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Fabrication of Amidoxime grafted Sepiolite into Chitosan based beads for pollutants removal

Mohib Ullah Khan

Hazara University Mansehra, Pakistan

Abstract

Currently I am working on bio-nanocomposite. Particularly on Chitosan based membranes and beads. My work is also based on the synthesis of nano-hybrids for environmental clean -up purpose. The nanohybrid we synthesized is based on Amidoxime modified sepiolite (clay). Our aim is to use this nanohybrid as filler in chitosan to improve its properties. Currently our group is focusing on the removal of textile dyes and heavy metals from industrial waste by using above mentioned nanohybrid in powder form and with the support of chitosan. In Pakistan we are facing environmental issues, most importantly, large amount of arsenic was found in our ground water. Initial results showed that this material have adsorptive tendency towards copper ions and some textile dyes (methylene blue).

I am also engaged in a group who has affiliation with French university (University Savoie mont blanc) under Pak-French program, we are working on chitosan based beads formation through periling technique for industrial purposes. In short my focus is on synthesizing environmentally eco-friendly bio-nanocomposites to replace petroleum based materials.

Introduction

Sepiolite is opaque and off-white, gray or cream color, breaking with a conchoidal or fine earthy fracture, and sometimes fibrous in texture. due to the actual fact it can be promptly damaged with the finger nail, its hardness is hierarchical at regarding a pair of on the ordered series. the specific gravity varies from 0.988 to 1.279, however the consistency of the mineral could result in error. sepiolite could be a hydrous metallic element salt having the chemical formula $Mg_4Si_6O_{15}(OH)_2 \bullet 6H_2O$.

When initial extracted, sepiolite is soft. However, it hardens on exposure to star heat or once dried in an exceedingly heat area.

Chitosan-based gel chemical compound beads are extensively studied as micro- or nano-particulate carriers within the pharmaceutical and medical fields, wherever they have shown promise for drug delivery as a results of their controlled and sustained release properties, similarly as biocompatibility with tissue and cells.

Experiment

Disinfection

Biological contaminants are often classified into 3 classes, namely, microorganisms, natural organic matter (NOM), and biological toxins. microbial contaminants embrace human pathogens and free living microbes. The removal of class toxins is a difficulty in standard water treatment systems. several adsorbents as well as activated carbon have fairly sensible removal efficiencies and once more variety of things influence the removal method.

Contamination from bacterium, protozoans, and viruses is feasible in each ground and surface water. The toxicity of the quality gas chemical disinfection additionally to the carcinogenic and really harmful by-products formation is already mentioned. chlorine dioxide is expensive and ends up in the assembly of dangerous substances like mineral and salt in producing method. Ozone, on the opposite hand, has no residual effects however produces unknown organic reaction merchandise. For uv medical care, longer exposure time is needed for resultiveness and conjointly there's no residual effect. Despite advances in disinfection technology, outbreaks from waterborne infections are still occurring. So, advanced disinfection technologies must, at least, eliminate the emerging pathogens, in addition to their suitability for large-scale adoption. There are many various varieties of nanomaterials like ag, titanium, and metal capable of disinfecting waterborne disease-causing microbes. Thanks to their charge capability, they possess antibacterial properties. TiO_2 photocatalysts and metallic and metal-oxide nanoparticles square measure among the foremost promising nanomaterials with antimicrobial properties. The effectuality of metal ions in water disinfection has been highlighted by several researchers. This a part of the paper covers the applying of these antimicrobial nanomaterials for water disinfection.

Fig1: Fabrication of Amiodoxime grafted Sepiolite into Chitosan