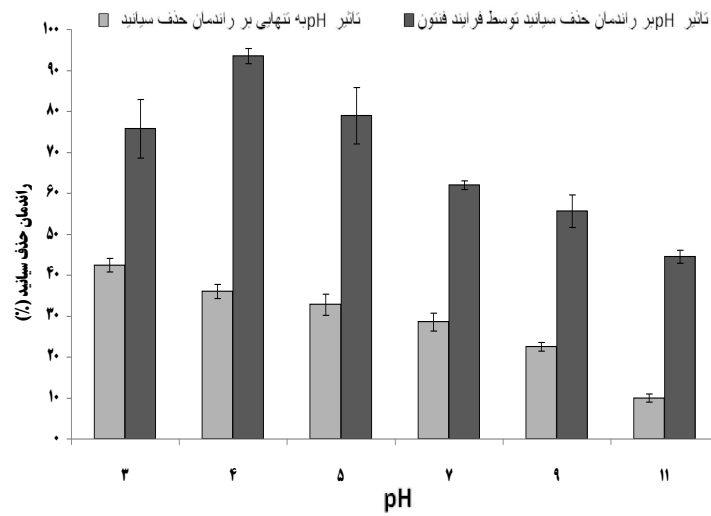


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چکیده

در این مقاله، به بررسی تأثیر pH و غلظت Fe^{2+} بر فرآیند اکسیداسیون H_2O_2 پرداخته شد. نتایج نشان داد که با افزایش pH، سرعت واکنش کاهش می‌یابد. همچنین، افزایش غلظت Fe^{2+} منجر به افزایش سرعت واکنش می‌گردد. این یافته‌ها می‌تواند در طراحی سیستم‌های تصفیه آب و حذف آلاینده‌ها مفید باشد.

واژگان کلیدی:



تأثیر pH نهایی بر راندمان حذف سیانید توسط فرایند فنتون (Fe²⁺ = \bar{y} / mmol/L) Fe²⁺/H₂O₂ = \bar{y}/\bar{y} \bar{y} min \bar{y} / mmol

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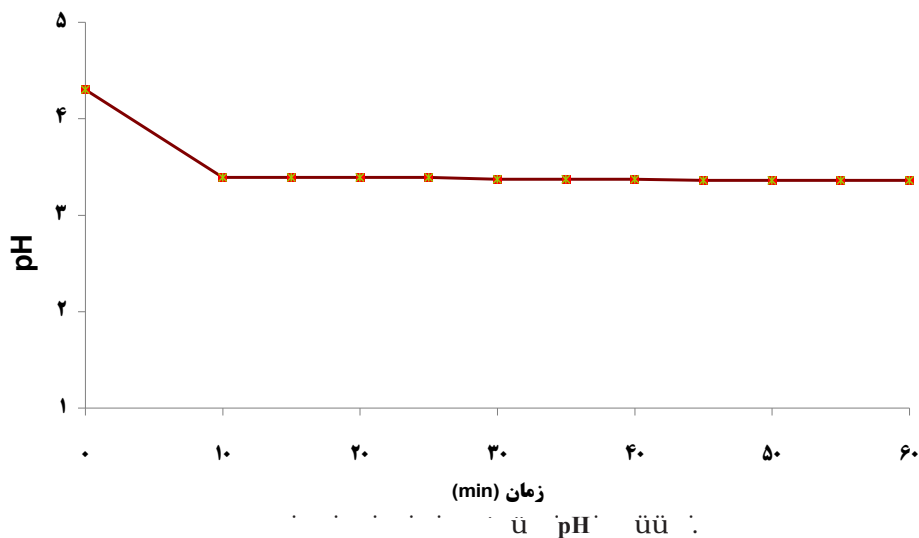
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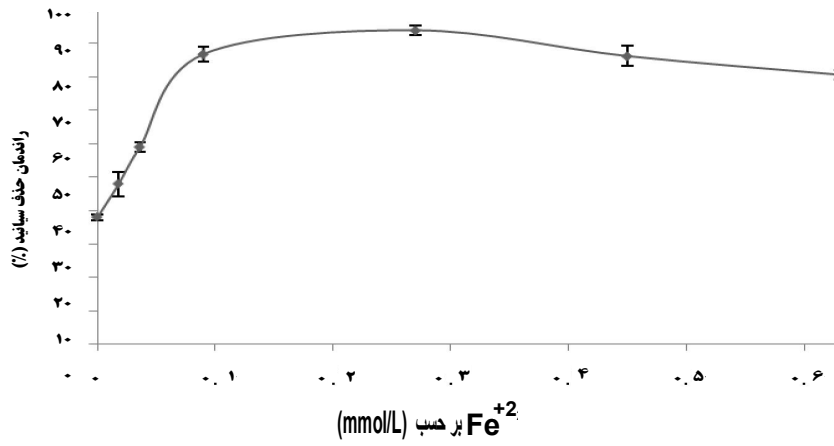
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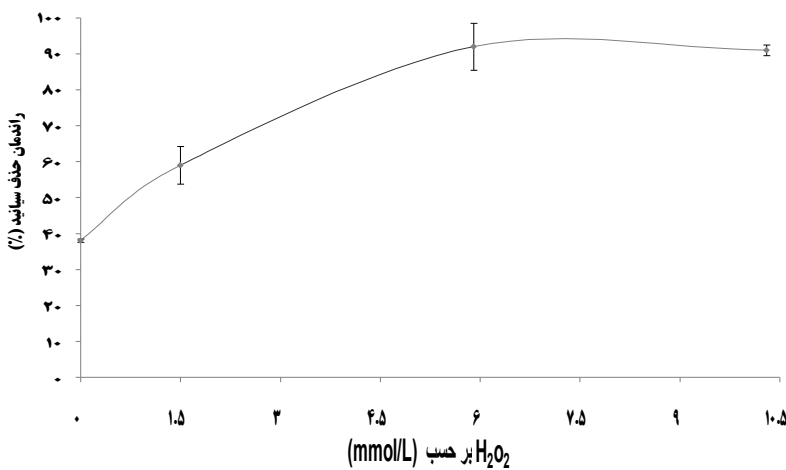
تأثیر pH نهایی بر راندمان حذف سیانید توسط فرایند فنتون (Fe²⁺ = \bar{y} / mmol/L) Fe²⁺/H₂O₂ = \bar{y}/\bar{y} \bar{y} min \bar{y} / mmol



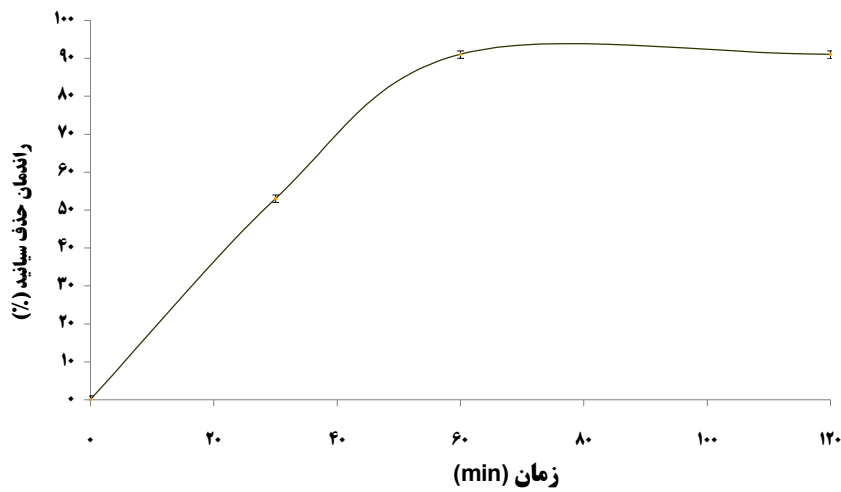


($\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 1 \text{ mmol/L}$ | $\text{pH} = 5$ | $\text{Time} = 10 \text{ min}$ | $\text{Temperature} = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

در این مطالعه، درصد حذف یون Fe^{2+} با تغییر غلظت H_2O_2 و pH و زمان واکنش بررسی شد. نتایج نشان داد که درصد حذف Fe^{2+} با افزایش غلظت H_2O_2 تا حدی افزایش می‌یابد و پس از آن کاهش می‌یابد. همچنین، درصد حذف Fe^{2+} با افزایش pH تا حدی افزایش می‌یابد و پس از آن کاهش می‌یابد. زمان واکنش نیز بر درصد حذف Fe^{2+} تأثیر دارد.



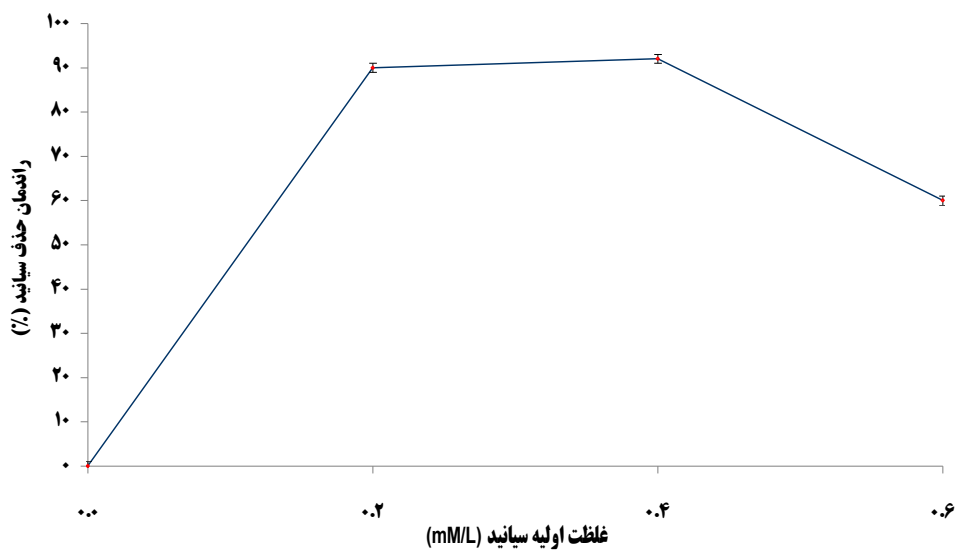
($\text{Fe}^{2+} = 1 \text{ mM/L}$ | $\text{pH} = 5$ | $\text{Time} = 10 \text{ min}$ | $\text{Temperature} = 25^\circ\text{C}$)



($\text{Fe}^{2+} = \text{mmol/L}$ / $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{mmol}$ / $\text{pH} = \text{min}$)

($\text{Fe}^{2+} = \text{mmol/L}$ / $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{mmol}$ / $\text{pH} = \text{min}$)

در این پژوهش، pH اولیه محلول را در pH = 3 تنظیم نمودیم. این pH انتخابی است زیرا در این محدوده، H_2O_2 به گونه H^+ و H_2O_2 (Strong Acid dissociable) تبدیل می‌شود. در pH بالاتر، H_2O_2 به گونه HO_2^- تبدیل می‌شود که در واکنش با Fe^{2+} شرکت کمتری دارد. همچنین، در pH پایین‌تر، Fe^{2+} به گونه $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$ رسوب می‌کند و در دسترس واکنش قرار نمی‌گیرد. بنابراین، pH = 3 بهترین شرایط برای واکنش فنتون است.



($\text{Fe}^{2+} = \text{mmol/L}$ / $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{mmol}$ / $\text{pH} = \text{min}$)

($\text{Fe}^{2+} = \text{mmol/L}$ / $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{mmol}$ / $\text{pH} = \text{min}$)

$\text{Fe}^{2+} / \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 < \text{pH} = \dots$
 ()
 " Fe²⁺ / H₂O₂ < ...
 i y_{min} ...
 n y ...
 y Lipczynska ...
 ()
 Kavitha ...
 y mmol ...
 fl ...
 () y_{min} ...
 " H₂O₂ ...
 q ...
 n q d q mmol ...
 " H₂O₂ :CN ...
 mmol/L (H₂O₂:CN) = ...
 è mg/L q_{min} (Fe²⁺L y ...
 Masahafi ...
 (H₂O₂:CN) = ...
 mg/L èq_{min} : éç mg/L ...
 (é L ...
 = y mmol/L ipH= q mmol/L ...
 fFe²⁺ / H₂O₂ = y/y) H₂O₂ = / mmol/L iFe²⁺ ...
 n q_{min} ...
 " ...
 q mmol ...
 n q d q ...

$\text{Fe}^{2+} / \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \dots$
 pH = ...
 ()
 Fe²⁺ ...
 OH⁰ H⁺ ...
 H₂O₂ ...
 fl L OH⁰ ...
 Fe²⁺ / H₂O₂ = y/y ...
 H₂O₂ Fe²⁺ ...
 ()
 $\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{OH}^0 + \text{OH}^-$ ()
 y/y Fe²⁺ / H₂O₂ ...
 " fl ...
 : ()
 $\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{OH}^0 \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{OH}^-$ ()
 Fe²⁺ / H₂O₂ < Neyens ...
 y mmolL ...
 " fl L fl ...
 " y mmol ...
 Fe²⁺ / H₂O₂ y / mmol/L ...
 y/y ...
 H₂O₂ ...
 ()
 $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ ()
 $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{OH}^0 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{HO}_2^0$ ()
 Fe²⁺ / H₂O₂ ...

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The Study of Fenton Performance in Removal of Cyanide from Aqueous Solution

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: Cyanide is a toxic pollutant existing in the various industrial effluents such as iron and steel, coal mining, non-ferrous metals manufacturing and metal plating. Its presence in water resources and wastewater, as serious hazardous substances leads to undesirable effects on both the environment and human. Thus, its concentration control is essential for human health. The main goal of this study was to evaluate Fenton process efficiency in cyanide removal from aqueous solution.

Materials and Methods: This is an experimental study Conducted at Lab scale in a batch system. We investigated effect of different variables including; pH, mole ratio of $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, contact time, and initial concentration of cyanide. Data were analyzed using Excel software.

Results: We found that cyanide with initial concentrations of 0.4 mM/L was reduced by 92 %. This removal result was related to oxidizing agent of hydroxyl radicals under optimum conditions including; pH = 4, molar ratio $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 0.046$ ($\text{Fe}^{2+} = 0.27$ mM/L) after 60 min reaction time. An increase in reaction time was not improved cyanide removal efficiency. Moreover, the Fenton process efficiency in cyanide removal decreased from 92 to 60 %, by increasing the initial cyanide concentration from 0.4 to 0.6 mM/L.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that Fenton oxidation Process can be considered as a suitable alternative for cyanide removal to achieve environmental standards.

Keywords: Advanced oxidation, Hydrogen peroxide, Fenton, Wastewater treatment, Cyanide

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