

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

DIIAR - Environmental Engineering Section

HETEROGENEOUS ELECTROPHOTOCATALYSIS ON NANOSTRUCTURED TIO₂ FOR REFRACTORY POLLUTANTS AND RESISTANT PATHOGENS REMOVAL FROM WATER AND WASTEWATER

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PROCESS FUNDAMENTALS

AIM OF THE PROJECT AND RESEARCH PLAN

MECHANISTIC PHENOMENA INSIGHT:
RADICAL SPECIES MEASUREMENT

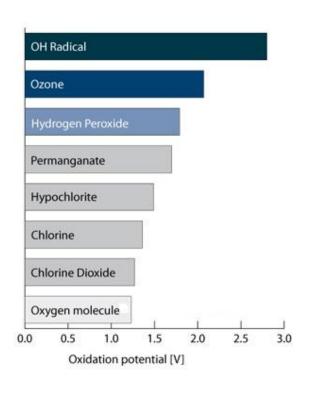
OPTIMIZATION AND DEVELOPMENTS:
PHOTOELECTROCHEMICAL TESTS, CFD SIMULATIONS

APPLICATION TO WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT:

ORGANICS REMOVAL AND ECOTOXICITY

PROCESS FUNDAMENTALS: TiO₂ PHOTOCATALYSIS



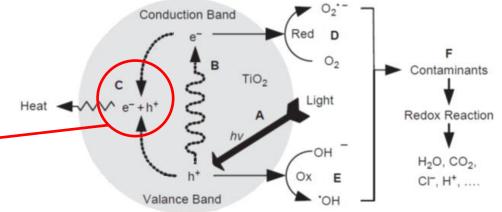


ELECTRON-HOLE PAIRS

RECOMBINATION:
MAIN PROCESS

DRAWBACK

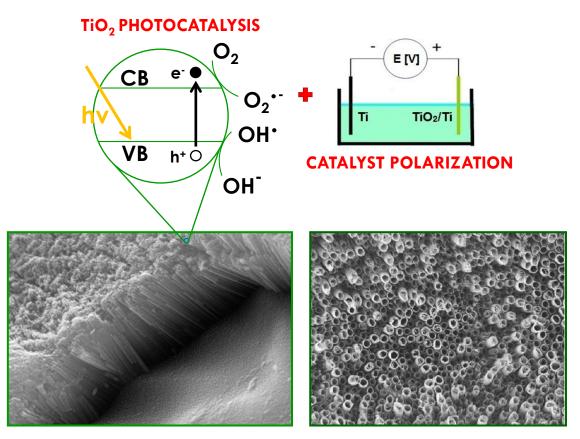
- ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESS (AOP)
- SEMICONDUCTOR BAND GAP: 3.2 EV
 → UV RADIATION (λ<380 NM)
- REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES (ROS)
 - → HYDROXYL RADICAL (OH.)
 - \rightarrow SUPEROXIDE RADICAL (O_2 .)
- DEGRADATION OF POLLUTANTS INTO LOWER MOLECULAR WEIGHT INTERMEDIATES
 AND MICRORGANISMS STRUCTURE DAMAGING



PROCESS FUNDAMENTALS: ELECTROPHOTOCATALYSIS ON NANO TiO₂



THE PROCESS INTEGRATES PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION ON NANOTUBULAR TiO₂ AND ELECTROCHEMICAL POLARIZATION



- NO OXIDANTS ARE REQUIRED TO GENERATE RADICALS
- THE CATALYST IS NOT A DISPERSED POWDER BUT IT IS DIRECTLY GROWN ON Ti SUPPORT (WIRE MESH) BY ANODIC OXIDATION
- A LIGHT POLARIZATION IS APPLIED TO THE TiO₂/Ti PHOTOANODE TO MINIMISE THE RECOMBINATION OF ELECTRON/HOLE PAIRS
- DISSOLVED OXYGEN IS REQUIRED

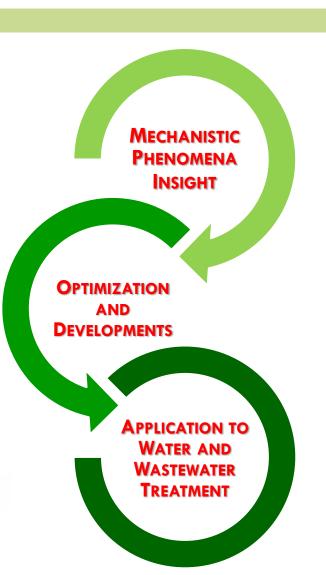
NANOTUBULAR SELF-ORGANIZED TiO2/Ti

AIM OF THE PROJECT AND RESEARCH PLAN



- PROCESS OPTIMIZATION:
 PHOTOELECTROCHEMICAL
 ASSESSMENT
- CFD SIMULATIONS
- REACTOR DESIGN
- LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS





- IRRADIATION PHENOMENA
- TiO₂/Ti PHOTOACTIVATION
- RADICAL SPECIES GENERATION
- ADSORPTION AND DEGRADATION KINETICS

- ORGANICS REMOVAL
- BY-PRODUCTS AND ECOTOXICITY
- ADVANCED DISINFECTION (RESISTANT PATHOGENS)
- P BENCHMARK TESTS $(O_{3}, H_2O_2/UV)$

MECHANISTIC PHENOMENA INSIGHT: RADICAL SPECIES MEASUREMENTS



SHORT LIFETIMES: 10⁻⁹ SECONDS

• LOW CONCENTRATIONS: 10-9 ÷ 10-11 MOL/L

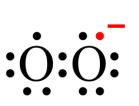
HIGH REACTIVITY: 2.80 V



DIFFICULT DIRECT
MEASUREMENT

PROBE MOLECULES

SPECIFIC CHEMICALS THAT REACT SELECTIVELY WITH REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES GENERATING PRODUCTS THAT CAN BE MEASURED



DETECTOR (SPECTROMETRIC METHOD): XTT

SUPEROXIDE (O₂*-)

QUENCHER: SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE (SOD)

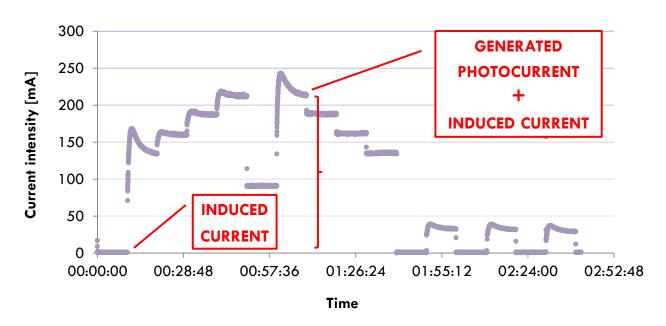
OPTIMIZATION AND DEVELOPMENTS: PHOTOELECTROCHEMICAL TESTS



EXPERIMENTAL SETUP ALLOWS GENERATED PHOTOCURRENT MONITORING: <u>TiO₂/Ti PHOTOACTIVATION INDEX</u>

GENERATED PHOTOCURRENT = TOTAL CURRENT - INDUCED CURRENT

HIGHER VALUES OF PHOTOCURRENT = BETTER CATALYST PHOTOACTIVATION



OPERATING PARAMETERS INFLUENCE ASSESSMENT: PROCESS OPTIMIZATION

OPTIMIZATION AND DEVELOPMENTS: CFD SIMULATIONS



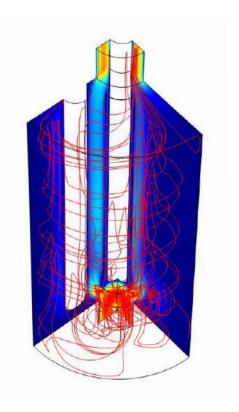


NON-IDEAL REACTOR
HYDRAULIC BEHAVIOR



NON-OPTIMIZED PROCESS YIELDS

COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMIC
FOR MODELING AND SIMULATION
(FINITE ELEMENT SOFTWARE)



APPLICATION TO WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT: ORGANICS REMOVAL AND ECOTOXICITY



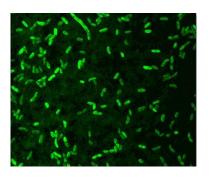
WATER AND WASTEWATER CHARACTERISTICS:

OPTICAL PROPERTIES

(TRANSMITTANCE, SUSPENDED SOLIDS)

• CATALYST POISONING OR COVERING COMPOUNDS
(OILS, METALS)

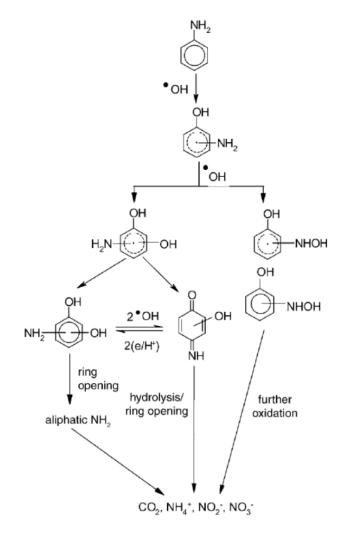
TARGET POLLUTANTS REMOVAL VS. OXIDATION BY-PRODUCTS → BIOLOGICAL AGGREGATE INDECES (MICRO-BIOASSAYS)



VIBRIO FISCHERI



DAPHNIA MAGNA





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THANK YOU