

Laboratory for Membrane Science and Technology

Membrane Development for Desalination and Hydrogen Energy Economy

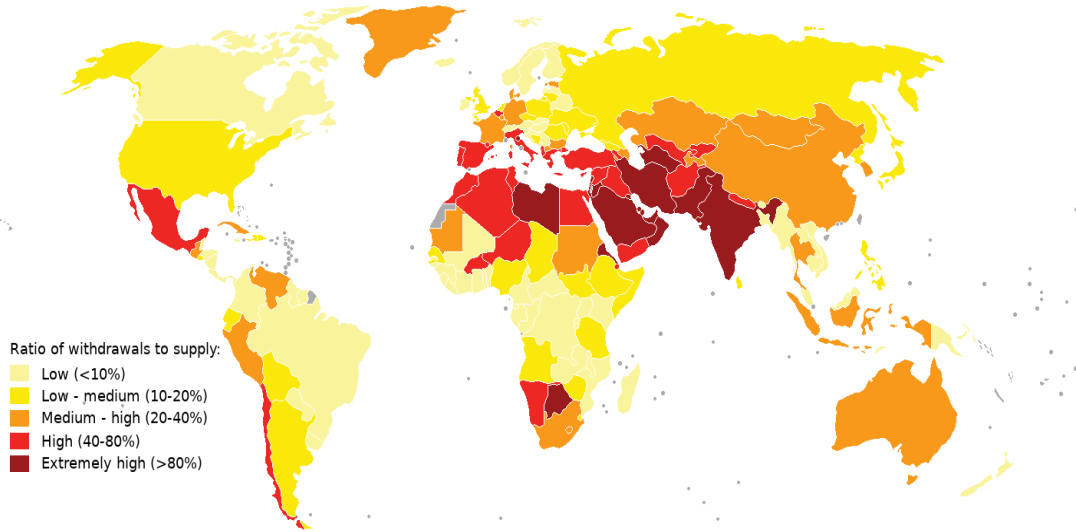
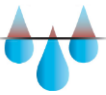
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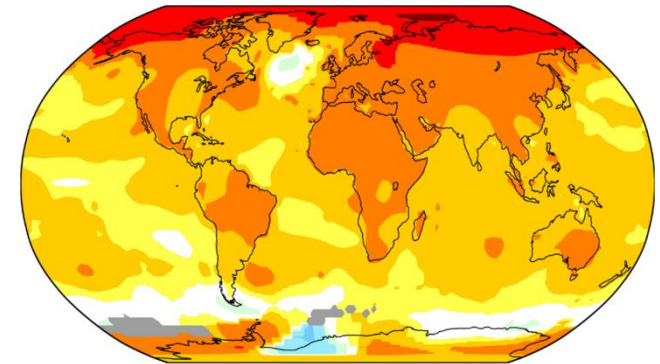




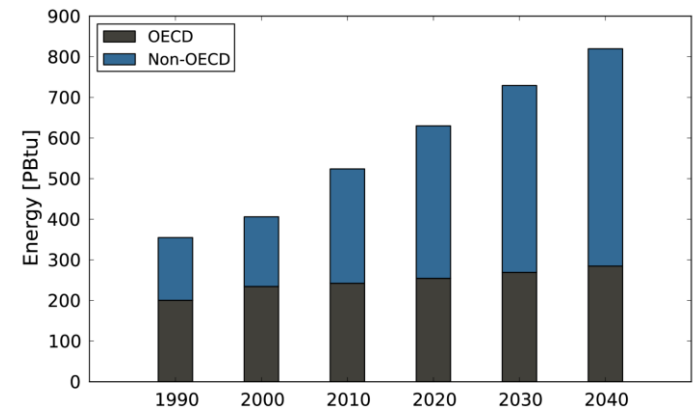
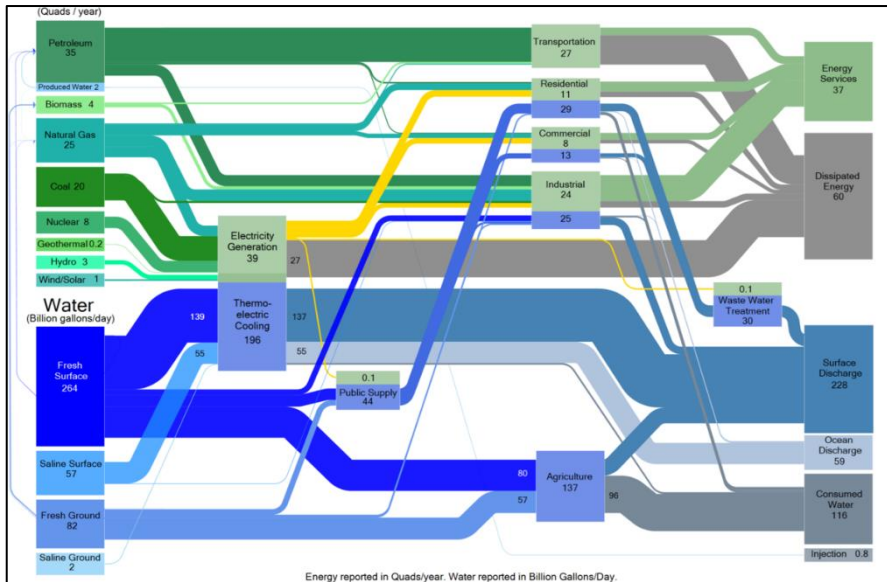
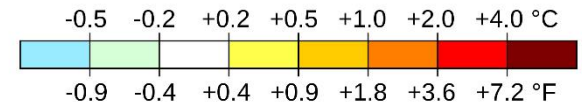
Water-energy nexus



Temperature change in the last 50 years



2011-2020 average vs 1951-1980 baseline





Membrane Technology: Solutions and Challenges

Desalination and Water Purification

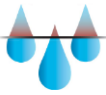


Clean Energy Generation, Backup and Storage

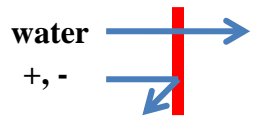


- ❑ Membranes enable the most efficient solutions (water-salt separation, fuel cells, membrane electrolysis)
- ❑ Yet innovations and improvements in resistance, selectivity and stability are still desired

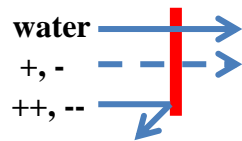
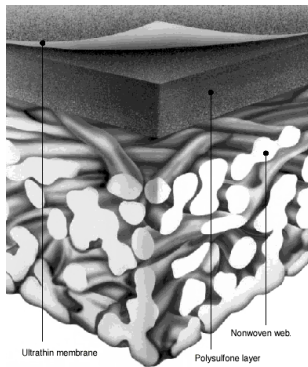




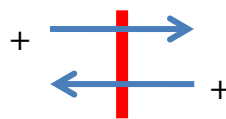
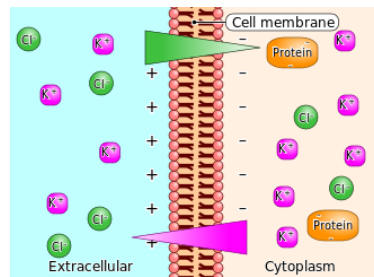
Ion Transport in Membranes: Multitude of Selectivities and Uses



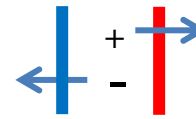
RO



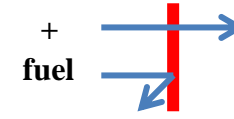
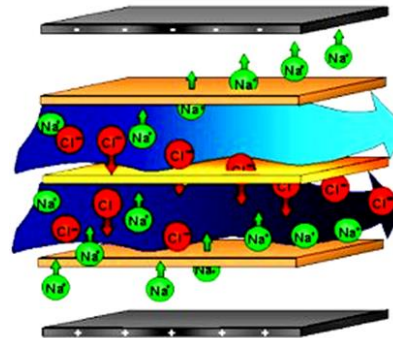
NF



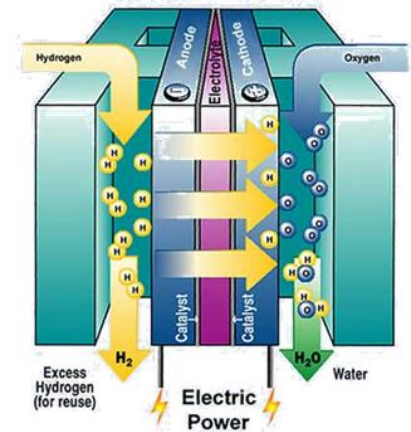
IX/DD



ED



PEMFC

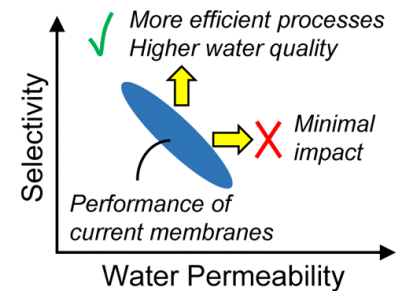
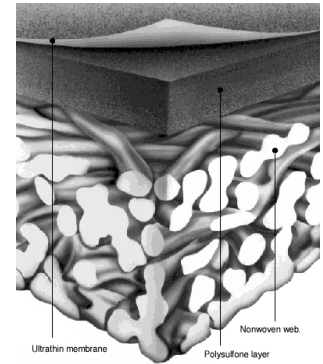
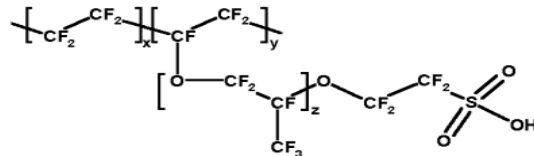


AEMFC

- Polyelectrolytes are the basis for many well-established membrane processes, but there is still much room for innovations

What has been delivered:

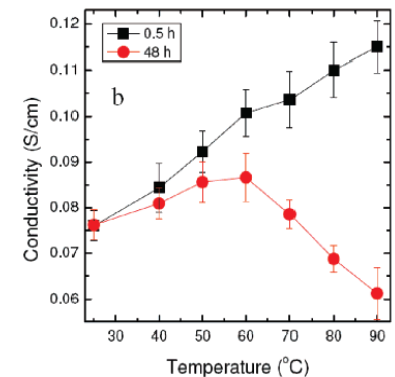
- ❑ **Water purification:** excellent total salt and hardness removal, high flux, high energy efficiency, reasonable fouling resistance/prevention
- ❑ **PEMFC, ME (Nafion):** reasonably low resistance and H₂/O₂ cross-over, chemical stability



Werber et al, 2016

What needs to be improved/still presents a challenge

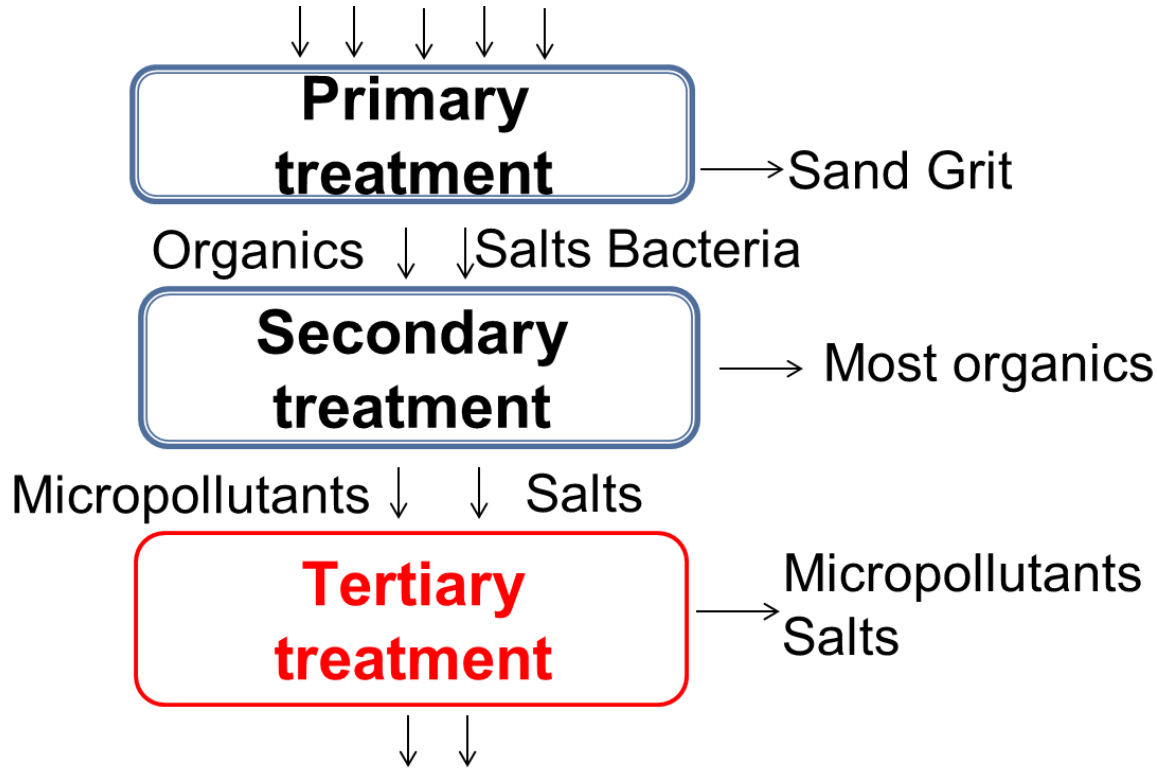
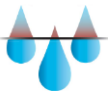
- ❑ **Water purification:** susceptibility of polyamides to chlorine, poor selectivity to neutral pollutants (boron, EDCs etc.), low or unfavorable ion-ion selectivity
- ❑ **PEMFC, ME (Nafion):** high resistance at low RH, temperature stability, fuel cross-over (MeOH etc.)



Park et al, 2007

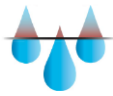


1. Novel NF tailored for wastewater desalination



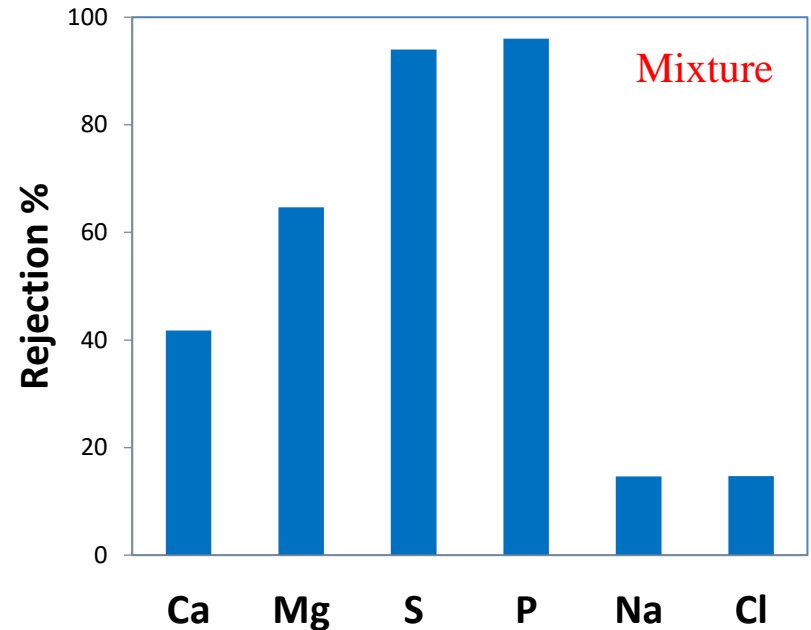
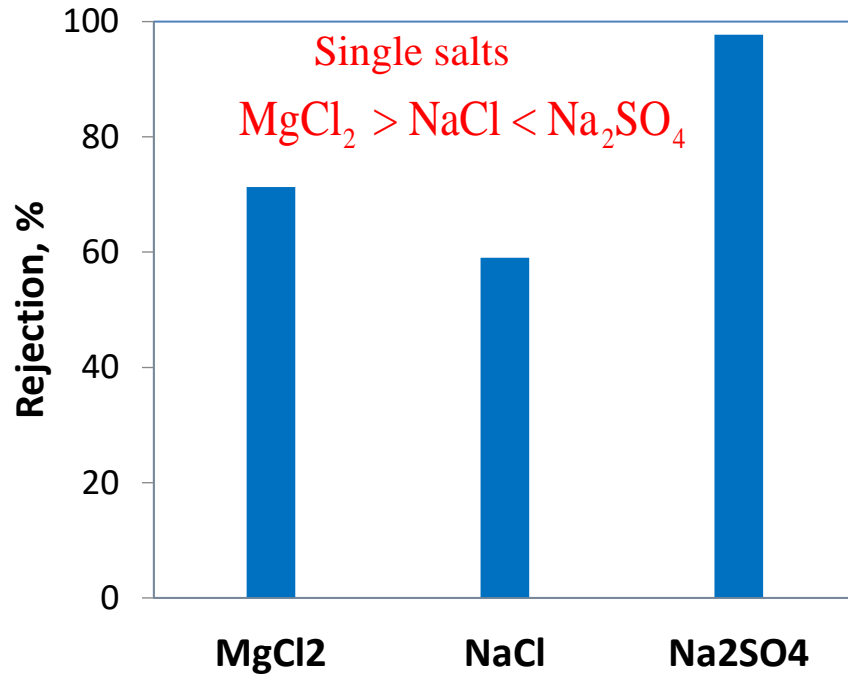
Wastewater	
Ion	Conc (mg/L)
SO ₄	93-105
PO ₄	6.1-7.7
Cl	279-329
Ca	60-70
Na	117-134

- ❑ If not much salt has to be removed, NF is an attractive option. However, calcium phosphate scaling becomes a major issue.



Why do commercial NF membranes scale?

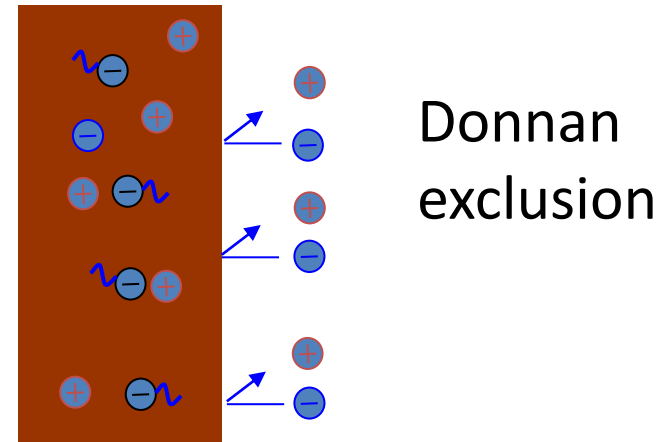
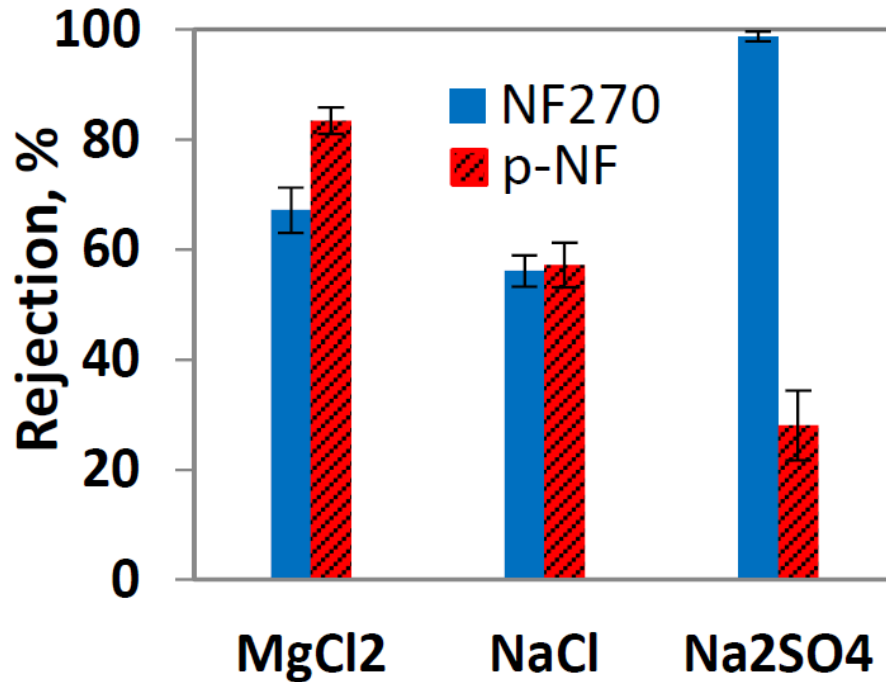
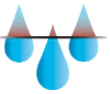
NF270: a representative NF membrane



This pattern is a signature of dielectric mechanism that strongly rejects divalent scale-forming ions



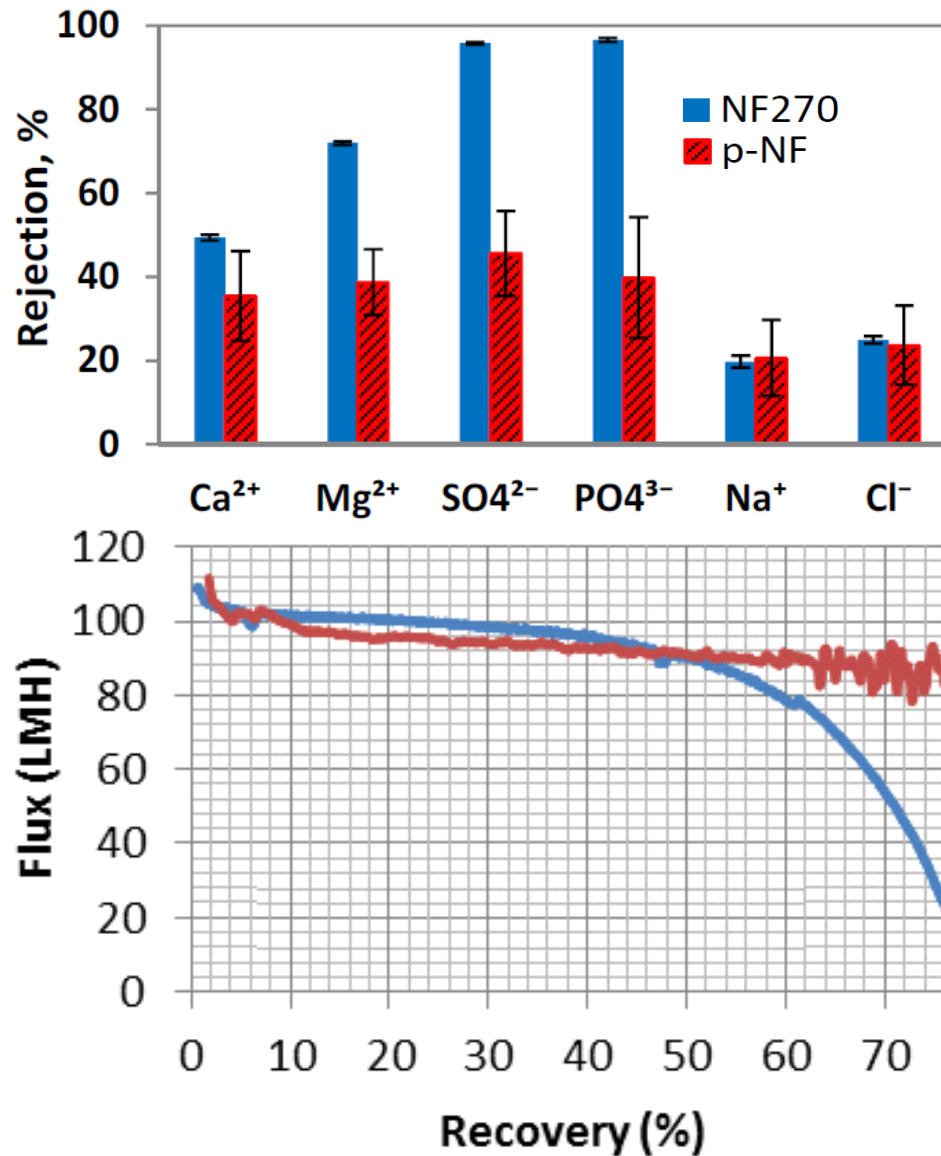
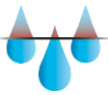
A Membrane that Breaks Symmetry

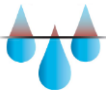


- Donnan exclusion allows a sulfate and phosphate rejection lower than NaCl.
- A loose polyelectrolyte membrane use Donnan mechanism and allows NF selectivity and reduced scaling, beneficial for wastewater recycling



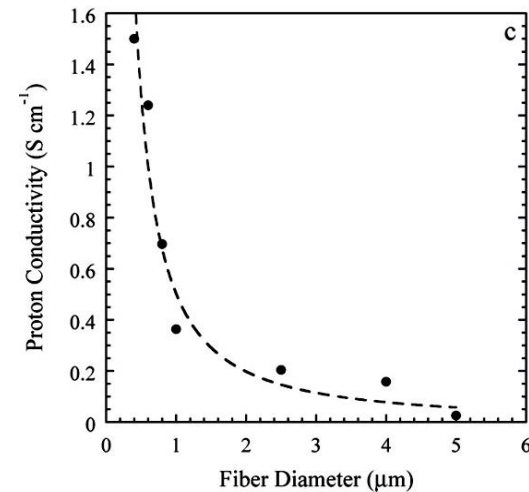
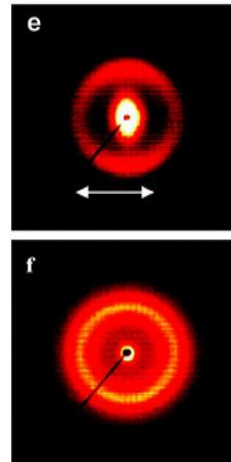
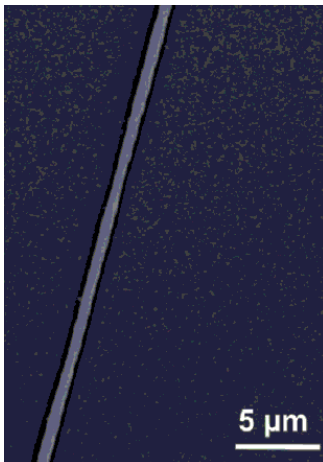
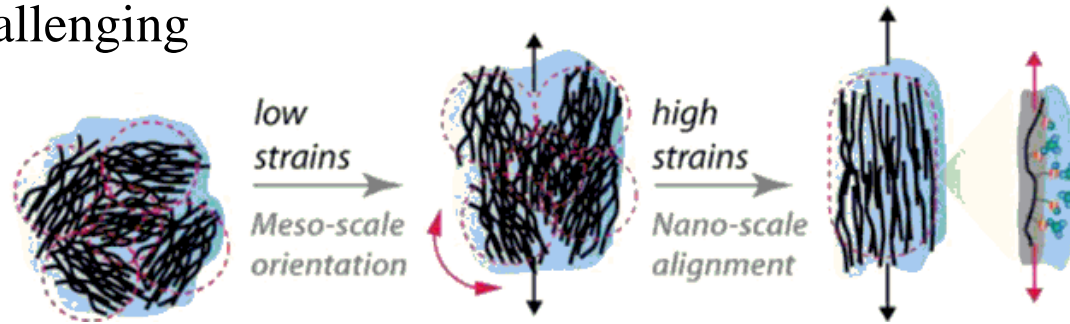
Ion Rejection vs. Phosphate Scaling





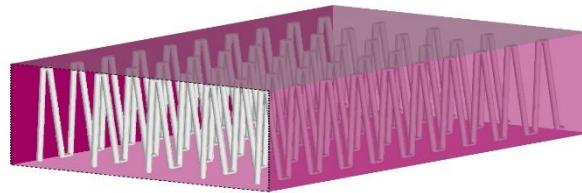
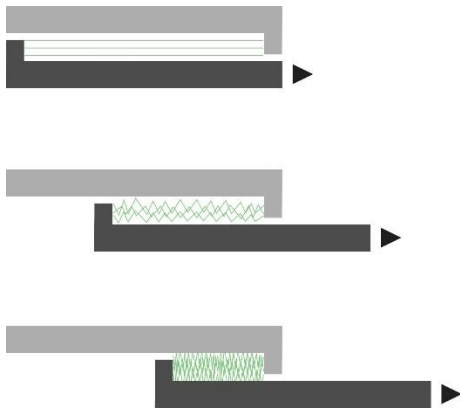
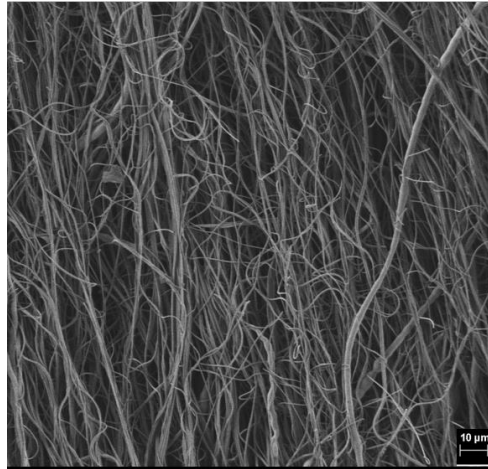
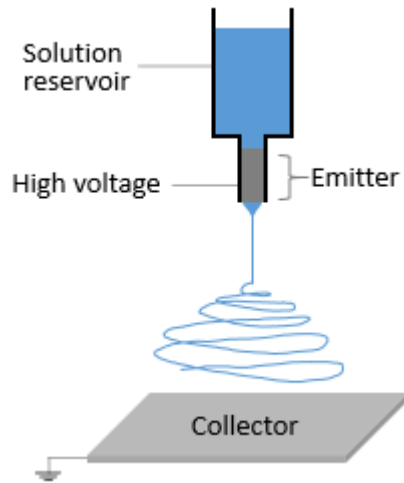
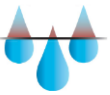
2. Improving Nafion conductivity and stability via nano-alignment

- Nafion has a unique nano-structure; its alignment may enhance conductivity but utilizing this effect for making improved membranes has been challenging

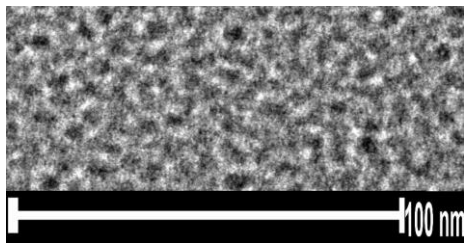
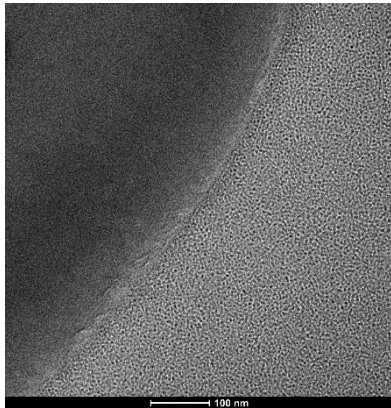
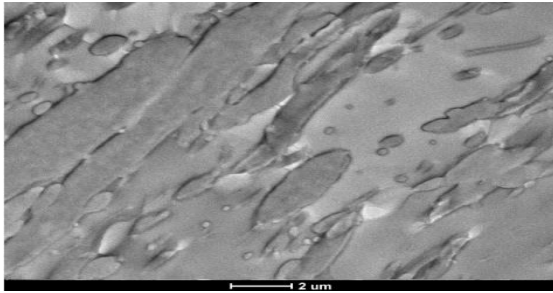




Novel TP-aligned electrospun Nafion/PVDF composite

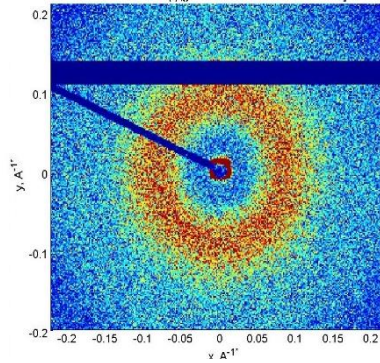


Nano-Alignment and Conductivity

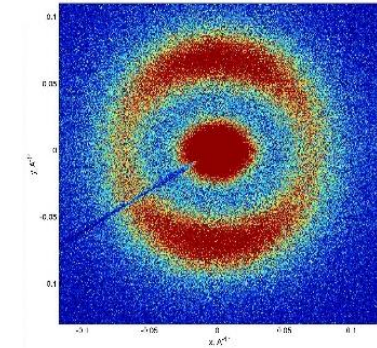


TEM images

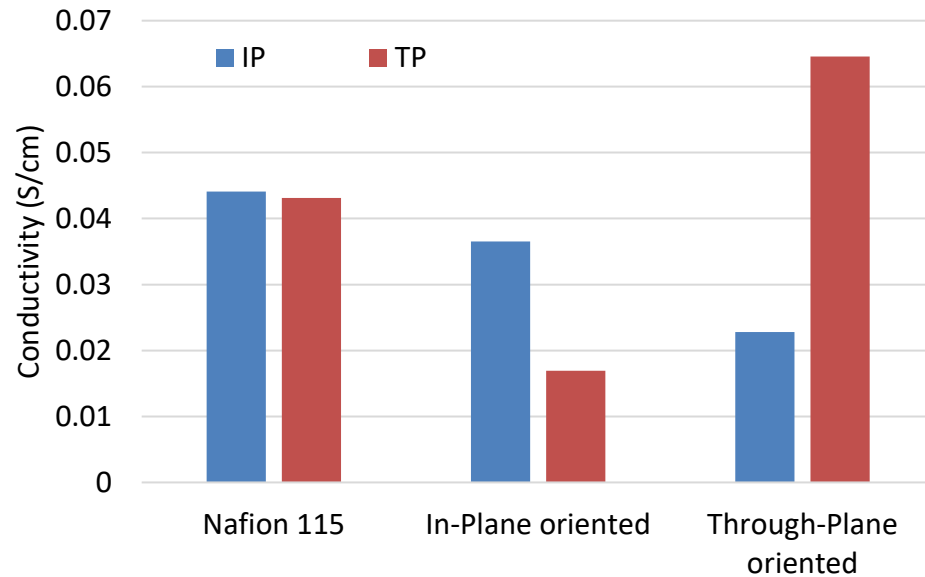
Pure Nafion



Nafion-PVDF composite (across fibers)



Normalized Conductivity



Bedankt

Thanks

תודה



<https://freger-membrane.net.technion.ac.il/>

