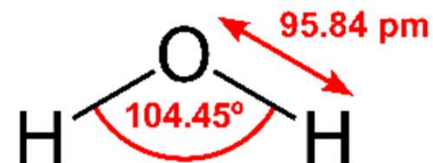




Since 1959



Affordable clean water using advanced materials

T. Pradeep

Institute Professor, IIT Madras

pradeep@iitm.ac.in

<https://pradeepresearch.org>

Co-founder

InnoNano Research Pvt. Ltd.

InnoDI Water Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

VayuJAL Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

Aqueasy Innovations Pvt. Ltd.

Hydromaterials Pvt. Ltd.

EyeNetAqua Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

DeepSpectrum Innovations Pvt. Ltd.



Associate Editor

ACS
Sustainable
Chemistry & Engineering

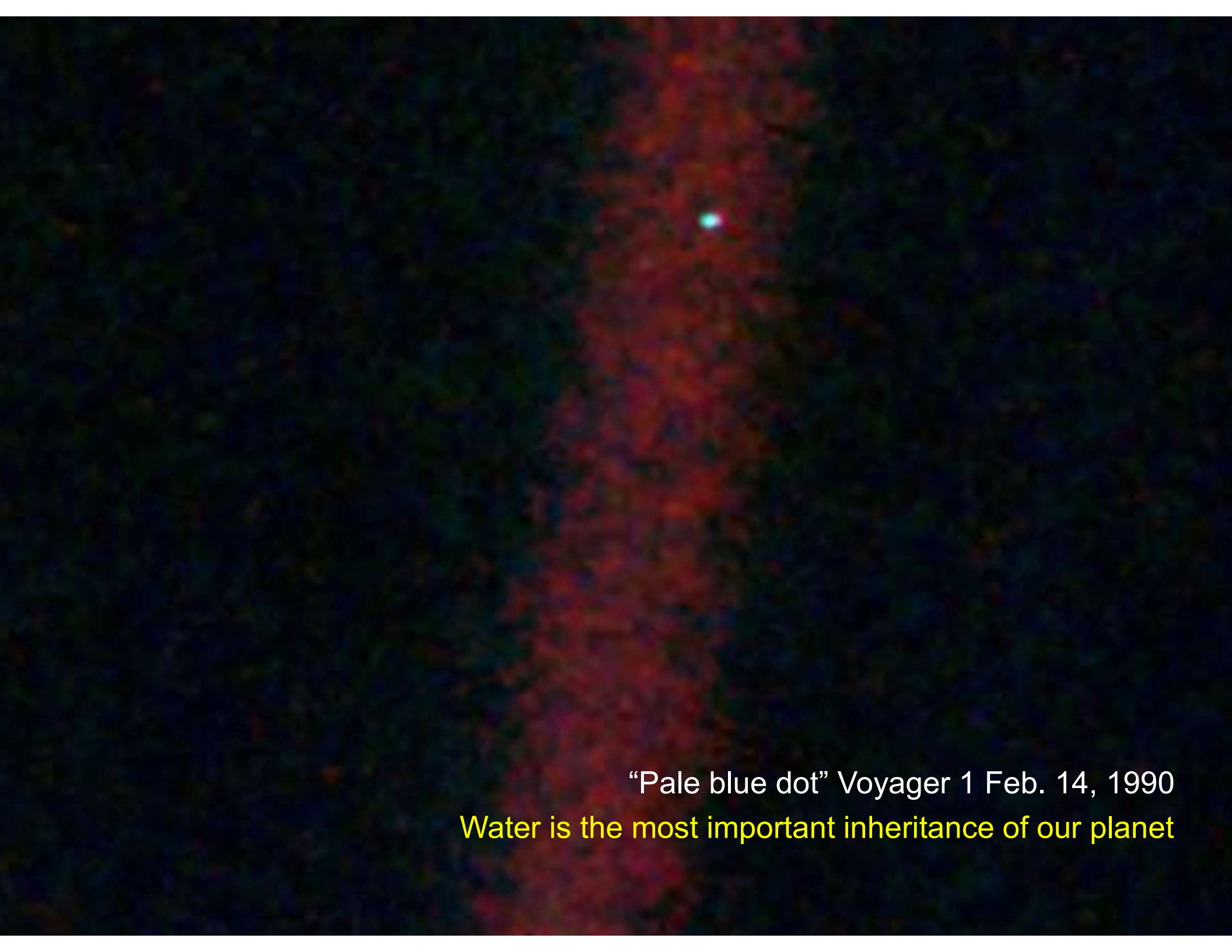
Professor-in-charge



International Centre for Clean Water



ICNPMA 2022, MAHE, December 28-30, 2022



“Pale blue dot” Voyager 1 Feb. 14, 1990

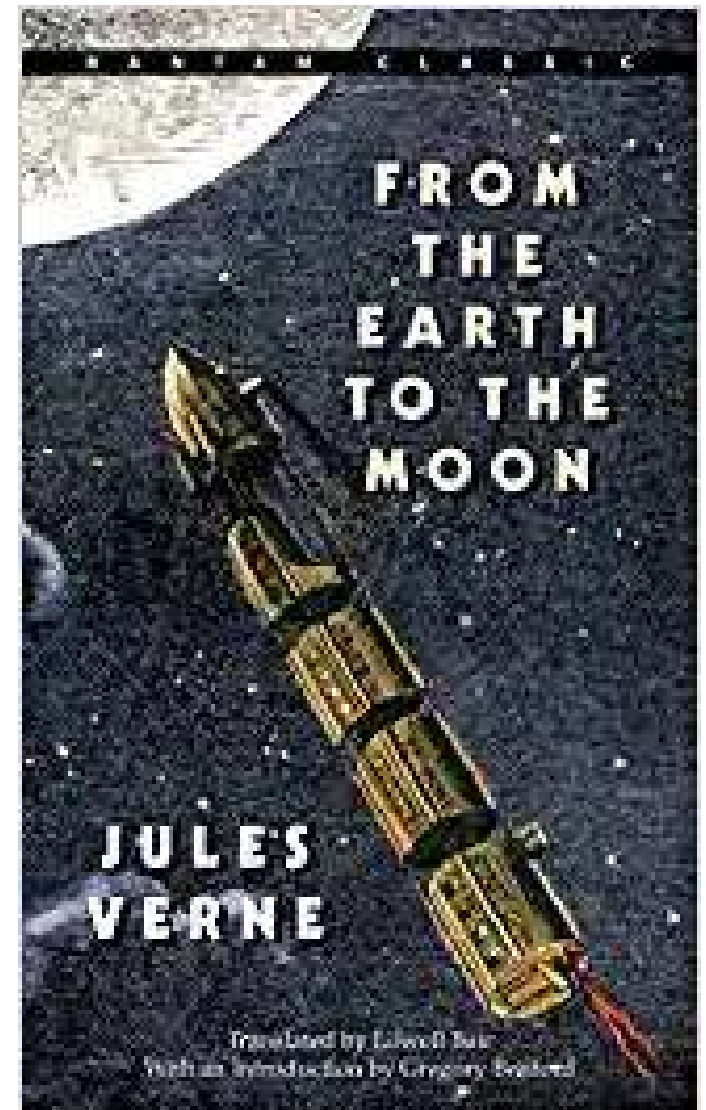
Water is the most important inheritance of our planet

Water is at the centre of action



There is water in everything we do.

Our dreams become reality with materials



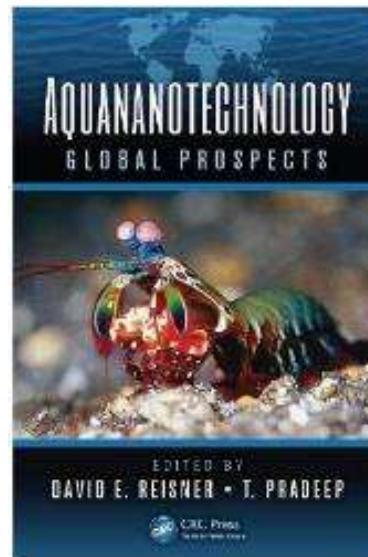
Water purification, history

Important milestones in the history of water purification (1800–2007) from the perspective of noble metal nanoparticles in water treatment (compiled from multiple sources on the World Wide Web).

Year	Milestone
1804	Setup of world's first city-wide municipal water treatment plant (Scotland, sand-filter technology)
1810	Discovery of chlorine as a disinfectant (H. Davy)
1852	Formulation of Metropolis Water Act (England)
1879	Formulation of Germ Theory (L. Pasteur)
1902	Use of chlorine as a disinfectant in drinking water supply (calcium hypochlorite, Belgium)
1906	Use of ozone as a disinfectant (France)
1908	Use of chlorine as a disinfectant in municipal supply, New Jersey
1914	Federal regulation of drinking water quality (USPHS)
1916	Use of UV treatment in municipal supplies
1935	Discovery of synthetic ion exchange resin (B. A. Adams, E. L. Holmes)
1948	Nobel Prize to Paul Hermann Muller (insecticidal properties of DDT)
1959	Discovery of synthetic reverse osmosis membrane (S. Yuster, S. Loeb, S. Sourirajan)
1962	<i>Silent Spring</i> published, first report on harmful effects of DDT (R. Carson)
1965	World's first commercial RO plant launched
1974	Reports on carcinogenic by-products of disinfection with chlorine Formulation of Safe Drinking Water Act (USEPA)
1975	Development of carbon block for drinking water purification
1994	Report on use of zerovalent iron for degradation of halogenated organics (R. W. Gillham, S. F. O'Hannesin)
1997	Report on use of zerovalent iron nanoparticles for degradation of halogenated organics (C-B. Wang, W.-X. Zhang)
1998	Drinking Water Directive applied in EU
2000	Adoption of Millennium Declaration during the UN Millennium Summit (UN Millennium Development Goals)
2003	Report on use of noble metal nanoparticles for the degradation of pesticides (A.S. Nair, R. T. Tom, T. Pradeep)
2004	Stockholm Convention, banning the use of persistent organic pollutants
2007	Launch of noble metal nanoparticle-based domestic water purifier (T. Pradeep, A. S. Nair, Eureka Forbes Limited)

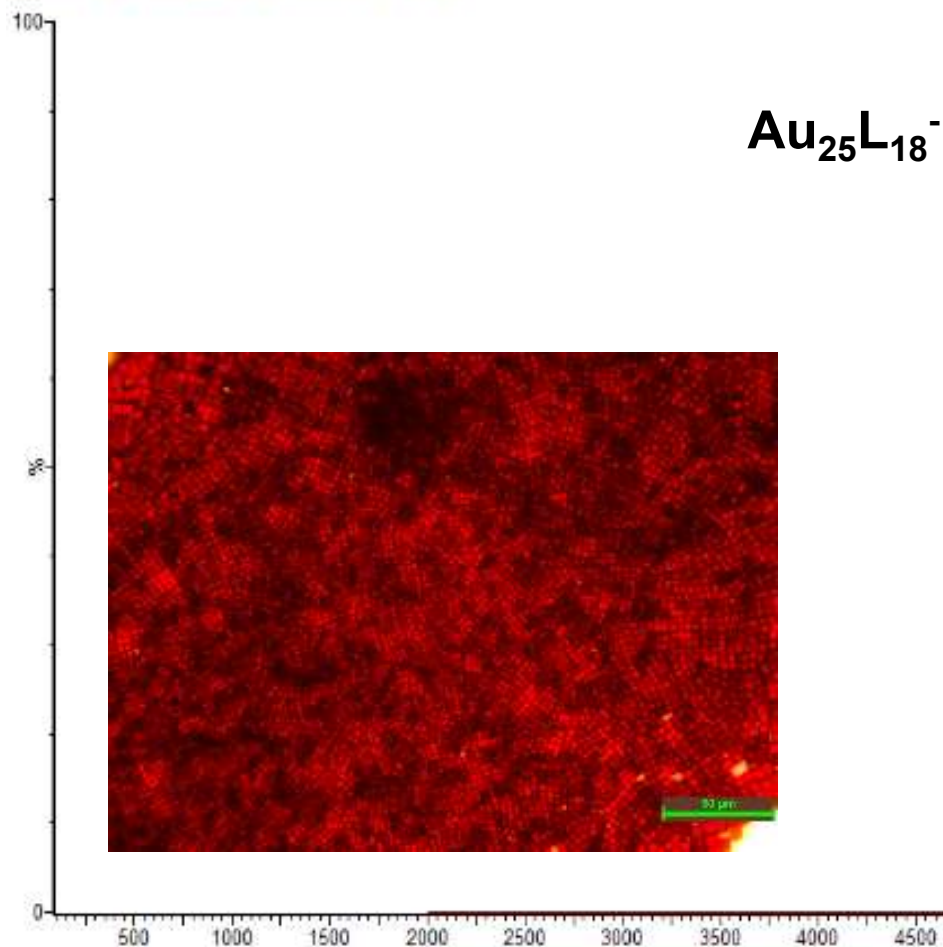
Affordable clean water is a problem of advanced materials

New adsorbents
New sensors
New catalysts
Novel phenomena
New devices

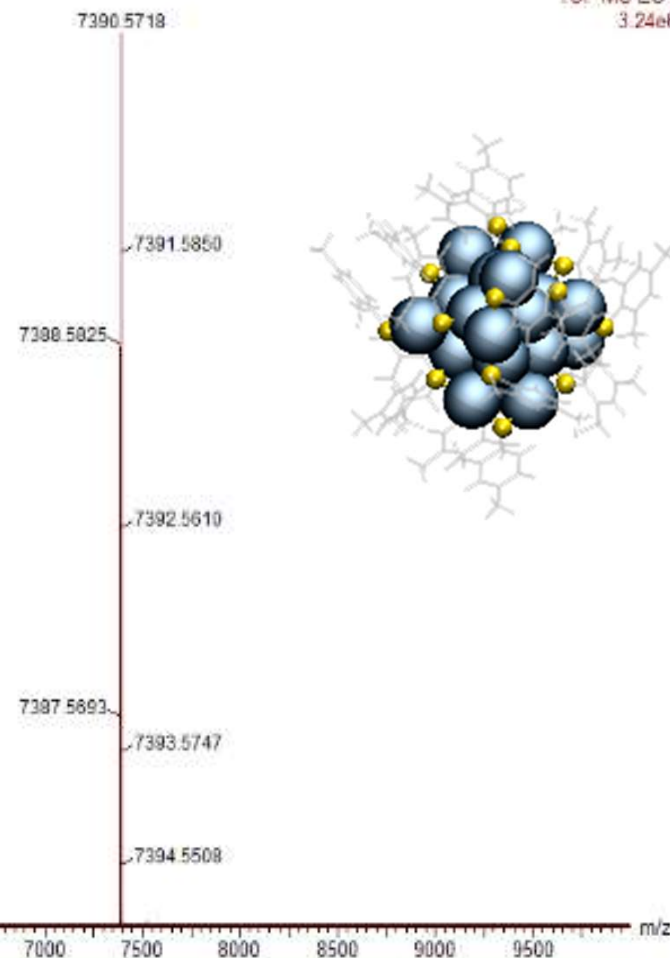


Nanomaterials are now atomically precise

AU25PET16_RES_NEG_MS_3 32 (0.658) Cm (5:00)



TOF MS ES-
3.24e6



T. Pradeep et. al. *Acc. Chem. Res.* 2018; 2019.

Clean water for everyone



ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering Editorial,
December 2016

Water positive materials

Biopolymer-reinforced synthetic granular nanocomposites for affordable point-of-use water purification

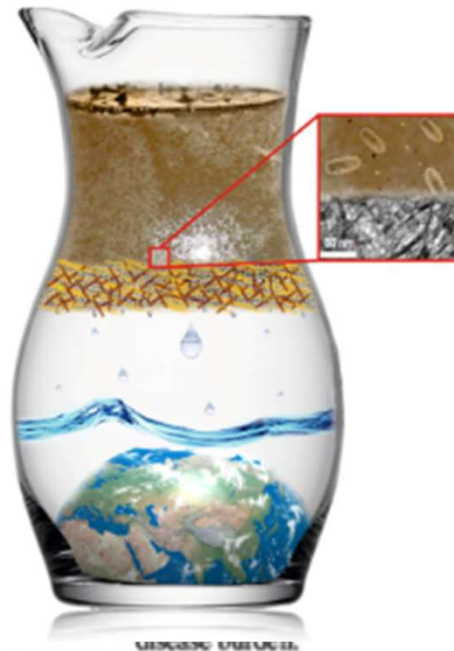
Mohan Udhaya Sankar¹, Sahaja Aigal¹, Shihabudheen M. Maliyekkal¹, Amrita Chaudhary, Anshup, Avula Anil Kumar, Kamalesh Chaudhari, and Thalappil Pradeep²

Unit of Nanoscience and Thematic Unit of Excellence

Edited by Eric Hoek, University of California, Los Angeles

Creation of affordable materials for constant clean drinking water is one of the most promising ways to provide drinking water for all. Combining the capabilities of nanocomposites to scavenge toxic species such as heavy metals and other contaminants along with the above capabilities of biopolymers to provide an affordable, all-inclusive drinking water purification without electricity. The critical problem in the synthesis of stable materials that can release water in the presence of complex species is drinking water that deposit and cause scaling on surfaces. Here we show that such constant clean water can be synthesized in a simple and effective fashion without the use of electrical power. The nanocomposite sand-like properties, such as higher shear strength, are formed. These materials have been used to develop a water purifier to deliver clean drinking water. The ability to prepare nanostructured composites at ambient temperature has wide relevance for water purification.

hybrid | green | appropriate technology | frugal science | developing world



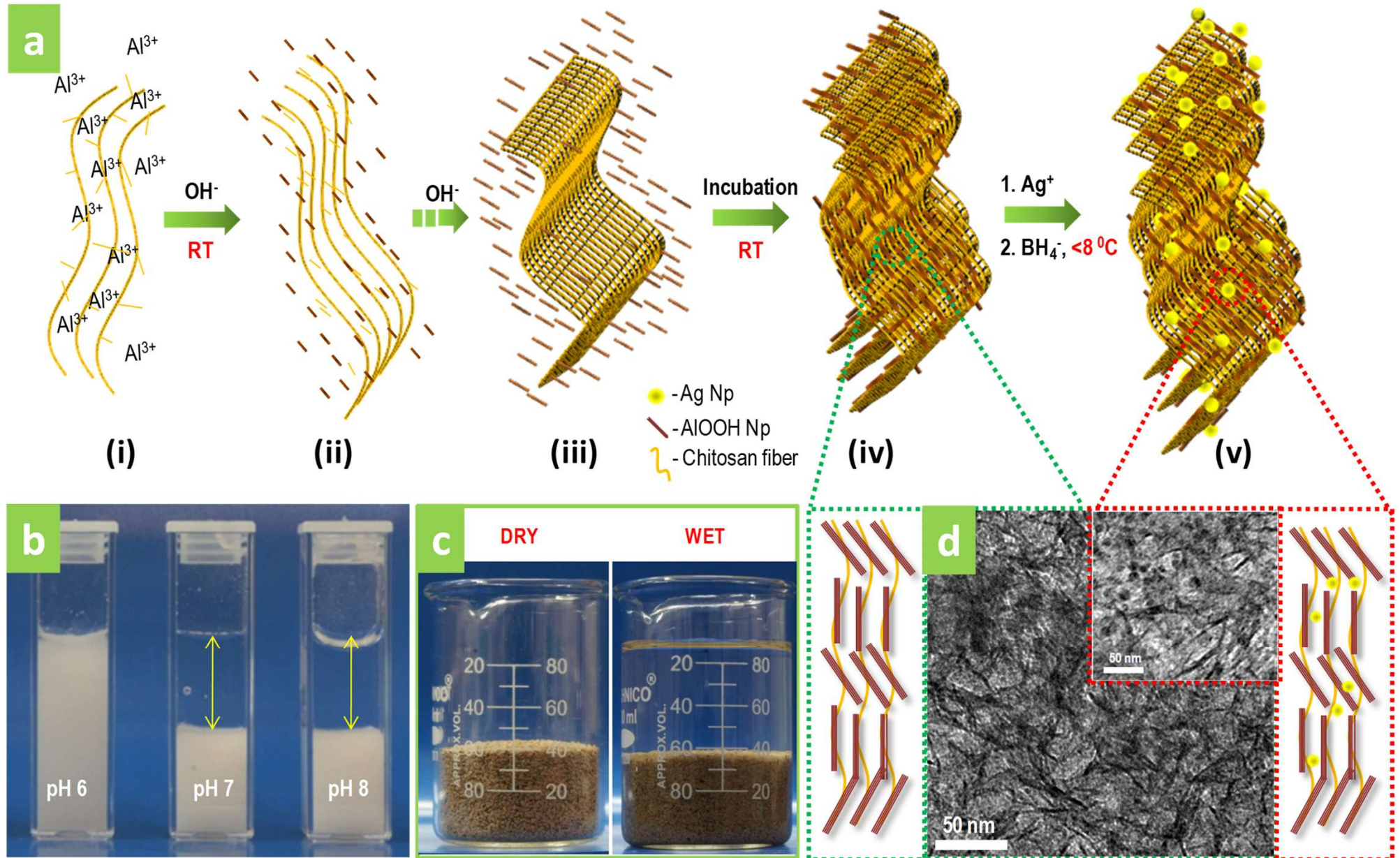
Chennai 600 036, India

Received for review November 21, 2012

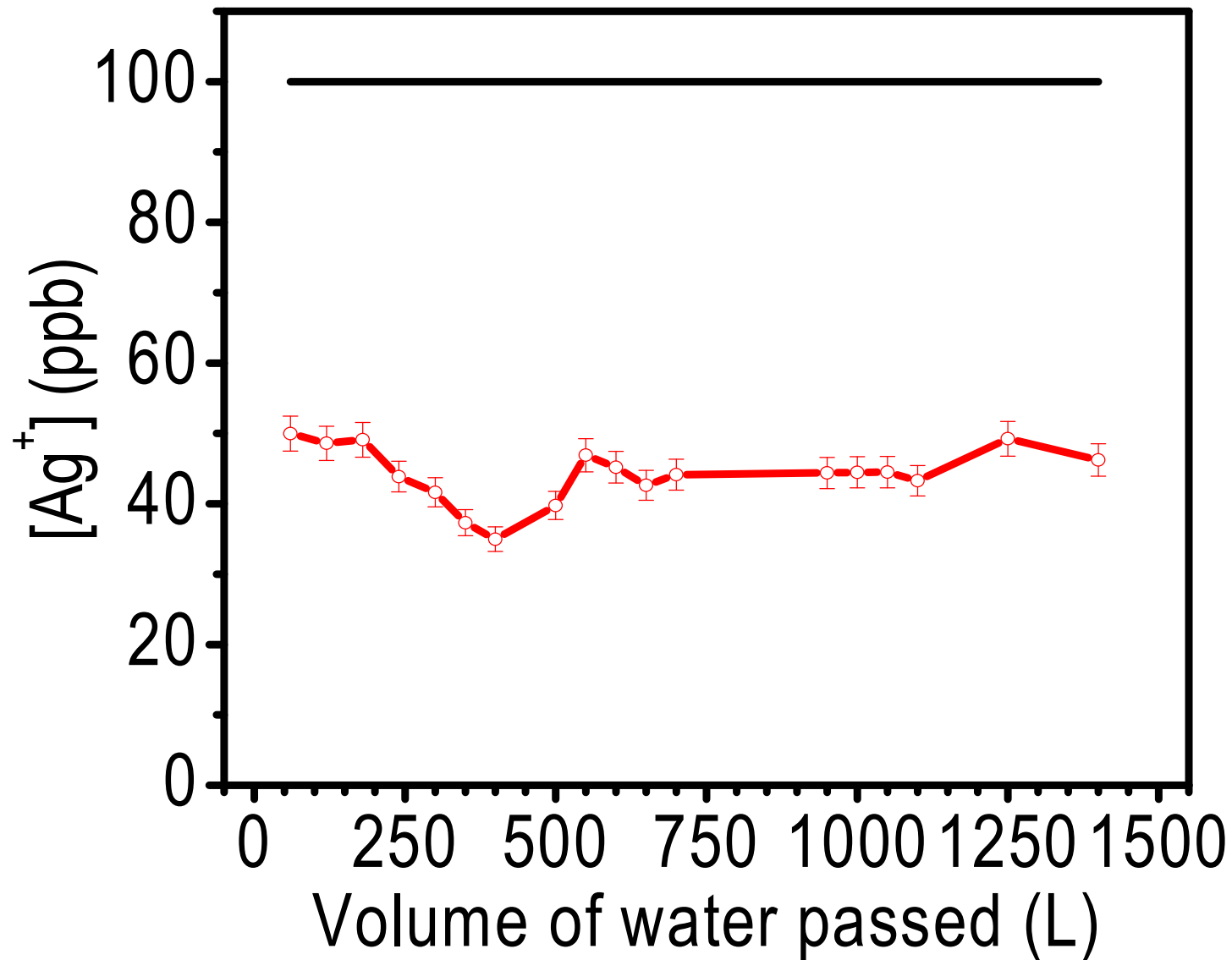
able; and (c) continued retention of the material is difficult. A unique family of nanocrystalline granular composite materials prepared through an aqueous route. The retention is attributed to abundant -OH groups, which help in the crystallization and also ensure strong covalent bonding to the matrix. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy confirms that the composition is rich in oxygen. Using hyperspectral imaging, the retention of the material was confirmed. The activated silver nanoparticle stimulates antimicrobial activity in drinking water. We have developed that can purify water. We demonstrate an affordable water purifier based on such composites undergoing field trials in India, as well as eradication of the waterborne

M. Udhaya Sankar, et. al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 110 (2013) 8459-8464.

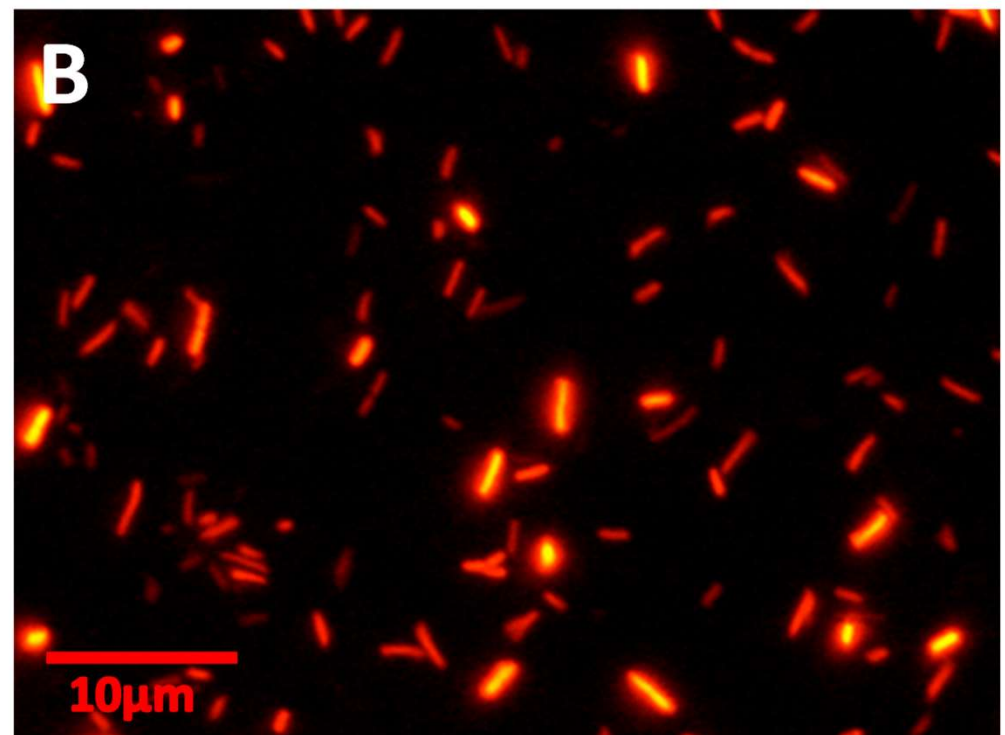
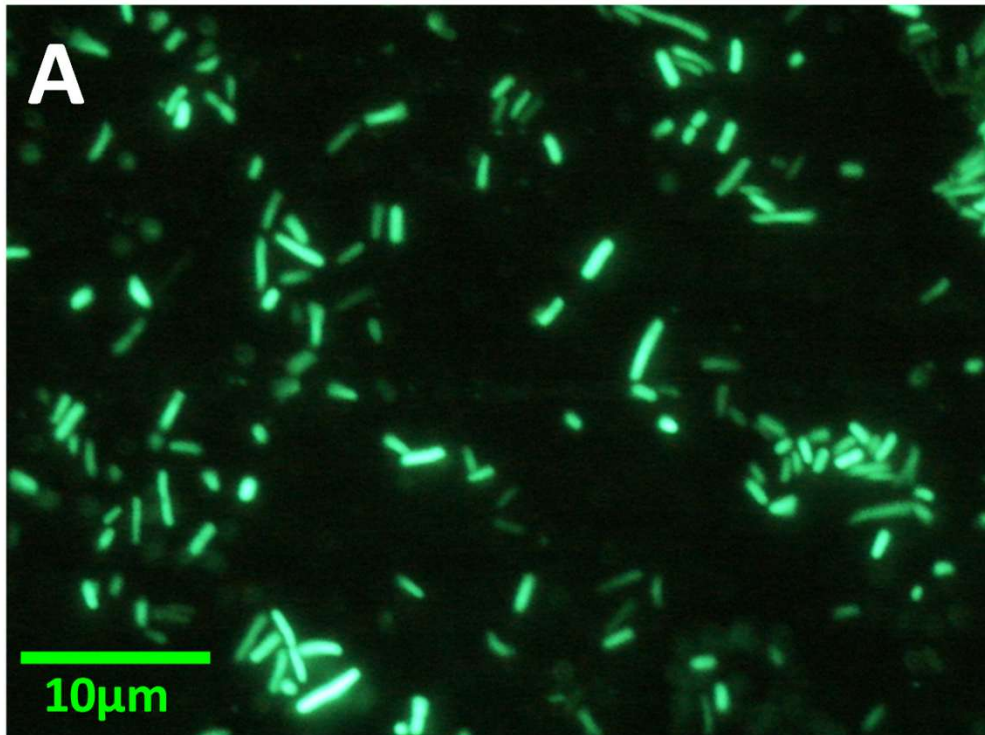
How to make?



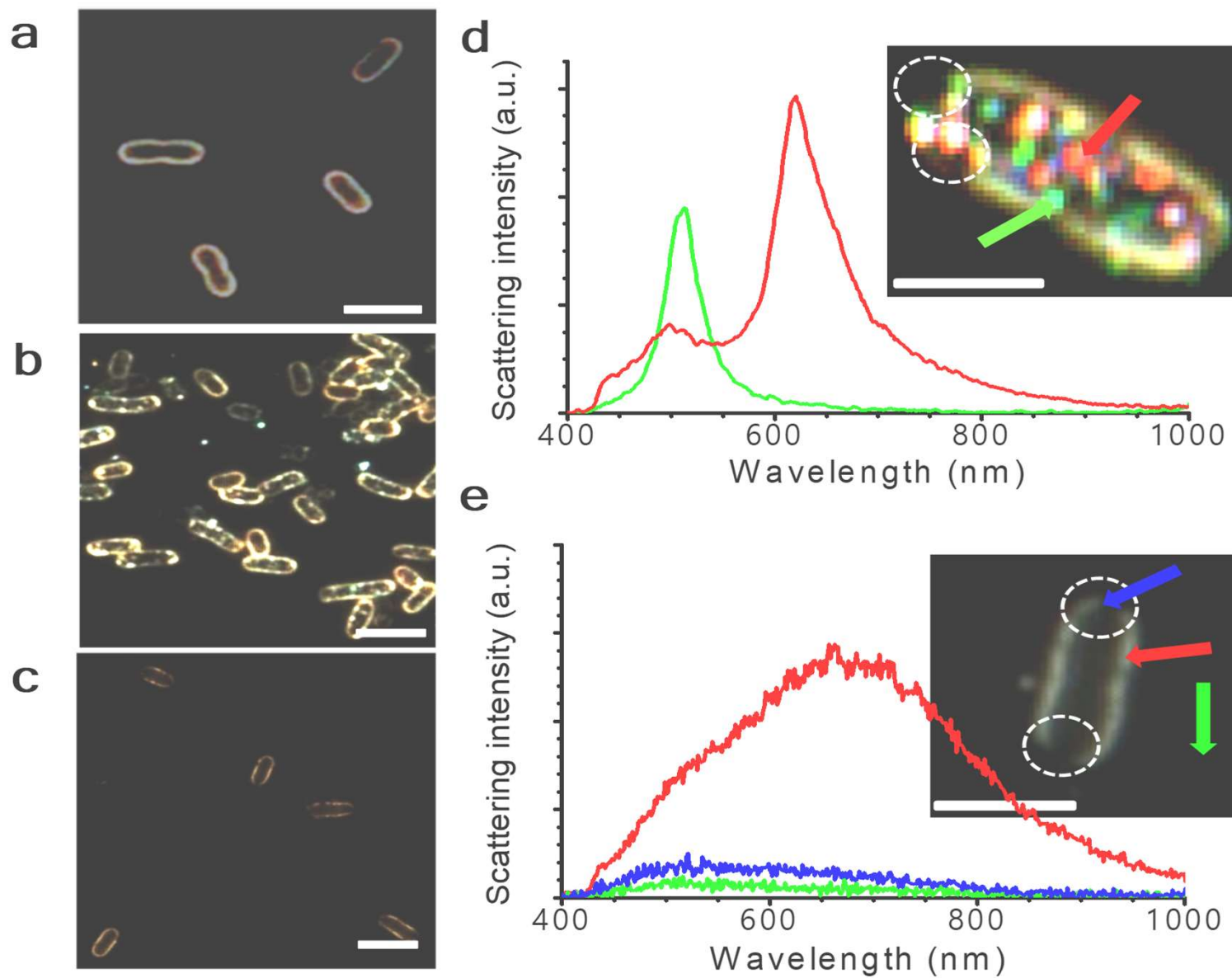
What is special?



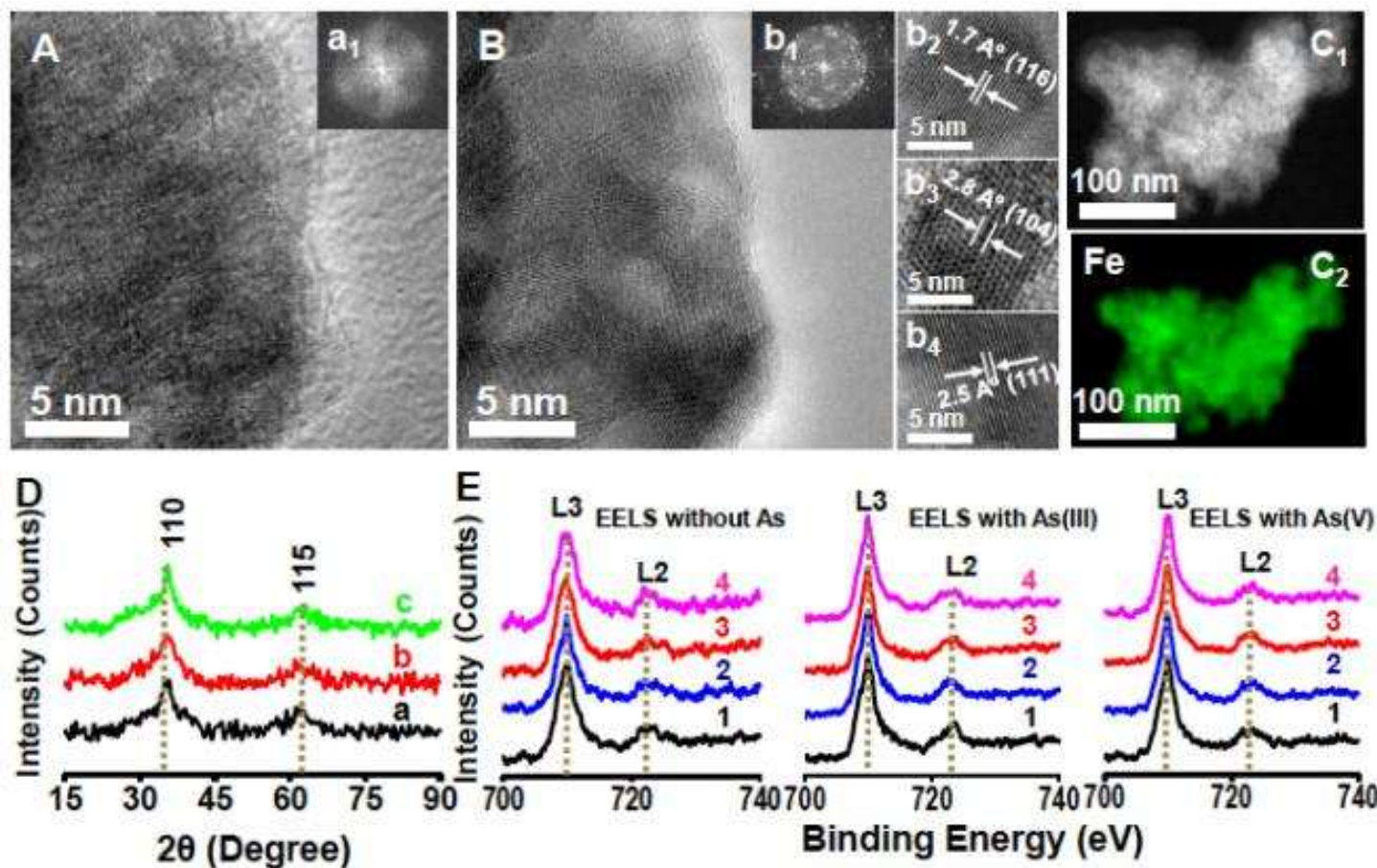
Live/dead staining experiments



No nanotoxicity



Variety of materials



www.advmat.de

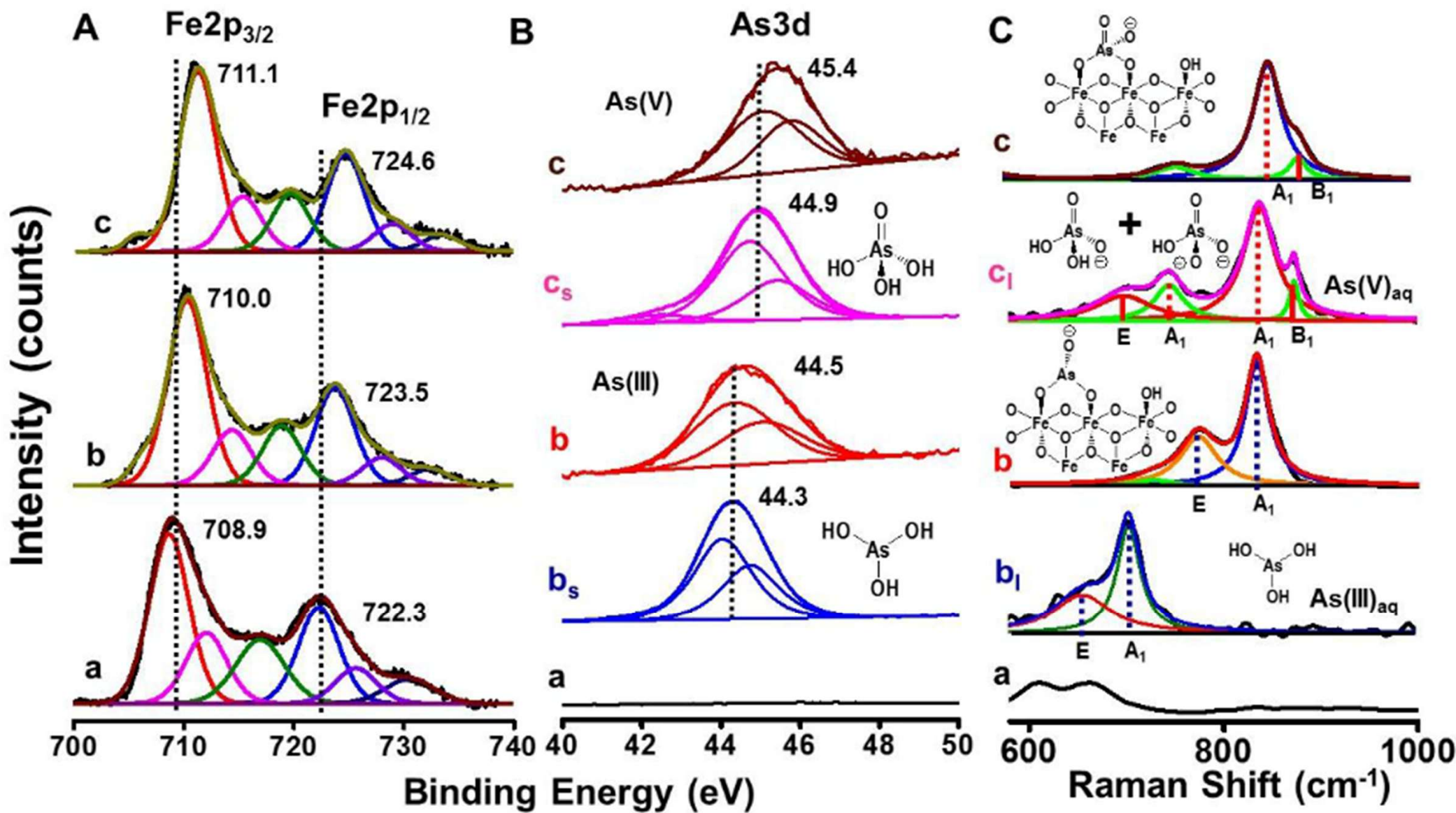
Author Pr ⁶ ADVANCED MATERIALS

Confined Metastable 2-Line Ferrihydrite for Affordable Point-of-Use Arsenic Free Drinking Water

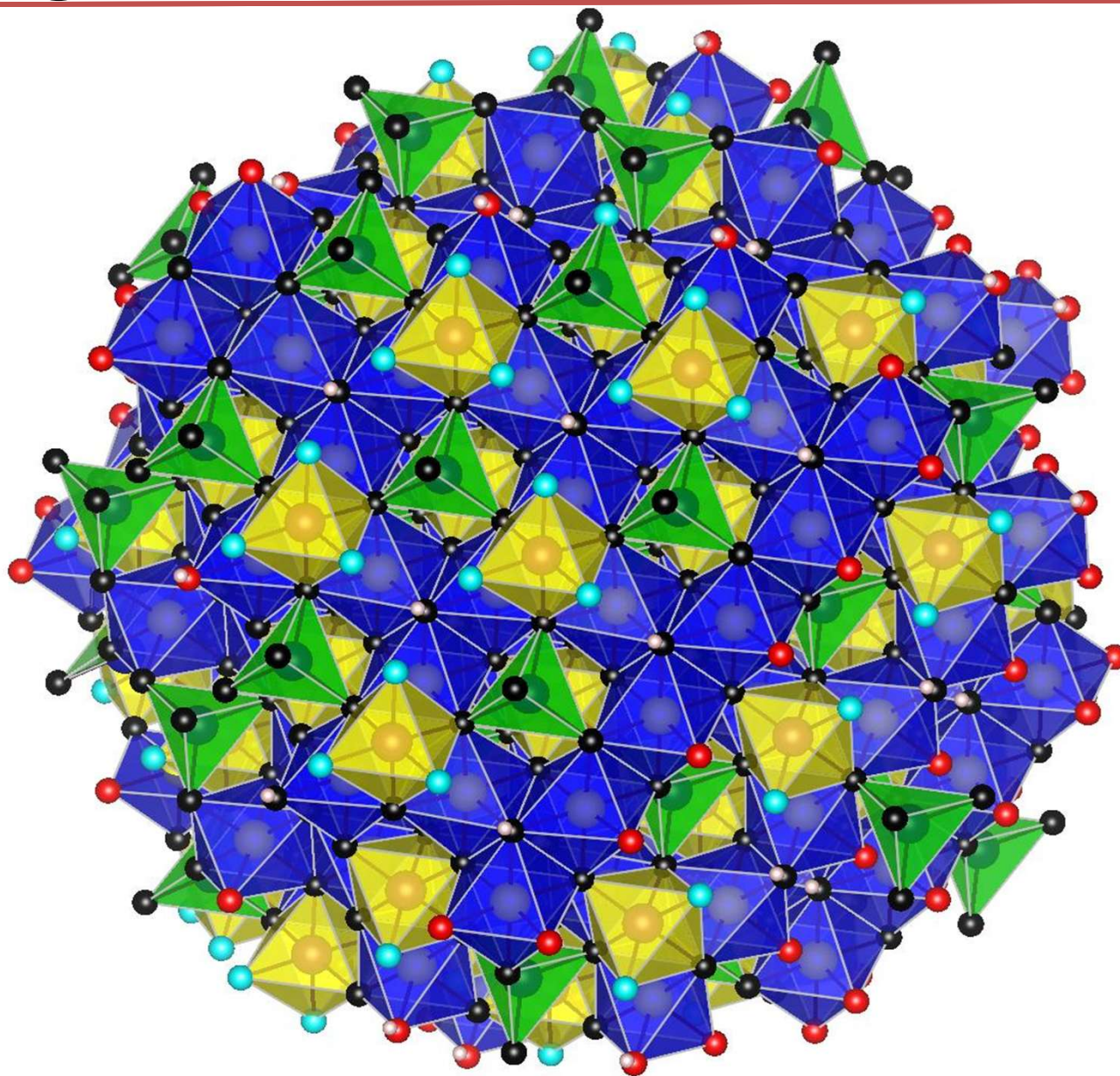
By Avula Anil Kumar, Anirban Som, Paolo Longo, Chennu Sudhakar, Radha Gobinda Bhuin, Soujit Sen Gupta, Anshup, Mohan Udhaya Sankar, Amrita Chaudhary, Ramesh Kumar, and T. Pradeep*

A. Anil Kumar, et. al. *Adv. Mater.*, 29 (2016) 1604260.

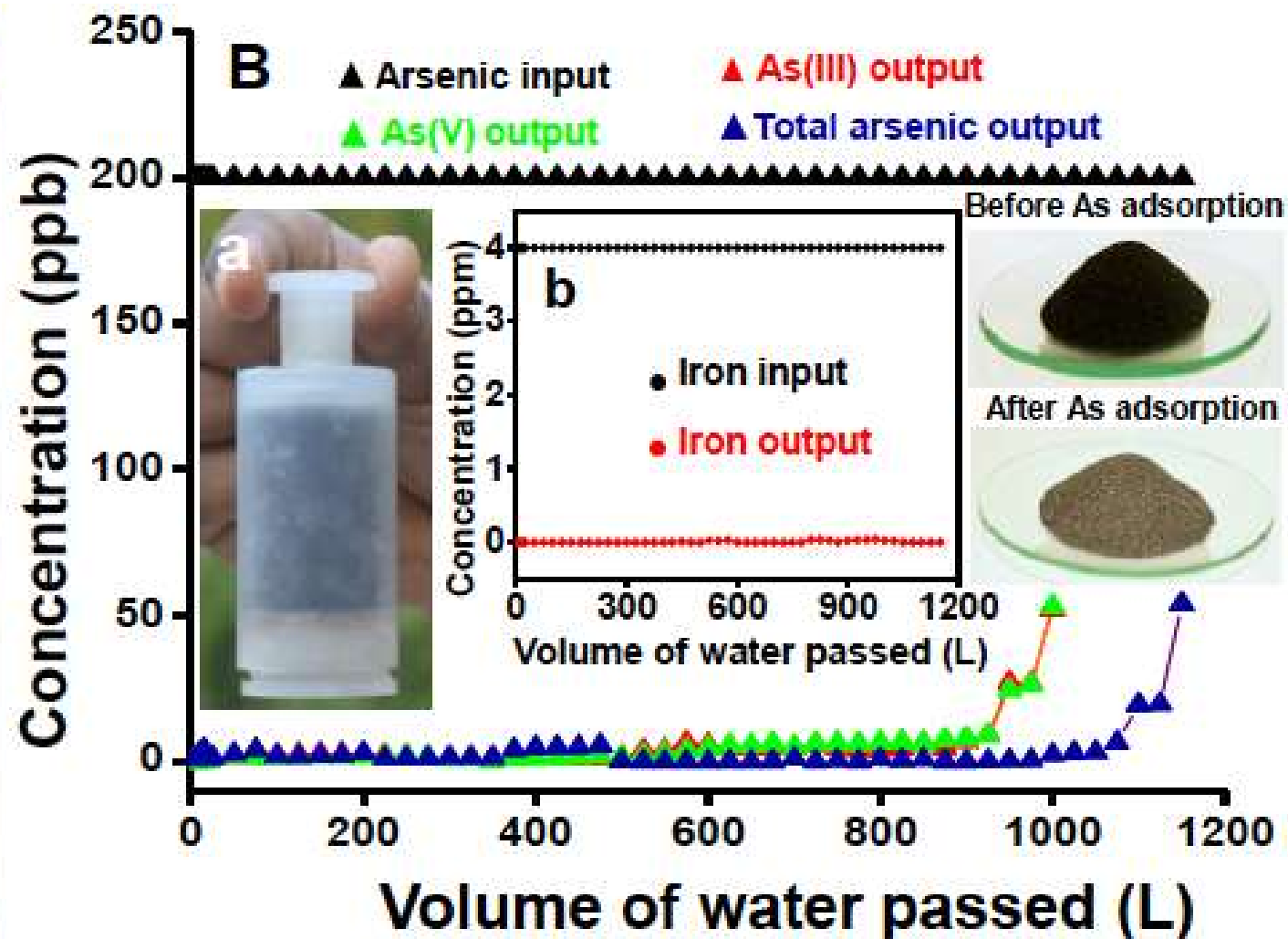
Mechanism



Modeling surfaces



Lab studies

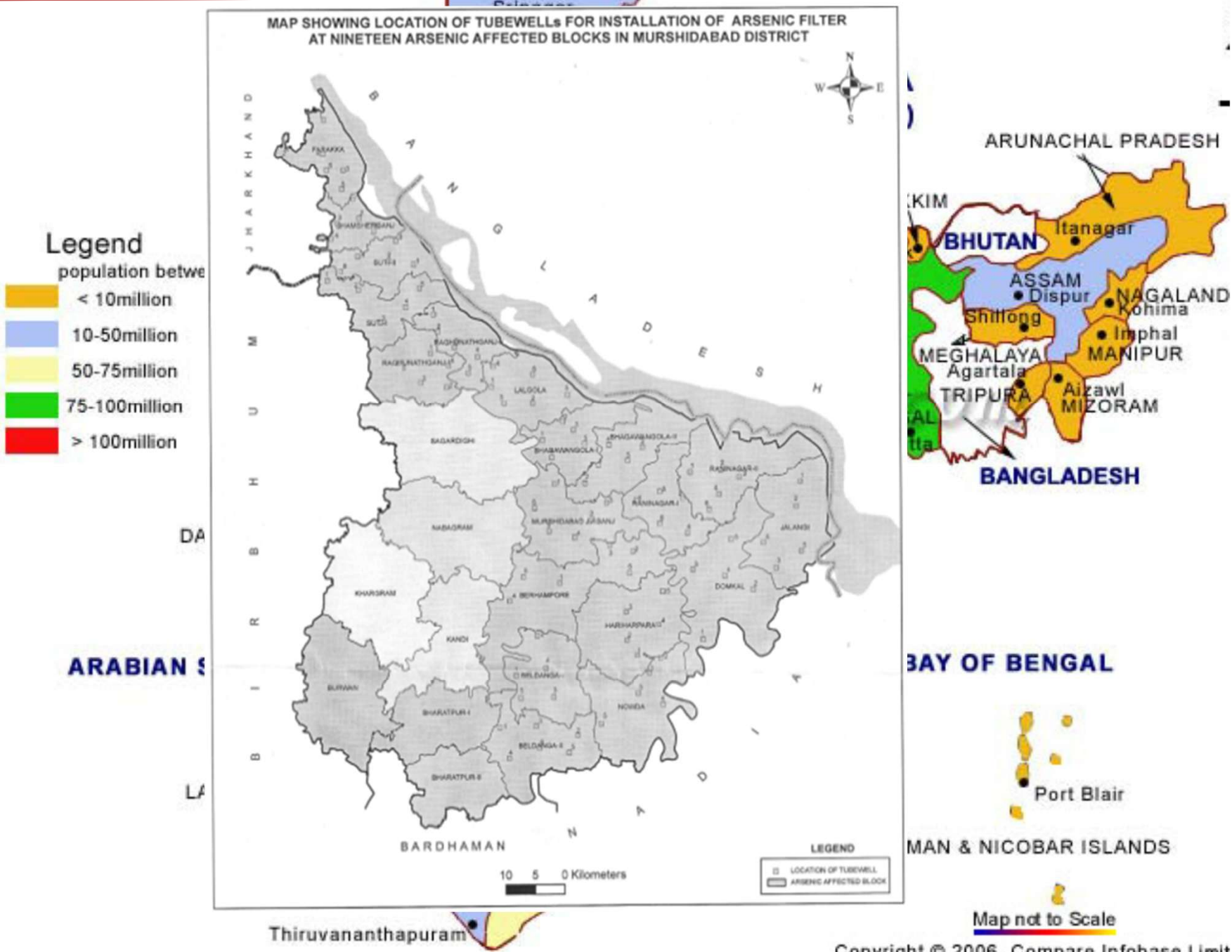


Initial pilot studies



Larger pilot studies

Population Map Of India-2001



Changing the dynamics in the field

A photograph of an existing water treatment plant. It features two large, dark, cylindrical storage tanks on a concrete base. The surrounding area is overgrown with grass and some trees in the background. A small sign is visible to the right of the tanks.

Existing plant in 40 cents

- Existing unit for iron and arsenic removal – 20 m³/h
- Uses activated alumina and iron oxide (old generation of adsorbents)

A photograph of a new water treatment plant. It shows several blue cylindrical tanks connected by a complex network of white pipes and black valves. The system is enclosed within a metal fence.

New plant in 3 cents

- Existing unit for iron and arsenic removal – 18 m³/h
- Uses iron oxyhydroxide (new generation of adsorbents)
- Input arsenic concentration: 168 ppb
- Output arsenic concentration: 2 ppb

Completed 3 years maintenance (stipulated: 2 years)
for 330 bamboo unit project in Nadia, WB



Minimum uptime: 91%, Maximum: 98%
Only 4/330 have reported arsenic above 10 ppb
Benefiting over 100,000 children and villagers

Glimpse of Installed units (330 nos)

Implementation - From 25 KLD to 1 MLD



Large water supply schemes
Capacity: above 1 MLD

5 schemes in use across India



Retrofitted Water Purification Plant
Capacity: 0.1-1 MLD

Over 180 units in use across India

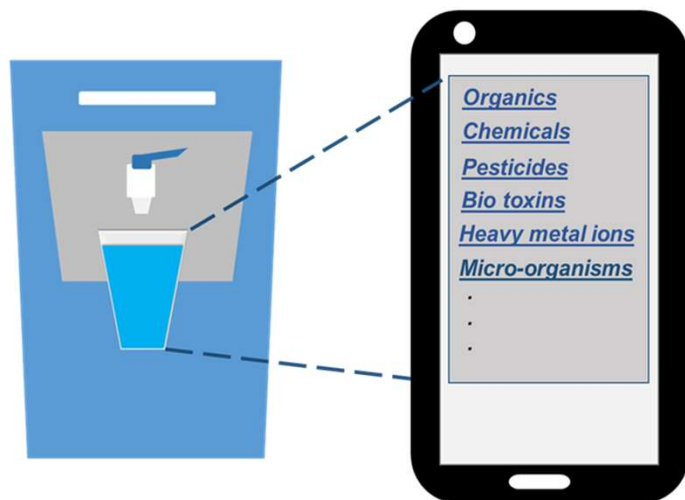
Cleanwater at 2.1 paise per litre!

Calculation for the Tariff to be collected for treated water (Revision if Required)

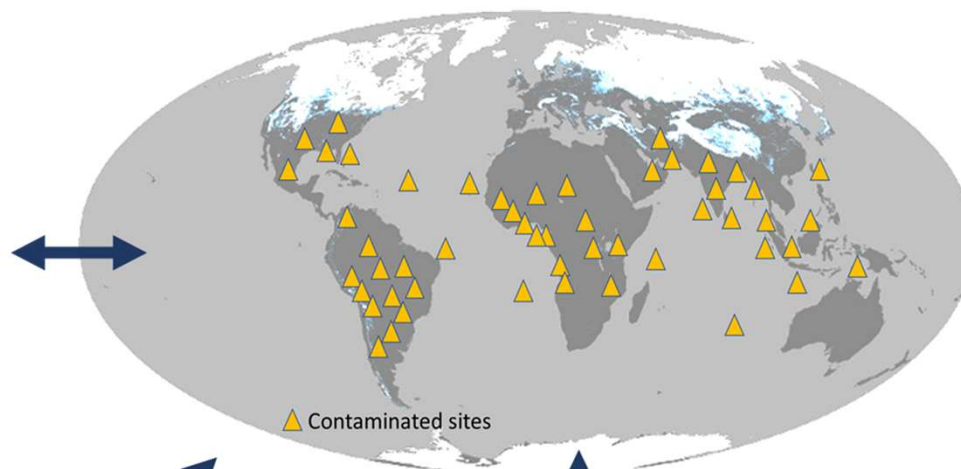
	Design population	1,071	Plant capacity/70 LPCD
Sr.No	Item/Description	Cost / Quantity	Remarks
1	Cost of Replacement of Iron removal media	56400	After minimum two years if Iron concentration is more than 5 ppm. But iron concentration is more than 5 ppm at only two to three places. Therefore media may work for 3 years also.
2	Cost of Replacement of Arsenic removal media	978660	After minimum two years if Arsenic concentration is more than 100 ppb. But arsenic concentration is more than 100 ppb at only two to three places. Therefore media may work for 3 years also.
3	Cost of replacement of Activated Carbon	28560	
4	Total cost of Replacement of media	1063620	After minimum two years.
5	Total cost of Replacement of media for one year	531810	
6	Plant capacity	75000	ltr per day
7	Design population	1,071	Plant capacity/70 LPCD
8	Cost per litre of water	2.1 Paise per Ltr	0.025 cents
		1.36	
9	Cost of replacement of media	40.80	Rs. per head per day =Media replacement cost per year/365/Design population per head per month for 70 LPCD water

Smart water purifiers and big data

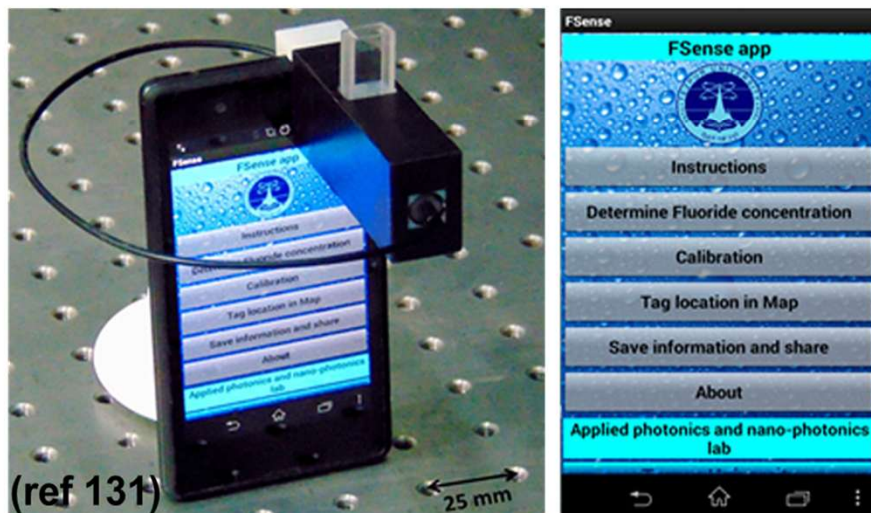
Smart Water Purifiers linked to IoT



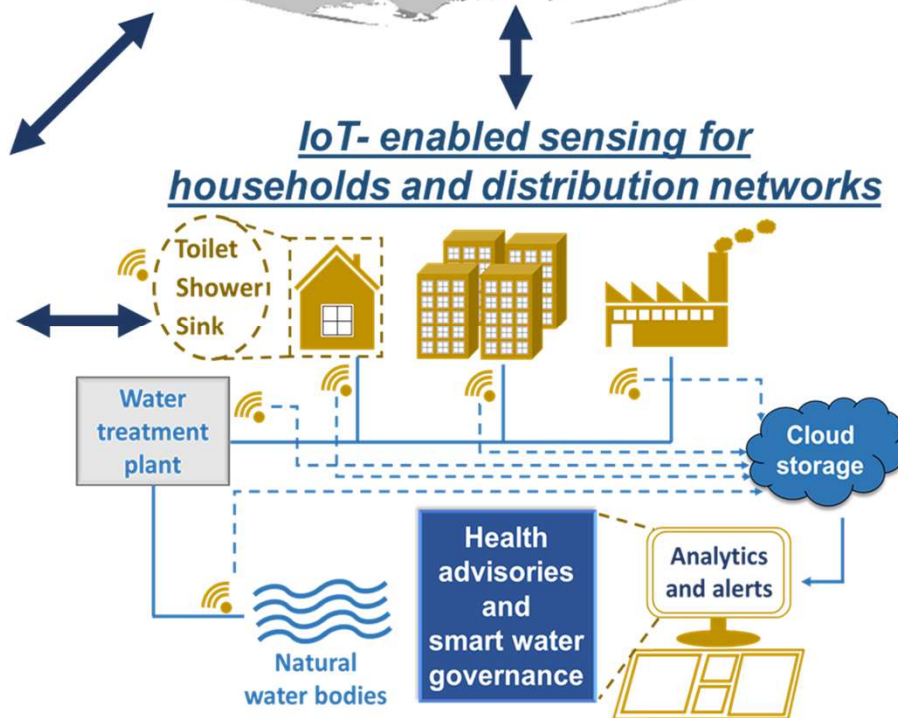
Global Map of Water Health



Cost-effective sensor accessory for point-of-use applications



IoT-enabled sensing for households and distribution networks



Waste management

Adsorbents conform to toxicity characteristic leaching procedure

Elemental waste goes back to local environment

Safe disposal of arsenic (or any other) laden waste

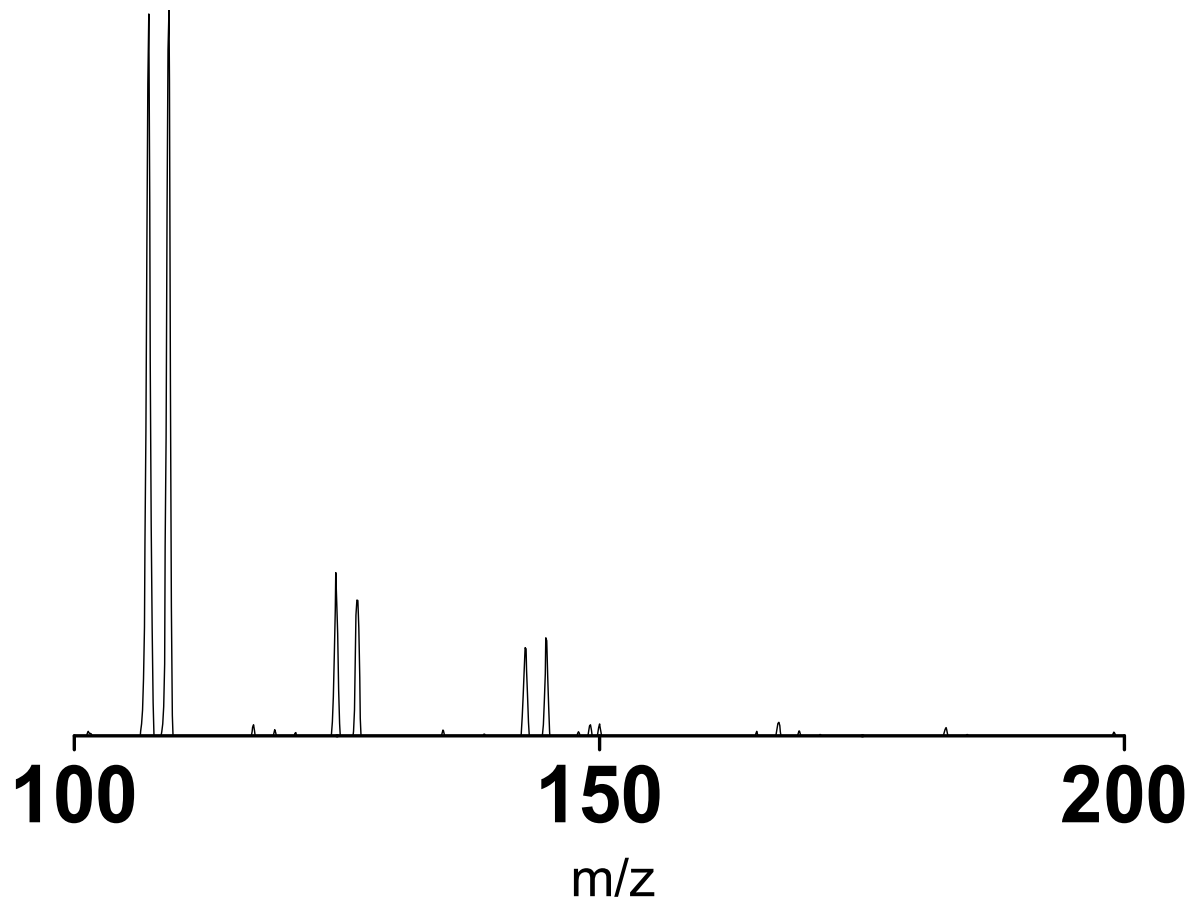
Additional protection could be considered, if necessary

Exploring viable uses

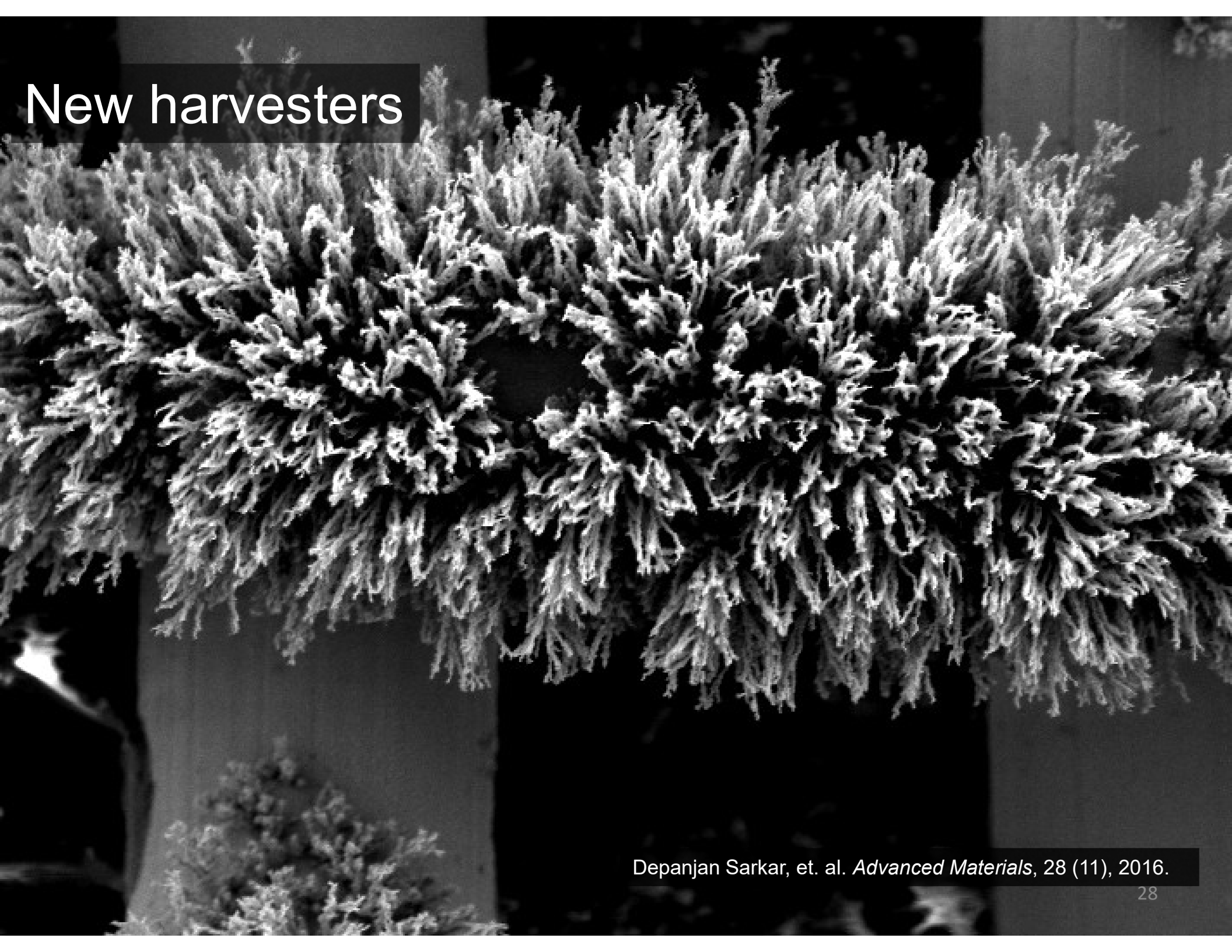
Across the country



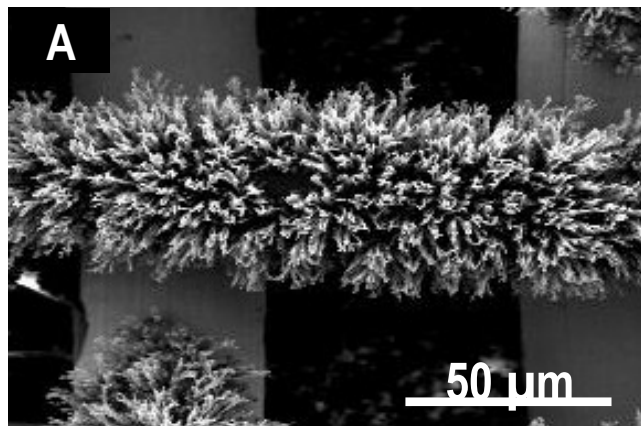
Atmospheric water harvesting



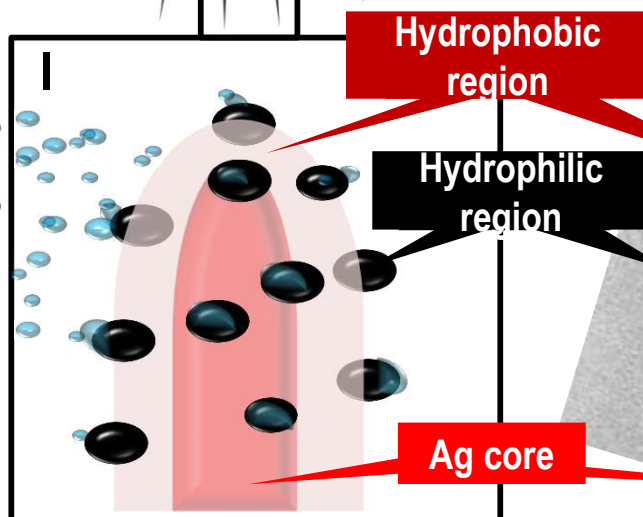
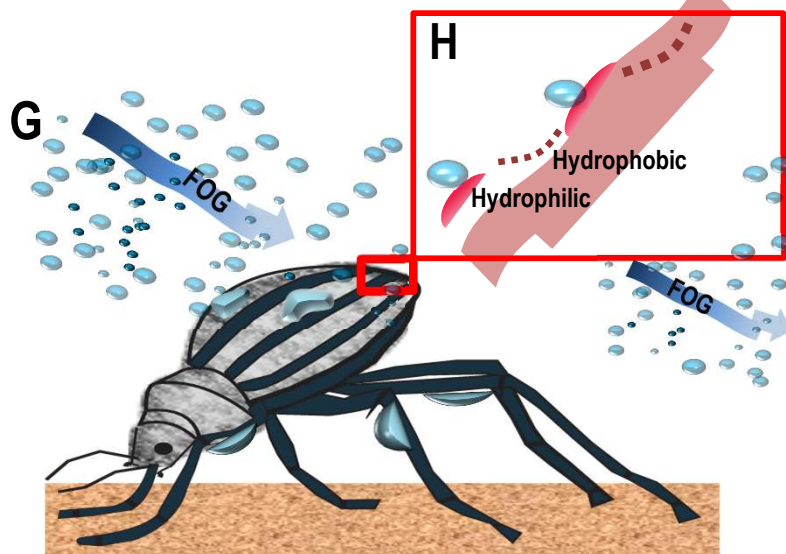
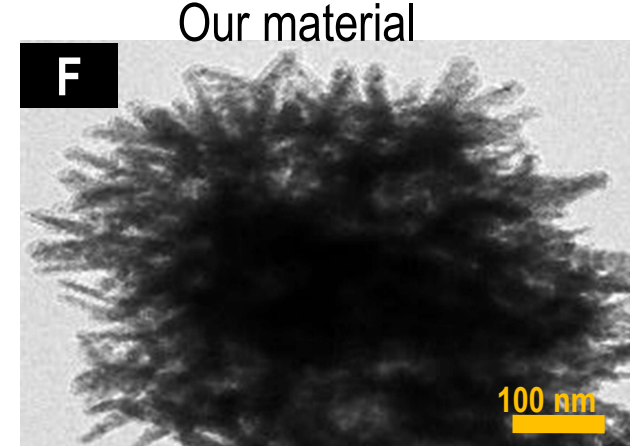
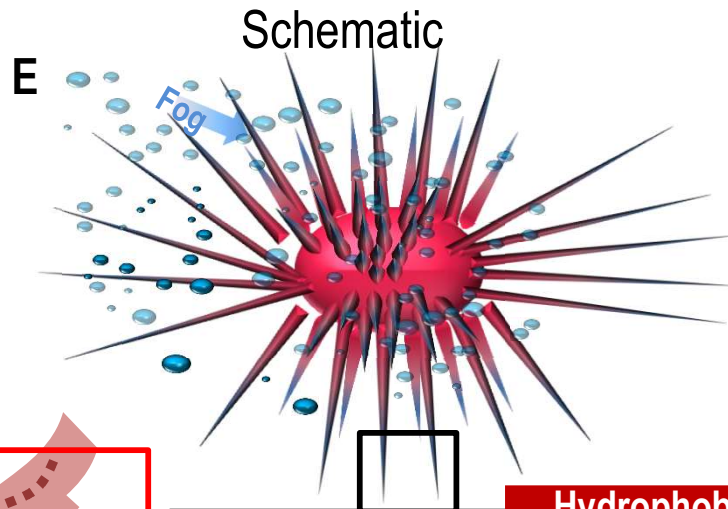
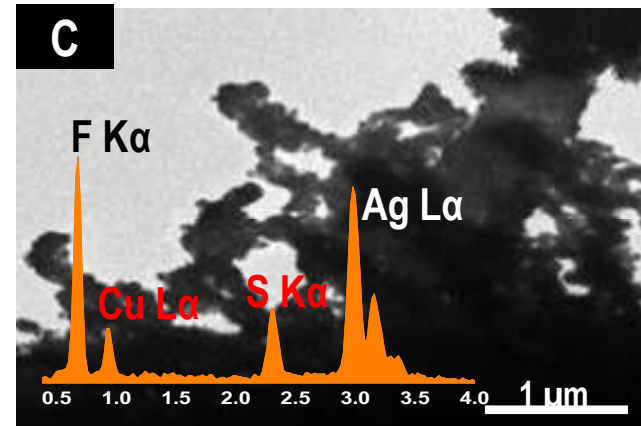
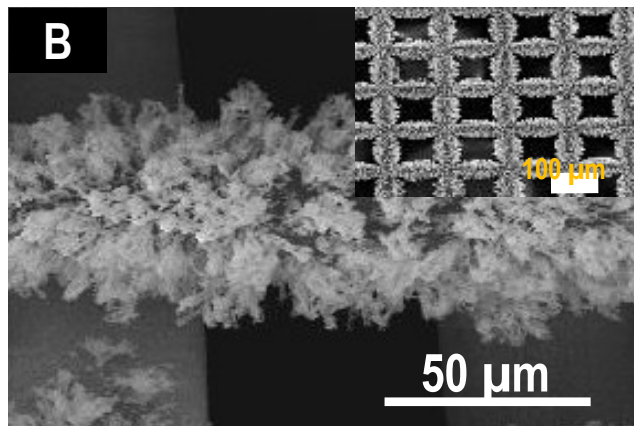
New harvesters



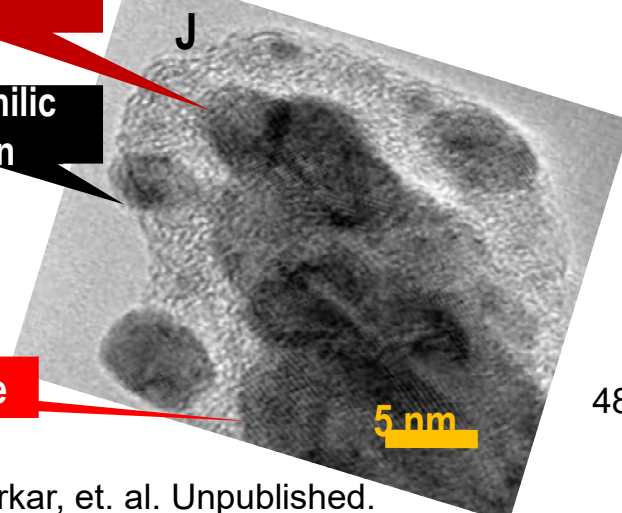
Depanjan Sarkar, et. al. *Advanced Materials*, 28 (11), 2016.

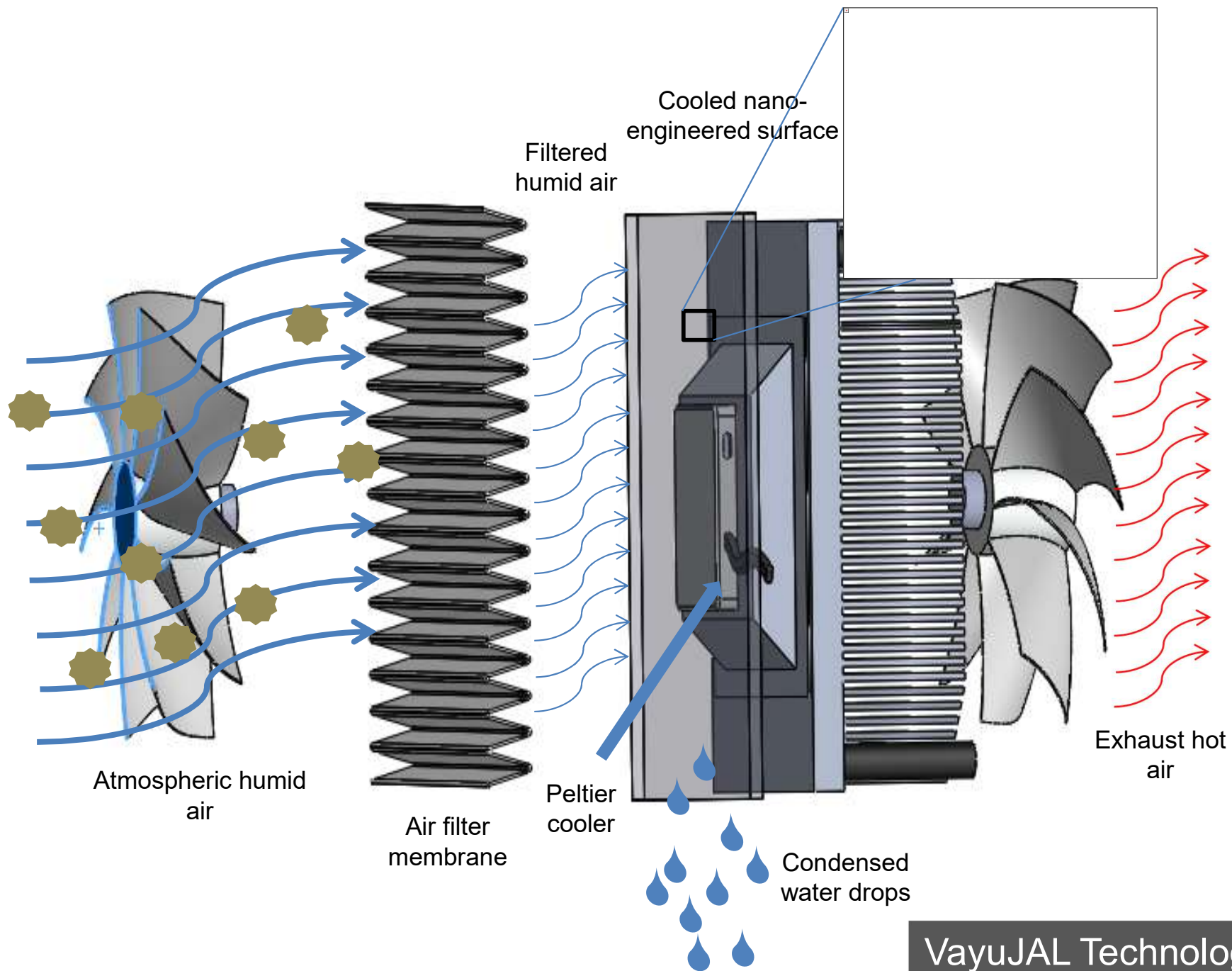


Nature



Combination of cactus and Namib desert beetle effect





VayuJAL Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
Ramesh Kumar Soni and Ankit Nagar

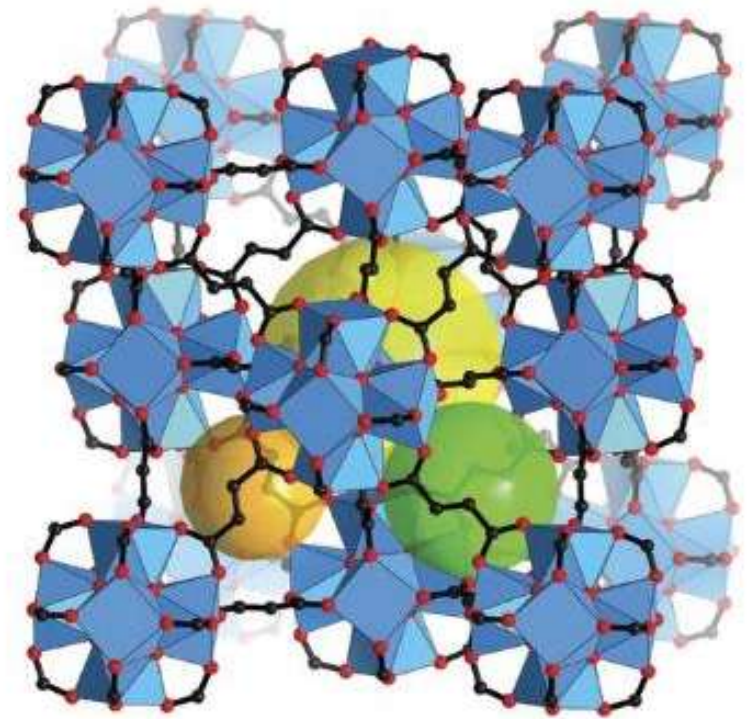
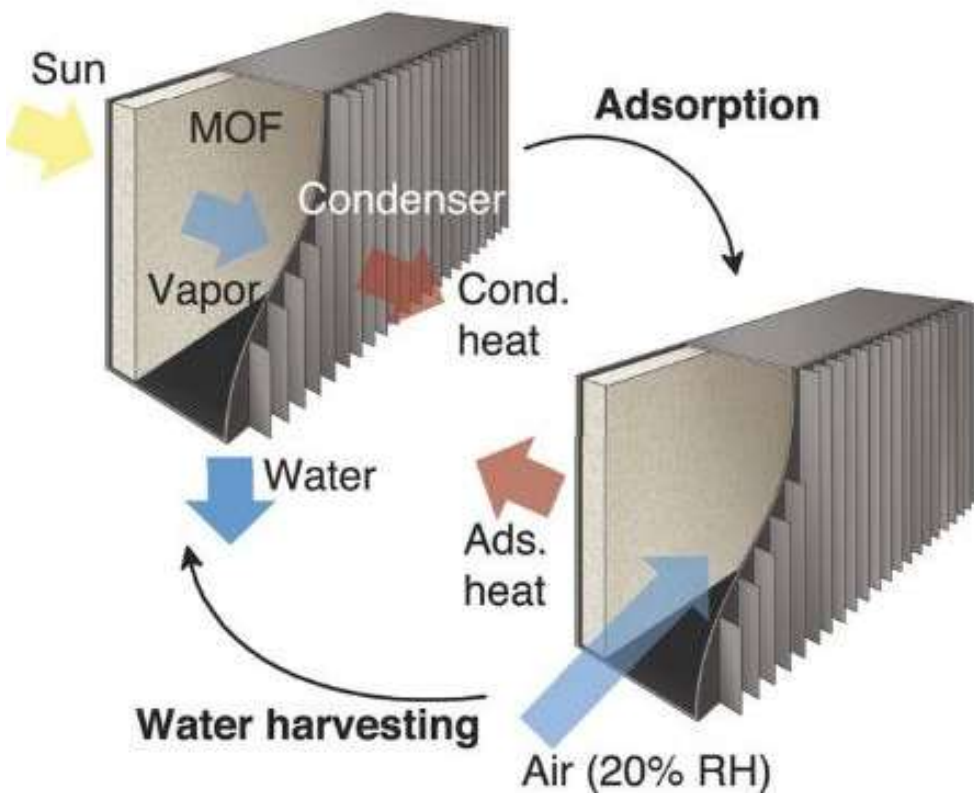
Products in the field



(LPD: Litres per day)

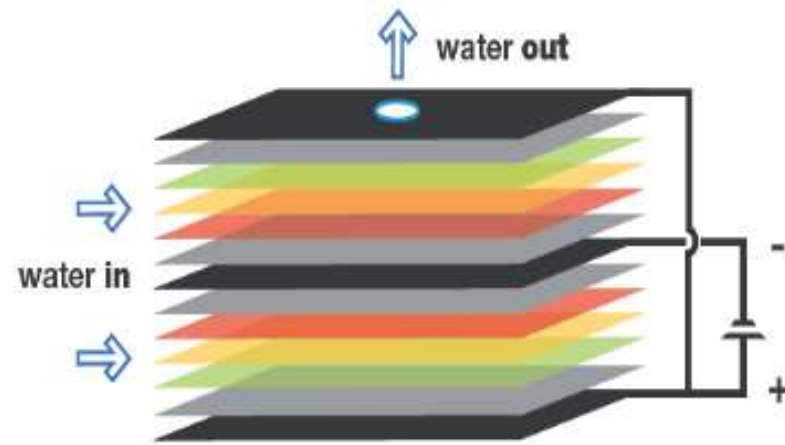
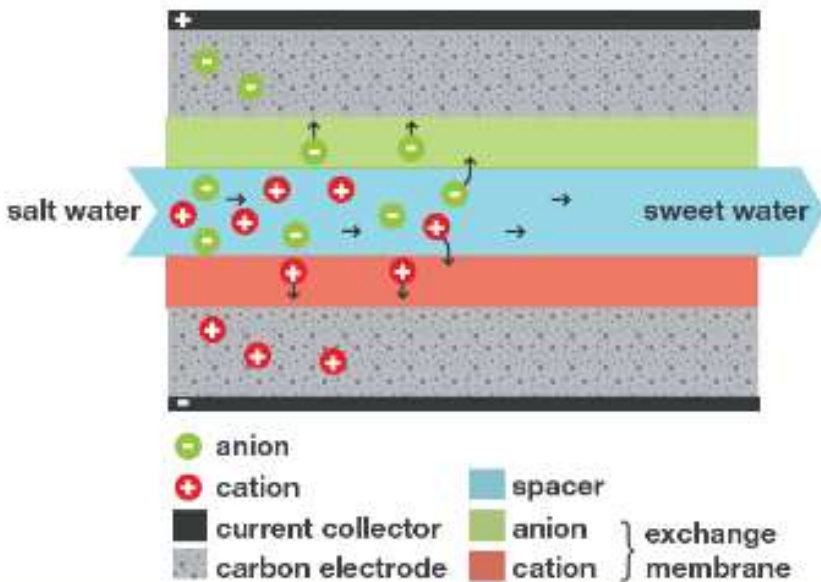
Sustainable atmospheric water harvesting

Solar- heat-enabled atmospheric water capture at a relative humidity as low as 20%



Porous metal-organic framework (MOF-801, $\text{Zr}_6\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_4(\text{fumarate})_6$)

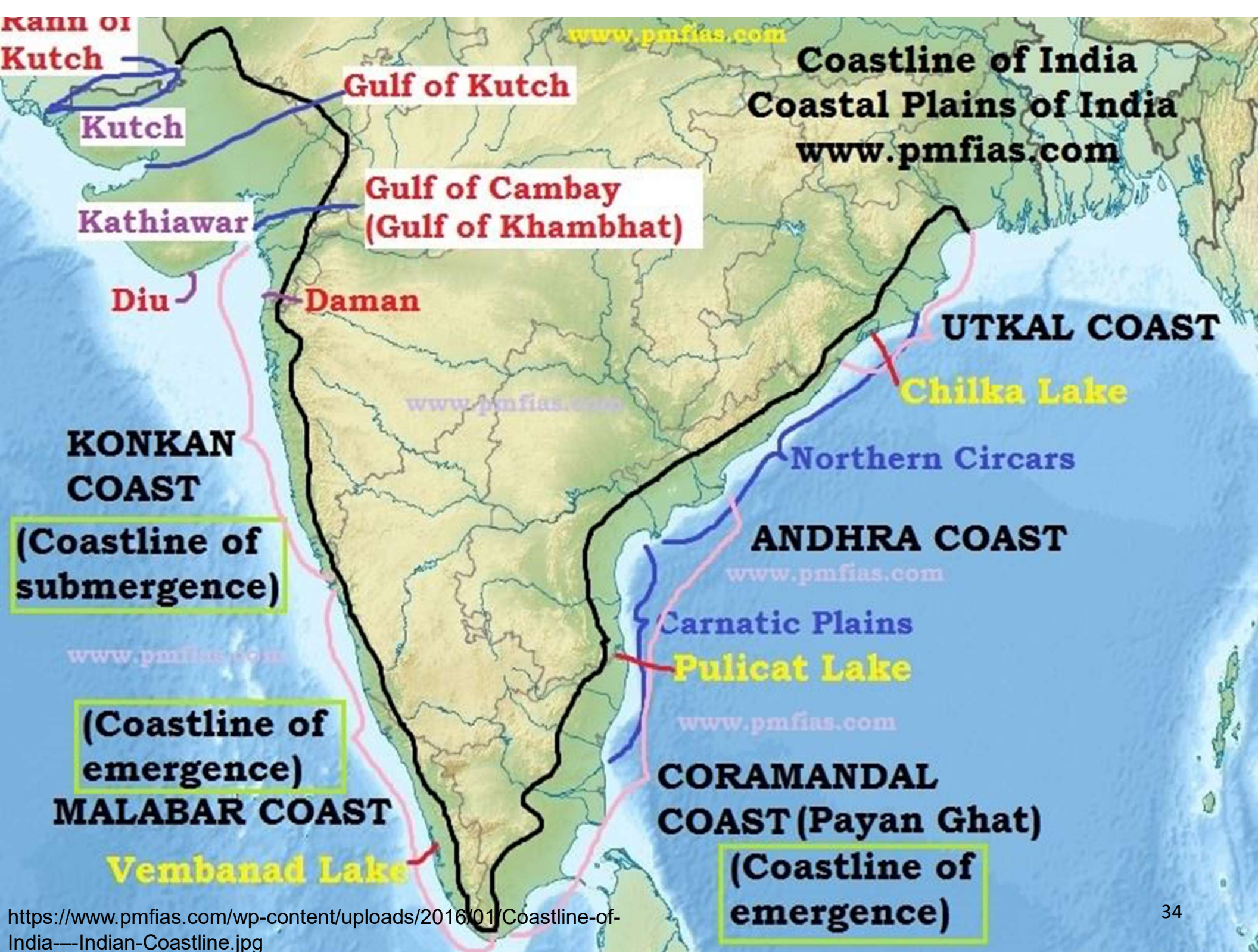
Capacitive Desalination (CDI)



imoDI

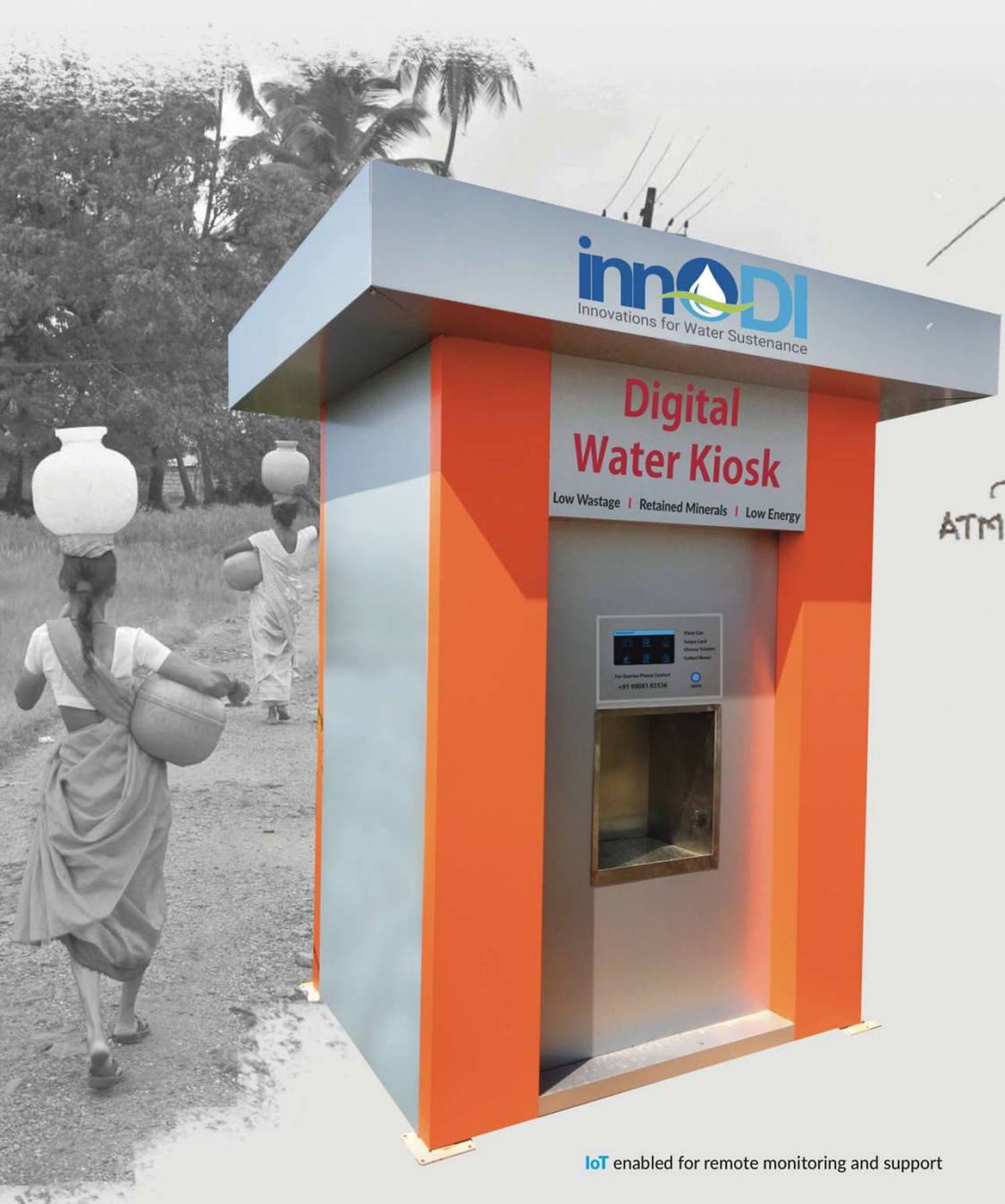
Our new company

Soujit Sengupta, Rabiul Islam and others

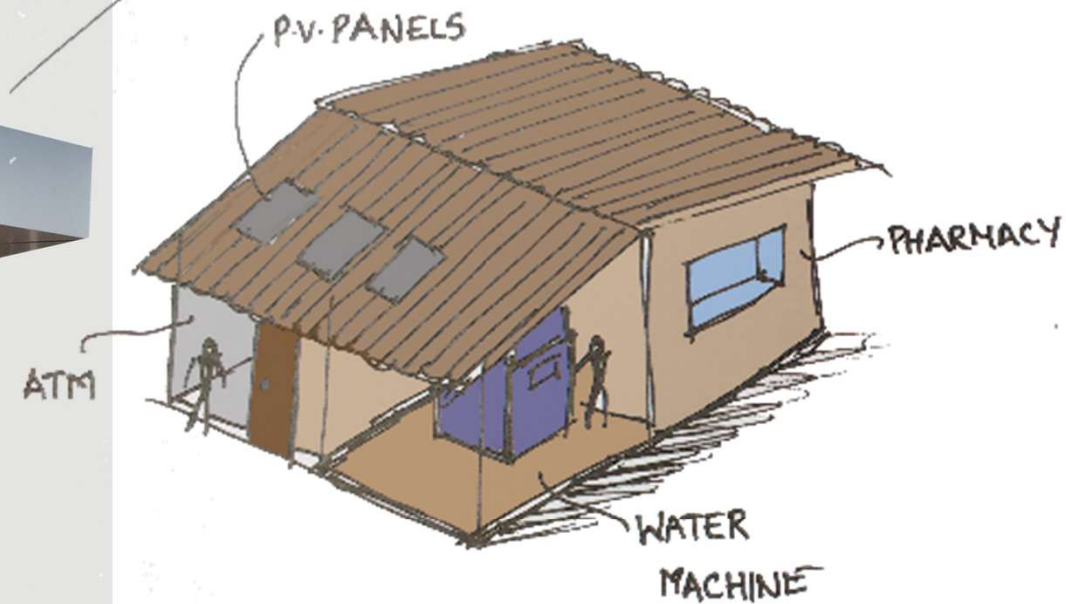


DIGITAL WATER KIOSK

for community drinking using CDI Technology



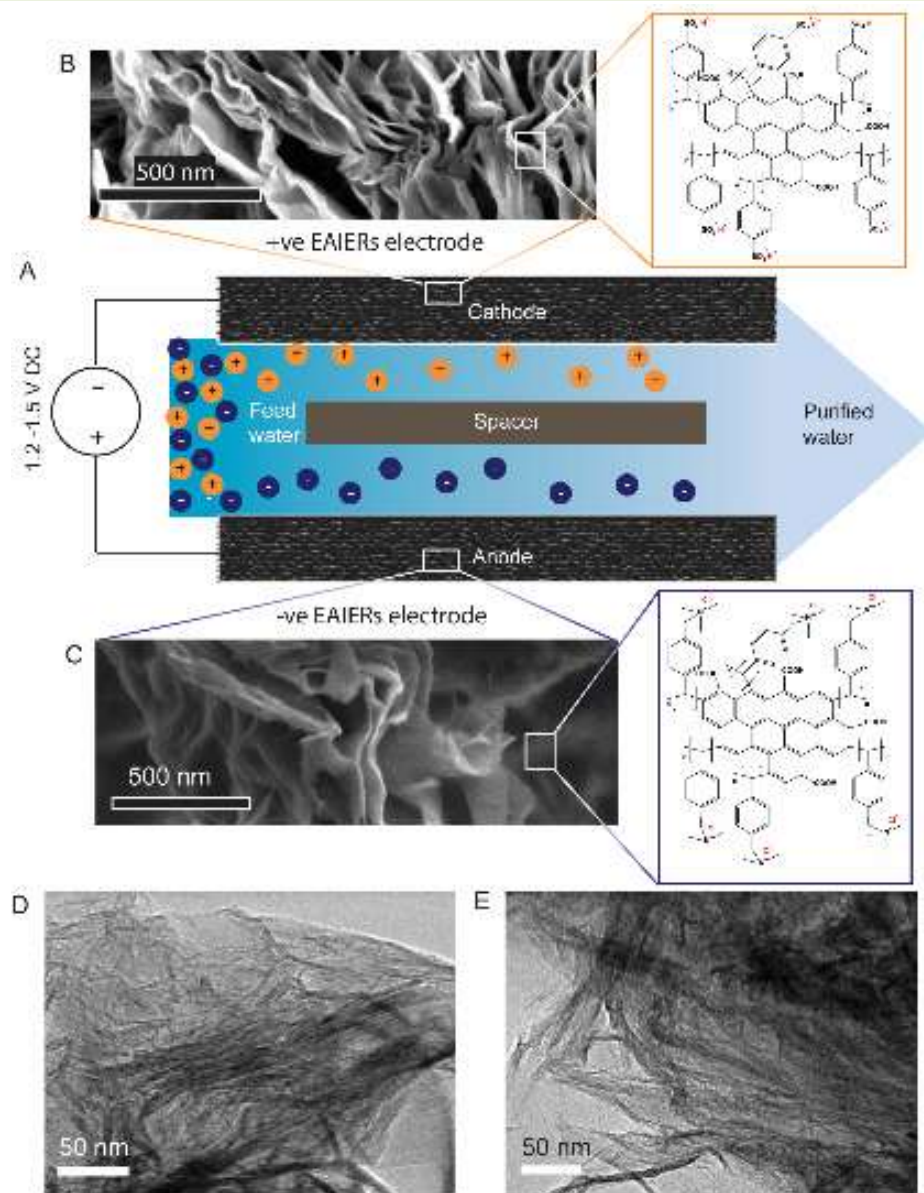
IoT enabled for remote monitoring and support



Products under implementation

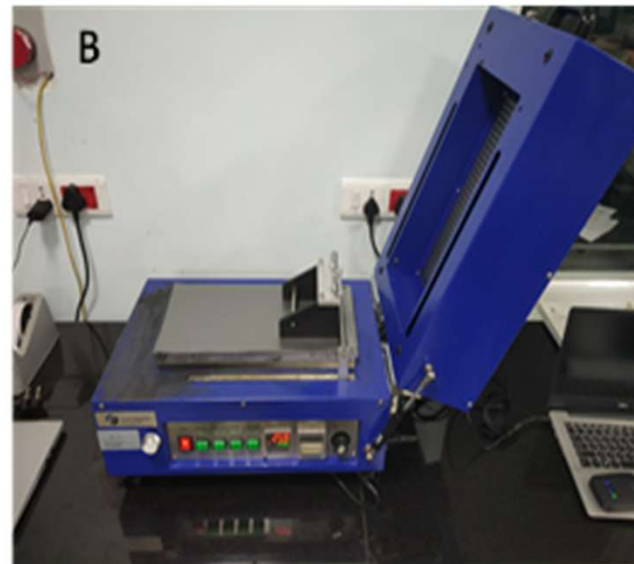
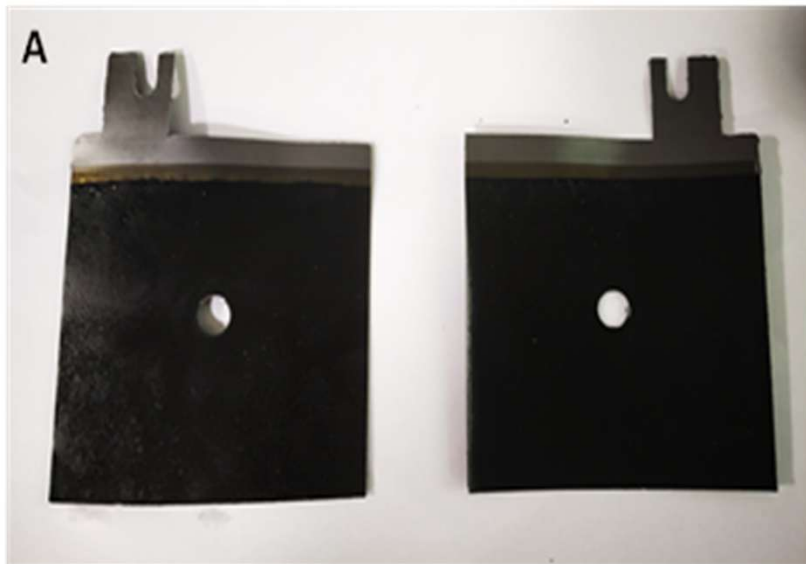
Vijay Sampath and Tullio Servida

A Covalently Integrated Reduced Graphene Oxide -Ion Exchange Resin Electrode for Efficient CDI

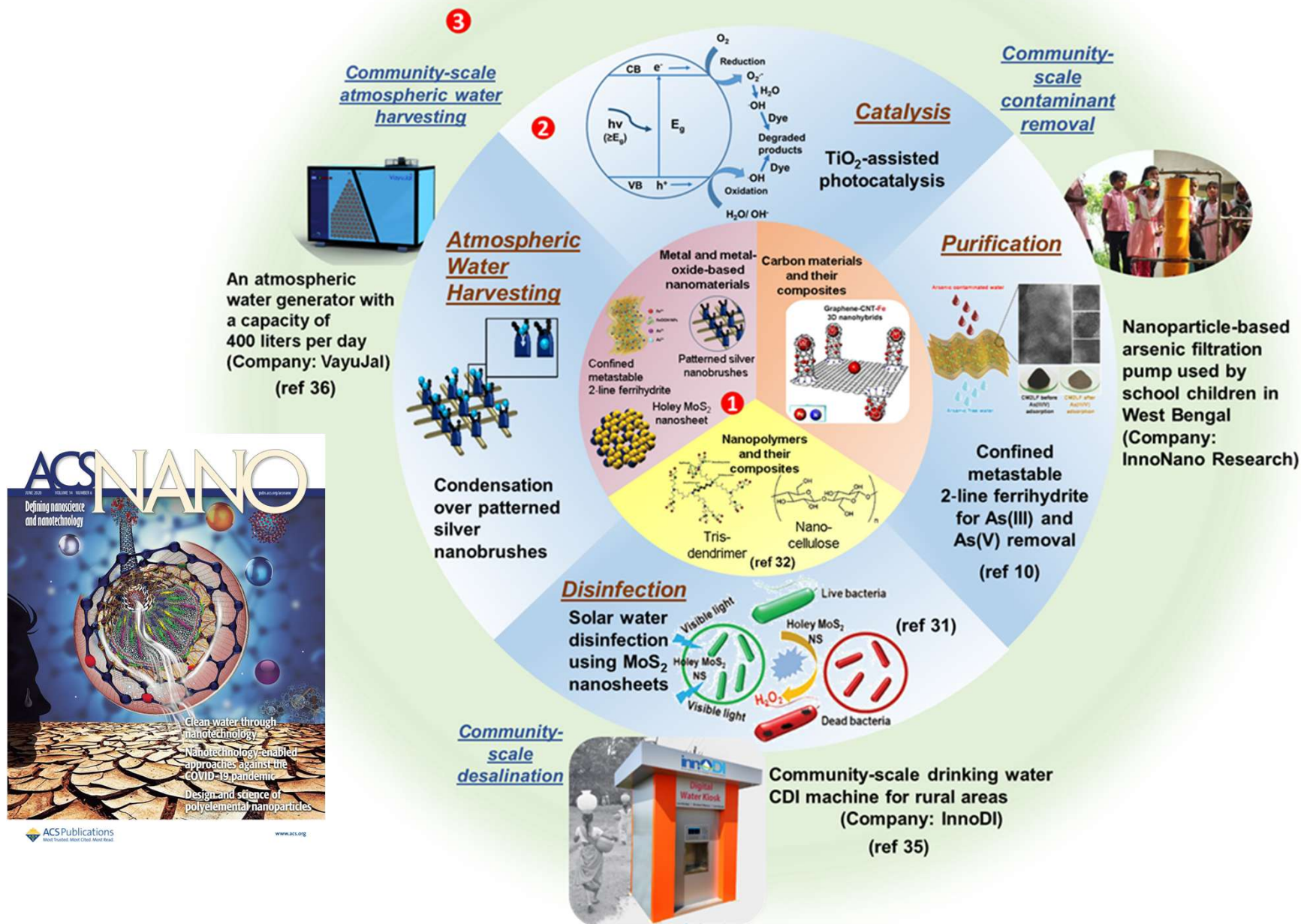


Rabiul *et al.*, *Adv. Mater. Interfaces* **2021**, 8, 2001998

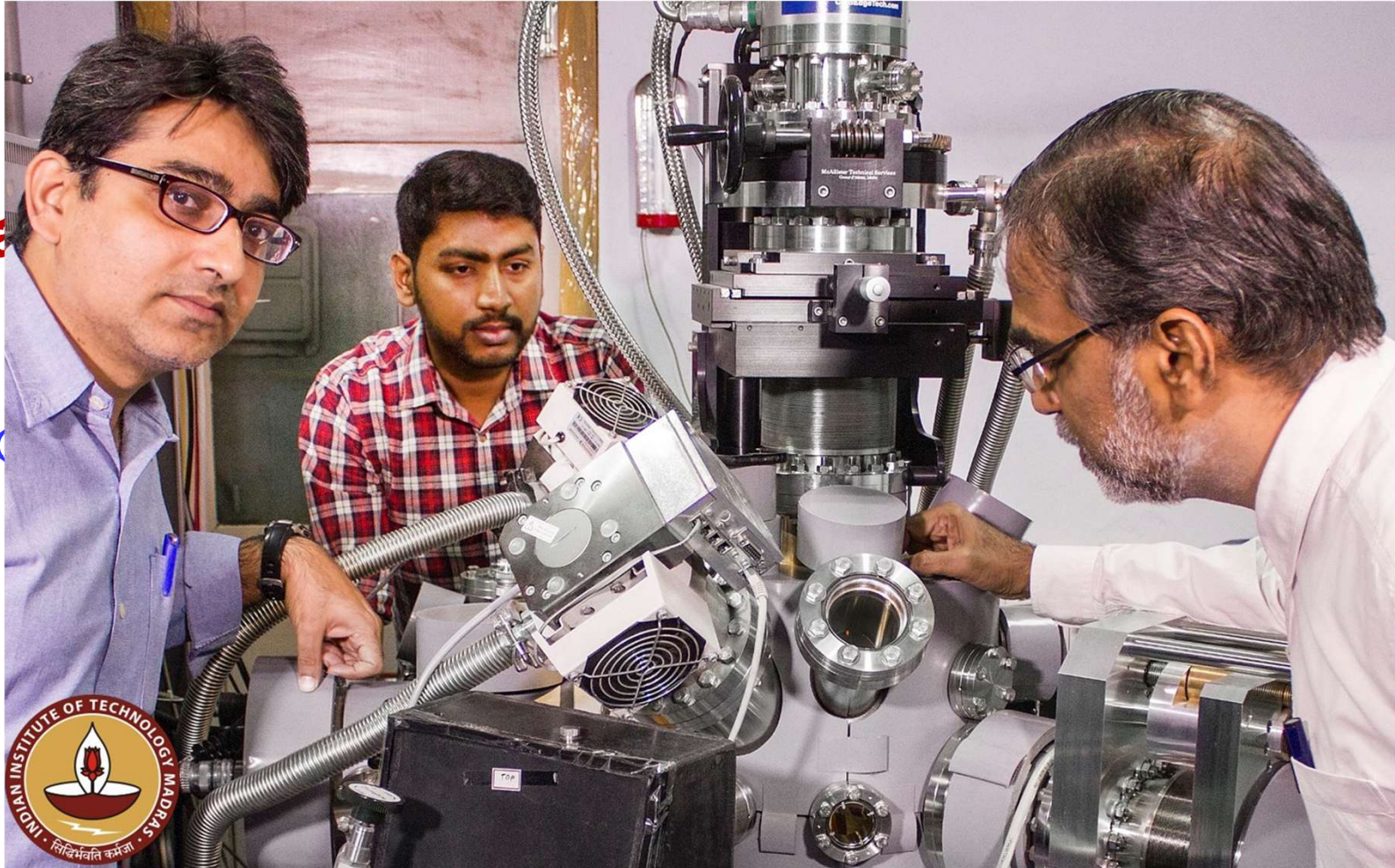
Various stages of electrode preparation



Evolution of materials to products

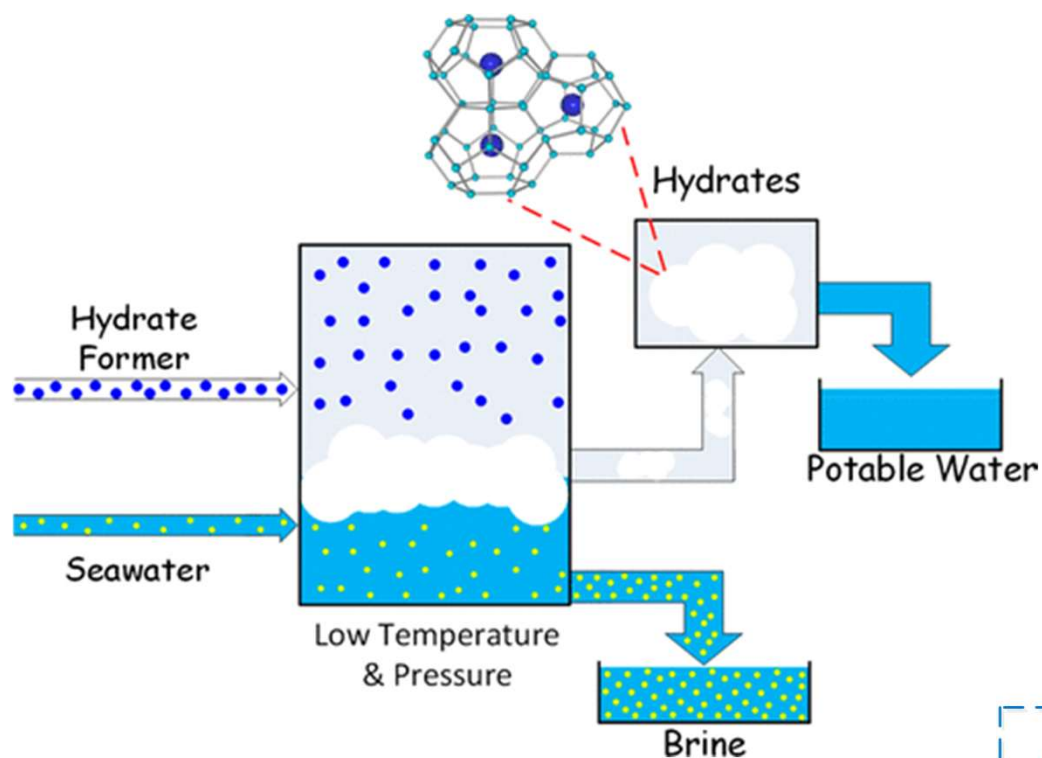


New phenomena



With Rajnish Kumar

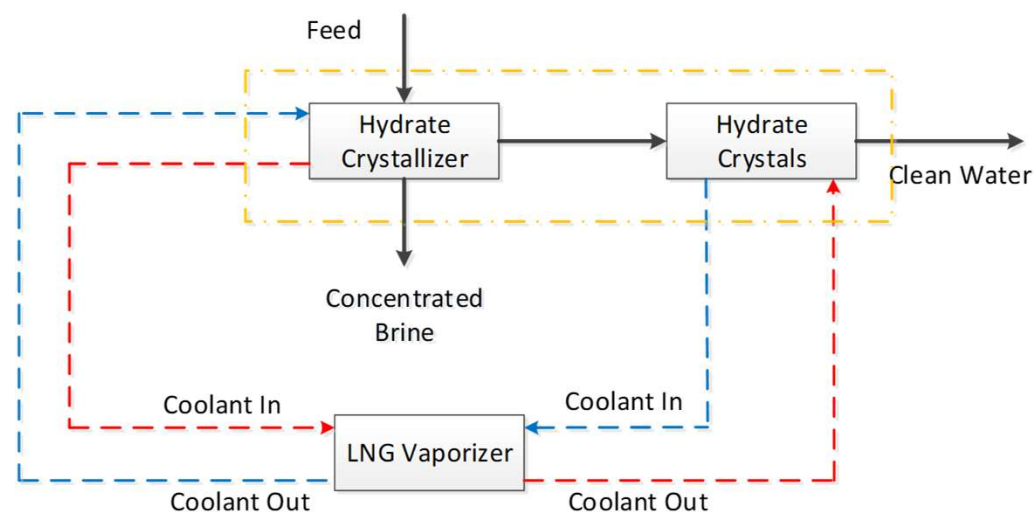
Hydrate-based desalination (HyDesal)



Water dissociated from hydrate is pure

HyDesal process advantages

- ✓ Salts get occluded
- ✓ No chemical reaction, recovery of water is very easy
- ✓ Hydrates consist of 85% water and rest guest gas
- ✓ Not sensitive to impurities or salt concentration



Cold Energy in LNG terminals can be harvested to produce water

Sensors and new opportunities



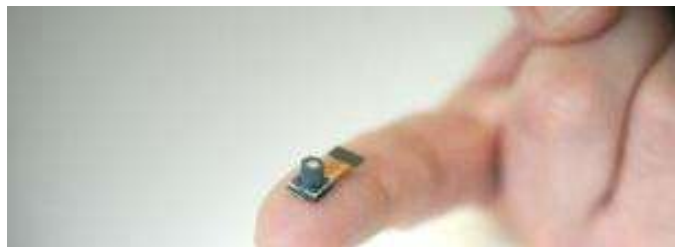
Analog/Grating
Equipment

\$ 5~6 Billion (2017)

a few **100k units** (2017)



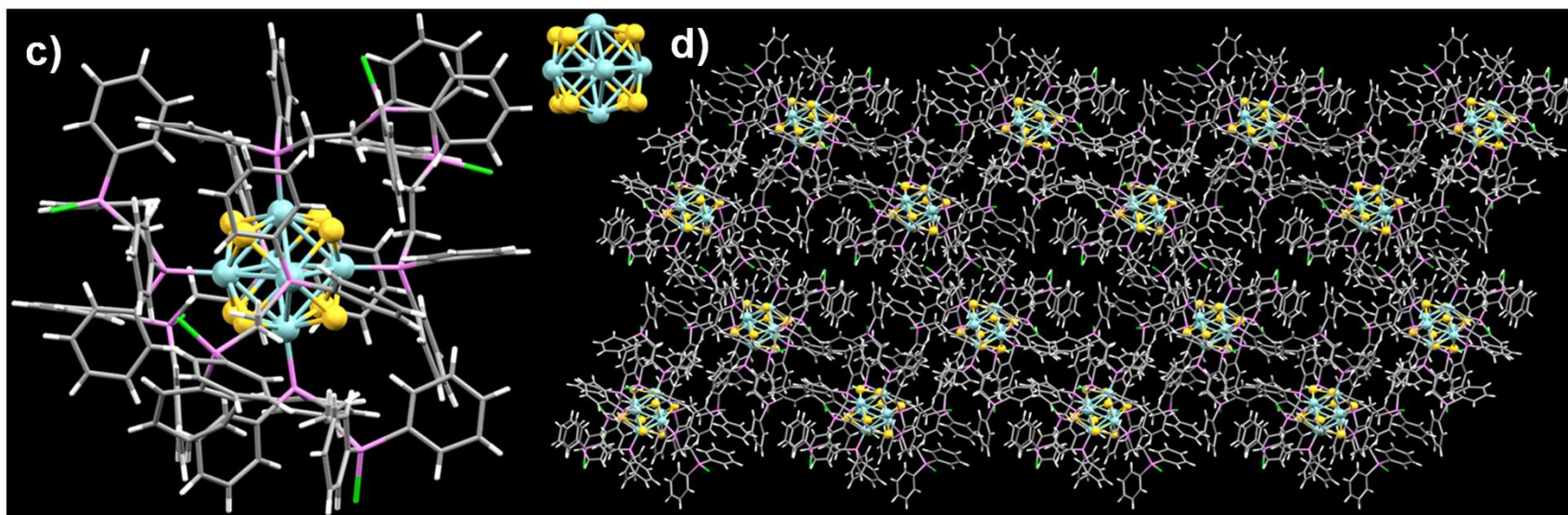
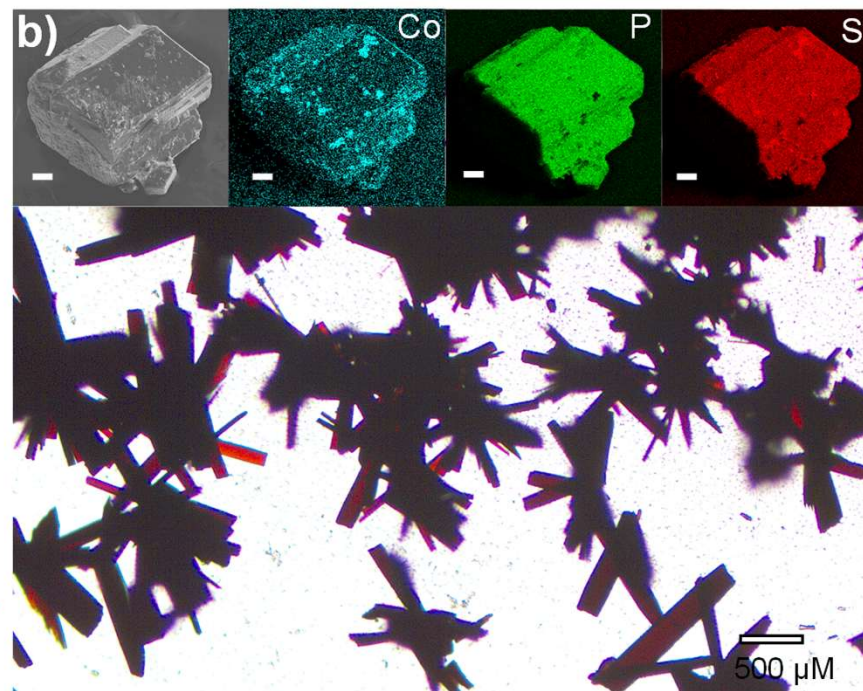
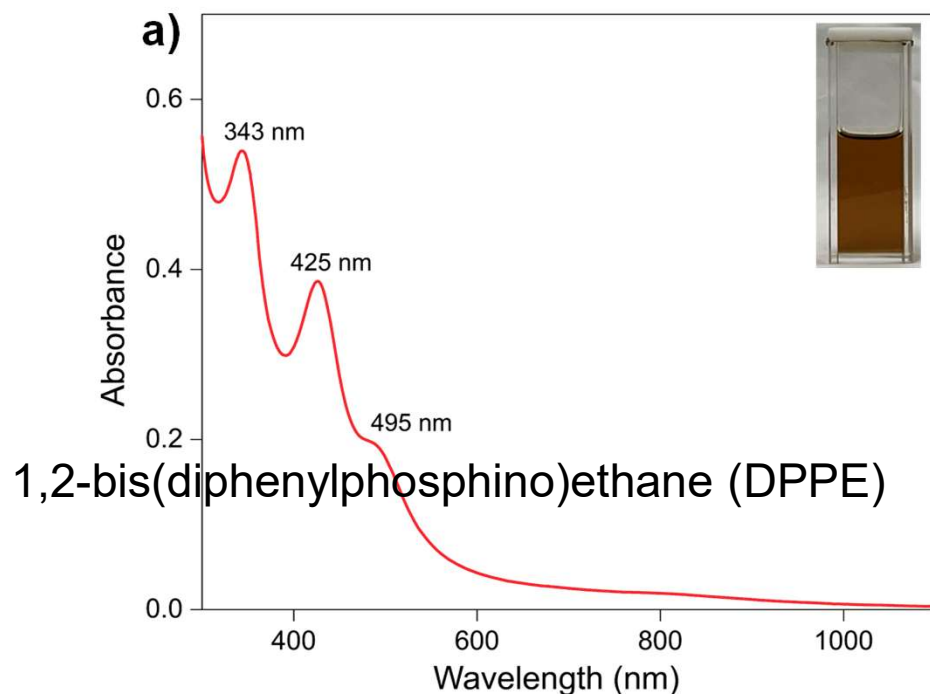
**Ultra compact Low Cost
Spectral Sensor Module**
~ **Billions units** (? 2027)



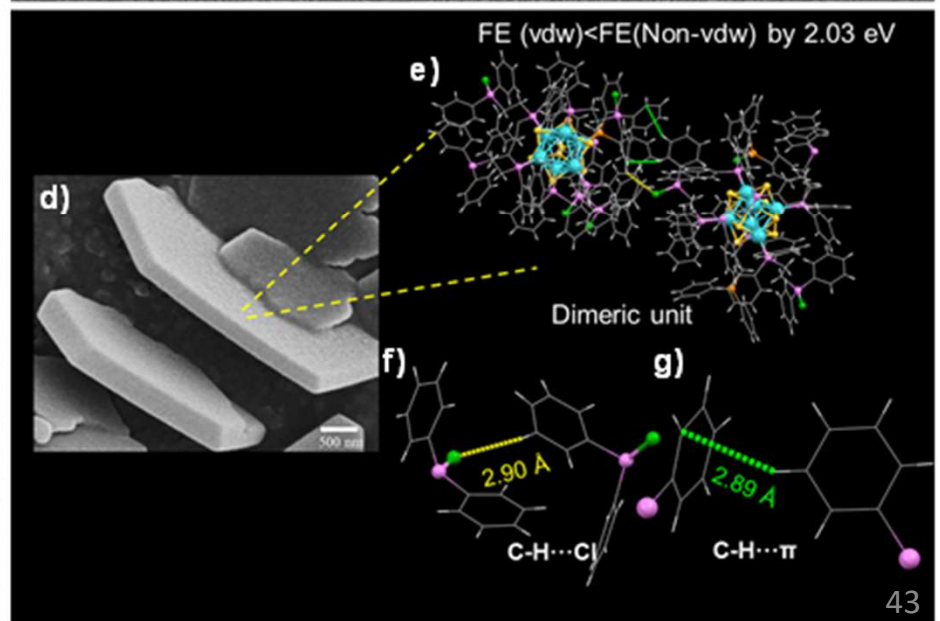
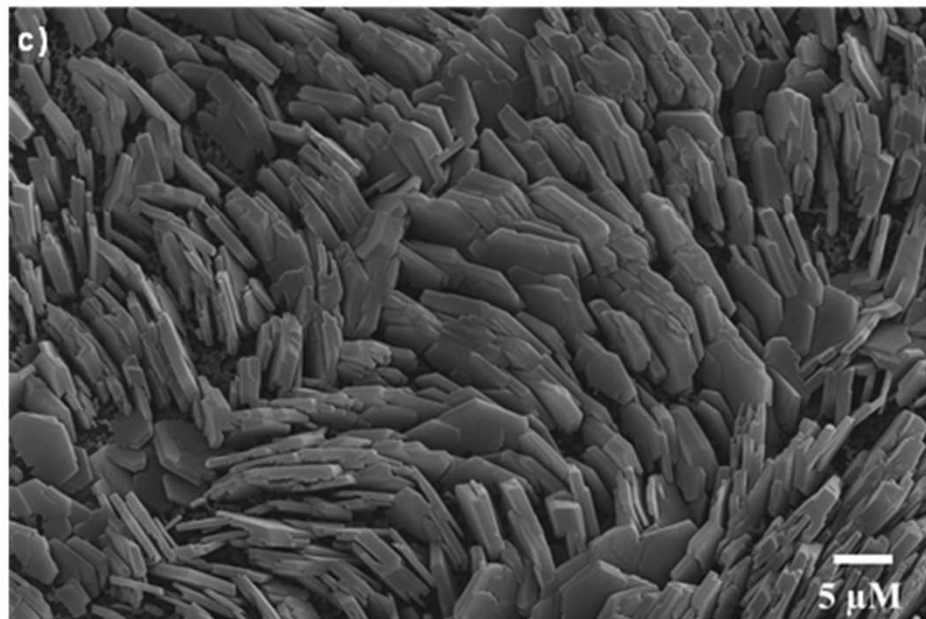
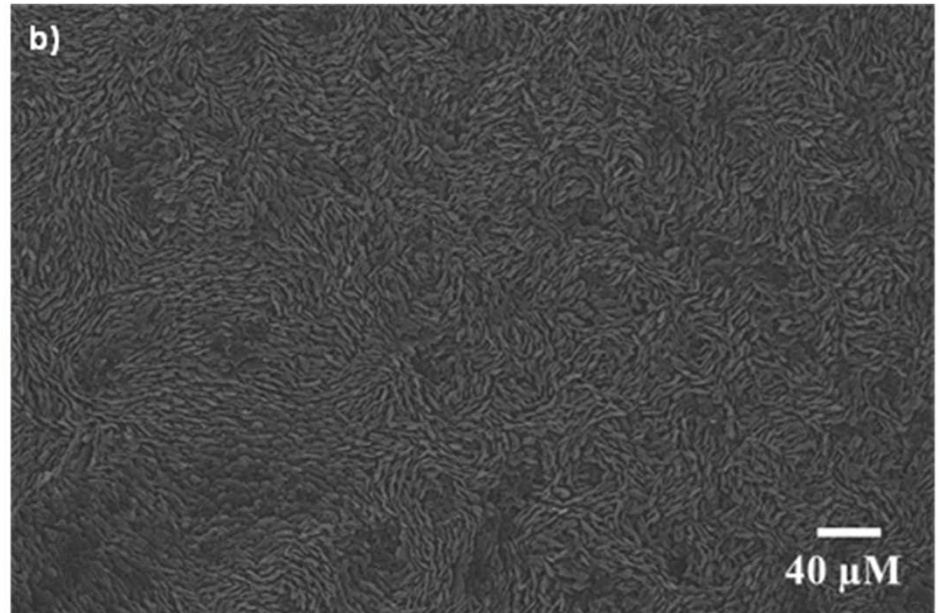
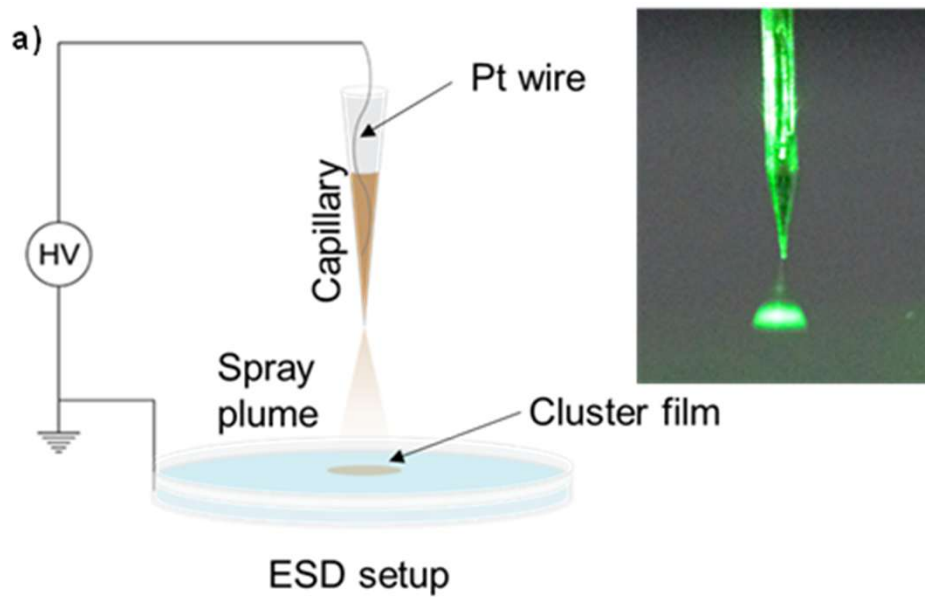
Water quality measurement – In the pipeline

nano λ

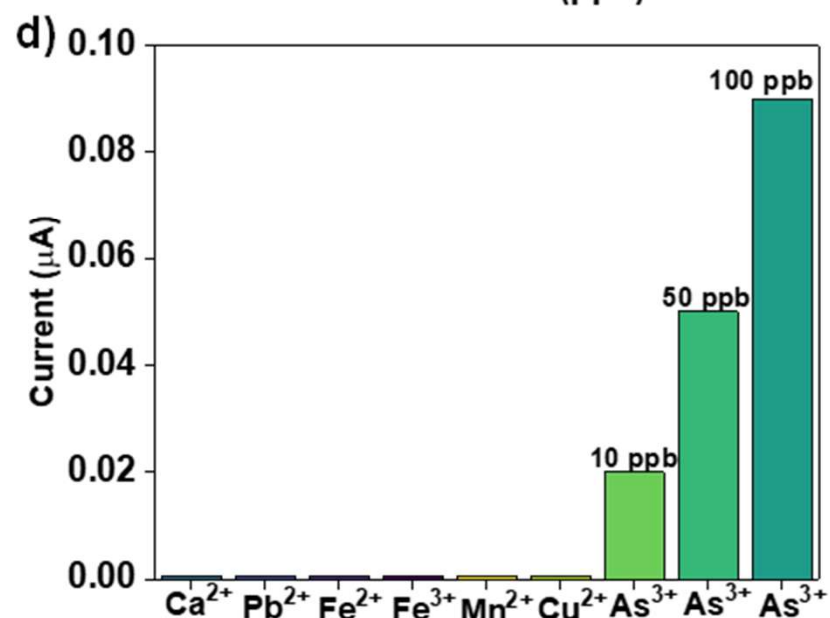
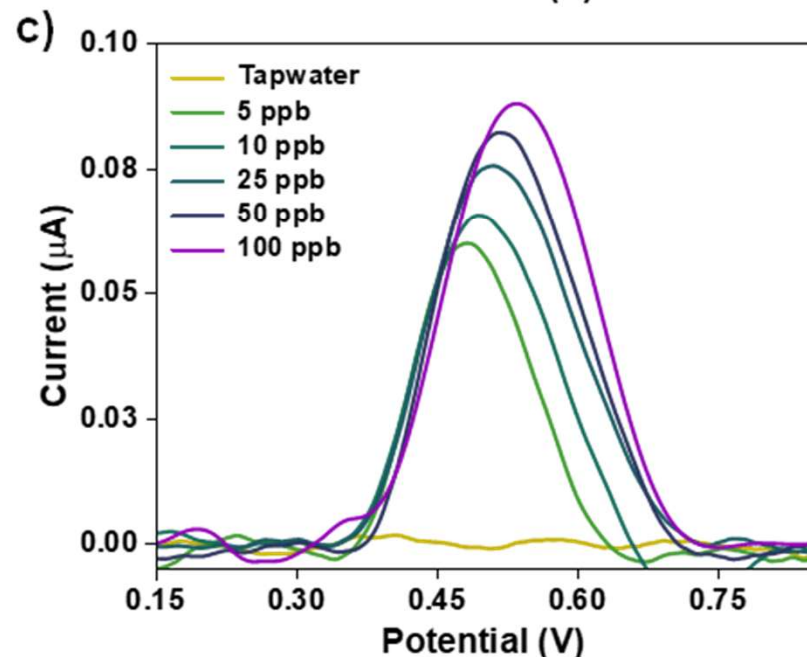
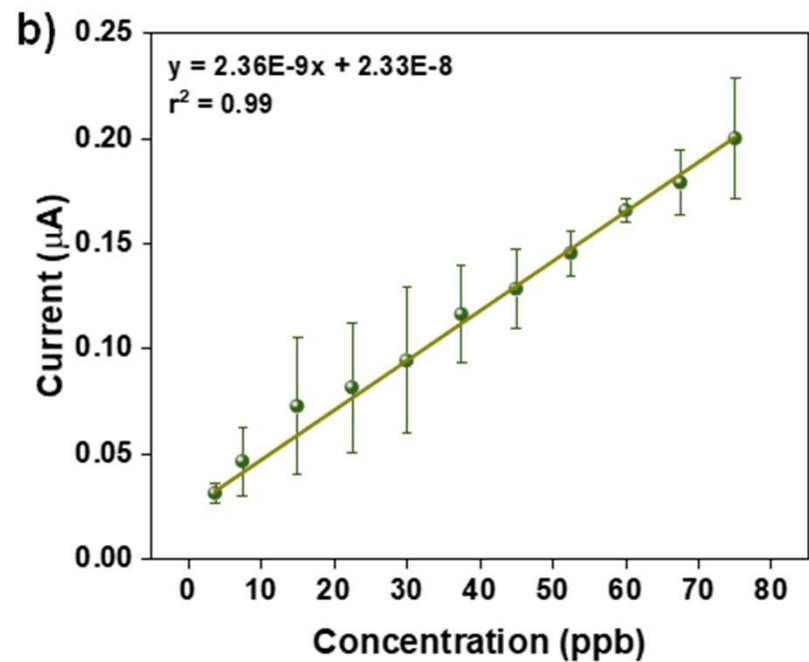
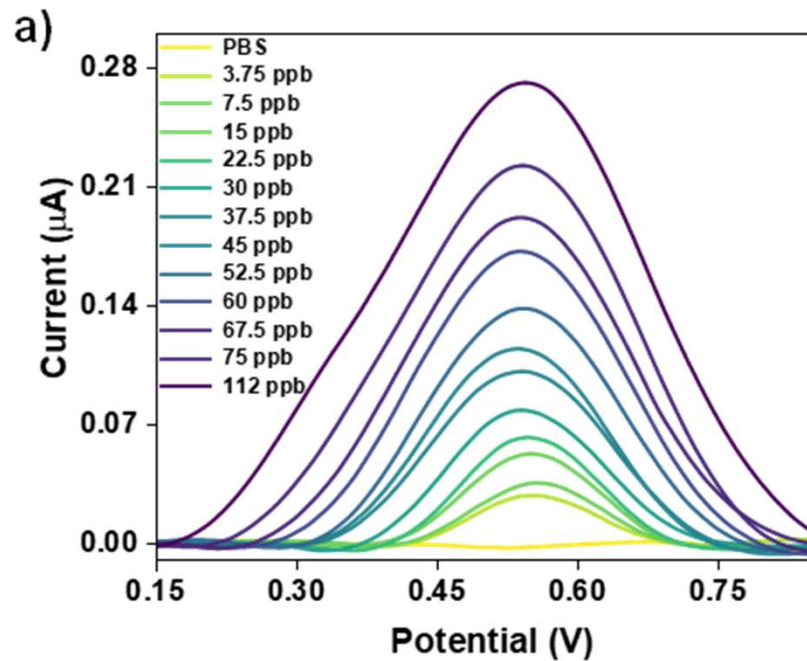
New electrodes - Aligned nanoplates of Co_6S_8



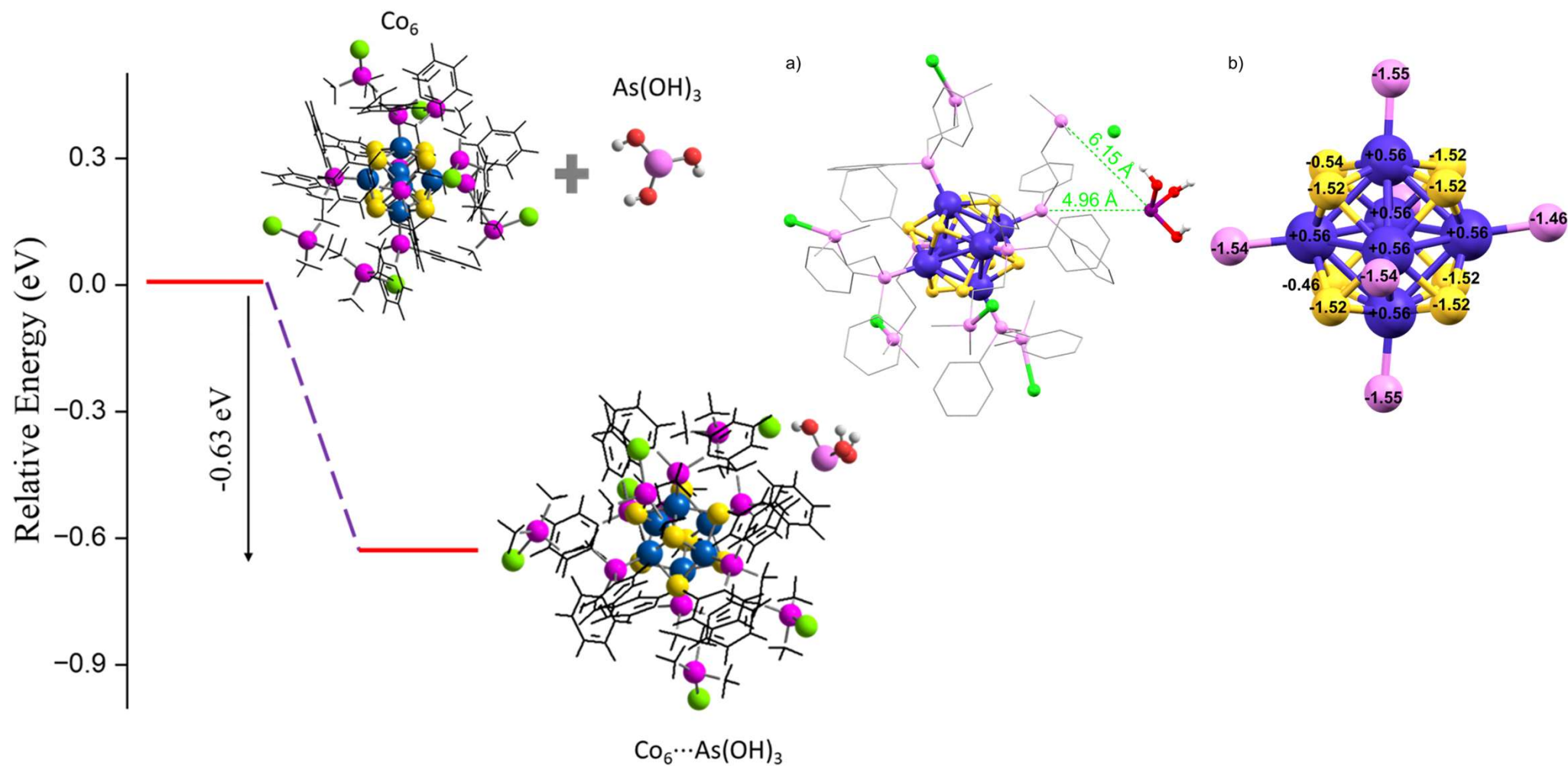
Electrospray deposition



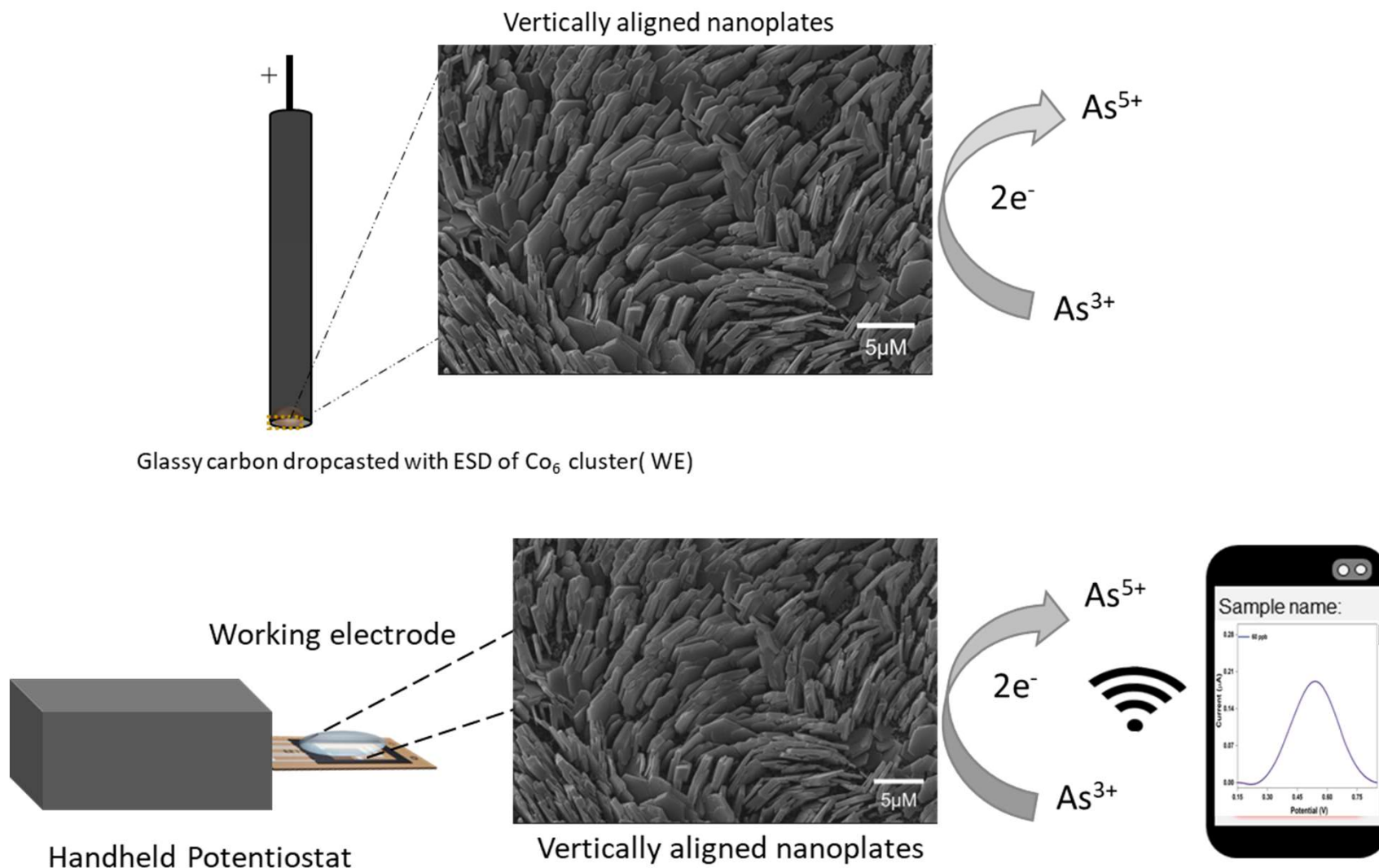
Sensing



Computational insights

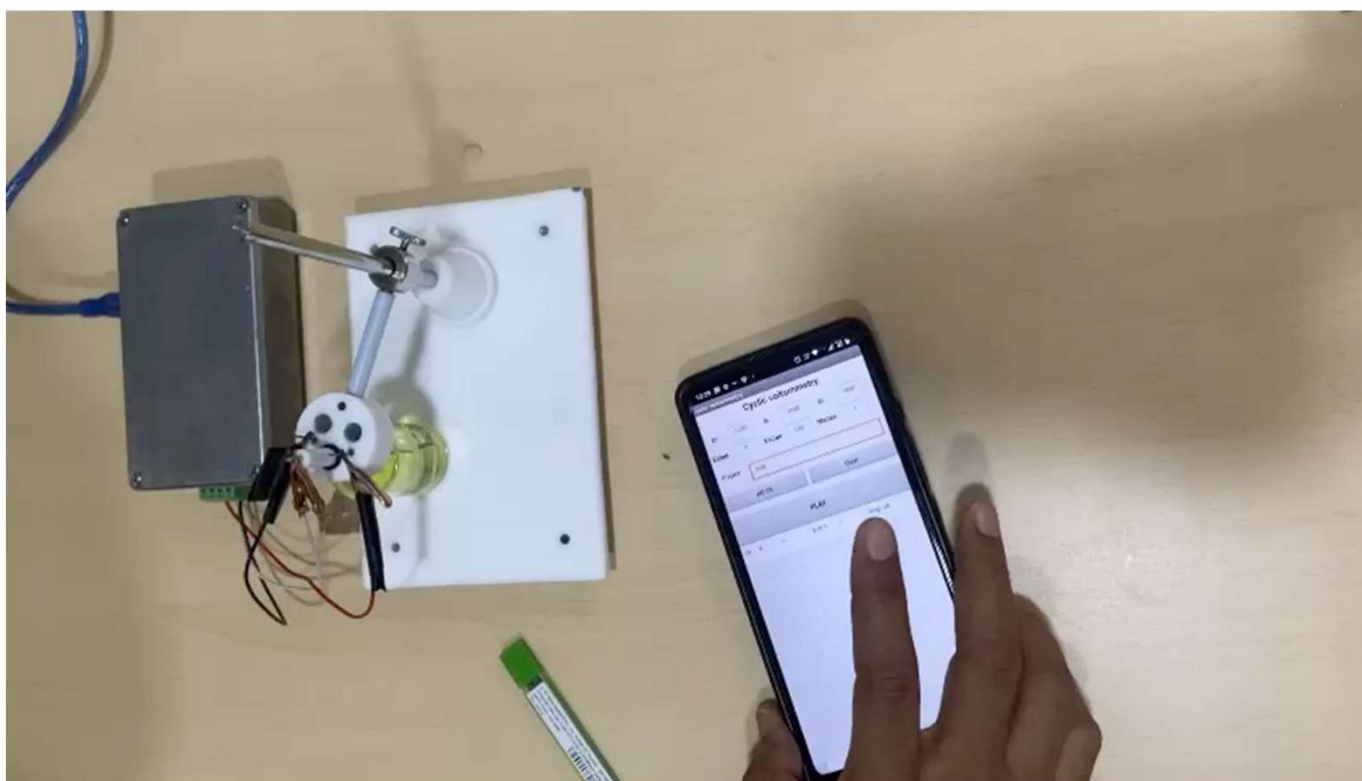


Working electrode



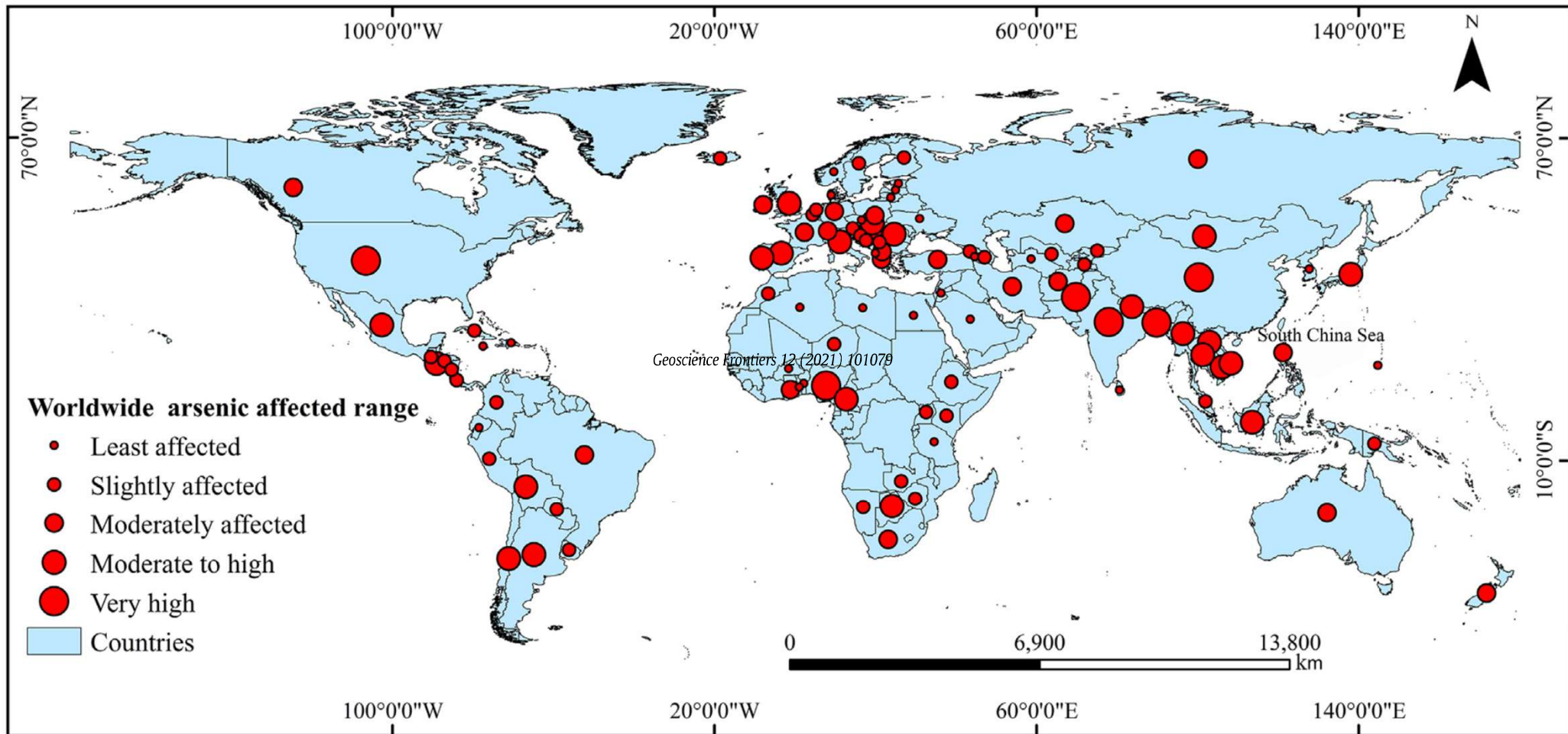
Anagha Jose et al. 2023

Analytical devices

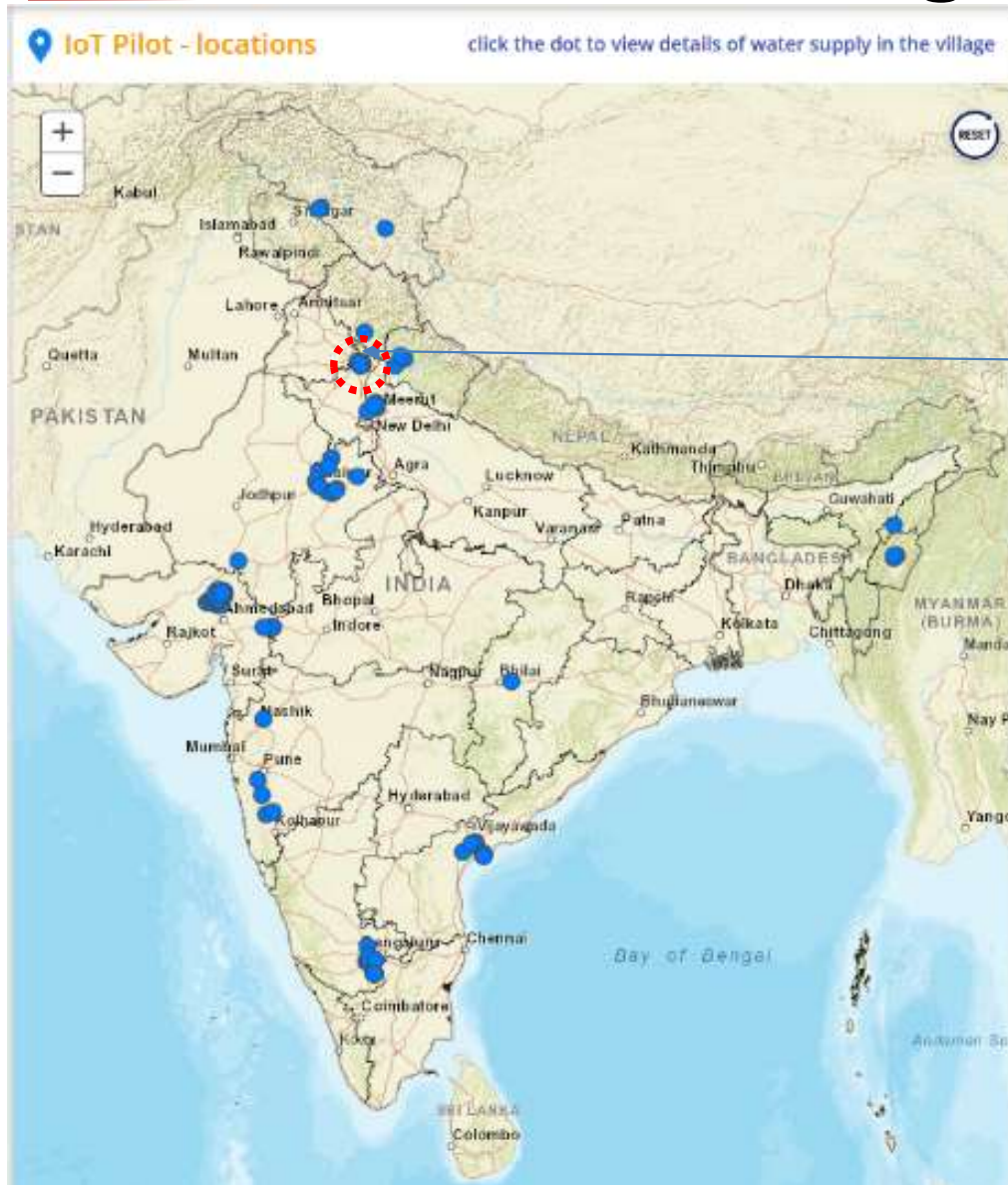


Sourav Kanti Jana

Arsenic poisoning across the world

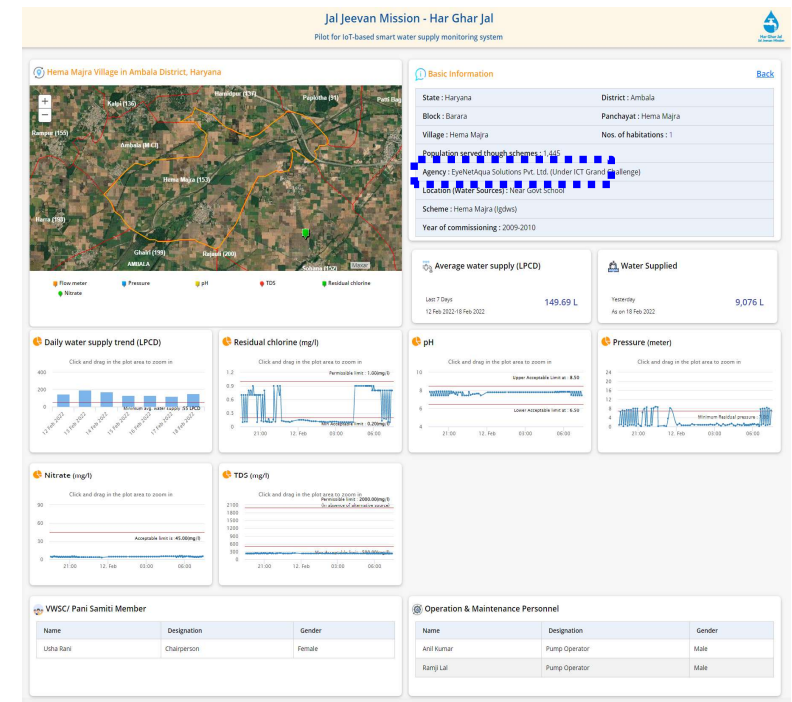


India's water is being monitored



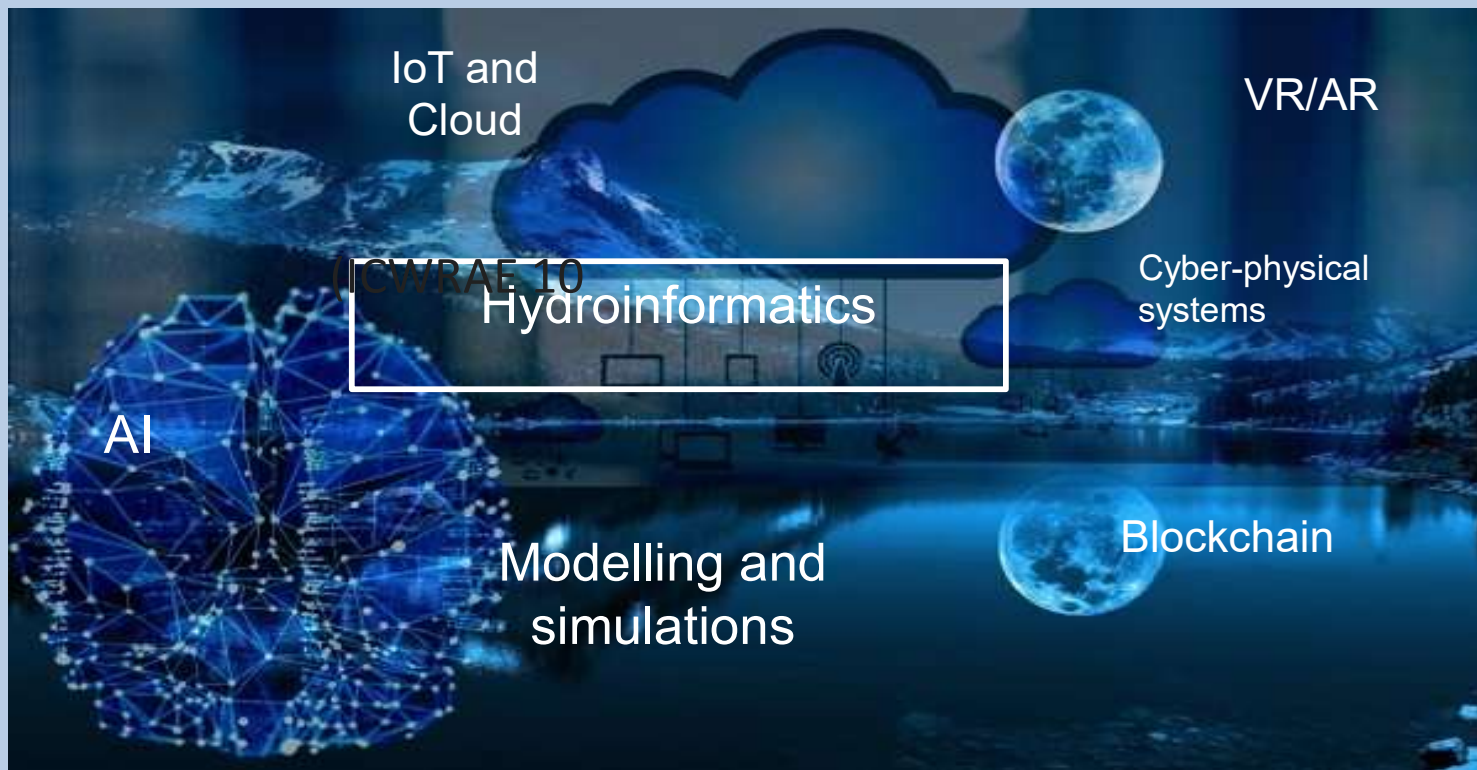
IITM/IISc

Installations made by four companies



Hydroinformatics

Application of computing technologies for efficient, sustainable and equitable water management.

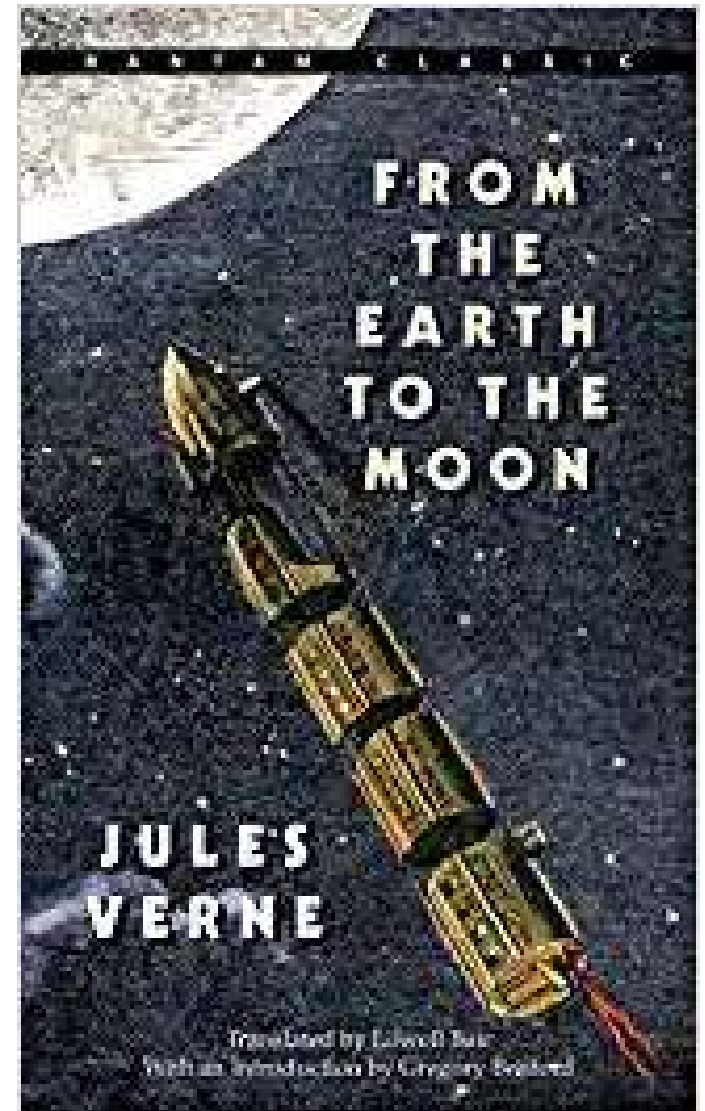
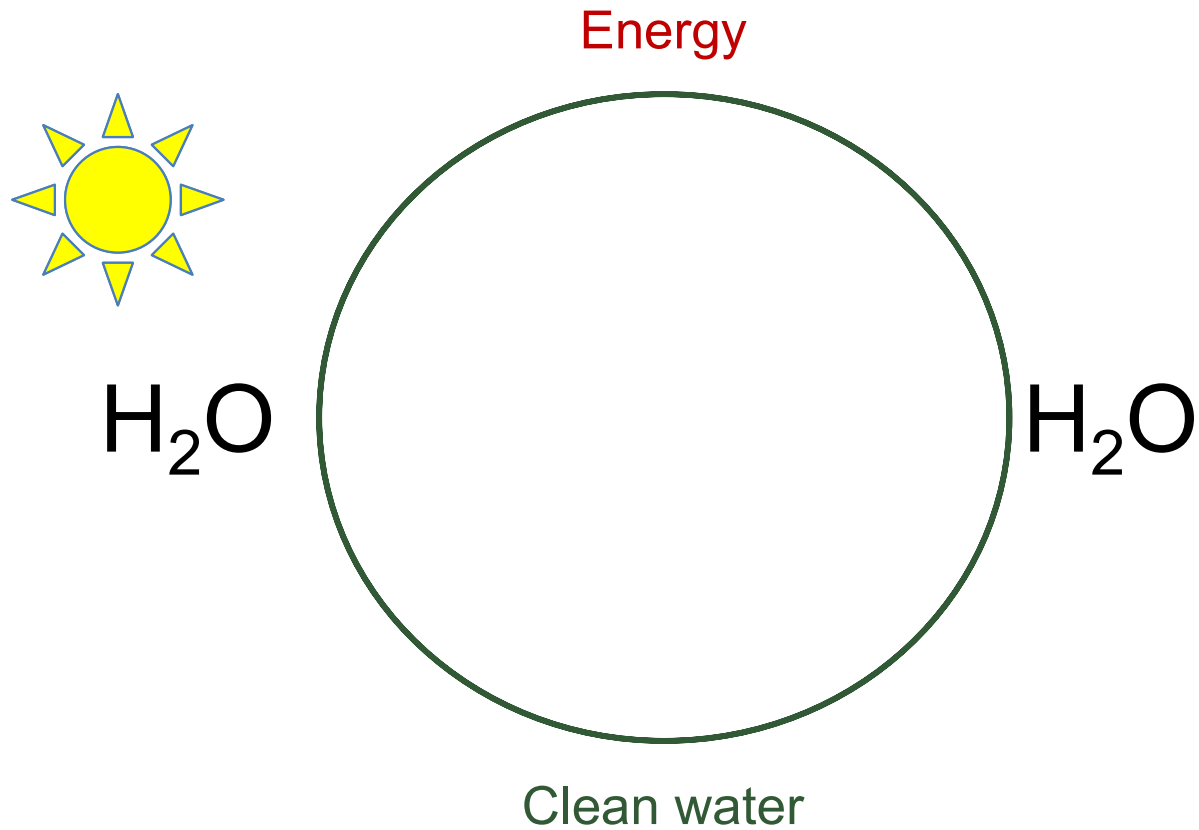


Digital water or water 4.0 will revolutionize water management.



Policy

Our dreams become reality with materials



Affordable, inclusive, sustainable and contextual excellence



International Centre for Clean Water



IIT Madras Research Park



The AMRIT Team, 2013

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Avula Anil Kumar, Chennu Sudhakar, Sritama Mukherjee, Anshup, and Mohan Udhaya Sankar

Funding: Department of Science and Technology, Government of India

Start-ups and partners:

PhD Theses: Bindhu Varughese, M. R. Resmi, M. Venkataramanan, N. Sandhyarani, R. Selvan, A. Sreekumaran Nair, M. J. Rosemary, Renjis T. Tom, C. Subramaniam, Jobin Cyriac, V. R. Rajeev Kumar, D. M. David Jeba Singh, Akshaya Kumar Samal, E. S. Shibu, M. A. Habeeb Muhammed, P. R. Sajanlal, T. S. Sreeprasad, J. Purushothaman, T. Udayabhaskararao, M. S. Bootharaju, Soumabha Bag, Robin John, Kamalesh Chaudhari, Ammu Mathew, Indranath Chakraborty, Radha Gobinda Bhuin, Ananya Baksi, Amitava Srimony, Anirban Som, Rabin Rajan Methikkalam, K. R. Krishnadas, Soujit Sengupta, Depanjan Sarkar, Atanu Ghosh, Rahul Narayanan, Avijit Baidya, Shridevi Bhat, Papri Chakraborty, Swathy Jakka Ravindran, C. K. Manju, Abhijit Nag, S. Vidhya, Jyoti Sarita Mohanty, Debasmita Ghosh, Jyotirmoy Ghosh, Md. Bodiuzzaman, Biswajit Mondal, Tripti Ahuja, Esma Khatun, Krishnan Swaminathan, K. S. Sugi, Amrita Chakraborty, Sudhakar Chennu, Sritama Mukherjee, Madhuri Jash, Sandeep Bose, Md. Rabiul Islam, Pallab Basuri, Mohd Azhardin Ganayee, Tanvi Gupte

>25 Post-doctoral fellows, >130 masters students and visitors





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Thank you all



