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$l\bar{y} / \bar{y}$  ;  $l\bar{y} / \bar{y}$  ;

$L$

$NaCl$

$min$  ;  $V$   
 $g/L$  ;  $cm$

$min$  ;  $V$  ;  $g/L$  ;  $cm$   
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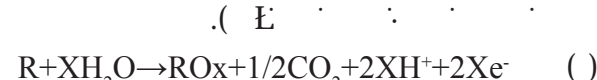
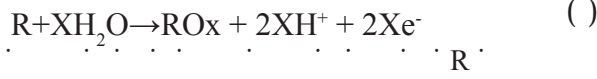
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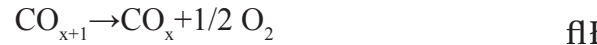
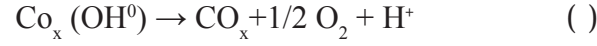
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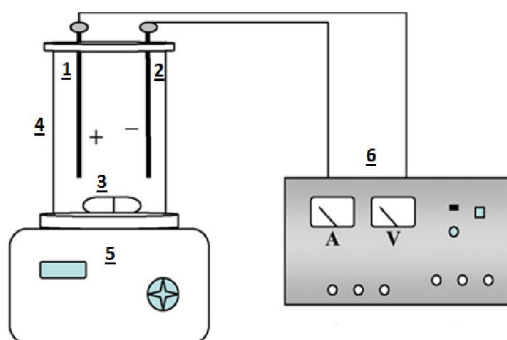
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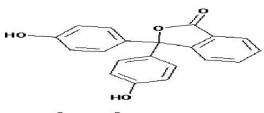
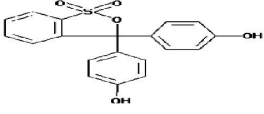
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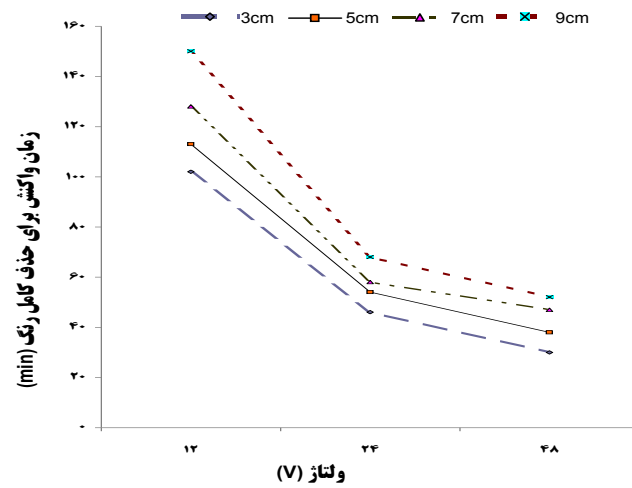
در ابتدا محلول سدیم کلرید (NaCl) با غلظت ۱۰۰ g/L در یک سلول الکتروشیمیایی قرار داده شد. برای بررسی کارایی فرایند الکترولیز، یک مدار الکتریکی شامل منبع تغذیه (۵)، آمپر (A) و ولت (V) به سلول متصل شد. در طول آزمایش، تغییرات pH و رنگ محلول در طول زمان ثبت گردید.

در ابتدا، pH محلول NaCl برابر ۷ بود. در طول الکترولیز، pH محلول به سمت مقادیر بالاتر تغییر کرد. این تغییرات نشان دهنده تولید هیدروکسید است.

ماده رنگزا (Phenolphthalein) با فرمول  $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$  و وزن مولکولی ۳۱۸/۳۲ (g/mol) و طول موج ماکزیمم ۵۵۲ nm به محلول اضافه گردید. همچنین، ماده رنگزا (Phenol red) با فرمول  $C_{19}H_{14}O_5S$  و وزن مولکولی ۳۵۴/۳۹ (g/mol) و طول موج ماکزیمم ۴۳۱ nm به محلول اضافه گردید.

ماده رنگزا (Phenolphthalein) در pH ۷ بی‌رنگ است، اما در pH بالاتر به صورت یون فسفات در می آید و صورت قرمز رنگ می‌گیرد. ماده رنگزا (Phenol red) در pH ۷ صورت زرد رنگ است، اما در pH بالاتر به صورت یون سولفات در می آید و صورت قرمز رنگ می‌گیرد.

ماده رنگزا	ساختمان شیمیایی	گروه شیمیایی	ماکزیمم طول موج (nm)	وزن مولکولی (g/mol)
فنل فتالین		هیدروکسیل تری آریل متان	۵۵۲	۳۱۸/۳۲
فنل رد		تری آریل متان	۴۳۱	۳۵۴/۳۹



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NaCl

pH

COD ; Corning 120

pH

Open Reflux-Colorimetric-5220B

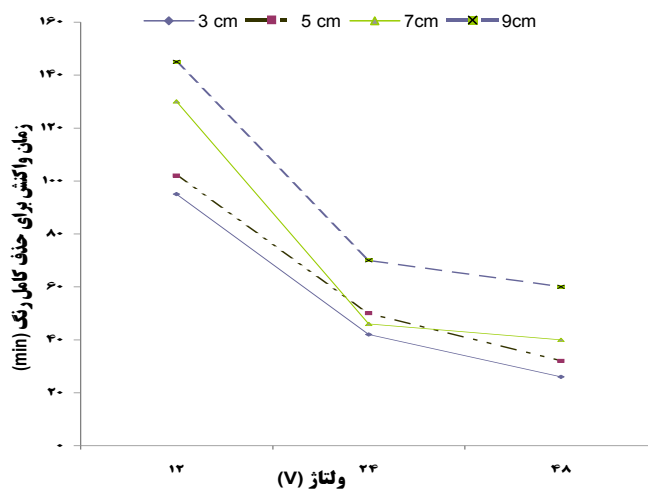
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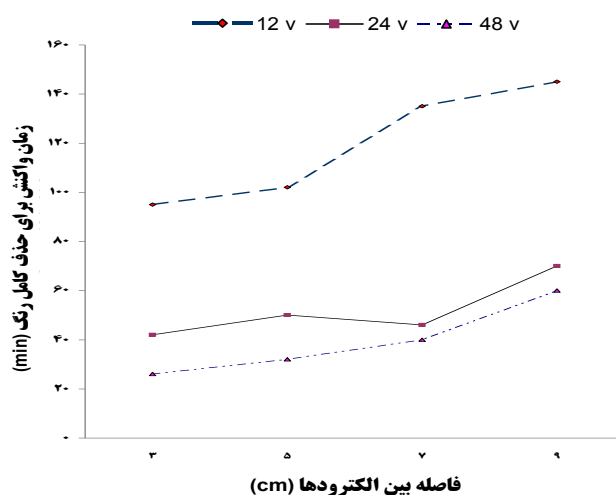
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SPSS (Version18)

Excel



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شکل ۴: تاثیر فاصله بین الکترودها بر حذف رنگ فنل فتالین بر اساس زمان واکنش در ولتاژهای مختلف ۱۲، ۲۴ و ۴۸ V

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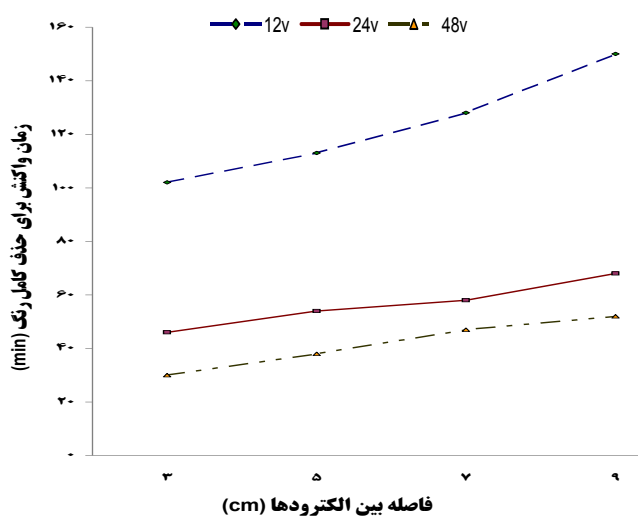
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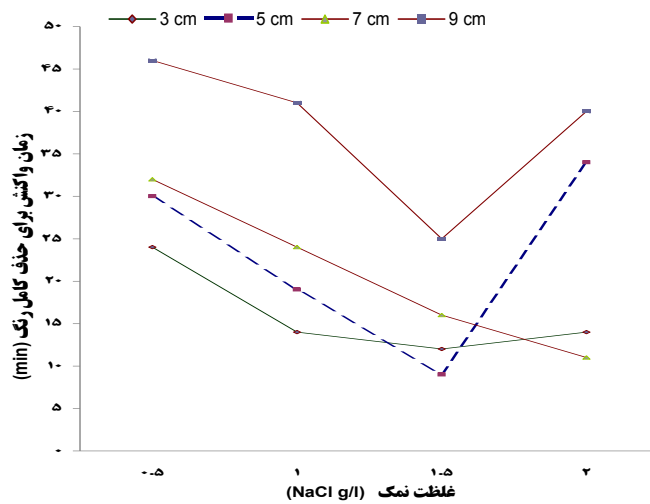
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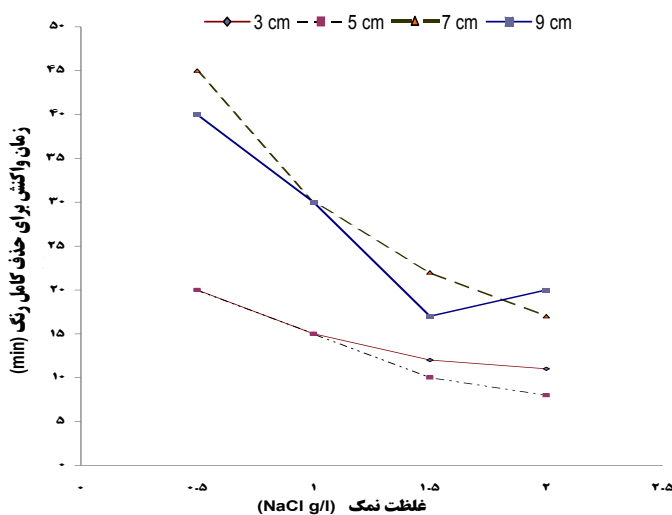
شکل ۵: تاثیر فاصله بین الکترودها بر حذف رنگ فنل رد بر اساس زمان واکنش در ولتاژهای مختلف ۱۲، ۲۴ و ۴۸ V



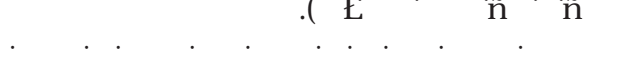
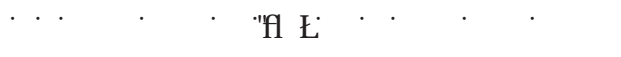
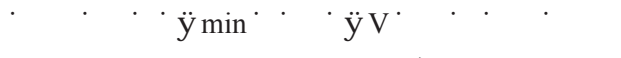
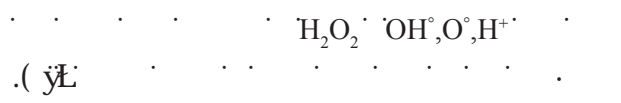
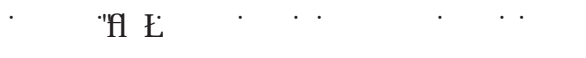
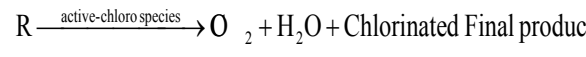
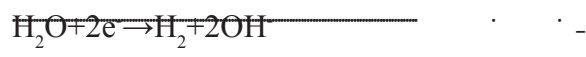
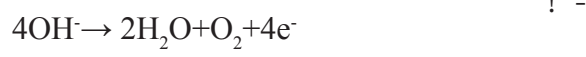
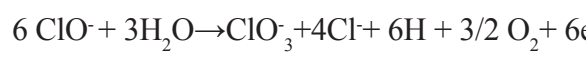
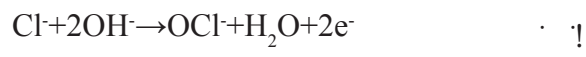
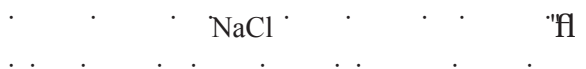
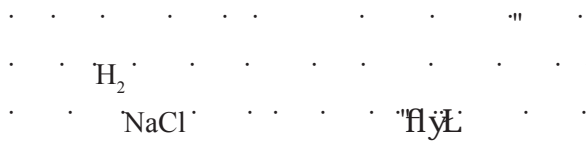
شکل ۶: تاثیر غلظت نمک NaCl بر حذف رنگ فنل فتالین بر اساس زمان واکنش در فواصل مختلف ۳، ۵، ۷ و ۹ با ولتاژ ثابت ۷۰ و ۸۰

شکل ۶: تاثیر غلظت نمک NaCl بر حذف رنگ فنل فتالین بر اساس زمان واکنش در فواصل مختلف ۳، ۵، ۷ و ۹ با ولتاژ ثابت ۷۰ و ۸۰

شکل ۷: تاثیر غلظت نمک NaCl بر حذف رنگ فنل رد بر اساس زمان واکنش در فواصل مختلف ۳، ۵، ۷ و ۹ با ولتاژ ثابت ۷۰ و ۸۰



شکل ۷: تاثیر غلظت نمک NaCl بر حذف رنگ فنل رد بر اساس زمان واکنش در فواصل مختلف ۳، ۵، ۷ و ۹ با ولتاژ ثابت ۷۰ و ۸۰



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مقاله علمی پژوهشی

گرایش تخصصی

تاریخ دریافت

تاریخ تصویب

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شماره مجله

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## **Investigation the Efficiency of Electrolysis Process using 3 Dimensional Graphite Electrodes for Decolonization of Phenolphthalein and Phenol red from Aqueous Environments**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Background and Objectives:** The presence of chemical dyes in the water resources not only pollutes them, but also brings about death of organisms and serious indemnities to the environment through stopping oxygen production and preventing penetration of the sunlight. In this study, we investigated the efficiency of the electrolysis process for decolonization of phenolphthalein and phenol red from aqueous environment.

**Materials and Methods:** The experiments were conducted in an electrochemical reactor having a working volume of 1 liter equipped with 2 graphite electrodes. This study was conducted at laboratory scale. Samples were prepared by dissolving two phenol red and phenolphthalein dyes in drinking water. Then, the effect of operating parameters such as voltage, inter-electrode distance, and NaCl concentration on the complete dye removal was determined considering optimum retention time using Factorial variance analyses and the graphs were plotted using MS Excel software.

**Results:** the results showed that the optimum conditions for completely removal of phenolphthalein was achieved applying a voltage of 48 V, the retention time of 9 minutes, 5 cm inter-electrode distance, and the salt concentration of 1.5 g/l, whereas, complete removal of phenol red was achieved applying a voltage of 48 V, the retention time of 8 minutes, 5 cm inter-electrode distance, and the salt concentration of 2 g/l. Under these conditions, COD removal efficiency for phenol red and phenolphthalein was 85 and 80 percent respectively.

**Conclusion:** This study revealed that electrolysis process is an effective method to remove both phenolphthalein and phenol red dyes from effluent, because it can completely remove the dyes in a short time.

**Keywords:** Electrolysis, Decolonization, Phenolphthalein, Phenol red

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