

## Fentonov i UV/Fentonov proces za mineralizaciju tenzida u vodi

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*Istraživana je mineralizacija tenzida primjenom naprednih oksidacijskih procesa, Fentonovog i UV/Fentonovog procesa. Korišten je anionski tenzid, sekundarni alkan sulfonat (SAS), komercijalni proizvod Hostapur SAS, koji ima široku primjenu u proizvodnji tekstilnih pomoćnih sredstava, kućanskih i industrijskih deterđenata. Provedeni su eksperimenti u svrhu određivanja utjecaja koncentracije željezovog (II) sulfata ( $FeSO_4$ ), vodikovog peroksida ( $H_2O_2$ ) i njihovog molarnog omjera, pH, temperature i UV zračenja na stupanj i brzinu mineralizacije tenzida u vodi. Laboratorijski eksperimenti pokazali su da je UV/Fentonov proces najučinkovitiji proces. SAS, početne koncentracije 10 mg/l, mineraliziran je 82% UV/Fentonovim procesom u vremenu od 120 minuta.*

## SUMMARY

### Mineralization of Surfactant in Water by Fenton and UV/Fenton Process

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The mineralization of surfactant by the Fenton and UV/Fenton advanced oxidation processes was studied. The surfactant considered in this work was secondary alkane sulfonate (SAS) as commercial product Hostapur SAS which is widely used for manufacturing of textile auxiliaries, household and industrial detergents. Experiments were conducted to examine the effect of concentration of ferrous sulfate ( $\text{FeSO}_4$ ), hydrogen peroxide ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ) and their molar ratio, pH, temperature and UV radiation on the extent and the rate of surfactant mineralization in water. Laboratory scale experiments showed that UV/Fenton was the most effective process. SAS with the initial concentration of 10 mg/l was mineralized 82 % by UV/Fenton process in 120 minutes.

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### Mineralisierung von Tensiden im Wasser durch den Fenton-Prozess und UV-Fenton-Prozess

Es wird die Untersuchung der Mineralisierung von Tensiden durch den Fenton- und UV-Fenton-Oxidierungsprozess studiert. Das in dieser Arbeit betrachtete Tensid war sekundäres Alkansulfonat (SAS) als kommerzielles Produkt Hostapur SAS, das zur Herstellung von Textilhilfsmitteln, Haushalts- und Industriewaschmitteln weit verwendet wird. Experimente wurden durchgeführt, um die Einwirkung von Konzentrationen des Eisensulfats ( $\text{FeSO}_4$ ), des Wasserstoffperoxides ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ) und ihres molaren Verhältnisses, pH, der Temperatur und der UV-Strahlung auf das Ausmaß und die Geschwindigkeit von Tensidmineralisierung im Wasser zu untersuchen. Laborexperimente haben gezeigt, dass der UV/Fenton der wirksamste Prozess war. SAS mit Anfangskonzentration von 10 mg/l wurde 82% durch den UV/Fenton-Prozess in 120 Minuten mineralisiert.