



Title: Effect of simultaneous microwave-ultrasound irradiation on the synthesis of hydrotalcite-derived mixed oxides for As(III) removal

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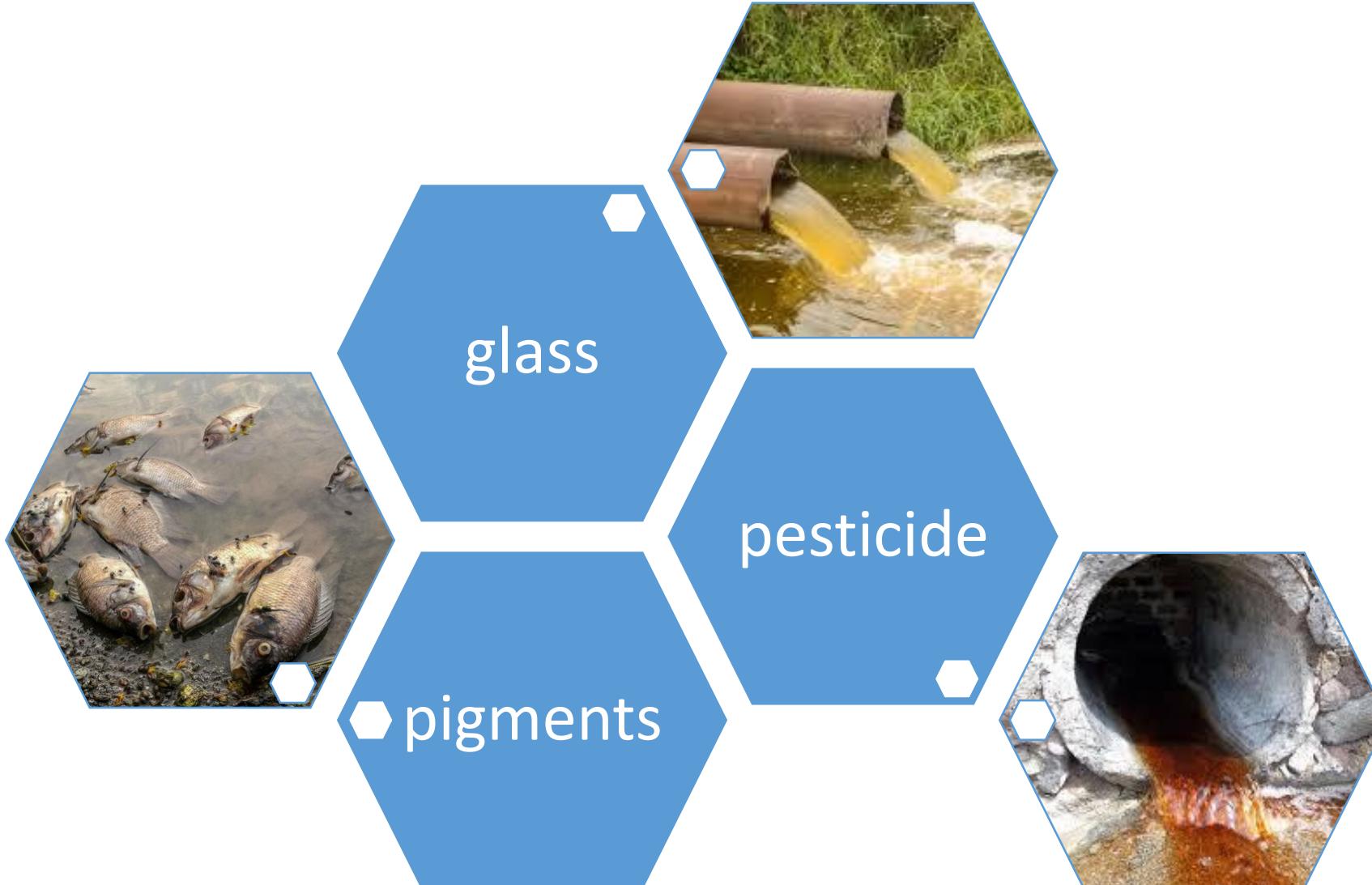
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Introduction

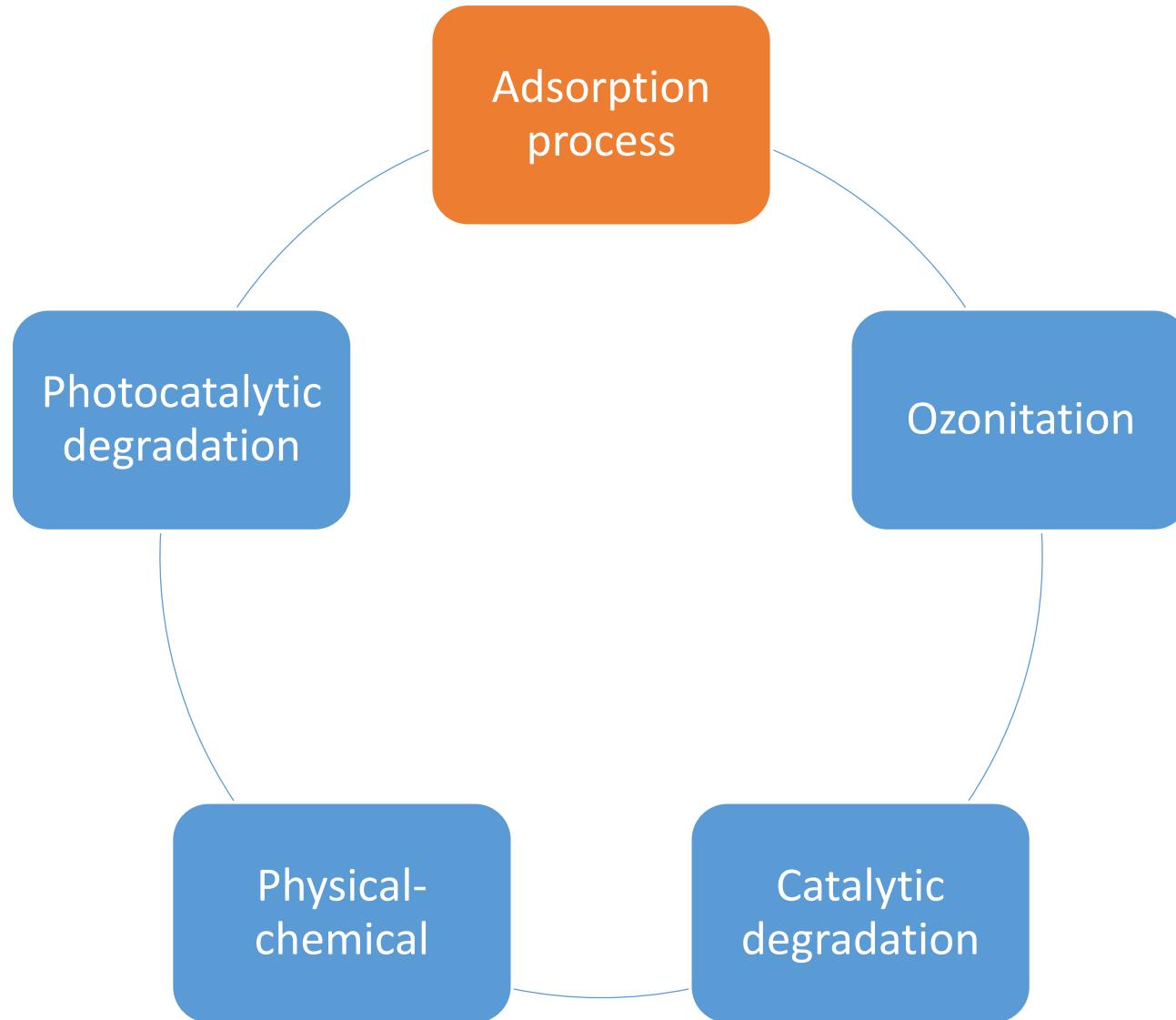
Water contamination



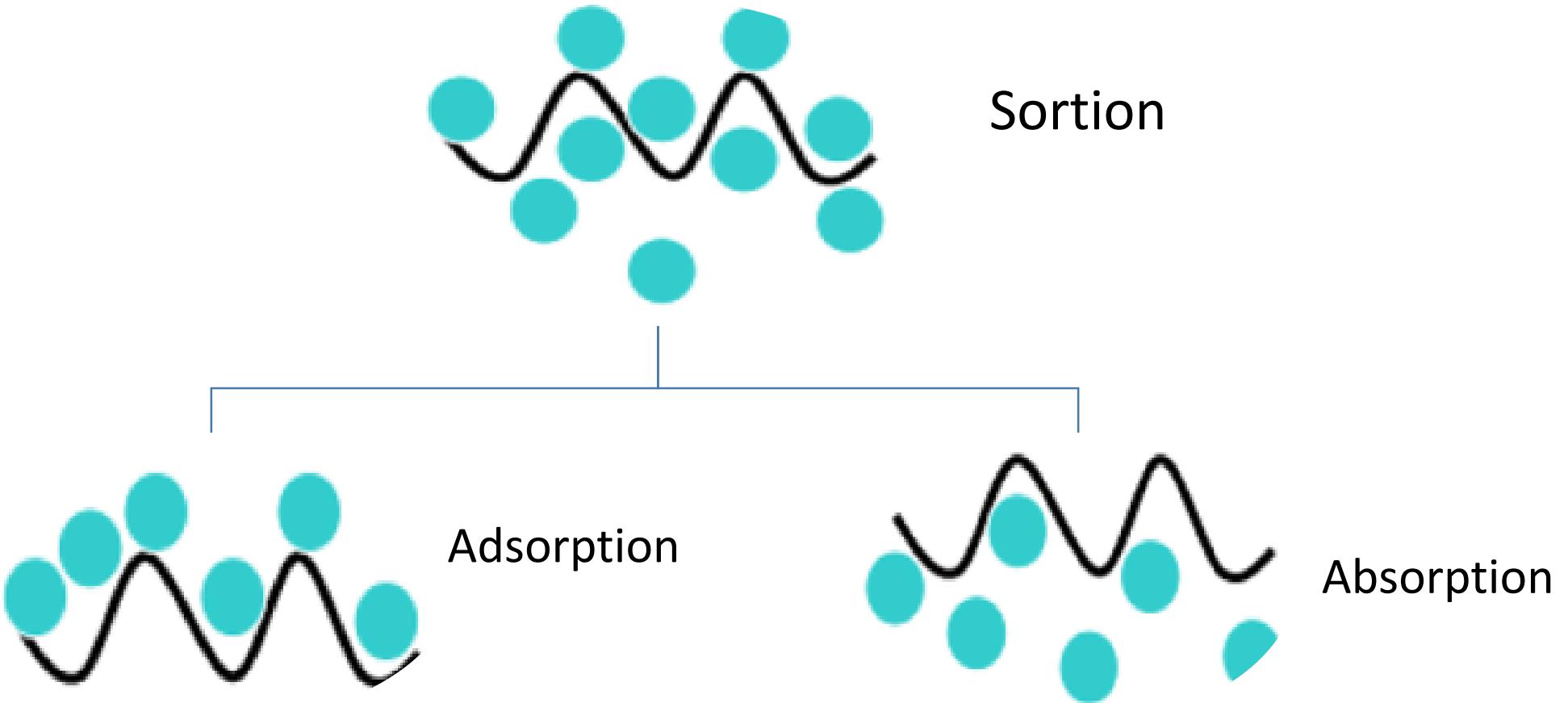


Arsenic contamination

Techniques for As(III) removal



Adsorption

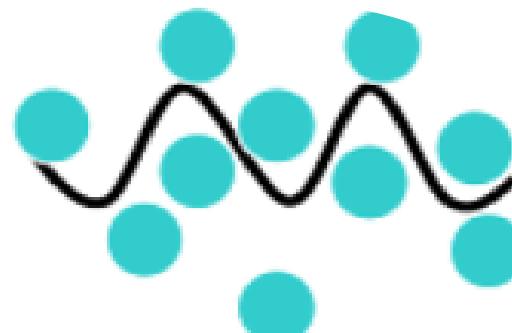




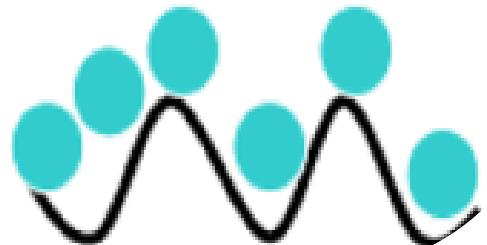
Sorbent



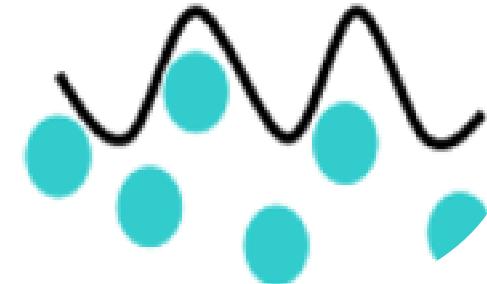
Sorbato



Sortion

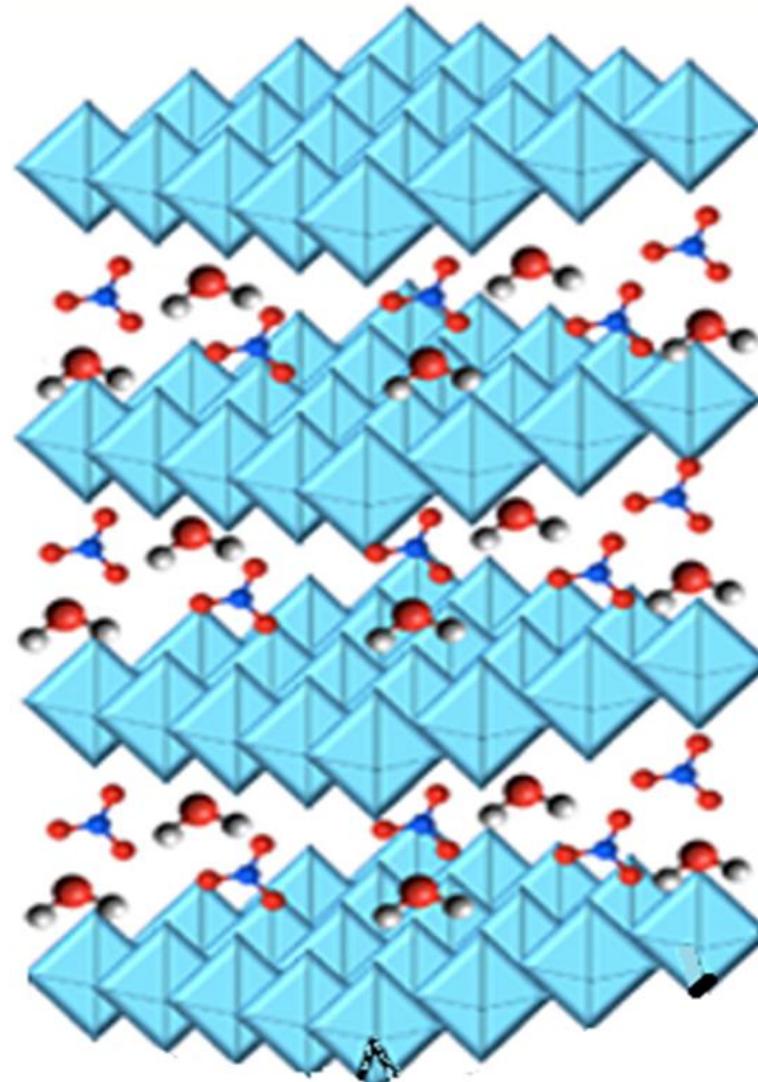
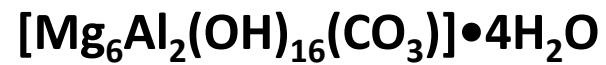
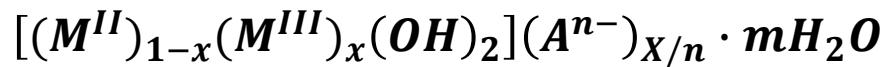


Adsorption

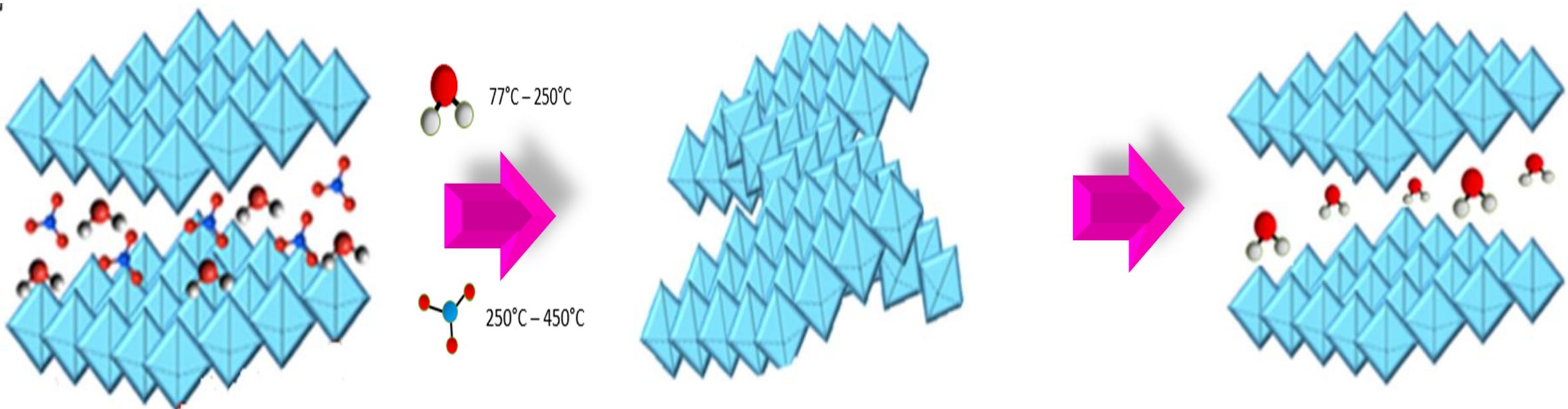


Absorption

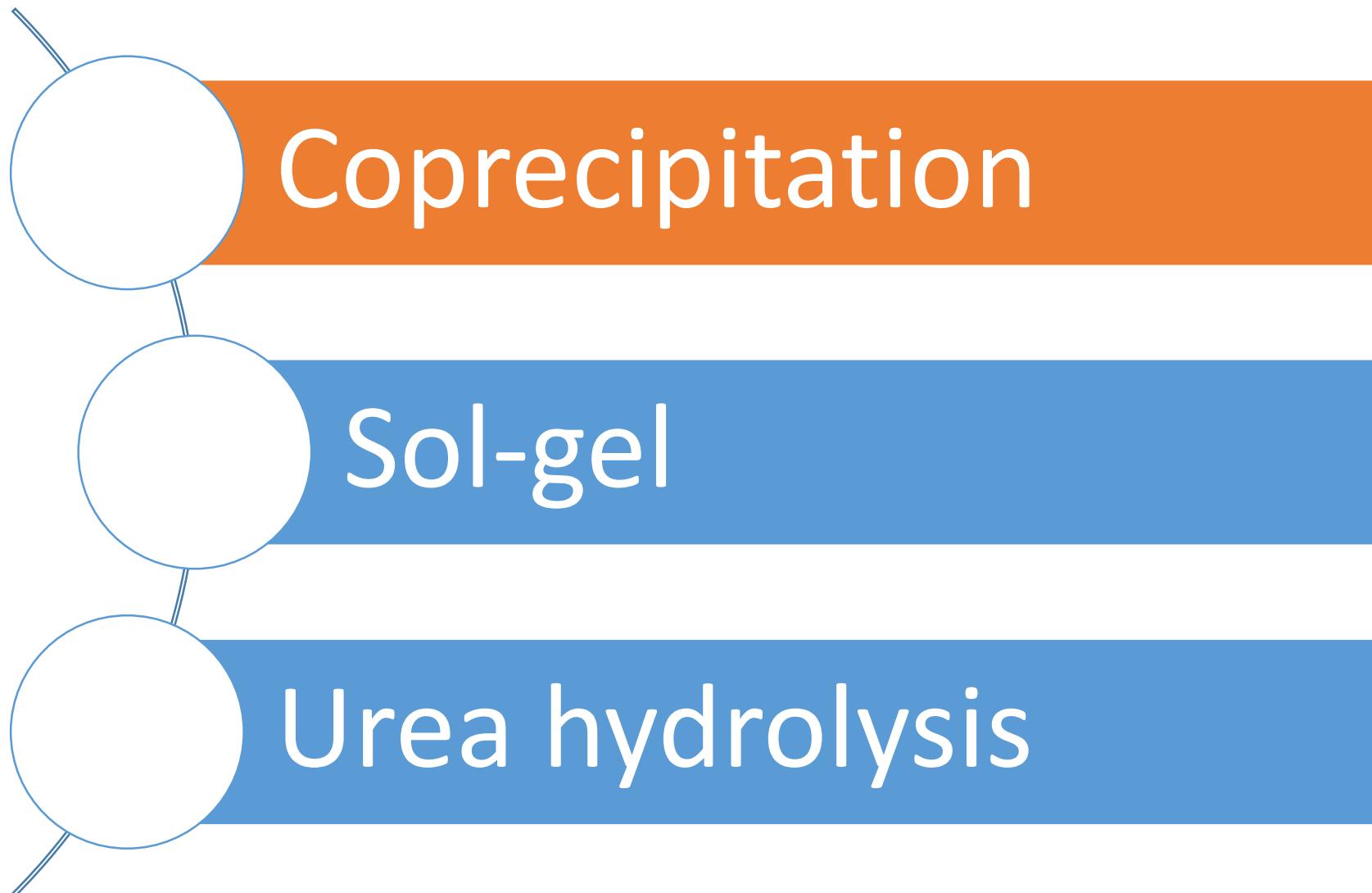
Hidrotalcite



Mixed oxides

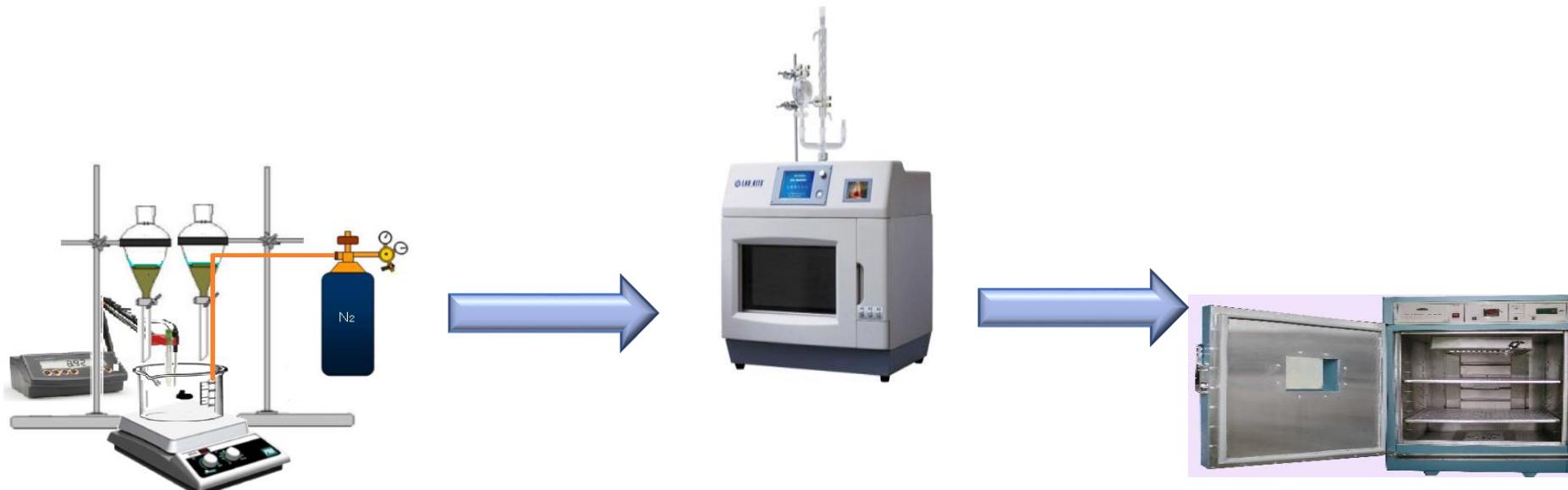


Synthesized methods

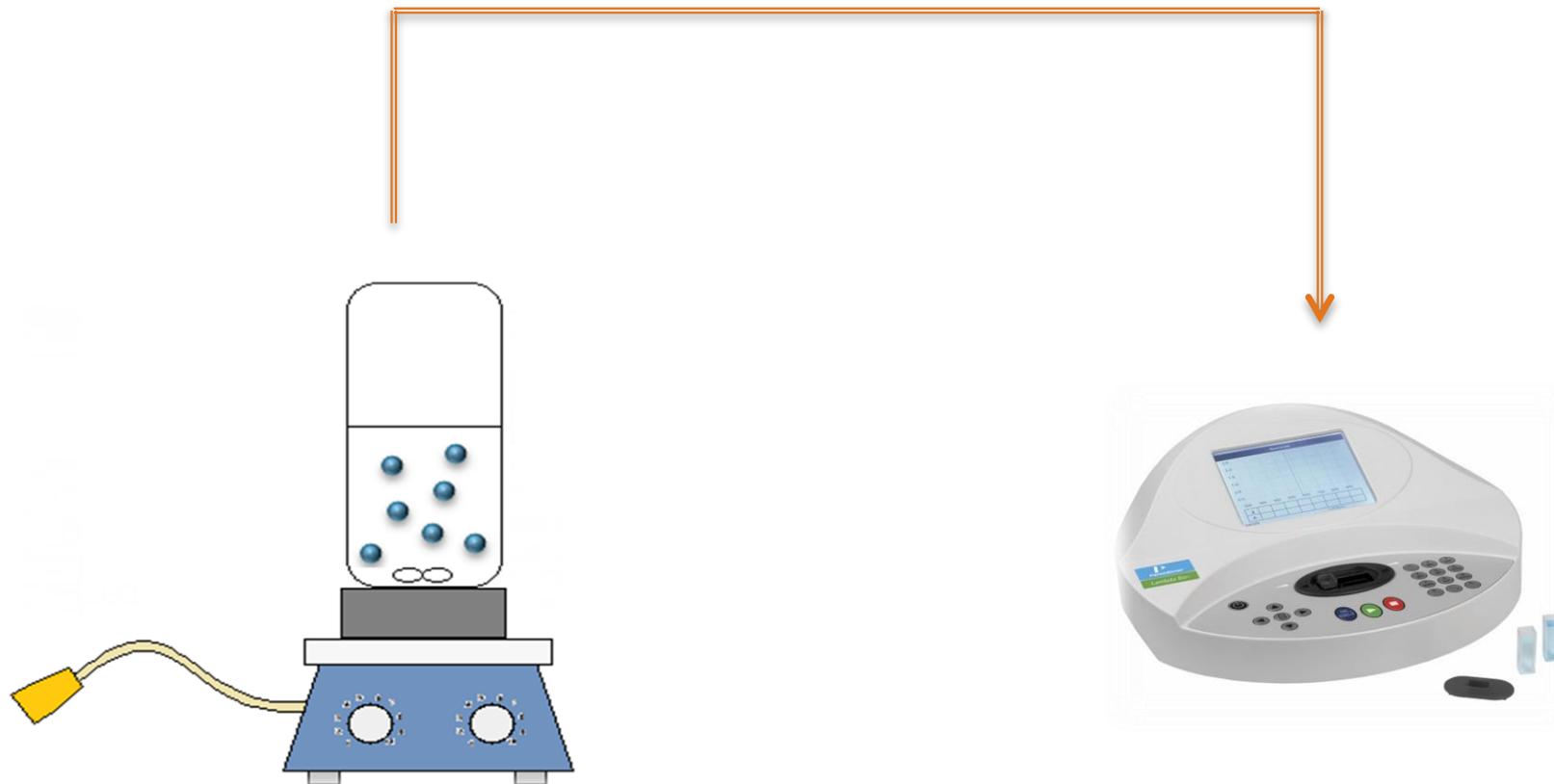


Methodology

Hidrotalcite synthesis

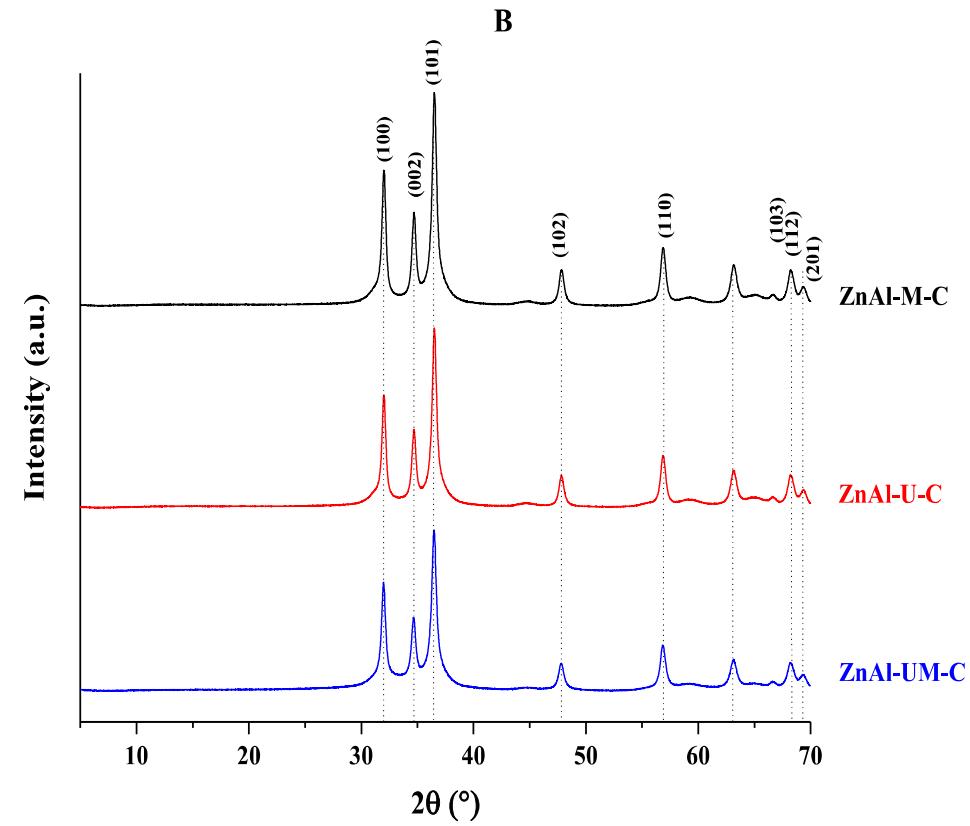
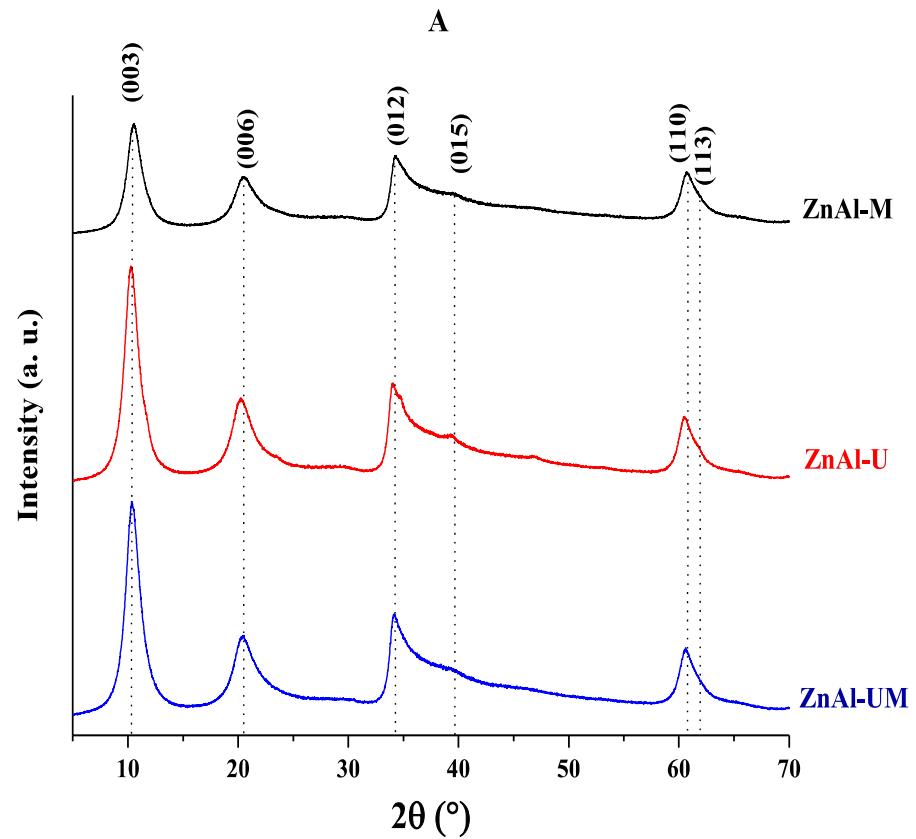


Adsorption evaluation

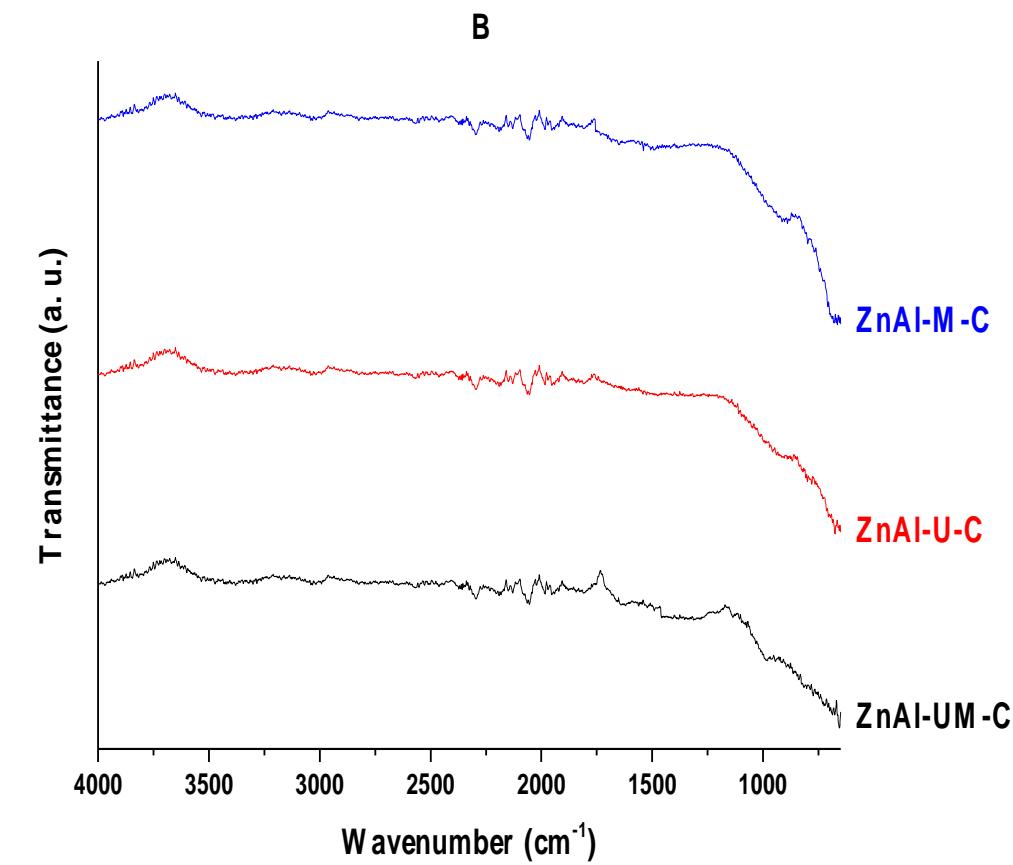
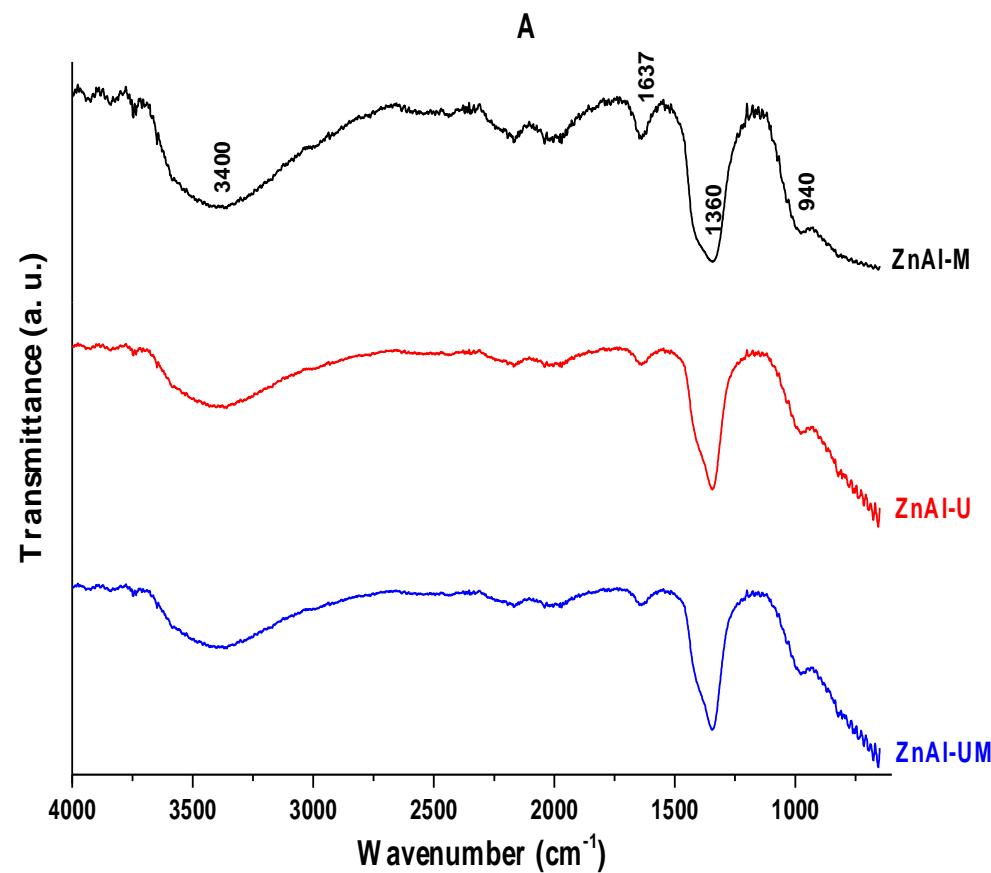


Results

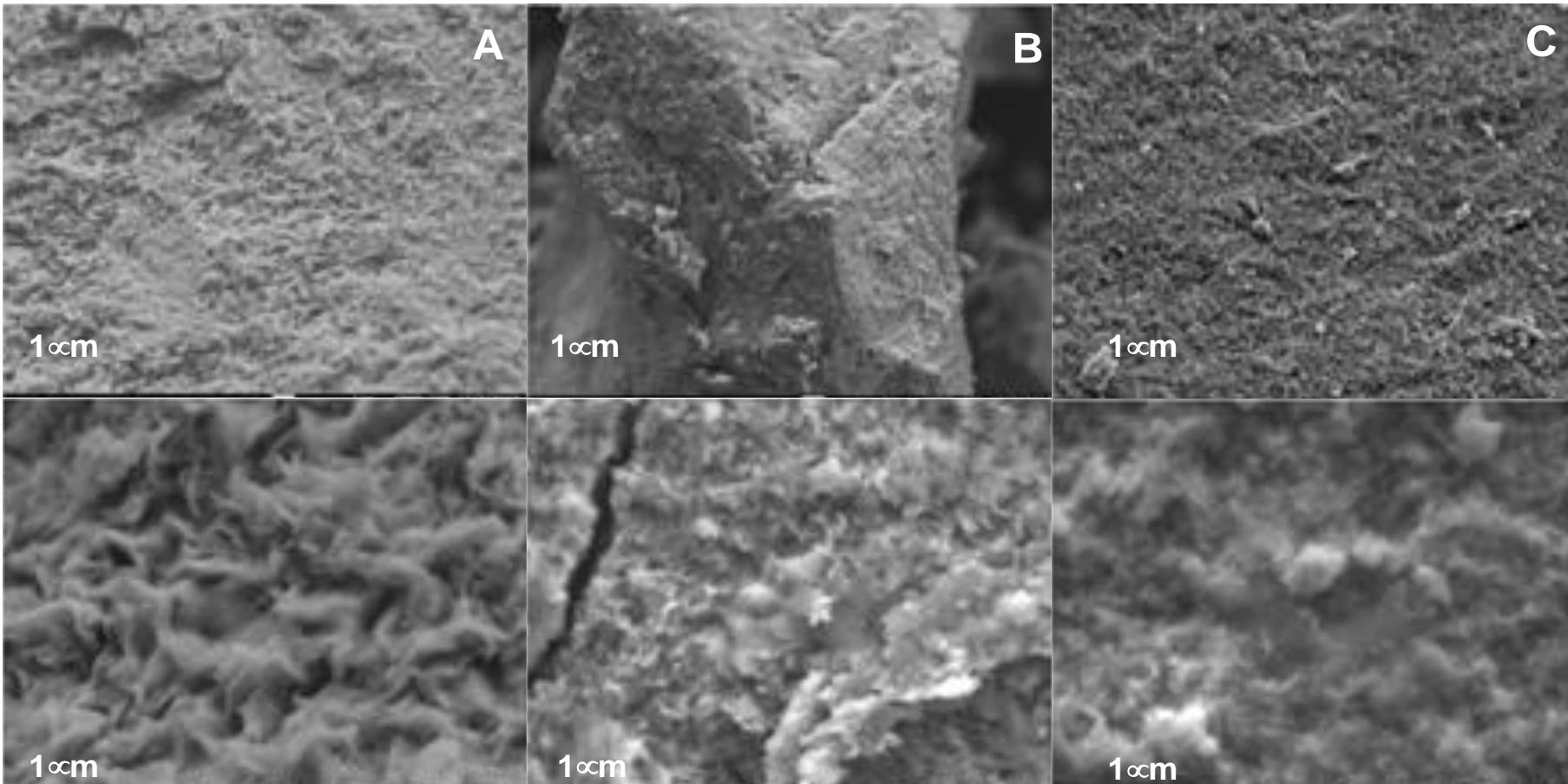
X-ray diffraction patterns of A) Hydrotalcites and B) Mixed oxides



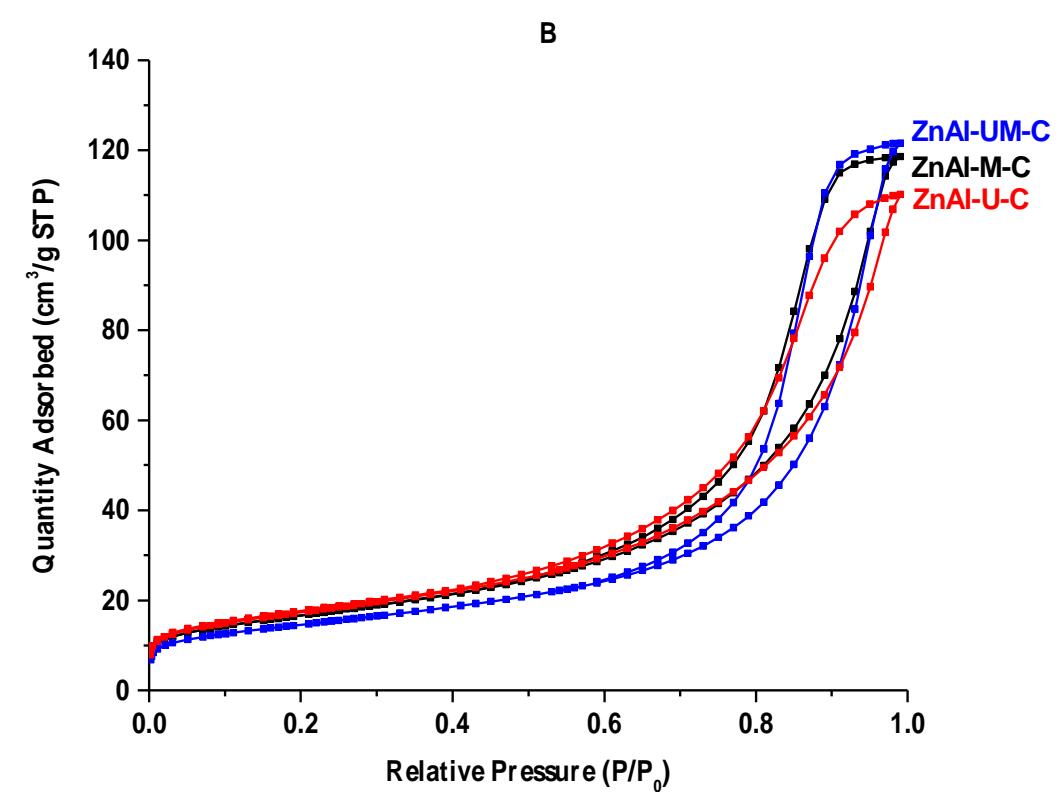
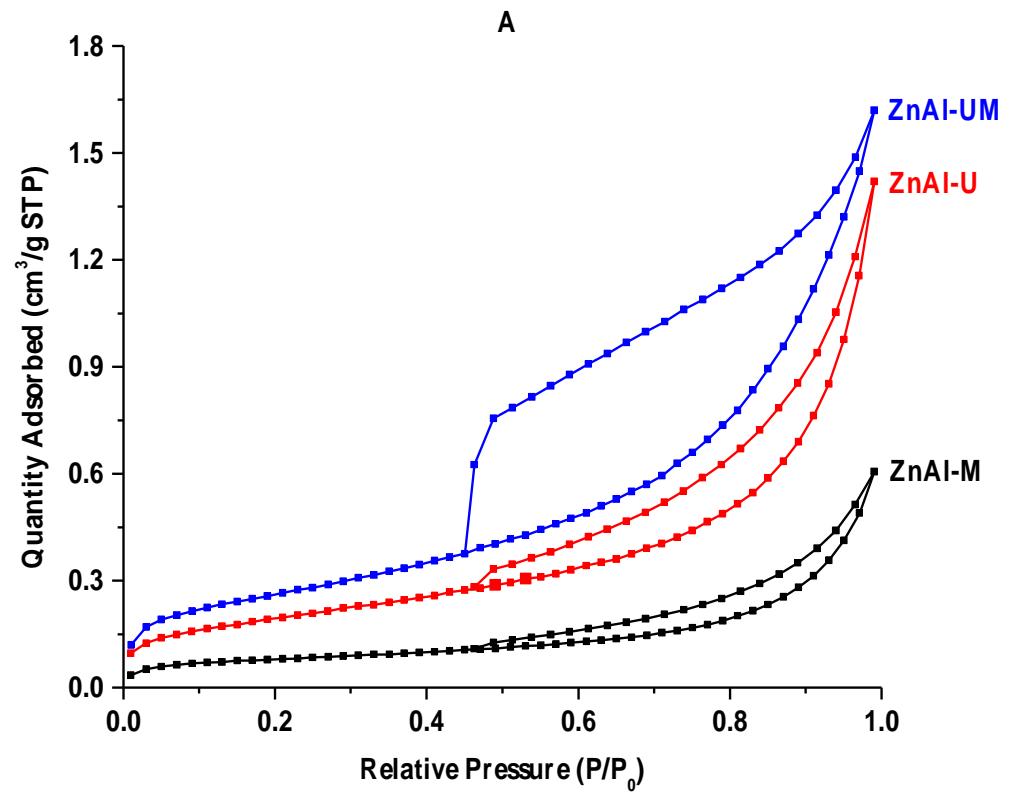
FTIR spectra of the synthesized samples. A. Hydrotalcites and B.
Mixed oxides



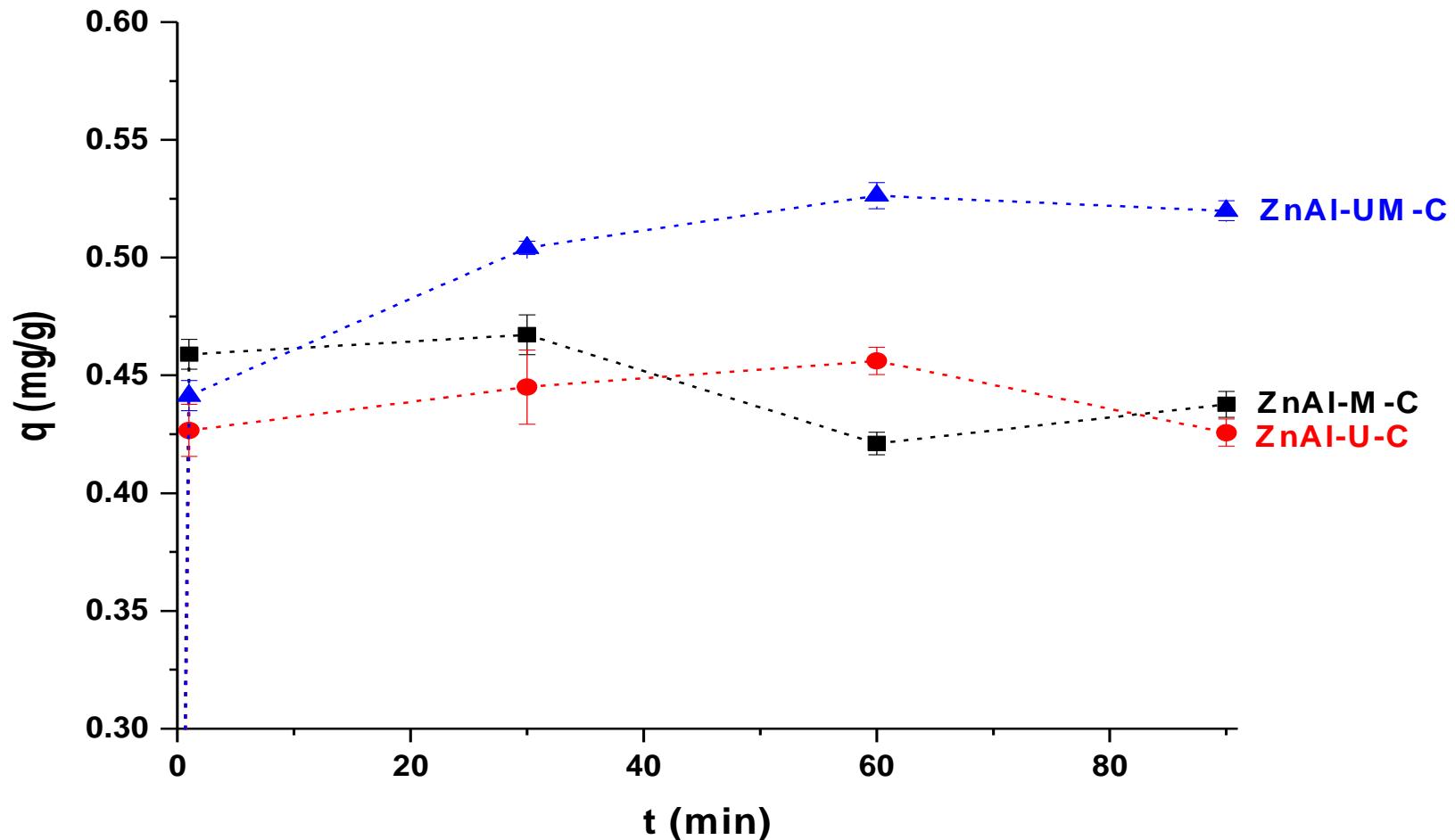
SEM images of synthesized samples



Nitrogen adsorption-desorption



As (III) adsorption



Conclusions

- As(III) removal process resulted from a contribution of particle size, surface adsorption, and the crystallization method (microwave, ultrasound, and simultaneous irradiation).
- Microwave irradiation promotes a compact uniform arrangement of particles that increase the specific surface area BET through the improvement of cation diffusion within hydrotalcite lamellae.
- Ultrasound generates a distortion in the hydrotalcite lamellae promoting an irregular arrangement of particles that decreases the specific surface area BET, which originated by the cavitation phenom.
- Syncronous irradiation, microwave/ultrasound, enhances the effect of both irradiations, generating two phases of particles within the agglomerate, which increases the specific surface area BET. This improvement allows obtaining superior materials for the As(III) adsorption process, with which adsorptions of up to 0.52 mg/g in 30 min.

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