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Highly efficient removal of As(V) from aqueous solutions using a novel octanuclear Zn(II)-based polymer: synthesis, structure, properties and optimization using a response Surface methodology

Yu Xiao*, Chong Zhang, Yan Qin, Chengchen Wu, Xiao Zheng

Guangxi Collaborative Innovation Center for Water Pollution Control and Water Safety in Karst Area, Guilin University of Technology, Guilin 541004, China

*Corresponding author. Email address: 657683458@qq.com (Y. Xiao), Telephone: 13707735472

Abstract

A novel octanuclear Zn(II)-based polymer, $[\text{Zn}_8(\text{BTEC})_2(\text{ATZ})_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\mu_2\text{-OH})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]_n$ (**1**), was hydrothermally assembled using 5-amino-1-H-tetrazole (HATZ) with 1,2,4,5-benzenetetracarboxylic acid (H_4BTEC). Complex **1** was characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction and TG. Owing to its unique characteristics, the ability of the $[\text{Zn}_8(\text{BTEC})_2(\text{ATZ})_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})_2(\mu_2\text{-OH})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]_n$ to remove As(V) from aqueous solutions was investigated (The form of As(V) is AsO_4^{3-}). A series of experimental conditions of adsorption were studied, which included the pH value, contact time, adsorbent dose, adsorption temperature, initial concentration and shaking speed. The experimental results showed that complex **1** had a higher stable and relatively high (>98%) As(V) removal rate at pH 7–11. The adsorption process fitted well to the Langmuir model and the pseudo-second-order kinetic model. And the optimal adsorption conditions were also examined using a Box-Behnken design response surface methodology. In addition, complex **1** was further characterized by elemental analysis (CHN), photoluminescence(PL), XRD, IR spectroscopy before and after adsorption As (V).

Graphical abstract

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