

PRISTINE

Innovative and versatile integrated solution to remove contaminants of emerging concern in water treatment systems



UV-LED based Advanced Oxidation Process

Photolytic ozonation as a promising technology for disinfection and CEC removal?

Philipp Sperle

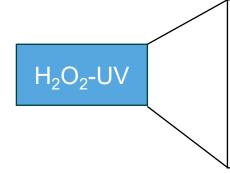
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Basics in advanced oxidation processes (AOPs)



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Generation of highly reactive spices /radicals (OH·) oxidizing pollutants

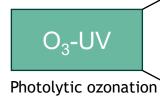


Well suited for clean water, UV-transmittance > 90% (high quantum yield) and for **conventional UV lamps** (wavelength around 254 nm)

- Provides disinfection, no bromate
- **Low footprint** (hydraulic retention time (HRT) ~ 1 min)
- Higher energy usage because of higher UV-dose required
- Losses efficiency for dirtier water (low molar extinction coefficient) and higher wavelengths as UV-LEDs (around 270 nm)



- No energy use by UV light, high radical efficiency
- Typically not considered for disinfection
- Higher foot print (HRT ~ 3-5 min) depending on the water matrix



- Requires less UV light
- Better suited for dirtier water (high molar extinction coefficient and radicals by O_3 / H_2O_2 - O_3 reactions) and <u>higher wavelengths</u> (using UV-LEDs)
- Provides disinfection?
- Low footprint, higher reaction speed (HRT can be reduced to ~ 1 min)
- Complex process, energy for O3, radical yield might be lower than for $H_2O_2-O_3$























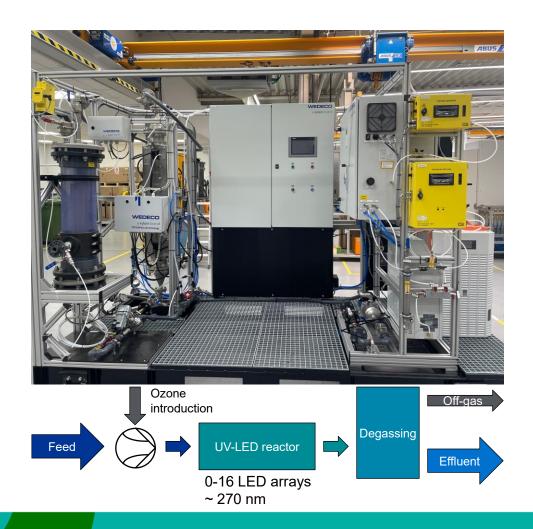


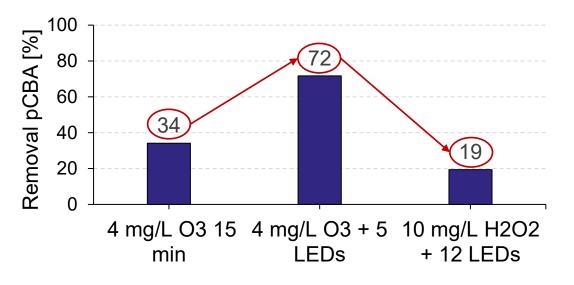




The PRISTINE UV-LED based Advanced Oxidation Skid







Experiments tap water + humic acids (UV transmittance $\sim 87\%$, pH = 7.4-7.7) + Br⁻ + pCBA as probe compound:

- → <u>High boost of pCBA</u> removal when adding UV irradiation (more than double)
- → 3 times higher pCBA removal by O₃-UV with 5 LED Arrays than for H₂O₂-UV AOP with 12 LED arrays
- \rightarrow Reaction 15 min Ozone / 1 min O₃-UV/ 1 min UV/H₂O₂

On going tasks and outlook



- Tests needed in real water matrixes; benefits of O₃-UV seem to depend on water matrix
- <u>AOP pilot experiments with NF permeate currently</u> ongoing, but removal of O_3 on its own too large to quantify effects (perform spiking?)
- O_3 -UV especially **promising** in water with low O_3 decay and radical yield; performance boost to sole O_3
- O_3 -UV might outperform H_2O_2 -UV especially for dirtier waters (e.g. interesting when using NF feed) and higher wavelengths (UV-LEDs), but costs for O_3 generation must be accounted for (currently ongoing)
- $O_3-H_2O_2$ shows better removal, but O_3-UV offers low physical footprint and disinfection
- O₃-UV might be a great option for retrofitting in scenarios where CEC removal and disinfection are required (typical UV doses for disinfection)

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Thank you!

