

expressions characteristic of possible reaction mechanisms. The calculated kinetic parameters are of a great practical value for technological applications, since kinetic modeling successfully replaces time- and material-consuming experiments, necessary for process equipment design. Kinetic experiments clearly indicated that adsorption of lead metal ion (Pb^{2+}) on bentonite was a two steps process: a very rapid adsorption of lead metal ion to the external surface was followed by possible slow decreasing intraparticle diffusion in the interior of the adsorbent which has also been confirmed by intraparticle diffusion model. Overall the kinetic studies showed that the lead adsorption process followed pseudo-second-order kinetics.

On the mineralogy, physical characteristics, and main elemental content of urban road dust particles from the historic centre of the city of Thessaloniki, northern Greece

Bourliva A., Papadopoulos A., Giouri A., Papadopoulou L. and Kantiranis N.¹

Department of Mineralogy-Petrology-Economic Geology, School of Geology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 54124, Thessaloniki, Greece, annab@geo.auth.gr

The objective of this study was to characterize urban road dust particles and to study their possible health effects. Road re-suspended dust has been recognized as one of the major contributors to TSP elevating concentrations in Thessaloniki. Eight samples of road dust were collected from the accumulated matter at the edges of major roads in the historic centre of the city of Thessaloniki. The predominant size fraction, according to mass, was 125–500 μm , while the mass fraction of the suspendable dust particles (20–63 μm and <20 μm) was the lowest. Special emphasis was given to the mineralogical characteristics of the urban deposits. Road dusts were mainly composed of quartz, calcite, while plagioclase, dolomite, K-feldspars, amphiboles, micas and chlorite were contained in minor amounts. Amorphous phase was also determined mainly in the finer fractions (20–63 μm and <20 μm). Scanning electron microscopy shows that dust particles consist of subhedral to anhedral crystalline grains, near-spherical and irregular agglomerates as well as few organic materials. EDS analyses reveal that the composition of dust particles is basically Ca-rich, Fe-rich and silicates.

Accumulation and distribution of organic matter in sediments of salt-affected shallow lakes at Szeged, Hungary

Bozsó G., Pál-Molnár E., Nyilas T. and Hetényi M.

Department of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Petrology, Faculty of Science and Informatics, University of Szeged, H-6722 Szeged, Hungary, bozso.gabor@geo.u-szeged.hu

The primary aim of the research is to investigate the accumulation and distribution of organic material [OM] in saline shallow lacustrine sediments. This study focuses on the OM parameters of sediments at two areas with different hydrology, land use, and vegetation cover. The study area is located at the Fehér Lake, Szeged (Hungary). The studied salt-affected lake system has been under intensive fish breeding from 1970. Sampling was made during the spring of 2007. In case of the profiles a 4 m deep 10 cm diameter sediment core was extracted. The OM data were measured with Rock-Eval pyrolysis, and the proportion of different OM groups was determined by the mathematical deconvolution of Rock-Eval pyrograms. It is showed that there are significant differences in OM distribution and characteristics if the different study sites are compared. In case of both profiles similar changes can be detected in the origin, quantitative and qualitative parameters of OM at depths of 15, 30, and 65–70 cm, which proves that the two sites belonged to the same depositional system, and similar changes affected them during sediment formation. Although both profiles have the same depositional environment, significant difference can be seen between the profiles. The profile 1 used to be located in coastal natural territory till 1970 and the profile 2