



Characterizing toluene adsorption onto carbon nanotubes for environmental applications

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ABSTRACT

Two different types of carbon nanotubes (CNTs), multi-walled and single-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs and SWCNTs, respectively), have been characterized as new potential sorbents for contaminant removal from aqueous phase and can be used through different technological implementations. The performance of the materials has been evaluated in comparison with the most commonly used carbonaceous material, activated carbon (AC). Adsorption properties were evaluated by kinetic and equilibrium batch tests in aqueous solution at different salinity levels. Toluene was chosen as the reference compound to simulate the water phase dissolved portion of an oil spill. The experimental results have clearly demonstrated faster motion and higher adsorption capacity of MWCNTs and SWCNTs compared with AC. CNTs have shown very high removal efficiency for dissolved toluene, up to 30% and 90% for MWCNTs and SWCNTs, respectively. These results are very promising for the prospective use of CNTs as a potential alternative sorbent for hydrophobic organic compound (HOC) removal in environmental applications.

Keywords: Isotherm; Kinetic; Adsorption; Carbonaceous materials; Carbon nanotubes

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