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Decolouration of H$_2$SO$_4$ leachate from phosphorus-saturated alum sludge using H$_2$O$_2$ and advanced oxidation processes in phosphorus recovery strategy

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ABSTRACT

As a part of attempt for phosphorus (P) recovery from P-saturated alum sludge, which was used as a low-cost P-adsorbent in treatment reed bed for wastewater treatment, decolouration of H$_2$SO$_4$ leachate obtained from previous experiment, possessing a great deal of P, aluminum and red-brown coloured materials (RBCMs), by using H$_2$O$_2$ and advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) was investigated. The use of H$_2$O$_2$ and AOPs in the forms of Fenton (H$_2$O$_2$/Fe$^{2+}$) and photo-Fenton (UV/H$_2$O$_2$/Fe$^{2+}$) were tested. The changes in colour and total organic carbon (TOC) were taken place as a result of mineralization of RBCMs. The results revealed that all of these three processes examined were efficient. It was found that about 98 % colour and 47 % TOC can be removed under photo-Fenton treatment after 8 hours of UV irradiation. Correspondingly, the reaction rates of H$_2$O$_2$ and Fenton systems were slow, but 100 % colour and 59 % TOC removal of H$_2$O$_2$ process and 100 % colour and 67 % TOC reductions of Fenton process can be achieved after 72 hours of reaction. The changes of structure and molecular weight/size of RBCMs were also evaluated by HPLC and UV-vis spectroscopic analysis. From the results, some chromophores of RBCMs such as aromatic groups were appeared to be easily degraded to the smaller refractory components. Hence, based on the experimental results and considering the investment and expediency of operation, H$_2$O$_2$ and Fenton oxidation could be suitable technologies for the treatment of the RBCMs derived from P-extraction stage by using H$_2$SO$_4$ leaching.

Keywords: Natural organic matter; peroxide; advanced oxidation process; Fenton reaction; colour; total organic carbon
**Introduction**

During the series of incessant succession of research projects at University College Dublin, Ireland aimed at investigating the beneficial reuse of a widely generated water industrial by-product, i.e. dewatered aluminium-coagulated drinking water treatment sludge, as a substrate in engineered wetlands for wastewater treatment,[1] the alum sludge-based engineered wetland systems have been developed particularly for enhanced phosphorus (P) removal. Such the development makes a new and novel way of (re)using the waste sludge as opposed to landfilling it.[2] In line with the P recovery study from the P-saturated sludge after use in the engineered wetlands, P desorption/extraction was investigated and the H₂SO₄ has been demonstrated as an efficient and cost-effective reagent for such kind of P extraction.[3] However, soluble organics including some humic substances in the sludge have also been found to be released to the H₂SO₄ solution during P extraction since the chemical oxygen demand (COD) and total organic carbon (TOC) are extremely high in the P extraction solution, exhibiting a red-brown colour. Thus, the released soluble organics is termed as “red-brown coloured materials” (RBCMs) in this paper. It is understood that the RBCMs were natural organic matter (NOM) derived from the source water and transferred to the sludge during the water purification processes such as coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation and filtration. Although the RBCMs may contain different kinds of organics, their dark colour is consistent with some humic substances, which are ubiquitous, heterogeneous biopolymers resulting from microbial and chemical transformations of organic debris and widely present in terrestrial and aqueous environments.[4-6] Without a doubt, certainly, such the RBCMs have to be removed in the P recovery process if the pure phosphorus compound is expected to be formed in the P recovery strategy.
Extensive research has been conducted worldwide for the removal of natural organic matters (NOM) from natural source water. The removal methods include enhanced coagulation,[7] membrane separation,[8] carbon adsorption [9] and advanced oxidation processes (AOPs).[10-13] AOPs have been emerged as the highly efficient methods for the decomposition of a wide range of pollutants since they are characterized by generation of very reactive hydroxyl radicals (HO•), with a non-selective and higher oxidation potential (2.8 V) than that of O₃ (2.07 V), H₂O₂ (1.78 V), MnO₄⁻ (1.69 V).[14-16] In addition, AOPs have been proven to oxidize NOM into innocuous end products such as CO₂ and H₂O, without producing other aqueous pollution problems. Therefore, AOPs are the cutting-edge technologies, which are increasingly adopted for the removal of many kinds of organic pollutants to meet the new challenges of water pollution control accompanied with the world economical and societal development.[17-21]

The objective of this study was to determine the feasibility and effectiveness of using single oxidants, i.e. H₂O₂, and the AOPs of Fenton (H₂O₂/Fe²⁺) and Fenton/UV processes to degrade the RBCMs which exist in the H₂SO₄ leachate during P extraction in our previous study.[3] The high RBCMs-containing solution was subjected for several tests to evaluate the effectiveness of their removal/degradation. The role of reaction time and initial concentrations of Fe²⁺ and H₂O₂ to influence the RBCMs degradation was evaluated. Furthermore, changes on structure and molecular weight of the RBCMs in the P-extraction solution were investigated by HPLC (high performance liquid chromatography) and UV-via spectroscopic analysis, which provided have given the insight into of the reactions.

Materials and Methods

Materials
The High RBCMs-containing solution studied was the leachate from P-saturated alum sludge, which was used as substrate in laboratory scale engineered wetland for an animal farm wastewater treatment. The leachate/solution was obtained during P desorption study by using H$_2$SO$_4$ leaching at a dose of 0.063 M. By using inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), Hach spectrophotometer (DR/2800) and pH meter (ATI ORION, model 720A), the sample solution was characterized and the results were listed in Table 1. Analytical grade hydrogen peroxide solution (30 %, w/w) and ferrous chloride tetrahydrate (FeCl$_2$·4H$_2$O) were used and they were purchased from Riedel-deHaën Chemical as received.

[Table 1 here]

**Experimental procedure**

The experiments were carried out in a room temperature. A batch of 100 ml samples was put into a series of 250 ml flask added with different volume (0.5-10 ml) of hydrogen peroxide (H$_2$O$_2$) or different quantity of Fenton reagents. Thereafter, the flasks were placed on an orbital shaker (SSL1, Bibby Sterilin LTD, UK) at 220 rpm for a certain period shaking. Meanwhile, samples were taken from the flask at some specific shaking time for colour measurement.

Photodegradation tests were conducted in a Pyrex glass beaker of 250 ml capacity, as shown in Fig.1. The reaction mixture inside the beaker, consisting of 100 ml sample solution and the precise amount of Fenton reagent, was continuously stirred with a magnetic bar. The sample solution was illuminated with a shortwave ultraviolet lamp (Model R-52G, UVP, USA), which is a highly uniform 254 nm UV source with high-intensity of 1.25 mW/cm$^2$ at 6 inches with the filter. The beam was parallel and the length between lamp and surface of the solution was kept 12 cm. The lamp was warmed up for 10 minutes to reach constant output. Samples were taken at a regular time interval to determine the color removal.
Pre-test has shown an insignificant change of pH (in order of 0.1–0.3 units) during the reaction process. Therefore there was no pH re-adjustment during the experiments reported. All the experiments were repeated twice or three times and the results were shown in average value.

[Figure 1 here]

**Analytical techniques**

Measurements of colour were performed as per standard method using the HACH spectrophotometer (model DR-2800) according to standard method. H$_2$O$_2$ residual was roughly monitored by Merchkoquant peroxide test strips (0.5–25 mg/L). In order to monitor the mineralization of RBCMs, measurements of TOC (100–700 mg/L) of sample solution, were conducted using the same HACH DR-2800 spectrophotometer following the sample digestion at 105 °C for 2 hours in a HACH DRB200 digester.

UV-vis spectroscopic measurements of the samples were performed on a Unicam heliosα UV-vis Spectrophotometer using 1 cm quartz cells. Specific UV absorbance at 254 nm, 280 nm and 400 nm (defined as UV$_{254}$, UV$_{280}$ and Color$_{400}$) were used to represent the concentrations of TOC, the normalized aromatic moieties and the color of the solution, respectively. To obtain more insight into the nature of RBCMs before and after treatment, the change of molecular size of RBCMs was measured by HPLC. The system consists of a Waters 1515 isocratic pump, a Waters 2487 UV dual λ detector operated at 254 nm, A PL Aquagel-OH 40 (300×7.5 mm) column. The mobile phase is 20 mM phosphate buffer solution (1.36g/L KH$_2$PO$_4$, 3.58 g/L Na$_2$HPO$_4$, pH=6.85). The eluent flow rate was 1.3 mL/min. 10 μL samples were injected into the system manually

**Results**
RBCMs degradation by different systems

H₂O₂ oxidation

Fig. 2 shows the RBCMs degradation in the form of colour removal of sample with reaction time at different H₂O₂ concentrations. It can be seen from Fig. 2 that, during its initial stage, the percentage decrease of color rapidly increased with increasing initial H₂O₂ concentration. It was observed that after one hour, the colour removal by 0.05, 0.10, 0.19, 0.38, 0.55, 0.73 and 0.89 M H₂O₂ was 5.9 %, 9.0 %, 10.1 %, 24.2 %, 29.5 %, 36.8 % and 38.2 %, respectively. But after 24 hours, there is no significant difference of color removal efficiencies with various H₂O₂ concentrations tested. After 72 hours, over 99 % color removal was achieved regardless of the H₂O₂ concentrations adopted. Obviously, during the first 8 hours, the increase of the initial H₂O₂ concentration was mainly due to speed up the reaction. After ample reaction time and also at the end of the reaction, nearly all the color has been removed/degraded and thus the reactions under different H₂O₂ concentrations become the same. In view of using fewer reagents, the H₂O₂ concentration of 0.05 M and 0.10 M were adopted in subsequent experiments.

[Figure 2 here]

Residual H₂O₂ and TOC removals at different initial H₂O₂ concentrations were measured at 24 hours, 48 hours and 72 hours, respectively, and the results were showed in Table 2. It can be seen that when initial concentration is 0.05 M, H₂O₂ was fully consumed after 72 hours, corresponding TOC removal was found 58.8 %. This indicates a significant removal/degradation of RBCMs which have been mineralized to CO₂ and H₂O. As compared with the case of 0.05 M H₂O₂ used, when H₂O₂ initial concentration is 0.10 M, there was still around 0.74 mM H₂O₂ left in the system after 72 hours. However, the TOC remains the same level of removal under the two H₂O₂ concentrations.
Fenton treatment

The results of the Fenton treatment for colour removal with and without stirring were illustrated in Fig. 3. The dosage of Fenton reagent was 0.5 mM for Fe\(^{2+}\) and 0.05 or 0.1 M for H\(_2\)O\(_2\) in 100 ml sample. As shown in Fig. 3, there is little difference between stirring (at 220 rpm) and non-stirring during the Fenton reaction regarding the colour removal. There is also no obvious trend of colour removal with the H\(_2\)O\(_2\) dosage between 0.05 M and 0.1 M. However, it is evident that the colour removal was enhanced with Fenton reaction time especially in the first 8 hours of test. The colour removal efficiency remains insignificant change after 24 hours of reaction, at that time and it was noted that over 95 % of colour was removed during this period. It should be noted that a negative removal of colour, as shown in Fig. 3, was appeared in the first hour of reaction since Fe\(^{2+}\) was oxidized by H\(_2\)O\(_2\) to Fe\(^{3+}\) which exhibited brown/yellow colour at the beginning of reaction.

Table 3 provides the results of Fenton treatment on TOC removal. It is very interesting to point out that although there is no obvious difference on colour removal between stirring and non-stirring, stirring clearly benefits the TOC removals. As shown in Table 3, stirring can enhance the speed of H\(_2\)O\(_2\) exhaustion and therefore it leads to additional 8 % (on average) TOC removals from 24 hours to 72 hours reaction. In particular, this has been highlighted in the case of initial H\(_2\)O\(_2\) of 0.1 M being adopted. RBCMs degradation by Fenton reaction can be simply described by equation 1.

\[
\text{RBCMs} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow \cdots \cdots \cdots \rightarrow \text{RBCM}_{\text{mineralized}} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Fe}^{3+} \tag{1}
\]
It is clear that the part of the RBCMs can be mineralized to CO₂ and H₂O. Stirring is therefore beneficial for continuous reaction by blowing CO₂ from the solution, leading to higher TOC (RBCMs) removal. Thus, stirring was adopted in the ensuing experiments.

To further clarify the influence of H₂O₂ and Fe²⁺ dosages on RBCMs degradation, Fig. 4 and Table 4 provides the results of Fenton treatment with two levels of H₂O₂ and three levels of Fe²⁺ dosages. As expected, the color removal increased with increasing concentration of Fe²⁺, as shown in Fig. 4. This can be explained by the production of hydroxyl radical (HO•) related to Fe²⁺ concentration. When the initial concentration of Fe²⁺ is less than 0.5 mM, the production rate of hydroxyl radical has a linear relation with Fe²⁺ in the first stage of Fenton process.[22] This can also be confirmed by the decrease of H₂O₂ which is showed in Table 4. Higher Fe²⁺ concentration will accelerate H₂O₂ to produce HO•. Interestingly, it is noted from Fig. 4 that, when the Fe²⁺ concentrations remain the same levels, addition of H₂O₂ of 0.1 M shows the less color removal efficiency than that of 0.05 M within 8 hours. This would be due to self-decomposition of H₂O₂ to O₂ and H₂O, and the recombination of HO• radicals.[23] However, it can be seen from Fig. 4 that, after 24 hours reaction, both 0.05 M and 0.1 M H₂O₂ showed similar ability for colour removal. It should be pointed out that during the final stage of the Fenton reaction, higher Fe²⁺ would have a negative effect on color removal. It may be derived from the oxidation of residual Fe²⁺ to Fe³⁺ which exhibited yellow in color in the solution.

[Figure 4 here]

[Table 4 here]
In regard to TOC removal, it has increased with increasing reaction time but higher Fe$^{2+}$ seems to have adverse influence on TOC removal especially in longer time reactions, as shown in Table 4. The maximum TOC removal of 67.0 % was achieved at 72 hours by addition of 0.1 M H$_2$O$_2$ and 0.125 mM Fe$^{2+}$. On such condition, the color was fully eliminated.

*Photo-Fenton treatment*

Fig. 5 and Table 5 show the results of color and TOC removal during photo-Fenton process. The blank, i.e. the only UV irradiation, was conducted, which indicates that there is no use for enhancing color removal under the current UV lamp. Comparing the results with those shown in Fig. 4, the similar trends were observed. However, it is obviously noted that the photo-Fenton treatment significantly improves the color removal. After 8 hours UV irradiation, 98.0 % color and 47.2 % TOC were removed by addition of 0.05 M H$_2$O$_2$ and 0.5 mM Fe$^{2+}$.

*UV-vis spectroscopic analysis*

The UV-vis absorption spectra provide a useful tool to identify the change of structural characteristics and molecular weight of RBCMs. Such investigations of the selected samples before and after the different treatment processes were carried out and the results jointly illustrated in Fig. 6. The three treated samples (S1-S3) were collected from each of the following treatment processes at the optimal testing conditions which indicate in the legend of Fig. 6: H$_2$O$_2$ oxidation (S1), Fenton reaction (S2) and photo-Fenton treatment (S3). It is well known that the UV-vis spectra of RBCMs are broad, featureless and monotonously decrease with increasing wavelength. For the original sample (S0), it has a high absorbance between 200–330 nm. After 330 nm, the absorbance decreases sharply with increasing wavelength, as shown in Fig. 6. Notably, compared with S0, the significant decrease of absorbencies of S1, S2
and S3 after treatments can be observed in Fig. 6. It should be pointed out that the S3 was
tested at a high Fe$^{2+}$ concentration with short reaction time, this may cause the S3 curve being
above the S1 and S2 in Fig. 6 since the UV illuminating can promote to produce a great deal of
Fe$^{3+}$ which has a similar absorbency characteristics with RBCMs in 200−400 nm regions, thus
resulting in a negative effect of the UV-vis absorption spectra. As per literature, various
absorption at wavelengths of 250, 254, 270, 280, 300, 365, 400, 436 and 465 nm as well as
ratios like $\text{Abs}_{250}/\text{Abs}_{365}$, $\text{Abs}_{465}/\text{Abs}_{665}$ have been cited for the spectral differentiation of
NOM.$^{[24]}$ Among them, absorbencies at 254 nm (UV$_{254}$) and 400 nm (Color$_{400}$) were
interchangeably measured with TOC and colour, respectively.$^{[6,25,26]}$ The range of 260−290 nm
indicates the occurrence of $\pi-\pi^*$ electron transitions for phenolic substances, aniline derivatives,
benzoic acids, polyenes and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.$^{[27]}$ Moreover, since many of
these substances are precursors or components of certain types of NOM, the value of
absorptivity at 280 nm (UV$_{280}$) may yield important clues regarding the degree of aromaticity,
source functions, extent of humification and possible molecular weight.$^{[28]}$ Thus, similarly in
this study, absorptivity at 280 nm is specially viewed as an indication of the structural feature
of RBCMs. It can be seen from Fig. 6 that the shoulder in the range of 260−290 nm of S0
disappeared as a result of the treatments especially in $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ oxidation and Fenton process.
These results suggest that some unsaturated components, such as aromatic moieties in the
RBCMs, may well be degraded during these treatments.

The attached diagram within Fig. 6 is the plot of $\Delta\log K$ corresponding to S0, S1, S2 and S3.
The $\Delta\log K$ is a major parameter, which is increased with the molecular size of NOM and free
radical concentration.$^{[29]}$ The value of $\Delta\log K$ can be calculated by subtracting the logarithm of
the absorptivity at 600 nm from that at 400 nm. As shown in Fig. 6, the obvious decreases in
$\Delta\log K$ values of all treated samples especially for S2 were observed, providing hard evidence
of the fact that some RBCMs were broken down into smaller molecules after these treatments.
As a visible appearance, Fig. 7 shows the original and treated samples marked as S0, S1, S2 and S3 with previous denotation.

Result of HPLC measurement

HPLC was employed to monitor the molecular size of the RBCMs before and after the treatment based on the principle of size-exclusion. It is understood that the large molecular size will be detected first followed by the small molecular size of the RBCMs. Similarly, big peak/absorbance indicates the strong amount of RBCMs and small peak refers to the light amount of the RBCMs. From Fig. 8, it is seen clearly that the RBCMs before treatment (S0) possess heavy mass with big molecular size while the RBCMs after treatment (S2) exhibit small molecular size with low amount, indicating the breakdown of the RBCMs by Fenton reaction.

Discussion

Although the degradation of NOM has been investigated extensively in the literature, it is noted that, NOM came from either some industrial products or isolated from special nature organic materials as per the investigations reported. Hence, the components of NOM are relatively simple and the concentrations are lower than the samples investigated in this study. As described earlier, the samples studied currently were derived from a novel study aimed at reusing the dewatered alum sludge cake as P adsorbent and biofilm carrier in constructed wetland for P-rich wastewater treatment. After a long time operation in wetland of reuse, the alum sludge was finally saturated by P from the wastewater. In order to not only decrease
the risk of disposal of P-saturated alum sludge but also try to recovery P from it as a recycled resource, extraction by using H₂SO₄ was proved to be an efficient and economic method for P release. [3] However, RBCMs and metals such as Al, Ca, Mg and Fe were also released into solution at the same time, forming a special sample with strong colour, low pH, high concentrations of P, Al, RBCMs and other components (see Table 1). Therefore, there is a necessity to remove colour and RBCMs from the H₂SO₄ extracted solution during the attempt of obtaining the pure phosphate as final target in P recovery.

H₂O₂ oxidation was tested firstly because the nature of H₂O₂ is a strong (oxidation potential =1.78 V), but not very specific oxidizing agent. As a result, high yields of degradation products are expected. However, the results show that the reaction time is the key factor for colour and TOC removal. The reason behind is that most substances do not react rapidly with H₂O₂ and, in order to achieve oxidation, activation of H₂O₂, such as transition metal, alkaline conditions, is required.[30] Whereas, H₂O₂ oxidation was carried out in this study at very low pH (approximately 2). This may have caused the slow reaction and thus a long time reaction is necessary.

The Fenton reagent has been shown to be effective in the degradation of a wide spectrum of organic and inorganic pollutants.[31-33] More recently, Watts and Teel [34] reported an important reaction during Fenton process:

\[ \text{HO}_2\cdot \rightarrow \text{O}_2\cdot^- + \text{H}^+ \]  

(2)

These propagation reactions produce a pool of radicals with different reactive properties. Hydroxyl radical (HO•) and perhydroxyl radical (HO₂•) are both oxidant although the latter is relatively weak. Superoxide radical (O₂•⁻) is a weak reductant and nucleophile in aqueous systems which may be responsible for an enhanced treatment of contaminants when they don’t react with hydroxyl radicals.[34] As a result, Fenton treatment can be used widely for degradation of many kinds of pollutants.
Because Fe$^{3+}$ ions exist mostly as hydroxyl complexes and soluble Fe$^{2+}$ salts tend to co-
precipitate with Fe$^{3+}$ oxyhydroxides if ions are present at neutral pH, Fenton reaction is
therefore most effective in acidic solution (pH~3) which keeps Fe$^{3+}$ species soluble. The pH
of the samples in this study is around 2.1, thus it is suitable for Fenton reaction. As reported in
Fig. 2 & 4 and Table 2 & 4, compared with H$_2$O$_2$ oxidation, Fenton reaction can increase
distinctly the rate of colour removal within initial 8 hours. The possible reason maybe lies in
the enhanced mass of radicals including HO•, HO$_2$• and O$_2$•$^-$ being produced and reacted
quickly with some easily destroyed chromophores of RBCMs, such as aromatic ring in the first
stage. However, the rate of radicals production becomes slow and the left components of
RBCMs become difficult to be destroyed with increasing reaction time. Therefore, the overall
colour and TOC removal efficiencies can’t be improved significantly. It should be pointed out
that, firstly, at low H$_2$O$_2$ concentration of 0.5 M, the H$_2$O$_2$ oxidation was slightly better than
Fenton reaction for TOC removal (see Table 2, 4). The reason was assumed that, because of
catalysis of Fe$^{2+}$, there are not only high oxidants of H$_2$O$_2$ and HO• but also weak oxidant of
HO$_2$• and weak reductant of O$_2$•$^-$ in the reaction system. Thus, in low concentration of H$_2$O$_2$,
the negative effect of HO$_2$• and O$_2$•$^-$ is striking, leading to H$_2$O$_2$ being slightly better than
Fenton on total ability of oxidation. Secondly, the high concentration of Fe$^{2+}$ brings a negative
effect on TOC removal though it is positive for production rate of HO• in first stage of Fenton
process. The supposed reason is that the excessive Fe$^{2+}$ can be adsorbed by RBCMs due to the
capability of RBCMs to complex metal ions to form complex which is more difficult to be
broken down into CO$_2$ and H$_2$O than RBCMs.

A combination of H$_2$O$_2$ and UV irradiation with Fe$^{2+}$, a so-called photo-Fenton process, can
significantly enhance the decomposition of many refractory organic compounds. The main
mechanism of photo-Fenton process is as follows:

$$H_2O_2 + Fe^{2+} \rightarrow Fe(OH)^{2+} + HO^•$$  (3)
Fe(OH)$_{2+}$ + $hv$ → Fe$^{2+}$ + HO• \hspace{1cm} (4)

The acceleration for decomposition of organic compounds is believed to be in order to photolysis of iron aquacomplex, Fe(H$_2$O)$_5$(OH)$_{2+}$ (respected hereafter by Fe(OH)$_{2+}$), to providing a new important source of HO• radicals.\textsuperscript{[36,37]} It is also confirmed from the results of this study that photo-Fenton showed the highest efficiency for colour removal. After 8 hours irradiation, 97.8 % colour was removed whereas only 54.7 % and 81.1 % colour were removed by H$_2$O$_2$ and Fenton processes, respectively, at the same reaction period of 8 hours. In addition, the high TOC removal of 47.2 % was also achieved in the same time.

Comparing the three processes tested in the current study, they are all based on the H$_2$O$_2$ oxidation actually. UV and Fe$^{2+}$ act as the activator for improving the oxidation ability of H$_2$O$_2$. As per the results and the discussion, the photo-Fenton system showed the highest ability on colour and TOC removals. But considering the investment and danger of UV irradiation for operator, UV-assisted systems may not be the convenient and economical choice. Compared with H$_2$O$_2$ oxidation, Fenton system can increase TOC removal from 58.6 % to 67.0 % but a small quantity of ferrous salts addition is required. However, the main advantage of H$_2$O$_2$ oxidation is that it doesn’t bring any additional compound to the system.

**Conclusions**

The H$_2$SO$_4$ leachate samples, consisting of a large amount of RBCMs, phosphate and aluminium, were treated by H$_2$O$_2$, Fenton and photo-Fenton systems, respectively, for the purpose of degradation of RBCMs in regard to colour and TOC. The results of colour and TOC removals showed that all of the three processes are efficient. Among them, photo-Fenton is the most efficient process because around 98 % colour and 47 % TOC were removed after 8 hours reaction. For H$_2$O$_2$ and Fenton systems, the reaction rate is comparatively slow and the reaction...
time is the key factor for colour and TOC removals although 100 % colour and 58.6 % TOC could disappear by using H$_2$O$_2$ while 100% colour and 67.0 % TOC could be eliminated by using Fenton oxidation, both in 72 hours of reaction. It was found that higher concentration of H$_2$O$_2$ (0.1 M) is favourable than that of 0.05 M for colour removal. However, excessive Fe$^{2+}$ brings a negative effect on TOC removal. Bearing in mind of the main objective of this study, it lies in seeking a RBCMs reduction approach which is efficient and easy to operate in practice. Therefore, considering the investment and danger of UV irradiation, H$_2$O$_2$ and Fenton system could be suitable methods for practical operation.

**Acknowledgements**

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**References**


Table 1 The characteristics of the sample (P-extraction leachate)

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<td>&gt; 0.74</td>
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<td>45.58</td>
<td>52.79</td>
<td>58.84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 M</td>
<td>&gt; 0.74</td>
<td>&gt; 0.74</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>38.37</td>
<td>48.79</td>
<td>58.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: Results of H$_2$O$_2$ residual and TOC removal during Fenton reagent treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residual H$_2$O$_2$ (mM)</th>
<th>TOC removal (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.05 M H$_2$O$_2$ (NS)</td>
<td>0.15–0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.05 M H$_2$O$_2$ (S)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10 M H$_2$O$_2$ (NS)</td>
<td>&gt; 0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10 M H$_2$O$_2$ (S)</td>
<td>&gt; 0.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: $\text{CFe}^{2+} = 0.5$ mM; NS: non stirring; S: stirring (at 220 rpm)
Table 4 Residual H$_2$O$_2$ and TOC removal using different H$_2$O$_2$ and Fe$^{2+}$ dosages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H$_2$O$_2$ (M)</th>
<th>Fe$^{2+}$ (mM)</th>
<th>Residual H$_2$O$_2$ (mM)</th>
<th>TOC removal (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>51.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>&gt; 0.74</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>46.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>&gt; 0.74</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>57.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>&gt; 0.74</td>
<td>47.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>&gt; 0.74</td>
<td>&gt; 0.74</td>
<td>40.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5: H$_2$O$_2$ residual and TOC removal after 8 hrs photo-Fenton treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H$_2$O$_2$ (M)</th>
<th>Fe$^{2+}$ (mM)</th>
<th>0.05</th>
<th>0.10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual H$_2$O$_2$ (mM)</td>
<td>0.15−0.29</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>&gt; 0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOC removal (%)</td>
<td>47.21</td>
<td>36.05</td>
<td>24.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure captions

Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the photo reactor

Fig. 2. The removal of color at different H_2O_2 concentrations

Fig. 3. Results of color removal via Fenton treatment

Fig. 4. Effect of different H_2O_2 and Fe^{2+} dosages on color removal

Fig. 5. Colour removals during photo-Fenton process

Fig. 6. UV-vis absorption spectra and ΔlogK before and after the different treatments

Fig. 7. The visible observation of the samples before and after different treatments: S0, original sample; S1, H_2O_2 oxidation; S2, Fenton reaction; and S3, photo-Fenton treatment

Fig. 8. Results of RBCMs molecular size monitoring before and after Fenton reaction by HPLC
Figure 1

UV lamp

Fe$^{2+}$/ H$_2$O$_2$

250 ml beaker

100 ml sample

magnetic stirrer

magnetic stirrer machine

12 cm

3 cm
Figure 2
Figure 3

$\text{Cr}^{2+} = 0.5 \text{ mM}$

- $0.05 \text{ M } \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ no stir
- $0.05 \text{ M } \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ stirred
- $0.10 \text{ M } \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ no stir
- $0.10 \text{ M } \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ stirred

Color removal (%) vs Time

0 h 1 h 2 h 3 h 4 h 5 h 6 h 7 h 8 h -- 24 h -- 48 h -- 72 h
Figure 4
Figure 5

Graph showing the effect of irradiation time on color removal (%). The graph includes two sets of data:

1. CH$_2$O$_2$ = 0.05 M
   - 0.5 mM Fe$^{2+}$
   - 0.25 mM Fe$^{2+}$
   - 0.125 mM Fe$^{2+}$
   - UV blank

2. CH$_2$O$_2$ = 0.10 M
   - 0.5 mM Fe$^{2+}$
   - 0.25 mM Fe$^{2+}$
   - 0.125 mM Fe$^{2+}$

The x-axis represents irradiation time in hours (0 h to 8 h), and the y-axis represents color removal in percentage (0% to 100%). The graph illustrates the increased color removal with increasing irradiation time and Fe$^{2+}$ concentration.
Figure 6

S0: Sample
S1: ○ 0.10 M H$_2$O$_2$ / 72h
S2: ▲ 0.10 M H$_2$O$_2$
    + 0.125 mM Fe$^{2+}$/ 72h
S3: ○ 0.05 M H$_2$O$_2$
    + 0.5mM Fe$^{2+}$ + UV/ 8h
Figure 8

Retention time (min) vs. Absorbance for S0 and S2 samples.