



NASF SURFACE TECHNOLOGY WHITE PAPERS  
87 (10), 9-10 (July 2023)

Quarterly Progress Reports  
April 2022 – March 2023  
AESF Research Project #R-120

Electrochemical Destruction of Perfluorooctanesulfonate  
in Electroplating Wastewaters

by  
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**Editor's Note:** *This NASF-AESF Foundation research project report covers the year of project work from April 2022 thru March 2023) at the University of Illinois at Chicago. A listing of previous reports to date is provided at the end of this report.*

The overall objective of this work is to utilize a cost-effective reactive electrochemical membrane (REM) for the removal of PFAS from synthetic electroplating wastewater. The REM is a patented technology that utilizes a conductive ceramic electrode material with micron-sized pores to electrochemically oxidize or reduce contaminants in a flow-through operation. Specific technical objectives associated with the proposed work include:

1. Development of REMs for destructive PFAS removal in synthetic electroplating wastewater.
2. Determination of the optimal operational mode.
3. Calculation of energy requirements for the REM-based system and compare to those determined for GAC adsorption and other technologies.

Achieving these objectives will provide the necessary data to determine if the REM system is competitive with other treatment options and thus will allow for the pursuit of further funding from industry and other funding agencies. Specific technical questions are stated below.

Question 1: Can adsorbent materials be added to REMs to produce next generation REMs with enhanced sorption capacities for PFAS?

Question 2: What is the best mode of operation for optimal REM performance for PFAS removal?

Question 3: Will the REMs be a technically effective and cost-efficient remediation strategy for PFAS-containing electroplating wastewater?

**Summary: 9<sup>th</sup> thru 11<sup>th</sup> Quarters (April-December 2022)**

During this reporting period, a no-cost extension year was required owing to the temporary closure of the laboratory related to COVID issues. Due to this situation and the fact that there was not a student available to work on the project, work was placed on hold. The search for a new student was still underway, and the research would continue at that time.

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## NASF SURFACE TECHNOLOGY WHITE PAPERS 87 (10), 9-10 (July 2023)

Summary: 12<sup>th</sup> Quarter (January-March 2023)

For the beginning of 2023, work resumed. A new student was hired on this project and has spent time learning the experimental setup and appropriate methods. In addition, a new catalytic reactor, which was developed on another project, will be tested in the next quarter for the degradation of PFAS in controlled samples and electroplating wastewater. Initial results for the oxidation of PFOA with this catalyst are shown below.

Figure 1 shows the concentration profile of PFOA at different potentials using three different catalysts: (1) a SnO<sub>2</sub> catalyst deposited by electrodeposition, followed by thermal oxidation (EDT) (*i.e.*, SnO<sub>2</sub>-EDT/REM); (2) a Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst deposited by EDT (*i.e.*, Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-EDT/REM); and (3) two Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-SnO<sub>2</sub> catalyst deposited by EDT (*i.e.*, BTO-EDT/REM). At 4.2 V<sub>SHE</sub>, 42.4 ± 15.3%, 41.4 ± 2.6%, 59.0 ± 4.1% and >90% removal of PFOA was observed using SnO<sub>2</sub>-EDT/REM, Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-EDT/REM, BTO-EDT/REM-2, and BTO-EDT/REM-1, respectively. Overall, the results showed higher removal of PFOA for SnO<sub>2</sub>-EDT/REM compared to Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-EDT/REM. However, we observed that SnO<sub>2</sub> was leaching into the permeate solution at potentials ≥ 3.7 V<sub>SHE</sub>. From the concentration profiles for BTO-EDT/REMs, it can be observed that presence of Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> improves removal of PFOA. We hypothesize that Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> stabilizes SnO<sub>2</sub>.

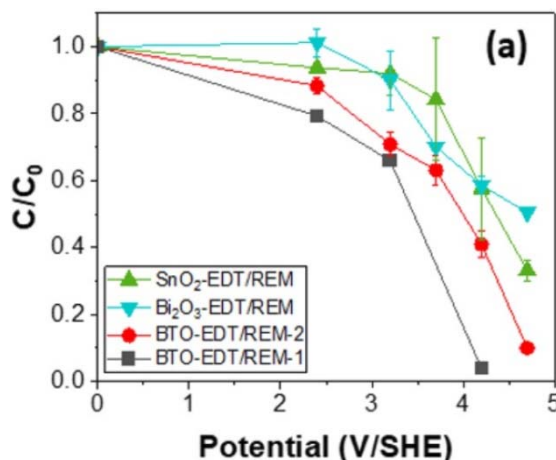


Figure 1: C/C<sub>0</sub> profile of PFOA (C<sub>0</sub> = 100 μM) as a function of potential.

### Past project reports

1. Quarters 1-5 (April 2019-June 2021): Summary: *NASF Report in Products Finishing, NASF Surface Technology White Papers*, 86 (1), 19 (October 2021); Full paper (With Project Introduction): <http://short.pfonline.com/NASF21Oct1>.
2. Quarter 6 (July-September 2021): Summary: *NASF Report in Products Finishing, NASF Surface Technology White Papers*, 86 (4), 19 (January 2022); Full paper: <http://short.pfonline.com/NASF22Jan2>.
3. Quarters 7-8 (October 2021-March 2022): Summary: *NASF Report in Products Finishing, NASF Surface Technology White Papers*, 86 (11), 19 (August 2022); Full paper: <http://short.pfonline.com/NASF21Aug2>.

### About the principal investigator



Dr. Brian P. Chaplin is a Professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering, at the University of Illinois at Chicago. He holds a B. Civil Engineering (1999) and an M.S. (2003) in Civil Engineering from the University of Minnesota and a Ph.D. in Environmental Engineering (2007) from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.