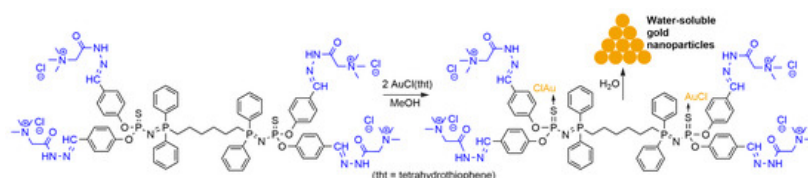


The same thiol-terminated dendrimer was then used in an analogous experiment but carried out in the solid state. A solution of dendrimer in dichloromethane was deposited on a 9 × 9 mm silicon wafer fixed onto a spin-coater, rotating at

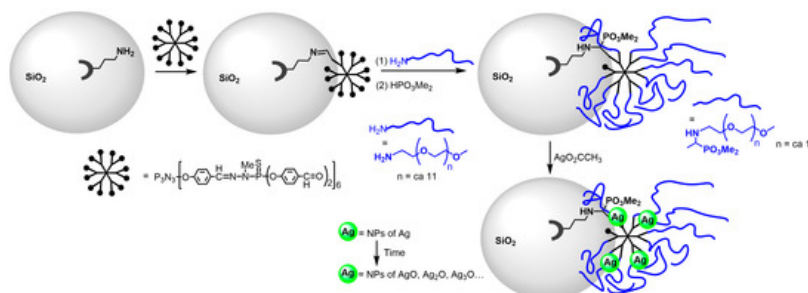
100 rpm, to produce a single layer of dendrimers. The wafer was then washed with dichloromethane to eliminate the unbound dendrimers. Analysis by atomic force microscopy (AFM) indicated a thickness of 1.5–2.0 nm of the almost-defect-free layer. Interaction with the gold clusters was carried out by dipping the wafer platelet for a short time into a solution of the gold clusters. After washing with dichloromethane and drying, if the wafer was kept in an atmosphere of dichloromethane for about one week, nanosized crystals of bare Au₅₅ clusters were observed on the dendrimer surface, as illustrated in Scheme 1B. This process taking place in two-dimensional reactant arrays is analogous to the process observed in three dimensions in solution [3].

A small water-soluble phosphorus-containing dendrimer, functionalized with four Girard's reagents T (acethydrazide trimethylammonium chloride) and two P=N-P=S linkages, was especially synthesized for obtaining gold crystals from AuCl(tht) (tht = tetrahydrothiophene). AuCl(tht) was synthesized by the reaction of tht with HAuCl₄ in water/methanol [4]. This dendrimer was especially engineered for reacting with AuCl(tht). Indeed, it was previously shown that the sulfur atom included in P=N-P=S linkages is specifically suitable for the complexation of AuCl, whereas the other P=S groups included in the dendrimers, but not in P=N-P=S linkages, do not react [5]. In addition, a reaction was rapidly observed at room temperature in water between Girard's reagent T and AuCl(tht), leading to a black precipitate, showing that this reagent is indeed able to reduce gold, but not in the form of nanoparticles. With the hydrazone bond being slightly in equilibrium with the aldehyde and hydrazine forms, the dendrimer functionalized with this reagent should release a small quantity of Girard's reagent T in water. This dendrimer acted first as a complexing agent for AuCl. The complex was stable in many types of solvents, but when adding water, the small quantity of released Girard's reagent T acted as a mild reducer, and the structure of the dendrimer was finally a template for the formation of gold nanocrystals (Scheme 2). Shape-controlled Au nanoparticles in the form of triangles and associated triangles were obtained [6].



Scheme 2. Elaboration of gold NPs using a small dendrimer Au complex in water [6].

Besides gold, silver nanoparticles were also obtained from phosphorus dendrimers. In the first step, a first-generation dendrimer functionalized with aldehydes was grafted to silica nanoparticles (mean diameter 12 nm), bearing amine surface functions issued from aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTES) [7]. In the second step, polyethylene glycol (ca., 11 CH₂CH₂O units) having an amine at one end was reacted with the remaining aldehyde functions of the grafted dendrimers. To stabilize the imine functions, a hydrophosphorylation with dimethyl phosphite was carried out, producing a secondary amine and a dimethyl phosphite in place of all the imine groups. The reaction was in particular characterized by IR, which showed the disappearance of the aldehyde functions. The addition of silver acetate in a water suspension of the modified silica induced the darkening of the suspension, inducing the formation of silver nanoparticles on the surface of silica, both with and without a reducing agent (NaBH₄) (Scheme 3) [8]. A typical plasmon absorption band centered between 394 and 416 nm was observed only when using the reducing agent. Evolution with time produced various silver oxide nanoparticles (AgO, Ag₂O, Ag₃O...). The antibacterial properties of silver NPs are well known [9][10]; thus, the properties of these materials were estimated by determining the minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) and the minimal bactericidal concentration (MBC) on four typical bacterial strains (Gram+: *S. aureus* and *E. hirae*; Gram–: *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa*). The silver-loaded silica NPs exhibited bacteriostatic activities against all bacterial strains in the 25–500 ppm range (silver equivalents), as shown in Table 1 [8].



Scheme 3. Silica NPs functionalized with pegylated dendrimers, suitable for hosting silver NPs, which display antibacterial properties [8].

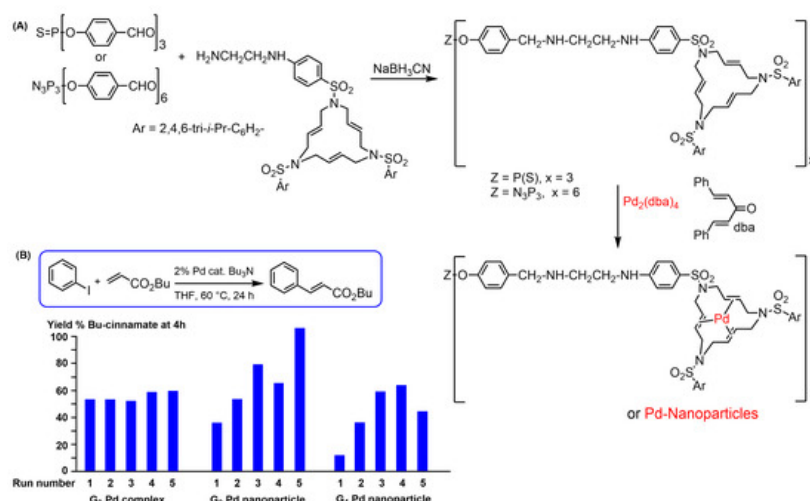
Table 1. MIC and MBC of silica NPs functionalized with pegylated dendrimers hosting silver NPs determined on 4 typical bacterial strains.

Materials	MIC ¹ /MBC ¹ of <i>S. aureus</i> CIP 4.83 (Gram+)	MIC ¹ /MBC ¹ of <i>E. hirae</i> CIP 58.55 (Gram+)	MIC ¹ /MBC ¹ of <i>E. coli</i> CIP 103571 (Gram–)	MIC ¹ /MBC ¹ of <i>P. aeruginosa</i> CIP 104116 (Gram–)
Ag ⁰ @SidendriPEG	500/>500	250/>500	250/500–1000	250/>500
Ag ⁰ @SidendriPEG	50–62.5/>500	25–31.25/>500	50–62.5/250	25–31.25/250

¹ in ppm (silver equivalents).

2. Synthesis of Palladium, Platinum, and Ruthenium Nanoparticles

Triaza triolefinic 15-membered macrocycles functionalized with a diamine (Scheme 3) were reacted with the aldehyde terminal functions of generations 0, 1, and 4 of phosphorhydrazone dendrimers, followed by the reduction of the imine bonds with NaBH₃CN to obtain stable compounds. Reaction with the palladium complex Pd₂(dba)₄ (dba = dibenzylidene acetone) afforded discrete complexes when using a strict stoichiometry of reagents (one Pd per macrocycle), or Pd nanoparticles when using an excess (Scheme 3A) [11]. Both the discrete complexes and the Pd NPs stabilized by the dendrimers were used as catalysts in Mizoroki–Heck reactions, monitored by ¹H NMR [12]. Both types of catalysts could be recovered and reused several times. The catalytic efficiency of the discrete complexes did not change with the number of reuses (four times), whereas the nanoparticles became more and more efficient with the number of reuses, particularly when stabilized with the zeroth-generation dendrimer (Scheme 3B). This result can be explained by a decrease in the size of the nanoparticles with recycling, as they were less stabilized by the small zeroth-generation dendrimer than by the large fourth-generation dendrimer [11].



Scheme 3. (A) Diagram of 15-membered macrocycles on the surface of dendrimers, used for the complexation of Pd and of Pd NPs [11]. (B) Both types of materials were suitable catalysts in Mizoroki–Heck reactions. The run numbers indicate the number of recovery and reuse cycles of the catalysts.

The same type of macrocycles was also grafted to the P(S)Cl₂ terminal functions of phosphorhydrazone dendrimers (Figure 1, R = Cl). Two Cl were needed for grafting one macrocycle, by the formation of a five-membered phosphadiaza heterocycle. A monomer and generations 1, 2, and 4 were synthesized, and they were reacted with the platinum complex Pt₂(dba)₃ [13]. Platinum nanoparticles were obtained in all cases, which organized in dendritic networks when using the dendrimers. The mean length of the dendritic branches composed of Pt NPs surprisingly increased with the generation of the dendrimers, with the longest branches being obtained with generation 4, obtained using high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM). No network was observed when using the monomer. It was proposed that large dendrimers having numerous macrocycles as terminal groups should wrap Pt NPs more efficiently and produce longer ribbons than the smaller ones [14][15].

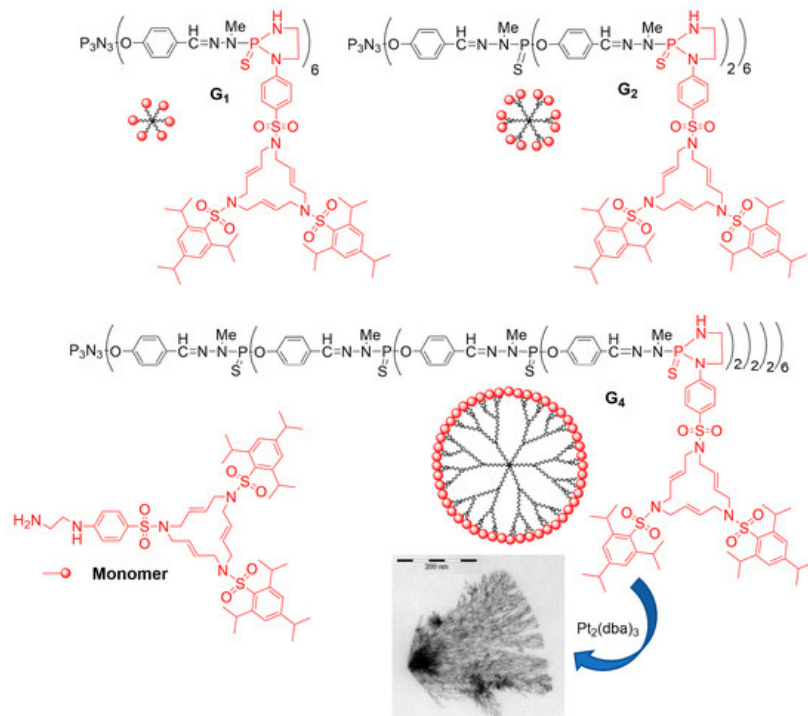
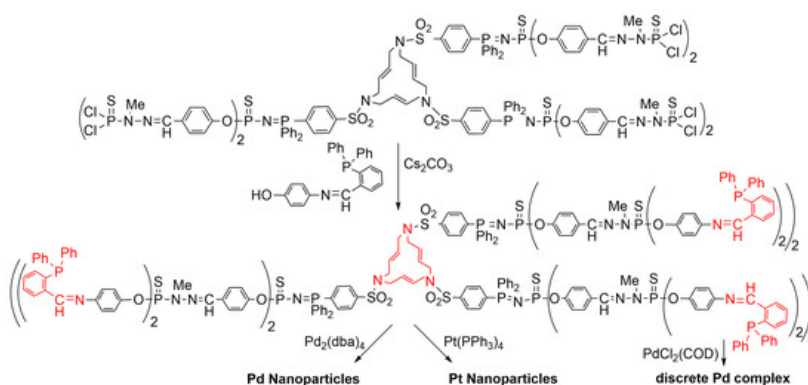


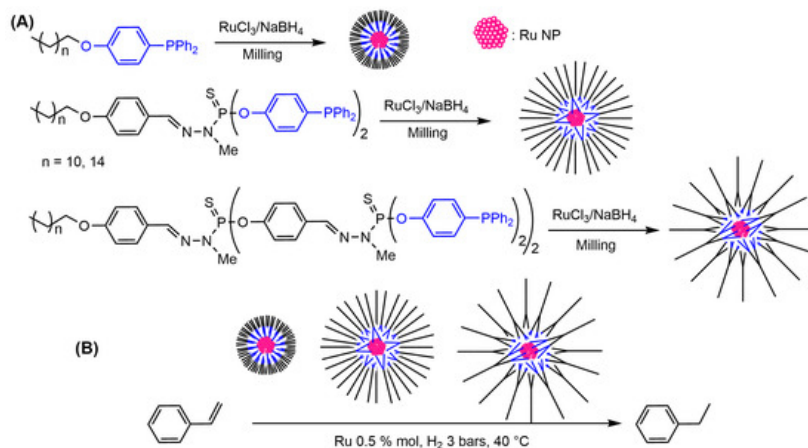
Figure 1. Diagram of 15-membered macrocycles grafted on the surface of phosphorhydrazone dendrimers, forming 5-membered heterocycles. Reaction with Pt₂(dba)₃ afforded dendritic networks of Pt nanoparticles (image) [14][15].

Another family of phosphorhydrazone dendrimers was built from the same type of 15-membered triazatriolefinic macrocycle, which was used as the core instead of as terminal functions [16]. The dendrimers were built up to generation 3 and were functionalized on the P(S)Cl₂ terminal functions with a phenol bearing an iminophosphine, at the level of the second and third generations (Scheme 11). The phosphines on the surface were suitable for the complexation of palladium dichloride PdCl₂ from PdCl₂(COD) (COD: cyclooctadiene), as shown previously [17], but not the macrocycle at the core. Indeed, these macrocycles are suitable for the complexation of Pd⁰, but not Pd^{II} [18]. However, the single macrocycle at the core of these dendrimers was suitable for the complexation of Pd⁰, and for the elaboration of palladium nanoparticles from Pd₂(dba)₄ and of platinum nanoparticles from Pt(PPh₃)₄, using an excess of metal in both cases. It was shown in these latter cases that the phosphines on the surface were not involved in the complexation of the nanoparticles [16].



Scheme 4. Dendrimers built from a 15-membered macrocycle core and functionalized with iminophosphines on the surface, forming discrete Pd complexes on the surface by reaction with PdCl₂(COD), and Pd or Pt nanoparticles, by reaction with Pd₂(dba)₄ or Pt(PPh₃)₄, respectively [16].

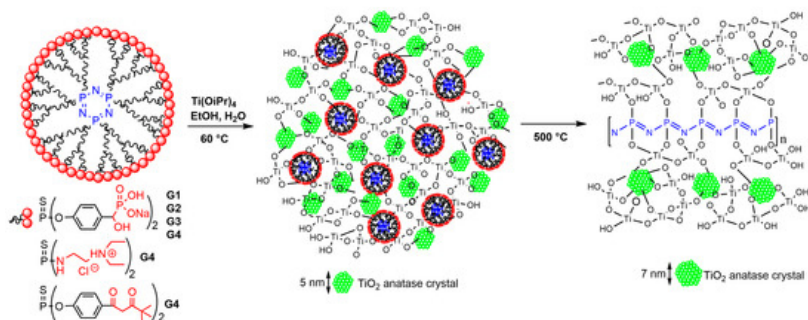
Besides palladium and platinum, ruthenium nanoparticles were also elaborated. In that case, dendrons having one, two, or four triphenylphosphine functions on their surface were used for milling under air with a mixture of ruthenium trichloride RuCl₃ and sodium borohydride NaBH₄ as reducing agent. Ruthenium nanoparticles (Ru NPs) having a diameter in the 2 to 3 nm range and protected by the dendrons were obtained in this way. It should be noted that the largest dendrons afforded the less hindered nanoparticles. Indeed, a smaller number of large dendrons was grafted per Ru NP, compared to the large number of small dendrons, as illustrated in Scheme 4A. These Ru NPs were air-stable upon storage, and all of them efficiently catalyzed hydrogenation of styrene. The best catalytic results were obtained with the largest dendron, which facilitates access of the reagents to the less protected Ru NPs (Scheme 12B) [19].



Scheme 4. (A) Structure of dendrons having phosphines on their surface, and their use for obtaining Ru nanoparticles. (B) Hydrogenation of styrene by the Ru NPs protected by the dendrons [19].

3. Synthesis of Titanium Nanoparticles

The possibility of phosphorus dendrimers to react with metal alkoxides was demonstrated early with the elaboration of hybrid materials, from dendrimers with carboxylic acid end groups and either titanium oxo clusters [20] or cerium or titanium alkoxides [21]. On the other hand, a dendron functionalized with phosphonates was able to strongly interact with the surface of nanocrystalline mesoporous titania thin film [22]. Thus, dendrimers of generations 1 to 4, functionalized with phosphonic acids on the surface, were reacted with titanium tetraisopropoxide Ti(OiPr)₄. Stable porous hybrid materials based on a titanium oxo network entrapping the dendrimers were obtained, which surprisingly included nanocrystals of anatase TiO₂ (ca., 5 nm). Furthermore, the anatase structure was stable up to 800 °C and did not transform to the brookite or rutile phase, commonly observed at this temperature range [23]. Anatase, rutile, and brookite are three crystalline forms of TiO₂. The anatase-to-rutile transformation occurs in the temperature range of 700–1000 °C, whereas brookite is converted into rutile by heating to temperatures above 700 °C [24]. Other fourth-generation phosphorus dendrimers equipped with ammoniums or diketone terminal functions were also reacted with Ti(OiPr)₄ at mild temperature (60 °C) and also afforded materials including anatase nanocrystals (4.8 to 5.2 nm in size). Small-angle X-ray diffraction studies (SAXD) indicated that the material was organized as an ordered mesoporous network. Heating the materials at 500 °C induced the ring opening of the cyclotriphosphazene core of the dendrimers, and the cleavage of the dendrimer branches, to afford a linear polyphosphazene polymer bridged mineral phase, as illustrated in Scheme 13 [25]. The dendritic structure provides a confined medium for the low-temperature crystallization of TiO₂, and the heteroatoms of the core and the branches (P, N, S) passivate the surface of the anatase nanocrystals. The phase transformation is generally initiated at the anatase surface; thus, its passivation prevents its transformation. Finally, the ring opening polymerization of the cyclophosphazene core restricts the anatase growth and affords thermally stable, interpenetrating mesoporous polyphosphazene–anatase networks [24]. Later on, the materials obtained after calcination at 500 °C were used as catalysts in photocatalytic water splitting for hydrogen production [26]. A recent paper reported the hemolytic activity and cytotoxicity of related dendrimer–TiO₂ materials [27].



Scheme 5. Phosphorhydrazone PPH dendrimers used for the generation of stable anatase nanocrystals, which remained stable even at very high temperature [25].

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