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Pengfei Ma, Hongrui Ma, Simona Sabatino, Alessandro Galia, Onofrio Scialdone

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Electrochemical treatment of real wastewater.

Part 1: effluents with low conductivity

Pengfei Ma ^{a,b}, Hongrui Ma ^b, Simona Sabatino ^a, Alessandro Galia ^a, Onofrio Scialdone ^{a*}

^a

Università degli Studi di Palermo, Palermo 90128, Italy *onofrio.scialdone@unipa.it

^b School of Environment Science and Engineering, Shaanxi University of Science and Technology, Xi'an 710021, China

Abstract

The treatment of a real wastewater characterized by low conductivity was performed by anodic oxidation at boron doped diamond (BDD) in both conventional and microfluidic cells. The electrolyses carried out in conventional cells without supporting electrolyte were characterized by very high TOC removals but excessively high energetic consumptions and operating costs. The addition of sodium sulphate, as supporting electrolyte, allowed to strongly reduce the cell potentials and consequently the energetic consumptions and the operating costs. However, under various operating conditions, the addition of Na₂SO₄ caused a lower removal of the TOC. The best results in terms of both TOC removal, energetic consumptions and operating costs (about 1 €/m³) were obtained using a cell with a very low inter-electrode distance (50 µm) with no addition of a supporting electrolyte.

Keywords:

Real wastewater, Electrochemical oxidation; Wastewater treatments; Low conductivity; Micro reactors.

* Onofrio Scialdone Tel: +3909123863754, e-mail: onofrio.scialdone@unipa.it

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