

#### **INSPIRING CREATIVE AND INNOVATIVE MINDS**

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# Specialized Short Course on MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY for Water and Wastewater Treatment

27 – 28 June 2009 (4 -5 Rajab 1430 H)

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# Membrane Applications: High Purity Water Production

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#### **Presentation Menu**

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Part 1: Introduction

Part 2: Membrane configurations

Part 3: Membrane systems







# Part 1. Introduction



# High Purity Water Production Also known as ULTRAPURE water

- Boiler feed water
- Laboratory
- Process water
- Cleaning / rinse water
  - electronic
  - pharmaceuticals



# Applications of High Purity Water Production

- Boiler feed water
- Electronics
- Metal finishing
- Medical and pharmaceuticals
- Packaging
- Cleaning processes
- Painting materials
- Food industry



#### **Boiler Feed**

#### Steam Generator Water Quality Guidelines

Drum pressure	Silica (ppm SiO2)	Total alkalinity (ppm CaCO3)	Specific conductance (µmhos/cm)
0-300	150	350	3,500
301-450	90	300	3,000
451-650	40	250	2,500
651-750	30	200	2,000
751-900	20	150	1,500
901-1000	8	100	1,000
1001-1500	2	0	150
1501-2000	1	0	100



## **Electronic Industry**

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# Ultrapure water specifications for IM DRAM Manufacture

Parameters	Attainable	Acceptable
TOC (ppb)	<10	<30
Particles/liter by SEM		
0.2-0.3 μm	-	<2,000
0.3-0.5 μm	<200	<200
>0.5 μm	<1	<1
Bacteria/100 ml		
By culture	0	<6
By SEM	<1	<10
By EPI	<5	<50
Silica, dissolved (ppb)	<4	4



## **Metal Finishing Industry**

- Products: doorknobs, lighting fixture, electrical relay contacts etc.
- Plating materials: gold, copper, cadmium, copper, chrome etc.
- High purity water: 1 10 megohm
- For rinsing operation



#### **Medical & Pharmaceuticals**

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- Medicinal preparations, e.g. lotions & creams
- Pharmaceutical products: eye drops, contact lens, laboratory practice etc.
- Hemodialysis machines use membrane technology (for producing high purity water and separating the blood cells)
- Medical uses: water for procedures, water for cleansing and cleaning

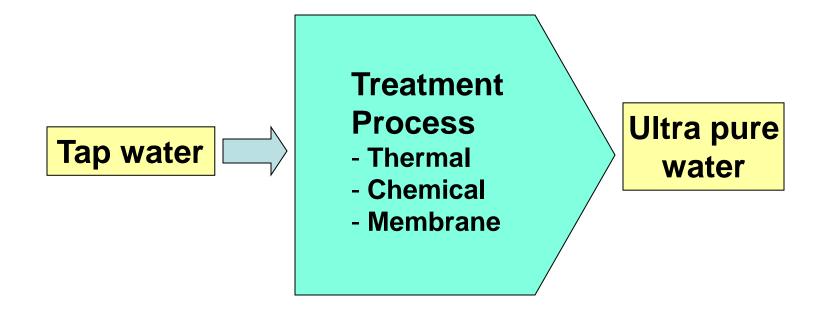


## **Ultrapure Water Production**

- Feed water: Tap water
- Quality problems:
  - Residual chlorine
  - Total dissolved solids
  - Organic fractions
  - Microorganisms
- Treatment:
  - Thermal process
  - Chemical and ultraviolet process
  - Membrane



# Treatment Flow Scheme of Ultrapure Water Production





#### **Advanced Water Treatment**

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Coagulation

Solid/liquid separation

RO

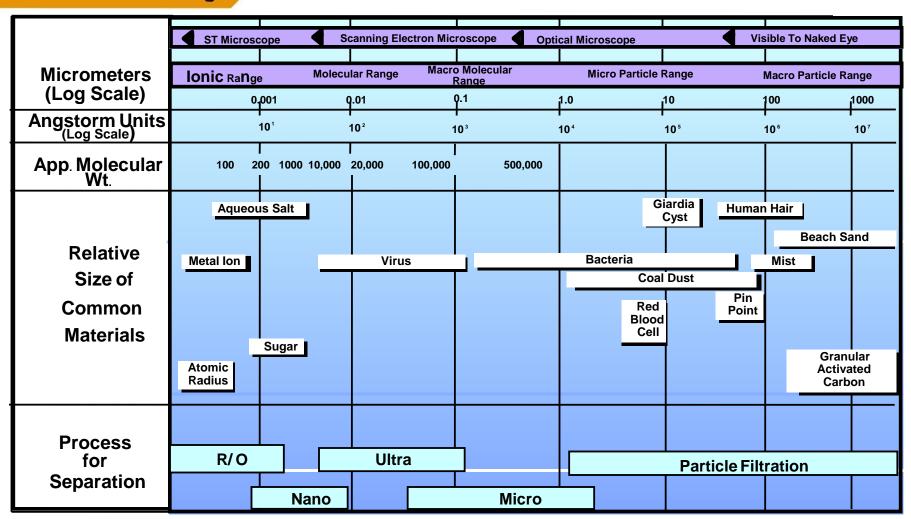
Solid/liquid separation
Organic, taste & odor removal
NOM removal

**Disinfection (UV)** 

**Bacterial removal** 

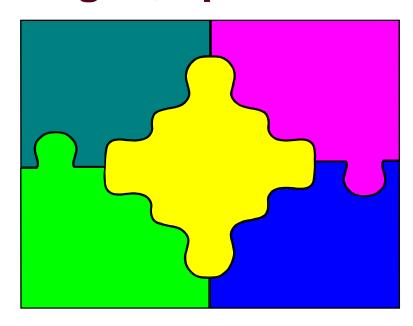


# Filtration Spectrum



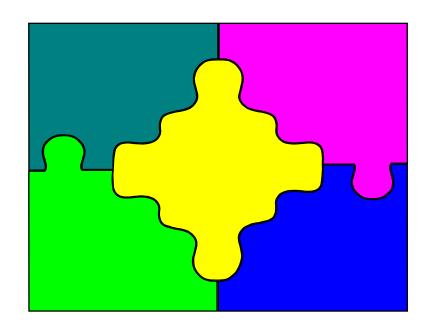


# Part 2. Membrane configurations, designs, operations





# Part 3. Membrane Systems





#### **Reverse Osmosis**

- Normally used for high purity water in many industries at the moment, coupled with UV
- Purposes:
  - Ionic removal
  - Organic removal
  - Silica removal
  - Particles and bacteria

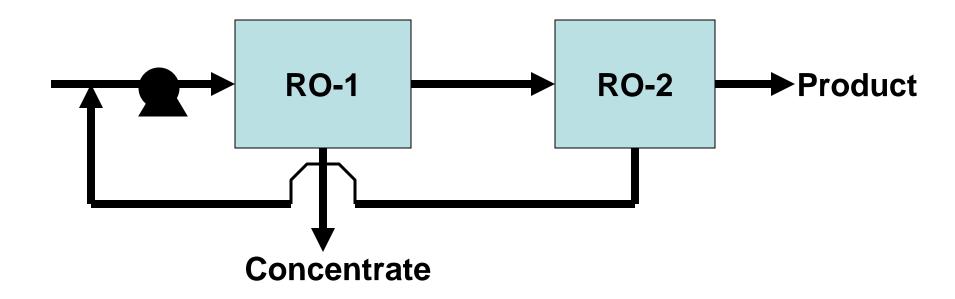


# Problems in High Purity Water Systems

- Post treatment contamination
- Membrane bypass
- Differential passage of silica and carbon dioxide



# Double-pass Reverse Osmosis Increase Rejection Level





## Pre-Treatment and Post-Treatment

- Particle stabilization
- Ionic stabilization
- Biological control
- Polishing treatment



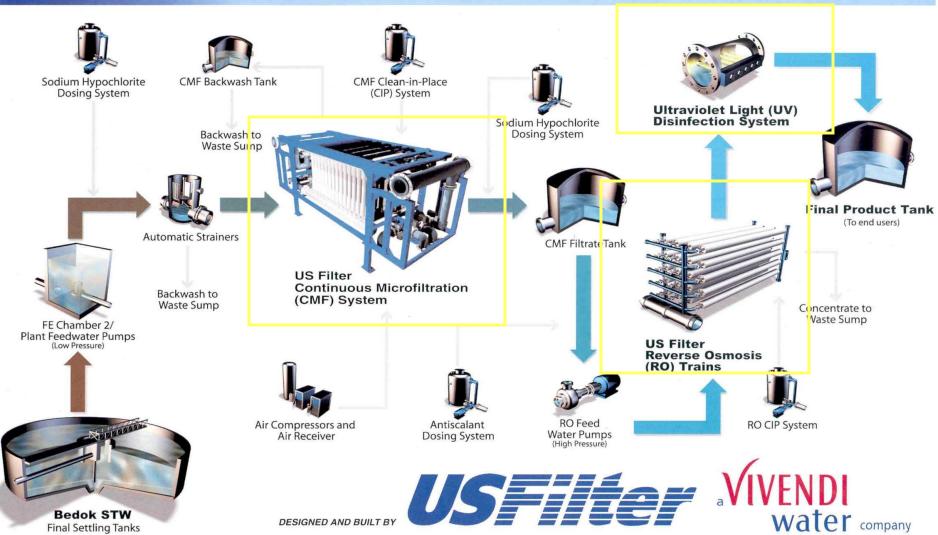
## **Market Size and Projections**

- 2.5% annual growth (global)
- RO is replacing ion exchange
- The more industrial growth in electronic, medical & pharmaceutical industries – the more market for membrane technology

#### **BEDOK NEWATER FACTORY**

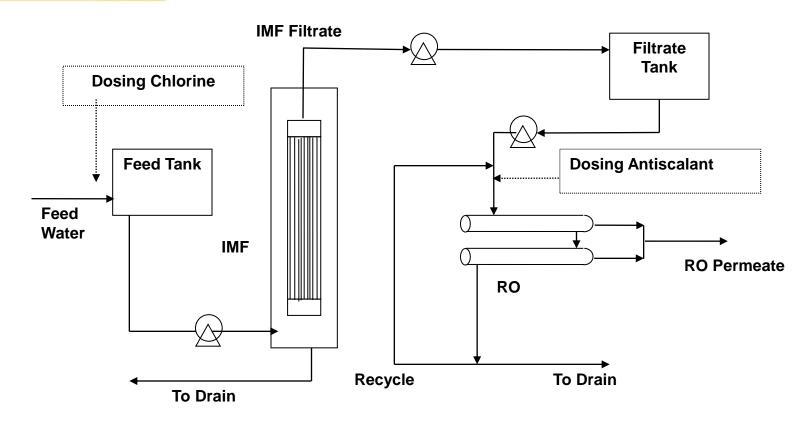
Water Reclamation Demonstration Plant

# NEWater Factory - PROCESS FLOW SCHEMATIC





### **The Pilot Plant**





### **Membrane Specifications**

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Manufacturer	-	Memcor
Commercial Designation	-	1S10X CMF-s
Active Membrane Area (outside)	m <sup>2</sup>	31.3
Flow Direction	-	outside-in
Nominal Membrane Pore size	μm	0.2
Membrane Material/Construction	-	polypropylene, hollow fiber
Membrane Charge	-	slightly negative
Design Flux	L/hr.m <sup>2</sup>	31.1

# **Specifications** for the IMF

# Specifications for the RO

Manufacturer	-	Hydranautics
Commercial Designation	-	LFC1-4040
Active Membrane Area (outside)	m²	7.9 per module
Memrane Material	-	Polyamide (thin film composite)
Operating pH Range	-	2.0-10.0
Maximum Operating Temperature	deg C	45
Free Chlorine Resistance	mg/L	<0.2



# **IMF Operating Conditions**

Parameters	Value
IMF Unit	
Filtrate flow rate	0.8 m <sup>3</sup> /hr
Backwash interval setting	18 minutes/2 minutes
Filterate temperature	30 − 35 °C
Backwash liquid flow	2.20-2.25 m <sup>3</sup> /hr
Feed chlorine level	0.5-1.0 ppm



# **RO Operating Conditions**

Parameters	Value	
RO Units		
Feed flowrate	28 L/min	
Permeate flowrate	4.5 L/min	
Rejection flowrate	5.0 L/min	
Recycle flowrate	15.5 L/min	
Feed pressure	8 – 9 bar	
Permeate & rejection pressure	1 bar	
Silt density index	3.7 – 5.5	



### **The Pilot Plant**







## **The Components**

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# **The Components**

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# The Experimental Results

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Parameters	Feed	Effluent	% Rejection
BOD, mg/l	25	1	95
COD, mg/l	70	14	80
Suspended solids, mg/l	20	1	95
Hardness	998	12	88
TOC	20	1	95
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	33	<3	92
Nitrate, mg/l	0.3	0.1	>66
Total Phosphorus, mg/l	5.18	0.46	>90
Iron	0.47	0.03	93
Manganese, mg/l	0.08	0.02	75
Silica, mg/l	8.29	0.54	94
Total plate count	775 x 10 <sup>3</sup> cfu/100mL	291 x 10 <sup>3</sup> cfu/100mL	>62

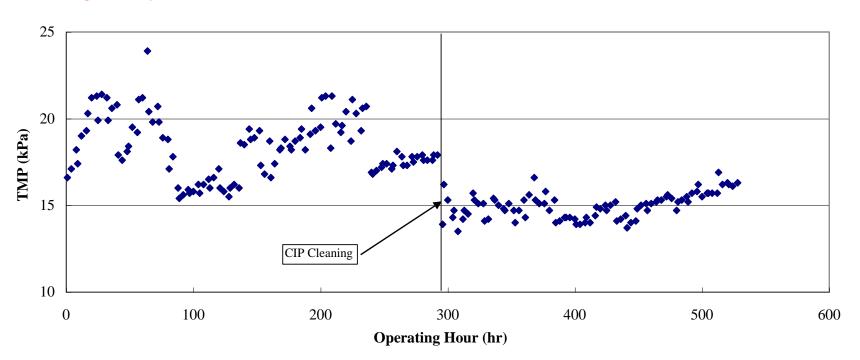
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## **Experimental Results - TMP**

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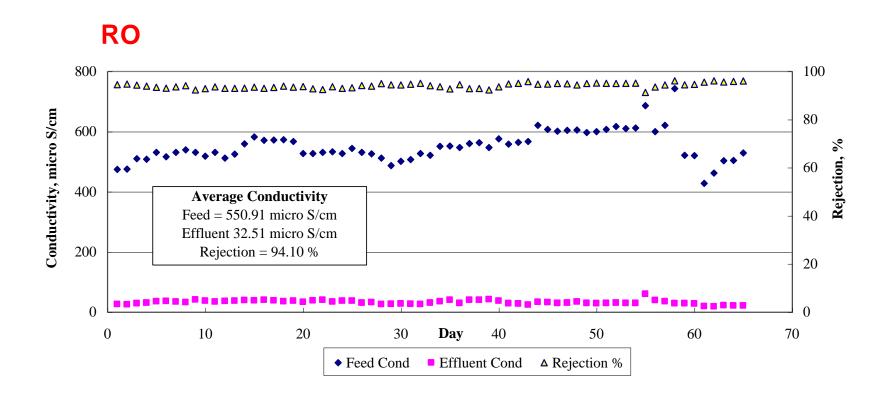
#### **CMF-s**





# **Experimental Results - Conductivity**

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#### **Discussions**

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- pH of reclaimed water slightly acidic (pH 6 6.5)
- permeate of RO always slightly acidic (drop by ~0.5) vs influent due to:
  - the removal of silica
  - the usage of acid as RO anti-scalant.
- Ammonical nitrogen in reclaimed water averaging 2.5 mg/L (WHO guideline at 1.5 mg/L)
- Unexpected high ammonical nitrogen in the influent (with 32 mg/L).
- STP should produced effluent with ammoniacal nitrogen down to 5 10 mg/L.
- Excellent removal rate of ammonical nitrogen with RO have been achieved (average 90 93 %)



#### **Discussions**

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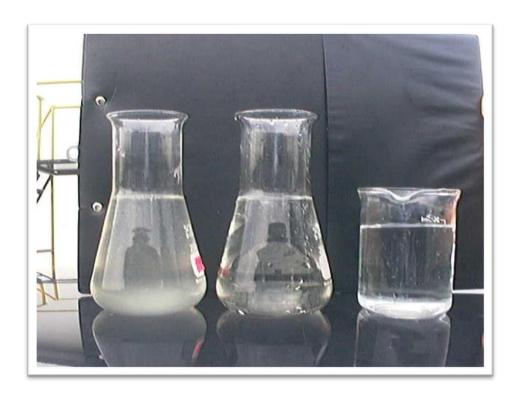
High plate count in reclaimed water

Theoretically, RO would remove all bacteria and virus. However, the pilot plant is running only 8 hr/day and as such substantial bacteria growth in the post RO piping system as the pilot plant is not equipped with disinfection (UV, chlorination)



#### **The Overall Results**

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Meeting the requirements of both effluent Standard A and drinking water



Rockefeller Foundation Team Residency

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# Exploration of the potential of membrane technology for sustainable sanitation

- Politecnico di Milano, Milan, Italy
- April 23-26, 2003
- Only 14 participants representing various global fractions!

