

Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0167-7322(17)34770-0
DOI: doi:[10.1016/j.molliq.2018.03.023](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molliq.2018.03.023)
Reference: MOLLIQ 8797
To appear in: *Journal of Molecular Liquids*
Received date: 9 October 2017
Revised date: 3 February 2018
Accepted date: 6 March 2018

Please cite this article as: H. Yousefzadeh, A.A. Salarian, H. Sid Kalal , Study of Pb (II) adsorption from aqueous solutions by TiO₂ functionalized with hydroxide ethyl aniline (PHEA/n-TiO₂). The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Molliq(2017), doi:[10.1016/j.molliq.2018.03.023](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molliq.2018.03.023)

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Study of Pb (II) adsorption from aqueous solutions by TiO₂ functionalized with hydroxide ethyl aniline (PHEA/n-TiO₂)

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Abstract

In this study, the crystalline Nanoparticles of TiO₂ were modified with hydroxide ethyl aniline and were used for the elimination of Pb (II) ions from the liquid solutions. The adsorbent was synthesized via chemical oxidization method and characterized by FTIR, SEM and XRD analysis. Variations in pH, adsorbent dosage, initial metal ion concentration, contact time, temperature and ionic strength were considered as the effective parameters on the adsorbent performance in batch mode adsorption. Optimum condition was cleared through the batch experiments as follow: pH= 5.5, adsorbent dosage = 2 g L⁻¹, initial concentration of Pb (II) ions = 100 mg L⁻¹, temperature = 328 K, contact time = 3 hr and agitation speed = 150 rpm. The maximum adsorption capacity under the optimum conditions was obtained 26.05 mg g⁻¹. Webber-Morris model and Langmuir isotherm were the best mathematical models for prediction of kinetic and equilibrium behavior, respectively. Thermodynamic studies demonstrate that the adsorption of Pb (II) ions is spontaneous and endothermic.

Key words: Adsorption, TiO₂, Pb(II), Adsorption capacity, Isotherm

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