

REFERENCES

- Bowman, R.S., Haggerty, G.M., Huddleston, R.G., Neel, D., and Flynn, M.M. (1995) Sorption of nonpolar organic compounds, inorganic cations, and inorganic oxyanions by surfactant-modified zeolite. American Chemical Society, 54-64
- Bowman, R.S., Sullivan, E.J., and Li, Z. (2000) Uptake of cations, anions, and nonpolar organic molecules by surfactant-modified clinoptilolite-rich tuff. p. 287-297. In C. Colella and F.A Mumpton (eds.) Natural zeolites for the third millennium. , Naples, Italy:De Frede Editore.
- Cortes-Martinez, R., Martinez-miranda, V., Solache-Rios, M., and Garcia-Sosa, I., (2004) Evaluation of natural and surfactant-modified zeolites in the removal of cadmium from aqueous solutions. Separation Science and Technology, 39, 2711-2730.
- Curkovi, L., Cerjan-Stefanovic, S., and Filipan, T. (1997) Metal ion exchange by natural and modified zeolites. Water Research, 31, 1379-1382.
- David, C.R. and Jorge, A.P. (2001) Adsorption of sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate on organophilic bentonites. Applied Clay Science, 18, 172-181.
- Ghiaci, M., Abbaspur, A., Kia, K., and Seyedeyn-Azad, F. (2004) Equilibrium isotherm studied for the sorption of benzene, toluene, and phenol onto organo-zeolites and as-synthesized MCM-41. Separation and Purification Technology, 40, 217-229.
- Haggerty, G.M and Bowman, R.S. (1994) Sorption of Chromate and other inorganic anions by organo-zeolite. Environmental Science and Technologies, 26, 452-458.
- Haggerty, G.M and Bowman, R.S. (1994) Sorption of inorganic anions by organo-zeolite. Environmental Science and Technologies, 28, 452-458.
- Helfferich, F. (1995) Ion Exchange, New York : Dover, 323-336.

- Jacobs, P.H. and Forstner, U. (1999) Concept of subaqueous capping of contaminated sediments with active barrier systems (ABS) using natural and modified zeolites. Water Research, 33, 2083-2087.
- Karapanagioti, H.K., Sabatini, D.A., and Bowman, R.S. (2005) Partitioning of hydrophobic organic chemicals (HOC) into anionic and cation surfactant-modified sorbents. Water Research, 39, 699-709.
- Koh, S. and Dixon, J.B. (2001) Preparation and application of organo-minerals as sorbents of phenol, benzene and toluene. Applied Clay Science, 18, 111-122.
- Lin, S.H. and Juang, R.H. (2002) Heavy metal removal from water by sorption using surfactant-modified montmorillonite. Journal of Hazardous Materials, B92, 315-326.
- Li, Z. and Bowman, R.S. (1997) Counterion Effects on the Sorption of Cationic Surfactant and Chromate on Natural Clinoptilolite. Environmental Science and Technologies, 31, 2407-2412.
- Li, Z. and Bowman, R.S. (1998) Sorption of Perchloroethylene by Surfactant-Modified Zeolite as Controlled by Surfactant Loading. Environmental Science and Technologies, 32, 2278-2282.
- Li, Z. and Bowman, R.S. (2001) Retention of inorganic oxyanions by organo-kaolinite. Water Research, 35, 3771-2001.
- Li, Z., Burt, T and Bowman, R.S. (2000) Sorption of Ionizable Organic Solutes by Surfactant-Modified Zeolite. Environmental Science and Technologies, 34, 3756-3760.
- Malakul, P., Srinivasan, K.R., and Wang, H.Y. (1998) Metal Adsorption and Desorption Characteristics of Surfactant-Modified Clay Complexes. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry: Research, 37, 4296-4301.
- Malliou, E., Loizidou, M., and Spyrellis, N. (1994) Uptake of lead and cadmium by clinoptilolite. Science Total Environment, 149, 139-144.

- Mier, M.V., Callejas, R.L., Gehr, R., Cisneros, B.E.J., and Alvarez, P.J.J. (2001) Heavy Metal Removal with Mexican Clinoptilolite : Multi-Component Ionic Exchange. Environmental Science and Technologies, 35(2), 373-378.
- Miessler, G.L. and Tarr, D.A. (2004) Inorganic Chemistry New Jersey: 3rd Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Ouki, S.K. and Kavannagh, M. (1999) Treatment of Metals-Contaminated Wastewaters by Use of Natural Zeolites. Water Science Technology, 36, 115-122.
- Pradubmook, T., O'Haver, J.H., Malakul, P., and Harwell, J.H. (2003) Effect pH on Adsolubilization of Toluene and Acetophenone into Adsorbed Surfactant on Precipitated Silica. Colloids and Surfaces A. Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 224, 93-98.
- Ricordel, S., Taha, S., Cisse, I., and Dorange, G. (2001) Heavy metals removal by adsorption onto peanut husks carbon: characterization, kinetic study and modeling. Separation and Purification Technology, 24, 389-401.
- Saengchote, S. (2003) Enhanced Sorption of Heavy Metal and Organic Contaminants Using Surfactant-Modified Zeolite (SMZ). M.S. Thesis, The Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Scamehorn, J.F., Schechter, R.S., and Wade, W.H. (1982) Adsorption of Surfactants on Mineral Oxide Surfaces from Aqueous solutions. Colloid Interface Science, 85(2), 463-477.
- Semmens, M.J. and Martin, W.P. (1988) The influence of pretreatment on capacity and selectivity of clinoptilolite for metal ions. Waer Research , 22, 537-542.
- Shawabkeh, R., Al-Harahsheh, A., Hami, M., and Khlaifat, A. (2004) Conversion of oil shale ash into zeolite for cadmium and lead removal from wastewater. Fuel, 83, 981-985.
- Sismanoglu, T. and Pura, S. (2001) Adsorption of Aqueous Nitrophenols on Clinoptilolite. Colloids and Surfaces, 180, 1-6.

- Sriplad, T. (2005) Adsorptive removal of heavy metals and organic contaminant systems using surfactant-modified zeolite (SMZ). M.S. Thesis, The Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University Bangkok, Thailand.
- Sriwongjanya, S. (2004) Simultaneous Removal of Heavy Metal and Organic Contaminants by Adsorption Using Surfactant-Modified Zeolite (SMZ). M.S. Thesis, The Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Torn, L.H., Keizer, A., Koopal, L.K., and Lyklema, J. (2003). Mixed adsorption of poly (vinylpyrrolidone) and sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate on kaolinite. Journal of Colloid and Interface Science, 260, 1-8.
- Upmeier, M.W. and Czurda, K.A. (1997) Use of Clinoptilolite for the optimization of Mineral Clay Liners for Waste Deposits. In Chon, H. (Ed.), Studies in Surface Science and Catalysis, 105, 1633-1639.
- Wark, M., Lutz, W., Schulz-Ekloff, G., and Dyer, A. (1994) Quantitative monitoring of side products during high loading of zeolites by heavy metals. Zeolites 13, 658-670.
- You, Y., Zhao, H., and George, F. (2002) Surfactant-enhanced adsorption of organic compounds by layered double hydroxides. Colloids and Surfaces A. Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 205, 161-172.
- Zamzow, M.J., Eichbaum, B.R., Sandgren, K.R., and Shanks, D.E. (1990) Removal of heavy metals and other cations from wastewater using zeolites. Separation Sciecne Technology, 25, 1555-1569.
- Zhu, L., and Chen, B. (2000) Sorption Behavior of *p*-Nitrophenol on the Interface between Anion-Cation Organobentonite and Water. Environment Science Technology, 34, 2997-3002.

APPENDICES

Table A1 Adsorption isotherm of CTAB on clinoptilolite at 30°C

Weight of clinoptilolite = 0.2 g
Volume of CTAB solution = 20 ml
Molecular weight of CTAB = 364.46 g/mol

No.	[CTAB] _{initial} (μmol/L)	[CTAB] _{equilibrium} (μmol/L)	Amount of surfactant adsorbed (μmol/g)
1	92.58	15.42	7.72
2	293.50	21.46	27.20
3	414.75	55.22	35.95
4	501.56	106.38	39.52
5	502.00	122.47	37.95
6	539.99	132.46	40.75
7	555.06	137.98	41.71
8	558.86	139.86	41.90
9	580.31	160.72	41.96
10	611.91	168.96	44.30
11	913.68	348.99	56.47
12	1502.10	805.85	69.62
13	1977.83	1268.88	70.90
14	2990.16	2277.85	71.23
15	3975.73	3223.20	75.25
16	6022.95	5287.83	73.51

Table A2 Zeta-Potential data for CTAB adsorption on clinoptilolite

No.	Amount of surfactant adsorbed ($\mu\text{mol/g}$)	Zeta potentail (mV)										S.D.
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	10 th	Average	
1	7.7	-68.7	-60.9	-60.7	-70.3	-71.5	-65.5	-59.2	-54.2	-61.3	-57.2	5.8
2	27.2	-68.7	-50.8	-68.4	-54.9	-69.5	-51.4	-67.0	-64.4	-61.1	-55.6	7.6
3	36.0	-28.7	-28.2	-30.6	-29.5	-41.8	-29.8	-29.6	-40.5	-40.5	-29.9	5.8
4	39.5	11.0	-9.3	-10.7	-7.5	-9.1	-8.9	-7.9	-9.2	-7.9	-5.9	6.7
5	38.0	1.2	-7.5	-7.6	-5.5	-8.8	-10.1	-14.0	3.1	-5.3	-5.4	5.3
6	40.8	-3.4	-7.2	-7.0	-7.4	-8.0	-5.3	-5.4	-6.9	-5.4	-5.6	1.4
7	41.7	-3.6	-2.1	-4.9	3.0	1.0	-4.0	2.4	-3.0	-1.2	-1.2	2.9
8	41.9	2.7	-2.7	3.1	16.3	5.6	7.9	6.8	8.0	9.0	5.7	5.2
9	42.0	10.9	13.7	12.7	-2.4	-1.4	11.6	-1.0	12.1	13.0	6.9	7.0
10	44.3	18.0	10.5	16.1	11.2	9.8	11.8	21.2	22.5	8.2	12.9	5.2
11	56.5	49.0	39.0	42.7	39.9	45.7	39.1	54.3	38.1	40.7	38.8	5.5
12	69.6	45.0	51.6	54.3	62.4	46.0	43.6	43.9	54.0	58.6	45.9	6.8
13	70.9	52.0	49.6	45.0	47.3	55.9	56.6	49.5	58.1	46.6	46.1	4.7
14	71.2	62.7	51.2	69.6	71.5	73.0	62.1	50.9	59.3	65.0	56.5	8.1
15	75.3	56.0	62.4	60.7	72.3	64.8	64.5	63.0	64.3	75.1	58.3	5.8
16	73.5	54.6	69.3	64.3	77.7	66.8	73.3	80.8	77.4	59.2	62.3	8.9

Table A3 Dynamic adsorption of DOWFAX 8390 on CTAB-modified clinoptilolite at 30°C

Weight of clinoptilolite	=	0.2 g
Volume of DOWFAX 8390 solution	=	20 ml
Molecular weight of DOWFAX 8390	=	642 g/mol (36% of active gradient)
Initial concentration of DOWFAX 8390	=	5582.371 μmol/L

Equilibrium time (days)	[DOWFAX8390] equilibrium(μmol/L)	Amount of surfactant adsorbed (μmol/g)	S.D.
1	5214.864	36.751	5.479
2	4982.653	59.972	15.696
3	4974.939	60.743	8.332
4	4951.841	63.053	0.652
6	4906.355	67.6016	0.622

Table A4 Dynamic adsorption of DOWFAX 2A1 on CTAB-modified clinoptilolite at 30°C

Weight of clinoptilolite	=	0.2 g
Volume of DOWFAX 2A1 solution	=	20 ml
Molecular weight of DOWFAX 2A1	=	576 g/mol (46% of active gradient)
Initial concentration of DOWFAX 2A1	=	5571.605 μmol/L

Equilibrium time (days)	[DOWFAX 2A1] equilibrium(μmol/L)	Amount of surfactant adsorbed (μmol/g)	S.D.
1	5109.671	46.193	0.241
2	5097.529	47.408	5.133
3	5077.273	49.433	6.149
4	5150.703	42.090	1.189
6	5143.455	42.815	1.089

Table A5 Dynamic adsorption of SDBS on CTAB-modified clinoptilolite at 30°C

Weight of clinoptilolite = 0.2 g
 Volume of DOWFAX 2A1 solution = 20 ml
 Molecular weight of DOWFAX 2A1 = 348.48 g/mol (46% of active gradient)
 Initial concentration of DOWFAX 2A1 = 5534.567 μmol/L

Equilibrium time (days)	[SDBS]equilibrium (μmol/L)	Amount of surfactant adsorbed (μmol/g)	S.D.
1	5334.619	19.995	0.619
2	5332.935	20.163	1.269
3	4973.33	56.124	1.267
4	4973.875	56.069	0.674
6	4955.675	57.889	0.606

Table A6 Adsorption isotherm of cadmium on clinoptilolite in single-metal system

Weight of clinoptilolite = 0.2 g
 Volume of cadmium solution = 20 ml

No.	[Cd ²⁺] _{initial} (mM)	[Cd ²⁺] _{equilibrium} (mM)	Amount of Cd ²⁺ adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.1813	0.0073	0.0174	0.0012
2	0.5031	0.0216	0.0482	0.0027
3	1.3845	0.0908	0.1294	0.0019
4	1.9394	0.1610	0.1778	0.0066
5	2.3461	0.3015	0.2045	0.0029
6	2.7806	0.5059	0.2275	0.0106
7	3.1382	0.8119	0.2326	0.0068
8	3.4314	0.9705	0.2461	0.0213
9	4.1360	1.5729	0.2563	0.0182

Table A7 Adsorption isotherm of cadmium on SMZ-DOWFAX 8390 in single-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g

Volume of cadmium solution = 20 ml

No.	[Cd ²⁺] _{initial} (mM)	[Cd ²⁺] _{equilibrium} (mM)	Amount of Cd ²⁺ adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.1239	0.0056	0.0118	0.0001
2	0.4722	0.0221	0.0450	0.0002
3	1.2033	0.0817	0.1122	0.0001
4	1.9781	0.2013	0.1777	0.0015
5	2.5104	0.3216	0.2189	0.0016
6	2.9145	0.5421	0.2372	0.0017
7	3.1050	0.7139	0.2391	0.0036
8	3.4285	0.8662	0.2562	0.0019
9	4.2380	1.4326	0.2805	0.0017

Table A8 Adsorption isotherm of cadmium on SMZ-DOWFAX 2A1 in single-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g
 Volume of cadmium solution = 20 ml

No.	[Cd ²⁺] _{initial} (mM)	[Cd ²⁺] _{equilibrium} (mM)	Amount of Cd ²⁺ adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.2447	0.0054	0.0239	0.0019
2	0.7343	0.0212	0.0713	0.0015
3	1.2922	0.0515	0.1241	0.0018
4	2.0482	0.1328	0.1915	0.0014
5	2.3182	0.2361	0.2082	0.00012
6	2.8976	0.5601	0.2337	0.0001
7	3.3326	0.8258	0.2507	0.0026
8	3.4990	1.0587	0.2440	0.0014
9	4.0537	1.5829	0.2471	0.0019

Table A9 Adsorption isotherm of cadmium on SMZ-SDBS in single-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g

Volume of cadmium solution = 20 ml

No.	$[Cd^{2+}]_{initial}$ (mM)	$[Cd^{2+}]_{equilibrium}$ (mM)	Amount of Cd ²⁺ adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.1549	0.0047	0.0150	0.0015
2	0.4251	0.0211	0.0404	0.0012
3	1.2129	0.0938	0.1119	0.0002
4	2.0438	0.2174	0.1826	0.0019
5	2.3433	0.3015	0.2042	0.0013
6	2.6728	0.3855	0.2287	0.0002
7	3.2770	0.7699	0.2507	0.0015
8	3.5876	0.9946	0.2593	0.0031
9	4.0685	1.4727	0.2596	0.0001

Table A10 Adsorption isotherm of lead on clinoptilolite in single-metal system

Weight of clinoptilolite = 0.2 g

Volume of lead solution = 20 ml

No.	$[Pb^{2+}]_{\text{initial}}$ (mM)	$[Pb^{2+}]_{\text{equilibrium}}$ (mM)	Amount of Pb^{2+} adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.3021	0.0021	0.0300	0.0032
2	0.4461	0.0031	0.0443	0.0033
3	0.8576	0.0056	0.0852	0.0025
4	1.0301	0.0081	0.1022	0.0014
5	1.3389	0.0119	0.1327	0.0034
6	1.4295	0.0125	0.1417	0.0015
7	1.4295	0.0125	0.1417	0.0026
8	1.4883	0.0133	0.1475	0.0014
9	1.5641	0.0141	0.1550	0.0049
10	1.6999	0.0159	0.1684	0.0018
11	1.7488	0.0168	0.1732	0.0049
12	2.5168	0.0308	0.2486	0.0015
13	3.2106	0.0526	0.3158	0.0011

Table A11 Adsorption isotherm of lead on SMZ-DOWFAX 8390 in single-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g

Volume of lead solution = 20 ml

No.	[Pb ²⁺] _{initial} (mM)	[Pb ²⁺] _{equilibrium} (mM)	Amount of Pb ²⁺ adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.3326	0.0006	0.0332	0.0031
2	0.4698	0.0008	0.0469	0.0022
3	0.5037	0.0007	0.0503	0.0018
4	0.7555	0.0015	0.0754	0.0013
5	0.7844	0.0014	0.0783	0.0021
6	0.9371	0.0021	0.0935	0.0001
7	1.4805	0.0055	0.1475	0.0001
8	1.5059	0.0049	0.1501	0.0001
9	1.9447	0.0097	0.1935	0.0001
10	2.2875	0.0125	0.2275	0.0002
11	2.4137	0.0267	0.2387	0.0031
12	2.6222	0.0562	0.2566	0.0035
13	2.7451	0.1001	0.2645	0.0012

Table A12 Adsorption isotherm of lead on SMZ-DOWFAX 2A1 in single-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g
 Volume of lead solution = 20 ml

No.	[Pb ²⁺] _{initial} (mM)	[Pb ²⁺] _{equilibrium} (mM)	Amount of Pb ²⁺ adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.2061	0.0001	0.0206	0.0034
2	0.2161	0.0001	0.0216	0.0035
3	0.3973	0.0003	0.0397	0.0014
4	0.5514	0.0004	0.0551	0.0024
5	0.6836	0.0006	0.0683	0.0032
6	0.9990	0.0010	0.0998	0.0046
7	1.7889	0.0039	0.1785	0.0034
8	1.8148	0.0028	0.1812	0.0015
9	2.1899	0.0119	0.2178	0.0025
10	2.1998	0.0098	0.2190	0.0023
11	2.3163	0.0223	0.2294	0.0034
12	2.4222	0.0492	0.2373	0.0034
13	2.5011	0.0951	0.2406	0.0015

Table A13 Adsorption isotherm of lead on SMZ-SDBS in single-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g

Volume of lead solution = 20 ml

No.	$[Pb^{2+}]_{initial}$ (mM)	$[Pb^{2+}]_{equilibrium}$ (mM)	Amount of Pb^{2+} adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.2761	0.0001	0.0276	0.0029
2	0.2761	0.0001	0.0276	0.0022
3	0.5873	0.0003	0.0587	0.0011
4	0.8286	0.0006	0.0828	0.0540
5	0.8286	0.0006	0.0828	0.0018
6	1.1668	0.0008	0.1166	0.0034
7	1.3844	0.0014	0.1383	0.0022
8	1.5438	0.0018	0.1542	0.0047
9	2.1366	0.0066	0.2130	0.0011
10	2.2456	0.0096	0.2236	0.0018
11	2.4135	0.0245	0.2389	0.0026
12	2.5019	0.0449	0.2457	0.0015
13	2.5672	0.0972	0.2470	0.0054

Table A14 Adsorption isotherm of cadmium on clinoptilolite in mixed-metal system

Weight of clinoptilolite = 0.2 g

Volume of cadmium solution = 20 ml

No.	$[Cd^{2+}]_{\text{initial}}$ (mM)	$[Cd^{2+}]_{\text{equilibrium}}$ (mM)	Amount of Cd ²⁺ adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.2262	0.0044	0.0222	0.0014
2	0.4422	0.0160	0.0426	0.0015
3	0.5064	0.0300	0.0476	0.0021
4	0.6797	0.0871	0.0593	0.0034
5	0.7324	0.0974	0.0635	0.0015
6	1.0402	0.4036	0.0637	0.0023
7	1.0697	0.4322	0.0637	0.0015
8	1.9273	1.2817	0.0646	0.0023
9	1.5312	0.8579	0.0673	0.0215

Table A15 Adsorption isotherm of cadmium on SMZ-DOWFAX 8390 in mixed-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g

Volume of cadmium solution = 20 ml

No.	[Cd ²⁺] _{initial} (mM)	[Cd ²⁺] _{equilibrium} (mM)	Amount of Cd ²⁺ adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.2654	0.0060	0.0259	0.0011
2	0.4406	0.0094	0.0431	0.0026
3	0.5542	0.0304	0.0524	0.0012
4	0.7028	0.0808	0.0622	0.0067
5	1.0845	0.4007	0.0684	0.0074
6	1.0963	0.4121	0.0684	0.0002
7	1.8305	1.1355	0.0695	0.0205
8	0.8463	0.1449	0.0701	0.0046
9	1.5014	0.7504	0.0751	0.0051

Table A16 Adsorption isotherm of cadmium on SMZ-DOWFAX 2A1 in mixed-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g
 Volume of cadmium solution = 20 ml

No.	[Cd ²⁺] _{initial} (mM)	[Cd ²⁺] _{equilibrium} (mM)	Amount of Cd ²⁺ adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.4727	0.0036	0.0469	0.0011
2	0.5349	0.0161	0.0519	0.0027
3	1.3614	0.7878	0.0574	0.0047
4	0.6068	0.0253	0.0581	0.0020
5	1.7384	1.1535	0.0585	0.0109
6	0.6770	0.0842	0.0593	0.0062
7	1.0069	0.4108	0.0596	0.0059
8	1.0557	0.4440	0.0612	0.0085
9	0.7469	0.1208	0.0626	0.0032

Table A17 Adsorption isotherm of cadmium on SMZ-SDBS in mixed-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g

Volume of cadmium solution = 20 ml

No.	$[Cd^{2+}]_{\text{initial}}$ (mM)	$[Cd^{2+}]_{\text{equilibrium}}$ (mM)	Amount of Cd^{2+} adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.2343	0.0033	0.0231	0.0001
2	0.4649	0.0144	0.0450	0.0058
3	0.4717	0.0153	0.0456	0.0018
4	0.5113	0.0217	0.0490	0.0015
5	0.7133	0.1154	0.0598	0.0040
6	0.8135	0.2618	0.0552	0.0040
7	1.0787	0.4929	0.0586	0.0046
8	1.2318	0.6447	0.0587	0.0035
9	1.6089	1.0203	0.0589	0.0027

Table A18 Adsorption isotherm of lead on clinoptilolite in mixed-metal system

Weight of clinoptilolite = 0.2 g

Volume of lead solution = 20 ml

No.	$[\text{Pb}^{2+}]_{\text{initial}}$ (mM)	$[\text{Pb}^{2+}]_{\text{equilibrium}}$ (mM)	Amount of Pb^{2+} adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.2058	0.0037	0.0202	0.0034
2	0.3927	0.0047	0.0388	0.0017
3	0.5586	0.0074	0.0551	0.0047
4	0.7302	0.0066	0.0724	0.0021
5	0.9107	0.0092	0.0902	0.0028
6	1.1405	0.0120	0.1128	0.0018
7	1.3556	0.0148	0.1341	0.0018
8	1.5392	0.0211	0.1518	0.0030
9	1.9148	0.0372	0.1878	0.0121
10	2.0393	0.0414	0.1998	0.0018
11	2.1592	0.0568	0.2102	0.0046
12	2.2521	0.0631	0.2189	0.0017

Table A19 Adsorption isotherm of lead on SMZ-DOWFAX 8390 in mixed-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g
 Volume of lead solution = 20 ml

No.	[Pb ²⁺] _{initial} (mM)	[Pb ²⁺] _{equilibrium} (mM)	Amount of Pb ²⁺ adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.2058	0.0018	0.0204	0.0033
2	0.3927	0.0020	0.0391	0.0017
3	0.5586	0.0028	0.0556	0.0048
4	0.7302	0.0036	0.0727	0.0022
5	0.9107	0.0054	0.0905	0.0026
6	1.1405	0.0103	0.1130	0.0018
7	1.3556	0.0116	0.1344	0.0018
8	1.5392	0.0188	0.1520	0.0030
9	1.9148	0.0377	0.1877	0.0120
10	1.9490	0.0423	0.1907	0.0026
11	2.0492	0.0557	0.1993	0.0015
12	2.0878	0.0625	0.2025	0.0034

Table A20 Adsorption isotherm of lead on SMZ-DOWFAX 2A1 in mixed-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g
 Volume of lead solution = 20 ml

No.	[Pb ²⁺] _{initial} (mM)	[Pb ²⁺] _{equilibrium} (mM)	Amount of Pb ²⁺ adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.2058	0.0007	0.0205	0.0033
2	0.3927	0.0018	0.0391	0.0017
3	0.5586	0.0021	0.0557	0.0049
4	0.7302	0.0034	0.0727	0.0019
5	0.9107	0.0045	0.0906	0.0026
6	1.1405	0.0075	0.1133	0.0016
7	1.3556	0.0122	0.1343	0.0016
8	1.5392	0.0188	0.1520	0.0030
9	1.9091	0.0458	0.1863	0.0026
10	1.9148	0.0395	0.1875	0.0116
11	1.9676	0.0568	0.1911	0.0005
12	2.0090	0.0618	0.1947	0.0015

Table A21 Adsorption isotherm of lead on SMZ-SDBS in mixed-metal system

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g

Volume of lead solution = 20 ml

No.	$[Pb^{2+}]_{initial}$ (mM)	$[Pb^{2+}]_{equilibrium}$ (mM)	Amount of Pb^{2+} adsorbed (mmol/g)	S.D.
1	0.2295	0.0005	0.0229	0.0022
2	0.3803	0.0007	0.0380	0.0012
3	0.5931	0.0010	0.0592	0.0033
4	0.7150	0.0019	0.0713	0.0021
5	0.8918	0.0041	0.0888	0.0018
6	1.1289	0.0070	0.1122	0.0015
7	1.3685	0.0106	0.1358	0.0020
8	1.5623	0.0166	0.1546	0.0001
9	1.8748	0.0439	0.1831	0.0002
10	1.8966	0.0544	0.1842	0.0011
11	1.9330	0.0628	0.1870	0.0019
12	2.0002	0.0377	0.1962	0.0001

Table A22 Adsorption isotherm of toluene on clinoptilolite

Weight of clinoptilolite = 0.2 g

Volume of toluene solution = 20 ml

No.	[Toluene] _{initial} (μM)	[Toluene] _{equilibrium} (μM)	Amount of toluene adsorbed (μmol/g)	S.D.
1	730.82	662.08	6.87	1.248932
2	1603.43	1469.06	13.44	0.653421
3	2518.52	2309.26	20.93	2.083149
4	4768.91	4419.62	34.93	4.252484
5	5496.58	5013.88	48.27	2.249888

Table A23 Adsorption isotherm of toluene on SMZ-DOWFAX 8390

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g

Volume of toluene solution = 20 ml

No.	[Toluene] _{initial} (μM)	[Toluene] _{equilibrium} (μM)	Amount of toluene adsorbed (μmol/g)	S.D.
1	594.95	483.08	11.19	1.837406
2	1445.01	1150.27	29.47	4.554528
3	2561.72	1964.83	59.69	5.687909
4	4550.96	3527.85	102.31	14.13783
5	5436.79	4328.70	110.81	4.353836

Table A24 Adsorption isotherm of toluene on SMZ-DOWFAX 2A1

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g

Volume of toluene solution = 20 ml

No.	[Toluene] _{initial} (μM)	[Toluene] _{equilibrium} (μM)	Amount of toluene adsorbed (μmol/g)	S.D.
1	826.32	709.95	11.64	2.923568
2	1558.77	1310.23	24.85	6.13567
3	2917.25	2447.89	46.94	5.685081
4	4904.80	4009.50	89.53	8.349473
5	5220.08	4320.94	110.81	4.353836

Table A25 Adsorption isotherm of toluene on SMZ-SDBS

Weight of SMZ = 0.2 g

Volume of toluene solution = 20 ml

No.	[Toluene] _{initial} (μM)	[Toluene] _{equilibrium} (μM)	Amount of toluene adsorbed (μmol/g)	S.D.
1	688.94	618.44	7.05	1.428887
2	1597.05	1441.04	15.60	3.592674
3	2477.56	2220.27	25.73	3.273298
4	4875.32	4437.98	43.73	1.535213
5	5306.23	4769.52	53.67	4.823618

Sample of calculation

Surfactant Adsorption Isotherms

Surfactant adsorption isotherm was constructed by plotting the amount of surfactant adsorbed per gram of clinoptilolite ($\mu\text{mol/g}$) versus equilibrium concentration of surfactant (μM).

1. To convert the amount of carbon from TOC (ppm) to initial and equilibrium concentration of CTAB (μM)

$$\text{Equation from TOC: } Y = 4.1797 \times X$$

$$X = \text{the amount of carbon from TOC (ppm)} = 32.053 \text{ ppm}$$

$$Y = \text{the concentration of CTAB (\mu M)} = 4.1797 \times 32.053 \\ = 133.9803 \mu\text{M}$$

2. Finding CTAB adsorbed concentration (μM)

$$[\text{CTAB}]_{\text{Adsorbed}} = [\text{CTAB}]_{\text{Initial}} - [\text{CTAB}]_{\text{Equilibrium}}$$

$$[\text{CTAB}]_{\text{Initial}} = 555.06 \mu\text{M}$$

$$[\text{CTAB}]_{\text{Equilibrium}} = 133.9803 \mu\text{M}$$

$$[\text{CTAB}]_{\text{Adsorbed}} = 555.06 - 133.9803 = 421.0797 \mu\text{M}$$

3. To convert adsorption concentration to moles of adsorption

$$\text{Mole} = \frac{\text{Concentration} \times \text{Volume}}{1000}$$

$$\text{Adsorbed (\mu mol)} = \frac{(\text{Adsorbed (\mu M)}) \times \text{Volume of solution}}{1000}$$

$$\text{Adsorbed (\mu mol)} = \frac{421.0797 \times 20}{1000} = 8.4216 \mu\text{mol}$$

4. Finding CTAB adsorbed per gram of clinoptilolite

$$\text{CTAB adsorbed (\mu mol/g of clinoptilolite)} = \frac{\text{Adsorbed (\mu mol)}}{\text{the amount of clinoptilolite (g)}} \\ = \frac{8.4216}{0.2} = 42.1079 \mu\text{mol/g}$$

Heavy metal Adsorption Isotherms

Heavy metal (cadmium and lead) adsorption isotherm was constructed by plotting the amount of cadmium adsorbed per gram of SMZ (mmol/g) versus equilibrium concentration of cadmium (mM).

1. To convert absorbance from AAS to $[Metal]_{AAS}$ (ppm) of standard solution
For example

$$\text{Equation from standard solution: } Y = 0.2969X$$

$$Y = \text{Absorbance from AAS} = 0.4128$$

$$X = [Metal]_{AAS} (\text{ppm}) \text{ of standard solution} = 0.4128 / 0.2969 \\ = 1.3905 \text{ ppm}$$

2. To convert $[Metal]_{AAS}$ (ppm) of standard solution to real equilibrium metal concentration (mM)

For example

$$\begin{aligned} [Cd^{2+}]_{AAS} (\text{ppm}) \text{ of standard solution} &= 0.5288 \text{ ppm} \\ (\text{dilution factor} = 334.3333) &= 0.5288 * 334.3333 \\ &= 176.794 \text{ ppm} \\ \text{equilibrium Cd}^{2+} \text{ concentration (mM)} &= 176.7940 / 112.41 \\ &= 1.5729 \text{ mM} \end{aligned}$$

2. Finding Cd^{2+} adsorbed concentration

$$[Cd^{2+}]_{\text{Adsorbed}} = [Cd^{2+}]_{\text{Initial}} - [Cd^{2+}]_{\text{Equilibrium}}$$

$$[Cd^{2+}]_{\text{Initial}} = 4.1360 \text{ mM}$$

$$[Cd^{2+}]_{\text{Equilibrium}} = 1.5729 \text{ mM}$$

$$[CTAB]_{\text{Adsorbed}} = 4.1360 - 1.5729 = 2.5631 \text{ mM}$$

4. To convert adsorption concentration to mass of adsorption

$$\text{Mole} = \frac{\text{Concentration} \times \text{Volume}}{1000}$$

$$\text{Adsorbed (mmol)} = \frac{(\text{Adsorbed (mmol)}) \times \text{Volume of solution}}{1000}$$

$$\text{Adsorbed (mmol)} = \frac{2.5631 \times 20}{1000} = 0.0513 \text{ mmol}$$

5. Finding Cd²⁺ adsorbed per gram of SMZ

$$\text{Cd}^{2+} \text{ adsorbed (mg/g of clinoptilolite)} = \frac{\text{Adsorbed (mmol)}}{\text{the amount of SMZ (g)}}$$

$$= \frac{0.0513}{0.2} = 0.2563 \text{ mmol/g}$$

Toluene Adsorption Isotherms

Toluene adsorption isotherm was constructed by plotting the amount of toluene adsorbed per gram of SMZ ($\mu\text{mol/g}$) versus equilibrium concentration of toluene (μM).

1. To convert area from GC-Headspace to equilibrium concentration of toluene (μM)

$$\text{Equation from GC-Headspace: } Y = 1.2076 * X$$

$$Y = \text{area from GC-Headspace} = 799.53$$

$$X = \text{equilibrium concentration of toluene (\mu M)} = \frac{799.53}{1.2076} = 662.08 \mu\text{M}$$

2. Finding toluene adsorbed concentration (ppm)

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{toluene}]_{\text{Adsorbed}} &= [\text{toluene}]_{\text{Initial}} - [\text{toluene}]_{\text{Equilibrium}} \\ [\text{toluene}]_{\text{Initial}} &= 730.82 \mu\text{M} \\ [\text{toluene}]_{\text{Equilibrium}} &= 662.08 \mu\text{M} \\ [\text{toluene}]_{\text{Adsorbed}} &= 730.82 - 662.08 = 68.74 \mu\text{M} \end{aligned}$$

3. To convert adsorption concentration to moles of adsorption

$$\text{Mole} = \frac{\text{Concentration (ppm)} \times \text{Volume}}{1000 \times \text{Molecular weight}}$$

$$\text{Adsorbed (mmol)} = \frac{(\text{Adsorbed (ppm)}) \times \text{Volume of solution}}{1000 \times \text{Molecular weight}}$$

$$\text{Adsorbed (mmol)} = \frac{68.74 \times 20}{1000} = 1.37 \mu\text{mol}$$

4. Finding toluene adsorbed per gram of SMZ

$$\text{toluene adsorbed } (\mu\text{mol/g of SMZ}) = \frac{\text{Adsorbed } (\mu\text{mol})}{\text{the amount of SMZ } (\text{g})}$$
$$= \frac{1.37}{0.2} = 6.87 \mu\text{mol/g}$$

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Ms. Nattikan Termkaew

Date of Birth: August 18, 1982

Nationality: Thai

University Education:

2000-2004 Bachelor Degree of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand