Avista | Membrane Autopsy

Membrane Foulant Identification

The Avista[™] Membrane Autopsy is one of the most powerful tools available to identify, prevent and correct membrane performance issues to improve system maintenance and operation.



TROUBLESHOOTING MEMBRANE SYSTEMS

The Avista Membrane Autopsy includes a physical dissection of an element to remove samples and supporting materials for laboratory and foulant analysis. This procedure identifies scaling or fouling problems, determine the proper cleaning regimen, verify system operating conditions and improve system performance.

Avista Chromatic Elemental ImagingSM (CEISM) is used to identify the location and relative concentration of elements in a foulant sample to resolve the primary sources of membrane fouling. In the CEI process, a beam of focused electrons is accelerated across the surface of a foulant sample causing each element to emit electrons. The X-ray patterns emitted are specific to every element, enabling each one to be individually identified. CEI then assigns a color to each element and produces a three-dimensional, high resolution image of the foulant sample. Element concentration is indicated by color intensity.

- CEI provides insight into the layering characteristics of foulants deposited on a membrane.
- By analyzing the layers, it is possible to understand the fouling sequence.
- When used in combination with Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS), CEI can reveal the interaction between inorganic, organic, metal oxide and colloidal compounds.

AVISTA MEMBRANE AUTOPSY PROCESS

- Test results are summarized in a final report which includes a concise executive summary
- Results and on-site performance data are used to suggest site-specific methods of improving pretreatment, reducing membrane fouling, and achieving peak system performance
- Full Element Wet Test
- External Inspection
- Internal Visual Exam
- Foulant Analysis
- Organic Analysis
- Identification of Inorganic Foulants

EXECUTE SUMMARY EXECUTES SUMMARY EXECUTE		
Balaphanet of Carpers panels 1. Mentioned and earner amount (10) equations to solution of the	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
In the Decomposition of the Company	Background XYZ Company provided 1 Membrane Model re Technologies for a full membrane autopsy. The position of elem not provided.	verse camosis (RO) element to Avista ent Serial Number (SN) 000000000 was
Even in specific the function improvements are point motions allowing a magnetized motion and the second s	Initial Element Testing The element weight (15.1 kg) suggest between 13.6 and 15.9 kg. Element SN 00000000 produced 5 (291% of normal salt passage), and a differential pressure of 0.48 indicating mechanical damage.	a heavy fouling as new elements weigh 8% of normal flow, a rejection of 97.1% bar. The element failed integrity testing,
When it is because of a series of a series of the series of the gradient of the series	External Inspection The external components were in good cor was observed.	ndition although orange-colored material
Fund a depth of the barbon series of the Single system of the barbon series (setting the system) and the series of the system o	Internal Inspection Mechanical damage was observed to the estrusion), membrane surface (detamination) and glue lines permeate carriers indicates that the damage was servers. A thi persent on the scoll ends, membrane surface and feed space loss in membrane flow.	scroll ends (gapping and feed spacer (pouching). Foulant observed on the ick layer of orange-colored foulant was s which is the most likely cause for the
The Date Performance and Classing Query Pint their stranges harmed from the life alternal property of the Date Performance and Classing Query Pint theory and Pinton and Pinton Harmon and Pinton Pinton Pinton and Pinton Pinton Pinton Pinton Pinton Pinton Classical Pinton Pint	Foulart Analysis The foulant material was 92% inorganic and activity was observed, and fungi and few bacteria were identifie inorganic portion of the foulant was identified as primarily iron wi	f non-biological. Minor aerobic bacterial ed during the microscope analysis. The ith lesser amounts of calcium hydroside.
Fait Sheet Damage The loss in full element rejuction was due to the mechanical damage to the fait sheet samples. Fujiwara testing was negative for the presence of halogens (e.g. chlorine) in the membrane structure.	Fat Sheet Performance and Cleaning Study Fat sheet as produced 50% of normal permeability and 115% of normal and sectored and visual foundar trenuval was achieved using RoClean heated to approximately 35 degrees. Celulus and circulated) for not be determined for the detaminated areas and the permeable nigocion.	mples harvested from the full element it passage. Flat sheet permeability was an P903 (25) by weight in RDICE water, r 4 hours. Flat sheet performance could flow was too high and there was no salt
Construction The element over forded with law. Character with DeClass DWA sectored assessibility and	Flat Sheet Damage The loss in full element rejection was due to samples. Fujiwars testing was negative for the presence of hal structure.	the mechanical damage to the flat sheet logens (e.g. chlorine) in the membrane
removed the foulant material; however, the element experienced severe mechanical damage.	Conclusion The element was fouled with iron. Cleaning with R removed the foulant material; however, the element experiences	oClean P903 restored permeability and d severe mechanical damage.

AVISTA MEMBRANE AUTOPSY WITH CEI: UNIQUE ADVANTAGES

- **Troubleshooting:** CEI is unmatched in its ability to successfully determine the primary membrane foulants which can help identify process deficiencies to prevent or minimize future fouling.
- **Product Innovation:** CEI accelerates the development of new antiscalants, cleaners and biocides by replacing the process of trial and error with scientific validation of formulations targeting specific foulants.



SITUATION

The reverse osmosis (RO) element was received for an Avista membrane autopsy to determine why a second stage RO system had experienced a rapid increase in pressure after only six months of operation.

membranes from future scaling.

Additionally, it provided information on a cleaning sequence that removed the calcium carbonate layer first followed by silica scale.

- The tail element weighed almost 50 pounds (22 kgs) more than a new element, a clear indication of severe scaling.
- The Avista membrane autopsy revealed crystals on the membrane surface.
- CEI identified the crystals as calcium carbonate scale layered on top of silica deposits.

SOLUTION

Based on a review of an original feedwater analysis, the Avista membrane autopsy determined that both calcium carbonate and silica were within the inhibition capabilities of the on-line antiscalant.

- The antiscalant injection rate was correct, and the system recovery was within design parameters.
- A new feedwater analysis was completed and revealed that the silica values had doubled over the summer.
- The higher silica values exceeded the capabilities of the scale inhibitor, which led to the extreme scaling.

Please consult your sales and technical consultant.

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