

Water harvester makes it easy to quench your thirst in the desert

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The latest version of UC Berkeley's water harvester blows ambient air over a cartridge filled with MOF, which is visible inside the plexiglass box. The MOF pulls water from arid air, which is then removed from the MOF by mild heating. The concentrated water vapor is blown out through the tube at right to a condenser. This process produces water for drinking using only solar panels and a battery, even in areas as dry as the Mojave Desert. Credit: Mathieu Prévot, UC Berkeley

In 2017, UC Berkeley chemists demonstrated that a new MOF design could rapidly adsorb water from even dry air, allowing it to be condensed and collected for drinking. A second-generation MOF can now cycle through adsorption and desorption in 20 minutes, allowing continuous collection of more than a liter per day per kilogram of MOF using solar power. The new MOF is the basis of a planned microwave-sized device that delivers 7-10 liters per day.

With [water scarcity](#) a growing problem worldwide, University of California, Berkeley, researchers are close to producing a microwave-sized water harvester that will allow you to pull all the water you need directly from the air—even in the hot, dry desert.

In a paper appearing this week in *ACS Central Science*, a journal of the American Chemical Society, UC Berkeley's Omar Yaghi and his colleagues describe the latest version of their water harvester, which can pull more than five cups of water (1.3 liters) from low-humidity air per day for each kilogram (2.2 pounds) of water-absorbing material, a very porous substance called a metal-organic framework, or MOF. That is more than the minimum required to stay alive.

During field tests over three days in California's arid Mojave Desert, the harvester reliably produced 0.7 liters per kilogram of absorber per day—nearly three cups of clean, pure H₂O. That's 10 times better than the previous version of the harvester. The harvester cycles 24/7, powered by [solar panels](#) and a battery.

Even on the driest day in the desert, with an extremely low relative humidity of 7% and temperatures over 80 degrees Fahrenheit, the harvester produced six ounces (0.2 liters) of water per kilogram of MOF per day.

"It is well known that in order to condense water from air at a low

humidity—less than 40 percent relative humidity—you need to cool down the air to below freezing, to zero degrees Celsius, which is impractical. With our harvester, we are doing this at very low humidity without such cooling; there is no other material that can do that," said Yaghi, a UC Berkeley professor of chemistry and co-director of the Kavli Energy NanoSciences Institute. "This is not like a dehumidifier, which operates at high relative humidity. Some people say that 0.7 liters is not a lot of water. But it is a lot of water, if you don't have water."

Yaghi's startup, Water Harvester Inc., is now testing and will soon market a device the size of a microwave oven that can supply 7 to 10 liters of water per day: enough drinking and cooking water for two to three adults per day, based on recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences that men should consume 3.7 liters and women 2.7 liters of fluid per day.

An even larger version of the harvester, one the size of a small refrigerator, will provide 200 to 250 liters of water per day, enough for a household to drink, cook and shower. And in a couple of years, the company hopes to have a village-scale harvester that will produce 20,000 liters per day. All would run on power from solar panels and a battery or off the electrical grid.

"We are making ultra-pure water, which potentially can be made widely available without connection to the water grid," said Yaghi, the James and Neeltje Tretter Chair in the College of Chemistry. "This water mobility is not only critical to those suffering from water stress, but also makes possible the larger objective—that water should be a human right."

The key: highly porous MOFs

The harvester's secret ingredient is a type of MOF invented by Yaghi

and his UC Berkeley colleagues that easily and quickly takes up water from the air and just as readily disgorge it so the water can be collected. MOFs, which Yaghi has been developing since the mid-1990s, are so porous that a gram has a surface area equivalent a football field. Other types of MOFs capture carbon dioxide from flue gases, catalyze chemical reactions or separate petrochemicals in processing plants.



UC Berkeley graduate student Nikita Hanikel, Grant Glover of the University of South Alabama and UC Berkeley postdoc Mathieu Prévot display the water collected from the water harvester last fall in the Mojave Desert. Credit: Mathieu Prévot, UC Berkeley

The researchers came up with their first water-absorbing MOF, called

MOF-801, in 2014. Water molecules in ambient air stick to the internal surface—a process called adsorption—and increase the humidity inside the MOF to a point where the water condenses even at room temperature, just as water condenses on cooler surfaces when the humidity is high. When the MOF is heated slightly, the water comes back out and can be condensed and collected.

The first harvester employing MOF-801 premiered in 2017 and was totally passive and solar powered: It sat and adsorbed water at night and gave it up the next day in the heat of the sun, with the water vapor condensing on the inside surface of the container.

By 2018, Yaghi's Berkeley team had turned that proof-of-concept device into a second-generation harvester that collected 0.07 liters—a little over 2 ounces—of water per day per kilogram of MOF during one day-night cycle in the Arizona desert, again using heat from the sun to drive the water out of the MOF.

"Although the amount of water was low, the experiment showed how water from desert air can be concentrated into the pores of the MOF, removed by mild heating with sunlight and then condensed at ambient conditions," Yaghi said.

The 2019 model is no longer passive: It uses solar panels to power fans blowing ambient air over MOF contained within a cartridge, so that more of the MOF is exposed to air. The MOF-filled cartridge, about 10 inches square and 5 inches thick, is intersected by two sets of channels: one set for adsorbing water, the other for expelling it to the condenser, allowing continuous cycling throughout the day. The solar panels, attached to batteries so that the harvester can run at night, also power small heaters that drive the water out of the MOF.

The productivity of this new water harvester is 10 times the amount

harvested by the previous device and 100 times higher than the early proof-of-concept device. No traces of metal or organics have been found in the water.

The improved productivity and shorter cycling time of the new device comes from a newly designed MOF, MOF-303, that is based on aluminum, as opposed to MOF-801, which is based on zirconium. MOF-303 can hold 30% more water than MOF-801 and can adsorb and desorb water in a mere 20 minutes under ideal conditions—something Yaghi's startup is close to achieving.

"MOF-303 does two things very well: It takes up much more water than the zirconium MOF we reported on before, and it does it much faster," Yaghi said. "This allows water to go in and out much faster; you can pump air in and harvest the water over many cycles per day."

Yaghi gets inquiries about his harvester nearly every day from people, agencies and countries around the world, many in arid regions of the Middle East, Africa, South America, Mexico, Australia and around the Mediterranean. The bulk of the funding for improvements to the harvester comes from Saudi Arabia's King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology, as part of a joint KACST-UC Berkeley collaboration called the Center of Excellence for Nanomaterials and Clean Energy Applications. Desert kingdoms chronically short on water appreciate the harvester's potential, said Yaghi, who comes from another arid country, Jordan.

"The atmosphere has almost as much water at any one time as all the rivers and lakes," he said. "Harvesting this [water](#) could help turn dry deserts into oases."

More information: Nikita Hanikel et al, Rapid Cycling and Exceptional Yield in a Metal-Organic Framework Water Harvester, ACS

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