

Adsorption Extraction of Chromium Ions (III) with the Help of Bentonite Clays

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ABSTRACT

This work is dedicated to the development of scientific technologies of wastewater purification of different industrial enterprises from chrome ions through adsorption with the help of bentonite from Cherkasy field under dynamic conditions. The prospects and efficacy of bentonite clays application for wastewater purification are confirmed by their advantages over other sorbents, that is: they win in accessibility, cost, and possibility of regeneration and multiple applications. The level of wastewater purification during adsorption with a stationary sorbent layer under static conditions and under conditions of perfect mixing at different concentrations of chromium ions (III) and quantities of the dosed sorbent was determined. The significant difference in the purification level ranges from 70–87% and is more dependent on the stock concentration of chromium ions. It was found that the purification time of the same volumes of solutions for low concentrations is almost twice shorter under constant stirring, and of the same level at the stock concentrations of 1500 mg/dm³. The technological schemes of wastewater purification from the heavy metal ions contamination were developed.

Keywords: ecological safety, natural clay sorbents, bentonite, adsorption, ions of heavy metals, chromium ions.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the solution of environmental problem in Ukraine is becoming more and more popular. The analysis of the ecological situation testifies that in spite of the decrease of manufacturing industry, the level of water pollution is still high. The wastewater and surface water pollution with ions of heavy metals is one of the most serious ecological problems, which now does not have a sufficiently effective solution.

The sources of water pollution with ions of heavy metals are wastewater from galvanic shops,

machine-building factories, enterprises of mining, ferrous and non-ferrous metal industry. Heavy metals are included into fertilizers and pesticides and are discharged together with wastewater from agricultural lands. They reduce the quality of basins and make water unsuitable for usage either by people or flora and fauna [Malovanyy et al., 2013, Tymchuk et al., 2020].

Additionally, a serious cause of surface and groundwater pollution in Ukraine is the increase of sludge and landfills, which annually accumulate 1500 tons of solid waste. Potentially dangerous are storages and grounds where galvanic

sludge of a number of industrial enterprises and large cities are situated, especially those containing galvanic sludge with lime milk precipitator (3rd danger class) and the sludge produced during electro-coagulating purification and using iron-containing reagents (2nd danger class). The heavy metals contained in galvanic sludge infiltrate into ground water, are washed out with the wastewater and are discharged into basins again. The accumulation of these compounds in the human body has a negative influence on basic microbiota vital functions. Apart from that, high concentration of heavy metals disables the water use in a number of technological processes [Khokhotva and Waara, 2010].

Ukrainian enterprises, which can be denoted as sludge collectors, contain million tons of liquid sludge waste, in which the concentration of heavy metal compounds greatly exceeds their content in natural ores. The very existence of the sludge collectors is a major threat to the environment due to the toxicity and aggressiveness of the contents, not to mention the huge capital and operating expenses.

Equally dangerous are household communal waste that in an insufficiently cleaned or generally untreated condition, come from inhabited areas to rivers, lakes, seas and then to the filtration fields. In addition to various chemical harmful substances, these wastes contain pathogens of various infectious diseases (paratyphoid, dysentery, viral hepatitis, and tularemia).

The main sources of wastewater pollution with ionic chromium (III) are galvanic shops of machine-building, instrument-making, automotive, manufacturing, textile and leather factories with chrome tanning, factories of chemical industry producing chromium alum. The wastewater of the leather industry contains a large number of soluble and insoluble compounds, characterized by objectionable odor, dark color, which are foamy and toxic. The level of pollution and the amount of wastewater, produced during the leather and fur material processing, depends on the leather and fur types, the production technology and, first of all, the preparatory process and tanning. The mass content of chromium ions (III) in the tannery wastewater can reach 3000 or even more mg/dm^3 . Taking into account the toxicity of this metal, the wastewater containing its compounds, are the subject of obligatory purification before discharge into natural basins.

In surface waters, chromium compounds are found in dissolved and fluidized states, the proportion between which depends on the water composition, the temperature and the pH value. The fluidized compounds are sorbent ones mostly. The sorbents may be clays, ferric hydroxide, fumed calcium carbonate and remains of plant and animal organisms. In the dissolved state, chromium is contained in the form of chromates and dichromates. Under aerobic conditions, Cr (VI) goes over Cr (III), the salts of which hydrolyze under the neutral and alkaline condition with hydroxide relies. MPC for Cr (VI) – 0.05, for Cr (III) – 0.5 mg/dm^3 ; The MPC of harmful substance for Cr (VI) is – 0.001, for Cr (III) – 0.005 mg/dm^3 (Sabdash et al., 2017).

Today, the reprocessing of such wastewater has not been worked out yet. That is why waste accumulates in the biosphere, polluting groundwater and basins, turning the industrialized regions of Ukraine into the area of ecological disaster. Accidental emissions of such waters into the hydrosphere have catastrophic consequences for the living organisms. This significantly affects the quality of water: it loses its natural color, taste, and overall ionic composition. The constant increase of basins and wastewater pollution due to the anthropogenic impact require searching for new safe methods of their purification. The existing chemical and physicochemical purification methods of polluted water (reagent precipitation, coagulation, ozonation, chlorination), which are active in chemical aggression or physical impact on water, allow removing certain pollutants from it, often deteriorating the physical and chemical properties of water and disturbing the natural balance of the dissolved salts therein. Consequently, the improvement of existing methods, data, technologies and searching for new ones for water purification is of vital importance, because they allow minimizing the infiltration of heavy metal ions into the hydrosphere.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

An analysis of recent contributions indicates the practicability of using the adsorption methods for the wastewater purification from pollutants using natural dispersed minerals. The purification of aqueous solutions using dispersed sorbents meets many of the requirements of environmentally friendly and energy-efficient production.

Large mineral resources, cheap excavating, easy preparation for transportation and use, opportunity to use waste sorbents in other technologies are the main advantages of using natural minerals [Malovanyy et al. 2019; Melnyk et al. 2105].

There are more than 110 bentonite deposits and occurrences within the territory of Ukraine. According to the official institution “State balance of stocks in Ukraine” there are six deposits (Gorbkivske, Kudrynske, Cherkaske, Kurtsivske, Berezhanske, Pyzhivske) the stocks of which in categories A+B+C₁ come up to – 60 624 tons, C₂ – 221 tons, balanced stocks in categories B+C₁+C₂ come up to 1415 tons. Today, only three deposits are elaborated: Gorbkivske, Kudrynske, Cherkaske, which give 86% of total stocks amount in the country and the major percentage of bentonite raw materials production. Kurtsivske, Berezhanske, Pyzhivske are abandoned now.

The Cherkasy deposit of bentonite and paligorskite clays is located on the territory of Zvenigorod and Zhashkiv districts of the Cherkasy region and partly on the territory of the Tarashchan and Stavishchensk districts of the Kyiv region. Regionally, it is located in the central part of the Ukrainian Crystal Shield. The deposit of approximately 700 km² has a continuous areal extend, except from the areas of erosion in river valleys and deep cloughs (Fig. 1).

The deposit was discovered in 1954, the clay stocks of productive thickness were estimated at 22 million tons, and its capacity at 0.5 - 43 m. Its capacity was divided into five layers due to the initiative of discoverers. The first layer consists of

polymineral clay with great carbonate mass content. This layer has massive occurrence and the average width within the deposit 14.1 m. The second layer has the average width of 5.9 m, consisting mostly of bentonite clay and has the most economical value among other layers. The third layer has four main lenses and the average capacity 2.7 m. It consists of the palygorskite clay. The capacity of the fourth layer is 1.7 m., which consists of a genetic blend of bentonite and palygorskite. The fifth layer is the lowest part of the deposit productive thickness, which lies in the form of separate lenses. This layer has the average capacity 2.3 m. and consists of hydromica with sand and montmorillonite impurities [Warchoł and Petrus, 2006].

The bentonite (type 2:1) from the Cherkasy deposit of bentonite and palygorskite clays was used for the investigations. In the structure of 2:1 type, montmorillonite crystals comprise two layers of silicon oxygen tetrahedron connected by the layer of aluminum-hydroxy-oxygen tetrahedron. The tetrahedral positions are filled in with silicium cation. In the case of the substitution of its cation parts, the aluminum deficiency in the positive charges, which arises, is compensated by the exchangeable cation (Ca²⁺, K⁺, Na⁺), which are split between the layers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The preparatory process includes three stages. The raw material was crushed and dried in a drying chamber at a temperature of 120°C for 45

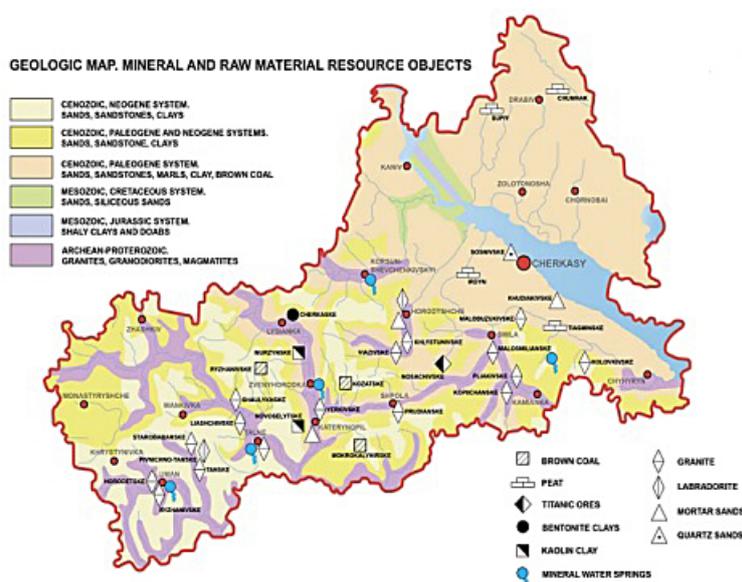


Figure 1. Map of the Cherkasy region

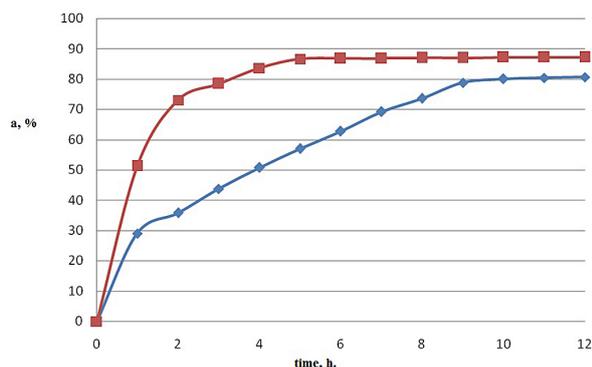


Figure 2. Change in the level of chromium ions (III) adsorption in the time interval of 0–12 hours: —◆— static conditions; —■— perfect stirring conditions

minutes. Then clay was rubbed and divided into corresponding fractions [Warchoł et al., 2006]. In order to identify the adsorption potential of the bentonite clays of the Cherkasy deposit for chromium ions (III), the extraction processes were investigated in static mode and under constant stirring conditions. During the experiments such parameters as the layer of adsorbent – 5–20 g, the concentration of the initial solution – 0.5–2.0 g/dm³, the duration of the sorption process study – 20 min – 24 hours [Malovanyy et al.2019], were studied.

The residual concentration of heavy metal ions was determined if wastewater with different concentrations of chromium ions (III) was absorbed on the same adsorbent layer. In figure (Fig. 2) the concentration of the initial solution of Mex⁺ was 500 mg/dm³ is presented, the amount of dosed sorbent was 5 g. The environmental temperature of the experiment was 20°C; number of rotations –70–80 rotations per minute.

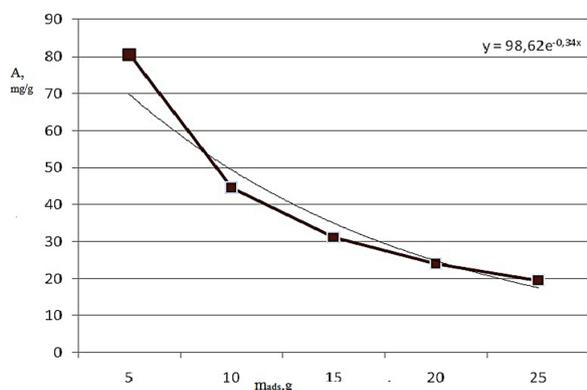


Figure 3. Dependence of chromium ions specific adsorption (A) from the sorbent mass

Sampling and analysis was performed hourly. A similar experiment was carried out for the initial concentrations of chromium ions of 1000–2000 mg/dm³, with sorbent consumption of 10–20 g. The summarized results of the experiment are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

In general, the results of the experiments show that the maximum heavy metal ions sorption occurs within 24 hours for the concentrations above 1000 mg/dm³ and 12–14 hours for lower concentrations of static conditions; and under perfect stirring conditions, the residual concentration values remain almost unchanged after 6 hours of stirring. The maximum adsorption occurs within 0.5–7 hours; however, under the concentrations of heavy metal ions in wastewater less than 500 mg /dm³, the adsorption process occurs more regularly. In the case of the metal ions concentration increasing and the same dosage of the sorbent, the adsorption efficacy decreases, since the saturation (filling) of the mineral surface with the adsorbate occurs, which confirms the surficial character of the sorption.

The given results indicate that for the studied concentrations, the absorption of chromium ions is 80.6% and 87.2% when the process is realized under stirring conditions. The maximum sorption is reached after 6 hours, which is to say that the process is speeded up at least twice. Similar results were obtained for the wastewater with concentrations of chromium ions (III) of 1.0–2.0 g/dm³.

The next stage of the study was to determine the effect of the adsorbent amount (dose) on the depth of sorption. According to the figure and exponential dependencies, the adsorption efficacy increases along with the adsorbent dose, which can be explained by the surface increase, where the process of sorption takes place. The functional lag of the specific adsorption increase from the increase of the adsorbent mass should be mentioned, which indicates the predominantly surficial character of the sorption. Such a parameter as the adsorbent dose cannot be universally determined by these dependencies. When considering the qualitative composition of the polluted water, the initial and desired final concentration of the pollutant in the aqueous phase, the amount of clay mineral consumed for purification may vary, but the average is 5–12.5 g/dm³ under the conditions of the metal ions concentration 500 mg/dm³, and increasing the dose above the specified value is ineffective.

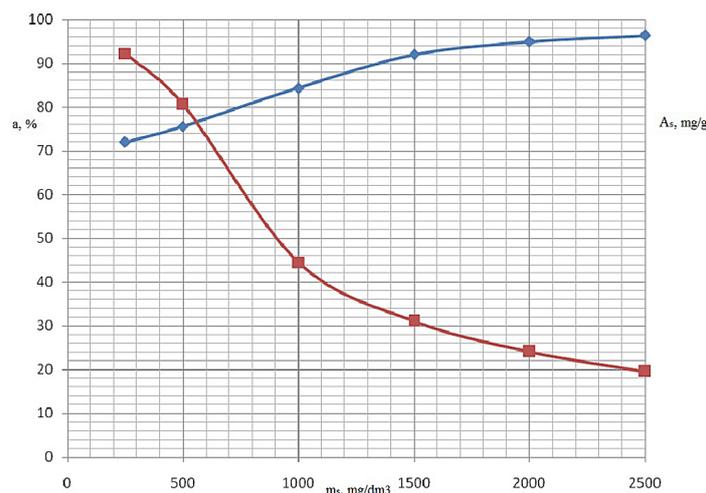


Figure 4. Rational adsorbent dose (ms) for chromium ions adsorption from aqueous medium: —■— special adsorption; —◆— adsorption efficacy

In order to determine the technologically rational parameters such as a dose of powdered sorbent, we have combined the dependence of specific adsorption and the efficacy of purification on the amount of adsorbent. Curve crossing will show the rational amount of the dosed sorbent (Fig. 4).

As can be seen from the figure above, the dosing of 5–8 g of sorbent per 1 dm³ of polluted water is rational (in the case where the initial concentration of the pollutant does not exceed 1000 mg/dm³). If the heavy metal ions have higher concentration, it is advisable to increase the dosage of the sorbent to 10–20 g.

The studies of the wastewater purification process from chromium ions (III) by adsorption on bentonite under the conditions of a fixed layer of adsorbent were also carried out with the similar pollutant concentrations. Water was purified on a laboratory adsorption column with a diameter of 35 mm and a height of 300 mm using natural bentonite clay. The prepared clay was poured into a column. The total weight of the sorbent in the adsorption column is 15–25 g. The sorbent volume in the column is 21.6 cm³ and 29 cm³ accordingly to the sorbent weight of 15 and 20 g. The solutions containing the Cr³⁺ ions of the given concentration were passed through the column. During the sorption samples were taken every 10 cm³; the concentration of Cr³⁺ ions in the solution was determined with the titrimetric method.

In order to establish the range of mode parameters, which require a detailed study of adsorption

processes, a series of preliminary experiments was performed, which enabled to draw the following preliminary conclusions: temperature fluctuation from +10 to +30°C has no significant effect on the absorption rate of Cr³⁺ bentonite ions [Sakalova et al. 2019].

- 1) The optimal average pumping rate of the standardized solution through the adsorption column of the given height is 0.3–0.5 cm³/minute, at higher speed the amount of adsorbed Cr³⁺ decreases, and the lower speed increases the probability of a strong densifying of the pulp, which complicates the subsequent filtration processes;
- 2) the interval of the investigated concentrations (0.5–2.0 g/dm³) of chromium ions was chosen based on practical considerations in accordance with the possible content of Cr³⁺ in real wastewater;
- 3) it is preliminary defined that complete saturation of bentonite clay with Cr³⁺ ions is achieved at the adsorbent layer of 15–20 g, for 1–3 days, depending on the standardized solution concentration.

The solutions were analyzed through each column volume (OK), the average passage time was 3–4 minutes/cm³, the control points were determined every 40 cm³ of the solution.

As the saturation curves of bentonite with chromium ions show (Fig. 5, 6), presented in the form of the dependence, the concentration of heavy metal ions at the outlet of the column (C_{eff}) from the volume of pumped standardized solutions (V_{eff}), the adsorbent consumption has a significant influence on the conduit of the saturation

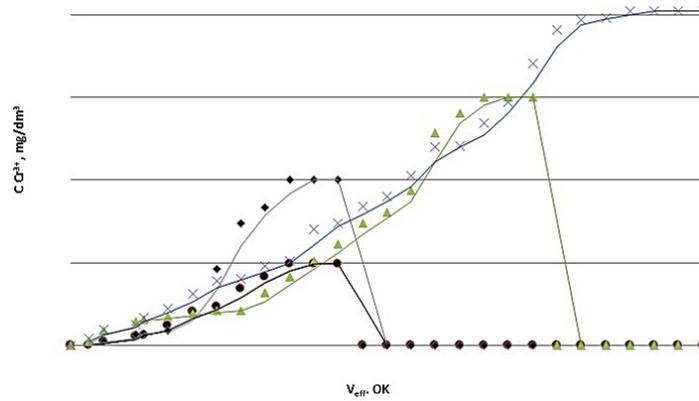


Figure 5. Curves of bentonite saturation weighing 15g with a standardized solution with initial concentration of Cr^{3+} : g/dm^3 : ● – 0.5; ◆ – 1; ▲ – 1.5; × – 2.0.

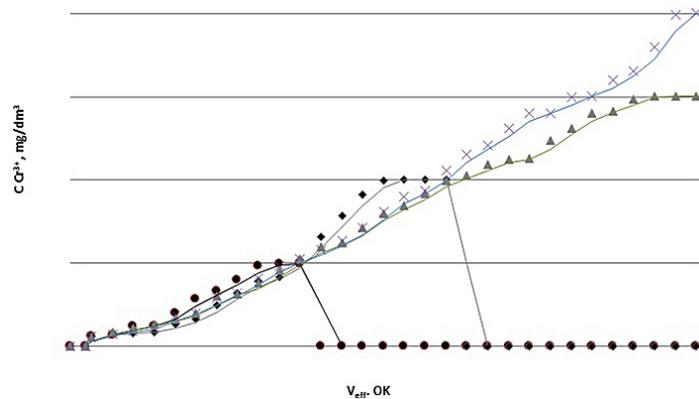


Figure 6. Curves of bentonite saturation weighing 20 g with a standardized solution with initial concentration Cr^{3+} : g/dm^3 : ● – 0.5; ◆ – 1; ▲ – 1.5; × – 2.0

process. With the same chromium ions concentrations, the volume of the solution and the adsorption time before the full saturation of the adsorbent are much higher.

The most effective volume during the process of standardized solution pumping through a 15 g. sorbent layer is 30.34, and when a solution passes through 20 g of Sorbent, it is 41.4. These values

Table 1. Indicators of the sorption efficacy under the conditions of different initial chromium ions concentrations in the solution. Bentonite mass 15 g

№	Loading time (t). min.	$C_0(Cr^{3+})$ g/dm^3	First traces (Cr^{3+}) in the purified solution. OK	Affective volume (V_{eff}). OK	Dynamic exchange capacity (T)	α. %	
						a_{max}	\bar{a}
1	1080	0.5	1.39	11.03	0.001	95.6	82.2
2	1230	1.0	1.39	12.41	0.002	97.5	81.0
3	2480	1.5	0.92	23.45	0.002	98.6	74.0
4	3205	2.0	0.92	31.72	0.003	98.9	63.5

Table 2. Indicators of the sorption efficacy under the conditions of different initial chromium ions concentrations in the solution. Bentonite mass 20 g

№.	Loading time (t). min.	$C_0(Cr^{3+})$ g/dm^3	First traces (Cr^{3+}) in the purified solution. OK	Affective volume (V_{eff}). OK	Dynamic exchange capacity (T)	α. %	
						a_{max}	\bar{a}
1	1380	0.5	1.03	13.79	0.0008	95.9	83.2
2	2520	1.0	0.69	22.07	0.0010	97.8	80.2
3	3720	1.5	0.69	38.06	0.0015	98.7	78.3
4	4100	2.0	0.69	41.38	0.0020	98.9	70.2

in both cases are observed for standardized solutions with the highest concentration of heavy metal ion, and confirm that the use of the adsorption method with the static sorbent layer to remove pollutants of low concentrations (less than 0.5 g/dm^3) is even possible under conditions of lower bentonite consumption. Moreover, with the initial concentration increase of chromium ions within the experimental values, the time, when the first traces of a pollutant appear at the outlet of the column, also increases, and the time to slip in all cases occurs quickly under the conditions of the pollutant concentration at the outlet of the column equal to 70% from the initial point. The exceptions are the dependence under the conditions of the chromium ions concentrations of 0.5 g/dm^3 – in this case, the concentration increase at the outlet of the column is linear.

According to the results of the experiment, the maximum chromium ions (III) absorption is 70.2–83.2% under the conditions of consumption of sorbent weighing 20 g and 63.5–82.2% in the case of sorbent mass 15 g (Table 1 and 2). The adsorption efficacy increases along with the adsorbent layer, and this statement can be explained by the development of the active sorption of the surface.

The small values of the dynamic exchange capacity are due to the fact that the first pollutant traces are already determined within 1-2 OK, and this value is much lower than in the case of pumping model solutions with ions of other pollutants [Sakalova et al. 2017; Sabadash et al. 2016], although the level of purification of the first volumes is high - 95.6–99% for solutions with different concentrations of Cr^{3+} . The first chromium ions traces appear earlier when 20 g of bentonite is used and the values of the dynamic exchange capacity are somewhat lower when more adsorbent is used. However, the gain in the larger dynamic exchange capacity is small, if it is compared to the difference between volume pumping speeds. Thus, the difference between the volumes of pumped wastewater to “slip” is much higher when using 20 g of bentonite, and in the case when the concentrations are higher than 0.5 g/dm^3 , the difference is 10 and even higher OK.

The choice of the method of adsorption purification from heavy metal ions depends first of all on the equipment available at the enterprise. However, our experiments indicate that the consumption of sorbent under constant mixing conditions is lower under the same conditions of the

experiments, especially at low concentrations (500 mg/dm^3). However, no significant difference in the purification level was observed for either method; this value ranges from 70–87% and is more dependent on the initial chromium ions concentration. As for the duration of the process, it can be noted that the purification time of the same volumes of solutions for low concentrations is almost half shorter under the conditions of constant stirring, and of the same order under the conditions of initial concentrations is 1500 mg/dm^3 . This “time alignment” can be explained by the significant increase in effective volume during the purification in the adsorption column.

CONCLUSIONS

The efficacy of the natural mineral sorbents use, in particular bentonite clays, for wastewater purification is confirmed by their advantages over other sorbents, which is: they have benefits in availability, cost, regeneration and multiple applications. Studies confirmed the prospect of using bentonite clays for the wastewater purification from chromium ions (III) by adsorption with a fixed layer of sorbent.

According to the results of the experiment, the efficacy of adsorption increases along with the layer of adsorbent. The degree of wastewater purification during adsorption with the fixed sorbent layer, under static conditions and under the conditions of perfect mixing with different chromium ions (III) concentrations and quantities of the dosed sorbent were determined. No significant difference in the purification levels was observed for either method; this value ranges from 70–87% and is more dependent on the initial concentration of the chromium ions.

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