



Decoloration of methylene blue hydrate by submerged plasma irradiation process

Guntae Son^a, Hongshin Lee^b, Joung-Eun Gu^b, Seunghwan Lee^{c,*}

^aDepartment of Environmental Engineering, Kumoh National Institute of Technology, Gumi, Korea, Tel. +82 54 478 7645; Fax: +82 54 478 7859; email: so20110@hanmail.net (G. Son)

^bSchool of Urban & Environmental Engineering, Ulsan Institute of Science and Technology, Ulsan, Korea, Tel. +82 52 217 2872; Fax: +82 52 217 2809; email: ghdtlsl@unist.ac.kr (H. Lee), Tel. +82 2 958 5359; email: novelje@unist.ac.kr (J.-E. Gu)

^cDepartment of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Kumoh National Institute of Technology, Gumi, Korea, Tel. +82 54 478 7632; Fax: +82 54 478 7859; email: dlee@kumoh.ac.kr (S. Lee)

Received 14 January 2014; Accepted 14 June 2014

ABSTRACT

In this study, a submerged plasma irradiation (SPI) process was attempted for the decoloration of methylene blue hydrate (MBH) in synthetic dye wastewater from aqueous solution. Several series of experiments were conducted to study the effects of electrode materials, oxidants, applied voltage, pH, and type of buffer solution by monitoring MBH removal efficiency in 50 mL of batch reactor. More than 80% of removal efficiency was achieved within 2 min of plasma irradiation at 800 V, with a pH of 7. Electrode materials in SPI process were found to affect the MBH removal efficiency. Tungsten electrode produced a higher decoloration rate constant (0.38 s^{-1}) than those of iron (0.28 s^{-1}) and aluminum (0.33 s^{-1}) ones. Electrode length in plasma irradiation system also affected the MBH removal. Decolorization reaction of MBH was found to follow the pseudo-first-order laws. The rate constant (k) of MBH as a decoloration index increased with the increase in applied voltage, pH, DO, and conductivity.

Keywords: Submerged plasma irradiation; Methylene blue hydrate; Decolorization; Electrode

*Corresponding author.

Presented at the 6th International Conference on the "Challenges in Environmental Science and Engineering" (CESE-2013), 29 October–2 November 2013, Daegu, Korea