



INSTITUT DE CHIMIE
SEPARATIVE DE MARCOULE



Ultrasound-assisted soil washing process for the removal of heavy metals from clays

Sophie Herr

PhD director: Rachel Pflieger (ICSM)
Supervisors: Antoine Leybros (CEA/DMRC)
Yves Barre (CEA/DMRC)
Sergueï Nikitenko (ICSM)



**ESS-JSS-AOSS 1st JOINT SONOCHEMISTRY
CONFERENCE (ONLINE) Nov 8-10, 2021**

Wednesday, 10 November 2021

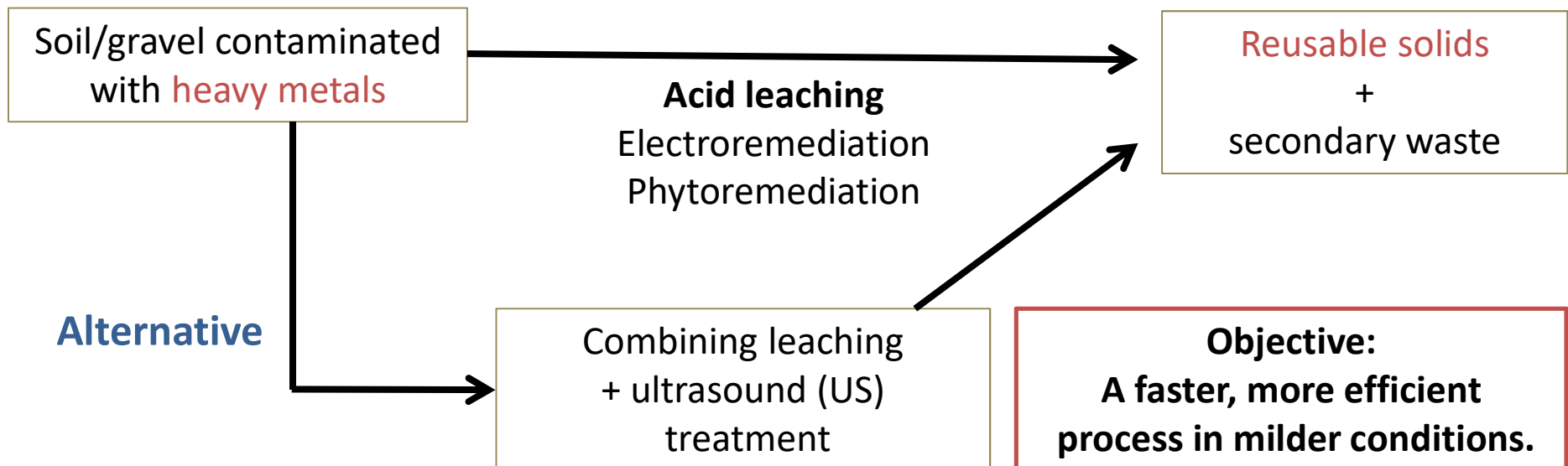
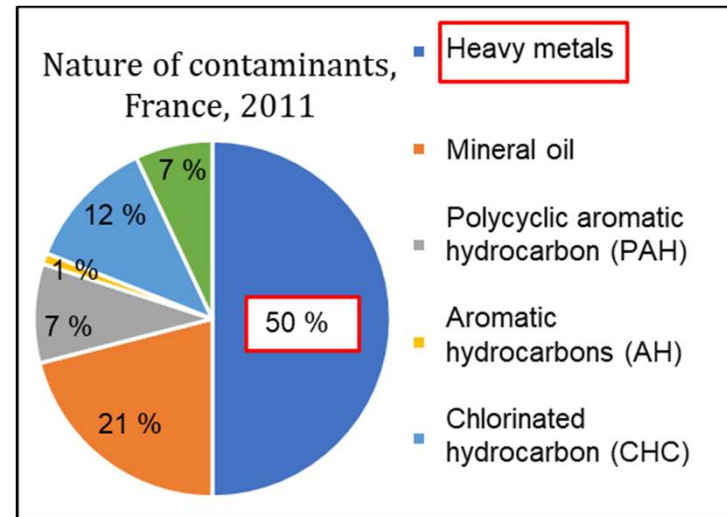
Context and problematic



Past human activities:

- Agriculture (pesticides, fertilizers...)
- Industrial activity (mining, paint production, battery production...)

→ **Source of trace metals harmful to humans and the environment**



In the recent years

Only a few studies focused on combining leaching with ultrasound

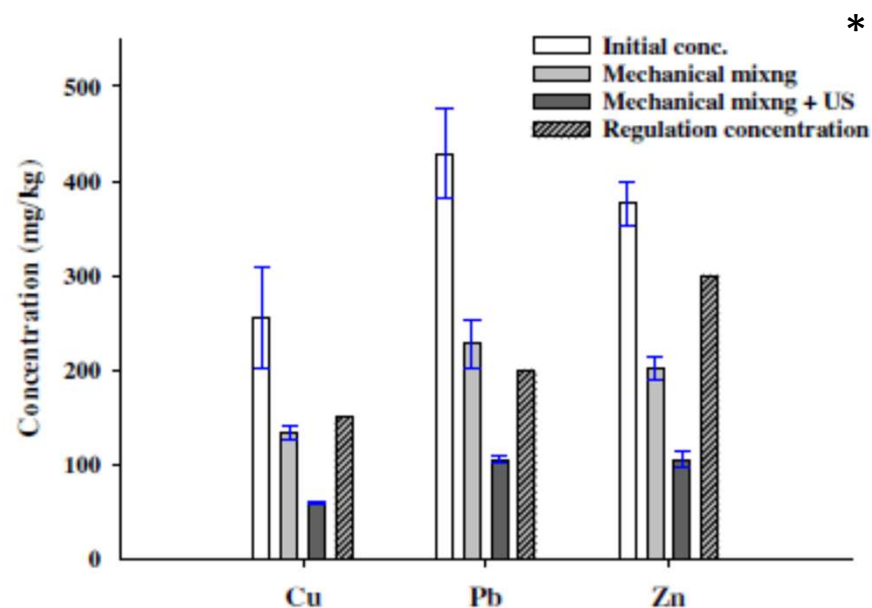
Reference	Target metal(s)	Solvent
Choi et al., 2021	Cu, Pb, Zn	EDTA/HCl
Son et al., 2019	Cu, Pb, Zn	HCl
Park et al., 2017*	Cu, Pb, Zn	HCl
Kim et al., 2016	Cu, Zn	HCl
Hwang et al., 2007	Cu, Pb, Cd, Zn	EDTA/citric acid

US/Mixing > conventional mixing in terms of:

- ✓ removal efficiency
- ✓ consumption of chemicals

Attributed to :

- Better agitation (macroscale)
- Sonophysical effects (microscale)



(b) Soil : washing liquid = 1 : 3 (soil 300 g and 1 M HCl 900 mL)

Fig. 2. Heavy metals removal in mechanical and ultrasonic/mechanical soil washing processes using soil:liquid ratio of (a) 1:2 and (b) 1:3 (Washing time: 30 min).

However:

- Kinetic aspects neglected
- Poor soil characterisation

Choi, J., Lee, D., & Son, Y. (2021). *Ultrason Sonochem*, 74, 105574.

*Park, B., & Son, Y. (2017). *Ultrason Sonochem*, 35(Pt B), 640-645.

Son, Y., Lee, D., Lee, W., Park, J., Hyoung Lee, W., & Ashokkumar, M. (2019). *Ultrason Sonochem*, 58, 104599.

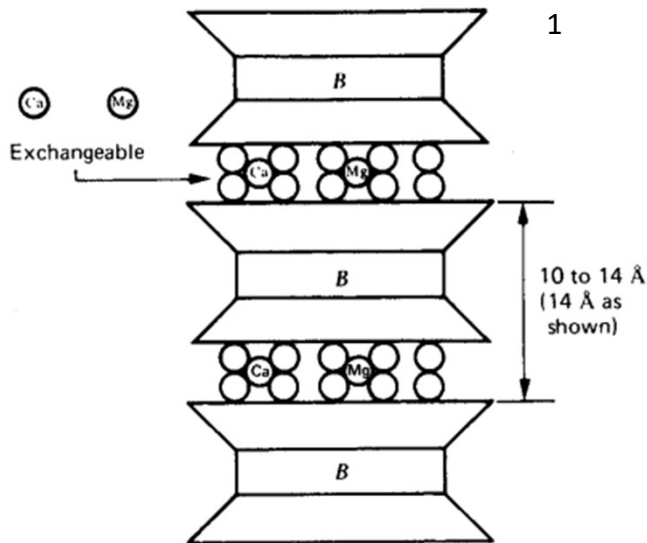
Kim, S., Lee, W., & Son, Y. (2016). *Jpn. J. Appl. Phys.*, 55(7S1), 07KE04.

Hwang, S.-S., Park, J.-S., & Namkoong, W. (2007). *J Ind Eng Chem*, 13(4), 650-656

Vermiculite clay : soil model

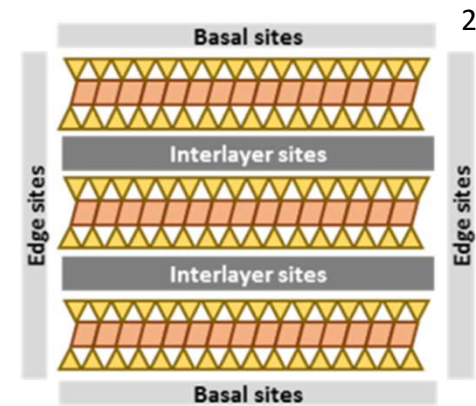


Structure of a vermiculite (VER) layer (Cation exchange capacity $\approx 100 - 250 \text{ mEq}/100\text{g}^1$)



→ Permanent negative charge induced by isomorphous substitution

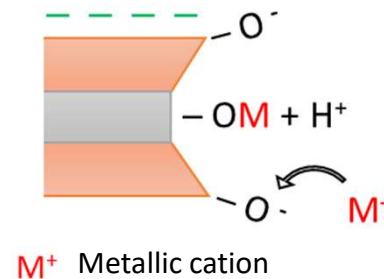
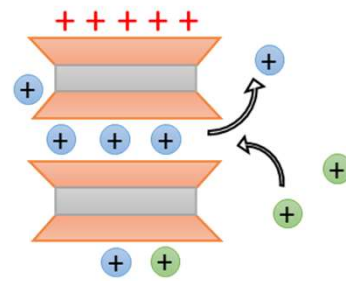
→ Balanced by the adsorption of cations within interfoliar space and edges



- Positive surface

- Mainly ion exchange

- ⊕ Hydrated cation
- ⊕ Metallic cation



- Deprotonation of edge sites → negative surface

- Complexation and precipitation of metals



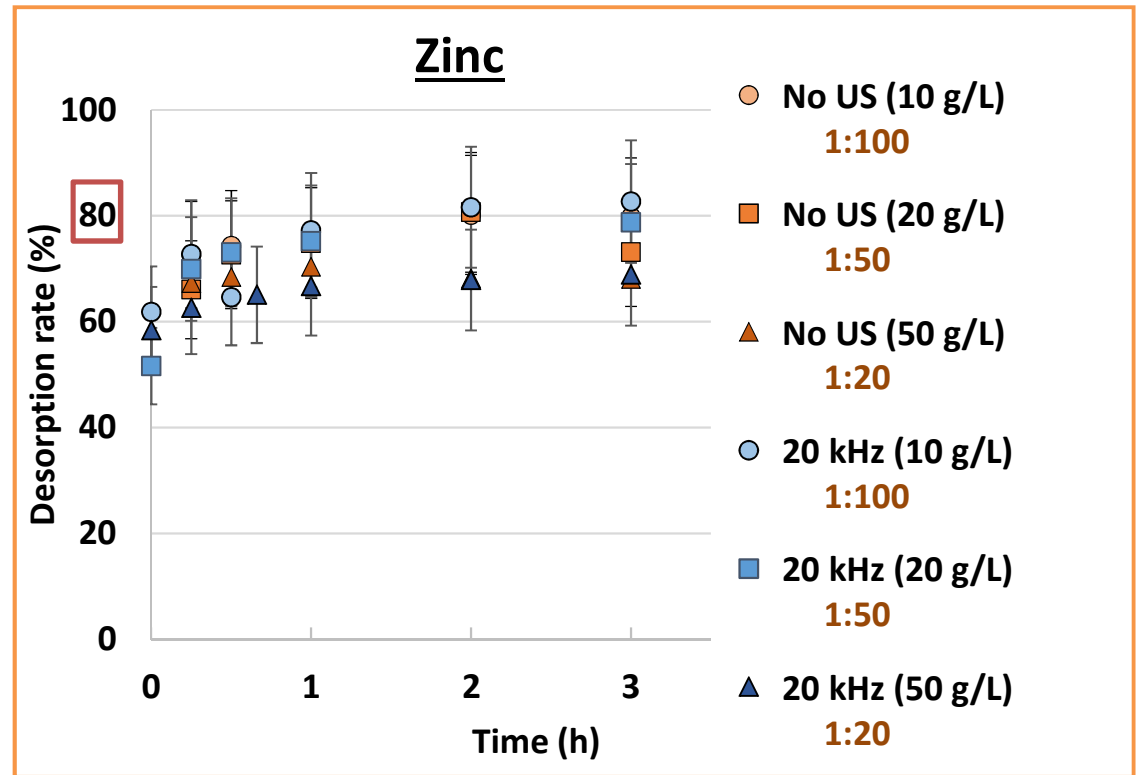
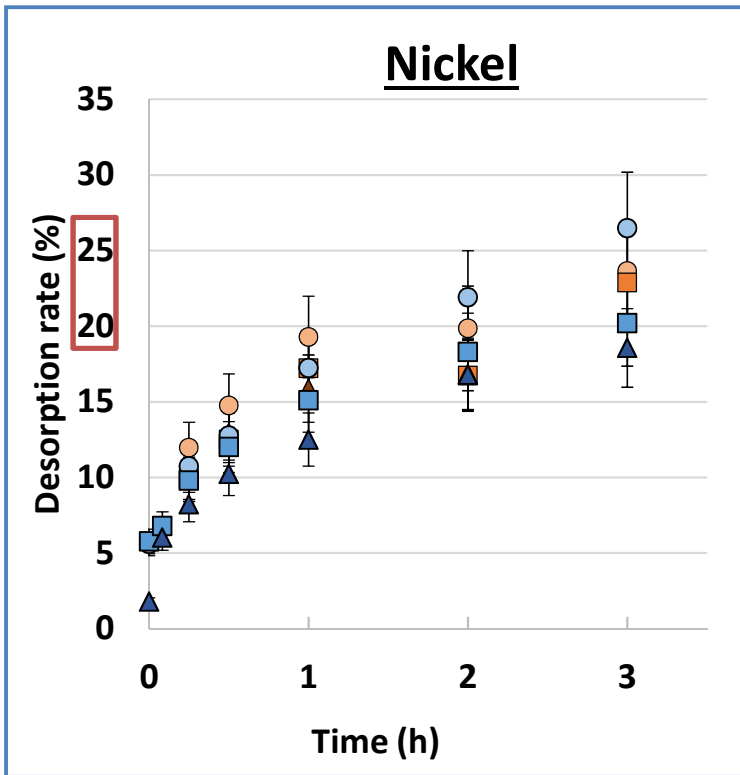
¹ Mitchell, J. K. (1993). *Fundamentals of soil behavior*. New York, John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

² Yin et al., *J. Hazard. Mater* 326(2017) 47-53

Desorption with HCl 0.1 M



Acid leaching desorption rates for different S:L ($m_{\text{vermiculite}} / V_{\text{solvent}}$) ratios



➤ Zinc is better desorbed than nickel

➤ Solid:liquid ratio :

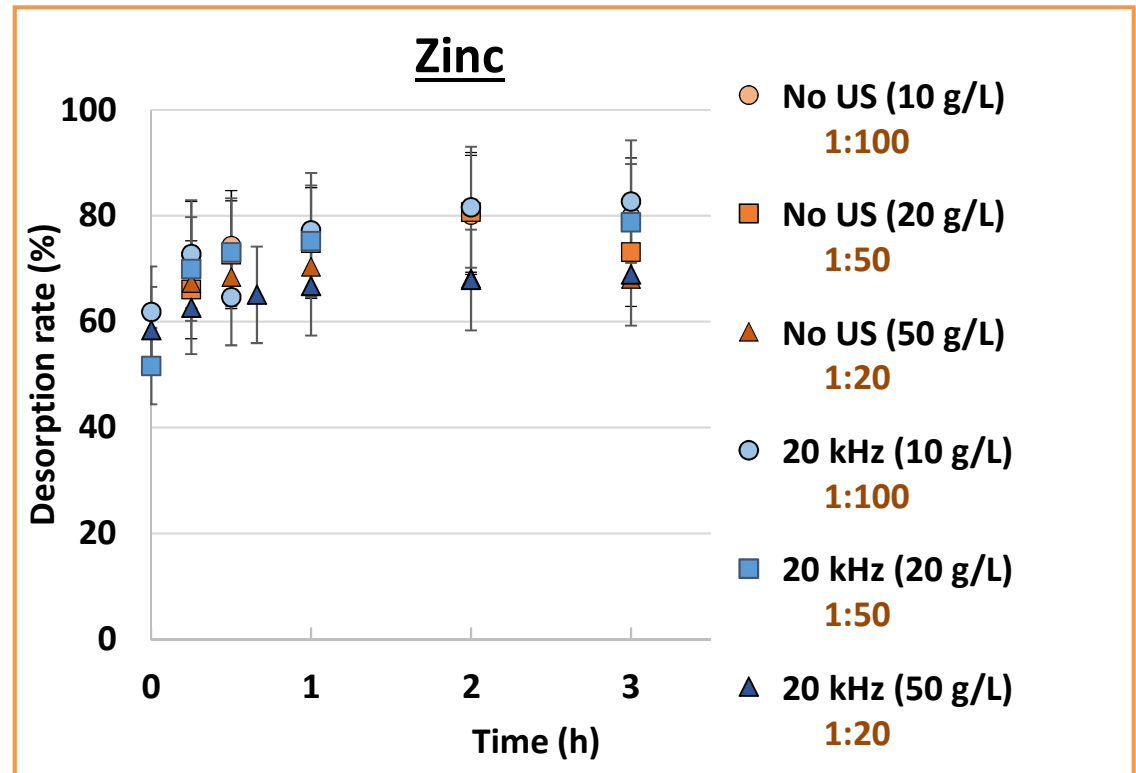
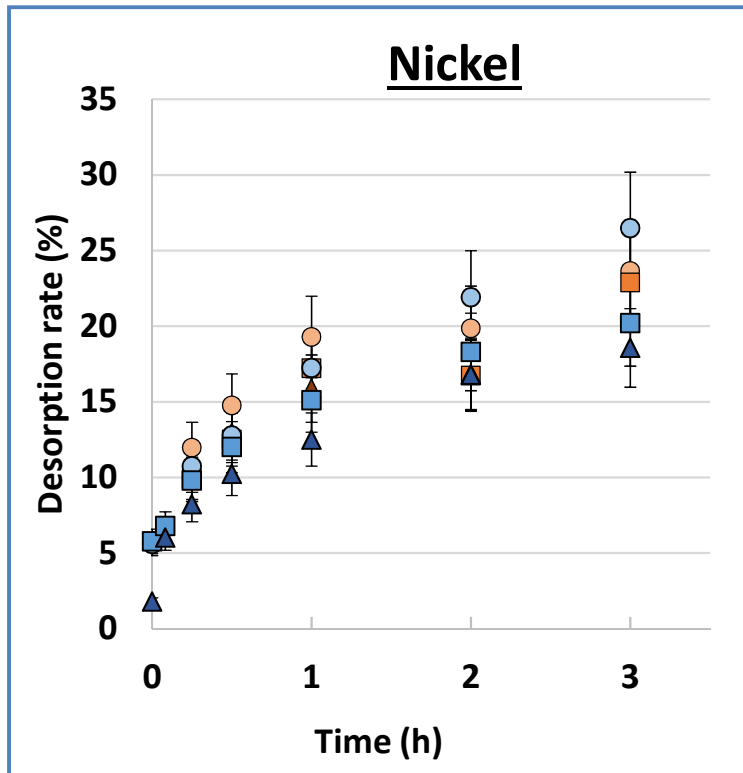
➤ The Zn^{2+} desorption kinetic is faster

When S:L \nearrow the desorption rates slightly \searrow

Desorption with HCl 0.1 M



Acid leaching desorption rates for **different S:L ($m_{\text{vermiculite}} / V_{\text{solvent}}$) ratios**



➤ **No significant difference between silent conditions and US**

NO improvement !!!

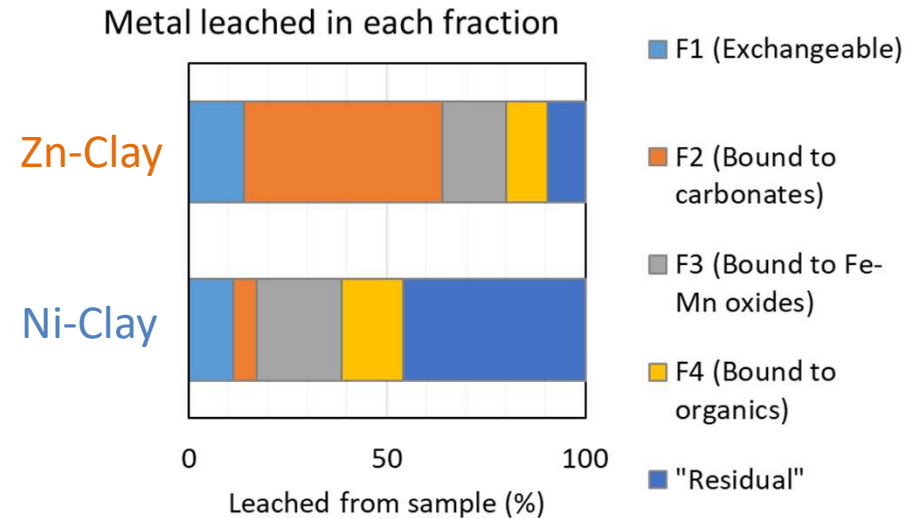
- In maximum desorption rates
- In kinetics

Tessier Sequential extraction



Based on Tessier's protocol (1979)

Fraction	Reagent	Temperature and time
F1	8 mL MgCl_2 (1 M; pH 7)	2 h - 25 °C
F2	8 mL NaOAc (1M; pH 5.0 with HOAc)	5 h - 25 °C
F3	20 mL $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$ (0.04 M) in HOAc (25% v/v; pH 2 with HNO_3)	6 h - 96 ± 3 °C
F4 - A	5 mL H_2O_2 (30%; pH 2) 3 mL HNO_3 (0.02 M)	2 h - 85 ± 2 °C
F4 - B	3 mL H_2O_2 (30%)	3 h - 85 ± 2 °C
F4 - C	Cooled down, add 5 mL NH_4Ac (3.2 M) in 20%vol HNO_3 Add 15 mL H_2O	30 min
Residual	Usually from the dissolution with HF <u>In our case</u> , we knew the initial metal concentration in the clay and we just subtracted F1+F2+F3+F4 to it.	



The metals don't bind to the same fraction :

Zn^{2+} mostly binds to the carbonates

Ni^{2+} mostly binds to the residual fraction

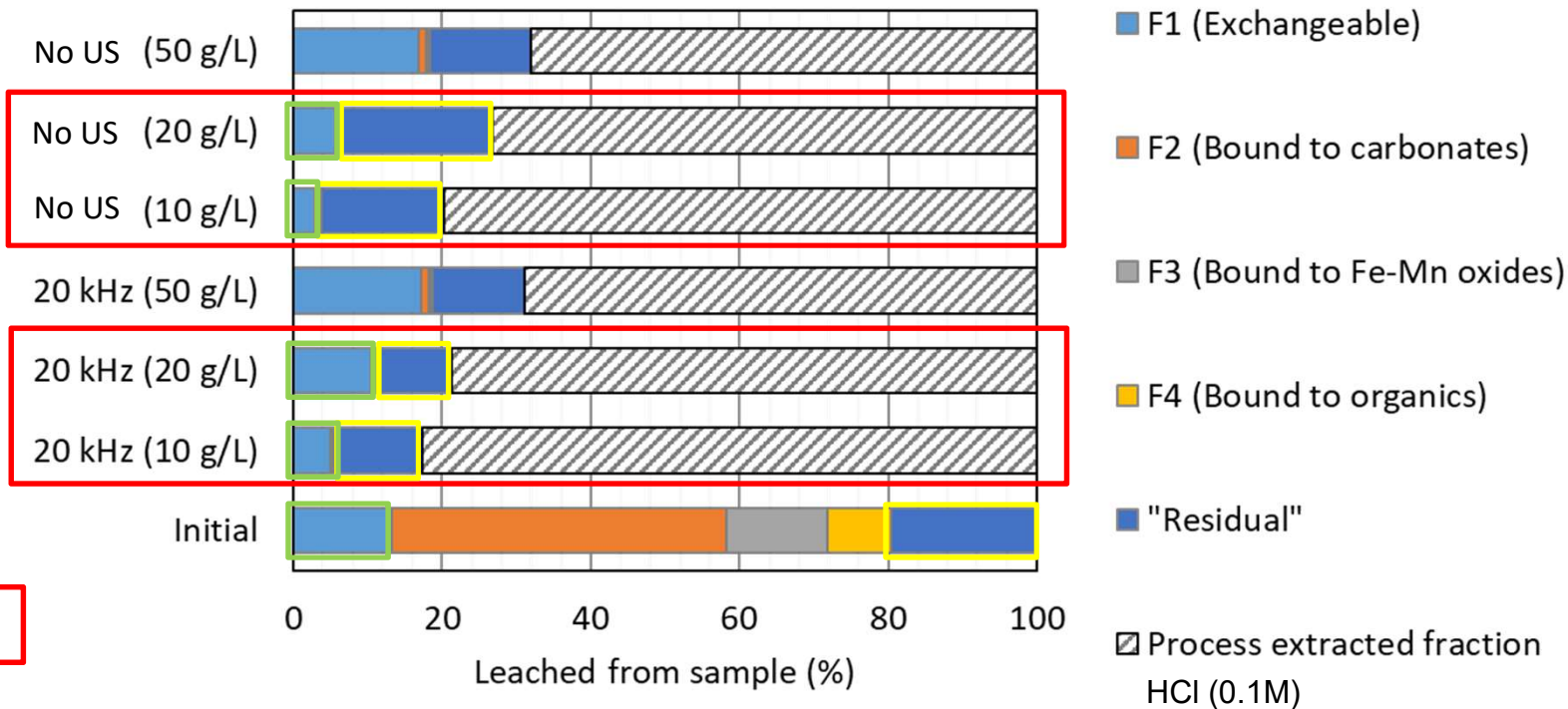
→ consistent with the fact that Zn^{2+} desorbs better in HCl which dissolves carbonates

Tessier for Zn-VER post-treatment



Metal leached in each fraction Zn-clay

Fractions F2+F3+F4 disappear upon acidic treatment



For 10-20 g/L

The residual F5 fraction \searrow more under US (expected impact)

	S:L ratio	No US	US
% F5 removed	10 g/L	16 %	< 40 %
	20 g/L	0	< 51 %
	50 g/L	31 %	= 38 %

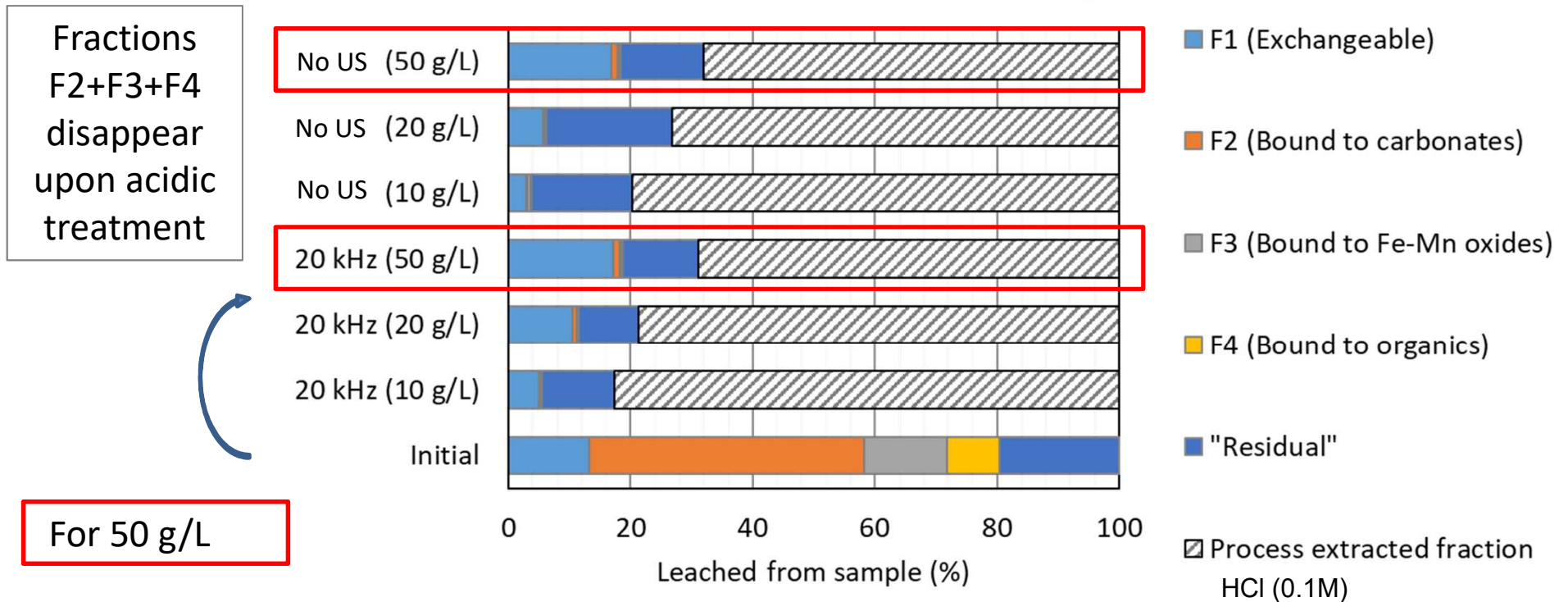
F5 Diminution masked by bigger F1 fraction with US

Particle size diminution with US \rightarrow new adsorption sites
 \rightarrow more exchangeable metal ions

Tessier for Zn-VER post-treatment



Metal leached in each fraction Zn-clay



The proportion of fractions seems identical with and without US

F5 = similar

F1 increases

With more particles
 → Screening effect
 → Efficiency of US ↓

Sonophysical effects + Probability of inter particle collision ↗
 → Particle size diminution → More sites available



Conclusions

Enhancement of metal desorption from soil is usually witnessed by **adding US** to the leaching process

Our particular case does not allow to draw the same conclusions since we observe the **same desorption rates with and without US**

The **Zn-clay residual fraction F5** \searrow **under US** but is counterbalanced by the \nearrow of **F1 exchangeable fraction** due to particle fragmentation \rightarrow active surface \nearrow

Prospects

Switch to **HF US (362 kHz)** in order to **minimize mechanical effects** and thus fragmentation while **keeping positive effects from US**

Addition of stirring in order to work with **higher S:L ratios** and expect to see **positive effects of US** on the **removal efficiencies**



Thank you for your attention !

Sergueï Nikitenko

Rachel Pflieger
Matthieu Viot
Tony Chave

Manon Cot-Auriol
Sara El Hakim
Julien Margate



Laboratoire de
Sonochimie dans les
Fluides Complexes

Qi Chen
Mohamed Ali Antoissi



Laboratoire des
Procédés
Supercritiques et de
Décontamination

Thank you to

Antoine Leybros
Yves Barre

Virginie Fremy
Pascal Antonucci
Fabien Frances