

Improved Configuration for Batch Pressure-driven membrane separation (Batch Reverse Osmosis)

A novel batch reverse osmosis approach uses a reciprocating piston to increase recovery, reduce energy consumption to below 2 kWh/m³ for seawater, and cut downtime significantly.

Researchers at Purdue University have developed a new approach to water treatment known as batch reverse osmosis (RO). Reverse osmosis is a critical step to water treatment to meet the need of clean drinking water for a growing global population. The technique created by Purdue researchers features a high-pressured feed tank with a reciprocation piston that fills one side with the following cycle's feedwater and then alternates treated water for new water repeatedly until at least 50% recovery is achieved, keeping permeate separate from either semi-batch. This approach shortens the traditional flushing step of emptying the feed tank as well as prevents brackish water and brine from mixing with the new feed, which is a major concern with standard systems. The batch RO method has potential to operate below 2 kWh/m³ power for seawater and takes just 10% of the downtime of the entire RO process.

Advantages

- Reliable
- Lessens Downtime Between Batches
- Reduces Entropy Generation
- Low Power

Potential Applications

- Reverse Osmosis
- Water Treatment

TRL: 2

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Category

GreenTech/Water & Resource
Management

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Intellectual Property:

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