

# Interplay between polymers and metal oxides: the assembly of $\text{TiO}_2$ (nanoparticles) into mesoporous and crystalline structures

Jonas Bille<sup>1,2</sup>, Katrien De Keukeleere<sup>1</sup>, Filip Du Prez<sup>2</sup>, Isabel Van Driessche<sup>2</sup>

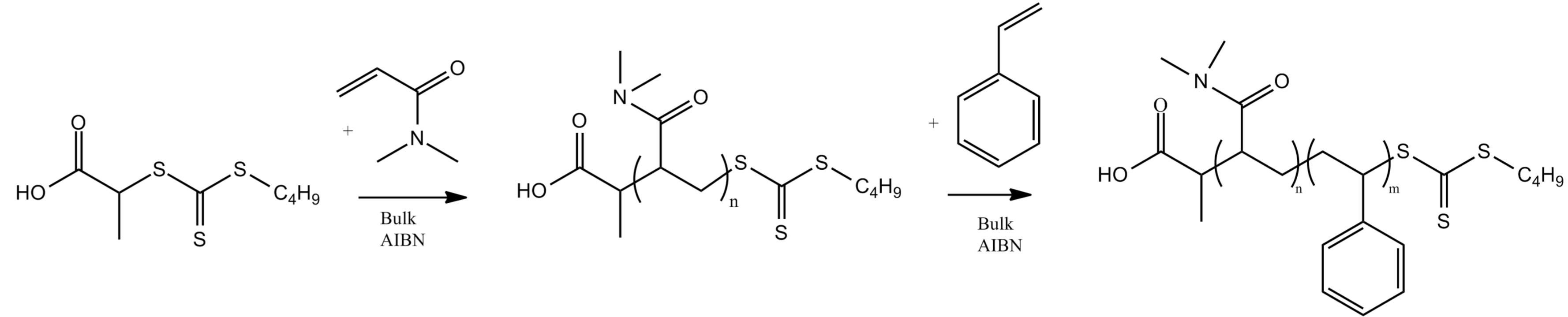
<sup>1</sup>SCRiPTS - Inorganic & physical chemistry, <sup>2</sup>PCR - Organic and Macromolecular Chemistry - Ghent University, 9000 Ghent, Belgium

## Introduction

$\text{TiO}_2$  can be used in many applications: (photo)catalysis, sensing, Li-ion insertion... Generally a high **crystallinity degree**, **surface area** and a control on **pore size** is needed for profoundly performing materials. We synthesized **PDMA-b-PS** block copolymers to assemble  $\text{TiO}_2$  (nanoparticles) to mesoporous structures.

## PDMA-b-PS

**PDMA-b-PS** (poly(dimethylacrylamide)-block-polystyrene) synthesized via RAFT-polymerization



Block copolymer	PDMA [kDa]	PS [kDa]	D
$\text{PDMA}_{5\text{k}}\text{-b-PS}_{5\text{k}}$	5.1	5	1.15
$\text{PDMA}_{5\text{k}}\text{-b-PS}_{7.5\text{k}}$	5.1	7.5	1.16
$\text{PDMA}_{5\text{k}}\text{-b-PS}_{8\text{k}}$	5.1	8	1.14
$\text{PDMA}_{5\text{k}}\text{-b-PS}_{9\text{k}}$	5.1	9	1.26
$\text{PDMA}_{5.7\text{k}}\text{-b-PS}_{36\text{k}}$	5.7	36	1.24

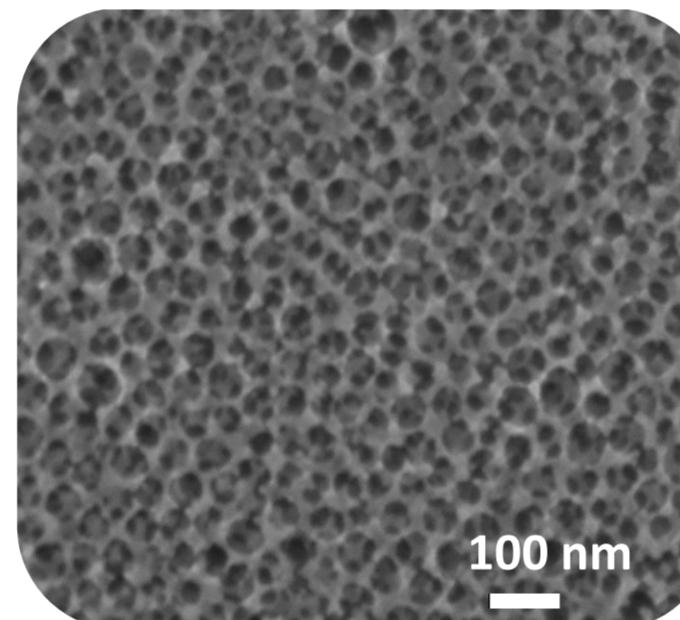
## Sol – gel route

### Solution

PDMA-b-PS is dissolved in THF, EtOH, HCl and Ti(IV)isopropoxide are added

### Aggregation

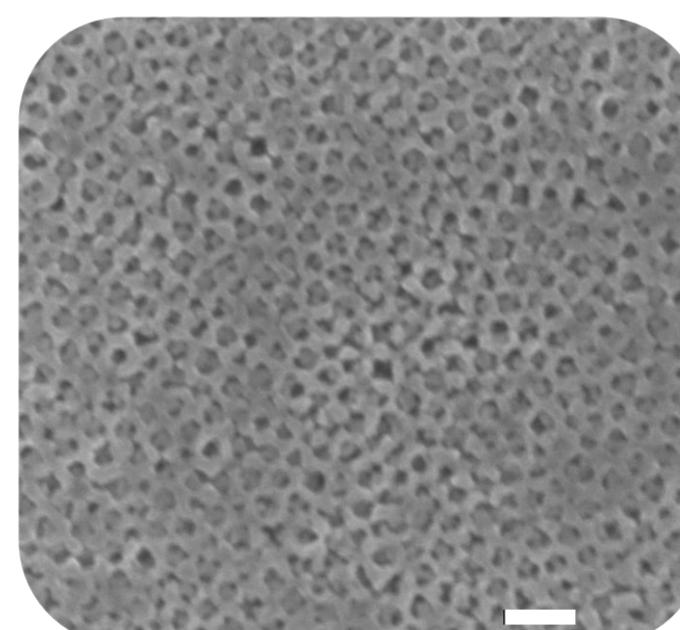
Reflux 1h at 45 °C, 20h at 90 °C  
2d evaporation of solvents



$\text{PDMA}_{5.7\text{k}}\text{-b-PS}_{36\text{k}}$

### Amorphous $\text{TiO}_2$

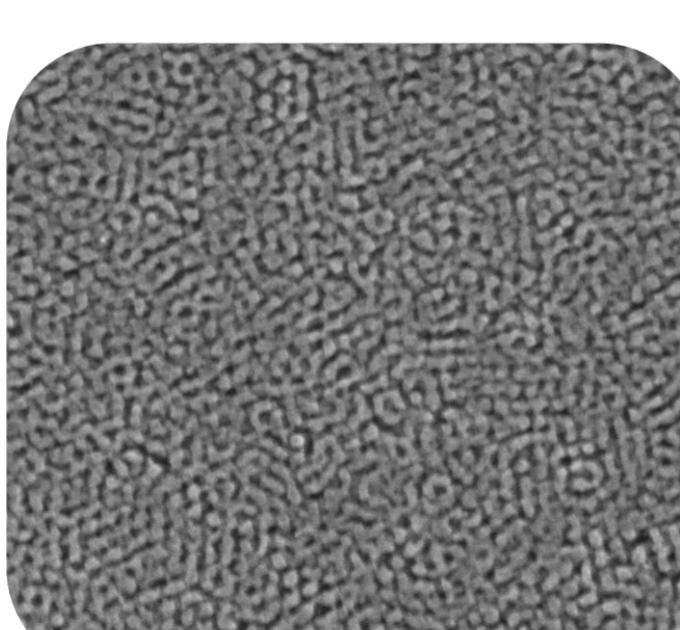
2d reflux 0,1 M NaOH<sup>1</sup>  
1h microwave treatment at 120°C<sup>2</sup>



$\text{PDMA}_{5\text{k}}\text{-b-PS}_{9\text{k}}$

### Crystalline $\text{TiO}_2$

2h at 450 °C, 2°C/min ramp



$\text{PDMA}_{5\text{k}}\text{-b-PS}_{7.5\text{k}}$

Crystallinity degree (% anatase)	$S_{\text{BET}}$ ( $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ )	Pore Size (nm)
40 – 60 %	240 - 310	7 - 40

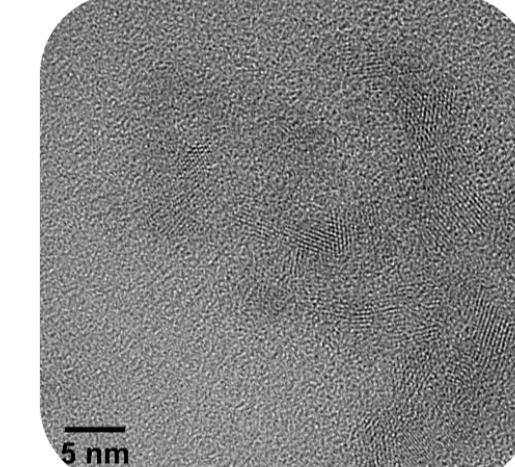
<sup>1</sup> Meynen V., et al., *Microporous and Mesoporous Materials*, **125**, 2009.

<sup>2</sup> Meire M., et al., *Journal of Material Science*, **51**, 2016.

## Nanocrystal route

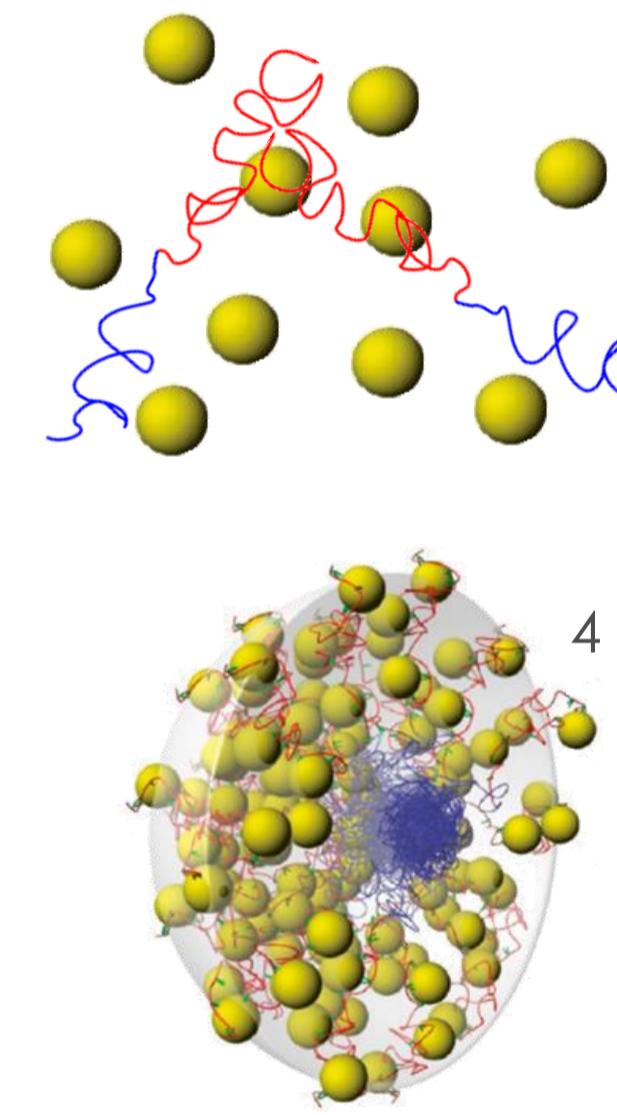
### Nanocrystal (NC) synthesis

$\text{TiCl}_4$ , toluene, t-BuOH are heated 2 x (90°C(1min) – 50°C (20min)) in microwave<sup>3</sup>



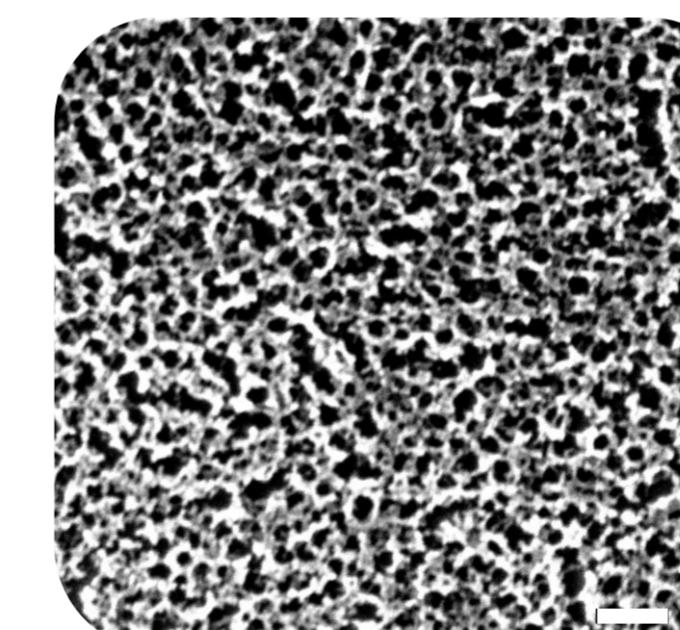
### Suspension

NP's in EtOH are added to PDMA-b-PS solution in THF



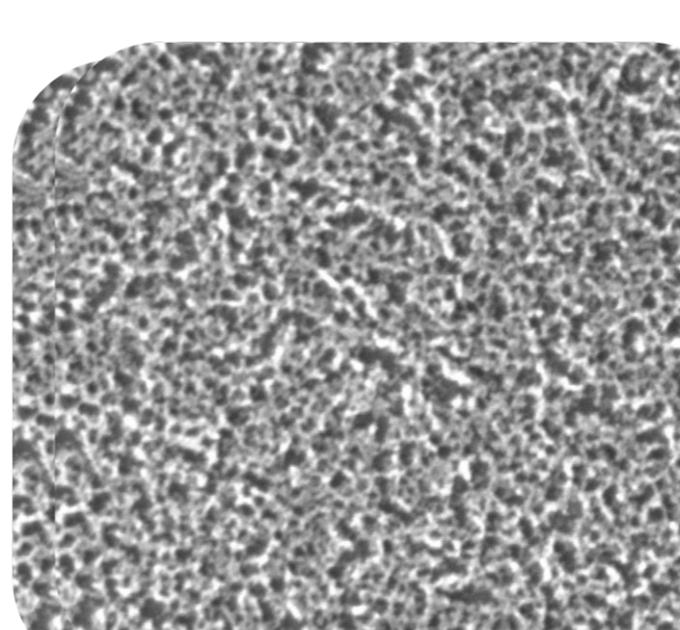
### Aggregation

3d evaporation of solvents



Crystalline  $\text{TiO}_2$

2h at 400 °C, 2°C/min ramp



Crystalline  $\text{TiO}_2$

Crystallinity degree (% anatase)	$S_{\text{BET}}$ ( $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ )	Pore Size (nm)
75 – 85 %	250 - 280	7 - 40

<sup>3</sup> Szeifert J.M., et al., *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, **132**, 2010.

<sup>4</sup> Buonsanti R., et al., *Nano letters*, **12**, 2012.

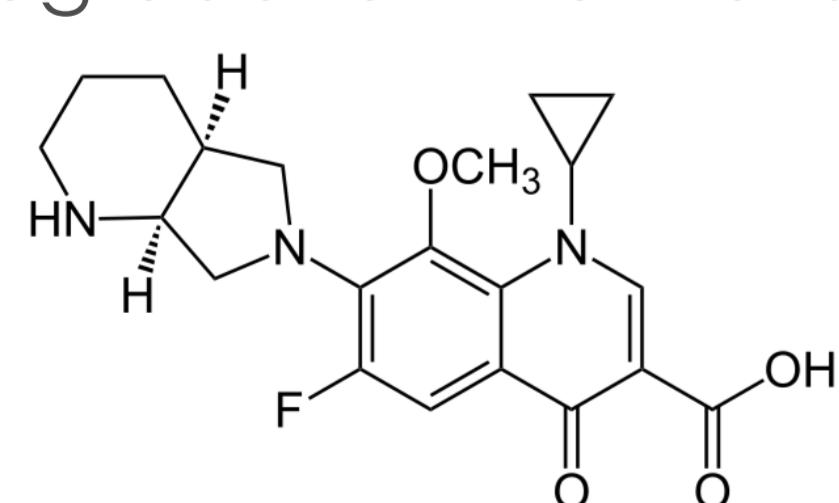
## Application

Large pores: easily accessible

**Li-ion batteries:** 30 – 50 nm

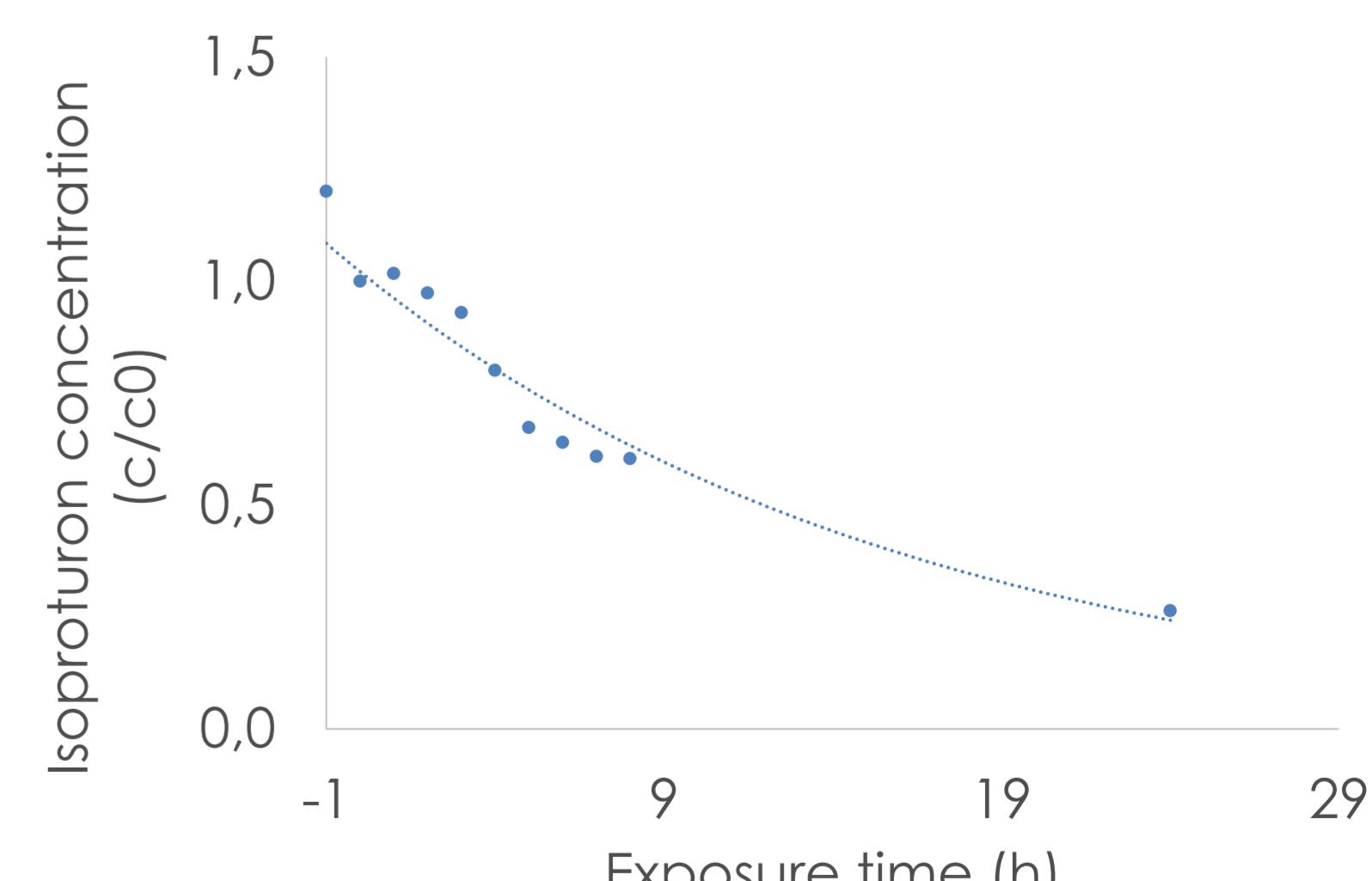
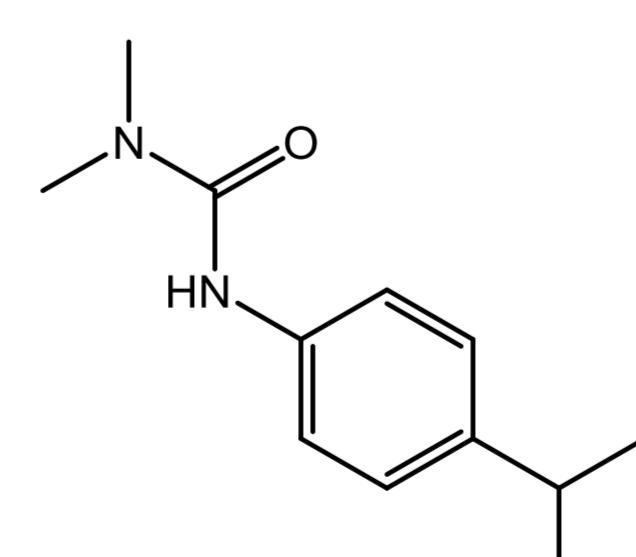
**Photo catalysis:** 10 nm

F.e. degradation Moxifloxacin



**Photo catalysis:** degradation **Isoproturon**

With  $\text{TiO}_2$  ( $\text{PDMA}_{5\text{k}}\text{-b-PS}_{9\text{k}}$ ), sol-gel method, 60 % anatase, 240  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$



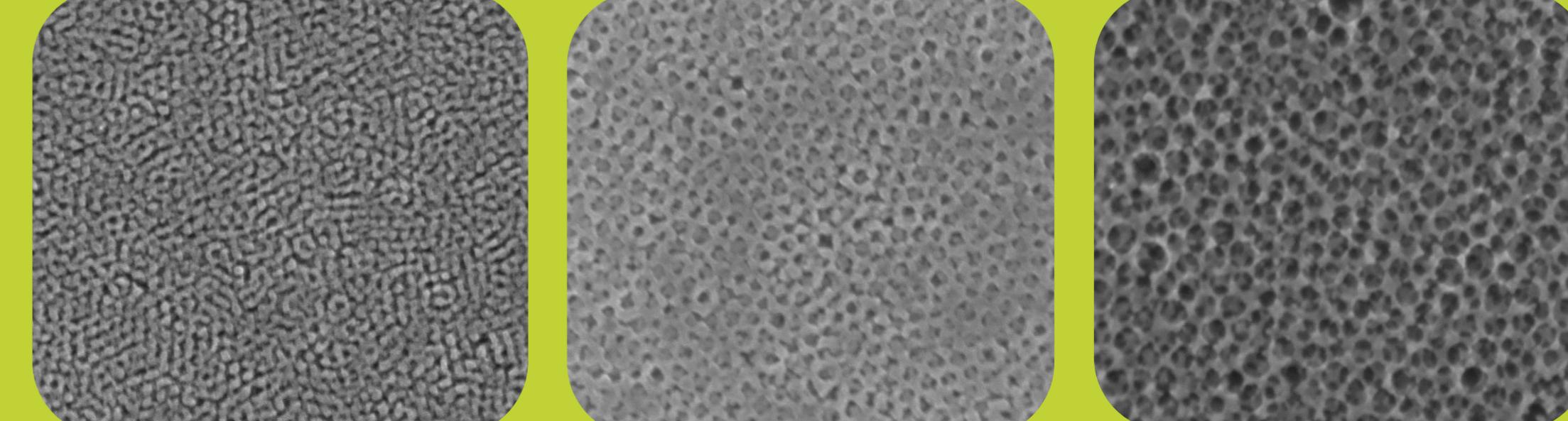
## Conclusion

By using self-synthesized PDMA-b-PS we were able to make mesoporous and crystalline  $\text{TiO}_2$  with:

Control on **pore size**: 7 – 40 nm

**Surface area**:  $S_{\text{BET}}$  240 – 310  $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$

**Crystallinity degree**: 40 – 85 % anatase



Isabel.VanDriessche@UGent.be