

3D printed Ceramic Water Filter

Stichting
Water for Everyone



SYMBIOSHAPE



UNFOLD

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provincie fryslân



Hogeschool

VAN HALL
LARENSTEIN

ONDERDEEL VAN WAGENINGEN UR

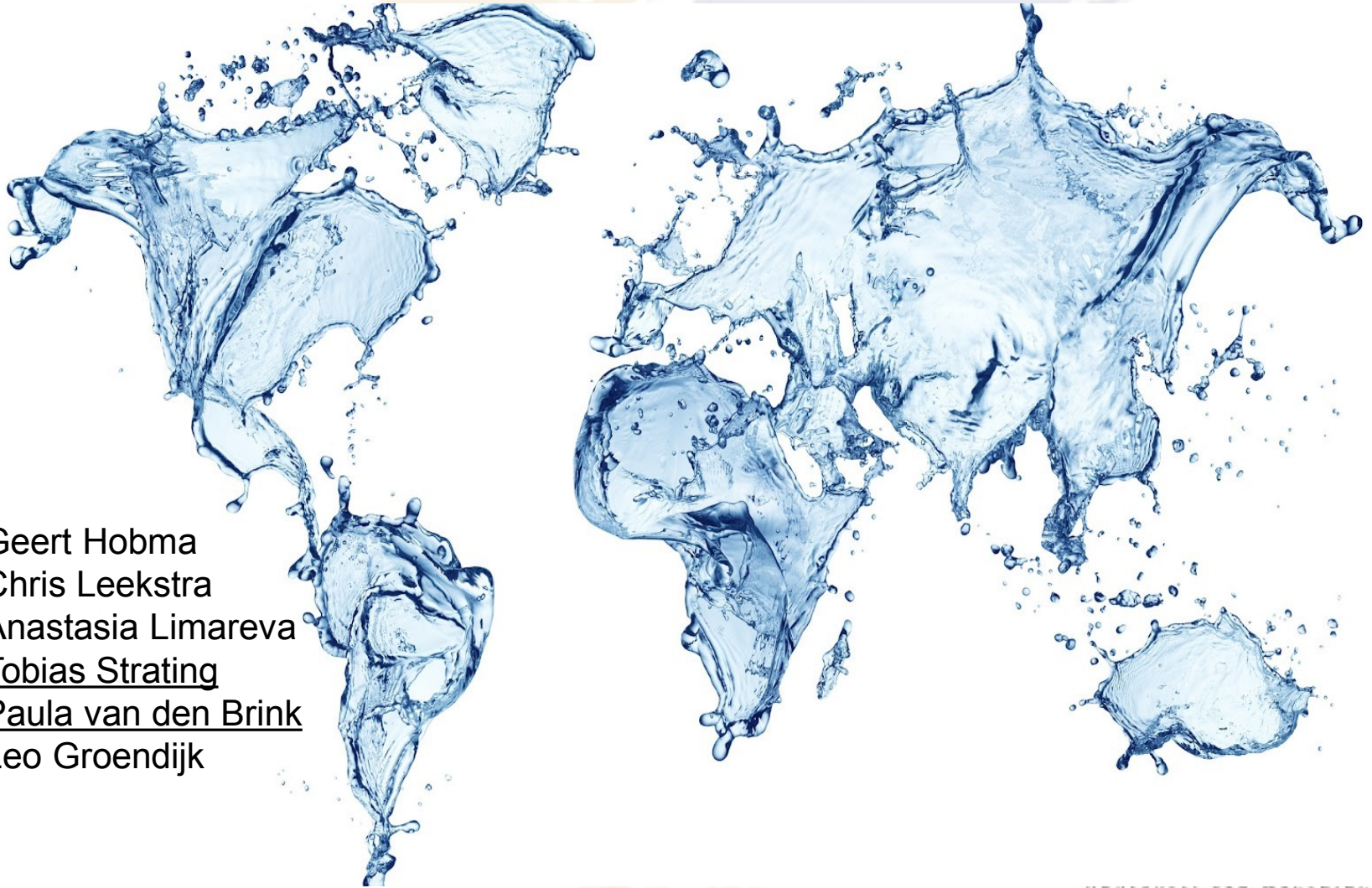
Presentation content

- Ceramic water filter project
- Research approach
- Results & recommendations
- Questions

3D ceramic water filter

Innovations 4 Sustainability

- ❖ Geert Hobma
- ❖ Chris Leekstra
- ❖ Anastasia Limareva
- ❖ Tobias Strating
- ❖ Paula van den Brink
- ❖ Leo Groendijk



Reality in most of the world



E.coli



Salmonella typhi



Schistosoma



Cholera vibrios



Hepatitis A



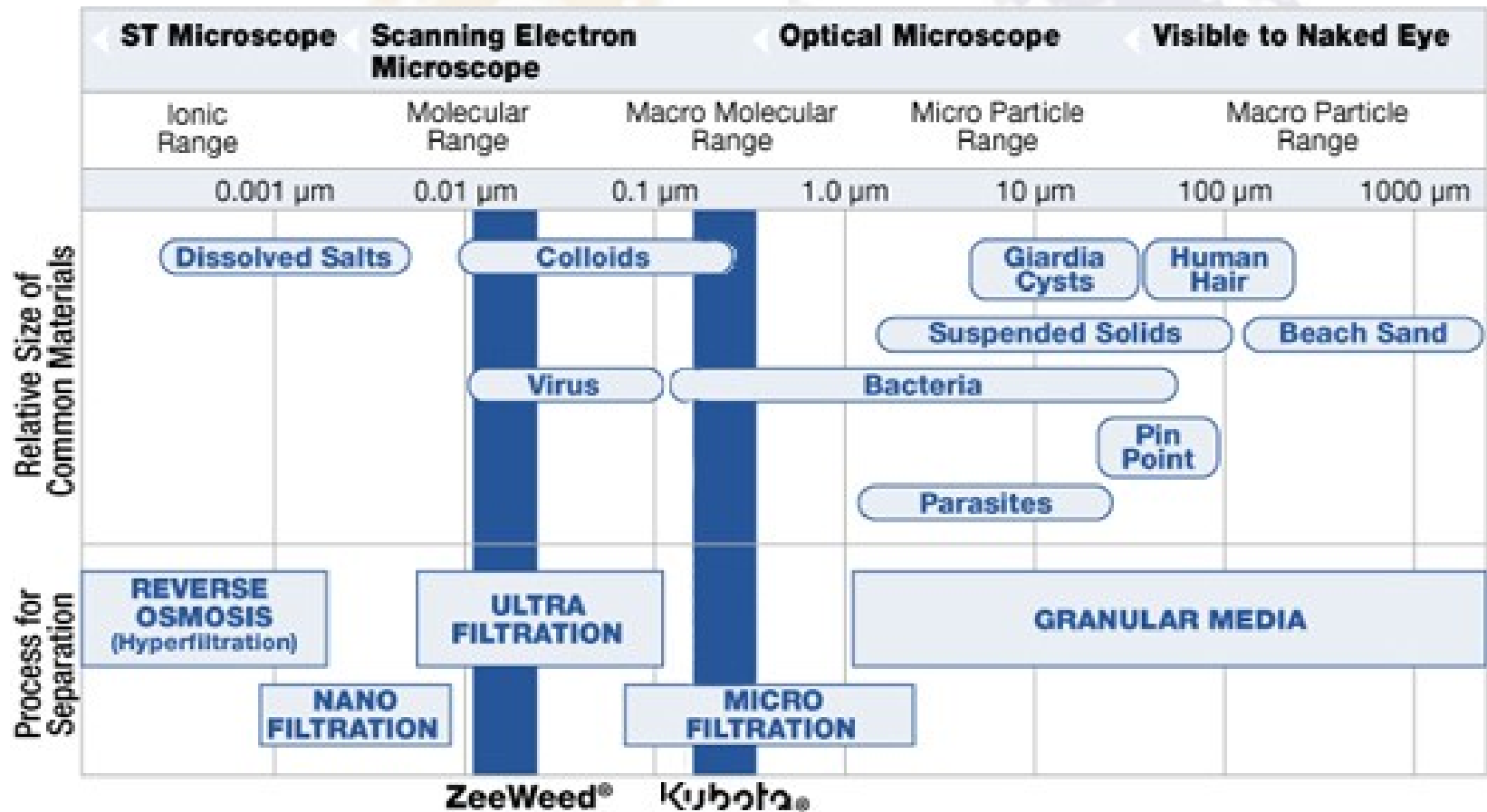
Why ceramic water filters (CWF)?

- Use of locally available materials (clays, organics)
- Low tech
- Community scale production
- It is already done, accepted

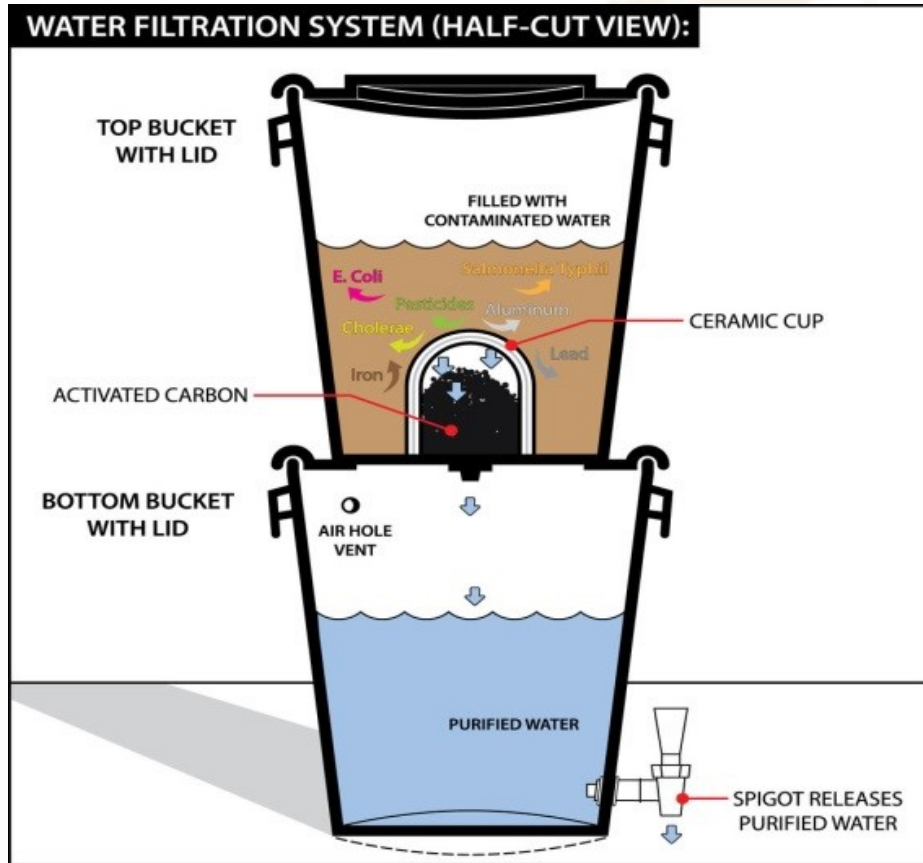
Why 3D printing of CWF?

- More constant quality
- Other shapes (combination other techniques)
- Household level

Filtration spectrum



Ceramic water filters (CWF)

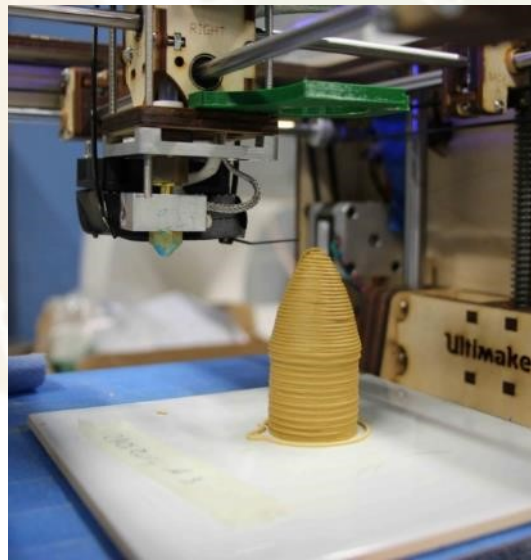
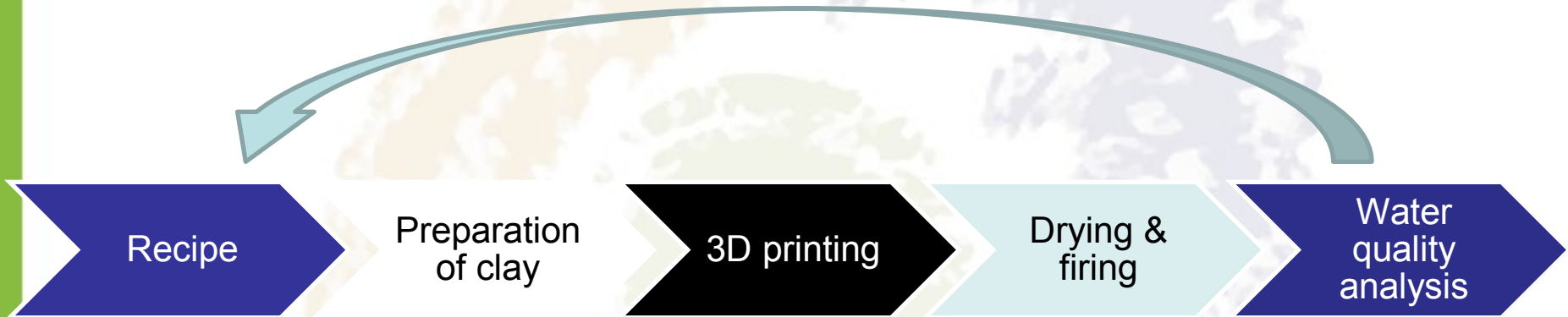


3D printing vs traditional method

1. Preparing the raw material
2. Mixing the raw material + silver
3. Making blocks and press them into filters → 3D printing
4. 'Reshaping' and labeling → 3Dprinting
5. Drying
6. Firing
7. Testing flow rate



Research approach



Recipe

Clay

- Terracotta

Organic material

- Sawdust
- Wheat flour

Water

- Tap water



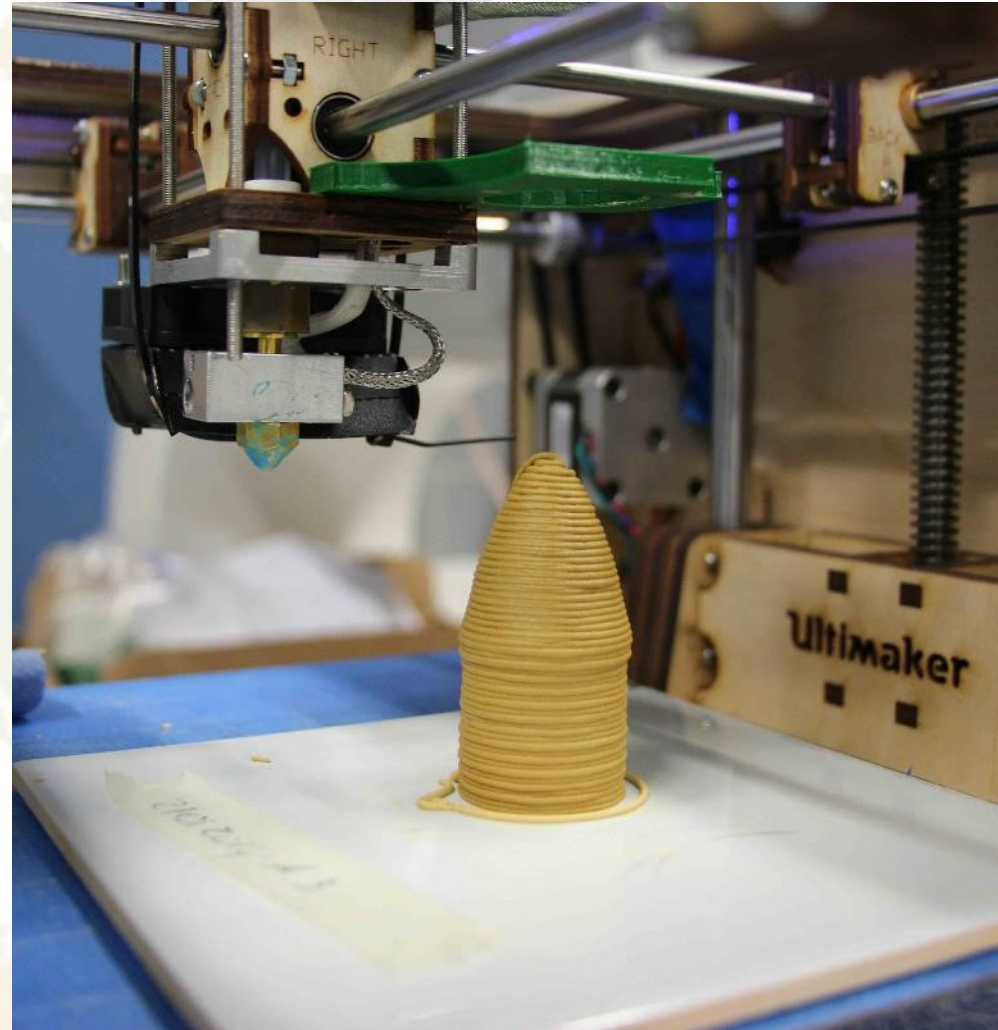
Preparation of clay



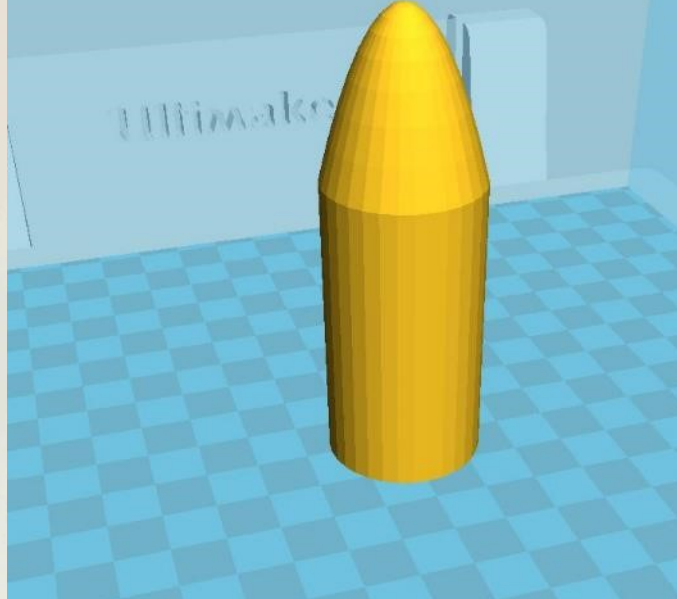
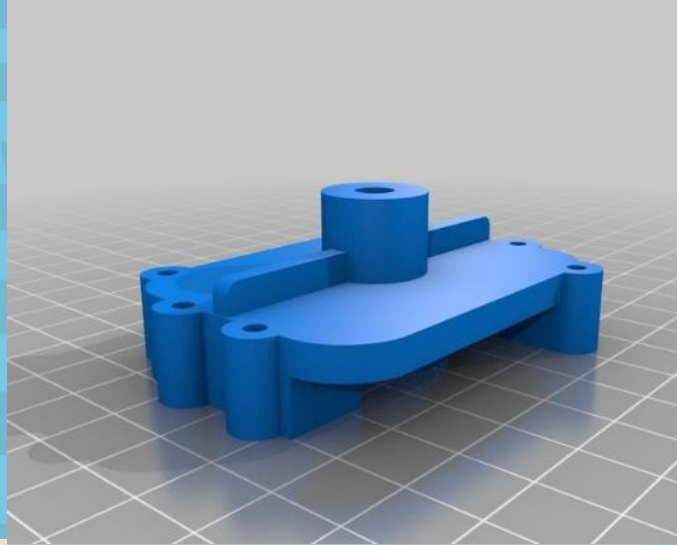
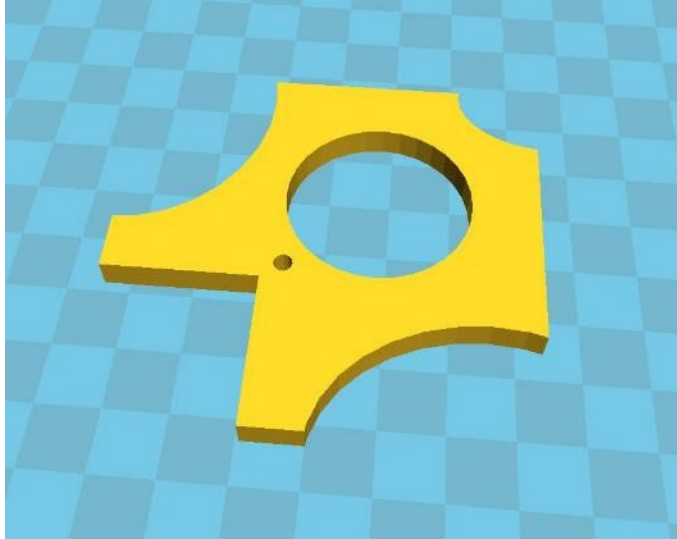
Het Stelsel



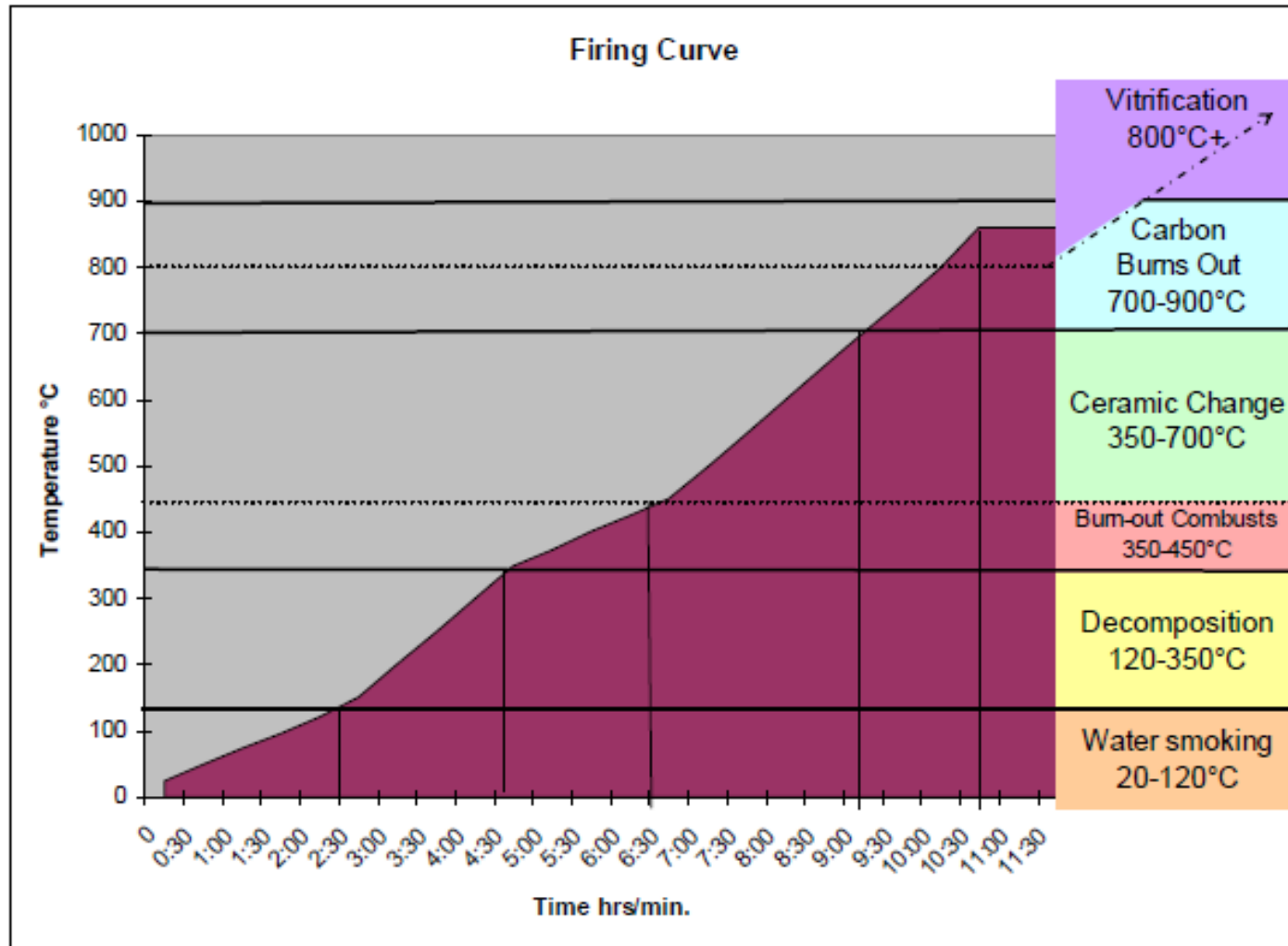
Ceramic 3D printing



3D design



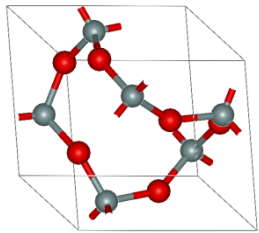
Drying & Firing



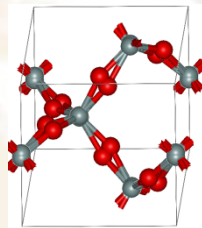
The Ceramics Manufacturing Working Group (2011)

Chemical changes during baking

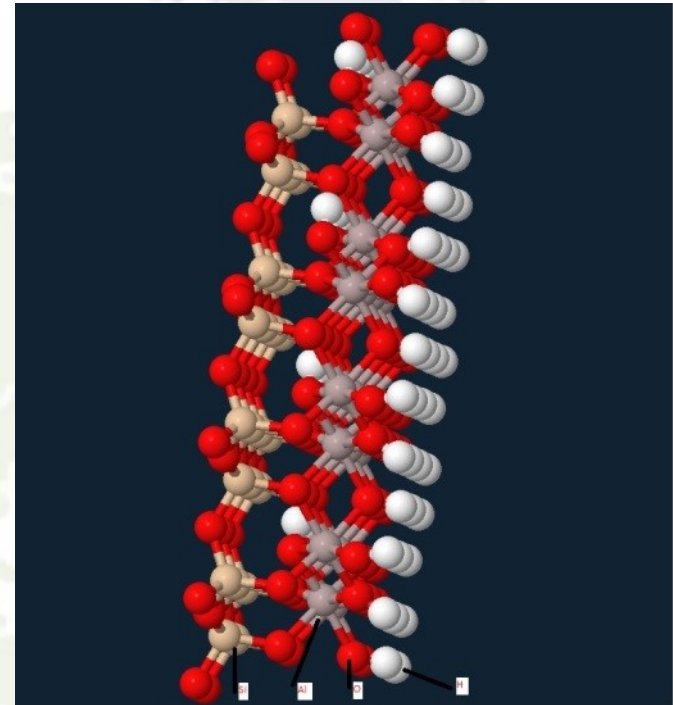
1. Quartz inversion (around 570°C)
2. Chemically bound water released
3. Carbon burned out



Alpha-quartz

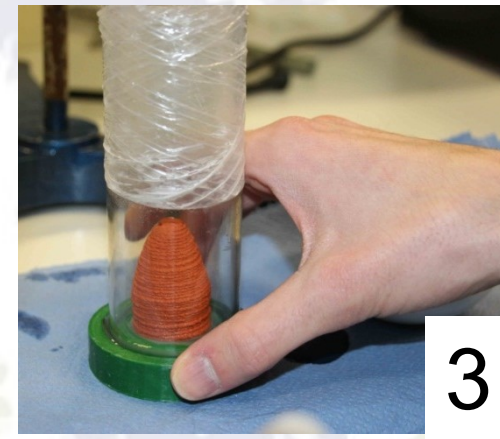
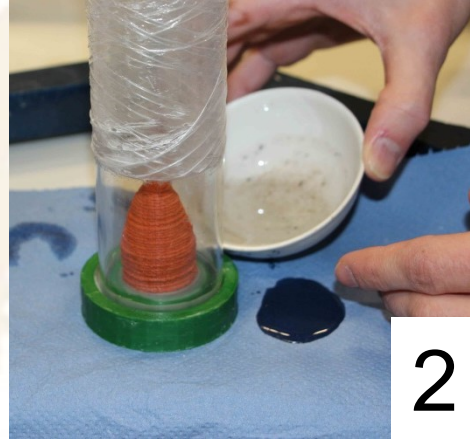
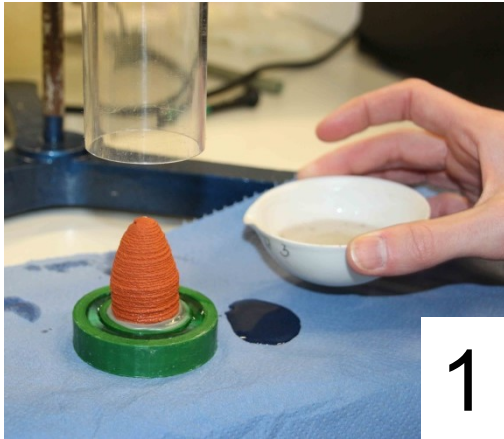


Beta-quartz

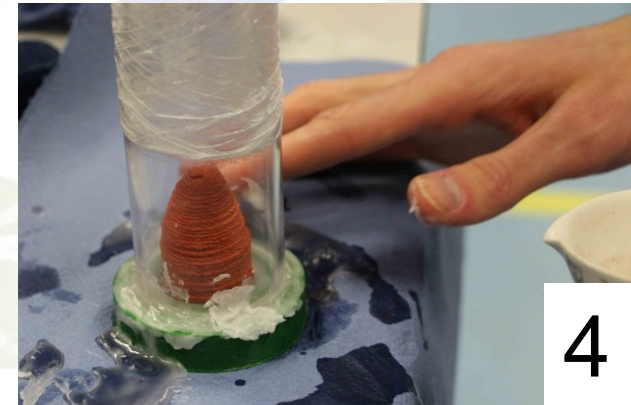


Kaolinite ($\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$)

Testing flow CWF prototypes

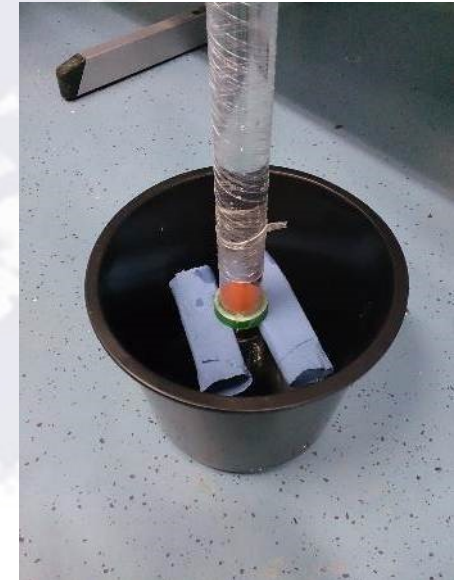


1. Placing CWF in shape
2. Pouring hot paraffin in the shape gaps
3. Make sure all space is filled with paraffin
4. Manual addition if necessary



Testing flow CWF prototypes

Batch	Surface filter (cm ²)	Time (h)	Filtered volume (ml)	Flux (L m ⁻² h ⁻¹)	Perm (K) (L m ⁻² h ⁻¹ bar ⁻¹)
12 clay	32,2	20	190	3	30,6
15 sawdust	32,2	1	131	40,1	408
18 flour	32,2	1,5	280	58,0	592
18 flour	56,55	1	335	59,2	604

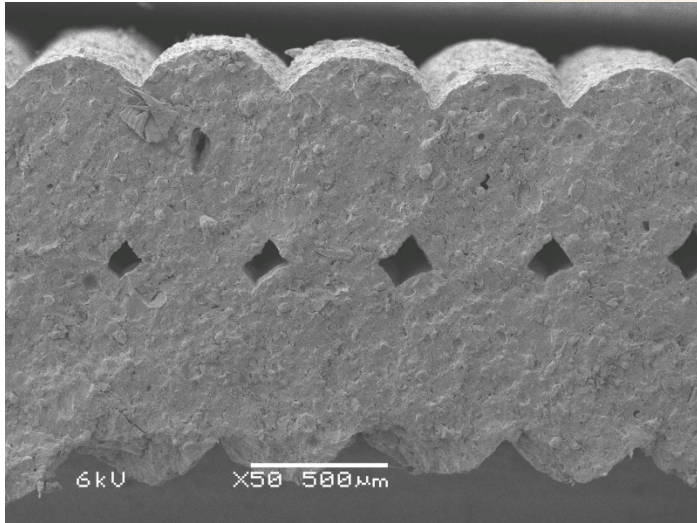


All measurements done
at 1 m water column =
9,806 65 kPa = 0,098 bar

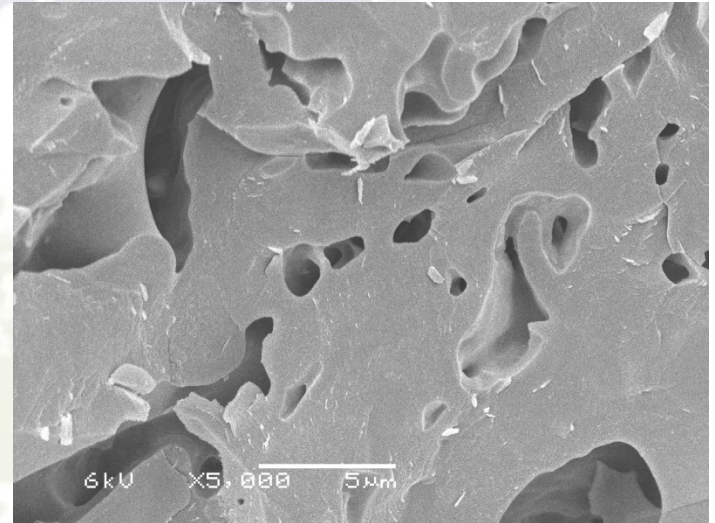
Evolution of 3D CWF prototype



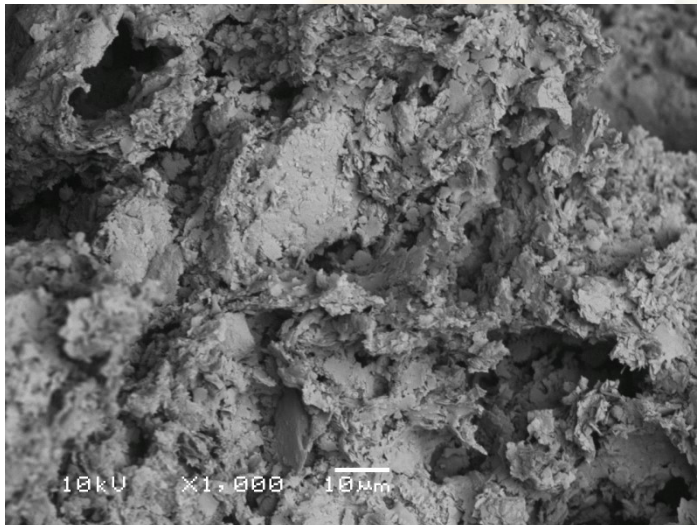
Evolution 3D CWF SEM



Wall

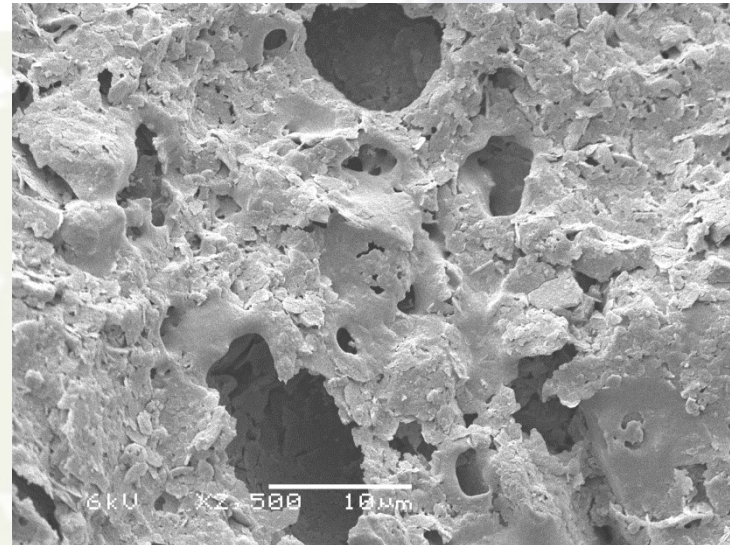
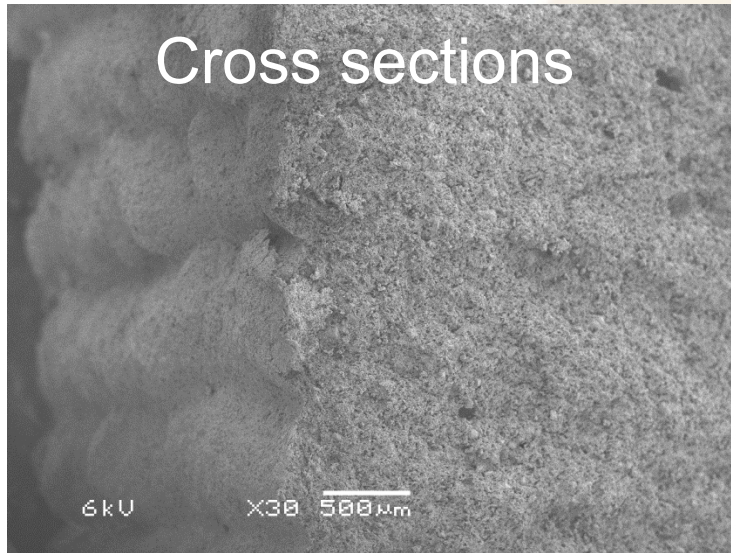


Cross section



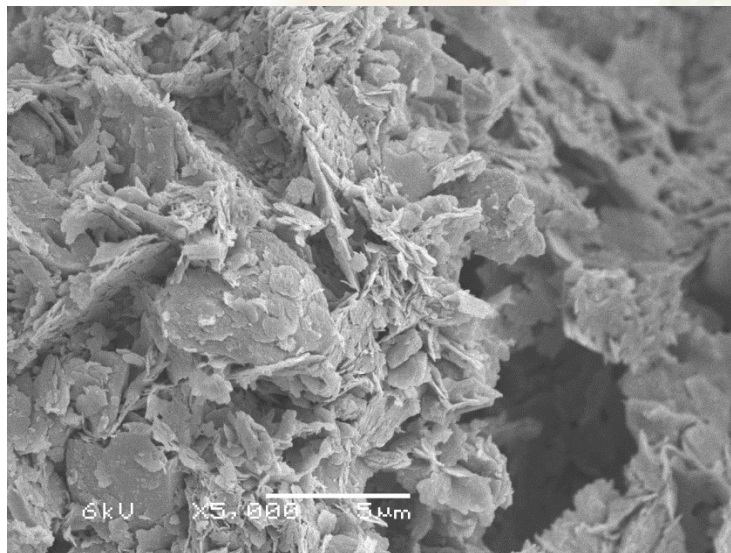
Including
sawdust

Evolution 3D CWF SEM



Surface

*Porosity vs
pore size*

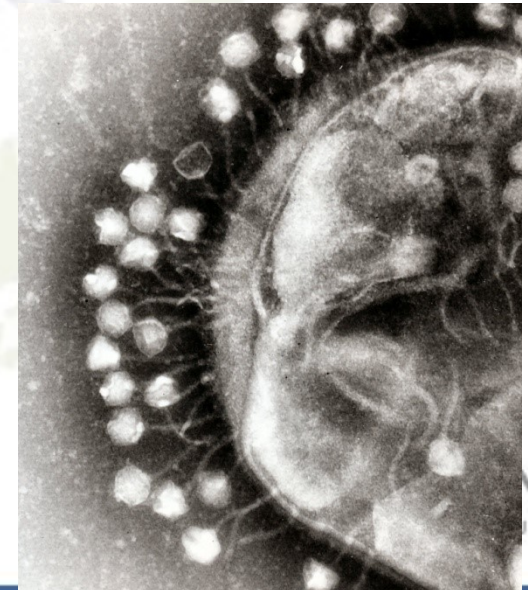
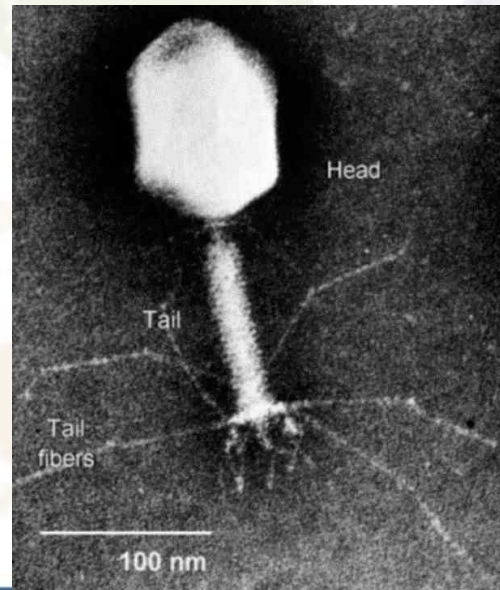
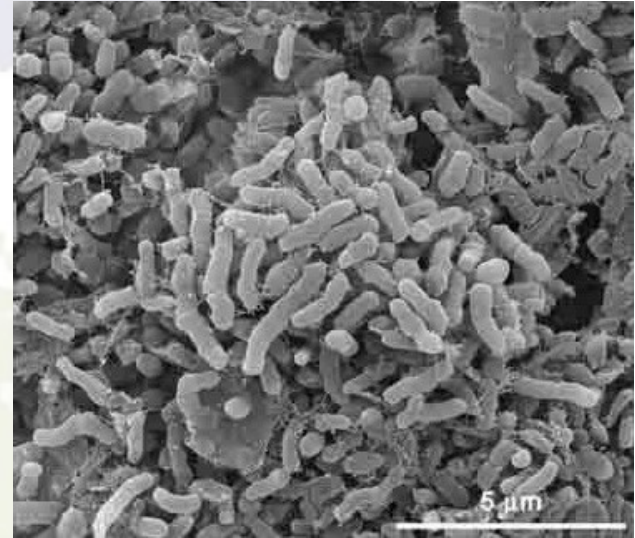


Theory water quality analysis

Microbiological parameters

Detection and enumeration of :

- E.coli (CFU/100ml at 37°C)
- Total count (CFU/100ml at 22 and 37°C)
- Viruses- Bacteriophages



Experiment WWTP effluent



influent

effluent sand filter

effluent CWF

Blue colonies + gas \rightarrow *E.coli*

Other colonies + gas \rightarrow coliforms

Actual research results

- ✓ Right recipe clay
- ✓ Working 3D printing system
- ✓ Established baking process
- ✓ A porous CWF with right flow
- ✓ Theoretical preparation of water analyses

Recommendations further research

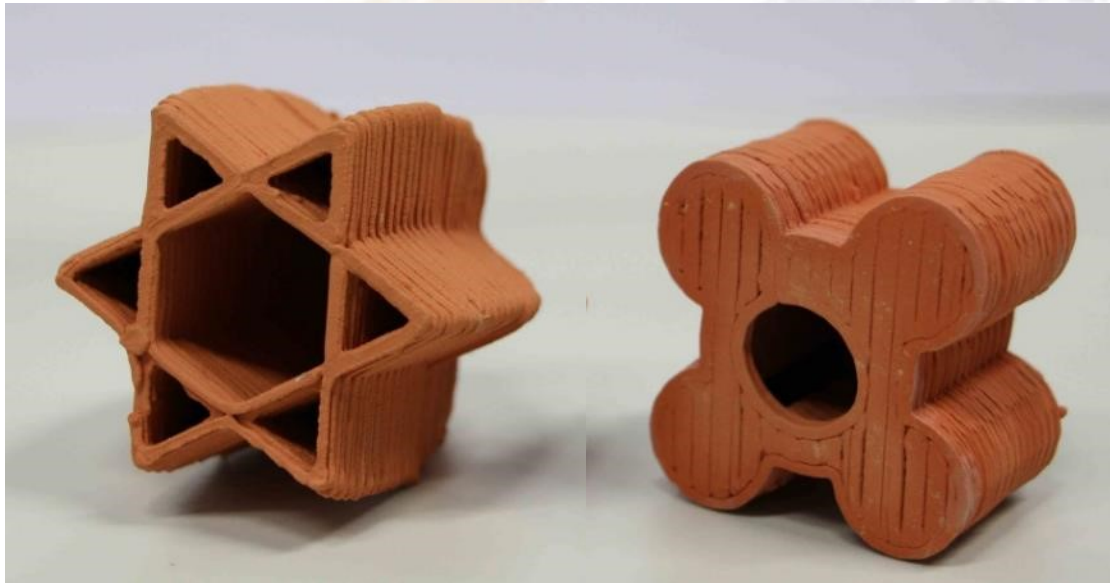
Manufacturing process

- Use local types of clay's
- Other oven types (DIY)

Water quality control

- Removal efficiencies of E.coli, total count and viruses
- Influence biofilm on removal efficiencies
- Use of activated carbon/colloidal silver/nanosilver

Questions are welcome



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