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Pilot test and research of desalination in recycle water in copper smelting workshop

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Abstract: In order to realize Near Zero Emission and resource utilization in wastewater treatment, the reuse water from a copper smelting workshop was treated using a process involving biological agents, double alkali decalcification, reverse osmosis concentration, nanofiltration salt separation, electrodialysis concentration, and evaporation crystallization salt removal. The experimental result shows that the retention rate of SO_4^{2-} reaches $> 99\%$, the total soluble solids (TDS) of Na_2SO_4 in concentrated water reaches 179 g/L, and the TDS of NaCl in concentrated water can reach 150 g/L. After concentration and separation, Na_2SO_4 and NaCl salt product are precipitated, and Na_2SO_4 meets the requirements of Class II qualified product defined in GB/T 6009—2014 Industrial Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate, and NaCl meets the Class I standard defined in GB/T 5462—2015 Industrial Salt Quality Standard. This process solves the problem of low concentration in recycled concentrated water and removes the impurities in Na_2SO_4 products, providing bases for the cost-effective engineering treatment of high salty wastewater in the non-ferrous industry.

Key words: copper smelter; reuse water; salt separation with NF

大连化物所提出中空纤维炭膜超薄皮层调控新策略

近日, 大连化物所节能与环境研究部膜材料工程研究组(DNL0906)任吉中研究员团队在中空纤维炭分子筛膜(中空纤维炭膜)方面取得新进展。炭膜由聚合物前驱体在惰性环境中经过高温热解而成, 具有优异的耐热和耐化学腐蚀的性能, 以及丰富的超微孔结构, 在气体分离方面具有非常大的应用潜力。中空纤维膜前驱体在高温炭化过程中, 其多孔支撑层容易塌陷, 最终导致分离层厚度较大($15\sim50\ \mu\text{m}$), 增加了气体分子的传质阻力, 因此, 如何降低分离层厚度是发展高性能中空纤维炭膜的关键。

本工作中, 团队在已有工作基础上(J. Membrane. Sci., 2020; Sep. Purif. Technol., 2020), 另辟蹊径, 提出了一种新颖有效的制备超薄皮层中空纤维炭膜的方法, 即利用高气体通量的多孔中空纤维膜作为前驱体调控炭膜结构, 可以将皮层厚度减小到 1 微米以下, 进而降低气体分子传质阻力, 提升 H_2/CH_4 和 H_2/N_2 分离性能。

相关研究成果以“Carbon Molecular Sieve Membranes with Ultra-Thin Selective Skin Layer by Pyrolysis of Porous Hollow Fibers”为题, 发表在 Small 上, 同时被选入 Hot Topic(Carbon, Graphite, and Graphene). 该工作第一作者为 DNL0906 组盛鲁杰博士。上述工作得到国家重点研发计划等项目的支持。

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