Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0304-386X(16)30389-9

DOI: doi: 10.1016/j.hydromet.2017.02.017

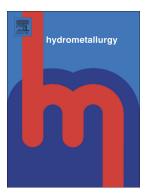
Reference: HYDROM 4523

To appear in: *Hydrometallurgy*

Received date: 27 June 2016 Revised date: 6 February 2017 Accepted date: 18 February 2017

Please cite this article as: Izabela Polowczyk, Piotr Cyganowski, Bruno F. Urbano, Bernabé L. Rivas, Marek Bryjak, Nalan Kabay , Amberlite IRA-400 and IRA-743 chelating resins for the sorption and recovery of molybdenum(VI) and vanadium(V): Equilibrium and kinetic studies. The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Hydrom(2017), doi: 10.1016/j.hydromet.2017.02.017

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Amberlite IRA-400 and IRA-743 chelating resins for the sorption and recovery of molybdenum(VI) and vanadium(V): Equilibrium and kinetic studies.

Izabela Polowczyk^a, Piotr Cyganowski^b, Bruno F. Urbano^c, Bernabé L. Rivas^{c*}, Marek Bryjak^b, Nalan Kabay^d

^aDivision of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Chemistry, Wroclaw University of Technology, Wroclaw, Poland

^bDivision of Polymer and Carbonaceous Materials, Wroclaw University of Technology, Wroclaw, Poland

^cDepartment of Polymer, Faculty of Chemistry, University of Concepción, Concepción, Chile

^dDepartment of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

*correspondence to: B.L. Rivas; brivas@udec.cl; Faculty of Chemistry, University of Concepcion, Casilla 160-C, Concepción, Chile

ABSTRACT

In this study, commercial polymers containing *N*-methyl-D-glucamine-quaternary ammonium ion-exchange ligands were subjected to a series of sorption tests. Mo(VI) and V(V) sorption were performed using strong (Amberlite IRA-400) and weak (Amberlite IRA-743) ion-exchange resins as adsorbents under equilibrium and kinetic conditions. The tests involved evaluating the influence of the adsorbent dose, pH, and temperature. The adsorbed Mo(VI) and V(V) levels reached maximum values at fixed pHs of 6.0 and 4.0 for IRA-400 and IRA-743, respectively. The maximum Mo(VI) and V(V) batch uptakes were determined to be 208 and 177 mg·g·l for IRA-743 and IRA-400, respectively. The increase in temperature resulted in increasing Mo(VI) and V(V) sorption capacities for both resins, indicating the endothermic nature of the process. The most rapid adsorption equilibrium was achieved after 30 min during sorption of Mo(VI) on the IRA-400 resin, which resulted in the removal of nearly all metal from the solution. Molybdenum and vanadium adsorption/desorption cycles were performed to estimate the adsorbent lifetime, and good efficiency was observed during three cycles of elution and reuse. FTIR analysis confirmed the presence of Mo and V species within the structures of the IRA-400 and IRA-743 resins after the sorption process.

Keywords: molybdenum, vanadium, adsorption, isotherm, kinetics, N-methyl-D-glucamine

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