
Nanotechnologies for water treatments

*From nanostructured electrodes for water splitting to
bio-inspired microbial electrochemical cells and
graphene-based desalination membranes*

Marzia Quaglio

October 14, 2015



Graphene as a key
material

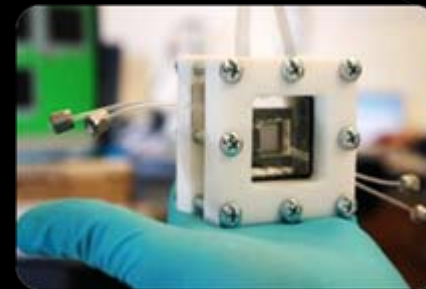
desalting

water

light

Bio Electro
Chemistry

Photo Electro
Chemistry



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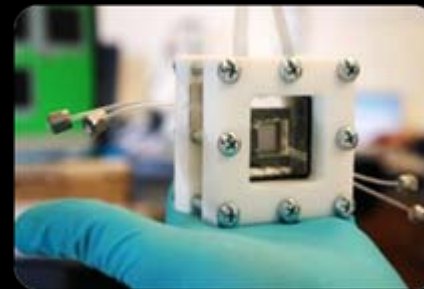
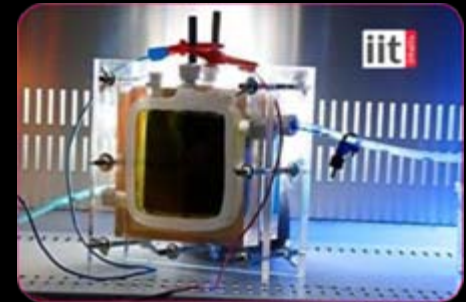
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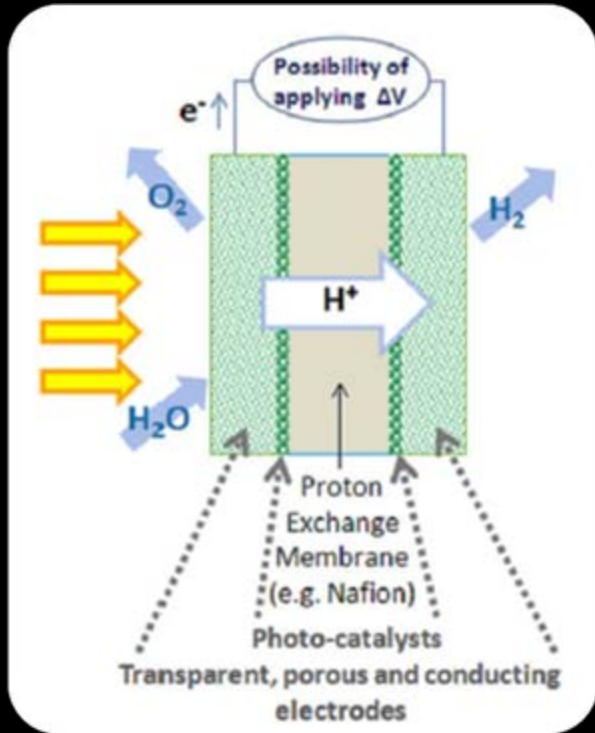
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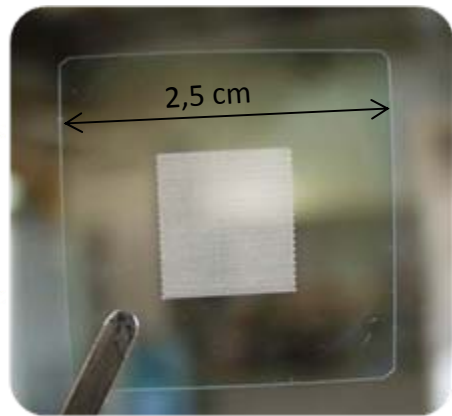
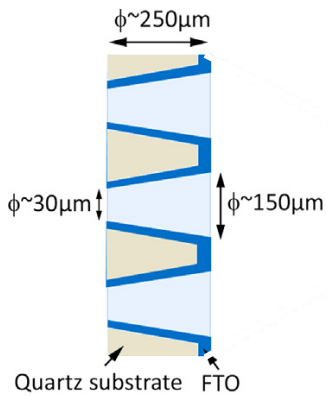
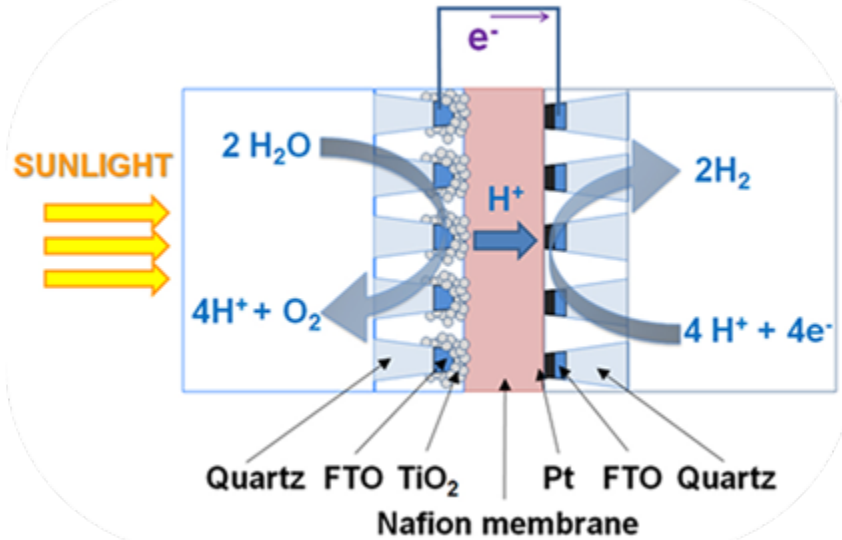
Photoelectrochemical water splitting



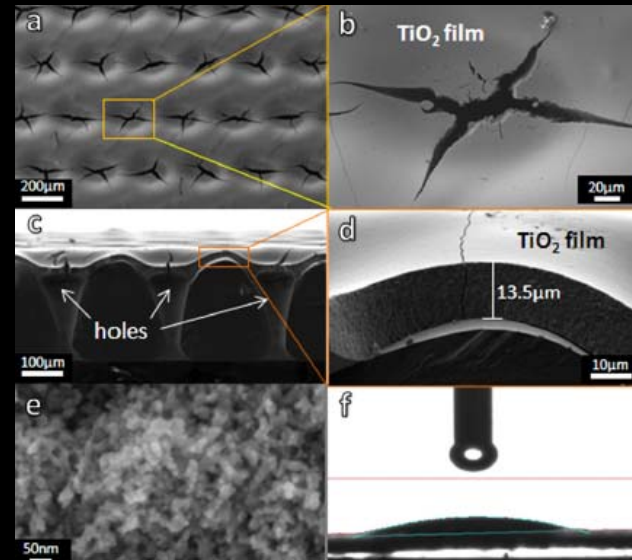
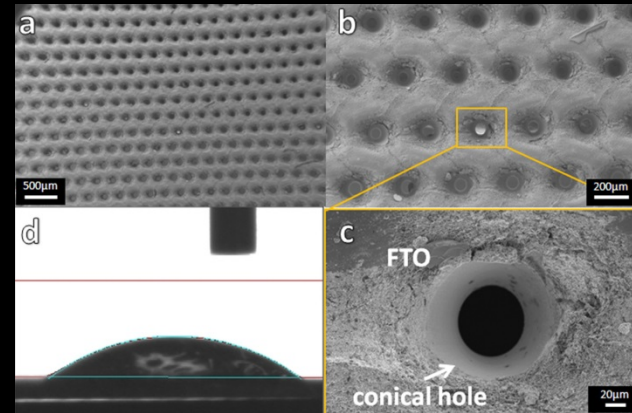
The photo-electrochemical water splitting, or “artificial photosynthesis”, is the light-driven splitting of water into H_2 and O_2



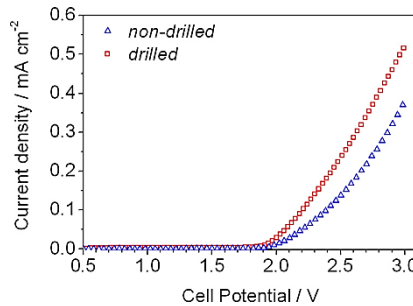
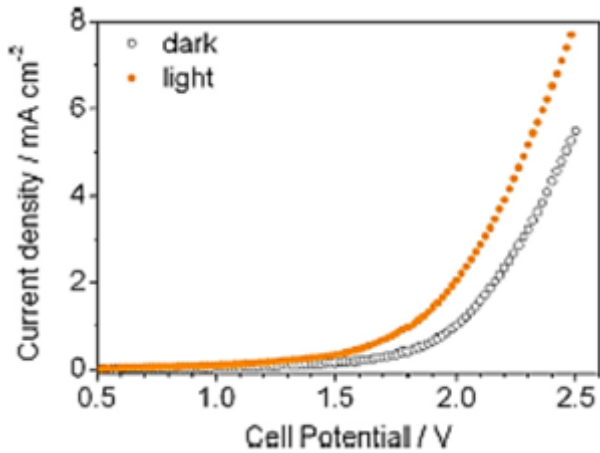
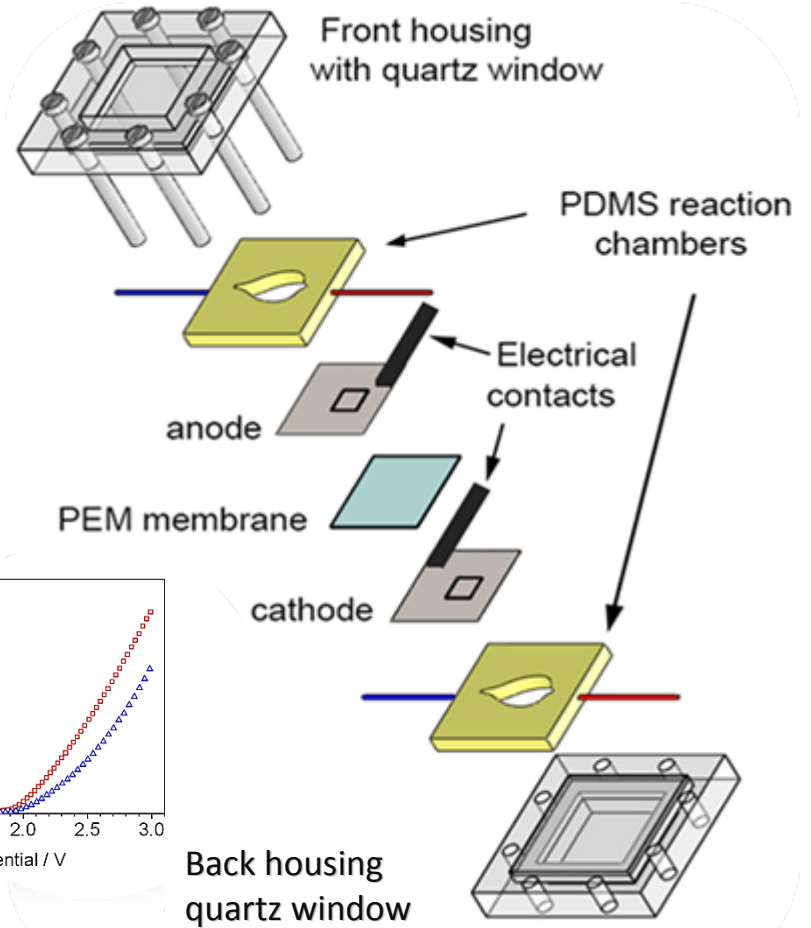
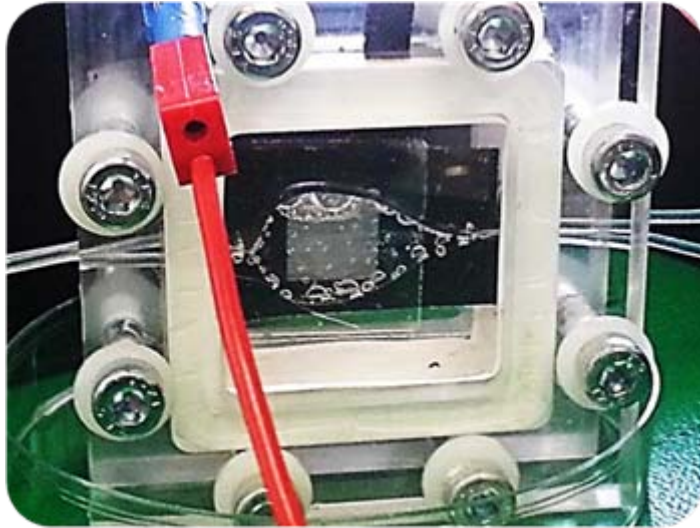
Novel PEC reactor



S. Hernández et al. / *Electrochimica Acta* 131 (2014) 184–194



Novel PEC reactor



Graphene as a key
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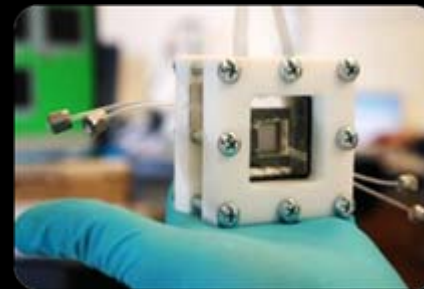
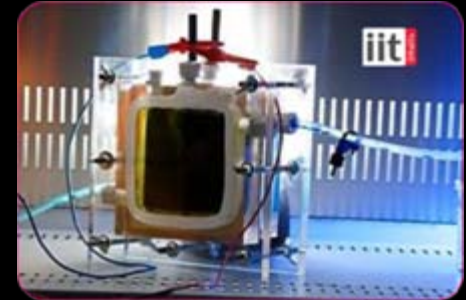
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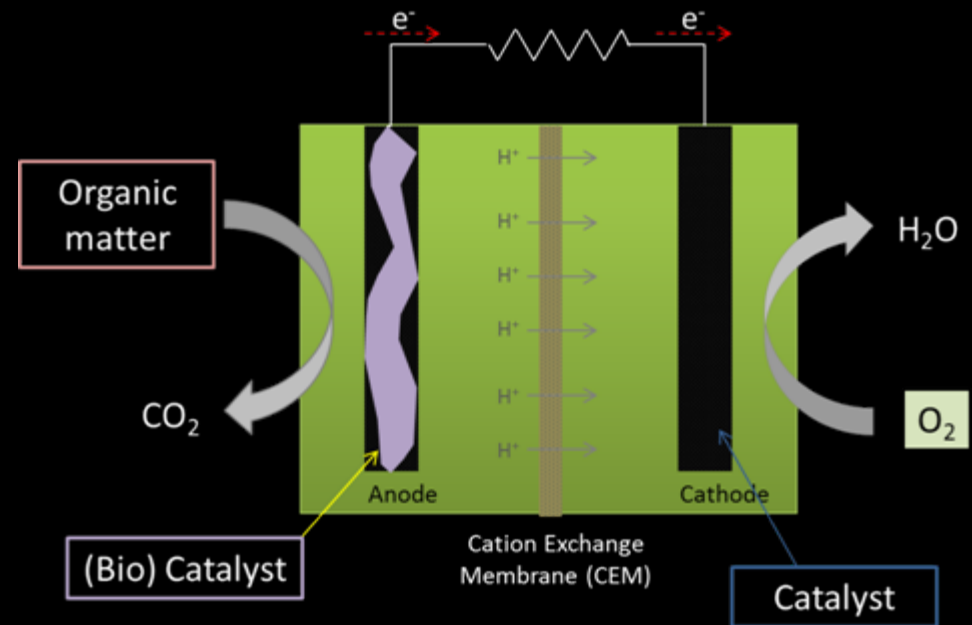
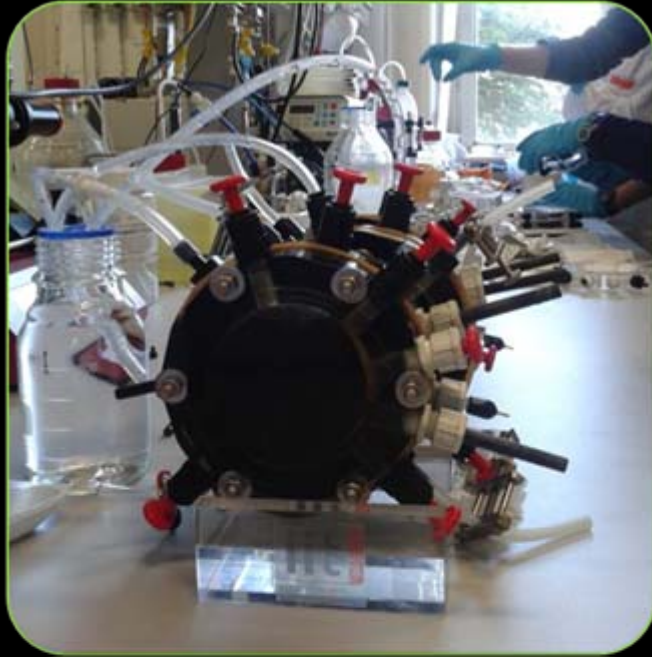
Bio Electro
Chemistry

Photo Electro
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Bioelectrochemical device

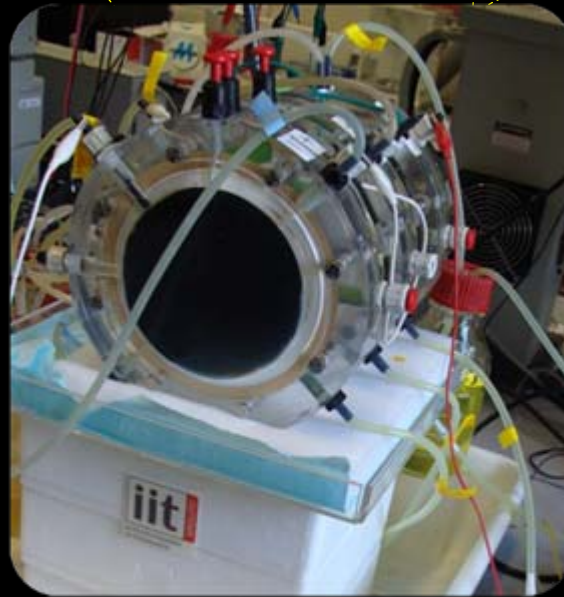
Direct conversion of the chemical energy available in low grade fuels, as organic substrates, into electricity by the use of bio-catalysts as enzymes and whole bacteria.



Microbial fuel cells can directly harvest chemical energy from environmental and waste waters.

Why are MFCs so appealing

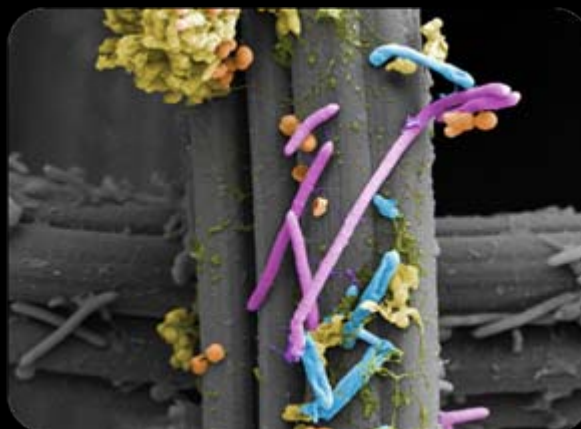
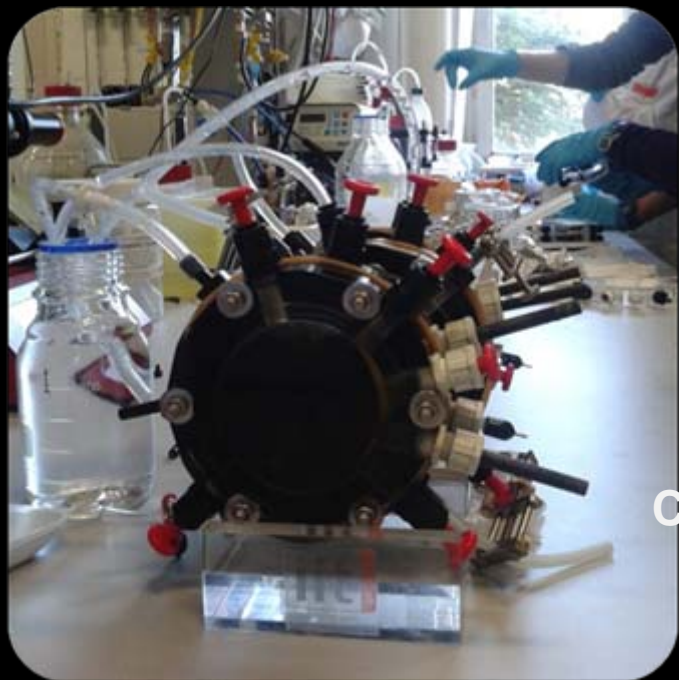
MFCs can combine energy production and water treatment



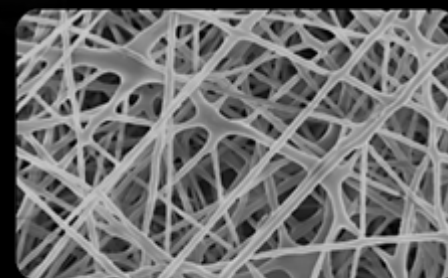
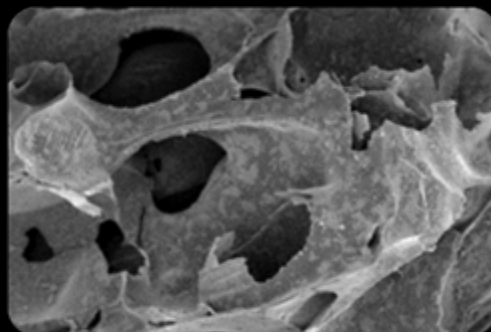
Bio-catalysts

Optimization of exoelectrogenic communities

Reactor Design



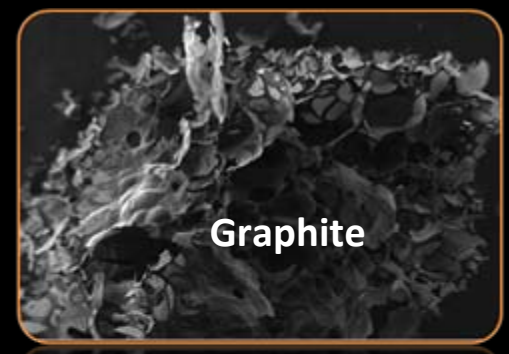
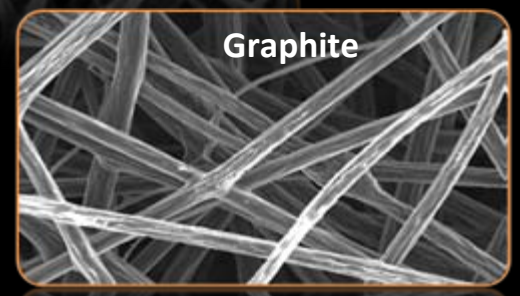
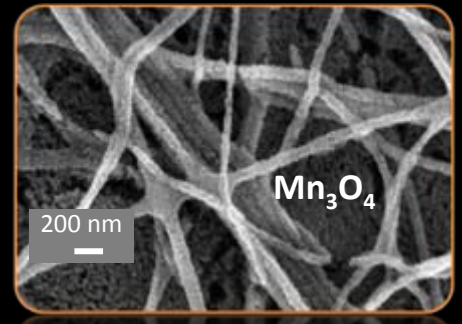
Catalysts and electrodes



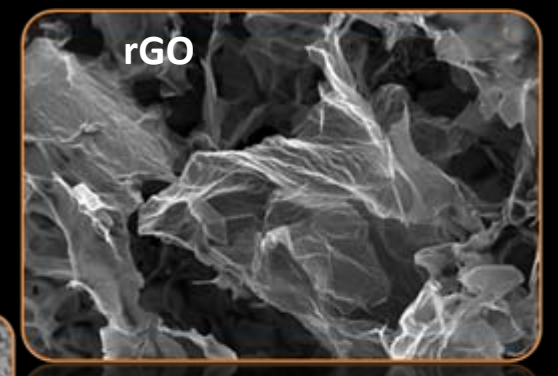
Inorganic catalysts

Electrodes

Nanofibers



Aerogels



Graphene as a key
material

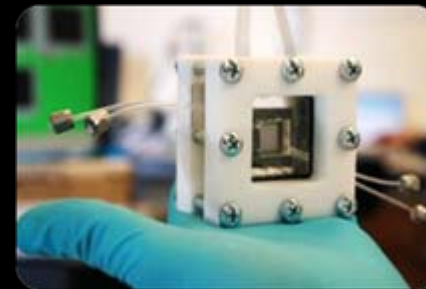
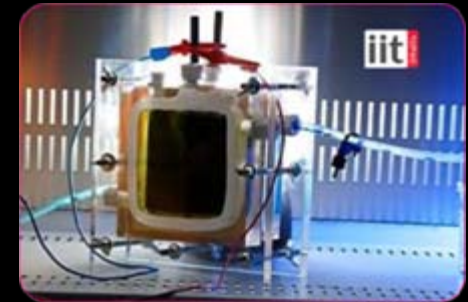
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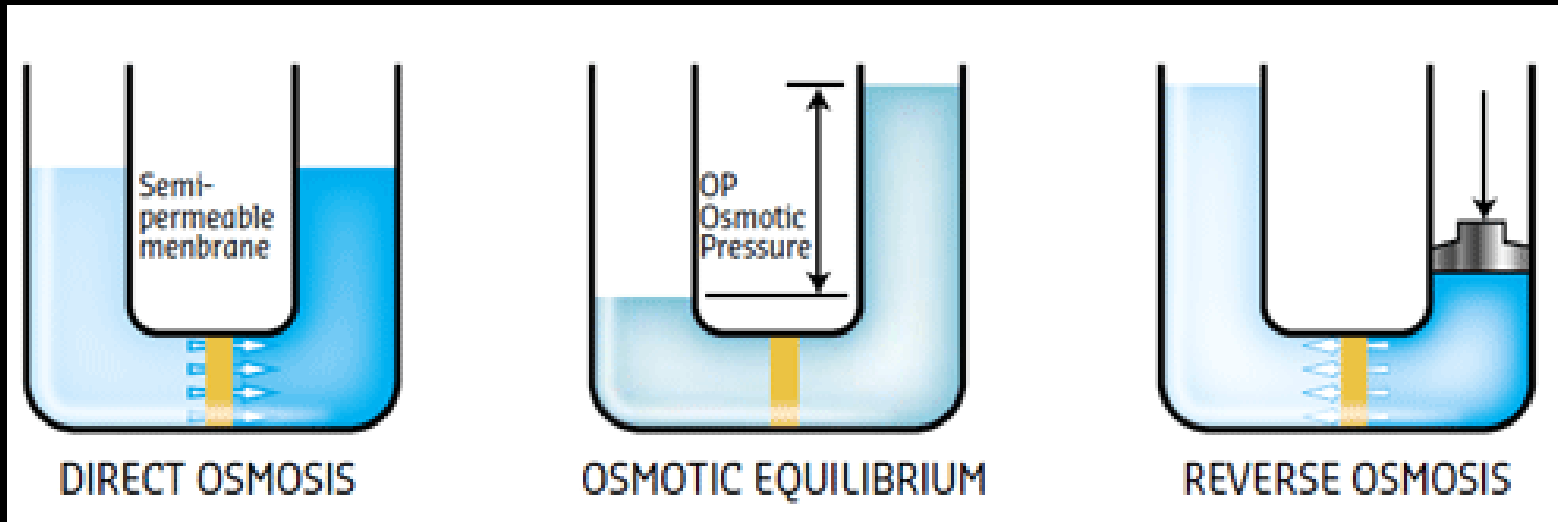
Bio Electro
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Fresh water from RO

Reverse osmosis (RO): by applying a pressure difference in excess of the osmotic pressure, pure water flows from high solute concentration side to the low solute concentration side → separation of fresh water is achieved

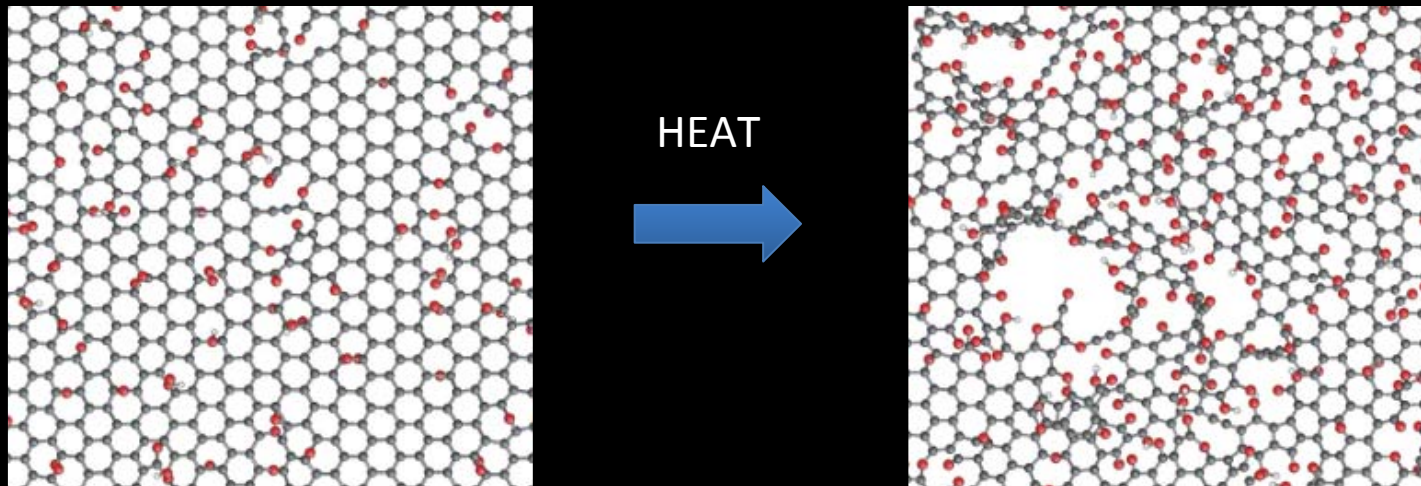


Recent theoretical studies have shown the ability of **porous graphene** to function as efficient RO membrane: fast flow rate, lower applied pressure and efficient salt retention have been predicted [Nanoletters 12, 3602 (2012)].

Fresh water from RO

Large scale application requires the production of controllable size pores (less than 1nm) with a scalable technological technique.

AIM: control pore formation in reduced graphene oxide (GO) by thermal treatment employing a combined theoretical (molecular dynamics – MD) and experimental approach.

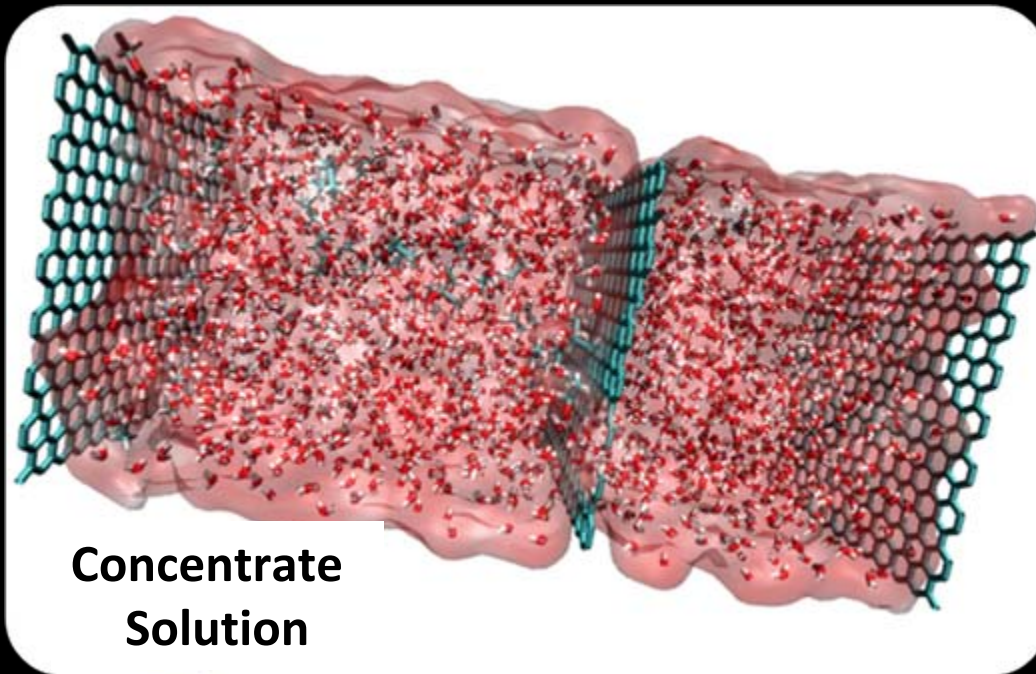


Molecular dynamics simulations of pore formation in GO

Fresh water from RO

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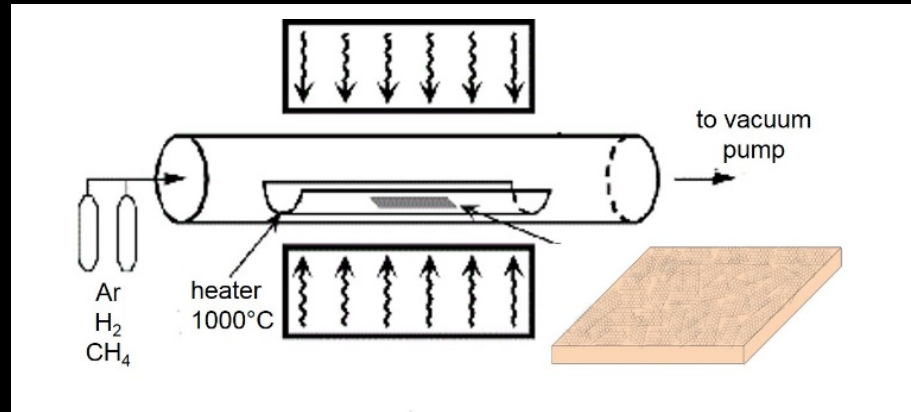
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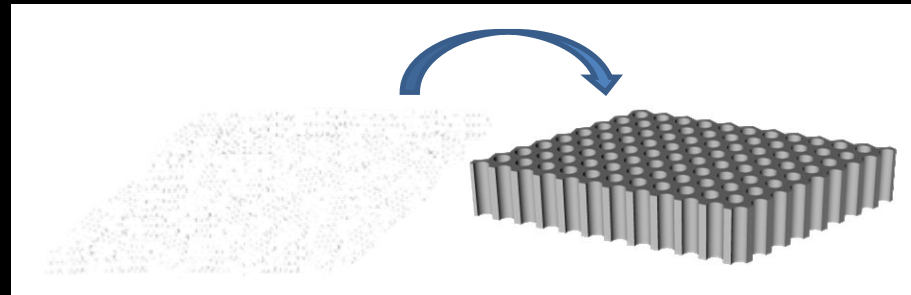
Non-equilibrium
Molecular dynamics
simulations are used to
asses water permeability.

Porous Graphene @ POLITO

1) Growth of **Single Layer Graphene** on copper substrate by CVD



2) Copper etching and **graphene transfer** on a porous substrate



3) Graphene treatment for the selective creation of **controlled porosity**

