複合金属酸化物ナノワイヤの合成と構造解析

Ultrathin inorganic molecular wire based on transition metal oxygen octahedra

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Key Words

Inorganic molecular wire, transition metal oxide, crystalline

概要 / Overview

全て無機物で構成され、遷移金属酸化物からなる分子状ナノワイヤの集合体結晶およびナノワイヤの合成に成功し、構造解析を行った。このナノワイヤは、Mo(VI)とTe(IV)またはSe(IV)からなり、 $\{(NH_4)_2[XMo_6O_{21}]\}_n$ (X = TeまたはSe)と表される。この分子状ナノワイヤは、1.2 Teのような無機物の分子状ナノワイヤは他にほとんど例がなく、注目すべき新しい材料と考えられる。

The development of metal oxide-based molecular wires is of great importance in the fundamental research and practical application. However, examples of these materials are rare. Here, we report an all-inorganic transition metal oxide molecular wire prepared by disassembly of the corresponding crystals. The wires are comprised of molybdenum(VI) with either tellurium(IV) or selenium(IV): $\{(NH_4)_2[XMo_6O_{21}]\}_n$ (X = tellurium(IV) or selenium(IV)). The ultrathin molecular nanowires with widths of 1.2 nm grow to micrometer-scale crystals. The crystals can be disassembled into individual molecular wires through cation exchange and subsequent ultrasound treatment.

ナノワイヤ集合体の結晶構造解析

Structure characterization

構造を構成していた(Fig. 1)。

■ 結晶構造 Crystal structure ナノワイヤ集合体の単結晶構造解析を行ったところ、ナノワイヤは6個のMo-O八面体ユニットの中心にTeまたはSeが位置し、 積層構造を有していた。そのナノワイヤが規則的に集積し結晶

Single crystal analysis showed six Mo-O octahedra surrounded one Te or Se ion in a-b plane, which formed a unit. The hexagonal units stacked along c axis to form a nanowire. The nanowires further packed parallel to form the material.

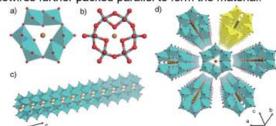


Figure 1. a), b) Hexagonal unit, c) single molecular wire, and d) crystal structure

TEM observation

実際に、側面方向および断面方向のTEM観察においても、上述した集積構造を有することが示された。

The nanowire array can be observed by TEM (Figure 2). Owing to the crystal orientation, it was easy to observe the packing of Mo-Te oxide nanowire along c direction and the packing of Mo-Se oxide nanowire in a-b plane.

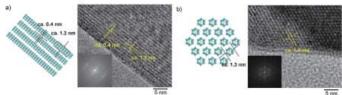


Figure 2. a) TEM of Mo-Te oxide b) TEM of Mo-Se oxide

分子状ナノワイヤ

Molecular wire isolation

● 全て無機物から成る分子状ナノワイヤは、その集合体である酸化物結晶の紛体(Fig. 3b)から容易に得られる。まずMo-Te複合酸化物結晶をプロトン交換し、続いて超音波処理を行った(Fig. 3a)。得られたナノワイヤをTEM、AFMで観測を行ったところ、ナノワイヤは1.2 nm幅であり、構造解析から得られた値と一致する結果となった(Fig. 3c-f)。

Mo-Te oxide was readily to be isolated to form small particle even single nanowires of Mo-Te oxide by proton exchange and ultrasound. After proton-exchange, open gaps formed in the crystals. After ultrasound treatment, ultrathin nanowires were observed in TEM. AFM image and line profile showed that the thickness of an obtained material was ca. 1.2 nm, indicating that an isolated individual nanowire was obtained.

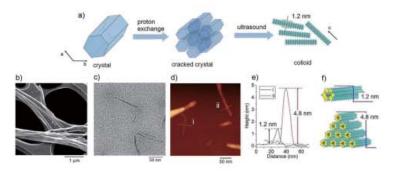


Figure 3. a) isolation process for obtaining single molecular wrie, b) SEM of H-exchanged Mo-Te oxide, c) TEM of Mo-Te oxide molecular wire, d) AFM of the molecular wire, e) line profile analysis, and f) proposed structures.

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