



## Preparation and Characterization of APTES-functionalized Graphene Oxide for CO<sub>2</sub> Adsorption

Open  
Access

Nur Fatihah Tajul Arifin<sup>1,2</sup>, Nur Azira Natasha Zulkippli<sup>1,2</sup>, Norhaniza Yusof<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Ahmad Fauzi Ismail<sup>1,2</sup>, Farhana Aziz<sup>1,2</sup>, Wan Norharyati Wan Salleh<sup>1,2</sup>, Juhana Jaafar<sup>1,2</sup>, Nik Abdul Hadi Md Nordin<sup>3</sup>, Norazlianie Sazali<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Advanced Membrane Technology Research Centre (AMTEC), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Skudai, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup> School of Chemical and Energy Engineering (SCEE), Faculty of Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Skudai, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

<sup>3</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS (UTP), Seri Iskandar, Perak Darul Ridzuan 32610, Malaysia

<sup>4</sup> Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Pekan, Pahang, 26600, Malaysia

### ARTICLE INFO

### ABSTRACT

#### Article history:

Received 23 July 2019

Received in revised form 3 September 2019

Accepted 14 September 2019

Available online 30 September 2019

The increase of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) concentrations in the atmosphere is one of alarming issues nowadays. Thus, development and optimization of new solid adsorbents is highly demanded for the establishment of energy-efficient and high-throughput CO<sub>2</sub> capture processes in industry. Herein, graphene oxide (GO) adsorbent was prepared and further functionalized by amine functionalization, 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTES). GO was prepared using Modified Hummer's Method followed by functionalization with APTES. GO and APTES-GO were characterized using Fourier Transmission Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Raman spectroscopy, scanning electron microscope (SEM), and N<sub>2</sub> adsorption isotherm. The N<sub>2</sub> adsorption capacity for APTES-GO at 15 bar is the highest (179 mmol/g) compared to other lower pressures and pristine GO at any pressure. FTIR analysis showed significant peaks at 1474 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1440 cm<sup>-1</sup> indicating the presence of N-H and NH<sub>2</sub> groups, respectively.

#### Keywords:

Graphene oxide; carbon dioxide; functionalization; CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption

Copyright © 2019 PENERBIT AKADEMIA BARU - All rights reserved

## 1. Introduction

Recently, issues on global warming have been widely discussed around the world. Increasing amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere, is mainly caused by fossil fuel combustion for power generation [1] has led to global warming [2] and climate change [3]. Statistic shows that CO<sub>2</sub> emission has elevated around 80 % between 1970 and 2004 which causes the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere exceeds by 25 % as compared to 1950 [4]. Alarmingly, it is reported that the global temperature of the earth is increasing about 1.5 °C since 21<sup>st</sup> century. Hence, the release of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere need to be minimized instantly [5]. To reduce the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies have been studied to store the gas in geological formation [6]. There are a few separation techniques that can be implemented in CCS

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [norhaniza@petroleum.utm.my](mailto:norhaniza@petroleum.utm.my) (Norhaniza Yusof)

system which includes physical absorption [6], adsorption [7], membrane absorption [8], and cryogenic separation [8].

Previously, researchers have conducted many studies on graphene-based adsorbents for CO<sub>2</sub> capture. Graphene-based adsorbents including mesoporous graphene oxide/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposite, thermally treated graphene nanosheets, holey graphene frameworks and 3-D graphene-based porous adsorbent [9] have been proven to be efficient adsorbents for the CO<sub>2</sub> capture. Meanwhile, the mechanisms and the kinetics of adsorption using these types of adsorbents were not sufficiently studied [10]. Researchers recently favoring CO<sub>2</sub> capture using solid adsorbents since it is more cost effective and energy efficient [11]. Adsorbents such as zeolite [12], metal organic frameworks (MOFs) [12-13], carbon fiber [14] and carbon materials [15] were efficient enough to capture CO<sub>2</sub>. However, when it comes to industrial applications that use enormous amounts of adsorbents, there are some complications occurred [11]. For instance, zeolites are good adsorbents but have low adsorption capacities at high temperature while other chemical adsorbents need more complex preparation [16] causing the cost to be more expensive.

Graphene oxide (GO) is an oxygen-containing derivative of graphene [17] is one of a potential material for carbon capture [18]. Its high surface area, high porosity [11] and active surface functionalities [16] has made GO as a value added material for CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption. Unfortunately, the application of GO for CO<sub>2</sub> adsorbent is limited due to low CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption capacity [18]. Therefore, modification of GO is vital to overcome the aforementioned issue. Since GO consists of hydroxyl and carboxyl, on its edges and epoxy on basal plane [19] functionalization have shown a great modification method [17]. These are all oxygen-containing chemical groups that tremendously vulnerable to chemical modification especially with nitrogenous compounds such as amine [11]. Functionalization of GO with nitrogen atoms in amine groups greatly increase the interfacial binding with CO<sub>2</sub> [4, 16].

In this study, APTES is used to functionalize GO because of its available nitrogen sites and high affinity towards acid gases. APTES is also a promising functionalization agent because of the presence of silylating moieties favorable for the covalent attachment of the functional group [20]. The functionalization of GO with amine-functional group is expected to increase the yield of CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption compared to the use of conventional adsorbents such as activated carbon and graphite. This is because, functionalization of amine on GO will greatly enhance the reactivity towards CO<sub>2</sub> [21]. The ultimate aim of this work is to provide adsorbent with high CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption capacity of by functionalizing GO using APTES and study its physicochemical properties and adsorption capabilities. GO was obtained by oxidation of graphite via simple and easy to replicate modified Hummer's method followed by functionalization of GO with APTES. The GO and the synthesized APTES-GO were characterized by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Raman spectroscopy, Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), and nitrogen adsorption isotherm. Hence, it is expected that the findings of this study will contribute a new knowledge to the community as the synthesized material will help in reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere and resolving the global warming issue.

## 2. Experimental

### 2.1 Materials

Graphite powder, sulphuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 98 %), hydrochloric acid (HCl, 35 %) hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 30 %), potassium permanganate (KMnO<sub>4</sub>), sodium nitrate (NaNO<sub>3</sub>), (3-aminopropyl) triethoxysilane (APTES, 99 %) ethanol (95 %), were purchased from Sigma Aldrich.

## 2.2 Synthesis of GO

The GO was synthesized by using Modified Hummer's method. 4 g of graphite powder was added into 100 mL of concentrated  $H_2SO_4$  followed by slow addition of 4 g of  $NaNO_3$ . The solution was stirred using magnetic bar while the temperature need was maintained below 10 °C in an ice bath. 12 g of  $KMnO_4$  was slowly added into the solution and after the addition; the temperature of the solution increased slowly. Once the temperature reached 35 °C, the brownish mixture was stirred for 30 min. 100 mL of deionized water was added to the mixture and the color of the mixture turned yellowish brown. At this step, the beaker was removed from the ice bath until the temperature increased to 95 °C. The mixture was stirred again for 30 min. After the formation of a brilliant yellow color with bubbles in the solution, 600 mL of distilled water, 20 mL of 30 %  $H_2O_2$  aqueous solution and 100 mL of 10 wt% HCl was added to the mixture. The mixture was inserted in dialysis tubing and soaked in deionized water to expel metal ion and acid until the pH turns neutral. 15 mL of GO was transferred into a clean petri dish and dried for 12 h at 60 °C [22].

## 2.3 Synthesis of APTES-GO

GO produced by the previous steps was functionalized using APTES. 5.11 g of APTES was poured into 150 mL of ethanol containing 3.01 g of GO. Next, the mixture was sonicated for 30 min before heated with reflux at 80 °C for 6 h. The suspension was filtered over a polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) membrane with a 0.45 mm pore size followed by washing with 150 mL of ethanol. The solid obtained was dried under vacuum overnight at room temperature [23].

## 2.4 Characterizations

FTIR was used to study the functional groups that exist on the surface of GO before and after functionalization. Solid sample of GO and APTES-GO were taken in a small size ( $\approx 0.3$  cm x 0.3 cm) and were put on the surface of the FTIR scanner. The IR spectra were collected after 32 scans in the 4000 – 500  $cm^{-1}$  region in ATR mode at a resolution of 4  $cm^{-1}$ . A molecular vibrational spectroscopy technique known as Raman spectroscopy has been used for identification and quantitation of samples by providing information about their molecular vibration. This technique involved the shift in wavelength of the inelastically scattered radiation from monochromatic light source (i.e. laser) to identify the chemical and structural information of the samples. Each molecule has a different set of vibrational energy levels, and the photon emitted have unique wavelength shifts. Different peaks in the spectrum correspond to different Raman excitations. Moreover, the Raman spectrum can be interpreted similar to the infrared adsorption spectrum. In this study, Raman spectrum of the samples (RMP-510 with serial number A3S61601) was analyzed in the range of 500-4000  $cm^{-1}$ . Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images were collected using a FEI Quanta 200 ESEM with XL30 microscope.

## 2.5 $N_2$ Adsorption Test

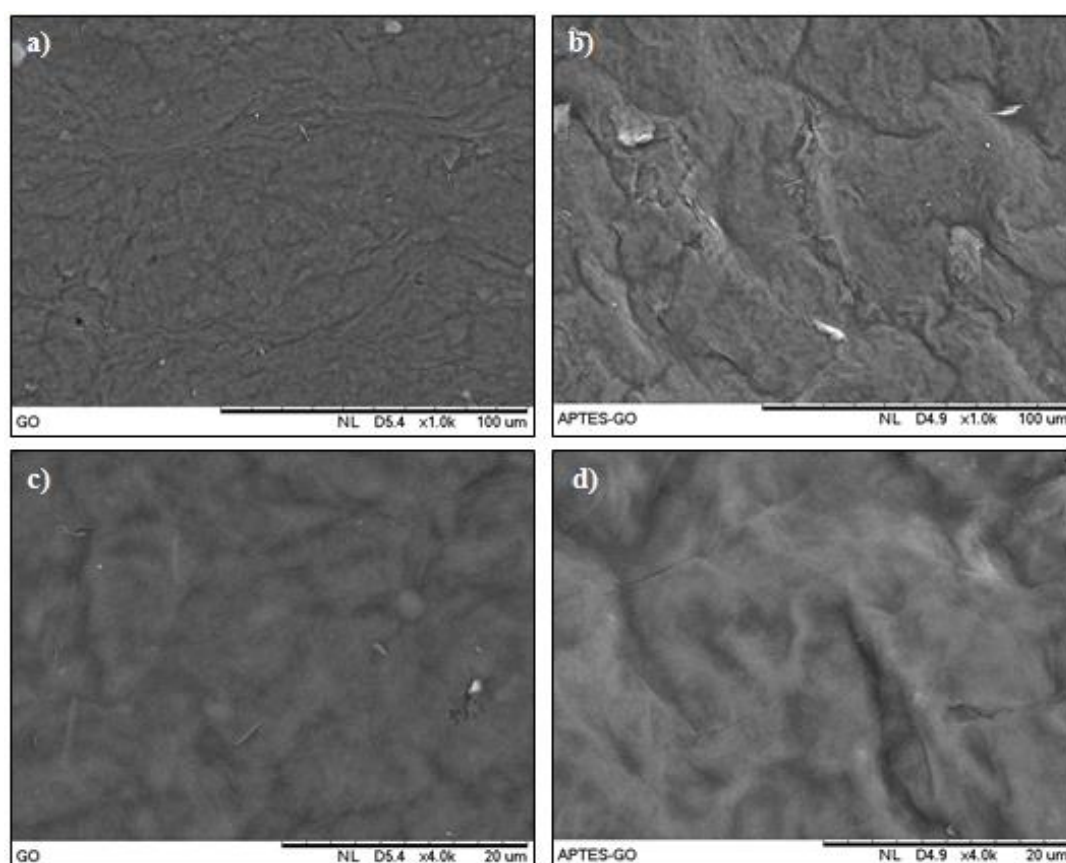
In this study, the  $N_2$  uptake for each sample was tested with a custom-made adsorption rig with a simple static volumetric measurement method. This unit is basically equipped with an adsorption cell (AC) and loading cell (LC), a vacuum pump, a K-type thermocouple (to monitor the temperature changes inside the cells) and a digital pressure transducer (to monitor the pressure changes in both the AC and LC). Each GO and APTES-GO was loaded into the AC while  $N_2$  was loaded into the LC until

the pressure reached the required levels. The adsorption capacity of  $N_2$  was tested with various pressure (5, 10, and 15 bar). Because the pressure was set to the desired levels, the experiment was initiated by opening the valve between the LC and AC to introduce  $N_2$  with the GO and APTES-GO in the AC. The pressure changes in both cells were recorded continuously at 5 min intervals until the equilibrium pressure was achieved. The equilibrium state was determined when both the temperature and pressure were constant for approximately 10 min.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1 Morphological Properties

The characterizations of GO and APTES-GO composites were performed through its surface morphology analysis by SEM. Figure 1(a) shows the structure of the pristine graphene oxide sheet. The image shows that GO sheets were well distributed without agglomeration. The surface of GO appears to be flat and smooth. The situation is absolutely different with APTES-GO, the surface appears to be rougher because of the agglomeration and many small scales can be seen.



**Fig. 1.** Morphology of (a) GO (b) APTES-GO under 1000x magnification and (c) GO (d) APTES-GO under 4000x magnification

After APTES grafting, the GO sheets went through strong interfacial interaction with organic layers, which enhances the compatibility between GO sheets [24]. It can be seen in Figure 1(b) and (d) that the APTES-GO show comparatively less uniformity and more roughness than the pristine GO, indicating well grafting of aminosilane and also the compact surface structure.

### 3.2 Functional Group Study

Figure 2 shows the FTIR spectra of GO and APTES-GO. The peaks of GO attributed to  $\text{-OH}$  stretching can be seen at  $3560\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The sharp peak at  $1715\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is attributed to the  $\text{C=O}$  stretching of carboxylic acid group [25],  $1614\text{ cm}^{-1}$  to the  $\text{sp}^2\text{ C=C}$  and conjugated  $\text{C=O}$  stretching,  $1650\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1040\text{ cm}^{-1}$  to  $\text{C-O}$  stretching of phenolic and epoxy groups, respectively. In APTES-GO, the bands in the range of  $2850\text{-}3000\text{ cm}^{-1}$  correspond to the bending vibration of  $\text{CH}_2$  confirming the attachment of APTES chain molecules. Carbon and hydrogen content also increases because of the alkyl chains associated with APTES [20]. The bands at  $1474\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1440\text{ cm}^{-1}$  correspond to  $\text{NH}$  and  $\text{NH}_2$  due to the deformation of the hydrogen-bonded amine groups respectively. N-H stretching vibrations are present at  $3430\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and C-H stretching bands in the region  $2860\text{-}2960\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . As an evidence of covalent functionalization, the appearance of absorption peaks can be seen at  $1048\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1210\text{ cm}^{-1}$  indicating  $\text{Si-O-C}$  and  $\text{Si-O-Si}$ , respectively [26].

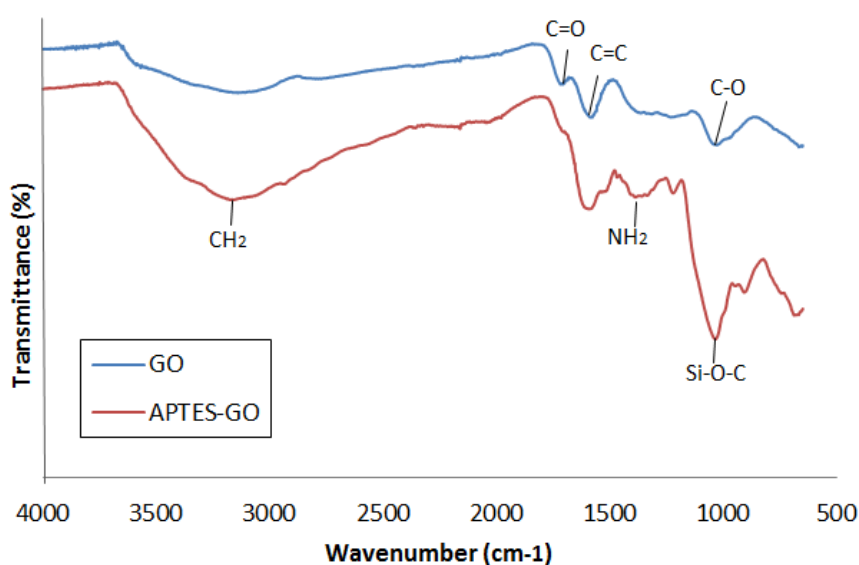
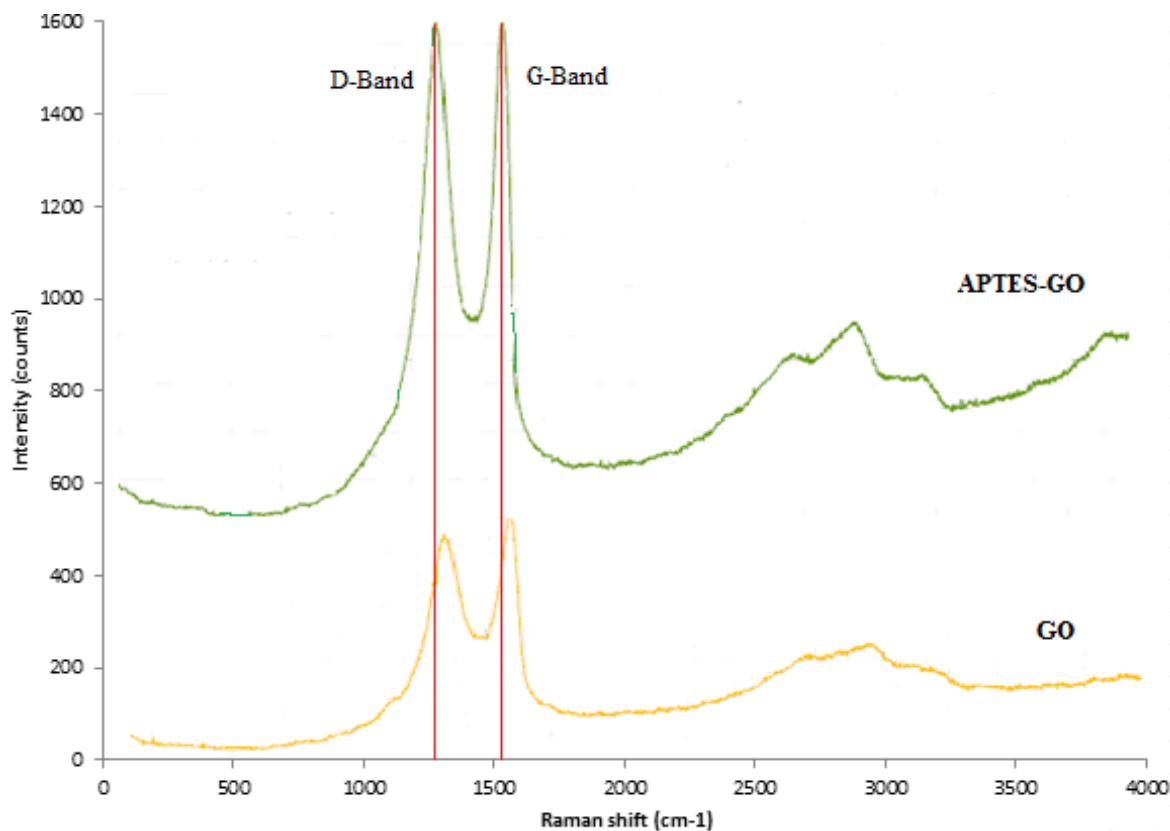


Fig. 2. FTIR spectrum of GO and APTES-GO

### 3.3 Raman Spectra Analysis

Raman spectroscopic measurements were carried out to support the structural changes from surface modification of GO by APTES. There are two broad overlapping peaks centered near  $1250\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (D line) and  $1550\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (G line) can be detected in Figure 3. Typically, the D line represents the defect and disordered of carbon structure while the G line represents the ordered graphitic crystallites of the carbons that associated with  $\text{sp}^2$  carbons [27]. These D and G peaks in both figures were fitted using a Gaussian Lorentzian mixed. It can be seen that both D and G peaks for APTES-GO tilt to left after the functionalization with amine functional group. This is because grafting induces positive inductive effect on the amine functional groups attached to GO, which act as electron donor substituents [28]. Specifically, the D band broadens significantly and G-band grows in intensity. Both of the bands display a shift to higher frequencies. The peak intensity ratio of D to G bands ( $I_D/I_G$ ) indicates the degree of disorder in the sample, originated from edges, defects or ripples. Our results showed that there is no significant variation in the samples. The  $I_D/I_G$  intensity ratio for APTES-GO and unmodified GO are 1.05 and 1.10, respectively. The value of  $I_D/I_G$  of APTES-GO that is almost similar to unmodified GO indicates that grafting of amine molecules took place on the oxygen functional

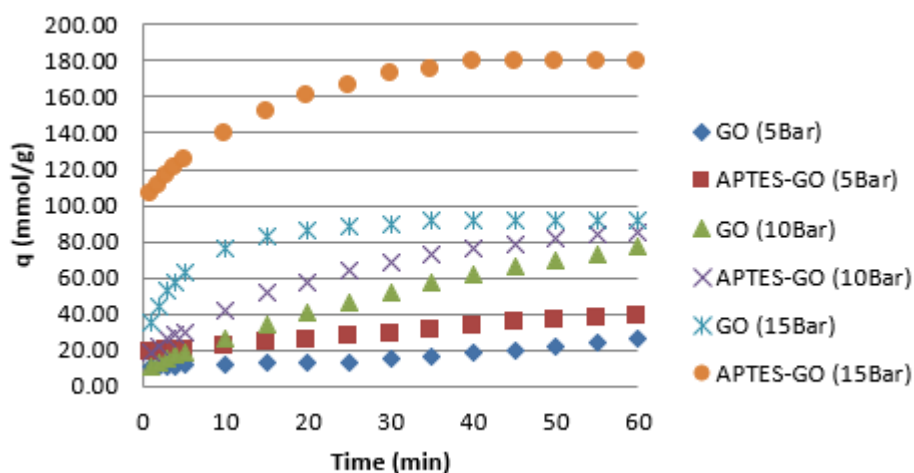
groups on the surface without disturbing the defective  $sp^3$ -hybridized sites in the basal planes of GO [20].



**Fig. 3.** Raman spectra of GO and APTES-GO

### 3.4 Nitrogen Adsorption Isotherms

Evaluation of  $N_2$  adsorption capacity was carried out at fix temperature,  $30^\circ C$  and varied pressure up to 15 bar. A significant improvement was detected on the quantity of nitrogen adsorbed for both GO and APTES-GO at increasing pressure of adsorption. It is worth to highlight that at highest tested pressure, APTES-GO yields higher  $N_2$  adsorption capacity compared to GO. All of the samples adsorb nitrogen ranging between 11 to 179 mmol/g as shown in Figure 4. The nitrogen adsorption capacities APTES-GO have increased about two times higher at 15 bar as compared to pristine GO. Therefore, it can be concluded that APTES-GO with adsorption pressure of 15 bar adsorbs the most nitrogen compared to the other samples and pressures with a value of 179 mmol/g for its adsorption equilibrium. It is also noteworthy to mention that GO at 5 bar adsorbed the least amount of nitrogen due to its smaller effective surface area and the lower starting adsorption pressure [20].



**Fig. 4.** The differences of nitrogen adsorption capacity between GO and APTES-GO at various pressures (5, 10, and 15 bar)

#### 4. Conclusions

In this study, GO were successfully prepared using Modified Hummers' Method and being functionalized by amine functional group, APTES. This finding highlights the potential of APTES-GO as an efficient adsorbent for CO<sub>2</sub> capture for a more sustainable environment. Through our study, it can be concluded that the amine-functionalized GO, APTES-GO can adsorb higher N<sub>2</sub> compared to the pristine GO up to 179 mmol/g of N<sub>2</sub>. The effect of pressure on adsorption was also studied. N<sub>2</sub> adsorptions with various pressures (5, 10, and 15 bar) were tested. It was found that, the greater the adsorption pressure, the higher the amount of gas adsorbed. This shows that, APTES-GO have a potential use in carbon capture and storage.

#### Acknowledgement

Author would like to express their gratitude for the supports and funds by Ministry of Education (MOE) Malaysia and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia through Malaysia Research University Network (MRUN) grant (R.J130000.7851.4L865), UTM-TDR grant (Q.J130000.3551.06G0), UTM award grant (R.J130000.7351.5M002) and PRGS ICC-UTM (R.J130000.7746.4J329). One of the authors, Nur Fatimah Tajul Arifin would like to acknowledge Universiti Teknologi Malaysia for scholarship given under Zamalah scholarship.

#### References

- [1] Patiño, Gerardo Geovanni Esquivel, and Fabricio Nápoles Rivera. "Global warming potential and net power output analysis of natural gas combined cycle power plants coupled with CO<sub>2</sub> capture systems and organic Rankine cycles." *Journal of Cleaner Production* 208 (2019): 11-18.
- [2] Yee, Lai Kok, Tan Lit Ken, Yutaka Asako, Lee Kee Quen, Chuan Zun Liang, Wan Nur Syahidah, Koji Homma et al. "Cloud Optical Depth Retrieval via Sky's Infrared Image For Solar Radiation Prediction." *Journal Advanced Research Fluid Mechanics and Thermal Sciences* 58, no. 1 (2019): 1-14.
- [3] Yulia, Fayza, Agustino Zulys, and Rizky Ruliandini. "Metal-organic framework based chromium terephthalate (MIL-101 Cr) growth for carbon dioxide capture: A review." *Journal of Advanced Research in Fluid Mechanics and Thermal Sciences* 57, no. 2 (2019): 158-174.
- [4] Sim, Kyohyun, Nakwon Lee, Joonseok Kim, Eun-Bum Cho, Chamila Gunathilake, and Mietek Jaroniec. "CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption on amine-functionalized periodic mesoporous benzenesilicas." *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces* 7, no. 12 (2015): 6792-6802.
- [5] Gómez-Pozuelo, G., E. S. Sanz-Pérez, A. Arencibia, P. Pizarro, R. Sanz, and D. P. Serrano. "CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption on amine-functionalized clays." *Microporous and Mesoporous Materials* 282 (2019): 38-47.

- [6] Wilberforce, Tabbi, Ahmad Baroutaji, Bassel Soudan, Abdul Hai Al-Alami, and Abdul Ghani Olabi. "Outlook of carbon capture technology and challenges." *Science of the Total Environment* 657 (2019): 56-72.
- [7] Romano, Matteo C., Paolo Chiesa, and Giovanni Lozza. "Pre-combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture from natural gas power plants, with ATR and MDEA processes." *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control* 4, no. 5 (2010): 785-797.
- [8] Bai, Lu, Dawei Shang, Mengdie Li, Zhongde Dai, Liyuan Deng, and Xiangping Zhang. "CO<sub>2</sub> absorption with ionic liquids at elevated temperatures." *Journal of Energy Chemistry* 26, no. 5 (2017): 1001-1006.
- [9] Kudahi, Saeed Nazari, Ali Reza Noorpoor, and Niyaz Mohammad Mahmoodi. "Determination and analysis of CO<sub>2</sub> capture kinetics and mechanisms on the novel graphene-based adsorbents." *Journal of CO<sub>2</sub> Utilization* 21 (2017): 17-29.
- [10] Ederer, Jakub, Pavel Janoš, Petra Ecorchard, Jakub Tolasz, Václav Štengl, Hynek Beneš, Magdalena Perchacz, and Ognen Pop-Georgievski. "Determination of amino groups on functionalized graphene oxide for polyurethane nanomaterials: XPS quantitation vs. functional speciation." *RSC Advances* 7, no. 21 (2017): 12464-12473.
- [11] Chatterjee, Riya, Baharak Sajjadi, Daniell L. Mattern, Wei-Yin Chen, Tetiana Zubatiuk, Danuta Leszczynska, Jerzy Leszczynski, Nosa O. Egiebor, and Nathan Hammer. "Ultrasound cavitation intensified amine functionalization: A feasible strategy for enhancing CO<sub>2</sub> capture capacity of biochar." *Fuel* 225 (2018): 287-298.
- [12] Kongnoo, Aroon, Supak Tontisirin, Patcharin Worathanakul, and Chantaraporn Phalakornkule. "Surface characteristics and CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption capacities of acid-activated zeolite 13X prepared from palm oil mill fly ash." *Fuel* 193 (2017): 385-394.
- [13] Chen, Chao, Yu-Ri Lee, and Wha-Seung Ahn. "CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption over metal-organic frameworks: A mini review." *Journal of Nanoscience And Nanotechnology* 16, no. 5 (2016): 4291-4301.
- [14] Yusof, N., and A. F. Ismail. "Polyacrylonitrile/acrylamide-based carbon fibers prepared using a solvent-free coagulation process: Fiber properties and its structure evolution during stabilization and carbonization." *Polymer Engineering & Science* 52, no. 2 (2012): 360-366.
- [15] Álvarez-Gutiérrez, Noelia, M. V. Gil, F. Rubiera, and C. Pevida. "Kinetics of CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption on cherry stone-based carbons in CO<sub>2</sub>/CH<sub>4</sub> separations." *Chemical Engineering Journal* 307 (2017): 249-257.
- [16] Creamer, Anne Elise, and Bin Gao. "Carbon-based adsorbents for postcombustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture: A critical review." *Environmental Science & Technology* 50, no. 14 (2016): 7276-7289.
- [17] Caliman, C. C., A. F. Mesquita, D. F. Cipriano, J. C. C. Freitas, A. A. C. Cotta, W. A. A. Macedo, and A. O. Porto. "One-pot synthesis of amine-functionalized graphene oxide by microwave-assisted reactions: An outstanding alternative for supporting materials in supercapacitors." *RSC Advances* 8, no. 11 (2018): 6136-6145.
- [18] Liu, Yamin, Baharak Sajjadi, Wei-Yin Chen, and Riya Chatterjee. "Ultrasound-assisted amine functionalized graphene oxide for enhanced CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption." *Fuel* 247 (2019): 10-18.
- [19] Dreyer, Daniel R., Sungjin Park, Christopher W. Bielawski, and Rodney S. Ruoff. "The chemistry of graphene oxide." *Chemical Society Reviews* 39, no. 1 (2010): 228-240.
- [20] Pokhrel, Jeewan, Nidhika Bhorla, Stavroula Anastasiou, Theodoros Tsoufis, Dimitrios Gournis, George Romanos, and Georgios N. Karanikolos. "CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption behavior of amine-functionalized ZIF-8, graphene oxide, and ZIF-8/graphene oxide composites under dry and wet conditions." *Microporous and Mesoporous Materials* 267 (2018): 53-67.
- [21] Shrivastava, Shashank, Shijo Thomas, C. B. Sobhan, and G. P. Peterson. "An experimental investigation of the CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption performance of graphene oxide forms." *International Journal of Refrigeration* 96 (2018): 179-190.
- [22] Arifin, Nur Fatimah Tajul, and Madzlan Aziz. "Effect of reduction time on optical properties of reduced graphene oxide." *Jurnal Teknologi* 79, no. 1-2 (2017): 137-143.
- [23] Saptal, Vitthal B., Takehiko Sasaki, Kei Harada, Daisuke Nishio-Hamane, and Bhalchandra M. Bhanage. "Hybrid amine - functionalized graphene oxide as a robust bifunctional catalyst for atmospheric pressure fixation of carbon dioxide using cyclic carbonates." *ChemSusChem* 9, no. 6 (2016): 644-650.
- [24] Bouazizi, Nabil, Julien Vieillard, Radhouane Bargougui, N. Couvrat, O. Thoumire, S. Morin, and G. Ladam. "Entrapment and stabilization of iron nanoparticles within APTES modified graphene oxide sheets for catalytic activity improvement." *Journal of Alloys and Compounds* 771 (2019): 1090-1102.
- [25] Zain, Norhidayu Muhamad, and Shafi, Aisyah Ahmad. "Synthesis and characterisations of polydopamine-reduced graphene oxide." *Journal of Advanced Research in Material Science* 26 (2016): 1-6
- [26] Li, Wei, Fei Xue, and Qiang Li. "Modification of bismaleimide resin by using  $\gamma$ -aminopropyl triethoxysilane functionalised graphene oxide." *Plastics, Rubber and Composites* 47, no. 5 (2018): 187-191.
- [27] Othman, Faten Ermala Che, Norhaniza Yusof, Hasrinah Hasbullah, Juhana Jaafar, Ahmad Fauzi Ismail, and Noor Shawal Nasri. "Physicochemical properties and methane adsorption performance of activated carbon nanofibers with different types of metal oxides." *Carbon Letters (Carbon Lett.)* 24 (2017): 82-89.



- 
- [28] Ryu, Sung Hun, and A. M. Shanmugharaj. "Influence of long-chain alkylamine-modified graphene oxide on the crystallization, mechanical and electrical properties of isotactic polypropylene nanocomposites." *Chemical Engineering Journal* 244 (2014): 552-560.