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ELECTROCHEMICAL DECOLORIZATION TREATMENT OF NICKEL PHTHALOCYANINE REACTIVE DYE WASTEWATER

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Abstract

In this study, decolorization and degradation of aqueous nickel phthalocyanine reactive dye solutions was comparatively studied by electrochemical methods, such as electrocoagulation, electrooxidation and electro-Fenton processes. In the electrocoagulation process with aluminum electrodes the colored aqueous solutions containing 100 mg/L nickel phthalocyanine and 6 g/L NaCl were treated at initial pH 7.5 and applied current densities of 5, 10 and 20 mA/cm², where fast and 100% decolorization was achieved in 10, 5 and less than 2.5 minutes of electroprocessing respectively.

The electrooxidation process was conducted in acidic electrolyte solutions containing 100 mg/L nickel phthalocyanine and 6 g/L Na_2SO_4 with Ti/Pt and graphite plate electrodes at the applied current density of 5 mA/cm². Even after 60 minutes of electrolysis time the dye remained undegradable by 17 and 40%, respectively. Substituting Na_2SO_4 with the same concentration of NaCl, complete degradation of the dye was achieved in 30 and 20 minutes with Ti/Pt and graphite electrodes respectively. In the electro-Fenton process with Fe electrodes and added amounts of H_2O_2 at pH 3 and an applied current density of 5 mA/cm² complete degradation of nickel phthalocyanine occurred in 20 minutes.

Key words: electrocoagulation, electrooxidation, electro-Fenton, Fe - Al - Ti/Pt - graphite electrodes, phthalocyanine

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