Controlling the Properties of Solvent-free Fe₃O₄ Nanofluids by Corona Structure

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(Received 15 June 2012; accepted 29 October 2012; published online 10 November 2012.)

Abstract: We studied the relationship between corona structure and properties of solvent-free Fe₃O₄ nanofluids. We proposed a series of corona structures with different branched chains and synthesized different solvent-free nanofluids in order to show the effect of corona structure on the phase behavior, dispersion, as well as rheology properties. Results demonstrate novel liquid-like behaviors without solvent at room temperature. Fe₃O₄ magnetic nanoparticles content is bigger than 8% and its size is about 2∼3 nm. For the solvent-free nanofluids, the long chain corona has the internal plasticization, which can decrease the loss modulus of system, while the short chain of corona results in the high viscosity of nanofluids. Long alkyl chains of modifiers lead to lower viscosity and better flowability of nanofluids. The rheology and viscosity of the nanofluids are correlated to the microscopic structure of the corona, which provide an in-depth insight into the preparing nanofluids with promising applications based on their tunable and controllable physical properties.

Keywords: Corona structure; Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles; Liquid-like behavior; Solvent-free nanofluids

Citation: Yumo Tan, Yaping Zheng, Nan Wang and Aibo Zhang, “Controlling the Properties of Solvent-Free Fe₃O₄ Nanofluids by Corona Structure”, Nano-Micro Lett. 4 (4), 208-214 (2012). http://dx.doi.org/10.3786/nml.v4i4.p208-214

Introduction

Recently, a novel family of nanofluids in the absence of solvents evolved from traditional nanofluids were developed, which are called solvent-free nanofluids that exhibit liquid-like behavior in the absence of solvents and preserve their nanostructure in the liquid state. These nanofluids are organic-inorganic hybrid particles comprising a charged oligomer corona attached to hard, inorganic nanoparticle cores. This new system possesses better dispersion, stability and can flow below 150°C. Since the thermal conductivity of nanoparticles is higher than those of other traditional liquids, nanofluids can be used potentially in microelectronics, fuel cells, and hybrid-powered engines, engine cooling, vehicle thermal management, domestic refrigerator, heat exchanger, and nuclear reactor. In addition, the nanofluids could be used as a lubricant on contact facings of solids minimizing wear.

Many kinds of solvent-free nanofluids had been synthesized such as SiO₂, TiO₂, DNA, γ-Fe₂O₃, C₆₀, protein, sepiolite, CaCO₃, Rh, ZnO and Si [1-17]. Our group had also synthesized several kinds of solvent-free nanofluids, including TiO₂, SiO₂, Fe₃O₄, Au and carbon nanotubes [18-26]. It was found that the flow properties of the solvent-free nanofluids were related to structures of surface modifiers. The nanofluids properties could be tuned based on variations in their structural components, including core shape, corona length, and molecular weight.

Praveen Agarwal and his co-workers reported a class of self-suspended nanoparticle liquids created by densely grafting charged organic telomers (short polymers) to the surface of inorganic nanoparticles [27]. The grafting density and molecular weight of the polyethylene glycol (PEG) corona could be varied to produce a spectrum of liquids of controlled viscosity. Emmanuel et al. investigated the nuclear mag-
namic resonance (NMR) relaxation and diffusion of silicabased Nano-scale ionic materials (NIMs) with a poly-
mer canopy in order to determine the relationship be-
tween chemical structure and dynamics [28]. The re-
results showed that the properties of the canopy related to 
the macroscopic properties. They also studied canopy 
diffusion and found that it was not restricted to the 
surface of the nanoparticles and showed unexpected be-
behavior upon addition of excess canopy. The liquid-like 
behavior in NIMs was due to rapid exchange of the 
block copolymer canopy between the ionically modified 
nanoparticles [29]. Hsiu and his coworkers formulated 
a theory that estimated the equilibrium structure of 
homogeneous, liquid phase, solvent-free NOHMs with-
out assuming a pairwise-additive inter-particle poten-
tial [31]. However, few reports have been concerned 
on the relationship between the properties and corona 
microscopic structures.

In this work, a series of experiments were de-
signed to examine the relationship between struc-
ture of corona and properties of solvent-free nanoflu-
ids based on ferriferrous oxide nanoparticles. In the 
Fe₃O₄ solvent-free nanofluids system, the Fe₃O₄ 
nanoparticles formed the core, and the shell was the 
ionic liquid. We selected three kinds of surface 
modifiers (CH₃O)₃Si(CH₂)₃N⁺(CH₃)(C₁₀H₂₁)₂Cl⁻, 
(CH₃O)₅Si(CH₂)₅N⁺(CH₃)₂C₁₈H₃₇Cl⁻ and 
(CH₃O)₆Si(CH₂)₆N⁺(CH₃)₃Cl⁻, which had same 
functional groups but different lengths and quan-
tities of alkyl chains. The same counter anion 
the F e
ids based on ferriferrous oxide nanoparticles. In 
Experimental section

Materials

FeCl₂·4H₂O (99%) and FeCl₃·6H₂O (99%) were 
from Tianli Chemical Reagents Co., Ltd.. Methanol 
(99.5%), ethanol (99.7%), ammonia (NH₄OH, 25% 
aqueous solution) and tetrahydrofuran were pur-
umed as analytical grade reagents from Fuchen Chemical 
Ind., Ltd.. Acetone (98%) was from Fu Yu Chemi-

cal Ind., Ltd., and used without further purification. Deionized water was made in lab. 1-Decanaminium, 
N-decyl-N-methyl-N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-, chlo-
ride (1:1): (CH₃O)₃Si(CH₂)₃N⁺(CH₃)(C₁₀H₂₁)₂Cl⁻ 
(3392, 40% methanol solution), 1-Octadecanaminium, 
N, N-dimethyl-N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-, chloride 
(1:1): (CH₃O)₃Si(CH₂)₃N⁺(CH₃)₂C₁₈H₃₇Cl⁻ (6620, 
40% methanol solution) and 1-Propanaminium, N,

Synthesis of Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles

The Fe₃O₄ was prepared by chemical co-precipitation 
method [30-32]. 100 ml of 1 mol/l aqueous solution of 
FeCl₂ and 200 ml aqueous solution of 1 mol/l FeCl₃ 
were mixed and blanketed with nitrogen. 5% ammo-
nia aqueous solution was trickled slowly to the mixture 
with stirring constantly in an ultrasonic wave appar-
atus. The insoluble black particles were washed several 
times with deionized water. The lump was ground 
carefully after dried at 60°C.

Synthesis of solvent-free Fe₃O₄ nanofluids

Firstly disperse 0.5 g of Fe₃O₄ into 10 ml of ammonia 
(pH=10) and treat with ultrasound for 30 min at 30°C.
3 ml of ionic surface modifier was added into the mix-
ture. The black precipitate formed immediately was 
aged for 24 h at room temperature by gently shaking 
it periodically. Washed the precipitate with deionized 
water and methanol 3~4 times. After dried at 70°C, 
the solid was dispersed in tetrahydrofuran. The insol-
uble solid particles were discarded and the solution 
was dried at 70°C to obtain the magnetic Fe₃O₄ chloride 
salt. The nanofluids was prepared by treating 1 g of 
chlorine salt with 15 ml of an aqueous (16.5%) solution 
of potassium sulfonate salt (PEGs) in water at 70°C 
for 24 h. After dried at 70°C, the solid was dispersed in 
etanone and then centrifuged the solution. The insol-
uble particles were discarded and the solution was 
dried at 70°C again in order to obtain the solvent-free Fe₃O₄ 
nanofluids.

Characterizations

The structure of the Fe₃O₄ nanofluids was investi-
gated by Fourier transform-infrared (FTIR) spectrom-
eter analysis (WQF-310, Beijing Second Optical Instru-
ments Factory) with KBr pellets. Transmission elec-
tron microscope (TEM) images were obtained on a Hi-
tachi H-800 instrument. The thermogravimeric analy-
sis (TGA) measurements were taken under N₂ flow by 
using TA TGAQ50 instrument. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) traces were recorded on a 
TA Q1000 Instruments with a heating rate of 10°C/min 
from −60°C to 60°C. Rheological properties were stud-
ied by using the rhotometer of TA AR-G2 instrument 
with a heating rate of 5°C/min. Ultrasonic wave appa-
paratus is from Kunshan Ultrasonic Instruments Co., 
Ltd. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis was carried out
on a Scintag D/MAX-3C using Cu Kα radiation ($\lambda = 1.54\AA$).

Results and discussion

Comparison of corona structures

Solvent-free nanofluids are organic-inorganic hybrids, which are obtained through two steps. First, organic corona was grafted on an inorganic $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ core through covalent bond. Then bulky counter ion was ionically tethered with corona as the canopy (Fig. 1). In order to find the relationship between surface molecular structure and properties of nanofluids, we changed the molecular structure of organic corona and prepared different kinds of nanofluids. The molecular formulas of the three kinds of surface modifiers are shown in Fig. 2 and Table 1. Surface modifiers have different branched chains of $R_1$ and $R_2$, which lead to different properties of nanofluids.

Table 1 The comparison of three kinds of corona structure

| Modifier | $R_1$  | $R_2$  | $M_1$: Molecular Weight of $R_1$ | $M_2$: Molecular Weight of $R_2$ | Summation of $M_1$ and $M_2$ |
|----------|--------|--------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3392     | $C_{10}H_{21}$ | 141    | $C_{10}H_{21}$ | 141 | 282 |
| 6620     | $C_{18}H_{37}$ | 253    | $\text{CH}_3$ | 15  | 268 |
| 8415     | $\text{CH}_3$ | 15     | $\text{CH}_3$ | 15  | 30  |

Characterization of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ nanoparticles

The X-ray diffraction pattern of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ nanoparticles is shown in Fig. 3. The diffraction peaks at $2\theta = 30.18^\circ$, $35.50^\circ$, $43.10^\circ$, $53.82^\circ$, $57.20^\circ$, $62.76^\circ$ correspond to (220), (311), (400), (422), (511) and (440) crystal plane of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$, respectively. This reveals that the magnetic particles are pure $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ with spinel structure.

Nanofluids chemical structures

In the FTIR spectrum of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ solvent-free nanofluids (Fig. 4), the peak at $1647 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ is attributed to the vibrations of benzene ring, which is a part of PEGs. The peak at $1105 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ is attributed to the C-O bond stretching vibration of ether bond. The $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ solvent-
free nanofluids also possess absorption bands at 1036 cm\(^{-1}\) and 946 cm\(^{-1}\) due to Si-O-Si and Si-O-Fe bonds, respectively. The peaks at 2927 cm\(^{-1}\) and 2871 cm\(^{-1}\) are attributed to the stretching vibrations of -CH\(_2\)- and -CH\(_3\), respectively. The bending vibration peak of -CH\(_2\)- appears at 1464 cm\(^{-1}\). The peak at 3444 cm\(^{-1}\) is attributed to the stretching vibrations of -OH from Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\) nanoparticles. It indicates that three kinds of organ canopy surfactants are all grafted on the surface of Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\) nanoparticles successfully.

![Fig. 3 X-ray diffractogram of Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\) nanoparticles.](image)

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![Fig. 4 FTIR spectrum of Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\) solvent-free nanofluids.](image)

Fig. 4 FTIR spectrum of Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\) solvent-free nanofluids.

**Thermal analysis**

TGA thermogram of the three kinds of Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\) solvent-free nanofluids (Fig. 5) shows that there is little or no material loss when temperature is lower than 339.9°C which indicates that no solvent is present in Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\) solvent-free nanofluids. The most weight loss takes place from 339.9°C to 425°C. The percentages of nanoparticles are as high as 8.28 wt% (3392 nanofluids), 9.80 wt% (6620 nanofluids) and 10.42 wt% (8415 nanofluids), respectively. The weight loss is probably due to the removal of the organic corona and canopy surfactant from the surface of Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\) nanoparticles.

![Fig. 5 The TGA curves of Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\) solvent-free nanofluids.](image)

The TGA thermogram of the three kinds of nanofluids (Fig. 6) reveals that their melt temperatures (\(T_m\)) and crystallization temperatures (\(T_c\)) depend on the modifier’s structure and the inset shows the magnified part of peaks of 6620 and 3392 from 20°C to 23°C. The \(T_c\) and \(T_m\) of PEGs salt are \(-12.44°C\) and \(18.35°C\), respectively. The crystallization temperatures of nanofluids 6620 and 3392 are lower than those of PEGs salt because ionic bonds restrict the movement of chain segments. Compared with modifier 6620, modifier 3392 has two chains of 10 carbon atoms, which is easy to be tangled and is difficult to arrange the chains in order. Modifier 6620 has only one chain of 18 carbon atoms. Hence, it is necessary for modifier 3392 to arrange chains in order at lower temperature. The \(T_c\) of modifier 3392 is lower than that of 6620.

![Fig. 6 The DSC curves of the Fe\(_3\)O\(_4\) solvent-free nanofluids and PEGs.](image)

The peaks at 22.80°C, 20.56°C and 21.97°C are \(T_m\) of the nanofluids 8415, 6620 and 3392, respectively. \(T_m\) of the pure PEGs is 18.35°C. For the nanoparticles, modifier forms the corona, and PEGs form canopy. The
shell is composed of corona and canopy, whose molecular weight is higher than that of the pure PEGs. High molecular weight results in a high $T_m$ for nanofluids.

**Nanofluids physical characteristics**

Figure 7 includes the TEM images and digital photographs of Fe$_3$O$_4$ solvent-free nanofluids at room temperature. It is clear that the three kinds of nanofluids are tan, transparent, and maintain good mobility at room temperature. The black spots in the TEM images are the mono-dispersed Fe$_3$O$_4$ particles, which are also regular spherical. The mean size is about 2~3 nm. It indicates that the dispersion of Fe$_3$O$_4$ nanoparticles is significantly improved after modified by organ canopy and corona surfactant.

**Rheological analysis**

Temperature tests were carried out with a constant strain value of 5% at angular frequency 628.3 rad/s. Figure 8(a) shows that values of loss modulus $G''$ are always greater than storage modulus $G'$ over a temperature range of 21~80°C for the three kinds of nanofluids. When the loss modulus is greater than the storage modulus, the material has typical liquid-like behavior. Values of $G''$ decrease rapidly at 21~40°C, indicating that viscosity of systems change sharply. Then $G''$ decreases slowly from 40~80°C. With the chain length of modifier increasing, $G''$ decreased. Modifiers 6620 and 3392 have long chains, which have internal plasticization, therefore, they have lower $G''$.

In the meantime, frequency sweep tests were carried out with angular frequency ranging from 628.3 to 0.06283 rad/s with a constant strain value of 5% at 25°C. The experimental data of storage modulus and loss modulus are shown in Fig. 8(b). The loss modulus is greater than the storage modulus, $G'' > G'$, and $G'$ values are practically constant, indicating that a typical liquid-like behavior and the dominant viscous nature of the material exist under these conditions. When the modifier has long chain, the nanofluids have lower value of $G''$. Modifier 8415 has short chain, and the nanofluids have the highest value of $G''$ among three modifiers. For the solvent-free nanofluids, long chain of modifier has the internal plasticization, which can decrease the loss modulus of system.
Figure 9 shows the flow curves of the three kinds of Fe$_3$O$_4$ solvent-free nanofluids at room temperature. Shear stresses increase with shear rate increasing in all three systems, and they represent approximate linear relation. The slopes of three lines are differential viscosity of the three nanofluids which are related to molecular weights of three kinds of surface modifiers (Table 1). Summation of M$_1$ and M$_2$ of 8415 is the lowest and its differential viscosity is the highest. Summation of M$_1$ and M$_2$ of 6620 and 3392 equal to 268 and 282, respectively, therefore their differential viscosities are close to each other and much lower than 8415’s differential viscosity at room temperature. It can be affirmed that these Fe$_3$O$_4$ solvent-free nanofluids are Newtonian liquid at lower shear rate.

The differential viscosities of the three nanofluids were measured over a temperature range of 21$^\circ$C$-80^\circ$C with an interval of 1$^\circ$C (Fig. 10), and they decreased with temperature increasing. The inset shows double logarithmic plot of temperature versus differential viscosities of 6620 and 3392. The differential viscosity of 3392 nanofluids is lower than that of 6620 nanofluids at 21$^\circ$C$-45^\circ$C. After the two curves intersect at 45$^\circ$C, the differential viscosity of 3392 nanofluids is gradually larger than that of 6620 nanofluids which is showed in the inset. This should be attributed to that the two long symmetric chains of 3392 have a stereochemical structure, which make the molecules farther apart from each other at low temperature and have better fluidity. It is easier for long chain to obtain good fluidity at higher temperature. In this case, the nanofluids 3392 and 6620 have lower viscosity than nanofluids 8415. There is no long chain in nanofluids 8415, whose viscosity is the highest at any temperature. The following major findings are: firstly, the longer chain has the better fluidability; secondly, the stereochemical structure provides larger intermolecular distance and better fluidability at lower temperature; lastly, it is the longer chain which contributes more to fluidability at higher temperature.

Conclusion

In summary, three kinds of Fe$_3$O$_4$ solvent-free nanofluids were prepared successfully by using the modifier 3392, 6620 and 8415, respectively. The percentages of nanoparticles are as high as 8.28%, 9.80% and 10.42%. The Fe$_3$O$_4$ particle with regular spherical shape has a size about 2$\sim$3 nm in diameter and monodisperses, and its dispersion and flowability are improved by the canopy surfactants. The synthesized nanofluids are tan transparent liquids and can flow well at room temperature in absence of solvent. The values of $G''$ are always greater than the values of $G'$, which are measured both with temperature and frequency. It indicates that solvent-free nanofluids have liquid-like behavior. Long alkyl chains of modifiers provide nanofluids lower viscosity and better flowability.

Acknowledgements

The fund of this work is supported by National Natural Science Foundations (51073129 and 50971104), Aeronautical Science Foundation of China (2010ZF53060) and graduate starting seed fund of Northwestern Polytechnical University (Z2011012).

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