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高炉水淬渣吸附Zn²⁺的平衡与动力学研究³

Kinetic and equilibrium studies on the adsorption of Zn²⁺ from aqueous solution by water-quenched blast furnace slag (WBFS)

关键词: 高炉水淬渣 锌 等温线 热力学 动力学

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摘要:研究了Zn²⁺在高炉水淬渣(WBFS)上的吸附情况,并用电镜扫描(SEM)、电感耦合等离子体质谱分析仪(ICP)及X射线衍射仪(XRD)等对高炉水淬渣的理化性质进行了表 征.通过批量平衡实验,从动力学和热力学角度探讨了Zn²⁺在高炉水淬渣上的吸附作用机理.结果表明:吸附等温线能较好地用Langmiur模型来描述,分离因子RL值介于0~1之 间,属于优惠吸附, Δ H和 Δ S值分别为52.45 kJ·molr 1 和167.52 J·molr 1 ·K· 1 ,表明Zn 2 +在高炉水淬渣上的吸附是吸热过程,并且吸附过程增加了系统的混乱度,而 Δ G值仅仅在温 度高于318 K后才为负值,说明高炉水淬渣对Zn²⁺吸附的自发性与温度成正比.吸附动力学很好地符合伪二级动力学模型,以化学吸附为主.高炉水淬渣重金属浸出浓度低,环境 安全性能优良,可以作为一种较为理想的吸附剂.

Abstract: In this work, adsorption removal of Zn²⁺ from aqueous solution by water-quenched blast furnace slag (WBFS) was investigated. The physicochemical properties of the slag were characterized by ICP, SEM and XRD. Batch experiments were carried out to test the mechanism, kinetics and thermodynamics of adsorption process of Zn²⁺ on WBFS. The results showed that the experimental data yielded excellent fit with Langmiur model. The R_L values were found between 0 and 1 for all concentrations, indicating a favorable adsorption of Zn²⁺ on the WBFS. The enthalpy change (ΔH) and entropy change (ΔS) were 52.45 kJ·mol⁻¹ and $167.52 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$, respectively. The results showed that the adsorption of Zn^{2+} onto WBFS was feasible, endothermic and the system disorder increased with duration. The negative ΔG values were obtained only at temperatures higher than 318 K for Zn²⁺ adsorption. This indicated that the values of ΔG decreased with increasing temperature. The adsorption process was found to follow pseudo-second-order kinetic model and chemical adsorption was the main adsorption process. The contents of metal element in the eluate of WBFS were low, indicating WBFS an ideal choice for removing Zn^{2+} from aqueous solution. Key words: water-quenched blast furnace slag zinc isotherms thermodynamics kinetics

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