Innovation Park Water

Paulina Hall and Shannon Woolfolk

Acknowledgements

- The Governor's School
- Dr. Psaker
- Alec Millar

Motivation

- Flint Michigan
 - Developed into focus on underdeveloped countries
- A lot of energy usage in water plants
 - alternative energy sources
- High price for water distillation
- No chemistry or biology background

Background

- U.S. citizen uses 300-500 liters a day
 - Person in Africa uses 20-50 liters a day
 - Person in Asia uses about 100 liters a day
- Portable/small water distillation devices take 8 hours to distill 5 liters
 - Eliodomestico

Water distillation plants take all day to get

- Using solar desalination



Question

Can a water filter be modified by incorporating solar electricity, an activated carbon filter, and safe water storage, to minimize the time taken to purify water and prevent recontamination?

Hypothesis

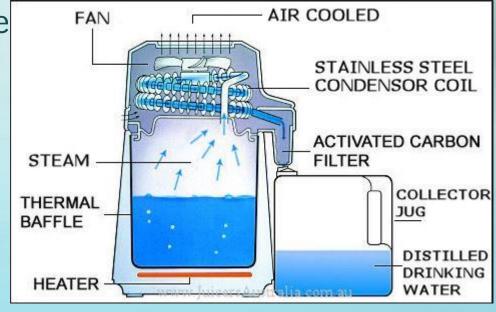
If a water purification device includes an activated carbon filter and is combined with solar panels, then the amount of time needed to conduct solar desalination will decrease and improve safe water storage.

Materials

- Noryl plastic
- Aluminum heater
- Steel condenser coil
- Thermometer
- TDS water purity tester
- Saltwater
- Activated carbon filter
 - Remove taste/odor, chlorine, sediment, etc
- Container for safe water storage
- Fan
- Timer
- Solar Panels
- Wires

Methods

- Design/modify water purification device
- Construct two plastic chambers
 - Evaporation and condensation
- Connect chambers to form the device
 - Steel condenser coil between chambers
 - Carbon filter after second chamber
- Test of each chamber
- Test the device as a whole



Data Collection

- 1. Salinity of water before desalination
- 2. Does the first chamber reach high enough temperatures to boil water
- 3. Does the second chamber cool temperature enough for condensation
- 4. Salinity of water after it passes through the carbon filter

Extensions

Testing the device with murky water

Continuing to increase the efficiency of the filter

References

- Bunce, K. T., Daly, M. J., Humphray, J. M., & Stables, R. (1981). H2-receptor antagonists protect against aspirin-induced gastric lesions in the rat. *Agents and Actions*, 11(1-2), 167-170.
- Chaouchi, Béchir. (2007). Desalination of Brackish Water By Means of a Parabolic Solar Concentrator. Desalination. Retrieved September 26, 2017 from https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0011916407004778.
- Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations. (n.d.). Water and People Whose Right Is It? Retrieved December 18, 2017, from http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/Y4555E/Y4555E00.HTM
- Kalogirou, S. (1997). Survey of Solar Desalination Systems and System Selection. Fuel and Energy Abstracts. Retrieved September 20, 2017, from http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0360544296001004.
- Safe Water System. (2014, May 01). Retrieved September 13, 2017, from https://www.cdc.gov/safewater/index.html.
- Sobsey, M. D., Stauber, C. E., Casanova, L. M., Brown, J. M., & Elliott, M. A. (2008). Point of
- Use Household Drinking Water Filtration: A Practical, Effective Solution for Providing
- Sustained Access to Safe Drinking Water in the Developing World. *Environmental*
- *Science & Technology*, *42*(12), 4261–426. Retrieved September 13, 2017, from https://doi.org/10.1021/es702746n.