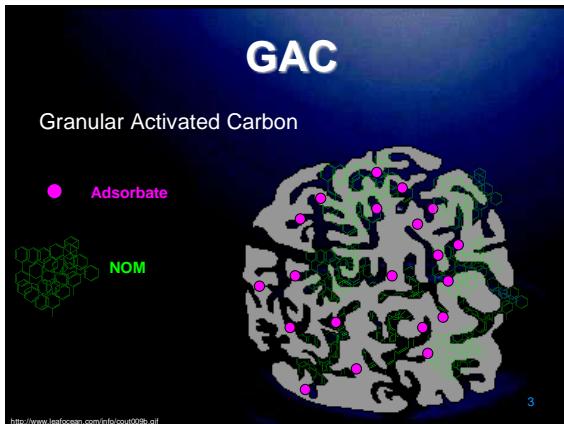


Adsorption Interactions of Micropollutants with Granular Activated Carbon

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advisors
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Background

- GAC has shown to be effective for micropollutant removal
- Competitive Adsorption
 - Same molecular weight
 - Different molecular weights
- Natural Organic Matter

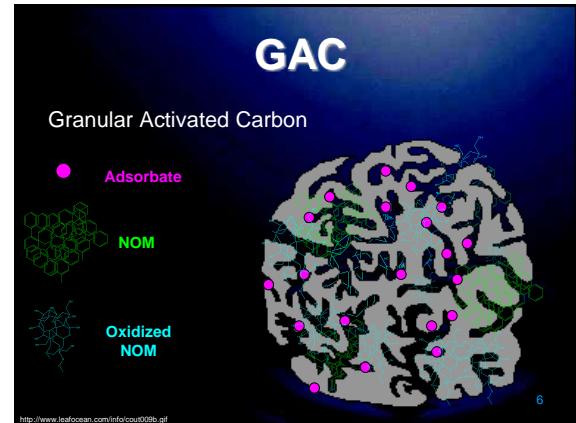


Objectives

1. Evaluate the removal of low concentrations of Erythromycin and Diclofenac by (GAC) Granular Activated Carbon adsorption
2. Improve the lifetime of GAC beds by preoxidizing NOM (Natural Organic Matter)

Probe Pollutants

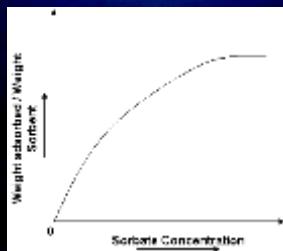
General Chemical Properties				
Compound	Formula	MW (g/mol)	pKa	Radiolabel
Diclofenac	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ Cl ₂ NNaO ₂	318.1	4.15	¹⁴ C
Erythromycin	C ₃₇ H ₆₇ NO ₁₃	733.9	8.88	³ H



Adsorption Isotherms

$$Q_e = \frac{(C_0 - C_e) \times V_{total}}{M_{GAC}}$$

Equilibrium Test



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Experimental Approach

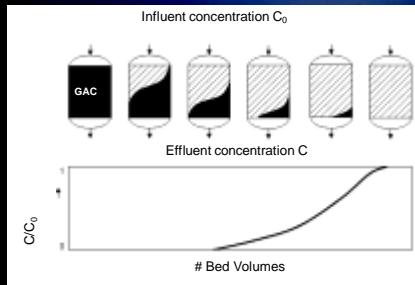
- Oxidize Boulder Creek water

	Volume Influent Water (L)	Dose of Oxidant (mg/L)	Residual Concentration (mg/L)
Control	60	0	0
ClO ₂	60	1.1	0.06
KMnO ₄	60	2.2	1.7
HOCI	60	2	0.7

- Quench oxidant using Sodium Thiosulfate
- Dose water with pollutants
- Dose 250 mL bottles with GAC from 0 mg to 84 mg for isotherm test
- Rotate isotherm bottles for 7 days

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Breakthrough

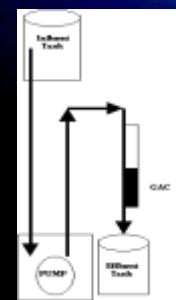


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RSSCT

Rapid small-scale column test

EBCT= 5 minutes

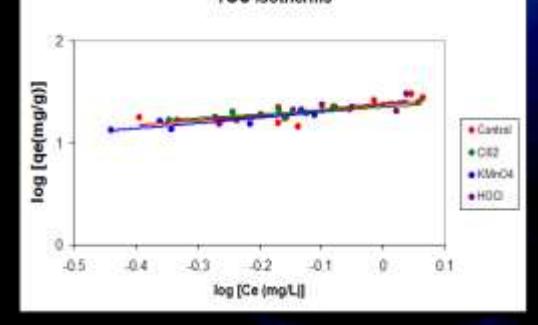


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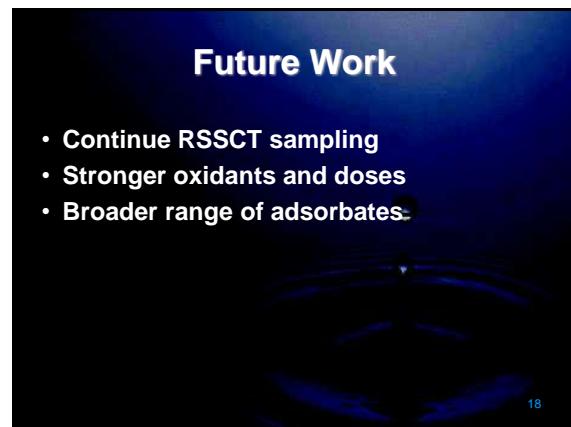
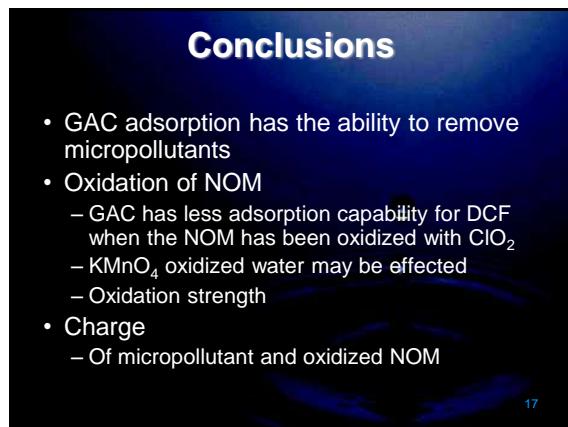
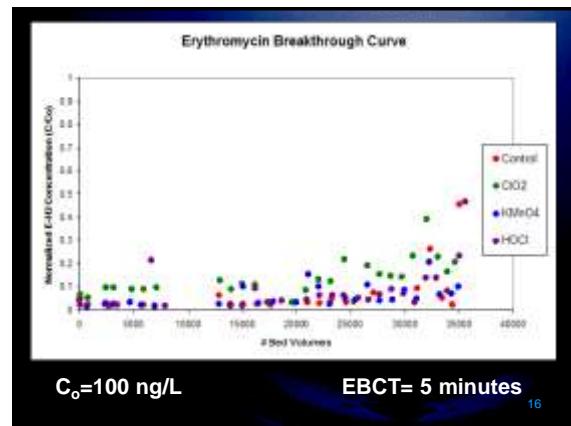
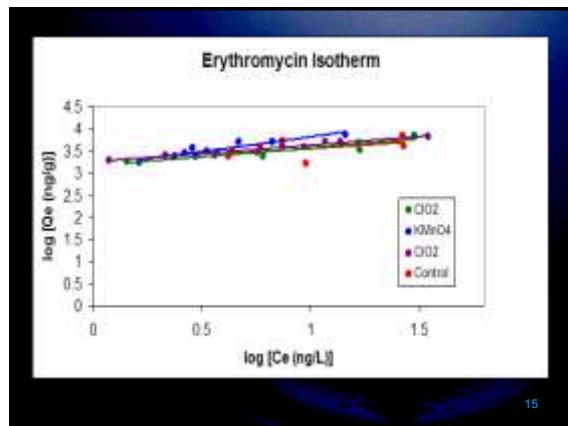
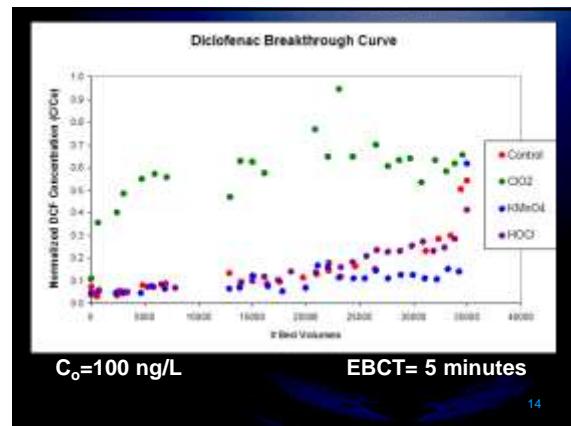
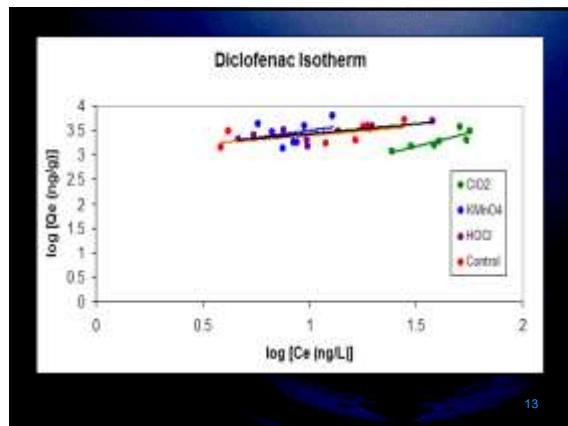
RESULTS

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TOC Isotherms



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Questions

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