Direct amine-functionalisation of $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles

V. Rocher, a J. Manerova, b M. Kinnear, a D. J. Evans a and M. G. Francesconi a

A novel and simple preparation of amine-modified $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles is described. The presence of amine groups on the surface, instead of hydroxyl groups, will allow conjugation of biologically active molecules to the iron oxide nanoparticles without the need for a size increasing silica shell. Furthermore, the outer amine-layer increases the temperature of the $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ to $\alpha$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ structural transition in a similar way to previously reported cationic substitutions. This may suggest the formation of an oxide–nitride outer layer. Re-dispersion of the amine-modified $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles led to the preparation of stable ferrofluids.

Introduction

A simple route was used to prepare a ferrofluid from nanoparticles directly functionalised with amine groups. Ferrofluids are generally made of nanoparticles of iron oxide dispersed into a liquid medium to form a stable colloidal solution. The magnetic moment carried by the nanoparticles makes these dispersions responsive to external magnetic fields opening up a number of interesting potential applications. In order to obtain stable ferrofluids, aggregation between the magnetic nanoparticles must be avoided and, generally, this is achieved by functionalisation, e.g. surface binding of molecules to create steric hindrance, either directly on the nanoparticles’ surface or through additional silica shells. By careful choice of the molecule, the properties of ferrofluids can be tailored towards different applications. Direct functionalisation can be achieved by bonding molecules to hydroxyl groups present on the surface of the nanoparticles, the advantage being that the size of the nanoparticles is maintained as there is no need for an additional silica shell. The requirement for amine-functionalised nanoparticles is dictated by certain types of molecules, for example complex biologically active molecules, which will bind to the nanoparticles via an amide bond.

Ferrofluids are most commonly dispersions of either $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ (maghemite) or Fe$_3$O$_4$ (magnetite) nanoparticles or a mixture of both. The two structures of $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ and Fe$_3$O$_4$ are both based on a FCC lattice of $O^{2-}$ anions, with Fe$_2$O$_3$ containing both Fe$^{2+}$ and Fe$^{3+}$ cations, and $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ Fe$^{3+}$ cations and cation vacancies to maintain charge neutrality. Under thermal treatment cubic, ferromagnetic maghemite transforms irreversibly into the rhombohedral antiferromagnetic hematite ($\alpha$-Fe$_2$O$_3$). This structural transition is being investigated with the aim of increasing the temperature limit of stability of the maghemite phase to maintain its magnetic properties and widen the applicability of $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$. For example, $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ shows high sensitivity and selectivity in sensors for hydrocarbon gases, without the need for a noble metal. Cation doping of $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles seems to be the most effective way to increase the temperature of the $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$/$\alpha$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ transition, but very little has been reported on transition temperature variations caused by functionalisation. Here we report that reacting $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles with NH$_3$ (g) at 200 °C for 2–4 hours leads to direct functionalisation of the nanoparticles with amine groups and increases the temperature of the structural transition from $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ (maghemite) to $\alpha$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ (hematite) up to 550 °C. This suggests the possibility of formation of an outer layer of iron oxide–nitride.

Experimental

Preparation of nanoparticles of $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$

Iron oxide nanoparticles were prepared via a sol–gel process. A solution of iron(II) and iron(III) chlorides in water was reacted with ammonium hydroxide to form magnetite (Fe$_3$O$_4$) nanoparticles. After washing with acetone and ether, the nanoparticles were re-dispersed in nitric acid. Reaction with iron(III) nitrate at boiling point oxidised the nanoparticles to maghemite ($\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$).
Amination of $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles with NH$_3$ (g)

Dried nanoparticles of $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ were placed into a small ceramic reaction boat, which was placed at the centre of the tube in a tube furnace. The flow rate of ammonia gas was 4.0 L h$^{-1}$ and excess was removed by an HCl scrubber. The temperature was raised to 200 °C at 5 °C min$^{-1}$ and maintained between 1 and 2 hours. At the end of the reaction, the tube was flushed with nitrogen to remove unreacted ammonia and the product was transferred to a glove box for storage under argon.

Ferrofluids were prepared by dispersion of $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles and amine-modified $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles. A sample of approximately 100 mg was added to 2 mL of aqueous solution of HNO$_3$ (pH = 2). This suspension was then subjected to 30 minutes of ultrasonic radiation to break the larger aggregates. The resulting colloidal dispersions were left to rest for 24 hours to test their stability.

Powder X-ray diffraction was carried out using a Siemens D5000 diffractometer using the Cu Kα radiation. Data were recorded from 2θ = 10° to 2θ = 110° over 72 hours, with a step size of 0.02°.

Thermogravimetric analyses were carried out using a Mettler TGA/DSC 1 StarSystem. 10–15 mg of nanoparticles were placed in an alumina pan and heated at a constant rate (30 °C min$^{-1}$) to 900 °C under air, with the weight pattern and heat flow recorded as functions of the temperature.

The nitrogen content of the N-doped samples was measured using a CE Instruments 1108 CHN analyzer and results were expressed as weight percentages.

Nitrogen adsorption isotherms were recorded on a Micromeritics Tristar 3000. Size distribution was calculated from these data using the BJH model.

To demonstrate qualitatively the presence of surface amine groups, portions of ferrofluids formed with $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles and $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles reacted with ammonia were reacted for 1 h with a solution of fluorescamine (4′-phenylspiro[2-benzofuran-3,2′-furan]-1,3′-dione) in acetone (1 mg in 5 mL). The nanoparticles were then removed by filtration and the presence of fluorophors was revealed by examining the solutions under UV light.

Mössbauer spectra were recorded in zero magnetic field at 80 K on an ES-Technology MS-105 Mössbauer spectrometer with a 900 MBq $^{57}$Co source in a rhodium matrix at ambient temperature. Spectra were referenced against a 25 μm iron foil at 298 K and spectrum parameters were obtained by fitting with Lorentzian curves. Samples were ground with boron nitride before mounting in the sample holder.

**Results and discussion**

The size of the nanoparticles, calculated from nitrogen adsorption data, shows sizes distributed between 4.5 nm and 6.0 nm for initial $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ particles and between 5.5 nm and 7.0 nm for $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ reacted with ammonia; the reaction with ammonia caused only a limited increase in the size of the $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles, although aggregation took place after reaction with ammonia gas, as shown by TEM images (Fig. 1).

Stable colloidal suspensions (ferrofluids) were obtained by sonication in de-ionised water using both $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles and $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles reacted with ammonia.

Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) of $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles and $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles reacted with NH$_3$ (g) for 1 and 2 hours at 200 °C are shown in Fig. 2. The PXRD pattern of the $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles shows the $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ single phase. The percentage of $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ versus Fe$_3$O$_4$ was calculated via a peak deconvolution method to be 98.66%. The $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ structure is maintained after ammoniation at 200 °C up to 2 hours and no formation of impurities can be detected. The unit cell parameters of all three compounds were refined from the general model for spinel-type structures, i.e. a face-centred cubic unit cell (space group Fd$ar{3}$m, number 227). No substantial difference was observed between the unit cell parameters of the three samples analysed (a = 8.349(1) Å for $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$; a = 8.337(2) Å for $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ + NH$_3$ (g) for 1 hour; a = 8.335(1) Å for $\gamma$-Fe$_2$O$_3$ + NH$_3$ (g) for 2 hours). The findings of the refinements are in agreement with those reported by Petkov et al. The nitrogen content (weight %) was determined by elemental analysis to be 0.05% and 0.24% for nanoparticles reacted with ammonia for 1 and 2 hours, respectively.
Reactions of both γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles and ammoniated γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles with fluorescamine were carried out to investigate qualitatively the presence of amine groups on the surface of the ammoniated γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles. Fluorescamine does not fluoresce itself but, after reaction with amine functional groups, forms a highly fluorescent fluorophor. Furthermore, fluorescamine is specific for primary amines as it does not react with secondary amines and forms a non-fluorescent adduct with ammonia. The formation of fluorophors was observed only for the nanoparticles that had been reacted with ammonia (Fig. 3), indicating that primary amines have replaced a portion of the hydroxide groups on the surface of the γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles. Further evidence of amine-functionalisation is the pH of the ferrofluid suspensions, which was consistently between 11 and 12.

Reactions between Fe$_3$O$_4$, α-Fe$_2$O$_3$ and Fe with NH$_3$ and/or NH$_3$/H$_2$ at temperatures between 350 and 900 °C have resulted in a variety of iron nitrides. Tessier et al. and Kikkawa et al. reported the formation of Fe$_{16}$N$_2$ via a ‘soft chemistry’ route, i.e. by using low temperatures and long times, reacting α-Fe$_2$O$_3$ with ammonia for 10 days at 110 °C or for 100 hours at 130 °C, after reduction of α-Fe$_2$O$_3$ to α-Fe. In our work, low temperature and short reaction times have led to breakage of bonds between the surface of the nanoparticles and –OH groups and to their replacement with –NH$_2$ groups, as well as the probable formation of a thin oxide–nitride layer. The fact that PXRD showed no structural changes and/or secondary phases, the small nitrogen content detected via elemental analyses, and the results from the fluorescamine experiment eliminate the formation of an iron nitride and support direct functionalisation of γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles with amine groups.

Zero-field Mössbauer spectra for γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ and γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles after ammoniation were recorded (Fig. 4). The spectrum for each sample is indistinguishable from the other and confirms that the γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ structure is maintained on ammoniation. There is no evidence for magnetite or significant amounts of impurity being present. Only one hyperfine pattern is observed as expected in zero field and the spectra correspond to those previously reported for γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$.

The TGA and heat flow diagram for γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles heated in air (Fig. 5, top) shows an initial sharp weight loss due to physisorbed and chemisorbed moisture and hydroxyl...
of nanometric iron(III) oxides. The maghemite to hematite phase transition was studied using differential thermal analysis and in situ real time X-ray diffraction. Different transition temperatures have been reported for nanoparticles of maghemite (200–500 °C) and for microsized particles (500 and 600 °C) and cation doping has been found to be a useful tool to enhance the transition temperature. Doping of amorphous $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ with 8.5% Mn$^{3+}$ led to $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticles after heating for 3 hours at 500 °C and Zn$^{2+}$ doping enhances the phase transformation temperature by circa 100 °C. A study on $\text{Fe}_{3-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_4$ solid solutions showed that for $x = 0.1$ the temperature of the $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ to $\alpha$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ transition was increased by about 100 °C. $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticles doped with La$^{3+}$ showed no sign of phase transition to $\alpha$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ after 8 hours at 400 °C.

Here, we show that the $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ to $\alpha$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ transition temperature is enhanced up to 550 °C as a consequence of the reaction of $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticles with ammonia. PXRD data show no changes in the patterns indicating no formation of nitrides, but it is likely that a thin layer of oxide-nitride is formed on the surface of the $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticles. It has been reported that the $\alpha$/$\gamma$ structural transition occurs as the size of the particles increases; hence an O/N layer is likely to decompose in air as the temperature increases (TGA carried out in air), hence delaying the $\alpha$/$\gamma$ structural transition. Whether the presence of primary amines on the surface of $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticles has any influence on the $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ to $\alpha$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ transition temperature is difficult to assess. Functionalisation of $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticles with palmitic acid was reported to shift the $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ to $\alpha$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ transition temperature up to 400 °C. Two sets of $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticles were functionalised with PMMA (poly(methyl methacrylate) and with caprylate respectively and their $\gamma$ versus $\alpha$ phase stability compared. The $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ to $\alpha$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ transition occurred at 400 °C for the caprylate-capped $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticles and at 500 °C for the $\gamma$-$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$/PMMA composite
γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$. It was argued that the outer molecular layer creates a barrier, which slows down the aggregation of the nanoparticles and consequent structural transition. However, in our case the coating of the nanoparticles alone may not be very effective in hindering particle aggregation as –NH$_2$ groups provide an outer layer of comparable thickness to the –OH layers.

**Conclusion**

In summary, we prepared γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles and reacted them with NH$_3$ (g) at 200 °C for 1 and 2 hours. We obtained directly amine-functionalised γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles, i.e. γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles with NH$_3$ groups substituting –OH surface groups. Normally, a silica shell is needed to prepare amine-functionalised γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ nanoparticles; however, this additional layer contributes to increasing the size of the nanoparticles, a disadvantage for medical applications. The amine-functionalised nanoparticles did not show any sizeable increase in their diameter, were re-dispersed in water to form stable ferrofluids and showed, therefore, suitability for reactions with application-controlling molecules. TGA coupled with heat flow measurements showed that the presence of the amine layer and, probably, of an oxide–nitride surface layer also enhances the γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$ to α-Fe$_2$O$_3$ transition temperature up to 550 °C, comparable to previously reported cation modifications.

**Notes and references**