

## Removal of Aqueous Cyanide with Strongly Basic Ion-Exchange Resin

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### ABSTRACT

The removal of cyanide ( $\text{CN}^-$ ) from aqueous solutions using a strongly basic ion-exchange resin, Purolite A-250, was investigated. The effects of contact time, initial  $\text{CN}^-$  concentration, pH, temperature, resin dosage, agitation speed, and particle size distribution on the removal of  $\text{CN}^-$  were examined. The adsorption equilibrium data fitted the Langmuir isotherm very well. The maximum  $\text{CN}^-$  adsorption capacity of Purolite A-250 was found to be  $44 \text{ mg CN}^- \text{ g}^{-1}$  resin. More than 90%  $\text{CN}^-$  adsorption was achieved for most  $\text{CN}^-$  solutions (50, 100, and  $200 \text{ mg CN}^- \text{ L}^{-1}$ ) with a resin dose of  $2 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ . The equilibrium time was  $\sim 20$  min, optimum pH was 10.0-10.5, and optimum agitation speed was 150 rpm. An increase in adsorption of  $\text{CN}^-$  with increasing resin dosage was observed. Adsorption of  $\text{CN}^-$  by the resin was marginally affected (maximum 4% variation) within an environmentally relevant temperature range of 20-50 °C. Fixed-bed column (20.5 mm internal diameters) experiments were performed to investigate the effects of resin bed depth and influent flow rate on breakthrough behavior. Breakthrough occurred in 5 min for 0.60 cm bed depth while it was 340 min for 5.40 cm bed depth. Adsorption capacity was  $25.5 \text{ mg CN}^- \text{ g}^{-1}$  for  $5 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$  flow rate and  $3.9 \text{ mg CN}^- \text{ g}^{-1}$  for  $20 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$  flow rate. The research has established that the resin can be effectively used for  $\text{CN}^-$  removal from aqueous solution.

**Key Words:** Cyanide, adsorption, ion exchange resin, industrial pollution control.

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