Engineering World Health Water Filtration Project

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Problem Statement

* Many people in developing regions around the world have either limited access to purified drinking water due to contaminated water sources. This problem results in preventable diseases and even death. Water filtration systems are necessary to rid the local water from bacteria, pesticides and viruses. In order to make these systems effective in their respective regions they must be made from material found near the region of interest, require low maintenance and be efficient.

Background

- * 17.6 million die every year
- * Caused by bacteria, viruses and other chemicals
- * Current methods
 - * Reverse Osmosis
 - * UV Radiation
 - * Chlorination
- * Hillside Clinic in Punta Gorda, Belize

Design Specifications

- Must rid water of bacteria, viruses, and other chemicals comparable to current methods
- * Must be made from easy-to-obtain resources
- * Low maintenance
- * Environmentally friendly

Overview

- Glass coated in TiO2 has been shown to purify water when reacted with UV light
 - * Inactivates organic materials
 - VV light excitation
 - * "nano" powder form
 - * Two step process
- Create a water filtration system that effectively purifies water utilizing solar energy



http://www.jgf.co.uk/touchclean.htm

Design Alternative #1

- Water bottles coated with TiO2.
- * Place on top of roofs
- * Positives
 - * Simple
- * Drawbacks
 - * Plastic
 - * Not efficient



Example of water bottles coated with TiO2

Common Features of Design

- * Microcontroller
- * Solar panel
- * Valve
- * Gravity acting as pressure
- * Glass beads coated with TiO2

Design Alternative #2

- Tube filled with glass coated beads controlled with solar panel
- Positives
 - * Transportable
- * Drawbacks
 - Inefficient due to low surface to volume ratio



TiO₂ covered glass beads

Design Alternative #3

- * Trickle Down System
- One layer of TiO2 coated glass
- * Positives
 - * Efficient
 - Self sustaining
- * Drawbacks
 - * Cumbersome



Diagram of the trickle down system

Design Matrix

| Design | Simplicity (10) | Effectiveness (10) | Usability (10) | Reliability (10) | Total (40) |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Plastic bottles | 10 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 25 |
| Tube with beads | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 29 |
| Platform | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 32 |

Future Work

- * Program microcontroller
- * Calculate UV intensity to purification rate ratio
- * Compare results with chlorinator experiments
- * Obtain technical details from Belize trip

Future Work

- * Experimental Steps
 - * Grow bacteria
 - Control test
 - TiO2 Coated borosilicate dish test
- * Analyze results
 - Bacteria viability test (agar)
 - * Microscope
 - Test other chemicals with water testing kit



http://medbankers.blogspot.com/2007/



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