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ABSTRACT

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1. Introduction

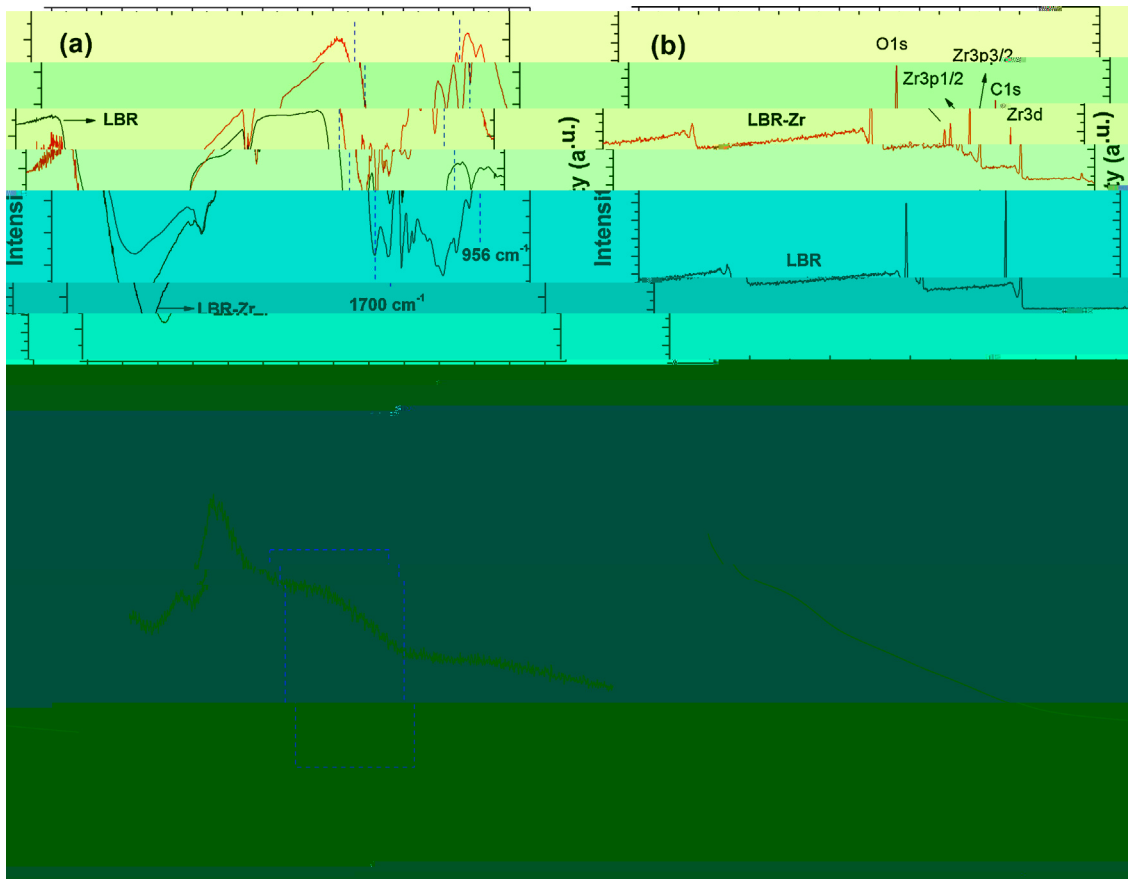


Fig. 1. (a) XPS spectra of LBR and LBR-Zr. (b) FTIR spectra of LBR and LBR-Zr.

Table 2

t t o t o t b o b t.		2 o t t (%)	(² -1)	(³ -1)
-	b o o	6. 6	16.38	0.042
t	by .		76.38	0.167

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2.4.5. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)

2.4.2. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) analysis

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2.4.3. X-ray diffractometer (XRD) analysis

t o t - - t o b t o o t / - t t 20 o 10–60° t 5° -1.

2.4.4. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) examination with energy-dispersive-X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) analysis

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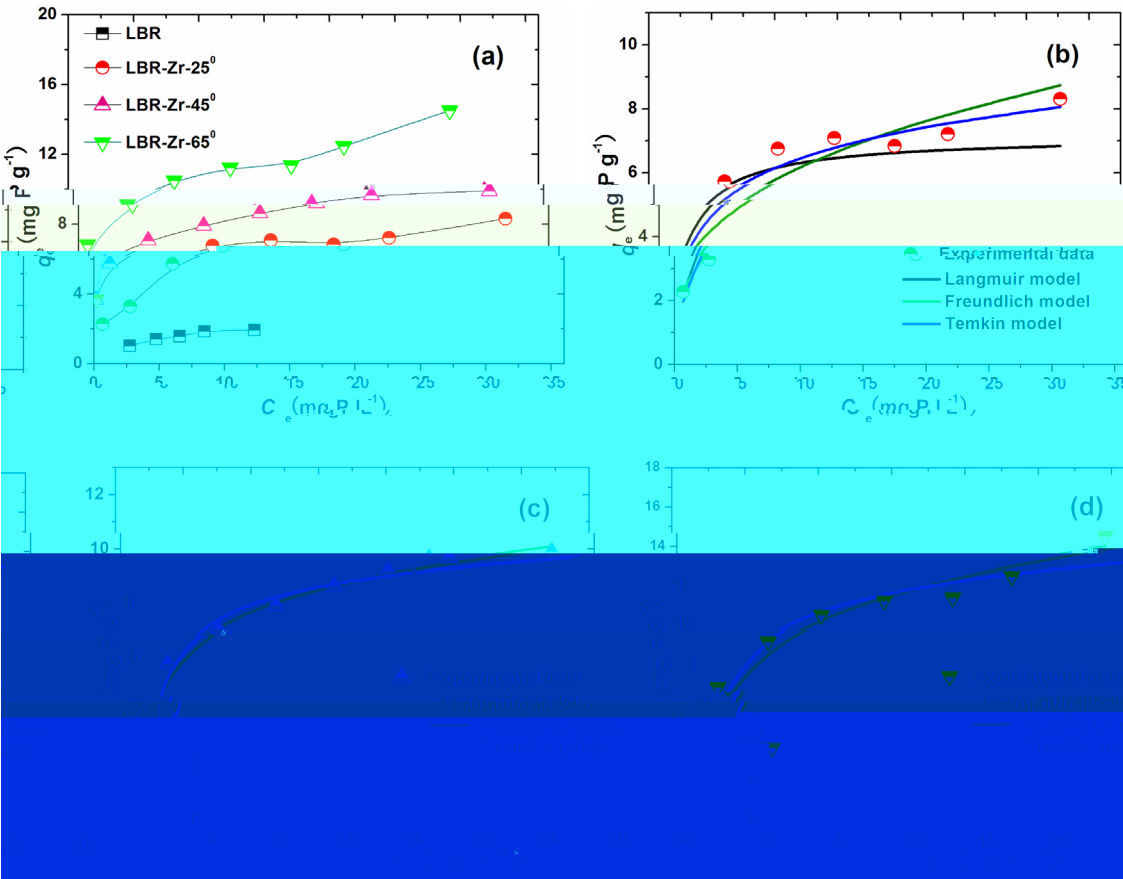


Fig. 2. (a) Adsorption isotherms of LBR and LBR-Zr at 25 °C, 45 °C and 65 °C. (b) Adsorption isotherms of LBR-Zr at 25 °C, 45 °C and 65 °C with fitted models. (c) Adsorption kinetics of LBR and LBR-Zr at 25 °C, 45 °C and 65 °C. (d) Adsorption kinetics of LBR-Zr at 25 °C, 45 °C and 65 °C with fitted models. $b = 0.625$ L⁻¹, $b = 6.0 \pm 0.2$ L⁻¹, $b = 48$ L⁻¹.

Table 3										
t (min)		b (L ⁻¹)			n			k _L (mg P g ⁻¹ L ⁻¹)		
		(-1)			(-1)			2		
-		2.8	0.64	7.17	0.85	2.6414	2.1	0.442	2.5673	1.5766
318		4.51	4.51	8.42	0.054	5.2688	5.32	0.32	5.5705	1.141
338		2.13	2.13	11.78	0.70	6.2336	4.16	0.510	6.8135	1.821

3.2. Structure characterization analysis of LBR-Zr

Figure 2 shows the adsorption isotherms and kinetics of LBR and LBR-Zr at different temperatures. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr increases with increasing temperature, which is consistent with the endothermic nature of the adsorption process. The adsorption kinetics of LBR-Zr at different temperatures are also shown in Figure 2. The adsorption rate of LBR-Zr increases with increasing temperature, which is consistent with the endothermic nature of the adsorption process. The adsorption isotherms and kinetics of LBR-Zr at different temperatures are fitted with the Langmuir, Freundlich, and Temkin models, respectively. The fitted parameters are listed in Table 3. The results show that the adsorption of LBR-Zr follows the Langmuir model, which indicates that the adsorption is monolayer and reversible. The results also show that the adsorption of LBR-Zr follows the Freundlich model, which indicates that the adsorption is heterogeneous. The results also show that the adsorption of LBR-Zr follows the Temkin model, which indicates that the adsorption is chemisorption.

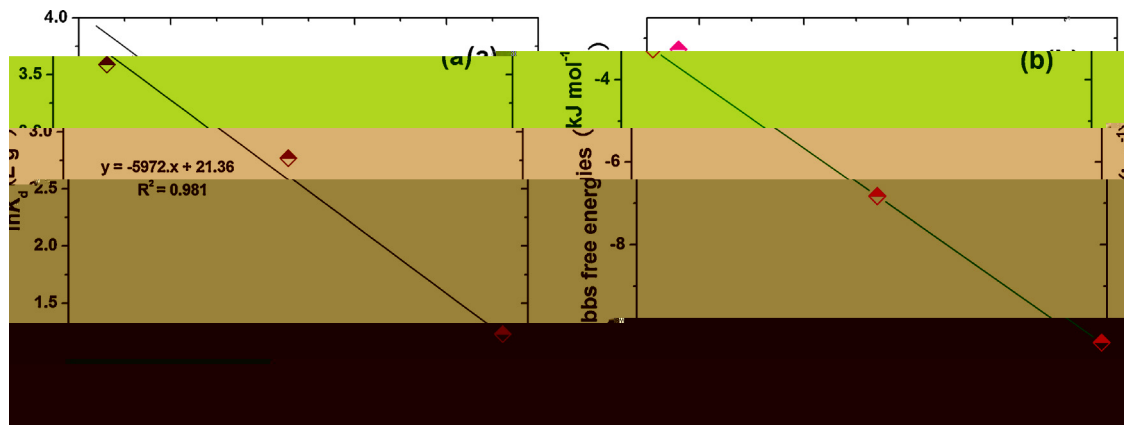


Fig. 3. (a) ΔG° vs. $1/T$ (K⁻¹) and (b) ΔG° vs. $1/T$ (K⁻¹) for the adsorption of Cu^{2+} on the surface of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{PAA}$.

Table 6

Temperature (K)	Fe ₃ O ₄ /PAA			Fe ₃ O ₄ /PAA + Cu ²⁺			
	q (mg/g)	k_1 (min ⁻¹)	R^2	q (mg/g)	k_2 (min ⁻¹)	R^2	ΔG° (kJ/mol)
5	1.8	0.006	0.837	4.34	0.0283	0.981	4.43
10	3.84	0.002	0.48	6.45	0.0112	0.981	6.42
20	5.05	0.006	0.41	8.62	0.0075	0.981	8.0

The adsorption capacity (q) of Cu^{2+} on the surface of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{PAA}$ was determined by the difference in the concentration of Cu^{2+} in the solution before and after adsorption. The adsorption capacity (q) was calculated using the following equation:

$$q = \frac{(C_0 - C_e)V}{m} \quad (5)$$

where q is the adsorption capacity (mg/g), C_0 is the initial concentration of Cu^{2+} (mg/L), C_e is the equilibrium concentration of Cu^{2+} (mg/L), V is the volume of the solution (L), and m is the mass of the adsorbent (g).

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ \quad (6)$$

$$\ln K_d = \frac{\Delta S^\circ}{R} - \frac{\Delta H^\circ}{RT} \quad (7)$$

The thermodynamic parameters (ΔG° , ΔH° , ΔS°) were calculated using the following equations. The equilibrium constant (K) was calculated using the following equation:

$$K = \frac{q}{C_e} \quad (8)$$

where K is the equilibrium constant, q is the adsorption capacity (mg/g), and C_e is the equilibrium concentration of Cu^{2+} (mg/L). The standard Gibbs free energy of adsorption (ΔG°) was calculated using the following equation:

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K \quad (9)$$

where ΔG° is the standard Gibbs free energy of adsorption (kJ/mol), R is the gas constant (8.314 J/mol·K), T is the temperature (K), and K is the equilibrium constant. The standard enthalpy of adsorption (ΔH°) and standard entropy of adsorption (ΔS°) were calculated using the following equations:

$$\Delta H^\circ = R \left(\frac{\partial \ln K}{\partial (1/T)} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$\Delta S^\circ = R \ln K - \frac{\Delta H^\circ}{T} \quad (11)$$

where ΔH° is the standard enthalpy of adsorption (kJ/mol), ΔS° is the standard entropy of adsorption (J/mol·K), R is the gas constant (8.314 J/mol·K), T is the temperature (K), and K is the equilibrium constant.

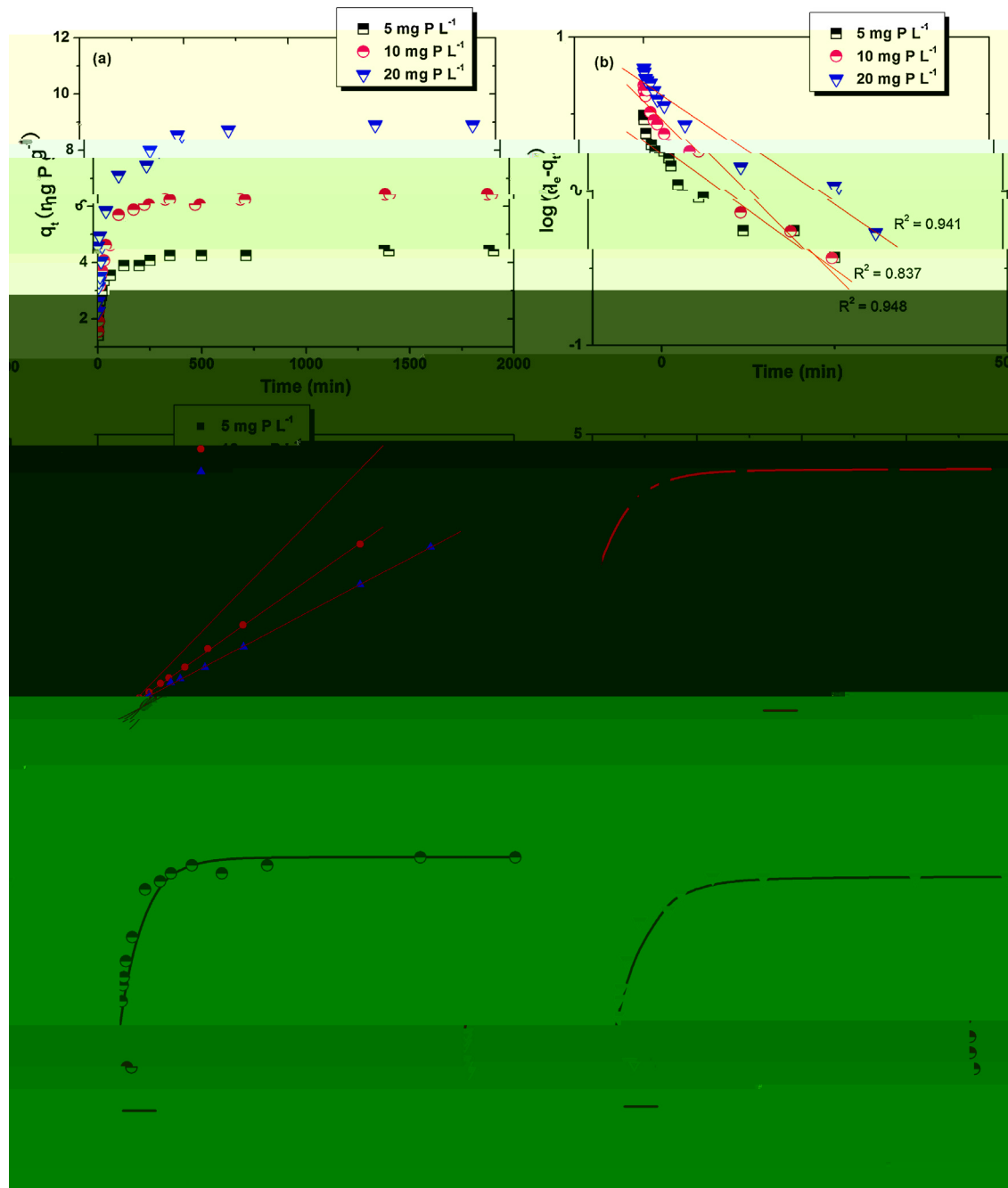


Fig. 4. (a) Adsorption kinetics of phosphorus on the surface of the adsorbent at different initial concentrations of 5, 10, and 20 mg P L⁻¹. (b) Linear plots of $\log(q_e - q_t)$ versus time for the same initial concentrations. The R^2 values are 0.941, 0.837, and 0.948 for 5, 10, and 20 mg P L⁻¹, respectively.

the adsorption

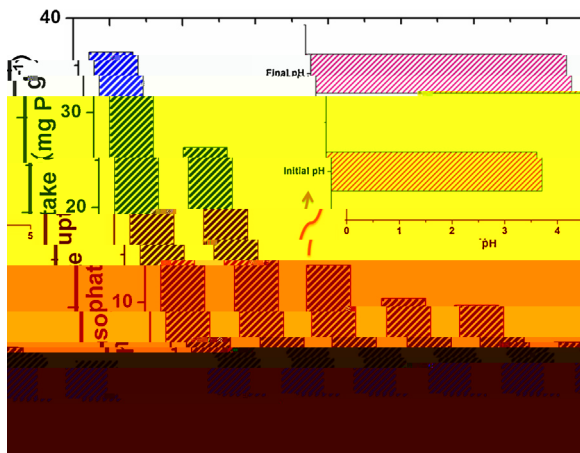


Fig. 5. Effect of pH on phosphate adsorption. (Uptake (mg P g⁻¹) vs. pH).

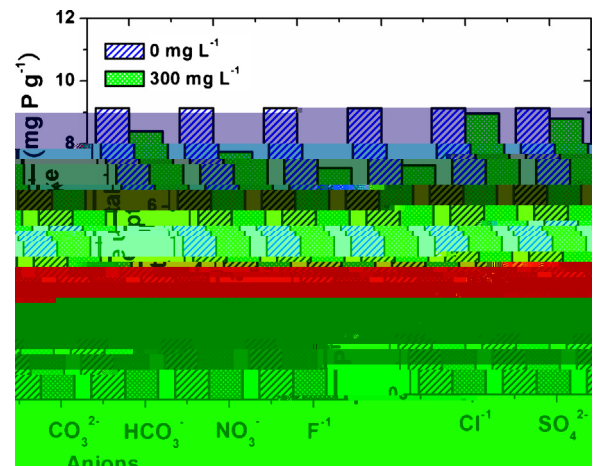


Fig. 6. Effect of coexisting anions on phosphate adsorption. (Uptake (mg P g⁻¹) vs. Anions).

3.6. Effect of pH value

The effect of pH on the adsorption of phosphate on LBR-Zr was studied. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 36.38 mg g⁻¹ at pH 7.5 [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 8.02 mg g⁻¹ at pH 2.02 [60]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 2.2 mg g⁻¹ at pH 7.2 [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 12.4 mg g⁻¹ at pH 4.2 [60]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 2 mg g⁻¹ at pH 4 [60].

3.7. Effect of coexisting anions

The effect of coexisting anions on the adsorption of phosphate on LBR-Zr was studied. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 300 mg g⁻¹ at pH 7.5 [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 8%, 15%, 21%, 20%, 2%, 4% at pH 7.5 [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 60% at pH 7.5 [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 130, 61% at pH 7.5 [12].

3.8. Analysis of adsorption mechanism of phosphate on LBR-Zr

The adsorption mechanism of phosphate on LBR-Zr was studied. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 1.31 [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 0.5 [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 8.02 [12].

3.8.1. SEM-EDX analysis

The SEM-EDX analysis of LBR-Zr was studied. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 0.7 [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 56% [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 62, 63% [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 0.8 [12].

3.8.2. FTIR spectra analysis

The FTIR spectra analysis of LBR-Zr was studied. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 65 [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 3417 [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 1026 [12]. The adsorption capacity of LBR-Zr for phosphate was found to be 1127 [12].

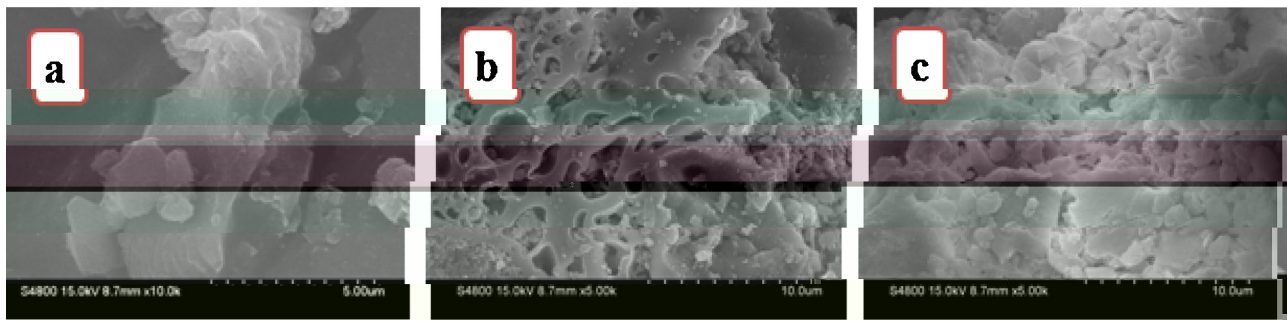


Fig. 7.

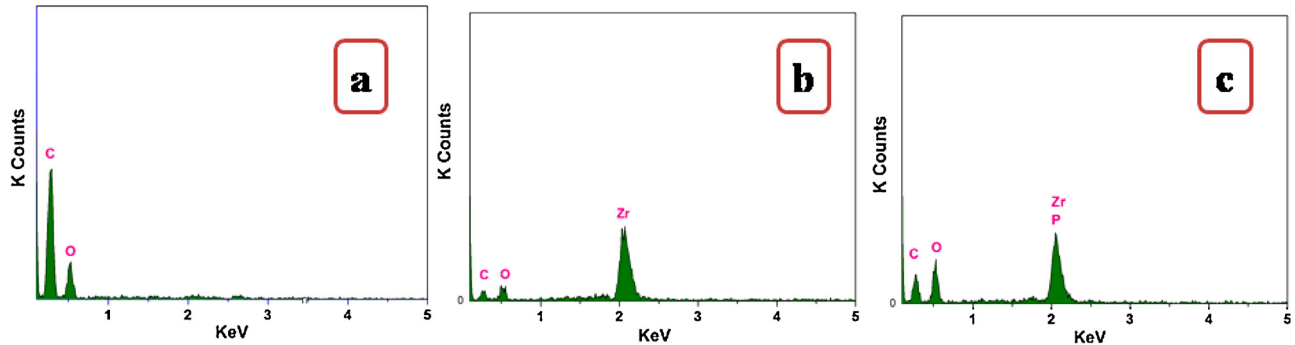


Fig. 8.

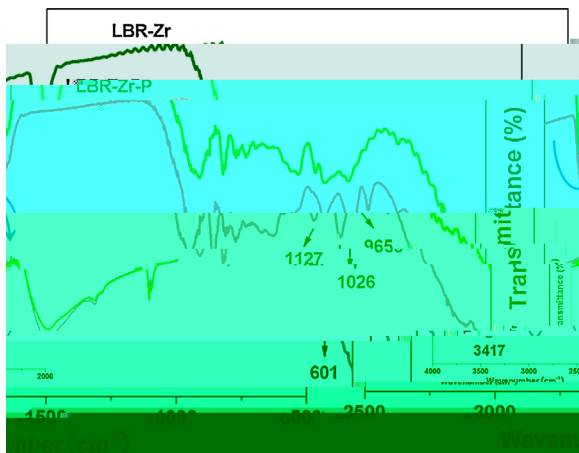


Fig. 9.

601⁻¹, 1024, 411⁻¹. The results of the FTIR spectra are shown in Fig. 9. The peaks at 601⁻¹, 1024, 411⁻¹ are assigned to the stretching vibration of the Zr-O bond. The peak at 1024⁻¹ is assigned to the stretching vibration of the Zr-O-P bond. The peak at 411⁻¹ is assigned to the stretching vibration of the Zr-O-P bond.

3.8.3. XPS spectra analysis

The XPS spectra of LBR-Zr, LBR-Zr-P, and LBR-Zr-P-601 are shown in Fig. 10. The peaks at 601⁻¹, 1024, 411⁻¹ are assigned to the stretching vibration of the Zr-O bond. The peak at 1024⁻¹ is assigned to the stretching vibration of the Zr-O-P bond. The peak at 411⁻¹ is assigned to the stretching vibration of the Zr-O-P bond. The results of the XPS spectra are shown in Table 1.

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