أميمة عبد الرحمن عمر الحداد

Kinetics and Mechanism of Ion Exchange Sorption on Ion Exchange Resins of Some Elements in Aqueous – Surfactance – Dioxane Media

By Umaima Abdul-Rahman Omar Al-Haddad

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Supervised By Prof. Dr. Abdul-Aleem S. Aboul-Maged Prof. Of Physical Chemistry

FACULTY OF SCIENTIFIC SECTION KING ABDULAZIZ UNIVERSITY JEDDAH – SAUDI ARABIA 1431H – 2010G

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الباب الثالث : النتائج و المناقشة

الهيدروكسيدي 4 تاثير نسبة المذيب العضوي (الديوكسان) على معدل امتزاز أنيونات الدراسة في المحلول الخارجي على المبادل الأنيوني القوي (Dowex SBR-P) في الشكل الهيدروكسيدي

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Abstract

The kinetics and mechanism of diffusion of (Fe(III), Cd(II) and Na(I)) in the H⁺-form of Lewatit S-100 and (PO₄(III), SO₄(II) and Cl(I)) in the OH⁻-form of Dowex SBR-P have been studied as a function of concentrations, proportions of 1,4dioxane, reaction temperatures, radius of exchanger beads and concentration of surfactant for Fe(III) and Cl(I) only. The exchange rate was controlled by film diffusion mechanism and first order as a limited batch technique. The physical $(\Delta H^*, \Delta S^* \text{ and } \Delta G^*)$ have been thermodynamic parameters evaluated. The values of the effective diffusion coefficient (D) increased in the order (Fe(III) > Cd(II) > Na(I)) and (Cl(I))> SO₄(II) > PO₄(III)) . The activation energy (E_a) was found to decrease with decreases in the entropy change of the system. The results showed that the rate of exchange of Fe(III)/H(I) and Cl(I)/OH(I) systems in case of cation and anion exchange resins respectively was increased with increase in the surfactante concentration in the external solutions.

SUMMARY

A study on kinetics of exchange resin to explain the mechanism of the following exchange systems (Fe(III), Cd(II) and Na(I)/H(I)) in presence of cation exchanger and (PO₄(III), SO₄(II) and Cl(I)/OH(I)) in presence of anion exchanger . The kinetic behavior of the reactions should be investigated in separately.

The present work includes two kinds of ion exchange resins;

- Lewatit S-100 cation exchanger in the H⁺-form and its use for study and application comprises five items.
- Dowex SBR-P anion exchanger in the OH⁻ form and its use for study and application comprises five items.

The kinetic study is directed to the kinetic of exchange at different concentrations, different proportions of 1,4-dioxane, different reaction temperatures, different radius of exchanger beads and at different amounts of surfactant for Fe(III) and Cl(I) only to evaluate and asses the data of the kinetics, together with the mechanism of ion exchange process. The items under study are;

A- The effect of concentration on the mechanism of ion exchange at 298°K with different metal and non-metallic ions in water medium has been investigated. The initial ion concentration tested were (0.01, 0.05 and 0.10M for Fe(III), Cd(II) and Na(I)) and $(0.5 \times 10^{-3}, 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ and } 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{M}$ for PO₄(III), SO₄(II) and Cl(I)) at total amount of adsorbent g/250ml of solution. It was found that in case of low concentration the ratio of the initial number of moles of ions to the available surface area is larger and subsequently, the fractional ion exchange become independent on initial concentration. The kinetics of ion exchange show that ,the exchanges can be

explained with aspect to fractional attainment of equilibrium shows the following order (1.0 > 0.05 > 0.01M) and $((1.5 > 1.0 > 0.5) \times 10^{-3}M)$.

All of the experiments that employed are governed by the film diffusion mechanisms at two different exchanger beads r = 0.036 and 0.027 cm. The overall exchange takes place in two distinct phases; a relatively quick exchange in the first stage is followed by a slow one, till the equilibrium is reached from (1.0 to 0.01) and (1.5×10^{-3} to 0.5×10^{-3} M).

B –This item includes the data of the effect of the change of radius of the particle beads on the kinetic of the systems. It is found that all of systems are very affected by the change of radius of exchange resin beads increase with decrease in the size of exchanger particles. Similar behavior have observed for the exchanging system in case of anion exchanger .A further suggestion is that the rate of exchange is govern by the diffusion of the exchanging ions with the exchanger . By the analysis of the data it is found that the values of self-diffusion coefficient D_i of the exchanging ions is increasing with decreasing the particle diameter of exchanger, and B-values thus calculated clear that were inversely proportion to the square radius of the two kinds of exchanger particles.

C-The third part of this study concerns with the kinetics of cation exchanger reactions for Fe(III)/H(I), Cd(II)/ H(I) and Na(I)/ H(I) on Lewatit S-100 in water-1,4dioxane mixture. It is found that the rate of exchange decrease in the following order: water > water -10% (v/v)1,4-dioxane > water-20%(v/v)1,4-dioxane > water-30%(v/v)1,4-dioxane. Similar trend is found in case of anion exchanger of Dowex SBR-P towards PO₄(III)/OH(I), SO₄(II)/OH(I) and Cl(I)/OH(I) systems in the decreasing with the increases of organic solvents. The behaviour is due to mainly the effects of dielectric constant value of the external medium.

D-The effect of varying reaction temperature (25, 40 and 60°C) on the rate of the exchange for both cationic and anionic ions are studied under different radius, and (0.1M in cationic ions and 0.5×10^{-3} M in anionic ions) ion concentrations-pure water medium and water-30%(v/v)1,4-dioxane. It is found that the rate of exchange increases with increasing the reaction temperature from 25 to 60°C, in case of cation exchange systems, this behaviour may be due increasing the mobility of ions with increasing temperature.

It is Clear that the analysis of the rate exchanges of metallic ions in the matrix are higher by order in case of Fe(III) than in case Cd(II), and Cd (II) is found higher than Na(I) towards H(I) form in the matrix. This difference in the exchange rate between metal ions in solution and the counter ion (H^+ -form) is due to mainly considering the hydrated ions.

Therefore, these differences in the interaction of these ions with the matrix site should be considered, Fe(III) as a multivalent cation interacts more strongly than the other ions, which can be explained in the lower mobility of Fe(III) in the matrix than Cd(II).

E- The activation energy (E_a) of the cation diffusion process indicates which can be passes through the exchanger particles. A relatively small activation energy is experimentally determined in case of Fe(III) than Cd(II) against H⁺-form.

A negative value of entropy of activation has calculated for all system studied at different conditions, and therefore the reaction in both cases of cation and anion exchanger are endothermic reaction types.

A comparison of the results with cation exchanger and anion exchanger shows that the generalizations based on the trends within any series are essentially changed. The present values however differ in magnitude and orderity for multivalent ions, i.e., $PO_4(III) < SO_4(II) < Cl(I)$ - ions towards anion exchanger matrix.

F-The results of the surfactant addition on the rate of the exchange systems of Fe(III)/H(I) in case of cation exchange resin, showed that the rate of exchanging was controlled by the surface reaction and surfactant had an inhibiting effect on the reaction rate completely. This behaviour was found in case of immersed exchanger before its use. The similar results were also recorded for anion exchanger with Cl(I)/OH(I) system.

On the other hand with the surfactant addition in presence of reaction processes, the only contrary result the fact that the reaction takes place between Fe(III) and or Cl(I) with H(I) and or OH(I) in the bulk solution.

(لايوجد ملخص عربى-لاتوجد خاتمه)