

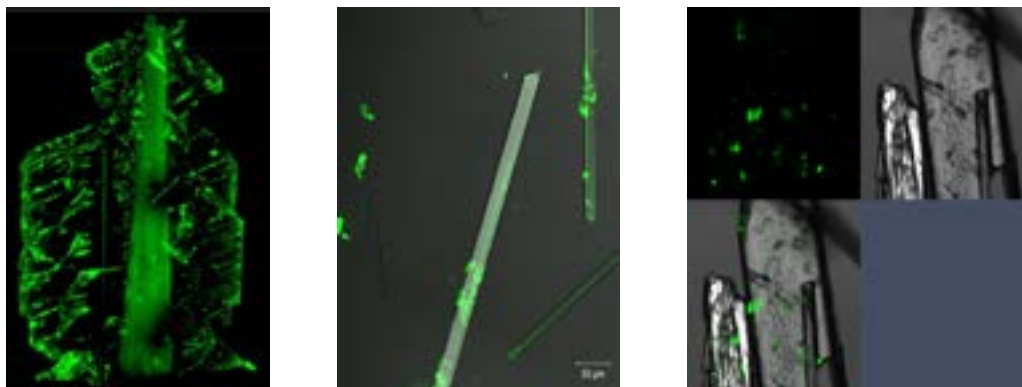
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## Some progress in scale inhibition mechanisms understanding, provided by a fluorescent visualization of gypsum scale formation and a special dynamic light scattering technique

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A dynamic light scattering (DLS) special technique is used to study the bulk supersaturated gypsum aqueous solutions during the induction period applying the standard SiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles (Ludox TM40) as an indifferent light scattering intensity reference in presence of amino-tris(methylenephosphonic acid), ATMP, hydroxyethanebis(phosphonic acid), HEDP, and a fluorescent-tagged HEDP (F-HEDP) at ambient temperature and pH 9. It is found that all the antiscalants sufficiently reduce the number of gypsum nuclei, spontaneously formed in the supersaturated solutions. A tentative nonconventional mechanism of scale inhibition is proposed. It assumes that the crystal formation centers already exist in any analytical grade aqueous solution in the form of solid nanoimpurities with a size ranging from one to several hundred nm. An antiscalant competes with Ca<sup>2+</sup> for these centers and blocks them. Therefore the number of gypsum growth centers diminishes significantly. Thus the concentration of corresponding CaSO<sub>4</sub> · 2H<sub>2</sub>O particles gets reduced at least 10-fold relative to the blank experiments. A visualization of Gypsum crystals by F-HEDP confirms this conclusion. Fluorescent microscope images of Gypsum crystals formed in a presence of F-HEDP under different conditions. The authors would like to thank the russian foundation for basic research (Project No. 17-08-00061) and partly the russian scientific foundation (project 18-13-00144).



### Biography

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