

Membrane Technology as a Promising Solution for Water Security and Challenge

Amos Taiswa

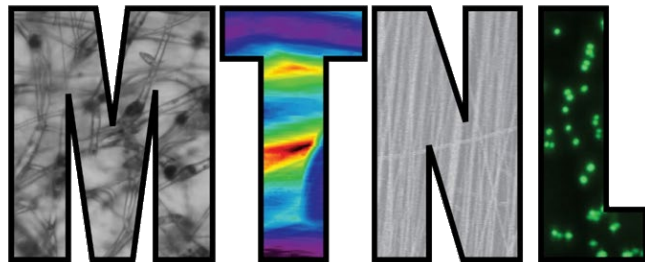
Ph.D. Candidate, Montana Tech Nanotechnology Laboratory, Mechanical Engineering, Montana Technological University

Jessica M. Andriolo

Research Associate and Affiliated Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Montana Tech Nanotechnology Laboratory, Montana Technological University

Jack L. Skinner (PI)

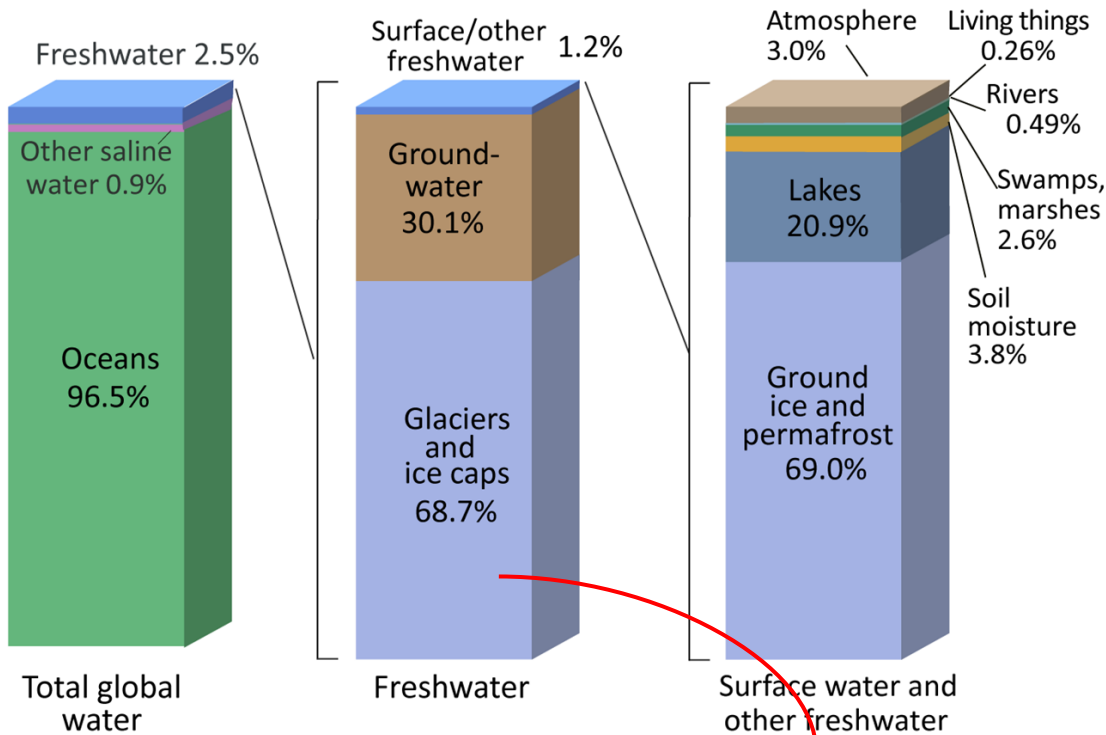
Department Head and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Montana Tech Nanotechnology Laboratory, Montana Technological University



Montana Tech Nanotechnology Laboratory

The U.S. Government is authorized to reproduce and distribute reprints for Government purposes notwithstanding any copyright notation herein. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. OIA- 1757351. Any opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

Where is Earth's Water?

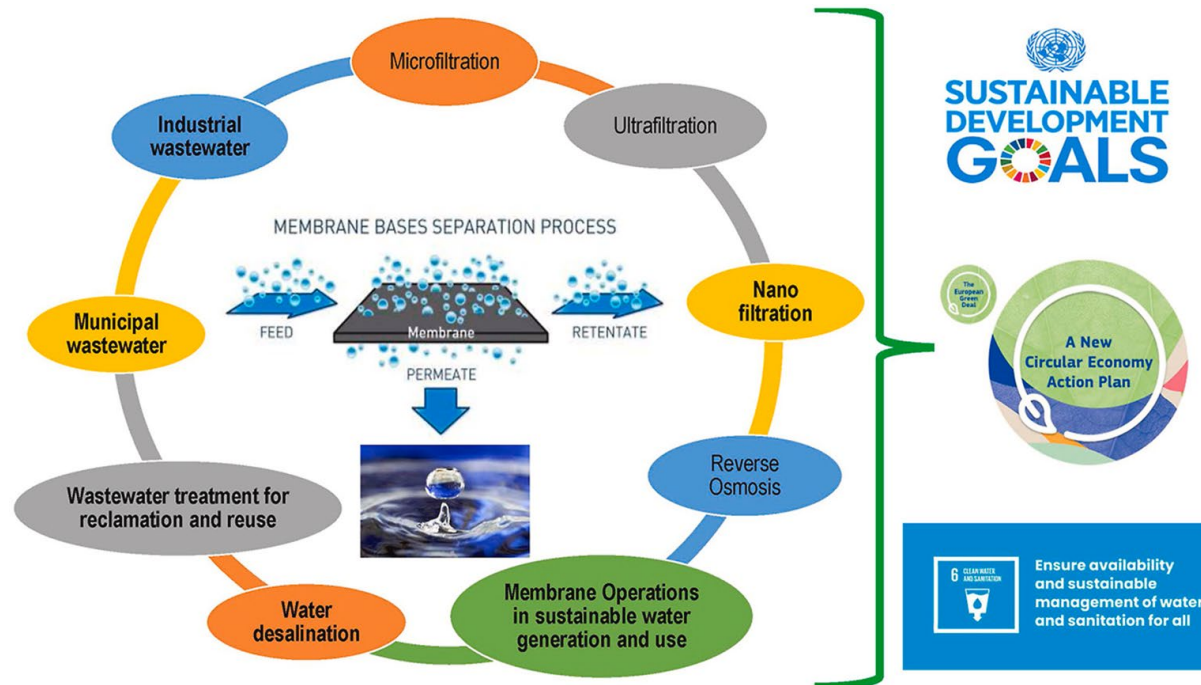


Credit: U.S. Geological Survey, Water Science School. <https://www.usgs.gov/special-topic/water-science-school>
 Data source: Igor Shiklomanov's chapter "World fresh water resources" in Peter H. Gleick (editor), 1993, Water in Crisis: A Guide to the World's Fresh Water Resources. (Numbers are rounded).



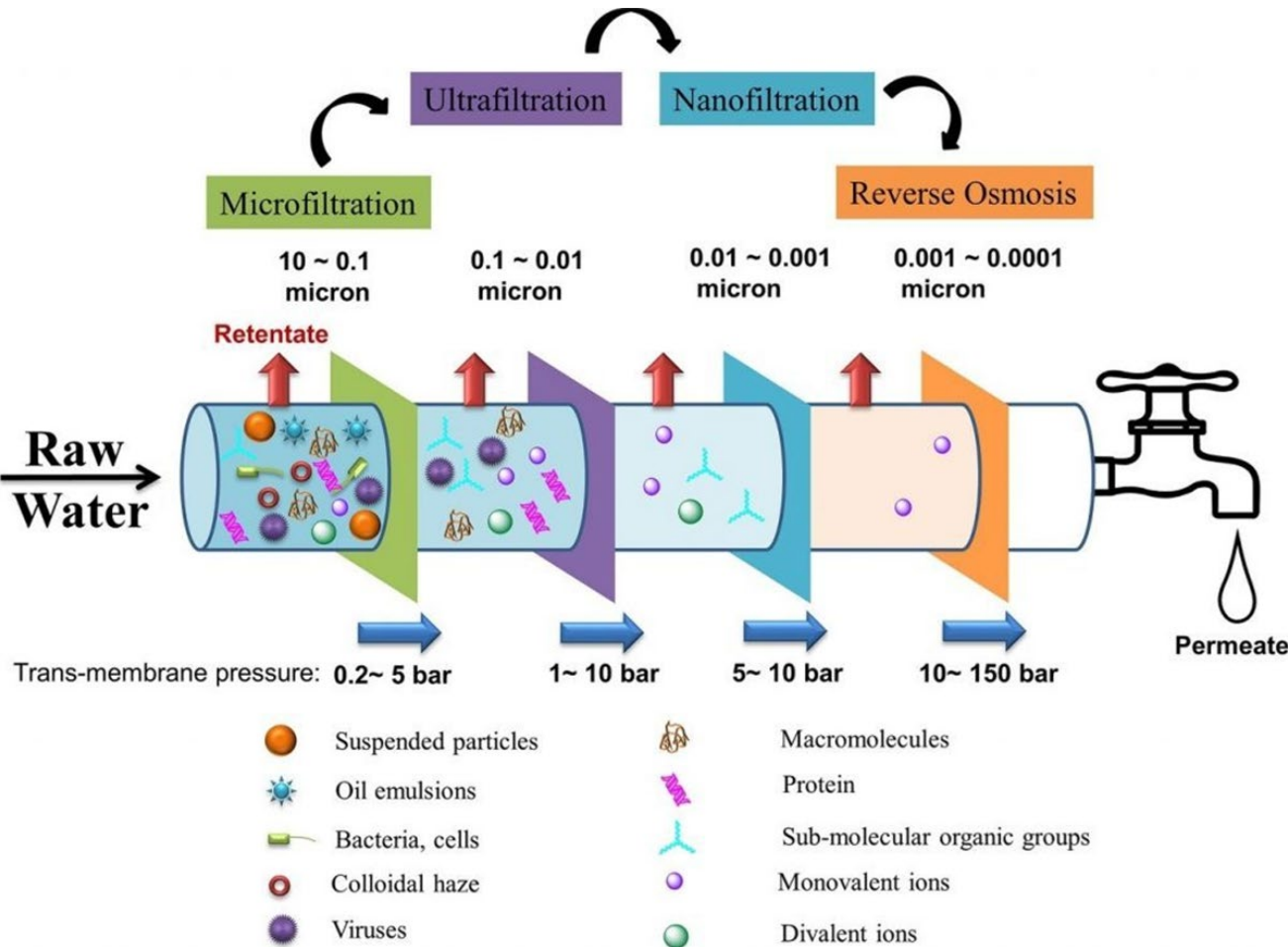
Repeat photography documents glacier loss at Grinnell Glacier (Credit: 1911-TW Stanton (USGS), 2016 – L McKeon (USGS), USGS. Public domain.)

Water: the most indispensable needs for life

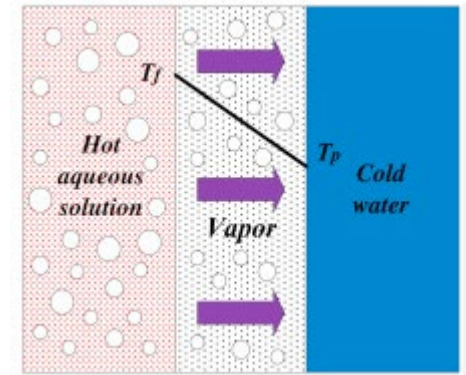


❖ In addition, to seawater and brackish water, **industrial and municipal wastewater** are also considered to be important available resources that need to be taken into consideration to increase sustainability and at the same time to meet SDGs.

Membrane Technologies for Safe Drinking Water

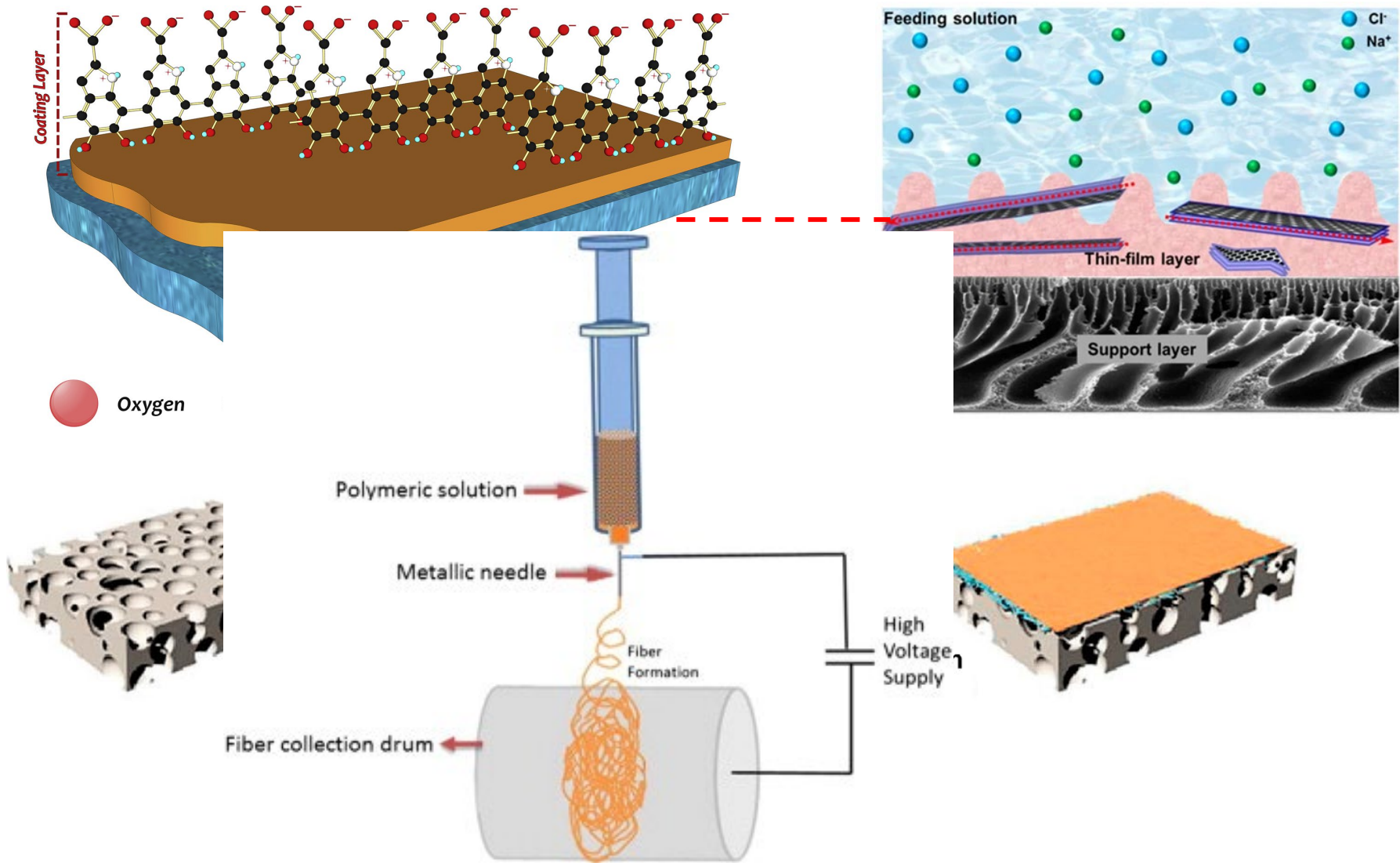


Membrane Distillation



- ❖ **Membrane Technology** has emerged as a favorite choice for safe drinking water production from surface water, well water, brackish water and seawater (Obotey, Ezugbe, et al., Membranes, 2020).

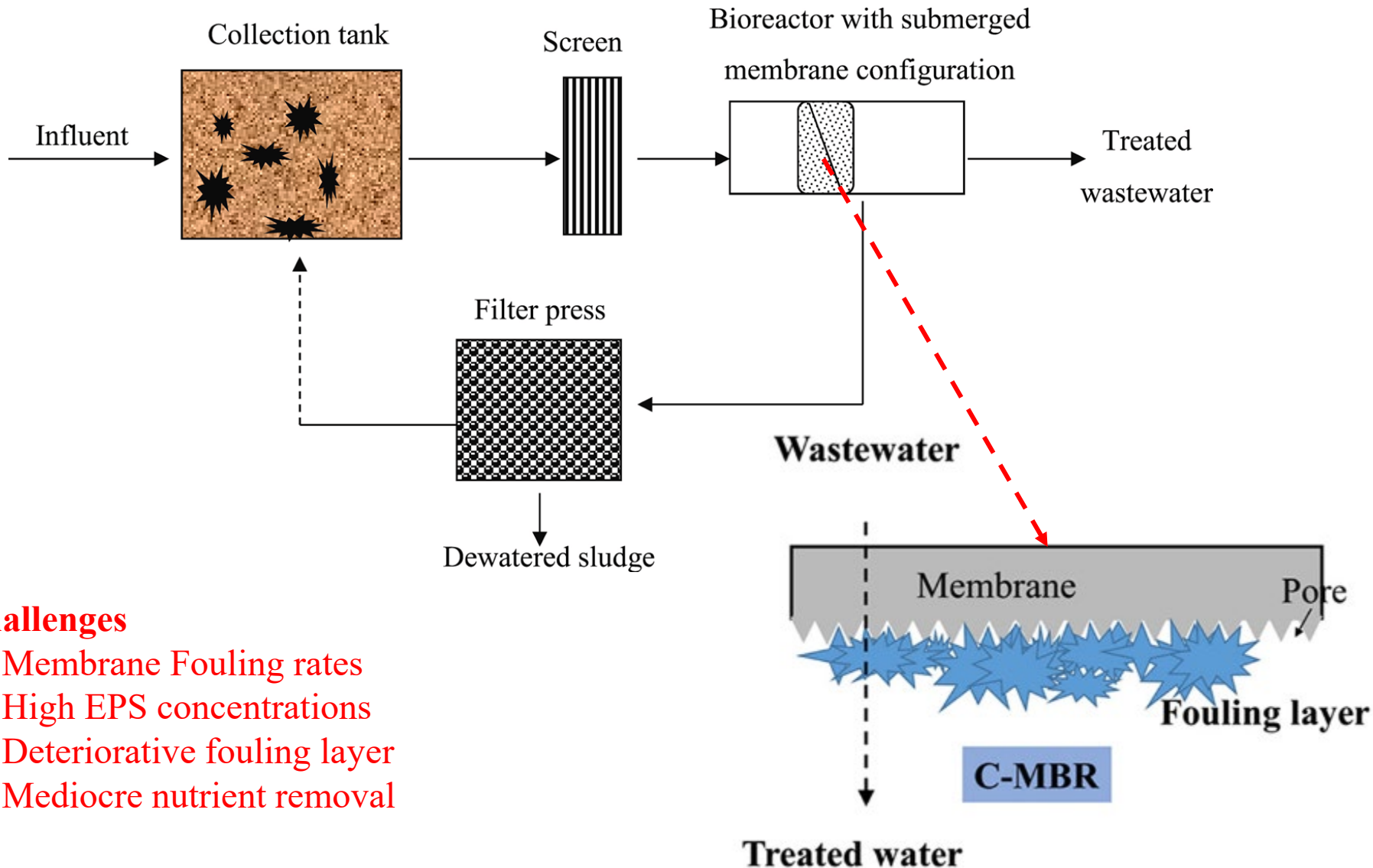
Membrane Technologies



Farah Ejaz Ahmed, Boor Singh Lalia, Raed Hashaikeh, "A review on electrospinning for membrane fabrication: Challenges and applications." *Desalination*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2014.09.033>

Zhuqing Wang, Aiguo Wu, Lucio Colombi Ciacchi, and Gang Wei, "Recent Advances in Nanoporous Membranes for Water Purification." *mdpi nanomaterials* doi: 10.3390/nano8020065

Wastewater to Reusable Water

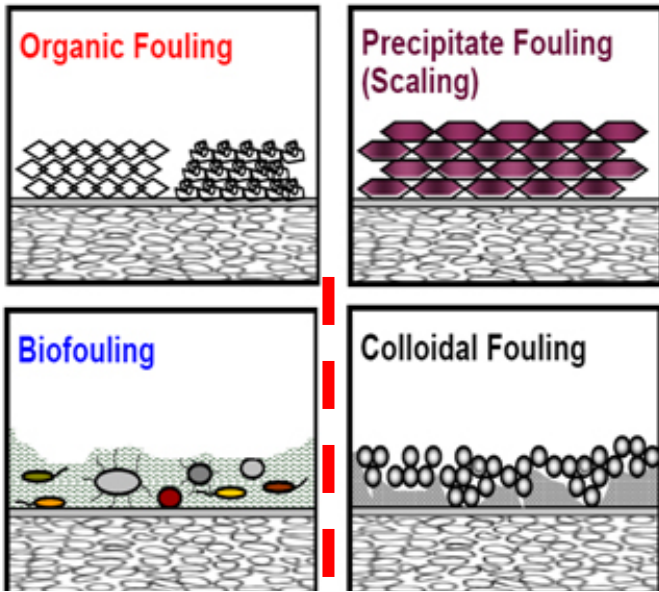


Challenges

- Membrane Fouling rates
- High EPS concentrations
- Deteriorative fouling layer
- Mediocre nutrient removal

Li Sun, Jinxing Ma, Lipin Li, Yu Tian, Zhong Zhang, Huaiyu Liao, Jibin Li, Wangwang Tang, Di He.
“Exploring the essential factors of performance improvement in sludge membrane bioreactor technology coupled with symbiotic algae” *Wat. Research*. Volume 181. Page 115843

Challenge: Membrane Fouling

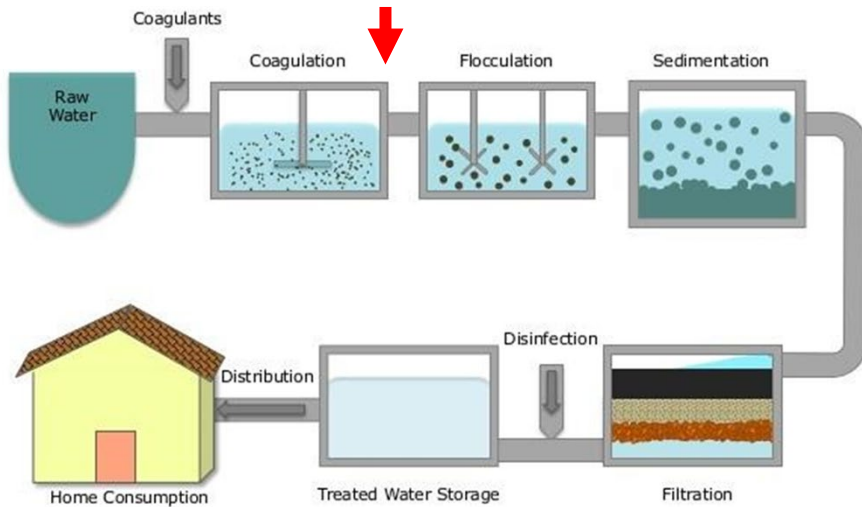


Causes of Membrane Failure (60%) from autopsies

- 31.3 % Biofilm
- 29.0 % Colloidal matter
- 22.1 % Scale
- 10.0 % Metals
- 7.7. % Other organics

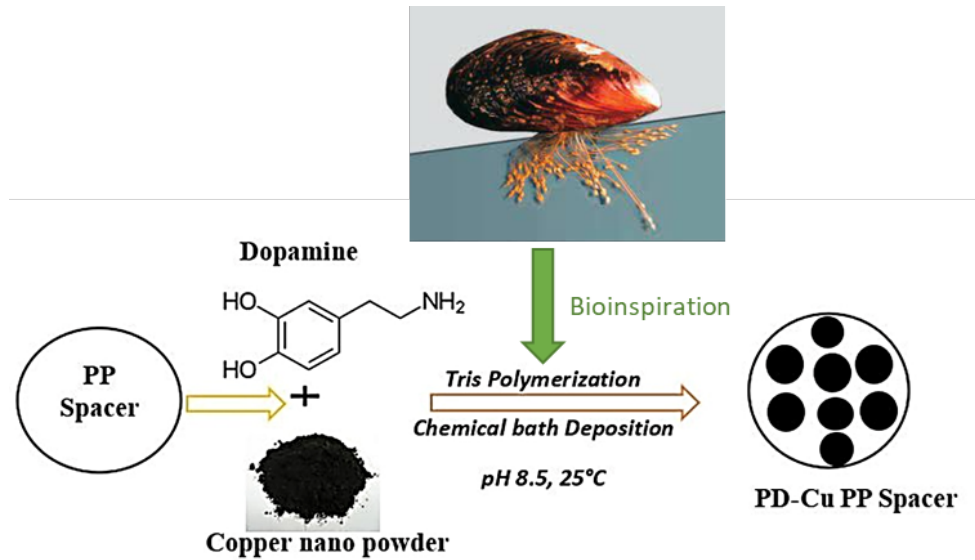
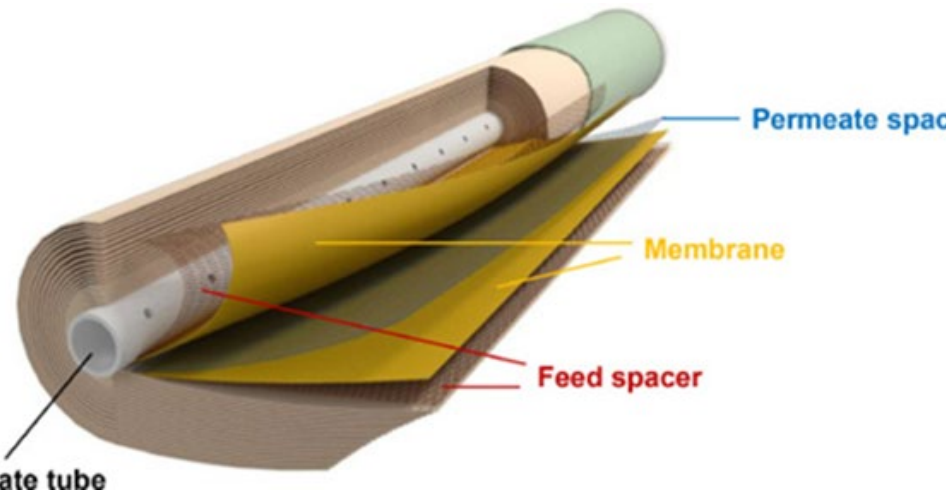
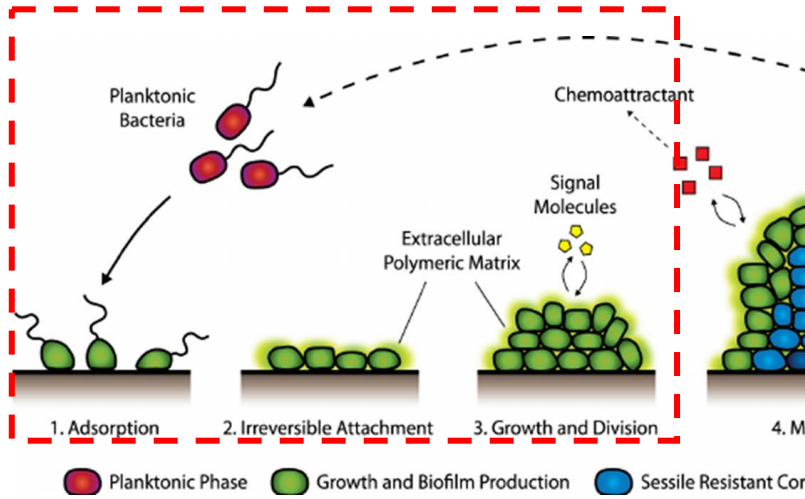
Foulants Impact on membrane operations

- ΔP increases
- Flow decreases
- Salt passage increases

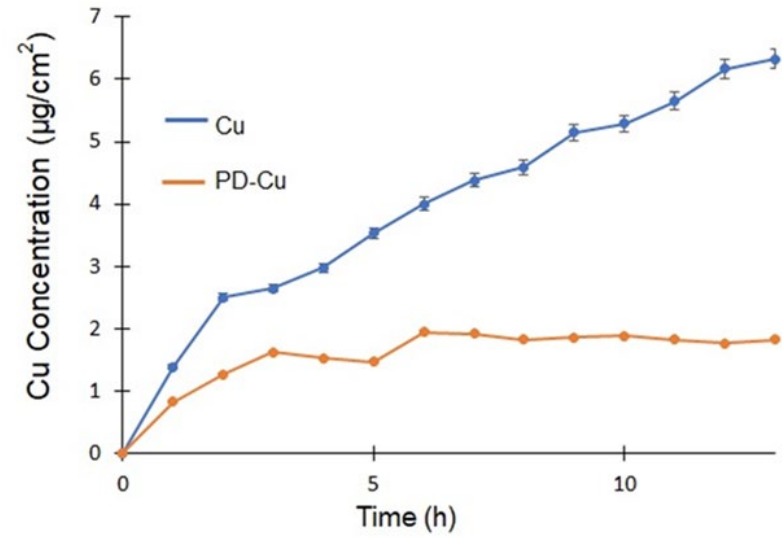
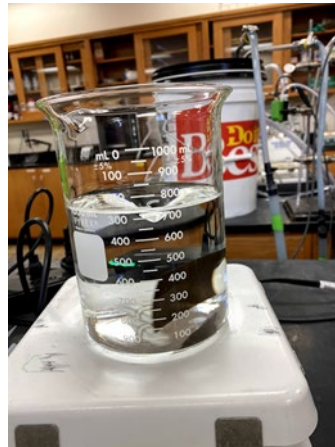
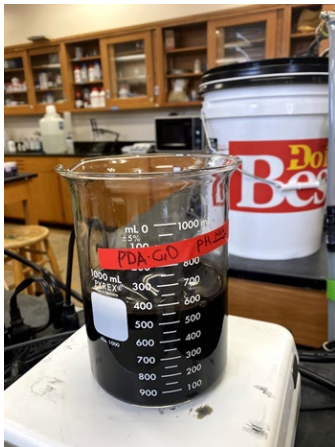
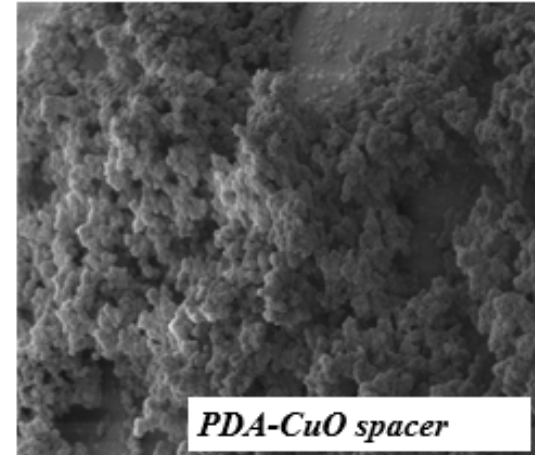
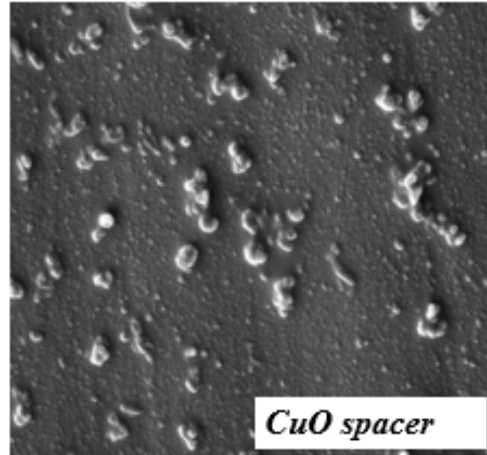
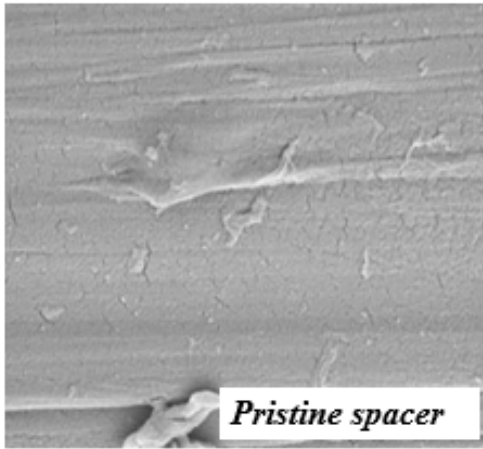


Particles at feed end.

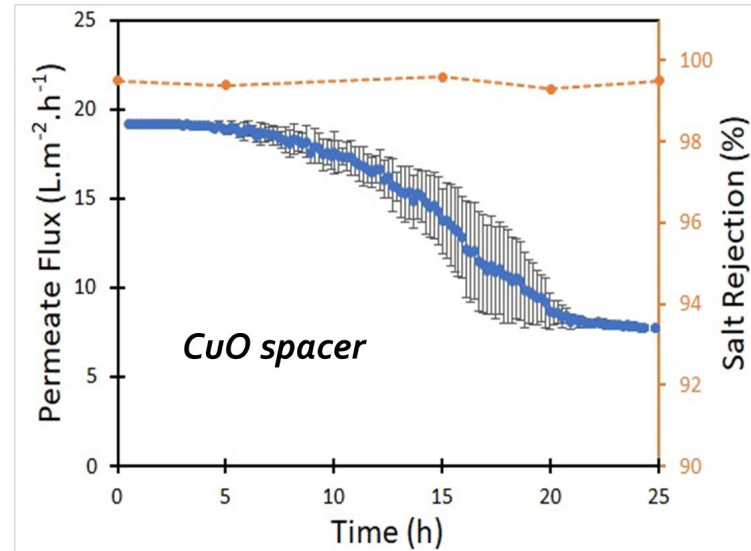
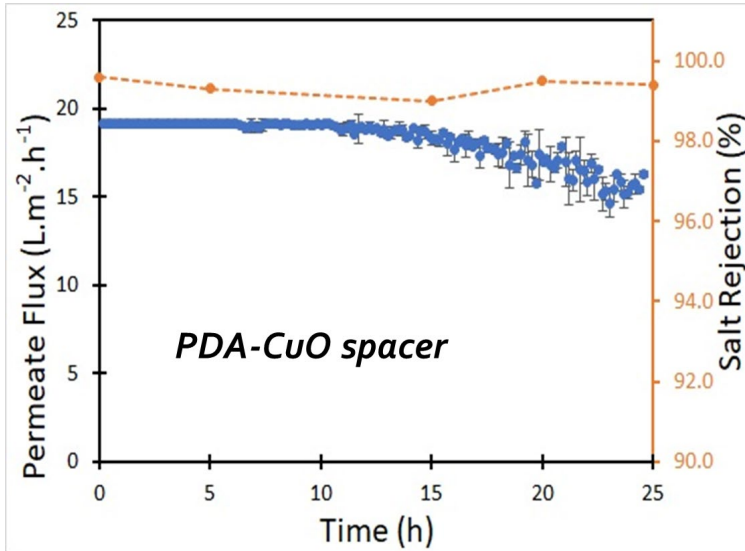
Challenge: Biofouling



Polydopamine CuO Feed Spacers

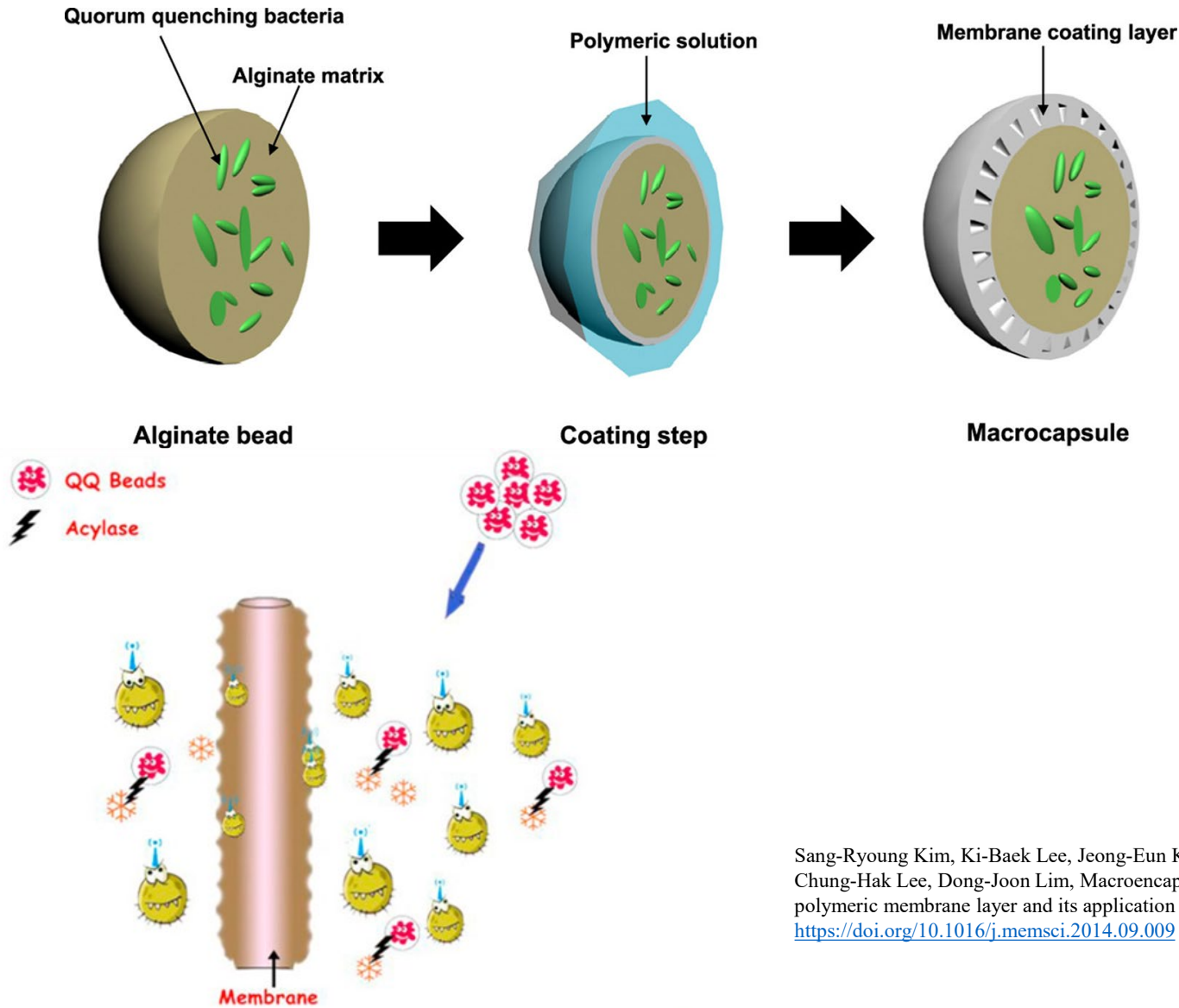


Polydopamine CuO Feed Spacers



- ❖ PDA-CuO spacers recorded a ~52% higher permeate flux compared to CuO spacers and **>58% less biovolume** from the control in 24 h .
- ❖ However, both spacers recorded similar membrane biovolumes due to the **presence of Cu-ions** in both.
- ❖ PDA-Cu spacers showed a 17.5% higher permeate flux compared to the control.

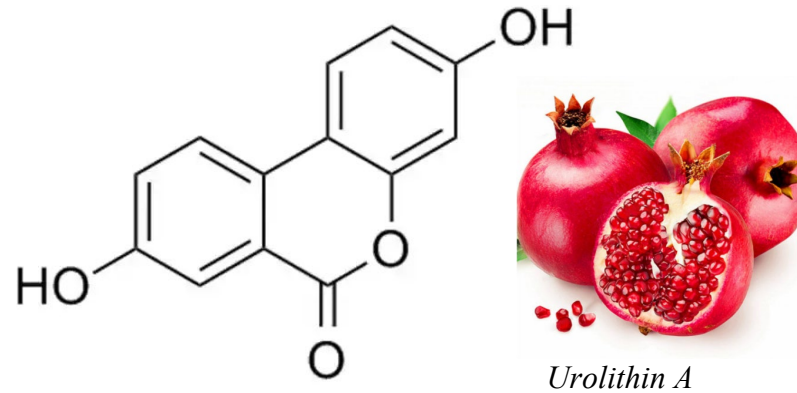
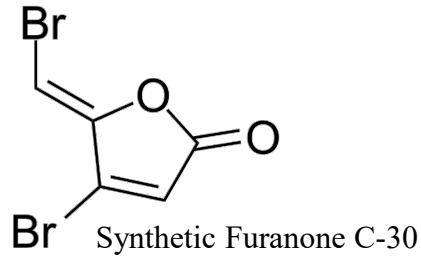
Biofouling Control : Quorum Quenching



Sang-Ryoung Kim, Ki-Baek Lee, Jeong-Eun Kim, Young-June Won, Kyung-Min Yeon, Chung-Hak Lee, Dong-Joon Lim, Macroencapsulation of quorum quenching bacteria by polymeric membrane layer and its application to MBR for biofouling control.”
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.memsci.2014.09.009>

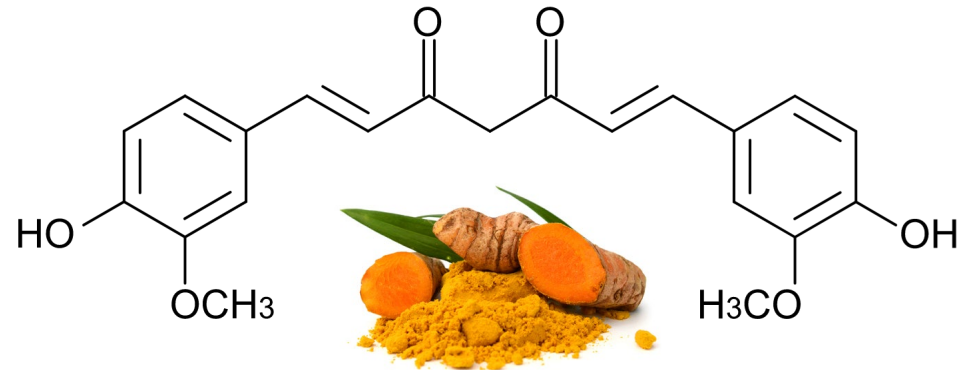
Hyun-Suk Oh, Kyung-Min Yeon, Cheon-Seok Yang, Sang-Ryoung Kim, Chung-Hak Lee, Son Young Park, Jong Yun Han, and Jung-Kee Lee, “Control of Membrane Biofouling in MBR for Wastewater Treatment by Quorum Quenching Bacteria Encapsulated in Microporous Membrane.” <https://doi.org/10.1021/es204312u>

Selection of Quorum Quenching Molecules



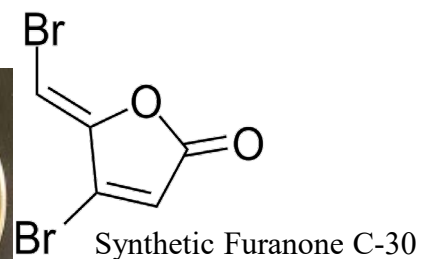
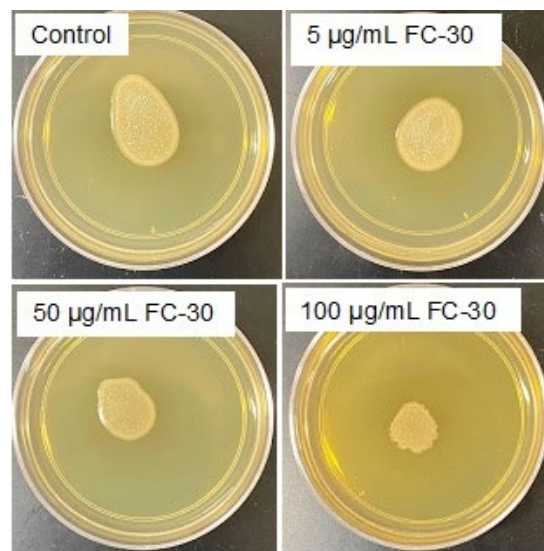
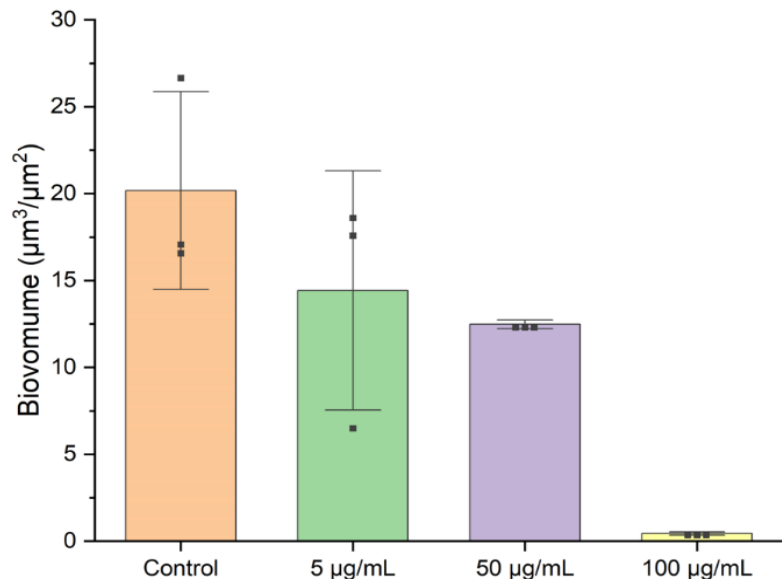
Consideration Parameters

- **Biocompatibility**
- **None to low toxicity**
- **Efficiency at low concentration**
- **Pre-existing studies in medical app.**

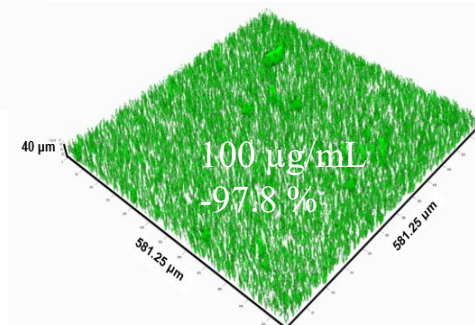
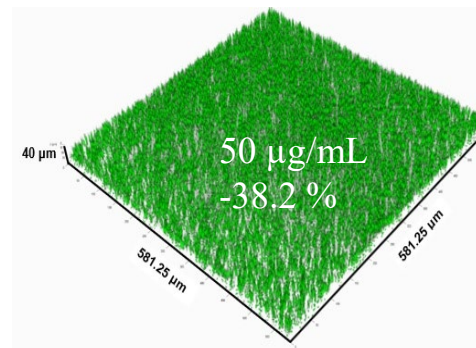
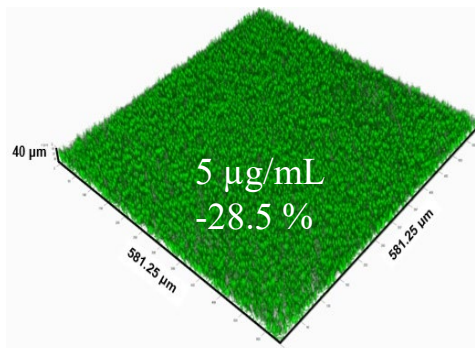
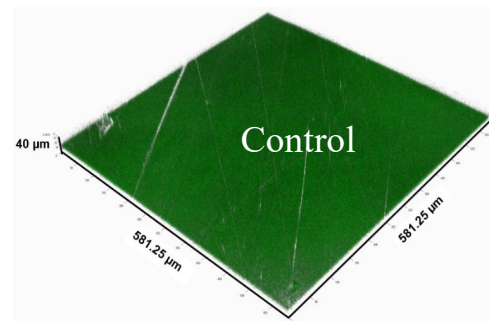


Curcumin (*Curcuma longa L.*)

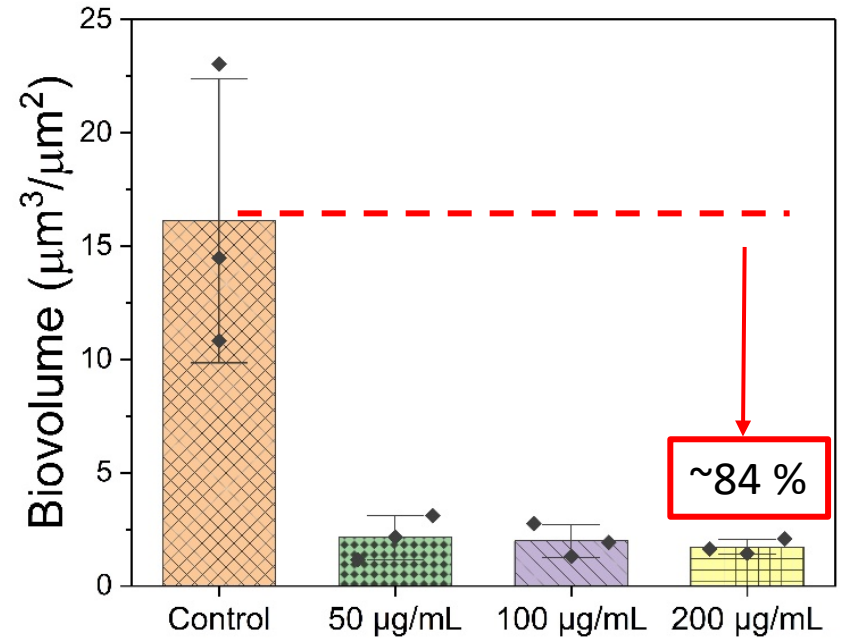
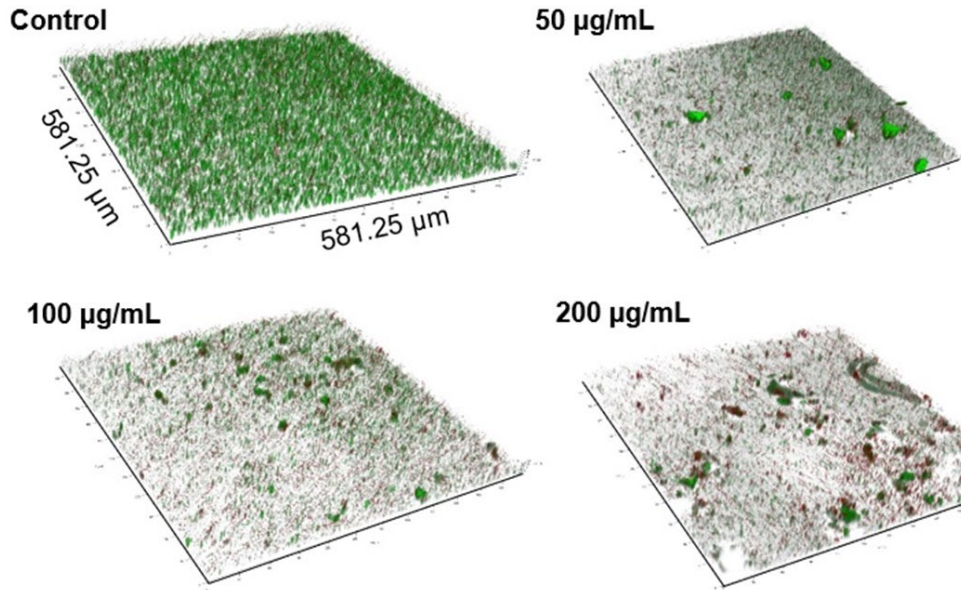
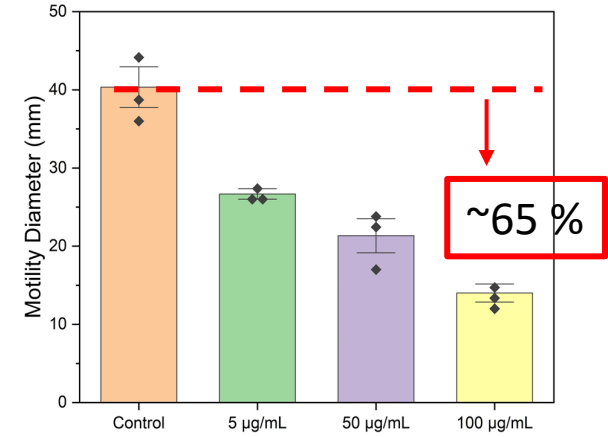
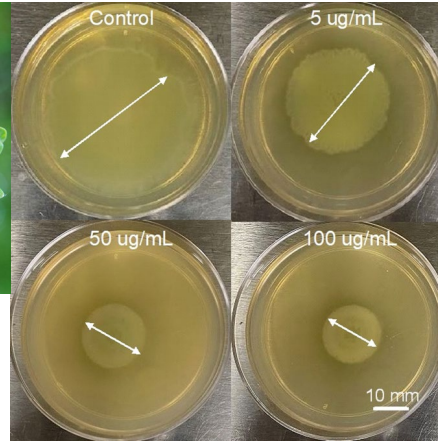
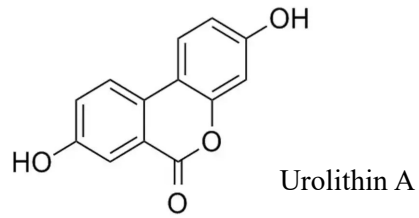
Selection of Quorum Quenching Molecules



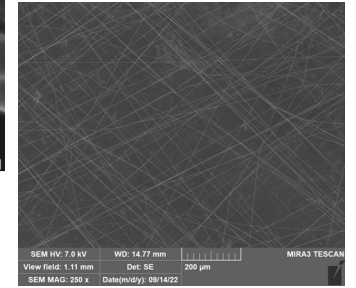
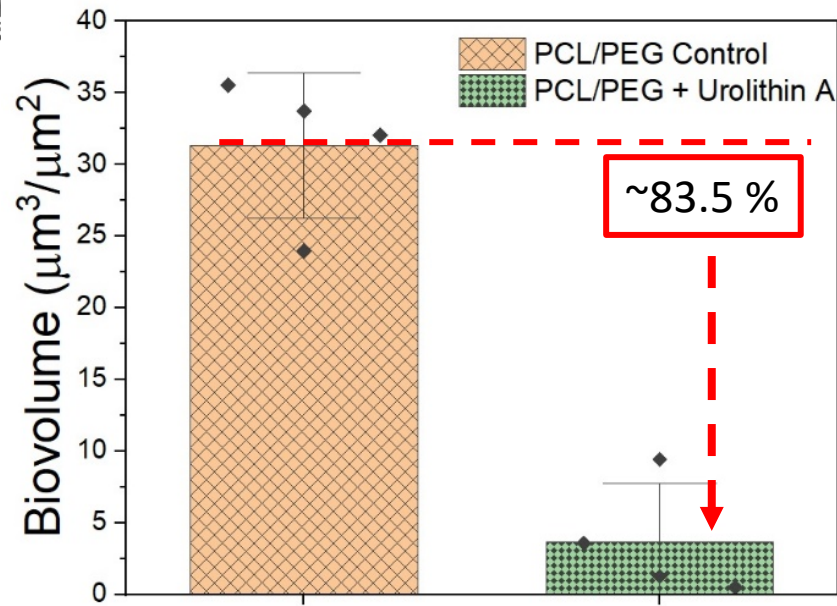
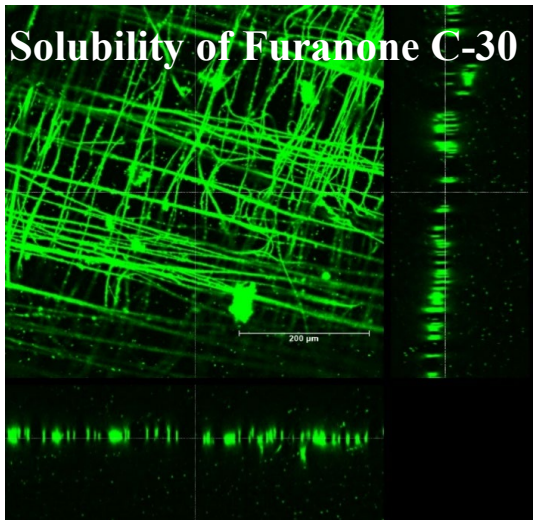
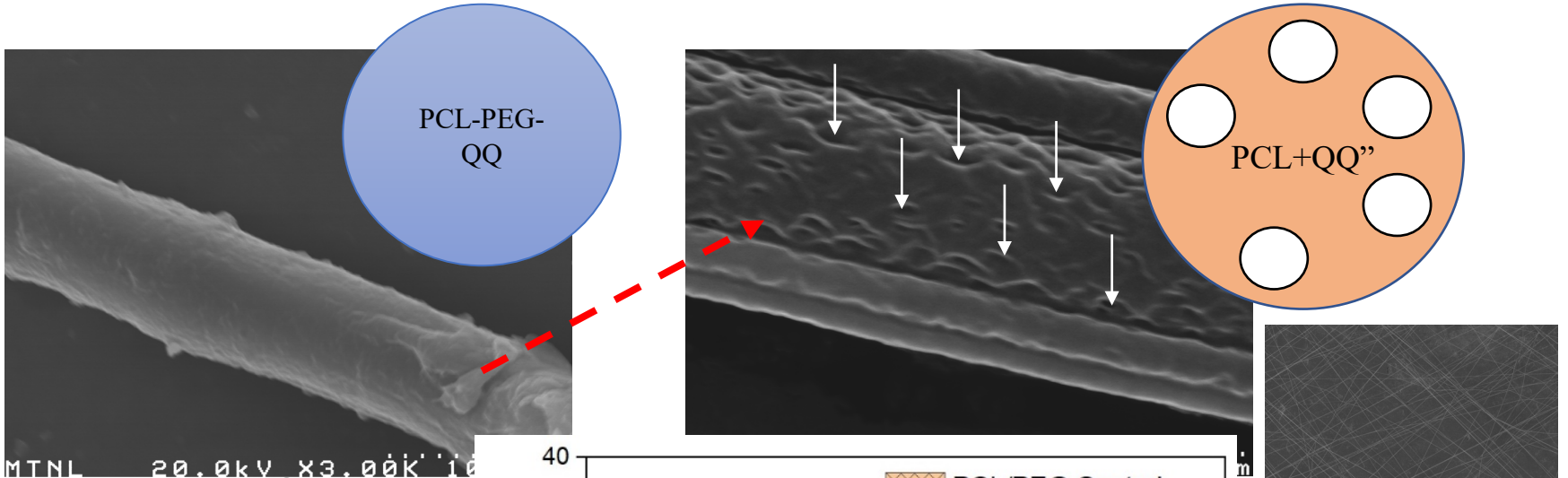
❖ Biofilm thicknesses and biovolume **decreased by 98 %** in the presence of 100 µg/mL Furanone C-30 molecules.



Selection of Quorum Quenching Molecules



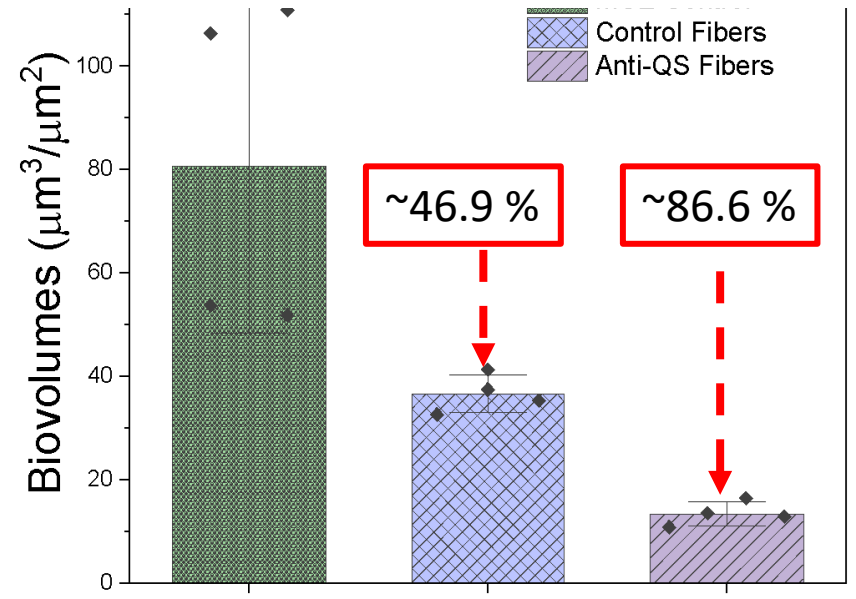
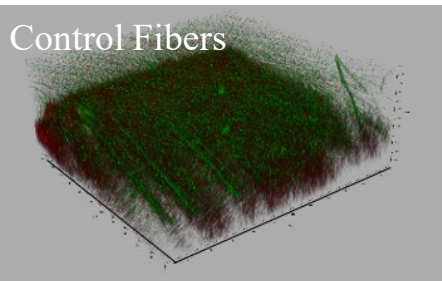
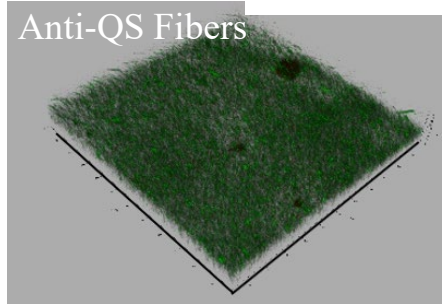
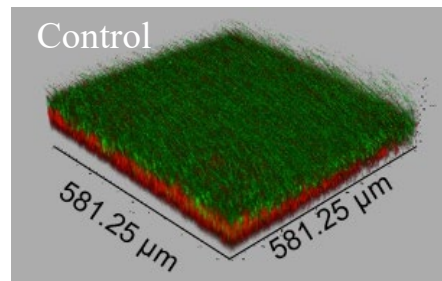
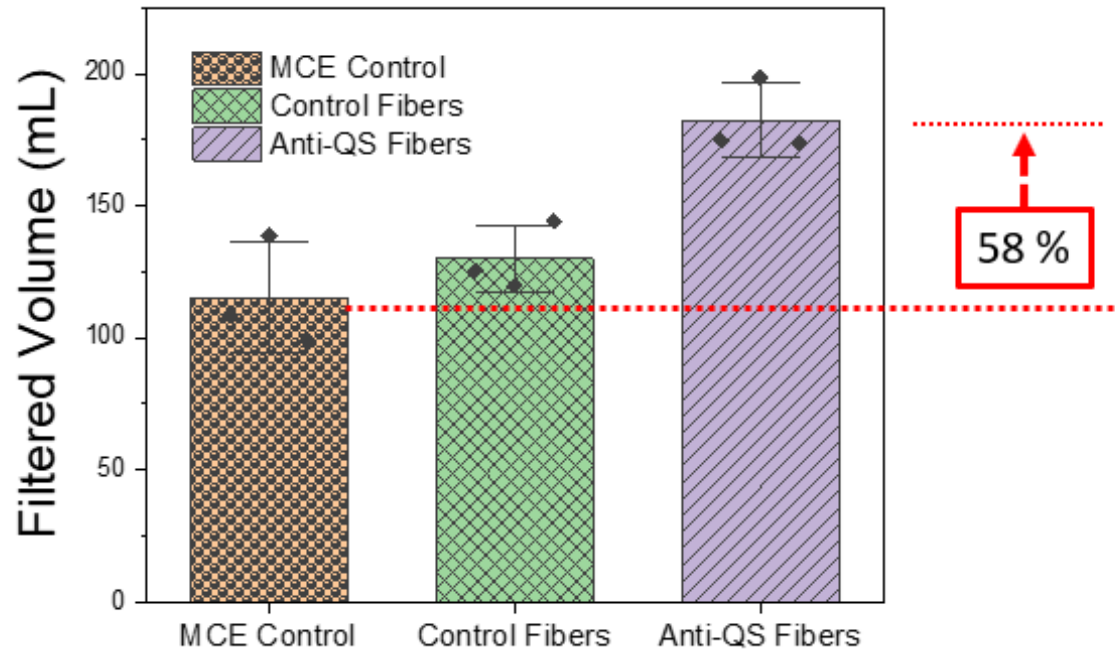
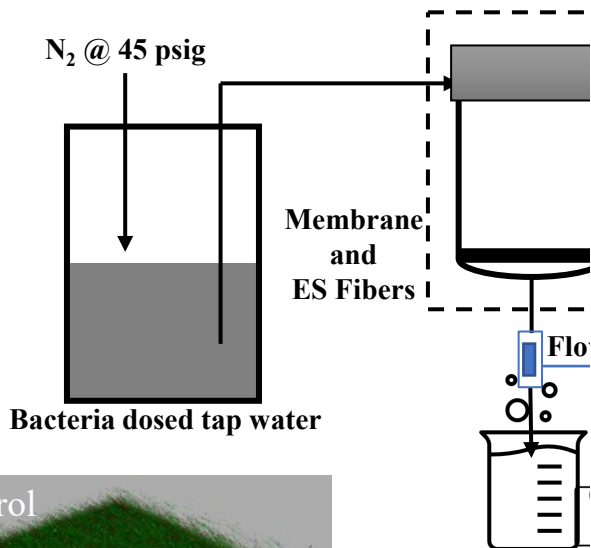
Controlled Release of Quorum Quenching Molecules



~69 % reduction for Furanone C-30

❖ Though effective in QQ of PAO1 is solution, solubility hindered Furanone C-30's efficiency on membrane

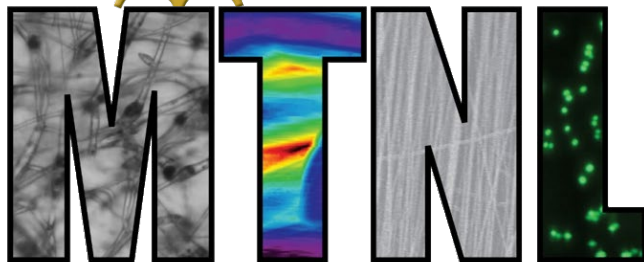
Evaluation: Nanofiltration Performances



Thank you!

Amos Taiswa, Jessica M. Andriolo, Jack L. Skinner (PI)

- ❖ Sincere thanks to **Dr. Katie Hailer.**
- ❖ Montana Tech Nanotechnology Laboratory (MTNL).



The U.S. Government is authorized to reproduce and distribute reprints for Government purposes notwithstanding any copyright notation herein. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. OIA- 1757351. Any opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

Montana Tech Nanotechnology Laboratory