

Table S1. Continuous flow electrocoagulation processes.

Pollutant removed	Initial concentration	Type of water	Electrode material	Operating parameters	Cell volume ^a / Working volume ^b	Removal efficiency (%)	Cost	Aspects evaluated	Reference
Color COD	Color: 1340 PtCo Unit COD: 870 mg/L	Dyeing wastewater	A: Al C: Al	$j = 4.45 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ $Q = 100 \text{ ml/min}$	1.65 L ^a 1.3 L ^b	Color: 41.4 COD: 51.4	-	Current density Flow rate Initial concentration Electrode number Electrode gap pH	(Kim et al., 2002)
Orange II - dye	10 mg/L	Synthetic	A: Fe C: Fe	$I = 4.0 \text{ A}$ $Q = 350 \text{ mL/min}$	450 mL ^a	98.5	-	Initial concentration Current density Flow rate Electrolyte concentration pH	(Mollah et al., 2004)
Arsenic	0.040 mg/L	Well water	A: Fe C: Fe	$I = 5 \text{ A}$ $Q = 30 \text{ L/min}$ R.T. = 1 min	-	>99	0.002 USD/m ³	Effect of air injection	(Parga et al., 2005a)

Chromium	485 mg/L	Wastewater	A: Fe C: Fe	I = 7 A Q = 600 mL/min τ = 2 min	1.2 L ^a	>99	-	Effect of air injection	(Parga et al., 2005b)
Fluoride	5 mg/L	Synthetic	A: Al C: Al	j = 12.5 A/m ² Q = 200 mL/min τ = 40 min	10.08 L ^a	95	0.36 AUD/m ³	Current density Flow rate Initial concentration pH Residence time	(Emamjomeh & Sivakumar, 2009a)
Red dye COD	Dye: 100 mg/L COD: 2500 mg/L	Wastewater (Textile factory)	A: Al C: Al	j = 31.25 mA/cm ² τ = 14 min Q = 37.2 L/h	8.6 L ^a	Dye: >85 COD: >80	-	Current density Conductivity pH Initial concentration Flow rate Residence time	(Merzouk et al., 2009)
Zinc and phosphate	Zinc: 40 mg/L Phosphate: 120 mg/L	Wastewater (Automotive assembly plant)	A: Al C: Al	j = 60 A/m ² Q = 50 mL/min τ = 25 min	1 L ^a	Zinc: 99.8 Phosphate: 99.9	14.5 US\$/m ³	Current density pH Residence time	(Koby et al., 2010)

Arsenic and nitrate	As: 1 mg/L Nitrate: 300 mg/L	Synthetic	A: Fe C: Fe	U = 25 V Q = 2 L/h τ = 3.86 h	4.97 L ^a 4 L ^b	As: 75% Nitrate: 84%	-	Applied potential Type of water Initial concentration	(Kumar and Goel, 2010)
Petroleum hydrocarbons	TPH: 64 mg/L	Groundwater	A: SS C: Fe	j = 18 mA/cm ² τ = 60 min	200 mL ^b	93.4	-	Electrode material pH Current density Residence time Aeration	(Moussavi et al., 2011)
Turbidity	500 – 600 NTU	Wastewater (Tissue paper factory)	A: Al C: Al	j = 40 A/m ² Q = 1.6 L	8.19 L ^a	99	-	Current density Current and potential distribution	(Vázquez et al., 2012)
Arsenic	59 µg/L	Groundwater	A: Al C: Al	j = 5 mA/cm ² M.F.R. = 0.91 cm s ⁻¹	88.94 mL ^a	>99	-	Current density Mean linear Flow rate	(Flores et al., 2013)
Arsenic	150 µg/L	Drinking water	A: Fe C: Al	j = 2.5 A/m ² Q = 0.05 L/min	1.57 L ^a 1 L ^b	96	0.0091 €/m ³	Flow rate	(Koby et al., 2014)

			A: Al C: Fe	$\tau = 3 \text{ min}$				Initial concentration	
Arsenic	51 $\mu\text{g/L}$	Groundwater	A: Al C: Al	$j = 8.86 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ $Q = 7 \text{ L/h}$ $\tau = 80 \text{ min}$	9 L ^a	93	0.25 $\text{€}/\text{m}^3$	Treatment time Initial pH Electrode passivation Residual Al	(Mohora et al., 2014)
Turbidity	400 – 450 NTU	Wastewater (Tissue paper factory)	A: Al C: Al	$j = 200 \text{ A/m}^2$ $Q = 7.57 \text{ L/min}$	50 L ^a	97	-	Flow rate Current distribution	(Vázquez et al., 2014)
Nickel	100 mg/L	Tap water	A: Al C: Al	$j = 22.5 \text{ A/m}^2$ $\tau = 30 \text{ min}$ $\text{pH} = 6$	120 mL ^{a,b}	98	-	Current density Residence time Initial pH	(Lu et al., 2015)
Fluoride	10 mg/L	Tap water	A: Al C: Al	$j = 7.5 \text{ A/m}^2$ $\tau = 20 \text{ min}$ $\text{pH} = 6$	220 mL ^b	92.74	-	Current density Residence time Initial pH	(Lu et al., 2016)
Arsenic and fluoride	As: 43 $\mu\text{g/L}$ F: 2.5 mg/L	Groundwater	A: Al C: Al	$j = 4 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ M.F.R. = 1.82 cm/s	88.94 cm ^{3 a}	As: >99 F: 84.4	-	Current density	(Guzmán et al., 2016)

(simultaneous removal)								Mean linear flow rate	
COD	274 mg/L	Municipal wastewater	A: Al C: Al	$j = 2 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ $\tau = 5 \text{ min}$	8.3 L ^a 1.5 L ^b	67.15	0.07 USD/m ³	Current density Residence time Initial concentration	(Makwana and Ahammed, 2016)
Iron	50 mg/L	Synthetic	A: Fe C: SS	$j = 10 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ $Q = 40 \text{ L/h}$ $\tau = 46 \text{ s}$	-	>99	-	Current density pH	(Gaalova et al., 2018)
Arsenic	38.15 µg/L	Groundwater	A: Fe C: Fe	$j = 1.98 \text{ A/m}^2$ $Q = 12 \text{ L/h}$	7.9 L ^b	96	0.0135 €/m ³	Current density pH evolution Residual Fe concentration Flow rate Electrode passivation	(Mohora et al., 2018)
Arsenic and antimony	As: 500 µg/L Sb: 500 µg/L	Synthetic	A: Fe C: Fe	$j = 13.89 \text{ A/m}^2$ $Q = 0.043 \text{ L/min}$	-	As: 99.73 Sb: 94.87	-	Flow rate Potential and current distribution	(Song et al., 2018)
Nitrate	100 mg/L	Tap water	A: Al C: Al	$j = 70\text{-}80 \text{ A/m}^2$ $Q = 100 \text{ mL/min}$	2.4 L ^b	>60	DC:	Effect of AC and DC	(Karamati-Niaragh et al., 2019)

				$\tau = 48 \text{ min}$			54 US\$/ (kg nitrate removed) AC: 29 US\$/ (kg nitrate removed)	Initial concentration Flow rate Current density Initial pH	
Arsenic and fluoride (simultaneous removal)	As: 50.4 $\mu\text{g/L}$ F: 5.5 mg/L	Groundwater	A: Al C: Al	$j = 6 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ M.F.R. = 0.23 cm/s	-	As: 81.74 F: 91.63	-	Current density Mean linear flow rate	(Sandoval et al., 2019)
Arsenic and fluoride (simultaneous removal)	As: 550 $\mu\text{g/L}$ F: 12 mg/L	Synthetic	A: Al C: Al	$Q = 0.88 \text{ L/h}$ $\tau = 95 \text{ min}$	1.4 L ^b	As: 98.83 F: 87.5	0.358 USD/m ³	Flow rate Residence time	(Thakur et al., 2019)
Color COD Turbidity Alkalinity	COD: 1500-1600 mg/L Turbidity: 39-45 NTU Alkalinity: 230-285 mg CaCO ₃ /L	Industrial licorice wastewater	A: Fe C: Fe	$j = 350 \text{ A/m}^2$ $\tau = 81.8 \text{ min}$	5.88 L ^b	Color: 90.1 COD: 89.4 Turbidity: 82 Alkalinity: 73.3	-	Current density Treatment time NaCl concentration Mixing intensity	(Abbasi et al., 2020)
Boron	15 mg/L	Produced water	A: Al C: Al	$j = 12.5 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ $Q = 20 \text{ mL/min}$ $\tau = 45 \text{ min}$	0.9 L ^b	84	0.2 USD/m ³	Initial concentration Electrode material Electrode gap	(Ezechi et al., 2020)

								Residence time	
Algae <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>	195 mg/L	Synthetic	A: Fe C: SS	$j = 3.2 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ $Q = 10 \text{ L/h}$ $\tau = 1.32 \text{ min}$	0.073 L^a	88	0.03 €/m^3	Electrode material	(Parmentier et al., 2020)
Color (Reactive Blue)	140 mg/L	Synthetic	A: Fe (Particles) C: Al	$I = 3 \text{ A}$ $\text{pH} = 3$ $Q = 24 \text{ L/h}$ $\tau = 0.2 \text{ min}$	-	98	-	Initial pH Flow rate Current	(Rodrigues et al., 2020)
Arsenic	0.1 mg/L	Synthetic	A: SS C: SS	$Q = 12 \text{ L/h}$ $\tau = 5 \text{ min}$	1.0 L^b	>91	0.240 AUD/m^3	Flow rate Residence time	(Nguyen et al., 2021)
Iron	10 mg/L	Synthetic	A: Al C: Al	$j = 3 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ $\tau = 50 \text{ min}$	1.0 L^a	>99.9	0.623 £/m^3	Current density pH Initial concentration Treatment time	(Abdulhadi et al., 2021)
Color COD TSS	Color: 2846 Pt-Co COD: 2180 mg/L TSS: 420 mg/L	Wastewater (Textile factory)	A: Fe C: Fe	$U = 70 \text{ V}$ $Q = 0.5 \text{ L/min}$	1.4 L^a 1.0 L^b	Color: 96.87 COD: 89.77 TSS: 84.46	0.75 USD/m^3	pH Voltage Flow rate	(Hendaoui et al., 2021)

Turbidity	Turbidity: 1095 NTU	Wastewater (Metallurgical industry)	A: Fe C: Al	I = 12 A Q = 135 L/h	155 L ^a	Turbidity: 91	0.07 €/m ³	Anode material Current	(Kuokkanen et al., 2021)
COD	COD: 330 mg/L					COD: >91			
Al	Al: 3.81 mg/L					Al: 85			
Cr	Cr:3.63 mg/L					Cr: 95			
Zn	Zn:70.4 mg/L					Zn: 93			
Methyl orange	134 mg/L	Synthetic	A: Fe C: Fe	j = 10.1 mA/cm ² Q = 60 L/h τ = 30 min	1.15 L ^a	92.35	-	Current density Initial concentration Flow rate Treatment time Electrode gap	(Wu et al., 2021)
Turbidity	108 NTU	Synthetic	A: Al C: Al	U = 6.85 V Q = 79.4 L/h τ = 6.5 min	8.6 L ^b	85.6	\$0.031 USD	Number of electrodes	(Ntambwe Kambuyi et al., 2022)

j: Current density; I: Operating current; Q: Inlet flow rate; τ : Residence time in the EC cell; COD: Chemical oxygen demand; TSS: Total suspended solid; TPH: total petroleum hydrocarbon; SS: Stainless Steel; U: Cell potential; TOC: Total organic carbon