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2.500 Desalination and Water Purification
Spring 2009

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Koch Membrane Systems, Inc.

Innovative Products for Water and
Wastewater Treatment

Koch Membrane Systems History

- 1963 - ABCOR founded to commercialize separation technologies developed at MIT
- 1970 - ABCOR develops tubular ultrafiltration (UF) products
- 1977 - Koch Industries acquires 100% of equity in ABCOR
- 1980 - ABCOR introduces spiral wound UF products for food/dairy applications
- 1985 - ABCOR renamed Koch Membrane Systems, Inc. (KMS)
- 1991 - KMS acquires Romicon supplier of hollow-fiber UF technology
- 1996 - KMS acquires MPW supplier of specialty nanofiltration (NF) technology
- 1998 - KMS acquires Fluid Systems supplier of RO and NF spiral elements
- 2003 - KMS introduces 10" TARGA® UF and 18" MegaMagnum® RO elements
- 2004 - KMS acquires Puron® MBR (submerged) products
- 2006 - 1st large scale MegaMagnum System sold (66 MLD)

KMS Overview

Employment	600 +	
Revenue	\$100 + Million USA	
Facilities	Wilmington, MA	Corporate Headquarters Membrane and System Manufacturing Research and Development
	San Diego, CA	RO/NF Membrane Manufacturing
	Aachen, Germany	PURON Membrane Manufacturing
	Sales Offices	England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, China, Bahrain, Singapore, India, Brazil, Australia
Markets	Industrial and municipal MF/UF/NF/RO membranes, chemicals, systems and services. Tubular, pressurized and submerged hollow-fiber and spiral	

KMS Overview



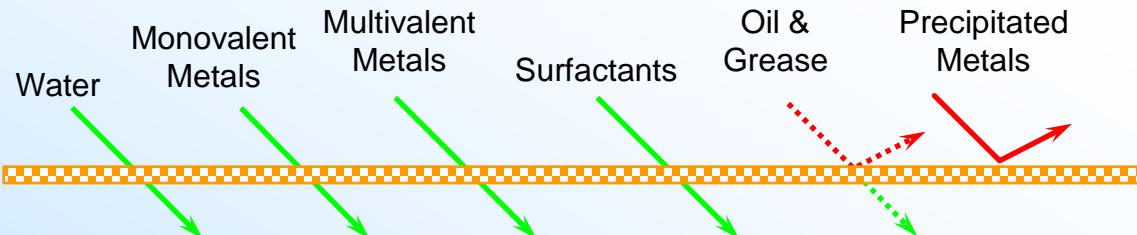
KMS Business Focus

- Water and Wastewater (48%)
 - Feed water and effluent treatment
 - Process water recovery and reuse
- Food, Dairy and Beverage (33%)
 - In-process applications for *consumable products*
 - All products in this focus area are FDA approved
- Specialty Applications (19%)
 - In-process applications for *industrial processes*

Membrane Separations

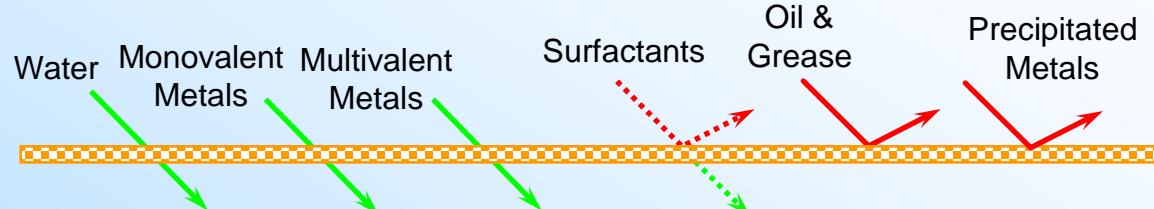
Microfiltration

- 0.1 to 1.0 micron



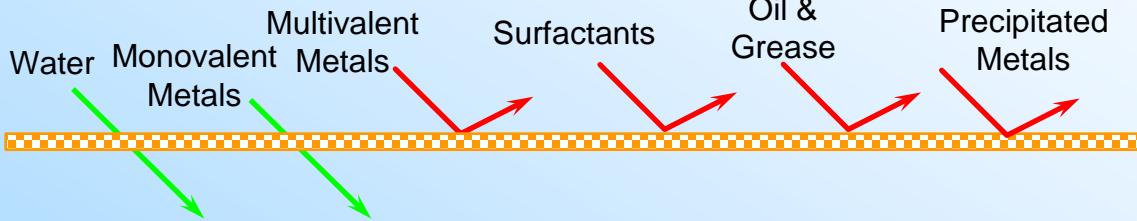
Ultrafiltration

- 0.005 to 0.1 micron



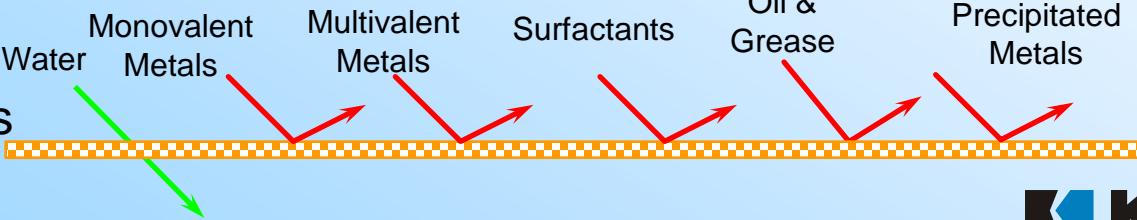
Nanofiltration

-



Reverse Osmosis

- 0.0005 micron



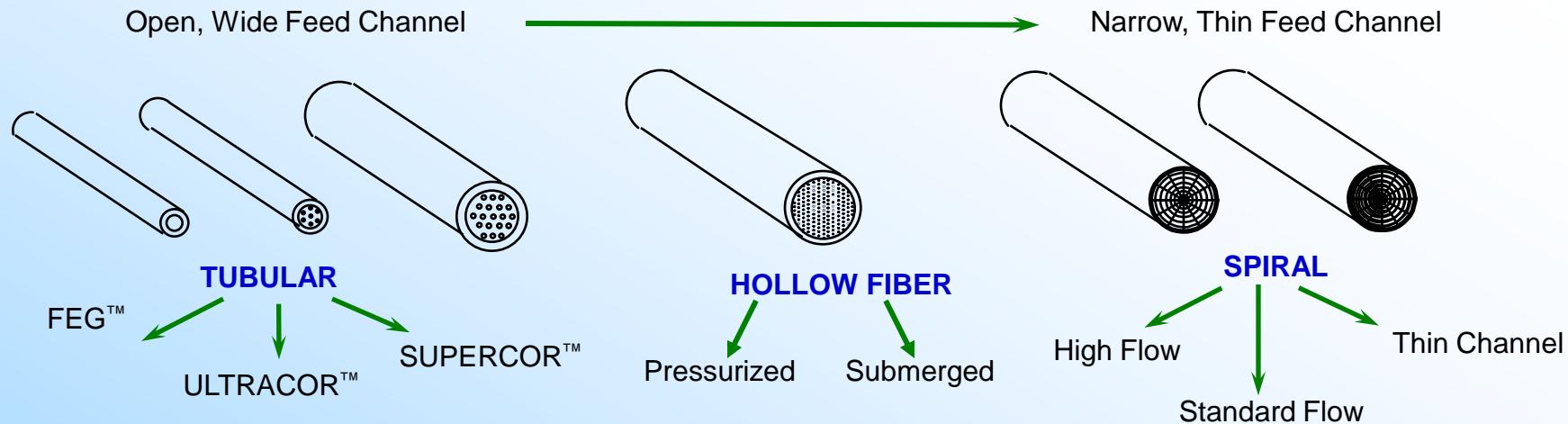
Membrane Chemistries

- Membrane Chemistries:
 - Polysulfone (PSF)
 - Polyethersulfone (PES)
 - Polyacrylonitrile (PAN)
 - Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)
 - Cellulose Acetate (CA)
 - Polypropylene (PP)

Membrane Configurations

- Membrane Product Configurations:
 - Tubular
 - Spiral wound
 - Hollow fiber
 - Pressurized
 - Submersible

Membrane Configurations



Relative Characteristics		
	<u>Tubular</u>	<u>Hollow Fiber</u>
Flow Channel Size	→	Decreasing →
Membrane packing density	→	Increasing →
Concentrate Solids	→	Decreasing →
System Footprint	→	Decreasing →

Tubular Products

Product Characteristics

- Processes a variety of streams with high suspended solids
- Proprietary PVDF (MF) and PES (UF) membrane formulation
- Available in 1 inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ID tubes
- Sanitary and industrial product designs



Konsolidator™ 336 UF System



Hollow Fibers (Pressurized)

Product Characteristics

- Proprietary modified PS membranes
- Inside to Outside permeate flow direction
- Available in 10,000 and 100,000 MWCO
- Available in 35 mil (0.9 mm) and 43 mil (1.1 mm) fiber ID
- Modular Designs for Future Expansions
- Larger Size Cartridges reduce Capital and Operating Costs



Hollow Fiber (Vacuum)

Product Characteristics

- Proprietary PES reinforced hollow-fiber membrane
- Single header design to minimize sludge buildup
- Efficient air sparging for high energy efficiency



03/05/2006



Sanitary Spirals

Product Characteristics

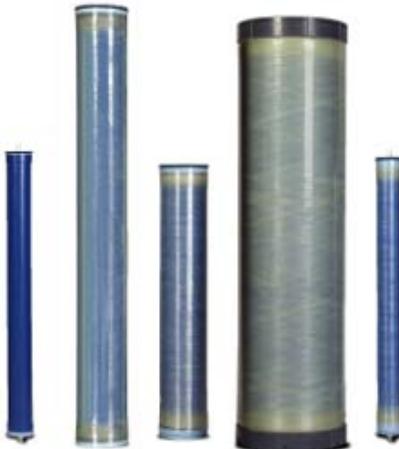
- Proprietary TFC formulations
- MF, UF, NF and RO membranes
- High area elements for reduced capital expenditure
- Sanitary element with net outer wrap
- 31 mil and 46 mil feed spacer
- High temperature options



Water Spirals

Product Characteristics

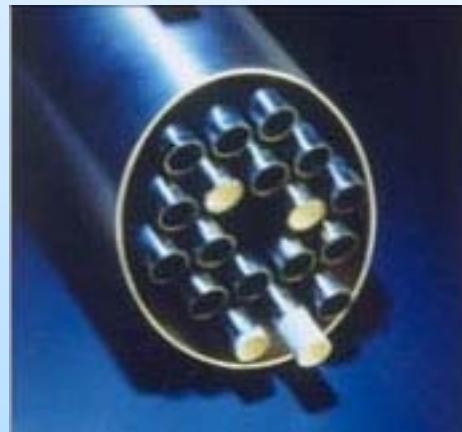
- Proprietary TFC membrane formulations
- NF and RO membranes
- High area elements for reduced capital expenditure
- Hard outer wrap for element structural integrity
- 28 and 31 mil feed spacers
- High salt rejection options



SelRO® Membranes

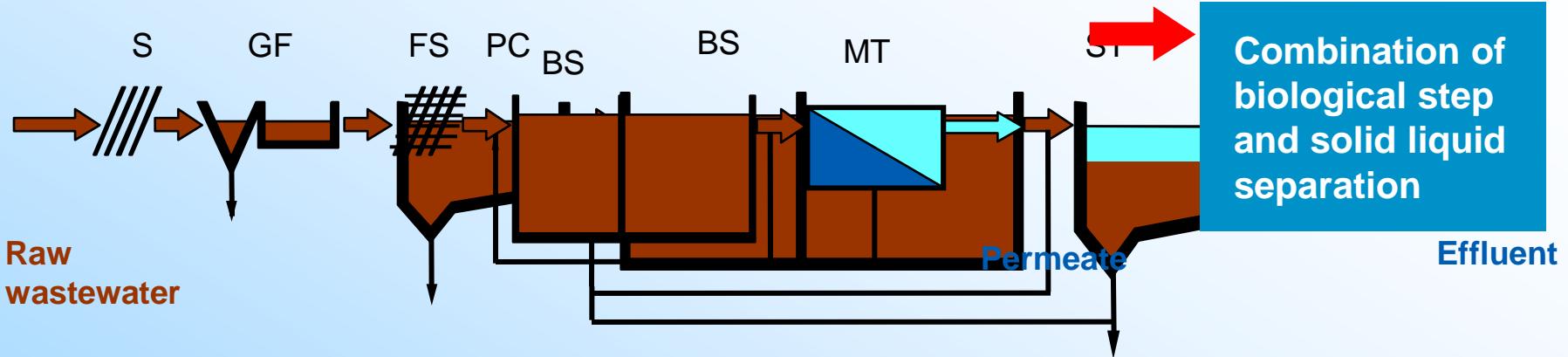
Product Characteristics

- Proprietary membrane formulation
- Stable at high acid and caustic concentrations
- Stable in organic solvents
- UF and NF membranes
- Spiral configurations



Membrane Bioreactor (MBR)

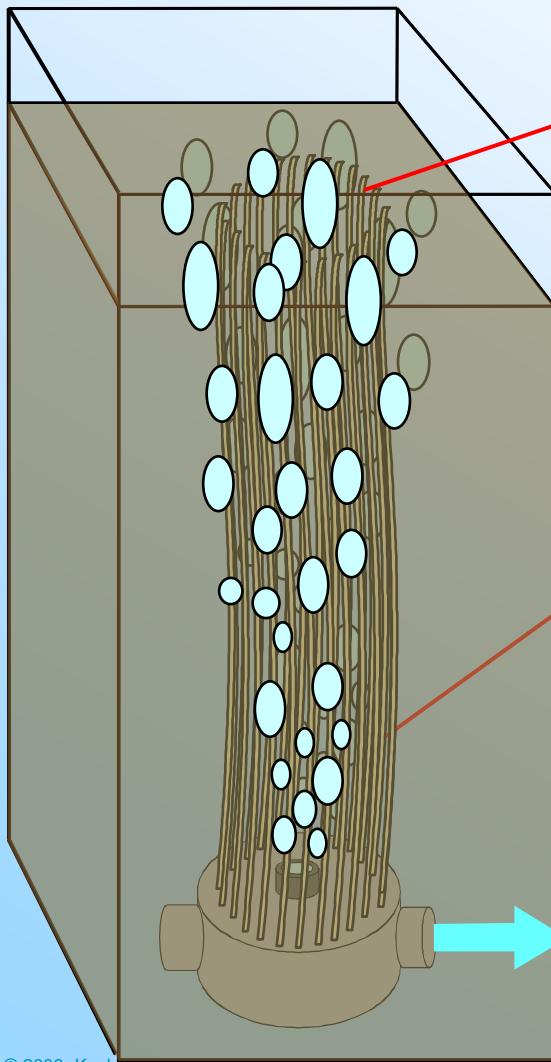
Membrane bioreactor (MBR)



S = Step screen
GF = Grit and fat removal
PC = Primary clarifier
BS = Biological step

ST = Sedimentation tank
TC = Third cleaning step (e.g. filtration + disinfection ozone or UV)
MT = Membrane technology

PURON Product Concept



Individually sealed hollow fibers

One side potting

+

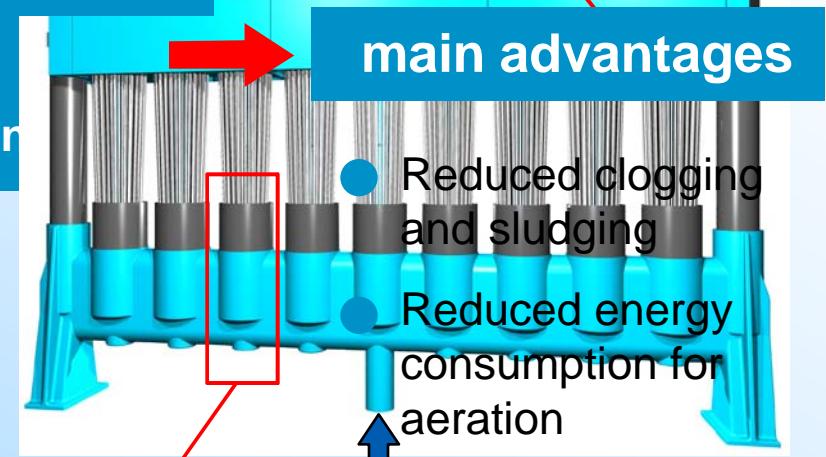
Central air in

PURON – module row

Permeate

Fiber cage

Permeate



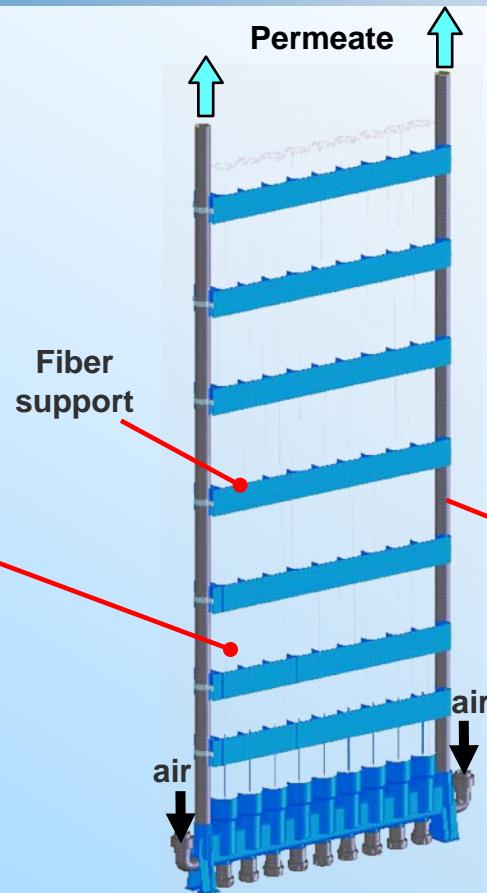
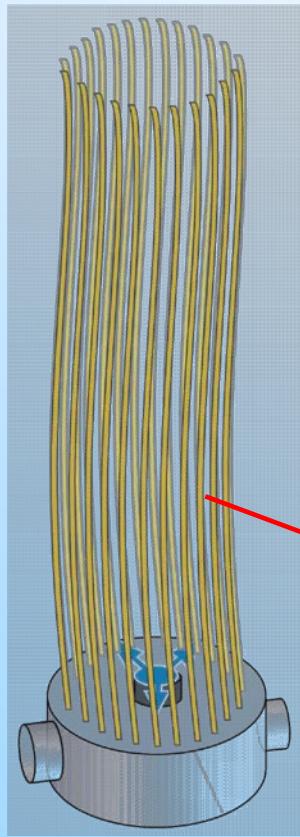
● Reduced clogging
and sludging

● Reduced energy
consumption for
aeration

Module-
element

Air injection

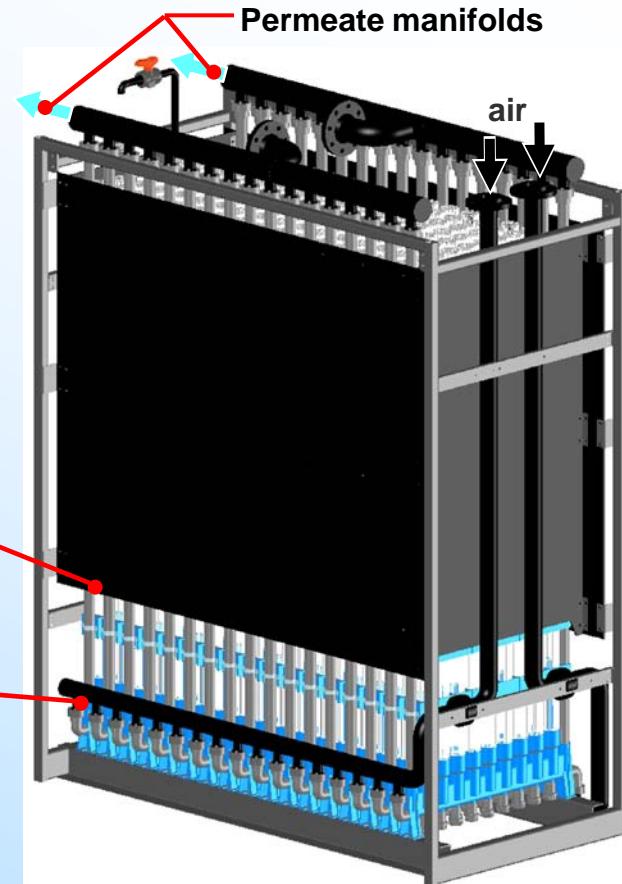
PURON Product Concept



Membrane bundle



Module row



Technical module

PURON Module Description



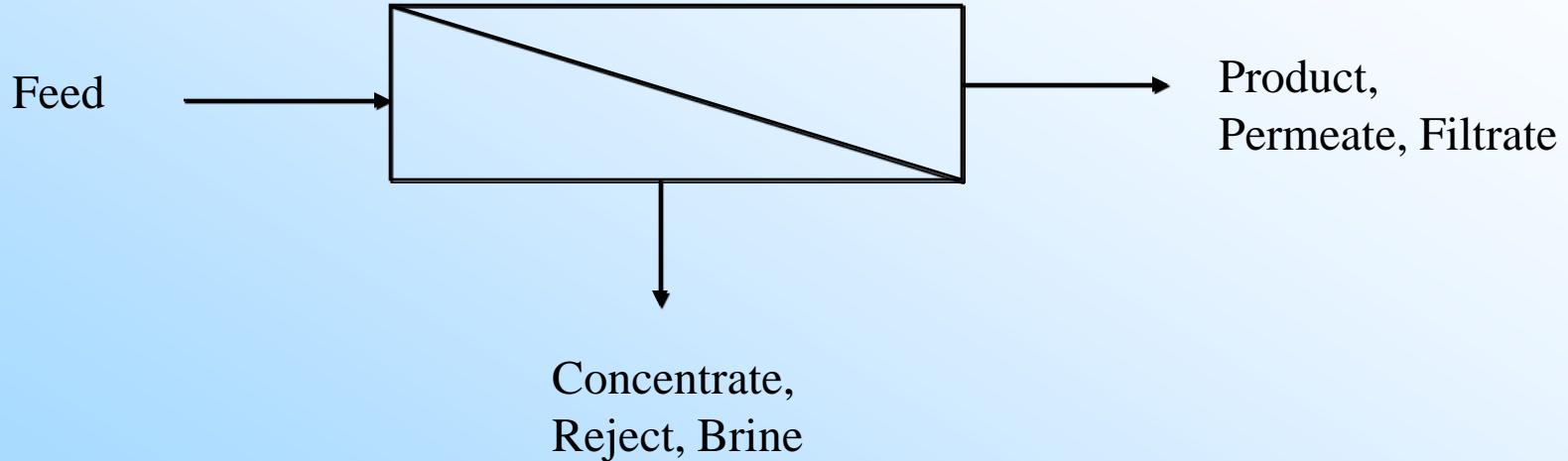
- Standard Sizes
 - 30 m²
 - 250 m²
 - 500 m²
 - 1500 m²
- Integrated permeate and aeration headers
- Available hardware to permit easy installation with both DIN and US piping

RO Terminology

- Membrane: plastic cast on flat sheet support material
- Element: spiral wound device
- Pressure Vessel (Tube): element housing
- Bank (stage): pressure vessels arranged in parallel
- Array: configuration of vessels by bank; i.e., 4:2:1
- Two Pass: RO permeate treated in two elements in series

RO Terminology

Process Flows



RO Terminology

% Recovery =

Percentage of feed water that becomes product water

$$\frac{\text{Permeate flow} \times 100}{\text{Feed flow}}$$

Example:

Permeate flow = 90 gpm

Feed flow = 100 gpm

Recovery = 90%

RO Terminology

% Salt Rejection =

Percentage of salt in feed that does not pass across membrane

$$\frac{1 - \text{Permeate TDS}}{\text{Feed TDS}} \times 100$$

Examples:

Feed TDS = 35,000 ppm

Permeate TDS = 200 ppm

% Rejection = 99.4%

Permeate TDS = 400

% Rejection = 98.9%

RO Terminology

% Salt Passage =
Percentage of salt that passes through the membrane

$$\frac{\text{Permeate TDS} * 100}{\text{Feed TDS}}$$

Permeate TDS = 200 ppm

Feed TDS = 35,000 ppm

% Rejection = 99.4%

% Salt Passage = 0.57%

Permeate TDS = 400 ppm

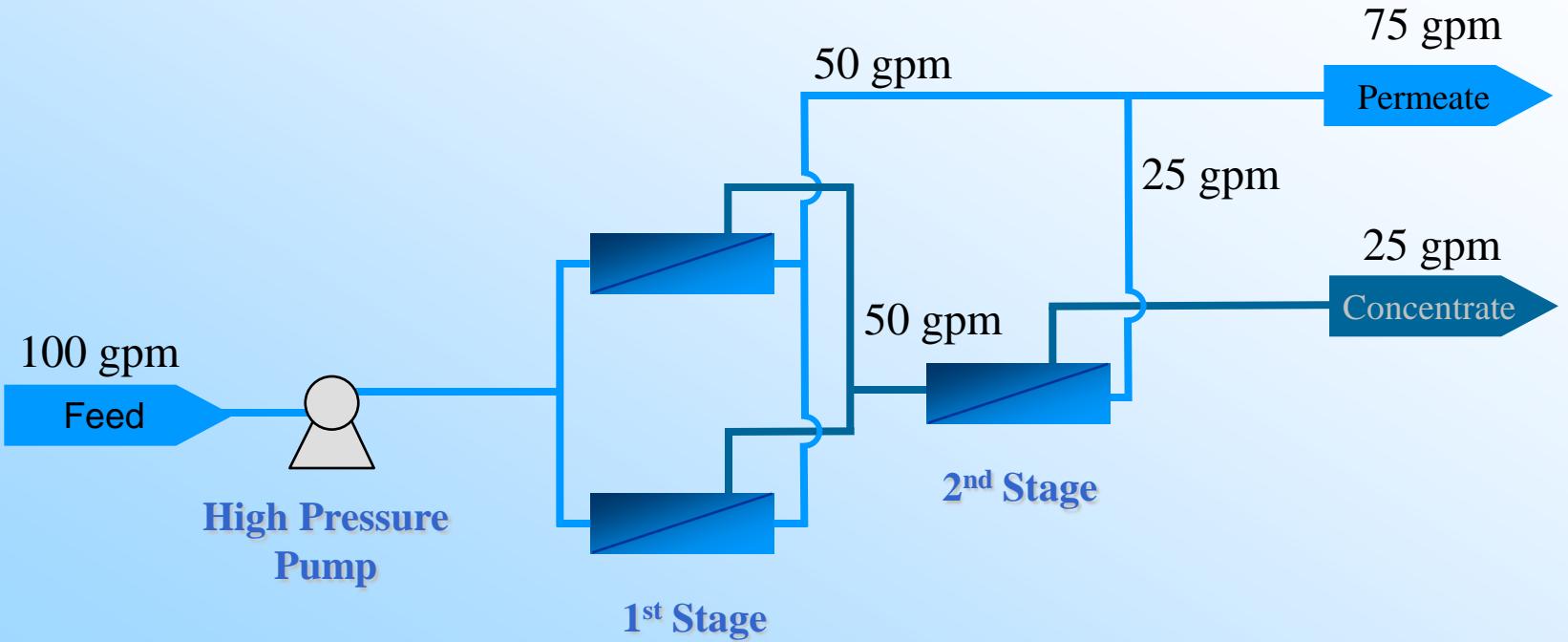
Feed TDS = 35,000 ppm

% Rejection = 98.9%

% Salt Passage = 1.14%

RO Terminology

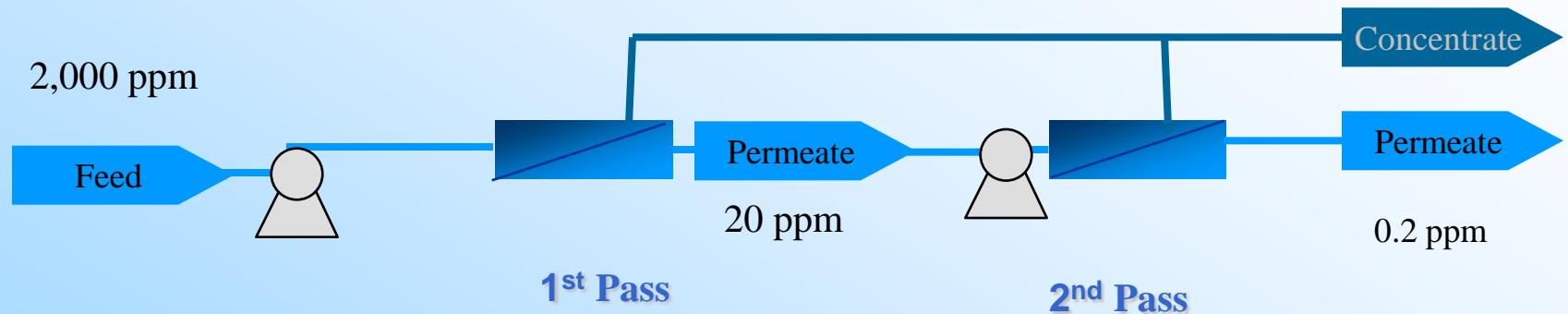
Stage and Arrays (2/1 array)
Each stage increases water recovery



RO Terminology

Two Pass System

Each pass improves product water quality



RO Terminology

Flux =

Permeate produced per unit time per unit membrane area

Permeate Flow (gal/day) = gfd
Membrane Area (ft²)

Permeate Flow (liters/hour) = lmh
Membrane Area (m²)

LMH = GFD * 0.59

RO Terminology

Rate of fouling is a function of flux

Maximum sustainable flux is a function of the feed water properties (water source)

<u>Water Source</u>	<u>Average Flux, GFD</u>
RO Permeate	20 - 30
Deep Well	17 - 20
Lake	12 - 16
Canal/River	10 - 14
Wastewater	8 - 12

RO Terminology

Flux and production rate sets number of elements (membrane area)

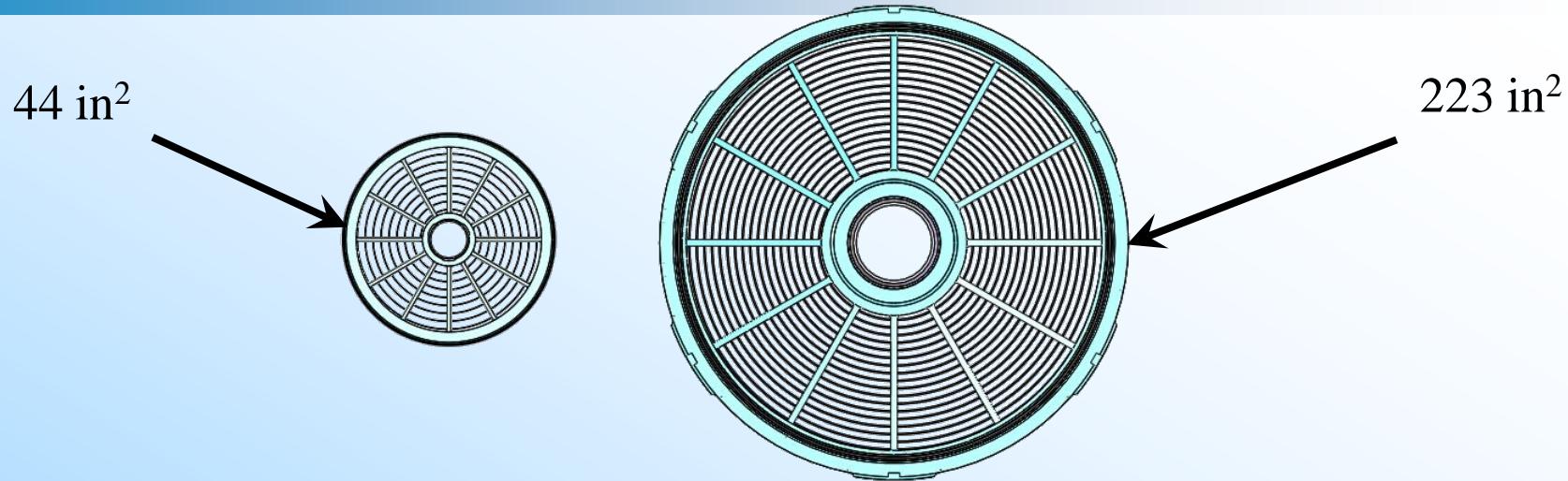
System recovery defines the array

<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Banks</u>	<u>Array</u>	<u>Element/Vessels</u>
50%	1 bank	-----	6 vessels
75%	2 banks	2:1 array	6 vessels
82%	2 banks	2:1 array	7 vessels
90%	3 banks	4:2:1 array	6/7 vessels

MegaMagnum® Element Area Comparison



Large Diameter RO Element Comparison

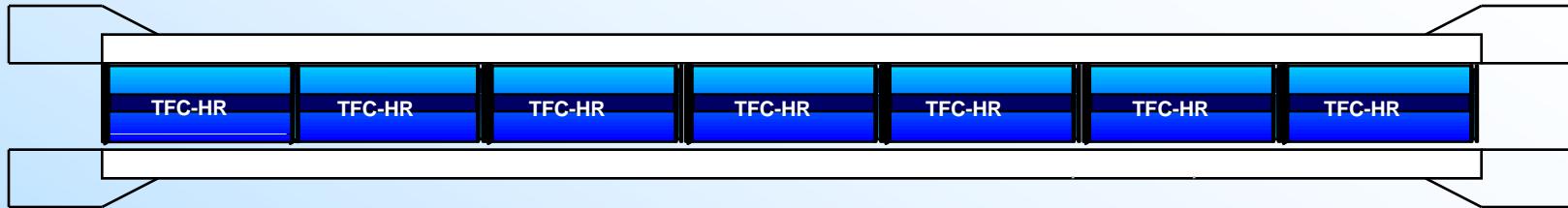


Nominal Diameter (inches)	Element OD (inches)	Core OD (inches)	Available Area (inches ²)	Area Ratio
18.00	17.2	3.5	223	5.1
17.25	16.4	3.5	201	4.5
16.00	15.2	3.5	172	3.9
12.75	11.6	2.5	101	2.3
8.00	7.65	1.62	44	1

18 inch comparison: Factor of five scaling compared to 8 inch
Nominal 30% more membrane area than 16 inch

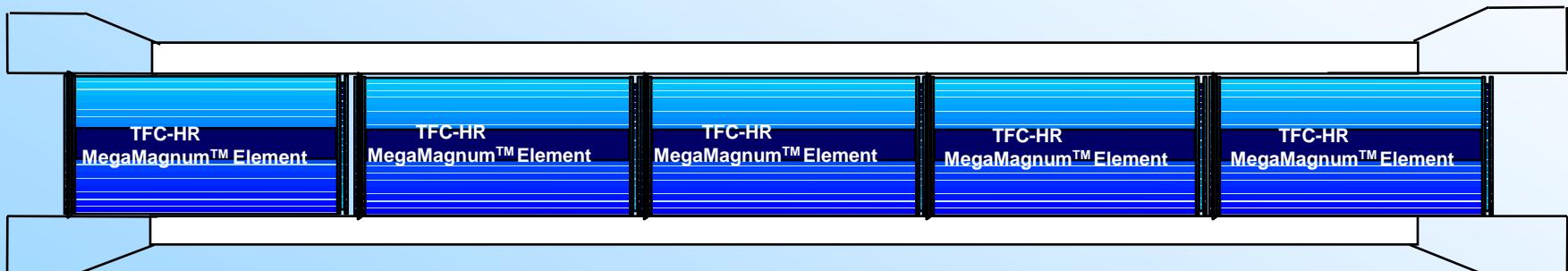
MegaMagnum® Membrane

8" versus 18" Element Comparison



8" x 40" x seven long typical elements

Typical seven long vessel = one KMS MegaMagnum element



One KMS MegaMagnum vessel = five typical 8" vessels

18" x 61" x 5 long per KMS MegaMagnum vessel



MegaMagnum® Pressure Vessel



MegaMagnum® MM3 Package System



Projects

MBR/RO System Joe White Malting, Australia



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Projects

MBR/RO System Joe White Malting, Australia



Projects

MBR/RO System Joe White Malting, Australia



Projects

MBR/RO System Joe White Malting, Australia



Projects

Western Corridor Recycled Water Project

Application:	Recycle municipal wastewater
Recycle Capacity:	232,000 m ³ /day (~ 60 MGD)
Project Budget:	\$1.6 billion USA
Project Overview:	<p>Construction of ~ 200 km large diameter pipelines and associated infrastructure</p> <p>Construction of three new advanced water treatment plants (AWTP)</p> <p>Bundamba: 66,000 m³/day (17.4 MGD)</p> <p>Gibson Island: 100,000 m³/day (26.4 MGD)</p> <p>Luggage Point: 66,000 m³/day (17.4 MGD)</p>

Projects

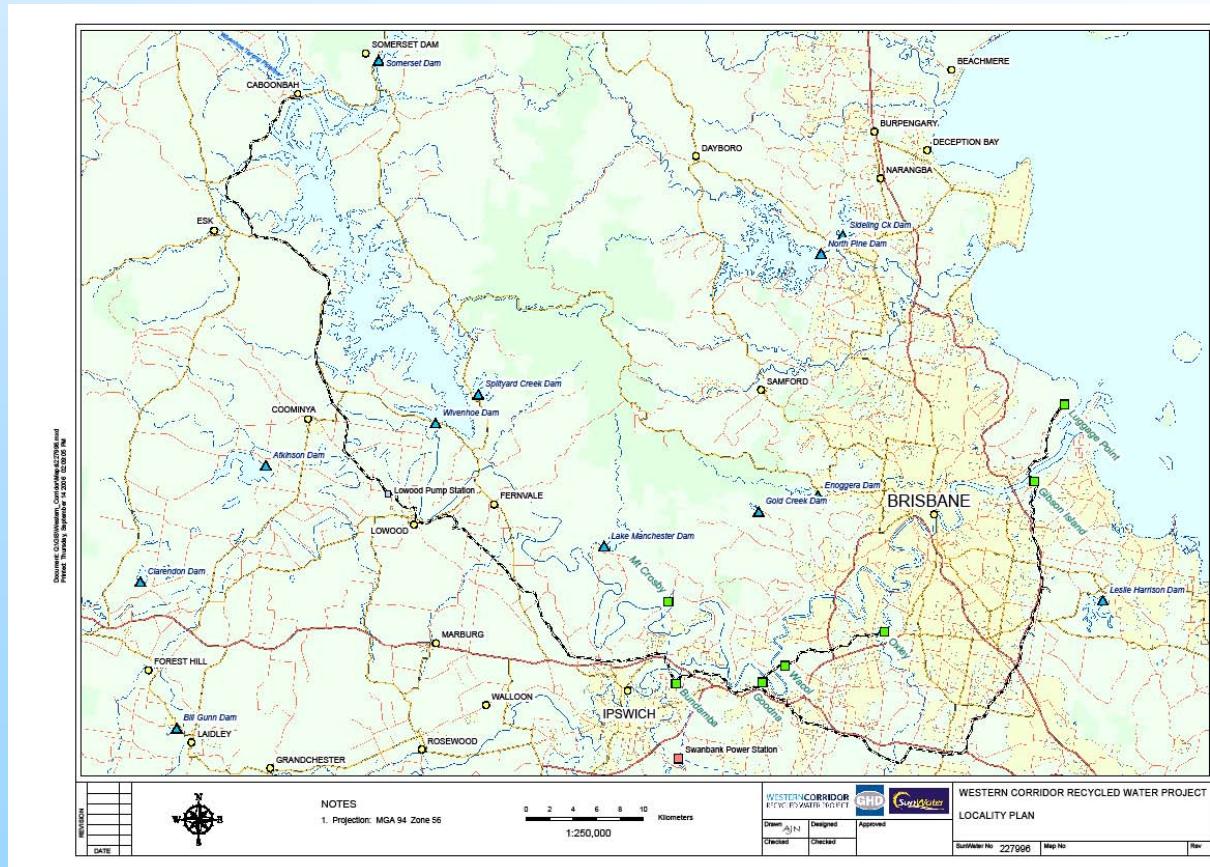
Project Implementation

Recycle water from the Bundamba AWTP is pumped to and used as cooling tower and boiler makeup water at the Swanbank and Tarong Power Stations

Recycled water replaces water that is otherwise removed from municipal water reservoirs; thereby replenishing the local drinking water supply.

Projects

Project Implementation



Projects

Project Description

Feed Water: Secondary clarified sewage (flocculation)

Multi-stage advanced treatment process

Microfiltration (MF)

Reverse osmosis (RO)

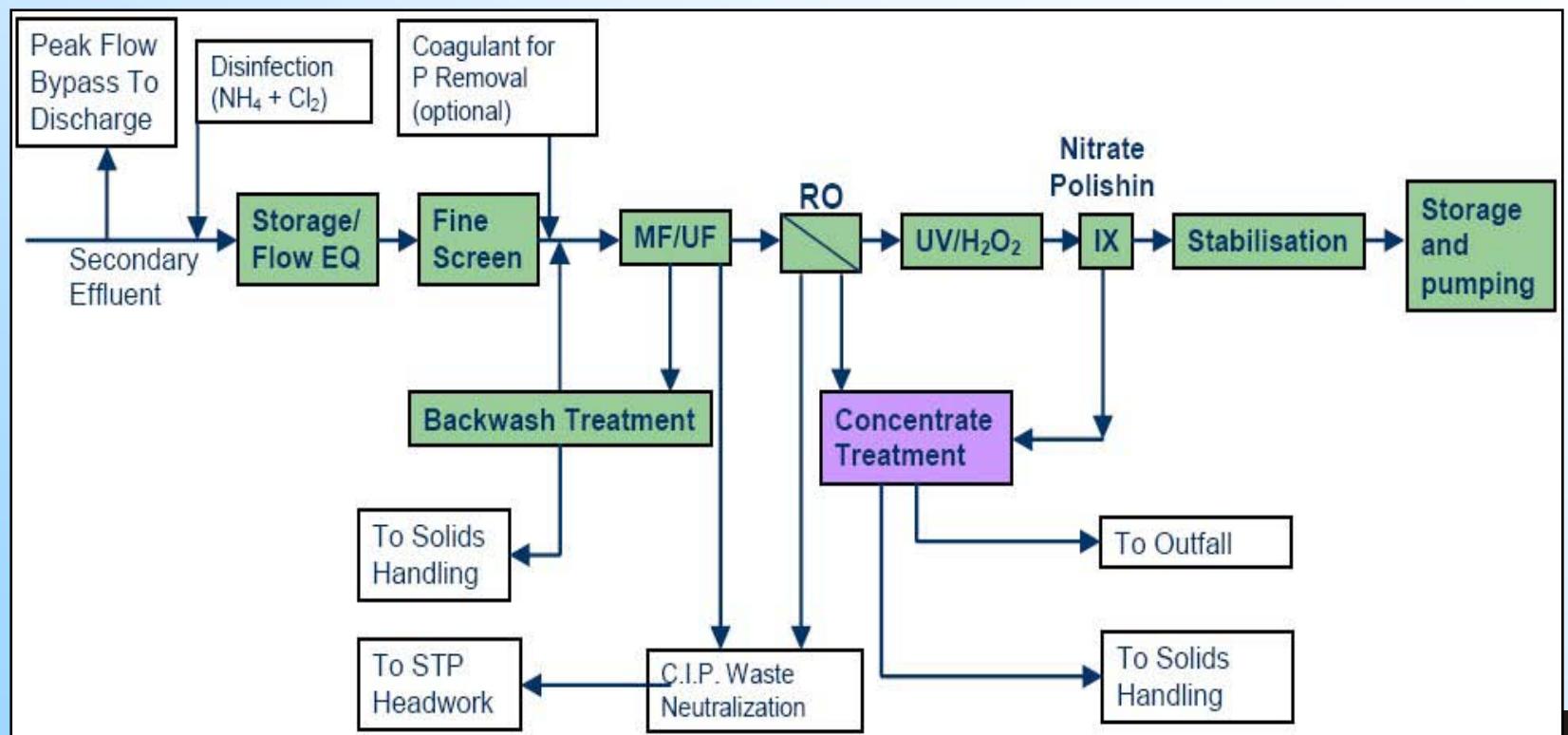
Advanced oxidation (UV/Peroxide)

Disinfection and Stabilization

Projects

Bundamba Project

Process Flow Sheet



Projects

RO Membrane System *Bundamba Project (Phase 1A)*



Projects

Element Loading

Bundamba Project (Phase 1A)



Projects

MF Membrane System *Bundamba Project (Phase 1A)*



Projects

RO Membrane System *Bundamba Project (Phase 1A)*



Projects

Ashkelon SWRO Project Project Overview

Largest SWRO Plant in World

Provides ~ 15% of domestic consumer demand

Start-Up => December 2005

Capacity => 330,000 m³/day (~ 87 MGD)

BOT project (25 years)

Facility transfers to Israel Government at end of term

Projects

Ashkelon SWRO Project

Project Finances

Project cost ~ \$212 million

Funding => 23.5% equity/76.5% debt

Water tariff => \$0.527/m³ (~ \$2.00/kgal)

Tariff based on fixed (58%) and variable (42%) costs

Fixed cost covers capital expenditures

Variable costs covers energy, membrane, chemicals

Projects

Ashkelon SWRO Project

SWRO Plant Description

Dedicated 80 MW gas turbine power plant

Open seawater intake

Dual media gravity filtration

Two autonomous plants with shared seawater intake

165,000 m³/day each plant

40,700 RO elements (total)/seawater and brackish type

Projects

Ashkelon SWRO Project

SWRO Plant Water Specifications *(Before Post-treatment)*

< 80 ppm TDS

< 20 ppm Chloride

< 40 ppm Sodium

< 0.4 ppm Boron

Projects

Ashkelon SWRO Project

Overview of RO Facility

<http://www.water-technology.net/projects>



Image courtesy of IDE

Projects

Ashkelon SWRO Project

8 inch Pressure Vessels

<http://www.water-technology.net/projects>



Image courtesy of IDE

Projects

Ashkelon SWRO Project

DWEER Energy Recovery Device

<http://www.water-technology.net/projects>



Image courtesy of IDE