

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

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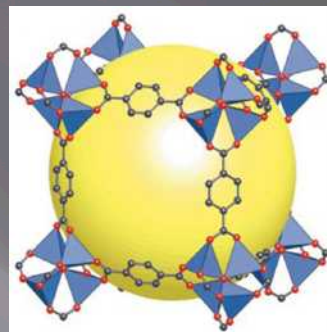
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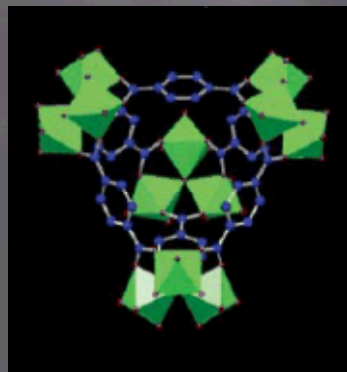
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Theory

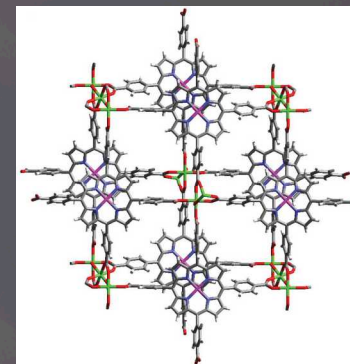
- MOFs are coordination polymers with functional properties:
 - Porosity
 - Flexibility
 - Chemical tunability
- Discreet and rigid pore structure can generate a regular array of monodisperse, non-surfactant stabilized colloidal particles



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



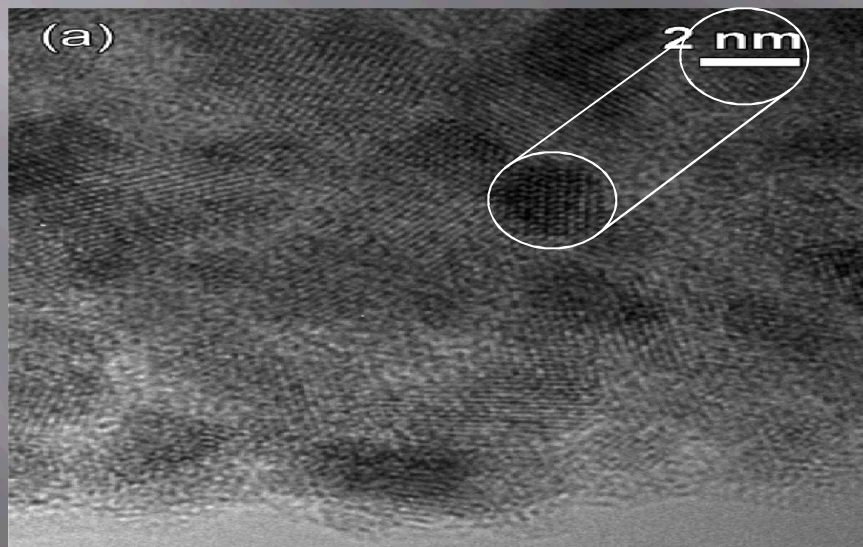
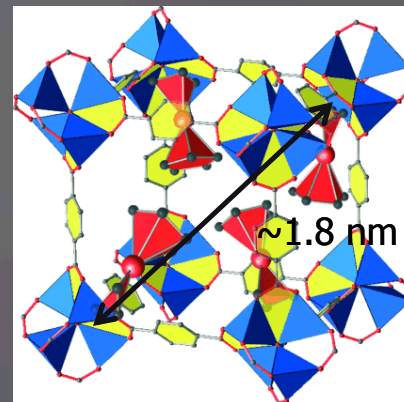
Cr MIL: 6000 m²/g
(Férey *et al.*, *Science* 2005)



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

Background

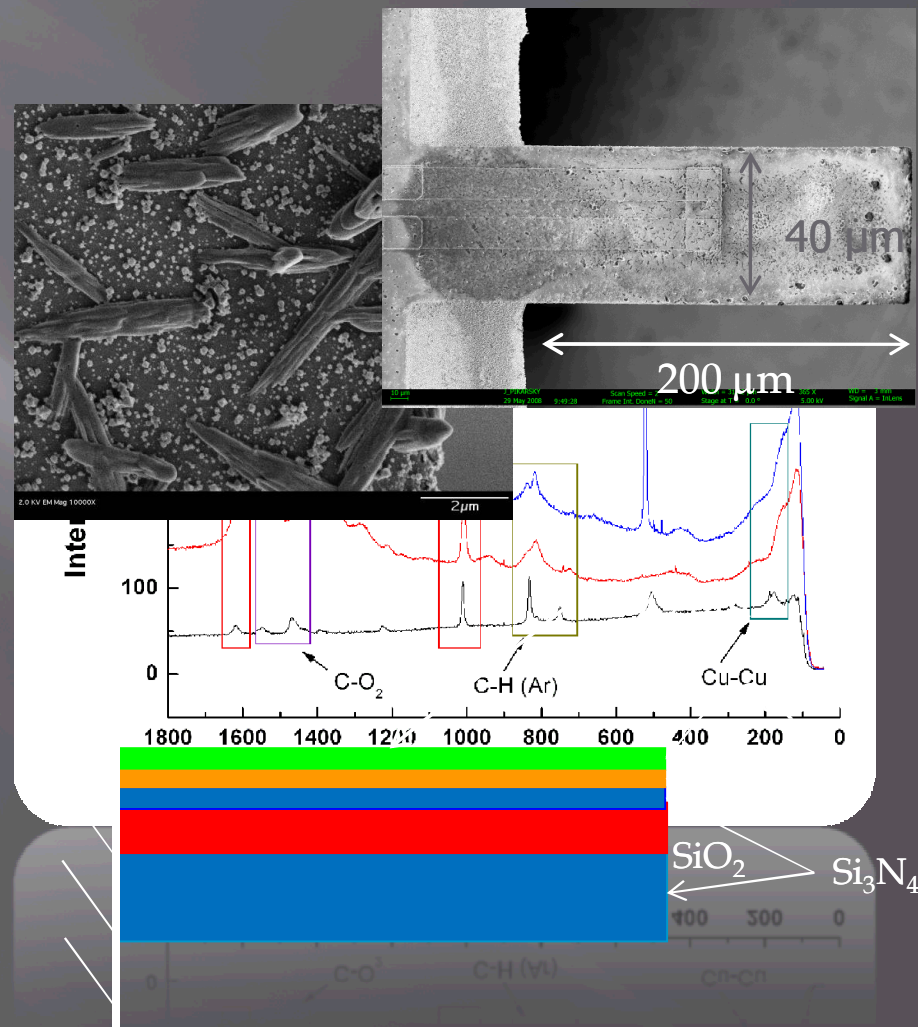
- Fischer group pioneered Metal@MOF
- Metals are infiltrated using MOCVD precursors
- Pd, Au, Ru, Fe(Cp)₂, ZnO, TiO₂ and more have been grown in MOF-5



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

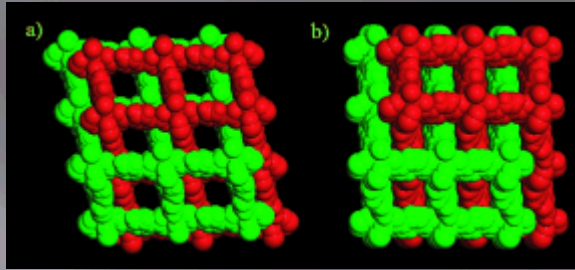
Motivation

- ▣ 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



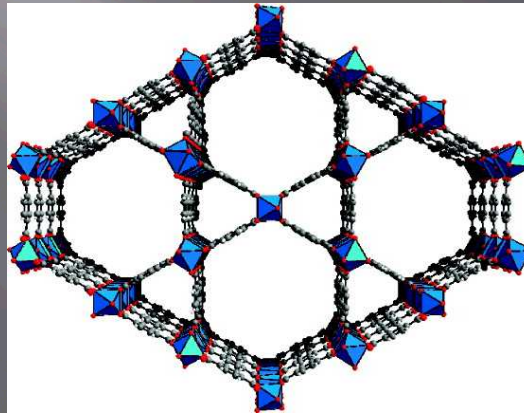
MOFs for Ag-Infiltration

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



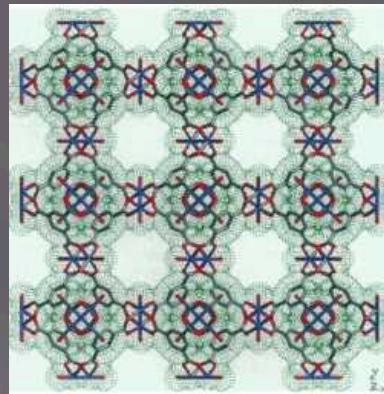
~6-7 Å diameter 1D channels

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



Large channels = 2 nm
Small channels = 1 nm

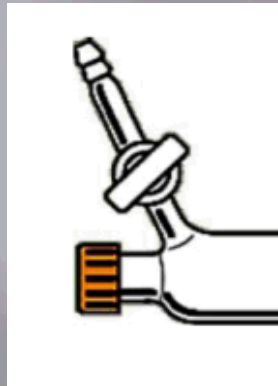
- **Cu(BTC):** Cubic, non-interpenetrated network; open Cu-coordination sites. (*Chui et al. Science 1999*)



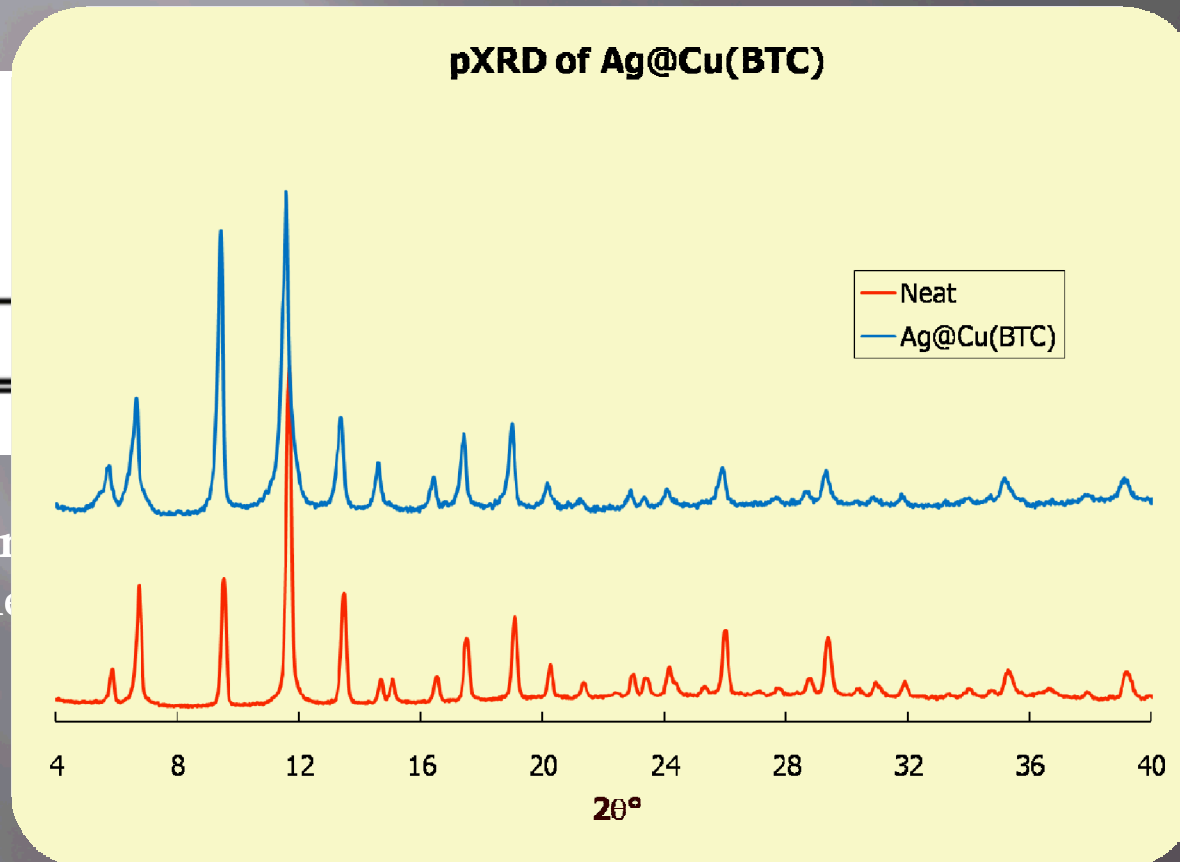
Spherical 1.56 nm pores

Method of Infiltration

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



Gas Phase Infiltration
air-free, schlenk



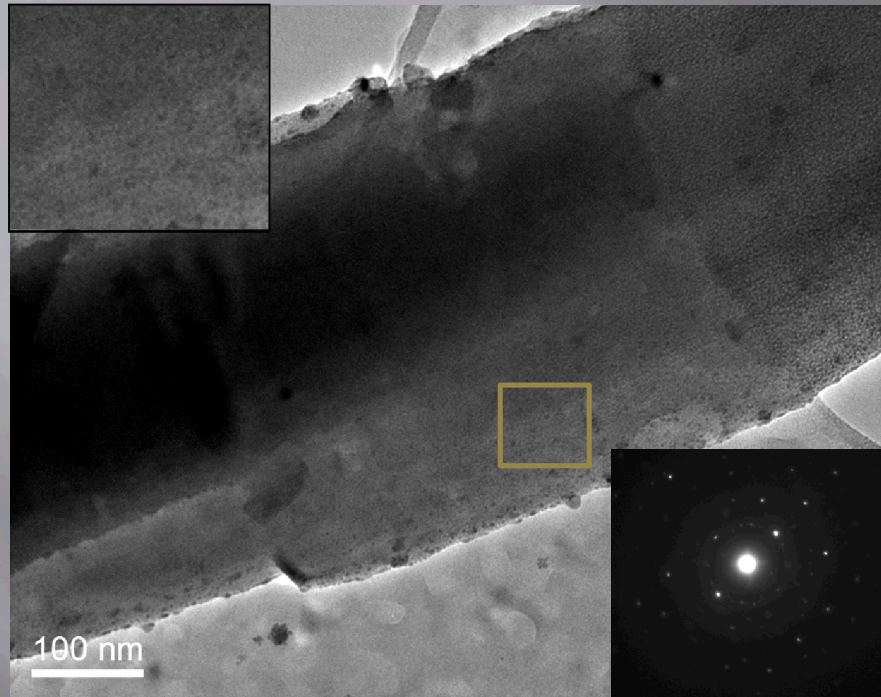
AgNO_3

Infiltration:
open air

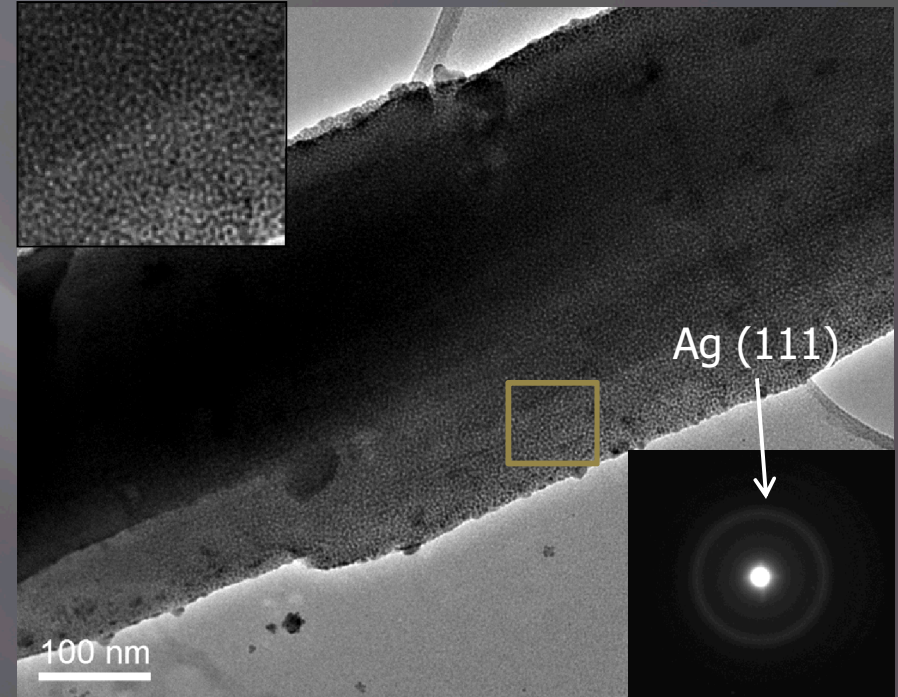
- pXRD shows little to no change from the neat material.

Electron Microscopy

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



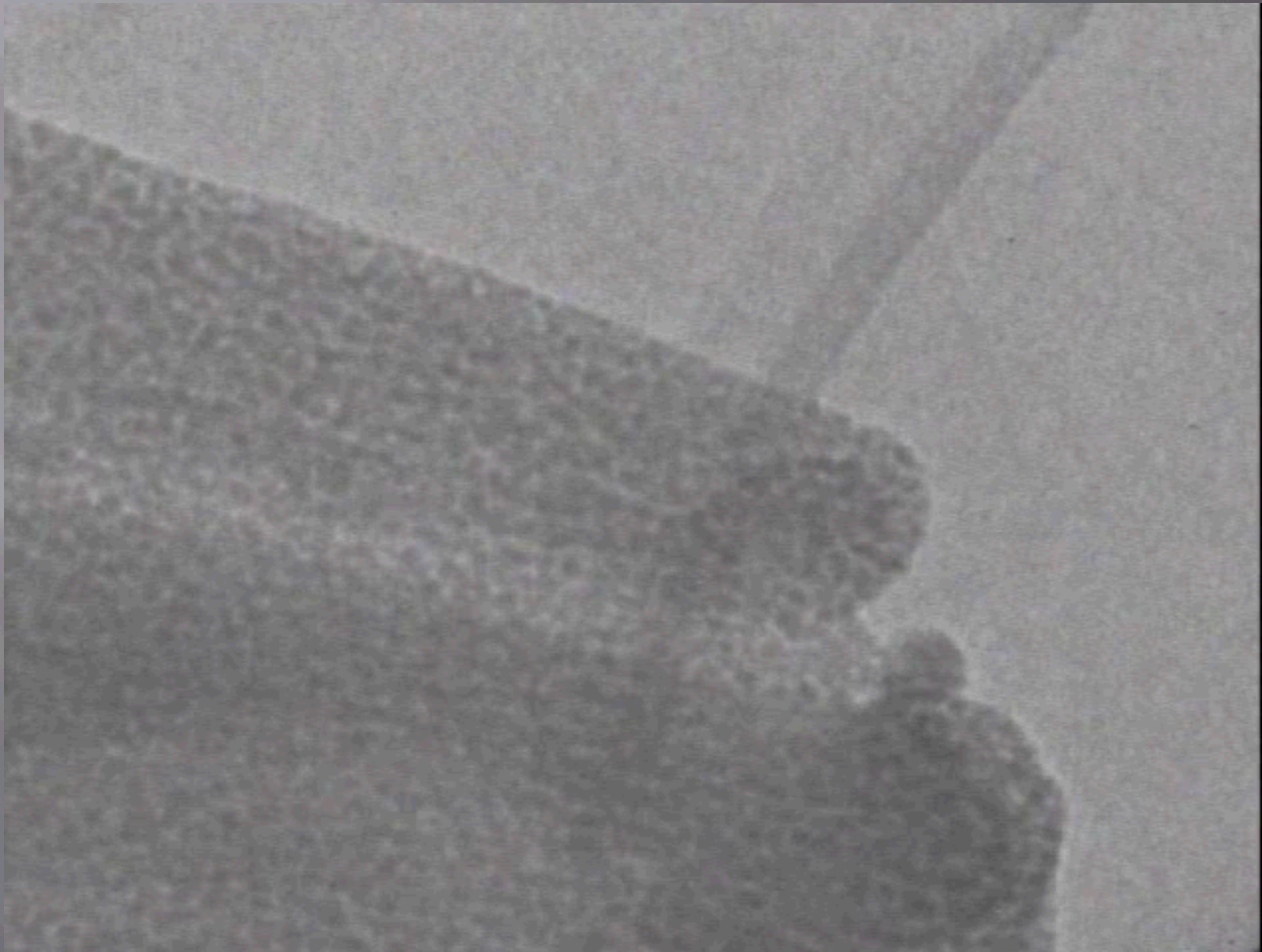
Ag@MIL-68(In) – after beam
degradation



- 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)Mn-508ndolapsing and Ag particles forming



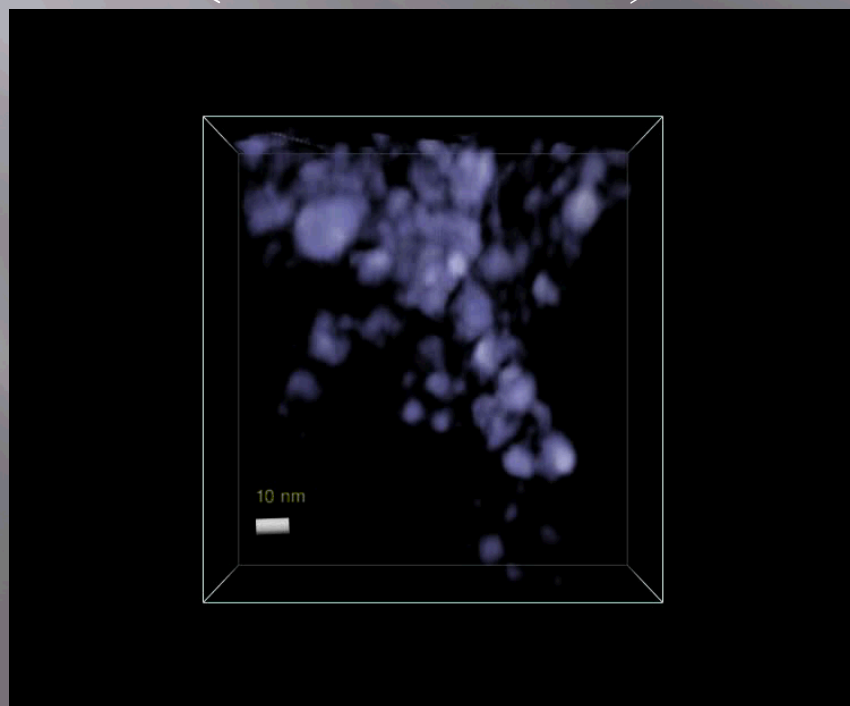
Effectiveness of Infiltration

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

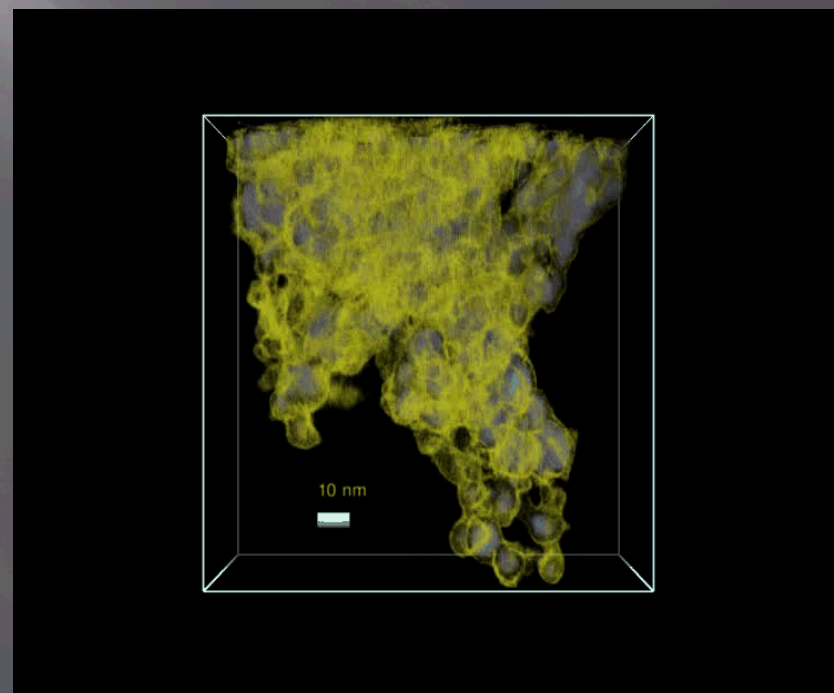
MOF	Ag w%	Ag:M (mol)	Ag/Pore
Cu(BTC)	8%	0.2	1.7
MOF-508	29%	1.51	3.2
MIL-68(In)	31%	1.8	19.25

Electron Tomography of Ag@MOF-508

~ 80nm



~ 80nm

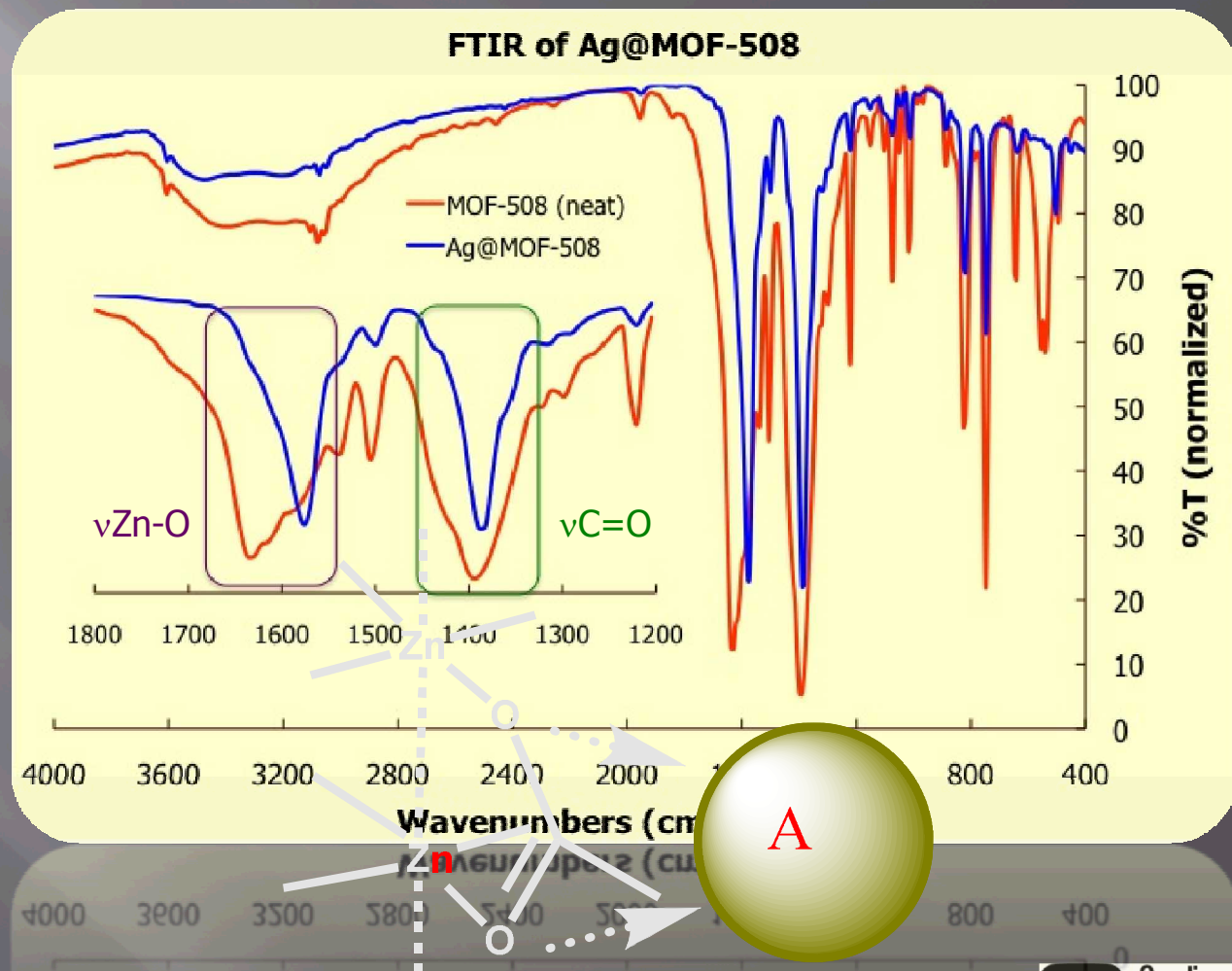


Implications

- ▣ 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

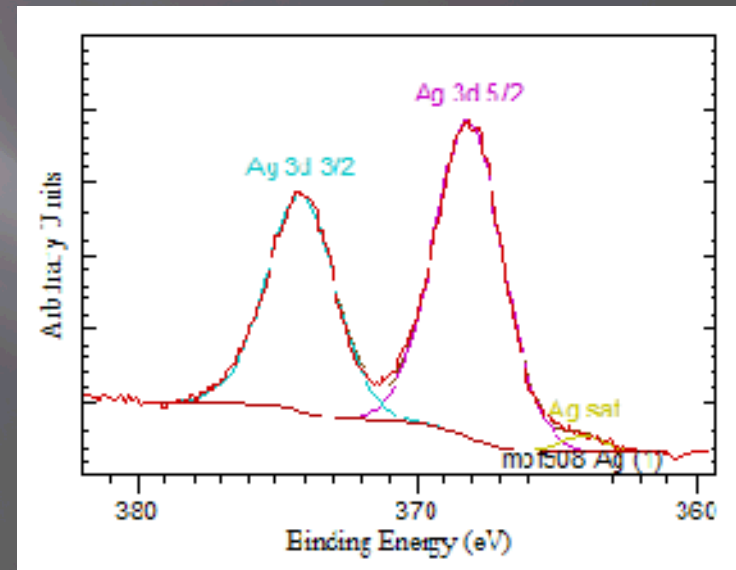
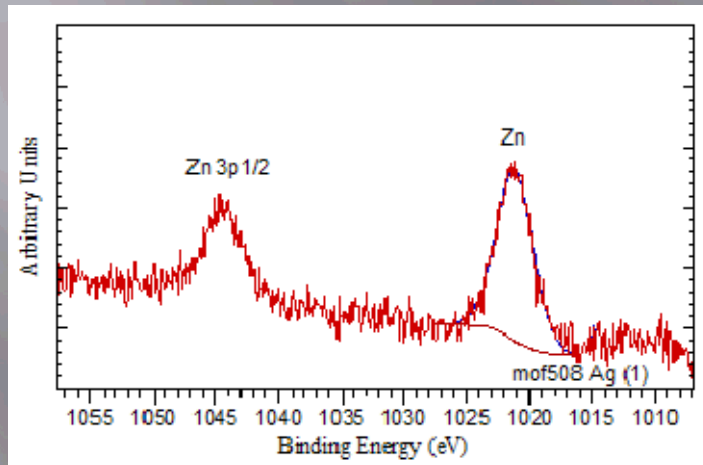
Does Ag Interact with the Framework?

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



Ag(I) or Ag(0)?

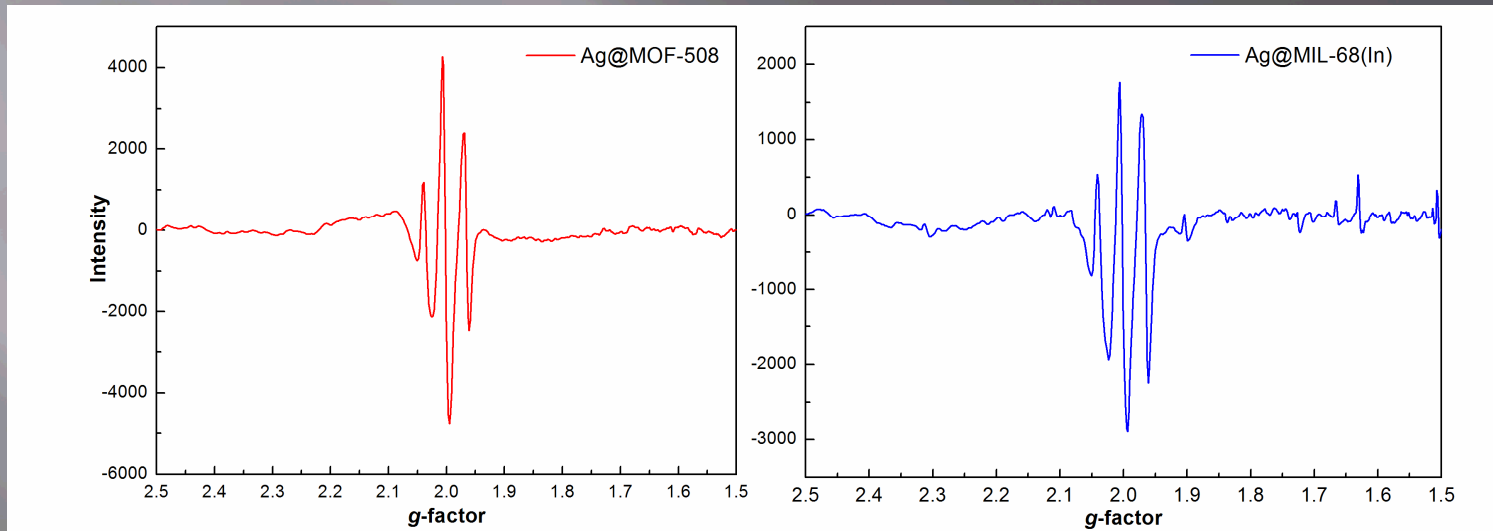
- Ethanol reduces silver *in situ*.
- Zinc remains ionic
- XPS analysis of Ag@MOF-508 shows silver is metallic



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

How Small Are They?

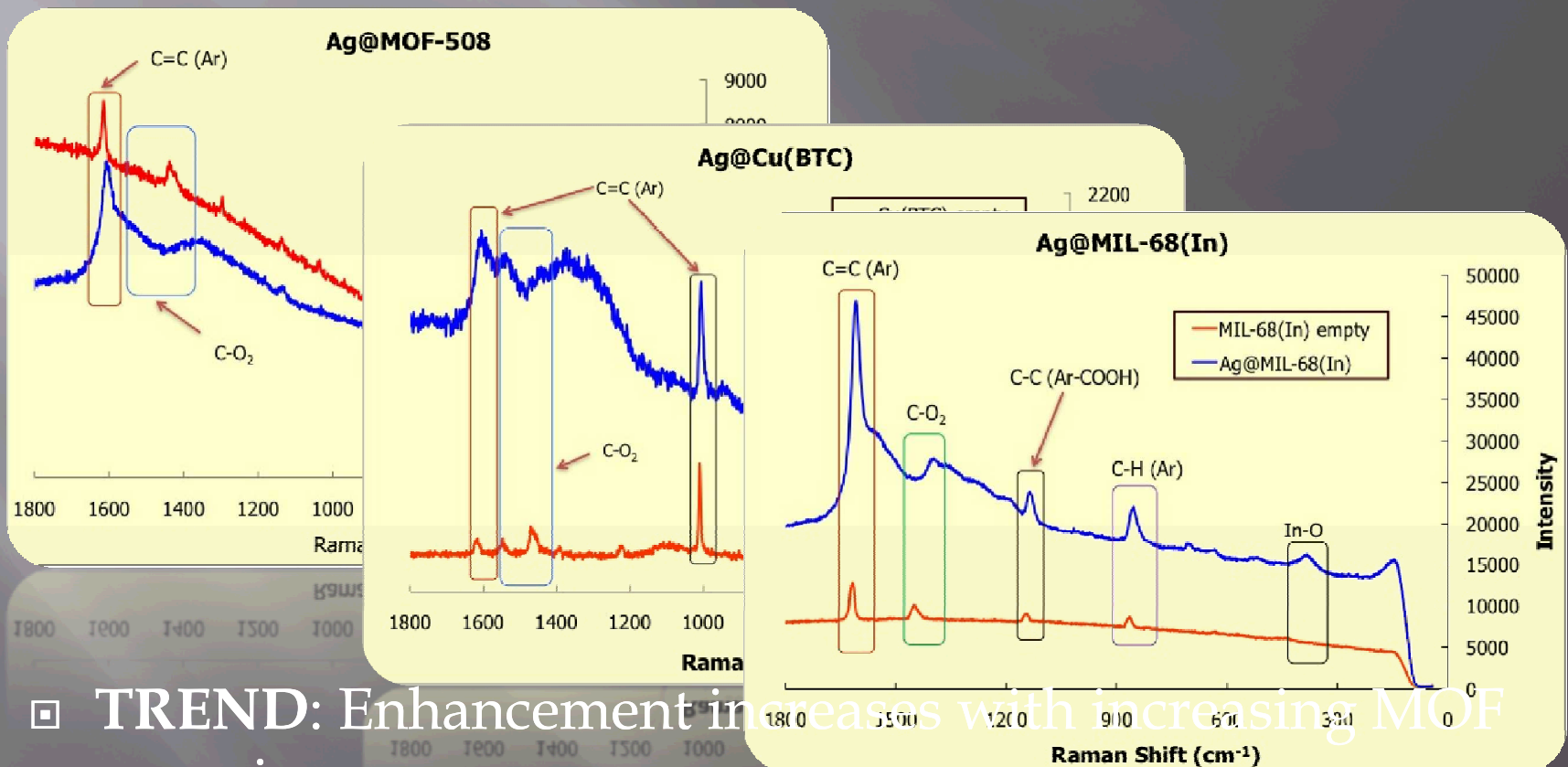
- EPR analysis suggests that a significant population of Ag_3 exists in the MOF interior



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

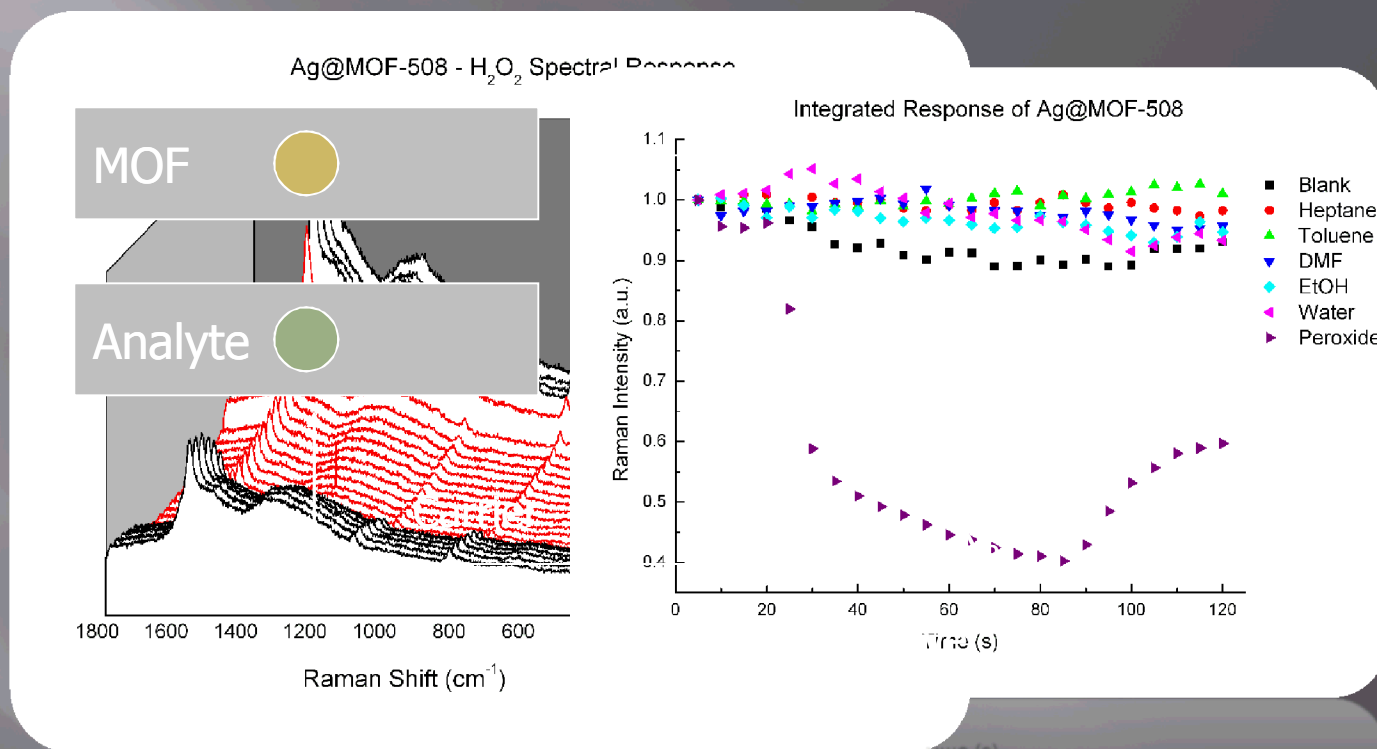
But do we see Raman effects?

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



Sensing of Peroxide

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



- System shows rapid, selective and semi-reversible response to H_2O_2
- Likely mechanism of response is oxidation of the Ag_3 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 H₂O₂

Acknowledgements

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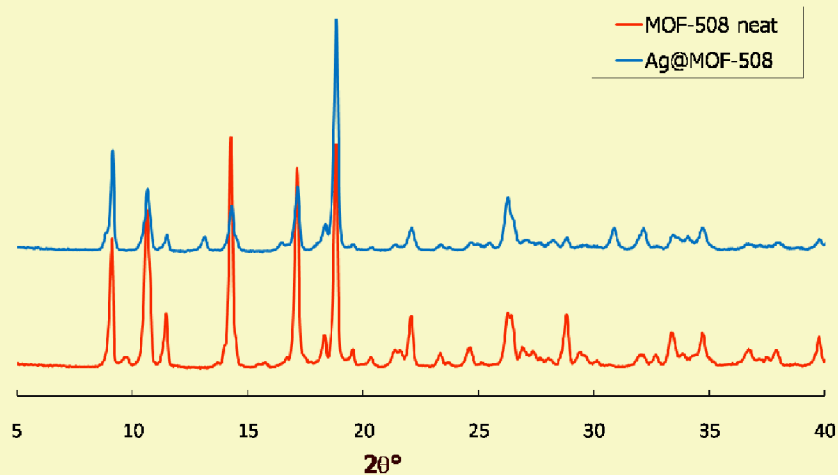
▣ Nicola Ferralis

University of California at Berkeley

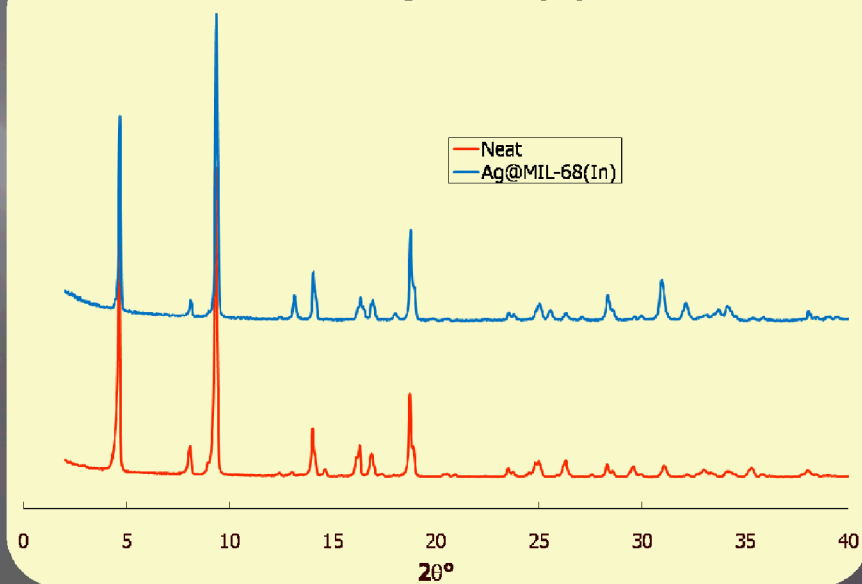
▣ SNL Laboratory
Directed Research and
Development
Program (LDRD)

XRD of other MOFs

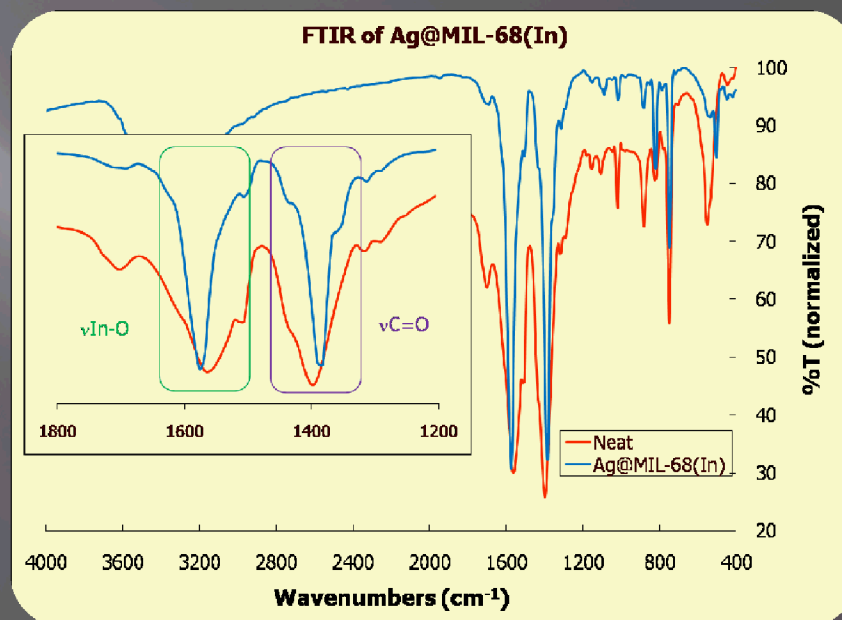
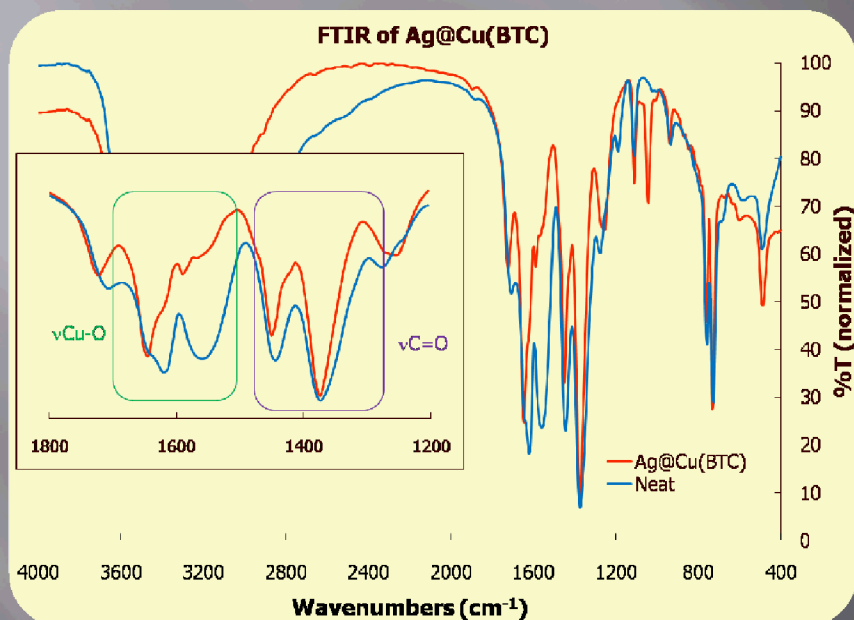
pXRD Ag@MOF-508



XRD of Ag@MIL-68(In)

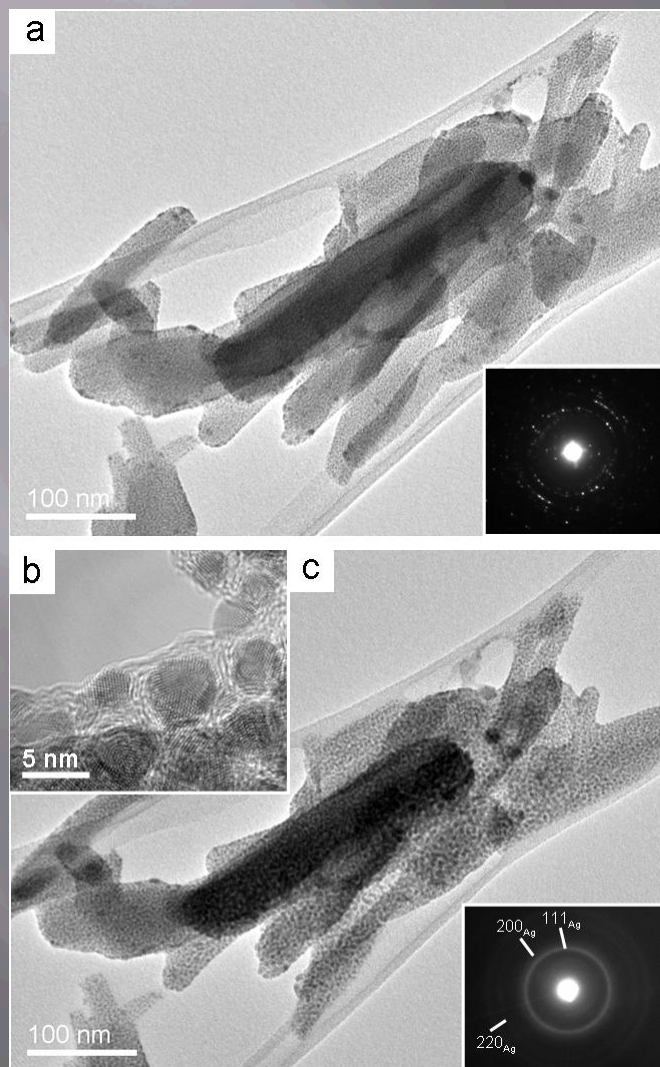


IRs of other MOFs



Before and After TEMS

Ag@MOF-508



Ag@Cu(BTC)

