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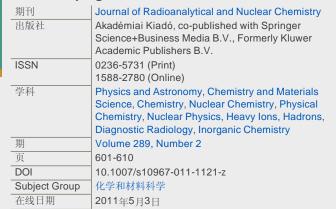
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Sorption of radiocobalt(II) from aqueous solutions to Na-attapulgite



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作者

Liqiang Tan¹, Yeling Jin¹, Jing Chen¹, Xiaochun Cheng¹, Jie Wu¹, Liangdong Feng¹

¹Key Laboratory for Attapulgite Science and Applied Technology of Jiangsu Province, Department of Chemical Engineering, Huaiyin Institute of Technology, Huaian, 223003 People, s Republic of China

摘要

Abstract

The sorption of Co(II) on Na-attapulgite as a function of contact time, solid content, pH, ionic strength, foreign ions, fulvic acid (FA) and temperature under ambient conditions was studied. The kinetic of Co(II) sorption on Na-attapulgite was described well by pseudosecond-order model. The sorption of Co(II) on Na-attapulgite was strongly dependent on pH and ionic strength. The sorption of Co(II) was mainly dominated by outer-sphere surface complexation and/or ion exchange at low pH, whereas inner-sphere surface complexation or surface precipitation was the main sorption mechanism at high pH values. The presence of FA did not affect Co(II) sorption obviously at pH <7, and a negative effect was observed at pH >7. The Langmuir and Freundlich models were used to simulate the sorption data at different temperatures, and the results indicated that the Langmuir model simulated the data better than the Freundlich isotherm model. The thermodynamic parameters (ΔG° , ΔS° , ΔH°) calculated from the temperature-dependent sorption isotherms indicated that the sorption of Co(II) on Na-attapulgite was an endothermic and spontaneous process. The results suggest that the attapulgite sample is a suitable material in the preconcentration and solidification of radiocobalt from large volumes of aqueous solutions.

Keywords

Co(II), Sorption, Na-attapulgite, pH, Thermodynamic parameters

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- 2. Chen, Liang (2011) Removal of radiocobalt from aqueous solution by different sized carbon nanotubes. Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry [CrossRef]
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- 4. Mou, Juan (2011) Sorption of radiocobalt on a novel γ-MnO2 hollow structure: effects of pH, ionic strength, humic substances and temperature. Journal of Radioanalytical and

J Radioanal Nucl Chem (2011) 289:601-610 DOI 10.1007/s10967-011-1121-z

Sorption of radiocobalt(II) from aqueous solutions to Na-attapulgite

Liqiang Tan·Yeling Jin·Jing Chen· Xiaochun Cheng·Jie Wu·Liangdong Feng

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 $\label{eq:Keywords} \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Keywords} & \text{Co(II)} \cdot \text{Sorption} \cdot \text{Na-attapulgite} \cdot \text{pH} \\ \textbf{Thermodynamic parameters} \end{array}$

L. Tan - Y. Jin - J. Chen - X. Cheng - J. Wn - L. Feng (□) Key Laboratory for Attapoliste Science and Applied Technology of Janagas Province, Department of Chemical Engineering, Huavjin Institute of Technology, Huisian 223003, People's Republic of China o-mail: Idfeng@use.edu

Introduction

The fate of radionuclides in the natural environment is controlled by the sorption, diffusion, and complexation on different natural and manmade materials [1–5]. Cobalt is widely present in various industry wastewaters including petrochemical wastewater and nuclear wastewater, the presence of Co(II) in the environment is of important concern due to its toxicity and health effects on human and living creatures. 60 Co(II) is one of the most serious radionuclides affecting the environment due to its long half-life ($T_{1/2} = 5.27a$). The radionuclides 60 Co and 50 Co are present in liquid wastes released from pressurized water nuclear power reactors [6]. High levels of cobalt may affect several health troubles such as paralysis, diarrhea, low blood pressure, lung irritation and bone defects [7–9]. Thereby, the removal of Co(II) from lacqueous solution has been studied extensively [10–17], and the results suggested that the sorption of Co(III) was strongly dependent on pH values. However, the investigation of Co(III) sorption at different temperatures is still scarce.

Attapulgite [Mg,All₁(Si)₈(O,OH,H₂O)₂₀ nH₂O] is a crystal hydrated magnesium silicate mineral. Its ideal structure was studied by Bradley in 1940 and is shown in Fig. 1 [18]. The isomorphic substitutions in the tetrahedral layer, such as Mg²⁺, Si⁴⁺, develop negatively charged sorption sites to electro-statically adsorb cations. Many studies have been reported on the surption of toxic metal, lanthanides and organic pollutants from aqueous solution by natural or modified ones [19–25]. However, to the best of our knowledge, studies of Co(II) sorption on Na-attapulgite are still not available, especially the thermodynamic study.



Nuclear Chemistry [CrossRef]

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Sorption/desorption of radionickel on/from Namontmorillonite: kinetic and thermodynamic studies. *Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry*[CrossRef]

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