

Chemical Engineer



Sociedad Aragonesa de Gestión Agroambiental



Herranz, C., Fernández, J., Santos, A., Salvatierra, A., Cano, E., Lorenzo, D., Arjol, M.A.





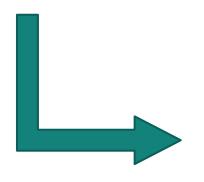








### **LIFE SURFING**



- TRACERS
- SEAR 1 2 (Surfactant Enhanced Aquifer Remediation)
- S-ISCO (Surfactant Enhanced in-situ Chemical Oxidation)



### FLUIDS EXTRACTED FROM SEAR TEST



EMULSION highly polluting with

Chlorinated Organic Compounds



Surfactant E-mulse 3®



### **VARIOUS TECNIQUES ARE EVALUATED**

3 on-site treatments

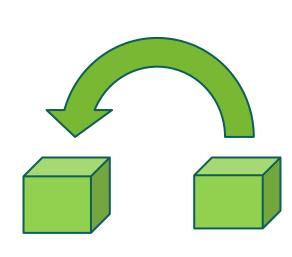
- Advanced Oxidation (Fenton Reagent)
- Activated Carbon and its Regeneration
- Thermal Alkaline Hydrolysis with Aireation











**REUSE** 





## 2. ACTIVATED CARBON AND ITS REGENERATION



### 1. ADVANCED OXIDATION

### Selective Oxidation of COCs with Fenton Reagent

$$H_2O_2 + Fe^{2+} \rightarrow OH^{-} + Fe^{3+} + OH^{-}$$
 Eq.1

$$Fe^{3+} + H_2O_2 \rightarrow Fe^{2+} + HO_2 + H^+$$
 Eq.2

The catalyst, Fe<sup>2+</sup>, is regenerated by Eq.2, producing the HO2<sup>-</sup> radical with lower oxidizing power than OH<sup>-</sup>



**LAB** 

### 1. ADVANCED OXIDATION

3,7 g/L DNAPL solubilized + 11 g/L E-mulse 3®

- 12 mol H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> / 1 mol COC
- Ratio  $H_2O_2$  /  $Fe^{2+} = 32$

Stoichiometric amounts of hydrogen peroxide 50% - 100% - 200%



### 1. ADVANCED OXIDATION

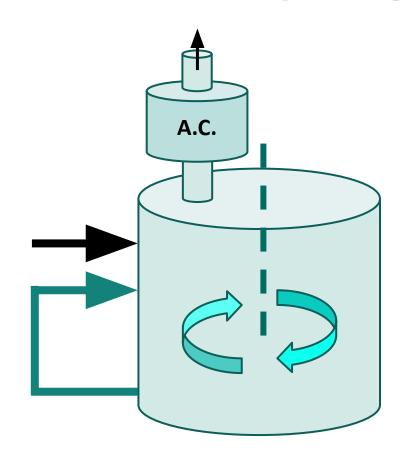
### Selective oxidation of COCs vs Surfactant

LAB	50% stoichiometric	100% stoichiometric	200% stoichiometric
ΣCOCs	<80% - 144 h	>80% - 144 h	>80% - 48 h
Surfactant Capacity	↓20% - 144h	↓40% - 144h	↓50% - 144h





### 1. ADVANCED OXIDATION



- Volume 300L
- Agitation
- Recirculation
- Slow Aireation
- pH control



PILOT TEST









### 1. ADVANCED OXIDATION

200L - 5,166g/L DNAPL solubilized + 10 g/L E-mulse 3<sup>®</sup>

~ 24 mM COCs - 220 mM  $H_2O_2$  - 5 mM  $Fe^{2+}$  pH 5,7  $\rightarrow$  3,3  $H_2SO_4$ 

90% Stoichiometric amount of hydrogen peroxide

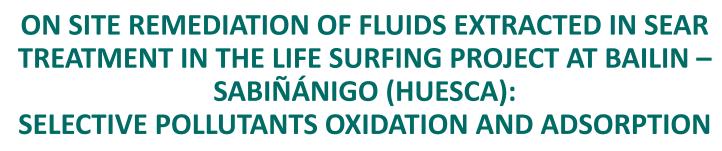


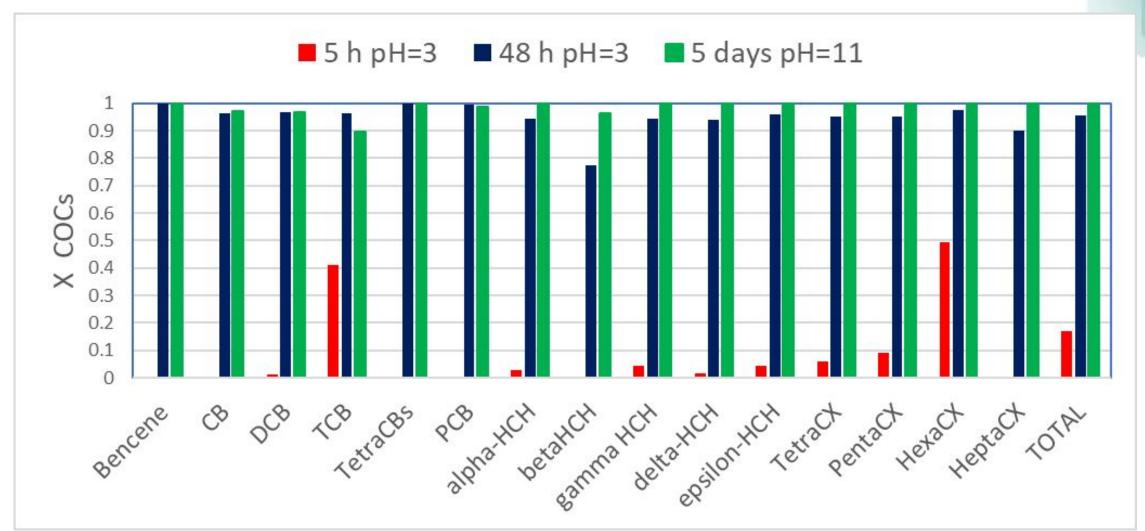


### 1. ADVANCED OXIDATION

- Keeping agitation and recirculation
- Samples taken at 2, 5, 10, 24, 48 and 72 hours
- Neutralization of samples before análisis FID/ECD
- COCs conv. >95% at 48h (total  $H_2O_2$  consumption)
- •Neutralization of emulsion before reuse with NaOH 25% pH 3,3  $\rightarrow$  11,4 ( $\downarrow$ Fe(OH) $_3$  and  $\downarrow$ Fe(OH) $_2$ )







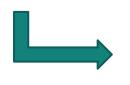


### **ADVANCED OXIDATION**

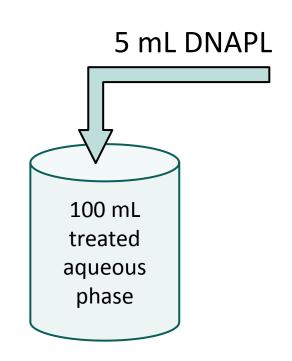


### **Solubilization Capacity?**

- •24 hours ultrasonic agitation
- Analysis 9 g/L COCs



~ 10 g/L surfactant





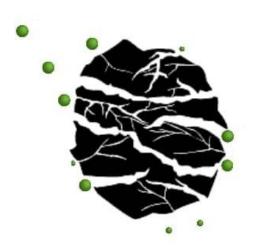


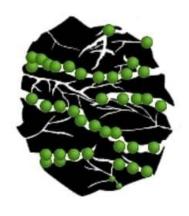
## 2. ACTIVATED CARBON AND ITS REGENERATION



### 2. ACTIVATED CARBON AND ITS REGENERATION

Adsorption of COCs and Surfactant on Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) and AC regeneration with Thermal Activated Persulfate (TAP)





$$S_2O_8^{2-} \xrightarrow{Temperature} 2SO_4^{-}$$



### 2. ACTIVATED CARBON AND ITS REGENERATION



**Granular Activated Carbon** (GAC)

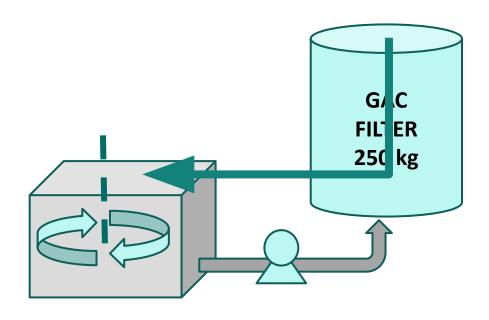
- 905 m<sup>2</sup>/g BET surface area
- 0,42 cm<sup>3</sup>/g total pore volume
- WWTP Bailin landfill



### 2. ACTIVATED CARBON AND ITS REGENERATION



250L - 8 g/L DNAPL solubilized + 16 g/L E-mulse 3®



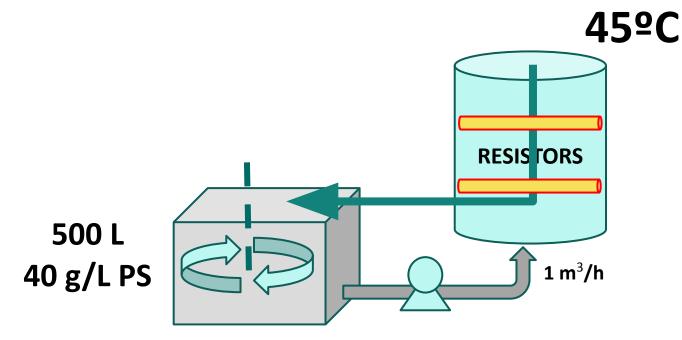
- Pump 400 L/h
- TR = ~ 40 min (1 cycle)
- Bed porosity = 275 L
- Test 20 hours (30 cycles)
- Samples: 1,2,3,4,5,7,20 hours



### 2. ACTIVATED CARBON AND ITS REGENERATION

PILOT TEST

250L - 8 g/L DNAPL solubilized + 16 g/L E-mulse 3®



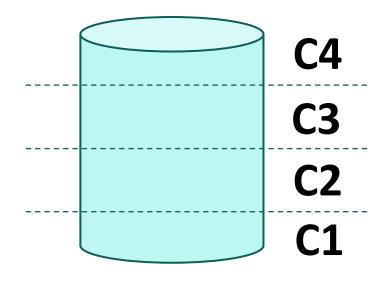
- 40 g/L Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- 75% stoichiometric amount COCs
- 45 min 42°C-45°C
- Test 20 hours
- Samples: 1,5,20 hours

$$S_2O_8^{2-} \xrightarrow{Temperature} 2SO_4^{-}$$



### 2. ACTIVATED CARBON AND ITS REGENERATION

PILOT TEST



#### **GAC FILTER**

- Drained
- Washed
- Disassembled
- Dryed
- Homogenized
- Samples extracted and analyzed



### 2. ACTIVATED CARBON AND ITS REGENERATION



- [COCs]<sub>SAT</sub> ~ 120 mg/g carbon
- [SURF]<sub>SAT</sub> ~ 160 mg/g carbon
- Adsorption-regeneration cycles



**Recovery 80% adsorption capacity GAC** 

Lower Surfactant adsorption in each cycle

### PILOT TEST

- Adsorption > 99%
- [COCs] = 8 mg/g < SAT
- [SURF] = 16 mg/g < SAT

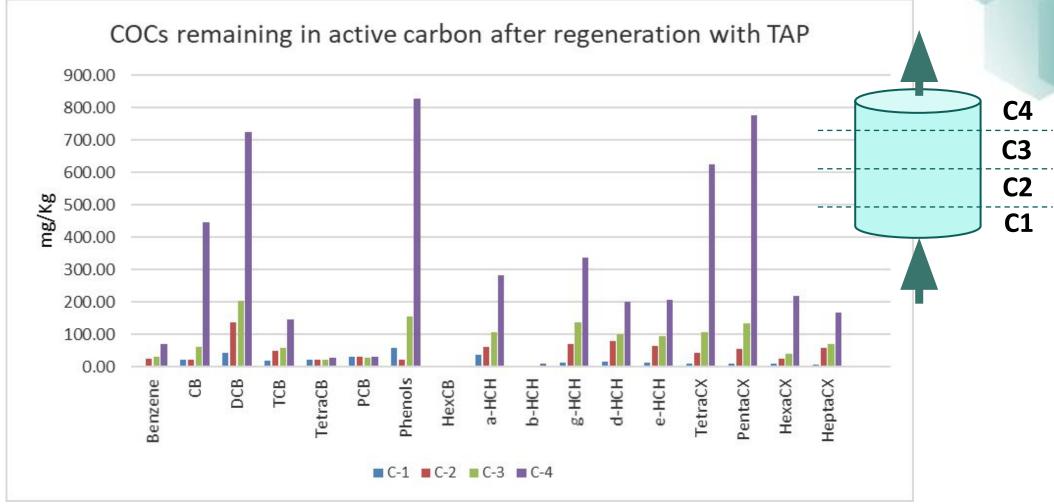
#### **AFTER REGENERATION**

COCs ~ 30%

- PS 75% stoichiometric COCs
- Surfact consumption
- GAC consumption (0,5 g PS / g carbon)



### ON SITE REMEDIATION OF FLUIDS EXTRACTED IN SEAR TREATMENT IN THE LIFE SURFING PROJECT AT BAILIN – SABIÑÁNIGO (HUESCA):



Efficiency of TAP in COCs oxidation in GAG filter



#### 1. ADVANCED OXIDATION

- Selective Conv. > 95% COCS 48 hours (pH = 3, room conditions)
- Stoichometric amount peroxide
- Fenton reactive  $(H_2O_2 / Fe^{2+}) = 45/1$
- Treated emulsion → Surfactant capacity

### 2. ACTIVATED CARBON AND ITS REGENERATION

- Adsorption > 99% COCs
- Recovery ~ 80% adsorption capcity GAC (lab)
- Adsorption-Regeneration
- Umproductive consumption of persulfate
- Both techniques are capable of treating the emulsion resulting from the SEAR tests
- Optimice the cost of the treatments
- Improve operating conditions



### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

cherranzr@sarga.es

http://www.sarga.es

