

New method for making large quantities of deuterium-depleted drinking water

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Scientists in China are reporting development of a less expensive, more eco-friendly method for making deuterium-depleted drinking water, citing studies suggesting that it may be a more healthful form of water. Their report appears in ACS' bi-weekly journal *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research*.

Changgong Meng and Feng Huang note that natural water, widely known as H₂O, actually is a mixture of H₂O and tiny amounts of D₂O — about 150 parts per million (ppm), or a few drops of D₂O in every quart of water. Deuterium-depleted water usually contains about 125 ppm. The "D" is deuterium, an isotope or variant form of hydrogen often termed "heavy hydrogen." They cite accumulating evidence that water with high levels of deuterium may have adverse health effects on animals and plants, while deuterium-depleted water may be useful in treatment of certain diseases. Existing ways of removing deuterium from water tend to be expensive, inefficient, or environmentally harmful.

They describe a new method that helps overcome these problems, and could be the basis for the first industrial-scale production of deuterium-depleted water. It involves a platinum catalyst that quickly and efficiently removes deuterium from water using a combination of cold and hot temperatures. In laboratory-scale tests, the new technique reduced the amount of [deuterium](#) in water from about 145 parts per million to 125 parts per million. The resulting [water](#) is suitable for drinking, the scientists say, and could be produced in large quantities at economical cost.

More information: "Method for the Production of Deuterium-Depleted Potable Water", *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research*.

Provided by American Chemical Society

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