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Comparative Studies on the Removal of Organic MicroPollutants from Drinking Water by Chlorine Dioxide, Ozone and Activated Carbon

Thesis

Submitted by

Tarek Samir Jamil Mahmoud

(B.Sc. of science, Cairo University)

Water Pollution Control department
National Research Center

For The Degree of M.Sc

To

Chemistry Department

Faculty of science

Cairo University

7.7.0

APPROVAL SHEET FOR SUBMISSION

Title of M.Sc: Comparative Studies On the Removal of Organic Micro-Pollutant from Drinking Water by Chlorine Dioxide, Ozone and Activated Carbon

Name of the Candidate: Tarek Samir Jamil Mahmoud

This thesis has been approved for submission by the supervisors:

1-Prof. Dr. Hamed Abd El D

1-Prof. Dr. Hamed Abd El-Reheem Ead
Professor of Organic Chemistry
Chemistry Department
Faculty of Science
Cairo University

2- Prof. Dr. Osama Ahmed Aly
Professor of Water Pollution
Water Pollution Research Department
National Research Center

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Helmy El-Nagdy

Chairman of Chemistry Department
Faculty of Science, Cairo University

Abstract

Name: Tarek Samir Jamil Mahmoud

Degree: M.Sc, Faculty of Science, Cairo University

Specialization: Organic Chemistry

Title of the Thesis: Comparative Studies On the Removal of Organic

Micro-Pollutants from Drinking Water by Chlorine Dioxide, Ozone and Activated Carbon.

Survey and analysis for the River Nile water indicated normal conditions for physico-chemical parameters but high concentration of oil and grease and some organic pollutants such as phenol and its derivatives. The use of chlorine in the disinfection step in drinking water treatment may produce chlorinated derivatives, which are hazardous compounds. In this study ozone and chlorine dioxide were used as alternatives of chlorine. It was found that these organic pollutants were oxidized to simple aliphatic compounds and carbon dioxide. The removal of the organic pollutants or the by-products produced during the disinfection by ozone or chlorine dioxide can be achieved by adsorption on activated carbon.

Key Words: Ozone, Chlorine dioxide, Oxidation, Activated Carbon,

Adsorption, Aminophenols and Chlorophenols.

Supervisors: 1- Prof. Dr. Hamed Abd El-Reheem Ead

Prof. of Organic Chemistry - Chemistry Department - Cairo University.

2-Prof. Dr. Osama Ahmed Aly

Prof. of Water Pollution - Water Pollution Research

Department- National research Center

Note: -

Beside the work carried out in the thesis the candidate has attended and passed successfully the following post graduate courses as a partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Master of Science.

- 1. Heterocyclic chemistry.
- 2. Design.
- 3. Biochemistry.
- 4. Natural products.
- 5. Molecular orbital theory.
- 6. Spectroscopy.
- 7. Dyes.
- 8. Physical organic chemistry.
- 9. Photochemistry.
- 10. Functional group.
- 11. Polymer.
- 12. Carbohydrate.
- 13. Technique of molecular structure.
- 14. Advanced analytical chemistry.
- 15. Quantum chemistry.
- 16. Elective coarse.
- 17. Mathematics.

This certificate is issued at his own request.

Date of birth: 15/11/1973.

Place of birth: Cairo - Egypt

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Helmy El-Nagdy

Chairman of Chemistry Department Faculty of Science, Cairo University

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Contents

List of tables	
List of figures	\mathbf{X}
1- Introduction	1
2- Litterateur review	
2-1. Water quality	3
2-2. Oxidation of organics by chlorine	8
2-3. Oxidation of organics by chlorine dioxide	16
2-4. Oxidation of organics by ozone	20
2-5. Adsorption of organics on activated carbon	28
2-5-1. Factors influencing adsorption	28
2-5-1-1. Surface area	28
2-5-1-2. Solute properties (nature of adsorbate)	29
2-5-1-3.Temperature	29
2-5-1-4. Adsorbent properties	29
3- Materials and Methods	35
3-1. Materials	35
3-1-1. Phenolic derivatives	35
3-1-2. Solvents and reagents	35
3-1-3. Activated carbon	35
3-1-3-1. Powdered carbon	35
3-1-3-2. Granular carbon	35
3-2. Methods	37
3-2-1. Determination and identification of phenol derivatives	37
in natural water	
3-2-1-1. Sample collection	37
3-2-1-2. Physico-chemical and organic analysis	37
3-2-1-3. Analytical standards	37
3-2-1-4. Extraction and clean up	38
3-2-1-5. Gas liquid chromatography	38
3-2-2. Preparation of ozone	39
3-2-3. preparation of chlorine dioxide	39

3-2-4. Analytical methods	39
3-2-4-1. Preparation of stock solution of phenol	39
derivatives	1
3-2-4-2. Preparation of standard curves of phenols	39
3-2-4-3. Reaction between ozone and phenol derivatives	40
3-2-4-4. Reaction between chlorine dioxide and phenol	41
derivatives	
3-2-5. Reaction products isolation	41
3-2-5-1. Liquid-liquid extraction	41
3-2-5-2. Concentration of the extracts	· 41
3-2-6. Determination of phenolic derivatives	42
3-2-6-1. Colorimetric method	42
3-2-6-1-1. Determination of chlorophenols	42
3-2-6-1-2. Determination of aminophenols	42
3-2-6-2. Chromatographic method	42
3-2-6-3. Calculations	43
3-2-7. Determination of ozone residual	43
3-2-7-1. Spectrophotometric method	43
3-2-7-2. Iodometric method	43
3-2-8. Procedure of organic acid methylation	43
3-2-9. Adsorption of phenol derivatives on activated carbon	44
3-2-9-1. Adsorption on powdered activated carbon	44
3-2-9-1-1. Time to maintain equilibrium	44
3-2-9-1-2. Determination of adsorption isotherm	44
3-2-9-2. Adsorption on granular activated carbon	45
3-2-9-2-1. Time to maintain equilibrium	45
3-2-9-2-2. Determination of adsorption isotherm	45
3-2-9-3. Competitive adsorption	46
3-2-9-4. Adsorption model and criteria	46
- Results and Discussion	47
4-1. Survey of the River Nile	47

4-2. Oxidation of phenolic compounds by ozone	54
4-2-1. Reaction between ozone and aminophenols	54
4-2-1-1. Effect of pH	58
4-2-1-2. Effect of contact time	58
4-2-2. Reaction between ozone and chlorophenols	71
4-2-2-1. Effect of pH	73
4-2-2. Effect of contact time	73
4-2-3. Formation of mutagens from aqueous reactions of	85
ozone and aminophenols (aniline derivatives)	
4-2-3-1. Mutagenic reaction products of ozone and	85
aminophenols (aniline derivatives)	
4-2-3-2. Reaction mechanism	86
4-2-3-3. Formation of azobenzene	! 86
4-2-3-4. Formation of azoxybenzene	87
4-2-3-5. Formation of benzidine	! 87
4-2-3-6 Effect of pH on the yield of azobenzene	87
azoxybenzene and benzidine	!
4-3. Oxidation of phenolic compounds by chlorine dioxide	99
4-3-1. Reaction between chlorine dioxide and aminophenol	99
4-3-1-1. Effect of pH	103
4-3-1-2. Effect of contact time on the concentration of by-products	103
4-3-2. Reaction between chlorine dioxide and chlorophenols	115
4-3-2-1. Effect of pH	115
4-3-2-2. Effect of contact time	115
4-4. Adsorption	132
4-4-1. Adsorption on powdered activated carbon	132
4-4-1-1. Time to attain equilibrium	132
4-4-1-2. Adsorption isotherm	132
4-4-1-3. Dose of carbon required for removal of studied	134
phenolic compounds	

4-4-1-4. Competitive adsorption	136
4-4-2. Adsorption on granular activated carbon	161
4-4-2-1. Time to attain equilibrium	161
4-4-2-2. Adsorption isotherm	161
4-4-2-3. Dose of carbon required for removal of studied	161
phenolic compounds	
5-General discussion	185 203
English summary	
References	206
Arabic summary	

List of tables

Fable		Page
1	Structures of studied compounds	36
2	Wavelength and molar absorptivity of studied phenols	40
3	Water analysis for River Nile in 15/8/1998	51
4	Water analysis for River Nile in 26/1/1999	52
5	Water analysis for River Nile in 7/4/1999	53
6	Chemical structure for by-products obtained in oxidation of aminophenols by ozone	55
7	Concentration of oxidation by-products of o-aminophenol with ozone at pH5	62
8	Concentration of oxidation by-products of o-aminophenol with ozone at pH7	63
9	Concentration of oxidation by-products of o-aminophenol with ozone at pH9	64
10	Concentration of oxidation by-products of <i>m</i> -aminophenol with ozone at pH5	65
11	Concentration of oxidation by-products of <i>m</i> -aminophenol with ozone at pH7	66
12	Concentration of oxidation by-products of <i>m</i> -aminophenol with ozone at pH9	67
13	Concentration of oxidation by-products of <i>p</i> -aminophenol with ozone at pH5	68
14	Concentration of oxidation by-products of <i>p</i> -aminophenol with ozone at pH7	69
15	Concentration of oxidation by-products of p-aminophenol with ozone at pH9	70
16	Chemical structure for by-products obtained in oxidation of chlorophenols by ozone	72
17	Concentration of oxidation by-products of o-chlorophenol with ozone at pH5	74