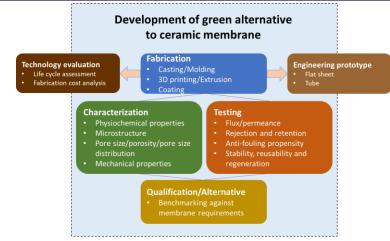
NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY SINGAPORE

PUB PROGRAMMATIC PROJECTS

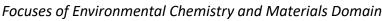
- Ceramic membranes have been increasingly used in water treatment, owning to the advantages of ceramic membrane such as lower fouling and higher chemical/thermal stability.
- The high-cost and high-temperature (around 1000 °C) fabrication steps of ceramic membranes impede their widespread applications.
- Geopolymer membranes have received much attention, attributed to their low fabrication cost in terms of inexpensive raw materials and curing process (below 100 °C) with low energy consumption.
- To realize large-scale deployment of geopolymer membrane as an alternative filtration medium, three key challenges are identified :
 - I. Tunability of pore size and porosity
 - II. Robust mechanical properties
 - III. Scalability of membrane area
- Exploration of geopolymer membranes as a low-cost alternative to microfiltration (MF) and ultrafiltration (UF) ceramic membranes in water treatment.
- Project methodology:
 - **I. Membrane fabrication.** Various strategies are taken to investigate effects of geopolymer fabrication parameters, e.g., formulation and annealing
 - II. Membrane characterization
 - III. Filtration performance testing and benchmarking
- Continuation from previous IXOM Operations Pte Ltd (now a part of Keppel) funded research collaboration agreement (RCA) project (approximately \$1.5M SGD) to undertake a pilot-scale evaluation of Magnetic Ion-Exchange (MIEX) technology at PUB's CCK. which led to development of zero liquid discharge (ZLD) solutions.
- Based on the high-value data collected, the joint team has identified new opportunities for near-term research to further optimize the process, reduce/eliminate waste, and increase the resource recovery.
 - Evaluation of HF-NF to recover NaCl from MIEX regeneration brine.
 - II. Demonstration of the application of **alternative coagulants** and/or flocculants for DOC solids removal in order to produce cake amiable for fertilizer applications.
 - III. Productization of post-BORAC (or BORAC alternative) sludge or post-VSEP COR obtained through the process for applications in agriculture/aquaculture and as sorbent for nutrient recovery.
 - IV. Successful removal of perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from water to meet recommended levels through the MIEX process, and demonstration of MIEX resin regeneration containing elevated concentrations of PFAS.
- Electrochemistry offers a climate-friendly alternative for producing water treatment agents such as hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) and ozone (O₃), which are normally made through energy-intensive methods.
- By generating these reactive substances electrochemically from water and oxygen, this approach avoids the need for transport and storage while reducing environmental impact.
- The challenge lies in improving efficiency and selectivity, which
 this project addresses by developing low-cost catalysts,
 optimizing electrolyzer parameters, and scaling up to an
 industrially relevant cell design. The ultimate goal is to integrate
 this technology into water treatment systems for sustainable, on-site
 production of key chemicals for climate-neutral water treatment.
- Novelty:
- ✓ Low-cost carbon catalyst for H₂O₂ electrochemical production from O₂
- ✓ Structurally-engineered **Pb-based catalyst** to boost Ozone production
- ✓ Scaled-up **electrolyzer prototype** with reaction surface area > 40cm²





- Low-cost and green raw materials Low carbon-footprint fabrication process
- TD filed; NTU ref: 2025-352
- Publication in-preparation

PI: Prof. Hu Xiao



Sludge volarization

 Waterworks sludge valorized into nano-materials for enhanced nutrient delivery



ACS ES&T Water **2025,** 5 (6), 3230-3240.

), • DS: desalt • DSH: desalt + hvdrothermal

Green coagulant

 Biomass-derived high-performance coagulant for dissolved organic compounds

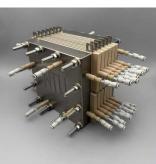


ACS ES&T Water **2025,** 5 (8), 4564-4574.



Co-PI: Prof. Hu Xiao

Electrolyzer Prototype



TD: NTU ref: 2025-449

Electric Field EES Catalysis 2023, 1 (3), 301-311.



PI: Prof. Jason, Xu Zhichuan