

Accepted Manuscript

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Fuat Ozyonar, Bunyamin Karagozoglu

PII: S1383-5866(15)30079-4

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.seppur.2015.07.011>

Reference: SEPPUR 12427

To appear in: *Separation and Purification Technology*

Received Date: 31 October 2014

Revised Date: 6 July 2015

Accepted Date: 7 July 2015



Please cite this article as: F. Ozyonar, B. Karagozoglu, Treatment of Pretreated Coke Wastewater by Electrocoagulation and Electrochemical Peroxidation Processes, *Separation and Purification Technology* (2015), doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.seppur.2015.07.011>

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Treatment of Pretreated Coke Wastewater by Electrocoagulation and Electrochemical Peroxidation Processes

Fuat Ozyonar^{1*} and Bunyamin Karagozoglu¹

¹*Department of Environmental Engineering, Cumhuriyet University, 58140 Sivas, Turkey*

**Corresponding author: Fuat Ozyonar*

E-mail address: fozyonar@cumhuriyet.edu.tr, fuatozyonar@gmail.com

Phone: +90 346 219 10 10; fax: +90 346 219 11 77

Abstract

In this study, treatment of pretreated real coke wastewater by Electrocoagulation process (EC) and Electrochemical Peroxidation process (ECP) using direct pulse current was investigated. Air stripping process of ammonia was used as a physicochemical process for the pretreatment of wastewater. In the present study, ECP process has been offered to remove chemical oxygen demand (COD), total organic carbon (TOC), phenol, cyanide (CN⁻) and thiocyanate (SCN⁻) from coke wastewater. The efficiency of the process and settling characteristic of waste sludge were investigated through changing some operating parameters such as initial pH, initial H₂O₂ concentration and current density. Direct pulse current (DPC) was used to prevent the passivity or polarization of electrodes and to increase removal efficiency. Under the optimum operation conditions at the EC and ECP process (pH 3, current density 200A/m², initial H₂O₂ 10 g/L (for ECP), operation time 20 min.), the removal efficiencies of COD, TOC, phenol, CN⁻ and SCN⁻ were observed to be 26%, 20%, 9%, 9.2% and 8.2% (for EC) and to be 92.0%, 90.0%, 97.6%, 90.0% and 93.6% (for ECP), respectively. Operating costs for the EC and ECP process were calculated as 1.46 € /m³ and 5.64€ /m³.

^{1*}Corresponding author: Fuat Ozyonar

E-mail address: fozyonar@cumhuriyet.edu.tr

Phone: +90 346 219 10 10; fax: +90 346 219 11 77

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