Accepted Manuscript

Enhancement of Congo red decolorization by membrane-free structure and biocathode in a microbial electrolysis cell

Wantang Huang, Junfeng Chen, Yongyou Hu, Lihua Zhang

PII: S0013-4686(17)32615-4

DOI: 10.1016/j.electacta.2017.12.055

Reference: EA 30843

To appear in: Electrochimica Acta

Received Date: 29 September 2017

Revised Date: 7 December 2017

Accepted Date: 8 December 2017

Please cite this article as: W. Huang, J. Chen, Y. Hu, L. Zhang, Enhancement of Congo red decolorization by membrane-free structure and bio-cathode in a microbial electrolysis cell, *Electrochimica Acta* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.electacta.2017.12.055.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Enhancement of Congo red decolorization by membrane-free structure and bio-cathode in a
 microbial electrolysis cell

3 Wantang Huang, Junfeng Chen, Yongyou Hu*, Lihua Zhang

4 (The Key Lab of Pollution Control and Ecosystem Restoration in Industry Clusters, Ministry of
5 Education, School of Environment and Energy, South China University of Technology,
6 Guangzhou Higher Education Mega Centre, Guangzhou 510006, PR China)

7 *Corresponding author, E-mail: <u>ppyyhu@scut.edu.cn</u> (Yongyou Hu)

8

9 Abstract: A membrane-free microbial electrolysis cells (MFMEC) with bio-cathode was applied 10 to enhance azo dye Congo red decolorization by the improvement of cathodic action and membrane abandon. To reveal the advantages of MFMEC, a membrane-free electrolysis cell 11 (MFEC) without microorganism and a microbial electrolysis cell (MEC) with membrane were set 12 as comparisons. The electrochemical characteristics of MFMEC and its relation with 13 14 decolorization were analyzed by measuring cathode potential, EIS and current change. The results showed that MFMEC with bio-cathode acquired lower cathode potential than MFEC. The charge 15 transfer resistance of MFMEC was 5.2 Ω which was lower than MEC (43.6 Ω). The 16 17 decolorization efficiency of MFMEC with different voltages (0.3 V, 0.6 V and 0.9 V) were nearly identical and stable at 87.9%, 85.1%, and 86.7% respectively in 24 h. In batch tests without 18 19 solution renewal, the decolorization had a remarkable increasing (25%) in cycle 2 and 3, then it 20 had declined since cycle 4. The main degradation product was benzidine which produced by azo 21 bond cleavage. More CH₄ was produced with 0.9 V as a side reaction that restricted further increase of decolorization rate. The result demonstrated that both the act of co-substrates and 22 23 accepting electrons from cathode were the main decolorization approaches of MFMEC.

24 Keywords: microbial electrolysis cell; membrane-free; bio-cathode; Congo red; decolorization

- 25
- 26 27

28 1. Introduction

Azo dye is an ordinary industrial dye used in textile and dyeing industry, and certainly become one of the hazardous contaminants in refractory wastewater [15]. Azo dye wastewater will cause environmental issues such as aesthetic problem, water transmittance decrease and even Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6604727

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/6604727

Daneshyari.com