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"Gheorghe Asachi" Technical University of Iasi, Romania



EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ADSORPTION OF PHOSPHORUS ON SEDIMENT COMPONENTS WITH DIFFERENT PARTICLE SIZES

Yang Xiao^{1,2}, Haoke Cheng², Xiaolian Zhu³, Hongwu Tang^{1,2*}

¹State Key Laboratory of Hydrology-Water Resources and Hydraulic Engineering, Hohai University, 210098, Nanjing, China ²College of Water Conservancy and Hydropower Engineering, Hohai University, 210098, Nanjing, China ³Longyan Acdaemy of Urban and Rural Planing and Designing, 364000, Longyan, China

Abstract

The adsorption of phosphorus (P) on sediment plays a significant role in phosphorus transport in aquatic systems. This research examined the effect of the main components of sediments (including iron (Fe), manganese (Mn) oxides and organic matter (OM)) on P adsorption and to evaluate their relative contribution with different sediment particle sizes. The sediments were separated into four particle-size fractions: 0-30 μ m, 30-62 μ m, 62-90 μ m, and 90-125 μ m, and then selective chemical extractions were conducted to remove OM, Fe+Mn oxides, and Fe+Mn oxides and OM from the raw sediments, respectively. A series of adsorption isotherm experiments were conducted to investigate the P adsorption on the raw and extracted sediments. Then, a nonlinear regression model was used to determine the maximum P adsorption capacity of each component. The resultes showed that the maximum P adsorption capacities of extracted sediments were lower than that of raw sediments. The nonlinear regression analysis showed that the relative contribution on a mass basis was dominated by Fe+Mn oxides, followed by OM and residues. In addition, their relative contributions in sediments with different particle sizes were on the same order of magnitude.

Key words: iron and manganese oxides, organic matter, phosphorus adsorption, relative contribution, sediment, selective extraction

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^{*} Author to whom all correspondence should be addressed: e-mail: hwtang@hhu.edu.cn; Phone: +86 025 83786662