

# Libyan Manufacturing for Desalination Plants

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# Outline

- Libyan manufacturing capacity
- Desalination schedule
- Membrane components
- Machining techniques
- Manufacturing improvement
- Recommendations



# Mindset Importance



## R&D Environment

Derives processes as experimenters do research on the process

Make changes to their processes real time

Use lab book for documentation as experiment matures

Experimental process is flexible as research and experimentation unfolds

Objective is find best, most accurate way

Time can be taken to get it right

versus

## Manufacturing Environment

Has preset detailed instructions/drawings that communicate pre-engineered process

Formal change approval process

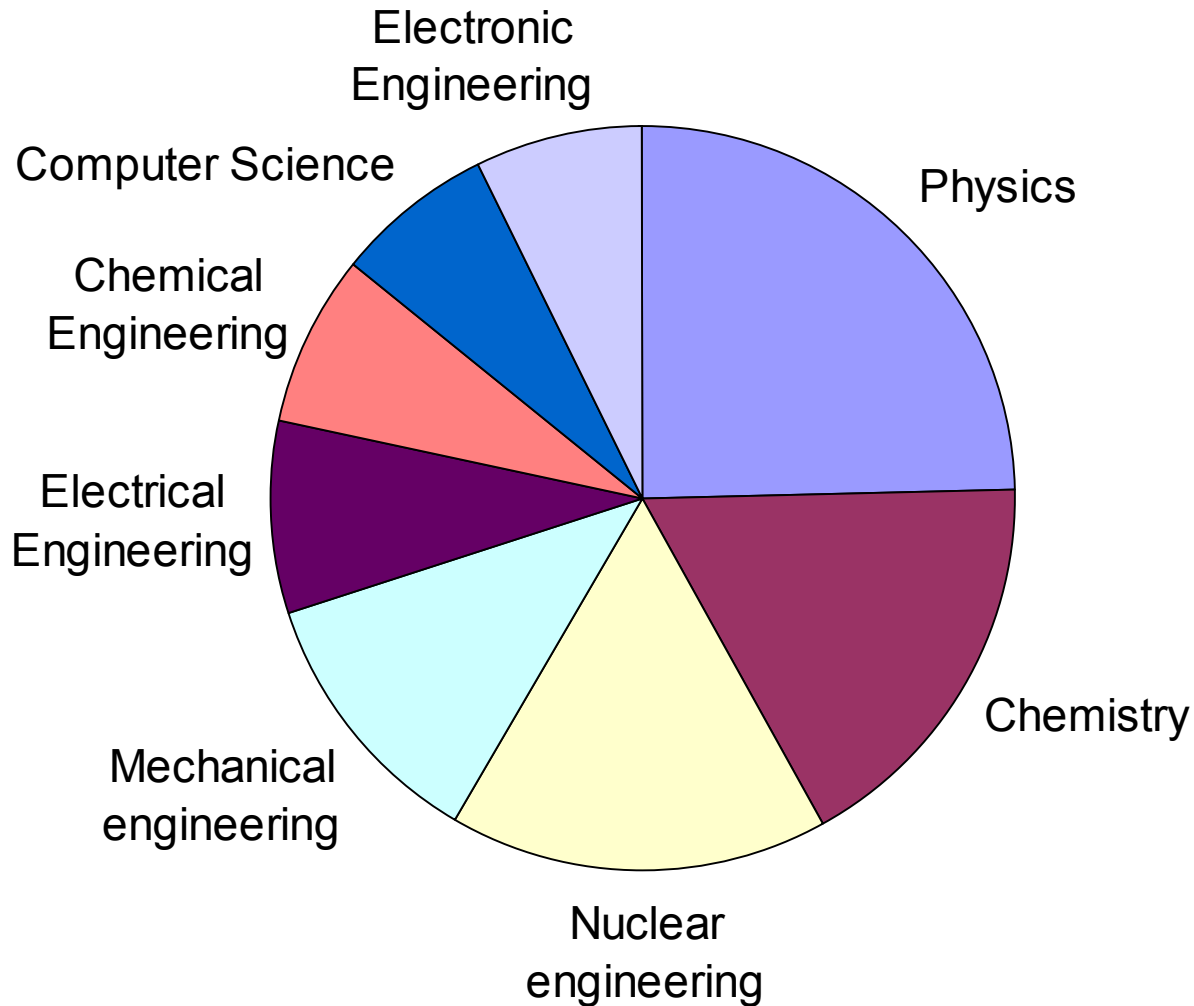
Use inflexible structure of written instructions and approvals

Objectives are clearly defined by end specifications, and not very flexible

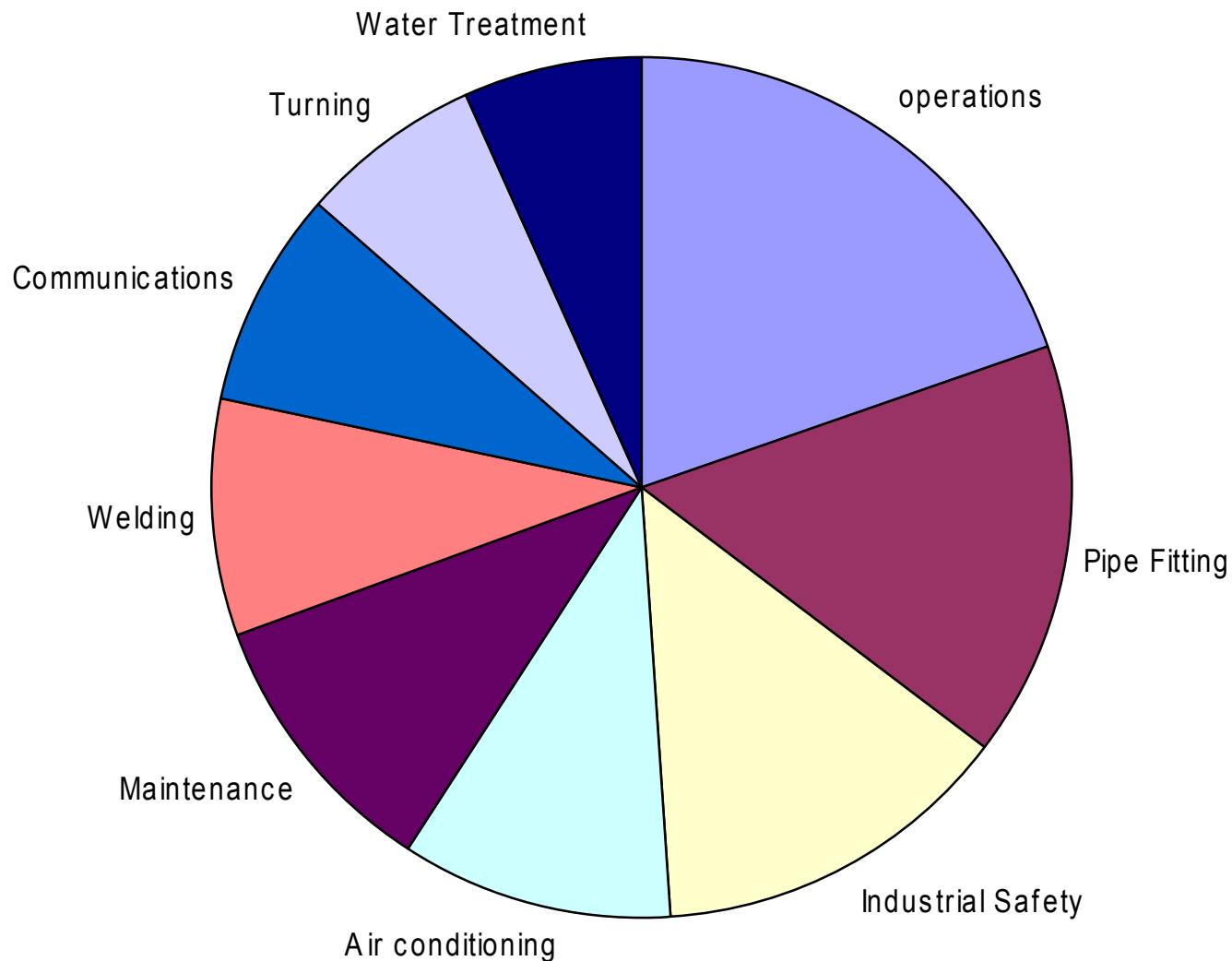
Goal is to produce perfect product on time

There is flexibility, but within controlled schedule

# Degreed Staff at Tajoura (~300 people)



# Technicians (150)



# Desalination Training Workshop

- 6000 ft<sup>2</sup>
- 4 components: Design, Build, Construct, Move





# Drilling Tube Supports

- Needs:
  - Design for manufacturability
  - Vocational training curriculum
  - Instructor training
  - Component focus





# MSF Equipment for Training





# MED Test Product



- Condenser in foreground was built in workshop



# ***Libyan Water Desalination Processes***

<b>Share %</b>			
<b>2000</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1980</b>	
<b>62</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>MSF</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>RO</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>ED</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>ME+VC</b>



# Libyan Desalination Schedule

- 100,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day at present
- 1,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day in 10 years.
- Average size = 40,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day
- ~ 20 plants to be built
- Membrane vs. Thermal vs. Hybrid??
- ~\$1 billion for capital costs
- Needs: vessels, pipes, pumps



# Membrane Element Construction

**The center tube** - Also called permeate collection tube, is the center of the element around which membrane leaves, permeate carrier and spacer material is wound. Materials typically include:

## **ABS**

- typically are used in low pressure, ambient temperature environments with few chemical compatibility problems.

## **PVC**

- selected when an inexpensive material is needed for high-pressure, seawater applications.

## **Polysulfone**

- used under conditions of wider temperature and pH ranges, and is resistant to many chemicals.

## **Aluminum**

- used in extremely high-pressure environments.

## **Stainless steel**

- used in extremely high-pressure environments when chemical resistance is also required.





# Membrane Components



**Anti-telescoping device** - fill the space between elements in a pressure vessel, center the element within the housing and facilitate flow from one element to the next.

**The inter-connector** - connects the center tubes of neighboring elements and directs flow of the permeate to one or both ends of a pressure vessel.

**The product end adapter and dead-end plug** - open-end adapter or closed dead-end plug is used, depending on whether permeate will flow from both ends or one end of the element.

**The permeate carrier** - a sheet of material inserted between the backsides of the membranes, forming a membrane envelope to promote the permeate flow towards center tube for discharge at the ends.

**The feed spacer** - inserted between neighboring membrane surfaces to create the best membrane flow conditions:

**Diamond pattern** - This spacer is the most popular.

**Parallel pattern** - This configuration prevents suspended solids fouling with turbulence.

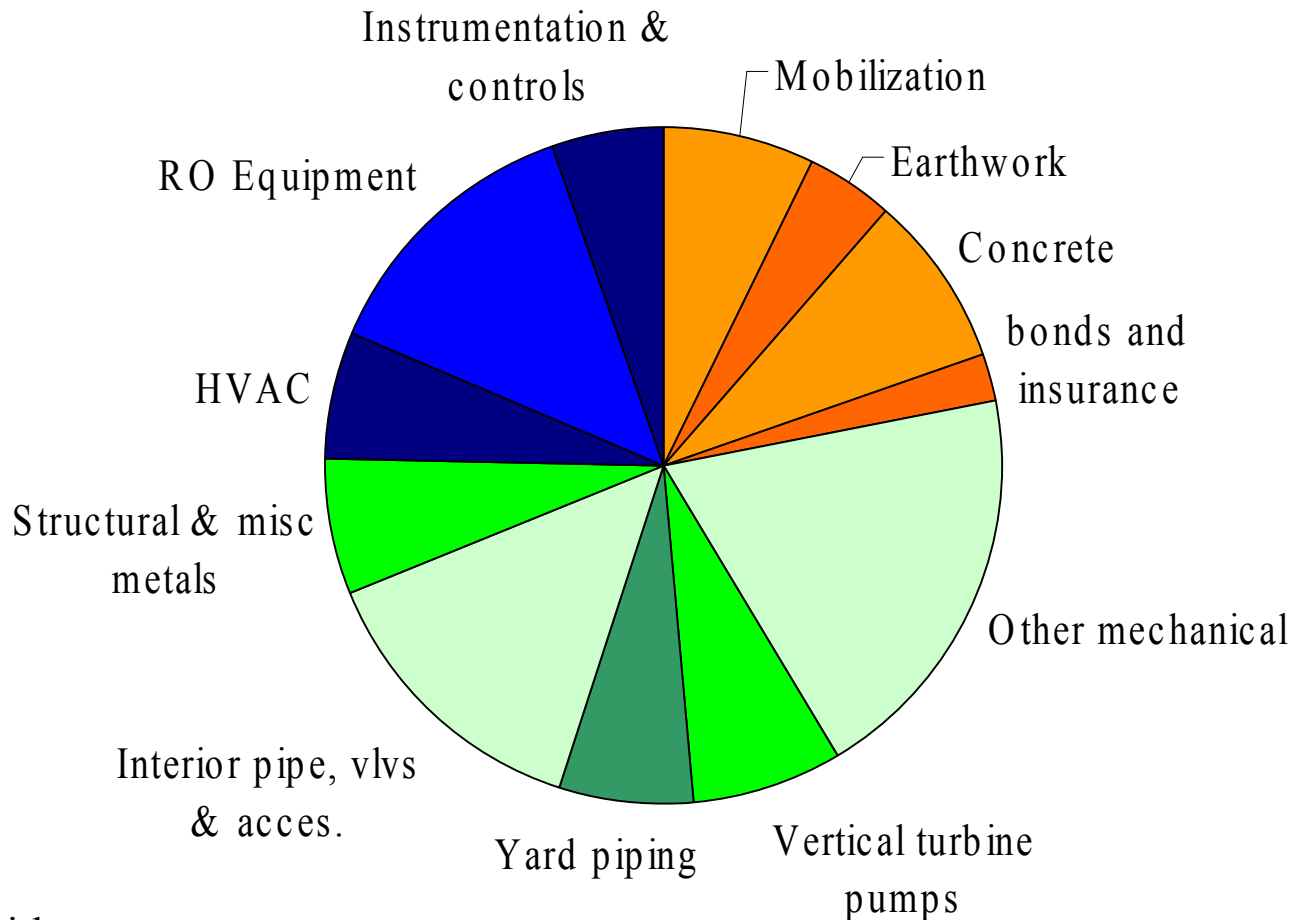
**Corrugated** - forms discrete flow channels over the membrane surface.

**The outer wrap** - The tape-wrapped option is used for light duty cases, such as low pressure water purification. A fiberglass wrap will support the element under higher pressure applications.

**Adhesive sealant** - Standard types of adhesive sealant typically are used to form membrane envelopes of high mechanical integrity.

# Costs of 67,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day RO Plant

## El Paso, Texas, USA



**\$20M USD**  
**Total Capital**



# Membranes to Machining

- Membrane modules and components will be difficult but not impossible to manufacture
- Low cost, marginal quality membranes may provide cost-effective strategy
- 50% (~\$500M) can be affected by metal manufacturing locally
- Manufacturing capacity is going to benefit Libya.
- Efficiency in manufacturing, energy, operations are all costs that need to weighed together



# Machining Types

## **Heavy Machining**

Machines capacity of 25,000 kg and 2 meters long

## **Project Machining**

Machining services and project management

## **Rapid Turnaround**

Rapid response to manufacturing needs

## **Miniature Machining**

Microscopic machining

## **Composite Machining, Grinding & Polishing**

Machining of non-metals

## **Explosive Processes**

Explosives machining by remotely operated equipment





# Sandia Machining Activities



## **Manufacturing Liaison**

The electronic and mechanical liaison group works with onsite shops and outside suppliers.

## **Welding, Fabrication & Assembly**

Onsite or remote welding, assembly and repair

## **Precision Metal Forming**

Aircraft quality sheet metal fabrication

## **Heat Treatment**

Hardening, normalizing, annealing

## **Machine Repair**

Preventative maintenance and repair of machine shop equipment

## **Abrasives**

Grinding and lapping of materials

## **Mechanical Measurements**

In-process and final dimensional measurements of components

## **Calibration**

Length, mass, force, and dimensional reference standards



# Vulnerabilities

- Operator certification expired
- Tools/equipment out of calibration
- Expired shelf life materials
- Nonconforming and conforming hardware mixed
- Not following procedures
- Using procedures improperly Red-Lined or changed
- Unauthorized use of material



# Training Objectives

Knowledge Applied on the Job	Skills Affecting Costs
<p>The ultimate value of training is how it is applied on the shop floor.</p> <p>Goals should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• *Reduced scrap and rework.</li><li>• *Decreased tooling costs.</li><li>• *Shorter setup times.</li><li>• *Avoid machine damage</li><li>• *Safety</li></ul>	<p>Training ultimately improves cost performance.</p> <p>Want to deliver results that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>*Reduce the overall cost of training.</li><li>*Enhance workplace productivity and performance.</li><li>*Reduce operational costs.</li><li>*Enhance the employee work environment.</li></ul>



# Lean Manufacturing Terms

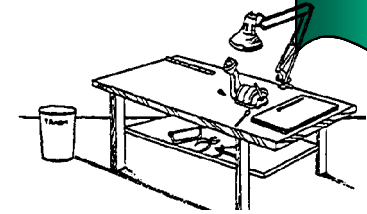
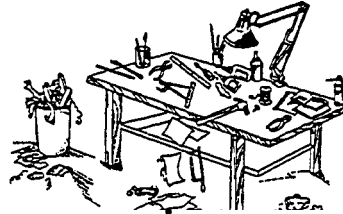
Agile Manufacturing	First-Pass Yield	Problem-Solving Methodologies
Computer-Aided Design	Flexible Assembly Systems	Processing Time
Computer-Aided Manufacturing	Flexible Machining Centers	Product Data Management
Computer-Integrated Manufacturing	Flexible Manufacturing Systems	Productivity Increase
Computerized Process Simulation	Flow - Focused Factory Production	Queue Time
Concurrent Engineering	Forecast/Demand Management	Rapid Prototyping
Continuous Improvement	Just-in-Time (JIT)	Real-Time Feedback
Cross-Functional Teams	Level Scheduling	Self-Directed Natural Work Teams
Customer Reject Rate	Life Cycle Costing	Shop-Floor Data Collection
Defects Per Unit	Machine Availability Rate	Single Minute Exchange of Dies
Design for Manufacturing & Assembly	Manufacturing Cycle Time	Statistical Process Control
Empowered Natural Work Teams	Natural Work Team	Total Cost of Quality
Failure Modes and Effects Analysis	Pass-Through Yield	Work-in-Process Inventory
Finite Element Analysis	Predictive Maintenance	Yield Improvement



# The 6 S's

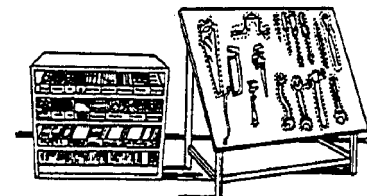
## Sort

Clearly identify items needed for current work.  
Remove anything not needed.



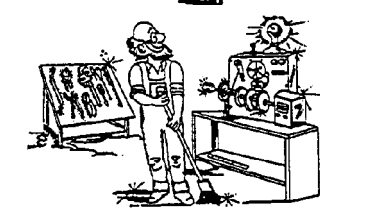
## Straighten

Place for everything, and everything in its place. Label to ensure everything is available.



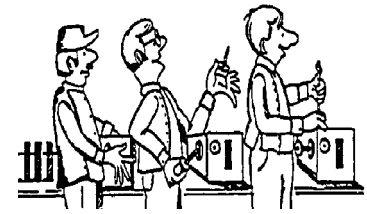
## Shine

Keep the workplace neat and clean so that problems are easy to identify.



## Standardize

Develop methods, policies, and checklists to support the first four steps.



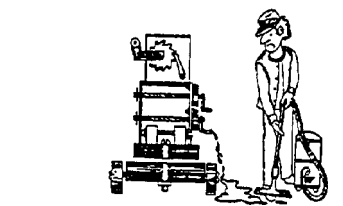
## Sustain

Make a habit of maintaining and improving all of the established standards.



## Safety

Identify and reduce or eliminate potential hazards and dangers. "Make it SAFE!"





# 6S Benefits

- Reduce walking, reaching, storing, waiting, downtime, inventory, waste/errors
- Lower span times and learning curve
- No wondering, wandering, searching, asking, clutter
- Improved safety, employee morale, cleanliness
- Shop status is evident to all
- Increase floor space

# 6S Improvements at Sandia



Before (top) and after (bottom) pictures show the 6S difference at three levels. Left, the overall workspace is spacious, organized and uncluttered. Center, new workstations are functional and ergonomic. Right, hand tools are organized and easy to find.



# Other Manufacturing Opportunities

- Petroleum industry
- Heating/Cooling
- Automobile
- Water reuse
- Construction
- Machinery



# Recommendations

- Advisory team help with direction
- Work with suppliers and customers
- Build manufacturing facility according to lean manufacturing principles
- Consider alternative products and applications
- Continue staff training and development
- Look to export product (Algeria)





# Why Sandia?

- Water-energy-food vision
- Department of Energy's manufacturing lab
- Neutral 3<sup>rd</sup> party or independent evaluator
- Cooperative Monitoring Center at Amman
- Assisted Russian labs in manufacturing



# Questions?

