



# Uptake Kinetics of Heavy Metals from Water Using a High Surface Area Supported Inorganic Metal Oxide

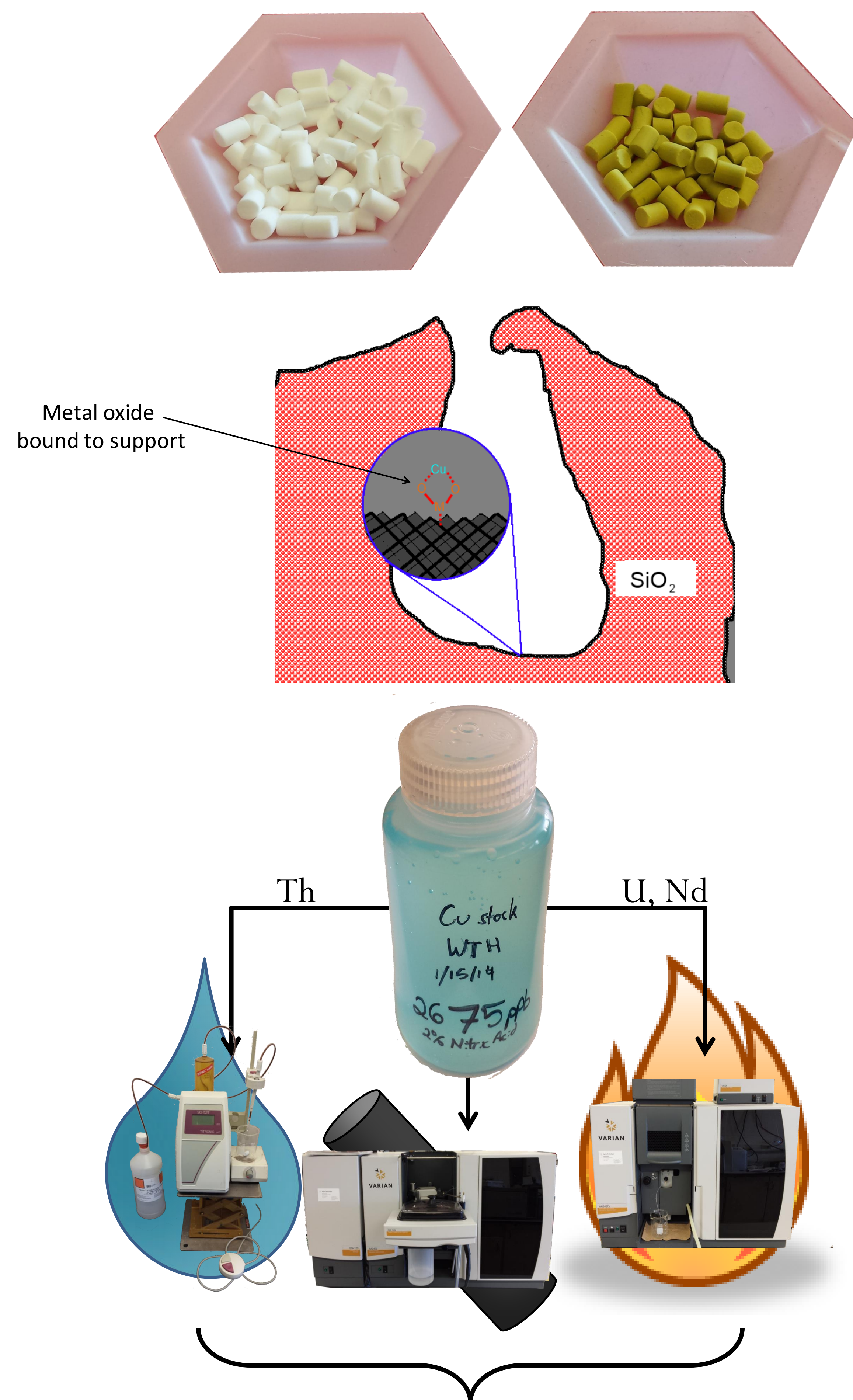


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## Abstract

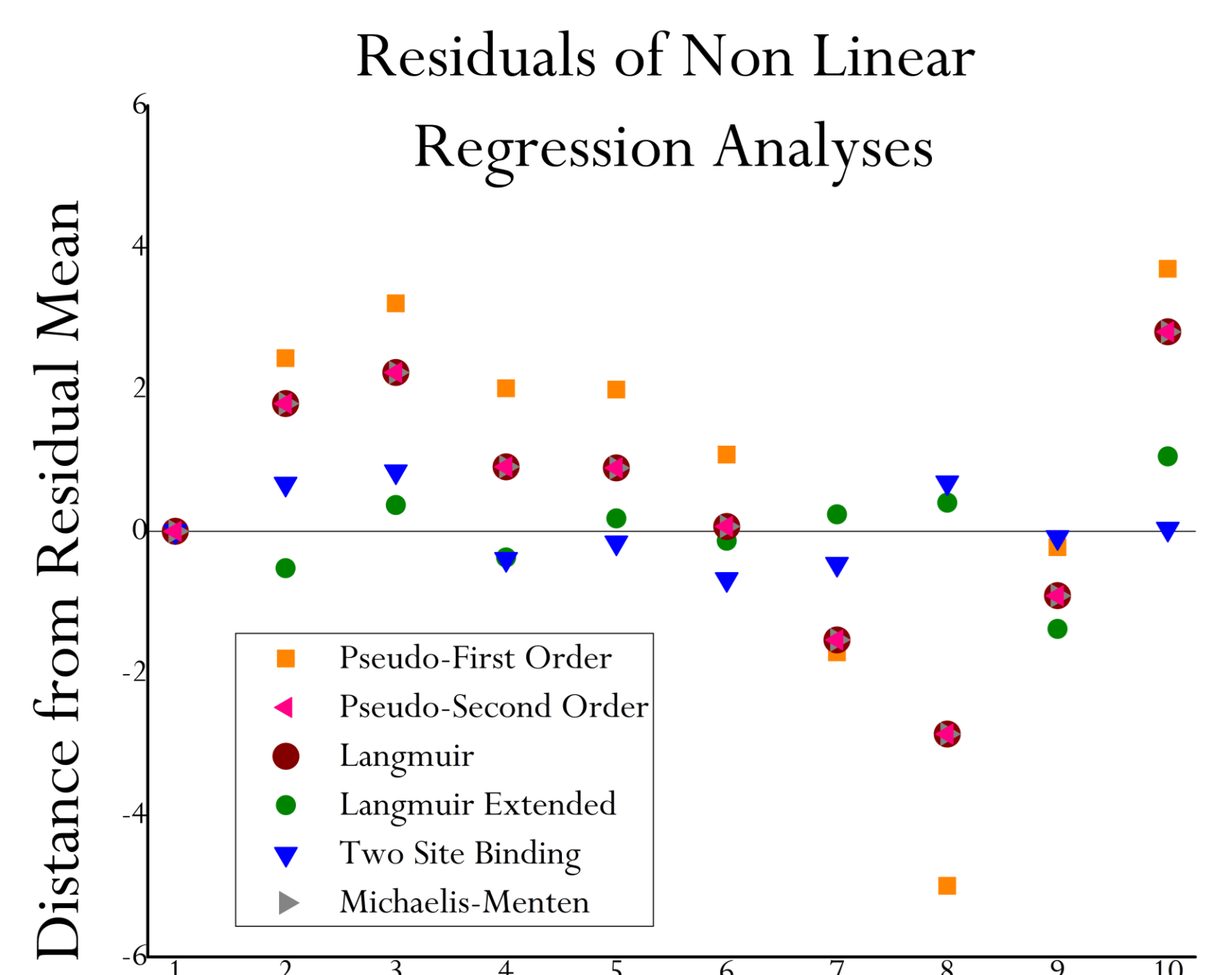
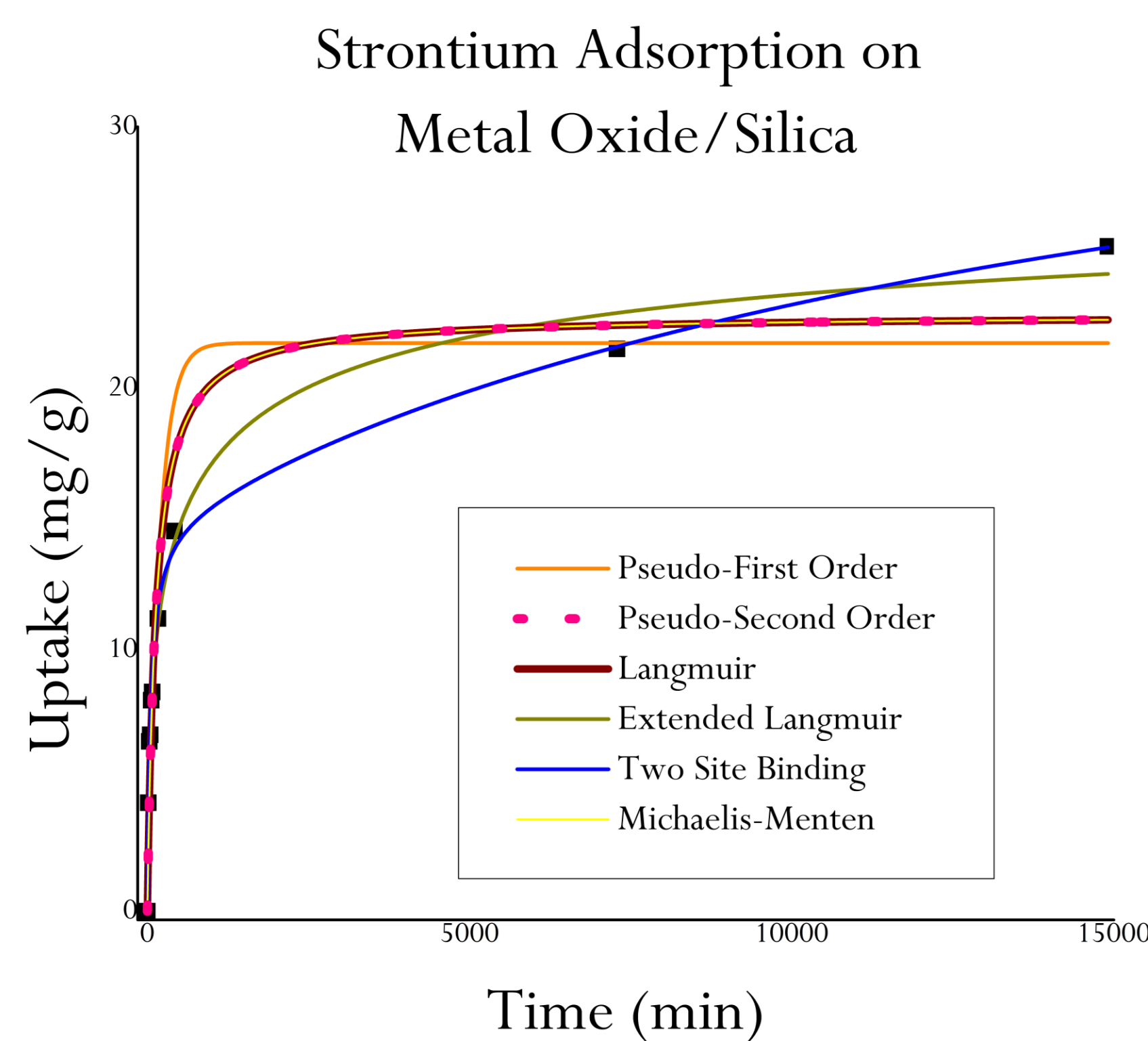
Efficient removal of radionuclides from water is extremely important given recent events, such as the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Supported calcium-containing inorganic metal oxide may be able to rapidly exchange with radionuclides from an aqueous environment. The feasibility studies were performed and the uptake kinetics of cobalt, strontium, cesium, neodymium, lead, thorium, and uranium from solution were measured. The uptake and rate constants were determined using pseudo-first order and pseudo-second order rate laws. The applicability of these rate law models to the system was compared and contrasted to other models, notably Langmuir and Freundlich adsorption models.

## Methods



|    |    |       |
|----|----|-------|
| 27 | Co | 58.93 |
| 38 | Sr | 87.62 |
| 55 | Cs | 132.9 |
| 60 | Nd | 144.2 |
| 82 | Pb | 207.2 |
| 90 | Th | 232.0 |
| 92 | U  | 238.0 |

## Results and Discussion



|                     | Reduced $\chi^2$ | $r^2$   |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|
| Pseudo-First Order  | 8.3857           | 0.86317 |
| Pseudo-Second Order | 3.6397           | 0.94061 |
| Langmuir            | 4.1597           | 0.93213 |
| Extended Langmuir   | 0.63701          | 0.98803 |
| Two Site Binding    | 0.41442          | 0.99324 |
| Michaelis-Menten    | 3.6397           | 0.94061 |

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Pseudo-First Order

$$q_t = q_e(1 - e^{-k_1 t})$$

Pseudo-Second Order

$$q_t = \frac{q_e^2 k_2 t}{1 - q_e k_2 t}$$

Langmuir

$$q_t = \frac{q_e k t}{1 - q_e t}$$

Langmuir Extended

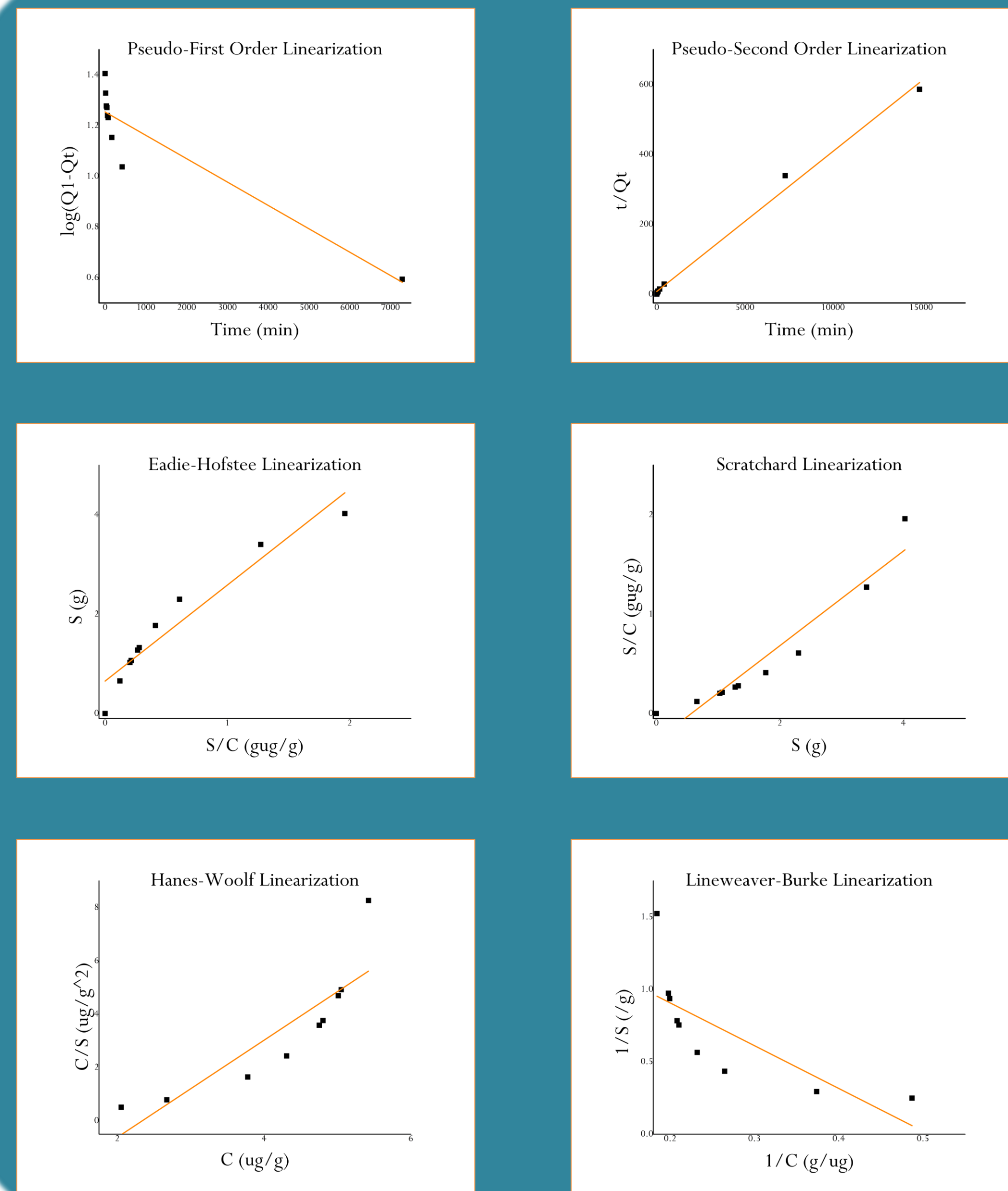
$$q_t = \frac{q_e k t^{1-c}}{1 - q_e t^{1-c}}$$

Two Site Binding

$$q_t = \frac{\beta_{max_a} t}{k_a + t} + \frac{\beta_{max_b} t}{k_b + t}$$

Michaelis-Menten

$$q_t = \frac{q_e t}{k_m + t}$$



|                     | Residual $\sum$ Squares | Pearson's r | $r^2$   |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Pseudo-First Order  | 0.06924                 | -0.92183    | 0.82830 |
| Pseudo-Second Order | 2025.4                  | 0.99718     | 0.99367 |
| Eadie-Hofstee       | 1.0947                  | 0.95959     | 0.91092 |
| Scatchard           | 0.26964                 | 0.95959     | 0.91092 |
| Hanes-Woolf         | 11.589                  | 0.86787     | 0.71794 |
| Lineweaver-Burke    | 0.54053                 | -0.75803    | 0.51383 |

## Conclusions

|           | Mw    | Rel. Mass Abs. | Rel. Moles Abs.   | Rate Constant |
|-----------|-------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
|           | g/mol | mg/g           | $\mu\text{mol/g}$ | g/mgmin       |
| Cobalt    | 58.93 | 93.9           | 1594              | 7.03E-01      |
| Strontium | 87.62 | 30.3           | 346               | 3.09E-04      |
| Cesium    | 132.9 | 77.1           | 332.3             | 3.72E+00      |
| Neodymium | 144.2 | 183            | 788.4             | 5.65E-04      |
| Lead      | 207.2 | 83.8           | 361.1             | 2.47E-01      |
| Thorium   | 232   | 244            | 1050              | 6.30E-04      |
| Uranium   | 238   | 434            | 1872              | 2.16E-04      |

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