

## Identifying the Removal Efficiencies of $As^{3+}$ in Wastewater by Functionalized Nanocellulose

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Nanocellulose (NC) gains significant attention as a promising candidate in water purification and environmental remediation studies due to its superior chemical and physical properties. The present study explored the capacity of removing the hypertoxic  $As^{3+}$  in wastewater, with the use of NC after functionalization, namely sulfonation, phosphorylation, and xanthation. Cellulose was extracted through an alkaline treatment followed by bleaching with NaOCl from *Panicum maximum*, which is an invasive plant in Sri Lanka, selected as the cellulose source. Acid hydrolysis on extracted cellulose with 50% sulfuric acid, 85% phosphoric acid, and 21.9 % hydrochloric acid results in sulfonated, phosphorylated, and non-functionalized NC respectively. Xanthation on non-functionalized NC with NaOH and CS<sub>2</sub> results xanthated NC. Functionalized NC was separately fabricated on each filter paper with 50 mg loading and allowed to filter the  $As^{3+}$ -containing water through it. The  $As^{3+}$  concentrations in the medium were determined by the colour intensity of formed I<sub>2</sub> with the reduction of IO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, which corresponds to the oxidation of  $As^{3+}$  into  $As^{5+}$  in an acidic medium, with the aid of UV-Vis spectroscopy. Among the functionalized NC, the sulfonated NC has shown the highest removal efficiencies in 200 ppm, 150 ppm, and 100 ppm  $As^{3+}$  concentrations with removal percentages of 46.8, 38.4, and 50.1. Further advancement of this work can reach the development of bio-degradable and affordable columns for  $As^{3+}$  removal. Dynamic Light Scattering results of sulfonated, phosphorylated, and non-functionalized NC were 295.7 nm, 271.4 nm, and 320.9 nm respectively, indicating that the particle sizes were in the nanoscale range.

**Keywords:** Arsenite, functionalized nanocellulose, water purification