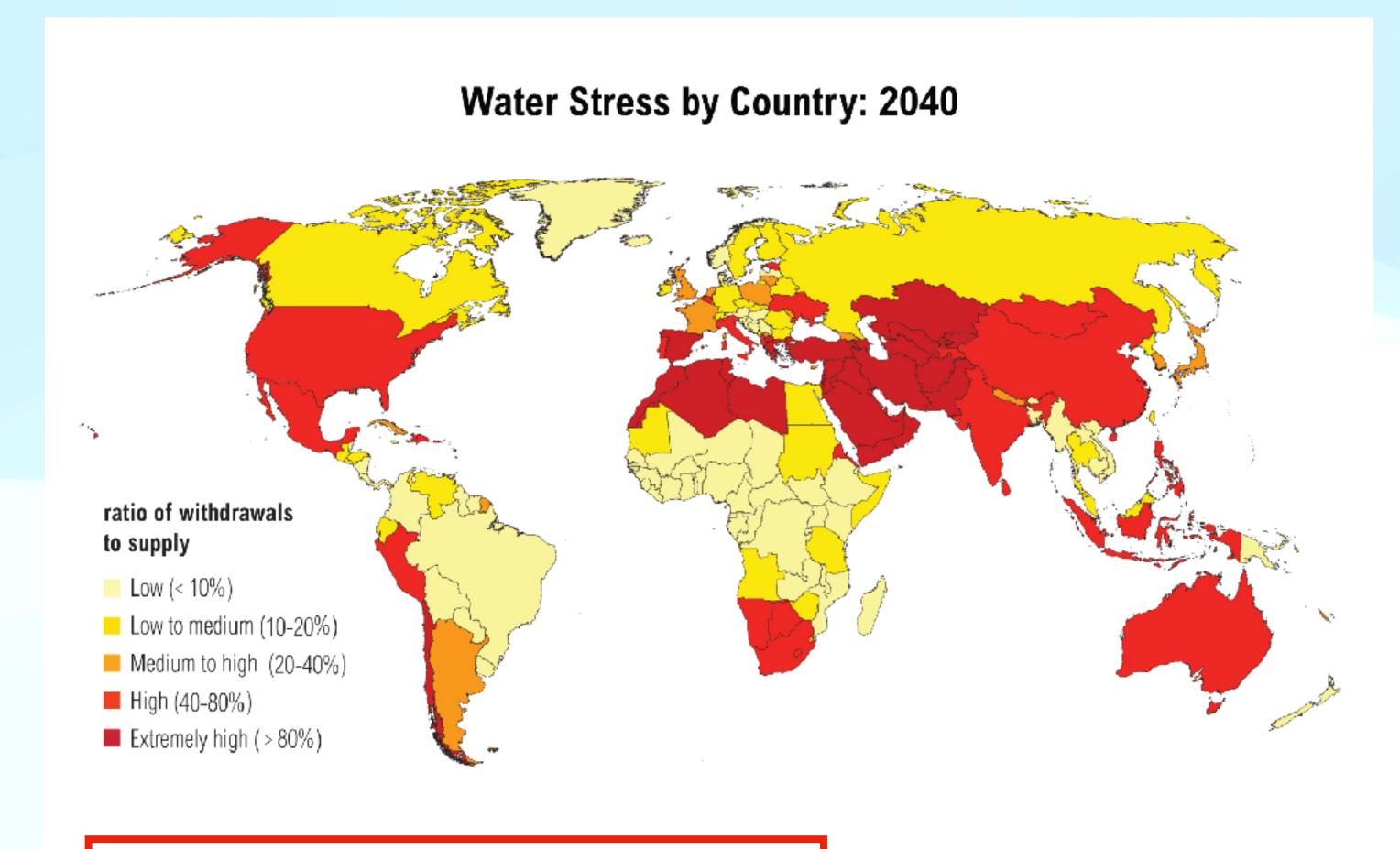
Water & Light

Securing Humanity's Access to Consumable Water

Arnaud Thiercelin - Jan 2023

Problem: Fresh Water Scarcity



NOTE: Projections are based on a business-as-usual scenario using SSP2 and RCP8.5.

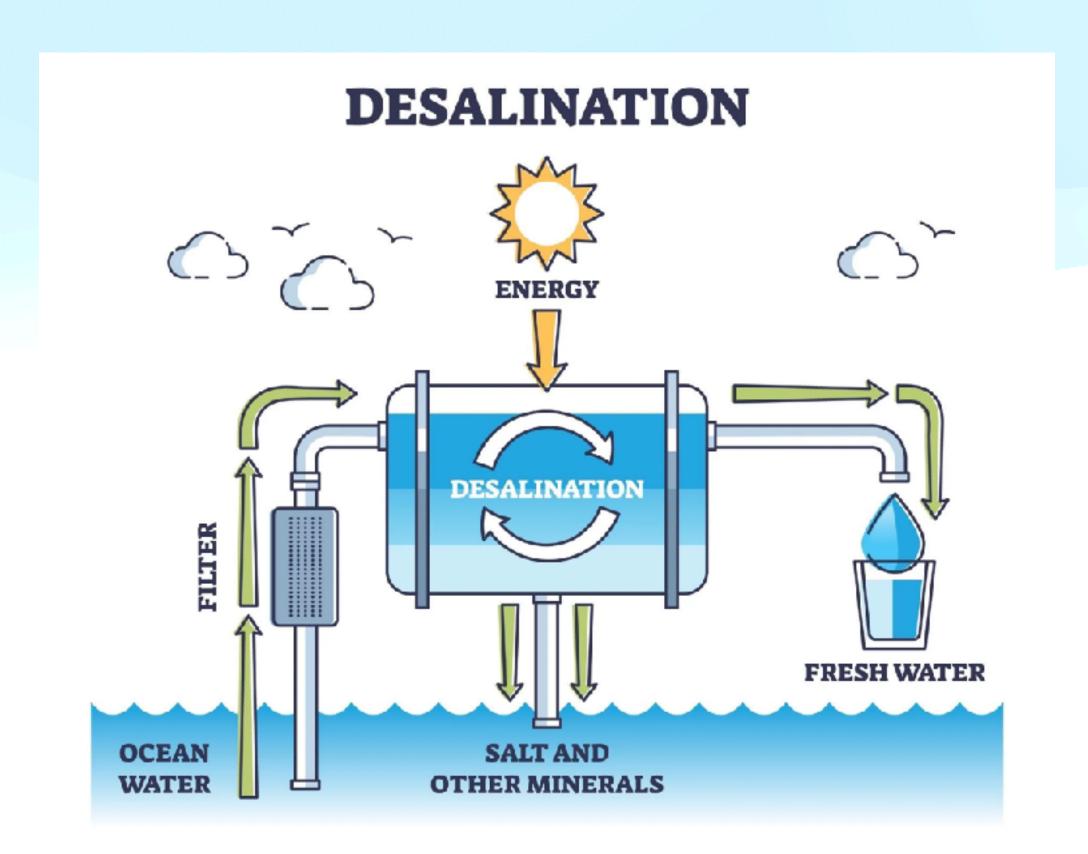
WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

For more: ow.ly/RiWop

Current Solutions

Desalination & Water conservation

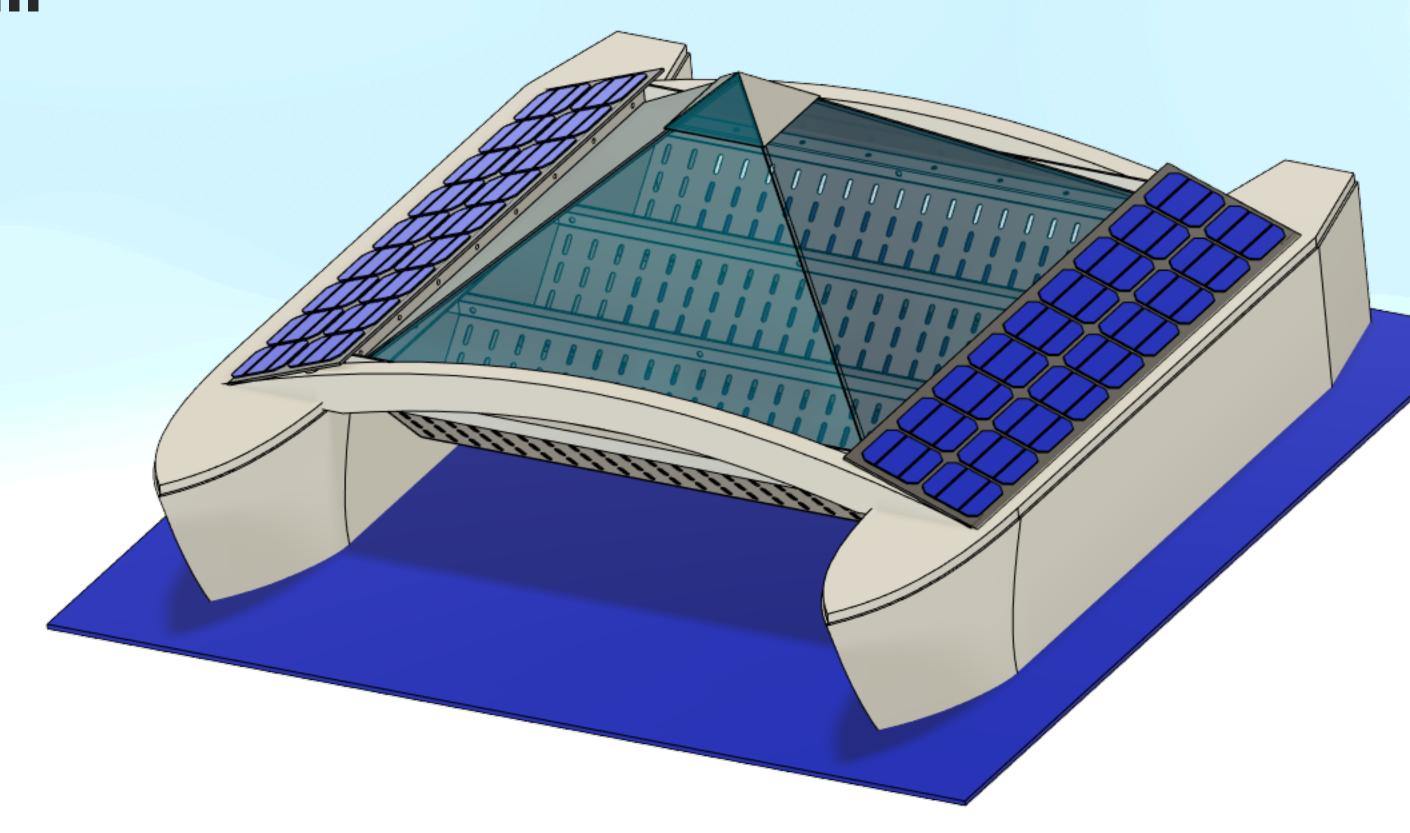
- Crash course: https://www.youtube.com/watch?
 v=bfr82RB72U8
- Huge Infrastructure cost
- Huge Energy demand
- Huge (under-estimated) Environmental impact of the brine by-product constantly dumped in the same location
- Huge carbon footprint
- Scalability problem (Large & specific land sites needed, long construction times)



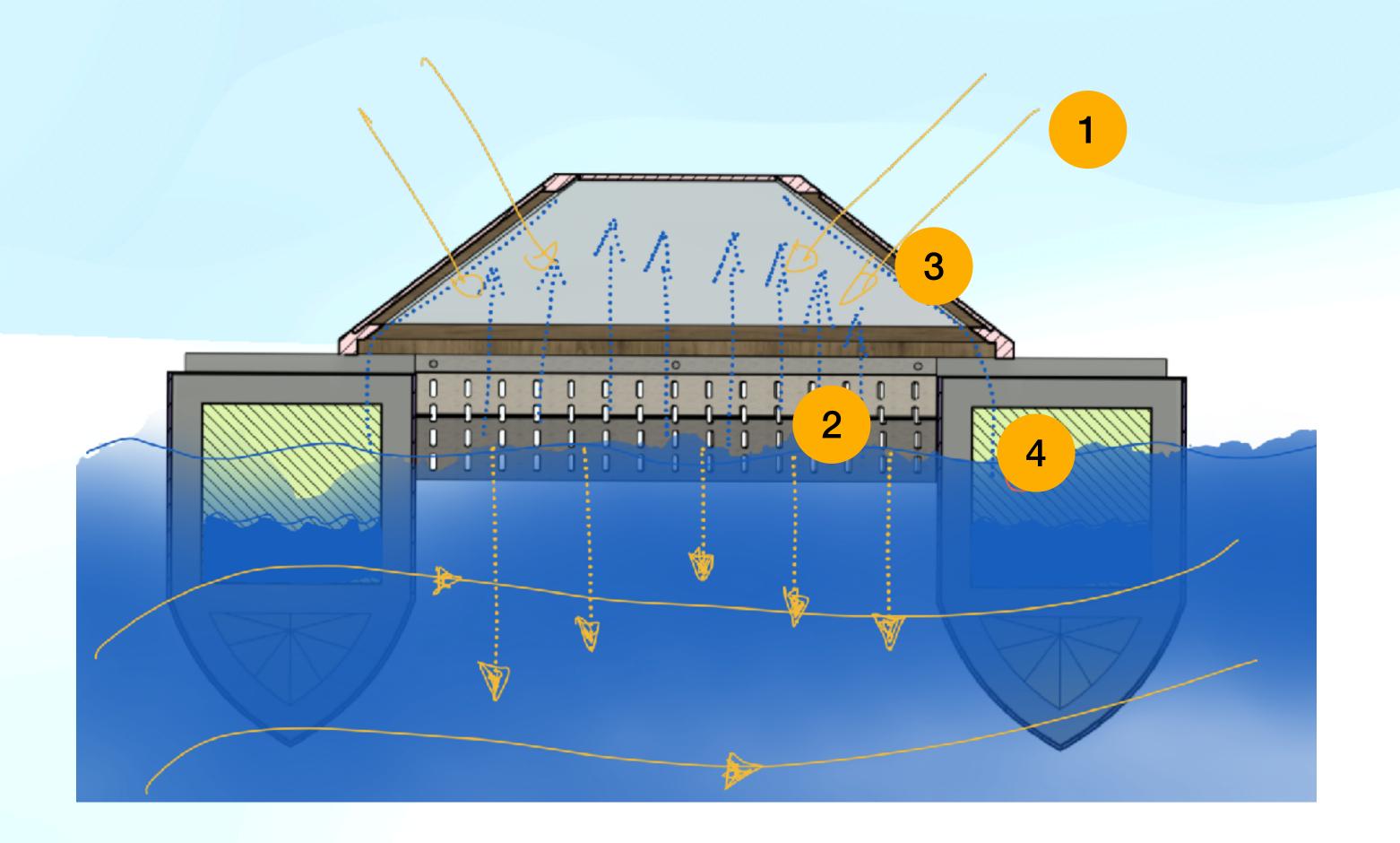
Thalas

Autonomous Mobile Solar Still

- Highly Efficient, Proven heat-based desalination.
- Low unit cost and highly optimizable through existing manufacturing technics
- Brine is redistributed over large areas and existing currents
- Infinitely scalable in configuration, shape, size and mobility
- Extendable to other application such as data collection and monitoring - including military applications



Thalas How it works



Catamaran design for stability
2.2m x 1.6m
Dual motors
Auto-piloted with main controller
dual GPS network
Satellite Link by Swarm (SpaceX) (not in model)
44 Galons capacity
Lights for visibility (not in model)
Solar panels (not in model)
(Optional) Heating element (10% of energy input)

- 1/ Evaporating chamber heats up the water on the rack and its membrane.
- 2/ Brine is progressively released to the current below.
- 3/ Water condensate on the chamber's roof and trickles to the collection gutters
- 4/ Water Tanks in the hulls collect the fresh water which will go through minor post processing

The vehicle controls send it to the ocean/ water body when empty and come back to base when at capacity

Thalas

The force of numbers

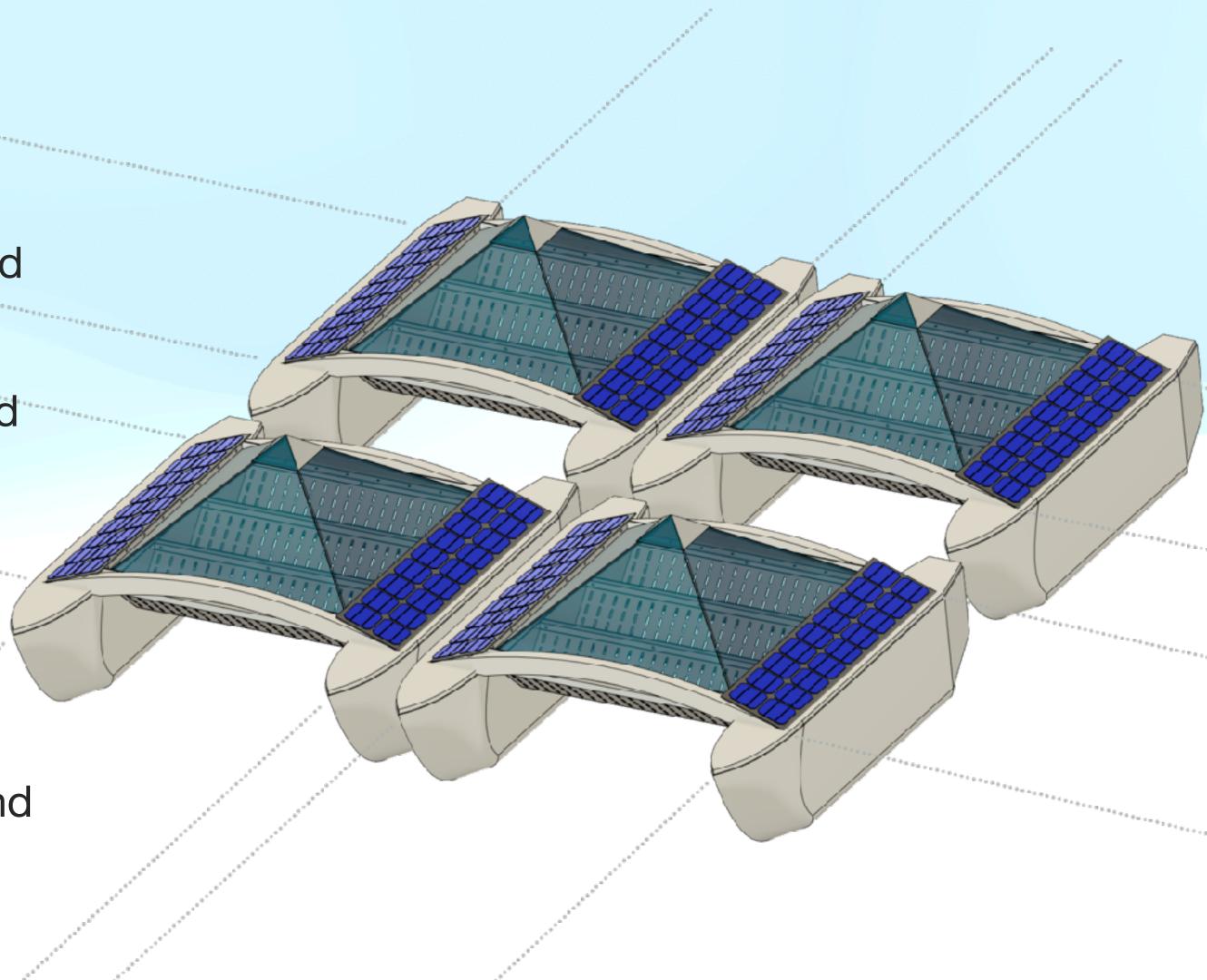
 Robots deployed in numbers scale collection and adapt to all site shapes.

 Robotic dock allow for the quick deployment and collection of robots and their water payload

 Solar panel, low mobility activity and sat connection make the platform fully power independent.

Transportable in standard containers, a system can be deployed anywhere in the world easily and - as needed - temporarily

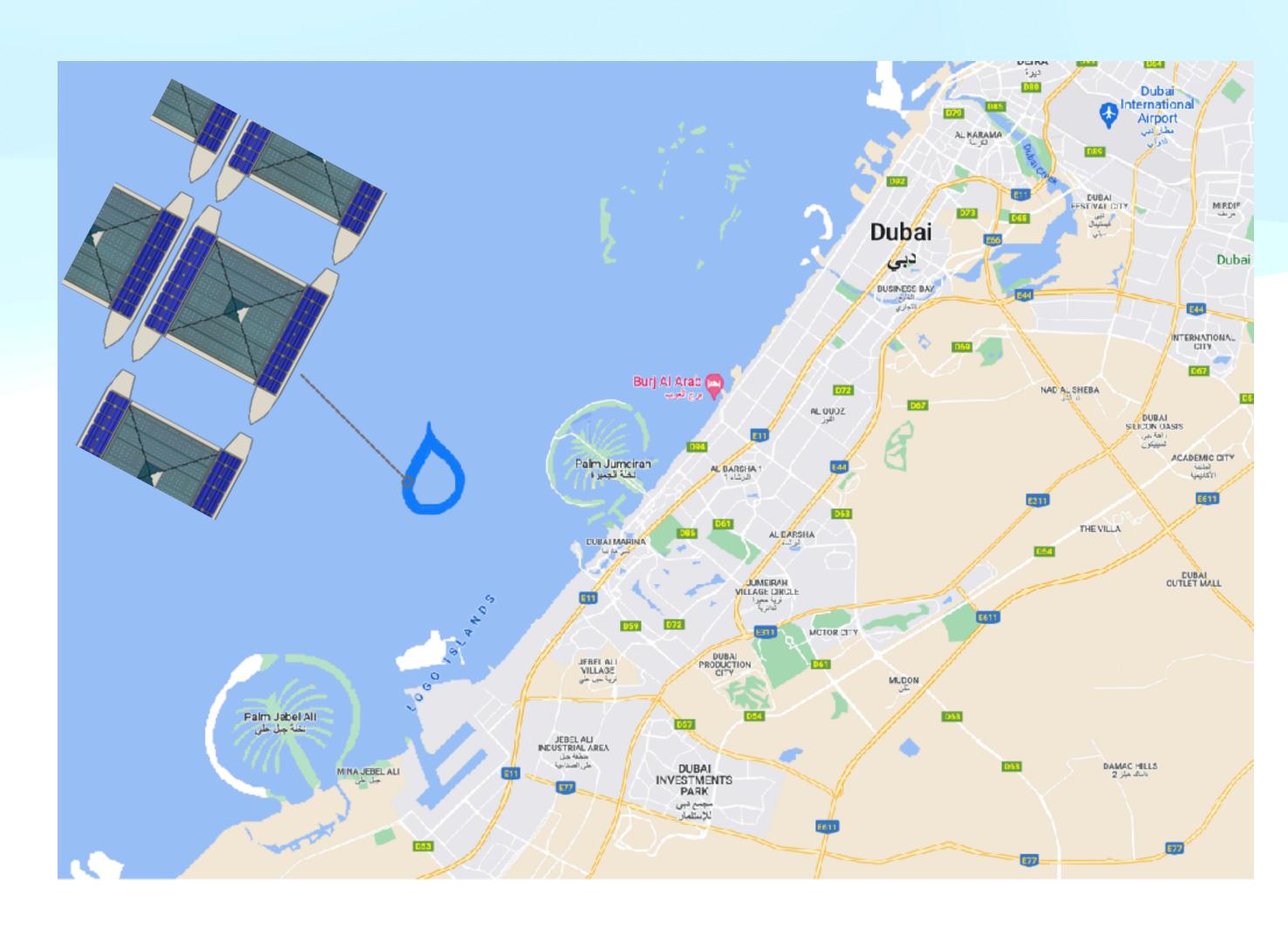
-> Millions of these units to be deployed



Perspective

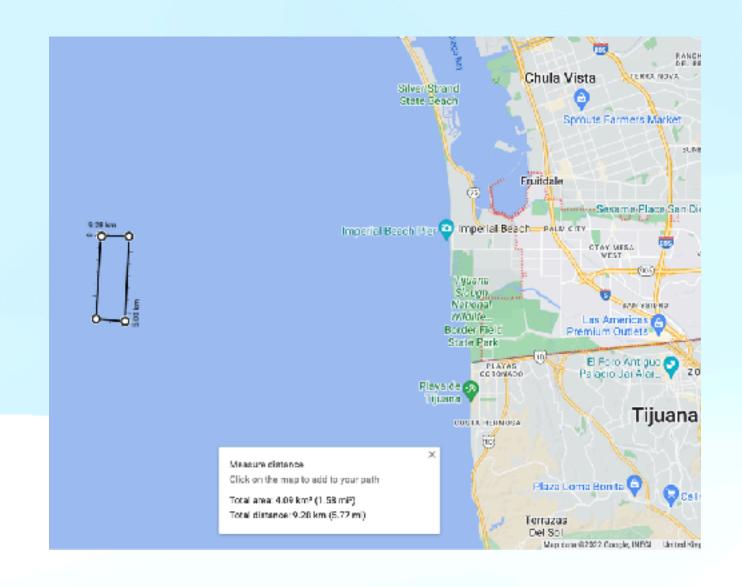
The power of numbers and agility

- Scenario 1: A massive permanent system is installed off the coast of Dubai in the shape of a water drop (or other). It provides clean water to the city while being art visible from space.
- A permanent water line connects the site to the land
- In case of maintenance, the system disassembles partially or fully to return to the docking station for repairs

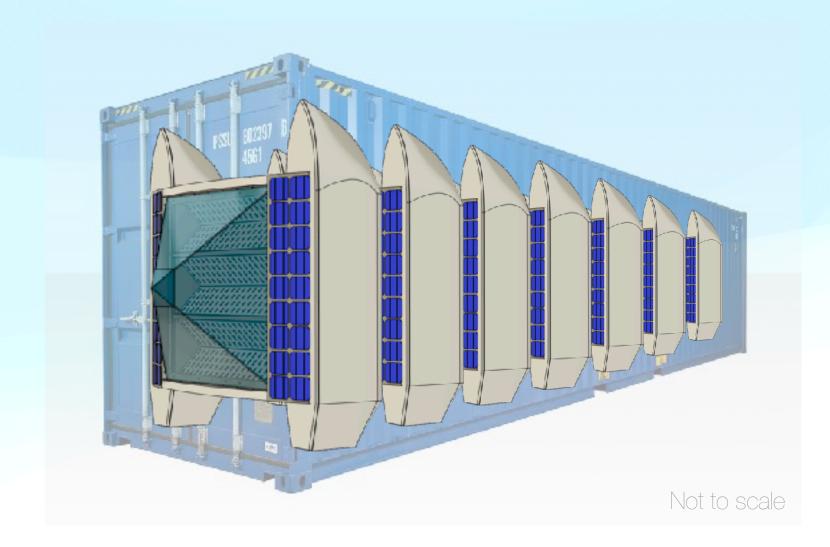


Perspective

The power of numbers and agility



- Scenario 2: System is deployed at mass scale off the coast of San Diego producing the equivalent output of Carlsbad station.
- System disassembles itself and returns to base as needed for weather, maintenance and water offload.



 Scenario 3: System is packed and shipped using standard cargo container to different location around the globe, between seasons, allowing to provide missing water when it's most needed, while leveraging smaller fleet.



 Scenario 4: System is equipped with additional sensors for data collection in scientific applications