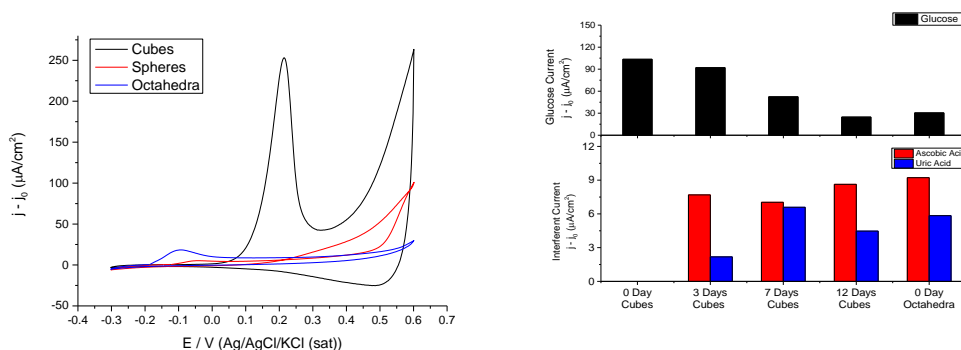


## Does geometry matter in nanoparticle's reactivity towards different molecules?

Pastrian F.A.C., Silva, A. G. M., Camargo P. H. C., de Torresi, S. I. C.  
*Universidade de São Paulo, Instituto de Química, SP, Brazil*  
*e-mail: storresi@iq.usp.br*

**Abstract:** Developments in controlled nanoparticles synthesis of different metals, has reached the point where the most varied geometries and sizes of a large number of materials have been obtained<sup>1</sup>. By controlling the geometry, it is also possible to obtain different catalytic, photochemical<sup>2</sup> and electrochemical responses<sup>3</sup>. In the present work, cuprous oxide nanoparticles (Cu<sub>2</sub>O-NPs) were synthesized obtaining different geometries such as cubes (crystallography type (100)), octahedra (crystallography type (111)) and spheres presenting a mixture of both to crystallographic phases. The average size of all nanoparticles was between 200 – 250 nm.



**Figure 1.**  $j/E$  Profiles of different Cu<sub>2</sub>O-NPs in NaOH 0.1 mol L<sup>-1</sup>,  $v = 10$  mV s<sup>-1</sup>. Current densities for glucose (top panel) and interferents (bottom panel) for cubic Cu<sub>2</sub>O-NPs as a function of time after their synthesis. The last point in the curve displays the current densities obtained for freshly prepared octahedral Cu<sub>2</sub>O-NPs.

Figure 1 shows different electrochemical responses for each type of geometry. Reactivity test were accompanied by a chronoamperometric analysis for glucose detection, obtaining different behaviors for each type of Cu<sub>2</sub>O-NPs, as well as the analysis of some interferents like Ascorbic Acid (A.A.) and Uric Acid (U.A.). Very high selectivity can be observed for the cubic Cu<sub>2</sub>O-NPs. It was established a relationship between structural stability and shelf time, which was accompanied by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and X-ray diffraction (XRD). The importance of the structure and crystallography stability for each Cu<sub>2</sub>O-NPs was demonstrated for obtaining high catalytic currents and selectivity for chosen analytes.

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\* main author e-mail: storresi@iq.usp.br