

## Fabrication of Large-Sized MnO<sub>2</sub> Nanosheets from Layered Manganese Oxide Single Crystals and Application to Sensor Materials

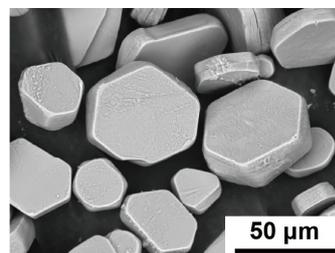
(<sup>1</sup>Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo University of Science, <sup>2</sup>International Center for Materials Nanoarchitectonics, National Institute for Materials Science)

○Hitomi Yano,<sup>1</sup> Akihisa Aimi,<sup>1</sup> Nobuyuki Sakai,<sup>2</sup> Takayoshi Sasaki,<sup>2</sup> Kenjiro Fujimoto<sup>1</sup>

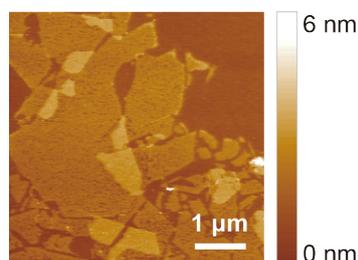
**Keywords:** Single Crystals; Manganese Oxide; Flux Method; Nanosheets; Gas Sensors

Nanosheets have been known to have a unique two-dimensional structure with a molecular thickness. Manganese oxide nanosheets are known to possess superior redox properties and conductivity.<sup>1</sup> To bring out their performance, nanosheets with large lateral size are needed. However, preparation of large-sized nanosheets was difficult because layered metal oxide crystals tend to fragment into small pieces during exfoliation process. Lateral size control of the nanosheets have been studied on such as Ti<sub>0.87</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.<sup>2</sup> On the other hand, few studies have been reported on the size control of MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets.<sup>3</sup> In this study, we prepared large MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets by using large-sized mother phase of layered manganese oxide single crystals and optimizing an exfoliation process, and investigated its gas sensor properties.

Single crystals of layered manganese oxide, K<sub>0.3</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub>, were synthesized by a flux method. K<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub> and K<sub>0.45</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub> polycrystals were used as a flux agent and a crystal source, respectively. After the melting at 1000 °C and gradual cooling, hexagonal plate-shaped single crystals of K<sub>0.3</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub> with smooth surface were obtained (**Figure 1**). HCl or (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> was used for removal of interlayer K<sup>+</sup> and protonation of K<sub>0.3</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub>. The crystals cracked by protonating with HCl, while relatively smooth surface remained by protonating with (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The reaction of the protonated crystals with delaminating agents resulted in MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets with a thickness of ~1 nm and a lateral size of up to 3 μm which is larger than conventional nanosheets derived from polycrystals (~0.3 μm) (**Figure 2**). Furthermore, MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet thin films were fabricated to evaluate hydrogen gas responsiveness based on electric resistance. The resistance changed rapidly under H<sub>2</sub>-mixed gas exposure at 200 °C, suggesting that the MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets have H<sub>2</sub> sensing abilities.



**Figure 1.** SEM image of K<sub>0.3</sub>MnO<sub>2</sub> single crystals



**Figure 2.** AFM image of MnO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets

1) L.-Z. Wang, Y. Omomo, N. Sakai, K. Fukuda, I. Nakai, Y. Ebina, K. Takada, M. Watanabe, T. Sasaki, *Chem. Mater.* **2003**, *15*, 2873.

2) T. Tanaka, Y. Ebina, K. Takada, K. Kurashima, T. Sasaki, *Chem. Mater.* **2003**, *15*, 3564.

3) X.-J. Yang, Y. Makita, Z.-H. Liu, K. Sakane, K. Ooi, *Chem. Mater.* **2004**, *16*, 5581.