

Oxalic Acid Process Chemistry

ECF Bleaching - Generation

Art J. Ragauskas
Institute of Paper Science and Technology
Georgia Institute of Technology

Oxalic Acid: Introduction

Oxalic Acid (Oxa) impacts operations and products

- Ca:OxA scale formation impacts performance of bleaching equipment
- Influences reduced water usage practices
- Ca:OxA deposits have been noted on paper machine

Oxalic Acid: Source

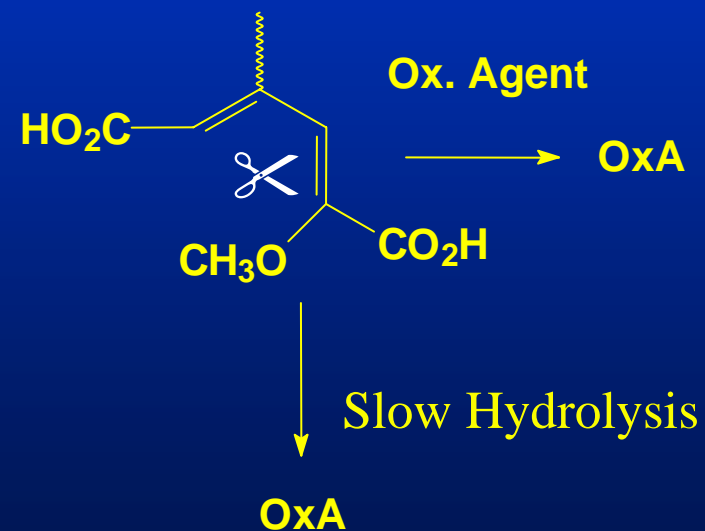
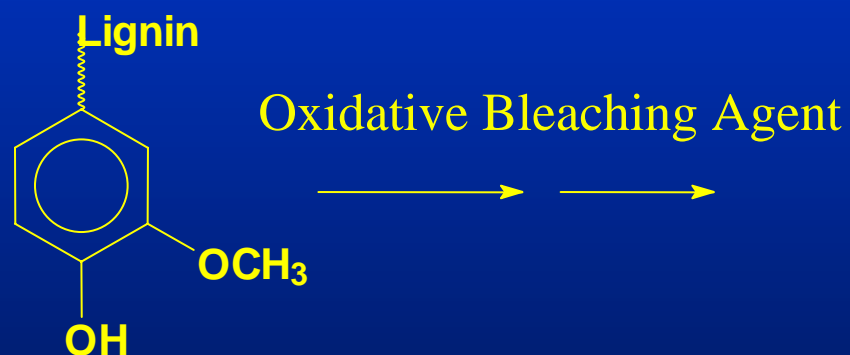
Wood:

	Bark/ (kg/ton)
HW	9 -15
SW	4 -10

Wood (kg/ton)

0.1 – 0.3
0.1 – 0.4

Pulp



OxA Accomplishments

- Developed CIE analysis method to analyze OxA in bleach effluents
- Demonstrated that [OxA] in bleach effluents can be increased upon heat treatment
 - OxA formation occurs under acidic and basic conditions
- Commercial HW D₀ effluents contained approx. 20 mg OxA/L
- Heat treatment of HW D₀ effluents increased [OxA] by 5 - 30%

Oxalic Acid Generation Post-Do

- Do (kf:0.25) effluent from an OD SW kraft pulp

Reaction Time/h	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Initial pH 2.6(70°C)	27	47	54	55
Initial pH 11.5(70°C)	27	33	34	61
Initial pH 2.6(90°C)	27	59	--	61
[OxA] in effluents (mg/L)				

Oxalic Acid Research Goals

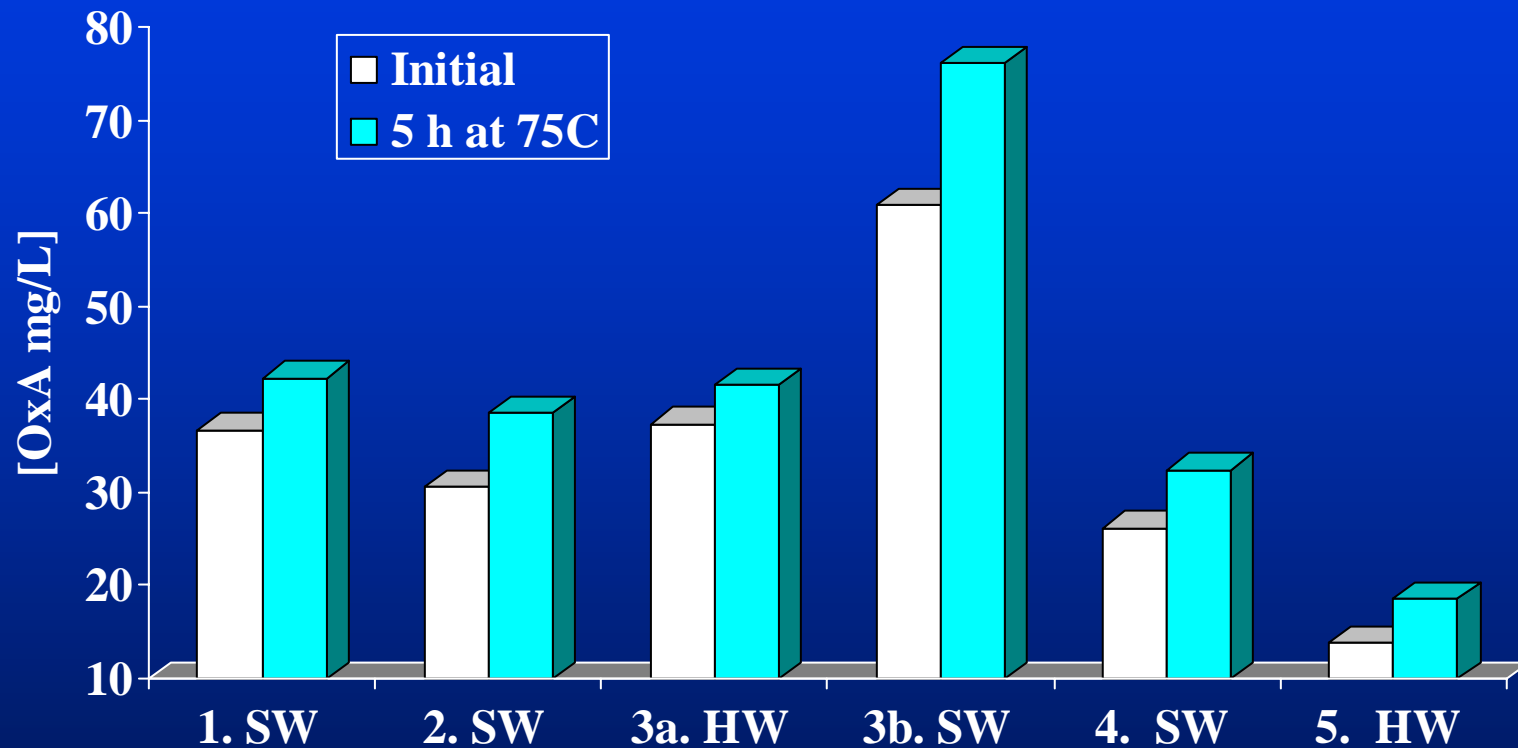
- Measure the amounts of oxalic acid in commercial SW D_0 -stage effluents.
- Determine the effect of temperature on post bleaching formation of oxalic acid.
- Evaluate the effect of pulp kappa number on oxalic acid formation from a D_0 -stage.

Oxalic Acid Results: Commercial D₀ Effluents

Experimental Protocol

- Commercial samples acquired.
- Bleach effluent samples were heated to 70°C for extended time period.
- Aliquots were removed and analyzed for oxalic acid content.

Oxalic Acid Results: Commercial D₀ Effluents



Increase in OxA is in the range of 10 - 30%.

Oxalic Acid Results: Laboratory Studies

Goal: Determine the influence of pulping and bleaching conditions on OxA formation.

Oxalic Acid Results: Laboratory Studies

Experimental Protocol

Bleach series of SW kraft pulps with
0.1, 0.15, 0.20 kf ClO₂.

Pulps Employed

Conventional

31.9, 25.1, 22.4

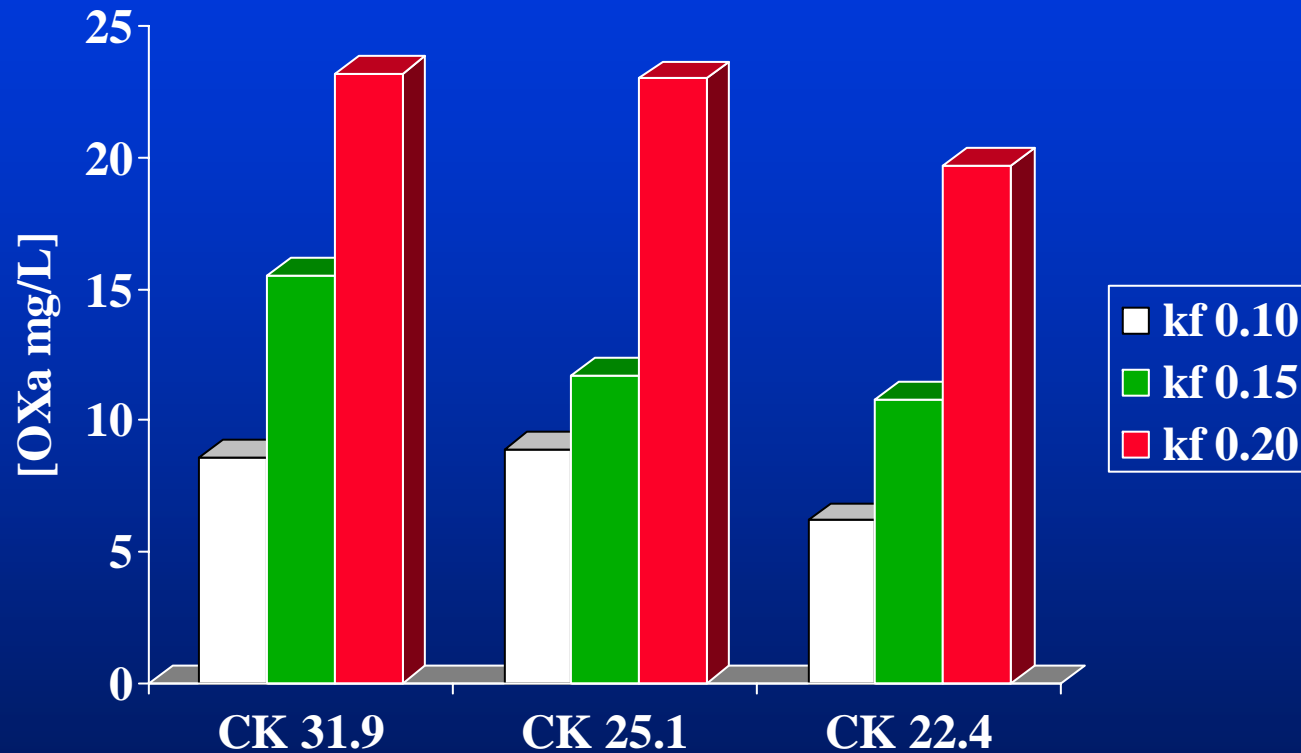
Extended Modified Continuous

29.1, 23.2, 19.4, 17.0

-all from the same tree

Oxalic Acid Results:

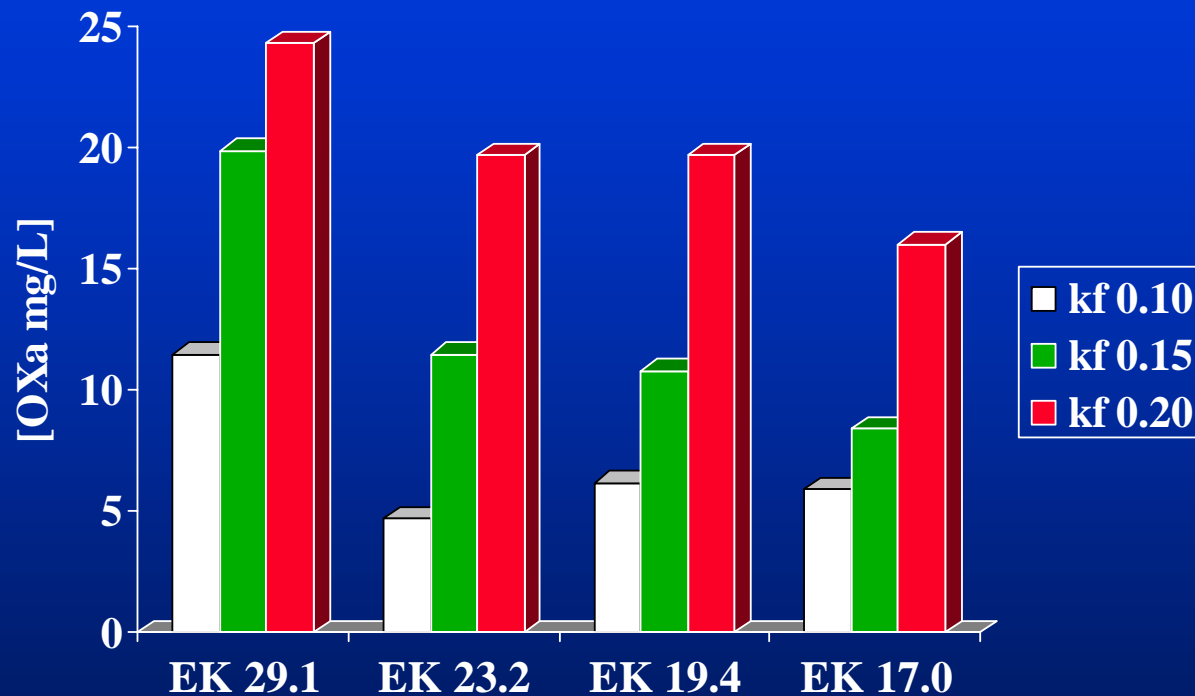
[OxA] in D₀ Effluents from SW Conventional Kraft Pulp



2-fold increase in D-charge increases OxA by ca 2.8

Oxalic Acid Results:

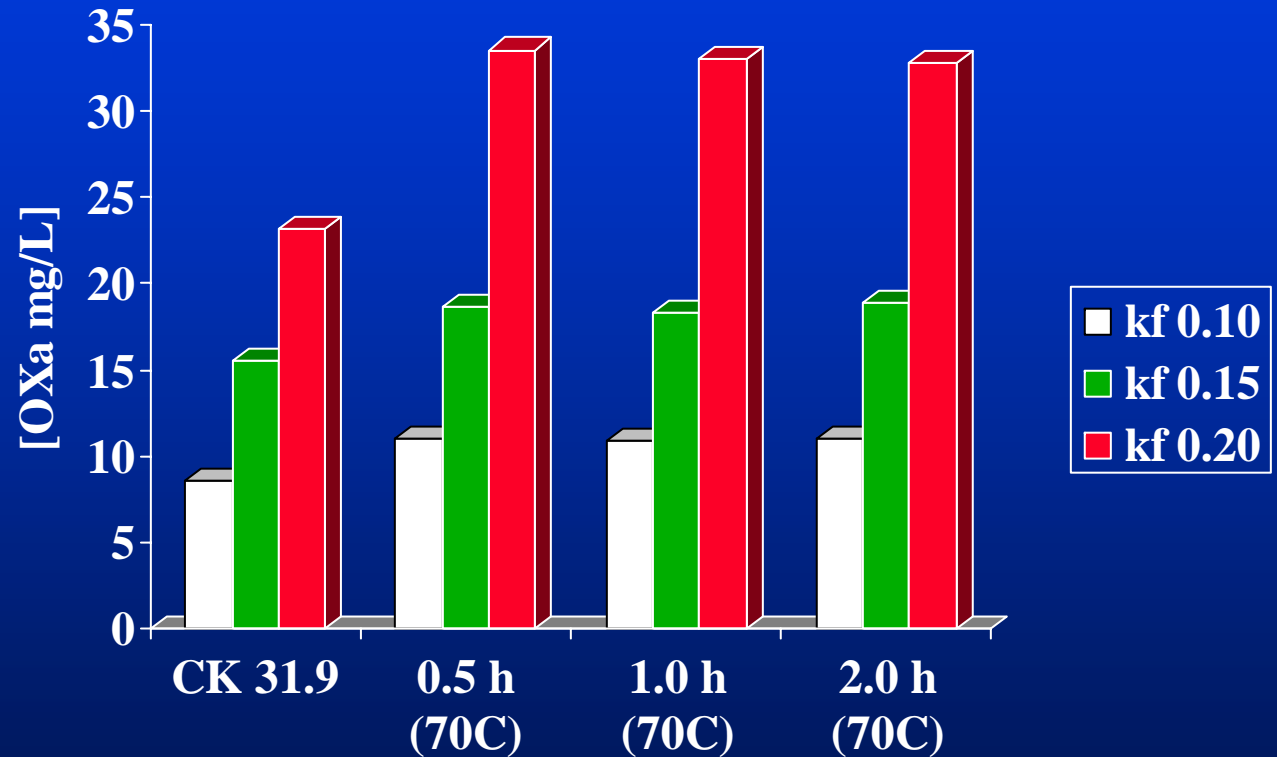
[OxA] in D₀ Effluents from Extended Modified SW Kraft Pulp



2-fold increase in D-charge increases OxA by ca 2.7

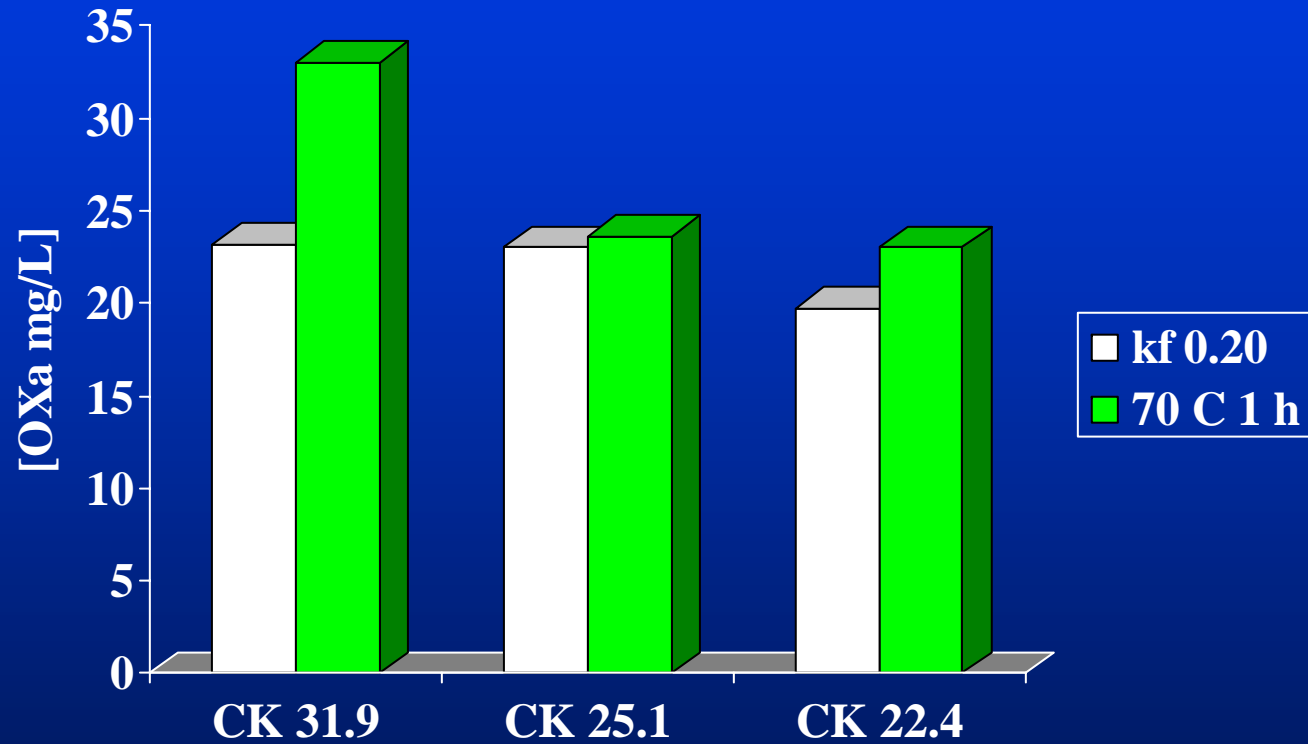
Oxalic Acid Results: Heat Treatment of CK31.9 D₀ Effluent

Heat treatment of
CK 31.9 D₀
effluent at 70°C



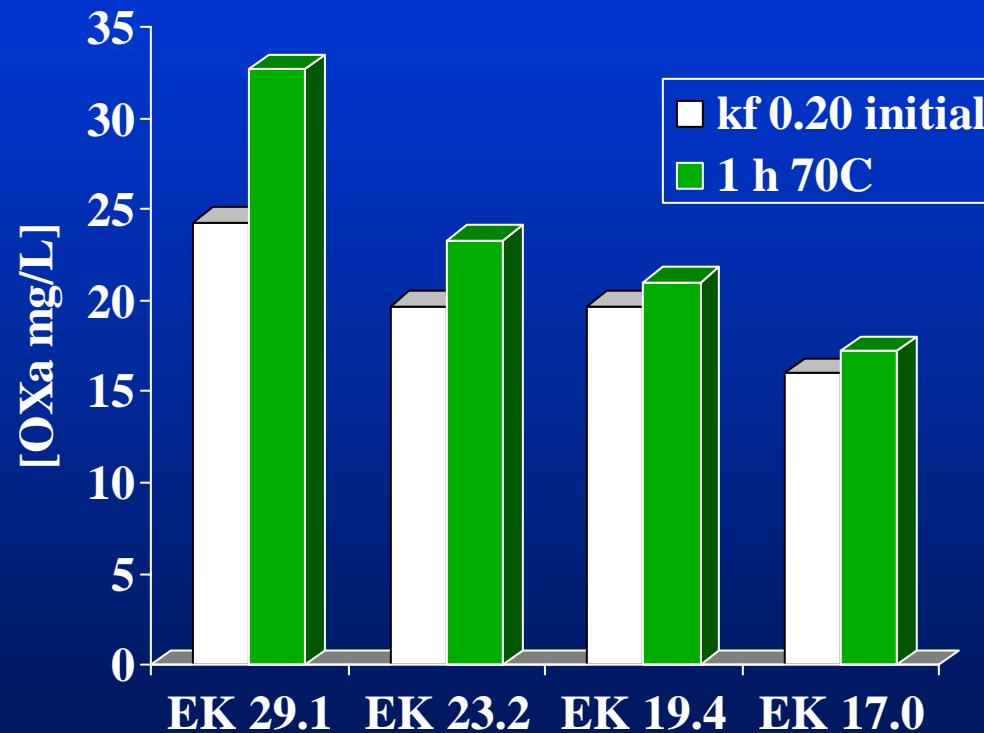
Oxalic Acid Results: Heat Treatment of CK D₀ Effluents

Results from heat treatment of D₀ (0.20 kf) effluent from SW CK 31.9, 25.1, and 22.4.



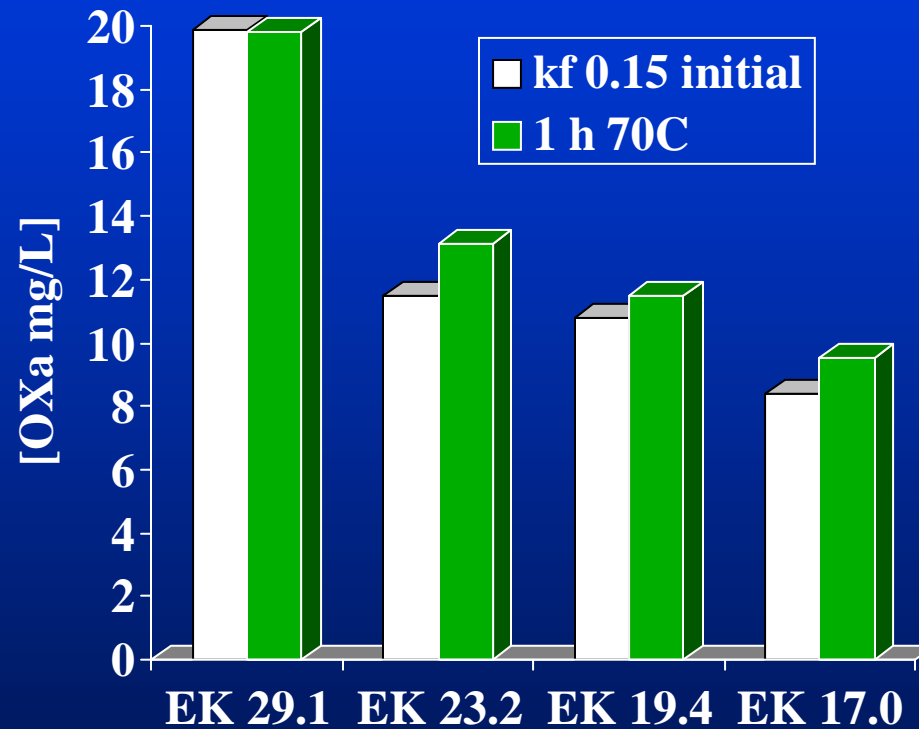
Oxalic Acid Results Results: Heat Treatment of EK D₀ Effluents

Results from heat treatment of D₀ (0.20 kf) effluent from SW EK 29.1, 23.2, 19.4, and 17.0



Oxalic Acid Results: Heat Treatment EK D₀ Effluents

Results from heat treating D₀ (0.15 kf) effluent from SW EK 29.1, 23.2, 19.4, and 17.0.



Oxalic Acid Conclusion

- Factors contributing to OxA
 - OxA generation is sensitive to D_0 kf
 - OxA generation is sensitive to starting pulp kappa #
- Heat generation of OxA
 - higher pulp kappa # and D_0 kf favors oxalic acid generation

OxA Research:

- Any mill modeling of OxA-scale formation needs to take into account direct and indirect OxA formation chemistry
- Bench marked OxA in several member mills

Value & Direction

- Generation of OxA through bleaching mill
- Affinity of OxA for fibers
- Control of OxA in bleached fiber line
 - develop new chemistry to control OxA

>>Yield process and product improvements