

**C.S. Keskin**

Department of Chemistry, Sakarya University, Turkey

## **RAPID REMOVAL OF Cd<sup>2+</sup>, Pb<sup>2+</sup> AND Cr<sup>3+</sup> BY POLYMER/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> COMPOSITE**

*Polymer/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> composite was synthesized via radical polymerization. Acrylamide was used as monomer and copolymerized with 1,3,5-triacryloylhexahydro-1,3,5-triazine in the presence of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> particles. The obtained polymer was hydrolyzed by N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine to increase ionized groups amount. Dried and powdered composite was used for removal of Cd<sup>2+</sup>, Pb<sup>2+</sup> and Cr<sup>3+</sup> in batch mode. Also, the synthesized composite was trapped in a cellulose acetate membrane filter. The removal occurred in 3 – 5 s by using a syringe filter system. 97.9% for Cd<sup>2+</sup>, 95.7% for Cr<sup>3+</sup> and 99.8% for Pb<sup>2+</sup> removal rates were obtained in the experiment using 2.5 ppm of Cd<sup>2+</sup>, Cr<sup>3+</sup>, Pb<sup>2+</sup> added to tap water at pH 6. The synthesized composite was characterized by Fourier Transform Infrared. The metal ion concentrations were measured by ICP-OES. The effects of pH, interaction time, shaking speed, ambient temperature, initial metal ion concentration, and amount of composite were also investigated. The reached removal percentage was 100% for Cd<sup>2+</sup>, Cr<sup>3+</sup>, Pb<sup>2+</sup> under optimal conditions by using 0.25 g of composite in batch mode. The used initial metal ion concentration was 2.5 mg/L.*

*Keywords:* polymer/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> composite, acrylamide, triazine, fast adsorption, syringe filter.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Nano/micro particles have been extensively used in many areas such as dye removal [1], antibiotic degradation [2], humic acid removal [3]. Polymers can get superior features if these particles are used in polymer synthesis. Authors [4] synthesized magnetic/polymer hybrid nanoparticles for crude oil entrapment. They used oleic acid-stabilized magnetic iron oxide nanoparticles and amphiphilic poly(acrylicacid)-block-polystyrene di-block copolymer. Authors [5] investigated fatigue properties of epoxy polymer modified by micron-

rubber and nano-silica particles. The presence of both micron-rubber and nano-silica particles increased the fatigue life. Investigators [6] prepared a surface molecularly imprinted polymer based on Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanomaterials and used it for recognition of bovine hemoglobin. Acrylic acid was used as monomer. Authors [7] investigated fire retardancy of polyester polymer filled with nano and micro particulate oxides. They used Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub> and Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> nano and micro particles and found that modified polyester showed better fire-retardancy performance. Investigators [8] reported scratch and abrasion properties of micro/nano particles added to polyurethane based materials. The alumina microparticles and silica nanoparticles pro-

\* Для листування: ckeskin@sakarya.edu.tr

