



**2022 MELISSA CONFERENCE**  
8-9-10 NOVEMBER 2022

CREATING  
A CIRCULAR  
**FUTURE**

# Electrochemical Stabilization and Resource Recovery from Source-separated Urine

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## Acknowledgments



Philip Arve  
(Ph.D. student)



Prithvi Simha  
SLU



Dyllon Randall  
UCT

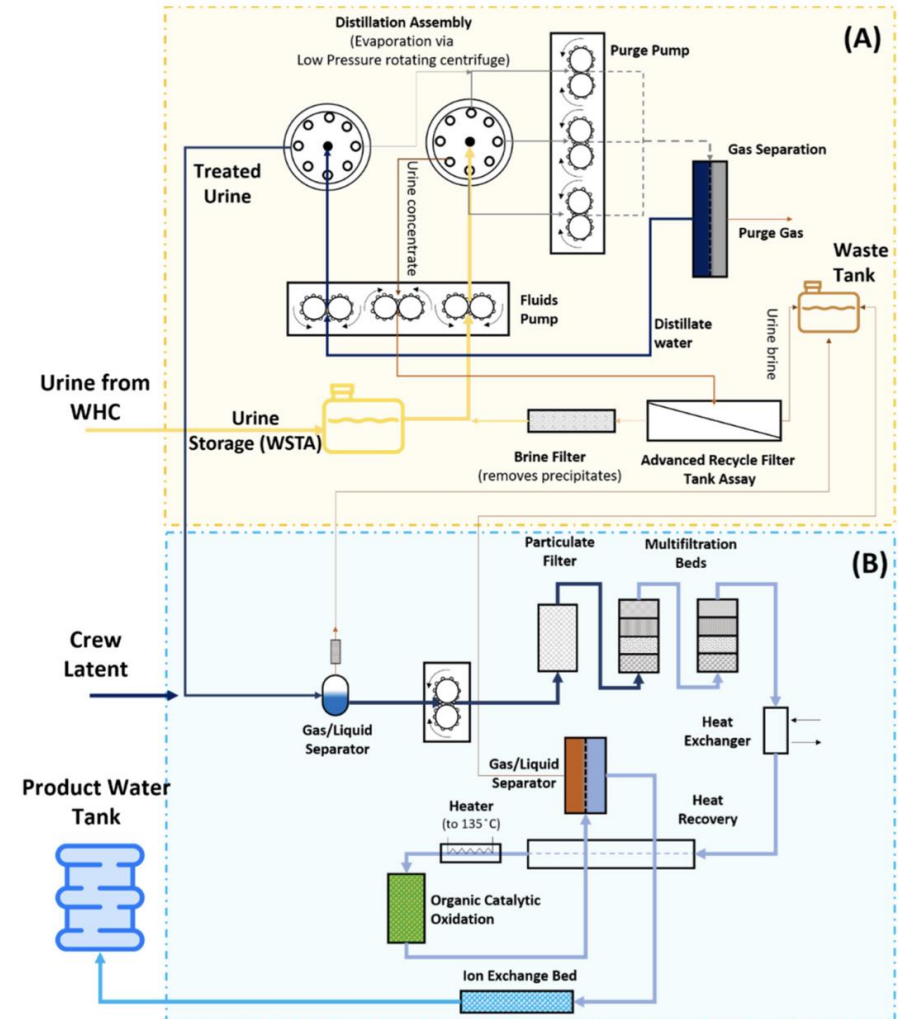
## Funding:





# Urine Processing in Space

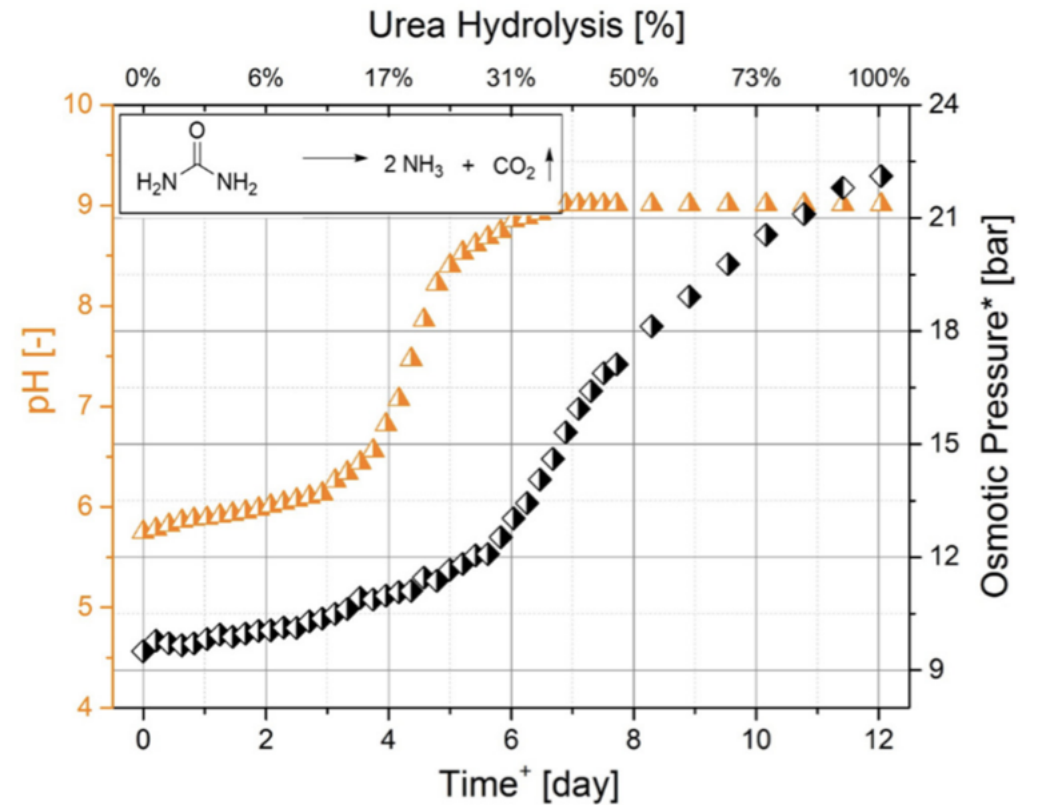
- The goal for urine processing in space is to maximize recovery of water
- New technologies could allow recovering phosphorus (P) and nitrogen (N)
- Shown here is the current Urine Processing Assembly (UPA) at the International Space Station (ISS)
- Our interest is in including electrification in urine processing, as opposed to chemical addition to minimize payloads





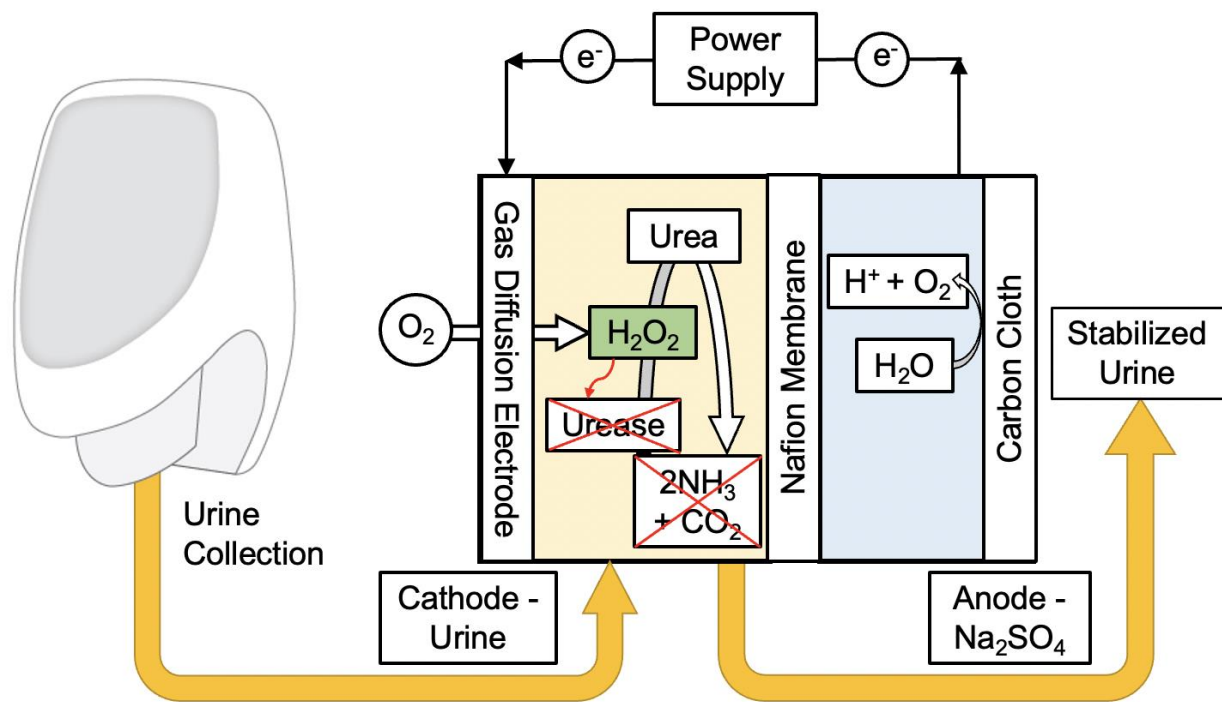
# Problem of Urea Hydrolysis

- Urea hydrolysis is catalyzed by the urea enzyme produced by many ubiquitous bacteria
- Current approach at the ISS is to add chromium trioxide + sulfuric acid to stabilize urine upon collection
- Could we replace toxic chemicals with other approaches?

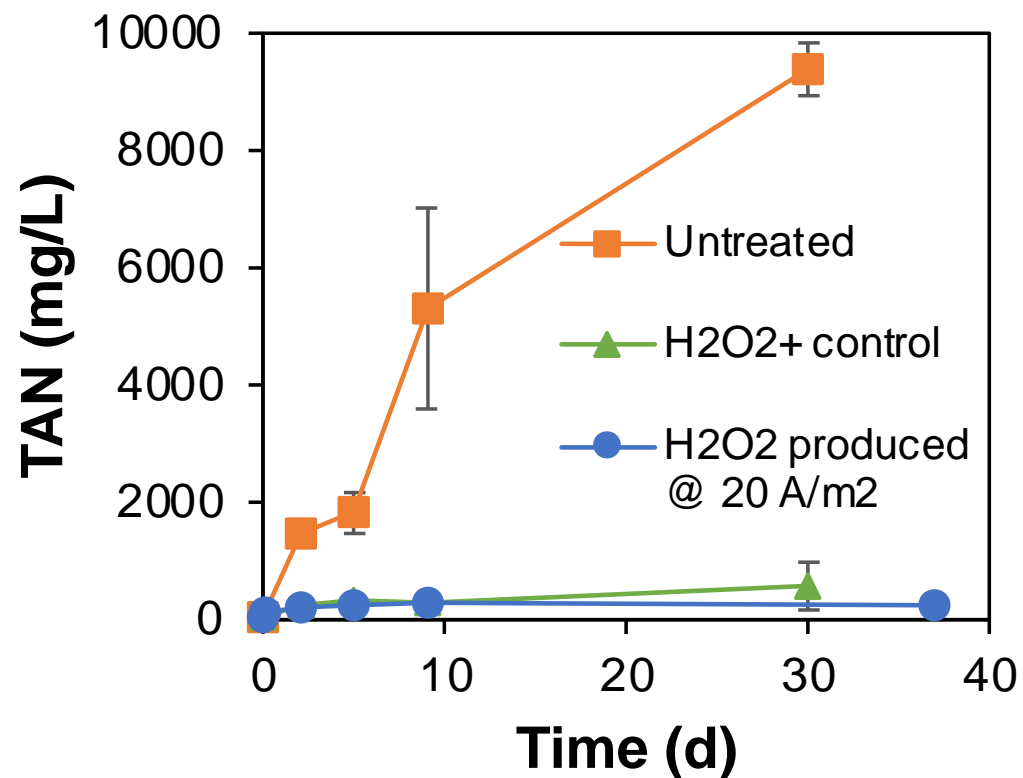




# Electrochemically synthesized $H_2O_2$ for Urine Stabilization



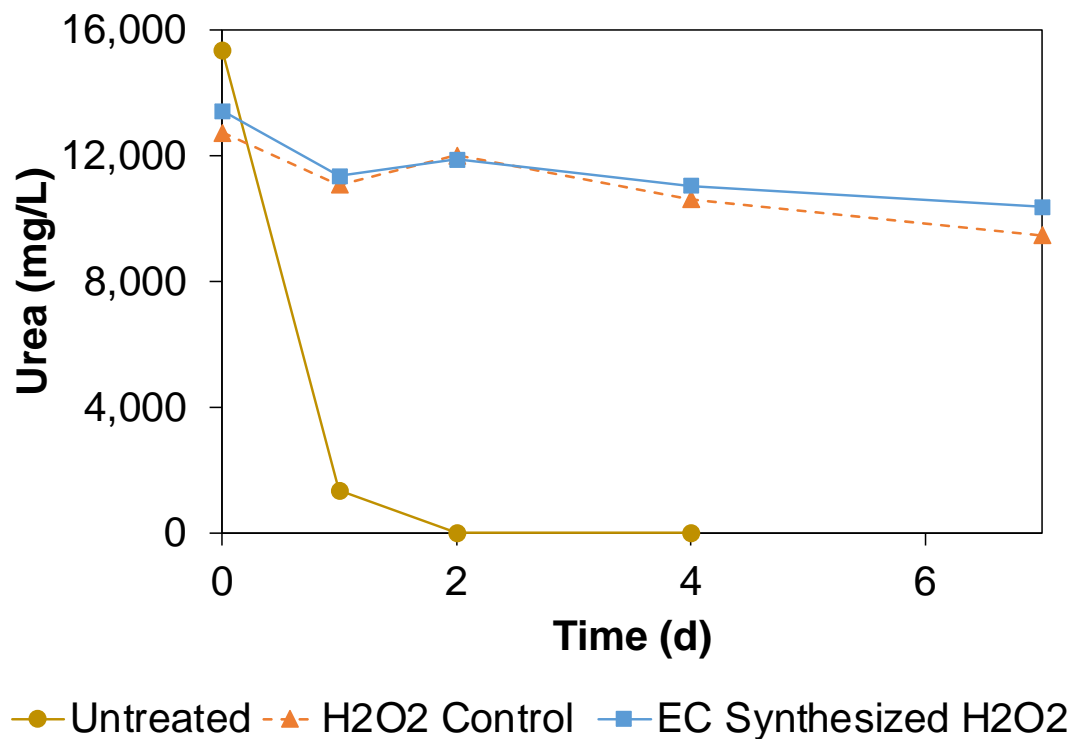
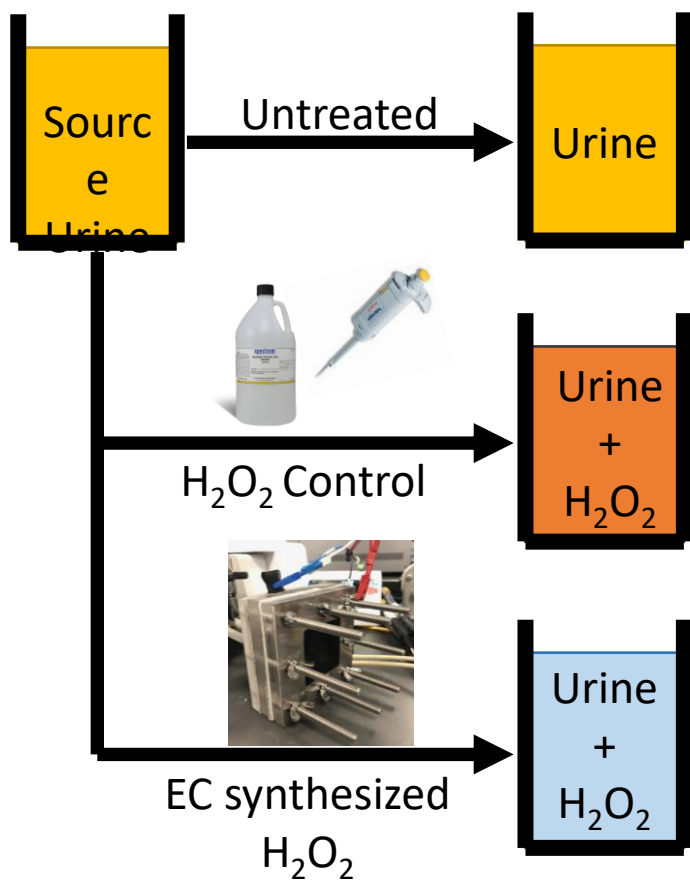
Arve and Popat, ACS ES&T Engineering, 2021



*Proof-of-concept  
with synthetic urine*



# Electrochemically synthesized $H_2O_2$ for Urine Stabilization

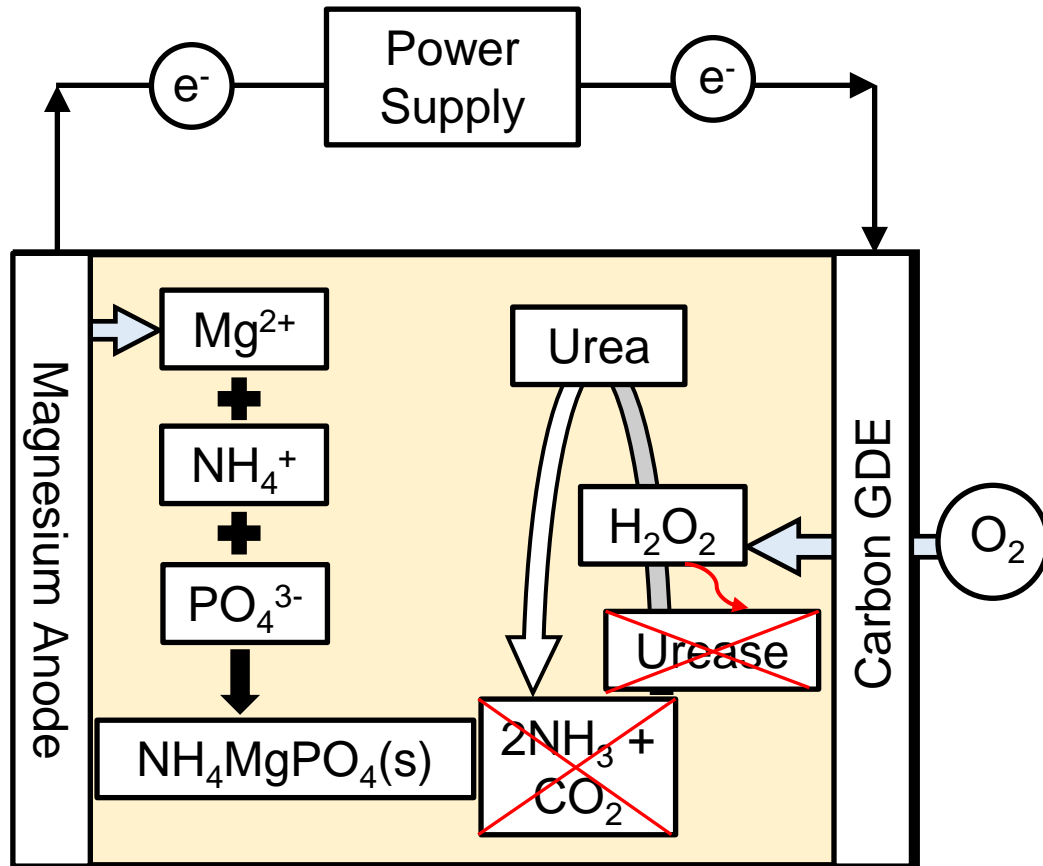


*Proof-of-concept  
with real urine*

*Arve et al., in preparation*



# Adding More Functions to Electrochemical Stabilization of Urine

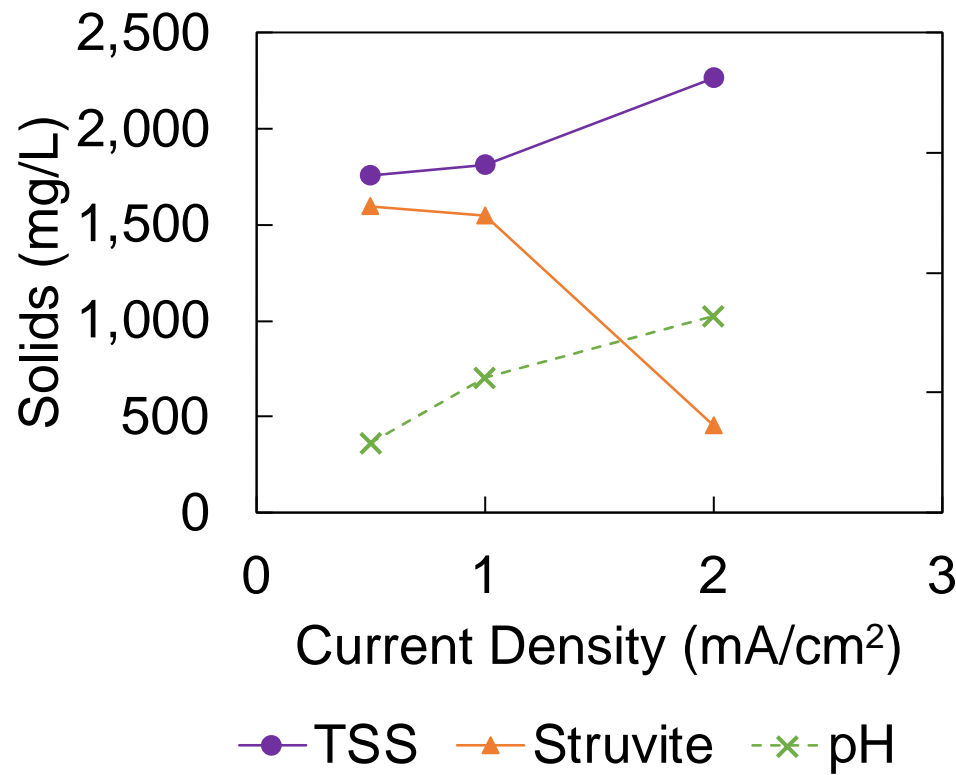


- Replace carbon-based anode with magnesium anodes that produce magnesium ions in urine
- Remove ion exchange membrane
- Leads to precipitation of phosphate, preferably as struvite
- Questions:
  - Can we avoid chlorine production?
  - How does current density regulate pH and thus form of phosphate salts?

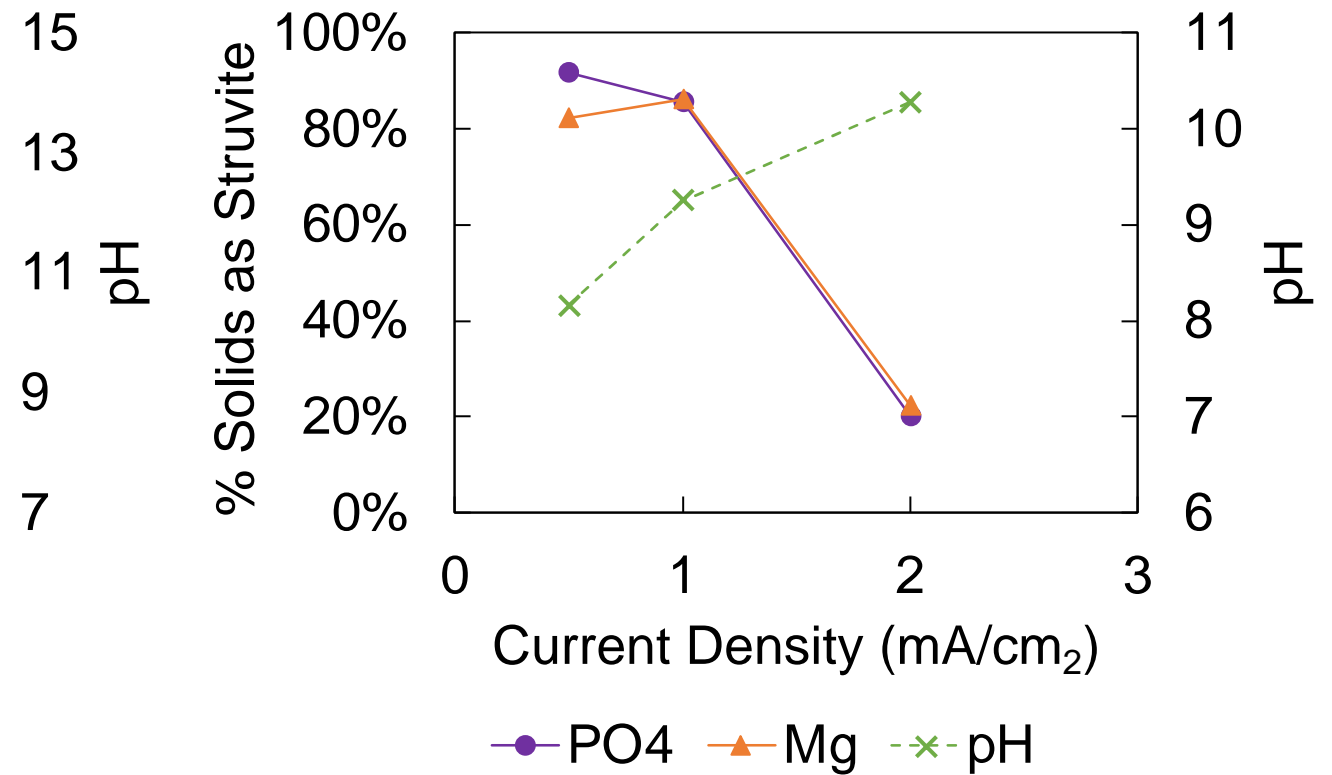
Arve et al., in preparation



# Controlled Struvite Precipitation in Electrochemical Urine Stabilization Tests



Arve et al., in preparation

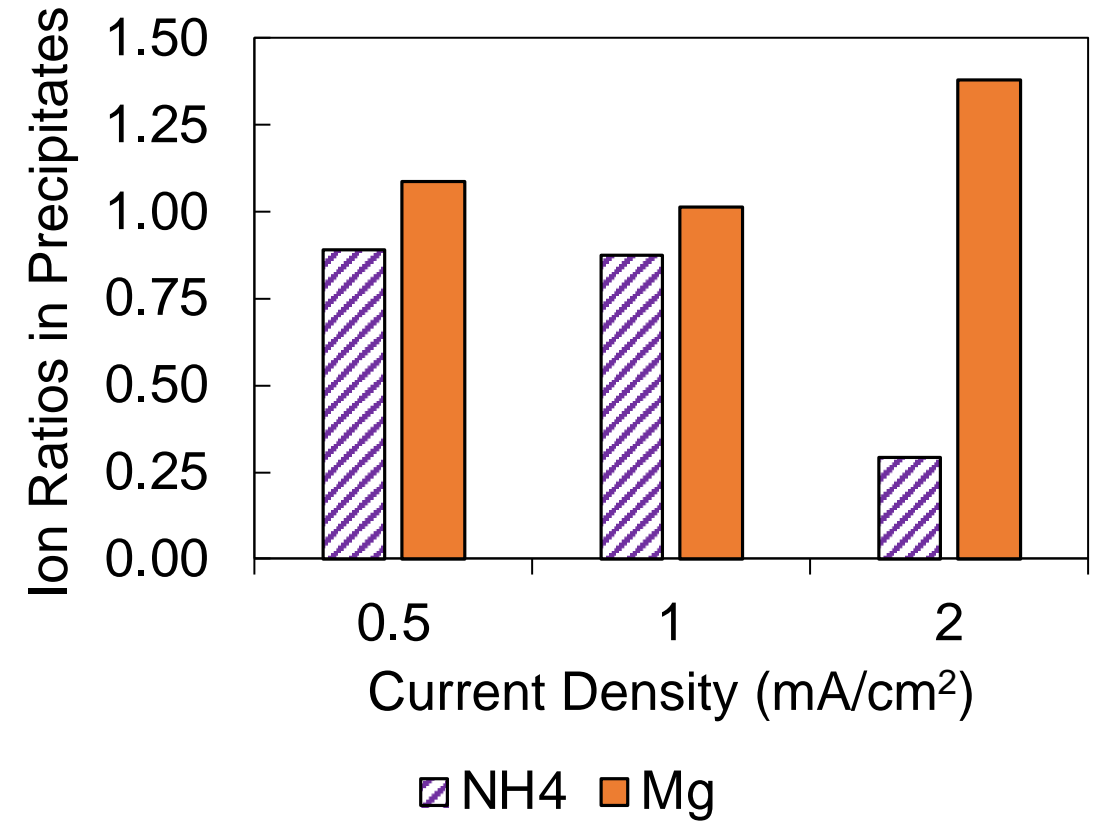
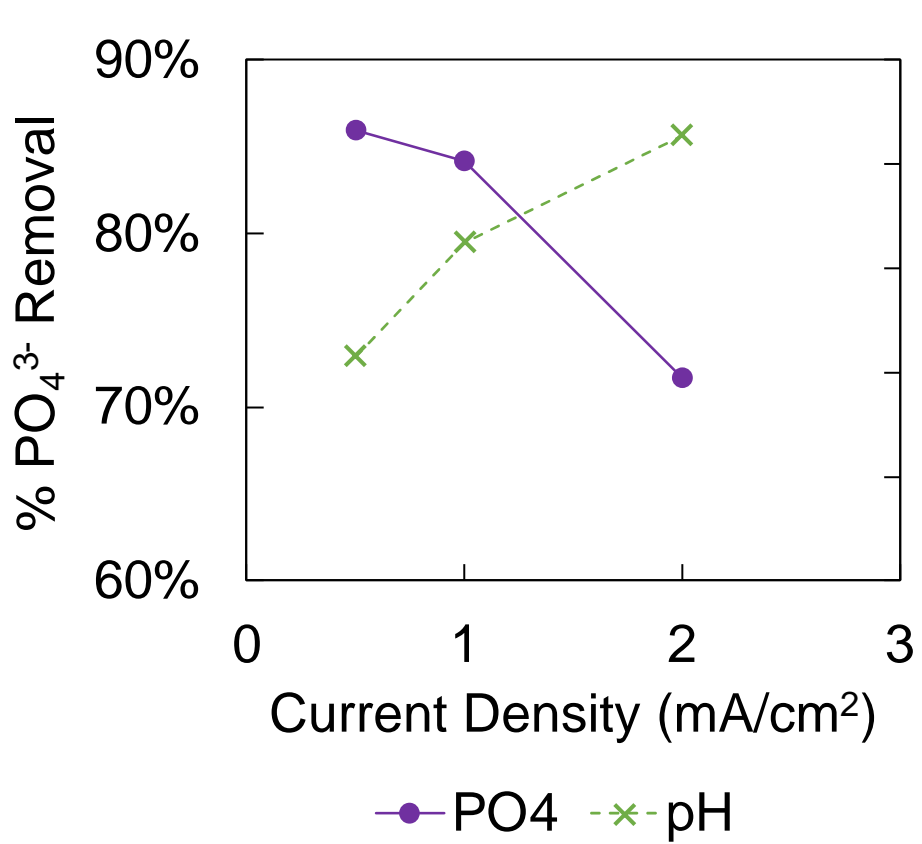


Lower struvite recovery at higher current densities, linked to a high pH achieved at higher current densities





# Controlled Struvite Precipitation in Electrochemical Urine Stabilization Tests



Arve et al., in preparation

*Phosphate removal not affected by current density, suggesting precipitation at calcium and magnesium phosphates at higher pHs*



## Take-home Messages

1

Electrochemical stabilization of real urine can be achieved with in situ electrochemical peroxide production

2

Using magnesium anodes in electrochemical urine stabilization leads to the dissolution of Mg for struvite precipitation and avoidance of  $\text{Cl}_2$  production

3

Struvite precipitation is affected by current density, which affects the urine pH in the electrochemical cell – pHs  $>10$  leads to phosphate recovery as calcium and/or magnesium phosphates



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**THANK YOU.**

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