

## Composite Materials Containing Metal and Semiconductor Nanoclusters

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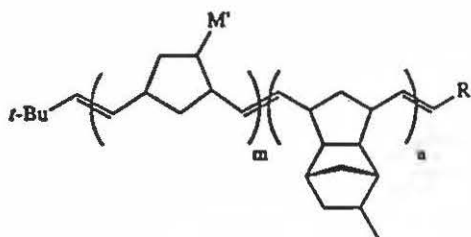
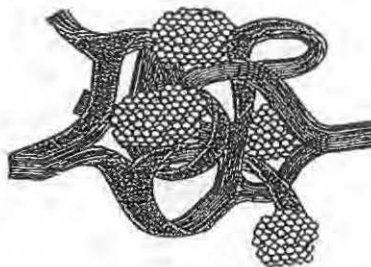
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Nanostructures are assemblies of bonded atoms with dimensions in the range of 1 to  $10^2$  nanometers ( $1 \text{ nm} = 10^{-9} \text{ m} = 10 \text{ \AA}$ ) [1]. Metallic or semiconducting materials of such small dimensions exhibit quantum size effects [2], and their electronic structures and properties are intermediate between atoms or molecules and those of bulk materials [3,4]. As a result, a regular array of these aggregates or clusters may have novel optical, electronic, magnetic or catalytic properties [3,4]. In their pure forms, however, these clusters readily undergo aggregation towards larger particles, and, in the last several years, much study has been conducted to disperse these clusters into appropriate media.

Metal vapor synthesis (MVS) has been employed to deposit metal clusters into organic polymers to form composite materials [5,6]. Metal nanoclusters are obtained by vacuum evaporation of bulk metal followed by condensation at low temperature. These clusters can be then dispersed into polymer solutions in various ways. In a recent study, nanosized gold clusters were dispersed in poly{5,7-dodecadiyne-1,12-diol-*co*-bis[*(n*-butoxycarbonyl)methyl]urethane}}, a well characterized nonlinear optical (NLO) polymer, and a 200-fold enhancement on the third-order NLO coefficient was observed [7].

Diblock copolymers **a** with organometallic complexes attached only to one block were synthesized by Schrock and coworkers via living ring-opening metathesis polymerization (ROMP) of functionalized norbornenes [8-14] using well-characterized W or Mo alkylidene catalysts [15]. Polymer films were prepared by static casting. Subsequent treatments of the films with molecular hydrogen or  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  under mild conditions produced nanosized metal or semiconductor clusters, respectively, dispersed in the copolymers. Under suitable conditions these copolymers underwent microphase separation, resulting in lamellar, cylindrical, and spherical morphologies [16]. The clusters formed in the copolymer films were predominantly within the original metal-complex containing microdomains.

**a****b**

Synthesis of platinum(0) nanocluster-doped glassy carbon has been reported [17]. Platinum was incorporated in a glassy carbon precursor on the molecular level by the reaction of poly(phenylenediacetylene) with (ethylene)bis(triphenylphosphine) platinum(0). Thermolysis of this precursor afforded the formation of a stable, electroconductive composite material which revealed electrocatalytic activity. The idealized structure is shown as **b**.

Composite membranes containing arrays of nanoscopic gold cylinders have been prepared electrochemically within the pores of nanoporous alumina templates [18,19]. The diameters of the gold cylinders were predetermined by the pore size of the templates which were prepared by electrooxidation of an aluminum substrate [20]. These materials were optically transparent throughout the near-infrared and into the visible region.

Metal nanoclusters have also been incorporated in a SiO<sub>2</sub> matrix using sol-gel processing [22-25]. Metal complexes were anchored to the xerogel through an alkoxysilane of the type X(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Si(OEt)<sub>3</sub> (X = NH<sub>2</sub>, NHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, CN), which can undergo copolycondensation with Si(OR)<sub>4</sub> upon hydrolysis [23-25]. The organic components in the xerogel were removed by oxidation. M<sub>x</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> (M = Ag, Co, Cu, Ni, Pt, or Pd) composite materials were obtained by reduction of the corresponding oxidation products.

Studies on the properties and applications of these materials are underway. Future work in this field is to explore new synthetic pathways to make materials with controlled cluster sizes and narrow size distribution, as these are critical factors to the materials' properties. Economic synthesis of these composites in a relatively large scale remains as another challenge.

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