

Influence of chemical speciation on the separation of metal ions from chelating agents by nanofiltration membranes

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Q6: Au: Please provide missing journal title for the [28] references list entry.

TABLE OF CONTENTS LISTING

The table of contents for the journal will list your paper exactly as it appears below:

Influence of chemical speciation on the separation of metal ions from chelating agents by nanofiltration membranes
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Influence of chemical speciation on the separation of metal ions from chelating agents by nanofiltration membranes

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ABSTRACT

The simultaneous separation of various metal ions (nickel, copper, calcium, and iron) from chelating agents (EDTA and citric acid) in water streams using Nanofiltration membranes is analyzed. Assuming that multiply-charged species are highly rejected, chemical speciation computations reproduce the observed patterns of metal and ligand rejection at different pH values and concentrations. The separation of metal ions from citric acid is achieved in acidic conditions, where multiply-charged free metal ions and neutral or singly charged free chelating species are abundant. Overall, speciation studies help to evaluate the applicability of Nanofiltration for recycling chelating agents used for metal extraction.

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Nanofiltration; metal; chelate; speciation

Introduction

Several techniques that include precipitation, adsorption, ion-exchange, electrochemical treatments, and membrane filtration have been proposed to separate or concentrate heavy metals from contaminated waters produced by several industries.^[1–5] Among them, Nanofiltration is a membrane process that shows high retention of multiply-charged ions but their efficiency is influenced by factors such as other ions (e.g., sodium, calcium, iron, sulfate, nitrate, and chloride), pH, and ionic strength.^[6,7] Further, some water streams contain chelating agents because they are used to prevent the formation of insoluble salts or to extract metal ions from liquid streams or from solids such as contaminated soil, sludge, and sediment.

Nanofiltration of solutions containing metal ions such as Cu, Ni, Mn, Sr, Co, rare earth elements, and radionuclides in the presence of various complexing agents (e.g., EDTA, NTA, DTPA, citric acid, NH₃, CN⁻, and phosphates) using membranes with different molecular weight cut-off (MWCO) values (i.e., 150–1000 Da) has been studied by several authors.^[7–16] Most of them reported that the addition of a chelating agent increases metal rejection because the chelate species is larger than the free metal ions. Consequently, metal rejection rises as the pH increases due to complexation between the metals and the chelating agent. Clearly, the chelating agents must be separated from the metal ions for their

recovery. This process involves fragmentation of the complex, which can be achieved at low pH. Additionally, Nanofiltration membranes must facilitate very distinct rejection for metal ions and ligands. Most of the aforementioned studies investigated only metal ion rejection, and little attention was given to the rejection of chelating agents.

In a previous work,^[17] the present authors examined the separation of copper ions from citric acid in synthetic solutions using several Nanofiltration membranes of different pore size and nature. Membranes with narrow pore sizes (e.g., SelRO® MPF-34, Koch) simultaneously rejected both the copper ions and citrate. However, both species leaked through a ceramic membrane with larger pores (i.e., CERAM INSIDE®, Tami). Using a SelRO®; MPF-36 (Koch) at pH ≈ 2, Cu²⁺ and citric acid experienced high and low rejection, respectively, even though they have similar radius: 0.365^[18] and 0.344 nm,^[19] respectively. According to the manufacturer,^[20] this membrane has a MWCO of 1000 Da, an estimated mean pore radius of 0.86 nm,^[21] an isoelectric point (IEP) of ~ 5–6,^[21] and is positively charged at pH ≈ 2. Our previous results were understood in terms of the more prominent role played by the electrostatic and dielectric interactions, rather than steric hindrance, between this membrane and the solutes. It would be interesting to extend this study to solutions that contain several different metals and test other chelating agents.

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Indeed, understanding the mechanisms that control the Nanofiltration process can be helpful to increase the predictive capability and improve the efficiency of these separations. The most reported mechanistic model in this regard is the Donnan, Steric and Dielectric Exclusion Pore Model (DSDE-PM), which assumes that Nanofiltration membranes are porous and can maintain an electrical charge.^[22–26] Further, the DSDE-PM considers that Steric Hindrance, Donnan Equilibrium, and Dielectric Exclusion determine the partitioning of solutes between the solutions and membrane surfaces,^[27] and that the extended Nernst-Planck equation, which considers diffusion, convection, and electro-migration of solutes, governs the transport across the membrane.^[28]

Multi-ionic solutions are a more accurate representation of real streams, and their Nanofiltration study and modeling has yielded some notable findings.^[21,23,26,29–33]

On the one hand, theoretical models explained that the presence of a multiply-charged ion, which is strongly expelled from the membrane by dielectric exclusion, increases the concentration of singly charged ions of the same sign in the membrane in order to fulfill electroneutrality and the Donnan potential. Thus, the rejection of singly charged ions diminishes, and in some cases can reach a negative value. The energy required to pump these singly charged ions through the membrane interface is provided by the Donnan potential, which is generated by the strongly expelled multiply-charged ions. On the other hand, the presence of very mobile ions, such as H^+ , reduces the electromigration of other cations and augments their rejection.^[21,34] Further, the models also predict a surprising feature of ions with an electrical charge opposite to the membrane: smaller counterions (with high mobility) are rejected more than larger counterions (with low mobility) with the same charge as long as the steric factor is low.^[21,34] This feature can enhance the separation of heavy metals and chelating agents at low pH where some Nanofiltration membranes exhibit positive electrical charge; the presence of an anion, such as Cl^- from HCl added to achieve low pH, should reduce the rejection of the larger and less mobile counterions, such as some singly charged chelating anions.

The main objective of the present study is to investigate the simultaneous separation of several metal ions from chelating agents by Nanofiltration membranes. Further, we calculate the speciation of the solutions to filter and test its capability to explain the tendencies of the observed rejections. The target synthetic solutions contain two heavy metals (nickel and copper) and either calcium or iron. This ion mixture could occur in the extract of a contaminated soil. We choose two

common extracting agents (i.e., EDTA and citric acid) that form chelates with very different stabilities and determine the performance of their separation and recycling ability. We filter solutions that contain several metals together because multi-solutes solutions are closer to real streams, they allow one to observe and analyze the interactions and competitions between metals and it is a way to assess the conclusions raised from single metal experiments.

Experimental

Chemicals and analysis

All of the reagents (i.e., metal chloride salts, citric acid, NaOH, HCl, glucose, and Na_2EDTA) were purchased as pure grade from PanReac (Castellar del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain) and used as received. Pure water was prepared by filtering water through a Milli-Q (Millipore, Burlington, MA, USA) water purification system with a 45 μm pore diameter membrane. Copper, nickel, and iron were determined by atomic absorption spectroscopy (SpectrAA-110, Varian, Santa Clara, CA, USA), calcium by capillary electrophoresis (3D-CE, Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, CA, USA), and glucose, EDTA, and citric acid by total organic carbon analysis (TOC-VSCN, Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). A pH meter (Crison Instruments, Barcelona, Spain) was used for the pH measurements.

Membranes and nanofiltration device

The experimental instrumentation used herein has been described elsewhere.^[21] Flat organic membranes (SelRO® MPF-36, Koch, Wilmington, MA, USA) were used in all experiments; according to the manufacturer, these membranes have a MWCO of 1000 Da, a permeability of $1.60 \cdot 10^{-3} L m^{-2} s^{-1} bar^{-1}$, a glucose rejection between 0.3 and 0.5, and an operation range between pH 1 and pH 13.^[20] Membranes were fitted in a membrane element cell (SEPA CF II, Osmonics, Minnetonka, MN, USA). The total filtration area was 140 cm^2 . The retentate stream circulated tangentially to the membrane. A previous study^[17] indicated that increasing transmembrane pressure and therefore the flow rate favors the copper retention. Then a high value of transmembrane pressure (14 bar) was selected. The cross-flow velocity was high ($1 m s^{-1}$) to reduce the concentration polarization layer.^[21] The temperature was maintained at $25 \pm 0.5^\circ C$.

The experimental device consisted of a reservoir tank, a pump, a closed-pipe pressure dampener to prevent pressure oscillation, pressure gauges, a filtration cell, and flow meters for the retentate and permeate.

Filtration runs

175 First, the system was filled and run with pure water. To
check the state of the membrane, the membrane per-
meability, L_p , was calculated as the ratio between the
permeate flow and the transmembrane pressure.
Specific quantities of solutes and water were added to
180 obtain the prescribed concentrations. The initial feed
volume was 5 L. Both the permeate and retentate were
returned to the stirred feed tank for the steady-state
experiments, while only the retentate was returned for
the batch runs. The feed pH was established by adding
HCl solution dropwise and was continuously measured.
After 1 h of establishing the experimental conditions,
185 which is sufficient to achieve steady state, the permeate
and retentate were sampled and diluted for analysis.
Between the runs, the membranes were cleaned in situ
with pure water, then with HCl or NaOH solutions,
and then again with pure water.

Experimental design

190 To analyze the effects of the heavy metal concentrations,
the ligand to metal ratio and the stability of chelates
evolved we designed experiments to assess the separation
of Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , and Fe^{3+} from two ligands (Table 1).
 Ni^{2+} and Cu^{2+} are two heavy metals; Fe^{3+} is a trivalent
195 ion that forms very stable chelates; and Ca^{2+} possesses a
relatively low tendency for complexation. Moreover,
both Fe^{3+} and Ca^{2+} are usually present in soils and
interfere in heavy metal extraction.^[35] In these experi-
ments, we prepared mixtures of several metals together
200 with each chelating agent and filtered them at different
pH values, which were obtained by adding HCl.

All experiments except #2 were performed with mem-
branes from the same batch, which had a permeability of
 $3.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ bar}^{-1}$ and a glucose rejection of
205 approximately 0.3. The properties of these membranes
differed slightly than expected from the manufacturer's
description (i.e., $1.60 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ bar}^{-1}$ and a glucose
rejection between 0.3 and 0.5).^[20] The membrane used in
experiment #2 came from another batch and had narrower

pores; its permeability was $1.90 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ bar}^{-1}$ and
its glucose rejection was 0.44. 210

Computation of speciation

When metals and chelating agents are mixed the resulting
solution contains a wide variety of species with distinct
electrical charges and molecular sizes that contribute to
215 the equilibria of several chemical reactions. The chemical
speciation of the retentate was calculated using OLI
Studio.^[36] This software takes equilibrium constants (K_a ,
 K_{ps} , stability constants of complexes) and redox potentials
compiled from literature and it theoretically predicts the
220 thermodynamic behavior of aqueous electrolytes using
the HKF (Helgeson-Kirkham-Flowers) model.^[37-40] It
considers activity coefficients and therefore it makes rig-
orous computations in a wide range of ionic strength.
Table 2 shows the relevant stability constants of the
225 chelates.^[41] Clearly, chelates with EDTA^{4-} are more stable
than those with citrate (Cit^{3-}), and the preferences of both
chelating agents for the target metals follow the sequence:
 $\text{Fe}^{3+} > \text{Cu}^{2+} \approx \text{Ni}^{2+} > \text{Ca}^{2+}$.

Partially protonated species of both EDTA and citric
230 acid can also bind metal ions, but their affinities are not
as strong as those of the completely ionized species.
The successive $\text{p}K_a$ values for citric acid (H_3Cit) are
3.13, 4.76, and 6.40; the analogous values for EDTA
($\text{H}_6\text{EDTA}^{2+}$) are 0.98, 1.48, 2.17, 3.12, 6.80, and 11.34.
235

The software inputs were pH and solutes concentra-
tions: metal salts and ligands. The concentrations of the
different species present in the retentate solution were
calculated. It includes the following species: Cl^- , Na^+ ,

Table 2. Stability constants ($\text{Log}_{10} \beta_1$) of metal-ligand complexes at 20°C.^[37]

	$\text{Log}_{10} \beta_1$			
	Ca^{2+}	Ni^{2+}	Cu^{2+}	Fe^{3+}
EDTA^{4-}	11.00 ¹	18.62 ¹	18.92 ¹	23.75 ²
HEDTA^{3-}	3.51 ¹	11.56 ¹	11.54 ¹	14.59 ²
Cit^{3-}	3.40 ²	5.40 ²	8.10 ²	11.40 ²
HCit^{2-}	2.10 ²	3.30 ²	3.42 ²	-
H_2Cit^-	1.05 ²	1.75 ²	2.26 ²	-

¹in 0.1 M KNO_3 , ² in 0.1M NaClO_4 .

Table 1. Separation experiments.

Mode	Reference	Metals	Chelating	Metal conc. (mM)	Chelating conc. (mM)
SS	1a	Ca^{2+} Cu^{2+} Ni^{2+}	-	0.1	-
SS	1b	Fe^{3+}	-	0.1	-
SS	2	Ca^{2+} Cu^{2+} Ni^{2+}	EDTA	1.0	3.0
SS	3	Fe^{3+} Cu^{2+} Ni^{2+}	EDTA	0.1	0.3
SS	4	Ca^{2+} Cu^{2+} Ni^{2+}	Citric acid	1.0	3.0
SS	5	Fe^{3+} Cu^{2+} Ni^{2+}	Citric acid	0.1	0.3
SS	6	Fe^{3+} Cu^{2+} Ni^{2+}	Citric acid	0.1	1.5
Batch	7	Fe^{3+} Cu^{2+} Ni^{2+}	Citric acid	0.1	1.5

SS: Steady State

240 H^+ , OH^- , free metal ions, free ligands (EDTA or citric),
metal chelates, metal hydroxide and chloride complexes
and even though some polynuclear metal chelates that
are marginal. All species containing metal atoms can
affect metal rejection on account of their complexes
245 charge, which may differ from those of the free metal
ions.

Given the multifaceted chemical speciation of the
solutions studied herein, the calculations attempt to
explain the tendencies of the metal and chelating
agent rejections rather than make accurate predictions
250 about specific experiments. For each metal and ligand,
the fraction of multiply-charged species (X) is calcu-
lated as:

$$X = \frac{\sum C_{\text{multiply-charged species}}}{\sum C_{\text{all species}}} \quad (1)$$

where C is the species concentration in the solution to
be filtered.

255 Results and discussion

Performance of analysis methods were checked along the
experiments. The range of calibration samples ($mg L^{-1}$)
was 0.5–5.0 for copper, nickel and iron, 5–50 for calcium
and 10–200 for TOC. For all cases $R^2 > 0.998$. The limits
260 of detection (LOD), corresponding to three times the
standard deviation of the water sample analysis (3 s),
were ($mg L^{-1}$), 0.007, 0.009, 0.007, 0.6 and 0.4 for copper,
nickel, iron, calcium and TOC, respectively. Relative stan-
dard deviation (RSD) of the analysis methods were deter-
265 mined from duplicates analysis of permeate samples.
They were always lower than 1.7, 1.9, 2.8, 2.3 and 2.9%
for copper, nickel, iron, calcium and TOC, respectively.
The determined values of all the analytes in retentate
samples, that cover a wide range of pH and metals and
270 ligand concentrations, always differed less than 4% of the
expected values. It indicates that the presence of other
solutes and the formation and breaking of chelates pro-
duces little interference in the analytes determination.

Steady-state experiments without chelating agents

275 First, filtrations of metal ions without ligands were tested.
Iron filtration was performed separately from the other
metals because precipitation was observed above pH 3 and
a colored solid accumulated on the membrane surface,
which fouled and damaged it. Figure 1 shows the experi-
280 mental rejections and the fraction of multiply-charged
species according to the speciation calculation. Iron rejection
is higher than the rejections of the other metals
because of the occurrence of trivalent ions. The rejections

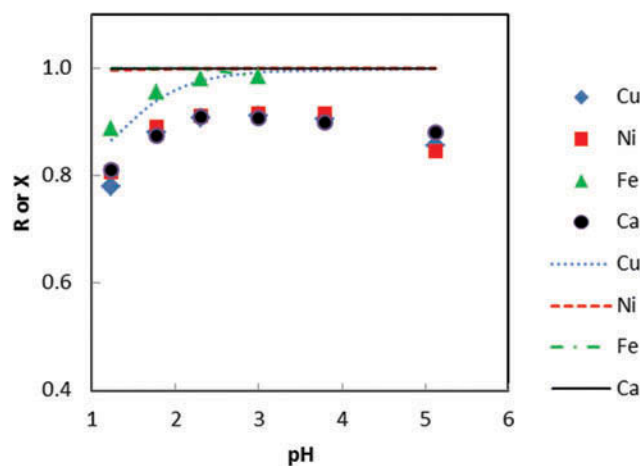


Figure 1. Influence of pH on metal rejection without chelating agents. Feed: chloride salts, 0.1 mM. Symbols: experimental rejection. Lines: fraction of multiply-charged species.

of calcium, copper, and nickel follow similar patterns,
reaching a rejection value of 0.91 between pH values of 2 285
and 4. Above pH 4, the rejection of these metals declines
due to the decrease in the membrane's positive electrical
charge, since the IEP of the membrane is ~ 5–6.^[21] At very
low pH, the rejections also decrease due to the high ionic
290 strength of the solution and its high Cl^- concentration,
which screens the positive charge of the membrane. At pH
1.2, the rejection of copper (0.78) is slightly lower than that
of nickel or calcium (0.81). At this pH, the speciation
computations indicate that 13% of the copper present
295 occurs as the monovalent $CuCl^+$ ion, whereas nearly all
of the nickel and calcium remain as Ni^{2+} and Ca^{2+} , respec-
tively. Hydroxide complexes are negligible for calcium,
nickel, and copper. However, the acid behavior of Fe^{3+}
yields significant amounts of $FeOH^{2+}$. The computations
300 give that $FeOH^{2+}$ represents 46% and 83% of the total iron
at pH values of 2.3 and 3.0, respectively. These results
agree with the $Fe^{3+}pK_a$ values reported in literature, that
fall between 2.2 and 3.0 depending on the ionic
strength.^[42]

Steady-state experiments with EDTA

305 For the highest concentration of metals, a solution
containing 1 mM of Cu^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , and Ca^{2+} and a stoi-
chiometric concentration of EDTA was filtrated. Nearly
all of the calcium was rejected (Fig. 2), but experi-
310 mental rejections of copper, nickel, and EDTA were much
lower and increased slightly as the pH increased. The
speciation computations showed that more than 99.8%
of the calcium is present as Ca^{2+} at all of the experi-
315 mental conditions. At pH values of 1.8 and 2.0, nearly
all of the nickel and copper are chelated as monovalent

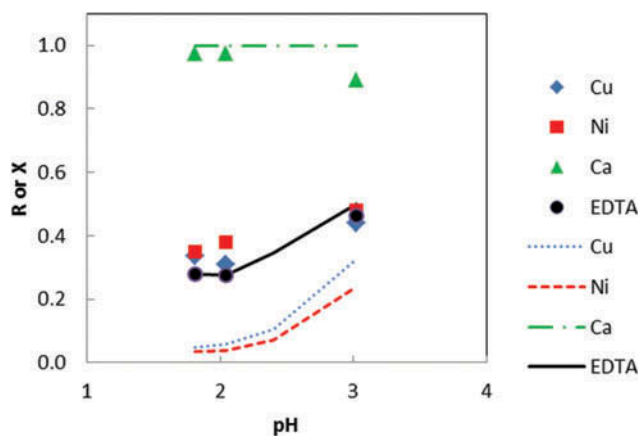


Figure 2. Influence of pH on rejection. Feed: chloride salts, 1 mM; EDTA, 3 mM. Symbols: experimental rejection. Lines: fraction of multiply-charged species.

ions (MHEDTA⁻), while divalent ions (M²⁺ and MEDTA²⁻) are represented only marginally. The computations also predicted the precipitation of neutral H₄EDTA at pH 1.8 and 2.0, which would not pass through the membrane; however, no solid was observed in the experiments. At pH 3.0, the presence of MEDTA²⁻ becomes significant and provides a rationale for the increase in rejections of copper, nickel, and EDTA.

Experiments with lower concentrations of metals (0.1 mM) were used to analyze the interference from Fe³⁺ for the Cu²⁺ and Ni²⁺ complexes. All experimental rejections were low and similar, which would make the separation process difficult (Fig. 3). The rejections of iron, nickel, copper, and EDTA follow the same pattern; they showed a minimum at pH 1.8, which increased gradually with increasing pH from this point and increased more markedly with decreasing pH. The fraction of multiply-

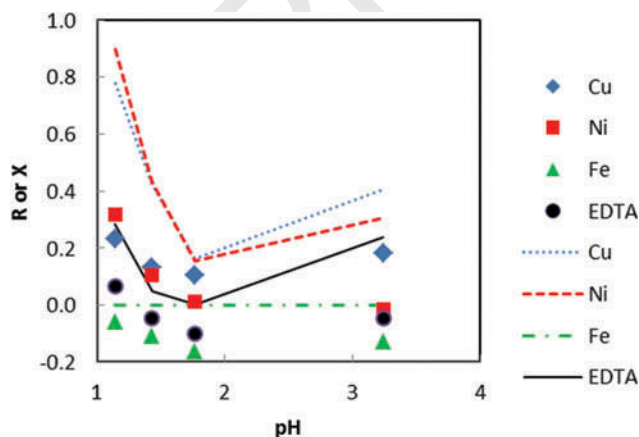


Figure 3. Influence of pH on rejection. Feed: chloride salts, 0.1 mM; EDTA, 0.3 mM. Symbols: experimental rejection. Lines: fraction of multiply-charged species.

charges species curves of nickel, copper, and EDTA reproduce this shape, although they overestimate the rejections, particularly for copper and nickel at very acidic conditions.

It should be pointed out that iron and most EDTA rejections were negative. Negative rejections of ions on membrane processes have been reported, explained and modeled. In some cases a negative rejection of an ion is caused by an increase of its concentration along the membrane phase, which is favored by a low electrical potential in the membrane. In electrolyte mixtures, a high concentration of mobile counterions reduces the electrical potential and therefore contributes to the negative rejections of bigger and less mobile counterions.^[34,43] Further, the occurrence of negative rejection was explained for slightly charged membranes when Diffusivity coefficients of coions are bigger than those of counterion.^[44]

The speciation calculation indicates the existence of single charge big counterions such as ML⁻ and a high concentration of both chloride and proton, a more mobile counterion and a very mobile coion, respectively. All these conditions together can lead ML⁻ ions to undergo a negative rejection. At pH 1.8, for instance, 67%, 83%, and 85% of the iron, copper, and nickel were present in the forms of FeEDTA⁻, CuHEDTA⁻, and NiHEDTA, respectively, and those species together represented 78% of the total EDTA content. They could lead to the observed negative rejections of iron and EDTA, as their multiply-charged ions are not relevant. In contrast, copper and nickel do not show negative rejections because a significant fraction of them occur as Cu²⁺ and Ni²⁺, that are strongly rejected. For instance, at pH 1.2, speciation indicates that 90% of the nickel and 77% of the copper had already been released as Ni²⁺ and Cu²⁺, respectively. At pH 1.8, 14% of them occur as Ni²⁺ and Cu²⁺.

Steady-state experiments with citric acid

Figure 4 shows the rejections of copper, nickel, and calcium and the stoichiometric concentration of citric acid at different pH levels. The citric acid rejection values are approximately 0.10–0.15 and change slightly with pH. Conversely, the rejection of the three metals is approximately 0.85 at pH 2. These results indicate a good separation of these metals and the ligand. The low rejection of citric acid was predicted by the computations, which show that species containing this ligand are either neutral (i.e., H₃Cit and MHCit) or singly charged (i.e., MH₂Cit⁺ and MCit⁻). The calcium remained free in the form of Ca²⁺. The copper rejection decreased with increasing pH because Cu²⁺ accounts

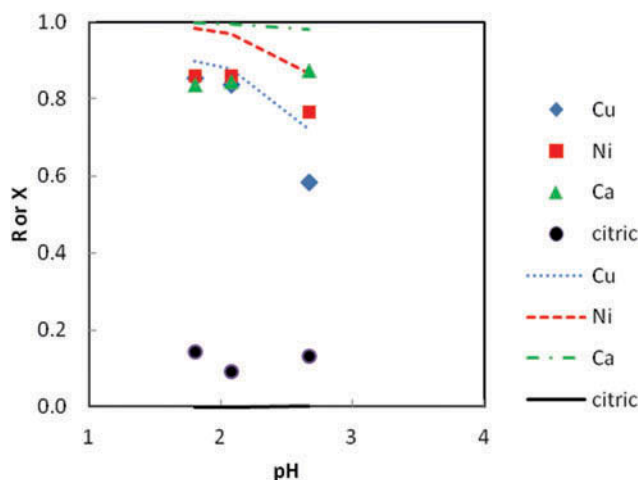


Figure 4. Influence of pH on rejection. Feed: chloride salts, 1 mM; citric acid, 3 mM. Symbols: experimental rejection. Lines: fraction of multiply-charged species.

385 for 90% and 72% of the copper at pH values of 1.8 and 2.7, respectively. The remaining copper was in the form of CuH_2Cit^+ , CuHCit , CuCit^- , or CuCl^+ . The behavior of nickel was intermediate between those of copper and calcium. The influence of pH on copper and citric acid rejection agrees with the results observed in a previous study considering only Cu^{2+} and citric acid.^[17]

390 We analyzed the interference from iron competition with copper and nickel through experiments with lower concentrations of metals (0.1 mM). Two ratios of the chelating agent to metals were tested: the stoichiometric ratio and one with 5 times more citric acid. **Figures 5 and 6** show that the resulting rejections follow the same tendency in both experiments. Citric acid rejection was low in all of the pH conditions studied. The iron rejection pattern clearly differs from the rejection of nickel

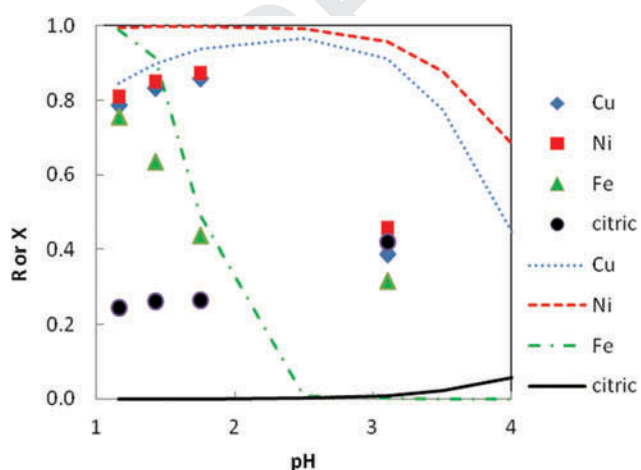


Figure 5. Influence of pH on rejection. Feed: chloride salts, 0.1 mM; citric acid, 0.3 mM. Symbols: experimental rejection. Lines: fraction of multiply-charged species.

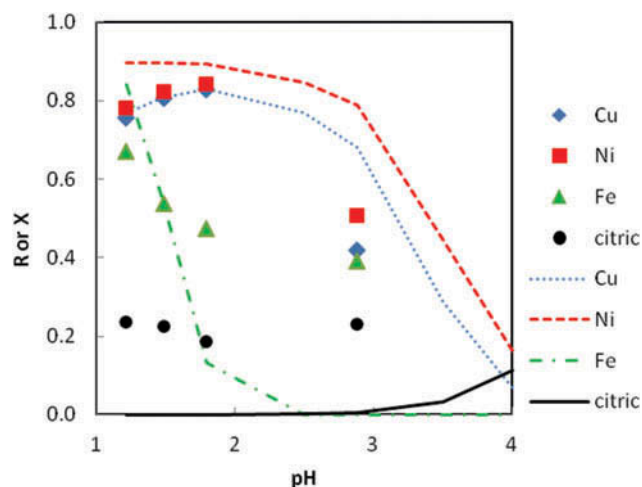


Figure 6. Influence of pH on rejection. Feed: chloride salts, 0.1 mM; citric acid, 1.5 mM. Symbols: experimental rejection. Lines: fraction of multiply-charged species.

and copper. Achieving a high rejection of iron requires a pH of 1.2, whereas copper and nickel can be retained at more moderate pH.

405 Low citric rejections agree with the speciation computation, which found that multiply-charged citric acid ions (i.e., Cit^{3-} and HCit^{2-}) were negligible and only neutral or singly charged ions (i.e., H_3Cit , H_2Cit^- , FeCit , CuH_2Cit^+ , CuHCit , CuCit^- , NiH_2Cit^+ , NiHCit , and NiCit^-) show high concentrations. The X curves follow the tendency of the experimental rejections. Nevertheless, the speciation computation predicts that copper and nickel chelates would fragment at higher pH values than the experimental rejections suggest. Given the high stability of the iron chelates, their fragmentation and subsequent Fe^{3+} release requires the addition of more acid than the release of Cu^{2+} and Ni^{2+} . At pH 1.2, the speciation computation predicted that the iron-citrate chelate is completely fragmented; experimentally, however, the iron rejection is lower than the rejection observed in the absence of ligand, which reduces the separation factor.

Batch filtration with citric acid

425 To obtain additional information about the possibility of separating metals from a chelating agent, we carried out a batch concentration experiment. The results of the steady-state experiments showed that it was very difficult to separate EDTA and that interference from iron is more important than interference from calcium. Therefore, a batch concentration experiment was performed using a solution initially containing Cu^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Fe^{3+} (0.1 mM), and citric acid (1.5 mM). The additions of iron and a high concentration of citric acid were

used to make the conditions for the target separation more demanding. The feed pH was 1.2 and up to 88% of the initial volume was filtered. Successive aliquots of the permeate were analyzed, but only a few samples of the retentate were analyzed to avoid disturbing the system.

Throughout the entire process, no significant variation in experimental rejections of any solute was observed. In a batch filtration where the rejection remains constant, the evolution of the retentate concentration is described by Equation 2:

$$\frac{C}{C_0} = \left(\frac{V_0}{V}\right)^R \quad (2)$$

where C and V are the retentate concentration and volume, respectively, and R is the presumed rejection. The accumulated permeate concentrations (C_p) can be calculated by Equation 3, as deduced by mass balance:

$$\frac{C_p}{C_0} = \frac{\left(\frac{V_0}{V}\right) - \left(\frac{V_0}{V}\right)^R}{\left(\frac{V_0}{V}\right) - 1} \quad (3)$$

The instantaneous permeate concentrations (C_{pi}) can be calculated by Equation 4:

$$\frac{C_{pi}}{C_0} = (1 - R) \left(\frac{V_0}{V}\right)^R \quad (4)$$

Fitting Equation 4 to the experimental results (Fig. 7) yielded the following rejection estimates: 0.76 for nickel, 0.73 for copper, 0.68 for iron, and 0.19 for citric acid. These values are close to those obtained in the steady-state experiment with the same initial conditions: 0.78 for nickel, 0.76 for copper, 0.67 for iron, and 0.24 for citric acid. The calculated evolution of the accumulated permeate concentration is plotted in Fig. 8. After filtering 90% of the initial volume, the

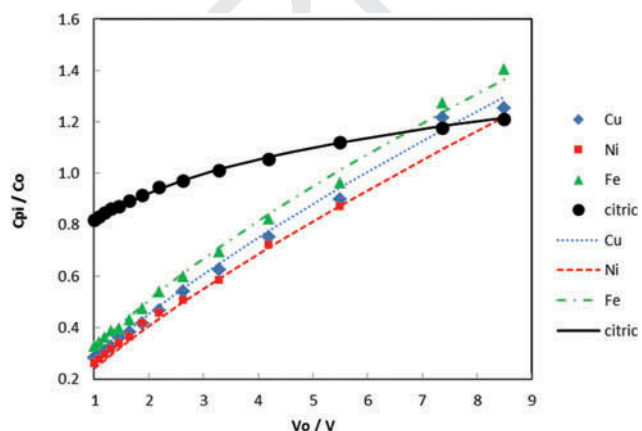


Figure 7. Evolution of instantaneous permeate composition in batch filtration. pH = 1.2. Feed: chloride salts, 0.1 mM; citric acid, 1.5 mM. Symbols: experimental. Lines: calculated.

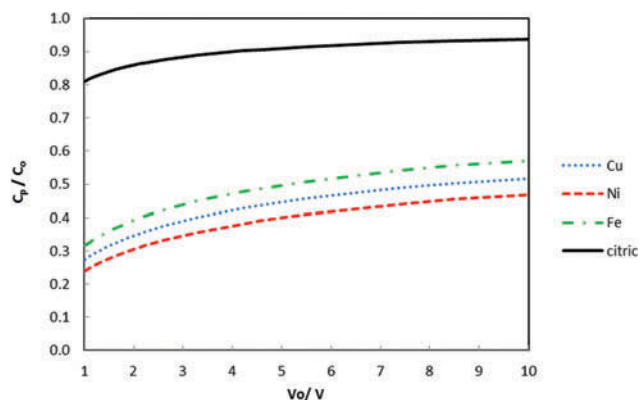


Figure 8. Theoretical evolution of accumulated permeate composition in batch filtration. pH = 1.2. Feed: chloride salts, 0.1 mM; citric acid, 1.5 mM.

accumulated permeate shows a high concentration of citric acid (94% of C_0). Although the metal concentrations became lower, they are still significant: 46%, 51%, and 56% of C_0 for nickel, copper, and iron, respectively. These results indicate that several filtration steps would be necessary to achieve a final permeate with a low metal content and a high citric acid content that can be reused. That is illustrated in the following computations.

Real separations are never absolute. The comparison of the ratio between the concentrations of chelating agent and the metal ion before filtration, $(C_{ch}/C_m)_o$, and after filtration in the permeate, $(C_{ch}/C_m)_p$, gives an indication of the effectiveness of the real separation. The relationship $(C_{ch}/C_m)_p/(C_{ch}/C_m)_o$ must be greater than unity and the greater this relationship, the greater the effectiveness of the separation. After doing n successive filtrations, this relationship can be calculated by Equation 5:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{C_{ch}}{C_m}\right)_p}{\left(\frac{C_{ch}}{C_m}\right)_o} = \left(\frac{\left(\frac{V_0}{V}\right) - \left(\frac{V_0}{V}\right)^{R_{ch}}}{\left(\frac{V_0}{V}\right) - \left(\frac{V_0}{V}\right)^{R_m}}\right)^n \quad (5)$$

where R_{ch} and R_m are the rejections of chelating agent and metal ion, respectively. After performing successive filtrations the volume of permeate decreases and can be calculated by Equation 6:

$$V_p = V_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{V_0/V}\right)^n \quad (6)$$

As an example, if $R_{ch} = 0.19$ (citric), $R_m = 0.73$ (copper), and $V_0/V = 10$, the final volume of permeate will be 90%, 81%, and 73% of the initial volume for $n = 1, 2$ and 3 , respectively. The value of $(C_{ch}/C_m)_p/(C_{ch}/C_m)_o$ will be 1.8, 3.3 and 5.9, respectively. Then, a final reusable permeate

with a low metal and a high citric acid content, can be achieved after several filtration steps.

Conclusions

490 In this work, the influence of chemical speciation on the separation of metal ions (i.e., copper, nickel, calcium, and iron) from chelating agents (EDTA and citric acid) by Nanofiltration is evaluated.

495 A semi-quantitative reproduction of the observed rejection patterns of metals and ligands at different pH values and concentrations can be drawn assuming that only multiply-charged species are highly rejected. The results reveal that knowledge of chemical speciation is a helpful tool to predict Nanofiltration performance, even though solutions containing numerous solutes are involved in the equilibria of the chemical reactions.

500 The separation of metal ions from EDTA was poor due to the high chelate stability constants. Separating nickel, copper, and calcium from citric acid was achieved at $\text{pH} \approx 2$, but $\text{pH} \approx 1.2$ is needed for significant iron separation. At $\text{pH} \approx 1.2$, rejections of nickel, copper, iron, and citric acid in batch concentration filtrations were approximately 0.761, 0.726, 0.685, and 0.191, respectively. These values are similar to those obtained in the steady-state experiments. In those conditions, speciation calculations indicate an abundance of multiply-charged free metal ions and neutral or singly charged free chelating species.

515 These results indicate that the separation of multiply-charged cations and chelating agents requires a Nanofiltration membrane with low steric hindrance and a high contribution of electrostatic and dielectric interactions. Further, the membrane pore radius should be larger than the species radii, and the membrane should be able to maintain an electric charge in the conditions amenable to chelate fragmentation. Overall, these considerations and results can be used to evaluate the applicability of using Nanofiltration for recycling chelating agents employed to extract heavy metals from contaminated waters or solids.

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