Improvement of FS Dewatering and Drying by Incorporation of a Breathable Membrane Latrine Liner

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India's sanitation problem

- 638 million people No access to toilets
- 59% of the 1.1 billion people in the world who practice open defecation (OD) live in India
- 40% urban population without access to improved sanitation
- More number of cell phones (~545 million) in India than toilets (~366 million).

Solution to OD is a matter of Space, Money and Attitude change in people.

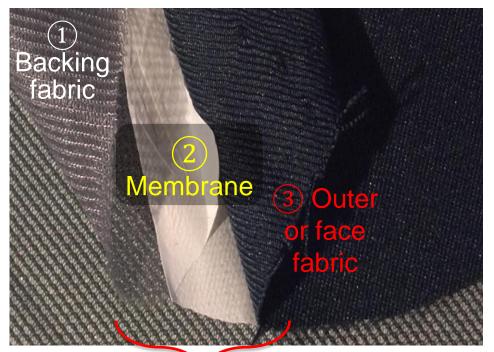
Statistics from WHO/UNICEF and United Nations.





Breathable membrane

- Hydrophobic membranes
 - Permeable to water 'vapor'
 - Not permeable to liquid water
- Passages/pores only contain air or water vapor
- The membrane blocks transfer of dissolved and particulate constituents

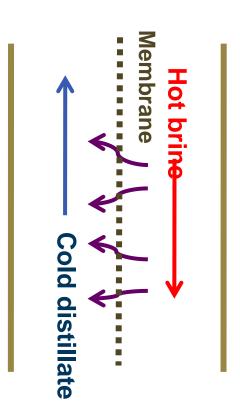


The membrane is contained between a two-layer fabric





Membrane drying process



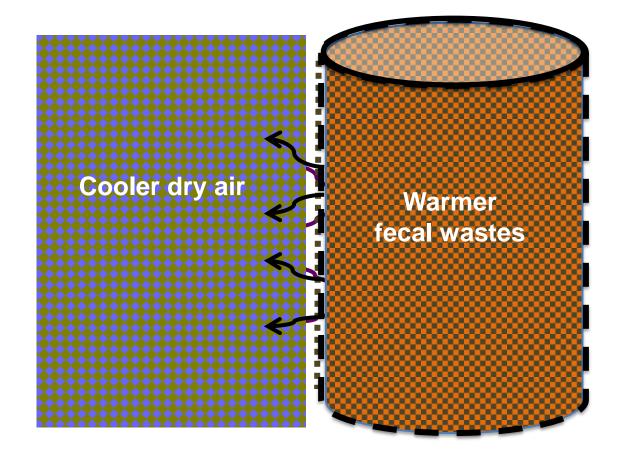
Similar to membrane distillation -

- Input side: Hot brine solution
- Distillate side: Cold water/air flow
- Driving force: partial pressure gradient (or temperature gradient)
- Breathable membrane in between facilitates gradual escape of <u>water</u> <u>vapor</u>





Membrane drying process

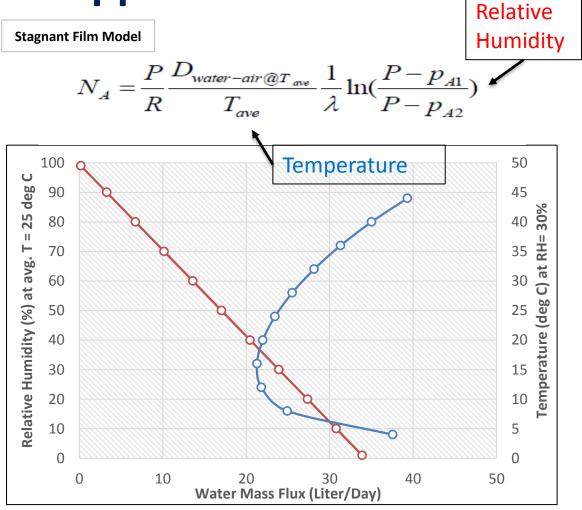






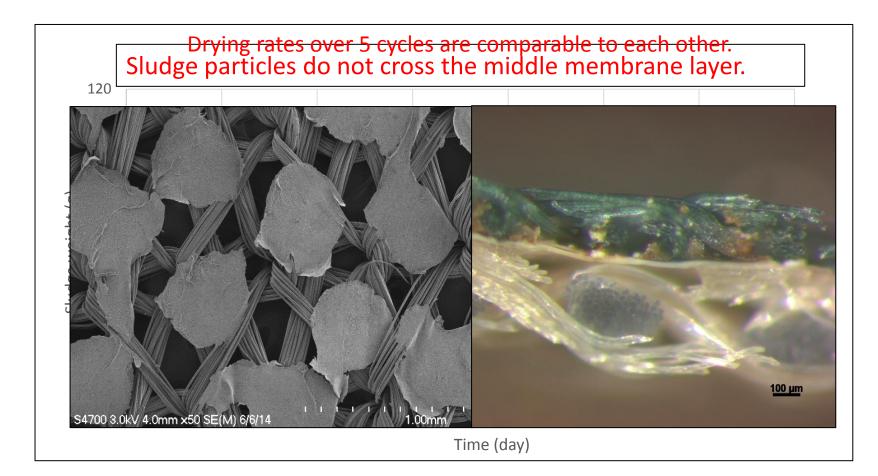
Field application







Repeated sludge drying





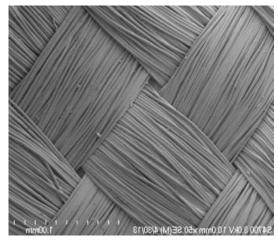


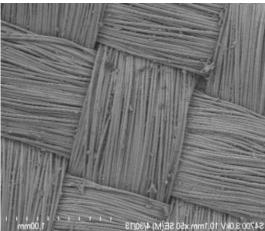
Membrane can be re-used





- Deposits can be rinsed off fabric.
- Drying is quite complete. Forms a thin layer on the membrane surface.

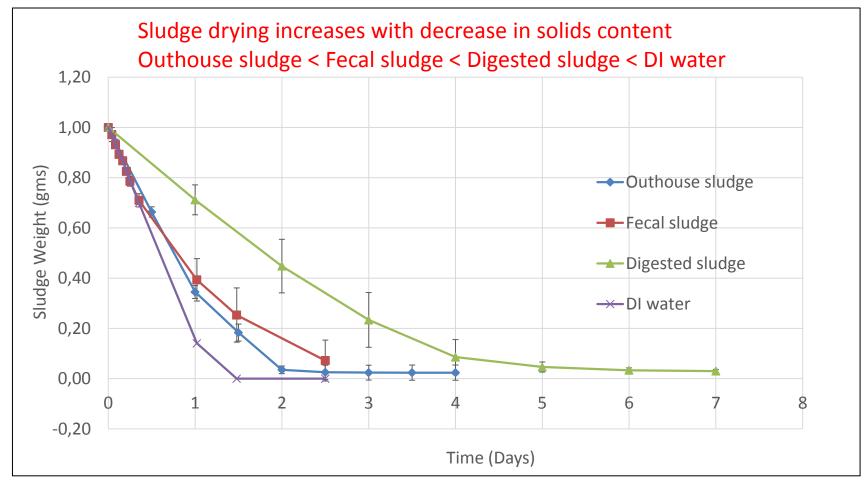








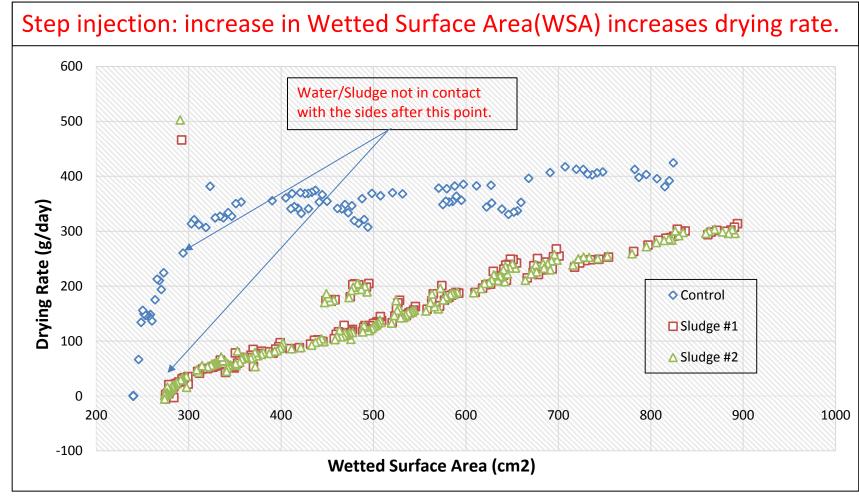
Some additional drying characteristics







Some additional drying characteristics







Conclusions

- Breathable membranes can dry faecal sludge at point of collection and storage.
- Should work well in hot and dry climate areas.
- Clogging is not significant and membranes can be reused to maintain cost effectiveness
- Barrel design makes sludge disposal and transport easy, safe and less costly.





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Thank you. Any Questions?



