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ASSESSMENT OF DRINKING WATER TREATMENT PROCESSES IN NANOPLASTICS REMOVAL: PILOT- SCALE AND MODELLING STUDIES

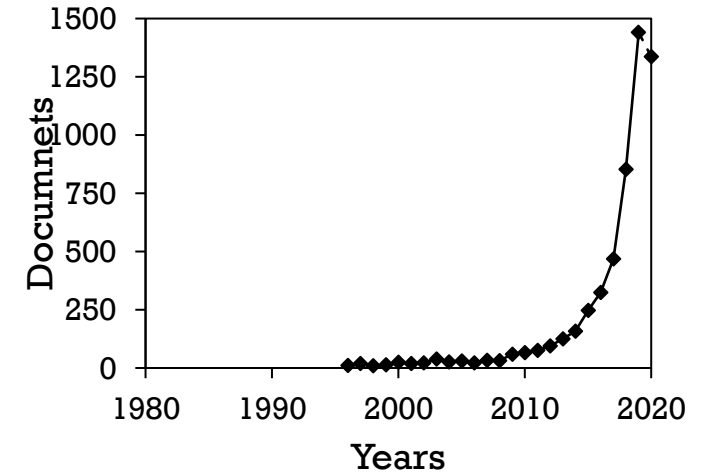
23/09/2022

Micro and nanoplastics are emerging pollutants

05/10/2020

*"... we conservatively estimate **14 million tonnes** of microplastic reside on the **ocean floor**."*

Barret et al., Microplastic Pollution in Deep-Sea Sediments From the Great Australian Bight

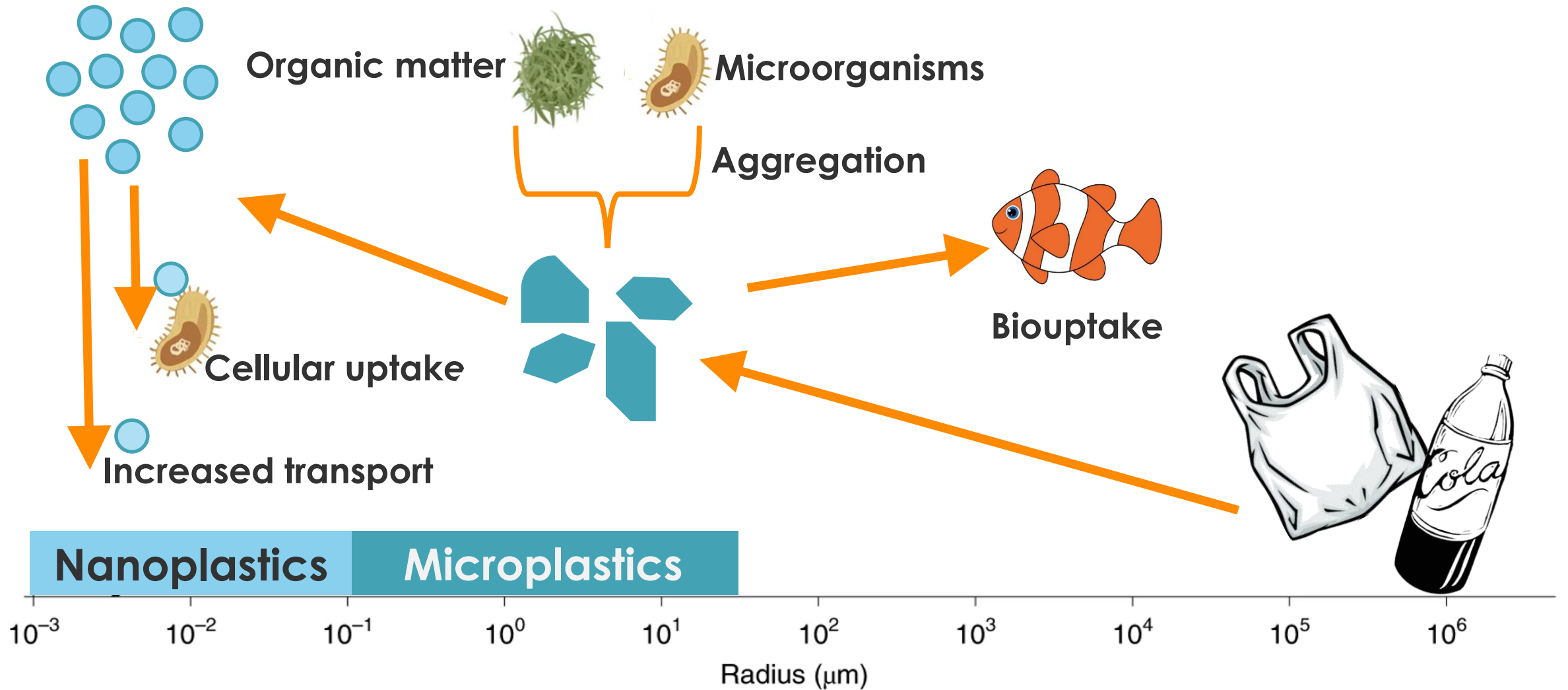


June 2009 - WWF

*"An average person could be ingesting approximately **5 grams of plastic per week**."*

Senathirajah et al., Estimation of the mass of microplastics ingested – A pivotal first step towards human health risk assessment

Micro and nanoplastics are emerging pollutants

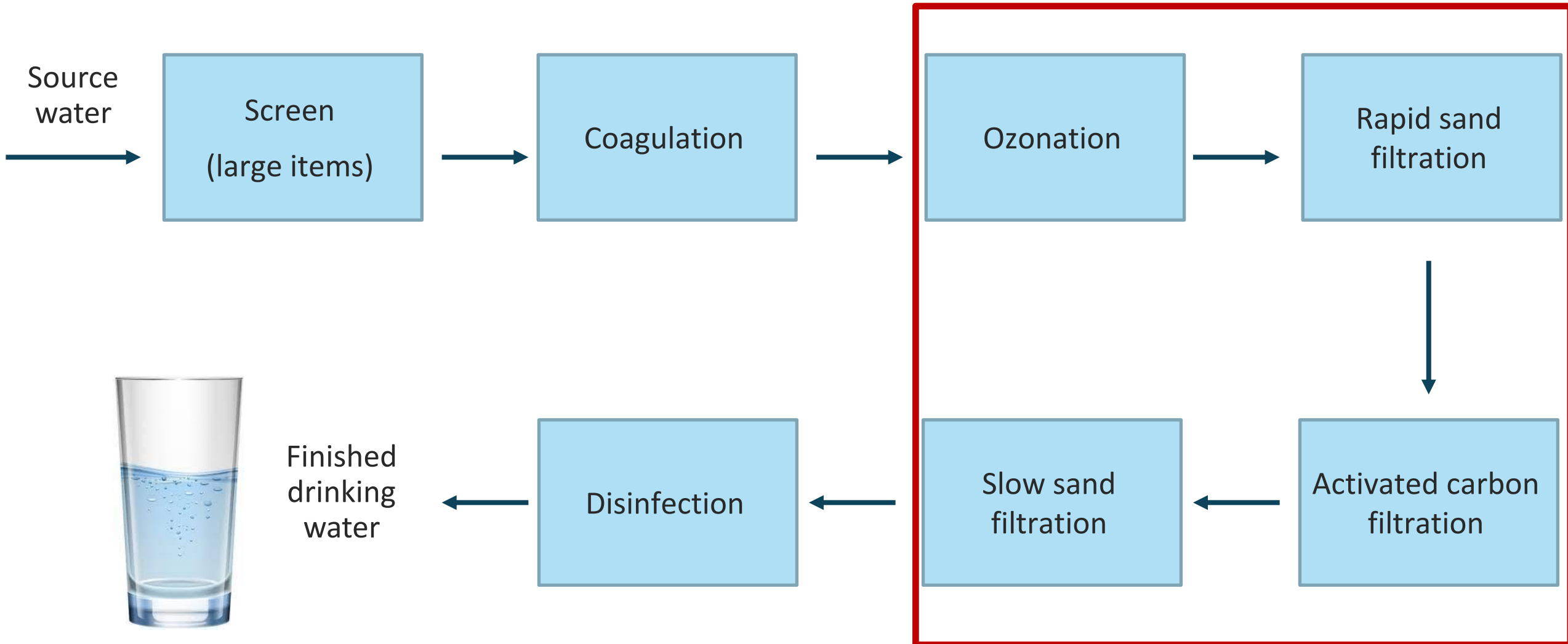


Particulate plastics in water treatment systems



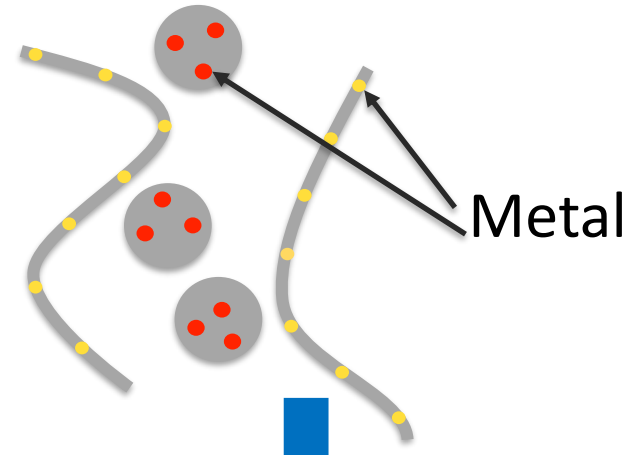
- Microplastics and nanoplastics are in many drinking water sources
- Can conventional drinking water treatment plant systems remove them?
- Which stages of drinking water treatment and operational conditions are most important/efficient for removal?

Simplified drinking water treatment chain



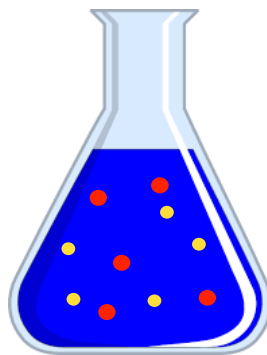
Overcoming obstacles in nano- and microplastics analysis

Natural sample

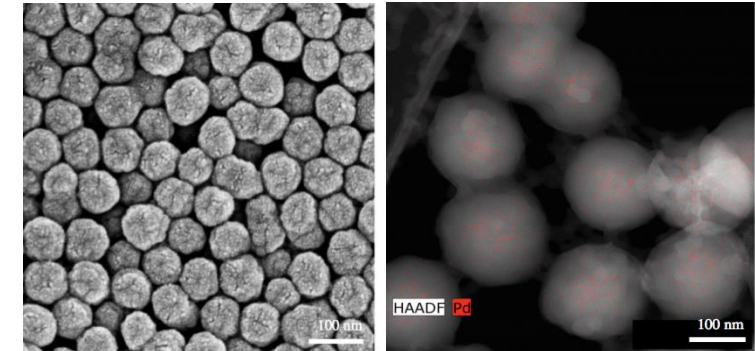


Test system

Analyze metal as
proxy for plastic



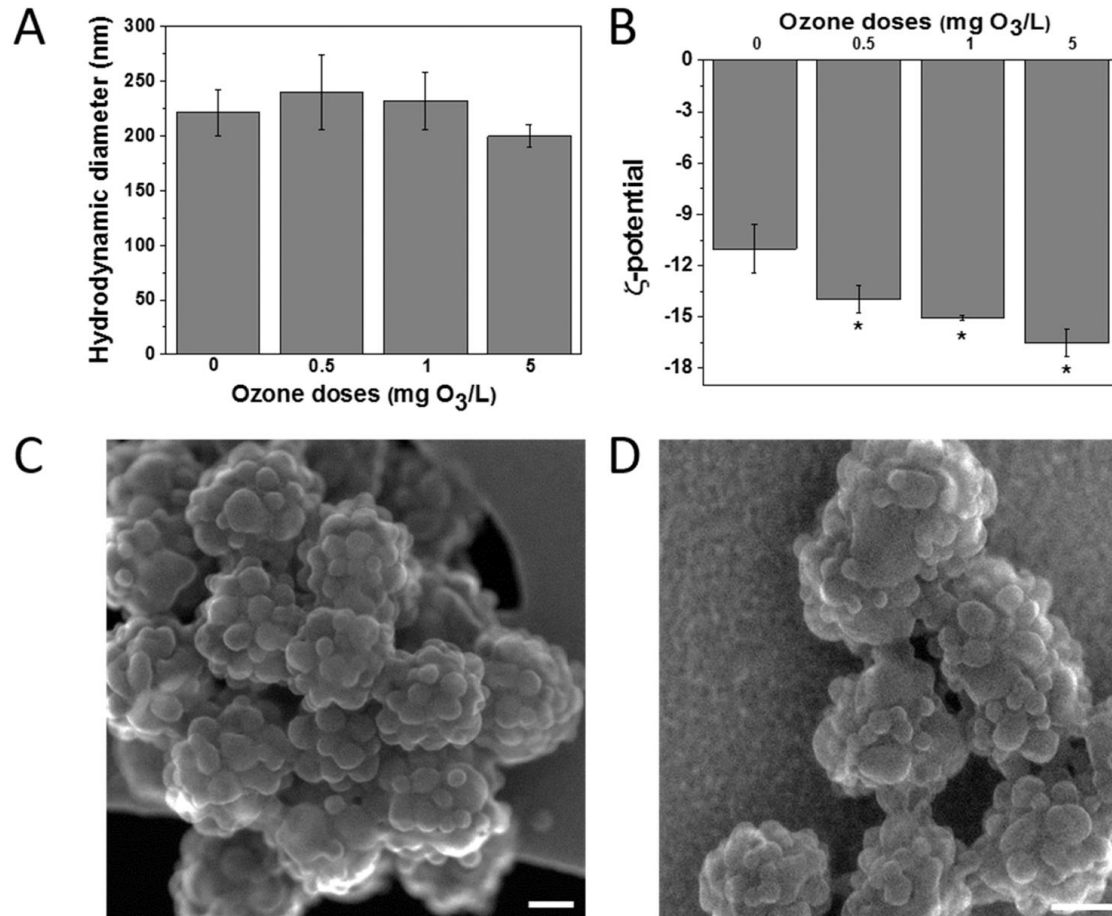
Polystyrene NP doped with Pd



Mitrano et al. Nature Nanotechnology 2019

- NPs size 160 nm
- No metal leaching over time
- Metal inside polymer, surface chemistry unaffected
- 0.3 wt% metal, density differences negligible

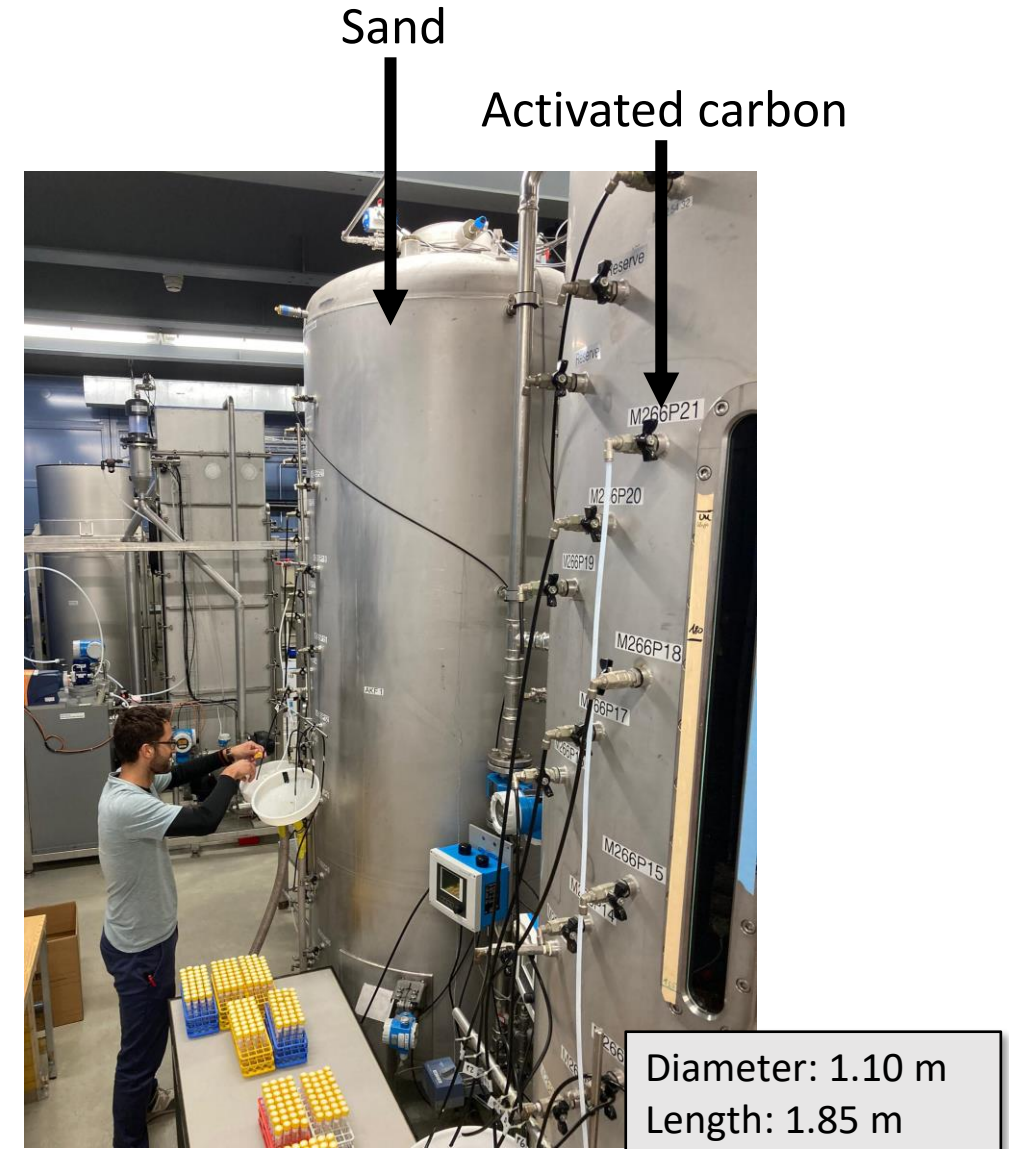
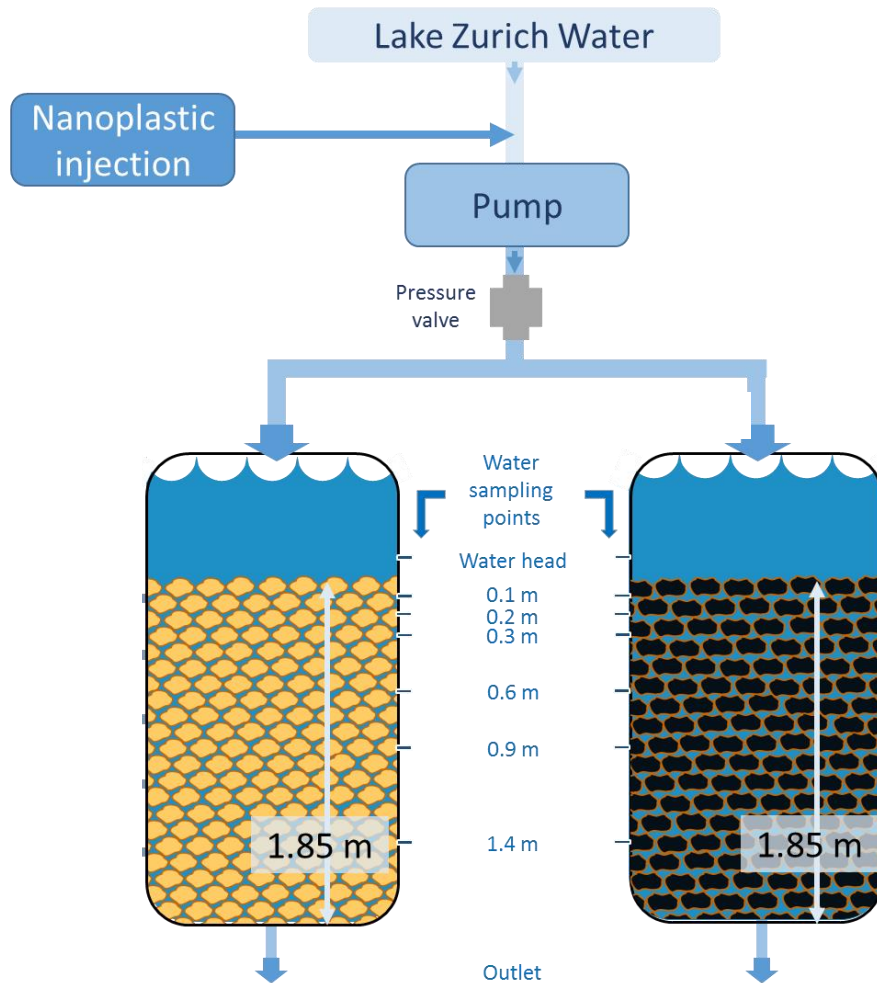
Ozonation has no effect on nanoplastics fate



- No changes in plastics size and morphology observed
- Ozonation does not significantly contribute to nanoplastics removal in DWTP

Pilot-scale drinking water treatment plant

Water supply company of Zürich

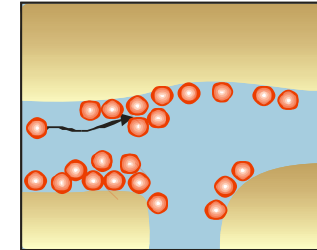


Modeling approach: Particle-filter interactions

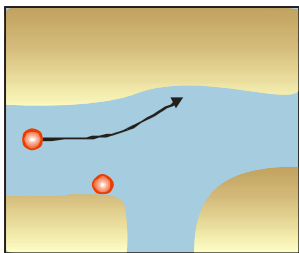
Modified transport equation accounts for **interaction mechanisms**:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\epsilon) + \frac{\partial(r_b s)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(qc) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(eD \frac{\partial c}{\partial x}\right) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial(r_b s)}{\partial t} = f(c, c_t, q, s) \end{cases}$$

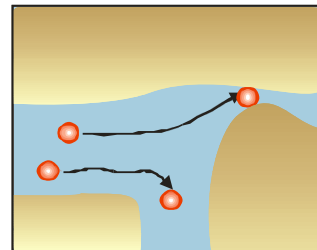
Ripening



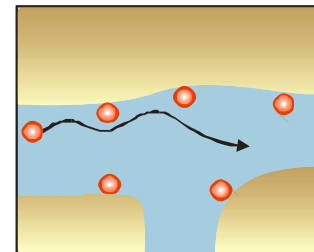
Clean bed filtration



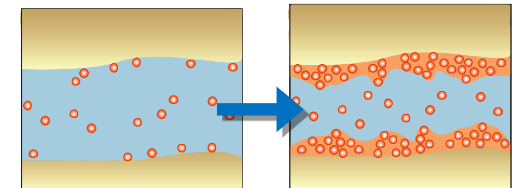
Straining



Blocking



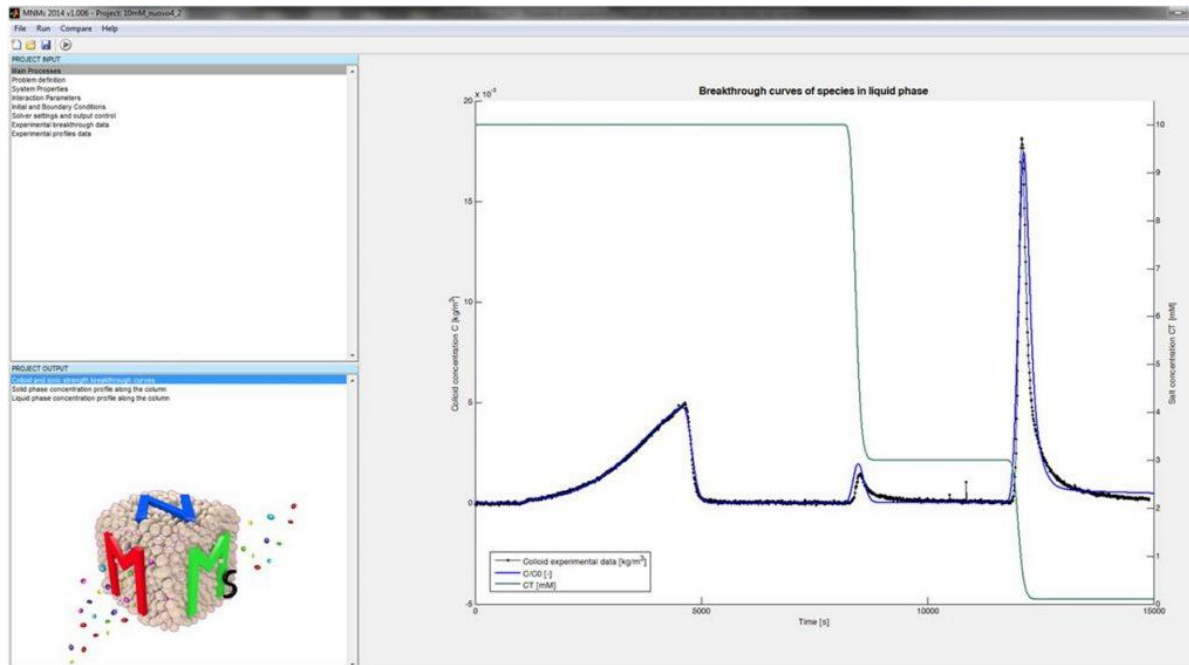
Clogging





MNMs 2022 software

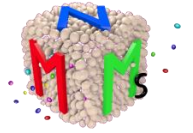
MNMs = Micro- and Nano-particles transport, filtration and clogging Model – Suite



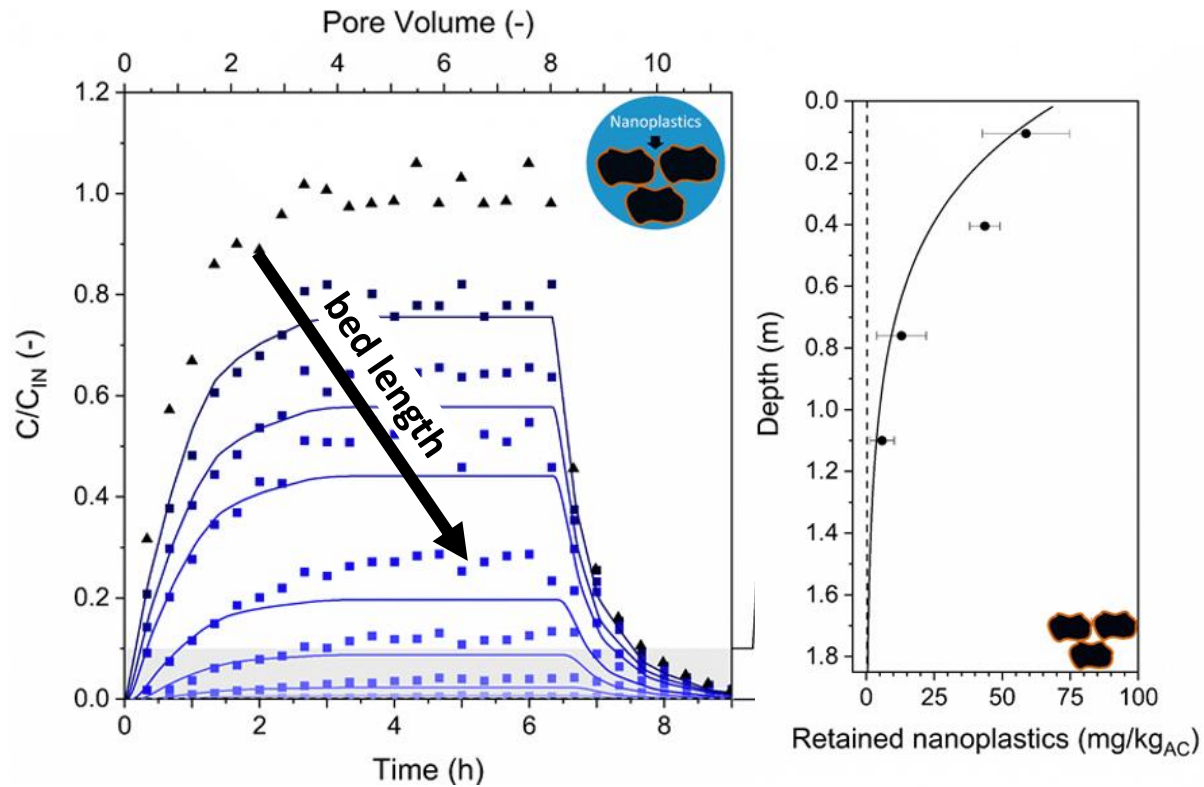
www.polito.it/groundwater/software

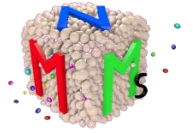
Licensed institutions:

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5. Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden
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7. Institut de Mécanique et d'Ingénierie
8. Jacobs University Bremen
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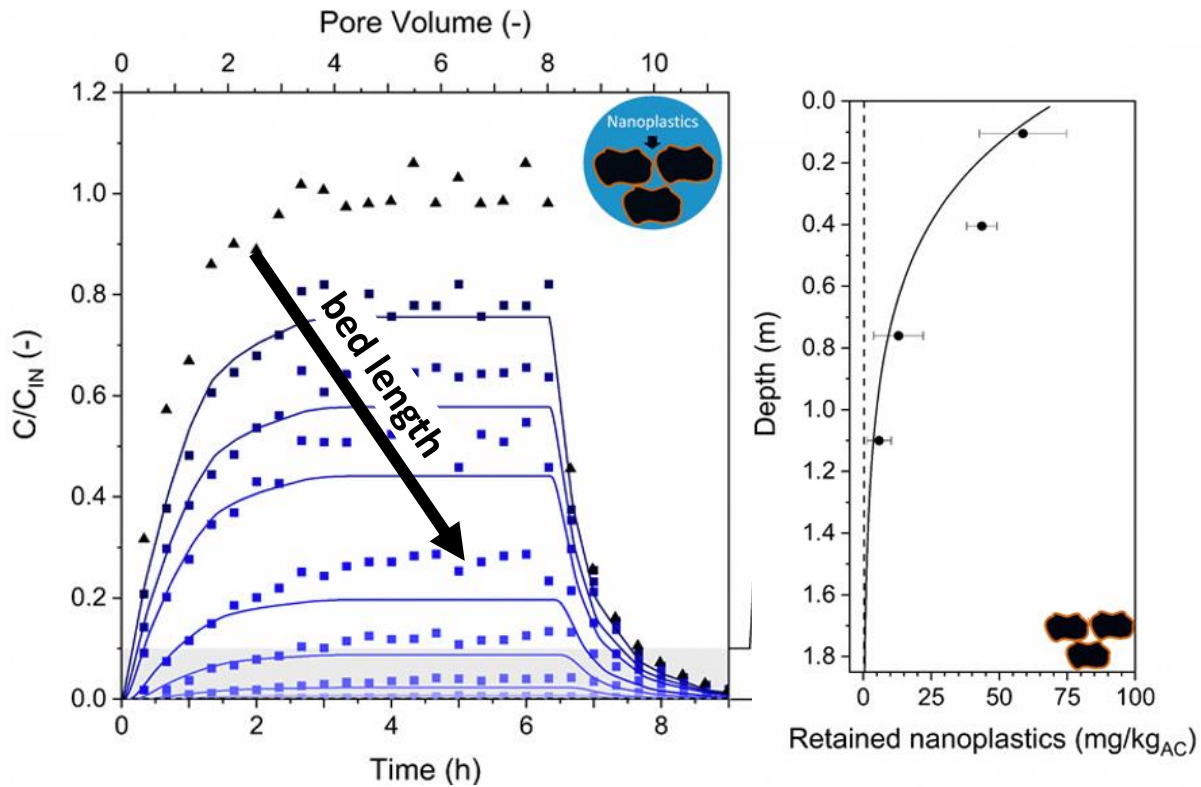


Activated carbon filter

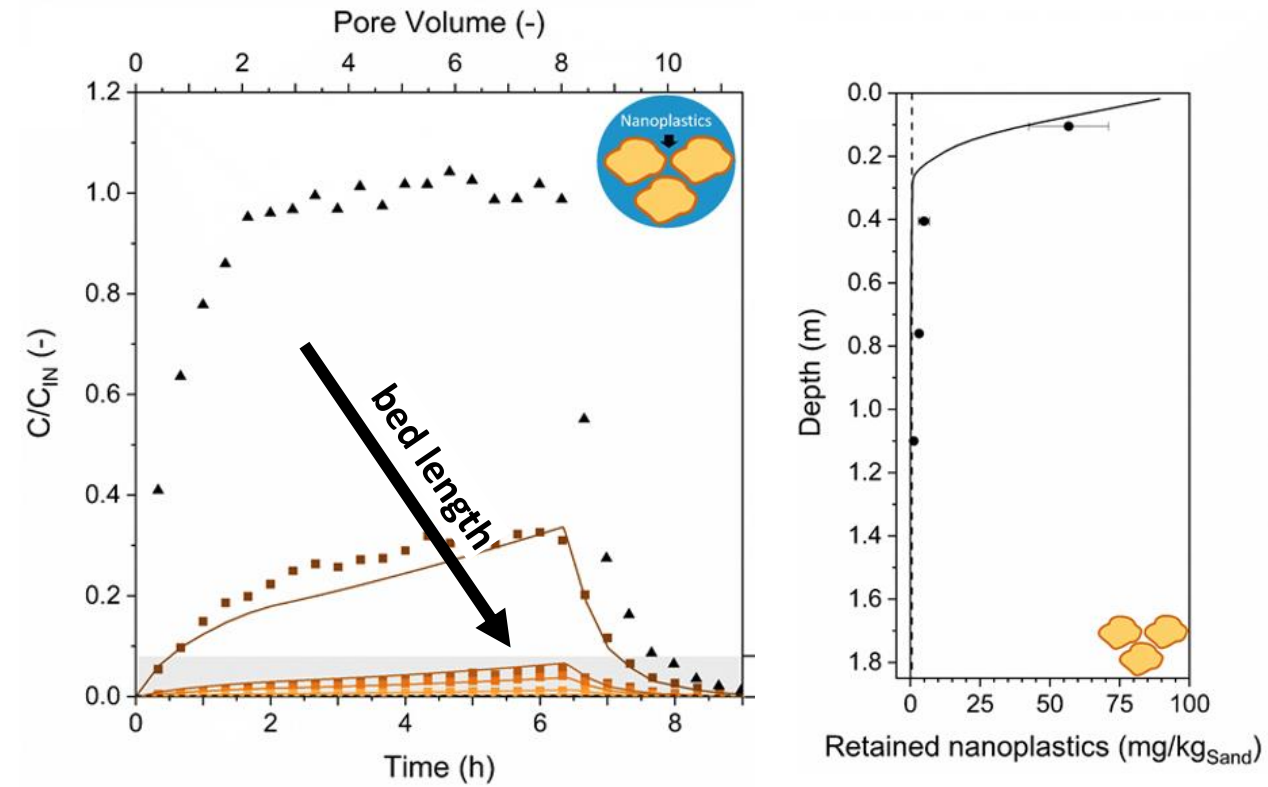




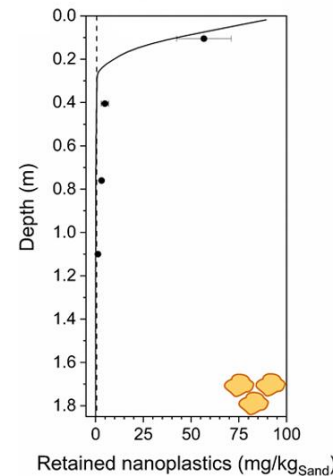
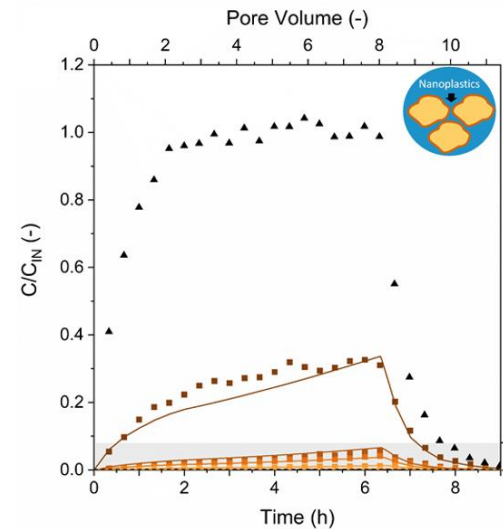
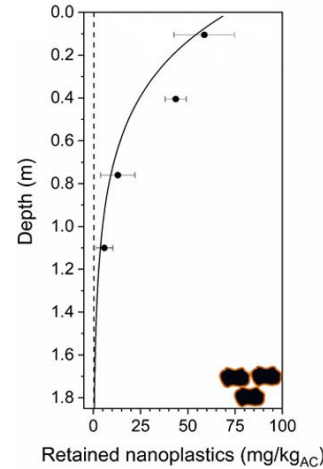
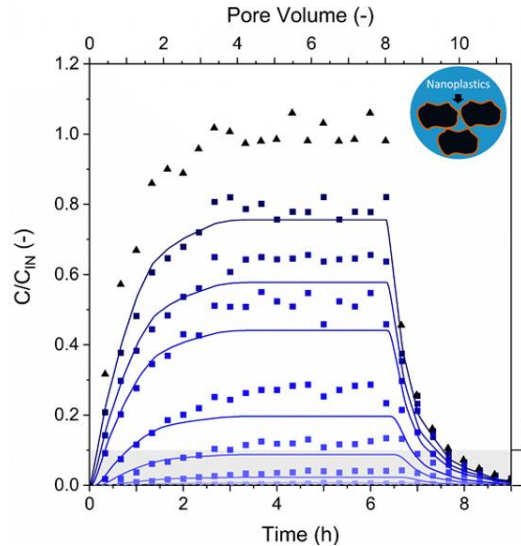
Activated carbon filter



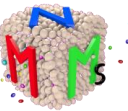
Sand filter



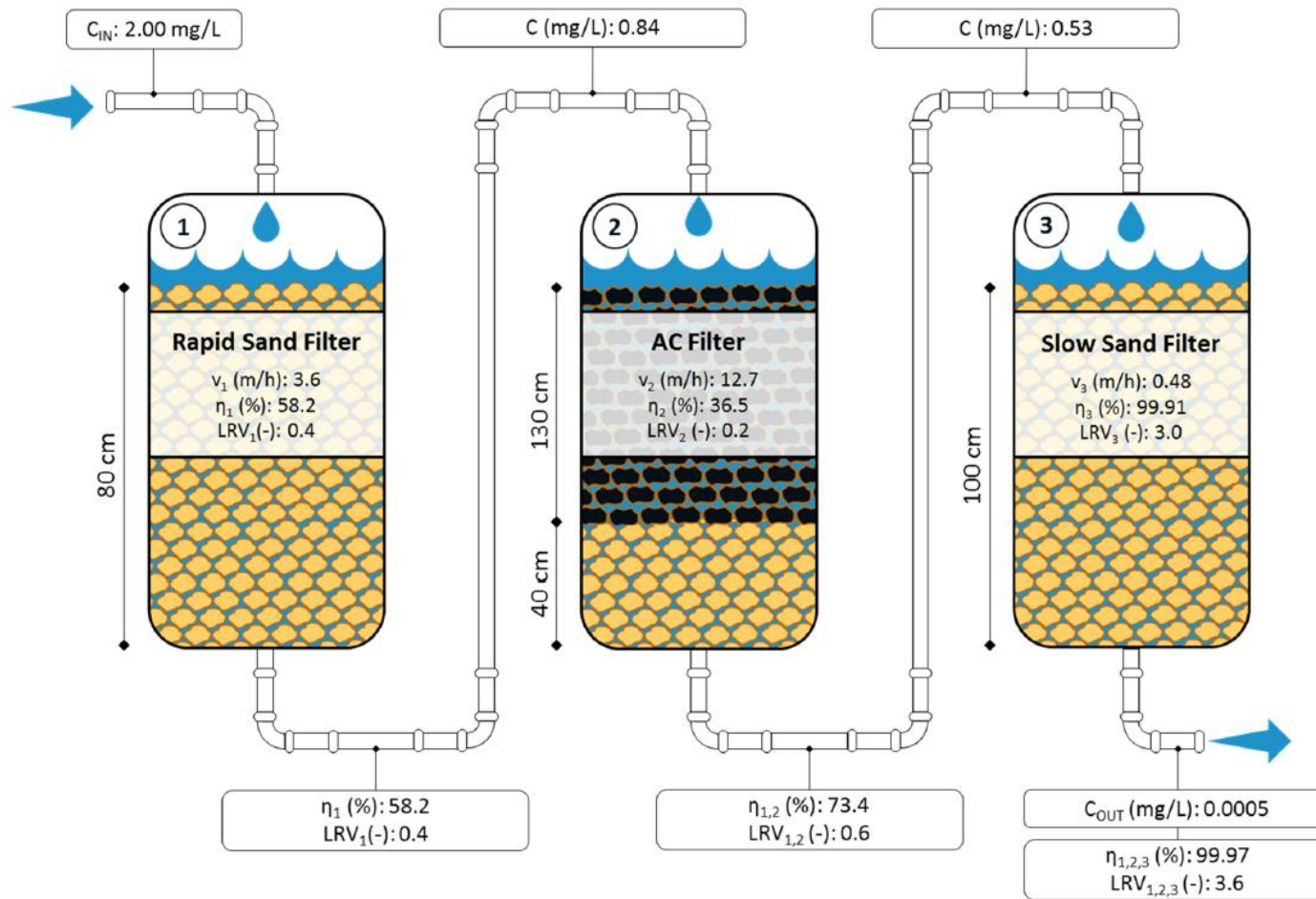
Breakthrough curves of nanoplastics in pilot scale studies



- Possibility to measure NP retention over filter depth
- Higher retention in sand than in activated carbon
- Higher retention in upper layers of sand filter, due to the presence of a biofilm
- The MNMs model properly reproduces the dynamics of nanoplastics filtration



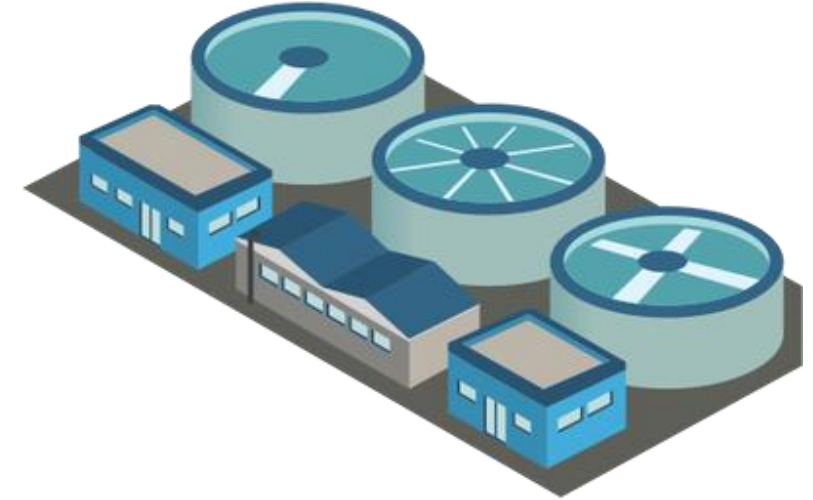
Simulated performance of a drinking water treatment chain



- NP retention parameters extracted from modeling BTC of DWTP pilot experiments used to model full-scale system
- Cumulative removal efficiencies estimated using "unrealistically high" NP conc. to stress-test system
- High capability of filtration units: overall 3.6 log removal

Take-home messages

- Tested drinking water treatment chain significantly reduces NPs in potable water
- MNMs can help predicting large scale NPs filtration behavior
- Even higher removal anticipated in full scale drinking water treatment plants:
 - Additional treatment steps
 - More established biofilm
- Different types of NPs and drinking water treatment configurations should still be assessed





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**Groundwater Engineering
Research Group**



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