

[1]王郑,王同明,朱骏,等.凹凸棒石复合滤料吸附工艺应急处理苯酚污染[J].自然灾害学报,2009,02:155-159.

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## 凹凸棒石复合滤料吸附工艺应急处理苯酚污染

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Title: Trial study on emergency treatment of phenol-polluted water by using ACFM adsorption process

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摘要: 苯酚污染应急处理对于水厂保障城市水水质安全具有十分重要的意义. 研究中用长江水模拟突发苯酚水污染,利用凹凸棒石复合滤料(ACFM)进行吸附性能试验.结果表明,ACFM对于温度、pH值和反应时间等控制因素要求较低,对苯酚的吸附性能曲线符合弗兰德里希(Freundlich)吸附模式,在苯酚的平衡质量浓度为0.002mg/L时,ACFM对其吸附容量为1.08mg/kg.对突发性的水源水苯酚污染,使用ACFM吸附过滤工艺完全能够达到要求的处理效果.该滤料具有广阔的应用前景.

Abstract: Emergency treatment of phenol pollution water is important for water supply company to ensure water supply safety. This study used imitating abrupt phenol water pollution with Changjiang River

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water for raw water, then carried through adsorption capability experiment using attapulgite composite filter material (ACFM). The result expresses that the attapulgite composite filter material having low requirement for control factor including temperature, pH value and reaction time. ACFM's phenol adsorbing characteristic curve matches the Freundlich adsorption mode. While the equilibrium mass concentration of phenol being 0.002 mg/L, ACFM's adsorption capacity is 1.08 mg/kg. In a word, for abrupt phenol water pollution, the process of ACFM's adsorption and filtration is an effective process for the emergency treatment. The filter material has wide application prospect.

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