

Advanced Materials and Technologies for Treatment of Emerging Contaminant PFAS

Nirupam Aich, PhD
Associate Professor

Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering
Daugherty Water for Food Global Institute Faculty Fellow



COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Nirupam Aich (Niru) - Background



BSc in Chemical Engineering
Bangladesh University of
Engineering and Technology (BUET)



MS in Environmental Engineering
University of South Carolina



PhD in Environmental Engineering
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, TX



Assistant Professor (2016-2022)
University at Buffalo (SUNY)



Associate Professor, 2023-Present
University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Aich Laboratory for Environment, Nanotechnology, and Sustainability (#AichLENS)





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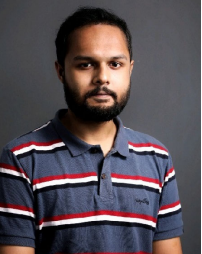
Ph.D. (Current)



Md. Arafat Ali



Anika Azme



Zaki Alam Pushan



Amy Yanagida

Ph.D. (Alumni)



Dr. Arvid Masud



Dr. Novin Mehrabi

M.S.



Tashfia Mohona



Anika Tabassum



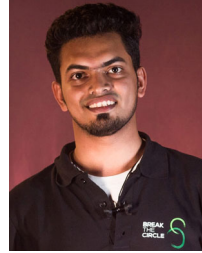
Connor Bannochie



Shruti Jagini



Laura Kowalski



Ehsan Tanim

Undergrad Researchers



Moyo Afolabi



Mourin Jarin



Zach Shepard



Brianna Scharf



Mollika Urmi



Dao Sysouvanh



Anusha Gupta



Lillian Baker



Shequana Courtney



Aislinn Varela

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Collaborators

- Dr. Xu Li (UNL CEE)
- Dr. Rajib Saha (UNL CBE)
- Dr. Ian Bradley (UB Environ. Engg)
- Dr. Diana Aga (UB Chemistry)
- Dr. Chi Zhou (UB Industrial Engg)
- Dr. Haiqing Lin (UB Chem. Engg)
- Dr. Toufiq Reza (Florida Tech)
- Dr. Isabel Escobar (U Kentucky)
- Dr. Olga Tsyusko (U Kentucky)
- Dr. Tara Sabo-Attwood (U Florida)
- Dr. Carla Ng (U Pittsburgh)
- Dr. Mario Reidt (U Texas Dallas)
- Dr. Michelle Crimi (Clarkson U)
- Dr. Nafisa Islam (BUET, Dhaka, Bangladesh)
- Dr. Daesung Kyung (U Ulsan, Korea)
- Dr. Chandra Sekhar Tiwari (IIT Kharagpur)



National Institute of
Environmental Health Sciences
Superfund Research Program

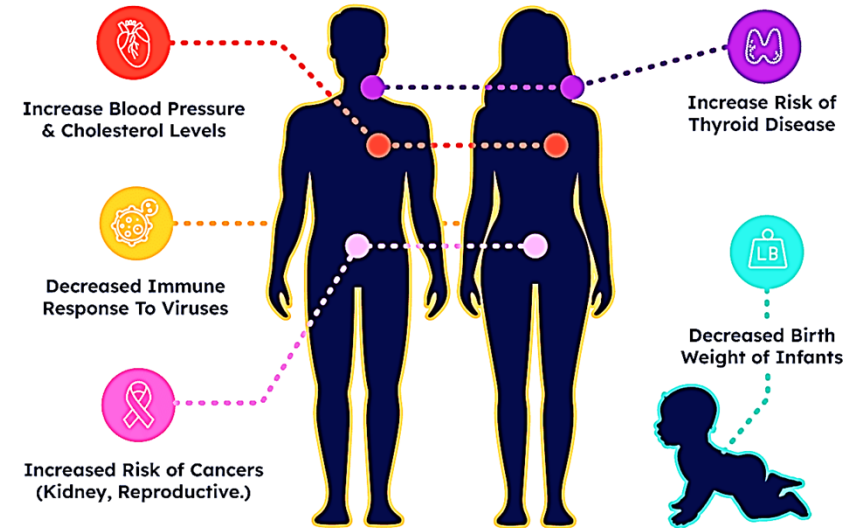
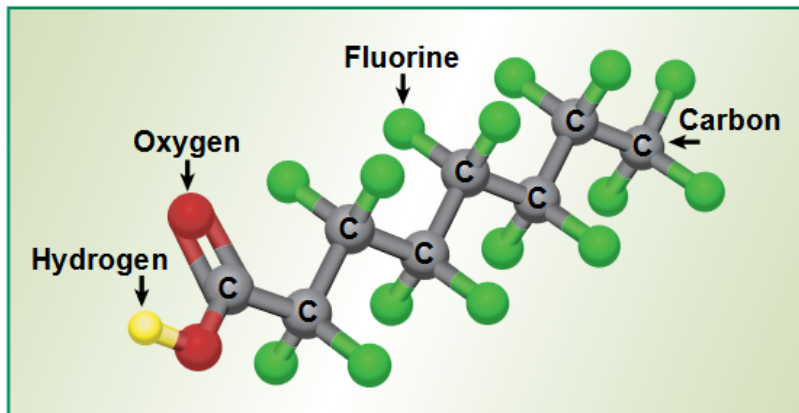


United States Department of Agriculture
National Institute of Food and Agriculture



Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

- Anthropogenic *fluorinated organic compounds* commercially used in many industries since 1940's
- *Persistent, bio-accumulative* and *ubiquitous* in environment
- *Complex toxicity* profile including **endocrine disruption, immunotoxicity, developmental disorder**
- Despite restriction for production in western countries, **>8000 PFASs** are prevalent in present global market
- **C-F bond is very strong** and difficult for breakdown



Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

The New York Times

E.P.A. Says 'Forever Chemicals' Must Be Removed From Tap Water

The rule applies to a family of chemicals known as PFAS that are linked to serious health effects. Water utilities argue the cost is too great.

Share full article



The new measure will require utilities to reduce PFAS substances in drinking water to near-zero levels. Justin Sullivan/Getty Images



By Lisa Friedman

April 10, 2024



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Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Final PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation

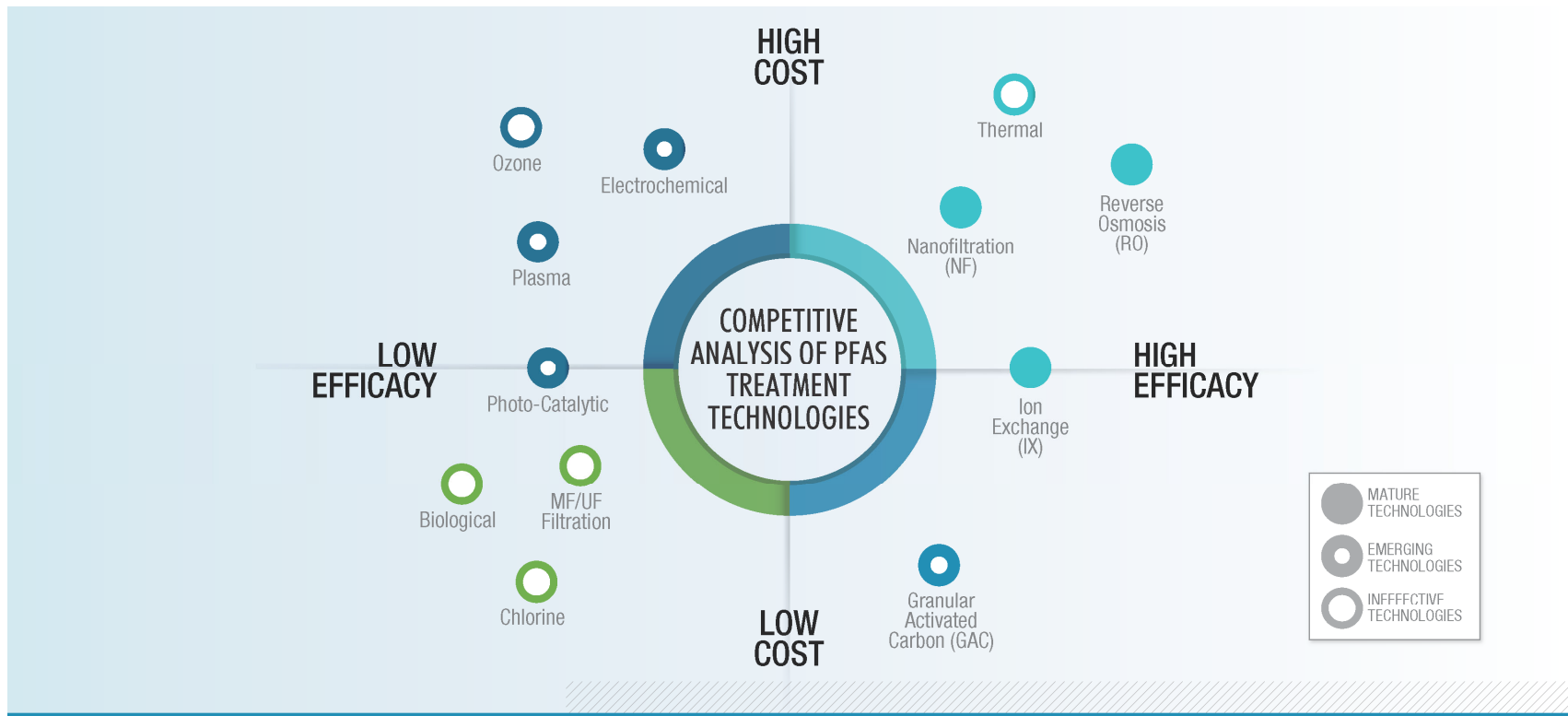
Compound	Final MCLG	Final MCL (enforceable levels)
PFOA	Zero	4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) (also expressed as ng/L)
PFOS	Zero	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX Chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

>200 Billion Capital Cost



PFAS Treatment: Current Approaches & Future Considerations

- Separation vs Destruction is an issue; Consideration of cost vs efficacy
- Improvement of efficiency and developing advanced materials

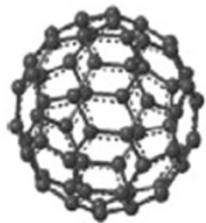


Perspective of Nano-Scale: $1 \text{ nm} = 10^{-9} \text{ m}$

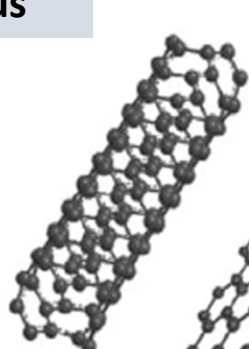
Nanotechnology: Material Manipulation in Nano-Scale

Nanomaterials: At least one-dimension is within 1-100 nm

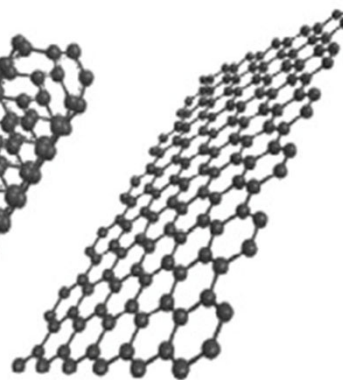
Carbonaceous



Fullerene
0-D

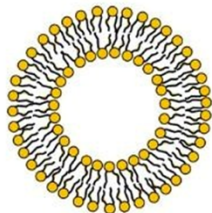


Carbon
Nanotube
1-D

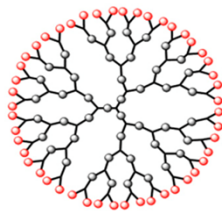


Graphene
2-D

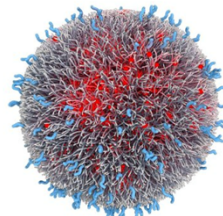
Organic



Liposome

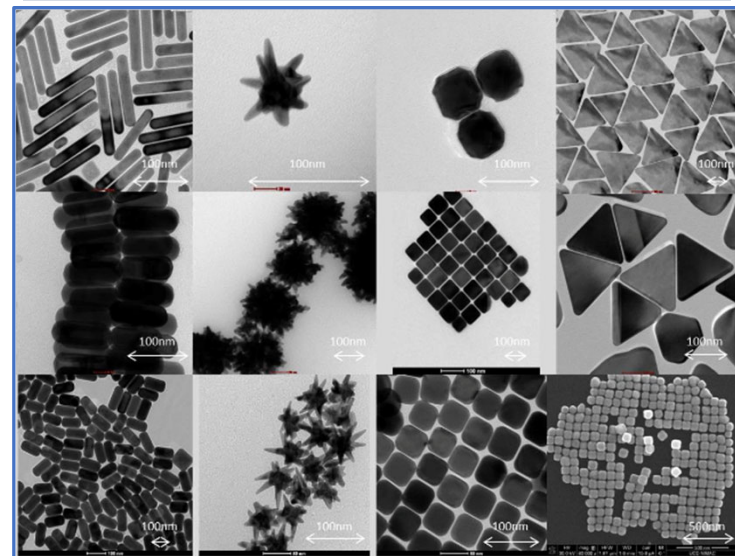


Dendrimers



Polymeric Nanoparticle

Metallic: Iron, Gold, Silver, TiO_2 , ZnO, MoS_2 , Quantum Dots (CdSe), Pt



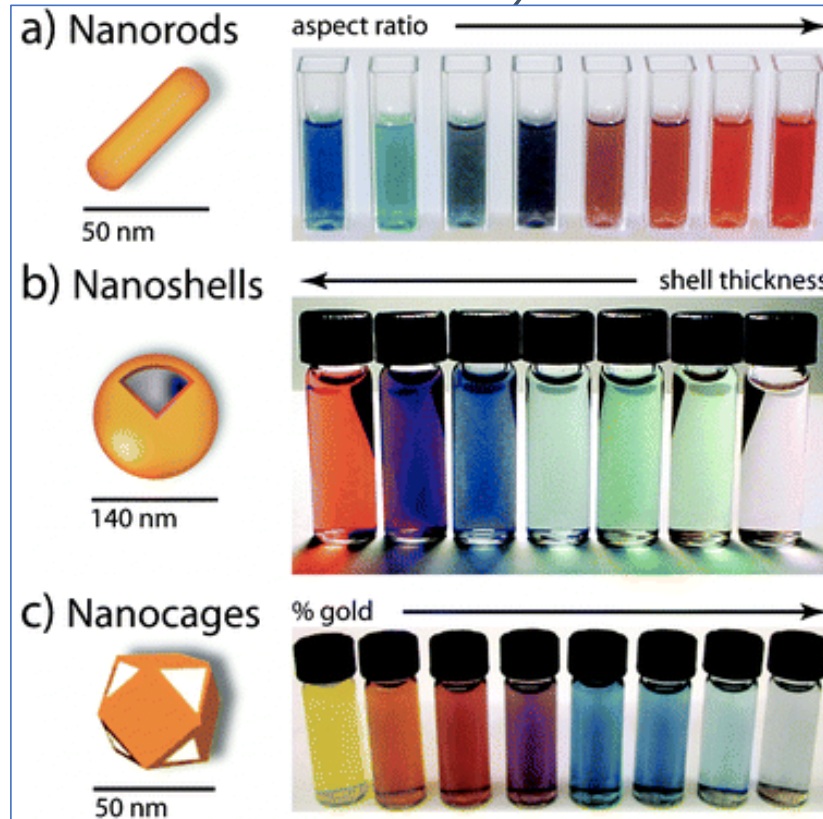
Advantage?

Nanoscale Properties are Remarkably Different than Bulk Properties
Properties change with *Size, Shape, Surface Chemistry*

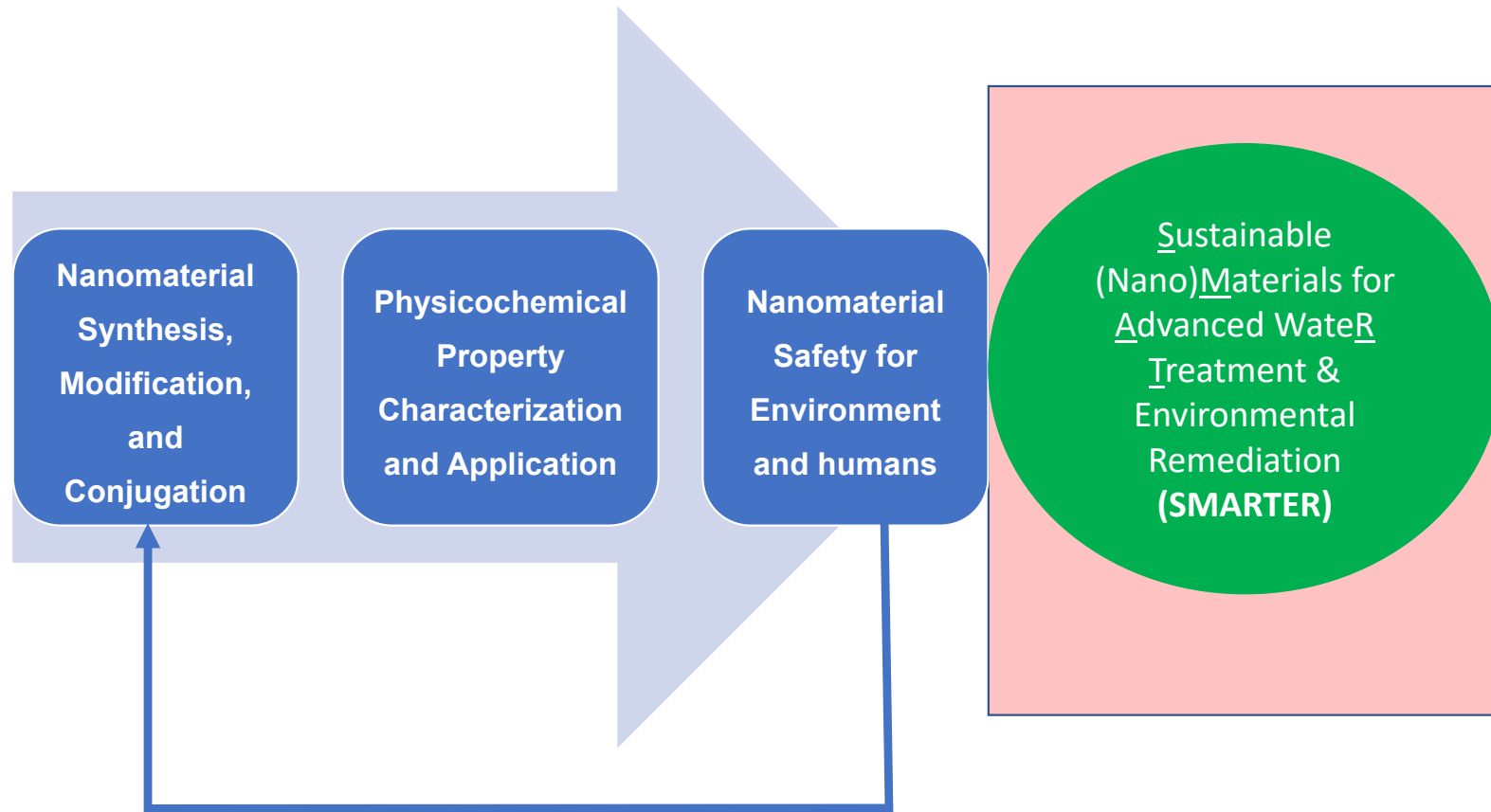
Bulk Gold: Inert



Nano Gold: Catalytic

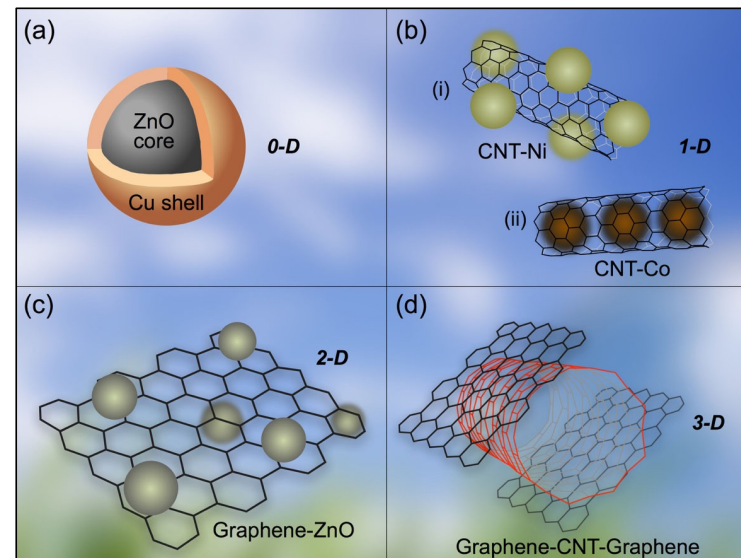
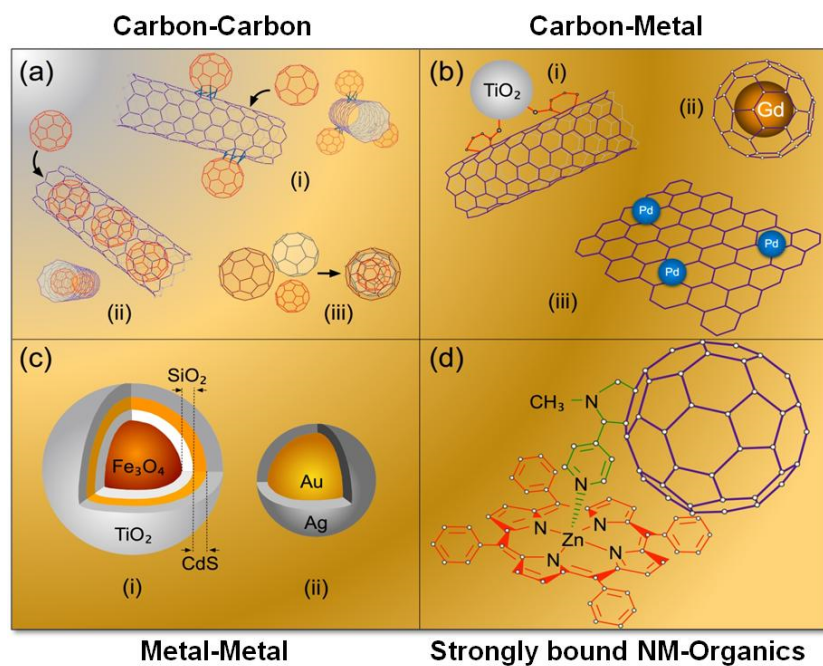


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Nanohybrids: Definition & Types

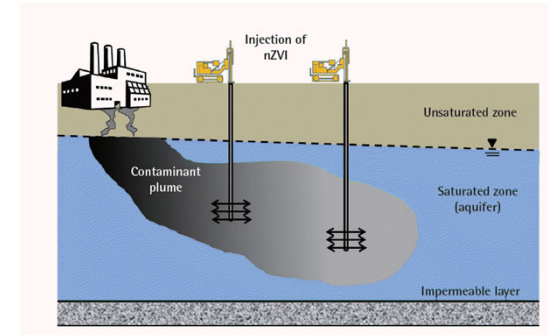
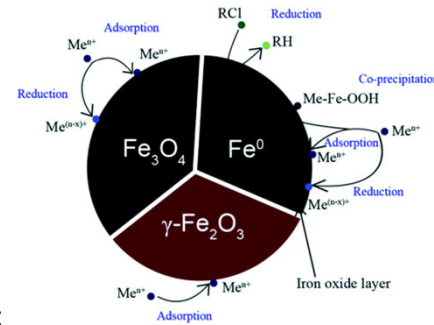
- **Conjugate** multiple nanoscale materials of **unique** chemical origin
- Unique **property manifestation** – Different from **Parent Materials**
- **Enhanced- or Multi-functionality** – Purpose



Aich et al. *Environ Chem* 2014; Saleh and Aich et al. *ES:Nano* 2015, *Nanomaterials* 2015;
Wang and Aich et al. *ES&T* 2019.

Graphene for Metal (Fe) Nanoparticle Support

- Fe NP is the most used engineered nanomaterial for soil and groundwater remediation
- Nano zero valent iron (nZVI) is the most used form
- Applied to **77 pilot & field scale** sites worldwide
- Industrial waste water and drinking water treatment
Fe NPs **agglomerate** due to van der Waals and magnetic attraction forces, **decreasing reactivity and adsorption**



1-D **carbon nanotube (CNT)** and 2-D **reduced graphene oxide (rGO)** are good solid supports

- Large **accessible specific surface area**
- High **electron mobility**
- Mechanical durability
- High **contaminant adsorption**



nZVI

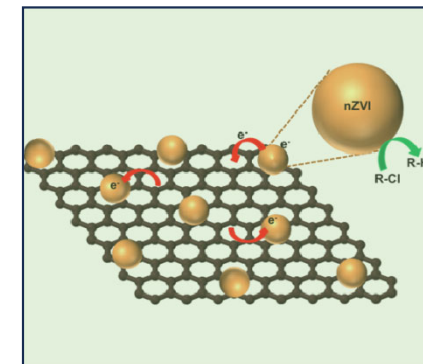
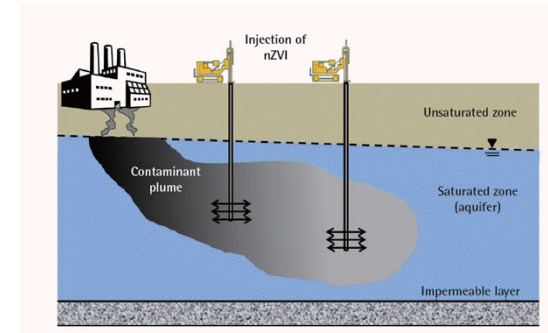
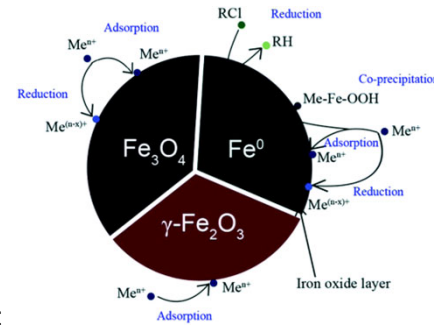


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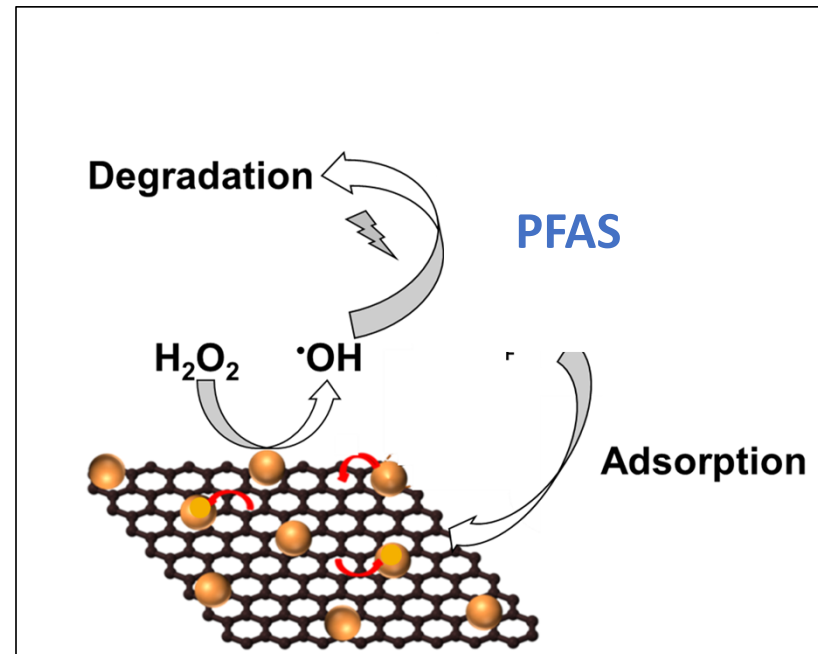
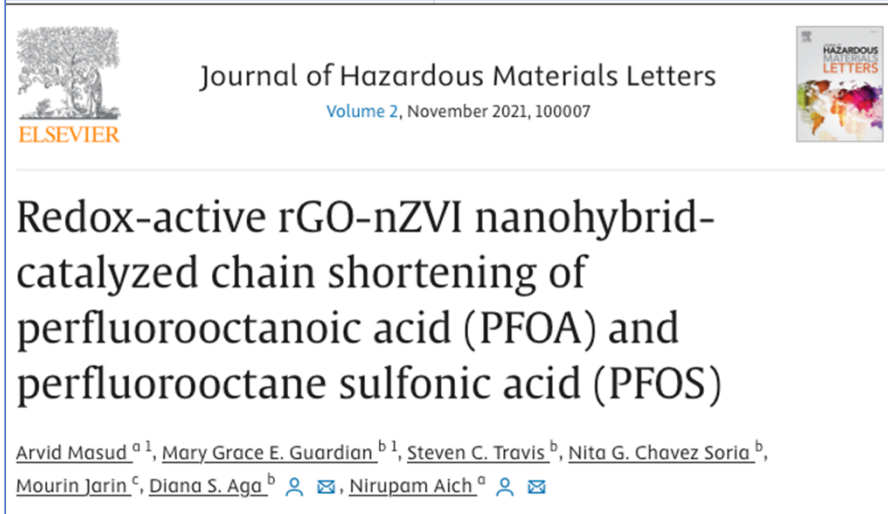
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PFAS Treatment by rGO-nZVI Nanohybrids (NHs)

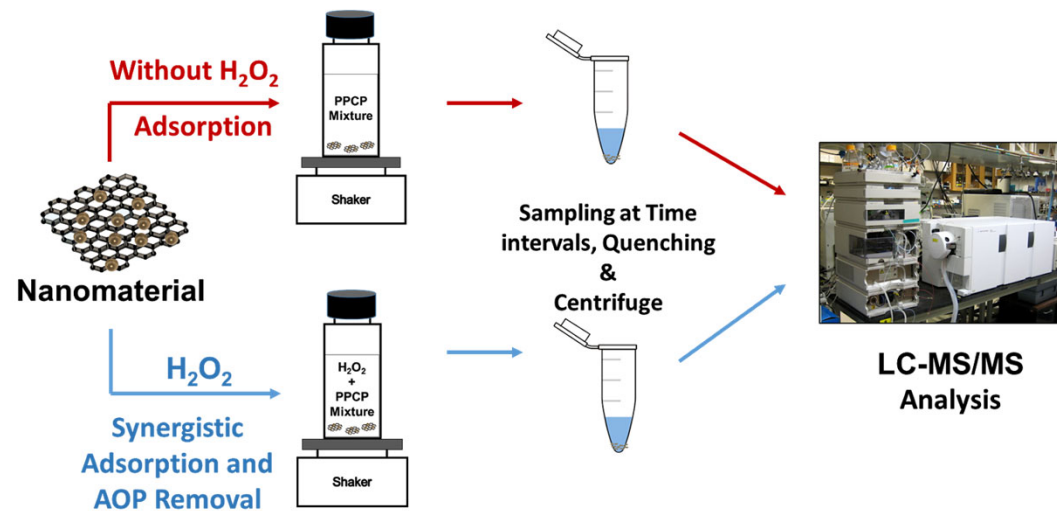
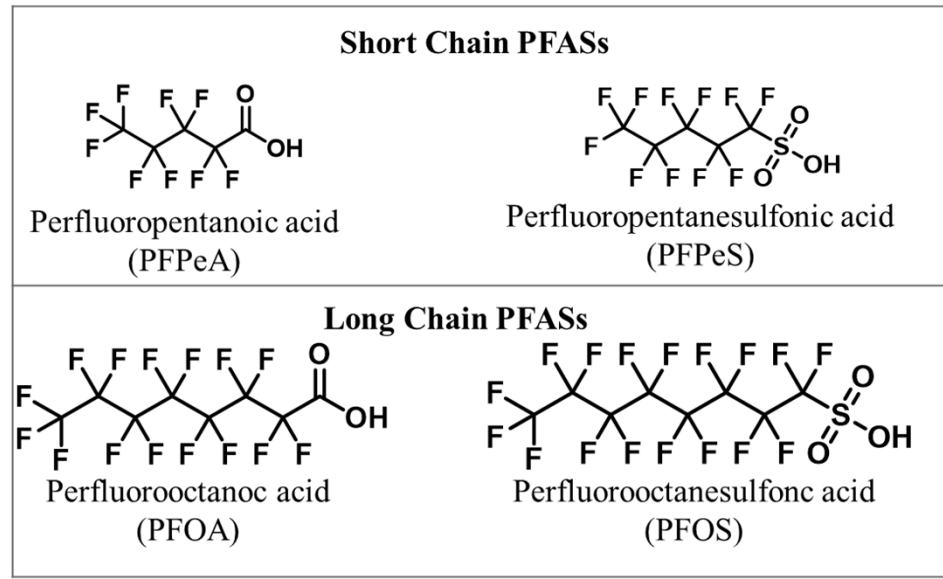
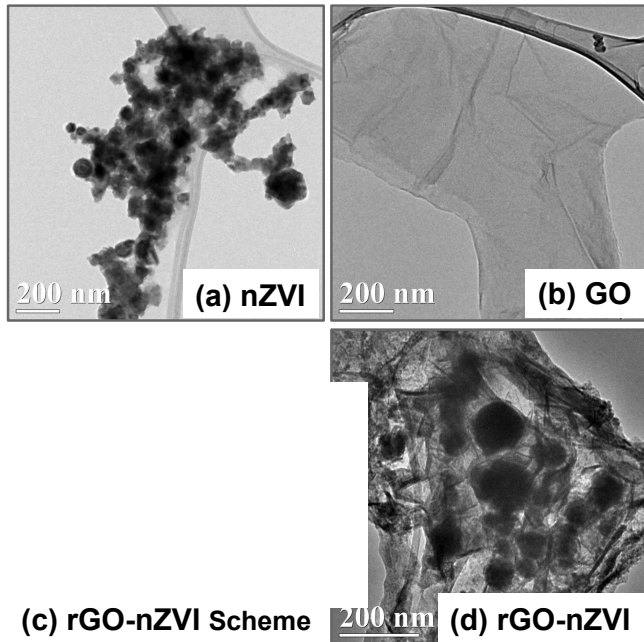
Use **reduced graphene oxide-nanoscale zero-valent iron nanohybrid (rGO-nZVI NH)** to

- Treat PFASs with different head groups and chain-length
- At environmentally relevant concentration (sub-ppm)
- Exploiting both **adsorption** and **advanced oxidation process (AOP)**
- Determine if any **degradation** is happening



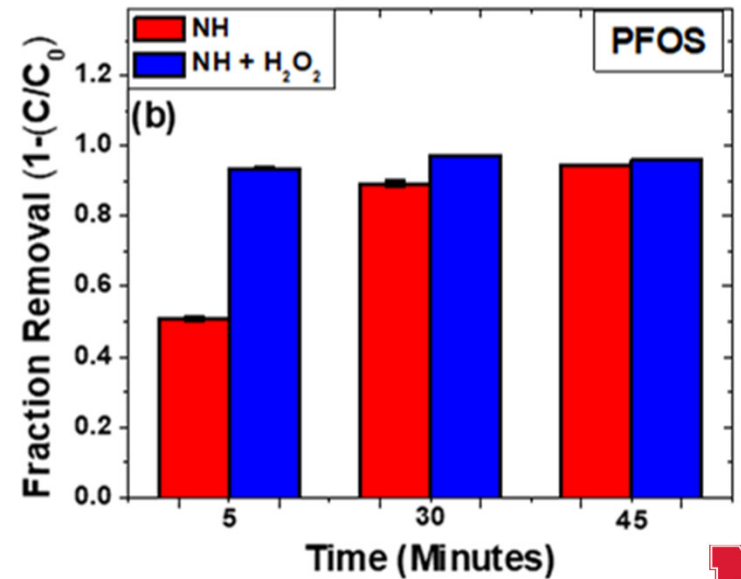
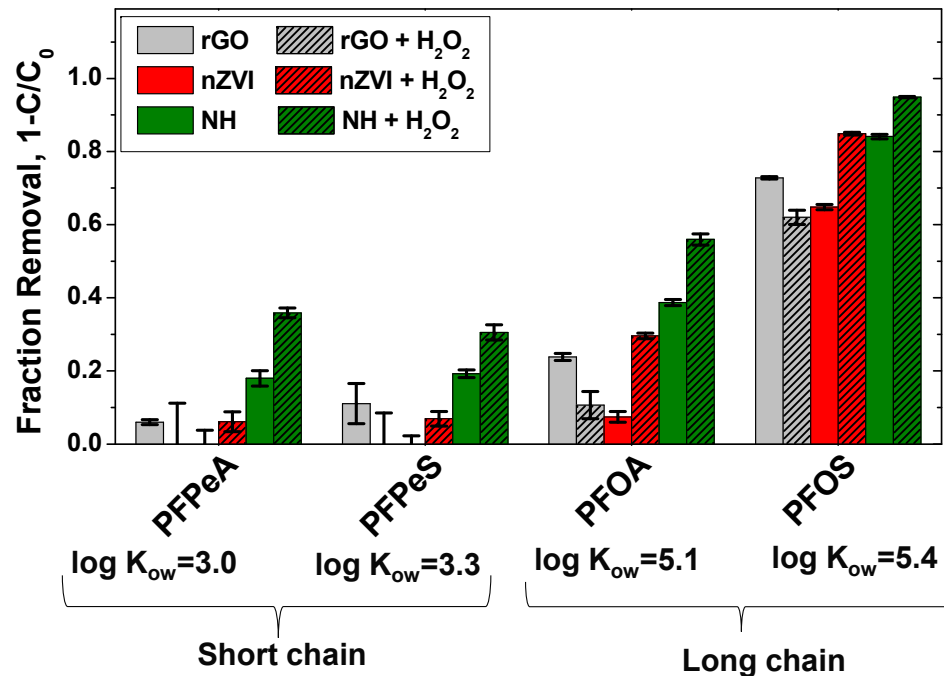
PFAS Treatment by rGO-nZVI NH

Masud et al. Journal of Hazardous Materials Letters, 2021



PFAS Treatment by rGO-nZVI NH: Effect of Hybridization & PFAS structure

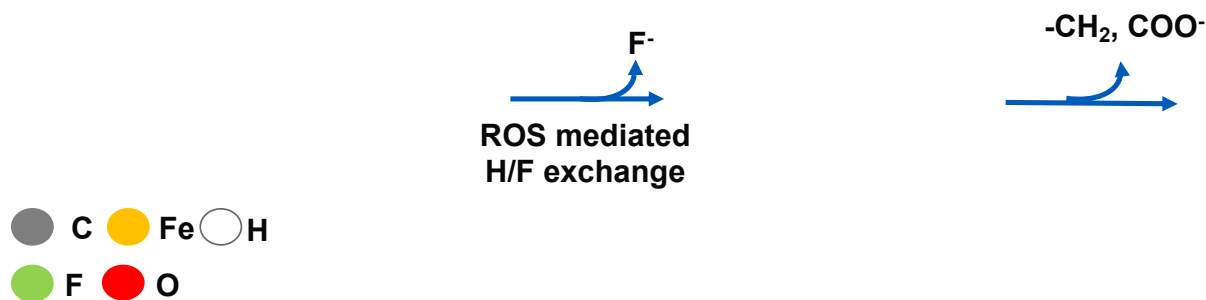
- Long chain PFAS (PFOS and PFOA) are removed more than short chain ones (PFPeA and PFPeS): **Hydrophobicity ($\log K_{ow}$)** dictated the removal efficiency
- rGO-nZVI NHs remove PFAS faster than rGO and nZVI
- AOP removes PFAS better and faster than adsorption



PFAS Treatment by rGO-nZVI NH: Evidence of PFAS Degradation

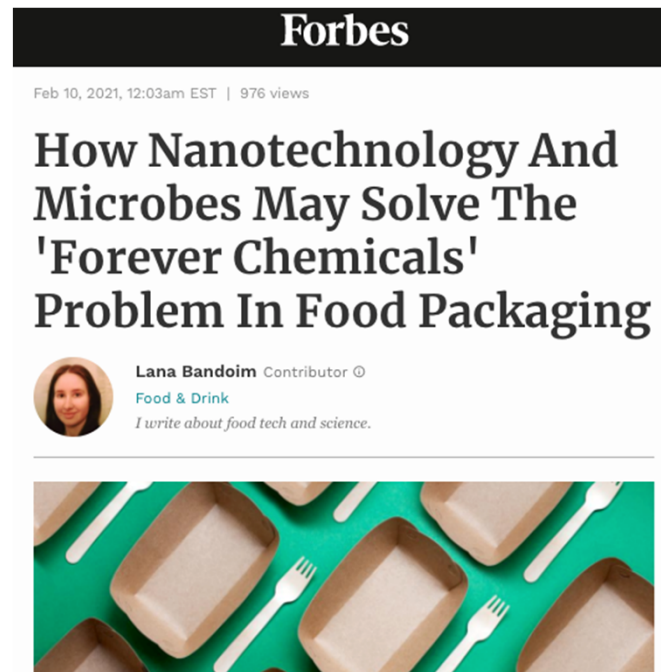
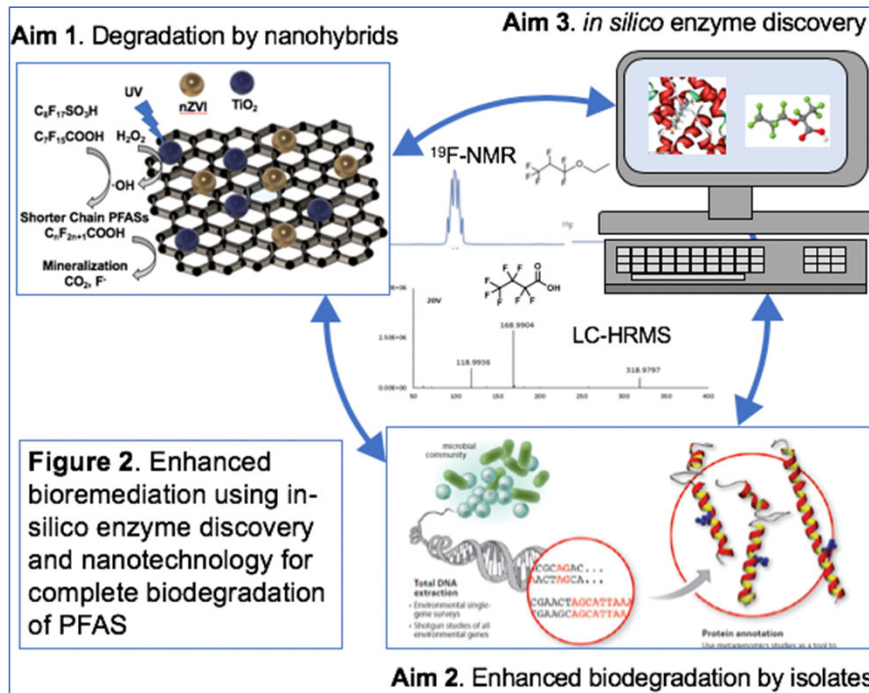
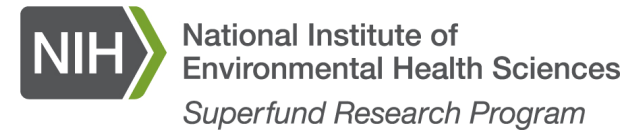
Is PFAS Degradation Happening?

- PFHxA, PFHpA, PFHxS, PFHpS, PFBS identified
- Non-target analyses using LC-HRMS identified two unique **PFAS-Fe complexes** than the tested PFASs
- $C_7H_4O_2F_{13}Fe$ and $C_6H_2OF_{13}Fe$



PFAS Treatment by rGO-nZVI NH: More Questions

- Is this method suitable for wide range of water chemistry & PFAS?
- Can we understand their altered fate and transport?
- Are these applicable for groundwater remediation or water/wastewater treatment?
- Fate of PFAS transformation products: bio-degradation or photocatalysis?



PFAS Treatment by rGO-nZVI NH: Water Chemistry Effects

- Proof-of-concept study had fixed water chemistry
- *pH=3, fixed PFAS conc. at 400 ppb, no salt or NOM*
- *But water chemistry changes along with oxidant and PFAS concentration can have a significant impacts*
 - *Materials surface chemistry*
 - *Reactivity of chemical species in water*
 - *Speciation of PFAS and other compounds*



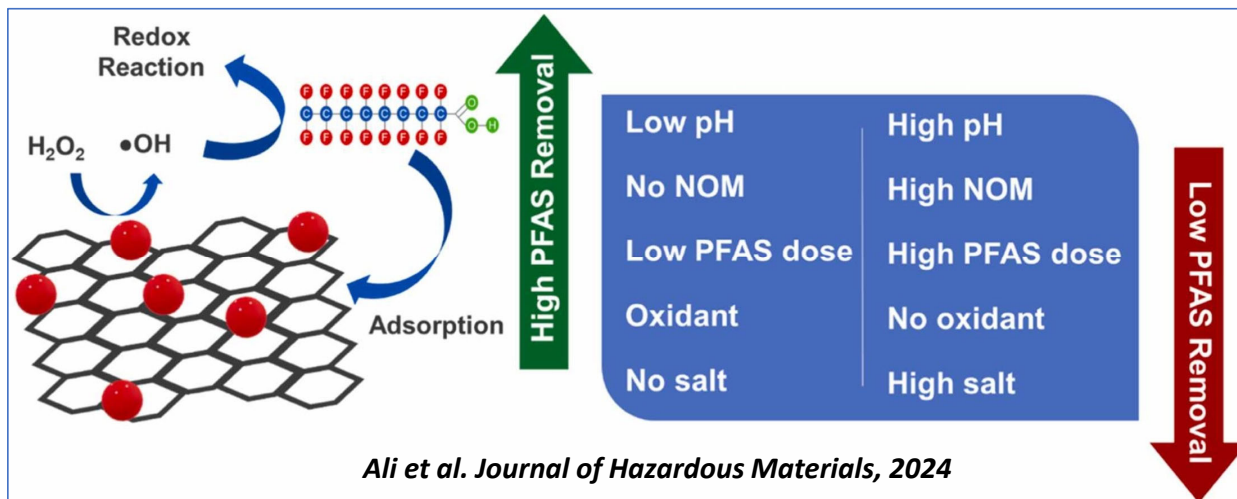
Journal of Hazardous Materials

Volume 469, 5 May 2024, 133912



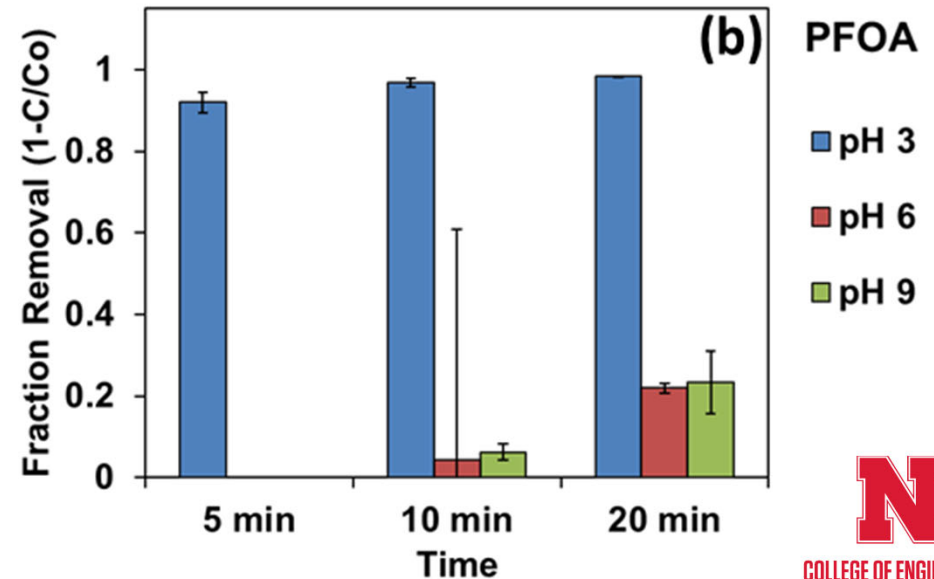
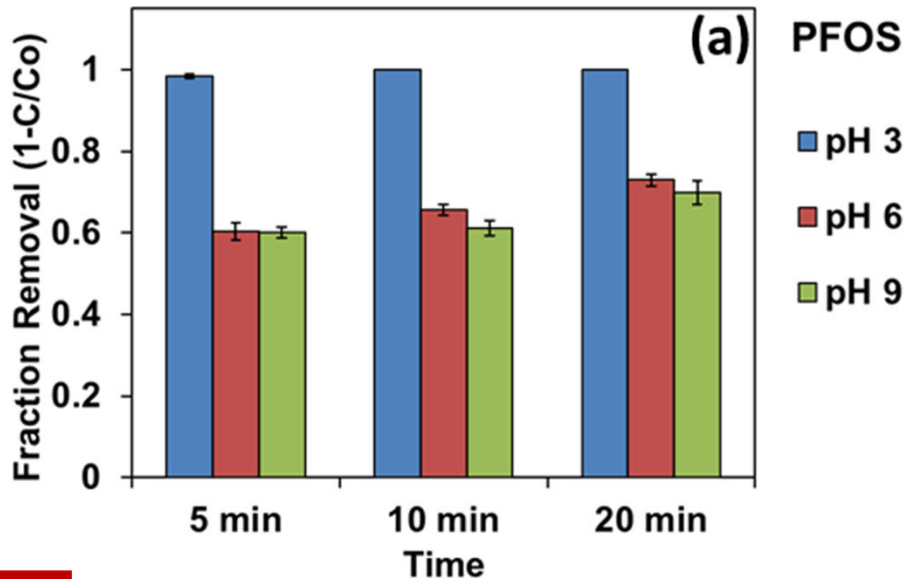
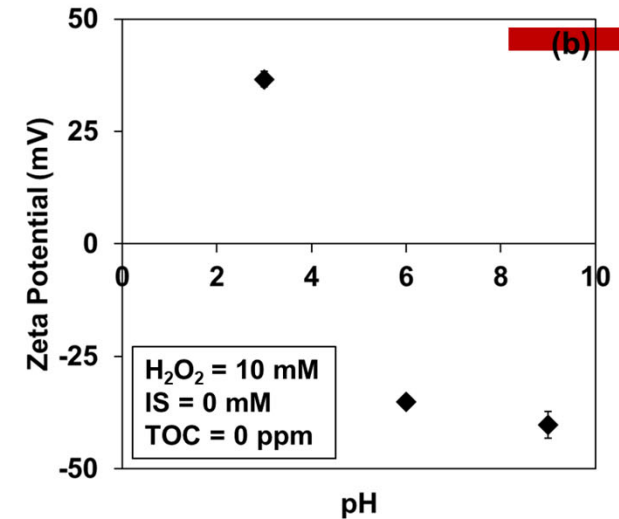
Influence of water chemistry and operating parameters on PFOS/PFOA removal using rGO-nZVI nanohybrid

Md. Arafat Ali^a, Utsav Thapa^b, Jonathan Antle^b, Ehsan Ul Hoque Tanim^a, John Michael Aguilar^b, Ian M. Bradley^a, Diana S. Aga^b, Nirupam Aich^{a,c}





PFAS Treatment by rGO-nZVI NH: pH Change

- PFOA/PFOS removal decreased with increasing pH
- Optimal pH for Fenton reaction is 3
- At higher pH Fe^{2+} from Fe^0 is compromised
- Surface charge (zeta potential) becomes negative with increased pH







PFAS Treatment by rGO-nZVI NH: Water Chemistry Effects

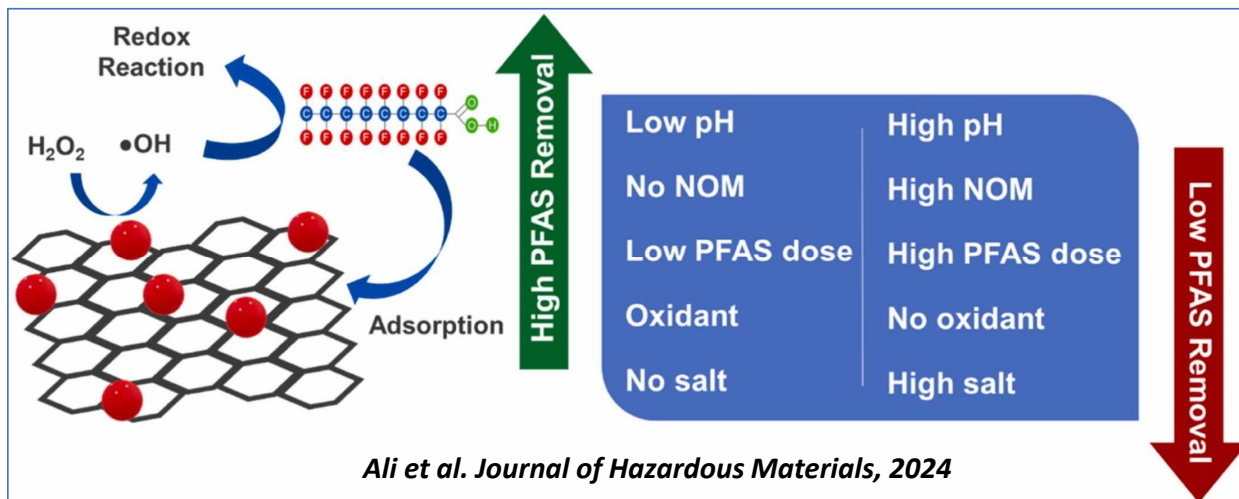
- PFAS & H₂O₂ concentration, pH, and NOM had the major effects
- Ionic strength (salt amount) had less effects
- Optimization for different water systems will require these considerations



Journal of Hazardous Materials
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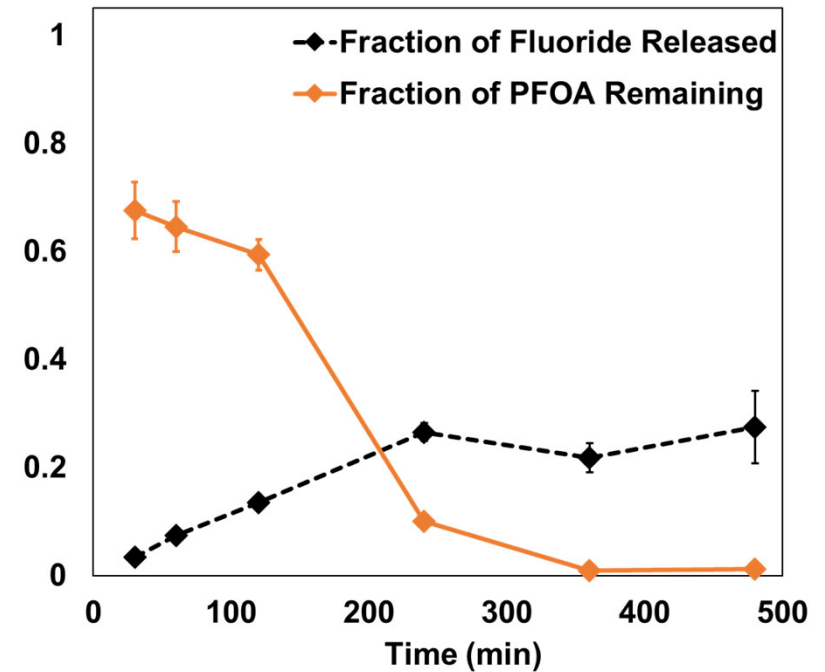
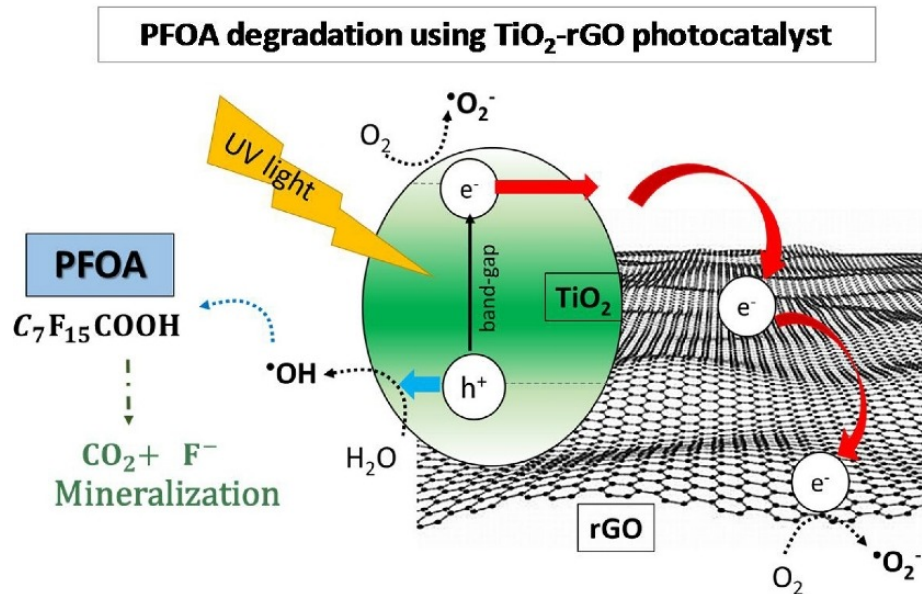
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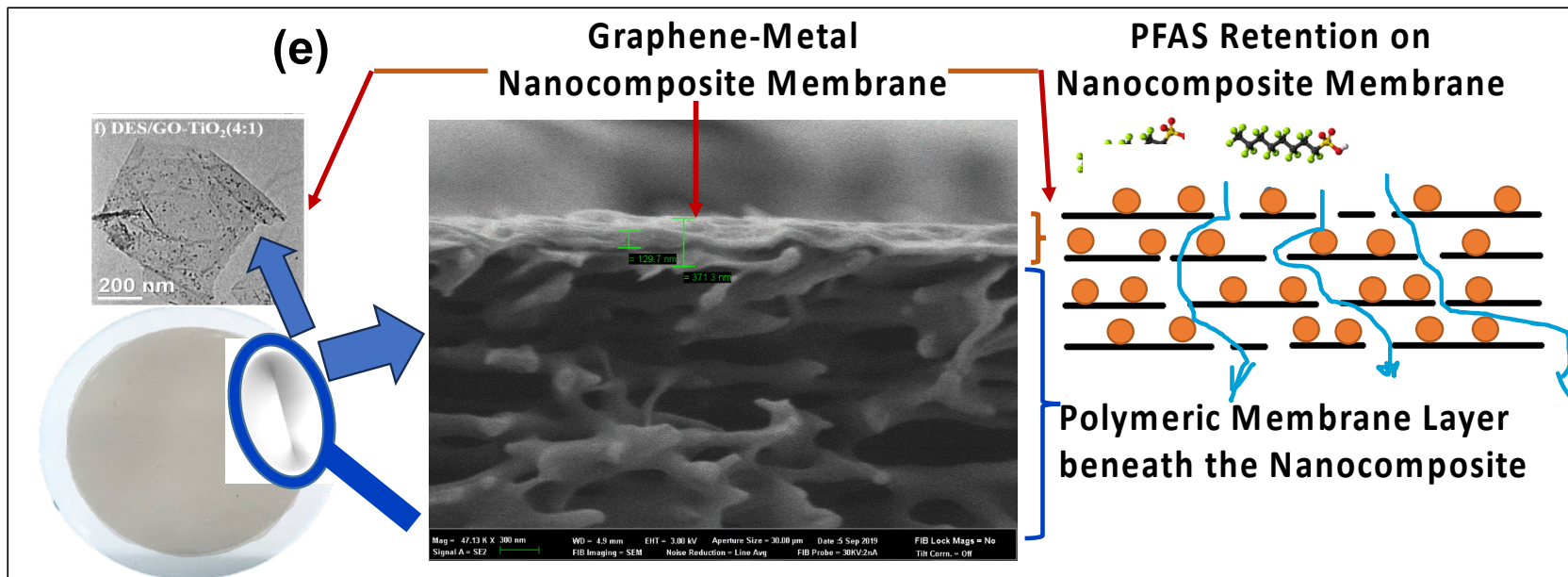
Nanomaterials for Photocatalysis: PFAS Removal

- Semiconductor nanomaterials generate reactive oxygen species under UV-Vis Irradiation (Sunlight)
- rGO-TiO₂ can be used for the photocatalysis



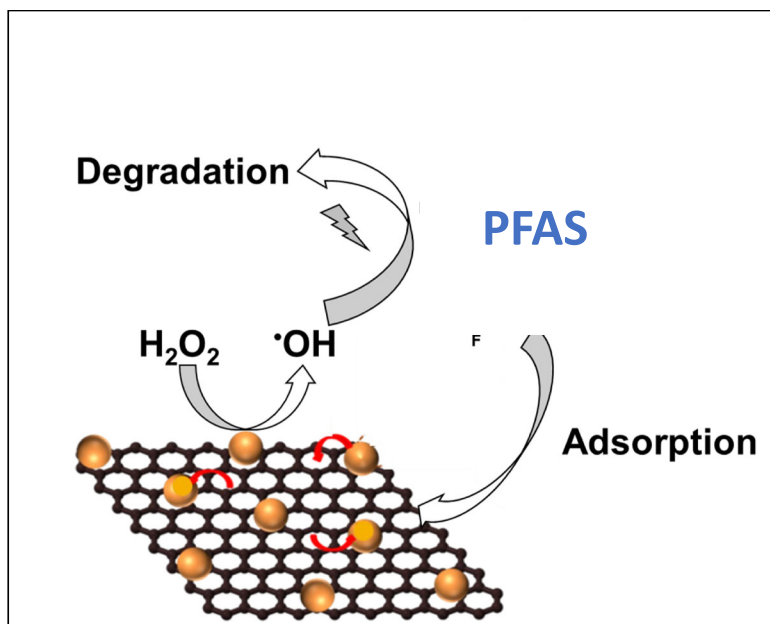
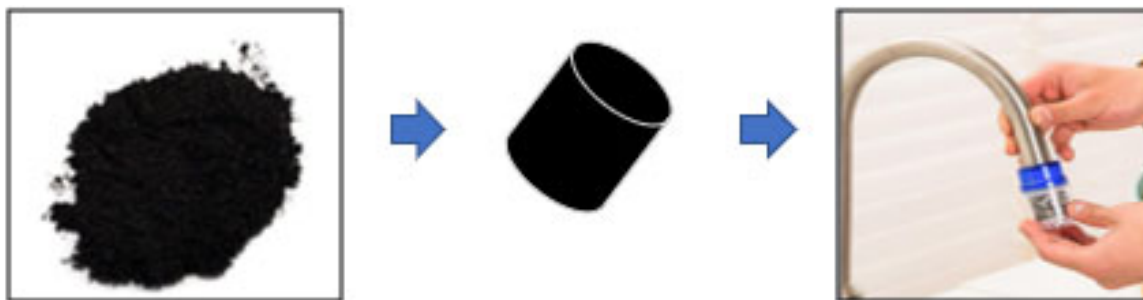
Nanocomposite Membranes for PFAS Separation and Destruction

- Functionalizing graphene-metal nanocomposite membranes with **green solvents** to achieve superior membrane performance – high water flux and selectivity
- Control surface chemistry and interlayer spacing
- Selectivity for different PFAS



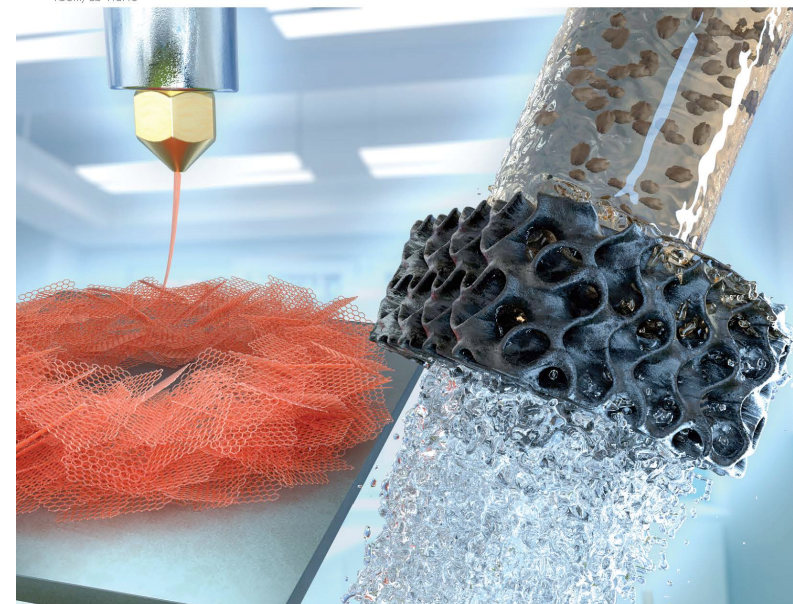
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3D Printed Nanomaterials for PFAS Filters



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Emerging Investigator series: 3D printed graphene-biopolymer
aerogels for water contaminant removal: a proof of concept

Volume 8
Number 2
February 2021
Pages 359-592

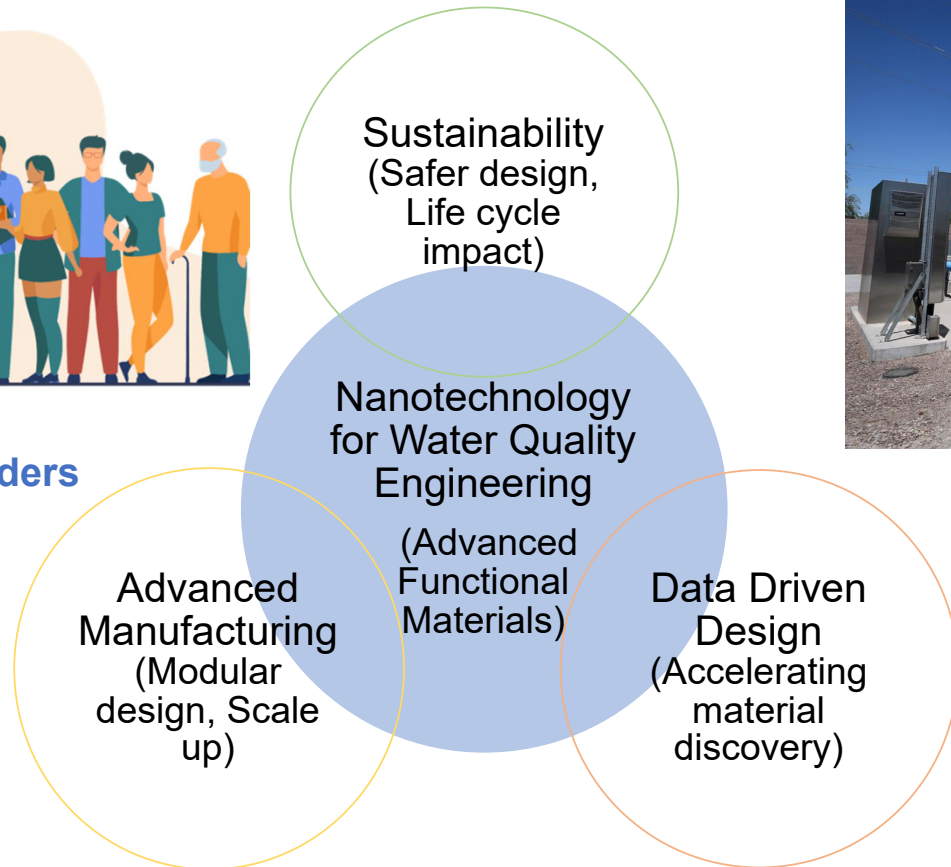


The SMARTER Future

Convergence of Nanotechnology, Sustainability, Additive/Advanced Manufacturing, and Data Science



Communities & Stakeholders



Industry/Utility Partners



Thank You, nirupam.aich@unl.edu
Cell: 803-337-6308



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Nirupam Aich, PhD
Associate Professor
Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering

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