

Use of TGA for analysis of fullerenols

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Nowadays thermo-gravimetric analysis is common used for studying substances of a different nature. Thus, using this method, a determination of an amount of hydroxyl groups attached to a fullerene core can be performed.

TGA analysis was applied for three types of fullerenols having a different hydroxylation degree, C₆₀(OH)₁₂₋₁₄, C₆₀(OH)₂₀₋₂₄ and C₆₀(OH)₃₀₋₃₆.

To calculate an approximate amount of OH groups contained in fulleranol, it is used the following equation reported earlier in the article [1]:

$$n = \frac{\text{molwt}(C_{60})}{\text{mr}(C_{60})} \times \frac{\text{mr}((OH)n)}{\text{molwt}(OH)}$$

wherein molwt(C₆₀)=720 g/mol; molwt(OH) = 17 g/mol;

mr (C₆₀) is weight loss at 150°C to 570°C, %;

mr ((OH)n) is weight loss at 570°C to constant weight of C₆₀ (800°C), %.

In order to ensure that for calculating correct ranges of temperatures (150°C to 570°C and 570°C to 800°C) were selected, elemental analysis of 3 samples of fulleranol C₆₀(OH)₃₀₋₃₆: initial, heated up to 560°C, and heated up to 800°C for 4 h was performed. The elemental analysis data showed that active elimination of hydroxyls takes place at heating 150°C to 570°C exactly, and a decomposition of fullerene core runs at above 570°C.

Further, it can be followed from the TGA analysis data that an initial fullerene and fulleranol are decomposed in a different mechanism at heating. This event is likely to be proceeded due to opening both double bonds and single bonds at hydroxylation process to form gaps (“holes”) in fullerene framework. Therefore, at heating the fullerene framework comprising such “holes” will be piecewise decomposed, in contrast to an initial fullerene does not decayed at 800°C, but do sublimate.

- [1] Alves G., Ladeira L., Righi A., Krambrock K., Calado R., Pinheiro M. *J. Braz. Chem Soc.* **17**, 1186 (2006).