

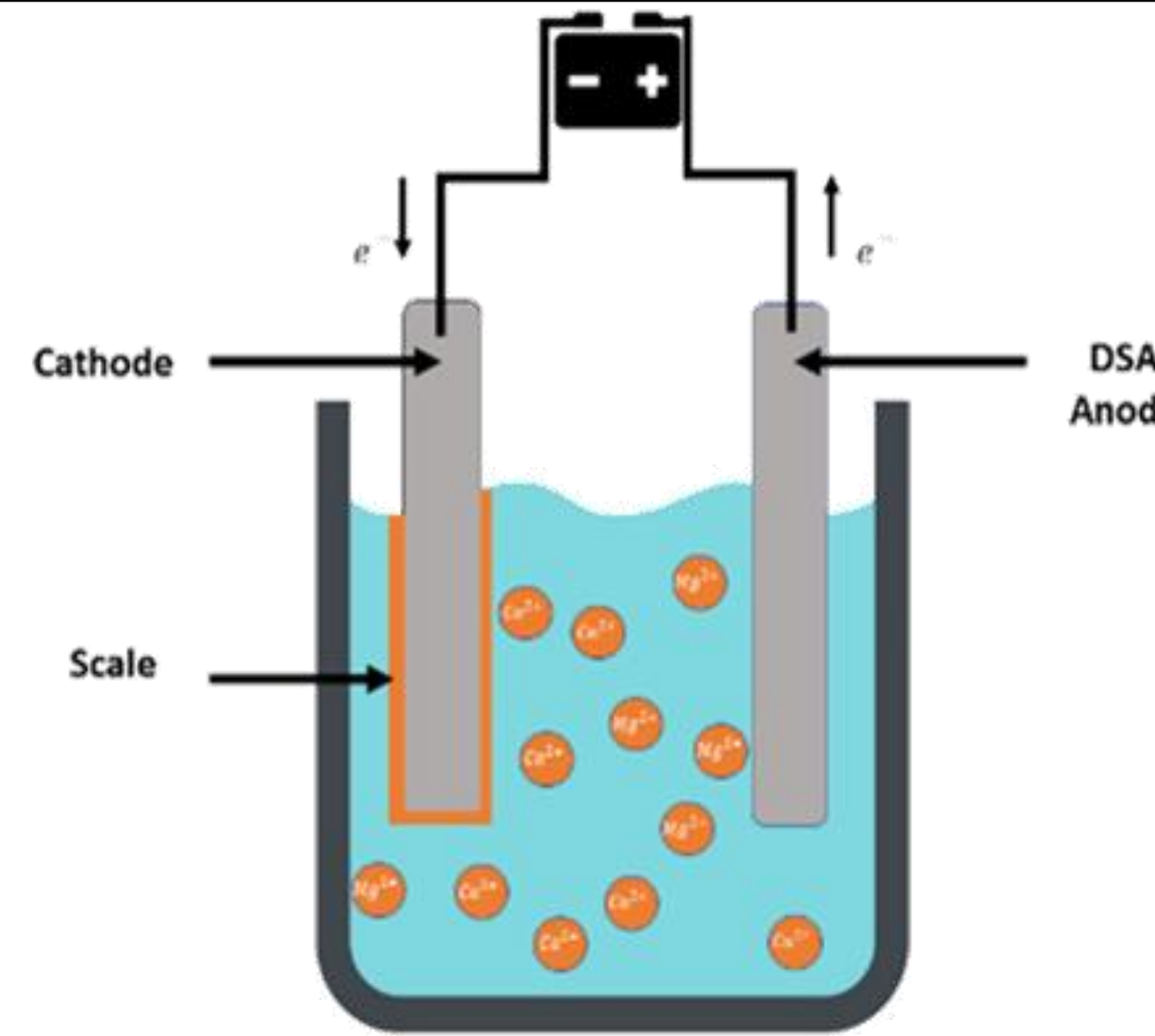
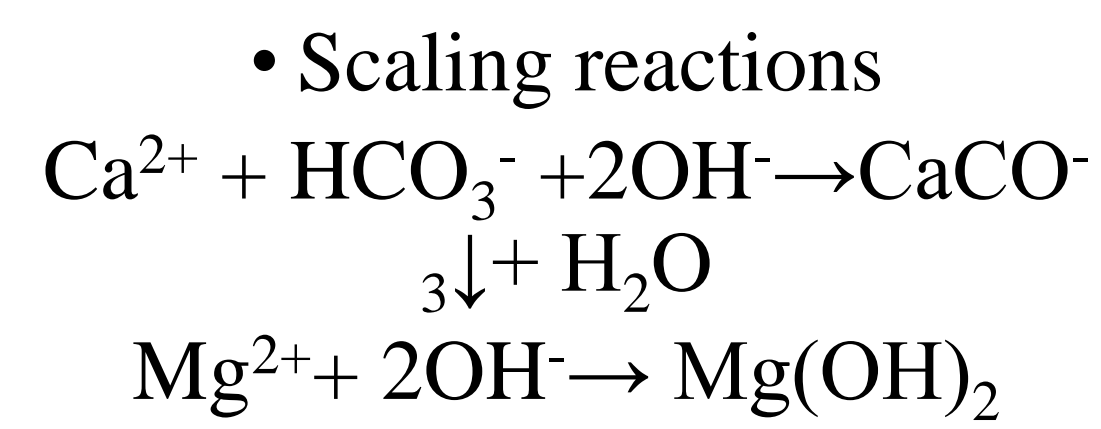
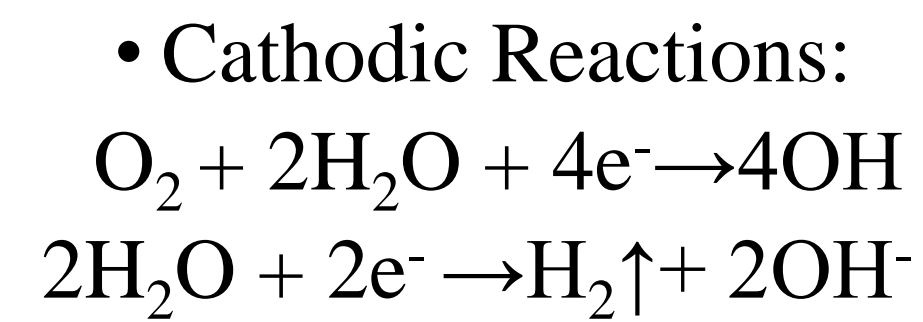
Hardness removal from LRGV tap water using Graphite-Concrete Electrodes

Mirza Addaito Billah(20544291), K I M Iqbal, Jongmin Kim , Phillip Park
Department of Civil Engineering, UTRGV

INTRODUCTION

- Water exceeding 100 mg/l as $CaCO_3$ is unpleasant to drink.
- Scaling in industrial and domestic water pipes.
- Novel Electrochemical process to remove (Ca^{+2}) and (Mg^{+2}) from extremely hard water like (LRGV) tap water.

ELECTROCHEMICAL PRECIPITATION



ELECTROCHEMICAL PRECIPITATION

35 V, .365 A

1-3 Hour

G.C -Metal

.5-1.5 cm

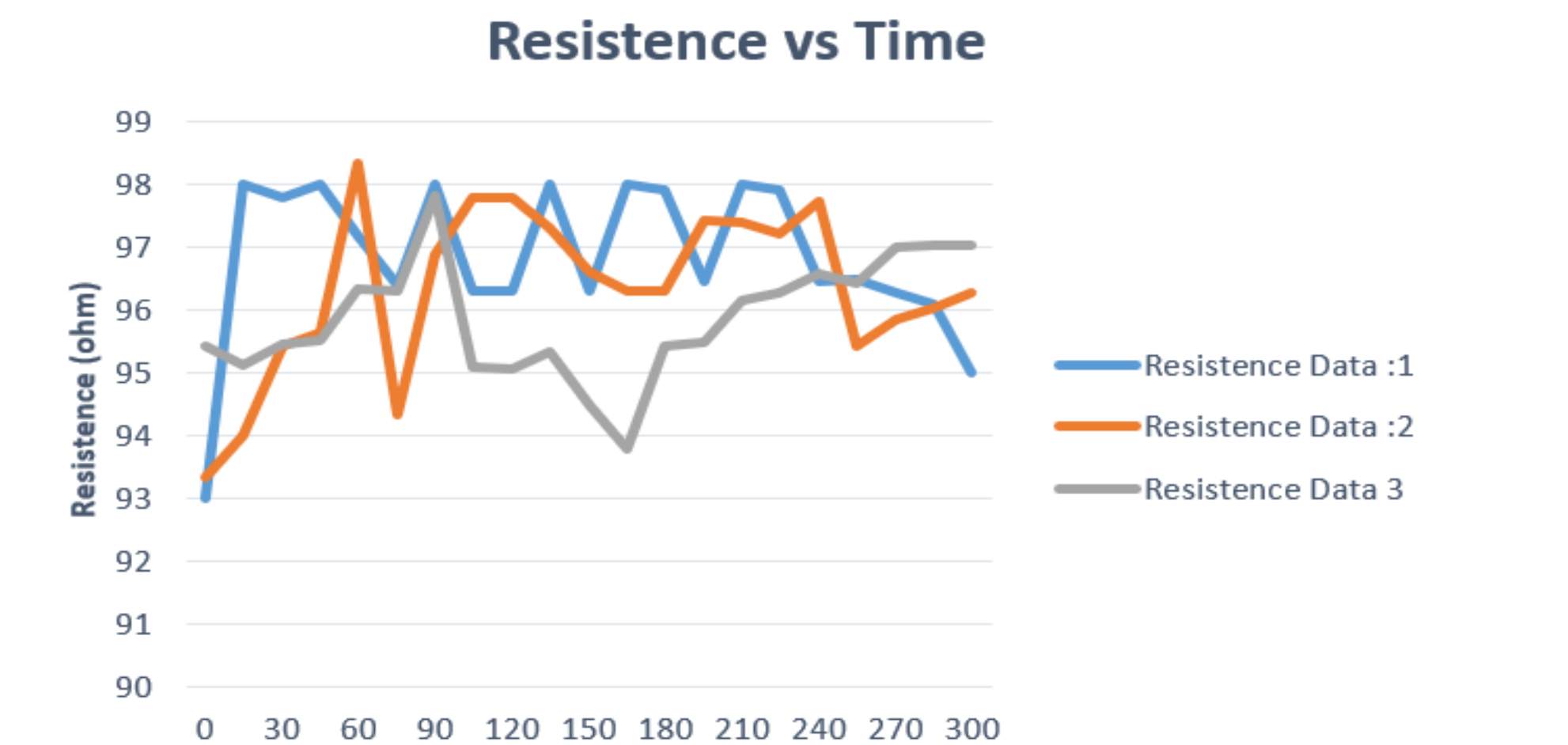
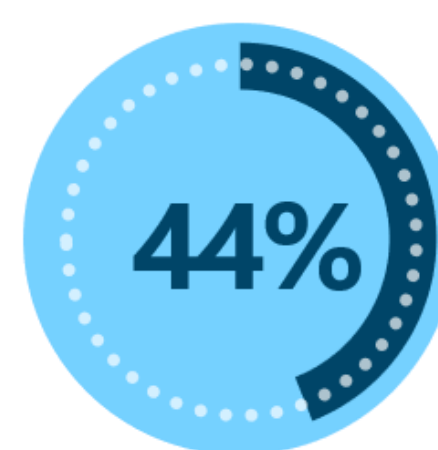


Figure: Residence of specimen over time

WATER HARDNESS PROBLEM in LRGV



US population dependent on Ground water



20% of total withdrawal nationwide, is



85% boilers have hardwater supply

Existing Methods	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical Ion Exchange Reverse Osmosis Electrodialysis Nano filtration Crystallization Distillation Evaporation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costly Heavy Chemical Usage Post Processing Sludge

METHODOLOGY

Casting Specimen

5.7.5, 10% graphite content by volume



Property Testing

- Resistance
- Saturation
- Materials preparation



Experiment

- Applying Optimal Condition
- DC power supply
- Stock water



EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Power Supply:

- 5 W, 19V, 2.35 A
- Output- 19 V, .67A (open Circuit)

Water sample

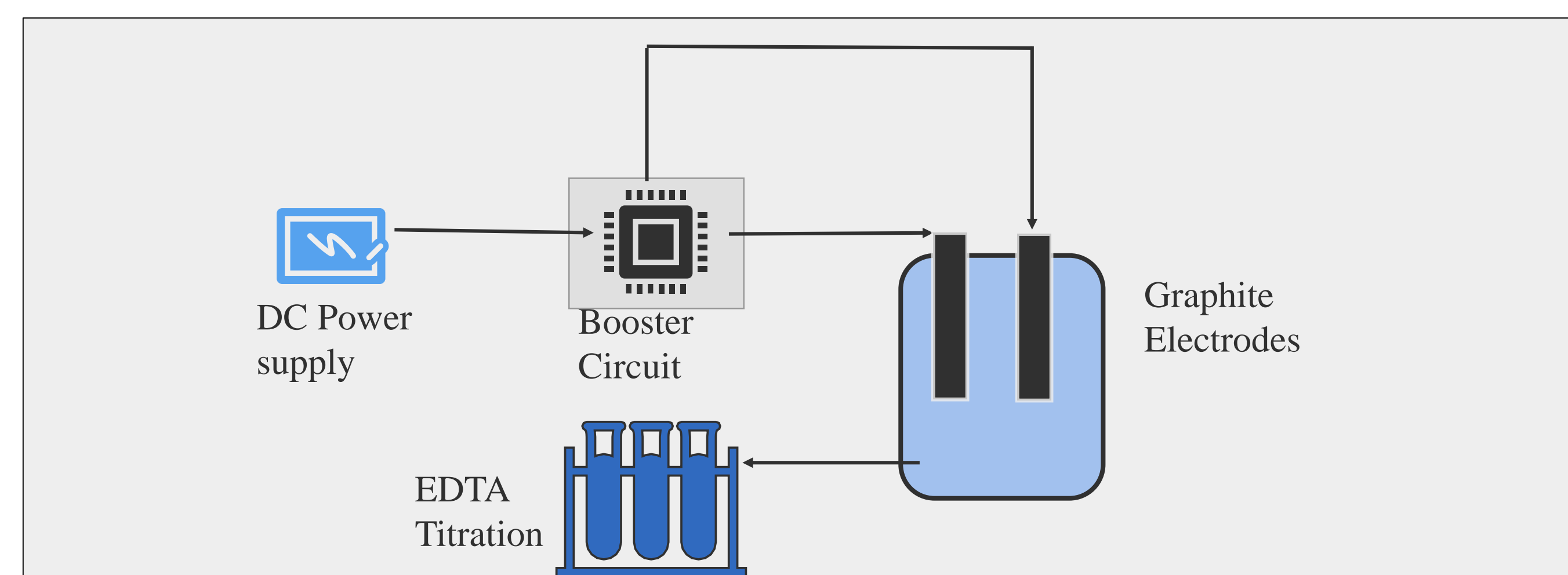
- 330 mg/L as calcium carbonate
- EPA Standard, SOP: MB-30-00

Booster Circuit

- Input- 6-36V
- Output- .6-36V, 5A, Constant Current Function

Hardness measurement

- Ammonia Buffer
- Eriochrome black T
- EDTA



CONCLUSIONS

- Overall, Electrochemical precipitation using graphite concrete specimen to remove hardness from tap water, focuses on the necessity of people of LRGV. Further research can help the community get affordable and dependable hard water treatment system.
- Treatment efficiency of E.P. reactor depends highly on power supply, balance of power to efficiency is very important.
- Structural integrity of Graphite concrete is yet to be tested.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brastad, K.S., He, Z., 2013. Water softening using microbial desalination cell technology. *Desalination* 309, 32–37. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2012.09.015>
- Yu, Y., Jin, H., Quan, X., Hong, B., Chen, X., 2019. Continuous Multistage Electrochemical Precipitation Reactor for Water Softening. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* 58, 461–468. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.iecr.8b04200>
- Clauwaert, P., De Paep, J., Jiang, F., Alonso-Fariñas, B., Vaiopoulou, E., Verliefd, A., Rabaey, K., 2020. Electrochemical tap water softening: A zero chemical input approach. *Water Res.* 169, 115263. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2019.115263>
- Sanjuán, I., Benavente, D., Expósito, E., Montiel, V., 2019a. Electrochemical water softening: Influence of water composition on the precipitation behaviour. *Sep. Purif. Technol.* 211, 857–865. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seppur.2018.10.044>
- Yu, Y., Jin, H., Meng, P., Guan, Y., Shao, S., Chen, X., 2018b. Electrochemical water softening using air-scoured washing for scale detachment. *Sep. Purif. Technol.* 191, 216–224. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seppur.2017.09.032>

