

Under the Patronage of His Excellency **Eng. Abdulrahman bin Abdulmohsen AlFadley**
Minister of Environment, Water & Agriculture

منتدى المياه السعودي
saudi water forum **SWF 2024**



The Role of Innovation and Modern Technologies in the Desalination Industry

Professor Shane A. Snyder – Georgia Institute of Technology, USA



29 April – 01 May 2024



Hilton Riyadh Hotel & Residences
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

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وزارة البيئة والمياه والزراعة
Ministry of Environment Water & Agriculture



المؤسسة العامة لتحلية المياه المالحة
Saline Water Conversion Corporation (SWCC)



شركة المياه الوطنية
National Water Company



الشركة السعودية لشراكات المياه
Saudi Water Partnership Company



المؤسسة العامة للمياه
Saudi Water Partnership Company



منظم المياه
Water Regulator



المركز الوطني لكفاءة وترشيد المياه
NATIONAL WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION CENTER
MAEE



Organizing Partners

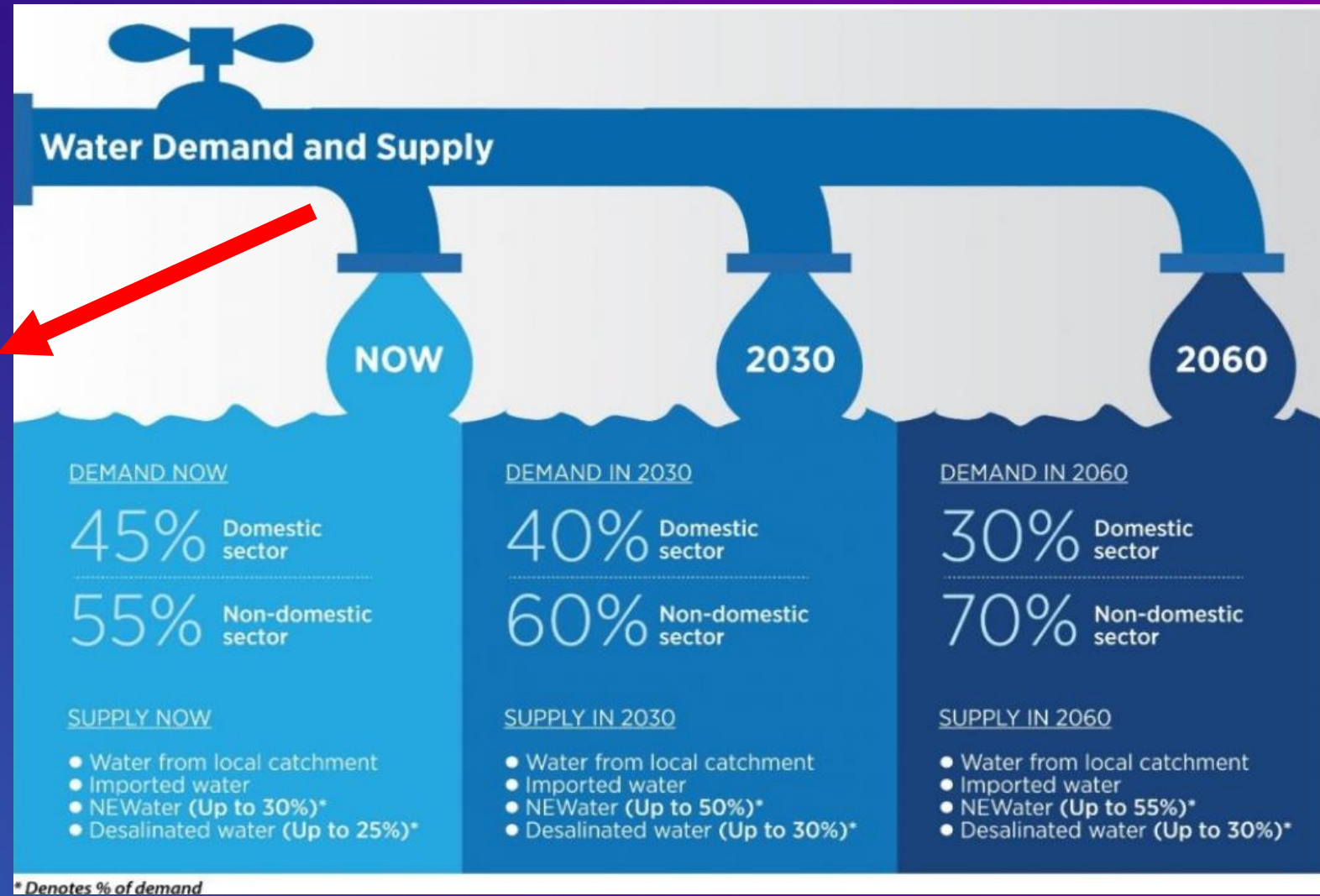
Population of over 5.8 million
Density of 7,810 people per km²
Land area : 728 km²



Water Story in Singapore.....

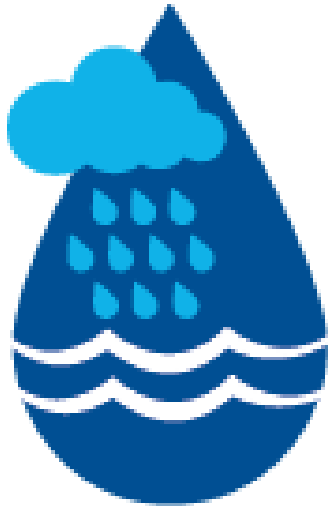
World's Top Water-Stressed Countries in 2040

RANK	NAME	ALL SECTORS
1	Bahrain	5.00
1	Kuwait	5.00
1	Qatar	5.00
1	San Marino	5.00
1	Singapore	5.00
1	United Arab Emirates	5.00
1	Palestine	5.00
8	Israel	5.00
9	Saudi Arabia	4.99
10	Oman	4.97
11	Lebanon	4.97
12	Kyrgyzstan	4.93
13	Iran	4.91
14	Jordan	4.86
15	Libya	4.77
16	Yemen	4.74
17	Macedonia	4.70



* Denotes % of demand

Singapore's Four National Taps



**WATER FROM
LOCAL CATCHMENT**



**IMPORTED
WATER**



NEWATER



**DESALINATED
WATER**

*Singapore's water demand is forecasted to double by
2065*

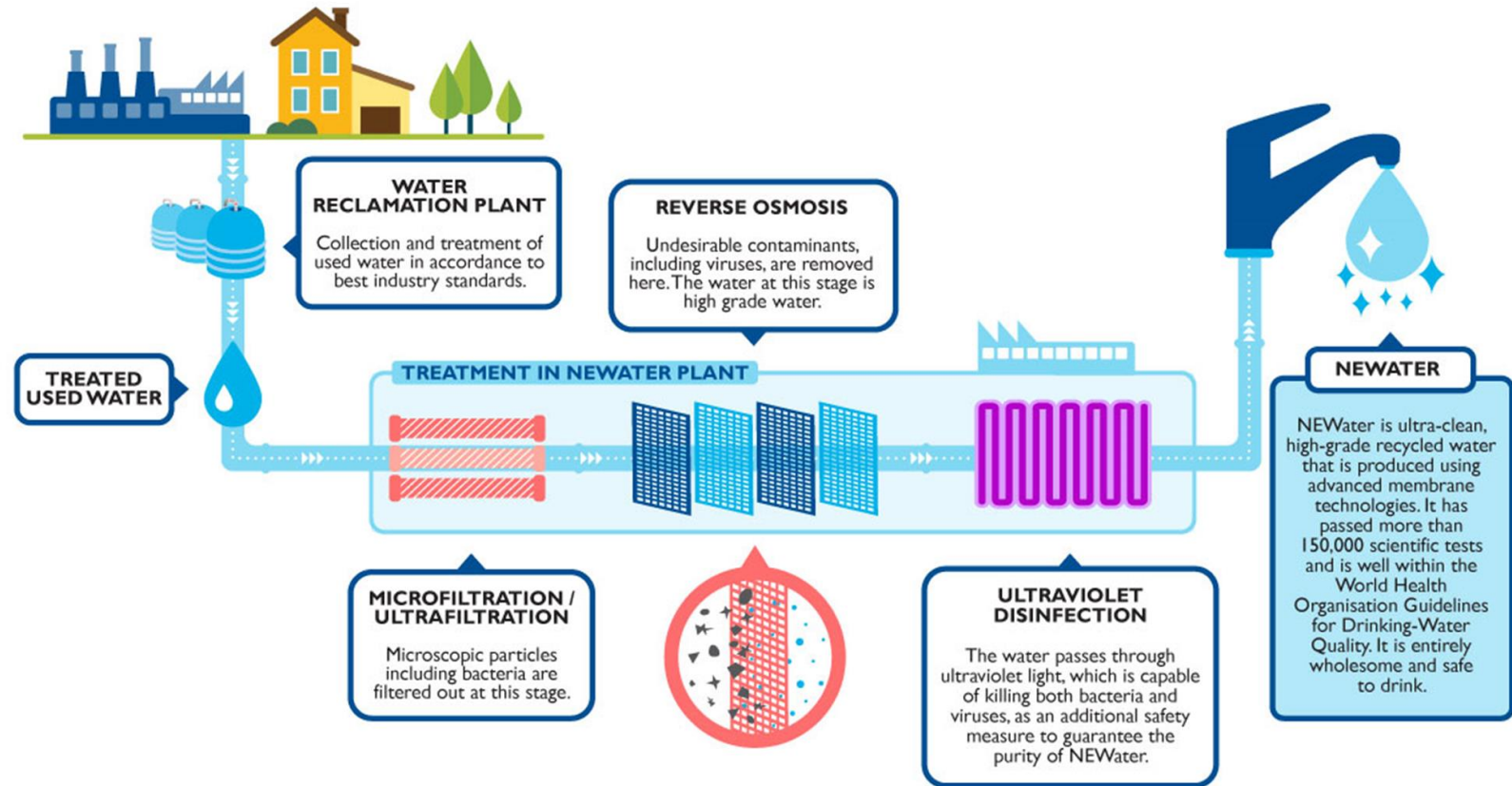
Singapore: Local Catchment (Marina Barrage)



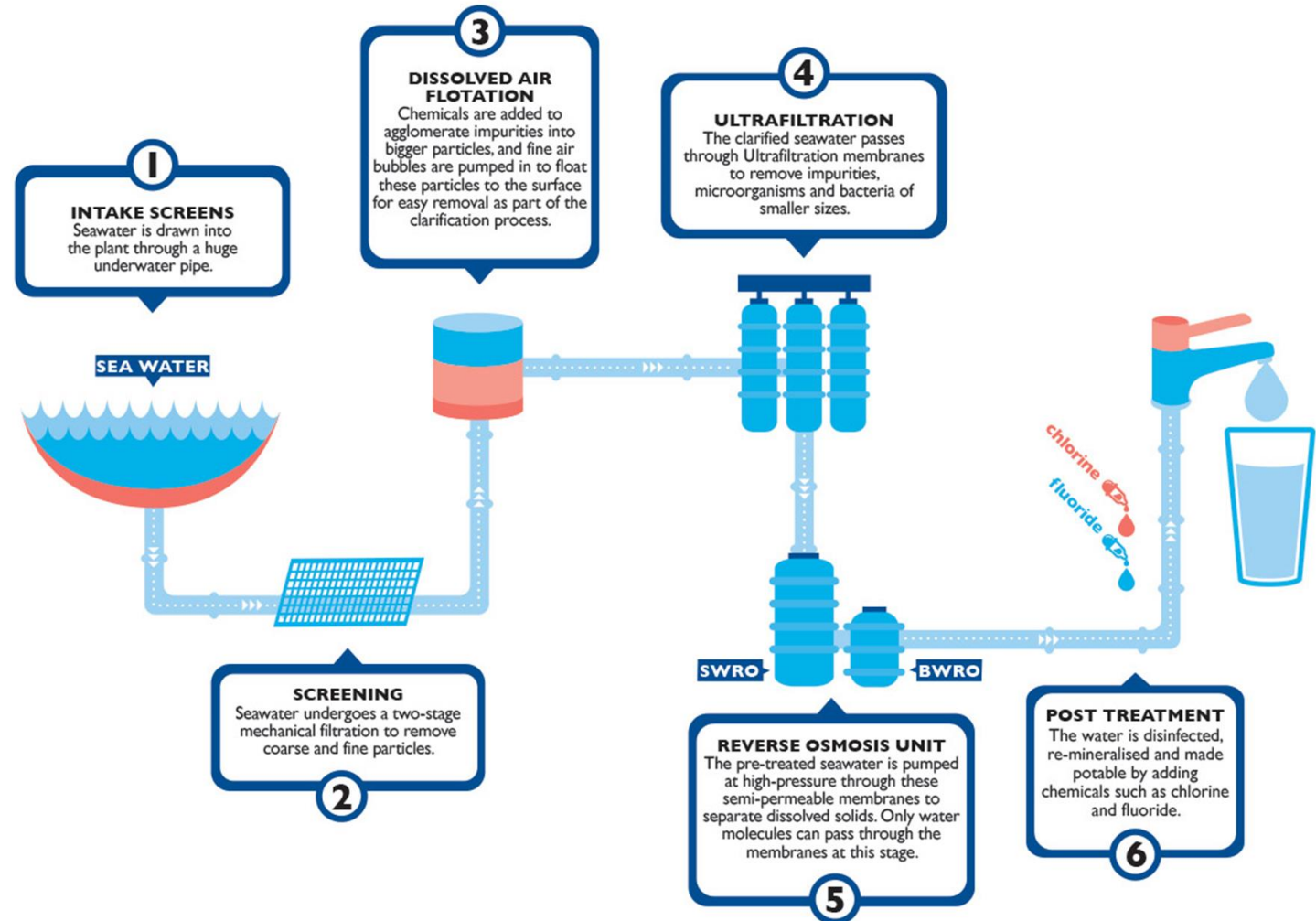
Singapore: Imported Water (from Malaysia)



Singapore: Recycled Water (NEWater)



Singapore: Seawater Desalination



Singapore: Seawater/Freshwater treatment (Keppel)



BY THE NUMBERS

KMEDP is Singapore's

4th

desalination plant.

The plant can produce up to
30 million gallons
of fresh drinking water daily

1st water treatment plant to use Ultraviolet as the primary disinfection process

Equipment and processes occupy an area of

2.4ha

Will supply drinking water to PUB over a
25-year
concession period from 2020 to 2045

The auto strainer is an automatic self-cleaning disc filter that removes particles greater than

100 micrometres

in size, which is the diameter of a strand of hair

Energy saved every hour using the Energy Recovery Device (ERD) is sufficient to power

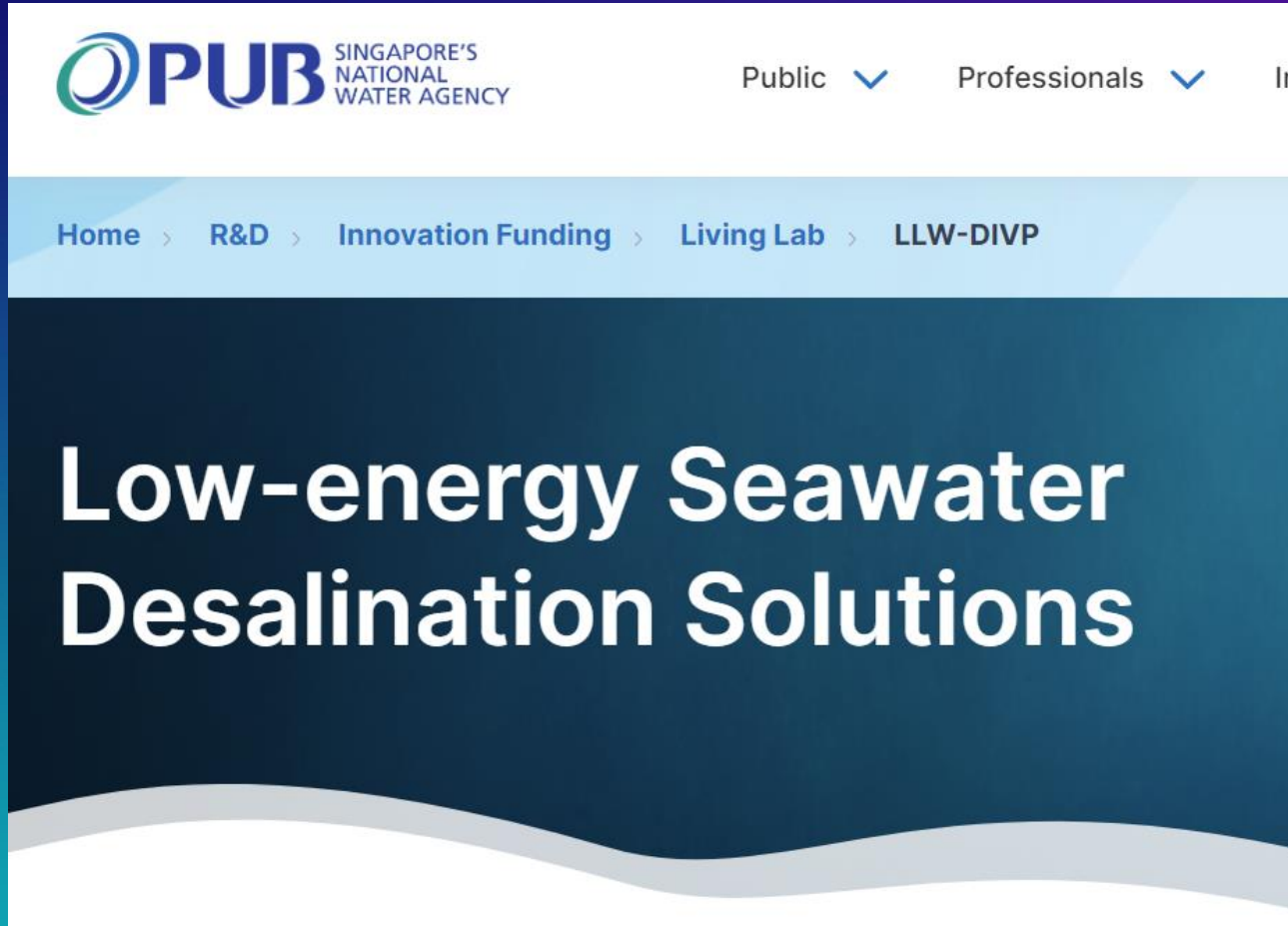
28 4-room HDB flats for a month

Uses the UVC system which renders

99.99%

of all viruses harmless in a fraction of a second

Singapore: Desalination Energy Efficiency



“Seawater desalination is an energy-intensive treatment process. With the anticipated growing dependence on this resource, improving the energy efficiency for desalination has been a key research priority for Singapore. PUB’s goal is to reduce the energy consumption for seawater desalination to less than 2 kWh/m³ at the system level through technology and process innovation.”

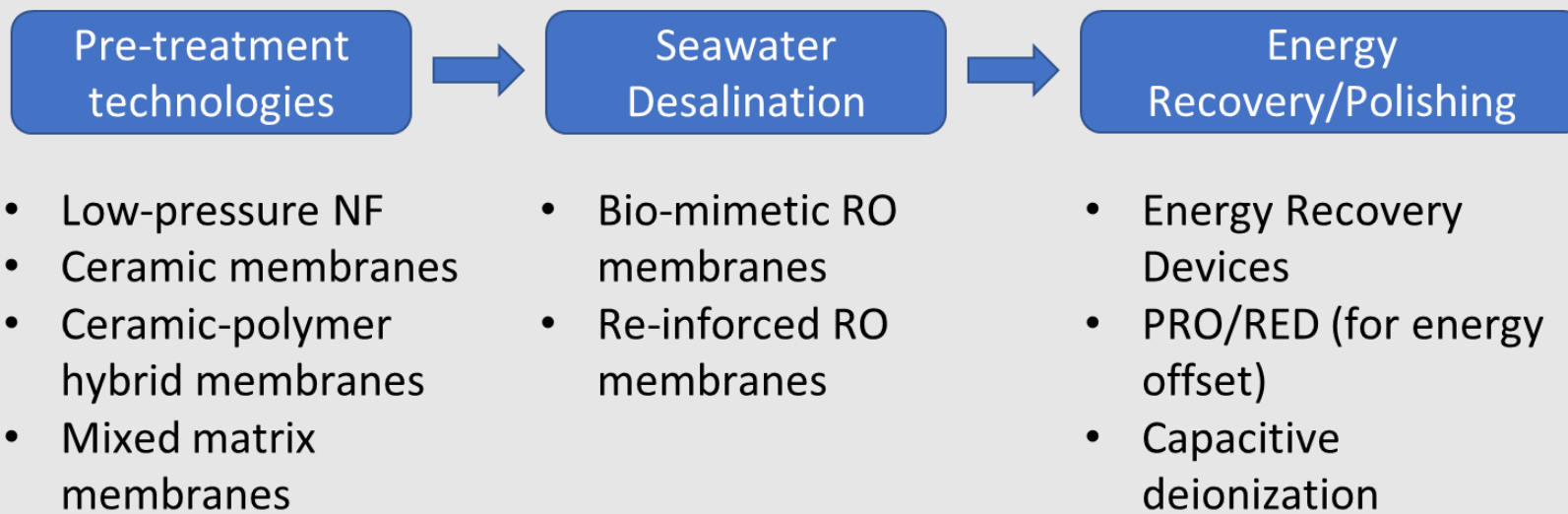
<https://www.pub.gov.sg/Industry/RandD/InnovationFunding/Living-Lab/LLW-DIVP>

Singapore: Desalination Integrated Validation Plant (1 MGD)

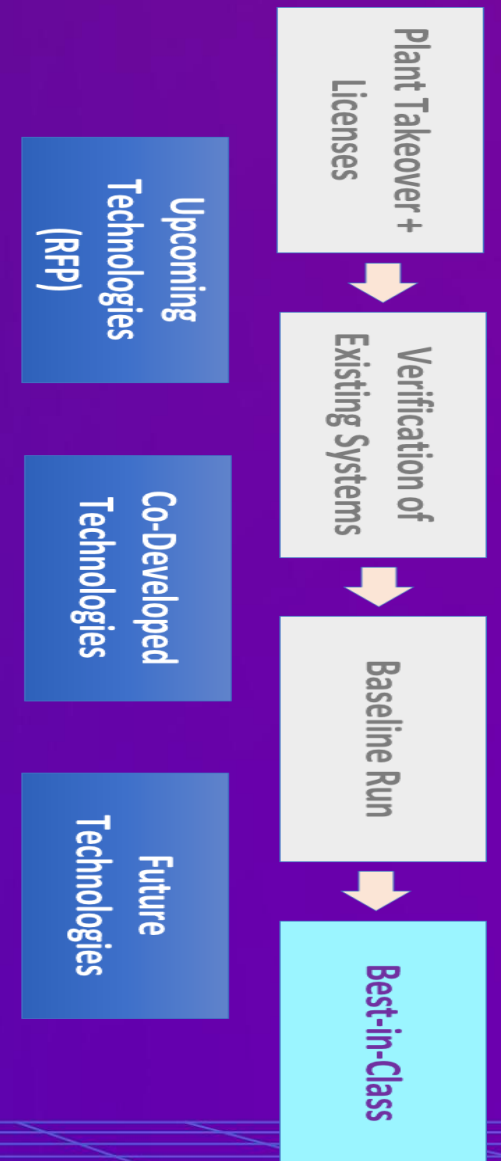
➤ Integrated Validation Program Activities:

- Design and Operationalize an Integrated Validated Platform
- One-stop Plug & Play field validation of promising desalination technologies

INTEGRATED VALIDATION PLANT



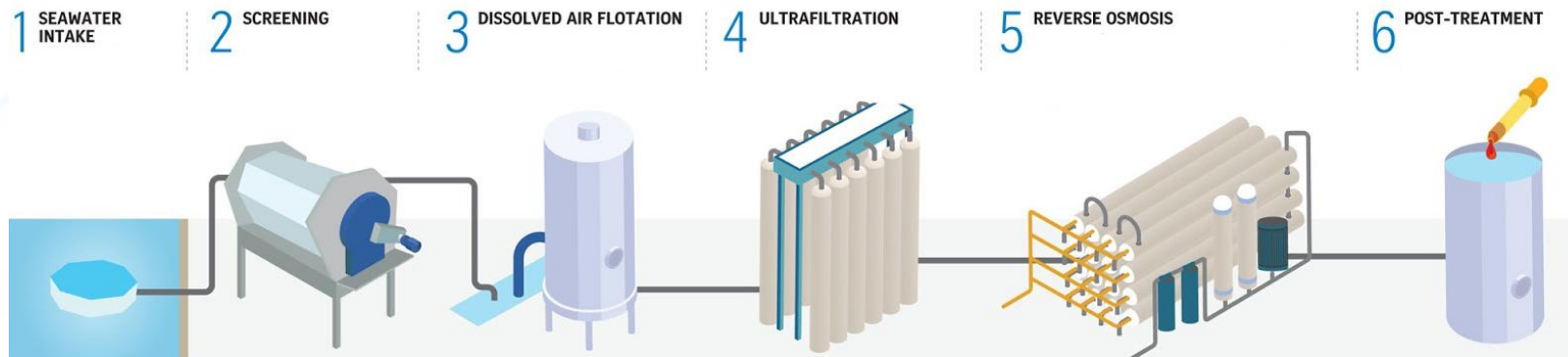
- Objectives: To identify and validate technologies that lead to overall
- Desalination energy savings (lower operational cost)
 - Higher recovery/efficiency



Seawater Desalination: Pre-Treatment (Ceramic Membranes)

Challenges:

- Variable seawater quality
- Algal Bloom
- Require combination of different technologies (high cost/large footprint)



Dissolved Air Flotation
+
Polymeric UF → **Ceramic UF**

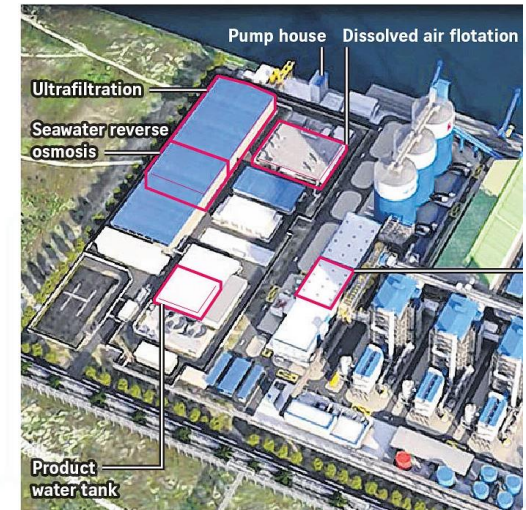


Fig 1: Aerial view of Jurong Island desalination and power plant, showing the footprint of pre-treatment (UF+DAF)

<https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/singapores-fifth-desalination-plant-opens-on-jurong-island>

Seawater Desalination: Pre-Treatment (Ceramic Membranes)

Advantages:

- Long life expectancy (>20 years)
- Mechanical and Chemical Resistance
 - Cleaning with strong oxidants (ozone, chlorine) and extreme pH possible
 - No risk of leaking of contaminants (e.g., nanoplastics, polymer additives)
- Good dissolved organic carbon (DOC) removal with in-line coagulation

Successful pilot-plants have been demonstrated

Altman et al., Desalination (2023)

Challenges/room for process advancement:

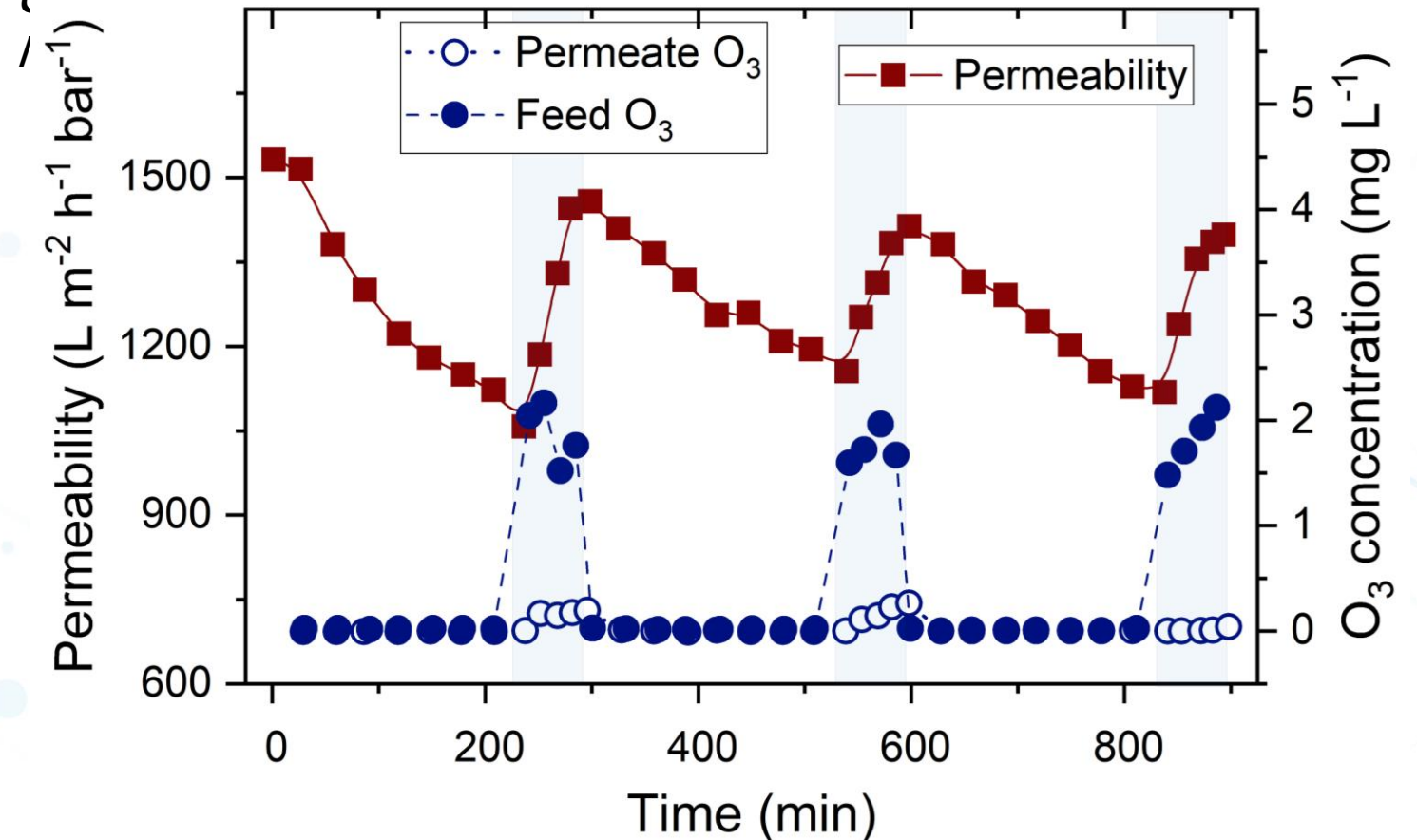
- Many operational conditions to select (coagulant dose/type, cleaning agents and frequency)
- Operations highly dependents on specific seawater characteristics and seasonal variations

Seawater Desalination: Pre-Treatment (Ceramic Membranes)

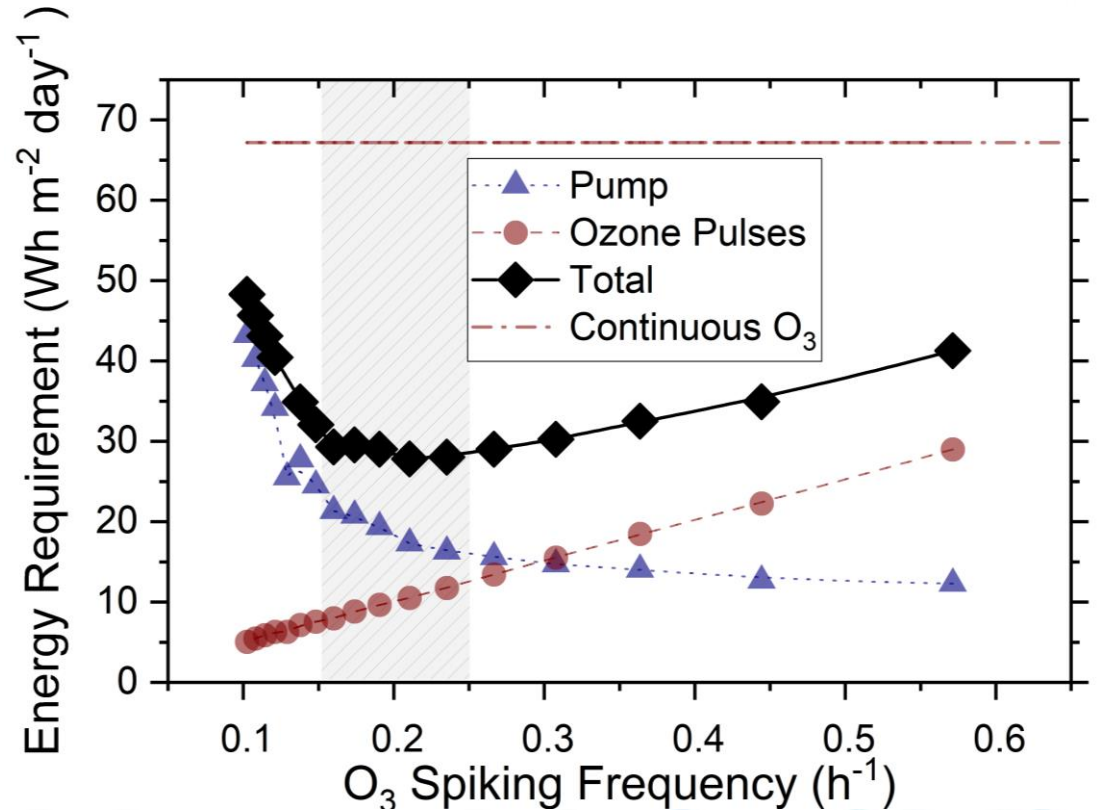
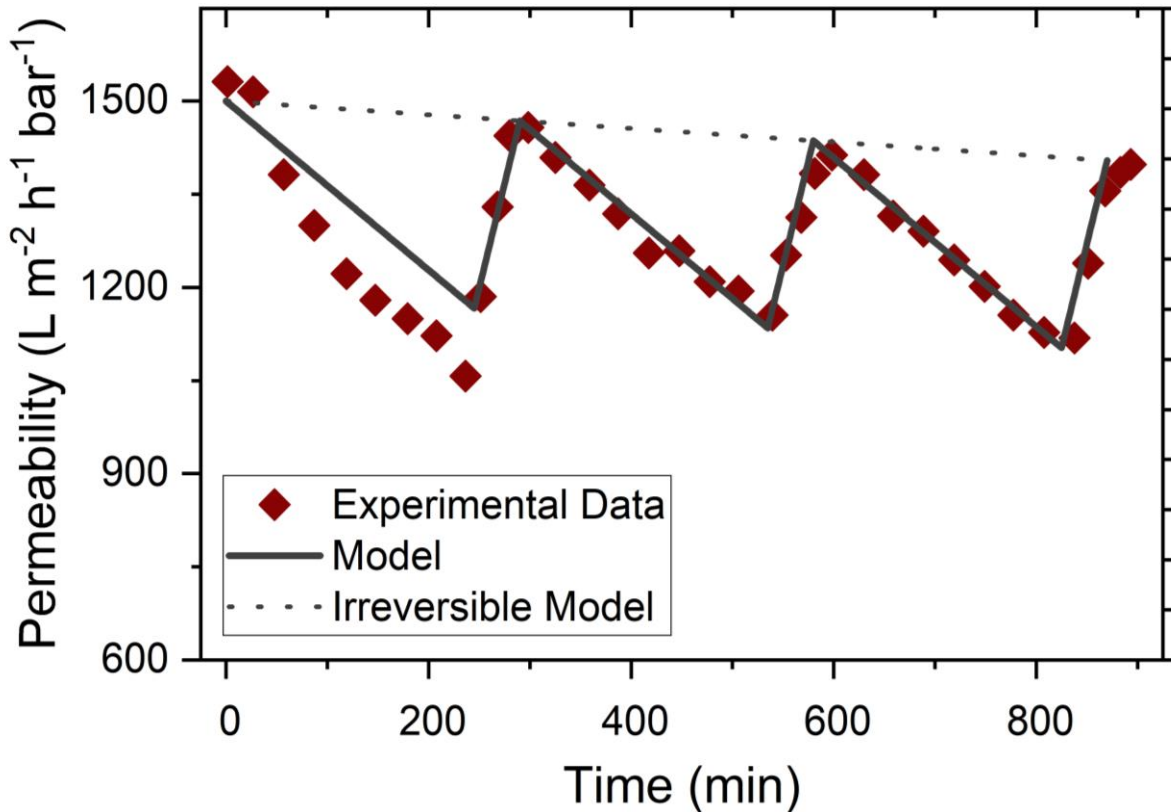


M Tagliavini, S Leow, J Clement, G Galjaard and SA Snyder*

“Experimental Investigation and Numerical Optimization of Periodic In Situ Ozonation to Control Fouling in Ceramic Ultra-Filtration”



Seawater Desalination: Pre-Treatment (Ceramic Membranes)

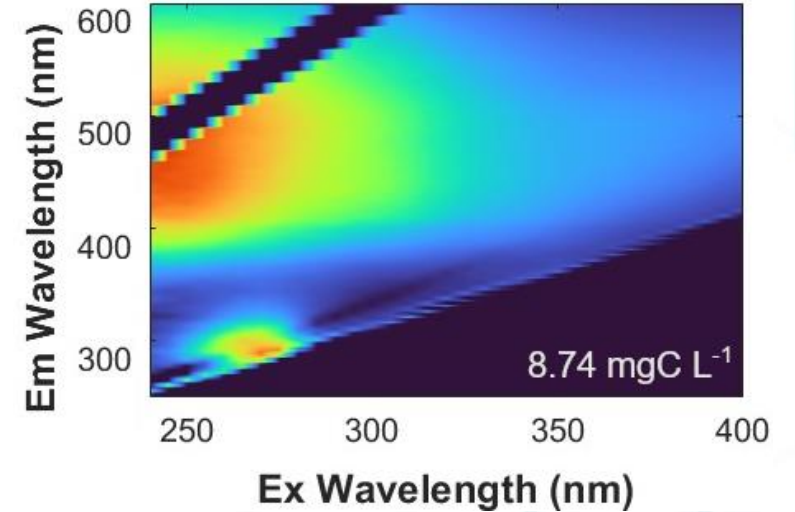


- The model was first calibrated on experimental (lab-scale) data
- Simulate energy consumption at different ozone spiking frequency

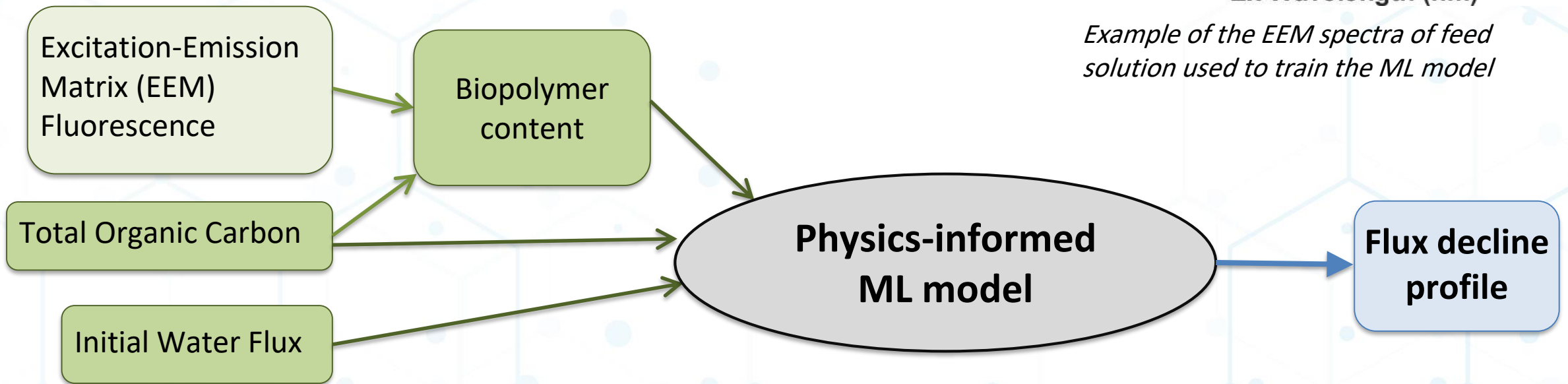
- Balancing additional pumping energy (due to membrane fouling) and ozone energy requirement **saves 40-55% of energy** compared to continuous ozonation

Seawater Desalination: Pre-Treatment (Ceramic Membranes)

- Realistically complex model seawater (composed by Humic Acid, Bovine Serum Albumin, Amino acids and Alginate)
- Alginate biopolymer used to mimic *algal bloom* (Alshahri et al., *Science of the Total Environment*, 2022)



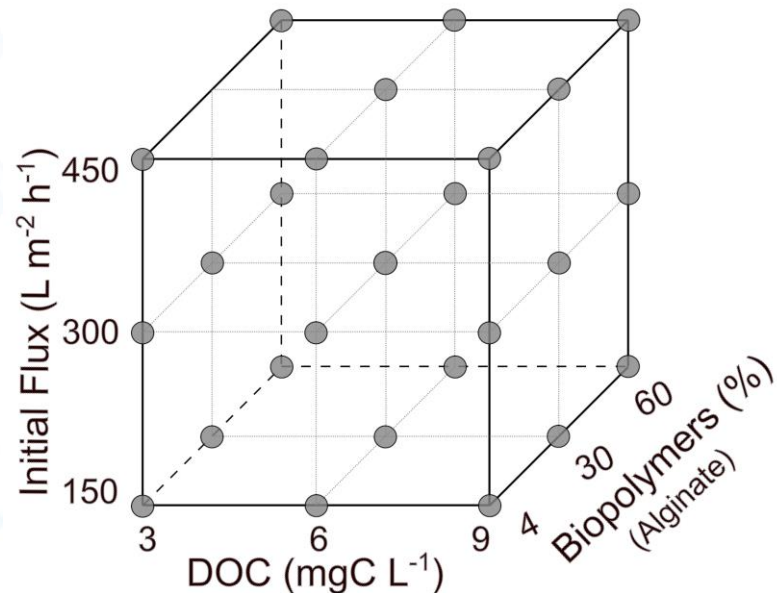
Example of the EEM spectra of feed solution used to train the ML model



Machine Learning to Predict Ceramic UF Flux Decline

Model Training

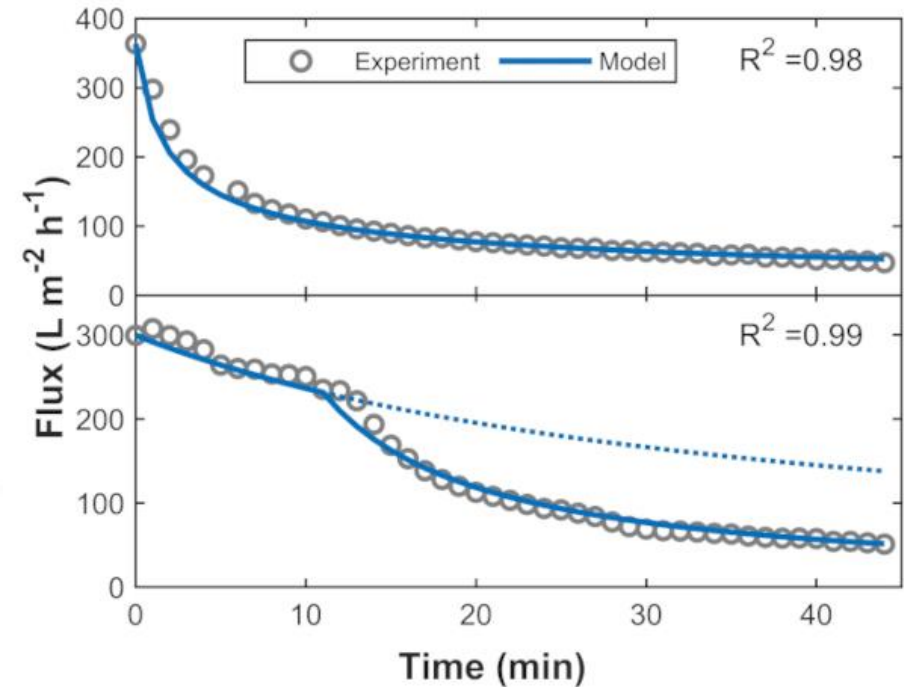
- ML model was trained on 30 experiments performed varying initial flux, TOC and content of biopolymer



Design of the 30 experiments used to train the machine learning model

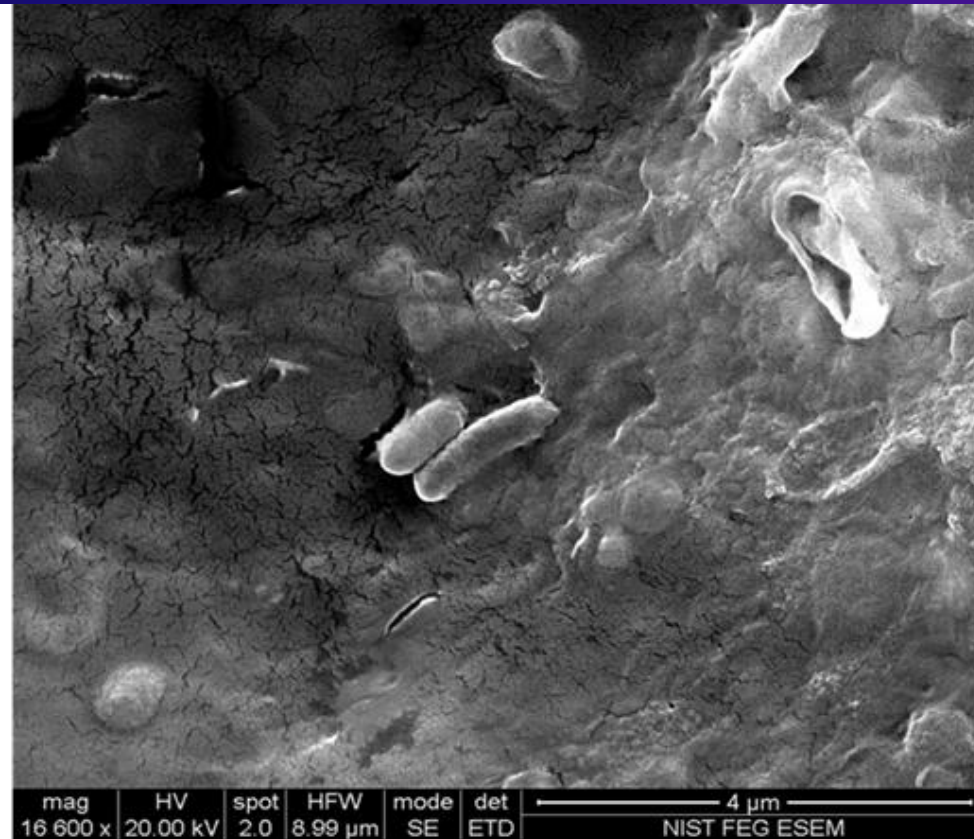
Model Validation

- Model validity was tested for 8 unknown experiments (e.g., feed compositions the model was not trained on)

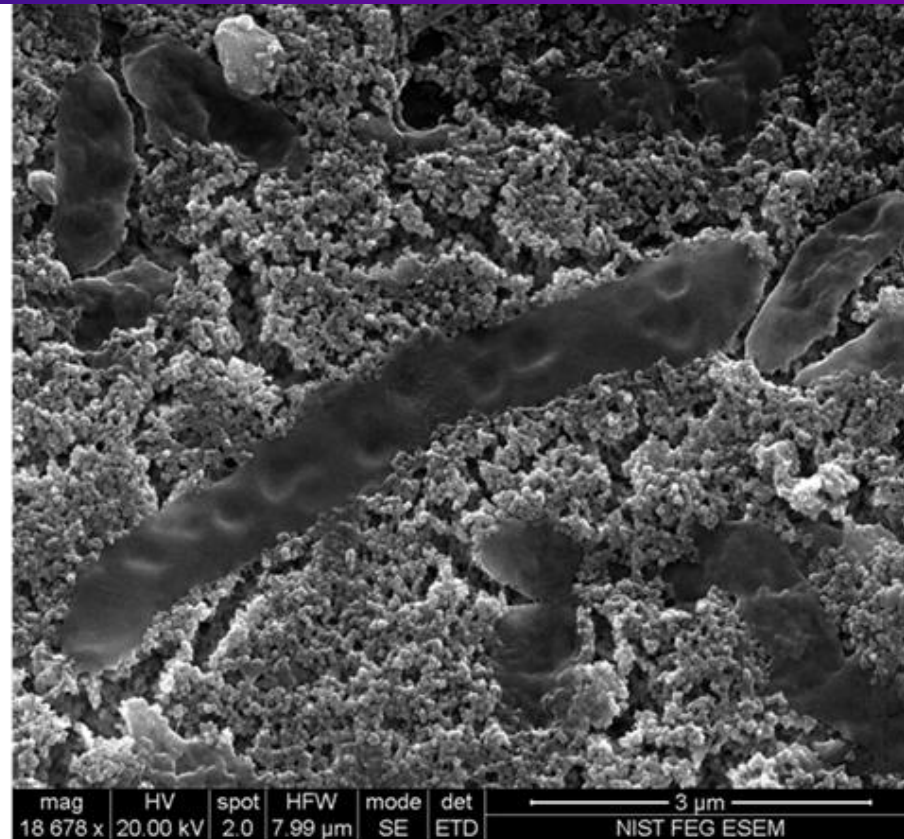


Example of validation of the trained model on unknown data (unpublished data)

Polymeric Membrane Fouling Reduction: Pre-Ozonation



MBR-RO control



MBR-Ozone-RO (3 mg/L)

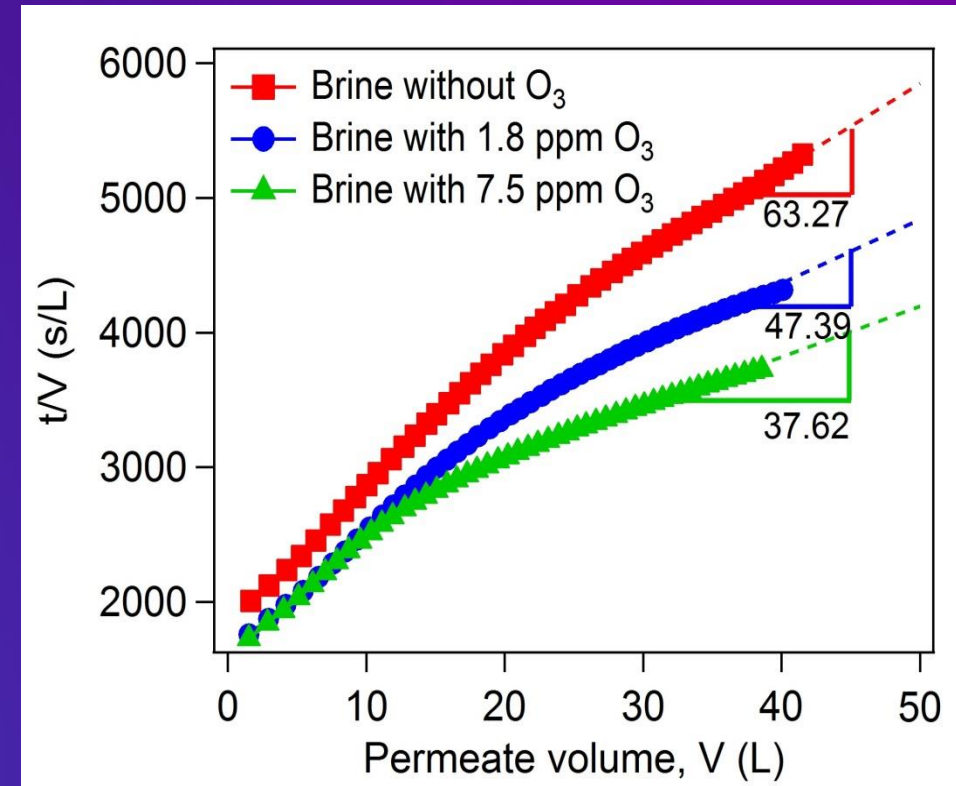
Stanford, B. D.; Pisarenko, A. N.; Holbrook, R. D.; Snyder, S. A., Preozonation Effects on the Reduction of Reverse Osmosis Membrane Fouling in Water Reuse. *Ozone-Sci. Eng.* **2011**, 33 (5), 379-388.

Membrane Fouling Reduction: Ozonation RO Brine

Ozone reduced MFI value about 1.7 fold

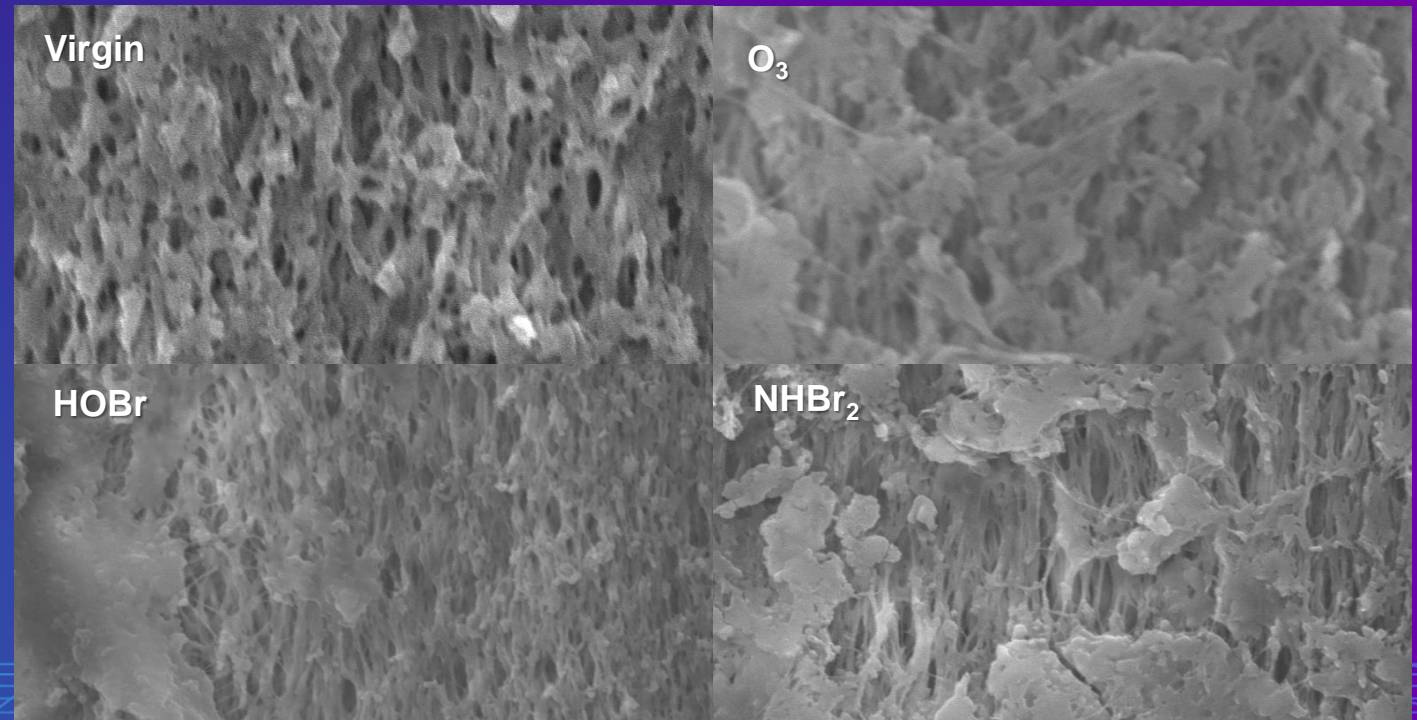
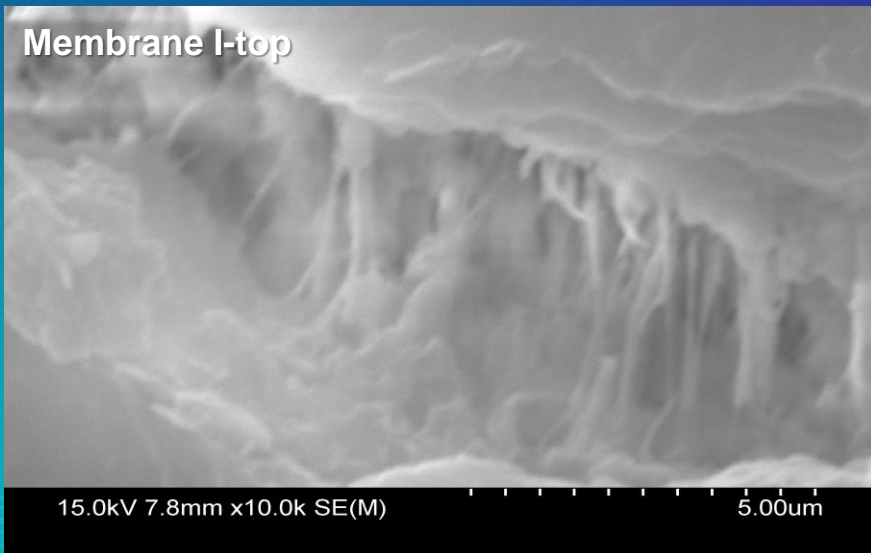
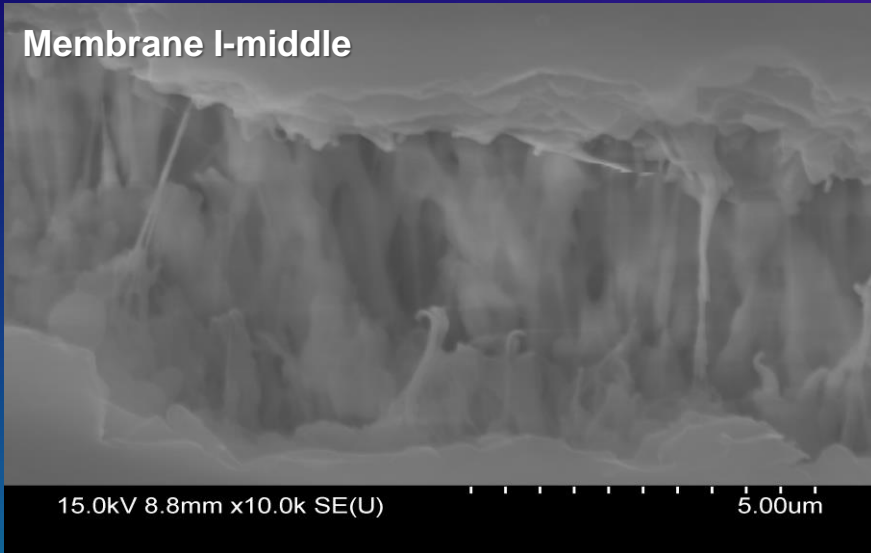
$$\frac{t}{V} = \frac{\eta R_m}{A \Delta P} + \underbrace{\frac{\eta I}{2 \Delta P A^2}}_{MFI} V$$

Matrix	MFI (s/L ²)
Brine w/o O ₃	63.27
Brine w/ 1.8 ppm O ₃	47.39
Brine w/ 7.5 ppm O ₃	37.62

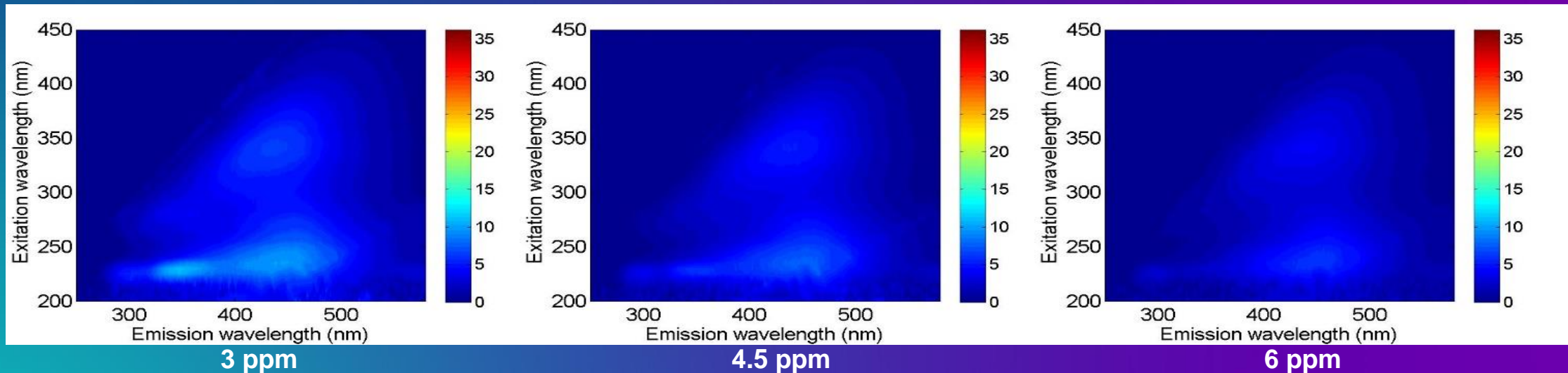
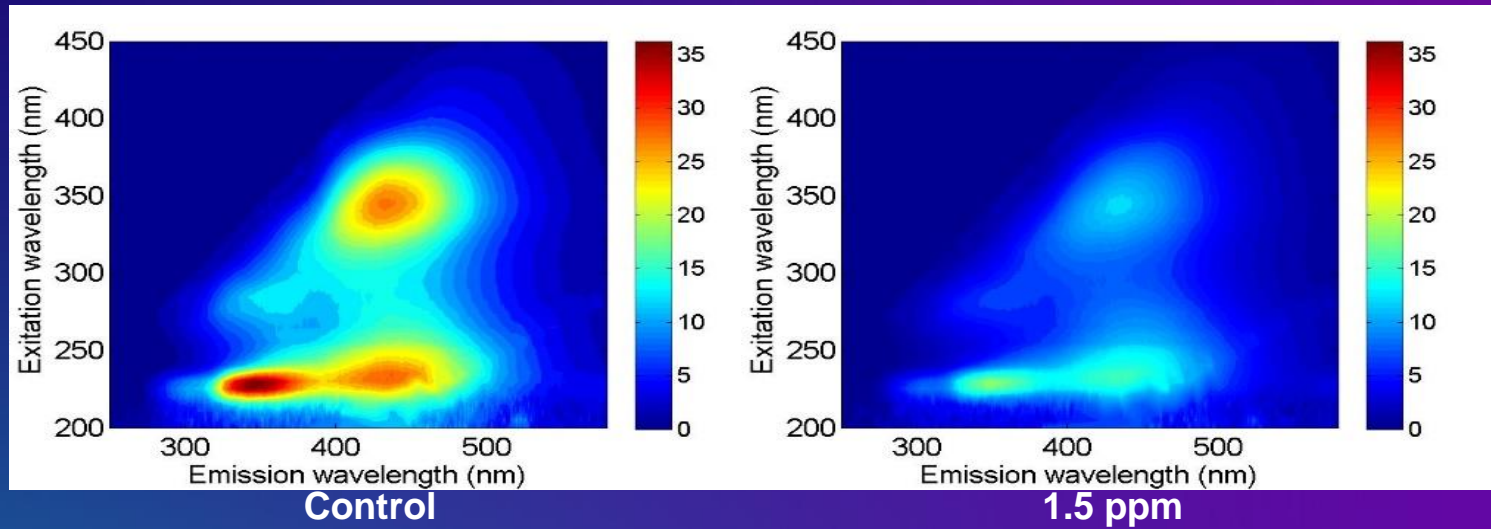


Membrane Fouling Reduction: Ozonation MF/UF Damage

- Pre-O₃ caused membrane failure
- Tensile strength greatly diminished
- O₃ > HOBr >> NHBr₂
- O₃ at sub-residual doses required
- Alternative surrogate needed

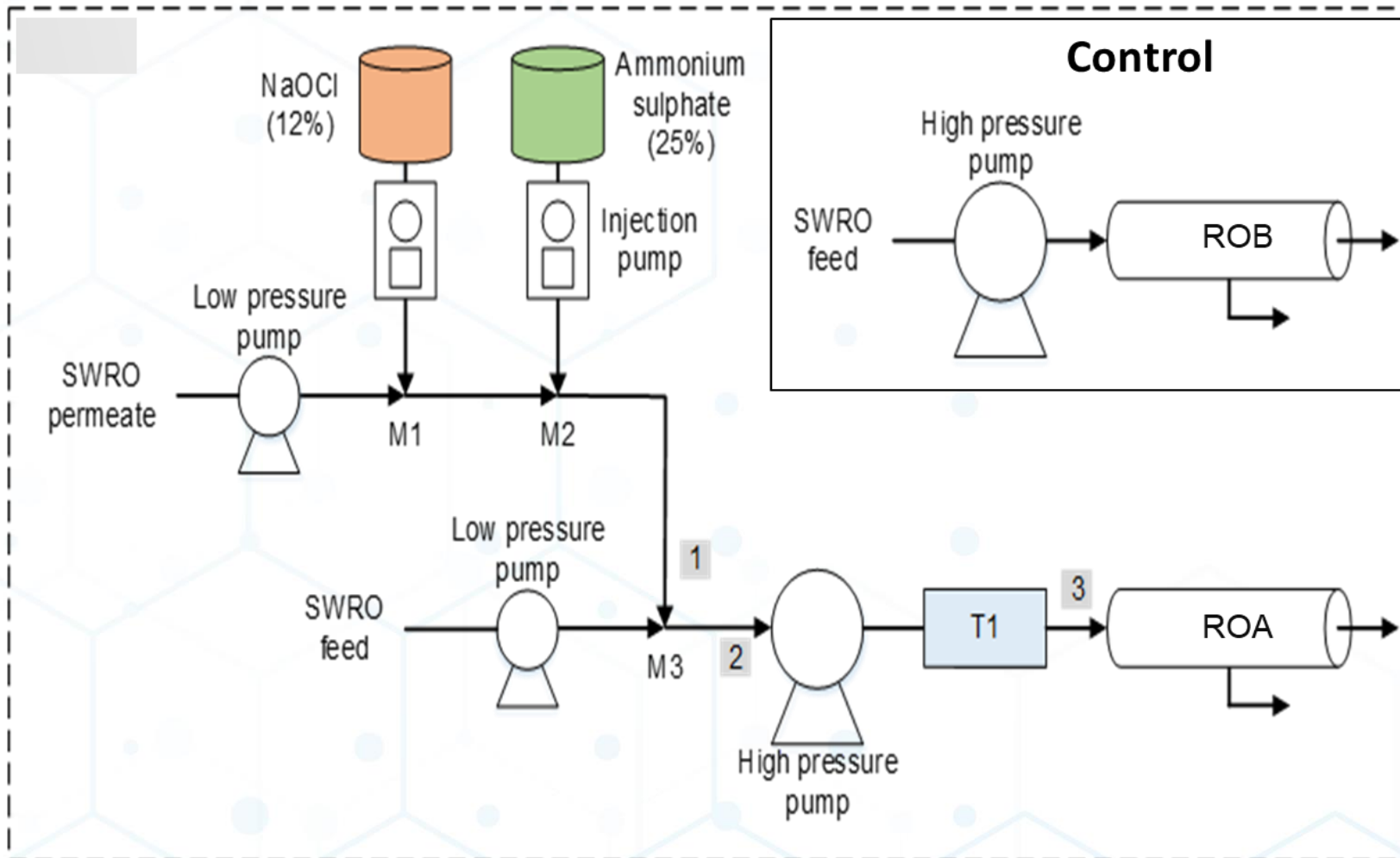


Membrane Fouling Reduction: Ozonation Control

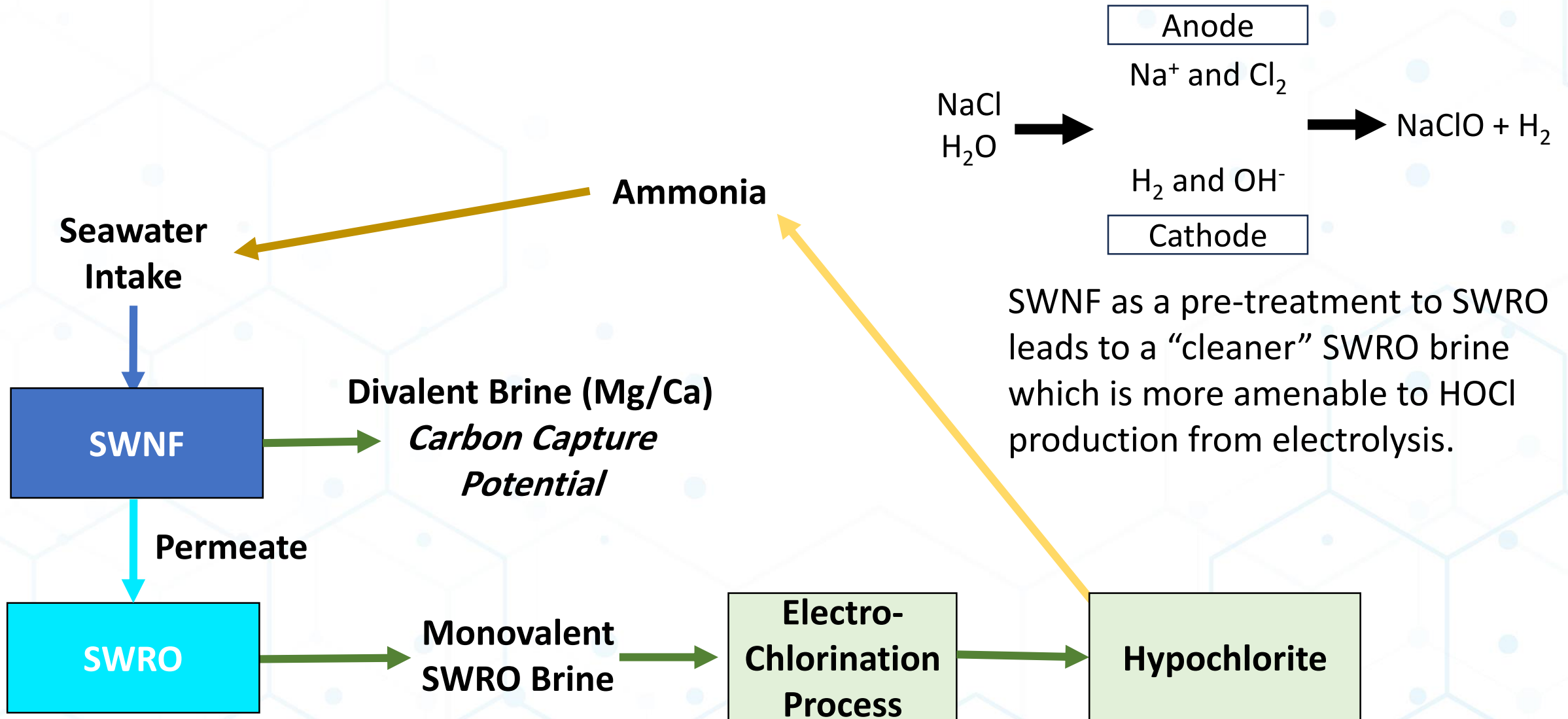


SWRO Membrane Fouling Reduction: Chloramination

Schematic of inline pre-formed NH_2Cl system and SWRO desalination system (pilot test – 50 days).



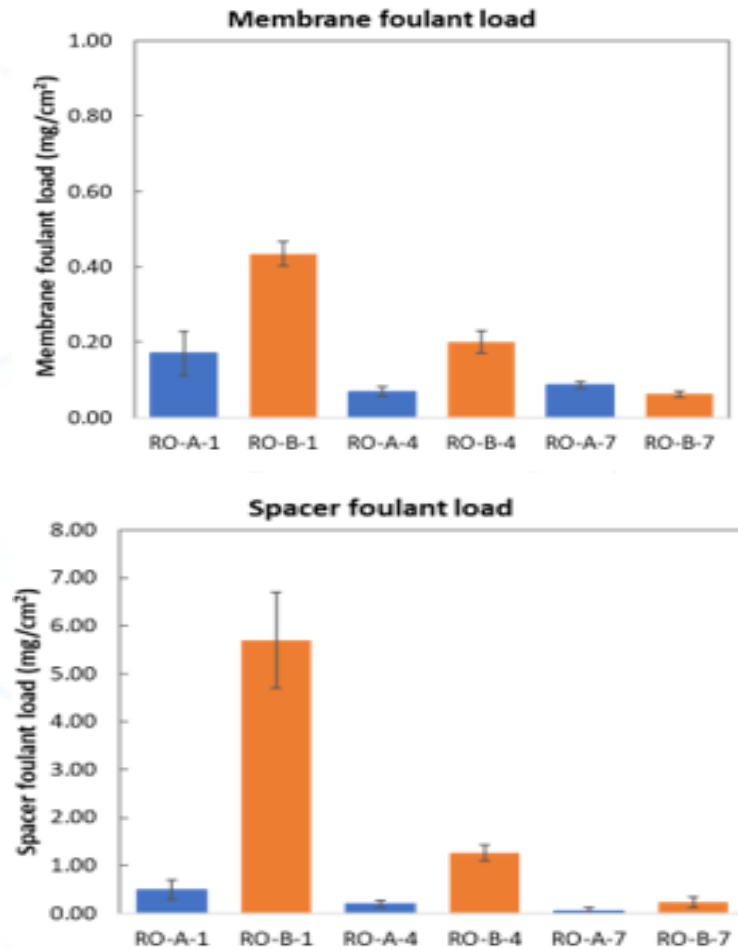
SWRO Membrane Fouling Reduction: Chloramination



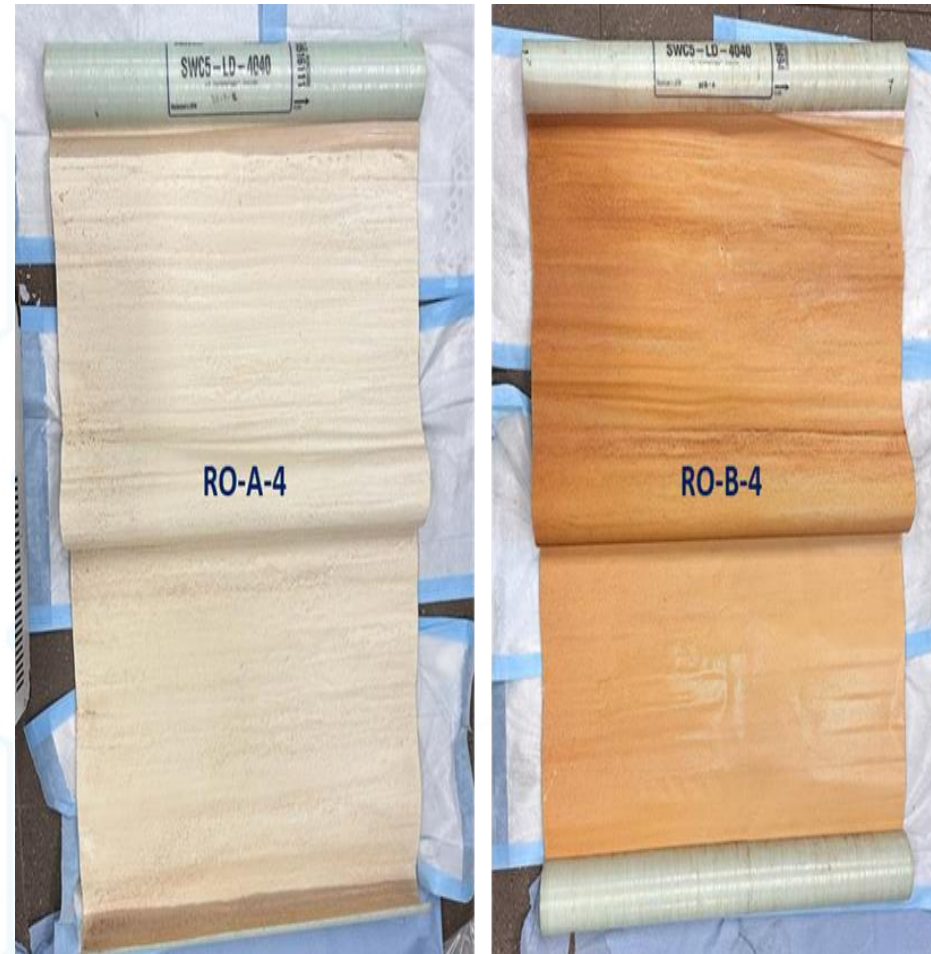
SWRO Membrane Fouling Reduction: Chloramination

Comparison of RO trains: ROA (2 mg/L NH_2Cl dosage) with the control ROB (No NH_2Cl)

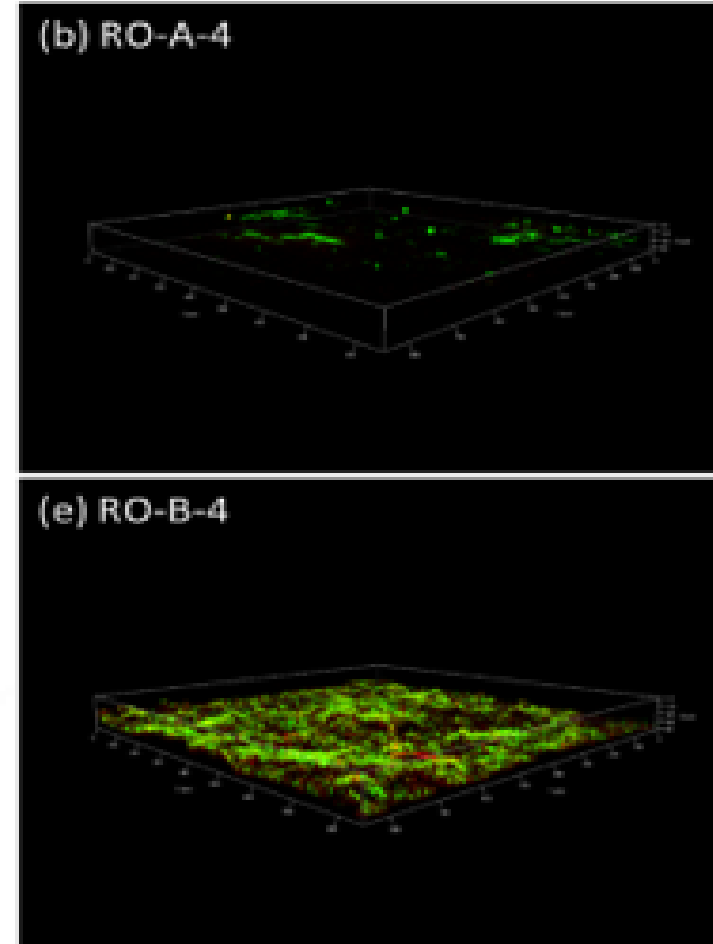
Membrane/spacer foulant load*



Membranes visual comparison



CLSM images of live/dead cells*



* (1)- first, (4)-middle, and (7)-last elements of the trains

*Live cells – green fluorescence, dead cells – red fluorescence

Seawater Desalination & Carbon Capture



50 million tonnes of greenhouse gases (GHG) generated per year*

WTE Incineration



600,000 tonnes/year



Incineration bottom ash (IBA)

Al	~30,000 mg/kg
Ca	~100,000 mg/kg
Fe	~50,000 mg/kg
K	~10,000 mg/kg
Mg	~10,000 mg/kg
Na	~20,000 mg/kg
pH	~12

Desalination plants



143 million m³/year



Seawater desalination brine

Ca	822	mg/L
Mg	1,924	mg/L
Na	12,443	mg/L
K	638	mg/L
Cl	25,699	mg/L
pH	8.2	

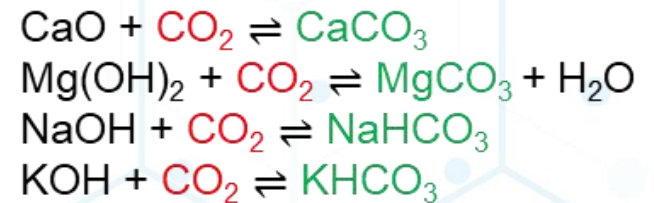
Raw chemicals

Construction materials

Carbonates

Carbonated IBA

Integrated CCSU system with wastes



*<https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/singapores-greenhouse-gas-emissions-top-50m-tonnes-report>

Conclusions:

- **Diverse water portfolios greatly increase water security**
 - **Synergy between water reuse and SWRO systems can be realized**
 - **Combined systems can reduce infrastructure/costs/energy**
- **Membrane fouling is a major limitation for RO efficiency**
 - **Pre-ozonation can greatly reduce RO & MF/UF fouling**
 - **Ceramic membrane pre-treatment robust and effective**
 - **Machine Learning/AI offers optimization benefits**
 - **Fluorescence is a promising surrogate for low O₃ concentration**
- **Chloramination is a cost-effective biocide for SWRO**
 - **Even monochloramine can result in some membrane oxidation**
 - **Disinfection byproduct formation should be more closely evaluated**
- **Seawater desalination can enable CO₂ capture & resource recovery**

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THANK YOU!

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