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Publisher statement:
First published by Royal Society of Chemistry 2017
http://doi.org/10.1039/C7CP03219F

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Impact of Sequential Surface-Modification of Graphene Oxide on Ice Nucleation

Caroline I. Biggs, Christopher Packer, Steven Hindmarsh, Marc Walker, Neil. R. Wilson, Jonathan P. Rourke and Matthew I. Gibson

Base-washed graphene-oxide which has been sequentially-modified by thiol-epoxy chemistry, results in materials with ice-nucleation activity. The role of hydrophilic/phobic grafts and polymers was evaluated with the most potent functioning at just 0.25 wt %. These 2-D hybrid materials may find use in cryopreservation and fundamental studies on ice formation.

The formation and growth of ice crystals presents problems in many fields from aerospace to cell cryopreservation to the automotive industry. Whilst ice formation is thermodynamically preferred below 0 °C, there exists a large barrier to this, such that pure water undergoes homogenous nucleation at ~ 40 °C. For nucleation to occur above this temperature, a nucleator is necessary. In the environment, nucleators have been identified including dust, minerals, birch and conifer pollen and recently a species of fungus was found to be a potent nucleator. Ice nucleating proteins also exist in living species, for example Pseudomonas syringae produce ice nucleating proteins to promote frost formation on plant leaves, to release nutrients for feeding. However, the mechanisms of ice nucleation are not understood, and remain a significant challenge for modelling and theory. A key barrier to this understanding is the lack of sequentially modified materials to enable structure-activity relationships to be drawn. The few known nucleators are insoluble, inorganics such as kaolinite or bacterial proteins. Synthetic ice nucleators could play a key role in e.g. cellular cryopreservation, where control over the exact nucleation temperature could improve reproducibility in the cryopreservation process. In the past few years, significant progress has been made in the development of synthetic materials for ice recrystallization inhibition (IRI) – the growth of pre-formed ice crystals as mimics of antifreeze proteins (which sometimes, but not always, can influence ice nucleation also). For example, Gibson et al. have explored poly(vinyl alcohol) and poly(ampolyls) as an IRI active biomimetics. Progress in synthetic mimics of ice nucleators has been slower though. Whale et al. have reported that carbon nanotubes and graphene nanoflakes can promote ice nucleation, which is appealing as these are synthetic, organic, and compared to previous inorganic nucleators, very small in size. Soots (carbon rich materials) present in the atmosphere (from burning of fuels) have also been found to show a range of nucleation temperatures supporting carbonaceous materials as promising lead candidates for new nucleators. Suspensions of these materials are unstable, settling out of solution rapidly preventing their application and testing. Rourke and co-workers have demonstrated that base-washed graphene oxide reproducibly provides a route to a distinct graphene-like material, of higher quality than normal graphene oxide. The base-washing process removes oxidative debris from the surface revealing reactive epoxide groups on the surface, enabling conjugation of a range of functionalities, including thiols, gold nanoparticles, atomically precise clusters and polymers.

Considering the above, we hypothesised that the surface modification of base-washed graphene oxide would provide a versatile template to evaluate the potential of 2-dimensional carbon nanomaterials as ice-nucleating materials and also to provide a versatile scaffold to enable the role of surface chemistry to be probed. Base-washed GO (bwGO) was prepared using established methods to generate a ‘clean’ surface bearing epoxy groups available for orthogonal conjugation to thiols. For the surface modification, a small library of small molecule thiols was chosen, to give a range of hydrophilic/phobic functionalities. Water-soluble polymers with thiol-termini were also synthesised using RAFT (reversible addition fragmentation –transfer) polymerization. RAFT not only enables access to functional polymers of defined chain length and dispersity, but also introduces a thiocarbonyl at the -end-group, which can be reduced to a thiol. Using this method, poly(N-isopropylacrylamide), pNIPAM with degree of polymerization of 55 and 140 was synthesised, to use as a water soluble polymeric grafting agent, Table 1.

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  Received 00th January 20xx,
  Accepted 00th January 20xx
  DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x
  www.rsc.org/

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Table 1.
To synthesise the GO composites, the thiols (Scheme 1) were reacted with bwGO in DMF suspension and the composites isolated by repeated centrifugation/washing cycles and freeze-drying. Infrared spectroscopy of the pNIPAM conjugates revealed characteristic amide bond stretches, but the alkyl thiols did not have characteristic stretches. Therefore, XPS (X-ray photo-electron spectroscopy) and TGA (thermogravimetric analysis) was employed to confirm successful grafting (Supp. Info.). The actual grafting density is low, limited by the number of epoxide groups for all the additives used and could only be detected by XPS not FTIR analysis. SEM analysis confirmed a wide range of GO sheet sizes from 100 nm – 1 μm (ESI).

Table 1. Polymers synthesised

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polymer</th>
<th>DP</th>
<th>Conversion (%)</th>
<th>Mn (g.mol⁻¹)</th>
<th>Mw/Mn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pNIPAM₈₅</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>15700</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pNIPAM₅₅</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>6200</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determined by SEC, *d* determined by NMR

To quantify ice nucleation activity, a microliter droplet freezing assay was performed – it is essential to have large data sets for this, due to the stochastic nature of ice nucleation, which makes single-point measurements unsuitable.³ Briefly, 1 μL droplets of (Milli-Q) water were added to a hydrophobic glass slide. Small droplets reduce the probability of competing nucleators being present and enable a true “average” nucleation temperature to be determined. These droplets were cooled under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen, and the freezing point of each droplet recorded by visual observation using a microscope. Example images of droplets nucleating are shown in Figure 1.

![Example images of droplets nucleating](image)

Figure 1. Example ice nucleation assays. Red circles are to show droplets which have frozen. At ~ 20 °C all water droplets but at ~30 °C all have frozen.

Initially, ultra-pure Milli-Q, water, bwGO and bwGO-Cysteine were tested for their nucleation activity. Pure water nucleated at -26 °C in our assay above the homogenous nucleation temperature of water suggesting some heterogeneous nucleation; it should be noted that batch to batch differences in water source can affect this value, hence all experiments were conducted with a single batch of water, which was tested for background nucleation before each experiment. There is always some variation in this value though.¹⁰ Both the bwGO and bwGO-Cyst increased the nucleation temperature by over 5 °C, to -20 and -18 °C, in line with observations by Whale et al.⁸ This is a significant deviation itself, as very few materials are reported to either promote or inhibit nucleation.¹⁰

Encouraged by our initial results, the full library of bwGO composites were assayed for nucleation activity, Figure 3. Hydrophobic alkane modifications gave remarkable nucleation promotion activity, increasing the nucleation temperature by > 15 °C to ~12 °C in the case of octadecanethiol modified bwGO. All the alkyl modified GOs were more active than bwGO and the cysteine modified bwGO, suggesting that their increased hydrophobicity might play a role and were all more active than previously reported ‘bare’ graphenic surfaces.⁹ The pNIPAM-bwGO conjugates showed almost identical activity to the native bwGO indicating it had little affect the nucleation temperature. It has been recently observed that GO has some ice recrystallization inhibition (IRI) activity, which is a mechanistically distinct process to nucleation, but in these other reports, GOs did not have the oxidative debris layer removed.¹¹ IRI tests were conducted on the bwGO composites used here, but no significant activity was seen. It should be noted that at the concentration required for IRI (~ 10 mg.mL⁻¹) the composites aggregated in the frozen wafer, which could have neutralized activity and this does not suggest that 2D materials cannot be employed as cryoprotectants in the future.
In conclusion, we have demonstrated a synthetically accessible approach to generate surface-modified GO as a 2D template to enable the development, and study, of ice nucleating materials. It was found that hydrophobic chains increased the heterogeneous nucleation temperature by over 15 °C. Hydrophilic surface modifications (small molecule and polymer) did not promote activity, but also did not reduce the underlying nucleation activity of the GO, but role of aggregation state has not yet been determined. These results are significant as we introduce a highly tuneable surface, which will enable the extraction of structure-activity relationships and help design new ice nucleating materials which would have many applications ranging from cellular cryopreservation to cloud seeding.

### Notes and references

This study received funding from ERC grant (CRYOMAT 63866). The Royal Society are also thanked for funding the cryo-microscopes used in this study. The Electron Microscopy research technology platform and photo-emission facility, supported by Advantage West Midlands and the ERDF are thanked also.


