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	Supporting info
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摘要 The performance of UV/H2O2, UV/O3, and UV/H2O2/O3 oxidation systems for the	▶ <u>加入我的书架</u>
treatment of municipal solid-waste landfill leachate was investigated. Main objective of the experiment	▶ 加入引用管理器
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color. In UV/H2O2 oxidation experiment, with the increase of H2O2 dosage, removal efficiencies of TOC and color along with the ratio of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) to	▶ 文章反馈
chemical oxygen demand (COD) of the effluent were increased and a better performance was	▶ 浏览反馈信息
obtained than the system H2O2 alone. In UV/H2O2 oxidation, under the optimum condition	相关信息
H2O2 (0.2 time), removal efficiencies of TOC and color were 78.9% and 95.5%, respectively, and	
BOD/COD ratio was significantly increased from 0.112 to 0.366. In UV/O3 oxidation, with the	▶ <u>本刊中 包含 "photochemical</u> degradation"的 相关文章
increase of O3 dosage, removal efficiencies of TOC and color along with BOD/COD ratio of	▶本文作者相关文章
the effluent were increased and a better performance was obtained than the system O3 alone.	
Under the optimum condition UV/O3 (50 mg.min-1), removal efficiencies of TOC and color were	 <u>Tahir Imran QURESHIa</u> Hong-Tae KIMb
	· <u>Young-Ju KIMa</u>
61.0% and 87.2%, respectively, and BOD/COD ratio was significantly increased from 0.112 to 0.323. In UV/H2O2/O3 system, color removal and BOD/COD ratio were improved further and	
TOC	
removal efficiency was found to be 30.4% higher than the system UV/O3 without H2O2.	
关键词 <u>photochemical degradation</u> <u>UV/ozone</u> <u>UV/hydrogen peroxide</u> <u>advanced oxidation</u>	

process

landfill leachate UV-reflecting reactor

分类号

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UV-Catalytic Treatment of Municipal Solid-Waste Landfill Leachate with Hydrogen Peroxide and Ozone Oxidation

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Abstract The performance of UV/H2O2, UV/O3, and UV/H2O2/O3 oxidation systems for the treatment of municipal solid-waste landfill leachate was investigated. Main objective of the experiment was to remove total organic carbon (TOC), non-biodegradable organic compounds (NBDOC) and color. In UV/H2O2 oxidation experiment, with the increase of H2O2 dosage, removal efficiencies of TOC and color along with the ratio of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) to chemical oxygen demand (COD) of the effluent were increased and a better performance was obtained than the system H2O2 alone. In UV/H2O2 oxidation, under the optimum condition H2O2 (0.2 time), removal efficiencies of TOC and color were 78.9% and 95.5%, respectively, and BOD/COD ratio was significantly increased from 0.112 to 0.366. In UV/O3 oxidation, with the increase of O3 dosage, removal efficiencies of TOC and color along with BOD/COD ratio of the effluent were increased and a better performance was obtained than the system O3 alone. Under the optimum condition UV/O3 (50 mg.min-1), removal efficiencies of TOC and color were 61.0% and 87.2%, respectively, and BOD/COD ratio was significantly increased and BOD/COD ratio were improved further and TOC

removal efficiency was found to be 30.4% higher than the system UV/O3 without H2O2.

Key words photochemical degradation; UV/ozone; UV/hydrogen peroxide; advanced oxidation process; landfill leachate; UV-reflecting reactor

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