



Electrochemical Destruction of Cyanide in Water



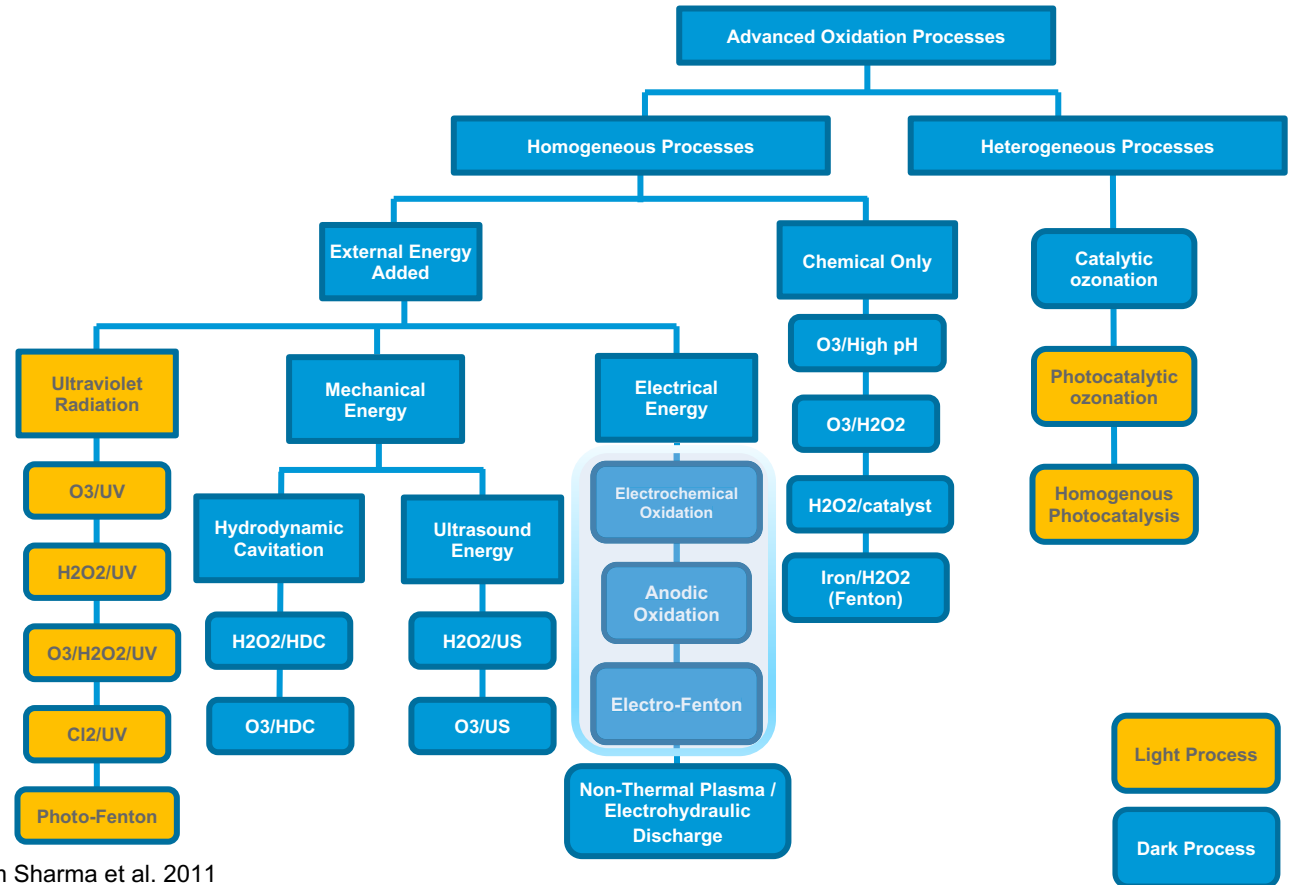
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Electrochemical Oxidation Background

- Studied mostly at bench scale and currently emerging into commercial applications
- Significant amount of publications
- Fits into a continuum of advanced oxidation processes



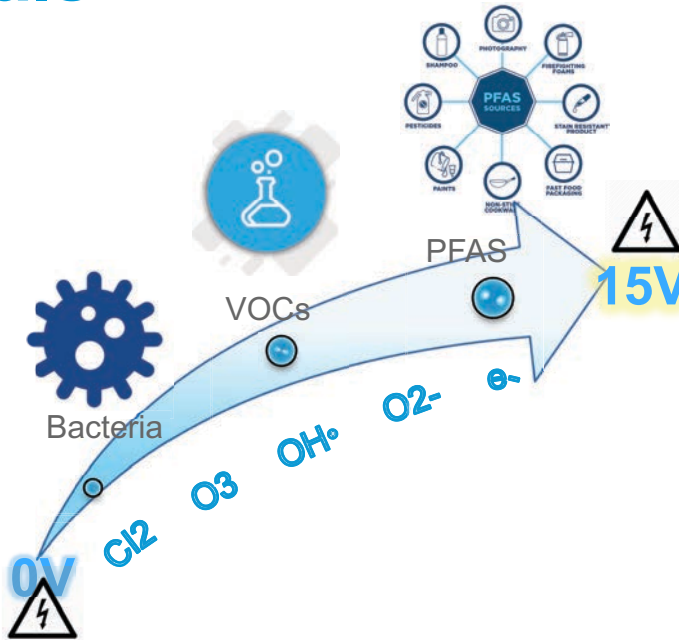
Source: Adapted from Sharma et al. 2011

EAOPs 101 Fundamentals



Electrodes placed in water

- Anode(+)/Cathode(-)



Electric potential above 1.23 V applied

- Surficial voltage at which water splits to O₂ and H₂



Mixed oxidant production with increasing voltage

- Anodes with high overpotential are

Modes of Operation

Indirect oxidation

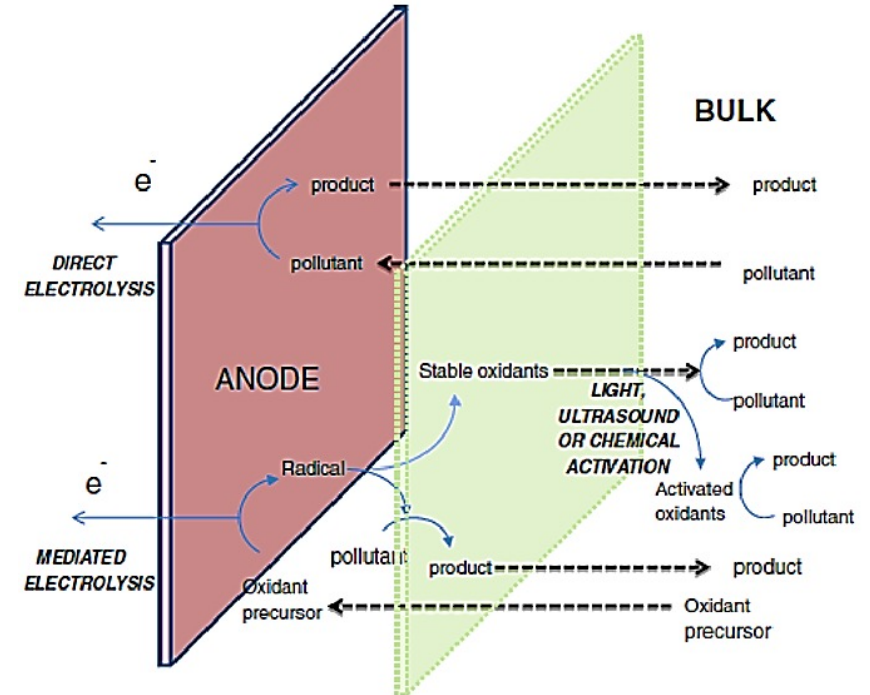
- Oxidants formed in-situ react in bulk solution (OCl^- , HOOH , ClO_2 , O_3 , HO^\cdot , O_2^- , $\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}$)

Direct oxidation

- Adsorbed molecules react with electrons generated on surface of electrode
- Direct electron transfer reactions slower than indirect reactions and require adsorption of molecules to electrode surface

High degree of oxidation achieved

- Mineralization of organics to CO_2 and other trace gases
- Disinfection of microbes
- AOC produced by incomplete mineralization



Electrode Types

Noble metals

- Pt, Ti/Pt

Metal Oxides and Mixed Metal Oxides (MMO)

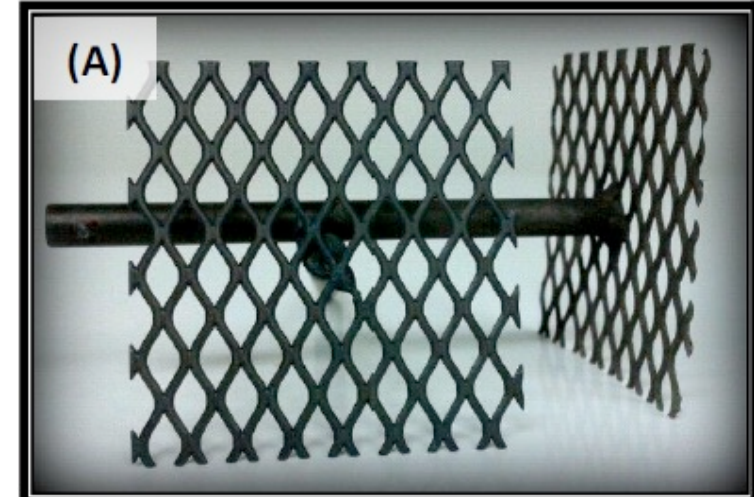
- PtO_2 , PbO_2 , IrO_2 , TiO_2 , SnO_2 , RuO_2 ,
- Substoichiometric titanium oxides

Boron Doped Diamond (BDD)

- BDD is claimed to have the largest electrochemical potential window in aqueous solutions compared to traditional electrode materials

Carbonaceous and Graphitic Materials


- Carbon black, carbon fibers, carbon nanotubes, graphite

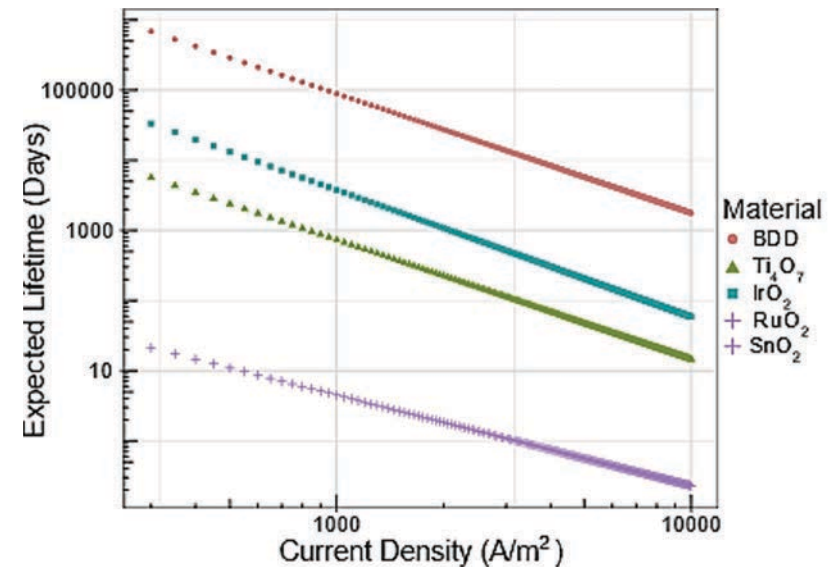


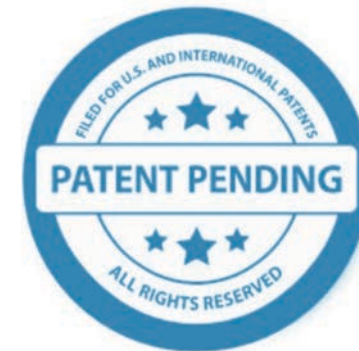
Ideal Electrode

- High oxidation potential
- Low cost
- Low energy (<0.5 kWh/gal)
- Long-lasting (years)
- Low maintenance
- Available in a variety of form factors

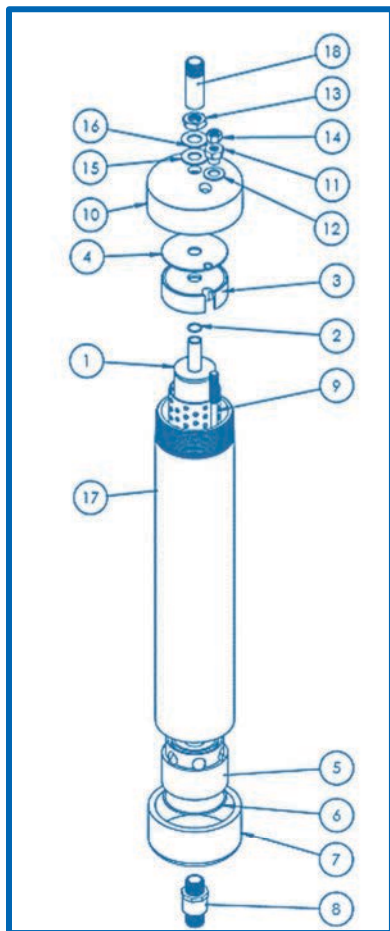


Electrode Material	Overpotential (V)
 Aclarity	2.5+
BDD	2.2-2.6+
Ti/SnO ₂ -Sb ₂ O ₅	1.9-2.2
Ti/Pt	1.7-1.9
IrO ₂ /Ta ₂ O ₅	1.5-1.8
RuO ₂ /TiO ₂	1.4-1.7





Novel reactor design and electrodes



Electrode materials

Unique profile of inherent power, low-cost anodes; pairing right cathodes increase this further

+

Geometry

Radial, porous shape with small band gap optimizes efficiency and speciation

+

Reactor flow

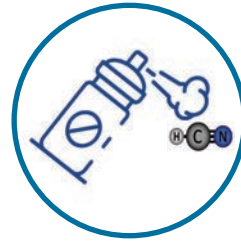
Flow-through path, mixing, and detention time ensure oxidants are used

Cyanide Uses and Occurrence



Widely used in industry

- Market for NaCN alone expected to be \$3B in us by 2027



Recovery of metals from mining

- Metal processing and plating from 2500 metal plating shops in US

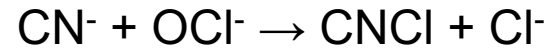


Salt manufacturing and processing

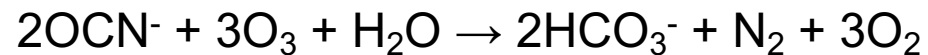
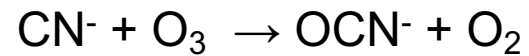
- Sodium ferrocyanide decahydrate (YPS) used as anti-caking agent

Cyanide Chemistry

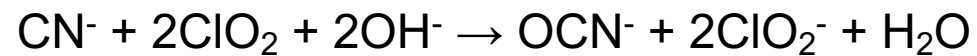
- **Hypochlorite**



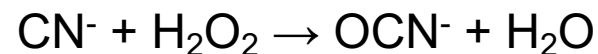
- **Ozone**



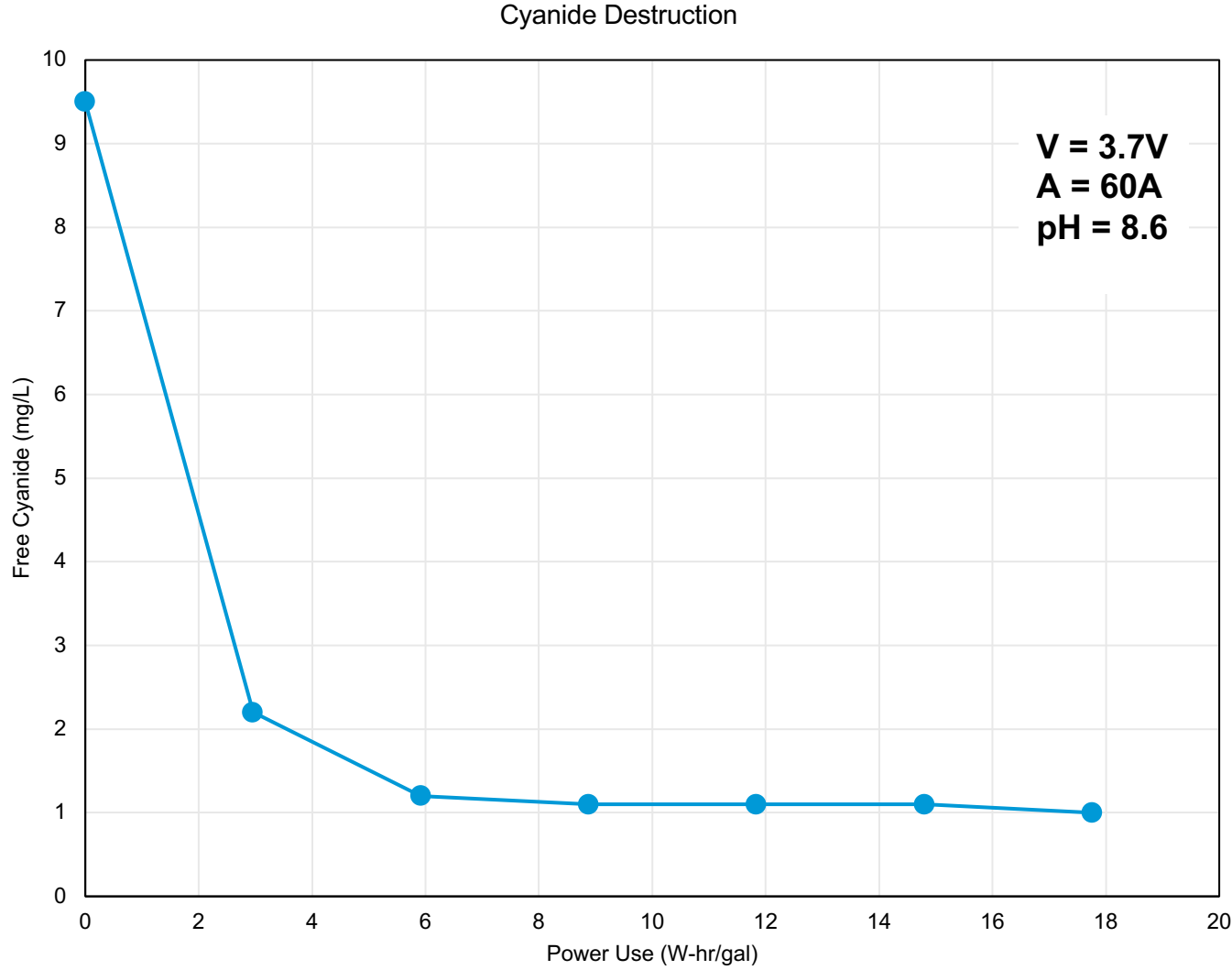
- **Chlorine Dioxide**



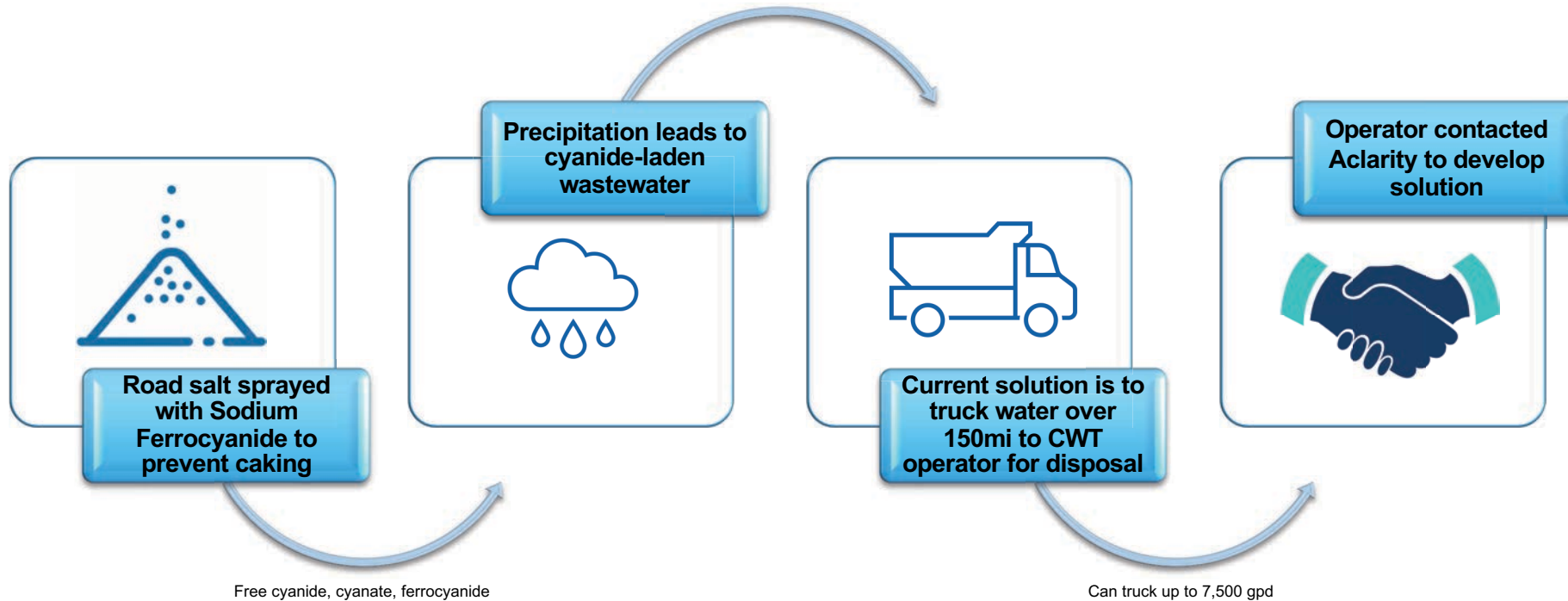
- **Hydrogen Peroxide**



Cyanide Bench Results



Case Study – Cyanide Destruction Road Salt Depot



- Conducted bench and on-site pilot testing
- Designed, constructed and installed system in less than 6 months (Capacity 16,000 gpd)
- Working with local POTW to accept treated water

Aclarity Skid-mounted reactors



Cyanide Destruction Economics

Existing Costs

Trucking wastewater

- Time/labor
- Mileage/tolls
- Disposal Fees
- \$286,000/yr



Aclarity Costs

CAPEX

- Construction of shed
- Reactor(s)/Skid(s)
- Engineering
- Installation
- \$130,000.00

OPEX

- Power \$1,600/yr
- Disposal \$91,000/yr

ROI

- ~ 7 months

Conclusions



Free cyanide readily destroyed by electrochemical generation of hypochlorite at power

Achieving <1 mg/L cyanide limit



Complexed cyanide requires higher power to create hydroxyl radicals

Reactions are pH dependent



Economics are favorable

ROI < 1 year

Acknowledgements



- Julie Bliss Mullen
- Orren Schneider, PhD, PE
- Jose Alvarez, PhD, PE
- Ray Galgano
- Liz Christ
- Mike Mcfadden



- Mike Lee
- Aibek Bekkulov
- John Wohlwerth



Questions



Thank you!



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