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壳-核结构 $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2$ 磁性吸附剂的制备、表征及铅吸附去除研究

Preparation and evaluation of shell-core structured $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2$ magnetic adsorbent for $\text{Pb}(\text{II})$ removal from aqueous solutions

关键词: [壳-核结构](#) [\$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2\$](#) [磁性吸附剂](#) [铅](#) [吸附](#)

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摘要: 采用共沉淀法制备了具有壳-核结构的磁性吸附剂 $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2$,对其性质进行了系统表征,并对其铅吸附行为进行了初步研究.透射电镜(TEM)结果表明, $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2$ 为大小不规则的纳米级细小颗粒.X-射线衍射仪(XRD)表征结果表明, $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2$ 具有尖晶石的结构.振动样品磁强计(VSM)测得比饱和磁化强度为 $54.7 \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,吸附剂磁性较强,易于磁分离;BET比表面积为 $76.5 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$.吸附试验结果表明, $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2$ 对铅具有良好的去除效果(特别是在低平衡浓度情况下),最大吸附量为 $142.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ (pH=5.0);Langmuir等温线能更好地拟合 $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2$ 对溶液中铅的吸附($R^2=0.852$);吸附速率较快,在初始30 min内可达到平衡吸附量的80%,准二级动力学模型($R^2=0.959$)能较好地描述吸附过程;溶液pH对 $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2$ 吸附铅的影响较为明显,随pH升高,吸附量增大,但离子强度变化对吸附影响不大.

Abstract: An adsorbent with Fe_3O_4 as magnetic core and MnO_2 as shell was prepared by co-precipitation process. The adsorbent was characterized using multiple techniques and its performance for $\text{Pb}(\text{II})$ removal from aqueous solution was investigated. The TEM image indicated that the shape of nanosized $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2$ particles was irregular. X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) analysis showed that the magnetic phase in $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2$ was spinel magnetite. The adsorbent has a highly specific saturation magnetization of $54.7 \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ and a specific surface area of $76.5 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$. The results of batch sorption experiments suggested that the $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2$ magnetic adsorbent was effective for $\text{Pb}(\text{II})$ removal from water, particularly at low equilibrium concentration. The isotherm data was well fitted by Langmuir model ($R^2=0.852$) with a maximal Pb adsorption capacity of $142.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ at pH 5.0. The adsorption of $\text{Pb}(\text{II})$ was very fast and over 80% of the equilibrium sorption capacity was achieved within 30 min. The pseudo-second order model ($R^2=0.959$) was more suitable to describe adsorption kinetic data. The $\text{Pb}(\text{II})$ adsorption increased with increasing values of solution pH and was not significantly affected by the change of ionic strength.

Key words: [core-shell structure](#) [\$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2\$](#) [magnetic adsorbent](#) [\$\text{Pb}\(\text{II}\)\$](#) [adsorption](#)

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