Accepted Manuscript

Title: The removal of mercury ion pollution by using

Fe₃O₄-nanocellulose: Synthesis, characterizations and DFT

studies

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PII: S0304-3894(17)30758-6

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2017.10.009

Reference: HAZMAT 18914

To appear in: Journal of Hazardous Materials

Received date: 13-7-2017 Accepted date: 3-10-2017

Please cite this article as: Saeid Zarei, Mahmood Niad, Hossein Raanaei, The removal of mercury ion pollution by using Fe3O4-nanocellulose: Synthesis, characterizations and DFT studies, Journal of Hazardous Materials https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2017.10.009

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The removal of mercury ion pollution by using Fe₃O₄-nanocellulose:

Synthesis, characterizations and DFT studies

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Abstract

In this study, we have attempted to extract cellulose from Cystoseria myricaas algae.

Nanocellulose, Fe₃O₄ and Fe₃O₄-nanocellulose compounds are synthesized by acid hydrolysis

and co-precipitation as well as sol-gel methods. The synthesized compounds are characterized

by x-ray diffraction, transmission electron microscopy, particle size distribution (PSD),

scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy, vibrating sample

magnetometer and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy. The Hg (II) uptake on Fe3O4-

nanocellulose is investigated by 14 isotherm models, 12 kinetic models, adsorption activation

energy as well as thermodynamic of adsorption. The polymers of algae and the interactions

between Hg (II) and cellulose are investigated by density functional theory (DFT) in various

conditions. The results of both simulations show a good agreement with experimental data.

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