

Rational Design of Water Harvesting Polymers

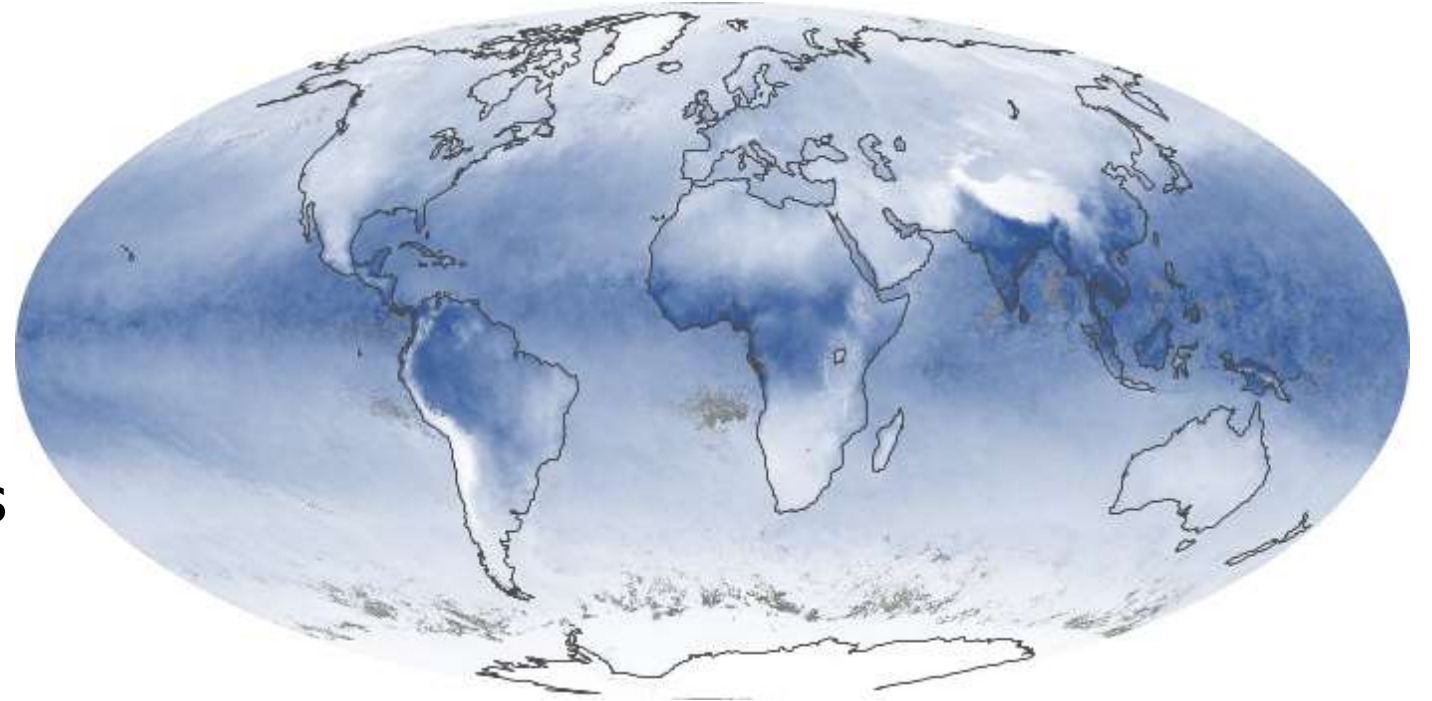

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Atmospheric Water Is Underutilised

- 400 trillion tonnes circulated annually
- Humans use 4 trillion tonnes annually
- Atmospheric water accessible in all climates



(NASA, March 2023)

Atmospheric Water Harvesting Methods



Fog Nets

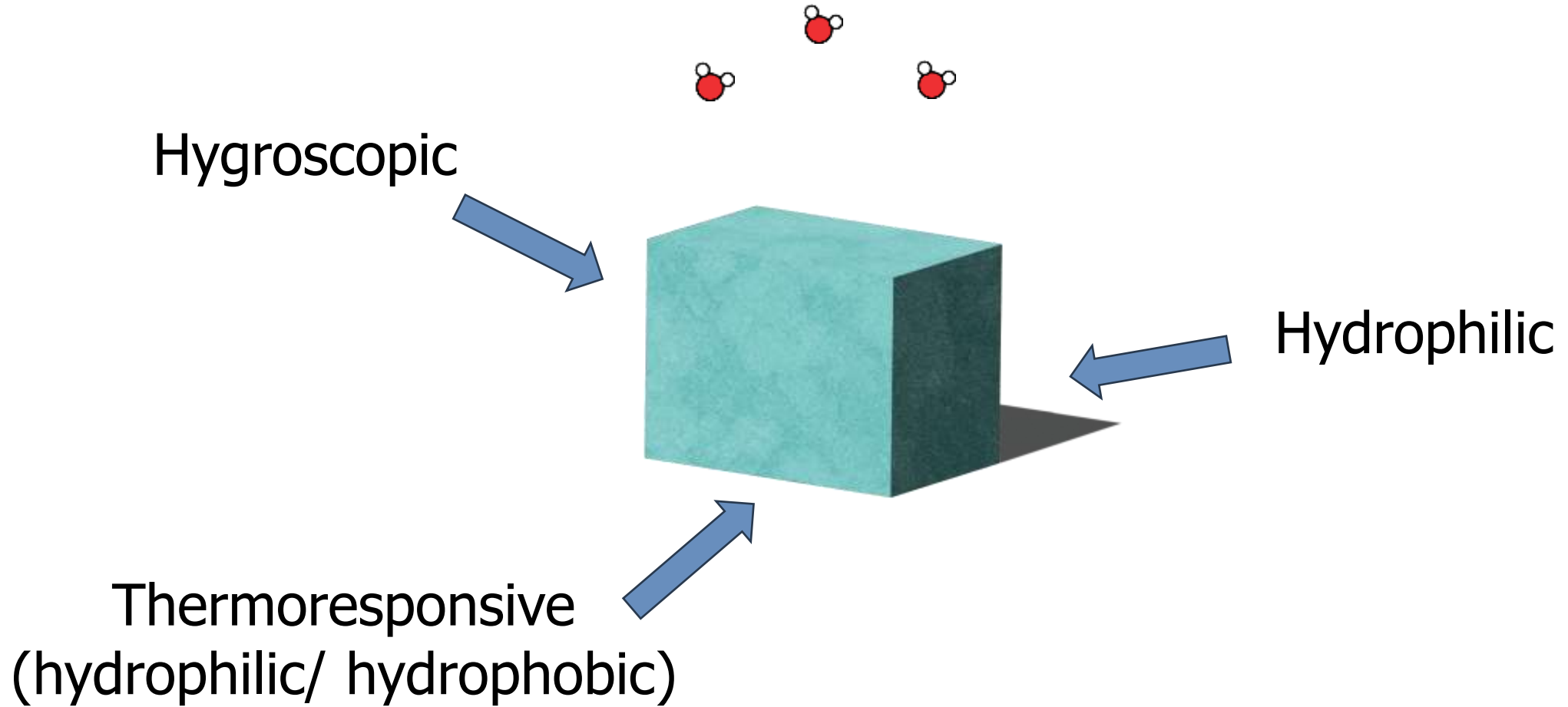


Condensation

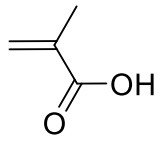


Desiccants

The Ideal Water Harvester

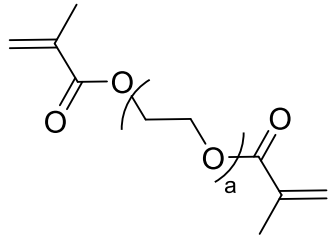


Our Polymer



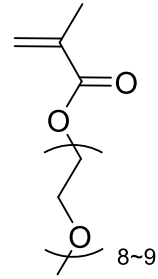
Methacrylic acid

+

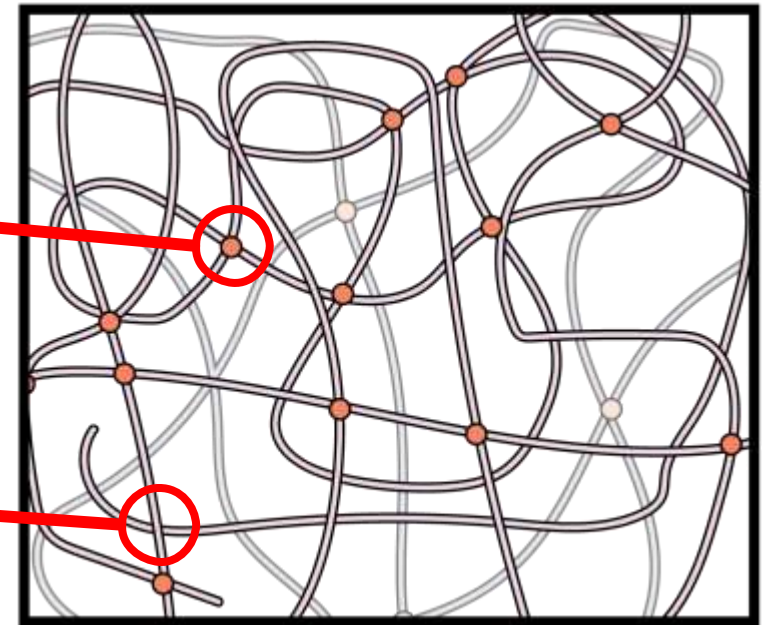
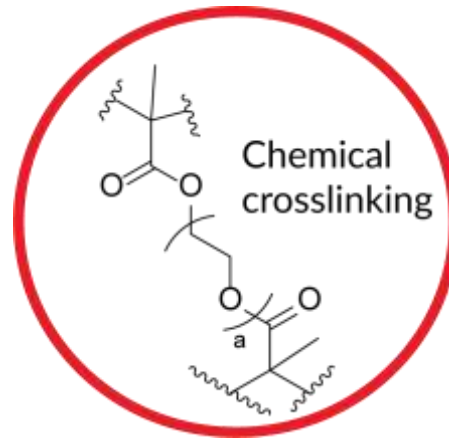
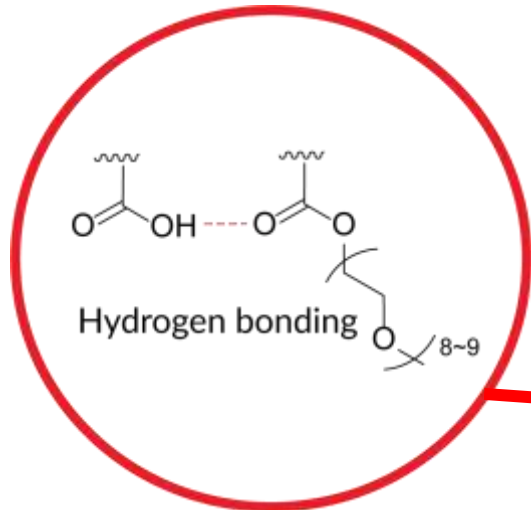
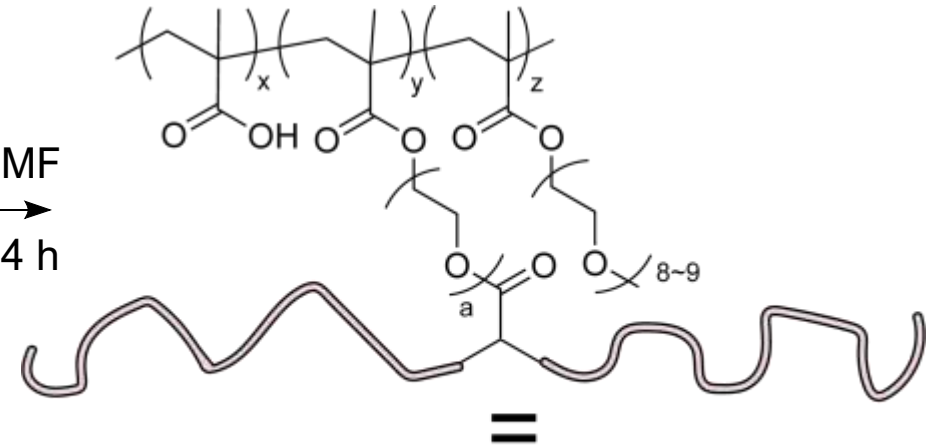
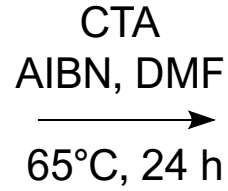


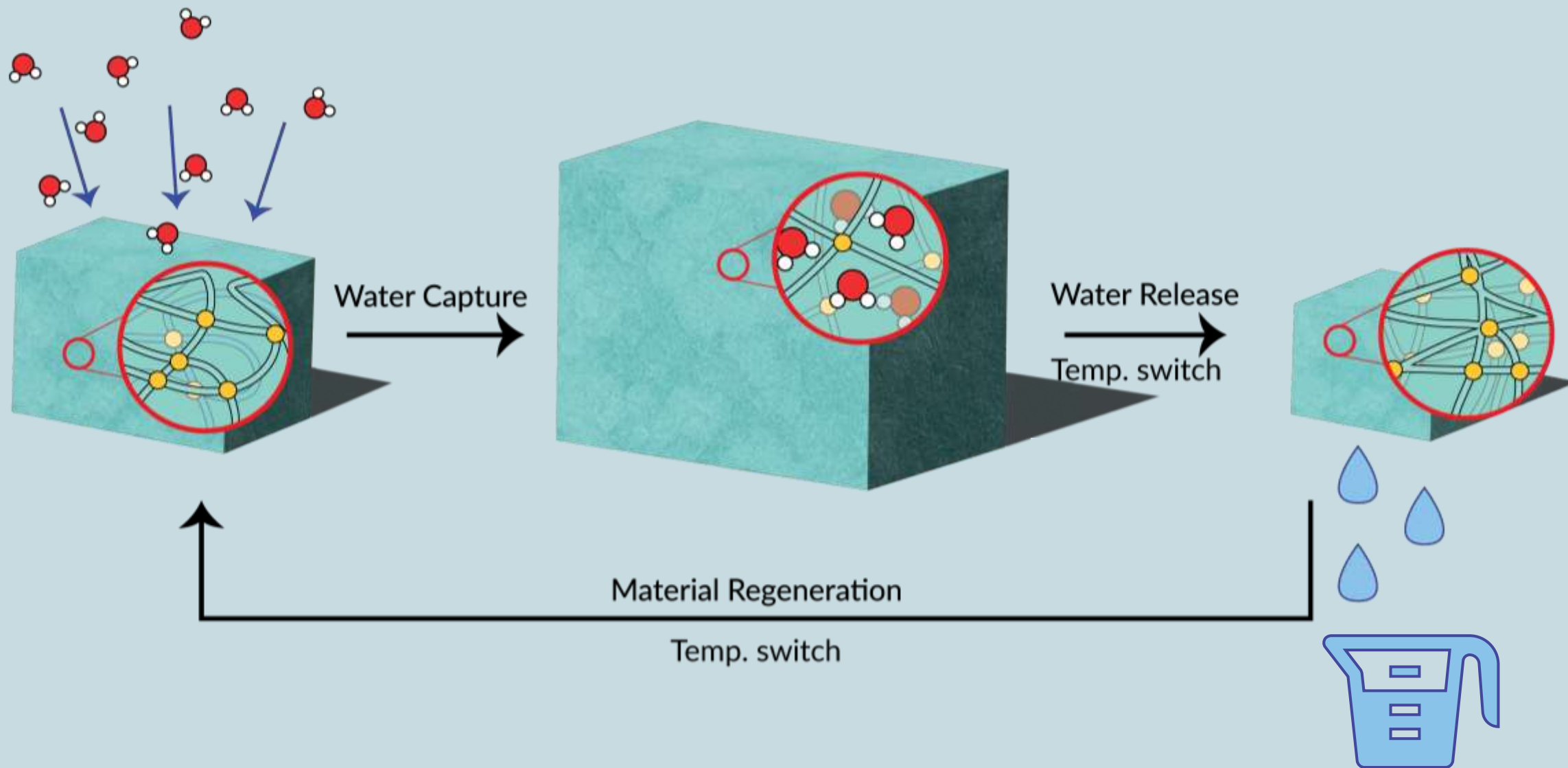
PEGDMA

+



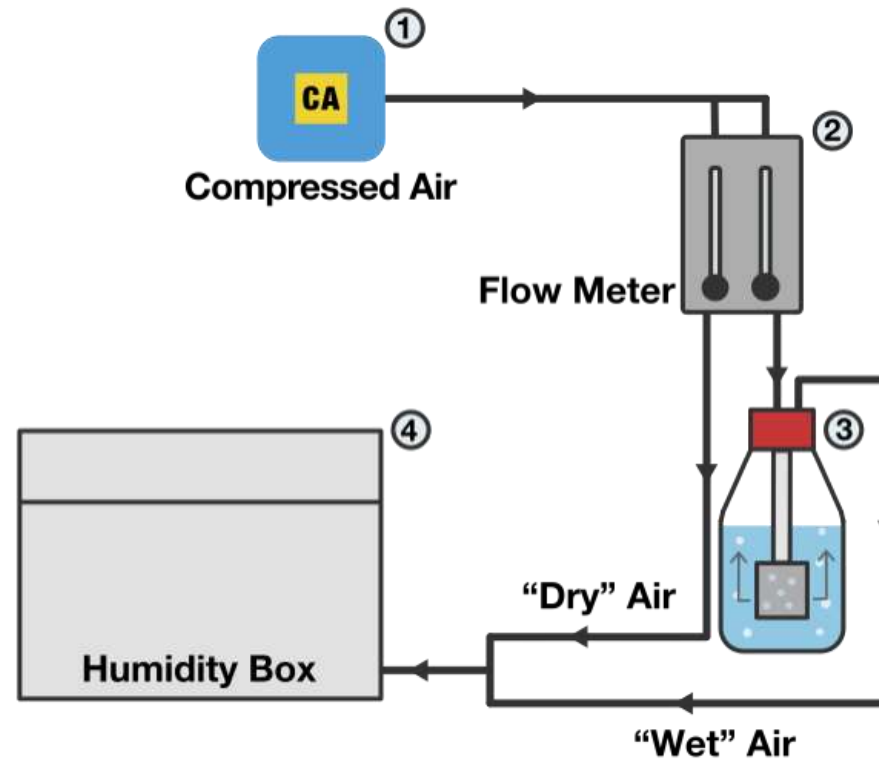
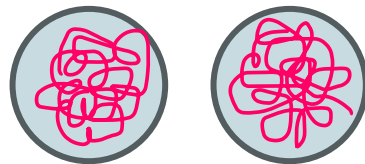
PEGMA



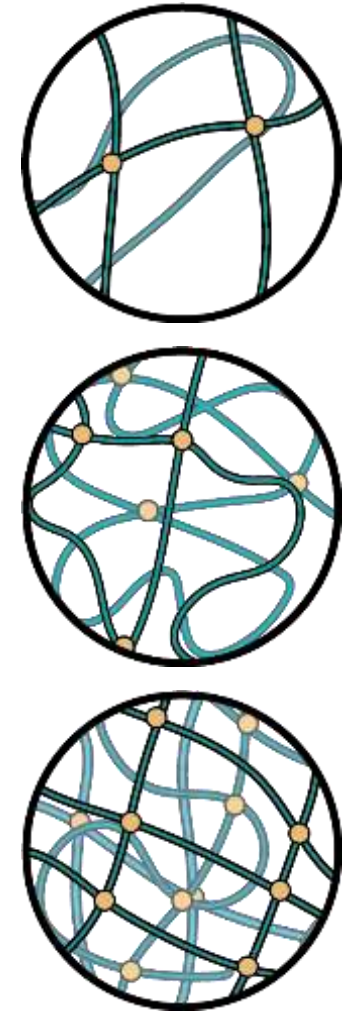
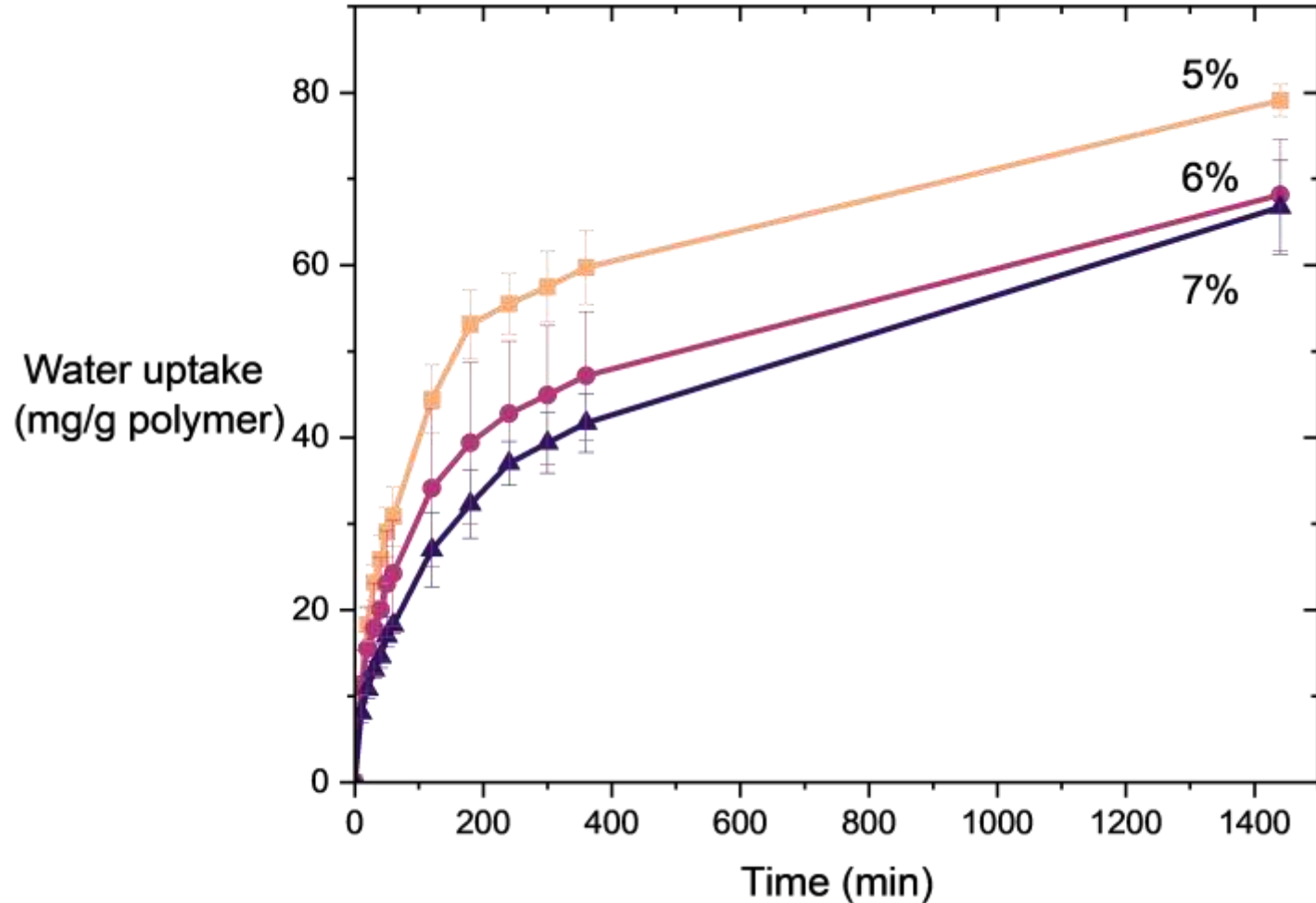


Water Uptake Measurement

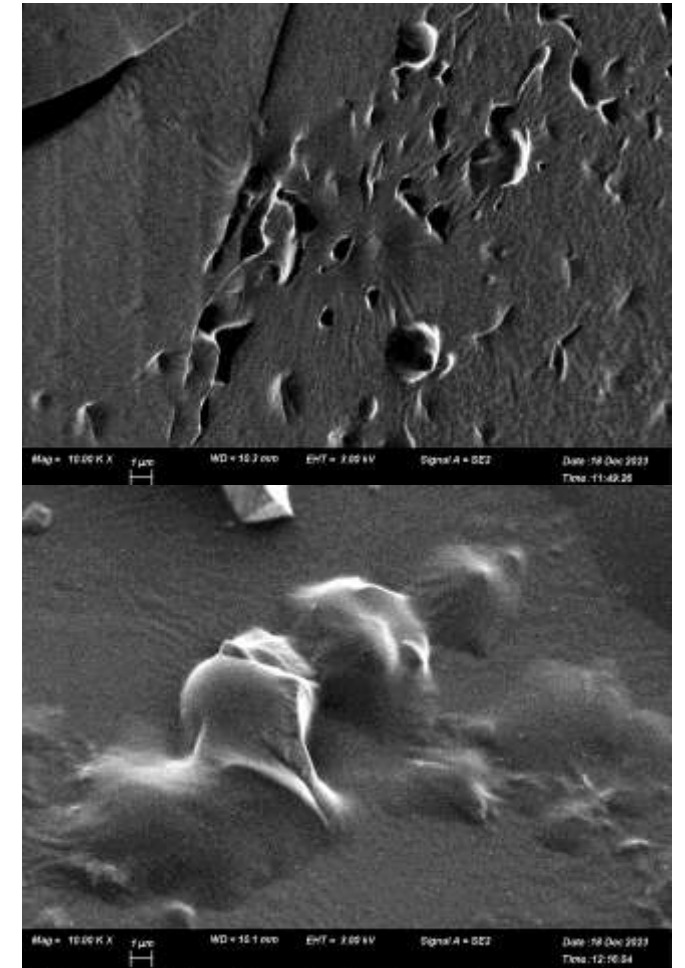
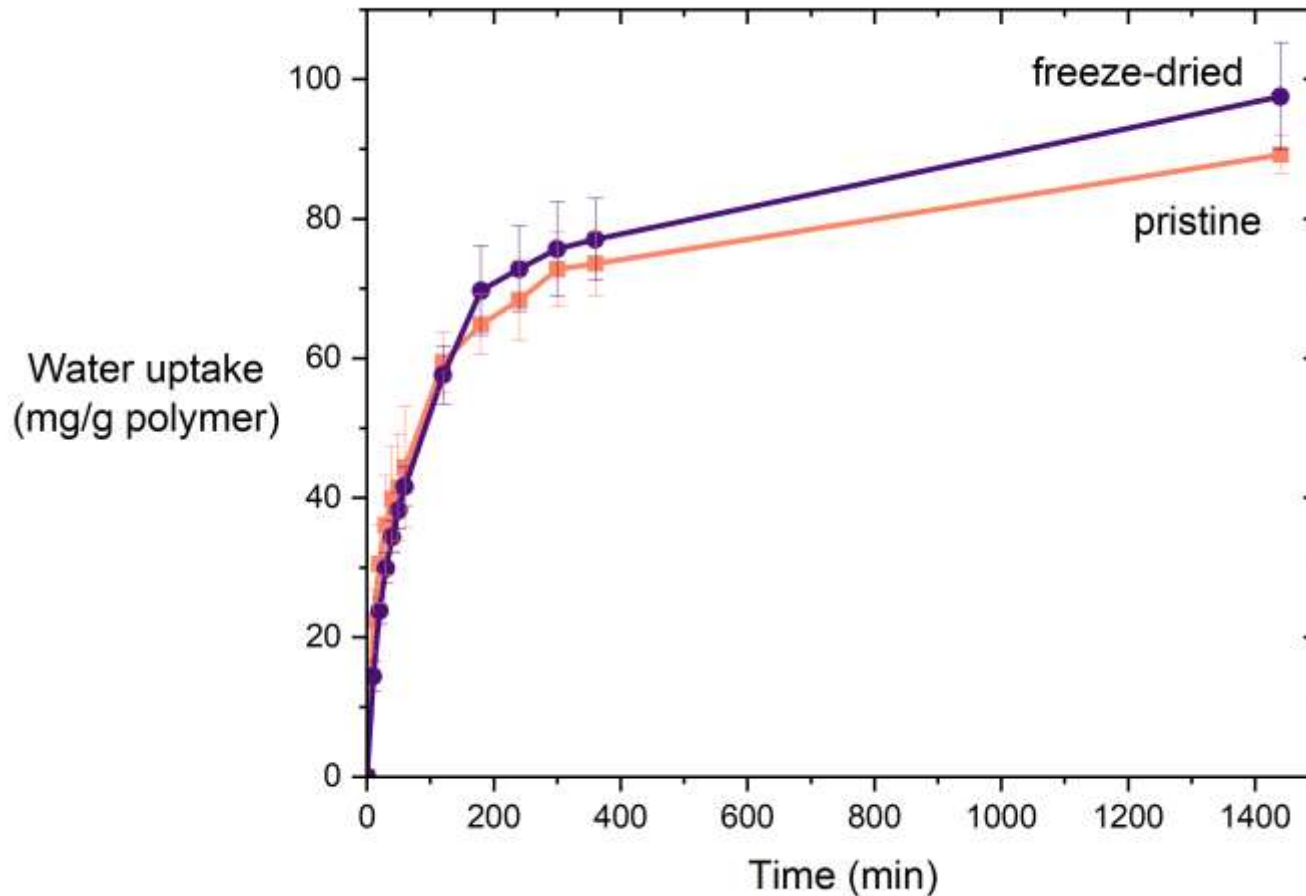
Done at 60-70% RH
Up to 24 h



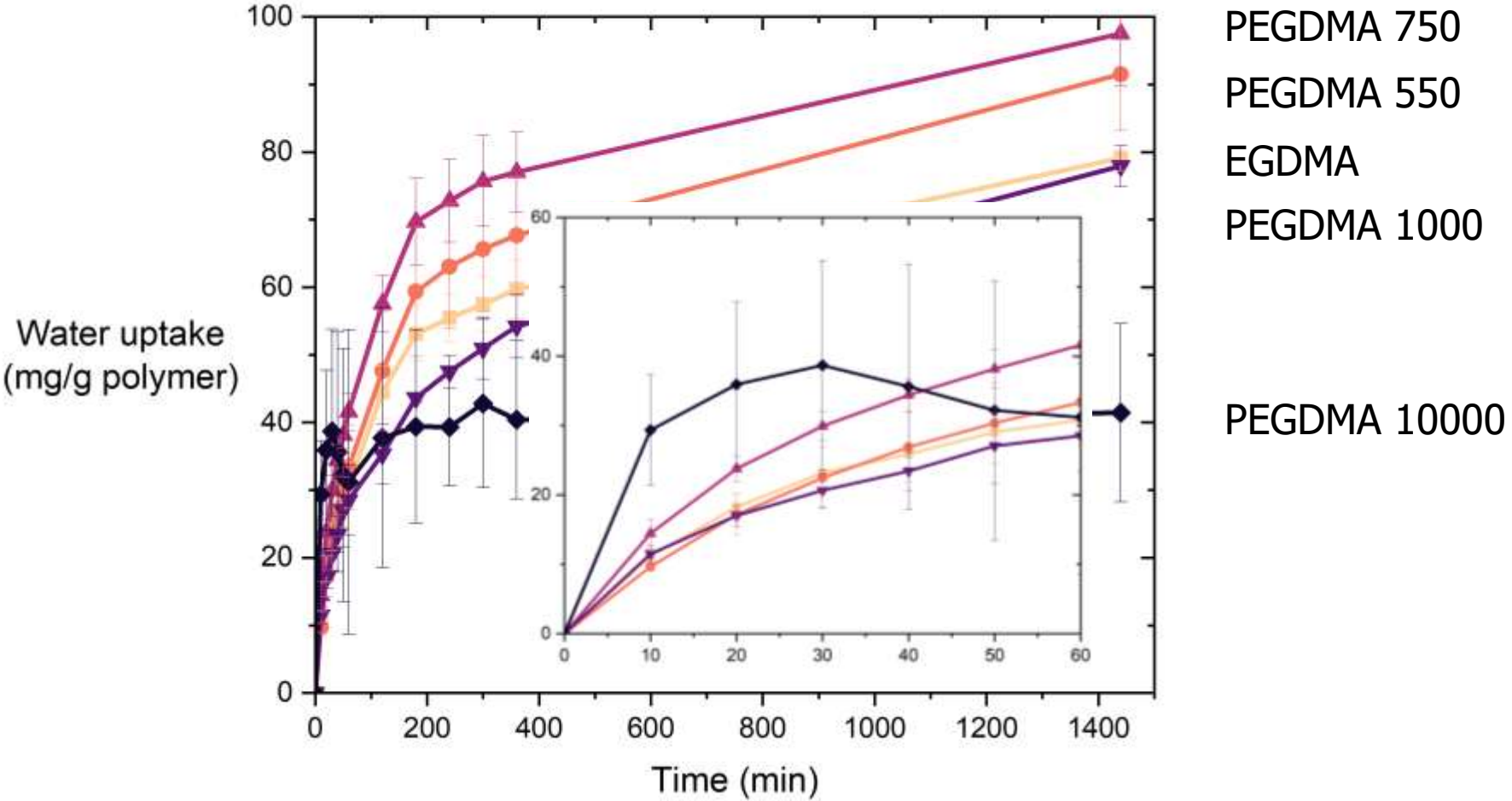
Crosslinking Density Reduces Water Uptake



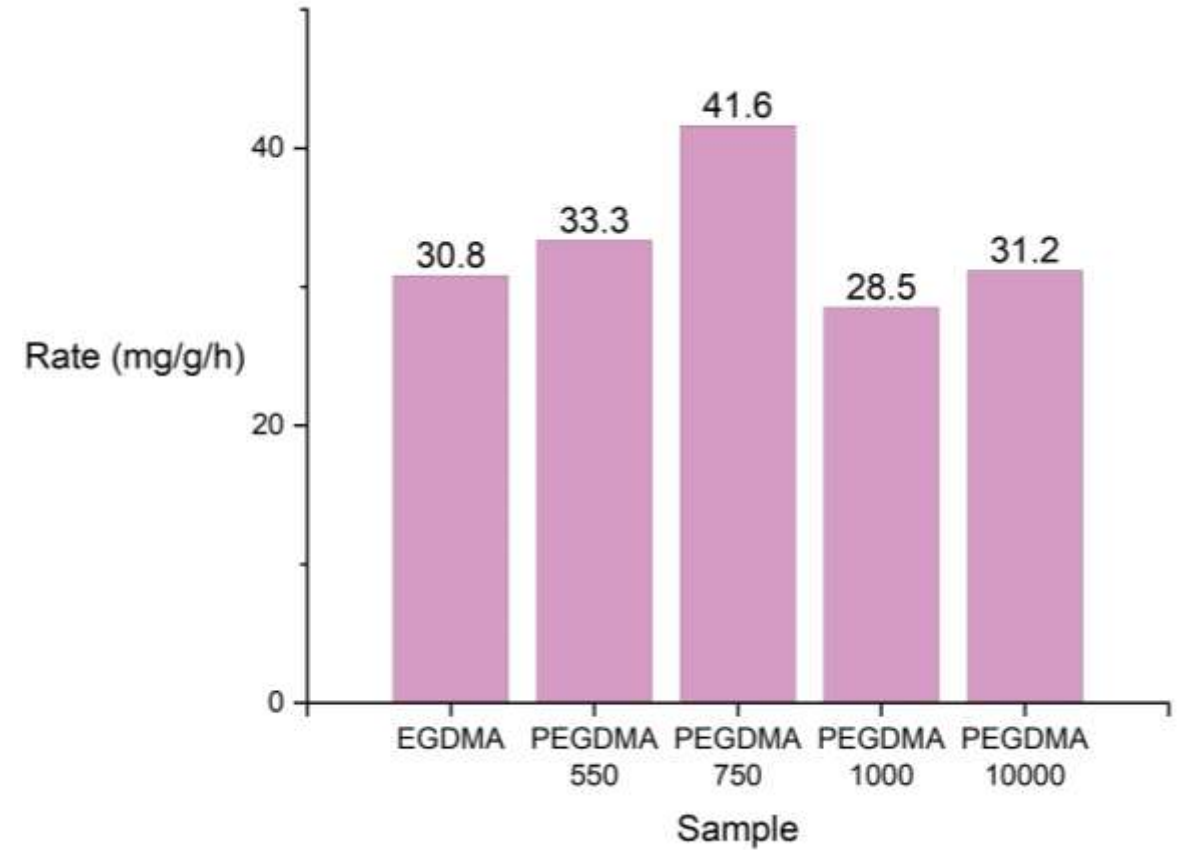
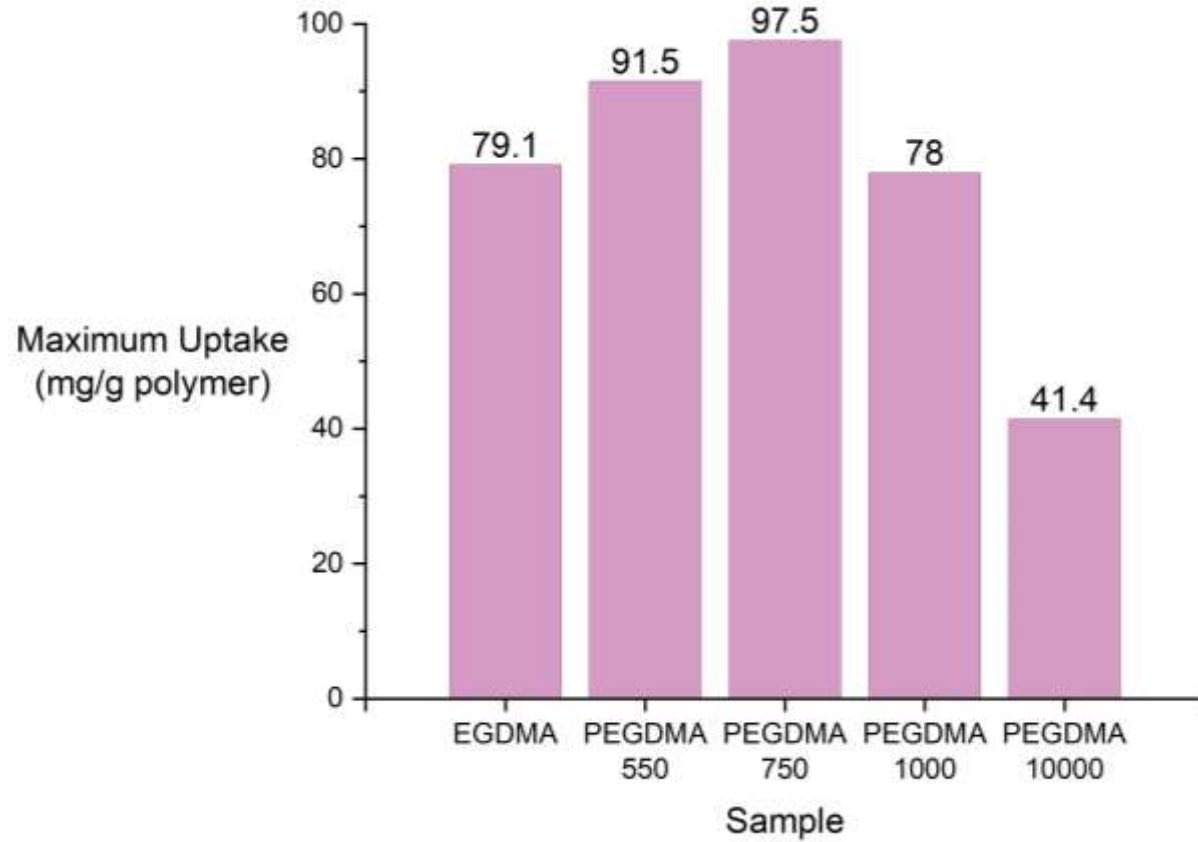
Porosity Effects Are Inconclusive



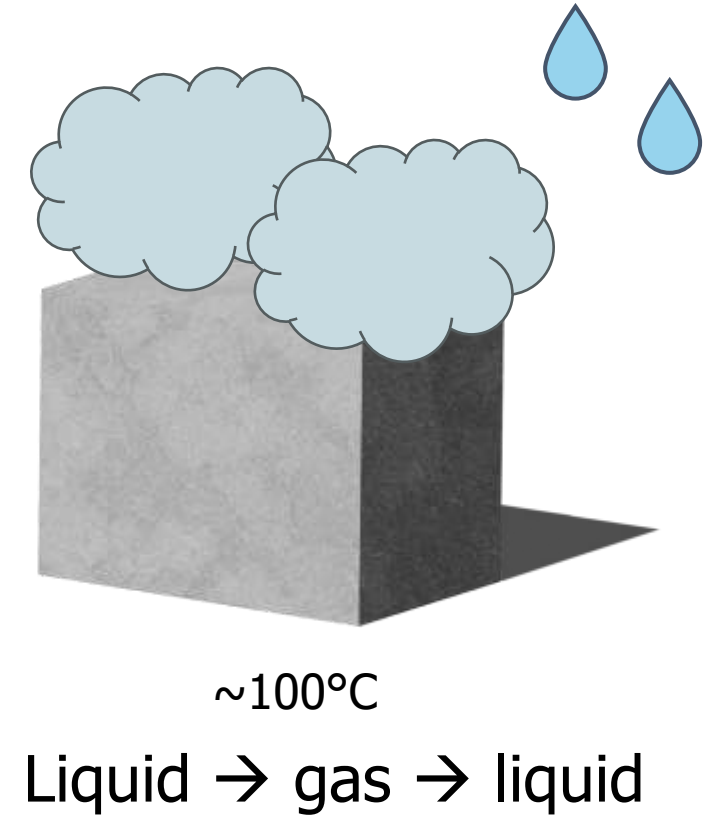
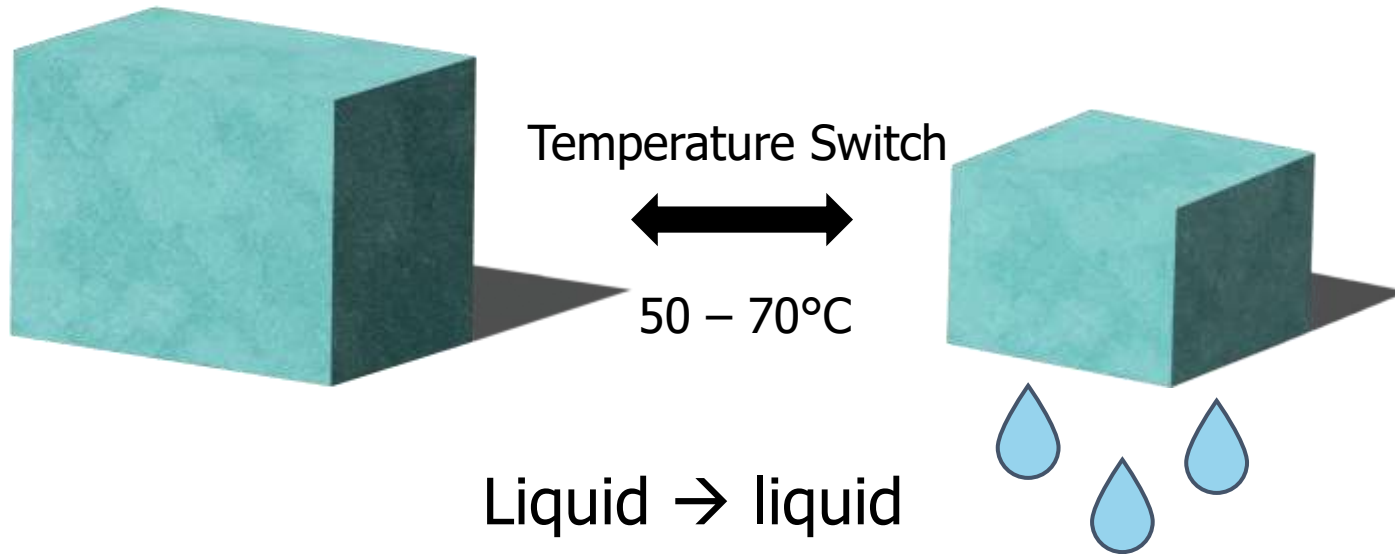
Crosslinker Length Has Varying Effects



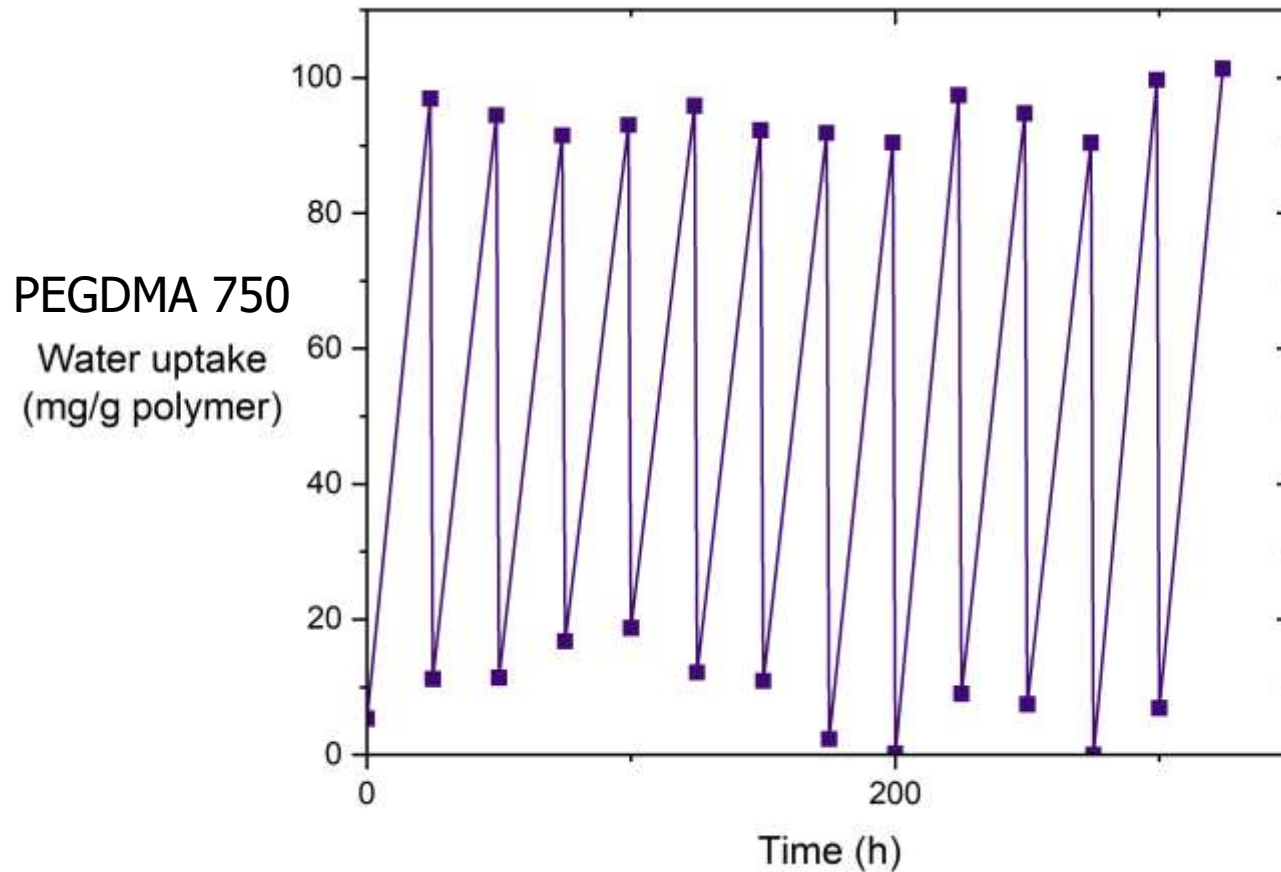
Water Uptake Trend Is A Bell Curve



Water Release Is Low Energy



Repeatable Uptake-Release Cycling



Conclusions & Future Work

- Poly(MAA-*co*-PEGMA) gels are an example of thermoresponsive polymer desiccants
- Various changes in composition can be used to rationally design materials
- These materials have potential for low energy water harvesting
- Currently investigating similar systems with a focus on hygroscopic monomers



Acknowledgements

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Image Attributions

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Thank You!

