

Plasma electrolysis method for reducing COD in tofu wastewater

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Abstract. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is one of pollution parameter that have to be reduced so the wastewater may not harm the environment. Tofu wastewater is one of the organic wastewater that have high concentration of COD. The level of COD in untreated tofu wastewater outnumbered 8000 mg/L. This parameter could be lowered by plasma electrolysis that produced radical species to degrade pollutants in the wastewater. Three variations had been done in this study, such as: the addition of Fe²⁺ ion as a catalyst, the voltage, and the depth of anode. It was shown that addition of 60 mg/L of Fe²⁺ ion in plasma electrolysis could degrade COD in tofu wastewater to 73%. The effect of the voltage also had been studied. By using the voltage at 750 V could discard COD as much as 85%. The last variation that was conducted in this study is the effect of the depth of anode in plasma electrolysis. The result showed that 73% of COD in tofu wastewater could be reduced by using the depth of anode 2 cm. All of these results showed that plasma electrolysis is a potential method to degrade pollution parameter, especially COD in tofu wastewater.

1 Introduction

Most people in Indonesia eat tofu as a daily food because of its nutrition. To meet the needs, many tofu plants were established. They would generate a lot of waste in the processes. In general, tofu waste is divided into three categories: the solid waste or so-called tofu dregs, the wastewater, and the gaseous waste that is generated from fumes cooking process and foul odor from biodegradable waste. The tofu dregs is often used as feed ingredients however, it does not apply to the liquid waste.

Tofu wastewater is usually produced by immersing, washing, clumping, and pressing processes. It contains many organic materials and make the level of chemical oxygen demand increased. If this wastewater is not treated well, it will release bad odor to the environment because of the organic materials content. COD in untreated tofu wastewater outnumbered 8000 mg/L. This wastewater is classified as the hazardous waste for the environment, as a consequence, the state minister of environment in Indonesia confirmed that the quality standar of COD in tofu wastewater has to be below 300 mg/L.

Research about tofu wastewater treatment had been done before by using many different methods, such as biofilter aerobic. This method could degrade COD in tofu wastewater to 72,93% [1]. Electrochemical process was also studied to reduce the COD level, but it could only lowered the COD level in tofu wastewater as much as 42,11% [2]. The next method to decrease the COD degree was using advanced oxidation process, but it only could reduce COD as much as 15,23% [3]. All of those methods showed that the level of COD in tofu wastewater was still being over the quality standard.

Therefore in this study, we learned about another method that might increase the degradation of COD significantly. The method that we used to treat the wastewater in this study was plasma electrolysis.

Plasma electrolysis is an electrochemical process that use a high voltage to form plasma charge that is occurred among the anode and the electrolyte surface [4, 5]. Plasma electrolysis took place after the conventional electrolysis had been occurred. It is confirmed that this electrolysis occurred with hydrogen gas formation at the cathode and oxygen gas formation at the anode [6]. This process will form energetic species, with the hydroxyl radical as the strongest one [5]. Plasma electrolysis had been studied as an effective method to treat wastewater [7,8].

Two process variables that have great effect in degrading pollution parameters in wastewater are the voltage and the concentration of Fe²⁺ ion as the catalyst [5]. In addition, the depth of anode is also another important factor that has to be noticed in plasma electrolysis process [9,10]. Therefore in this paper, we would focus on the effectiveness of those three factors to reduce COD in tofu wastewater.

2 Experimental Procedures

2.1 The apparatus of plasma electrolysis

The plasma electrolysis reactor was a waste treatment reactor comprised of a 2 L-beaker glass and equipped with a water cooling system to keep the temperature at 50°C. The volume of tofu wastewater processed was 1.5 L. In this study, type of cathode used was Stainless

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Steel-316. The form of this cathode was a solid cylinder with a length of 27 cm and a diameter of 0.5 cm. Tungsten (wolfram) was used as an anode, with a length of 17.5 cm and a diameter of 0.32 cm. Electrical equipment utilized was multimeter, diode bridge, trafo, and slide regulator, as can be seen in Fig. 1.

Anode was enclosed by a glass sheath equipped with an air injector, so it could be used as a medium to inject air into the working solution. The flow rate of the air that was injected into the solution was 2 L/min. If the depth of the anode used was 2 cm, then the magnitude of the variation was measured from the bottom of the glass sheath to the surface of the solution. Every variation of the anode depth, the length of the anode contacted directly with the waste is 0.5 cm. The illustration of anode could be seen in Fig. 1.

The anode was conditioned to be submerged as deep as 20 mm from the surface boundary. The flow rate of the air injector was set at 2 L/min. Then, the electricity was turned on and the regulator voltage was set starting from 22.7 V. The voltage was increased until the plasma occurred. The phenomenon that happened in plasma electrolysis reactor was documented well. Every part of the apparatus of the setup had to be well observed and confirmed in a good condition. The voltage kept to be increased, then it was left momentarily at that point until the current and voltage were stable, and the current was recorded. After that, the voltage was increased slowly until it reached 750 V. If the measured current were fluctuated, the current values were recorded longer, then they were averaged. This process was carried out at a constant temperature, 50°C.

2.2 Testing the performance of plasma electrolysis experimental setup

As much as 1.5 L of tofu wastewater and 0.02 M Na₂SO₄ were added into the plasma electrolysis reactor. Iron catalyst, 40 mg/L FeSO₄·7H₂O, was mixed into the

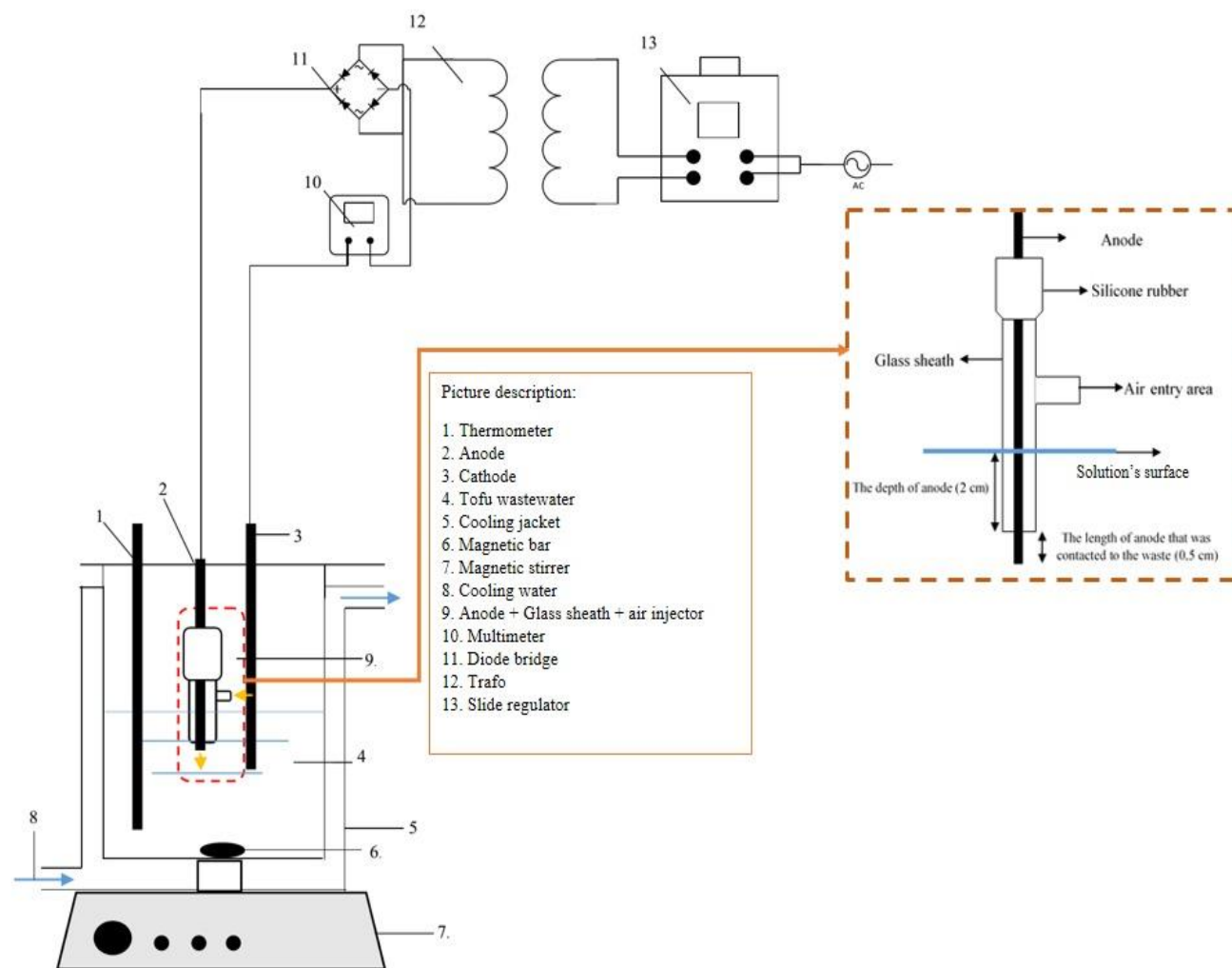


Figure 1. The schematic diagram of experimental setup for plasma electrolysis

2.3 COD degradation of tofu wastewater

There are 3 variation that was studied in this experiment, such as: the addition of Fe^{2+} ion as a catalyst, the voltage, and the depth of anode. For the addition of Fe^{2+} ion variation, we used 700 V and immersed the anode 2 cm from the surface. For other variation, such as the voltage, we added 60 mg/L Fe^{2+} ion as the catalyst into the working solution and immersed the anode 2 cm. For the last variation, we set the voltage to 700 V and added 60 mg/L Fe^{2+} ion as the catalyst into the working solution.

Before the treatment, the tofu wastewater was filtered by using filter cloth. The COD of this filtered wastewater was measured according to method in SNI 6989-2-2009. Then, the solution and 0.02 M Na_2SO_4 are fed into the plasma electrolysis reactor. Iron catalyst was added and mixed into the reactor. The anode was conditioned to be submerged as deep as 2 cm from the surface boundary, except for the the depth of anode variation. The voltage regulator was switched on and the voltage raised slowly. The process of plasma electrolysis was carried out for 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 90, and 120 minutes. After its variation of time, the waste sample was taken and its COD content were measured.

3 Results and Discussion

In this research, we used Na_2SO_4 as the electrolyte. This solution was chosen because the amount of hydrogen peroxide produced in that solution are greater than other electrolytes [11]. The distance of the cathode and the anode was set at 4 cm. If the distance between the anode and the cathode was less than 1 cm, then the anode would be crushed or eroded [12]. Another condition process of plasma electrolysis in this research was the presence of air injection in the anode, with the flow rate at 2 L/min. The air entered the working solution would help to produce more radical species that could attack more organic contaminants [13, 14], made the plasma became more stable, and decreased the consumption energy.

3.1 The effect of the voltage on the percentage of COD degradation of tofu wastewater

The bigger te voltage, the greater the amount of hydroxyl radicals that will be produced [5, 10]. Hydroxyl radicals are so reactive to degrade material organic in tofu wastewater [15]. Those species would make the percentage of COD degradation of tofu wastewater increased as long as the voltage went up. From Fig. 2, we know that the highest COD degradation appeared when using 750 V, followed by 700 V and 650 V. From the graph we can see 600 V as the voltage that resulted the least COD degradation.

The rate of COD degradation in every used voltage were different. At 750 V, COD degradation peaked at 40 minutes and the graph showed a slight increase after that time. While using 650 V, the rate went up extremely for a longer time, and there was no a significant rising when

using 600 V. These datas represented the relation of those variables, that the higher the voltage, the bigger the rate of COD degradation occurred.

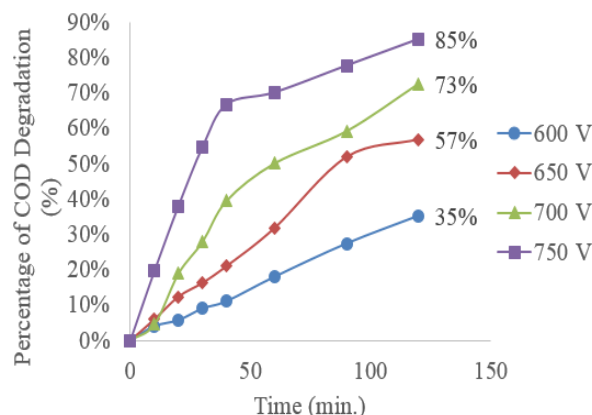


Figure 2. The relation of COD degradation to the time of plasma electrolysis on the voltage variation

On the other side, there were some losses if the voltage used was too high. The first disadvantage was the anode that was being used became eroded faster and the subsequent loss was the energy consumed became greater.

3.2 The effect of the depth of anode on the percentage of COD degradation of tofu wastewater

The line graphs in Fig. 3 illustrates the relation of the variation of the depth of anode to the percentage of COD degradation in tofu wastewater. These charts have upward trend but they are more fluctuate than the previous one, The reduction of COD in tofu wastewater tended to rise along with the deeper the anode that immersed in the solution, but it decreased while using the depth of anode at 4 cm.

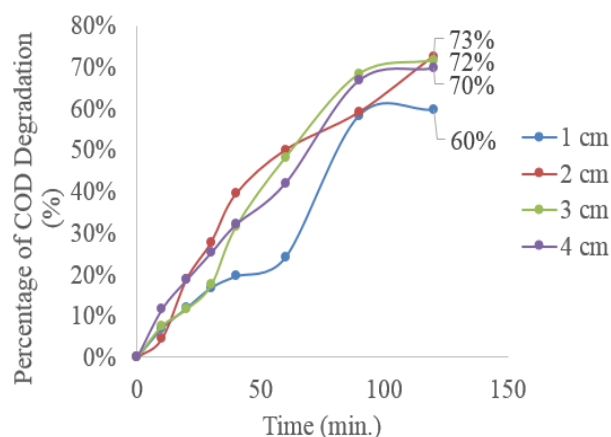


Figure 3. The relation of COD degradation to the time of plasma electrolysis on the depth of anode variation

The deeper the anode, the bigger the effect of hydrostatic pressure. It made the gas sheath around the

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plasma became unstable and tend to move upward [9]. Therefore, the COD degradation at 4 cm is lower than 3 cm. This reduction might appeared because the time for water vapor molecules for being around the plasma became shorter so they did not have enough chance to produce more hydroxyl radicals (according to the reaction 1) [5], so the amount of hydroxyl radicals in the solution would decline.



3.3 The effect of the concentration of Fe²⁺ ion on the percentage of COD degradation of tofu wastewater

The line graphs in Fig. 4 show an upward trend of the effect of concentration of Fe²⁺ ion on the percentage of COD degradation along with the time process. The hydroxyl radicals are so reactive, apart from attacking contaminants in the wastewater, it also recombined to their species very fast [16]. The recombination of hydroxyl radicals produced hydrogen peroxide. The ferrous ion increased the decomposition of hydrogen peroxyde to form more hydroxyl radicals [15]. It made ferrous sulfate that added into the solution as a great catalyst for plasma electrolysis.

With regards to the amount of COD degradation while using 100 mg/L ferrous iron, it had the highest COD degradation, on the other side, the lowest COD degradation appeared when adding no ferrous ion into the solution. There was not much difference by adding 100 mg/L and 60 mg/L ferrous ion because of the excess ferrous ion in the solution. By adding too much ferrous ion, there would be no significant degradation of pollution parameters in the wastewater [15, 17]. The excess ion would consume the other hydroxyl radicals to form Fe³⁺ ion and OH⁻ ion, then those ions would combined and made Fe(OH)₃ in solid form [17].

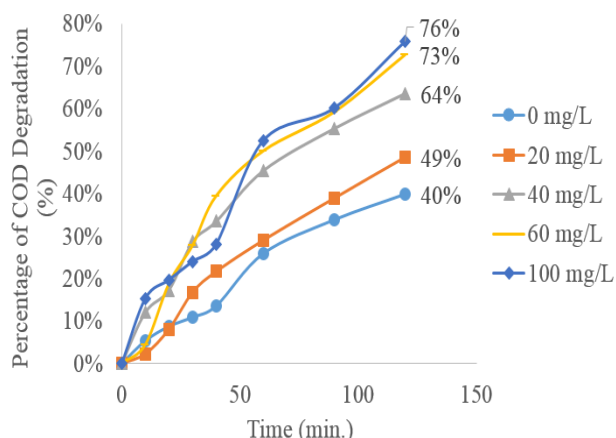
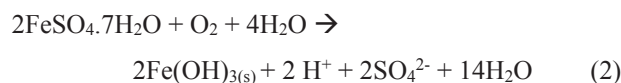


Figure 4. The relation of COD degradation to the time of plasma electrolysis on the concentration of Fe²⁺ ion variation

The ferrous sulfate was not only functioning as a catalyst in plasma electrolysis, but also served as a coagulant which could bind the organic substrates

through sweeping floc mechanism in tofu wastewater to finally settled down, in accordance with reaction 2 below [18],



4 Conclusion

This research proved that plasma electrolysis was a potential method to reduce COD in tofu wastewater. Three process variables that had big impact to the plasma electrolysis process were the voltage, the concentration of Fe²⁺ ion, and the depth of anode. The bigger the voltage, the percentage of COD degradation in the tofu wastewater would become greater, but this relation did not apply for the variation of the depth of the anode and the concentration of Fe²⁺ ion that added into the solution. The best condition to reduce COD in tofu wastewater was the voltage variation at 750 V, with the reduction as much as 85%.

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