

Supplementary Information

Amphiphilic and magnetic behavior of Fe₃O₄ nanocrystals

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- 1) Preparation of magnetite nanocrystals
- 2) Dynamic light scattering of nanocrystals
- 3) GPC of the stabilizing polymer

1) Preparation of nanocrystals

Nanoscale iron oxide was prepared (following Asher et al.¹) by the coprecipitation of ferric and ferrous ions in ammonium hydroxide solution. A 10.8 g portion of FeCl₃·6H₂O (J. T. Baker) and 4.0 g of FeCl₂·4H₂O (Sigma) were dissolved in 50 mL of water. The resulting solution was poured with vigorous stirring into 500 mL of a 1.0 M NH₄OH solution. The resulting black precipitate was collected with a magnet. A 500 mL portion of 1 M tetramethylammonium hydroxide (Aldrich) solution was added to the precipitate, and the mixture was sonicated for 1 h. After that, 1 g of our stabilizing polymer per 1 g precipitate was added. The product was separated by means of a magnet, washed with methanol and dried in a desiccator.

2) Dynamic light scattering of nanocrystals

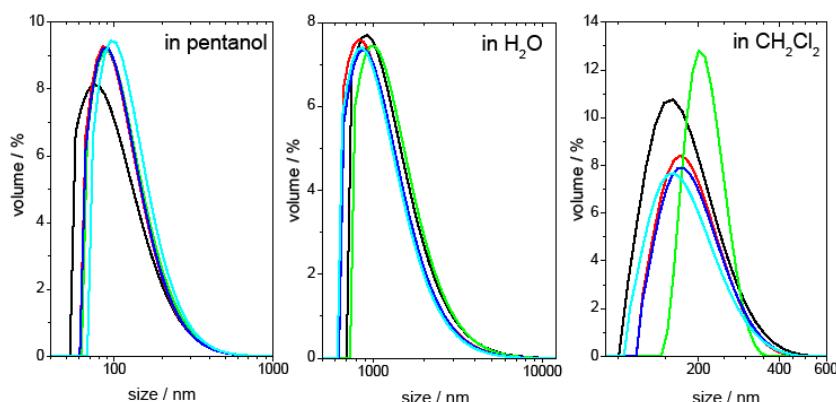


Figure S1. DLS-graphs of magnetite nanocrystals in three solvents; “size” in the diagrams is solvodynamic diameter

Table S1. Results of DLS measurements of magnetite nanoparticles in different solvents

Measurement	Solvodynamic diameter, nm		
	Fe ₃ O ₄ in pentanol	Fe ₃ O ₄ in H ₂ O	Fe ₃ O ₄ in CH ₂ Cl ₂
1	231	3054	224
2	228	2467	224
3	217	2747	229
4	220	2364	232
5	224	2616	227
average	224	2650	227

- 3) Gel permeation chromatogram of the stabilizing polymer obtained using poly4-vinylpyridine as a standard.

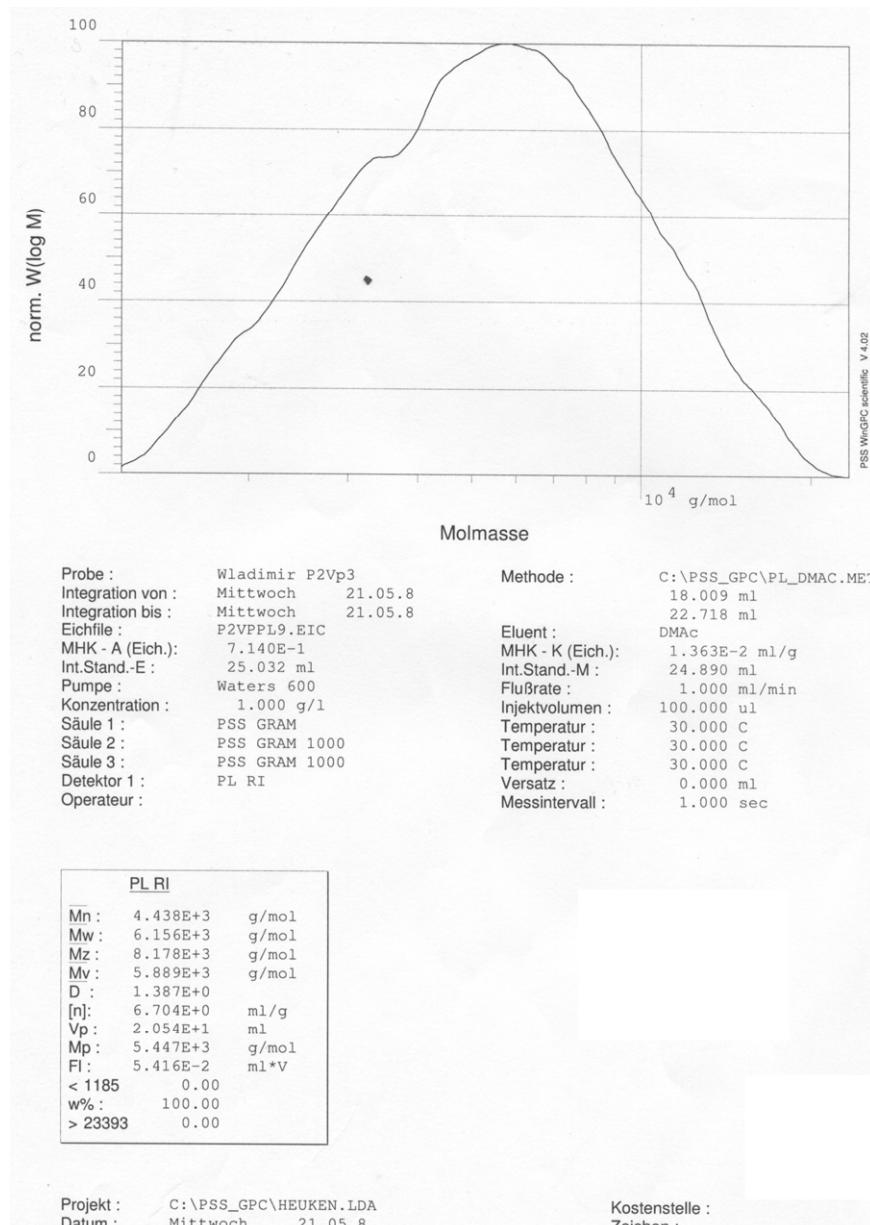


Figure S2: GPC of the stabilizing polymer prepared via controlled radical copolymerization of 4-vinylpyridine (60 mmol), monomer 2 (10 mmol), monomer 3 (15 mmol) and monomer 4 (15 mmol) using TIPNO-alkoxyamine (2,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-3-azahexane-3-nitroxide, 1 mmol) as the initiator.²

References

- (1) Xu, X.; Friedman, G.; Humfield, K. D.; Majetich, S. A.; Asher, S. A. *Chem. Mater.* 2002, **14**, 1249–1256.
- (2) D. Benoit, V. Chaplinski, R. Braslau, C. J. Hawker, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1999, **121**, 3904.