

# Zutari championing MCDI tech as an alternative to reverse osmosis-based desalination

Membrane capacitive deionisation (MCDI) is a commercially-available electro-desalination water treatment technology that has become a successful alternative to reverse osmosis (RO) membrane treatment trains, according to Zutari process engineer Louis Koen. The engineering agency is thus championing MCDI technology in its designs as industries that rely heavily on water for their processes look for more sustainable approaches and consider alternative water sources in their future planning.



Zutari process engineer Louis Koen

Consisting of just a two-step process, adopters of this technology need fewer pre-treatment steps, as there is a limited risk of fouling and/or scaling compared to other desalination processes, explains Koen. In addition, there is no need for remineralisation, typically required with RO due to exceptionally high salt rejection.

RO is a pressure-driven desalination process that focuses on processing the brackish water stream via membranes that are selected to reject the dissolved ions in the water. The operating cost is primarily related to the volumetric flow rate of water, which needs to be fed to the RO skids at relatively high pressure to overcome the osmotic pressure across the membranes. As such, the process is considered energy-intensive. Very good pre-treatment of the water is also required to safeguard the RO membranes against potential fouling.

## Scalability and appropriateness

Conversely, MCDI technology is governed by electrochemical processes that operate at relatively lower pressures. The design is focused on the electrochemical removal of solute (ions) present in the water. This distinction is important when considering the scalability and appropriateness of the two technologies for feed water with various salinities, says Koen.

Take two feed streams flowing at the same rate, one with a low salinity (less than 2,000 mg/ℓ) and one with a high salinity (more than 4,000 mg/ℓ). The difference in cost associated with RO plants to treat each stream will be negligible, as the cost is influenced by the solvent quantity more than anything else.

In contrast, the design of MCDI plants for each feed stream will vary significantly owing to the different salinity levels, which in turn will impact the cost associated with each MCDI plant. The MCDI plant treating low salinity water will be significantly cheaper relative to that treating high salinity water, explains Koen. Consequently, MCDI plants have become economically advantageous over traditional RO plants at lower salinity levels.

## **Simple configuration**

The full process train consists of filtration of the abstracted water through two autonomous gravity sand filters as a pre-treatment step to remove particulate matter, temporary storage in a balancing tank, desalination via the MCDI plant and disinfection via UV sterilisation. Sodium hypochlorite is also dosed prior to storage in a final treated water reservoir in order to provide a chlorine residual in the treated water.

Such a simple configuration, explains Koen, delivers a fully automated treatment works with a minimal footprint, reduced pumping requirement and reduced chemical consumption over that of a traditional RO plant. Adopters of this technology can expect direct operating expenditure to be half that of the conventional approach, leading to a significant reduction in the total lifecycle cost.

While MCDI is already showing commercial advantages over that of RO plants, the technology is still in its infancy. “We can expect ever-increasing innovation and improvement as research and development in the field develops further,” concludes Koen.

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