

French-Swedish Workshop - Smart Cities and Mobility

# Water Resource Sustainability: Smart Water Networks *versus* Low-tech Solutions

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# Sustainable Cities / Sustainable Water Resources



# Water Global Challenges

## WATER SCARCITY

- **2.1 billion people** cannot access safe drinking water in their home

## WATER QUALITY

- **2 million people** die each year due to poor water-quality

*Source: World Health Organization, UN and UNICEF*



# Drinking Water Networks: The Need for Monitoring

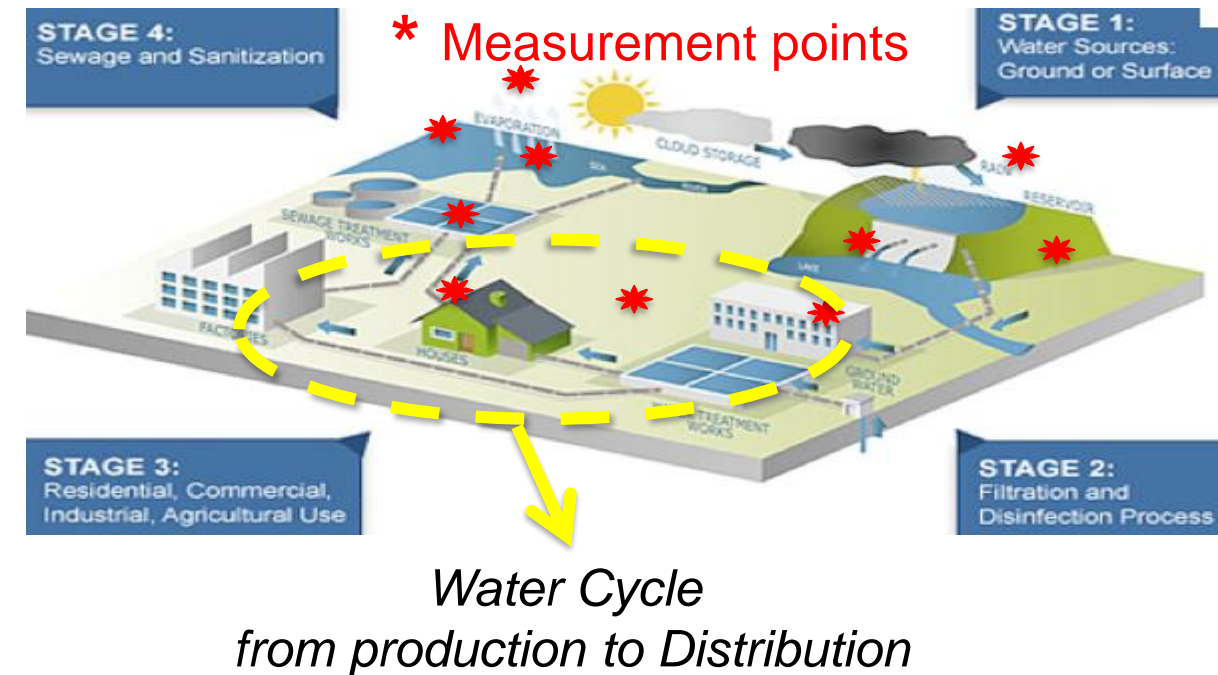
## WATER CONTAMINATION

- Chemical, Biological and Particulate contaminants

## WATER LEAKAGE

- **6%** up to **63%** of the produced water is lost due to the **leakage in distribution infrastructure.**

*Source: Water and Wastewater Utility Data- 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*

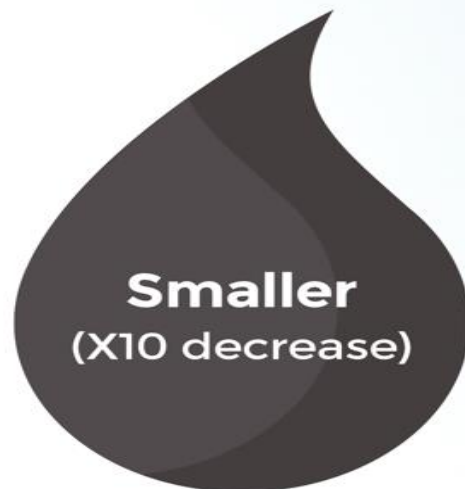


## Some Challenges towards Monitoring Drinking Water Networks:

- Need for measurement of Multiple Physical, Chemical and Biological parameters
- Need for Mapping all those parameters all over the water network
- Needs for Low-cost Multi-parameter sensors for large scale dissemination
- Needs for dedicated IoT platforms



Delivering an **autonomous,**  
highly **multifunctional MEMS- and nano-enabled**  
sensor node for **adaptive and cognitive**  
drink & waste water quality monitoring.



→ **Start'up Sens'hydre**

[www.proteus-sensor.eu](http://www.proteus-sensor.eu)



# Illustration of Technology Upscaling From the Nanosensor to the City

- (1) From Prototype to Large-Scale Production of Low-Cost Sensors**  
*An illustration of ESIEE's Know-How*
- (2) From Concept to Field deployment**  
*An illustration of IFSTTAR's Know-How*

# MEMS Sensors & Smart CITIES

ESIEE-Connect (IoT) PIA 2  
Cleanrooms for Sensor Prototyping



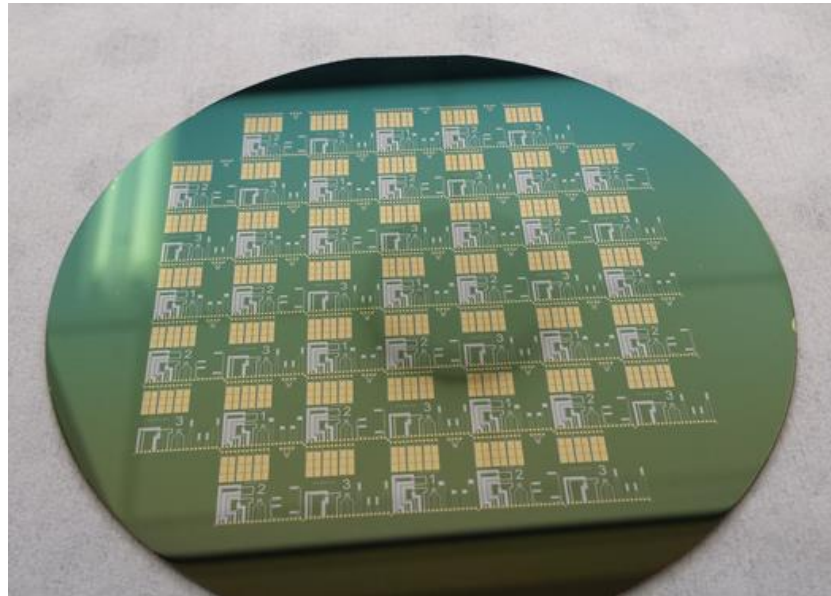
sense CITY

SENSE-CITY : EquipEx PIA 1

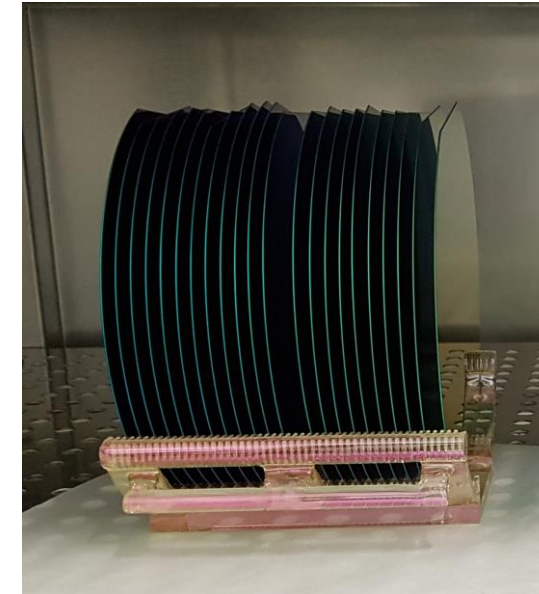


World-class Experimental platforms

# From prototype to Batch Fabrication



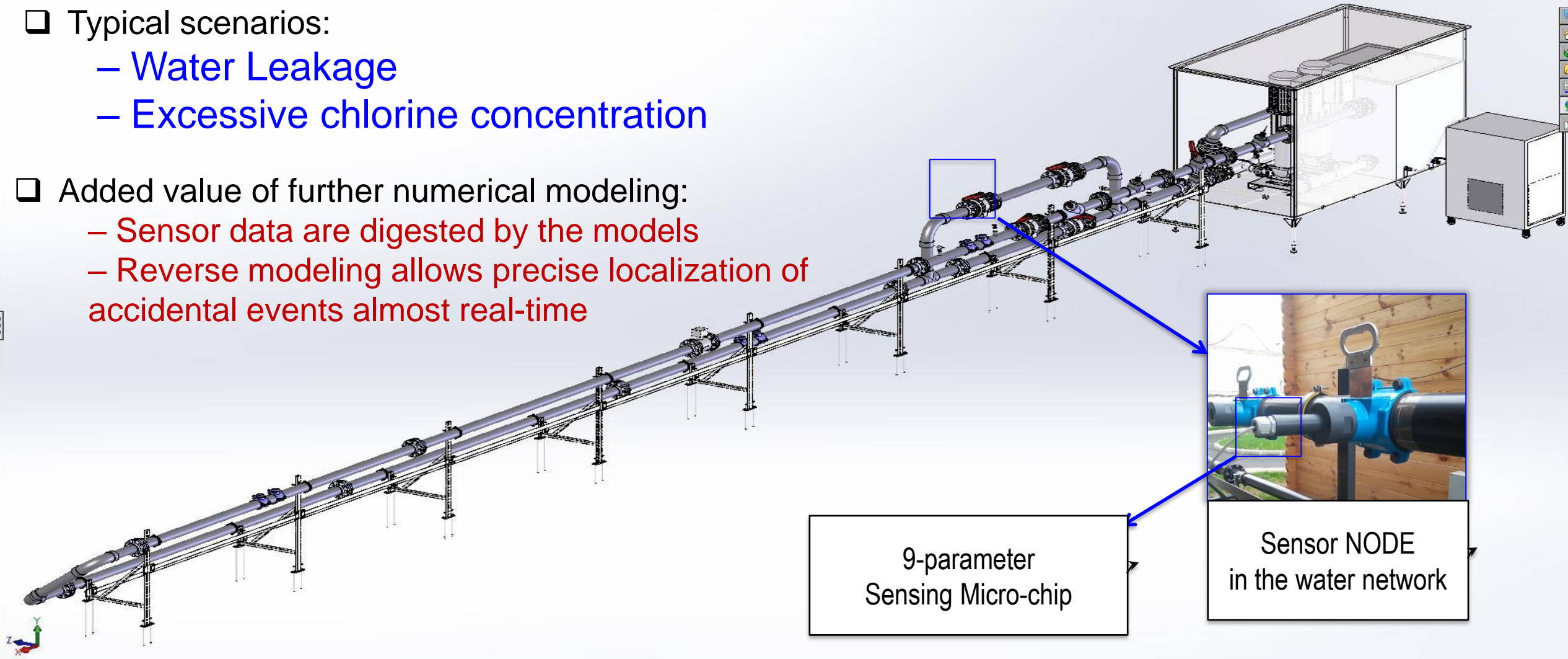
Fabrication  
collective





# Tests in SENSE-CITY Drink water loop

- Typical scenarios:
  - Water Leakage
  - Excessive chlorine concentration
- Added value of further numerical modeling:
  - Sensor data are digested by the models
  - Reverse modeling allows precise localization of accidental events almost real-time



9-parameter  
Sensing Micro-chip

Sensor NODE  
in the water network



# Field Testing in ALMADA, Portugal



City of ALMADA, Portugal 175000 inhabitants



Data recorded using our PROTEUS PROBES

Parameter	Unity	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Calcium	mg/L Ca	33.44	31.40	35.40
Magnesium	mg/L Mg	8.60	6.00	10.00
Total hardness	mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub>	154.00	110.00	440.00
Free Chlorine	mg/L Cl	0.39	0.08	0.55
Conductivity (20°C)	μS/cm a 20°C	433.40	411.00	457.00
Nitrates	mg/L NO <sub>3</sub>	14.29	8.79	15.85
pH (20°C)	Escala Sorēnsen	7.12	6.99	7.39
Temperature	°C	20.07	13.50	26.20
Pressure	Bar		1.00	5.50
Velocity	m/s		0.04	1.02
Flowrate	m <sup>3</sup> /s		0.80	18.40





LOW-COST INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FOR URBAN AND RURAL WATER SYSTEMS IN INDIA

# From Proteus to LOTUS

Co-creation of innovative low cost technologies for India's water challenges

Dr. Bérengère Lebental, Ecole Polytechnique, IFSTTAR, CNRS, France

New Delhi, February 13, 2019



LOTUS is co-funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement N° 820881 and by the Indian Government, Ministry of Science and Technology.



## *WATER TECHNOLOGIES: « High Tech » versus « Nature-based » Solutions*

### **Information and Communication Technologies for Environment Science (Water)**

#### **Objective 1 – Comprehensive physical and chemical multi-parameter for smart management of drinking water networks**

- Field-testing in SENSE-CITY platform of hetero-integrated multi-parameter sensors
- Nano-sensors for heavy metals detection: from lab prototypes to field-test sensors

#### **Objective 2 – Opto-fluidic technologies for detection of particulate and biological contamination of water**

- Particulate matter pre-concentration and analysis based on optofluidic devices
- Detection of specific biological contamination in drinking water based on deep learning approaches

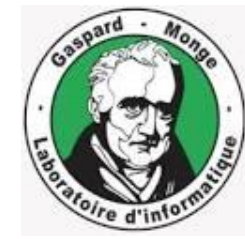
#### **Objective 3 – Decentralized production of natural resources: water, energy and nutrients**

- Solar-energy and gravity-driven dual-approach for autonomous water purification
- Urine recycling for production of both energy and nutrient for urban agriculture

# NANO-4-WATER

An open *Academic Research* collaboration platform

**5 laboratories within Université Paris-Est:** ESYCOM, LISIS-IFSTTAR, LEESU-ENPC, LIGM, ICMPE



**5 international partners:** Univ. Minnesota (USA), NTU (Singapore), Ain-Shams Univ. (Egypt), North Western Polytechnic Univ. (Xi'an, CHINA) and Hong-Kong Polytechnic University (HONG-KONG)



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY  
SINGAPORE



THE HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY  
香港理工大學



**2 New partners in 2019:** LIED Lab. @Paris Diderot and PMMH Lab. ESPCI

**Co-Funding:** NTU-Singapore and Fondation ENS



# (1) HARVESTING WATER PLANTS

## HARVESTING WATER from RAIN, FOG and DEW



Nilsson, T., Vargas, W.E., Niklasson, G.A., Granqvist, C.G.,  
[Condensation of water by radiative cooling.](#)  
Applied Sol. Energy 5 (1994)

G. Sharan, A.K. Roy, L. Royon, A. Mongruel, D. Beysens  
[Dew plant for bottling water,](#)  
Journal of Cleaner Production 155 (2017)



<https://inhabitat.com/worlds-largest-fog-harvester-produces-water-from-thin-air-in-the-moroccan-desert/>

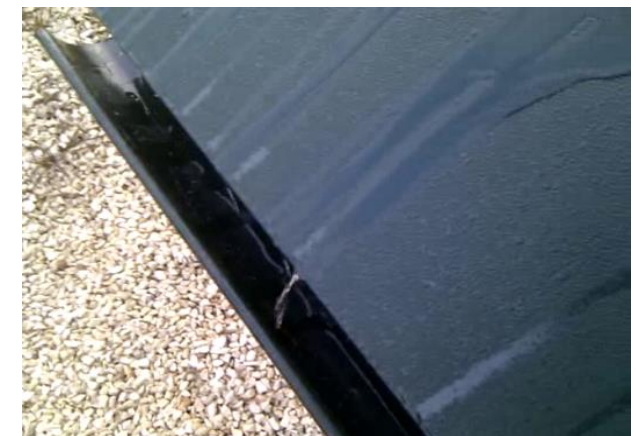
# (1) DEW WATER HARVESTING PLANTS

## Experience of French Partners (Daniel BEYSENS et al., ESPCI)

- Typical implementations of Dew water harvesting plants involving the French team of Daniel Beysens.

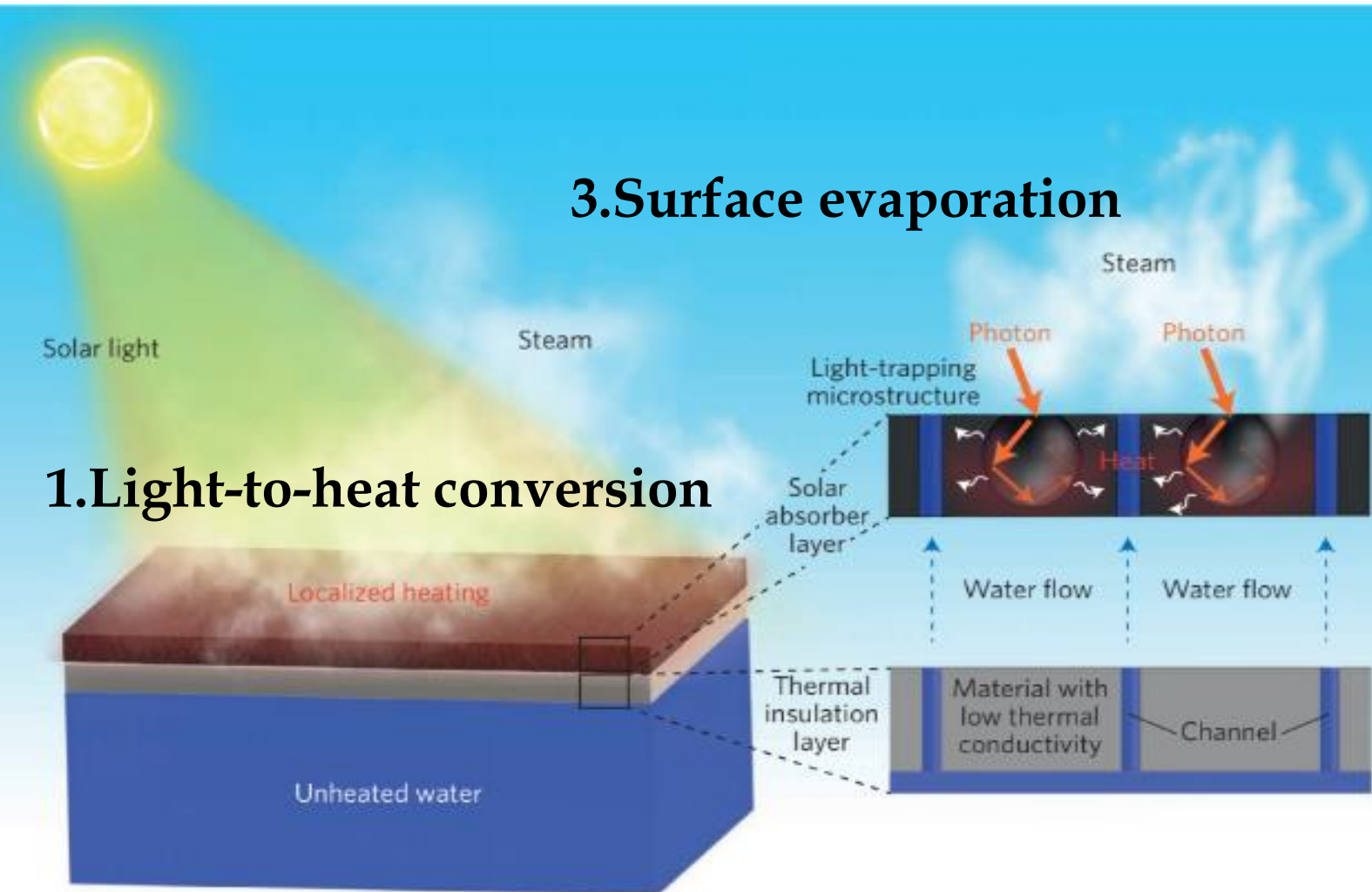
**D. Beysens**, *Dew Water*,  
River Publishers, Aalborg (2018)

- Water Harvesting is the first block of the proposed architecture for the Water Panel



# Water Purification by Solar Energy

## 1 – Steam Generation

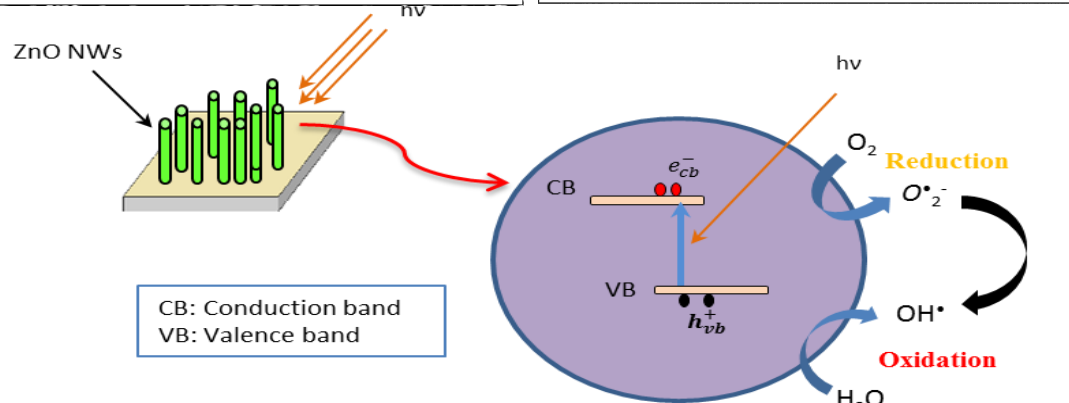
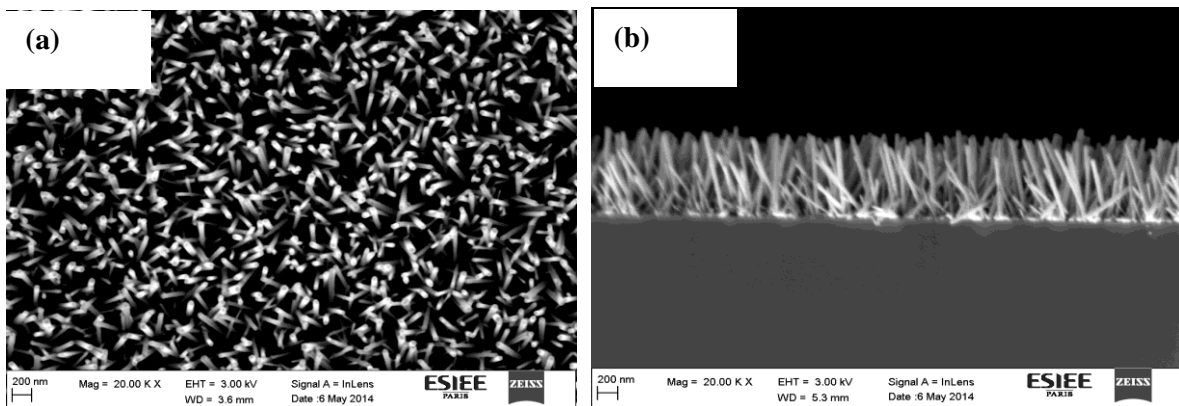


*Steam generation under one sun enabled by a floating structure with thermal concentration*  
G. Ni, G. Li, S.V. Boriskina, HX Li, WL Yang, TJ Zhang and Gang Chen, **Nature Energy**, 2016

2. Porous structure: capillary effect

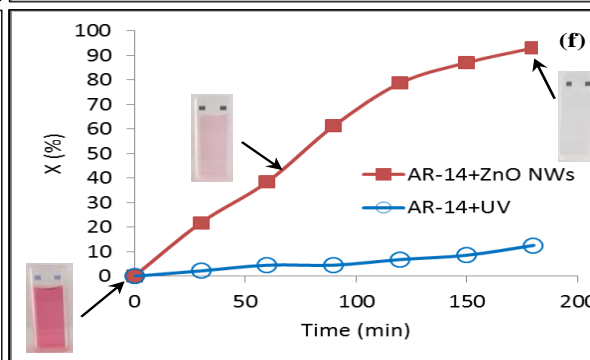
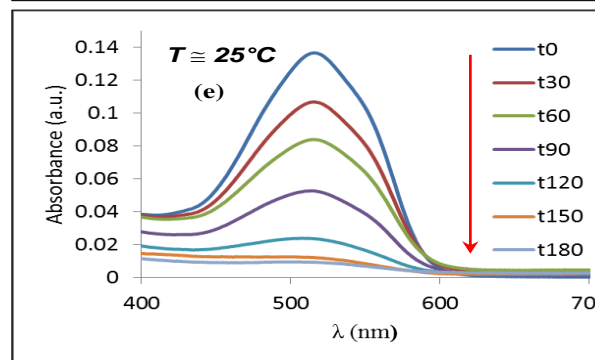
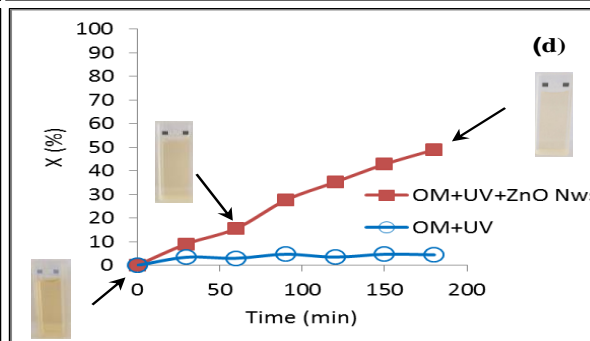
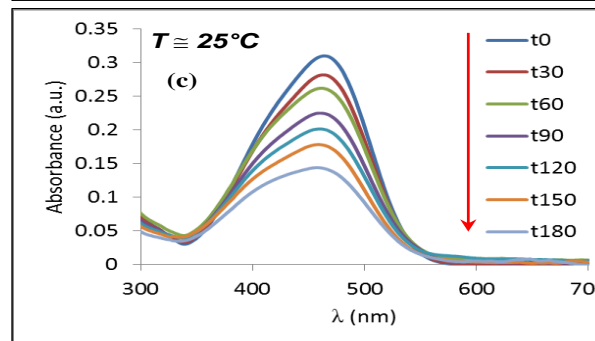
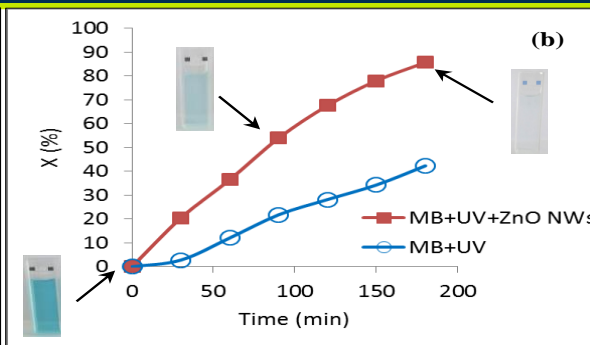
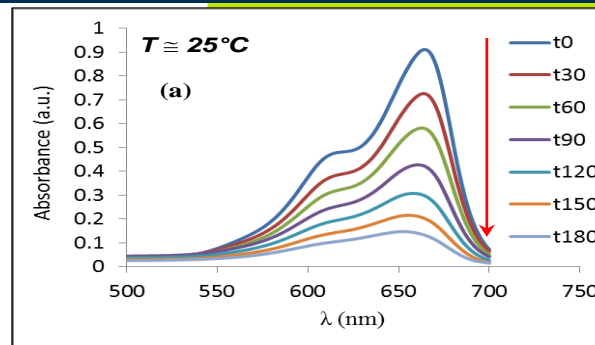


# Water Purification with Zinc Oxide (ZnO) Photocatalysis



First study performed on 3 dies :

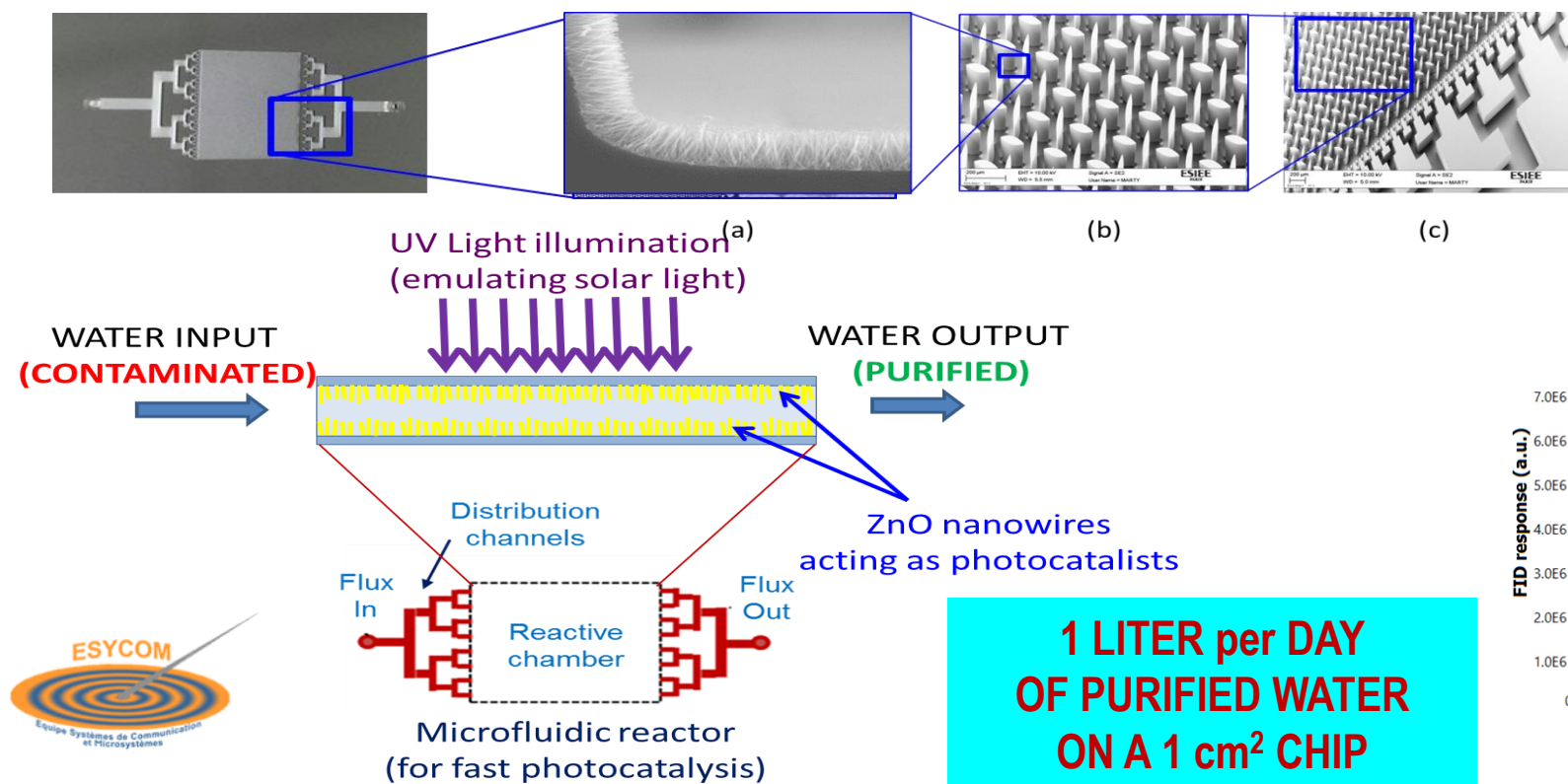
- Methylene Blue (MB):  $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SCl$
- Methyl Orange (MO):  $C_{14}H_{14}N_3NaO_3S$
- Acid Red14 (AR14):  $C_{20}H_{12}N_2Na_2O_7S_2$



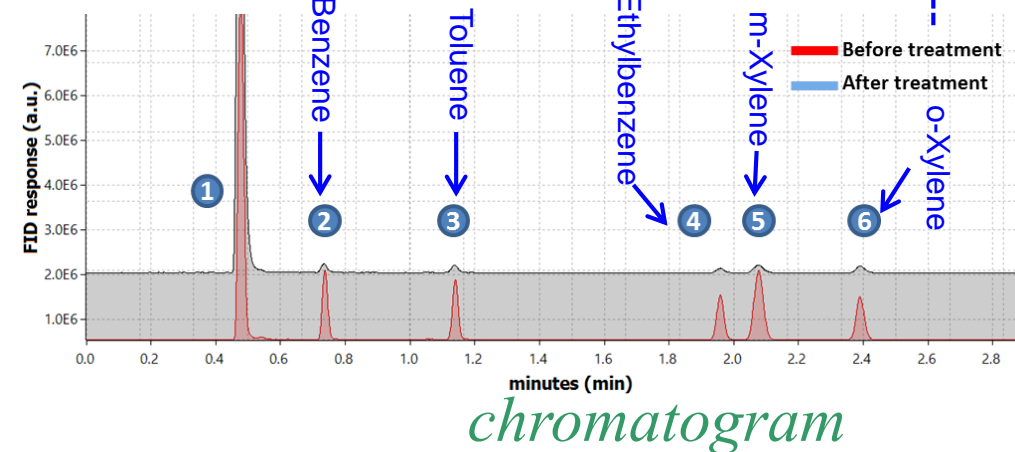
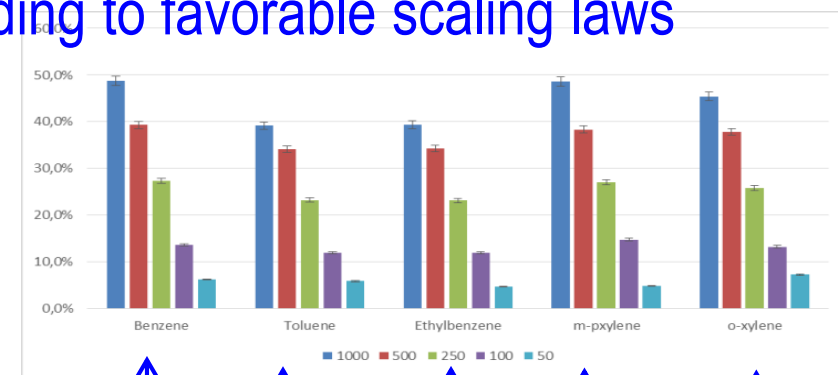
Y.G. Habba, M. Capochichi-Gnambodoe, Y. Leprince-Wang\*,  
"Applied Sciences, 7 (11) (2017) 1185

# Ultra-fast WATER PURIFICATION of Dissolved VOCs in a ZnO Nano-enabled Microfluidic Reactor

- Initially, VOCs are diluted in water @ 10 ppm concentration each
- After only 5 seconds transit time in the microfluidic platform more than 95% of the VOCs diluted in water were degraded by photocatalysis with no chemical by-product according to favorable scaling laws



**1 LITER per DAY  
OF PURIFIED WATER  
ON A 1 cm<sup>2</sup> CHIP**



# FUTURE

*French University on Urban Research and Education*



INVENTING THE CITY OF TOMORROW