

## **Cesium adsorption isotherm on swelling high-charged micas from aqueous solutions: Effect of temperature**

**FRANCISCO J. OSUNA<sup>1</sup>, AGUSTÍN COTA<sup>2</sup>, ESPERANZA PAVÓN<sup>3</sup>, M. CAROLINA PAZOS<sup>4</sup>,  
AND MARÍA D. ALBA<sup>1,\*,\*†</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Instituto Ciencia de Materiales de Sevilla (CSIC-Universidad de Sevilla), Avenida Américo Vespucio, 49, 41092 Sevilla, Spain

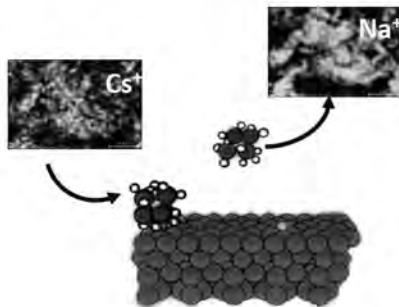
<sup>2</sup>Laboratorio de Rayos-X, CITIUS, Avenida Reina Mercedes, 4, 41012 Sevilla, Spain

<sup>3</sup>Center for the Development of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, CEDENNA, 9170124 Santiago, Chile

<sup>4</sup>Escuela de Ciencias Químicas, Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia UPTC, Avenida Central del Norte, Vía Paipa, Tunja, 39-115 Boyacá, Colombia

### **ABSTRACT**

The potential use of a new family of synthetic swelling micas for cesium immobilization from aqueous solution was evaluated and the structural modifications after adsorption were analyzed. The results have revealed that they are good cesium adsorbents compared to natural clays and as the layer charge increases, the adsorption capacity and affinity increase. The cesium ions are adsorbed through a cation exchange mechanism, but an inner sphere complex with the basal O atoms of the tetrahedral sheet is favored. These findings imply that is possible to design minerals with improved environmental applications.



**Keywords:** Cesium aqueous solution, synthetic mica, sorption isotherm, clay barrier, waste management; Actinides in Geology, Energy, and the Environment