

**SYNTHESIS AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF
PAMOATE-INTERCALATED ZINC-ALUMINIUM LAYERED
DOUBLE HYDROXIDE HYBRID NANOCOMPOSITE**

By

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**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduates Studies, Universiti Putra
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Faculty: Science

Layered organic-inorganic hybrid nanocomposites were prepared by using pamoate ion (PA) as a guest into Zn-Al layered double hydroxide (Zn-Al-LDH) inorganic host by co-precipitation technique. Two methods of aging used in the synthesis process were conventional oil bath and microwave-assisted methods. The Zn to Al molar ratio of the mother liquor was kept constant at 4 at the beginning of the synthesis with concentration of PA, 0.02 M. As the result of successful intercalation of pamoate ion into the interlayer structure of Zn-Al-LDH, an expansion of the interlayer spacing from 8.9 Å in the layered double hydroxide (ZAL) to 18.1 Å in the nanocomposite (ZAP) could be observed in the powder X-ray diffractogram. The advantage of using microwave-assisted method is that the time for aging process is shortened to only 15 to 30 minutes to achieve a well-ordered layered nanocomposite materials compared to 18 hours to age the sample if conventional oil bath method

is used to synthesis the nanocomposite. Nanocomposite prepared using various Zn to Al molar ratios 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 gave a well-ordered nanolayered structure. The effect of various Zn to Al ratios on the properties of layered organic-inorganic hybrid nanocomposite materials show that the BET surface area increases as the Zn to Al molar ratio increases. Nanocomposite prepared from various Zn to Al molar ratios using ion-exchange method, resulted in less ordered nanocomposite materials, with BET surface area in the range of (20.6 - 27.4) m²/g. Thermal decomposition of the nanocomposite was studied by heating the sample at 100-1000 °C under atmospheric condition. The layered structure of the nanocomposite collapsed when the sample was heated at 350 °C or higher and the formation of ZnO phase was observed at 400 °C or higher. Further heating at 1000 °C, resulted in the formation of ZnAl₂O₄ phase. It was also found that the release of PA anions from the interlamellae of the nanocomposite was controlled by the first order kinetics at least at the beginning of the reaction up to 7 hours. At the end of rapid release rate, the amount of PA released into the aqueous solution at various initial pH values was 16%, 20% and 30% for pH 2, pH 11 and pH 12, respectively.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**SINTESIS DAN PENCIRIAN SIFAT KIMIA DAN FIZIKAL
NANOKOMPOSIT HIBRID PAMOAT TERSISIP DALAM
HIDROKSIDA BERLAPIS GANDA ZINK-ALUMINIUM**

Oleh

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Pengerusi: Profesor Mohd. Zobir bin Hussein, PhD

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Bahan nanokomposit hibrid organik-inorganik berlapis telah disediakan dengan menyisipkan ion pamoat (PA) sebagai tetamu ke dalam perumah hidroksida berlapis ganda Zn-Al (Zn-Al-LDH) dengan kaedah pemendakan bersama. Proses penuaan dilakukan dengan menggunakan dua kaedah berbeza iaitu kaedah konvensional dalam kukus minyak dan bantuan gelombang mikro. Nisbah molar Zn terhadap Al dalam larutan pada peringkat awal sintesis dikekalkan pada 4 dan kepekatan PA adalah 0.02 M. Hasil daripada pamoat yang berjaya disisipkan di antara lapisan Zn-Al-LDH, corak pembelauan sinar-X menunjukkan pengembangan jarak lapisan berlaku daripada 8.9 Å dalam hidroksida berlapis ganda (ZAL) kepada 18.1 Å bagi nanokomposit (ZAP). Kelebihan penggunaan kaedah bantuan gelombang mikro adalah kerana ia dapat menghasilkan bahan nanokomposit dengan masa proses penuaan yang lebih pendek iaitu antara 15 hingga 30 minit berbanding

dengan 18 jam dengan kaedah konvensional. Bahan nanokomposit yang disediakan menggunakan pelbagai nisbah molar Zn terhadap Al iaitu 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 dan 8 juga memberikan struktur hablur nanokomposit yang baik. Penggunaan pelbagai nisbah molar Zn terhadap Al dalam penyediaan nanokomposit menunjukkan bahawa luas permukaan BET bertambah dengan pertambahan nisbah molar Zn terhadap Al yang digunakan semasa sintesis. Kaedah penukar ion yang digunakan untuk menyediakan nanokomposit dengan pelbagai nisbah molar Zn terhadap Al menunjukkan kaedah penukar ion memberikan bahan nanokomposit yang kurang teratur. Luas permukaan BET bagi nanokomposit yang terhasil adalah di antara 20.6 - 27.4 m²/g. Penguraian terma dilakukan dengan memanaskan bahan nanokomposit pada suhu 100-1000 °C dibawah tekanan atmosfera. Struktur nanokomposit yang berlapis runtuh apabila sampel dipanaskan pada suhu 350 °C atau lebih tinggi dan pembentukan fasa ZnO berlaku pada suhu lebih tinggi daripada 400 °C. Pemanasan nanokomposit pada suhu 1000 °C telah menyebabkan berlakunya pembentukan fasa ZnAl₂O₄. Perlepasan terkawal anion PA daripada antara lapisan hidroksida berlapis ganda adalah mematuhi tindak balas tertib pertama diawal tindak balas sehingga 7 jam berikutnya. Di akhir perlepasan yang cepat, jumlah PA yang terbebas ke dalam larutan akueous adalah masing-masing 16%, 20% dan 30% pada pH 2, pH 11 dan pH 12.

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I certify that an Examination Committee met on 30th November 2006 to conduct the final examination of Zaemah binti Jubri @ Mohd Zufri on her Doctor of Philosophy thesis entitled “Synthesis and Physicochemical Characterization of Pamoate-Intercalated Zinc-Aluminium Layered Double Hydroxide Hybrid Nanocomposite” in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidates be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.

ZAEMAH BINTI JUBRI @ MOHD ZUFRI

Date: 27 JANUARY 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	ii
ABSTRAK	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
APPROVAL	viii
DECLARATION	x
LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF FIGURES	xix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxxi
CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION	1
Nanocomposite	1
Pillared Layered Materials	3
Organic-Inorganic Hybrid Materials	5
Development of Nanotechnology in Malaysia	6
Pamoic acid (PA)	8
Statement of Problems	9
Hypothesis of Research	11
Objectives of Study	13
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
Layered Double Hydroxide (LDHs)	17
Structure of LDHs	19
Applications of LDH and its nanocomposite	20
Methods of preparation of LDH and its nanocomposite	25
Previous works on the intercalation of various organic and inorganic moieties into the LDH	33
The effect of pH, temperature, concentration and anions on the formation of LDH and its nanocomposite	37
Thermal Behaviour of LDHs and its nanocomposite	39
Controlled Release	41
Drug release formulation	44
Controlled Release of A Plant Growth Regulator	47

3	MATERIALS AND METHODS	
	Materials	49
	Preparation of Zn-Al-NO ₃ -LDH	49
	Synthesis of Zn-Al-Pamoate nanocomposite by:	50
	Conventional oil bath method	50
	Microwave assisted method	51
	Synthesis of nanocomposite of various Zn/Al ratios	52
	Synthesis of nanocomposite by ion-exchange method	53
	Thermal Decomposition	54
	Buffering Effect	54
	Controlled Release	54
	Diffusion mechanism	55
	Characterization	
	Powder X-Ray Diffraction (PXRD)	56
	Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR)	58
	True Density	59
	Carbon Hydrogen Nitrogen Sulfur (CHNS) Analysis	59
	Inductive Couple Plasma-Atomic Emission (ICP-AES)	60
	Ultra Violet-Visible Spectroscopy (UV)	60
	Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)	61
	Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX)	61
	Thermogravimetric Analysis and Differential Thermogravimetric (TGA-DTG)	62
	Analysis Surface Area and Porosity (ASAP)	62
	Adsorption and Desorption Isotherms	63
	Langmuir's Isotherm	64
	BET Isotherm for multilayer adsorption	65
	Microwave Irradiation	68
4	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:	
	Synthesis of Zinc-Aluminium-Nitrate-Layered Double Hydroxide and Its Nanocomposite with Pamoate	72
	Powder X-Ray Diffraction	72
	Fourier Transform Infrared	74
	Organic-Inorganic Composition	76
	True Density	79
	Isotherm, Surface Area and Pore Size Distribution	79

Thermal Analysis	83
Surface Morphology	86
Energy Dispersive X-Ray	88
Microwave-assisted Synthesis of Zinc-Aluminium-Layered Double Hydroxide-Pamoate Nanocomposite	90
Powder X-Ray Diffraction	90
Fourier Transform Infrared	92
Organic-Inorganic Composition	92
True Density	95
Isotherm, Surface Area and Pore Size Distribution	96
Thermal Analysis	100
Surface Morphology	101
Energy Dispersive X-Ray	104
The Effect of Zinc to Aluminium Molar Ratio on the Physicochemical Properties of the Nanocomposite	105
Powder X-Ray Diffraction	105
Fourier Transform Infrared	108
Organic-Inorganic Composition	109
Isotherm, Surface Area and Pore Size Distribution	112
Thermal Analysis	117
Surface Morphology	118
Energy Dispersive X-Ray (EDX)	123
Synthesis of Zinc-Aluminium-Pamoate Nanocomposite using Ion-exchange Method	124
Powder X-Ray Diffraction	124
Fourier Transform Infrared	129
Organic-Inorganic Composition	130
Isotherm, Surface Area and Pore Size Distribution	132
Surface Morphology	137
Thermal Transformations of Zinc-Aluminium Layered Double Hydroxide-Pamoate Nanocomposite	141
Powder X-Ray Diffraction	141
Fourier Transform Infrared	143
Organic-Inorganic Composition	146
Isotherm, Surface Area and Pore Size Distribution	149
Thermal Analysis	157

	Surface Morphology	163
	Energy Dispersive X-Ray (EDX)	169
	Controlled Release of Pamoate Anion from the Interlayers of the Nanocomposite	170
	Buffering Effect	170
	Deintercalation of Pamoate	172
	Kinetic study	175
	Powder X-Ray Diffraction	181
	Fourier Transform Infrared	186
	Overall Discussion	191
5	CONCLUSIONS	205
	REFERENCES	210
	APPENDICES	220
	BIODATA OF THE AUTHOR	270
	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	271