

Studies on the Effect of Pulsed Magnetic Field on the Productivity of Algae Grown in Dye Industry Effluent

Abstract

Magnetic fields are capable of eliciting in vivo and in vitro effects in many biological systems. Increasing attention is being directed towards bio-electromagnetic stimulation using the low frequency pulsed magnetic fields (PMF). Currently, microalgae have been considered to be the most promising candidates for biomass production. PMF may affect organisms in both negative and positive manner which includes acceleration of growth and metabolism. The present study deals with the studies on the effect of pulsed magnetic field (PMF) on the productivity selected micro algae *Desmococcus sp.* grown in the dye industry effluent. *Desmococcus sp.* was grown in photo bioreactors (1L) with a pulsed magnetic field facility. The magnetic field is set in a circular form from which the solenoid coil system set to a highly homogenous sinusoidal magnetic field intensity of 3mg for a period of 4 hrs duration per day for 12 days. Aeration and light (intensity 2000-3000lux) have been provided for 12 hr per day. Division rate, growth studies and physicochemical parameters have been analyzed that gave positive results by reducing the BOD, COD and the nitrates level in the effluent. By the end of the 12th day the effluent colour changed and a two fold increase in the algal biomass productivity in the dye effluent treated with PMF exposure is observed.

Keywords: Dye effluent; Microalgae; Pulsed Magnetic Field; Division rate

Research Article

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Abbreviations: PMF: pulsed magnetic fields; BOD: Biochemical Oxygen Demand; COD: Chemical Oxygen Demand; TSS: Total Suspended Solid; PERC: Phycospectrum Environmental Research Centre; MIM: Madras Institute of Magnetobiology; TDS: Total Dissolved Solid

Introduction

Water pollution has been a threat to living beings. The major contributors of water pollution are industries mainly dye, dairy, food, etc. Dye industry tops the chart by releasing 2-20% of its effluent in environmental components [1]. Due to the ease and cost-effectiveness in synthesis, firmness, stability to light, temperature and microbial attack, the usage of synthetic dye have been increased in the textile and dyeing industries [1]. 10-25% of the total world production of dyes is lost during dyeing process like desizing, scouring, bleaching, mercerizing and dyeing process [2]. Figure 1 shows the pie chart of the water consumption in wet processing steps. Water usage in such processes can generate millions of gallons dye wastewater every day. The redundant usage of water significantly increases the discharge of dye effluent and thereby contaminate freshwater.

This results in the increase of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Suspended Solid (TSS) and alteration of pH. The variation in concentration of dissolved oxygen and change in pH in such cases will reduces the viability of living organisms (from microorganism to large mammals) present in the water. There are many problems

associated with dye industry effluent like consumption of large amount of potable and industrial water, fuel and variety of chemicals in a long process sequence and discharge of untreated effluents. Wet processing creates the highest volume of wastewater from textile processing [1,3]. Report states that more than 10,000 diverse dyes and pigments are currently available. Annual production of such dyes exceeded 0.7 million tons for textile industries. Out of that, 0.2 tons of these dyes are lost to effluents every year during the dyeing and finishing operations, due to the inefficiency of the dyeing process [3]. Unfortunately, most of these dyes escape conventional wastewater treatment processes and persist in the environment as a result of their high stability to light, temperature, water, detergents, chemicals, soap and other parameters such as bleach and perspiration [4]. Therefore, treatment of these industrial effluents is necessary prior to their final discharge to the environment. In general, wastewater treatment processes are categorized into three stages: preliminary (physical), primary (physical) treatment and secondary (biological) treatment. Wastewater should receive primary (physical removal/settling) and secondary (biological) treatment, which can be followed by disinfection before discharge. This may further require advanced processes (advanced or tertiary treatment) for special wastes (radioactive waste). When the effluent from secondary treatment is objectionable, a third level of treatment, tertiary treatment, can be employed. Table 1 gives broad characteristics of the parameters in various textile industry effluents.

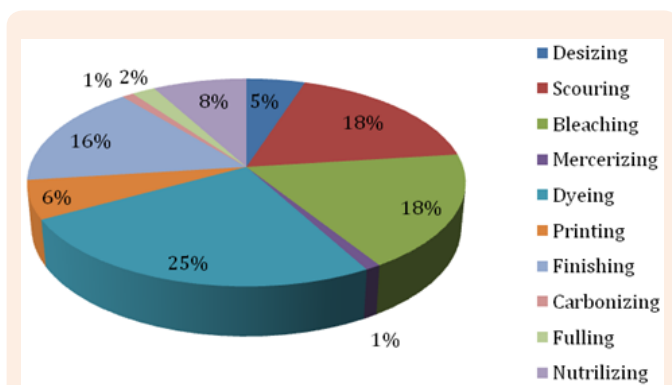


Figure 1: Water Consumption of Components of Wet Processing of Textiles.

Bio-treatment with microalgae has been an attractive method due to their photosynthetic capabilities, by converting solar energy into useful biomass and incorporating nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous causing Eutrophication. Among

the existing technology includes catalytic oxidation, membrane filtration, sorption processes, coagulation/flocculation and bio treatment with aerobic, anaerobic bacteria, fungi etc., microalgae applications emerging field for dye effluent treatment in a natural and eco friendly way and is called Phycoremediation [5-7]. This technology can effectively manage a wide range of industrial effluents to achieve the following where other methods fail:

- i. Reduction in COD, BOD
- ii. Reduction in sludge formation
- iii. More than 90% reduction in operating costs
- iv. Less space requirement and no chemicals used
- v. Degradation and De-colorization of dyes
- vi. GHG emission reduction

Based on the origin, algae are broadly classified into

- a. Fresh water algae and
- b. Marine algae

Table 1: Textile industry waste water characteristics [7].

Parameters	Standard Textile Dye Effluent	Cotton	Synthetic	Wool
pH	5.5 - 9.0	8-12	07-Sep	3-10
BOD	30-350ppm	150-750ppm	150-200ppm	5000-8000ppm
COD	100-250ppm	200-2400ppm	400-650ppm	10,000-20,000ppm
TDS	1500 -2100ppm	2100-7700ppm	1060-1120ppm	10,000-15,000ppm

In comparison with marine algae, fresh water microalgae have the potential to clean the dye effluent. Major phylum division of freshwater algae, morphology, and index of biodiversity, colour, and motility is mentioned in Table 2. In our study, secondary treated dye effluent from textile industry, Tirupur city, was investigated for its ability to support growth of 4 freshwater microalgae species includes *Chroococcus turgidus*, *Desmococcus olivaceus*, *Scenedesmus quadricauda* and *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Desmococcus olivaceus*. One promising species, *Desmococcus olivaceus* was further investigated for studying the effect

of pulsed magnetic field [8,9] on growth and biochemical parameters which is extensively being employed in remediation of dye industry effluent [10,11]. *Desmococcus sp.* is a common alga in the world which is a familiar plant on the walls and trunks, especially in both shaded and polluted habitats not occupied by lichen communities [12]. It is a green algae (chlorophyta) which grows in freshwater environment and is green in colour due to the presence of chlorophyll-a and chlorophyll-b [13]. The study of these species is carried out in the laboratory- Phycospectrum Environmental Research Centre (PERC), Chennai- INDIA.

Table 2: Division of freshwater algae Microscopical appearance.

S. No	Algae Division (phylum)	Index of Biodiversity	Typical Colour	Typical Morphology of Freshwater Species	Motility (vegetative cells/ colonies)
1	Blue-green algae <i>Cyanophyta</i>	297	Blue-green	Microscopic or visible-usually colonial	Buoyancy regulation some can glide
2	Green algae <i>Chlorophyta</i>	992	Grass green	Microscopic or visible- unicellular or filamentous colonial	Some unicells and colonies with flagella

The magnetic field facility has been provided by Madras Institute of Magnetobiology (MIM), Chennai- INDIA. A magnetic field is an effect of electric currents and magnetic materials and can be produced by moving electric charges. In day to day

activities magnetic fields are encountered as a force created by permanent magnets. It is widely used in modern technology, particularly in electrical engineering and electro mechanics [14,15]. When a current carrying wire is bent into a loop, the

magnetic field concentrates from the inside while weakening it outside. Bending a wire into multiple closely spaced loops to form a coil or solenoid enhances this effect. A device formed around an iron core may act as an electromagnet, generating a strong, well-controlled magnetic field [14,16].

A long straight coil of wire called solenoids can be used to generate a nearly uniform magnetic field similar to that of a bar magnet. The field can be greatly strengthened by the addition of an iron core [16,17]. A pulsed magnetic field is a strong electromagnet with a brief pulse of electric current through its windings. They can produce stronger magnetic fields than continuous magnets. Therefore by applying brief pulses of current, with time between the pulses to allow the heat to dissipate, stronger currents can be used and thus stronger magnetic fields can be generated. The magnetic field produced by pulsed field magnets can reach between 50 and 100 T, and lasts several tens of milliseconds [15,8,9]. In our experiment, a solenoid coil is used to generate pulsed magnetic field to the microalgae used for effluent treatment. Magnetobiology deals with interaction of biological systems with weak static and/or low-frequency ultra-low intensity electro-magnetic fields. The nature of biological effects of weak electromagnetic fields remains unclear as yet, despite numerous experimental data [5]. In our experimental work we have been using low frequency ultra-low intensity electro-magnetic field of 3mG for the cells [11] of the microalgae to tolerate. The growth rate was monitored at regular intervals to come to a conclusion about the effect of the magnetic field on the microalgae as well as on the effluent.

Materials and Methods

Secondary treated dye effluent was collected from a textile industry from Tirupur city, Tamilnadu-India. Physico-chemical parameters of the dye effluent have been analyzed before the treatment process. Collected dye effluent was treated with algae and without algae to check the activity of algal growth. Cells were counted using hemocytometer. Change in colour was observed which confirms the effectiveness of treating effluent using algae. Subsequently, based on the work by number of researchers, four different Algal species was cultured in the Phycospectrum Environmental Research Centre, PERC lab. A green alga, *Desmococcus olivaceous* has been chosen for the treatment of the effluent collected based on the screening process carried out for adaptation of species in the effluent. The screening was done by using reported BBM (Bold Basal Medium) medium. Bold Basal Medium was used for fresh water algae and has micro and macro nutrients for the growth of algae. Methodology is discussed as follows:

Screening and selection of dye effluent treating algae

Studies on growth pattern of each algae species (10mL, 100mL, 1L) has been carried out. Each culture was inoculated in 10 ml different boiler tubes kept at slanted positions in order to provide maximum and constant light intensity of 24 hours and 1800 lux (measured via lux meter), to the micro-algae. Cell count was taken at regular interval and the algae which adapted well and grew fast

have been selected for further process.

Growth measurement

Cell count of the micro algal culture has been estimated using Haemocytometer line method. The no. of cells present in the matrix present on the Haemocytometer is observed under microscope with 40X resolution and the no. of cells present has been noted.

Exposure of pulsed magnetic field (PMF) on selected species

Two photo-bioreactors have been installed initially, aided by aeration and light intensity of 2000-3000 lux avg. Both the reactor is kept at an equal distance from the light source. One of the photo-bioreactor is integrated with Pulsed Magnetic Field (Test) and the other without the Pulsed Magnetic field exposure (Control) [18]. The Pulsed Magnetic Field has been connected to a voltmeter for current input and a signal generator which helps in the input of magnetic field strength, wave form and frequency. Figure 2 shows the setup of the pulsed magnetic field (blue) and a normal cane (green). The algae were exposed to light intensity in the range of 2000 to 3000 lux. Air was provided for the culture in the rate of 50 ml/min. Light exposure and aeration was given for 12hrs/day basis for 12 days. The following conditions was maintained for throughout the treatment



Figure 2: Pulsed Magnetic Field of 3mG setup.

- i. Frequency: 1 Hz to 10Hz
- ii. Field strength: 3 mG
- iii. Wave form: Sinusoidal wave
- iv. PMF exposure: 4 hrs/ day (intermittent exposure)
 - a. 1 hr (on-time)
 - b. ½ hr (Off-time)

Physicochemical analysis

The physico-chemical parameters such as BOD, COD, chloride, electrical conductivity, nitrate, pH, phosphorous, TSS, Total Dissolved Solid (TDS), sulphate have been analysed from the

dye effluent before and after the treatment. It has been analysed by outsourcing (SMS Labs Private Limited, Thirumazhisai) the sample using standard methods (APHA 22nd EDI: 2012)

Results and Discussion

Textile dye industry effluent collection and analysis

The textile dye effluent collected from the Processing industry from Tirupur City, Tamil Nadu has been sent for physicochemical analysis [19] before the phycoremediation process and the results obtained have been shown in the Table 3. It is clear from the results, high acidic conditions effluent do not favour the algae growth. Hence pH of 8 was maintained till the study phase. From the Table 3, we can conclude that the parameters are high and are not up to the standard levels set. Therefore, it is sent for bioremediation using microalgae. Out of the four algal species *Chroococcus turgidus*, *Desmococcus olivaceus*, *Scenedesmus quadricauda* and *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Desmococcus olivaceus* have been chosen based on its adaptation in the effluent.

Growth studies of *Desmococcus olivaceus* under the exposure of 3mG of pulsed magnetic field

A mother culture has been maintained to carry out the experiment. Growth rate of the algae is measured in 10 ml, 100 ml and 1L of BBM medium. After the maximum cell growth in the stock culture, 100 ml of the culture is centrifuged and inoculated in 1L Effluent which have been exposed to 3mG of Pulsed Magnetic Field kept as (Test) and another 100ml of the culture from the

stock is centrifuged and inoculated in 1Lt of effluent which has been kept as a (control) without any magnetic field exposure. Growth studies are measured using a Haemocytometer at regular intervals till the declining phase is attained. The above Table 4 and Figure 3 represent the growth kinetics of *Desmococcus olivaceus* in the effluent in both Test and Control. The growth of the algae is monitored till the 12th day as there has been a two fold increase in the algal biomass productivity and the colour is changed from brown to green. The treated effluent has been sent for physicochemical analysis.

Table 3: Textile Dye Industry Effluent analysis.

S. No	Parameters	Unit	Result
1	Total dissolved solids@ 180°C	mg/L	6897
2	Nitrate as NO ₃	mg/L	77
3	Phosphate as PO ₄	mg/L	4.3
4	COD	mg/L	202
5	BOD@ 27°C for 3 days	mg/L	50
6	Total Suspended Solids@ 105°C	mg/L	7
7	Chloride as Cl	mg/L	3185
8	Sulphate as SO ₄	mg/L	519
9	pH@ 25°C	-	2.82
10	Conductivity@25°C	µmhos/cm	12130

Table 4: Growth rate of *Desmococcus olivaceus* (x10⁴).

Day	Cell Count (PMF) [*10 ⁴ Cells/ml]	Natural Log Values, ln (PMF)	Growth Rate, µ (PMF) (day ⁻¹)	Cell Count (Without PMF) [*10 ⁴ Cells/ml]	Natural Log Values, ln (Without PMF)	Growth Rate, µ (Without PMF) (day ⁻¹)
1	28	3.314	-	40	3.688	-
3	53	3.97	0.328	50	3.901	0.106
5	36	3.576	-0.197	55	4.007	0.053
8	33	3.511	-0.021	71	4.262	0.085
12	71	4.269	0.189	50	3.921	-0.085

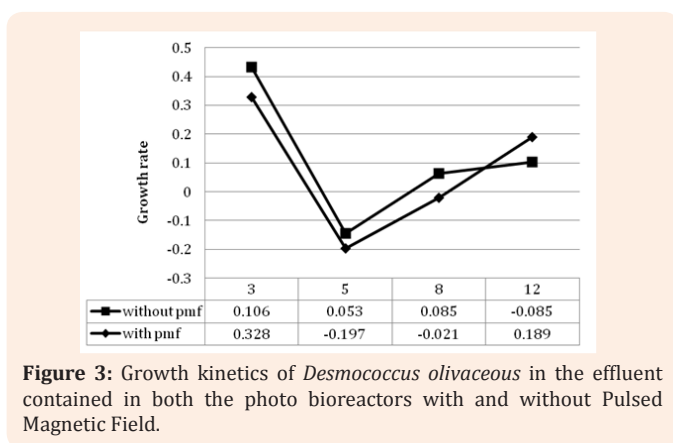


Figure 3: Growth kinetics of *Desmococcus olivaceus* in the effluent contained in both the photo bioreactors with and without Pulsed Magnetic Field.

Physicochemical parameters of the treated effluent

The parameters of the effluent treated under PMF exposure (Test) and without PMF exposure (Control) have been analyzed and the result obtained is compared with the raw effluent. The Table 5 represent a comparative study of the physicochemical parameters [19] of the raw effluent and the PMF exposed effluent. The result shows that the pH has increased a bit and the Nitrates, BOD and the COD levels had decreased in the treated effluent when compared to the raw effluent sample analyzed.

Conclusion

The PMF technology is effective in increasing the biomass yield to more than 15% than any other conventional methods and it is cost effective. The algal culture along with the PMF exposure is found to be significantly reducing the BOD to 13 mg/L, COD to

80 mg/L and Nitrates to 45.2 mg/L and also other parameters of the secondary treated dye effluent. A colour change has been observed during this process. Henceforth, the PMF technology has

potential advantages in wastewater treatment, dye degradation, and it also improves the biomass production in large scale algae manufacturing units.

Table 5: Physicochemical parameters of the effluent treated by *Desmococcus olivaceus* under the exposure of Pulsed Magnetic Field (Test) of 3mG and without any exposure (Control).

S. No	Parameters	Raw Effluent	PMF Exposed Effluent	Without PMF Exposed Effluent	Unit
1	Total dissolved solids@ 180°C	6897	8990	8900	mg/L
2	Nitrate as NO ₃	77	45.2	39.8	mg/L
3	Phosphate as PO ₄	4.3	34.2	21	mg/L
4	COD	202	80	240	mg/L
5	BOD@ 27°C for 3 days	50	13	39	mg/L
6	Total Suspended Solids@ 105°C	7	10	12	mg/L
7	Chloride as Cl	3185	4507.25	4262.3	mg/L
8	Sulphate as SO ₄	519	1453.5	1429.95	mg/L
9	pH@ 25°C	2.82	3.65	2.74	-
10	Conductivity@25°C	12130	15480	15050	µmhos/cm

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