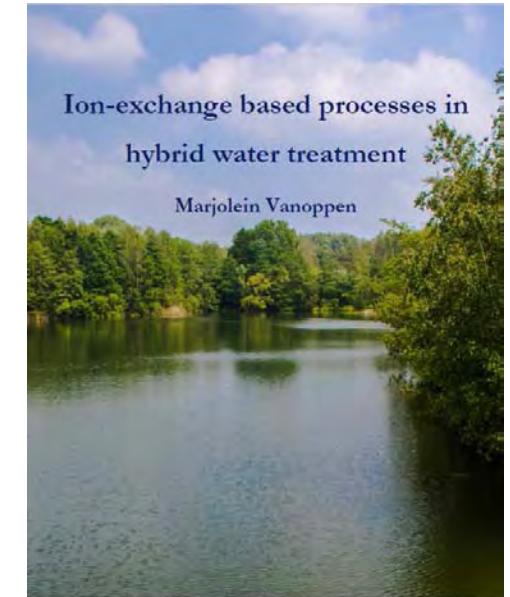


Alternatieve waterbronnen

de uitdaging van organica

Marjolein Vanoppen, Cameron Dierendonck // UGent/CAPTURE







CAPTURE

CAPTURE is a **platform initiative** that operates a physical and virtual place to help researchers and companies to co-create and interact with each other and exchange values under **three pipelines**.





CAPTURE

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Universiteit
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GHENT
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vito
vision on technology



3 Pipelines

14 Programs

>60 research group leaders

2 business platforms

11 staff members

>45 research groups

>25 business members

22 supporting members

>300 researchers involved

>100 companies we work with

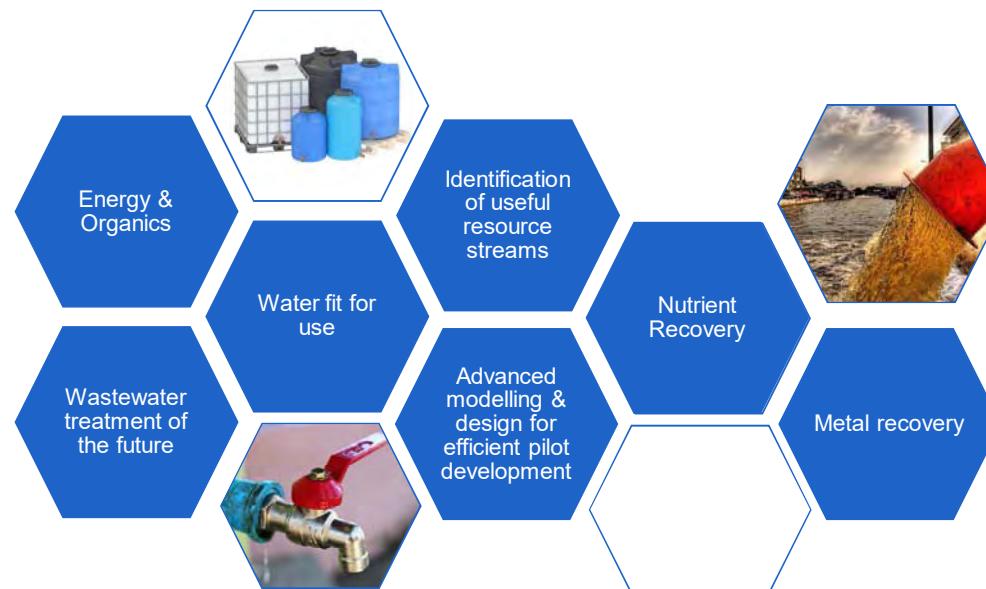
6 business developers





CAPTURE

WATER 'FIT-FOR-USE'



SMART WATER (RE-)USE IN SELECTED DOMAINS



WATER 'FIT-FOR-USE'

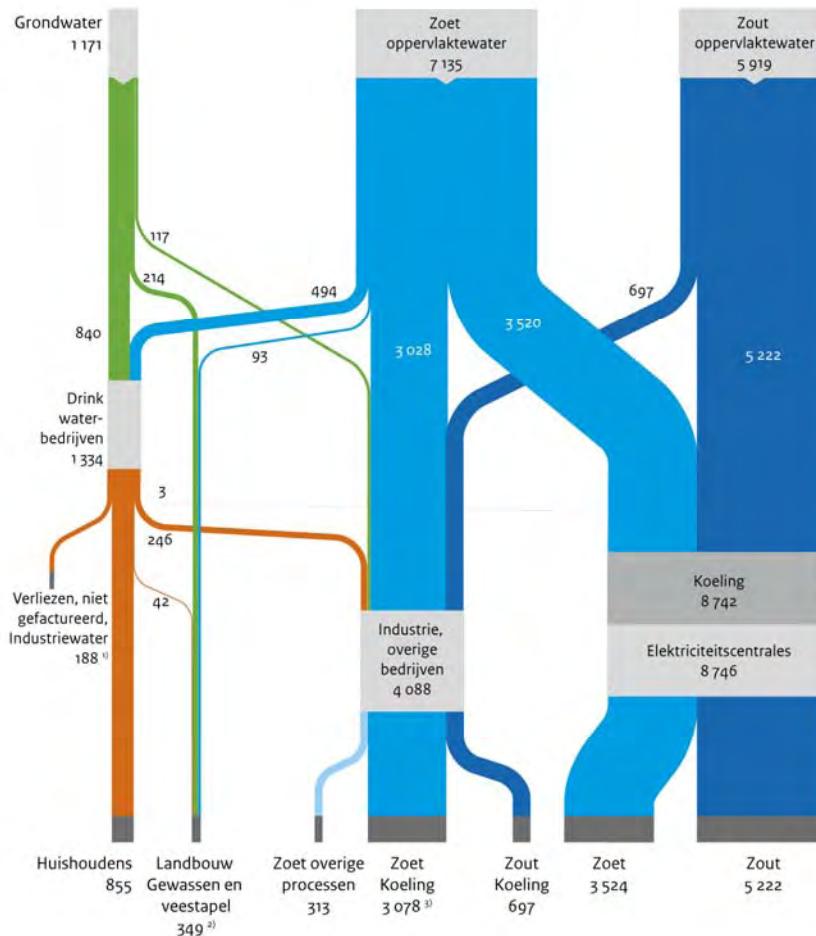






Winning en gebruik van water 2020

Eenheid: miljoen m³



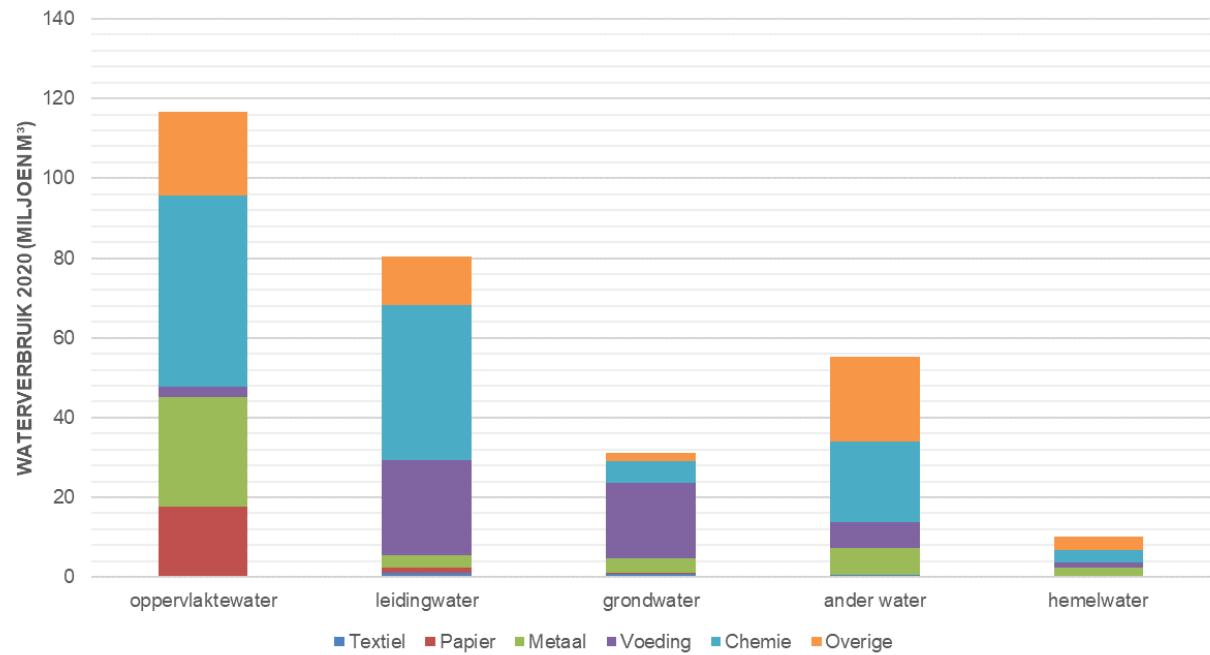
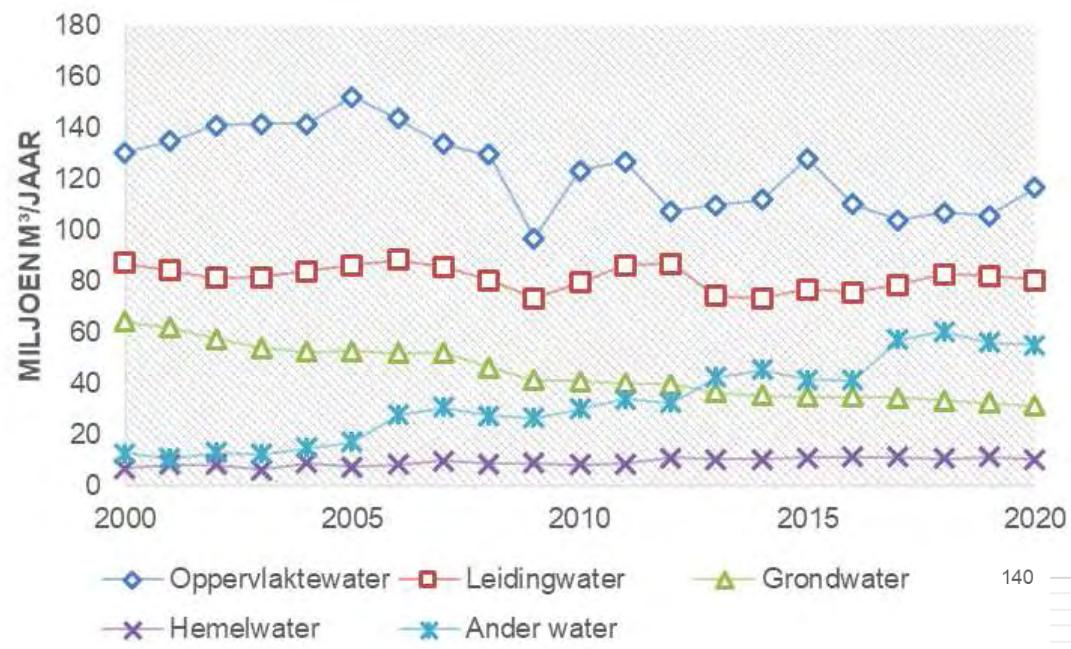
- ¹⁾ – Productieverliezen
- Niet gefactureerd
- industrietwater -> dochterbedrijven

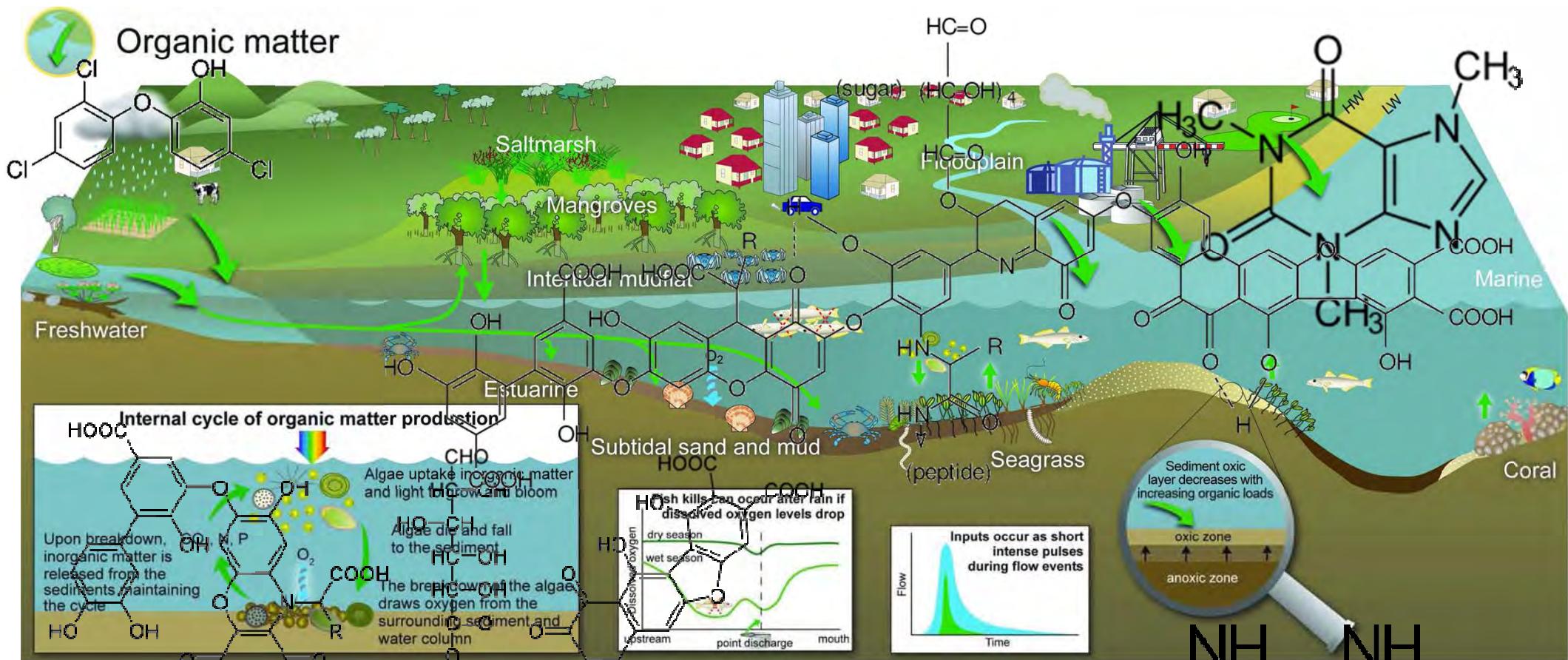
²⁾ Exclusief het grote volume van de opname van bodemwater door gewassen.
Orde grootte 15 miljard m³ (met name landbouw).

³⁾ Aankomstig uit oppervlaktewater (3 028 mln m³) en grondwater (50 mln m³).

Bron: CBS

CBS/jun22
www.cbs.nl/nl/oos5716





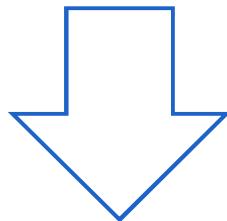
Legend:

- Organic matter enters from diffuse land (green arrow), urban (grey arrow) (e.g. stormwater), upstream aquatic (e.g. aquatic weeds (green blob)) and point discharge (grey arrow) (e.g. sewage overflow and intensive animal production (e.g. dairy, feed lot) sources)
- Internal production of organic matter from aquatic plants (green tree) and phytoplankton (green blob) occurs within the system
- The breakdown of organic matter can result in low dissolved oxygen (i.e. hypoxia or anoxia) in the water which can cause mass mortality events
- Sediment oxygen demand is higher when production is higher

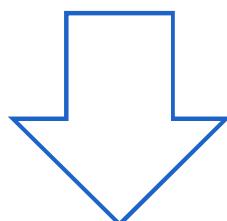


Queensland Government
Environmental Protection Agency

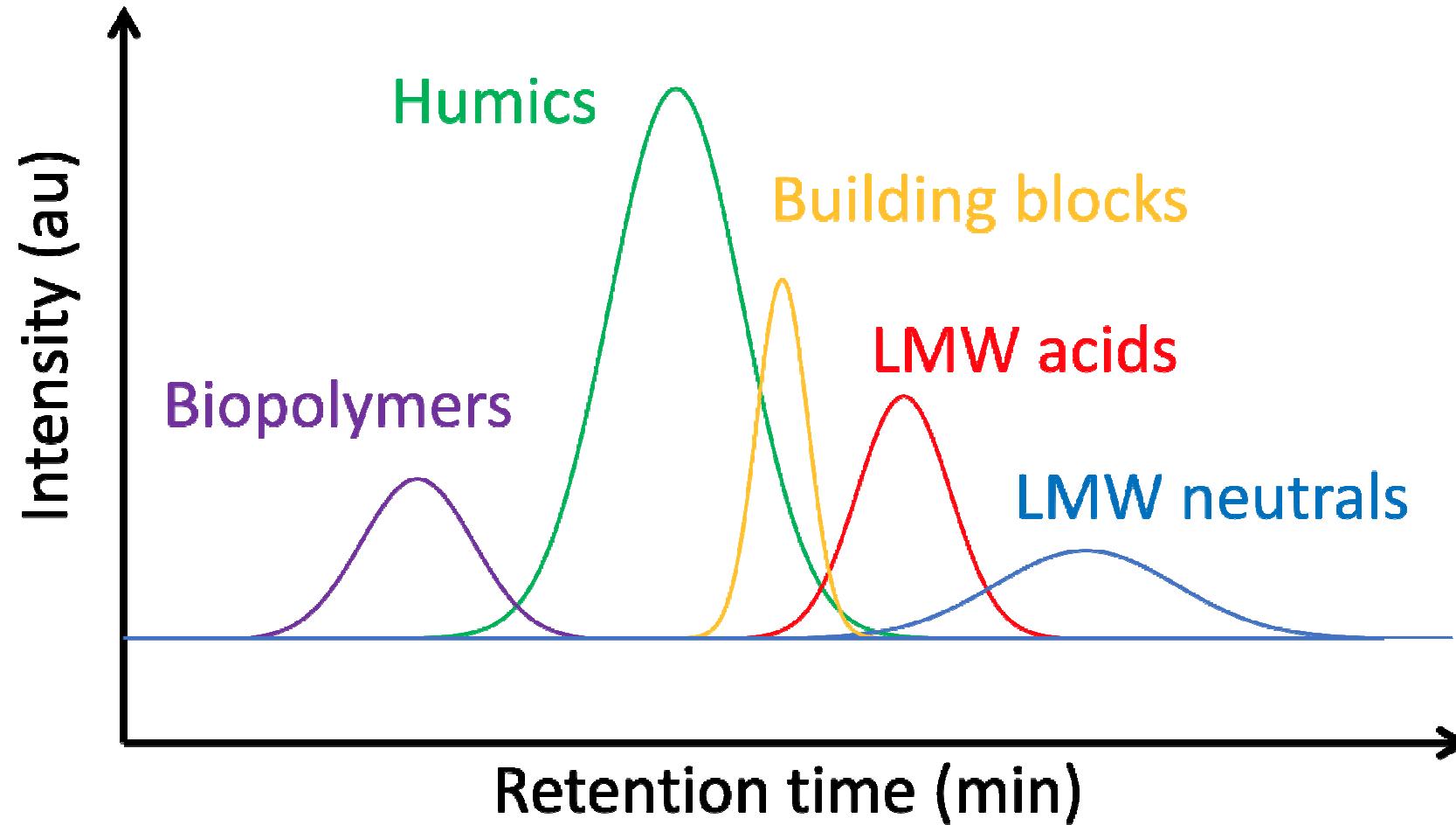
Wat is het effect op waterkwaliteit?



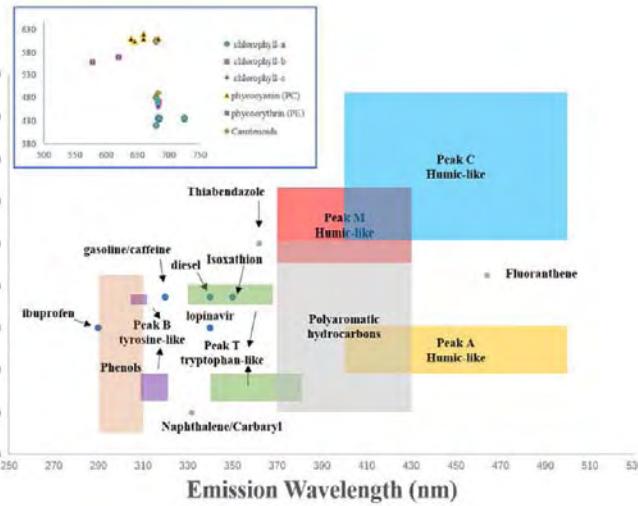
Wat is het effect op behandelingstechnieken?



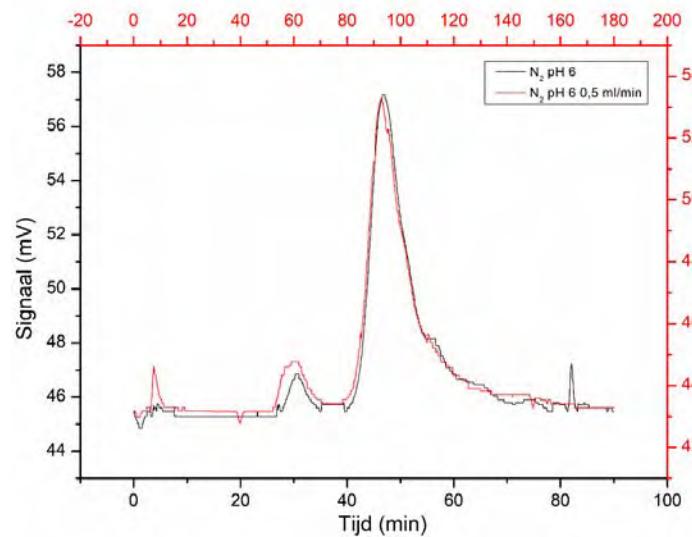
Welke organica hebben welk effect?



Excitation Wavelength (nm)



FEEM



HPSEC-TOC

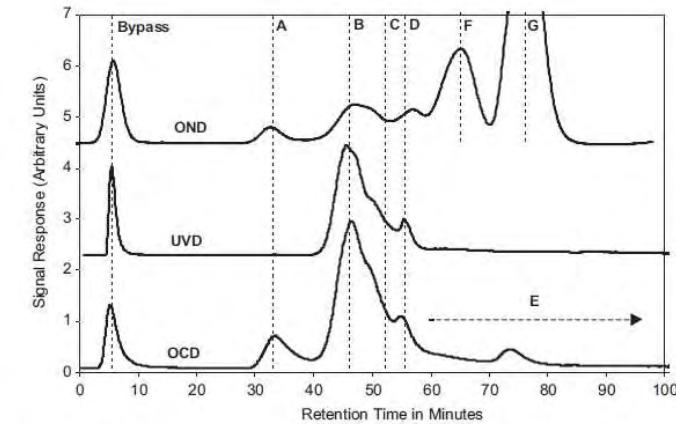
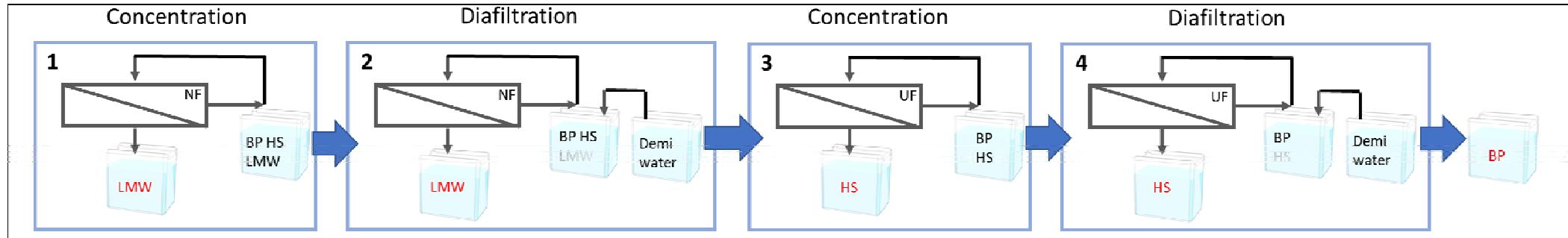
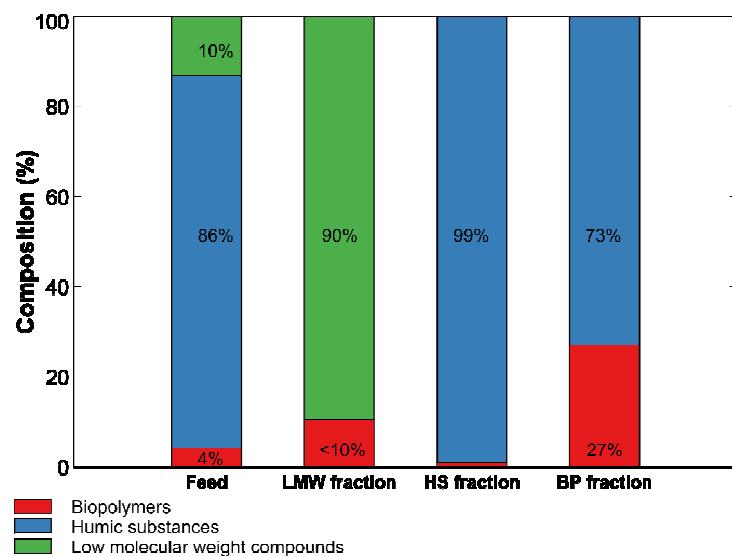


Fig. 2 – SEC-OCD chromatogram of a surface water (River Pfinz, Karlsruhe, Germany) with responses for organic carbon detection (OCD), UV-detection at 254 nm (UVD) and organic nitrogen detection (OND). Arbitrary assignment of fractions A–G prior to data processing.

LC-OCD

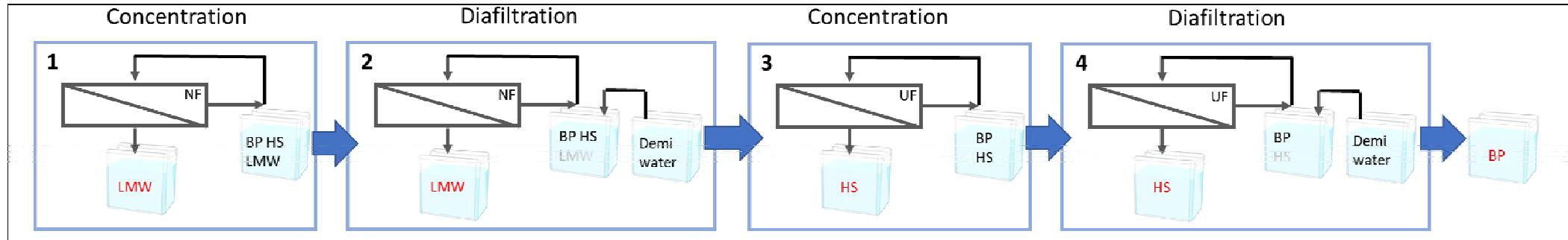


BP = biopolymers, HS = Humic substances, LMW = low molecular weight compounds

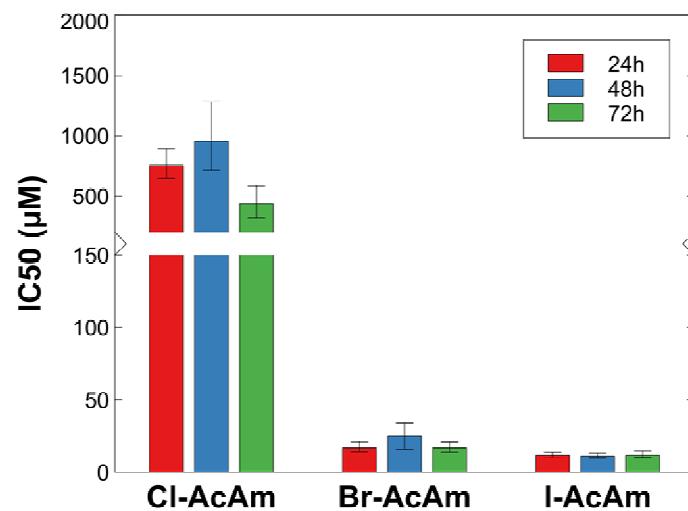


DBP formation & toxicity?

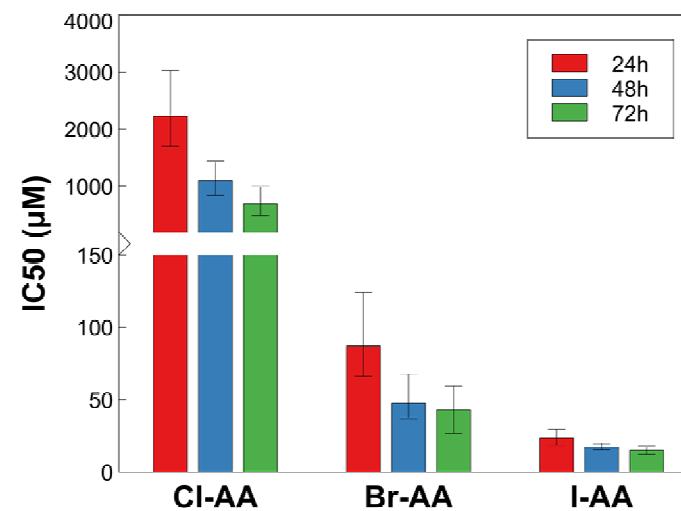




Haloacetamides (unregulated)

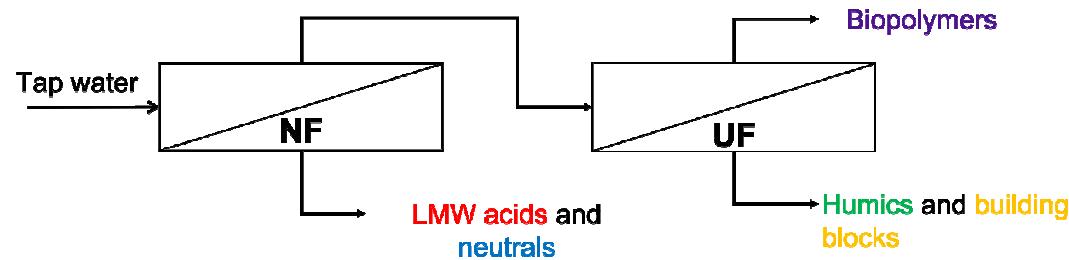


Haloacetic acids (regulated)

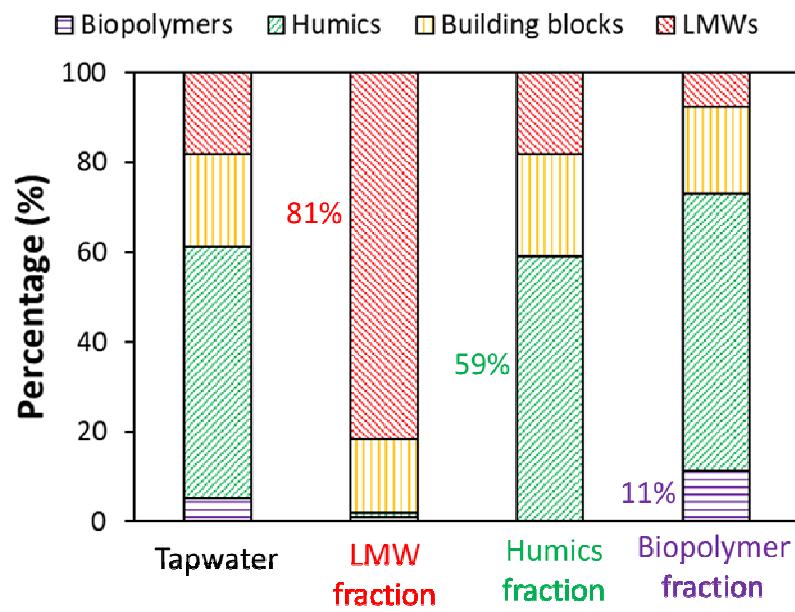


$\text{I-DBP} > \text{Br-DBP} > \text{Cl-DBP}$
 $\text{HAcAm} > \text{HAA}$



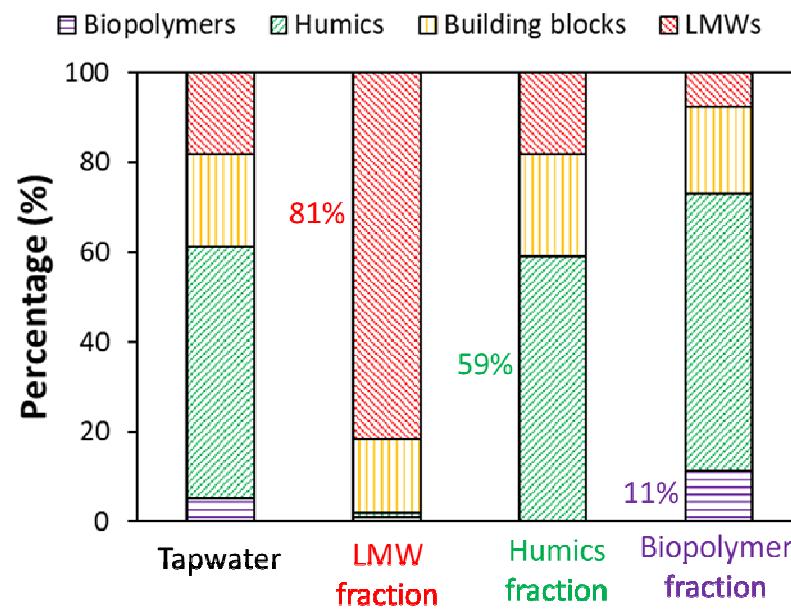


Relative composition fractions



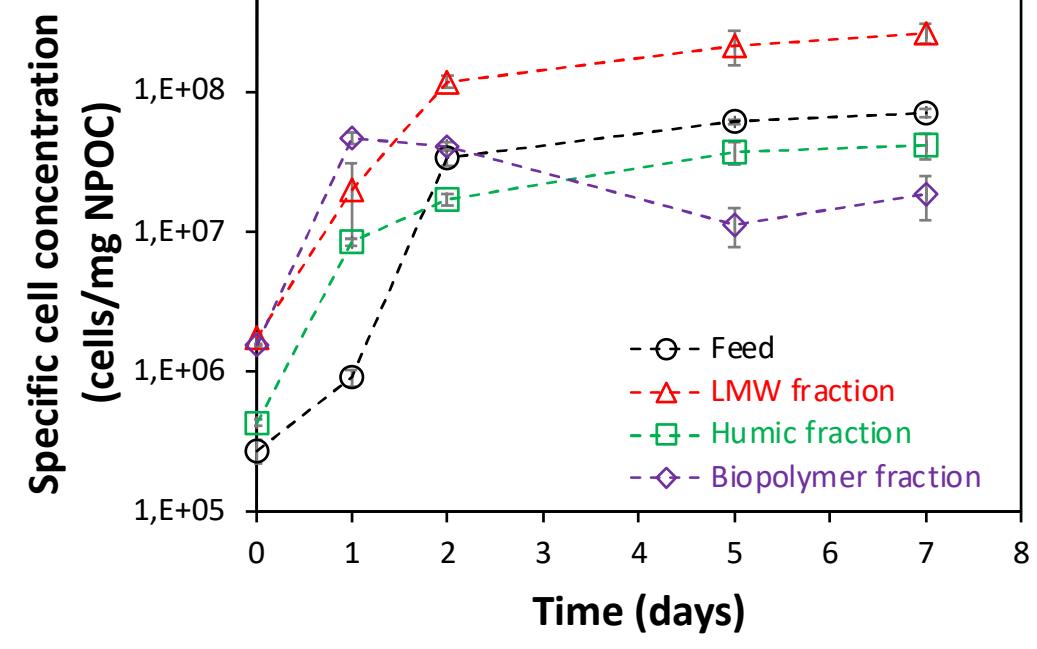
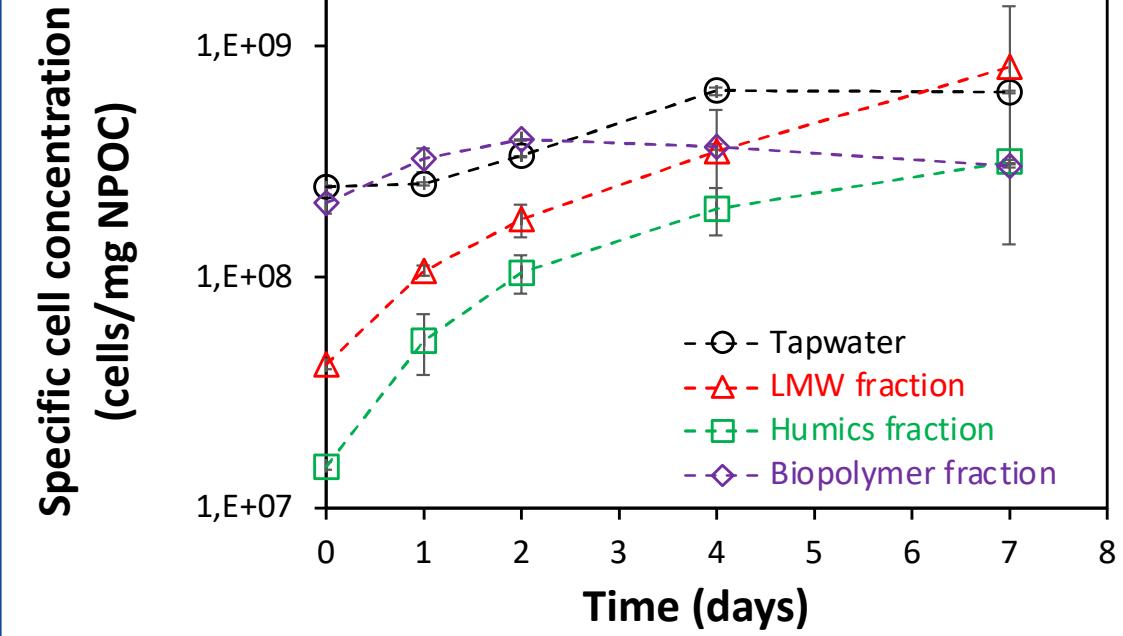
Drinking water

Relative composition fractions



Ground water

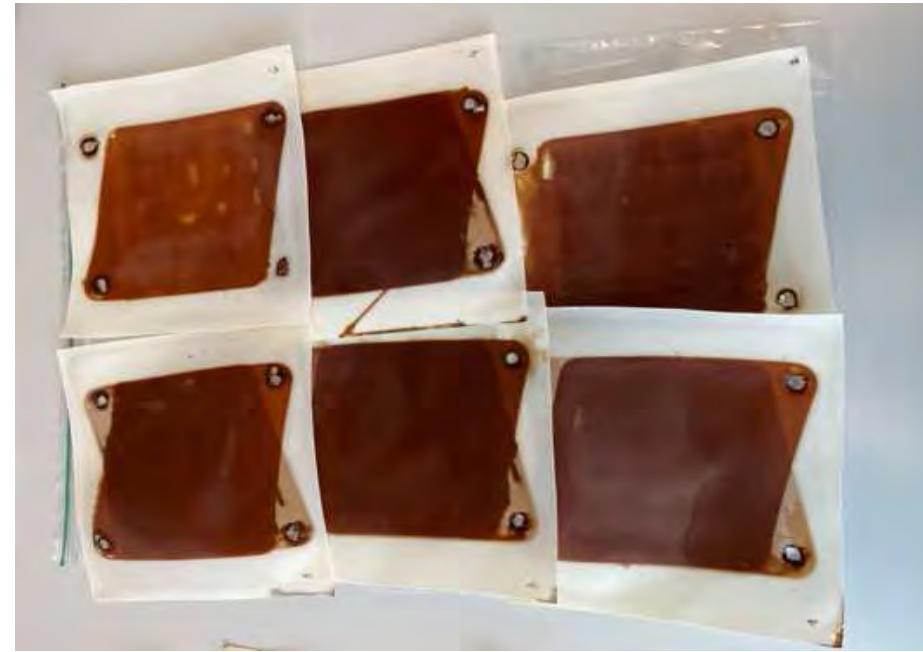
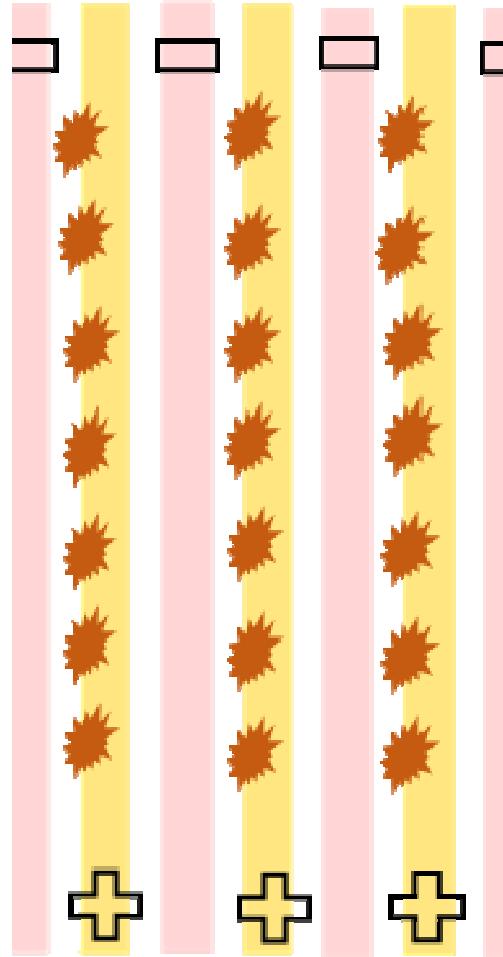


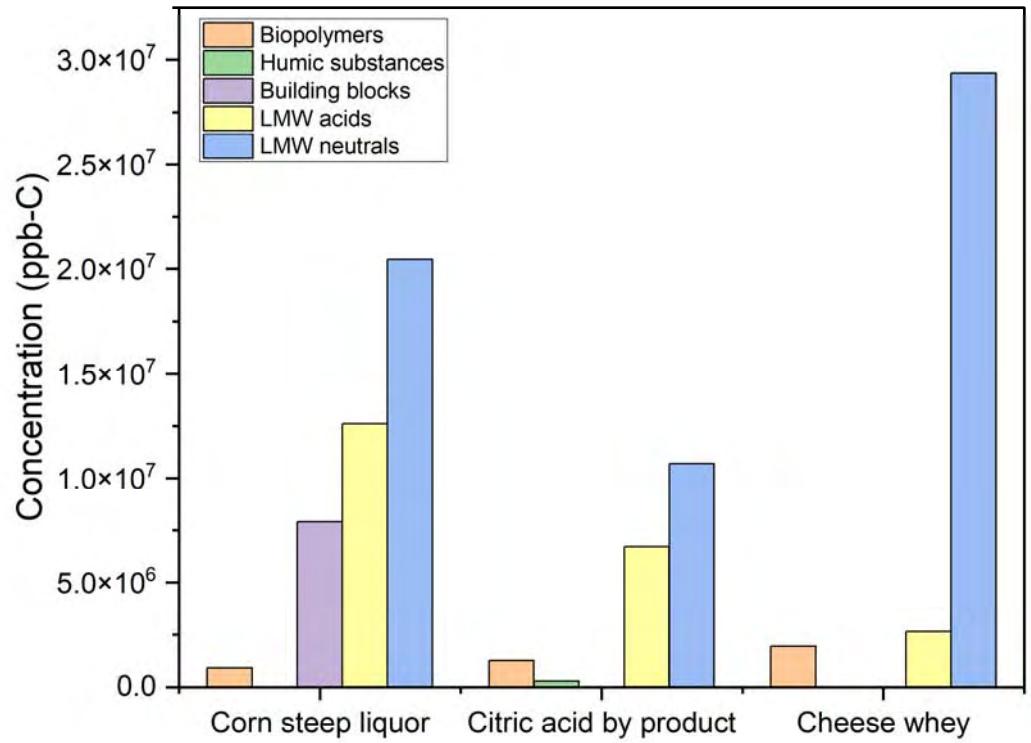
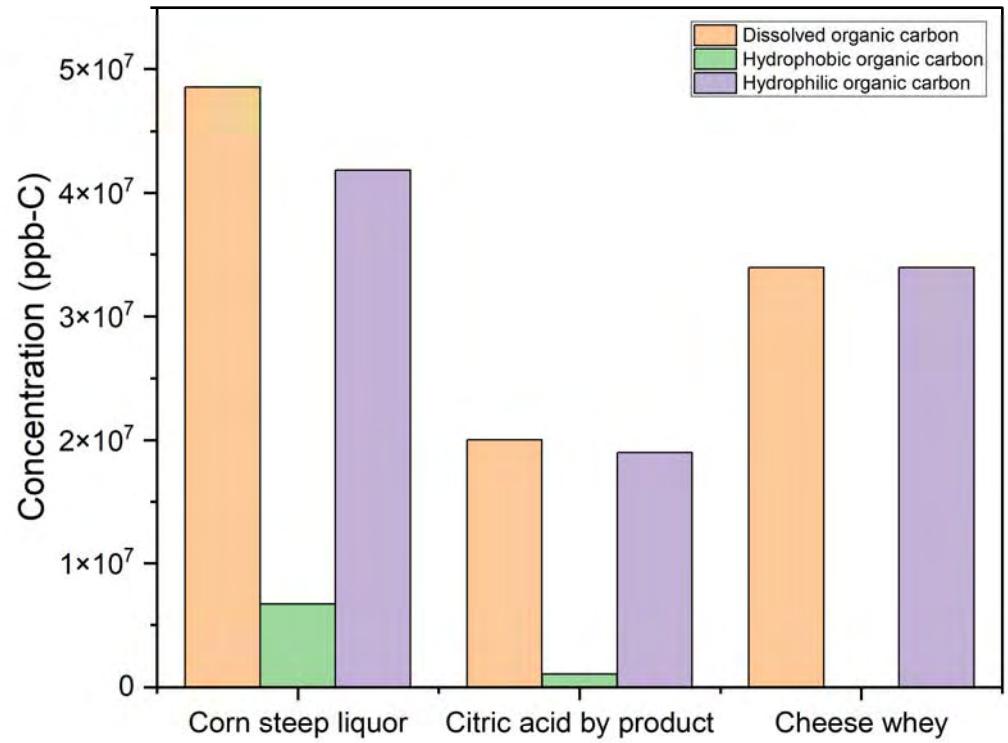


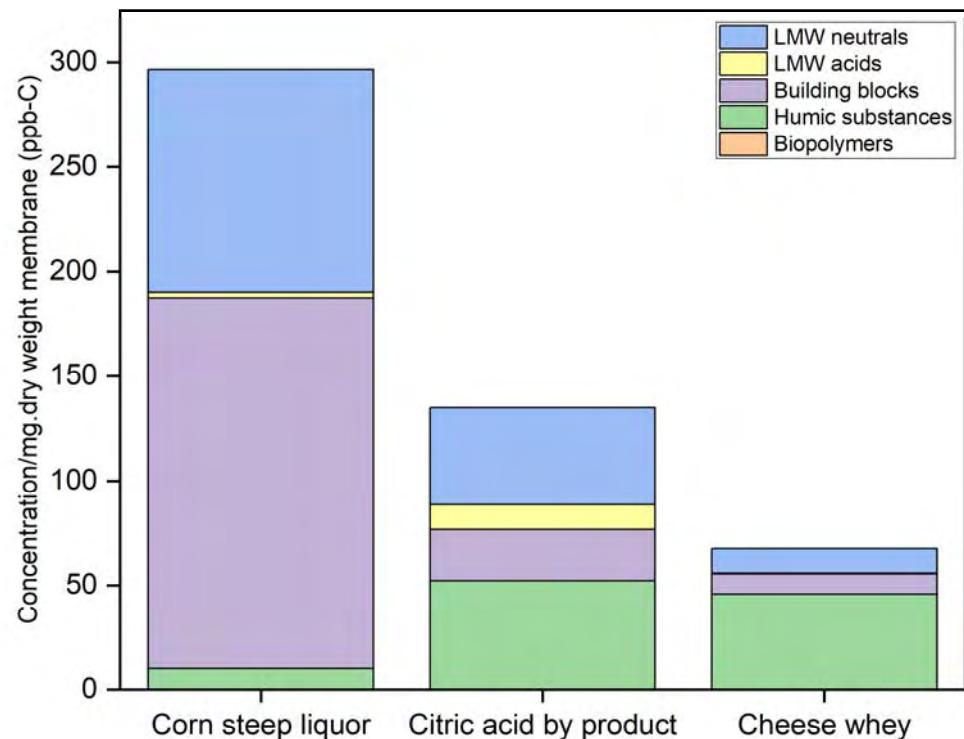
Drinking water

Ground water

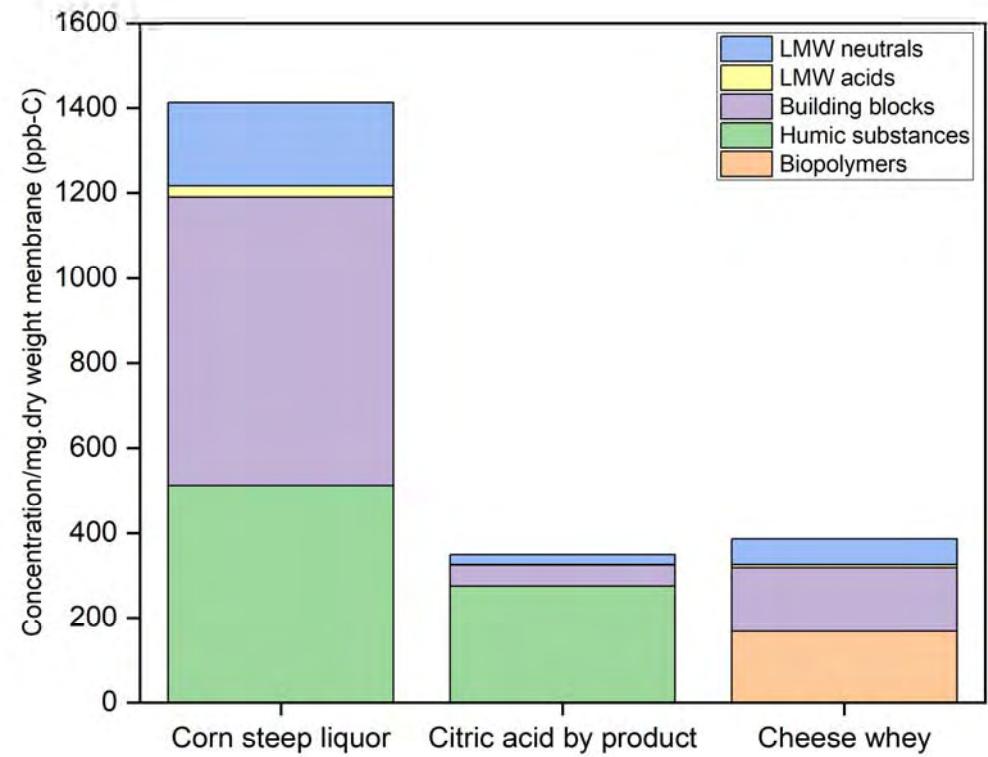








Homogeen membraan



Heteroogen membraan



Te onthouden

- Onderschat de samenstelling van de organica in het water niet
- Technieken voor organica karakterisatie zijn breed toepasbaar

Marjolein Vanoppen

Chair Industrial and Circular Water Technology

UGENT/CAPTURE

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