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Materials science

MS PP 13

Removal of hexavalent chromium Cr(VI) from aqueous solutions using cellulose-magnetite membrane CelMag- M

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The industries of leather-tanning, mining and textile dyeing, generate large amounts of chromium-containing wastewater. Hexavalent Cr(VI) is highly poisonous and extremely mobile in the surface-water and groundwater in a broad pH range and therefore it has been identified as a potentially carcinogenic substance. The aim of the presented work was to develop cellulose-based membrane functionalized with magnetite, which could be used as an efficient adsorbent for the removal of hexavalent chromium Cr(VI) ions from aqueous solutions. Cellulose-based filter (CF) was functionalized with magnetite in three-step process. In the first and second step CF surface was modified using (3-aminopropyl)triethoxysilane ethanolic solution of (APTES). and an diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid dianhydride, respectively. The introduction of amino and carboxylic groups provided successful precipitation of magnetite in the third step. The obtained cellulose-magnetite membrane (CelMag-M) was characterized by FTIR and SEM analysis. Adsorption of Cr(VI) onto CelMag-M was studied using batchadsorption test. Under optimum pH conditions, the maximum experimental adsorption capacity of CelMag-M for Cr(VI) was found to be 111.2 mg g-1. The adsorption process was endothermic, the equilibrium adsorption data could be best fitted to the Langmuir adsorption isotherm model and kinetics was in agreement with the pseudo-second-order rate equation.

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