

Helical Synthetic Metals- Polypyrrole Deposited on Spirulina

Shota Hirokawa¹, Aohan Wang², Hiromasa Goto^{2,*}

¹College of Engineering Sciences, University of Tsukuba ²Division of Materials Science, Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8573, Japan.

ABSTRACT

Futurum

Tsukuba Science Journal

Microbes have interesting geometric structures. Plants and insects have the high order structure. We employed spirulina having spiral structure as a template for polymerization of pyrrole to obtain micro-conducting coils to construct "helical micro-coils" in micro-size.

Keywords: conducting polymer; micro coil; spiral structure

Introduction

Spirulina is a micro-alga and it has spiral structure, as seen in Figure 1. In this study, electrical conducting polymer was synthesized on spirulina to obtain micro-conducting coils.

Metal micro-coil has been prepared through application of helical form of spirulina [1]. Carbon micro-coil has been studied for wide range of applications [2]. Further, bio-carbon microcoils were invented. In this study, we attempt to prepare bioconducting polymer microcoil composite. Up to date, there are no reports on applications of microorganisms for electromagnetic devices. Conducting polymer, pyrrole was deposited on the surface of spirulina forming coil to make organic conducting coils.

Experiment

Polypyrrole/spirulina composite

 $FeCl_3$ (0.02 g) were added to distilled water (2 mL), and spirulina solution (ca. 5 mL) were further

added to the FeCl₃ solution. The solution was stirred by sonification for 35 minutes. After two days, spirulina was separated by a centrifugation. The spirulina containing FeCl₃ and sodium dodecyl sulfate (0.465 mg) as the surfactant were added to pyrrole (16.40 mg) in chloroform (0.45 mL) solution.



Figure 1. Optical microscopy image of spirulina.

Synthesis of polymer on the spirulina

Received: 12 January, 2017. Accepted: 28 January, 2017.*E-mail: gotoh@ims.tsukuba.ac.jp (H. Goto)

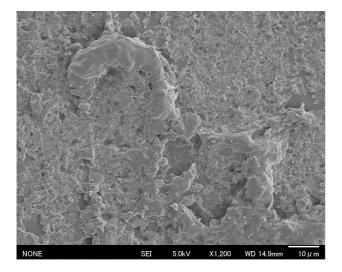
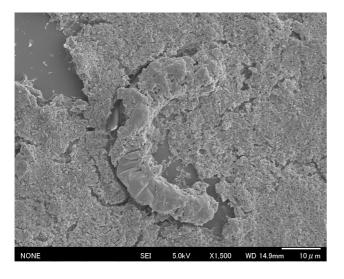
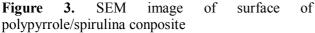


Figure2. SEM image of spirulina/polypyrrole.





Figs. 2,3 are scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of spirulina/polypyrrole composite. Matrix materials of the sample is polypyrrole. Figure 4 shows Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) measurement result of spirulina/polypyrrole composite. A signal at around 1500 cm⁻¹ and 1400 cm⁻¹ are due to the absorptions of pyrrole rings. An absorption band at 1200 cm⁻¹ is attributed to C-N stretching vibration and at 1000-700 cm⁻¹ C-H bond vibration.

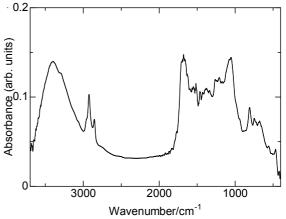


Figure 4. FT-IR spectrum of polypyrrole/spirurina composite.

Acknowledgments

This research was supported by Chemical Analysis Division Research Facility Centre for Science and Technology of University of Tsukuba.

Spirulina was provided by Japan Collection of Microorganisms, RIKEN BRC which is participating in the National BioResource Project of the MEXT, Japan.

- K. Kamata, Z. Piao, T.Iyoda, et al., *Sci. Rep.* 4, 4919 (2014).
- [2] S. Motojima, S. Ueno, T. Hattori, K. Goto, Appl. Phys. Lett. 54, 1001(1989).
- [3] S. Motojima, S. Ueno, T. Hattori, K. Goto, Nature 339, 179(1989).
- [4] H. Goto, A. Wang, Jpn Patent, 2016-199461.

Received: 30 January, 2017. Accepted: 31 January, 2017.

*E-mail: gotoh@ims.tsukuba.ac.jp (H. Goto)



© University of Tsukuba Library

Synthesis of polymer on the spirulina