Aggregation and dissolution of aluminium oxide and copper oxide nanoparticles in natural aqueous matrixes

Supplementary material

Aston F. Nanja[1], Walter W. Focke[2] and Ndeke Musee[1]

[1]Department of Chemical Engineering, Emerging Contaminants Ecological Risk Assessment (ECERA) Group, University of Pretoria, Hatfield, Pretoria, 0028, South Africa

[2]Department of Chemical Engineering, Institute of Applied Materials, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

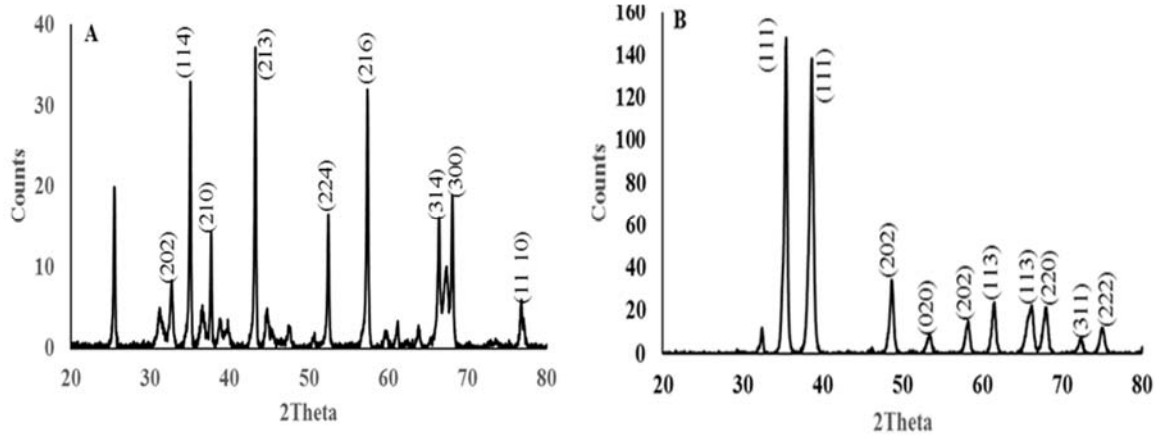

Fig. SI.1 XRD results of nAl_2O_3 (a) and nCuO (b)

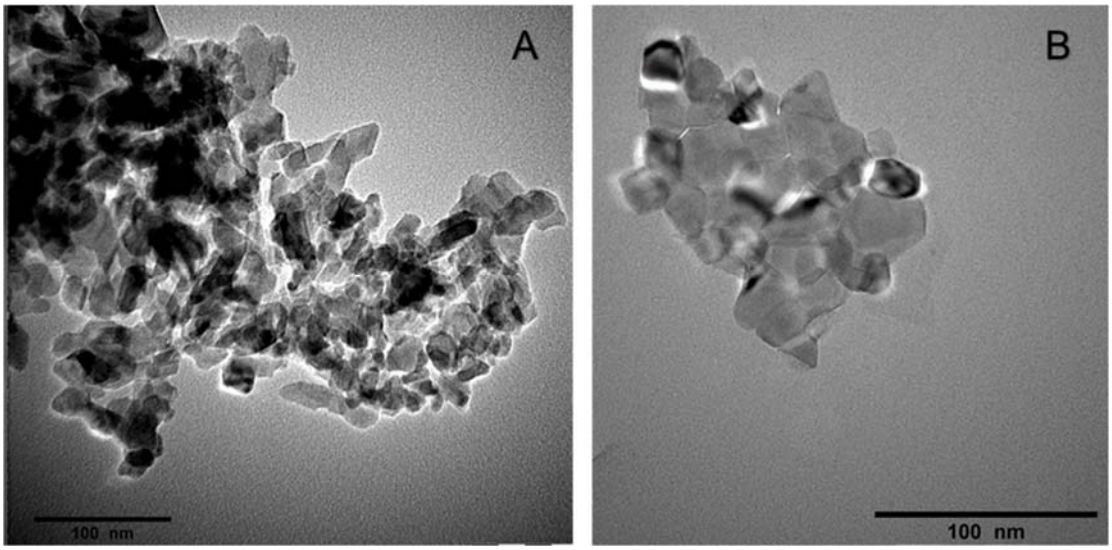

Fig. SI.2 TEM images of (a) nCuO and (b) nAl_2O_3

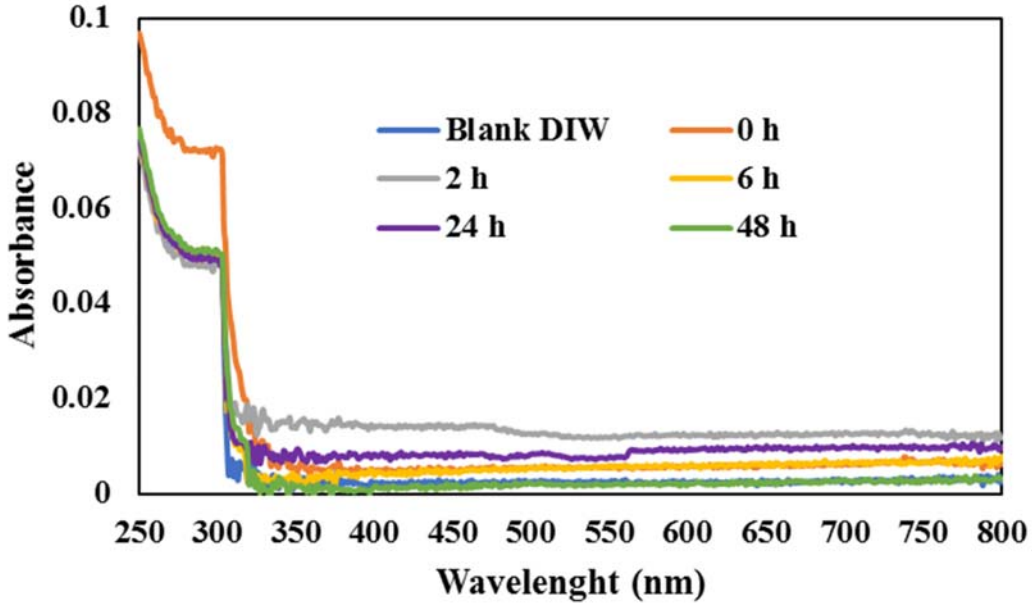

Fig. SI.3 UV-visible spectra of 1 mg/L nCuO in DIW at pH 7 over 48 h

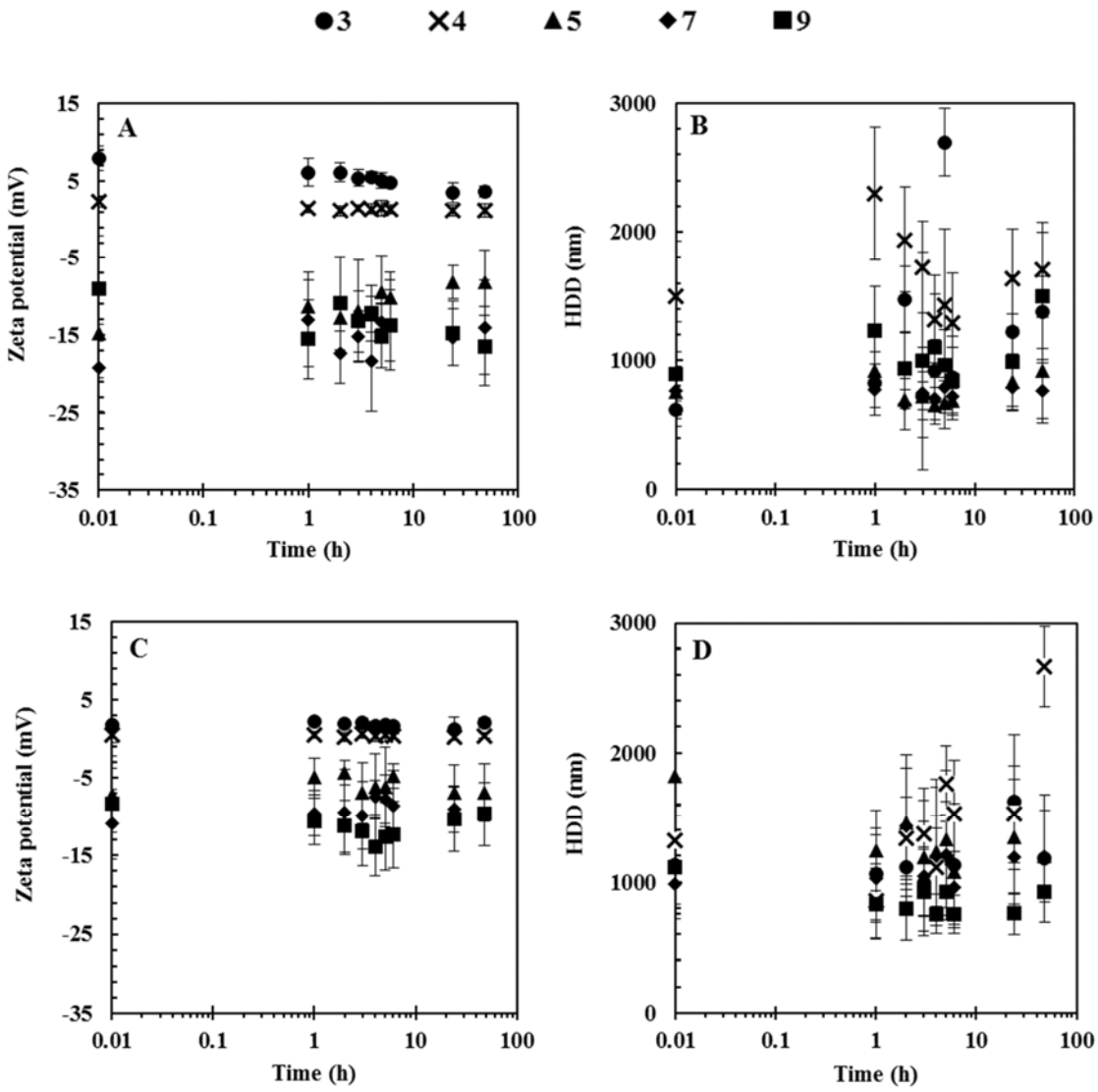

Fig. SI.4 The ζ-potential and HDD for nAl_2O_3 (a and b, respectively), and nCuO (c and d, respectively) in DIW at various pH over 48 h at 0.1 mg/L at IS (<< 0.001 mM)

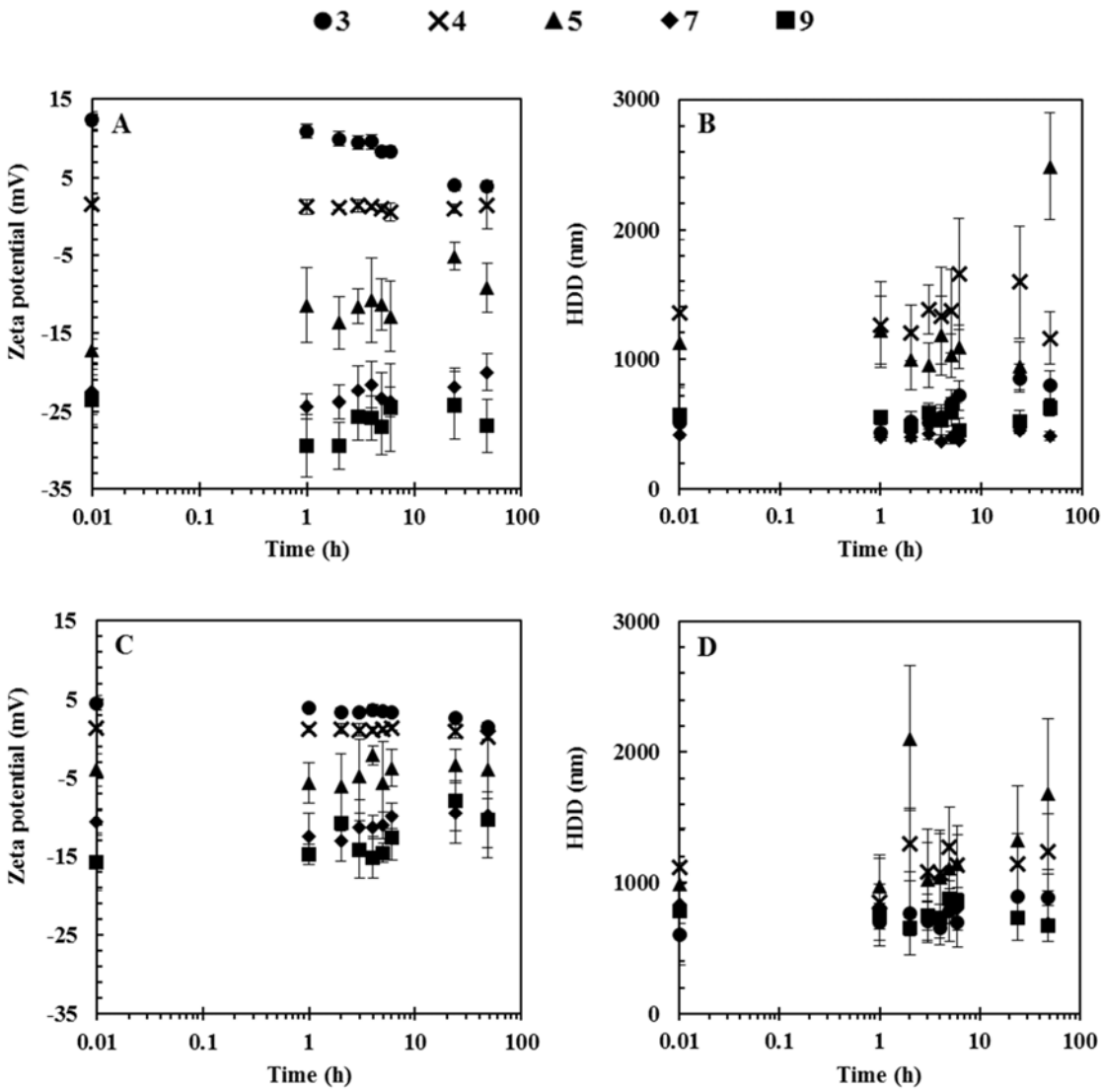

Fig. SI.5 The ζ-potential and HDD for nAl_2O_3 (a and b, respectively), and nCuO (c and d, respectively) in DIW at various pH over 48 h at 1 mg/L at IS (<< 0.001 mM)

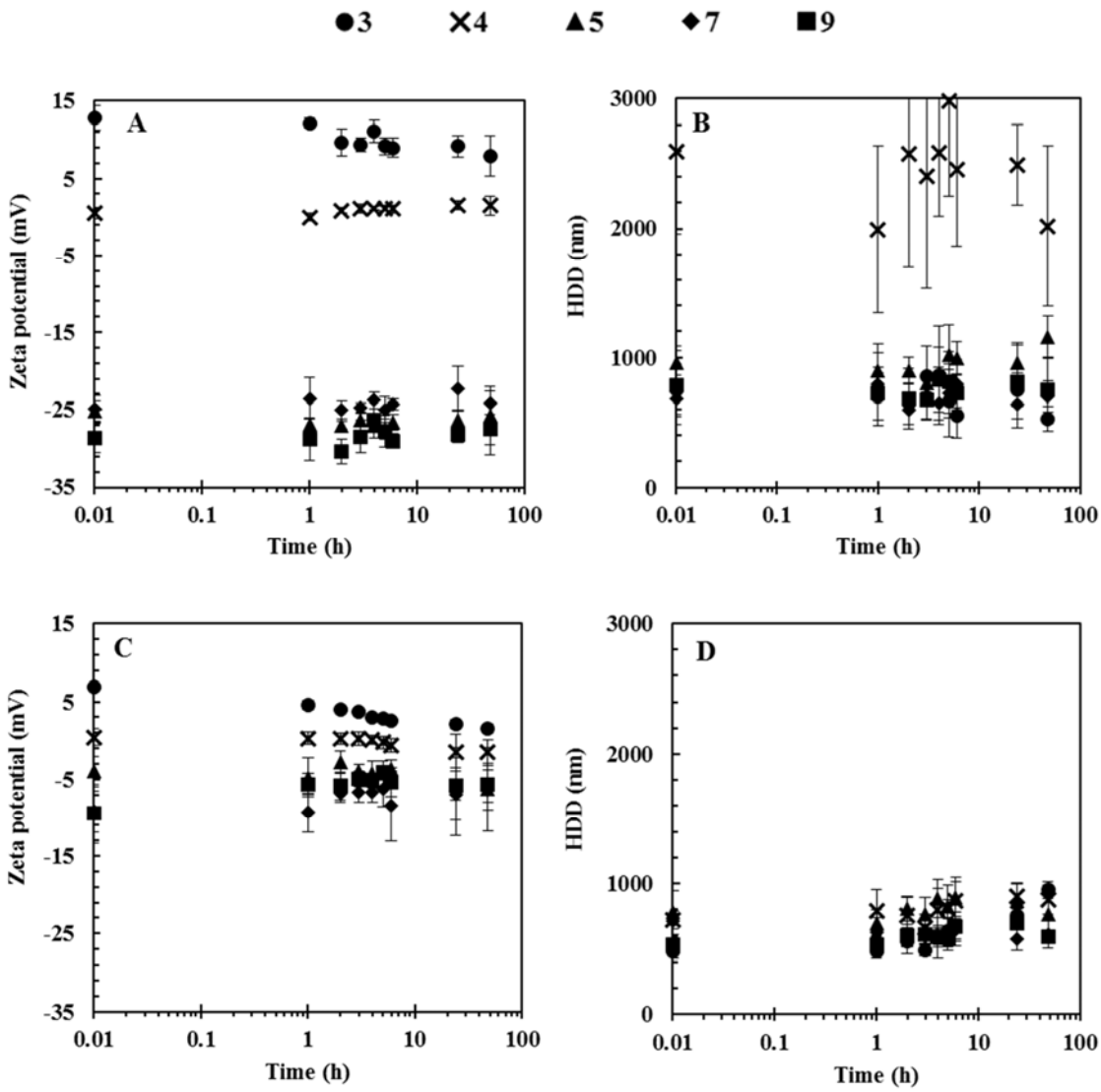

Fig. SI.6 The ζ-potential and HDD for nAl_2O_3 (a and b, respectively), and nCuO (c and d, respectively) in DIW at various pH over 48 h at 10 mg/L at IS (<< 0.001 mM)