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ScienceDirect

Chemosphere 69 (2007) 1775-1782

CHEMOSPHERE

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Removal of aqueous lead by poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatites

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Received 14 March 2007; received in revised form 22 May 2007; accepted 23 May 2007 Available online 2 July 2007

of a phosphorus amendment in altering Pb to a chemically less mobile phase is a promising strategy based on minimizing moderal risk and improving time and cost efficiency. This study evaluated crystalline and poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatite sortenoval of aqueous Pb in response to reaction time, solution pH, and Pb concentration Batch experiments were conducted commercially available crystalline hydroxyapatite (HA), and two poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatites synthesized from gypsum that a mider pH range as compared to a crystalline hydroxyapatite. The maximum sorption capacity of Pb determined by the model was 500 mg g⁻¹ for CHA, 277 mg g⁻¹ for MHA and 145 mg g⁻¹ for HA. Removal of aqueous Pb by CHA was not model was 500 mg g⁻¹ for CHA, 277 mg g⁻¹ for MHA and 145 mg g⁻¹ for HA. Removal of aqueous Pb removal by HA and solution pH, with a 98.8% reduction throughout the solution pH range of 2–9, whereas aqueous Pb removal by HA has pH-dependent with less removal in the neutral solution pH. Poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatites may provide an effective to existing remediation technologies for Pb-contaminated sites.

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Kinetics; Sorption isotherm; Heavy metal; Phosphorus amendment; Apatite; Immobilization

election

sone of the most ubiquitous contaminants in the aqueous environments. A severe environmental immation can often be found at shooting ranges soil Pb concentration sometimes exceeds 10 000 because of spent lead bullets. In Japan, many ranges are generally located in mountainous and suffer from the degradation of natural vegetatory which may have the potential to augPb contamination via soil erosion. Therefore, and of cost-effective technologies is necessary to be mobility and bioavailability of Pb in soil and thronments. The use of amendments altering Pb mobile less mobile phase is a promising strategy

based on minimizing ecotoxicological risk and improving time and cost efficiency (Vangronsyeld et al., 1995).

Phosphorus-containing amendments have been used for immobilizing Pb in soil and water. The effect of Pb immobilization by phosphorus is based on the rapid kinetic formation of geochemically stable Pb-phosphates such as pyromorphite. Traina and Laperche (1999) reported that Pb-phosphates are at least 44 orders of magnitude less soluble than naturally-occurring Pb-minerals including cerussite (PbCO₃), galena (PbS) and litharge (PbO). Scheckel and Ryan (2002) found that pyromorphite formed through arapid kinetic reaction equilibrating within 24 h and was stable in an acid solution. Because of a high immobilization effect, phosphorus amendments such as hydroxyapatite [Ca5(PO4)3OH] and rock phosphate [primarily Ca₅(PO₄)₃F] have been examined for reducing environmental risk and metal bioavailability (Zhang et al., 1998; Mavropoulos et al., 2002; Cao et al., 2004). Geebelen et al. (2002) reported that a 1% (w/w) hydroxyapatite amended to a Pb contaminated soil (1000 mg kg-1)

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both the biomass production of lettuce and soluble Pb.

and rock phosphate have been extenstudied for their kinetics and chemical reaction with These compounds readily form pyromorphite that be either chloropyromorphite or hydroxypyromorphdepending on aqueous pH and available ions (Chen 1997). Mechanisms proposed for Pb immobilization hydroxyapatite are cation exchange, formation of Pbapiales after dissolution of hydroxyapatite, and surface aplexation. Suzuki et al. (1984) proposed that the cation cange via substitution of Pb for Ca in hydroxyapatite could be a predominant mechanism in removal of Pb. This mechanism has been revised by Ma and Xu and Schwartz (1994) who proposed that scolution of hydroxyapatite and subsequent precipitation pyromorphite were responsible for the aqueous Pb wal. These studies concluded that the efficacy of aque-Po removal by hydroxyapatite was controlled by the e of hydroxyapatite dissolution, eventually affecting the of pyromorphite precipitation. Additionally, Mavrodos et al. (2002) reported that cation exchange and disand precipitation could not fully explain the chanism of aqueous Pb removal by hydroxyapatite, m hypothesized that surface complexation could be solved as an entire immobilization mechanism.

Laboratory-produced hydroxyapatites as well as comavaily-available hydroxyapatites have been examined their sorption capacity of heavy metals in soil and wer. Proposed methods and procedures for synthesizing straxyapatite in a laboratory were generally based on be heat reaction of Ca and PO4, supplied as Ca(OH)2 md H₃PO₄, respectively (Eanes et al., 1965; McDowell 1977). Although the laboratory-produced hydroxypatters had an almost equivalent quality to that of comacially-available hydroxyapatite in terms of Ca/PO₄ exposition and crystallinity, these chemicals used for moxyapatite synthesis are relatively expensive. To overthe cost issue, Furuta et al. (1998) proposed the use spsum waste provided from a ceramic industry and conium phosphate for the material of hydroxyapatite sized in the laboratory. The proposed method utilized industrial byproducts for synthesizing storyapatite was found to be cost-advantageous and have potential for remediation of soil and water conmation. However, the mechanism and reaction on Pb removal by byproduct-based hydroxyapatite poorly understood because their physical and chemiproperties are complex and different from pure stoxyapatite (e.g. pH, purity, crystallinity). The objecof this study was to evaluate the crystalline and or removal of Pb in response to reaction time, solution pH, Ph concentration. Based on these studies, we investia possible mechanism for Pb removal by poorlyhaline hydroxyapatites in comparison to a crystalline donyapatite.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Preparation of hydroxyapatite sorbents

Three hydroxyapatite sorbents were prepared for this study. A pure hydroxyapatite (HA) was obtained from Taihei Co. Ltd., Japan. Two poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatites were synthesized by referring to the modifications of method described in Furuta et al. (1998). Two different Ca materials used were: gypsum waste provided from a ceramic industry (CHA), and incinerated ash of poultry waste (MHA). The X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis (Cu Kα radiation at 40 kV and 20 mA, step-scanning at 0.02° 20 s⁻¹.) confirmed that the gypsum waste was mainly composed of CaSO₄ and trace residues of Si materials (data not shown). For the elemental compositions of incinerated poultry waste, 0.2 g of sample placed into Teflon vessels was digested with 5 ml of concentrated HNO3 and 2 ml of concentrated HCl.) The filtered and diluted solution was analyzed by ICP-OES and determined the following elemental concentrations: Ca (348 g kg⁻¹), PO₄ (81 g kg⁻¹), Mg (28 g kg⁻¹) and other residual elements (Fe, Al and Mn). The gypsum waste (50 g) and incinerated poultry waste (100 g) were passed through a 2 mm mesh sieve and each material was agitated in a 0.5 M diammonium hydrogen phosphate solution in a 11 glass hydrothermal reactor at 90 °C for 24 h. After the hydrothermal treatment, obtained solids were washed with distilled water and dried at 50 °C. According to the XRD spectra (Fig. 1), the HA exhibited characteristic peaks for hydroxyapatite whereas the characteristic peaks of CHA and MHA were broad or slightly shifted, indicating that these were composed of poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatite relative to the HA. All sorbents used in the following studies were passed through a 105 µm mesh sieve.

2.2. Kinetic reaction study

Kinetic reaction of Pb removal by three hydroxyapatite sorbents was examined by a batch experiment. A 0.100 g of

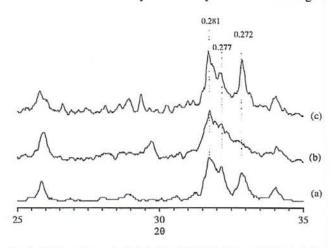


Fig. 1. XRD pattern of original HA (a), CHA (b) and MHA (c). The values represent d-spacing (nm) of hydroxyapatite.

each sorbent was added to 40 ml of 5 mM KNO₃ solution containing a Pb concentration of 1000 mg l⁻¹ prepared by Pb(NO₃)₂. The initial pH of the solution was adjusted to the value of 5.0 by adding a minimum amount of 0.01 M of HNO₃. The suspension was shaken on a horizontal shater at different time intervals from 5 to 180 min at room temperature (20 °C). Suspensions passed through a filter paper were analyzed for Ca and Pb concentrations by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

3. Sorption isotherm study

A batch experiment was conducted to determine Pb sorption isotherm for three hydroxyapatite sorbents. Each sorbent (0.100 g) was added to 40 ml of 5 mM KNO₃ solution containing different levels of Pb prepared from Pb(NO₃)₂. The initial pH of the solution was adjusted to the value of 5.0 by adding 0.01 M of KOH or HNO₃ solution. After 24 h of equilibration on a horizontal shaker at moon temperature (20 °C), the samples were centrifuged at 6000 rpm for 5 min. Suspensions passed through a filter paper were analyzed for Ca and Pb concentrations by atomic absorption spectroscopy. The Langmuir adsorption isotherm was used for modeling the sorption characteristics of Pb for each sorbent. The linear form of the Langmuir model is given as the following equation:

$$a = \frac{kcb}{(1+kc)}$$

where q is the amount of Pb sorbed (mg g-1); k is the Langmuir model constant (1 g-1); c is the equilibrium concentration of Pb (mg I^{-1}); and b is the maximum sorption capacity of Pb (mg g-1). After the batch experiment, the hydroxyapatite sorbents used for 1000 mg Pb 1-1 concentrations were collected and washed with deionized water. The air-dried samples were analyzed by XRD to examine the changes of peak spectra after the reaction in the Pb solution. Under the experimental conditions considered herein (initial Pb concentrations 200-1500 mg l-1 with 5mM KNO3 solution at pH 5), a thermodynamic model Wisual MINTEQ, ver. 2.50) computed that 100% Pb was dissolved as a form of Pb2+ (95 ± 1%) and PbNO; 6±1%), and the value of saturation indices associated with all Pb-complexes was negative. These predictions reinorced the fact that the sorption isotherm experiment was conducted using solutions that Pb precipitation did not occur prior to adding sorbents.

M. pH-Dependent sorption experiment

Another batch experiment was conducted to determine sorption capacity in different pH levels ranging from 2 a 9. The initial solution was composed of 1000 mg Pb I⁻¹ and 5 mM KNO₃, and the solution pH was adjusted by adding either KOH or HNO₃ solution. After 24 h of equilibration on a horizontal shaker at room temperature (20°C), the samples were centrifuged at 6000 rpm for

5 min after which the final solution pH was measured. Suspensions passed through a filter paper were analyzed for Ca and Pb concentrations by atomic absorption spectroscopy. The point of zero charge (pH_{pze}) was determined by the modification of Smiciklas et al. (2006) with 5 mM KNO, solution whose initial pH was adjusted ranging from 2 to 9. After 24 h of equilibration, the final pH of the suspension was measured.

Equilibrium modeling was performed by a thermodynamic program, Visual MINTEQ ver. 2.50 (KTH, Stockholm, Sweden) to compare the results of our batch experiment with various possible precipitates that may control Pb solubility. The input data for modeling were chosen from the samples with an initial pH value of 3 (acid). 6 (neutral) and 9 (alkaline) for all sorbents. Solution conditions (pH and Ca, PO₄, and Pb concentrations) were based on the result from the final equilibrium state in the background of the 5 mM KNO₃ solution. The saturation index (SI) representing the degree of saturation with respect to a specific Pb solid phase is defined as

$$SI = \log IAP - \log K_{sp}$$

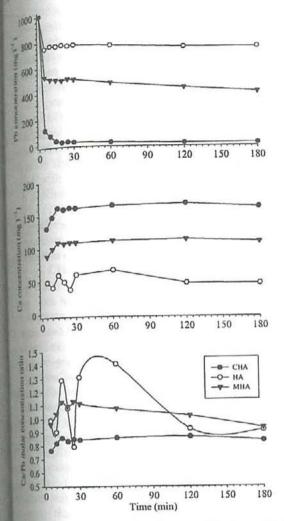
where IAP is the ion activity product and $K_{\rm sp}$ is the solubility product constant. If $-1 < {\rm SI} < 0$, the solution is saturated with respect to the solid; if ${\rm SI} < -1$, the solution is undersaturated with respect to the solid; and if ${\rm SI} > 0$, the solution is supersaturated with respect to the solid (Essington, 2004).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Sorption kinetics

A rapid kinetic reaction of Pb removal by all sorbents occurred within the first 5 min (Fig. 2). The aqueous Pb concentration at 5 min decreased to 747 mg l⁻¹ by HA. 527 mg l⁻¹ by MHA, and 117 mg l⁻¹ by CHA. Our findings on the rapid kinetic reaction of HA and synthesized HA agreed with those described elsewhere (Aklil et al., 2004: Prasad and Saxena, 2004; Chaturvedi et al., 2006). A kinetic behavior of Pb removal for HA was similar to that for MHA. In contrast to HA and MHA, CHA had a greater rate of aqueous Pb removal and removed 99% aqueous Pb within 120 min.

The aqueous Ca concentration for CHA and MHA rapidly increased within the first 15 min, and the dissolution reaction reached equilibrium (Fig. 2). The molar ratio (Ca_{solution}/Pb_{removal}) for these sorbents showed a similar trend, i.e. increasing up to 15 min, and it then gradually decreased for MHA or became constant for the CHA (Fig. 2). Contrarily, the behavior of Ca dissolution for HA was more complicated. The aqueous Ca concentration and Ca/Pb molar ratio for HA fluctuated in the first 30 min and became constant at 120 min. Mavropoulos et al. (2002) and Furuta et al. (2000) also reported a similar result regarding the fluctuation of the Ca/Pb molar ratio during the kinetic reaction of hydroxyapatite with aqueous



1 Time-dependent concentration of aqueous Pb, Ca and Ca/Pb actio by three hydroxyapatite sorbents at pH 5.

the hydroxyapatite dissolution and Pb-apatite present is the predominant mechanism in the aqueous moval, the value of the Ca/Pb molar ratio should to 1 (e.g. Ma et al., 1993). Our results suggest that moval of aqueous Pb could be partially associated ther mechanisms (e.g. surface complexation) besides trapatite dissolution and Pb-apatite precipitation. The Ca/Pb molar ratio was unstable within the first min for all sorbents, surface complexation may be a technism for the removal of aqueous Pb by sorbents during the initial reaction period.

aption isotherm

A had the greatest removal of aqueous Pb followed A and HA. Removal of aqueous Pb by all sorbents increased until sorption reaction reached equilib-characteristics of Pb removal by sorbents can be dwell by the Langmuir model (Fig. 3), confirming

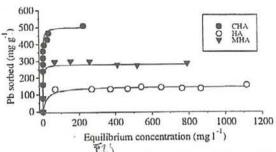


Fig. 3. Concentration-dependent sorption isotherm of Pb for the three different sorbents determined at a solution pH value of 5. Sorption isotherms of all sorbents were predicted by Langmuir equation.

the agreement between the theoretical model and our experimental result. The maximum sorption capacity (b) of Pb determined by the Langmuir model was 500 mg g⁻¹ for CHA, 277 mg g⁻¹ for MHA, and 145 mg g⁻¹ for HA. Suzuki et al. (1982) examined aqueous Pb removal by commercial and laboratory-produced hydroxyapatites and found that laboratory-produced (poorly-crystalline) HA removed a greater amount of aqueous Pb (230 mg g⁻¹) than the commercial (crystalline) HA. The Langmuir constant (k) for Pb sorption isotherm was 0.05 l g⁻¹ for HA, 0.70 l g⁻¹ for MHA, and 0.83 l g⁻¹ for CHA, which corresponded to the increased order of maximum sorption capacity (b). Our result also demonstrated that poorly-crystalline CHA and MHA had greater Pb sorption capacity than HA.

Removal of Pb by these sorbents was also explained by XRD spectra pattern (Fig. 4) and SI predicted by the MIN-TEQ model. The XRD spectra pattern showed that formation of hydroxypyromorphite (HYP) appeared to be most enhanced in CHA followed by MHA and HA. For CHA and MHA, the original peaks of XRD spectra became unclear, and new peaks of HYP appeared. According to the MINTEQ model predicting potential Pb-precipitates and their SI value, the solution for CHA treatment was supersaturated with regard to HYP (SI = 1.57) and undersaturated with regard to hydroxyapatite (SI = -4.43).

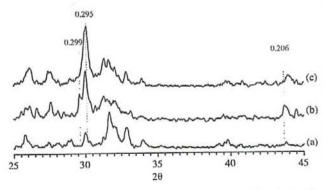
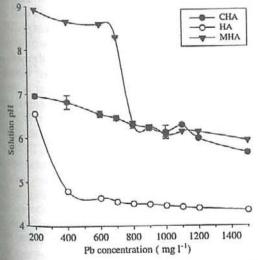


Fig. 4. XRD pattern of HA (a), CHA (b) and MHA (c) after the reaction with 1000 mg l^{-1} Pb solution. The values represent d-spacing (nm) of hydroxypyromorphite.

findings of the MINTEQ model indicate that acceptation and subsequent HYP formaproceeded in the solution with CHA, in agreement the result of the XRD spectra (Fig. 4). For MHA, solution was saturated with respect to HYP and droxyapatite (SI = 0). For HA spectra after equilibrathe peaks of HYP were less intense than that of HA and MHA, and the original peaks of hydroxyapatite remained. The MINTEQ model computed that equisolid concentration of HYP was greater in MHA mM) than in HA (0.127 mM), suggesting that the with MHA would have more potential for solids be precipitated, in agreement with the clearer XRD raks of HYP. The XRD peak characteristics and MIN-100 predictions suggest that limited dissolution-precipitareactions would occur in a solution with HA, which syresult in a smaller Pb sorption capacity of HA as comared to CHA and MHA. Parks (1990) reported that porly-crystalline materials had more reactivity than crys-The ones with the same chemical composition. Thereat, a greater sorption capacity of CHA and MHA may explained by their poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatite enture that proceeded readily in the hydroxyapatite-Pb ssolution-precipitation reaction.

A pH reduction of solution was observed for all sorms as the initial Pb concentration increased (Fig. 5). Be difference of solution pH values between the lowest mg [-1] and the highest (1500 mg [-1]) initial Pb concentrations was 2.20 for HA, 1.30 for CHA, and 2.99 for the similar results of pH reduction were found in Pb applion studies employed with a natural apatite (Cao al. 2004; Prasad and Saxena, 2004). The range of pH action was smaller in CHA than in the other sorbents.



Concentration-dependent pH of Pb solution treated with three patite sorbents. Error bars represent standard deviation of mean prolicates

3.3. Effect of pH on Pb sorption

Removal of aqueous Pb by CHA was not dependent on solution pH while Pb removal by HA and MHA were influenced (by solution pH) CHA, had 98.8% reduction of aqueous Pb concentration throughout the solution pH tested herein (Fig. 6). HA showed almost 100% Pb removal in the solution with a pH value of 2, 3 and 9, but over 500 mg Pb 1-1 remained in the solution with a pH value of 4 to 7. Our result corresponded to Suzuki et al. (1984) who reported that Pb removal by HA was maximized in the acidic solution.) A 99.9% reduction of Pb was found by MHA in the solution with a pH of 2-4 and a pH of 8-9. In the solution with pH 5-7, the remaining aqueous Pb concentration (for MHA) increased from 55 to 345 mg l-1, but these values were less than that of HA in the same pH range. These results indicate that CHA and MHA have a greater Pb removal capacity than HA with a wide pH range.

A primary mechanism for Pb removal by HA is based on the reaction that dissolution of HA liberates phosphate for the subsequent precipitation of Pb as pyromorphite (Ma et al., 1993; Xu and Schwartz, 1994). As indicated

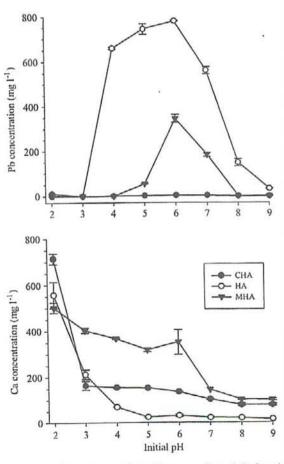


Fig. 6. pH-dependent concentrations of aqueous Pb and Ca in solution treated with three different sorbents. Error bars represent standard deviation of mean with two replicates.

souration indices (SI) for three hydroxyapatite sorbents reacted in different pH solutions

H/saturation index	Sorbent and initial solution pH (pHi)								
A Pro-	НА			CHA			MHA		
	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline
pH (pHe)	5.16	5.13	8.43	5.69	6.94	9.30	8.37	7.54	10.90
expyromorphite	0 -3.14	0 -0.32	0	0 -0.15	1.57 0	-7.74 0	-11.17 0	1.57	-16.49 0
(010)2 (20)3	0	-0.94	-1.05	-1.00	0	-6.21	-8.49	0	-12.04

and alkaline indicate the initial pH value (pH_i) of 3, 6 and 9, respectively. The SI values of Neutral for MHA were predicted by using the date of t

increased aqueous Ca concentration, all sorbents more readily dissolved in an acid pH than in an alkaeH (Fig. 6). The reduced aqueous (Pb concentration in pH solution was attributed to increased sorbent edution, leading to Pb-apatite precipitation for all sor-In the neutral to alkaline pH, the dissolution (of and MHA still occurred, as indicated by the aqueous concentration (80–400 mg l⁻¹), whereas HA dissolution conclimited (<30 mg Ca l⁻¹). Therefore, low solubility HA in a neutral to alkaline solution can be a factor seing the formation (of Pb-apatite precipitates) which ad aqueous Pb removal. Although the apatite solubilstrongly dependent on pH with a lower solubility at pH (Zhang and Ryan, 1998), both CHA and A showed a higher solubility as compared to HA. because CHA and MHA were a poorly-crystalline avayapatite (Fig. 1) with a weak structure of their crysbe lattice.

is reported by Chen et al. (1997), formation of new phases via interaction of dissolved HA with aqueous dependent on the solution pH. Potential Pb-precipiwith their SI were predicted by the MINTEQ model the solutions of HA were saturated with HYP Po₄(PO₄)₂ in all initial pH (pH₁) ranges. The Pb₃(PO₄)₂ saturation in HA solution with acid pHi, and (H) became saturated in the neutral and alkaline A similar trend (in SI values was found in CHA and with a neutral and alkaline pHi. In the neutral the solution of CHA and MHA was supersaturated HYP (SI > 1). Laperche et al. (1996) reported that formation was enhanced in a neutral to slightly acid Our MINTEQ prediction showed a value of SI > 0 in and neutral pHi for all sorbents) suggesting that and neutral solutions, rather than the alkaline was favorable for HYP) formation and precipita-The solution of all sorbents was saturated with h in the alkaline pHi.

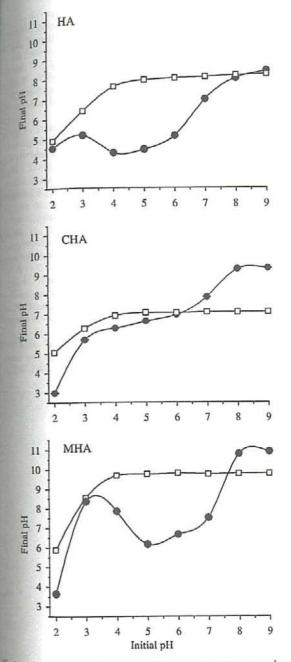
and mechanism in removing aqueous Pb. Qur result that removal of aqueous Pb) generally induced an in pH_f values, typically for CHA and MHA According to Ma et al. (1993), however, pH varia-

tion does not occur if the mechanism of aqueous Pb removal by hydroxyapatite is controlled by sequential dissolution of hydroxyapatite and Pb-apatite precipitation. The pH variation found herein suggested that other surface complexes may be involved in the overall Pb removal mechanism.

All hydroxyapatite sorbents examined herein had a good pH buffering capacity (in initial pH values of 4–9 (Fig. 7). Smiciklas et al. (2000) also reported that a low-crystalline hydroxyapatite synthesized from Ca(OH)₂ and H₃PO₄ had high pH buffering capacity. If the hydroxyapatite dissolution and Pb-apatite precipitation are the predominant mechanism in the aqueous Pb removal, the pH value in the presence of Pb (pH_{Pb}) should be buffered to the pH_{pze} when the reaction between Pb and sorbent is completed (Smiciklas et al., 2006). Wu et al. (1991) reported the following surface reactions of hydroxyapatite in solution:

$$\equiv$$
CaOH₂⁺ \iff \equiv CaOH⁰ + H⁺
 \equiv PO⁻ + H⁺ \iff \equiv POH⁰

When the pH; value was acidic or below pHpze, protonation of surface complexes increases the positively-charged CaOH2 and neutral POH0 sites. As a result, the surface of the sorbent is net positively charged. Increased net positive charge is less favorable in complexing Pb27 on the sorbent surface than the net negative charge that becomes dominant above pHpzu, Our result of Pb removal by HA showed that the difference between the pHPb and pHpzc values increased in a pH; range of 4-6-(Fig. 7) where a high aqueous Pb concentration was also observed (Fig. 6). Thus, increased net positive charge (of the hydroxyapatite surface) in this pH range may be another cause of reduced Pb removal. Although a considerable difference between pHPb and pHpzc was found for MHA with a pHi range of 5-7 (Fig. 7), the aqueous Pb concentration of MHA was lower than that of the HA (Fig. 6). This could be explained by the neutral to alkaline pHpb (for MHA) which may enhance the formation of Pb(OH)2 precipitate and reduced aqueous Pb concentration. For CHA, the value of pHPb and pHnze was closer than that of the other sorbents in the acid to neutral pHi, and the pHpb value exceeded pHpzc in the neutral to alkaline solutions (Fig. 7). Based on this pHPb-pHpze



7. Initial and final pH values of solutions with 500 mg Pb l⁻¹ (filled smbol) and KNO₃ inert electrolyte (open symbol) for HA, CHA and substitution of the symbol of t

aqueous Pb removal by CHA may involve a surface amplexation mechanism to some extent as well as a disso-

* Conclusions 4736

Our study suggested that a poorly-crystalline hydroxytatite had greater capacity (for Pb removal) from a foundation with a wider pH range as compared to a crystalhydroxyapatite. The aqueous Pb concentration (1000 mg l⁻¹) at 5 min was reduced to 747 mg l⁻¹ by HA, 527 mg l⁻¹ by MHA, and 117 mg l⁻¹ by CHA. The maximum sorption capacity of Pb determined by the Langmuir model was 500 mg g⁻¹ for CHA, 277 mg g⁻¹ for MHA and 145 mg g⁻¹ for HA. Removal of aqueous Pb by the CHA was not dependent on solution pH, with a 98.8% reduction throughout the solution pH range of 2-9, whereas aqueous Pb removal(by HA and MHA) was pH-dependent with less removal in the neutral solution pH. Similar to HA, a primary mechanism (of aqueous Pb removal) by CHA and MHA)could be sequential hydroxyapatite dissolution and Pb precipitation. The XRD spectra showed a clearer peak characteristic (of pyromorphite) in CHA and MHA than in HA reacting in the 1000 mg Pb 1-1 solution with a pH value of 5.) Enhanced formation (of pyromorphite) could be associated with a high solubility of CHA and MHA, which proceeded in the dissolution-precipitation reaction. By considering pH variation during the reaction and pH difference between pHPb and pHpzc, surface complexation by hydroxyapatite sorbents may be considered one of the sorption mechanisms as well as ion exchange and precipitation, although quantification of each contribution in an overall sorption mechanism was still unclear.

Our study demonstrated that poorly-crystalline hydroxy-apatite could become a new competitor to other existing commercial amendments for the remediation of Pb-contaminated shooting ranges in terms of cost and Pb-removal efficiency. Further consideration should be addressed on the optimum amount of application to contaminated sites to maximize Pb immobilization and minimize detrimental impacts when using a phosphorus-containing amendment.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their gratitude to Gary White (Professor, Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University) for his editorial assistance and valuable advice on preparing this paper.

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1.序論

鉛は、土と水の中で最もある汚染物質の1つである。土の鉛濃度が10000 mg を超えている射撃場では激しい鉛汚染が見られる。日本は多くの射撃場が日本にあり、鉛の毒性により、鉛汚染を増大させる可能性がある。したがって、費用効率の良い技術開発が、土と水から鉛の毒性を減少させるのに必要である。エコトキシロジカルの危険を最小にして、時間と原価効率を改良することに基づいた。リンによる鉛の固定化は、緑鉛鉱などの地球に安定した急激な速度反応にもとづいている。高い固定化のため HAP やリン灰土などのリンは環境危険と金属生物学的利用を減少させるのではないか調べた。鉛汚染土に修正された1%HAP がレタスのバイオマス生産と減少している可溶性鉛の両方を改善したと報告した。HAP とリン灰土は鉛の動力学と化学反応のため広く研究されている。これらの化合物は容易に水の pH とリン酸で緑鉛鉱を形成する。鉛の固定化のため HAP のメカニズムが陽イオン交換であり、HAP の溶解、表面錯化もある。HAP 格子のカルシウムと鉛の陽イオン交換が鉛除去のメカニズムであるかもしれない。これらの研究は HAP による鉛除去が HAP 溶解の速度によって制御されたと結論を下した。

さらに陽イオン交換の溶解で完全にHAPによる鉛除去がわかるという訳でないと報告し、表面錯化が全体の固定メカニズムとして仮定した。商業的に利用される HAP で重金属吸着量を調べるため、土、水から実験を行なった。一般的に、研究で合成される HAP は水酸化カルシウムとリン酸を用いた熱反応からつくられる。HAP はカルシウムとリンの組成と結晶度に関して高い品質をもっているが高価である。

古田は、廃棄された石膏からリン酸アンモニウムを用いて HAP の合成を行なった。HAP 合成のための産業廃棄物を利用した方法は有利であり、土壌と水質汚染の改善の可能性をもっている。

しかし、物理的な化学性質が純な HAP と異なっているので副産物に基づき、HAP による鉛除去のメカニズム反応は不十分である。鉛除去の反応時間、pH, 鉛濃度に対して、水晶、不十分な水晶の HAP で吸着の評価を行なった。不十分な水晶の HAP による鉛除去のため、比較として水晶 HAP のメカニズム評価を行なった。

2-1 方法

研究で3つのHAPを用いた。純なHAP、二つの不十分な合成HAP。石膏から合成されたもの、ケイフン焼却灰から合成されたものを用意した。石膏 50g,家畜糞 100g は2mm メッシュにかけ、24時間90度で、熱し、0.5 M リン酸水素アンモニウム溶液で扇動された。水熱処理後の固体は、蒸留水で洗い、50℃で乾燥させた。エックス線によるとHA はHAP 独特のピークが見られた。CHA MHA は広がったり、移動した。これらがHA に比例して不十分な水晶のHAP で構成されていることを示している。

9-2 速度反応

鉛の速度反応を3つの HAP を用いてバッチ法で行なった。0.01 g に5 mM 硝酸カリウムを加え、硝酸鉛を用意し、鉛1000 mg に加えた。溶液の pH を5に調製し、0.01 M 硝酸を少量加えた。180分シェイカーで溶液を混ぜ、放置した。溶液をろ紙に通し、原子吸光で鉛とカルシウム量を測定した。

9-3 吸着等温線

バッチ法で 3 つの HAP の吸着等温線を作製した。溶液の pH を 5 に調製し、サンプルは、5 分間 6000 pm で遠心分離を行った。溶液をろ紙に通し、原子吸光で鉛とカルシウム量を測定した。Langmuir 吸着等温線は、鉛の吸着挙動を見るために行なった。Langmuir 吸着等温線モデルは以下の式で得られた。 q は鉛の吸着量、k はラングミュア定数、c は平衡濃度、b は最小の吸着量を示す。バッチ法の後、鉛 1000 mg を水で洗い、脱イオン化した。乾燥させたものをエックス線で調べ、反応後の変化を見た。その後、詳細な実験のため、MINTEQ、ver 2.50 を用いて値を算出した。熱学的なモデルが 100 %で計算した条件の下では、鉛は、鉛イオンが 95±1 % 硝酸鉛が 15±1 %のフォームとして溶解された。すべての鉛複合体に関連している飽和インデックスリストの値は否定的である。

2-4 pH 依存性

バッチ法で pH 2-9 の範囲で実験を行なった。最初は鉛 1000 mg と 5 mM 硝酸カリウム、硝酸又は、硝酸カリウムで pH を調製した。室温で 24 h 浸とうし、サンプルは 5 分間 6000 pm で遠心分離を行った。その後溶液の pH を測定した。溶液をろ紙に通し、原子吸光で鉛とカルシウム量を測定した。平衡モデルは、熱学的なプログラムで実行され、鉛の溶解度を制御するかもしれない様々な可能な沈殿とバッチ法の結果を MINTEQ, ver 2.50で比べた。モデルの入力は 3,6,9,を選び、すべての吸着剤で行なった。5 mM 硝酸カリウムを背景とし、最終的な平衡状態からの結果に基づいた。鉛の固定化に関して、飽和度合いを示す飽和指数は SI は以下の式で表される。IAP はイオン活性で、K は溶解度と表される。·1 < SI < 0 なら固体に関して飽和状態。SI < ·1 なら飽和していない。SI > 0 は化飽和を表す。

3 結果

3-1 速度

鉛の速度反応は、すべての吸着剤が 5 分でみられた。鉛の濃度は HA 747 mg, MHA 527 mg, CHA 117 mg になった。HA と合成 HAP の反応速度を明らかにした。MHA HA を対象に鉛の除去が大きく、120 分で 99% 除去された。カルシウムは CHA MHA は 15 分で増加が見られた。MHA は 15 分で増加し、だんだん減少し、一定になった。溶液の濃度は HA が 120 分で一定になった。鉛除去メカニズムは、鉛の溶解、鉛の沈殿がある。なぜな

6、カルシウムと鉛の比はすべてのもので 15·30 で分解し、表面の状態は、最初の反応の 服、吸着剤の鉛溶液のメカニズムは高いと思われる。

3-2 吸着等温線

CHA の鉛除去は高く、すべての吸着剤で鉛除去が速く、吸着反応は平衡になった。吸着 劉の鉛除去の特性は Fig.3 の Langmuir 吸着等温線から説明できる。最大吸着量は CHA 500 mg, MHA 277 mg, HA 145 mg になった。Langmuir 吸着等温線の K は HA 0.051 g·1, MHA 0.701 g-1, CHA 0.831 g-1 になった。鉛除去はエックス線と MINTEQ, ver 2.50 か s説明される。エックス線のスペクトルから HYP の構成が MHA,HA に現れ、CHA が最 よ高く現れた。鉛沈殿を予測する MINTEQ, モデルかと SI 値によると CHA は HAP に 間して、飽和状態になり、HYP と共に過飽和された。MINTEQ の結果は、HAP の溶解 トスの後の HYP が CHA と共に続いたのを示している。吸着後の HA スペクトルで HYP のピークは CHA, MHA より出ておらず、HAP のピークが残った。HYP の平衡濃度が MHA ではHAより優れており、MHAの固体が沈殿する多くの可能性をもっているとエックス線 より計算した。エックス線のピーク特性と MINTEQ, モデルは HA とともに現れ、 CHA.MHA に比べ、HA は HA のわずかな鉛吸着量を示す。不十分な水晶の材料には同じ 組成のがある水晶より多くの反動がある。したがって、CHA,MHA の大きな吸着には HAP-Pb の沈殿降下反応によって続いた不十分な HAP 構造によって説明される。Initial pH の増加に従って pH の低下はすべての吸着剤で起こった。200-1500 での違いは HA 2.20, CHA 1.30, MHA 2.90 見られた。CHA の減少範囲は他の吸着剤より低く、他のもの より緩衝作用があると思われる。

3-3 pH 依存性

MHA, HA は pH に影響されるが CHA は見られない。HA は 2,3,9 で 100% 除去され、47では 500 mg 以上残った。この結果は HA の鉛除去は CHA, MHA は鉛除去の pH 範囲 が HA よりあると思われる。HA の鉛除去の一次機構は HA が溶解し、鉛がくっつきリン酸を放出することにある。カルシウム濃度で示されるようすべての吸着剤は、酸で容易に解けた。鉛濃度の増加は吸着剤の溶解の結果と考えられる。アルカリから中性の pH では、CHA, MHA は溶解していない。したがって、アルカリから中性 pH の HAP 溶解度は鉛アパタイトの沈殿を減少させる。HAP の溶解度は pH に依存する。HA と比べて CHA, MHA が高い溶解度を示した。CHA, MHA は結晶格子が弱い構造がある HAP であり、簡単に溶解したと考えられる。鉛と溶解した HA の相互作用を通したものは pH に依存している。鉛沈酸は MINTEQ、モデルより予測される。HA は HYP、Pb(OH)2 ともに最初の pH で飽和状態になった。Pb3(Pb4)2 が酸性 pH で飽和があり、Pb(OH)2 は中性からアルカリで溶解した。SI の同様な傾向は CHA, MHA のアルカリ側で見られた。 HYP 構造が酸から中性で見られた。中性 pH では、CHA, MHA は HYP と共に過飽和された。 HYP 構造が酸から中性

▽高められた。MINTEQ、モデルはすべての吸着剤の酸性、中性の pH の SI>0 を示した。 HYP の構成と溶液には酸性。中性のほうがアルカリよりも良い結果になった。すべての吸 *剤は、Pb(OH)2と共にアルカリで飽和状態になった。HAPの鉛除去メカニズムがHAP、 ph·HAP の連続した溶解で抑制されるなら pH 変化は起こる。PH 変化は他の表面複合体が 診除去のメカニズムに関わるかもしれない。すべての吸着剤が 4-9 の Initial pH でよい緩 新作用を持っていた。鉛吸着の反応が終了してるとき、HAP, Pb-HAP が鉛除去の支配的な メカニズムであるなら pH は緩衝される。PH が酸性のとき表面複合体の水素化は陽電化の ★酸化カルシウムと中性の POH サイトを増加させる。吸着剤の表面は網の陽電子である。 機加する正電荷は pH 上で優位になり、負電荷では吸着剤の錯形成は好ましくない。HA の Ph 除去は鉛の pH とゼロチャージポイントの違いが 4·6 で見られた。したがって、この pH ★でHAP表面に増加する正電荷は鉛除去の減少している別の原因である。鉛の pH とゼロ チャージポイントの違いが 5-7、で MHA は見られたが、MHA の鉛除去は HA より低かっ た。MHA のアルカリから中性の Pb(OH)2 について減少している水の鉛除去の構成をアッ プできるかもしれない。CHA に関して、酸から中性では他の吸着剤より近くにあり、アル カリから中性でゼロチャージポイントを超えた。CHA による鉛除去は溶液水量のメカニズ ムと同様に表面錯化のメカニズムに関わるかもしれない。

4結論

CHA、MHA の高い溶解度に緑鉛鉱の形成増加を関連付けることができた。MHA は溶解 沈殿反応で起きたと考えられる。鉛の pH、ゼロチャージポイントの反応は pH 変化である と考えることによって HAP 吸着剤による、表面錯化はイオン交換と同様に、吸着メカニズムの 1 つであると考えられる。総合的な吸着のメカニズムの定量化は不明である。私たちの研究は、不十分な水晶の HAP が費用と鉛除去効率を促す汚染された鉛の修正のための商業品の新しい競争相手になることができると示した。リンを使用すると鉛の固定化を最大にし、有害な衝撃を最小にするためアプリケーションの最適地の汚染を抑制する。

Removal of aqueous lead by poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatites

非結晶性アパタイトによる鉛溶液の除去

of a phosphorus amendment in altering Pb to a chemically less mobile phase is a promising strategy based on minimizing in proposed risk and improving time and cost efficiency. This study evaluated crystalline and poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatite sortenoval of aqueous Pb in response to reaction time, solution pH, and Pb concentration. Batch experiments were conducted commercially-available crystalline hydroxyapatite (HA), and two poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatites synthesized from gypsum (HA) and incinerated ash of poultry waste (MHA). Poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatites had greater capacity for Pb removal from with a wider pH range as compared to a crystalline hydroxyapatite. The maximum sorption capacity of Pb determined by the model was 500 mg g⁻¹ for CHA, 277 mg g⁻¹ for MHA and 145 mg g⁻¹ for HA. Removal of aqueous Pb by CHA was not on solution pH, with a 98.8% reduction throughout the solution pH range of 2-9, whereas aqueous Pb removal by HA was pH-dependent with less removal in the neutral solution pH. Poorly-crystalline hydroxyapatites may provide an effective to existing remediation technologies for Pb-contaminated sites.

Kineties; Sorption isotherm; Heavy metal; Phosphorus amendment; Apatite; Immobilization

1背景

産業廃棄物である石膏、鶏糞の再資源化として 水酸アパタイトの転用が挙げられる。アパタイト は鉛とカルシウムのイオン交換能があり、合成ア パタイトは、鉛の不溶化に良く、緑鉛鉱を形成す ることが知られている。

2 実験方法

2-1 アパタイトの調製

市販の水酸アパタイト、廃石膏水酸アパタイト、 選集焼却灰の3つの吸着物質を用いて、X線解 析を40 KV,20 mAで分析を行うと、廃石膏水酸 アパタイト、鶏糞償却灰でわずかにシフトしたこ とが分かる。

建度 多於速度

2-2 運動反応

1000 ppm の鉛溶液に 5 mM 硝酸カリウムを 40 mL 加え 0.01 M 硝酸で pH を 5 に調製して、アパタイト 0.01g を加えて室温で放置し、Ca,Pb 慶度を原子吸光光度計で測定した。

2-3 吸着等温泉

鉛溶液に 5 mM 硝酸カリウムを 40 mL 加

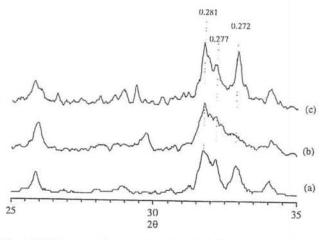


Fig. 1. XRD pattern of original HA (a), CHA (b) and MHA (c). The values represent d-spacing (nm) of hydroxyapatite.

→ 0.01 M 硝酸で pH を 5 に調製して、室温で #置し Ca,Pb 濃度を原子吸光光度計で測定し イ、ラングミュア吸着等温線を作成した。

2-4 pH 依存性

鉛 1000 ppm 溶液を硝酸、硝酸カリウムで pH を2から9に調製し、5分間 6000 rpm で遠心分 離を行い懸濁液をろ紙に通して、Pb,Ca 濃度を 測定した。24h後pHを測定した。

3 結果

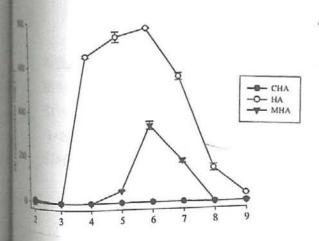
3-1 運動反応

鉛の濃度は市販アパタイト 747ppm 鶏糞焼却 灰 527ppm,廃石膏水酸アパタイト 117 ppm とな り、は120分で99%の鉛を除去した。カルシウ ム濃度は、120分で平衡状態になった。

イナン文字

3-2 吸着等温泉

各アパタイト共に鉛除去能が速く、回帰式より 最大吸着量 b と吸着平衡定数を求めた結果、b は 市販アパタイト 145ppm 鶏糞焼却灰 500ppm,廃 石膏水酸アパタイト 277 ppm k 市販アパタイト 0.051 g-1 鶏糞焼却灰 0.831 g-1 廃石膏水酸アパ タイト 0.701 g-1 となった。これらの結果より非 結晶の鶏糞焼却灰で他のアパタイトより大きい ことがわかった。



Pendent concentrations of aqueous Pb and Ca in solution three different sorbents. Error bars represent standard mean with two replicates.

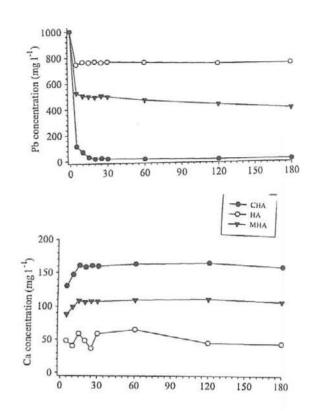


Fig. 2. Time-dependent concentration of aqueous Pb, Ca and Ca/Pb molar ratio by three hydroxyapatite sorbents at pH 5.

600 500 CHA HA MHA 400 300 200 100 Pb 0 400

Fig. 3. Concentration-dependent sorption isotherm of Pb for the three different sorbents determined at a solution pH value of 5. Sorption isotherms of all sorbents were predicted by Langmuir equation.

600

Equilibrium concentration (mg 1 -1)

800

1000

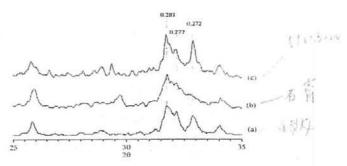
1200

結果

市販アパタイト、石膏アパタイト、鶏糞焼却アパタイトの X 線解析の結果を Fig.1 に示した。

X 線解析の結果、市販アパタイトは、 HAP の特徴的なピークが見られた。合成 アパタイトはピークが広がり、不完全な HAP であることがわかった。

また、鉛吸着後は、合成アパタイトに 縁鉛鉱のピークが見られた。



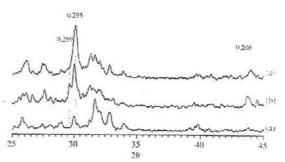


Fig.1 X 線解析結果

Pb 溶解度を制御する沈殿とバッチ法の結果を MINTEQ ver 2.50 で算出を行い、Table.1 に示した。

Table 1
Predicted saturation indices (SI) for three hydroxyapatite sorbents reacted in different pH solutions

Final pH/saturation index	Sorbent and initial solution pH (pH _i)								
	НА			CHA			MHA		
	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline
Final pH (pH _d)	5.16	5.13	8.43	5.69	6.94	9.30	8.37	7.54	10.90
Samration index Hydroxypyromorphite Pb(OH) ₂	0 -3.14	0 -0.32	0	0 -0.15	1.57 0	-7.74 0	-11.17 0	1.57	-16.49 0
Ph ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	0	-0.94	-1.05	-1.00	0	-6.21	-8.49	0	-12.04

Acid, neutral and alkaline indicate the initial pH value (pH_i) of 3, 6 and 9, respectively. The SI values of Neutral for MHA were predicted by using the date of pH_i 7 due to an overflow computation error of the MINTEQ program.

鉛吸着に関する飽和度合いを示す飽和指数は以下の式で表される。また、SI が示す値の状態を以下に示した。

SI = log IAP - log Ksp

HAP の表面反応

·1<SI<0 飽和状態

≡CaOH2+⇔≡CaoH0 + H+

SI>0 過飽和状態

≡PO· + H+⇔**≡**POH₀

すべての吸着剤において 4-9 の initial pH でよい緩衝作用を持っていることが分かった。

結論

表面錯化はイオン交換と同様に吸着のメカニ ズムであると考えられ、完全ではないアパタ イトが鉛除去を行う吸着剤になることが示さ れた。

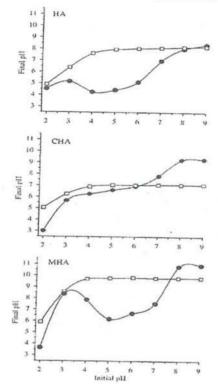


Fig. 7. Initial and final pH values of solutions with 500 mg Ph I ¹ (filled symbol) and KNO₃ inert electrolyte (open symbol) for HA, CHA and MHA surbents.



Journal of Hazardous Materials A112 (2004) 183-190

www.elsevier.com/locate/jhazmat

Removal of heavy metal ions from water by using calcined phosphate as a new adsorbent

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Received 5 February 2004; received in revised form 15 May 2004; accepted 17 May 2004

Available online 28 July 2004

Abstract

Calcined phosphate (CP) has been employed in our laboratories as a heterogeneous catalyst in a variety of reactions. In this study, CP was related as a new product for removal of heavy metals from aqueous solution. Removal of Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺, and Zn²⁺ on the CP was investigated a batch experiments. The kinetic of lead on CP adsorption efficiency and adsorption process were evaluated and analysed using the theories along the formation of the influence of pH was studied. The adsorption capacity obtained at pH 5 were 85.6, 29.8, and 20.6 mg g⁻¹ for Fo²⁺, Cu²⁺ and Zn²⁺, respectively. We hypothesize at pH 2 and 3, the dissolution of CP and precipitation of a fluoropyromorphite for lead and the formation of solid-solution type fluorapatite for copper. The results obtained show that CP is a good adsorbent for these toxic heavy reals. The abundance of natural phosphate, its low price and non-aggressive nature towards the environment are advantage for its utilisation point of view of wastewater and wastes clean up.

fowerds: Natural phosphate; Adsorption; Heavy metal; Langmuir isotherm; Freundlich isotherm

L Introduction

In last decade, more attentions are deployed to remedy contamination of surface water, groundwater and soil heavy metal ions from metal plating industries, abanand disposal sites and operating mining sites. In fact, presence of heavy metals in water supplies may cause besse effects on health, environmental toxicity, corrosion per works and affect the aesthetic quality of the water monment. From an environmental protection point of heavy metal ions should be removed at the source in to avoid pollution of natural waters and subsequent accumulation in the food chain. In this way, many such as, precipitation, cementation, sedimentation, ention, coagulation, flotation, complexing, solvent exaction, membrane separation, electrochemical technique, dogical process, reverse osmosis, ion exchange and, adaption can be used for the removal of toxic heavy metals

from wastewaters. All these procedures have significant disadvantages, which are for instance incomplete removal, high-energy requirements, and production of toxic sludge or waste products that also require disposal. Recently, several solids have been used as new adsorbents such as, biomass [1-3], activated carbons [4-6], wool [7], fishbone apatite [8], polymers [9-11], silica [12,13], zeolites [14-16], and clays [17,18]. More recent work has recognised the importance of ion(s) exchange properties of the apatites in a variety of areas. Nriagu [19-21] suggested the application of phosphate as an in-situ method to control hazardous quantities of Pb. Ma et al. [22-24] shown that hydroxyapatite (Ca₁₀(PO₄)₆(OH)₂) effectively immobilized aqueous Pb in the presence of elevated concentrations of anions (NO₃⁻, C1⁻, F⁻, SO₄²⁻) or cations (A1³⁺, Cd²⁺, Cu²⁺, Fe²⁺, Ni²⁺, or Zn²⁺), which may be present in Pb-contaminated soils. Sugiyama et al. reported the ion exchange of various strontium hydroxyapatite [Sr₁₀(PO₄)₆(OH)₂] with divalent cations [25], the ion exchange of Pb2+ and Cl- into calcium hydroxyapatite from aqueous solution [26], the properties of barium hydroxyapatite [Ba10(PO4)6(OH)2] for ion exchange with Pb2+, Cu2+, Zn2+, Cd2+, and Co2+

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and the immobilization of Pb(II) ion by B-Ca₃(PO₄)₂, CHPO₄·2H₂O and Ca(H₂PO₄)₂·H₂O [28].

in our laboratory, we have recently shown that calcined posphate (CP) can be used as a basic or acid heterogeneous earlyst for several reactions. For example, CP has been used in the catalysis of Knoevenagel reaction [29], Friedel-Crafts alkylation [30], alkenes epoxidation [31], flavanones synthems [32] and Claisen—Schmidt condensation [33,34].

Ma et al. [35] shows the effectiveness of phosphate rock immobilizing Pb from aqueous solutions in order to remediate Pb-contaminated soils. In this work, we present the use of CP for removal the toxic heavy metals as Pb(II), Zn(II), and Cu(II). The adsorption kinetics of metals and pH effect are investigated. The adsorption capacity was compared for the three heavy metals. Langmuir and Freundlich adsorption isotherms have been determined and the mechanism metal-CP has been discussed.

2 Materials and methods

11. Sedimentary phosphate

Phosphate rocks exist under several mineralogical classes but in general, apatites are by far the most abundant [36]. Phorapatite Ca10(PO4)6F2 is the major natural apatite minend, including the partially carbonated or hydroxylated varietics. The more commonly observed substitutions are those of Ca^{2+} ions by Na^+ , K^+ , Mg^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Al^{3+} , ..., of PO_4^{3+} ions by VO_4^{3+} , SO_4^{2-} , CO_3^{2-} , MnO_4^{-} , ..., and of F by OH or Cl . These different substitutions prowake distortion-ions of the crystal lattice that depend on the nature and the volume of substituting. The apatites in phosphate rocks are poorly crystallized and their compositon differs considerably from a pure apatites. Their chemial reactivity and thermal stability vary-widely as a result, depending on the degree of isomorphic substitution of carbonate for phosphate in the fluorapatite crystal lattice. In seneral, the solubility of phosphate rocks increases with an increase in carbonate substitution.

12. Phosphate treatments and characterization

Phosphate rock used here comes from an extracted ore in Khouribga, Morocco. The fraction of 100–400 μm grain size was washed with water, calcined at 900 °C for 2 h, washed again, calcined at 900 °C for 0.5 h and ground (63–125 μm). The structure of calcined phosphate (CP) is similar to that of fluorapatite, as shown by the X-ray diffraction pattern and IR spectroscopy. The chemical composition was determined as: Ca (54.12%), P (34.24%), F (3.37%), Si (2.42%), S(2.21%), C (1.13%), Na (0.92%), Mg (0.68%), Al (0.46%), Fe (0.36%), K (0.04%), and others metals in the range under form.

The specific surface area of CP was determined by the BET method from the adsorption—desorption isotherm of ni-

trogen at its liquid temperature (77 K) (Coulter SA 3100). The total pore volume was calculated by the BJH method at $P/P_0=0.98$. The CP shows a very low surface area $(1-2\,\mathrm{m^2\,g^{-1}})$ together with a low total pore volume ($V_T=0.007\,\mathrm{cm^3\,g^{-1}}$). The pore size distribution is detailed in Table 1. It is then rather surprising that this calcined natural phosphate has a very high catalytic activity as we have shown in several organic reactions [29–34]. The basic properties of CP have been determined by the adsorption of phenol on phosphate at 25 °C as: 616 μ mol g⁻¹ (1 h); 898 μ mol g⁻¹ (2 h), and 2066 μ mol g⁻¹ (24 h). The acidic properties have been demonstrated in the Friedel-Crafts reaction [30].

2.3. Batch experiments

Aqueous solution containing heavy metal ions at various concentrations, were prepared from metal salts. Lead nitrate [Pb(NO₃)₂], copper sulphate [CuSO₄ 5H₂O] and zinc sulphate [ZnSO₄ 7H₂O] were chosen for their easy solubility in water. Adsorption experiments for the kinetic study were conducted as follows: 0.1 g of CP were suspended in 200 mL of lead solutions containing 50 mg L⁻¹ of lead and the solution pH was adjusted to 5.0 with 0.1 M HCl and 0.1 M NaOH. The suspensions were stirred for the appropriate time (see Fig. 1).

Adsorption experiments for the effect of solution pH were conducted as follows: 0.1 g of CP were suspended in 100 mL of lead solutions containing 100 mg L⁻¹ of lead or 50 mg L⁻¹ for both Cu²⁺ and Zn²⁺. The pH of the solution was adjusted to 2–6. The suspensions were stirred for 2 h.

Adsorption isotherm studies were conducted by adding $0.05\,\mathrm{g}$ of CP to a $100\,\mathrm{mL}$ of a metal solution with various concentrations. The initial metal concentrations were $10\text{--}150\,\mathrm{mg}\,\mathrm{L}^{-1}$ and the suspensions were stirred for $2\,\mathrm{h}$.

The solid phosphate was filtered through a 0.45 μm membrane filter (MFS). The filtrates were diluted as required to remain within the calibration linear range and metal concentrations were determined by GBC 908PBMT atomic absorption spectrophotometers. All XRD analyses were conducted with Bruker D₈ Advance diffractometer, using monochromatized Cu K α radiation at 35 kV and 20 mA. Measurements were made using a step-scanning technique with a fixed

Adsorption BJH pore size distribution

Pore diameter range (nm)	Pore volume (cc g ⁻¹)	Percentage
Under 6	0.00167	24.02
6-8	0.00070	10.00
8-10	0.00047	6.77
10-12	0.00040	5.78
12-16	0.00044	6.30
16-20	0.00035	5.07
20-80	0.00138	19.81
Over 80	0.00155	22.25
BJH total	0.00696	100.00

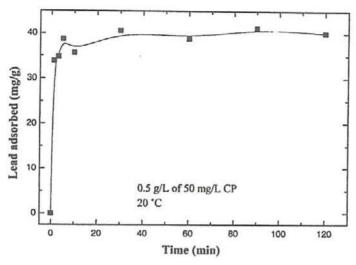


Fig. 1. Kinetic curve of lead sorption on CP ($[Pb^{2+}] = 50 \,\mathrm{mg} \,\mathrm{L}^{-1}$, (amount of CP = $1 \,\mathrm{g} \,\mathrm{L}^{-1}$ and pH 5).

10.5s per 0.04'. A total of 701 data point were obtained 20° to 50°. All XRD analyses were performed using 30° to 50° and 30° and 30°

Results and discussion

II Kinetic study

The adsorption of Pb²⁺ onto calcined phosphate is premed in Fig. 1 as a function of contact time from 1 min to it More than 32 mg g⁻¹ adsorbed in about 5 min followed accustant adsorption upon further increasing the contact as So the reaction between CP and lead is rapid, requirtion time for materiel "setup".

Cu²⁺, and Zn²⁺ ions in the CP, the initial constants of the metal ions were varied between 5 and was kept constant at 0.5 g L⁻¹ at pH 5. The amount of prion per unit mass of CP was evaluated by using the expression:

$$C_0-C)\times V/m$$

 C_0 and C are the concentrations (mgL^{-1}) of the loss in the initial solution and in the aqueous phase realment for certain period time, respectively; V(mL) volume of the aqueous phase; and m(g) is the amount used. Fig. 2 shows the relationship between the differentiation of metal ions adsorbed per unit mass of

CP and the equilibrium concentration of the metal ions at room temperature for the residence time of 2 h. For different heavy metal ions, at higher metal ion concentration the driving force was greater, forcing the solution to reach equilibrium easier. This indicates that the calcined phosphate has a high affinity for the metals studied and that these are completely adsorbed from dilute solutions. From the experimental data, the proportion of adsorbed mass varies in the order Pb²⁺ (85.7 mg g⁻¹) > Cu²⁺ (29.8 mg g⁻¹) > Zn²⁺ (20.6 mg g⁻¹). However, the mole proportion varies in the order Cu²⁺ (0.47 mmol g⁻¹ > Pb²⁺ (0.41 mmol g⁻¹) > Zn²⁺ (0.32 mmol g⁻¹). This order is similar to that reported by Sugiyama et al. for ion exchange with divalent ions using barium hydroxyapatite [27], or strontium hydroxyapatite and calcium hydroxyapatite [25], but different from that reported by Suzuki [37].

3.3. Langmuir isotherm

The experimental data have been generally fit by the Langmuir model: an equilibrium model able to identify chemical mechanism involved. The Langmuir equilibrium equation is represented as:

$$\frac{C_{\rm c}}{q_{\rm c}} = \frac{1}{K_{\rm L}} \times q_{\rm max} + \frac{C_{\rm c}}{q_{\rm max}} \tag{1}$$

where C_c (mg L⁻¹) is the equilibrium concentration, q_c (mg g⁻¹) is the amount of adsorption per unit mass of CP at equilibrium, q_{max} is the amount of adsorbate adsorbed per unit mass of CP corresponding to complete monolayer coverage and K_L is the Langmuir constant, which can be considered as a measure of adsorption energy. A linear plot of (C_c/q_c) against C_c was employed to give the values of q_{max} and K_L from the slope and intercept of the plot. These parameters, together with the correlation coefficient (r^2) , of the Langmuir equation for the adsorption of different metal

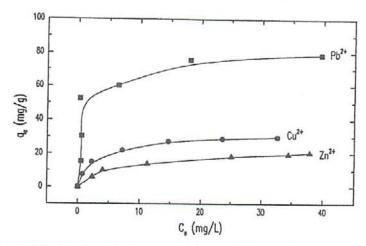


Fig. 2. Isotherms of the adsorption of lead, copper, and zinc onto CP (amount of CP = $0.5\,\mathrm{g\,L^{-1}}$ and pH 5).

late 2 Legentit sorption isotherm constants for lead, copper and zinc

Metal ions	$K_{\rm L}$ (Lg ⁻¹)	$q_{\rm max}~({\rm mg}{\rm g}^{-1})$	12
Pa.24	0.284	89.29	0.9995
03+	0.371	32.15	0.9997
24	0.148	23.70	0.9979

onto CP (Table 2) show that the Langmuir equation goes a fairly good fit to the adsorption isotherms.

14. Freundlich isotherm

The Freundlich isotherm is the earliest known relationship describing the sorption equilibrium. This fairly satisfactory applical isotherm can be used for non-ideal sorption and accressed by the following equation:

$$h = K_F \times C_e^{1/n} \tag{2}$$

be equation is conveniently used in the linear form by thing the logarithm of both sides as:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} = \ln K_{\rm F} + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \ln C_{\rm c} \tag{3}$$

Freundlich isotherm constants for the adsorption of Cu²⁺, and Zn²⁺ onto CP were determined using (3). Examination of the data (Table 3) shows that the metal ions over of the concentration range studied.

ch sorption isotherm constants for lead, copper, and zinc

1003	$K_{\rm F} \ ({\rm mg}\ {\rm g}^{-1})({\rm dm}^3\ {\rm mg}^{-1})^{1/n}$	1/n	r ²
024	47.761	0.1405	0.9690
Alla:	9.809	0.3547	0.9744
-	4.972	0.3999	0.9776

that the results obtained with Langmuir isotherms are better than those obtained with Freundlich isotherms.

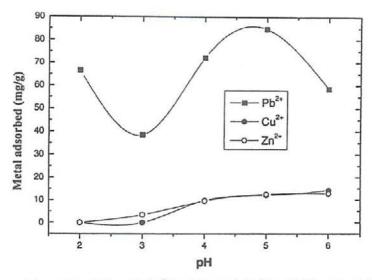
3.5. Effect of pH and mechanism of phase metal-CP

3.5.1. Effect of initial pH

The effect of pH on the metal uptake of the different metal ions on CP is a very important parameter. The concentration of the metal ions uptake from the single metal ion solution was examined for changing pH values. The metal uptake (mg g⁻¹) for changing pH values are shown in Fig. 3. In this study, Pb²⁺ ions are the most adsorbed at all pH studied, Cu²⁺ and Zn²⁺ are the least to be taken up. The maximum adsorption capacity for copper and zinc were found to be at pH value between 4 and 6. At pH below 3, uptake of copper and zinc were negligible, probably do to the competition effects with ion H₃O⁺. The uptake of lead increased when pH increased from 3 to 5. At pH 6, adsorption of Pb2+ decreased probably because of chemical precipitation. At pH below 3, uptake of lead increased with the increase of ions H₃O⁺ in solution. The hypothesis of dissolution of calcined phosphate seems to be viable at pH below 3. The most suitable pH values for a maximum uptake of the metal ions studied were found to be 5-6 for both copper and zinc, and 5 for Pb(II). The metal ion uptakes at these pHs were 14.26 mg g^{-1} for Cu(II), 12.83 mg g^{-1} for Zn(II), and 84.80 mg g⁻¹ for Pb(II).

3.5.2. Mechanism of Pb-CP

Reaction of CP with H₂O at pH 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the absence of added Pb²⁺ or Cu²⁺ served as a blank (Fig. 4). The XRD patterns of the reaction products of aqueous Pb with CP are presented in Fig. 5. Fluoropyromorphite [Pb₁₀(PO₄)₆F₂] was formed in the presence of CP at pH 2 and 3 (Fig. 5A and B). At these pHs CP was detected, indicating that the CP had dissolved. The absence of any XRD-detectable Pb-minerals at pH 4 and 5 (Fig. 5C and D) suggested other mechanisms such as adsorption or formation of poorly crystalline



Adsorption of lead, copper, and zinc on CP at different pH ([Pb²⁺] = 100 mg L^{-1} , [Cu²⁺] = $[Zn^{2+}] = 50 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$, and amount of CP = 1 g L^{-1}).

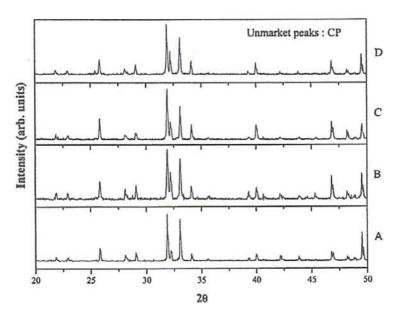
a non-crystalline solids. Ma et al. [22] have suggested that immobilization by hydroxyapatite in the presence of F- mas mainly through fluorapatite [Ca₁₀(PO₄)₆F₂] dissolution and fluoropyromorphite precipitation.

Sugiyama et al. [38] suggested two general mechasisms for the ability of hydroxyapatite to take up divalent ations: the first is adsorption of ions on the solid surface followed by their diffusion into hydroxyapatite and the release of cations originally contained within hydroxyapatite ion-ion exchange mechanism), and second is dissolution of hydroxyapatite in the aqueous solution containing dialent cations followed by precipitation or coprecipitation dissolution—precipitation mechanism). Similarly, we propose, at pH 2 and 3, that dissolution of CP and precipitation of fluoropyromorphite is the primary mechanism for Pb removal by CP, which can be expressed as:

$$Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6F_2 + 6H^+ \xrightarrow{dissolution} 10Ca^{2+} + 3H_2PO_4^- + 2F^-$$
(4)

$$10Pb^{2+} + 6H_2PO_4^- + 2F^- \xrightarrow{\text{precipitation}} Pb_{10}(PO_4)_6F_2 + 6H^+$$
(5)

Through mechanism such as adsorption and precipitation as other Pb minerals are also possible. It is significant to



4. XRD patterns of 1 g of calcinated phosphate (CP) with 1 L of distilled water at initial pH. (A) pH 2, (B) pH 3, (C) pH 4, and (D) pH 5.

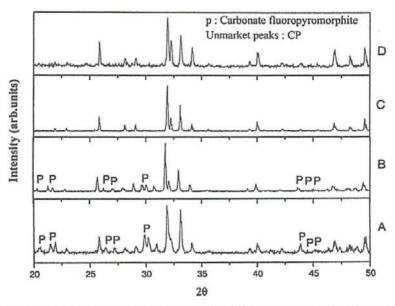


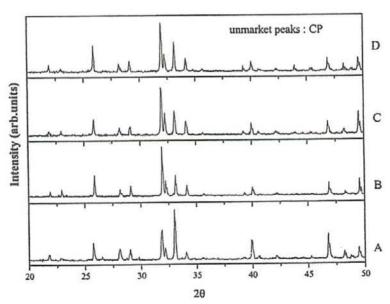
Fig. 5. XRD patterns of 1 g of calcinated phosphate (CP) with 1 L of 100 mg L⁻¹ Pb²⁺ at initial pH. (A) pH 2, (B) pH 3, (C) pH 4, and (D) pH 5.

underline that the relative solubility of Pb compounds inficate that lead phosphates are more stable under ambient environmental conditions than lead oxides, hydroxides, carbonates, and sulfates [39,40]. So, the fluoropyromorphite, moluble in surface conditions, can be a phase immobilising lead in contaminated wastes.

15.3. Mechanism of Cu-CP

The XRD patterns of the reaction products of aqueous Cu with CP are presented in Fig. 6. No evidence of any phases containing Cu²⁺ was detected after reaction of CP with this cation at any of the initial pH. The

same results have been found by Sugiyama et al. [27] for exchange with this cation using barium hydroxyapatite. These authors [41] reported that the mechanism for ion-exchange of Cu^{2+} by strontium hydroxyapatite may not proceed through dissolution-precipitation mechanism (compared to ion-exchange with Pb^{2+}), resulting in the formation of solid-solution type hydroxyapatite but not that of copper hydroxyapatite. Based on a result of Fig. 3 which shows a removal of Cu^{2+} ions by CP, we can suggested that the Cu-CP was a solid-solution-type apatite like $Ca_{10-x}Cu_x(PO_4)_6F_2$ at pH 2 and 3, but not $Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6F_2 + Cu_{10}(PO_4)_6F_2$.



6. XRD patterns of 1 g of calcinated phosphate (CP) with 1 L of 50 mg L-1 Cu²⁺ at initial pH. (A) pH 2, (B) pH 3, (C) pH 4, and (D) pH 5.

between the results of this work and the literature

-	Sorbent	$q (mgg^{-1})$	Reference
1	Calcined phosphate	85.6	This work
1	Phosphatic clay	37.2	[42]
	Sago waste	46.64	[43]
	Penicillium chrysogenum	74.59	[44]
	Streptoverticillium cinnamoneum	70.44	[44]
	Peat	103.07	[45]
24	Calcined phosphate	29.8	This work
	Sago waste	12.42	[43]
	Penicillium chrysogenum	8.89	[44]
	Streptoverticillium cinnamoneum	12.7	[44]
	Peat	12.48	[45]
-14	Calcined phosphate	20.6	This work
	Phosphatic clay	25.1	[42]
	Penicillium chrysogenum	11.11	[44]
	Streptoverticillium cinnamoneum	9.15	[44]
	Peanut husks	13.08	[46]
	Activated carbon	31.11	[47]

Comparison between our results and related

The adsorption capacities of some adsorbents and calculated phosphate for removal of Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺, and Zn²⁺ are the in Table 4. For lead, the CP has a greater capacity in phosphatic clay [42] and sago waste [43], comparable in the inferior comparable in the inferior capacities found in this work were significantly than reported elsewhere [43–45]. For zinc, the CP has intercapacity than Penicillium chrysogenum and Streptoverticillium cinnamoneum [44] and Peanut husks [46], and the lower to phosphatic clay [42] and activated carbon in this evident that the sorption affinity of calcined phosphate towards Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺, and Zn²⁺ is comparable or more activated adsorbents.

Conclusions

adsorbent capable to remove several toxic metals such adsorbent capable to remove several toxic metals such full), Cu(II), and Zn(II). The adsorption of the metal ions are equilibrium in 3 min. The adsorption experimental of these heavy metals are in a good correspondence the Langmuir and Freundlich isotherms. The adsorption expecities of the investigated cations are 85.6, 29.8, and singg⁻¹ for Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺, and Zn²⁺, respectively. The puon is a principal mechanism of metal removal by pH 5. The dominant mechanism, at pH 2 and 3, was a dissolution of CP and precipitation of a fluoropyrotate for lead and the formation of solid-solution type patite for copper. The comparison of adsorption capacities of calcined phosphate used in this study with those

obtained in the literature for removal of Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺, and Zn²⁺ shows that the activity of our solid is equivalent or superior to that of other available adsorbents. These results are to favor the diversity in applications of CP in protection of our invaluable environment by removing toxic heavy metals. The abundance of natural phosphate, its low price, its non-aggressive nature towards the environment and the results obtained in this study, classifies the calcined natural phosphate as a new competitor of the some well-known adsorbents for wastewater clean up.

Acknowledgements

We thank the "Office Chérifien des Phosphates (OCP)" and the "Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches des Phosphates Minéraux (CERPHOS)" for their support.

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~ Abstract ~

私達の研究室では、様々な反応の中で不均一触媒作用として CP はずっと使われてきました。本研究では、水溶液からの重金属の除去の為の新しい製品として CP の評価を行った。 CP に対する Pb^{2+} , Cu^{2+} そして亜鉛の除去はバッチ法で研究された。 CP 吸着効率に対する partial partia

~ 序論 ~

事実上、給水における重金属の存在は健康、環境毒性など水の環境の美的な資質に影響 するかもしれません。環境保護の観点から、植物連鎖の中で、天然水とそのあとの重金属 蓄積の汚染の避けるために重金属イオンは取り除かれるべき源です。この様にして、沈澱 制、浸炭、沈降作用、凝固、浮選、錯体形成、溶媒抽出、膜の分離、電気化学技巧、生物 ※過、逆浸透、イオン交換、吸着のような多くの方法が、工場排水から毒性重金属の除去 の為に用いる事が出来ます。これらのすべての手順に、重要な難点があります。例えば、 不完全な除去、高エネルギー必要量、そして一般的なヘドロや廃棄物などです。近頃、バ イオマス、活性炭、羊毛、魚骨アパタイト、ポリマー、シリカ、ゼオライトそして粘土の ようないくつかの個体が新しい吸着剤として使用されています。さらに、最近の研究で様々 な分野でアパタイトのイオン交換特製の重要性が認められました。Nriagu は、暴露する量 をコントロールする為の in-situ 法でのリン酸の応用を示唆した。Ma らによって、ハイドロ キシアパタイトは事実上、Pb 汚染土壌中に存在しているかもしれない陰イオン又は陽イオ ンの高い濃度があるとき水溶性の Pb を効果的に取り組みます。Sugiyama らによって、二価 イオンがある様々なストロンチウムハイドロキシアパタイトのイオン交換、水溶液から ^{のカルシ}ウムハイドロキシアパタイトの中への Pb²⁺ と Cl- のイオン交換、Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺, Zn2+, Cd2+, そして Cd2+ とのイオン交換の為のバリウムハイドロキシアパタイトの特性、そし 【B-Ca₃ (PO₄)₂ 、CaHPO₄ · 2H₂O と Ca(H₂PO₄)₂ · 5H₂O による鉛イオンの固定化が報告さ れています。私達の研究室では、様々な反応の塩基または酸性の不均一触媒として CP が使 用できることを最近示しまして。例えば CP は、クネベナー反応の触媒、フリーデルークラ フッアルキル化、アルケンエポキシ化、フラバノン合成とクライゼンシュミット縮合で使 用されることが出来ます。Ma らによって Pb 汚染された土壌を回復するために、水溶液か 6 Pb を固定化する事におけるリン鉱物の有効性が示された。この様にして、私達は Pb(Ⅱ)、 $\mathbb{Z}_{\mathsf{h}}(\Pi)$ 、 $\mathsf{Cu}(\Pi)$ として毒素重金属の除去の為の CP の用途を提示します。金属と pH 効果

の吸着動力学 (吸着動態) が研究されました。

~ 方法 ~

リン鉱物は、いくつかの鉱物類の元で存在していますが、一般にアパタイトが最も豊富です。フッ化アパタイトは、部分的に多種多様な炭酸やヒドロキシを含む主要な天然アパタイト鉱物です。最も一般に観測されて置換は、Na+, K+, Mg2+, Co2+, Fe2+, Al3+ によるカルシウムイオンの置換、VO43+, SO43-, MnO4- による PO43+ イオンについて、OH- または Cl- による F-の置換などです。それらの異なった置換は、substituting の本質と容量に依存する結晶格子のねじれイオンを引き起こします。リン鉱物中のアパタイトは不十分に結晶化し、純水アパタイトとは異なる組成です。その結果として、それらの化学反応性と耐熱性は、フッ化アパタイト結晶格子中のリン酸塩に対して炭酸塩の同型の置換の度合いに依存している。一般に炭酸塩の置換は増加にしたがって、リン鉱物の溶解度は増加します。

リン酸塩は、モロッコ・Khourbga で抽出された鉱石に由来します。 $100-400~\mu m$ 粒径は水で洗われ 900~Cで 30~ 分焼成し、砕きました。か焼した CP の構造がフッ化アパタイトの構造が似ていることが、X 線の解析と IR 分光法によって示されました。CP の比表面積は、その液温 (77K) (coulterSA3100) で窒素の吸着脱離などの等温線から BET 方法によって決定されました。全細孔面積は、P/PO= 0.98~で、BJH 方式で計算されました。CP は低全細孔容積とともに非常に低い表面積を示しています。全細孔サイズ分布を Table 1 に詳しく述べました。私達がいくつかの有機反応で示したようにこの焼成された天然リン酸塩は非常に高い触媒活性を持っていることが決定されてということはされに驚くべきことである。CP の基礎特性は、25~℃;616~ μ mol g-1 (1h),898~ μ mol g-1 (2h),2066~ μ mol g-1 (24h) でリン酸塩におけるフェノールの吸着が決定した。酸性の性質は、フリーデルークラフツ反応で示された。

様々な濃度の重金属イオンを含んでいる水溶液は、金属塩から調整されました。硝酸鉛、硫酸エステル銅、硫酸エステル亜鉛は、水中での容易な溶解度な為選択されました。速度研究のための吸着実験が以下の通り行なわれました。0.1 g CP は、50 ppm の鉛を含んでいる鉛溶液 200 mL に件濁され、そして pH は 0.1 M HCI と 0.1 M NaOH で 5.0 に調整されました。その懸濁液は、適切な時間でかき回された。pH 溶液の効果のため吸着実感が以下の通り行なわれました。鉛 100 ppm または銅と亜鉛ともに 50 ppm 含んでいる 100 mL に懸濁した。溶液の pH は、2-6 に調整されました。懸濁液は 2 時間攪拌しました。吸着等温線研究は、様々な濃度の重金属溶液 100 mL に 0.5 g の CP を加えることによって導かれました。最初の金属溶液は 10-150 ppm、そして懸濁液を 2 時間攪拌された。固体リン酸塩は、0.45 μm メンブレンフィルターでろ過されました。そのろ液は、一次直線の範囲内で必要に応じて希釈さらました。そして、金属濃度は GBC908PBMT 原子吸光分光光度計によって決定された。

か焼したリン酸塩への Pb の吸着は、1 分から 2 時間までの接触時間の作用として Fig. 1 に提示した。接触時間をされに増加させる時の絶え間ない吸着によって約 5 分間で 32 mg/g 以上の吸着が次々と起こった。

CP 中の Pb^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} イオンの吸着特性の定量 (測定) の為、金属イオンの初濃度は、5 \geq 140 ppm に変化した。吸着剤の乾燥リン酸塩の重さは pH 5 で一定に保たれた。CP の単位質量当りの吸着量は、次の式に用いることによって評価した;

$$q = (Co - C) \times v/m$$

Fig. 2 に CP の単位質量あたりで吸着された異なった多量の金属イオン間の関係と室温で2 時間の滞留時間の金属イオンの平衡濃度を示した。これは、CP がもっている金属のための高い類似性が研究され、そしてこれが希釈溶液から完全に吸着されることを示した。実験のデータから、吸着された質量の割合は、順を追って Pb²⁺ (87.5 mg g--1) > Cu²⁺ (29.8 mg g-1) > Zn²⁺ (20.6 mg g-1) となった。しかし、モル割合では順を追って Cu²⁺ (0.32 mmol g-1) > Pb²⁺ (0.41 mmol g-1) > Zn²⁺ (0.32 mmol g-1) となった。この順番は、フッ化アパタイト又はストロチウムアパタイトとカルシウムハイドロキシアパタイトを用いて二価イオンによるイオン交換で Sugiyama らによって似たような報告がされている。しかし、Suzuki らによって報告されたことは、それらと異なったことだった。

一般に実験データは、Langmuir 型が適している。CP への異なった金属イオンの吸着のためのLangmuir 方程式の相関係数、パラメータとともにLangmuir はかなり良い適した吸着等温線を与えることを示しました。

Freundlich 等温線は、吸着均衡について説明するのに最も早いとしらる関係です。データ 試験の結果は、Freundlich 等温線がすべての金属イオンに対し良いデータが得られた。しか しながら、相関係数の値は Langmuir 等温線のほうが良い結果が得られた。

CP への異なった金属イオンの金属捕集に関して pH の効果は、とても重要なパラメータです。単体金属イオン溶液からの金属捕集の濃度が、pH で変化するか調べた。pH を変えて行なった金属イオン捕集 (mg/g) を Fig. 3 に示した。本研究では、鉛イオンが研究されたすべての pH で最も吸着した。銅と亜鉛の最大吸着量は、pH 4~6 であることがわかった。 pH 3 以下では、銅と亜鉛の捕集は取るに足らない、イオン H_3O^+ と共に競争効果の為だと思われる。pH が 3~5 に増加した際、鉛の捕集量も増加した。pH 6 で鉛の捕集量が減少したのは、化学沈殿の為だと考えられる。CP の溶解は、pH 3 以下で実現可能であると思われる。研究された金属イオンが最大捕集の為のもっと最適な pH は、 Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+}

は、両方とも pH 6~5 で、鉛は pH 5 だとわかった。それらの pH での金属捕集量は、 Cu^{2+} で14.2 mg/g、 $^+$, Zn^{2+} は、12.38 mg/g、 Pb^{2+} では 84.90 mg/g でした。

ブランクとして Pb^{2+} , Cu^{2+} イオンを加えていないときにpH2-5 の水でCP の反応を調べた。フッ化アパタイトはpH2,3 でCP の前躯体が形成された。これらのpH で、CP は溶解したこと示している。pH4,5 で提案されたほかのメカニズムのどんな XPD 検出可能な

Pb 鉱物のの吸着の不在か不十分な結晶の生成。Ma らは、主にフッ素アパタイト溶解とフッ化アパタイト precection を通して、F- の存在で水酸化アパタイトによる Pb 個体が合ったと示唆される。Sugiyama らによって水酸化アパタイトが二陽イオンを吸着する為に 2 つの一般的な仕組みが示された。1 つ目は、水産か派体途中での二価陽イオンの拡散と元々アパタイト内部含まれた陽イオンのリリースによる固体表面におけるイオンの吸着が続いた。2 つ目に共沈か沈殿によって二価陽イオンを含んでいる水溶液中の水酸化アパタイトの溶解が後に続いた。同様に、私達は pH 2 と pH 3 で CP の溶解とフッ化アパタイトの沈殿が以下として CP による鉛除去の一次構造だと提案する。鉛鉱物の相対的な溶解度は、鉛リン酸が酸化物、水酸化物、炭酸塩、および硫酸塩より周囲の環境条件の下で安定していることを示しています。なので、表面状態で不溶性のフッ化アパタイトは、廃棄物で Pb 固定する相であるかもしれません。

CP と水の銅の反応生成物の XRD パターンを Fig. 6 に示します。どんな面も Cu を含んでいる証拠がありません。初期の pH のどれかにおけるこの陽イオンとの CP の反応後に検出されませんでした。同じ結果は、バリウムハイドロキシアパタイトを用いた陽イオンでの交換に関して Sugiyama らによって見つけられました。これらの著者が報告したストロチウムハイドロキシアパタイトが溶解沈殿メカニズムと通して続かないかもしれないと報告した。銅のハイドロキシアパタイトではなく固溶体タイプハイドロキシアパタイトの生成とういう結果となっている。Fig. 3 の結果に基づいてどれが CP による Cu イオンと除去を示しているか、私達は Cu - CP が Ca₁₀ (PO₄) $_6$ F2 + Cu10 (PO₄) $_6$ F2 ではなく、pH2 と pH3 の Ca₁₀ - $_x$ Cux (PO₄) $_6$ F2 のような個体溶液タイプアパタイトであると示唆します。

~ 結論 ~

本研究で Pb^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} イオンなどの毒素重金属の有能な新しい吸着剤として CP が使用できることが示された。金属イオンの吸着は、3 分以降平衡となります。吸着は pH5 の時の CP による金属イオンの主要なメカニズムです。 CP の溶解と Pb の為のフッ化アパタイトの沈殿と銅の固溶体型フッ化アパタイトの構成を通して重要なメカニズムが pH2, 3 にありました。 Pb^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} イオンの除去の為の文献に得たそれらについて使用された CP の吸着容量の比較が、私たちの固体の活性が他の利用可能の吸着剤のものより同等、又は優れていることを示しました。それたの結果、有毒重金属を除去することによって私たちのかけがえのない環境の保護における CP のアプリケーションの多様性が示唆されました。

Removal of heavy metal ions from water by using calcined phosphate as a new adsorbent

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Received 5 February 2004; received in revised form 15 May 2004; accepted 17 May 2004

Available online 28 July 2004

新しい吸着剤として焼成リン肥を用いた水中からの重金属の除去

Abstract

Calcined phosphate (CP) has been employed in our laboratories as a heterogeneous catalyst in a variety of reactions. In this study, CP was evaluated as a new product for removal of heavy metals from aqueous solution. Removal of Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺, and Zn²⁺ on the CP was investigated a batch experiments. The kinetic of lead on CP adsorption efficiency and adsorption process were evaluated and analysed using the theories of langmuir and Freundlich. The influence of pH was studied. The adsorption capacity obtained at pH 5 were 85.6, 29.8, and 20.6 mg g⁻¹ for pe²⁺, Cu²⁺ and Zn²⁺, respectively. We hypothesize at pH 2 and 3, the dissolution of CP and precipitation of a fluoropyromorphite for lead and the formation of solid-solution type fluorapatite for copper. The results obtained show that CP is a good adsorbent for these toxic heavy metals. The abundance of natural phosphate, its low price and non-aggressive nature towards the environment are advantage for its utilisation in point of view of wastewater and wastes clean up.

1. 序論

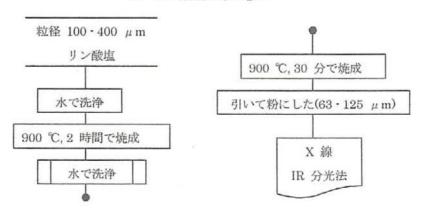
環境保護の観点から、重金属イオンは取り除かれるべきです。沈殿剤、錯体形成、イオン交換、吸着のような多くの方法が、工場排水から毒性重金属の除去に使用する事が出来ます。これらの手順には、不完全な除去、高エネルギー必要量、そして毒素汚泥 (ヘドロ) や処分を必要とする一般的な廃棄物などの問題点を持っています。

近頃、バイオマス、活性炭、羊毛、魚骨アパタイト、ポリマー、シリカ、ゼオライトそして粘土のような固体が新しい吸着剤として使用されています。さらに、最近の研究で様々な分野でアパタイトのイオン交換特性の重要性が認められました。

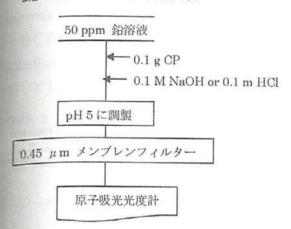
我々の研究室では、様々な反応の塩基又は酸性の不均一の触媒として CP (Calcined phosphate) が使用できる事を最近示しました。Pb 汚染された土壌回復をする為に、水溶液からPb を固定化するのにリン鉱物に有効性が示された事から、Pb(Π)、 $Zn(\Pi$)、 $Cu(\Pi)$ の毒素重金属の除去の為の CP の用途を示します。

2. 実験

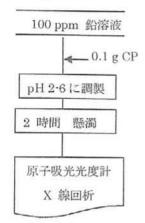
2.1 リン酸塩の取り扱い



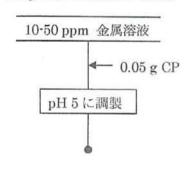
2.2 速度研究の為の吸着実験



2.3 pH 効果



2.4 Langmuir, Freundlich 等温線





3. 結果·考察

3.1 速度研究

焼成したリン酸塩 (CP) の鉛吸着の速度曲線を Fig.1 に示しました。

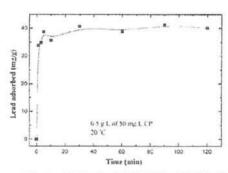


Fig.1 CP における鉛吸着の速度曲線

3.2 CPによる Pb2+、Cu2+、Zn2+ の除去

吸着容量は、pH 5 で順を追って Pb^{2+} (85.7 mg g^{-1}) > Cu^{2+} (29.8 mg g^{-1}) > Zn^{2+} (20.6 mg g^{-1}) を得られた。

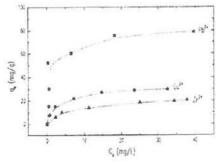


Fig.2 CPにおける鉛、銅、亜鉛吸着の等温線

13 Langmuir, Freundlich 等温線

Langmuir 等温線は、相関係数、パラペーターともに CP への金属イオンの吸着に対して、かなり適した吸着等温泉を示しました。

Freundlich 等温線も、すべての金属イオンに対して、良いデータが得られたが、相関係 に関して Langmuir 等温線の方が良い結果が得られた。

Table 2 Langmuir sorption isotherm constants for lead, copper and zinc

Stell low	VI of Earth	Heat Emgg -	*
Phi	11/284	89.20	11 9999
De	0.322	12.15	0.000
In-	0.148	23-70	119979

Table 3 Freundlich sorption isotherm constants for lead, copper and zinc

Meta ma	by many managers as		
The state of the s	411.76	9.1495	tipest
220	W. Kristo	11.124	0.9744
1-01	4.4	Tri Trimata	10.97

3.4 pH の効果

Fig.3 に、pH 値を変化させて得られた金属捕集量(mg g⁻¹)を示します。

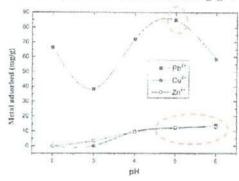


Fig.3 異なった pH での CP における鉛、銅、亜鉛の吸着

15 PbとCP、CuとCPのメカニズム

CPとの水性 Pb の反応生成物の XRD パターンを Fig.5 に示します。

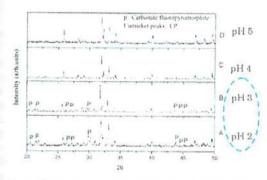


Table 5 Pb2+ 100 ppm の 1L と CP 1g の XRD パターン



Cu;pH2 と 3 の時のような形 Cu₁O-_x Cu_x(PO-)F₂

七結論

*素金属のための有能な新しい吸着剤として CP を使用出来る事が示されました。

「Pの吸着量は、他の吸着剤と比較して、同等またはそれ以上に優れていることがわかった。 また、天然リン酸塩の存在率、低コスト、および環境に対する非攻撃的な本質が廃棄物の

選と工業排水の観点から、利用できる利点です。



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Journal of Hazardous Materials 152 (2008) 1285-1292

Journal of Hazardous Materials

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Removal of lead ions in aqueous solution by hydroxyapatite/polyurethane composite foams

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Received 16 January 2007; received in revised form 24 May 2007; accepted 2 August 2007 Available online 6 August 2007

Abstract

We have prepared hydroxyapatite/polyurehthane (HAp/PU) composite foams with two different HAp contents of 20 and 50 wt.% and investigated their removal capability of Pb²⁺ ions from aqueous solutions with various initial Pb²⁺ ion concentrations and pH values of 2–6. HAp/PU composite foams synthesized exhibited well-developed open pore structures which provide paths for the aqueous solution and adsorption sites for Pb²⁺ ions. With increasing the HAp content in the composites, the removal capability of Pb²⁺ ions by the composite foams increases owing to the higher adsorption capacity, whereas the removal rate is slower due to the less uniform dispersity of HAp in composite foams. The removal rate of Pb²⁺ ions is also slower with increasing the initial Pb²⁺ ion concentration in aqueous solutions. The removal mechanism of Pb²⁺ ion by the composites is sured, depending on the pH value of aqueous solution: the dissolution of HAp and precipitation of hydroxypyromorphite is dominant at lower pH 1-3, the adsorption of Pb²⁺ ions on the HAp/PU composite surface and ion exchange reaction between Ca²⁺ of HAp and Pb²⁺ in aqueous solution a dominant at higher pH 5–6, and two removal mechanisms compete at pH 4. The equilibrium removal process of Pb²⁺ ions by the HAp/PU composite foam at pH 5 was described well with the Langmuir isotherm model, resulting in the maximum adsorption capacity of 150 mg/g for the composite foam with 50 wt.% HAp content.

Enwords: Adsorbent; Composite foam; Heavy metals; Hydroxyapatite; Polyurethane

1. Introduction

Heavy metal ions exist in wastewater of many industries such as metal plating facilities, mining operations, agricultural activities, etc. The presence of toxic heavy metal ions in industrials wastewater has generated considerable concern in recent years. Among the toxic heavy metal ions which present potential danger to human health are copper, lead, cadmium, and mercury. These heavy metals are not biodegradable and tend to accumulate in living organisms, causing various diseases and disorders. Therefore, the removal of hazardous heavy metals in wastewater has received much attention in recent years. Traditional methods of removal are chemical precipitation, ion exchange, filtration,

electrochemical treatment, and reverse osmosis. In the last few years, adsorption has been showed to be an alternative method for removing dissolved metal ions from wastewater. Great efforts have been contributed to develop new adsorbents such as hydroxyapatite, activated carbons, biomass, silica gels, zeolites, clays, carbonaceous, and synthetic polymers [1–6]. The most widely studied adsorbent is activated carbon, while the application of other adsorbent materials for metal ion removal is now receiving considerable attention.

Hydroxyapatite [Ca₁₀(PO₄)₆(OH)₂, HAp], a major inorganic constituent of bone, teeth, and natural source of phosphate, has a high removal capacity for divalent heavy metal ions [7,8]. Immobilization of lead (Pb²⁺) ions on synthetic or natural HAp is becoming a promising way for remediation of wastewater and soil. Such ability of HAp has stimulated intensively research to understand the mechanisms involved in removal of Pb²⁺ ions in aqueous solution by synthetic apatite and to evaluate the envi-

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penetral application of this material [9–13]. HAp is usually usually powder or calcined pellets form. To improve its application for the purification of wastewater, there is a necessity to mobilize HAp powders or pellets into certain forms.

Making composite materials composed of polymers and probents is an emerging method. Alhakawati and Banks have the hydrophilic urethane, Hypol 2002 (Dow Chemiston, Ltd. UK branch), to synthesize composites with the except of Ascophyllum nodosum, and claimed their potentials in the removal of copper from aqueous solution [14]. Experiment (PU) foams with other adsorbents such as activated when accoption characteristics have been also synthesized definition and pillared clay have been investigated [15]. Depite the wide application of PU foams as an immobilization with there have been no reports on the immobilization of HAp ap PU foams and their adsorption behaviors of heavy metals an aqueous solution.

In this study, we prepare HAp/PU composite foams with two seemt HAp contents and investigate their removal capability Pb²⁺ from aqueous solutions with various initial Pb²⁺ ion accontrations and pH values of 2–6. The effects of initial Pb²⁺ is concentration and HAp content on the removal capability the composite foams are investigated based on the pseudo-cond order kinetic model. Removal mechanism of Pb²⁺ ions the composite foams in the aqueous solutions with different 12-6 is discussed. Finally, equilibrium removal performance HAp/PU composite foams is analyzed by using Langmuir tapption isotherm model.

1 Experimental

21. Preparation of HAp/PU composite foams

HAP/PU composite foams were synthesized by using Hypol MAP, and deionized water, Hypol 3000 (Dow Chemial Co., Ltd.) is a PU prepolymer with urethane groups in the chain and isocyanate groups at their chain ends. HAp (OH)2] powder was supplied by SamJo Industry Ltd. (Korea). HAp was immobilized into polyurethane foam the technique reported in the literature [14]. Typically, and 3000 prepolymer (8 g) and HAp (4 or 8 g) were mixed ** accordance to make composites with two different HAp conof 20 and 50 wt.%. Subsequently, the deionized water of was added. The weight ratio of Hypol to water, a crucial strinfluencing the final morphology of PU composite foams, suchosen to be 1. The mixtures were then stirred vigorously 30s until homogeneity was achieved. After forming the stafoam structures, HAp/PU composite foams were allowed care and dry at 80 °C for 24 h in vacuum oven. The foaming electing reactions during manufacturing HAp/PU composites sevell known in the literature [16]. HAp/PU composite foams then cut into uniform size of 2-3 mm.

Removal of Pb2+ ions by HAp/PU composite foams

was investigated by monitoring the change of Pb²⁺ ion

concentration in the aqueous solution. In order to determine absorption isotherms, HAp/PU composite foam of $0.5\,\mathrm{g}$ was put into the aqueous solution of $500\,\mathrm{ml}$ with various initial $\mathrm{Pb^{2+}}$ ion concentrations and pH values. The initial concentration of $\mathrm{Pb^{2+}}$ ions in the aqueous solution was controlled to be $44-184\,\mathrm{mg/l}$ by diluting the $\mathrm{Pb^{2+}}$ $1000\,\mathrm{mg/l}$ standard solution (Kanto Chemical Co., Ltd.) with deionized water. The pH value was adjusted to be from 2 to 6 by adding $0.1\,\mathrm{M}$ NaOH solution. All the experiments were carried out at a room temperature and an agitation speed of $300\,\mathrm{rpm}$ for $48\,\mathrm{h}$.

The change of Pb²⁺ ion concentration in the aqueous solution was measured by using an atomic adsorption spectrophotometer (AAS, SHIMADZU AA-6701F). Before the measurement, a linear calibration curve between the Pb²⁺ ion concentration and the absorption intensity was obtained for quantitative analysis.

The morphological and compositional analyses of HAp/PU composite foams were carried out from selected samples using a scanning electron microscope (SEM, JEOL JSM-6380) equipped with an energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer (EDS).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Morphology of HAp/PU composite foams

The SEM images of HAp/PU composite foams with different HAp content of 20 and 50 wt.% are shown in Fig. 1. Both composite foams synthesized exhibited well-developed open pore structures, independent of HAp content (left-side images of Fig. 1). These open pore structures are expected to provide the enhanced accessibility of Pb²⁺ ions in aqueous solutions to HAp immobilized in the composites. The right-side SEM images of Fig. 1 also reveal that HAp particles in the composite foam with 20 wt.% HAp content are more uniformly dispersed in smaller sizes, compared with the composite with 50 wt.% HAp.

3.2. Effect of HAp content in composite foams

The content of HAp in HAp/PU composite foams is one of important parameters for affecting the removal amount of Pb²⁺ ions in aqueous solutions. For the composite foams with 20 and 50 wt.% HAp contents, the removal performance of Pb²⁺ ions from the aqueous solution with the initial Pb²⁺ concentration of 184 mg/l at pH 5 was investigated. The time-dependent amount $(q_t \text{ in mg/g})$ of Pb²⁺ ions removed by the composite foam was calculated using following expression:

$$q_t = \frac{(C_0 - C)V}{B} \tag{1}$$

where C_0 is the initial Pb²⁺ ion concentration (mg/l), C the residual Pb²⁺ ion concentration (mg/l), V the volume of the solution (I), and B is the weight of the HAp/PU composite foam (g). The ultimate amount of Pb²⁺ ions removed by the composite foam with 50 wt.% HAp content is much higher than that of the one with 20 wt.% HAp, as can be seen in Fig. 2. It is because the composite with higher HAp content provides the larger adsorption pores for Pb²⁺ ions from aqueous solutions.

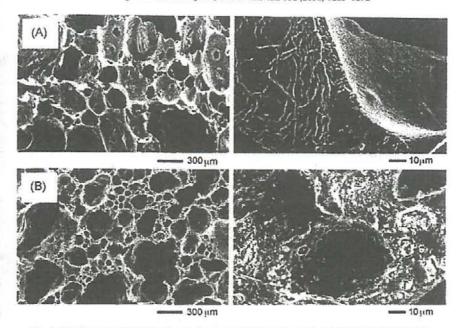


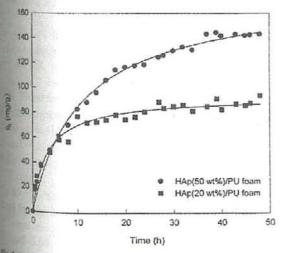
Fig. 1. SEM images of HAp/PU composite foams with different HAp content: (A) 20 wt.%; (B) 50 wt.%.

The removal kinetics of Pb²⁺ ions by the composite foams as also analyzed based on the pseudo-second order kinetic model, which is expressed as [17–19]:

$$\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{kq_c^2} + \frac{t}{q_c}$$
 (2)

where t is the contact time (h), q_t and q_e the amounts of Pb²⁺ removed at an arbitrary time t and at equilibrium (mg/g), respectively, and k is the rate constant (g/mg h). Plots of t/q_t versus t for the removal kinetics of Pb²⁺ ions by the composite foams

are shown in Fig. 3. As results, the q_e values for the composites with 20 and 50 wt.% HAp contents are estimated to be 94.6 and 170.2 mg/g, respectively, and the k values are 2.97×10^{-3} and 6.4×10^{-4} g/mg h. It indicates that the removal rate of the composite containing 20 wt.% HAp is somewhat faster than that of the composite with 50 wt.% HAp. This result is expected to be from the fact that HAp particles in the composite with 20 wt.% HAp are more uniformly dispersed than those in the composite with 50 wt.% HAp and that Pb²⁺ ions in aqueous solution are easily accessible to the smaller HAp particles in the composite foam with 20 wt.% HAp.



The time-dependent amount (q_i) of Pb²⁺ ions removed by the HAp/PU content foams with different HAp content in aqueous solution with initial ion concentration of 184 mg/l at pH 5.

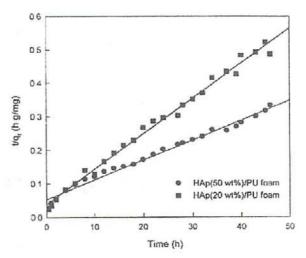
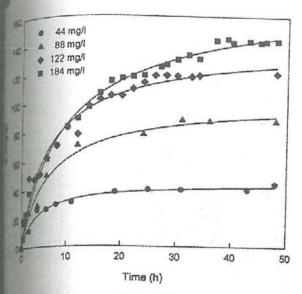


Fig. 3. The removal kinetics analysis of Pb2+ ions by the HAp/PU composite foams with different HAp content.



The time-dependent amount (q_t) of Pb^{2+} ions removed by the HAp Pb^{2+} ions given by the HAP composite foam in aqueous solutions with various initial Pb^{2+} ion given of 44-184 mg/l at pH 5.

that of initial Pb2+ ion concentration

seffect of the initial Pb²⁺ ion concentration (44, 88, 122, 14mg/l) on the removal performance of the composite 150 wt.% HAp content was investigated. The pH value 150 wt.% HAp content was investigated. The pH value 150 wt.% HAp content was investigated. The pH value 150 wt.% HAP content was investigated. The pH value 150 wt.%

semoval efficiency of Pb²⁺ ion by the HAp/PU comlems in the aqueous solutions with various Pb²⁺ ion seasons is calculated based on following equation:

$$defliciency(\%) = \frac{C_0 - C}{C_0} \times 100 \tag{3}$$

in Fig. 5, the ultimate removal efficiency of the foam in aqueous solutions with initial Pb²⁺ ion consort 44, 88, and $122 \,\text{mg/I}$ was close to 100%, while initial Pb²⁺ ion concentration of $184 \,\text{mg/I}$ was approximate. Therefore, it is expected from the above results amount removal amount of Pb²⁺ ions by the composition with 4HAp content is between 122 and 184 $\,\text{mg/I}$, whitem with the above result that the estimated equilibrate amount (q_e) of the composite with 50 wt.% HAp 170.2 $\,\text{mg/g}$.

by to the pseudo-second order kinetic model of Eq. which is consistent with the result reported in the which is consistent with the result reported in the which is consistent with the result reported in the which is consistent with the result reported in the

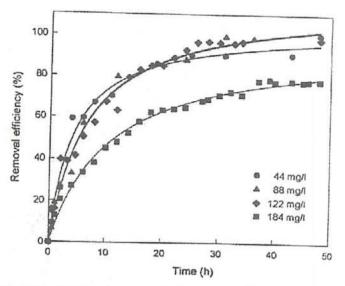


Fig. 5. The time-dependent removal efficiency of Pb²⁺ ion by the HAp (50 wt.%)/PU composite foam in aqueous solutions with various initial Pb²⁺ ion concentrations of 44–184 mg/l at pH 5.

3.4. Effect of pH in aqueous solution

The pH value in the aqueous solution on the removal capacity of Pb²⁺ ion by HAp/PU composite foams is an important parameter to be considered. Removal experiments at various pH values of 2–6 were conducted for the HAp/PU composite foam with 50 wt.% HAp content in aqueous solution with the initial Pb²⁺ ion concentration of 200 mg/l. The amount ($q_{l=48\,h}$) of Pb²⁺ ions removed by the composite foam after 48 h contact time was measured and compared, as can be seen in Fig. 6. The amount of Pb²⁺ ions removed by the composite foam with 50 wt.% HAp was quite similar (\sim 140 \pm 10 mg/g), independent of pH value of aqueous solution, except for pH 4.

Two dominant mechanisms for the ability of HAp to take up divalent cations have been proposed [9-11,13]. The first mech-

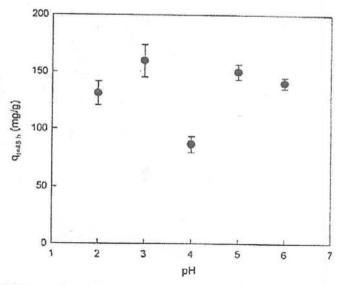


Fig. 6. The effect of pH on the amount $(q_{p=48\,h})$ of Pb²⁺ ions removed by the HAp (50 wt.%)/PU composite foam in aqueous solution with the initial Pb²⁺ ion concentration of 200 mg/l after 48 h contact time.

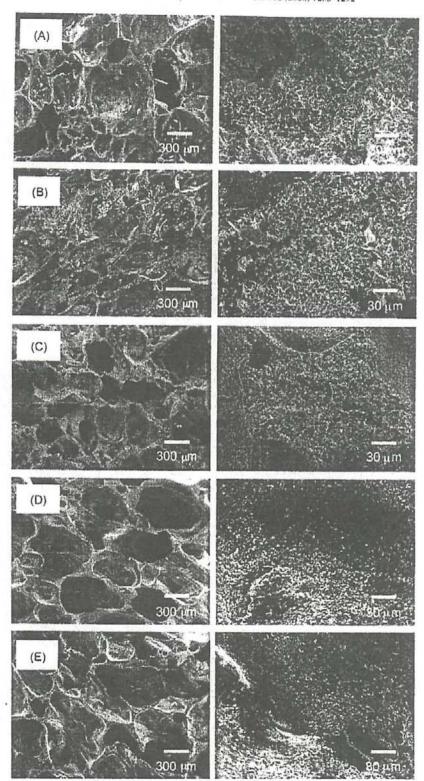


Fig. 7. SEM images of HAp (50 wt.%)/PU composite foams experimented at various pH values: (A) pH 2; (B) pH 3; (C) pH 4; (D) pH 5; (E) pH 6.

sism is the adsorption of Pb²⁺ ions on the HAp surfaces and following ion exchange reaction between Pb²⁺ ions adsorbed and Ca²⁺ ions of HAp [9]. This ion exchange reaction mechanism is expressed as:

$$C_{410}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2 + xPb^{2+}$$

 $-xCa^{2+} + Ca_{10-x}PB_x(PO_4)_6(OH)_2$ (4)

be second mechanism is the dissolution of HAp in aquesolution containing Pb²⁺ ions followed by precipitation of hydroxypyromorphite [Pb₁₀(PO₄)₆(OH)₂, HPy], i.e., the dissolution-precipitation mechanism [10,11], which is written

Dissolution:
$$Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2 + 14H^+$$

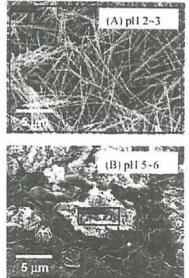
 $+ 10Ca^{2+} + 6H_2PO_4^- + 2H_2O$
Precipitation: $10Pb^{2+} + 6H_2PO_4^- + 2H_2O$
 $+ 14H^+ + Pb_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2$ (5)

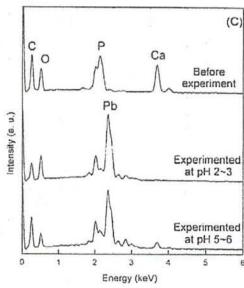
In order to investigate the removal mechanism of Pb²⁺ ions by HAp/PU composite foams in aqueous solutions at various of values, SEM images of the composite foam surfaces after the Pb²⁺ ion removal experiments were obtained, as shown in Fig. 7. The overall morphology of the composite foams was found to be remained unchanged even after the experiments left-side images of Fig. 7), while the local surface morphology of composites is quite different, depending on pH value of aqueous solutions (right-side images of Fig. 7). At pH 2-3, the needle-shaped precipitants were observed on the composite suffices, whereas the surface morphologies (domain structures supersed in PU matrix) of the composites experimented at pH 3-6 is almost identical with that of the original composite foam. Indicates that the removal mechanism of Pb²⁺ ions by the HAPPU composite foams is quite different between pH 2-3

and pH 5-6 The magnified SEM image (Fig. 8A) and associated EDS spectrum (Fig. 8C) of the composite foams experimented at pH 2-3 support the fact that HAp is firstly dissolved out from the composite foams and, simultaneously, the needle-shaped HPy crystallites are formed and precipitated on the composite surfaces. On the other hand, the SEM image (Fig. 8B) and related EDS spectrum (Fig. 8C) of the composite foams experimented at pH 5-6 confirm that the domains dispersed in the PU composite matrix are mostly composed of HPy. It reveals that the removal of Pb2+ ions by the composite foams at pH 5-6 stems from the mechanism of adsorption of Pb2+ ions on the HAp/PU composite surfaces and following ion exchange reaction between Pb2+ ions in aqueous solution and Ca2+ ions of HAp in the composites. On the other hand, it is conjectured that the lowest removal amount of Pb2+ ions at pH 4 (Fig. 6) is caused by the competition of above two removal mechanisms, i.e., HAp is hardly dissolved out owing to relatively low concentration of H+ ions and the ion exchange reaction from HAp to HPy is also limited by the competing concentrations of H+ and Ph2+ ions. This is confirmed that the magnified SEM image (right-side of Fig. 7C) of the composite foam experimented at pH 4 is rather different from the images of the composite foams experimented at pH 2-3 and 5-6. Overall, it is valid to conclude that the removal mechanism of Ph2+ ions by the HAp/PI composite foams is varied, depending on the pH value in aqueous solution: the mechanism of dissolution of HAp and precipitation of HPy is dominant at lower pH 2-3, the mechanism of adsorption of HAp and ion exchange between Ca2+ of HAp and Pb2+ in aqueous solution prevails at higher pH 5-6, and two mechanisms compete at pH 4.

3.5. Adsorption isotherm

The equilibrium adsorption performance of the HAp/PU composite foam with 50 wt.% HAp content for Pb2+ ions was





Magnified SEM images (A and B) and associated EDS spectra (C) of HAp (50 wt.%)/PU composite foams experimented at various pH values of 2-3 and 5-6.

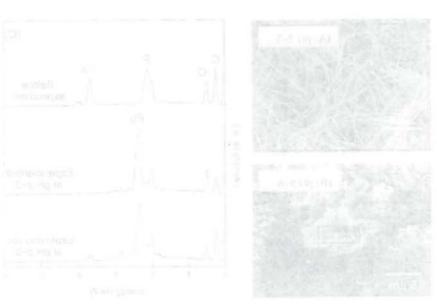
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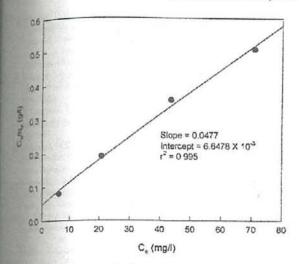


Fig. 9. Langmuir isotherm plot for the adsorption of Pb ions by HAp 55 st.S./PU composite foam in aqueous solution at pH 5.

camined at pH 5 where the ion exchange mechanism is domited for the removal of Pb²⁺ ions from aqueous solution. Several rathematical adsorption isotherm models have been developed to quantitatively express the relationship between the extent of serption and the residual solute concentration. The most widely used model is the Langmuir adsorption isotherm model, which is expressed as [20]:

$$\frac{C_e}{q_e} = \frac{1}{K_e q_{\text{max}}} + \frac{C_e}{q_{\text{max}}} \tag{6}$$

where $C_{\rm c}$ (mg/l) is the equilibrium concentration, $q_{\rm c}$ (mg/g) the mount adsorbed per amount of adsorbent (mg/l), $K_{\rm c}$ the Language equilibrium constant (l/mg), and $q_{\rm max}$ is the amount of adsorbate adsorbed per unit mass of adsorbent corresponding to complete monotayer coverage. The linear plot of $C_{\rm c}/q_{\rm c}$ against $C_{\rm c}$ based on the Langmum equation gives a fairly good linear m to the adsorption isotherms for the composite toam, as shown as Fig. 9, yielding $q_{\rm max}$ (150 mg/g) and $K_{\rm c}$ (0.139 l/mg) from the slope and intercept, respectively. The $q_{\rm max}$ of 150 mg/g for the composite with 50 wt.% HAp estimated by the Langmum model matches well with the value (170 mg/g) obtained by the pseudo-second order kinetic model, within the experimen-

Macputon capacities of Pb2+ ions by various adsorbents

Mischents	q _{max} (mg/g)	Reference
Activated carbon	31.2	[3]
hardylamide/bentonite composite	33.12	[21]
Fight Fight (16/200) its comments	58	(21)
	68.81	[22]
	87	[5]
theil activated carbon	95.2	[6]
	115.3	[2]
150 wt.%)/PU composite foam	150	This work
contract phosphate	155	[2]

tal error. When the $q_{\rm max}$ value of the HAp/PU composite foam with 50 wt.% HAp was compared with those of other adsorbents (Table 1), the adsorption capability of the composite foam with 50 wt.% HAp content for Pb²⁺ ions was found to be comparable or even superior to others adsorbents. This result reveals that HAp/PU composite foams are effective adsorbents for Pb²⁺ ions from wastewater.

4. Conclusions

The aim of this work was to synthesize HAp/PU composite foams and to investigate their removal ability of Ph2+ ion from aqueous solutions with a variety of initial Pb2+ ion concentrations and pH values of 2-6. We have prepared two composite foams with 20 and 50 wt.% HAp contents, which displayed well-developed open pore structures. The composite foam with 50 wt.% HAp exhibited the higher removal efficiency of Pb2+ ions due to higher adsorption capacity, compared to the composite with 20 wt.% HAp, and showed the slower removal kinetics owing to the less uniform dispersity of HAp particles. The removal rate of Pb2+ ions by the composite foam with 50 wt.% HAp content was slower with increasing the initial Pb2+ ion concentration in aqueous solutions. The removal mechanism of Pb2+ ion was very sensitive to the pH value in aqueous solution, although the removed amount of Pb2+ ions at different pH value was nearly same within the experimental error. The mechanism of dissolution of HAp in the composite foam and precipitation of HPy was dominant at lower pH 2-3, the mechanism of adsorption of Pb2+ ions on the composite surface and ion exchange reaction between Ca2+ of HAp and Pb2+ ions in aqueous solution was dominant at higher pH 5-6, and neither removal mechanisms was dominant at pH 4. The equilibrium removal process of Pb2+ ions by the composite foam at pH 5 was described well with the Langmuir isotherm model. The maximum adsorption capacity of the composite foam with 50 wt.% HAp was found to be 150 mg/g, indicating that the HAp/PU composite foam is a promising adsorbent for Pb2+ ions from aqueous solution at higher pH values of 5-6 and could be used as a purifier for wastewater.

Acknowledgement

This work was supported by grant No. RTI04-01-04 from the Regional Technology Innovation Program of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Energy (MOCIE).

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ヘイドロキシアパタイト・ポリウレタンの発泡複合体での鉛イオン水溶液からの除去

アプストラクト

私たちは HAP とポリウレタンの発泡性複合体(HAP 含有量 20% と 50%)を作製し、様々な鉛イオン濃度と pH 2~6で水溶液からの鉛イオンの除去能を研究した。合成した HAP/PU 発泡性複合体は非常に発達した間隙構造を示した。複合体中の HAP 含有量が増加することで、HAP の高い吸着能のおかげで発泡性複合体の鉛イオン除去能が増加するのに対し、発泡性複合対中での HAP の均一な分散がほとんど無い所為で除去速度は遅く、鉛イオンの除去率は水溶液中の鉛イオンの濃度が増加することでも遅くなる。複合体によっての鉛イオンの吸着メカニズムは水溶液の pH 値によって変化させられる。ハイドロイピロモーファイト(以下 HPy)の析出は pH 2~3で顕著に起こり、HAP/PU 発泡性複合体表面上での鉛イオンの吸着と水溶液中の HAP のカルシウムと鉛イオン間でのイオン交換反応は、 pH 5~6 より高い pH で顕著に起きる。2つの除去メカニズムは pH 4で同等になる。pH 5 での HAP/PU 発泡性複合体によっての鉛イオンの平行除去過程は、ラングミューア吸着等温式を用いて算出した結果、 HAP 含有量 50% の発泡性複合体が 150 mg/g の最大吸着能を示した。

1.序論

重金属イオンは金属めっきをする施設、鉱業操作、農業活動等としての多くの産業廃水中に存在する。産業廃水中の有害重金属イオンの現状は近年相当な利害を生み出している。有害重金属中には銅、鉛、カドミウム、水銀などの人間の健康に危険を及ぼす可能性のあるものが存在する。これらの重金属は生物分解性が無く、生物体に蓄積する傾向があり、様々な病気や障害を引き起こす。それゆえに、廃水中の有害重金属の除去は近年多くの注意が向けられている。除去の伝統的な方法は化学沈殿、イオン交換、ろ過、電気化学処理、遊浸透法がある。過去数年、吸着は廃水中に溶解している重金属イオンを除去する為の代替法になることを示してきている。高い効果は HAP、活性炭、バイオマス、シリカゲル、ゼオライト、粘土、石炭にある。合成高分子が新しい吸着剤の開発の為に貢献している。最も広く研究されている吸着剤は活性炭であり、他の金属を除去する為の吸着剤の応用は現在相当な注意が向けられている。HAP は骨や歯の有名な無機成分であり、リン酸の天然供給源であり、2 価の重金属イオンの高い除去能を持っている。合成または天然 HAP 上への鉛イオンの固定は廃水や土壌の改善として期待できる。 HAP のこのような能力は合成アパタイトでの水溶液中の鉛イオンの除去に関連の有るメカニズムを解明する為に集中的な研究がされている。

2.実験

2.1. HAP/PU 発泡性複合体の準備

HAP/PU 発泡性複合体は Hypol 3000 と HAP 粉末とイオン交換水を用いて合成された。Hypol 3000 は PU 重合体は、ウレタン基と異性体シアン酸塩基をもっている。 HAP は PU 泡を用いて固定されている。この技術は文献で報告されている。一般的に、Hypol 3000 重合体を 8g、HAP を 4g もしくは 8g を容器内で混合させる。 2つの異なる HAP 含 有量を 20%,50% を作成した。その後、イオン交換水 8g を加えた。 Hypol の重量比が PU の複合体の組織で最後に決定的な要因となる。

後に安定した構造の HAP / PU 発泡性複合体を真空オーブンで 80 $^\circ$ C , 24 h で乾燥させた。文献でもよく知られている方法で HAP / PU 発泡性複合体を作製する間、泡立て反応させた。HAP / PU 発泡性複合体は $2 \sim 3$ mm のサイズにカットした。HAP / PU 発泡性複合体の鉛イオンの除去性能を水溶液の濃度変化をモニタリングしながら調べた。鉛イオンを $44 \sim 184$ mg / L 、pH を各濃度に調整し、鉛溶液 500 ml に HAP / PU 発泡性複合体を 0.5 g を加え、混ぜ速度 300 rpm で 48 h 攪拌実験を行った。鉛イオン水溶液を原子吸光光度計 (ASS , SHIMADZU AA-6701F)を用いて正確に測定した。SEM (SEM , JEOL JSM-6380) と X 線を用いて、HAP / PU 発泡性複合体の組織構成解析を行った。

3.結果・考察

3.1. 発泡性複合体の形態

異なる量である 20% と 50% の HAP を含む HAP/PU 発泡性複合体の SEM 像と Fig.1 に示した。どちらの合成された発泡性複合体も HAP の含有率に依存しないよい間 隙構造の成長をみせた。これらの間隙構造が鉛イオンの水溶液の固定を促し、複合体の利用価値を高めることを予期させた。Fig.1 の右側の SEM 像もまた、HAP の微粒子が 20% の HAP 含む発泡性複合体が小さいサイズにより均一に分散し、 HAP 含有率 50% の複合体と同じ水準であることが明らかになった。

3.2. HAP を含む発泡性複合体の効果

HAP / PU 発泡性複合体中の HAP 含有量は溶液中の鉛イオン除去量には重要な影響を与える。複合体の HAP 含有量を 20%,50% として溶液中からの鉛イオン除去を、鉛の初濃度を 184 mg/L にして研究を行った。

鉛イオン除去の経時変化は以下のように計算できる。

$$qt = (C_0 - C) V/B$$

Co は鉛イオンの初濃度、C は残存濃度、V は溶液の体積、B は HAP/PU 発泡性複合体の重さである。

HAP 含有量 50% の発泡性複合体の鉛イオン除去量は20% のものより高く、この結果

を Fig.2 に示す。なぜなら HAP 含有量が高い発泡性複合体は、溶液からの鉛イオン吸着 に有効な間隙をより多く持っているからだ。

鉛イオンの除去速度は複合体を二次反応速度式を基に分析することで調べた。二次反応 速度式を以下に示す。

 $t/qt = 1/kqe^2 + t/qe$

t は反応時間(h)、そして qt qe は任意の時間 t での残存濃度(qt)、平衡状態での 表存濃度(qe)である。k は合成物によって除かれた鉛イオンの除去速度のグラフ(t/qt vST)を Fig.3 に示す。 Fig.3 から発泡性複合体の qe の値は $94.6\,\mathrm{mg/g}(20\,\%)$ 、そして $170.2\,\mathrm{mg/g}(50\,\%)$ と見積った。k の値は $2.97\,\times\,10^{-3}(20\,\%)$ 、 $6.4\,\mathrm{mg/g}\,\mathrm{h}(50\,\%)$ となった。

この結果から発泡性複合体 HAP 20 % は 50 % よりもいくぶん除去速度が速いということがわかった。さらにこの結果は、発泡性複合体 20 % の粒子は 50 % のものより均一に分散されるということが予想される。そして溶液中の鉛イオンは、発泡性複合体の HAP 間際により簡単に適合する。

3.3.鉛イオンの初濃度の効果

発泡性複合体 50% の初濃度の違いによる除去性能を調査した。(溶液は pH 5 に調製) 鉛イオンの最大除去量は初濃度を高くすればするほど高くなった。この結果を Fig.4 に見ることが出来る。

鉛イオン除去能率は以下の式で求められる。

Removal efficiency (%) = $C_0 - C / C_0 \times 100$

Fig.5 に示されるとおり鉛溶液は初濃度 44, 88, 122 mg/L の最大除去率は 100 % に近い値となった。だが一方、初濃度 184 mg/L の場合は除去率は 77.8 % となった。したがってこれらから発泡性複合体 50 % の最大除去平衡量は 170.2 mg/g であると考えられる。二次反応速度式の k の値は初濃度 44, 88, 122, 184 の時はそれぞれ 0.64 × 10-3, 1.47 × 10-3, 1.86 × 10-3, 4.88 × 10-3 と表せる。

それは水溶液内で 50 % の HAP を含む発泡複合体がゆっくり除去率を増大することを 鉛イオンの初濃度が証明する。この結果は除去によって初濃度が減り続くことで起こり、 ますます増加するシステムである。これは論文で報告されている結果と一致する。

3.4.水溶液の pH の効果

水溶液の pH の値は HAP / PU 発泡性複合体での鉛イオンの除去能に対し重要なパラメーターなのでよく考えられた上で重んじられている。pH 2-6 の値で初濃度 200 mg / L の鉛イオン水溶液で HAP 50 % を含む HAP / PU 発泡性複合体により除去実験を行った。 総計(qt = 48 h)接触時間 48 時間後、発泡性複合体により取り除かれた鉛イオンを測定、

比較し、Fig.6 に示した。総計(qt = 48 h)での HAP 50% を含む発泡複合体で鉛イオン除去後、pH4 を除いて水溶液の pH の値に依存しないよく似た ($\sim 140 \pm 10 \, mg/g$) 結果だった。

HAP の二価の陽イオンを取り去る最も有力な 2 つのメカニズム提案するつもりである。 最初のメカニズムは HAP 表面で鉛イオンの吸着、次に HAP のカルシウムイオンと鉛イ オンを吸着する間のイオン交換反応である。このイオン交換メカニズムは以下の式で表現 される。

 $Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2 + xPb^{2+} \rightarrow xCa^{2+} + Ca_{10-}xPbx(PO_4)_6(OH)_2$

2つのメカニズムは水溶液での HAP の分解、次に鉛イオンを含んでいるハイドロイピュモーファイトの沈殿、すなわち分解沈殿メカニズムであり、以下に記すどちらかである。

Dissolution: $Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2 + 14 H^+ \rightarrow 10Ca^{2+} + 6H_2PO_4^- + 2H_2O$

Precipitation : $10\text{Pb}^{2^+} + 6\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 14\text{ H}^+ \text{ Pb}_{10}(\text{ PO}_4)_6(\text{ OH })_2$

HAP/PU 発泡性複合体で様々な pH の水溶液で鉛イオンの除去メカニズムを調べ、鉛 イオン除去実験後の得た発泡性複合体の表面の SEM 像を Fig.7 に示した。実験後、発泡 性複合体の組織全体は変化していない元のままであること見られた。水溶液の pH 次第で 複合体の表面組織が局地的に全く異なった。pH 2-3 では複合体表面に針状結晶が析出して いるのを観察することができた。だが一方、pH 5-6 ではオリジナル発泡複合体の表面組織 とほとんど同一だった。HAP / PU 発泡性複合体の鉛イオンの除去メカニズムが pH 2-3 と pH 5·6 間で全く異なることを指し示す徴候である。 SEM 像~を拡大し、発泡性複合 体の連想した EDS スペクトル、pH 2·3 で実際に HAP を溶かした発泡性複合体と同時に、 一斉に複合体表面に HPy 結晶沈殿し針状結晶が結成した。他方ではこれに対して発泡性 複合体の SEM 像と関係付けた EDS スペクトル、実験は pH 5-6 で分散した領域を確か めるため PU 複合基盤では HPy の大半が組み立てられた。発泡複合体の pH 5-6 の鉛イ オンの除去、 HAP/PU 複合体表面での鉛イオンの吸着メカニズムの起因と水溶液内での HAP の複合体のカルシウムイオンと鉛イオン間のイオン交換反応を示す。これに対して少 なくとも推測された鉛イオンの pH 4 での除去総計が 2 つの除去メカニズムをこえてい る。すなわち、 HAP がほとんど溶かされていないために、比較的水素イオンの濃度が低 、HAP から HPy のイオン交換反応もまた限られ、水素と鉛イオンの濃度が匹敵する。 これは発泡性複合体 pH 4 で実験した SEM 像を拡大して確かめたものと、 pH 2-3 と PH 5-6 で実験された画像とやや異なる。全体としては HAP / PU 発泡性複合体の鉛イオ ンの妥当な除去メカニズムに結論を下す。様々な水溶液の pH の値に対する依存性: pH ²⁻³ に下げ HAP の分解のメカニズムと HPy の沈殿が最も有力で、pH 5-6 に上げ HAP の吸着のメカニズムと HAP のカルシウムイオンと鉛イオン間のイオン交換が優れている。 ²つのメカニズムは pH 4 と同等である。

15.吸着等温線

50 % HAP を含む HAP / PU 発泡性複合体の水溶液からの鉛イオンの最も有力な平衡 戦着性能を pH 5 で試験した。いくつかの吸着等温線で最適な結びつきを表現する。さら 広く用いた型であるラングミューア吸着等温式、 式は以下の通り、

 $C_e / g_e = 1 / K_e q_{max} + C_e / g_{max}$

Ce は平衡濃度、qe は最大吸着量、Ke はラングミューア平衡定、qmax は吸着容量パラメーター。ラングミューア等温式に基づいた線上のプロットで Ce / qe に対して全て一つの範囲で一致しており、線状の吸着等温線にフィットしている。それぞれ傾きと切辺、したやかな qmax (150 mg / g) と Ke (0.139 1 / mg) これを Fig.9 に示した。50 % HAPを含む複合体をラングミューア当温式で評価した結果、qmax (150 mg / g)となった。この結果50 % HAP を含む HAP / PU 発泡性複合体は廃水からの効果的な鉛イオンの吸着剤とできることが明らかとなった。

4.結論

文献紹介

Removal of lead ions in aqueous solution by Hydroxyapatite/polyurethane composite foams

ハイドロキシアパタイト・ポリウレタンの発泡複合体での鉛イオン水溶液からの除去

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Abstract

We have prepared hydroxyapatite/polyurehthane (HAp/PU) composite foams with two different HAp contents of 20 and 50 wt.% and investigated their removal capability of Pb²⁺ ions from aqueous solutions with various initial Pb²⁺ ion concentrations and pH values of 2–6. HAp/PU composite foams synthesized exhibited well-developed open pore structures which provide paths for the aqueous solution and adsorption sites for Pb²⁺ ions. With increasing the HAp content in the composites, the removal capability of Pb²⁺ ions by the composite foams increases owing to the higher adsorption capacity, whereas the removal rate is slower due to the less uniform dispersity of HAp in composite foams. The removal rate of Pb²⁺ ions is also slower with increasing the initial Pb²⁺ ion concentration in aqueous solutions. The removal mechanism of Pb²⁺ ion by the composites is varied, depending on the pH value of aqueous solution: the dissolution of HAp and precipitation of hydroypyromorphite is dominant at lower pH 2-3, the adsorption of Pb²⁺ ions on the HAp/PU composite surface and ion exchange reaction between Ca²⁺ of HAp and Pb²⁺ in aqueous solutions of dominant at higher pH 5–6, and two removal mechanisms compete at pH 4. The equilibrium removal process of Pb²⁺ ions by the HAp/PU composite foam at pH 5 was described well with the Langmuir isotherm model, resulting in the maximum adsorption capacity of 150 mg/g for the composite foam with 50 wt.% HAp content.

Krywords: Adsorbent; Composite foam; Heavy metals; Hydroxyapatite; Polyurethane

私たちは HAP とポリウレタンの発泡性複合体(HAP 含有量 20 % と 50 %)を作製し、様々な鉛イオン濃度と $pH2\sim6$ で水溶液からの鉛イオンの除去能を研究した。

合成した HAP / PU 発泡性複合体は非常に発達した間隙構造を示した。複合体中の HAP 含有量が増加することで、HAP の高い吸着能のおかげで発泡性複合体の鉛イオン除 去能が増加するのに対し、発泡性複合対中での HAP の均一な分散がほとんど無い所為で除去速度は遅く、鉛イオンの除去率は水溶液中の鉛イオンの濃度が増加することでも遅くなる。

複合体によっての鉛イオンの吸着メカニズムは水溶液の pH 値によって変化させられる。 ハイドロイピロモーファイト(以下 HPy)の析出は pH $2\sim3$ で顕著に起こり、HAP/PU 発泡性複合体表面上での鉛イオンの吸着と水溶液中の HAP のカルシウムと鉛イオン間でのイオン交換反応は、 pH $5\sim6$ より高い pH で顕著に起きる。 2 つの除去メカニズムは pH 4 で同等になる。

pH 5 での HAP / PU 発泡性複合体によっての鉛イオンの平行除去過程は、ラングミューア吸着等温式を用いて算出した結果、 HAP 含有量 50% の発泡性複合体が 150 mg / g の最大吸着能を示した。

重金属イオンは金属めっきをする施設、鉱業操作、農業活動等としての多くの産業廃水中に存在する。産業廃水中の有害重金属イオンの現状は近年相当な利害を生み出している。有害重金属中には銅、鉛、カドミウム、水銀などの人間の健康に危険を及ぼす可能性のあるものが存在する。これらの重金属は生物分解性が無く、生物体に蓄積する傾向があり、様々な病気や障害を引き起こす。それゆえに、廃水中の有害重金属の除去は近年多くの注意が向けられている。

除去の伝統的な方法は化学沈殿、イオン交換、ろ過、電気化学処理、逆浸透法がある。 過去数年、吸着は廃水中に溶解している重金属イオンを除去する為の代替法になることを 示してきている。高い効果は HAP 、活性炭、バイオマス、シリカゲル、ゼオライト、粘 土、石炭にある。合成高分子が新しい吸着剤の開発の為に貢献している。最も広く研究さ れている吸着剤は活性炭であり、他の金属を除去する為の吸着剤の応用は現在相当な注意 が向けられている。

HAP は骨や歯の有名な無機成分であり、リン酸の天然供給源であり、2 価の重金属イオンの高い除去能を持っている。

合成または天然 HAP 上への鉛イオンの固定は廃水や土壌の改善として期待できる。 HAP のこのような能力は合成アパタイトでの水溶液中の鉛イオンの除去に関連の有るメ カニズムを解明する為に集中的な研究がされている。

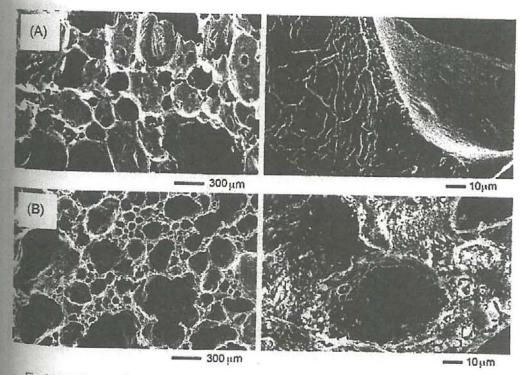


Fig. 1. SEM images of HAp/PU composite foams with different HAp content: (A) 20 wt.%; (B) 50 wt.%.

2.実験

2.1. HAP / PU 発泡性複合体の準備

HAP/PU 発泡性複合体は Hypol 3000 と HAP 粉末とイオン交換水を用いて合成された。Hypol 3000 は PU 重合体は、ウレタン基と異性体シアン酸塩基をもっている。HAP は PU 泡を用いて固定されている。この技術は文献で報告されている。一般的に、Hypol 3000 重合体を 8g、HAP を 4g もしくは 8g を容器内で混合させる。 2 つの異なる HAP 含有量を 20%,50% を作成した。その後、イオン交換水 8g を加えた。Hypol の重量比が PU の複合体の組織で最後に決定的な要因となる。

後に安定した構造の HAP / PU 発泡性複合体を真空オーブンで $80 \, ^{\circ}$ 、 $24 \, \mathrm{h}$ で乾燥させた。文献でもよく知られている方法で HAP / PU 発泡性複合体を作製する間、泡立て反応させた。HAP / PU 発泡性複合体は $2 \sim 3 \, \mathrm{mm}$ のサイズにカットした。

HAP / PU 発泡性複合体の鉛イオンの除去性能を水溶液の濃度変化をモニタリングしながら調べた。鉛イオンを $44 \sim 184 \text{ mg/L}$ 、pH を各濃度に調整し、鉛溶液 500 ml に HAP / PU 発泡性複合体を 0.5 g を加え、混ぜ速度 300 rpm で 48 h 攪拌実験を行った。

鉛イオン水溶液を原子吸光光度計 (ASS, SHIMADZU AA-6701F) を用いて正確に測定した。SEM (SEM, JEOL JSM-6380) と X 線を用いて、HAP/PU 発泡性複合体の組織構成解析を行った。

3.結果・考察

3.1. 発泡性複合体の形態

異なる量である 20% と 50% の HAP を含む HAP/PU 発泡性複合体の SEM 像と Fig.1 に示した。どちらの合成された発泡性複合体も HAP の含有率に依存しないよい間 隙構造の成長をみせた。これらの間隙構造が鉛イオンの水溶液の固定を促し、複合体の利用価値を高めることを予期させた。Fig.1 の右側の SEM 像もまた、HAP の微粒子が 20% の HAP 含む発泡性複合体が小さいサイズにより均一に分散し、 HAP 含有率 50% の複合体と同じ水準であることが明らかになった。

3.2. HAP を含む発泡性複合体の効果

HAP / PU 発泡性複合体中の HAP 含有量は溶液中の鉛イオン除去量には重要な影響を与える。複合体の HAP 含有量を 20%,50% として溶液中からの鉛イオン除去を、鉛の初濃度を 184 mg/L にして研究を行った。

鉛イオン除去の経時変化は以下のように計算できる。

 $qt = (C_0 - C)V/B$

Co は鉛イオンの初濃度、C は残存濃度、V は溶液の体積、B は HAP/PU 発泡性複合

体の重さである。

HAP 含有量 50% の発泡性複合体の鉛イオン除去量は 20% のものより高く、この結果 ε Fig.2 に示す。なぜなら HAP 含有量が高い発泡性複合体は、溶液からの鉛イオン吸着に有効な間隙をより多く持っているからだ。

鉛イオンの除去速度は複合体を二次反応速度式を基に分析することで調べた。二次反応 速度式を以下に示す。

$$t/qt = 1/kqe^2 + t/qe$$

t は反応時間(h)、そして qt qe は任意の時間 t での残存濃度(qt)、平衡状態での 現存濃度(qe)である。k は合成物によって除かれた鉛イオンの除去速度のグラフ(t/qt VST)を Fig.3 に示す。 Fig.3 から発泡性複合体の qe の値は $94.6\,\mathrm{mg/g}(20\,\%)$ 、そして $170.2\,\mathrm{mg/g}(50\,\%)$ と見積った。k の値は $2.97\,\times\,10^{-3}(20\,\%)$ 、 $6.4\,\mathrm{mg/g}\,h\,(50\,\%)$ となった。

この結果から発泡性複合体 HAP 20 % は 50 % よりもいくぶん除去速度が速いということがわかった。さらにこの結果は、発泡性複合体 20 % の粒子は 50 % のものより均一に分散されるということが予想される。そして溶液中の鉛イオンは、発泡性複合体の HAP 間隙により簡単に適合する。

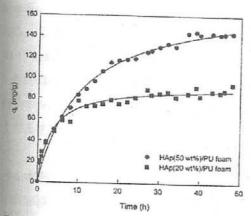


Fig. 2. The time-dependent amount (q_i) of Pb^{2+} ions removed by the HAp/PU sumposite foams with different HAp content in aqueous solution with initial point concentration of 184 mg/l at pH 5.

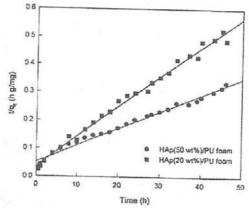


Fig. 3. The removal kinetics analysis of Pb^{2+} ions by the HAp/PU composite fowns with different HAp content.

3.3.鉛イオンの初濃度の効果

発泡性複合体 50% の初濃度の違いによる除去性能を調査した。(溶液は pH 5 に調製) 鉛イオンの最大除去量は初濃度を高くすればするほど高くなった。この結果を Fig.4 に見ることが出来る。

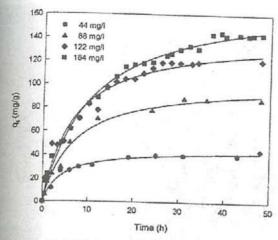


Fig. 4. The time-dependent amount (q_t) of Pb^{2+} ions removed by the HAp (50 wt.%)/PU composite foam in aqueous solutions with various initial Pb^{2+} ion concentrations of 44-184 mg/l at pH 5.

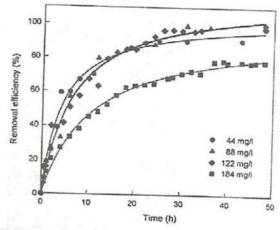


Fig. 5. The time-dependent removal efficiency of Pb²⁺ ion by the HAp (50 wt.%)/PU composite foam in aqueous solutions with various initial Pb²⁺ ion concentrations of 44–184 mg/l at pH 5.

鉛イオン除去能率は以下の式で求められる。

Removal efficiency (%) = $C_0 - C / C_0 \times 100$

Fig.5 に示されるとおり鉛溶液は初濃度 44, 88, 122 mg/L の最大除去率は 100 % に近い値となった。だが一方、初濃度 184 mg/L の場合は除去率は 77.8 % となった。したがってこれらから発泡性複合体 50 % の最大除去平衡量は 170.2 mg/g であると考えられる。二次反応速度式の k の値は初濃度 44, 88, 122, 184 の時はそれぞれ 0.64 × 10^{-3} , 1.47 × 10^{-3} , 1.86 × 10^{-3} , 4.88 × 10^{-3} と表せる。

それは水溶液内で 50 % の HAP を含む発泡複合体がゆっくり除去率を増大することを 鉛イオンの初濃度が証明する。この結果は除去によって初濃度が減り続くことで起こり、 ますます増加するシステムである。これは論文で報告されている結果と一致する。

3.4.水溶液の pH の効果

水溶液の pH の値は HAP / PU 発泡性複合体での鉛イオンの除去能に対し重要なパラメーターなのでよく考えられた上で重んじられている。pH 2-6 の値で初濃度 200 mg / L の鉛イオン水溶液で HAP 50 % を含む HAP / PU 発泡性複合体により除去実験を行った。総計($qt=48\ h$)接触時間 48 時間後、発泡性複合体により取り除かれた鉛イオンを測定、比較し、Fig.6 に示した。総計($qt=48\ h$)での HAP 50 % を含む発泡複合体で鉛イオン除 去後、 pH 4 を除いて水溶液の pH の値に依存しないよく似た ($\sim140\ \pm\ 10\ mg/g$) 結果だった。

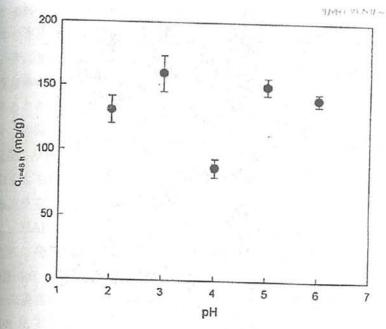


Fig. 6. The effect of pH on the amount $(q_{r=48 \text{ h}})$ of Pb²⁺ ions removed by the HAp (50 wt.%)/PU composite foam in aqueous solution with the initial Pb²⁺ ion concentration of 200 mg/l after 48 h contact time.

HAP の二価の陽イオンを取り去る最も有力な 2 つのメカニズム提案するつもりである。 最初のメカニズムは HAP 表面で鉛イオンの吸着、次に HAP のカルシウムイオンと鉛イ オンを吸着する間のイオン交換反応である。このイオン交換メカニズムは以下の式で表現 される。

$$Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2 + xPb^{2+} \rightarrow xCa^{2+} + Ca_{10-x}Pbx(PO_4)_6(OH)_2$$

2 つのメカニズムは水溶液での HAP の分解、次に鉛イオンを含んでいるハイドロイピロモーファイトの沈殿、すなわち分解沈殿メカニズムであり、以下に記すどちらかである。

Dissolution: $Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2 + 14 H^+ \rightarrow 10Ca^{2+} + 6H_2PO_4^- + 2H_2O$

Precipitation : $10\text{Pb}^{2+} + 6\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 14 \text{ H}^+ \text{ Pb}_{10}(\text{ PO}_4)_6(\text{ OH })_2$

HAP / PU 発泡性複合体で様々な pH の水溶液で鉛イオンの除去メカニズムを調べ、鉛イオン除去実験後の得た発泡性複合体の表面の SEM 像を Fig.7 に示した。実験後、発泡性複合体の組織全体は変化していない元のままであること見られた。水溶液の pH 次第で複合体の表面組織が局地的に全く異なった。pH 2·3 では複合体表面に針状結晶が析出しているのを観察することができた。だが一方、pH 5·6 ではオリジナル発泡複合体の表面組織とほとんど同一だった。HAP / PU 発泡性複合体の鉛イオンの除去メカニズムが pH 2·3

▶ pH 5·6 間で全く異なることを指し示す徴候である。 SEM 像~を拡大し、発泡性複合 kの連想した EDS スペクトル、pH 2·3 で実際に HAP を溶かした発泡性複合体と同時に、 - 者に複合体表面に HPy 結晶沈殿し針状結晶が結成した。他方ではこれに対して発泡性 盲合体の SEM 像と関係付けた EDS スペクトル、実験は pH 5-6 で分散した領域を確か あるため PU 複合基盤では HPy の大半が組み立てられた。発泡複合体の pH 5-6 の鉛イ ナンの除去、 HAP/PU 複合体表面での鉛イオンの吸着メカニズムの起因と水溶液内での HAP の複合体のカルシウムイオンと鉛イオン間のイオン交換反応を示す。これに対して少 たくとも推測された鉛イオンの pH 4 での除去総計が 2 つの除去メカニズムをこえてい る。すなわち、 HAP がほとんど溶かされていないために、比較的水素イオンの濃度が低 《、HAP から HPy のイオン交換反応もまた限られ、水素と鉛イオンの濃度が匹敵する。 これは発泡性複合体 pH 4 で実験した SEM 像を拡大して確かめたものと、 pH 2-3 と pH 5-6 で実験された画像とやや異なる。全体としては HAP / PU 発泡性複合体の鉛イオ ンの妥当な除去メカニズムに結論を下す。様々な水溶液の pH の値に対する依存性: pH 2-3 に下げ HAP の分解のメカニズムと HPy の沈殿が最も有力で、pH 5-6 に上げ HAP の吸着のメカニズムと HAP のカルシウムイオンと鉛イオン間のイオン交換が優れている。 2 つのメカニズムは pH 4 と同等である。

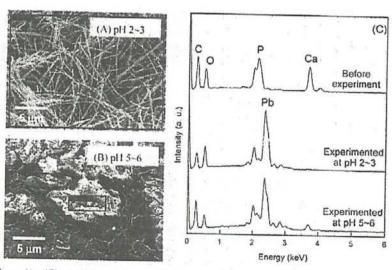


Fig. 8. Magnified SEM images (A and B) and associated EDS spectra (C) of HAp (50 wt.%)/PU composite foams experimented at various pH values of 2-3 and 5-6.

3.5.吸着等温線

50 % HAP を含む HAP / PU 発泡性複合体の水溶液からの鉛イオンの最も有力な平衡 吸着性能を pH 5 で試験した。いくつかの吸着等温線で最適な結びつきを表現する。さら に広く用いた型であるラングミューア吸着等温式、

式は以下の通り、

$$\frac{C_{\rm e}}{q_{\rm e}} = \frac{1}{K_{\rm e}q_{\rm max}} + \frac{C_{\rm e}}{q_{\rm max}}$$

Ce は平衡濃度、qe は最大吸着量、Ke はラングミューア平衡定、qmax は吸着容量パ

5メーター。ラングミューア等温式に基づいた線上のプロットで Ce/qe に対して全て一つの範囲で一致しており、線状の吸着等温線にフィットしている。それぞれ傾きと切辺、しなやかな qmax(150 mg/g) と Ke(0.1391/mg) これを Fig.9 に示した。50% HAPを含む複合体をラングミューア当温式で評価した結果、qmax(150 mg/g)となった。この結果 50% HAP を含む HAP / PU 発泡性複合体は廃水からの効果的な鉛イオンの吸着剤レできることが明らかとなった。

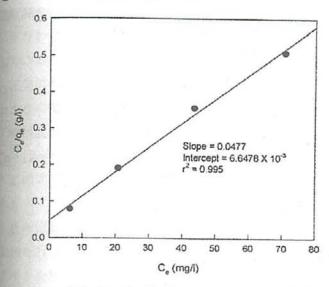


Fig. 9. Langmuir isotherm plot for the adsorption of Pb ions by HAp (50 wt.%)/PU composite foam in aqueous solution at pH 5.

4.結論

この研究の狙いは合成 HAP/PU 発泡性複合体とそれによる鉛イオン水溶液の除去能と、鉛イオンの初濃度と様々な pH 2·6 での研究である。我々が用意した 2 つの発泡性複合体は20% と 50%の HAP を含有しており、どちらも表面になかなか良い発達をした間隙構造が見られた。50%の HAP を含む発泡性複合体と 20% HAP の複合体を比較した結果、50%がより高い鉛イオンの除去率が見られたが、HAP の微粒子が一定の分散をしたため 20% より除去動作が遅かった。50%の HAP を含む発泡性複合体での鉛イオンの除去率は鉛イオンの初濃度により遅くなると同時に徐々に増加する。鉛イオンの除去メカニズムは水溶液の pH の影響をとても受けやすいにもかかわらず、異なる pH で鉛イオンの除去したがほとんど同じとなった。これは実験内の考え違いである。HAP の分解のメカニズムと発泡性複合体 HPy の沈殿、最も有力な pH 2·3 に下げ複合体表面の鉛イオン吸着のメカニズムと、pH 5·6 に上げカルシウムイオン間のイオン交換反応、どちらでもない pH 4 が最も有力な除去メカニズムである。発泡性複合体での鉛イオンの平衡除去過程を pH 5 でラングミューア吸着等温式により評する。50% HAP を含む発泡複合体の最大吸着能が 150 mg/g を示した。HAP/PU 発泡性複合体は鉛イオン水溶液に対して吸着性の期待できる徴候があり、 pH 5·6 より高い廃水の浄化に用いることが出来るかも知れない。

和文要旨

私たちの地球は、大気、水、土壌の3つから成り立ち、人間を含む動植物は地球の循環システムの中で生かされている。

現代社会は、石油等の化石燃料を基盤として成長した消費社会であり、石油、重金属は、 面料としてなくてはならない存在であるが、その埋蔵量には限りがある。そのため再生可 を資源を利用した材料開発やエネルギーの循環は極めて重要である。

とりわけ水は生活環境に極めて重要な位置を占めており、我々の生活サイクルが水を汚していることも多い。

工業原料の重金属は分解されずにのこり局地化されやすい。また浄化に時間が掛かってしまうので、食物連鎖に介入し人間の体内に入る機会が極めて多くなる。

昨年度の論文で廃棄系バイオマスから合成されたアパタイトによる重金属 (Pb²⁺, Cd²⁺, Cu²⁺, Zn²⁺) の吸着能が高いことがわかっている。

このアパタイトは家畜糞より合成され、循環型社会に貢献できる材料と考えることがで きる。

我々は廃棄系バイオマスを環境浄化の材料として利用するため、水中からの重金属除去 実験を行った。実験はバッチ法を用いて、安価な家畜糞から合成されたハイドロキシアパ タイトを使い、各重金属 $(Pb^{2+}, Cd^{2+}, Cu^{2+})$ の吸着量と Ca^{2+} 溶出量を原子吸光光度計で測 定を行った。

その結果、合成された各アパタイト、市販アパタイトは、Pb²⁺ に対して高い吸着能が示された。共通イオン効果検討のため、重金属含有水溶液のpH を変えた実験では、Pb はpH 5. Cu はpH 7、Cd はpH 6 でアパタイトに対する吸着量が高く、アパタイトへの重金属の吸着の依存性が見られた。3 種の重金属を混合させた溶液での吸着実験は Cu²⁺ に対して吸着量が増加することが示唆された。吸着等温線、Langmuir、Freundlich 吸着等温線を用いて、重金属のアパタイトに対する吸着挙動を動力学的に検討した結果、合成アパタイト 2-1 が各重金属に対して高い吸着能を示すことが認められた。

以上の結果から家畜糞より合成されたハイドロキシアパタイトは貴重な資源である重金属の回収に有用な循環資材バイオマス資源として活用が期待できる。

Abstract

We have investigated adsorption of Cd²⁺, Cu²⁺, and Pb²⁺ at pH 4-7 onto the bio-ceramic synthesized from the domestic animal feces, and commercial hydroxyl apatite.

High adsorptive capabilities were observed for Cd²⁺, Cu²⁺, and Pb²⁺ on all the bio-ceramics at pH 6, 7, and 5, respectively. In the adsorption of Pb²⁺, the adsorption ability increased in following order: Synthesized apatite 2·1 > Synthesized apatite 3·1 > Synthesized apatite 4·1, Synthesized apatite 4·2, Synthesized apatite 3·2 > Synthesized apatite 1·1 > commercial Hap. The maximal adsorption amount capacity of Cu²⁺ on bio-ceramics increased in the following order: Synthesized apatite 3·1 > Synthesized apatite 2·1, Synthesized apatite 4·2 > Synthesized apatite 4·1, Synthesized apatite 3·2 > Synthesized apatite 1·1 > commercial HAP. The In the adsorption of Cd²⁺, the adsorption ability increased in following order: Synthesized apatite 2·1 > Synthesized apatite 4·1 > Synthesized apatite 4·2 > Synthesized apatite 3·2 > Synthesized apatite 3·1 > Synthesized apatite 3·1 > Synthesized apatite 3·2 > Synthesized apatite 3·1 > Synthesized apatite 3·1 > Synthesized apatite 1·1.

Although hydroxyl apatite is utilized in a variety of field such as wastewater treatment, chemical and biochemical engineering, a medical field, and ion transmission characteristics, this material is costly.

On the other hand, processing of the test bio-ceramics was inexpensive, and all bio-ceramics were able to adsorb large amounts of Pb²⁺. The high adsorption capability of the bio-ceramics prepared from domestic animal feces is promising in the development of a novel, low-cost functional materials.

From these result, it is concluded that heavy metal removal using biomaterials would be an effective method for the economic treatment of wastewater.