



**UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI ROMA "LA SAPIENZA"
INGEGNERIA DELLE NANOTECNOLOGIE**

**LA TECNOLOGIA A MEMBRANE
IL FENOMENO DEL FOULING**

PROF. MARCO STOLLER

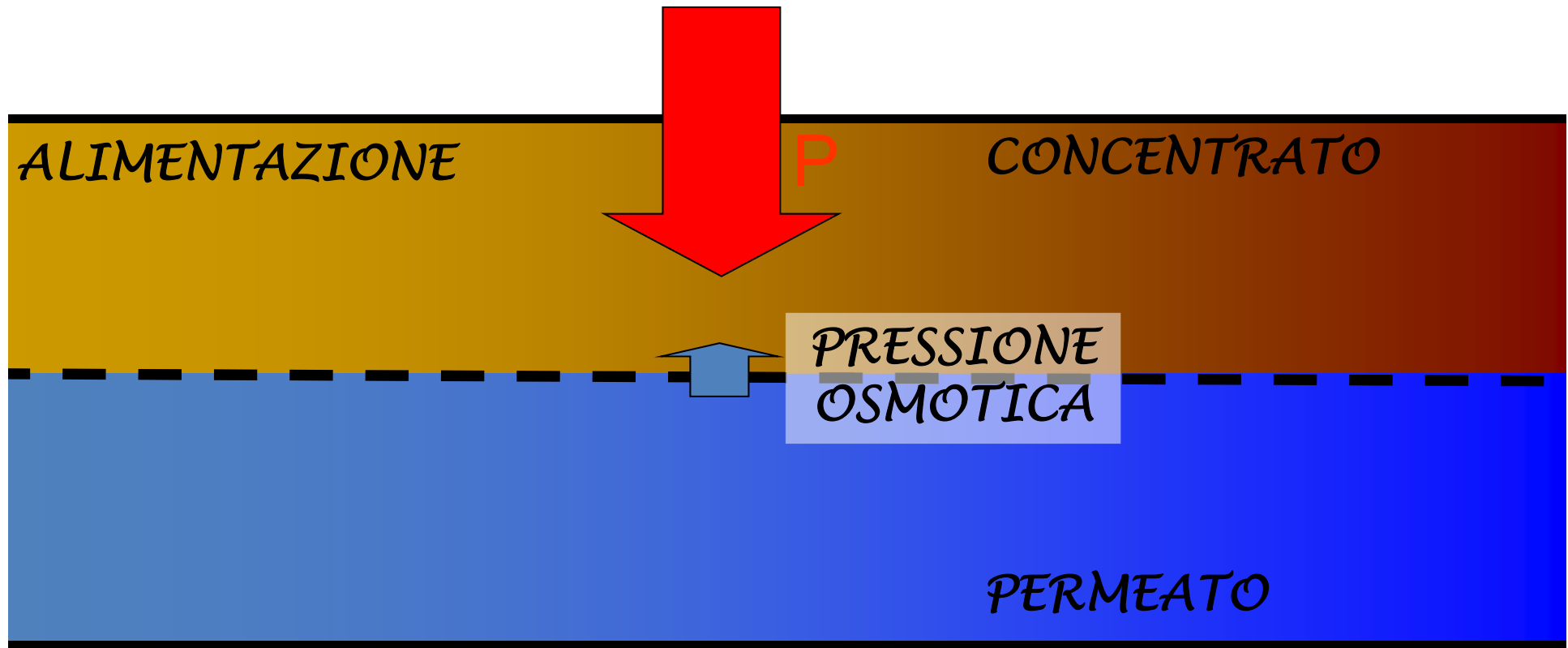
DIPARTIMENTO DI INGEGNERIA CHIMICA MATERIALI AMBIENTE

PIANO 2 - UFFICIO 204b

TEL: +390644585580

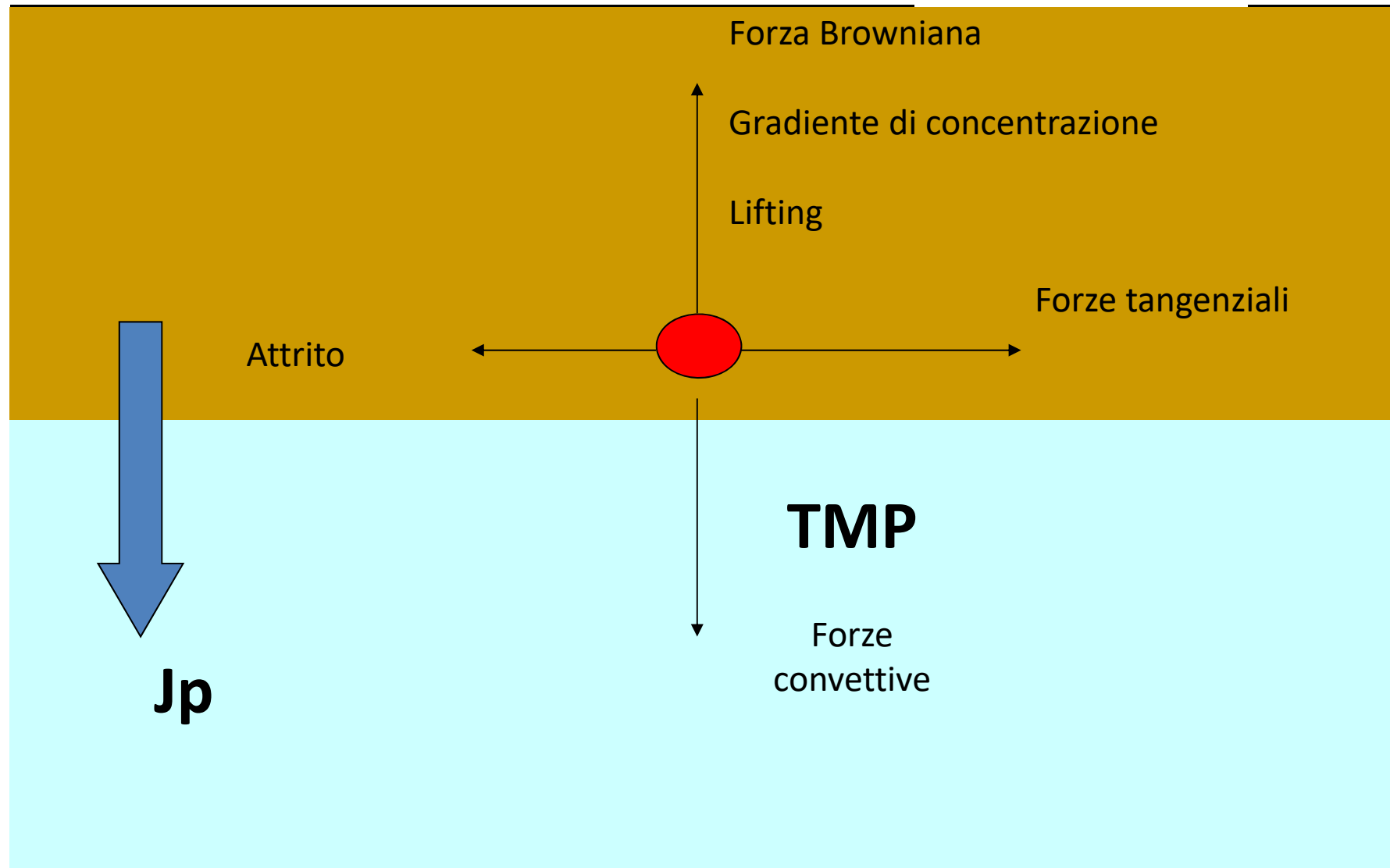
MARCO.STOLLER@UNIROMA1.IT

Separazione mediante membrane



$$S \cdot U \cdot H \cdot V \cdot V \cdot I \cdot R \cdot Q \cdot H \cdot \# \cdot M \cdot U \cdot D \cdot Q \cdot V \cdot P \cdot H \cdot P \cdot E \cdot U \cdot D \cdot Q \cdot I \cdot F \cdot D \cdot \# \cdot W \cdot P \cdot S \cdot \# \cdot @ \cdot \# \cdot S \cdot \# \cdot 0 \cdot \pi$$

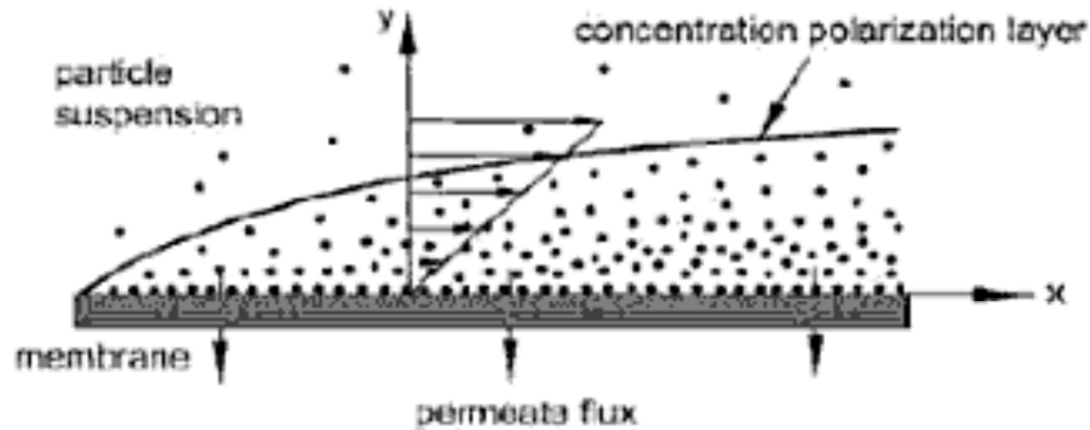
Forze su una particella



Polarizzazione

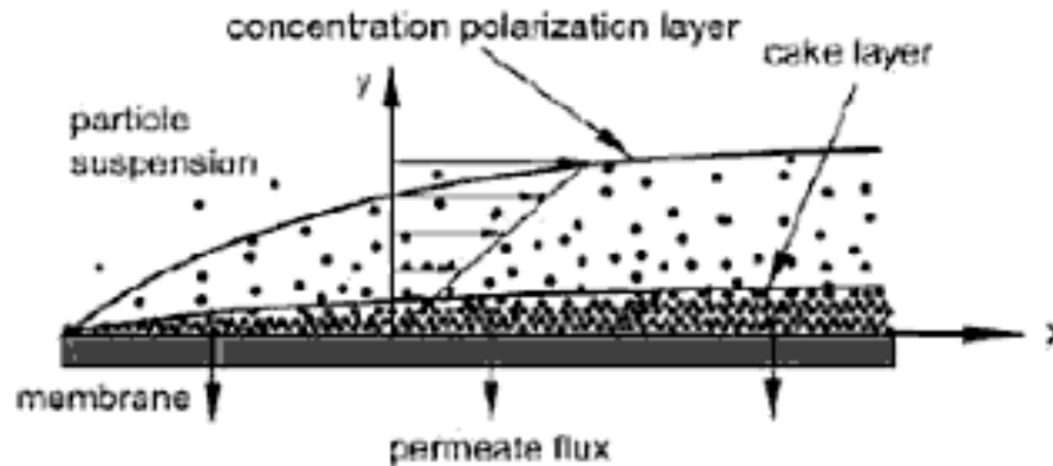
(a) Concentration Polarization

Polarizzazione per concentrazione

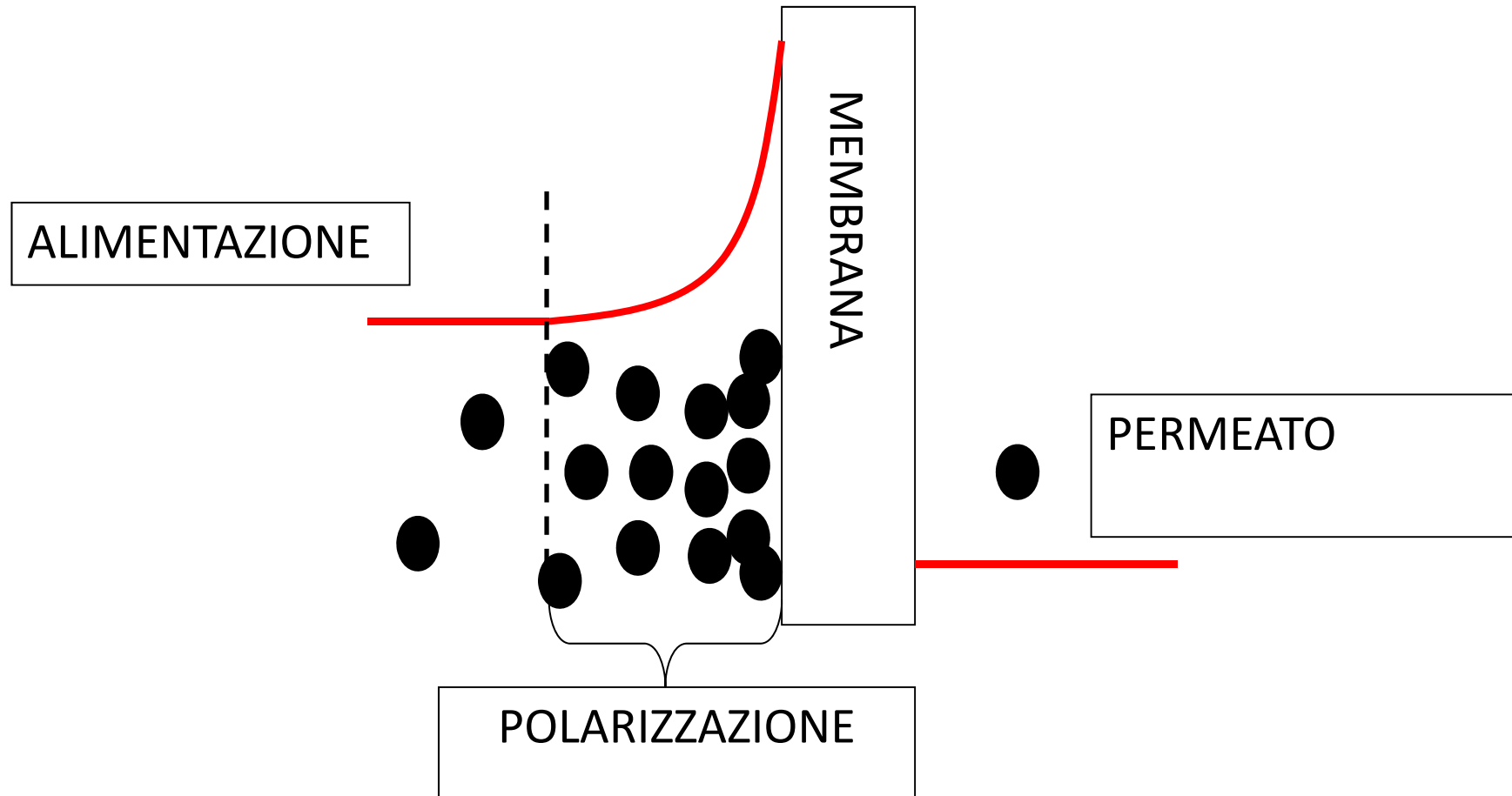


(b) Cake Formation

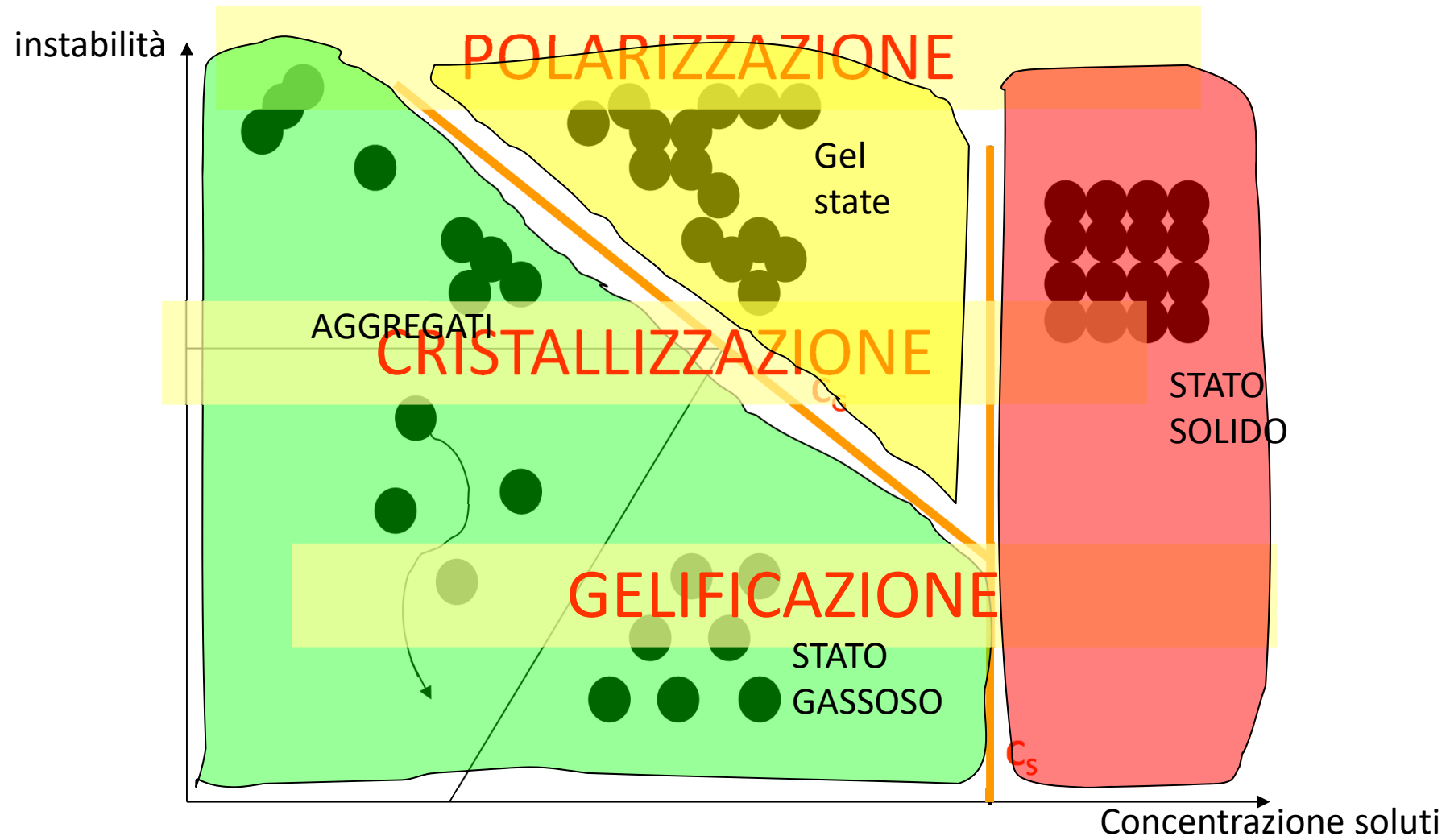
Formazione della torta di filtrazione



Polarizzazione

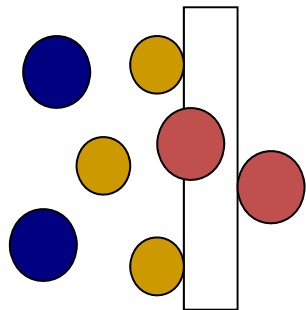


Fouling

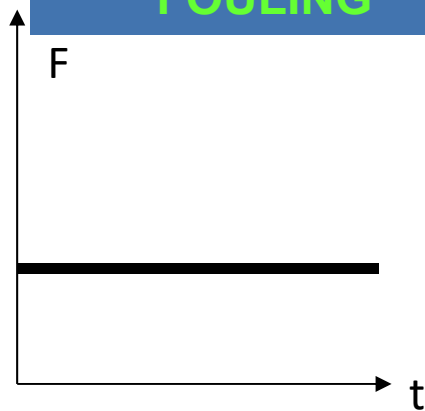


FLUSSO CRITICO

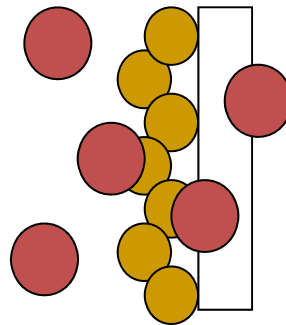
A BASSE TMP (P1)



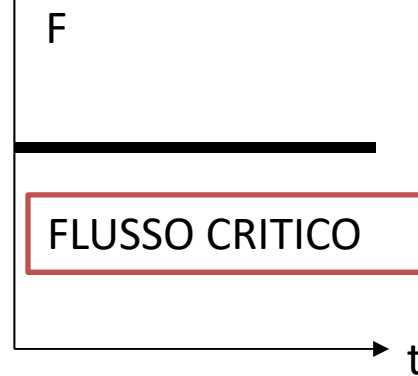
ASSENZA DI FOULING



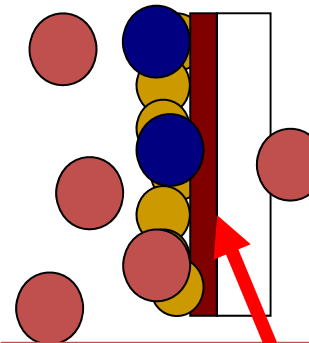
A TMP PIU' ELEVATE (P2 > P1)



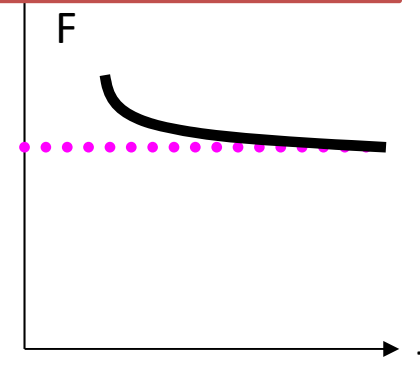
FOULING REVERSIBILE



AD ELEVATE TMP (P3 > P2)

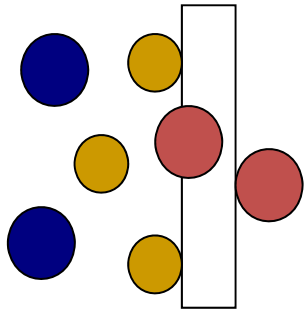


FOULING IRREVERSIBILE

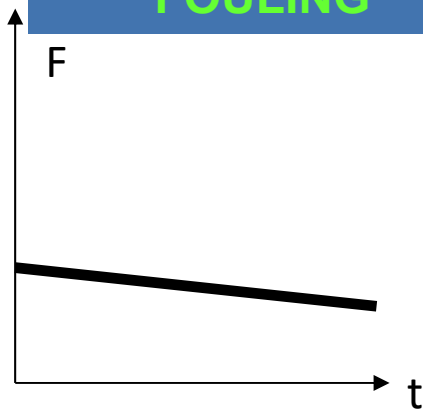


Fouling

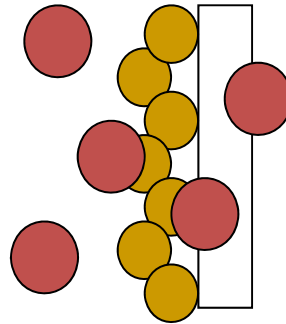
A BASSE TMP (P1)



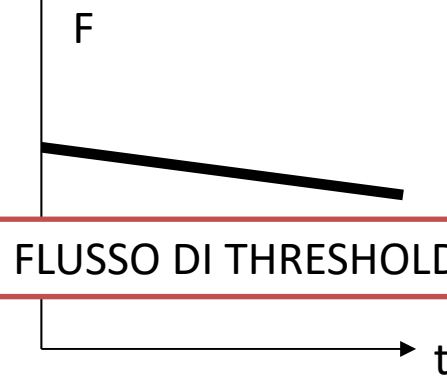
ASSENZA DI FOULING



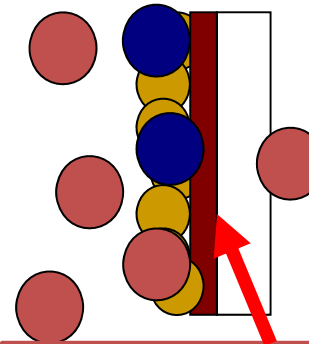
A TMP PIU' ELEVATE (P2 > P1)



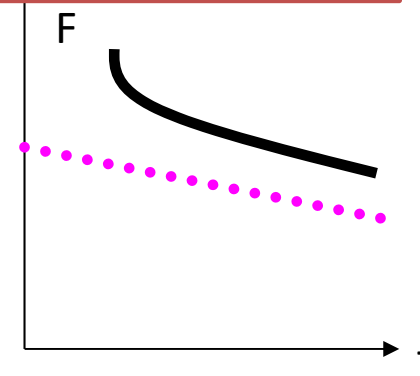
FOULING REVERSIBILE



AD ELEVATE TMP (P3 > P2)

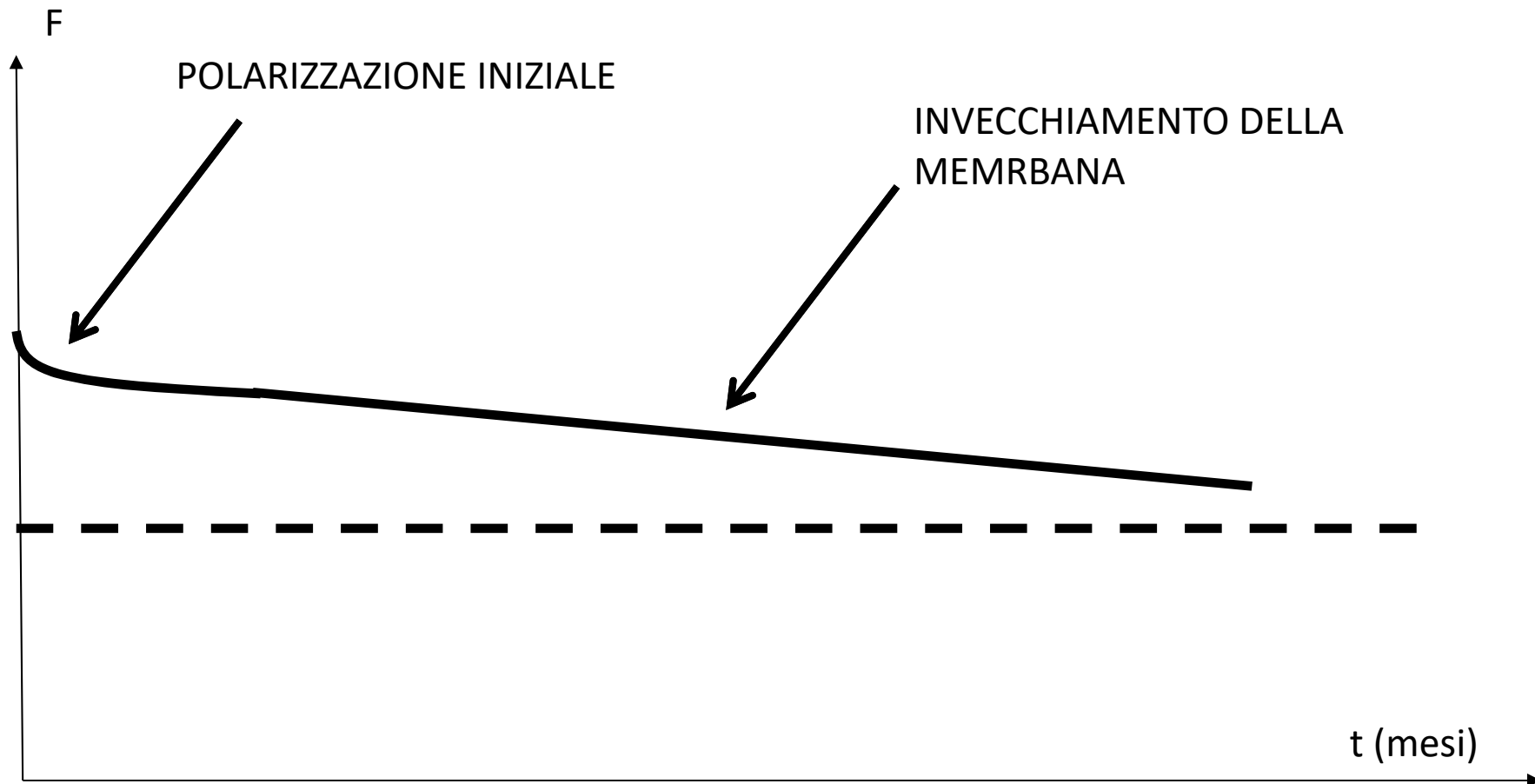


FOULING IRREVERSIBILE



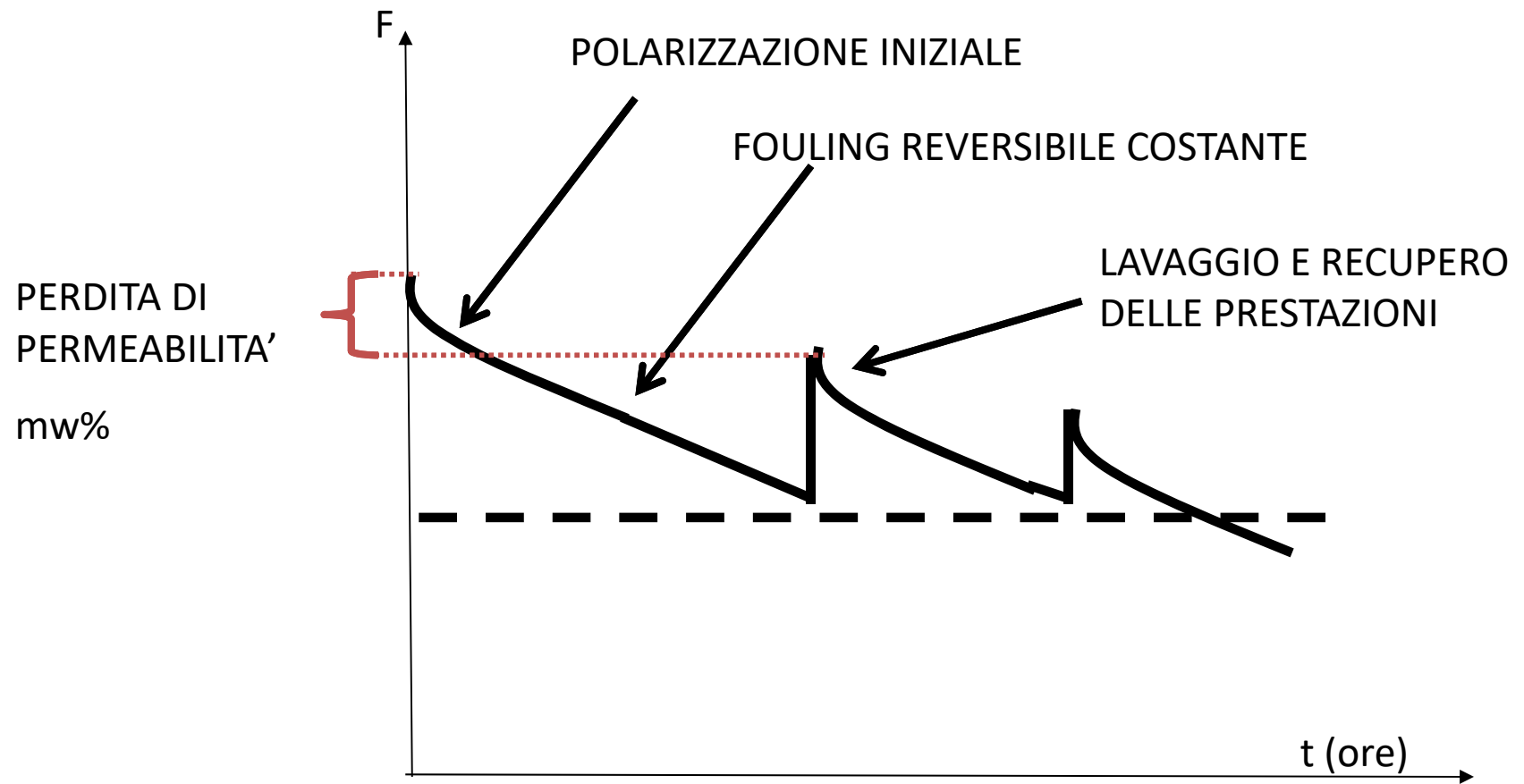
Fouling

PROFILO DEL FLUSSO DI PERMEATO IN
CONDIZIONI CRITICHE



Fouling

PROFILO DEL FLUSSO DI PERMEATO IN
CONDIZIONI DI THRESHOLD

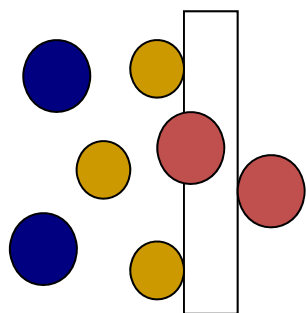


Questo andrebbe evitato!

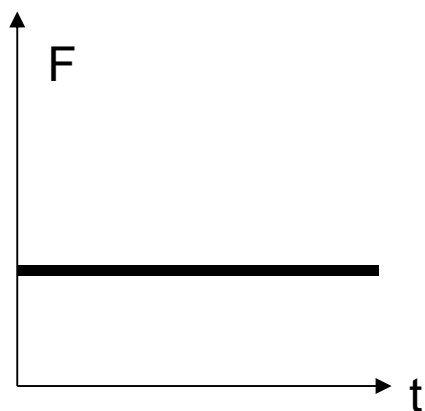


IL FLUSSO CRITICO

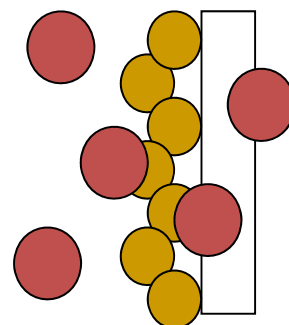
BASSA TMP (P1)



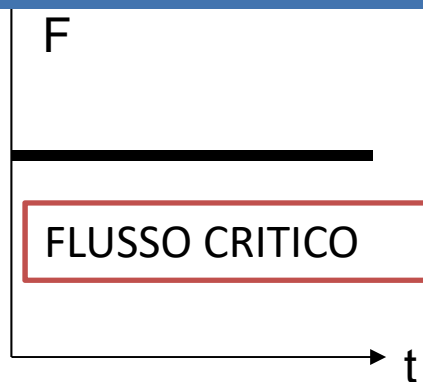
NIENTE FOULING



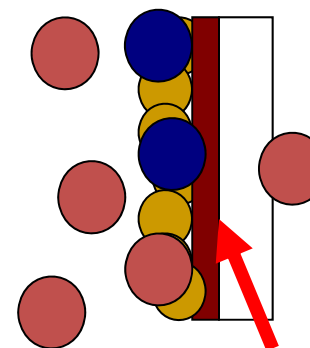
TMP PIU' ALTA (P2>P1)



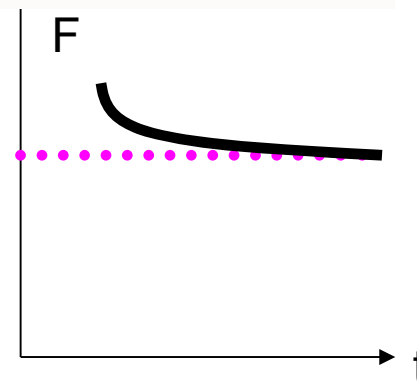
FOULING REVERSIBILE



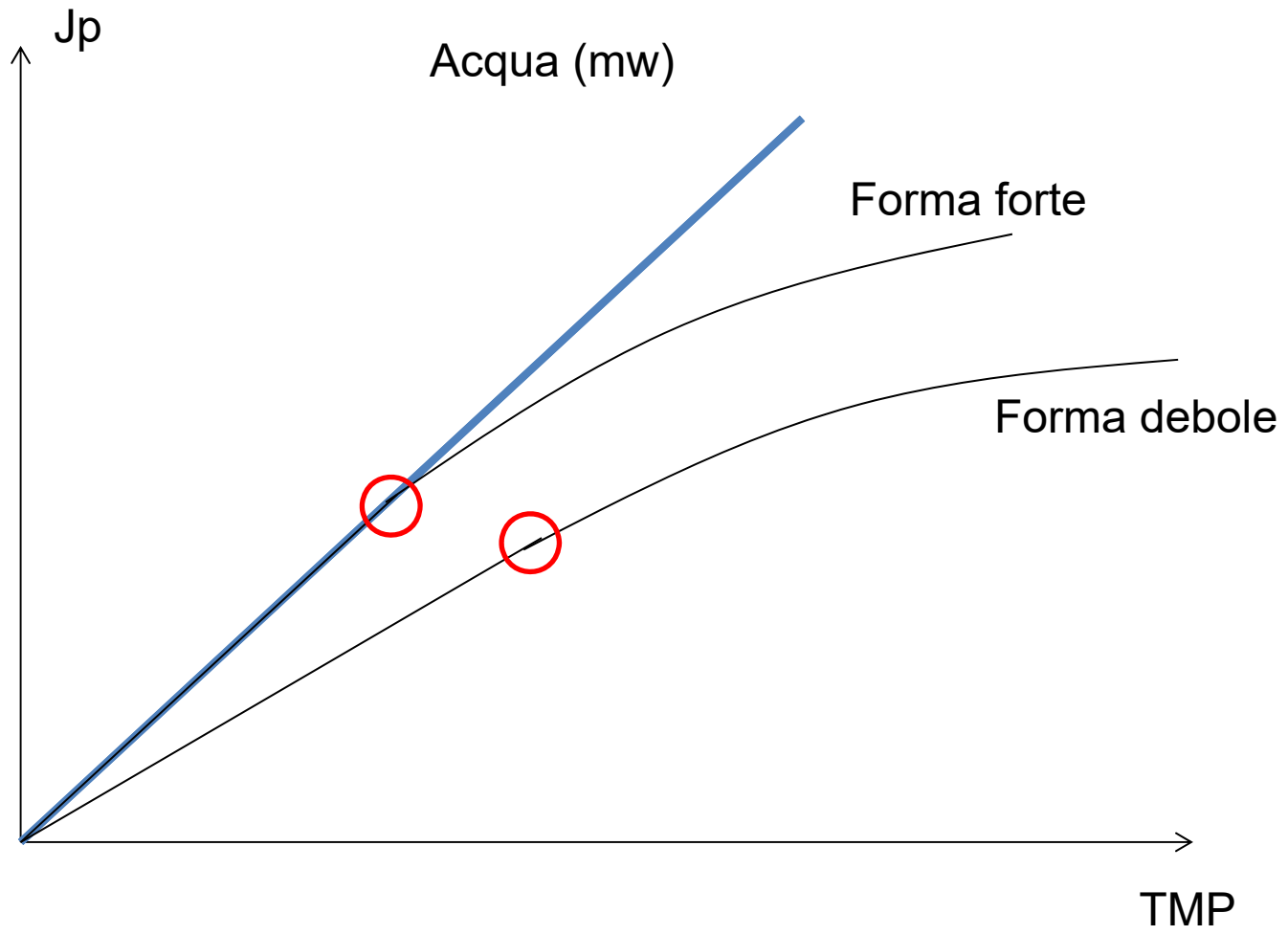
ALTA (P3>P2)



FOULING IRREVERSIBILE



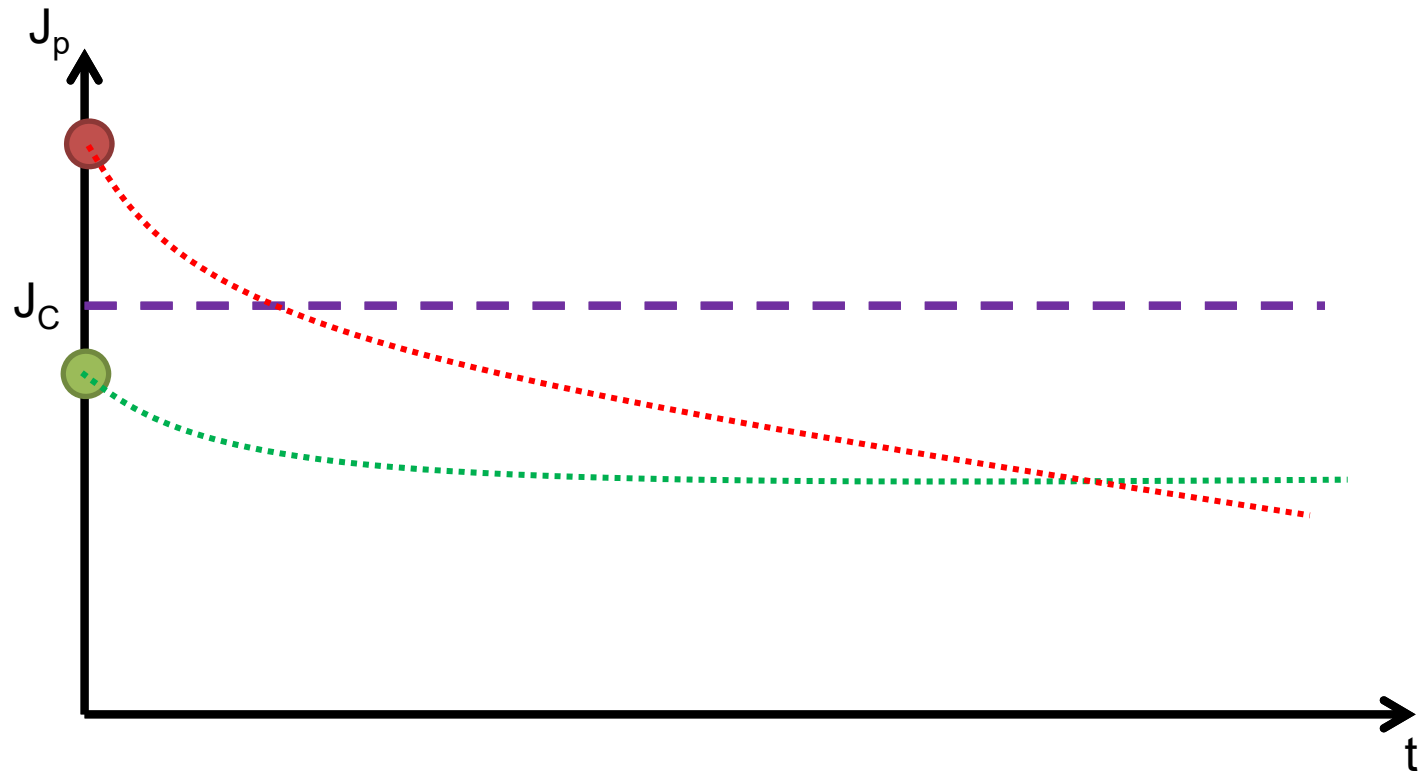
IL FLUSSO CRITICO



IL FLUSSO CRITICO

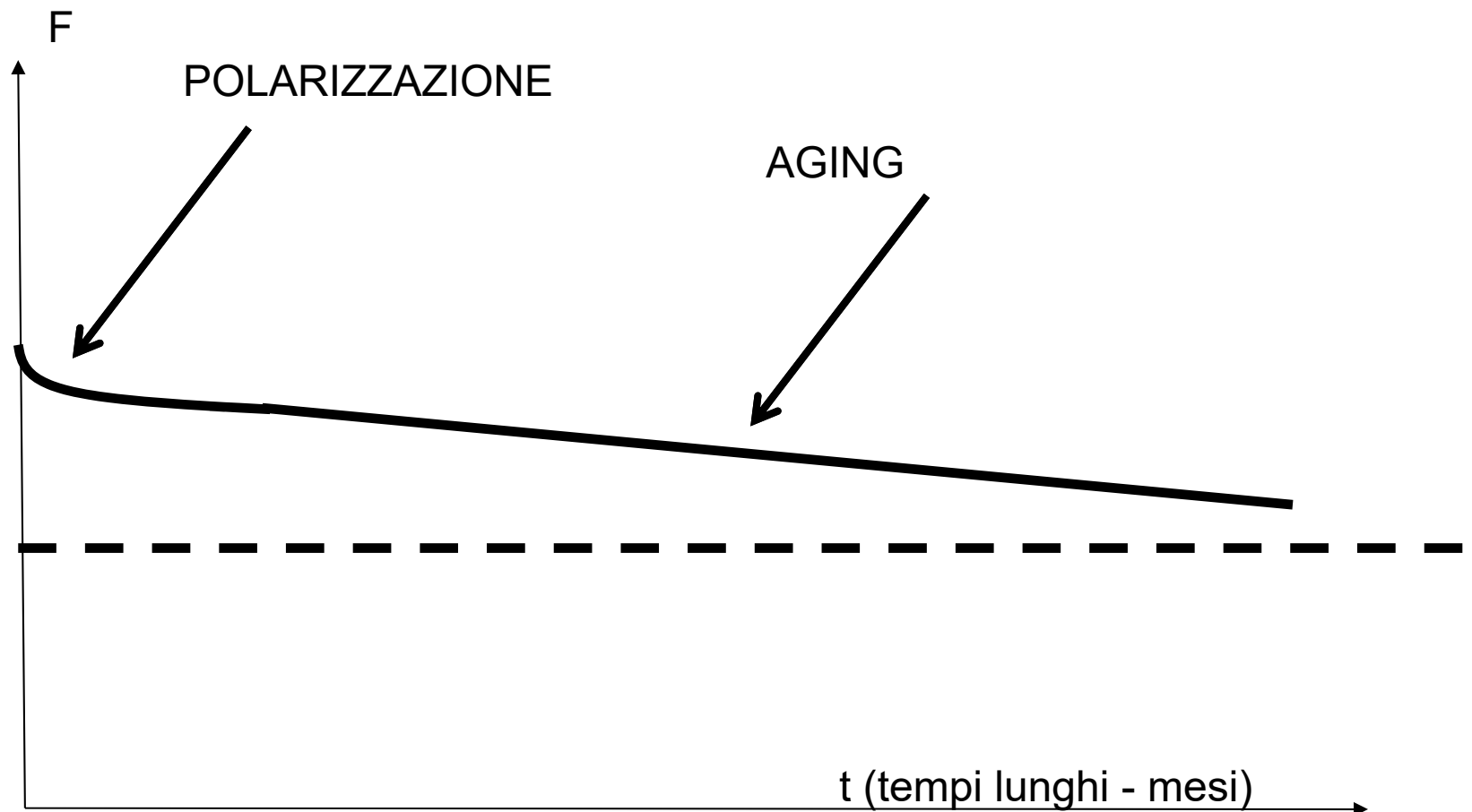
$$dm/dt = 0; J_p(t) \leq J_c$$

$$dm/dt = B (J_p(t) - J_c); J_p(t) > J_c$$

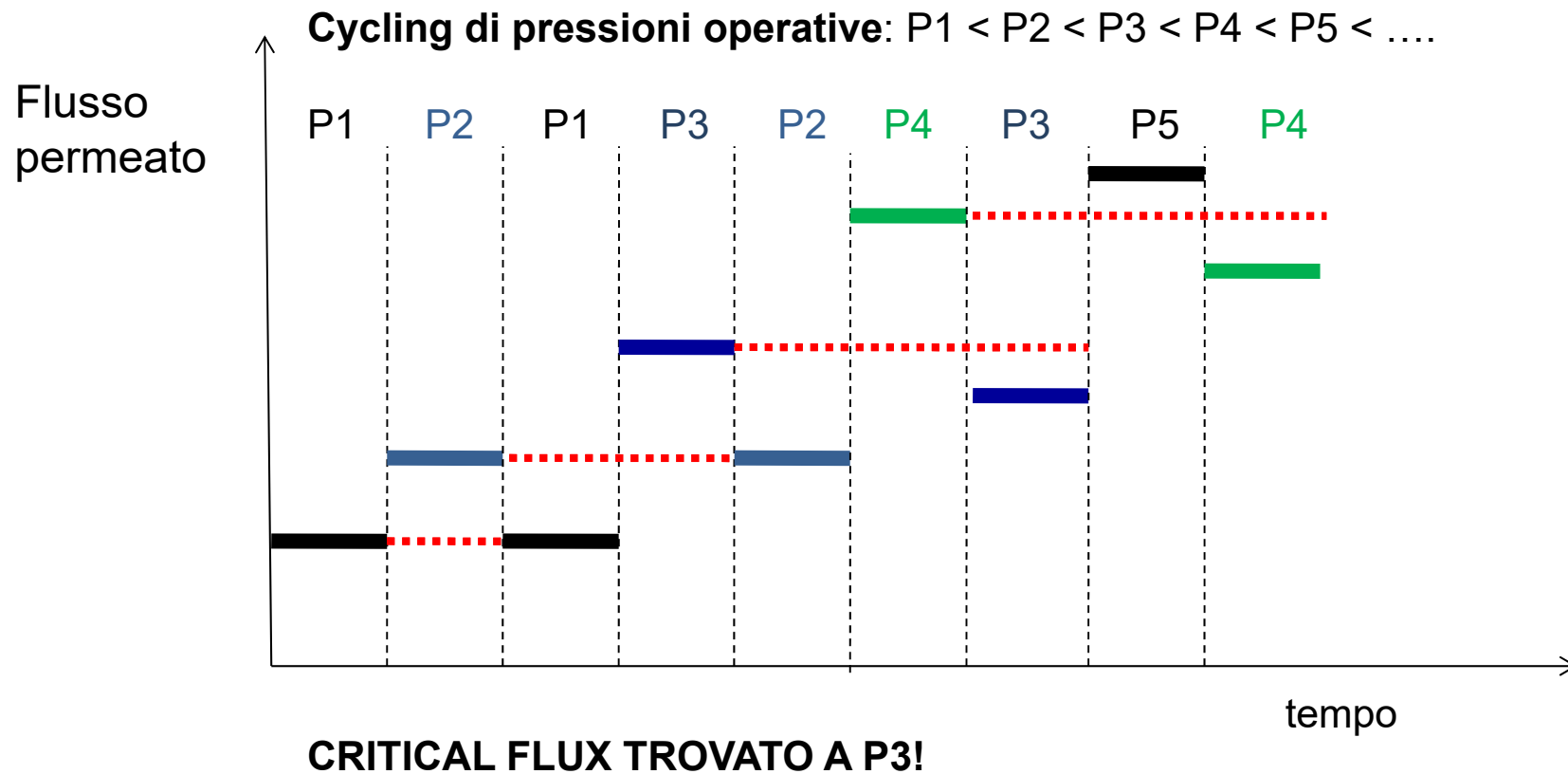


IL FLUSSO CRITICO

PROFILO DEL FLUSSO AL CRITICAL FLUX

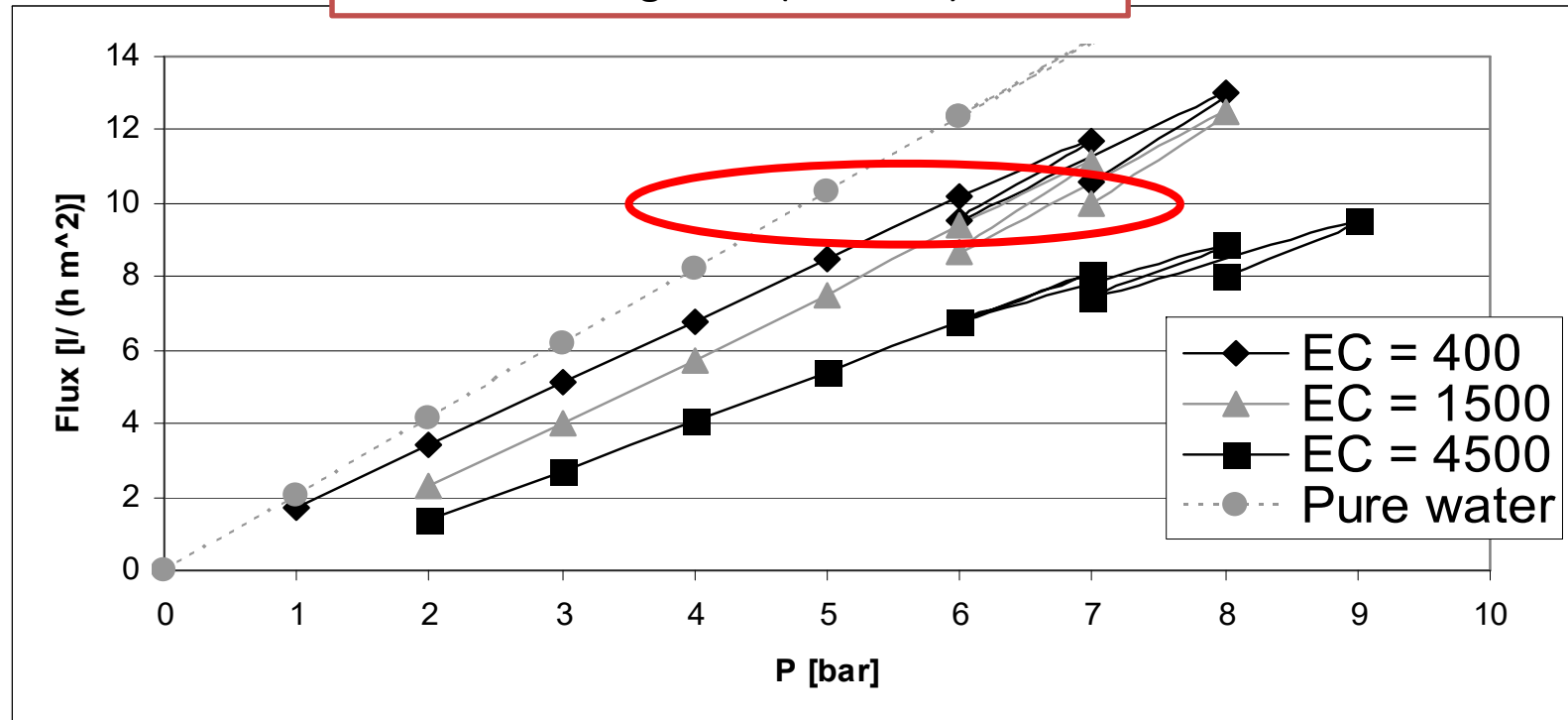


IL FLUSSO CRITICO - MISURA



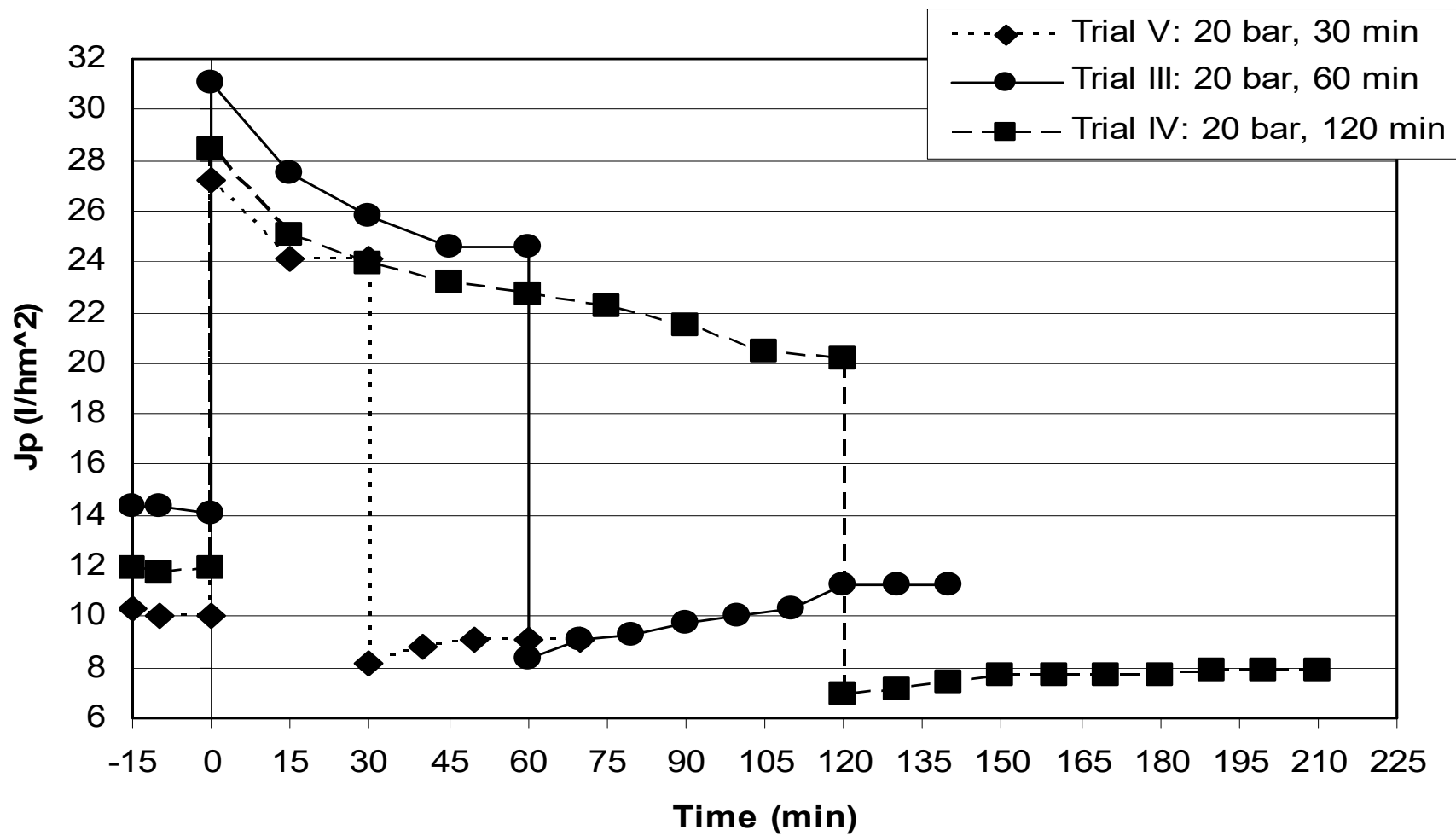
IL FLUSSO CRITICO - MISURA

Basso carico organico (Owww)



**Determinato attraverso l'uso del metodo del
pressure cycling.**

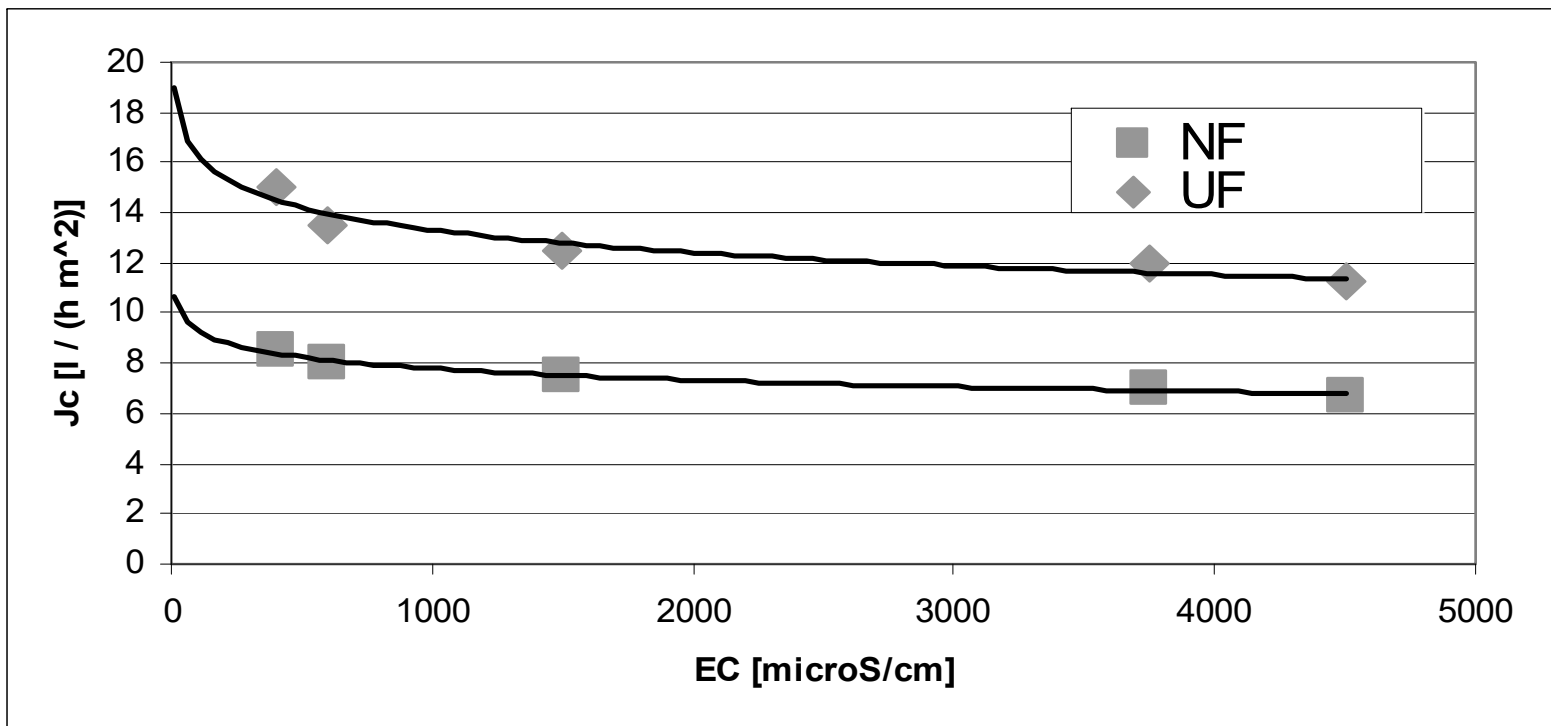
CONDIZIONI OPERATIVE SUPER CRITICHE



IL VALORE DEL FLUSSO CRITICO DIPENDE:

- Stabilità della soluzione
 - Z-potenziale
 - Distribuzione delle particelle sospese
- Concentrazione di soluto
- Idrodinamica

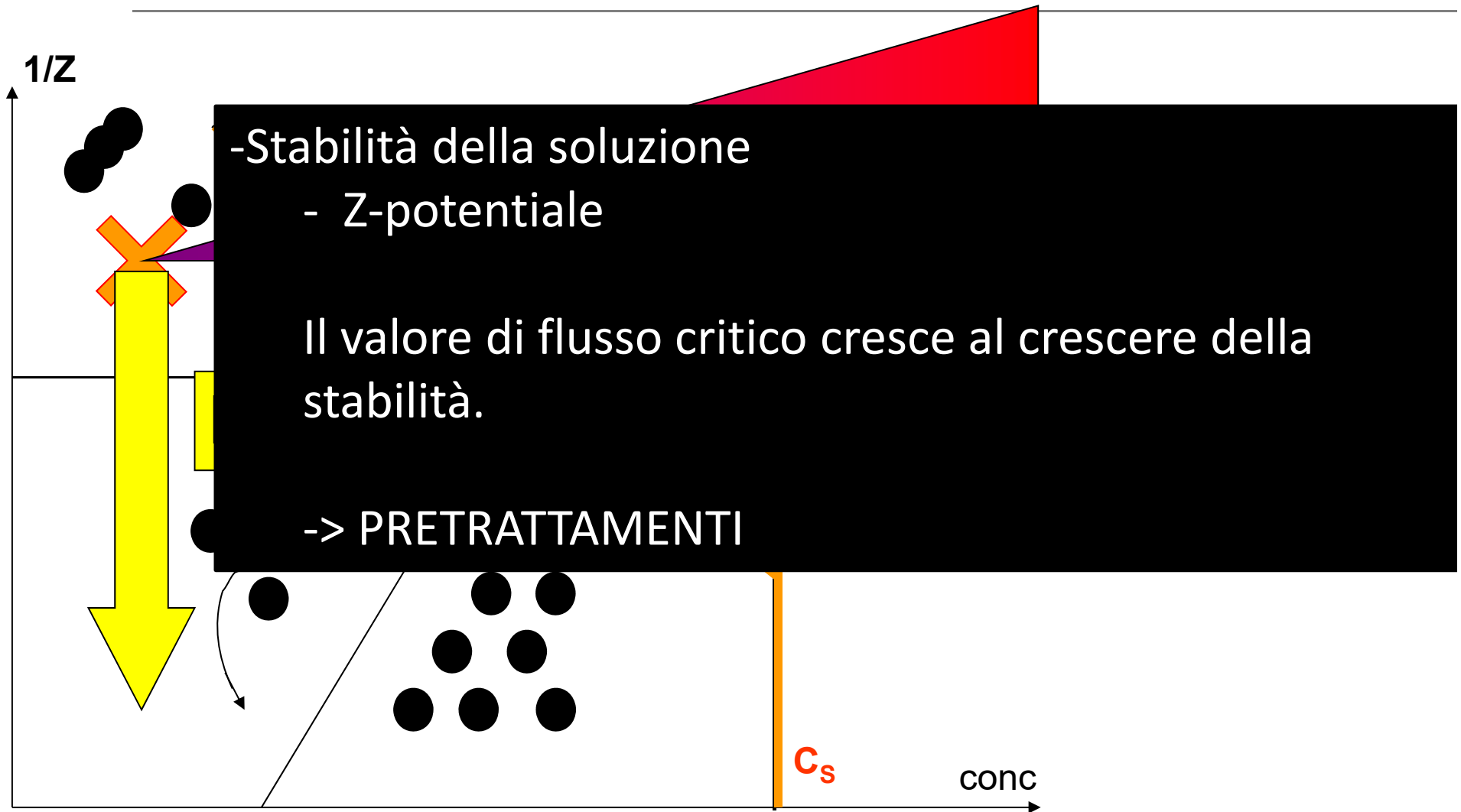
IL FLUSSO CRITICO



DIPENDENZA DALLA CONCENTRAZIONE
NELL'ALIMENTAZIONE:

$$J_{C, UF} = 22,24 - 1,292 \ln(EC)$$

$$J_{C, NF} = 12,35 - 0,659 \ln(EC)$$





CASE 2: PORE SIZE OF MEMBRANE **SAVIGLIERI** FOR PARTICLES (EZELO)

Il valore di flusso critico aumenta al decrescere della presenza di particelle avente dimensione pari da 1/10 fino a 10 volte la dimensione del poro della membrana.

→ PRETRATTAMENTO

MEMBRANA

IL FLUSSO CRITICO

IDRODINAMICA

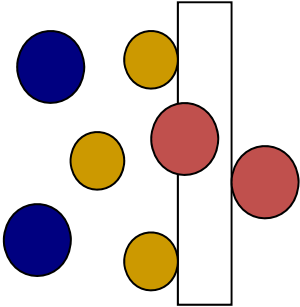
$$J_b(\text{Re}) = J_b(\text{Re} \rightarrow \infty) (1 - e^{-A \text{Re}})$$

TEMPERATURA

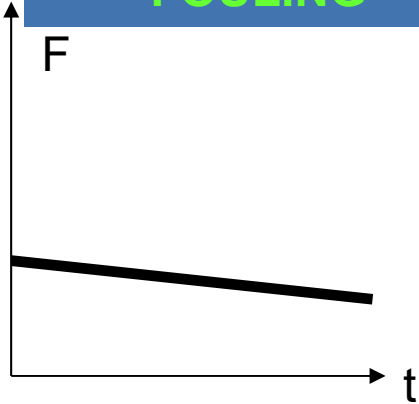
$$J_b(T) = A_T T^2 + B_T T + C_T; \quad T = (T_{\min}; T_{\max})$$

IL FLUSSO DI THRESHOLD

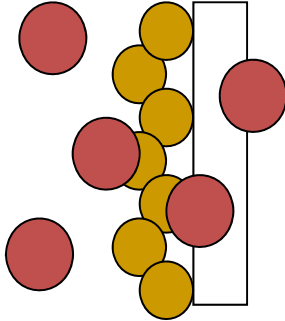
BASSA TMP (P1)



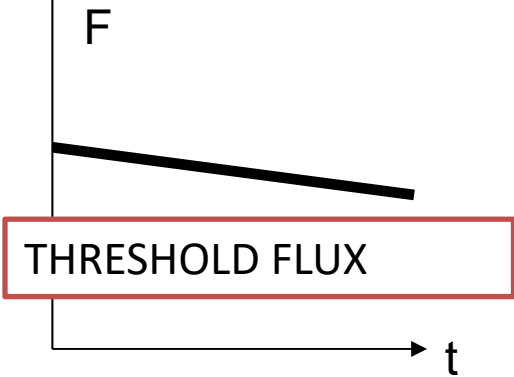
LEGGERO FOULING



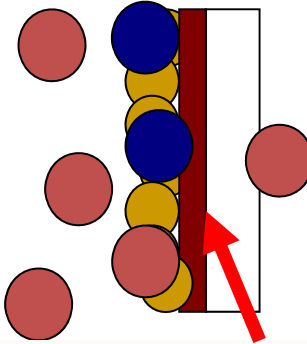
TMP PIU' ALTA (P2 > P1)



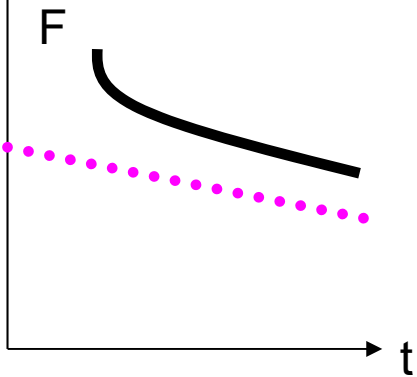
LEGGERO FOULING



ALTA TMP (P3 > P2)



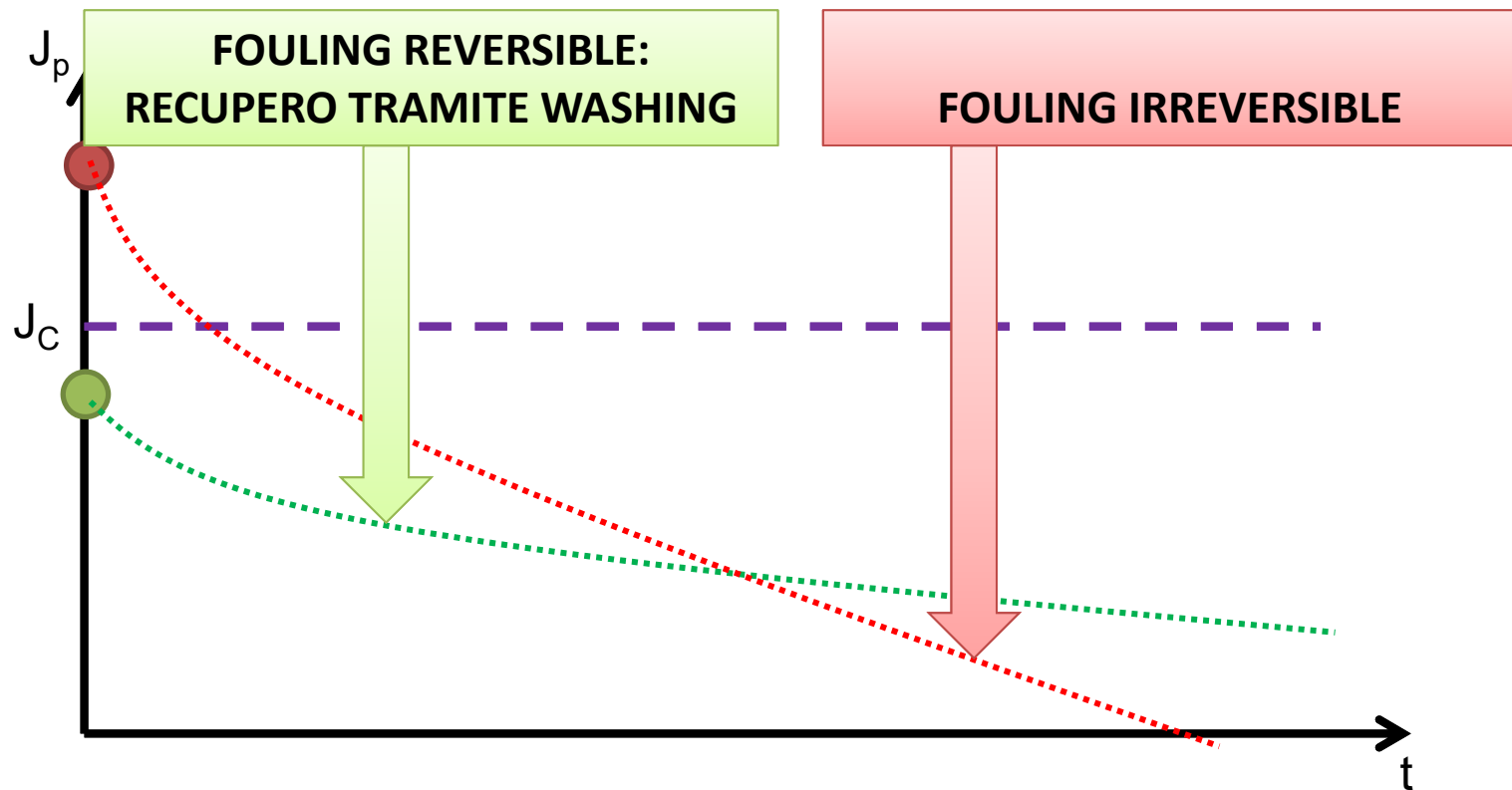
FOULING IRREVERSIBILE



IL FLUSSO DI THRESHOLD

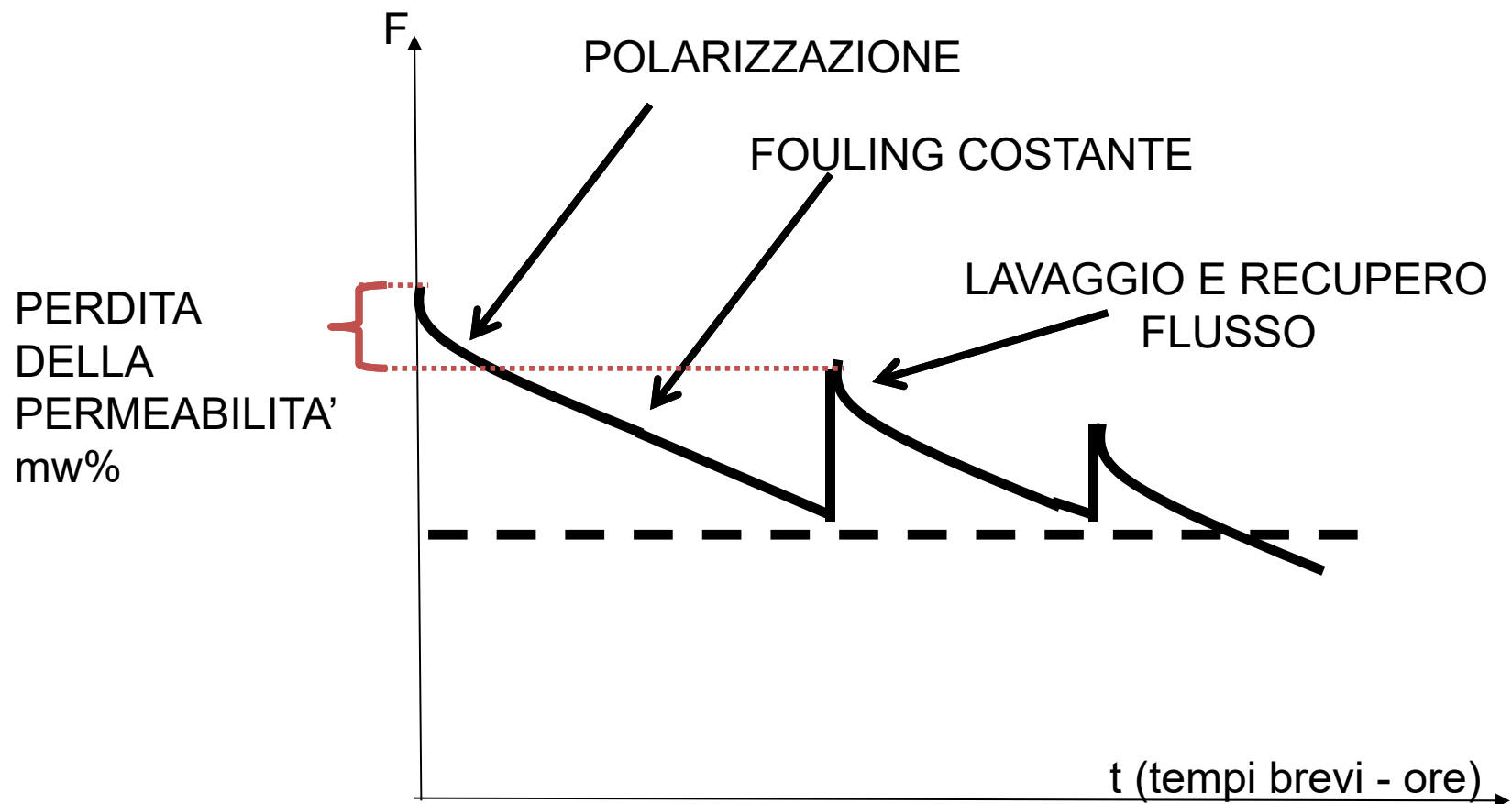
$$dm/dt = a; J_p(t) \leq J_{th}$$

$$dm/dt = a + b (J_p(t) - J_{th}); J_p(t) > J_{th}$$

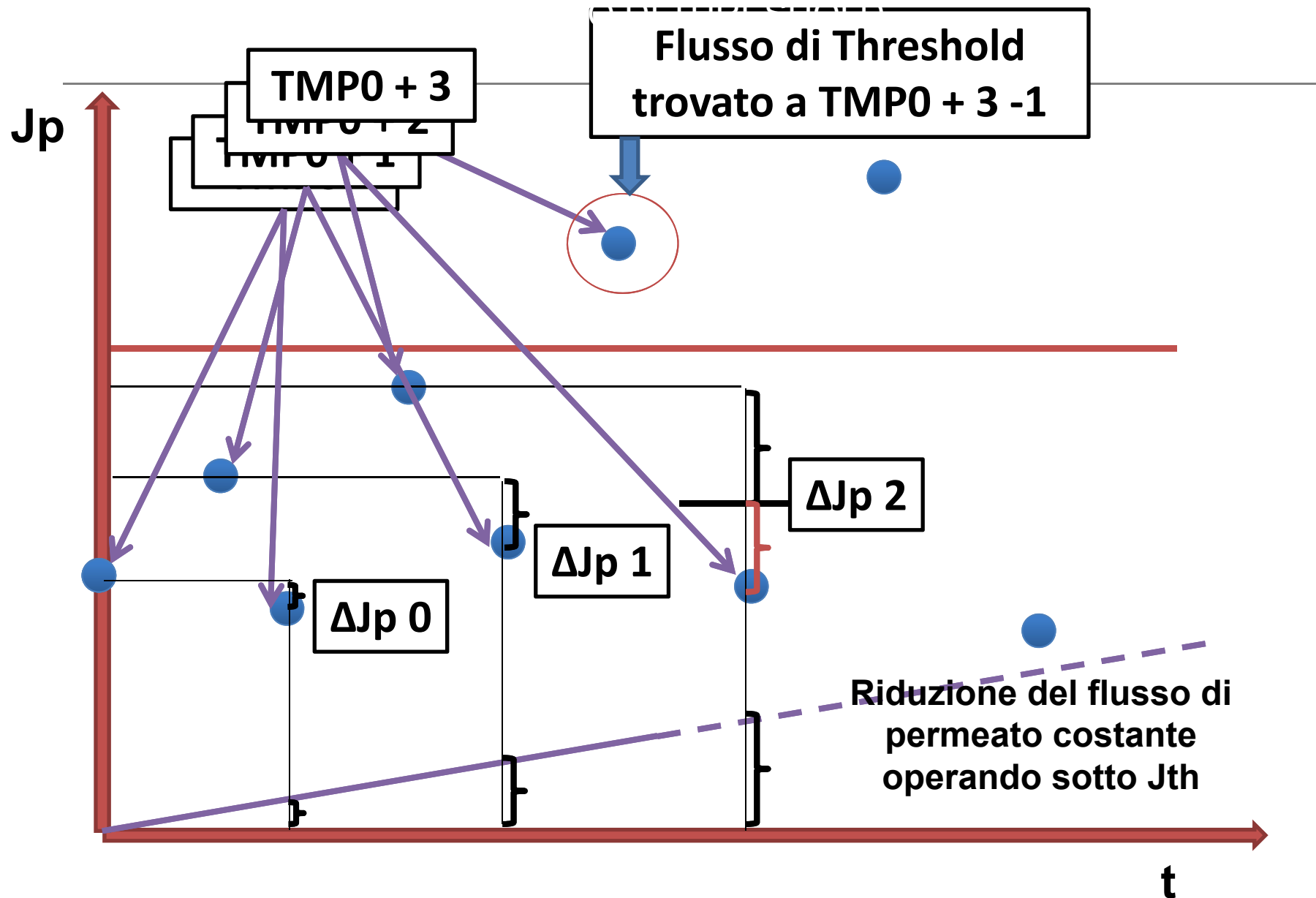


IL FLUSSO DI THRESHOLD

PROFILO DEL FLUSSO AL THRESHOLD FLUX

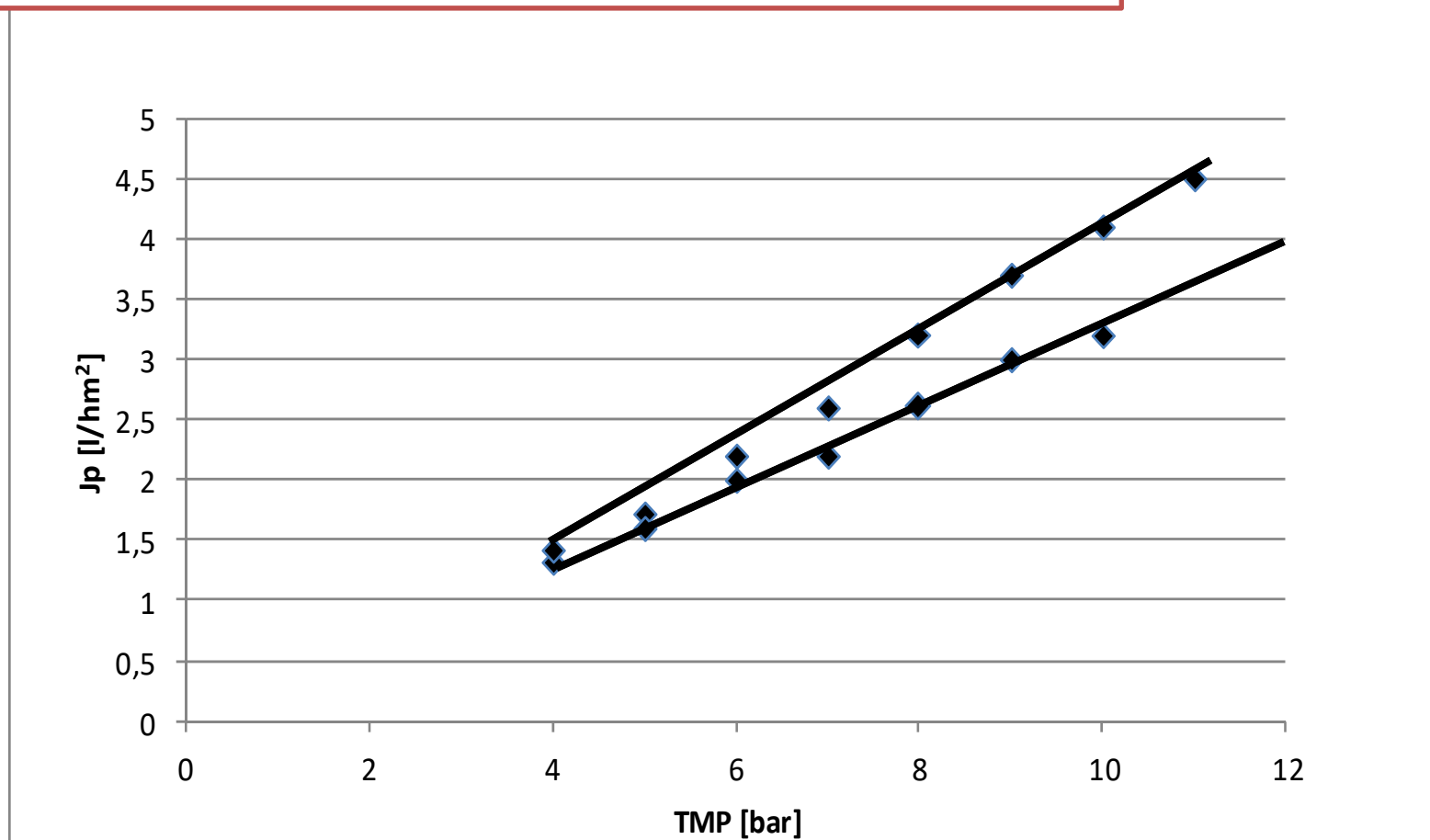


IL FLUSSO DI THRESHOLD - MISURA

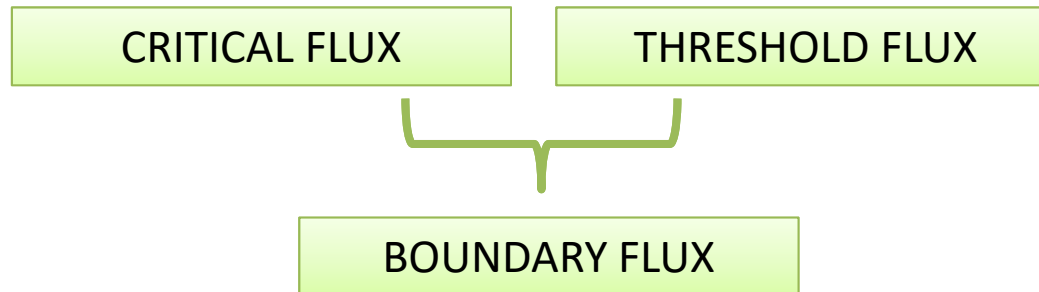


IL FLUSSO DI THRESHOLD

Determinazione per reflui ad alto carico organico (OMWW)



IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY



$$dm/dt = - \alpha; J_p(t) \leq J_b$$

$$dm/dt = - \alpha + \beta (J_p(t) - J_b); J_p(t) > J_b$$

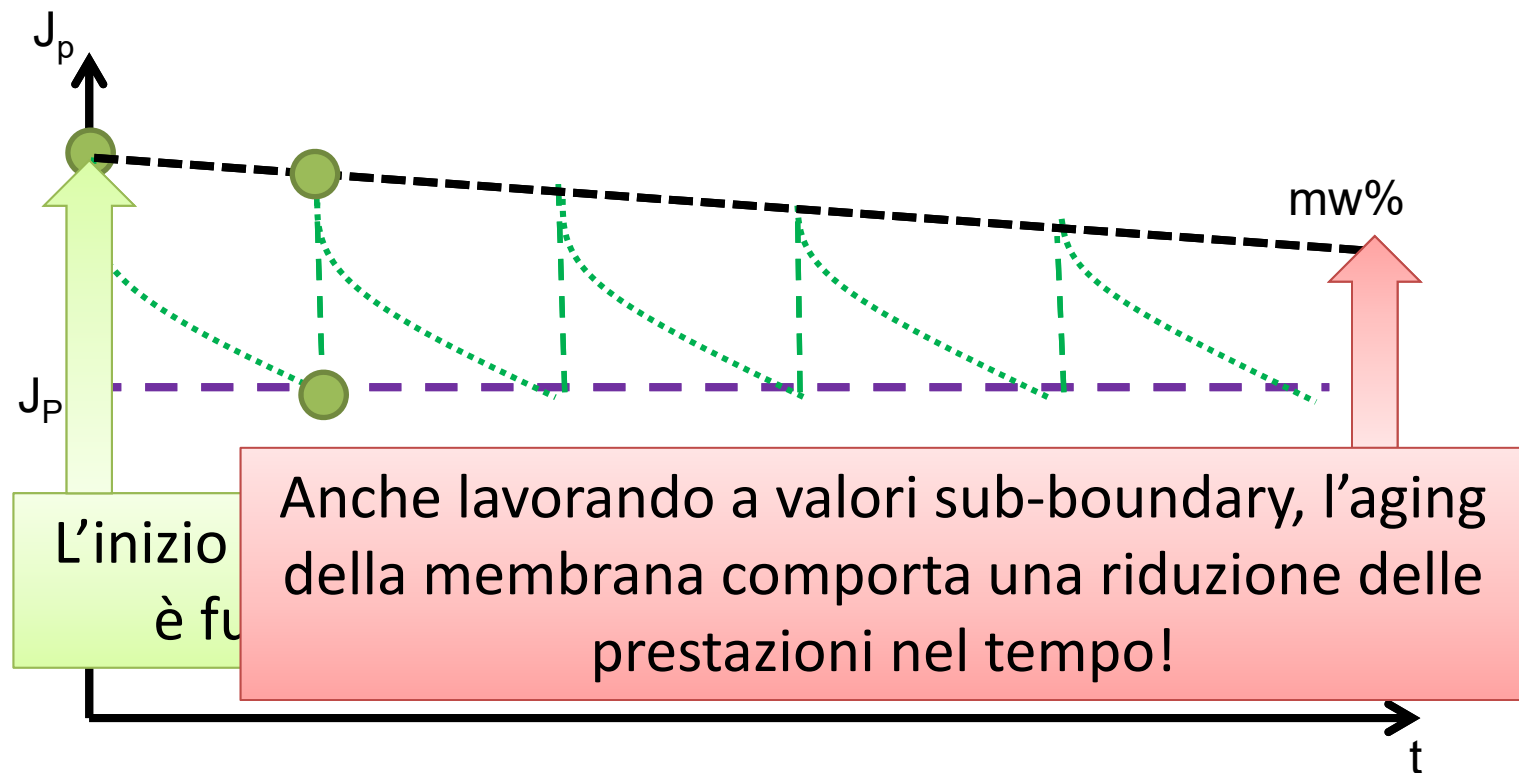
α , [$L h^{-2} m^{-2} bar^{-1}$], è chiamato il **sub-boundary fouling rate index**. È una costante.

β , [$h^{-1} m^{-2} bar^{-1}$], è chiamato il **super-boundary fouling rate index**. Non è una costante e cambia in funzione della TMP.

IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY

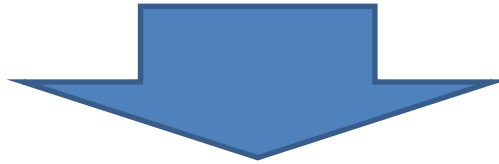
Ottimizzazione del processo a membrane, ipotesi:

1. $\alpha \neq 0$
2. Il flusso di permeato è sempre inferiore a J_b
3. J_p rappresenta il valore di progetto



IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY

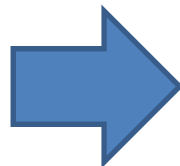
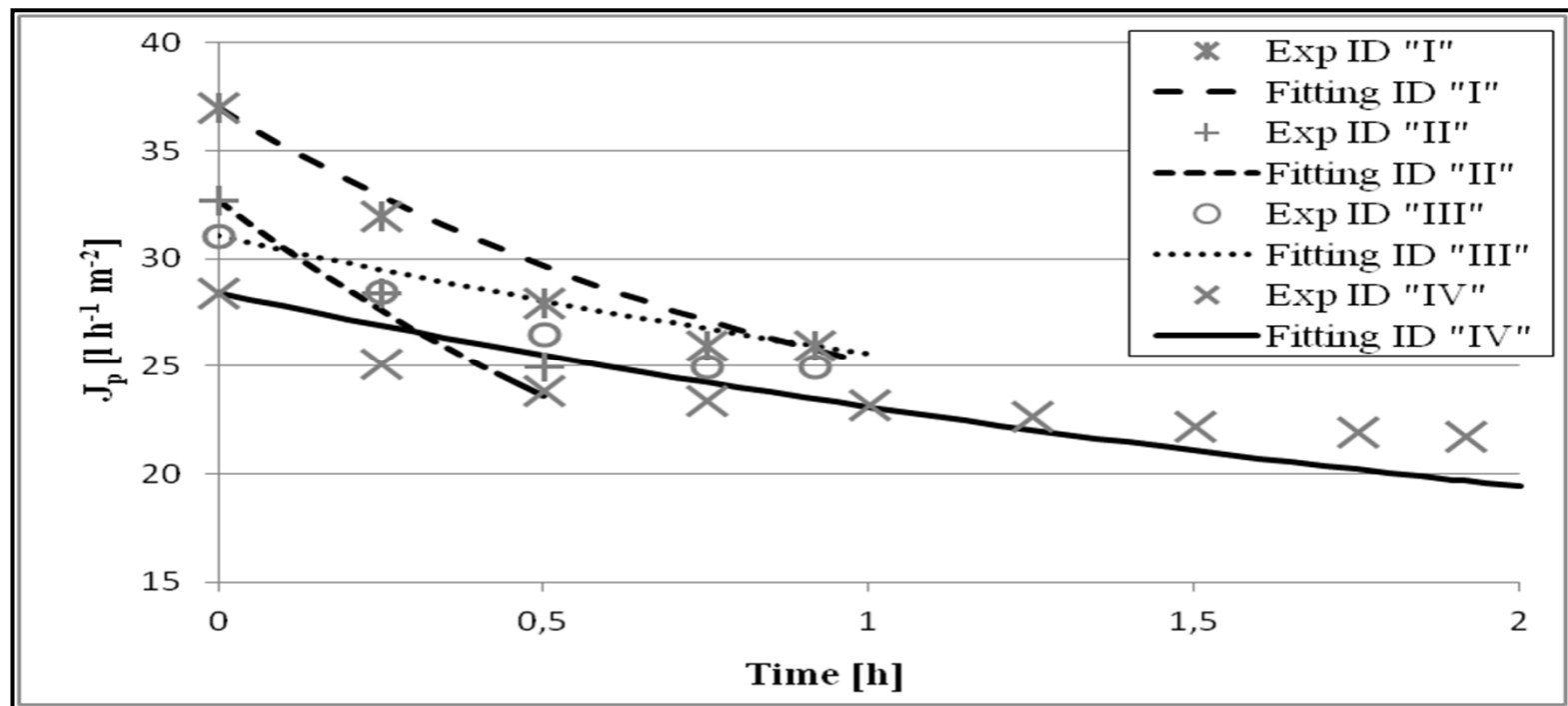
$$\begin{aligned} dm/dt &= -\alpha; J_p(t) \leq J_b \\ dm/dt &= -\alpha + \beta (J_p(t) - J_b); J_p(t) > J_b \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} J_p(t) &= J_p(0) - \alpha \text{TMP}(t) t; J_p(0 \div t) \leq J_b \\ J_p(t) &= J_p(0) + \beta^{-1} (\alpha + \alpha J_p(0) - \beta J_b) (\exp (-\beta \text{TMP} t) - 1); J_p(0 \div t) > J_b \end{aligned}$$

IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY

$$\beta (\text{TMP}) = \zeta (\text{TMP} - \text{TMP}_b)^\varepsilon$$



$$\beta (\text{TMP}) = \zeta (\text{TMP} - \text{TMP}_b) \quad (8)$$

$$\lim [\text{TMP} \rightarrow \text{TMP}_b] \beta (\text{TMP}) = 0 \quad (9)$$

IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY - EQUAZIONI

$$J_p(t) = J_p(0) - \alpha \text{TMP}(t) t; J_p(0 \div t) \leq J_b$$

$$J_p(t) = J_p(0) + \beta^{-1} (\alpha + \alpha J_p(0) - \beta J_b) (\exp (-\beta \text{TMP} t) - 1); J_p(0 \div t) > J_b$$

$$\beta (\text{TMP}) = \zeta (\text{TMP} - \text{TMP}_b)$$

$$\lim [\text{TMP} \rightarrow \text{TMP}_b] \beta (\text{TMP}) = 0$$

IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY -
EQUAZIONI

IDRODINAMICA:

$$J_b(\text{Re}) = J_b(\text{Re} \rightarrow \infty) (1 - e^{-A \text{Re}})$$

TEMPERATURA:

$$J_b(\text{T}) = A_T \text{T}^2 + B_T \text{T} + C_T$$

IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY - EQUAZIONI

$$J_p(t) = J_p(0) - \alpha \text{TMP}(t) t; J_p(0 \div t) \leq J_b$$

$$J_p(t) = J_p(0) + \beta^{-1} (\alpha + \alpha J_p(0) - \beta J_b) (\exp (-\beta \text{TMP} t) - 1); J_p(0 \div t) > J_b$$

$$\beta (\text{TMP}) = \zeta (\text{TMP} - \text{TMP}_b)$$

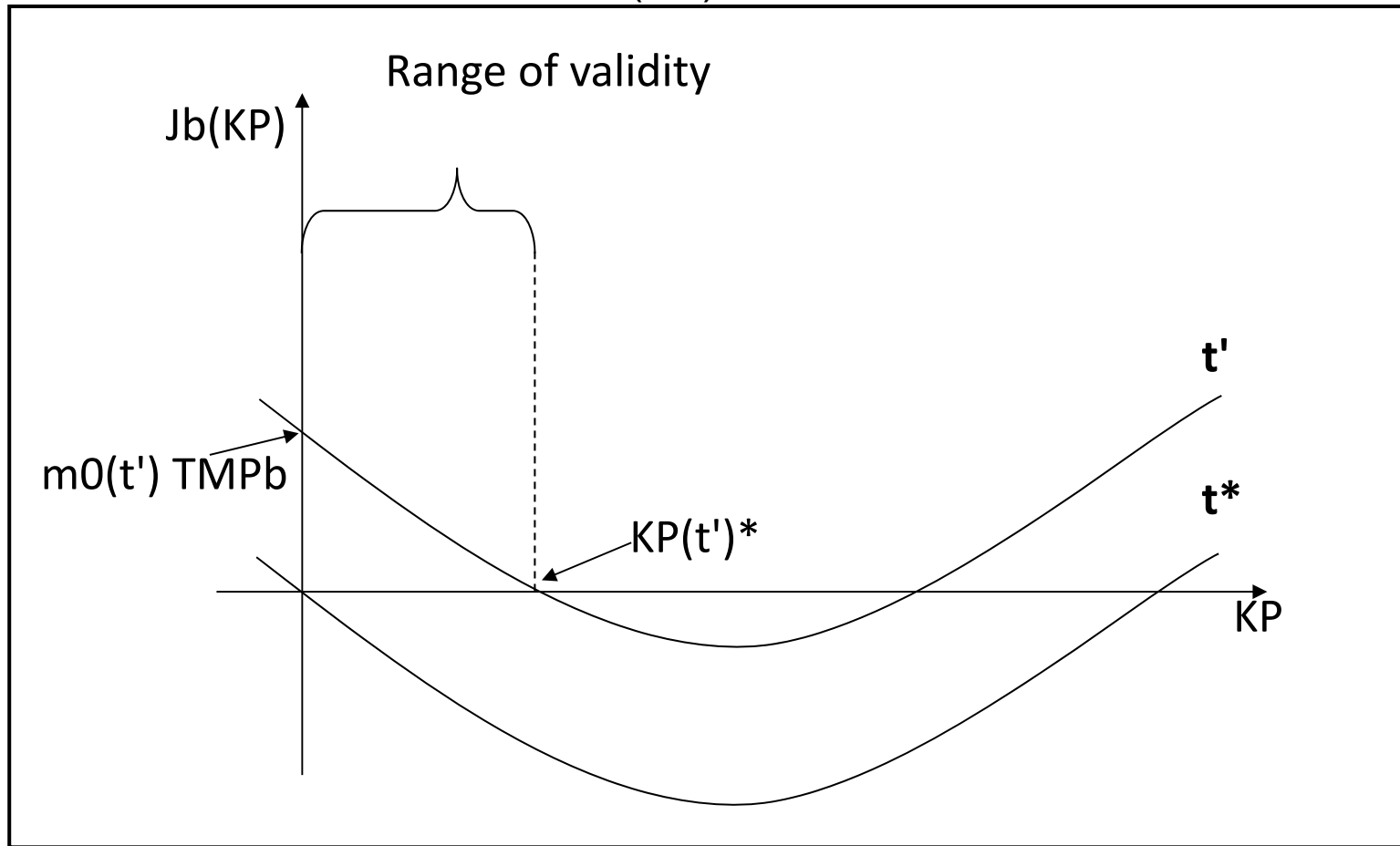
$$\lim [\text{TMP} \rightarrow \text{TMP}_b] \beta (\text{TMP}) = 0$$

$$J_b (\text{Re}) = J_b (\text{Re} \rightarrow \infty) (1 - e^{-A \text{Re}})$$

$$J_b (T) = A_T T^2 + B_T T + C_T$$

IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY

IN FUNZIONE DELLE CARATTERISTICHE DELL'ALIMENTAZIONE
(KP)



$$J_b(KP,t) = w P_b(0) - \alpha t P_b(0) - [w p_1 - \alpha p_1 t + m_1 P_b(0)] KP + m_1 p_1 KP^2$$

IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY

- $\lim [KP \rightarrow 0] J_b(KP, t) = w(t)$.
- La curva è sempre convessa, since $(m' p) > 0$, e ha sempre due radici. La prima verrà denominata KP^* , e rappresenta la concentrazione limite di inquinante tale da portare il sistema a lavorare in condizioni super-boundary anche a valori di TMP prossimi allo zero.
- Per $[t \rightarrow \infty]$, il minimo tende a $-\infty$; ovvero $J_b(KP)$ si riducono nel tempo. Esiste un tempo t^* per ogni KP per le quali il flusso di permeato si azzerà.
- La pressione operativa P_b non è funzione del tempo.
- La validità della curva sussiste solo nell'intervallo $[0, KP^*]$.

IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY - EQUAZIONI

$$J_p(t) = J_p(0) - \alpha \text{TMP}(t) t; J_p(0 \div t) \leq J_b$$

$$J_p(t) = J_p(0) + \beta^{-1} (\alpha + \alpha J_p(0) - \beta J_b) (\exp (-\beta \text{TMP} t) - 1); J_p(0 \div t) > J_b$$

$$\beta (\text{TMP}) = \zeta (\text{TMP} - \text{TMP}_b)$$

$$\lim [\text{TMP} \rightarrow \text{TMP}_b] \beta (\text{TMP}) = 0$$

$$J_b (\text{Re}) = J_b (\text{Re} \rightarrow \infty) (1 - e^{-A \text{Re}})$$

$$J_b (T) = A_T T^2 + B_T T + C_T$$

$$J_b(\text{KP},t) = w P_b(0) - \alpha t P_b(0) - [w p_1 - \alpha p_1 t + m_1 P_b(0)] \text{KP} + m_1 p_1 \text{KP}^2$$

$$m(\text{KP},t) = w - m' \text{KP}$$

$$\pi(\text{KP}) = p \text{KP}$$

**IL MODELLO DESCRIVE IL SISTEMA IN
FUNZIONE DI:
TMP, KP, Re, T, t**

IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY NEI
PROCESSI CONTINUI

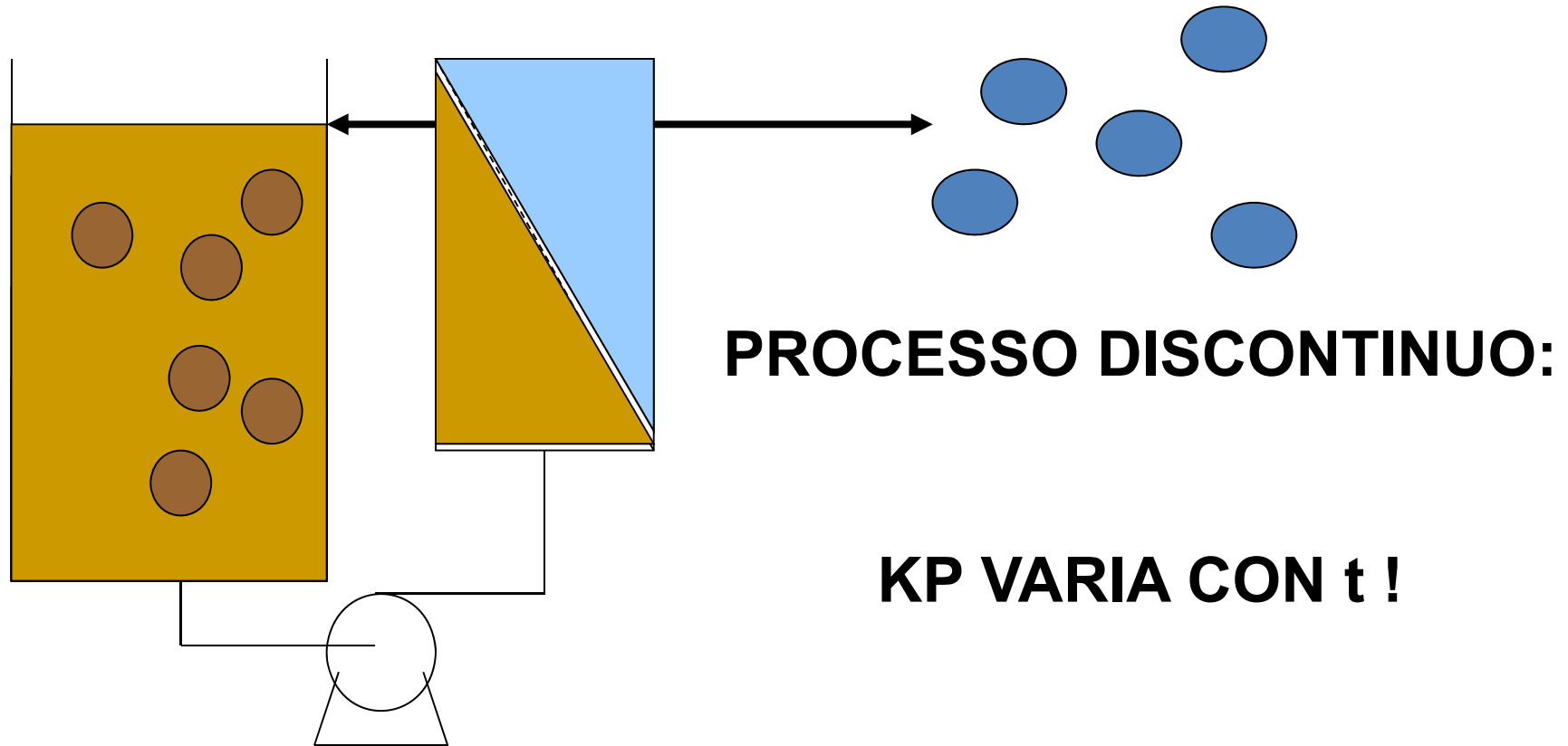
**PROCESSO CONTINUO: CONTROLLO DEL FOULING
FACILE!**

**Si impongono condizioni operative lontane dal flusso di
boundary (- 10%).**

**Bisogna eventualmente incrementare il valore di J_b , non la
TMP.**

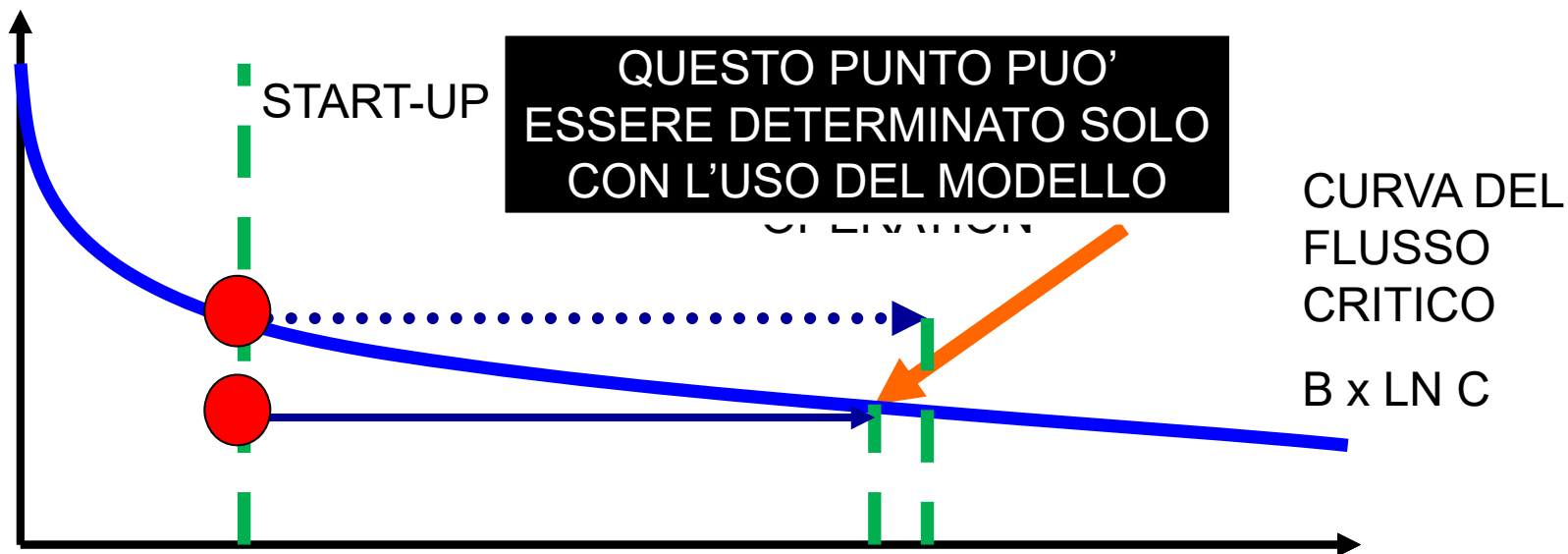
**La compensazione sulla pressione serve solo per variazioni
nel valore della pressione osmotica.**

IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY NEI PROCESSI DISCONTINUI



IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY NEI PROCESSI DISCONTINUI

FLUSSO



Strategy 1: L'operazione inizia in condizioni critiche, passa in condizioni super-critiche molto velocemente.

Strategy 2: L'operazione parte in condizioni sub-critiche fino alla fine della separazione.

IL FLUSSO DI BOUNDARY NEI
PROCESSI DISCONTINUI

**CONTROLLO DEL PROCESSO DISCONTINUO:
NON FACILE!**

**Neecessita un modello di simulazione per la corretta
determinazione dei parametri operativi.**

Parametri

SONO TUTTI FUNZIONE DELLE CONDIZIONI OPERATIVE (**TMP**):

- **PRODUTTIVITA'**

PERMEATE FLUX

$$J_p = m (P - \pi) = m \text{ TMP}$$

- **SELETTIVITA'**

REJECTION OF SOLUTES

$$R = \sigma [\text{TMP} / (\text{TMP} + \beta)]$$

- **LONGEVITA'**

FOULING

$$J_p(t) = (m \text{ TMP} - J_c) \text{EXP} (-B t) + J_c$$

Parametri

- **PRODUTTIVITA'**

Determina il valore dell'area di membrana $A \rightarrow$ CAPEX

- **SELECTIVITY**

Determina la qualità del permeato \rightarrow Target di prodotto

- **LONGEVITY**

Determina la sopravvivenza della membrana \rightarrow OPEX

ESEMPIO DI DESIGN

Per il design servono queste informazioni di input.

Input parameter	Description
A	
σ	selectivity
γ	
p	Fitting parameter of the osmotic pressure
m'	Fitting parameter of membrane permeability
J_b	Boundary flux value
TMP _b	Operating boundary pressure
α	Sub-boundary fouling rate index
w	Pure water permeability
KP(0)	Starting value of KP
V(0)	Starting feedstock volume
mw%	Cleaning efficiency

VANNO DETERINATI PER VIA SPERIMENTALE UNA VOLTA SOLA!

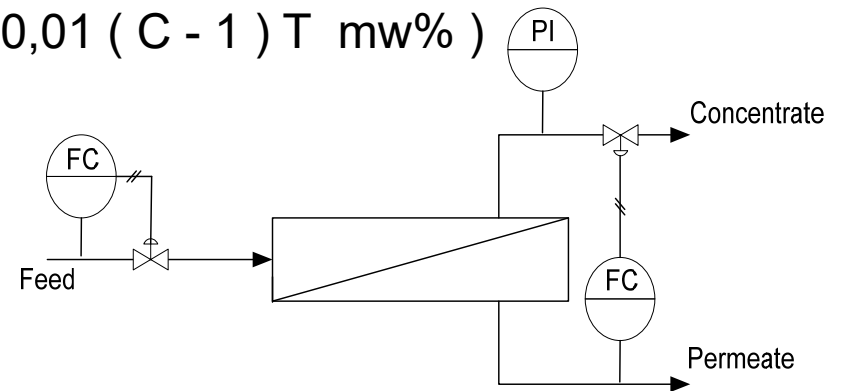
ESEMPIO DI DESIGN

A seconda del controllo:

Flusso di permeato controllata

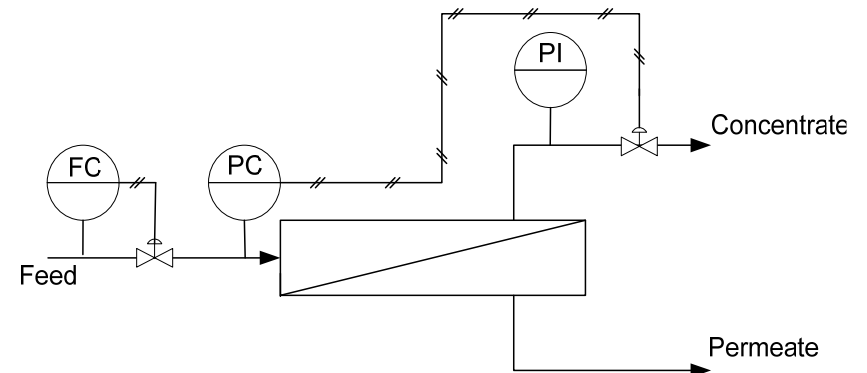
$$A_F = F_p^* (1 - 0,01 \delta_F)^{-1} J_b (K P^*)^{-1} (1 + 0,01 (C - 1) T \text{ mw\%})$$

MODELLO
RICHIESTO



P controllata

$$A_P = F_p^* (J_b(0) - 0,5 \alpha \text{ TMP}_b (1 - 0,01 \delta_P) T)^{-1} (1 + 0,01 (C - 1) T \text{ mw\%})$$



ESEMPIO DI DESIGN

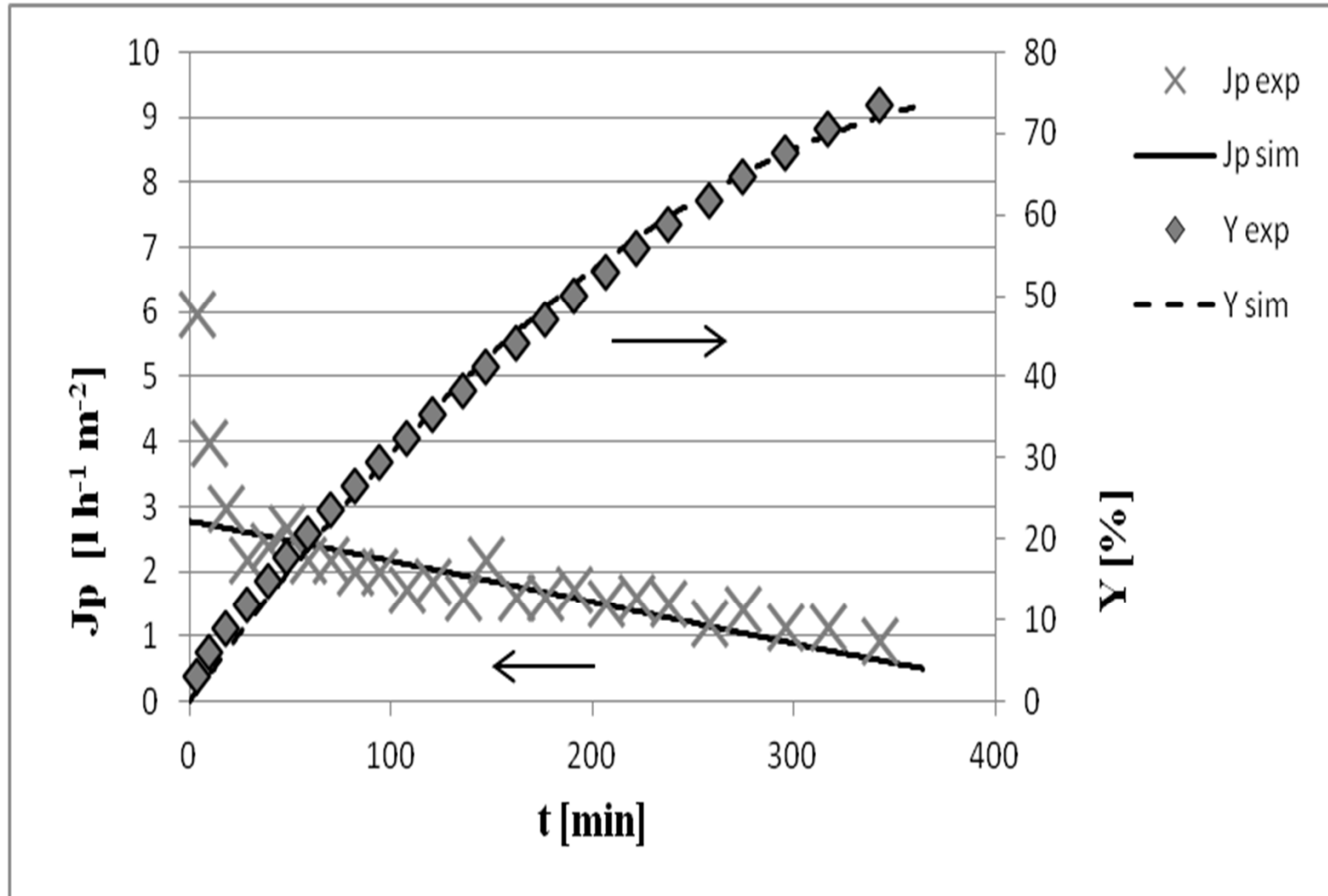
Type	Id	w [l h ⁻¹ m ⁻² bar ⁻¹]	Dp [nm]	P_{max} [bar]	
UF	Osmonics model GM	1.1	2.0	16	
		UF		NF	
COD [mg/l] (KP)		20101		6843	
pH [-]		3.0		3.1	
Electroconductivity [mS cm⁻¹]		7.52		3.69	
Suspended solids [g/l]		3.9		0.0	
		UF		NF	
		PCM	LTE	PCM	LTE
J_b [l h⁻¹ m⁻²]		5.90	5.84	6.41	6.32
TMP_b [bar]		10	10	9	9
α [l h⁻² m⁻² bar⁻¹]		27.0 10 ⁻³	26.4 10 ⁻³	19.1 10 ⁻³	18.2 10 ⁻³

ESEMPIO DI DESIGN

Membrane type	UF	NF
Operation mode	Batch at constant TMP sub boundary	Batch at constant TMP sub boundary
A [m²]	2.51	2.51
δ_p [%]	5.0	5.9
P [bar]	9.5	8.5
σ [-]	0.15	0.65
γ [-]	1.5	0.6
p_1 [bar⁻¹ KP⁻¹]	0	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$
m_1 [l h⁻¹ m⁻² bar⁻¹ KP⁻¹]	$2.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$5.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$
P_b [bar]	10.0	9.0
α [l h⁻² m⁻² bar⁻¹]	$27.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$19.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$
w [l h⁻¹ m⁻² bar⁻¹]	1.05	1.11
KP(0) [mg/l]	COD: 20000	COD: 6800
V(0) [l]	34	25

	UF		NF	
	EXP	SIM	EXP	SIM
Y* [%]	73.5	73.5	84.0	84.0
τ [min]	343	365	179	183

ESEMPIO DI DESIGN



ESEMPIO DI DESIGN

	UF	NF
Y* [%]	95.0	95.0
δ [%]	5.0	5.0
T [min]	600	600
C [-]	270	270
Δw% [% min⁻¹]	2.66 10 ⁻⁴	1.50 10 ⁻⁴
V(0) [l]	855	812

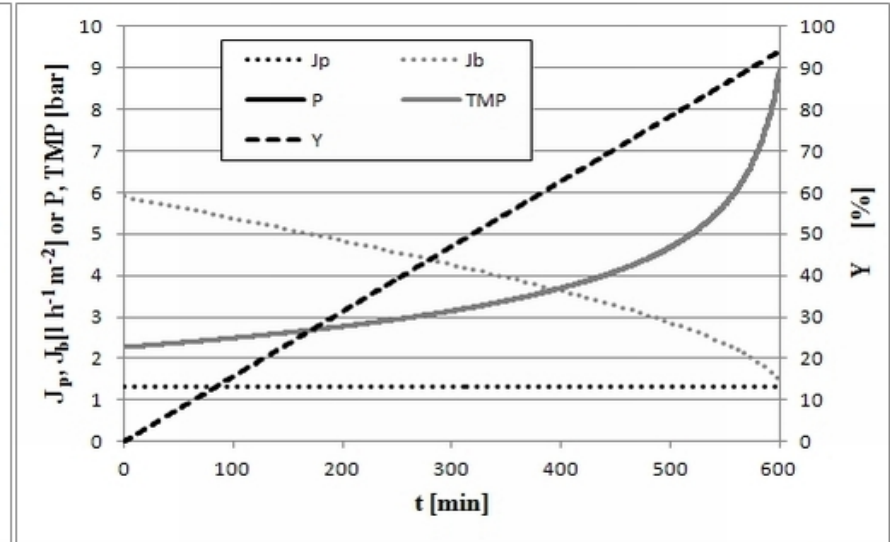
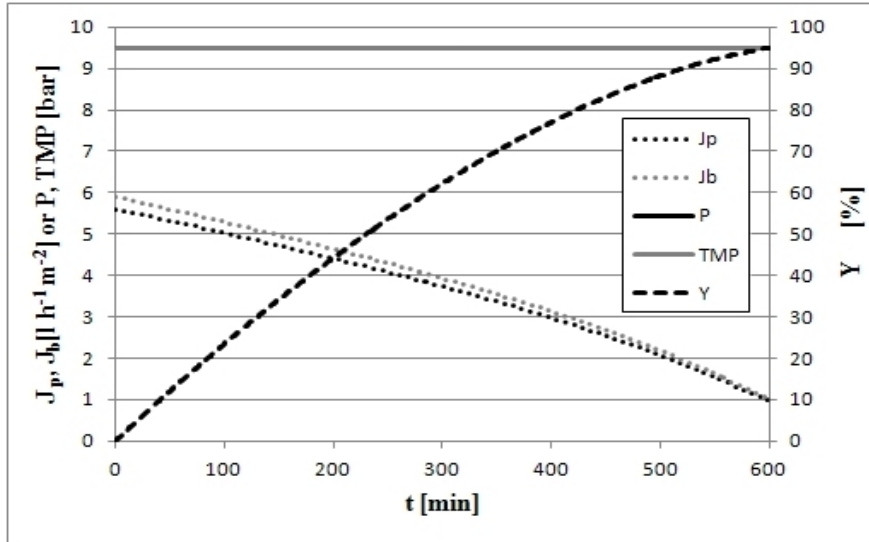
Control system		UF		NF	
		NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD
PC	P_{SP} [bar]	9.5	-	8.5	-
	Y_{max} [%]	95.0	-	80.9	-
	A [m²]	33	-	31	-
FC	F_{SP} [l h⁻¹]	85.5	85.5	81.2	81.2
	Y_{max} [%]	95.0	95.0	80.9	95.0
	A [m²]	86	297	77	144

ESEMPIO DI DESIGN

PC

FC

UF



NF

