Santander (Spain)

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One-Step Fabrication of Multifunctional Core-Shell Nanofibres by Co-Electrospinning

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Overview

Introduction

Optical sensors for O2 and pH

Incorporation of magnetic properties

Three functionalities in one-step synthesis: our proposal

Experimental

Shell: pH-sensitive polymer

Core: magnetic and O₂-sensitive

Synthesis of magnetic, pH and O_2 -sensitive tissues

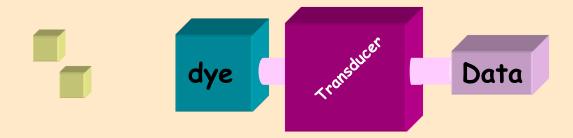
Analytical properties

Conclusions

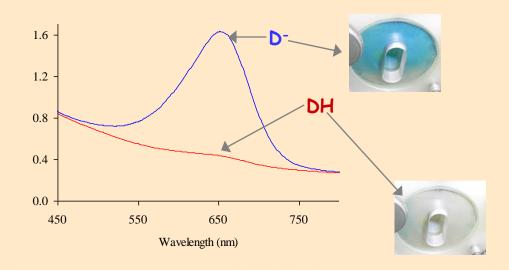
Acknowledges



Optical sensors for pH and O₂



pH determination: change in absorption or emission of light

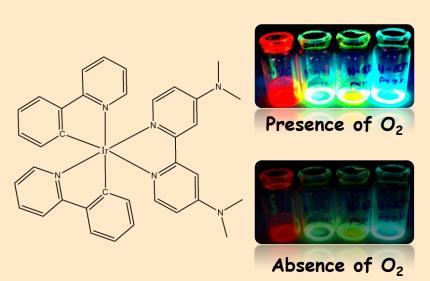




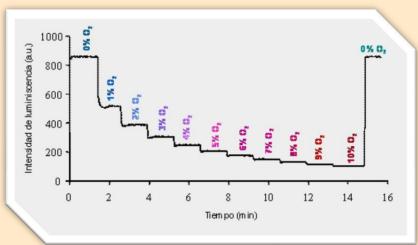
Optical sensors for pH and O₂



O₂ determination: luminescence quenching



$I/I_0 \alpha [O_2]$



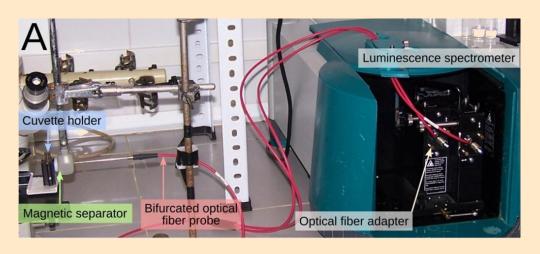
Incorporation of magnetic properties

The incorporation of magnetic properties into the sensing material allows the in situ formation of sensor spots by magnet separation and optical readout from the outside or an easy way to fix the sensing material at the tip of an optical fiber.



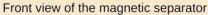


Incorporation of magnetic properties

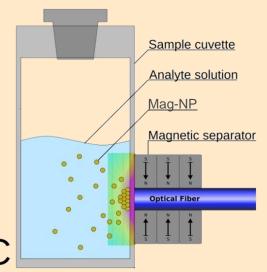












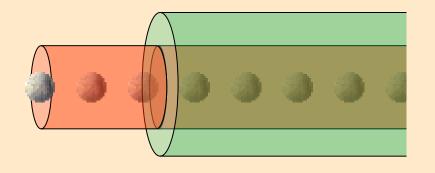


Our proposal

For the successful conjugation of these three functionalities, two different chemical environments on the same material are necessary: a hydrophilic environment for the pH indicator and a hydrophobic environment for the O_2 indicator. The magnetic susceptibility could be incorporated in either of these environments.

Core (hydrophobic):

Magnetic Sensitive to O₂



Shell (hydrophilic):

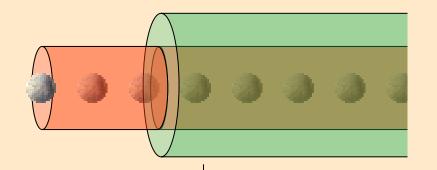
Sensitive to pH



Our proposal



Magnetic Sensitive to O₂



Shell (hydrophilic):
Sensitive to pH

Magnetic nanoparticles

O₂-sensitive dye

Polymer

pH-sensitive polymer

Co-electrospinning technique allows a strict control of the process and thus the design of well-organized multifunctional materials; thus by one-step fabrication different pairs of copolymers can be processed as coaxial microand nano-fibres.



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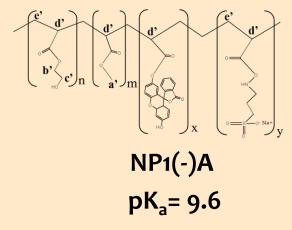


Shell: pH-sensitive polymer

Lineal copolymer with a pH-sensitive fluorescent probe covalently attached. It should be water-insoluble and soluble in polar organic solvents.

These copolymers are based on the copolymerization of FOA, MMA and HEMA (poly FOA-co-MMA-co-HEMA) by reverse ATRP. In addition, MAPTAC or AAMPs can be added to change slightly the charge and therefore the pK_a .

$$\begin{array}{c}
\stackrel{e}{\text{d}} & \stackrel{d}{\text{d}} & \stackrel{d}{\text{d}} \\
\stackrel{b}{\text{b}} & \stackrel{c}{\text{o}} & \stackrel{d}{\text{m}} & \stackrel{d}{\text{m}} \\
\downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
NP1(X) \\
pK_a = 7.5
\end{array}$$



J. Mater. Chem., 2011, 21, 6742

Shell: pH-sensitive polymer

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
e \\
d \\
b \\
c \\
n \\
a \\
m
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
d \\
o \\
HN \\
NP1(X)
\end{array}$$

 $pK_a = 7.5$ $M_w = 104517$ Dalton M_w/M_n : 1.4 Intrinsic Viscosity: 0.28 dL/g

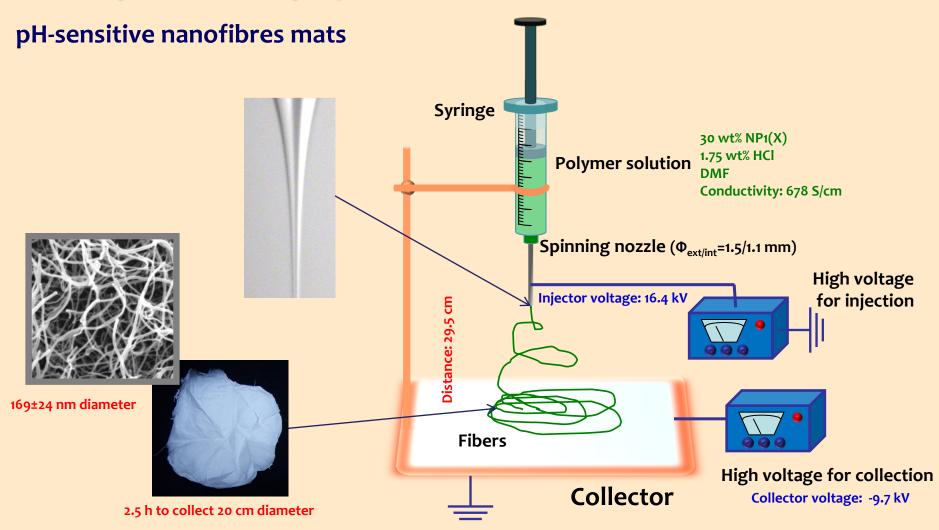


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Experimental

Shell: pH-sensitive polymer

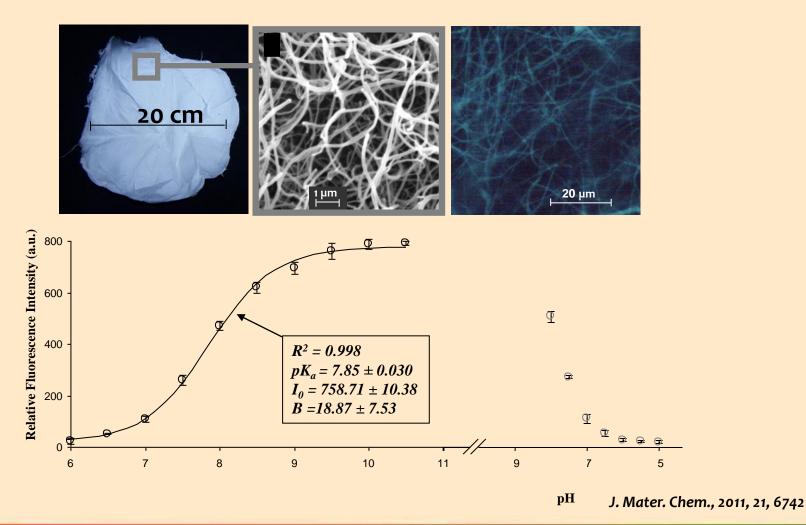


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Shell: pH-sensitive polymer

pH-sensitive nanofibres mats

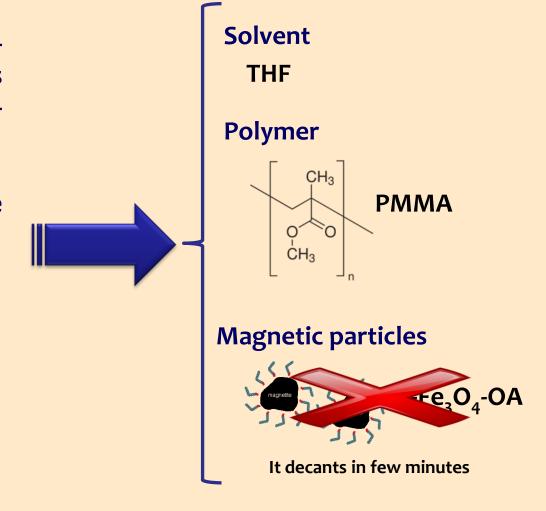


Core: Magnetic and O₂-sensitive

To incorporate oxygensensitive properties it is necessary to immobilize a O₂sensitive complex.

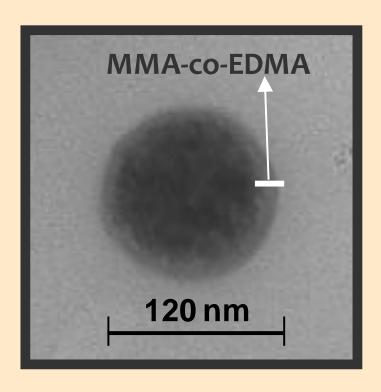
These kind of complexes are hydrophobic.

PtOEP



Core: Magnetic and O₂-sensitive

To increase the stability of γ -Fe $_3$ O $_4$ -OA in PMMA/THF, we used γ -Fe $_3$ O $_4$ -OA encapsulated into MMA-co-EDMA





MMA-co-EDMA matrix is chemically similar to PMMA and thus the chemical affinity between them is maximized.

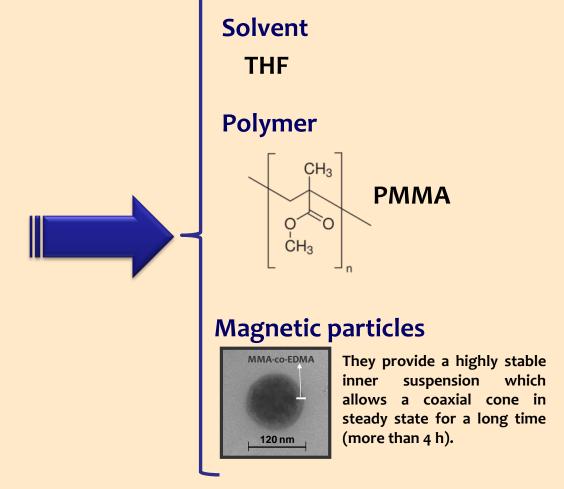


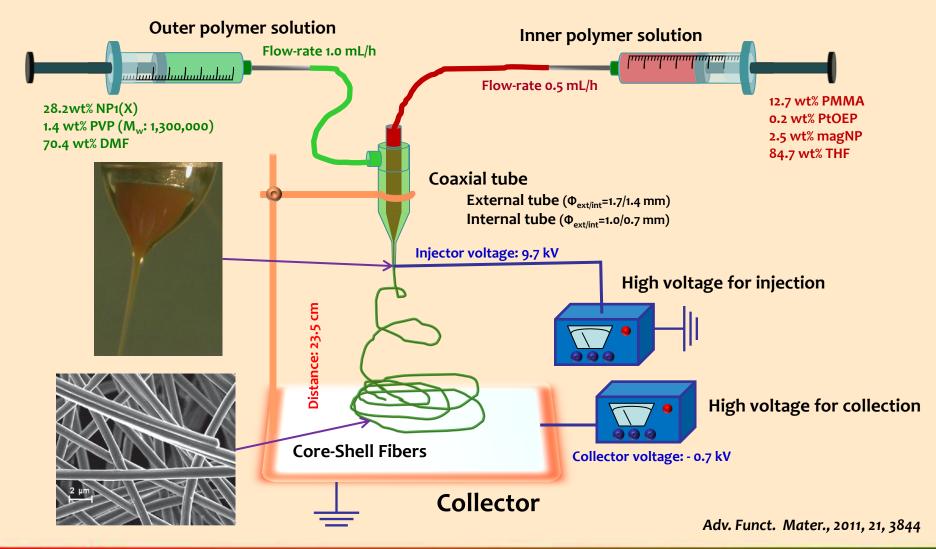
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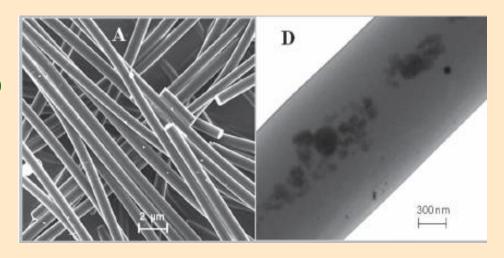
Effect of composition: amount of mag-NP

Outer polymer solution

28.2wt% NP1(X)
1.4 wt% PVP (M_w: 1,300,000)
70.4 wt% DMF

Inner polymer solution

13.3 wt% PMMA 0.0 wt% PtOEP 0.6 wt% magNP 84.7 wt% THF

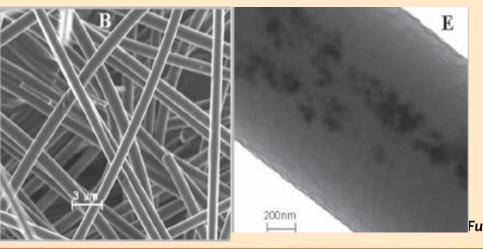


Outer polymer solution

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C2

C₁

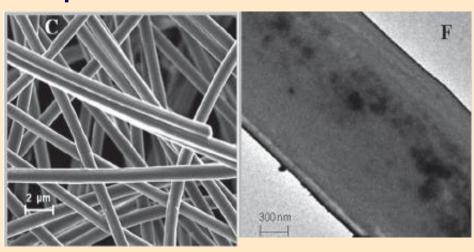
Effect of composition: incorporation of PtOEP

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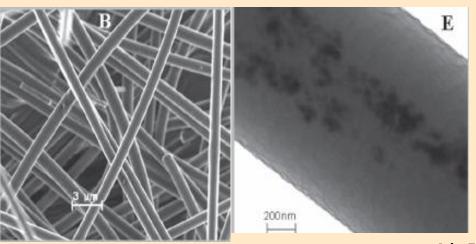
C2

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Inner polymer solution

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84.7 wt% THF



C2-O2



C2

Synthesis of magnetic, pH and O₂-sensitive tissues

Effect of composition: incorporation of PtOEP

Outer polymer solution

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Inner polymer solution

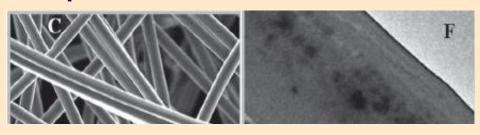
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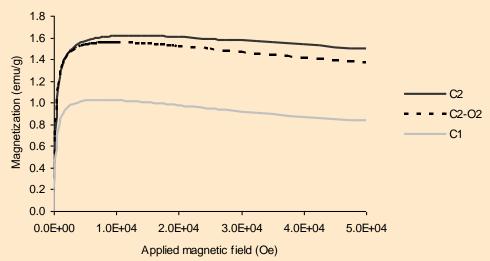
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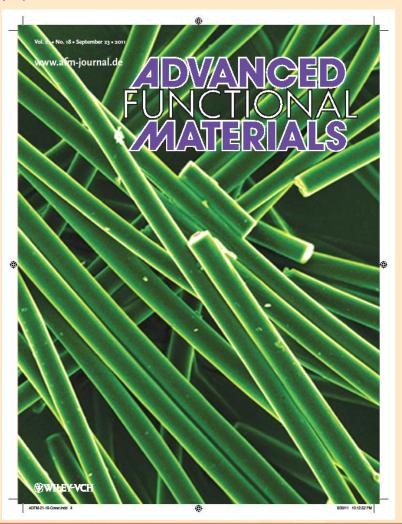


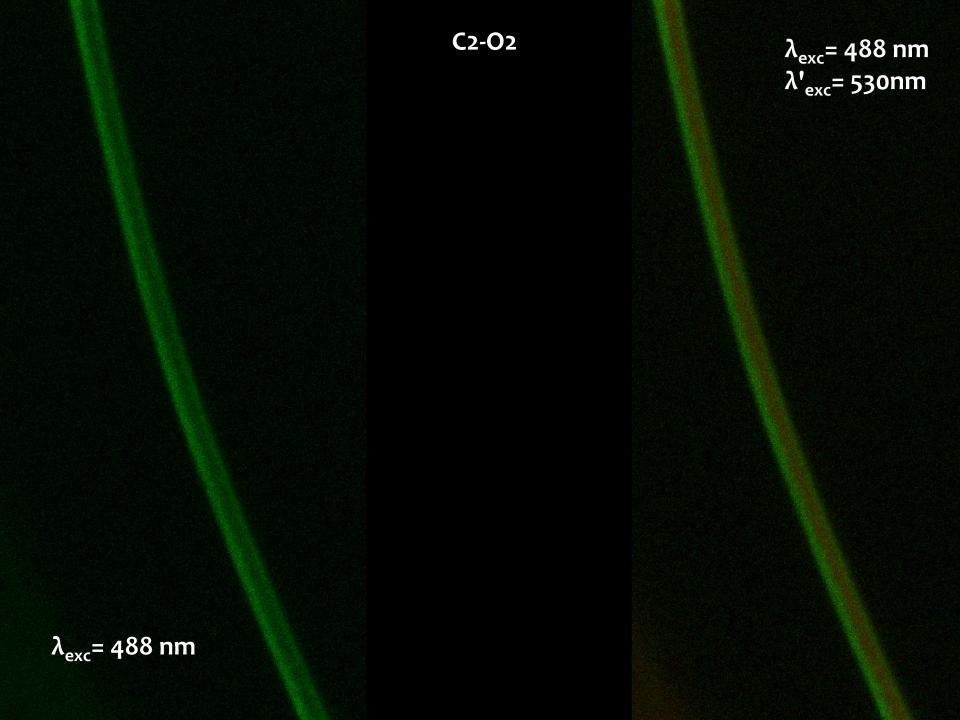


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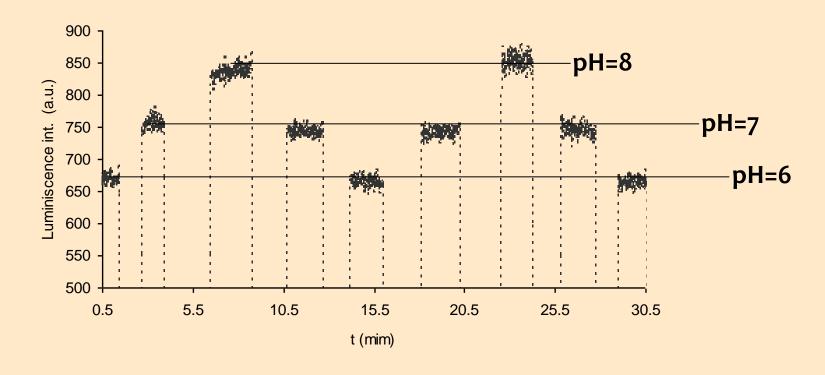
C2-O2

Distribution of NP1(X) and PtOEP

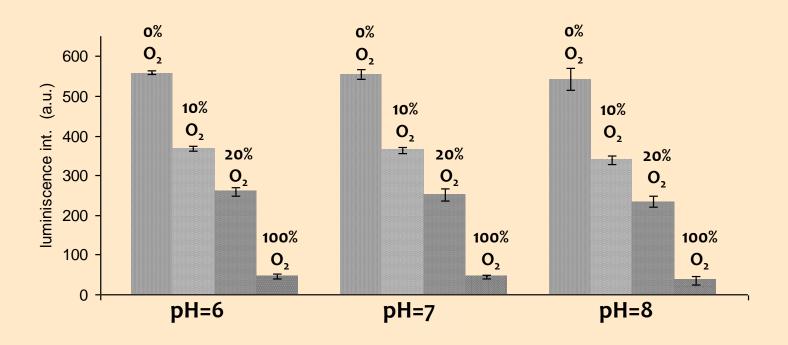




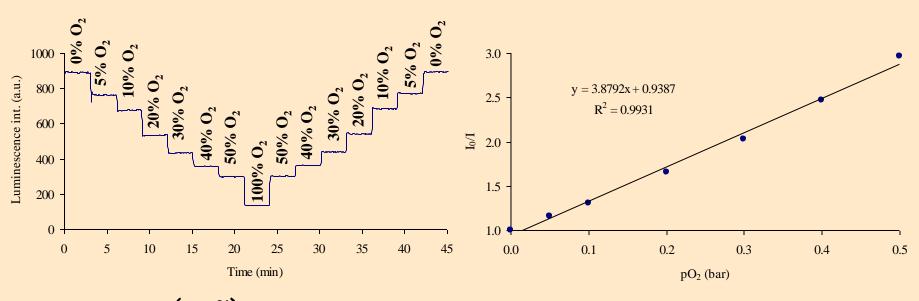
pH calibration and reversibility



Effect of pH on the determination of O₂



Stern-Volmer plot in gas phase

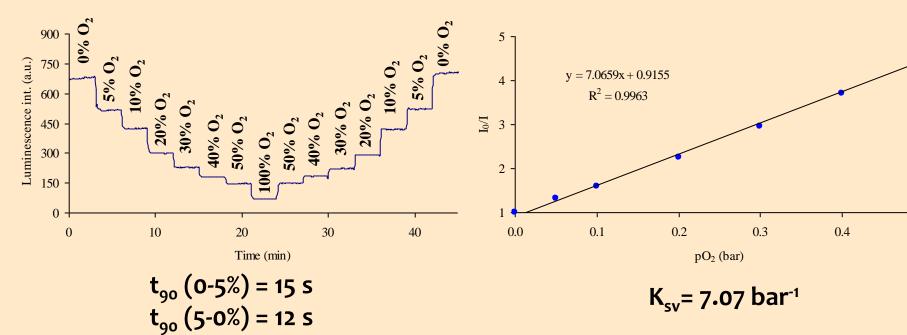


$$t_{90} (0-5\%) = 15 s$$

 $t_{90} (5-0\%) = 12 s$

$$K_{sv} = 3.88 \text{ bar}^{-1}$$

Stern-Volmer plot in solution



0.5

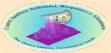
Conclusions

- •Novel lineal, pH-sensitive, water insoluble copolymers have been synthesized.
- •Co-electrospinning is a powerful tool to design multifunctional core-shell fibres with controlled distributions of axial anisotropies in composition with high production and cost effectiveness.
- •The new, advanced multifunctional material are magnetic and have a wellorganised structure which allows the optical monitoring of pH and O₂, in situ, at real time and simultaneously.
- •The magnetic susceptibility of the core-shell fibres can be tuned by changing the percentage of mag-NP particle in the inner suspension.



Acknowledgment

















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