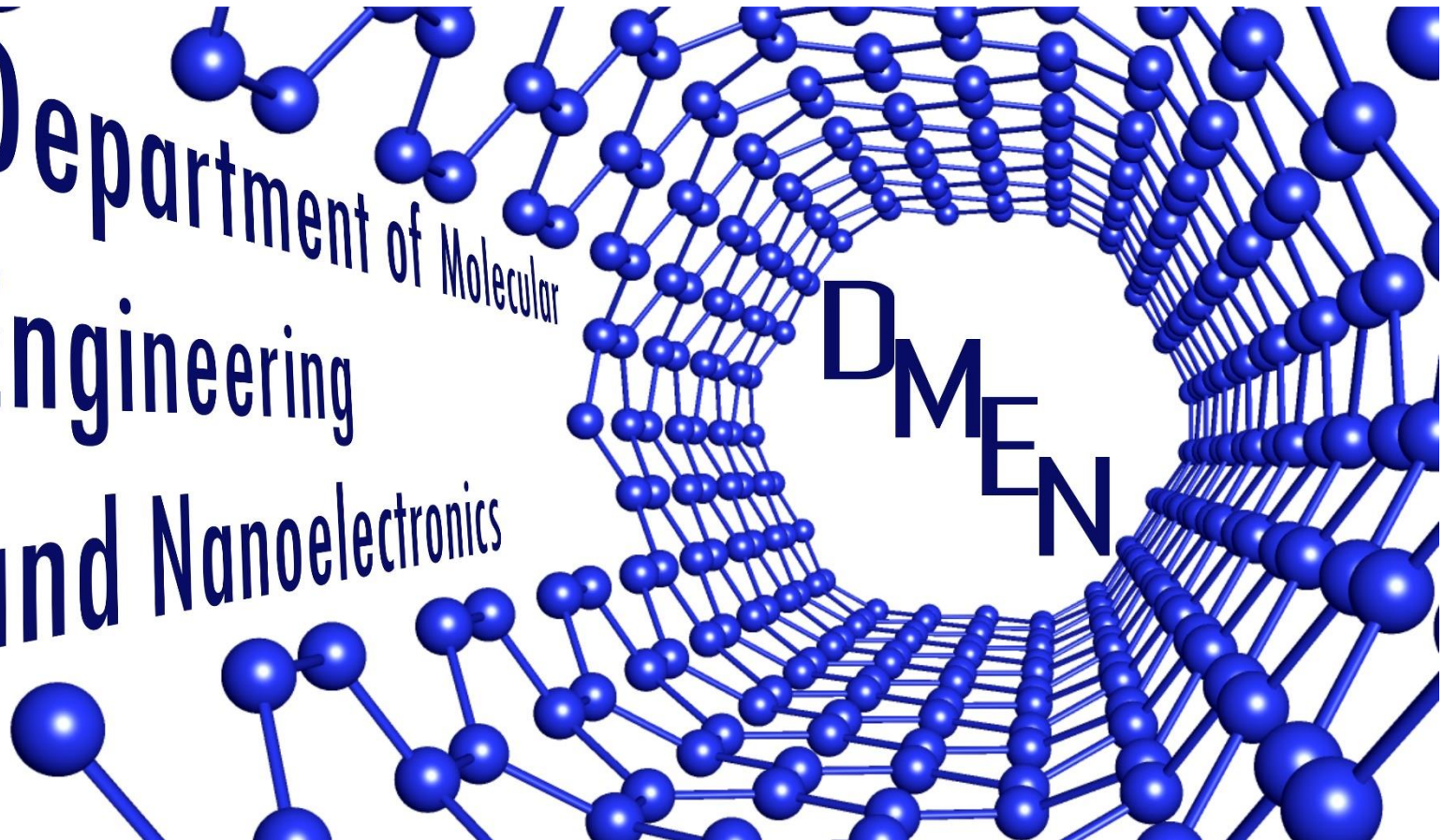


Dissolving ions and molecules in solids or what can we do employing molecular engineering

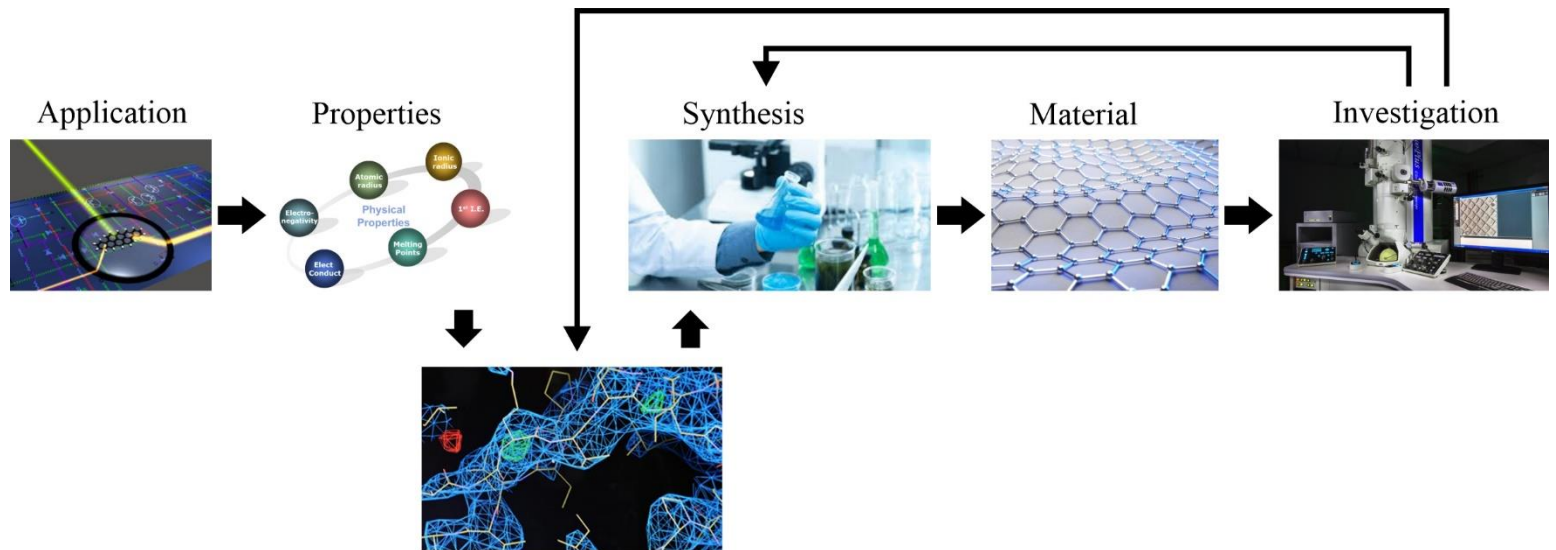
Lukasz Laskowski

Department of Molecular
Engineering
and Nanoelectronics

DMEN



Physics vs Nanotechnology



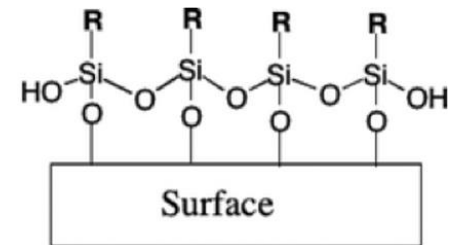
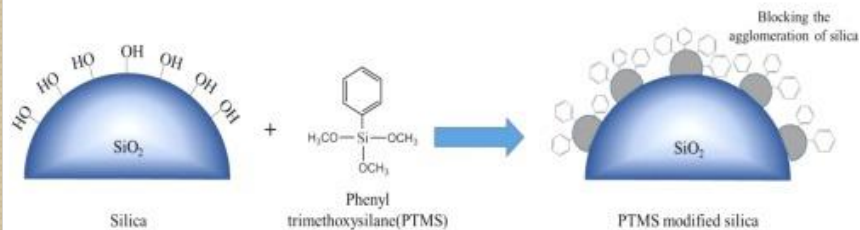
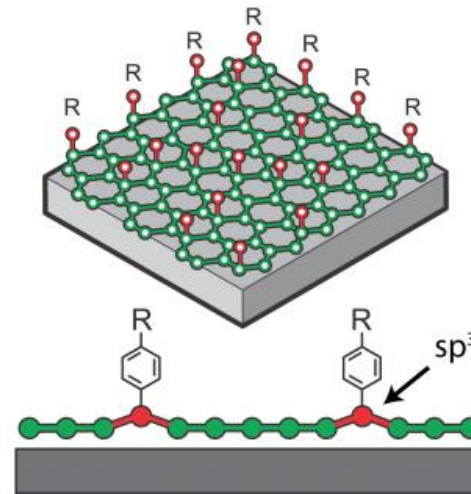
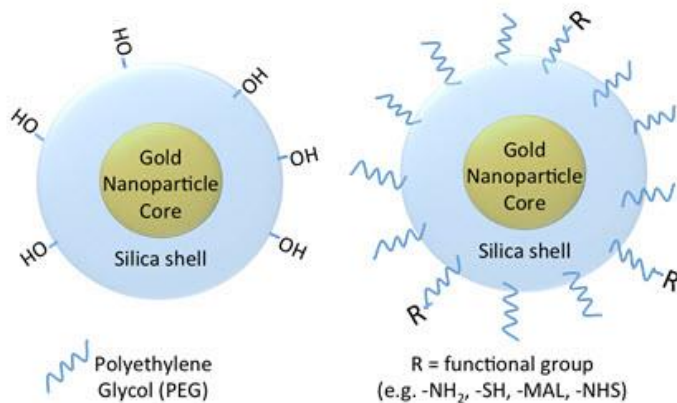
Designing and molecular modeling

Surface modification: why

- ✓ Impart to the surface some assumed properties:
 - ✓ Hydrophobic, oleophobic, hydrophilic, oleophilic;
 - ✓ Optical
 - ✓ Catalytic
 - ✓ Bioactive
 - ✓ Adhesive or antiadhesive

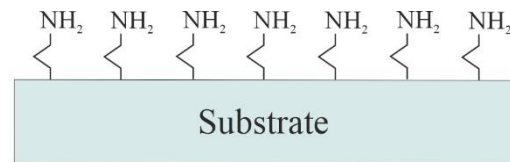
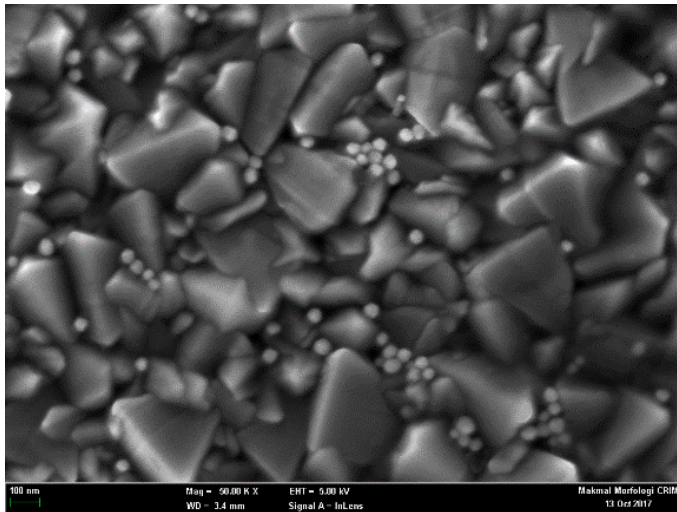
Surface modification: how?

- Attaching the proper functional units

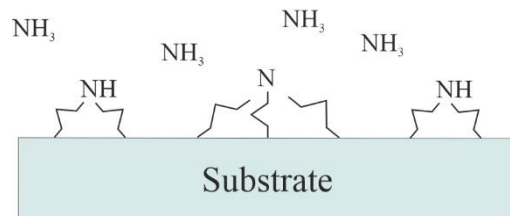


Some fails... let's figure out, why

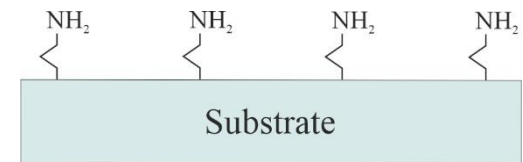
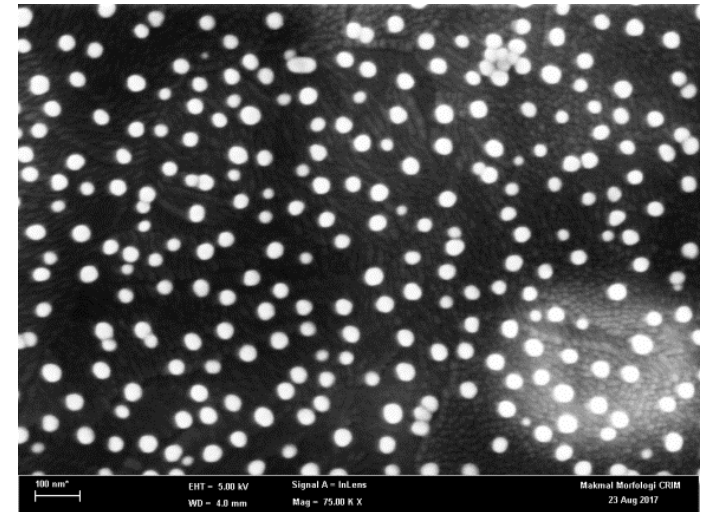
Full functionalization (tar and feather)



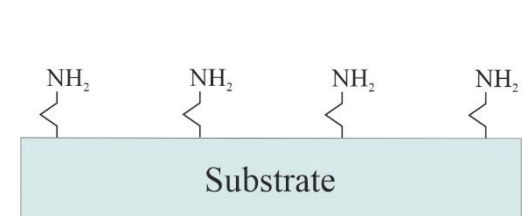
water



Precise functionalization (50% of anchoring units)



water



The key: PRECISE functionalization!

- Tar and feather is a medieval technology
- Control the concentration of the functional units ... like in a solution, a solid solution

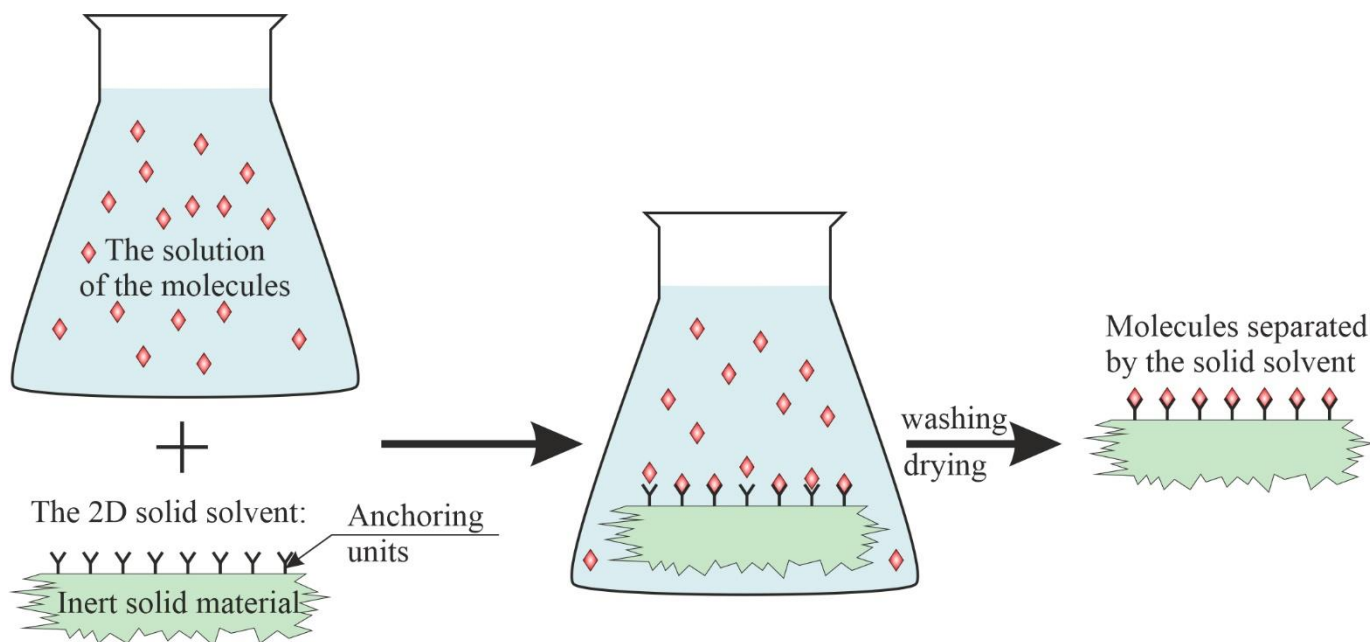
UPAC: A crystal containing a second constituent which fits into and is distributed in the lattice of the host crystal

[IUPAC. Compendium of Chemical Terminology, 2nd ed. (the "Gold Book"). Compiled by A. D. McNaught and A. Wilkinson. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford (1997). Online version (2019-) created by S. J. Chalk. ISBN 0-9678550-9-8. [https://doi.org/10.1351/goldbook.](https://doi.org/10.1351/goldbook)]

- Control the distance between functional units
- Keep the molecules rigidly bonded

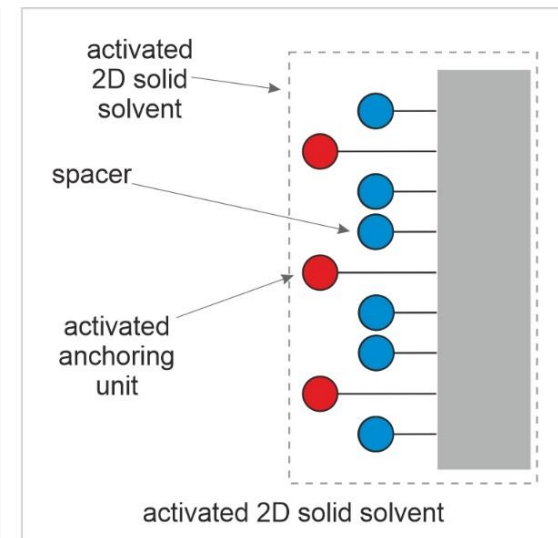
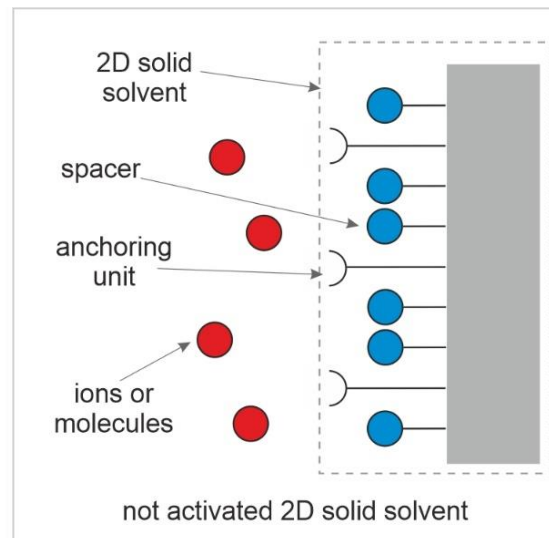
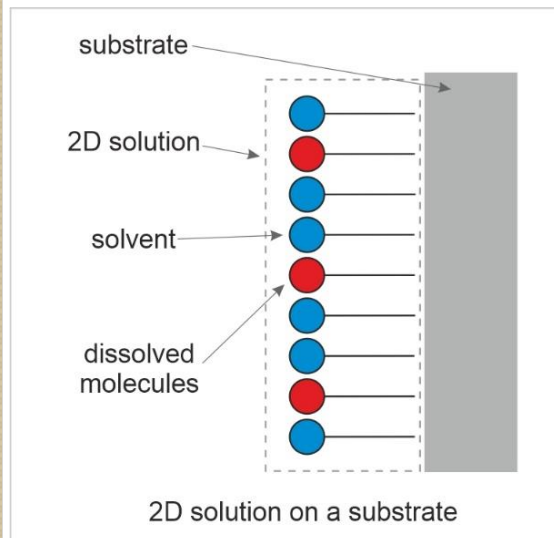
2D Solid Solvent

- The surface is covered by of anchoring units;
- A solid substrate with anchoring are connected and must be treated as one part – solid solvent;
- The functionalized surface is treated as a deposited layer of a 2D solution;
- The dissolving is easy: interaction of solvent and molecules

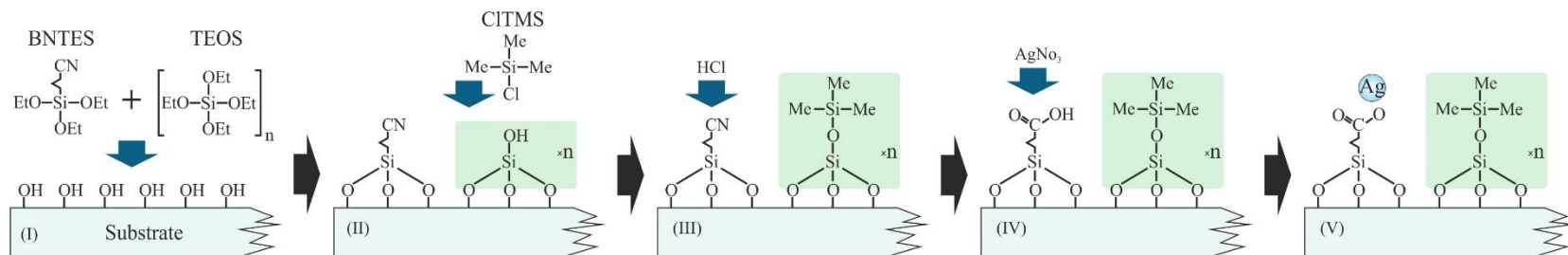
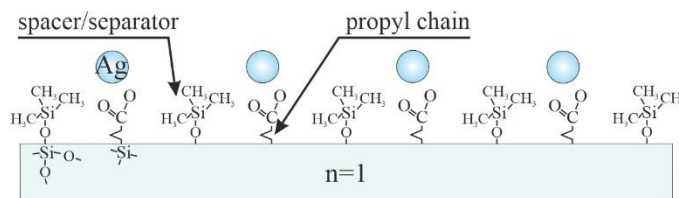
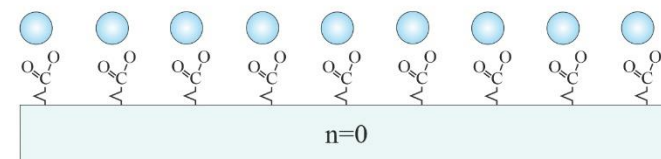
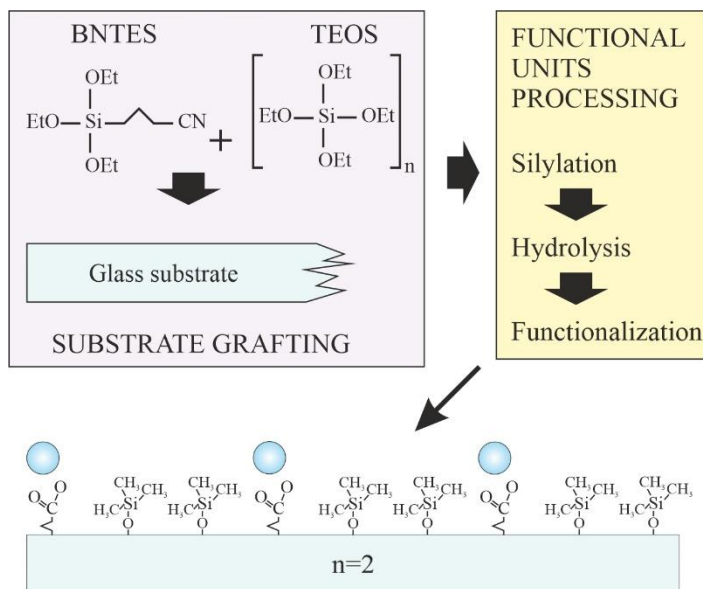
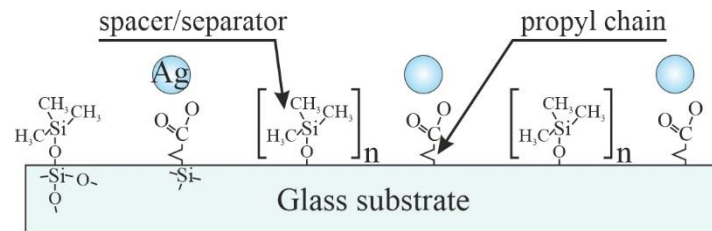


How to keep the distances?

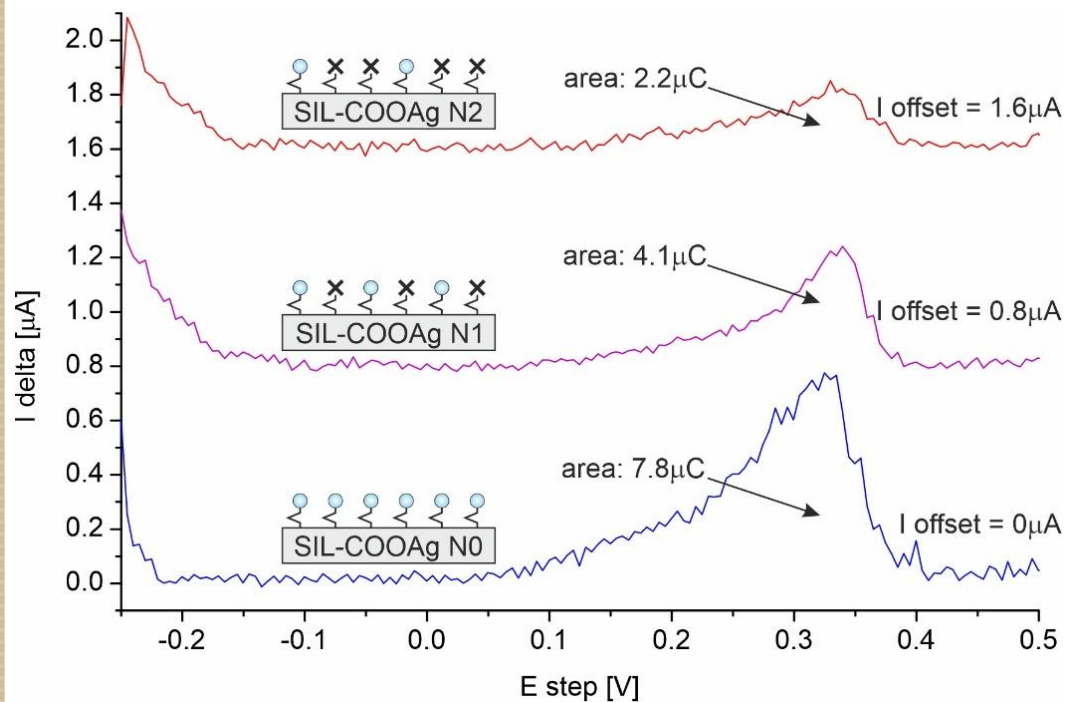
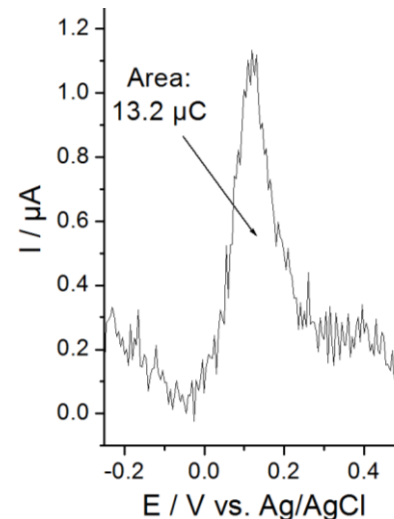
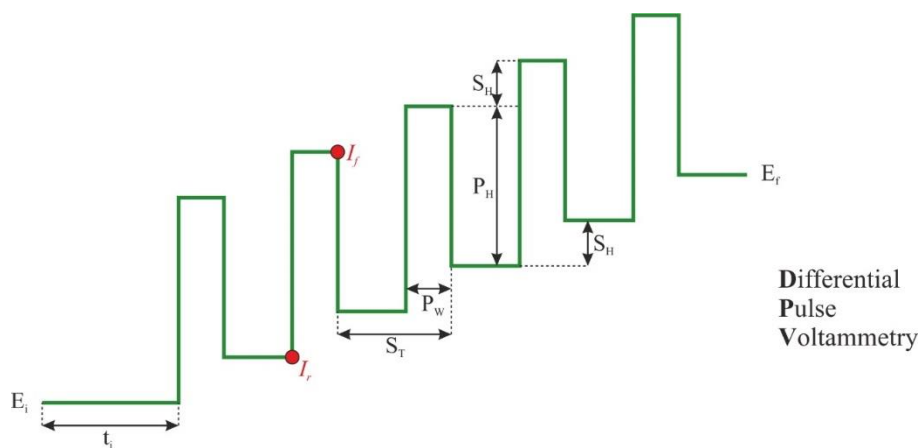
- Spacers/separators between anchoring units;
- Spacers are treated as an analogue of a solvent and activated anchoring units – as an analogue of a solute;
- The reaction of activation of anchoring units is treated as an analogue dissolving.



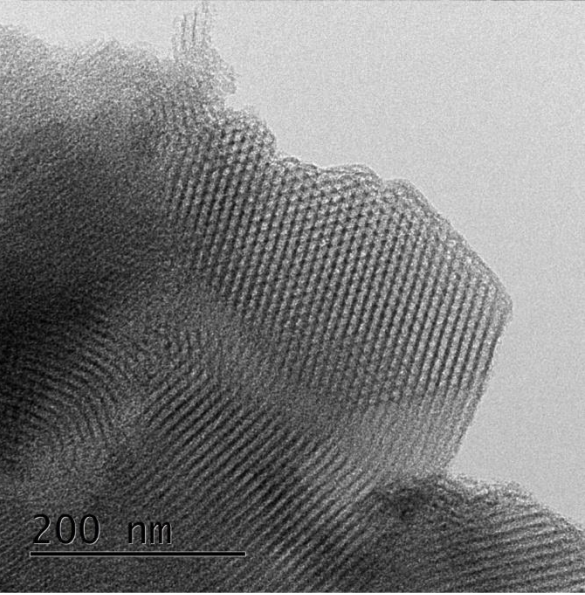
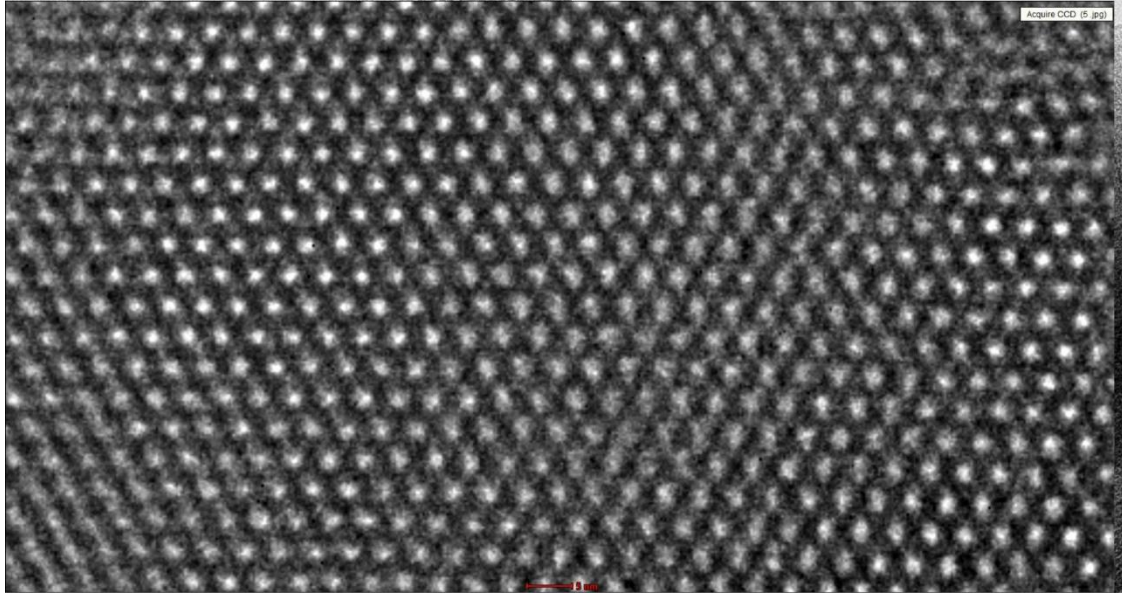
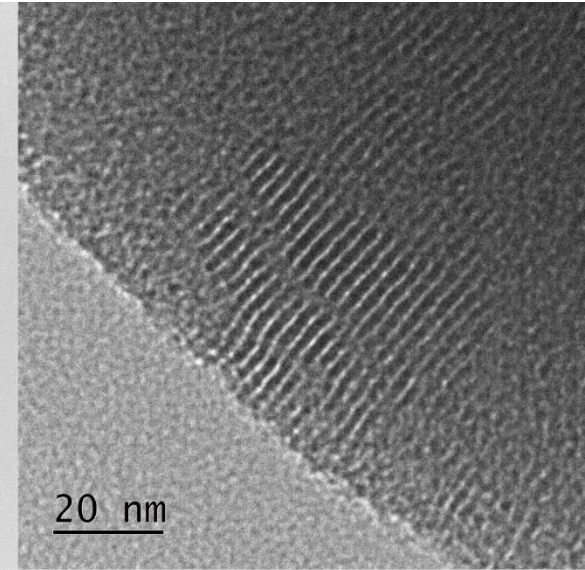
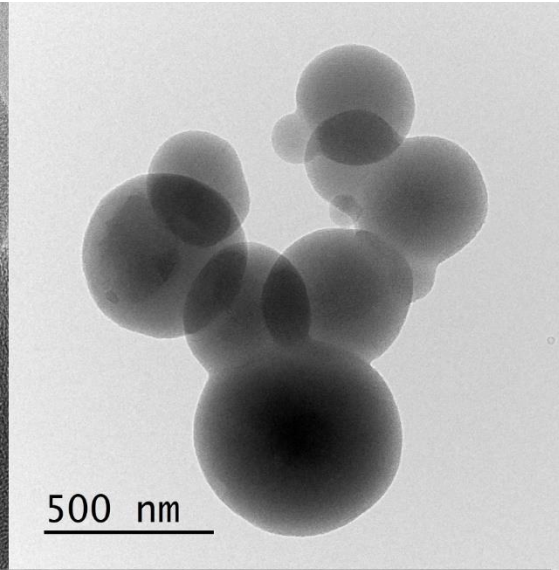
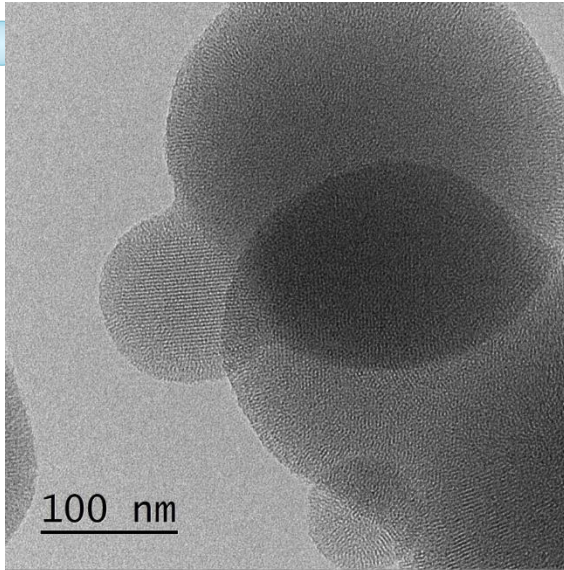
Can we do this?



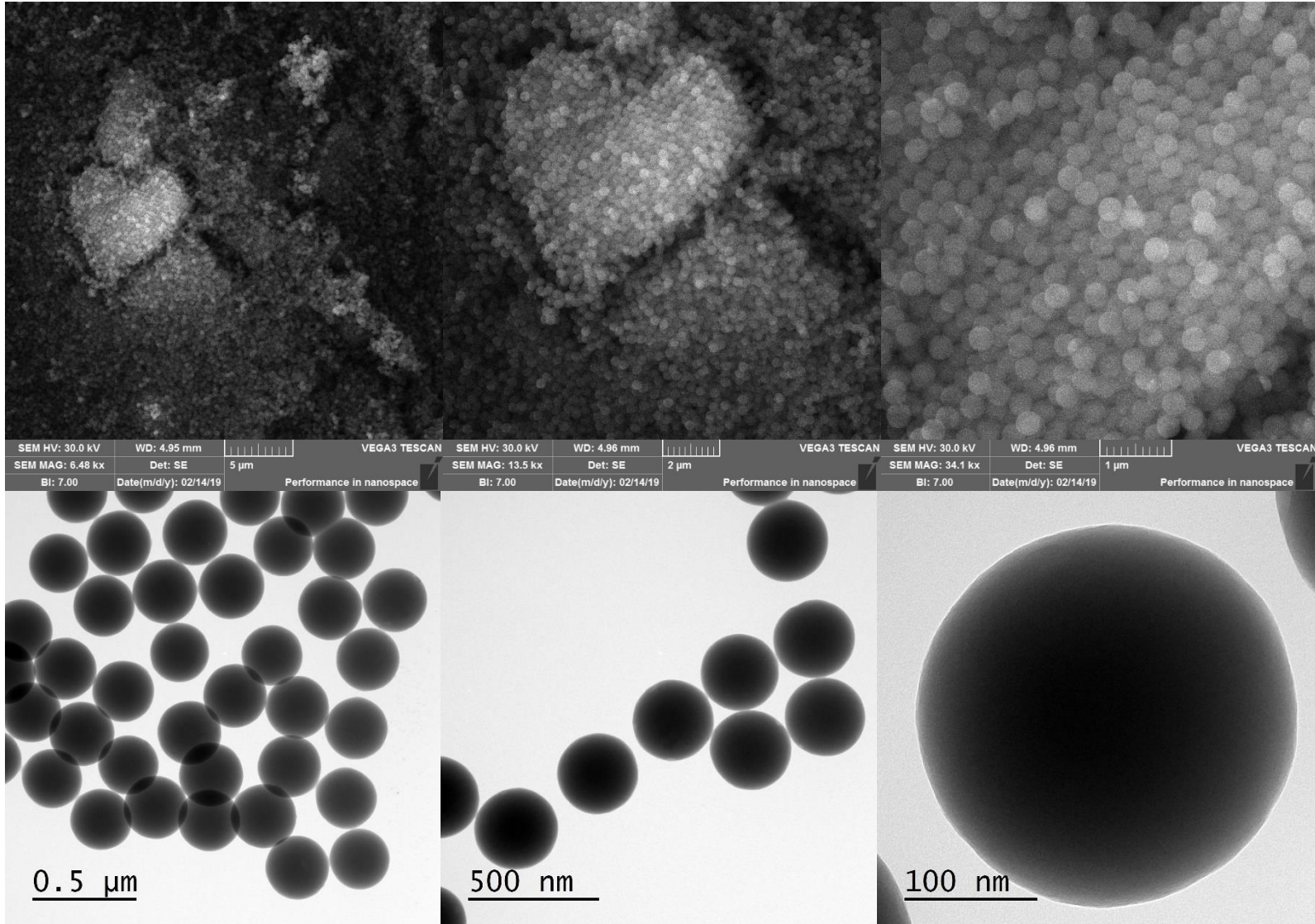
How to check the procedure?



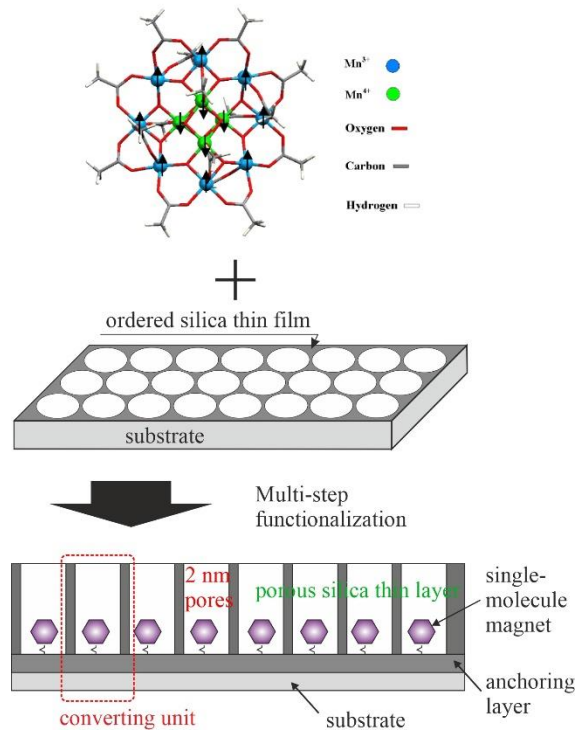
The surface does not have to be flat



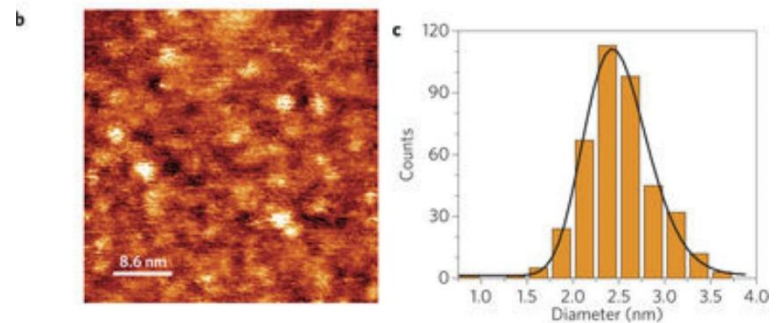
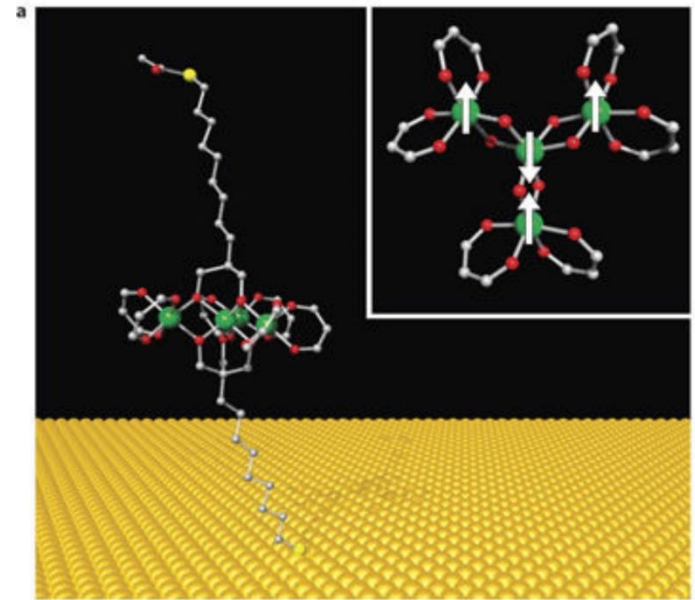
Spherical silica



The motivation



Prof. Wulf Wulfhekel (Martin-Luther Universität Halle) wrote:
„I suggest you to use synchrotron radiation (XMCD) for this task. It can not see individual magnetic units but you can detect the magnetic moments of the ensemble relatively easy.”
„You need to have atomically clean substrate”

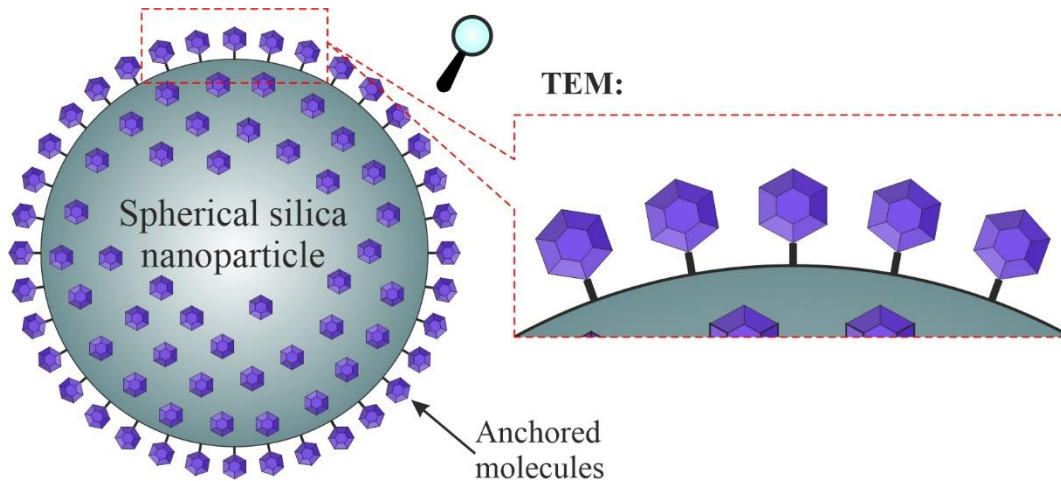


Cornia, A.; Gatteschi, D.; others. Magnetic memory of a single-molecule quantum magnet wired to a gold surface. *Nature materials* 2009, 8, 194–197.

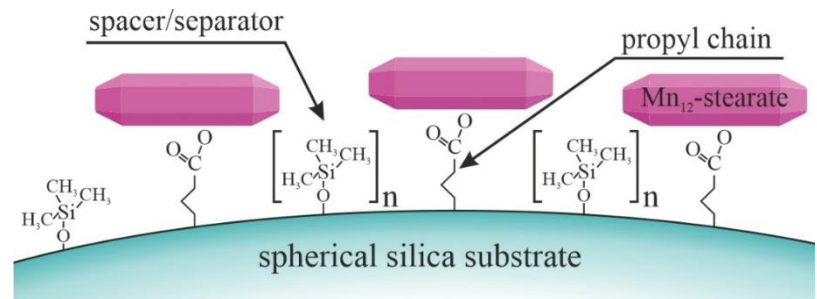
Envy...

- Robust technology available in average chemical laboratory
- Allowing for easy manipulation of Mn_{12} single-molecule magnets, including control of their distribution (distances)
- Allowing for checking the magnetic properties of attached SMMs – **checking if the single-molecule magnets is a magnet when is a single molecule**

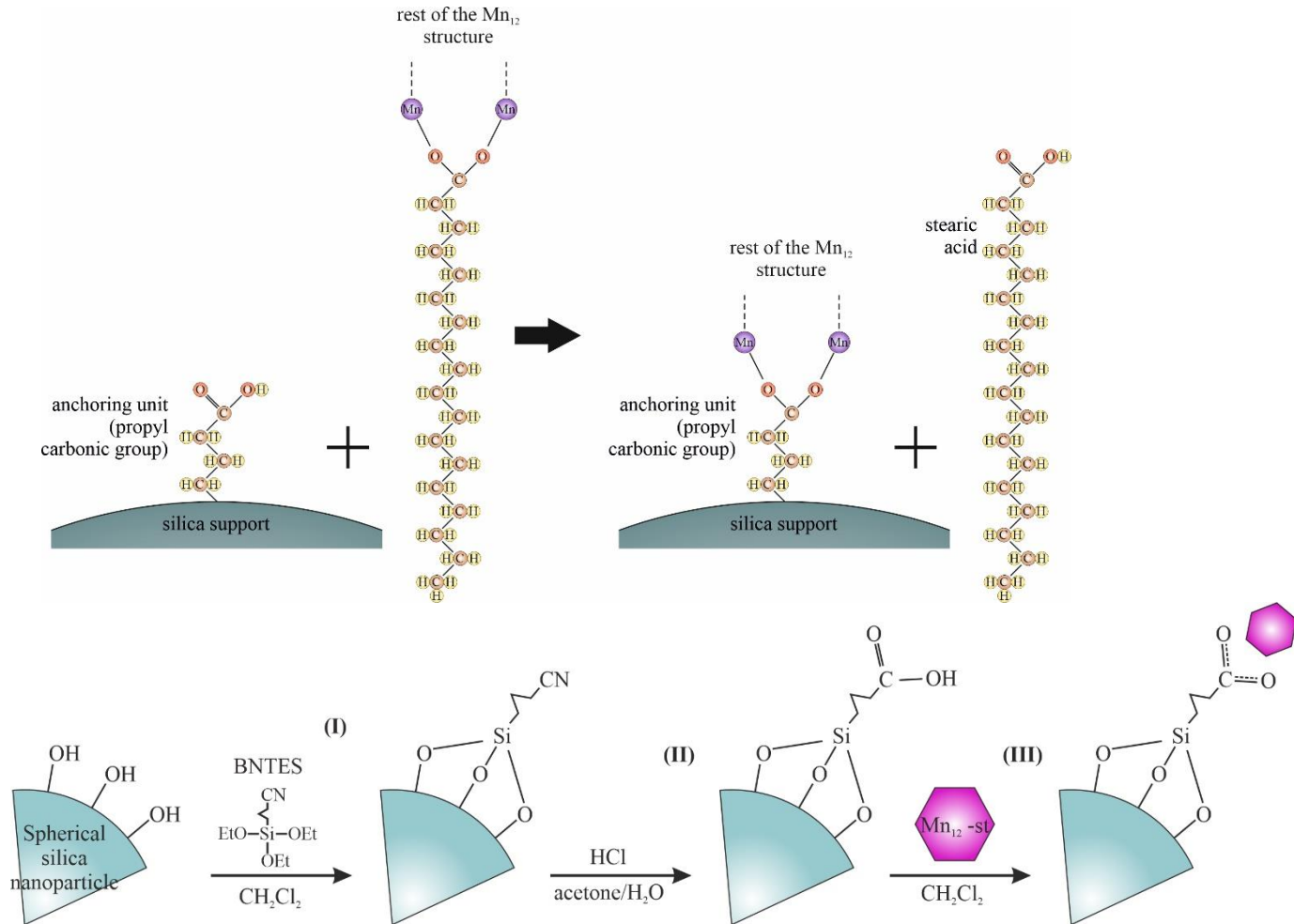
2D dissolving „in” spherical silica



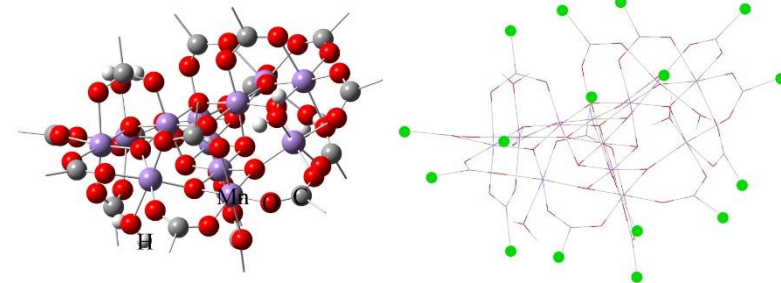
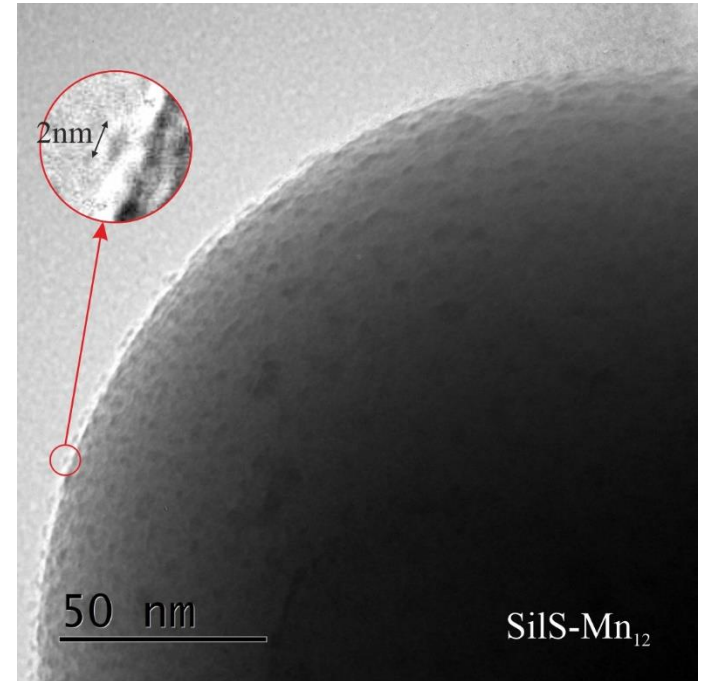
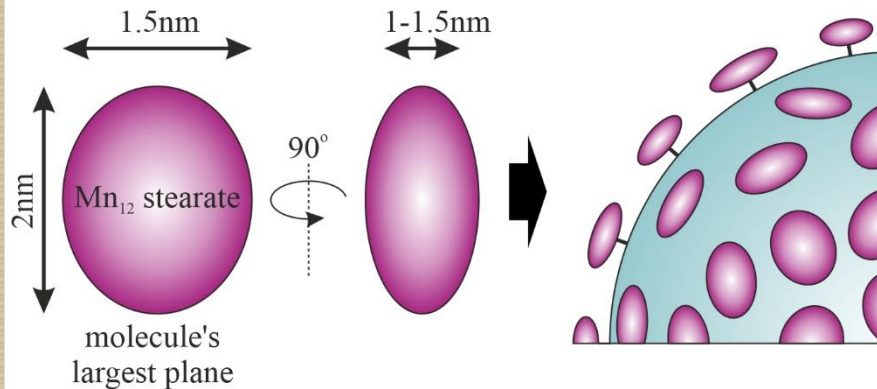
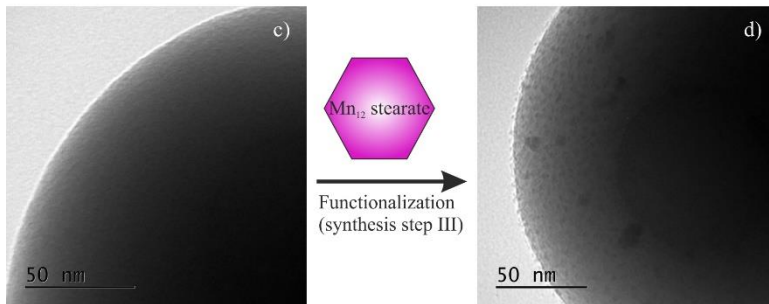
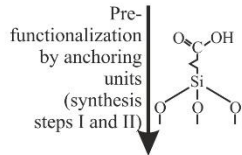
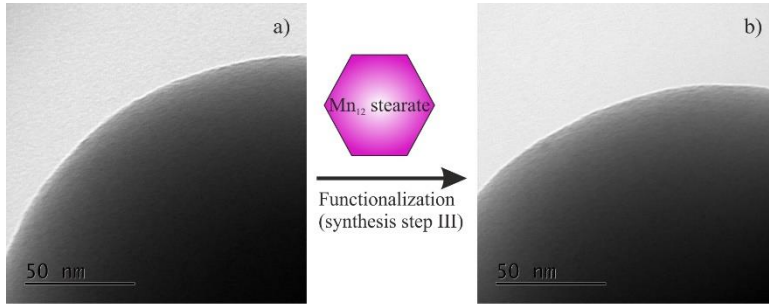
- 2 nm Mn_{12} can be observed directly at the horizon employing TEM microscopy
- Magnetic properties can be easily measured: the material has a form of powder.
- The distribution control: spacers technology



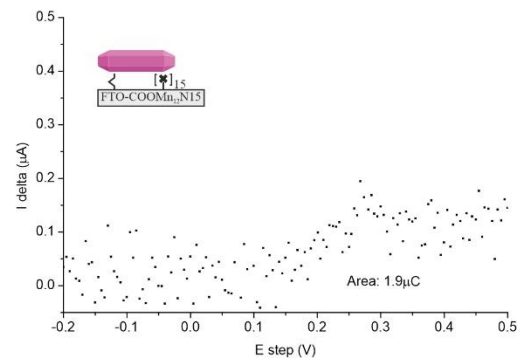
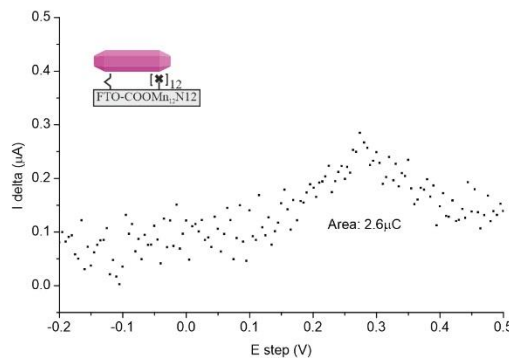
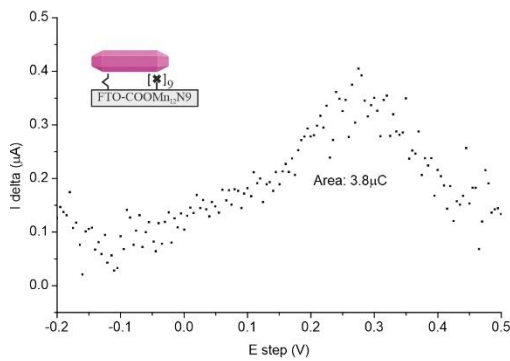
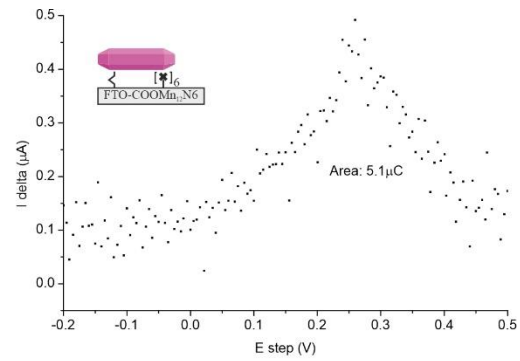
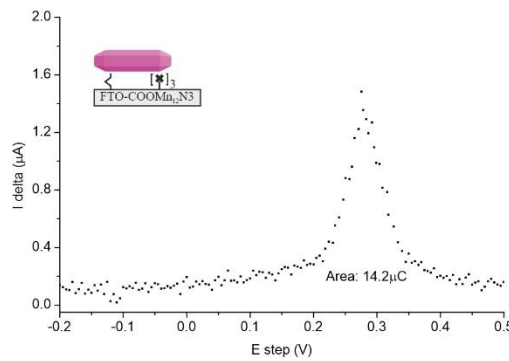
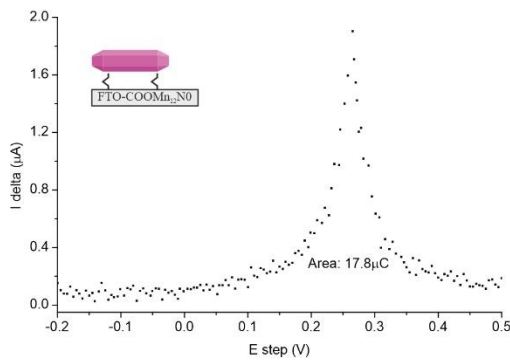
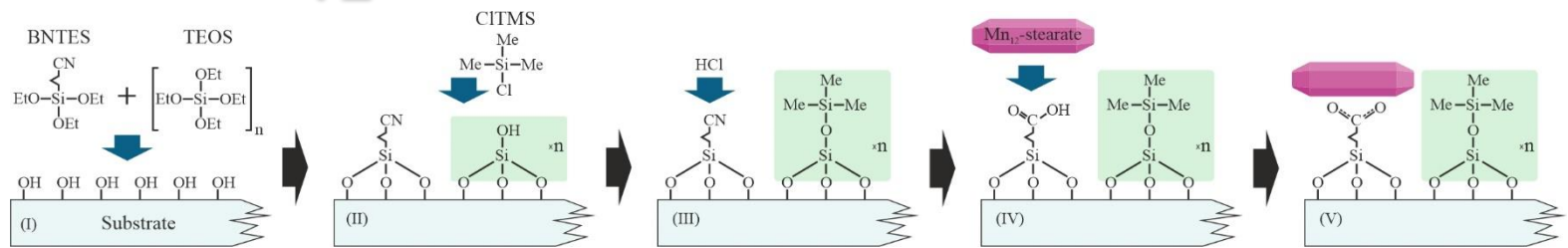
How to do this?



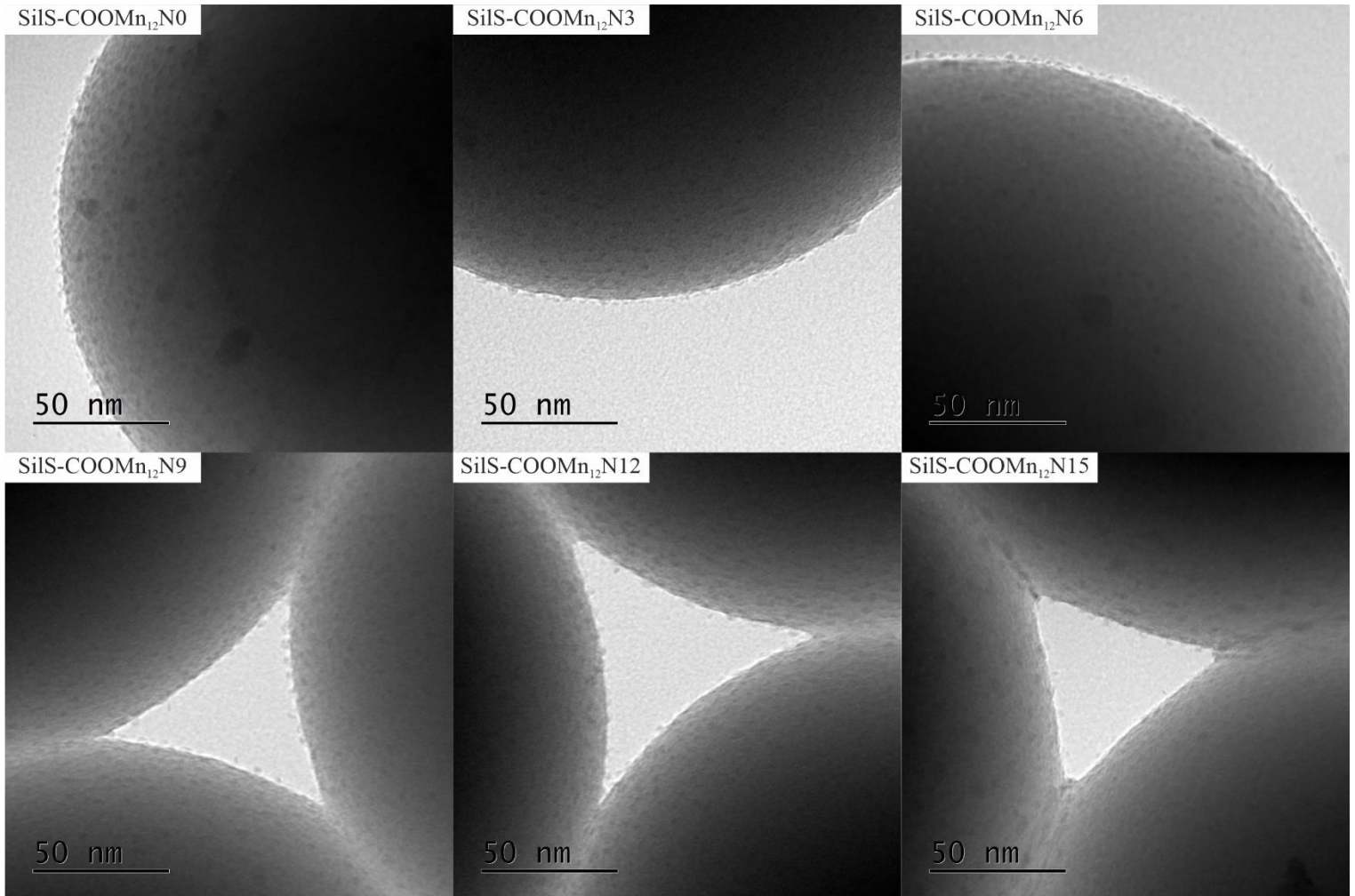
Does it works?



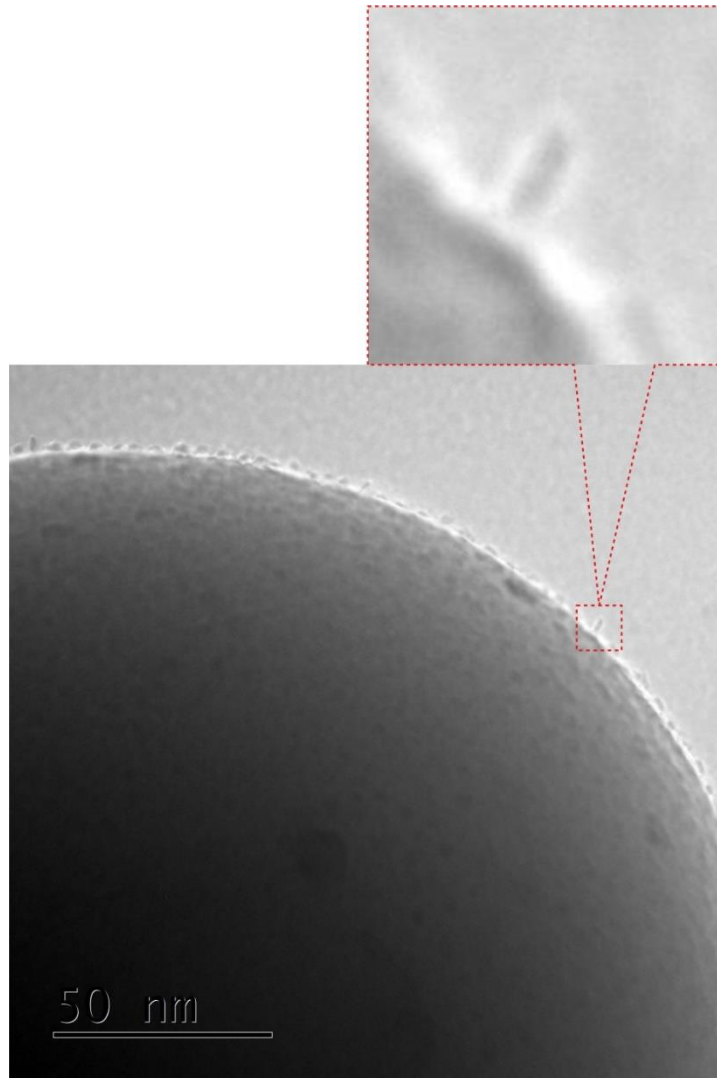
Let's try to modify the distribution of Mn₁₂ ...



Some inconsistency...



Maybe it is not an inconsistency?



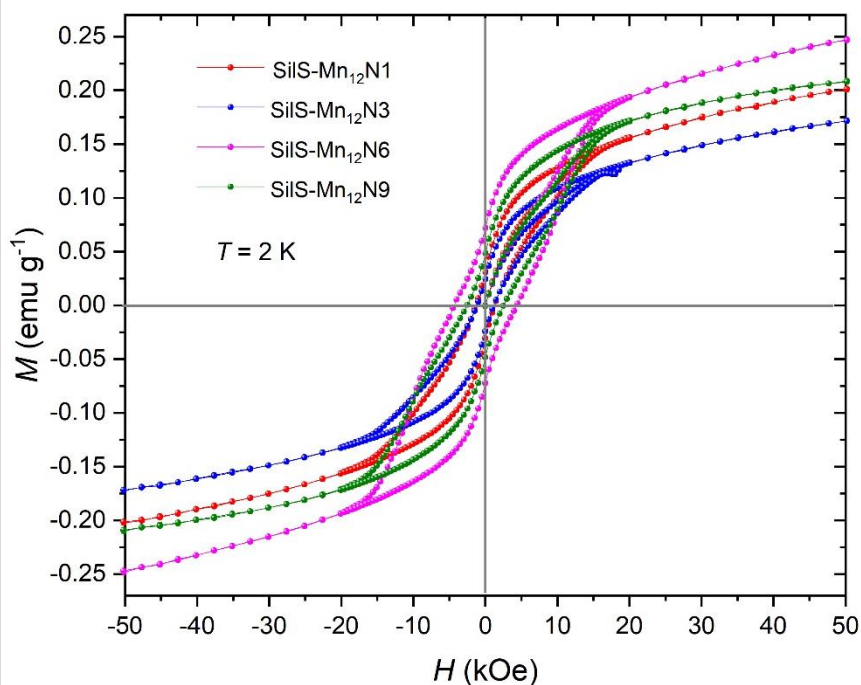
dense anchoring points: rigid molecule

The diagram shows a silica surface with Mn₁₂-stearate molecules (represented as pink hexagons) anchored at regular intervals, indicated by small triangles. Below this are two TEM images: the top one is labeled "TEM: SilS-Mn₁₂N1" and the bottom one is "TEM: SilS-Mn₁₂N3", both with 10 nm scale bars. The images show a dense, uniform layer of molecules on the silica surface.

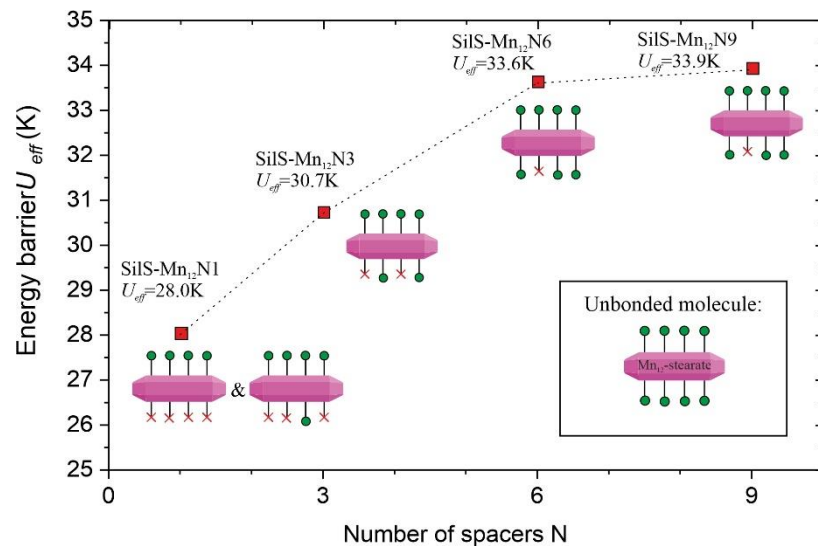
anchoring groups far from each other: free-floating molecule

The diagram shows a silica surface with Mn₁₂-stearate molecules anchored at irregular, widely spaced intervals, indicated by small triangles. Below this are two TEM images: the top one is labeled "TEM: SilS-Mn₁₂N6" and the bottom one is "TEM: SilS-Mn₁₂N9", both with 10 nm scale bars. The images show sparse, isolated molecules on the silica surface.

Did we prevent the SMMs from the surface Alzheimer disseise?



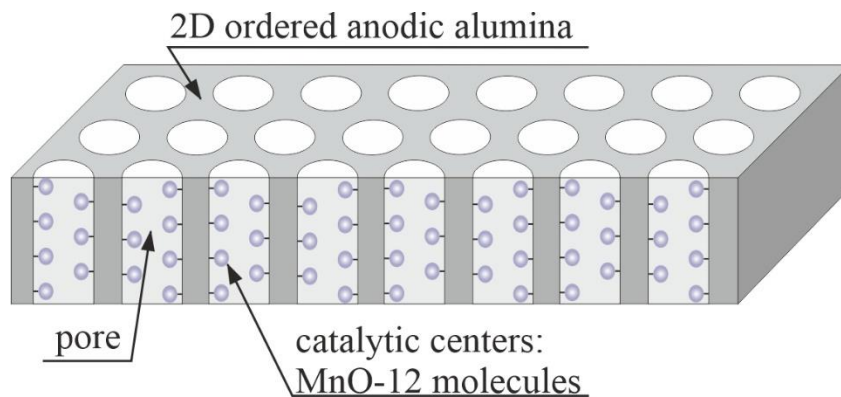
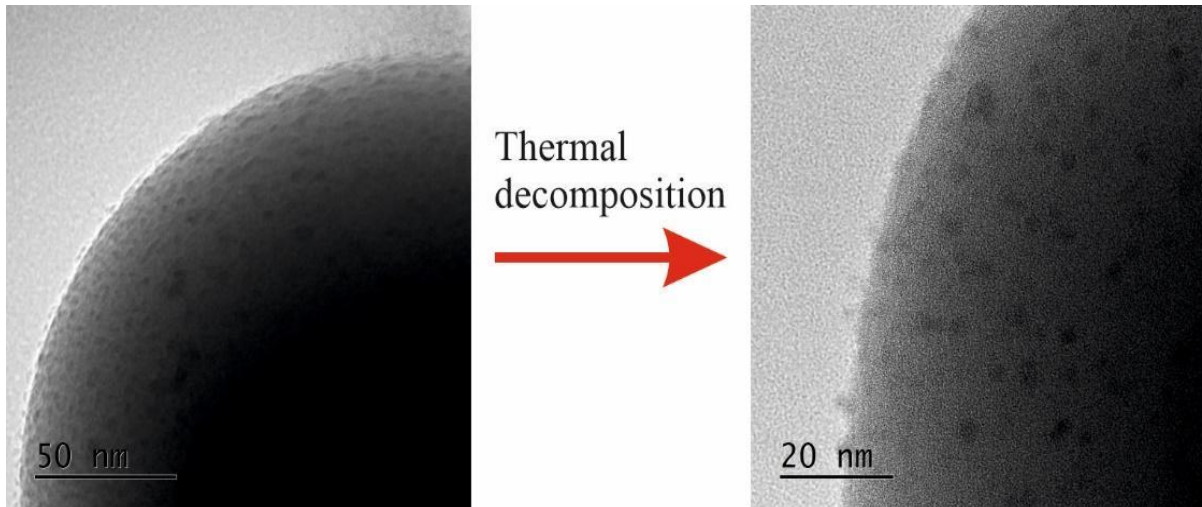
By assuming the different mobility (degrees of the freedom) of SMMs and different concentration of spacer units, all of the samples have shown preservation of hysteretic magnetic behaviour and slow relaxation properties, characteristic for such Mn₁₂ complex.



The value of energy barrier can be related with the structure of the anchored Mn₁₂-st molecules. The observed differences in the energy barrier can be explained as a consequence of the deposition on the surface, which introduce the modification of axial anisotropy

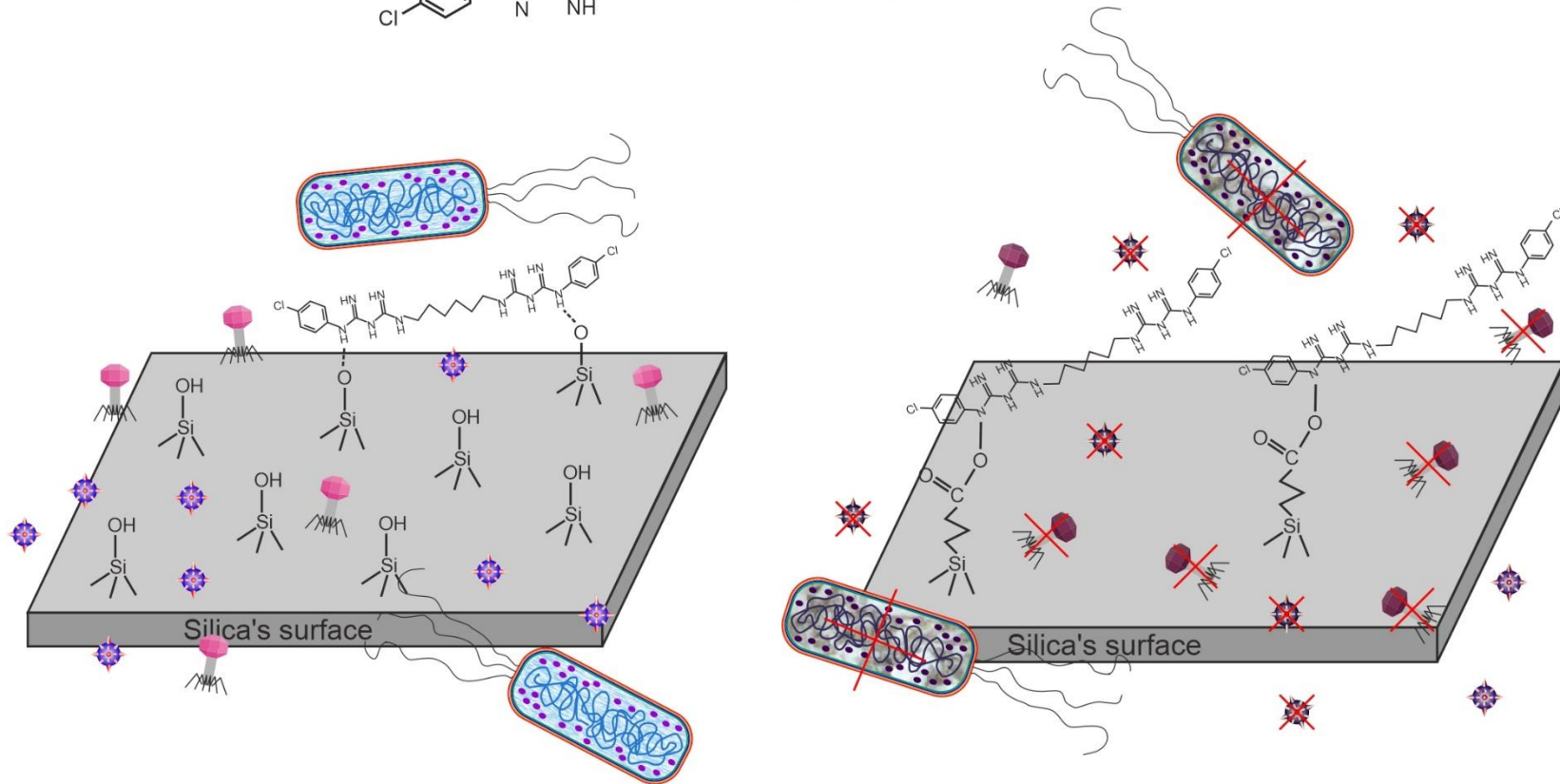
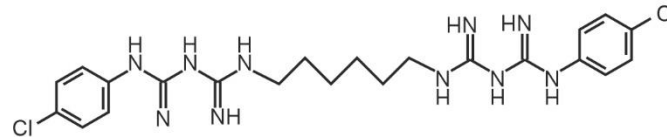
Magnetic analysis confirms the possibility of functionalization of the surface by Mn₁₂-st SMMs with preservation of typical magnetic behaviour

A good starting point for nanocomposites

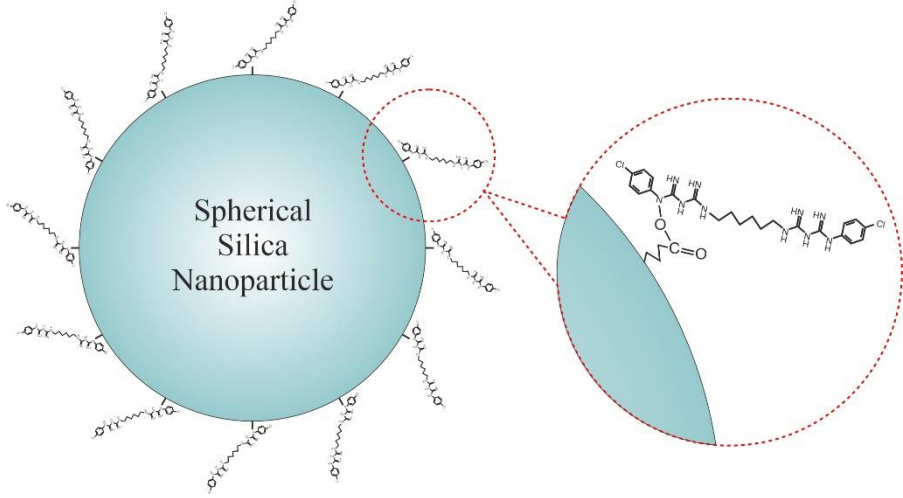


That's not all prospects for the spherical silica

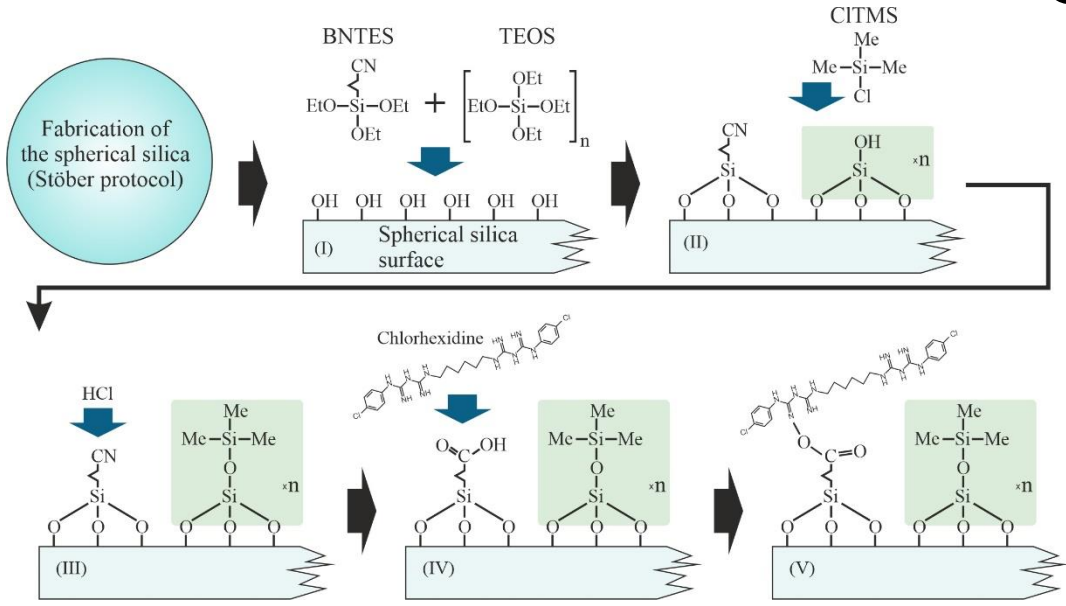
Chlorhexidine:



Where is the spherical silica here?



B-STING: Biocidal Silica- Templated Immobilized Nano- Groups



To sum up...

- All the presented materials were based on 2D solid solvent concept
- 2D solving in proper solids provides us with the possibility of preparation countless novel materials
- In the most cases the technology is robust and no need sophisticated methods

Acknowledgement

Dr Magdalena Laskowska



My team:

- Dr Mateusz Schabikowski
- Andrii Fedorchuk
- Dr Anna Nowak
- Dr Dominika Kuźma
- Dr hab. Małgorzata Kąc
- Oleksandr Pastukh



My friends from other units:

- Prof. Iwan Kityk (Czestochowa University of Technology)
- Dr hab. Piotr Pawlik Prof. PCZ (Czestochowa University of Technology)
- Prof. Alain Walcarius (LCPME France)
- Dr Neus Vila (LCPME France)
- Prof. Munetaka Oyama (Kyoto University, Japan)
- Prof. Ali Umar (Kebangsaan University, Malesia)
- Dr Mateusz Dulski (University of Silesia)
- Dr Maciej Zubko (University of Silesia)



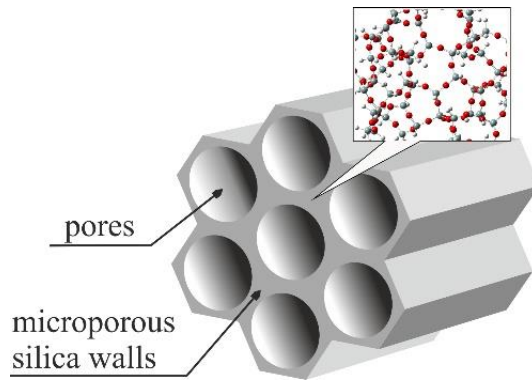
Than you for your attention!

lukasz.laskowski@ifj.edu.pl

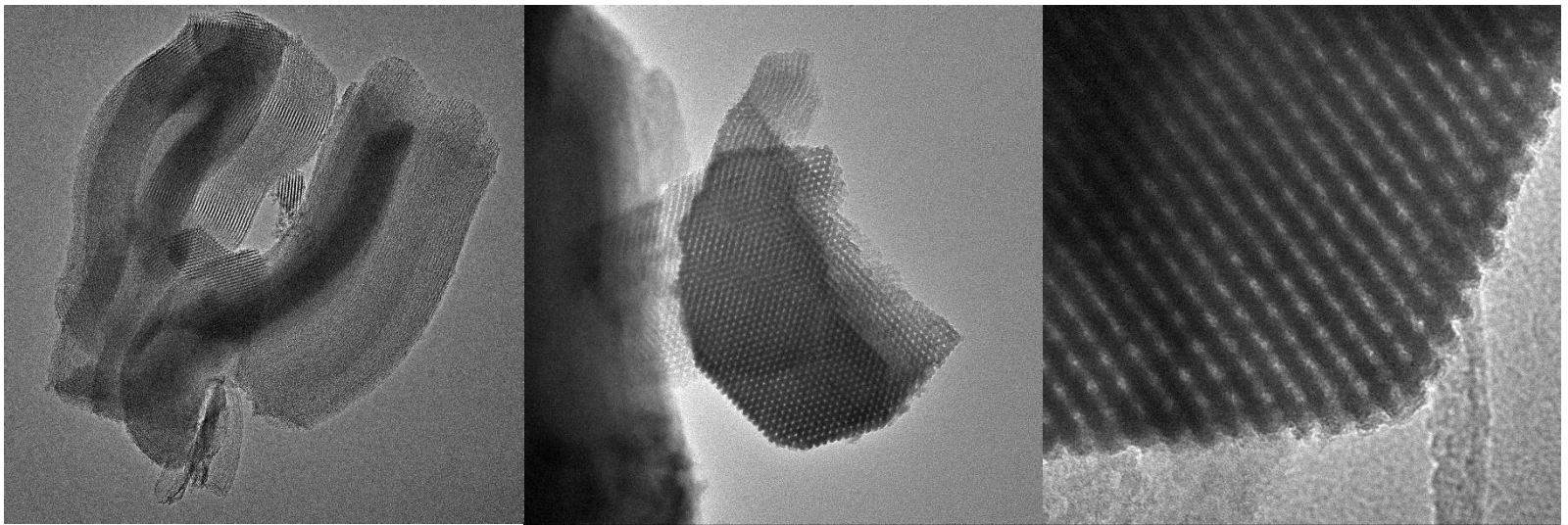


Materials for discussion

The material with the more developed surface

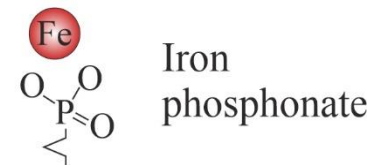
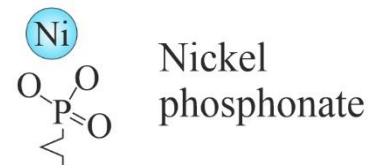
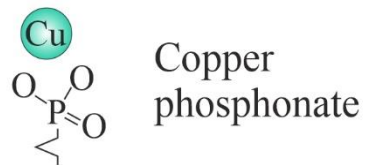
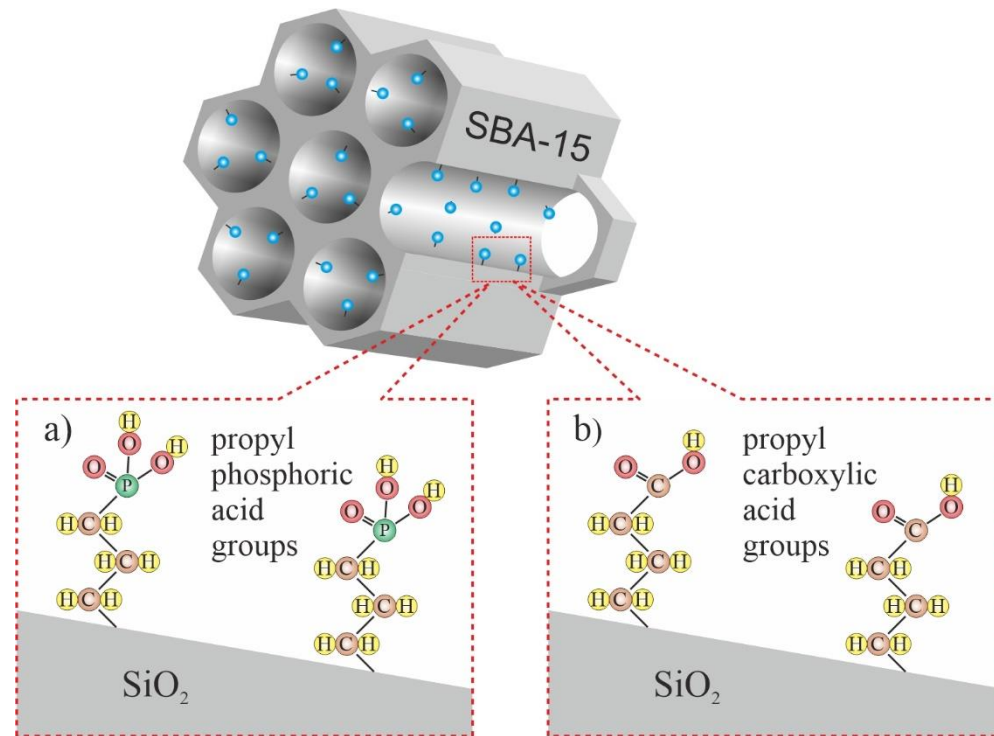


- Low-cost synthesis
- Non-toxic
- Highly uniform porosity
- Mechanical stiffness
- Thermal stability
- High specific surface: over $700\text{m}^2/\text{g}$

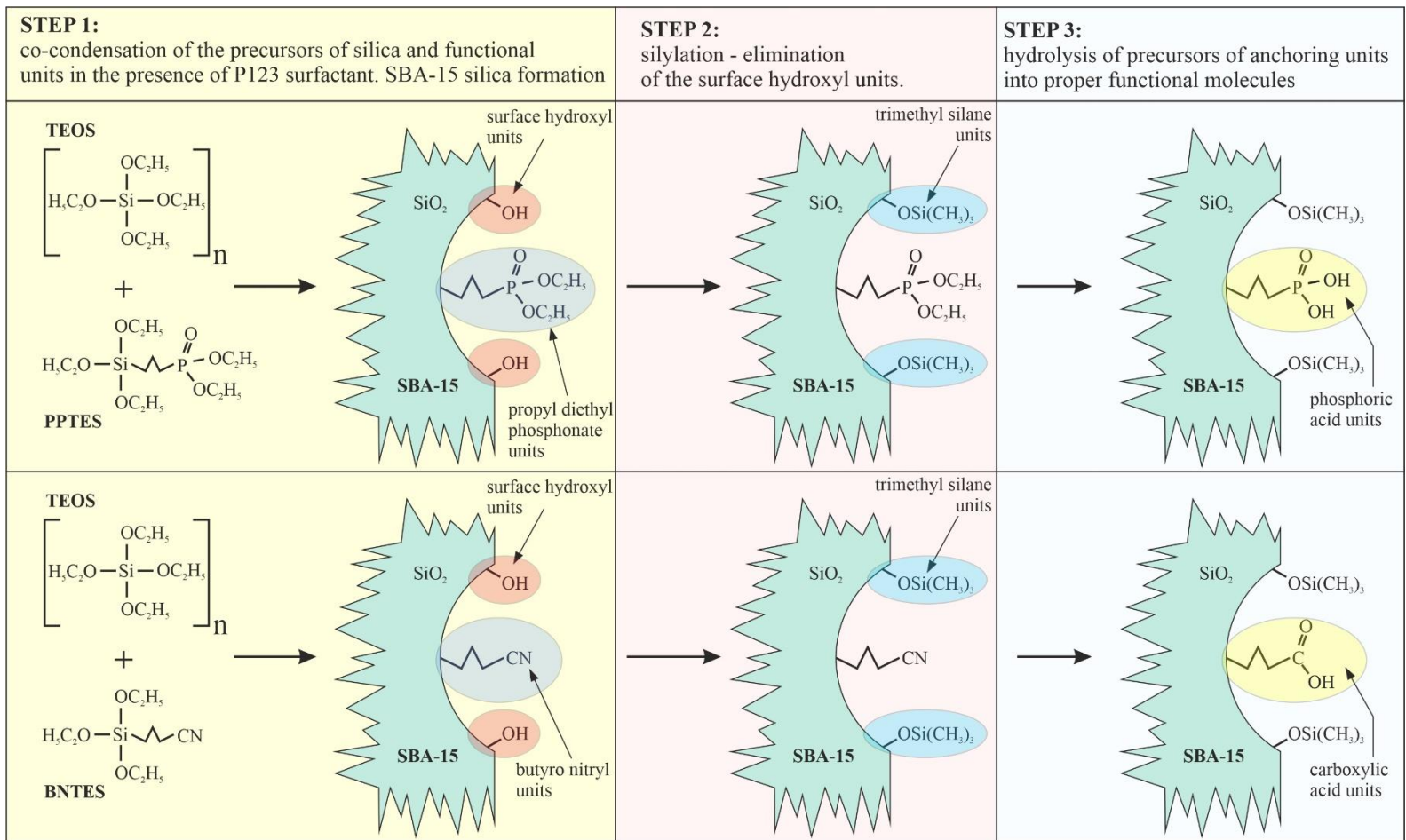


Ideal material as a matrix for 2D solid solvent: a wide possibilities of functionalization

SBA-15: the perspectives for functionalization



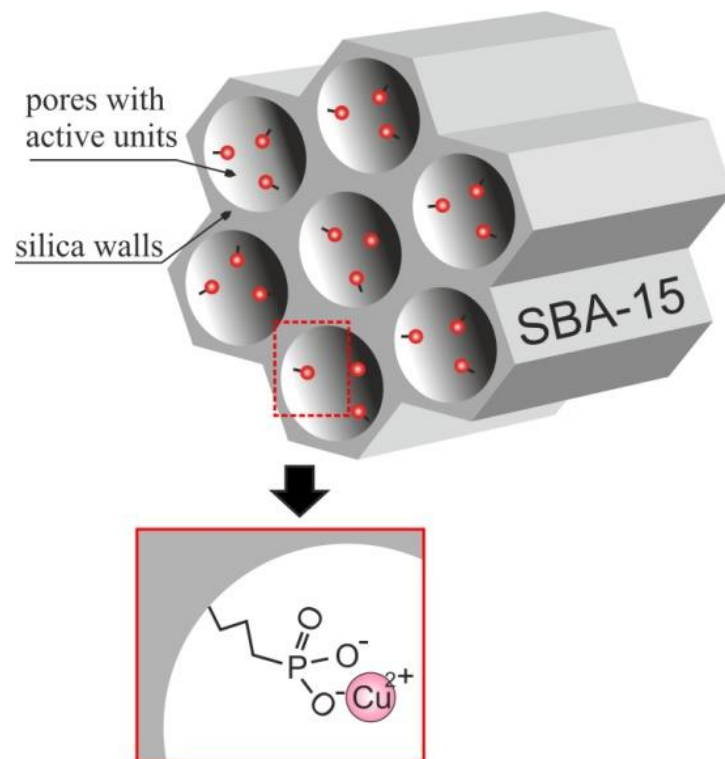
Functionalization procedure: co-condensation this time



Let's try dissolve copper ions

and make biocidal material

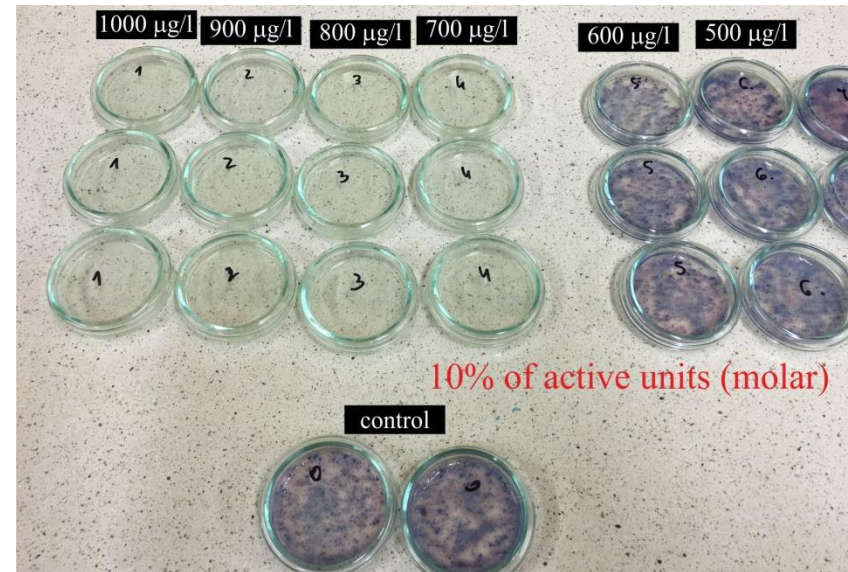
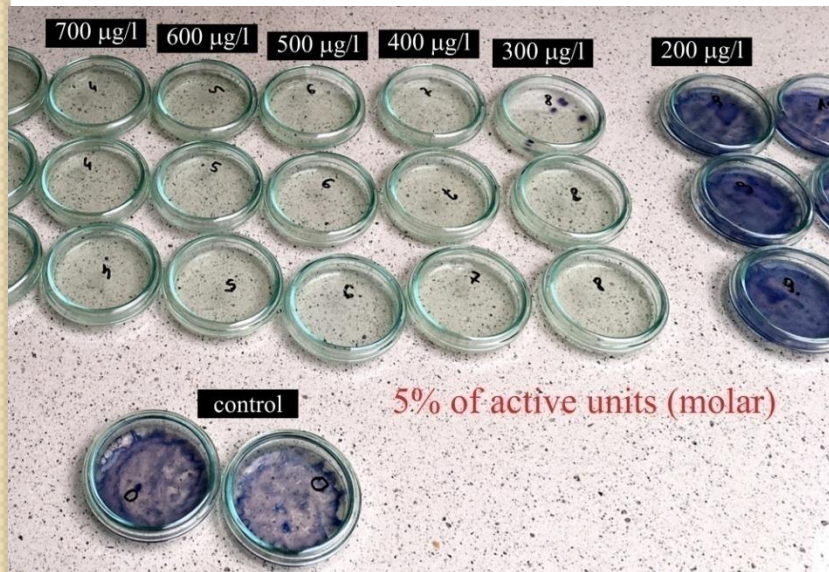
- Anchored active copper-containing units: limiting of migration into environment, limited depleting
- Silica matrix allows for using as a modifiers for polymers
- Silanation of the matrix: self-cleaning properties



Does it works?

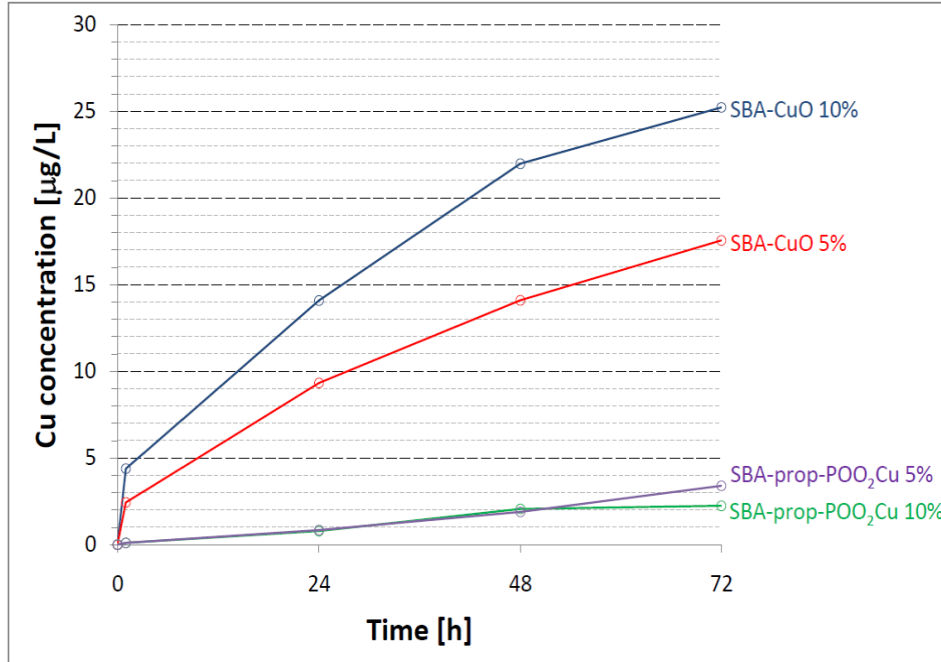
Strange antimicrobial action...

bactericidal activity (*e-coli*) increase with the decreasing of functional groups concentration



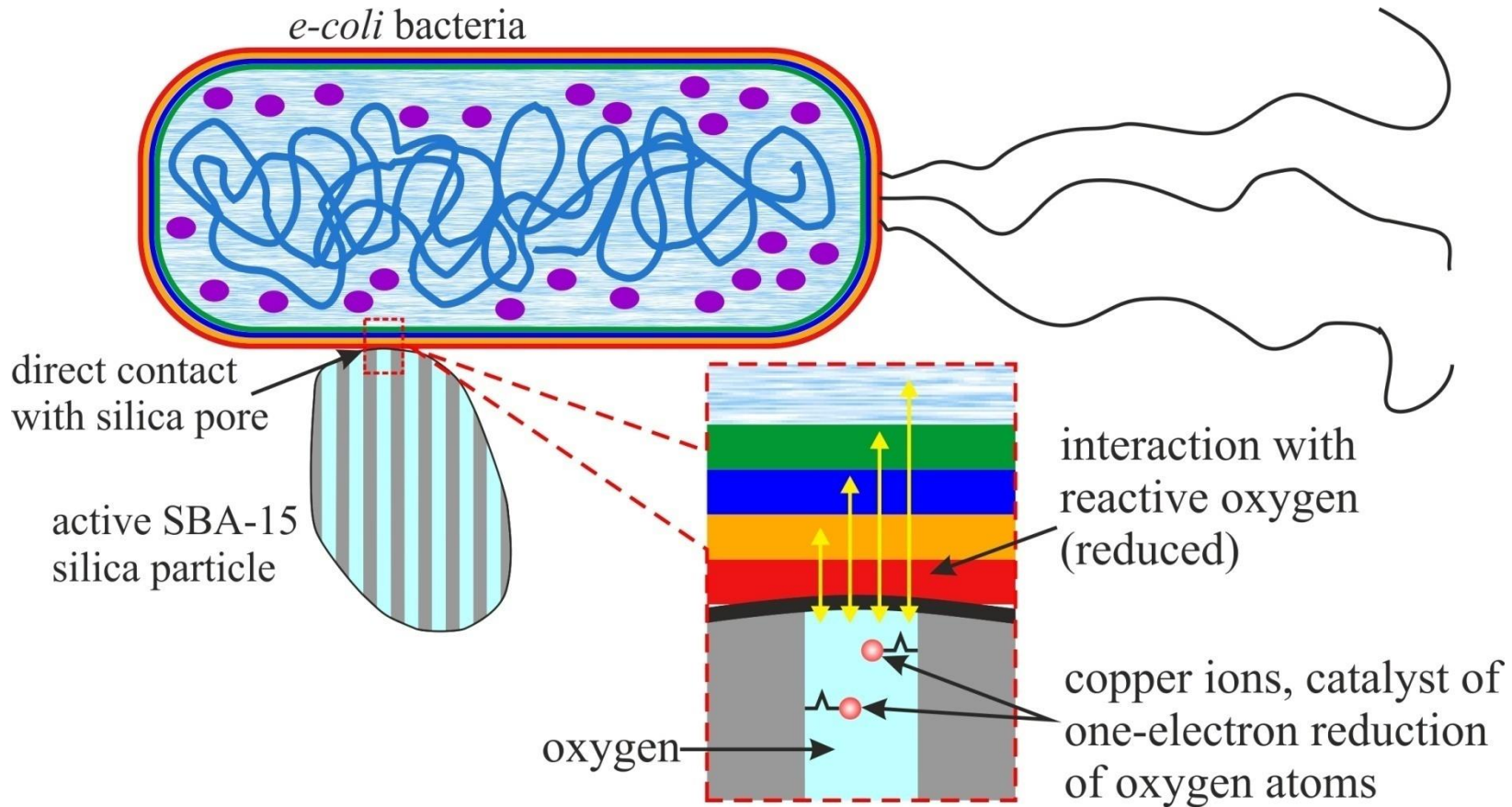
Let's solve the puzzle

- Oxygen content: elemental analysis (Vario EL cube + pyrolysis attachment)
- Copper ions mobility: atomic absorption spectroscopy (Shimadzu model AA-680)

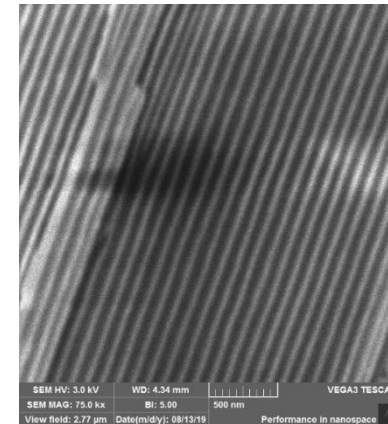
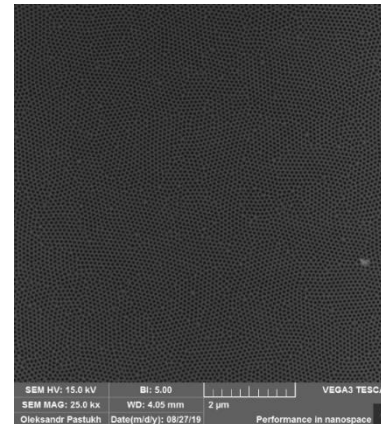
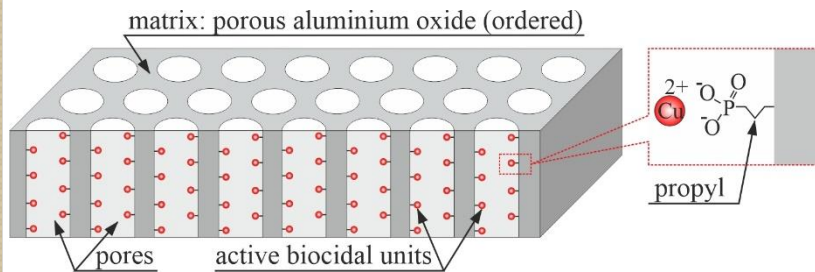
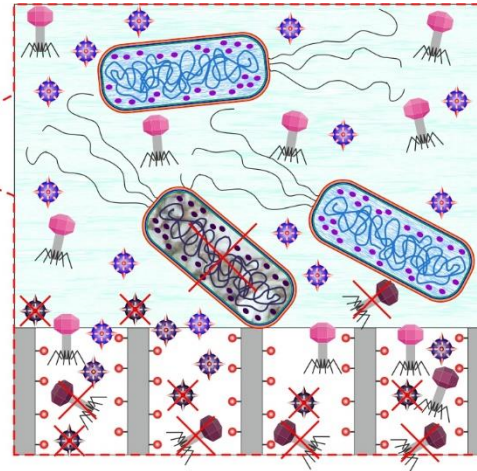
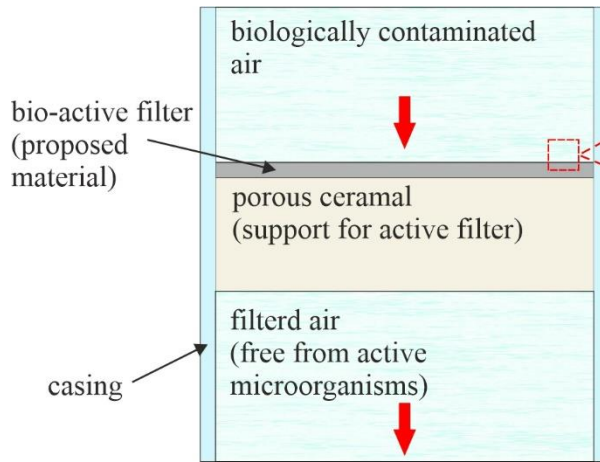


Specimen	Oxygen percentage content [%]:	
	Theoretical value	Elemental analysis result
SBA-prop-PO(OH) ₂ 5%	51.35	52.04
SBA-prop-PO(OH) ₂ 10%	49.72	51.39
SBA- CuO 5%	52.45	56.32
SBA- CuO 10%	51.74	57.01
SBA-prop-POO ₂ Cu 5%	49.04	77.32
SBA-prop-POO ₂ Cu 10%	45.75	69.21

It's not active units killed bacteria...

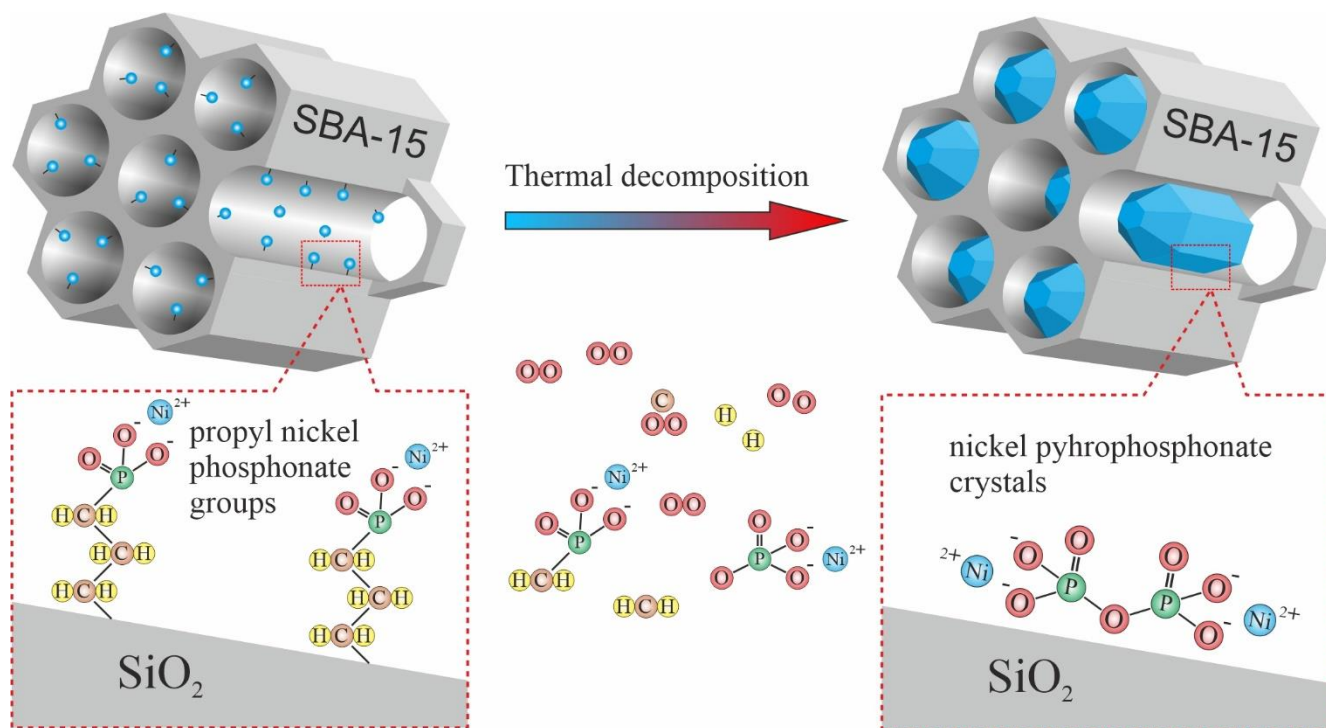


We have a unique antimicrobial system, what's next?

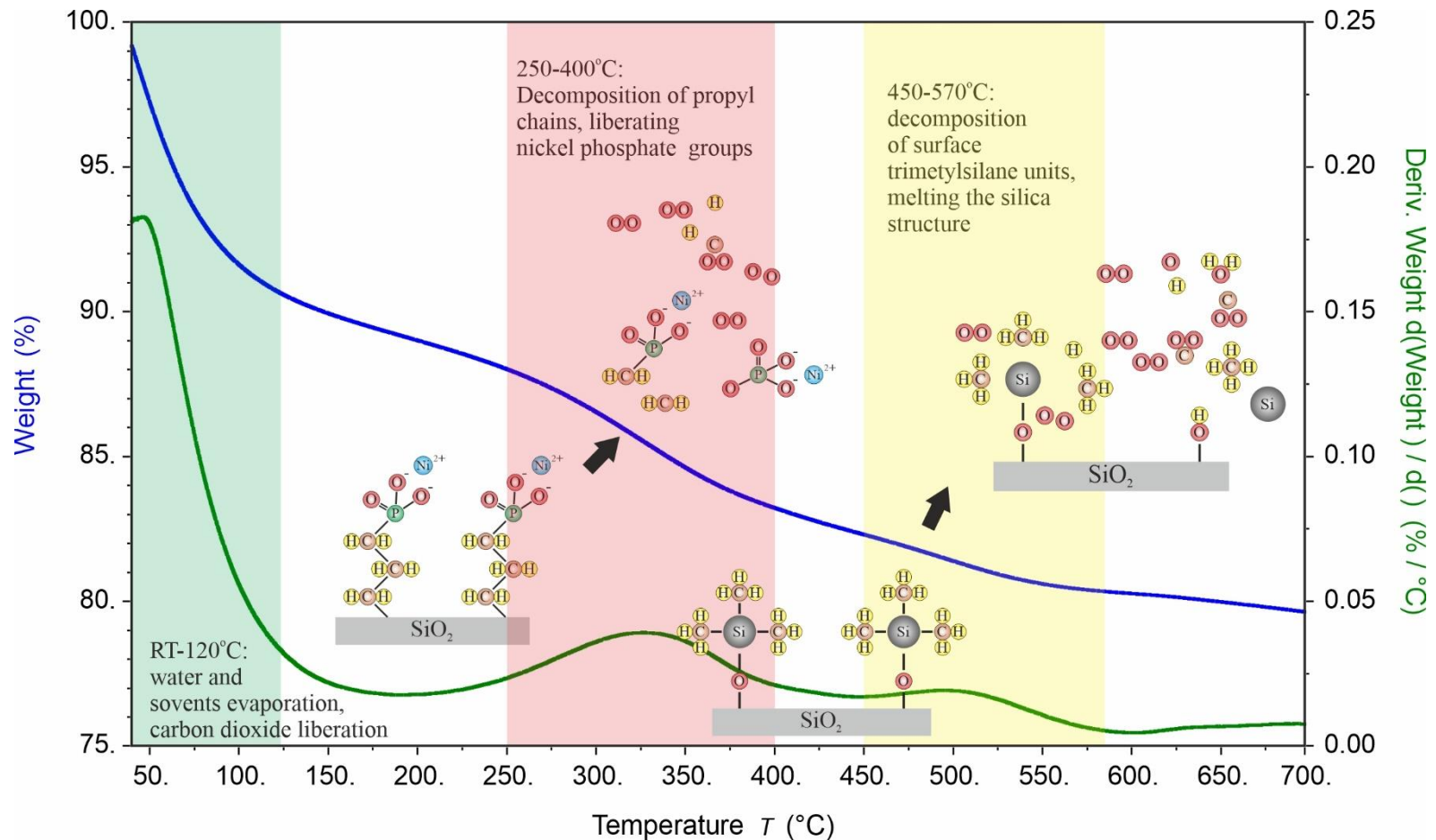


SBA-15 silica with metal ions: a starting point for novel materials

- Pores in functionalized silica can be treated as **silica nanoreactors**:
 - By selecting the appropriate functional units, we can play with the atomic composition of the “reagents” inside nanoreactor,
 - Modifying the doping rate enables the number of reagents to be set.
 - This results in obtaining the desired compounds with desired sizes precisely inside the silica pores.

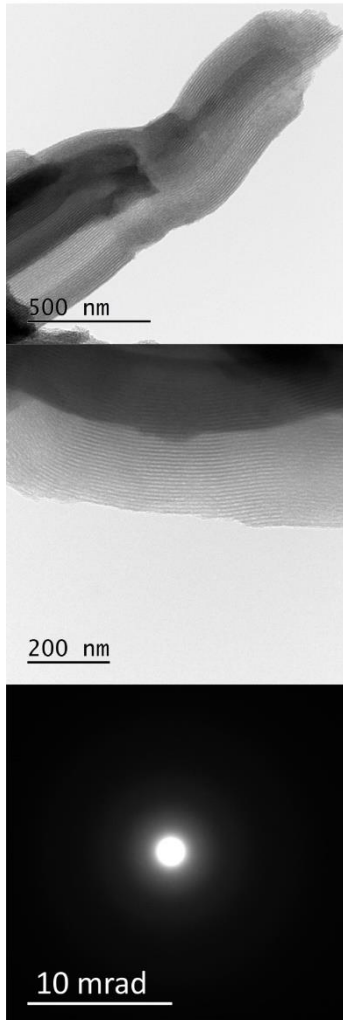


How to find the parameters?

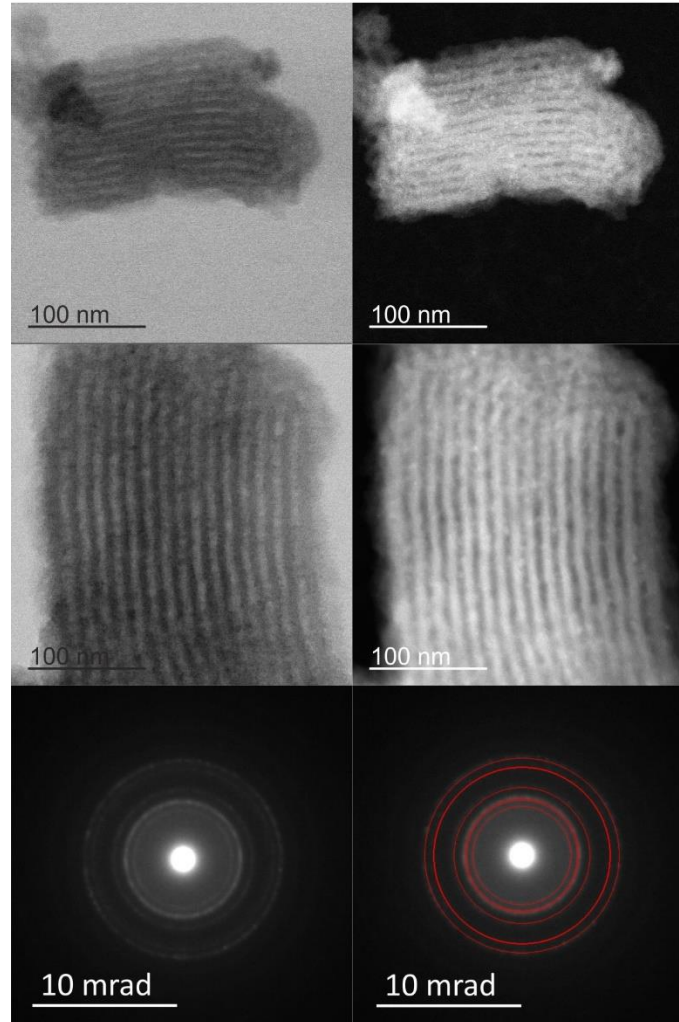


Do the silica nanoreactors work?

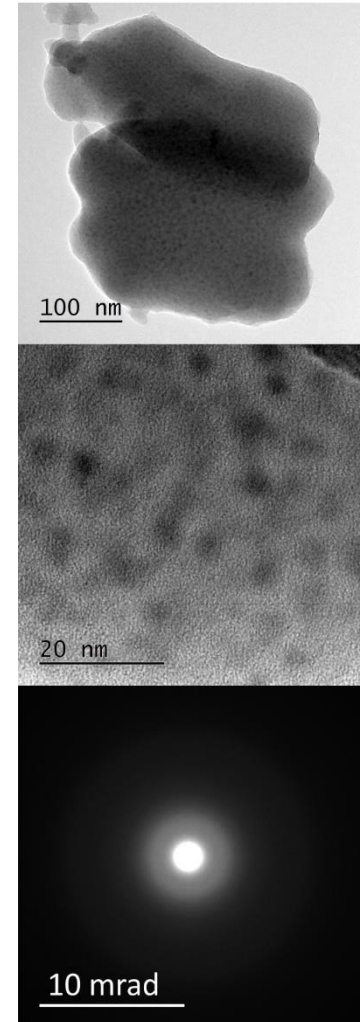
room temp.



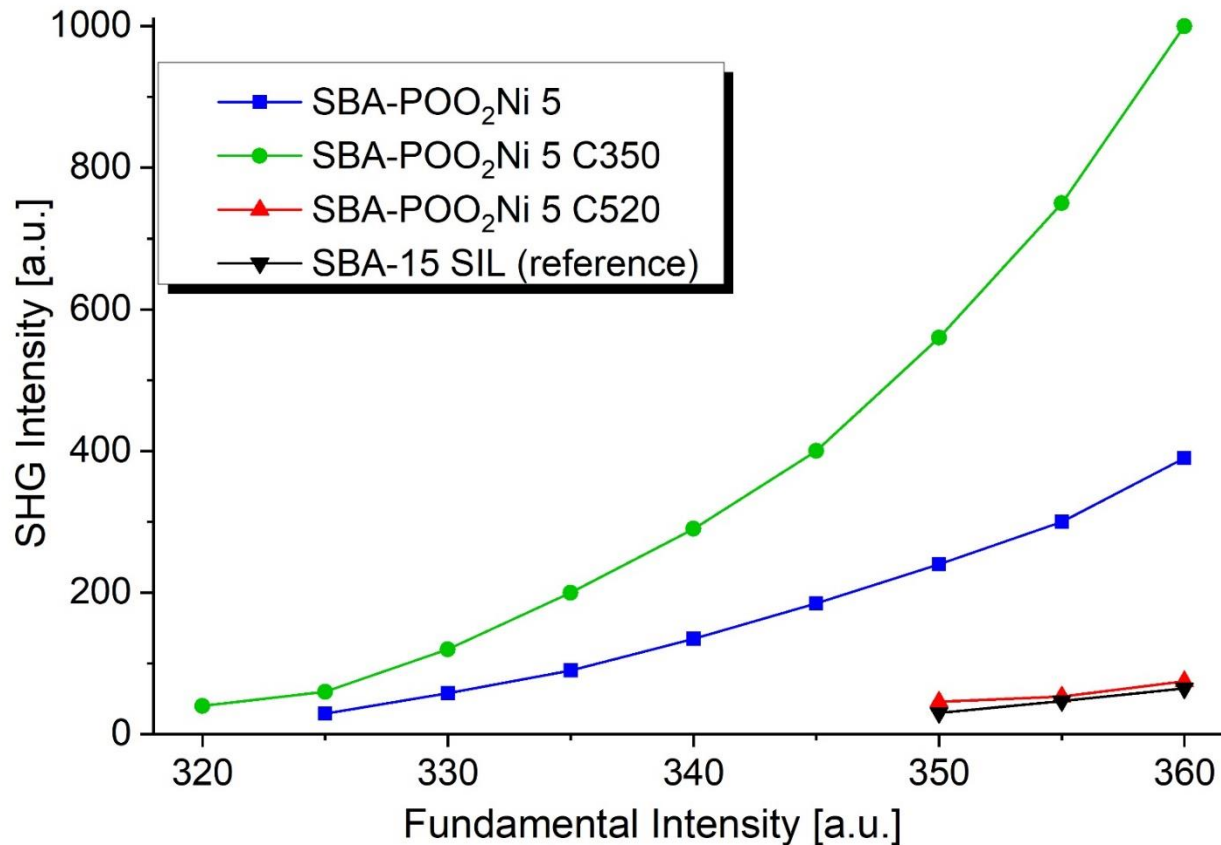
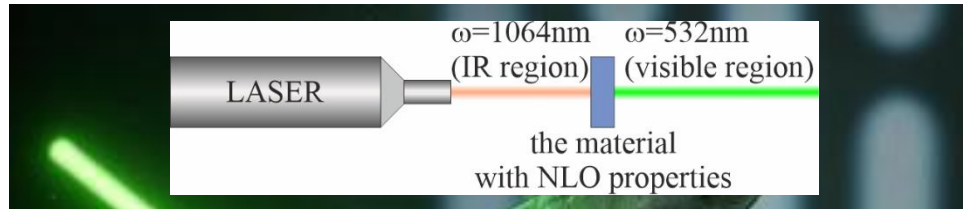
350°C



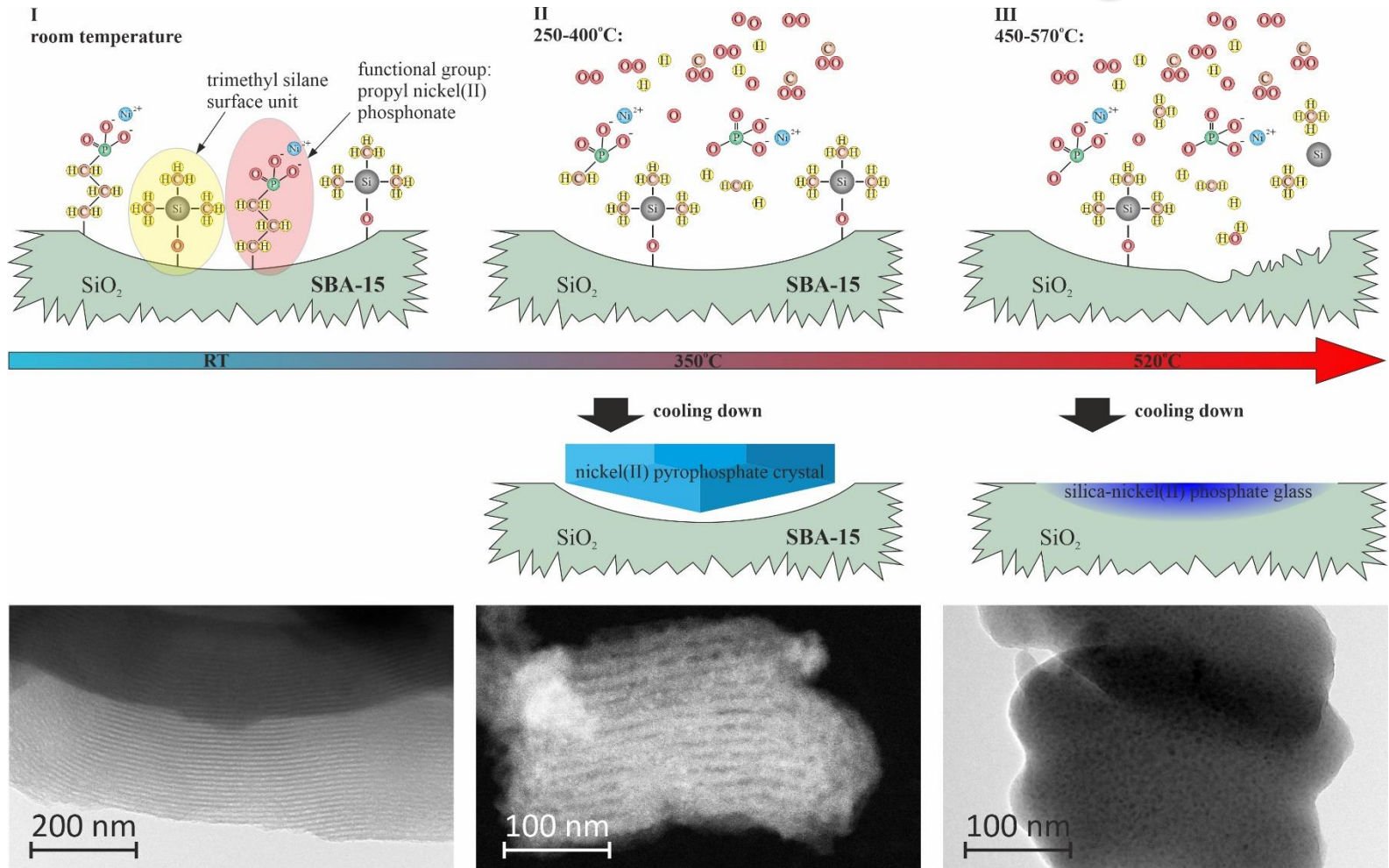
520°C



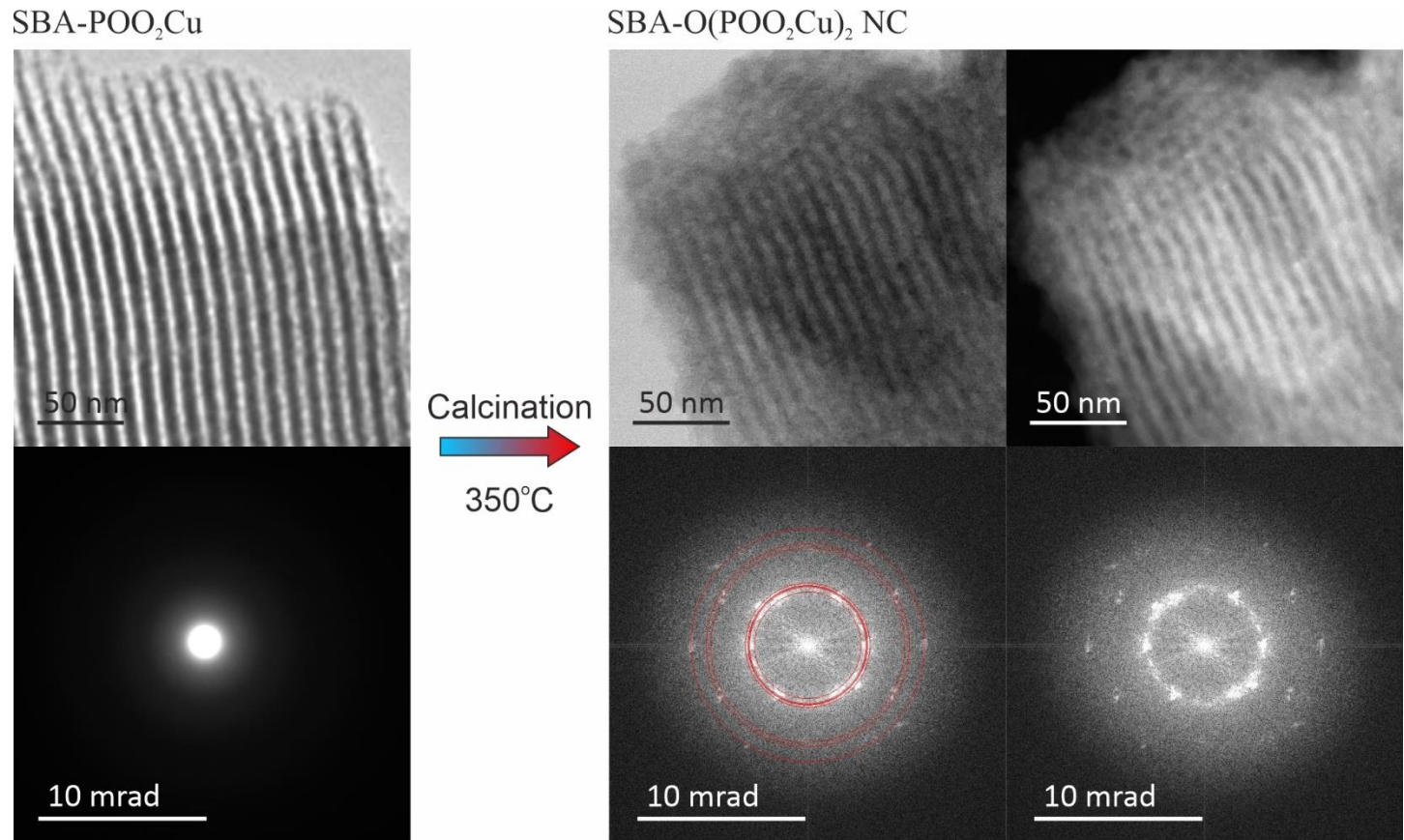
The material was fabricated purposely... for photonics



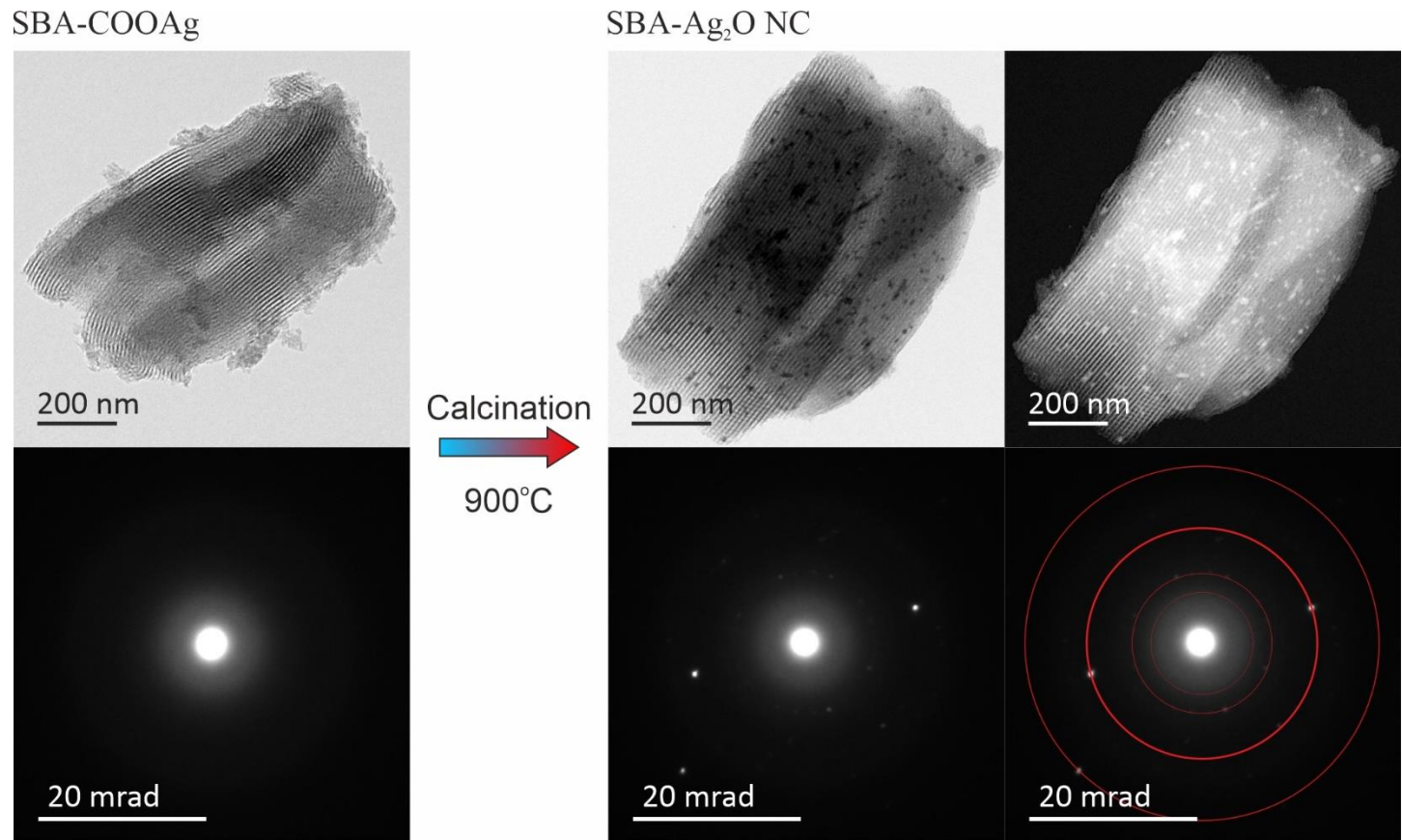
Now we know, what really happens with the material with heating



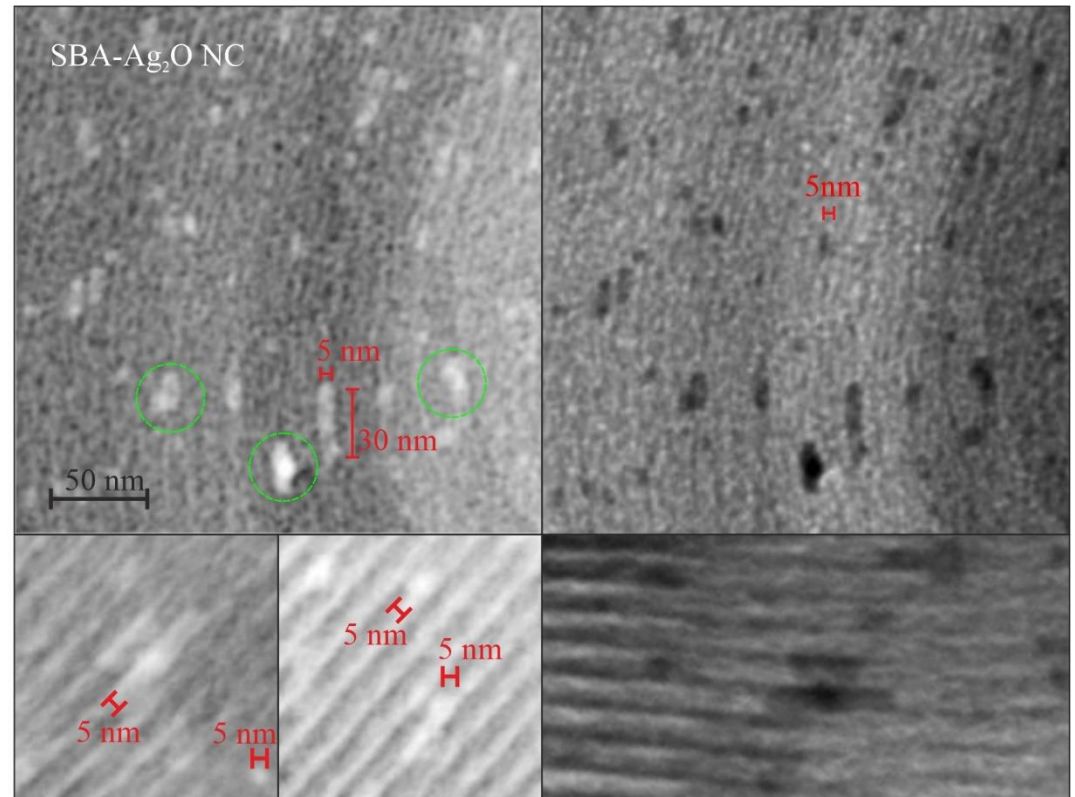
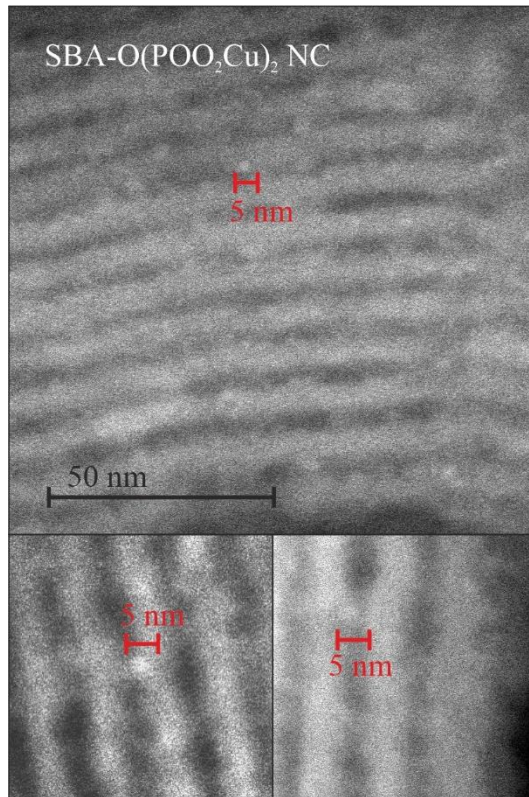
The idea of silica nanoreactors for another functional units: copper



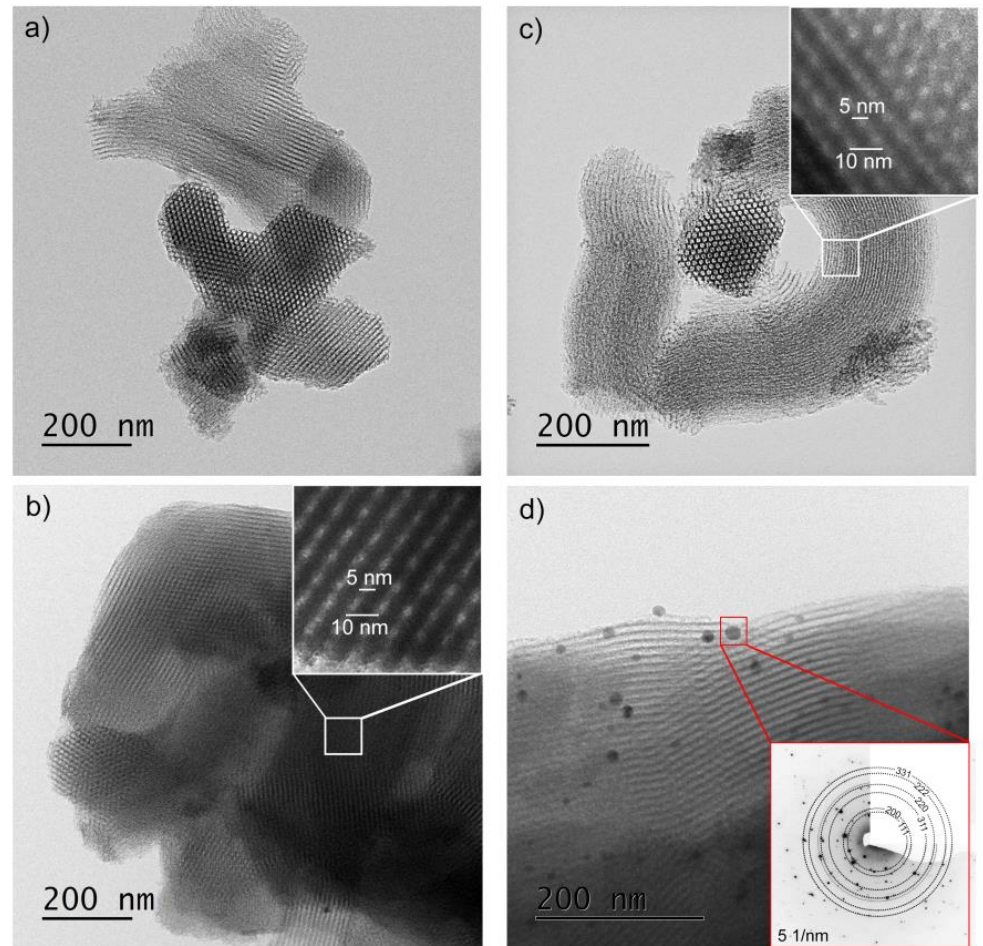
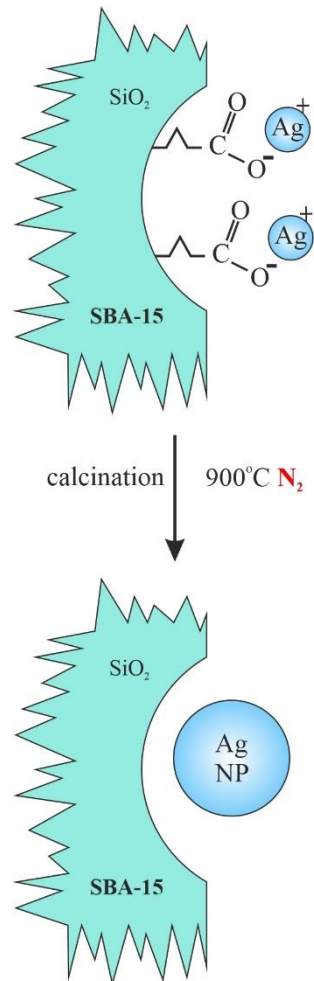
And something similar with silver



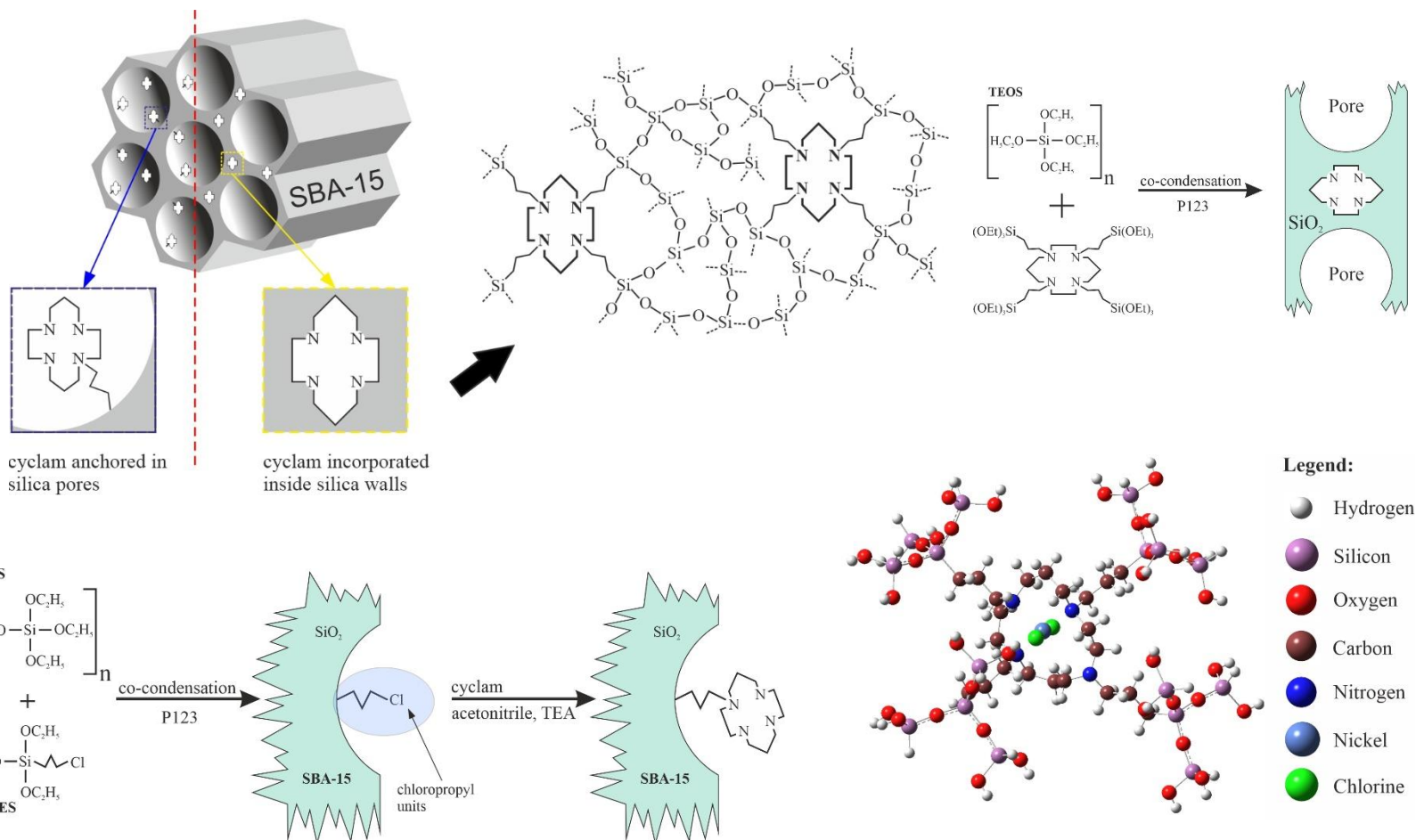
Note the sizes of crystals



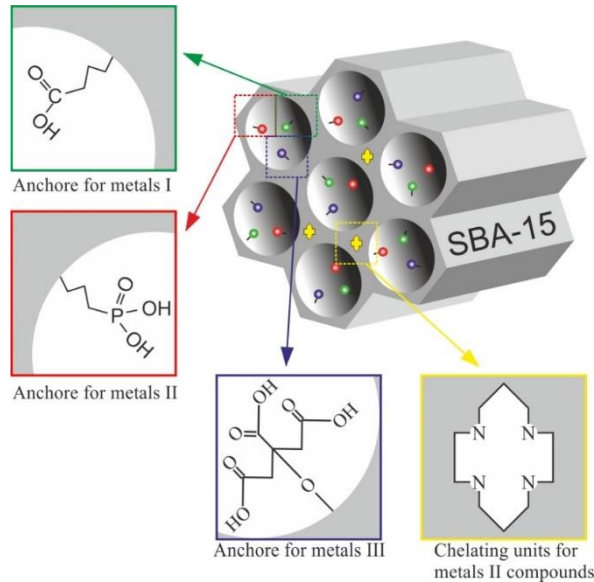
The calcination conditions matter!



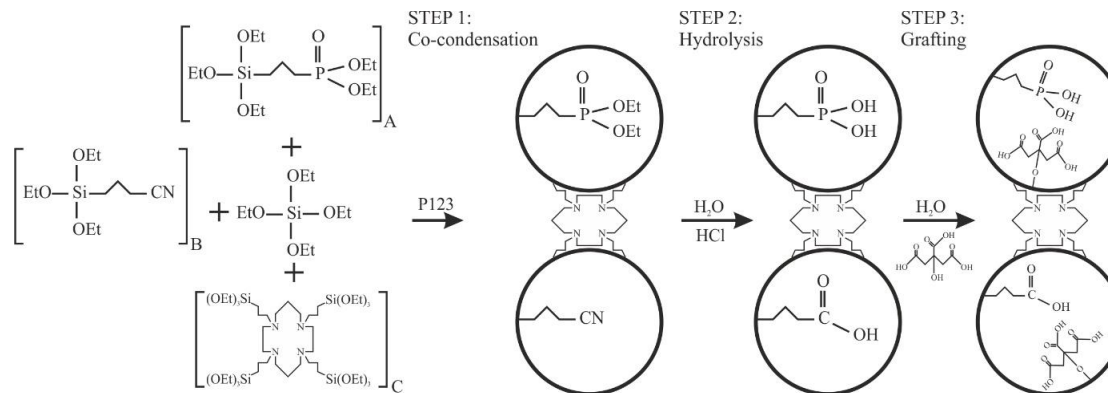
Functionl units inside pores... it's not enough!



Having pores and walls to disposal, let's use it! For our environment



- The material for remediation of groundwater and soli
- Can be pressed into a pellet (cartridge) and used as it
- Capture various metals: Cu, Ag, Cd, Zn, Fe, Hg
- Insoluble: can be removed from the environment and substitute for a new one



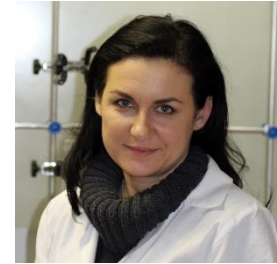
- Highly applicative concept
- The interactions between precursors have to be checked

To sum up...

- The presented materials were based on 2D solid solvent concept
- 2D solving in proper solids provides us with the possibility of preparation countless novel materials
- In the most cases the technology is robust and no need sophisticated methods

Acknowledgement

Dr Magdalena Laskowska



My team:

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- Dr Dominika Kuźma
- Dr hab. Małgorzata Kąc
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Than you for your attention!

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