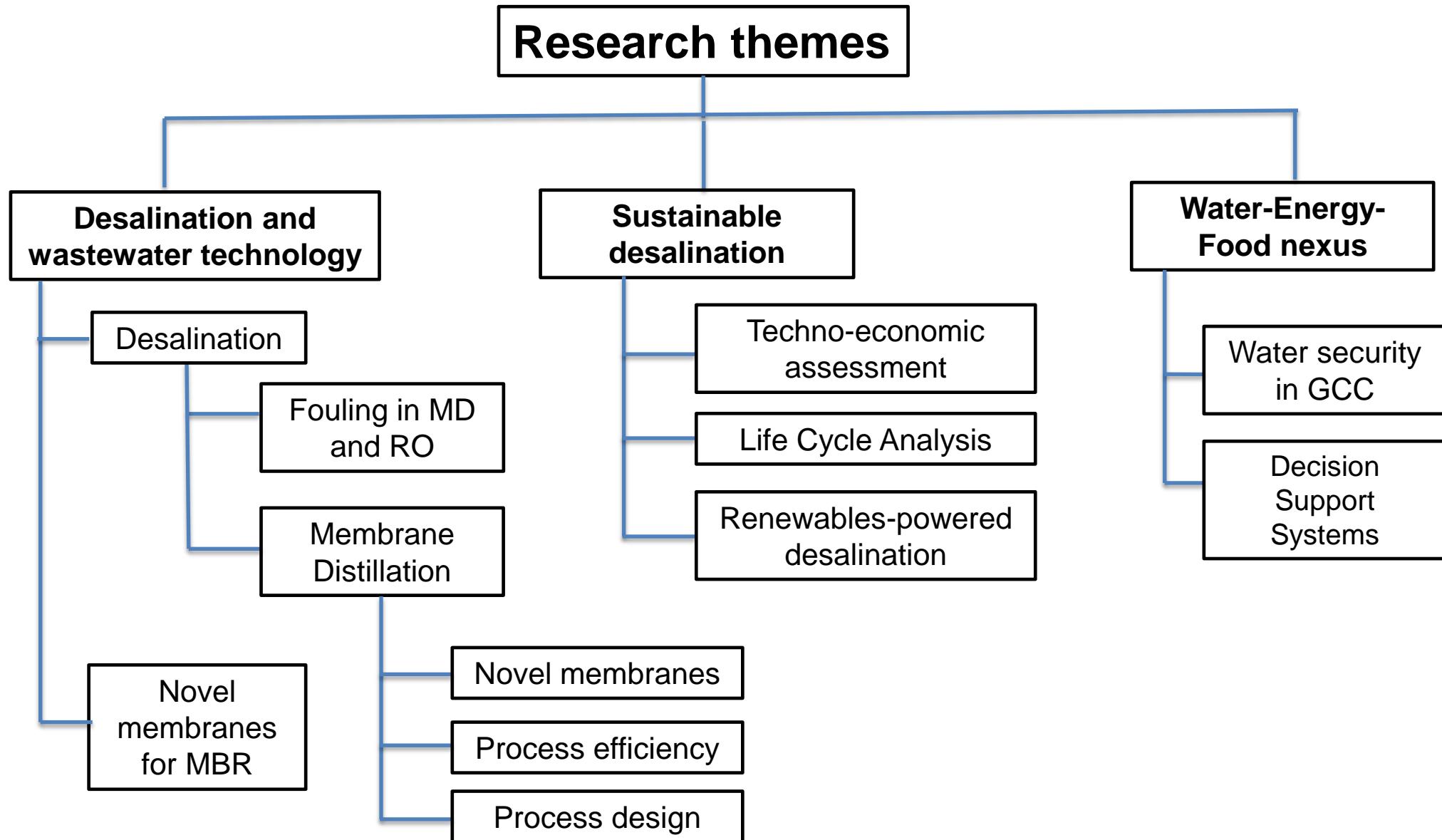


# Mitigating Risks to Sustainability in Desalination Technologies via Innovative Materials, Economic Analyses and Environmental Assessment

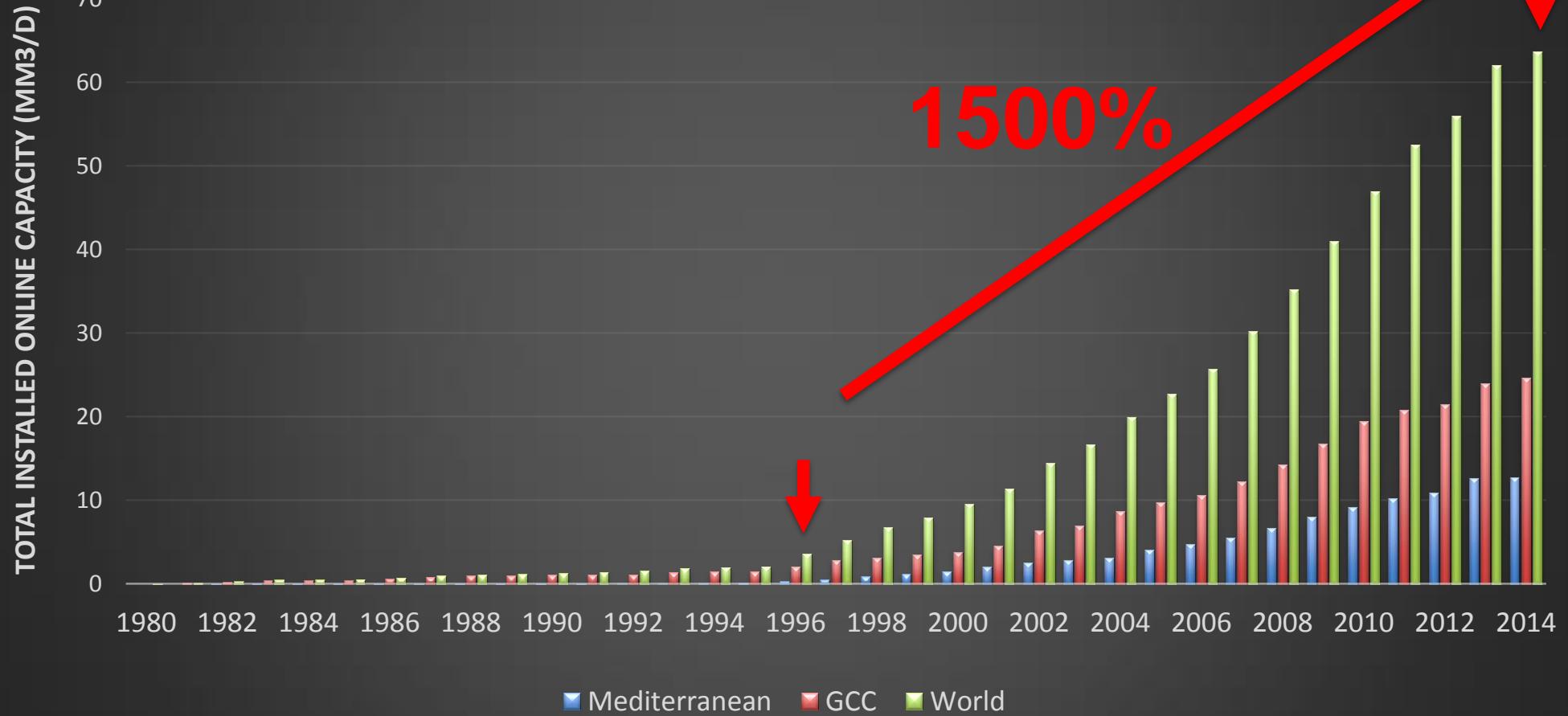
**Hassan A. Arafat**

Chemical and Environmental Engineering Dept.  
Masdar Institute of Science and Technology  
Abu Dhabi, UAE

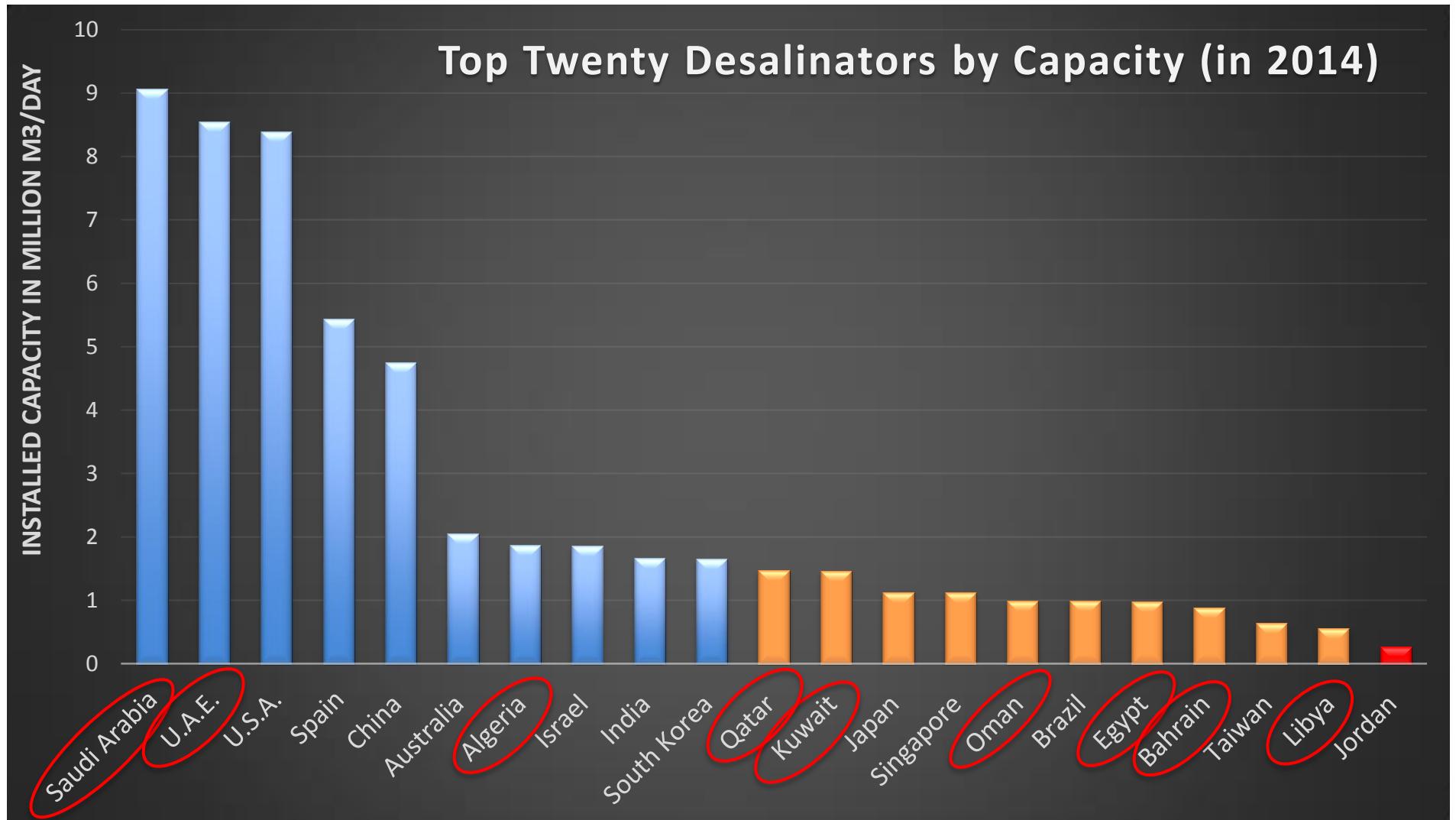
**Arab-American Frontiers of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Symposium**  
13-15 Dec., 2014



## Cumulative Installed Desalination Capacity in the World, Mediterranean & GCC

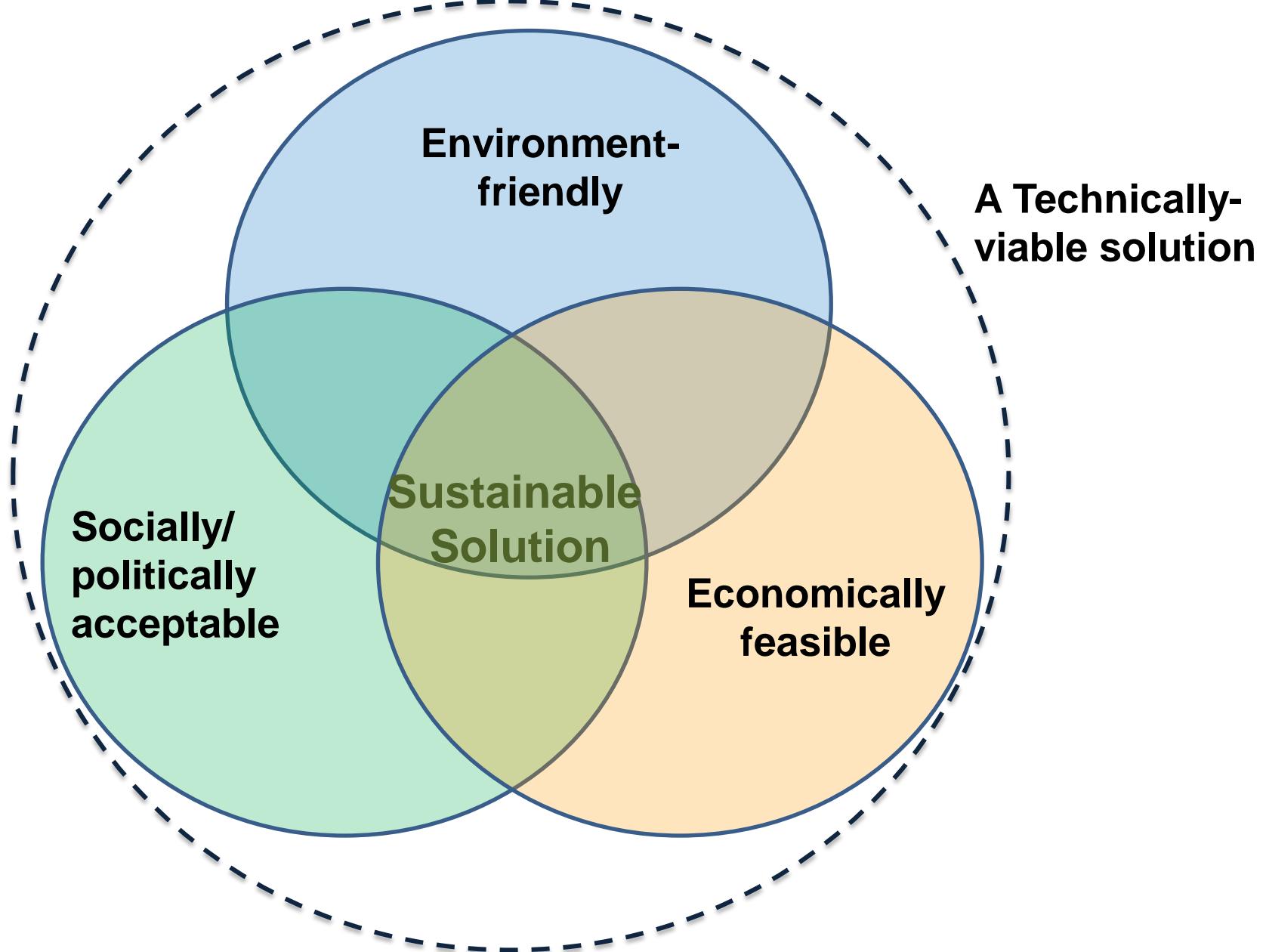


# Global installed desalination capacity



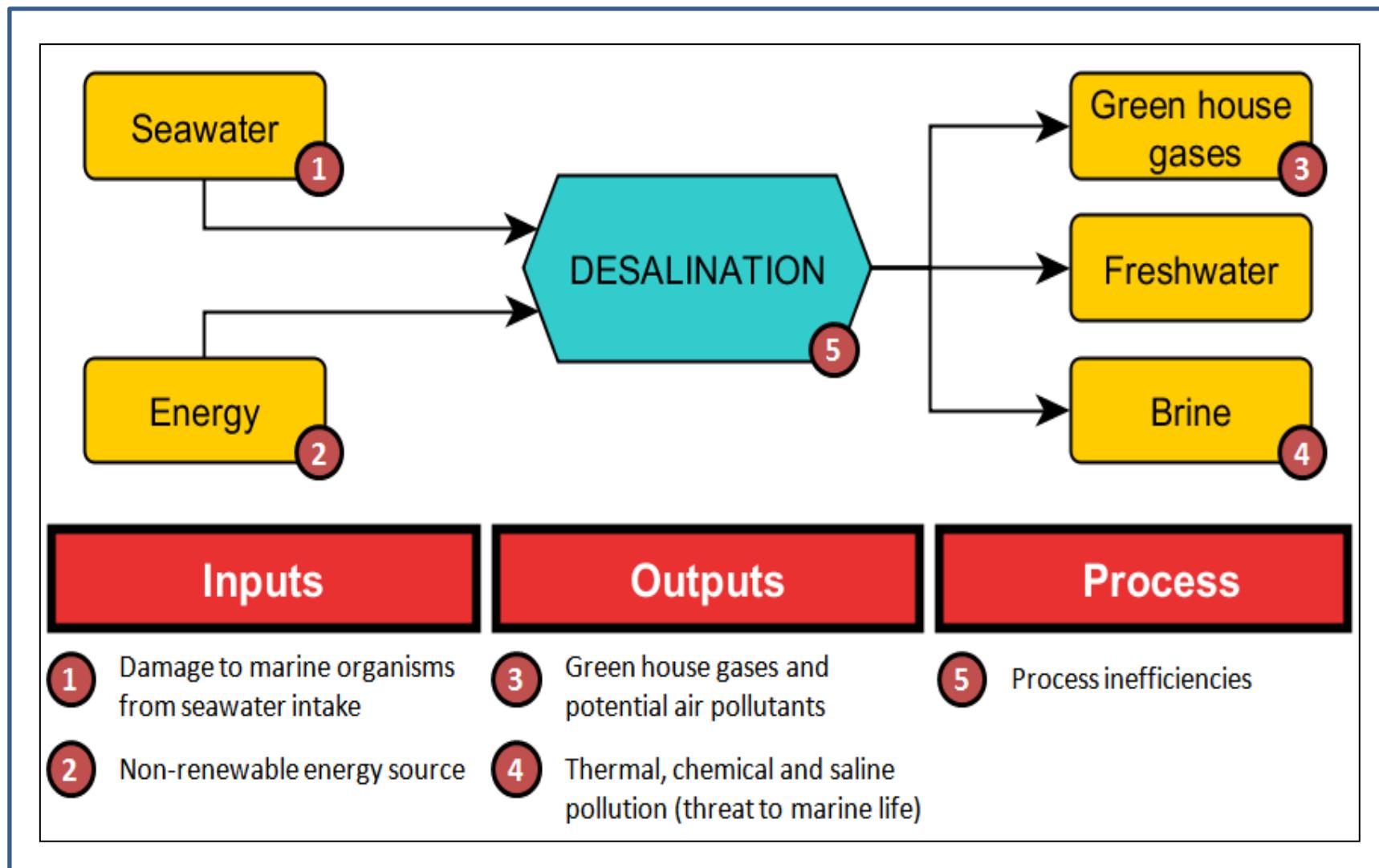
“Given the abundance of seawater and the maturity of desalination technologies, is desalination the solution for the global water scarcity problem?”

# Sustainability and desalination



# The Environmental Impacts of Desalination

# Environmental cost of water

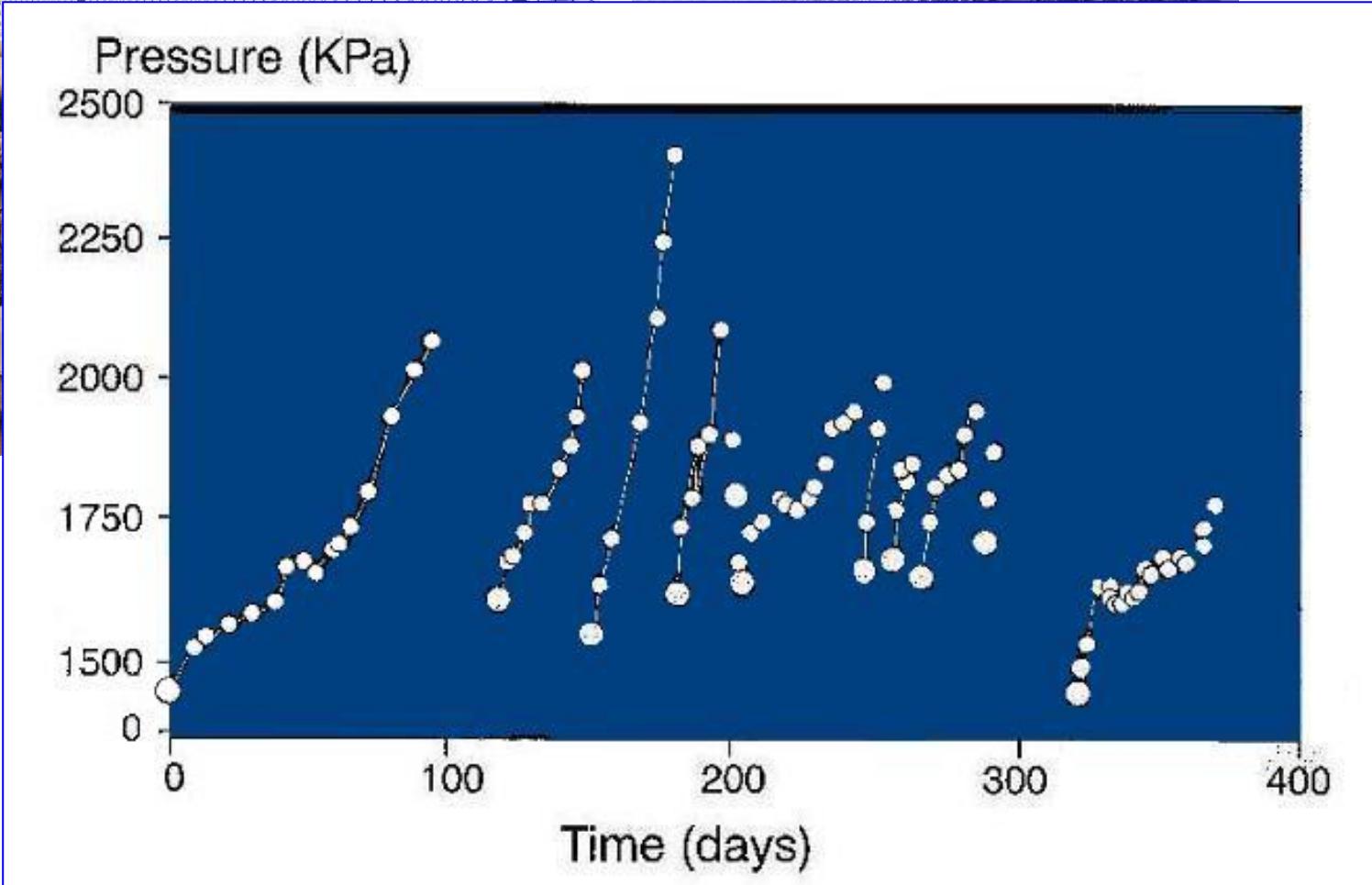


Box model of environmental impacts related to the desalination process

# Impacts of membrane fouling



(Source: Prof. Jan Schippers, U



# Fouling mitigation: Pre-treatment and intake options



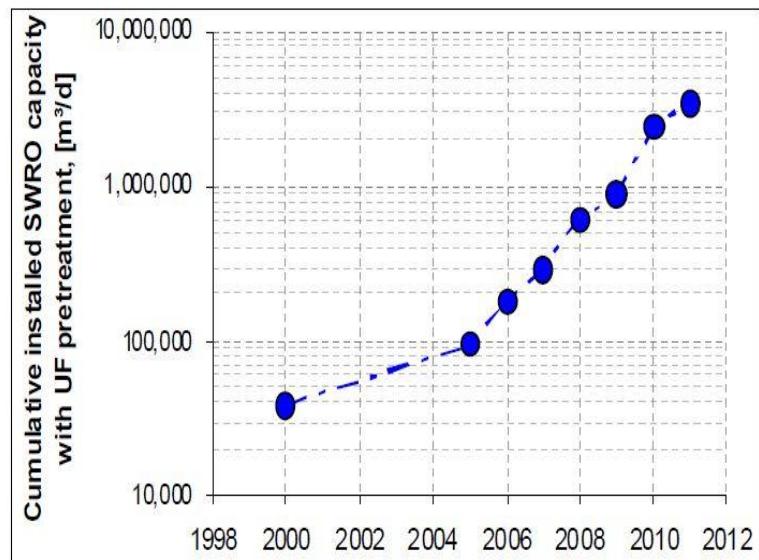
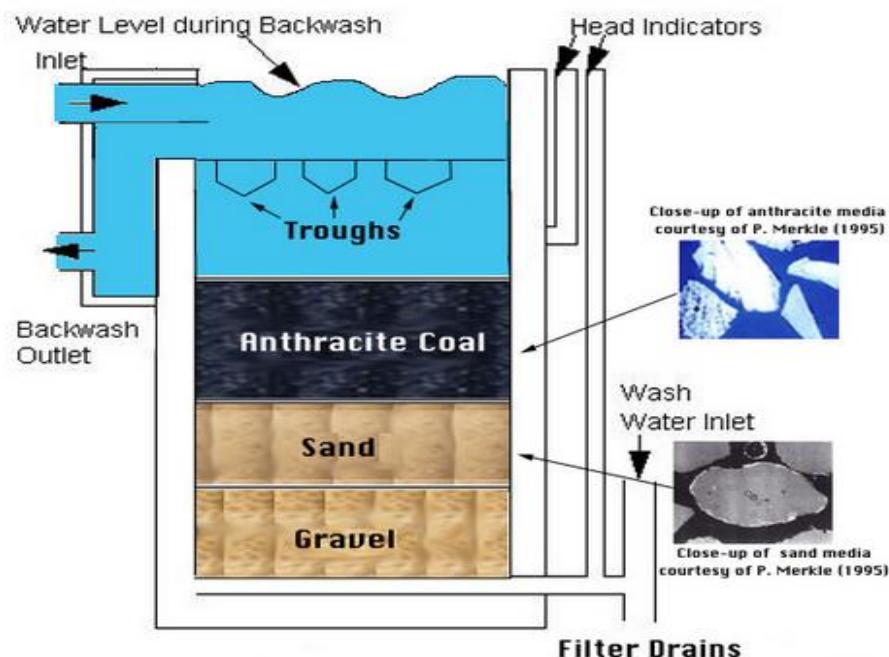
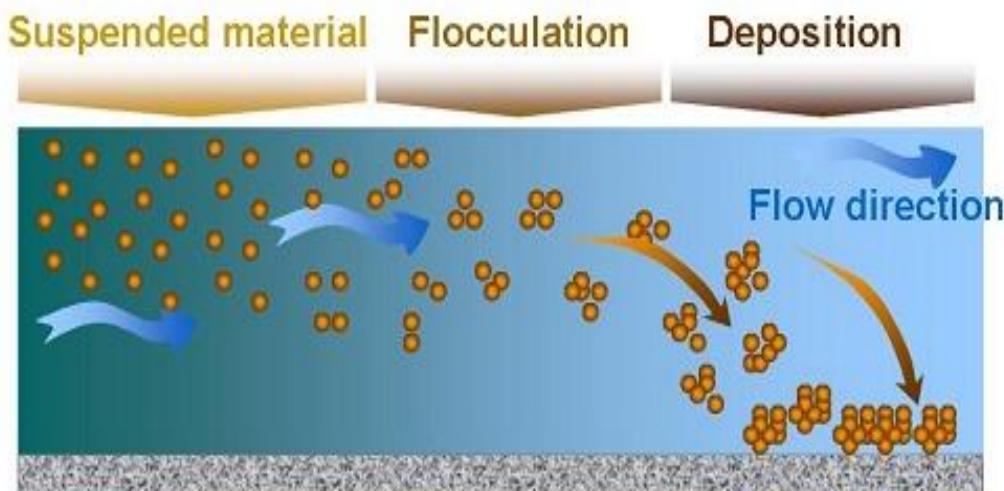
## Pre-treatment Options

- Coagulation/flocculation/sedimentation of suspended and colloidal solids in the feed water
- Sand filtration (slow or rapid)
- Micro- and ultrafiltration filters

## Intake Options

- Conventional (open) intake
- Artificial beach wells or infiltration galleries

# Sedimentation vs. ultrafiltration for pre-treatment



# Study Focus: The Fujairah desalination plant, UAE



- Why Fujairah Desalination plant?
  - Location: United Arab Emirates
  - Largest Hybrid desalination plant
  - Capacity: 454,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day (62.5% MSF, 37.5% RO)
  - Operational experience of over 10 years
  - Uses Sedimentation Based Pretreatment for RO desalination

# The proposed pretreatment alternative for Fujairah: X-Flow ultrafiltration

## Why X-Flow?

- Expertise in pretreatment using membrane filtration
- Experience in the gulf region (e.g., The Palm Jumeirah Desalination plant in Dubai, UAE)



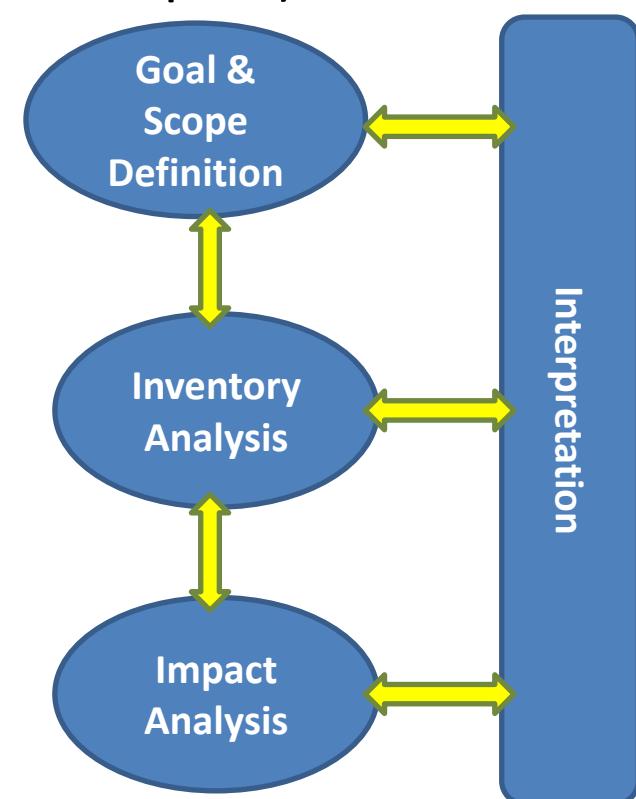
# The tool used: Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)

## What is an LCA?

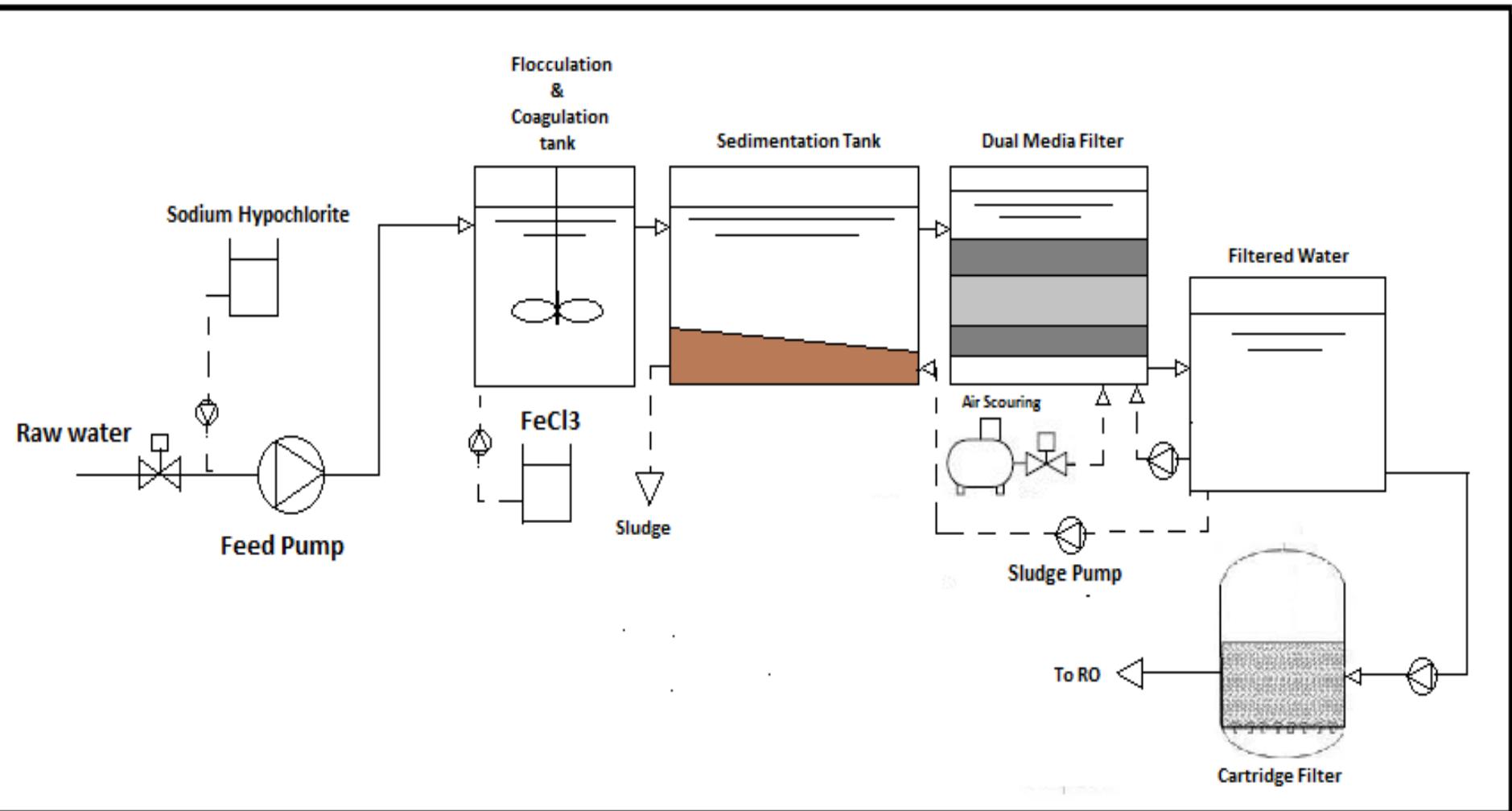
- An environmental accounting tool
- Looks at the environmental impact from conception till disposal (cradle to grave)
- Create an inventory (material inputs and emission outputs) and translate it into an environmental impact

## Stages of LCA:

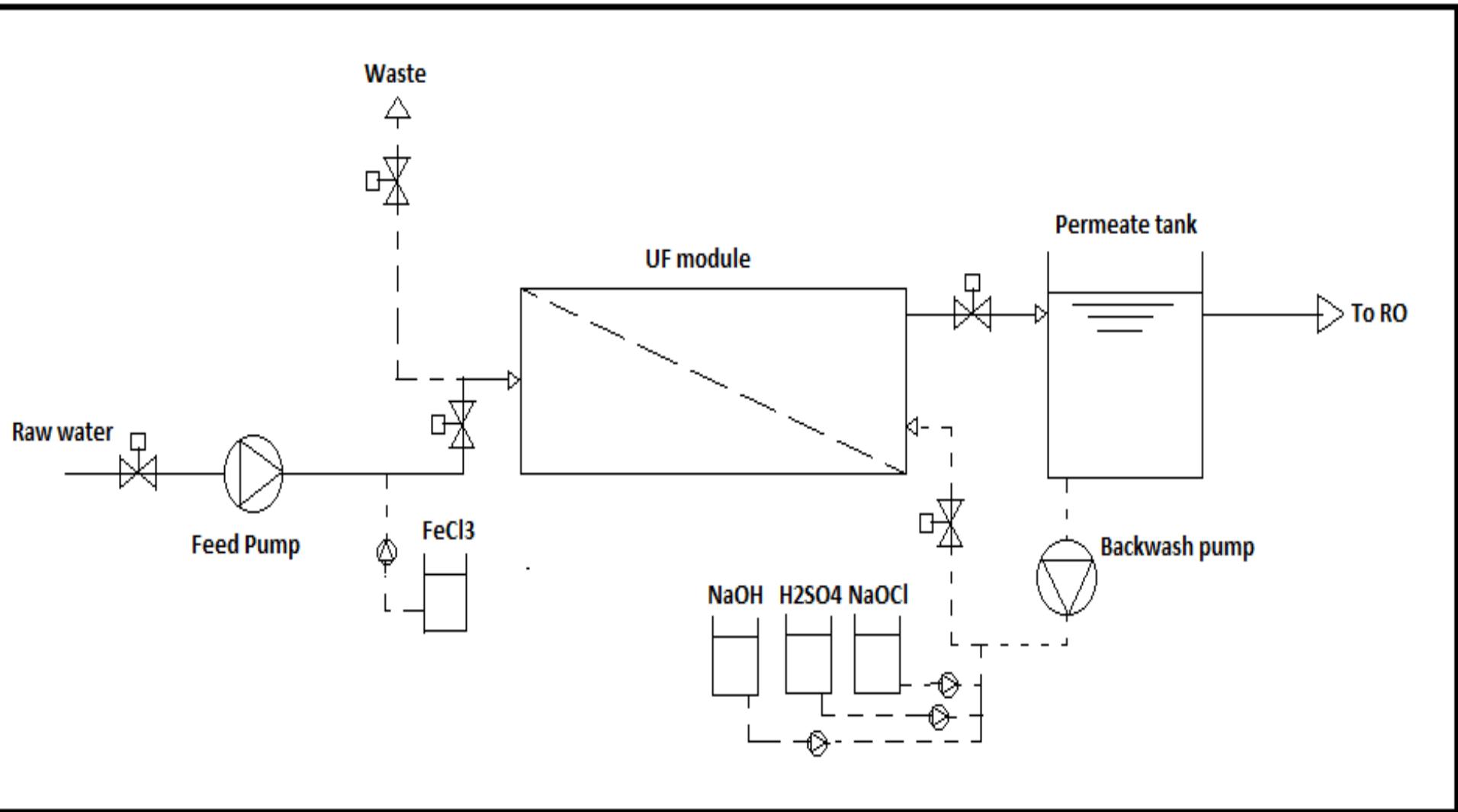
- Goal and Scope Definition
- Inventory Analysis
  - Identify and quantify
    - Energy inflows
    - Material inflows
    - Releases
- Impact Analysis
  - Relating inventory to impact on world



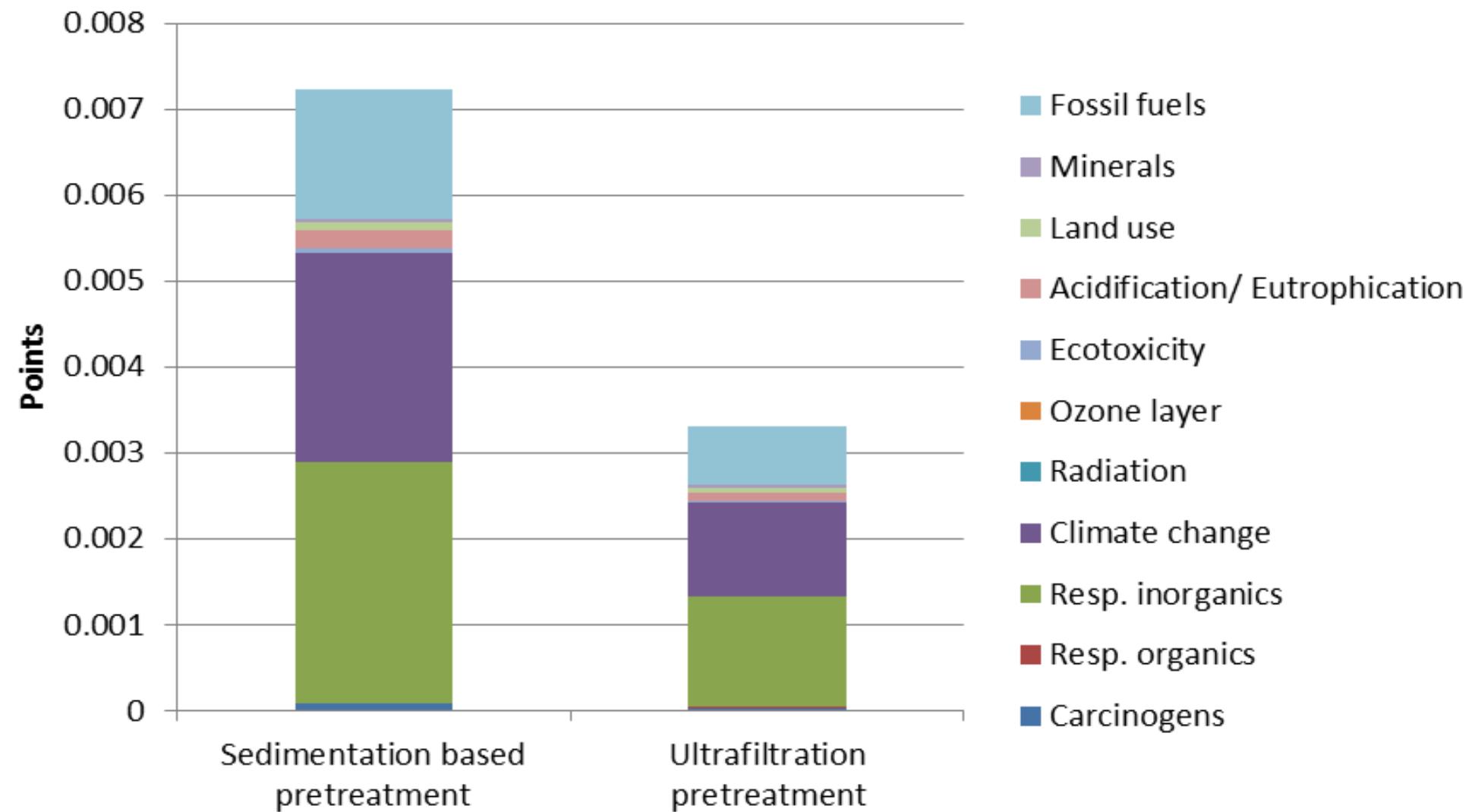
# Inventory analysis: Sedimentation-based pre-treatment



# Inventory analysis: Ultrafiltration-based pre-treatment

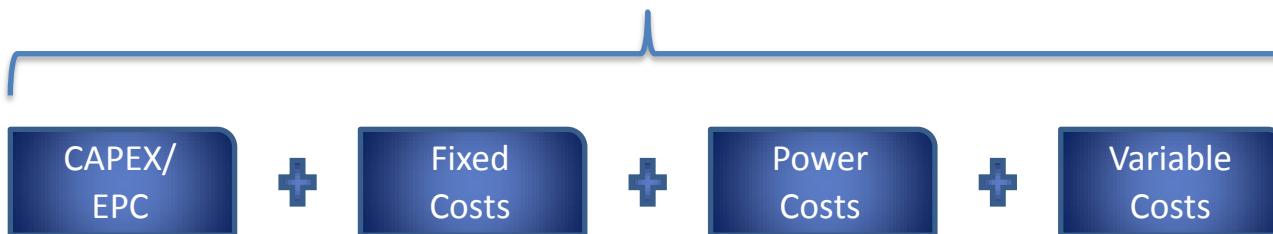


# Impact assessment results: SimaPro® Analysis



# The Economic Impacts of Desalination

## Cost of Desalination



Cost dependent on:

Location

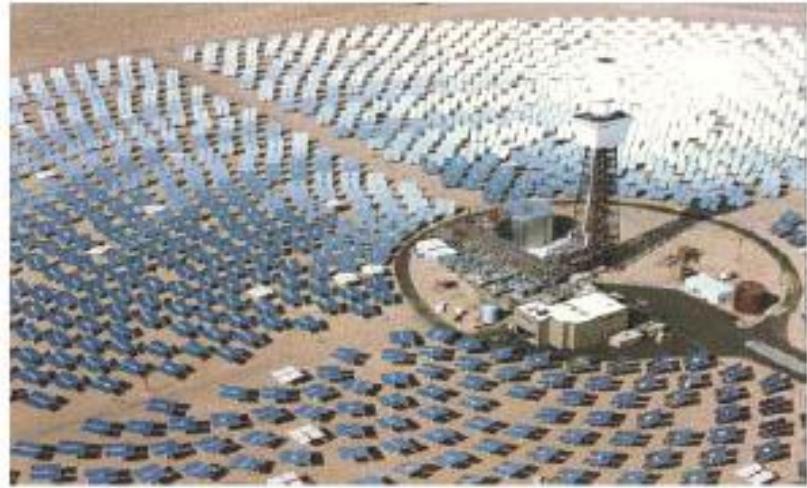
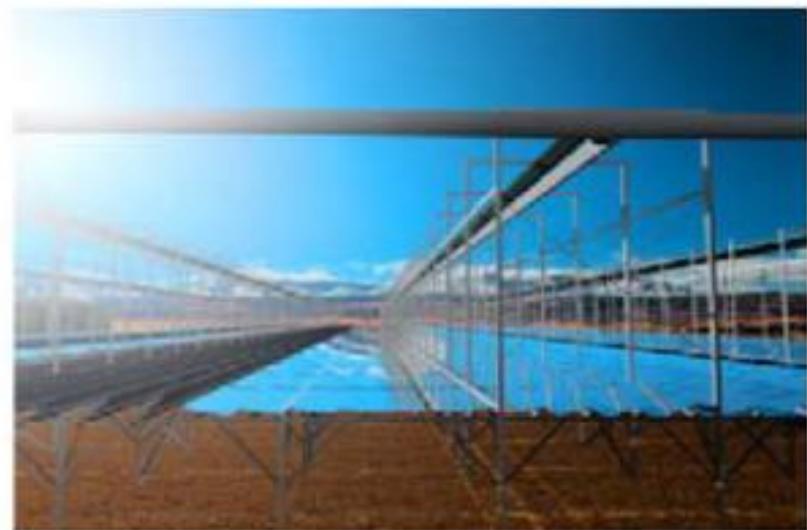
Technology

Feed water

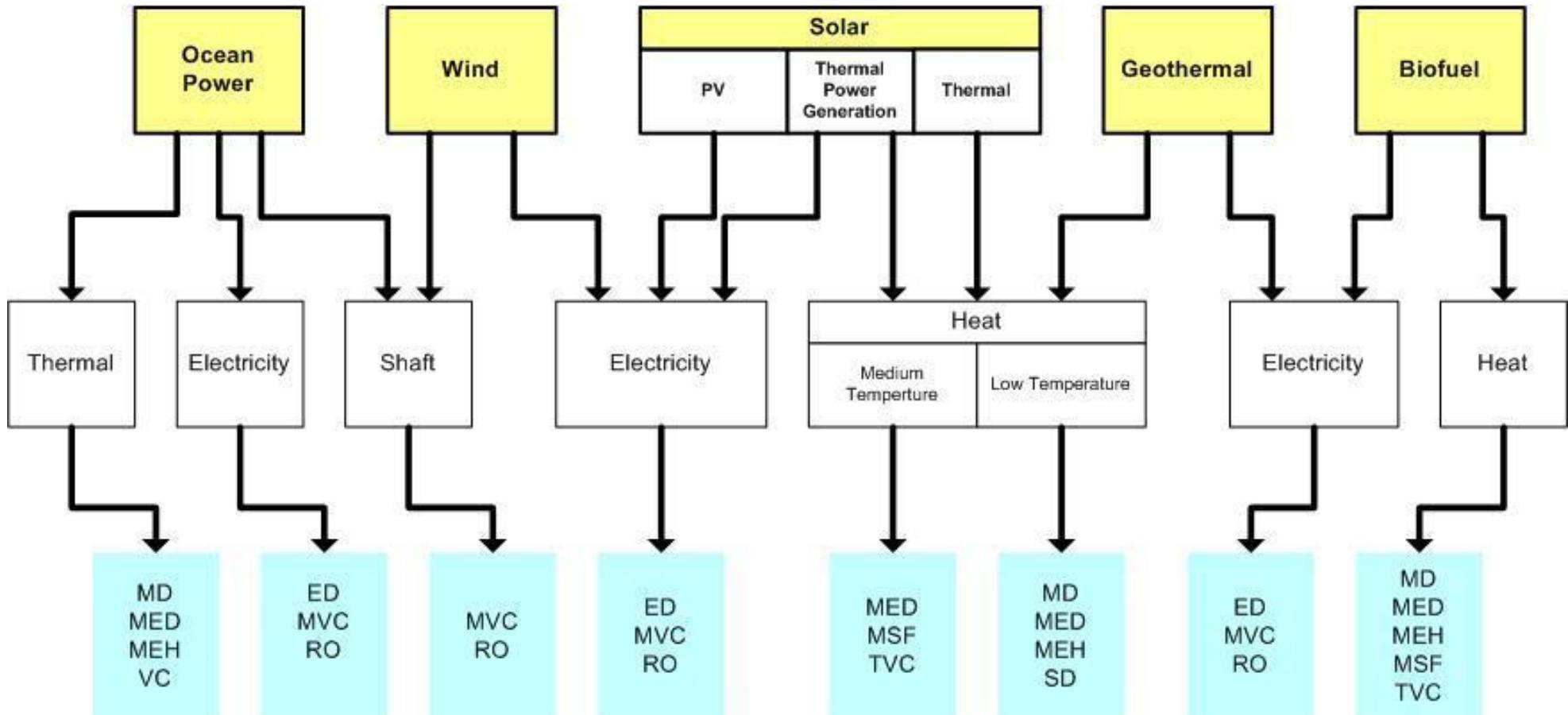
Energy source

Design

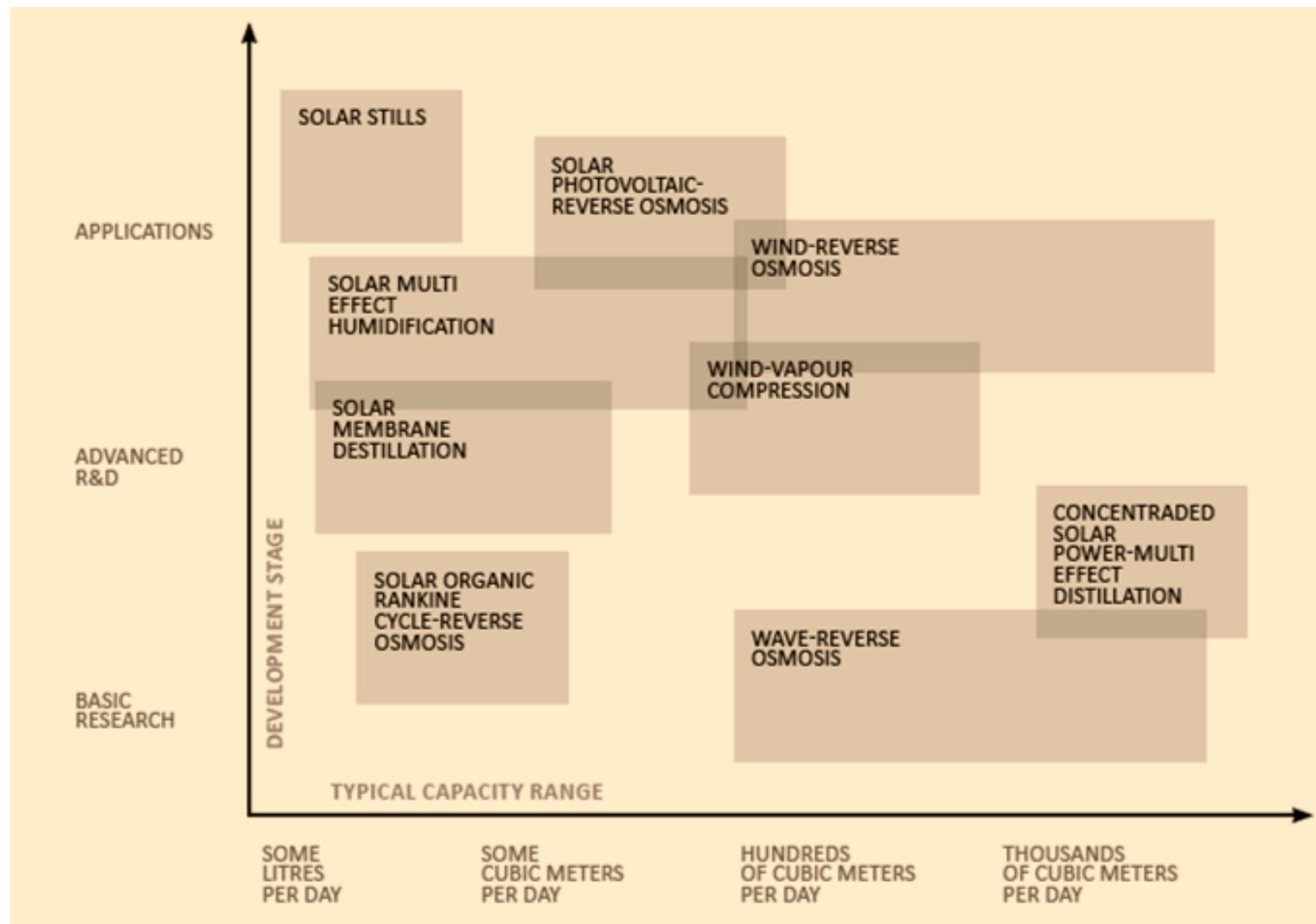
# Opportunity: Renewable-energy-powered desalination



# Opportunity: Renewable-energy-powered desalination

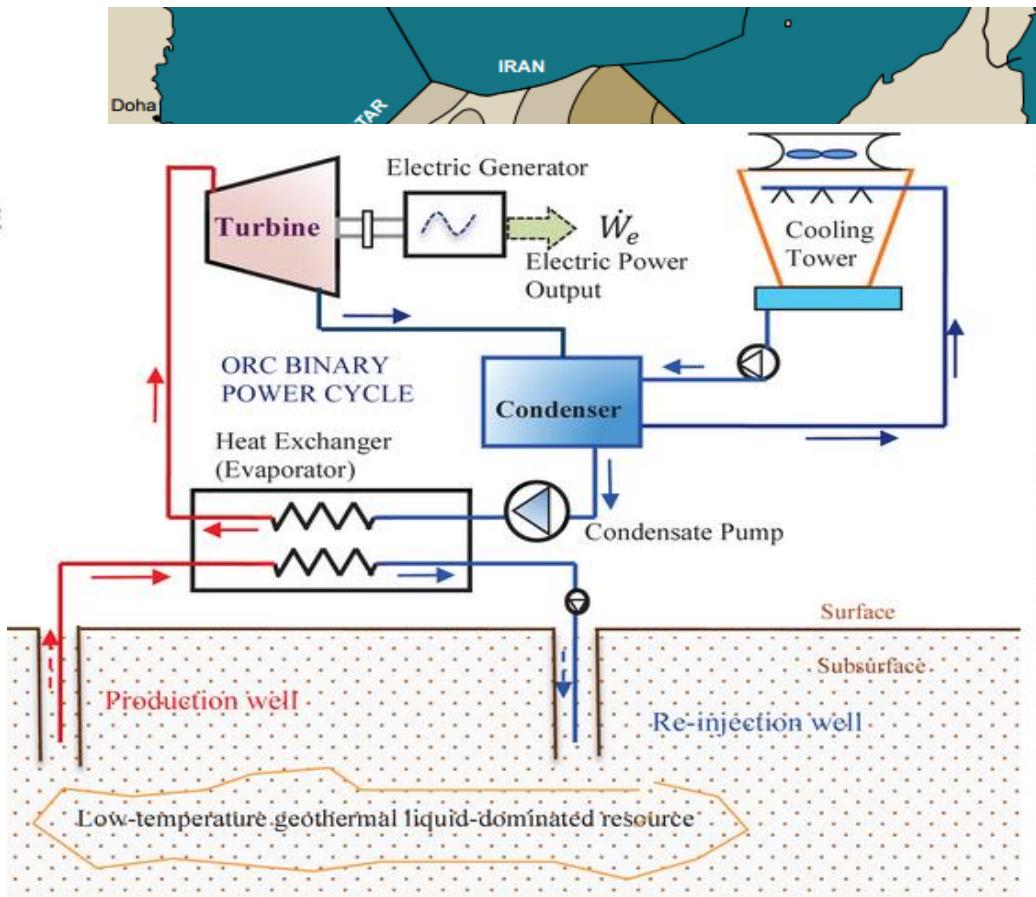
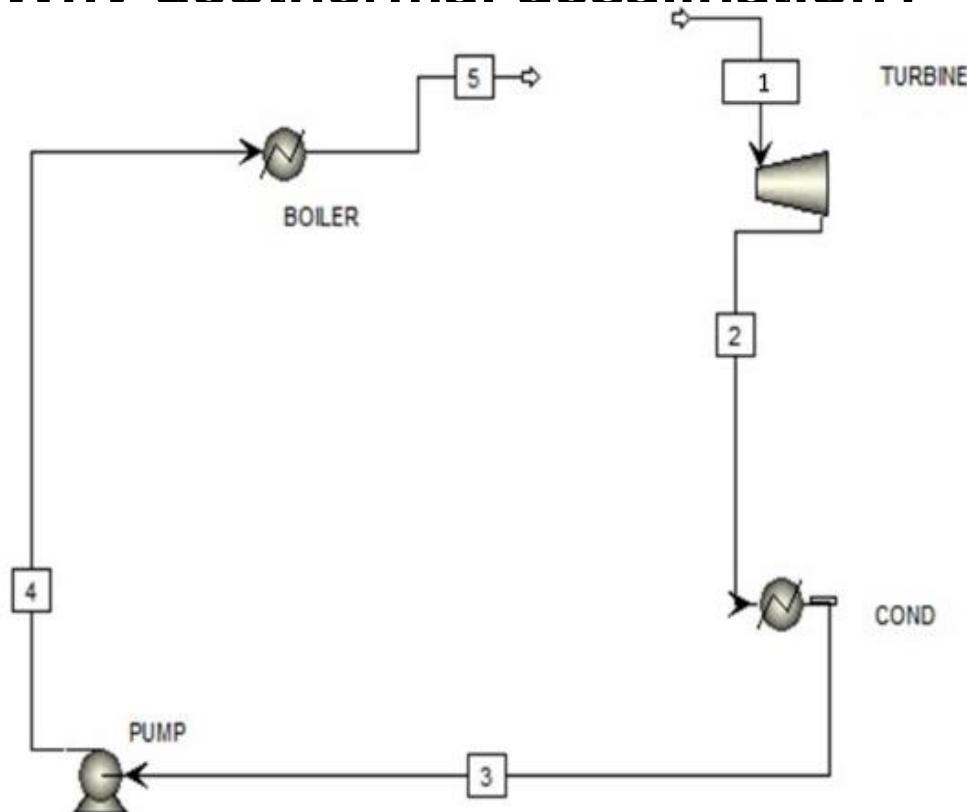


# RE-desalination: Maturity versus scale

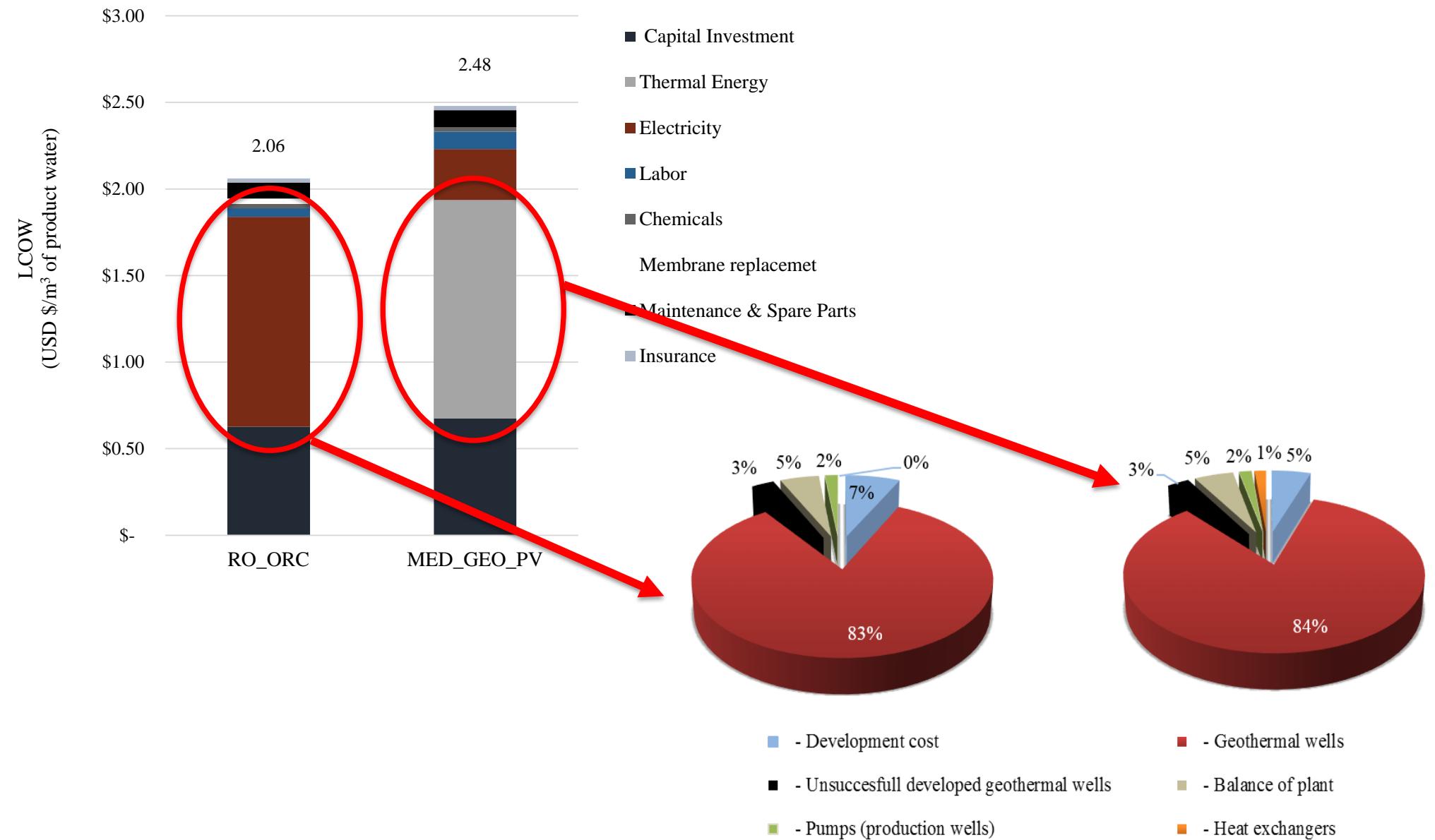


# Geothermal desalination

## Why geothermal desalination?



# Geothermal desalination in UAE: Results

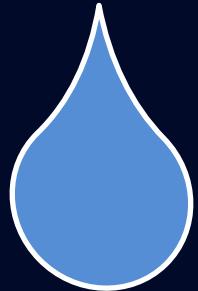


# Wind-powered desalination for aquifer storage and recharge

**STORAGE CAPACITY**  
In UAE

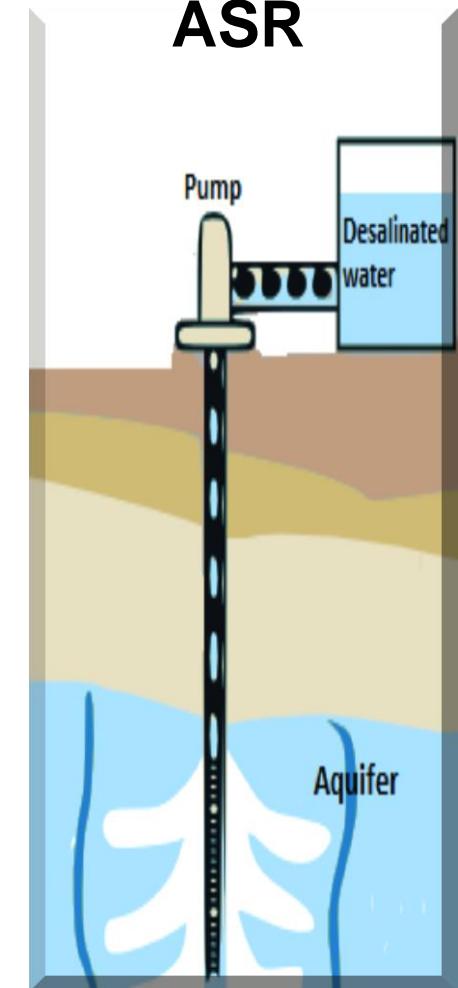
< 2 DAY  
**WATER**

STORAGE CAPACITY



Aquifer  
Storage &  
Recovery

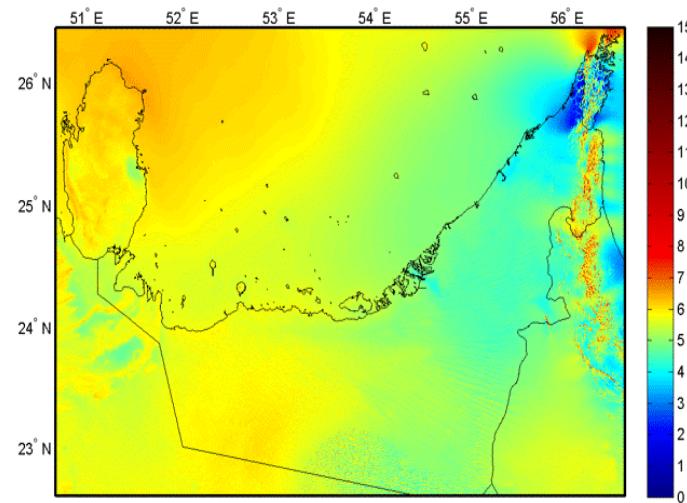
Water  
Reservoirs



# Wind-powered desalination for aquifer storage and recharge

## Why wind-desalination?

- Wind energy is the cheapest among renewable energy sources.
- For ASR, RO plant capacity can be allowed to fluctuate per available wind energy
- No need for energy storage



Snapshot of wind speed obtained from Wind Energy Resource Atlas of UAE – developed by Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, Abu Dhabi, UAE

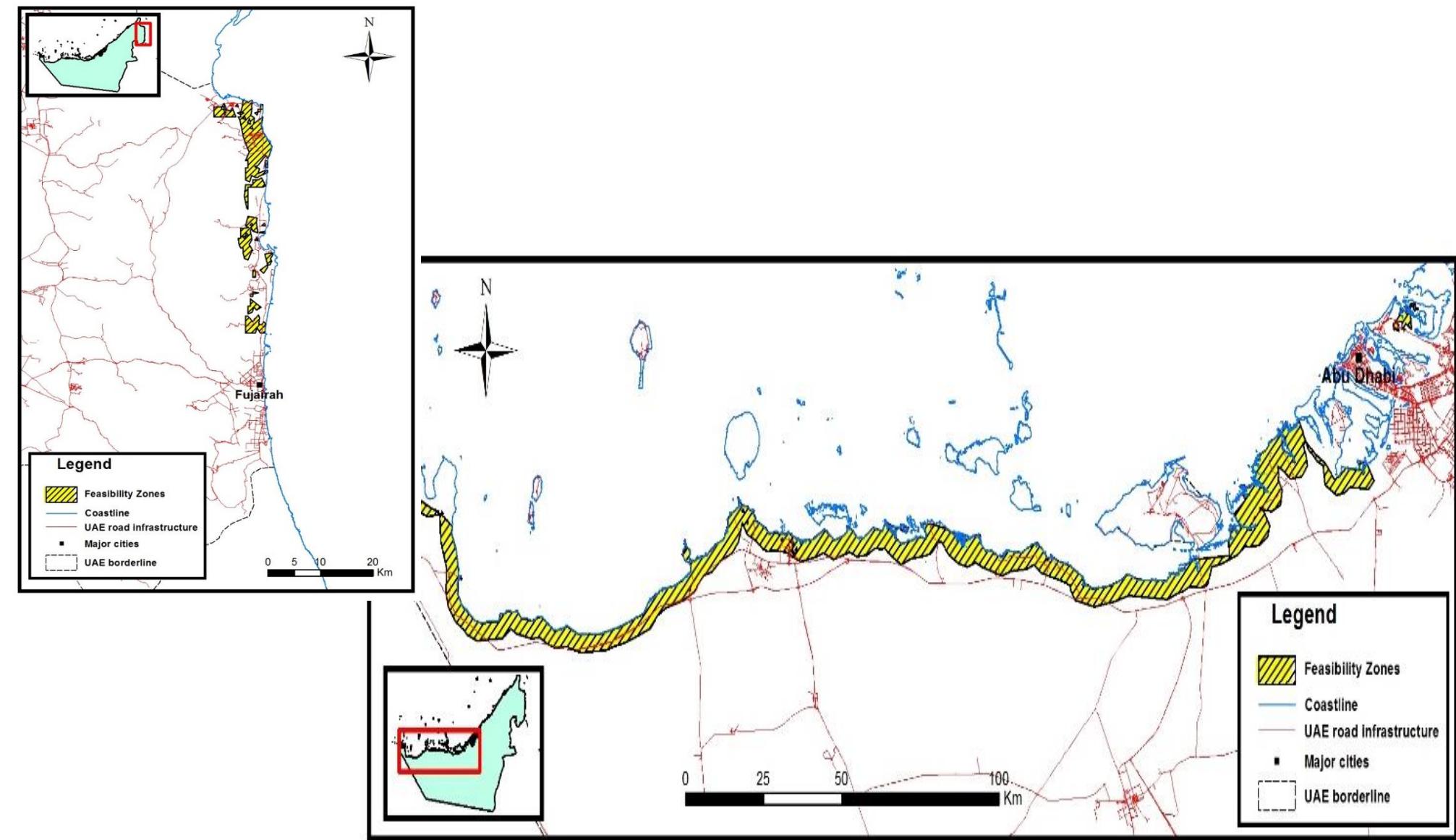


Location of existing pumping stations aimed for the conveyance of desalinated water to the Liwa Aquifer in UAE

# Wind-powered desalination for aquifer storage and recharge

Objective	Criterion	Reason
Environmental	areas of ecological value are excluded	Minimization of Wind-RO impact
Social	Minimum distance from towns at 2.5 km	Acceptable in terms of safety and aesthetics for town centers
Techno-economic	Minimum distance from airports at 2.5 km	Acceptable in terms of safety and aesthetics for airports
	Maximum distance from the coast at 3.5 km	Acceptable distance between the desalination plant and the wind farm is set at 2 km. The desalination plant is assumed to have a minimum distance from the coast of 1.5 km
	Maximum ground slope up to 30%	Slope affects the cost of construction and maintenance
	Maximum distance from major roads at 10 km	The distance from road infrastructure affects the costs for construction, operation and maintenance of the wind farm
	Minimum wind speed at 5 m/s at 80 m hub-height	Economically feasible potential for wind energy generation

# Wind-powered desalination for aquifer storage and recharge

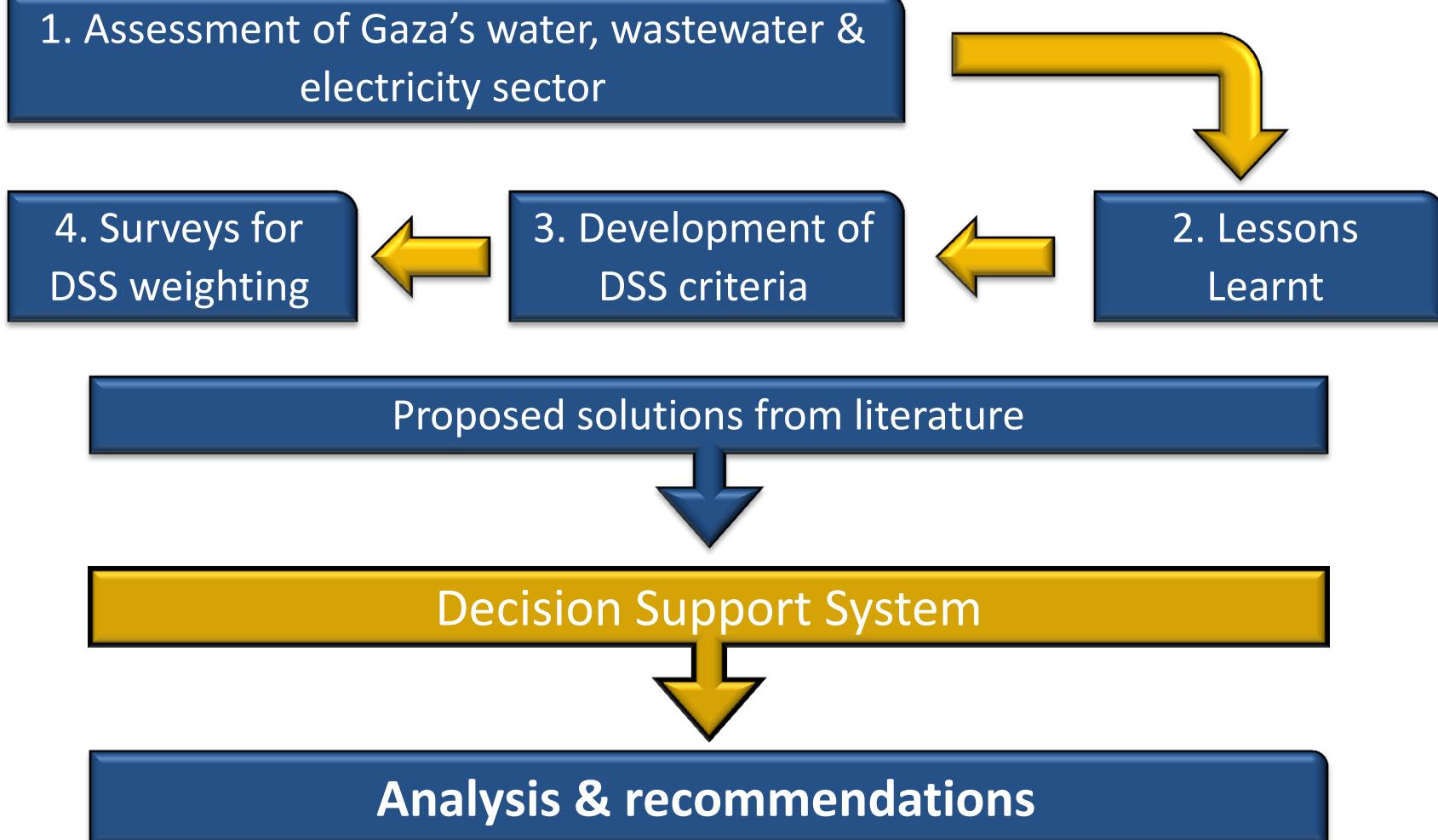


# The Social and Political Impacts of Desalination

## Is Desalination the solution for Gaza?

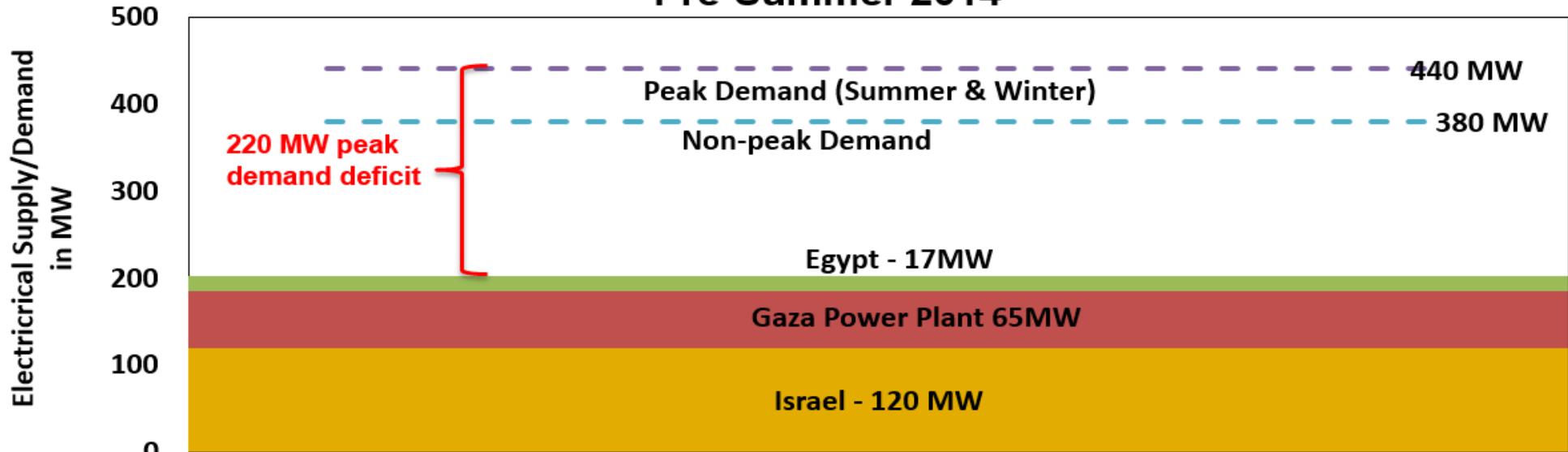


# The DSS approach

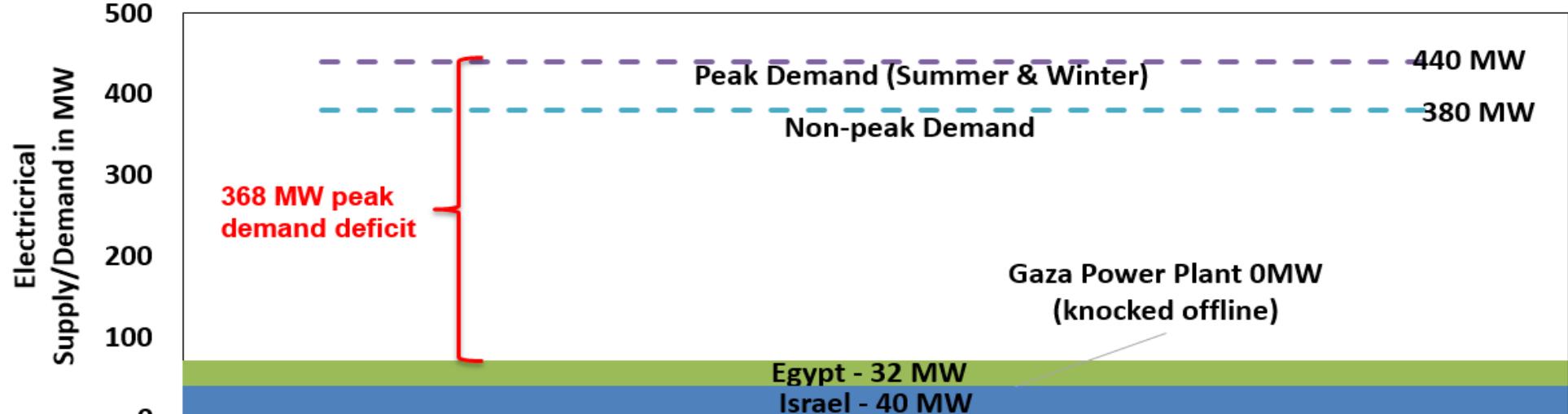


# Gaza's electricity supply-demand gap

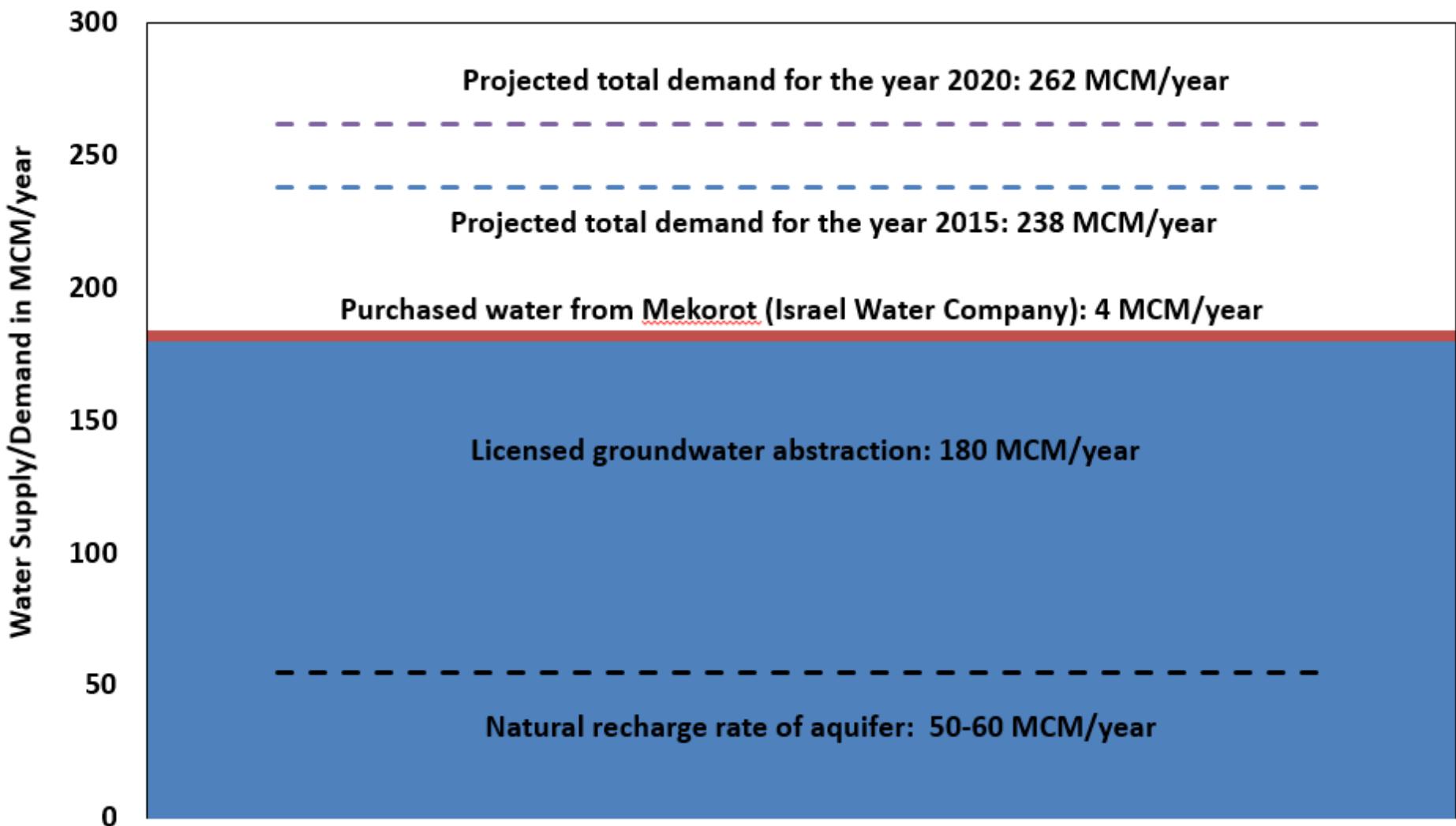
## Pre-Summer 2014



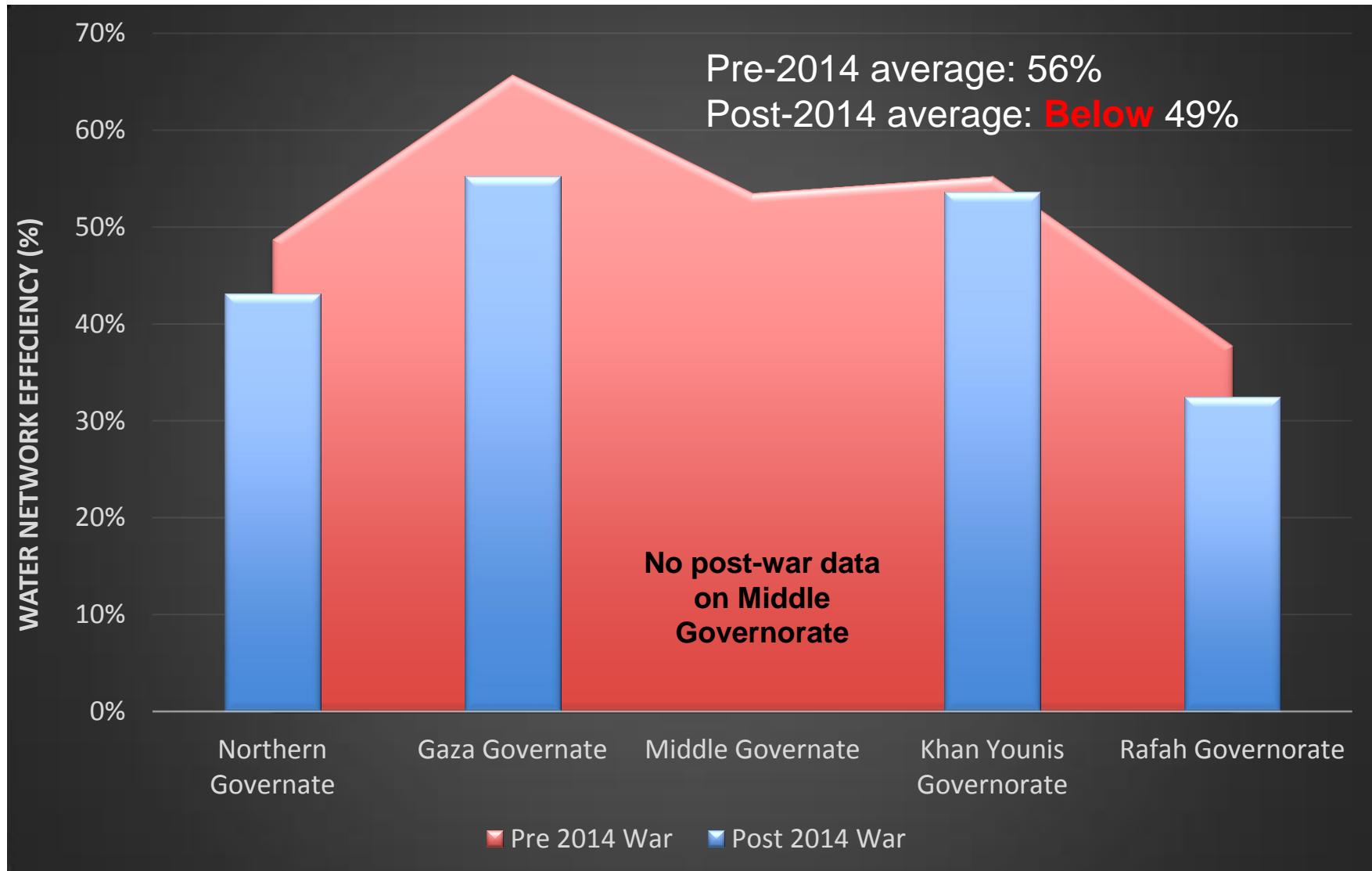
## Post-Summer 2014



# Gaza's Water Supply-Demand Gap



## Water Network Infrastructure Damage - 2014



20+ water experts surveyed from Gaza and abroad

Scenario 1: Siege on Gaza persists

Scenario 2: Siege on Gaza lifted

23%

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

22%

23%

POLITICAL FEASIBILITY

18%

27%

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

25%

14%

SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

15%

13%

ENVIRONMENTAL  
FEASIBILITY

20%

# Proposed solutions for Gaza

#	Proposed Solution	Period	Description
1	Demand side management (DSM)	SHORT-TERM	The modification of consumer demand for water through various methods such as Economic instruments, Behavioral tools, and Technical tools.
2	Network repair	MEDIUM-TERM	Improving the efficiency of the water network that represent the majority of assets of water utility.
3	Constructed wetlands	MEDIUM-TERM	The construction artificial wetlands that require little to no power input and can be used for irrigation or to recharge the depleted aquifer.
4	Rain water harvesting (RWH)	SHORT to MEDIUM-TERM	Rainwater Harvesting: proposed as a feasible solution to mitigate Gaza's water crisis, given its general technical simplicity, low cost and decentralized nature which limits risk.
5	SWRO Sinai	LONG-TERM	Centralized Sea Water Reverse Osmosis Plant in Sinai that serves both Sinai and Gaza, minimizing the risk of infrastructural attacks or damage.
6	SWRO Gaza	LONG-TERM	The proposal of decentralized SWRO plants in Gaza to fill the rapidly increasing water demand-supply gap while minimizing the risk of centralized infrastructure.
7	BWRO Gaza	LONG-TERM	The proposal of constructing brackish water reverse osmosis plants in Gaza to address the water quality and affordability challenge as well as to fill the demand-supply gap while minimizing risk at a lower price.

## Scenario 1 (Siege persists)

Rank	Solution	Value
1	DSM	69.3%
2	Network repair	68.7%
3	RWH	68.7%
4	SWRO Sinai	64.4%
5	Constructed wetlands	62.2%
6	SWRO Gaza Multiple	53.7%
7	BWRO Gaza Multiple	49.8%

## Scenario 2 (Siege is lifted)

Rank	Solution	Value
1	Network repair	72.8%
2	DSM	68.2%
3	RWH	67.4%
4	SWRO Sinai	65.7%
5	SWRO Gaza Multiple	65.7%
6	Constructed wetlands	61.8%
7	BWRO Gaza Multiple	55.6%

So, is desalination the solution to  
the global water scarcity problem?

- Desalination can be a lucrative choice, especially with abundance of seawater
- However, it is a process with consequences:
  - Cost (not affordable by everyone!)
  - Multiple environmental impacts (GHG, marine life impacts, etc)
  - Social and political impacts
- Many of these impacts can be mitigated or minimized but often at a cost
- Desalination should be one tool in a box containing many other water management tools.
  - If Desalination proves to be the best tool,.. Use it!



THANK YOU

## Dr. Hassan Arafat

Chemical & Environmental Engineering Dept.  
Masdar Institute of Science and Technology  
PO Box 54224  
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

[harafat@masdar.ac.ae](mailto:harafat@masdar.ac.ae)

[www.masdar.ac.ae](http://www.masdar.ac.ae)

**www.sustainable-desalination.net**

[\*\*https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Hassan\\_Arafat\*\*](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Hassan_Arafat)