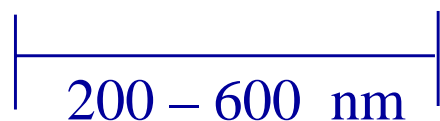
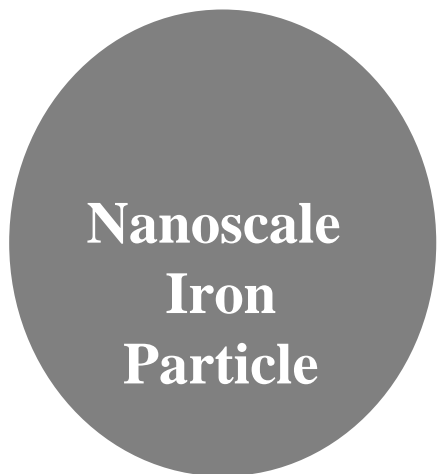


US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



# Evaluation of the Control of Reactivity and Longevity of Nano Scale Colloids by the Method of Colloid Manufacture

Nanotechnology for Hazardous Waste Site Remediation

Technical Workshop

Washington DC October 20-21, 2005

David Vance



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## Current Practical Manufacturing Methods

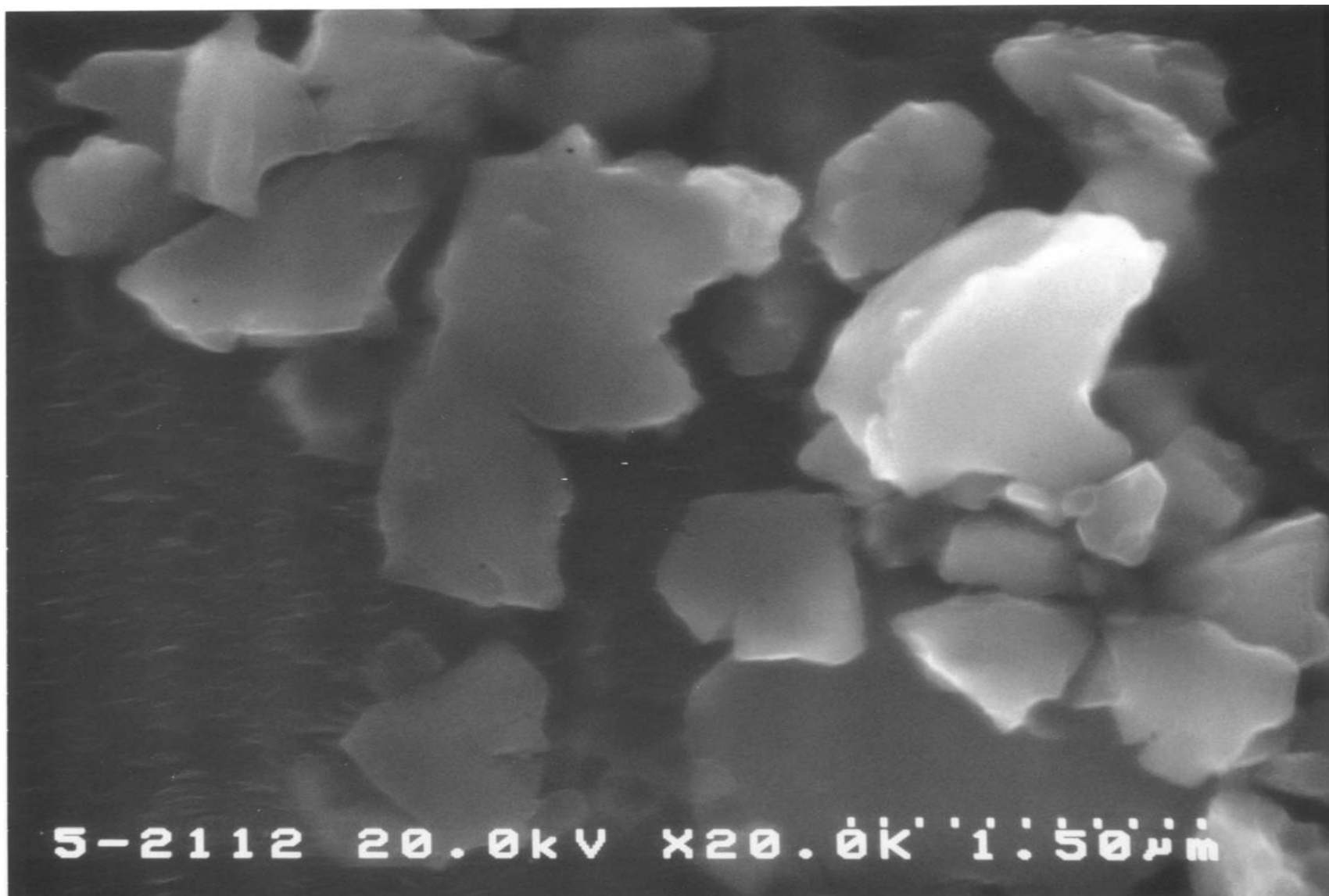
- Bottom Up – Precipitation
  - Dominant Known Technology is Sodium Borohydride Reduction
  - Others ?
- Bottom Down – Attrition via Ball Milling
- Bottom Down Iron Oxides then Hydrothermal Reduction

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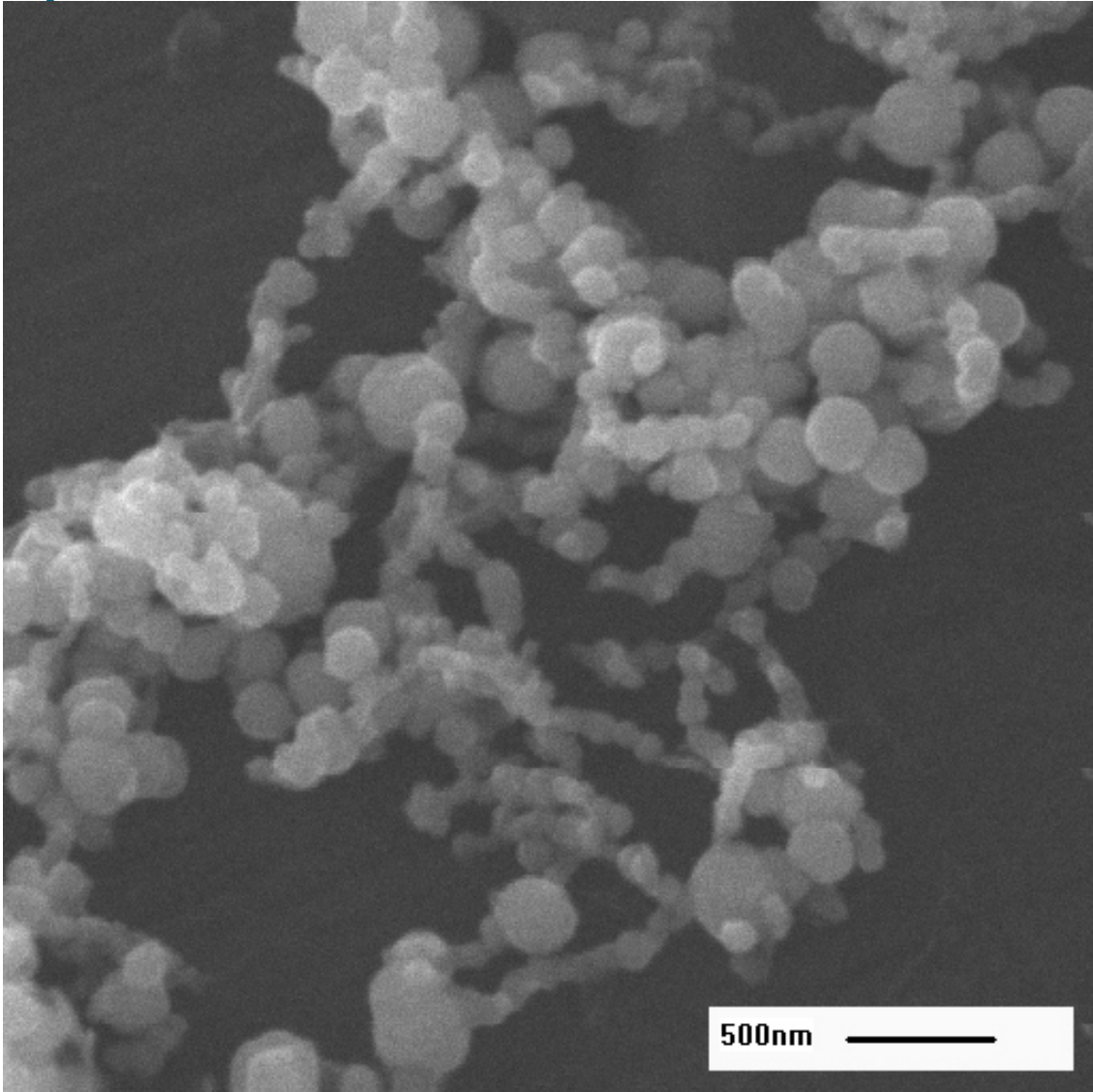
## What Defines a Practical Manufacturing Technology

- Cost
- Capacity to be produced in ton lots
- Capacity to be produced in relatively short time frames

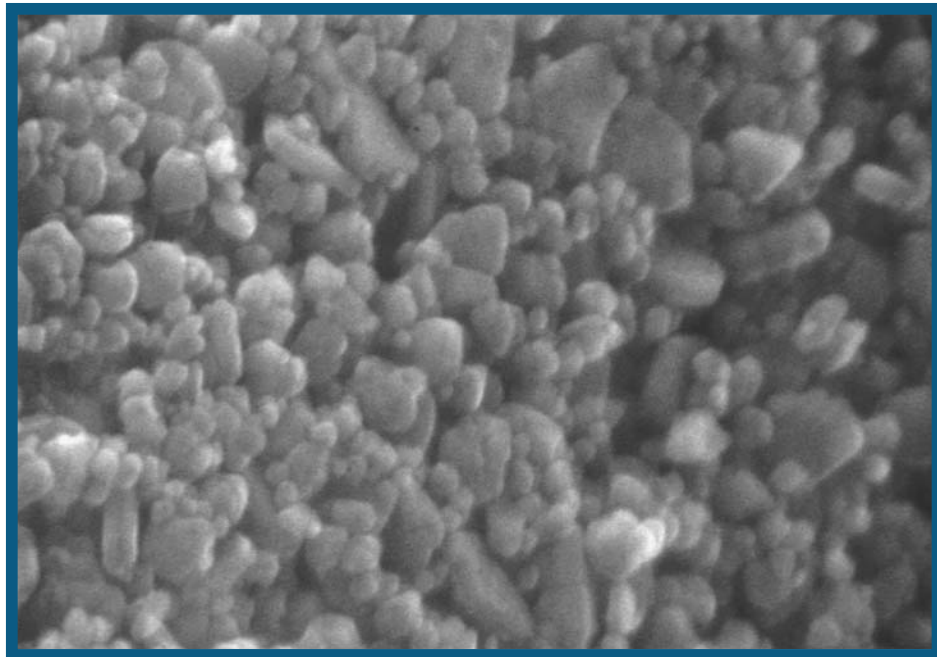
# Top Down Nano-Scale Fe Colloids



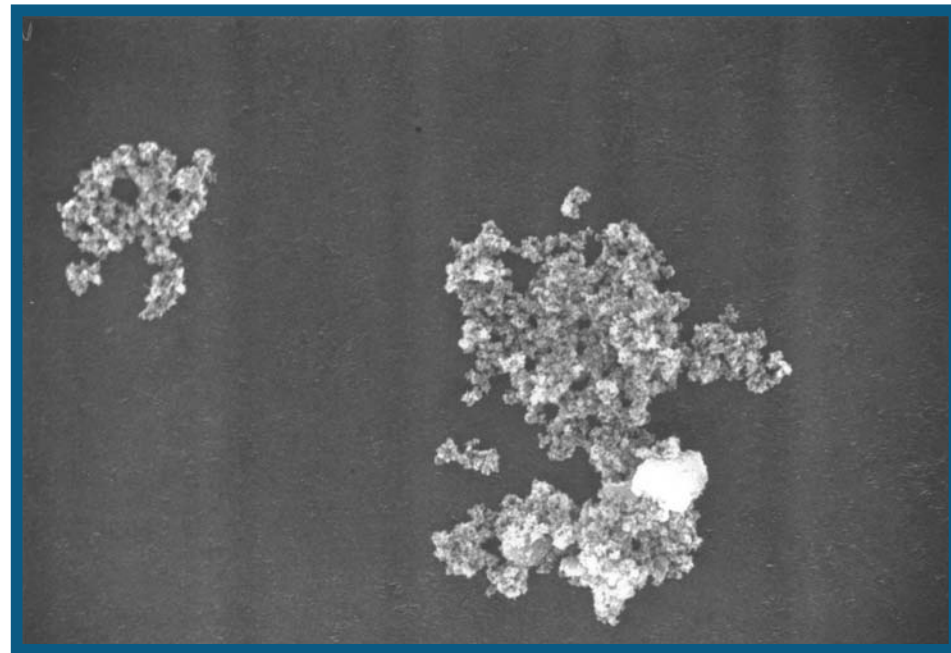
# Bottom Up Nano Scale Fe Colloids (ARCADIS)



# Another Bottom Up Iron



120 nm



10 μm

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## Key Performance Issues

- Transport and Delivery
  - Size – the balance between gravitational settling and attractive forces – 200 to 600 nm ideal
- Colloid Longevity
  - Passivation by dissolved inorganics in Water
  - Unproductive hydrogen generation
  - Kinetic Response



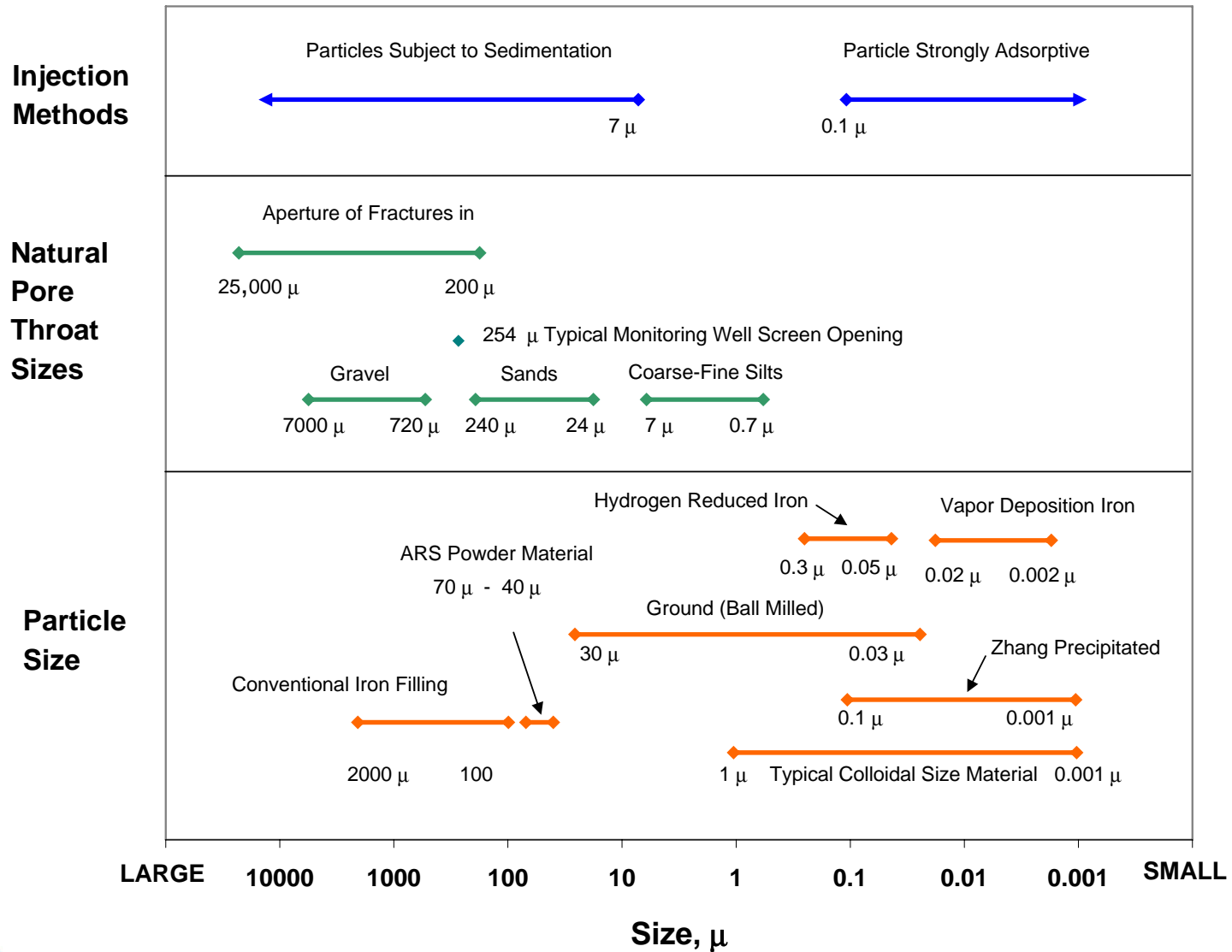
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# Delivery



# Nanoscale Iron Particle Size Comparison

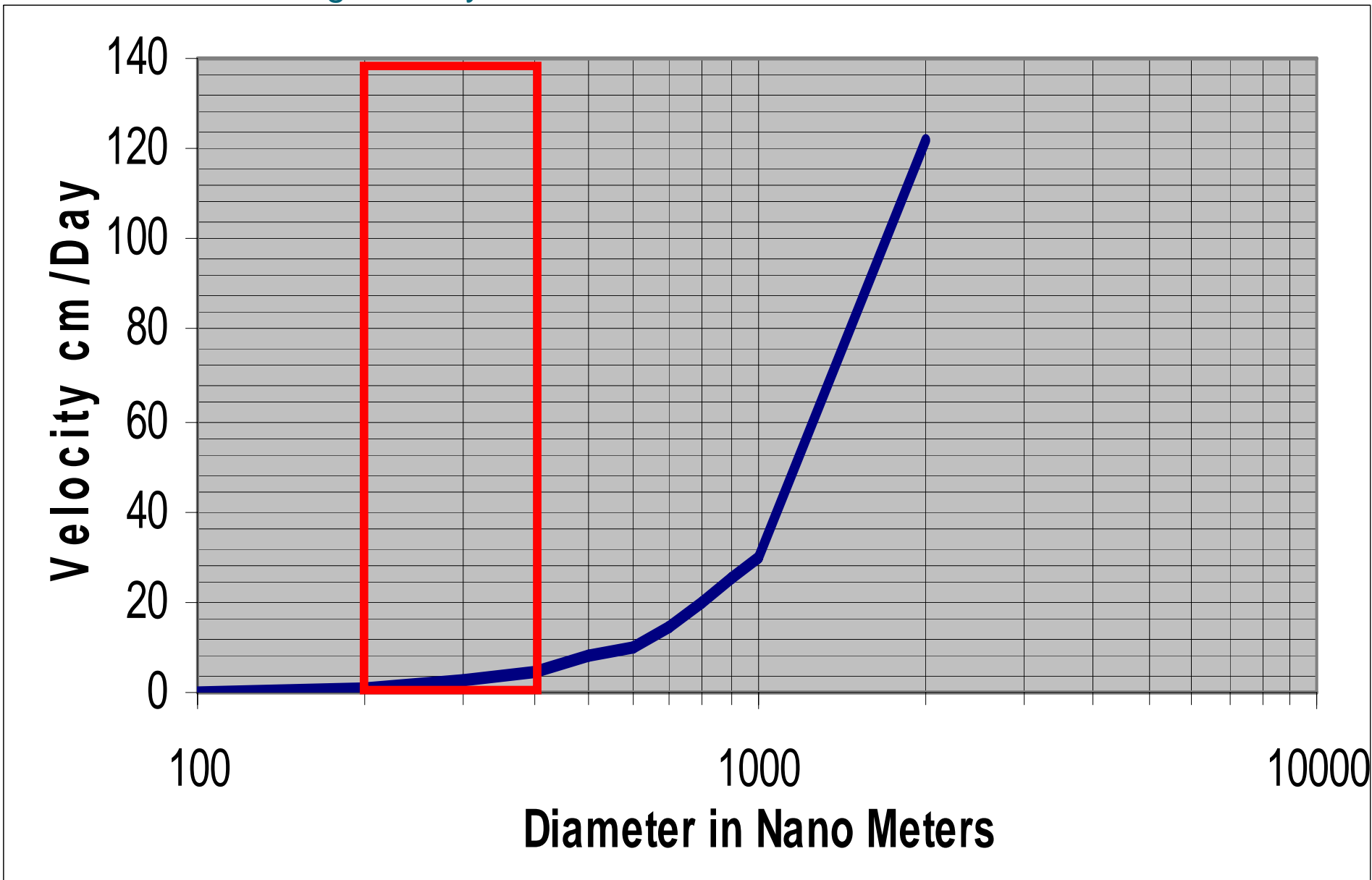
Size Ranges of Zero Valent Iron Compared to Pore Slot Size



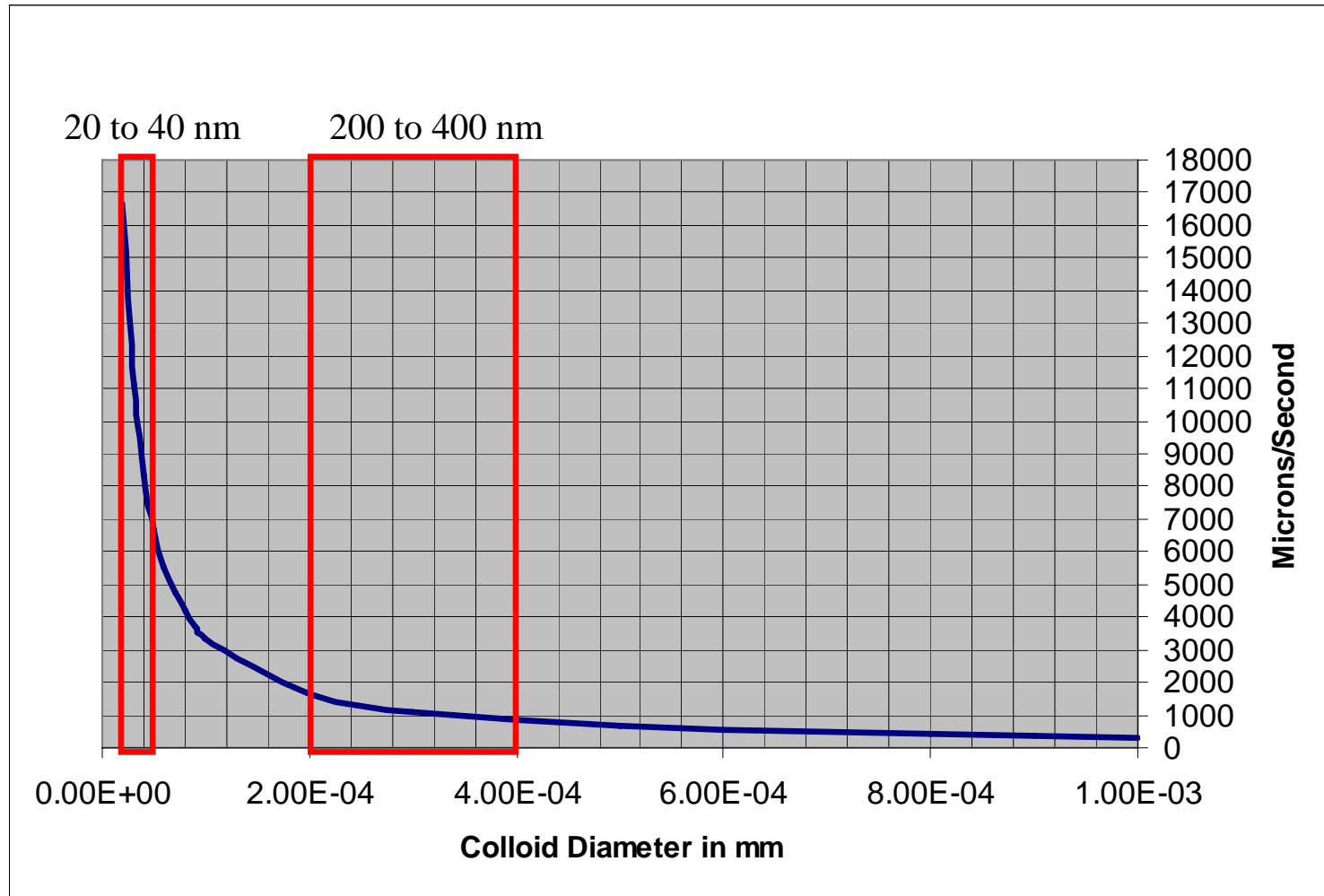
## Point of Zero Charge - $\text{pH}_{\text{pznpc}}$ Binding or Dissociation of Protons

■ $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$	9.1	■ $\delta\text{-MnO}_2$	2.8
■ $\alpha\text{-Al(OH)}_3$	5.0	■ $\beta\text{-MnO}_2$	7.2
■ $\gamma\text{-AlOOH}$	8.2	■ $\text{SiO}_2$	2.0
■ $\text{CuO}$	9.5	■ $\text{ZrSiO}_4$	5
■ $\alpha\text{-Fe}_3\text{O}_4$	6.5	■ Feldspars	2-2.4
■ $\alpha\text{-FeOOH}$	7.8	■ Kaolinite	4.6
■ $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	8.5	■ Montmorillonite	2.5
■ $\text{Fe(OH)}_3$ (amorph)	8.5	■ Albite	2.0
■ $\text{MgO}$	12.4	■ Chrysotile	>10

Stokes Settling Velocity Vs. Fe Colloid Diameter



# Colloid Velocity Due to Brownian Motion



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# Colloid Reactivity and Longevity

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## Environmental Impacts on ZVI Longevity

- Effect of high TDS
  - Sulfate and Soluble Carbonates
- Effect of water dissociation
- Effect of CVOC reactions

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# Intrinsic Controls on Colloid Longevity

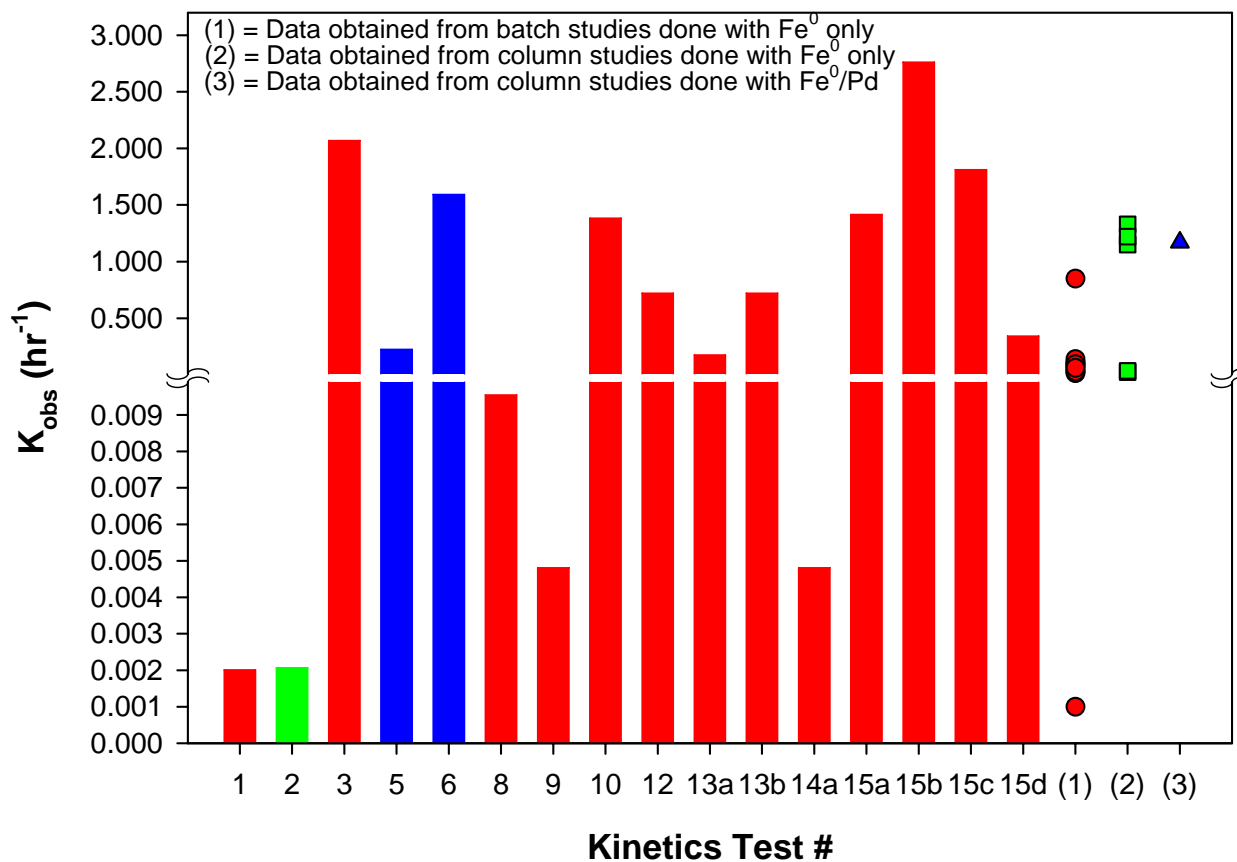
- Colloid structure
  - Particle morphology – shape, pits
  - Particle crystal structure – size of crystal domains, kinks, amorphous zones
- Control composition - Secondary constituents in colloids
  - Catalysts
  - Manufacturing byproducts
- Modification of the colloid surface
  - Catalysts
  - Inorganic inhibitors
  - Polymers



# Kinetics Batch Test Results

(higher values indicate short half-lives)

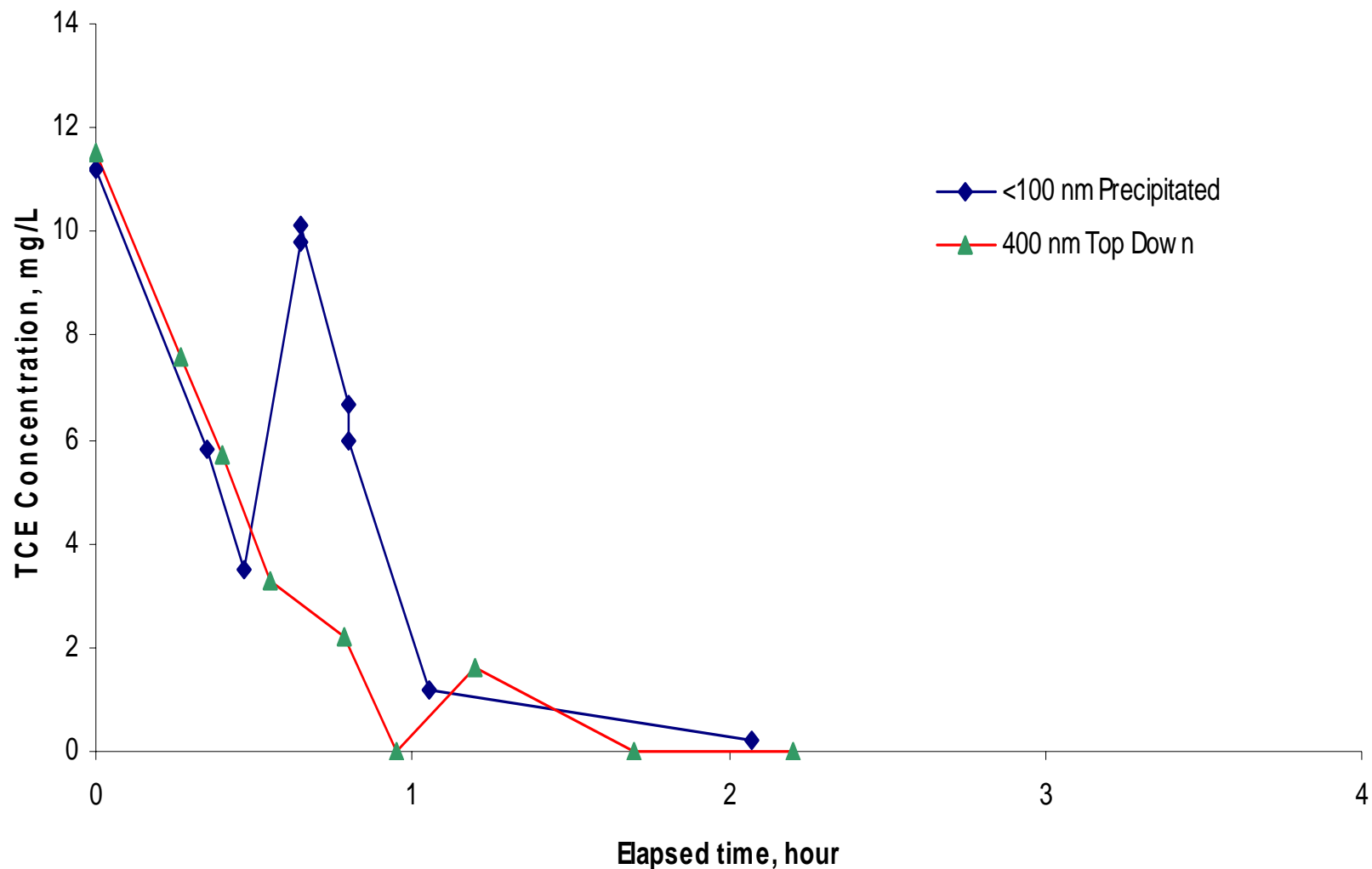
Experimental Data and Data from Literature



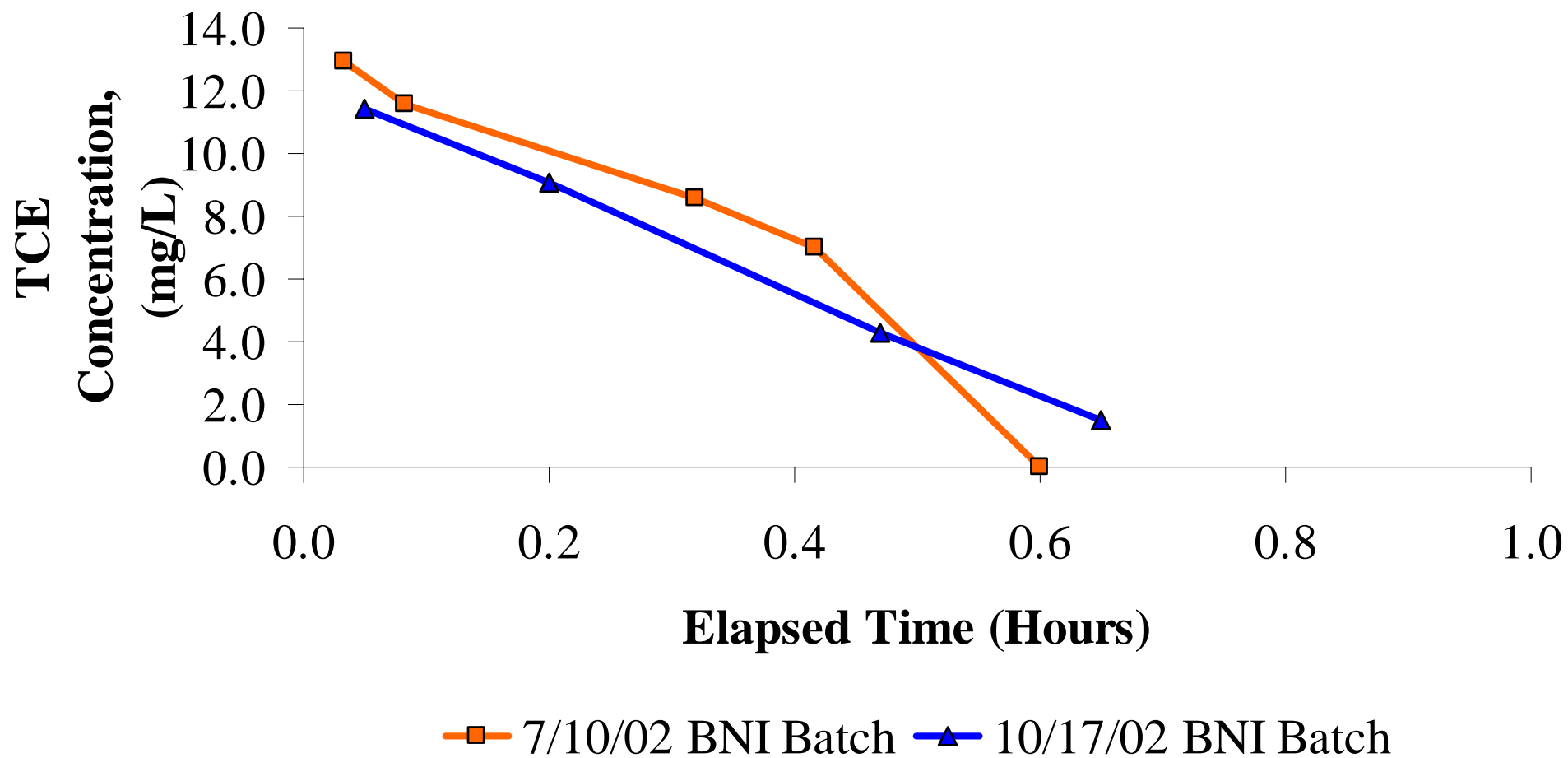
Red Bars are Vendor C Ball Milled  
 Green Bar is Vendor A Precipitated  
 Blue Bars are Vendor B Precipitated



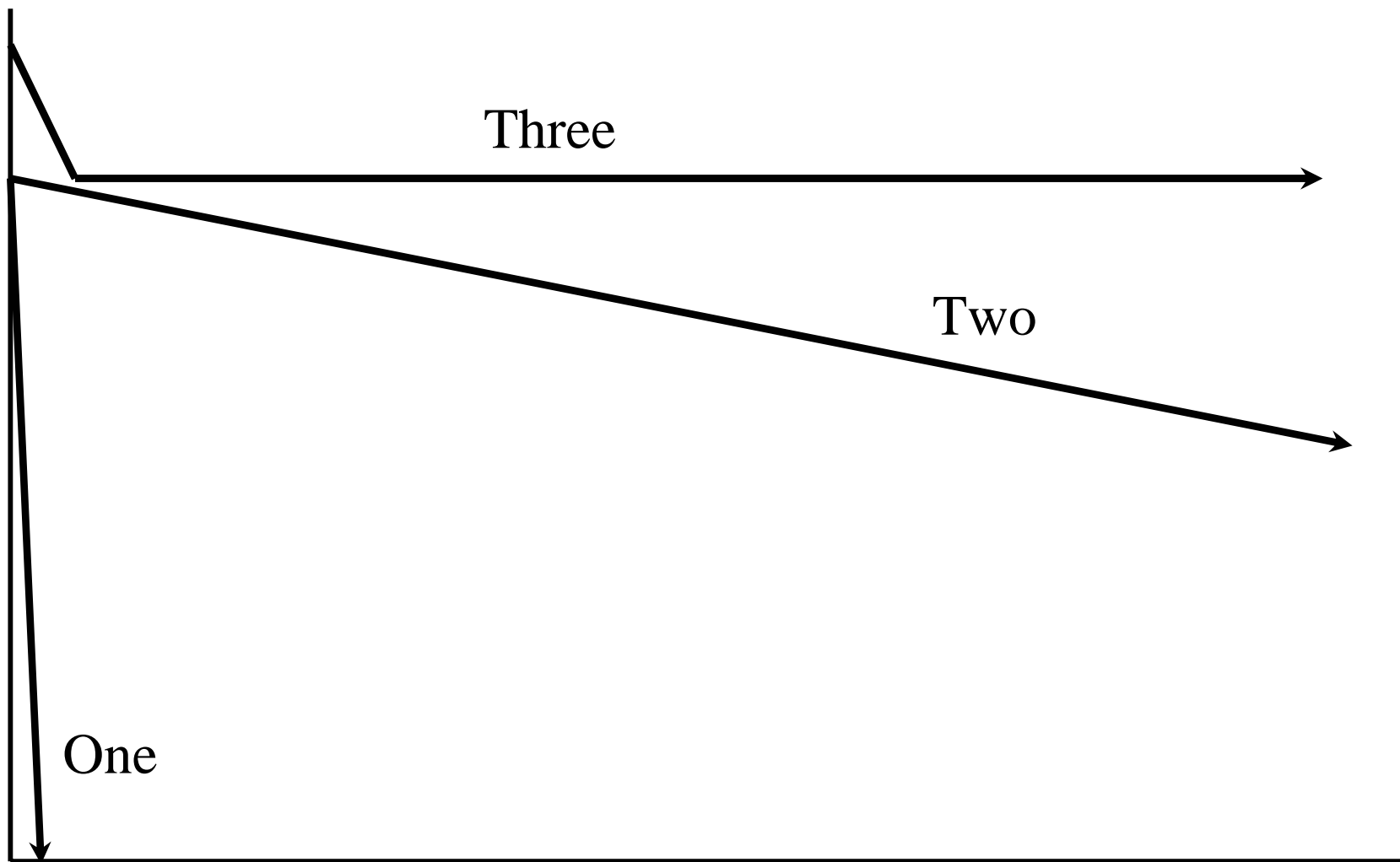
# Reactivity of Top Down Vs. Bottom Up Colloids



# BNI TCE Dechlorination Kinetics Stability of Ball Milled Colloids



# Three Classes of Colloid Reaction

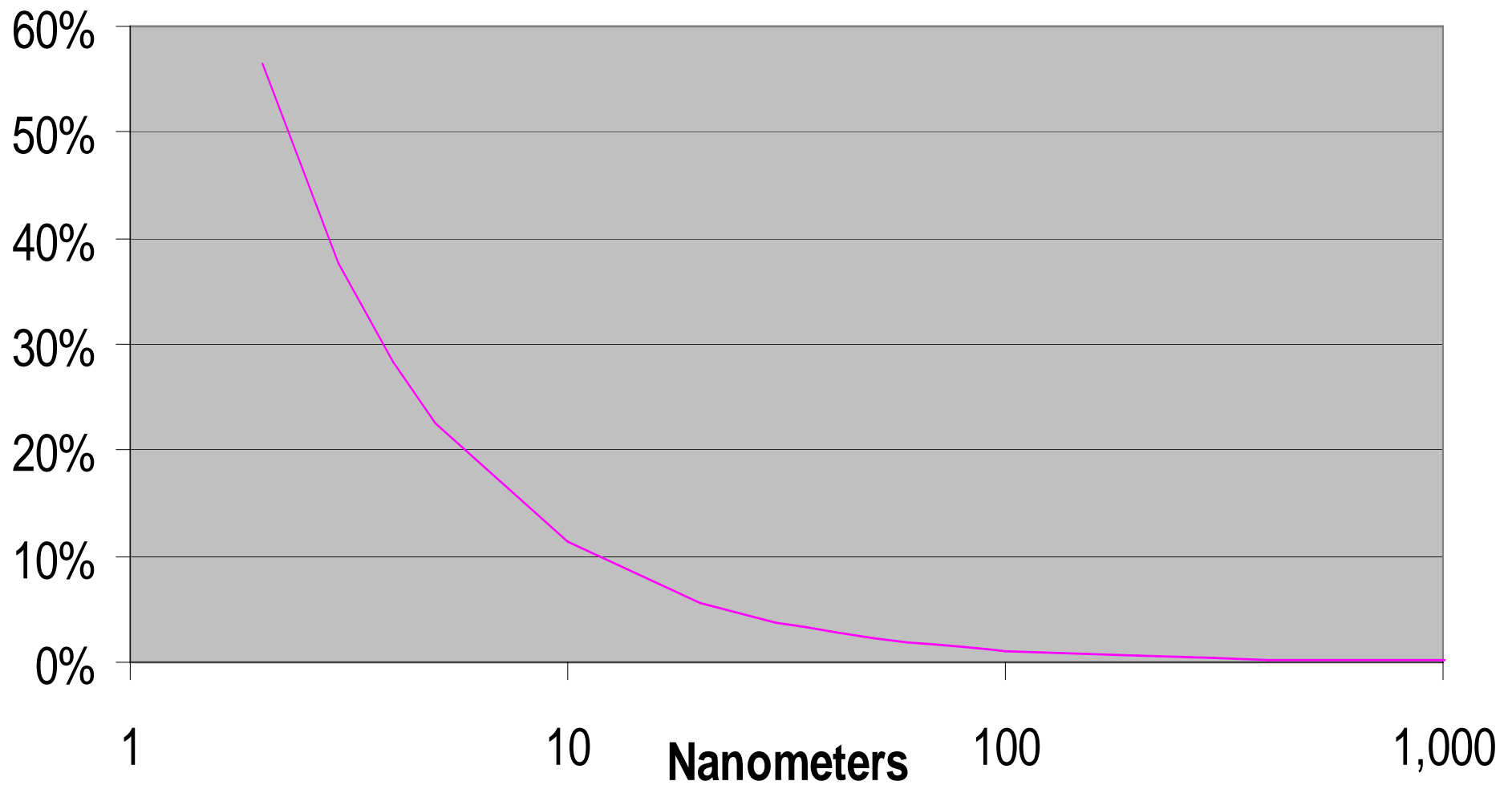


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## What Causes Type Three Behavior?

- Oxidation during shipment or handling, surface coatings
  - Acid treatment does not remove effect
- The presence of by products from the manufacturing process that interfere with electron transfer
  - Borohydride leaves % concentrations of boron in the colloid
- Structural changes
  - Annealing or Ostwald Ripening
- Palladization restores reactivity

## Percent of Atoms on Surface Versus Diameter



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## Variations in Iron Colloid Response

- Class One
  - Typical response from all early product runs
- Class Two
  - Effect due to size and chemical make up or structure – colloids from 100 nm to 2 Microns
  - Becomes class one with palladization
- Class Three
  - Acid pretreatment has no effect
  - Repeated testing by independent labs as well
  - Becomes class one with palladization

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## The Good News

### Type One and Type Two Each Have a Valuable Niche

- Type one colloids are of value for treatment of DNAPL or high concentrations of adsorbed CVOC
  - Think of reductive version of chemical oxidation
  - The “Champaign effect” is observed with the most extreme examples
- Type two colloids are of value for use in reactive walls for the long term treatment dissolved CVOCs under natural flow conditions

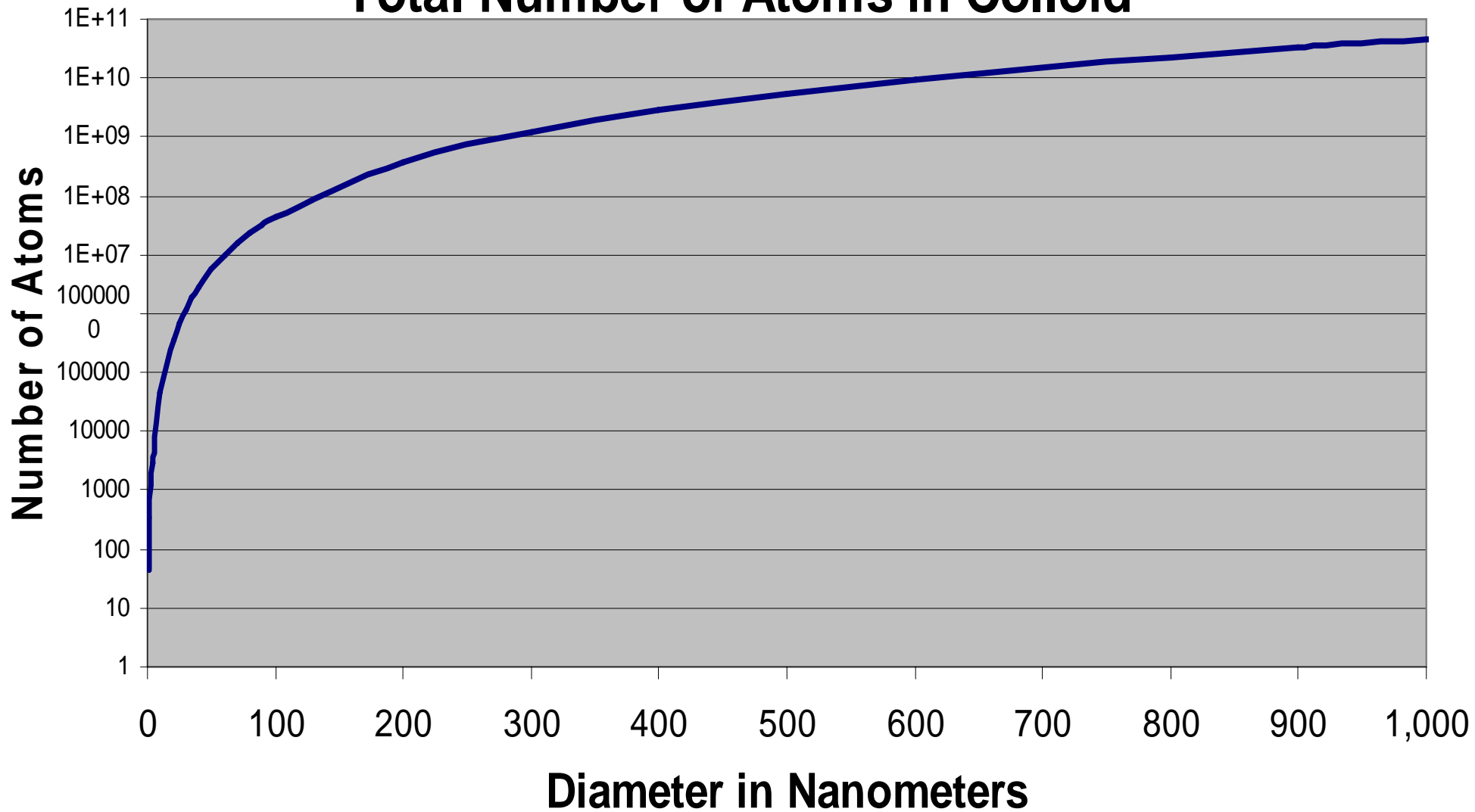


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## A New Technology with Unique Potential Problems

- We understand how to manipulate isolated molecular systems, chemical oxidation for example
- Efficient bacterial enzymatic pathways have been developed over several billion years
- Nano scale colloids are large assemblages of molecules subject to atomic forces with complex structure and a behavior that is in the process of definition

# Total Number of Atoms in Colloid



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“Reality is that which,  
when you stop believing in it,  
does not go away”

## The Bottom Line

Make Assumptions at Your Own  
Risk