Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0957-5820(18)30056-9

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psep.2018.03.006

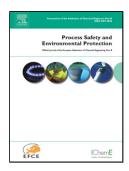
Reference: PSEP 1310

To appear in: Process Safety and Environment Protection

Received date: 16-12-2017 Revised date: 26-2-2018 Accepted date: 5-3-2018

Please cite this article as: Elazzouzi, M., El Kasmi, A., Haboubi, K., Elyoubi, M.S., A novel electrocoagulation process using insulated edges of Al electrodes for enhancement of urban wastewater treatment: Techno-economic study. Process Safety and Environment Protection https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psep.2018.03.006

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A novel electrocoagulation process using insulated edges of Al electrodes for

enhancement of urban wastewater treatment: Techno-economic study

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Research Highlights

• A comparison between conventional process and novel electrocoagulation process was

performed for enhancement of urban wastewater treatment.

Insulated edges electrode process exhibited the ability to reduce the cost to 0.62 \$.kg⁻¹

for COD and to 0.58 \$.kg⁻¹ for P.

• The high removal efficiencies of COD and P using insulated edges of electrodes were

achieved 91% for COD and 99.5% for P.

• The characterization generated sludge confirmed that metal hydroxides and

oxyhydroxides can play the key role in removing COD and P from urban wastewater.

• The novel process involved in the present study could be an efficient alternative to

conventional EC reactor for urban wastewater treatment.

Abstract

A comparison between conventional process and novel process of insulated edges electrodes

in a batch electrocoagulation (EC) reactor for the treatment of urban wastewater was

undertaken to investigate the effect of current density, operating time and initial temperature

on the treatment efficiency. The optimal experimental conditions are found to be: current

density of 20mA.cm⁻², operating time of 6 min and initial temperature of 45°C for

phosphorous (P) and 55 °C for chemical oxygen demand (COD). The high removal

efficiencies of COD and P using conventional electrodes system were found to be 89% and

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