

Advances in the Liquid-Phase Synthesis of Inorganic Nanopowders

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**Sol-Gel
Chemistry**

**Micro-
emulsions**

**(Co-)
Precipitation**

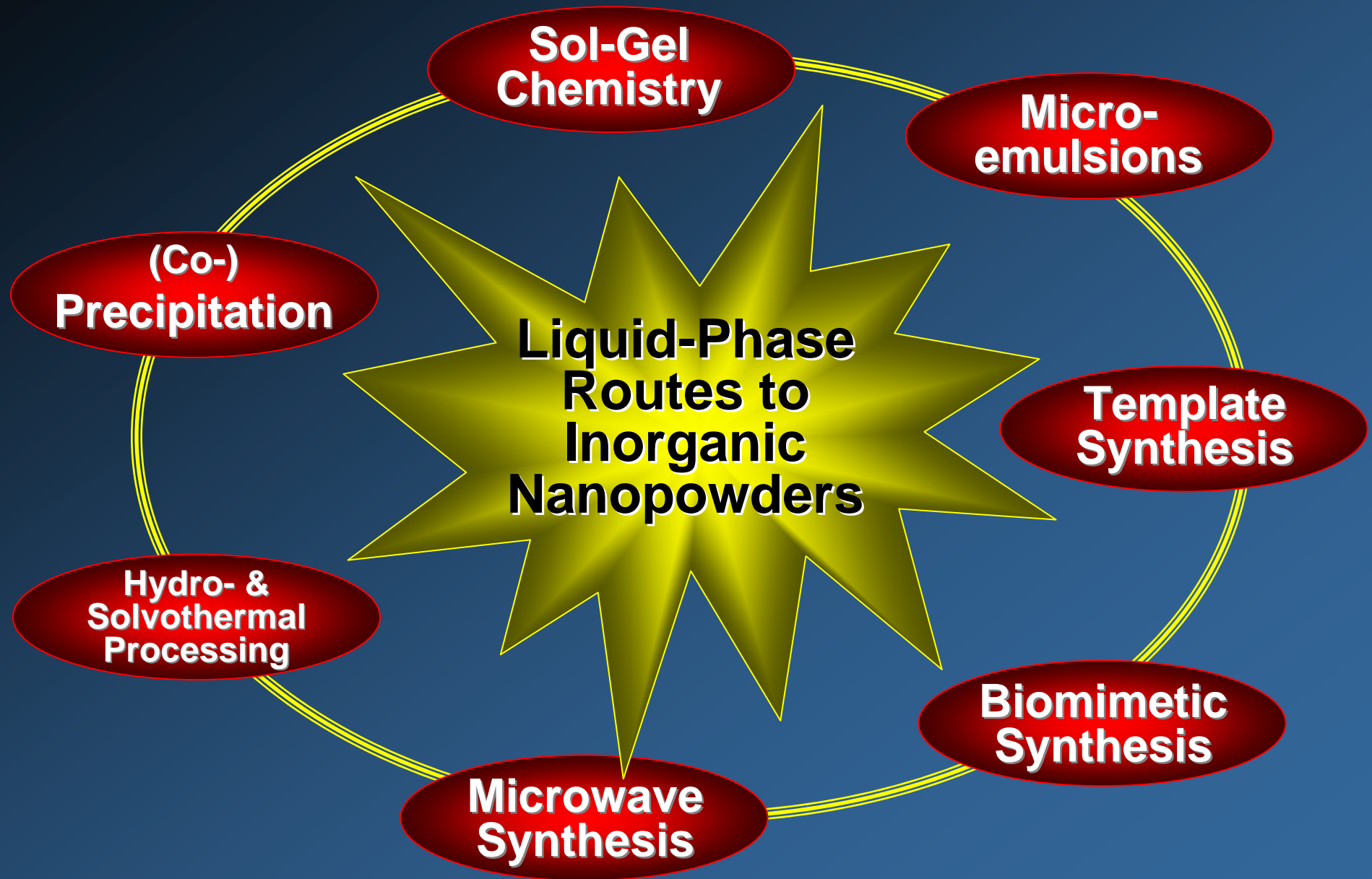
**Liquid-Phase
Routes to
Inorganic
Nanopowders**

**Template
Synthesis**

**Hydro- &
Solvothermal
Processing**

**Biomimetic
Synthesis**

**Microwave
Synthesis**



Hot-Injection Method

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1993**, *115*, 8706–8715

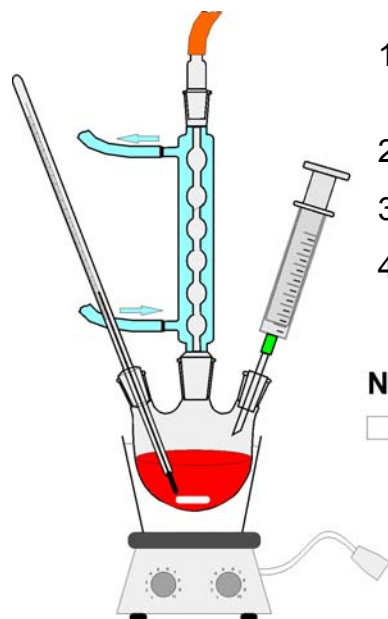
Synthesis and Characterization of Nearly Monodisperse CdE (E = S, Se, Te) Semiconductor Nanocrystallites

C. B. Murray, D. J. Norris, and M. G. Bawendi*

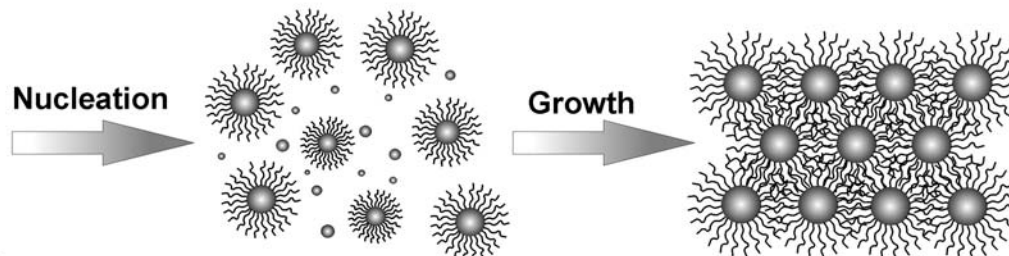
*Contribution from the Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139*

Received March 22, 1993

Times Cited: 2615



- 1) Injection of a „cold“ precursor solution to a hot (molten) surfactant or surfactant/solvent mixture
- 2) Nucleation and growth
- 3) Surfactant controls size, shape, and surface properties
- 4) Precipitation by addition of a „nonsolvent“



„Consequences“ of the Hot-Injection Method:

Surfactant-Directed Nonhydrolytic Routes

Reviews

J. Cheon et al.

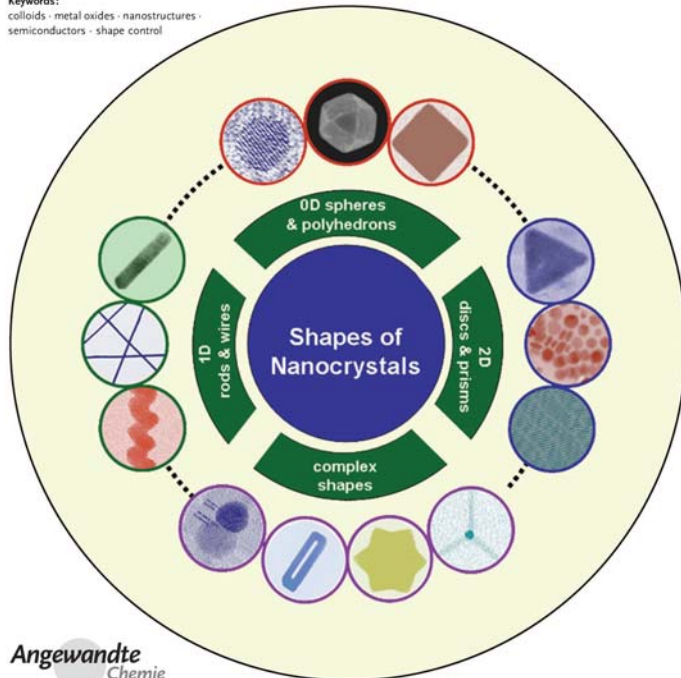
Nanoparticle Synthesis

DOI: 10.1002/anie.200503821

Shape Control of Semiconductor and Metal Oxide Nanocrystals through Nonhydrolytic Colloidal Routes

Young-wook Jun, Jin-sil Choi, and Jinwoo Cheon*

Keywords:
colloids · metal oxides · nanostructures · semiconductors · shape control



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Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2006, 45, 3414–3439

Reviews

T. Hyeon et al.

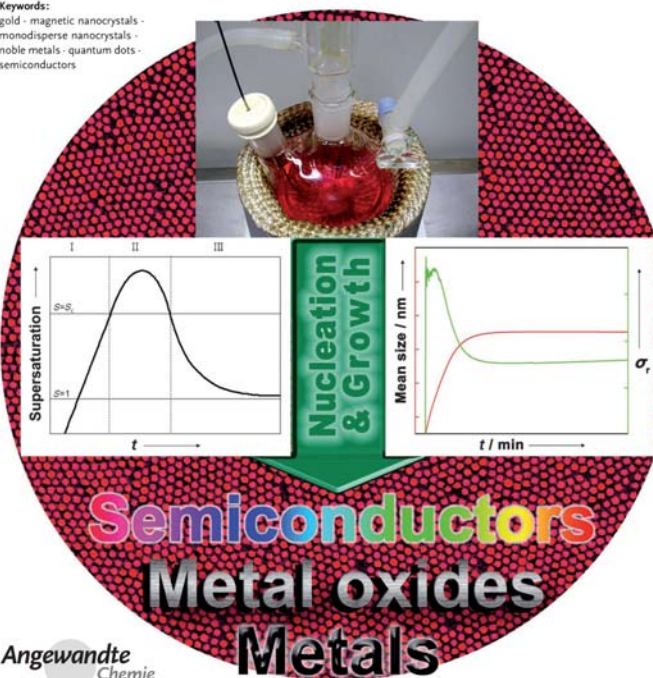
Nanostructures

DOI: 10.1002/anie.200603148

Synthesis of Monodisperse Spherical Nanocrystals

Jongnam Park, Jin Joo, Soon Gu Kwon, Youngjin Jang, and Taeghwan Hyeon*

Keywords:
gold · magnetic nanocrystals · monodisperse nanocrystals · noble metals · quantum dots · semiconductors

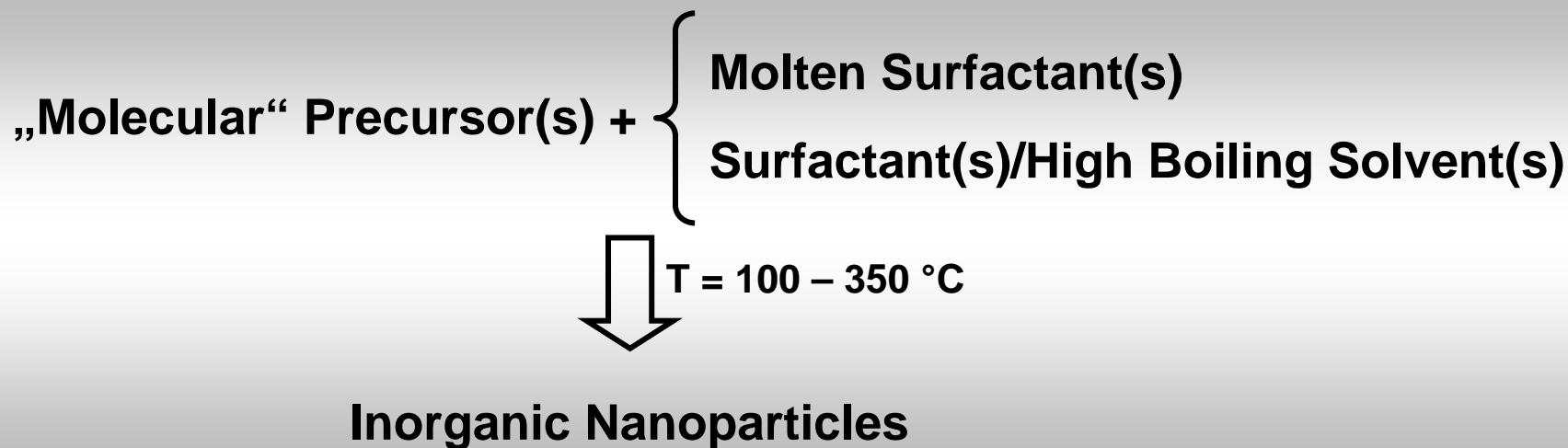


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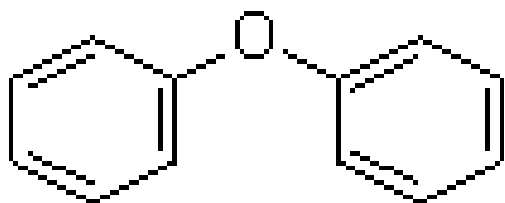
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2007, 46, 4630–4660



Metal Organic Compounds: Metal Alkoxides $M(\text{OR})_n, \dots$

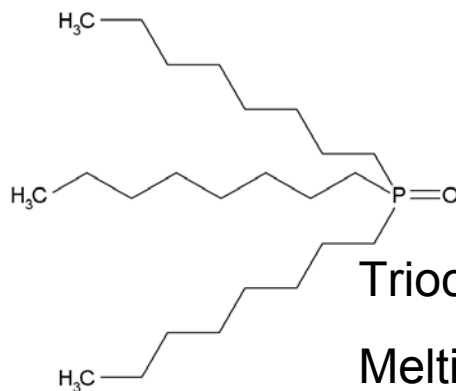
Metal Salts: Chlorides $M\text{Cl}_n$, Acetates $M(\text{OOCCH}_3)_n$, Nitrates $M(\text{NO}_3)_n, \dots$

Organometallic Compounds: Metal Carbonyls $M(\text{CO})_n, \dots$



Diphenyl ether $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$

Boiling Point: $259 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

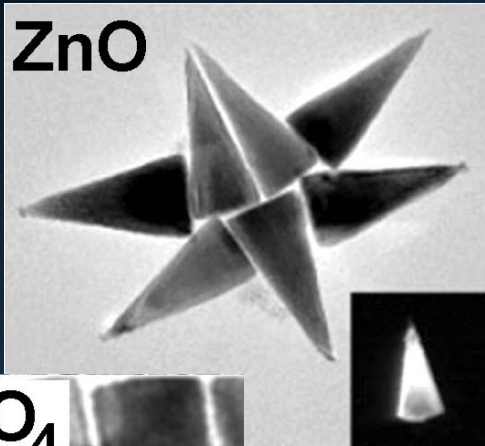


Trioctylphosphine oxide (TOPO)

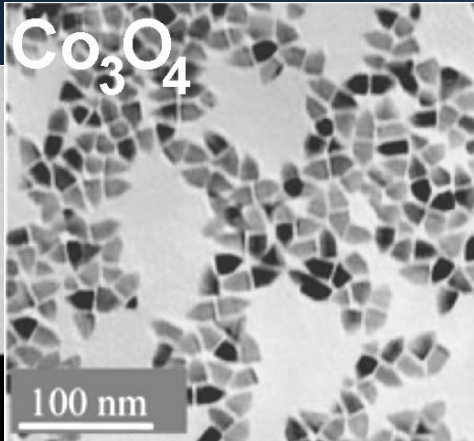
Melting point: $201 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Shape Control

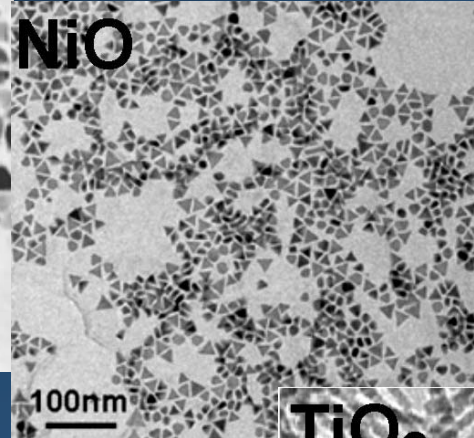
ZnO



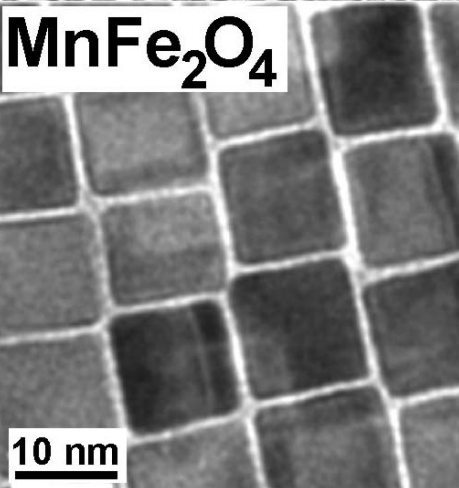
Co₃O₄



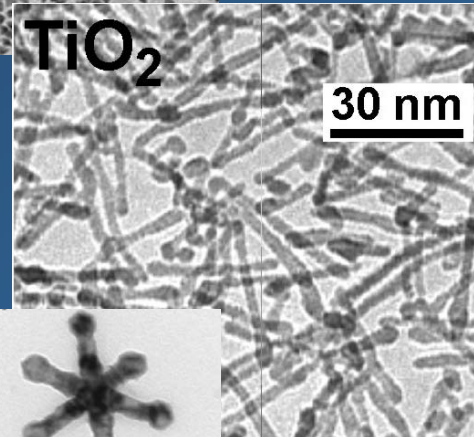
NiO



MnFe₂O₄

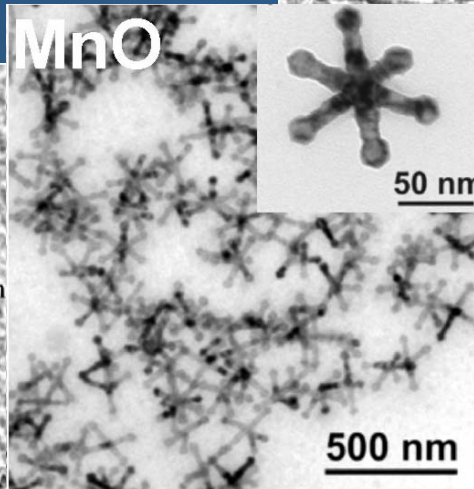


TiO₂

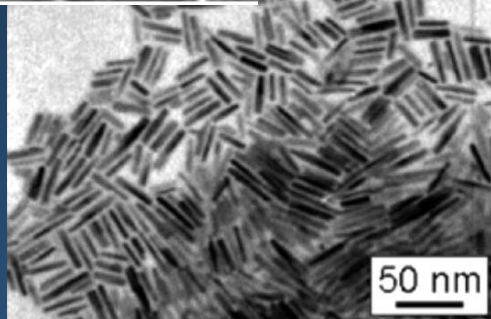
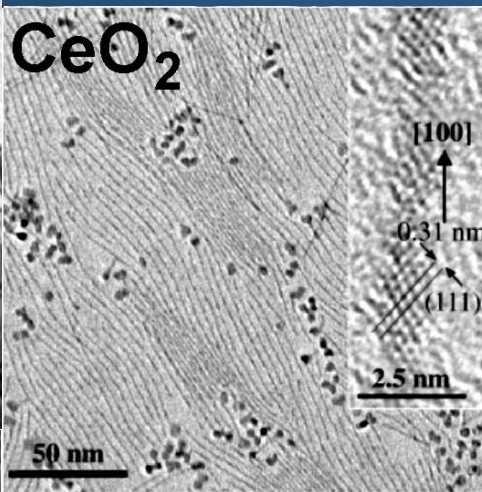


But: No Prediction possible!

MnO



CeO₂



Size Control

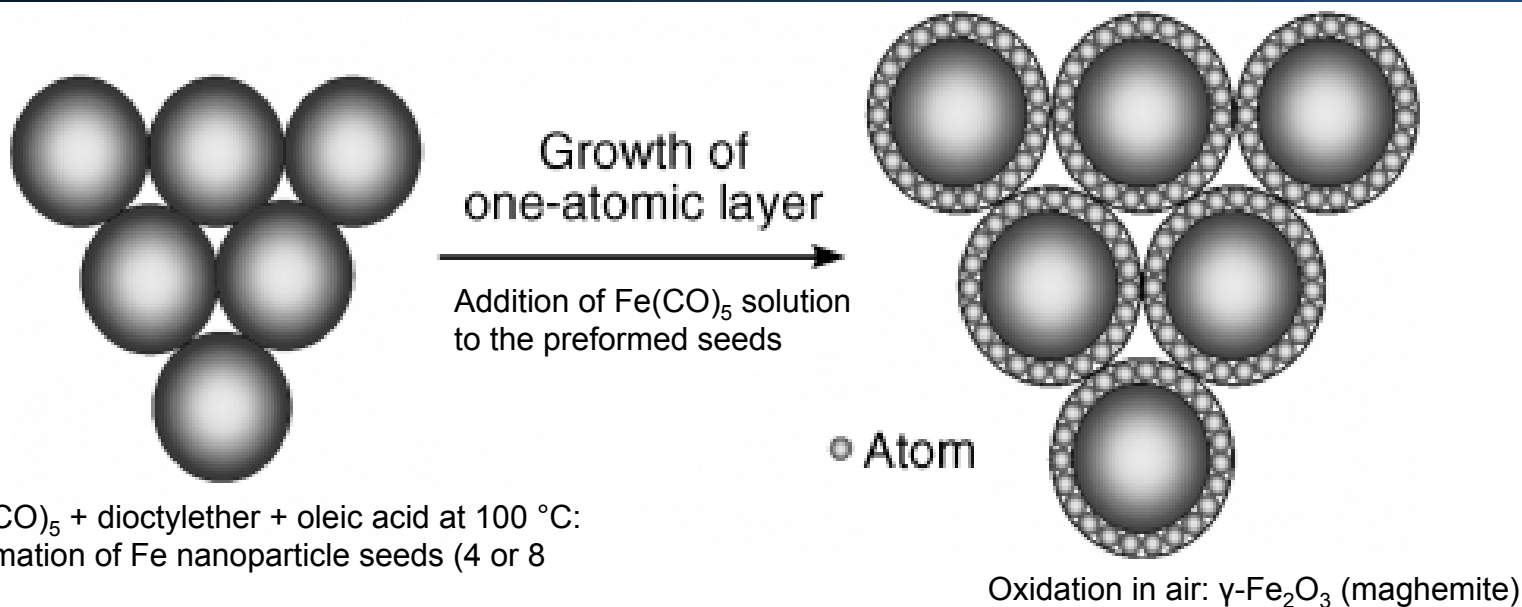
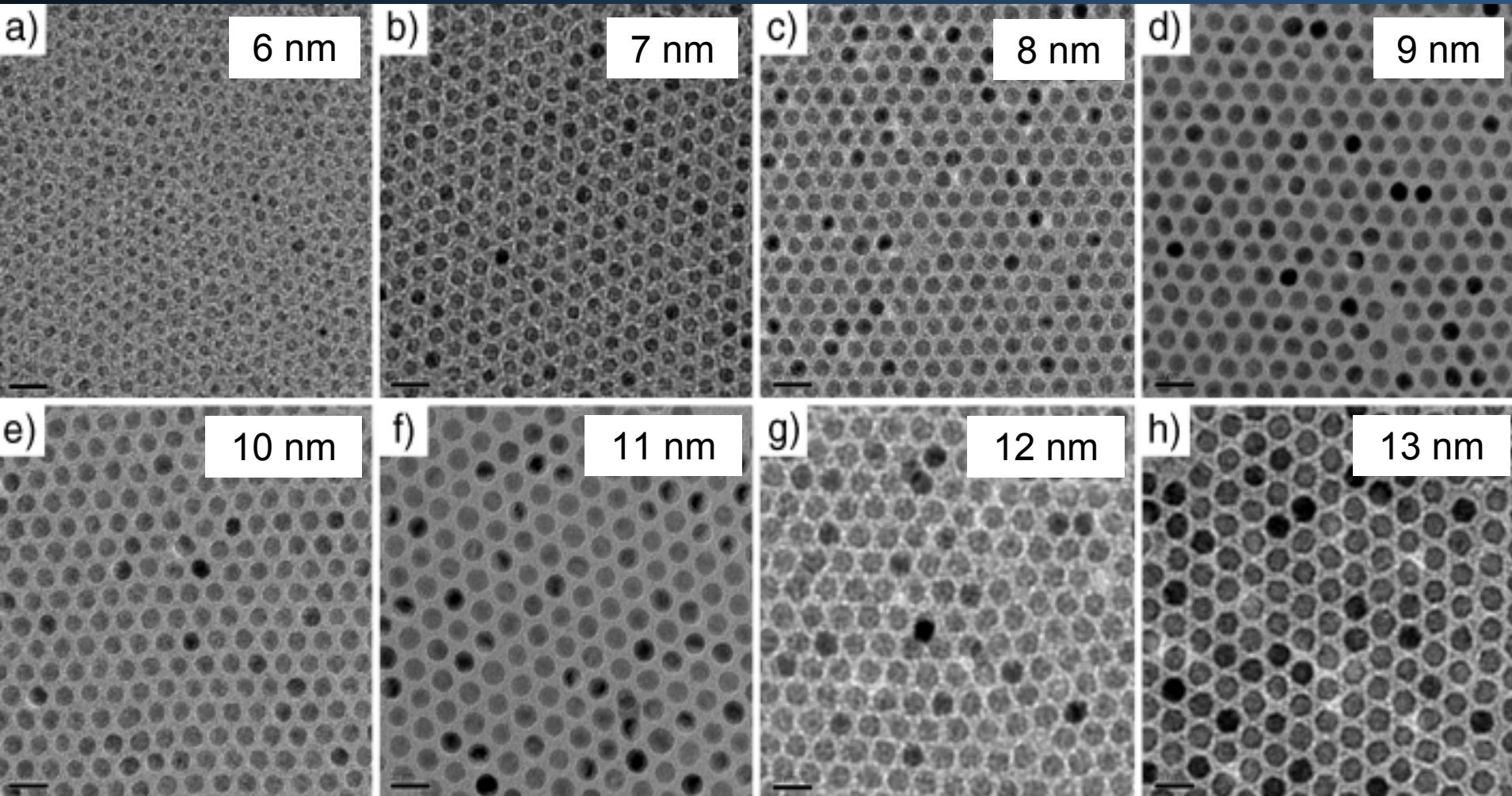


Table 1: Size of final iron nanoparticles produced from combinations of initial monodisperse iron nanoparticles and iron oleate solutions.

Final iron nanoparticles [nm]	Initial iron nanoparticles [nm]	Iron oleate solution [mmol]
6	4	1.5
7	4	3.0
9	8	1.5
10	8	3.0
12	11	1.5
13	11	3.0
15	11	4.5

Size Control

Hyeon et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 2872



Prediction possible!

Without Surfactants!!!

„Molecular“
Precursor

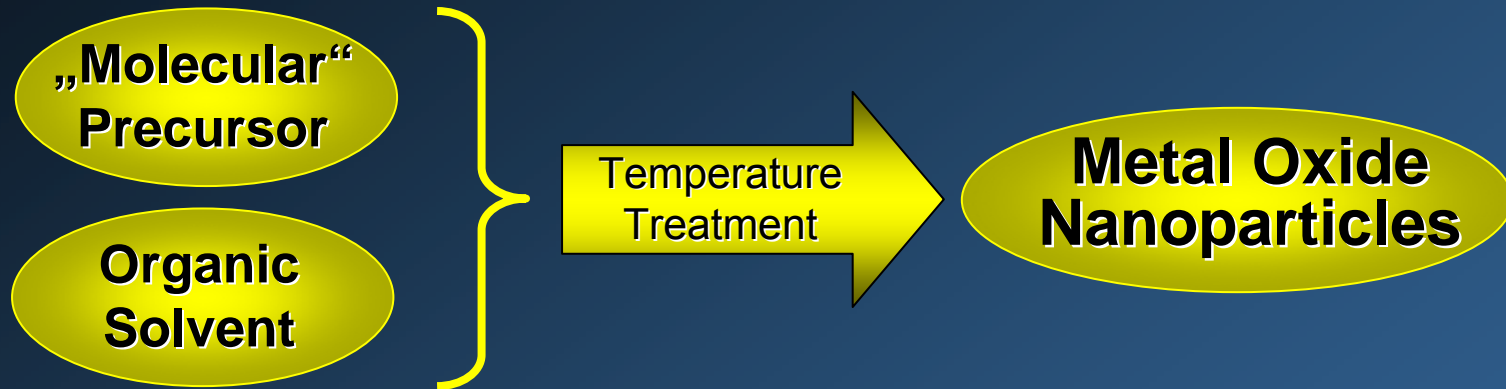
Organic
Solvent

Temperature
Treatment

Metal Oxide
Nanoparticles



Without Surfactants!!!



- + Low amount of organic impurities
 - Nontoxic solvent vs. toxicity of surfactants
 - Simple, robust, and generally applicable synthesis protocol
 - Small number of initial components: Study of the mechanisms!
 - Good accessibility of the nanoparticle surface
- Less control over size and shape
 - Broader size distribution
 - Formation of agglomerates, limited redispersibility

Metal Alkoxides:

TiO_2 , V_2O_3 , $\text{W}_{18}\text{O}_{49}$, SnO_2 , HfO_2 ,
 In_2O_3 , Ln_2O_3 , CeO_2 , ZrO_2 , ZnO ,
 Ta_2O_5 , Nb_2O_5 , NaNbO_3 , NaTaO_3 ,
 BaTiO_3 , SrTiO_3 , $(\text{Ba},\text{Sr})\text{TiO}_3$,
 LiNbO_3 , BaZrO_3

Metal Chlorides:

TiO_2 , $\text{VO}_{1.52}(\text{OH})_{0.77}$,
 $\text{WO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, SnO_2 , HfO_2 ,
 Ta_2O_5 , Nb_2O_5

Metal Acetates:

CoO , Fe_3O_4 , MnO , ZnO

BENZYL ALCOHOL

Acetates + Alkoxides:

CdIn_2O_4

Acetates + Acetylacetonates:

MnFe_2O_4 , CoFe_2O_4 , NiFe_2O_4

Metal Acetylacetonates:

Fe_3O_4 , Mn_3O_4 , ZnO , Co-doped ZnO

Alkoxides + Acetylacetonates:

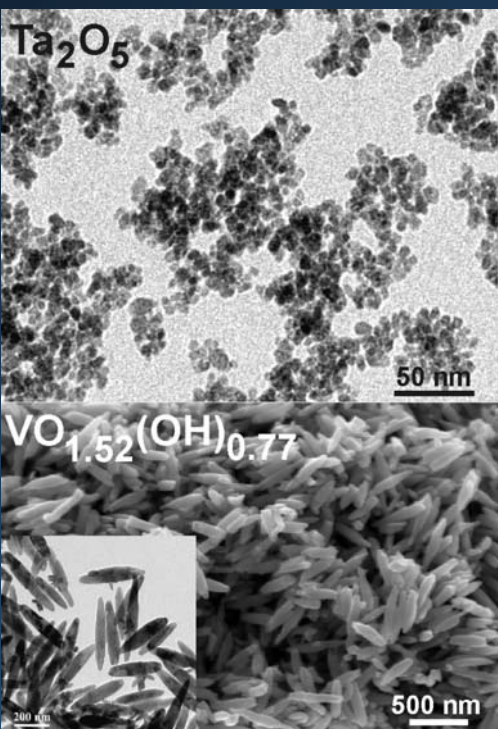
Indium Tin Oxide (ITO), Mn-doped ZrO_2 ,
Co/Fe-doped TiO_2

Acetylacetonates + Chlorides:

InNbO_4 , MnNb_2O_6 , YNbO_4

Metal Chlorides

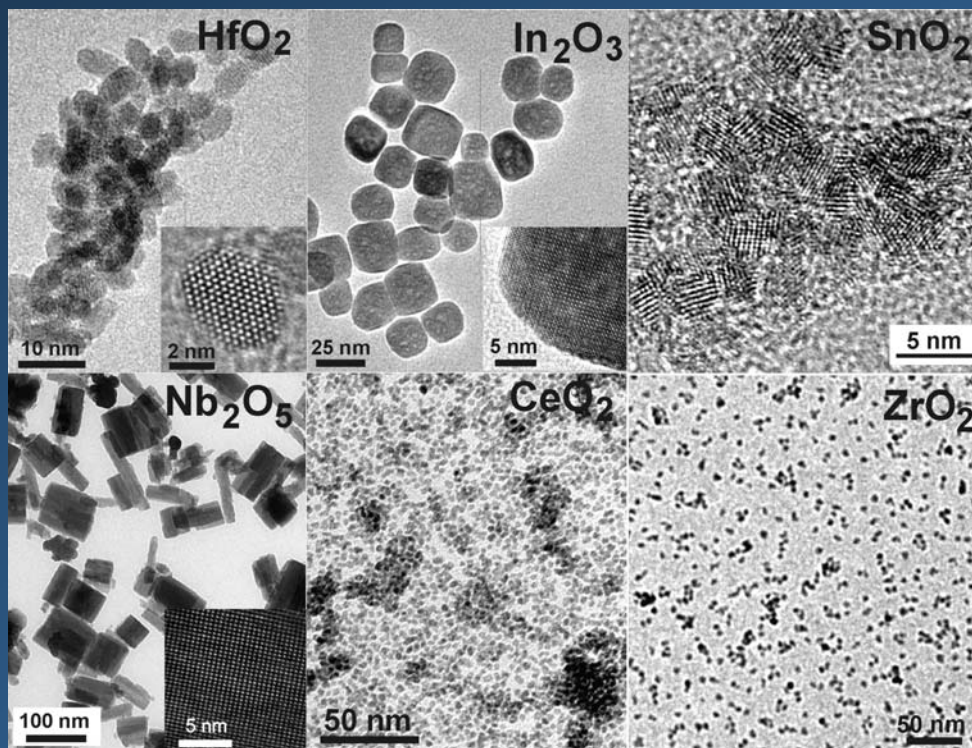
T = 60-220 °C



BENZYL ALCOHOL

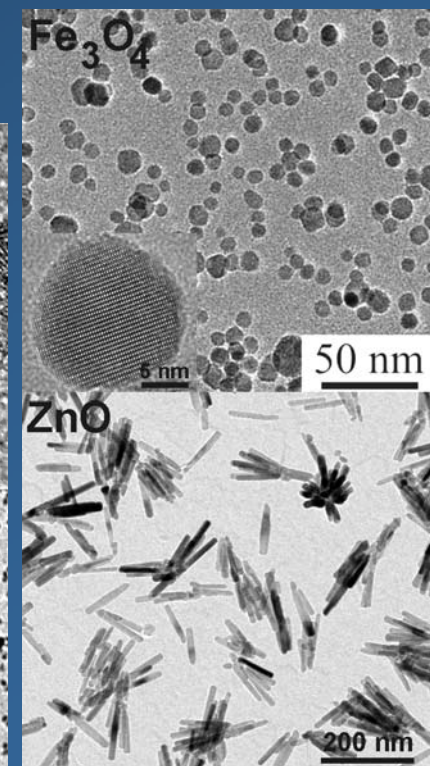
Metal Alkoxides

T = 200-250 °C



Metal Acetylacetonates

T = 80-200 °C



Ternary Metal Oxide Nanoparticles

$M(acac)_3$ and $NbCl_5$

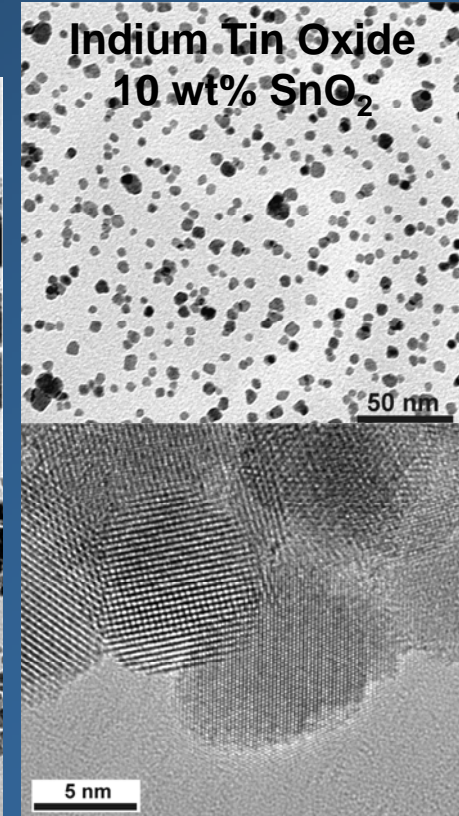
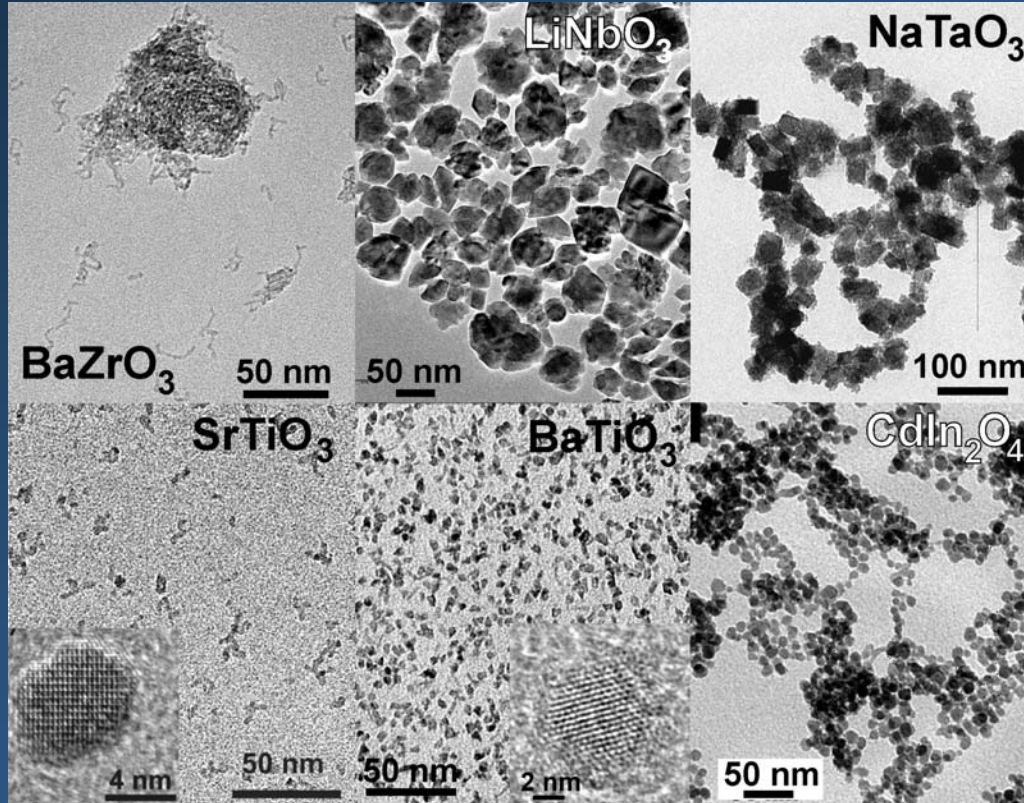
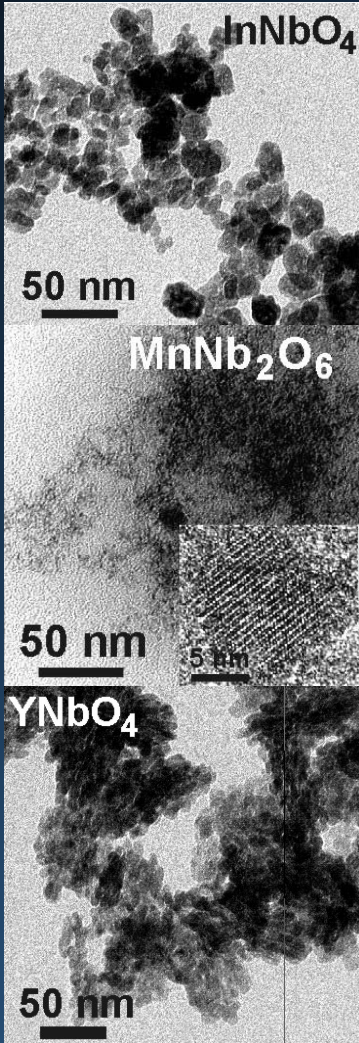


BENZYL ALCOHOL

Alkoxides and Acetylacetonates

Metal Alkoxides

$T = 200-250\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

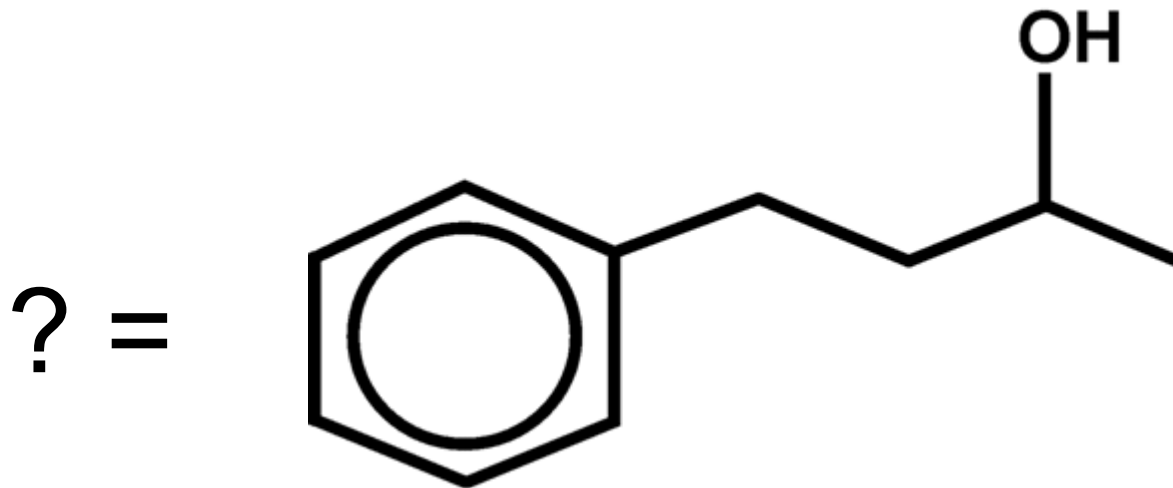
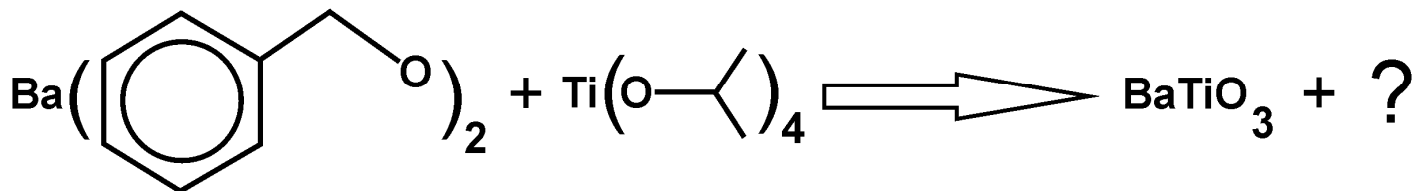
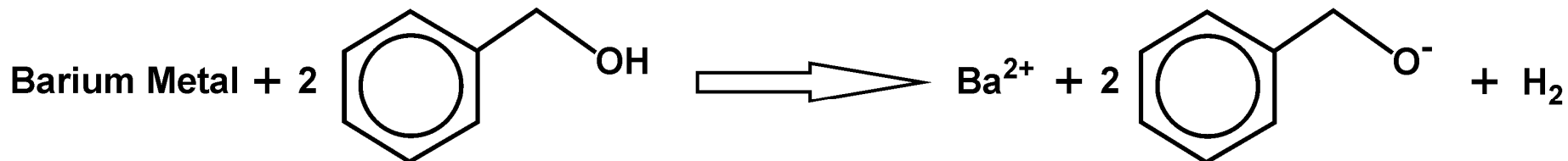


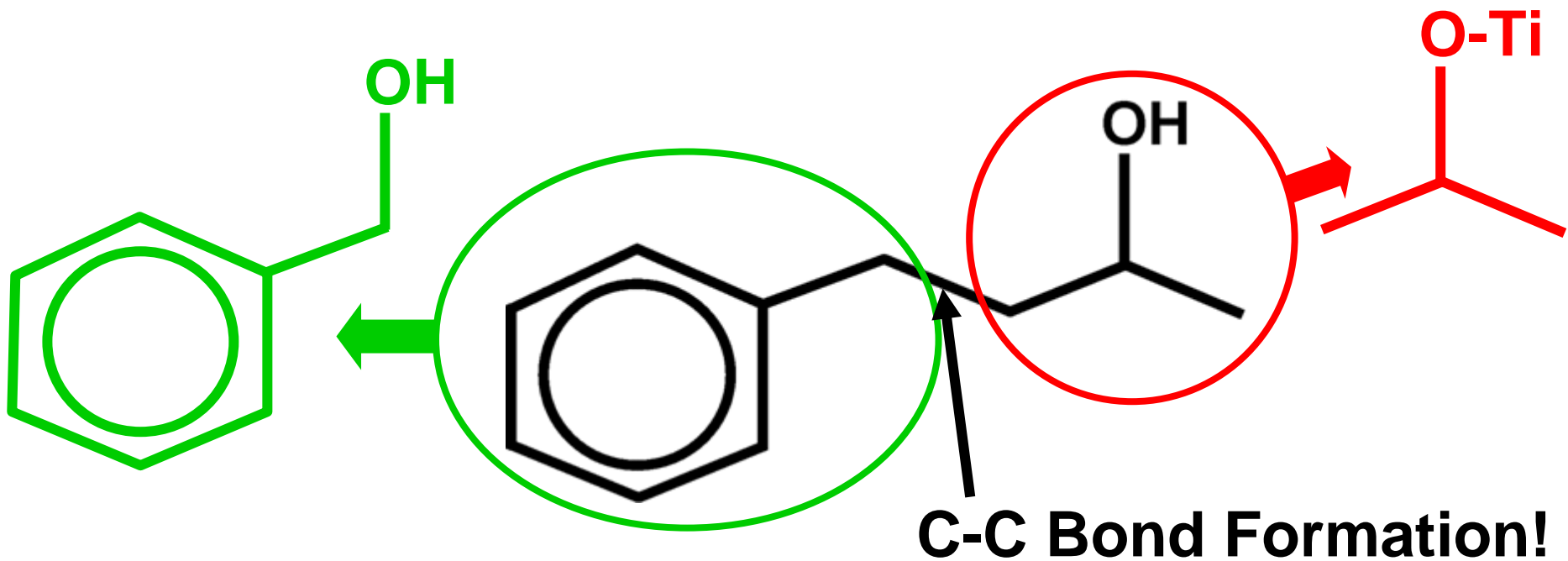
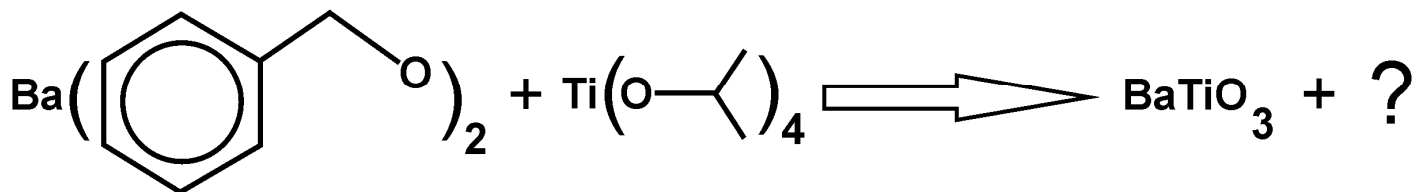
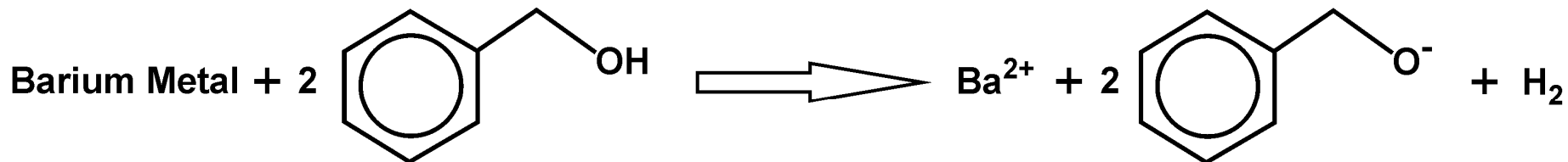
No water → Two main questions:

- 1) Where does the oxygen come from?
- 2) How is it transferred from the source to the metal center?

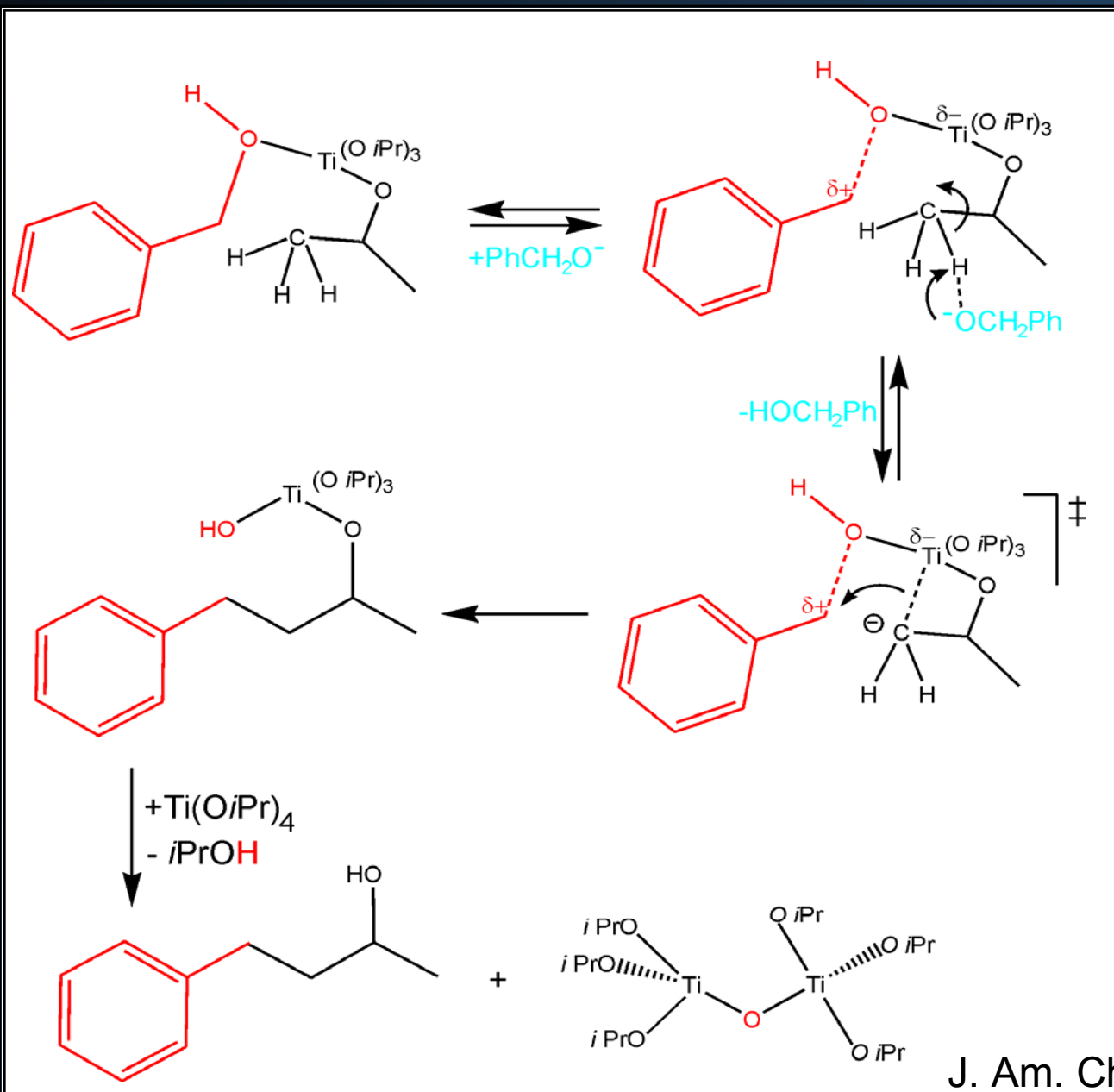
Example:

Formation Mechanism of BaTiO_3

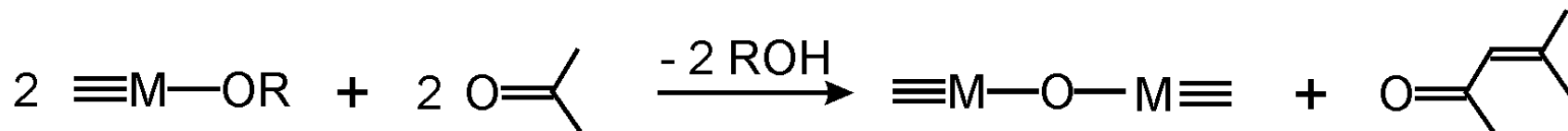
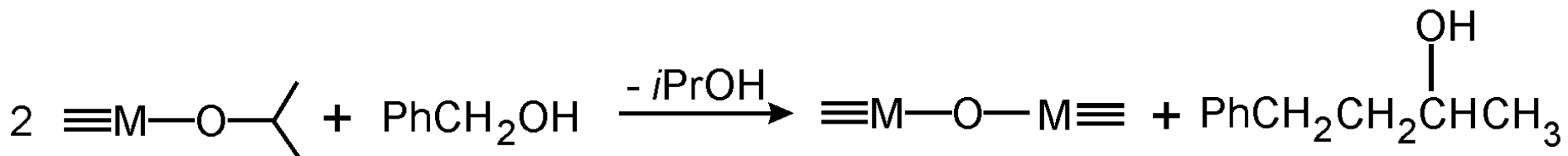
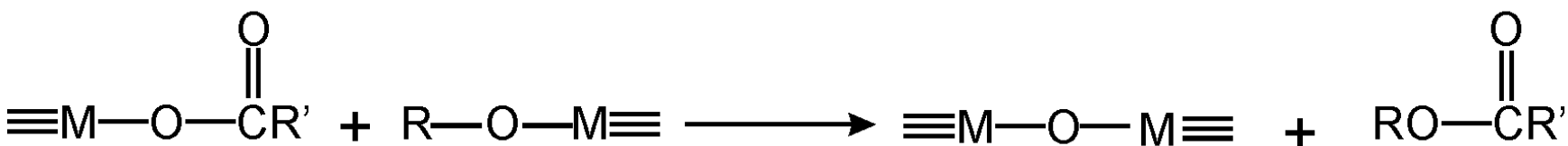
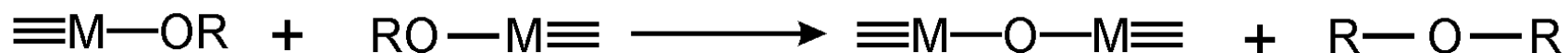




Chemical Formation Mechanisms

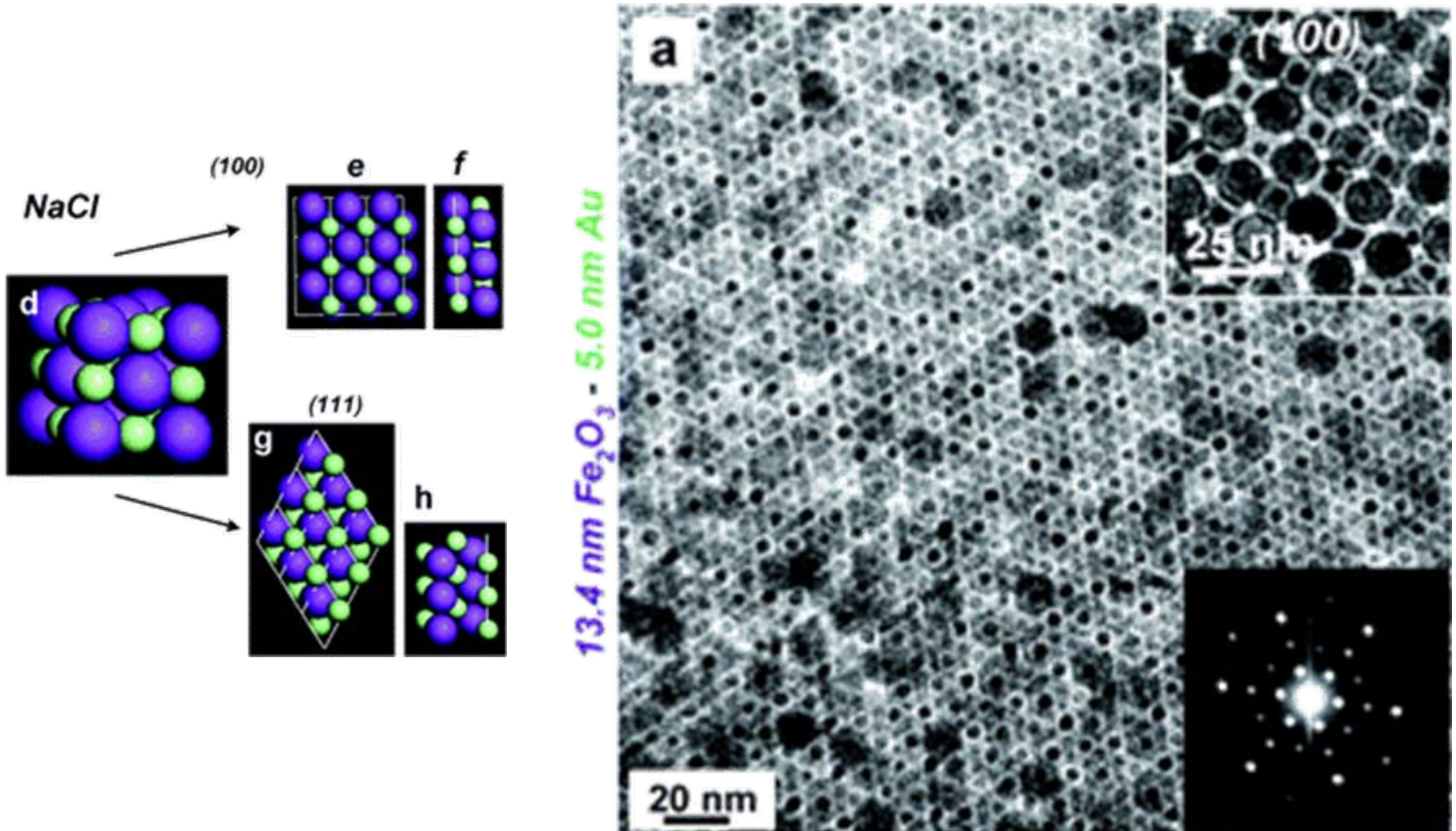


The oxygen is provided by the „OH“ group of benzyl alcohol!

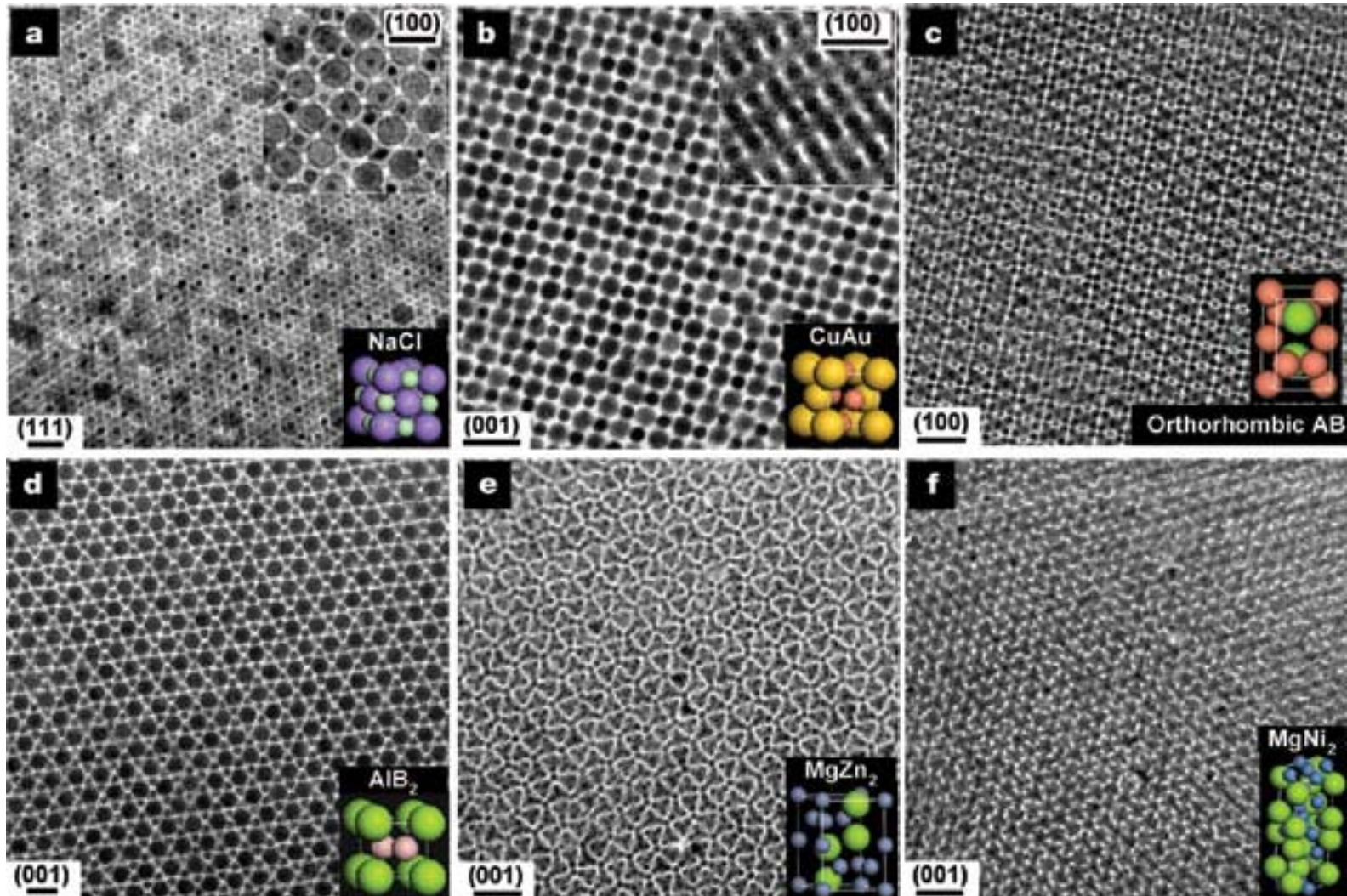


To understand nanoparticle formation on a molecular level (i.e., crystallization and size- and shape-determining parameters), all the organic species (initially present as well as formed *in-situ*) have to be considered!

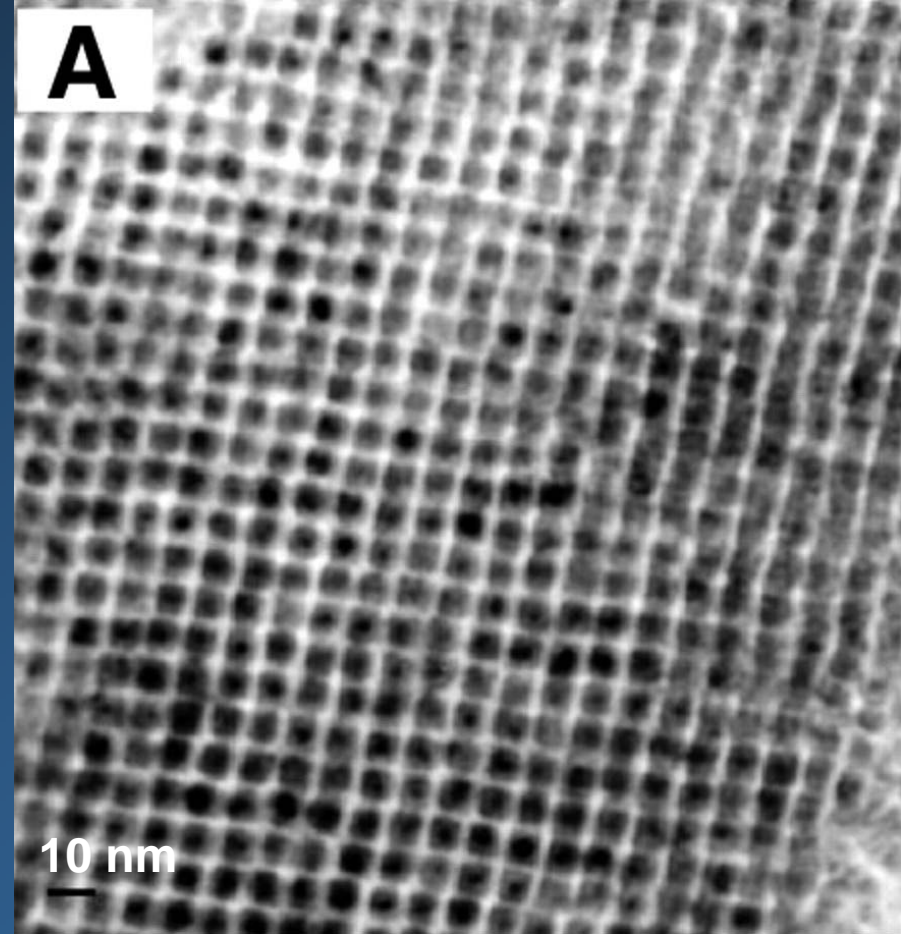
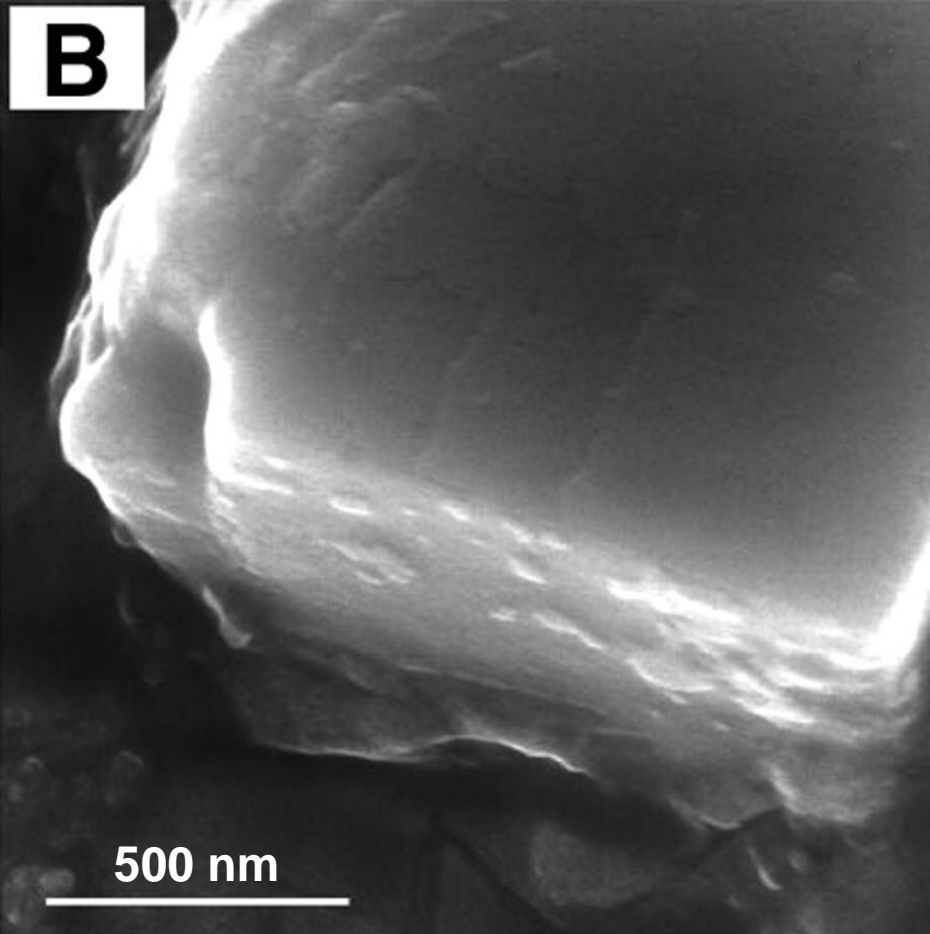
Nanoparticles as Building Blocks (Lego Bricks)



Nanoparticles as Building Blocks (Lego Bricks)

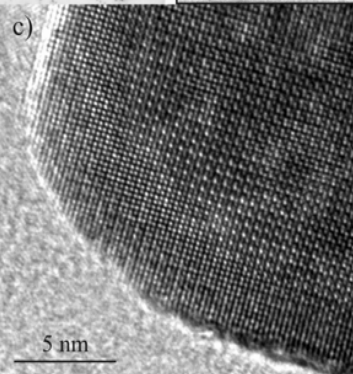
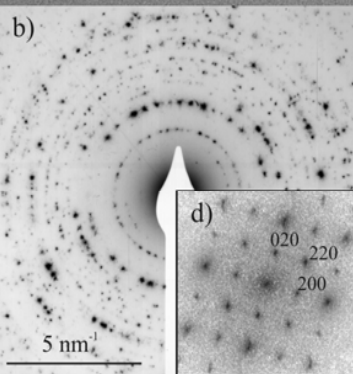
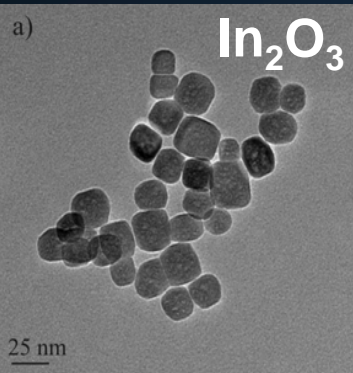


Nanoparticles as Building Blocks (Lego Bricks)



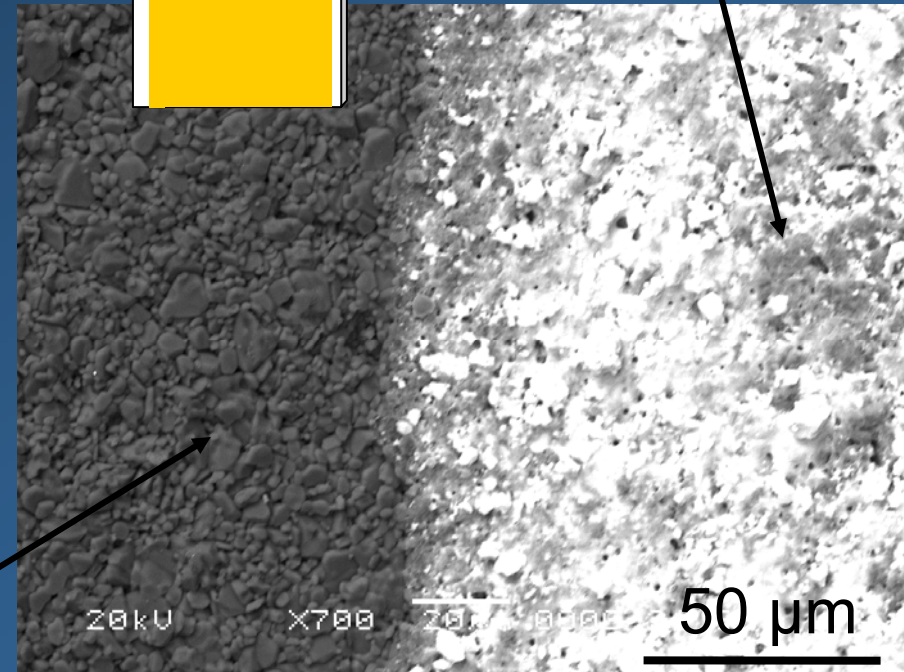
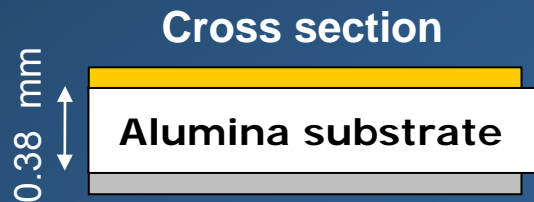
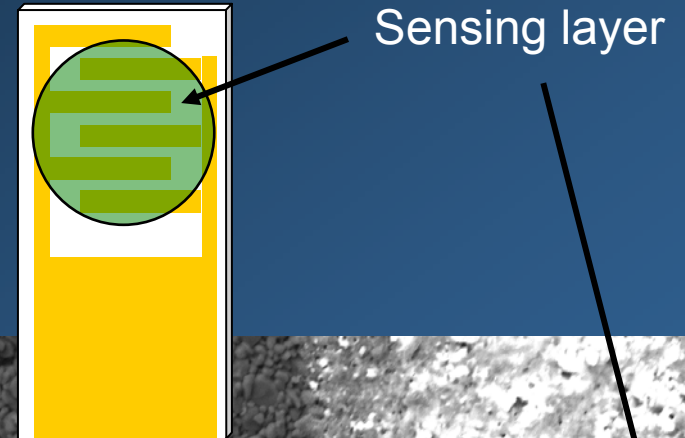
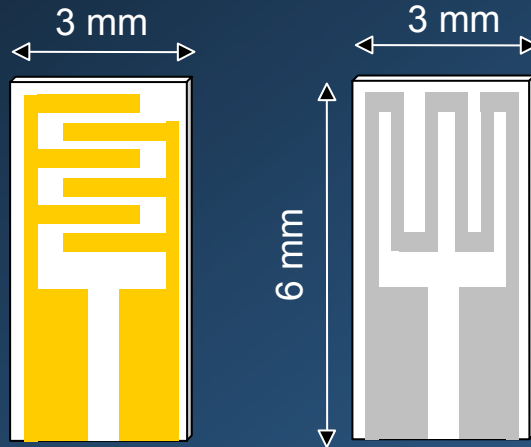
New Properties?

Metal Oxide Nanoparticles for Gas Sensing

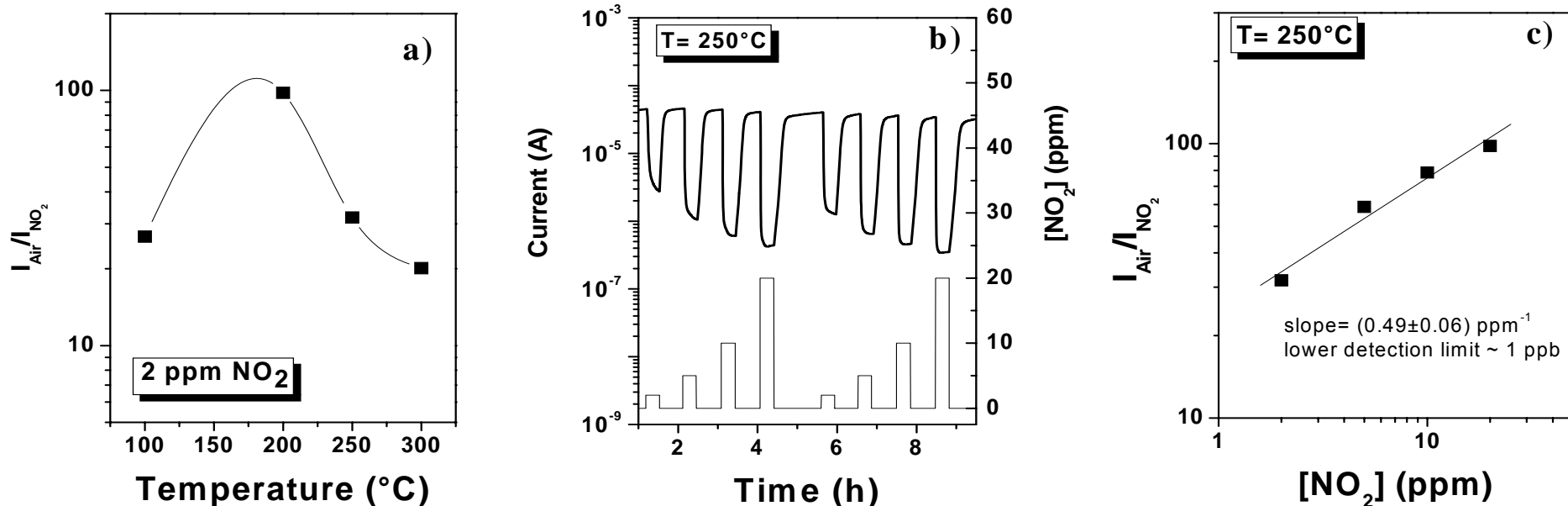


Front side
gold electrodes

Back side
platinum contacts



Metal Oxide Nanoparticles for Gas Sensing



- (a) Response to 2 ppm of NO₂ versus operating temperature of the In₂O₃ sensor: Maximum sensitivity around 200°C
- (b) Dynamic response at 250°C to different and successive concentration pulses of NO₂ (2-20 ppm): Fast response time (less than 60 s)
- (c) Calibration curve at 250°C: Detection limit of about 1 ppb for NO₂ in air

Cross-sensitivity tests with CO and CH₄ show no response (T = 100-400°C)

Conclusions - Outlook

But: Doping, Multi Metal Oxides, Heteronanostructures!

But: No Prediction! No Rational Synthesis Planning!

Synthesis in Benzyl Alcohol:
General (> 30 Compositions)

Large Variety of Crystal Sizes
and Shapes: Wires, Rods,
Platelets, Cubes, Spheres,...

Synthesis

Metal Oxides Nanoparticles

Assembly

1, 2 and 3D Architectures in
Selected Cases

Nanocomposites / Organic-
Inorganic Hybrid Structures

**But: Study of
Collective Properties**

**But: Nanoparticles as
Artificial Atoms
(Directed Bonding)**

**But: Dispersions of
Nanoparticles on
Primary Particle Level!**

Mul ti functi onal Materi al s

