



Raman spectroscopy and TGA studies for the synthesis of multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized thiol (MWCNT-SH) nanocomposites: study of effect of concentration

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Abstract We have investigated some methods such as Raman spectroscopy and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) studies for the nanocomposites multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized thiol (MWCNT-SH) by adding to cysteamine with known concentration in nanocomposite. For this study, we synthesized nanocomposite MWCNT-SH by the reaction between multi-walled carbon nanotubes-functionalized carboxyl and the cysteamine. For study of the effect of concentration, cysteamine with different concentrations was used (1, 3 and 5 % weight) and it was called MWCNT-SH1, MWCNT-SH3 and MWCNT-SH5, respectively. Then, the nanocomposite provided was characterized by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) and scanning electron microscope (SEM). The surface structure of nanocomposites can be analyzed and confirmed using Raman and FT-IR spectroscopy. Also, to investigate the thermal stability TGA was used. The study of TGA showed that nanocomposite MWCNT-SH had low thermal stability at temperatures more than 100 °C.

Keywords Raman spectroscopy · MWCNT · Functionalized thiol · Cysteamine · TGA

Introduction

Today, carbon nanotube (CNT) has attracted high attention in interdisciplinary areas, because of its unique empty tube structure and many outstanding electronic, optical and mechanical properties [1]. In applications of carbon nanotubes, it can be used as adsorbent alone or as nanocomposites with other substances. In comparison with classical adsorbents such as clay and activated carbon, CNT is more attractive because of its physicochemically favorable stability, structural and high selectivity diversity. Extensive experiments have been conducted on the adsorption of organic or inorganic contaminants on CNTs such as dioxin [2], Cd²⁺ [3], Zn²⁺ [4], Cr⁶⁺ [5], Cu²⁺ [6], fluoride [7] and Pb²⁺ [8] from aqueous solution.

Cysteamine (HSCH₂CH₂NH₂) is a chemical compound. It is a degradation product of the amino acid cysteine and the simplest stable aminothiols [9]. Some applications of cysteamine are employed, as it readily oxidizes to the corresponding disulfide, to the hydrochloride salt, in the presence of air in the treatment of disorders of cysteine excretion [9].

One of the latest products and useful aspects of nanotechnology is the nanocomposite. The nanocomposite is a solid with multiphase material where one of the phases has one, two or three dimensions of lower than 100 nm [10], or structures having nanoscale repeat distances between the different phases that make up the material [10]. Nanocomposite multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized thiol (MWCNT-SH) can be used in the adsorption process and other applications in the industry.

In this work, we have synthesized nanocomposite MWCNT-SH. To produce this nanocomposite, we used multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl and cysteamine with known concentrations. For the study of the

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effect of concentration, cysteamine with different concentrations (1, 3 and 5 % weight) called MWCNT-SH1, MWCNT-SH3 and MWCNT-SH5, respectively, was used. The provided nanocomposite was characterized by Raman spectra, its FTIR structure was confirmed and the morphology of the surface was also confirmed by scanning electron microscope (SEM). To investigate the thermal stability, thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was used for the synthesis of nanocomposites in this study.

Materials and methods

Materials

Multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl (MWCNT-COOH)

Multi-walled carbon nanotubes functionalized carboxylic was provided by Nano Amor Nanostructured & Amorphous Materials, Inc. (USA) with a purity of over 95 %. The average diameter was 1–2 nm; length was 5–30 nm and the SSA was ~ 400 m²/g. It was prepared by catalytic chemical vapor deposition (CVD).

Cysteamine

Cysteamine was provided by Sigma-Aldrich Co. (Germany) with a purity of over 98 %. For synthesis, the following specifications were used in this study: Cysteamine hydrochloride, CAS number, 156-57-0; linear formula, (HSCH₂CH₂NH₂)-HCl; molecular weight, 113.61 g/mol.

Preparation of nanocomposite multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized thiol (MWCNT-SH)

Nanocomposite MWCNT-SH was prepared according to the following method: 80 mg of dry powder of multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl with 80 mg of cysteamine hydrochloride was dissolved in ethanol. Then, 50 mg of 1-ethyl (3,3 di-amino-propyl acetate) carbon-amide 99 % (EDC) that was used for better reaction between graphene oxide and glycine (with purity ≥ 99 % provided by Aldrich Company) was used. For the study of effect of concentration, cysteamine with different concentrations was used (1, 3 and 5 % weight) and was called MWCNT-SH1, MWCNT-SH3 and MWCNT-SH5, respectively. Then, we added to the above mixture 30 mg of (NHS) 99.9 % (Aldrich Company). The above-mentioned compounds were exposed for a day at 55 °C and to prevent sticking, the particles were stored in an ultrasonic bath. The above mixture was placed in a shaker to get an even sample. After completion of the reaction,

nanocomposite MWCNT-SH was separated by micro filter and washed with deionized water and ethanol for several times. So after several rinses, the pH of the output water was neutralized. Then the resulting mixture was placed in an oven at 80 °C for 48 h until its moisture was removed completely.

Results and discussion

Characterization of nanocomposite multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized thiol (MWCNT-SH)

Scanning electron microscope (SEM)

The SEM of multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl is shown in Fig. 1. Based on Fig. 1, the active particles' dispersal is shown on the surface of multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl.

FTIR spectra

The FTIR technique was used to examine the surface of the nanocomposite. FTIR spectroscopy for the nanocomposite MWCNT-SH is shown in Fig. 2 and confirms the new chemical bands in the nanocomposite. For study of the effect of concentration, cysteamine with different concentrations was used (1, 3 and 5 % weight) and it was called MWCNT-SH1, MWCNT-SH3 and MWCNT-SH5, respectively. As shown in Fig. 2, multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized thio (MWCNT-SH) nanocomposite in

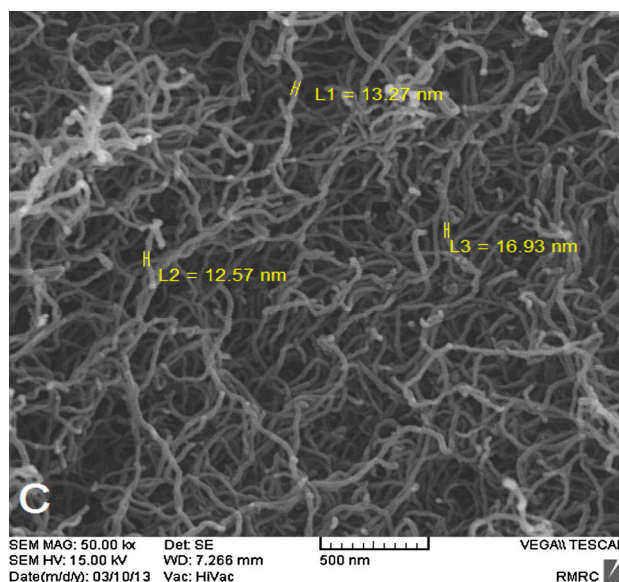


Fig. 1 SEM of multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl

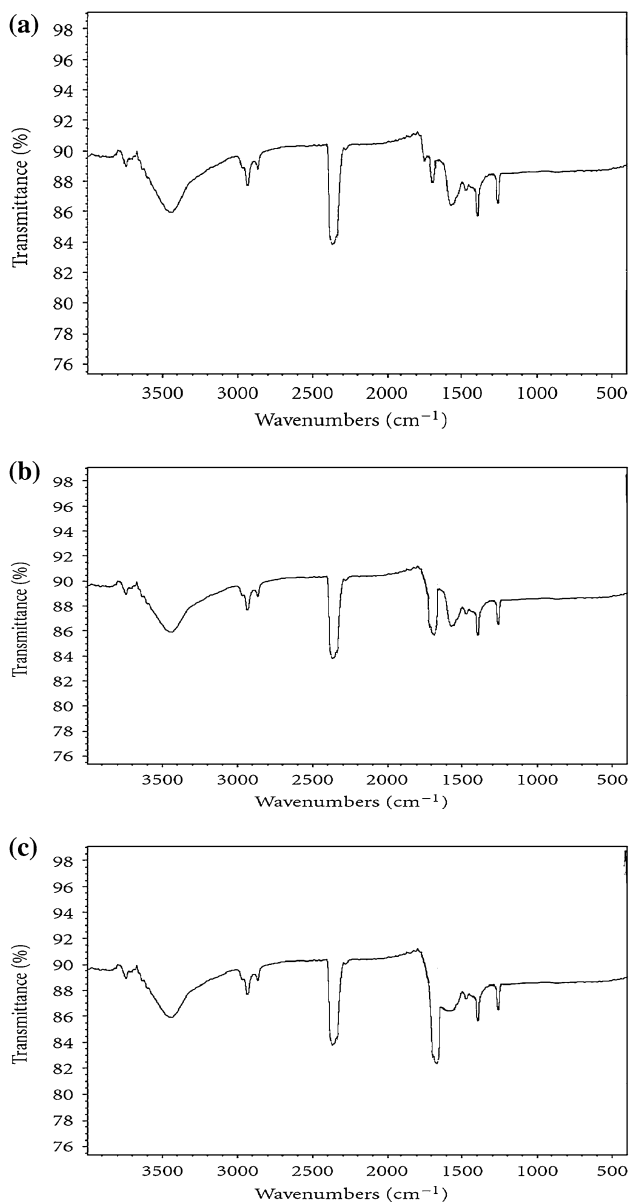


Fig. 2 FT-IR for nanocomposite multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized thiol (MWCNT-SH). Cysteamine with different concentrations (1, 3 and 5 % weight) called MWCNT-SH1, MWCNT-SH3 and MWCNT-SH5, respectively

the 1634 cm^{-1} area was related to the amide group (CO–NH) which is a stretching bond. The peak at 2550 cm^{-1} was related to thiol functional groups (SH) and the peak at 1350 was related to the bond that occurred by bending cysteamine [8].

Raman spectroscopy study

Raman spectroscopy of multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl MWCNT-COOH and nanocomposite MWCNT-SH are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. For more

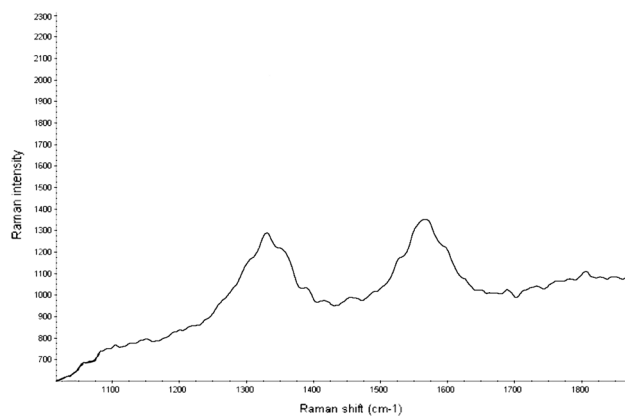


Fig. 3 Raman spectra of multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl

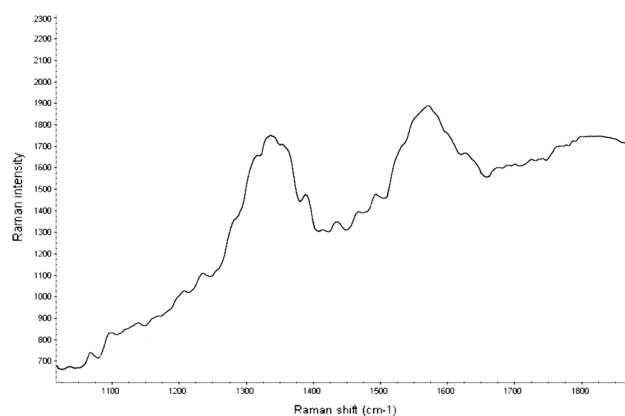


Fig. 4 Raman spectra of nanocomposite multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized thiol (MWCNT-SH)

control, functionalized with this chemical reaction has been confirmed by Raman spectroscopy. This method is a powerful way to identify functionalized carbon nanotubes. Bands G ($1560\text{--}1580$) and D ($1330\text{--}1350$) cm^{-1} , respectively, can be seen clearly in the Raman spectra corresponding to MWCNT-COOH and MWCNT-SH in Figs. 3 and 4 which are attributed to tangential and induced irregular peaks,

Thermal stability of multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl MWCNT-COOH and nanocomposite multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized thiol (MWCNT-SH)

The thermal behavior of multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl MWCNT-COOH and nanocomposite MWCNT-SH was studied by TGA at 600 c by the SDTQ device, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

The temperature range was selected from 50 to $550\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and the thermal velocity was $10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$.

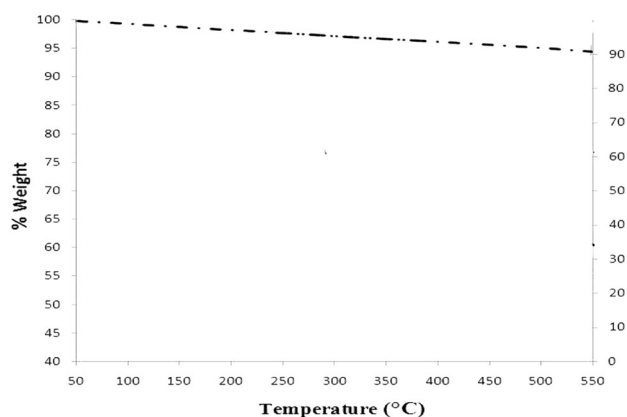


Fig. 5 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) for multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl (MWCNT-COOH)

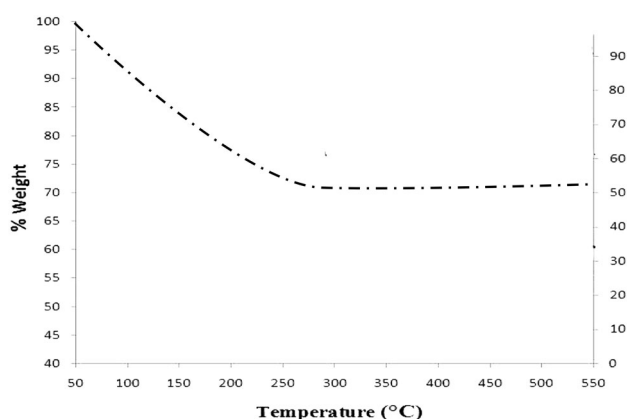


Fig. 6 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) for nanocomposite multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized thiol (MWCNT-SH)

As seen in Figs. 5 and 6, the multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl (MWCNT-COOH) indicates relatively good and high thermal stability, but in Fig. 6 for nanocomposite MWCNT-SH low thermal stability at temperatures more than 100 °C was observed and may be related to amide groups composed on the surface of multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl.

Conclusions

We synthesized nanocomposite MWCNT-SH by a reaction between dry powders of multi-walled carbon nanotube-functionalized carboxyl and cysteamine as a new

nanocomposite. Then we used infrared (IR) spectroscopy and SEM to characterize the surface of the nanocomposite. To analyze the structure of the surface, Raman spectra of the nanocomposite were investigated. Raman spectroscopic study of the synthesized nanocomposite showed that bands G (1560–1580) and D (1330–1350) cm^{-1} , respectively, can be seen clearly in the Raman spectra corresponding to MWCNT-COOH and MWCNT-SH on synthesis. Also, to investigate the thermal stability TGA was used.

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