

money detection, black light stage lamps and germicidal UV lamps and they basically produced by low and medium vapour pressure lamps (AAW, 2013). There are three types of mercury lamps:

Low pressure mercury lamp

The low-pressure mercury lamps contain mercury vapour that is at very low pressure (10-3 mmHg) and are operated at room temperature. The low UV pressure lamps are mostly used in germicidal UV application as they emit most of the energy in the germicidal wavelength of 253.7 nm which also known as part of the UVC spectrum (AAW, 2013).

Medium pressure mercury lamp

Once the mercury pressure in the lamp increases to 1 atm, the lamp is referred to as the medium-pressure lamp which emits the maximum emission at 365 nm.

High pressure mercury lamp

Whereas for the high-pressure mercury lamp, the output is about 10 times of that from medium pressure mercury lamps and about 1000 times of that from low pressure mercury lamp. It is the most intense sources of UV radiation and more versatile lamps since any wavelength may be obtained.

3. Photolysis

It is the chemical decomposition of compounds when a photon of light is absorbed. This however, does not fully degrade them. This is often a successfully destructive pathway for pesticides in surface water or on plant or soil surfaces that are therefore contacted by sunlight. The absorption of a photon induces molecular excitation and elevation from a ground state to an elevated state. This excited molecule may then undergo a degradation reaction through “direct” photolysis, or contact a ground state molecule which will then undergo the reaction through “indirect” photolysis. Many photoreactions then involve bond cleavage. Typical photoreactions involve isomerization, dealkylation, carbon oxidation, dehalogenation, ester cleavage, cyclization, or sulfur oxidation. Oxidation involves the transfer of electrons when two compounds are combined. In the case of UV degradation, UV creates active bonding radicals that oxidize carbon (gain electrons from the carbon) and other organic and inorganic components of pesticides. Oxygen replaces hydrogen or other bonded molecules and, if complete oxidation is achieved, oxygen replaces all potential bonding sites provided by carbon’s valence electrons. Hydroxyl radicals are often the oxidizing species. If the pesticide is completely mineralized, the final products are carbon dioxide as well as other fully oxidized compounds containing any other inorganic elements in the base compound. If incomplete degradation occurs, any number of byproducts may be formed and will vary in composition based on the parent compound and water quality overall.

4. Case Studies

4.1. Treatment of wastewater streams containing three pesticides, i) acephate, ii) glyphosate and iii) malathion. The

degradation of acephate increased and malathion decreased at their higher initial concentrations whereas no significant effect related to concentration was observed for glyphosate. Results show that the degradation followed a first order kinetics and the degradation rates were: malathion > acephate > glyphosate. (Nik Raihan et.al)

Photo degradation of Acephate

Effect of UV source

The effect of the UV source on the photo degradation of acephate is studied.

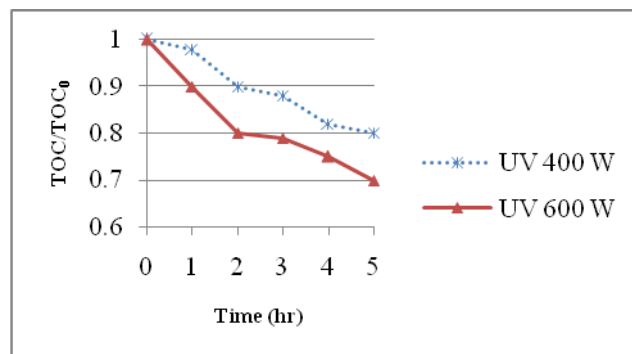


Fig 1: Effect of the UV source on the photo degradation of acephate

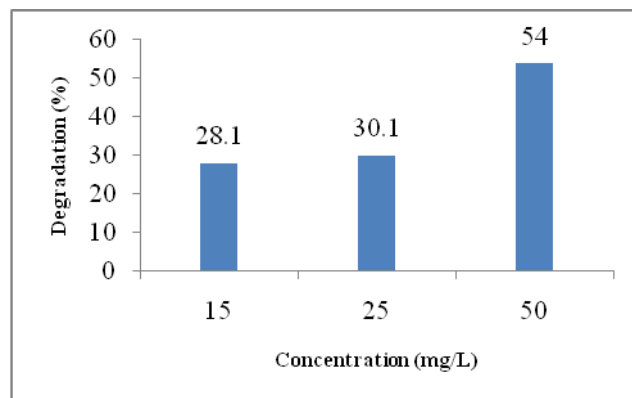


Fig 2: Effect of Initial concentration of Acephate
Percentage degradation increased from 28.1% to 54.0% when the initial concentration was increased from 15 mg/L to 50 mg/L after 5 h UV irradiation.

Photo degradation of Glyphosate

Effect of UV source

The effect of UV light is studied for the photo degradation of glyphosate and the results are as below.

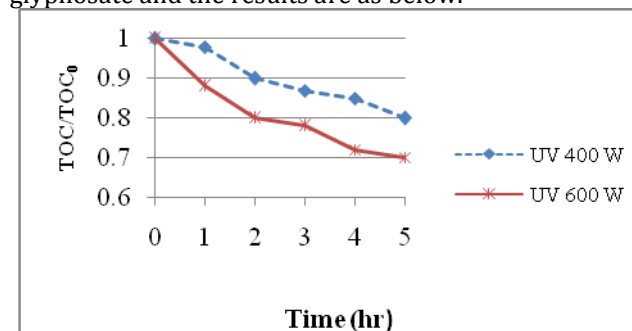


Fig 3: Effect of UV irradiation source on photodegradation of glyphosate.

The percentage degradation of glyphosate using a 400 W UV source was 22.3% and this value slightly increased to 30.5% when the UV source was changed from 400 W to 600 W. The effect of initial concentration on photodegradation of commercial glyphosate is investigated over the range from 15 to 100 mg/L

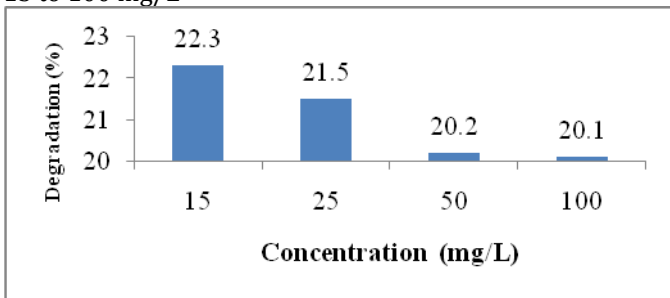


Fig 4: Effect of initial concentration of glyphosate

The results show a slight drop in the degradation of glyphosate when the concentration was increased from 15 to 100 mg/L.

Photodegradation of Malathion

Effect of UV source

The results show that the degradation of malathion was slightly higher when a 600 W UV source was used to irradiate the aqueous solution containing 15 mg/L malathion

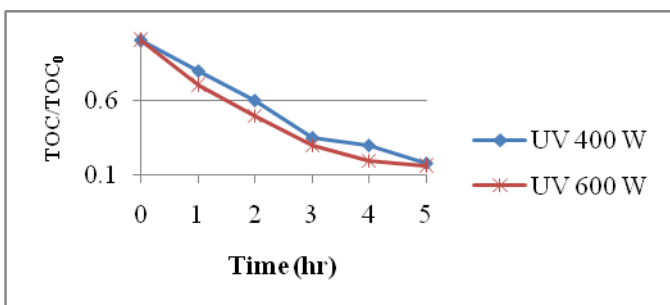


Fig 5: Effect of different watt of UV light irradiation on photodegradation of malathion

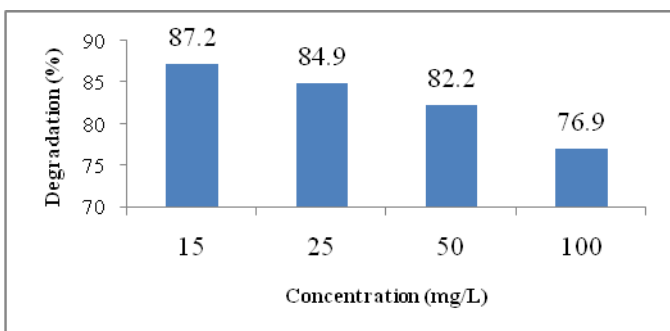


Fig 6: Effect of initial concentration of malathion

The results show that the higher the initial commercial malathion concentration (100 mg/L), the lower the

percentage degradation (76.9%). When the concentration of malathion reduced to 15 mg/L, the percentage degradation (87.2%) occurred.

4.2 Performance of UVC and vacuum UV (VUV) processes for the degradation of diazinon is divided into two phases. In the first phase, the photo-reactor operated in batch mode and the influence of pH, diazinon concentration and reaction time on diazinon degradation in the VUV and UVC processes using contaminated distilled water was recorded. In the second phase, the most efficient process for degradation and mineralization of diazinon (VUV) is further examined in continuous mode and the influence of hydraulic retention time (HRT = volume/flow) is tested for degradation of diazinon in contaminated tap water.

The performance of the UVC process for degradation of diazinon (10 mg/L) in distilled water is investigated in acidic (pH 5), neutral (pH 7.5), and alkaline (pH 9) solutions as a function of reaction time

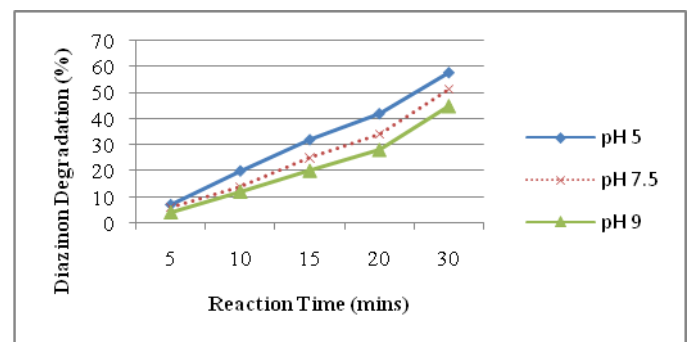


Fig 7: Effect of solution pH on diazinon degradation in UVC process

The efficiency of UVC process in diazinon degradation at solution pHs of 5, 7.5 and 9 was 57.8%, 51.4% and 44.8%, respectively, at a reaction time of 30 min.

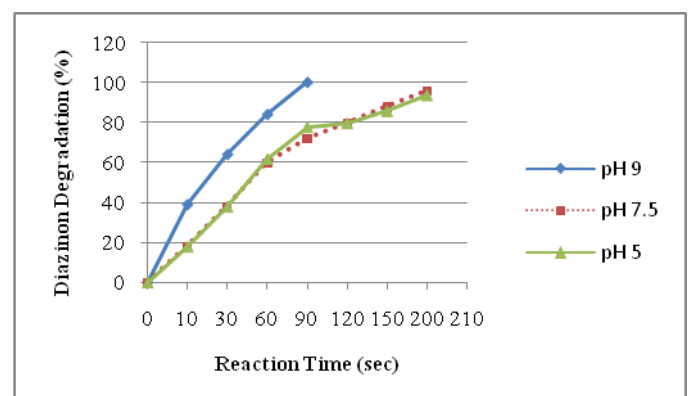


Fig 8: Effect of solution pH on diazinon degradation in VUV process

The performance of UVC and VUV processes for the degradation of diazinon is compared at different diazinon concentrations. The percentage of degradation for different

concentrations of diazinon as a function of reaction time for the UVC and VUV processes are shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10 respectively.

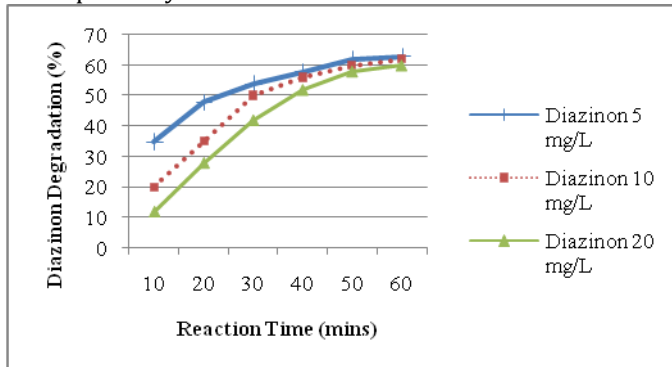


Fig 9: Performance of UVC process for different concentrations of diazinon

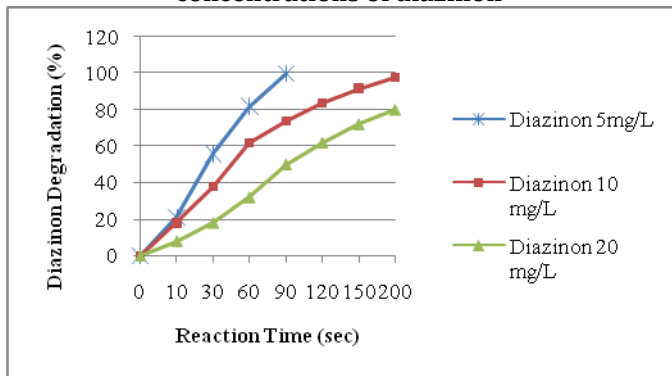


Fig 10: Performance of VUV process for different concentrations of diazinon

4.3 Degradation of organophosphorus containing substrates such as fenitrothion, diazinon and profenofos with UV is done.

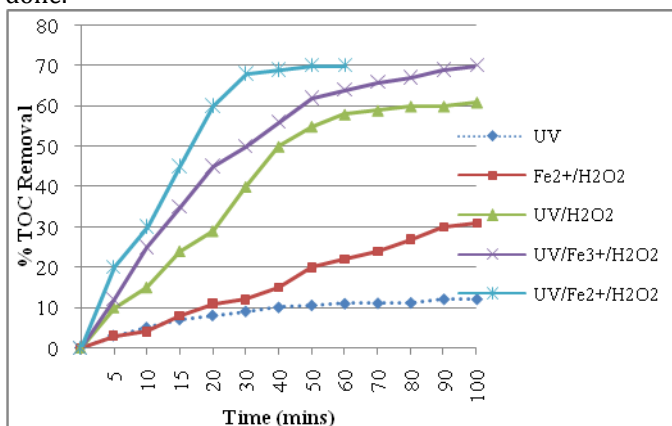


Fig 11: Degradation of Mixtures of Profenofos, Diazinon and Fenitrothion by Different AOPs.

3. CONCLUSIONS

From above studies it is concluded that photolysis can be effectively used to degrade organophosphate pesticides in wastewater as pre treatment method.

Efficiency of photolytic treatment is around 60% for nearly all organophosphate compounds.

Degradation efficiency depends on chemical content of respective compounds and not much on UV source.

Different compounds in same Organophosphate Group of Pesticides have been found to have different degradation efficiencies for same UV source and initial Concentrations. Thus, all compounds in Organophosphate group cannot be summarized/clubbed together for degradation efficiency, concentration, UV source, etc.

Photolysis if assisted with other means showed good degradation efficiencies than just only photolysis for mixture of Different organophosphate compounds.

REFERENCES

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WEBSITES:

AAW (2013) UV Lamps and Lamp Types. Available at: <http://www.americanairandwater.com/lamps.htm>

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