



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

**SYNTHESIS AND THERMAL PROPERTIES INVESTIGATION OF COLLOIDAL  
NANOPARTICLES AND THEIR APPLICATIONS**

**MONIR NOROOZI**

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**SYNTHESIS AND THERMAL PROPERTIES INVESTIGATION OF  
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By

**MONIR NOROOZI**

**Thesis submitted to the School of Graduates Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,  
in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

**May 2013**

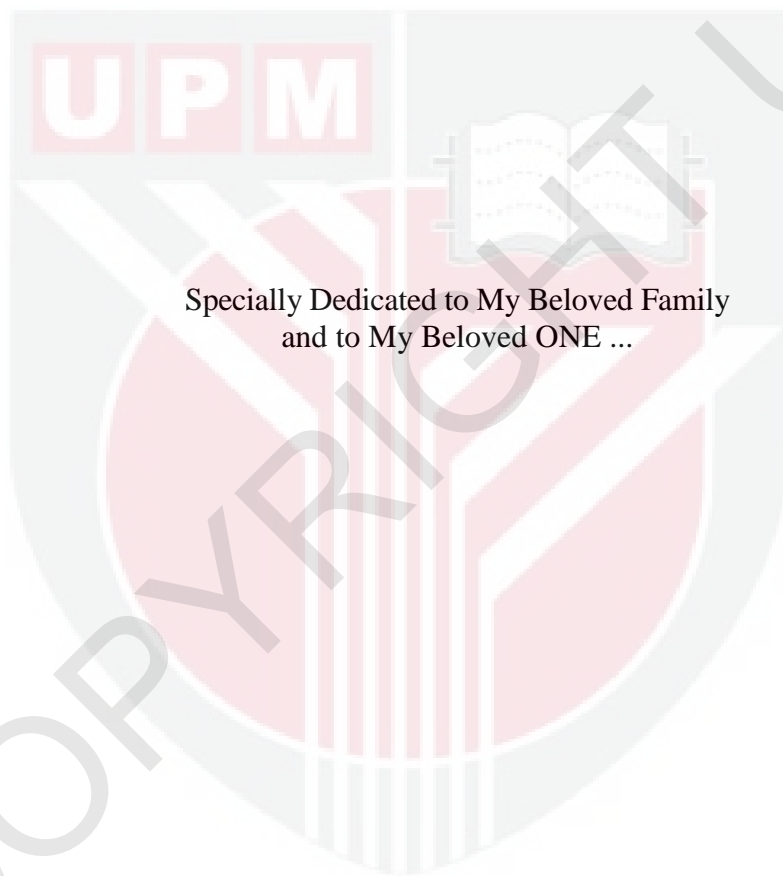
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## DEDICATION



Specially Dedicated to My Beloved Family  
and to My Beloved ONE ...

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in  
Fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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**MONIR NOROOZI**

**May 2013**

**Chairman: Professor Azmi Zakaria, PhD**

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Colloidal nanoparticles (NPs) have unique thermal, optical, electronic, and chemical properties that are extremely different from bulk materials due to their size. The central concerns in their preparation are the control of particle size, shape and the prevention of NPs agglomeration. In this relation, the objectives of the study are firstly, to green synthesize of silver nanoparticles (Ag NPs) in narrow distribution using green solvent and microwave (MW) irradiation as a cheap and fast method; secondly, to investigate the thermal diffusivity and the thermal effusivity of nanofluids by using PE technique; and thirdly, to increase the PE signal in optical fiber-thermal wave cavity (OF-TWC) technique by using Ag NPs film due to its strong optical absorption. In the first study, the fabrications of Ag NPs in water and ethylene-glycol as solvents at various MW reaction times were carried out. In the second study, a mathematical model of the multilayer samples by using thermal wave (TW) interferometry approach was developed and both Back- and Front-PE configurations were derived from it as special cases, the thermal diffusivity and thermal effusivity of nanofluids and the PE sensor were evaluated. In the third

study, the optical fiber tip was coated by Ag NPs to increase the PE signal in OF-TWC technique.

By increasing the MW irradiation time from 20 to 90 s the concentration of Ag NPs slightly increased and the NPs size increased from 7 to 12 nm. The Ag NPs prepared in ethylene glycol were more dispersed, more concentrated and more stable than those prepared in water. The observed difference may be ascribed to the high boiling points, molecular weight and dielectric loss of the ethylene glycol. The thermal diffusivity of nanofluids was investigated by using the Back-PE configuration in OF-TWC set-up. The linear increase in thermal diffusivity with Ag NPs volume fractions in nanofluids from 0 to 0.5 vol% has been observed, the highest value was  $1.571 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ . However, the highest value of thermal diffusivity reduced to  $1.456 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$  after 3 h time of leave, due to the NPs agglomeration in solution. The higher thermal diffusivity of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  nanofluid prepared by probe sonication than by bath sonication is due to higher dispersion of NPs in water. The fragmentation by laser irradiation at low concentration reduced the agglomerated size of NPs and increased the thermal diffusivity values, e.g., from  $1.444 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $1.498 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$  for  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and from  $1.477 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $1.537 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$  for CuO nanofluid from 0 to 90 min irradiation. The Front-PE configuration was designed by using a PVDF film sensor to measure thermal effusivity of the sensor itself in Thermally Thick regime, and of the nanofluids for both Thermally Thick and Thermally Very Thick regimes. The thermal effusivities of the sensor obtained from the normalized amplitude,  $464.5 \text{ W s}^{1/2} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ , and phase  $479.1 \text{ W s}^{1/2} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$  are close to each other, and the experimental error is less than 0.3 % and differs by less than 4 % to literature. The thermal effusivity of the solvents such as deionized water, ethylene glycol and olive

oil obtained from the methods showed good agreement with literatures but reduced in the presence of NPs. The TW generator comprised of Ag NPs-coated onto an optical fiber end surface, showed a significant enhancement of PE signal in OF-TWC setup owing to surface Plasmon resonance and to strong optical absorption in Ag NPs. Laser irradiation to the surface melts the NPs and connects them together to form a continuous smooth Ag film on the optical fiber end surface.



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

**SINTESIS DAN KAJIAN CIRI-CIRI TERMA KOLOID NANOZARAH DAN  
APLIKASINYA**

Oleh

**MONIR NOROOZI**

Mei 2013

**Pengerusi: Professor Azmi Zakaria, PhD**

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Nanozarah (NP) koloid mempunyai ciri-ciri unik terma, optik, elektronik dan kimia yang sangat berbeza daripada bahan pukal disebabkan oleh saiz mereka. Fokus utama dalam penyediaannya adalah kawalan saiz zarah, bentuk dan pencegahan aglomerasi NP. Dalam kaitan ini, objektif kajian adalah pertamanya, untuk melakukan sintesis hijau keatas nanozarah perak (Ag NPs) dalam taburan sempit menggunakan pelarut hijau dan penyinaran mikro-gelombang (MW) sebagai kaedah murah dan cepat; keduanya, untuk menyelidik keresapan terma dan efusiviti terma nanobendalir menggunakan teknik PE; dan ketiganya, untuk menambahkan signal PE dalam kaedah Serabut Optik-Rongga Gelombang Terma (OF-TWC) dengan menggunakan sapat Ag NPs bersabit dari penyerapan optik tingginya. Dalam kajian pertama, fabrikasi Ag NPs dalam air dan etilena glikol sebagai pelarut pada pelbagai masa tindakan MW telah dilakukan. Dalam kajian kedua, model matematik dari



sampel multi-lapisan menggunakan pendekatan interferometri gelombang terma (TW) telah dibangunkan dan kedua-dua konfigurasi “PE-Belakang” dan “-Depan” telah diterbitkan daripadanya sebagai kes-kes khusus, keresapan terma dan effusiviti terma nanobendalir dan sensor PE telah diukur. Dalam kajian ketiga, hujung serabut optik telah disalut dengan Ag NPs untuk meninggikan signal PE dalam teknik OF-TWC.

Dengan meninggikan masa iradiasi MW dari 20 ke 90 s, kepekatan Ag NPs bertambah sedikit dan saiz NPs bertambah dari 7 ke 12 nm. Ag NPs disediakan dalam etilena glikol adalah lebih terserak, lebih pekat dan lebih stabil berbanding yang disediakan dalam air. Perbezaan pemerhatian boleh disabitkan dengan takat didih, berat molekul dan kehilangan dielektrik tinggi dari etilena glikol. Keresapan terma nanobendalir telah dikaji dengan menggunakan konfigurasi PE-Belakang dalam setup OF-TWC. Pertambahan linear dalam keresapan terma dengan pecahan-pecahan isipadu Ag NPs dalam nanobendalir daripada 0 to 0.5 vol% telah diperhatikan, nilai tertinggi adalah  $1.571 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ . Walau bagaimana pun, nilai tertinggi keresapan terma menurun ke  $1.456 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$  setelah 3 j dibiarkan, disebabkan oleh aglomerasi NPs dalam larutan. Keresapan terma lebih tinggi bendalir Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> disediakan secara pensonifikasi prob berbanding oleh pensonifikasi mandian adalah disebabkan oleh serakan lebih tinggi NPs dalam air. Fragmentasi oleh iradiasi laser pada kepekatan rendah merendahkan saiz aglomerasi NPs dan menambahkan nilai-nilai keresapan terma, e.g.  $1.444 \times 10^{-3}$  ke  $1.498 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$  untuk bendalir Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> dan  $1.477 \times 10^{-3}$  ke  $1.537 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$  untuk bendalir CuO pada iradiasi 90 min. Konfigurasi PE-Depan telah direka-bentuk dengan menggunakan sensor filem PVDF untuk mengukur keresapan terma dari sensor itu sendiri dalam

kawasan TEBAL secara-terma, dan dari nanobendalir untuk kedua-dua kawasan TEBAL secara-terma dan AMAT TEBAL secara-terma. Efusiviti-efusiviti terma sensor didapatkan daripada amplitud ternormal,  $464.5 \text{ W s}^{1/2} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ , dan fasa  $479.1 \text{ W s}^{1/2} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$  adalah rapat diantara satu sama lain, dan ketidakpastian eksperimen adalah kurang dari 0.3% dan berbeza kurang dari 4% berbanding literatur. Efusiviti terma pelarut-pelarut seperti air ternyah-ion, etilena glikol dan minyak zaitun didapatkan dari kaedah ini menunjukkan persetujuan baik dengan literatur tetapi berkurangan dengan adanya NPs. Generator TW terdiri dari Ag NPs-tersalut diatas permukaan hujung serabut optik menunjukkan peningkatan signifikan signal PE dalam setup OF-TWC disebabkan resonans Plasmon permukaan dan penyerapan optik tinggi dalam Ag NPs. Iradiasi laser kepermukaan meleburkan NPs dan menghubungkan mereka bersama untuk membentuk filem Ag licin selanjat diatas permukaan hujung serabut optik.

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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 28 May 2013 to conduct the final examination of Monir Noroozi on her thesis entitled "Synthesis and Thermal Properties Investigation of Colloidal Nanoparticles and Their Applications" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy.

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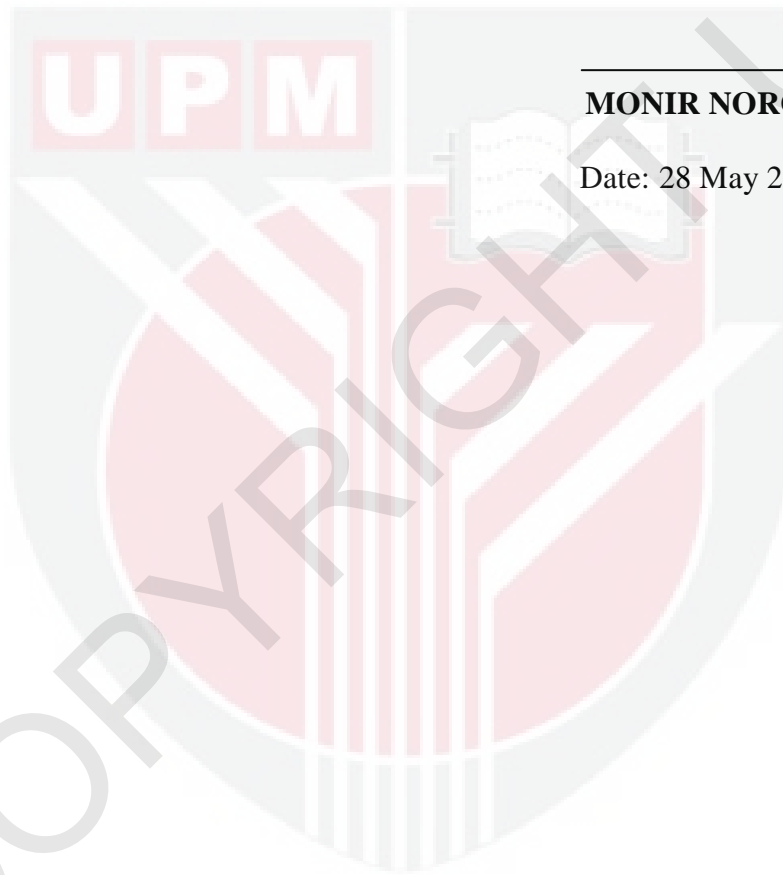
## DECLARATION

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

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**MONIR NOROOZI**

Date: 28 May 2013



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>Page</b>
	ii
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	v
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	ix
<b>APPROVAL</b>	x
<b>DECLARATION</b>	xii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	xvii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	xix
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	xxvii

### CHAPTER

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Photothermal Effect	3
1.3	Pyroelectric Thermal Wave Technique	4
1.3.1	Back -Pyroelectric Configuration	4
1.3.2	Front-Pyroelectric Configuration	5
1.4	Thermal Properties of Materials	6
1.5	Nanofluids and Heat Transfer	7
1.6	Nanoparticle Material and bulk Material	8
1.7	Surface Plasmon Resonance of Metallic Nanoparticles	9
1.8	Green Synthesis of the Metallic Colloidal Ag NPs using Microwave Technology	9
1.9	Metal Nanoparticles and Photothermal Effect and its Application	11
1.10	Problem Statement	12
1.11	Objective of Research	13
1.12	Organization of the Dissertation	15
<b>2</b>	<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1	Introduction	16
2.2	Nanoparticles Material	16
2.3	Synthesis of Metallic Nanoparticles using Microwave Method	17
2.4	Surface Enhanced Plasmon of Metal Nanoparticles	17
2.5	Photothermal Effect of Metal Nanoparticles	18
2.6	Potential Application of Metal Nanoparticles (NP) as Thermal Generator	19
2.7	Suspension of Nanoparticles ( Nanofluids)	21

2.7.1	Potential Applications of Nanofluids as Heat Transfer Fluids	23
2.7.2	Nanofluids Thermal Properties	24
2.7.3	Synthesis and Stability of Nanofluids	24
2.8	Pyroelectric Detection Technique	26
2.8.1	Back- Pyroelectric Technique	27
2.8.2	Front- Pyroelectric Technique	29
2.9	Application of Thermal Wave Interferometry in Pyroelectric Technique	30
2.10	Thermal Properties of Nanofluids using Other Method	31
<b>3</b>	<b>THEORY AND BACKGROUND</b>	
3.1	Detection of Thermal-Wave Pyroelectric	33
3.2	Three-Dimensional Thermal Wave Field	34
3.2.1	The Comparison of Temperature Filed In 1-D and 3-D	37
3.3	Application of Thermal Wave Interferometry for PE System in 1-D	38
3.3.1	Pyroelectric Effect in a Multilayer Sample	38
3.3.2	Temperature Distribution in PVDF Film in Multilayer Samples	44
3.4	Monitoring of Back and Front Configuration as Special Cases	48
3.4.1	Back-PE Configuration (TWC technique) Theory	48
3.4.2	Front-PE Configuration	53
3.4.3	Thermal Effusivity of the Amplitude in Thermally Very Thick Regime	56
<b>4</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	
4.1	Introduction	59
4.2	Green Synthesis of Ag Nanoparticles by using Microwave Irradiation	59
4.2.1	Synthesis of Ag NPs/ DW or Ag NPs/EG Nanofluid	60
4.2.2	Comparison between Microwave and Conventional Heating	61
4.2.3	Ag NPs in Olive Oil	61
4.3	Ag-NPs in Clay Suspension by Chemical Method	62
4.4	Preparation of Metal Oxide Nanofluids	62
4.5	Methods of Stability of Nanofluids, Dispersion/Aggregation State	63
4.5.1	Ultrasonication Dispersion Process	64
4.5.2	Laser Fragmentation Process	65
4.6	Sample Characterizations	67
4.7	Pyroelectric Methods Experimental Set Up	67
4.7.1	Back- PE Configuration (Optical Fiber - TWC Setup)	68



	and Experimental Conditions	
4.7.2	Front Pyroelectric Configuration	77
4.7.3	Experimental Setup for Front-PE Configuration in Thermally Very Thick Regime	82
4.8	Designing the Ag NPs-Coated Optical Fiber as TW Generator	84
4.8.1	Synthesis of Colloidal Ag NPs	85
4.8.2	Modification of Optical Fiber (Thermal Wave Generator)	85
4.8.3	Experimental Setup with Ag NPs-Coated Optical Fiber	86
<b>5</b>	<b>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	
5.1	Introduction	89
5.2	Green Synthesis of Ag Nanoparticles without Reducing Agent at Different Microwave Irradiation Time	90
5.2.1	Dendritic Nanostructures of Ag Nanoparticles	93
5.2.2	Formation of Ag NPs under Conventional Heating	96
5.3	Synthesis of Ag NPs in Ethylene-Glycol at Different MW Irradiation Time	98
5.3.1	Self-Assembling of Ag NPs	103
5.3.2	Comparison between Ag NPs in Water and Ethylene-Glycol as a Solvent	104
5.4	Back Pyroelectric Configuration Technique and its Applications	106
5.4.1	Preliminary Work (Optimization and Calibration of System)	106
5.4.2	Thermal Diffusivity and Conductivity Determination of Clay Containing Ag-NPs; Volume Fractions Effect	111
5.4.3	Agglomeration Effect on Thermal Diffusivity of Ag/Clay	120
5.4.4	Dispersion and Fragmentation Effect on Thermal Diffusivity of Nanofluids	122
5.4.5	Effect of Ultrasonication on Thermal Diffusivity of Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> Nanofluids	123
5.4.6	Effect of Laser Irradiation on Thermal Diffusivity of Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> and CuO Nanofluids	129
5.5	Front Pyroelectric Configuration Technique by Using PVDF as a Sensor	148
5.5.1	Thermal Effusivity Measurements of Pyroelectric Sensor and Sample	148
5.5.2	Thermal Effusivity of Nanofluids Containing Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> and CuO Nanoparticles in Different Base Fluid	153

5.5.3	Thermal Effusivity Measurement Using Combined the Amplitude and Phase	158
5.6	Thermal Effusivity of Ag NPs in Different Solvent Using Front-PE in Thermally Very Thick Regime	162
5.6.1	A Comparison between Combining the Amplitude and Phase Signal and Front-PE in Thermally Very Thick Regime Method	165
5.7	Application of Ag NPs-Coated Optical Fiber to Enhance Thermal-Wave Generation in OF-TWC Technique	167
5.7.1	Surface Plasmon Resonance of Ag Nanoparticles	167
5.7.2	The Effect of Laser Irradiation on Morphology of Ag NPs Film	171
5.7.3	Ag NPs-Coated Optical Fiber to Enhancement PE Signal	174
5.7.4	Thermal Diffusivity Measurement of Air Using Ag NPs-Coated Optical Fiber	178
<b>6</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND FUTURE DIRECTION</b>	
	Introduction	182
	Conclusion	182
	Suggestions for Future Work	188
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	190
	<b>BIODATA OF STUDENT</b>	206
	<b>LIST OF PUBLICATIONS</b>	207