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K. Bouiahya, A. Oulguidoum, A. Laghzizil, M. Shalabi, J.M. M Nunzi, et al.. Hydrophobic chemical surface functionalization of hydroxyapatite nanoparticles for naphthalene removal. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects*, 2020, 595, pp.124706. <10.1016/j.colsurfa.2020.124706>. <hal-03348487>

HAL Id: hal-03348487

<https://hal.sorbonne-universite.fr/hal-03348487v1>

Submitted on 19 Sep 2021

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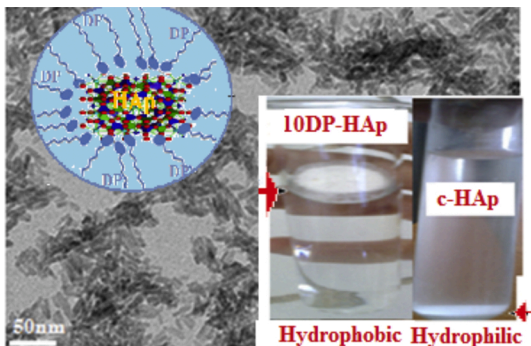
K. Bouiahya^a, A. Oulguidoum^a, A. Laghzizil^{a,*}, M. Shalabi^b, J.M. Nunzi^b, Sylvie MASSE^c

^a Laboratory of Applied Chemistry of Materials, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Faculty of Science, Rabat BP. 1014 Agdal, Morocco

^b Department of Chemistry, Queen's University, Kingston, ON K7L-3N6, Canada

^c Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Laboratoire de Chimie de la Matière Condensée de Paris, LCMCP, F-75005 Paris, France

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Hydrophilic/hydrophobic surface
Hybrid hydroxyapatite
Nanoparticles
Adsorption

ABSTRACT

Hydrophobic apatite monolith nanoparticles were prepared by grafting of dodecylphosphate (DP) onto hydroxyapatite. A modification in the synthesis was used to develop a hydrophobic surface in order to improve the dispersion and compatibility of organoapatite particles for the sensing and separation of hydrophobic substances. Results indicate that DP grafting onto the apatite is quantitative. Structural analyses of the as-received materials show that the grafting approach did not significantly alter the apatite microstructure, but modifies the hydrophobic character and surface properties of the hybrid material. Conversion of the hydrophilic surface of hydroxyapatite to hydrophobic was carried out to better retain naphthalene as a polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon model.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: laghzizi@fsr.ac.ma (A. Laghzizil).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.colsurfa.2020.124706>

1. Introduction

The physico-chemical properties of materials depend essentially on their specific surface and their chemical composition [1–3]. To improve these properties, the modification of their surface makes it possible to control and promote the active sites resulting in a good adsorption. Surface modification by adhesion or in-situ grafting of organic molecules was considered effective [3]. Among the criteria for an effective

surface are: an important surface charge, an hydrophilic/hydrophobic character of the modified surface, the potential to trap toxic substances. In particular, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are released to the aquatic environment as by-products of the incomplete combustion of some organic substances are chemically persistent and non-biodegradable [4,5]. Naphthalene is generally considered as a model compound for the examination of the environmental and health aspects of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons [6,7]. It has a tar odor and sublimates at room temperature by emitting vapors, which are highly toxic and long persistent environmental pollutants. Thus, it is useful to develop effective treatment processes that will help urban and rural areas getting rid of these toxic substances [8,9]. Adsorption processes are widely used in the purification of wastewaters [7–9]. The development of surface-controlled materials was thought as a solution to retain these hydrophobic molecules. Activated carbon is the most generally used sorbent with some restrictions such as sensitivity of regeneration to high temperature and thermal and chemical instability as well as costly reactivation and limited design flexibility [10,11]. Hydrophobic porous materials such as functionalized zeolites [12,13], silica [14,15], modified bentonite [16] have been used for the adsorptive removal of naphthalene from aqueous solutions. Surface modifications have been applied to hydroxyapatite materials in order to tune their physico-chemical properties [17–20]. Moreover, the presence of amphoteric and hydrogenous sites enables reaction with organic modifiers to form hybrid apatites [21–23]. However, the nature of the organic moieties can change the hydrophobicity of the solid surface as well as its structural and physical properties [24–26]. Among them, dodecylphosphate, with its particularly long aliphatic carbon chain, can affect the initially hydrophilic hydroxyapatite and form a hydrophobic water-fearing surface. This paper explores the affinity of hydrophobic mesoporous apatite surfaces with hydrophobic toxic organic compounds contained into water. In this study, the hydrophilic surface of hydroxyapatite was converted to hydrophobic to better uptake higher naphthalene concentrations from the aquatic environment. The adsorptive removal of naphthalene from the hydrophobic apatite from aqueous solutions was further evaluated by kinetic models (e.g., pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order equations) and two isotherms (e.g., Langmuir, Freundlich).

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Preparation

The converted hydroxyapatite (c-HAp) was prepared as previously described by a dissolution/precipitation method from a natural phosphate ore collected from the Bengurir region (Morocco) [27,28]. After dissolving the natural phosphate using concentrated HNO₃ acid (65 vol%), the filtrated solution containing calcium and phosphate ions was precipitated by addition of a concentrated ammonia solution (25 %) until pH≈10. The final white suspensions were aged for 24 h at room temperature, filtered, washed and dried at 100 °C. For hybrid apatite, the dodecylphosphate (DP, C₁₂H₂₇O₄P) was added to 200 mL of the calcium and phosphate-containing solution originating from ore dissolution and a concentrated ammonia solution was added up to pH = 10 under vigorous stirring at room temperature. The xerogel was maintained in contact with the reaction solution for 6 h at 25 °C under stirring. It was then filtered and repeatedly washed with distilled water and finally dried for 24 h in an oven at 100 °C. The percent of organophosphorus functionalized by DP was calculated as % = 100.P_{org}/(P_{inorg}+P_{org}). In varying the proportion of DP, several hybrid samples, named wDP-HAp, were prepared using DP molar ratios of 0, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 and 15 wt%.

2.2. Analytical measurements

The crystalline phases were identified by powder X-ray

diffraction (X' PERT PRO MPD) with CuKα radiation. FTIR spectra were recorded in the 4000 to 400 cm⁻¹ spectral region on a Bruker IFS66V FTIR. Specific surface areas were determined by multi-point N₂ gas sorption at 77 K using a Micromeritics ASAP 2010 instrument according to the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) method using adsorption data in the 0.05 to 0.25 relative pressure range. Pore size distribution was determined using the Barret-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) approximation in the mesoporous range. Total carbon content of the samples was determined using a CHNOS analyzer “Flash EA112 THERMO”. Calcium and phosphorus analyses were performed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-Ultima 2). Transmission electron microscope TEM images were taken with a TecnaiG² apparatus.

2.3. Adsorption experiments and modelling

Naphthalene (C₁₀H₈, molecular weight 128.16 g/mol) is a hydrophobic compound with low solubility in water of 30 mg L⁻¹, but high solubility in most organic solvents. Sorption experiments were performed in a batch reactor equipped with a multi-stirrer. Kinetics of the naphthalene sorption on different hydrophobic powders dried at 100 °C and hydrophilic pure HAp were studied using a 20 mg L⁻¹ naphthalene solution in contact with 200 mg of powder at pH 5.6 and room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the residual naphthalene in the filtrate was monitored using a UV-vis spectrophotometer working at the strong absorption band of 220 nm. The adsorbed amount of naphthalene on wDP-HAp powders at time *t* (q_t in mg g⁻¹) was calculated as follows: q_t=(C₀-C_t).V/m, where C₀ and C_t are the phenol concentrations (in mg L⁻¹) in the liquid phase initially and at any time *t*, respectively, “m” is the mass (g) of the adsorbent in the solution, and V is the solution volume (L). To determine the kinetics parameters of the sorption reactions, Lagergren pseudo-first [29] and pseudo-second order [30] models have been applied to experimental data. The first model, expressed as: log (q_e-q_t) = log q_{e,1}-k₁.t/2.303, allows the determination of q_{e,1} the adsorbed amount of naphthalene at equilibrium (mg g⁻¹) and k₁ the first order kinetic constant (min⁻¹). The pseudo-second model described by t/q_t = 1/(k₂q_{e,2}²) + t/q_{e,2} provides the calculated amount of adsorbed naphthalene at equilibrium q_{e,2} (mg g⁻¹) and k₂ the second order kinetic constant (g. mg⁻¹ min⁻¹).

The sorption isotherms were obtained after 3 h of contact at pH 5.6 by mixing 0.2 g of adsorbent with 100 ml of naphthalene solutions ranging from 5 to 100 mg L⁻¹. The highly concentrated solutions of naphthalene, up 30 mg L⁻¹, were prepared by adding a certain volume of methanol and subsequently diluted by distilled water of 1%:v in order to increase its solubility. This approach reflects the wastewater/industrial effluent complexity, which contains many chemical entities such as alcohols that do not adsorb on many adsorbents and so does not compete for adsorption on apatite from the water-methanol solution containing naphthalene. Sorption isotherms were analyzed using the Langmuir [31] and Freundlich models [32]. The first model, C_e/q_e=(1/β.q_L) + C_e/q_L, allows the calculation of the maximum amount of adsorbed naphthalene at equilibrium q_L (mg g⁻¹), and β the Langmuir constant (L mg⁻¹) related to the adsorption energy. The second model, logq_e= logK_f + (1/n)logC_e, leads to the determination of K_f the Freundlich constant correlated to the maximum adsorption capacity and n the adsorption intensity.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Structural and textural properties

As Fig. 1 shows, the interaction of DP with Ca²⁺ ions occurs through interplay between organic and inorganic phosphate in calcium coordination, forming a unique and poorly crystalline apatite phase in the DP-concentration range. The high structural disorder induced by DP grafting is responsible for the observed diminution of crystallinity, which strongly depends on the DP content as well as the thermal stability of the

compounds. At high DP content, heat treatment at 800 °C induces a partial conversion of DP-HAp nanocrystals into β -tricalcium phosphate (β -TCP).

Infrared spectra of the DP-HAp materials display the vibration modes of PO_4 groups, which are characteristic of the apatite structure (Fig. 2). The small shift of PO_4 bands to higher frequencies with DP content rising is related to the structural disorder and the nature of the P—O bond. However, the P—O bands coming from the organic phosphorus in DP molecules overlap those of the inorganic phosphorus in the apatite lattice. FT-IR spectra of the grafted DP-HAp materials exhibit weak peaks originating from organic carbon in the 1420–1450 cm^{-1} range, contrary to the pure c-HAp, which is constitutive of carbonated apatite. This reflects the replacement of CO_3^{2-} ions originally in the phosphate rock by organophosphorus groups in the grafted materials. After surface grafting, new vibration bands are detected at 2000, 2300 and 2900 cm^{-1} , belonging to the aliphatic C—H stretch of DP in the apatite lattice.

TG analysis shows two major mass losses according to the grafting of DP in wDP-HAp powders (Fig. 3). First, a very slight evaporation of water (1–2 %) at 120 °C demonstrating the hydrobicity of the surface of the samples, then the combustion of organic fractions (5–18 %) between 120 and 600 °C and finally a slight loss observed at more than 600 °C, attributable to the elimination of resistant organic matter and /or the crystallization process.

Powders were chemically analyzed, as reported in Table 1. With unvarying calcium and phosphorus in starting NP precursor, the addition of DP molecules affects the Ca/P molar ratio of the precipitates. For 15DP-HAp sample, the Ca/P value is close to 1.5, characteristic of the presence of $\beta\text{-Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ detected by XRD when the product is heat-treated at 800 °C. Thermogravimetric analysis was performed (Table 1). In the temperature range between 200 and 600 °C. There is evidently a greater weight loss for hybrid apatites attributed to the decomposition of the organic material in the apatite powders. It can be seen that the weight loss of the products increases with the grafted DP content, confirming the chemical analysis performed. TEM images of the

dried hybrid powders are shown in Fig. 4; exhibiting well-defined nanoparticles of similar morphologies that look like stick particles with different lengths varying from 10– 40 nm. After heating at 800 °C, spherical aggregates of fused nanoparticles with various morphologies are observed, corresponding to pure hydroxyapatite as demonstrated by IR data.

Fig. 5a shows the N_2 -adsorption/desorption isotherms for all wDP-HAp hydrophobic materials characterized by type IV isotherms according to the IUPAC classification. The presence of adsorption/desorption hysteresis is largely linked to the texture of the mesoporous material (distribution of the pore size, geometry of the pores and the connectivity). Similar results were obtained by other researchers [22,23, 28].

Using the BET model, specific surface areas (S_{BET}) are presented in Table 1. After drying at 100 °C, surface modification induced by the DP introduction increased the S_{BET} of apatite remarkably at the lowest DP content (2.5 %), but increasing more the DP content resulted in a gradual reduction of surface area until 110 $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ for 10DP-HAp. This is related to the high molecular disorder introduced by the organic molecules into the apatite structure; it is therefore possible that the organic moieties be located into the pores or blocks their entrance. However, hybrid material nanocomposites exhibit close S_{BET} values in the 110– 150 $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ range that is significantly higher than that of the converted hydroxyapatite c-HAp (100 $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$) and to 20 $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ for NP. This strongly suggests that both types of particles are more evenly dispersed within the powder. Pore size distributions (Fig. 5b) indicated that the diameter of pores in the functionalized apatite were between 8 and 11 nm, including mesopores slightly larger for c-HAp (12.8 nm).

Fig. 6 shows the significant improvement of the unmodified c-HAp sample behavior compared to that of the modified 10DP-HAp sample, indicating that the dodecylphosphate addition has a deep influence in increasing the hydrophobicity of the synthesized apatite nanoparticles. Initially, hydroxyapatite is hydrophilic due to the presence of the OH groups on the surface of the particles that form hydrogen bonds and subsequently decant under their weight. Upon introducing the DP molecules, the 10DP-HAp powder floats on the water, showing the role played by DP grafting for the production of hydroxyapatite with a hydrophobic surface.

To our knowledge, this is the first time that such hydrophobic apatite surfaces were manufactured. Two approaches have been explored. The

first one relies on the formation of hydroxyapatite in the presence of DP that exhibits affinity for the calcium of the mineral phase and the second relates to obtaining hydrophobic surfaces capable of retaining hydrophobic pollutants such as naphthalene. As a result, the carbon chain of the DP graft makes the surface of the hydrophobic apatite floating in the water and able to retain hydrophobic organic species such as hydrocarbons and oils.

3.2. Adsorption behaviors

Based on extensive characterization, the influence of DP on the structure and surface chemistry of the materials was discussed in relation to their naphthalene sorption behavior. The fixation of naphthalene on hydrophobic wDP-HAp samples was carried out under statistical conditions. We limited the present approach to the effect of contact time, pH, and initial concentration on naphthalene removal from water. Fig. 7 shows the evolution of the amount adsorbed as a function of time. In modifying the nature of the hydrophobicity of the material surface, the kinetic behavior is characterized by a strong fixation of naphthalene on the solid in the first minutes, followed by a slow process until equilibrium. For an initial concentration of 20 ppm of naphthalene, the maximum amounts adsorbed on the hybrid apatites are given in Table 2. At equilibrium, the hybrid wDP-HAp apatites bind more naphthalene than c-HAp and the retention of naphthalene improves markedly with the DP graft content of the c-HAp structure. This improvement is due to the nature of the interactions between the novel hydrophobic surfaces created by grafting long carbon-based DP functions.

To analyze these results in more details, two models were evaluated for fitting the experimental data. In most cases, the first-order model led to low R^2 values whereas values larger than 0.999 were obtained with the second-order model (Table 2). The amount of naphthalene sorption at equilibrium varies from ca. 3.11 mg g⁻¹ on hydrophilic HAp to ca. 7.7 mg g⁻¹ on the hydrophobic 10DP-HAp surface. It seems that the specific surface of the adsorbent is not the only parameter to be taken into account during the adsorption process, but that the chemical composition of the surface is the determining parameter affecting the elimination of naphthalene.

Sorption isotherms as a function of the equilibrium naphthalene concentration were obtained after 3 h as contact time at pH 5.6 (Fig. 8). The hydrophobic 10DP-HAp sample shows high experimental naphthalene adsorption performance compared to the hydrophilic c-HAp.

In order to model the experimental data, the use of the Langmuir model was unsuccessful because it did not reproduce the low concentration range, whereas fitting by Freundlich equation is apparently correct ($R^2 > 0.99$) (Table 3). These sorption capacities can be related to (i) the accessible hydrophobic apatite surface, (ii) the molecular packing on the surface and (iii) the nature of the naphthalene-apatite interaction.

In order to optimize the pH for maximum elimination efficiency, experiments were conducted in a pH range from 3 to 11 (Fig. 9). The pH variation had little effect on the adsorption process. Results showed that naphthalene was better removed at pH 6 and 5 by c-HAp and wDP-HAp ($w = 2.5$ and 10) respectively, while the adsorptive removal decreased on both sides of these pH values. The good adsorption obtained at pH 6 below the neutral pH of naphthalene is linked to the surface of the grafted apatites containing Ca²⁺ and PO₄³⁻ ions, which may be responsible for this pH change. These results are in good agreement with those reported elsewhere [33], in which it was shown that the maximum floatability of apatite was reached at pH around 6.

Since the naphthalene molecules are non-polar and can interact with the hydrophobic wDP-HAp surface by their polyaromatic structure, involving dispersive interactions with the π -electron-rich carbons. The strong π - π interaction between the naphthalene molecules and hydrophobic surface is responsible for the adsorption. In addition, the hydrophilic character of the pure hydroxyapatite has caused strong

competition of water adsorption due to its high polarity. This competition reduced the accessibility of naphthalene molecules within the pores of the HAp surface. In opposition, the use of hydrophobic surfaces prevents access of water molecules to the solid surface and promotes naphthalene adsorption. This is consistent with the forces responsible for naphthalene adsorption that are stronger in more hydrophobic materials.

4. Conclusions

New hydrophobic surface apatite nanoparticles were synthesized by grafting dodecylphosphate. The introduction of aliphatic carbon chains in the apatite structure is of great interest to elaborate modified hydrophobic apatite nanoparticles that are promising for the removal of hydrophobic pollutants from water. Kinetic studies showed that the adsorption process was extremely fast in all employed sorbents. Experimental results show that 10DP-HAp has good performances and can be successfully used for the removal of naphthalene from aqueous solutions. The simple kinetic model of the pseudo second-order equation was successfully applied to predict the adsorption of naphthalene on the hydrophobic grafted apatite while Freundlich model can be used to describe the adsorption equilibrium. The use of naphthalene as a model molecule allows us to better study the adsorption process of polycyclic pollutants on apatite-based materials and to determine the best parameters that can influence retention. Experimental trials open up a promising new path to reach water treatment with inexpensive and abundant hybrid materials such as functionalized apatites.

Author contribution

The manuscript was written through the contributions of all authors that they have approved the final version of the manuscript. K. Bouiahya: Conceptualization, Methodology, and characterization. A. Oulguidoum, characterization and Writing- Original draft preparation. M. Shalabi: Visualization Data processing. A. Laghzizil: Supervision, Validation. J-M Nunzi: Reviewing and Editing.

Declaration of Competing Interest

There is no conflict of interest between all authors and no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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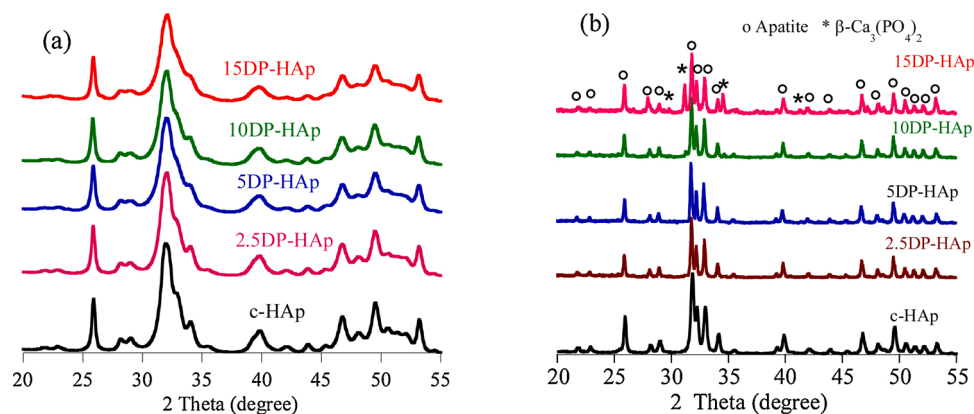


Fig. 1. XRD patterns of wDP-HAp powders (a) dried at 100 °C and (b) calcined at 800 °C.

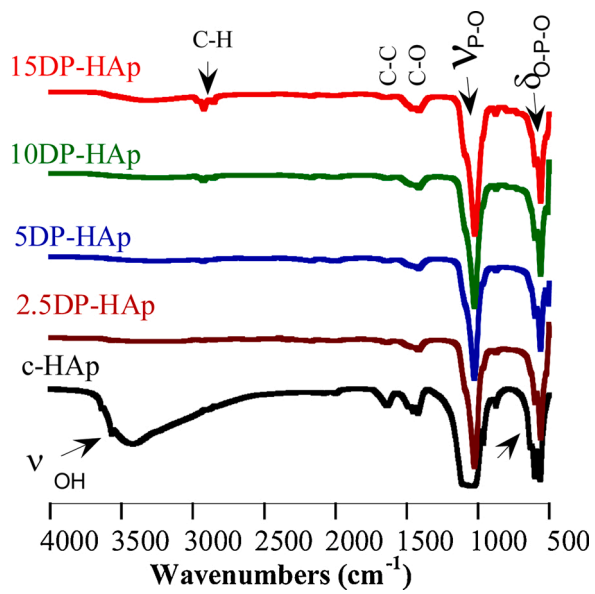


Fig. 2. IR spectra of wDP-HAp powders.

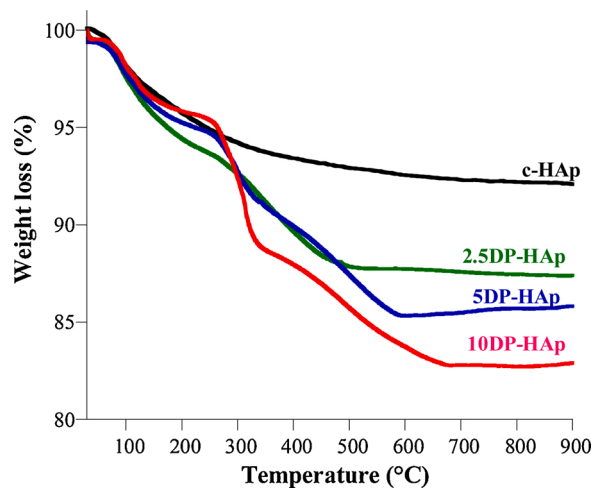


Fig. 3. TG curves of hybrid wDP-HAp powders.

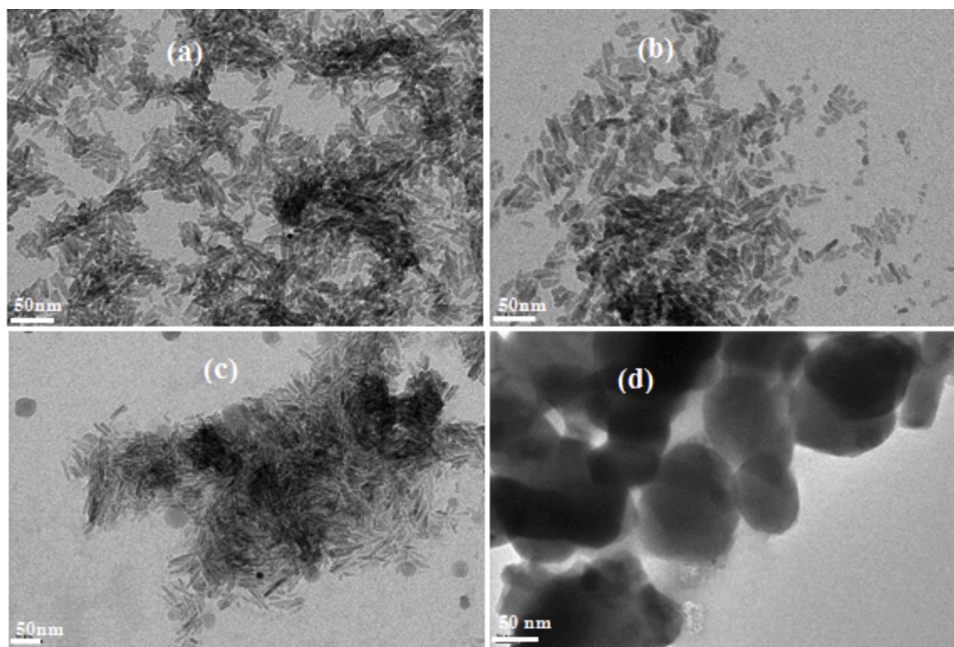


Fig. 4. TEM images of 10DP-HAp powders: (a, b and c) dried at 100 °C and (d) calcined at 800 °C.

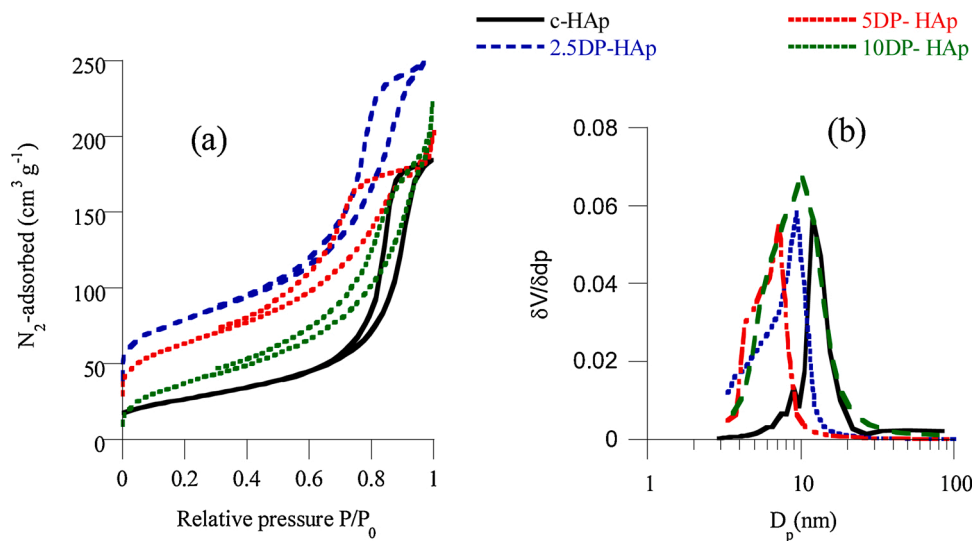


Fig. 5. (a) N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) Pore size distribution of the studied of the grafted apatites dried at $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

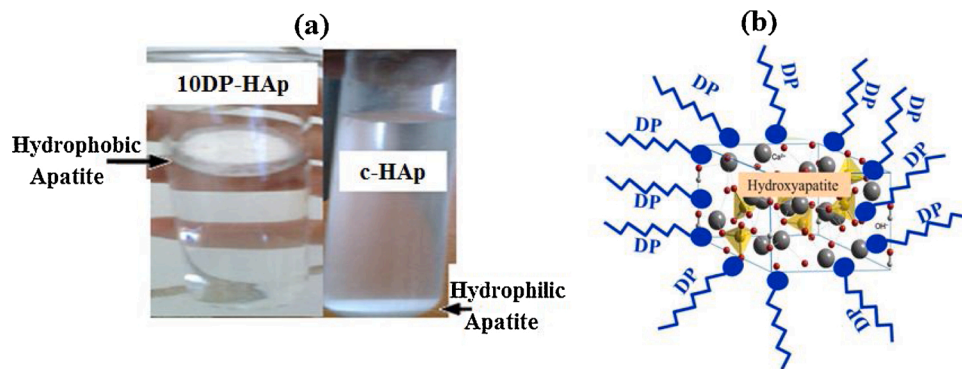


Fig. 6. (a) Picture showing the transformation of the surface properties of the material, going from a totally hydrophilic character for the pure c-HAp (right) to a hydrophobic surface-modified behavior for the 10DP-HAp hybrid material (left), (b) Schematic showing the hydrophobic surface modification of the HAp nanoparticles with DP coupling agent.

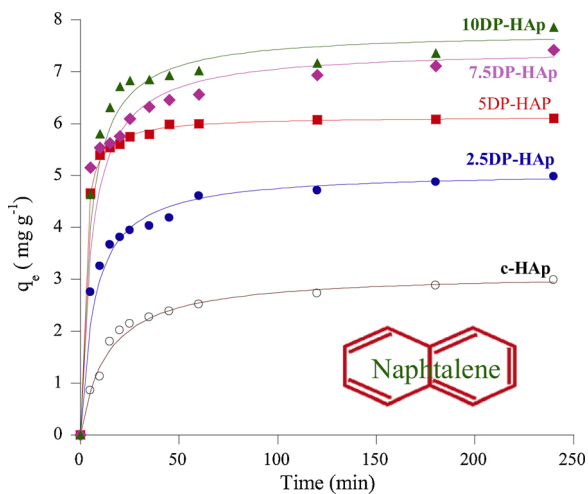


Fig. 7. Kinetics of naphthalene removal (q_e) by the hydrophobic apatite nanopowders wDP-HAp compared to the pure c-HAp. Plain lines show the results of data fitting using the pseudo second order Lagergren model.

Table 1
Chemical analyses and surface characteristics of the wDP-HAp materials.

Sample	Ca/ P ^a	%C ^b	Weight loss (%) 200–600 °C ^c	S_{BET} (m^2/g) ^d	D_p (nm)
NP	1.95	0.38	3.6	20	9.5 ; 13
C-H Ap	1.91	0.34	3.4	100	12.8
2.5DP- HAp	1.76	1.56	6.5	150	9.4
5DP-HAp	1.70	2.16	9.0	135	8.2
7.5DP- HAp	1.59	3.15	13.0	128	10.7
10DP- HAp	1.52	4.95	17.1	110	10.7

^a From ICP analyses.

^b From CHNOS analyses.

^c From TG curves.

^d BET method.

Table 2

Kinetic rate constants (k_i) and adsorption capacities ($q_{e,i}$) as obtained for different models for the naphthalene removal by wDP-HAp powders ($C_0 = 20 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$, dose = 2 g L^{-1} , pH = 5.6). R^2 values indicate the correlation coefficients for the linear fits.

	$q_{e,exp}$ (mg g^{-1})	Pseudo-first-order			Pseudo-second-order		
		k_1 (min^{-1})	$q_{e,1}$ (mg g^{-1})	R^2	k_2 (min^{-1})	$q_{e,2}$ ($\text{g mg}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$)	R^2
C-H Ap	2.84	0.026	1.99	0.9461	0.024	3.11	0.9995
2.5DP-HAp	4.86	0.024	2.10	0.9699	0.041	4.80	0.9997
5DP-HAp	6.07	0.013	1.91	0.8904	0.077	6.81	0.9999
7.5DP-HAp	7.10	0.018	2.29	0.9749	0.048	7.32	0.9994
10DP-HAp	7.22	0.015	1.83	0.8418	0.050	7.77	0.9989

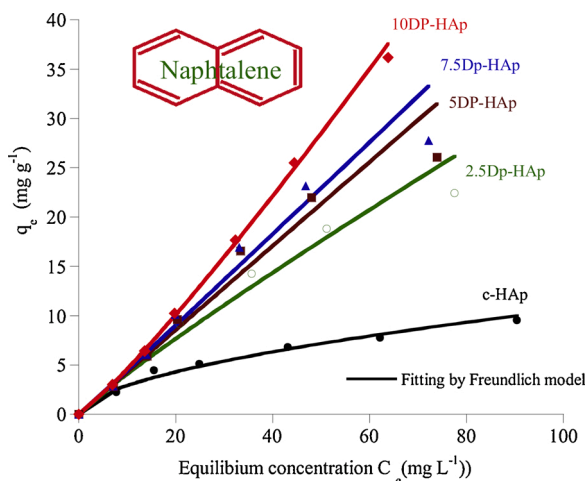


Fig. 8. Effect of initial concentration of naphthalene on its adsorption on the hydrophobic wDP-HAp powders. Lines indicate the result of modeling using the Freundlich equation.

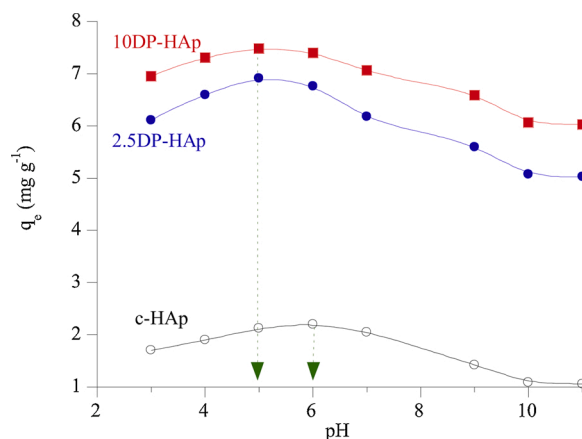


Fig. 9. Effect of initial pH on the naphthalene removal by c-HAp, 5DP-HAp and 10DP-HAp samples ($C_0 = 20 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$, $t = 3 \text{ h}$, dose = 2 g L^{-1}). Data for 5DP-HAp and 7.5DP-HAp were comparable to 10DP-HAp and are not shown for sake of clarity.

Table 3

Maximum experimental capacity ($q_{e,exp}$) and constants obtained from the modeling of the naphthalene sorption isotherms using Langmuir and Freundlich equations.

	Langmuir equation			Freundlich equation		
	q_L (mg g^{-1})	β (L mg^{-1})	R^2	$\log K_f$	$1/n$	R^2
C-H Ap	12.9	0.027	0.9461	0.092	0.55	0.9789
2.5DP-HAp	77.0	0.005	0.9699	0.294	0.90	0.9896
5DP-HAp	227	0.002	0.8904	0.364	0.99	0.9887
7.5DP-HAp	400.0	0.001	0.9749	0.365	1.01	0.9897
10DP-HAp	112.3	0.004	0.8418	0.468	1.13	0.9995