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Utilizing Sulfate Radical-based Advanced Oxidation Processes for the degradation of textile dye Reactive Blue 19

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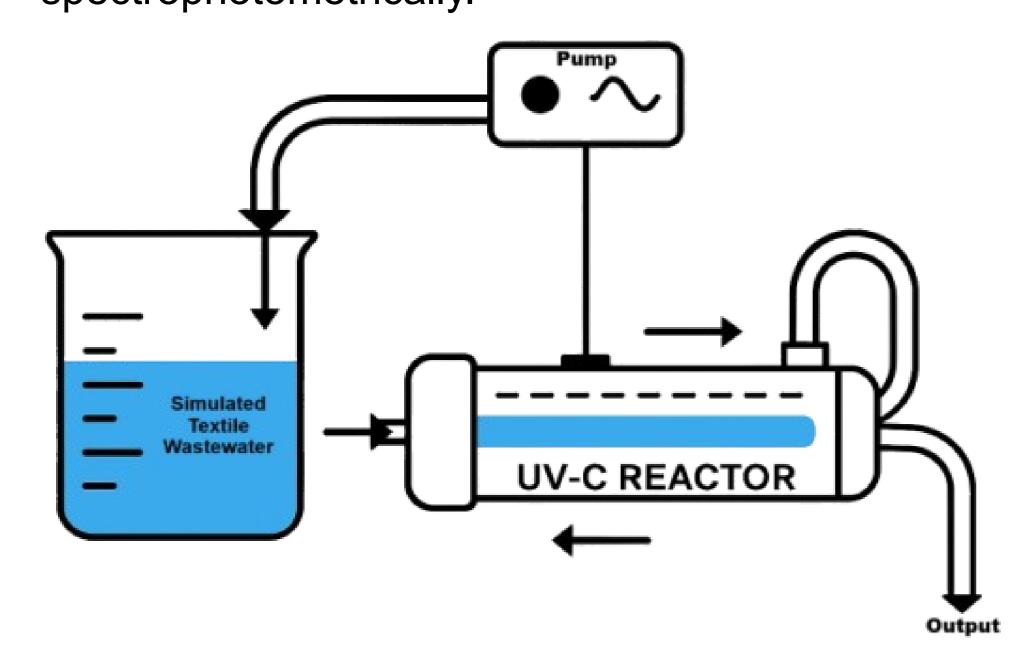
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INTRODUCTION & AIM

- ♦ Reactive Blue 19 (RB19) is a widely used anthraquinone dye in the textile industry, which is persistent in aquatic environments [1].
- → Textile industry effluents containing synthetic dyes deteriorate water quality, promote excessive algal growth and reduce light penetration, thereby disrupting aquatic life and ecological balance [1].
- Advanced Oxidation Processes (AOPs) are promising alternatives for the degradation of recalcitrant pollutants [2].
- * Aim: To evaluate the efficiency of two Sulfate Radical-based AOPs UV-C/Persulfate (PS) and UV-C/Peroxymonosulfate (PMS) for the degradation of RB19 in simulated textile wastewater.

METHOD

- Experiments were carried out in simulated textile wastewater containing RB19.
- Two sulfate radical-based advanced oxidation processes (SR-AOPs) with multiple oxidant doses were investigated:
 - UV-C/Persulfate (0.1 mM, 0.2mM & 0.4mM).
 - UV-C/Peroxymonosulfate (0.1 mM, 0.2mM & 0.4mM).
- > Irradiation: samples were exposed to UV-C light for up to 120 minutes.
- > Monitoring: dye degradation was quantified spectrophotometrically.



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

- ✓ Maximum degradation reached ~88% within 120 minutes at the highest oxidant concentrations.
- ✓ Kinetics: the degradation followed a pseudofirst-order model.
- ✓ The efficiency is attributed to the in-situ generation of sulfate (SO₄•⁻) and hydroxyl (HO•) radicals under UV-C activation.

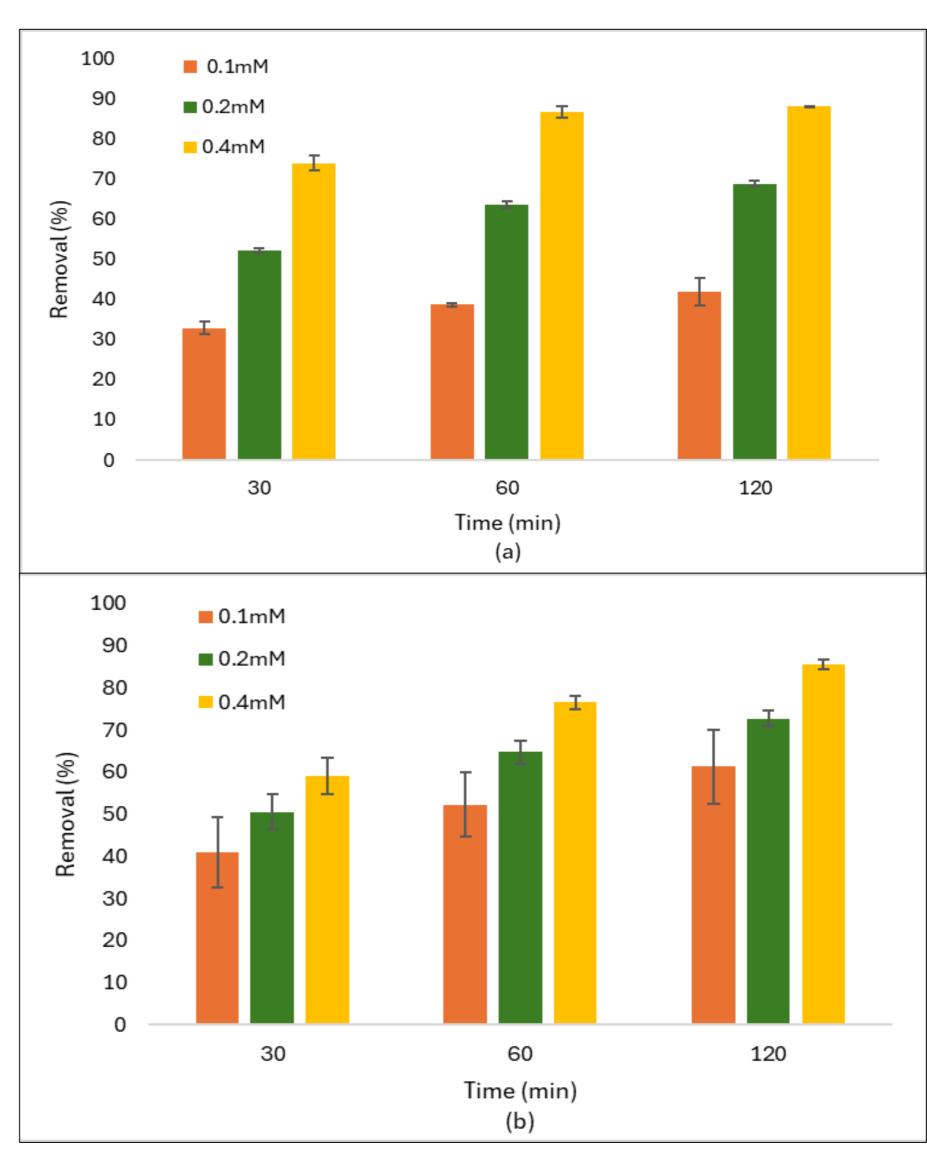


Figure 1: Effects of a) PS and b) PMS concentration, on RB19 degradation, under UV-C irradiation.

CONCLUSION

- Both processes showed similar effectiveness and operational flexibility, making them suitable candidates for textile wastewater treatment.
- SR-AOPs are viable technologies for efficient degradation of recalcitrant organic dyes.

REFERENCES

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