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Reactive oxygen and iron species monitoring to investigate the electro-Fenton performances. Impact of the electrochemical process on the biodegradability of metronidazole and its by-products

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K	eactive oxygen and iron species monitoring to investigate the electro-
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13 Abstract

In this study, the monitoring of reactive oxygen species and the regeneration of the ferrous 14 ions catalyst were performed during electro-Fenton (EF) process to highlight the influence of 15 operating parameters. The removal of metronidazole (MTZ) was implemented in an 16 electrochemical mono-compartment batch reactor under various ranges of current densities, 17 initial MTZ and ferrous ions concentrations, and pH values. It was found that under 0.07 mA 18 cm⁻², 0.1 mM of ferrous ions and pH=3, the efficiency of 100 mg L⁻¹ MTZ degradation and 19 mineralization were 100 % within 20 min and 40% within 135 min of electrolysis, 20 respectively. The highest hydrogen peroxide and hydroxyl radical concentrations, 1.4 mM and 21 2.28 mM respectively, were obtained at 60 min electrolysis at 0.07 mA cm⁻². Improvement of 22 the biodegradability was reached from 60 min of electrolysis with a BOD₅/COD ratio above 23 0.4, which was reinforced by a respirometric study, that supports the feasibility of coupling 24 electro-Fenton and biological treatment for the metronidazole removal. 25

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