



Treatment of organic pollutants in aqueous medium on Eco-environment materials by adsorption and catalytic oxidation processes

Abstract :

This study examines the possibility of applying adsorption and advanced oxidation process for the degradation of organic pollutants in industrial effluents. We used the adsorbents natural minerals M1 and M2, without pretreatment or activation, to treat real textile wastewater samples, from the city of Fez - Essabbaghine, Morocco. As an attractive alternative, these materials have been characterized by different analyses. The chemical oxygen demand (COD) and the biological oxygen demand (BOD₅) have been used to complete the characterization of textile wastewater. In addition, the influence of the operating conditions (dosage of adsorbents, pH and time of contact) was assessed. Therefore, a promising catalyst of copper impregnated on a natural material (M2) was synthesized, via the wet impregnation method in order to improve the catalytic oxidation by wet peroxide during the degradation of the dye methyl green (MG), in a batch reactor under mild conditions. Three different percentages of metallic copper (2.5 %, 5 % and 7.5 %) were incorporated into the M2 material. Different variables were examined for the catalytic activity of the samples obtained, such as initial dye concentrations, copper (Cu) loading, temperature, and the effect of H₂O₂, in order to improve MG conversion. Then, copper and nickel were incorporated into the yellow clay (YC) prepared using a method frequently used for the preparation of heterogeneous catalysts, which is the wet impregnation method, and its application as a heterogeneous catalyst for degradation of caffeine (Caf). Optimization of the effects of catalytic activity on different weight ratios of Cu and Ni, temperature and H₂O₂ was also investigated using Box- Behnken Design (BBD) to enhance the Caf conversion. To evaluate the toxicity of the studied effluents after the adsorption and CWPO processes, we carried out the germination test based on the use of corn kernels. These biological tests confirmed the possibility of reusing the treated textile wastewater to irrigate plants in urban gardens. Finally, we studied the effect of different parameters on the degradation of Tartrazine and caffeine by Fenton-like oxidation, using the (BBD), an efficient statistical model of the experimental data to design the experiments. Concerning the catalysts, there are three bimetallic catalysts with lanthanum (La) and iron (Fe), ion-exchanged into zeolites (NaY and ZSM5) and a natural clay from Morocco, prepared and used for Fenton- like the oxidation of organic pollutants in water. Regarding the increase in Caf conversion, a modified zeolite electrode was used for Electro Fenton-like oxidation without H₂O₂ at room temperature.

Key Words :

Pollutants; Clay; Zeolite; Adsorption; Heterogeneous Catalysts; Oxidation; Optimization