



# Removal of Metal ions from Industrial Wastewater by photocatalysis

# **A DISSERTATION**

Presented to
Chemistry Department
Faculty of Science
Ain Shams University

# By

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Water Pollution Department National Research Centre B.Sc.(2004); M. Sc.(2010) (Cairo University)

For

The Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy in *Science*, *PhD*(Chemistry)





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#### **PhD Thesis**

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For the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in *Science*, *PhD* (Inorganic Chemistry)

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# **Abbreviations**

A Acceptor

**APHA** American Public Health Association

**ASTM** American Society for Testing and Materials

**BET** Brunauer-Emmett- Teller

**cb** Conduction Band

**COD** Chemical Oxygen Demand

D Donore electron

E<sub>g</sub> Band gap Energy

**EPA** Environmental Protection Agency

**FTIR** Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy

**h**<sup>+</sup> hole

**HM** Heavy Metals

ICSD Inorganic Crystal Structure Database

JCPDS Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards
NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology

 $pH_{pzc}$  Point of Zero Charge

SC Semiconductor

**TEM** Transmission Electron Microscopy

**TP** Total Phosphrous

**UV** Ultraviolet

UV-visUV - visible lightvbValance Band

V<sub>fb</sub> The flat band potential XRD X-ray Diffraction (XRD)

#### **ABSTRACT**

Name: Shimaa Mohamed Abdel Moniem Mohamed

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Removal of metal ions from industrial wastewater by photocatalysis using simulated sun light as a source of green energy are the main aim of research study. It involves detoxification of metal ions in order to reduce their contamination into the environment and recovery of precious metal from industrial wastewater. Commercially available TiO2 was used in comparing with new prepared nano-structured photocatalysts such as simonkolleite-TiO<sub>2</sub> photocatalyst with different Zn contents and metalgraphitic carbon nitride (g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>) photocatalyst. The used photocatalysts were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), FT-IR, Raman and UV-Visible diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS). The DRS confirmed that both the new prepared photocatalysts have narrower bandgap energy comparing with that of TiO<sub>2</sub>. Formic acid was used as a holes scavenger in order to improve the photocatalytic reduction mechanism. Under simulated sunlight, the best efficiency of Cr(VI) photoreduction has been achieved using 1000 ppm simonkolleite-TiO<sub>2</sub> photocatalyst of 5% Zn/TiO<sub>2</sub> weight ratio, 100 ppm g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> photocatalyst, when pH of the medium was set at 2-2.5 comparing with only 47.3% reduction efficiency 1500 ppm TiO<sub>2</sub>. Furthermore, the best efficiency of Ag<sup>+</sup> photoreduction has been achieved using 200 ppm simonkolleite-TiO<sub>2</sub> photocatalyst of 5% Zn/TiO<sub>2</sub> weight ratio, 100 ppm g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> photocatalyst, at pH 4, comparing with only 38.3% reduction of silver ions using TiO<sub>2</sub> photocatalyst. Integrated management of wastewater generated from a hard chrome metal plating workshop were applied through waste minimization, maintenance of the industrial facilities led to reducing the consumption of hazardous chemicals during two shift (16h) by 83.3%., and achieving a rinse-water reduction of 99.8%. (about 41.56 m<sup>3</sup> of water was reduced). Furthermore, implementation of solar photocatalytic reduction process for the discharged wastewater at the optimum operating reaction conditions was very effective in complete detoxification of Cr(VI) ions into Cr(III).

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