

## Preparation of CNTs/silica composite aerogels beads by a water-in-oil emulsion method and a study of their application in the removal of toluene from an aqueous mixture

## Mingbo Jiang<sup>a,\*</sup>, Chenggong Ju<sup>b</sup>, Zhitao Du<sup>a</sup>, Jing Liu<sup>a</sup>, Xiao Peng<sup>b</sup>, Yan Wu<sup>b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Beijing Institute of Applied Meteorology, No. 8 Minzuyuan Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China, Tel.: +(86) 1055482552/ +(86)18910802257; emails: qxjlcs@163.com (M. Jiang), 527239365@qq.com (Z. Du), 454684189@qq.com (J. Liu) <sup>b</sup>College of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Tianjin University of Science and Technology, No. 29 13th Avenue, Economic and Technologic Development Zone, Tianjin, China, Tel.: +(86) 022-60601457; Fax: +(86) 022-60602845; emails: wuyan\_tust@163.com (Y. Wu), juchenggong@tust.edu.cn (C. Ju), pengxiao@tust.edu.cn (X. Peng)

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## ABSTRACT

Utilizing silica sol as precursor and carbon nanotubes (CNTs) as additives, the CNTs/silica composite aerogels beads (CS-CABs) with different CNTs content were synthesized by a water-in-oil emulsion method combining sol-gel process. The effects of content of CNTs on the macro- and micro-morphology, even pore structure of CS-CABs were investigated by scanning electron microscopy and N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption measurement. The results reveal that CNTs have great influence on their morphology and pore structure characteristics. When the addition amount of CNTs is 0.4%, CS-CABs (labeled as 0.4% CS-CABs below) yield the best overall performance of removing toluene in aqueous bodies, and its corresponding values of surface area, pore diameter and pore volume are  $321 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ , 38.56 nm and  $1.44 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ , respectively. Furthermore, the 0.4% CS-CABs was characterized by Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy, X-ray powder diffraction and contact angle analysis, and the mechanism of isotherm and adsorption kinetics were also studied. The maximum saturated adsorption capacity of toluene under 293 K is as high as 214 mg/g, which is about 1.2 and 1.4 times to  $SiO_2$  aerogels beads and CNTs. Freundlich model and quasi-first-order kinetic adsorption model fit the adsorption process well, and it is proved that the adsorption process is dominated by physical adsorption.

Keywords: Silica aerogels; Carbon nanotubes; Aerogels beads; Adsorption; Mesoporous

\* Corresponding authors.

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