การนำกรคโครมีคจากน้ำทึ้งที่มาจากการซุบโคร เมี่ยมกลับมาใช้อีกค้วยวิธีแลก เปลี่ยนอิออน



นายอุสาหะ ตันอูสิน

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้ เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิศวกรรมศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต แผนกวิชาวิศวกรรมสุชาภิบาล

บัญพิทวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

พ.ศ. 2522

008596

CHROMIC ACID RECOVERY FROM CHROMIUM PLATING WASTE BY ION EXCHANGE

Mr. Usaha Tanoohsin

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of Master of Engineering

Department of Sanitary Engineering

Graduate School

Chulalongkorn University

Chromic Acid Recovery from Chromium Plating Thesis Title Waste by Ion Exchange Mr. Usaha Tanoohsin By Sanitary Engineering Department Thesis Advisor Thongchai Panswad, Ph.D. Accepted by the Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree.Dean of Graduate School (Associate Professor radit Bunnag, Ph.D.) Thesis Committee Chairman (Professor Surin Setamanit, Ph.D.) (Associate Professor Weerawan Pattamapirat, M.Sc.) (Assistant Professor Paipan Phornprapha, B.Sc. Hons.) Member(Thesis Advisor)

Copyright of the Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University

(Thongchai Panswad, Ph.D.)

หัวข้อวิทยานิพนธ์

การนำกรดโครบิคจากน้ำทิ้งที่มาจากการชุบโคร เนี่ยมกลับมาใช้อีก

ควยวิธีแลกเปลี่ยน**อ**ิฮอน

ชื่อนิสิต

นายอุสาทะ ต้นอูสิน

อาจารยที่ปรึกษา

คร. บุงซัย พรรณสวัสดิ์

แผนกวิชา

วิศวกรรมสุขาภิบาล

ปีการศึกษา

W. H. 2521

บหกัดยอ

การทดลองได้ใช้ระบบแลกเปลี่ยนอื่ออนซึ่งประกอบด้วย strong acid cation exchanger column และ strong base anion exchanger column ต่ออนุกรมเพื่อจับประจุบากและอบใหน้าทึ้ง และใช้ strong acid cation exchanger column อีกซุดหนึ่ง สำหรับแลกเปลี่ยนประจุกับ พล₂Cr₂O₇ จากการ regenerate ของ strong base anion exchanger column ให้กลายเป็นกรดโครมิกกลับดีนมา column ที่ใช้ทั้งนมดทำก้วยพอ ทีวีซี ขนาดเส้นผาศูนย์กลาง 2½ นิ้ว สูง 120 ซุม. บรรจุด้วยเรชิน column ละ 2 ลบ.คม. การ demineralization ใช้อัตราการไหล ของน้ำทิ้ง 16 Bv ต่อชั่วโมง จากการหดลองพบวา ด้วยน้ำทิ้งเทียมที่มีความเข้มข้น 100 มก./ลบ.คม. cr vi น้ำที่ออกจากระบบฯ มีดำ Cr vi ความเข้มข้นตั้งแต่ trace จนถึง 0.18 มก./ลบ.คม. cr vi ที่ 200 Bv. สามารถปล่อยทิ้งไปได้ โดย กอให้เกิดอันตรายต่อสภาพแวดล้อยเนื้อยที่สุด หรืออาจนำกลับไปใช้เป็นน้ำล้าง ในกระบวน การซุบโลหะอีกได้

เมื่อ strong base anion exchanger หมดประสิทธิภาพแล้ว จะ regenerate ได้ด้วยสารละลายโซเดียมไฮดรอกไซด์ ในการพดลองนี้ได้ใช้สารละลาย ดังกลาวที่ความเข้มข้นกาง ๆ กับ เริ่มตั้งแต่ 3.5 % ถึง 15 % โดยน้ำหนัก เพวา

Thesis Title Chromic Acid Recovery from Chromium Plating

Waste by Ion Exchange.

Name Mr. Usaha Tanoohsin

Thesis Advisor Dr. Thongchai Panswad

Department Sanitary Engineering

Academic Year 1978

ABSTRAC!

An ion exchange system consisting of a strong acid cation exchanger column and a strong base anion exchanger column was used as the demineralizing unit. Another strong acid cation exchanger column was used as a recovery column, converting Na₂Cr₂O₇ (resulting from the regeneration of the strong base anion exchanger column) into H₂Cr₂O₇. All the column used, were made of 6.35 cm. diameter PVC pipe with the height of 120 cm. and filled with 2 cu.dm. of exchanger resins. The demineralization flowrate was 16 BV/hour. From the experiments, with the synthetic waste concentration of 100 mg./cu.dm. Cr VI, the effluent at 200 BV were found to be from as low as trace to 0.18 mg./cu.dm. Cr VI. Consequently, it could be disposed with minimum harmful effect to the environment or reused as the process rinsing water.

The exhausted strong base anion exchanger column was regenerated with sodium hydroxide solutions of different concentrations ranging from 3.5 to 15 per cent by weight. It was found that, with

counter current flow regeneration, the optimum result was obtained at 7.5 per cent by weight NaOH concentration (162.5 gm. NaOH/cu.dm. of resin) with 4.5 BV/hour regeneration flowrate. The peak concentration in eluted Na₂Cr₂O₇ was as high as 22,422 mg./cu.dm. Cr VI. It was also evident that if only the concentrated portions of the eluted Na₂Cr₂O₇ solution were separated and passed through the recovery column, the H₂Cr₂O₇ solution of 7,688 mg./cu.dm. Cr VI concentration could be obtained from the 14,922 mg./cu.dm. Cr VI concentrated Na₂Cr₂O₇ solution. This chromic acid solution can be further evaporated in order to achieve a solution of 130,000 to 200,000 mg./cu.dm. Cr VI at less expense, then, the evaporated solution can be directly reused for the electroplating process.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to express his gratitude to Dr. Thongchai Panswad, his thesis advisor, for his guidance and advice
during the course of this work and for the time he spent during
the preparation of this report. He is also indebted to Asst.

Prof. Paipan Phornprapha for her advice; to Mr. Sombat Cattapan
for his suggestions in the laboratory; and to all his friends,
especially, Mr. Kraisorn Udomratn and Mr. Pipat Pooripunyakun,
for their help and encouragement.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	Title Page	i
	Thesis Approval Abstract in Thai	iii
	Abstract in Thai	iv
	Abstract in English	vi
	Acknowledgements	vi i i
	Table of Contents	ix
	List of Tables	xiii
	List of Figures	xiv
	List of Abbreviations	xviii
I	INTRODUCTION	1
	General Background	1
	Purposes of Research	2
	Scope of Investigation	3
II	LITERATURE REVIEW ON ELECTROPLATING WASTE	Ą.
	General Background	Ÿ
	Chromium Plating Process	5
	Quantities and Composition of Electropla	ting Waste 7
	Sources of Electroplating Wastewater	7
	Treatment Methods Commonly Used for Rins	ed Waster of
	Chromium Plating	9
	Conventional Methods	9
	Physical Methods	10

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGI
III	BACKGROUND IN ION EXCHANGE PROCESSES	12
	Introduction	12
	General Characteristics of Ion Exchange Resins	13
	Crosslinking	13
	Ion Exchange Kinetics and Reaction Rate	14
	Affinity and Selectivity	15
	Resin Capacity	16
	Characteristics of Strong Acid Cation, Weak Acid	17
	Cation, Strong Base Anion, and Weak Base Anion	
	Resin .	
	Strong Acid Cation Exchangers (SAC)	17
	Weak Acid Cation Exchangers (WAC)	18
	Strong Base Anion Exchangers (SBA)	19
	Weak Base Base Anion Exchangers (WBA)	20
	Typical Operation Cycle of Ion Exchange	21
	Exhaustion or Operating Cycle of Ion Exchange	21
	Process	
	Backwash of Ion Exchange Column	25
	Regeneration of Ion Exchange Resin	26
	Rinsing of Ion Exchange Resins	28
	Application of Ion Exchange to Chromium	29
	Containing Wastewater	

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
v	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION	33
	Experimental Apparatus	3 3
	Wastewater Used in the Study	3 3
	Experimental Program	38
	Sampling and Analysis	41
V	RESULTS AND DISSUSSIONS	43
	Characteristics of the Treated Effluents	43
	SBA Column Regeneration	46
	at Constant Volume of Regenerant	46
	at Constant Regeneration Level	51
	at Different Regeneration Levels	53
	at Different Regeneration Flowrate	53
	Results of Chromic Acid Recovery	62
	Sodium Content in Eluted Sodium dichromate and	68
	Recovered Chromic Acid Solutions	
	Some Experiments on SBA Column Regeneration and	77
	Chromic Acid Recovery	
	The Use of the Recovered Chromic Acid in Electro-	81
	plating Process	
VI	SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	82
	REFERENCES	86

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont's)

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	APPENDICE	88
	Operation of the Experimental Unit	88
	Cr VI Values of Eluted Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ and Reclaimed	96
	H ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇	
	Acidity of Reclaimed Chromic Acid	105
	Na Content of Reclaimed Chromic Acid	109
	General Guidance for Designing an Ion Exchange	113
	Unit Unit	
	VITA	1 1 5

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
ı	Composition of Chromium Baths	7
2	Volume of Chromium-Bearing Wastes from Typical	8
	Plating Operations in the Electroplating Industry	į.
3	Characteristics of Duolite C-20 Strong Acid Cation	34
	Exchange Resin	
4	Characteristics of Duolite A-102D Strong Base Anion	34
	Exchange Resin	
5	Heavy Metal Removal by Ion Exchange Process	44
6	Heavy Metal Removal by Ion Exchange Process	45
7	Characteristics of Eluted Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ and Reclaimed	47
	H2Cr2O7 at Various NaOH Regenerant Concentrations	5
8	Characteristics of Eluted Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ and Reclaimed	52
	H2Cr2O7 at Various NaOH Regenerant Concentrations	5
9	Characteristics of Eluted Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ and Reclaimed	78
	^H 2 ^{Cr} 2 ^O 7	
10	Steps of Operation of the Experimental Unit	89
	จุฬาลงกรณมหาวิทยาลัย	

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
1	Flow Diagram for Some Common Chrome Plating Process	6
2	Concentration History for Exhaustion of a Cation	23
	Exchange Bed	
3	Typical Concentration History Curves	24
4	Concentration History for Regeneration of Cation	24
	Exchange Bed	
5	Basic Diagram of Chromium Reclamation by Ion Exchan	ge30
6	General View of the Experimental Set-up	35
7	Flow Diagram of the Experimental Ion Exchange Proce	ss 36
	for Chromium Reclamation	
8	Drawing of Experimental Ion Exchange Column	37
9	History Curve of SBA Column Regeneration at 3.5	49
	to 15% by wt. NaOH Concentrations, Various	
	Regeneration Levels	
10	Peak and Composite Cr VI in Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ at Various NaO	н 50
	Regenerant Concentrations Comparing Between Various R.L. & Constant R.L.	
11	History Curve of SBA Column Regeneration at 3.5	54
	to 15% by wt. NaOH Concentrations (R.L. 162.5 gm	
	NaOH/cu.dm. Resin)	
12	History Curve of SBA Column Regeneration at 3.5%	55
	NaOH Concentration	

LIST OF FIGURES (Cont'd)

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
13	History Curve of SBA Column Regeneration at 5.0%	56
	NaOH Concentration	
14	History Curve of SBA Column Regeneration at 7.5%	57
	NaOH Concentration	
15	History Curve of SBA Column Regeneration at 10.0%	5 8
	NaOH Concentration	
16	History Curve of SBA Column Regeneration at 12.5%	59
	NaOH Concentration	
17	History Curve of SBA Column Regeneration at 15.0%	60
	NaOH Concentration	
18	History Curve of SBA Column Regeneration at	61
	Different Regeneration Flowrate	
19	Chromic Acid Reclamation from Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ Solutions t	t- 63
	3.5 to 15% by wt. NaOH Regenerant Concentrations	;
	(Various R.L.)	
20	Chromic Acid Reclamation from Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ Solutions a	t-64
	3.5 to 15% by wt. NaOH Regenerant Concentrations	;
	(Constant R.L.)	
21	Reclaimed Chromic Acid at Different Regeneration	65
	Flowrates of SBA Column	
22	Chromic Acid Reclamation from Concentrated Na ₂ Cr ₂ C	7 66
	Solutions	

LIST OF FIGURES (Cont'd)

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
23 a	Cr VI Concentrations Comparing Between Feeding	6 7
	Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ and Reclaimed H ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ Solutions at	
	Constant R.L.	
23 b	Cr VI Concentrations Comparing Between Feeding	67
	Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ and Reclaimed H ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ Solutions at	
	Various R.L.	
24	Acidity of Reclaimed Chromic Acid at Various	69
	R.L. of SBA Column	
25	Acidity of Reclaimed Chromic Acid at Constant	70
	R.L. of SBA Column	
26	Acidity of Reclaimed Chromic Acid at Different	71
	Regeneration Flowrates of SBA Column	
27	Relation Between Cr VI Concentration and Total	72
	Acidity of Reclaimed Chromic Acid	
28	Na Content of Reclaimed Chromic Acid at Various	74
	R.L. of SBA Column	
29	Na Content of Reclaimed Chromic Acid at Constant	75
	R.L. of SBA Column	
30	Na Content of Reclaimed Chromic Acid at Different	76
	Regeneration Flowrate of SBA Column	
31	History Curve of SBA Column Regeneration Using	79
	Dilute Eluted Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ from Previous Run	
	following by NaOH 7.5% by wt. Concentration	

LIST OF FIGURES (Cont'd)

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
32	History Curve of SBA Column Regeneration Using	80
	Diluted Eluted Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ from Previous Run	
	Following by NaOH 7.5% by wt. Concentration	
33	Exhaustion Cycle of the Ion Exchange Pilot Plant	90
34	Backwashing Cycle of SAC ₁ Column	91
35	Regeneration Cycle of SBA Column	92
36	Slow Rinsing Cycle of SBA Column	93
37	Fast Rinsing Cycle of SAC ₁ Column	94
38	Chromic Acid Reclamation	95

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BV Bed Volume (Volume of solution defined by times of resin's volume in the ion exchange column)

cu.cm. Cubic centimeter

cu.dm. Cubic decimeter

DVB Divinylbenzene

meq. Milli-equivalent

mg. Milligram

PVC Polyvinylchloride

RL Regeneration Level (quantity of regenerant used per unit volume of the resin)

SAC Strong Acid Cation Exchangers

SBA Strong Base Anion Exchangers

WAC Weak Acid Cation Exchangers

WBA Weak Base Anion Exchangers