

2.2 酯用量对铬脱除的影响

图 1 表明, Cr(Ⅲ) 的残留浓度随着酯剂用量的增加而迅速下降, 但酯剂用量与理论

表 1 pH 值对脱除 Cr(VI) 的影响*

Table 1 Effect of pH on the removal of Cr(VI) with IBX

实验号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
初始 pH	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00
最终 pH	1.25	1.80	2.42	2.98	3.75	4.38	4.90
残留浓度 (mg/l)	19.20	7.15	1.00	0.06	0.08	6.85	31.40

* 处理剂用量 0.85g (湿品), 反应时间 10min.

表 2 pH 值对沉淀 Cr(Ⅲ) 的影响*

Table 2 Effect of pH on the precipitation of Cr(Ⅲ) with IBX

实验号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
初始 pH	3.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
最终 pH	3.32	5.56	6.50	7.35	8.04	9.00	9.96
残留浓度 (mg/l)	18.05	6.20	1.06	0.35	0.10	0.12	0.20

* 处理剂用量 0.65g (湿品), 反应时间 20min.

投加量不完全一致。如果按照不溶性淀粉黄原酸酯 (ISX) 理论投加量进行计算:

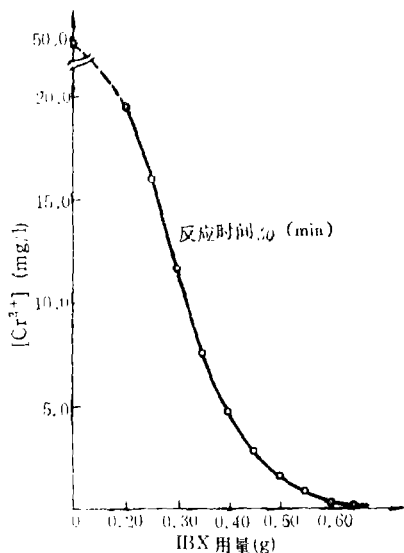


图 1 Cr(Ⅲ) 浓度与酯剂用量的关系
Fig.1 The concentration of Cr(Ⅲ) as a function of xanthate dosage

$$ISX(g) = \frac{6.412 \times \text{毫克当量金属离子}}{S\%}$$

沉淀浓度为 50mg/l, 体积为 100ml 溶液中的 Cr(Ⅲ), 需投加含硫量为 9.12% 的干品酯剂 0.20g, 折合湿品 0.80g. 我们只投加了 0.65g (湿品) IBX, 便可使 Cr(Ⅲ) 基本沉淀完全, 只占理论投加量的 81.3%. 这说明 Cr(Ⅲ) 的脱除, 除了以不溶性甘蔗渣黄原酸铬盐形式沉淀以外, 还有别的脱除机制在起作用, 这从表 2 中也可以看出.

2.3 反应时间对铬脱除的影响

由表 3 可见, 反应前 5 min, Cr(VI) 已基本还原, 10min 内, Cr(Ⅲ) 的浓度迅速下降, 10min 后下降趋于平缓, 30min 后基本保持不变. 这是因为 IBX 颗粒较大, 与水接触面积小的缘故.

表 3 反应时间对铬脱除的影响*

Table 3 Effect of reaction time on the removal of chromium

反应时间 (min)	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
Cr(VI) 浓度 (mg/l)	0.45	未检出	未检出	未检出	未检出	未检出	未检出	未检出
Cr(Ⅲ) 浓度 (mg/l)	8.20	2.35	0.54	0.38	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.10

* 处理剂用量 1.38g (湿品), 终点 pH 值 7.

3. IBX 与 ISX 的比较

IBX 和 ISX 一样, 在室温下易分解, 需在 0℃ 下保存, 用 MgSO₄ 进行稳定化处理

后,在室温下保存70d,捕集铬的能力无明显下降。

淀粉与水共热会糊化,所以在酯化之前必须进行交联,使之变成交联淀粉,然后制备不溶性淀粉黄原酸酯。而甘蔗渣则不需要交联,可直接进行酯化。

IBX制备方法简单,使用水洗后的湿品即可直接用于废水处理。再加上甘蔗渣比淀粉价廉易得,成本可大大降低。

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CHROMIUM REMOVAL FROM WASTEWATER BY WATER-INSOLUBLE BAGASSE XANTHATE (IBX)

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ABSTRACT

Water-insoluble bagasse xanthates (IBX) were prepared by xanthation of alkali-fied celluloses which were obtained by treating bagasse with alkali. The precipitation of chromium with IBX was investigated. The process was studied in terms of pH, contact time xanthate dosage, and storage time of IBX. The results showed that the solutions containing Cr(VI) must be adjusted to the pH range of 2 to 3, so that Cr(VI) is reduced to Cr(III), Cr(III) is then precipitated at the pH range of 8 to 9 in order to obtain high removal. The observed high removal of chromium was always obtained within 30 min. The optimum chromium/xanthate molar ratio is not in accordance with stoichiometric expected ratio. Products containing the effective amounts of magnesium ion appeared to have good room-temperature stability. The concentration of Cr(VI) in the effluent after treatment is below the industrial wastewater discharge limits.

Keywords: chromium, insoluble bagasse xanthate