
CaribDA 2014 Conference & Exposition
“Drought-Proofing the Caribbean”
24 – 27 June 2014 in St. Thomas

SANTA BARBARA, CURACAO
DESALINATION PLANT EXPANSION USING
NANO H_2O THIN FILM NANOCOMPOSITE
(TFN) SWRO MEMBRANE

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Nano H_2O

About NanoH₂O

Mission

- **Lower the cost of desalination by leveraging nanotechnology to advance reverse osmosis (RO) membrane performance**

Quick Facts

- **Licensed original technology in 2005 from University of California, Los Angeles**
 - **Intellectual property includes over 8 patents and patent applications**
 - **Headquarters, manufacturing and R&D facility located in Los Angeles, California, USA**
 - **Approximately 150 employees**
 - **NanoH₂O membranes are installed in over 150 commercial sites across 6 continents, representing over 300,000 cubic meters per day**
 - **On April 30, 2014, NanoH₂O was acquired by LG Chem**
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Thin-Film Nanocomposite Membrane Technology



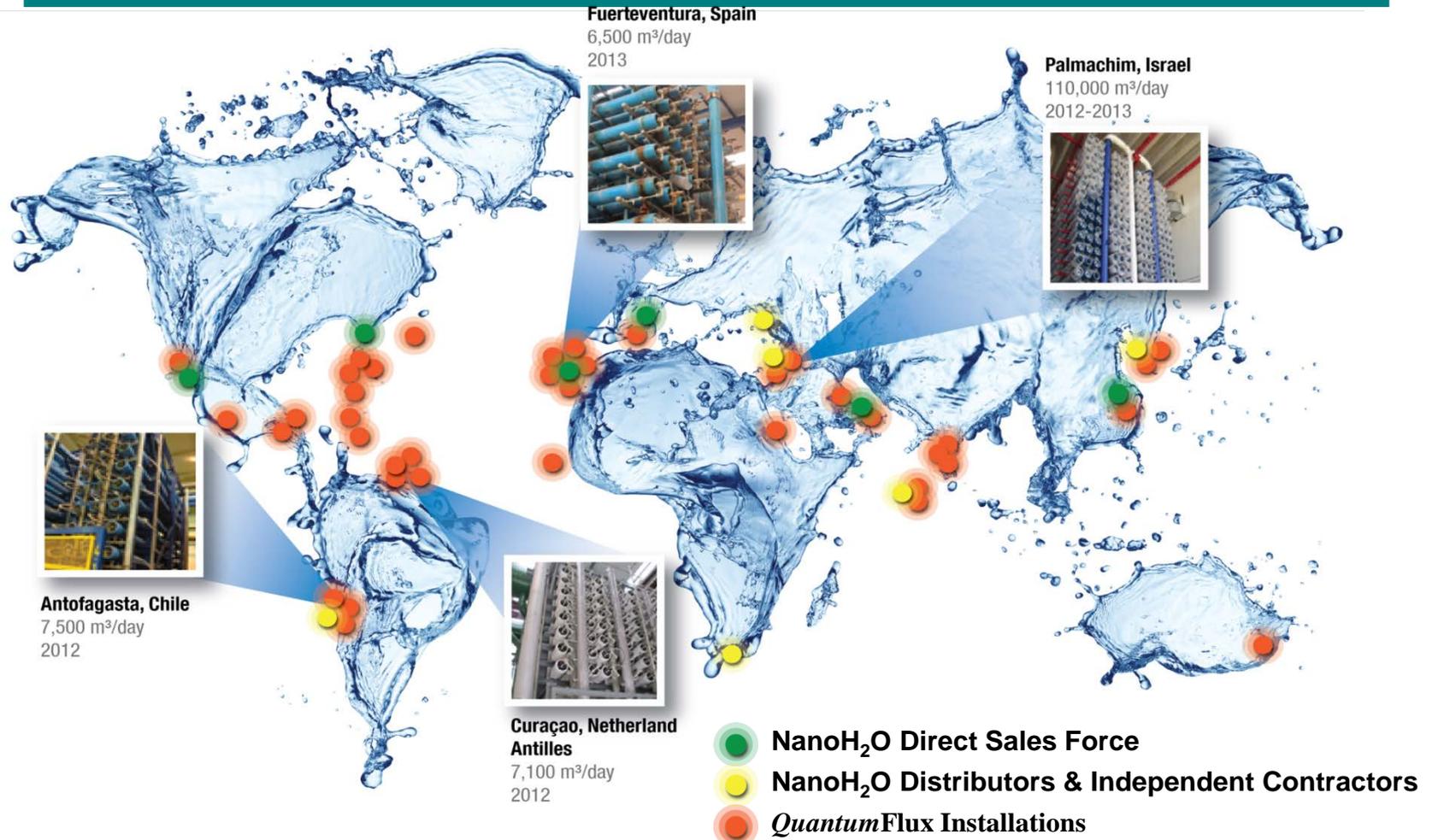
- **50-100% more permeable than existing polymer technology**
- **Improves best-in-class salt rejection by 25%**
- **Drop-in replacement for existing membranes**
- **5 Patents / 3 Applications in 11 Countries**

Product Line Specifications

400 ft² elements	Qfx SW 400 ES	Qfx SW 400 R	Qfx SW 400 SR
Permeate Flow Rate, m ³ /d (gpd)	52 (13,750)	34 (9,000)	24.6 (6,500)
Minimum NaCl Rejection, %	99.7	99.75	99.75
Stabilized NaCl Rejection, %	99.8	99.85	99.85
Active Membrane Area, m ² (ft ²)	37 (400)	37 (400)	37 (400)
Feed Spacer, mil	28	28	28
Stabilized Boron Rejection: %	89	93	93

440 ft² elements	Qfx SW 440 ES	Qfx SW 440 R	Qfx SW 440 SR
Permeate Flow Rate, m ³ /d (gpd)	57 (15,070)	37 (9,900)	27 (7,150)
Minimum NaCl Rejection, %	99.7	99.75	99.75
Stabilized NaCl Rejection, %	99.8	99.85	99.85
Active Membrane Area, m ² (ft ²)	41 (440)	41 (440)	41 (440)
Stabilized Boron Rejection: %	89	93	93

Global Installations



Hybrid Design

Definition:

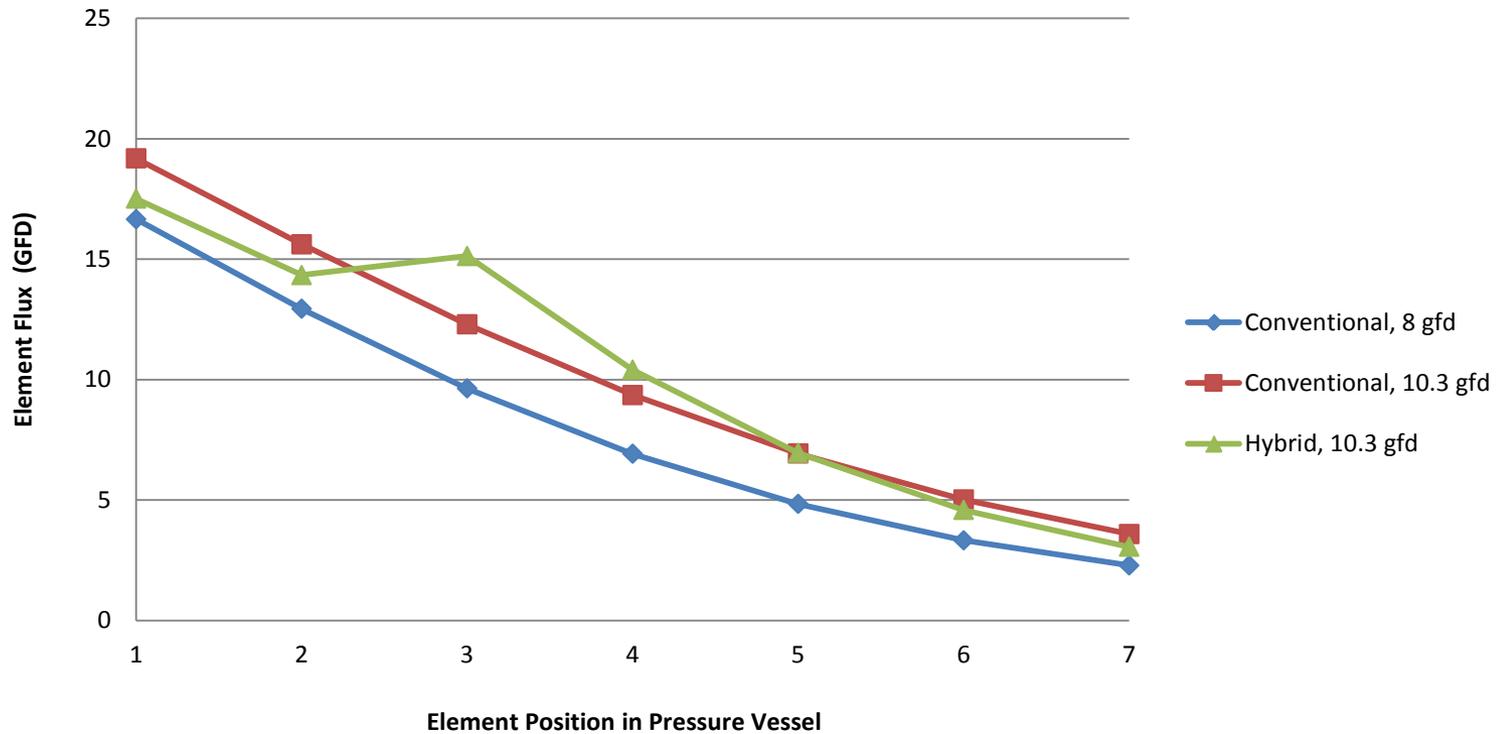
The concept involves the internal staging of different RO element models, with different specification characteristics, within the pressure vessel to optimize system performance. The typical configuration consists of placing low flux elements in the lead positions of the pressure vessel and higher flux ones in the rear.

Benefits:

- Increase the production capacity
- Reduce the number of elements and pressure vessels used in a system
- Lower the feed pressure and energy consumption
- Reduce the risk of fouling

Hybrid Design (2)

Element Flux in System Operating at 36K ppm, 45% recovery, 25 C



Island of Curacao, West Indies



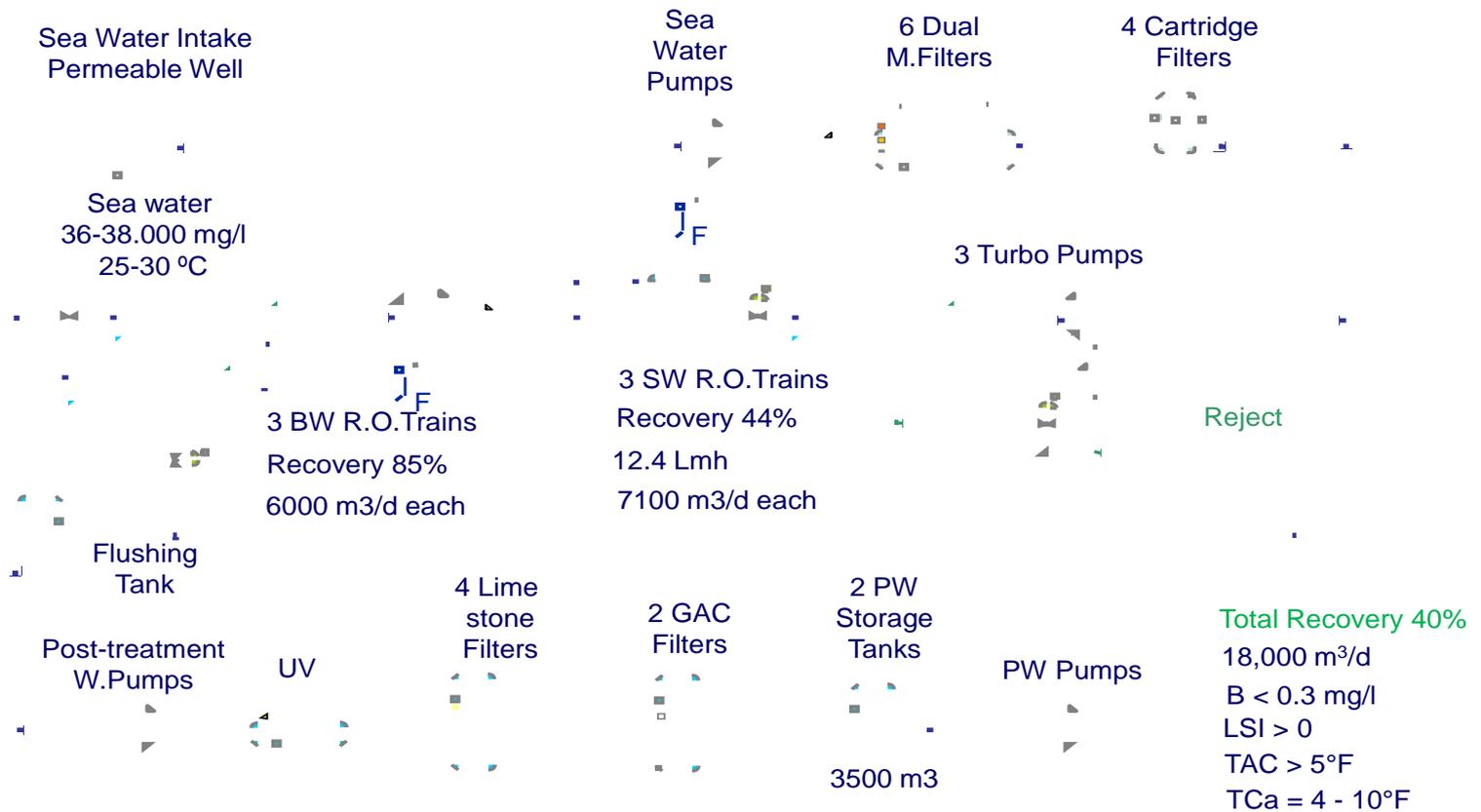
- Most populous island in the Netherland Antilles, West Indies
- Major Industry: oil refining, tourism, and ship repairing
- Desalination using thermal method started in the 1930's
- The use of Reverse Osmosis technology was decided in 2003 by Aquaelectra

Santa Barbara SWRO Plant

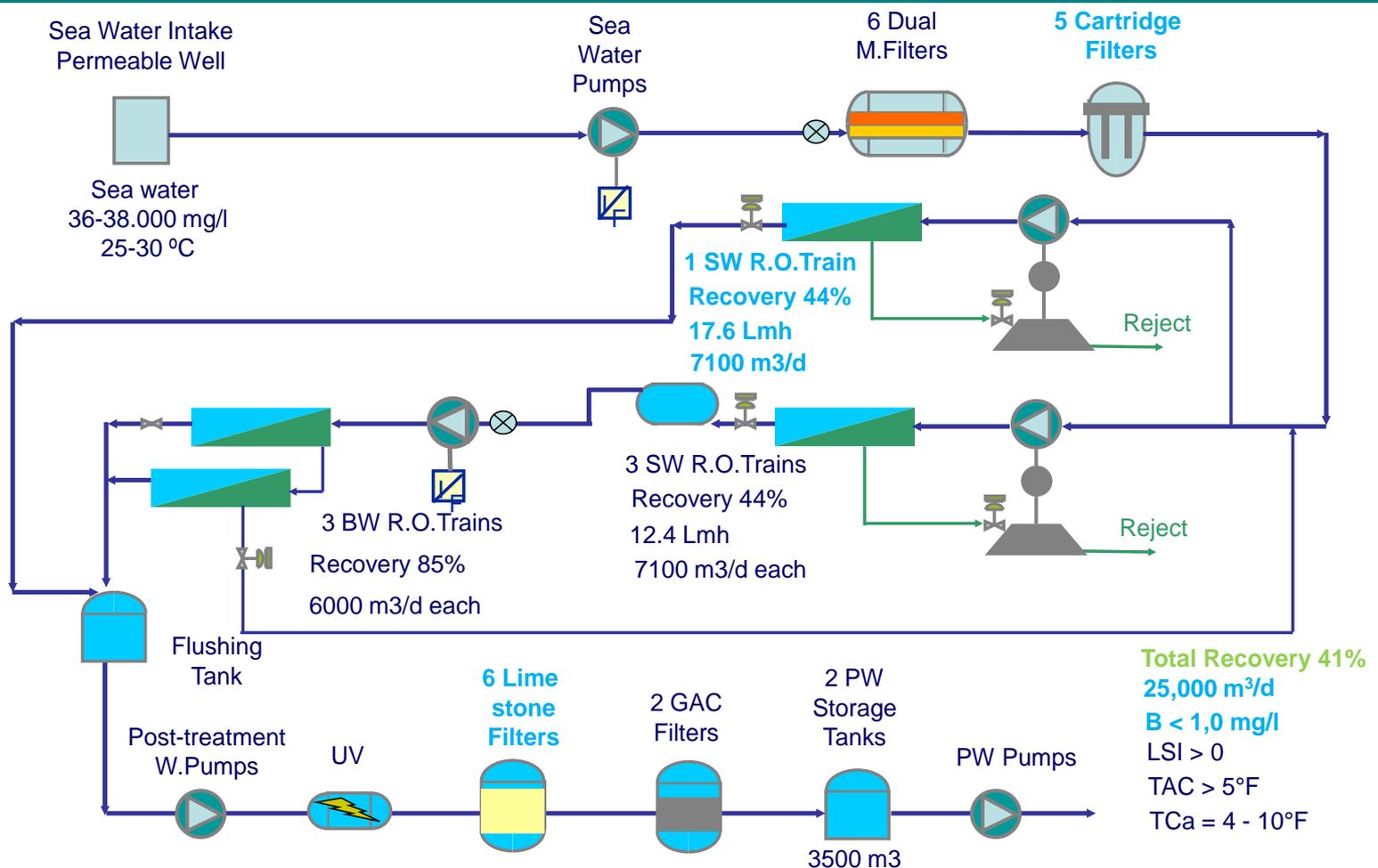
The Santa Barbara Desalination Plant facts:

- Located at the east end of the island of Curacao, providing water for approximately half of the island, and designed to serve the growing tourism industry on this part of the island
- Designed and built by Degremont
- Commissioned at the end of 2005
- Operated by its owner, Aqualectra formerly known as Integrated Utility Holding

Original Plant Design



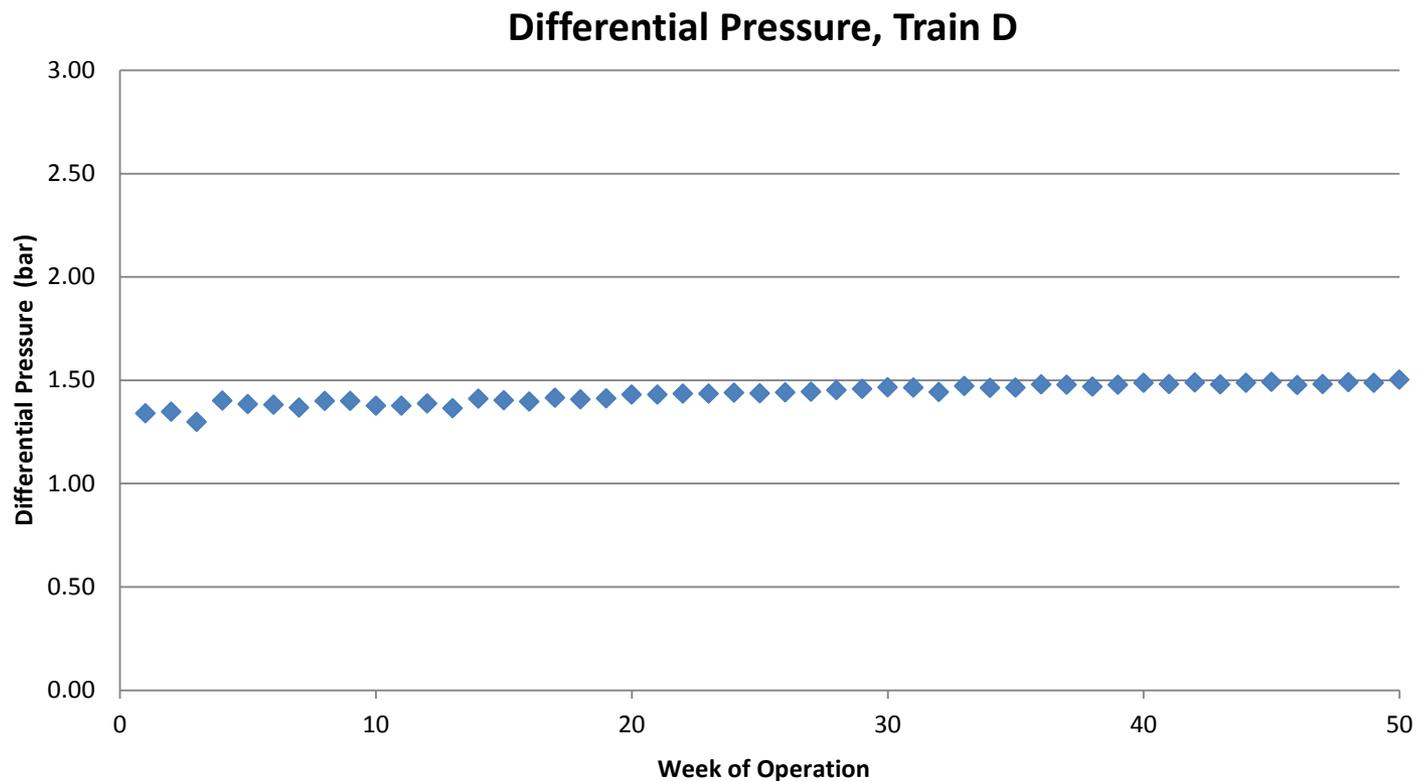
Final Plant Design with Expansion



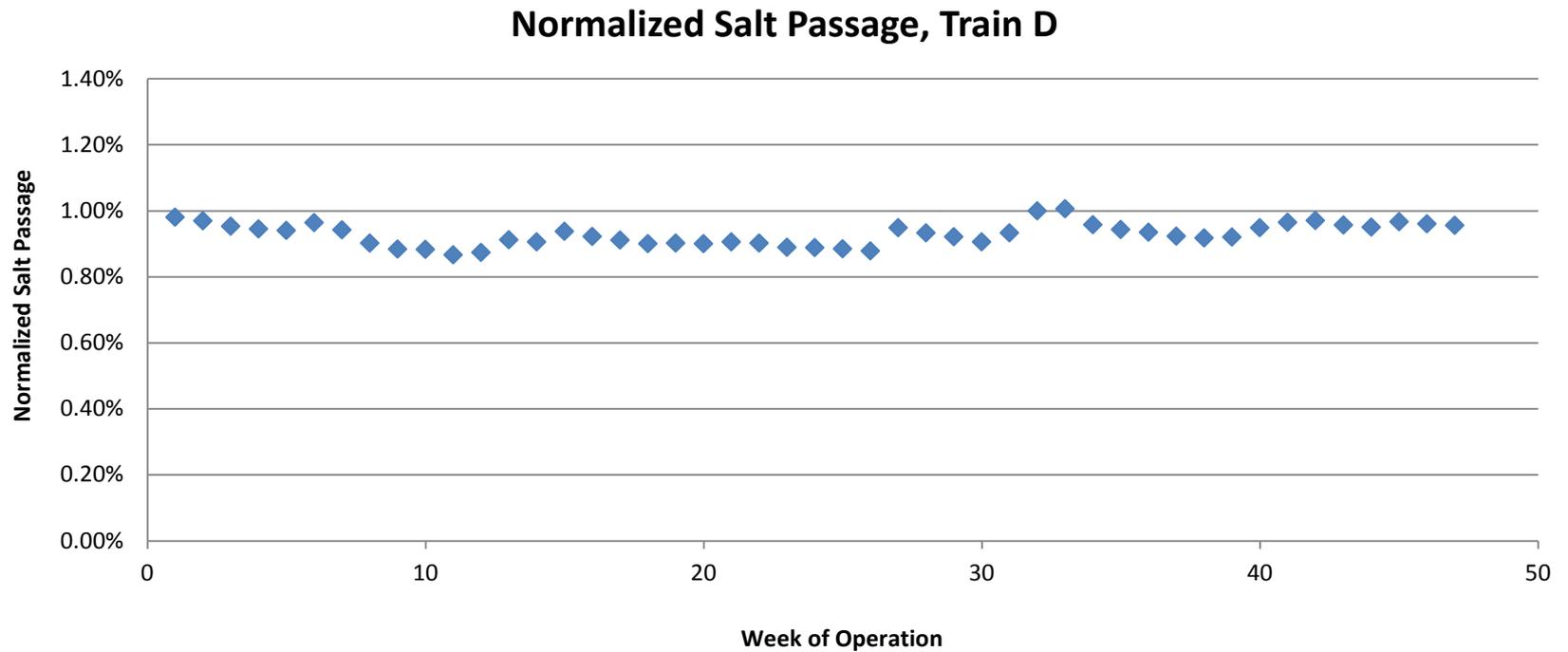
First Pass Train Performance

	Unit	Train A, B, C	Train D
Operating Conditions			
RO Feed TDS	ppm	~35,400	~35,400
Temperature	°C	27.0	27.0
Production Capacity	m ³ /h	300	300
Recovery		44.00%	44.00%
Average Flux	gfd	7.4	10.5
SWRO Design			
# PV		92	65
# Element per PV		7	7
Element Configuration		Element A	Hybrid Design (2) Qfx SW 400 SR (5) Qfx SW 400 R
Performance			
TDS	ppm	<350	<295
Transmembrane Pressure	Bar	~52	~52

Train D: Differential Pressure

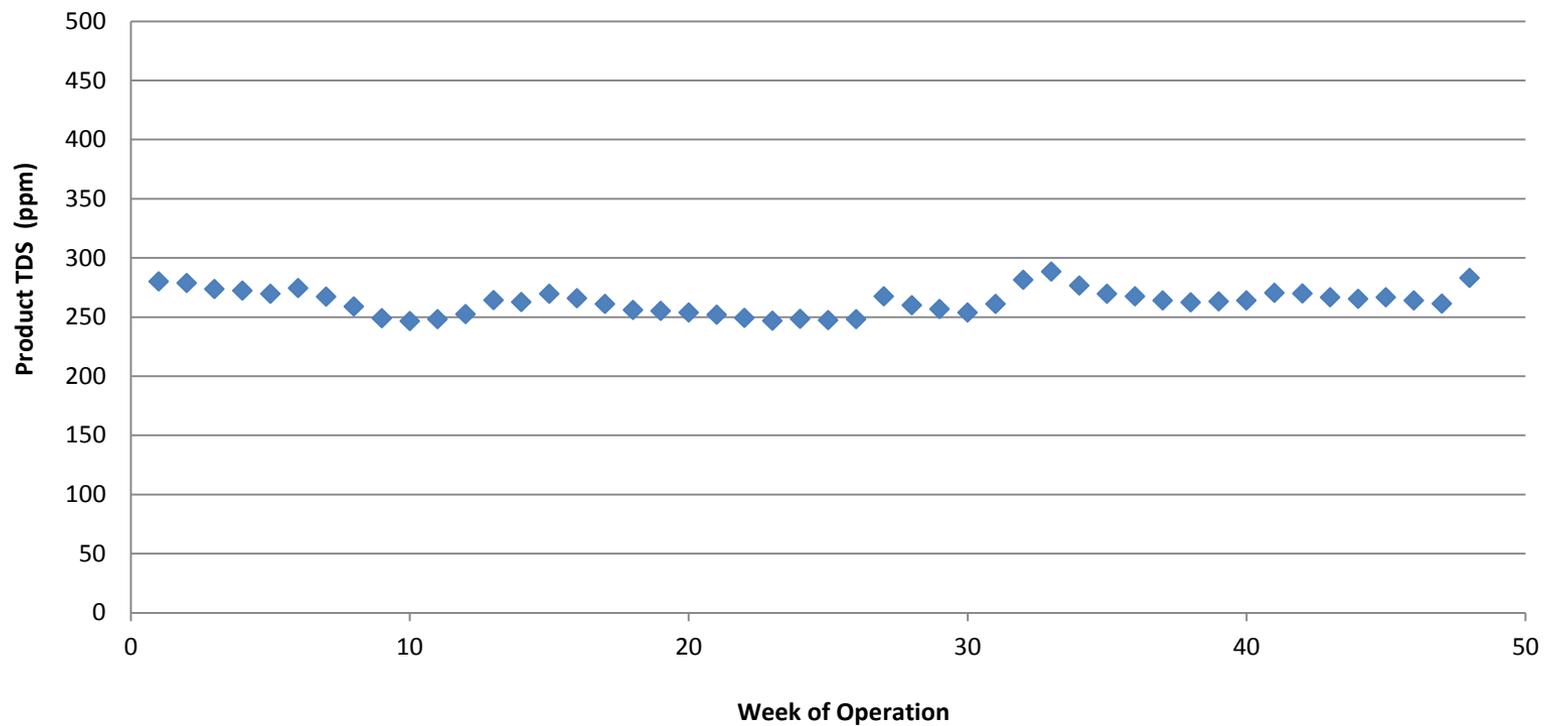


Train D: Normalized Salt Passage

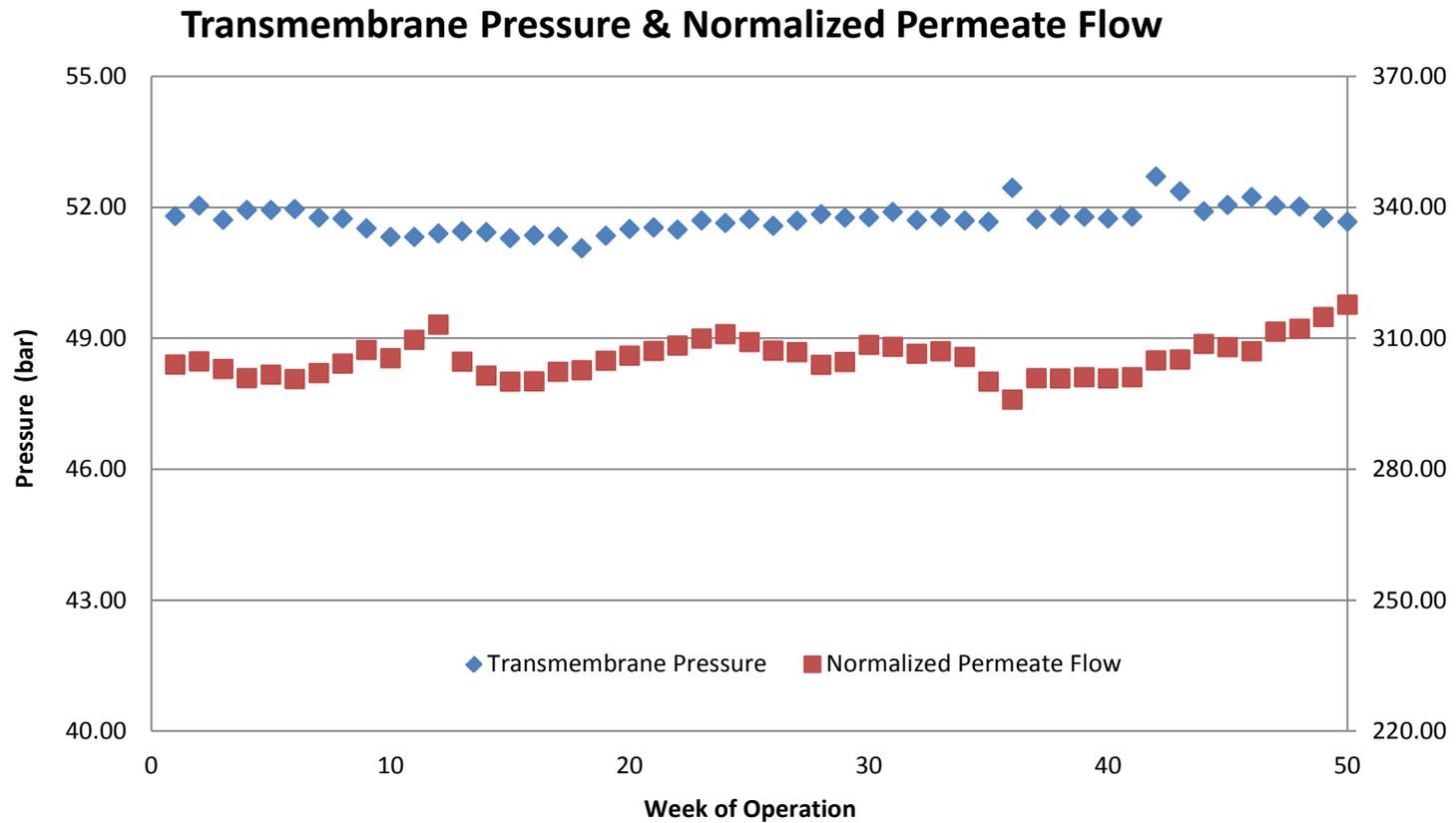


Train D: Product Quality

Product TDS, Train D



Train D: Transmembrane Pressure and Permeate Flow



Summary

The expansion train with the nanocomposite elements in a hybrid configuration offers:

- 29% less SWRO elements per train than the existing first-pass trains
- Same operating feed pressure as the existing first-pass trains while the system flux is significantly higher.
- Better product quality than the first-pass product from the existing trains.
- Stability of the salt passage and permeability of the elements despite the system running at a higher average flux

This installation at Santa Barbara Curacao showcases the benefits of using low and higher flux nanocomposite membrane in a hybrid configuration to significantly increase the system flux, and lower capital without compromising the product quality and the performance stability over time.

Thank You

