

Microplastics filter passes endurance test: Positive interim results for URBANFILTER project

- Smart: lab and field tests prove efficiency of system
- Clean: harmful particles such as tire wear do not get into bodies of water
- In demand: collaborations underway

Ingolstadt/Berlin, March 22, 2022 – The Audi Environmental Foundation has developed filters for urban runoff in conjunction with the Technical University of Berlin. They prevent tire wear particles and other environmentally harmful substances from being washed into sewers and bodies of water along with rainwater. Initial field and lab tests have now demonstrated the efficiency of the system.

Tire and road wear particles are generated as a result of every car ride. An estimated 110,000 metric tons of it ends up on the streets in the form of microplastics every year in Germany alone. From there, it is blown into the environment by the wind, or is washed by the rain as urban runoff through the sewers into the soil and rivers – and ultimately the oceans. "Our goal is to take preventative actions wherever possible so that less microplastics get into the environment," says Rüdiger Recknagel, Director of the Audi Environmental Foundation.

Together with the Technical University of Berlin (Department of Urban Water Management), the Audi Environmental Foundation is therefore developing an innovative new filter concept for urban runoff. These filters can be combined individually depending on the road and traffic situation. They trap the respective dirt particles as close as possible to the location where they are generated – before rainwater can rinse them into the sewers. The project was launched in September 2020.

Tests in laboratory and on the road

Tests in a laboratory at TU Berlin have shown that the filters work very effectively. Without clogging up, the filters managed to permanently trap "genuine" street cleaning waste, cigarette filters, microplastics in the form of plastic granulates up to three millimeters in size, candy wrappers, and lids of disposable coffee cups. "The system does this not just when it's drizzling, but also when it's lashing rain," says Daniel Venghaus, research associate in the Department of Urban Water Management at TU Berlin.

For more than a month now, a filter has also been deployed on a busy road in Berlin. The URBANFILTER successfully mastered its first stress test during the series of storms in mid February. It is due to remain in service at its present location until the end of the year. The researchers want to take samples both of the intake and of the water draining away in order to determine its effectiveness in real-life operating conditions over the course of the seasons. Furthermore, initial discussions are already underway with the ADAC Driving Safety Center in Berlin-Brandenburg to install filters on its routes so as to gain a better understanding of the filtering of wear particles in different driving situations.

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Nine modules for different uses

The sediment filters are divided into three zones – street, sewer, and drain – and consist of nine modules. Up to three modules can be combined to achieve the best result depending on the location. In the uppermost area (road), this might be a special runoff channel. Below this, in the sewer itself, larger solids are filtered out, for example, with the aid of an optimized leaf basket or what is known as a filter skirt. The lowest area (drain) is about fine filtration, for which a magnet module can be used.

This filtering out of ultra-fine particles is still presenting the team of researchers around Daniel Venghaus with challenges. "The system has already passed tests with ground tire rubber between 20 to 1,000 micrometers (μ m) in size in conditions of light to medium rainfall. Now we're working on improving the filter performance when there is strong rainfall," explains Venghaus. However, ground tire rubber, which can be used for testing purposes, behaves differently to genuine tire wear particles. Field tests on roads will provide further information.

Intelligent connectivity leads to success

The goal of the tests and of further development work is for the URBANFILTER to be in operation for up to a year without having to be maintained or cleaned. This is where intelligent connectivity comes into play. A lot of different information converges here, such as the street cleaning schedule, the traffic volume on the street, rush hour times, and the weather forecast. This even includes whether there are a lot of trees along the roadside or whether it is a popular area for dog walking. Based on these factors, it is possible to predict the contamination level of each individual filter and determine when the best time to empty it is. A filter could be emptied preventively, for example, before strong rains are due to fall. "We're in close dialog with further partners, such as the engineering company IAV and other research institutions, that are engaged in smart traffic guidance and planning," says Daniel Venghaus.

Experience URBANFILTER up close

An URBANFILTER exhibit is on display at the Audi Forum Ingolstadt until April 4. After that, the piece will travel on to Wolfsburg. Venghaus will be presenting his research work at the Phaeno Science Center on May 1 as part of the "Meet the Scientist" event series. "We're open to further cooperation partners, both as regards an exhibition and possible application sites," says the scientist.

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The Audi Environmental Foundation is an active supporter of research in new technologies and scientific methods for a livable future. Its declared aim is to help protect the environment and to create and promote opportunities for sustainable action. The foundation focuses in particular on the support and development of environmentally compatible technologies, on measures for environmental education, and on the protection of the natural resources for humans, animals, and plants. Established by AUDI AG in 2009 as a fully owned subsidiary, the foundation is a part of the company's social and environmental policy involvement.