





Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2018, 8, 15951

# Convenient chirality transfer from organics to titania: construction and optical properties†‡

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Polyethyleneimine (PEI) complexed with chiral D- (or L-) tartaric acid (tart) in water can self-organize into chiral and crystalline PEI/tart assemblies. It has been previously confirmed that the complexes of PEI/tart could work as catalytic/chiral templates to induce the deposition of SiO<sub>2</sub> nanofibres with optical activity but without outwards shape chirality such as helices. In this work, we found that the templating functions of PEI/tart were still effective to prompt the deposition of TiO<sub>2</sub> to form chiral PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> hybrid nanofibres under aqueous and room temperature conditions within two hours. Furthermore, the co-deposition of TiO<sub>2</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub> was also fulfilled to yield chiral PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> nanofibres. These TiO<sub>2</sub>-containing hybrid nanofibres showed non-helical shapes on the length scale; however, chiroptical signals with mirror relation around the UV-Vis absorption band of TiO<sub>2</sub> remarkably appeared on their circular dichroism (CD) spectra. By means of the protocols of XRD, TEM, SEM, UV-Vis, CD and XPS, structural features and thermoproperties of the chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> were investigated.

Received 5th April 2018  
 Accepted 23rd April 2018

DOI: 10.1039/c8ra02926a

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## Introduction

Recently, the synthesis of chiral inorganic nanomaterials has been a burgeoning topic in the research area of chirality.<sup>1–3</sup> Chiral objects are non-superimposable with their mirror image, which can be caused by the asymmetric arrangement of their constituent units (atoms, molecules, nanoparticles, *etc.*) on different length scales. The combination between the chiral/asymmetric features and the diversely intrinsic properties of inorganics can result in novel catalytic, optical, electronic, and magnetic properties and applications such as in asymmetric catalysis, enantioselective separation, sensors, optical filters, enhanced surface-enhanced Raman scattering, and long-wavelength chiroptical activity.<sup>4–12</sup> Therefore, it is interesting and challenging to synthesize chiral inorganic nanomaterials especially those crystalline materials with asymmetric space groups. To date, the synthesis and properties of chiral plasmonic metals (*e.g.*, Au, Ag), semiconducting quantum dots (*e.g.*, CdSe, ZnS) and metal oxides (*e.g.*, SiO<sub>2</sub>) have been widely researched. The interest has been continuously extended to other inorganic nanomaterials such as Si, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, ZnO, CuO, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Ln(OH)CO<sub>3</sub> and Lu<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.<sup>13–20</sup> Undoubtedly, these

research studies will contribute to the development of the scope of chirality beyond the traditional organic chemistry.

Herein, we are especially interested in chiral titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>). TiO<sub>2</sub> is a kind of important semiconductor with a wide range of applications such as photocatalysts, pigments, cosmetics, solar cells and lithium ion batteries.<sup>21–23</sup> Compared to chiral silica, there is not extensive attention for chiral properties of TiO<sub>2</sub>, only a few reports involved their preparation and potential applications. Generally, the synthetic chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> could be divided into two types according to their synthesis procedures: the first one is the helix-shaped TiO<sub>2</sub> with various helix pitches from tens nm to several μm; the other is the TiO<sub>2</sub> with chiral cavities on the molecular scale prepared *via* molecular imprinting. For the helical TiO<sub>2</sub>, they are usually synthesized by the sol-gel process in the presence of helix-shaped templates, which included soft templates (*e.g.*, cholesterol gelator, lipid amphiphilic *N*-acylamino acids, *trans*-(1*R*,2*R*)- and *trans*-(1*S*,2*S*)-1,2-diaminocyclohexane derivatives, valine-derived chiral cationic gelators)<sup>24–28</sup> and hard templates (*e.g.*, helical carbon nanotubes, SiO<sub>2</sub> films with a long-range chiral nematic structures).<sup>29,30</sup> Moreover, the glancing angle deposition (GLAD) (a kind of physical vapor deposition) has been also employed for the preparation of helical TiO<sub>2</sub> films.<sup>31,32</sup> For the molecularly imprinted TiO<sub>2</sub>, small chiral organic molecules (*e.g.*, L-phenylalanine, *R*-2-(4-isobutylphenyl)-propionic acid, (*S*) or (*R*)-2-phenylbutanoic acid) were mixed with the TiO<sub>2</sub> sources during the formation of TiO<sub>2</sub> and finally removed to produce chiral cavities by memorizing the configurations of chiral molecules.<sup>33,34</sup> In addition, some potential applications of these chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> have been demonstrated. For example, the surface

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† A part of this work was previously filed as patent priority application of PCT/JP2012/077829 on October 29, 2012 and was assessed as a Patent US 9,701,545B2.

‡ Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/c8ra02926a



plasmon resonance (SPR) of plasmatic Ag and Ag/AgCl would be enhanced when deposited on helical TiO<sub>2</sub> and thus improved the visible-light photocatalytic performance of plasmatic-metal/TiO<sub>2</sub> composites.<sup>10</sup> Some chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> films were able to detect circularly polarized light or enantioselectively recognize specific chiral small organic molecules.<sup>32,33</sup>

TiO<sub>2</sub> possesses amorphous and crystalline (anatase and rutile) phases, of which amorphous TiO<sub>2</sub> is generally formed at a low temperature and then transformed into crystalline anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> by heating (usually < 600 °C) and further into rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> with increasing the temperature (≥600 °C). Most previously reported chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> were amorphous or anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> obtained at the temperature less than 600 °C. However, the formation of chiral rutile or anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> at a high temperature over 700 °C is still a challenge, which may be due to the following two reasons: (1) the phase-transformation temperature for the appearance of rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> is high, at which the helical shapes or chiral cavities found on many chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> may be destructed and thus the chirality could not be maintained; (2) anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> is metastable under lower temperature but transformed into rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> at a higher temperature. To overcome the first issue, it is expected to develop novel chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> which possesses chirality not depending on the helical outward or metastable chiral cavities. For the second issue, anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> can be stabilized by some special strategies such as decreasing the sizes, as the nano-sized anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> may show improved thermal stability than that of the larger-sized one.<sup>35–37</sup>

Although the definition of chirality is quite simple, the expression of chirality varies with sizes, phases and shapes. This offers various possibilities to develop new inorganics with different chiral features to satisfy different demands.<sup>15,38</sup> Herein, to address the issues on chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> mentioned above, we developed a new way to prepare chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> composite nanofibres without helical shapes by using chiral templates self-assembled from polyamine and chiral tartaric acid. In our earlier work, it was confirmed that polyethylenimine (PEI) could complex with chiral D- (or L-) tartaric acid (tart) to form crystalline PEI/tart complexes with optical activity, and could be used as catalytic chiral templates to prepare non-helical SiO<sub>2</sub> nanofibres with high-temperature-resistant (up to 900 °C) chirality.<sup>39</sup> In the present work, we found that mixing PEI/tart complexes with TiO<sub>2</sub> sources (titanium bislactates) at room temperature for 2 hours could easily result in deposition of TiO<sub>2</sub> on the PEI/tart to form hybrids PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>. Also, when TiO<sub>2</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub> sources were simultaneously used, co-deposition of TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> occurred on PEI/tart to form hybrids of PEI/Tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>. Both the hybridized nanofibres showed non-helical shapes but exhibited chiroptical signals on their circular dichroism (CD) spectra corresponding to the absorption bands of TiO<sub>2</sub>. After calcinations of PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> at 500–800 °C, the phase of TiO<sub>2</sub> was transformed into anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> (500 °C) and finally into rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> (800 °C), accompanied with the morphological change from nanofibres to nanoparticles (NPs). However, CD optical activity was still found on these calcined samples including the rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs. In contrast, in the case of PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>, the nanofibrous morphologies were much less influenced by the calcination

temperature, and sub-10 nm anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs were homogeneously distributed on the nanofibres even calcined at 800 °C. To the best of our knowledge, it is first example that chiral TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> composites were successfully prepared by a one-step way and chiral anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> were well maintained at such a high temperature of 800 °C.

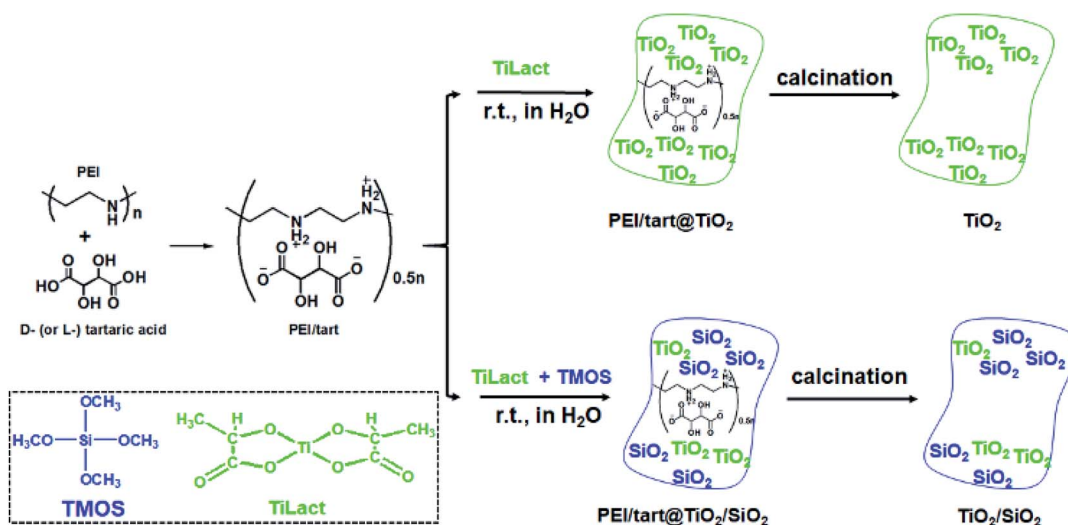
## Results

It has been found that linear polyethyleneimine (PEI, (–NHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>–)<sub>n</sub>) can crystallize in water and thus form a series of assemblies with controllable nano/micro-morphologies<sup>2,39</sup> and the amine groups on PEI can effectively catalyse the hydrolysis and condensation of alkoxy silane to induce the site-selective deposition of SiO<sub>2</sub> around the surface of the PEI assemblies. Furthermore, PEI could complex with chiral tartaric acid (tart) to form crystalline polymeric complexes of PEI/tart with chiroptical activity, which still functioned as catalytic template for SiO<sub>2</sub> deposition to generate chirality in the resulting silica frame.<sup>40</sup> Besides SiO<sub>2</sub>, one-dimensionally (1-D) nanostructured PEI@TiO<sub>2</sub> powders and films could be prepared by the accelerated hydrolysis–condensation of titanium bislactates (TiLact) in the presence of crystalline PEI assemblies.<sup>41,42</sup> Herein, we are interested to probe whether PEI/tart could be also applicable as chiral template in preparation of chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> nanomaterials. For this purpose, two synthetic procedures were designed and shown in Scheme 1. In the first one, only the TiO<sub>2</sub> source of titanium bislactate (TiLact) was mixed with PEI/tart to produce PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> hybrids; in the second one, both TiO<sub>2</sub> source (TiLact) and SiO<sub>2</sub> source (tetramethoxy silane, TMOS) were simultaneously used to co-deposit TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> on the templates of PEI/tart. Finally, these hybrids were treated by calcination at different temperatures (500–800 °C) to produce TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>, respectively.

### Characterizations of PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>

As typical examples, the XRD patterns of D-form samples including template, as-prepared hybrid and calcined forms were shown in Fig. 1a. The complexes of D-PEI/tart exhibited several diffraction peaks in the 2θ range of 10–40 degree demonstrating the crystalline feature of PEI/tart complexes.<sup>40</sup> Whereas, only a broad halo peak between 20–30 degree was found on D-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>. After calcination at a high temperature, these hybrids turned into crystalline TiO<sub>2</sub> products. Two kinds of phases for TiO<sub>2</sub> were detected, including the anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> (JCPDS card no. 21-1272) with the characteristic peak (marked with A) around 25.3 degree and the rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> (JCPDS card no. 21-1276) with the peak (marked with R) around 27.5 degree. The phases changed with the temperature: only anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> appearing at 500 °C, both anatase and rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> at 600 and 700 °C, and only rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> at 800 °C. Meanwhile, the peak A for anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> decreased from 500 to 700 °C and finally disappeared at 800 °C while the peak R for rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> appeared at 600 °C and further increased with temperature. These changes of peak A and R showed the phase transformation from anatase to rutile, which is a common phenomenon found on





**Scheme 1** Synthetic procedures for chiral  $\text{TiO}_2$ - (top) and  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ -related products (bottom) by the hydrolysis and condensation of titanium bislactate (TiLact) and tetramethoxy silane (TMOS) in the presence of PEI/tart complexes resulted from polyethyleneimine (PEI) and tartaric acid (tart).

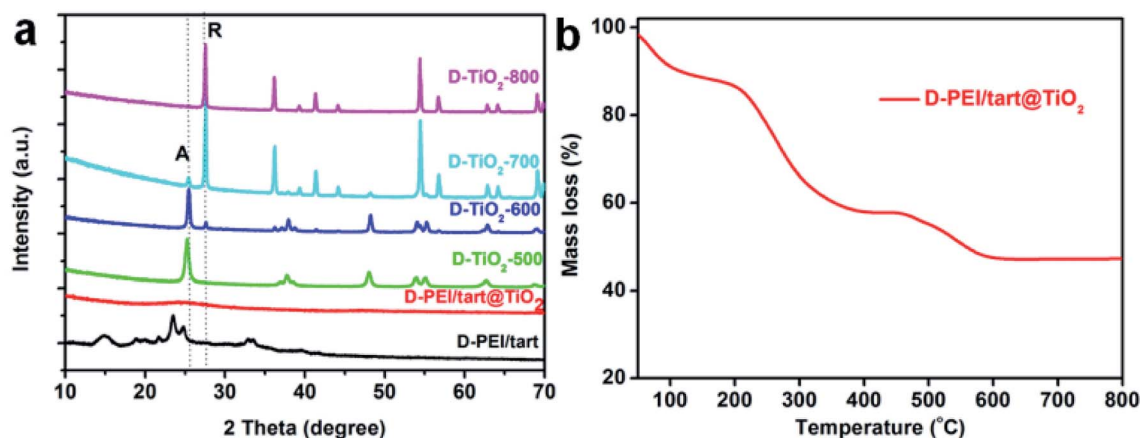
many crystalline  $\text{TiO}_2$  products during heating. That is the rutile is the thermodynamically stable phase while the anatase is a metastable one. According to the TG curves (Fig. 1b), the mass ratio of organic components in  $\text{D-PEI/tart@TiO}_2$  was about 41% based on the mass loss between 150 and 800 °C. The XRD patterns and TG curves for the L form products are close to those of the corresponding D-form products and thus were not shown here. The XRD and TG results preliminarily demonstrated that the PEI/tart complexes could induce the deposition of  $\text{TiO}_2$ .

The sizes and nano/microscale morphologies of these  $\text{TiO}_2$ -related samples were visualized by SEM and TEM (see Fig. 2). For  $\text{D-PEI/tart@TiO}_2$  (Fig. 2a) and  $\text{L-PEI/tart@TiO}_2$  (Fig. 2b), nanofibres bundles (average diameter  $\sim 50$  nm, length *ca.* 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) were observed. Thus, the crystalline PEI/tart assemblies were still effective to produce 1-D  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanofibres under the aqueous and mild conditions. Similar to our early case in chiral silica deposition, there are also no shape chirality (*i.e.*, helical shape)

for the D- and L-PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2$ . After calcinations, the morphologies for D- and L-form samples were still similar to each other, and hence only the D- $\text{TiO}_2$  sample's images in SEM and TEM were displayed in Fig. 2c–f. The nanofibres observed from as-prepared powders of  $\text{D-PEI/tart@TiO}_2$  (Fig. 2a) were destroyed when they were calcined at 500 °C (D- $\text{TiO}_2$ -500, Fig. 2c), and finally turned into irregular nanoparticles (NPs) with sizes of about 100–300 nm after treated at 800 °C (D- $\text{TiO}_2$ -800, Fig. 2d). This morphological change was also supported by the TEM images of D- $\text{TiO}_2$ -500 (Fig. 2e and f), where NPs with crystal lattice fringes and sizes about 10–25 nm were observed.

#### Characterizations of PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ and $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$

The samples obtained from the process of co-deposition of silica and titania were also characterized by the same methods. The XRD patterns for  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ -related samples were shown in



**Fig. 1** (a) XRD patterns for D-PEI/tart, D-PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2$  (before calcination), and D- $\text{TiO}_2$ -X (after calcination, calcination temperature X = 500, 600, 700 and 800 °C); (b) TG curve for D-PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2$ .



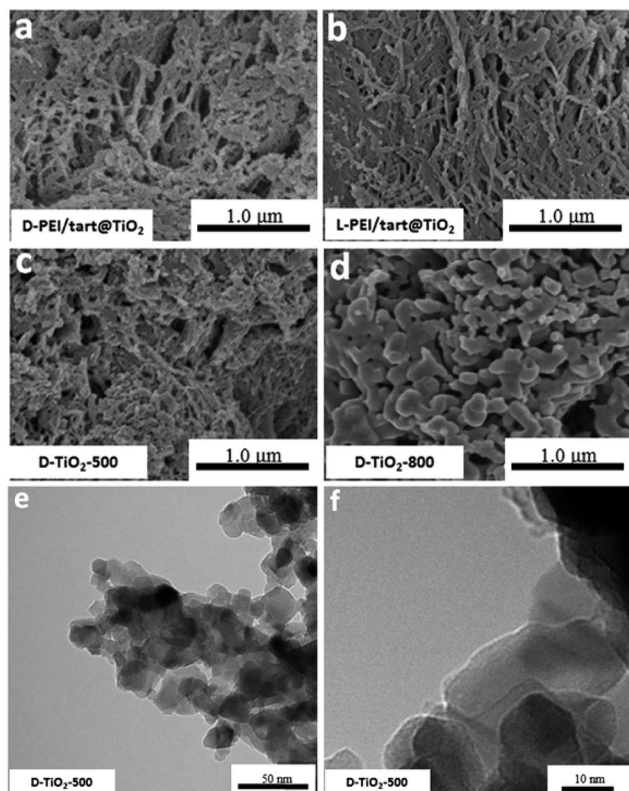


Fig. 2 SEM image for (a) D-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>, (b) L-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>, (c) D-TiO<sub>2</sub>-500 and (d) D-TiO<sub>2</sub>-800; (e and f) the TEM images for D-TiO<sub>2</sub>-500.

Fig. 3a. Similar to D-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>, the as-formed D-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> hybrids were still amorphous. Compared with D-TiO<sub>2</sub>-500 (calcinated at 500 °C), the intensities of peaks for the anatase phase on D-TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-500 were very weaker (Fig. 3a, inset). After heating at 800 °C, the intensities were obviously increased. However, different from the phase of rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> found on D-TiO<sub>2</sub>-800, only anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> was identified on

D-TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-800. The mass ratio of organic component in D-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> estimated by the TG curve was about 51% (Fig. 1b).

Furthermore, from the SEM images, the nanofibres were observed on the D- and L-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 4a and b), similar to those for D- and L-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> hybrids (Fig. 2a and b). Different from the D-TiO<sub>2</sub> samples, the nanofibres were effectively maintained on D-TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-500 (Fig. 4c) and even D-TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-800 (Fig. 4d) which were sintered at heating condition. From the TEM images of TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-800 (Fig. 4e), many nanoparticles (NPs) less than 10 nm were observed; on the high-magnification TEM image (Fig. 4f), lattice fringes were clearly observed on these sub-10 nm NPs. It is clear that these TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs were surrounded by the amorphous SiO<sub>2</sub>. Moreover, the elemental mapping (Fig. 4g) showed that Ti, Si and O were homogeneously mixed. These results implied that the co-deposition of TiO<sub>2</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub> proceeds effectively on PEI/tart and the resulting structures of the encapsulated TiO<sub>2</sub> in silica frames prevent the phase transformation of the component of TiO<sub>2</sub> from anatase to rutile with maintaining the 1-D nanofibrous morphology even at 800 °C calcination.

#### CD optical activity of TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-related products

The powders of TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> were conducted to CD spectroscopy. Fig. 5 showed the solid-state diffuse reflectance circular dichroism (DRCD) and corresponding UV-Vis absorption spectra of PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>. Although no any helical shape images were observed on the nanofibres-like morphologies (SEM images, Fig. 2a and b) for the D- and L-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>, a pair of mirror relationship lines appeared clearly on the CD spectra with the antipodal signals across 280–420 nm and centred around 340 nm: the CD signal is negative for D-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> while positive for L-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 5a). The D- and L-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> showed similar UV-Vis absorption spectra with strong absorption from 200 nm to 400 nm, which is attributed to the electronic transition from the valence band to the conduction band of TiO<sub>2</sub>. With increasing the calcination

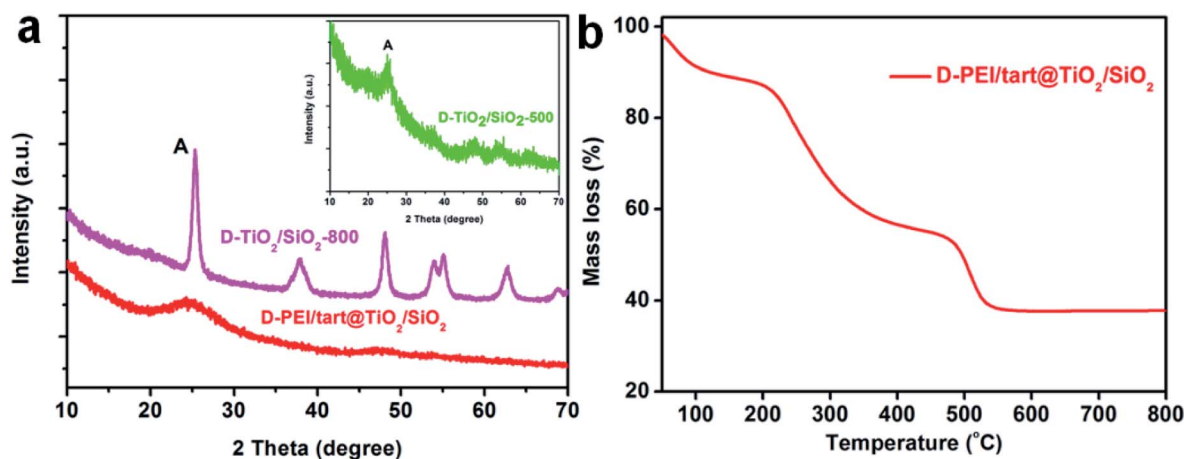


Fig. 3 (a) XRD patterns for D-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> (red line), D-TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-500 (green line, inset) and D-TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-800 (magenta line); (b) the TG curve for D-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>.



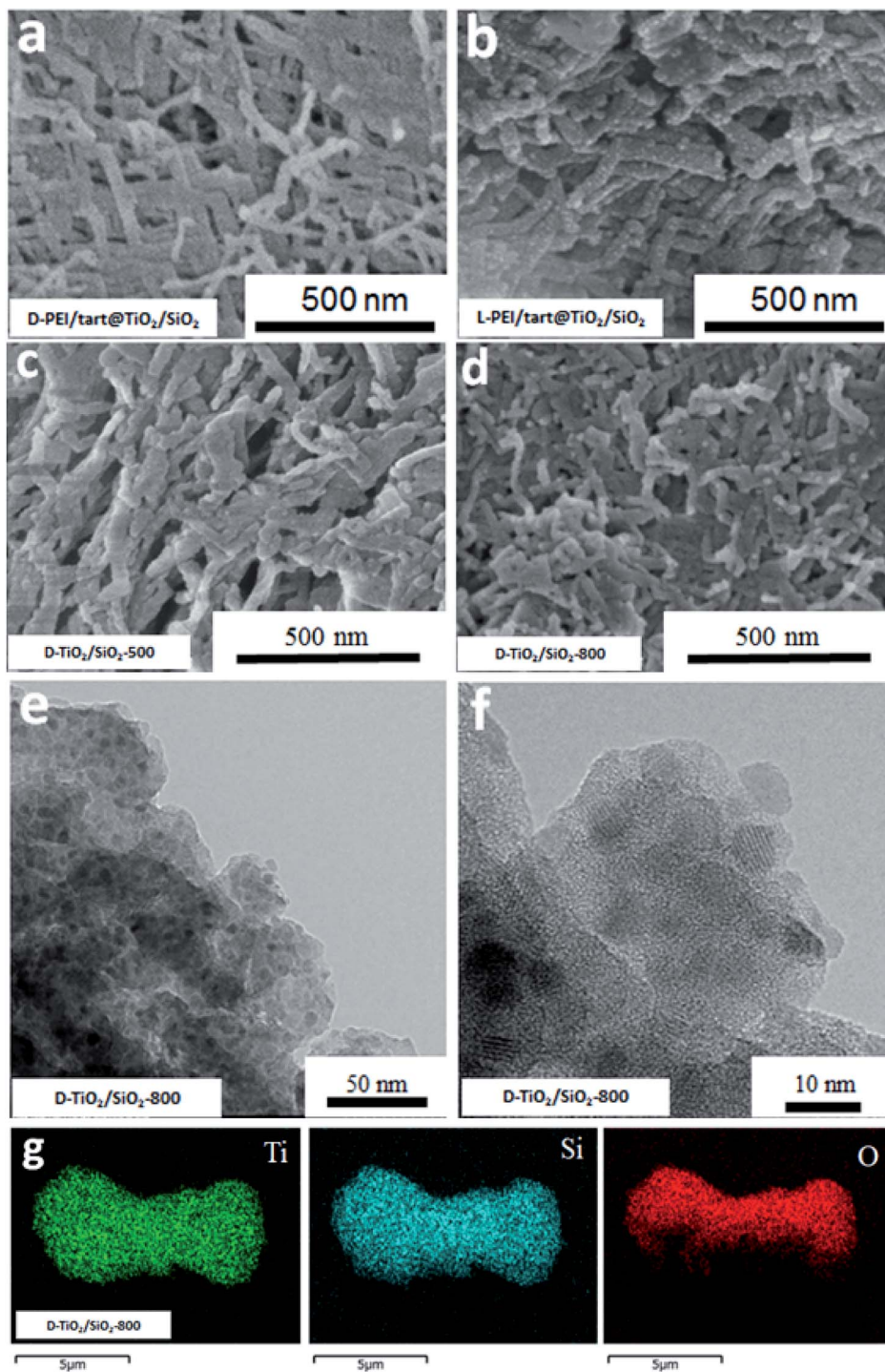


Fig. 4 SEM image for (a) D-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>, (b) L-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>, (c) D-TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-500 and (d) D-TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-800; (e and f) the TEM images for D-TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-800; (g) the elemental mapping of D-TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-800 (green for Ti, blue for Si, red for O).

temperature, the peaks for the CD signals showed a red-shift to 360 nm (at 500 °C) and then to 392 nm (at 800 °C), accompanied with the red-shift of the UV-Vis absorption extending to 420 nm. Generally, the band gap of TiO<sub>2</sub> decreases from amorphous to anatase to rutile TiO<sub>2</sub>, and correspondingly the UV-Vis absorption band shifted to the long wavelength (red shift).<sup>21</sup> According to the phase-changes seen in the XRD patterns (Fig. 1a), the red

shift on the CD signals and UV-Vis absorption would be attributed to the phase transformation from amorphous to rutile. Such phase transformation also influenced the intensities of CD signals of the chiral products as order of TiO<sub>2</sub>-800 (rutile) < PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> (amorphous) < TiO<sub>2</sub>-500 (anatase).

For the case of co-deposited system, DRCD spectra (with signals centering at 340 nm) and UV-Vis absorption spectra



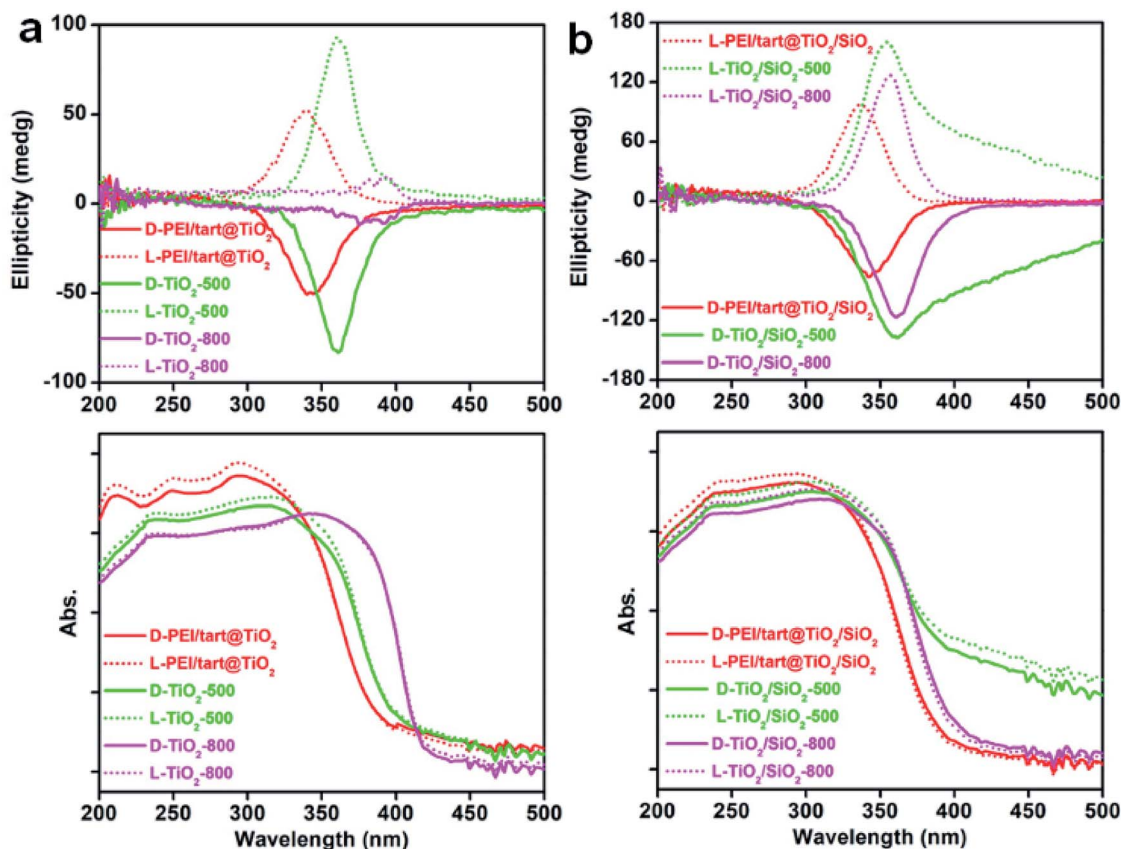


Fig. 5 The DRCD (top) and UV-Vis absorption (bottom) spectra for (a)  $\text{TiO}_2$ -related samples and (b)  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ -related samples (solid lines for D-form samples and dotted lines for L-form ones; red lines for the hybrids; green and magenta lines for the samples calcined at 500 and 800 °C, respectively).

(200–400 nm) of PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$  still resemble those of PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2$  (Fig. 5b). Since silica itself has no characteristic absorption band between 200 and 800 nm, the as-observed CD signals were dominated by the  $\text{TiO}_2$  components. After calcination the hybrid form at 500 °C, red-shift was observed both on the CD signals (to 360 nm) and UV-Vis absorption (to 420 nm) of  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ -500, which is similar to those of  $\text{TiO}_2$ -500. The tailing lines towards longer wavelength over 400 nm would be due to the presence of organic byproducts stuck in the silica frame which formed during 500 °C calcination. Because no phase transformation (from anatase to rutile) occurred after calcination at 800 °C, the CD and UV-Vis spectra of  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ -800 are similar to those of  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ -500 with disappearance of the tailing lines. In addition, the CD intensity increased in the order of PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2 < \text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ -800 <  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ -500.

## Discussion

Our previous research has proved that PEI/tart complexes could give nanofibrous PEI/tart@ $\text{SiO}_2$  hybrids and their derived  $\text{SiO}_2$  nanofibres after calcinations at 500 °C or above. The present results confirmed that the PEI/tart complexes are still effective to produce PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2$  hybrids nanofibres. However, after calcinations at 500–800 °C, the nanofibrous morphologies of

PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2$  were destroyed. Former silica is amorphous even after calcination but the later titania becomes to crystalline structure from the amorphous state of the as-prepared form when heated. Therefore, there would arise strong strain which induces re-structuring the morphology of the hybrids. Moreover, after titania deposition, the crystalline template PEI/Tart lost its initial crystallinity although fibrous morphology was directed (Fig. 1a). This is different to the case of silica deposition in which the template component PEI/Tart is encapsulated in the produced fibrous hybrid of PEI/Tart@ $\text{SiO}_2$  and remains its crystalline structure some degree.<sup>40</sup> This difference relates to the different feature of carboxylate on silica and titania. Usually, the carboxylate can interact with metal ions of oxide with coordination interactions while such interaction does not occur with silica.<sup>46</sup> Probably, the metastable nanofibrous hybrid PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2$  is a loose accumulation of the components of PEI, Tart and amorphous  $\text{TiO}_2$  so that at high temperature the fibrous morphology was destroyed with accompanying the growth of crystallites of  $\text{TiO}_2$ .

Although various chiral templates have been developed for the synthesis of chiral  $\text{SiO}_2$ , the use of these templates in the synthesis of chiral  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$  composites are still limited. There was an example of a two-step method to prepare chiral  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$  films:  $\text{SiO}_2$  film with a long-range chiral



nematic structure was firstly synthesized, then immersed into  $\text{TiCl}_4$  solution and finally calcinated at  $600\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  to form chiral  $\text{SiO}_2/\text{anatase TiO}_2$  film.<sup>29</sup> In the present work, since both  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$  could be deposited on the fibrous template of PEI/tart, it offered the feasibility for the co-deposition of  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$  by an alternative one-step way. As confirmed by the elemental mapping in Fig. 4g, this method afforded homogeneous distribution between the as-formed  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$  during the formation process, which resulted in better morphological stability of  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$  than that of the sole  $\text{TiO}_2$  system since the  $\text{SiO}_2$  nanofibres were thermally stable. As shown in the TEM images in Fig. 4e and f, it is clear that on the  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$  nanofibres, sub-10 nm  $\text{TiO}_2$  NPs were distributed on silica matrices. Consequently, the diffusion, aggregation and rearrangement of Ti and O atoms during calcinations would be restricted by the surrounding linkage of Si–O–Si–O, which are strong barriers to growth and phase transformation of  $\text{TiO}_2$  NPs. Indeed, even after heating at  $500\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , the crystallinity of  $\text{TiO}_2$  was still weak as judged by the XRD pattern (Fig. 3a), and a higher temperature ( $800\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) was needed to facilitate the diffusion and rearrangement of Ti and O atoms to form anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$  with improved crystallinity. Although rutile  $\text{TiO}_2$  is a thermodynamically stable phase in the bulk state, some theoretical and experimental evidences have confirmed that anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$  is in fact stable when the sizes are small (less than 14 nm).<sup>35–37</sup> Hence, both the anatase phase and the CD optical activity of  $\text{TiO}_2$  NPs were maintained even at  $800\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  on  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ .

CD optical activity was found on all these  $\text{TiO}_2$ -related products in spite of the morphological and phase change, from which it could be inferred that the chirality of  $\text{TiO}_2$ -based products was much less dependent upon the morphologies on the length scale. Liu *et al.* reported helical  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanofibres (with helix pitches over tens nm) which were constructed by the helical stacking of  $\text{TiO}_2$  NPs ( $\sim 20$  nm) along the organic soft templates, thus creating a dissymmetric field to induce CD optical activity.<sup>27</sup> Their DRCD and UV-Vis spectra for those helical  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{organic hybrids}$  and anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$  products (obtained at  $550\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) were similar to our samples of PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$ -500, respectively. Therefore, it can be said that the optical activity on  $\text{TiO}_2$  should be attributed to other reasons except the general helical morphologies. Indeed, chirality can be found in a broad size-scale from atomic/molecular-, to nano-/micro- and to macro-scale. It was even found that several kinds of chiral features (*e.g.*, lattice-chirality, shape-chirality) at different length-scales could simultaneously appear on the same chiral inorganic nanomaterial (*e.g.*, ZnO, HgS).<sup>15,36</sup> In another example,<sup>28</sup> twisted  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoribbons were prepared by using organic assemblies as the templates. Both the as-obtained  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{organics hybrids}$  and anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$  after calcinations showed the twisted morphologies on the nano-scale. When the twisted nanoribbons of anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$  were transformed into nanoparticles by grinding, CD optical activity remained still in the same signature. After heating at  $700\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , anatase  $\text{TiO}_2$  turned into rutile  $\text{TiO}_2$ , accompanied with the transformation of twisted nanoribbons into nanofibres and nanoparticles. However, the rutile  $\text{TiO}_2$  was still optically active with accompanying the red shift both on the CD and UV-Vis absorption

spectra from anatase to rutile (this is similar to our case shown in Fig. 5a). According to these results, they argued that chiral defects at the Angstrom level drive the optical activity of the anatase and rutile  $\text{TiO}_2$ . In other chiral inorganic nanomaterials (*e.g.*,  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{CdSe/ZnS}$ ),<sup>18,43</sup> some defects (*e.g.*, point defects, screw dislocations) were also considered to induce the chirality.

In our very recent research on the chirality of chiral  $\text{SiO}_2$  nanofibres, it has been found that the sub-10 nm  $\text{SiO}_2$  NPs obtained by downsizing the long chiral  $\text{SiO}_2$  nanofibres *via* hydrothermal or chemical treatments were still chiral, as confirmed by antipodal signals corresponding to the Si–O–Si bond on the vibration circular dichroism spectra (VCD).<sup>13,44</sup> Based on these results, we consider that the longer chiral  $\text{SiO}_2$  nanofibres would be constructed by linkage of a lot of small chiral  $(\text{–O–Si–})_n$  clusters ( $<10$  nm) which resemble molecular scale asymmetry with special conformation. Therefore, even without chiral outward shapes on the larger length-scale, the non-helical  $\text{SiO}_2$  nanofibres are chiral because they carried the chiral information on the clusters-like scale ( $<10$  nm). It is of conclusive that similar to silica system, PEI/tart assemblies also effectively prompted the deposition of  $\text{TiO}_2$  to give chiral PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2$  nanofibres. Even these nanofibres were broken into nanoparticles of rutile  $\text{TiO}_2$ , CD optical activity was still preserved. Hence, it is suggested that the chiral transfer mechanism *via* hydrolytic condensation and the concept of chiral domains for PEI/tart@ $\text{SiO}_2$  could be similarly applied to PEI/tart@ $\text{TiO}_2$  because in the as-prepared state, both  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$  is similarly amorphous. For the chirality origin of  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ -related samples, we think that the asymmetric arrangement of Ti and O atoms in small chiral domains ( $<10$  nm) would be important. That is, the structural properties (*e.g.*, the lengths and angles of Ti–O bonds, coordination numbers and geometry of Ti–O units) of the initially formed Ti–O clusters around the surface of PEI/tart would be influenced by the chiral conformation of PEI/tart, which results in the formation of chiral domains ( $<10$  nm) with asymmetric arrangement of Ti and O atoms in  $\text{TiO}_2$ . To some extent, this speculation was supported by comparison of the Ti 2p XPS spectra of the samples of chiral  $\text{D-TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{D-TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$  and achiral  $\text{aTiO}_2$  (prepared without tart, details see ESI†) calcined at  $500\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (Fig. 6). Interestingly, the binding energy of the peak for Ti  $2\text{p}_{3/2}$  (or Ti  $2\text{p}_{1/2}$ ) for the chiral  $\text{D-TiO}_2$ -500 is close to that of  $\text{D-TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ -500 but was shifted toward higher region compared to the binding energy of the achiral  $\text{aTiO}_2$ -500. Since the binding energy is sensitive to the local structural information (*e.g.*, the numbers and positions of oxygen atoms surrounding Ti atom, the length and angles of Ti–O bonds, the electron density around Ti cation), the shift on the binding energy between chiral  $\text{TiO}_2$  and achiral  $\text{TiO}_2$  implied that the structural difference of the coordination bonding of Ti–O between chiral  $\text{TiO}_2$  and achiral  $\text{TiO}_2$ . The phase transformation was in fact a process of rearrangement of atoms, thus the local adjustment of Ti and O atoms in these chiral domains was unavoidable. Based on that the chiral  $\text{TiO}_2$  (or  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ ) calcined at  $500\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  showed the highest intensities of CD signals, it seems that these chiral structures of Ti–O clusters were thermodynamically metastable in a relatively low temperature range (about  $500\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ).



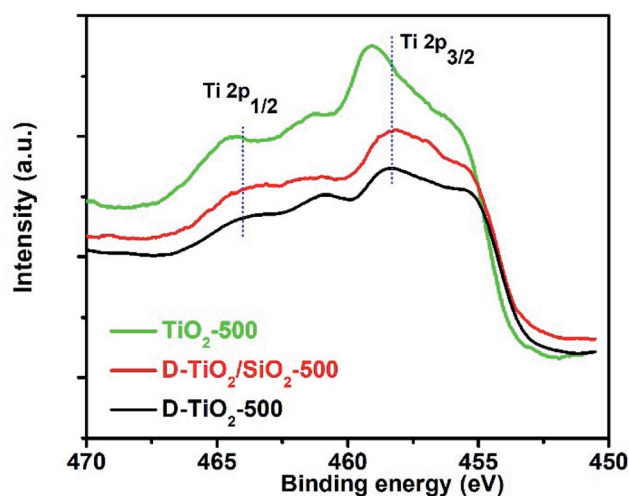


Fig. 6 XPS spectra of the samples of  $D$ -TiO<sub>2</sub> (black line),  $D$ -TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> (red line), and achiral aTiO<sub>2</sub> (green line) calcined at 500 °C.

Therefore, even if there was a heating-driven structural self-adjustment of the initial chiral Ti–O clusters in the amorphous TiO<sub>2</sub>, the chiral feature of the as-formed Ti–O clusters in the anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> were still maintained or even strengthened, as seen in the intensities of CD signals which increased from the samples before calcination to the ones calcined at 500 °C for both chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>.

In principle, chiral Ti–O clusters should be different from the normal structures of Ti–O units in amorphous, anatase and rutile TiO<sub>2</sub>. In the 230 kinds of space groups of crystals, 65 kinds of Sohncke space groups can lead to chiral crystals.<sup>45</sup> However, both the space groups of anatase ( $I4_1/amd$ ) and rutile ( $P4_2/mnm$ ) TiO<sub>2</sub> contain some symmetric operations (*e.g.*, mirror, glide) and do not belong to the Sohncke space groups. Nevertheless, the small chiral Ti–O clusters initially formed in the amorphous TiO<sub>2</sub> could work as chiral sources to produce new chiral Ti–O clusters (*i.e.*, chiral defects) in the crystalline anatase and rutile TiO<sub>2</sub>. In this way, the chiral information of Ti–O clusters was self-transferred *via* the structural maintenance or self-adjustment during the phase transformation of TiO<sub>2</sub>. Since these chiral domains were small, it was less influenced by the morphological change on the larger length-scale and thus optically active rutile and anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> could be acquired at 800 °C. Nevertheless, it should be noted that more future work is necessary to reveal the detailed information of these chiral structures and the chirality origin.

## Conclusions

In summary, chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> could be easily prepared *via* hydrolytic condensation of water soluble titanium bislactate on chiral PEI/tart complexes which played as catalytic chiral templates. It was considered that the chirality of these chiral products is based on the asymmetric arrangement of Ti and O atoms in a small size scale less than 10 nm. Consequently, the chirality could be maintained even on rutile TiO<sub>2</sub> calcined at 800 °C even the morphologies on the nano-/micro-scale were

destroyed. Because PEI/tart was also able to induce the deposition of chiral SiO<sub>2</sub> on their surface, the as-formed SiO<sub>2</sub> could disperse TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs and then restrict the growth and phase transformation (from anatase to rutile) of TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs when TiO<sub>2</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub> were co-deposited on the PEI/tart. Thus chiral sub-10 nm anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs were well maintained and dispersed on the nanofibres at a high temperature up to 800 °C. In our preliminary test (unpublished), we have found that chiral TiO<sub>2</sub> possesses better photocatalytic performance over achiral TiO<sub>2</sub>. Probably, the chirality on the atomic/molecular-scale may influence the properties of TiO<sub>2</sub> and bring about new applications.

## Experimental

### Synthesis of PEI

The synthesis of PEI was performed in our previous work.<sup>39</sup>

### Synthesis of PEI/tart complex<sup>40</sup>

0.30 g of  $D$ -tartaric acid ( $D$ -tart) was added into 80 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O and heated around 80 °C. Meanwhile, 0.32 g of PEI powders were dissolved in 80 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O by heating around 80 °C with stirring. Then these two solutions were mixed with stirring for several minutes around 80 °C. After that, the mixed solution was placed into water bath and then cooled down to room temperature, and the pH of the solution was modulated to be  $\sim 4.00$  by diluted ammonia. The solution was placed in a refrigerator ( $\sim 4$  °C) overnight to form a suspension, from which white precipitate was collected by centrifugation and further washed by H<sub>2</sub>O three times. The as-collected white products were the crystalline  $D$ -form PEI/tart complex ( $D$ -PEI/tart). For the  $L$ -form PEI/tart, the synthesis was the same to that of  $D$ -PEI/tart except replacing  $D$ -tart with  $L$ -tart.

### Synthesis of PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> hybrids

The as-collected  $D$ -PEI/tart complex above was dispersed in 15 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O. The TiO<sub>2</sub> source solution was prepared as follows: 6 mL of titanium bislactates (44 wt% aqueous solution, abbreviated as TiLact<sub>2</sub>, the commercial name is TC310 from Matsumoto Chemical Co. Japan), 6 mL of ammonia (1 mol L<sup>-1</sup>), and 8 mL of H<sub>2</sub>O was mixed with stirring for 30 minutes. Then the TiO<sub>2</sub> source solution was added into the suspension of  $D$ -PEI/tart complex. After stirring for 2 hours at room temperature, white precipitates were collected by centrifugation, washed by H<sub>2</sub>O and acetone, and dried under vacuum. Finally, the white powders of  $D$ -PEI/tart@SiO<sub>2</sub> were obtained.  $L$ -PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> powders were similarly obtained by using  $L$ -PEI/tart complex.

### Synthesis of PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> hybrids

The  $D$ -PEI/tart complex above was dispersed in 15 mL H<sub>2</sub>O. The TiO<sub>2</sub> source solution (6 mL of TiLact<sub>2</sub> [44 wt% aqueous solution], 6 mL of 1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> ammonia, 8 mL of distilled water) was prepared by the same way as shown above. The TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> source solution was prepared by mixing the TiO<sub>2</sub> source solution and 3 mL of tetramethoxysilane (TMOS) *via* stirring for 3 minutes





and then added into the suspension of D-PEI/tart. After stirring of 2 hours, white precipitate was separated by centrifugation, washed by H<sub>2</sub>O and acetone, and finally dried under vacuum. The as-formed white powders were called as D-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>.

L-PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> was similarly prepared by using L-PEI/tart complex.

### Synthesis of TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> by calcination

PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub> and PEI/tart@TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> were calcinated at a given temperature (500, 600, 700, 800 °C) for 1 h under air by which TiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> were formed, respectively. The products obtained at different temperatures was denoted as TiO<sub>2</sub>-X or TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>-X (X means the calcination temperature, X = 500, 600, 700, 800).

### Characterizations

XRD patterns were collected on a Rigaku RINT Ultima-III X-ray diffractometer with Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.1540$  nm). The SEM images were taken on a HITACHI SU8010 scanning electron microscope (SEM) equipped with energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS). The TEM analysis was finished on a HT7700 (Hitachi) instrument with acceleration voltage of 200 kV. The spectra of solid-state diffuse reflectance circular dichroism (DRCD) and UV-Vis absorption of the solid products (40 wt%) dispersed in KCl were simultaneously recorded on a JASCO J-820 spectropolarimeter equipped with a DRCD-466L unit. The TG analysis is conducted on a Exstar 6000 instrument (Seiko Instruments Inc.).

## Conflicts of interest

There is no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by MEXT-Supported Program for the Strategic Research Foundation at Private Universities: "Creation of new fusion materials by integration of highly-ordered nano inorganic materials and ultra-precisely controlled organic polymers" (2013–2017) and by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP16H06515 (Coordination Asymmetry).

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