

# Recovery of CT blowdown through Membrane Distillation



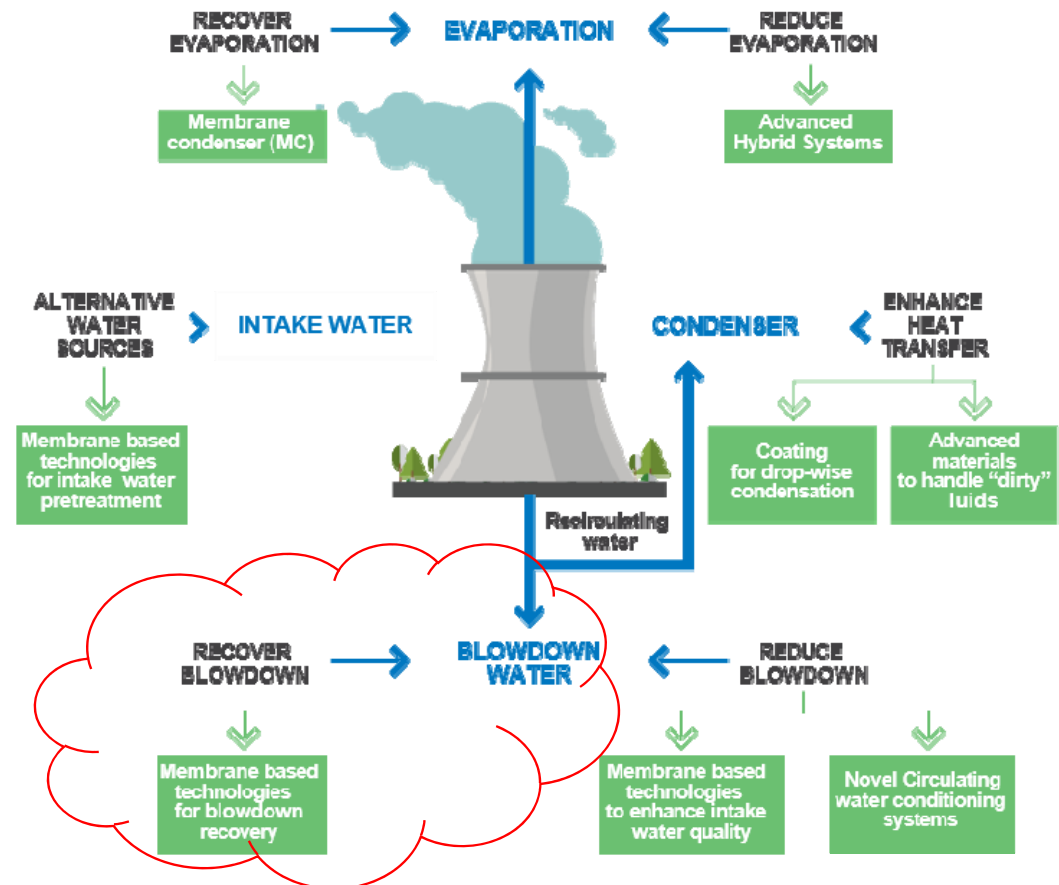
**MATCHING**

MATERIALS & TECHNOLOGIES FOR  
PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT OF  
COOLING SYSTEMS IN POWER  
PLANTS

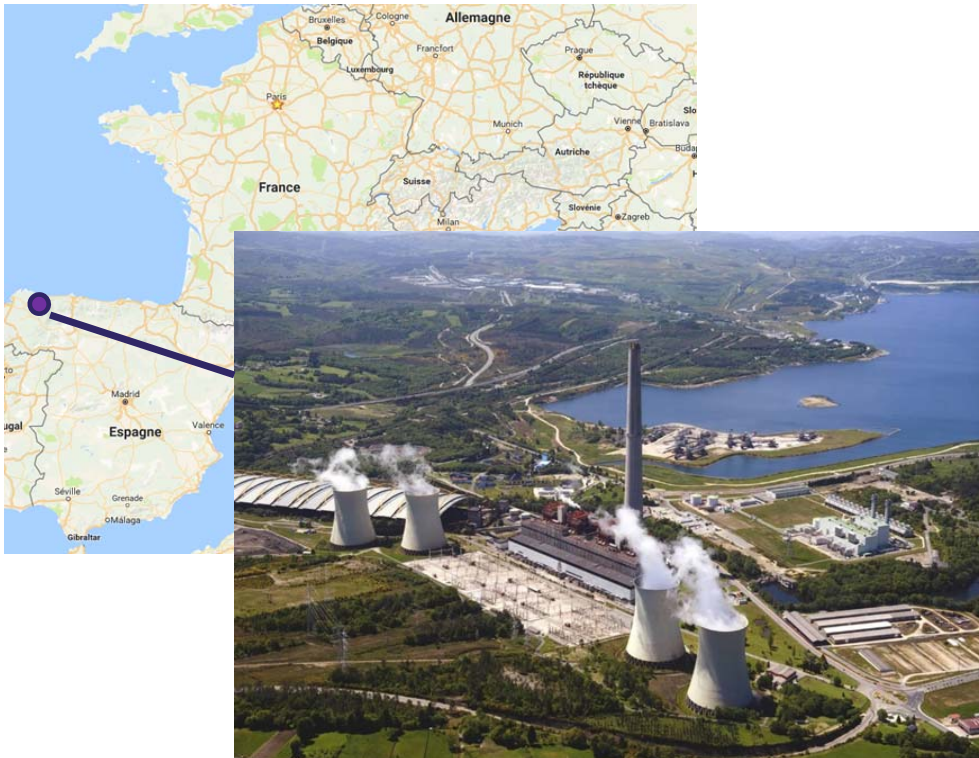


## PROJECT GOAL

- ❑ **Matching** project aims to reduce the cooling water demand and to improve the performance of cooling systems in power plants.
- ❑ **Membrane Distillation** technology is being tested in As Pontes for recovering water from the cooling tower blowdown
- ❑ Water recovered can be reused as cooling system **make up water** or even other uses depending on distillate quality



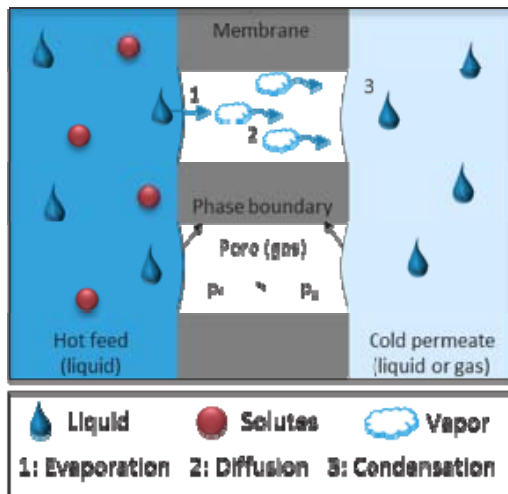
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## MEMBRANE DISTILLATION TEST – AS PONTES

- ❑ **Enel/Endesa As Pontes Power Plant** is located in La Coruña, Spain
- ❑ 4 coal fired power units, with a total capacity of 1400 MWe
- ❑ Closed cooling circuit with natural –draft cooling towers
- ❑ Application of **Aquastill membrane distillation pilot** for cooling tower blowdown water recovery

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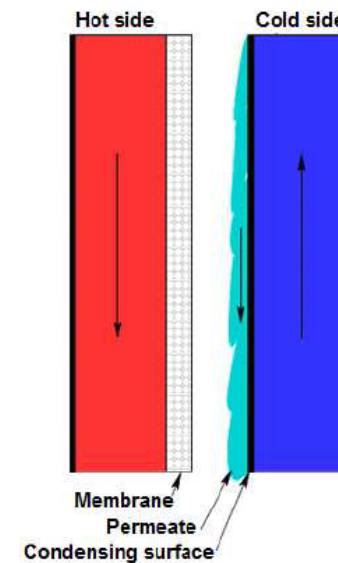


## Advantages

- **Lower operation T** compared to conventional distillation
- **Waste heat driven**
- Lower operation P than RO
- Less sensitive towards fouling
- Operation window up to saturation
- Nearly 100% salt retention



- **Aquastill pilot with 7 membrane distillation modules**
- 3 channels per module: hot brine, cold brine and distillate.
- Vacuum applied to the distillate channel → more distillate flux
- Automated operation, with control and data logging system, pressure, temperature, flow and conductivity meters.
- Heat source: auxiliary steam from the power plant



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## AS PONTES TESTS

I. A first set of 9 weekly **parametric tests** performed so far:

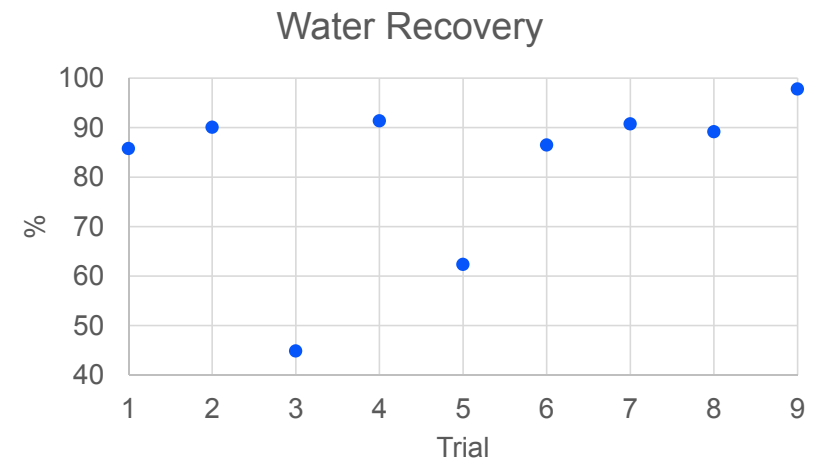
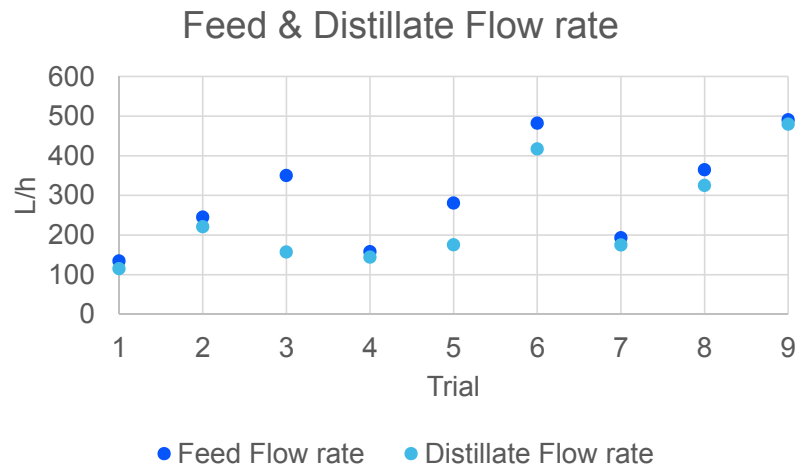
- **Heating temperature:** 50 – 65 – 80 °C
- **Recirculation flow:** 5 – 6.25 – 7.5 m<sup>3</sup>/h
- Cooling temperature: 25 °C
- Concentrate conductivity: 1600 (μS/cm) (CF~8)

II. **Long run test period** in the best condition as a result of the parametric tests.

|                | T hot (°C) | T cold (°C) | Brine Flow (m3/h) | Brine Conductivity (μS/cm) |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Trial 1</b> | 50         | 25          | 5                 | 1600                       |
| <b>Trial 2</b> | 65         | 25          | 5                 | 1600                       |
| <b>Trial 3</b> | 80         | 25          | 5                 | 1600                       |
| <b>Trial 4</b> | 50         | 25          | 6.25              | 1600                       |
| <b>Trial 5</b> | 65         | 25          | 6.25              | 1600                       |
| <b>Trial 6</b> | 80         | 25          | 6.25              | 1600                       |
| <b>Trial 7</b> | 50         | 25          | 7.5               | 1600                       |
| <b>Trial 8</b> | 65         | 25          | 7.5               | 1600                       |
| <b>Trial 9</b> | 80         | 25          | 7.5               | 1600                       |

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## RESULTS: WATER RECOVERY

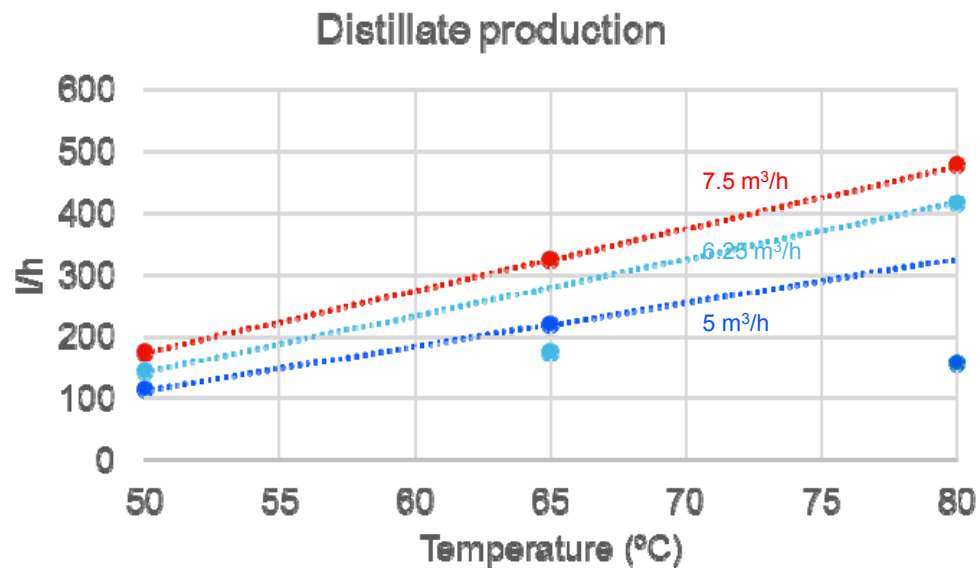


- Insufficient cooling on Trial 3 and Trial 5 → Low distillate

- Water recovery =  $(\text{distillate flow} / \text{feed flow}) \times 100$
- Water recoveries around 90 % in most of the cases**

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## RESULTS: DISTILLATE PRODUCTION



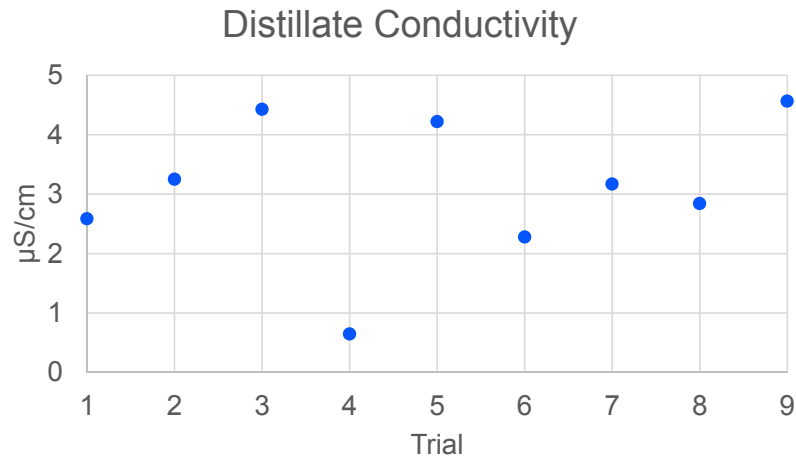
Distillate production is **proportional to heating temperature** and brine **recirculation flow**.

The **impact of** increasing the **heating temperature** is **bigger** than the effect of increasing the recirculation flow inside the membranes



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## RESULTS: DISTILLATE QUALITY

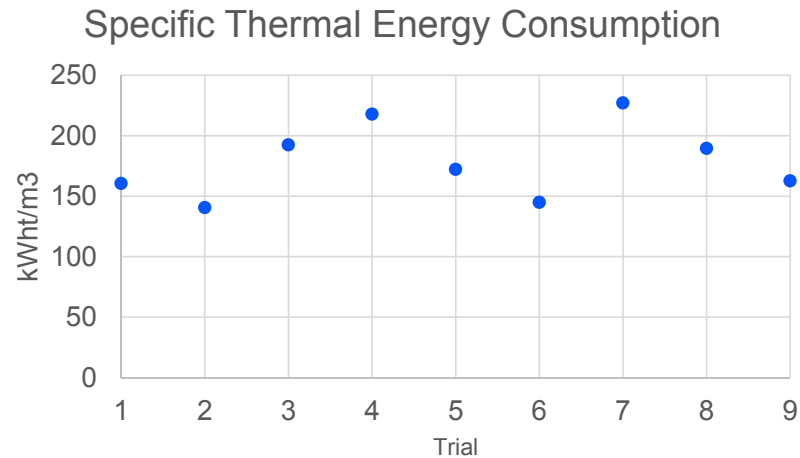


Distillate conductivity < 5 µS/cm in all cases

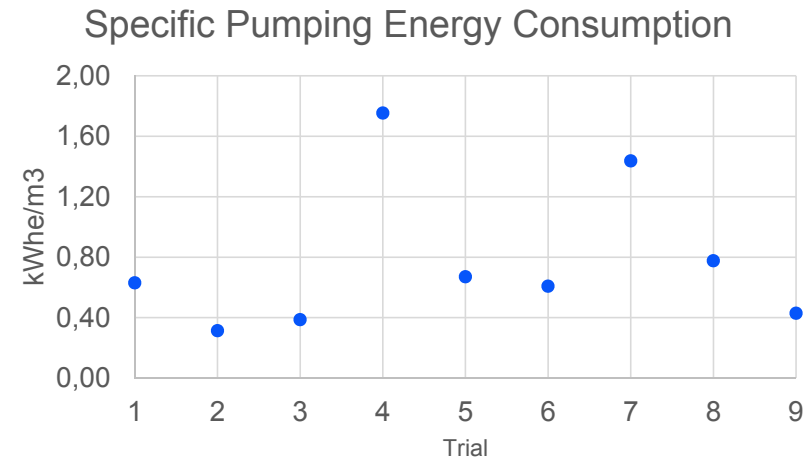
**Very good quality of produced water !**

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## RESULTS: ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Minimum STEC in Trial 2 and 6 (~ 150 kWh/m<sup>3</sup> distillate)



Pumping energy (electricity) negligible compared to thermal energy



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## CONCLUSIONS:

- 👍 The distillation membranes have demonstrated **very good results** in terms of **water recovery** and **distillate quality** for all conditions tested. Thus, this water can be reused as cooling tower make up but also with other uses where high quality water is required (demi water).
- 👍 **Higher distillation temperature** (80°C) leads to **higher production rate** and **lower specific energy consumption**  
**Lower distillation temperature** (50°C) also produces good quality water while **increasing the chances** of finding a source of **waste heat**

## NEXT STEP:

Long run test ongoing to evaluate other O&M points related to membrane degradation, cleaning frequency, influence of environmental conditions, etc.

# Thank you