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Preface

The 5th ICAET 2018 is the 2018 5th International Conference on Advanced Engineering and Technology (5th ICAET) took place in Incheon, South Korea, on December 14-16, 2018.

The conference program covered invited, oral, and poster presentations from scientists working in similar areas to establish platforms for collaborative research projects in this field. This conference will bring together leaders from industry and academia to exchange and share their experiences, present research results, explore collaborations and to spark new ideas, with the aim of developing new projects and exploiting new technology in this field.

The committee of ICAET expresses their sincere thanks to all authors for their high-quality research papers and careful presentations. All reviewers are also thanked for their careful comments and advices. Thanks are finally given to IOP Publication as well for producing this volume.

The Organizing Committee of ICAET 2018

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College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering

Harbin Engineering University

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Conference Photograph

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Accordingly, Incheon Disaster Prevention Research Center (IDPRC) in Incheon National University has progressed of research on the prevention of disasters and calamities through the various seminars, conference and lectures. These research could be conducted cooperation with Incheon National University (INU) in various fields structure, soil, hydraulic and environment.

Incheon Disaster Prevention Research Center (IDPRC) will try to be a leader in the disaster of industry through the various research activities and global conference.

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Incheon National University established a global campus by integrating two city council funded colleges into one in March 2010 and became a national university operated by the legal entity. With the start of attracting the branch of Lawrence Berkeley Research Center that is a world famous US national policy research center for education and research, Incheon National University will attract St. Petersburg University in Russia, Polymers University in Britain, and Kent University in Belgium and other foreign universities and research centers. These efforts will make INU spring to a world-wide competitive university.

As a local development leading university, Incheon National University established INU VISON 2020 and improved its competition actively through investment in selection and concentration. In compliance with the geographic feature and areal specialty, it will concentrate on the international trade, goods distribution, applied technology convergence, BNT-based life science, urban science and the sinology- based local humanity fields.

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Drinking Water Production from Rainwater Using Radio Frequency Plasma System

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Drinking Water Production from Rainwater Using Radio Frequency Plasma System

R Desmiarti[1], E Sari[1], R R Vallepi[1], F S Wahyeni[1], M Y Rosadi[2] and A Hazmi[3]
[1]Department of Chemical Engineering, Universitas Bung Hatta, Padang, 25173 Indonesia
[2]Department of Engineering Science, Gifu University, Gifu, 501-1193 Japan
[3] Department of Electrical Engineering, Andalas University, Padang, 20362, Indonesia

E-mail: renitk@bunghatta.ac.id

Abstract. Indonesia has a large amount of rainfall and can be used as raw water of drinking water. A Radio frequencyplasma system radiation can produce active compounds (•OH^-, •O, •H^+, H_2O_2,O_3 etc) in water,the active compounds have a high oxidation potential and can kill microorganisms present in water (fecal coliform,total coliform and *Salmonella*). Plasma system is one way to produce drinking water in terms of health aspects because in the process the tool does not contact with the material directly, so the possibility of contamination is small. The purpose of this study is to remove microorganisms in rainwater using plasma radio frequency system continuously. Samples will be filtered using pure and mix polypropylene cartridge filter with a pore size of 1 μm and then contact in plasma system. Plasma is generated by applying a frequency of 0,16 MHz through a glass reactor with a thickness of 2 mm which is wrapped by a 1 mm copper wire. The results show that the removal microorganism in rainwater using plasma coupled with filtration using pure polypropylene filter reached 100% for total coliform, fecal coliform and *Salmonella*.While the removal microorganisms in rainwater using plasma coupled with filtration using mix polypropylene reached 70–100%, 85–100% and 80–100%, for total coliform, fecal coliform and *Salmonella*, respectively.

1. Introduction

Water is a primary need for all living things. Water is used to meet human needs, including for drinking, cooking, and washing. If the water needs have not met the drinking water standard,then it can have a major impact on health and social. Currently, a lot of drinking water treatment is used to get healthy and safety of drinking water. The water has certain standard requirements such as physical, chemical, bacteriological and radiological requirements set by the Indonesian Minister of Health No. 492/Menkes/Per/IV/2018. The raw material of drinking water from river also have natural estrogens [1,2]. The drinking water treatment process can be taken from the nearest water source, which is well water. Well water

[1] renitk@bunghatta.ac.id.

has the potential to be processed and made into drinking water in accordance with the provisions. Well water is also used as raw water for refill drinking water depots. Depot drinking water treatment that uses the ultraviolet (UV) system and the use of filters in filter tubes, these tubes consist of sand filter media and activated carbon. In line with the development of water treatment technology, some refill drinking water depots use a reverse osmosis system to process water. However, the processing of UV light has many disadvantages such as the addition of chlorine or ozone after the UV process, it is relatively difficult to determine the UV dose, the formation of biofilms on the surface of the lamp and there is still the potential for photoreactivation in pathogenic microbes that have been processed with UV. Reverse osmosis has disadvantages such as eliminating some minerals that are useful in water, requires high energy because this process operates at a pressure of 10–60 bar. Therefore, water treatment with UV and RO does not guarantee producing drinking water with good quality in accordance with drinking water quality requirements.

The latest research from Padang City Health Departmentprovides that 666 drinking water depots were found to be 18% ineligible and suitable for consumption [3]. The excessive use of ground water can cause a decrease in the surface of the land, so that it requires a quick and appropriate solution. One solution is to find alternative water sources that can substitute for ground water functions, the most potential alternative water source in Indonesia is rainwater. Indonesia received rainfall of 2,000-4,000 mm/year and varies greatly in various regions. In Padang, the average monthly rainfall is 405.6 mm/month with an average of 17 days of rain per month [4]. With high rainfall intensity, rainwater could be transformed into clean water, therewith drinking water as an alternative water source.

McMichael *et al*. [5]used photo electrochemical reactor (PEC) with a compound parabolic collector (CPC) to test the electrochemically assisted photocatalytic (EAP) disinfection of rainwater under real sun condition. The targeted environmental strains of *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* showed the reduction of 5.5-log10 and 5.8-log10 for *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa* with relatively low UV irradiance. Du *et al.*[6]harvested rainwater and filtered through gravity-driven membrane (GDM) with the permeate flux of 4.0 $L/(m^2\ h)$ and showed the decreased of bacterial abundance within the permeate ($(8.45 \pm 0.11) x10^2$ cells/mL) and also could produce a permeate that was almost free of particles [6]. Filtration technique using a metal membrane was designed and developed for efficient and safe use of rainwater. The study showed the high treatment efficiency of microorganism and particulates with the combination of ozone bubbling as aeration which considered to reduce membrane fouling and inactivate microorganisms [7]. Biosand filters have been demonstrated to inactivate harmful microorganisms as well as UV irradiation that has shown over 99.9% inactivation efficiency for *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocysts and *Giardia lamlia* cysts at low UV dose [8].

Numerous alternative disinfection has been suggested to purify rainwater from microorganisms. Radio frequency plasma system is an advance treatment used to produce drinking water with a small possibility of contamination. Plasma can generate oxidizing species radical($\bullet OH^-$, $\bullet O$, $\bullet H^+$)and molecules (O_3 and H_2O_2) [9]. Theseoxidizing species have a high oxidation potential to disintegrate bacterial cells and decompose organic compounds in water [10]. Also, plasma can produce ultraviolet light and shock waves which can also decompose organic compounds [8].

Previous studies have been conducted with the investigation of the removal of pathogenic microorganisms using plasma system. However, the removal of microorganisms in water still below 100% [11, 12, 15]. Therefore, this study is objected to investigate the application of radio frequency plasma coupled with filtration process to produce drinking water from rainwater based on the evaluation of microorganisms' removal efficiency using different material of cartridge filter.

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2. Materials and methods

2.1 Rainwater sample

The rainwater was collected from the roof catchment in two different sampling locations located in Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia. A rainwater was collected from Sinar Melayu Residence located in Jalan Gajah Mada Dalam, Padang. B rainwater was collected from Badan Pengawas Keuangan dan Pembangungan (BPKP) Residence 2A Nanggalo located in Jalan Shinta Kenanga, Padang, Indonesia. The distance between two site is 2.5 Km.

2.2 Cartridge filter used in the experiment

The filters used in this experiment are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Cartridge Filter Material Type

Type of Filter	Material and Excellence
Filter I	• Made from Mix polypropylene • To filter turbidity and large, small particles in water • Pore size 1 μm
Filter II	• Made from Pure polypropylene • To filter turbidity and large, small particles in water • Pore size 1 μm

2.3 Radio frequency plasma-filtration system

The collected rainwaters were transferred to the raw water tank and pumped with a flow rate of 100, 150 and 200 mL/min through cartridge filter and flowed through plasma reactor coupled with copper wire under the frequency of 1.5MHz and electric current of 3A. Two different cartridge filters used in this study were 1 μm pure polypropylene and mix polypropylene filter (Table 1). The illustration of the process is shown in Figure 1. The treated rainwaters defined as drinking water were collected in the drinking water tank and analysed for total coliform, fecal coliform and *Salmonella*.

The number of microorganisms was measured with the plate count method [13,14]. The method used is the same as that describe in Desmiarti et al [15]. To analyse the number of pathogen bacteria, 1 mL treated water was poured onto a petri dish with a diameter of 5 cm, containing 4 mL of melted nutrient agar and the kept at 37 in an incubator for 24 h. The total number of bacteria was counted by enumerating purple, pink and white colonies formed as a fecal coliforms, total coliforms and *Salmonella*, respectively, in a colony-forming unit (CFU/mL.)

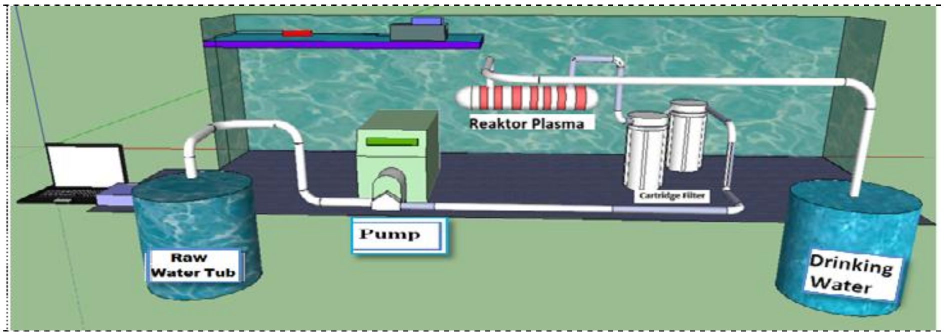

Figure 1. Experimental set-up of radio frequency plasma-filtration system

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Effectof flow rate on the removal of Salmonella *through a pure polypropylene filter*

A pure polypropylene filter could remove total coliform and fecal coliform in the rainwater, while *Salmonella* remained in the rainwater after filtration (Table 1). Figure 2 showed that the different flow rate caused a slight significant effect on removal of *Salmonella* in the first 10 min after plasma treatment. However, the removal efficiency of 100% was achieved after 40 min of treatment at all flow rate. The flow rate of 100 mL/min showed the highest removal rate in the first 10 min. This result is consistent with the previous study [14] that the removal of microorganisms will increase with the decrease of the flow rate during radio frequency plasma treatment system.

The efficiency on the removal of microorganisms also could be seen in the value of electric current and voltage which is determining the ionization process that occurs in water, the greater electric currentis applied, the ionization energy will release electrons is even greater. The voltage will also affect the amount of electric field that occurs in the reactor coil, as well as the electric current that affects the magnitude of the magnetic field[16].

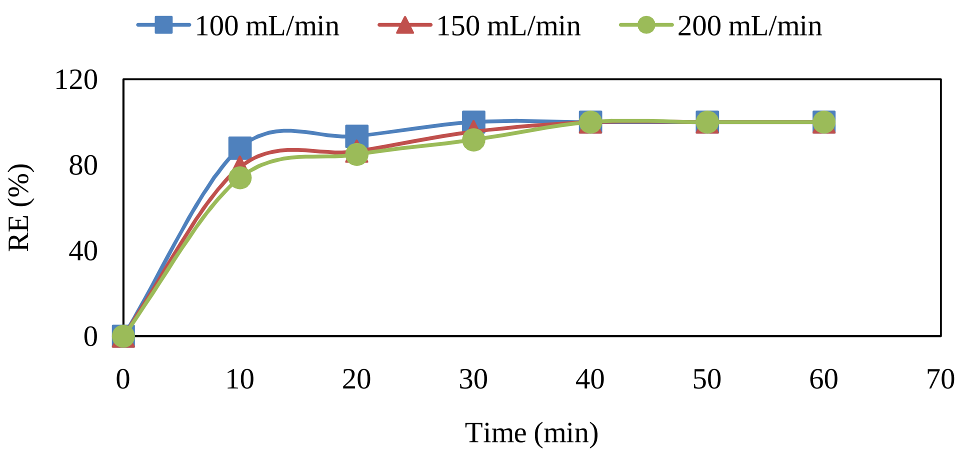

Figure 2. Effect of flow rate on the removal of *Salmonella* in rainwater after 60 minutes plasma treatment (RE: removal efficiency)

The combination of magnetic and electric fields is a factor that influences the electron ionization which serves to trigger the formation of plasma (oxidizing species) which kills microorganisms in water[17]. In this study, the picoscope was used with an electric current of 16.1 A and the voltage of 100 V. The high removal rate in after 10 min treatment at a flow rate of 100 mL/min could be supported finding by the influence of preferable electric field that formed during plasma treatment. The advantage of this combination of cartridge filter and radio frequency plasma compared to the DBD system is that the sample does not come in direct contact with the plasma and its application is simple. When comparedwith the electrolysis process which conducts in long treatment time, radio frequency plasma system requiresshort treatment time (60 minutes).

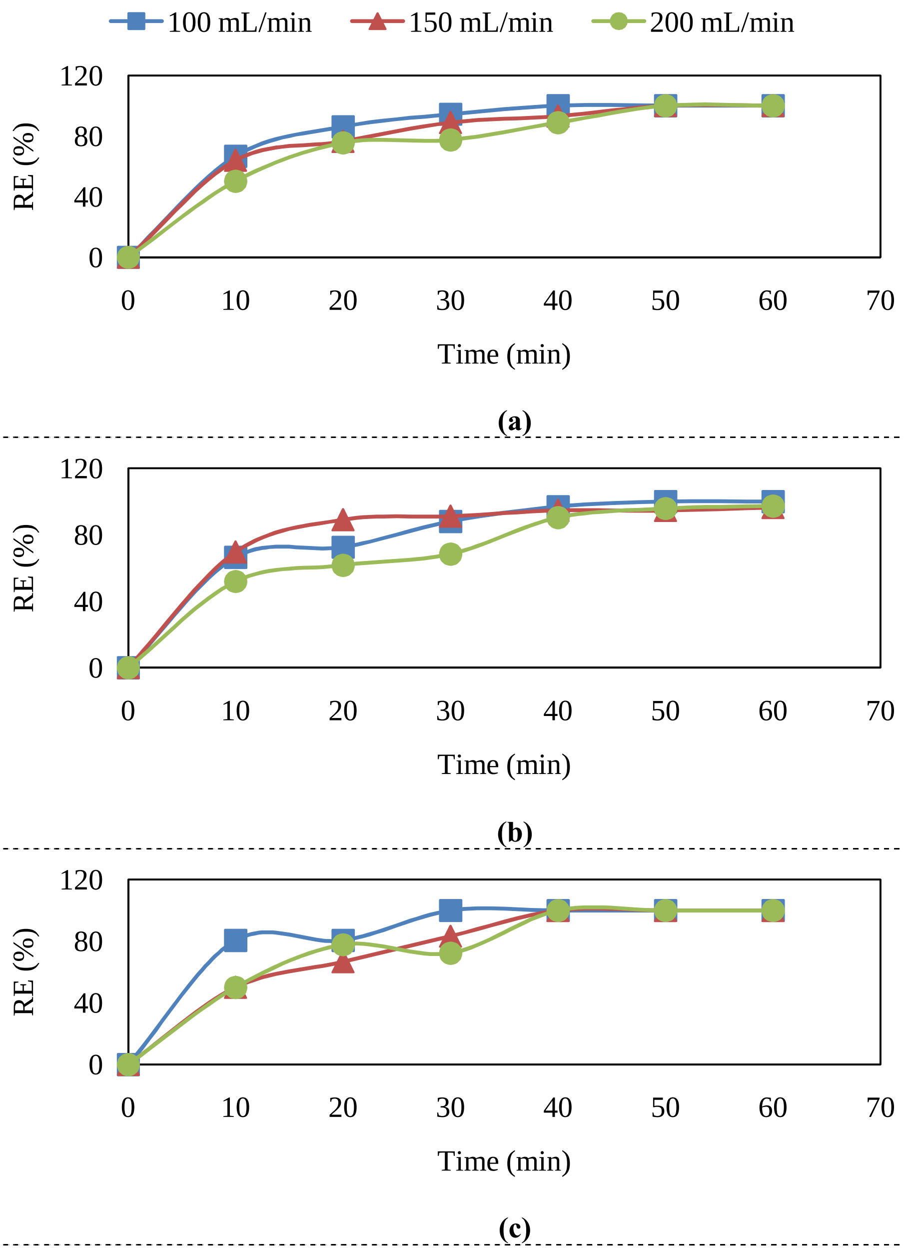

Figure 3. Effect of flow rate on the removal of (a) fecal coliform, (b) total coliform and (c) *Salmonella* after 60 minutes plasma treatment (RE: removal efficiency)

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3.2. Effectof flow rate on the removal of fecal coliforms, total coliforms and Salmonella *through a mix polypropylene filter*

Figure 3 showed the comparison of the removal efficiency on different microorganism's consortium. Fecal coliform, total coliform and *Salmonella* has successfully 100% removed after 60 min with all different flow rate. This suggested that prolonged contact time could promote bacterial cells disintegration and organic compound decomposition by ultraviolet rays and shock waves produced during plasma treatment system in water [9, 12]. Additionally, an electric current of 16.1 A and voltage of 100 V applied in plasma system could also promote the rapid death rate (data not shown) of microorganisms accompanied with the formation of electric filed that formed active species during treatment which can disintegrate bacteria cells in the water [9].

The removal efficiency of 66.7 and 80.6% was achieved in the first 10 min at a flow rate of 100 mL/min for fecal coliform and *Salmonella*, respectively. This finding indicated that fecal coliform and *Salmonella* were susceptible to the electric wave produced during plasma treatment with low water flowrate.However, the removal efficiency offecal coliforms did not constantly achieve and there was a decrease in efficiency at some time during plasma contact in water. The inconstant removal of microorganisms was probably due to ununiform pores of mix polypropylene filter that caused microorganisms drifted during the filtration process.

3.3. Performance of combination treatment with radio frequency plasma and different filter type

Table 2 showed the combination treatment of radio frequency plasma system with different cartridge filter in the removal of microorganisms. Total coliform and fecal coliform were no longer present in the water because this pure polypropylene consists of fibrous material and uniform filter pores, making it more efficient for the water filtration system. This type of filter can filter total coliform and fecal coliform that are retained in the pores of the filter.Whereas*Salmonella* removal efficiency was 100% achieved in the different rainwater source at all different flow rates. Meanwhile, the combination treatment of radio frequency plasma system with mix polypropylene filter could achieve the removal efficiency of 96, 100 and 100% for total coliform, fecal coliform and *Salmonella*, respectively, at a flow rate of 100 mL/min in A rainwater. The removal efficiency of 100% was achieved for all microorganism at a flow rate of 100 mL/min in B rainwater. This finding indicated that microorganisms could be more susceptible against plasma and there was more contact with plasma to disintegrate bacteria cells with a low flow rate.

Table2. Removal of efficiency of microorganisms after 40 minutes of plasma treatment

Filter	**Rainwater**	**Flowrate (mL/min)**	**Removal efficiency (%)**		
			Total coliform	**Fecal coliform**	***Salmonella***
Pure Polypropylene	A	100	-	-	100
		150	-	-	100
		200	-	-	100
	B	100	-	-	100
		150	-	-	100
		200	-	-	100
Mix Polypropylene	A	100	96	100	100
		150	70	100	87.5
		200	70	89	83
	B	100	100	100	100
		150	94.6	93	100

(a)

	200	90	88.9	100

4. Conclusion

A combination treatment using radio frequency plasma and filtration process in different flow rate was investigated to remove fecal coliform, total coliform and *Salmonella* in rainwater. Different cartridge filters provided a significant effect on the presence of microorganisms, where fecal coliform and total coliform were undetected in the filtrate after filtration through pure polypropylene filter. The rapid removal efficiency was achieved using mix polypropylene filter with a flow rate of 100 mL/min in the first 10 min of treatment, indicating more microorganisms were contacted with oxidizing species at a low flow rate. A 100% removal efficiency for *Salmonella* was achieved in the 40 minutes of treatment, indicated that *Salmonella* was more susceptible against plasma compared to fecal coliform and total coliform. To assess a drinking water quality standard, further investigation is required, concerning the evaluation of organic and inorganic matter present in the rainwater.

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