

Cite this: *Nanoscale*, 2012, **4**, 621

www.rsc.org/nanoscale

PAPER

Electrospinning of nanofibers from non-polymeric systems: polymer-free nanofibers from cyclodextrin derivatives

Asli Celebioglu and Tamer Uyar*

Received 21st September 2011, Accepted 3rd November 2011

DOI: 10.1039/c1nr11364j

High molecular weight polymers and high polymer concentrations are desirable for the electrospinning of nanofibers since polymer chain entanglements and overlapping are important for uniform fiber formation. Hence, the electrospinning of nanofibers from non-polymeric systems such as cyclodextrins (CDs) is quite a challenge since CDs are cyclic oligosaccharides. Nevertheless, in this study, we have successfully achieved the electrospinning of nanofibers from chemically modified CDs without using a carrier polymer matrix. Polymer-free nanofibers were electrospun from three different CD derivatives, hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin (HP β CD), hydroxypropyl- γ -cyclodextrin (HP γ CD) and methyl- β -cyclodextrin (M β CD) in three different solvent systems, water, dimethylformamide (DMF) and dimethylacetamide (DMAc). We observed that the electrospinning of these CDs is quite similar to polymeric systems in which the solvent type, the solution concentration and the solution conductivity are some of the key factors for obtaining uniform nanofibers. Dynamic light scattering (DLS) measurements indicated that the presence of considerable CD aggregates and the very high solution viscosity were playing a key role for attaining nanofibers from CD derivatives without the use of any polymeric carrier. The electrospinning of CD solutions containing urea yielded no fibers but only beads or splashes since urea caused a notable destruction of the self-associated CD aggregates in their concentrated solutions. The structural, thermal and mechanical characteristics of the CD nanofibers were also investigated. Although the CD derivatives are amorphous small molecules, interestingly, we observed that these electrospun CD nanofibers/nanowebs have shown some mechanical integrity by which they can be easily handled and folded as a free standing material.

Introduction

Electrospinning has become the most attractive nanofiber production technique in the past decade due to its cost-effectiveness and versatility. This technique facilitates the production of ultrafine fibers from a variety of materials such as polymers, polymer blends, sol-gels, composites, *etc.*^{1–3} In the electrospinning technique, a continuous filament is electrospun from polymer solutions or polymer melts under a very high electrical field, which resulted in ultrafine fibers ranging from tens of nanometres to a few microns in diameter.¹ The morphology and the diameter of the electrospun nanofibers depend on (i) electrospinning process parameters such as applied voltage, tip-to-collector distance, flow rate of the polymer solution and nozzle diameter; (ii) polymer type, molecular weight, type of solvent, concentration, surface tension and conductivity of the polymer solution, and fluid elasticity and (iii) environmental conditions such as humidity and temperature.^{1,4–12} Electrospun nanofibers/nanowebs have numerous remarkable characteristics such as

very high surface-to-volume ratio having highly porous structures in the nanoscale and they show distinctive physical and mechanical properties. Unique properties and the multi-functional nature of these electrospun nanofibers make them applicable in various fields including biotechnology, membranes/filters, textiles, sensors, electronics, energy, *etc.*^{1–3,13–18}

Cyclodextrins (CDs) are natural and nontoxic cyclic oligosaccharides which are produced from starch by means of enzymatic conversion. CDs have a truncated cone-shaped molecular structure which can form intriguing supramolecular structures by forming non-covalent host-guest inclusion complexes with a variety of molecules.^{19,20} CDs are particularly applicable in many areas including pharmaceuticals, functional foods, filters, cosmetics, textiles as well as advanced functional systems such as smart materials, sustained/controlled delivery systems, sensors, molecular switches and devices, *etc.*^{19–23} The most common cyclodextrins are named α -CD, β -CD and γ -CD having six, seven or eight glucopyranose units in the cyclic structure, respectively (Fig. 1). Native cyclodextrins (α -CD, β -CD and γ -CD) are soluble in water, yet, their solubility is rather limited due to the presence of intramolecular hydrogen bonding within the CD molecule which prevents the formation of hydrogen

UNAM-Institute of Materials Science & Nanotechnology, Bilkent University, Ankara, 06800, Turkey. E-mail: tamer@unam.bilkent.edu.tr

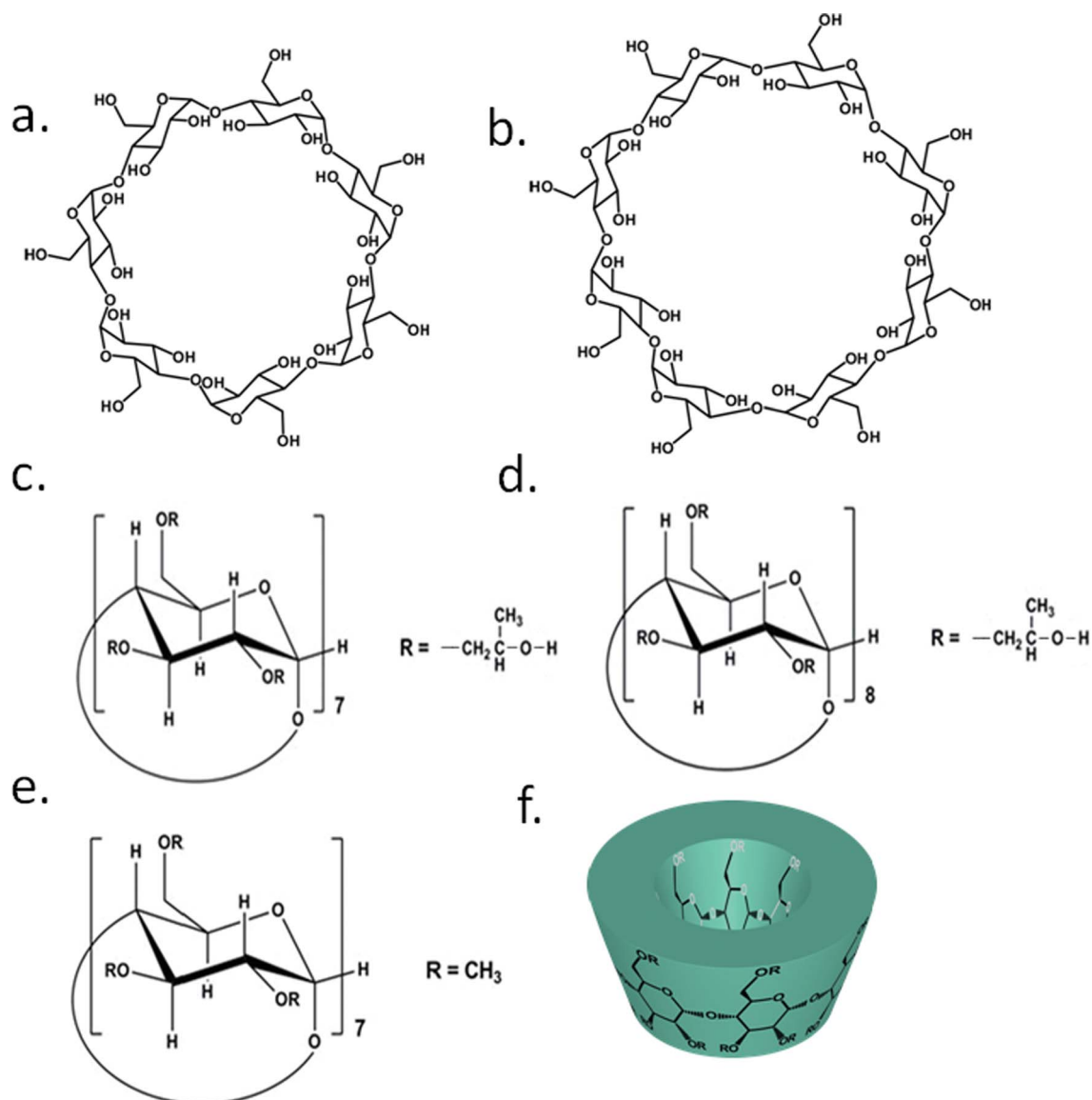


Fig. 1 Chemical structure of (a) β -cyclodextrin (β -CD), (b) γ -cyclodextrin (γ -CD), (c) hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin (HP β CD), (d) hydroxypropyl- γ -cyclodextrin (HP γ CD) and (e) methyl- β -cyclodextrin (M β CD); (f) schematic representation of a truncated cone-shaped molecular structure of cyclodextrin.

bonds with surrounding water molecules.^{24,25} However, the chemical modification of CDs (*e.g.* methyl-CD and hydroxypropyl-CD) obtained by random substitution of the hydroxyl groups of CD with methyl or hydroxypropyl groups resulted in amorphous CD solids having much higher aqueous solubility compared to native CDs.²⁴

In general, electrospinning of nanofibers involves high molecular weight polymers and high solution concentrations since entanglements and overlapping between the polymer chains play an important role for the continuous stretching of electrified jet for uniform fiber formation;^{1,7,8,26,27} otherwise, for small molecules, electrospinning occurs which yields only beads instead of fibers.²⁸ Hence, the electrospinning of nanofibers from non-polymeric systems is quite a challenge. Yet, recently Long *et al.* showed that micron size fibers of low molar mass gemini surfactant²⁹ and phospholipid³⁰ can be electrospun since these

molecules can form cylindrical micelles in their concentrated solutions which can be overlapped and entangled in a fashion similar to polymers. CDs are cyclic oligosaccharides which are capable of self-assembly and form aggregates *via* intermolecular hydrogen bonding in their concentrated solutions.^{25,31,32} Such aggregates present in the CD solutions can be effective for the electrospinning of CDs into nanofibers. In fact, very recently, we have achieved the electrospinning of polymer-free nanofibers from methyl- β -cyclodextrin (M β CD)³³ and an inclusion complex of hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin (HP β CD) with triclosan.³⁴ Following our very recent studies,^{33,34} here we have extensively investigated the electrospinning of nanofibers from three different chemically modified CDs (HP β CD, HP γ CD and M β CD) in three different solvent systems (water, DMF and DMAc) without using any carrier polymer matrix. We observed that the morphology and the diameter of the resulting

electrospun fibers significantly vary with the type of CDs as well as the type of solvent systems used. We have also investigated the structural, thermal and mechanical characteristics of these electrospun CD nanofibers/nanowebs.

Results and discussion

In this study, we have carried out electrospinning of nanofibers from three different cyclodextrin derivatives, HP β CD, HP γ CD and M β CD in three different solvent systems: water, DMF and DMAc without using a polymeric carrier matrix. In electrospinning of polymers, the morphology of the electrospun nanofibers is affected by the polymer solution properties such as polymer type, solvent type, solution concentration and/or viscosity, solution conductivity, *etc.*^{1,4–12} Here, we have investigated the effect of solvent type, concentration/viscosity and solution conductivity on the final morphology of electrospun nanofibers obtained from HP β CD, HP γ CD and M β CD. Interestingly, we have observed that these CDs behave very similar to polymeric systems during the electrospinning process where the solvent type, solution viscosity and conductivity played a major role in the formation of bead-free uniform CD nanofibers.

Electrospinning of hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin (HP β CD) nanofibers

The electrospun HP β CD nanofibers were produced from water, DMF and DMAc solvent systems. The characteristics of HP β CD solutions and the morphological properties of the resulting electrospun nanofibers are summarized in Table 1. For each solvent type, the initial HP β CD concentration was 100% (w/v) and increased up to the optimal concentration that nanofibers without beaded structure were produced. Bead-free HP β CD nanofibers were obtained at 160% (w/v) for water (Fig. 2d) and at 120% (w/v) for DMF (Fig. 2f) and DMAc (Fig. 2h). HP β CD nanofibers having fiber diameter in the range of 250–1780 nm (AFD = 745 \pm 370 nm), 400–1800 nm (AFD = 1125 \pm 360 nm) and 310–1860 nm (AFD = 1360 \pm 295 nm) were obtained from water, DMF and DMAc solvent systems, respectively (Table 1).

The dynamic light scattering (DLS) and viscosity measurements were performed for concentrated HP β CD solutions in order to understand the electrospinnability of HP β CD by itself.

Substantial viscosity increase was observed as the concentration of the HP β CD increased from 100% to 160% (w/v) in water, and from 100% to 120% (w/v) in DMF and DMAc (Table 1). The DLS measurements revealed the presence of self-aggregated HP β CD molecules in their concentrated solutions (Fig. 3 and Table 1); in addition, it is evident that the sizes of the HP β CD aggregates were increased and the particle size distribution became broader as the concentration of the HP β CD solution increased from 100% to 160% (w/v) in water. Similar trends were observed for DMF and DMAc solvent systems, that is, larger HP β CD aggregates were formed as the concentration of the HP β CD solution increased from 100% to 120% (w/v). Moreover, the size of the HP β CD aggregates was larger in DMF when compared to water. In the case of the DMAc solvent system, HP β CD aggregates were significantly bigger than the ones formed in water and DMF. Hence, the viscosity of the same HP β CD concentrations (100% and 120% (w/v)) was highest in DMAc and lowest in water because of the differences in aggregate sizes. The DLS and viscosity data are in good agreement with each other and higher solution viscosity is owing to the higher amount of HP β CD aggregates and their growing sizes as the concentration of the HP β CD increased in water, DMF and DMAc solution systems.

At lower HP β CD concentration (100%, w/v) in water, micron- and nano-sized non-uniform beads were obtained (Fig. 2a). This is due to the presence of insufficient amount of HP β CD aggregates at low concentration which resulted in destabilization of the electrified jet during the electrospinning and therefore yielded beads instead of continuous fibers. This behavior is typically observed for the electrospinning of polymer solutions having low concentration. When the concentration of the polymer solution is not at the optimal level, electrospaying occurs which yields only beads due to the lack of sufficient polymer chain entanglements and overlapping.^{1,8} Likewise, HP β CD molecules at 100% (w/v) could not form sufficient aggregates to stabilize the electrospun jet for the formation of continuous fibers. When a 120% (w/v) aqueous HP β CD solution was electrospun, very fine fibers along with a substantial amount of beads were obtained (Fig. 2b). In the case of the 140% (w/v) concentration, the aqueous HP β CD solution almost reached satisfactory viscosity value and aggregation size, so nanofibers along with some elongated beaded structures were obtained (Fig. 2c). Apparently, the transition from beaded structure to bead-free nanofibers was

Table 1 The characteristics of HP β CD solutions, fiber morphology, average fiber diameter and fiber diameter range of the electrospun HP β CD fibers. DLS measurements of HP β CD solutions at 25 °C summarizing the average diameter (nm) and polydispersity index (PDI) of HP β CD aggregates

Solutions	Solvent	% CD (w/v)	Viscosity/ Pa s	Conductivity/ μ S cm ⁻¹	Intensity-average diameter/ <i>d</i> , nm	PDI	Fiber morphology	Average fiber diameter/nm (fiber diameter range/nm)
100% HP β CD	Water	100	0.0173	538	6.5	0.26	Bead structures	—
120% HP β CD	Water	120	0.0357	429	7.0	0.32	Bead structures	—
140% HP β CD	Water	140	0.0375	332	8.0	0.35	Beaded nanofibers	—
160% HP β CD	Water	160	0.1170	222	9.2	0.40	Bead-free nanofibers	745 \pm 370 (250–1780)
160% HP β CD + 20% urea	Water	160	0.0604	247	8.1	0.28	Bead structures	—
100% HP β CD	DMF	100	0.1060	11.94	11.9	0.18	Beaded nanofibers	—
120% HP β CD	DMF	120	0.2340	10.62	20.6	0.24	Bead-free nanofibers	1125 \pm 360 (400–1800)
120% HP β CD + 20% urea	DMF	120	0.1790	6.53	16.9	0.15	No fiber formation	—
100% HP β CD	DMAc	100	0.1070	3.92	21.0	0.25	Beaded nanofibers	—
120% HP β CD	DMAc	120	0.3290	1.92	65.5	0.42	Bead-free nanofibers	1360 \pm 295 (310–1860)

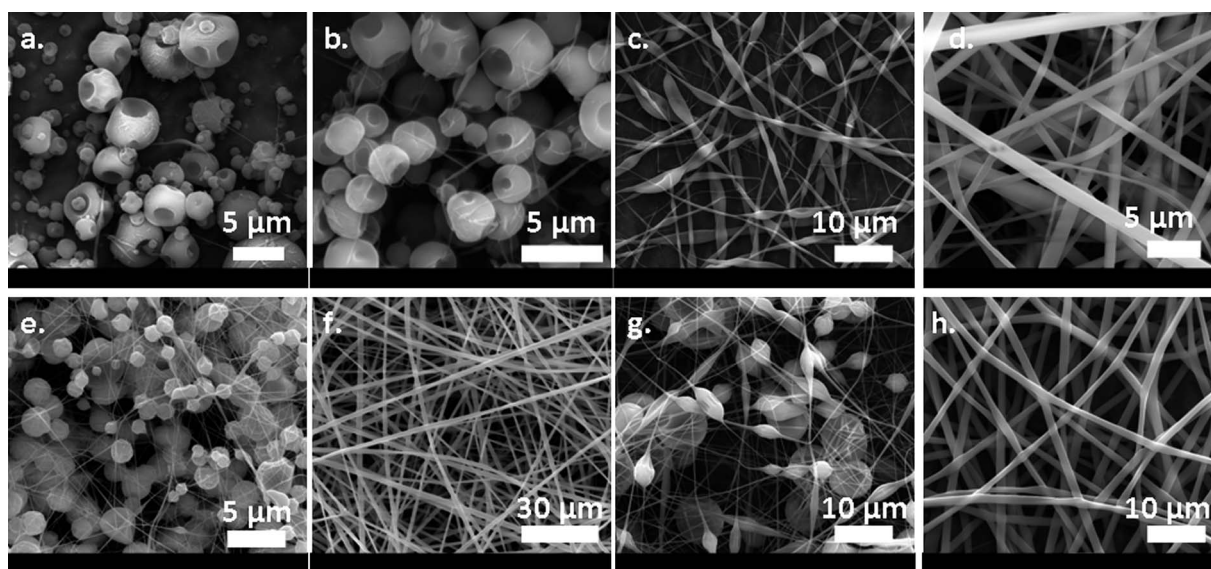


Fig. 2 The representative SEM images of the electrospun HPβCD nanofibers obtained from water, DMF and DMAc solutions having different HPβCD concentrations. (a) 100% (w/v), (b) 120% (w/v), (c) 140% (w/v) and (d) 160% (w/v) HPβCD in water; (e) 100% (w/v) and (f) 120% (w/v) HPβCD in DMF; and (g) 100% (w/v) and (h) 120% (w/v) HPβCD in DMAc.

observed when a 160% (w/v) HPβCD aqueous solution was electrospun. At this concentration, bead-free HPβCD nanofibers were produced with fiber diameters in the range of 250–1780 nm having an average fiber diameter of 745 ± 370 nm (Fig. 2d). In the electrospinning of polymeric systems, bead-free fibers are usually obtained as the concentration of the polymer solution is increased^{1,7–9} since polymer solutions with higher concentration have more chain entanglements which are very crucial to maintain the continuity of the jet during the electrospinning process. Here, we observed a very similar behavior for the electrospinning of HPβCD nanofibers from its aqueous solution. The DLS measurements indicate that at higher concentrations, HPβCD molecules form a considerable amount of aggregates which resulted in full stretching of the electrified solution jet and therefore yielded bead-free nanofibers.

HPβCD nanofibers were also electrospun from its DMF solution. The beaded HPβCD nanofibers were obtained at 100% (w/v) HPβCD concentration in DMF (Fig. 2e). When a 120% (w/v) HPβCD solution was electrospun, the bead-free nanofibers

in the range of 400–1800 nm having an average fiber diameter of 1125 ± 360 nm were produced (Fig. 2f). In DMF, the bead-free HPβCD nanofibers were attained at much lower concentration but at higher fiber diameter when compared to the water system. The reason can be attributed to the larger aggregate size, higher viscosity and lower conductivity of the HPβCD solution in DMF (Table 1) which yielded thicker fibers owing to less stretching of the jet during the electrospinning. At 120% (w/v) HPβCD in DMF, the aggregate size and viscosity were 20.6 nm and 0.234 Pa s, respectively, whereas the aggregate size and viscosity were 9.2 nm and 0.117 Pa s for the 160% (w/v) HPβCD in water, respectively. In addition, the conductivity of the HPβCD solution in DMF ($10.62 \mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$) was much less than in its water solution ($222 \mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$). This behavior of HPβCD solution is very typical for the electrospinning of polymeric systems in which solutions having high viscosity and low conductivity yield thicker fibers because of the decreased stretching of the jet.^{1,9}

The bead-free fibers were also obtained from the electrospinning of HPβCD in DMAc solution. The results were very

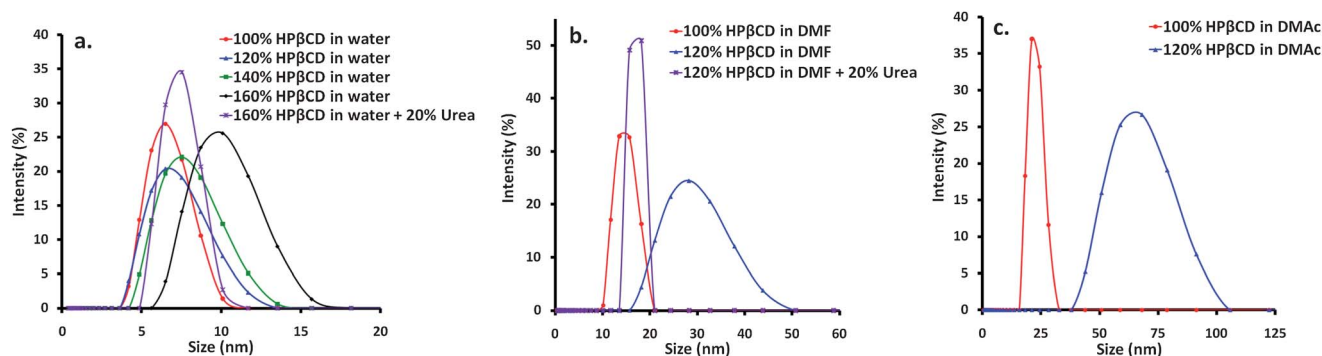


Fig. 3 Size distribution of HPβCD aggregates for (a) 100%, 120%, 140%, 160% (w/v) HPβCD and 160% (w/v) HPβCD containing 20% (w/w) urea in water; (b) 100%, 120% (w/v) HPβCD and 120% (w/v) HPβCD containing 20% (w/w) urea in DMF; and (c) 100% and 120% (w/v) HPβCD in DMAc.

similar to the DMF solvent system, that is, at 100% (w/v) HP β CD in DMAc, beaded fibers were obtained (Fig. 2g), but bead formation was less and more fiber structures were present when compared to 100% (w/v) HP β CD in DMF (Fig. 2e). Bead-free HP β CD fibers were produced in the diameter range of 310–1860 nm with the average diameter of 1360 ± 295 nm at 120% (w/v) HP β CD solution in DMAc (Fig. 2h). When electrospun HP β CD fibers obtained from DMAc were compared to the ones obtained from DMF, the diameter of the fibers produced from DMAc solution was thicker. The morphological and fiber diameter differences between the water and DMF system were related to the differences in the viscosity and conductivity of the solutions. Similarly, the 120% (w/v) HP β CD solution in DMAc has bigger aggregate size (65.5 nm), higher viscosity (0.329 Pa s) and much lower conductivity ($1.92 \mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$) when compared with 120% (w/v) HP β CD solution in DMF (aggregate size: 20.6 nm, viscosity: 0.234 Pa s and conductivity: $10.62 \mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$); therefore, thicker HP β CD fibers were produced in the case of the DMAc solvent system.

Electrospinning of hydroxypropyl- γ -cyclodextrin (HP γ CD) fibers

HP γ CD is another type of chemically modified cyclodextrin derivative that was electrospun from water, DMF and DMAc solution systems. Similar to HP β CD, electrospinning was carried out by varying the HP γ CD concentration from 100% to

160% (w/v) in water and from 100% to 125% (w/v) in DMF and DMAc. The bead-free fibers were obtained at 160% (w/v) concentration in water and at 125% (w/v) in DMF and DMAc (Fig. 4). The solution properties and the morphological findings of the fibers are summarized at Table 2. Unfortunately, the size of the HP γ CD aggregates cannot be measured accurately since these concentrated HP γ CD solutions in water, DMF and DMAc have a slightly yellowish color and therefore we were unable to acquire accurate data from DLS measurements. Yet, the viscosity of the HP γ CD solutions (Table 2) was much higher when compared to HP β CD solutions (Table 1) suggesting that a substantial amount of aggregates was present in HP γ CD solutions.

When HP γ CD was electrospun from its aqueous solutions at low concentrations (100% and 120% (w/v)) only bead structures were formed (Fig. 4a and b). Increasing the concentration to 140% (w/v) yielded elongated beaded fibers (Fig. 4c) and finally bead-free fibers in the diameter range of 330–2100 nm having an average diameter of 1165 ± 455 nm were obtained at 160% (w/v) HP γ CD concentration (Fig. 4d).

The optimal concentration was 125% (w/v) for producing bead-free HP γ CD fibers (Fig. 4g) in DMF and the diameter range of the fibers was 1030–5800 nm (AFD = 2740 ± 725 nm). At 100% (w/v) and 120% (w/v), beaded fibers were obtained (Fig. 4e–f). Although the 120% (w/v) HP γ CD solution in DMF has a reasonable viscosity, the beaded structures were not eliminated possibly because of the very low conductivity of the solution, therefore, higher solution concentration (125%, w/v)

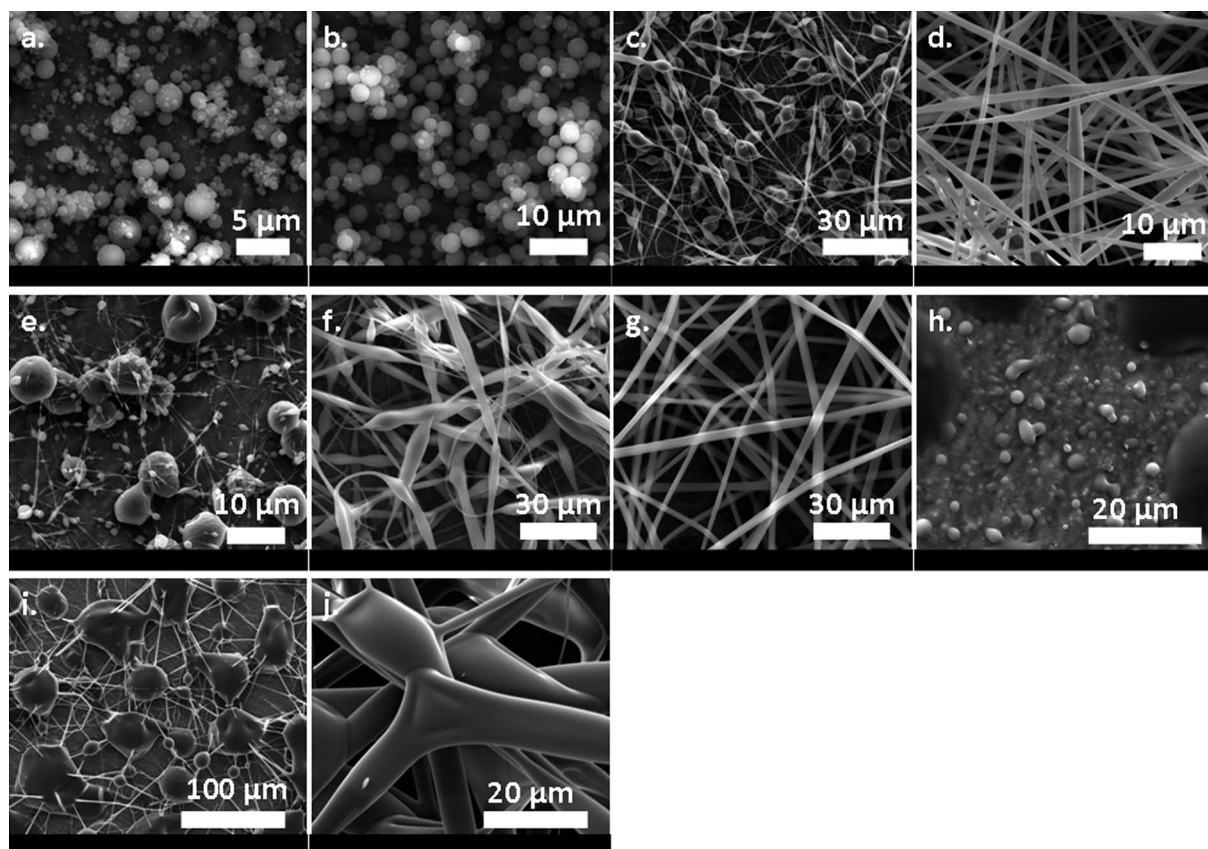


Fig. 4 The representative SEM images of the electrospun HP γ CD nanofibers obtained from water, DMF and DMAc solutions having different HP γ CD concentrations. (a) 100% (w/v), (b) 120% (w/v), (c) 140% (w/v) and (d) 160% (w/v) HP γ CD in water; (e) 100% (w/v), (f) 120% (w/v) and (g) 125% (w/v) HP γ CD in DMF; (h) 100% (w/v), (i) 120% (w/v) and (j) 125% (w/v) HP γ CD in DMAc.

Table 2 The characteristics of HP γ CD solutions, fiber morphology, average fiber diameter and fiber diameter range of the electrospun HP γ CD fibers

Solutions	Solvent	(%) CD/w/v	Viscosity/ Pa s	Conductivity/ $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$	Fiber morphology	Average fiber diameter/nm (fiber diameter range/nm)
100% HP γ CD	Water	100	0.0098	16.53	Bead structure	—
120% HP γ CD	Water	120	0.0222	13.08	Bead structure	—
140% HP γ CD	Water	140	0.0398	9.61	Beaded nanofibers	—
160% HP γ CD	Water	160	0.0603	6.56	Bead-free nanofibers	1165 \pm 455 (330–2100)
160% HP γ CD + 20% urea	Water	160	0.0547	8.58	No fiber formation	—
100% HP γ CD	DMF	100	0.0950	0.17	Beaded nanofibers	—
120% HP γ CD	DMF	120	0.3180	0.10	Beaded nanofibers	—
125% HP γ CD	DMF	125	0.5020	0.07	Bead-free fibers	2740 \pm 725 (1030–5800)
125% HP γ CD + 20% urea	DMF	125	0.2940	0.07	No fiber formation	—
100% HP γ CD	DMAc	100	0.3390	0.07	Bead structures	—
120% HP γ CD	DMAc	120	1.6000	0.00	Bead structures	—
125% HP γ CD	DMAc	125	1.6300	0.00	Non-uniform fibers	6385 \pm 1355 (3600–9850)

was required for the formation of bead-free fibers. This behavior is commonly seen for the electrospinning of polymer solutions where higher polymer concentration is essential for solutions having low conductivity in order to eliminate the beads.^{1,9}

The viscosity of the HP γ CD solution in DMAc was considerably higher than the ones in water and DMF and the conductivity of the solution was zero (Table 2). Beads and splashes were formed at 100% (w/v) (Fig. 4h) and beaded fibers along with some splashes were obtained when 120% (w/v) HP γ CD solution was electrospun (Fig. 4i). The electrospinning of 125% (w/v) HP γ CD solution in DMAc resulted in very thick non-uniform fibers (Fig. 4j). Due to the very high viscosity and zero solution conductivity, the stretching of the jet was minimal and the HP γ CD micron-sized fibers in the diameter range of 3600–9850 nm (AFD = 6385 \pm 1355 nm) were formed. In addition, some of the fibers were fused together indicating that the solvent evaporation was not completed during the electrospinning of the fibers. This is possibly because of the low volatility of DMAc and a very high viscosity of the HP γ CD solution (Table 2). DMAc ($T_b = 165^\circ\text{C}$) has a higher boiling point than DMF ($T_b = 153^\circ\text{C}$) and water ($T_b = 100^\circ\text{C}$), hence, its evaporation at room temperature cannot be completed thus wet fibers having junctions within the touching points of the fibers were obtained.

When the fiber diameters are compared, HP γ CD fibers are much thicker than the HP β CD fibers due to the much higher viscosity and very low conductivity of the HP γ CD solutions. The solution conductivity is one of the main parameters in the electrospinning process since the viscous solution is being stretched due to the repulsion of the charges present on its surface.¹ The charge density of the solution is higher in the case of higher solution conductivity, which causes a greater repulsion and a greater bending instability during electrospinning, and therefore the jet is subjected to more stretching under the high electrical field and resulted in thinner fibers.¹ Here, micron-sized fibers were obtained from HP γ CD because of the high viscosity and very low conductivity of the HP γ CD solutions.

Electrospinning of methyl- β -cyclodextrin (M β CD) nanofibers

M β CD is the methylated derivative of β -cyclodextrin and it has very high solubility like hydroxypropyl cyclodextrins. In our previous communication, we have demonstrated that M β CD nanofibers can be electrospun without the addition of a polymeric carrier matrix.³³ The solution properties of M β CD in

water, DMF and DMAc and the morphological findings of the resulting electrospun nanofibers are given in Table 3. The DLS measurements indicated that the size of M β CD aggregates became larger as the solution concentration increased from 100% to 160% (w/v) in water and DMF (Fig. 5). The M β CD aggregates were larger in DMF solutions when compared to the water solutions in all concentrations. In the case of M β CD in DMAc solutions, we were unable to obtain reasonable data from DLS measurements since the solutions were slightly turbid, but the viscosity of the M β CD solutions was higher compared to the viscosities in water and DMF suggesting that a larger amount of M β CD aggregates were present in DMAc solutions.

Electrospinning of 100% and 120% (w/v) M β CD aqueous solutions yielded elongated bead structures (Fig. 6a) and beaded nanofibers (Fig. 6b), respectively. These results suggested the presence of inadequate aggregations in the M β CD solution. On the other hand, uniform nanofibers having fiber diameters in the range of 20–490 nm (AFD = 95 \pm 90 nm) and 20–650 nm (AFD = 100 \pm 140 nm) were produced at 140% and 160% (w/v) concentrations, respectively, indicating that a sufficient aggregation level was achieved at these concentrations.

At lower M β CD concentration (100% (w/v)) in DMF, micron and nano-size droplets were formed (Fig. 6e), but, once the 120% (w/v) M β CD solution was electrospun, ultrafine fibers with a considerable amount of beads were obtained (Fig. 6f). The transition from beaded nanofibers to bead-free nanofibers was observed when 140% (w/v) and 160% (w/v) M β CD solutions were electrospun (Fig. 6g and h). Bead-free nanofibers having fiber diameters in the range of 100–1000 nm (AFD = 430 \pm 170 nm) and 100–1200 nm (AFD = 450 \pm 200 nm) were obtained at 140% and 160% (w/v) concentrations, respectively.

In the case of using DMAc as a solvent, 100% and 120% (w/v) M β CD solutions yielded nano- and micron-size beads (Fig. 6i–j). At 140% (w/v), nanofibers with vastly beaded structures were obtained (Fig. 6k) and increasing the M β CD concentration to 160% (w/v) yielded bead-free nanofibers (Fig. 6l). When the fiber diameters were compared with the ones obtained from water and DMF solution systems, it was found that thicker fibers in the range of 430–2450 nm (AFD = 1200 \pm 555 nm) were produced because of the higher viscosity and lower conductivity values of the M β CD solution in DMAc.

When compared with HP β CD and HP γ CD, M β CD nanofibers obtained from water noticeably have much smaller diameter. The possible reason is the smaller aggregate size, low

Table 3 The characteristics of M β CD solutions, fiber morphology, average fiber diameter and fiber diameter range of the electrospun M β CD fibers. DLS measurements of M β CD solutions at 25 °C summarizing the average diameter (nm) and polydispersity index (PDI) of M β CD aggregates

Solutions	Solvent	(%) CD/w/v	Viscosity/ Pa s	Conductivity/ μ S cm ⁻¹	Intensity-average diameter/ <i>d</i> , nm	PDI	Fiber morphology	Average fiber diameter/nm (fiber diameter range/nm)
100% M β CD	Water	100	0.0116	1842	5.9	0.32	Bead structures	—
120% M β CD	Water	120	0.0217	1561	6.9	0.36	Beaded nanofibers	—
140% M β CD	Water	140	0.0509	1177	7.6	0.41	Bead-free nanofibers	95 \pm 90 (20–490)
160% M β CD	Water	160	0.1060	979	9.0	0.55	Bead-free nanofibers	100 \pm 140 (20–650)
160% M β CD + 20% urea	Water	160	0.0061	780	6.5	0.30	No fiber formation	—
100% M β CD	DMF	100	0.0176	46.20	6.3	0.25	Sphere structures	—
120% M β CD	DMF	120	0.0755	28.20	7.1	0.28	Beaded nanofibers	—
140% M β CD	DMF	140	0.2750	15.58	10.2	0.31	Bead-free nanofibers	430 \pm 170 (100–1000)
160% M β CD	DMF	160	0.5640	12.87	13.7	0.36	Bead-free nanofibers	450 \pm 200 (100–1200)
160% M β CD + 20% urea	DMF	160	0.4420	12.96	6.2	0.22	No fiber formation	—
100% M β CD	DMAc	100	0.0331	4.76	—	—	Sphere structures	—
120% M β CD	DMAc	120	0.1220	2.33	—	—	Bead structures	—
140% M β CD	DMAc	140	0.2550	1.54	—	—	Beaded nanofibers	—
160% M β CD	DMAc	160	0.5330	1.39	—	—	Bead-free nanofibers	1200 \pm 555 (430–2450)

viscosity and very high conductivity of the M β CD solutions in water (Table 3) which yielded much thinner fibers because of the increased stretching of the jet during the electrospinning. Similar results were also obtained from the electrospinning of M β CD solutions in DMF and DMAc which yielded thinner M β CD fibers when compared to HP β CD and HP γ CD fibers. This behavior is very similar to the electrospinning of polymer solutions in which solutions having low viscosity and high conductivity yield thinner fibers.¹

The effect of urea on the electrospinning of CD nanofibers

It is known that the addition of urea to CD solutions causes notable depression of the self-association of the CD molecules since urea breaks up the hydrogen bonds between the CD molecules.^{35,36} Here, we added 20% urea (w/w, with respect to CD) to 160% (w/v) HP β CD, 160% (w/v) HP γ CD and 160% (w/v) M β CD in water solutions and to 120% (w/v) HP β CD, 125% (w/v) HP γ CD and 160% M β CD (w/v) in DMF solutions. The insolubility of urea in DMAc restricted the investigation of urea effect on the electrospinning of these CDs in a DMAc solvent system. The DLS and viscosity measurements clearly showed that the size of the CD aggregates became smaller and the viscosity of the solutions was decreased after the addition of urea which was due to the destruction of the CD aggregates in their solutions (Fig. 3 and 5, Tables 1–3). The electrospinning of CD solutions containing urea yielded no fibers but only beads or

splashes. Fig. 7 shows the representative SEM images of splashed areas or beads which were obtained from the electrospinning of urea containing CD solutions. This is because of the breakup of the electrospinning jet due to the presence of inadequate CD aggregates in the solutions. This result further proved that the success of electrospinning of fibers from cyclodextrins was due to the presence of intermolecular interactions and sufficient aggregates in their highly concentrated solutions.

Characterization of the electrospun CD nanoweb

The structural analyses of the electrospun CD nanoweb were performed by X-ray diffraction (XRD). Native CDs (α -CD, β -CD and γ -CD) are crystalline, however, random substitution of the hydroxyl groups of CDs with methyl or hydroxypropyl groups resulted in amorphous materials. The XRD studies showed that the diffraction patterns of all the electrospun CD nanoweb are very similar to their powder form having amorphous structure (Fig. 8). No additional diffraction peaks and/or sharpening of the present peaks were observed indicating the absence of any particular orientations of CD molecules during the fiber formation.

Thermogravimetric analyses (TGA) showed minor weight losses between 25 and 100 °C which was due to the removal of water from the CD nanoweb (Fig. 9). From the TGA data, it was calculated that the HP β CD and M β CD nanoweb contained ~5% and ~2 to 3% (w/w) of water, respectively. In the case of

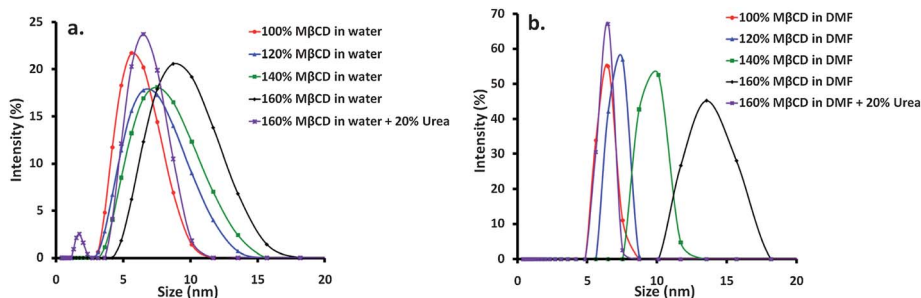


Fig. 5 Size distribution of M β CD aggregates for (a) 100%, 120%, 140%, 160% (w/v) M β CD and 160% (w/v) M β CD containing 20% (w/w) urea in water; and (b) 100%, 120%, 140%, 160% (w/v) M β CD and 160% (w/v) M β CD containing 20% (w/w) urea in DMF.

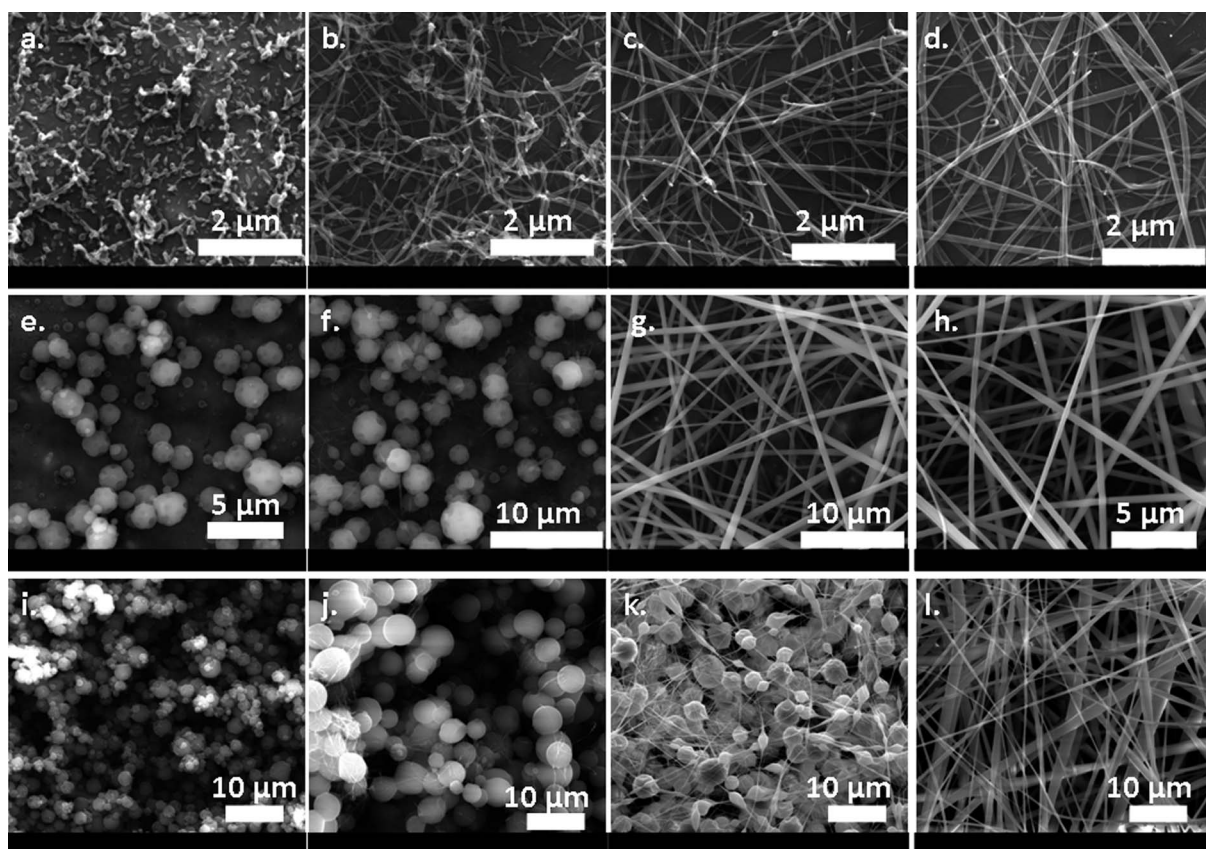


Fig. 6 The representative SEM images of the electrospun M β CD nanofibers obtained from water, DMF and DMAc solutions having different M β CD concentrations. (a) 100% (w/v), (b) 120% (w/v), (c) 140% (w/v) and (d) 160% (w/v) M β CD in water; (e) 100% (w/v), (f) 120% (w/v), (g) 140% (w/v), and (h) 160% (w/v) M β CD in DMF; and (i) 100% (w/v), (j) 120% (w/v), (k) 140% (w/v) and (l) 160% (w/v) M β CD in DMAc.

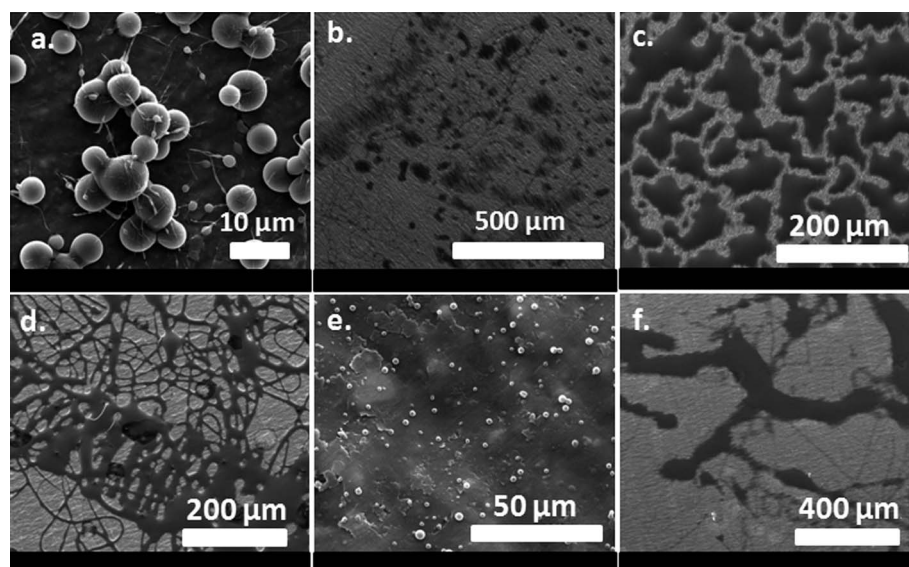


Fig. 7 The representative SEM images of the splashed area that were obtained as a result of adding 20% (w/w) urea to CD solutions. (a) 160% (w/v) HP β CD containing 20% (w/w) urea in water, (b) 120% (w/v) HP β CD containing 20% (w/w) urea in DMF, (c) 160% (w/v) HP γ CD containing 20% (w/w) urea in water, (d) 125% (w/v) HP γ CD containing 20% (w/w) urea in DMF, (e) 160% (w/v) M β CD containing 20% (w/w) urea in water, and (f) 160% (w/v) M β CD containing 20% (w/w) urea in DMF.

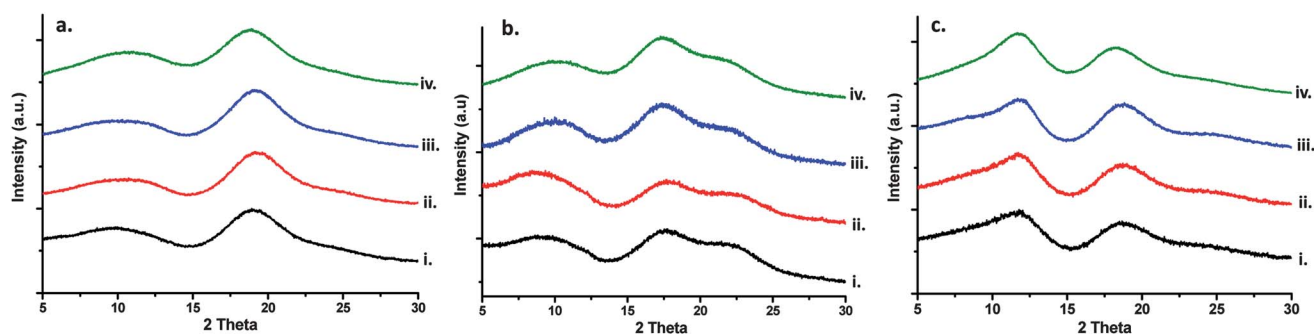


Fig. 8 XRD patterns of (a) the HPβCD nanoweb produced from (i) water, (ii) DMF, (iii) DMAc solution and (iv) as-received HPβCD powder; (b) the HPγCD web produced from (i) water, (ii) DMF, (iii) DMAc solution and (iv) as-received HPγCD powder; and (c) the MβCD nanoweb produced from (i) water, (ii) DMF, (iii) DMAc solution and (iv) as-received MβCD powder.

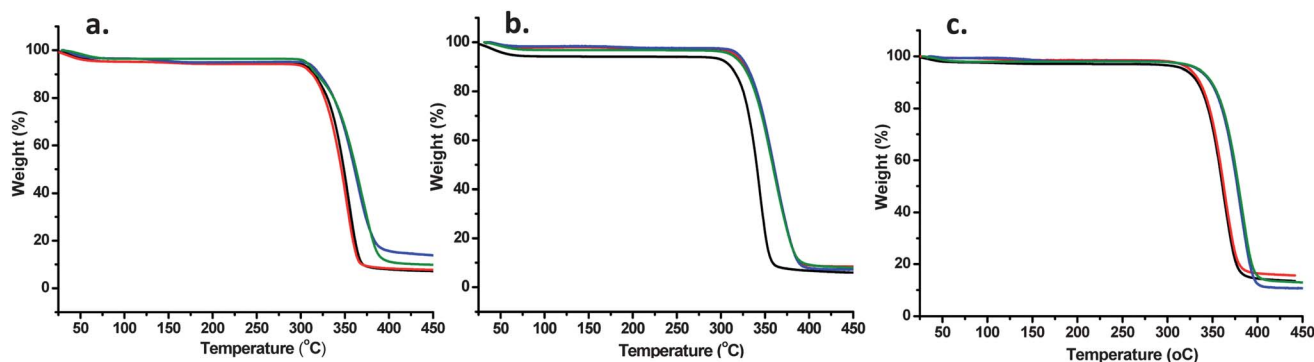


Fig. 9 TGA thermograms of (a) the HPβCD nanoweb produced from water (black line), DMF (red line), DMAc (blue line) and the as-received powder form of HPβCD (green line); (b) the HPγCD web produced from water (black line), DMF (red line), DMAc (blue line) and the as-received powder form of HPγCD (green line); and (c) MβCD nanoweb produced from water (black line), DMF (red line), DMAc (blue line) and the as-received powder form of MβCD (green line).

HPγCD, the water content was about ~5% and ~2% (w/w) for the nanoweb produced from water, and from DMF and DMAc solvent systems, respectively. For all the CD nanoweb (HPβCD, HPγCD, and MβCD), the main thermal degradation was between 300 and 350 °C. However, it was observed that the onset temperature of the main degradation was slightly different for CD nanoweb electrospun from different solvent systems. When compared to as-received CD powder, the main thermal degradation was observed at a slightly lower temperature for HPβCD nanoweb electrospun from water and DMF, HPγCD nanoweb electrospun from water, and MβCD nanoweb electrospun from water and DMF. This is possible due to the thinner fiber diameter of the CD nanoweb which have higher surface area and higher contact points resulting in slightly earlier thermal degradation compared to powder CDs. The TGA thermograms of HPβCD, HPγCD, and MβCD nanoweb electrospun from DMAc and HPγCD nanoweb electrospun from DMF were very similar to those of powder CDs. These CD webs have much thicker fiber diameter and presumably the surface areas of these webs were not much different than the CD powder and therefore showed very similar thermal behavior.

The mechanical strength of the electrospun CD nanoweb was also examined visually. These electrospun CD nanoweb are consisting of small molecules having amorphous structure, and therefore, they are expected to be very weak and brittle when

compared to polymeric systems. Nonetheless, the HPβCD and MβCD electrospun nanoweb obtained from three different solvent systems (water, DMF and DMAc) have shown some mechanical strength and flexibility by which they can be easily handled and folded as free standing materials (Fig. 10). In the case of HPγCD, nanoweb electrospun from water were similar to HPβCD and MβCD, but, HPγCD nanoweb obtained from DMF and DMAc solutions have more brittle nature and therefore it was difficult to handle them (Fig. 10e and f). This suggested that the mechanical properties of HPγCD nanoweb were significantly depending on the type of the solvent used for the electrospinning.

Conclusions

Electrospinning of nanofibers involves high molecular weight polymers and high polymer concentrations since polymer chain entanglements are very crucial for sustaining the electrified jet and therefore resulting in bead-free uniform fibers. So, the electrospinning of nanofibers from CDs is very challenging since these are small molecules having a cone-shaped molecular structure. Yet, in this study, we were very successful at producing polymer-free ultrafine fibers from three different CD derivatives—HβCD, HγCD and MβCD in three different solvent systems, water, DMF and DMAc, *via* electrospinning. The

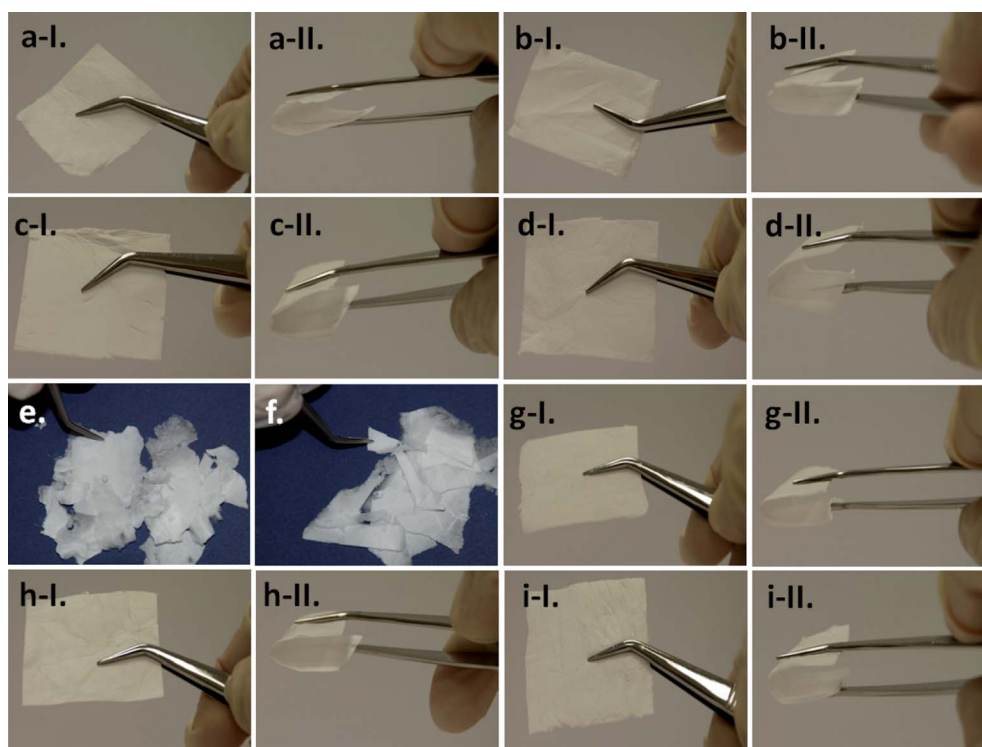


Fig. 10 Nanowebbs obtained from (a-I and II) 160% (w/v) HP β CD in water; (b-I and II) 120% (w/v) HP β CD in DMF; (c-I and II) 120% (w/v) HP β CD in DMAc; (d-I and II) 160% (w/v) HP γ CD in water; (e) 125% (w/v) HP γ CD in DMF; (f) 125% (w/v) HP γ CD in DMAc; (g-I and II) 160% (w/v) M β CD in water; (h-I and II) 160% (w/v) M β CD in DMF; and (i-I and II) 160% (w/v) M β CD in DMAc. Photographs show that the nanowebbs have mechanical integrity and they can be easily handled and folded as a free-standing web except for the HP γ CD web produced from DMF and DMAc.

success of the electrospinning of polymer-free fibers from these CD derivatives is due to the presence of considerable aggregates and intermolecular interactions between the CD molecules in their concentrated solutions in which these aggregates and interactions can effectively stabilize the jet and therefore resulted in bead-free nanofibers when electrospun. The electrospinning of CD solutions containing urea yielded only beads or splashes instead of fibers since urea breaks the hydrogen bonds between the CD molecules and therefore destroys the CD aggregates in their solutions.

The optimization of the electrospinning of the bead-free nanofibers from H β CD, H γ CD and M β CD was carried out extensively in three different solvent systems (water, DMF and DMAc) by varying solution concentrations from 100% to 160% (w/v). We observed that the morphologies and the thickness of the electrospun fibers were highly dependent on the CD derivatives and the type of solvent system used. Only CD solutions having optimal concentration/viscosity and conductivity values were able to be electrospun into bead-free fibers. CD nanofibers electrospun from water solutions were much thinner when compared with the ones electrospun from DMF and DMAc solvent systems because of the low viscosity and high conductivity of the CD solutions in water. Micron-sized CD fibers were obtained in the case of the DMAc solvent system due to the high viscosity and very low conductivity of the solutions as well as the low evaporation rate of the solvent. Our results indicated that electrospinning of these CDs is quite similar to polymeric systems where the high solution concentration/viscosity and high

solution conductivity are very crucial for obtaining bead-free nanofibers from CDs.

The visual observations revealed that these CD nanowebbs have some mechanical integrity and they can be easily handled and folded as a free standing web. Thus, these CD nanofibers/nanowebbs would be particularly attractive due to the exclusive properties obtained by combining the very large surface area of nanofibers with specific functionality of the CDs. CDs are already being used in pharmaceuticals, functional foods, textiles, filtrations, and sustained/controlled delivery systems, therefore, having nanofiber/nanoweb structures might hopefully open up the possibilities and extend the use of CDs in the fields of biotechnology, food, textiles, and filtration or in other functional systems. Moreover, our findings may lead to the fabrication of new functional nanofibers from other types of cyclodextrins and/or other supramolecular systems *via* electrospinning.

Experimental

Materials

Hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin (HP β CD), molar substitution: 0.6–0.9), hydroxypropyl- γ -cyclodextrin (HP γ CD), molar substitution: 0.5–0.7) and methyl- β -cyclodextrin (M β CD), molar substitution: 1.6–1.9) were purchased from Wacker Chemie AG, Germany. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide (DMF) (Riedel, Pental), dimethylacetamide (DMAc) (Sigma-Aldrich, 99%) and urea (Merk, >99.5%) were purchased. The water used

was from a Millipore Milli-Q Ultrapure Water System. All the materials were used without any purification.

Electrospinning

The solutions of HP β CD, HP γ CD and M β CD were prepared in various concentrations (100% (w/v) to 160% (w/v)) by using water, DMF and DMAc as solvent systems. The clear and homogeneous CD solutions were obtained after stirring for 1 hour at 50 °C and additional stirring for 30 minutes at room temperature. To see the effect of urea on the fiber formation, 20% (w/w, with respect to CD) urea was added into the CD solutions of water and DMF at the optimized CD concentrations. Since urea has a very limited solubility in DMAc, we were unable to study the effect of urea on the electrospinning of CDs from DMAc solutions. The CD solutions were loaded in 1 ml syringes (metallic needle with 0.45 inner diameter), thereafter, positioned horizontally on the syringe pump (Model: SP 101IZ, WPI). The electrode of the high voltage power supply (Matsusada Precision, AU Series) was clamped to the metal needle tip and the cylindrical aluminium collector was grounded. The electrospinning of the CD solutions was performed at the following parameters: applied voltage = 15 kV, tip-to-collector distance = 15 cm and the solution flow rate = 0.5 ml h⁻¹. Electrospun CD fibers were deposited on a grounded stationary cylindrical metal collector covered by a piece of aluminium foil. The electrospinning apparatus was enclosed in a Plexiglas box and the electrospinning was carried out at 25 °C at 30% relative humidity. The CD nanofibers/nanowebs were dried at 60 °C in the vacuum oven overnight in order to remove the residual solvent if present.

Measurements and characterization

The viscosity measurements of the CD solutions were performed with a rheometer (Physica MCR 301, Anton Paar) equipped with a cone/plate accessory at a constant shear rate of 100 s⁻¹ at 22 °C. The particle size of the aggregates in CD solutions was measured by a Nano-ZS Zetasizer dynamic light scattering (DLS) system (Malvern Instruments). The equilibrium at 25 °C for 2 minutes was applied prior to DLS measurements of the CD solutions. The conductivity of the CD solutions was measured with a Multiparameter meter InoLab® Multi 720 (WTW) at room temperature. The morphology and the diameter of the CD nanofibers were investigated by a scanning electron microscope (SEM) (Quanta 200 FEG, FEI). The average fiber diameters (AFDs) were calculated by analyzing around 100 fibers from the SEM images. Prior to SEM imaging, samples were coated with 5 nm Au/Pd (PECS-682). The X-ray diffraction (XRD) (X'Pert powder diffractometer, PANalytical) studies of CD nanofibers were performed by using Cu K α radiation in a range of $2\theta = 5\text{--}30^\circ$. A thermogravimetric analyzer (TGA) (Q500, TA Instruments) was used for the investigation of the thermal properties of the CD nanofibers. TGA of the samples was carried out from 25 °C to 500 °C at a 20 °C min⁻¹ heating rate and N₂ was used as a purge gas.

Acknowledgements

State Planning Organization (DPT) of Turkey is acknowledged for the support of UNAM-Institute of Materials Science & Nanotechnology. Dr T. Uyar acknowledges EU FP7-PEOPLE-2009-RG Marie Curie-IRG for funding the NANOWEB (PIRG06-GA-2009-256428) project. A. Celebioglu acknowledges TUBITAK-BIDEB for the national graduate study scholarship.

References

- 1 S. Ramakrishna, K. Fujihara, W. Teo, T. Lim and Z. Ma, in *An Introduction to Electrospinning and Nanofibers*, World Scientific Publishing Company, 2005.
- 2 A. Greiner and J. Wendorff, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 5670.
- 3 J. Xie, M. R. MacEwan, A. G. Schwartz and Y. Xia, *Nanoscale*, 2010, **2**, 35.
- 4 H. Fong, I. Chun and D. H. Reneker, *Polymer*, 1999, **40**, 4585.
- 5 K. H. Lee, H. Y. Kim, H. J. Bang, Y. H. Jung and S. G. Lee, *Polymer*, 2003, **44**, 4029.
- 6 C. L. Casper, J. S. Stephens, N. G. Tassi, D. B. Chase and J. F. Rabolt, *Macromolecules*, 2004, **37**, 573.
- 7 P. Gupta, C. Elkins, T. E. Long and G. L. Wilkes, *Polymer*, 2005, **46**, 4799.
- 8 S. L. Shenoy, W. D. Bates, H. L. Frisch and G. E. Wnek, *Polymer*, 2005, **46**, 3372.
- 9 T. Uyar and F. Besenbacher, *Polymer*, 2008, **49**, 5336.
- 10 J. H. Yu, S. V. Fridrikh and G. C. Rutledge, *Polymer*, 2006, **47**, 4789.
- 11 C.-L. Pai, M. C. Boyce and G. C. Rutledge, *Macromolecules*, 2009, **42**, 2102.
- 12 C. Wang, H.-S. Chien, C.-H. Hsu, Y.-C. Wang, C.-T. Wang and H.-A. Lu, *Macromolecules*, 2007, **40**, 7973.
- 13 S. Ramakrishna, K. Fujihara, W. E. Teo, T. Yong, Z. Ma and R. Ramaseshan, *Mater. Today*, 2006, **9**, 40.
- 14 V. Thavasi, G. Singh and S. Ramakrishna, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2008, **1**, 205.
- 15 K. Yoon, B. Hsiao and B. Chu, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2008, **18**, 5326.
- 16 J. Xie, X. Li and Y. Xia, *Macromol. Rapid Commun.*, 2008, **29**, 1775.
- 17 T. Uyar, R. Havelund, J. Hacıoğlu, F. Besenbacher and P. Kingshott, *ACS Nano*, 2010, **4**, 5121.
- 18 F. Yao, L. Xu, B. Lin and G.-D. Fu, *Nanoscale*, 2010, **2**, 1348.
- 19 J. Szejtli, *Chem. Rev.*, 1998, **98**, 1743.
- 20 A. Hedges, *Chem. Rev.*, 1998, **98**, 2035.
- 21 M. Davis and M. Brewster, *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery*, 2004, **3**, 1023.
- 22 A. Harada, R. Kobayashi, Y. Takashima, A. Hashizume and H. Yamaguchi, *Nat. Chem.*, 2011, **3**, 34.
- 23 J. W. Chung, Y. Guo, R. D. Priestley and S.-Y. Kwak, *Nanoscale*, 2011, **3**, 1766.
- 24 J. Szejtli, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 1997, **7**, 575.
- 25 M. Messner, S. Kurkov, P. Jansook and T. Loftsson, *Int. J. Pharm.*, 2010, **387**, 199.
- 26 M. G. McKee, C. L. Elkins and T. E. Long, *Polymer*, 2004, **45**, 8705.
- 27 S. Talwar, J. P. Hinestroza, B. Pourdeyhimi and S. A. Khan, *Macromolecules*, 2008, **41**, 4275.
- 28 Y. Wu and R. Clark, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2007, **310**, 529.
- 29 M. P. Cashion, X. Li, Y. Geng, M. T. Hunley and T. E. Long, *Langmuir*, 2010, **26**, 678.
- 30 M. McKee, J. Layman, M. Cashion and T. E. Long, *Science*, 2006, **311**, 353.
- 31 A. W. Coleman, I. Nicoli, N. Keller and J. P. Dalbiez, *J. Inclusion Phenom. Mol. Recognit. Chem.*, 1992, **13**, 139.
- 32 M. Bonini, S. Rossi, G. Karlsson, M. Almgren, P. Nostro and P. Baglioni, *Langmuir*, 2006, **22**, 1478.
- 33 A. Celebioglu and T. Uyar, *Chem. Commun.*, 2010, **46**, 6903.
- 34 A. Celebioglu and T. Uyar, *Langmuir*, 2011, **27**, 6218.
- 35 L. Szenté, J. Szejtli and G. Kis, *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 1998, **87**, 778.
- 36 W. Hinze, D. Pharr, Z. Fu and W. Burkert, *Anal. Chem.*, 1989, **61**, 422.