



Catalytically Facilitated Sequestration and Transformation of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Soils and Sediments

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Natural Organic Matter Transformation





Catalyzed Oxidative Coupling



- Oxidative coupling
 - Substrates
 - Phenols, anilines
 - NOM building blocks
 - Mediated by a variety of naturally occurring catalysts
 - Peroxidases, laccases, tyrosinases (plants, bacteria, fungi)
 - Certain crystalline forms of manganese and iron oxides and hydroxides
 - Mechanisms
 - Enzyme-mediated oxidation followed by coupling



- Leads to polymerization
- Applications being researched
 - Water treatment
 - Soil and sediment decontamination











HRP-Mediated Catalytic Cycle





(Huang Q., Selig H., Weber W.J.Jr., ES&T, 36, 19, 2002)

Phenol Conversion via HRP-Mediated Coupling



Formation of Non-extractable Products in HRP-mediated Aqueous Systems (Initial phenol concentration = 0.5 mM, H_2O_2 concentration = 2 mM)



• Phenanthrene transformation in semi-batch reactors



Phenanthrene Disappearance in Solution and in 50% Methanol Extractions and Phenol Conversion (0.25mM phenol, 0.25mM H₂O₂, and 1unit/mL HRP were added repeatedly five times a day)

(Weber W.J.Jr. and Huang Q., ES&T, 37,18, 2003)





• Phenanthrene transformation in CFaST systems of different reaction strength



Phenanthrene Disappearance in Solution under Varying Reaction Conditions The ratio of inputs (Phenol: H₂O₂:HRP) are maintained constant for different CFaST systems

(Weber W.J.Jr. and Huang Q., ES&T 37,13, 2003)





• Phenanthrene removed and extractability in sorption and CFaST systems



Points of note

- Greater sorption in the CFaST system
- Lower extractability in the CFaST system





• Analysis of precipitated products

	Phenanthrene	Total radioactivity before	MSE Extracts		Remained radioactivity
System	Concentration	MSE	Radioactivity	HPLC	after MSE
	$(\mu g/g)$	102.1	88.87	69.23	5.74
	Std	1	1.59	1.29	0.13
CFaST	%	100	87.04	67.81	5.62
	% std	0.98	1.56	1.26	0.12
	$(\mu g/g)$	19.64	18.5	18.74	6.93E-04
Sorption	std	0.55	0.38	0.69	5.20E-03
	%	100	94.21	95.44	0
	% std	2.78	1.93	3.49	0.03

Points of note

- Chemical binding occurs; phenanthrene apparently activated by radical transfer mechanisms
- Physical sequestration still plays an important role, but is enhanced





Processes in simple sorption systems



• Points of note

- CFaST process is mechanistically different than physical sequestration
- Higher capacity, lower leachability, loss of chemical identity, dynamic processes having potential for further transformation

Sorbent Effects on CFaST with Phenol as a Surrogate "POP"







Formation of non-extractable products (NEP) in systems containing different solids initial phenol concentration = 0.5 mM, H_2O_2 concentration = 2 mM, HRP = 0.5 unit/mL





HRP inactivation rate constants in systems containing different solids initial phenol concentration =500 μ M, H₂O₂ concentration = 2 mM, HRP = 0.5 unit/mL



• HRP sorption on different solids



(Huang Q. and Weber W.J.Jr., ES&T, in review)

Sorbent Effects on CFaST with Phenol as a Surrogate "POP"



Relationship between turnover capacity (C_{TN}) and HRP inactivation rate constants (k_{in})





- Chemical transformation and irreversible sequestration
 - Activation of POPs through radical transfer processes
 - Hydrogen abstraction
 - Free radical addition
 - Incorporation in products through covalent bonding
 - Permanently immobilized
 - Loose chemical identity
 - Detoxified
- Enhanced physical sequestration
 - Concomitant sorption and sorbent formation processes
 - Sorbate distribution profiles
 - Desorption energies



• Mitigation of enzyme inactivation

- Enzyme sorption
- Relatively hydrophilic and oxygen-containing solids

Cross-coupling

- Aromatic features
- Substituents
- Lignin > Chelsea soil > Lachine shale > PMS > Cellulose
 - Lignin > Lachine Shale > PMS
 - Lignin > Chelsea Soil > Cellulose

Conclusions Regarding Sorbent Effects on CFaST with Phenol as a Surrogate "POP"







Creating optimal NOM conditions

- Engineered geosorbents amendments
 - Sub-critical water treatment of geosorbents
- Facilitating chemical sequestration and transformations of specific POPs
 - PCBs, PCDDs, PCDFs
 - Different catalysts
 - Enzyme consortia
 - Hydroxylation + Coupling