

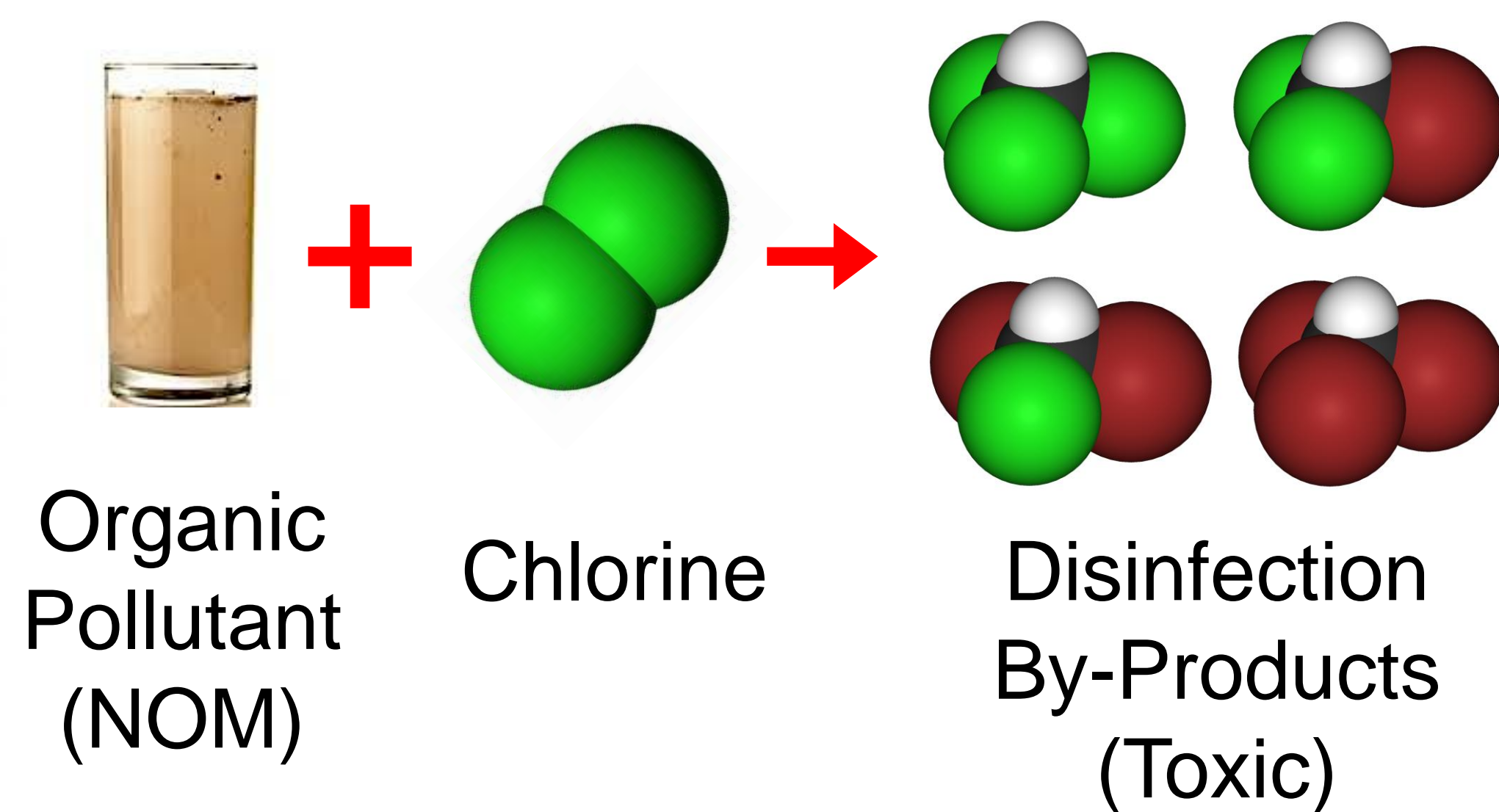
## Enhanced Removal of Organic Pollutants with Novel Adsorbent

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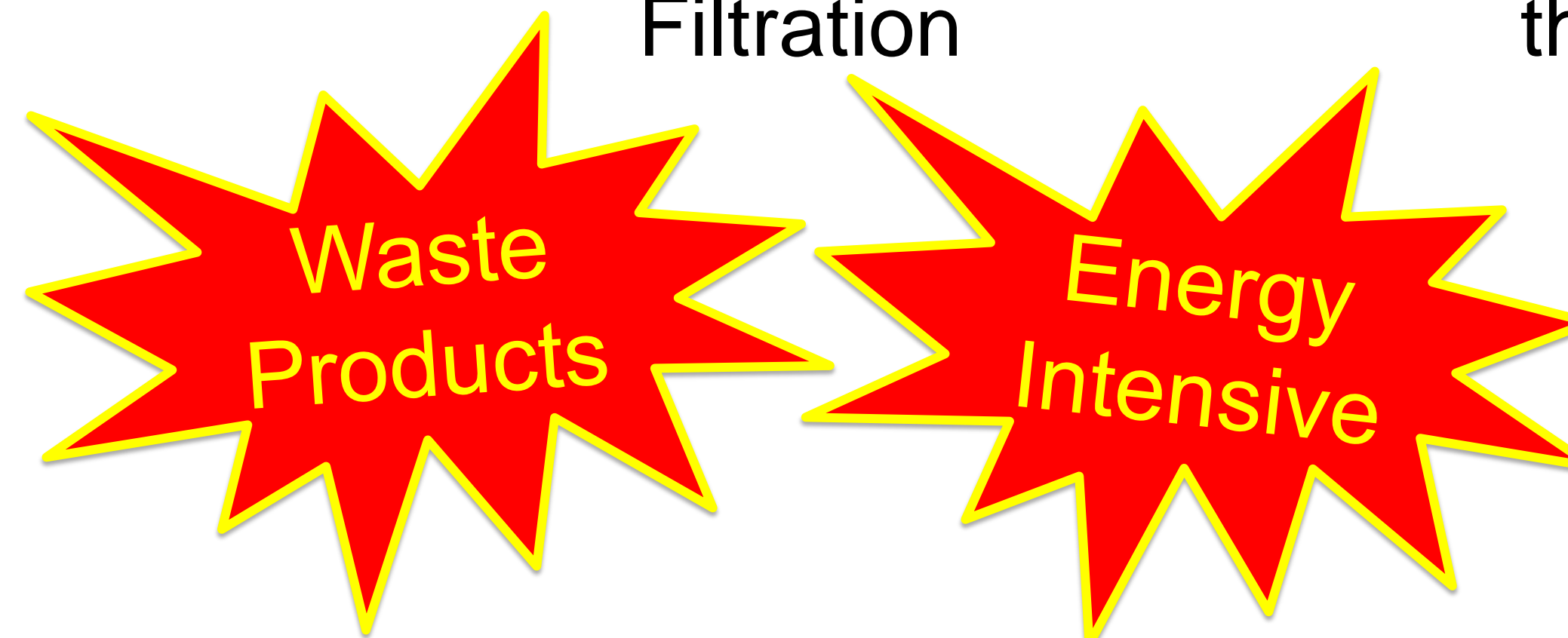
Resources and Infrastructure for the Future

### Organic Pollutant in Water



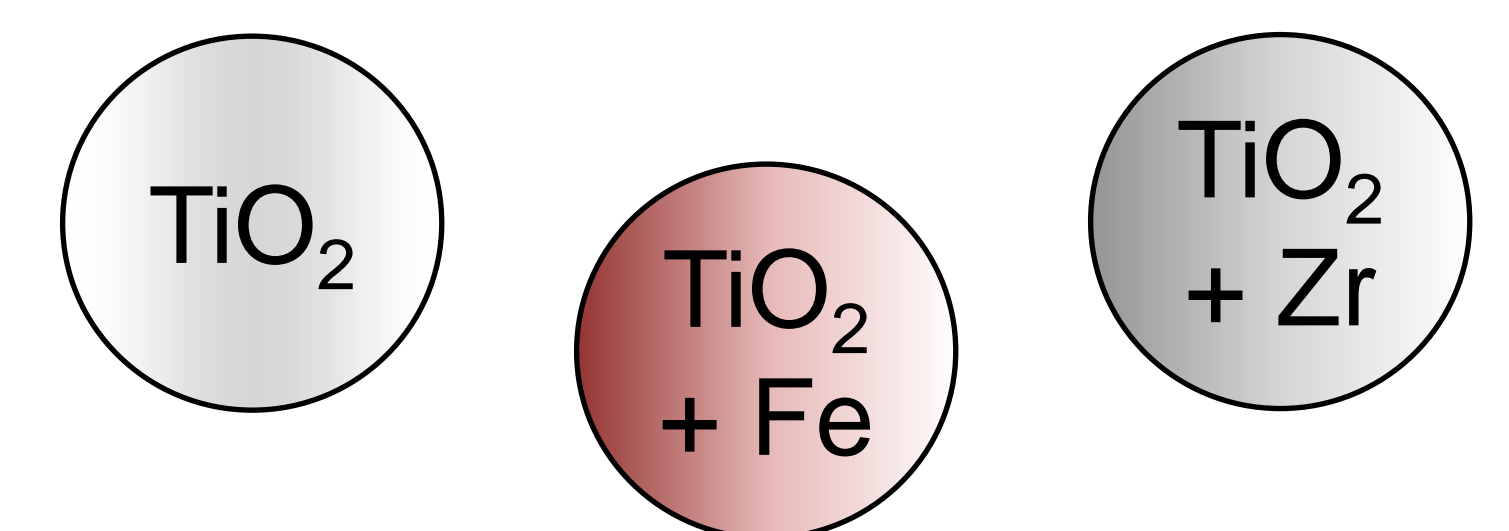
### Current Removal Methods

Coagulation - Ion Exchange Resin  
Activated Carbon - Membrane  
Filtration

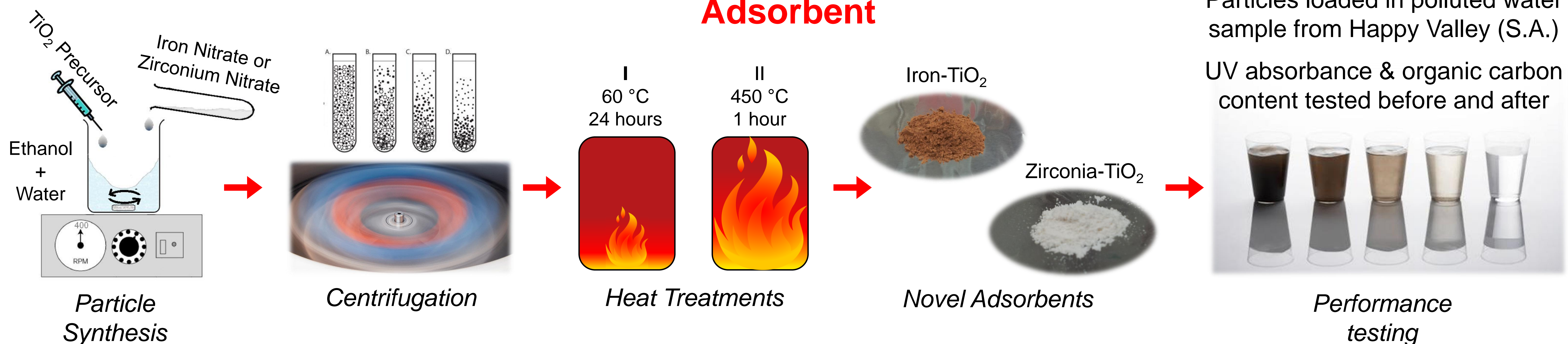


### Novel Adsorbent

I synthesised metal oxide/  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles with the aim of enhancing the removal of NOM from drinking water



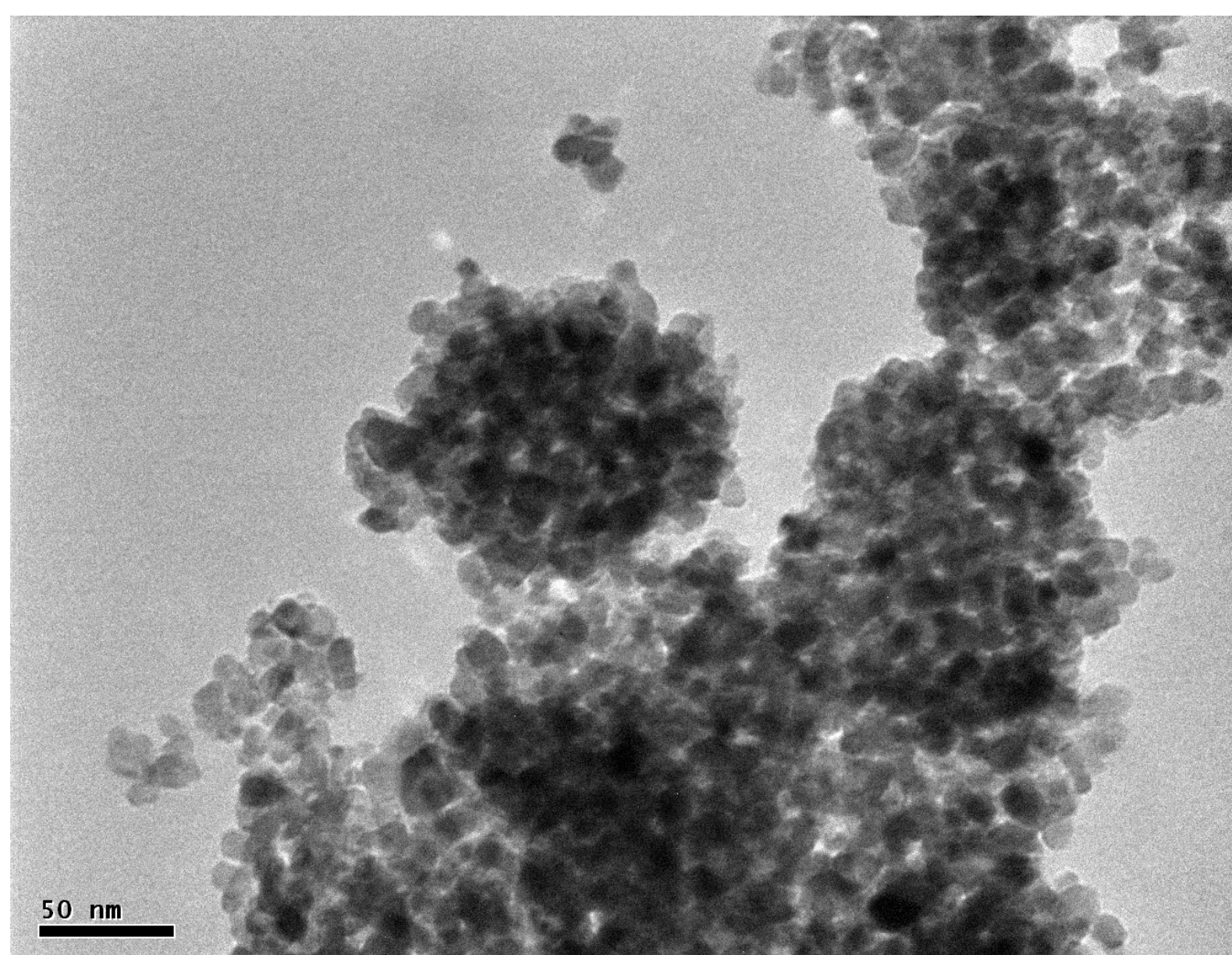
### Preparation and Testing of Novel Adsorbent



### Key Findings

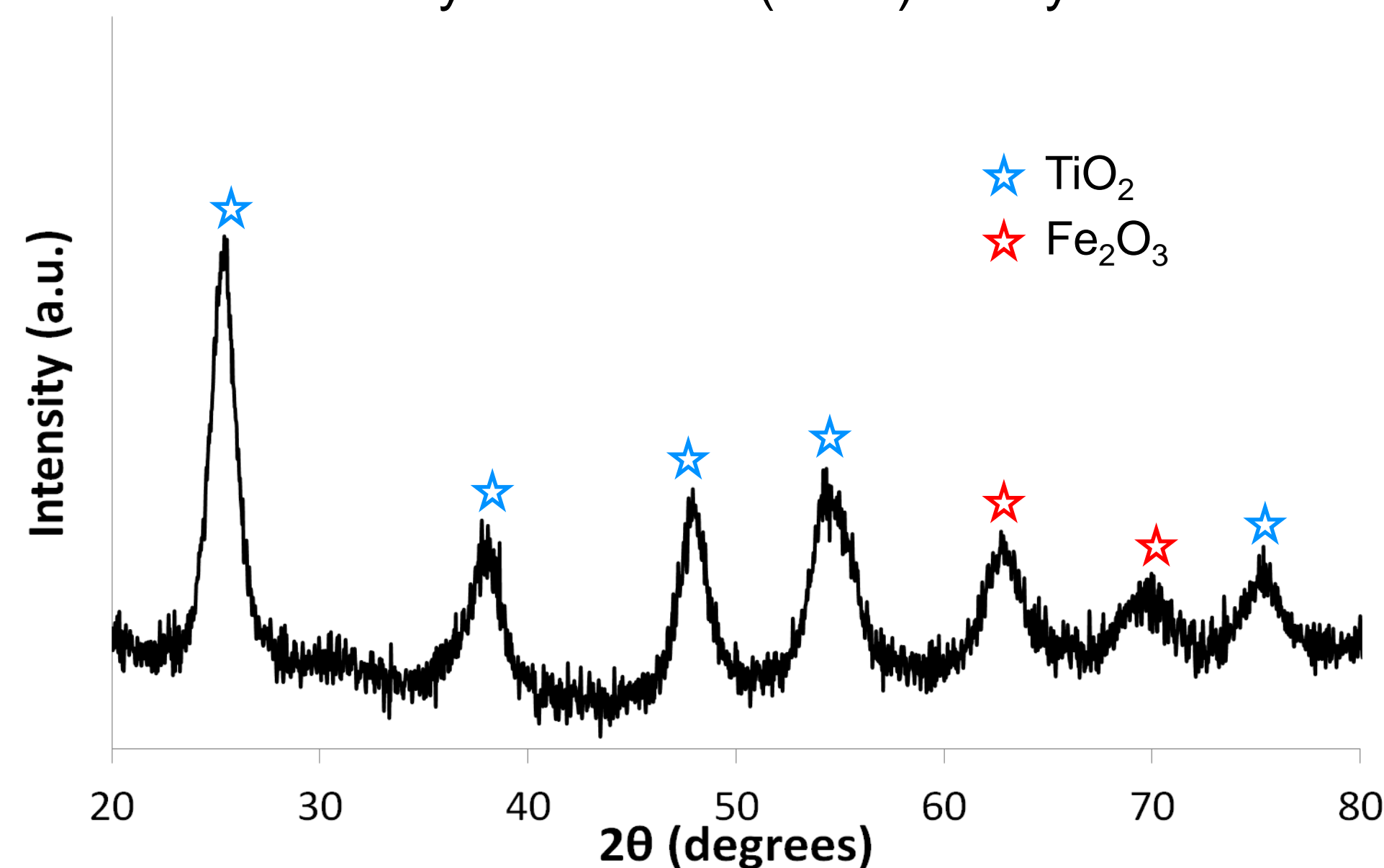
#### Nanoparticle Characterisation

Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)



Primary nanoparticle size of 10 nm

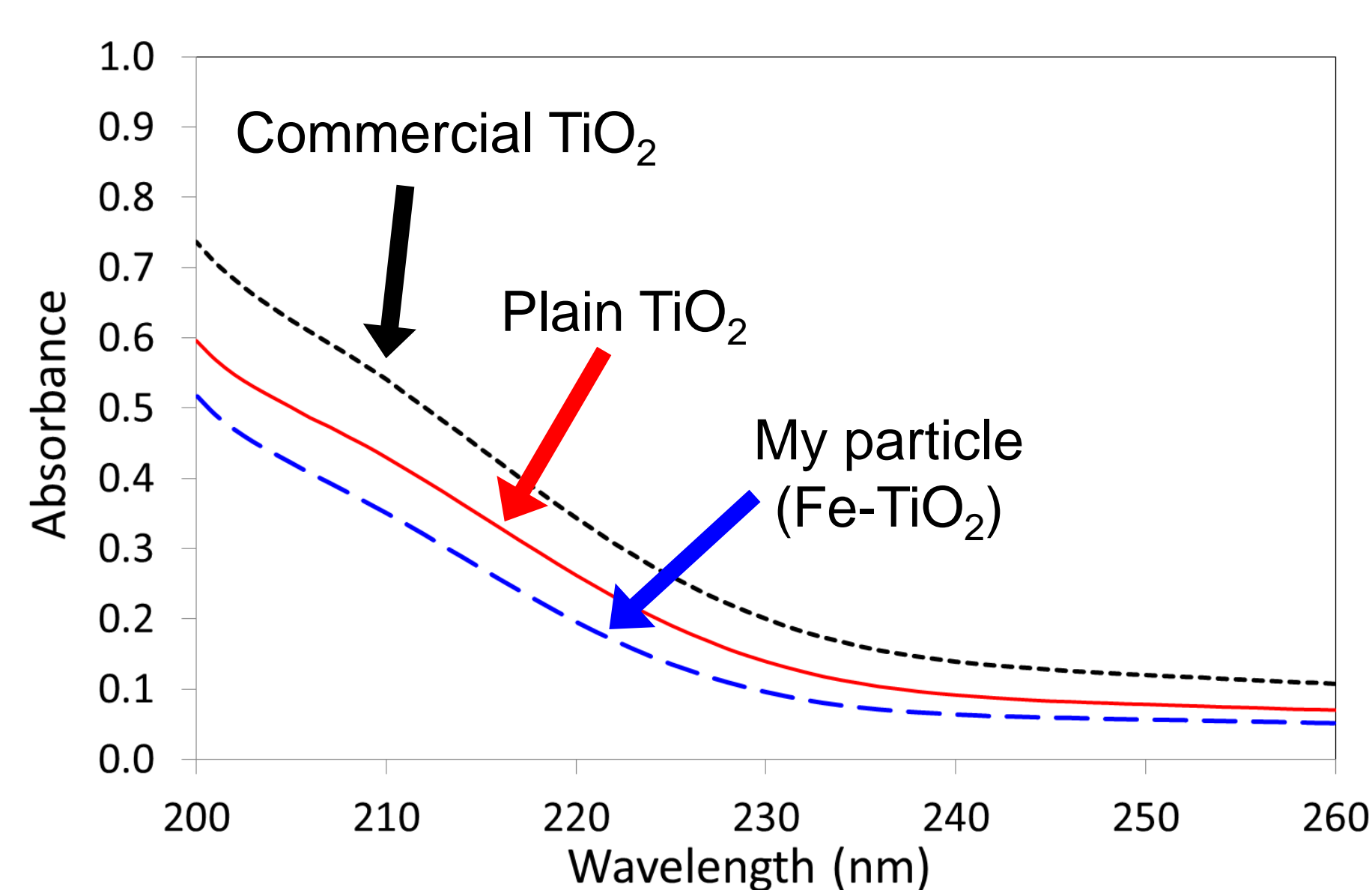
X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) Analysis



X-Ray Diffraction confirms  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  mixed phase

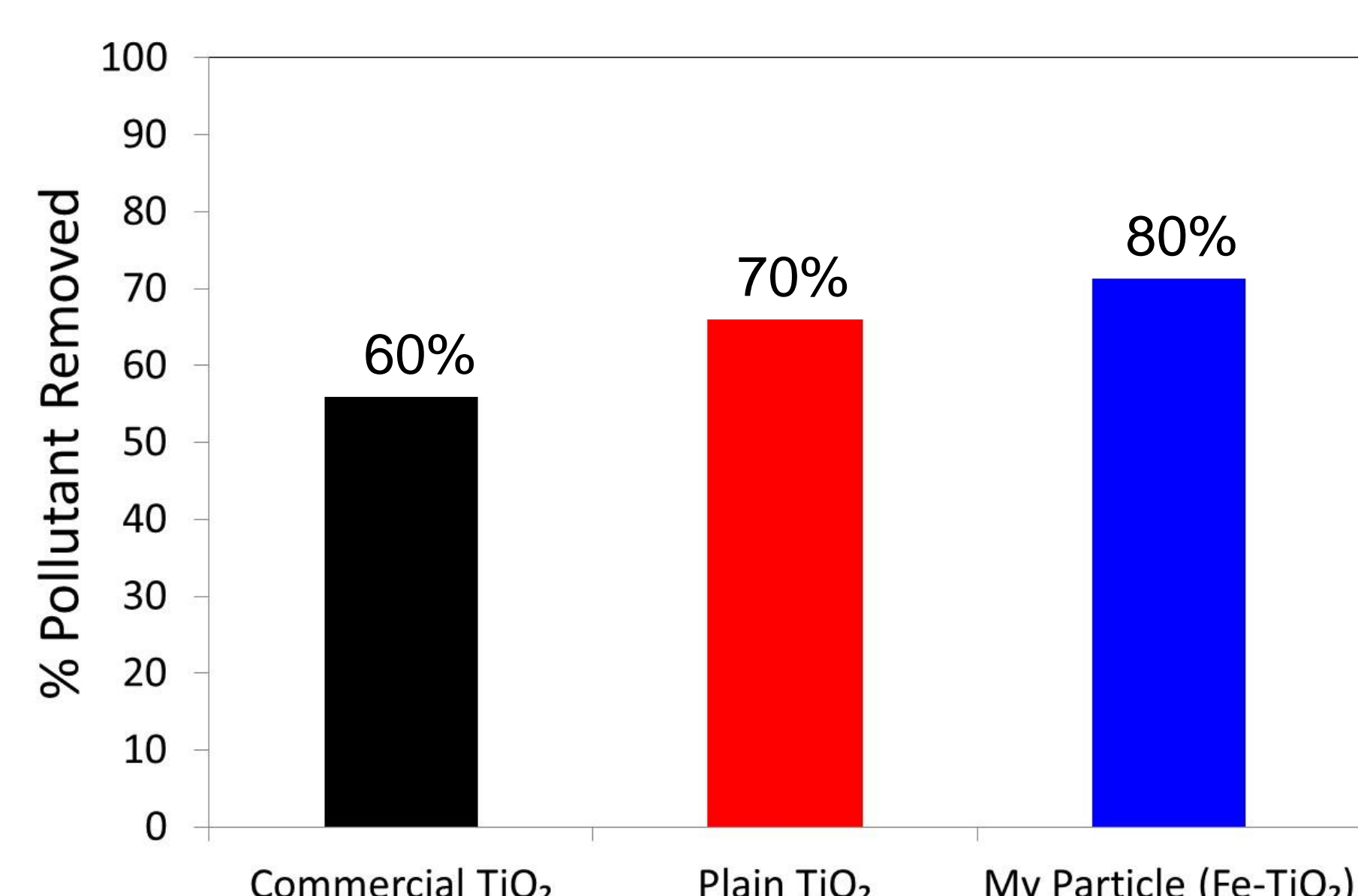
#### Removal performance

UV/Visible Spectrum Analysis



The lower absorbance of my particle shows its superior performance

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Analysis



Increased pollutant removal efficiency of my particle

#### Results

Property	Commercial $\text{TiO}_2$	Plain $\text{TiO}_2$	My Particle ( $\text{Fe-TiO}_2$ )
BET Surface Area	35 - 65 $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$	96 $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$	125 $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$
Average Particle Size	21 nm	10 nm	15 nm

Increased surface area and smaller particle size supports performance results of my particles.

#### Conclusion

The removal performance tests showed that my synthesised  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{Fe-TiO}_2$  nanoparticles outperformed the commercial  $\text{TiO}_2$  in adsorption tests, therefore enhancing the removal of NOM from drinking water.

#### Importance and Recommendations

- ★ More effective treatment of organic pollutants
- ★ Less waste and more energy efficiency
- ★ Future studies might involve testing the degradation performance of my particles.