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Inhibition of calcium carbonate precipitation by aqueous extract of Paronychia Argentea

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the development of a new green inhibitor “*aqueous extract of Paronychia Argentea*” for reducing calcium carbonate scale formation on metallic surfaces. The effects of temperature and biocides on the efficiency of the inhibitor were investigated. Its antiscaling properties have been evaluated by chronoamperometry method and the calcareous layers were characterized by scanning electron microscopy observations. A complete scaling inhibition was obtained with a concentration of 70 ppm of green inhibitor for calcocarbonically pure water at 20°C and 45°C. However, its efficiency was decreased at 60°C. Different commercially available biocides named B310, B320, B330 and B340 were also tested. The biocide B340 was the only found not compatible with green inhibitor.

Keywords: Calcium carbonate, Green inhibitor, Antiscalant, Biocide, Paronychia argentea.

1. INTRODUCTION

Increasing environmental concerns and discharge limitations have imposed additional challenges in treating process waters. Thus, the concept of “Green Chemistry” was proposed and green scale inhibitors became a focus of water treatment technology. Finding some economical and environmentally friendly inhibitors is one of the major research focuses nowadays. Scaling in natural hard water is a major concern in different fields of industrial processes and domestic installations. Undesirable scale deposits often cause numerous technical and economical problems such as total or partial obstruction of pipes leading to a decrease in flow rate; reduced heat transfer as calcium carbonate precipitate is 15 to 30 times less conductive than steel; seizure of valves and clogging of filters, etc. In nuclear power plants, the power produced is often limited by scaling in cooling towers. The scale induced corrosion especially in cooling water systems [1]. This scale formation is the result of changes in the ionic composition, pH, pressure and temperature of the brine.

To solve scaling problems, several processes can be recommended, particularly the addition of chemical inhibitors. Indeed, the addition in water prevents scale formation even if very small concentrations are added. It can affect the nucleation and crystallization rates of CaCO_3 and induce morphological changes of the crystal shape. [2]. Inhibitors commonly used in the industry include phosphates and polyphosphates, phosphate esters, organic phosphonates, polyacrylates, and various other polymers and copolymers of phosphonates, carboxylates, and sulfonates [2]. The efficiency of phosphorous and nitrogen compounds against scale formation has already been demonstrated [3, 4]. However, the use of such compounds generates a modification of the biological cycle. As reported by Camargo *et al.* Inhibitors are toxic to the environment and the health. In the case of the bacterial flora, they can act as disturbers of the ecosystem. One can cite the case of eutrophication, one of the most dramatic

consequences is the deoxygenation of the water that leading to the death of aquatic organisms [5].

Researches are in progress for new inhibiting formulations that must be compatible with the environment usually named “green inhibitors”. A chemical is defined as “green” according to three criteria: toxicity, bioaccumulation and biodegradation [6-8].

The effects of scale inhibitors on calcareous deposit have been studied mostly by forming scale from a supersaturated scaling solution and by doing chemical analyses [9-11], microscopic analyses [12], spectroscopic analyses [3,12], tube blocking tests [13], turbidity [14] or pH measurements [4].

In the present study a novel green inhibitor, an aqueous extract of *Paronychia Argentea*, was prepared and tested to this aim. In order to understand the interactions occurring between the inhibitors and the surface, electrochemical measurement (chronoamperometry) together with scanning electron microscopy (SEM) were used for investigating the efficiency of *Paronychia Argentea* aqueous extract on the inhibition of calcium carbonate deposition on a metallic surface. The combined effect of water temperature and inhibitor concentration was also taken into an account.

Paronychia Argentea (PA) is a perennial plant, 30–50 cm high and widely distributed in Mediterranean area. The leaves, up to 2 mm long and 5 mm broad, are not hairy, linear lanceolate and sometimes ovate with acute tips. Flower heads lateral and terminal, dense, intermixed with leaves. Flowering time is from January to April [15]. The aerial parts of *Paronychia Argentea* are used in traditional medicine in Algeria to treat kidney stones [16]. *Paronychia Argentea* reported to contain the flavonoids phenolics and terpenoids [17]. However, no study has so far been published about the scaling inhibitive effects of *Paronychia Argentea* aqueous extract. Moreover, Bouanani et al. described the effects of two extracts of *Paronychia argentea* was evaluated. They demonstrated that the acute and sub

acute toxicity after oral administration of *Paronychia argentea* extracts did not induce significant alterations in almost all biochemical, haematological and morphological parameters in Wistar rats [18].

2. Experimental procedure

2.1 Plant material

Aerial parts of *Paronychia Argentea* (PA) were collected in April 2008 from Ighil Ali City in the north east of Algeria. The plant was identified by the Botany Laboratory of Bejaia University.

2.2 Preparations of plant extract

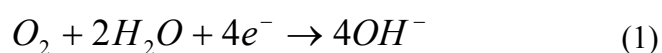
The dried leaves and flowers of PA were coarsely powdered and extracted by adding 100 ml of boiling distilled water to 20 g of PA and leaving them for 15 minutes to infuse. The infusion at 20% (w/vol) was then strained through a microfilter with a pore size of 0.20 μm and subjected to electrochemical tests.

2.3 Characterization of Biocides

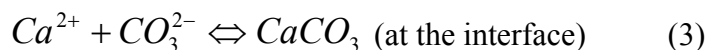
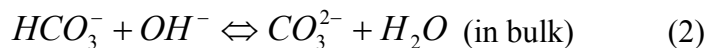
Biocides were used to remove microbial growth in water. The choice of a biocide formulation was based on various factors such as compatibility with scale inhibitors. For this purpose, we studied the compatibility of various industrial biocides during PA inhibition tests. All these biocides arise from Odyssée Environnement (Requeil, France) for which exact composition was not communicated. However, the key active ingredient in the composition of each biocide is shown in the table 1.

2.4 Electrochemical Measurements

The chronoamperometry method is used in this work [19]. It consists to precipitate calcium carbonate on metal surface at cathodic potential (-1V vs SCE). The applied potential promotes the O_2 reduction according to the following electrochemical reaction:



The production of hydroxide ions in the vicinity of the electrode, from O₂ reduction increases the local pH [20] and forces calcium carbonate to precipitate in a solid crystalline phase according to the chemicals reactions:



All electrochemical measurements were performed with a three-electrode cell. The working electrode was a copper rotating disk electrode (RDE) of 5 mm diameter; its rotation speed was fixed to 500 rpm. The counter electrode was a large platinum grid, and potentials were measured against a saturated calomel electrode (SCE). Electrochemical experiments were driven under potentiostatic conditions using RADIOMETRE PGP 201 interface (Potentiostat/Galvanostat). A computer provided with a Windows software application (Voltmaster1) was used.

The solution was a calcocarbonically pure water (CCP) obtained by dissolving CaCO₃ in deionised water, the concentration of Ca²⁺ was 120 mg L⁻¹. The working pH is fixed at 5.8. For that, the pH was continuously controlled by using a pH meter and was adjusted by bubbling CO₂ gas at the supersaturation value. The solution was thermostated at 20°C. The electrochemical test was performed over 150 minutes. At each test end, the sample was rinsed with bidistilled water and dry with nitrogen gas. The deposit morphology was observed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The SEM analyze was performed with a FEI Company Quanta 200 microscope.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Optimization of scale inhibitors content

Various concentration of aqueous extract of PA were introduced in an electrochemical cell for chronoamperometry measurement. Fig. 1 shows the chronoamperometric curves obtained for an applied potential of -1V *versus* SCE in absence (blank) or in presence of PA aqueous

extract. The Cu electrode rotation speed was fixed at 500 rpm. The measured current is the limiting diffusion current of the oxygen reduction while water reduction current is negligible at -1 V/SCE (see Fig. S1 and Fig. S2 in the supplementary material). The blank experiment in Fig. 1 (curve a), displayed a typical CA curve where the reduction current of the dissolved oxygen decreases with respect to time due to the blocking effect of the CaCO_3 deposit, it promotes a physical barrier against oxygen diffusion. However, a residual value of current was obtained even though the electrode surface was considered as totally blocked. This is due to oxygen diffusion through interstices that exist between calcite blocks at long immersion time. In this case, the convection is neglected in the pores and the oxygen transport (in the pores) is governed by diffusion [21]. In the presence PA aqueous extract, the CA curves b-d (Fig. 1) are not the same shape than the one obtained with the blank (curve (a)). Indeed, the cathodic current decreases remaining relatively stable at a long immersion time and not tend to a residual value. According to Fig. 1, an optimum concentration of 70 ppm seems to be more efficient for CaCO_3 inhibition.

3.2 Characterization of scales

SEM micrographs were carried out for the various deposits formed in the absence and in the presence of PA. They correspond to the experiment end (about 150 min) of deposition indicated by CA curves discussed above and shown in Fig. 1. The SEM micrograph for the control experiment displayed in Fig. 2, shows two forms of crystals. The first kind corresponds to of cubic crystals where a typical calcite form can be seen, which is one of the three allotropic forms of CaCO_3 [22-24]. The second kind corresponds to vaterite with flattened volcanoes. The allotropic forms were identified by using EDS and XRD analysis (see Fig. S3 and Fig. S4 in the supplementary material, respectively). In the presence of PA aqueous extract, the optimum concentration of 70 ppm was added to the CCP water. In the presence 70 ppm of PA, the SEM micrographs (Fig. 3b) show the different depths of the

mechanical polishing lines on the substrate surface. In agreement with the electrochemical results (Fig. 1), no scale was detected on the electrode surface confirming accessibility of the surface area. In the presence 35 ppm and 140 ppm of PA added to the CCP water, few small particles of crystal are observed on the electrode surface, as displayed in Fig. 3a and 3c, respectively. The crystal deposition is inhibited on the surface area as *Paronychia Argentea* extract concentrations increases until the optimum value of 70 ppm. For lower concentrations, calcite and vaterite crystals are highly deformed and cannot be distinguished exactly. This morphology probably changes due to a partial covering of the crystal surface by the inhibitor [25]. Calcium carbonate crystallization consists of two stages: nucleation and growth. The adsorbed molecules of antiscalant were presumed to inhibit scale formation by interfering with the two processes involved in crystal formation at the interface metal/ solution.

3.3 Temperature effect

In absence of inhibitor (control experiment), the effect of temperature is obvious: calcium carbonate precipitation is accelerated at higher temperatures (45°C and 60°C) and decreased at a low temperature (20°C) . The curves shape obtained (Fig. 4a) confirmed the favorable role of temperature upon calcareous deposition. As described in the literature, the temperature decreases the solubility of dissolved oxygen [26, 27] and increases the diffusion coefficient [27]. This latter induces an increase of cathodic current of oxygen reduction (equation 1) [28]. As observed in fig. 4a, the initial current is higher when temperature increases from 20°C to 60°C. For 45°C and 60°C the cathodic current decreases abruptly from 10 minutes of immersion time until reaching a residual value characteristic to blocked surface.

In fig.4b, the same experiments were realized with the optimum concentration of 70 ppm in order to investigate PA aqueous extract efficiency depending on temperature. The same behaviour is observed for the initial current which is more higher when temperature increases. However, for long immersion time the PA aqueous extract is less efficient because the

cathodic current starts to decrease from 30 minutes for both higher temperature:45°C to 60°C. The SEM micrographies displayed in Fig.5a and 5b confirm that the electrode surface is not covered by scale. That is confirmed by EDS analysis where calcium element is absent. In contrast, Fig. 5c shows that electrode surface is recovered by a layer where the morphology is different from typical $CaCO_3$ layer (Fig. 2). The EDS analysis indicates the presence of calcium in this layer (see Fig S5 in the supplementary material). These results allow to conclude that PA aqueous extract is not efficient at 60°C and we can supposed that the temperature and the inhibitor influence the kinetics of the scale deposition leading to a degenerated layer.

3. 4 Effect of biocides on the inhibition efficiency

In order to investigate the compatibility of PA aqueous extract in presence of commercial biocides, experiments were doing with the obtained optimum concentration. Fig. 6 shows the obtained chronoamperometric curves with addition of 70 ppm PA in presence of 0.1 mL.L⁻¹ biocide. The experiment is reproduced for each biocide presented in table 1 Chronoamperometric curves obtained at long immersion time (24h) with and without biocides have the same shape (Fig.6). The residual cathodic current tends to -20 μ A. The SEM micrographies displayed in Fig. 7 take in evidence no interference of biocides B310 B320 B330 on the way of PA aqueous extract interacts on scale inhibition except for B340 where scale is present.

Conclusion

The obtained data take in evidence that *Paronychia Argentea* aqueous extract was succesfully tested for preventing scale deposition on copper. A concentration level of 70 ppm was found as an optimal concentration in calcocarbonically pure water at 20°C and 45°C but its efficiency was decreased at 60°C. The extract can be used as a good antiscalant. The action mode of PA aqueous extract and the temperature on scale inhibition are under process for a

better understanding of the mechanism. Different biocides B310, B320, and B330 were found compatible with PA aqueous extract except for dibromonitrilopropionamide-2-butoxyethanol (B340) where interaction with the inhibitor is probably involved.

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Table Caption

Table 1: Main characteristics of the commercial biocides used in this work. The essential component in the composition of commercial biocides is indicated.

Figure captions

Fig. 1: Chronoamperometric curves obtained with different concentrations of aqueous extract of *Paronychia Argentea* at 20°C in CCP water containing 120 mg.L⁻¹ of calcium. The rotation speed of copper electrode is $\Omega = 500$ rpm, the applied potential is $E = -1V/SCE$.

Fig. 2: Calcium carbonates deposit obtained by electrodeposition after 150 min with no inhibitor. The rotation speed of copper electrode is $\Omega = 500$ rpm, the applied potential is $E = -1V/SCE$.

Fig. 3: Calcium carbonates deposit obtained by electrodeposition after 150 min with various inhibitor concentration. 35, 70 and 140 ppm. The rotation speed of copper electrode is $\Omega = 500$ rpm, the applied potential is $E = -1V/SCE$.

Fig. 4: Chronoamperometric curves obtained with different temperatures (20, 45 and 60°C) in CCP water containing 120 mg.L⁻¹ of calcium. The rotation speed of copper electrode is $\Omega = 500$ rpm, the applied potential is $E = -1V/SCE$. a. In the absence of inhibitor. b. In the presence of inhibitor at 70 ppm.

Fig. 5: Scanning electron microscopy for scale obtained by electrodeposition after 150 minutes in CCP water with 70 ppm of inhibitor. a. 20°C. b. 45°C. c. 60°C.

Fig.6: Chronoamperometric curves obtained with various biocides (B310, B320, B330 and B340) in CCP water containing 120 mg.L⁻¹ of calcium at 20°C with 70 ppm of inhibitor. The rotation speed of copper electrode is $\Omega = 500$ rpm, the applied potential is $E = -1V/SCE$.

Fig.7: : Scanning electron microscopy for scale obtained by electrodeposition in presence of mentioned biocides with 70 ppm of inhibitor after 24 hours of immersion. The rotation speed of copper electrode is $\Omega = 500$ rpm, the applied potential is $E = -1V/SCE$. a. In absence of inhibitor and without biocide (reference curve). b. In presence of inhibitor and without biocide. c. In presence of 70 ppm of inhibitor and with 0.1mL.L⁻¹ of biocide B310. d. In presence of 70 ppm of inhibitor and with 0.1mL.L⁻¹ of biocide B320. e. In presence of 70 ppm

of inhibitor and with 0.1mL.L^{-1} of biocide B330. f. In presence of 70 ppm of inhibitor and with 0.1mL.L^{-1} of biocide B340.

Table1:

Biocide	Odycide B310	Odycide B320	Odycide B330	Odycide B340
Nature formula	Glutaraldehyde	tetrakis(hydroxymethyl) phosphonium sulfate	5-chloro-2-méthyl-2H-isothiazole-3-one + 2-méthyl-2H-isothiazole-3-one	dibromonitripropionamide 2-butoxyethanol
Density	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.08
pH			3.4	
Boiling point	100°C	100°C	100°C	100°C
Aspect and color	colorless liquid to yellowish	colorless liquid or yellow	colorless liquid or pale yellow	colorless liquid to amber
Action with water	soluble	soluble	soluble	soluble

Fig. 1:

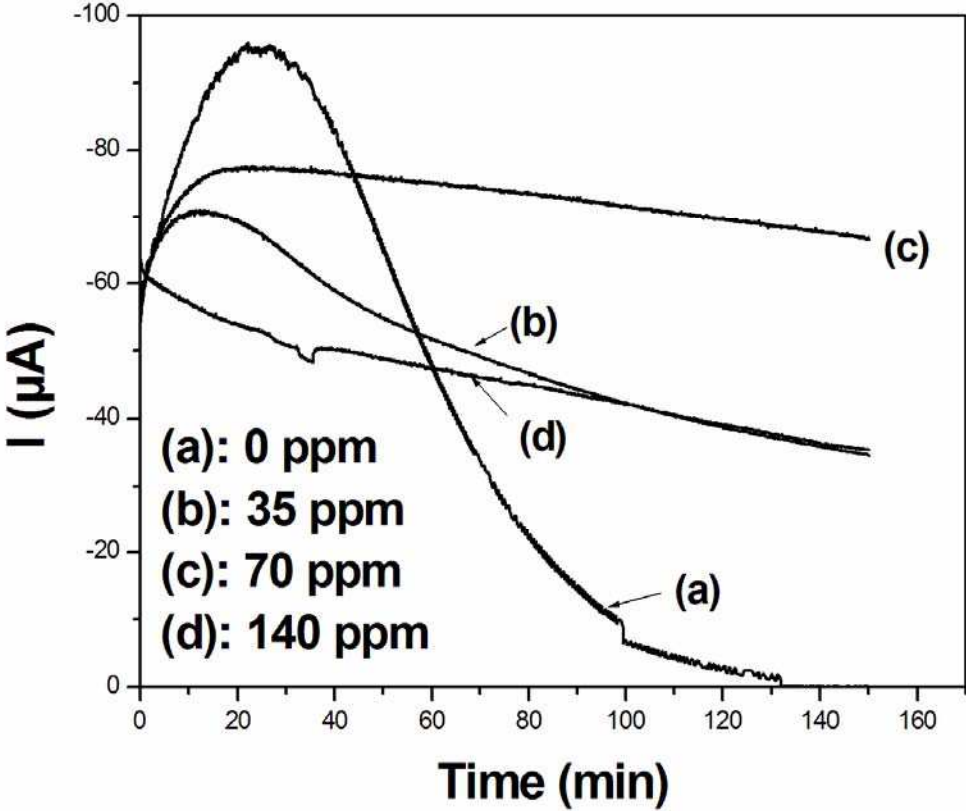


Fig. 2:

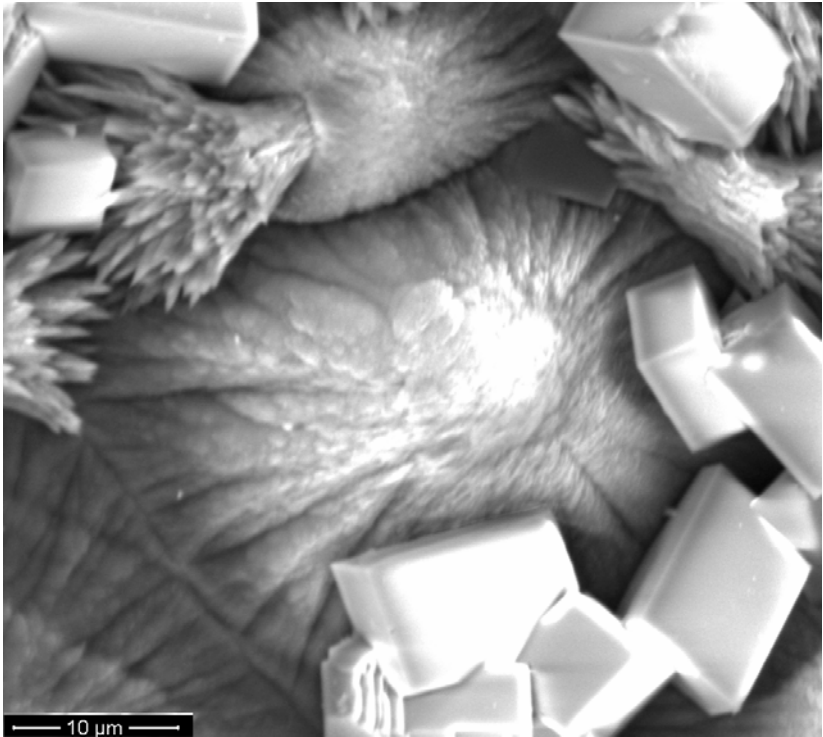
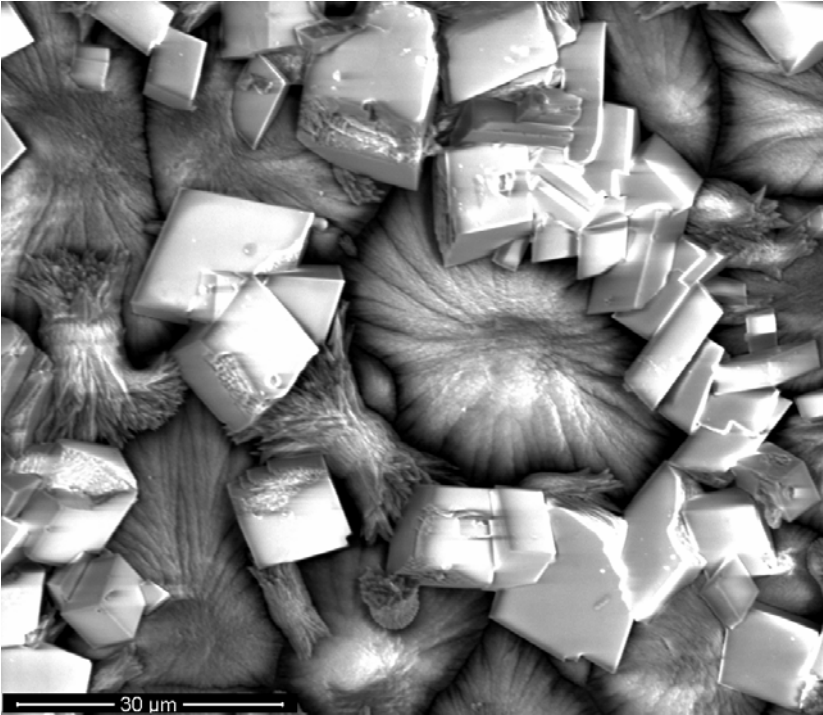


Fig. 3:

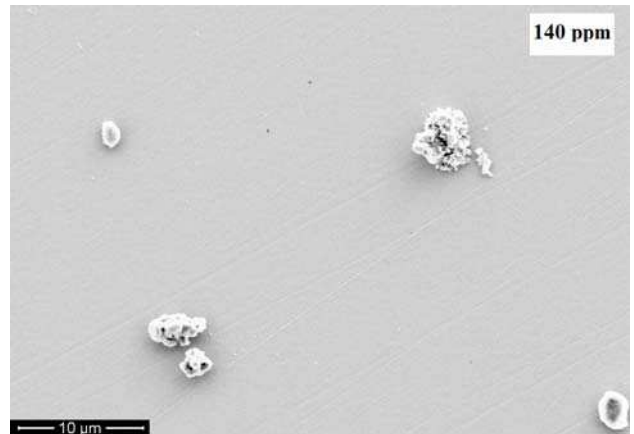
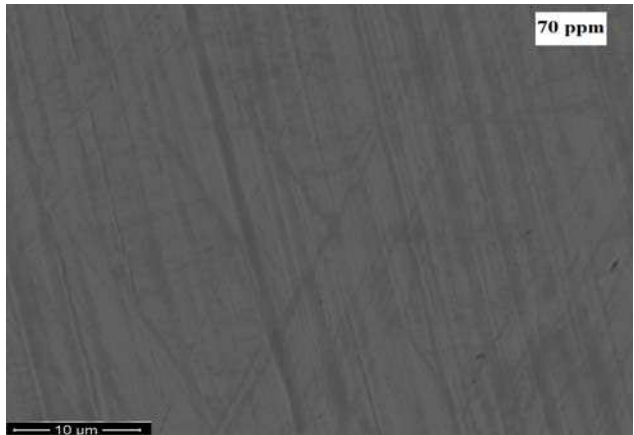
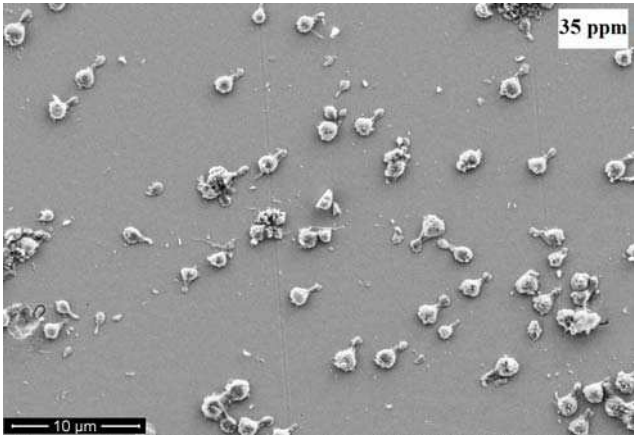


Fig. 4:

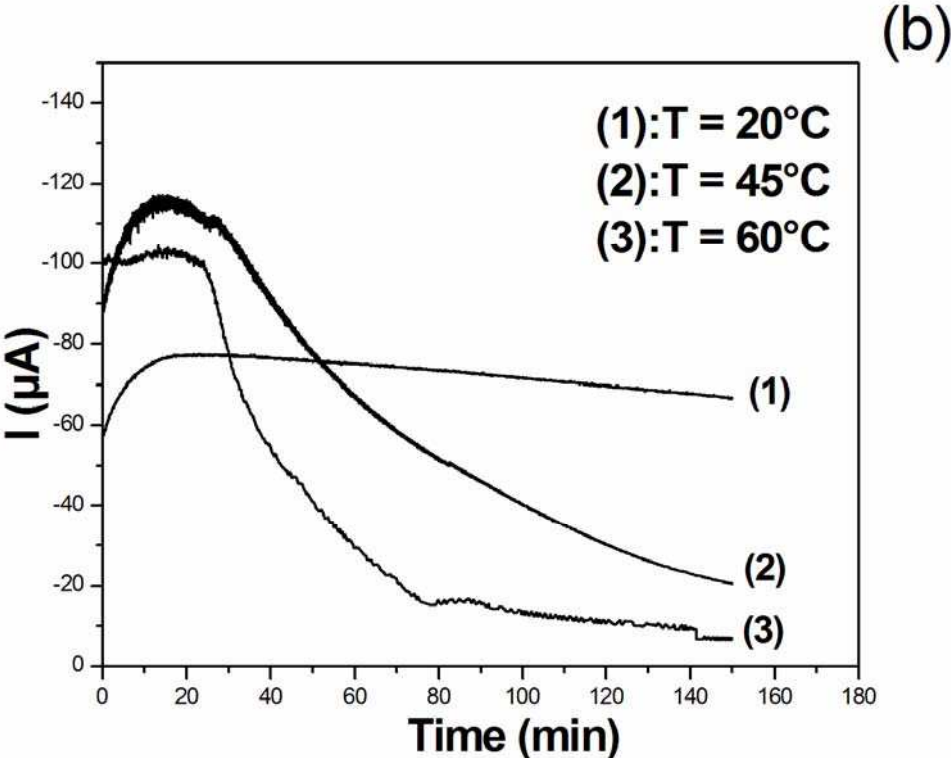
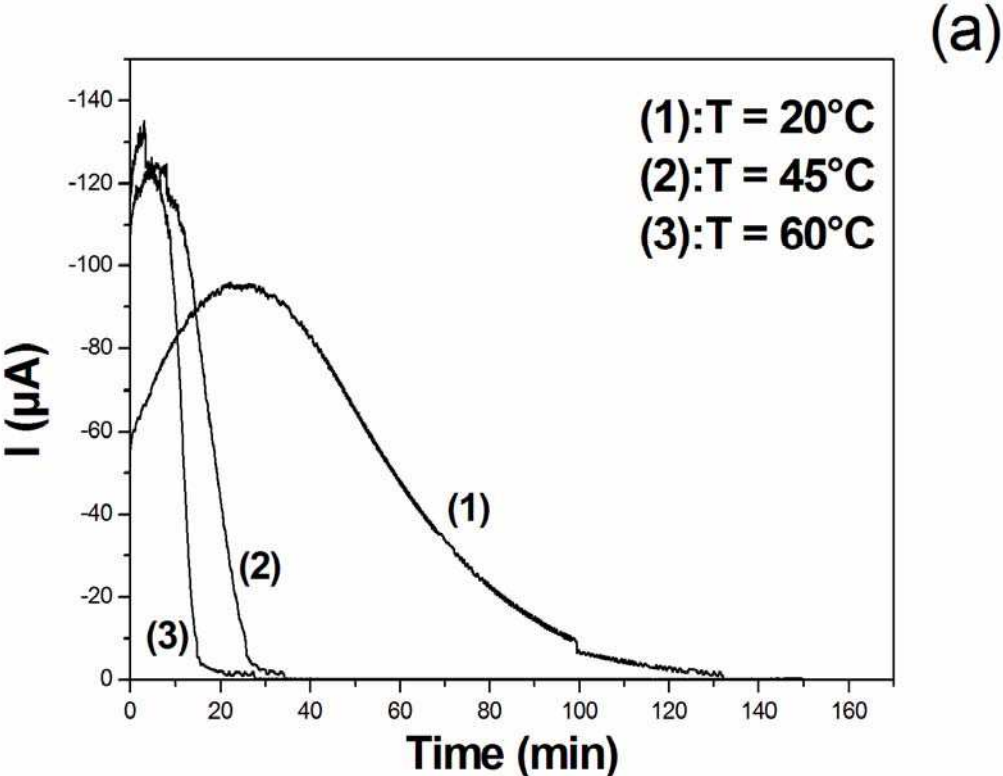


Fig.5:

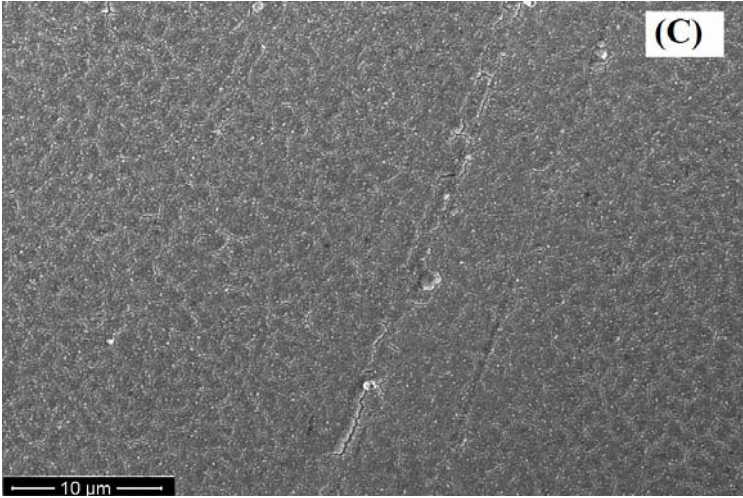
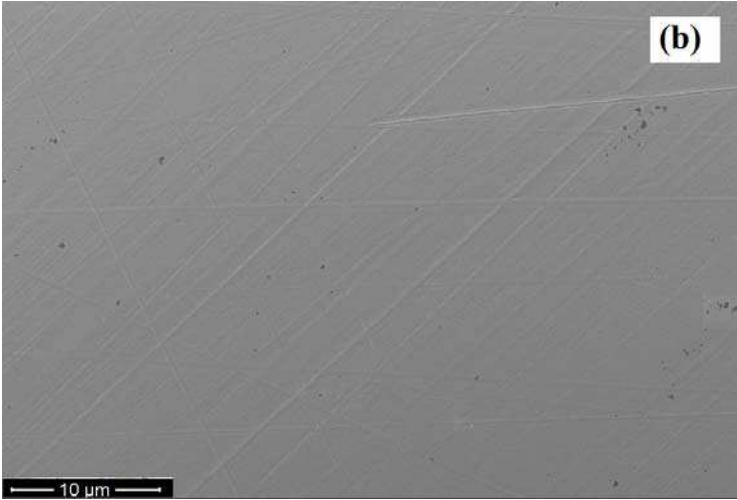
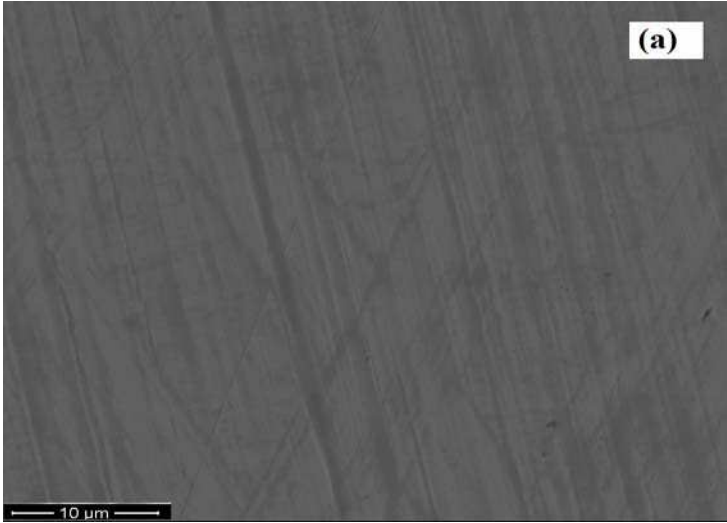


Fig. 6:

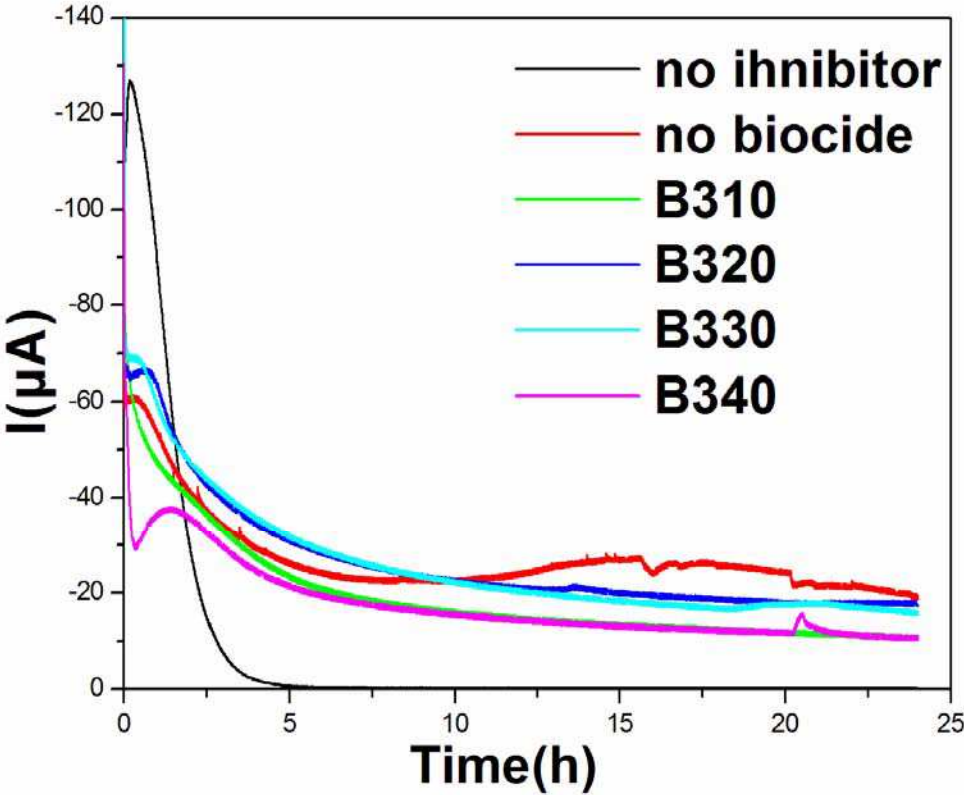


Fig. 7:

