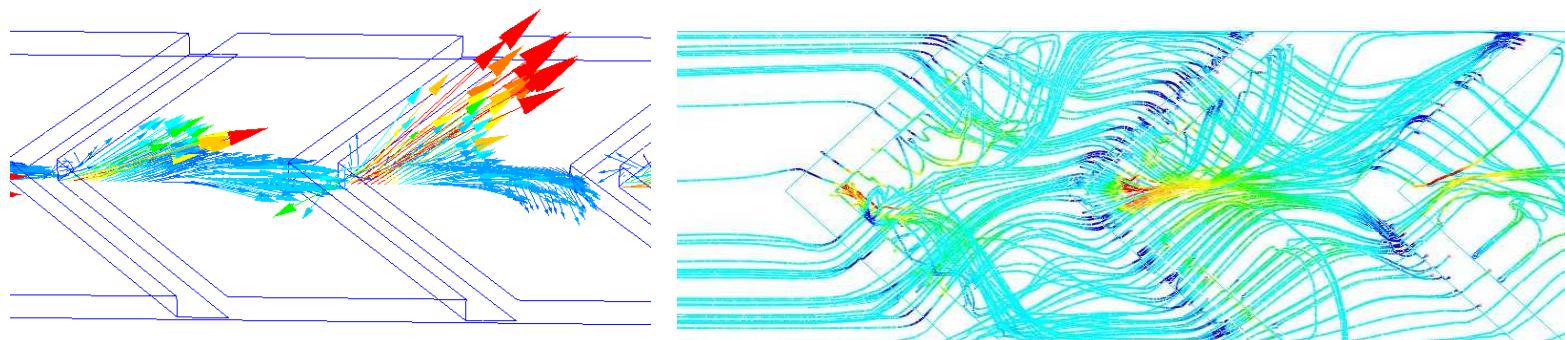




Design Optimization of Anti-Fouling Micromixers for Reverse Osmosis Membranes



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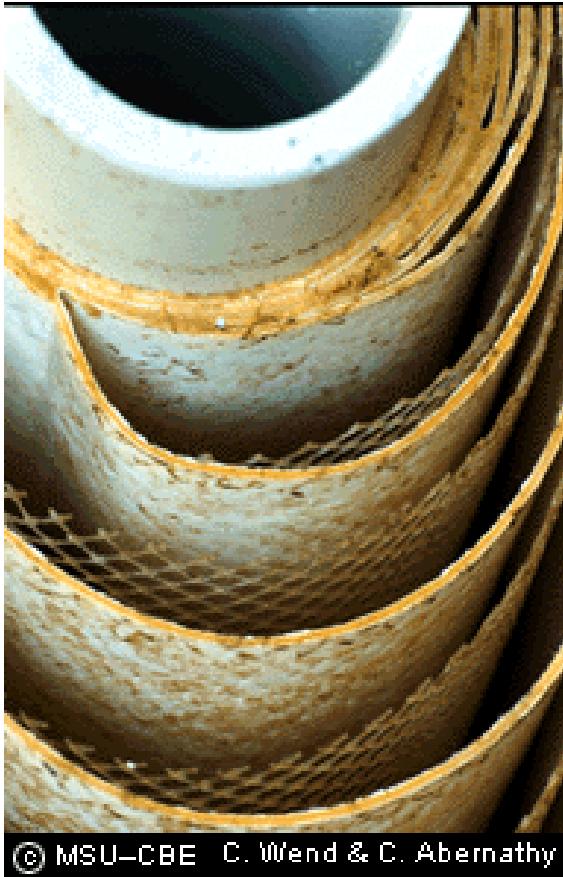
Overview

- **Introduction**
- **Development of CFD Models**
- **Parameterization Results and Discussion**
- **Conclusions**



Introduction

Problem



Biofouling: bacteria adhere to membrane surfaces and produce biofilms

Biofouling decreases efficiency of filtration process:

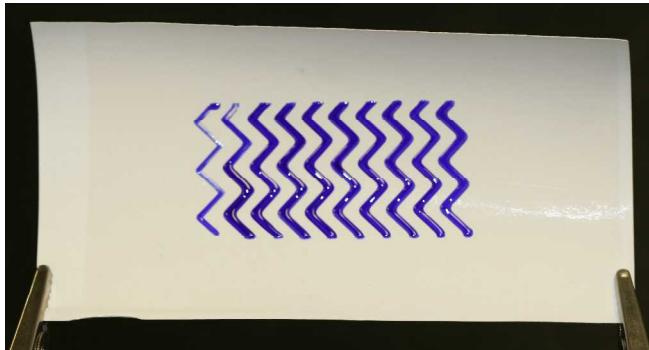
- reduces membrane flux
- decreases membrane lifetime
- increases operational costs



Introduction

Objective and Approach

Objective: maximize scouring and mixing along membrane

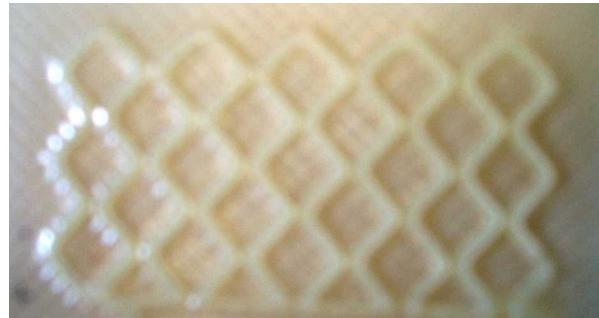


Printing courtesy Paul Clem, SNL

Micromixers

- induce chaotic mixing
- increase shear stress along membrane surface

Approach: use CFD to optimize micromixer configuration to maximize scouring and mixing along membrane



Printing courtesy Paul Clem, SNL

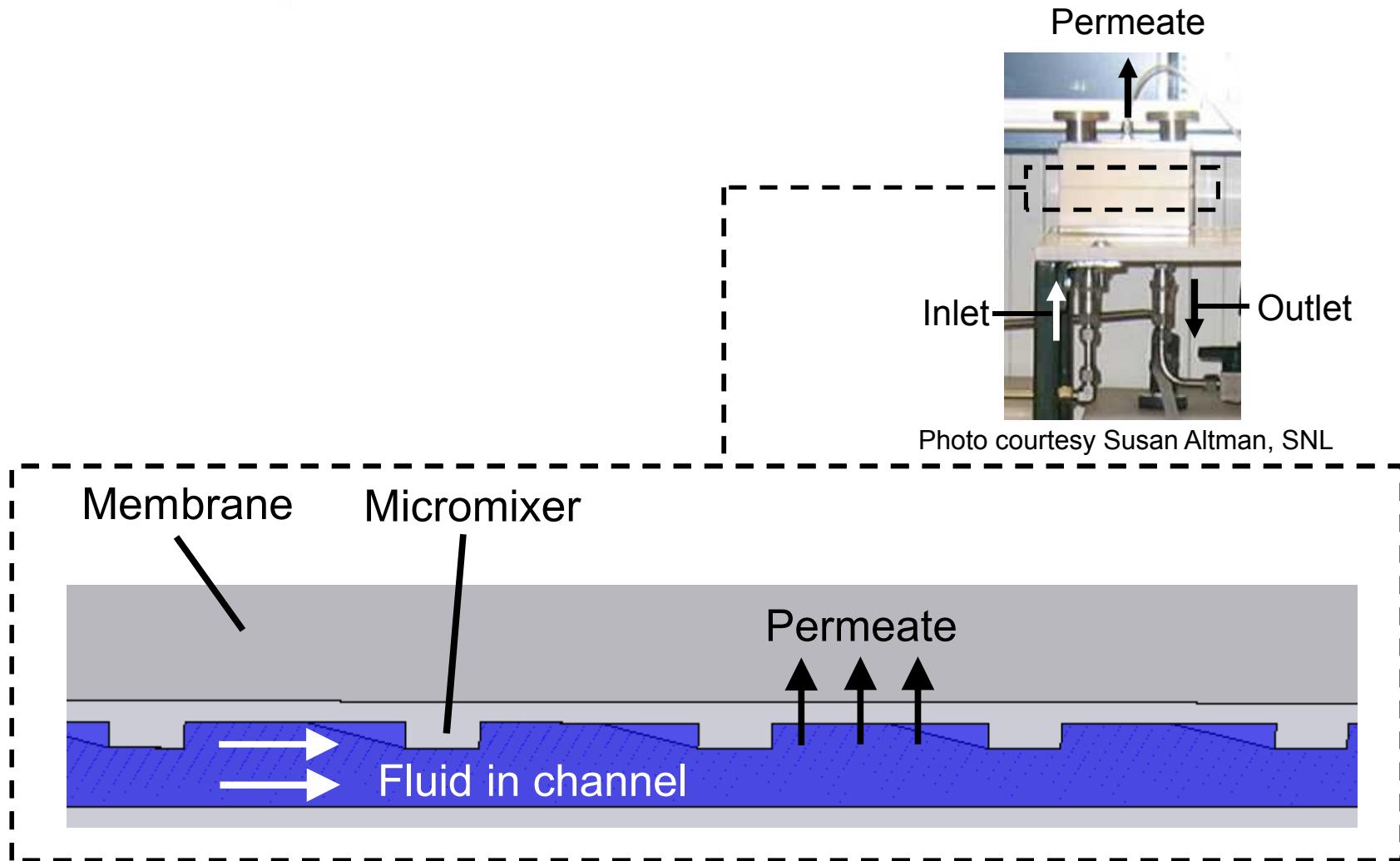


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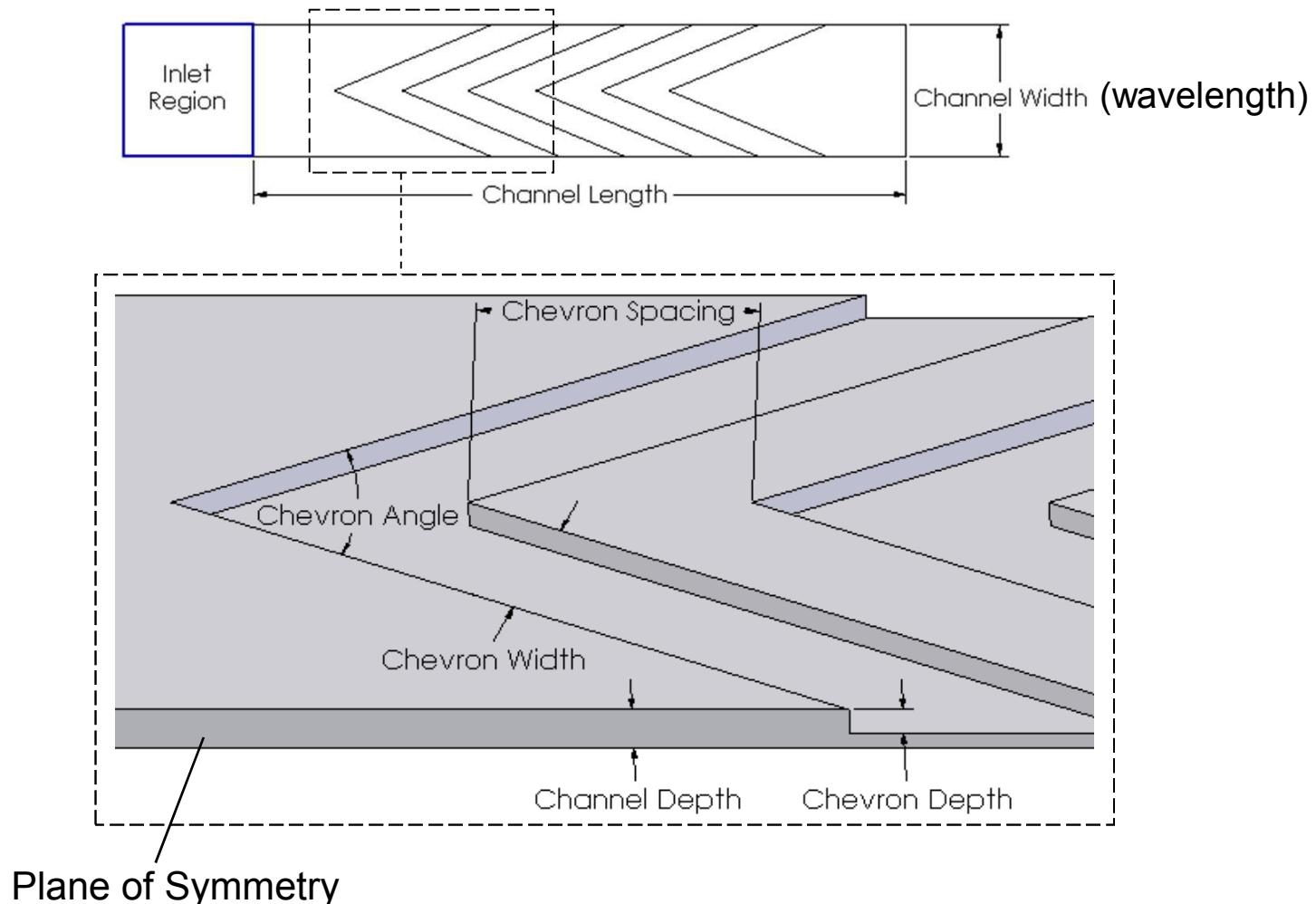
Model Domain

Cross Flow Test Cell

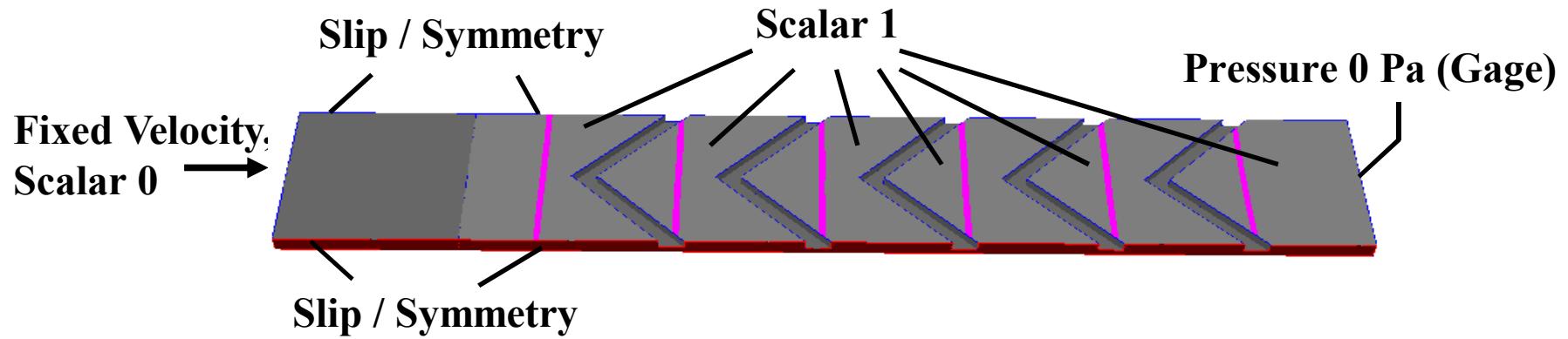




Parameter Definitions

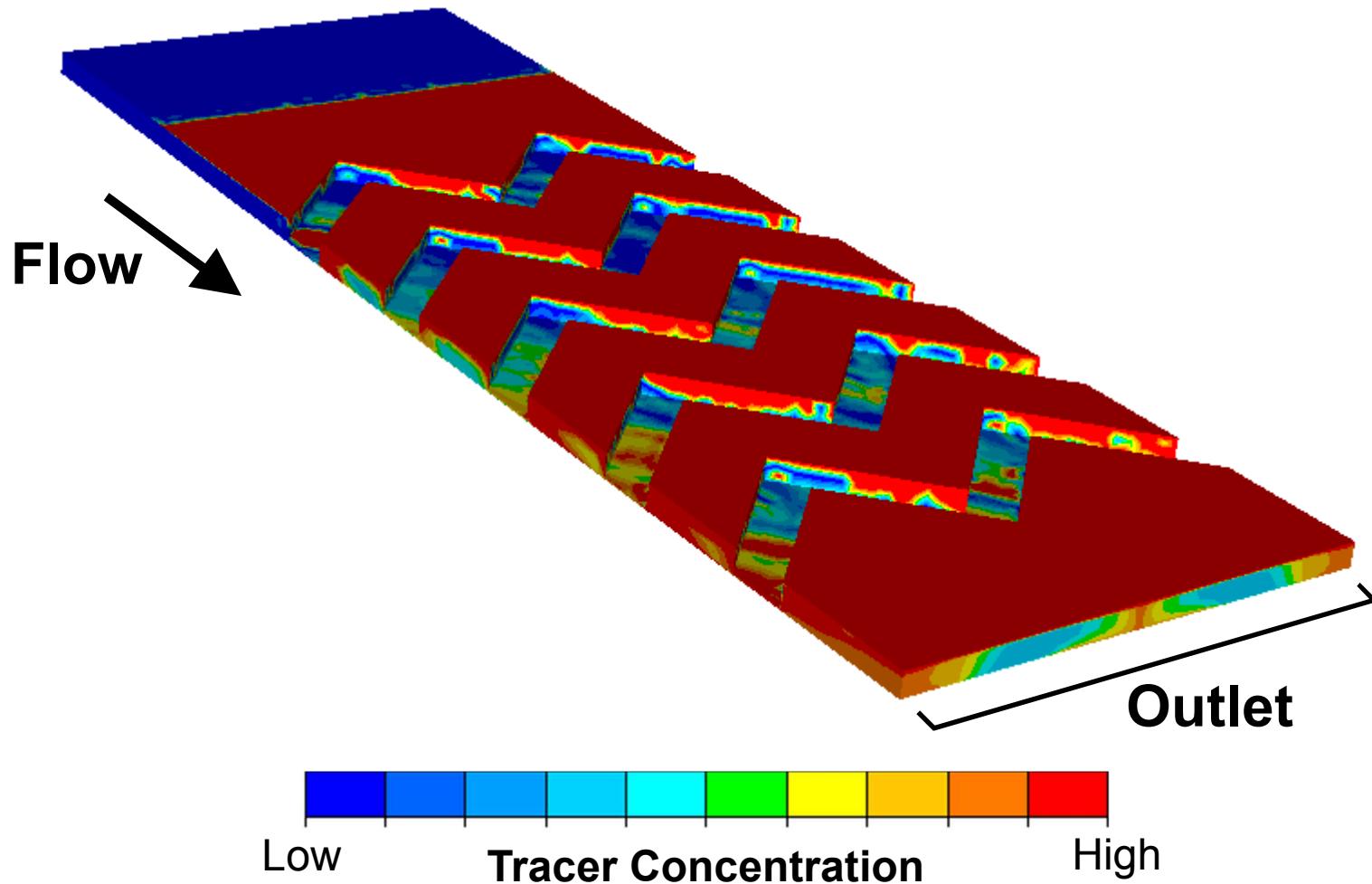


Boundary Conditions



Performance Metrics

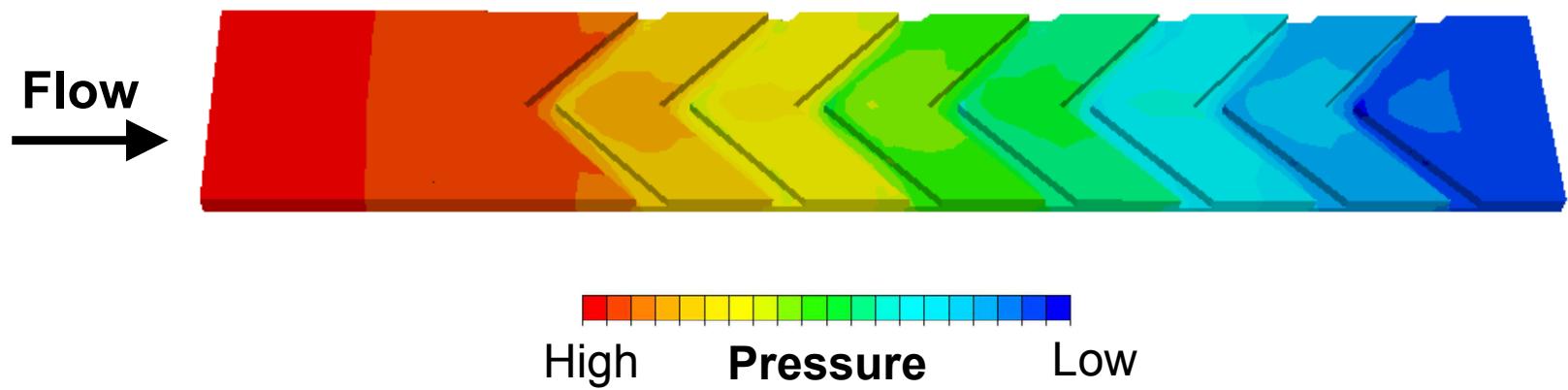
1. Outlet Scalar





Performance Metrics

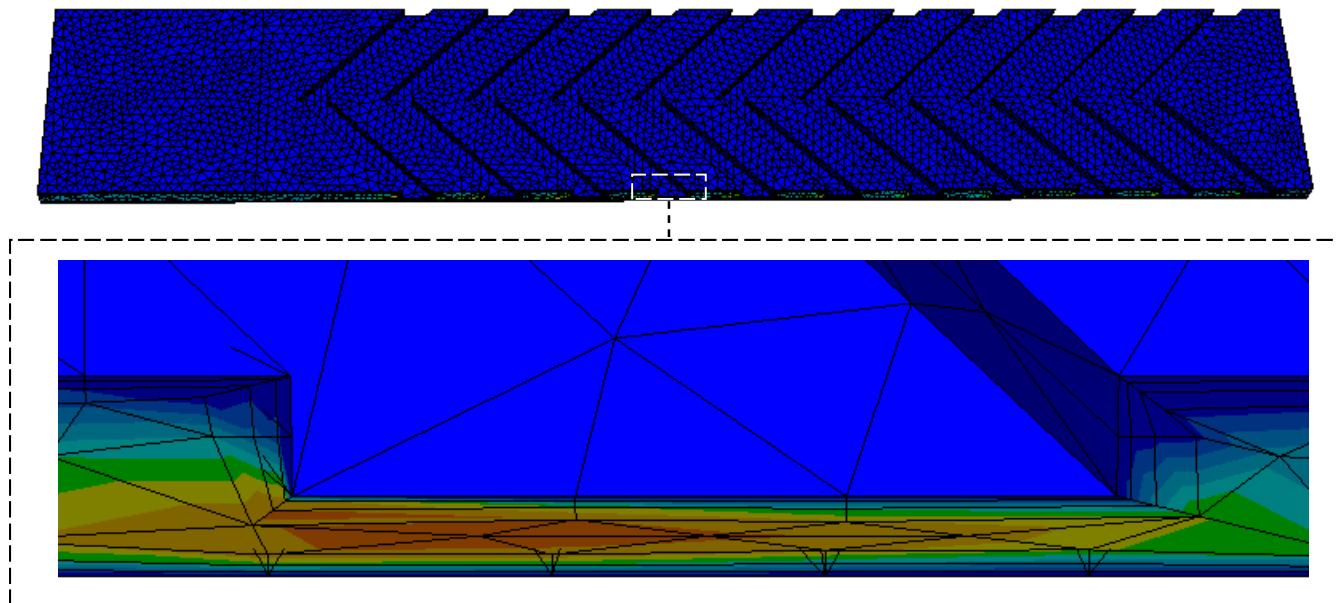
2. Pressure Drop





Grid Development

~100,000 0.5mm tetrahedral elements





Parameterization

- Four parameters varied with low, middle, and high values.

Channel Depth = 1 mm, **Channel Length** = 50 mm

Chevron Wavelengths

(Channel Widths)

5 mm
10 mm
20 mm

✗

Chevron Depths

0.2 mm
0.6 mm
0.9 mm

Chevron Widths

0.4 mm
1.2 mm
1.8 mm

✗

Chevron Angles

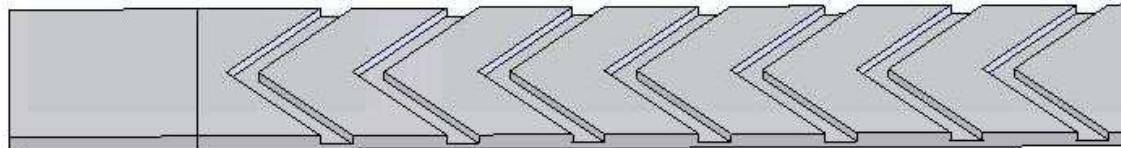
45°
90°
135°

✗

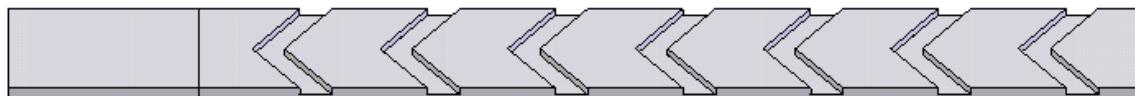
Chevron Spacings

1 mm
5 mm
20 mm

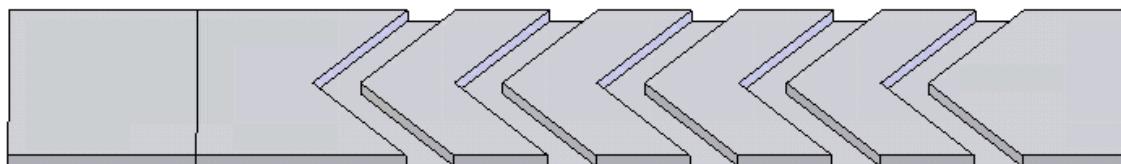
3D Model Examples



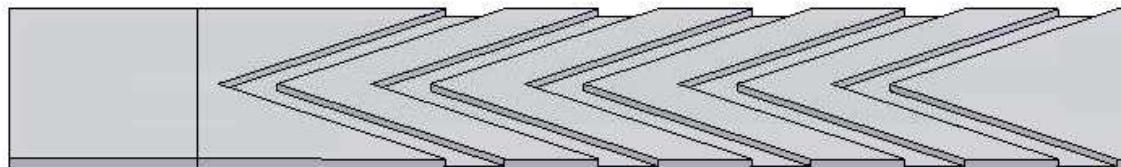
(a) All parameters at middle values



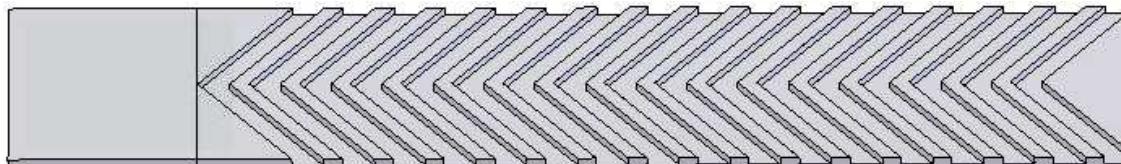
(b) Channel Width low



(c) Chevron Depth and Width high



(d) Chevron Angle low



(e) Chevron Spacing low



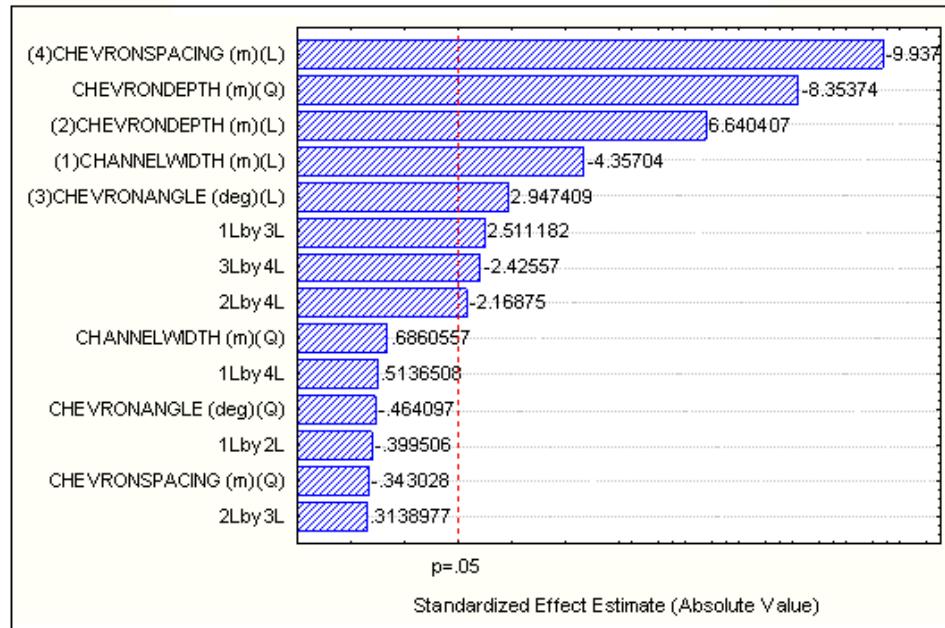
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Statistical Analysis

1. Outlet Scalar

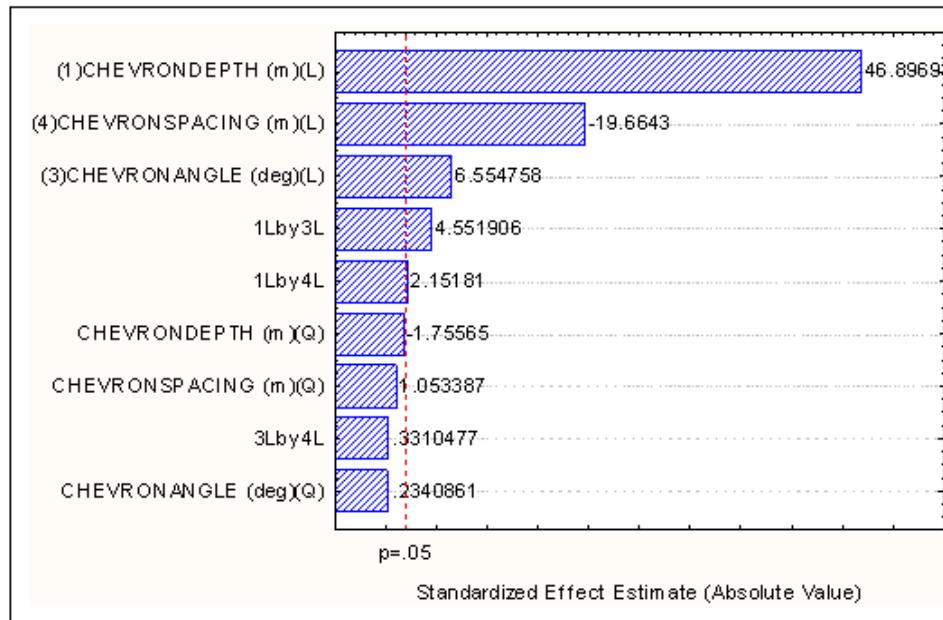


Significant Effects:

1. Low Chevron Spacing \longrightarrow High Outlet Scalar
2. High Chevron Depth \longrightarrow High Outlet Scalar
3. Low Channel Width \longrightarrow High Outlet Scalar

Statistical Analysis

2. Pressure Drop

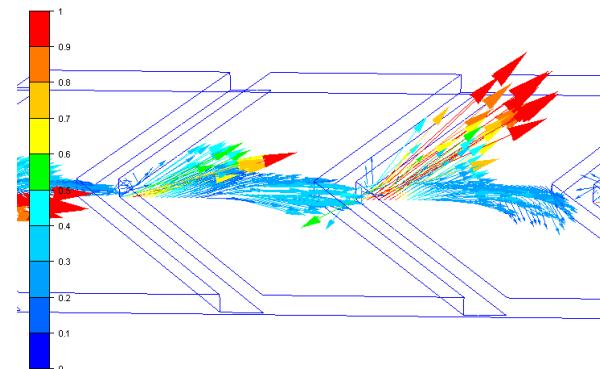
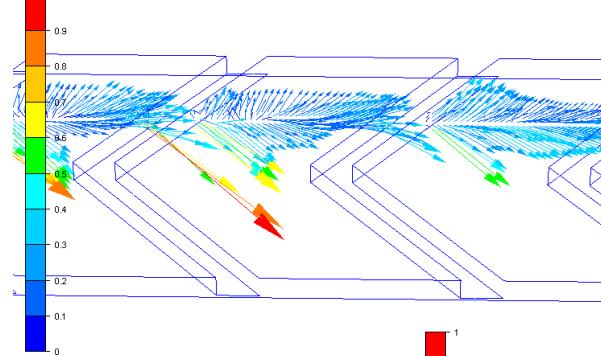
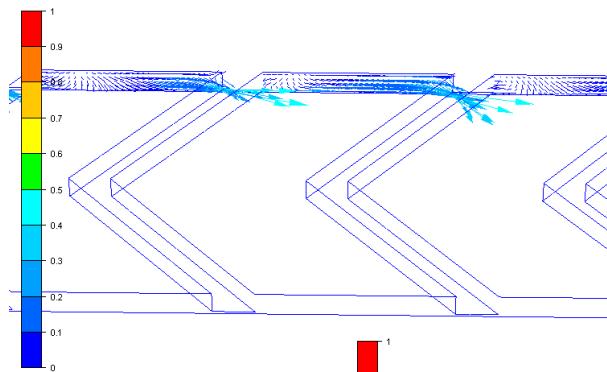


Significant Effects:

1. High Chevron Depth \longrightarrow High Pressure Drop
2. Low Chevron Spacing \longrightarrow High Pressure Drop

Flow Analysis – Deep Chevrons

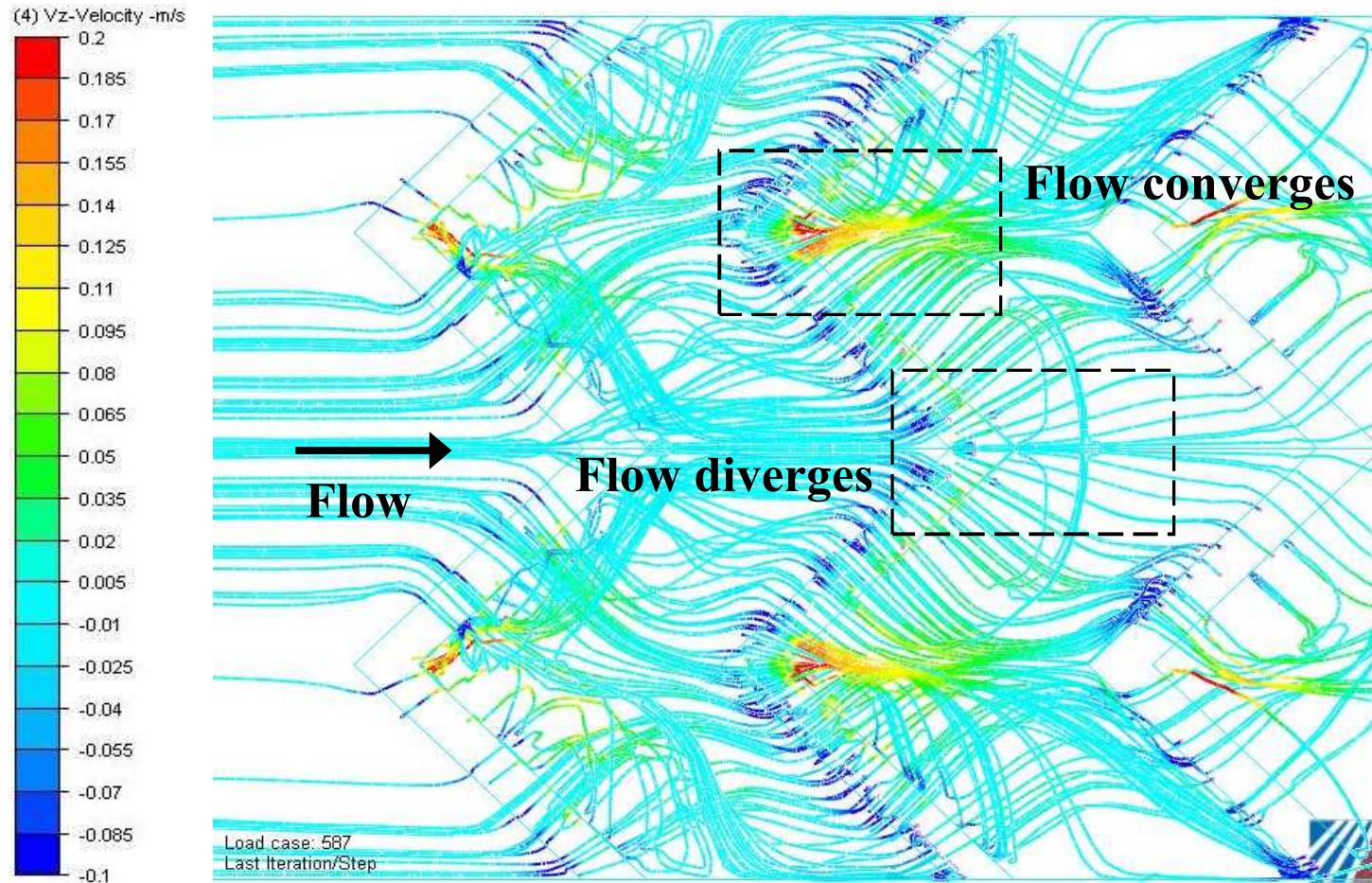
Velocity Vectors



Flow downstream of left-pointing chevrons is accelerated toward membrane

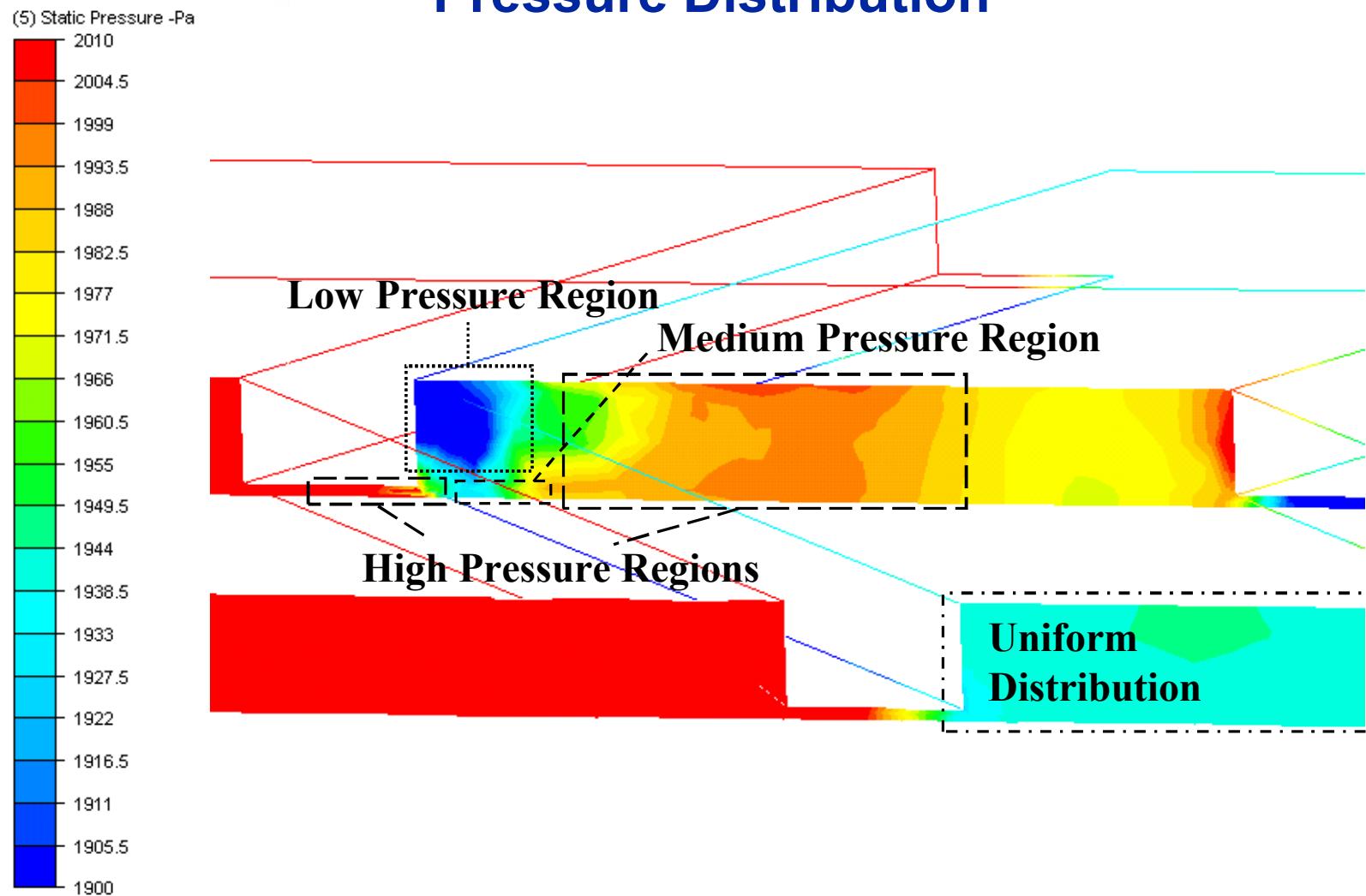
Flow Analysis – Deep Chevrons

Velocity Towards Membrane



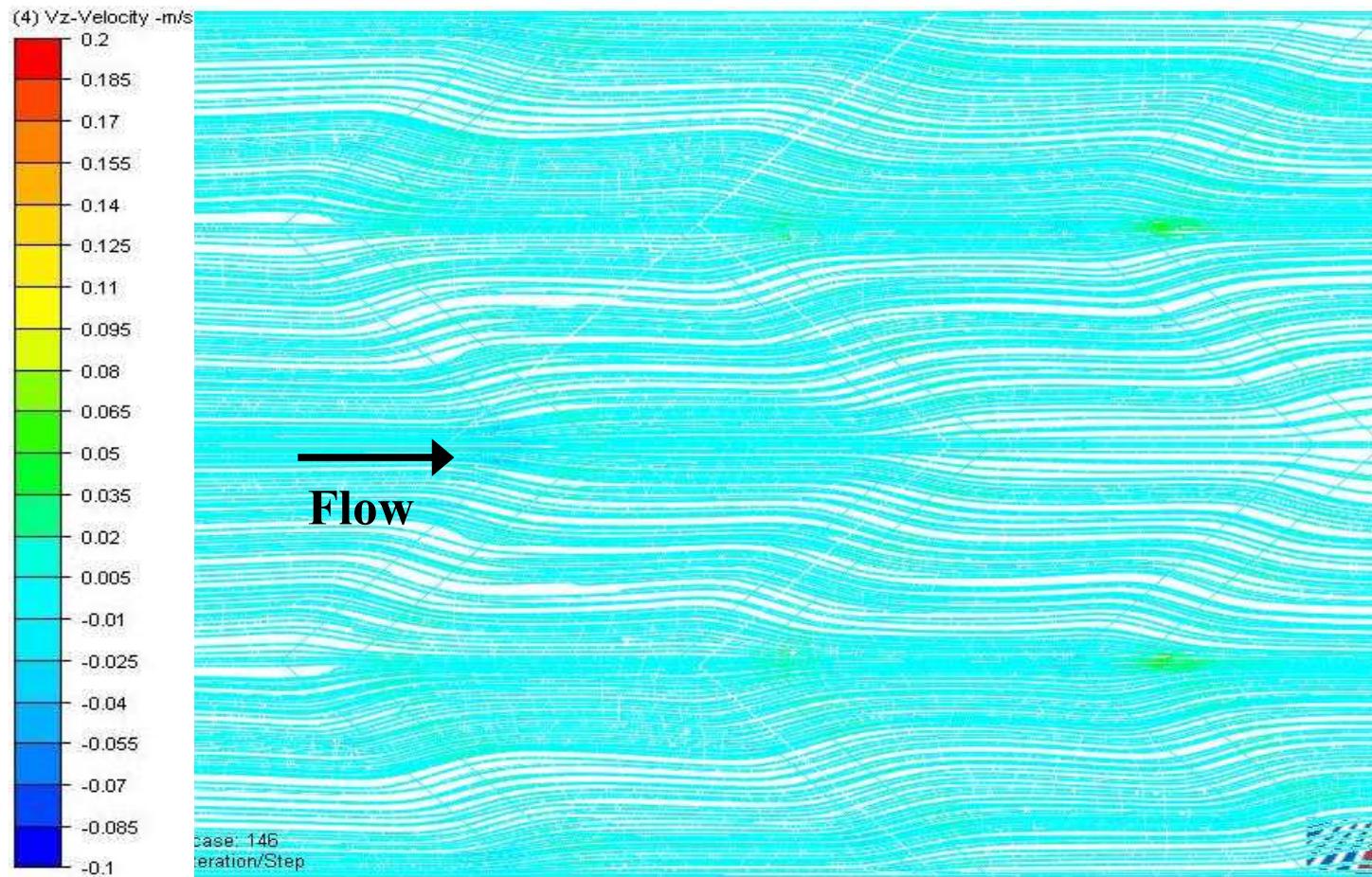
Flow Analysis – Deep Chevrons

Pressure Distribution



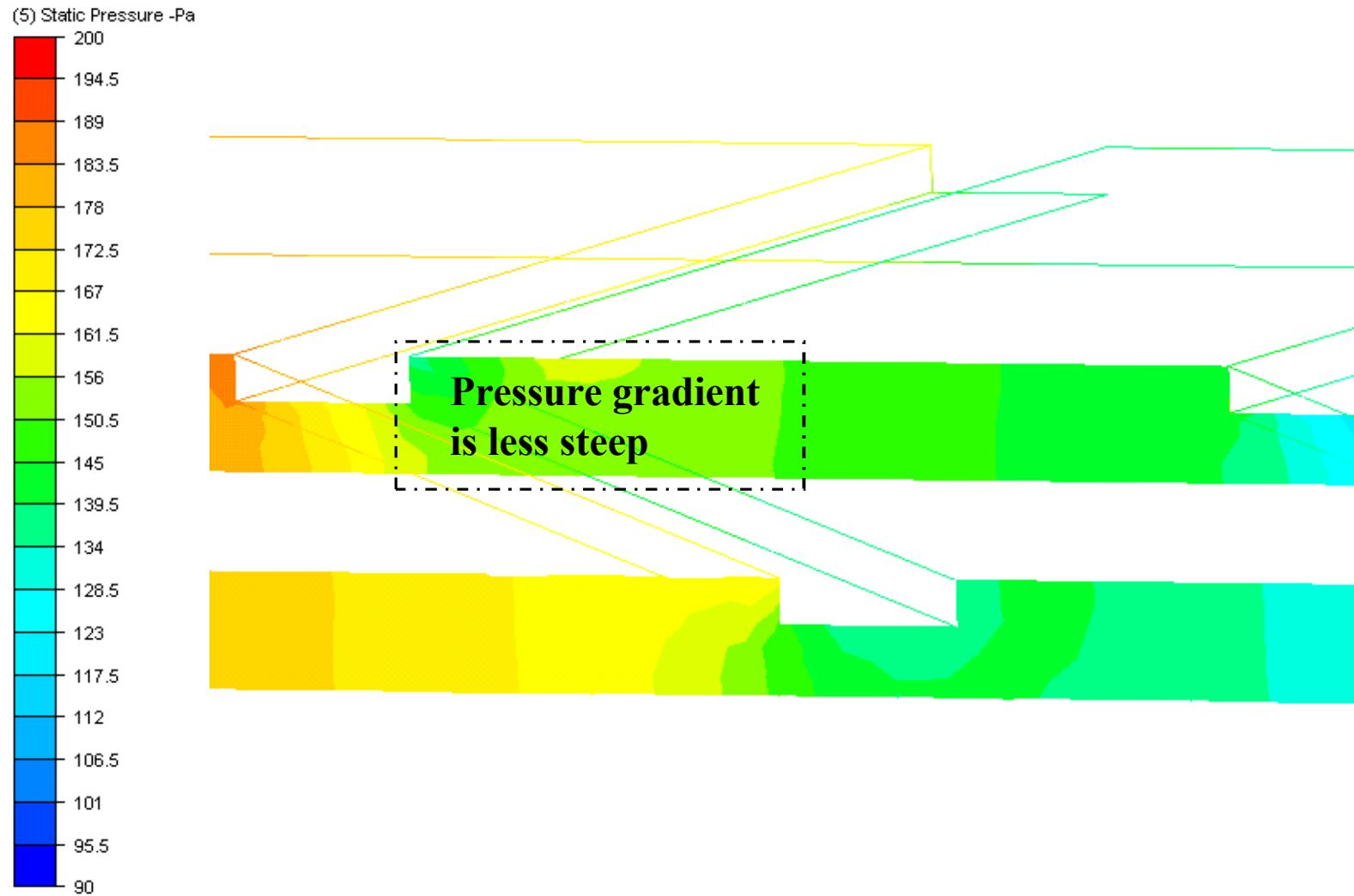
Flow Analysis – Shallow Chevrons

Velocity Towards Membrane



Flow Analysis – Shallow Chevrons

Pressure Distribution





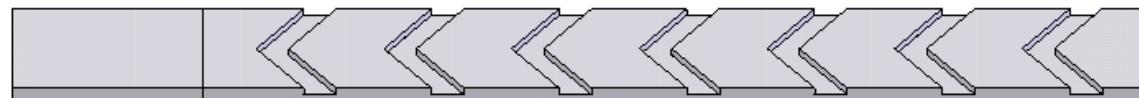
Flow Analysis

Corollary

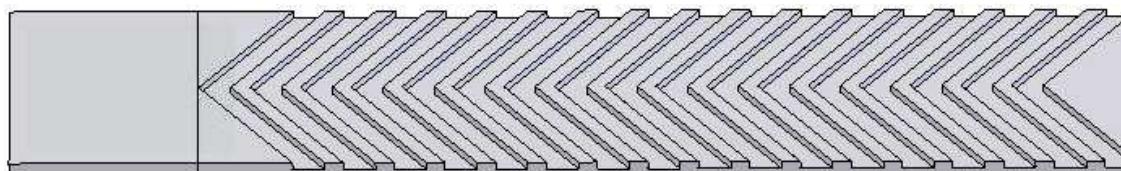
More chevron peaks per unit area of membrane



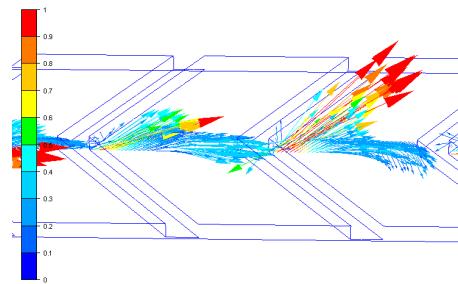
More regions of high-velocity flow toward membrane.



Channel Width low



Chevron Spacing low



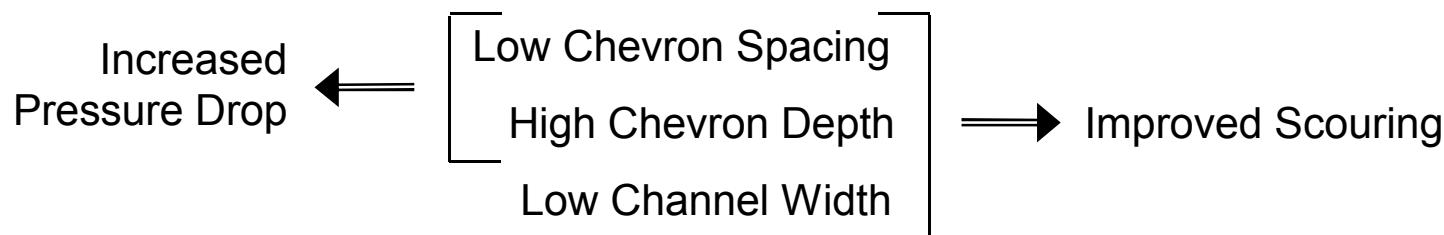


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Conclusions

- Chevrons can accelerate flow toward membrane surface and increase scouring
- Parameterization conclusions:



- Possible to obtain optimum balance of scouring and pressure drop

