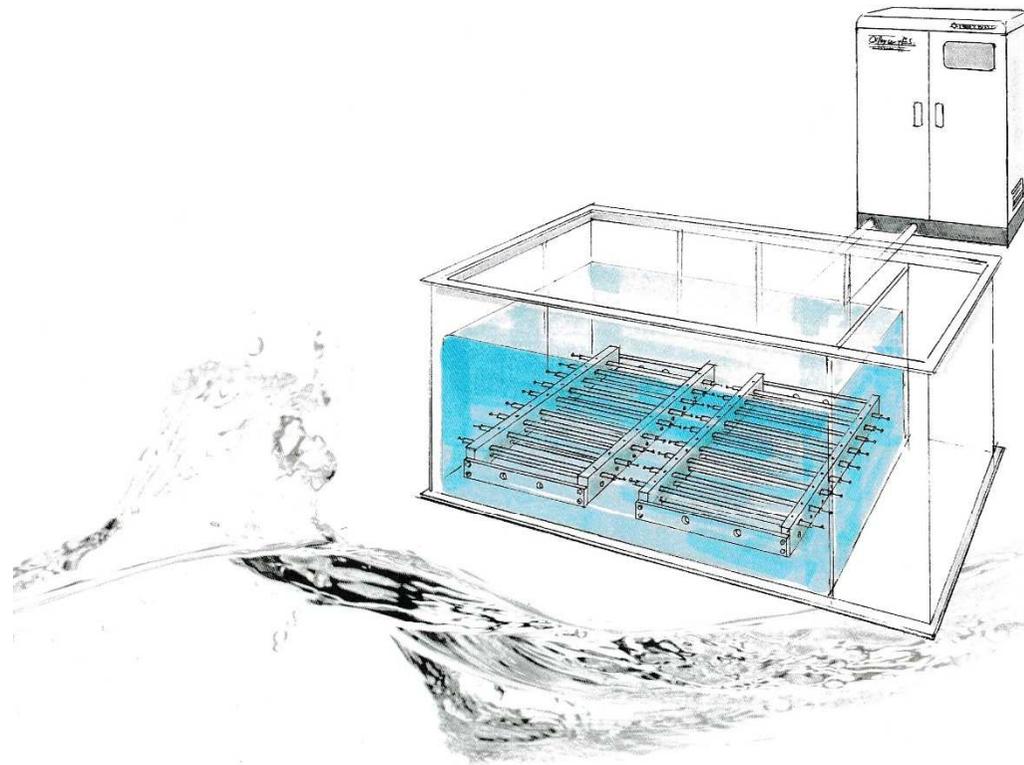


AOP2.0 OWS (Hybrid Type)
Advanced Oxidation Process

AOP+ AOP plus Hybrid Type

 LIGHT SOURCE, INC.



LIVINGENERGIES & Co.

■ What is AOP2.0?

AOP 2.0 is a system which can degrade non-biodegradable components by free radicals generated by key technology of nanobubble combined with other technologies such as UV ([ultraviolet ray](#)), O₃, electrolysis, photo catalyst and pressurization.

■ Oily water E,S (Oil-water electrical separation device) is a device to separate the oil and water by electricity, even though chemicals are usually used in usual method. Sulfuric acid band is used to assist when machining oil is treated.

■ Hybrid Type is the system which can control the electrodes of OWES by the controller of AOP⁺.

Especially, waste water which contains variety type of components is effectively treated by Hybrid Type.

■ Proper position

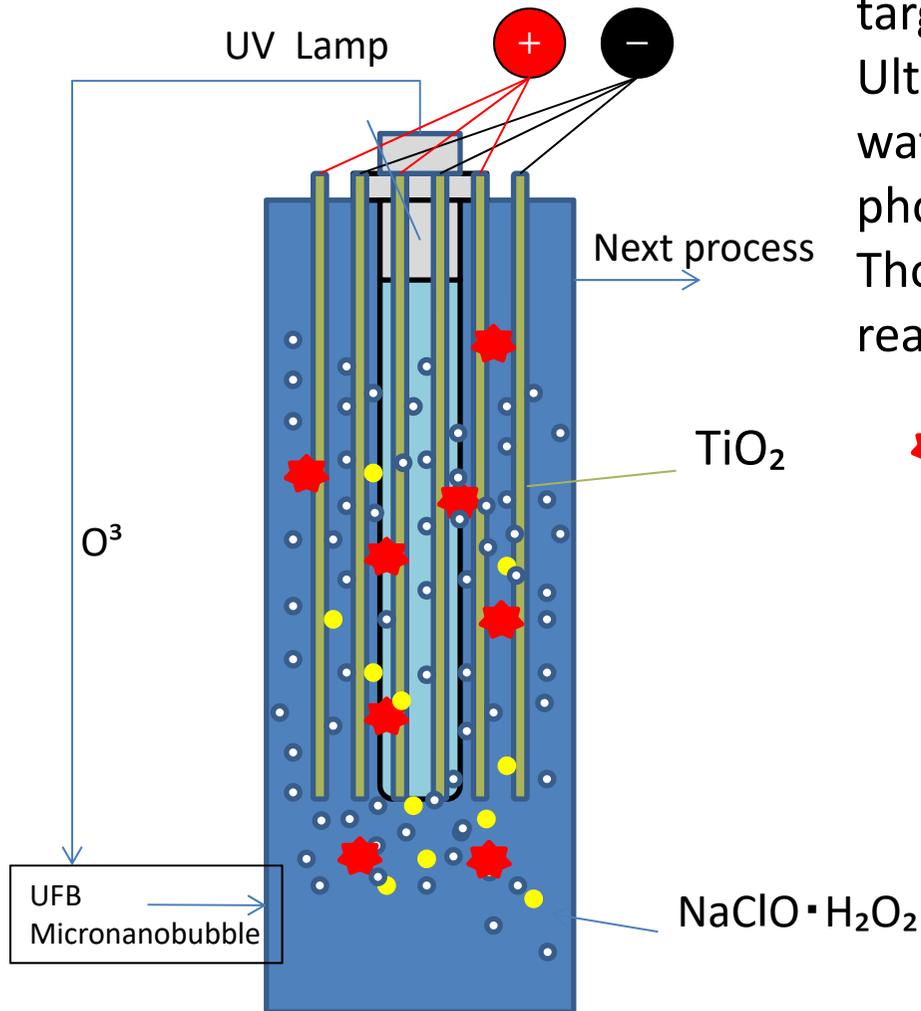
It is ideal if there are neutralization tank or biological treatment tank.

When it is used by itself, neutralization tank and aggregation tank should be put after tanks of AOP⁺ and OWES.

■ Capacity to treat

Approximately 5 tons can be treated. We propose the best solution to each clients.

■ AOP⁺Sylinder



AOP⁺ has been designed to generate active free radicals ($\cdot\text{OH}$) and attack targets effectively as Ultra Fine Bubble put pressure to the water and electricity excite reactions of photocatalyst. Those are the reason why chemical reaction are much improved.

★ Active free radicals

○ O₃UFB(Ultra Fine Bubble= Nanobubble)

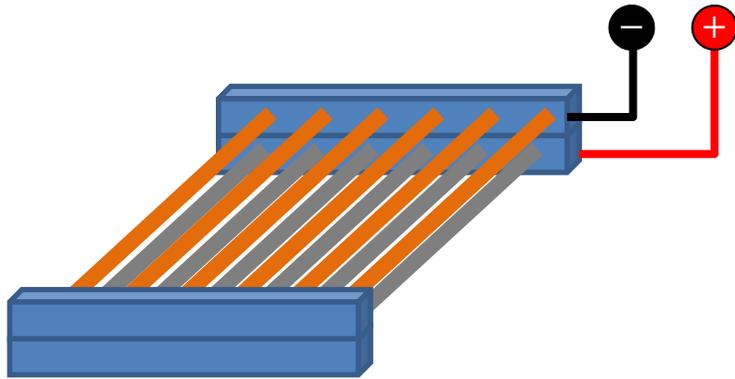
● NaClO·H₂O₂

There are more than 100,000,000(1hundred million) nano-sized bubbles per ml.

These enhance effectiveness of treatment.

NaClO and H₂O₂ are used for the purpose of promoting reaction in AOP. They might not be used depends on conditions of waste water as we usually decide it according to the result of pre test.

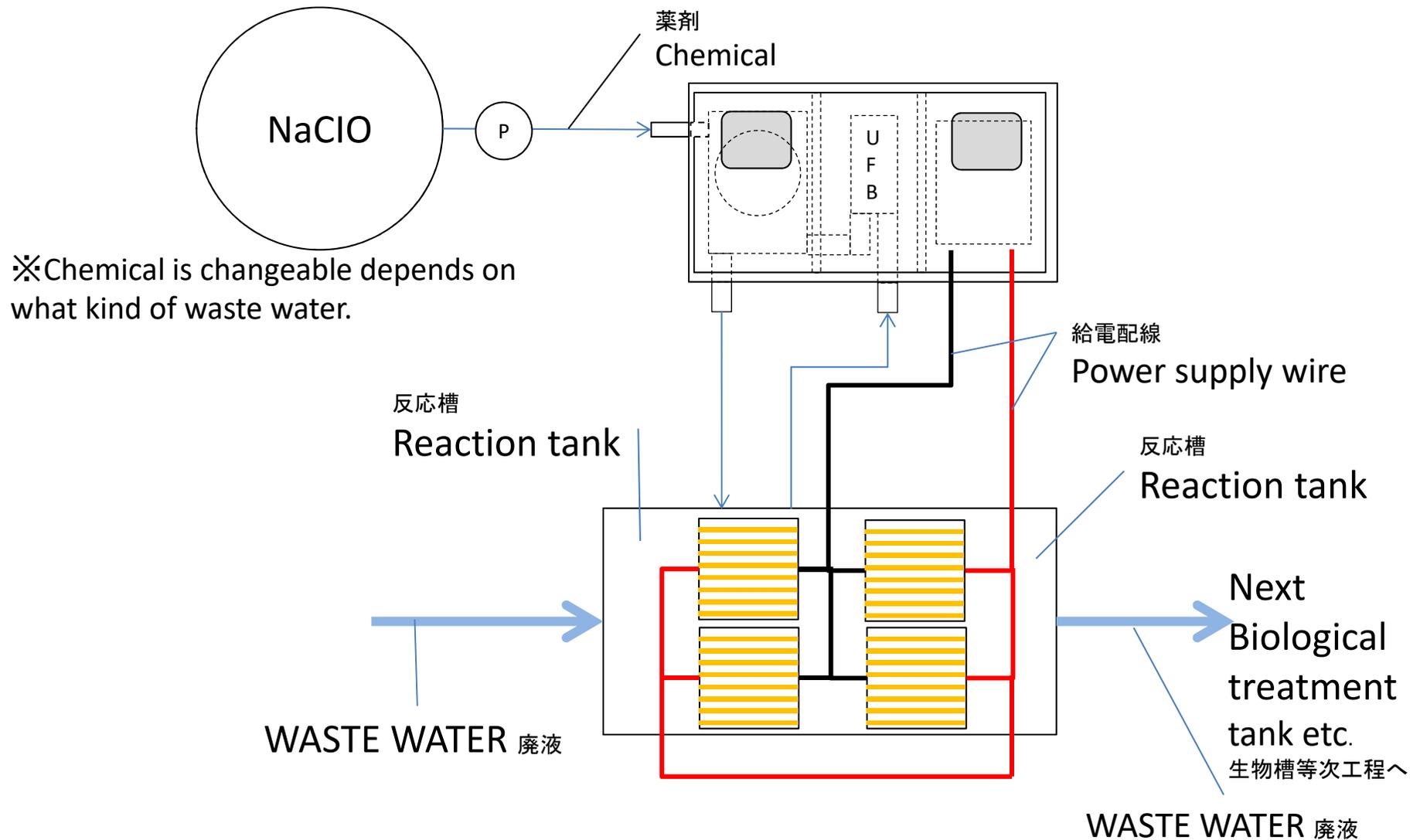
■ 電極 Electrode



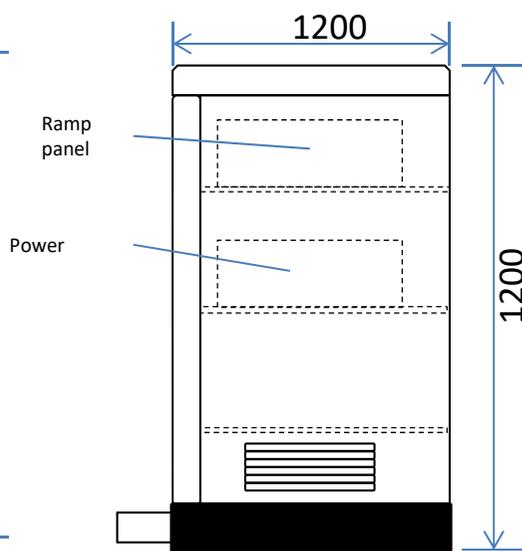
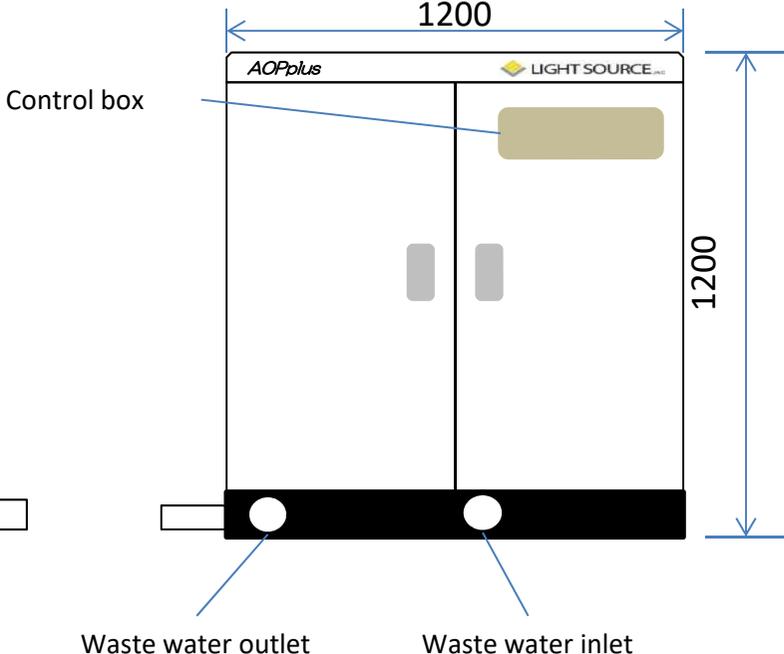
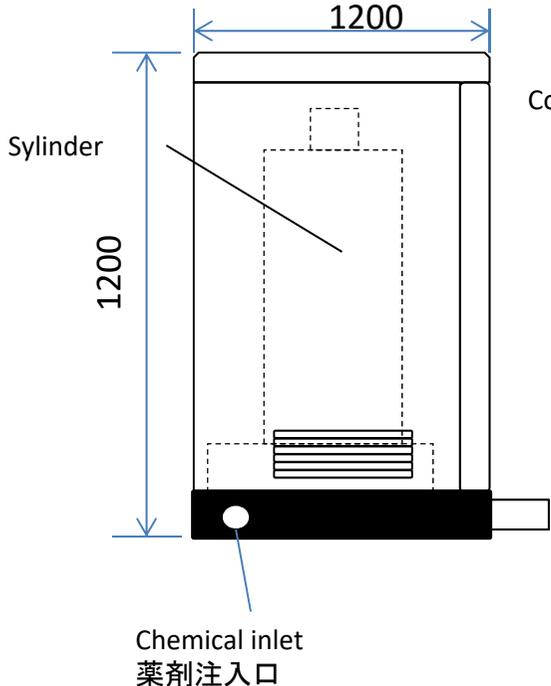
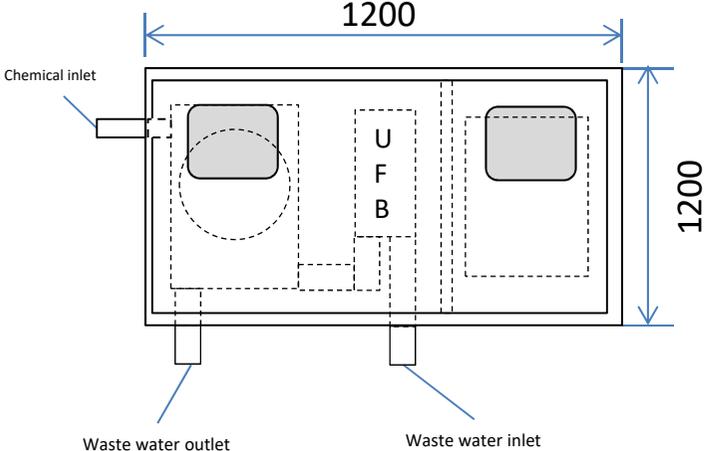
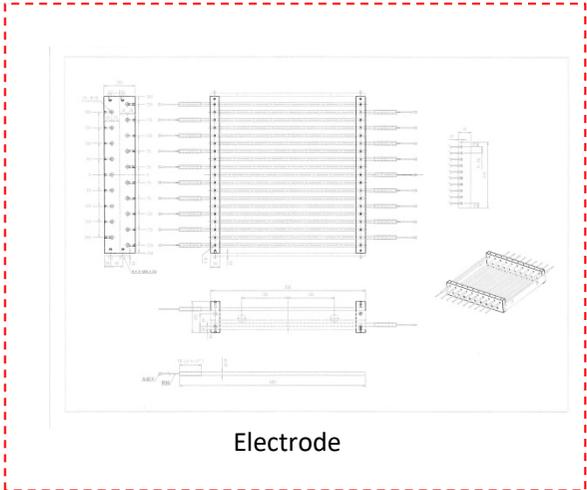
NaClO and H_2O_2 are used for the purpose of promoting reaction in AOP. They might not be used depends on conditions of waste water as we usually decide it according to the result of pre test.

This electrode is the type to sink in water. Unitized electrode is less power consumption. Electrode of cylinder shape can electrolysis efficiently as its surface area is wide. Since electrode is independent, material of electrode can be chosen by condition of waste water. Further more, there is enough space to set up sludge removal device on the top space of the tank inside.

AOP2.0 Hybrid Type



AOP+ Hybrid Type Appearance



■ AOP2.0 Specifications

| AOP ⁺ | | Reference |
|------------------|--|---|
| Size | 800(W) × 800(D) × 1200(H) | |
| Method | AOP(Accelerate oxidation method促進酸化法)・ Photocatalyst・O3 oxidation method etc. | |
| Components | AOP ⁺ (Controler)・AOP ⁺ Sylinder・Photocatalyst excited power・Power supply for electrolysis・UV ramp controler・pH meter・pH electrode・UFB GENETATOR ※Pump for chemical injecton(30mℓ/min) | ※Pump for chemical injection might not be used depends on conditions. |
| Capacity | ※3000m ³ /h Suspended solids(SS)of dye effluent reduce to under 20mg/L from 100mg/L . | 染色排水 SS100mg/LをSS20mg/L 以下にする時の能力となります。 |

Pump ,piping materials and electric materials are not including in the list below.

| Electrode・Reactin tank | | Reference |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Size of electrolysis unit | 700(W) × 700(D) × 150(H) | ※4sets for tank of 5000m ³ |
| Electrode | Cu : φ10mm × 10sets AL : φ10mm × 10sets ※4sets | |
| Reaction tank | 5000m ³ | 2000(W) × 2000(D) × 1600(H) |

AOPplus OWES

Wast oil before treatment



廢油

AOPplus處理後凝集沈殿



Discharge liquor from staining factory 染色排水



Waste solution from factor Before treatment



After treatment of aggregation by AOPPlus.

處理後凝集沈殿



■ Treatment time(reference)

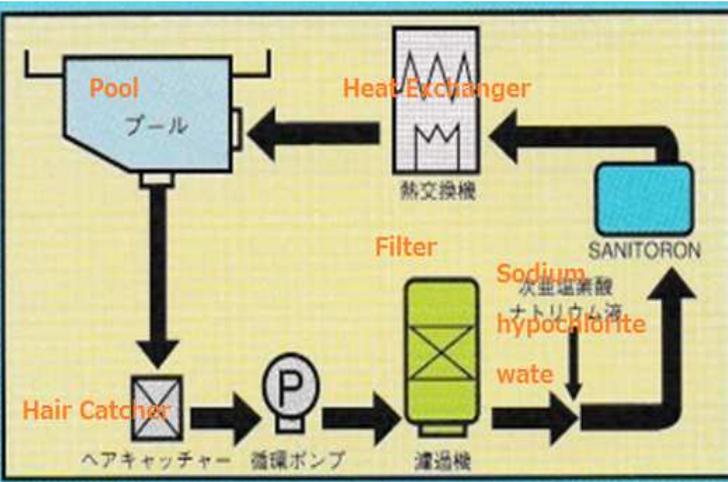
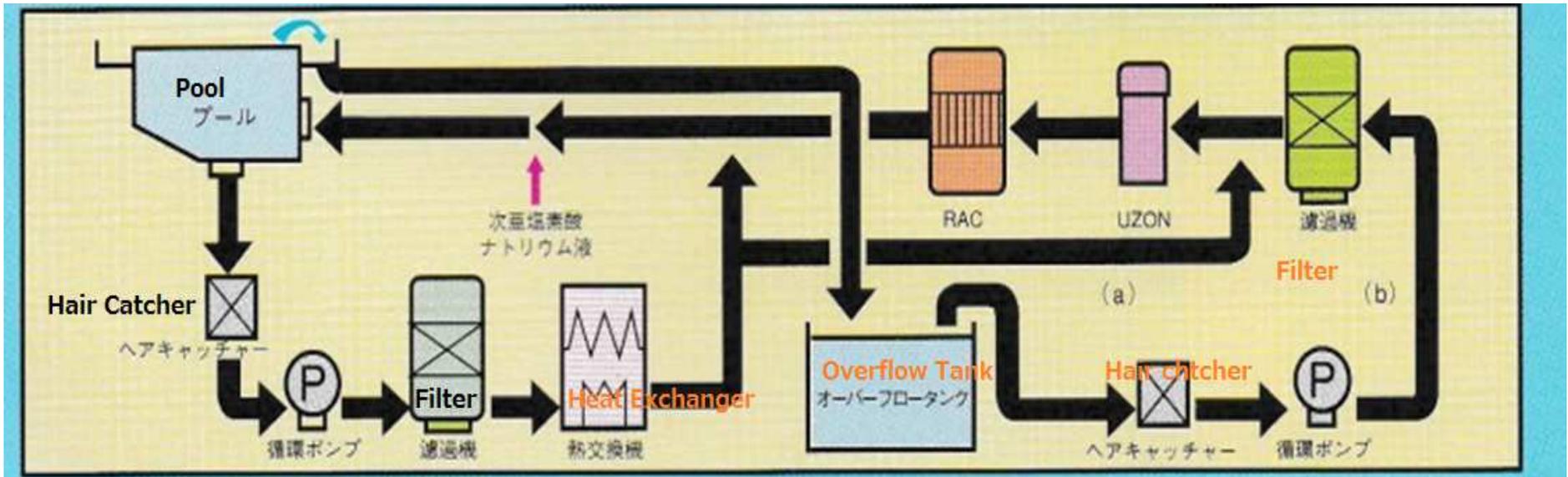
1 Batch = 500L ~ 1t Reaction time is 30 minutes

Treatment time = 45 minutes to 60 minutes including the time pouring water

■ Consumables

| Items | Purpose | Consumption Amount/time |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|
| Dilute sulfuric acid(H_2SO_4) | pH adjustment | Proper amount |
| Caustic soda(NaOH) | pH adjustment | Proper amount |
| Hypochlorous acid soda(NaClO) | Reaction | 1.5L |
| Power consumption(Pump is not including) | — | About 7000W/h |
| Electrode Cu 700L 40sets | Electrolysis | 3 ~ 6 months |
| Electrode Al 700L 40sets | Electrolysis | 3 ~ 6 months |
| UV Lamp 80W | AOP ⁺ | 8,000h |

■ Process flow scheme of UV . 紫外線を使用した水質維持フロー(Reference)



UZON+RAC (a) 主循環水処理法 (b) オーバーフロー水処理法

(a) Main Flow

(b) Overflow water flow

(注) Note

UZON

:紫外線オゾン併用処理装置

UV and O3 terilizer

SANITRON(H)

:紫外線流水殺菌装置

SANITRON+塩素

Chlorine

RAC

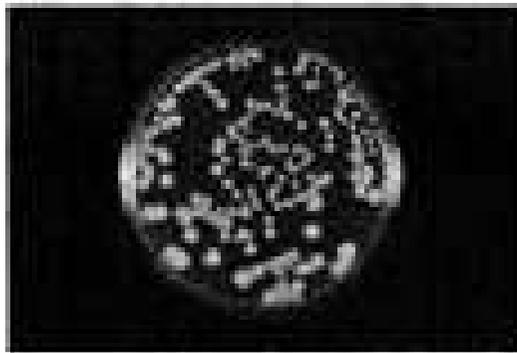
:光分解装置

Photolysis equipment

■ Sterilization test Results of UV for bacillus 紫外線の菌類への効果
(Reference)

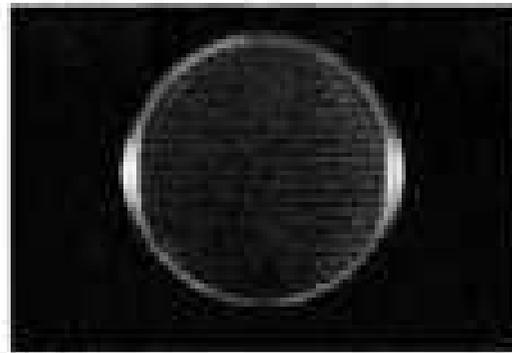
It takes 4 hours to kill Colon bacillus and Staphylococcus aureus.

■ 大腸菌、黄色ブドウ球菌ともに4時間で殺菌可能



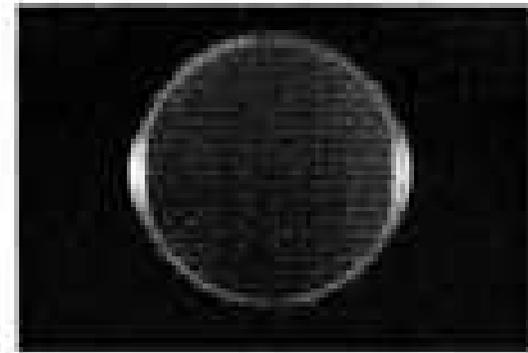
大腸菌 無処理

Colon bacillus



4時間後

4 Hours later



8時間後

8 hours later



黄色ブドウ球菌 無処理

Staphylococcus aureus



4時間後

4 Hours later



8時間後

8 Hours

■ Sterilization test Results of Light catalyst for bacillus 光触媒の菌類への効果(Reference)

