



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ZINC OXIDE/ CLAY
MINERALS NANOCOMPOSITES AS ADSORBENT FOR
REMOVAL OF Cu(II) AND Pb(II) Ions***

HANNATU ABUBAKAR SANI

FS 2017 11



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By

HANNATU ABUBAKAR SANI

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
Malaysia, in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy**

February 2017

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DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my entire family



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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REMOVAL OF Cu(II) AND Pb(II) Ions**

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HANNATU ABUBAKAR SANI

February 2017

Chairman : Professor Mansor B. Ahmad, PhD
Faculty : Science

Rapid industrialization and population growth has led to the excessive release of toxic metals from agricultural and industrial activities into the environment which poses threat to ecosystem and environment in general. These toxic metals have to be effectively removed before their discharge into water bodies by economically feasible adsorbent. Clay minerals are potentially low cost materials from abundant natural resources which have the ability to accommodate new species in their structure which are of great importance in developing nanocomposites. The aim of this research is to prepare, characterize and test the adsorption efficiency of the prepared nanocomposites. In this study zinc oxide nanoparticle (ZnO-NP) was successfully incorporated into clay minerals montmorillonite (MMT) and talc by a simple green heating method using zinc nitrate and sodium alginate as zinc oxide precursor and stabilizer respectively. The prepared nanocomposites were characterized by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), X-ray diffraction (XRD), Energy Dispersal X-ray (EDAX), Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The potentials of the prepared ZnO/MMT and ZnO/talc nanocomposites as adsorbent for the removal of copper and lead ions from their aqueous solution were investigated. The effect of the pH of the solution, adsorbent dosage, contact time, and different initial concentration on the adsorption efficiency was studied systematically. The pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order kinetic models were used to describe the kinetic data while Langmuir and Freundlich were used for the isotherm.

XRD and FESEM analyses revealed the presence of ZnO nanoparticles with hexagonal wurtzite structure in the nanocomposites. Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) also confirmed the presence of ZnO nanoparticles in the nanocomposites. The percentage removal of by ZnO/MMT was found to be 97.2% (Pb) and 89.5% (Cu) which are higher than that of 90.3% (Pb) and 80.6 % (Cu) for ZnO/talc. Kinetics studies revealed that the adsorption of Cu(II) and Pb(II) onto the prepared

nanocomposites followed the pseudo-second order kinetics. The adsorption equilibrium data fitted well to Langmuir isotherm model. Maximum adsorption capacities for the ZnO/MMT and ZnO/talc at pH of 4 were 88.50 and 48.30 mg/g for

Pb(II) and 54.06 and 83.30 mg/g for Cu(II), respectively. The regeneration revealed that the nanocomposites adsorbent can be utilized for more than three times. They can serve as promising adsorbents for the removal of Cu(II) and Pb(II) lead ions from aqueous solutions because of their distinctive chemical and physical properties. Electrostatic attraction and ion exchange could be the main adsorption mechanisms for lead and copper ions adsorption onto the nanocomposites. Thermodynamics results revealed that the adsorption was an exothermic process. The experimental results showed that the nanocomposites have high level of adsorption towards heavy metal ions. Consequently, it is concluded that the prepared nanocomposites (ZnO/MMT and ZnO/talc) can be used for the removal of the heavy metal ions from the aqueous solutions.

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

PENYEDIAAN DAN PENCIRIAN NANOZARAH ZINK OKSIDA DALAM MINERAL TANAH LIAT UNTUK PENYINGKIRAN LOGAM BERAT

Oleh

HANNATU ABUBAKAR SANI

Februari 2017

Pengerusi : Profesor Mansor B. Ahmad, PhD
Fakulti : Sains

Perindustrian dan pertumbuhan penduduk yang pesat telah membawa kepada pembebasan berlebihan logam toksik daripada aktiviti pertanian dan perindustrian ke dalam alam sekitar yang menimbulkan ancaman kepada ekosistem dan alam sekitar secara umum. Logam toksik ini perlu dikeluarkan dengan berkesan sebelum dilepaskan ke dalam saliran air oleh bahan penjerap secara efektif dan ekonomik. Mineral tanah liat bahan kos rendah yang berpotensi dari sumber asli yang banyak mempunyai keupayaan untuk menampung spesies baru dalam struktur mereka yang memberi kepentingan yang besar dalam membangunkan nanokomposit. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menyediakan, mencirikan dan menguji kecekapan penjerapan daripada nanocomposites bersedia. Dalam kajian ini zink oksida nanoparticle (ZnO-NP) telah berjaya dimasukkan ke dalam mineral tanah liat montmorillonit (MMT) dan talkum oleh kaedah pemanasan hijau mudah menggunakan nitrat zink dan natrium alginate masing-masing sebagai pelopor zink oksida dan penstabil. The nanokomposit bersedia telah disifatkan oleh spektroskopi inframerah jelmaan Fourier (FTIR), pembelauan sinar-X (XRD), Tenaga Penyuraian sinar-X (EDAX), mikroskopi imbasan pancaran elektron (FESEM) dan mikroskopi elektron penghantaran (TEM). Potensi yang disediakan ZnO/MMT dan ZnO/nanokomposit talkum sebagai penjerap untuk penyingkiran kuprum dan ion plumbum daripada larutan akueus mereka telah disiasat. Kesan pH daripada penyelesaian, penjerap dos, masa sentuhan, dan kepekatan awal yang berbeza kepada kecekapan penjerapan telah dikaji secara sistematik. Model kinetik pseudo-tertib-pertama dan pseudo-tertib-kedua telah digunakan untuk menggambarkan data kinetik manakala Langmuir dan Freundlich telah digunakan untuk untuk isoterma.

Analisis XRD dan FESEM mendedahkan kehadiran nanozarah ZnO dengan struktur wurtzit heksagon dalam nanokomposit. Serakan tenaga Sinar-X (EDX) juga mengesahkan kehadiran nanozarah ZnO dalam nanokomposit. Penyingkiran peratusan oleh ZnO/MMT iaitu 97.2% (Pb) dan 89.5% (Cu) adalah lebih tinggi daripada 90.3% (Pb) dan untuk ZnO/Talkum 80.6% (Cu). Kajian kinetik

mendedahkan bahawa penjerapan Cu(II) dan Pb(II) dalam nanokomposit yang disediakan mengikuti kinetik pseudo-tertib-kedua dan data keseimbangan penjerapan adalah mengikuti model isoterma Langmuir. Kapasiti penjerapan maksimum bagi ZnO/MMT dan ZnO/Talkum pada pH 4 adalah masing-masing 88.50 dan 48.30 mg/g untuk Pb²⁺ dan 54.06 dan 83.30 mg/g untuk Cu²⁺. Penjanaan semula itu mendedahkan bahawa penjerap nanokomposit yang boleh digunakan untuk tiga kali. Mereka boleh digunakan sebagai adsorben menjanjikan untuk penyingkiran ion kuprum dan plumbum daripada larutan akueus kerana ciri kimia dan fizikal yang luar biasa. Tarikan elektrostatik dan penukaran ion boleh menjadi mekanisme penjerapan utama untuk ion plumbum dan ion kuprum penjerapan ke atas nanokomposit. Keputusan termodinamik mendedahkan bahawa penjerapan adalah satu proses eksotermik. Keputusan eksperimen menunjukkan nanokomposit mempunyai tahap tinggi penjerapan ke arah ion logam berat. Oleh itu, dapat disimpulkan bahawa nanokomposit disediakan (ZnO/MMT dan ZnO/Talkum) boleh digunakan untuk penyingkiran ion logam berat dalam larutan akueus.

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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 22 February 2017 to conduct the final examination of Hannatu Abubakar Sani on her thesis entitled "Preparation and Characterization of Zinc Oxide/Clay Minerals Nanocomposites as Adsorbent for Removal of Cu(II) and Pb(II) Ions" 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.

Members of the Thesis Examination Committee were as follows:

Taufiq Yap Yun Hin, PhD

Professor
Faculty of Science
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

Zulkarnain bin Zainal, PhD

Professor
Faculty of Science
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Internal Examiner)

Mohd Sapuan bin Salit @ Sinon, PhD

Professor Ir.
Faculty of Engineering
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Internal Examiner)

R.N. Goyal, PhD

Professor
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
India
(External Examiner)



NOR AINI AB. SHUKOR, PhD

Professor and Deputy Dean
School of Graduate Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 28 April 2017

This thesis was submitted to the Senate of the Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

Mansor B. Ahmad, PhD

Professor
Faculty of Science
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

MohdZobir Hussein, PhD

Professor
Institute of Advanced Technology
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Nor Azowa Ibrahim, PhD

Associate Professor
Faculty of Science
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

ROBIAH BINTI YUNUS, PhD

Professor and Dean
School of Graduate Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia

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Name and Matric No: Hannatu Abubakar Sani , GS39992

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Signature: _____

Name of Chairman
of Supervisory
Committee:

Professor Dr. Mansor B. Ahmad

Signature: _____

Name of Member
of Supervisory
Committee:

Professor Dr. MohdZobir Hussein

Signature: _____

Name of Member
of Supervisory
Committee:

Associate Professor Dr. Nor Azowa Ibrahim

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BET	Brunauer-Emmett-Teller
EDX	Energy dispersive x-ray
FESEM	Field emission scanning electron microscopy
FT-IR	Fourier transform infrared
MMT	Montmorillonite
NC	Nanocomposites
PXRD	Powder x-ray diffraction
TEM	Transmission electron microscopy
TGA	Thermogravimetric analysis
UV-vis	Ultraviolet-visible
ZnO/MMT	Zinc oxide/ Montmorillonite
ZnO/Talc	Zinc oxide/Talc
ZnONPs	Zinc oxide nanoparticles

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Nanotechnology is a branch of science that deals with fabrication, characterization, production, application and exploration of materials and devices in nano size ranging from 1 to 100nm (Mansooriet *al.*, 2008). An internationally accepted meaning for nanoparticles does not exist. Nanotechnology have different meanings, with National Nanotechnology Initiative of the USA, defining nanotechnology as research and technology development at the atomic, molecular, or macromolecular levels using a length scale of approximately one to one hundred nanometer in any dimension; the creation and use of structures, devices and systems that have novel properties and functions because of their small size; and the ability to control or manipulate matter on an atomic scale (USEPA, 2007)). Research in nanotechnology is now a hot spot in modern science as new different kind of applications in the area of science and technology are derived from it (Sirelkhatimet *al.*, 2015). Nanotechnology has the potential to have huge impacts on many industries and a times described as a general purpose technology because it has important effects on almost all industries and all areas of society such as mechanics, electronics, optics, medicine, plastics, energy, aerospace and environmental remediation (Bhattacharyya *et al.*, 2009; Bhattacharyya and Ali, 2008 ;Xu *et al.*, 2012). Nanocomposites are composite multiphase materials in which one of the phases has at least one dimension that is in the nano scale level and the structure of nanocomposites can be defined one dimensional, two dimensional and three dimensional (Oliveira and Machado, 2013; Zeng *et al.*, 2002; Jeon and Baek, 2010). The combined constituent's materials that made up the nanocomposites have different physical or chemical properties and produced materials with different properties from the individual constituents. Applications of nanocomposites cover the following key areas environmental remediation, transportation and safety, catalysis, information industry and many more. Clay minerals are potentially low cost materials from abundant natural resources which have the ability to accommodate new species in their structure which are of great importance in developing nanocomposites that are widely used in industrial and environmental applications. Clay mineral modification by chemical and physical method increases their potentials for many applications such as adsorbent, catalyst etc. Montmorillonite (MMT) and talc are members of clay minerals. The semiconductor zinc oxide (ZnO) is a favorable material because of its various properties and various applications, ranging from adsorption and photo catalytic (Nohavica and Gladkov, 2010), anti-bacterial (Rameshet *al.*, 2015), catalyst, adsorbent, optical, semiconducting and gas sensor. Application of nanotechnology in the aspect of environment has fix problems arising from environmental issues; provide measures that would prevent future problem arising from the interactions of energy and materials with the environment and any potential hazard that might be posture nanotechnology itself (Mansooriet *al.*, 2008).

Environmental pollution is one of the problems worldwide that is of great concern as the natural ecosystem is deteriorated. Generated waste water from industries and

agricultural activities contains different toxic heavy metals which are non-degradable and thereby tend to accumulate in humans and causes detrimental effects to health. These heavy metals are toxic to humans and the ecosystem when their tolerance limit is exceeded (Bulgariuet *al.*, 2015). These metals need to be properly removed before discharging them into the environment. The primary sources of toxic heavy metals into the environment occur through industrial activities, agricultural activities and indiscriminate dumping of waste (Meena *et al.*, 2005). Nanotechnology have an important role to play by creating new opportunities to shape the environment in terms of developing efficient, low cost friendly adsorbent with high surface area, volume ratio, low toxicity, selectivity and biodegradable making them good adsorbent for heavy metals ions removal from waste water. The techniques for treatment, purification and remediation and sensors for monitoring purpose are also developed from the technology which improves the quantity and the quality of water resources (Singhet *al.*, 2013).

1.2 Problem statement

Rapid industrialization and population growth has led to the excessive release of toxic metals from agricultural and industrial activities into the environment which poses threat to ecosystem and environment in general. A number of techniques have been used for toxic metal removal from wastewater which includes chemical precipitation ion exchange electrolytic etc. These methods have been found to be limited, because of the high capital and operating costs and ineffectiveness in meeting stringent effluent standards. Improving the efficiency of clay materials to produce nanocomposites with high efficiency and high surface area will be applied as an adsorbent for the removal of toxic metals. The novelty of this research is the improvements of clay mineral by ZnO stabilize by sodium alginate for toxic metal removal.

In this research zinc oxide nanoparticles were prepared by heat method using zinc nitrate and sodium alginate as zinc oxide precursor and stabilizer respectively. The prepared nanoparticles were characterized so as to ascertain the formation of the nanoparticles. Nanocomposites were later prepared by adding the mixture of zinc precursor and stabilizer to montmorillonite and talc to form zinc oxide/montmorillonite and Zinc oxide/talc nanocomposites. The surface morphology, crystallinity, functional group and surface area were used to investigate by powder x-ray diffraction (PXRD), Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), Field Emission Scanning Electron microscopy (FESEM), Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) and BET. The potential of the prepared nanocomposites were studied for the adsorption of heavy metal ions (copper and lead) from an aqueous solution. The effect adsorbent dosage, contact time, initial concentration and solution pH on the adsorption efficiency were studied thoroughly.

1.3 Project objectives

The aim of this study is to prepared nanocomposites from ZnO and clay materials by heat method for heavy metals removal. The scope of my research includes and limited to synthesizing ZnO nanoparticle and ZnO/montmorillonite and ZnO/talc

nanocomposites by simple heat method using sodium alginate as a stabilizer .The prepared nanoparticle and nanocomposites would be characterize using various procedures to determine their properties. The characterized nanocomposites would be applied for heavy metal ions uptake from aqueous solution by batch adsorption method.

Specific research objectives include:

1. To prepare ZnO nanoparticles,ZnO/MMT and ZnO/Talc nanocomposites by heat method
2. To characterize the prepared nanoparticles and nanocomposites
3. To determine the adsorption capacity of the prepared nanocomposites ZnO/MMT-NCs and ZnO/talc-NCs using batch method to remove heavy metals (lead and copper ion).
4. To compared the adsorption capacities of ZnO/MMT-NCs and ZnO/talc nanocomposites

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