

a.jonidi@modares.ac.ir

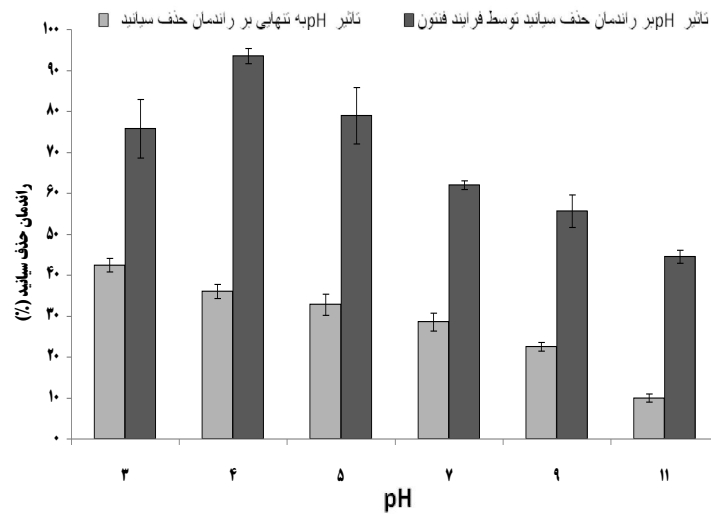
چکیده

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$(Fe^{2+} = \dots mmol/L)$ $Fe^{2+}/H_2O_2 = \dots$ $pH = \dots$ $\dots mmol/L$ h

واژگان کلیدی:

$\text{Fe}^{2+} = \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$ mmol/L $\text{Fe}^{2+} / \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$
 ppm
 pH
 / - /
 " ()
 Fe^{2+} one factor at a time
 mmol H_2O_2 $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$ - $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$
 $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$ min $(\text{mg} - \text{mg})$
 $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$ - $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$ mmol
 (CECIL-model 7100) vis-uv
 $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$ nm
 " $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$
 4500-E - CN
 ($\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$)
 " Merck
 " Excel
 $\text{Fe}^{2+} / \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ pH
 " pH
 $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$ mg/L
 $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$ mmol/L
 / L
 L
 $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$ mmol
 pH pH " " ! $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$ N



تأثیر pH نهایی بر راندمان حذف سیانید (mmol/L) Fe^{2+} / $H_2O_2 = \frac{y}{y}$ y_{min} y mmol)

تأثیر pH نهایی بر راندمان حذف سیانید $H_2O_2 = \frac{y}{y}$ mmol/L " pH نهایی

تأثیر pH راندمان حذف سیانید توسط فرایند فنتون $Fe^{2+} = \frac{y}{y}$ mM/L y_{min} pH

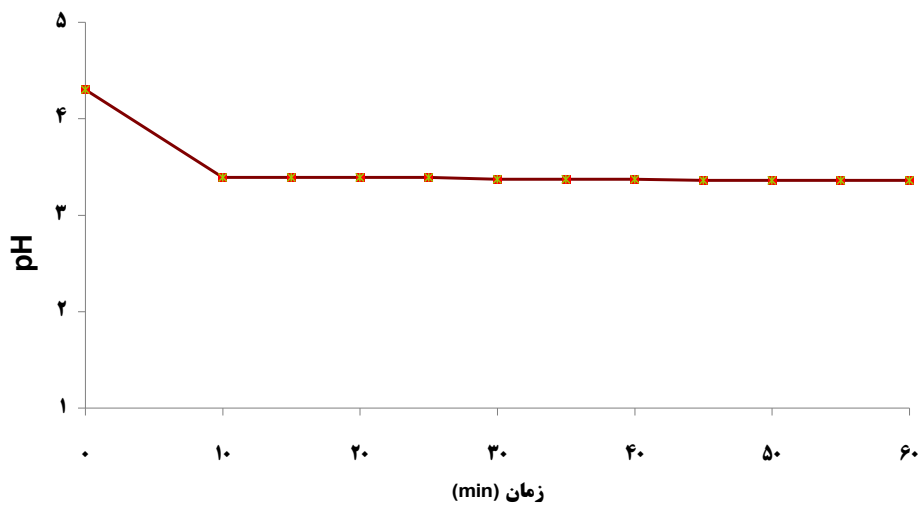
$Fe^{2+} / H_2O_2 = \frac{y}{y}$ mmol/L $Fe^{2+} = \frac{y}{y}$ mmol/L " y

Fe^{2+} / H_2O_2 H_2O_2 Fe^{2+} "

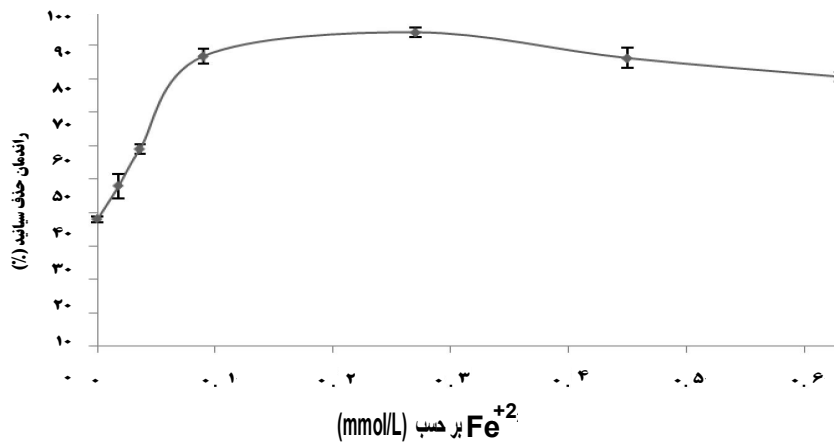
pH = $Fe^{2+} = \frac{y}{y}$ mmol/L H_2O_2 Fe^{2+}

/ mmol/L / mmol/L

$H_2O_2 = \frac{y}{y}$ $H_2O_2 = \frac{y}{y}$ mmol/L y y mmol/L y/y

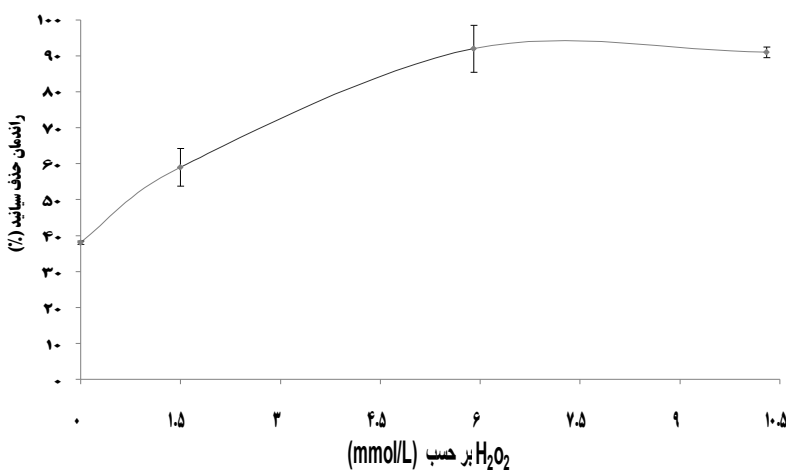


تأثیر pH نهایی بر راندمان حذف سیانید



(Figure 1) Adsorption percentage of Fe²⁺ vs. Fe²⁺ concentration (mmol/L). Conditions: H₂O₂ = 10 mmol/L, pH = 5, 30 min, 100 mg Fe²⁺ / 100 mL.

The adsorption percentage of Fe²⁺ increases with increasing Fe²⁺ concentration. The adsorption percentage reaches a maximum of 95% at 0.3 mmol/L Fe²⁺ concentration. The adsorption percentage slightly decreases to 85% at 0.6 mmol/L Fe²⁺ concentration. The adsorption percentage is 45% at 0.05 mmol/L Fe²⁺ concentration. The adsorption percentage is 65% at 0.1 mmol/L Fe²⁺ concentration. The adsorption percentage is 85% at 0.2 mmol/L Fe²⁺ concentration. The adsorption percentage is 90% at 0.4 mmol/L Fe²⁺ concentration. The adsorption percentage is 88% at 0.5 mmol/L Fe²⁺ concentration. The adsorption percentage is 85% at 0.6 mmol/L Fe²⁺ concentration.



(Figure 2) Adsorption percentage of H₂O₂ vs. H₂O₂ concentration (mmol/L). Conditions: Fe²⁺ = 10 mM/L, pH = 5, 30 min, 100 mg Fe²⁺ / 100 mL.

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$$Fe^{2+}/H_2O_2 <$$

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Lipczynska

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H₂O₂

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H₂O₂:CN

mmol/L

(H₂O₂:CN) =

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çmin

(Fe²⁺L

y/

Masahafi

(H₂O₂:CN) =

mg/L

èçmin

éç mg/L

(é L

$$= y/ \text{ mmol/L } \text{pH} = \text{ ç/ mmol/L}$$

$$Fe^{2+}/H_2O_2 = y/y \text{) } H_2O_2 = / \text{ mmol/L } | Fe^{2+}$$

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ç/ mmol

ñ ç ðé ç/

$$Fe^{2+} \text{ pH} = \text{ L pH}$$

fl L

pH

(L

Fe²⁺

pH

OH⁰ H⁺

H₂O₂

fl L

OH⁰

$$Fe^{2+}/H_2O_2 = y/y$$

H₂O₂

Fe²⁺

(L



Ly/y

Fe²⁺/H₂O₂

(L



Fe²⁺/H₂O₂ <

Neyens

y/ mmolL

fl L

fl

" y/

mmol

$$Fe^{2+}/H_2O_2 = y/ / \text{ mmol/L}$$

y/y

H₂O₂

(L



Fe²⁺/H₂O₂

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

Somayeh Golbaz¹, *Ahmad Jonidi Jafari², Roshanak Rezaei Kalantari³

¹Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Health, Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Alborz, Iran

²Department of Environmental health Engineering, School of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

³Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

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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

*Corresponding Author: a.jonidi@modares.ac.ir

Tel: +98 21 883563 Fax: +98 21 82883825