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The Electrochemical Cells As A New Technique For Water Treatment

Abstract

This paper deals with possibility of using electrochemical cells to produce potable water, where previous studies showed that the traditional treatment by using alum led to increase the residual aluminum concentrations about (11%) in the treated water, which result in negative effects on human, potable water pipes and water type .In addition to that disinfection by using chloride resulted in more problems such as lack of controlling for adding dose and expired chloride. Thus it is necessary to find a new technique for disinfecting water without using chloride, by using laboratory electrochemical cell made up of stainless steel bar (cathode) and two types of cylindrical aluminum and carbon steels (anode).

This technique has been tested on samples taken from excavated well from Al-Khatoniya village and samples from Al-Mahaweel river then make physical , chemical and biological tests before and after treatment .The results shows the efficiency of this technique to treat river water without using chloride after comparison with U.S.P.H.S and W.H.O specifications.

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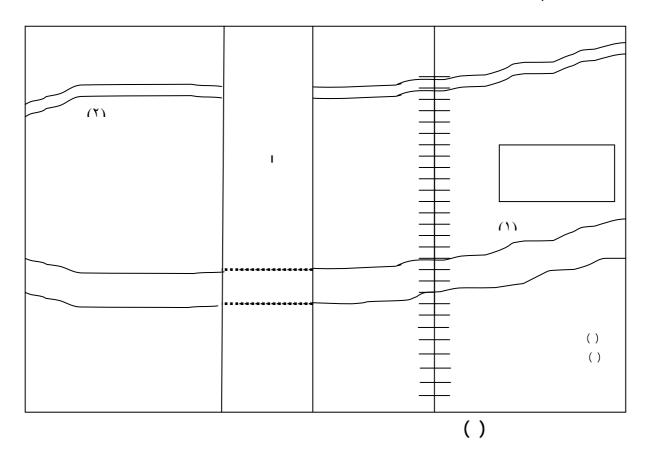
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 (Na_2EDTA)

(EBT)
$$(Na_2EDTA) \end{tabular}$$
 ((EBT)

(Coring Flame Photometric:LTD Co.)

(Corning PH103)

Anode Al \longrightarrow Al⁺³ +3e⁻ Cathode $2H_2O + 2e^ \longrightarrow$ $2(OH)^- + H_2$ Al +3H₂O \longrightarrow Al(OH)₃

Anode Fe \longrightarrow Fe⁺² + 2e⁻ $4Fe^{+2} + O_2 + 2H_2O$ \longrightarrow $4Fe^{+3} + 2H_2O$

Anode Fe \rightarrow Fe⁺² + 2e⁻ $4Fe^{+2} + O_2 + 2H_2O$ \rightarrow $4Fe^{+3} + 4(OH)$ Fe⁺³ + 3(OH) \rightarrow Fe(OH)₃ Cathode $2H_2O + 2e^ \rightarrow$ 2(OH) \rightarrow + H_2

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$$Al^{+3} + 4H_2O \longrightarrow Al(OH)_2^- + 4H^+$$

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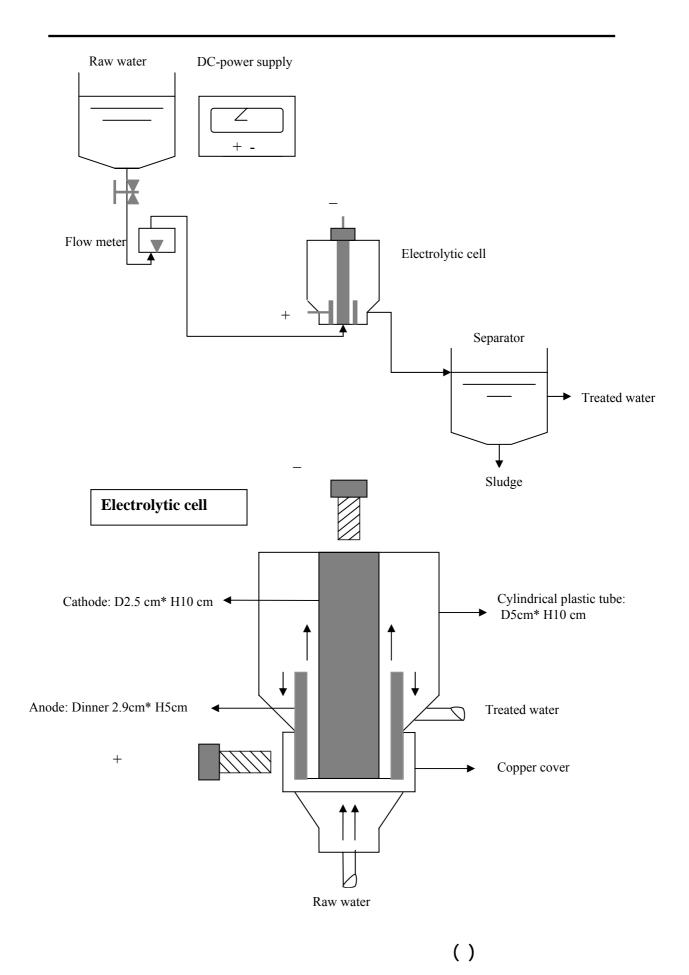
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(E.coli)

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Components of iron anode				
C	Si	Mn	Cr	
0.18	0.17	0.60	0.05	
Components of aluminum anode				
Cu	Mg	Si	Fe	
0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	



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Test type	Raw water ppm	Aluminum anode ppm*	Carbon steel anode ppm**	Aluminum anode Efficiency %	Carbon steel anode Efficiency %
Ca ⁺⁺	104	48	88	53.85	15.38
Mg^{++}	84	70	65	16.66	22.61
NO_3	32	12	10	62.5	68.75
T.H	478	360	380	24.69	20.5
PH	7.673	7.165	7.100	6.62	7.46
T.D.S	1150	886	930	22.96	19.13
K^{+}	6.5	6.6	6.5	0.0	0.0
Na^+	136.9	134.6	136	1.68	0.65
SO ₄	281.9	125	112	55.65	60.26
T.S.S	188	15	3	92	98.4
E.Coli	$10^{7}/{\rm m}$	0.0	0.0	100	100

Test type	Raw water ppm	Aluminum anode ppm***	Carbon steel anode ppm****	Aluminum anode Efficiency %	Carbon steel anode Efficiency %
Ca ⁺⁺	230	170	216	26.08	6.08
Mg^{++}	329	280	294	14.89	10.64
NO_3	10	7.8	4	22	60
T.H	1700	1420	1530	16.47	10
PH	8.20	7.45	7.178	9.15	12.46
T.D.S	5280	4930	4600	6.63	12.88
K^{+}	5.33	5.5	5.35	0.0	0.0
Na ⁺	603.5	593	600	1.7	0.579
SO_4	3167.	2450	2483	22.64	21.6
	2				
T.S.S	2	0.1	0.1	95	95
E.Coli	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100

^{*} Volumetric flow rate 8cm³/sec, Voltage 24 V, Current 0.4 A

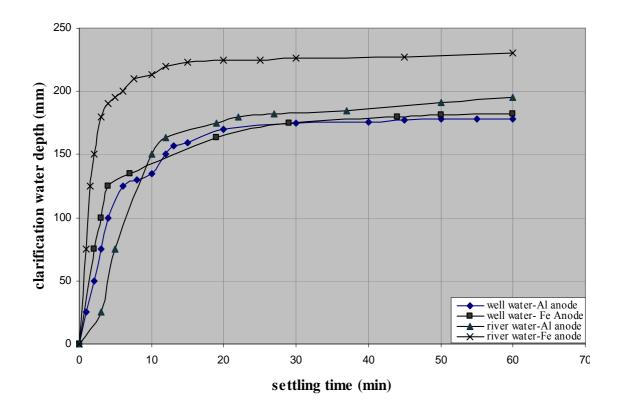
** Volumetric flow rate 8cm³/sec, Voltage 24 V, Current 0.35 A

*** Volumetric flow rate 8cm³/sec, Voltage 24 V, Current 0.7 A

*** Volumetric flow rate 8cm³/sec, Voltage 24 V, Current 0.6A

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Test Type		W.H.O	U.S.P.H.S
	Min	Max	Max
\mathbf{K}^{+}	-	-	20
Na ⁺	-	-	200
\mathbf{Mg}^{++}	30	150	125
- I I			

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Mg ⁺⁺ Ca ⁺⁺	30	150	125
Ca ⁺⁺	75	200	200
-Cl	200	600	250
SO ₄	200	400	250
HCO ₃	ı	-	500
PH			
T.A			
TH			
TDS	500	1500	1000
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