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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 - 1<sup>st</sup> large scale MegaMagnum System sold (66 MLD)

# KMS Overview

|            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| Employment | 600 +   |  |
| Revenue    | \$100 + Million USA   |  |
| Facilities | Wilmington, MA  | Corporate Headquarters<br>Membrane and System Manufacturing<br>Research and Development        |
|            | San Diego, CA   | RO/NF Membrane Manufacturing   |
|            | Aachen, Germany   | PURON Membrane Manufacturing   |
|            | Sales Offices   | England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, China,<br>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



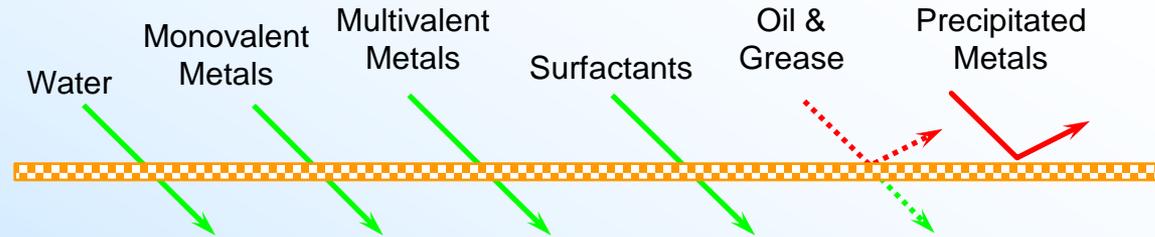
# KMS Business Focus

- 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

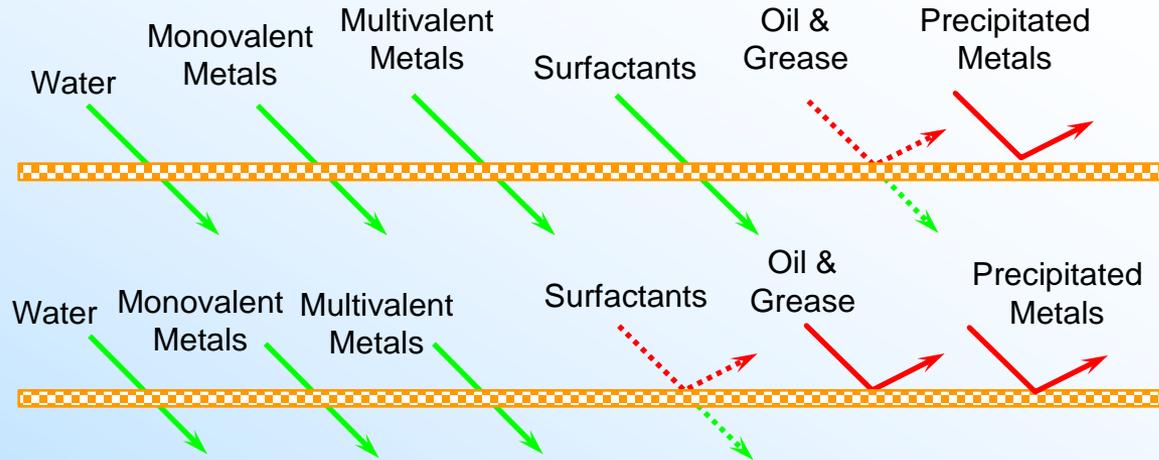
## Microfiltration

• 0.1 to 1.0 micron



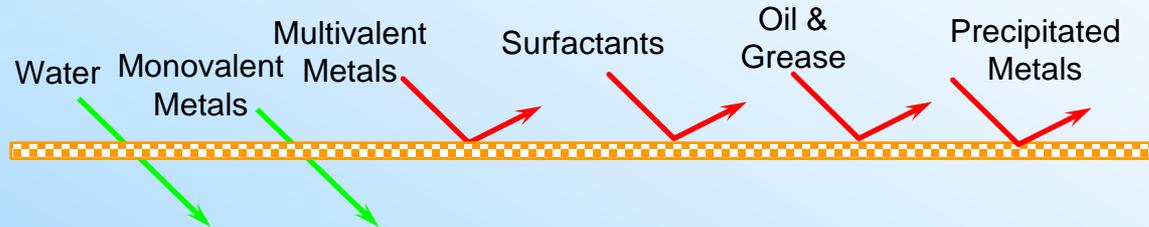
## Ultrafiltration

• 0.005 to 0.1 micron



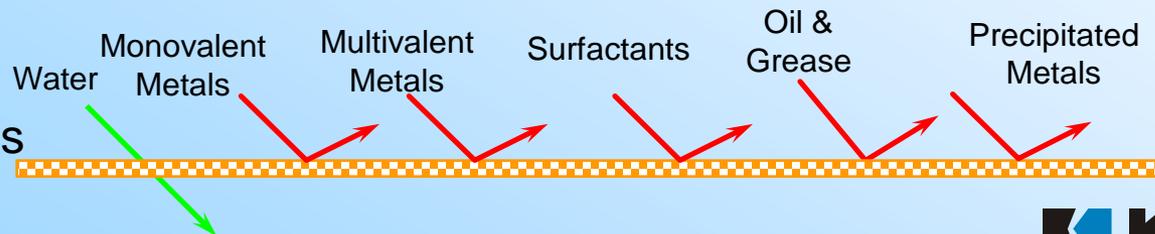
## Nanofiltration

•



## Reverse Osmosis

• 0.0005 micron



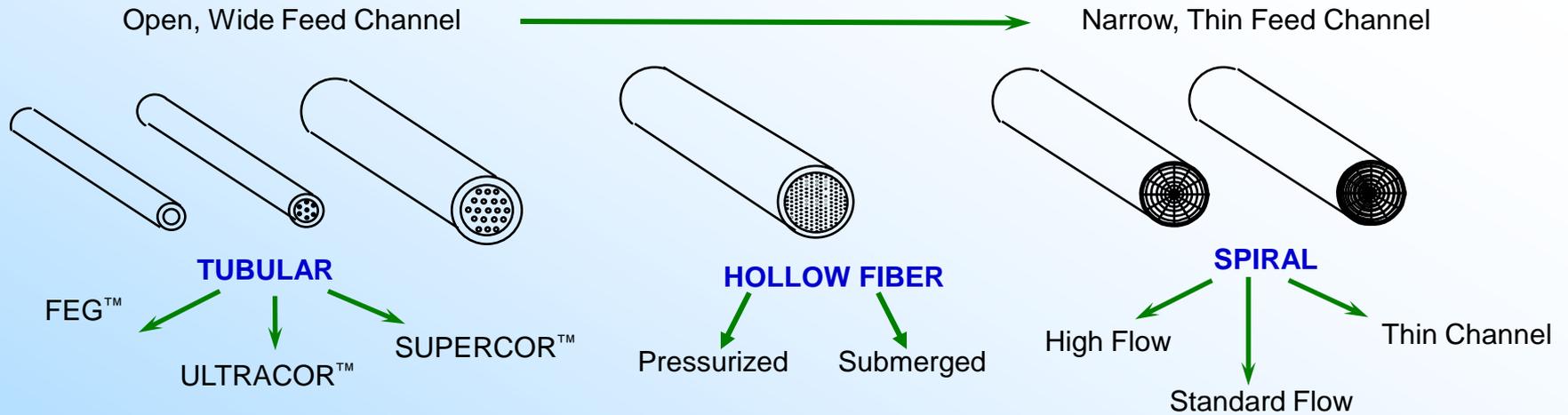
# Membrane Chemistries

- 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> | <u>Spiral Wound</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 ½ 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



# Sanitary Spirals

## Product Characteristics

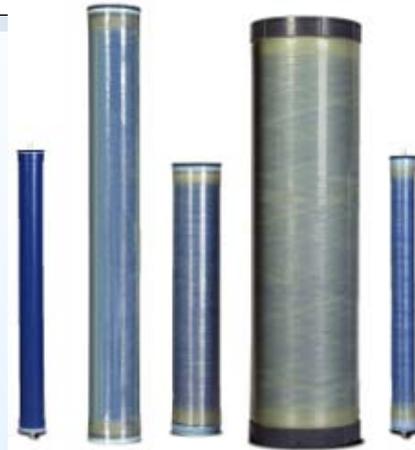
- Proprietary TFC formulations
- MF, UF, NF and RO membranes
- High area elements for reduced capital expenditure
- Sanitary element with net outer wrap
- 31 mil and 46 mil feed spacer
- High temperature options



# Water Spirals

## Product Characteristics

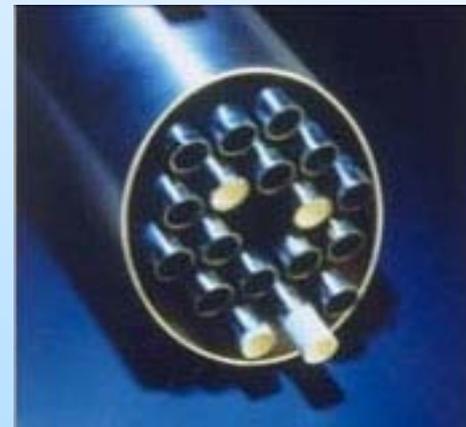
- Proprietary TFC membrane formulations
- NF and RO membranes
- High area elements for reduced capital expenditure
- Hard outer wrap for element structural integrity
- 28 and 31 mil feed spacers
- High salt rejection options



# SelRO® Membranes

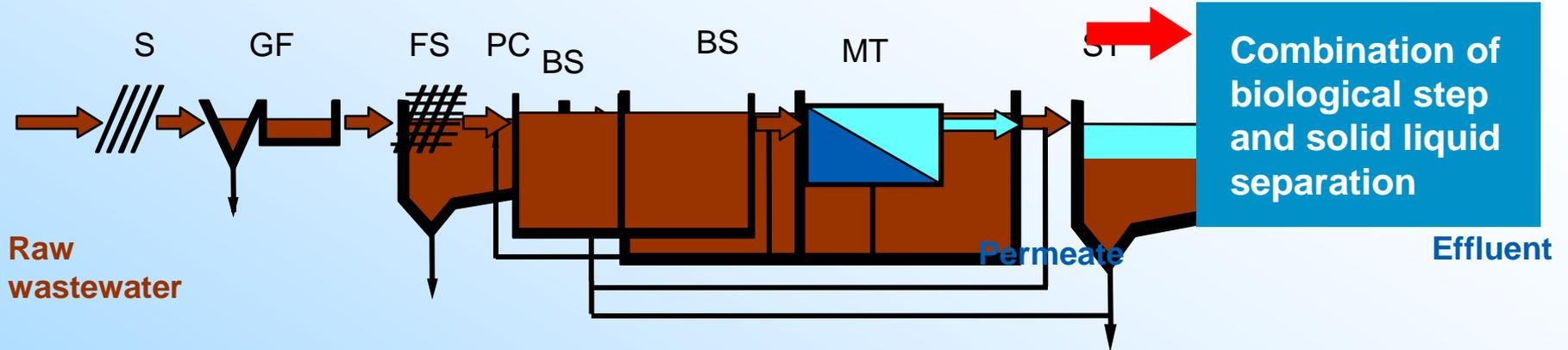
## Product Characteristics

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



# Membrane Bioreactor (MBR)

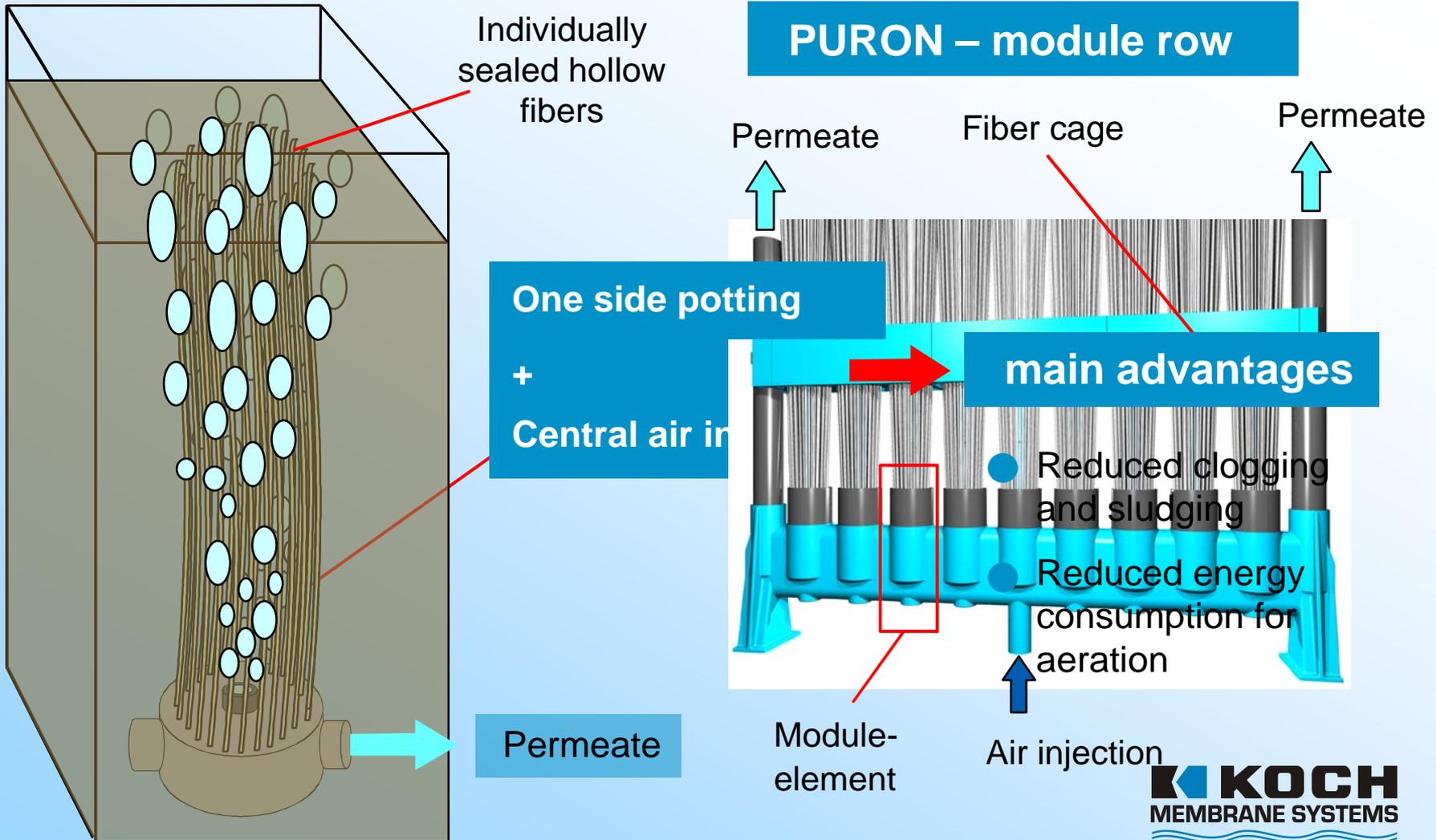
## Membrane bioreactor (MBR)



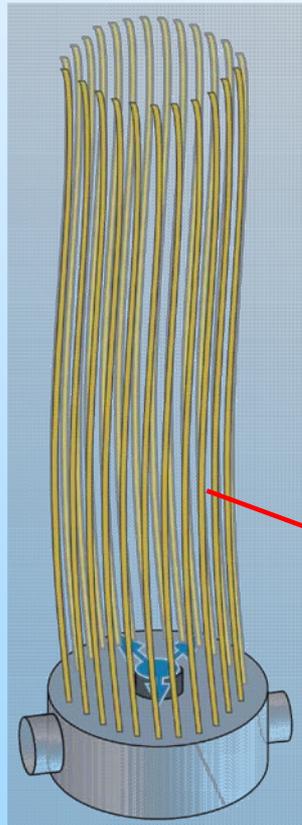
**S** = Step screen  
**GF** = Grit and fat removal  
**PC** = Primary clarifier  
**BS** = Biological step

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

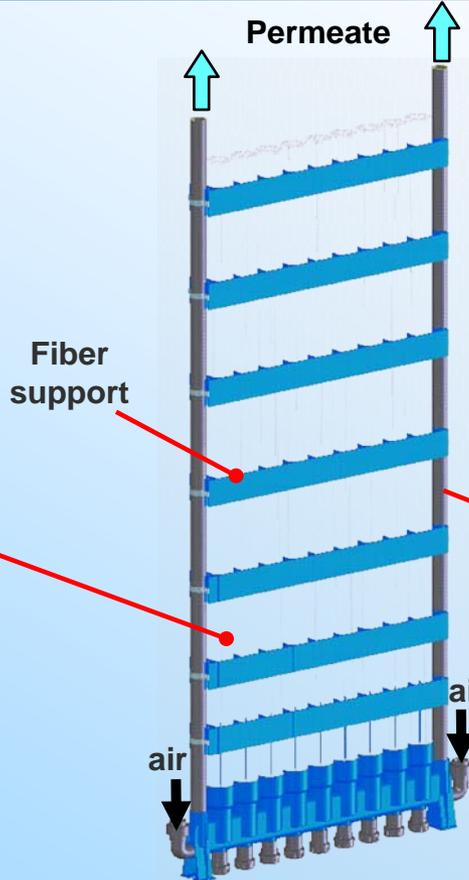
# PURON Product Concept



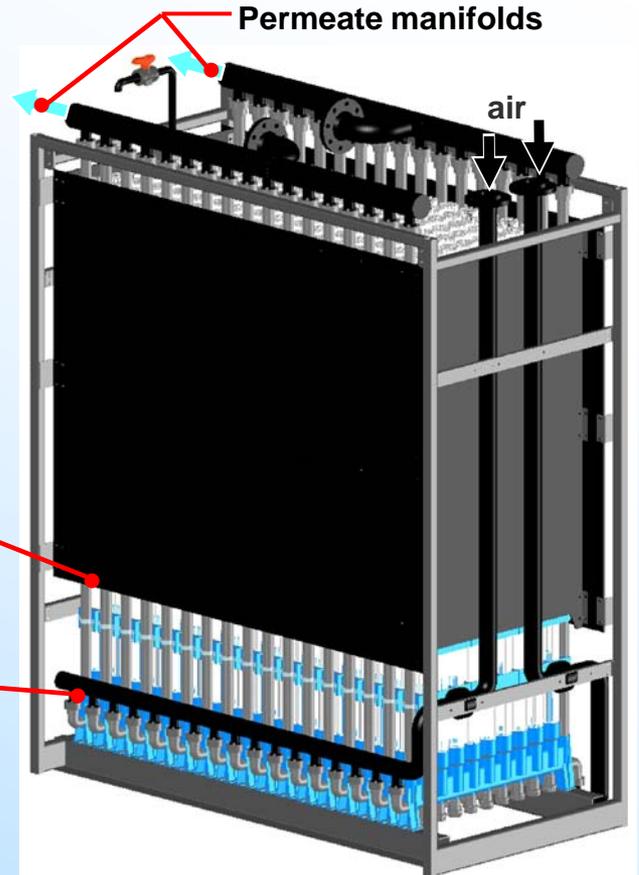
# PURON Product Concept



Membrane bundle



Module row



Technical module

# PURON Module Description



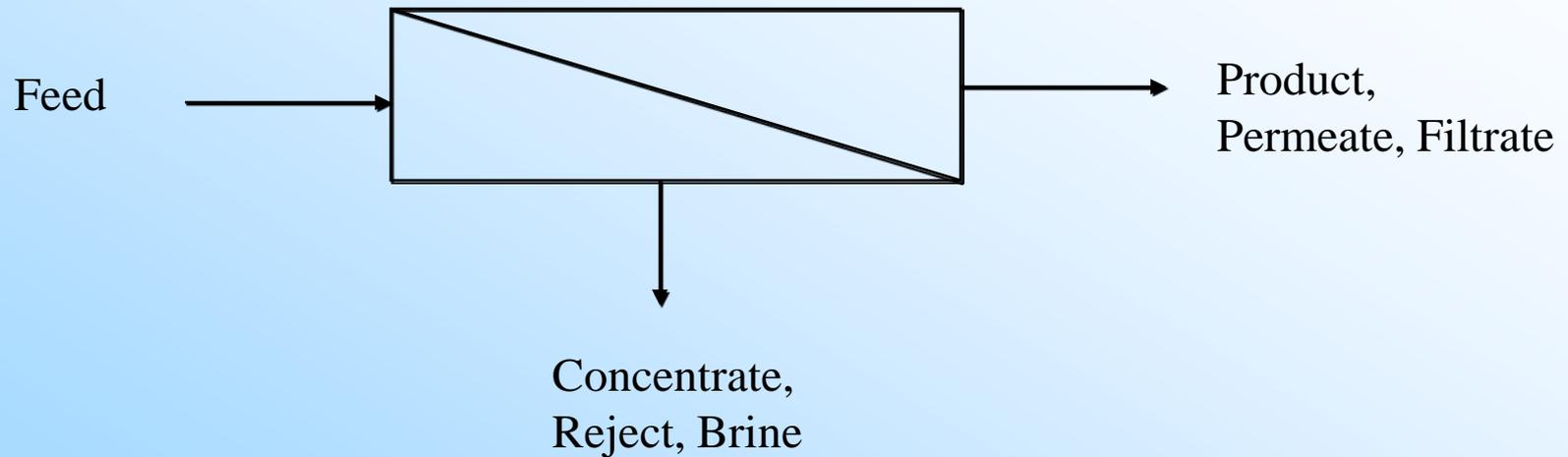
- Standard Sizes
  - 30 m<sup>2</sup>
  - 250 m<sup>2</sup>
  - 500 m<sup>2</sup>
  - 1500 m<sup>2</sup>
- Integrated permeate and aeration headers
- Available hardware to permit easy installation with both DIN and US piping

# 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

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

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

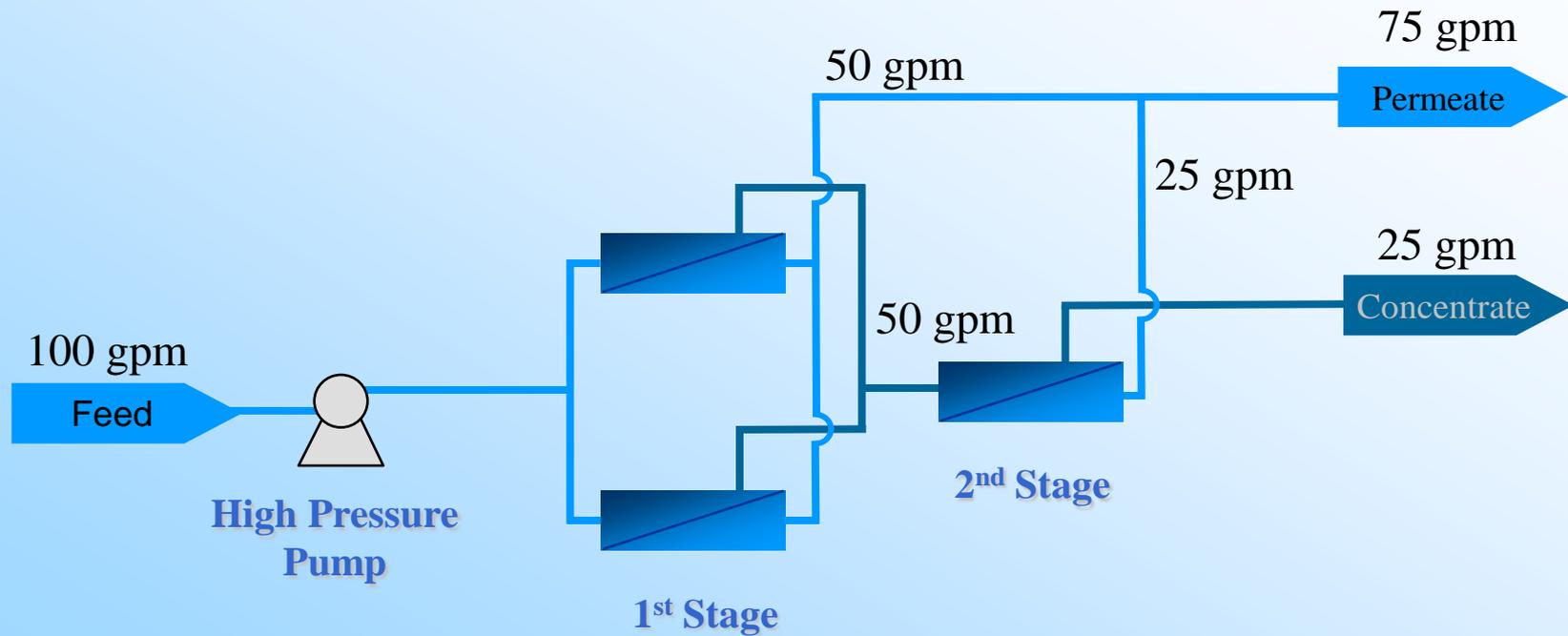
% Rejection = 98.9%

% Salt Passage = 1.14%

# RO Terminology

## Stage and Arrays (2/1 array)

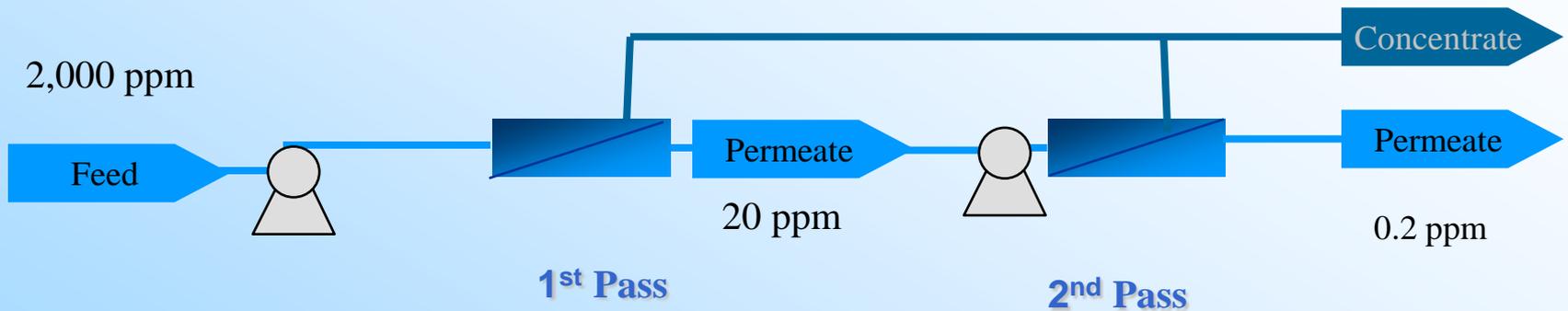
*Each stage increases water recovery*



# RO Terminology

## Two Pass System

*Each pass improves product water quality*



# RO Terminology

Flux =  
Permeate produced per unit time per unit membrane area

$$\frac{\text{Permeate Flow (gal/day)}}{\text{Membrane Area (ft}^2\text{)}} = \text{gfd}$$

$$\frac{\text{Permeate Flow (liters/hour)}}{\text{Membrane Area (m}^2\text{)}} = \text{lmh}$$

$$\text{LMH} = \text{GFD} * 0.59$$

# 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            |

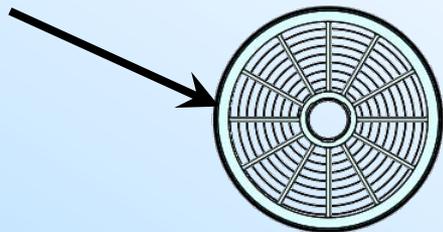
# MegaMagnum®

## Element Area Comparison

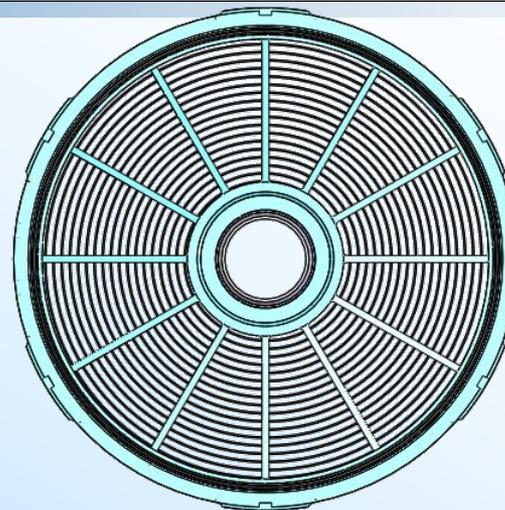


# Large Diameter RO Element Comparison

44 in<sup>2</sup>



223 in<sup>2</sup>

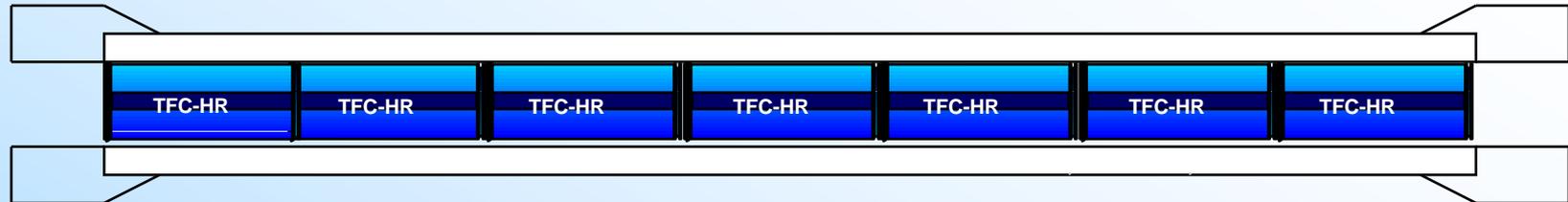


| Nominal Diameter (inches) | Element OD (inches) | Core OD (inches) | Available Area (inches <sup>2</sup> ) | Area Ratio |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 18.00                     | 17.2                | 3.5              | 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

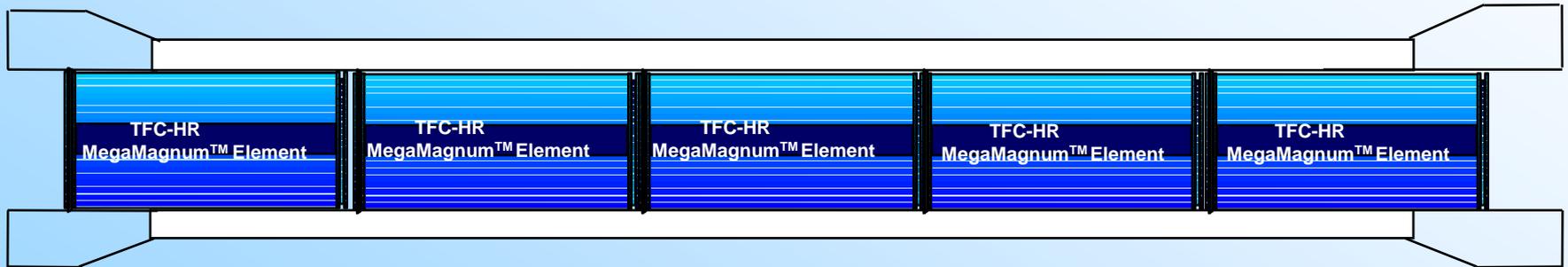
# MegaMagnum® Membrane

## 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<sup>®</sup> MM3 Package System



# 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

## *MBR/RO System Joe White Malting, Australia*



# Projects

## Western Corridor Recycled Water Project

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

# Projects

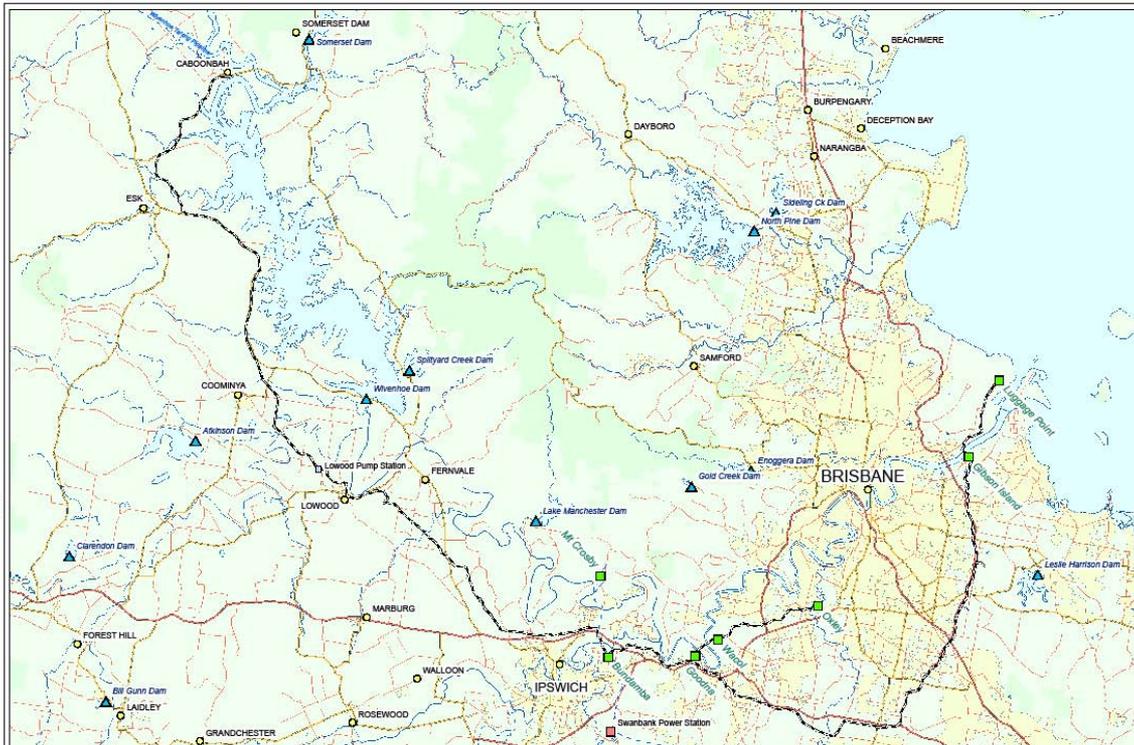
## Project Implementation

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



Drawing: 02/01/2009, 02/01/2009, 02/01/2009, 02/01/2009  
 Project: The Ipswich Recycled Water Project, 2009, 2009, 2009

|                  |  |   |               |  |  |  |         |
|------------------|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|---------|
| REVISION<br>DATE |  | <b>NOTES</b><br>1. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 56 | <br>1:250,000 | WESTERN CORRIDOR<br>RECYCLED WATER PROJECT   |  | WESTERN CORRIDOR RECYCLED WATER PROJECT<br>LOCALITY PLAN |         |
|                  |  |   |               | Drawn: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / Not<br>Checked: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / Not | Design: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / Not<br>Approved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / Not | Date/Time: 22/7/09                                       | Map No: |



# Projects

## Project Description

Feed Water: Secondary clarified sewage (flocculation)

Multi-stage advanced treatment process

Microfiltration (MF)

Reverse osmosis (RO)

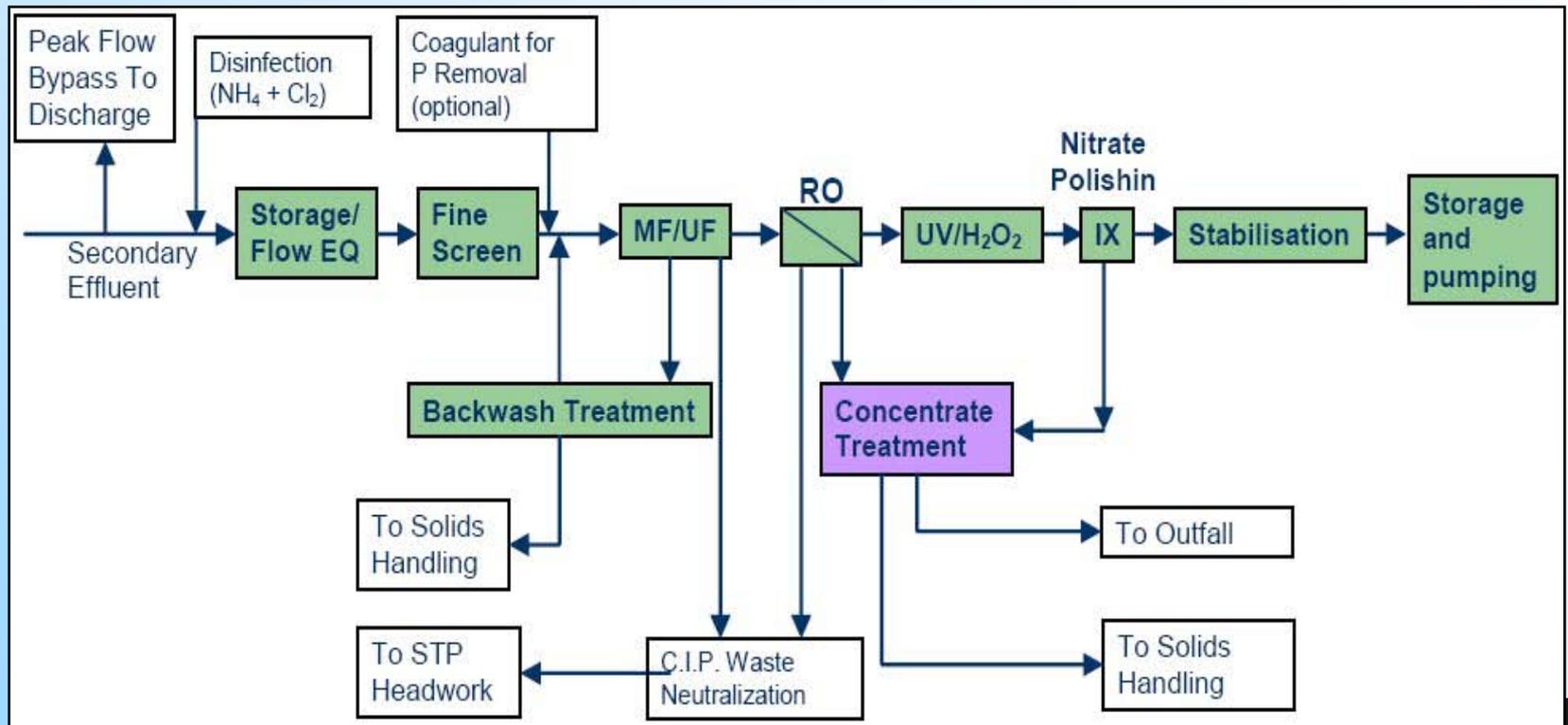
Advanced oxidation (UV/Peroxide)

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 m<sup>3</sup>/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/m<sup>3</sup> (~ \$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 m<sup>3</sup>/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>



# 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