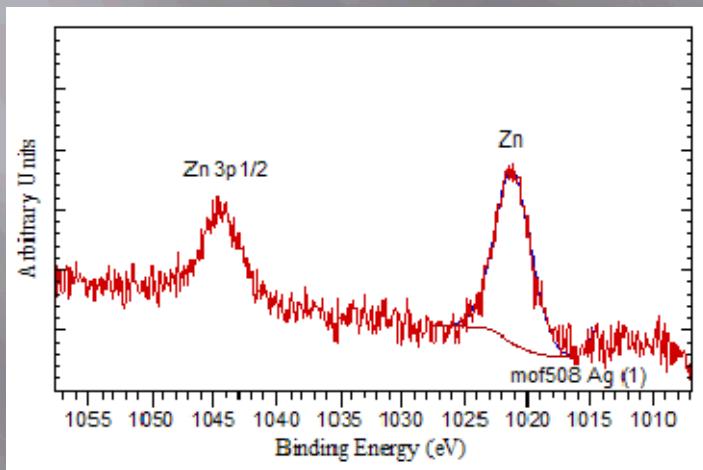
Does Ag Interact with the Framework?

- FTIR shows significant perturbation of C=O and M-O vibrations
- Shift of ν Zn-O to lower frequency shows electron withdrawal from carboxylate oxygens
- Indicates interaction of silver clusters throughout the bulk of material



Ag(I) or Ag(0)?

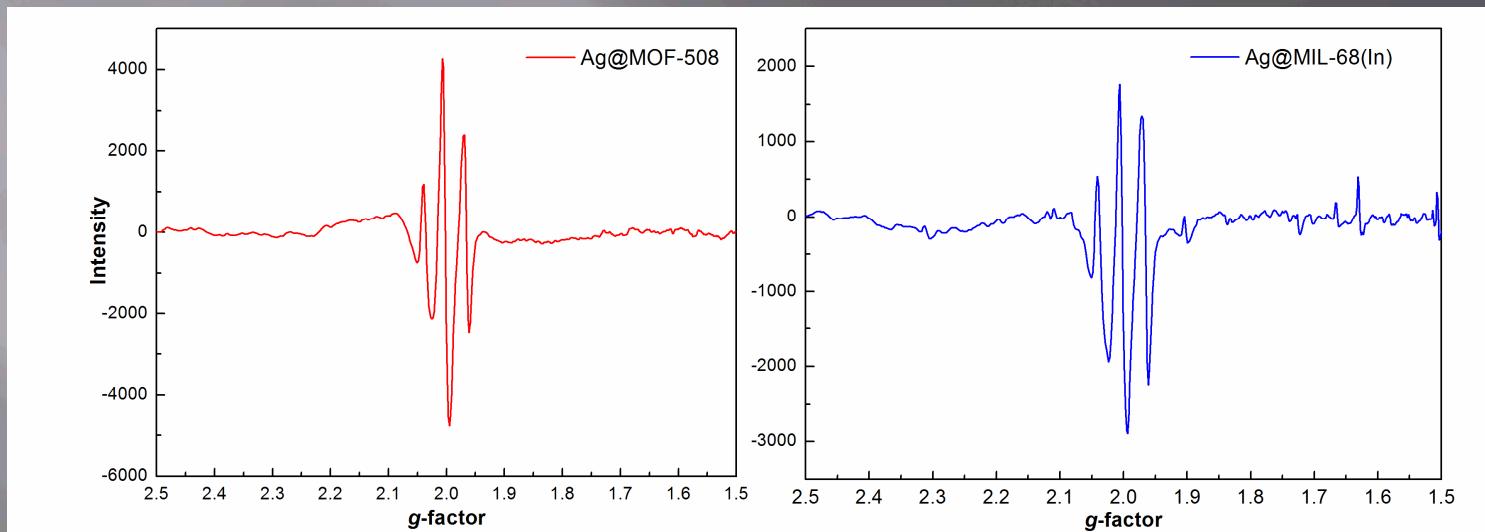
- Ethanol reduces silver *in situ*.
- Zinc remains ionic
- XPS analysis of Ag@MOF-508 shows silver is metallic



- *In situ* reduction of silver removes another processing step from the infiltration procedure.

How Small Are They?

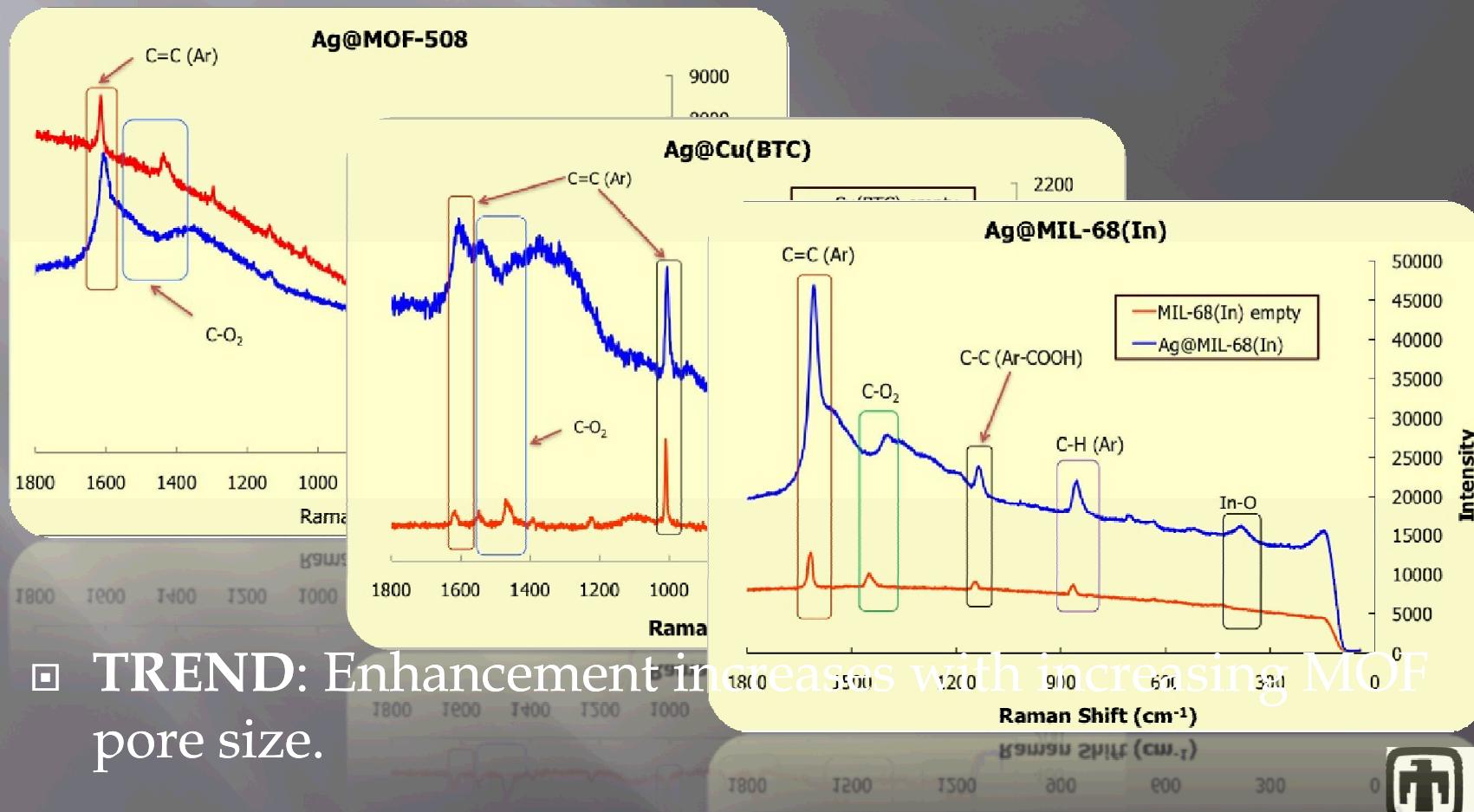
- EPR analysis suggests that a significant population of Ag_3 exists in the MOF interior



- The MOF imparts a kinetic barrier towards Ag agglomeration which is overcome by the electron beam

But do we see Raman effects?

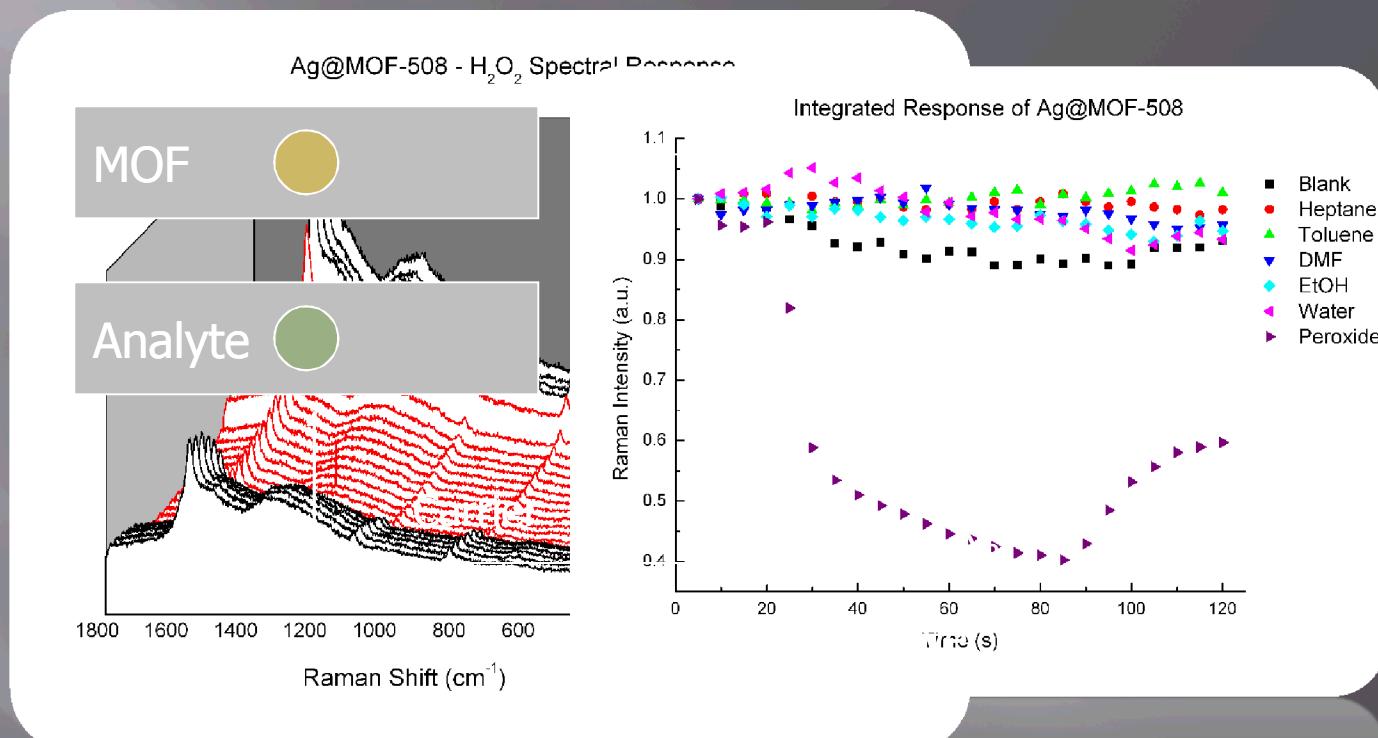
- Raman enhancement was examined on all materials and showed weak but detectable signal enhancement.



- **TREND:** Enhancement increases with increasing MOF pore size.

Sensing of Peroxide

- Ag@MOF-508 tested against a variety of volatile analytes.



- System shows rapid, selective and semi-reversible response to H₂O₂
- Likely mechanism of response is oxidation of the Ag₃ leading to drastic changes in the vibrational interaction with the framework.

Conclusions

- Silver has been infiltrated into several MOFs using a general and gentle solution-based infiltration
- The MOFs impart a large kinetic barrier towards Ag agglomeration leading to molecular sized Ag clusters
- TEM analysis reveals the delicacy of MOFs and gives insight into previous imaging artifacts
- The infiltrated materials show enhanced Raman activity with greater enhancement with increasing pore size
- Preliminary results show that Ag@MOF-508 provides a rapid and strong indicator for the presence of H_2O_2

Acknowledgements

□ Raghunandan Bhakta

Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore

□ Roya Maboudian

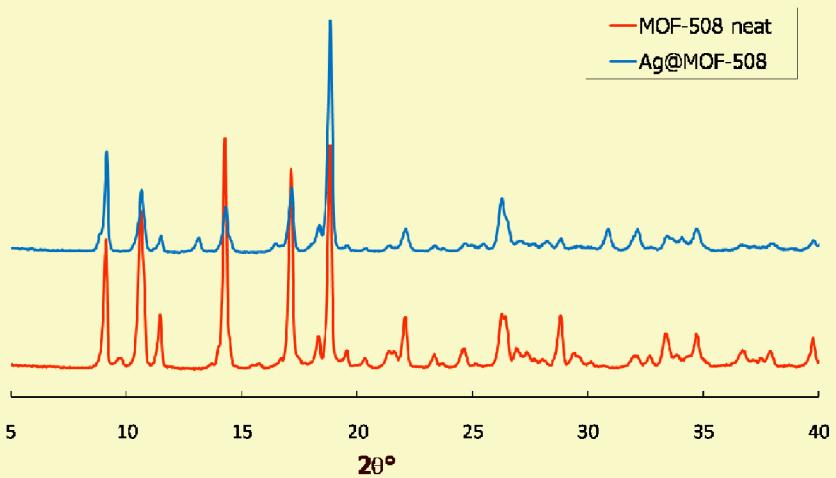
□ Nicola Ferralis

University of California at Berkeley

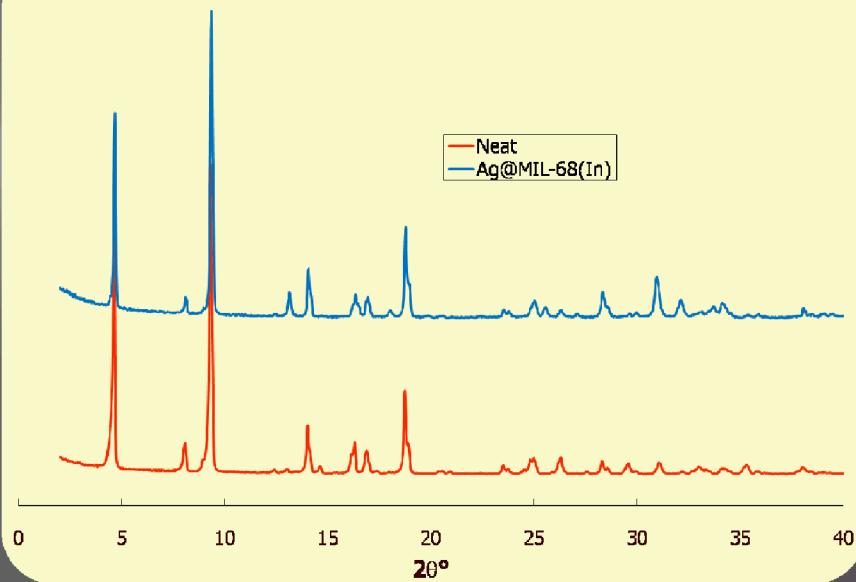
□ SNL Laboratory
Directed Research and
Development
Program (LDRD)

XRD of other MOFs

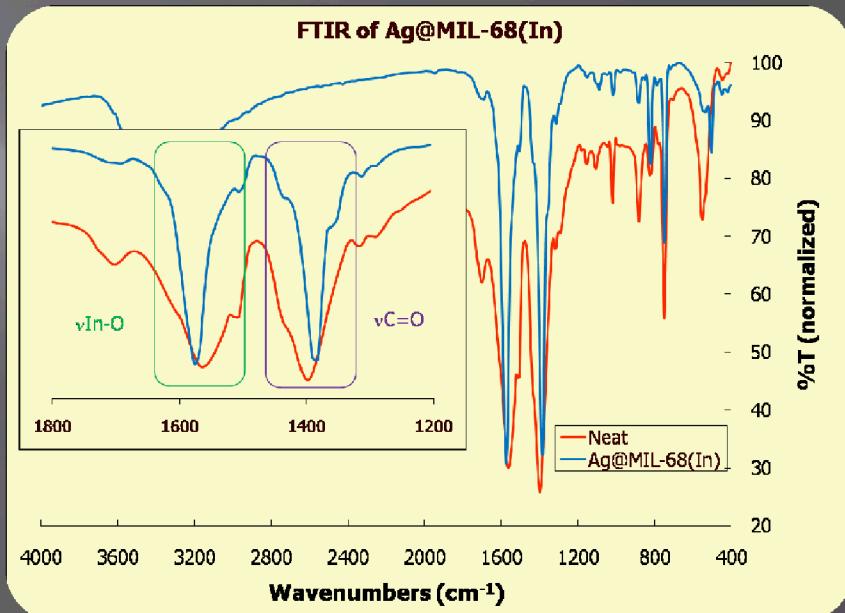
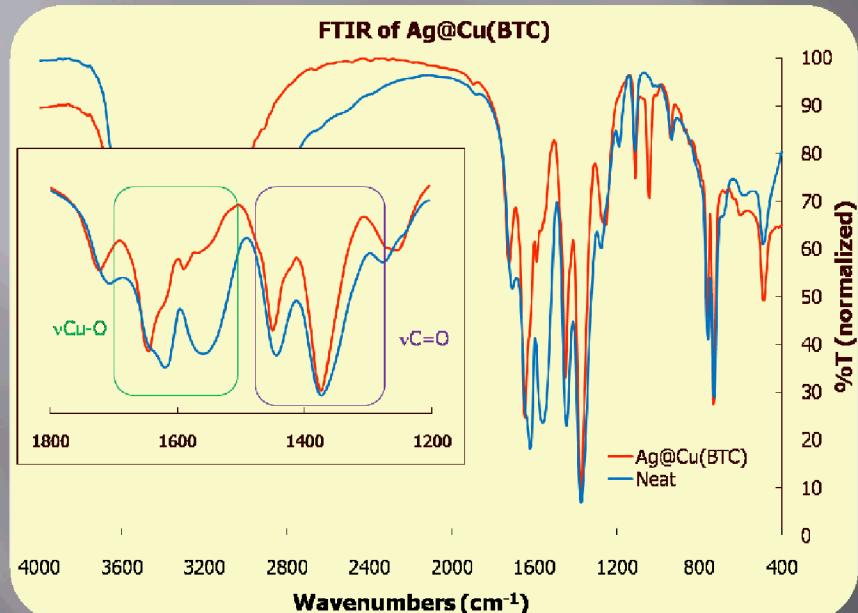
pXRD Ag@MOF-508



XRD of Ag@MIL-68(In)

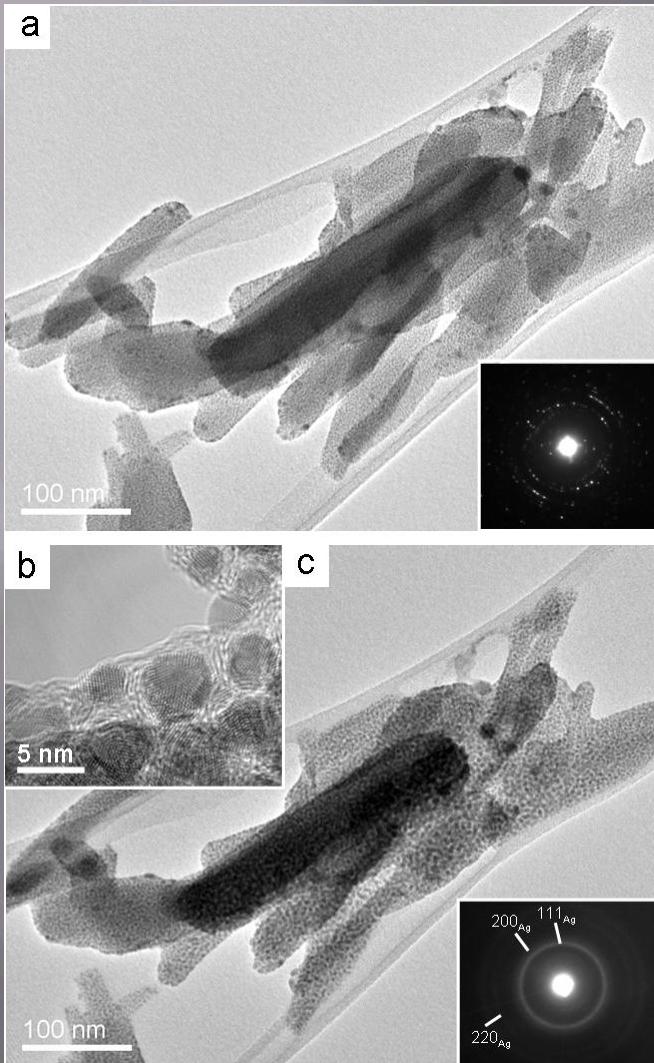


IRs of other MOFs



Before and After TEMS

Ag@MOF-508



Ag@Cu(BTC)

