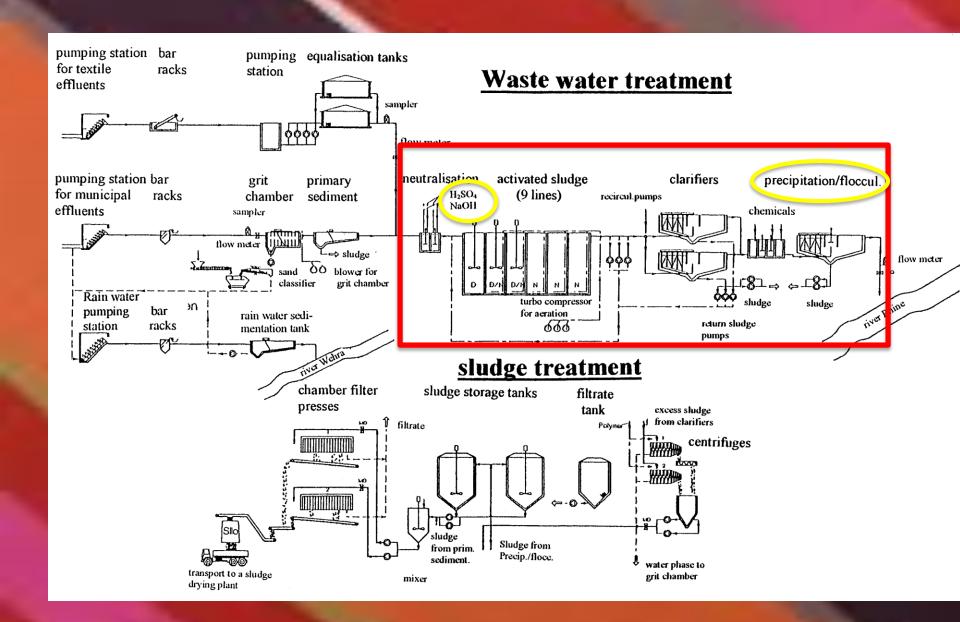
Calcium phosphate precipitation for removal of textile dyes from industrial wastewaters

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Adsorption of dyes on hydroxyapatite

 $[Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2] = HA$

Sorbant material used for heavy metals remediation

Solid state

Gel

Co-precipitation (nucleation)

Remediation of textile dyes by HA

Alizarin red S

Adsorption: 1.4 g of dye in 1 g HA

Nucleation of hydroxyapatite = 99 %

Salt form (major)

Chelate form (minor)

X: H, Na

Blue Hydron (Vat Blue 43) 1909

Interaction between Blue Hydron and HA

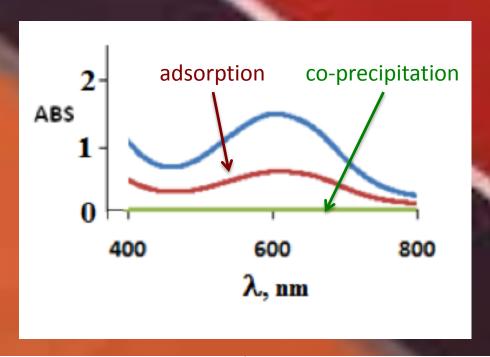


Fig.1. UV-VID spectrum of BH dye solution at 100mgL⁻¹ (top spectrum), and following decantation after sorption on CaP solids (middle spectrum) or after coprecipitation with CaP (bottom line)

Thermogravimetric analysis of the precipitate

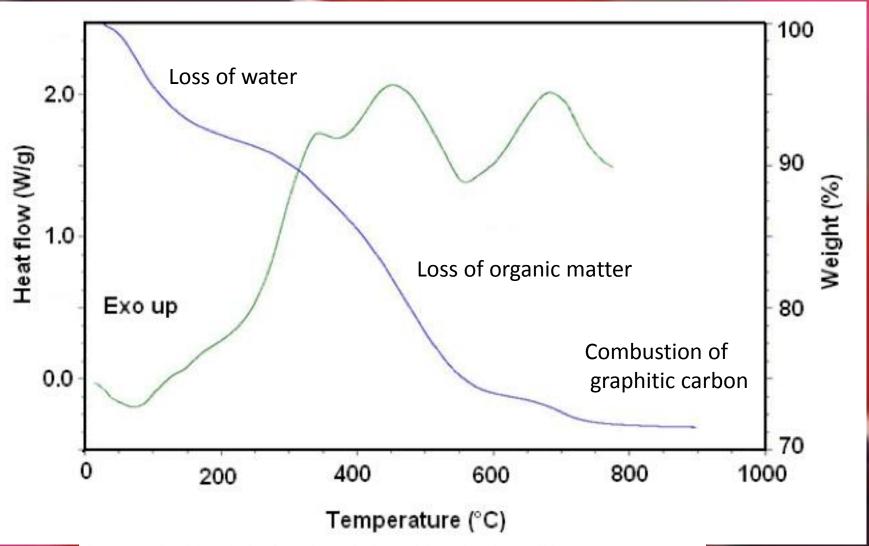


Figure 2: TG-DSC analysis of BH dye sorbed on calcium phosphate solids

adsorption

Table 1: Evaluation of dye removal by thermogravimetric analysis

Mi (mg)	Mr ads.(mg)	Mr copr. (mg)	%E ads.	%Ecopr.
100	21.3	99.50	21.30	99.54
50	13.8	49.9	27.60	99.80
20	7.48	19.96	37.42	99.82
10	8.41	9.98	83.94	99.68
5	4.41	4.99	88.24	99.85

Co-precipitation

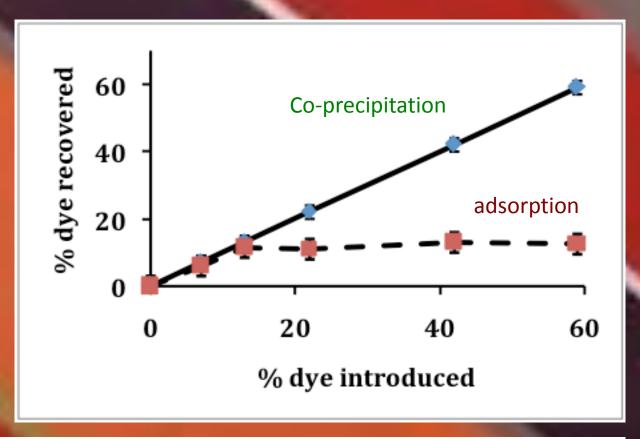
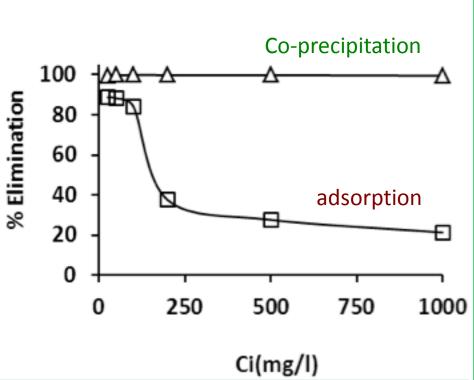


Figure 3: BH mass loss on CaP by sorption (dashed for adsorption mode and full line for coprecipitation mode, with increasing concentrations of BH dye (50; 100; 200; 1000 mg.L-1) after 75 minutes of equilibration time and at pH7.3.

Time 75 min Time 15 min



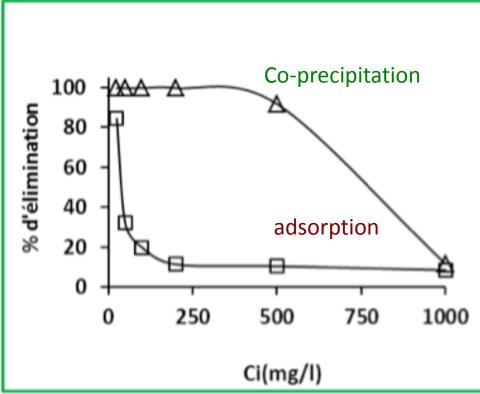
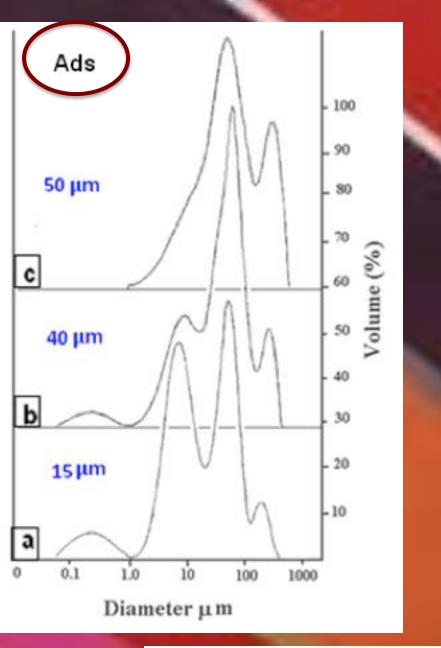


Figure 4: Variation of BH dye removal (%) with the initial dye concentration at pH 7.3 and after 75 minutes of equilibration time. Triangles represent co-precipitation and squares adsorption



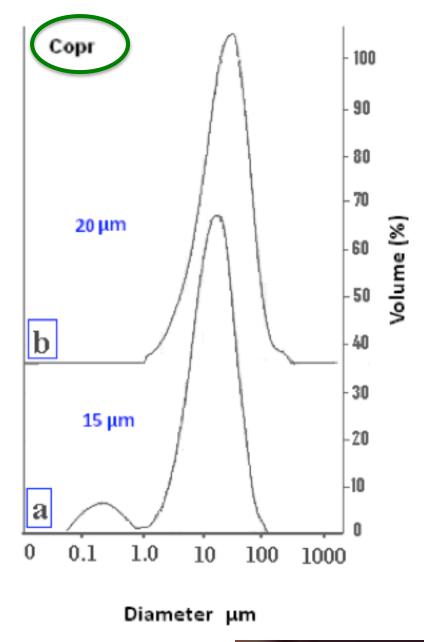


Figure 6. Particle size distribution of CaP precipitates formed at pH 7.4, following mixing with BH, at a) 5 min, and b) 15 min.

