

THE DABV UNIT IS ACTIVATED WHEN IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO WATER

DabV-L Unit



Dimensions: 90mm x 45mm x 9mm

Weight: 97gr

Customs clearance no. 76.06.1290



- Heat resistant up to 95°C
- Frost-proof
- Requires no batteries or other power source
- No maintenance or filters
- Simple assembly
- Aluminium chassis
- Mobile and travel friendly
- Assembly inside and outside possible
- No harmful effects
- No wear or tear

The DabV unit is developed to improve the water quality for plants, animals, and humans.

DabV is a device for water treatment based on autonomous utilization of vibration energy with applications beyond drinking water including waste treatment and calcification challenges. The effects of DabV are based on the scientifically established knowledge of the utilization of vibration energy for water treatment that is further developed over years for optimal effects at low cost. The technology is developed based on science within water, waves, and the physical principle of sound versus light and general on vibration energy. The utilization of harvesting vibration technology and ultrasound is the fundament for the DabV technology.

The DabV unit contains a confidential energy source with wireless transfer which is based on the piezoelectric effect *(Wu et al. 2018, Chen et al. 2019, Nie et al. 2020). Piezoelectric effect is the ability of particular materials to generate electric charge in response to applied mechanical stress. It was discovered by the French physicists Jacques and Pierre Curie in the 1880s and is today utilized in a wide range of technical applications.

* Wu et al. 2018. Piezoelectricity Induced Water Splitting and Formation of Hydroxyl Radical from Active Edge Sites of MoS₂ Nanoflowers. Nano Energy 46

- Chen et al. 2019. Piezo-promoted the generation of reactive oxygen species and the photodegradation of organic pollutants. Applied Catalysis B. Environmental. 258, 118024
- Nie et al. 2020. High piezo-catalytic activity of ZnO/Al₂O₃ nanosheets utilizing ultrasonic energy for wastewater treatment. Journal of Cleaner Production, 242, 118532