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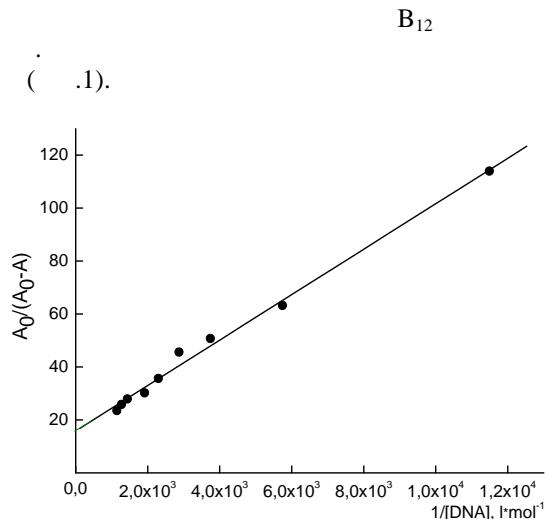
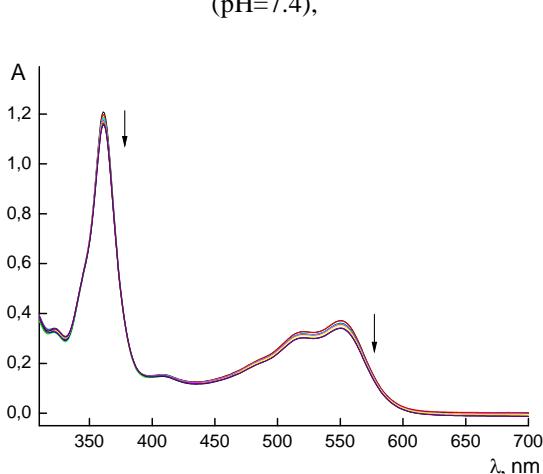
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B₁₂

hassarg@ysu.am



. 1
pH=7.4, : [B₁₂]=0.0, 0.87·10⁻⁴,
1.74·10⁻⁴, 2.61·10⁻⁴, 3.48·10⁻⁴, 4.35·10⁻⁴, 5.22·10⁻⁴, 6.96·10⁻⁴, 7.83·10⁻⁴, 8.70·10⁻⁴ ·⁻¹, [B₁₂]= 5.56·10⁻⁵ л·моль⁻¹

$$\frac{A_0}{A_0 - A} = \frac{V_f}{V_b - V_f} + \frac{V_f}{V_b - V_f} \cdot \frac{1}{K_b [DNA]} \quad [1]$$

K_b (. 2), A₀ A , V_f V_b

.2. $\frac{A_o}{A - A_o}$ $\frac{1}{[DNA]}$

$$K_b = 1.85 \cdot 10^3 \cdot [DNA]^{-1}$$

- R. Hajiana, P. Hossainia, Z. Mehryaina et al. *J. Pharm. Anal.*, 2017, **7**, 176–180.

SOLVATES FORMATION ON UPON GRAPHITE OXIDE SWELLING IN POLAR SOLVENTS

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The structures formed by two interaction of graphite oxides GO with polar liquids (Swollen Structures, SwSt) are defined by temperature and external pressure and are different for different types of polar liquids and GO [Brodie GO (B-GO) versus Hummers GO (H-GO)]. Extensive characterization of these materials provides evidence that SwSt of B-GO are more regular compared to H-GO. The former were similar to the binary phases with fixed composition, while the latter were with the solid solution in the two component systems. Brodie graphene oxide is also known to exhibit much better mechanical properties both for individual flakes and for multilayer membranes. Reversible phase transformation of SwSt were found on heating / cooling in the system of B-GO with methanol, acetonitrile and several other polar liquids [1, 2]. These transformations were interpreted as incongruent melting of SwSt of B-GO with partial release of the sorbed liquid [3]. Such transformations were never observed for SwSt of H-GO. We used Brodie oxidation materials with one and two step oxidation. Note that the difference between step 1 and 2 (B-GO 1, B-GO 2) is relatively small. The averaged C/O ratio as measured by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy was 2,7±0,2 (5 samples). The molecular mass of B-GO was estimated to be 189/mol. Organic liquids CH₃-(CH₂)_n-OH (n=0 to n=8) and CF₃CH₂OH, CH₃CH₂CN were with purity >99% according to differential scanning calorimetry (DSC).

Swelling of B-GO was studied for a series of normal alcohols from methanol to 1-nonanol. Swelling is combination of two processes, namely, sorption of liquids into the interplane space of GO and of simultaneous increase of interplane distances. Isopiestic, X-ray diffraction (XRD), thermogravimetric and DSC data demonstrated that sorption polar liquids into GO lamellas formed the set of regular swollen structures simple binary “solid solvates”, characterized by the distance between the GO planes and the value of sorption. Temperature composition behavior of the swollen structures was adequately described by conventional binary phase diagrams. Phase transformation of the low temperature swollen structures of B-GO with 1-nonanol gave a clear example of incongruent melting transition typical for the binary solvates. A discreet set of the interplane distances observed by XRD and the stepwise equilibrium desorption pointed to the layered arrangement of solvent molecules in the swollen structures. The swollen structures with one to five parallel layers were observed for a series of normal alcohol with B-GO. The average volume of one layer $0,36 \pm 0,06 \text{ cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$ B-GO was almost the same for rather different organic liquids and was possibility restricted by the internal geometry of B-GO. The internal available for the sorption of the first layer was reasonably estimated from geometrical parameter of B-GO.

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Mn(II, III)-

