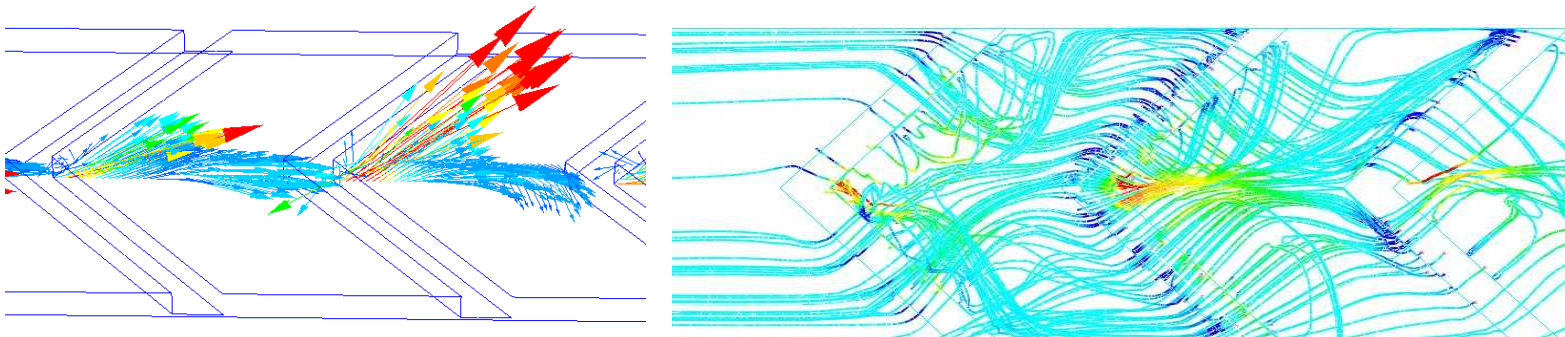


Design Optimization of Anti-Fouling Micromixers for Reverse Osmosis Membranes



Siri Sahib S. Khalsa* and Clifford K. Ho

Sandia National Laboratories

Albuquerque, NM

*Department of Physics, University of Virginia



Overview

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

Introduction

Problem



Biofouling: bacteria adhere to membrane surfaces and produce biofilms

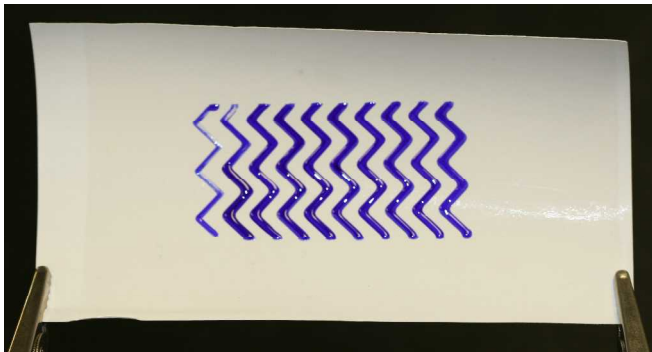
Biofouling decreases efficiency of filtration process:

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

Introduction

Objective and Approach

Objective: maximize scouring and mixing along membrane

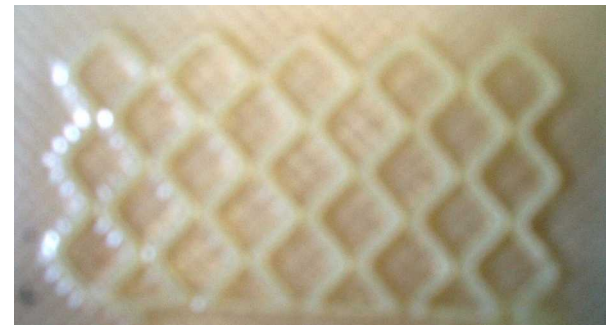


Printing courtesy Paul Clem, SNL

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



Overview

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

Model Domain

Cross Flow Test Cell

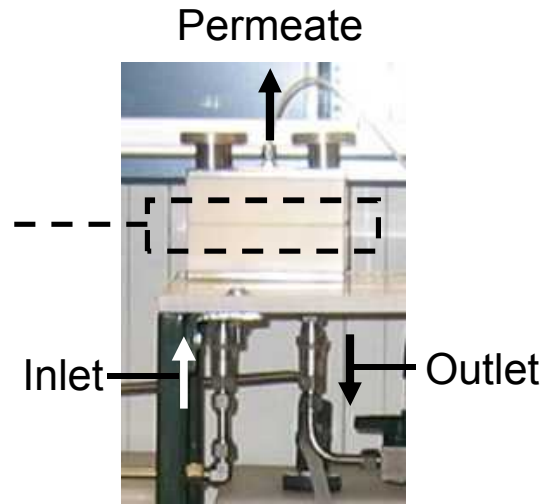
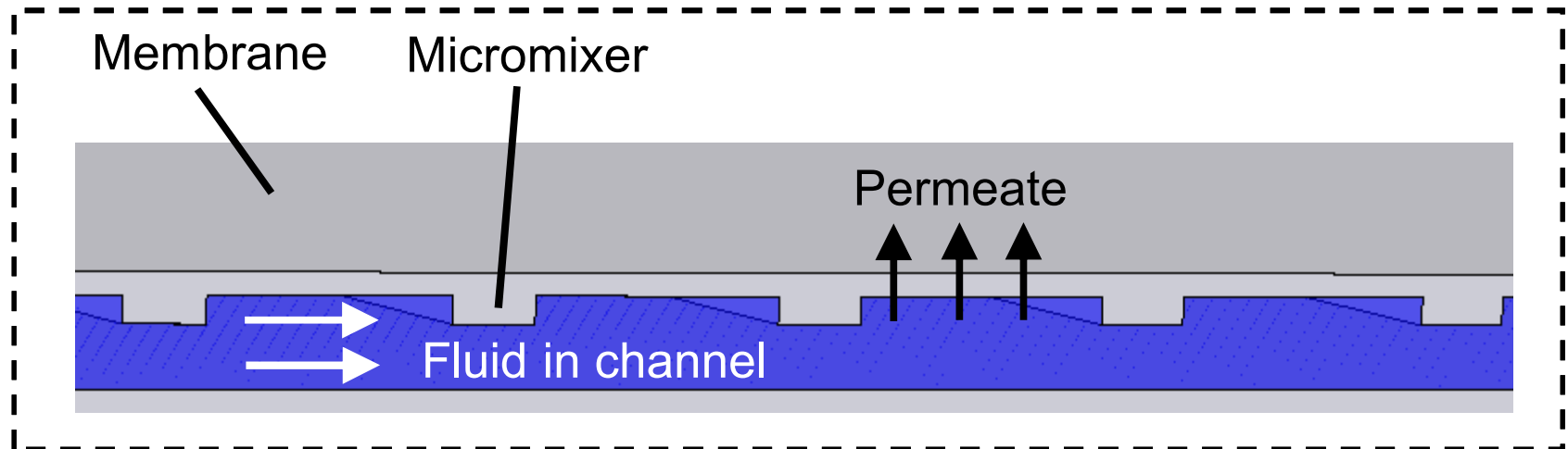
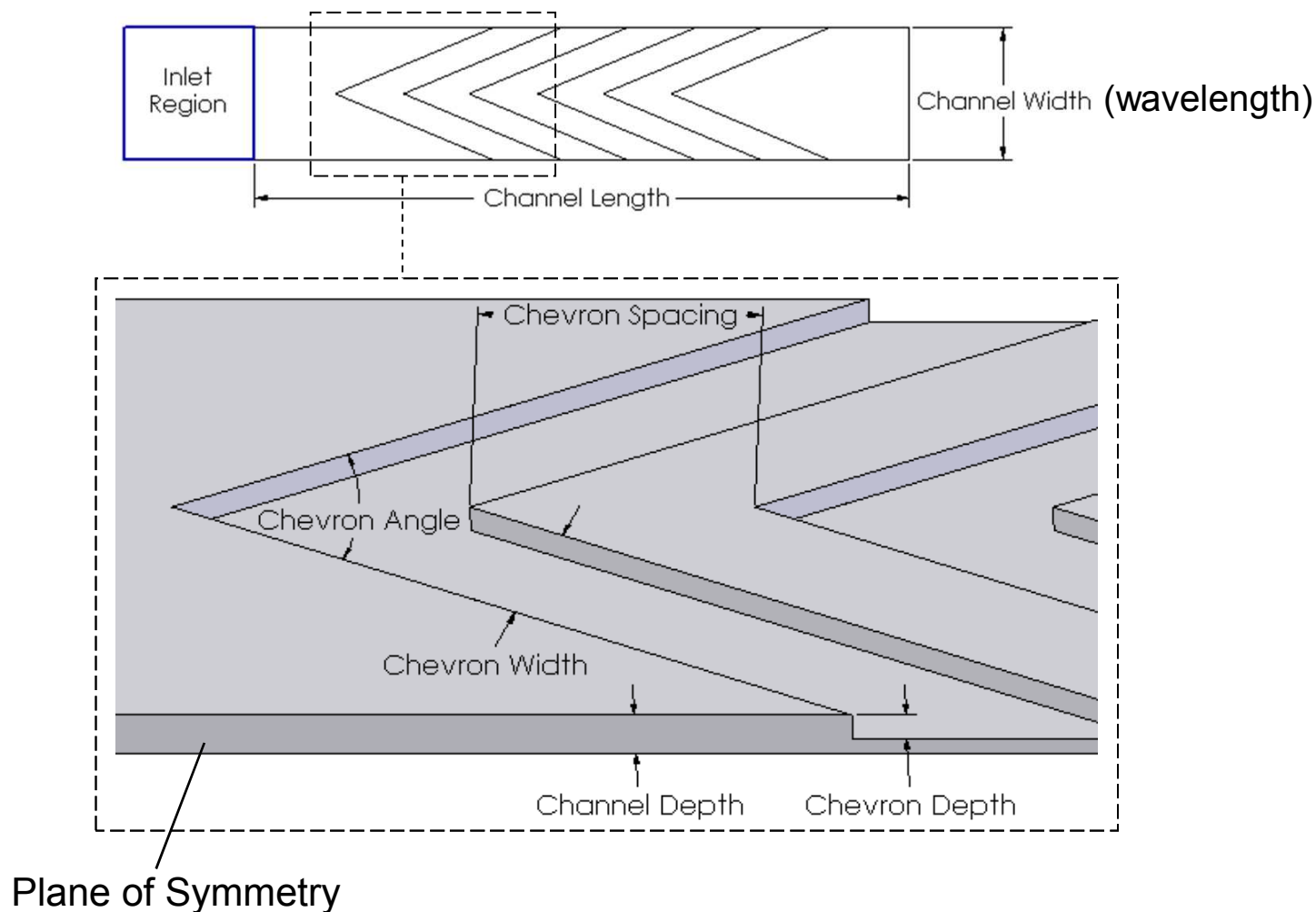


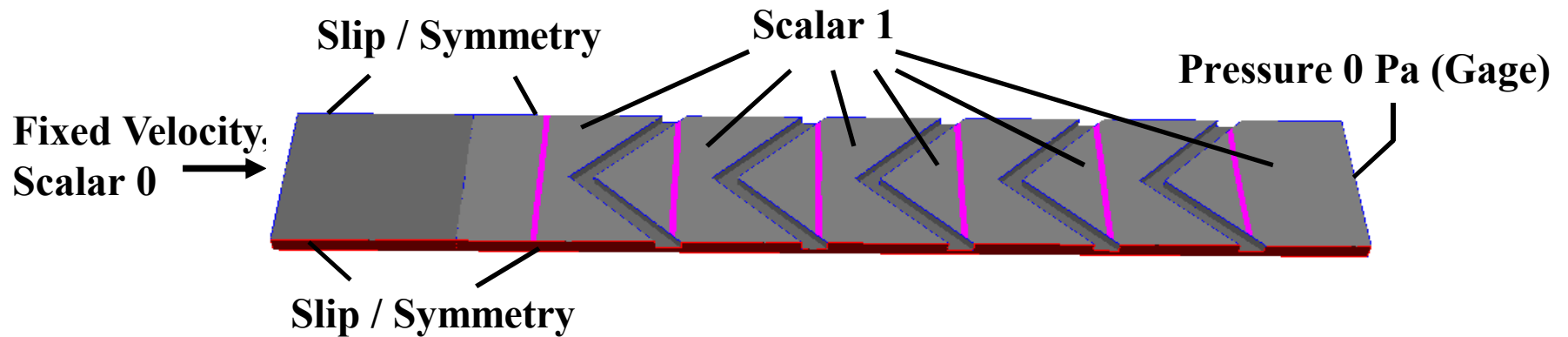
Photo courtesy Susan Altman, SNL



Parameter Definitions

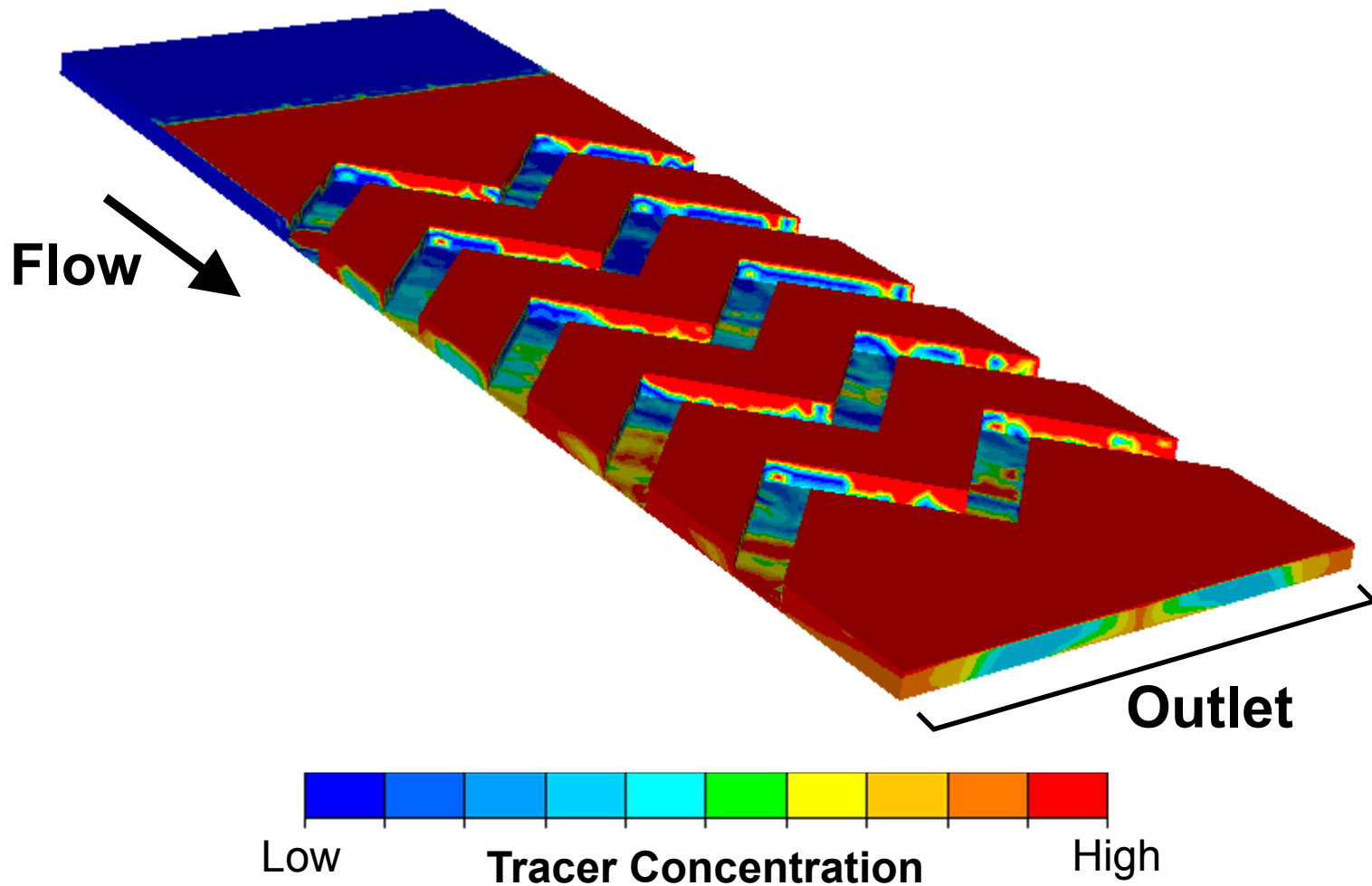


Boundary Conditions



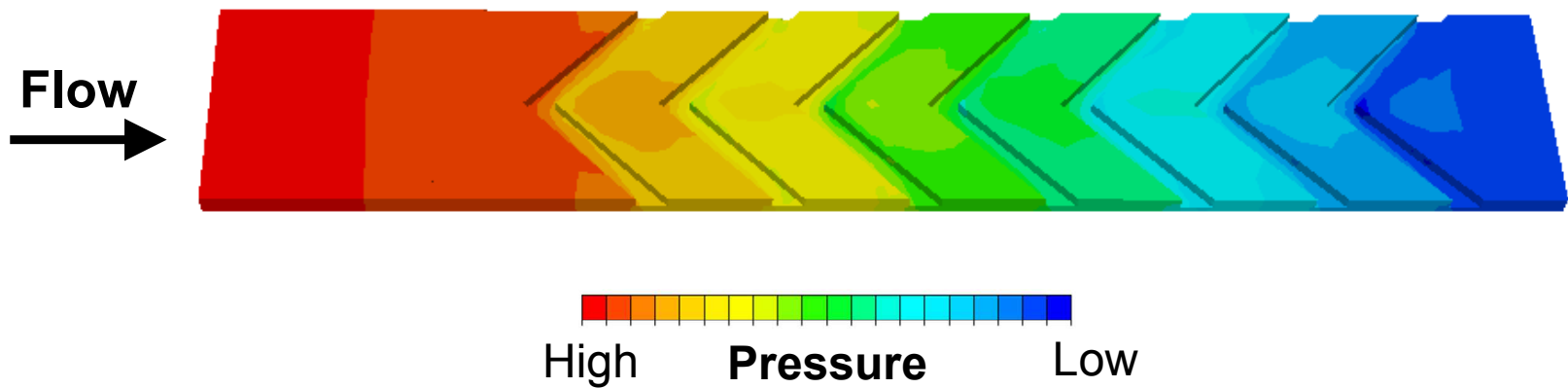
Performance Metrics

1. Outlet Scalar



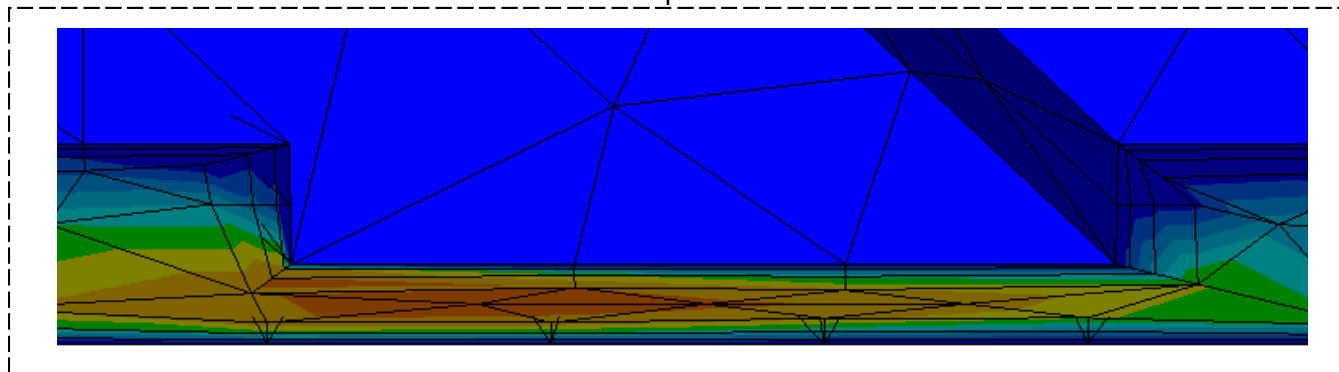
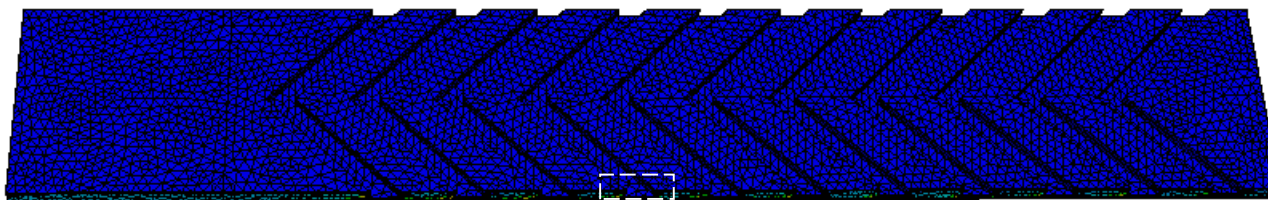
Performance Metrics

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)

Chevron Depths

Chevron Widths

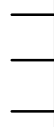
Chevron Angles

Chevron Spacings

5 mm
10 mm
20 mm

X

0.2 mm
0.6 mm
0.9 mm



0.4 mm
1.2 mm
1.8 mm

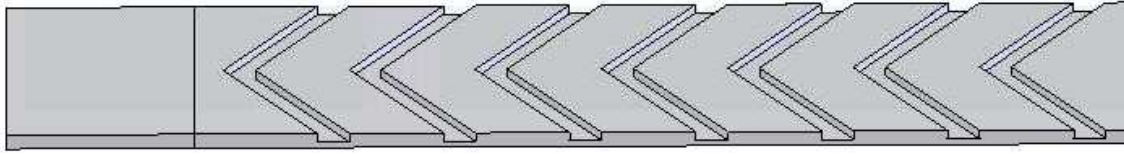
X

45°
90°
135°

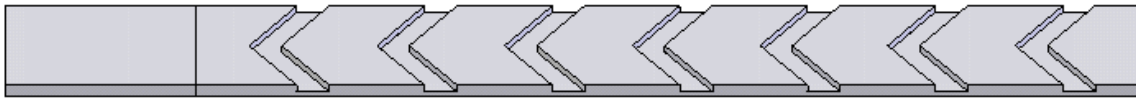
X

1 mm
5 mm
20 mm

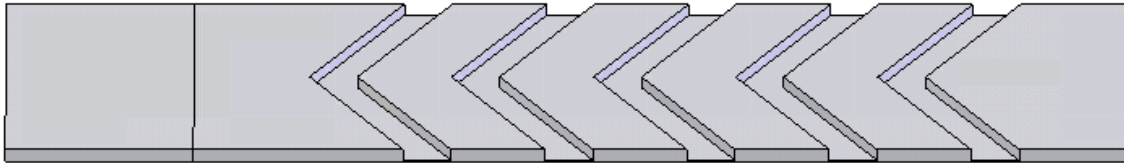
3D Model Examples



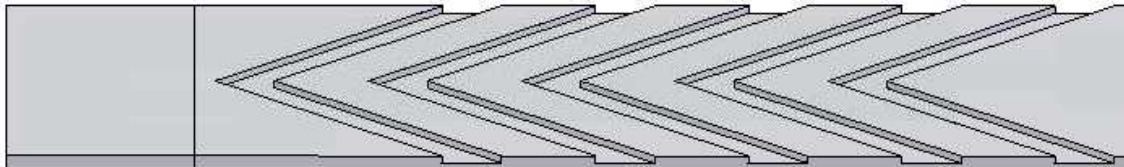
(a) All parameters at middle values



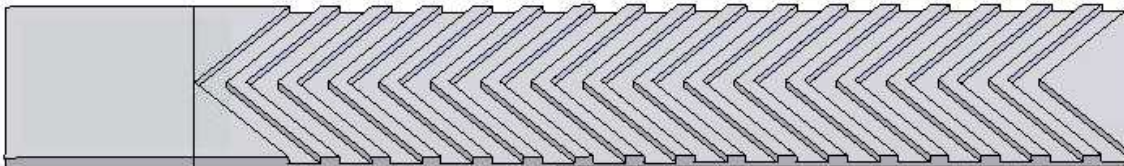
(b) Channel Width low



(c) Chevron Depth and Width high



(d) Chevron Angle low



(e) Chevron Spacing low

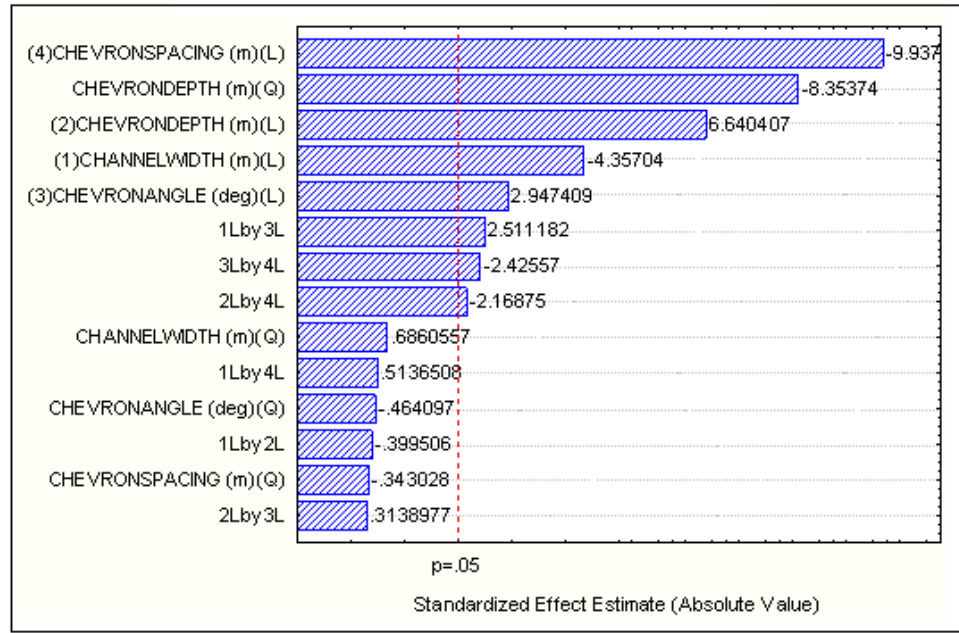


Overview

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

Statistical Analysis

1. Outlet Scalar

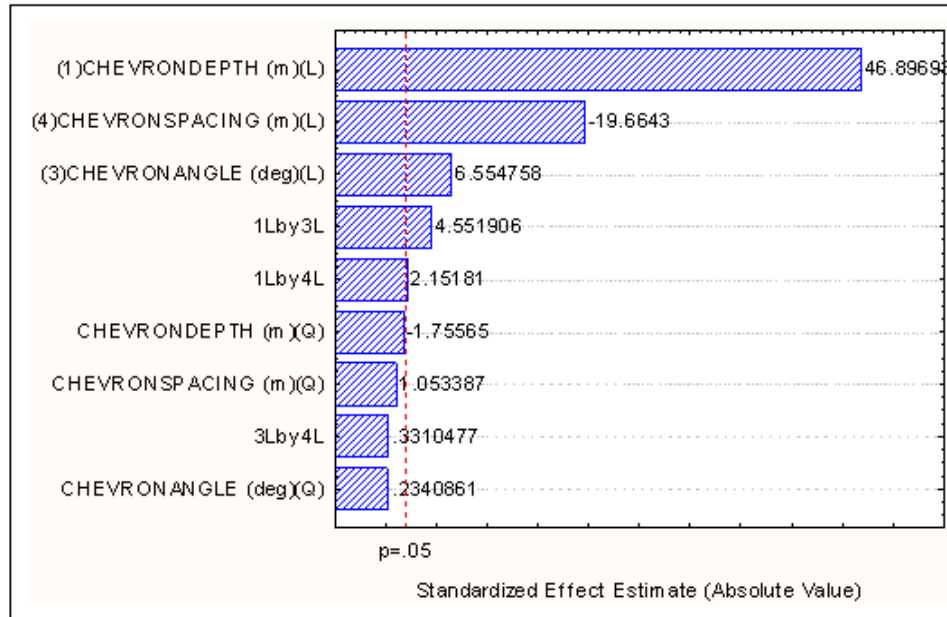


Significant Effects:

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

Statistical Analysis

2. Pressure Drop

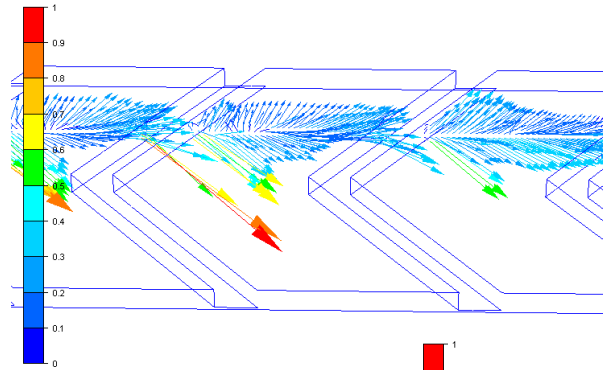
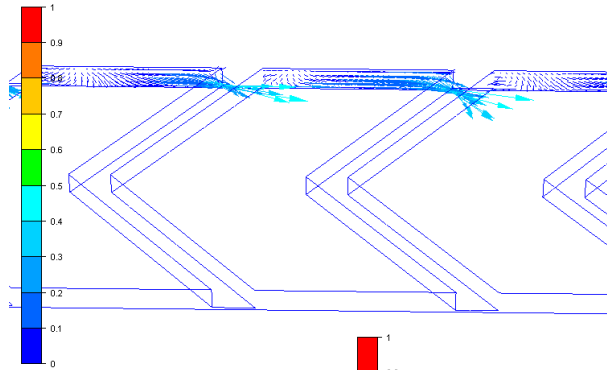


Significant Effects:

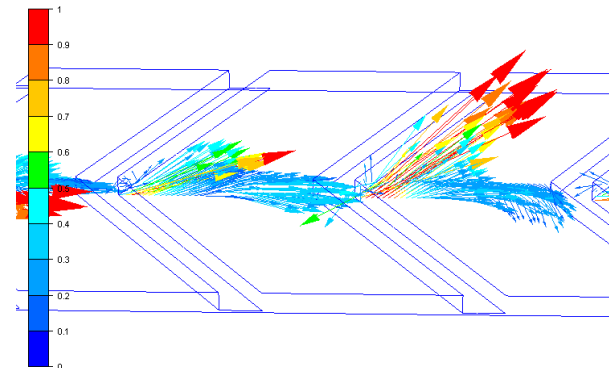
1. High Chevron Depth \implies High Pressure Drop
2. Low Chevron Spacing \implies High Pressure Drop

Flow Analysis – Deep Chevrons

Velocity Vectors

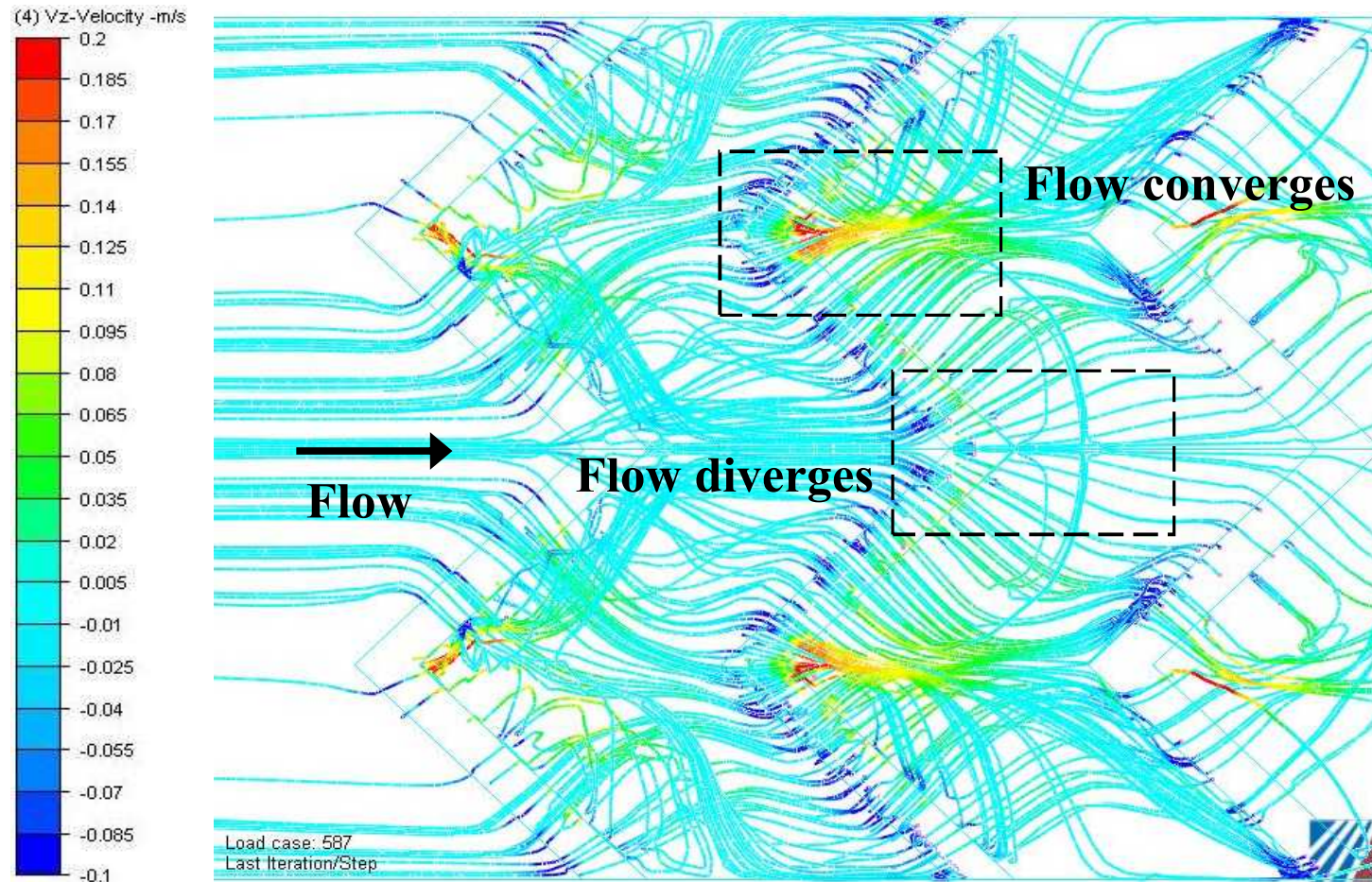


Flow downstream of left-pointing chevrons is accelerated toward membrane



Flow Analysis – Deep Chevrons

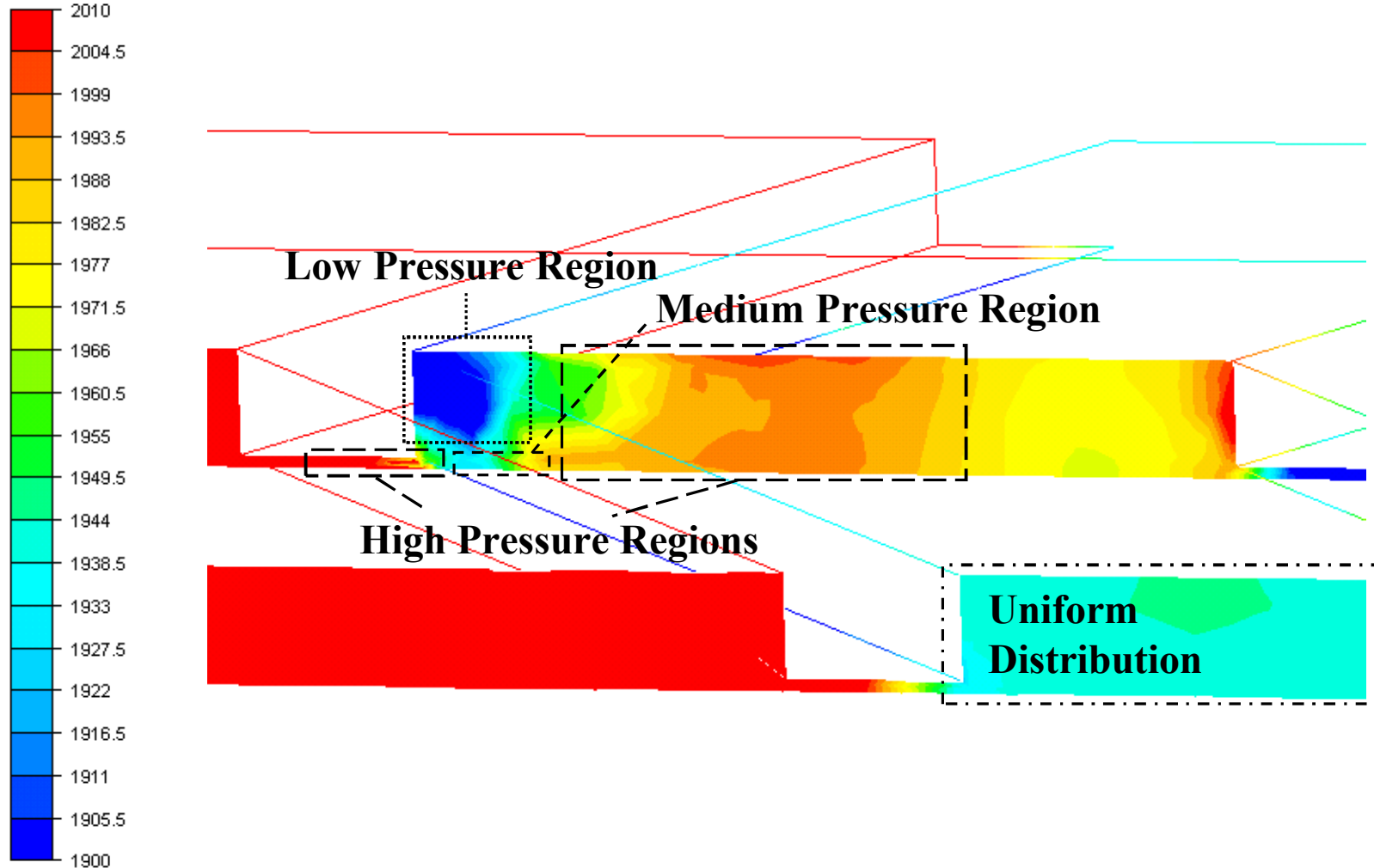
Velocity Towards Membrane



Flow Analysis – Deep Chevrons

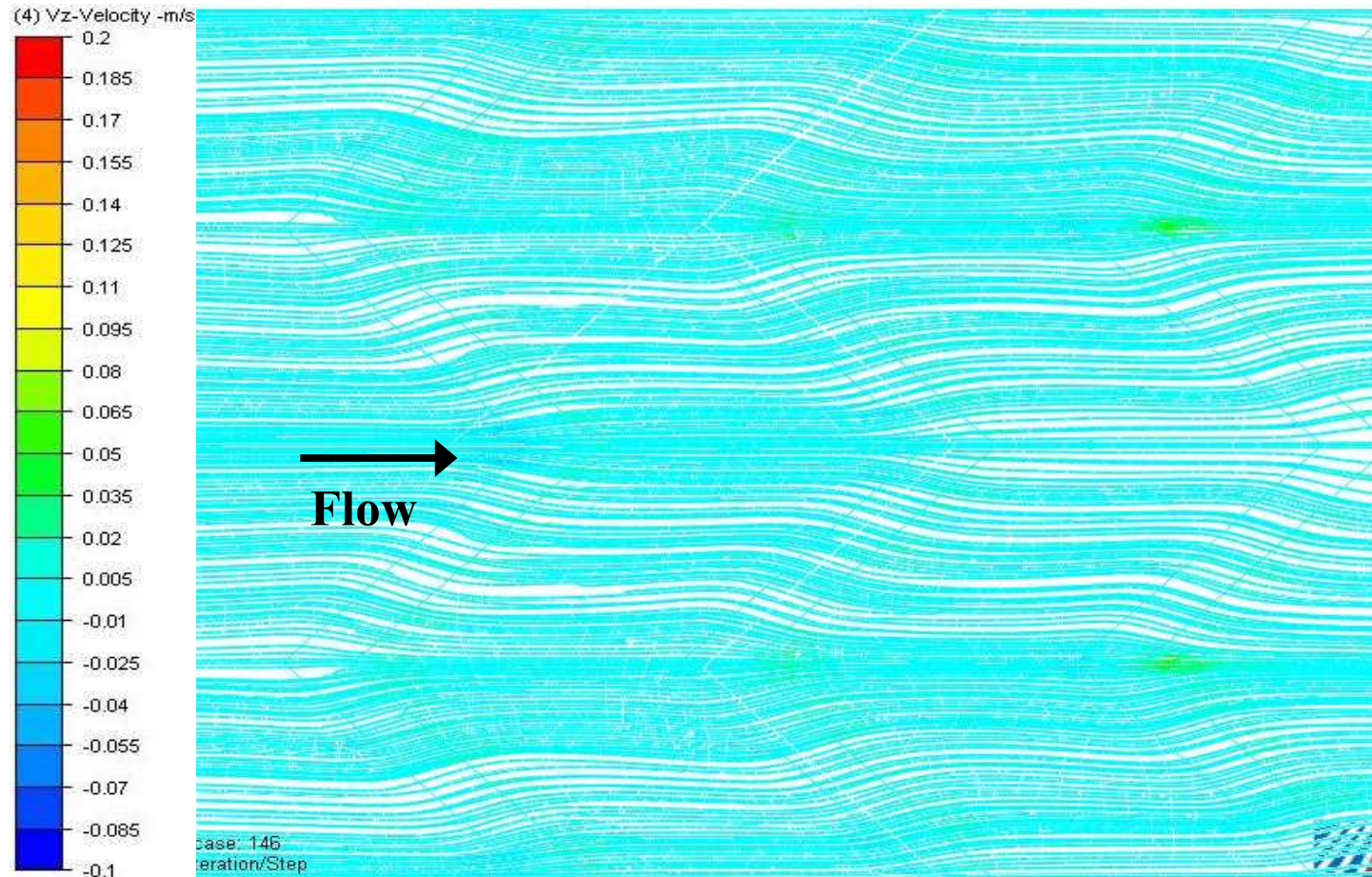
Pressure Distribution

(5) Static Pressure -Pa



Flow Analysis – Shallow Chevrons

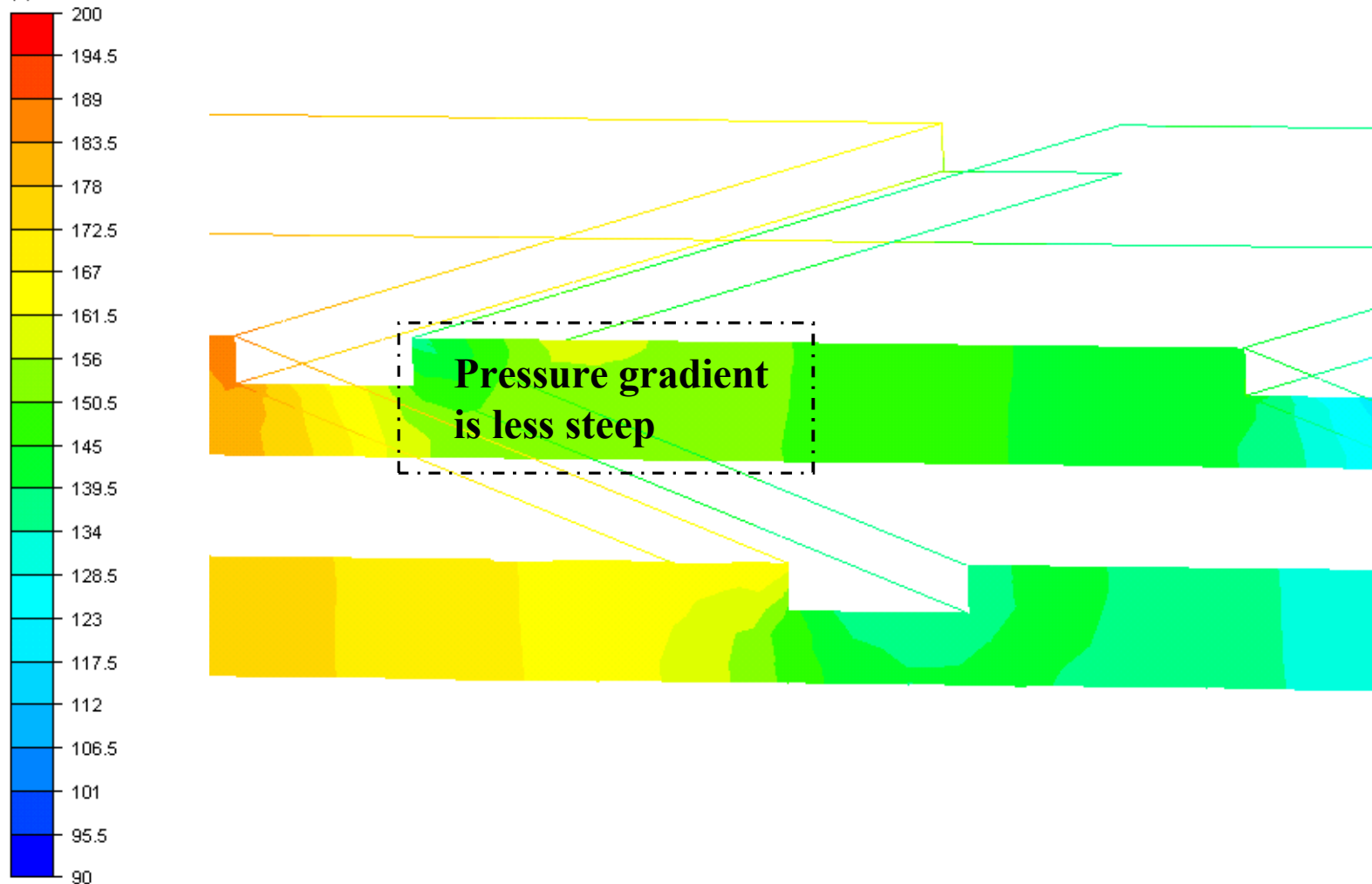
Velocity Towards Membrane



Flow Analysis – Shallow Chevrons

Pressure Distribution

(5) Static Pressure -Pa

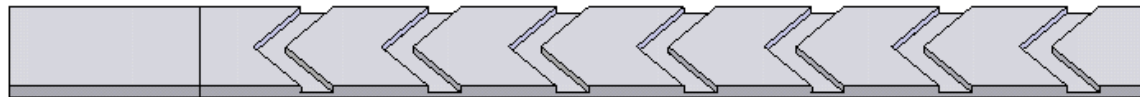


Flow Analysis Corollary

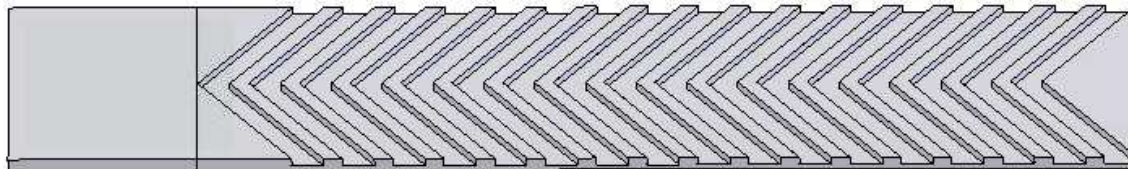
More chevron peaks per unit area of membrane



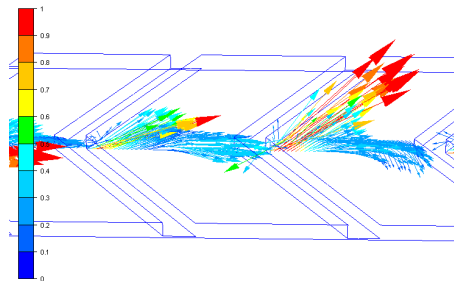
More regions of high-velocity flow toward membrane.



Channel Width low



Chevron Spacing low



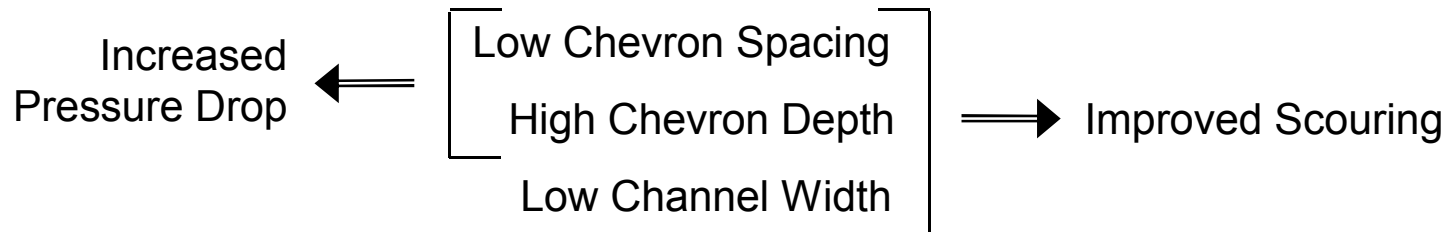


Overview

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

Conclusions

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



- Possible to obtain optimum balance of scouring and pressure drop

