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Plasmas for Clean Water: Elucidation of Radical Species in an Electrolytic Non-equilibrium Plasma-Water System

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Title: Plasmas for Clean Water

Subtitle: Elucidation of Radical Species in an Electrolytic Non-equilibrium Plasma-Water System



PRESENTER: Kevin Pataroque

BACKGROUND: Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) has been used by major chemical corporations and is labelled as an emerging contaminant by the EPA. Because of its chemical inertness, PFOA cannot be degraded in wastewater treatment facilities. *Water treatment must evolve to keep the general public*

F F F F F F F M PFOA molecule

Microplasmas are a leading treatment technology that uses little energy, attacks surfactants directly, and does not produce additional chemicals.

APPROACH

safe.

- 1. Can microplasmas degrade PFOA?
- 2. How do microplasmas degrade contaminants?
- 3. What byproducts are left after this reaction?
- 4. What pre-existing processes can be paired with microplasmas to fully eradicate PFOA?



Treating TPA with a plasma generates an equal emission spectra to HTPA. Hydroxyl radicals are being produced.

Microplasmas use energetic hydroxyl radicals to degrade inert emerging contaminants.



 $Defluorination = \frac{[F-]_{actual}}{[F-]_{theoretical}} * dilution * 100$





Take a picture to download the abstract

Increased plasma exposure leads to higher rates of degradation of the PFOA molecule



DEGRADATION OF HTPA INDICATOR

Our studies demonstrate HTPA is being degraded by the microplasma. <u>In the</u> <u>broader field of radical</u> <u>chemistry, this could affect</u> <u>studies that use fluorescent-</u> <u>indicators.</u>



FUTURE WORK



Scavenger particles can be selectively paired to individual radical species to measure their impact on HTPA degradation.

Kevin Pataroque, Christine Duval, Mohan Sankaran





References: Thagard, "Plasma-Based Water Treatment: Efficient Transformation of Perfluoroalkyl Substances in Prepared Solutions and Contaminated Groundwater," Clarkson University, 2017 [Online] Barreto, "Terephthalic Acid: A Dosimeter for the Detection of Hydroxyl Radicals In Vitro," University of Texas, 1995