

Recovery direct dyes from spent dyeing and soaping liquors by macroreticular ion exchange resins

Mona M. Naim, Yehia M. El Abd, Mervette El Batout, Abeer A. Moneer, Mahmoud M. Elewa, Ahmed A. El-Shafei

Alexandria University, Egypt

*Corresponding author: Mervette El Batouti, Alexandria University, Egypt, E-Mail: mervette_b@yahoo.com

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Abstract

Dyes are a very important class of organic pollutants that is well known for their hazardous effects on aquatic life and human beings. Several innovated techniques have recently evolved for the removal of dyes from industry and domestic effluents, among which adsorption is considered the best choice. In the present work an investigation regarding the recovery of direct dyes from aqueous streams for reuse, by macro-reticular ion exchange resins (IERs) that are relatively new in the market, has been carried out. The study included dyeing single jersey cotton grey fabrics with direct dyes from ISMA dye Company, Kafr El Dawar, Egypt.

Introduction

Solutions from 13 different dyes, prepared at an average concentration between the spent and soaping liquors concentrations, were estimated spectrophotometrically, from the initial dyeing experiments, after being centrifuged, and the supernatant liquid separated, then each dye concentration determined. Batch adsorption experiments using both strong- and weak-base resins (SBR and WBR, respectively) were conducted for each dye and both Freundlich and Langmuir isotherms were constructed. It was found that adsorption obeyed both isotherms, that monolayer adsorption took place, and that the dye molecular weight, structure and solubility, and type of anionic resin used, had varying effects on the extent of adsorption. Thus, direct yellow RL had the highest adsorption on both SBR and WBR. Conversely Congo red, violet R, and blue RL proved to be the worst dyes adsorbed by the IERs, whereas yellow RL and red 8B exhibited favorable adsorption by SBR and accelerated adsorption by WBR. This way, it was possible to recover most of the dyes for reuse.

Synthesis of novel materials via hard X-ray photochemistry

By harnessing the highly energetic, highly focused, and highly penetrating properties of synchrotron hard X-rays (>7 keV) to drive decomposition reactions (e.g. $\text{KClO}_4 + h\nu \rightarrow \text{KCl} + 2\text{O}_2$), we have enabled a catalytic routes of chemical synthesis of novel materials under extreme or isolated conditions with little introduction of heat. In this talk, the author will showcase recent developments in by discussing three studies that showcase useful hard X-ray photochemistry i.e., probable synthesis of CsF_2 and CsF_3 at high pressure via X-ray irradiation of a mixture of CsF and KBF_4 . Here, the KBF_4 is used as a source of molecular fluorine; synthesis and ambient recovery of stable doped polymeric carbon monoxide (doped poly-CO) via irradiation of SrC_2O_4 pressurized to 7 GPa; successful hydrogenation and oxygenation of WO_3 and intercalation of oxygen into the

WO₃ lattice in separate experiments via irradiation of selected mixtures of WO₃ with NH₃BH₃ and KClO₄, respectively, demonstrating a novel means to dope semiconductors with the potential of creating photocells that are more resonant with sunlight.