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Summer 8-13-2021

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#### Recommended Citation

Holz Bracher, Gustavo, "Use Of Bioelectrochemical Systems For The Domestic Wastewater Treatment And Reuse" (2021). *International Programs*. 159.

<https://surface.syr.edu/eli/159>

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# Use of Bioelectrochemical Systems for the Domestic Wastewater Treatment and Reuse

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## Abstract

The goal of this study was to evaluate the potential of bioelectrochemical systems (BES) for domestic wastewater treatment and reuse.

BES are systems capable of using microorganisms as catalyst on electrodes for power generation from water contaminants removal.

The BES are a promising sustainable technology that could be used for sewage treatment to allow its reuse, since studies verified the capacity of BES to produce energy, remove organic matter, nutrients and pathogens from sewage, and produce low waste quantities.

## Findings

**Gajaraj and Hu (2014):**

- Integration of a BES into a conventional wastewater treatment
- Reduction of 11% of sludge production

**Lu, Abu-Reesh and He (2016):**

- Synthetic wastewater treatment by a BES
- Removal of >90% of the organic matter, 75% of ammoniacal nitrogen and 52% of salinity

**Chen et al. (2017):**

- Domestic wastewater treatment by a BES
- Removal of >95% of organic matter, nitrogen and phosphorous

**Liang et al. (2018):**

- Domestic wastewater treatment by a pilot scale BES
- Removal rate of 70-90% of organic matter
- Power generation of 0.033 kW/m<sup>3</sup>

**Pérez-Rodríguez et al. (2018):**

- Municipal wastewater treatment in a pilot scale BES
- Removal of 92% of organic matter, 96% of helminth eggs and 99% of fecal coliforms

**Kumar and Singh (2020):**

- Municipal wastewater by a BES integrated with constructed wetland
- Removal of 64-96% of nitrogen, 50-91% of phosphate, 58-88% of sulphate, 73-85% of organic matter
- Power production higher than the consumption in the BES.

Source: Adapted from Abreu (2020); Alves (2020); ECAS (n.d.); Fenatema (2020); RSL (2018); Sergipe (2016); Schons (n.d.).



Domestic wastewater treatment for water reuse



Source: UN (n.d.).

# BES

- may be a sustainable alternative to treat domestic wastewater
- reducing demand for fossil fuel
- reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emission

## Bioelectrochemical Systems

## Domestic wastewater

### Sanitation

### Human right

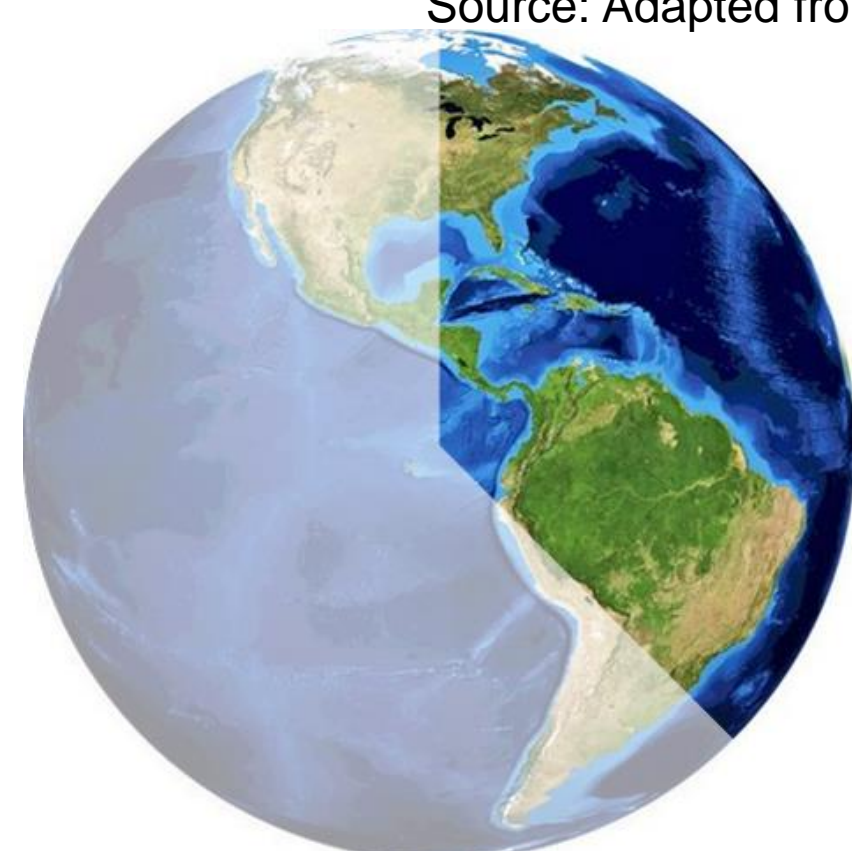
• Liquid discharges from non-industrial anthropic sources (e.g. residences, commercial establishments, institutions)

• Collection and treatment of domestic wastewater

• Sanitation as an essential human right to an adequate standard of living for all and to the realization of all human rights (UN, 2010).

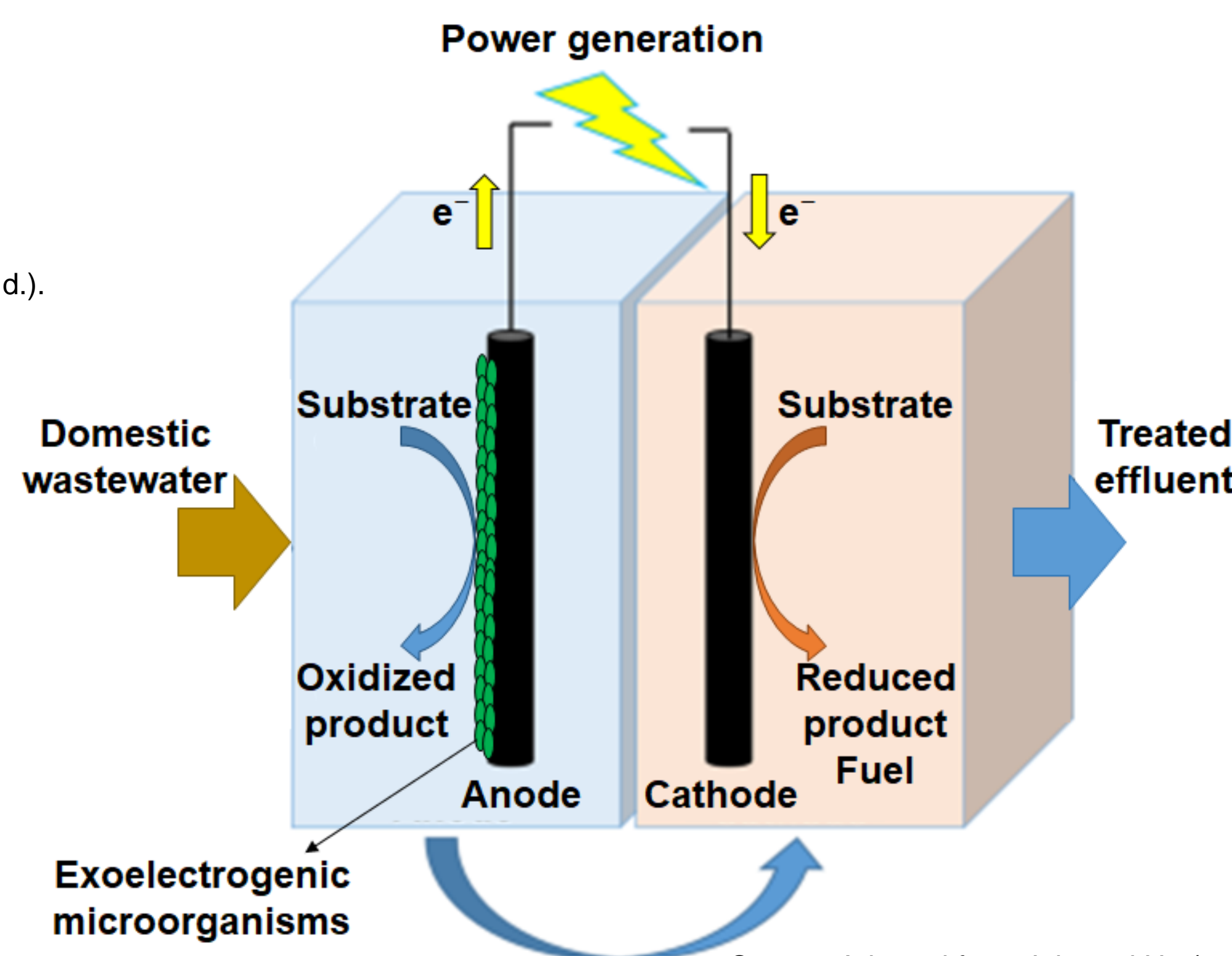


2.3 billion without basic sanitation (WHO, 2017)



2/3 face water scarcity at least one month per year (UN-WWAP, 2017)

Source: Adapted from Polistore (n.d.).



Source: Adapted from Jain and He (2018).

## Conclusion

The BES are a promising sustainable technology that could be used for domestic wastewater treatment to allow its reuse.

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