



Managing Water Quality for Public Health

Department of Agriculture, Forest and Food Sciences University of Torino

October 14th 2015

Nanoscale iron particles for groundwater remediation

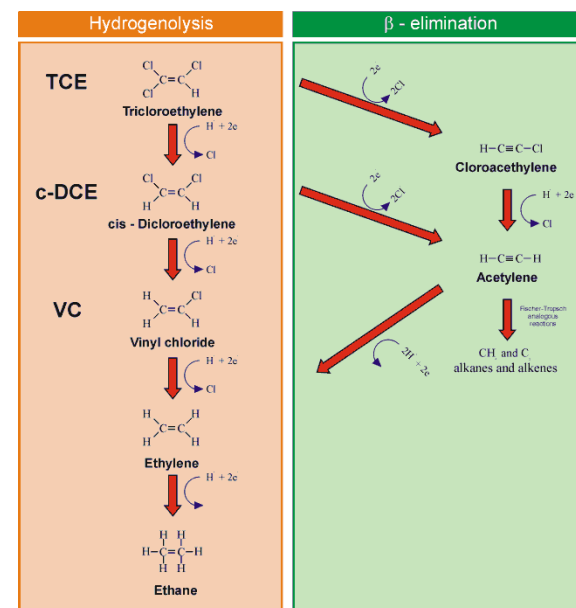
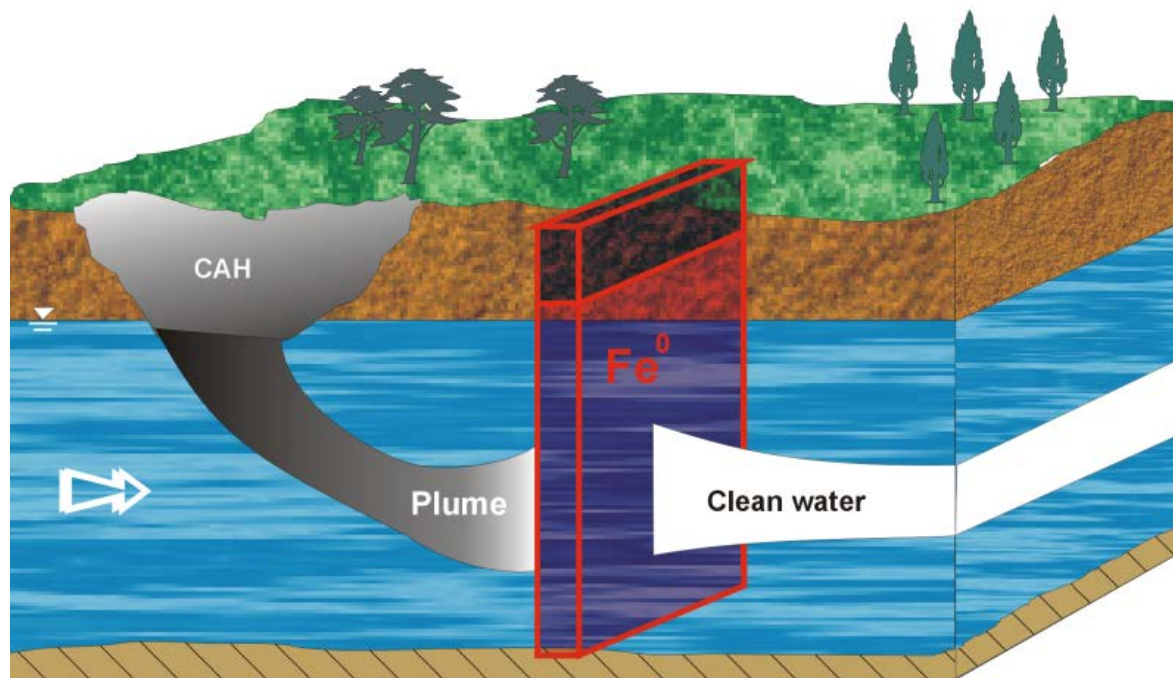


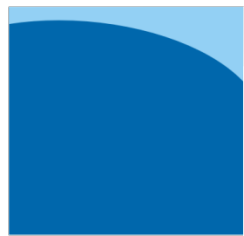
Rajandrea SETHI, Tiziana TOSCO
& Groundwater Engineering Group

DIATI – Politecnico di Torino



Zerovalent iron permeable reactive barriers



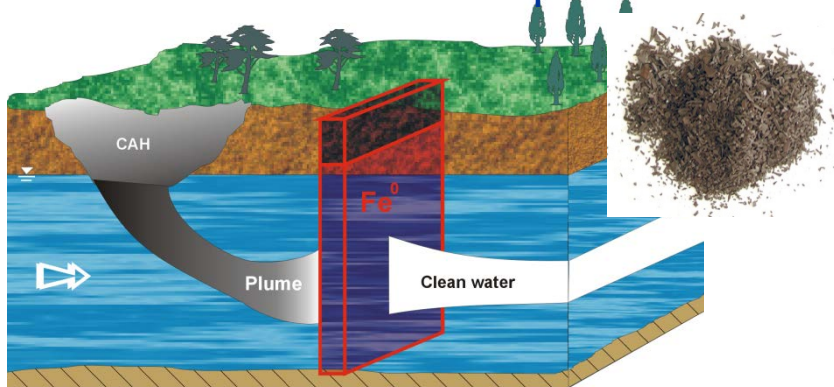


DITAG
POLITECNICO DI TORINO

Millimetric vs Nanoscale zerovalent iron

Millimetric iron (PRB)

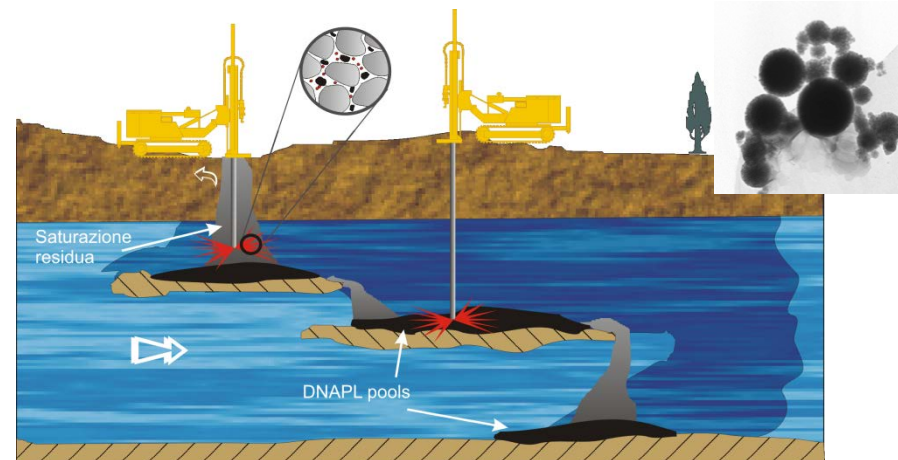
Treatment of the plume



Installation:
-high costs
-technical problems
-maximum depth
<30m

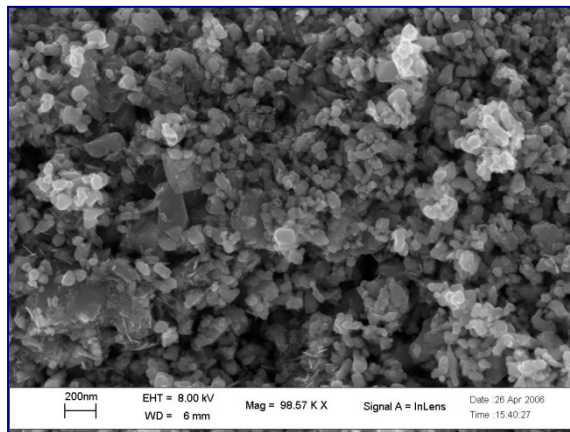
Nanoscale iron injection

Treatment close to the source

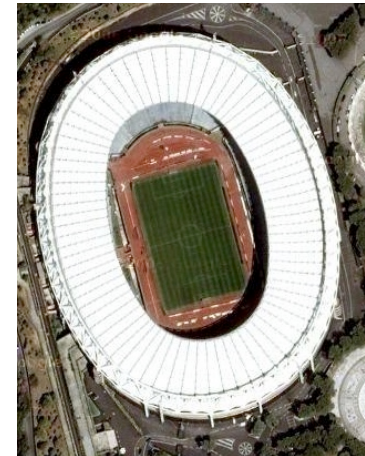


Installation:
-lower costs
-easily injectable
-maximum depth
<70m

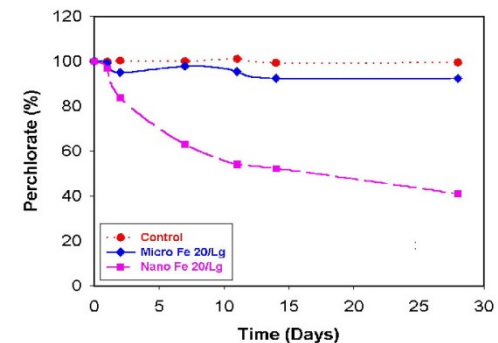
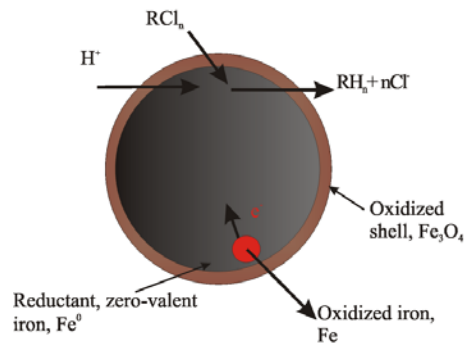
1 kg of nanoscale iron = 2 x Stadio Olimpico (Roma)



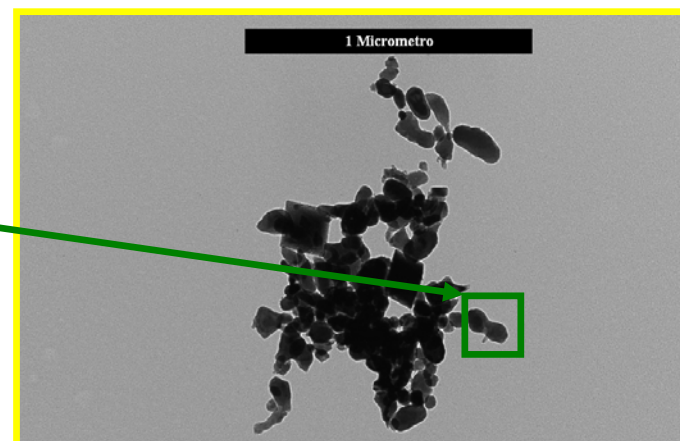
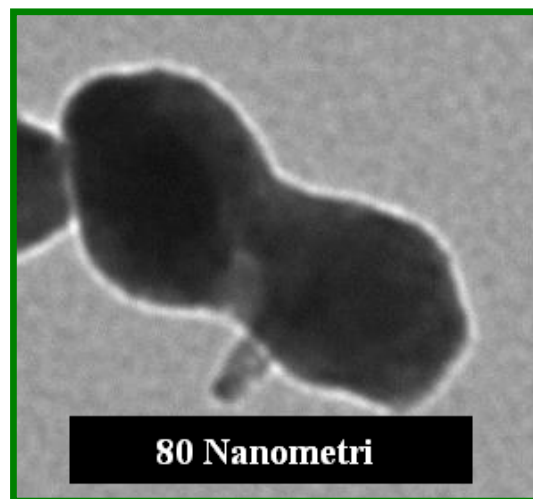
$\sim 30000 \text{ m}^2$



$$\frac{dc_{TCE}}{dt} = -kc_{TCE} = -(k_M \cdot c_{Fe}) \cdot c_{TCE} = -(k_{SA} \cdot SSA \cdot c_{Fe}) \cdot c_{TCE}$$



Agglomeration NZVI





MZVI & NZVI: suspension stability

MZVI

(0.1-100 μm)

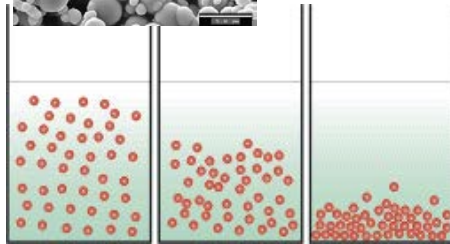
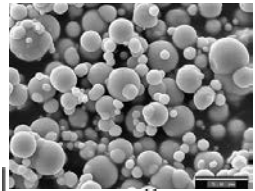
relevant specific
weight, high density

sedimentation

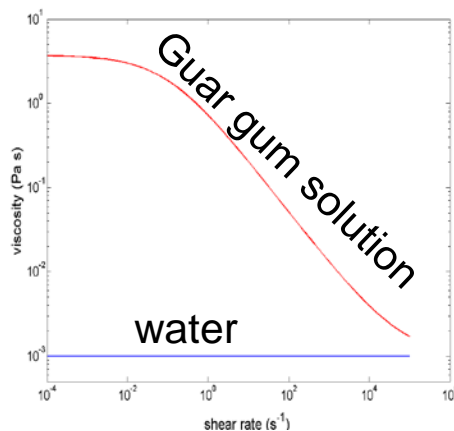
&

aggregation

STABILIZATION



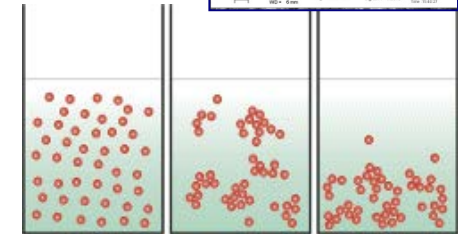
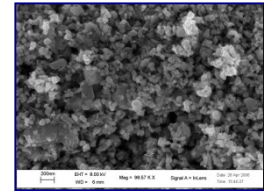
- KINETIC: polymers to increase viscosity of the suspensions (high concentration)



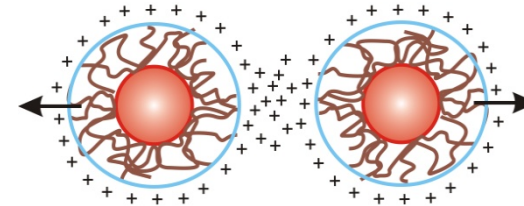
NZVI

(15-100 nm)

particle – particle
attraction



- THERMODYNAMIC: salts and polymers to increase the repulsion among particles (low concentration)



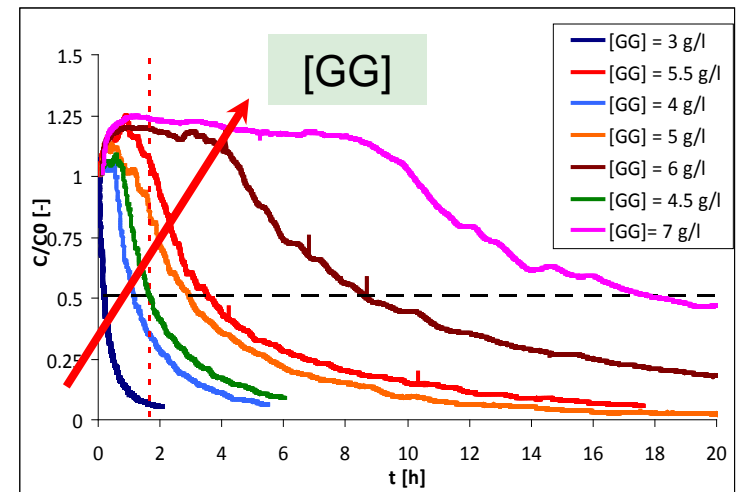
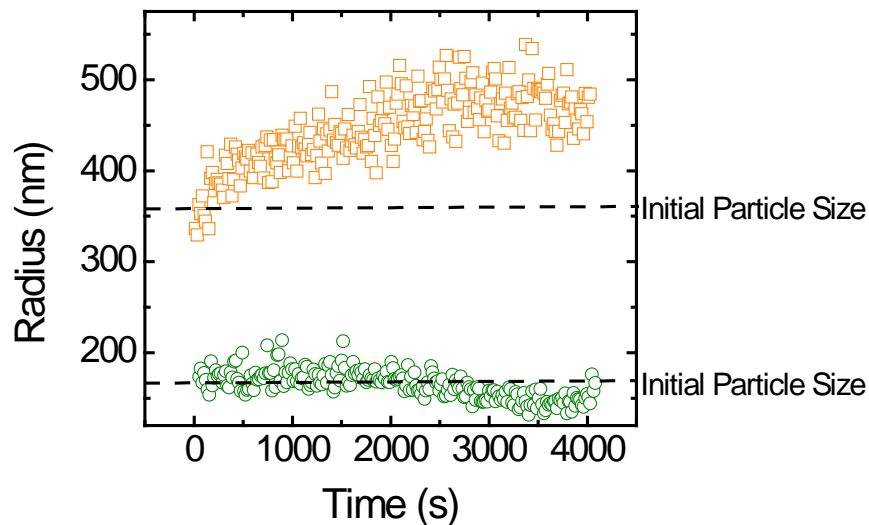
Guar Gum



1. GREEN: natural origin, extracted from guar plant
2. CHEAP: Sigma-Aldrich: 44.60 €/kg
Commercial: ~2 €/kg
3. COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE: used in food industry
→ non toxic

- Thermodynamic stabilization
- DLS analysis: NZVI and GG @ 0.5 g/l
- Kinetic stabilization
- Sedimentation tests: MZVI & NZVI 20 g/l, GG 6 g/l

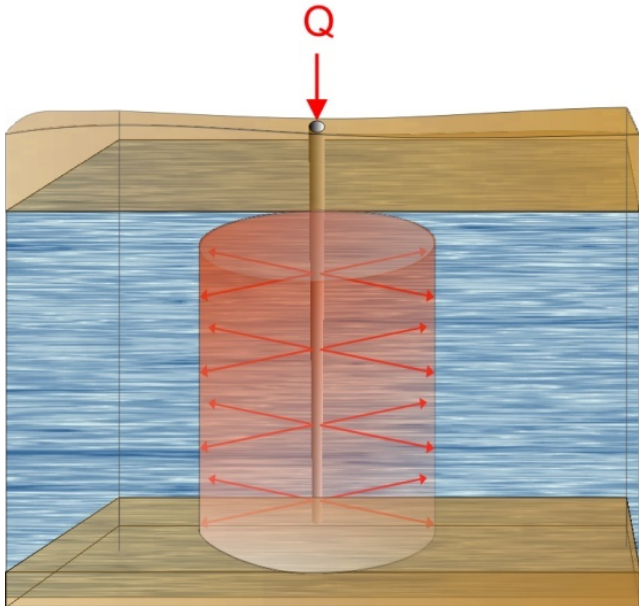
10mM NaCl



- Bare Particles
- Particles in solution of Guar Gum 0.5 g/L

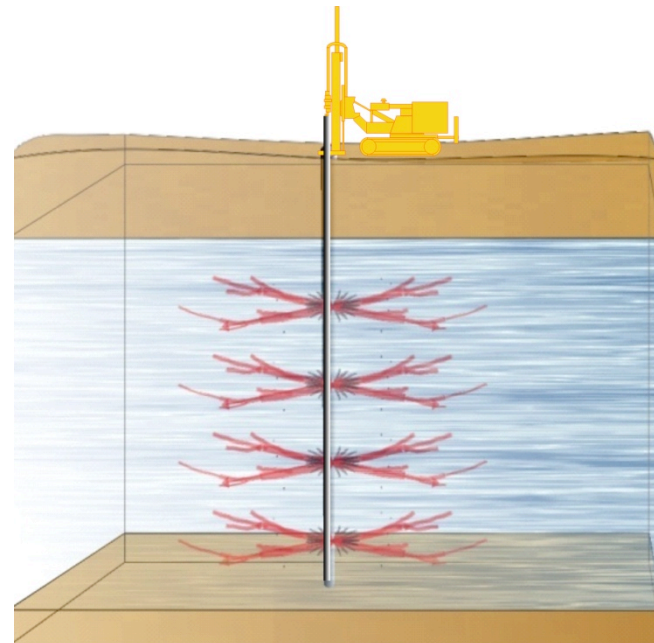
Permeation

- Homogeneous iron distribution
- Small injection pressure
- Well or piezometer



Fracturing

- Heterogeneous distribution
- High injection pressure
- Direct push system

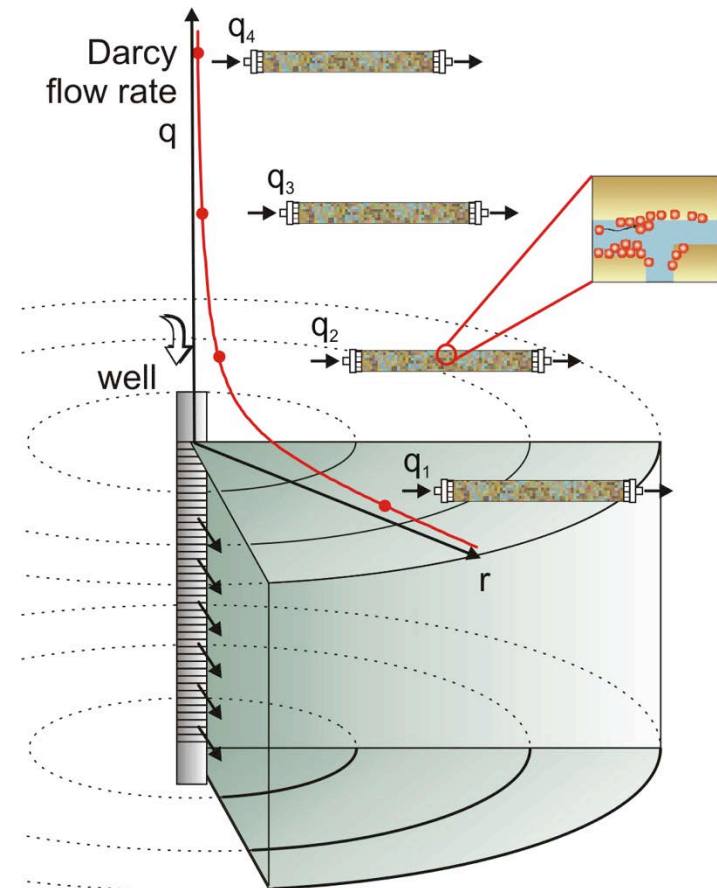


□ AIM:

- develop a radial model to simulate the transport of non-Newtonian slurries of iron nanoparticles and clogging of the media

□ OUTLINE:

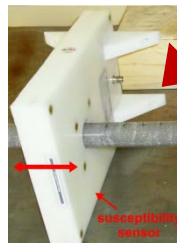
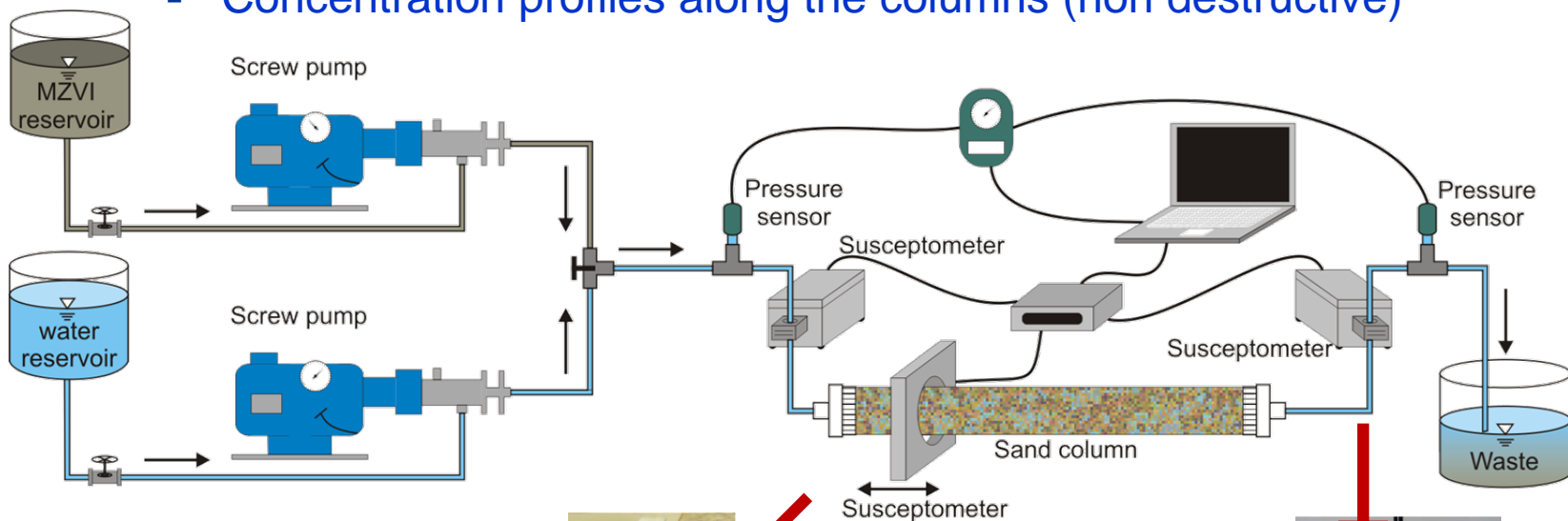
- Lab tests
- 1D cartesian model (E-MNM1D)
- radial model (E-MNM)



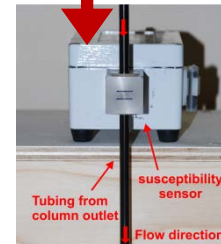
Laboratory tests: Column transport tests

□ Monitored data:

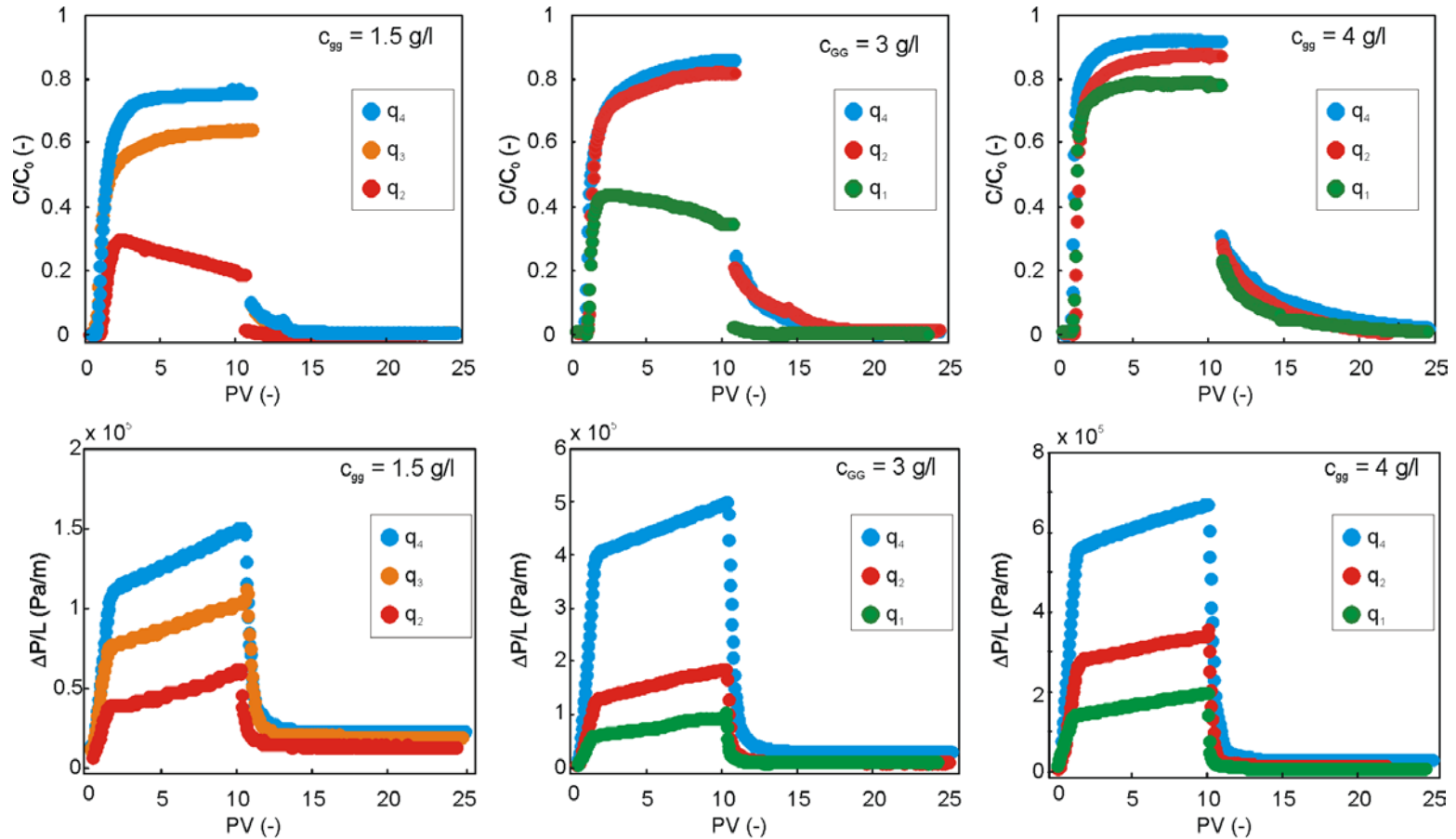
- Pressure drop at column ends (continuous)
- Breakthrough iron concentration (continuous)
- Concentration profiles along the columns (non destructive)



Magnetic susceptibility sensors
(MS2 series, Bartington, UK)



Laboratory tests: Column transport tests



[Tosco et al., 2014, Journal of Contaminant Hydrology 166, 34-51]



Modeling approach: key aspects

□ Key aspects:

1. Particle interactions with the porous matrix

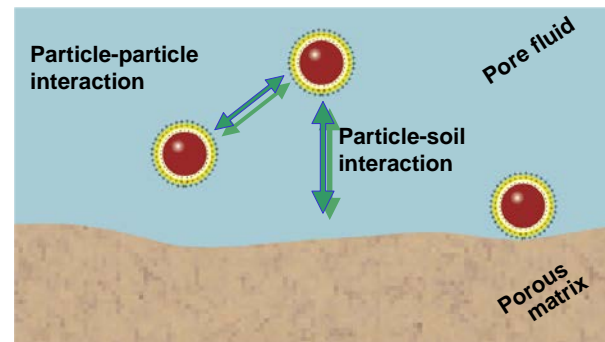
- Physico-chemical interactions: blocking, ripening
- Physical filtration/straining

2. Clogging:

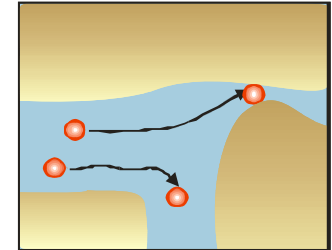
- Influence of particle deposits on porous medium properties
- Coupled problem

3. Viscosity of the dispersant fluid

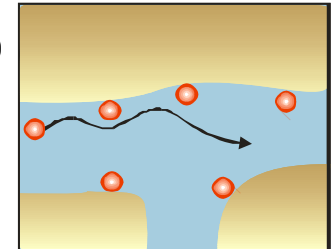
- Shear-thinning behavior
- Darcy's law for non-Newtonian fluids



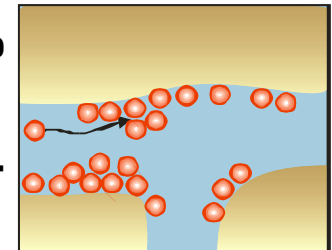
Filtration



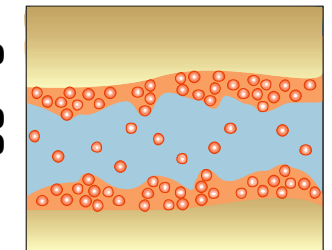
Blocking



Ripening



Clogging



MNMs: coupled model for 1D simulation



Darcy's law:

$$q_m = - \frac{K(s)}{\mu_m(\dot{\gamma}_m, c, c_x)} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

Porosity:

$$\varepsilon_m(s) = n - \frac{\rho_t}{\rho_s} s$$

Fluid viscosity:

$$\mu_m(\dot{\gamma}_m, c, c_x) = \mu_{m,0} \frac{\mu_{m,\infty}}{1 + [\lambda_m(c) \cdot \dot{\gamma}_m]^{\lambda_m(c)}} + \frac{\mu_{m,0}}{1 + [\lambda_m(c) \cdot \dot{\gamma}_m]^{\lambda_m(c)}}$$

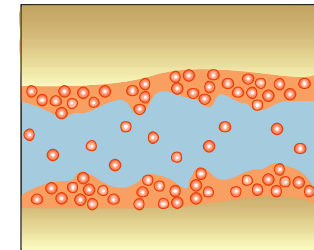
$$\dot{\gamma}_m = \alpha_\gamma \frac{q_m}{\sqrt{K(s) \varepsilon_m(s)}}$$

Transport equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\varepsilon_m c_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (q_m c_x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\varepsilon_m D \frac{\partial c_x}{\partial x} \right) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\varepsilon_m c) + \frac{\partial (\rho_b s_1)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho_b s_2)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (q_m c) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\varepsilon_m D \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} \right) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial (\rho_b s_1)}{\partial t} &= \varepsilon_m k_{a,1} (1 + A_1 s_1^{\beta_1}) c - \rho_b k_{d,1} s_1 \\ \frac{\partial (\rho_b s_2)}{\partial t} &= \varepsilon_m k_{a,2} \left(1 + \frac{x}{d_{50}} \right)^{\beta_1} c - \rho_b k_{d,2} s_2 \end{aligned} \right.$$

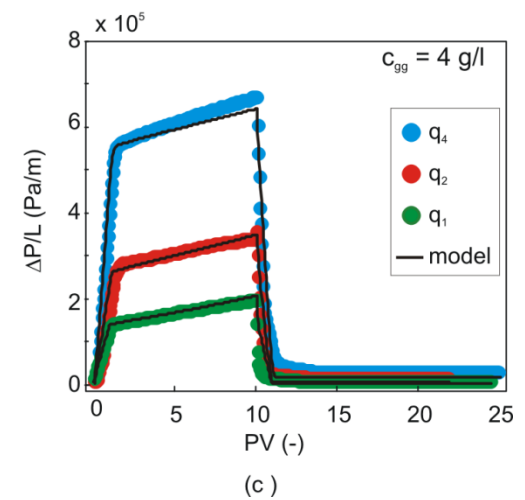
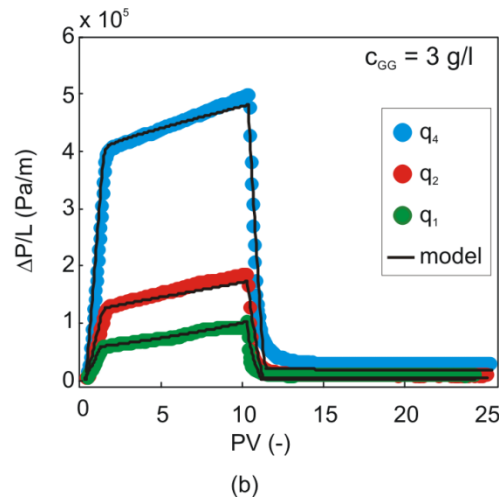
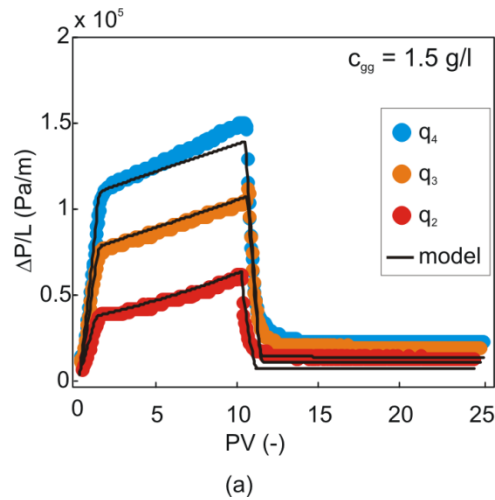
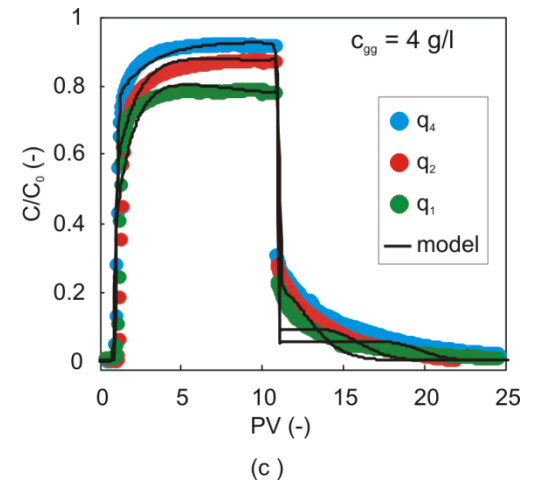
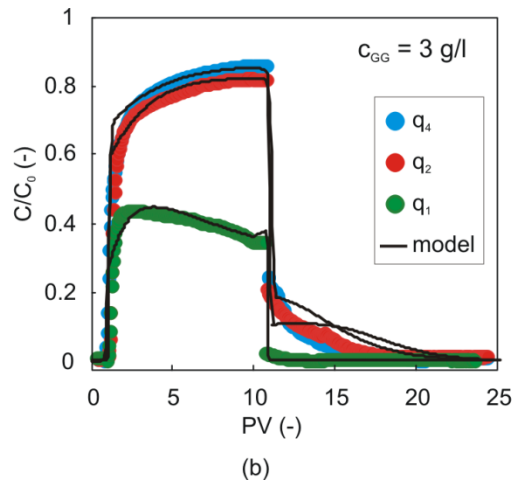
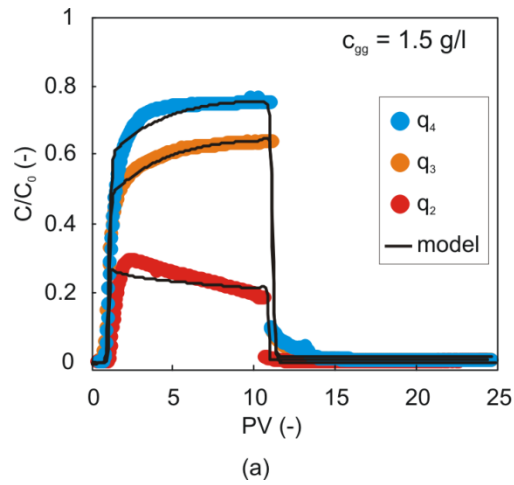
Permeability:

$$K(s) = \left[\frac{\varepsilon_m(s)}{n} \right]^3 \left(\frac{A_0}{A_0 + g A_c \frac{\rho_b}{\rho_c} s} \right)^2 K_0$$



<http://www.polito.it/groundwater/software/MNMs.html>

Modeling results: 1D

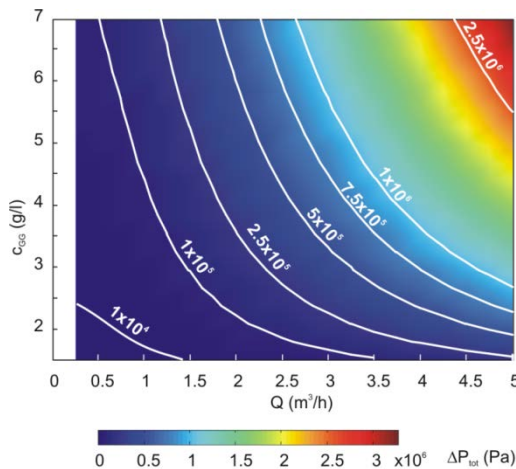


Model results: 1D radial transport of MZVI

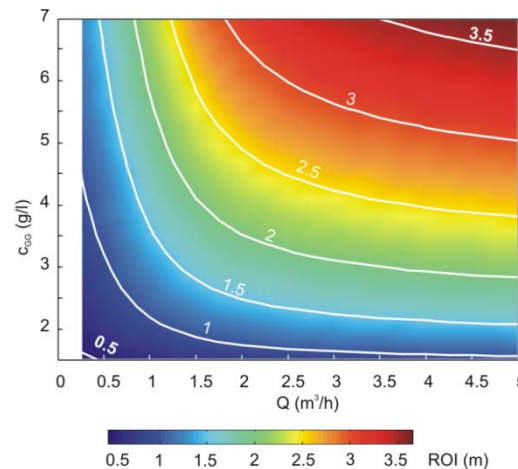
□ Example of model output:

- MZVI in guar gum
- $C_{GG} = 1.5$ and 4 g/l
- 1 m³/h per unit length of the well screen
- Up to 5 hours of injection

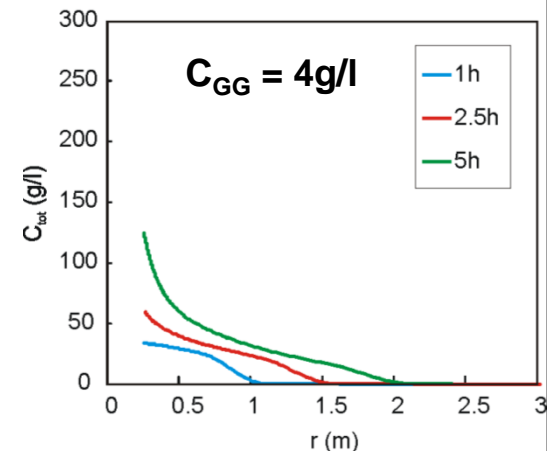
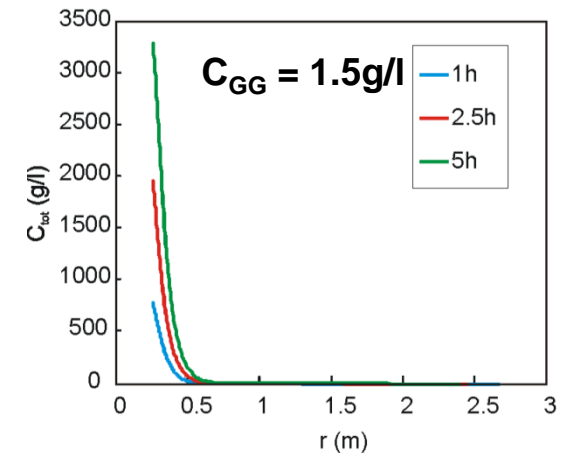
Pressure drop



Radius of influence



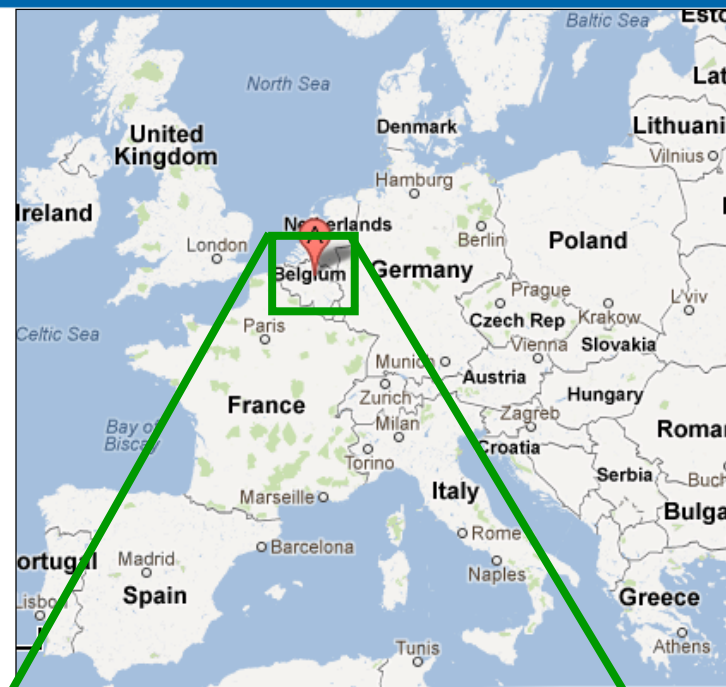
MZVI concentration



[Tosco et al., 2014, Journal of Contaminant Hydrology 166, 34-51]

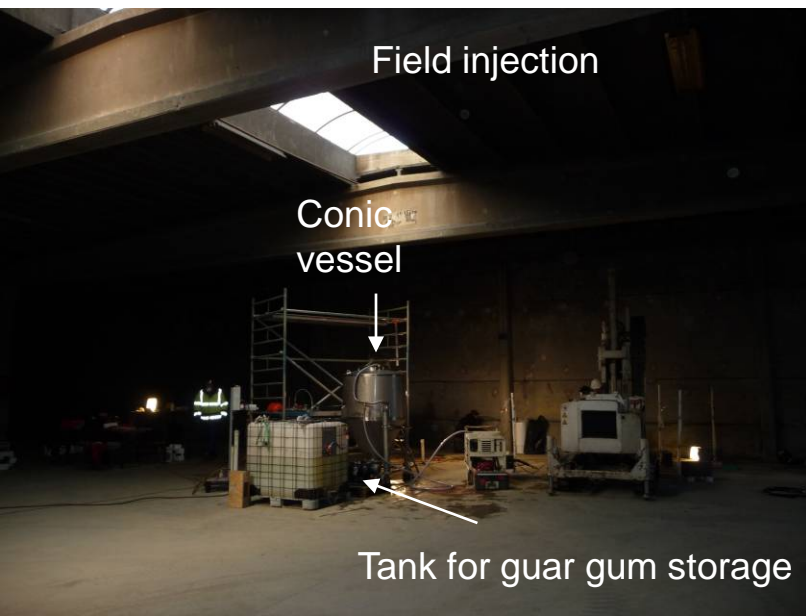
Pilot Test 1- Aarschot site (Belgium)

- Aarschot site
 - 1975-1980: wet painting production
 - 1980: Powder coatings
- Indoor Contamination
 - Chlorinated ethanes (1,1-DCA and 1,1,1-TCA)
 - Chlorinated ethenes (TCE, cis-1,2-DCE)



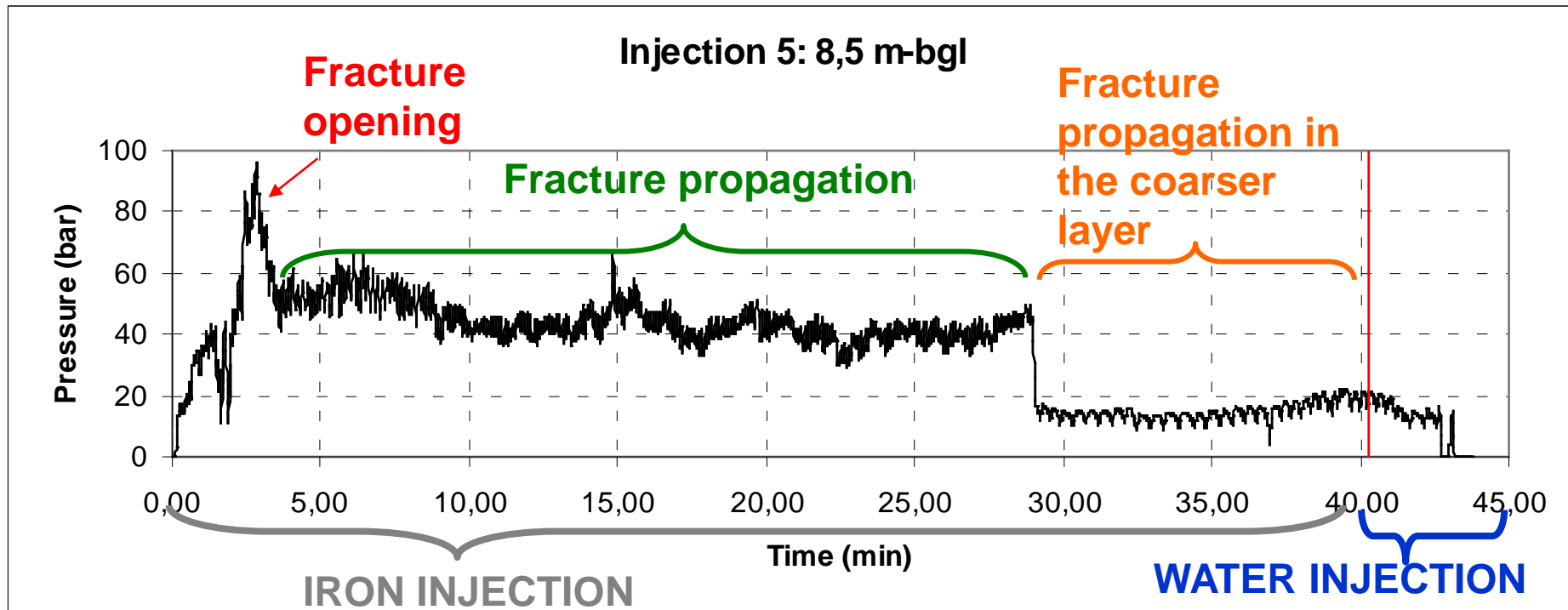
AARSCHOT

Injection @ Aarschot site November 2011

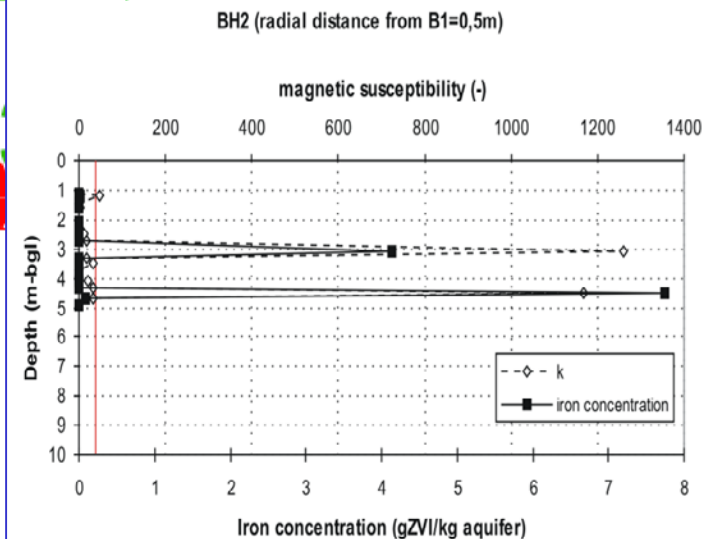
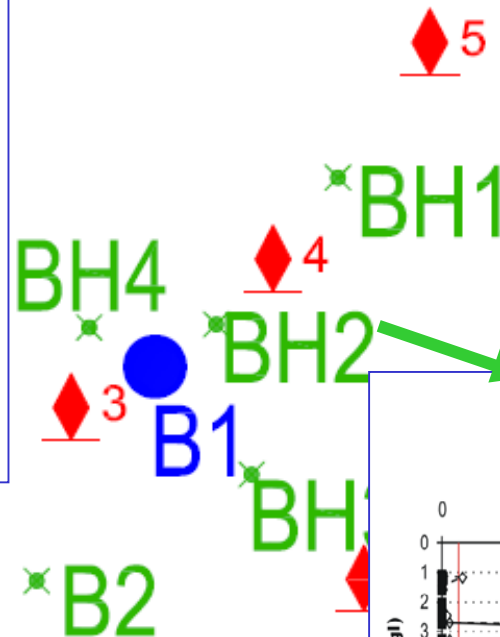
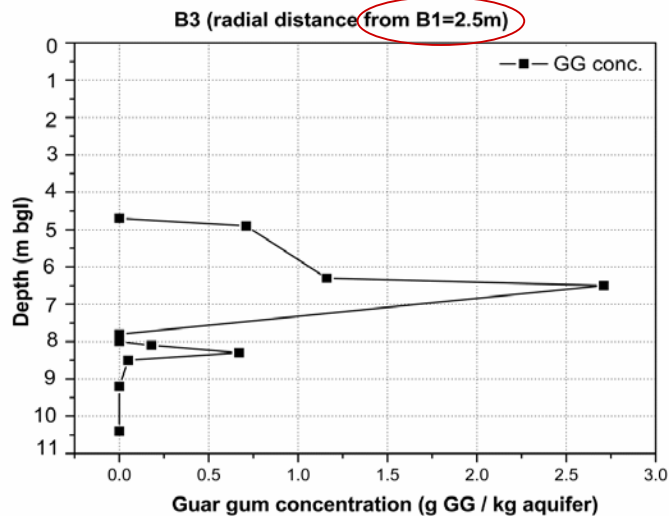


<i>Injection level</i>	<i>Depth (m-bgl)</i>	<i>Volume (l)</i>	<i>Injection time T_i (min)</i>	<i>Average Flow Rate (l/min)</i>
1	10,5	300	34,53	8,69
2	10	300	31,15	9,63
3	9,5	300	33,583	8,93
4	9	300	35,7	8,40
5	8,5	300	40,283	7,45

Monitoring: Pressure during injection



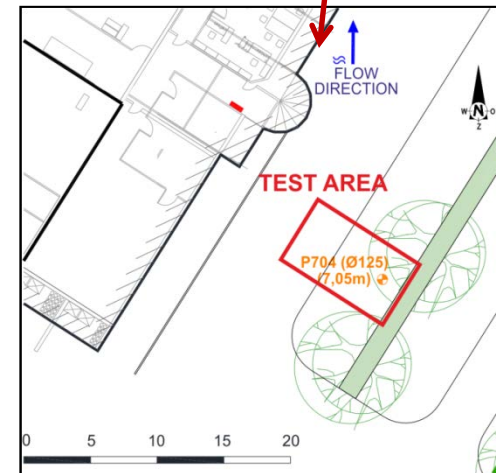
Iron distribution: chemical and susceptibility analysis



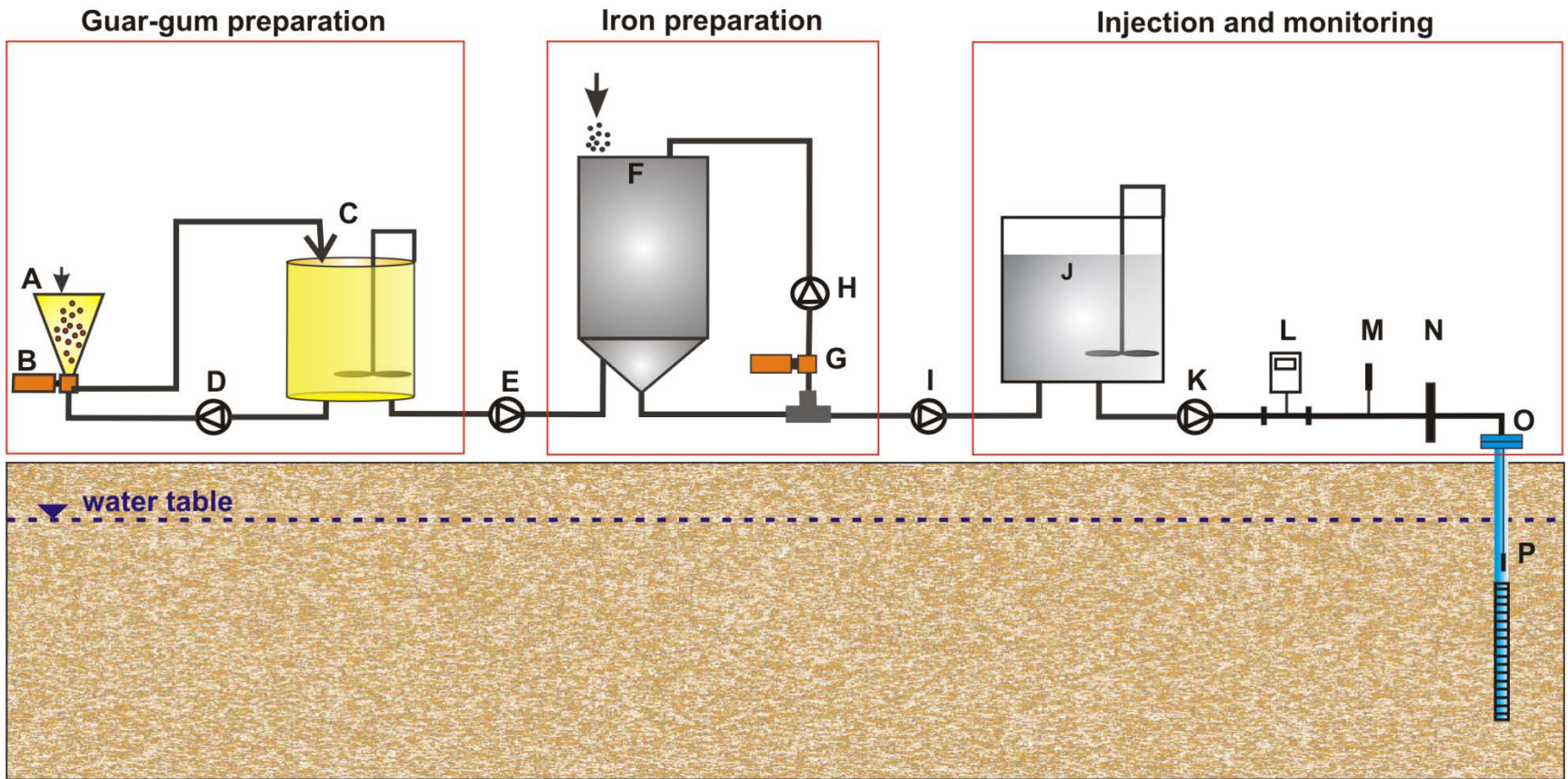


Pilot Test 2- Site P (Belgium)

- Site P (Belgium)
 - Active industrial site
- Contaminants conc.
 - PCE: $C = 35 \text{ mg/l}$
- Geology
 - Medium K
 - Layers with fine sand
 - water table depth = 1.5 m;



Injection set-up

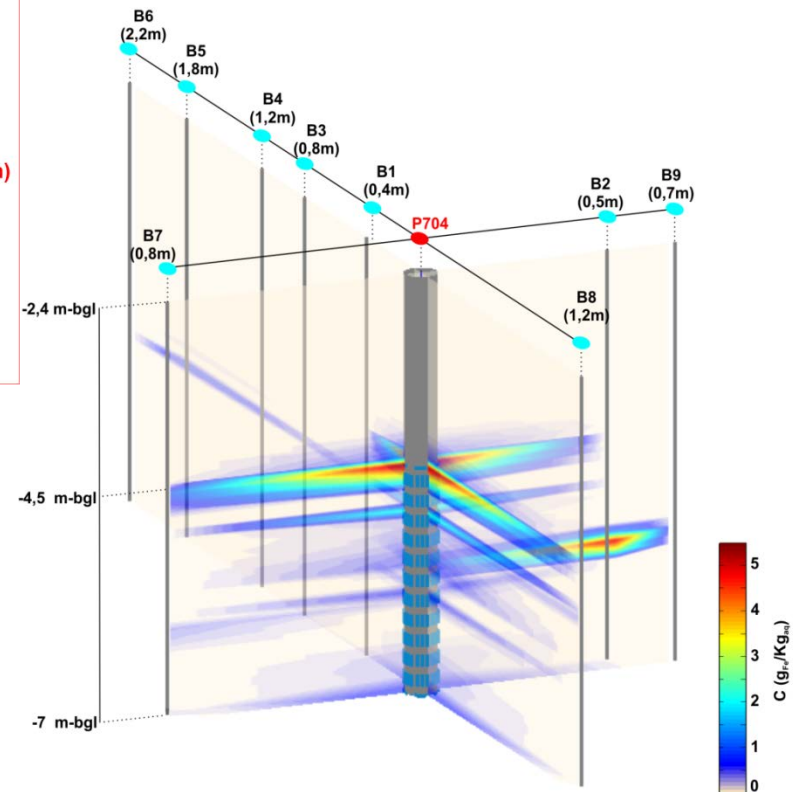
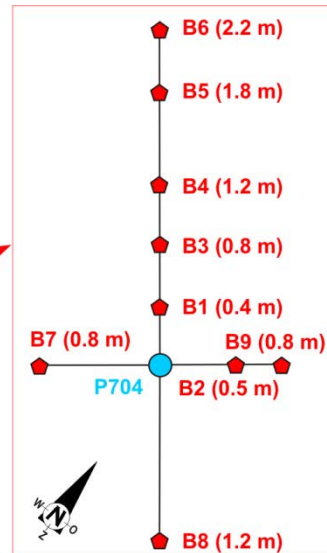


Field injection





Iron distribution after injection





Projects and Acknowledgements

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- Master Students at Politecnico di Torino

- Tosco T., Petrangeli Papini M., Cruz Viggi C., Sethi R. **(2014)** Nanoscale zerovalent iron particles for groundwater remediation: a review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*
- Gastone, F., T. Tosco, and R. Sethi **(2014)**, Green stabilization of microscale iron particles using guar gum: bulk rheology, sedimentation rate and enzymatic degradation, *J Colloid Interf Sci*, **421**, 33-43.
- Gastone F., Tosco T., Sethi R., Guar gum solutions for improved delivery of iron particles in porous media (Part 1): porous medium rheology and guar gum-induced clogging, *submitted*
- Tosco T., Gastone F., Sethi R., Guar gum solutions for improved delivery of iron particles in porous media (Part 2): iron transport tests and modelling in radial geometry, *submitted*
- Luna M., Gastone F., Tosco T., Sethi R., Velimirovic M., Bastiaen L., Gemoets J., Muyschond R., Sapion H. and Klaas N. Low pressure pilot scale injection of guar gum stabilized microscale iron particles, *submitted*
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- Tosco, T.; Tiraferri, A.; Sethi, R. **(2009)**, Ionic Strength Dependent Transport of Microparticles in Saturated Porous Media: Modeling Mobilization and Immobilization Phenomena under Transient Chemical Conditions. *Environmental Science & Technology*, **43**(12), 4425-4431.
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- Tiraferri, A.; Sethi, R. **(2009)**, Enhanced transport of zerovalent iron nanoparticles in saturated porous media by guar gum. *Journal Nanoparticle Research*, **11**(3), 635-645.
- Tiraferri, A.; Chen, K.L.; Sethi, R.; Elimelech, M. **(2008)**, Reduced aggregation and sedimentation of zero-valent iron nanoparticles in the presence of guar gum. *Journal of Colloid and Interface Science*, **324**(1-2), 71-79.

תודה רבה

