# SELECTIVE ADSORPTION OF NATURAL ZEOLITE FOR CONTROLLED-RELEASE OF FERTILIZER



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#### ABSTRACT

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In this study, batch liquid adsorption of  $NH_4^+$  and  $K^+$  ions on clinoptilolite was carried out to obtain equilibrium and kinetic data at room temperature. From the analysis of the kinetic data, conformity to the Elovich model suggested that the adsorption of both cations was governed by a heterogeneous diffusion process. Equilibrium adsorption studies showed that an increase in pH and the initial concentration of NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup> ions resulted in faster sorption and greater amounts of both ions being adsorbed. In addition, it was found that K<sup>+</sup> ions were adsorbed to a much greater extent compared with NH4<sup>+</sup> ions. From the desorption studies using NaCl, quantitative amounts of sorbed  $NH_4^+$  and  $K^+$  ions on clinoptilolite could be desorbed, depending on salt concentration. When  $NH_4^+$  and  $K^+$  ions were equally loaded on clinoptilolite, approximately the same amount of both ions were released from the adsorbent. In contrast, when the loading ratio of  $NH_4^+$  and  $K^+$  ions was relatively high, a much higher amount of sorbed K<sup>+</sup> ions was released, suggesting that the desorbed  $NH_4^+$  ions may also be involved in the release of sorbed K<sup>+</sup>. The results indicate that clinoptilolite can potentially be used for the controlled release of ions such as  $NH_4^+$  and  $K^+$  at desired compositions from fertilizers.

# บทคัดย่อ

นิธิดา นาคะปรีชา : การดูดซับแบบเฉพาะเจาะจงของสารประกอบซีโอไลท์ธรรม ชาติเพื่อใช้ในการควบคุมการปล่อยปุ๋ย (Selective adsorption of natural zeolite for controlledrelease of fertilizer) อ.ที่ปรึกษา : ผศ.คร. ปมทอง มาลากุล ณ อยุธยา. ผศ.คร. ปราโมช รังสรรค์ วิจิตร และ ศ. เออโคแกน กูลารี (Prof. Erdogan Gulari) 79 หน้า ISBN 974-17-2290-7

้งานวิจัยนี้เป็นการศึกษาการดูดซับแอม โมเนียมและ โพแทสเซียม ไอออน โดยคลิ นอพทิลโอไลท์โดยใช้การทคลองในภาวะของเหลวแบบกะที่อุณหภูมิห้อง การศึกษาทาง ้งถนศาสตร์พบว่าการคุดซับและการคายแอม โมเนียมและ โพแทสเซียมไอออนของคลินอพทิล โอ ใลท์เป็นไปตามสมการเอลโอวิช ซึ่งแสดงว่าการแลกเปลี่ยนแอมโมเนียมและโพแทสเซียมไอออน ถูกควบคุมโดยกระบวนการแพร่แบบหลากหลาย จากการทดลองสมดุลการดูดซับ พบว่าการดูดซับ แอมโมเนียมและโพแทสเซียมไอออนเพิ่มขึ้นเมื่อค่า pH และความเข้มข้นเริ่มต้นมีค่าสูงขึ้น นอก ้งากนี้โพแทสเซียมไอออนยังถูกดูคซับโดยคลินอพทิลโอไลท์ในปริมาณที่มากกว่าแอมโมเนียม ใอออน การศึกษาการคายแอมโมเนียมและโพแทสเซียมใอออนพบว่าปริมาณการคายใอออนที่ถูก ดูดซับเพิ่มขึ้นเมื่อความเข้มข้นของสารละลายเกลือที่ใช้และปริมาณของแอมโมเนียมและ โพแทสเซียมไอออนที่ถูกดูดซับมีค่าเพิ่มขึ้น ในขั้นตอนสุดท้ายเป็นการศึกษาการปล่อย แอมโมเนียมและโพแทสเซียมไอออนจากคลินอพทิลโอไลท์ที่มีการดูดซับของไอออนทั้งสองใน อัตราส่วนต่างๆ พบว่าเมื่อทำการดูดซับไอออนทั้งสองในอัตราส่วนที่ใกล้เคียงกัน ปริมาณการ ปล่อยออกของไอออนทั้งสองมีค่าใกล้เคียงกัน แต่เมื่อแอมโมเนียมไอออนถูกดูดซับมากกว่า ์โพแทสเซียม พบว่าสัคส่วนปริมาณโพแทสเซียมไอออนที่ถูกปล่อยออกมามากกว่าสัคส่วนปริมาณ ์โพแทสเซียมไอออนที่ถูกปล่อยออกในกรณีแรก ในขณะที่สัคส่วนปริมาณแอมโมเนียมไอออนที่ ้ถูกปล่อขออกมีค่าใกล้เคียงกับสัดส่วนปริมาณแอมโมเนียม ใอออนที่ถูกปล่อขออกในกรณีแรก การ ศึกษานี้แสดงให้เห็นว่าคลินอพทิลโอไลท์สามารถนำมาใช้เป็นตัวดูคซับแอมโมเนียมและ โพแทสเซียมไอออนเพื่อนำมาประยุกต์ใช้ในการควบกุมการปล่อยสารอาหารในปุ๋ยได้ดี

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4.22	The amount of $NH_4^+$ and $K^+$ released compared to the	40
	amount of NH4' and K' adsorbed.	

#### **APPENDIX B**

B 1	Calibration curve of K loading at pH 7 using Atomic	78
	Adsorption Spectrophotometer (AAS).	