



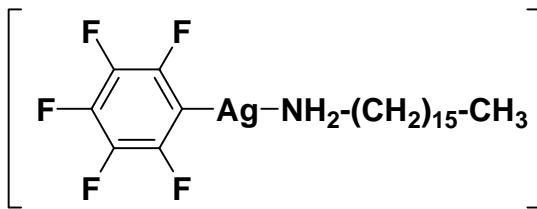
UNIVERSIDAD
DE LA RIOJA

SILVER NANOPARTICLES AND GOLD METALLODENDRIMERS: FROM MOLECULAR PRECURSORS TO NANOMATERIALS

Miguel Monge

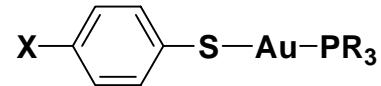
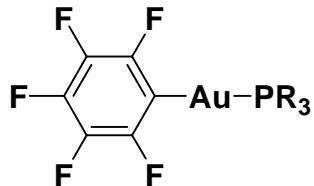
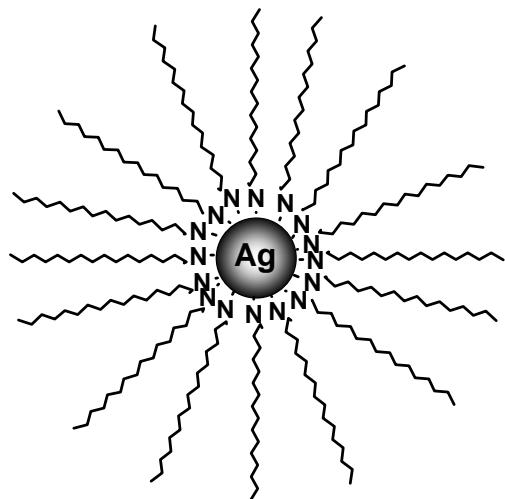


GOLD(I) and SILVER(I) COMPLEXES



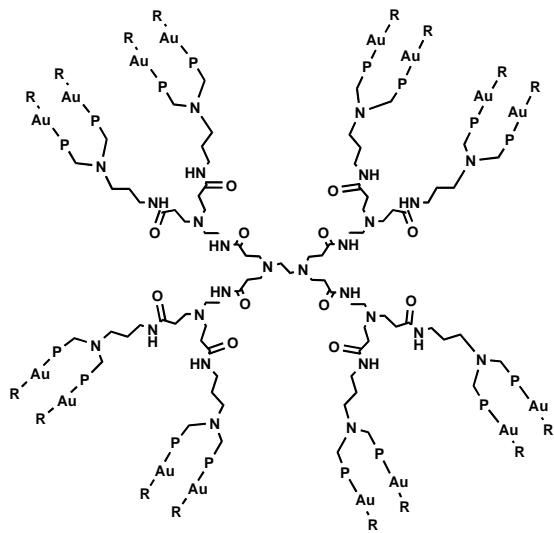
Organometallic precursor

SILVER NANOPARTICLES



Molecular building blocks

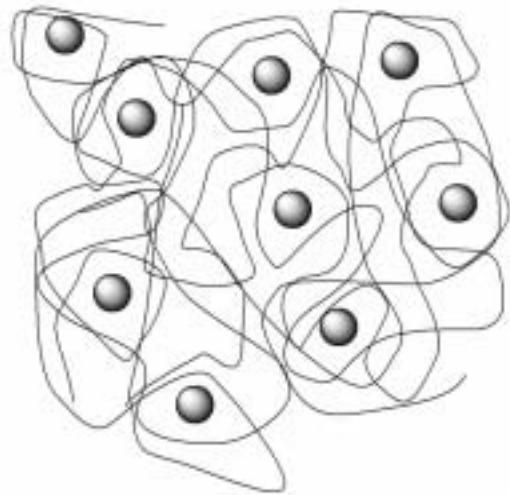
GOLD METALLODENDRIMERS



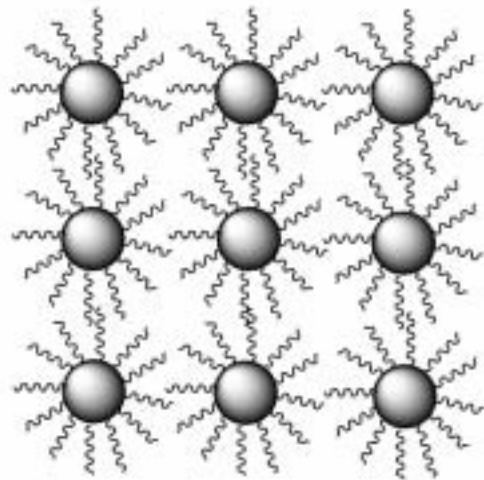
Synthesis of silver nanoparticles from organometallic precursors

ORGANOMETALLIC
SILVER
COMPOUNDS

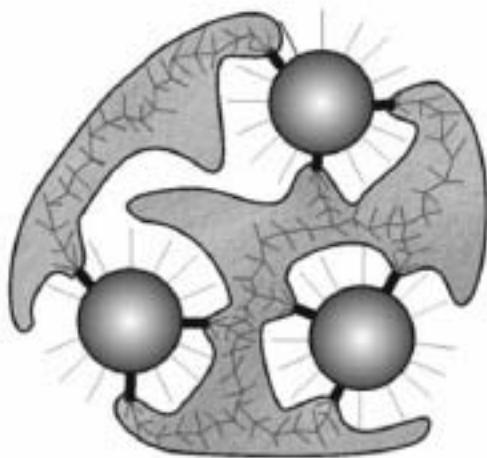
MILD
CONDITIONS



POLYMERS



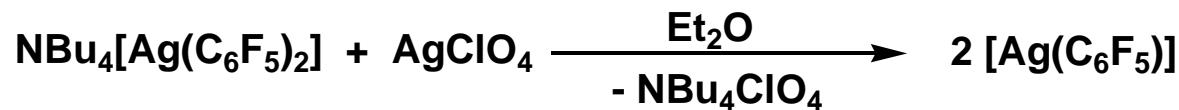
LIGANDS



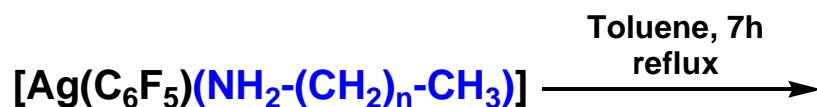
SiO_2

Silver nanoparticles

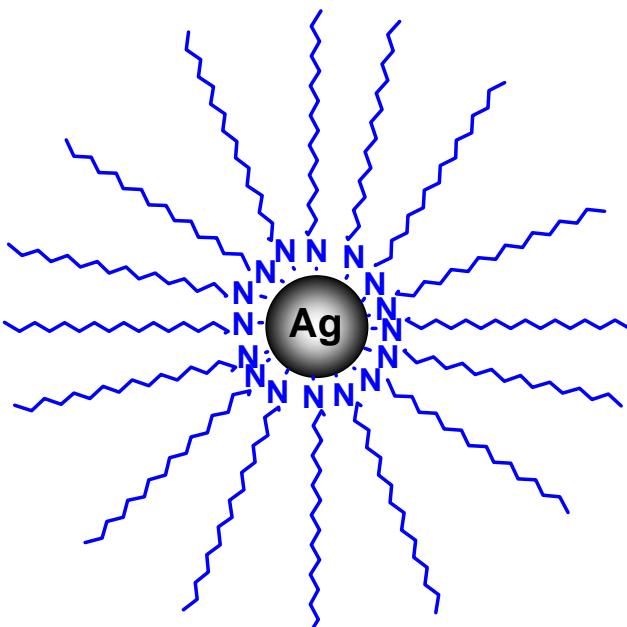
Organometallic precursor synthesis



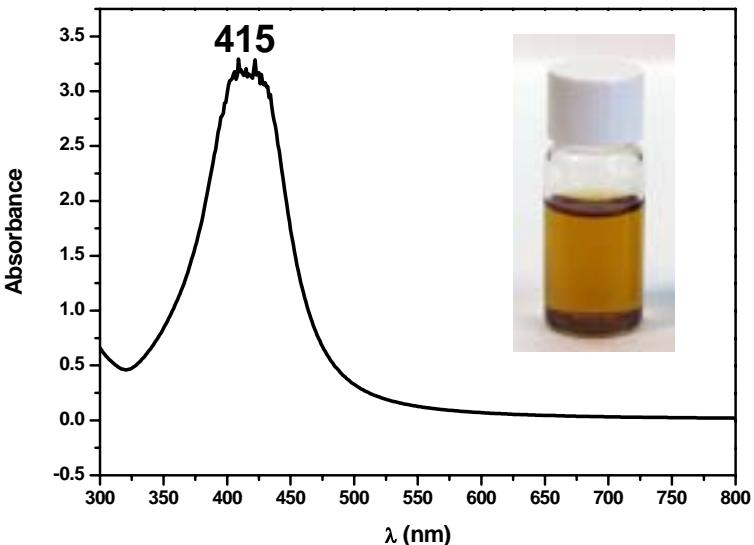
Silver nanoparticles synthesis



$\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{F}_5$
 $n = 15, 11, 8$

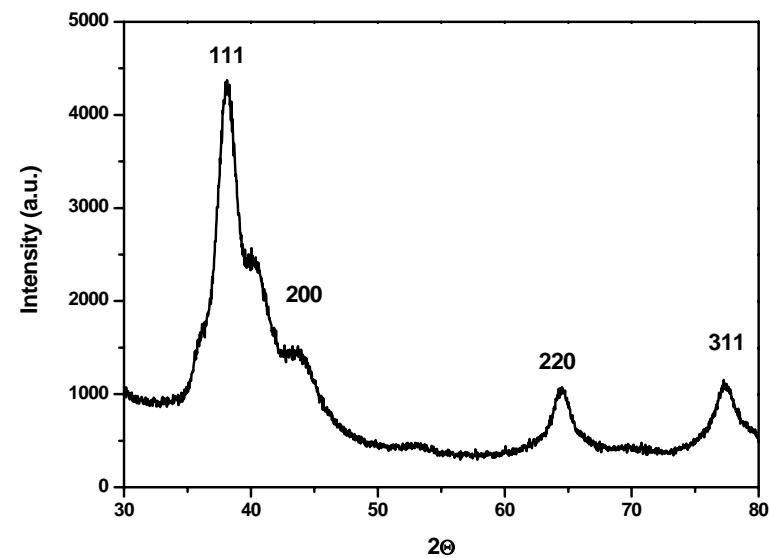


Silver nanoparticles



UV-Vis spectrum of Ag NPs in toluene.

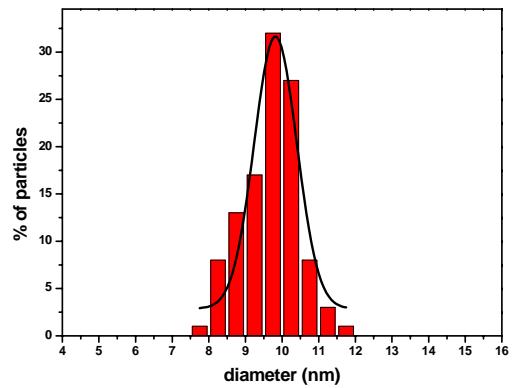
The band at 415 nm is a surface plasmon resonance band. The band energy is related to small and spherical Ag NPs



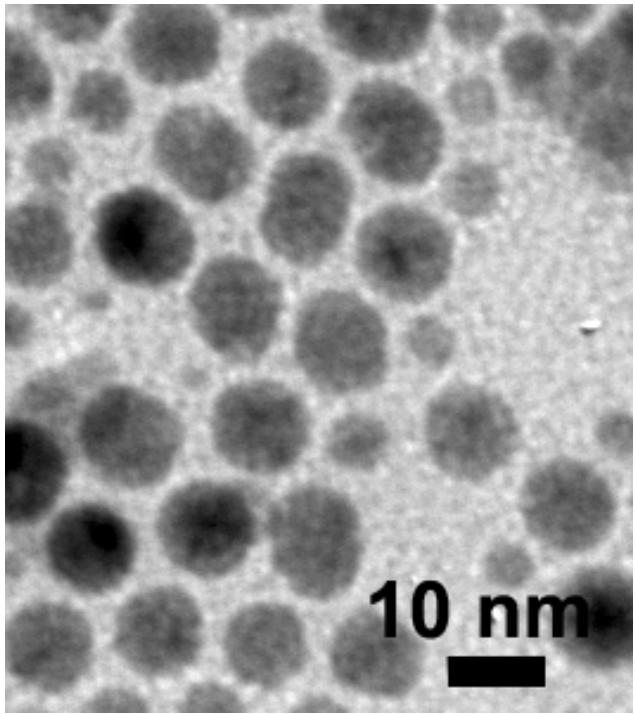
X-ray powder diffraction pattern:

The peaks correspond to the 111, 200, 220 y 311 planes of the metallic silver fcc structure.
Nanoparticle size : 8-10 nm

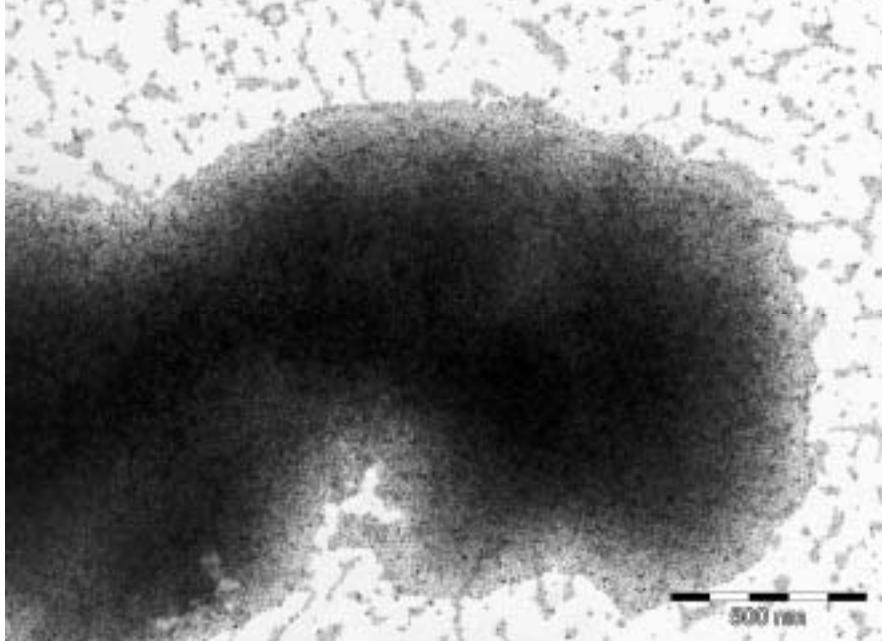
Silver nanoparticles



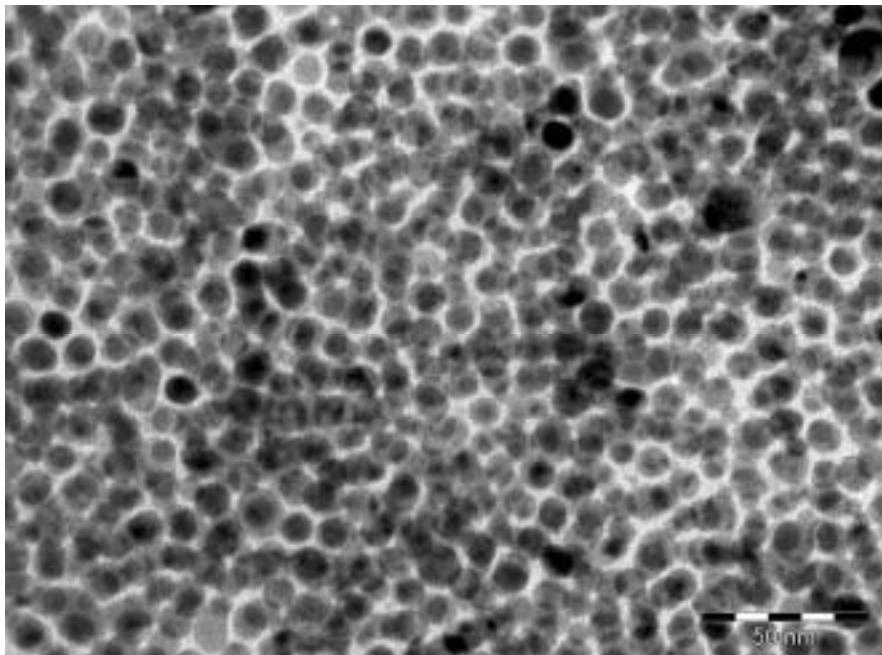
$9.8 \pm 1.2 \text{ nm}$



10 nm



500 nm

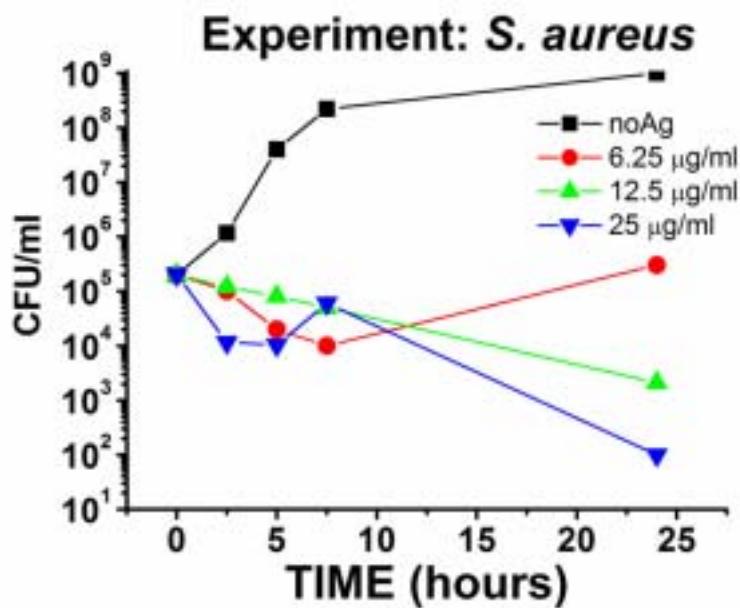
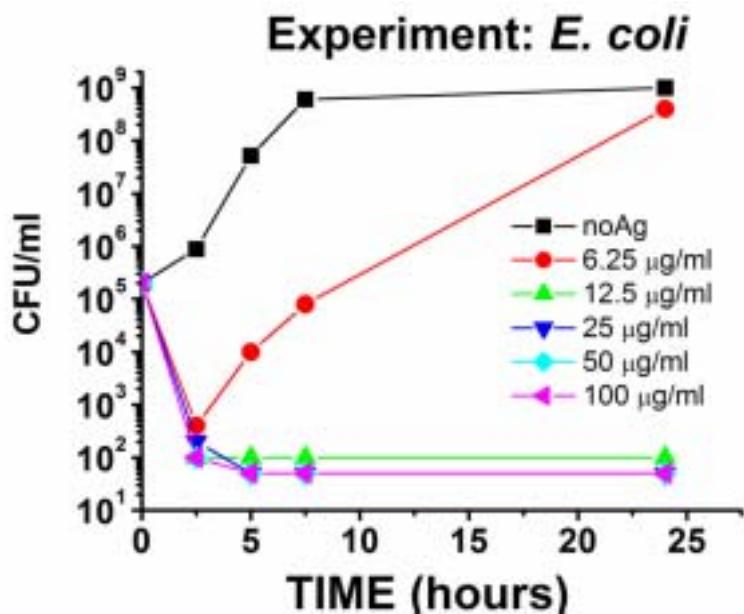


50 nm

BACTERIOSTATIC AND BACTERICIDAL ACTIVITY OF Ag NPs

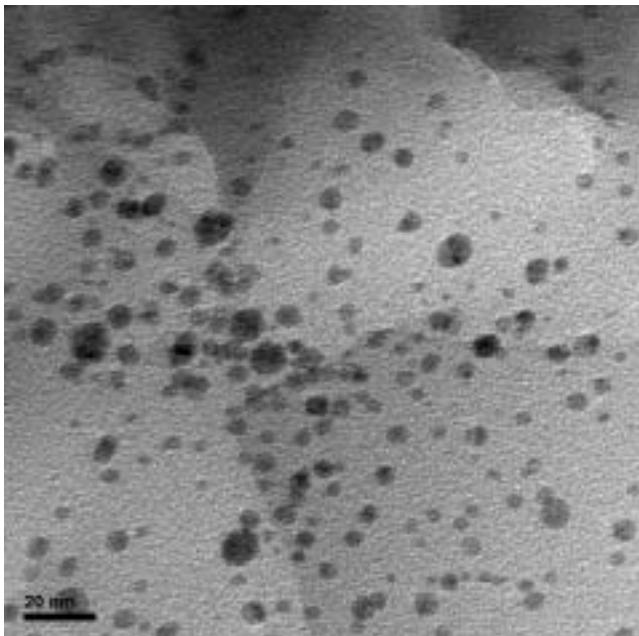
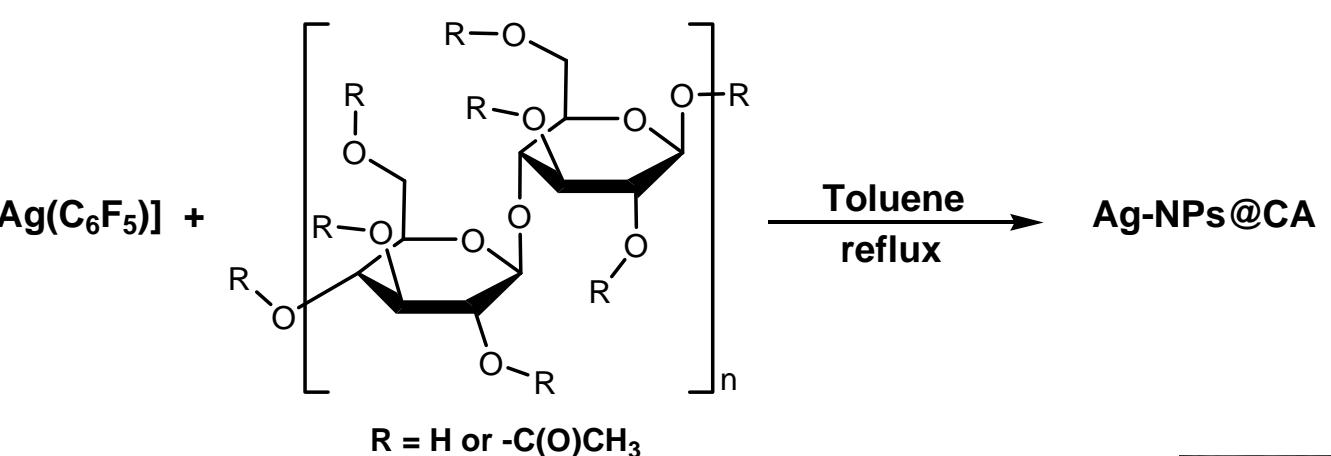
Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and Minimal Bactericidal Concentration (MBC) of Ag NPs

Bacterial Strain	MIC ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	MBC ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)
<i>E. coli</i> ATCC25922	12.5	12.5
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC25923	12.5	25
<i>L monocytogenes</i> CECT432	25	25



POLYMER STABILIZED SILVER NANOPARTICLES

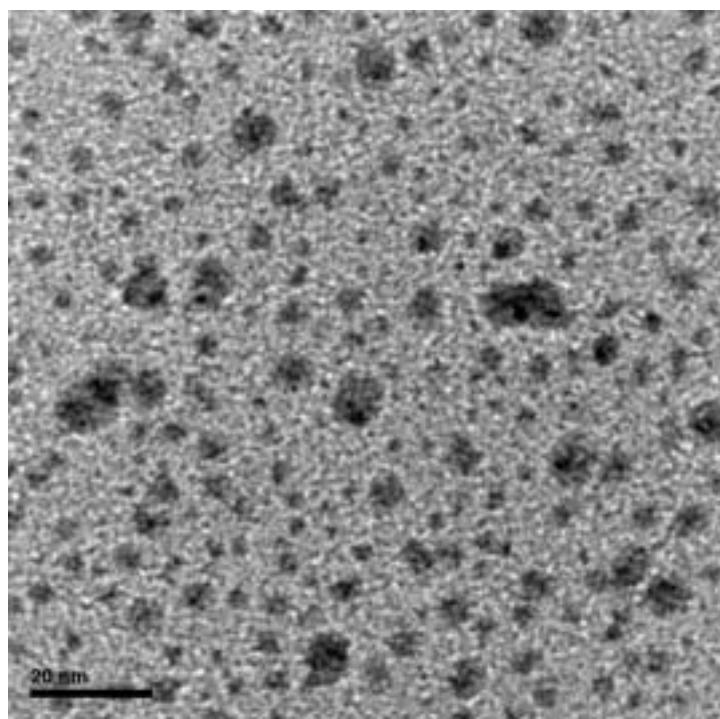
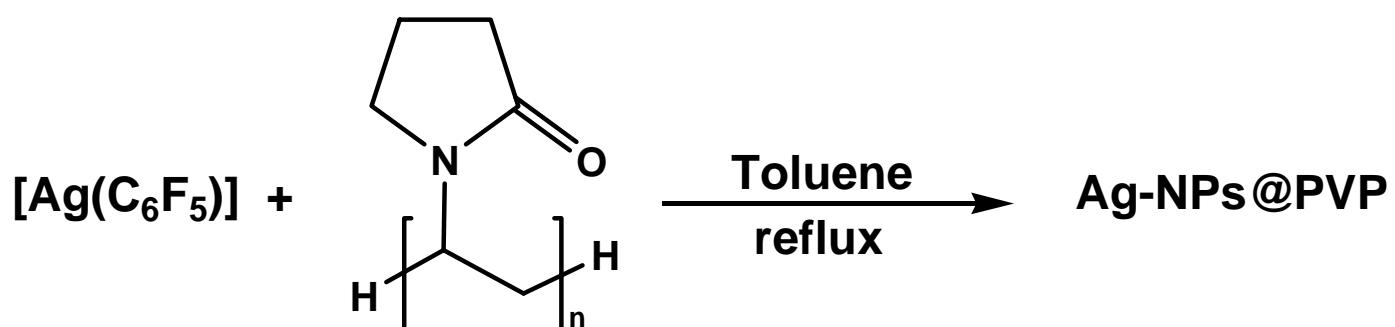
CELLULOSE ACETATE (CA): textile applications



- Small size silver nanoparticles (ca. 5 nm).
- Slow solvent evaporation leads to cellulose acetate films loaded with Ag NPs.

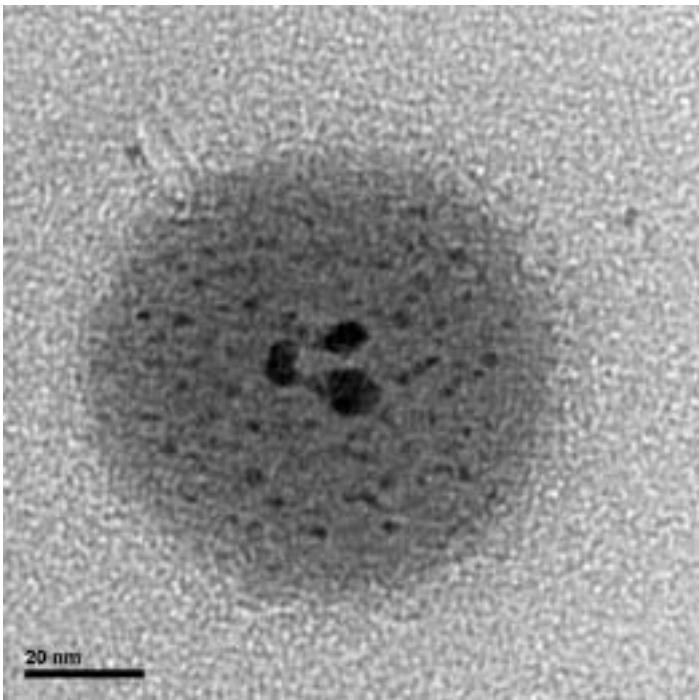
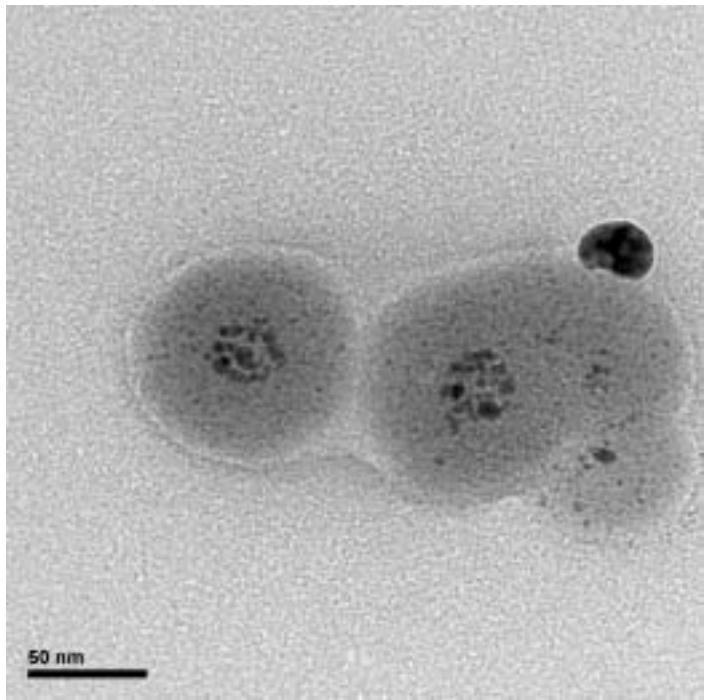
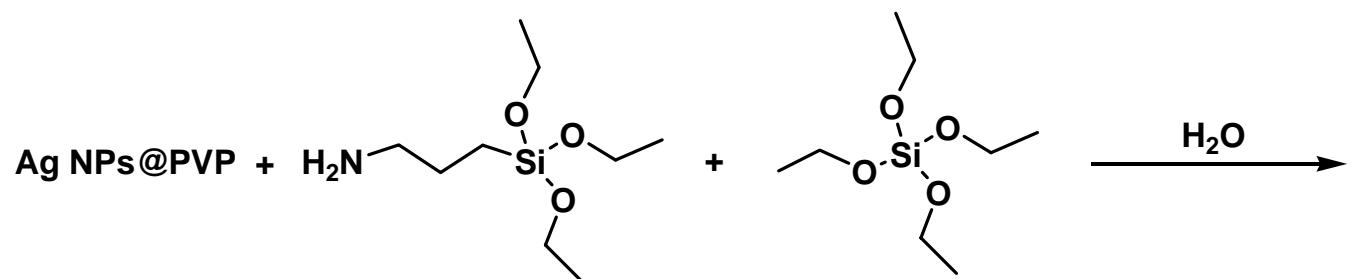
POLYMER STABILIZED SILVER NANOPARTICLES

POLIVINILPIRROLIDONE (PVP): water soluble Ag NPs



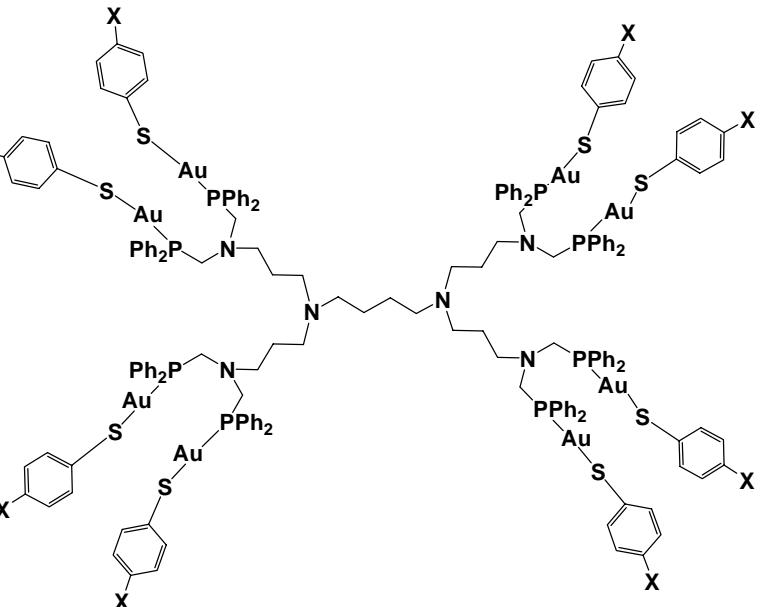
POLYMER STABILIZED SILVER NANOPARTICLES

SILVER NANOPARTICLES STABILIZED WITH NANO-SILICA

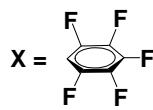
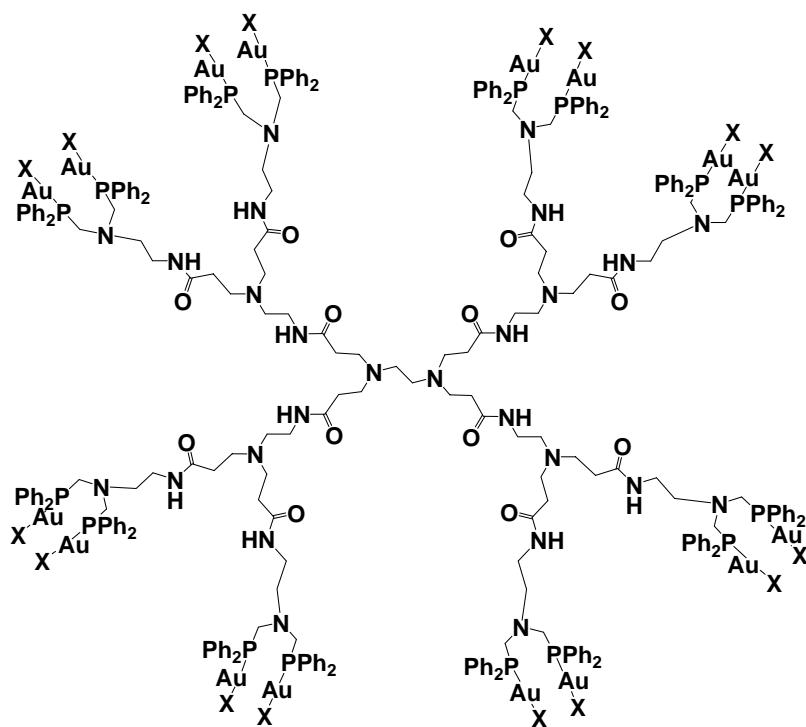


Au(I) Metallocendrimers

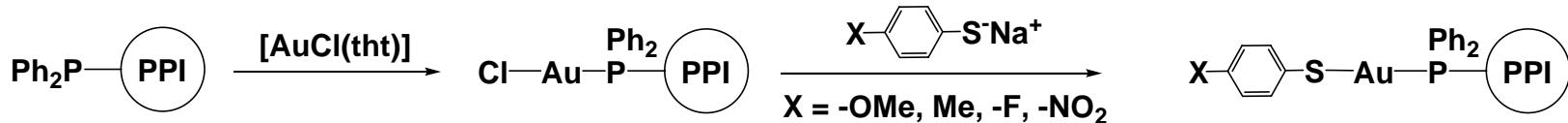
PPh₂-PPI-G1



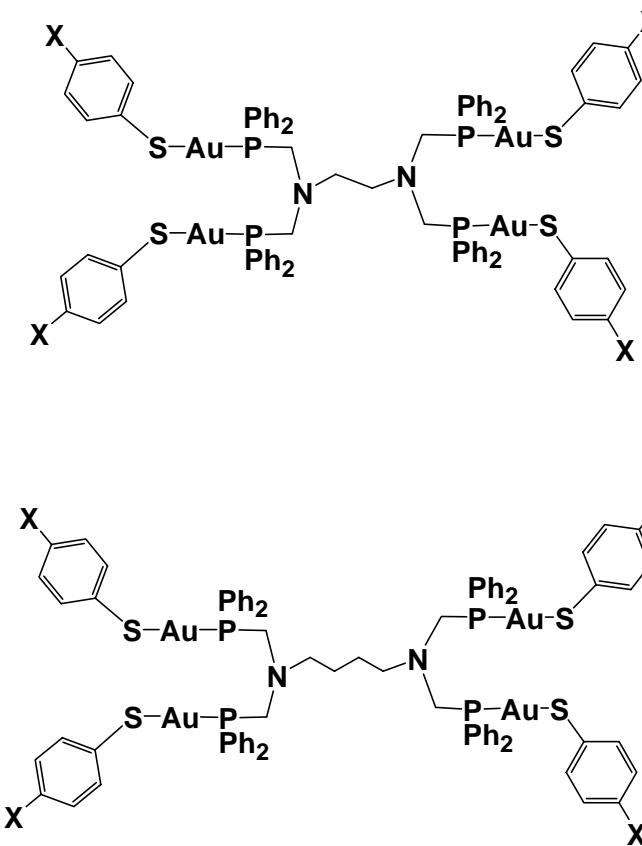
PPh₂-PAMAM-G1



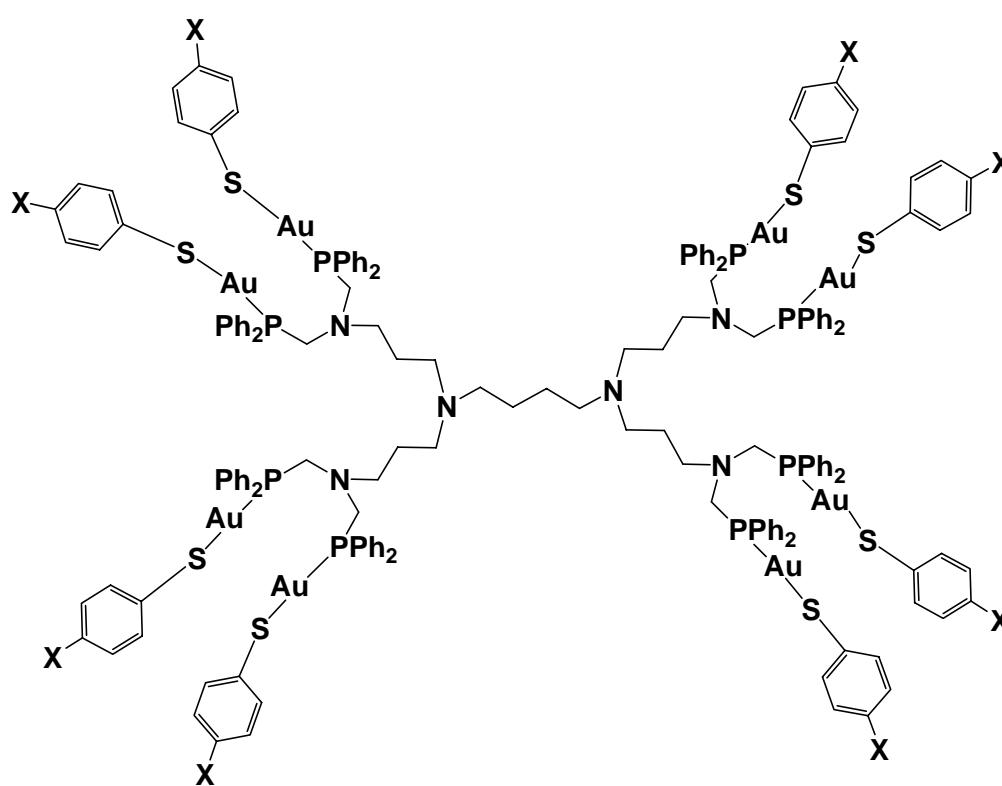
GOLD(I) PHOSPHINO THIOLATE COMPLEXES



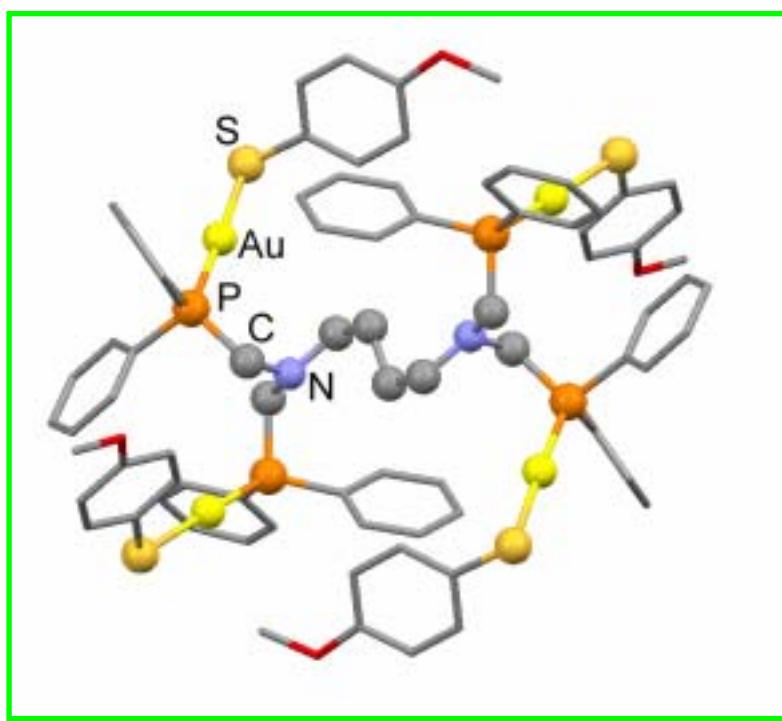
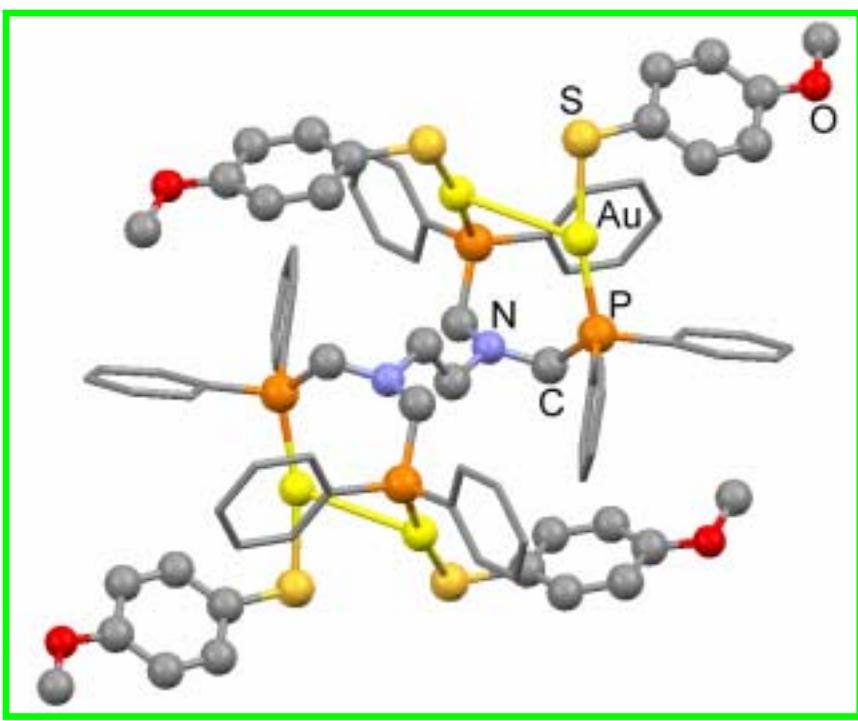
TETRANUCLEAR COMPLEXES



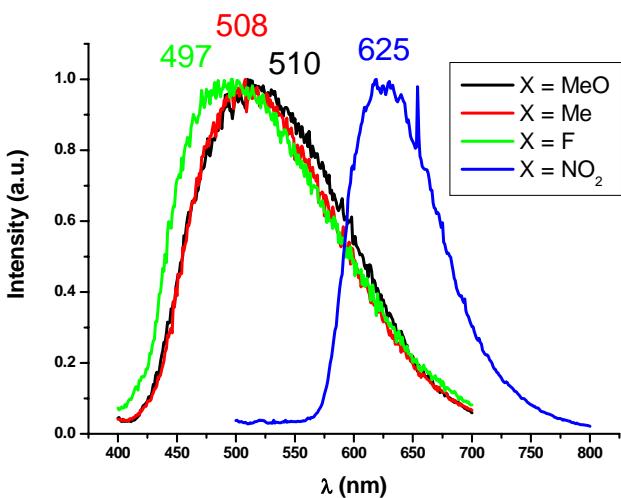
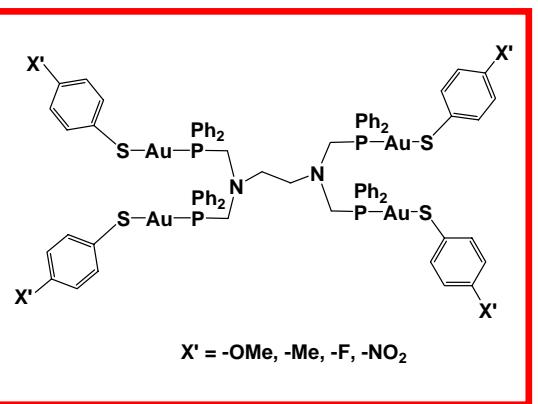
OCTANUCLEAR COMPLEXES (1ST GENERATION DENDRIMER)



X-RAY STRUCTURES

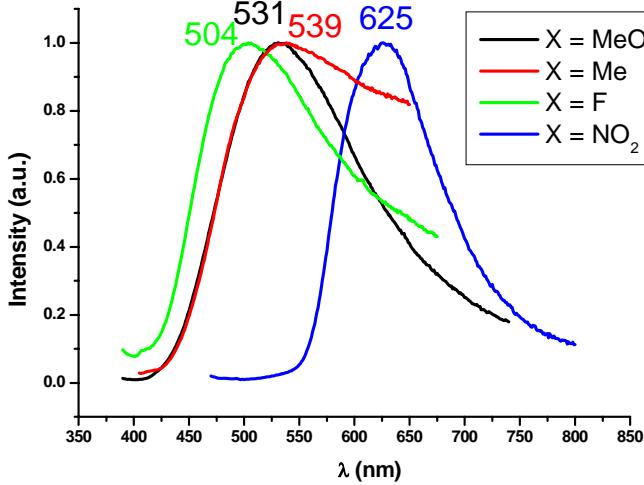
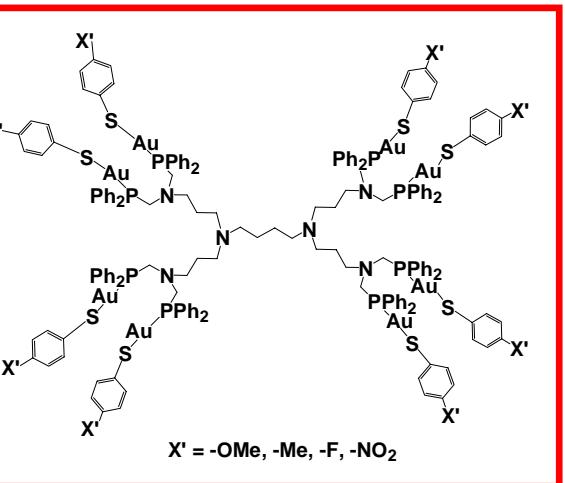


LUMINESCENCE



Emission lifetimes

MeO	Me	F	NO_2
$37 \mu\text{s}$	$30 \mu\text{s}$	$31 \mu\text{s}$	$866 \mu\text{s}$

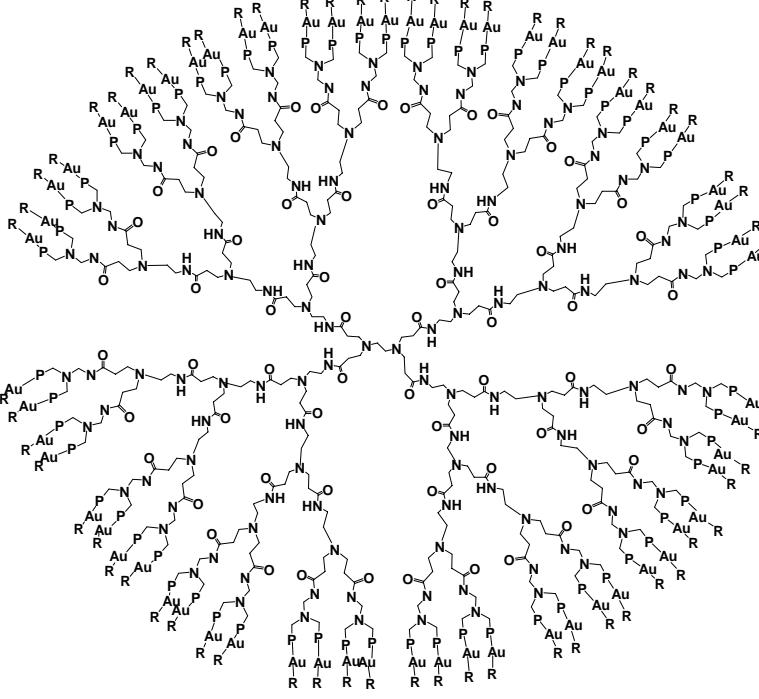
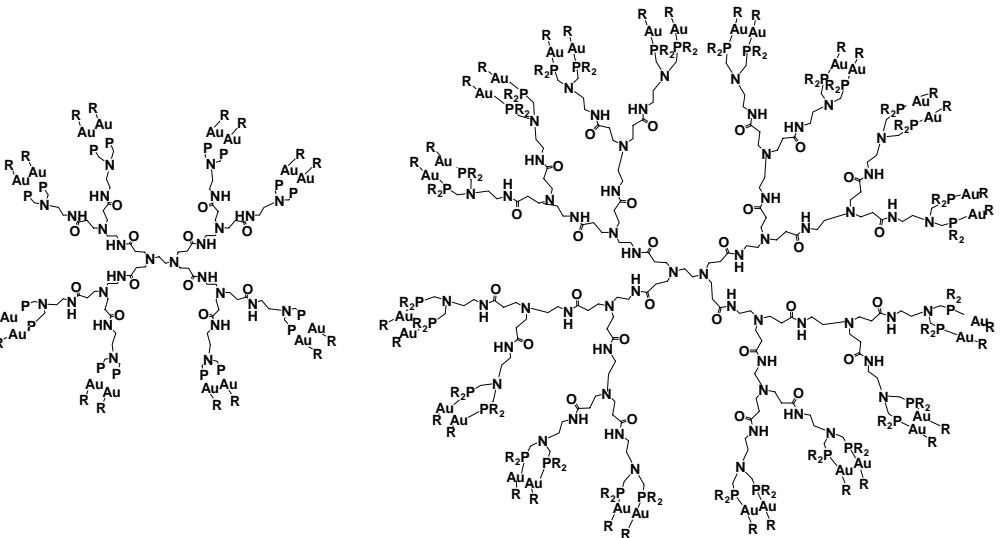
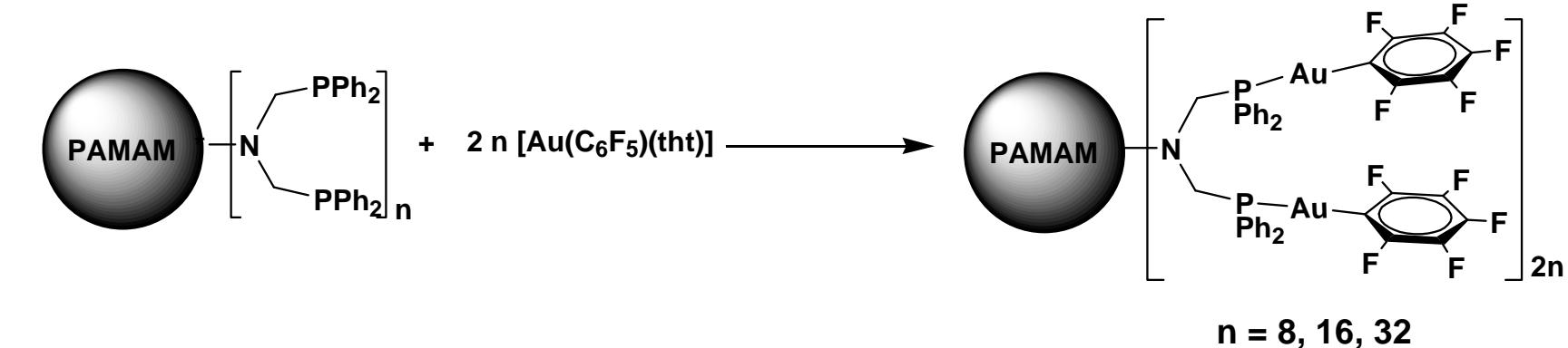


Emission lifetimes

MeO	Me	F	NO_2
$15 \mu\text{s}$	$21 \mu\text{s}$	$15 \mu\text{s}$	$391 \mu\text{s}$



GOLD METALLODENDRIMERS WITH 16, 32 AND 64 [Au(C₆F₅)_n] UNITS



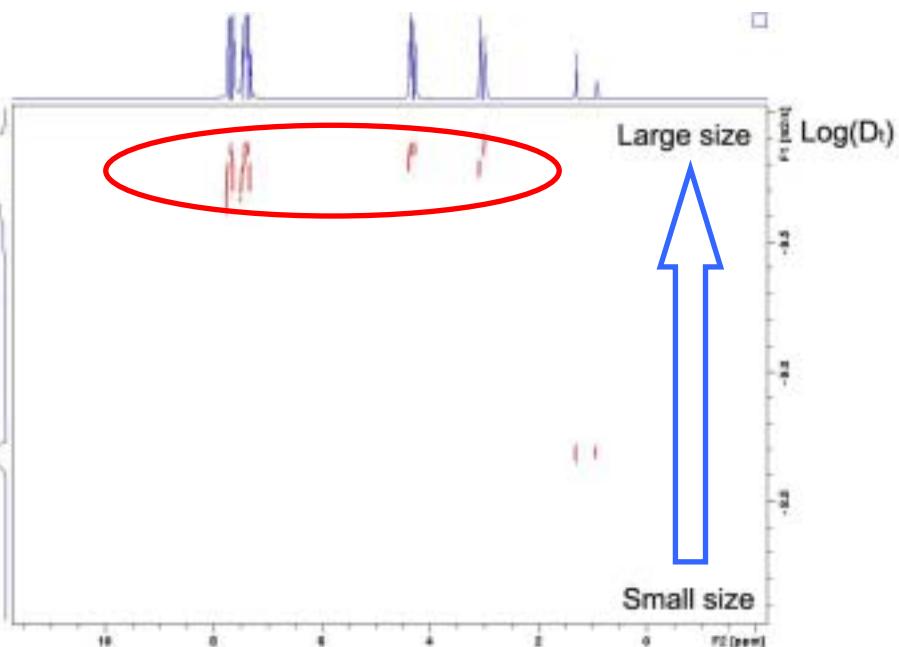
AMAM-G1-PPh₂-[AuR]₁₆

PAMAM-G2-PPh₂-[AuR]₃₂

PAMAM-G3-PPh₂-[AuR]₆₄

GOLD METALLODENDRIMER SIZE THROUGH PGSE-DOSY NMR

PGSE-DOSY NMR: determination of the translational self-diffusion coefficient (D_t)

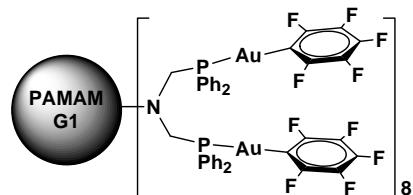


Stokes-Einstein equation:

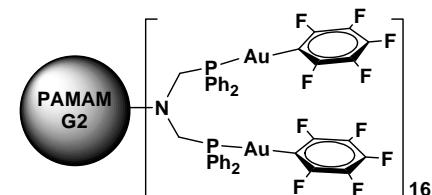
$$D_t = \frac{k_B T}{c \pi \eta R_H}$$

R_H = Hydrodynamic radius

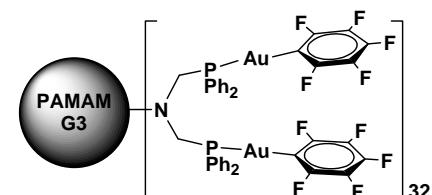
Diameter
size



$$\text{Au}_{16} = 2.6 \text{ nm}$$



$$\text{Au}_{32} = 3.8 \text{ nm}$$



$$\text{Au}_{64} = 4.5 \text{ nm}$$

PAMAM
G1

$$\text{NH}_2 \quad 1.9 \text{ nm}$$

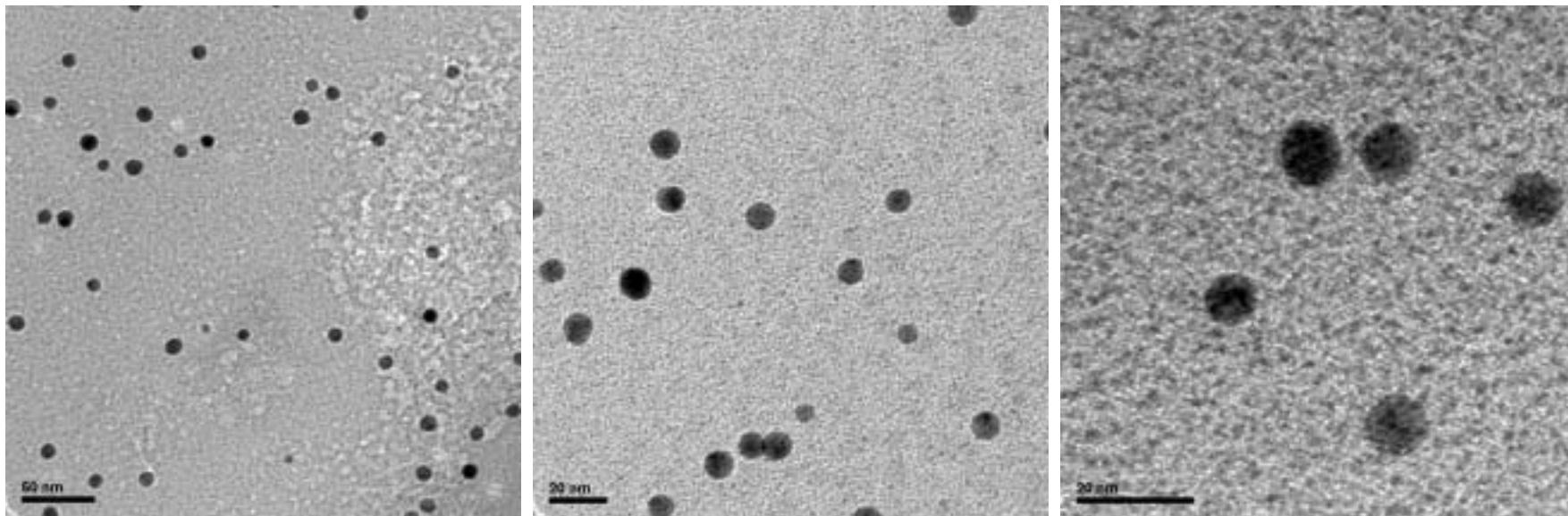
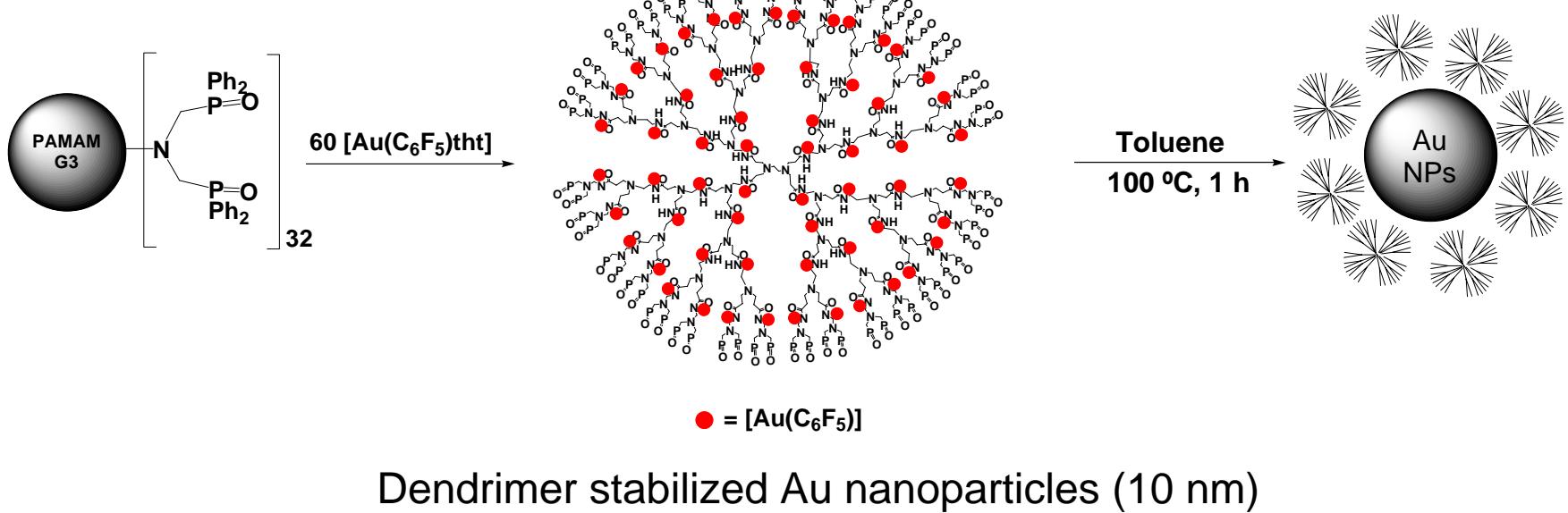
PAMAM
G2

$$\text{NH}_2 \quad 2.6 \text{ nm}$$

PAMAM
G3

$$\text{NH}_2 \quad 3.6 \text{ nm}$$

GOLD METALLODENDRIMERS AS PRECURSORS FOR Au NPs



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