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Objectives

- ❖ developing a novel Nb-TiO₂/fiberglass – rubberized silicone photocatalytic membrane
- ❖ removal of azithromycin from wastewater

Methodology

UV photocatalytic reactor:

- volume 1.5 L
- UV lamp 120 W
- Nb-TiO₂/fiberglass – rubberized silicone photocatalytic membrane

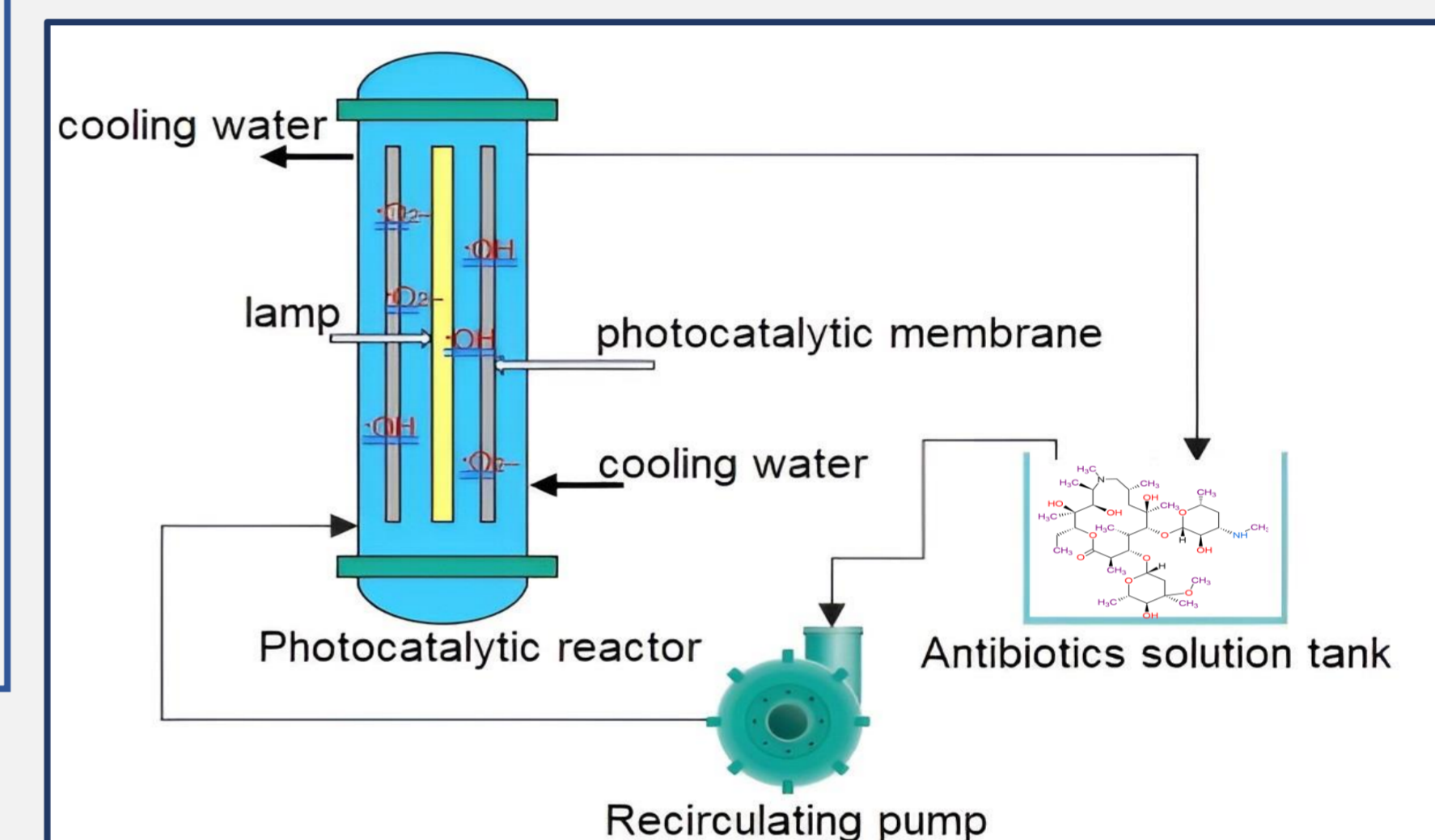
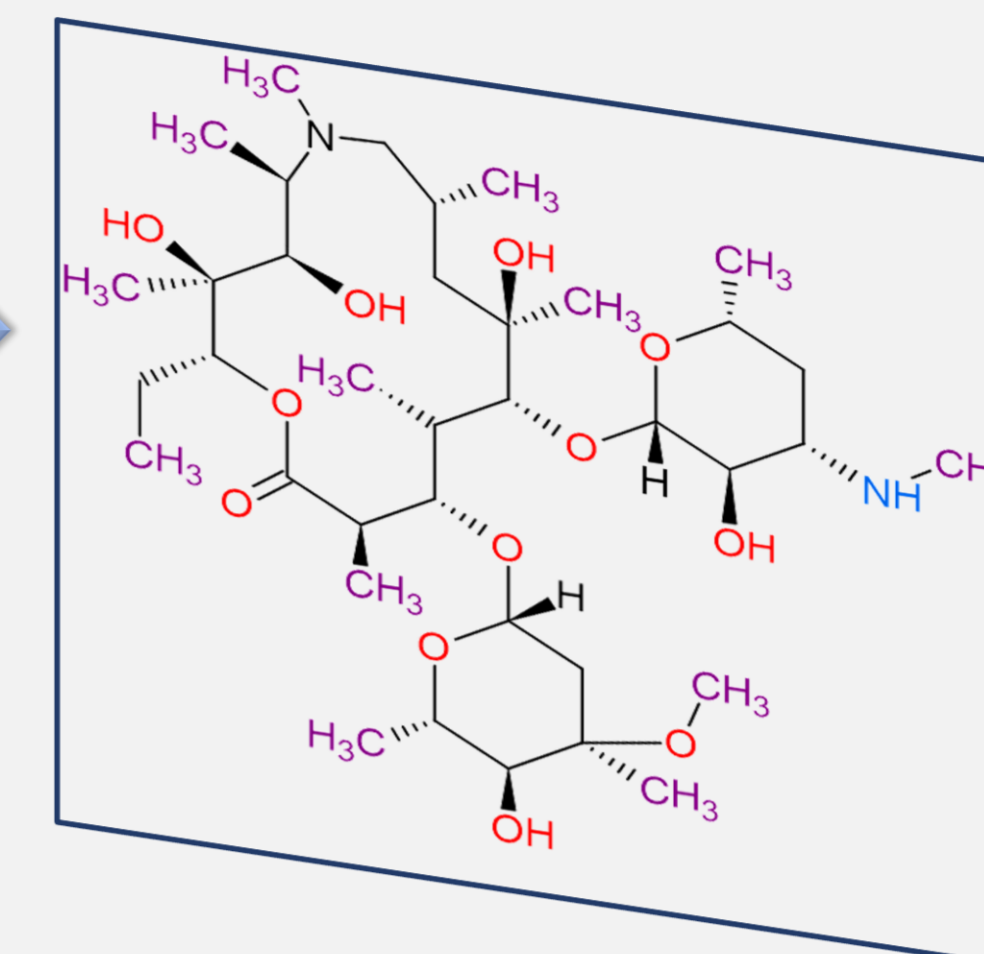
Operating conditions:

- recirculation flow rate 2.0 L/min
- pH of AZT working solution of 3
- H₂O₂/AZT molar ratio of 1.
- AZT initial concentration of 250 mg O₂/L

Preparation of photocatalytic membrane:

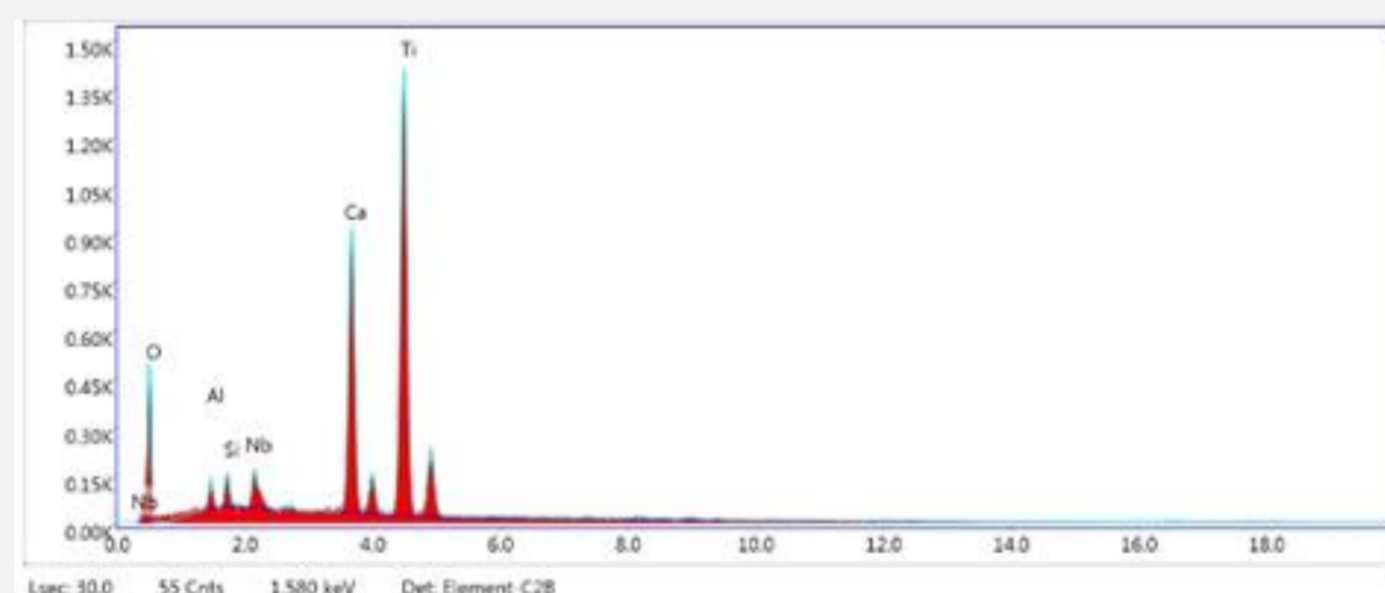
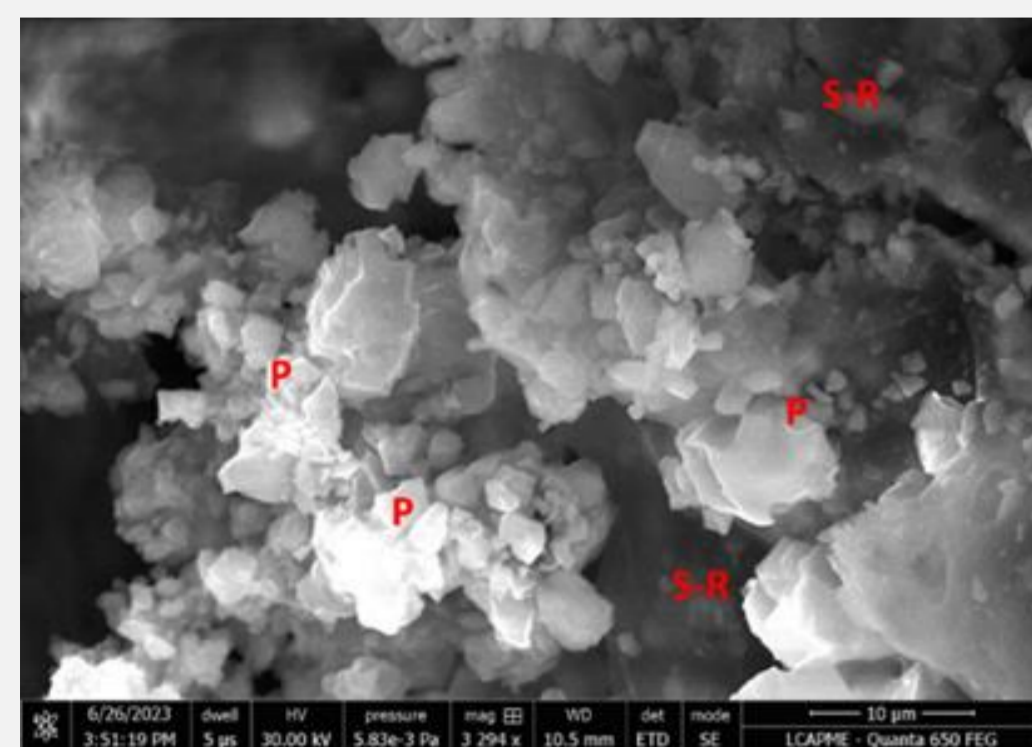
- photocatalyst was prepared by combustion synthesis method
- fiberglass net was immersed in the thin layers of the rubberized silicone - photocatalyst mixtures (molar ratio 5/1)

Azithromycin



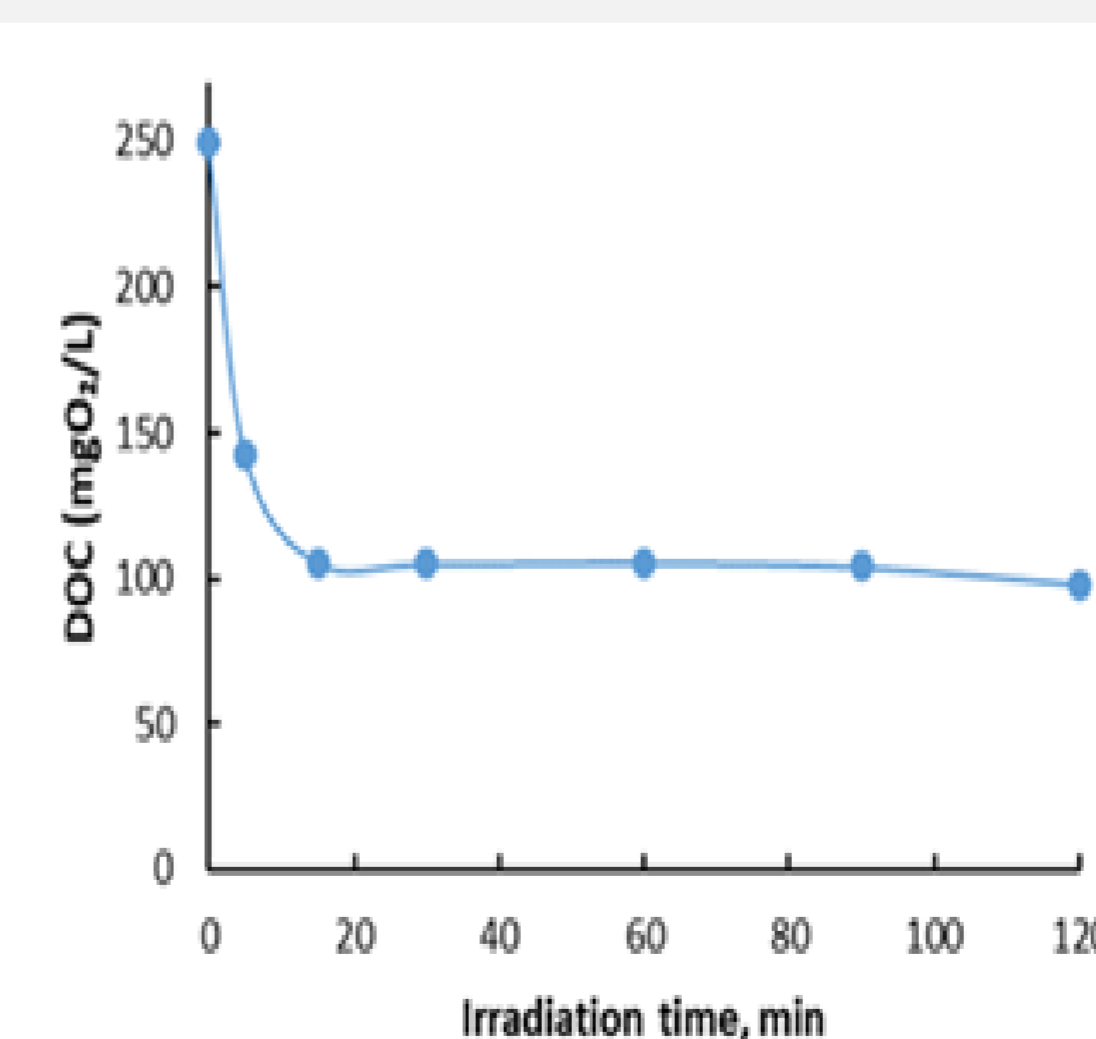
Results and discussion

SEM-EDX of the photocatalytic membrane

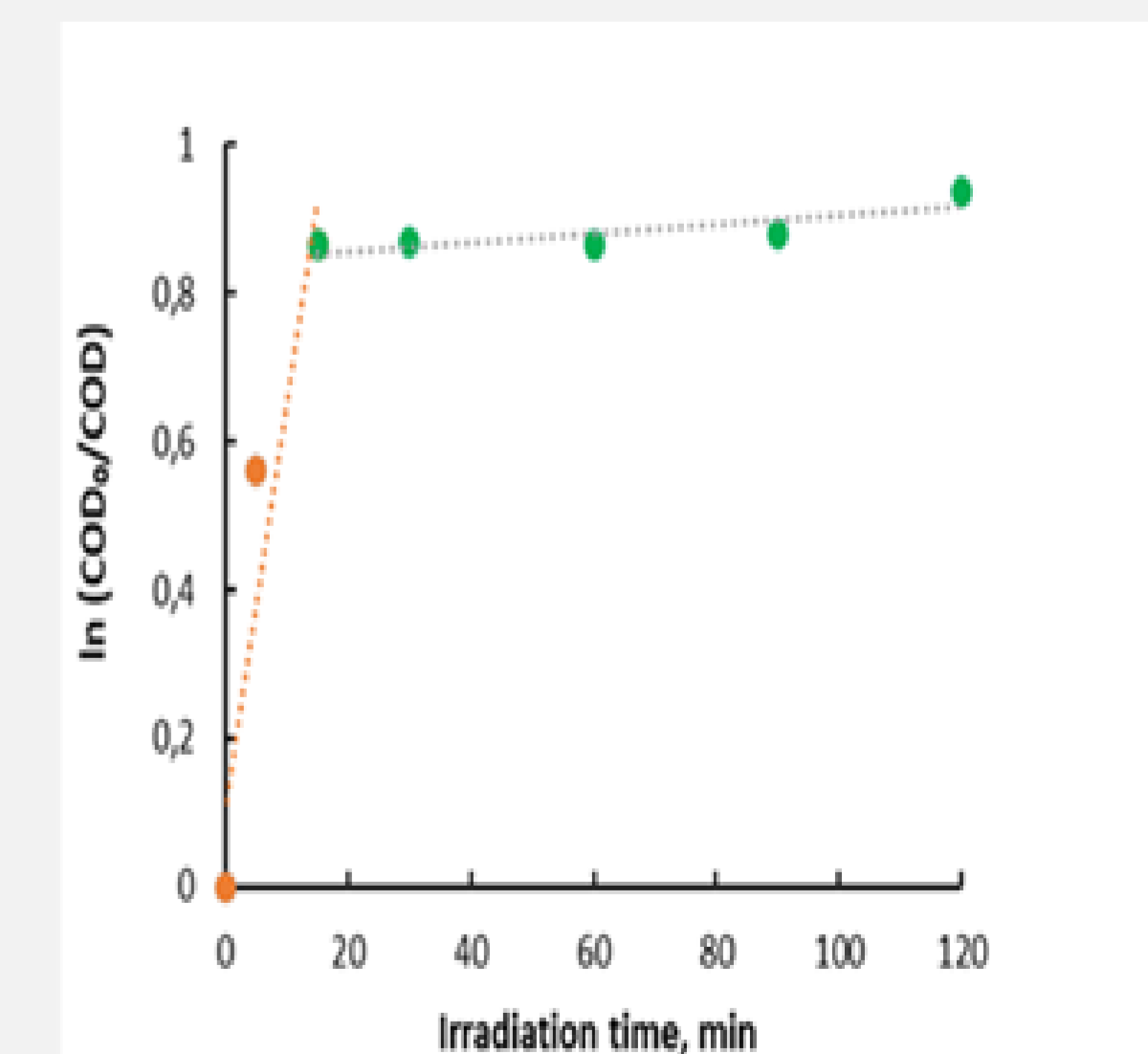


P – photocatalyst
S-R – silicon rubber

Photocatalytic degradation of azithromycin: a. evolution of the organic substrate concentration as a function of the irradiation time; b. pseudo-first-order kinetics



a.



b.

Conclusions

- Good photocatalytic activity of the Nb-TiO₂/fiberglass-rubberized silicone membrane;
- Degradation of the organic substrate follows pseudo-first order kinetics in two stages;
- First stage – the organic substrate is degraded around 60%;
- Second stage – slow degradation of the organic intermediates.