Temperature Dependent Solubility of **Thioglycerol-Ligated ZnS** Nanoparticles in 4:1 **MeOH:H20 Solution**

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 - Nanoparticles (NPs) behave differently than bulk counterparts
 - Sparse literature on solubility of NPs

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Construct equilibrium phase diagram
 Enthalpy of dissolution



Theory

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 - Interaction between electrons on surface of NP with incident light
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- UV-Vis spectrometer to view absorption spectrum
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 - Higher concentration of dissolved NP gives greater absorption (A=ε*l*c :: Beer-Lambert Law)

Theory



Our System

- ZnS NPs ligated with thioglycerol (3-mercapto-1,2-propanediol)
 - Highly soluble in water
 - Insoluble in methanol
 - SPR peak at ~251nm
 - Requires UV-transparent cuvette

Procedure



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Measure absorbance spectrum of clear supernatant, use reference (4:1 MeOH:H2O with no ZnS) as background spectrum











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Equilibrium reaction, thus Le Chatelier's principle tells us excess heat would favor the left-hand side

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 - Higher entropy (disorder) in precipitate than dissolved

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- Dissolved ZnS with hydrogen bonds is more ordered (less disordered) than undissolved as ZnS precipitate

- By van't Hoff equation: $ln(x) = -(\Delta H_{dis}/RT) + c$
 - x: mole fraction
 - R: gas constant (8.314 x 10^{-3} kJ/mol K)
 - T: temperature (Kelvin)
 - c: constant related to activity coefficient

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- Then x=bA

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- Proportionality b does not affect slope



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- $4000 = -(\Delta H_{dis}/R)$ $\circ R = 8.314 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kJ/mol K}$
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