



ELECTRON BEAM TREATMENT AS A FUTURE ECO-TECHNOLOGY FOR MICROPLASTICS REMOVAL IMPROVEMENT IN WASTEWATER AND SEWAGE SLUDGE

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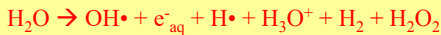
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I. THE MECHANISM OF THE ELECTRON BEAM ACTION

DIRECT: damage to DNA and RNA

INDIRECT: production of large quantities of reactive species



Oxidising agent: $E^0(OH\cdot/H_2O) = +2.72V$

Reducing agents: $E^0(H_2O/e_{aq}^-) = -2.9V$ and $E^0(H\cdot/H) = -2.3V$

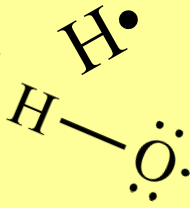
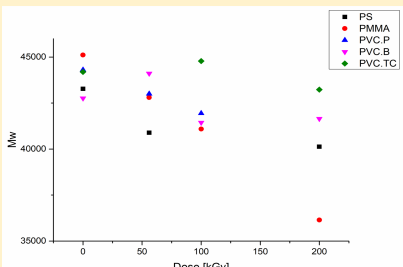


Table 1. G values of water radiolysis products at pH 1 and 10

Number of molecules, atoms or free radicals per 100eV of energy absorbed (G value)	pH	Water radiolysis products		
		OH·	e _{aq} ⁻	H·
	1	2.9	0	3.6
	10	2.8	2.7	0.4

II. POLYMER STRUCTURE CHANGES

Molecular Weight Decrease



Polymer molecular weight inversely proportional to irradiation dose

Fig. 1. Molecular weight of various plastics irradiated at 0 to 200kGys, APC (Acquity, Waters), THF, concentration of samples 0.5–10 mg/mL.

Thermal stability changes

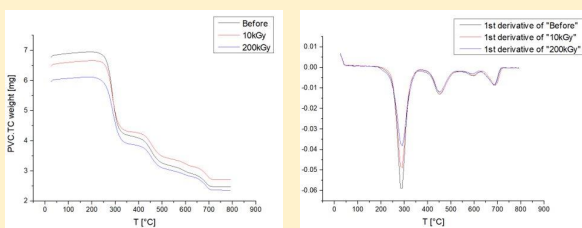


Fig. 2. TGA measurement of PVC tablecloth samples before and after irradiation at 100, 200 kGy, Mettler TGA 1, 10K/min, nitrogen atm (left) and its derivative (right)

III. MICROPLASTICS SEDIMENTATION PROPERTIES IMPROVEMENT

Induced plastic sedimentation

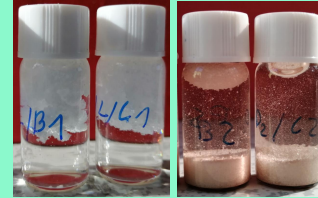


Fig. 3. Pictures of the PS plastic before (left) and after (right) the EB treatment in tap water

Density increase

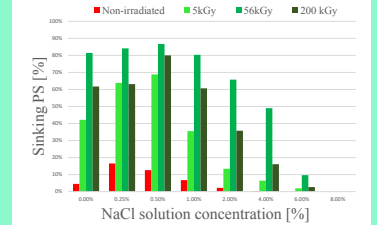


Fig. 4. Percentage of sinking PS plastic before (red) and after (green) the EB treatment, testing in NaCl, water-based solution

87% of sinking PS plastic after the irradiation at 56kGy compared to 13% of non-treated sample



IV. MICROPLASTICS DEGRADATION

Partial plasticizer removal

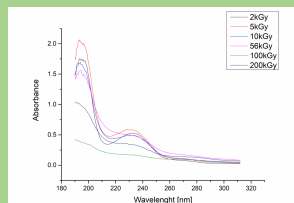


Fig. 5. UV-VIS spectrum of the DEHP plasticizer removed from the PVC plastic after the treatment in tap water, METTLER UV 5

Plastics mass loss

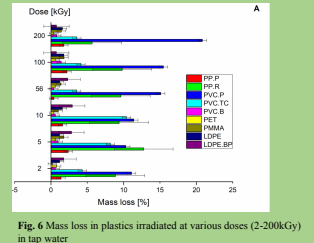


Fig. 6. Mass loss in plastics irradiated at various doses (2-200kGy) in tap water

Plastic yellowing



Fig. 7. Pictures of the PVC treated at various doses, x100, VHx 2000 Keyence

Plastics discolouration

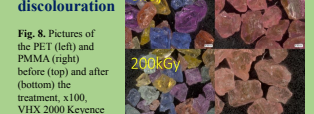


Fig. 8. Pictures of the PET (left) and PMMA (right) before (top) and after (bottom) the treatment, x100, VHx 2000 Keyence

V. CONCLUSIONS

Electron beam treatment is a potential future tool for ecological, risk-free treatment of contamination in wastewater and sewage sludge, capable of microplastics modifications, removal (by coagulation and sedimentation) efficiency improvement and plasticizer extraction.