

EMULSION LIQUID MEMBRANE FOR HEAVY METALS REMOVAL: EMULSION BREAKING STUDY

by Adhi Kusumastuti

Submission date: 14-Dec-2022 07:40PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1981056166

File name: III.A.1.c.1__2.pdf (427.9K)

Word count: 4554

Character count: 25865

EMULSION LIQUID MEMBRANE FOR HEAVY METALS REMOVAL: EMULSION BREAKING STUDY

Adhi Kusumastuti^{a*}, Samsudin Anis^a, A. L. Ahmad^b, B. S. Ooi^b, M. M. H. Shah Buddin^c

^aFaculty of Engineering, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Kampus UNNES Sekaran, 50229, Semarang, Indonesia

^bSchool of Chemical Engineering, Engineering Campus, USM, 14300, Nibong Tebal, Penang, Malaysia

^cFaculty of Chemical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor 40450, Malaysia

Article history

Received

7 January 2020

Received in revised form

10 July 2020

Accepted

15 July 2020

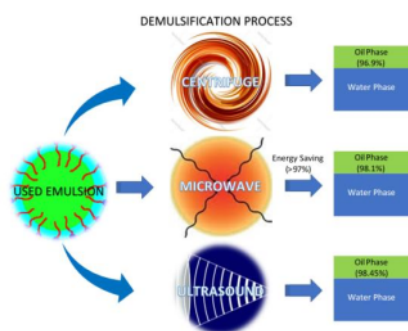
Published online

27 August 2020

*Corresponding author

adhi_kusumastuti@mail.unnes.ac.id

Graphical abstract



Abstract

Emulsion liquid membrane (ELM) method has been widely applied in the separation process as the alternative of liquid/liquid extraction. This study compared the application of microwave, ultrasonic probe, and centrifuge in breaking the used emulsion. Demulsification efficiency was investigated in term of water content in the membrane phase solution before and after demulsification. The results showed that the use of microwave to break the used emulsion provided demulsification efficiency of 98.10%, while application of ultrasonic probe was able to break emulsion at efficiency of 98.45%. In the meantime, demulsification efficiency of almost 97% was achieved when employing centrifuge at centrifugation speed of 3000 rpm. Considering the energy consumption, it is recommended to apply microwave irradiation for emulsion breaking. It could save energy up to 97% and 99% compared to that of ultrasonic probe and centrifuge, respectively.

Keywords: Emulsion liquid membrane, heavy metals, removal, emulsion breaking, demulsification

Abstrak

Kaedah membran cecair emulsi (ELM) telah digunakan secara meluas dalam proses pemisahan sebagai alternatif kepada penyarian cecair-cecair. Kajian ini membandingkan aplikasi gelombang mikro, kuar ultrasonik, dan emparan untuk memecahkan emulsi yang telah digunakan. Kecekapan pengemulsian diselidiki dari segi kandungan air dalam larutan fasa membran sebelum dan selepas demulsifikasi. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa penggunaan gelombang mikro untuk memecahkan emulsi yang digunakan mencapai kecekapan demulsifikasi 98.10%, manakala penggunaan kuar ultrasonik telah memecahkan emulsi pada kecekapan 98.45%. Sementara itu, kecekapan demulsifikasi hampir 97% dicapai apabila menggunakan emparan pada kelajuan 3000 rpm. Kaedah gelombang mikro adalah disyorkan untuk memecahkan emulsi disebabkan penggunaan tenaga yang kurang. Penjimatan tenaga untuk demulsifikasi adalah sehingga 97% bagi kaedah kuar ultrasonik dan 99% bagi kaedah emparan.

Kata kunci: Membran cecair emulsi, logam berat, penyingkiran, pecah emulsi, demulsifikasi

© 2020 Penerbit UTM Press. All rights reserved

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Emulsion liquid membrane (ELM) is an established technology as a modification of liquid/liquid extraction. ELM has been considered as one of the most attractive type of liquid membrane and more selective than polymer-based membranes [1]. Moreover, most molecules have higher diffusivity through liquids than that of through polymer membranes, leading to higher extraction efficiency [2]. In ELM method, extraction and stripping processes occur in a single step thus make the method economically feasible. ELM involves the mixing of double emulsions, either water in oil in water or oil in water in oil. External phase contains impurities to be extracted. Membrane phase composed of organic solution act as a barrier of external and internal phases. The solute is transferred through the membrane phase towards internal phase [3, 4].

ELM system involves three main processes, i.e. emulsification, extraction, and demulsification as illustrated in Figure 1. Emulsion could be produced using blender [5, 6], homogenizer [7, 8], ultrasonic probe [9, 10], and stirrer [11]. Those researches characterised the produced emulsion in term of emulsion diameter, membrane breakage, and emulsion swelling. The emulsion performance was also tested in the extractions of various impurities.

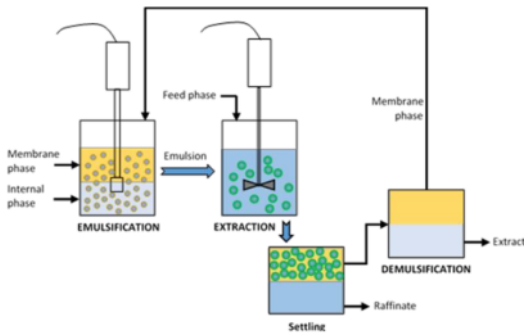


Figure 1 Emulsion liquid membrane process

The ELM method has been widely applied in the separation process. Heavy metal removals using ELM have been intensively studied by many researchers. Cadmium recoveries under ELM system have been investigated by Ahmad, *et al.* [12], Kumbasar [13], and Mortaheb, *et al.* [14]. Chromium extractions have been studied by some other researchers [15–17]. Other researchers conducted experiments on copper removal by ELM [10, 18, 19]. High concentration of copper is mostly available in the wastewater of many industries such as metallurgy, steel, paper and pulp, fertiliser, and petroleum refining [20]. Beyond the maximum allowable concentration of 1.3 ppm, copper is considered as hazardous pollutant. Copper accumulation in

animals and humans may cause several disorders of gastroenteritis, diarrhoea, anorexia, dehydration, and shock, while chronic copper poisoning contributes to Alzheimer's, Memkes and Wilson's diseases [21].

The last process in ELM system is demulsification. The used emulsion must be broken that the entrapped solutes could be recovered for further necessities. The liquid membrane and internal phase solution could be reused in the following emulsification process. Emulsion breaking occurs through three steps, i.e. flocculation, coagulation and coalescence. In the first step, flocculation of the dispersed droplets of internal phase occurs, forming some larger groups. Furthermore, the drops in groups coalesce into a large group, leads to the decrease of drops numbers. Finally, due to gravity effect, the large internal drops sink in the interface of membrane and internal phase, coagulate with the water phase, and generate the emulsion breaking [22].

There are several methods of demulsification [23], i.e. chemical demulsification [24, 25], gravity or centrifugal settling [26], pH adjustment, filtration, heating treatment, electrostatic demulsification [27, 28], and membrane technique [29]. Demulsification process based on the gravity effect occurs in a centrifuge. Centrifugation accelerates sedimentation of an immiscible mixture. Moreover, in the mixtures of solutions in similar densities, gravity separations might take hours. The use of centrifuge could minimise the separation time to be few minutes. Centripetal force could separate greater and lesser density solutions leading to emulsion breaking [26].

Heating has also been used in demulsification, but it is energy-intensive. Emulsion breaking is achieved by applying heat. It has been known that surfactant induces the formation of micelle by interactions of polar hydrophilic head and non-polar hydrophobic tail groups in the mixture. The applied heat interrupts the micelle interactions leading to micelles breakdown and liquids separation. Euston, *et al.* [30] investigated destabilization of oil in water emulsion by heat induction. They found that large increase of emulsion breakdown occurred at degree of hydrolysis > 27%. Electric field methods have been used to demulsify water-in-oil emulsions [22]. It promotes an irreversible rupturing of the stabilizing emulsions and the droplets coalesce if the external field exceeds a certain critical value. However, it is ineffective for the water-in-oil emulsion having high water content or a swelling. It can produce a "sponge" phase which contains abundant internal aqueous phase in the interface of oil and aqueous phase, so that demulsification efficiency is seriously affected. Another demulsification method is microwave irradiation. This process has similar mechanism with that of dielectric heating. Internal heating occurs when emulsion exposed to electromagnetic field of microwave resulting in molecular rotation and ionic conduction. It is therefore accelerated the emulsion separation process. Chan and Chen [31] investigated the performance of microwave in breaking water in oil

emulsion by microwave irradiation by testing the effects of emulsion conditions and microwave operating conditions on the demulsification rate and the separation efficiency of W/O emulsion.

In spite of the available reports of emulsion breaking processes through many methods, there is limited articles reveals the comprehensive studies of demulsification in ELM system. Whereas ELM performance also determined by successful demulsification process. This study compared the application of microwave, ultrasonic probe, and centrifuge in breaking the used emulsion. Demulsification efficiency was investigated in term of water content in the membrane phase solution before and after demulsification.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Materials

The aqueous copper solutions were prepared by dissolving copper nitrate (Merck) in deionised water. HCl (Merck) was added to the feed solution to adjust the pH. Trioctylamine (Merck) and Span 80 (Merck) were used as extractant and surfactant, respectively. Low odour kerosene purchased from Sigma Aldrich was used as diluent. Ammonia (Merck) was used as internal phase solution.

2.2 Procedures

After the extraction process, the organic membrane phase was recovered for its diluents. The demulsification processes using physical treatment process were applied. The water content in the emulsion before demulsification and in the membrane phase after demulsification was measured. The demulsification efficiency (Br) was calculated as:

$$Br = \frac{\theta_0 - \theta_1}{\theta_0 \times (1 - \theta_1)} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Br refers to demulsification efficiency, θ_0 is the fraction of water content in the emulsion before demulsification, and θ_1 is the fraction of water content in the membrane phase after demulsification. Energy consumption (E_c) for emulsion breaking was determined as:

$$E_c = P_{in} \times t \quad (2)$$

where P_{in} is the power consumed (J/s) and t is the demulsification time (s).

2.1.1 Microwave Demulsification

A beaker glass was used to collect used emulsion. It was then placed in defined position in the microwave (domestic microwave oven, Panasonic, NN-SM330 M) thus every experiment got the same

heating irradiation. Experiments were done at irradiation power of 50 W, 380 W, 540 W, and 700 W for 8 s, 10 s, 12 s, and 15 s irradiation time. The irradiated sample was settled down until 15 minutes and then collected for water content analysis.

2.1.2 Ultrasound Demulsification

Used emulsion was placed in a beaker glass. The 22.5 kHz ultrasonic irradiation (ultrasonic USG-150) equipped with a titanium horn (3 mm diameter) was mounted at the top of the cylindrical glass cell. The emulsion was treated for 2, 4, 8, and 10 minutes at a frequency of 20 kHz in different intensities of about 20%, 60%, and 80%. Water content analysis was also done to the demulsified samples.

2.1.3 Centrifuge Demulsification

Certain volume of the used emulsion was put in the centrifuge bottle. The demulsifying method was conducted in a centrifuge (Kubota 5220) that accelerates the sedimentation at 2500-3500 rpm. The centrifugation time was varied from 5 to 15 minutes with interval of 5 minutes. After centrifugation process, the organic sample on the top layer of the solution is collected for water content analysis.

GC-MS analysis by using a Perkin Elmer GC Clarus 680 MS Clarus SQ 8T was also applied to identify the organic membrane phase after demulsification. The length of column is 30 m with 250 μ m of diameter. Maximum temperature of oven was set at about 300°C. Helium was used as carrier gas with 0.8 ml/min of flow rate. The sample was filtered by using a filter paper before injected into the GC at one μ l.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Microwave Demulsification

The used emulsion needs to be broken so that membrane component can be reused for further emulsification process. After demulsification, the clear upper layer was sampled; pure kerosene indicated the success of demulsification process. The water content was then tested and the efficiency was calculated using Equation 1. Study of Henry [32] found that microwave irradiation was effective in reducing emulsion stability at relatively high water separation efficiency. It was also revealed that at equal irradiation exposure time and power, emulsion with higher water content achieved better demulsification efficiency. This is due to the nature properties of water, in which energy absorption of water is higher than that of oil. Figure 1 shows the effects of both microwave irradiation and settling time on demulsification efficiency. It is seen that demulsification efficiency increase with the increase of irradiation and settling time. Right after separation at irradiation time of 8 s, almost no separation of

water and oil phase occurred thus resulted in very low demulsification efficiency. Significant increase of demulsification efficiency was seen after prolonging settling times. Increment of demulsification rate by the increase of microwave irradiation time is affected by dielectric heating properties that able to separate water-in-oil emulsions. The highest demulsification efficiency of 82.45% was achieved by applying irradiation time of 15 s and settling time of 15 min.

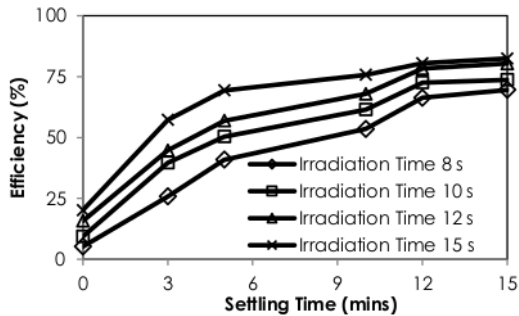


Figure 1 Demulsification efficiency (Microwave power 540 W; Irradiation time: 8, 10, 12, and 15 s; settling time: 0, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15 mins)

Figure 2 reveals that very small amount of aqueous phase can be separated with a 50 W power output. Even with power output above 380 W, a critical settling time greater than 5 min was necessary to give significant raise in demulsification rate. Along with settling time, demulsification rate increases with the increase of microwave power. The increase of microwave irradiation power resulted in higher separation efficiency as well as sample temperature. Improvement of microwave irradiation power from 50 W to 380 W gave insignificant effect of demulsification efficiency. Neither did further improvement to 540 W. Mohammed and Mohammed [33] found that this phenomenon was triggered by the increase of wavelength and penetration depth as the increase of microwave power.

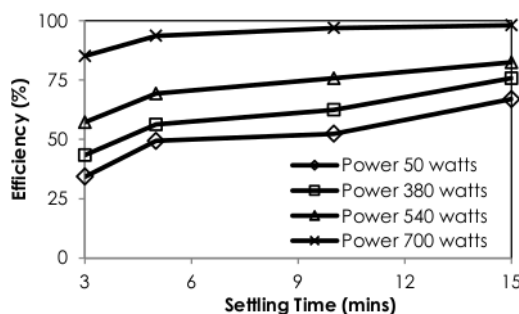


Figure 2 Demulsification efficiency (Irradiation time: 15 s; Microwave power 50, 380, 540, and 700 W)

3.2 Ultrasound Demulsification

Among the important factors affecting emulsions breaking is sound intensity. In which, energy level is varied depend on the sound intensities given to emulsions. Dehydration process of emulsions is only determined by mechanical effects of ultrasound. It was revealed that the increment of sound intensity resulted in the lower emulsion water content [34]. They found that the lowest water content was achieved at sound intensity of 0.66 W/cm², further increase in sound intensity actually increased water content. This also applies in this study, where sound intensity of 60% resulted in the best demulsification efficiency, shown in Figure 3. This is due to higher sound intensity triggered the reduction of water-oil interface tension leading to emulsion breaking. However, further increment of sound intensity to be 80% leading to the decrease of demulsification efficiency. This is because excessive sound intensity caused re-emulsification phenomenon [34].

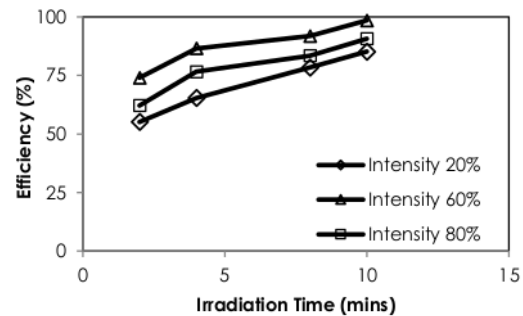


Figure 3 Demulsification efficiency (Intensity: 20%, 60%, and 80%; Irradiation time: 2, 4, 8, 10 min)

3.3 Centrifuge Demulsification

Demulsification under centrifuge force was investigated in terms of time and speed. To see the compounds, some of the samples were tested using GC-MS. The demulsification results are presented in Figure 4.

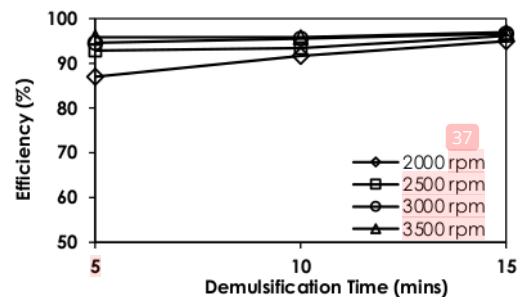


Figure 4 Demulsification efficiency (centrifugation speed: 2000, 2500, 3000, and 3500 rpm; centrifugation time: 5, 10, and 15 min)

It is revealed in Figure 4 that due to the principles of gravity separation, increasing centrifugation speed could enhance demulsification efficiency. Each phase is separated due to the density difference between each phase. Higher centrifugation speed as well as longer centrifugation time is able to accelerate the separation process. The graph also shows that at centrifugation speed of 2000 rpm, efficiency was governed by time. At 5 min, efficiency was only about 86%, it gradually increased to be 90% at 10 min, and at the end of the process it succeeded to reach 92%. On the contrary, at high centrifugation speed of 3500 rpm, there was no significant increase in efficiency with the time extension. At 5, 10, and 15 min of demulsification process, the efficiencies were about 96%. It is also seen that at 15 min, demulsification efficiency increased from 95% at 2000 rpm to be 97% at 3500 rpm.

GC-MS testing was done and intended to verify the compounds in the organic membrane phase after demulsification process, which consists of kerosene as a diluent and TOA as a carrier. For this reason, the membrane phase obtained from centrifuge demulsification process was selected and used as the sample. In general, there were about 20 major compounds of total ion chromatogram (TIC) detected qualitatively from the organic membrane phase sample. GC-MS result for each centrifugation speed was revealed in Figures 5-8. The figures define that in retention time of 5-15 min, kerosene compounds were exclusively detected. TOA was detected at around 21 min and after 25 min of retention time for centrifugation speeds above and below 3000 rpm, respectively.

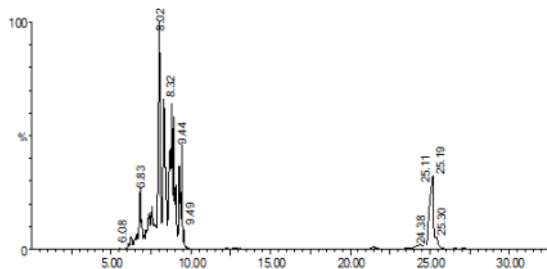


Figure 5 Demulsification efficiency (Total ion chromatogram of demulsification process at 2000 rpm)

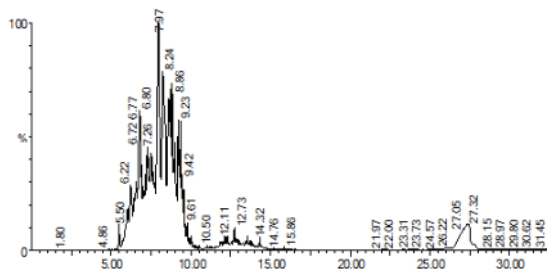


Figure 6 Demulsification efficiency (Total ion chromatogram of demulsification process at 2500 rpm)

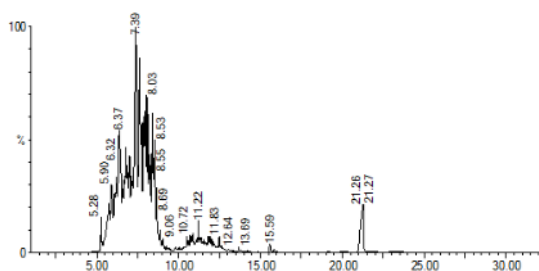


Figure 7 Demulsification efficiency (Total ion chromatogram of demulsification process at 3000 rpm)

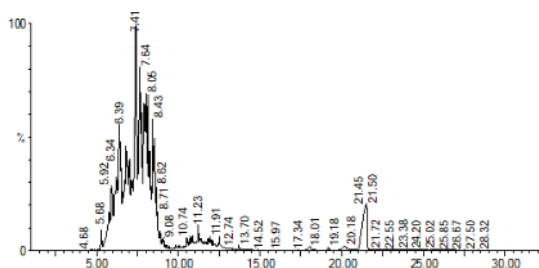


Figure 8 Demulsification efficiency (Total ion chromatogram of demulsification process at 3500 rpm)

30

The increase of centrifugation speed from 2000 rpm to 3500 rpm enabled the system to demulsify and to recover almost all of kerosene and TOA. It was indicated from total ion chromatogram report that demulsification process was able to recover about 99% and 98.7% of TOA and kerosene in organic membrane phase for 3500 rpm and 3000 rpm, respectively. Whereas at 2000 rpm, less than 90% of kerosene and TOA was able to be recovered while at 2500 rpm, more kerosene and TOA of about 97% was recovered.

3.4 Demulsification and Energy Consumption Assessment

Demulsification processes done by microwave, ultrasound, and centrifuge have been completed. Comparison of each process is described in Figure 9. It is seen that demulsification efficiency was in the order of ultrasound > microwave > centrifuge. However, there was no significant difference of demulsification efficiency of each mode. In term of energy consumption, there was tremendous difference of each demulsification tool. Microwave provided the most energy efficient demulsification process. In this case, microwave demulsification only used 16.875 kJ of energy or about 117 times lower than that of centrifuge. While ultrasound, required energy of about 600 kJ, was higher than that used of microwave. The highest energy of 1980 kJ was applied in centrifuge demulsification. It is therefore,

microwave demulsification is the most recommended process.

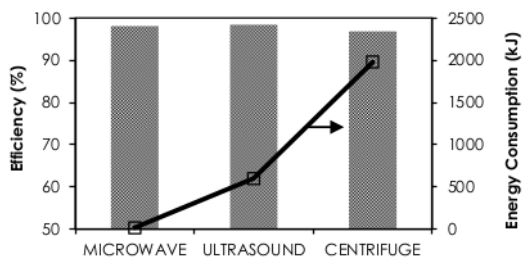


Figure 9 Comparison of demulsification efficiency and energy consumption for each demulsification equipment

4.0 CONCLUSION

Laboratory experiment showed the application of microwave, ultrasonic probe, and centrifuge for emulsion breaking. All the demulsification tools were successfully applied to break the used emulsion based on their specific operation condition. In general, demulsification efficiencies of above 97% were obtained. It was found that the order of demulsification efficiency was centrifuge < microwave < ultrasound. Although ultrasound provided the highest demulsification efficiency, it consumed more energy. Among the demulsification tools, microwave demulsification involved the lowest energy consumption. The significant difference of energy consumption was also supported by almost the same demulsification efficiency. So that, considering the economics of overall emulsion liquid membrane process, microwave irradiation is highly recommended for breaking the used emulsion. It should be noted that the water in the sample absorbs microwave energy, resulting in heating due to polarization of water molecules, leading to the acceleration of the demulsification process. In this study, 15 seconds of irradiation time was enough to break the emulsion at high efficiency.

Acknowledgement

Fundamental research grant from Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of Indonesia is gratefully acknowledged.

References

[1] Kumar, A., Thakur, A. and Panesar, P. S. 2019. A Review on Emulsion Liquid Membrane (ELM) for the Treatment of Various Industrial Effluent Streams. *Reviews in Environmental Science and Bio/Technology*. 18(1): 153-182. DOI: 10.1007/s11157-019-09492-2.

[2] Chakraborty, M., Bhattacharya, C. and Datta, S. 2010. Chapter 4 - Emulsion Liquid Membranes: Definitions and Classification, Theories, Module Design, Applications, New Directions and Perspectives. *Liquid Membranes*. S. K. Vladimir, Editor. Elsevier: Amsterdam. 141-199.

[3] Ahmad, A. L., Kusumastuti, A., Derek, C. J. C., & Ooi, B. S. 2011. Emulsion Liquid Membrane for Heavy Metal Removal: An Overview on Emulsion Stabilization and Destabilization. *Chemical Engineering Journal*. 171(3): 870-882. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2011.05.102>.

[4] Kislik, V., ed. 2009. *Liquid Membranes: Principles and Applications in Chemical Separations and Wastewater Treatment*. Elsevier Science: Amsterdam.

[5] Sengupta, B., Sengupta, R. and Subrahmanyam, N. 2006. Process Intensification of Copper Extraction Using Emulsion Liquid Membranes: Experimental Search for Optimal Conditions. *Hydrometallurgy*. 84(1-2): 43-53. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hydromet.2006.04.002>.

[6] Sengupta, B., Sengupta, R. and Subrahmanyam, N. 2006. Copper Extraction into Emulsion Liquid Membranes using LIX 984N-C®. *Hydrometallurgy*. 81(1): 67-73. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hydromet.2005.10.002>.

[7] Chakraborty, M., Bhattacharya, C. and Datta, S. 2003. Effect of Drop Size Distribution on Mass Transfer Analysis of the Extraction of Nickel(II) by Emulsion Liquid Membrane. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects*. 224(1-3): 65-74. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0927-7757\(03\)00260-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0927-7757(03)00260-7).

[8] Sahoo, G. C. and Dutta, N. N. 1998. Studies on Emulsion Liquid Membrane Extraction of Cephalexin. *Journal of Membrane Science*. 145(1): 15-26. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0376-7388\(98\)00027-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0376-7388(98)00027-1).

[9] Ahmad, A. L., Kusumastuti, A., Derek, C. J. C., & Ooi, B. S. 2012. Emulsion Liquid Membrane for Cadmium Removal: Studies on Emulsion Diameter and Stability. *Desalination*. 287: 30-34. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2011.11.002>.

[10] Chiha, M., Hamdaoui, O., Ahmedchekkat, F., & Pétrier, C. 2010. Study on Ultrasonically Assisted Emulsification and Recovery of Copper(II) from Wastewater Using an Emulsion Liquid Membrane Process. *Ultrasonics Sonochemistry*. 17(2): 318-325. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ultsonch.2009.09.001>.

[11] Mousavi, S. M., Kiani, S., Farmad, M. R., Hemati, A., & Abbasi, B. 2012. Extraction of Arsenic(V) from Water Using Emulsion Liquid Membrane. *Journal of Dispersion Science and Technology*. 33(1): 123-129. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.1080/01932691.2010.548230>.

[12] Ahmad, A. L., Kusumastuti, A., Derek, C. J. C., & Ooi, B. S. 2013. Emulsion Liquid Membranes for Cadmium Removal: Studies of Extraction Efficiency. *Membrane Water Treatment*. 4(1): 15. DOI: 10.12989/mwt.2013.4.1.011.

[13] Kumbasar, R. A. 2009. Extraction and Concentration Study of Cadmium from Zinc Plant Leach Solutions by Emulsion Liquid Membrane Using Trioctylamine as Extractant. *Hydrometallurgy*. 95(3-4): 290-296. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hydromet.2008.07.001>.

[14] Mortaheb, H. R., Kosuge, H., Mokhtarani, B., Amini, M. H., & Banihashemi, H. R. 2009. Study on Removal of Cadmium from Wastewater by Emulsion Liquid Membrane. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*. 165(1-3): 630-636. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2008.10.039>.

[15] Garcia, M. G., Acosta, A. O. and Marchese, J. 2013. Emulsion Liquid Membrane Pertraction of Cr(III) from Aqueous Solutions Using PC-88A as Carrier. *Desalination*. 318(0): 88-96. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2013.03.025>.

[16] Goyal, R. K., Jayakumar, N. S. and Hashim, M. A. 2011. Chromium Removal by Emulsion Liquid Membrane Using [BMIM]+[NTf2]-as Stabilizer and TOMAC as Extractant. *Desalination*. 278(1-3): 50-56. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2011.05.001>.

- [17] Zhao, L., Fei, D., Dang, Y., Zhou, X., & Xiao, J. 2010. Studies on the Extraction of Chromium(III) by Emulsion Liquid Membrane. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*. 178(1-3): 130-135.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2010.01.052>.
- [18] Valenzuela, F., Araneda, C., Vargas, F., Basualto, C., & Sapag, J. 2009. Liquid Membrane Emulsion Process for Recovering the Copper Content of a Mine Drainage. *Chemical Engineering Research and Design*. 87(1): 102-108.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cherd.2008.05.010>.
- [19] Sengupta, B., Bhakhar, M. S. and Sengupta, R. 2009. Extraction of Zinc and Copper-zinc Mixtures from Ammoniacal Solutions into Emulsion Liquid Membranes using LIX 84I®. *Hydrometallurgy*. 99(1-2): 25-32.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hydromet.2009.05.021>.
- [20] Tofighy, M. A. and Mohammadi, T. 2011. Adsorption of Divalent Heavy Metal Ions from Water Using Carbon Nanotube Sheets. *J Hazard Mater*. 185(1): 140-7.
- [21] Strausak, D., Mercer, J. F. B., Dieter, H. H., Stremmel, W., & Multhaup, G. 2001. Copper in Disorders with Neurological Symptoms: Alzheimer's, Menkes, and Wilson Diseases. *Brain Research Bulletin*. 55(2): 175-185.
DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0361-9230\(01\)00454-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0361-9230(01)00454-3).
- [22] Lu, G., Lu, Q. and Li, P. 1997. Break-down of Liquid Membrane Emulsion Under High Electric Field. *Journal of Membrane Science*. 128(1): 1-6.
DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0376-7388\(96\)00298-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0376-7388(96)00298-0).
- [23] Zolfaghari, R., Fakhru'l-Razi, A., Luqman Chuah, A., S. E. H. Elnashaie, S., & Pendashteh, A. 2016. Demulsification Techniques of Water-in-Oil and Oil-in-Water Emulsions in Petroleum Industry. *Separation and Purification Technology*. 170(0): 377-407.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seppur.2016.06.026>.
- [24] Azizi, K. and Nikazar, M. 2015. Characterization of Chemical Demulsification of Oil in Water Emulsion: Comparison Between a Kinetics Model and Laboratory Experiments. *Petroleum Science and Technology*. 33(1): 8-14.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10916466.2014.940088>.
- [25] Balsamo, M., Erto, A. and Lancia, A. 2017. Chemical Demulsification of Model Water-in-Oil Emulsions with Low Water Content by Means of Ionic Liquids. *Brazilian Journal of Chemical Engineering*. 34(1): 273-282.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0104-6632.20170341s20150583>.
- [26] Nour, A. H., Mohammed, F. S., Yunus, R. M., & Arman, A. 2009. Demulsification of Virgin Coconut Oil by Centrifugation Method: A Feasibility Study. *International Journal of Chemical Technology*. 1: 59-64.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3923/ijct.2009.59.64>.
- [27] Mhatre, S., Vivacqua, V., Ghadiri, M., Abdullah, A. M., Al-Marri, M. J., Hassanpour, A., Hewakandamby, B., Azzopardi, B., & Kermani, B. 2015. Electrostatic Phase Separation: A Review. *Chemical Engineering Research and Design*. 96(0): 177-195.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cherd.2015.02.012>.
- [28] Othman, N., Tan, K. S., Noah, N. F. M., Ooi, Z. Y., Norela Jusoh, & Nasruddin, N. A. 2015. Performance of Electrostatic Field in Continuous Demulsification of Simulated Crude Oil Emulsion. *Jurnal Teknologi*. 74(7): 93-98.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.11113/jt.v74.4705>.
- [29] Wu, J., Wei, W., Li, S., Zhong, Q., Liu, F., Zheng, J., & Wang, J. 2018. The Effect of Membrane Surface Charges on Demulsification and Fouling Resistance During Emulsion Separation. *Journal of Membrane Science*. 563(0): 126-133.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.memsci.2018.05.065>.
- [30] Euston, S. R., Finnigan, S. R. and Hirst, R. L. 2001. Heat-Induced Destabilization of Oil-in-Water Emulsions Formed from Hydrolyzed Whey Protein. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 49(11): 5576-5583.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1021/jf0102620>.
- [31] Chan, C.-C. and Chen, Y.-C. 2002. Demulsification of W/O Emulsions by Microwave Radiation. *Separation Science and Technology*. 37(15): 3407-3420.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1081/ss-120014434>.
- [32] Henry, N. E. 2013. Effects of Microwave Irradiation on the Characteristics of Water-Oil Emulsions. *Petroleum Engineering*. Master. Nova Scotia: Dalhousie University.
- [33] Mohammed, S. A. M. and Mohammed, M. S. 2013. The Application of Microwave Technology in Demulsification of Water-in-Oil Emulsion for Missan Oil Fields. *Iraqi Journal of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering*. 14(2): 21-27.
- [34] Sun, L., Han, P., Yang, L., & Lu, X. 2014. The Dehydration and Demulsification of Waste Oil by Ultrasound. *Energy Sources, Part A: Recovery, Utilization, and Environmental Effects*. 36(17): 1843-1849.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15567036.2011.551921>.

EMULSION LIQUID MEMBRANE FOR HEAVY METALS REMOVAL: EMULSION BREAKING STUDY

ORIGINALITY REPORT

16%

SIMILARITY INDEX

11%

INTERNET SOURCES

12%

PUBLICATIONS

3%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	eprints.utm.my Internet Source	2%
2	akademiabaru.com Internet Source	1%
3	mdpi.com Internet Source	1%
4	Submitted to Hellenic Open University Student Paper	1%
5	umpir.ump.edu.my Internet Source	1%
6	Lu Gang, Lu QiongHua, Li PanSheng. "Break-down of liquid membrane emulsion under high electric field", Journal of Membrane Science, 1997 Publication	1%
7	process-eng-j.webs.com Internet Source	1%

8	Anil Kumar, Avinash Thakur, Parmjit Singh Panesar. "A review on emulsion liquid membrane (ELM) for the treatment of various industrial effluent streams", Reviews in Environmental Science and Bio/Technology, 2019 Publication	1 %
9	Submitted to School of Business and Management ITB Student Paper	1 %
10	digibuo.uniovi.es Internet Source	1 %
11	knepublishing.com Internet Source	1 %
12	mafiadoc.com Internet Source	<1 %
13	www.ije.ir Internet Source	<1 %
14	www.thieme-connect.com Internet Source	<1 %
15	www.annualreviews.org Internet Source	<1 %
16	Submitted to Kean University Student Paper	<1 %

17

Lingzhao Kong, Ping Li, Qikai Zhang, Shanlin Zhao, Ping Li, Lihong Zhuang. "Use of Application Microwave Technology for Demulsification of Diesel Oil During Refining", *Petroleum Science and Technology*, 2006

Publication

<1 %

18

Montserrat Fortuny, Cesar B. Z. Oliveira, Rosana L. F. V. Melo, Márcio Nele, Raquel C. C. Coutinho, Alexandre F. Santos. " Effect of Salinity, Temperature, Water Content, and pH on the Microwave Demulsification of Crude Oil Emulsions ", *Energy & Fuels*, 2007

Publication

<1 %

19

Lelin Zeng, Li Yang, Qi Liu, Wensong Li, Yunquan Yang. "Influences of Axial Mixing of Continuous Phase and Polydispersity of Emulsion Drops on Mass Transfer Performance in a Modified Rotating Disc Contactor for an Emulsion Liquid Membrane System", *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research*, 2015

Publication

<1 %

20

epdf.pub
Internet Source

<1 %

21

Ahmed A. Mohammed, Noor Q. Jaber. "Stability and performance studies of emulsion liquid membrane on pesticides removal using mixture of Fe₃O₄"

<1 %

nanoparticles and span80", Environmental
Advances, 2022

Publication

22

Ali Kargari, Khalil Abbassian. "Study of Phenol Removal from Aqueous Solutions by a Double Emulsion (W/O/W) System Stabilized with Polymer", Separation Science and Technology, 2015

Publication

23

Chiha, M.. "Study on ultrasonically assisted emulsification and recovery of copper(II) from wastewater using an emulsion liquid membrane process", Ultrasonics - Sonochemistry, 201002

Publication

24

Fan Luo, Tao Tao, Feng Luo, Wei Cheng. "Demulsification of Emulsion under High Voltage Pulsed Electric Fields", 2009 3rd International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Engineering, 2009

Publication

25

Fang, Zhenxuan, Xijian Liu, Mudan Zhang, Jinrong Sun, Shimin Mao, Jie Lu, and Sohrab Rohani. "A neural network approach to simulating the dynamic extraction process of l-phenylalanine from sodium chloride aqueous solutions by emulsion liquid

<1 %

<1 %

<1 %

<1 %

membrane", Chemical Engineering Research and Design, 2016.

Publication

26

Iris Silva, Belsay Borges, Ronald Blanco, Miguel Rondón, Jean-Louis Salager, Juan C. Pereira. "Breaking of Water-in-Crude Oil Emulsions. 5. Effect of Acid-Alkaline Additives on the Performance of Chemical Demulsifiers", Energy & Fuels, 2014

Publication

<1 %

27

Kwi Ho Lee, Sang Cheol Lee, Won Kook Lee. "Penicillin G extraction from model media using an emulsion liquid membrane: Determination of optimum extraction conditions", Journal of Chemical Technology AND Biotechnology, 1994

Publication

<1 %

28

Meryem Mesli, Nasr-Eddine Belkhouche. "Extraction and pre-concentration of lead from copper by emulsion liquid membrane technique using an ionic liquid", Euro-Mediterranean Journal for Environmental Integration, 2018

Publication

<1 %

29

Mutyala, S.. "Microwave applications to oil sands and petroleum: A review", Fuel Processing Technology, 201002

Publication

<1 %

30

Nacera Benyahia, Nasreddine Belkhouche, Jan Åke Jönsson. "A comparative study of experimental optimization and response surface methodology of Bi(III) extraction by emulsion organophosphorus liquid membrane", Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering, 2014

Publication

<1 %

31

Nur Dina Zaulkiflee, Abdul Latif Ahmad, Jayasree Sugumaran, Nur Fahanis Che Lah. "Stability Study of Emulsion Liquid Membrane via Emulsion Size and Membrane Breakage on Acetaminophen Removal from Aqueous Solution Using TOA", ACS Omega, 2020

Publication

<1 %

32

Rita C. B. Lemos, Elisângela B. da Silva, Adélia dos Santos, Regina C. L. Guimarães et al. "Demulsification of Water-in-Crude Oil Emulsions Using Ionic Liquids and Microwave Irradiation", Energy & Fuels, 2010

Publication

<1 %

33

Sengupta, B.. "Process intensification of copper extraction using emulsion liquid membranes: Experimental search for optimal conditions", Hydrometallurgy, 200610

Publication

<1 %

34

[businessdocbox.com](https://www.businessdocbox.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

35	studentsrepo.um.edu.my Internet Source	<1 %
36	vdocuments.mx Internet Source	<1 %
37	www.ijaet.org Internet Source	<1 %
38	Meriem Djenouhat, Oualid Hamdaoui, Mahdi Chiha, Mohamed H. Samar. "Ultrasonication-assisted preparation of water-in-oil emulsions and application to the removal of cationic dyes from water by emulsion liquid membrane", Separation and Purification Technology, 2008 Publication	<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

EMULSION LIQUID MEMBRANE FOR HEAVY METALS REMOVAL: EMULSION BREAKING STUDY

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

/0

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7
