

- " (II)

"6- -18

/ / / / / /

(NJC)

(2007/11/6) (2006/11/15)

:

(II)

:

PDB18C6

(E% = 91) (pH=7) (II) :

(0.5-3.0) (II) ..

(0.01) (E%=63-64)

(KOH , NaOH) (II)

(0.01) (E%=51.48) (1.0-3.0)

(60)

(40V/V) (E%=92) (II)

.(20±1C°)

(KCl , NaCl) (II)

(1.5) (E%=80) (E%=69) (NH₄Cl)

(0.10) (E%=80)

PDB18C6

(Rb⁺, K⁺, Na⁺, Li⁺, Mg⁺², Ni⁺², Cd⁺², Ca⁺², Sr⁺², Ba⁺²) (II)

.(F⁻, I⁻, Cl⁻, Br⁻)

(II)

ΔHex

	ΔS_{ex}		ΔG_{ex}		(II)
(PDB18C6)		(II)	(II)		
Pd(II)			KOH	(2.0)	
	(1.0)				(10)
	/	(1)		(10)	HCl

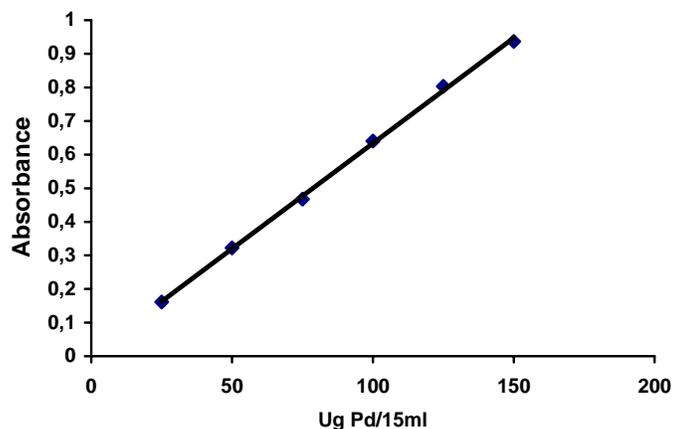
Abstract:

This study included the extraction and separation of palladium(II) from its aqueous solutions, by using swelled polymer crown ether (PDB18C6), and included the following:

After studying the factors that affect the extraction process for palladium ion in order to find the ideal conditions, it was found that; the palladium ion (II) is extracted when (pH=7), and the extraction percentage reaches its highest value (E%=91). It was noticed that, the extraction of palladium ion was impossible from high concentration [0.5M-3.0M] of the acidic medium (HCl , H₂SO₄ , HNO₃), but gave extraction percentage (E%=63-64) at the concentration [0.01M] of the same acid. The percentage extraction of palladium from the alkaline medium (KOH , NaOH) was very low at [1.0M-3.0M], and it became (E%=51-48) at the concentration [0.01M]. It was found from experiments that the best shaking time was (60) minutes. It was also found that when adding ethanol, the best extraction percentage for palladium II was (E%=92), when the volume of ethanol (20±1C°) in the aqueous phase was (40%V/V) at a temperature

The extraction of palladium from natural medium salts (KCl , NaCl) and medium salt (NH₄Cl) has reached highest (E%=69), (E%=80), at the (1.5M) concentration of both NaCl and KCl, respectively, and (E%=80) at the (0.01M) concentration of NH₄Cl. The selectivity of saturated solid crown ether polymer towards the extraction of palladium(II) ion, in the present of positive ions (Li⁺, Na⁺, K⁺, Rb⁺, Ba⁺², Sr⁺², Ca⁺², Cd⁺², Ni⁺², Mg⁺²) and presence negative ions (F⁻, Br⁻, Cl⁻, I⁻), was also studied.

The effect of temperature and thermodynamics functions on the process of extraction of palladium(II) ions was studied, and it appeared that the extraction enthalpy ΔH_{ex} , has a positive value, which means that the extraction process is endothermic. The free energy for extraction ΔG_{ex} showed a negative value while its entropy ΔS_{ex} showed a positive value at all temperature degrees, which means that the reaction is instantaneous.



(II)

(I)

Least Square Method

(r) Correlation coefficient = 0.9998

(a) Intercept = 0.00099

(b) Slope = $1.013 \times 10^4 \text{ L.mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$

($SD_x = 4.49 \times 10^{-5}$, $SD_y = 0.455$) (S) Standard deviation

$$[\text{Pd}]\mu\text{g/ml} = \frac{[\text{Abs.}] - \text{Intercept}}{\text{Slope}}$$

(0.1) [PDB18C6] (40µg Pd/ml) (15) $[\text{PdI}_4]^{-2}$ (HCl H₂SO₄) (II) 2-2

(60) [PDB18C6] $[\text{PdI}_4]^{-2}$

(2-2) $[\text{PdI}_4]^{-2}$ $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 410\text{nm}$ $(1.02 \times 10^4) \text{L.mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ (II) [11]

(II) (II) 4-2 (II) 3-2

(2-2) (1000µg/ml) (40µg Pd/ml) (II)

5-2

[12] (Stripping)

(II)

(II)

(0.10)

(10)

(10)

E%
[14,13]

kd

(II)

$$(1) \dots\dots\dots \frac{pd}{1 \quad pd} = D$$

$$D = kd$$

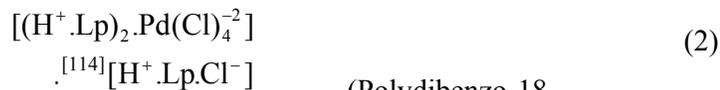
$$kd = \frac{C_{org}}{C_{aq}} \times \frac{V_{ml}}{W_g} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

: () E%

$$E\% = \frac{C_{org}}{C_0} \times 100 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$(W_g) \cdot (V_{ml}) \cdot (C_{org}) = (C_0) \cdot (C_{aq})$$

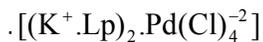
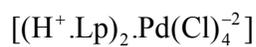
:



(Polydibenzo-18-
(4-1)

crown6)

(pH=5-9)



(pH=9)



(3)

[17]

(II)

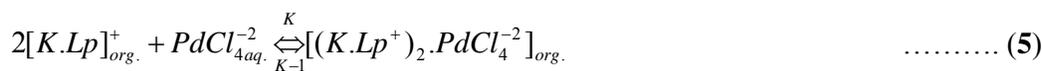
(1.50)

KCl

(60)

(80-10)

[12]



(4)

[19]

kd

(II)

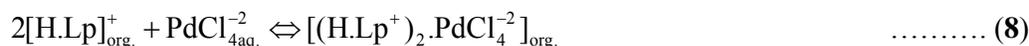
E%

(II)

[HCl]

($\epsilon = 78.39$)

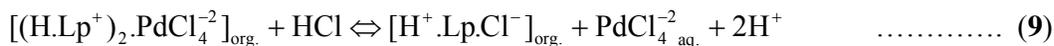
[18]

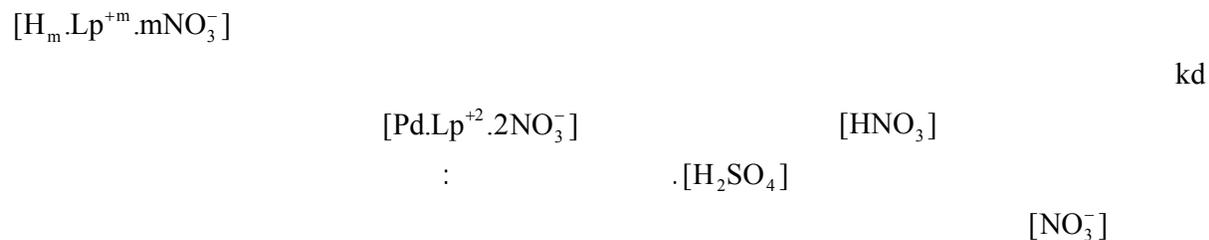
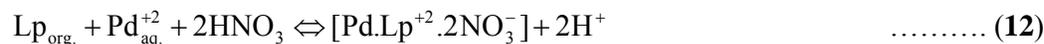
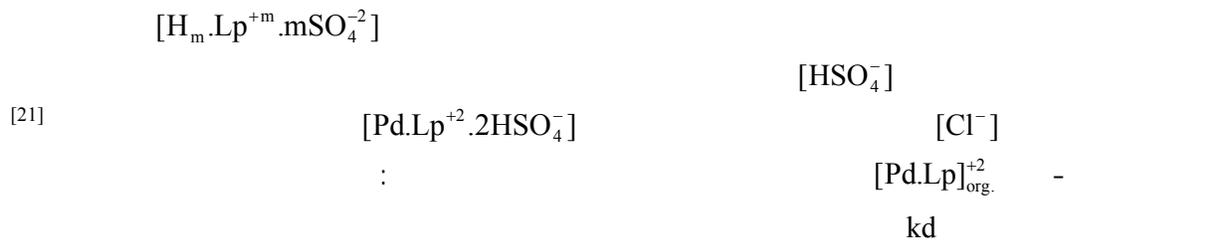
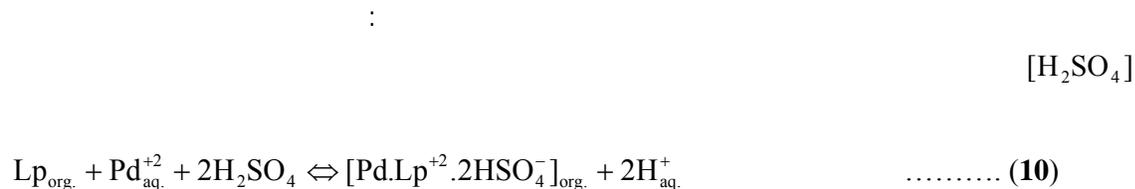


(Cl⁻)

(5)

[20]



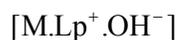


. [22] (II)



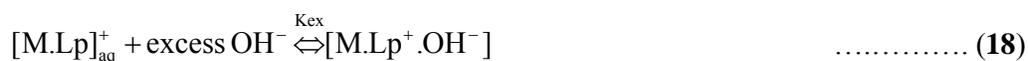
. Na⁺ K⁺ M⁺ PDB18C6 P

[23]

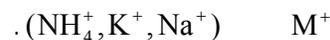


:

(6)



:



[24]

(8)

PDB18C6

kd E% (Q)

(7)

(Q)

(22-3)

(2.66 Å)

(2.6 Å–3.2 Å)

(0.10)

[19] kd

(9)

V/V 40%

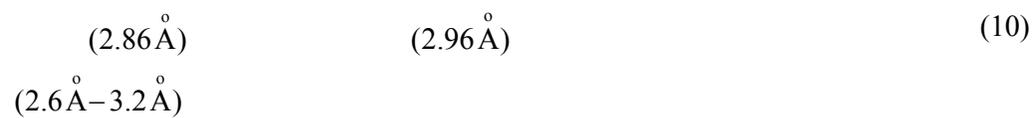
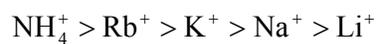
V/V 40%

[25]

[19]

PDB18C6

:



(Hydration

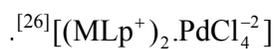
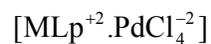
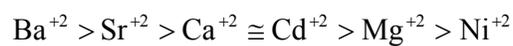
[19]

Energy)

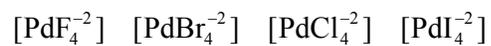


kd

:



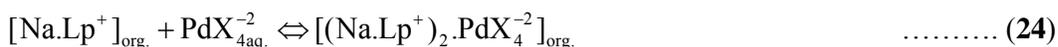
(Charge Density)



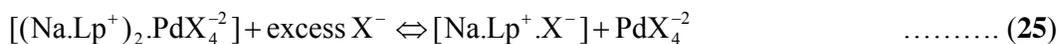
z/r



[27,24]



Br⁻, Cl⁻, F⁻, I⁻ X⁻



ΔHex (12)

[29]

(Endothermic)

ΔSex

.PDB18C6

ΔHex

Pd(II)

[28]

(ΔGex)

(ΔGex)

	Sample	•	(II)	(II)	
	. 200µgPd / ml + 100µgCu / ml				
(2.0M)	PDB18C6 Column	•			PDB18C6
	(2cm*1cm)		(II)		(13)
	Mobile Phase	•			(II)
	stepwise				.PDB18C6 resin

(13) .Pd KOH (2.00) .1

.Cu HCl (1.00) .2

(1g swelled PDB18C6)

: (α)

1ml/min Flow rate •

$$\alpha = \frac{kd_{Pd}}{kd_{Cu}} \dots\dots\dots (23)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{19.5}{93.2} = 0.2 \quad : \quad (30-1) \quad kd$$

(Elution (13) (10ml) Pd⁺² kd_{Cu} kd_{Pd}
 Curve) KOH Cu⁺
 : . (2.00)

$$V_{max} = 40ml \quad C_{max} = 42.5\mu g Pd/15ml \quad W/2 = 13ml \quad L = 2cm$$

.Width of Elution Peak = W

.Effective Plate Number = N

.High Equivalent to theoretical plate = H

. Length of Column = L

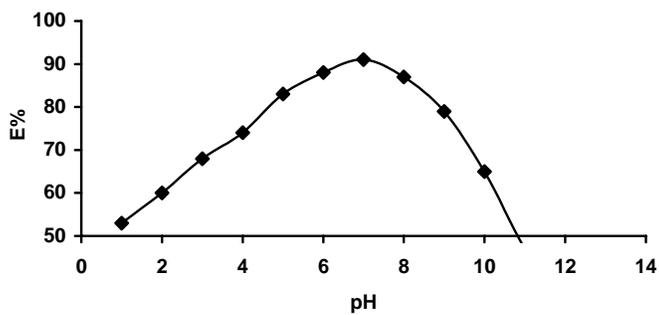
$$V_{max} = 15ml \quad C_{max} = 43.5\mu g Cu/25ml \quad W/2 = 10ml \quad L = 2cm$$

.[30] (N)

(II) () (13)
 (80) (2M KOH)

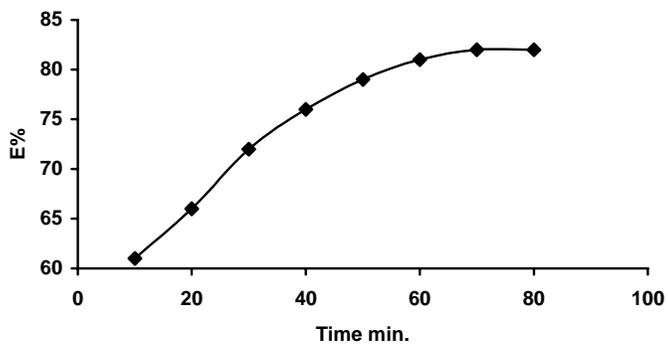
(II)

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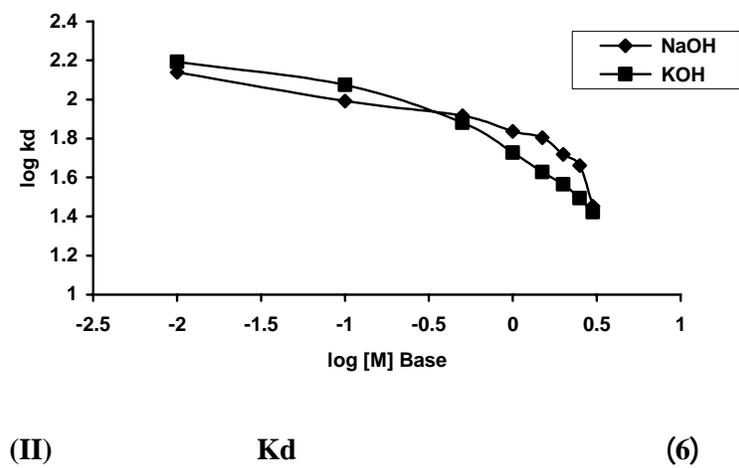
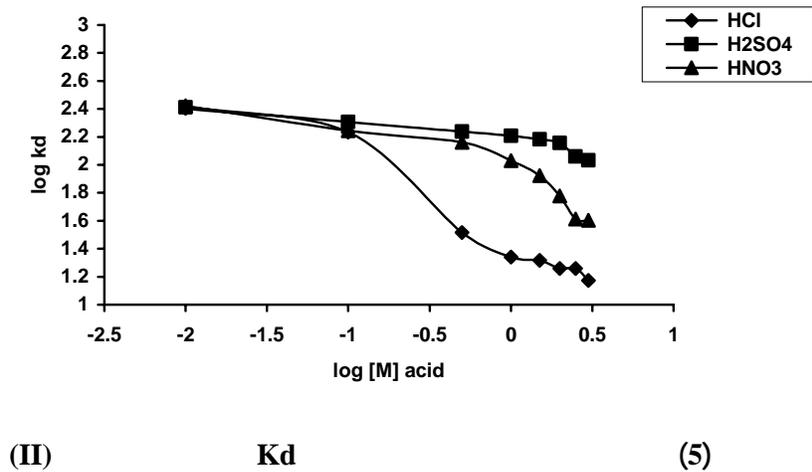
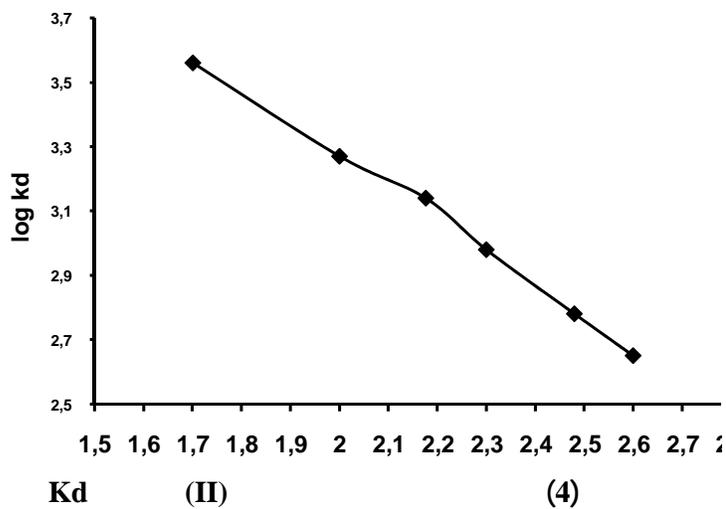
(II)

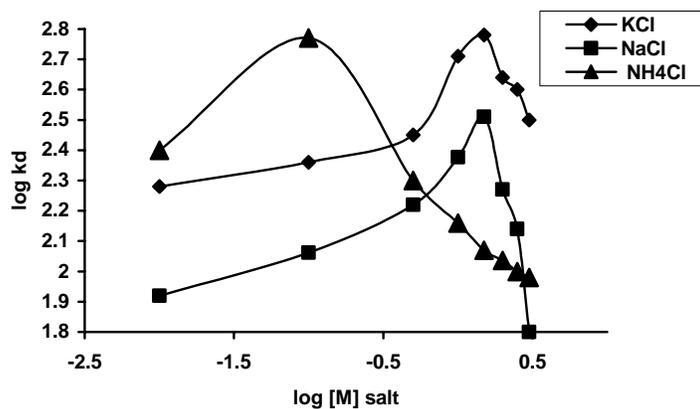
(2)



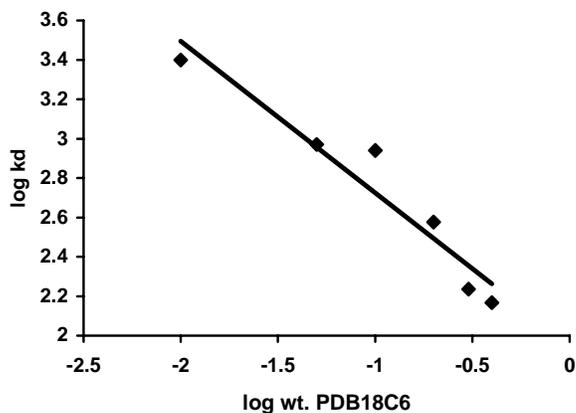
(II)

(3)

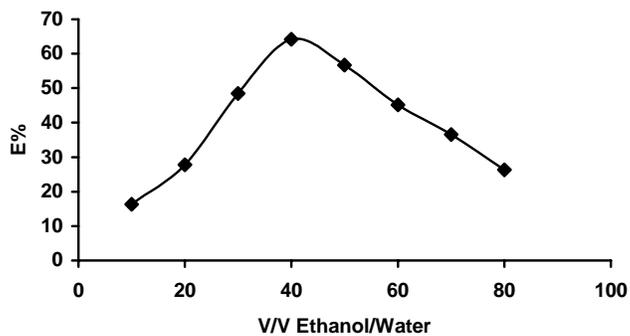




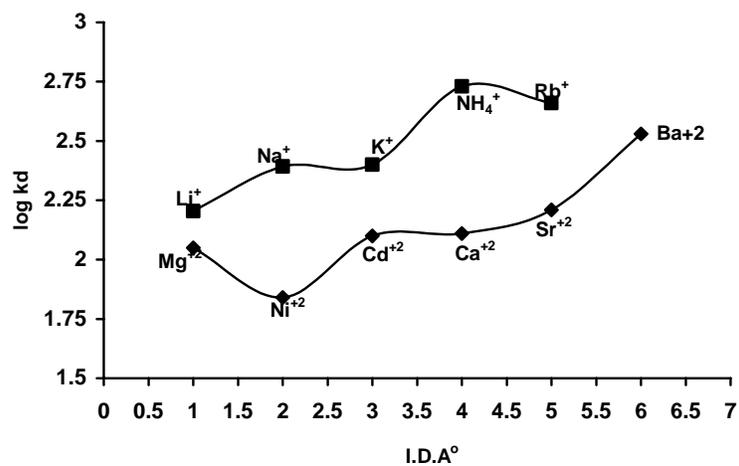
(II) Kd (7)



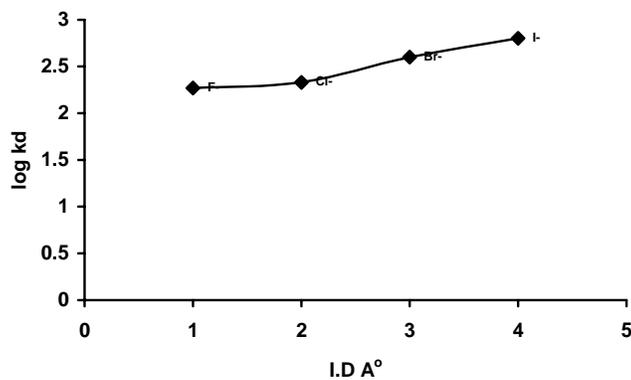
(II) kd (8)



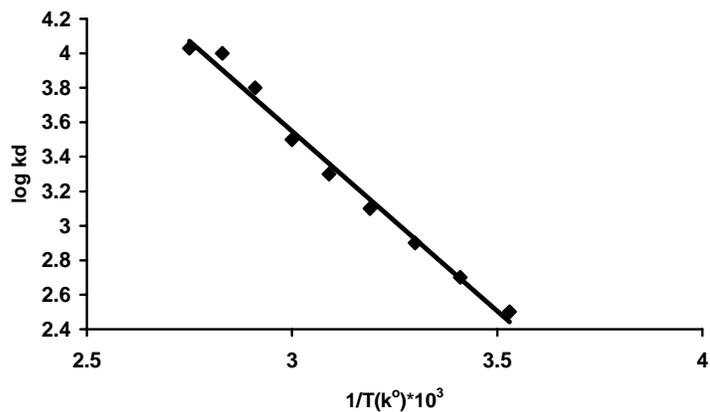
(II) E% (9)



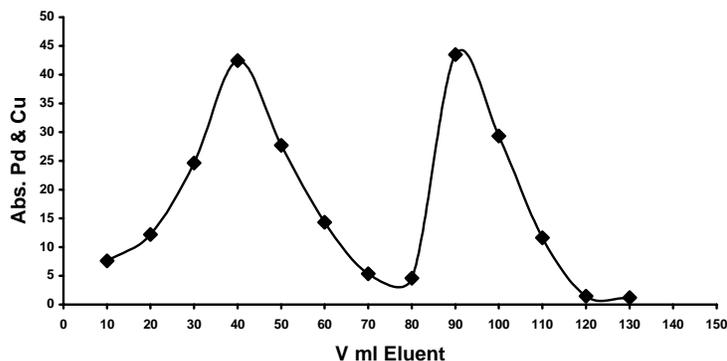
(II) k_d (10)



(II) k_d (11)



(II) k_d (12)



(PDB18C6 resin)

(II)

(II)

(13)

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