



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NANOCOMPOSITE:
2-4-DICHLOROPHENOXY ACETATE-ZINC-ALUMINIUM
HYDROTALCITELIKE LAYERS**

JUNAINAH BINTI MOHD AMIN

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LIKE LAYERS**

By

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Chairman: Professor Mohd Zobir bin Hussein, Ph.D.

Faculty: Science and Environmental Study

A direct intercalation of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate (2,4-D) into Zn-Al-layered double hydroxide (ZAL) was carried out by spontaneous self-assembly technique to produce Zn-Al-2,4-D nanocomposite (ZAD). The aging process was done by conventional and microwave-assisted methods. For both methods, the results showed that the intercalation process resulted in the expansion of the interlayer spacing from 10.7 Å in ZAL to around 19.0 - 24.6 Å in ZAD. Sharp and intense peaks for 003 and 006 reflections indicate well-ordered layered structure which exhibit some common features of layered materials, e.g. narrow, symmetrical and strong peaks at low 2θ values and weaker, less symmetric peaks at higher 2θ values. Further characterization of the resulting materials including organic-inorganic content, surface area and porosity, thermal analysis and morphology, were also carried out.

Both ZAL and ZAD have the capacity to neutralize aqueous solutions at different initial pH values. Deintercalation of 2,4-D from the interlayer of ZAD was achieved with sodium carbonate, buffer phosphate, sodium dihydrogen phosphate and sodium acetate solutions. In general, the release percentage of 2,4-D increased with time. Thermal decomposition on ZAL and ZAD was carried out by calcination of the resulting materials for 5 hours at different temperatures. Thermal decomposition of ZAL resulted in the formation ZnO phase. The LDH phase was no longer detected at temperature 300 °C. The surface area was found to increase as the temperature increased. This feature indicated that the layered clay-like structure was destroyed due to the formation of new a phase (ZnO phase). For ZADs, the layered structure was retained to at least 400 °C. However, at 450 °C, the layered structure completely collapsed due to the removal of the structural water and CO₂ from the interlayer together with the decomposition of the organic moiety of ZAD. The ZnO phase which was already observed in unheated ZAD became more prominent at 225 °C. The intensity of the peaks increased as the temperature was increased thereafter. The ZnAl₂O₄ spinel phase was also observed at 750 °C and became more prominent at 1000 °C. The surface area was found to decrease around 150 °C, constant at around 225 – 400 °C and increase at around 450 – 1000 °C. ZAD supplemented in the liquid culture media contributed to the multiplication of cultured cells.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk Ijazah Master Sains

**PENYEDIAAN DAN PENCIRIAN NANOKOMPOSIT: LAPISAN SEAKAN
HIDROTALSIT BAGI 2-4-DIKLOROFENOKSIASETAT–ZINK-ALUMINIUM**

Oleh

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Pengerusi: Profesor Mohd Zobir bin Hussein, Ph.D.

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Penyisipan terus 2,4-diklorofenoksiasetat ke dalam Zn-Al-hidroksida berlapis ganda (ZAL) telah dilakukan dengan kaedah pembentukan sendiri untuk membentuk nanokomposit Zn-Al-2,4-D (ZAD). Proses penuaan dilakukan dengan cara konvensional dan bantuan gelombang mikro. Melalui kedua-dua cara ini, nanokomposit yang terbentuk mengalami pengembangan jarak antara ruang untuk hidroksida berlapis ganda tersebut daripada 10.7 Å kepada 19.0-24.6 Å. Puncak yang tajam dan bersimetri pada puncak 003 dan 006 dalam corak pembelauan sinar-X menunjukkan bahawa nanokomposit yang diperolehi mempunyai struktur lapisan nano yang lebih tersusun, puncak yang tajam dan bersimetri pada nilai 2θ yang tinggi. Pencirian yang lain seperti kandungan organik-tak organik, luas permukaan dan keliangan, analisis terma dan morfologi permukaan juga telah dilakukan. Kedua-dua ZAL dan ZAD menunjukkan kuasa peneutralan dan penimbangan yang baik terhadap larutan akues pada pH awal yang berbeza. Deinterkalasi

anion 2,4-D daripada ruang antara lapisan ZAD telah dilakukan dalam larutan akues natrium karbonat, penimbal fosfat, natrium dihidrogen fosfat dan natrium asetat. Pada umumnya, peratus pembebasan 2,4-D bertambah dengan masa. Penguraian terma juga telah dikaji dengan memanaskan ZAL dan ZAD selama 5 jam pada suhu-suhu tertentu dan pencirian juga telah dilakukan. Penguraian terma ke atas ZAL membawa kepada pembentukan fasa ZnO. Fasa LDH tidak lagi kelihatan pada suhu 300 °C. Luas permukaannya didapati bertambah dengan kenaikan suhu. Ini menunjukkan bahawa struktur seakan tanah liat berlapis telah runtuh kerana wujudnya fasa baru (fasa ZnO). Bagi ZAD pula, struktur berlapis kelihatan hanya pada suhu sekurang-kurangnya 400 °C. Walaubagaimanapun, pada suhu 450 °C, struktur berlapis runtuh dengan sempurna disebabkan oleh kehilangan air, karbon dioksida serta penguraian sebahagian komponen organik ZAD. Fasa ZnO yang sudah sedia ada pada ZAD yang tidak dipanaskan menjadi lebih jelas pada suhu 225 °C. Keamatan puncaknya bertambah dengan kenaikan suhu pemanasan. Fasa spinal $ZnAl_2O_4$ juga telah dapat dilihat dengan lebih jelas pada suhu 750 °C dan 1000 °C. Luas permukaannya pula berkurang pada suhu sekitar 150 °C, tetap pada 225 – 400 °C dan bertambah pada suhu sekitar 450 – 1000 °C. ZAD yang digunakan dalam media kultura menunjukkan ia membantu multiplikasinya.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	ii
ABSTRAK	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
APPROVAL SHEETS	viii
DECLARATION	x
LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxiii
 CHAPTER	
I	
INTRODUCTION	
Nanocomposite	1
Nanoscale Regime	1
Composite	2
Nanoporous Materials	3
Hydrotalcite	4
Structure of LDH	6
Application of LDH	8
Intercalation process	10
Methods of Preparation	12
Thermal Stability	13
Microwave Irradiation	15
Applications of Microwave Irradiation	16
Controlled-release	17
Diffusion	19
Surface Area Analysis	20
Hysteresis Loop	22
Plant Growth Regulator	23
Auxins	25
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	26
Plant Tissue Culture	28
Tissue Culture of Palm Oil	29
Liquid Cultures	30
Buffer Effect	30
Previous Work on Intercalation	32
Objectives of the Study	36

	Fourier Transform Infrared	82
	Kinetic Study	83
IV	MICROWAVE-ASSISTED SYNTHESIS OF ZAL AND ZAD NANOCOMPOSITE	
	Powder X-ray Diffraction	94
	Fourier Transform Infrared	97
	Organic-Inorganic Composition	101
	Surface Properties	102
	Thermal Analysis	108
	Surface Morphology	111
V	THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF ZAL AND ZAD	
	Thermal Decomposition of ZAL	
	Powder X-ray Diffraction	115
	Fourier Transform Infrared	115
	Surface Properties	118
	Surface Morphology	122
	Thermal Decomposition of ZAD	
	Powder X-ray Diffraction	125
	Fourier Transform Infrared	128
	Organic Composition	130
	Surface Properties	
	Adsorption-Desorption Isotherm	131
	Pore Size Distribution	132
	Surface Morphology	138
VI	PLANT TISSUE CULTURE	
	Release of 2,4-D into Liquid Cultures	144
	Commercial 2,4-D	144
	ZAD-Dissolved	145
	ZAD-Non-Dissolved	146
	Controlled-release of 2,4-D in MS Medium	147
	Future Study	147
VII	CONCLUSIONS	160
	REFERENCES	163

APPENDICES

A	Size relationships of chemistry, nanoparticles and solid-state physics.	171
B	Regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.	172
C	Composition of Murashige and Skoog medium.	173
D	Paper published in Proceeding of the Regional Conference For Young Chemist 2001	174
E	Paper published in Journal of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology	180
F	Paper published in Proceeding of The Annual Workshop National Science Fellowship (NSF) January 2002.	184
G	Fitting of accumulation release of 2,4-D in sodium carbonate (a), buffer phosphate (b), sodium dihydrogen phosphate (c) and sodium acetate solution (d) with second order kinetics.	191
VITA		194

LIST OF TABLE

Table		Page
1.1	Physical and chemical properties of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic-acid:	26
1.2	Previous works on the intercalation of organic moieties into Mg-Al- LDH.	32
1.3	Previous works on the intercalation of organic moieties into Zn-Al-LDH	34
1.4	Previous works on the intercalation of organic moieties into Cu-Cr, Cu-Al and Li-Al-LDH	35
3.1a	Basal spacing of ZAL and ZADs synthesized at pH 7.	50
3.1b	Basal spacing of ZAL and ZADs synthesized at pH 10.	50
3.2	Organic and Inorganic composition of ZAL and ZAD	56
3.3	Surface properties of ZAL and ZAD.	61
3.4	TGA/DTG results for ZAL and ZAD	62
3.5	The values of K , $t_{1/2}$ and r^2 for release solutions obtained from Equation [3-3] and [3-4].	89
4.1	Basal spacing for ZALs and ZADs prepared by using microwave-assisted and conventional – oil bath methods.	97
4.2	The organic and inorganic composition of ZAL and ZADs prepared using microwave-assisted and conventional-oil bath methods.	102
4.3	Surface property of ZADMICs and ZADOBs.	103
4.4	TGA/DTG results for ZALMIC60, ZALOB60, ZADMIC60 and ZADOB60.	111
5.1	Summary of the properties of ZAL calcined at various	

	temperatures	124
5.2	Summary of the properties of ZAD calcined at various temperatures	143
6.1	The morphology of cultures after 30, 60 and 90 days subcultured	148

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.1	Schematic cross-section of a porous solid.	4
1.2	Structure of hydrotalcite	7
1.3	Schematic picture of the possible applications of hydrotalcite-like compounds	9
1.4	Schematic illustration of a pillared material	11
1.5	Types of adsorption isotherms	21
1.6	De Boer's five types of hysteresis loop	24
1.7	Structure of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	27
1.8	Tissue culture of palm oil	29
3.1a	PXRD patterns for 2,4-D, ZAL and ZADs synthesized with the use of various concentrations of 2,4-D at pH 7.	51
3.1b	PXRD patterns for 2,4-D, ZAL and ZADs synthesized with the use of various concentrations of 2,4-D at pH 10.	52
3.1c	Comparison of a PXRD pattern of ZAD and ZAL synthesized under optimum conditions.	53
3.2	FTIR spectra of 2,4-D (a), ZAL (b) and ZAD (c).	55
3.3a	Adsorption-desorption isotherms of ZAL and ZAD	59
3.3b	Pore size distribution of ZAL and ZAD.	60
3.4a	TGA () and DTG (.....) plot of ZAL	63
3.4b	TGA () and DTG (.....) plot of ZAD	63
3.5a	Scanning Electron Micrograph of ZAL at 2,000x	64

3.5b	Scanning Electron Micrograph of ZAL at 2,000x	65
3.5c	Scanning Electron Micrograph of ZAD at 2,000x	65
3.5d	Scanning Electron Micrograph of ZAD at 5,000x	66
3.6a	pH profiles of the release media at various initial pH values for ZAL	68
3.6b	pH profiles of the release media, at various initial pH values for ZAD.	69
3.7a	percentage of release of 2,4-D from ZAD in sodium carbonate solution (a), buffer phosphate solution (b), sodium dihydrogen phosphate solution (c) and sodium acetate solution (d).	71
3.7b	percentage of release of 2,4-D from physical mixture of ZAL and 2,4-D in sodium carbonate solution (a), buffer phosphate solution (b), sodium dihydrogen phosphate solution (c) and sodium acetate solution (d)	72
3.8a	PXRD patterns of deintercalation products of ZAD after release process in sodium carbonate solution.	78
3.8b	PXRD patterns of deintercalation products of ZAD after release process in buffer phosphate solution.	79
3.8c	PXRD patterns of deintercalation products of ZAD after release process in sodium dihydrogen phosphate solution.	80
3.8d	PXRD patterns of deintercalation products of ZAD after release process in sodium acetate solution.	81
3.9a	FTIR spectra of sample recovered from sodium carbonate aqueous solution at various contact times.	84
3.9b	FTIR spectra of sample recovered from buffer phosphate aqueous solution at various contact times.	85
3.9c	FTIR spectra of sample recovered from sodium dihydrogen phosphate aqueous solution at various contact times.	86

3.9d	FTIR spectra of sample recovered from sodium acetate aqueous solution at various contact times.	87
3.10a-d	Fitting of release of 2,4-D in sodium carbonate (a), buffer phosphate (b), sodium dihydrogen phosphate (c) and sodium acetate solution (d).	89
3.11a-d	Fitting of release of 2,4-D in sodium carbonate (a), buffer phosphate (b), sodium dihydrogen phosphate (c) and sodium acetate solution (d) with Baker and Lonsdale Model.	91
4.1a	PXRD patterns for ZAL60MIC (a), ZADMIC15 (b), ZADMIC30 (c), ZADMIC45 (d) and ZADMIC60 (e).	95
4.1b	PXRD patterns for ZALOB60 (a), ZADOB15 (b), ZADOB30 (c), ZADOB45 (d) and ZADOB60 (e).	96
4.2a	FTIR spectra for 2,4-D (a), ZALMIC60 (b), ZADMIC15 (c), ZADMIC30 (d), ZADMIC45 (e) and ZADMIC60 (f).	99
4.2b	FTIR spectra for 2,4-D (a), ZALOB60 (b), ZADOB15 (c), ZADOB30 (d), ZADOB45 (e) and ZADOB60 (f).	100
4.3a	Adsorption-desorption isotherms of ZADMIC15 (a), ZADMIC30 (b), ZADMIC45 (c) and ZADMIC60 (d).	104
4.3b	Adsorption-desorption isotherms of ZADOB15 (a), ZADOB30 (b), ZADOB45 (c) and ZADOB60 (d).	105
4.4a	Pore size distribution of ZADMIC 15 (a), ZADMIC30 (b), ZADMIC45 (c) and ZADMIC60 (d).	106
4.4b	Pore size distribution of ZADOB15 (a), ZADOB30 (b), ZADOB45 (c) and ZADOB60 (d).	107
4.5a-d	TGA () and DTG (.....) plot of ZALMIC60 (a), ZALOB60 (b), ZADMIC60 (c) and ZADOB60 (d).	109
4.6a	Scanning Electron Micrograph of ZALMIC60 at 5,000x.	112
4.6b	Scanning Electron Micrograph of ZALOB60 at 5,000x	112

4.6c	Scanning Electron Micrograph of ZADMIC60 at 5,000x	113
4.6d	Scanning Electron Micrograph of ZADOB60 at 5,000x	113
4.6e	Scanning Electron Micrograph of ZADMIC45 at 5,000x	114
4.6f	Scanning Electron Micrograph of ZADOB60 at 5,000x	114
5.11	PXRD patterns for (a) as prepared ZAL, and its calcined products, (b) 150, (c) 300 and (d) 400 °C.	116
5.12	FTIR spectrum for (a) as prepared ZAL, and its calcined products, (b) 150, (c) 300 and (d) 400 °C.	117
5.13	Adsorption-desorption isotherms of ZAL calcined at (a) 150, (b) 300 and (c) 400 °C.	119
5.1.4	Pore size distribution of ZAL calcined at (a) 150, (b) 300 and (c) 400 °C.	120
5.1.5	Plot of BET surface area versus temperature of ZAL	121
5.1.6	Scanning Electron Micrograph of (a) as-prepared ZAL and its calcined products, (b) 150, (c) 300 and (d) 400 °C.	124
5.2.1	PXRD patterns for (a) as prepared ZAD, and its calcined products, (b) 150, (c) 225, (d) 250, (e) 350, (f) 400, (g) 450, (h) 750 and (i) 1000 °C.	126
5.2.2	Plot of basal spacing of ZAD versus temperature of calcinations.	127
5.2.3	FTIR spectrum for (a) as prepared ZAD, and its calcined products, (b) 150, (c) 225, (d) 250, (e) 350, (f) 400, (g) 450, (h) 750 and (i) 1000 °C.	129
5.2.4	Plot of (a) carbon, (b) hydrogen and (c) nitrogen content in ZAD versus temperature of calcinations.	130
5.2.5	Adsorption-desorption isotherms for ZAD calcined at (a) 150, (b) 225, (c) 250, (d) 350, (e) 400, (f) 450, (g) 750 (b) and (h) 1000 °C.	135

6.10	Controlled-release of 2,4-D into MS Media	159
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6.10	Controlled-release of 2,4-D into MS Media	159
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Å	Angstrom
ASAP	Accelerated Surface Area and Porosity
BDDT	Brunauer, Demming, Demming and Teller
BET	Brenauer, Emmett and Teller
BJH	Barret, Johner and Halenda
CHNS	Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen and Sulfur analysis
CRF	Controlled release formulation
HT	Hydrotalcite
ICP-AES	Inductive Couple Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
LDH	Layered double Hydroxide
MS	Murashige and Skoog Medium
NAA	Naphtaleneacetic acid
PVC	Polyvinylchloride
PXRD	Powder X-Ray Diffraction
R	Ratio of Zn^{2+} to Al^{3+}
R_f	Ratio of Zn^{2+} to Al^{3+} formed
R_i	Ratio of Zn^{2+} to Al^{3+} initial
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscopy
STP	Standard Temperature and Pressure
TGA-DTG	Thermogravimetry Analysis – Derivative Themogravimetry Analysis
x	Fraction of Al^{3+} in brucite-like layer, $x = Al/(Al+Mg)$

ZAL	Zn^{2+} - Al^{3+} - NO_3^- -Layered Double Hydroxide
ZAD	Zn^{2+} - Al^{3+} -2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate
ZALMIC60	ZAL microwave 60
ZADMIC15	ZAD microwave 15
ZADMIC30	ZAD microwave 30
ZADMIC45	ZAD microwave 45
ZADMIC60	ZAD microwave 60
ZALOB60	ZAL oil bath 60
ZADOB15	ZAD oil bath 15
ZADOB30	ZAD oil bath 30
ZADOB45	ZAD oil bath 45
ZADOB60	ZAD oil bath 60
1 ppm C	MS liquid medium with 1ppm 2,4-D commercial
5 ppm C	MS liquid medium with 5ppm 2,4-D commercial
10 ppm C	MS liquid medium with 10ppm 2,4-D commercial
1 ppm C + 0.1 ppm NAA	MS liquid medium with 1ppm 2,4-D commercial + 0.1 ppm NAA
1 ppm Z	MS liquid medium with 1ppm 2,4-D ZAD
5 ppm Z	MS liquid medium with 5ppm 2,4-D ZAD
10 ppm Z	MS liquid medium with 10ppm 2,4-D ZAD
1 ppm Z + 0.1 ppm NAA	MS liquid medium with 1ppm 2,4-D ZAD + 0.1 ppm NAA

1 ppm ZND	MS liquid medium with 1ppm 2,4-D ZAD non-dissolved
5 ppm ZND	MS liquid medium with 5ppm 2,4-D ZAD non-dissolved
10 ppm ZND	MS liquid medium with 10ppm 2,4-D ZAD non-dissolved
1 ppm ZND + 0.1 ppm NAA	MS liquid medium with 1ppm 2,4-D ZAD non- dissolved + 0.1 ppm NAA
2,4-D	2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate
θ	X-ray diffraction angle