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January 13-14, 2024 Mersin, Türkiye



PROCEEDINGS BOOK

Editors:

Prof. Dr. Mukadder MOLLAOĞLU

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan ÇİFTÇİ

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5. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

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DATE-PLACE

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PROMISING METHODS FOR INTENSIFICATION OF ION EXCHANGE PROCESS IN WATER TREATMENT

Kovtun David

National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine

ABSTRACT

For water purification in water treatment, the ion exchange method is used, which consists in the selective exchange of ions between ion exchange materials and pollutant ions in water. The advantages include efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and the ability to set the required characteristics of ion exchange resins. The biggest problems are the constant costs for the recovery of all chemical reagents and the need to dispose of used reagents. The existing methods for improving the physical and chemical conditions of ion exchange aimed at intensifying the process are considered.

The most common ones include: the use of ultrasound for water purification (1), chemical activation methods (2), electrodionization method (3), magnetic activation (4).

- 1) The principle of operation is based on the phenomenon of cavitation the formation and destruction of gas bubbles in a liquid. The high pressure generated by cavitation leads to the formation of hydroxyl radicals and rupture of microbial cell membranes. With the help of reagent purification, the cells die. The expediency of using this complex is to reduce the load of organic matter on ion exchange resins. Also, when sonication is applied directly during the passage of water through ion exchange resins, it allows to purify the resins from coarse impurities that are deposited on them.
- 2) Treatment of ion-exchange materials of natural origin, such as bentonites, with alkalis and acids to remove metal ions present in the rock. Similar operations are performed on bentonite to improve the specific volume capacity.
- 3) Electrodeionization is the demineralization of water streams in an electrically controlled membrane process. Electrodeionization is a combined method that combines electrodialysis and ion exchange, which avoids diffusion limitations and, as a result, achieves a higher degree of solution purification. Ions are removed from water by ion exchange resins and transferred to an oppositely charged electrode under the influence of an electric field. When the ion exchange resins are fully saturated, the polarity of the electrodes changes and the resins regenerate. properties of the aqueous solution, which improves the speed and efficiency of the process. This can lead to changes in the structure of water, its distribution and mobility of molecules. Density, viscosity, surface tension, electrical conductivity, solubility, hydrogen pH and other properties of water-dispersed systems change. These changes can help improve the distribution of ions in water, facilitate their movement through ion exchange materials, and provide more opportunities for their retention and removal from water.

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