应届生(23 级)

姓名：阮玮　　应聘岗位：研发工程师

民族：汉族　　出生年月：1997.09

籍贯：云南陆良　　政治面貌：中共党员

住址：江苏南京　　联系电话：17361566369

电子邮箱：201902033@njnu.edu.cn

教育经历

南京师范大学丨硕士丨排名：2/33　　动力工程及工程热物理　　2020.09-2023.07

兰州理工大学丨本科丨排名：4/58　　建筑环境与能源应用工程　　2016.09-2020.07

荣誉奖项

硕士： 1、国家奖学金

2、文体活动先进个人称号

3、江苏省大学生节能减排社会实践与科技竞赛　一等奖（队长）

4、江苏省研究生节能低碳科研创新实践大赛　　优秀奖（队长）

本科： 1、2020 级优秀毕业生

2、国奖励志奖学金

3、“三好”学生

4、数学竞赛二等奖

实习经历

2021.07-2021.08　　**南京天加环境科技有限公司**　　**研发技术岗**

实习内容：1、换热器的设计与优化，包括 creo 三维和 CAD 二维作图设计；2、空调系统组装及性能测试

2020.07-2020.08　　**云南鸿云锅炉有限责任公司**　　**技术管理岗**

1、对锅炉各部件的实时压力进行监测；2、锅炉系统热管理与分析

校园经历

2020.09-2022.09　　**硕士研究方向**

项目名称：金属有机框架材料设计开发与应用

项目简述：基于有机合成工艺，设计开发新型金属有机框架材料，实验研究其在储能，催化等方面的性能。

个人职责：1、前期调研；2、开展实验研究；3、整理实验数据，撰写实验报告及科技论文。

项目成果：以第一作者发表 3 篇 sci 期刊论文，1 篇处于审稿阶段；申请国家发明专利一项；荣获省级竞赛奖项。

2018.04-2018.12　　**甘肃省大学生科学创新项目**

项目名称：智能相变烟气余热回收系统及工艺开发

项目简述：基于溴化锂吸收式热泵原理，开发锅炉烟气余热回收工艺系统，分析了系统的性能及其动态特性。

个人职责：1、通过动态特性研究，分析不同运行工况下系统动态特性变化规律。2、制作 ppt，主要答辩人。

项目成果：该项目的结项等级为优秀，此外发表一篇中文期刊论文。

2021.09-2022.09：院学生会 文体部 （部长）

1、策划文体活动，带领篮球队闯入 4 强（队长）。

2、策划学术论坛，开展教育讲座。

2017.06-2018.06：校学生会 青协 （副会长）

1、策划组织志愿活动，主持日常活动会议。

2、提供志愿服务活动所需知识与技能的培训。

个人评价

个人技能： 软件：CAD、Solidworks、Fluent

语言：CET-6

其他：计算机二级、普通话

自我评价： 学习：专业知识扎实，渴望探索新知

工作：实操能力突出，注重团队荣誉

生活：乐观积极向上，实战抗压倍强

附件

附件主要包括以下材料：

（1）学历证明

（2）成绩证明

（3）各类获奖证明

（4）学术成果证明

（5）任职证明

学历证明

.

普通高等学校

毕业证书

学生 阮玮 性别 男，一九九七年 九 月 二十二日生，于二〇一六年 九 月至 二〇二〇 年 六 月在本校 建筑环境与能源应用工程 专业 四 年制 本 科学习，修完教学计划规定的全部课程，成绩合格，准予毕业。

校 名：

校（院）长：

证书编号：107311202005055520 二〇二〇 年 六 月二十三日

本科毕业证

兰州理工大学

学士学位证书

阮玮 ，男， 1997 年 09 月 22 日生。在 建筑环境与能源应用工程 专业完成了本科学习计划，业已毕业，经审核符合《中华人民共和国学位条例》的规定，授予 工学 学士学位。

校 长

学位评定委员会主席

证书编号：1073142020060984 二〇二〇 年 六 月二十三日

（普通高等教育本科毕业生）

本科学位证

教育部学籍在线验证报告

更新日期：2021年3月4日

姓名	阮玮				学历照片
性别	男	证件号码	532228199709222414		
民族	汉族	出生日期	1997年09月22日		
院校	南京师范大学			层次	硕士研究生
院系				班级	
专业	动力工程及工程热物理			学号	201902033
形式	全日制	入学时间	2020年09月01日	学制	3 年
类型	普通高等教育	学籍状态	注册学籍（预计毕业日期：2023年06月30日）		
在线验证	AS5W12GLTEJY1415 在线验证码		1. 扫码获取"学信网报告在线验证"小程序		2. 使用小程序扫码验证

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1、《学籍在线验证报告》是教育部学籍电子注册备案的查询结果。

2、报告内容验证办法：①点击报告（电子版）中的在线验证码，可在线验证；②登录中国高等教育学生信息网"在线验证系统"，输入在线验证码进行验证；③ 使用"学信网报告在线验证"的微信小程序，进行扫码验证。为防止出现假冒报告，请使用该小程序扫描验证，不要用其他第三方扫描程序。

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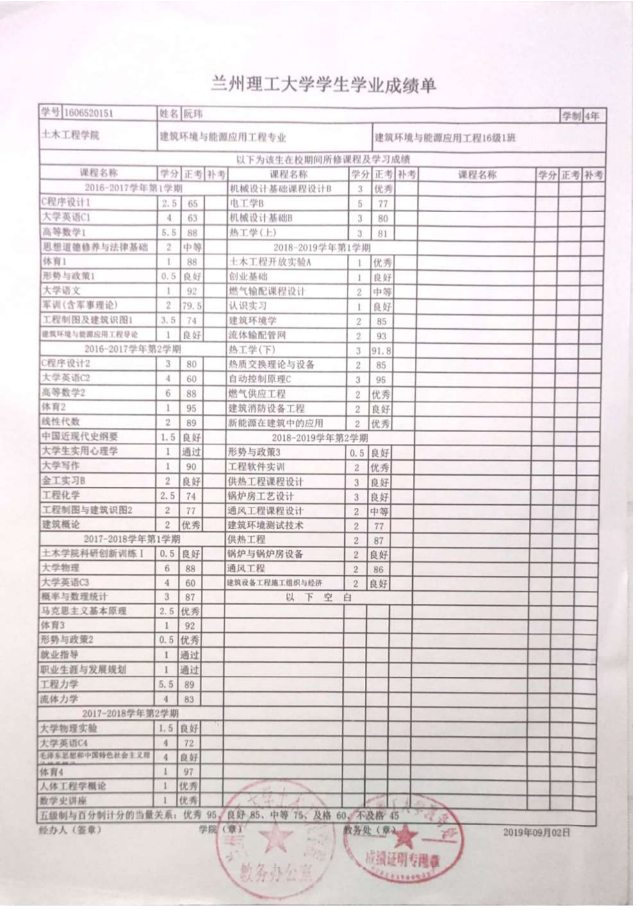
CHSI

硕士学位在线验证报告

成绩证明



兰州理工大学学生学业成绩单

学号	1606520151	姓名	阮玮	学制	4年
土木工程学院		建筑环境与能源应用工程专业		建筑环境与能源应用工程16级1班	

以下为该生在校期间所修课程及学习成绩

课程名称	学分	正考	补考	课程名称	学分	正考	补考	课程名称	学分	正考	补考
2016-2017学年第1学期				机械设计基础课程设计B	3	优秀					
C程序设计1	2.5	65		电工学B	5	77					
大学英语C1	4	63		机械设计基础B	3	80					
高等数学1	5.5	88		热工学(上)	3	81					
思想道德修养与法律基础	2	中等		2018-2019学年第1学期							
体育1	1	88		土木工程开放实验A	1	优秀					
形势与政策1	0.5	良好		创业基础	1	良好					
大学语文	1	92		燃气输配课程设计	2	中等					
军训(含军事理论)	2	79.5		认识实习	1	良好					
工程制图及建筑识图1	3.5	74		建筑环境学	2	85					
建筑环境与能源应用工程导论	1	良好		流体输配管网	2	93					
2016-2017学年第2学期				热工学(下)	3	91.8					
C程序设计2	3	80		热质交换理论与设备	2	85					
大学英语C2	4	60		自动控制原理C	3	95					
高等数学2	6	88		燃气供应工程	2	优秀					
体育2	1	95		建筑消防设备工程	2	良好					
线性代数	2	89		新能源在建筑中的应用	2	优秀					
中国近现代史纲要	1.5	良好		2018-2019学年第2学期							
大学生实用心理学	1	通过		形势与政策3	0.5	良好					
大学写作	1	90		工程软件实训	2	优秀					
金工实习B	2	良好		供热工程课程设计	3	良好					
工程化学	2.5	74		锅炉房工艺设计	3	良好					
工程制图与建筑识图2	2	77		通风工程课程设计	2	中等					
建筑概论	2	优秀		建筑环境测试技术	2	77					
2017-2018学年第1学期				供热工程	2	87					
土木学院科研创新训练Ⅰ	0.5	良好		锅炉与锅炉房设备	2	良好					
大学物理	6	88		通风工程	2	86					
大学英语C3	4	60		建筑设备工程施工组织与经济	2	良好					
概率与数理统计	3	87		以 下 空 白							
马克思主义基本原理	2.5	优秀									
体育3	1	92									
形势与政策2	0.5	优秀									
就业指导	1	通过									
职业生涯与发展规划	1	通过									
工程力学	5.5	89									
流体力学	4	83									
2017-2018学年第2学期											
大学物理实验	1.5	良好									
大学英语C4	4	72									
毛泽东思想和中国特色社会主义理	4	良好									
体育4	1	97									
人体工程学概论	1	优秀									
数学史讲座	1	优秀									

五级制与百分制计分的当量关系：优秀 95、良好 85、中等 75、及格 60、不及格 45

经办人（签章） 学院（章） 教务处（章） 2019年09月02日

教务办公室 成绩证明专用章

本科成绩单

NNU·南京师范大学
NANJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY

硕士研究生成绩单

学号：201902033 姓名：阮玮

学院：能源与机械工程学院 专业：动力工程及工程热物理

课程名称	学分	成绩	任课教师或考试小组负责人	是否学位课程	备注
中国特色社会主义理论与实践研究	2	82		是	
硕士第一外国语	4	75		是	
自然辩证法概论	1	82		是	
工程数学	3	81	陈新	是	
高等流体力学	2	84	张奕	是	
高等工程热力学	2	85	王运军	是	
科技论文写作	1	83	杨宏旻	是	
高等燃烧理论	2	83	杨宏旻	是	
现代热物理测试技术	2	80	卢平	是	
可燃固体废弃物能源化利用原理与技术	2	80	张居兵	是	
制冷与低温原理	2	74	吴薇	是	
现代制冷空调技术与节能	2	77	夏犇	是	
能源低碳高效利用先进技术	2	90	卜昌盛	否	
碳捕集、利用与封存研究前沿	2	82	赵传文	否	
室内空气品质控制理论	2	75	解晓健	否	

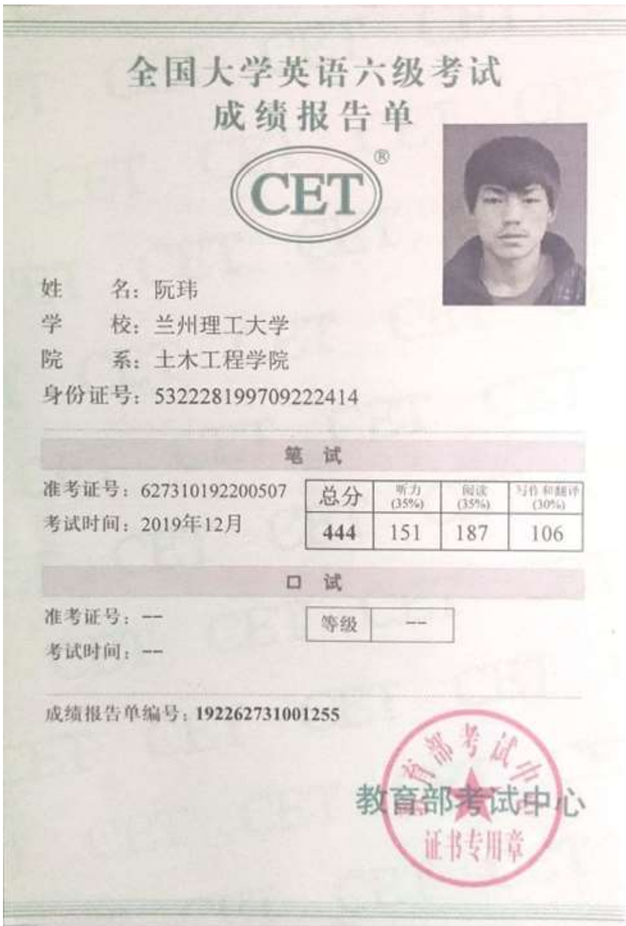
学位学分：25 总学分：31

注：此成绩单与培养方案符合

学院盖章

2022-09-09

硕士成绩单



全国大学英语六级考试
成绩报告单

CET®

姓　名：阮玮
学　校：兰州理工大学
院　系：土木工程学院
身份证号：532228199709222414

笔试

准考证号：627310192200507
考试时间：2019年12月

总分	听力 (35%)	阅读 (35%)	写作和翻译 (30%)
444	151	187	106

口试

准考证号：--
考试时间：--

等级	--

成绩报告单编号：192262731001255

教育部考试中心 证书专用章

英语6级

NCRE Examination

全国计算机等级考试
NATIONAL COMPUTER RANK EXAMINATION
二级合格证书
CERTIFICATE OF LEVEL 2

阮玮 参加 2017 年 9 月全国计算机等级考试二级 考试，

成绩 合格，特发此证。

This is to certify that the bearer has passed the National Computer Rank Examination and has achieved level 2.

身份证件号：532228199709222414
ID Number

准考证号：654906200570400...
Examination Number

证书编号：...
Certificate Number

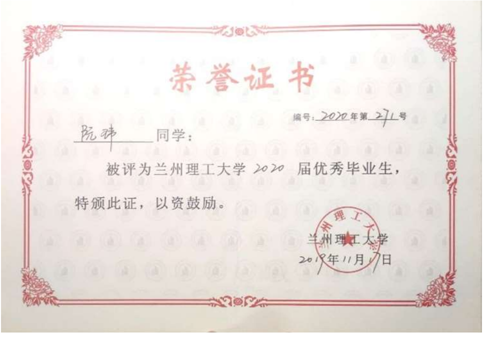
教育部考试中心
NATIONAL EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS AUTHORITY
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF CHINA

No.21704350...

计算机二级

•

获奖证明



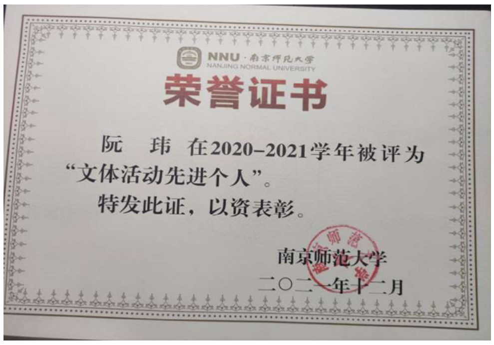
优秀毕业生

国家励志奖学金

三好学生

数学竞赛

娃哈哈市场营销大赛



文体活动先进个人

优秀社会工作者

江苏省研究生节能低碳大赛

南师大节能减排大赛

江苏省节能减排大赛

学术成果证明

项目	题目
SCI 论文	[1] **Ruan W**, Liu H, Qi Y, Zhou M, Wu H, Yang H. Post-modification of Uio-66-NH_2 based on Schiff-base reaction for removal of Hg^{2+} from aqueous solution: Synthesis, adsorption performance and mechanism. Fuel 2022; 319: 123816. (SCI TOP)
	[2] **Ruan W**, Liu H, Wu H, Qi Y, Yang H. Fabrication of Uio-66-NH_2 with 4,6-Diamino-2-mercaptopyrimidine facilitate the removal of Pb^{2+} in aqueous medium: Nitrogen and sulfur act as the main adsorption sites. Fuel Processing Technology 2022, 236: . (SCI TOP)
	[3] **Ruan W**, Wu H, Qi Y, Yang H. Removal of Hg^{2+} in wastewater by grafting nitrogen/sulfur-containing molecule onto Uio-66-NH_2: From synthesis to adsorption studies. Environmental science and pollution research.
	[4] **Ruan W**, Wu H, Yang H. Facile design of Metal-Organic Framework for Hg^{2+} pollution remediation from wastewater: Experimental investigation and theoretical analysis. (审稿阶段)
专利	[1] 周长松,杜朝辉,**阮玮**,周梦长,杨宏旻,吴昊,张振. 一种低温条件下可循环一体化同时吸附催化脱除 VOCs 的双功能材料、其制备方法和应用[P]. 江苏省：CN114452977A, 2022-05-10.

Fuel 319 (2022) 123816

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/fuel

Full Length Article

Post-modification of Uio-66-NH_2 based on Schiff-base reaction for removal of Hg^{2+} from aqueous solution: Synthesis, adsorption performance and mechanism

Wei Ruan, Haoyun Liu, Yuan Qi, Mengchang Zhou, Hao Wu *, Hongmin Yang *

School of Energy and Mechanical Engineering, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210042, China

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Uio-66-NH_2/AHMP
Hg^{2+} removal
Adsorption performance
Chelation
Aqueous solution

ABSTRACT

A novel composite adsorbent, Uio-66-NH_2/AHMP, was successfully synthesized by post-modifying Uio-66-NH_2 with 6-amino-4-hydroxy-2-mercaptopyrimidine based on the Schiff-base reaction and applied to remove Hg^{2+} from aqueous solution. The Uio-66-NH_2/AHMP was characterized by Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), X-ray diffractometer (XRD), Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and Brunner Emmet Teller (BET). The characterization results shown that sulfur/nitrogen/oxygen-containing groups were successfully introduced on the zirconium-based MOF, and that the pore structure of Uio-66-NH_2/AHMP mainly contains mesopores. Subsequently, the adsorption and regeneration performance of composite Uio-66-NH_2/AHMP were investigated by batch experiments, the effect of solution pH, sorbent dose, reaction time, initial Hg^{2+} concentration, and coexisting metal ions on the removal performance of Hg^{2+} were evaluated. The pH value of solution determined the charge distribution on the adsorbent surface and the form of Hg^{2+} in aqueous solution based on experimental results and zeta potential analysis. The obtained equilibrium time and maximum adsorption capacity were 60 min and 232.5 mg/g at pH 6, 298 K, respectively. The adsorption process of Hg^{2+} was consistent with the pseudo-second-order kinetic and the Langmuir model. The results of regeneration studies shown that the removal efficiency of 79.2 % could be obtained after four adsorption-desorption cycles. Besides, Uio-66-NH_2/AHMP exhibited excellent adsorption selectivity for Hg^{2+}. XPS analysis indicated that the removal process was dominated by chelation between Hg^{2+} and nitrogen/sulfur/oxygen-containing groups. This work indicates that the Uio-66-NH_2/AHMP has a good application prospect in the removal of Hg^{2+} from aqueous solution.

1. Introduction

Heavy metals and related compounds in aqueous solution have posed a great threat to public health due to their high toxicity. Toxic heavy metals mainly come from volcanic eruptions, fossil fuel combustion, chemical manufacturing, and mining [1–3]. The biological toxicity of mercury has been considered to be the highest of all heavy metal ions with non-biodegradable. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Union (EU), the concentration of mercury in pure water should be less than 1 ppb [4] and 1 μg/L [5], respectively. However, global mercury emissions to aquatic systems are estimated at 137 to 260 tons every year, it is urgent to treat mercury-containing wastewater. Currently, chemical precipitation [6], ion exchange [7], membrane separation [8], evaporation [9], electrocoagulation [10], and adsorption [11–13] have been used to tackle mercury pollution. Among them, the adsorption method is considered a reliable method with high removal efficiency, environmentally friendly, and inexpensive [14]. Common adsorbents (activated carbon and resin, etc.) are limited by stability and adsorption performance. Thus, it is of great significance to syntesize adsorbents with large adsorption capacity and high stability.

Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs), a new type of adsorbent, have aroused intensive attention due to a series of advantages such as large specific surface area, high water stability, and adjustable structure [15–17]. MOFs is widely used in gas separation [18–20], sensing [21,22], catalysis [23,24], drug loading [25,26], and heavy metal ions adsorption [27–29]. The zirconium-based MOF successfully synthesized by Lillerud et al. shows great potential for the adsorption of heavy metal because of the excellent water stability [30]. Uio-66-NH_2 composed of

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2022.123816
Received 28 January 2022; Received in revised form 3 March 2022; Accepted 6 March 2022
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SCI 1

Fuel Processing Technology 236 (2022) 107431

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Fuel Processing Technology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/fuproc

Fabrication of Uio-66-NH_2 with 4,6-Diamino-2-mercaptopyrimidine facilitate the removal of Pb^{2+} in aqueous medium: Nitrogen and sulfur act as the main adsorption sites

Wei Ruan, Haoyun Liu, Hao Wu *, Yuan Qi, Mengchang Zhou, Changsong Zhou, Zhen Zhang, Hongmin Yang *

School of Energy and Mechanical Engineering, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210042, PR China

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Pb^{2+} removal
Aqueous medium
Uio-DMP
Adsorption behavior
Mechanism

ABSTRACT

In this work, the Zr-based MOF was successfully fabricated with 4,6-Diamino-2-mercaptopyrimidine (DMP) and a novel adsorbent (Uio-DMP) was synthesized for the immobilization of Pb^{2+} in aqueous medium. The morphological and structural characteristics of Uio-DMP were characterized by X-ray diffractometer (XRD), Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR), Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), Brunner Emmet Teller (BET), and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS). The characterization results showed that the Uio-DMP maintained a pristine crystal structure and the sulfhydryl group was introduced to Zr-based MOF after chemical functionalization. The adsorption behavior of Uio-DMP for Pb^{2+} was investigated in different conditions (solution pH, sorbent dose, Pb^{2+} concentration, adsorption time, and co-existing ions). The experimental results indicated that the optimal pH was 6, the maximum adsorption capacity was 296.5 mg/g, and the Langmuir model well fitted the Pb^{2+} removal process based on adsorption isotherm studies. The adsorption kinetic experiments revealed that the adsorption equilibrium could be achieved at 30 min and the adsorption process was consistent with the Pseudo-second-order model. The co-existing ions had a limited impact on Pb^{2+} removal and the removal rate of 71.0% was maintained after five consecutive adsorption-desorption experiments. Furthermore, zeta potential and XPS analysis proved that the removal process of Pb^{2+} over Uio-DMP was affected by electrostatic interaction, and nitrogen,/sulfur atoms acting as the main adsorption sites. This study provides an insight into the removal of Pb^{2+} in aqueous medium and the functionalization of adsorbents.

1. Introduction

As a major pollution source to the aquatic system, heavy metals pose numerous threats to human life and health. Among all heavy metals, trace metal lead (Pb) is widely distributed in aqueous medium mainly in the form of Pb^{2+} [1,2]. Pb has been identified as the most harmful heavy metal with non-biodegradable and can be accumulated continuously through the food chain [3,4]. It is estimated that about 0.8 million tons of Pb and related compounds have been released into the ecosystem over the past several years, mainly from lead-acid batteries, mining, and metal smelting [5–7]. However, standards set by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) clearly state that the maximum quantity of Pb in drinking water is 0.01 mg/L [8] and 0.015 mg/L [9], respectively. Therefore, minimizing the concentration of Pb in aqueous medium is an urgent task.

In the present studies, all kinds of technologies and methods have been applied to remove heavy metals from aqueous medium, such as ion exchange, electrocoagulation, chemical precipitation, membrane separation, and adsorption [10–18]. Among them, adsorption is regarded as a feasible wastewater treatment method with simple operation, efficient, economic, and environmental protection [19]. Traditional adsorption materials such as activated carbon [20], zeolite [21], and hydrogel [22] have been already widely used in the removal of heavy metals. However, these adsorbents usually have the shortcomings of small adsorption capacity, poor stability, and difficulty in regeneration [23,24]. Therefore, the design or synthesis of adsorbents with excellent adsorption performance and high stability is of important significance for binding heavy metals from industrial wastewater.

In recent years, metal-organic framework materials (MOFs) are

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuproc.2022.107431
Received 21 April 2022; Received in revised form 8 June 2022; Accepted 22 July 2022
Available online 2 August 2022
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SCI 2

(19) 国家知识产权局

(12) 发明专利申请

(10) 申请公布号 CN 114452977 A
(43) 申请公布日 2022.05.10

(21) 申请号 202111664653.6
(22) 申请日 2021.12.31
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专利代理师 孙昱
(51) Int.Cl.
B01J 23/745 (2006.01)
B01J 23/80 (2006.01)
B01J 23/86 (2006.01)
B01J 23/889 (2006.01)
B01D 53/86 (2006.01)
B01D 53/72 (2006.01)

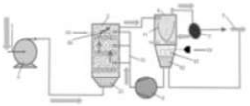
权利要求书2页 说明书11页 附图1页

(54) 发明名称

一种低温条件下可循环一体化同时吸附催化脱除VOCs的双功能材料、其制备方法和应用

(57) 摘要

本发明提供一种低温条件下可循环一体化同时吸附催化脱除VOCs的双功能材料、其制备方法和应用，通过在30~180℃吸附温度下使用铁氧体@多孔吸附树脂材料将VOCs氧化降解，其反应系统包括通过管道连接的第一气体入口、流化吸附-催化床、真空泵、旋风分离器、第一气体出口，第一气体入口与流化吸附-催化床的进气口连接，流化吸附-催化床的出气口与旋风分离器的进气口连接，旋风分离器的出气口与第一气体出口连通，真空泵的抽气口与流化吸附-催化床的内部连通；本发明的铁氧体@吸附树脂材料中的金属氧化物有效成分可通过价态调整和掺杂改性技术改良，VOCs的降解效率在90%以上，双功能材料可回收循环利用。



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性技术改良，VOCs的降解效率在90%以上，双功能材料可回收循环利用。

CN 114452977 A

专利

科创项目

Environmental Science and Pollution Research
https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-022-23255-7

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Removal of Hg^{2+} in wastewater by grafting nitrogen/sulfur-containing molecule onto Uio-66-NH_2: from synthesis to adsorption studies

Wei Ruan[1] · Hao Wu[1] · Yuan Qi[1] · Hongmin Yang[1]

Received: 19 July 2022 / Accepted: 21 September 2022
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Abstract
The remediation of heavy metal deserves to be on the agenda, with the adsorbent design bearing the brunt of it. In this study, the molecule (4, 6-diamino-2-mercaptopyrimidine, DMP) containing thiol (-SH) and amino (-NH_2) functional groups was grafted onto Uio-66-NH_2, and a composite metal–organic framework nanomaterial (Zr(NH_2)-DMP) was synthesized via a facile post-modification scheme. The morphological characteristics and structural features of the modified adsorbent were characterized by XRD, FT-IR, FE-SEM, EDS, BET, and XPS. The characterization results verified that the post-modification scheme was successfully achieved. The adsorption experiments were carried out to investigate the removal performance of the Zr(NH_2)-DMP towards Hg^{2+} under different influencing parameters. The maximum adsorption capacity of 389.4 mg/g was obtained, and the adsorption equilibrium was achieved within 30 min at pH 6 at room temperature. Adsorption thermodynamic study indicated that the adsorption process was exothermic and spontaneous. The Zr(NH_2)-DMP exhibited excellent selectivity for Hg^{2+}, and also has the potential to remove Cu^{2+}, Fe^{2+}, and Zn^{2+} ions. The introduction of Cl^- inhibited the removal of Hg^{2+} due to the formation of mercuric chlorides (removal efficiency reduced from 97.8 to 95.6%). The removal efficiency of up to 86.7% was obtained after four cycles. The Langmuir isotherm and Pseudo-second kinetic were more suitable for fitting the adsorption process of Hg^{2+} by Zr(NH_2)-DMP. The main removal mechanism could be attributed to the chelation between Hg^{2+} (soft acid) and nitrogen/sulfur (soft base) elements. These findings convinced that the successful synthesis of Zr(NH_2)-DMP provides an option for Hg^{2+} removal from wastewater.

Keywords Post-modification · Nanomaterial · Hg^{2+} · Removal performance · Wastewater

Introduction

Mercury (Hg) has been considered as a highly toxic heavy metal, which generates a series of risks to biological organs such as the liver, skin, and kidney even at trace levels (Bao et al. 2021). More than 2000 tons of metallic Hg are consumed worldwide every year, which is accompanied by a large amount of Hg emissions from coal-fired power plants, pharmaceutical synthesis, and other industrial processes (Liu et al. 2022; Yang et al. 2019). The fundamental form of Hg includes particle-bound mercury (Hg^p), elemental mercury (Hg^0), and divalent mercury (Hg^{2+}) (Chen et al. 2021). Meanwhile, Hg^{2+} is the main form in wastewater. Metallic Hg will enter the atmosphere and aquatic systems through conversion and migration, such as the Hg^{2+} can be reduced into Hg^0 and escape from wastewater, causing environmental pollution and health problems (Waggoner et al. 1999). Taking into account the hazard of Hg^{2+} in industrial wastewater, developing effective methods and technologies to remediation Hg^{2+} is imperative.

In previous studies, convenient techniques and approaches (membrane separation (Chen et al. 2021), ion exchange (Zeng et al. 2021a), interfacial evaporation, (Yu et al. 2020), and adsorption (Peng et al. 2020)) have been employed to address metal pollution in wastewater. Owing to the superiorities of the low cost of investment, easy control, and no secondary pollution, the adsorption method earns special consideration for removing Hg^{2+}-containing contaminants (Awual 2017; Kokkinos et al. 2017). However, traditional adsorption materials have

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Published online: 28 September 2022

任职证明

聘书

LETTER OF APPOINTMENT

聘 阮玮 同学为南京师范大学能源与机械工程学院研究生会文体部部长一职。聘期为二〇二一年九月至二〇二二年九月。

此聘。

能源与机械工程学院团委
能源与机械工程学院研究生会
二〇二一年九月