



Since 1959

# Affordable clean water using advanced materials

T. Pradeep

Institute Professor, IIT Madras

[pradeep@iitm.ac.in](mailto: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

Prof. S. A. Sannasiraj and colleagues





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

Water is the most important inheritance of our planet

Water is at the centre of action



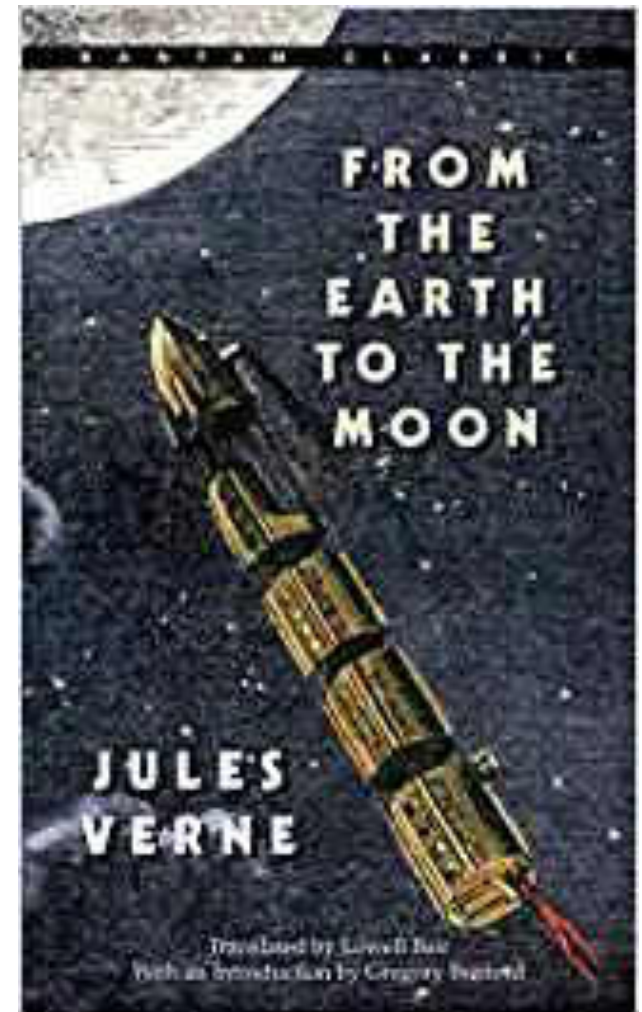
There is water in everything we do.



From S. Vishwanath

© Robert Szucs/Grasshopper Geography

Our dreams become reality with materials



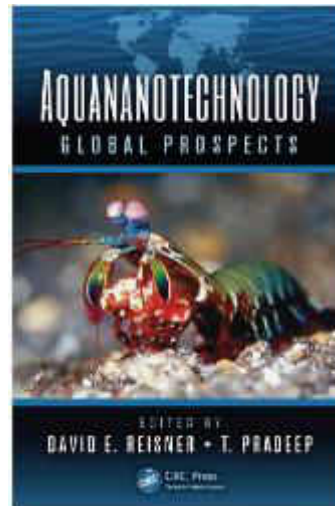
# Water purification, history

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).

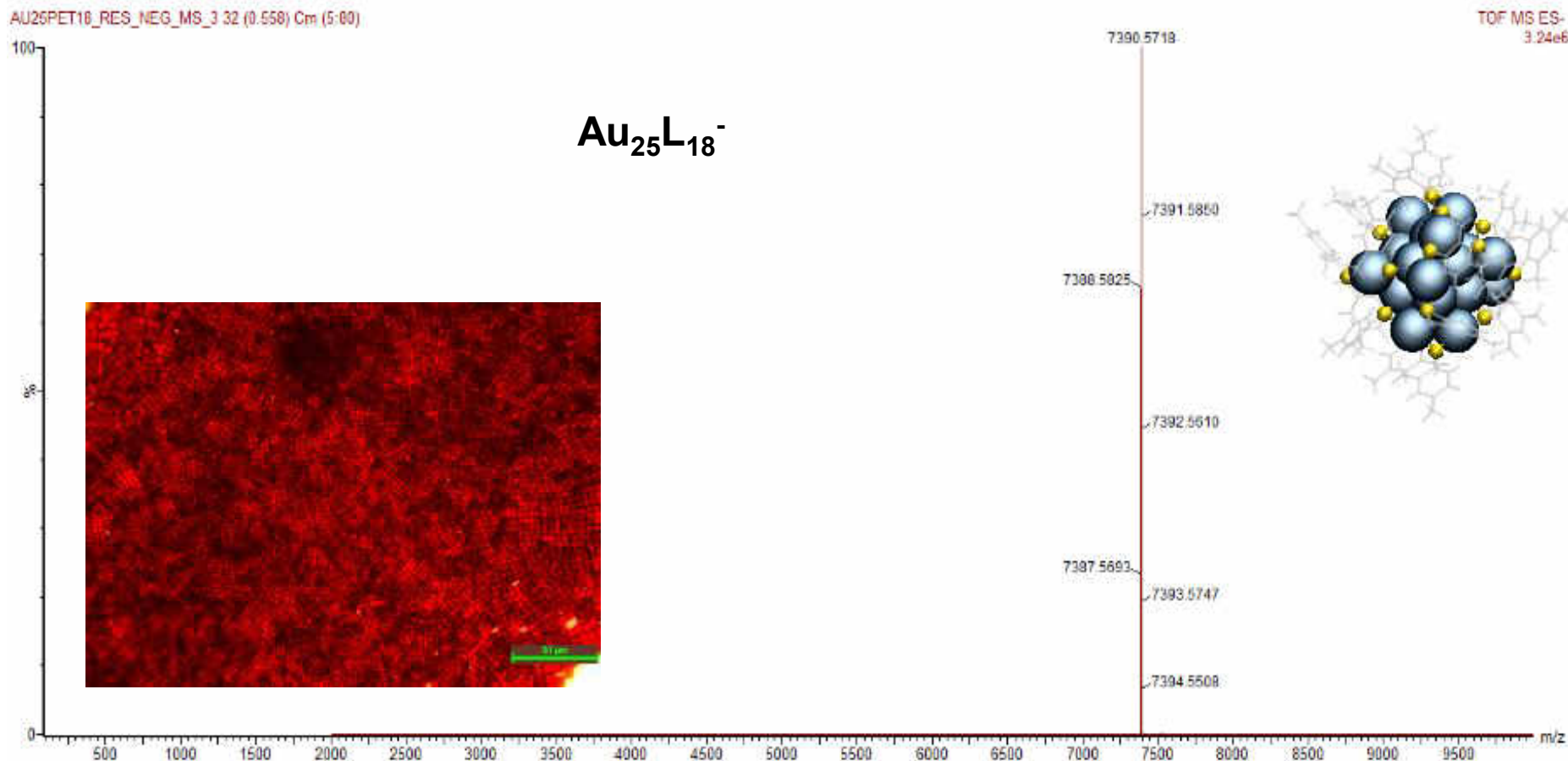
| Year | Milestone                                                                                                           |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1804 | Setup of world's first city-wide municipal 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<br>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



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

# Clean water for everyone

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ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering Editorial,  
December 2016

# Water positive materials

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

Mohan Udhaya Sankar<sup>1</sup>, Sahaja Aigal<sup>1</sup>, Shihabudheen M. Malyekkal<sup>1</sup>, Amrita Chaudhary, Anshup, Avula Anil Kumar, Kamallesh Chaudhari, and Thalappil Pradeep<sup>2</sup>

Unit of Nanoscience and Thematic Unit of Excellence

Edited by Eric Hoek, University of California, Los Angeles

Creation of affordable materials for constant access to 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 purifier without electricity. The critical problem in the synthesis of stable materials that can reliably function in the presence of complex species in drinking water that deposit and cause scale on surfaces. Here we show that such constant access to clean drinking 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, form. These materials have been used to develop a water purifier to deliver clean drinking water locally. The ability to prepare nanostructured composites at ambient temperature has wide relevance for water purification.



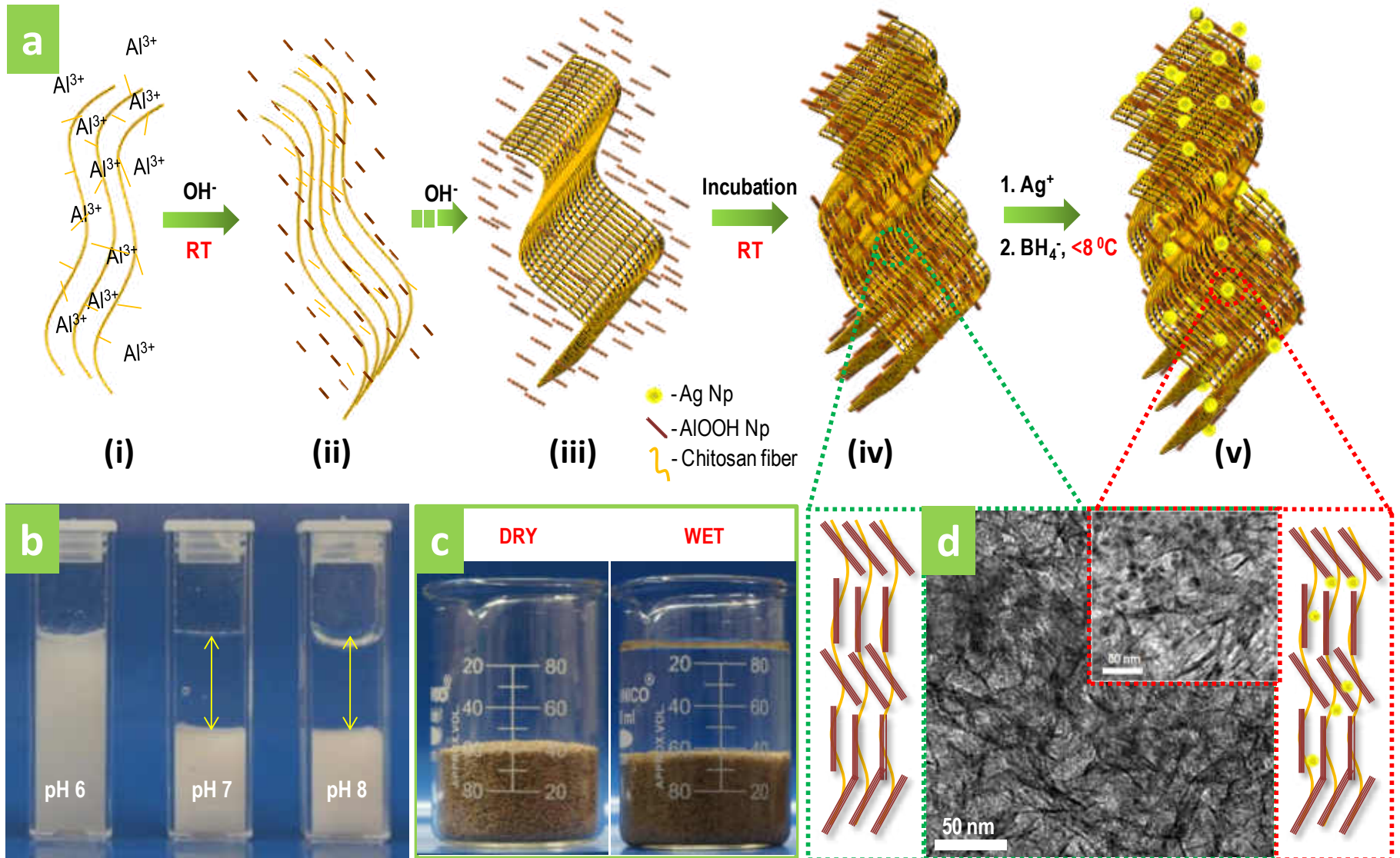
Chennai 600 036, India

Received for review November 21, 2012

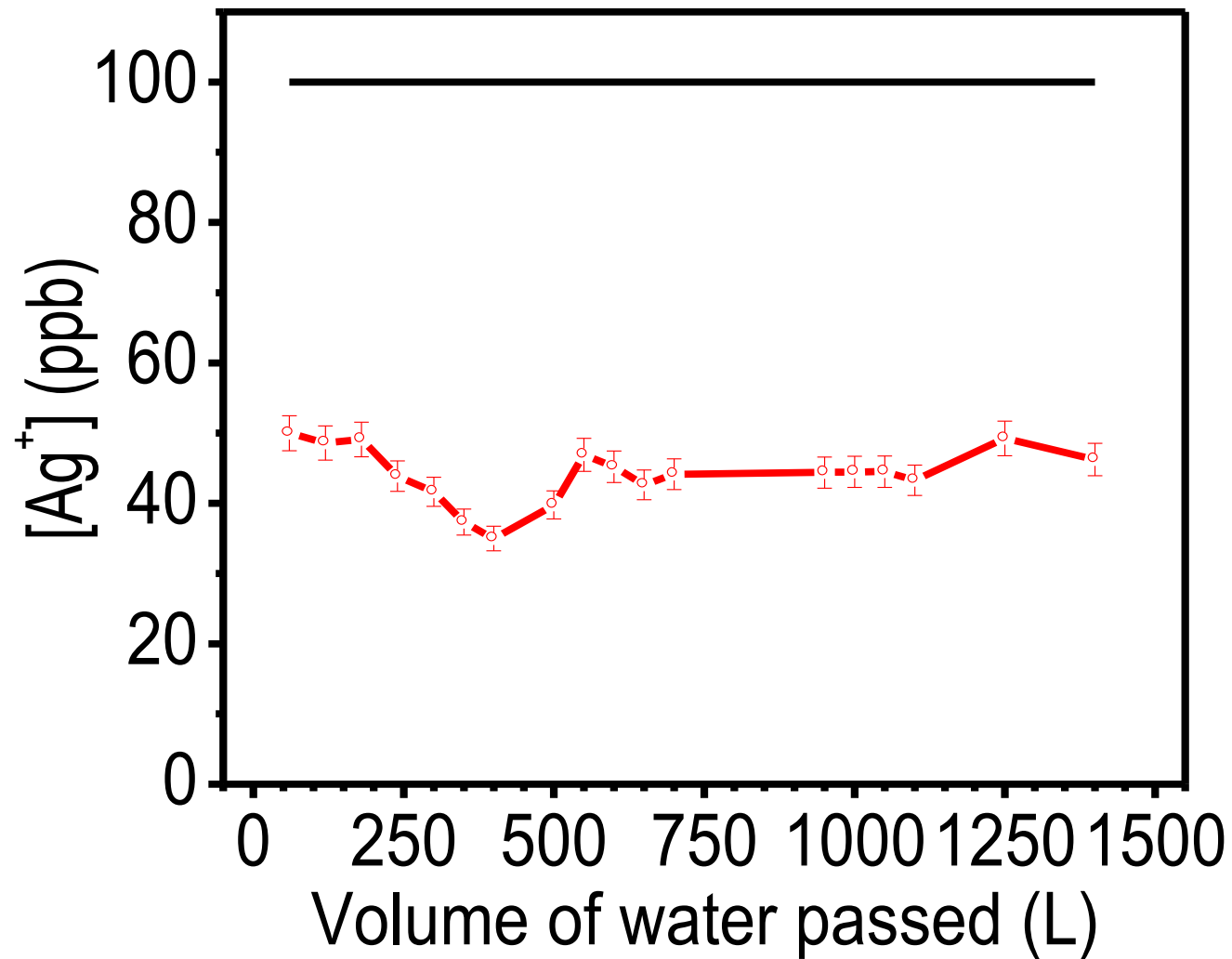
able; and (c) continued retention of the material is difficult. A unique family of nanocrystalline granular composite materials prepared through an aqueous route. The retention is attributed to abundant  $\alpha$ -chitosan, which help in the crystallization and also ensure strong covalent adhesion to the matrix. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy confirms that the composition is rich in silver. Using hyperspectral imaging, the silver in the water was confirmed. The silver nanoparticles activate the silver nanoparticle antimicrobial activity in drinking water. We demonstrate an affordable water purifier that can purify water. We demonstrate an affordable water purifier that can purify water. We demonstrate an affordable water purifier that can purify water.

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

# How to make?

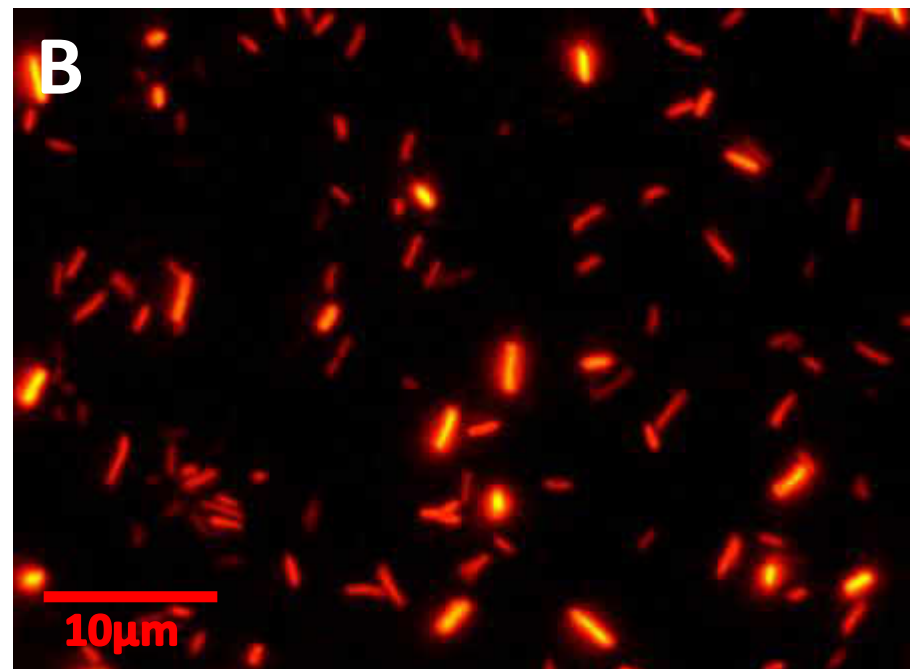
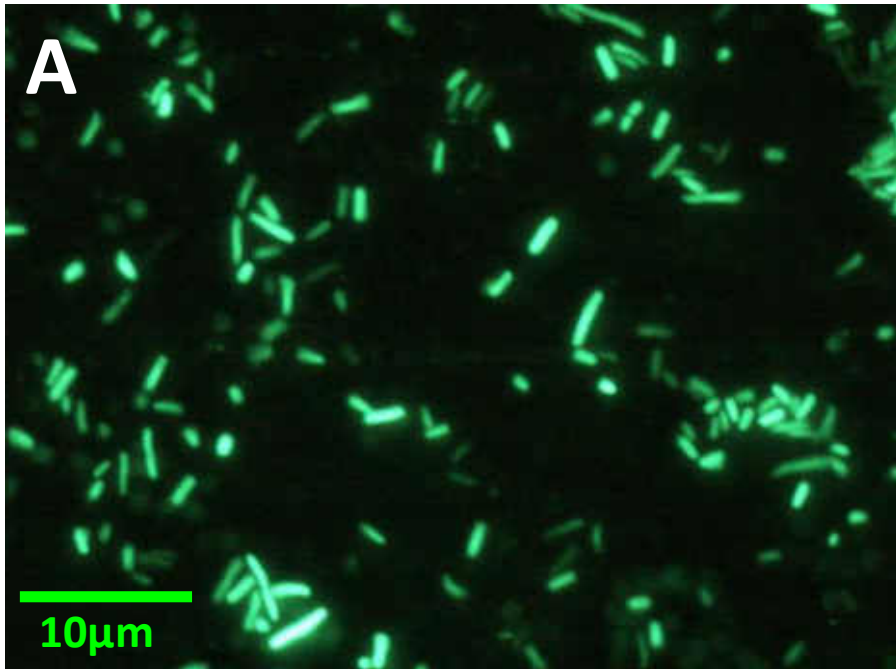


# What is special?

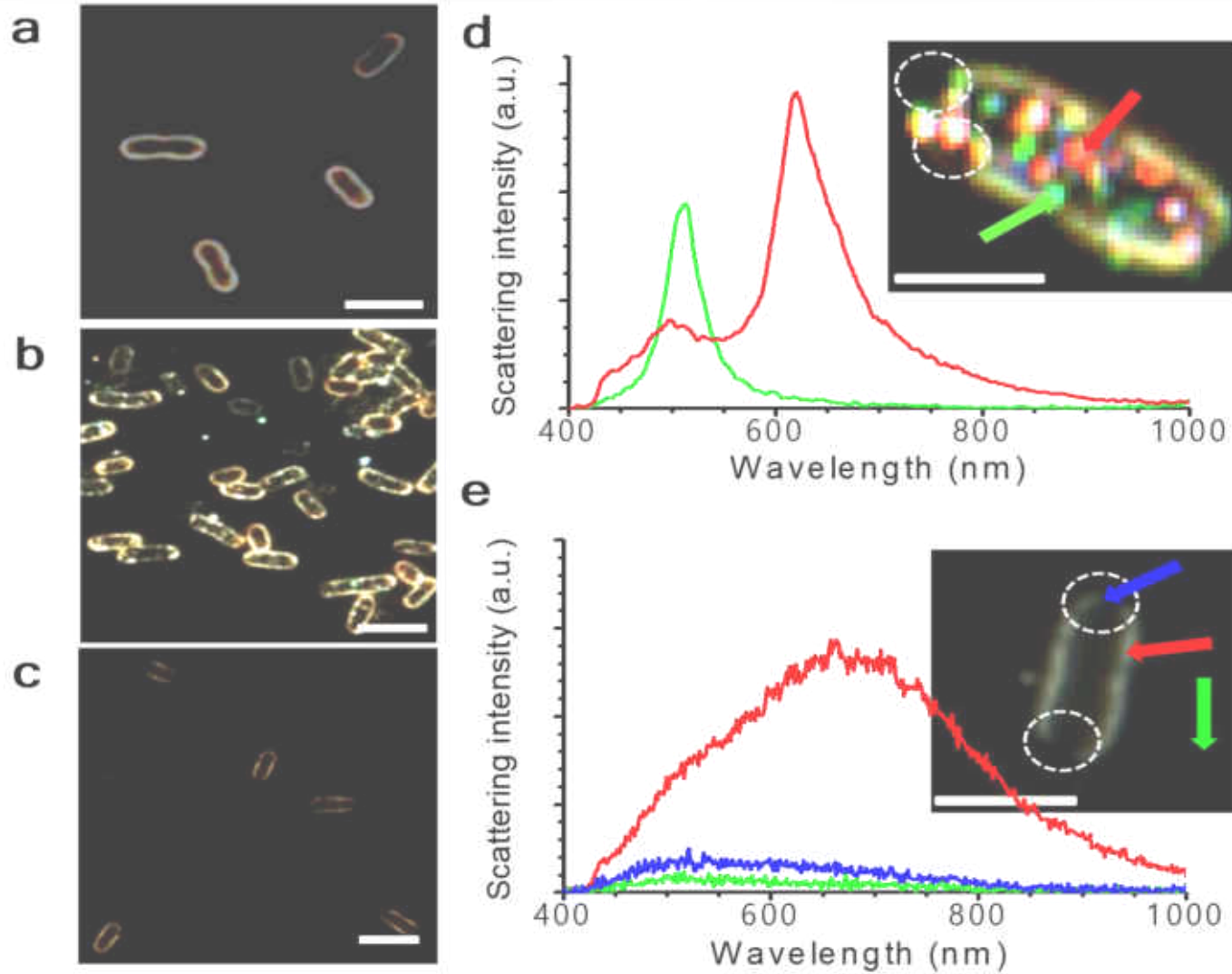


# Live/dead staining experiments

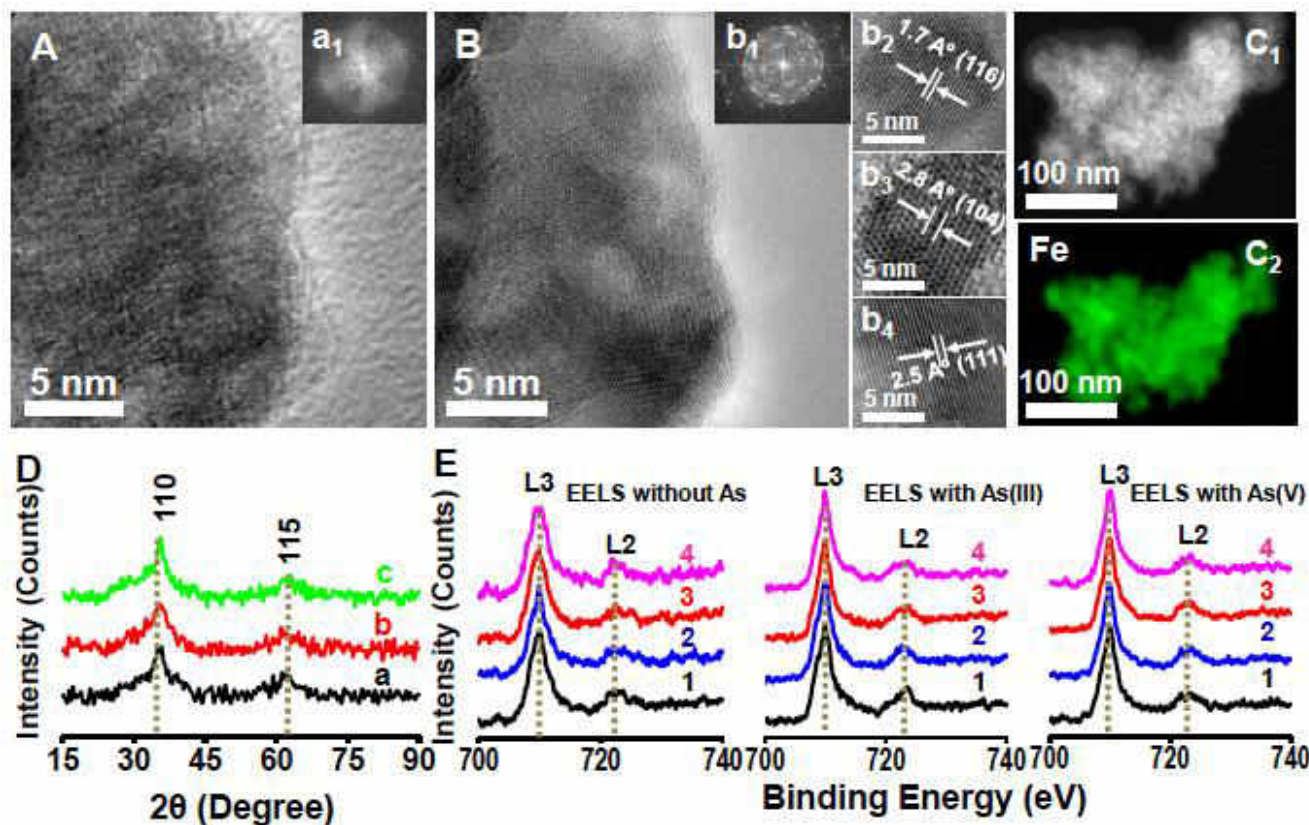
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# No nanotoxicity



# Variety of materials



www.advmat.de

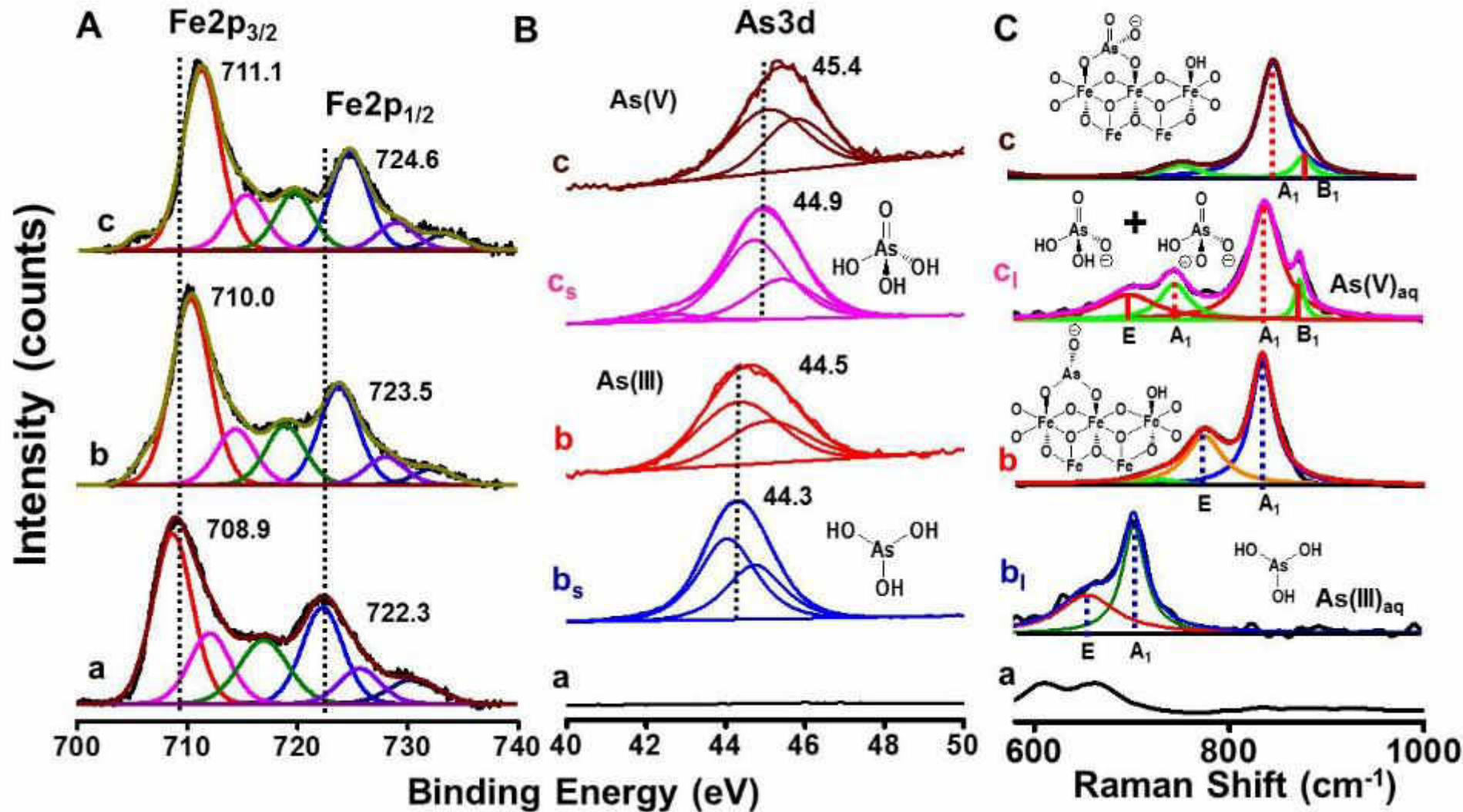
Author P ADVANCED MATERIALS

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 Bhui, Soujit Sen Gupta, Anshup, Mohan Udhaya Sankar, Amrita Chaudhary, Ramesh Kumar, and T. Pradeep\*

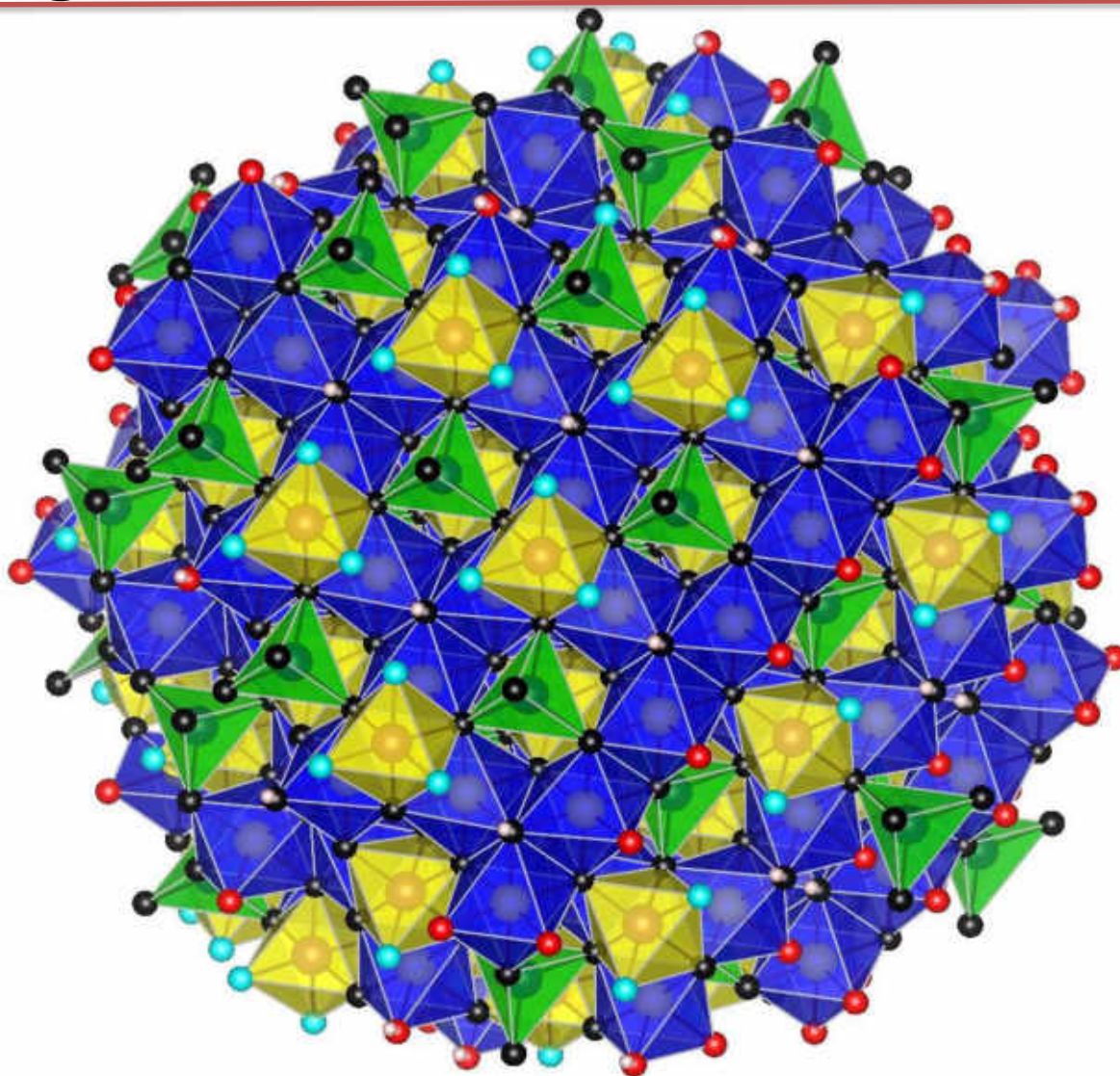
Communication

# Mechanism

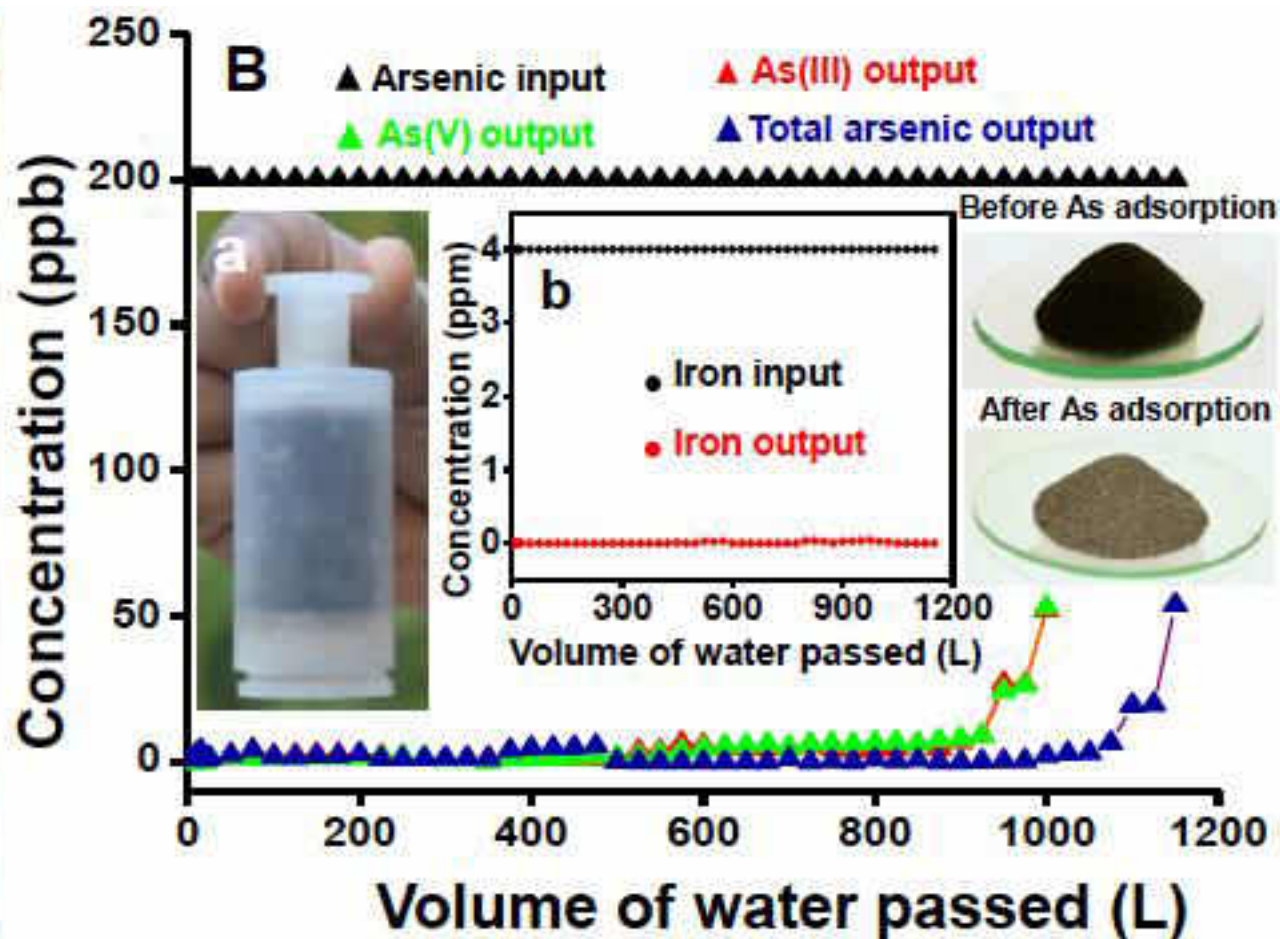


# Modeling surfaces

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# Lab studies



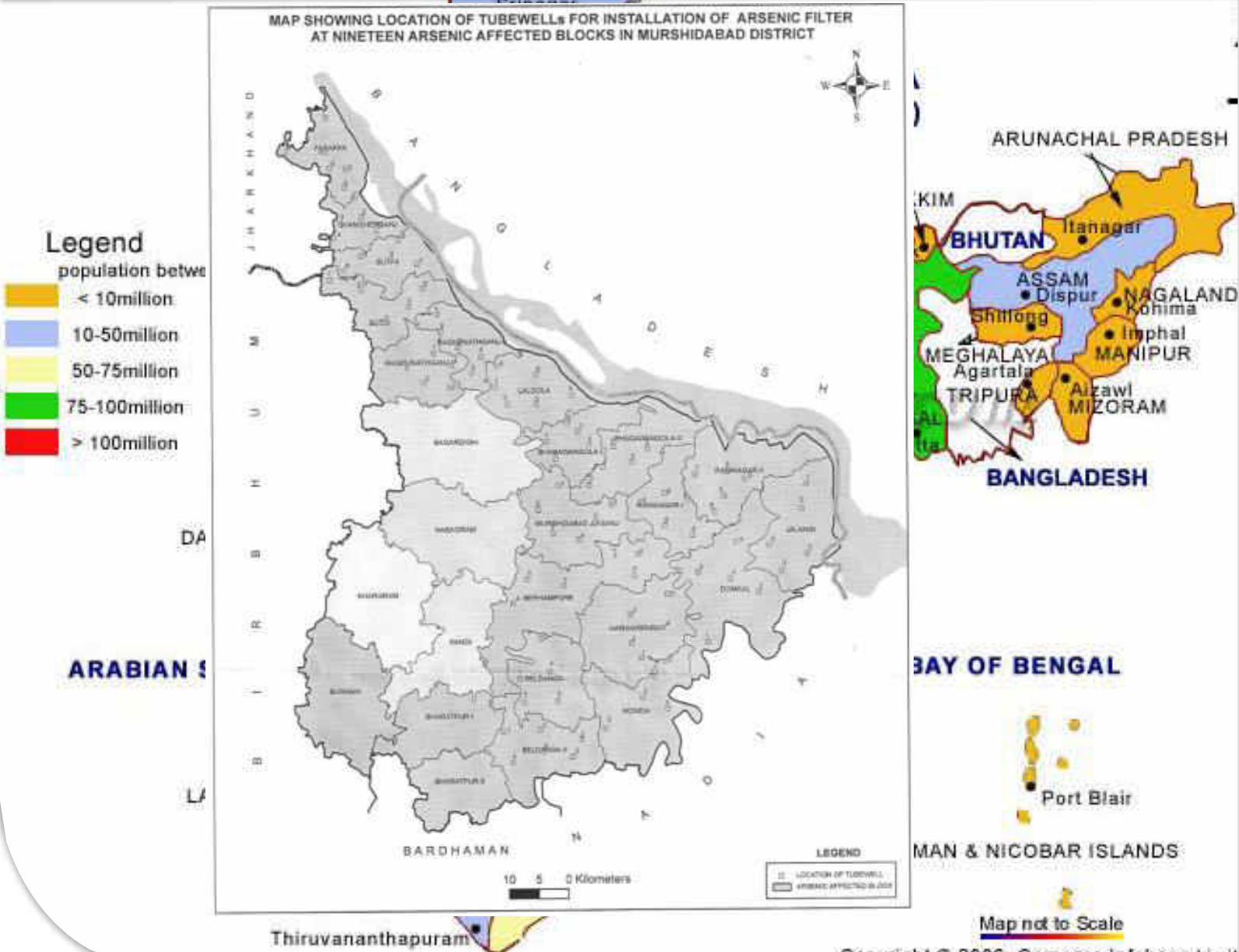
# Initial pilot studies

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# 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 blue cylindrical tanks mounted on a metal frame. The plant is situated outdoors on a dirt and grass area, with trees in the background. A sign is visible in the background.

Existing plant in 40 cents

- Existing unit for iron and arsenic removal – 20 m<sup>3</sup>/h
- Uses activated alumina and iron oxide (old generation of adsorbents)

A photograph of a new water treatment plant. It features three tall, blue cylindrical tanks connected by a complex network of white pipes and valves. The plant is enclosed in a metal fence.

New plant in 3 cents

- Existing unit for iron and arsenic removal – 18 m<sup>3</sup>/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**

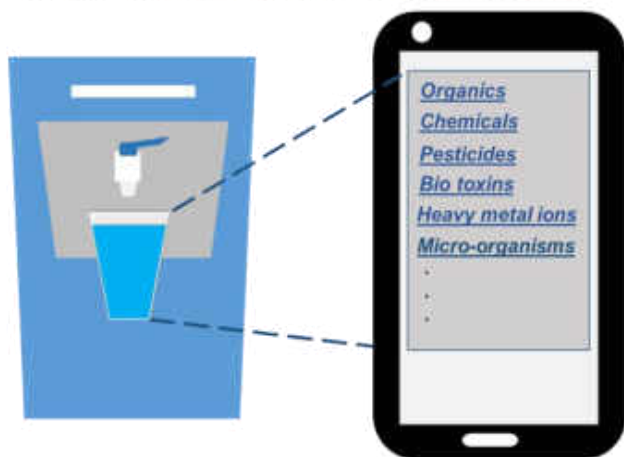
# Cleanwater at 2.1 paise per litre!

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

| Sr.No | Design population                               | 1,071             | Plant capacity/70 LPCD                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|       | 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 liter of water                         | 2.1 Paise per ltr | 0.025 cents                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|       |                                                 | 1.36              | Rs. per head per day                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 9     | Cost of replacement of media                    | 40.80             | =Media replacement cost per year/365/Design population                                                                                                                                        |
|       |                                                 |                   | per head per month for 70 LPCD water                                                                                                                                                          |

# Smart water purifiers and big data

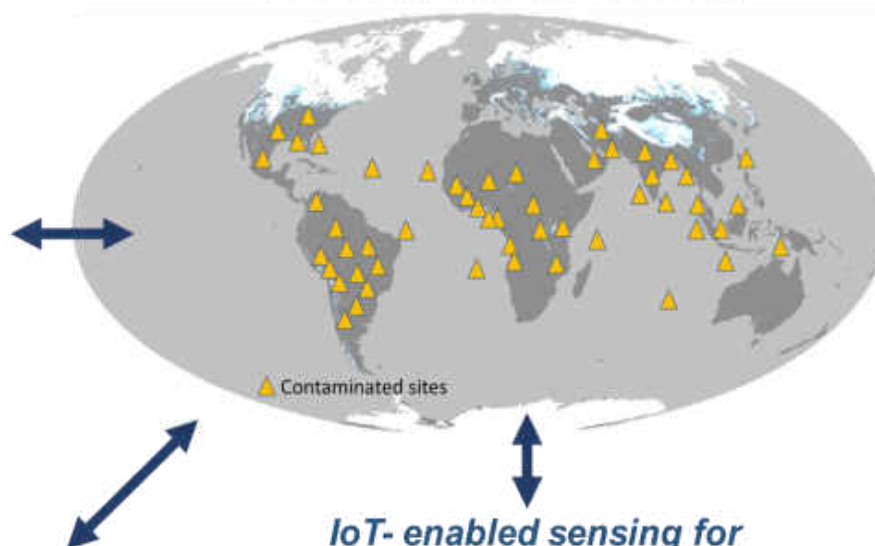
Smart Water Purifiers linked to IoT



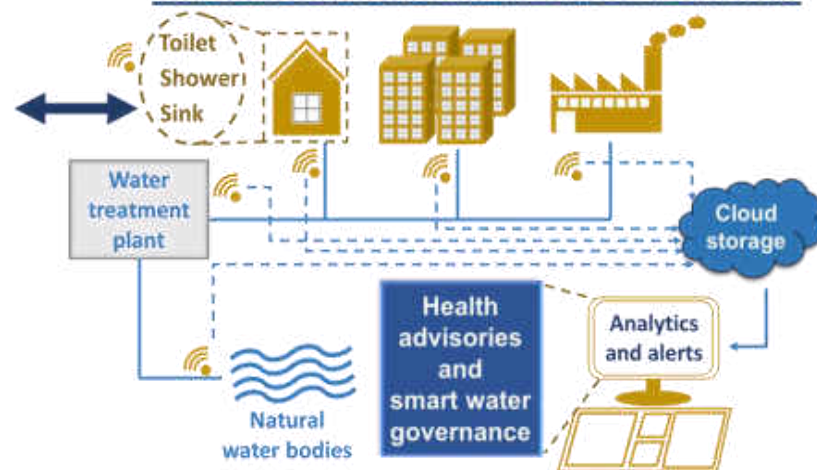
Cost-effective sensor accessory for point-of-use applications



Global Map of Water Health



IoT-enabled sensing for households and distribution networks



# Waste management

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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

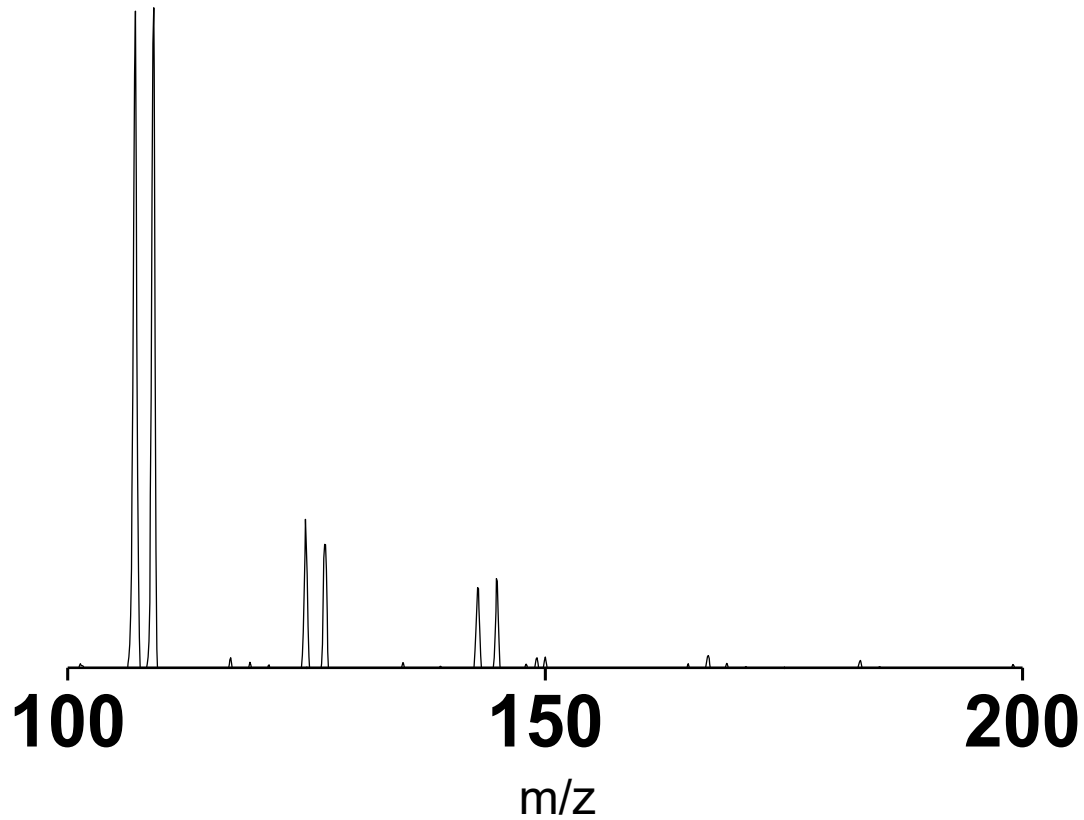
# Across the country

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# Atmospheric water harvesting

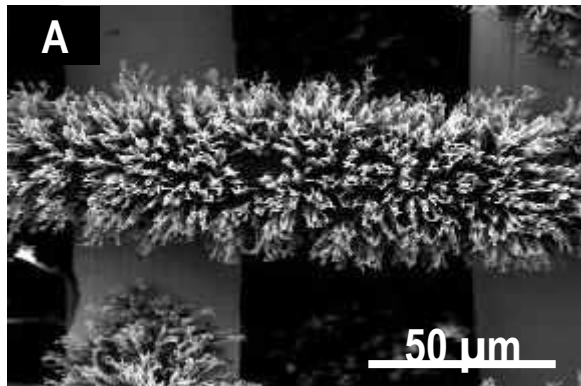
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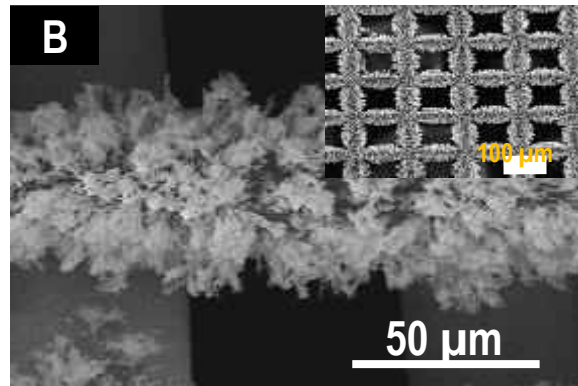
# New harvesters



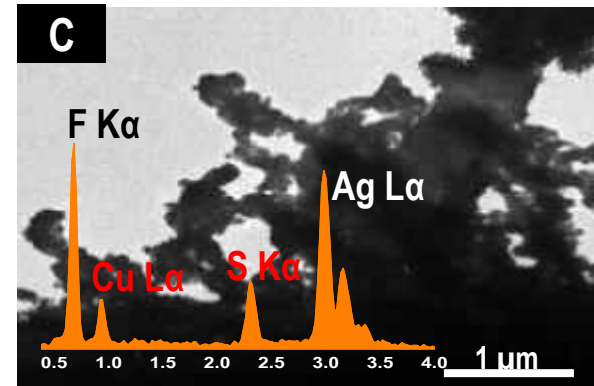
Depanjan Sarkar, et. al. *Advanced Materials*, 28 (11), 2016.



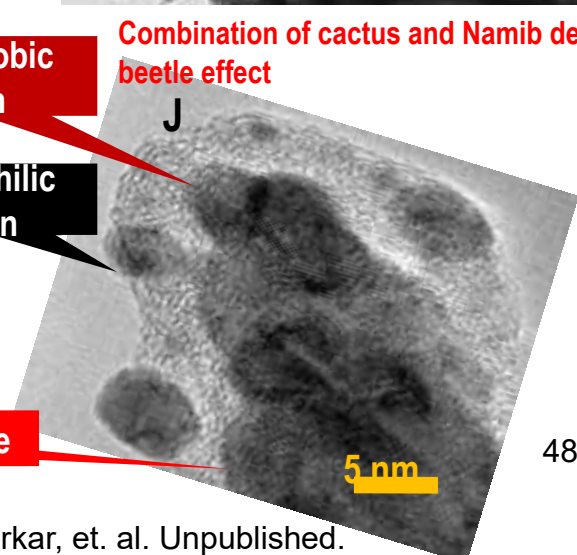
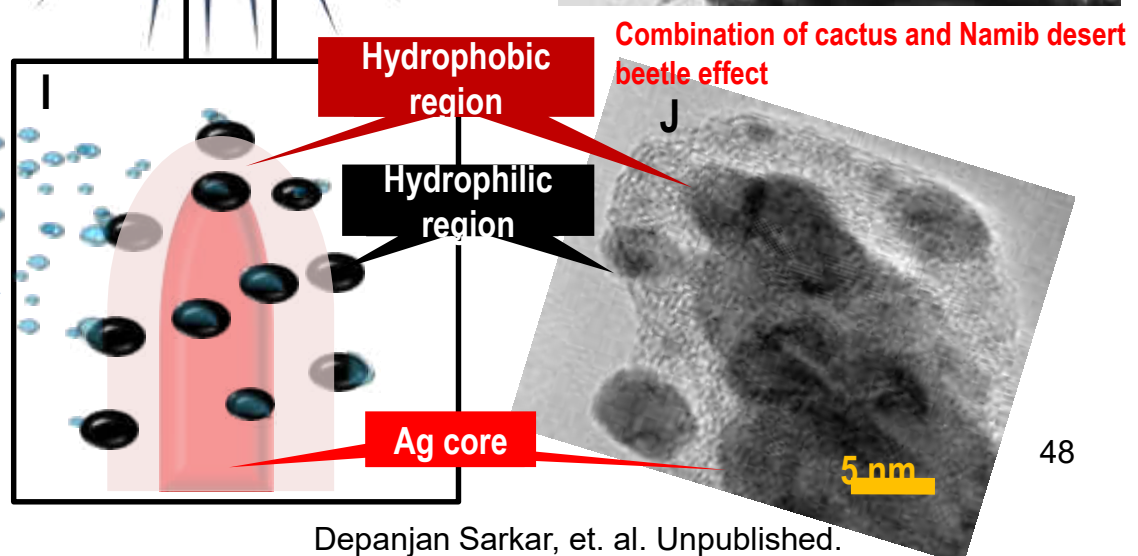
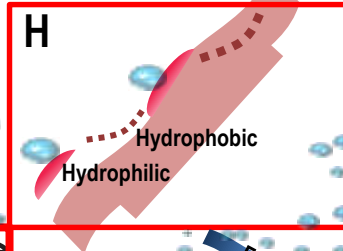
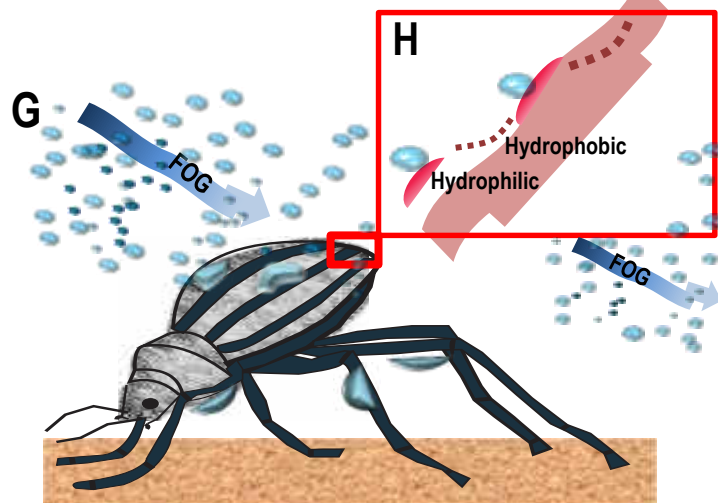
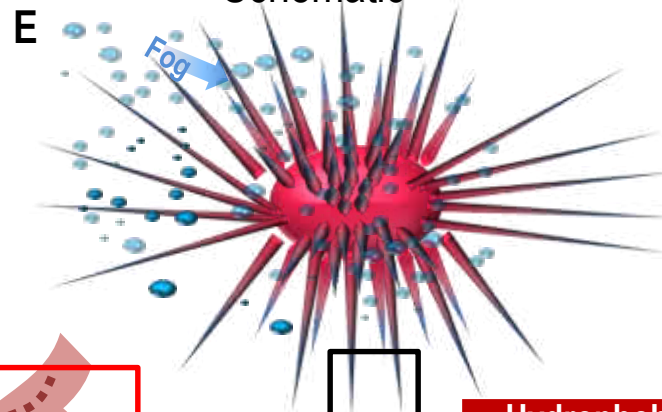
Nature

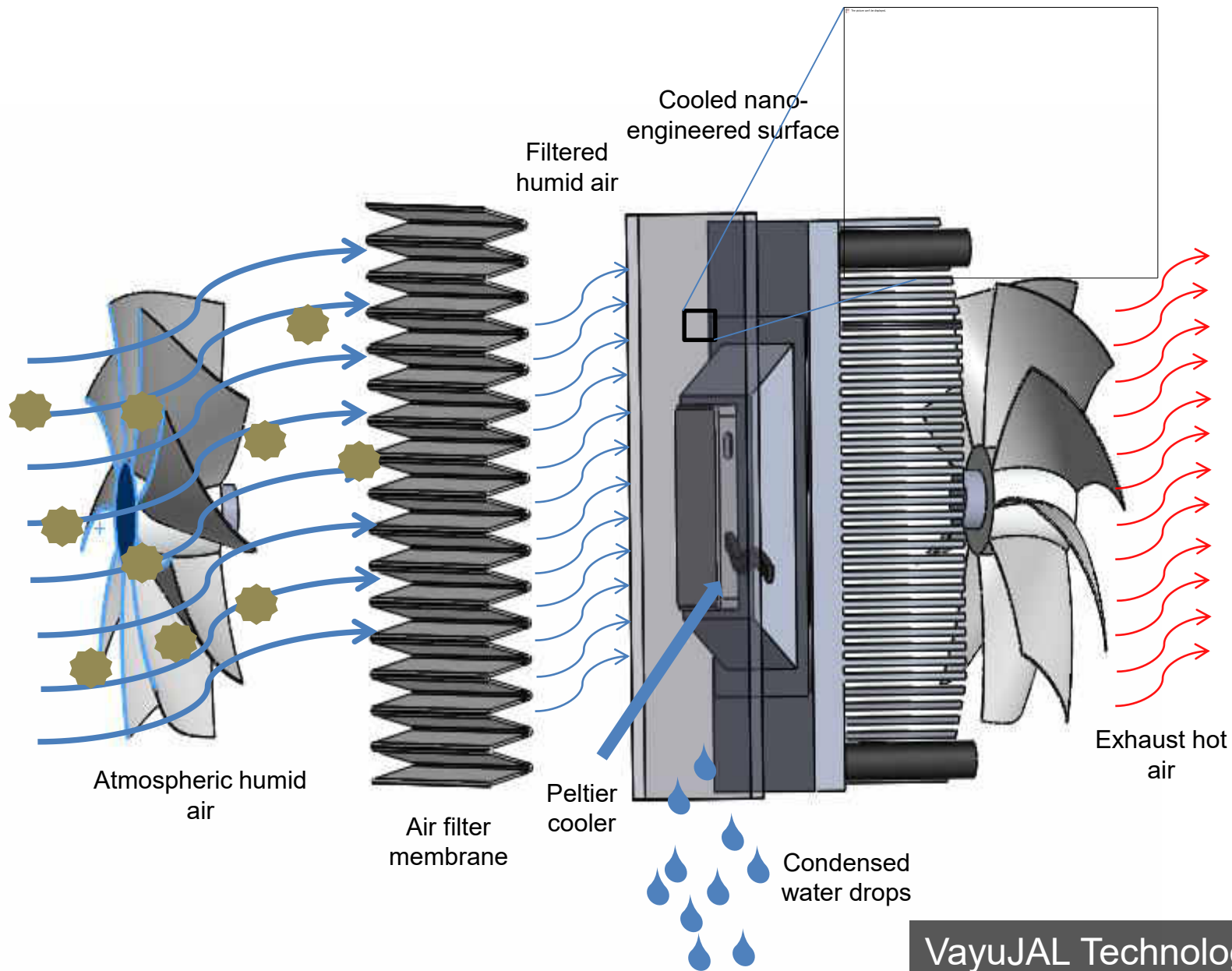


Schematic



Our material





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

# Products in the field

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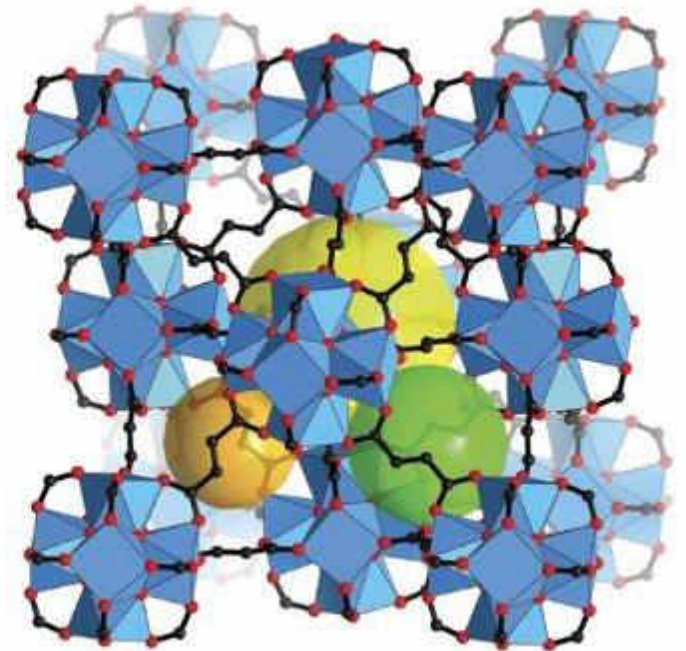
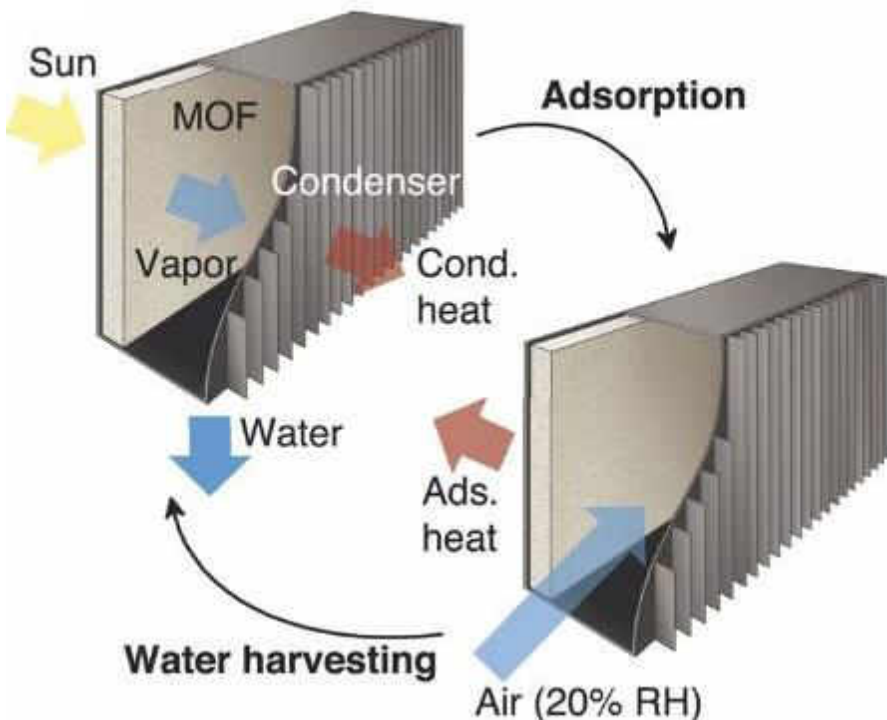
(LPD: Litres per day)



July 2023

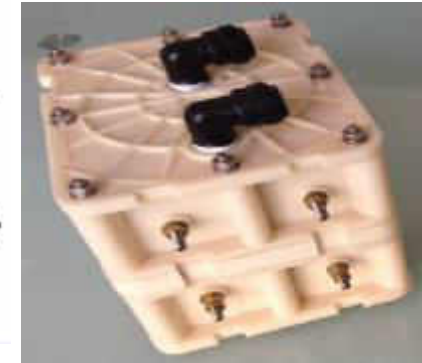
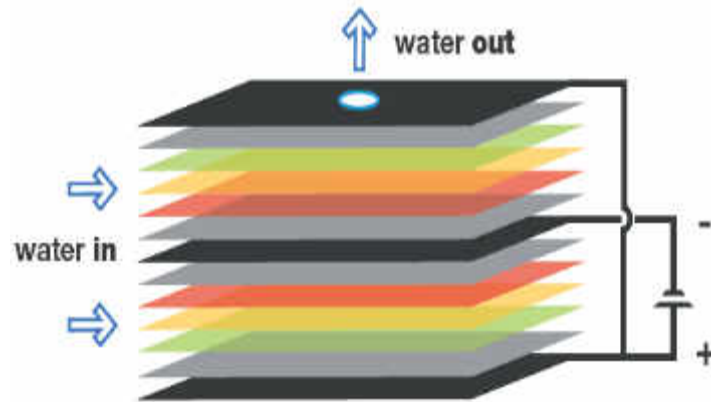
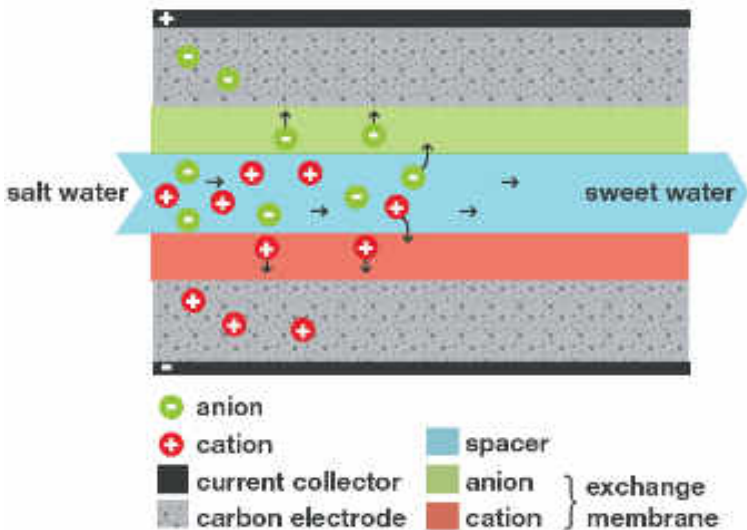
# Sustainable atmospheric water harvesting

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



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

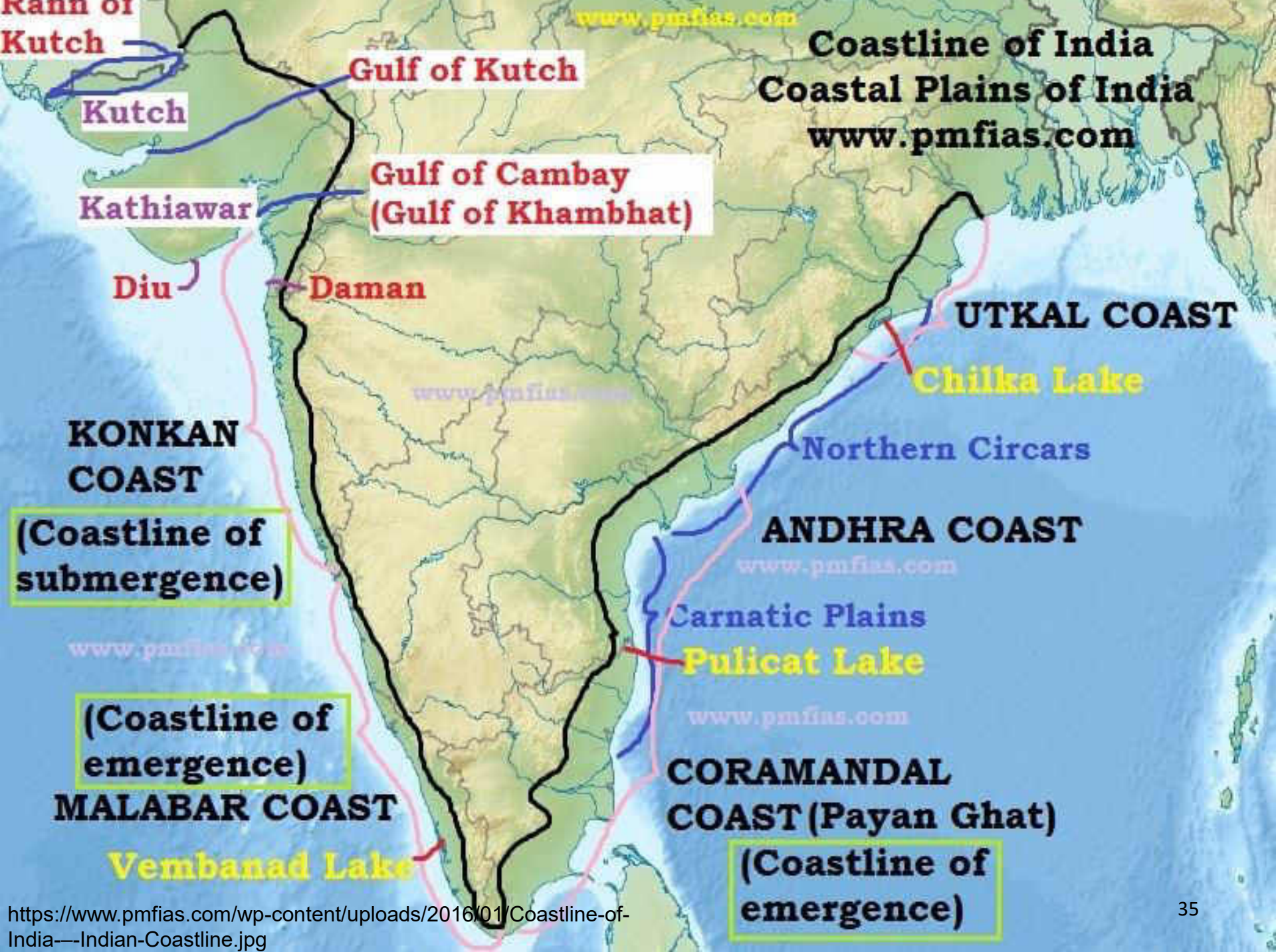
# Capacitive Desalination (CDI)



**imODI**

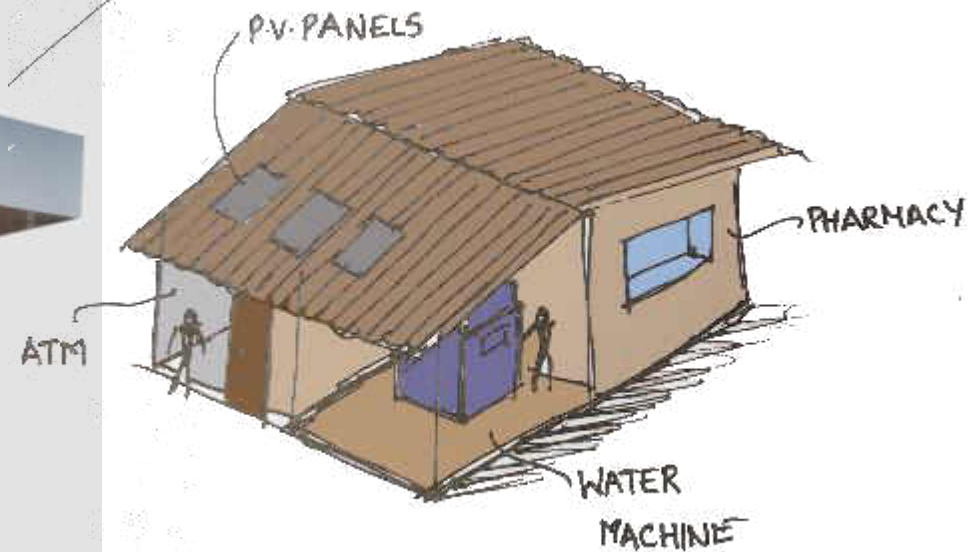
Our new company

Soujit Sengupta, Rabiul Islam and others



# DIGITAL WATER KIOSK

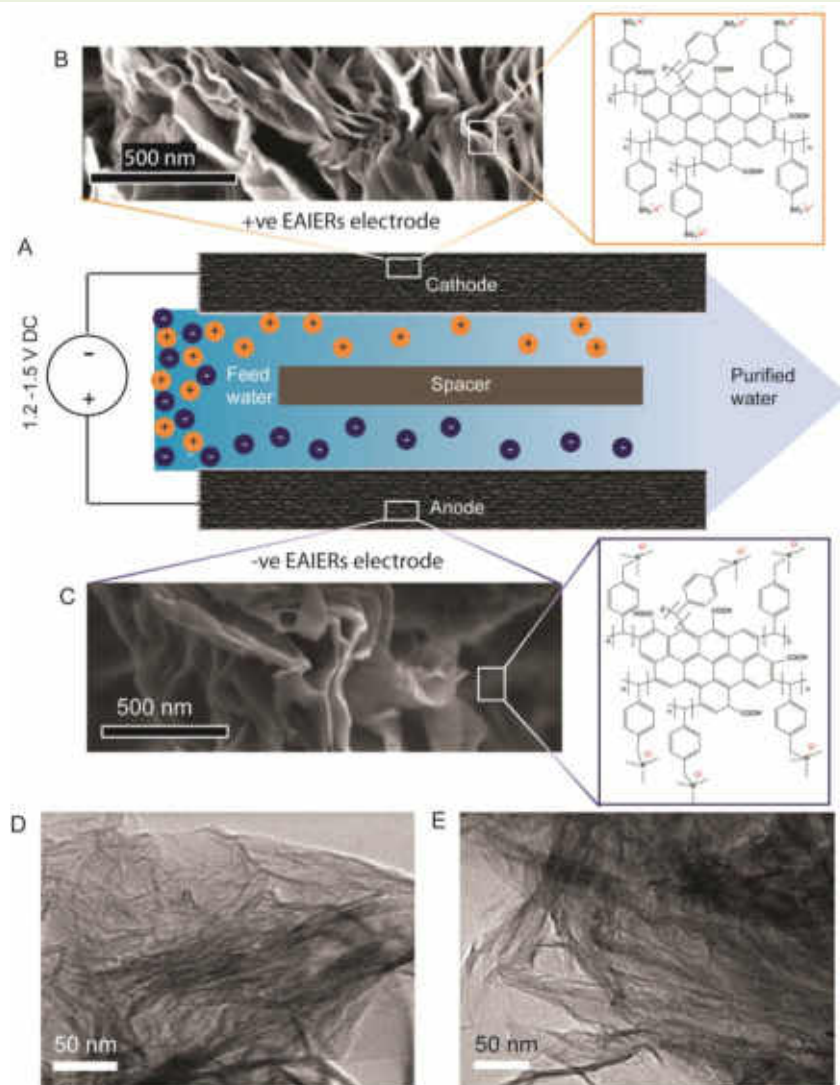
for community drinking using CDI Technology



Products under implementation

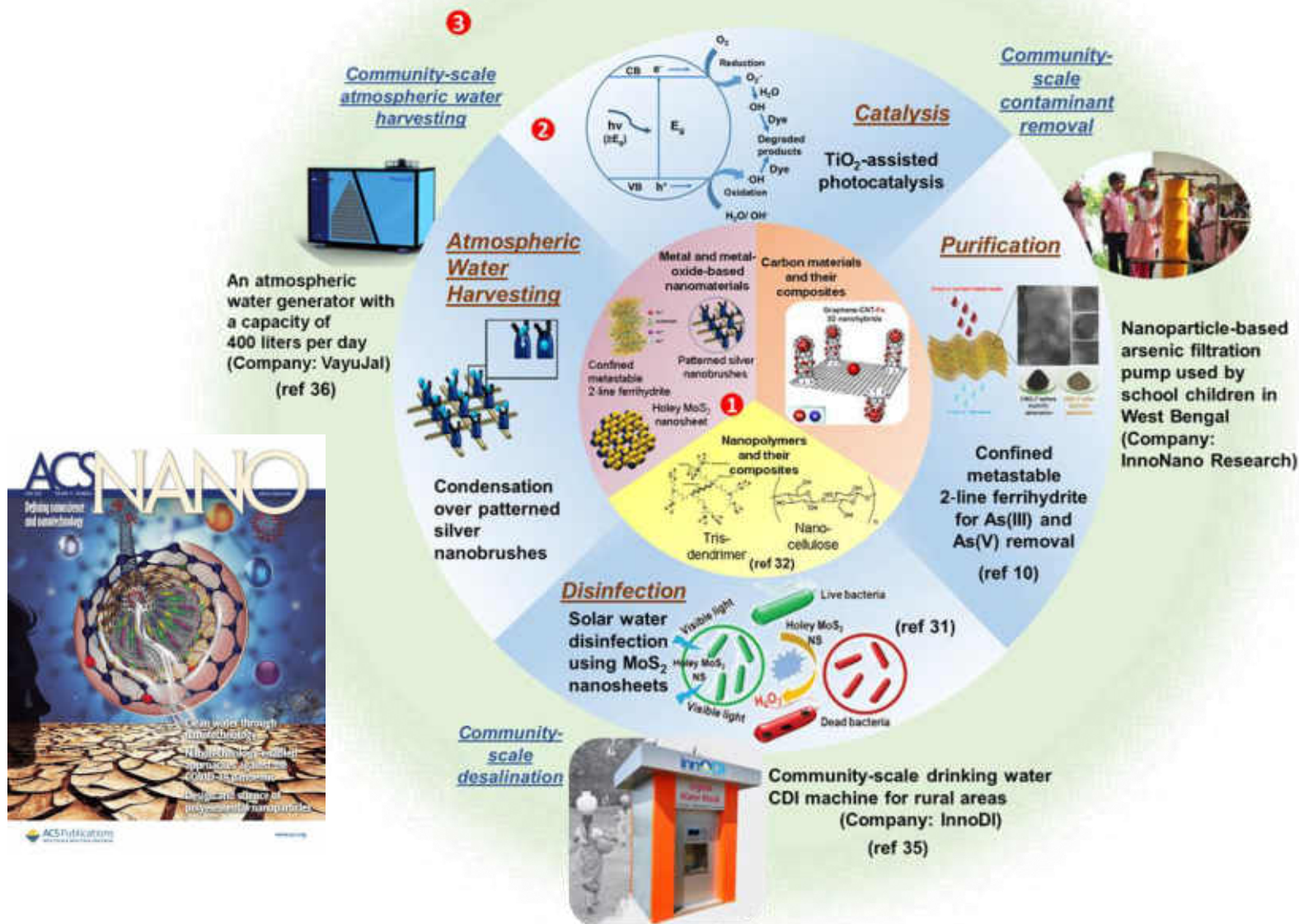
Vijay Sampath and Tullio Servida

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



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

# Evolution of materials to products



# Sensors and new opportunities

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Analog/Grating  
Equipment  
\$ 5~6 Billion (2017)  
a few **100k units** (2017)



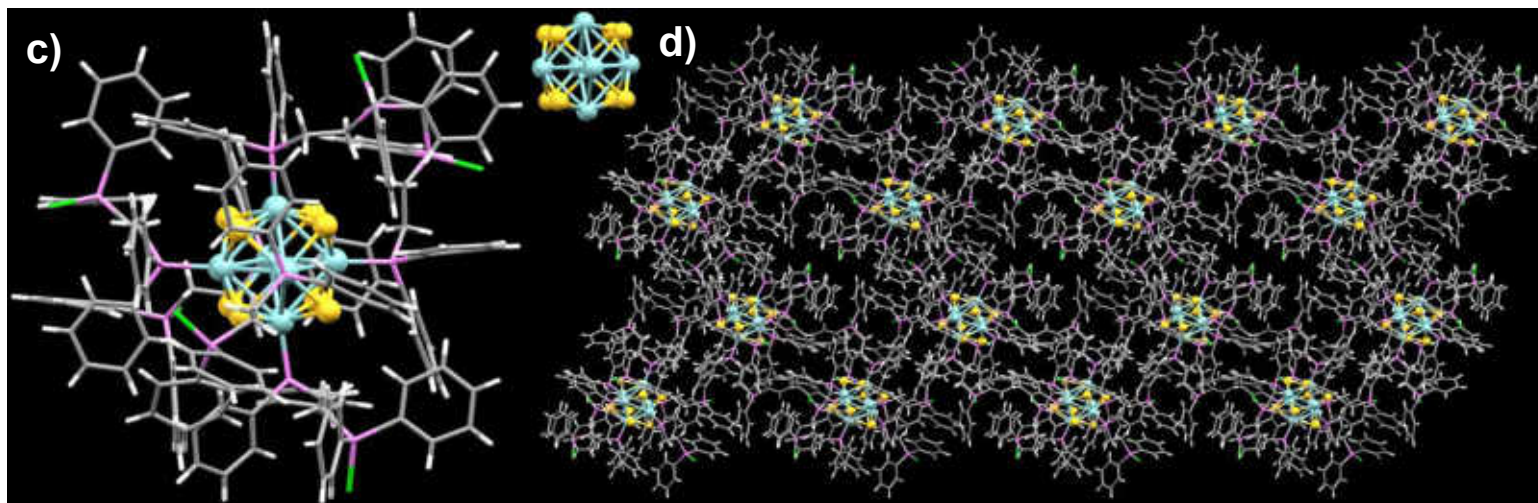
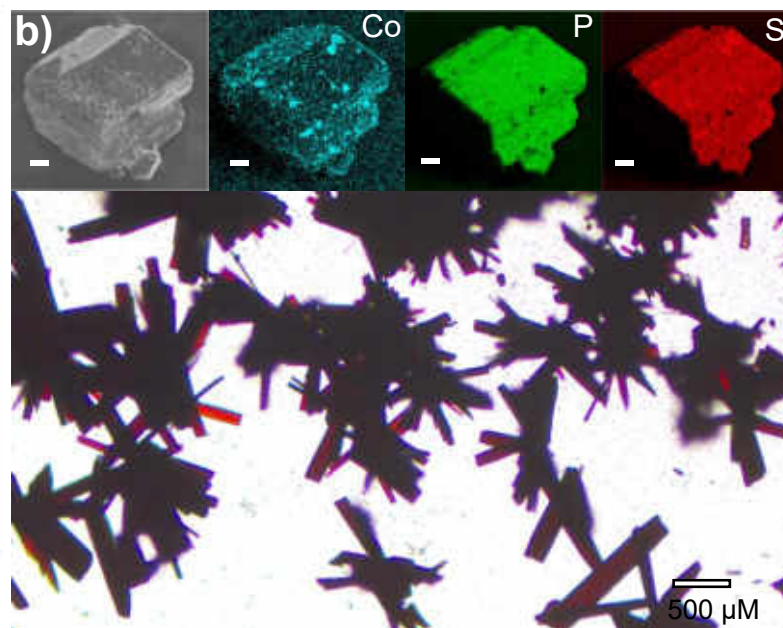
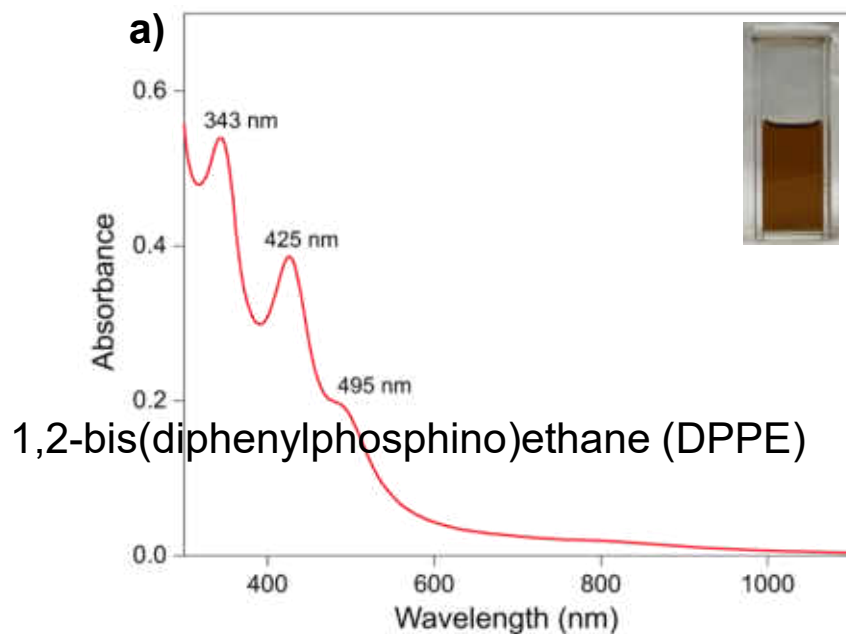
**Ultra compact Low Cost  
Spectral Sensor Module**  
~ **Billions units** ( ? 2027 )



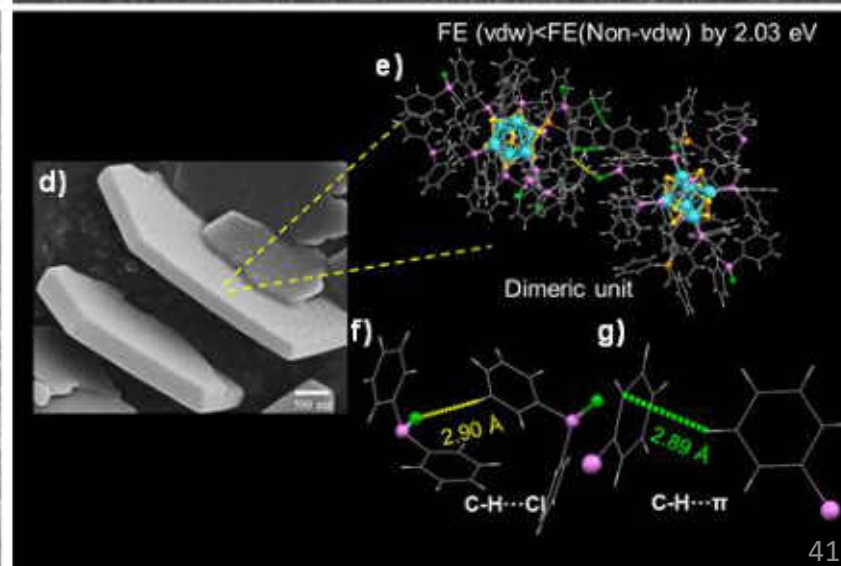
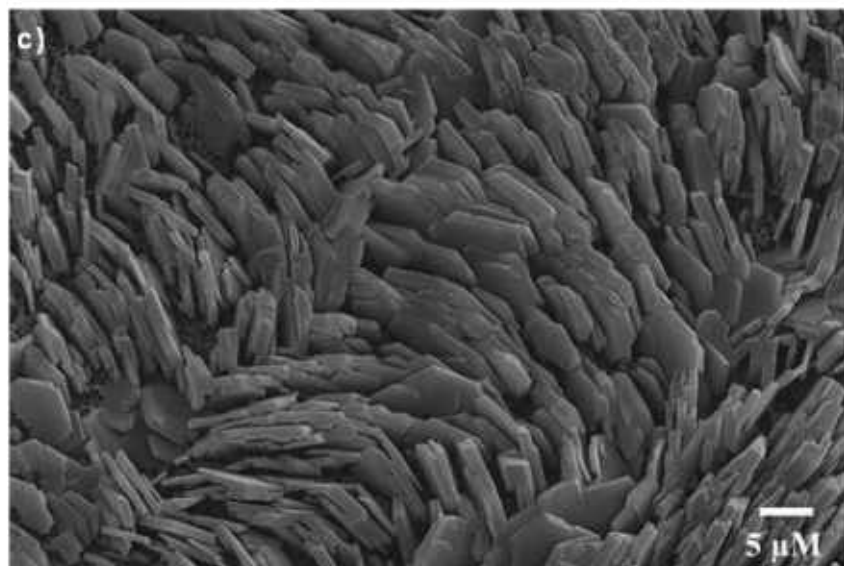
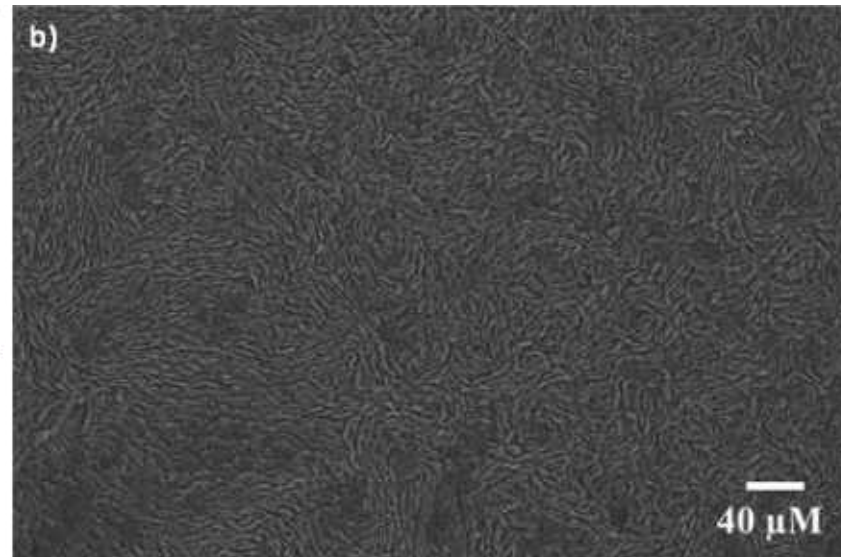
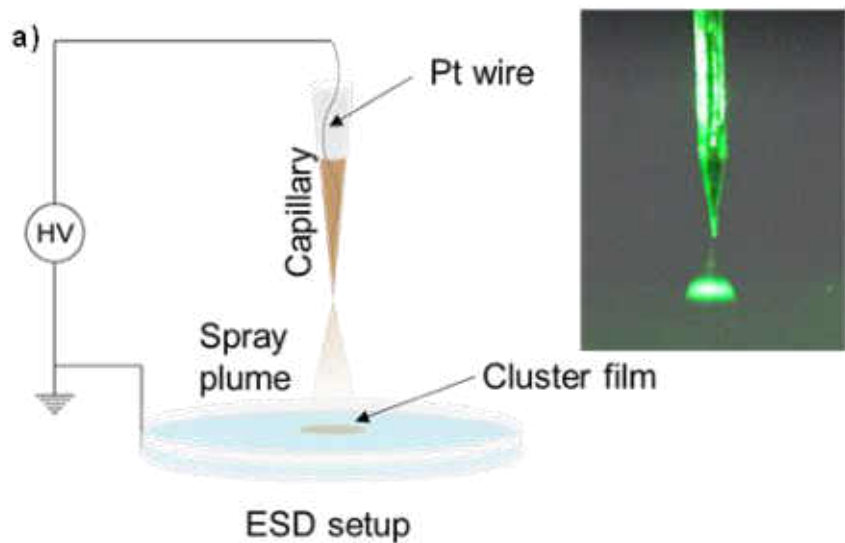
Water quality measurement – In the pipeline

nano $\lambda$

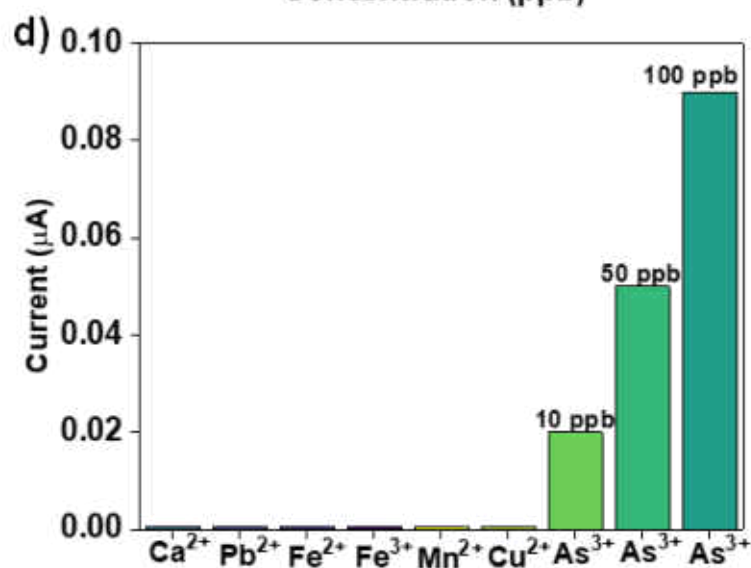
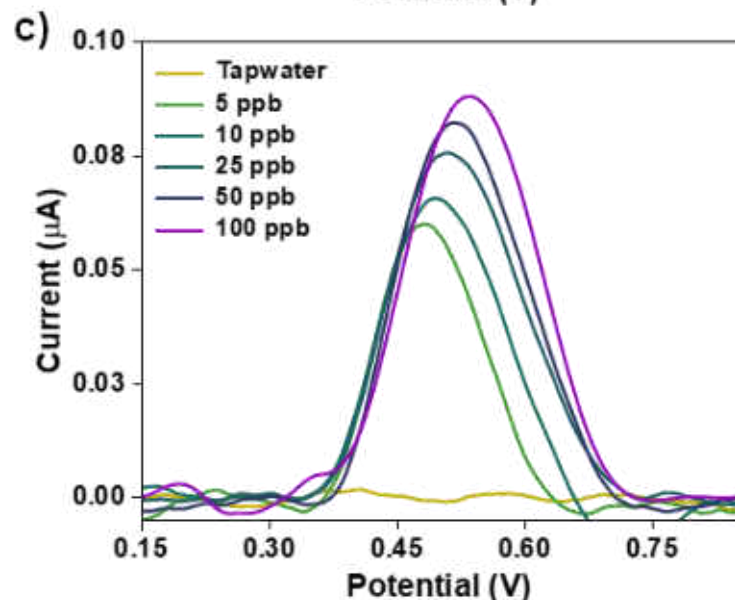
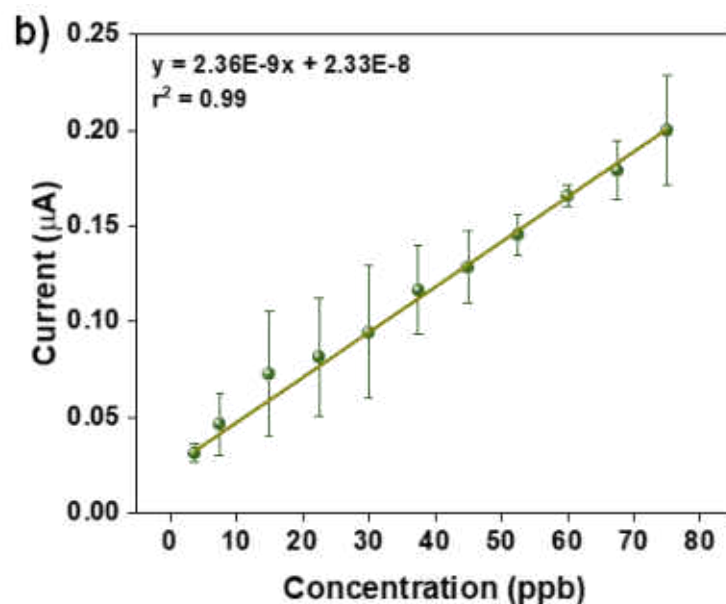
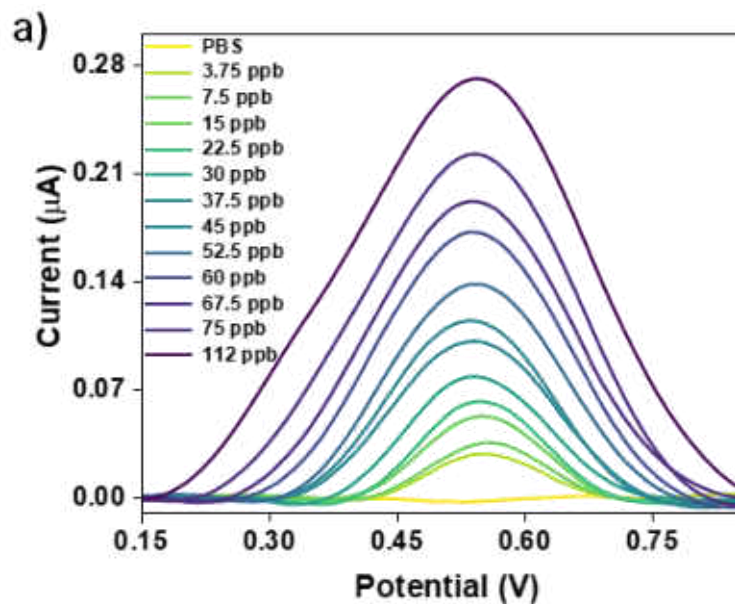
# New electrodes - Aligned nanoplates of $\text{Co}_6\text{S}_8$



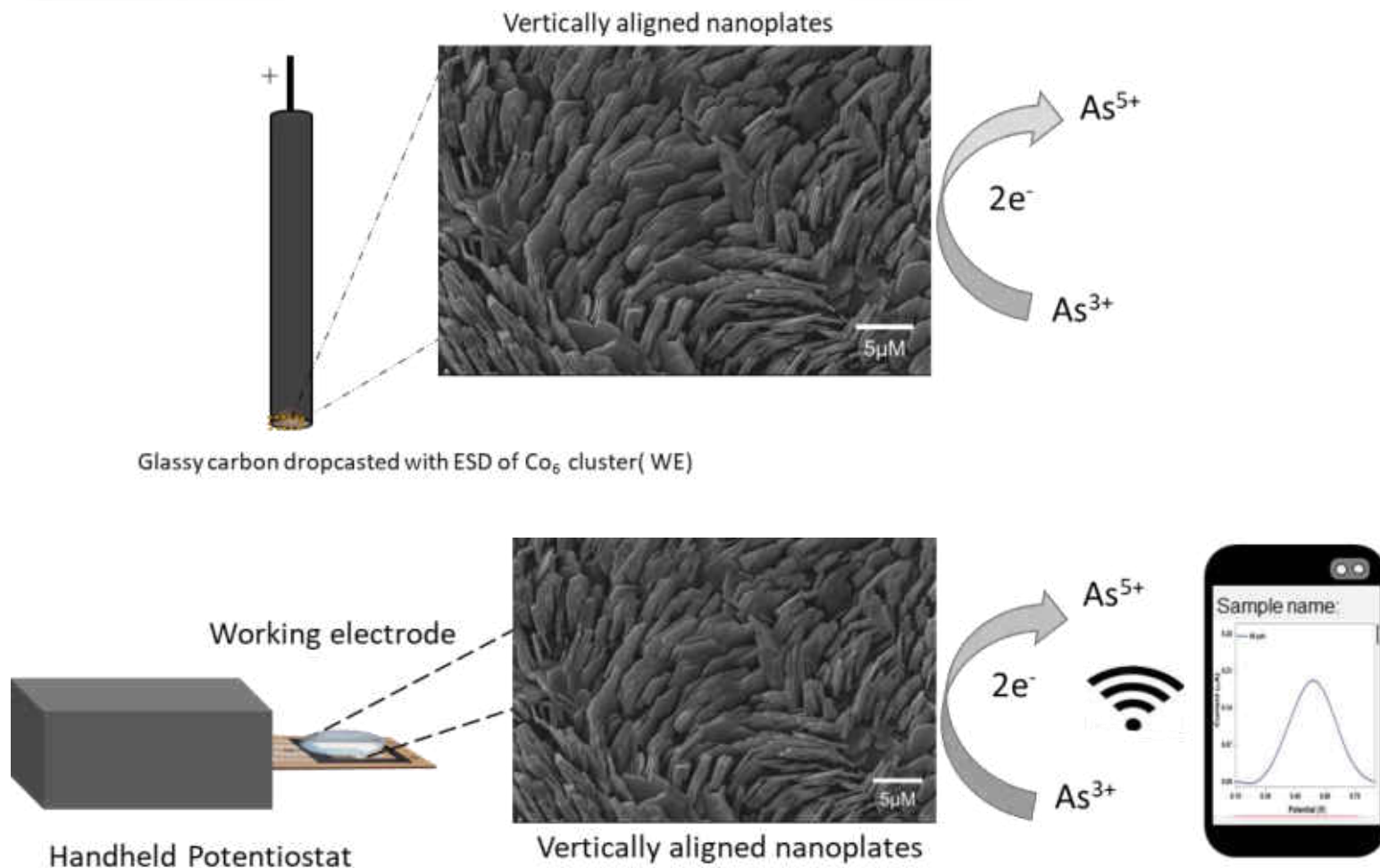
# Electrospray deposition



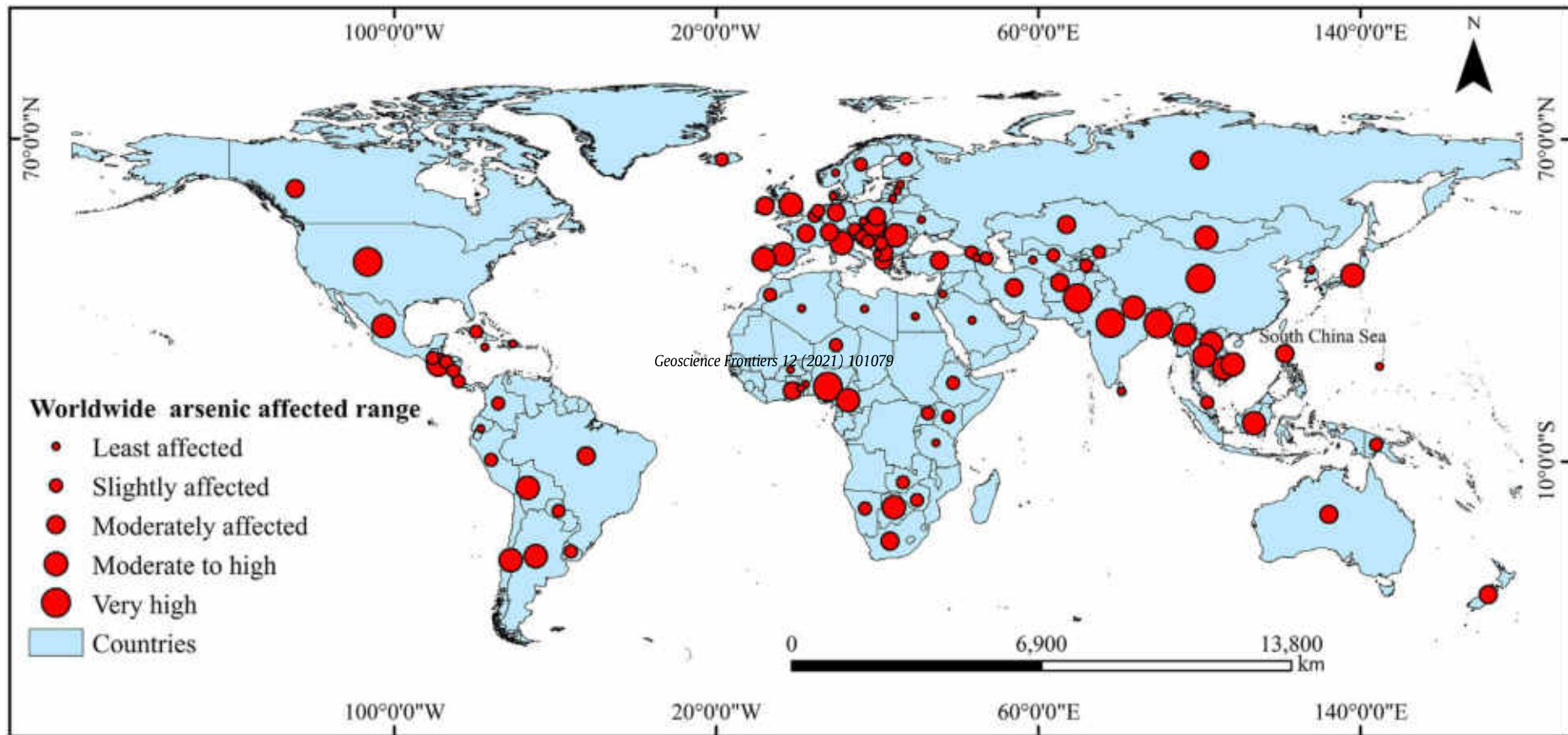
# Sensing



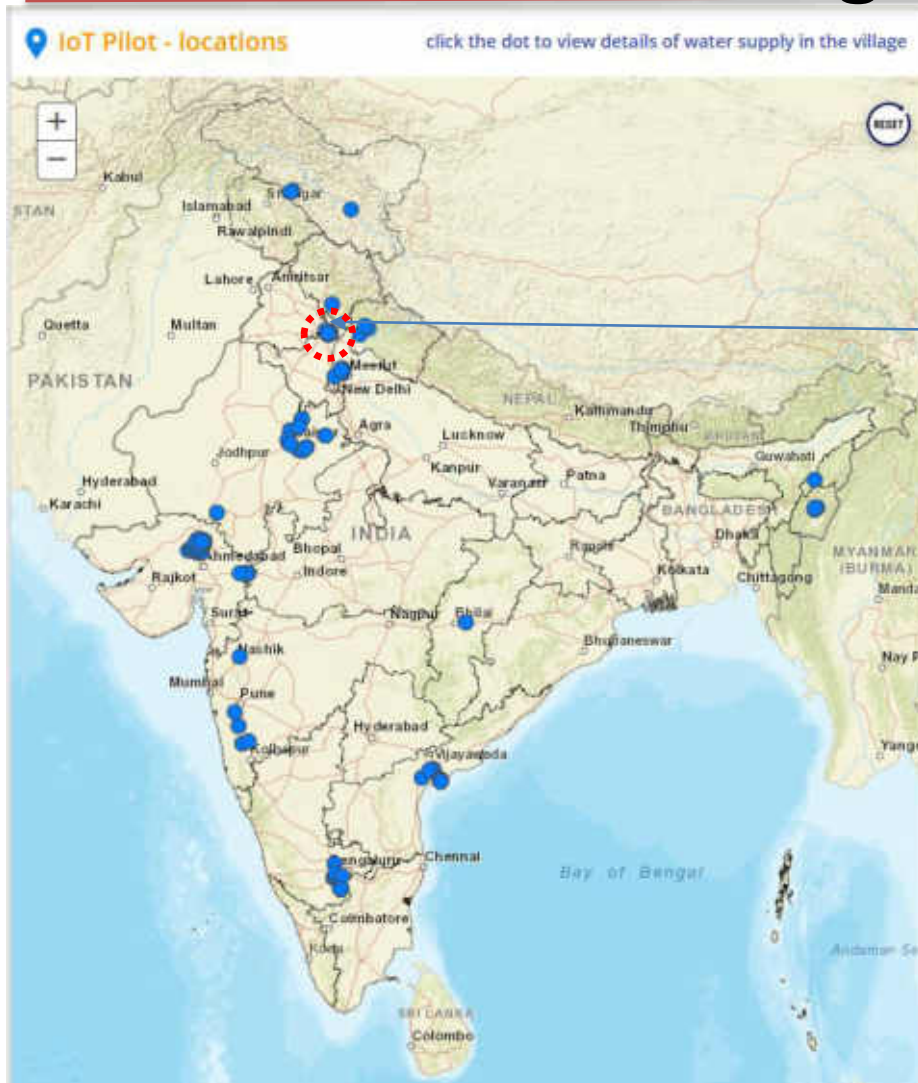
# Working electrode



# Arsenic poisoning across the world

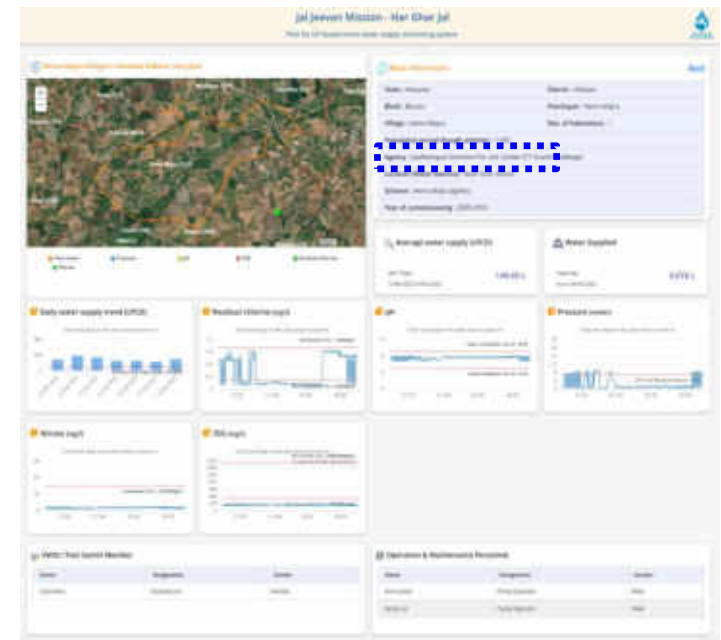


# India's water is being monitored



IITM/IISc

Installations made by four companies





International Centre for Clean Water



# **IIT Madras Research Park**



The AMRIT Team, 2013

**Water team at IIT:** A. Sreekumaran Nair, Anshup, M. Udhaya Sankar, Amrita Chaudhary, Renjis T. Tom, T. S. Sreeprasad, Udayabhaskararao Thumu, M. S. Bootharaju, K. R. Krishnadas, Kalamesh Chaudhari, Soujit Sengupta, Depanjan Sarkar, Avijit Baidya, Swathy Jakka Ravindran, Abhijit Nag, S. Vidhya, Biswajit Mondal, Krishnan Swaminathan, Azhardin Gnayee, Sudhakar Chennu, A. Suganya, Rabiul Islam, Sritama Mukherjee, Tanvi Gupte, Jenifer Shantha Kumar, A. Anil Kumar, Ankit Nagar, Ramesh Kumar Soni, Tanmayaa Nayak, Sonali Seth, Shihabudheen M. Maliyekkal, G. Velmurugan, Wakeel Ahmed Dar, Ganapati Natarajan, N. Pugazhenthiran, A. Leelavathi, Sahaja Aigal, S.Gayathri, Bibhuti Bhusan Rath, Ananthu Mahendranath, Harsh Dave, Erik Mobegi, Egor Moses, Hemanta R. Naik, Sourav Kanti Jana,...

**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

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