

## Processing of Palm Mill Oil Effluent Using Photocatalytic: A Literature Review

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### ABSTRACT

The extraction of palm oil fruit (*E. guineensis*) is achieved by a combination of methods such as pressing, sterilizing, digesting, peeling, grading, purifying, and vacuum drying the extracted oil. This process requires excessive use of water and produces a large amount of wastewater with a high concentration of pollutants, called palm oil mill effluent (POME). This waste water is a high-viscosity liquid with a brown color and a temperature of 80–90 °C. It has a very low pH value, between 4.2–4.5, has a high chemical and biochemical oxygen demand, and is extremely toxic. POME treatment has adopted a variety of methods and technologies, including coagulation-flocculation, anaerobic-aerobic treatment and membrane technology. Biological treatment is mainly used to treat POME, and the POME treated through biological treatment is called palm oil mill secondary effluent (POMSE). Unfortunately, the treated wastewater still contains high concentrations of organic matter. The color of the effluent is still dark brown. The remaining pollutants from this biological process are generally difficult to degrade biologically, thus requiring suitable processing methods for its removal, so that it can be discharged to the environment safely or even reused or recycled. One of the challenging processing methods is photocatalytic process. This method is able to utilize abundant resources in the form of sunlight, and is also effective to degrade a wide variety of recalcitrant organic pollutants in the wastewater. This paper presents the current research and development of photocatalytic degradation process for processing of palm oil mill secondary effluent. The review and analysis are focused on synthesis of photocatalyst and the photoreactor design. Based on the results of the literature review and analysis, some recommendations are formulated for future research for their application in advanced POMSE management so that it can be reused for various purposes.

**Keywords:** POME, POMSE, photocatalytic, photoreactor design, synthesis of photocatalyst

### INTRODUCTION

The crude palm oil (CPO) production has experienced a significant increase, it has grown 720,000 tons of crude palm oil production in 1980, to 23 million tons production of CPO in 2011 [Rahayu et al., 2015]. Based on calculations estimated in 2020, 34 million tons of CPO will be produced from 9.1 million hectares of oil palm plants. However, based on Indonesian Palm Oil Association reflection on 2019 CPO production, is 51.8 million tons of CPO. This shows that the development of the palm oil industry is increasing rapidly and has exceeded estimates a

few years ago. This increase in production must be accompanied by an increase in the amount of waste produced.

According to [Chang, 2014] reports, 1.5m<sup>3</sup> of water is required to extract fresh fruit bunches of palm fruit. The process is classification, pressing, sterilizing, digesting, purification, steam stripping, and also vacuum drying. Certain methods may require excess water, 50% of which will eventually become POME (palm oil mill effluent). Fresh POME actually is a highly viscous brown fluid with a warmth of 80–90 °C and a very low pH between 3.5 and 4.2 (shown in Table 1). The average amount of POME produced by palm oil mills

is 58.3% with organic content chemical oxygen demand (COD) 50,000 mg/L; biological oxygen demand (BOD) 30,000 mg/L and total suspended solid (TSS) 59,350 mg/L [Fadzil et al., 2013]. Based on Table 1, the highest waste discharge of POME is 2.5 m<sup>3</sup> in every tonne of CPO produced by excellent operational practices. But other processing also shows that the amount of POME can be increase of about 3. per tonne of CPO if the processes are not well managed. We can conclude that waste discharge of POME may be decreased throughout good operational practices and milling [Tabassum et al., 2015].

The effluent that has been treated by biological treatment and is called the secondary effluent of the palm oil mill (POMSE) is still brown, with COD, BOD and TSS values as high as 1600 mg/L, 160 mg/L and 14,787 mg/L [Fadzil et al., 2013]. This effluent may pose a danger to aquatic organisms and human life. Because the high organic load of POMSE records COD discharge of more than 1000 mg/L into the water stream, the problem of eutrophic algae blooms [Subramaniam et al., 2017]. Eutrophication will cause the deterioration of water quality, which is manifested by the low transparency of water and the foul smell of POMSE. Therefore, it is obvious that non-biological treatment is needed to make the effluent reach environmental quality standards [Fadzil et al., 2013].

In Indonesia, considering economy and ease of operation, almost all palm oil processing plants use open pond systems to process POME. In the process of managing an open pond system, POME is guided through a series of ponds with multiple treatment steps [Rahayu et al., 2015]. Within the system, organic matter is largely integrated anaerobically and causes an odor and causes methane gas emissions [Sarono et al., 2016]. Based on economic reasons, the

anaerobic wastewater treatment system has real advantages over the aerobic treatment system, which among others operates almost without additional energy, is able to reduce the weight of pollutants to moderate and formed sludge as a substitute for organic fertilizer (compost). The design of anaerobic renovation techniques in a pool system is usually a series of open ponds composed of several pools. The system is able to set aside BOD content up to 95%, but in the long term (55 days to 110 days) so it requires a very large installation land [Ahmad et al., 2016].

Table 2 presents the treatment s for POME comparison, namely anaerobic, photocatalytic, membrane technology (MT) and aerobic. It can be seen that by using photocatalytic, the degradability of the process is adequate to 50% of the initial value (seen from the decrease in COD value). This shows that the photocatalytic technique can be use as an alternative for processing POME so that the resulting effluent can meet the environmental quality standards.

Photocatalytic have been studied as an alternative for wastewater treatment since 1970. Photocatalytic work to degrade recalcitrant compounds that have not been completely degraded using biological processes. The degradation ability can be seen from the ratio of COD /BOD an effluent, if the indicated ratio is >3 it indicates the low degradability of an applied process. The basic principle of photocatalysis is to produce a highly oxidizing substance called hydroxyl radical •OH, which has an oxidation potential of 2.8 eV. •OH is a common free radical in water. Compared with other oxidants, it is one of the strongest oxidants. The reaction carried out by OH radicals is non-selective and fast. Basically, once •OH is generated in situ, it will start to react by attacking the target pollutant, and in the presence of oxygen, it can achieve complete mineralization. The unique

**Table 1.** Parameters Limits of POME and POMSE

Parameter	The highest level (mg/L)	Highest Pollution Load (kg/ton)	POME** (mg/L)	POMSE** (mg/L)
BOD <sub>5</sub>	100	0.25	30000	160
COD	350	0.88	50000	1600
Suspended Solid	250	0.63	59350	14787
Fat and Oil	25	0.063		
Total Nitrogen Total*** (as N)	50	0.125		
pH	6.0–9.0		4.5	9.0
The Highest Waste Discharge	2.5 m <sup>2</sup> per tonne of palm oil product (CPO)			

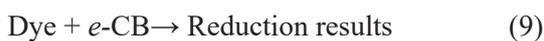
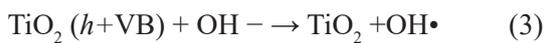
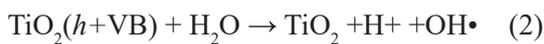
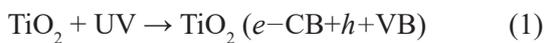
Source: \* Minister of Environment Regulation No. 5 of 2014 \*\* [Alhaji et al., 2016]

\*\*\* Total Nitrogen: Organic Nitrogen + Total Ammonia Total + NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>-N + -NO<sub>2</sub>-N.

**Table 2.** Various advanced processing methods comparison for chosen parameters in POME [Vijayaraghavan et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2015; Ng et al., 2015]

Parameters	Standards	Aerobic		Anaerobic		MT		Photocatalytic	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
COD (mg/L)	350	4580	3908	3507	2694	258	150.46	60	37
BOD5 (mg/L)	100	2060	1720	450	333	420	360	55	40
pH	6.0–9.0	7.0	8.0	6.6	7.3	7.0	8.0	-	-
Grease and oil (mg/L)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspended solid (mg/L)	250	-	-	-	-	70	50	220	150

feature of photocatalysis is that it can be used to generate OH in a flexible way and does not involve phase transfer when treating wastewater. Therefore, the more •OH generated, the better. Equations (1) to (9) describe the general mechanism of photocatalysis [12].



In order to react effectively, pollutants, catalysts and lighting sources need to be close to or in contact with each other [Ibhadon & Suprihanto, 2015]. Some of the benefits of using photocatalytic technology are complete and complete mineralization [Alhaji et al., 2016], without producing a large amount of sludge [Akpan & Hameed, 2009], its reaction speed is also very fast, it is cost-effective [Chang & Nae, 2010] and environmentally

friendly. As we all know, the photocatalytic process is a technology that can be applied to waste treatment in a relatively simple way. The success of this technology depends largely on the light wavelength, reactor design, photocatalyst loading, light intensity, and reactants' initial concentration. The pH, ion-ion existence, temperature, and oxygen content. The purpose of this article is to examine the research progress related to the photocatalytic process, which is mainly carried out in the design of the reactor and the synthesis of the photocatalyst used.

## PHOTOCATALYTIC

A collection of research were accomplished associated with the utility of photocatalytic for wastewater treatment. Photocatalytic can degrade organic and inorganic compounds which are tough to be degraded biologically. Recent traits within the area of photocatalytic water treatment using nanocrystalline titanium dioxide (NTO) has describe with the aid of using [Lazar et al., 2012]. Selective photocatalysis with the aid of using NTO with its degradation kinetics is a capacity studies region wherein researchers can discover numerous opportunities. It is likewise essential to expand capacity coupling NTO photocatalysis with different technologies. Some research about codoping of photocatalyst was held, according to Thota et al. [2014], codoping  $\text{TiO}_2$  with nitrogen and manganese (0.75 wt.% N and 0.25 wt.% Mn- $\text{TiO}_2$ ) as a promising direction for improved pollutants' photocatalytic degradation (100% methyl red degradation with 5 mg/L initial concentration become completed during 90 min at pH 4 with 2.0 g/L catalyst dosage). Ali et al. [2014] has studies that 10 wt% ZnO- $\text{SiO}_2$  tempered at 600 °C confirmed the best photocatalytic activity to the Methylene-Blue photodegradation. Li et al. [2014] observed that  $\text{TiO}_2$ -lined silica gel beads immobilized DCS photoreactor confirmed

better efficiency, decrease power intake and higher constant operation overall completion for the rhodamin B (RhB) and methyl orange (MO) degradation. Ong et al. [Ong et al., 2016] has studied approximately congo red degradation the usage of ZnO, the degradation become higher in acidic condition. According to a few studies which have been established, Khan et al. [2015] look at approximately steel oxides interpretation as the photocatalyst, structural characteristics, photocatalyst needs and category as well as the mechanism process.

Some evaluate of latest improvement approximately photocatalytic additionally discuss, photocatalytic degradation era for POME [Alhaji et al., 2016], latest tendencies withinside the studies and heterogeneous semiconductor photocatalytic alertness for treatment of low-degree pollution concentrations in air and water the use of titanium dioxide as semiconductor “model” [Ibhadon & Suprihanto, 2015] and additionally a evaluate of photocatalytic membran reactor (PCMR) era became held by [Kumari et al., 2020].

Several research associated with the implementation of photocatalytic in palm oil wastewater may be described. The whole COD elimination became done via way of means of this device (Two steps UV/ Ferrioxalate/  $\text{TiO}_2$  system treatment for 2 hours accompanied by UV/  $\text{O}_3$  as subsequent hours) and the physical look of POMSE became colorless [Fadzil et al., 2013]. POME became degraded beyond the Ag/ $\text{TiO}_2$  beneath seen mild irradiation. POME degradation of 26.77% became done with 1.5 g/L and 70 mL/min of 0.5 wt% Ag/ $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$  flow rate [Ng et al., 2015]. Tan et al. [2014] describe those 10 wt% suspended nanoparticles of  $\text{TiO}_2$  can do away with greater than 70% of the colour pigment in AT-POME.

Lestari has determined that  $\text{TiO}_2$  photocatalysts are capable of degrading organic composites and get rid effectively of phenol pollution in POMSE (degradation overall performance is 31.36% and phenol removal as much as 96.66% ( $\text{TiO}_2$  loading = 1.5 g/L; air flow rate = 10 cc/min) at 120<sup>th</sup> minute). The capacity of  $\text{TiO}_2$  photocatalysts to degrade organic compounds is pretty solid withinside the variety 25.25–31.36% for 2 hours (COD POMSE is 250 to 650 ppm) [Lestari, 2017]. A submerged membrane photoreactor (SMPR) has substantially decreased the polyvinylidene fluoride/titanate nanotube (PVDF-TNT) layers' fouling susceptibility, in which flux lack of most

effective 5.7% turned into discovered after five circles of usage, the shade elimination is 67.3% [Subramaniam et al., 2017]. ZnO polyethylene glycol (ZnO-PEG) nanoparticles hold an extremely good capacity in degradation of POMSE (photocatalysts) 66%, (pH) 73%, (ZnO-PEG loading) 84% and (awareness of POMSE) 84%. POMSE's photocatalytic degradation system is below pH 6.5 in every 0.5 g/L ZnO-PEG for the 50% of POMSE dilution [Zainuri et al., 2018]. LaCa (3 wt% of La doped in Ca900 (calcium oxide)) as an opportunity photocatalyst because of extra greener and got here from renewable feedstock to update present photocatalyst. The photodegradation of POME suggests elimination percent at 54.09% [Ghazali et al., 2018]. An optimized Photocatalytic Fuel Cell (PFC) system with anodic TZ2 below the situations of 0.3 M KOH assisting electrolyte, 100  $\text{mgL}^{-1}$  of preliminary POME awareness and herbal pH of 8.35 turned into installed to be the maximum promising PFC gadget (COD elimination of POME as much as 89% with  $V_{oc}$ ,  $J_{sc}$  and  $P_{max}$  of 1173 mV, 0.2652  $\text{mAcm}^{-2}$  and 0.0734  $\text{mWcm}^{-2}$ ) [Kee et al., 2019].

Ng et al. insights toward the photocatalytic process feasibility, and flexibility and performance proposed photocatalysts ( $\text{TiO}_2$  and ZnO) for POME cotreatment for renewable power production [Ng et al., 2019]. Nanofiltration membrane (NF-TS 40) membrane could enhance the membrane fouling mechanism withinside the second step which sooner or later help the POMSE treatment effectiveness through photocatalytic membran reactor (PMR) in phrases of coloration removal (99.84%), turbidity removal (99.89%), BOD (96.24%), and COD (98.97%) [Sidik et al., 2019].

The description above shows that research on the process of photocatalytic is not a new thing to do. The photocatalytic can be applied to a variety of wastewater with varying results. Photocatalytic is characterized by looking at: (1) great activity, (2) resistance to long-term use durability at elevated temperatures, (3) mechanical durability and erosion resistance, (4) lacks selectivity in some respects, and (5) stability of physics and chemistry under various conditions [Salsabila, 2016]. In its application, it is expected not only to use UV light but also visible light so it is not expensive. According to [Hermann, 2005], factors that can influence photocatalytic include: reactor design, wavelength and intensity of light, photocatalyst loading, temperature, reactant initial concentration, ions existence, oxygen content, and pH.

## PHOTOREACTOR

There are two basic kinds of photoreactor that is used for degradation, immobilized and slurry. Advantages and disadvantages of those kind of photoreactor are describe below (Table 3), these can be carried out into consideration so the benefits could be explored for the efficient POME degradation.

Development of photocatalytic was reviewed by [Hermann, 2005]. A series of studies that have been carried out related to the photoreactor used in the photocatalysis process will discuss. The 50% composition of dye pollution in water turned into evaluated using a rotating disk reactor (RDR). Photocatalyst ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) is immobilized on a disk (diameter of 6 cm), and dye (methyl orange) containing answer is permitted to go with the drift in radial path alongside the disk surface, that is twisting and illumined using UV mild [Chang & Nae, 2010]. A novel photoreactor device including a corrugated drum coating by  $\text{TiO}_2$  and a UV light supply is empirically identified for the phenol-polluted wastewaters treatment. The basic response fee expanded with growing surface location from 0.046 mg/L/min for the annular drum to 0.16 mg/L/min for the 40-fin drum. The power efficiency (EE/O) observed for the drums various from 380–550 kWh/m<sup>3</sup>, that is as much as 49% extra power-green than the annular drum [Meunier et al., 2010].

A fixed-bed continous annular reactor through the usage of a home-organized  $\text{TiO}_2$  catalyst became used on the photocatalytic oxidation of 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol in water. The effects imply that the partial oxidation pathway

is desired through the photons' low flux absorbed and  $\text{TiO}_2$  surface's low oxygen insurance; contrary situations prefer the mineralization pathway [Yurdakal et al., 2010]. The maximum fee of deterioration became acquired for malachite green (MG) dye and the dyes' percent degradation order became  $\text{MG} > \text{RhB} > \text{MB}$  the usage of UV-LED supply and  $\text{TiO}_2$  system. [Natarajan et al., 2011]. The system accommodates a micro-circulating fluid pump, UV-LED photoreactor, and in-flow sensor unit (includes a fluid flow cell with obvious windows) can degrade methyl orange [Nickels et al., 2012]. Removal performance of the MO degradation the usage of the capillary array photocatalytic reactor (CAPCR) (120 min,  $5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol l}^{-1}$  of MO, 95,8%) became higher than that during a traditional batch reactor with P-25  $\text{TiO}_2$  powder and  $\text{TiO}_2$  film immobilized directly to a quartz tube [Zhang et al., 2012]. According to Jamali *et al.* the mixture of UV LED with titanium dioxide is suitable for water treatment in degrading organic pollution at low concentrations [Jamali et al., 2013].

The using of a computational fluid dynamics (CFD) package deal confirmed adverse behaviors for the relative catalytic vicinity in keeping with unit window vicinity and the related occurrence flux with the folding perspective. Given that the internal occurrence performance incorporates the manufactured from the 2 noted variables, an most beneficial folding perspective become identified [Passalia et al., 2013]. A easy version for immobilized photocatalytic microreactors following a primary order response price with both independency and dependency of light defined via way of means of photon

**Table 3.** The comparison of slurry and immobilized Photoreactor [Qi et al., 2011; Fathinia & Khataee, 2013; Vela et al., 2014; Li et al., 2014; Santiago et al., 2015]

Reactors	Advantages	Disadvantages
Slurry photoreactor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An excessive ratio of catalyst's illuminated surface to the powerful reactor extent may be finished for a little well-designed photocatalytic reactor.</li> <li>There isn't any mass switch obstacle exist because the most diffusional distance could be very small as a result of the usage of ultra-fine (&lt;30 nm) catalyst particle</li> <li>Re-useable filter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The catalyst particle should be filtered previous to the release of the handled water.</li> <li>The UV light penetration intensity is restricted because of robust absorption through <math>\text{TiO}_2</math> and diluted organics material.</li> </ul>
Immobilized photoreactor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No need separation and can be continuously treated.</li> <li>The degradation of contaminant molecules is increase because of the large surface of catalyst film porous.</li> <li>While a conductive fabric is applied as support, the catalyst movie may be related to an outside capability to lessen electron-hollow recombination via way of means of doing away with excited electrons, thereby notably enhancing efficiency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The catalytic surface accessibility to the photons and the reactants, as well as the tremendous impact of outside mass transfer, mainly at below liquid glide rate, because of the growing diffusional period of reactant from bulk technique to the catalyst surface.</li> <li>The internal mass transfer maybe limited by the increase of the thickness of catalyst film.</li> </ul>

absorption service technology semiconductor physics via way of means of Visan et al. [2014]. Doss et al. [2018] describe a system incorporating 56 LEDs transmitting at 392 nm the use of  $\text{TiO}_2$  MPT623 (a noticeable light-responsive Pt chloride-changed rutile  $\text{TiO}_2$  photocatalyst) become a terrific compromise in phrases of MEK (methyl ethyl ketone) degradation performance and of power effectiveness.

The evolved flat plate dependent bed photoreactor changed into capable of perform in non-stop mode the use of optimized N-doped  $\text{TiO}_2$  photocatalyst immobilized [Vaiano et al., 2015]. Khademalrasool et al. [2016] studied approximately photocatalytic response below the UV-LEDs and conventional fluorescent UV lamps. The consequences confirmed that the charge of photocatalytic response below the UV-LEDs changed into instances more than the charge below the conventional fluorescent UV lamps, whilst each electric energy intake and production value of the power LED photoreactor (HPLED-PhR) have been much less than quarter of them for the fluorescent lamp photoreactor (FL-PhR) [Khademalrasool et al., 2016]. The methylene blue, direct blue-15 malachite green, and amaranth dye degradation changed into received 93%, 94% 88%, and 85% respectively the use of the  $\text{TiO}_2$  coated mosquito net below ultraviolet mild irradiation during four h through the use of easy photocatalytic reactor the use of  $\text{TiO}_2$  coated mosquito net and ultraviolet mild emitting diodes (UVLEDs) [Jo & Rajesh, 2016].

Mirzaei *et al.* tested that entire phenol elimination turned into finished the usage of rotational disc for clean and baffled discs after 180 and 150 min of response time, which turned into 60 and 90 min quicker than the reactor with clean disc beneath most reliable circumstance of the reactor (rotational disc = 290 rpm, go with the drift price = 2000 mL/min, disc diameter = 22 cm) [Mirzaei et al., 2017]. A tiny size flow-through photocatalytic tool consolidating a medium surface range, big cell-size  $\beta$ -SiC alveolar foam as a based photocatalyst ( $\text{TiO}_2$  MPT623) guide and LEDs (56 LEDs emitting at 392 nm) as an irradiation mild supply has been managed to broaden an air-purifying generation this is green at decontaminating airborne T2 bacteriophage viruses [Doss et al., 2018]. The elimination of crystal violet (CV) from aqueous samples the usage of ZnO immobilized on spherical pellets of zeolite (ZEO) with the goal to couple

adsorption and photocatalytic. the aggregate of adsorption/photocatalytic turned into capable of achieve a regular country CV elimination of approximately 51% after 350 min of run time with a fluid go with the drift price of 4.2 mL/min the usage of non-stop go with the drift micro-reactor [Sacco et al., 2018].

Photocatalytic technique in microreactor become studied, the possible rate constant (k) of the reactor for every incoming irradiance of  $191 \text{ W m}^{-2}$  become observed to  $0.82 \text{ min}^{-1}$ , as our understanding, withinside the microreactors variety and 1–2 significance orders better than any excessive throughput immobilized reactor in literature. Photocatalytic area-time yield of  $0.657 \text{ m}^3 \text{ day}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3} \text{ reactor kW}^{-1}$  our reactor become among the quality said performers in productiveness phrases and power efficiency. This is associated with the excessive precise illuminated floor region of  $4267 \text{ m}^2 \text{ m}^{-3}$  and excessive catalyst load of  $1.9 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  [Claes et al., 2019]. Kanmani and Sundar has reviewed there are 5 benchmark values are estimated for 24 reactors: Space-time yield (STP), Apparent rate constant (k), Specific removal rate (SRR) Photocatalytic space-time yield (PSTY), and Electrical energy consumption (EEC). And then, critical parameters should be balanced: technical viability (consists of excessive throughput and overall performance (mass transfer)) and budget friendly feasibility (power efficiency (photon transfer) and cost). For a powerful photocatalytic technique the technique parameters (dissolved oxygen, UV light intensity, sort of pollutant, pollutant concentration, temperature, flow rate, irradiation time, ozonation, hydrogen peroxide, catalyst load, airflow rate, pH) must be correlated and thoroughly selected with the light source wavelength, photocatalyst's band hole power and pollutant absorption wavelength [Khanmani & Sundar, 2019]. Visan et al. [2019] has overviewed of the underlying physics of photocatalytic reactions, even as specializing in pertinent hypothesis, and speak the results for the maximum simple reactor designs for which hints and standards are furnished to fulfill their premise.

## SYNTHESIS OF PHOTOCATALYST

Many forms of metallic oxides inclusive of zinc sulfide ( $\text{ZnS}$ ), tin dioxide ( $\text{SnO}_2$ ), cadmium sulphide ( $\text{CdS}$ ), iron oxide ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ), titanium

oxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>), and zinc oxide (ZnO) were used as catalysts within the photocatalysis process, for diverse forms of wastewater treatment [Sidik et al., 2019; Ong et al., 2016; Khan et al., 2015]. In order to gain higher photocatalytic degradation overall performance, smaller particles are recommended, to offer a much broader surface area for the reaction. Research through [28] found out that ZnO nanoparticles are taken into consideration as a higher opportunity to TiO<sub>2</sub> due to the sensitivity of the photocatalytic process, chemical stability, better reactivity and surface area, excessive catalytic activity, and comparatively low costs. The overall ZnO nanoparticles performance in photocatalytic degradation is inspired through ZnO traits inclusive of morphology, size, and synthesis techniques for synthesizing ZnO nanoparticles. The nanoparticle material shows potential as a catalyst because the nanoparticle material has a large surface area and atomic ratios that are spread evenly on its surface, this property is advantageous for mass transfer in pores and also contributes a large interface to adsorption reactions and catalytic.

The development of nanoparticles basically involves three aspects, namely the exploration of raw materials and the selection of synthesis methods, the synthesis of the nanoparticles themselves, their characterization and

application. Various synthesis methods have been developed by physical, chemical and biological methods. Some chemical methods include coprecipitation, sol-gel, electrochemical, hydrothermal, spray drying. However, these methods are burdened with various problems including the use of hazardous chemicals, expensive chemicals and high energy consumption. Synthesis of nanoparticles with these methods requires approximately three categories of materials, namely precursors (Anode (metal), PdCl<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>4</sub>, AgNO<sub>3</sub>, HAuCl<sub>4</sub>, RhCl<sub>3</sub>), reducing agents (H<sub>2</sub>, Sodium Citrate, Citric Acid, CO, Methanol, Formaldehyde, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, Sodium tetrathydroborate, and stabilizing agents (PVA and PVP).

The synthesis method of nanoparticle may be taken physically or chemically in solid, liquid or gas phases. The physical synthesis method is simplest the breakdown of big material into nanometer-sized material, or the incorporation of very small-sized materials, including clusters, into nanometer-sized particles without converting the residences of the material. The chemical synthesis method entails the chemical response of some of the beginning materials (precursors) to supply some other nanometer-sized material. Table 4 shows the development of research that has been done related to the synthesis of nanoparticles for photocatalysts.

**Table 4.** Research on synthesis of photocatalyst

No	Author	Results	Year
1	Xing et al. [2012]	PE primarily based totally film consolidating with TiO <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles have an awesome capability for use as lively food packaging system (proven through the price of water vapor transmission accelerated of 18.1 to 24.6 g/m <sup>2</sup> ·24 h)	2012
2	Chokriwal et al. [2014]	Review of the recent developments of the biosynthesis mechanisms of different types of nanoparticles using bacteria.	2014
3	Shah et al. [2015]	The significant potential of biological synthesis via nanobiotechnology.	2015
4	Amini et al. [2016]	The ZnO's catalytic activity on the system for dyes photodegradation.	2016
5	Adhikari et al. [2016]	The photocatalytic activity below solar light irradiation in contrast to P-25 TiO <sub>2</sub> using Spongy-ZnO.	2016
6	Ghosh et al. [2017]	Review of manufacturing high-cost nanoparticles from food waste (aquaculture and horticulture), inclusive of experimental parameters, nanoparticle traits and capability packages for nanoparticles in prescription drugs and biomedical packages.	2017
7	Fajarah [2018]	Review of synthesis nanoparticle with environmentally and sustainable technologies that by utilize natural reducers (plant extracts, food waste, agricultural waste and microorganism)	2018
8	Muthuvinothini et al. [2018]	The used of catalysts for the reduce of fragrant aldehydes, the use of synthesized MO nanoparticles at slight response situations, the use of ammonium formate as a inexperienced hydrogen donor received in 2–24 h with notable yields.	2018
9	Rekha et al. [2019]	TiO <sub>2</sub> NPs were synthesized from TiCl <sub>4</sub> applying antimicrobial peptide crustin for the water-polluting dyes decrease.	2019
10	Bandeira et al. [2020]	Current review of the different sources of biological substrates and methodologies applied to the green synthesis of zinc oxide nanoparticles and the influence on their properties	2020

## CONCLUSION

Photocatalytic is characterized by an environmentally friendly and cost-effective process for various pollutants removal in POMSE, including colour, recalcitrant organic and some inorganic substances. The photocatalytic process for further processing POMSE can use UV light or take advantage of sunlight which is very abundant in Indonesia. The significant factors of the photocatalytic process include: reactor design, wavelength and intensity of light, temperature, photocatalyst loading, pH, initial reactant concentration, oxygen content, and the ions existence. The potentials for future research are identified as follows: (i) Modification of the photocatalytic reactor in accordance with the characteristics of the wastewater to be treated, especially POMSE; (ii) Synthesis of more suitable, effective, efficient and greener materials as photocatalyst nanoparticle catalysts show high potential for this purposes.

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