

Preparation of needle-like aragonite particles from calcium nitrate solution in batch and flow reactors

Pavel Fellner, Jana Jurišová, Jana Kozánková, Ladislav Pach

*Department of Inorganic Technology, Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology, Slovak University of Technology, Radlinského 9, 812 37 Bratislava, Slovak Republic
pavel.fellner@stuba.sk*

Abstract: Needle-like aragonite particles for application in paper industry were synthesised from calcium nitrate solution. Calcium nitrate was prepared from waste lime. Samples of precipitated aragonite were prepared both in batch and flow reactors, respectively. Conditions (concentration of calcium nitrate, temperature, and flow rate of CO₂) were optimized for achieving high yield of aragonite in the product.

Keywords: aragonite, precipitated calcium carbonate, calcium nitrate

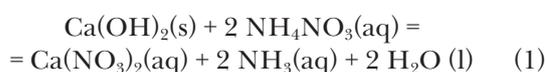
Introduction

This study was aimed at preparing needle-like aragonite particles from calcium nitrate solution. Precipitated aragonite should be suitable for use in paper industry. In our previous work (Fellner et al. 2011) we studied the influence of organic substances as additives to the solution of “purum” grade calcium nitrate on the preparation of needle-like aragonite particles. Moreover, the literature survey on this topic was presented. In this paper we will refer about the results obtained in batch and flow reactors having volume 3 l, which can serve as a model for industrial reactors. Calcium nitrate used in this work was prepared from waste lime originating from treatment of calcium acetylide (CaC₂) with water under production of acetylene and Ca(OH)₂.

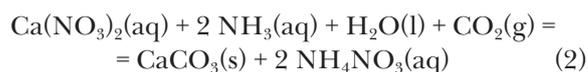
As follows from our previous paper (Fellner et al. 2011), high yield of aragonite can be achieved at (70 ± 1) °C. All experiments reported here were carried out at this temperature. Also the concentration of Ca(NO₃)₂ in the initial solution was constant, viz. 25 wt %. In the cited work (Fellner et al. 2011) we found out that crucial parameter for preparation of aragonite is the activity CO₂ in the solution. This can be managed by the rate of CO₂ bubbled through the solution. When the activity of CO₂ is too high, calcium carbonate precipitates as calcite. If it is too low, vaterite is obtained (Elfil and Roques 2001, Elfil and Roques 2004). However vaterite, if it is not stabilized by organic admixture, is rather unstable and it is easily transformed to calcite.

Experimental

25 wt % solution of Ca(NO₃)₂ was prepared from waste lime according to the reaction scheme:



Waste lime – suspension with content of 12 wt % Ca(OH)₂ (total solids 13.4 wt %) was processed with NH₄NO₃ (p.a. Mikrochem) under heating. After cooling the reaction mixture was filtered from the waste solid substances. Pure solution of Ca(NO₃)₂ was used to calcium carbonate precipitation according to the reaction scheme:



Two types of reactors were used: batch and flow reactors, respectively. Scheme of the flow reactor is shown in Fig. 1. Advantage of a flow reactor is that it makes it possible to keep the reaction conditions constant.

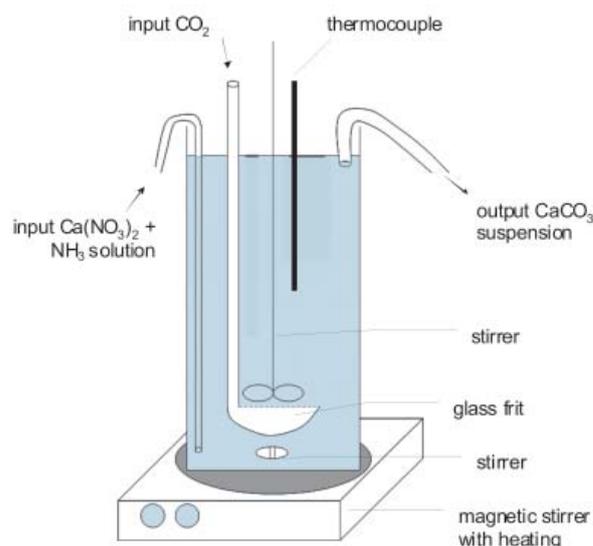


Fig. 1. Scheme of the flow reactor.

The reaction vessel was closed with a plastic cover. Mixing of the reaction mixture (solution of Ca(NO₃)₂ + NH₄OH (26 wt % NH₃, p.a., Mikrochem) was performed by a magnetic stirrer (450 rpm) and

by an impeller stirrer. CO₂ (gas cylinder, Messer) was introduced to the reaction mixture through glass frit (S3) which covered about one quarter of bottom of the reactor. Flow of CO₂ was controlled by a calibrated rotameter. When the temperature of 25 wt % Ca(NO₃)₂ solution with excess of 10 wt % NH₃ achieved 70 °C, CO₂ was bubbled through the solution. Flow rate of CO₂ was changed in the range (1.2–6) dm³/min. Because of the reaction heat, temperature of the system increased during 20 min by 7 °C and then gradually during 10 min decreased to 70 °C. The reaction was then stopped.

The batch reactor had the same geometry. The precipitate was decanted, filtered and washed with distilled water. Application in paper industry requires concentrated suspension of aragonite needles. This suspension was also used as a sample for scanning microscopy. For X-ray analysis, the samples were dried at 50 °C. Powder X-ray analysis (STADI P, STOE) and SEM (Tesla BS 300 with digital unit Tescan) were used to characterize the product. Content of crystallographic phases of CaCO₃ in samples was determined on the basis of X-ray diffraction. It can be estimated that the error is about 5 %.

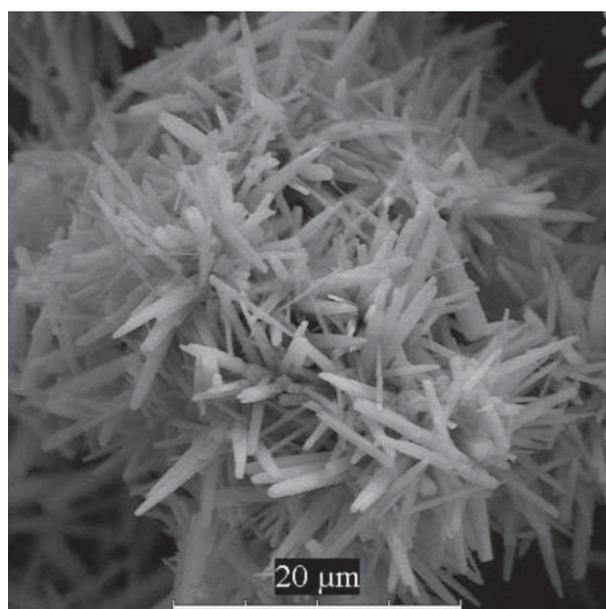
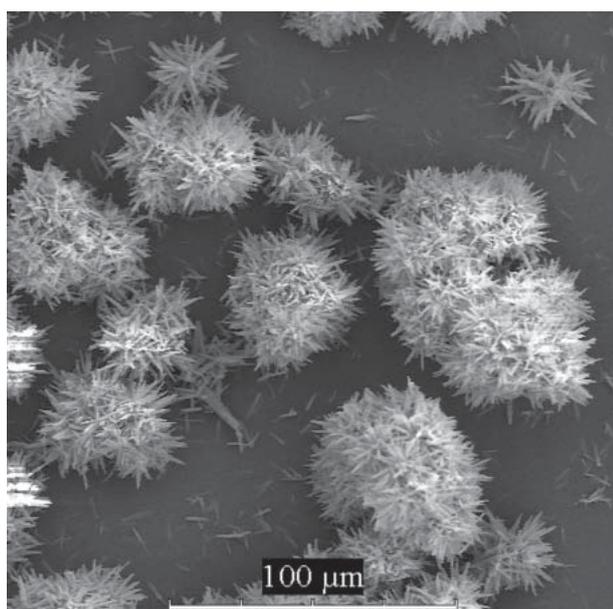


Fig. 2. SEM of CaCO₃ particles prepared at 70 °C; 2 dm³/min flow rate of CO₂; without ultrasound.

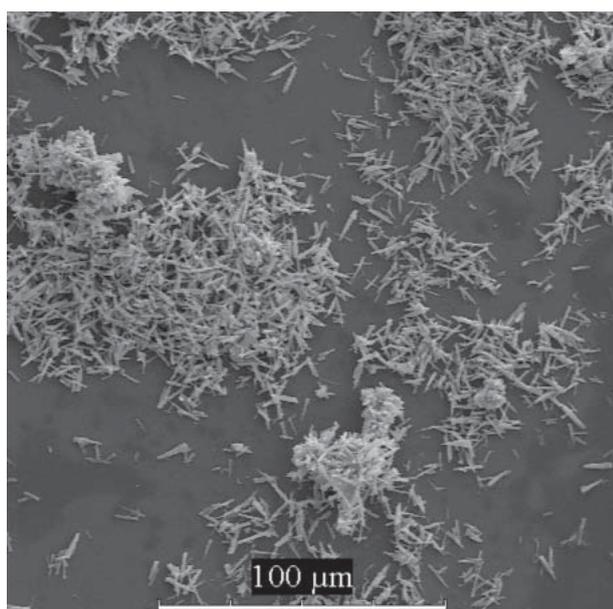


Fig. 3. SEM of CaCO₃ particles prepared at 70 °C; 2 dm³/min flow rate of CO₂; disintegrated by ultrasound for 15 min.

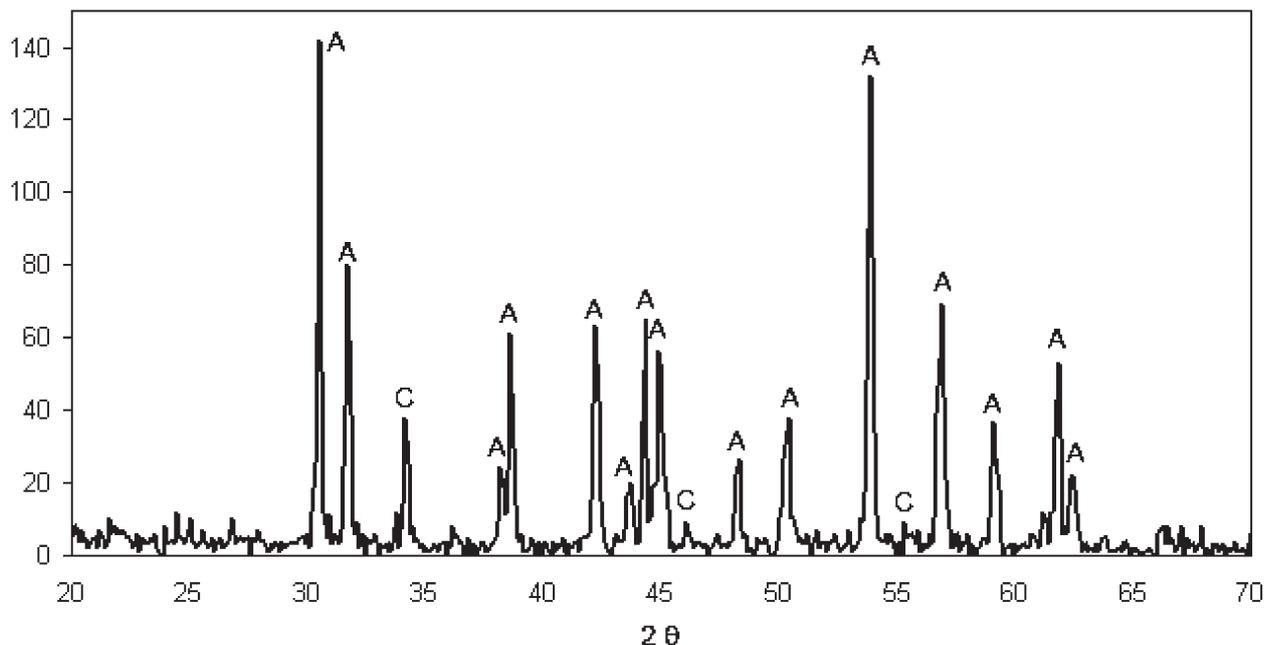


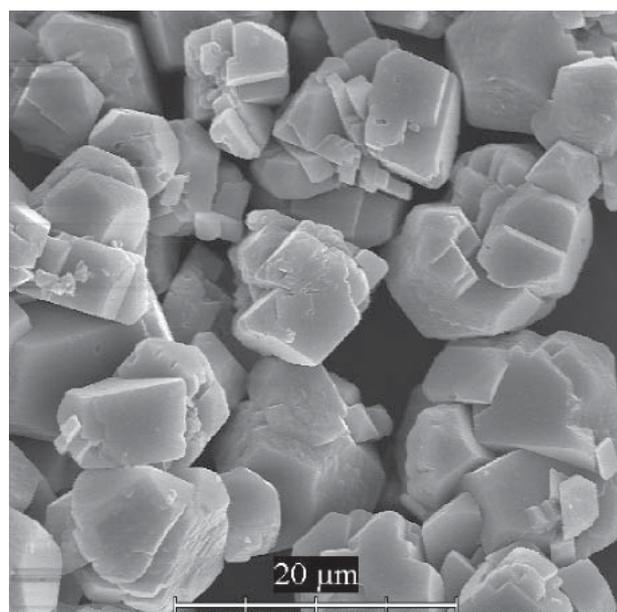
Fig. 4. X-ray diffraction of CaCO_3 prepared at $70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $2\text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$ flow rate of CO_2 , A – aragonite, C – calcite.

Results and Discussion

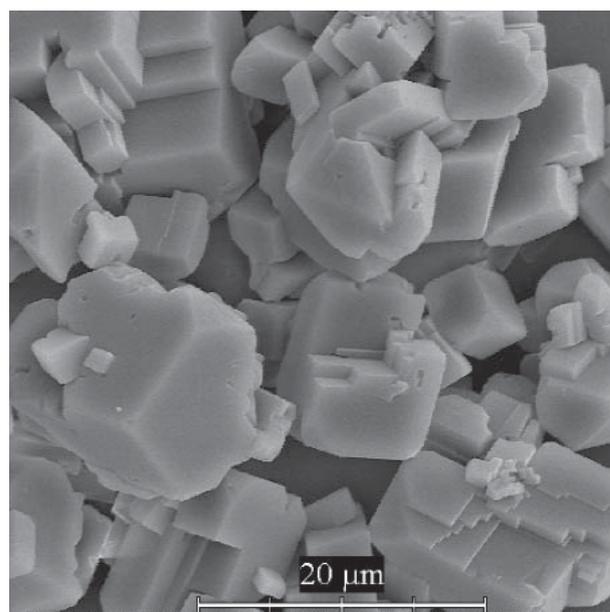
Batch reactor

In the first series of experiments flow rate of CO_2 was kept at $2\text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$. As can be seen from Figs. 2 aragonite needles were arranged in “balls” which could be easily disintegrated by ultrasound (see Fig. 3). X-ray diffraction indicated that the precipitate contained about 85 % of aragonite (Fig. 4), the rest being calcite.

In the next series of experiments flow of CO_2 was increased to $6\text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$. The other parameters were the same as in the previous case. As evidenced by Fig. 5, in this case calcite (and not aragonite) was formed. The same result (exclusive calcite formation) was obtained when the flow of CO_2 was reduced to $1.2\text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$. This can be explained by thermodynamic stability of calcite and aragonite phases which depends on the activity (concentration) of calcium cations in the solution and on the



$6\text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$ flow rate of CO_2



$1.2\text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$ flow rate of CO_2

Fig. 5. SEM pictures of CaCO_3 particles prepared at $70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

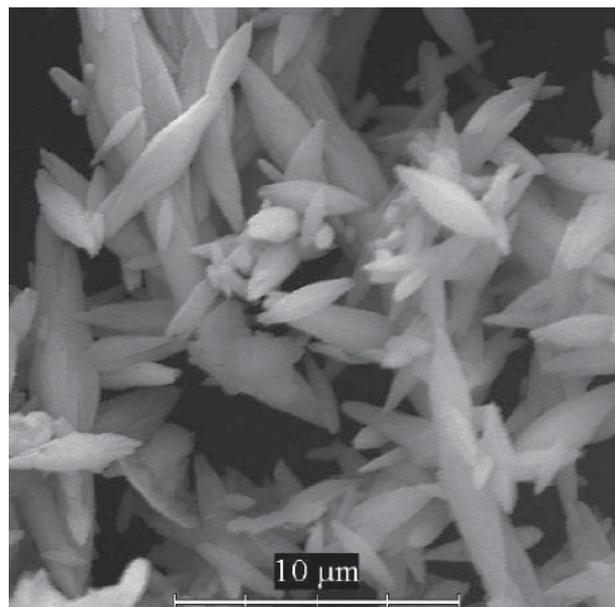
partial pressure of CO_2 (Elfil and Roques 2001, Elfil and Roques 2004). The conditions for formation of aragonite presented in this paper correspond to used concentration of calcium nitrate (25 wt %) and temperature (70 °C).

The next experiment (the results are shown in Fig. 6) was identical with the previous one. However, in this case we took-off samples of precipitated CaCO_3 regularly in intervals of several minutes. This experiment resulted in finding that nucleation of calcium carbonate continues during the whole process, not just in the beginning of CaCO_3 precipi-

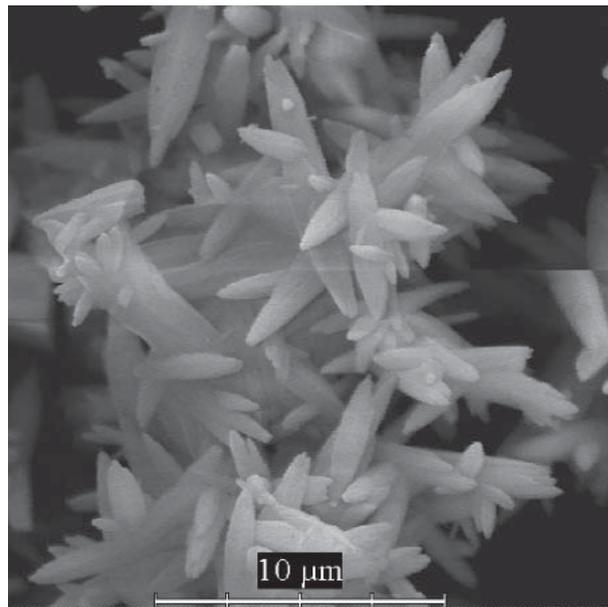
tation. This idea was exploited at the realization of preparation of aragonite in a flow reactor.

Flow reactor

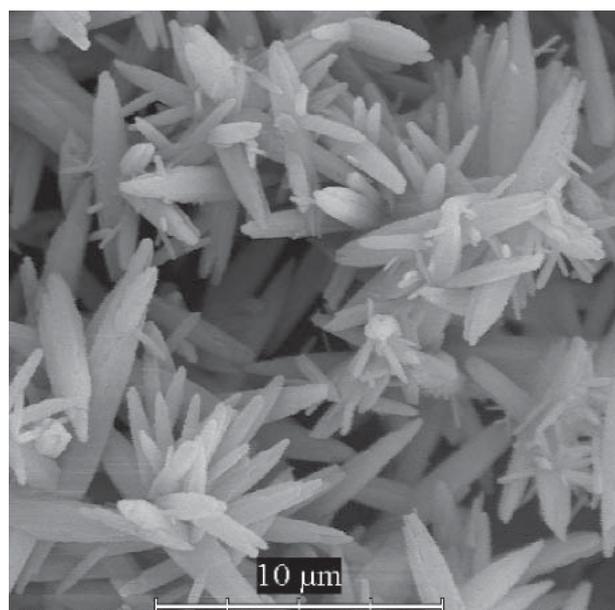
In this series of experiments, precipitation of CaCO_3 started as in the batch reactor. In this batch mode the reactor worked for 40 min. Then the reactants were supplied to the reactor continually and the product, suspension of precipitated CaCO_3 , was continually removed and analyzed. Solution of $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ with ammonia was supplied by a peristaltic pump, CO_2 was bubbled through



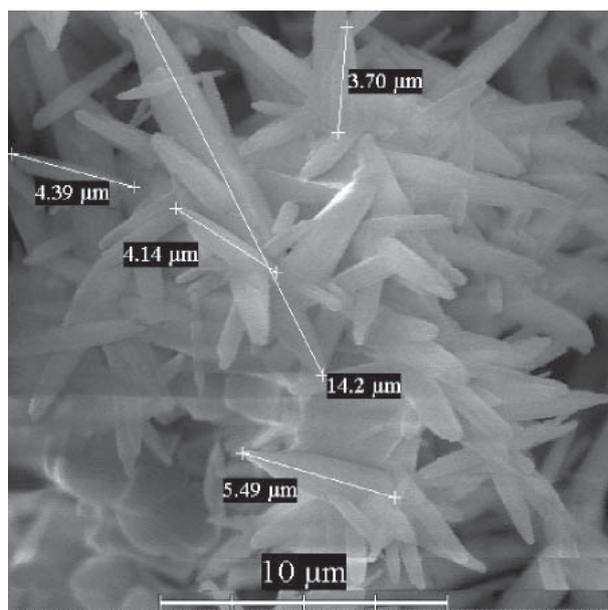
3 min



9 min



15 min



18 min

Fig. 6. SEM of CaCO_3 particles prepared at 70 °C depending on reaction time.

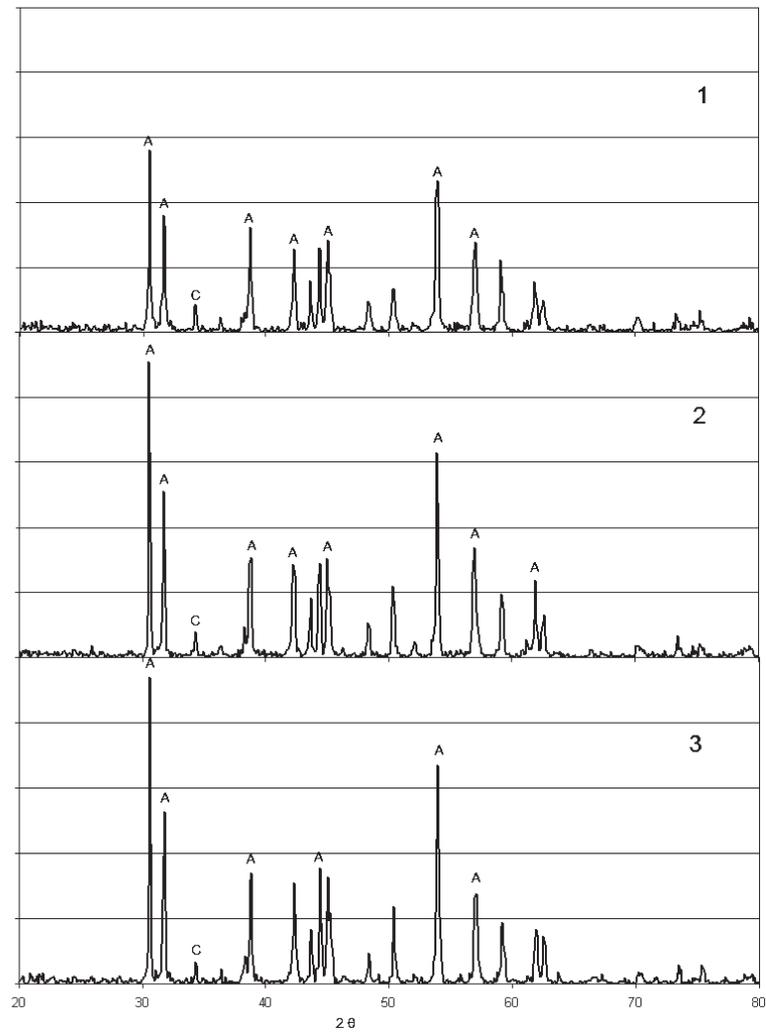
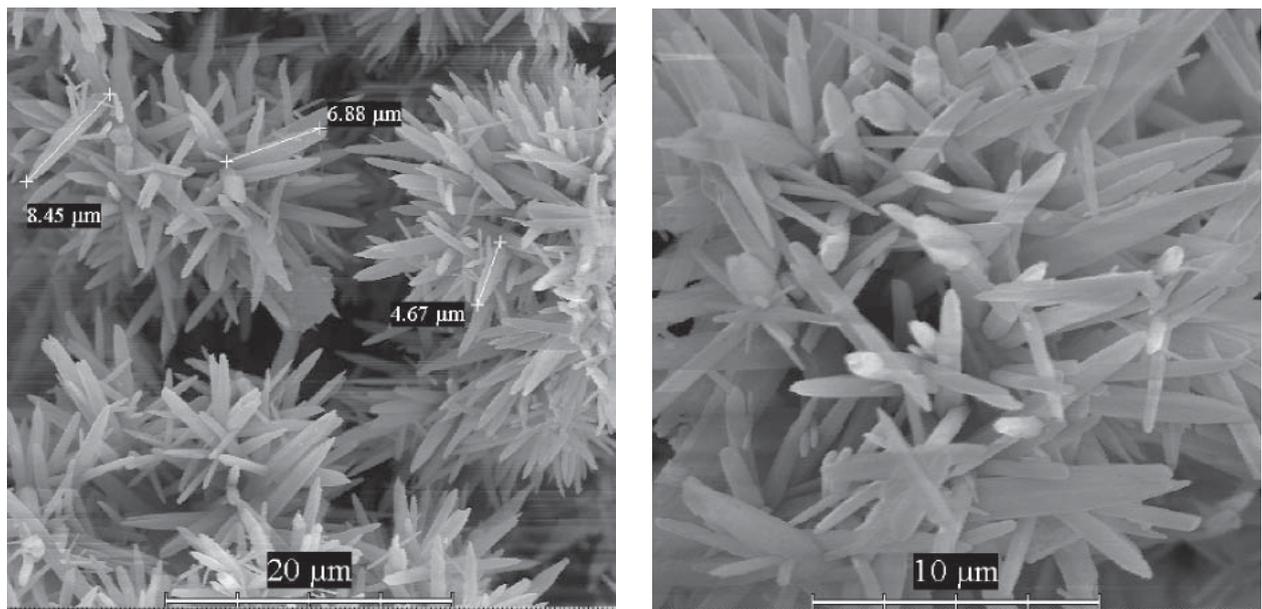
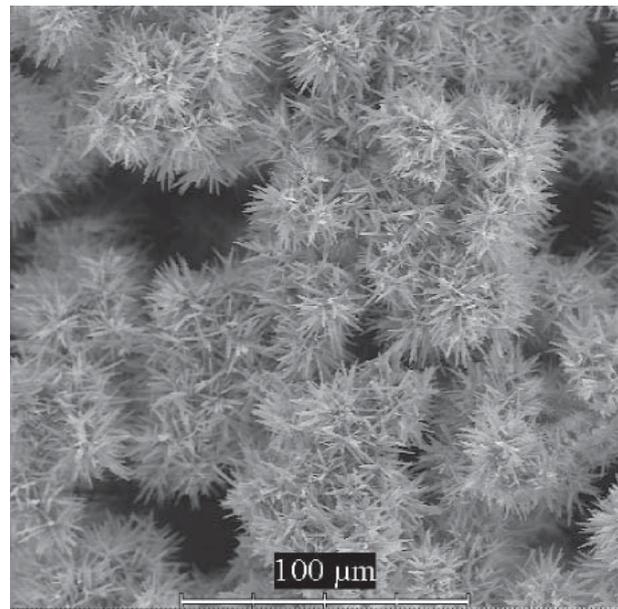
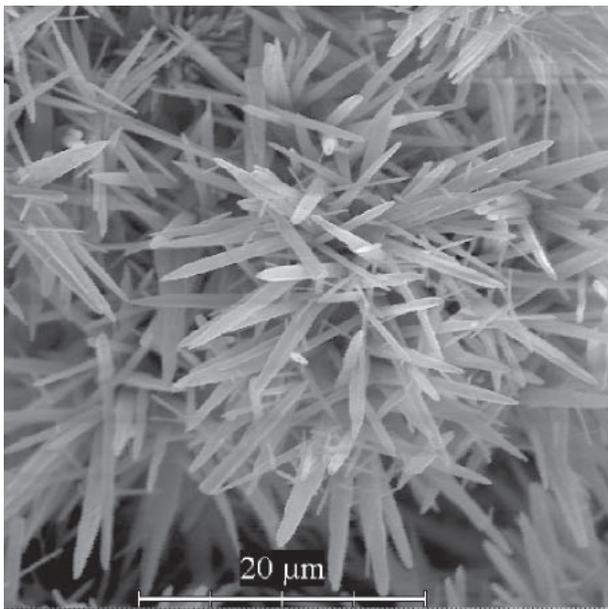


Fig. 7. X-ray diffraction of CaCO_3 prepared at $70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; flow reactor; 1 – 1. sampling, 2 – 2. sampling, 3 – 3. sampling; A – aragonite, C – calcite.

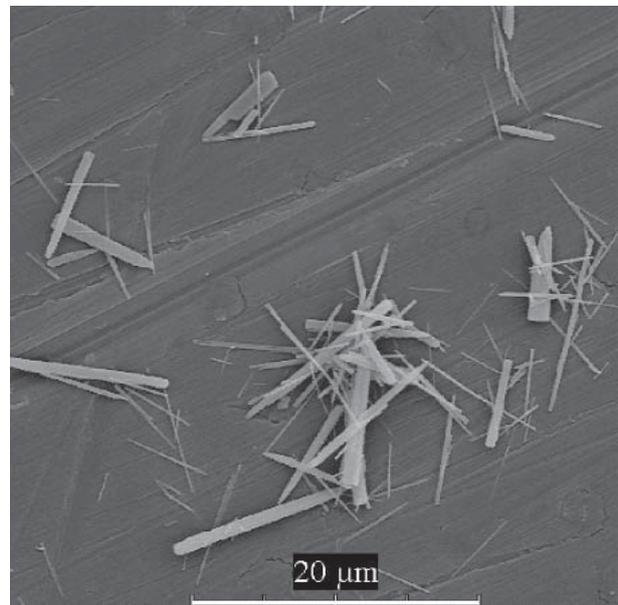
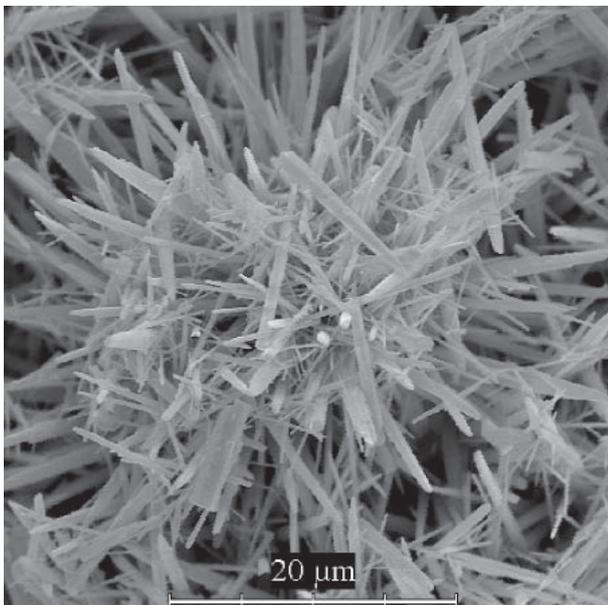


1 min flow reactor

Fig. 8a. SEM of CaCO_3 particles prepared at $70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; flow reactor.



15 min flow reactor



43 min flow reactor

Fig. 8b. SEM of CaCO_3 particles prepared at 70°C ; flow reactor.

the frit. Temperature of the reacting mixture was $(74 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$. X-ray analysis proved (see Fig. 7) that under this condition almost pure aragonite (95 %) is formed.

Aragonite needles obtained after 1 min in flow reactor (1. sampling), 15 min (2. sampling) and 43 min (3. sampling) are shown in Fig. 8. It can be seen that needle-like crystals of different size are formed. After filtration and washing, 0.6 % (with respect to dry solid) of dispersant (Polysatz cal – Na polyacrylat, Buyers) was added to the suspension (Fig. 9) containing 65 wt % of CaCO_3 . When required, the

aragonite needles can be broken to shorter needles by mixing or grinding.

Conclusion

Needle-like aragonite particles for application in paper industry were prepared from calcium nitrate solution. Calcium nitrate was prepared from waste lime. Samples of precipitated aragonite were prepared both in batch and flow reactors, respectively. Prepared needle-like aragonite was successfully tested for application in paper industry. Conditions

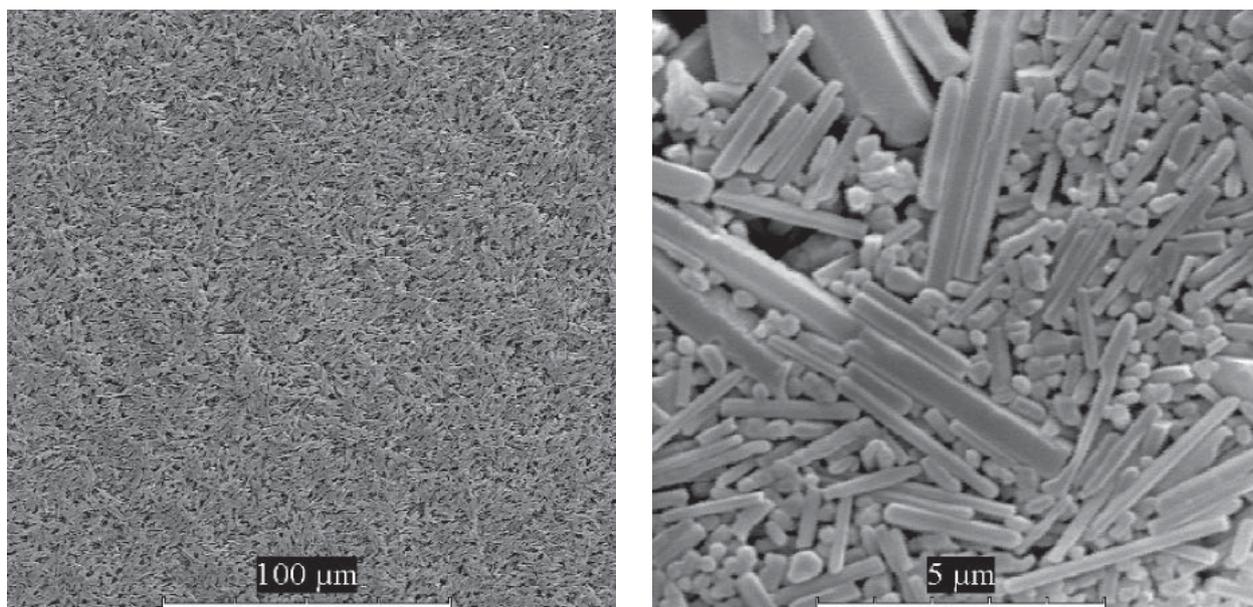


Fig. 9. SEM of 65 wt % CaCO₃ (aragonite 95 %) suspension prepared in the flow reactor. Precipitated product was disintegrated for 5 min in a mixer with 0.6 % of dispersant.

(concentration of calcium nitrate, temperature, and flow rate of CO₂) were optimized for achieving high yield of aragonite in the product (Patent application, 2011).

Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the project VMSP-P-0088-09 and by the Slovak Research and Development Agency under contract No. APVV-0203-07.

References

- Elfil H, Roques H (2001) *Desalination* 137: 177–186.
 Elfil H, Roques H (2004) *AIChE Journal* 50 (8): 1908–1916.
 Fellner P, Jurišová J, Pach L (2011) *Acta Chimica Slovaca* 4 (2):3–10.
 Patent application “Method of production of needle-like aragonite from waste calcium hydroxide”. PP; ÚPV-SR 00142-2011; Authors: Ladislav Pach, Pavel Fellner, Jana Jurišová (FCHPT STU Bratislava), Juraj Gigac, Štefan Boháček (VÚPC, Bratislava).