



RO OPERATION

Problems & Latest Solutions

Iran May 2015 HOSSEIN OSTOVAR



- RO Basics
- Antiscalants
- Cleaning Principles & Efficiency
- RO Fouling Theory
- New Cleaners
- Genairclean





RO BASICS



Thin Film Composite

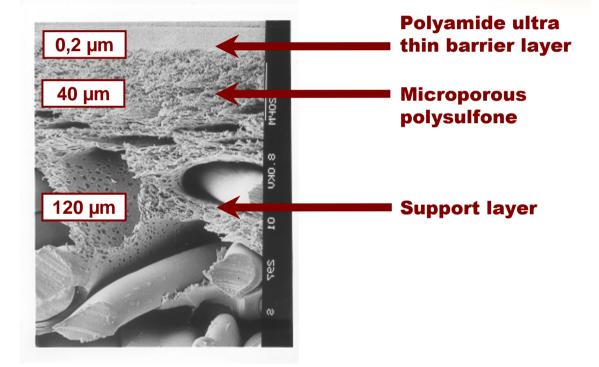
Polyamide Membrane

Advantages

- good salt rejection
- low pressure operation
- tough
- does not compact

Disadvantage

poor chlorine tolerance



G

н

Ν

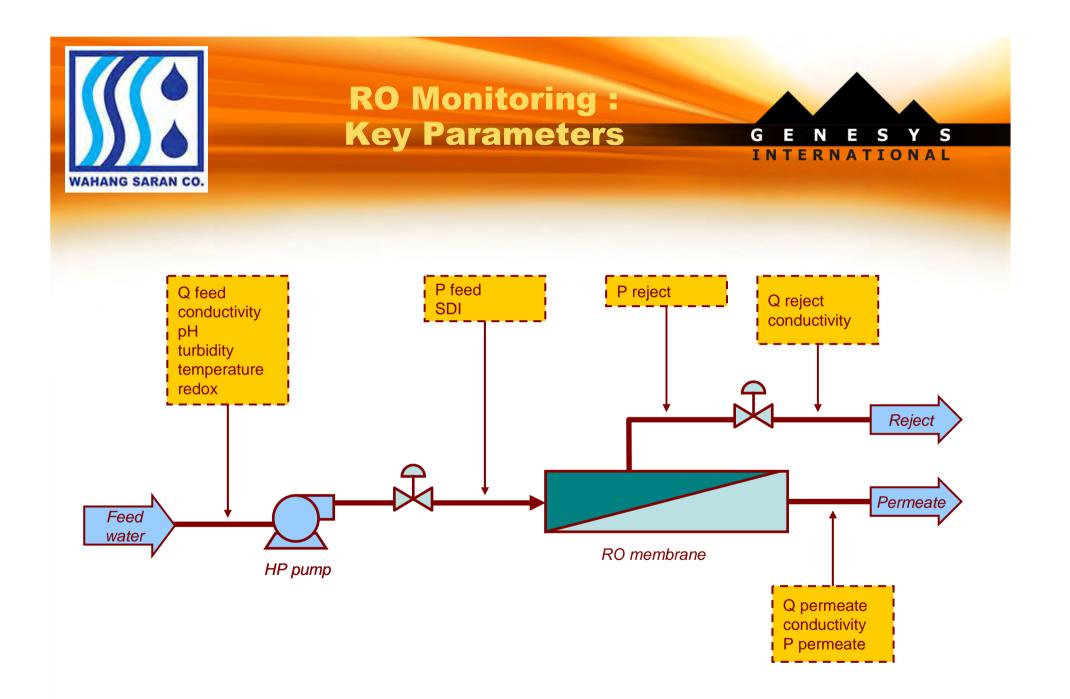
П

INTERNATIONAL

S

Υ

S





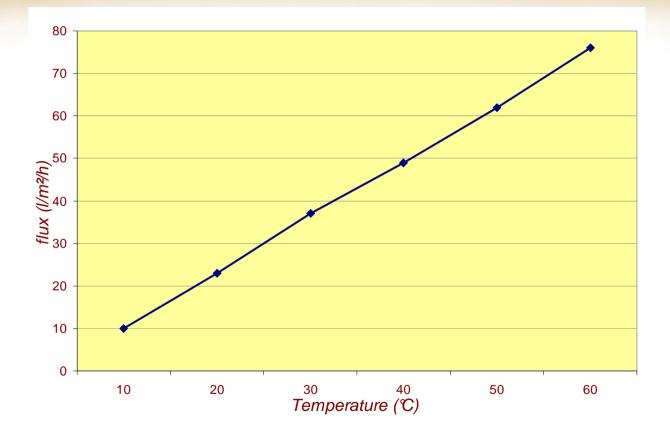
FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE (quantity & quality) :

- Membrane material and surface properties
- Temperature
- Pressure
- Salinity



Effect of Temperature on Quantity



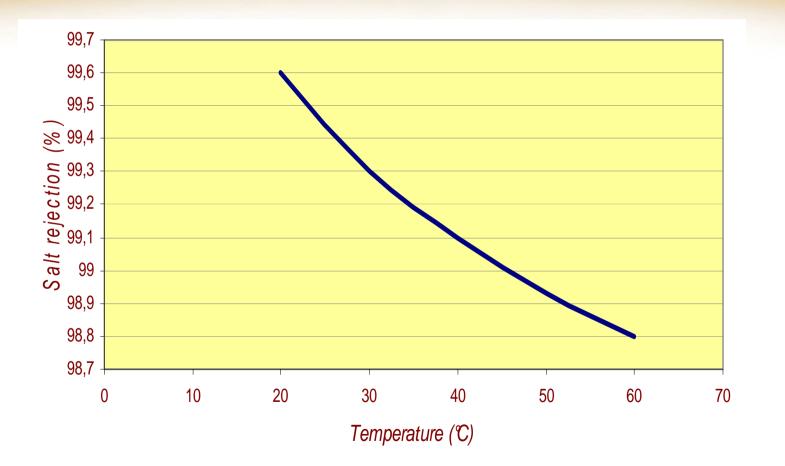


1°C = 2,7% change in flux



Effect of Temperature on Quality

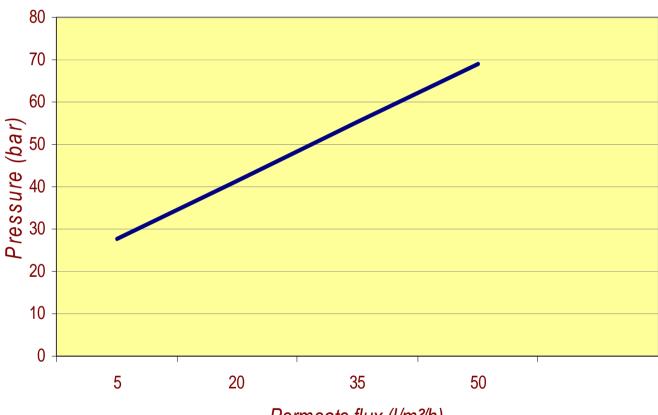




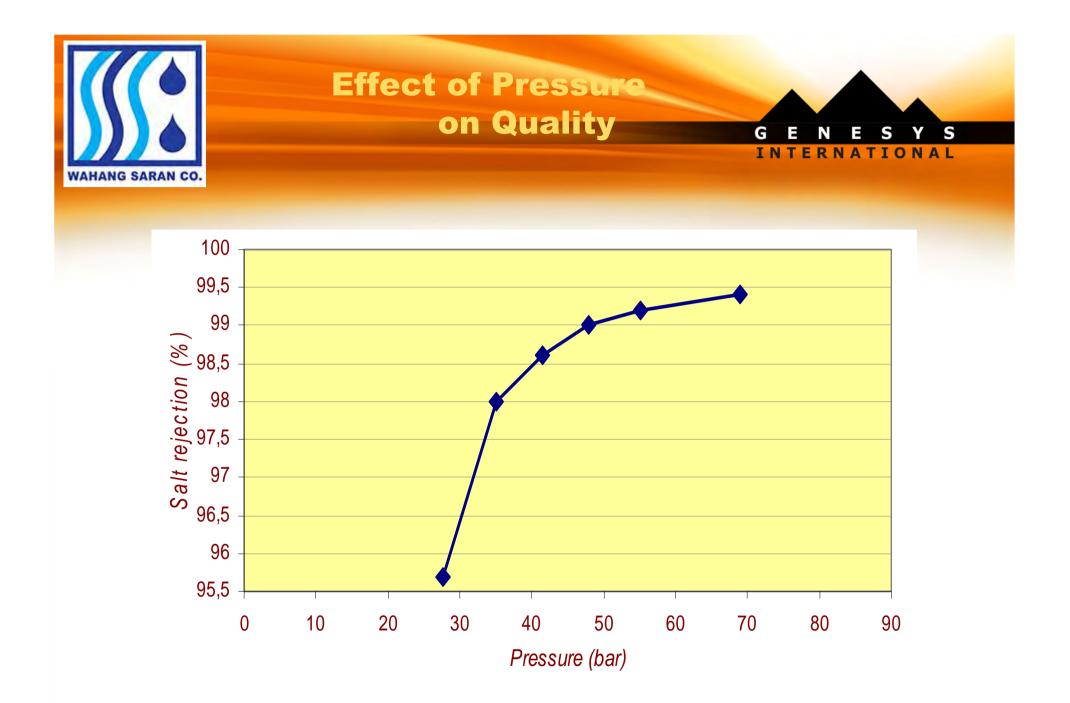


Effect of Pressure on Quantity (seawater)





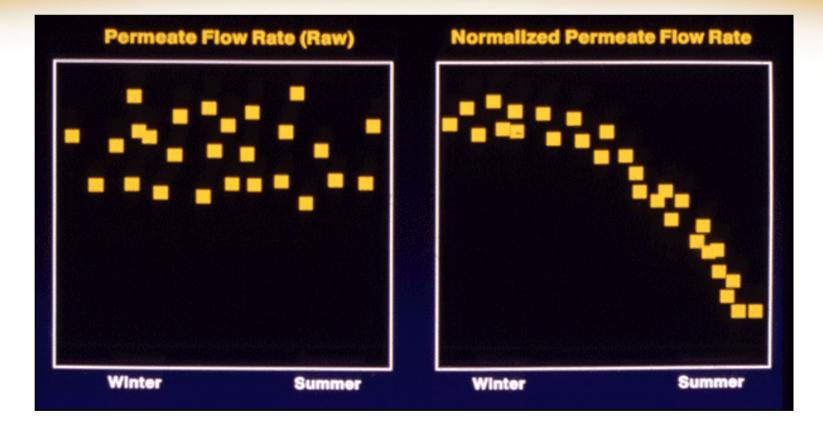
Permeate flux (l/m²/h)





Data Normalisation





USE NORMALISED DATA !



RO Monitoring : Essential Parameters



- ♦ % recovery
- Pressures :
 - ♥ Delta P (by stage)
- Conductivity
 - ♦ Salt passage

CLEAN AT THE LATEST WHEN CHANGE IS 10-15%

G

н

Ν

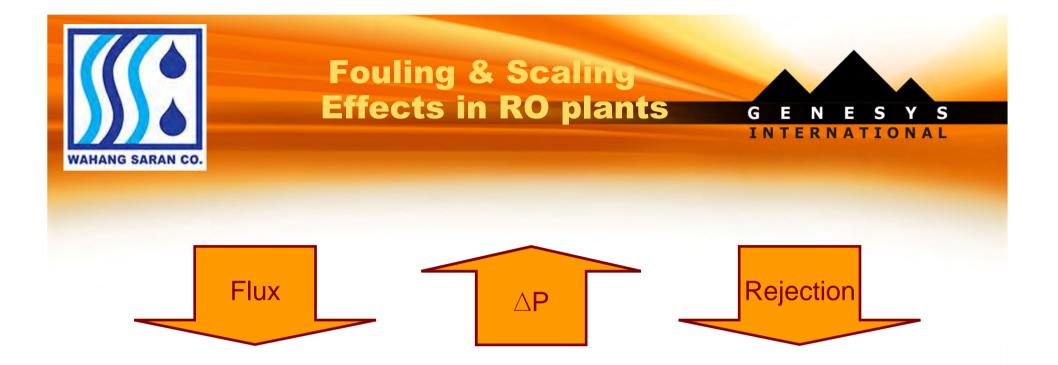
П

INTERNATIONAL

S

S

Υ



- <u>Clogging</u> of spacer spiral wound elements
- <u>Higher hydraulic resistance</u> due to deposition/adsorption of material on the membrane surface
- <u>Decrease in rejection</u> due to concentration polarization in the foulant layer



Fouling & Scaling Nature



Suspended solids & colloidal matter

- Inorganic fouling
 - ♦ Iron & Manganese
- Biofouling

♦ Growth of bacteria

- Organic fouling
 - Solution Compounds
- Scaling
 - Service Precipitation of sparingly soluble salts



Ν

INTERNATIONAL

G









ANTISCALANTS



Antiscalant Main Types



Two basic types :

- Organic Polymeric Compounds
- Phosphonates

Reaction :

Sub-stoichiometric

Differences :

- Scale inhibition mechanisms
- Properties



Antiscaling Mechanisms



- Threshold effect
- Dispersion
- Chelation

⇒ Antiscalants use one or more of these mechanisms

G

Ε

Ν

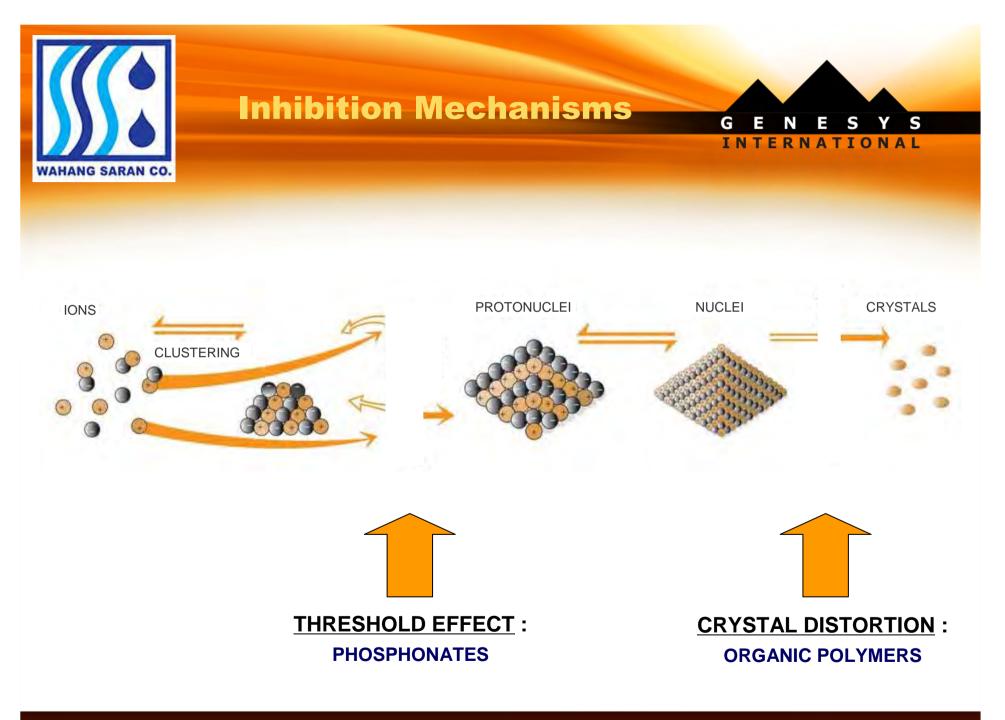
П

INTERNATIONAL

Y

S

S



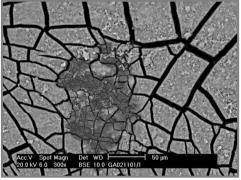


Organic Polymers



- Based mainly on polyacrylic & polymaleic acids
- Main antiscaling mechanism : <u>Crystal Distortion</u>
 precipitation occurs but agglomeration is inhibited
- Contain AOC, a potential nutrient for bacteria
- Do not sequester iron
- Can form iron acrylate
 ⇒ irreversible fouling
- Medium silica inhibitor







Phosphonates



- Based on phosphonic acid
- Main antiscaling mechanism : <u>Threshold Effect</u>
 ¬> no precipitation occurs as ordering is disrupted
- Sequester iron
- Dispersant effect on colloids & suspended solids
- Moderate chelating effect
- No biological growth
- Strong silica inhibitor

Phosphonates offer the best compromise to date





BASIC CLEANING PRINCIPLES



The fundamentals of CIP system design should be common knowledge nowadays :

- Correctly sized tank : 25-40 litres per 8" element
- Flowrate 8,0 10,5 m³/h/PV
- Pressure < 4 bar 60 psi</p>
- Permeate make-up supply
- Possibility to clean stages separately



Basic cleaning principles should also be widespread :

- Clean <u>latest</u> when plant performance changes 10-15%
- Always warm the cleaning solution to 25-40°C
- Soak and recycle the cleaning solution
- Check pH & adjust when needed
- Flush system thoroughly between cycles



Following these guidelines should in principle guarantee a fairly trouble-free system.

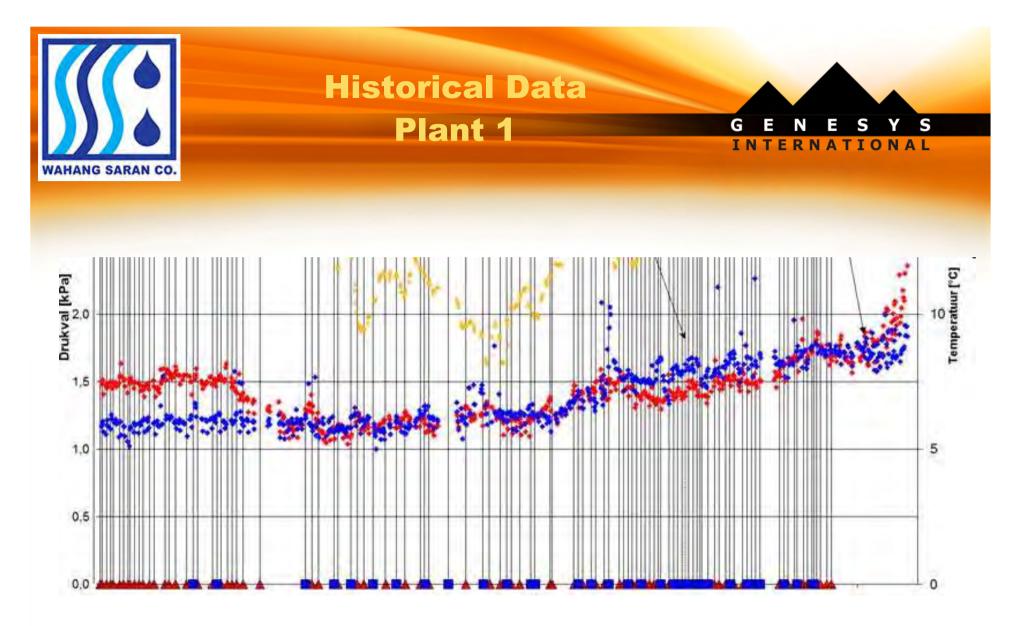
Yet closely monitored and regularly cleaned RO systems can still suffer from fouling build-up over time.

The <u>chemical formulation</u> and <u>site implementation</u> can have a noticeable impact on the cleaning result





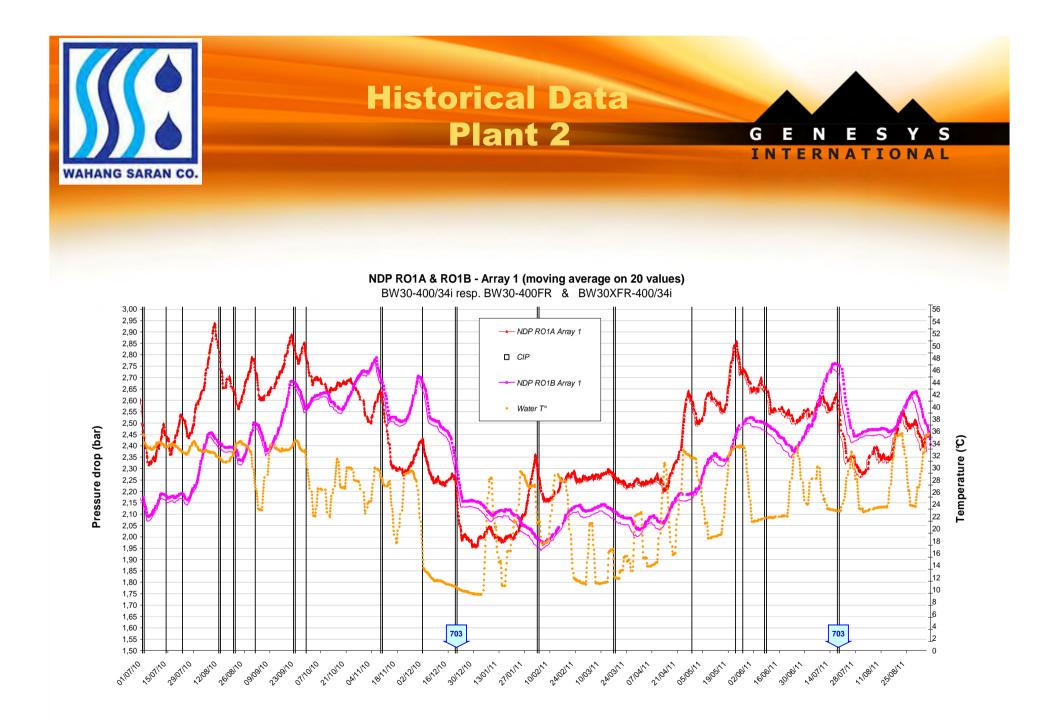
CHEMICAL CLEANING EFFICIENCY



Automated cleaning up to 3 times / week using NaOH only



Commodity chemical cleaning at high frequency is sufficient to contain fouling within operational limits, but cannot prevent <u>foulant build-up</u> over time





The implementation of powerful, targeted speciality cleaners instead of commodity chemicals enabled a larger portion of foulant to be removed and a cleaner membrane state to be achieved



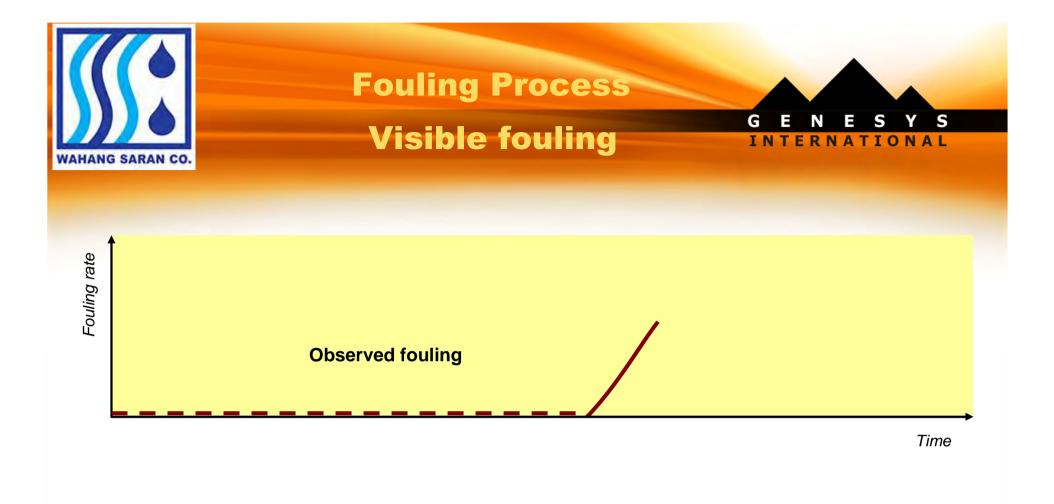
Today, cleaning is considered almost purely as a form of <u>corrective</u> maintenance.

What if we look at it from the preventive point of view ?

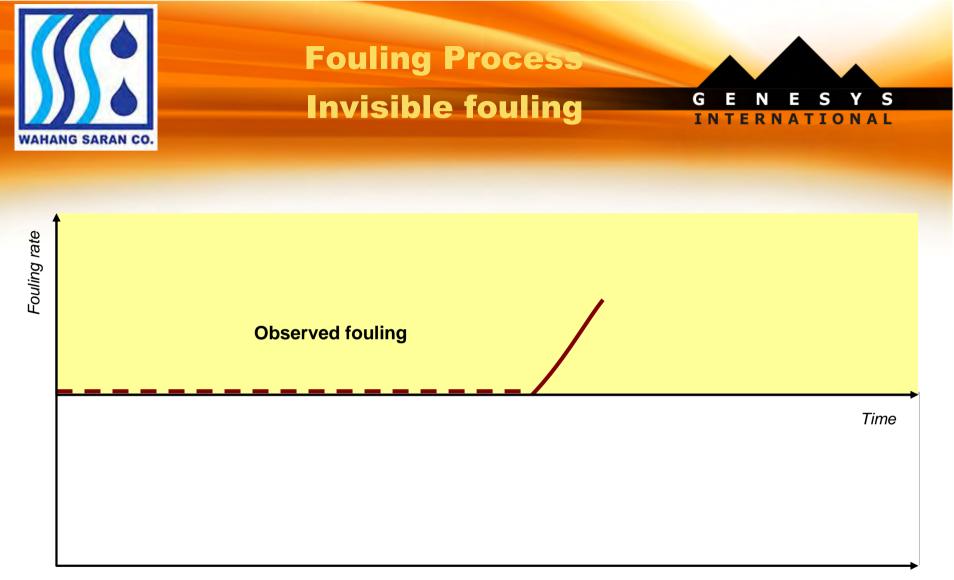




RO FOULING THEORY

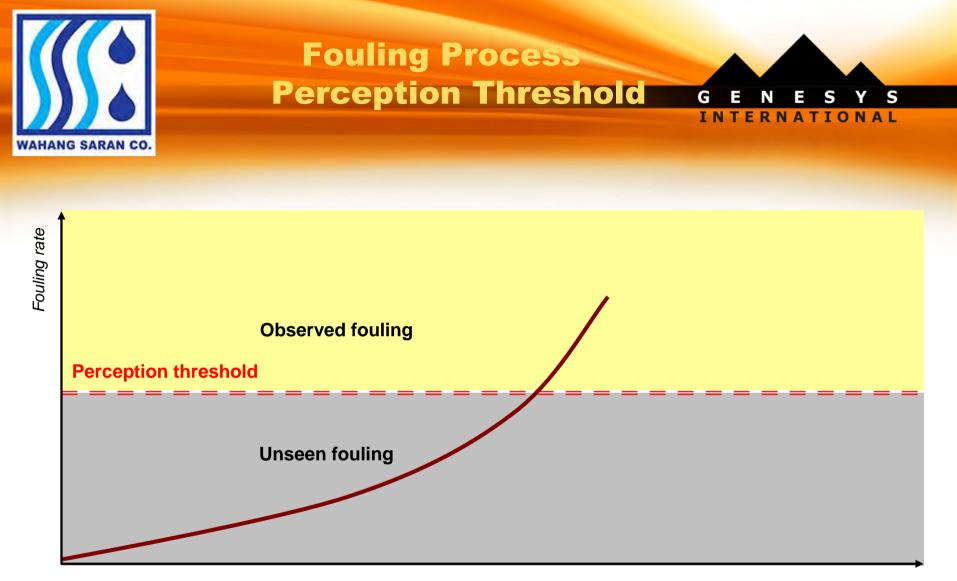


Fouling is not immediately detectable (measurable)

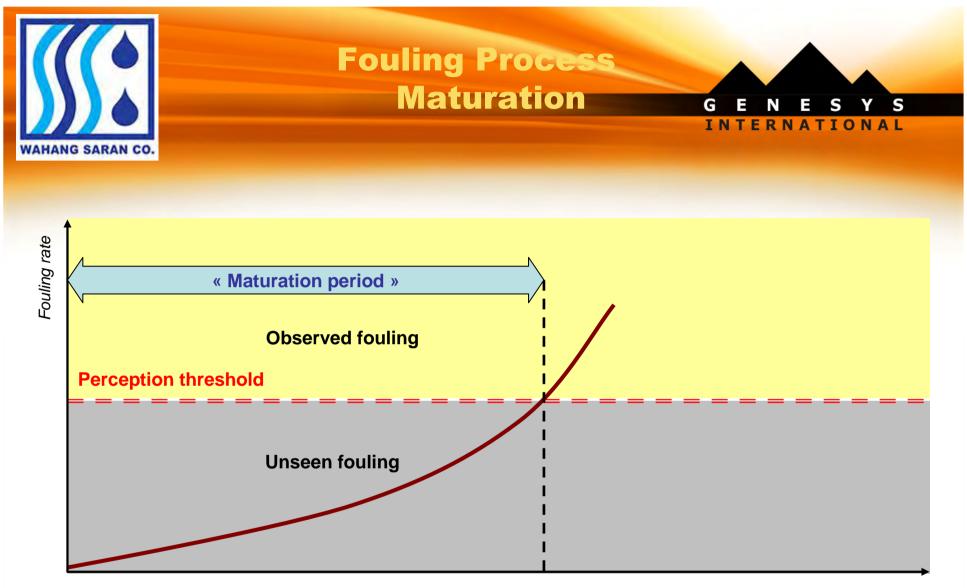


Time

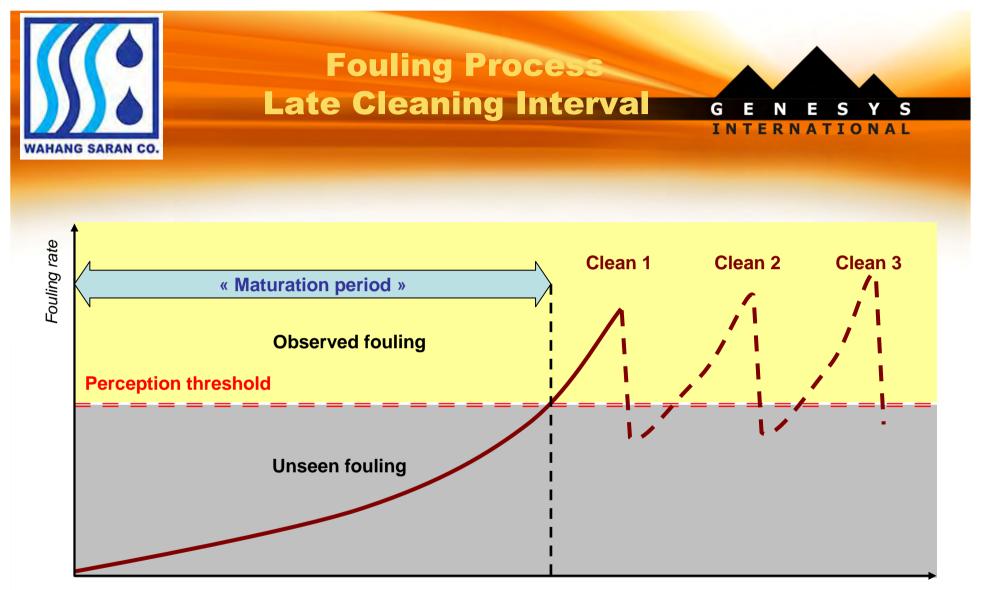
Yet fouling starts as soon as water flows through the membrane, at a rate which is roughly constant for a given system



Time

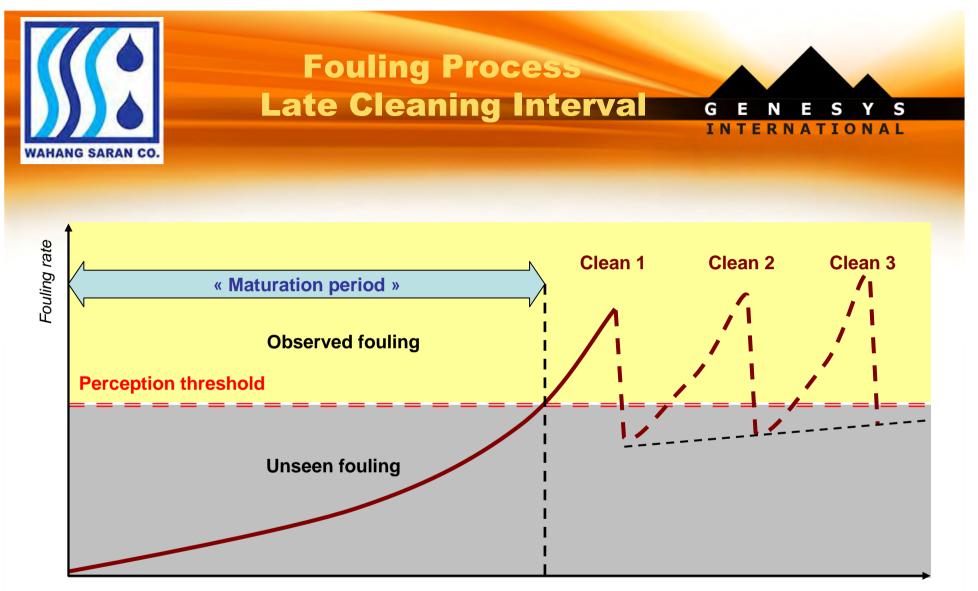




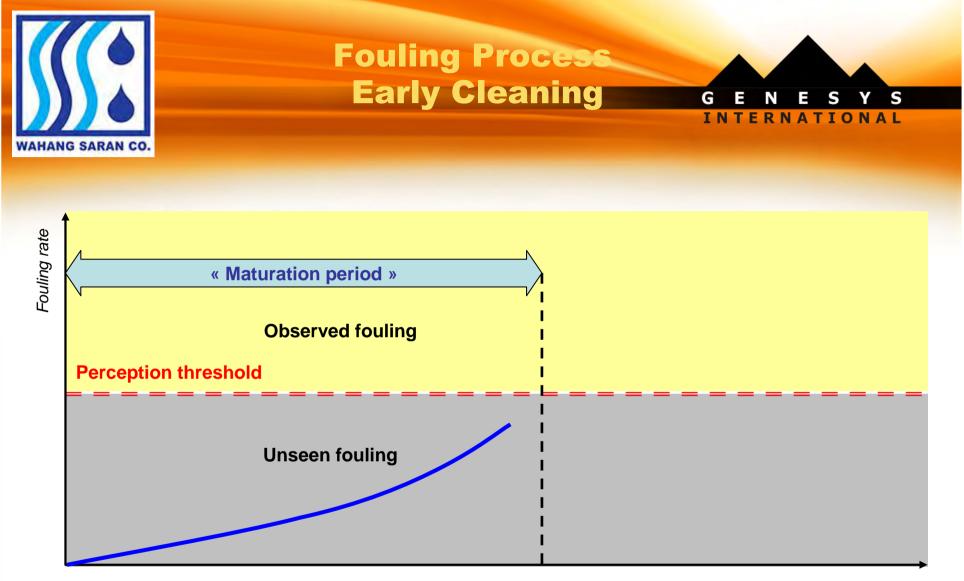


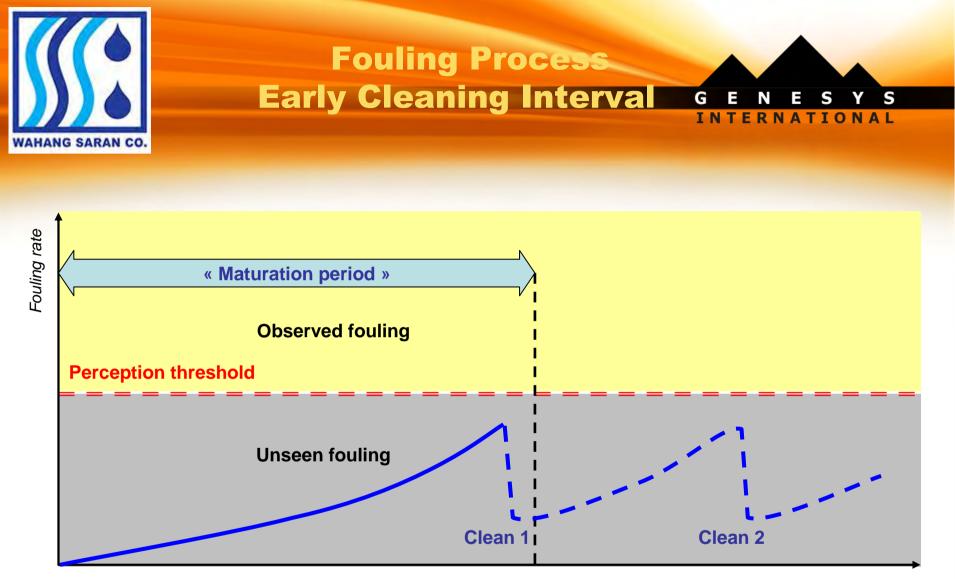
Time

A clean is only triggered when "enough" fouling has taken place.



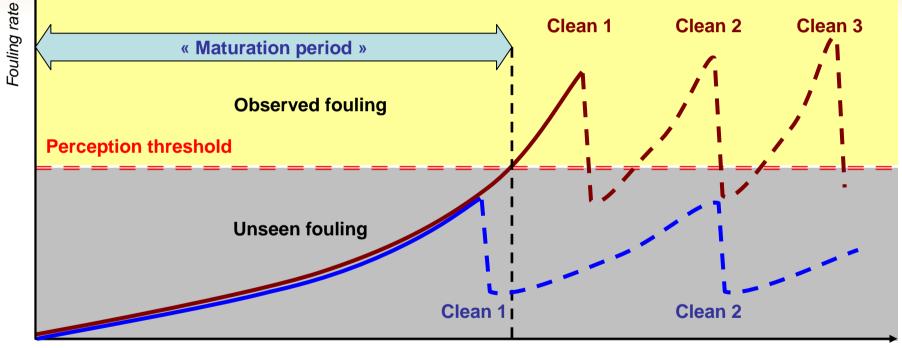
The membrane is seldom cleaned to its original state ⇒ a layer of stable foulant builds up with time



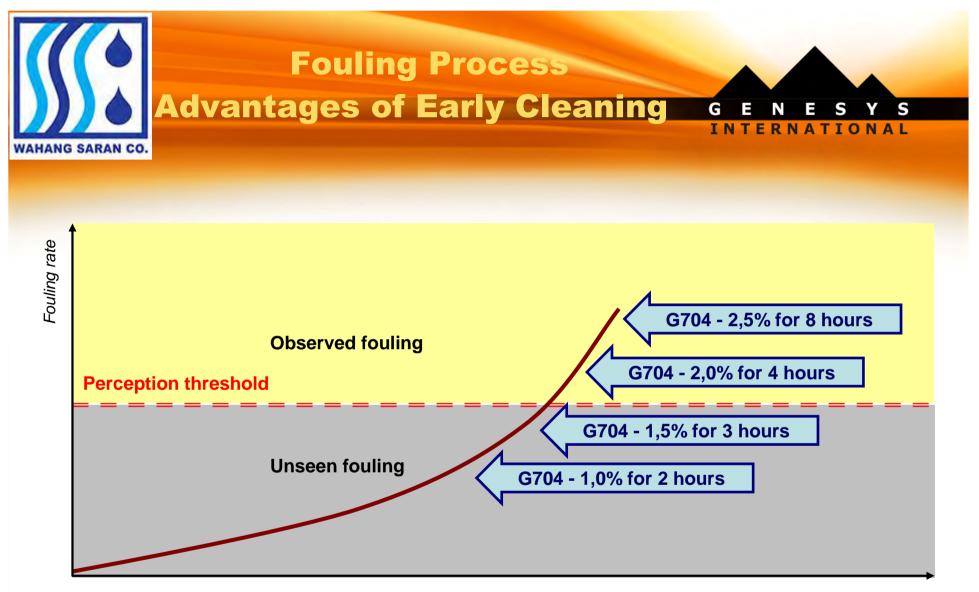


Although it may seem counterintuitive, early cleaning is far preferable





- ⇒ Foulant easier to remove
- ⇒ Increased interval between cleans



The more severe the fouling :

- ⇒ The more extreme the chemical cleaner required
- ⇒ The longer the contact time required



Early cleaning has many direct and indirect advantages :

- foulant easier to remove
- use of gentler cleaning solutions (pH & temperature)
- <u>shorter</u> cleaning time
- increased interval between cleans
- significant savings in energy and water
- extended membrane life





LATEST CLEANING PRODUCTS



Membrane resistance to aggressive cleaning is limited and varies with membrane manufacturer and type.

Exposure to radical pH and temperatures always puts a strain on the membrane, each time shortening its life.

Yet most cleaning chemicals are more effective at extremes of temperature and pH.

Cleaning programmes running at more neutral pH values and ambient temperatures would be preferable



Early cleaning enables <u>higher efficiency</u> against fouling while requiring <u>less aggressive</u> cleaning solutions.

Genesol 704 (alkaline) and Genesol 701 (acidic) are the first examples of this new breed of cleaning products



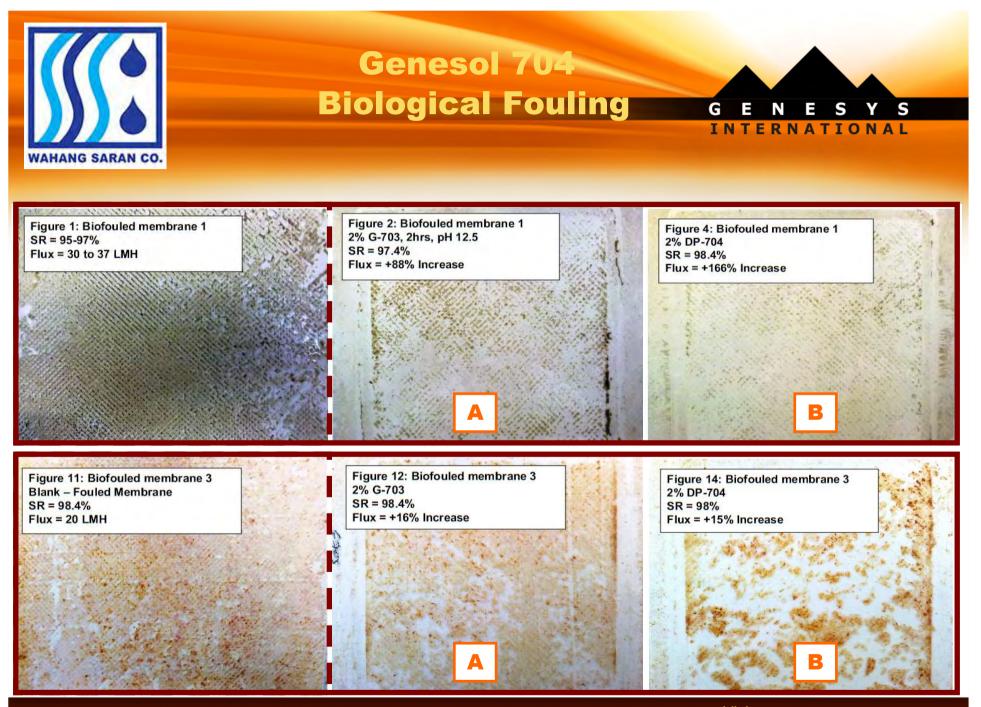
Alkaline powder cleaner ⇒ blend of surfactant, sequestrant, inorganic phosphate

Effective against :

- aluminosilicates (clays)
- organics
- biofouling, algae & fungi

pH of 1,5% solution : around 11,6

Use 1-2 % for 2 to 4 hours against light to heavy fouling





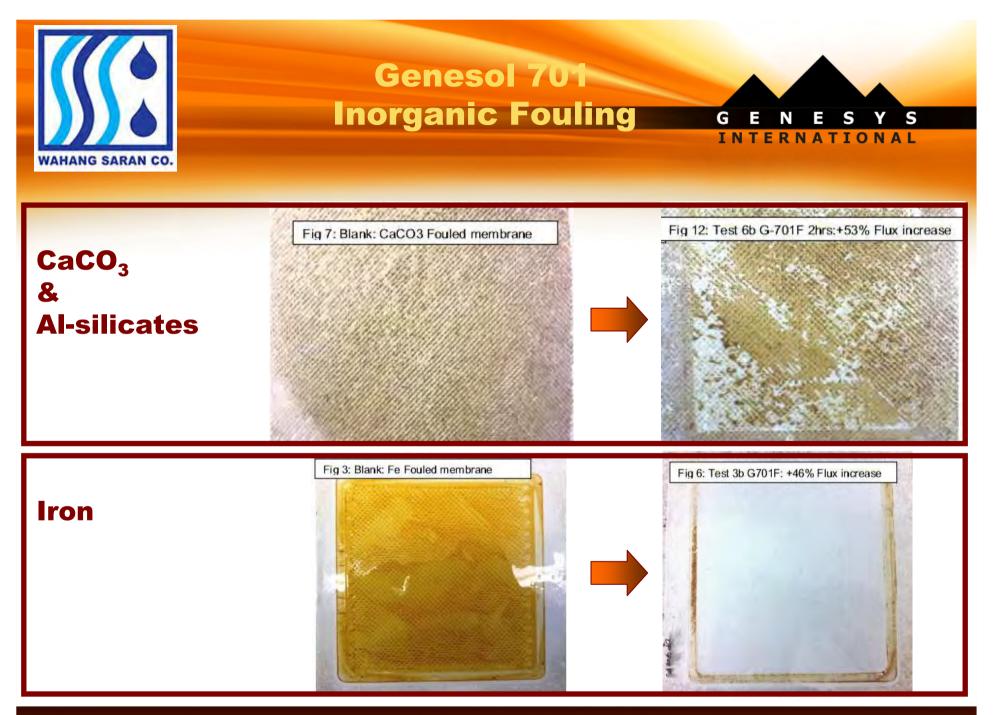
Acid powder cleaner ⇒ mixed blend of non-toxic acid chelants

Effective against :

- iron & manganese
- CaCO₃ & other acid soluble scales
- algae, fungi & bacteria

pH of 2% solution : 2,8

Use 1-2% for 2 to 3 hours against iron fouling and light inorganic scale





Neutral liquid cleaner ⇒ blend of organic acids & chelants with inhibitors

Effective against :

- organics
- biofim
- iron & calcium based deposits

Safe and low tox Protects metal during cleaning

pH of 1.5% solution : around 8.0 Use 1-2 % for 2 to 4 hours against light fouling





Visit www.genesysro.com



The combination of the "Early Cleaning" philosophy and new, gentler cleaning products is the key to :

- Easier CIP planning
- ⇒ Reduced cleaning and operational costs
- ⇒ Increased membrane life
- ⇒ Improved system availability







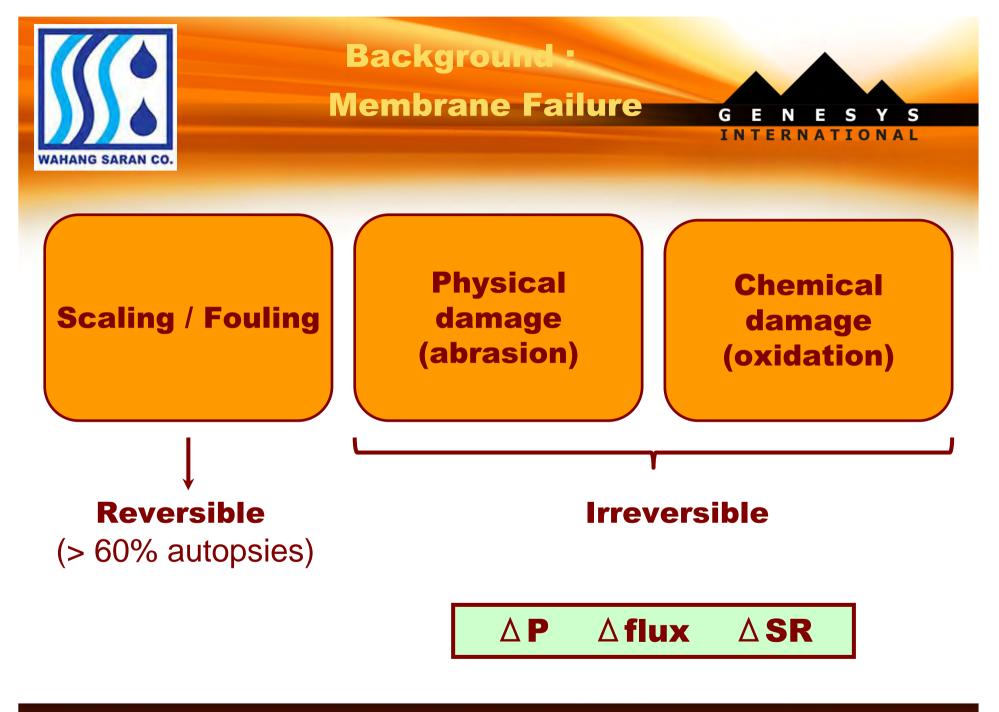
A novel technology to increase the efficiency of RO/NF membrane cleaning using dual chemical - physical bubble generation approach

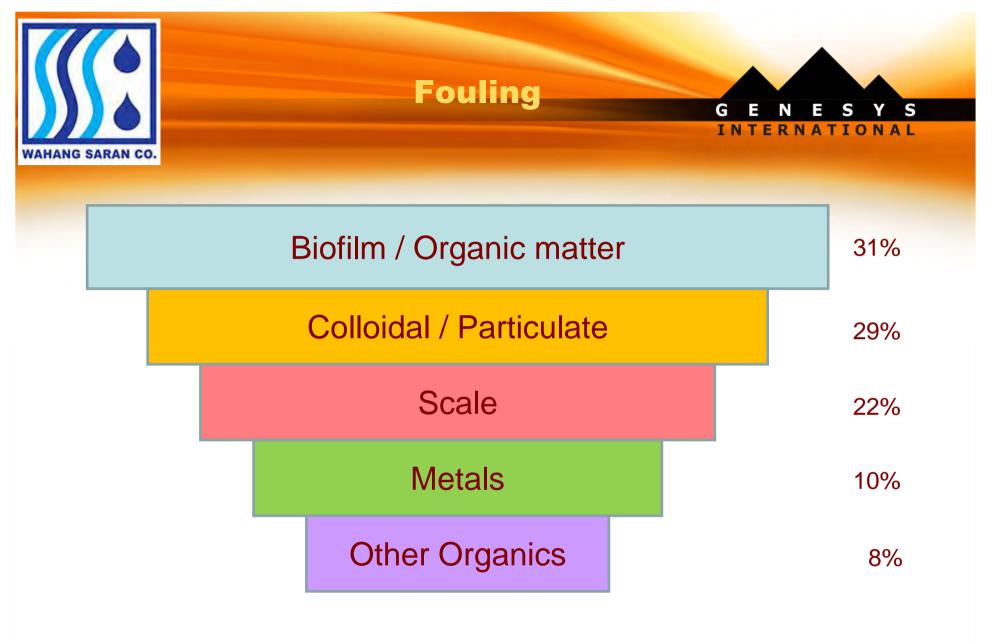


- More than 500 autopsies performed since 2001
- BWRO & SWRO from all over the world
- Huge variety of different feed waters & applications
- We understand the nature of membrane fouling
- Therefore we should know how to clean membranes









$\triangle P 7 SR Y Flux Y$



- Pure foulants rarely occur
- First stage membranes most common foulants are complexes of biofilm/organics/colloids & inorganic deposits such as Fe & Mn
- Different foulants require different chemistries/techniques to achieve complete removal





GENAIRCLEAN



- GenAirClean uses both <u>chemical</u> and <u>physical</u> cleaning mechanisms (air bubbles) to enhance cleaning during CIP
- Uses a specially designed device to <u>introduce air</u> from the atmosphere
- Bubbles are also generated chemically using our new cleaners Genesol 704 and 701 (<u>effervescent</u>)



Genairclean Concept Background

- R & D Project funded by the UK government
- Key Test Equipment Supplied by Salt Separation Services, UK
- Patent Pending "improved method for cleaning RO & NF membranes"
- Dual CIP approach microbubble generation by chemical & physical means to agitate & remove membrane foulants

G

INTERNATIONAL



- Normal way to increase turbulence at the boundary layer is to increase cross flow which requires more energy
- A two-phase flow of air/chemical results in an increased turbulence at the boundary layer (increased rotating fluid flow) <u>at no extra energy</u> !
- Commonly used in MBRs and UF capillary membranes for periodic cleaning - but not RO/NF
- The trick is to get the right air:liquid ratio. Too much air intrusion leads to air-lock and stops fluid flow
- Use correct bubbles size and velocity tailor made generating device and cleaning chemicals



Test Equipment





FSTR with viewing window :

- observe and monitor bubble size, distribution and effect on foulant removal
- characterise removal of variety of common membrane foulants

RO Pilot Plant :

- measure cleaning efficiency full scale 8" membranes
- process compatibility with new membranes
- observe bubble generation

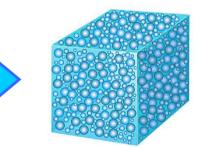


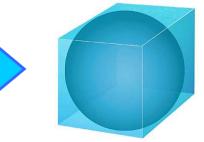


Bubbles



Description	Size	Production
Nanobubble	0.5-5 µm	Ultra-sound, pressure
Microbubble	5-50 µm	Ultrasound, pressure, venturi, chemicals
Minibubble	50-100 μm	Venturi, chemicals
Midibubble	100-500 µm	Venturi, chemicals







Microbubble Generation Laboratory





⇒ Large bubbles⇒ Air locks in feed line

Genesol 704 + Air

G

н

Ν

П

INTERNATIONAL

S

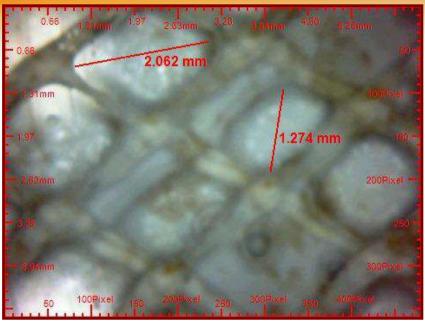
Υ

S

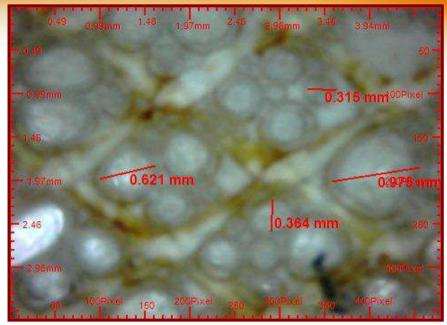


⇒ Small, refined bubbles⇒ Pulsing action





Physical bubble generation Bubble size 1-2mm ⇒ size of spacer

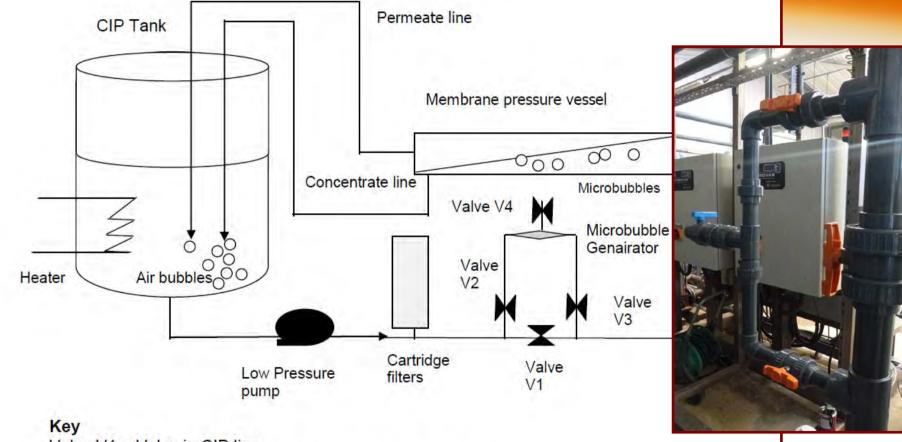


Chemical & physical generation Reduce bubble size to 5-500 µm



Dual generation approach increases no. of bubbles in contact with spacer & membrane surface & foulant removal





- Valve V1 = Valve in CIP line
- Valve V2 = Bypass valve for inlet to Microbubble Genairator
- Valve V3 = Bypass valve for outlet from Microbubble Genairator
- Valve V4 = Air control valve for Microbubble Genairator



- Increasing air flow to an optimum level increases chaotic flow, results in more mixing (generates vortices etc) and flow pattern changes
- When air/water ratio is right small pressure pulses are seen in the cleaning solution flow
- Too much air leads to complete separation of air and liquid and can lead to air lock
- Bubble size remains fairly constant due to Genesol surfactant chemicals used



Membrane Compatibility





Membrane Autopsy Verification

- Virgin membranes from major manufacturers tested with new CIP process.
- Membranes sent for autopsy for verification of condition post CIP
 tests for physical & chemical damage
- Hydranautics, DOW, Toray







Genairclean Process G E N E S Y S INTERNATIONAL

CLEANING Genesol cleaners combine detergents, chelants, effervescents and surfactants.





Genairclean Process G E N E S Y S INTERNATIONAL

DETERGENTS Hydrophobic tails SURFACTANTS pull organic foulants

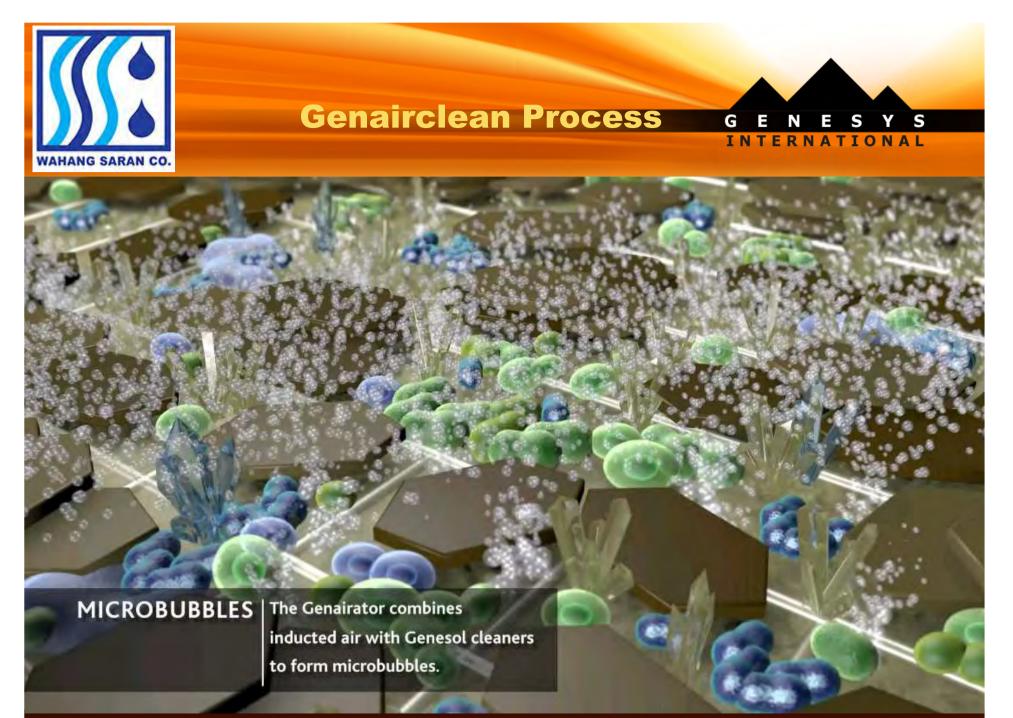
from the surface.

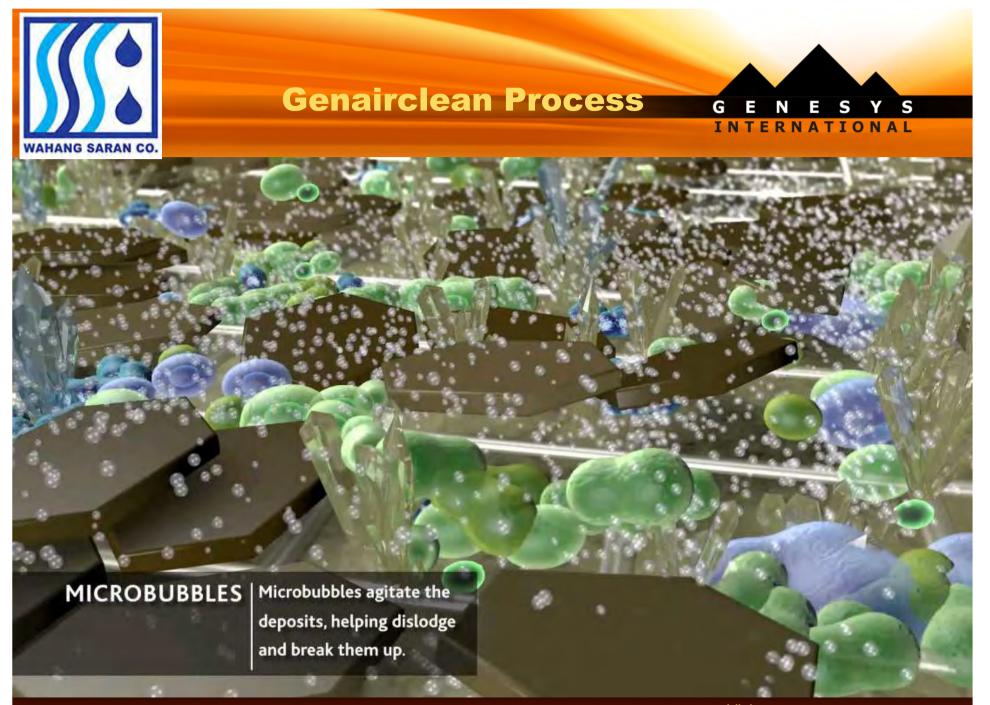


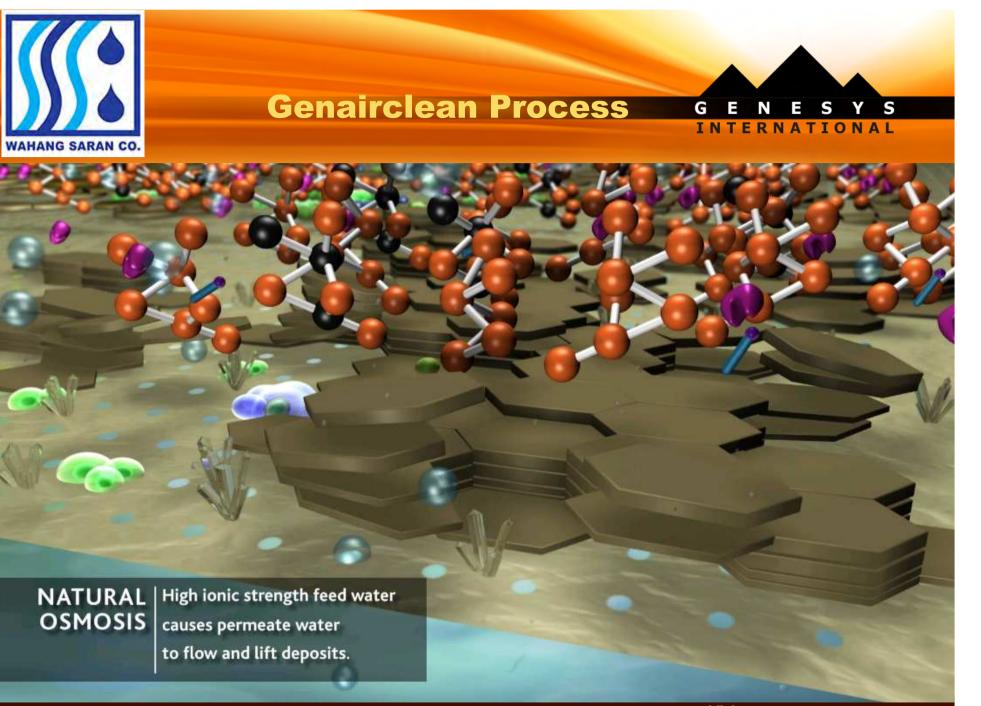
Genairclean Process



CHELATION Metal oxides and crystalline salts are dissolved.









Genairclean Process



CLEANING In the final stages the membrane is flushed with permeate, leaving a clean and smooth surface.



Combined Mechanisms

Cleaning

2 Mins



20 Mins



5 Mins





Original



Chemical Effervescence High ionic strength Microbubbles



Genesol 700 series

Geneso 701

704



Advanced Micro-Bubble Technology for Cleaner Membranes

scale

100% Active
 – Low Dose – Superior
 Foulant Removal

INTERNATIONAL

GENES

- Effective against a wide range of foulants
- Suitable for use with Cellulose Acetate Membranes

For more information see www.genesysro.com

5

Tel: +44 (0)1606 837 605 www.genesysro.com



Scale

Biofilm

Organic





Genesol 703 & 704 :

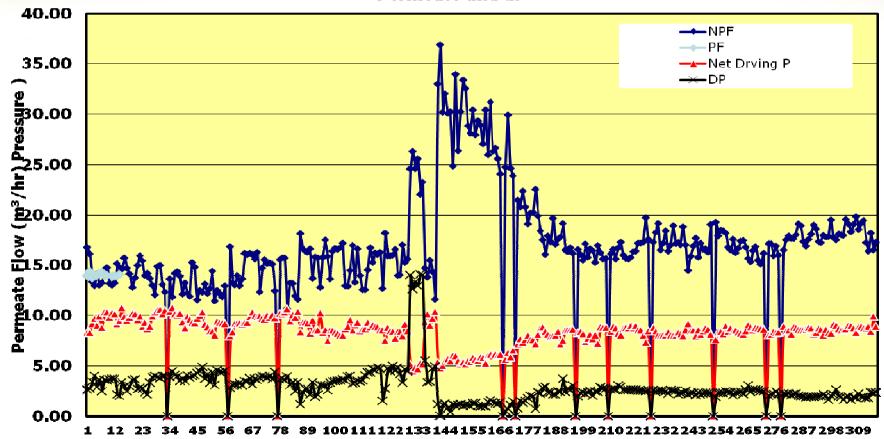
- high pH, surfactants, sequestrants, chelant and osmotic shock
 Genesol 704 also has effervescent reactive properties
- for : organics, colloidal fouling, biofouling

Genesol 701 :

- chelants, low pH acids, osmotic shock & effervescent reactive properties
- for : carbonate scale, iron oxide and metal oxides







Permeate and dP



Food Factory, UK

Performance

- RO Plant cleaned every 1-2weeks
- Membranes replaced 1-2 years
- Fouling with : clay, bacteria, calcium phosphate
- Detergents from factory cleans in system
- High phosphate loading : calcium phosphate
- Food washing volume increased 2012-13
- Conventional cleans showed good results but rapid refouling

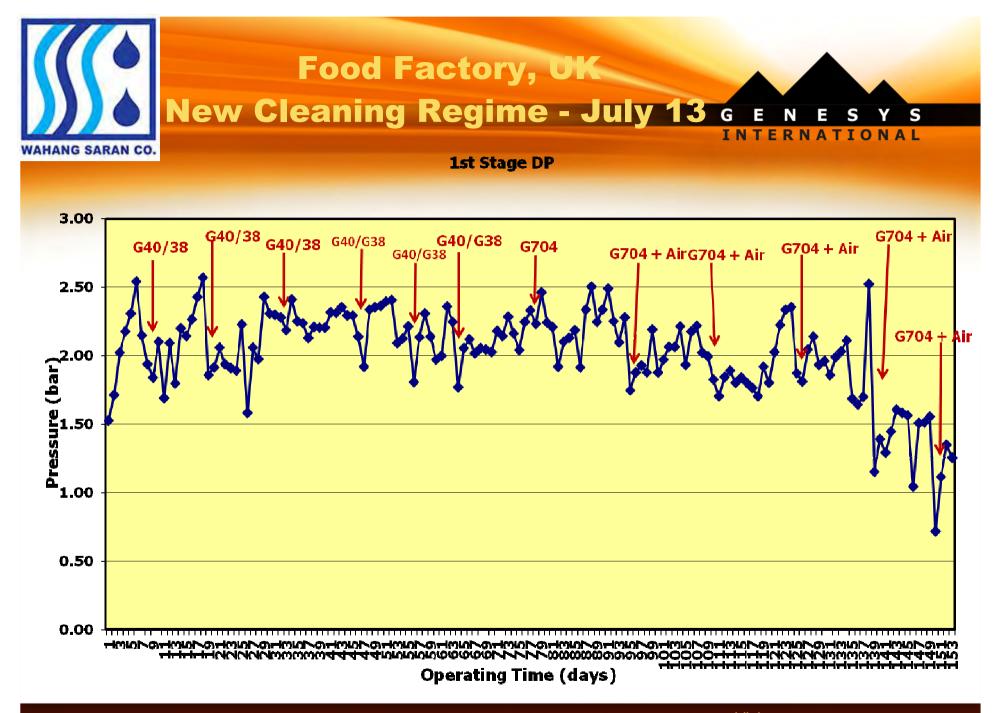
G

TERNATIONAL









Visit www.genesysro.com



- Cleaning time can be reduced using this method
- Frequency between cleans can be reduced
- This concept can be easily and cost effectively applied to any RO/NF cleaning system



- GenAirator
- Genesol effervescent products (surfactant to optimise bubble size/flow)
- Right flow pattern of air-liquid ratio to generate vortices & turbulence (without any extra energy required)

GenAirClean delivers a more effective clean without increasing energy consumption !





G E N E S Y S INTERNATIONAL