

Interfacial Self-Assembly of Hierarchically Structured Nanoparticles with Photocatalytic Activity

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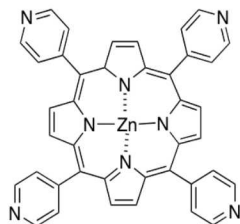
Feng Bai

Raid Haddad

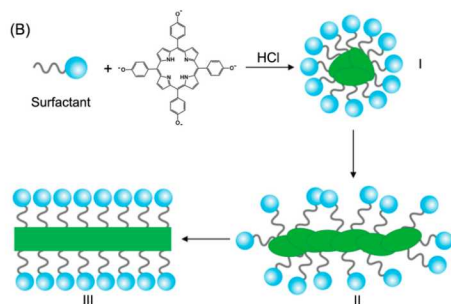
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Outline

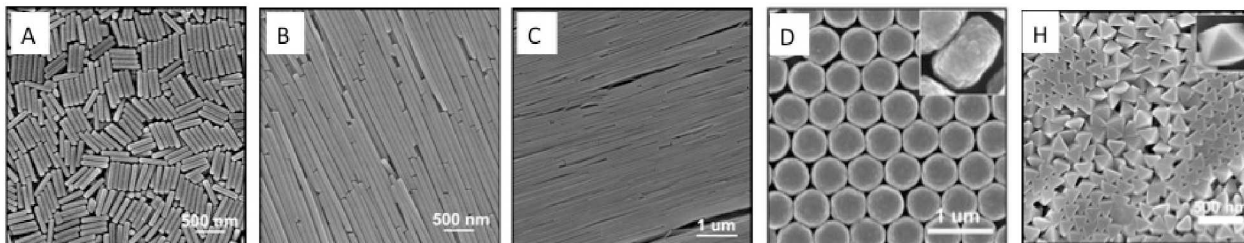
- Why Porphyrin?



- Method – confined noncovalent self-assembly



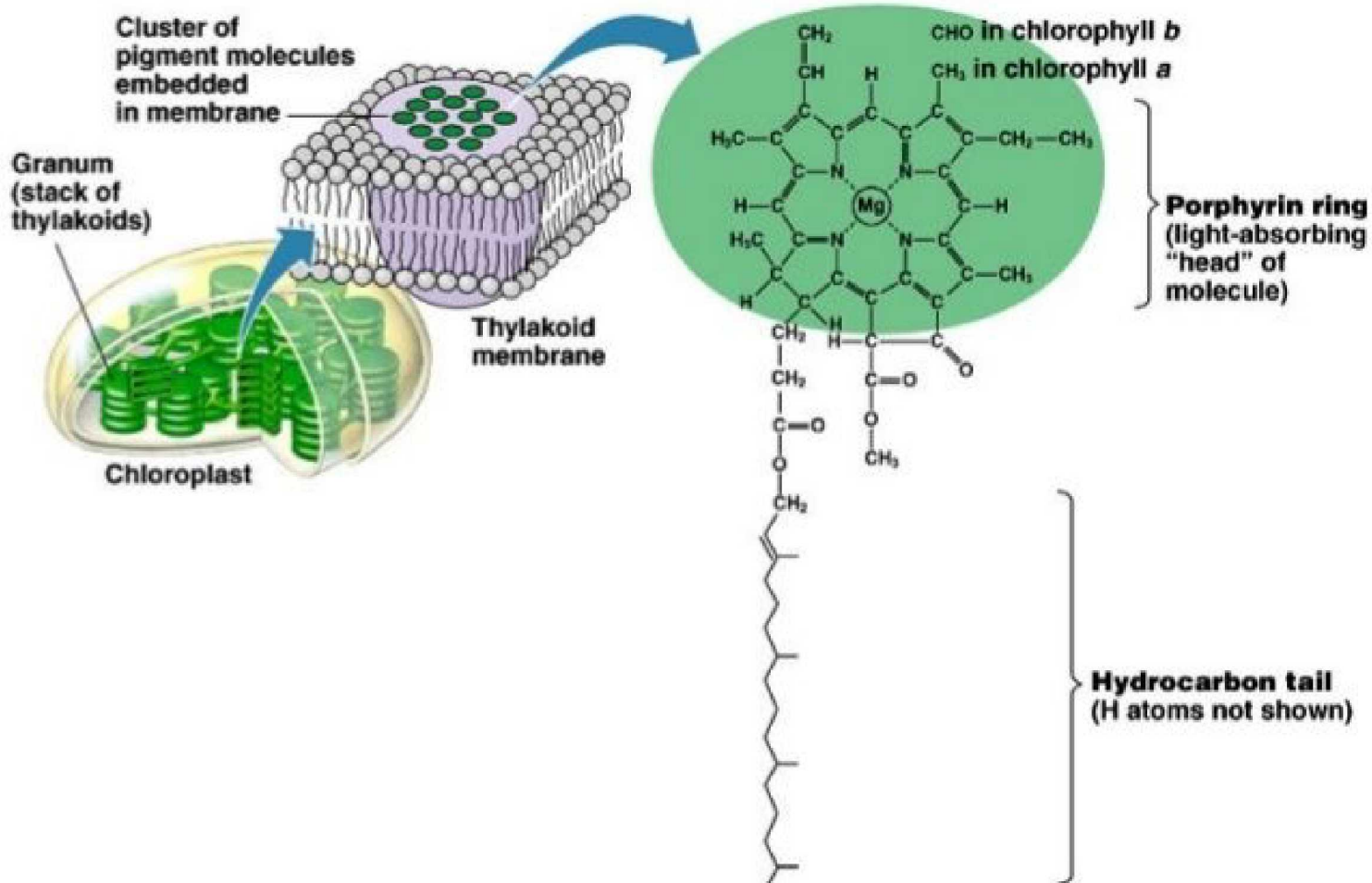
- Self-assembly and optical property



- Applications - Photocatalysis

Chlorophyll Structure and Function

Biomacromolecules (e.g., chlorophyll, heme, etc.) with well-defined size and chemistry are essential pigments in many biological energy transduction processes in plants, algae, and bacteria including photosynthesis (absorb light, transfer energy, etc), water splitting, etc.



Why porphyrins?

Inspired by biological nature, many synthetic molecule building blocks such as porphyrins, organic dyes, etc have been demonstrated for new optical and electrical applications in areas of molecule electronics, photovoltaics, and sensors.

Well-defined size and chemistry:

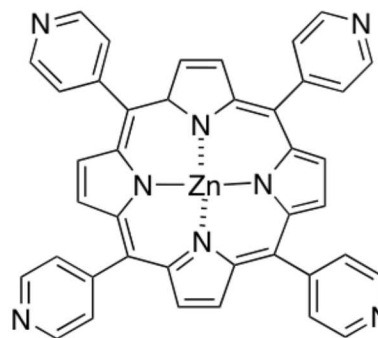
- Well-defined size and surface chemistry,
- Optical and electrical activity due to the conjugated aromatic π system,
- Covering wide range of visible spectrum.

Driving forces for self-assembly:

- Hydrophobic-hydrophobic,
- π - π stacking,
- Metal-ligand coordination,
- Ionic interactions.

Applications in energy conversion/storage and sensors:

- Photocatalysts,
- Sensors,
- Phototherapy,
- Dye sensitized solar cells.

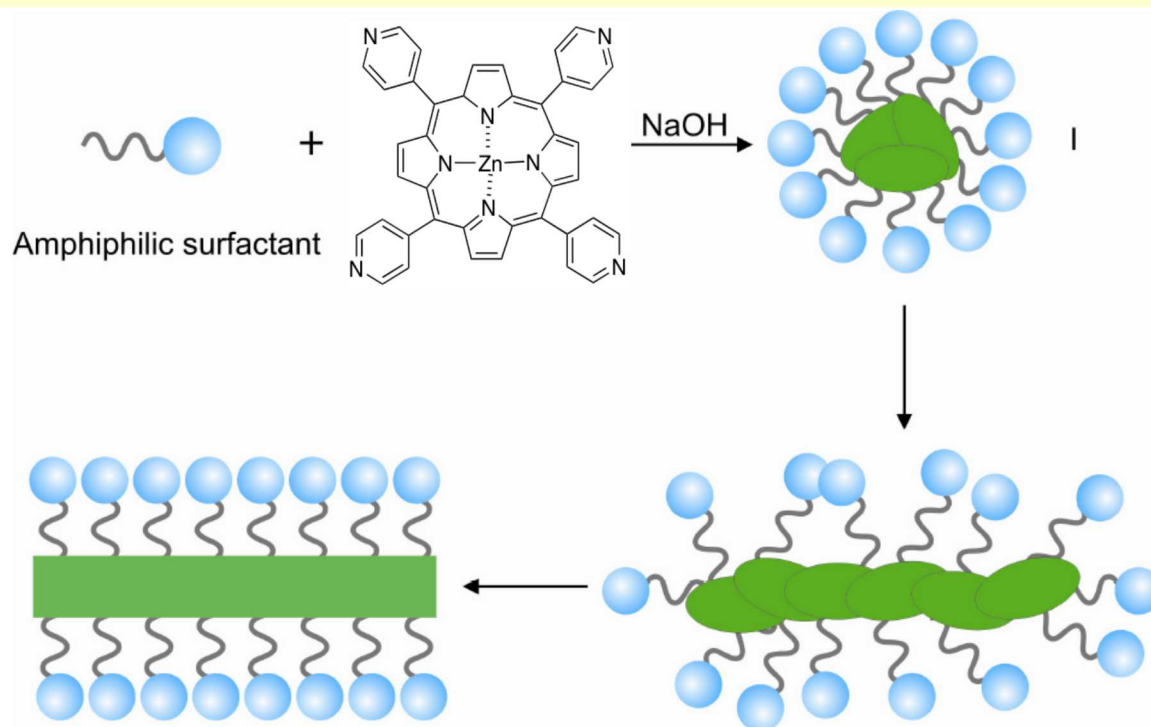


ZnTPyP

Interfacial Self-Assembly and Confined Crystallization

Surfactant assisted confinement of non-covalent interactions:

- Hydrophobic-hydrophobic interactions,
- π - π stacking,
- Metal-ligand coordination.



Y. Liu, et al. *Nano Lett.* 2019.

K. Bian, et al. *Nature Communicitons*, **2018**.

K. Bian et al. *MRS Adv.*, **2018**, 3 (45), 2757-2762.

N. Zhang, et al. *Nano Lett.*, **2018**, 18 (1), 560-566.

D. Wang, et al. *ACS Nano*, **2018**, 12 (4), 3796-3803.

J. Wang, et al. *Nano Lett.*, **2017**, 17 (11), 6916-6921.

J. Wang, et al. *Nano Lett.* **2016**, 16, 6523-6528.

F. Bai, et al. *Adv. Mater.* **2016**, 28, 1989-1993.

Y. Zhong, et al. *Nano Lett.* **2014**, 14, 7175-7179.

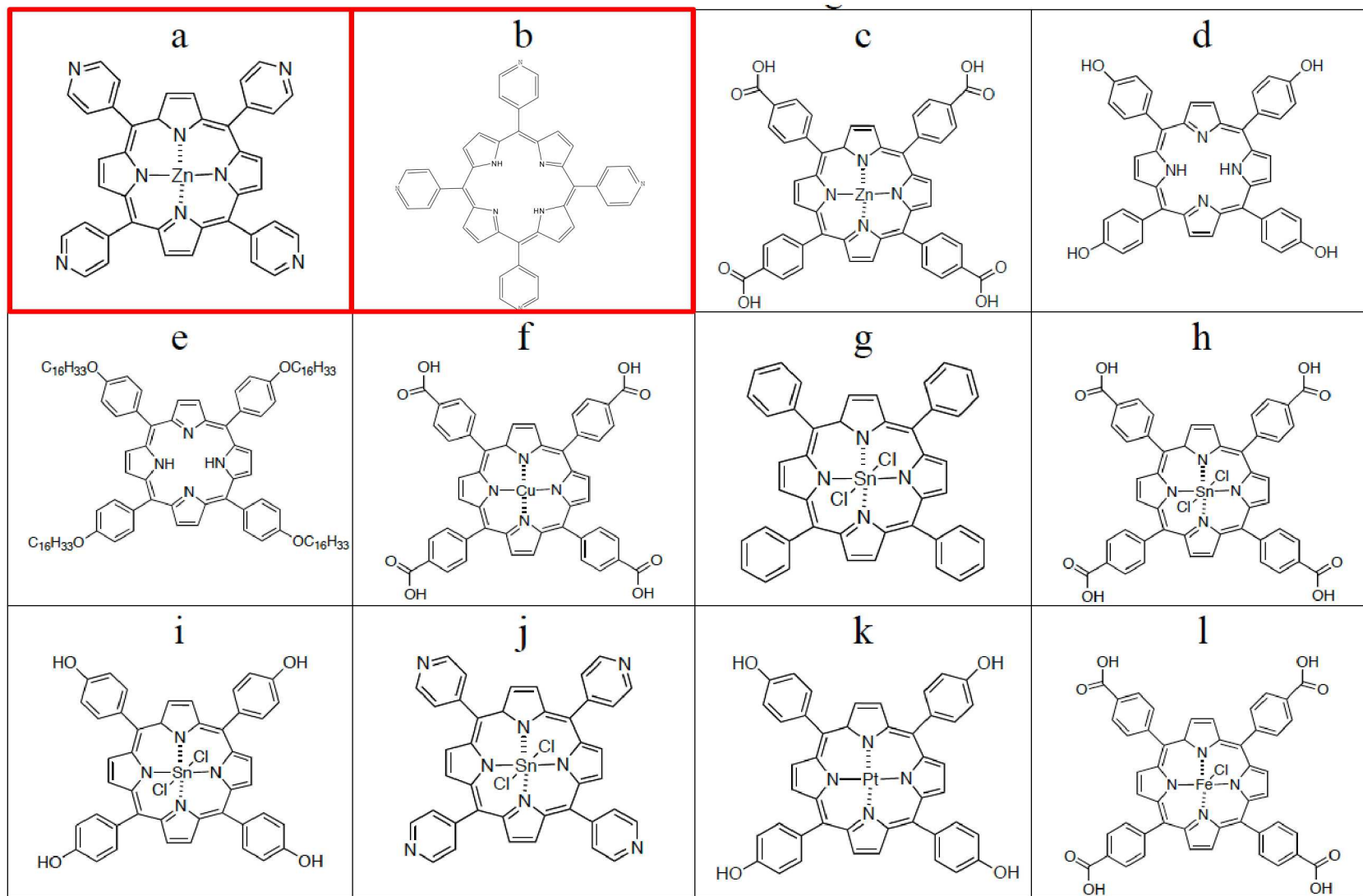
Y. Zhong, et al. *ACS Nano*, **2014**, 8 (1), 827-833.

F. Bai, et al. *Nano Lett.* **2011**, 11, 3759-3762.

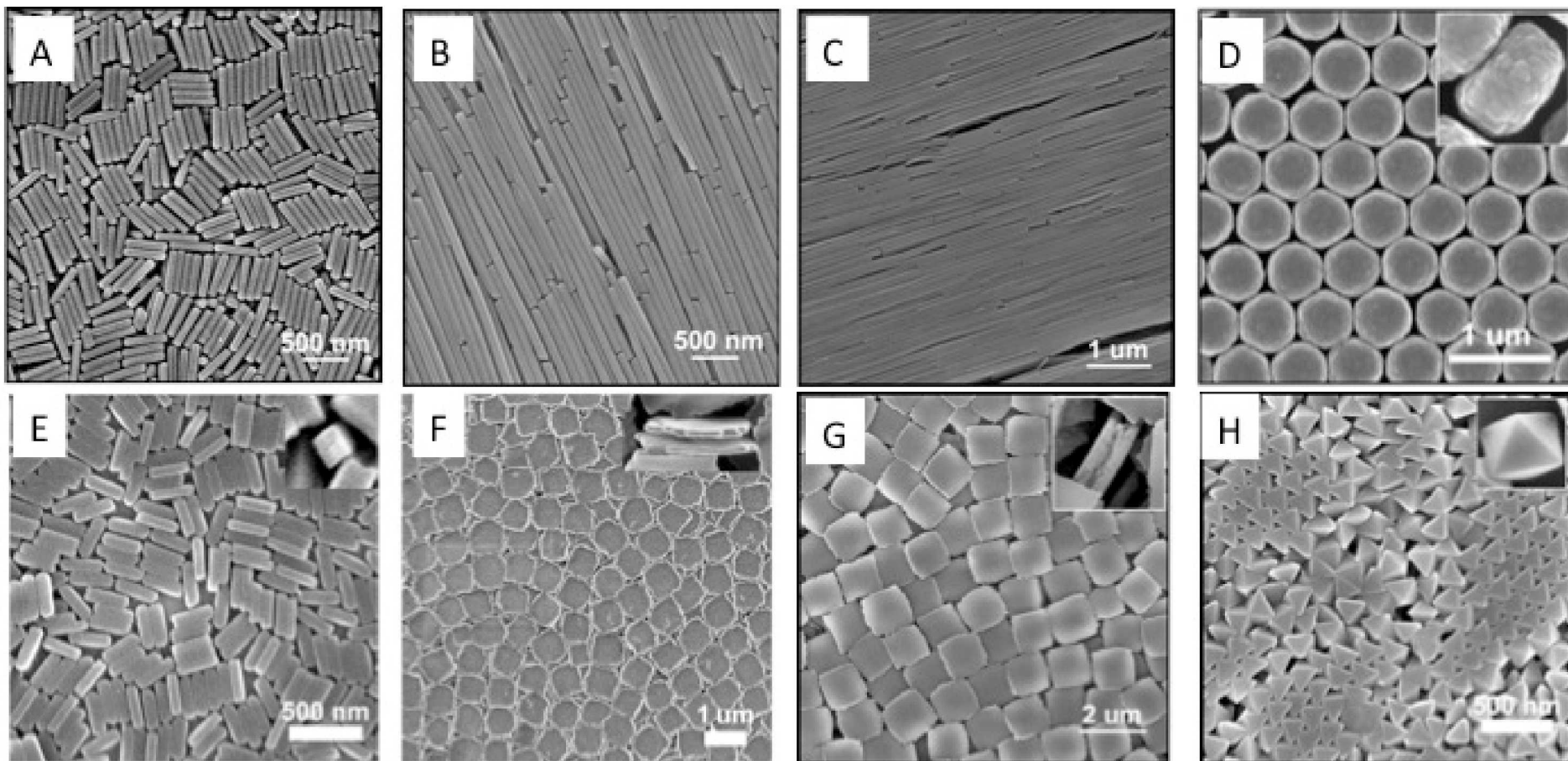
F. Bai, et al. *Nano Lett.* **2011**, 11, 5196-5200.

F. Bai, et al. *Chem. Commun.*, **2010**, 46, 4941-4943.

Porphyrins Used in Our Research



Hierarchically Structured Porphyrin Nanocrystals



K. Bian et al. *Nature Communicitons*, **2018**.

K. Bian et al. *MRS Adv.*, **2018**, 3 (45), 2757-2762.

D. Wang, et al. *ACS Nano*, **2018**, 12 (4), 3796-3803.

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F. Bai, et al. *Adv. Mater.* **2016**, 28, 1989-1993.

Y. Zhong, et al. *Nano Lett.* **2014**, 14, 7175-7179.

Y. Zhong, et al. *ACS Nano*, **2014**, 8 (1), 827-833.

F. Bai, et al. *Nano Lett.* **2011**, 11, 3759-3762.

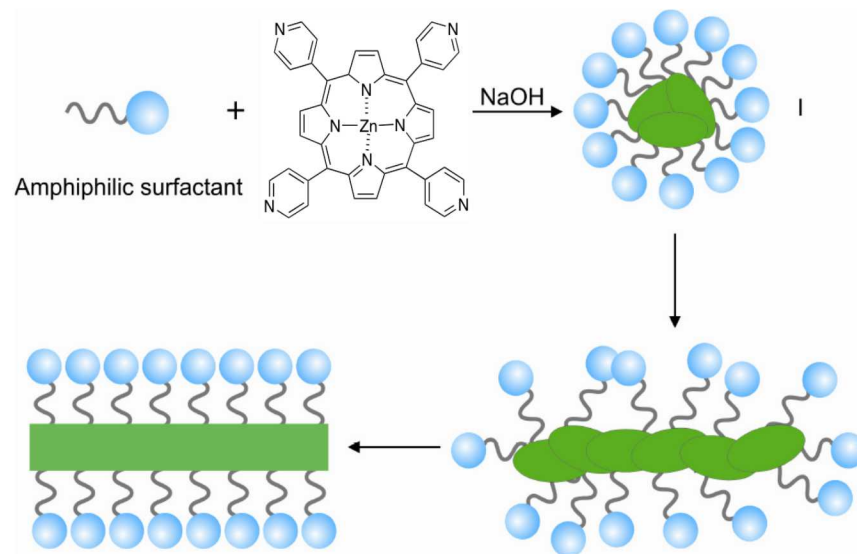
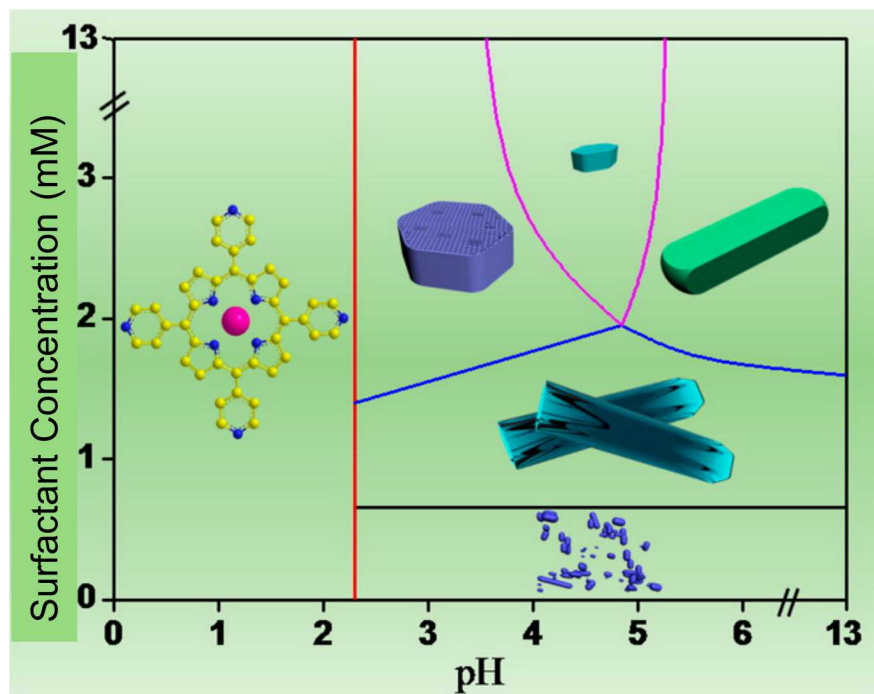
F. Bai, et al. *Nano Lett.* **2011**, 11, 5196-5200.

F. Bai, et al. *Chem. Commun.*, **2010**, 46, 4941-4943.

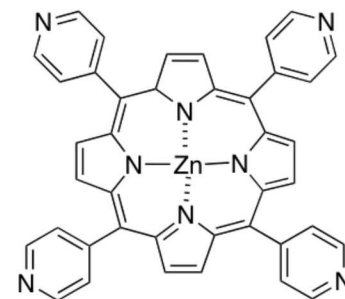
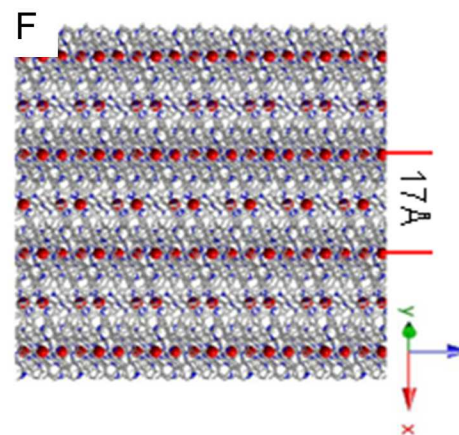
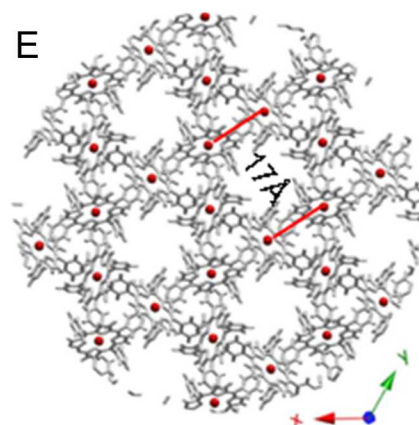
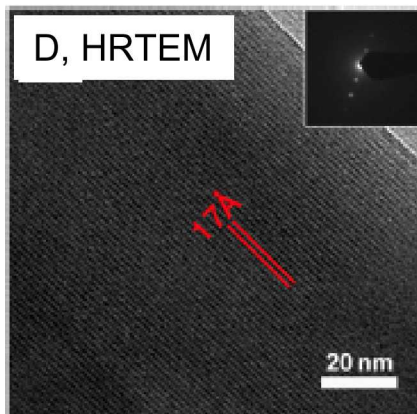
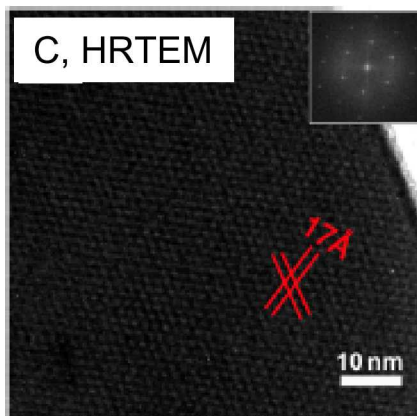
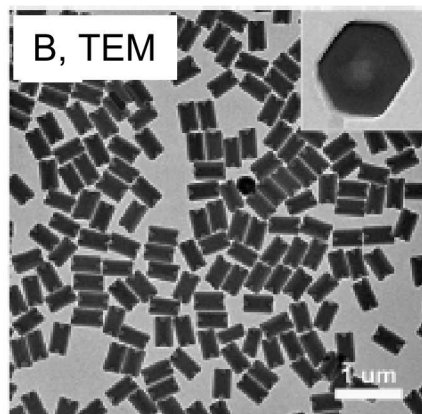
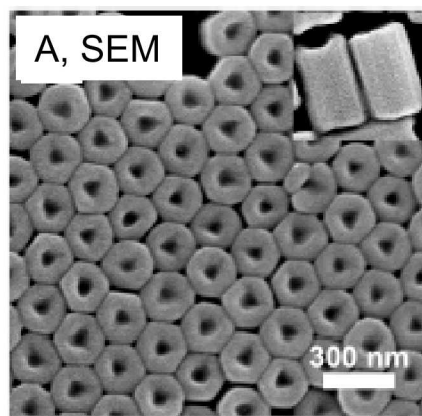
Summary of Crystal Structures

Space Group	Unit Cell Dimension	Packing Mode	Energy (eV)	Morphology
Hexagonal R-3 (148)	$a = b = 33.110 \text{ \AA}$ $c = 9.273 \text{ \AA}$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 120^\circ$	Metal-ligand coordination (N-Zn-N)	-0.68	Hexagonal nanorod and nanowire, bundle, hexagonal tube
YOVTAE Monoclinic P 21/c (14)	$a = 11.187 \text{ \AA}$ $b = 13.825 \text{ \AA}$ $c = 22.172 \text{ \AA}$ $\alpha = 90^\circ, \beta = 100.52^\circ,$ $\gamma = 90^\circ$	Metal-ligand coordination (N Zn-N) & π - π stacking	-1.08	Rectangular rod
Tetragonal	$a = b = 19.754 \text{ \AA}$ $c = 16.311 \text{ \AA}$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$	π - π stacking	-0.48	Nanosheet and nanosheet stacking
Monoclinic Cc (09)	$a = 13.760 \text{ \AA}$ $b = 20.925 \text{ \AA}$ $c = 11.675 \text{ \AA}$ $\alpha = 90^\circ, \beta = 117.73^\circ,$ $\gamma = 90^\circ$	π - π stacking	-0.52	Octahedron

Phase Diagram of Self-Assembled Porphyrins



Hierarchically Structured Porphyrin Nanorods



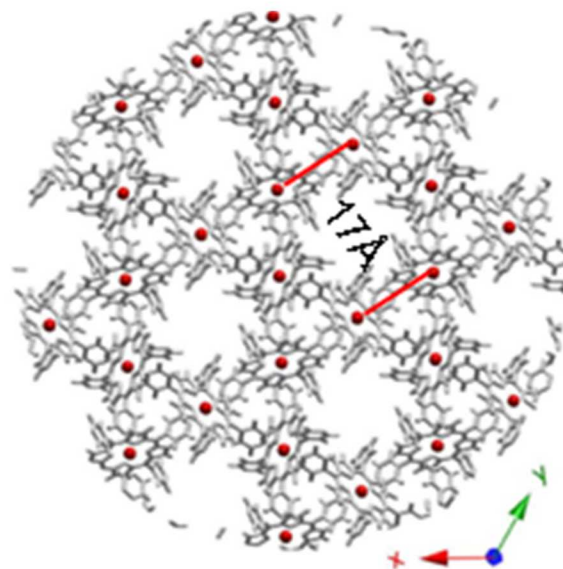
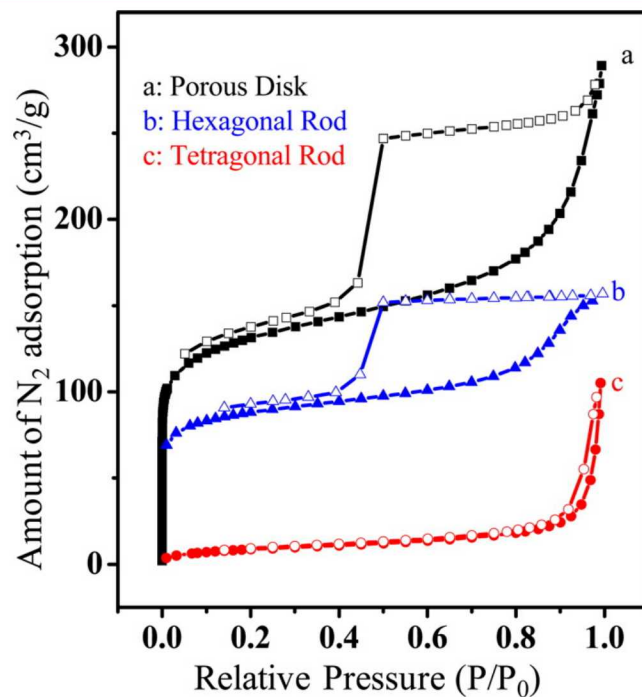
E, simulated crystal structure, viewed along the crystallographic z axis, Zn (red).

F, simulated crystal structure, viewed along the nanowire.

Crystal structure: Hexagonal R-3 (148) $a=b= 33.110$, $c= 9.273$; $\alpha=\beta=\gamma=120$

J. Wang, et al. *Nano Lett.*, **2017**, 17 (11), 6916–6921. J. Wang, et al. *Nano Lett.* **2016**, 16, 6523-6528. F. Bai; et al. *Nano Lett.* 2011, 11, 3759–3762; *Nano Lett.* 2011, 11, 5196–5200.

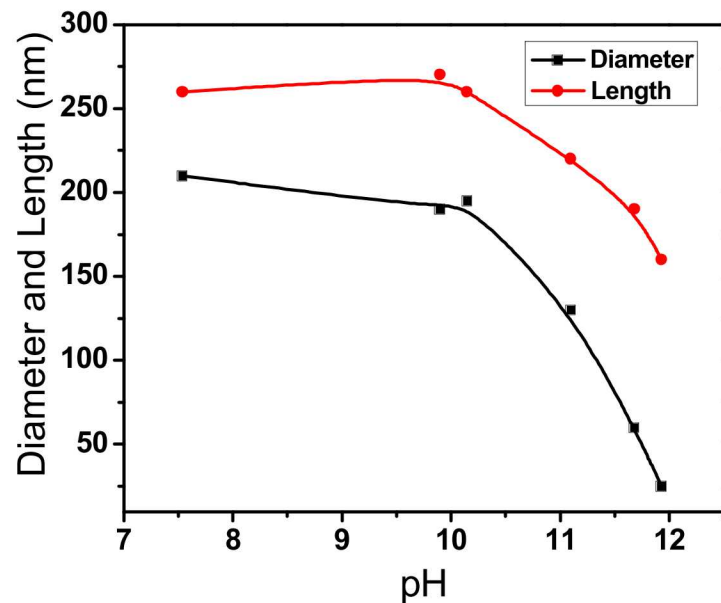
Nitrogen Sorption Isotherms of Different ZnTPP Nanocrystals



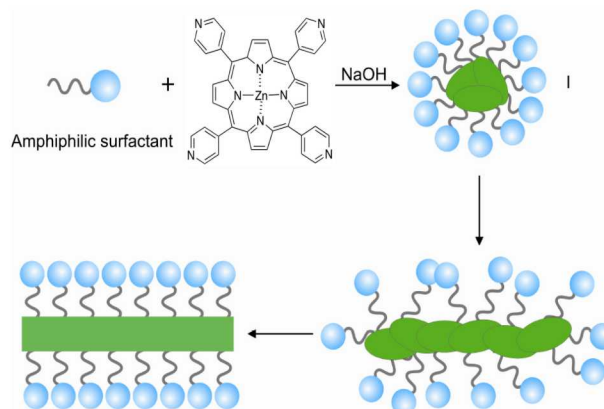
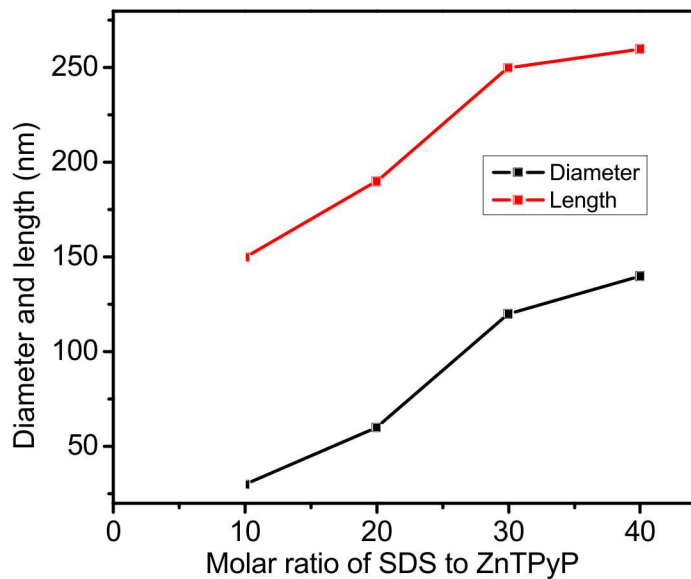
	Porosity (%)	Surface area (m ² /g)	Pore size (nm)
Tetragonal rod	34.3	371	0.81
Hexagonal rod	20.1	327	0.79
Long wire	16.1	294	0.78

Size Control of Hexagonal Rods

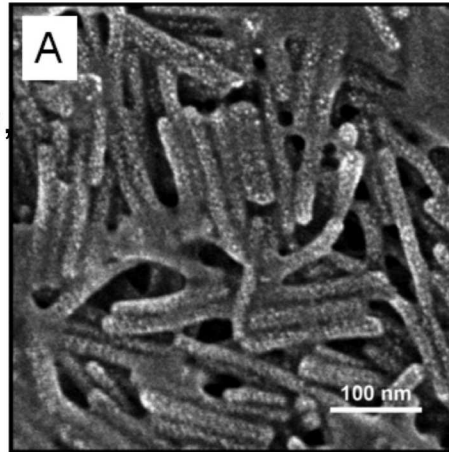
A, pH



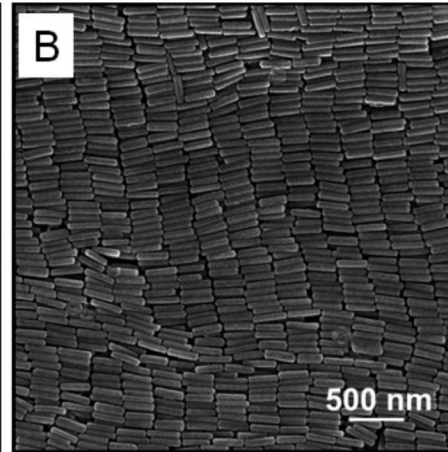
B, Ratio of surfactant to porphyrin



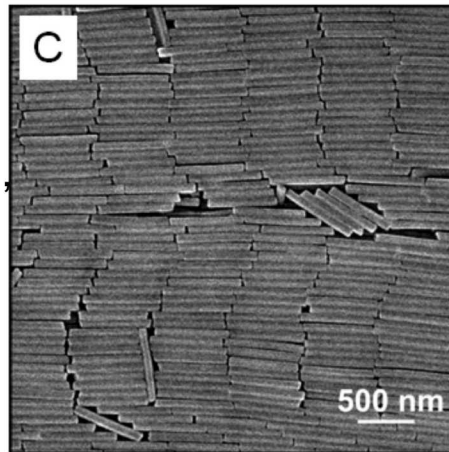
Control of One Dimensional Nanorods and Nanowires



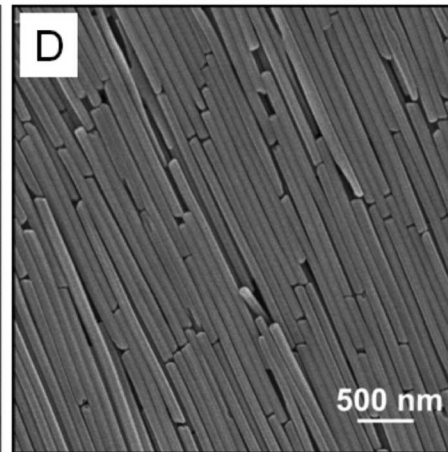
(A) diameter (d) = 15 nm,
length (l) = 120 nm.



(B) diameter (d) = 35 nm,
length (l) = 280 nm.

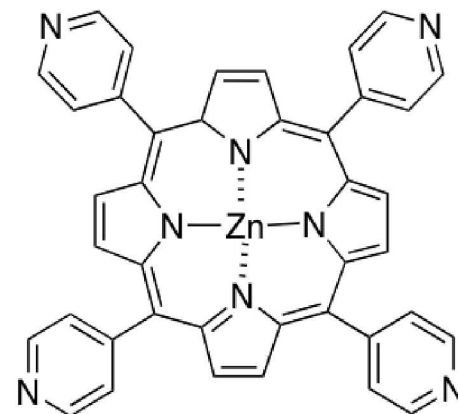
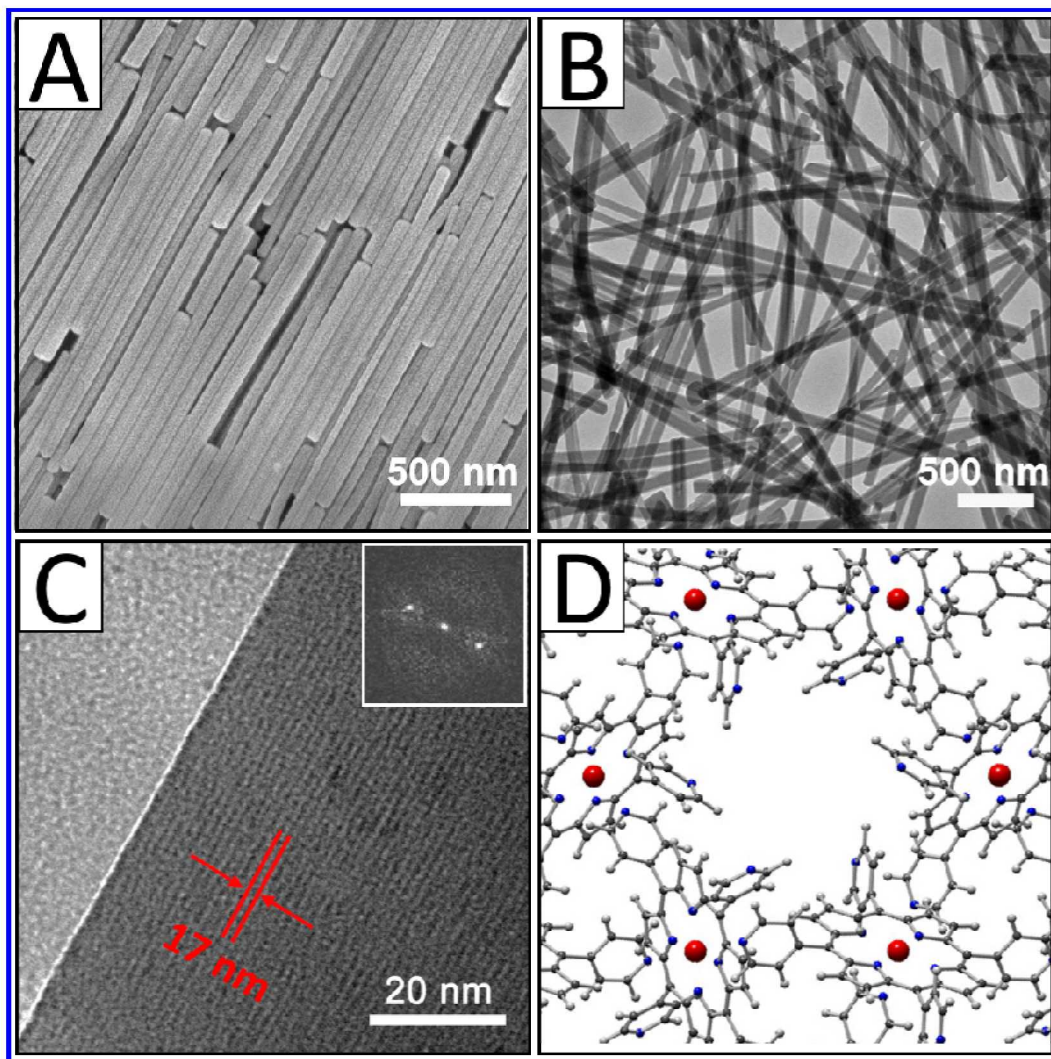


(C) diameter (d) = 75 nm,
length (l) = 800 nm.

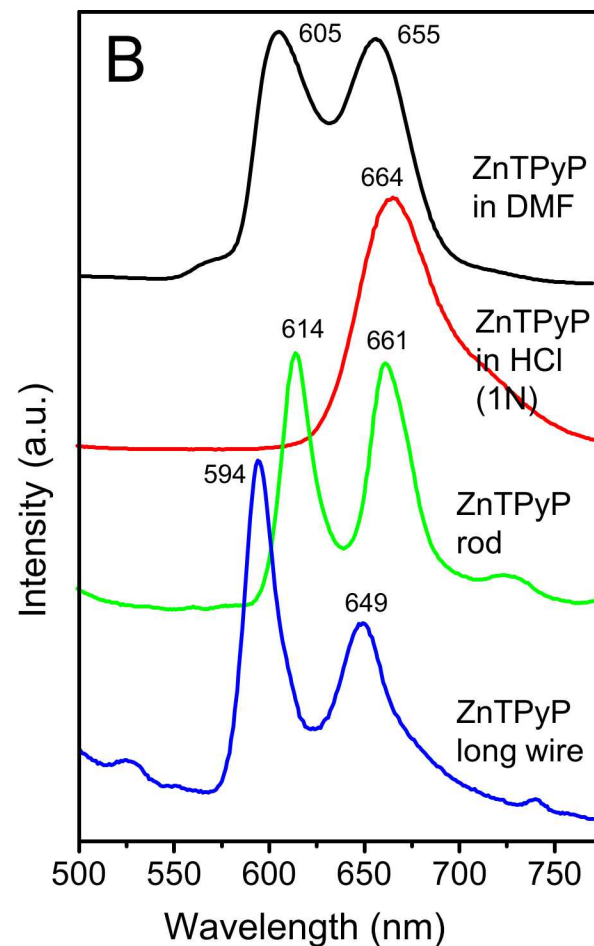
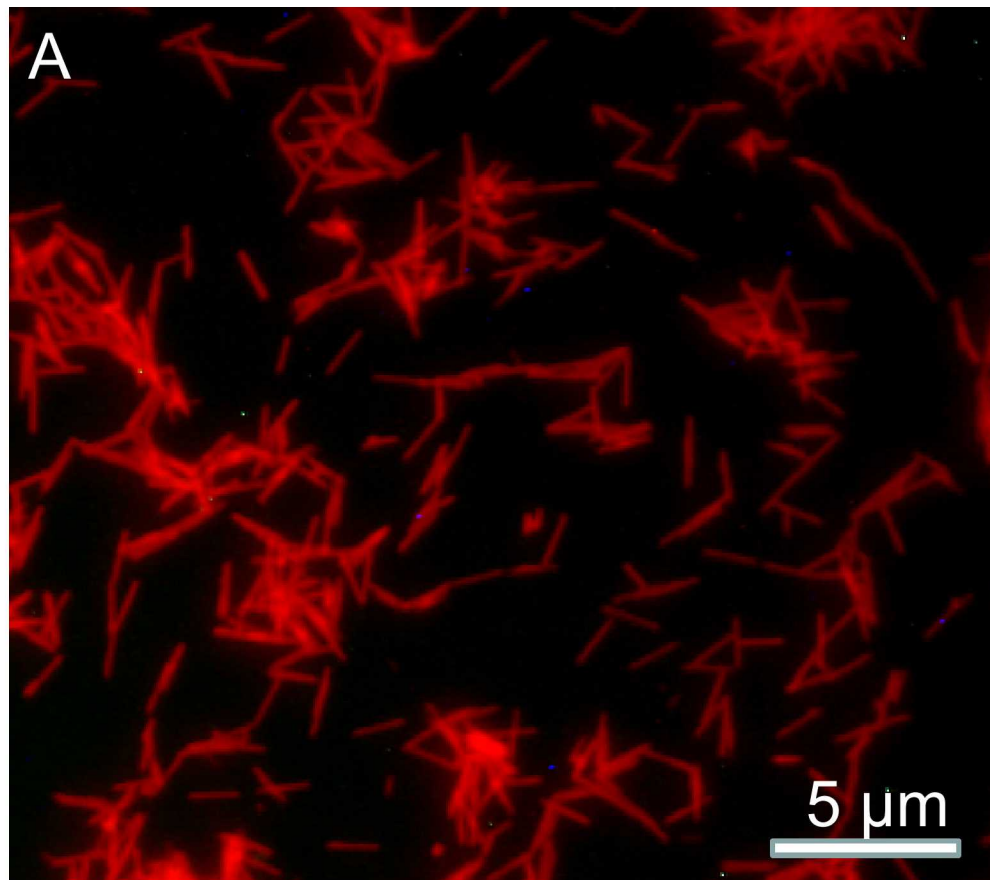


(D) diameter (d) = 100 nm,
length (l) = 2.5 μm.

Hexagonal Nanowires



Optical Property of Nanowires



A, Fluorescence image of ZnTPyP long-wire.

B, Fluorescence spectra of different ZnTPyP nanostructures,

Structural Evolution during Self-Assembly

SEM images of hexagonal nanorods and UV-spectra of the reaction solution at different reaction times.

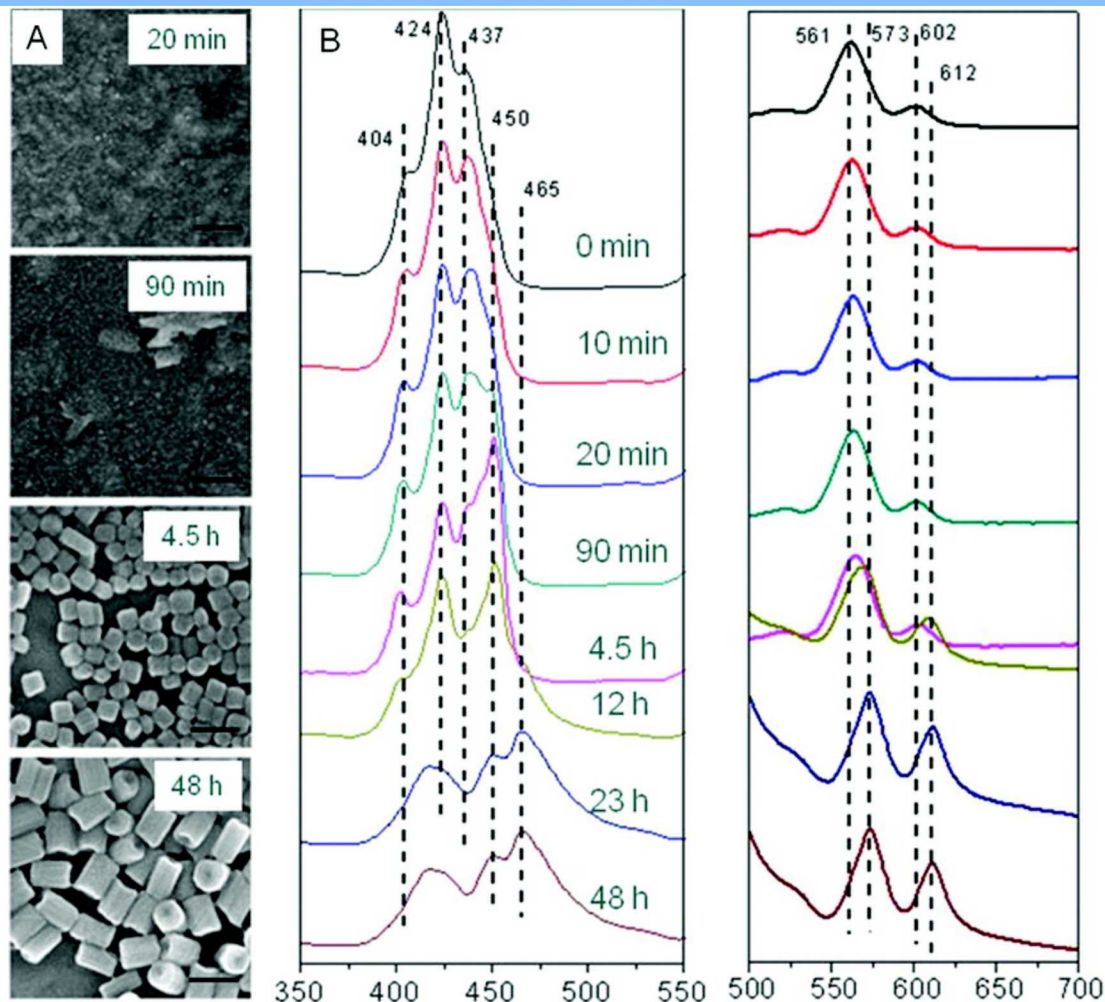
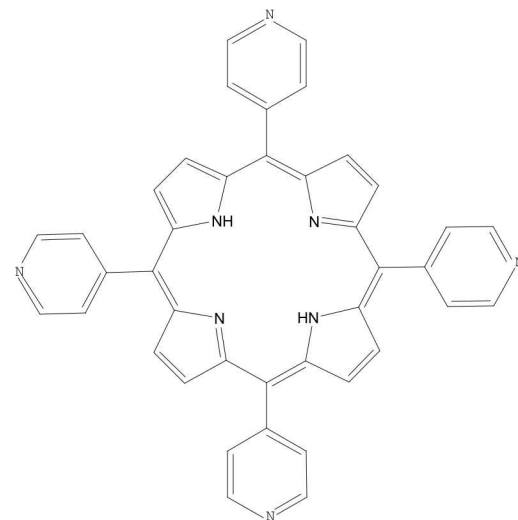


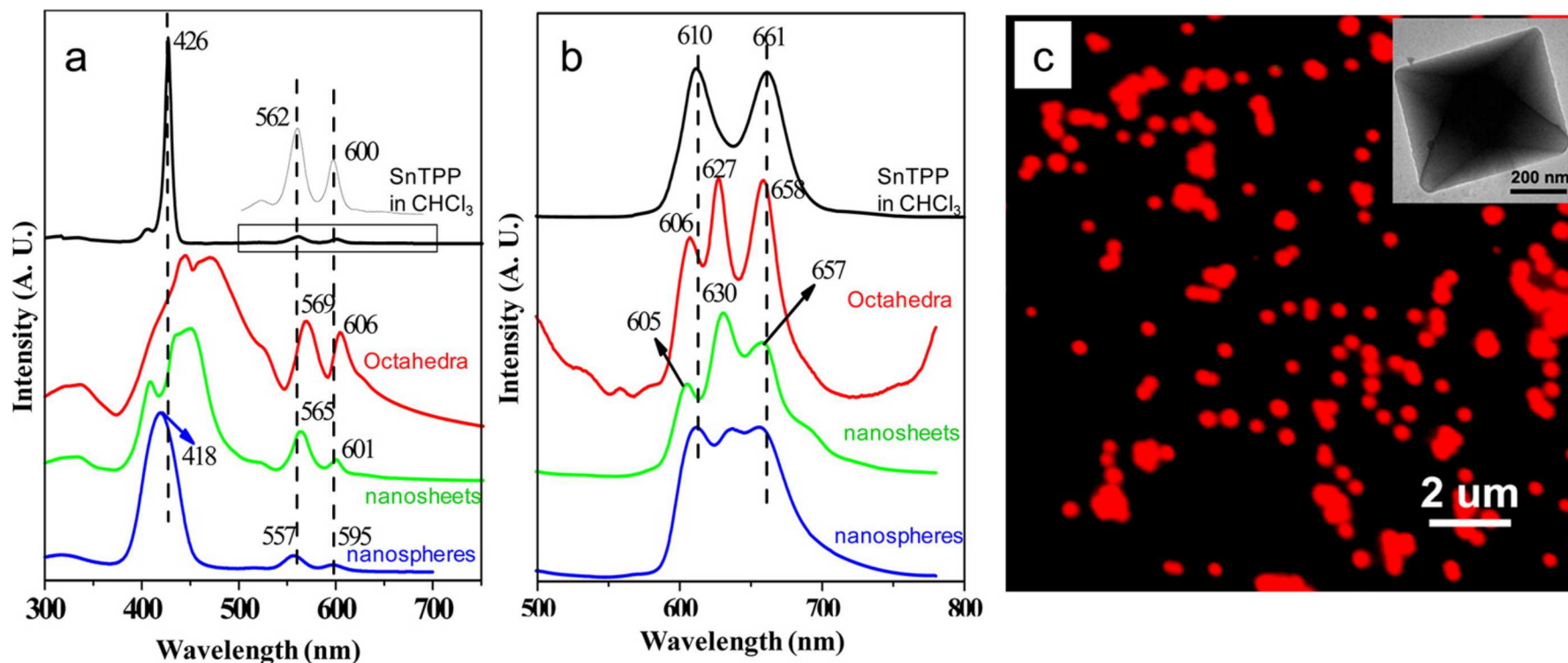
Figure 1 consists of four panels (A, B, C, D) showing ZnO nanocrystals. Panel A is a scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of ZnO nanocrystals, showing a dense array of small, triangular particles. An inset shows a single nanocrystal. A scale bar indicates 500 nm. Panel B is a transmission electron micrograph (TEM) of ZnO nanocrystals, showing a dense array of small, triangular particles. An inset shows a single nanocrystal. A scale bar indicates 500 nm. Panel C is a high-resolution transmission electron micrograph (HRTEM) of ZnO nanocrystals, showing a dense array of small, triangular particles. A red 'X' indicates a lattice fringe. A scale bar indicates 20 nm. A measurement of 0.96 nm is shown. Panel D is a 3D molecular model of ZnO nanocrystals, showing a dense array of small, triangular particles. A red 'X' indicates a lattice fringe.



H2TPyP

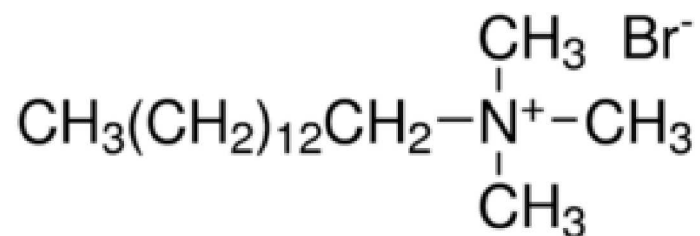
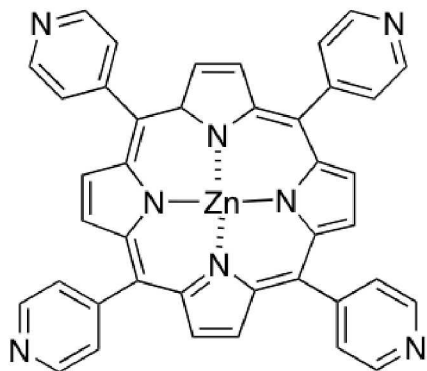
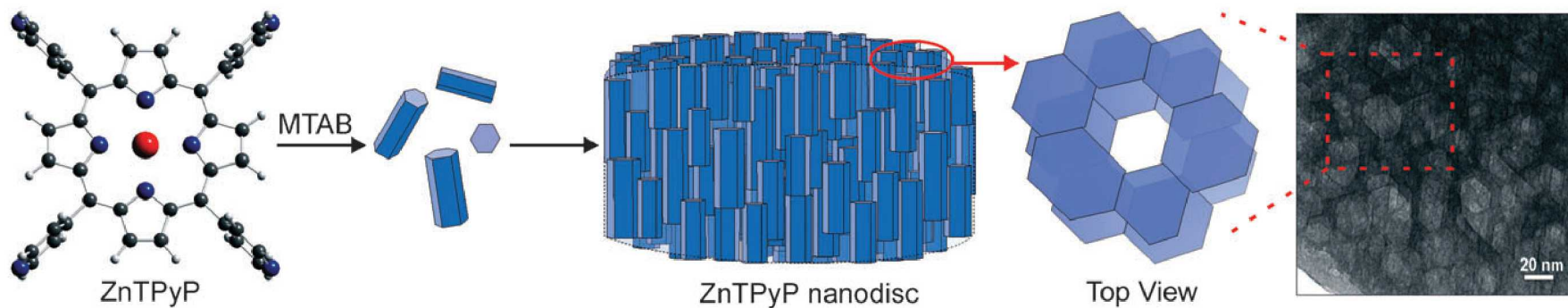
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Optical Property of Porphyrin Nanocrystals - Octahedra

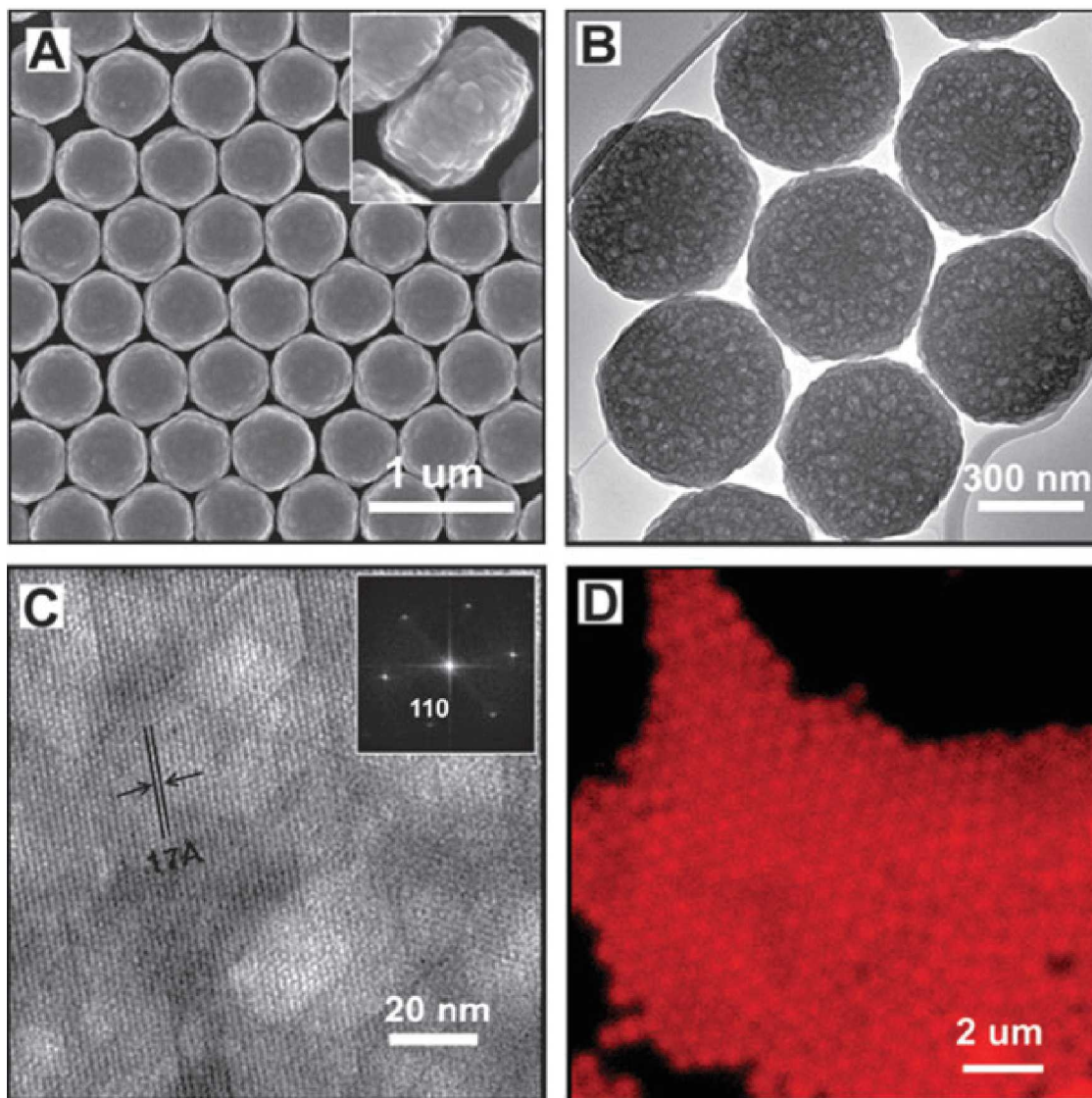


Optical characterization of hierarchically structured tin porphyrin nanocrystals: (a) UV-vis and (b) fluorescence spectra of different tin porphyrin nanocrystals as well as tin porphyrin molecules in CHCl_3 . (c) Fluorescence image of tin porphyrin octahedra.

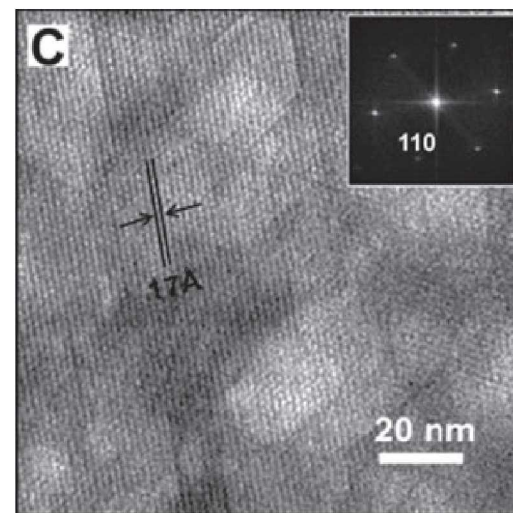
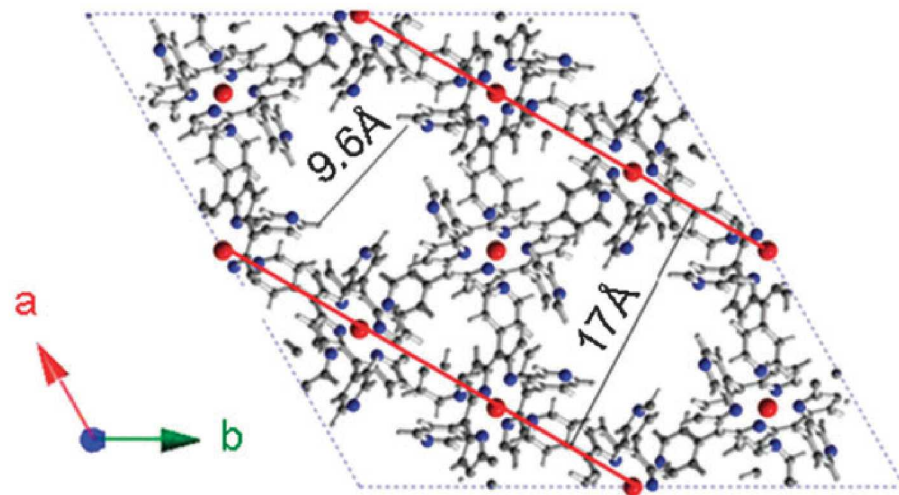
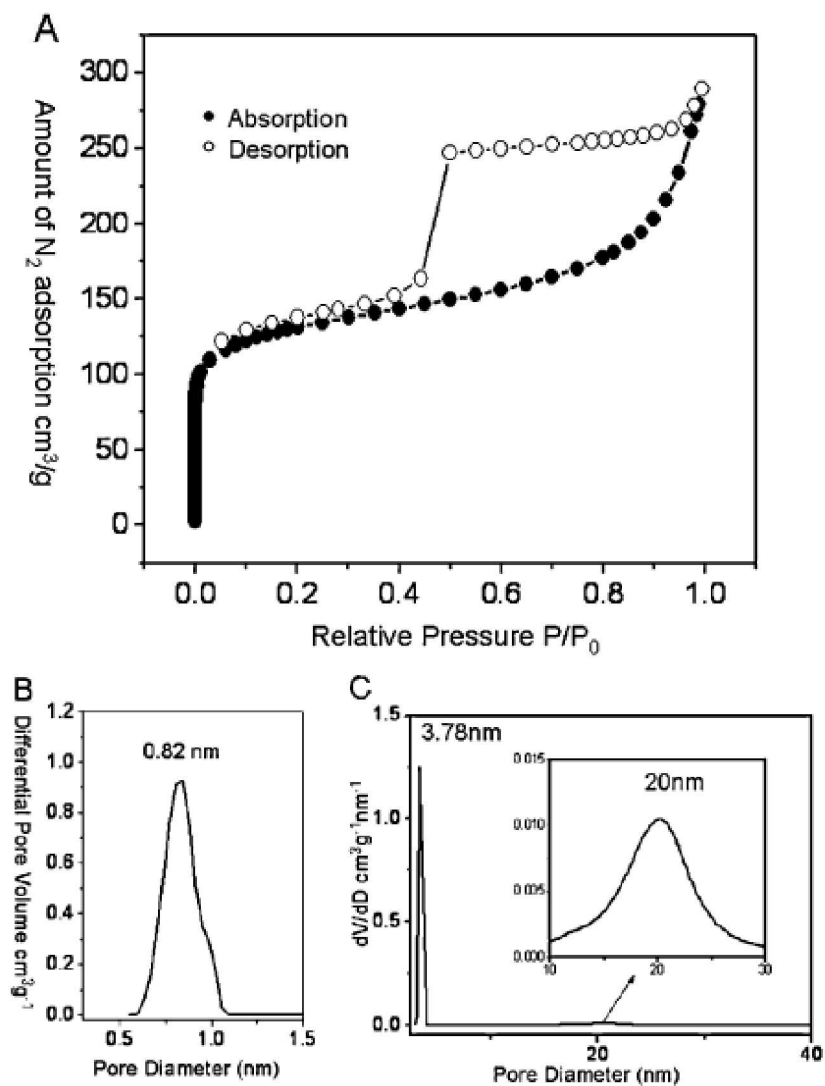
Formation of Monodisperse Porous Nanodiscs



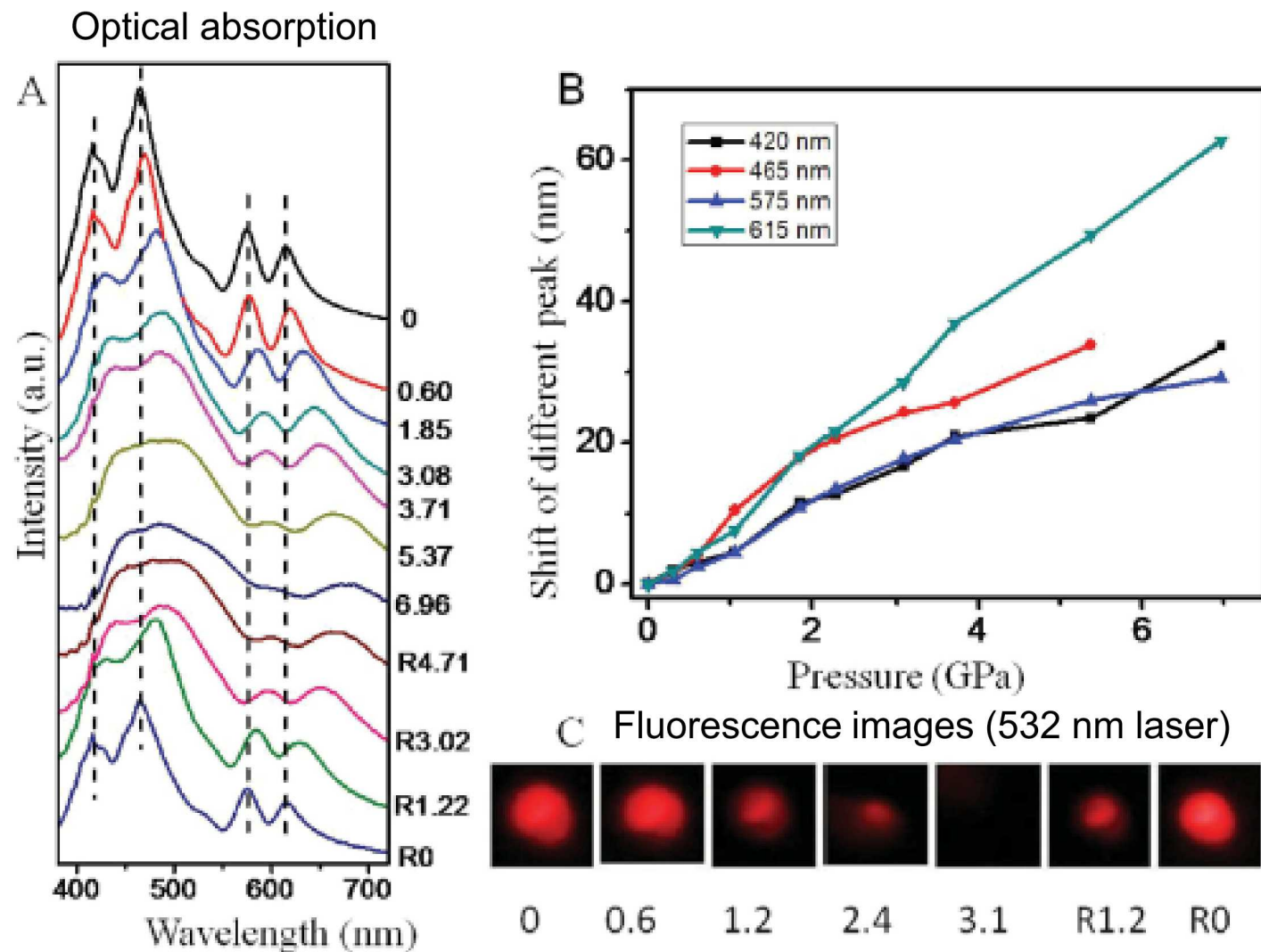
Monodisperse Porous Nanodiscs



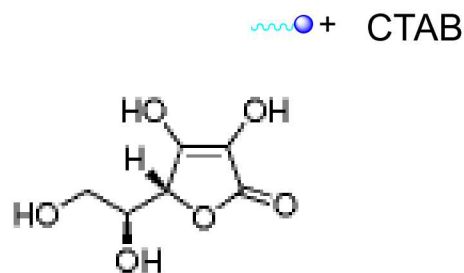
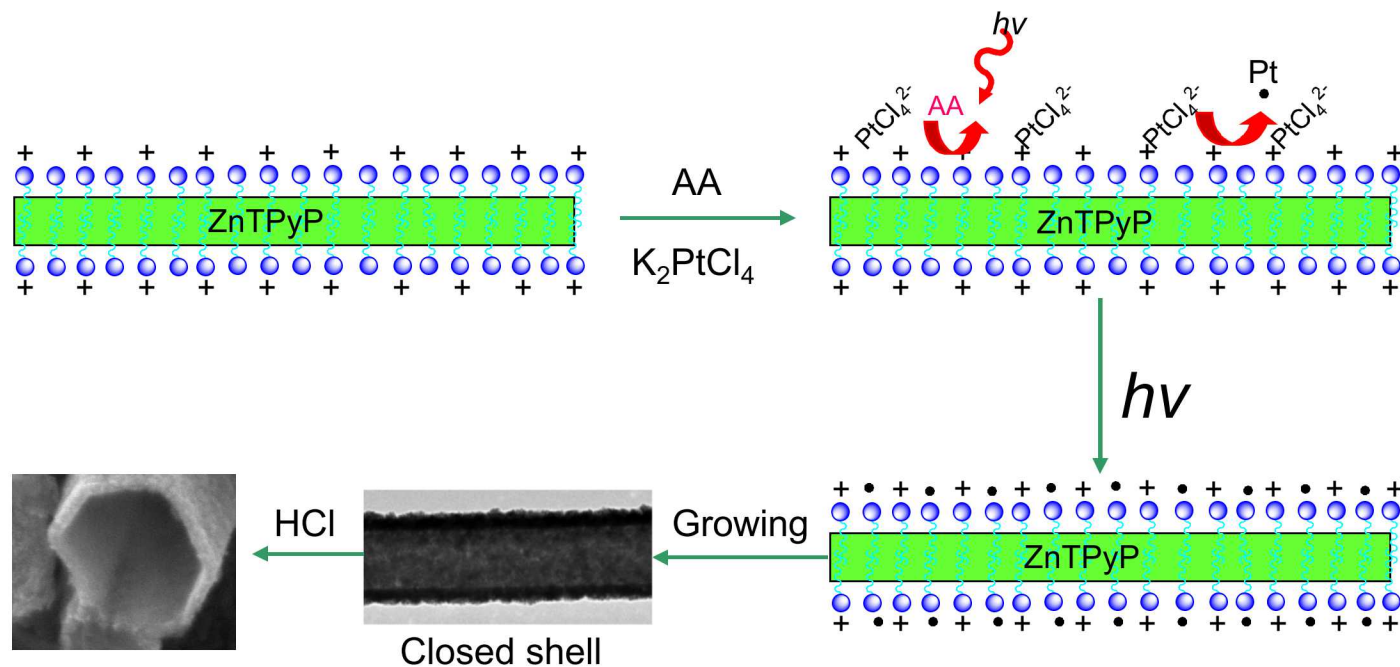
Monodisperse Porous Nanodiscs



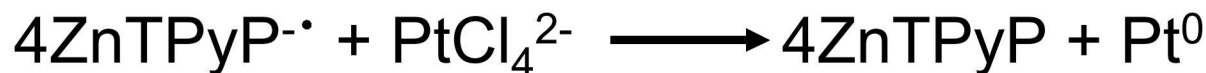
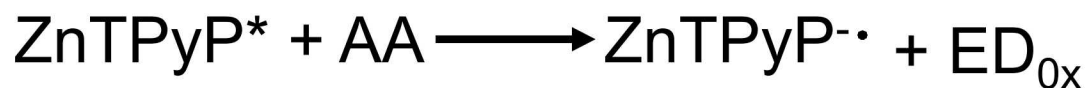
Reversible Tuning Optical property - Stress Sensor



Photocatalytic Synthesis of Hollow Pt Nanostructures

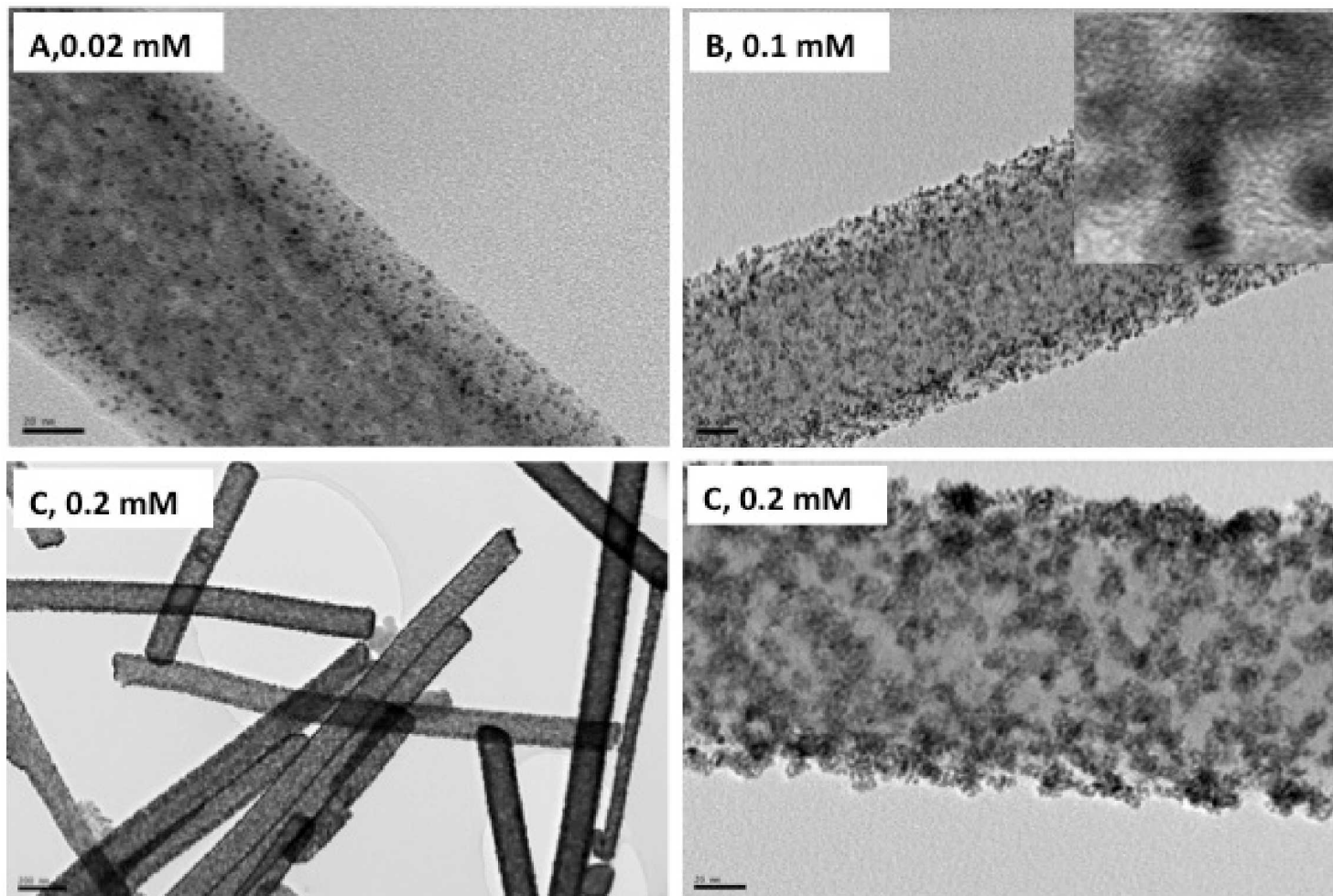


Ascorbic Acid: AA **E**lectron **D**onor

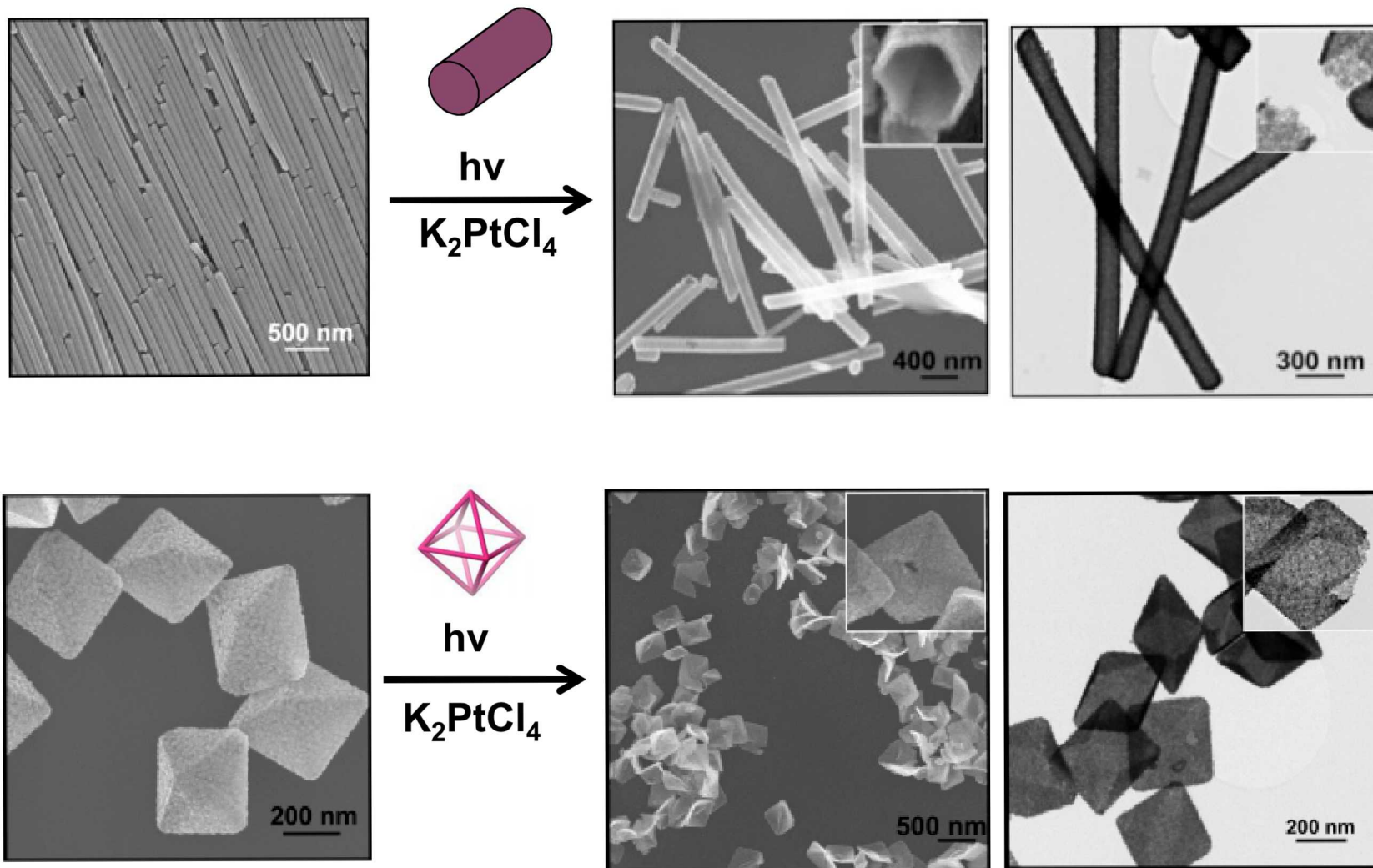


(radical anion)

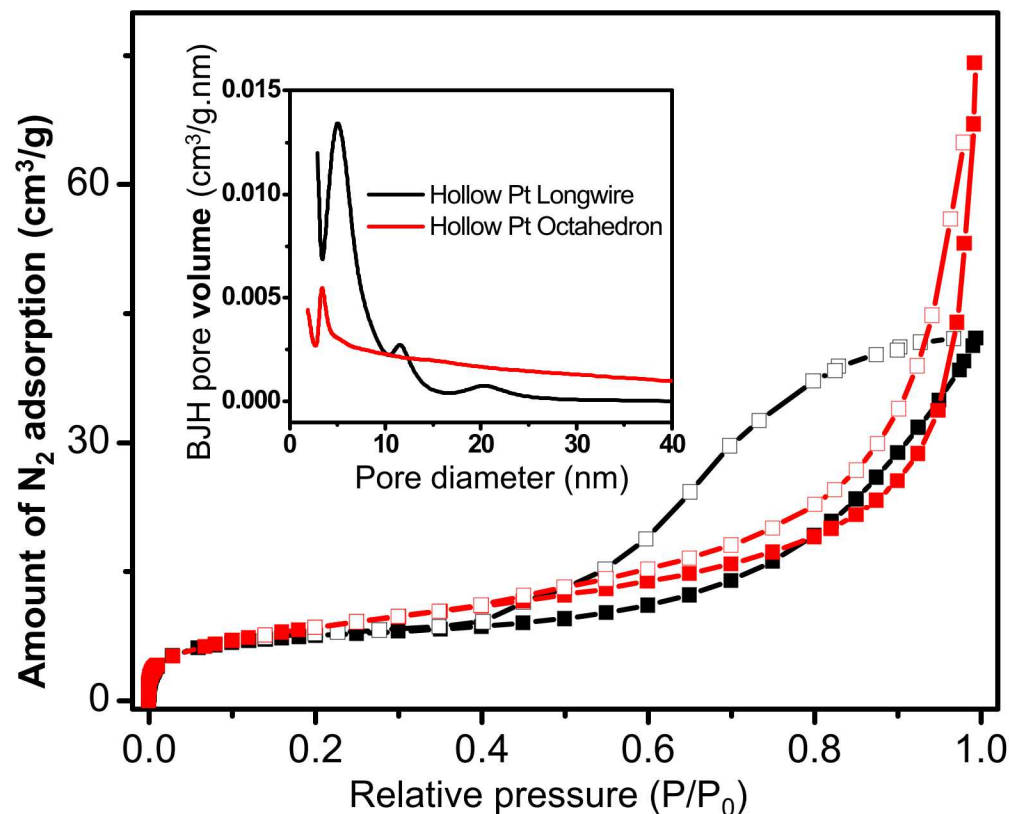
Controlled Growth of Pt Nanoparticles and interconnected Networks



Photocatalytic Synthesis of Hollow Pt Nanostructures through Porphyrin Nanocrystals



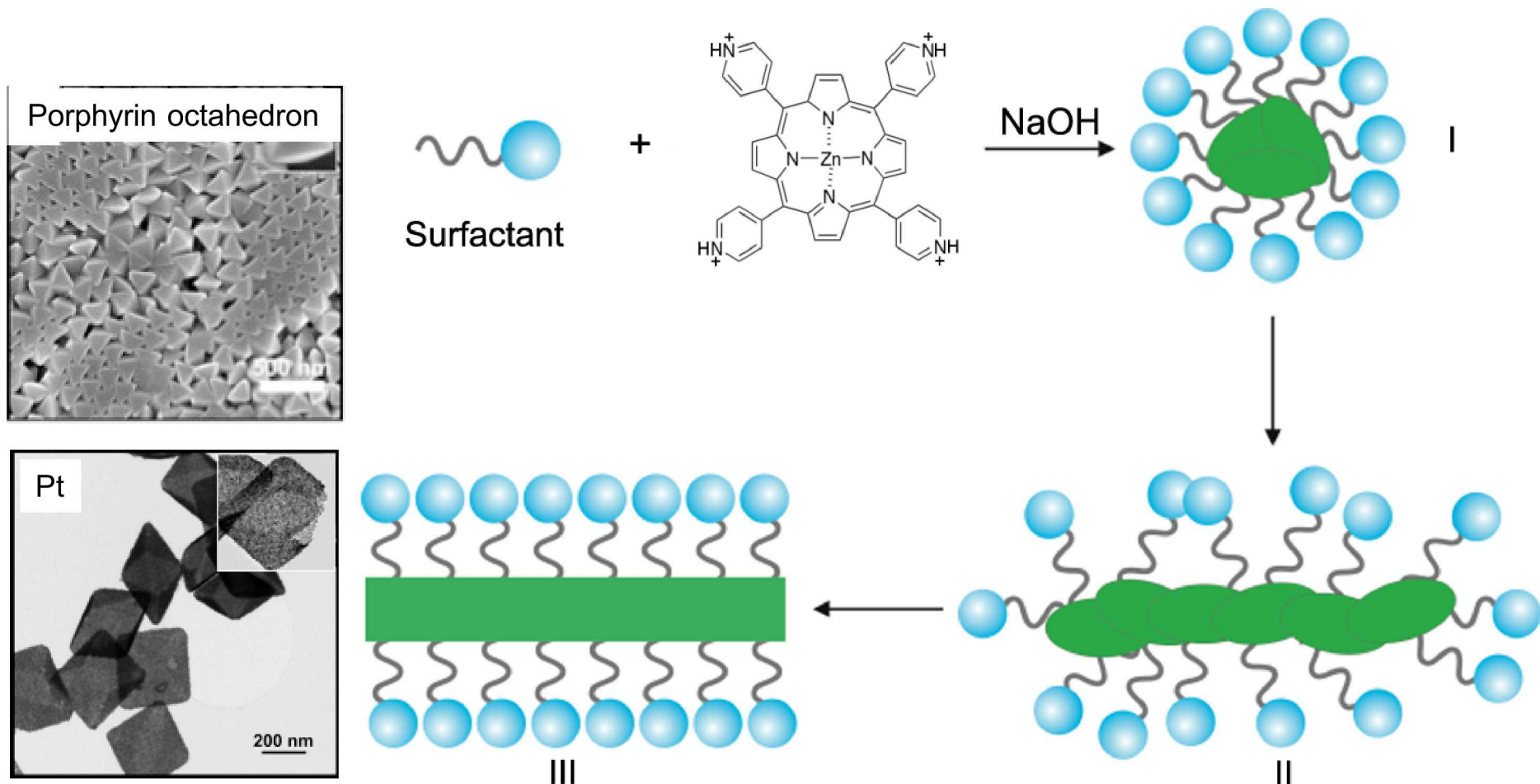
Nitrogen Sorption Isotherms of Pt Hollow Nanstructures



	Surface area (m ² /g)	BJH desorption pore size (nm)
Hollow Pt Nanotube	27.1	5.55
Hollow Pt Octahedron	31.9	13.0

Summary

Surfactant assisted self-assembly produces porphyrin nanostructures with controlled shape, size, and optical properties for photocatalytic applications.



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