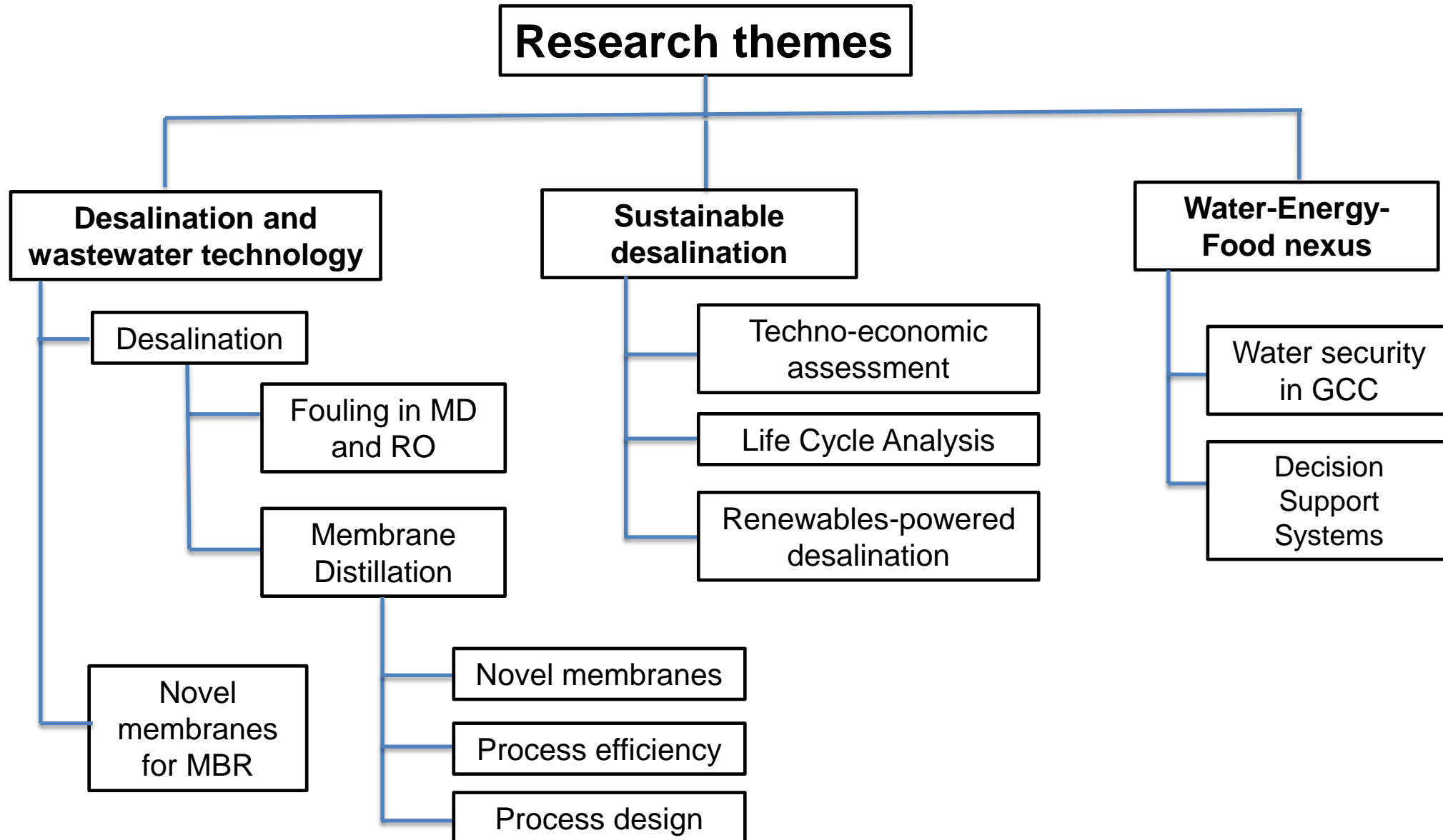


Mitigating Risks to Sustainability in Desalination Technologies via Innovative Materials, Economic Analyses and Environmental Assessment

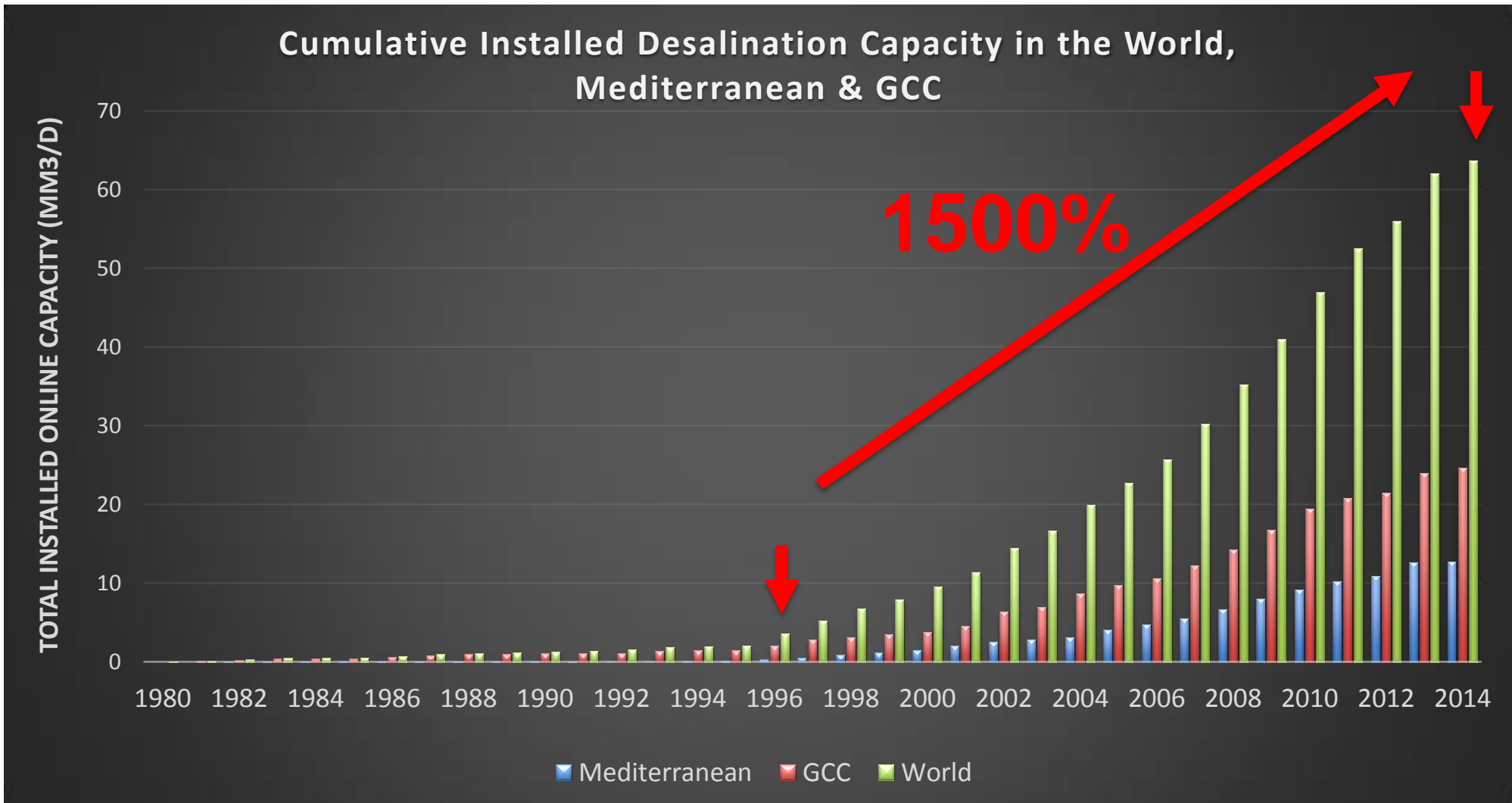
Hassan A. Arafat

Chemical and Environmental Engineering Dept.
Masdar Institute of Science and Technology
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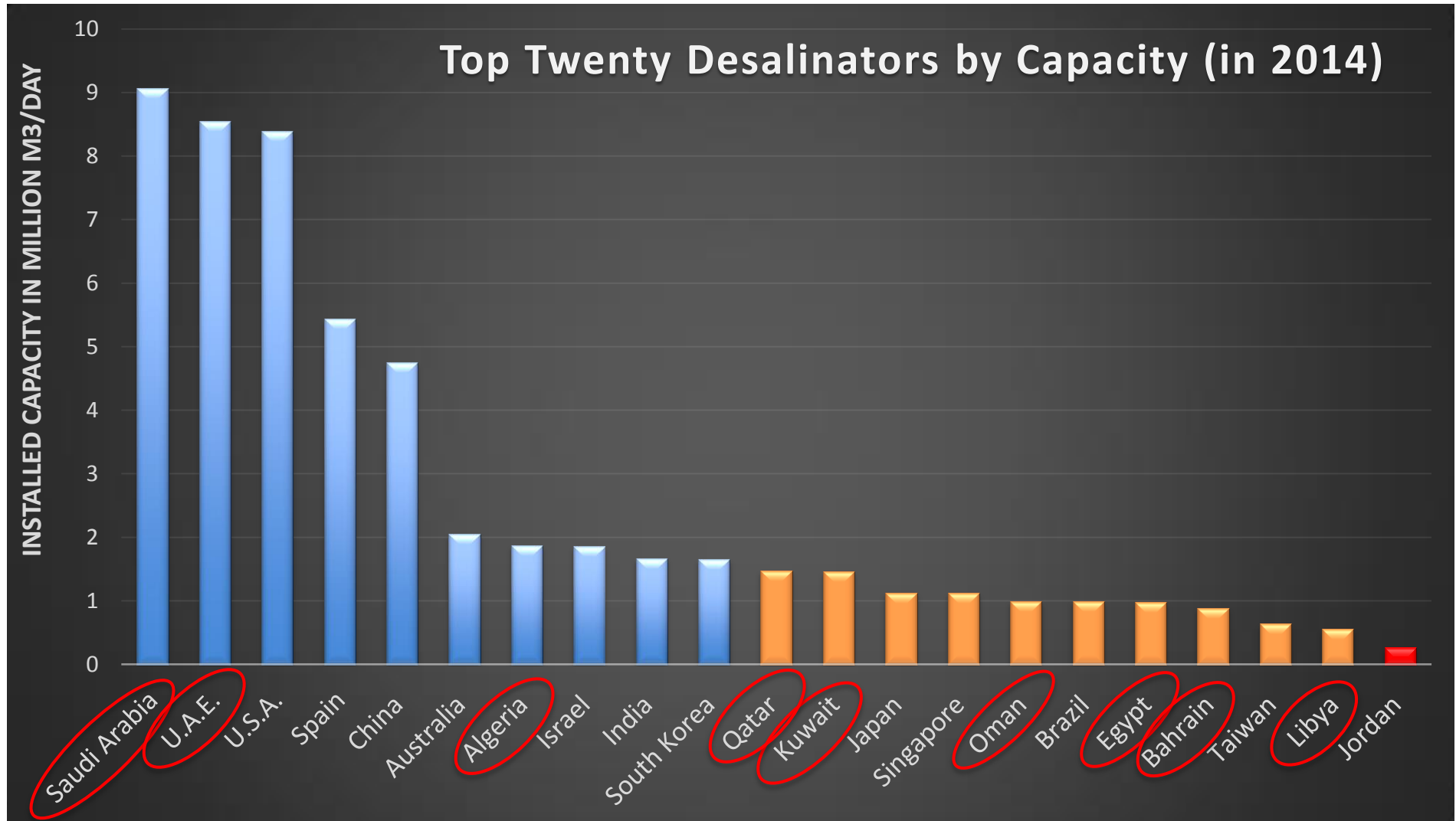
Arab-American Frontiers of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Symposium
13-15 Dec., 2014



Global desalination market

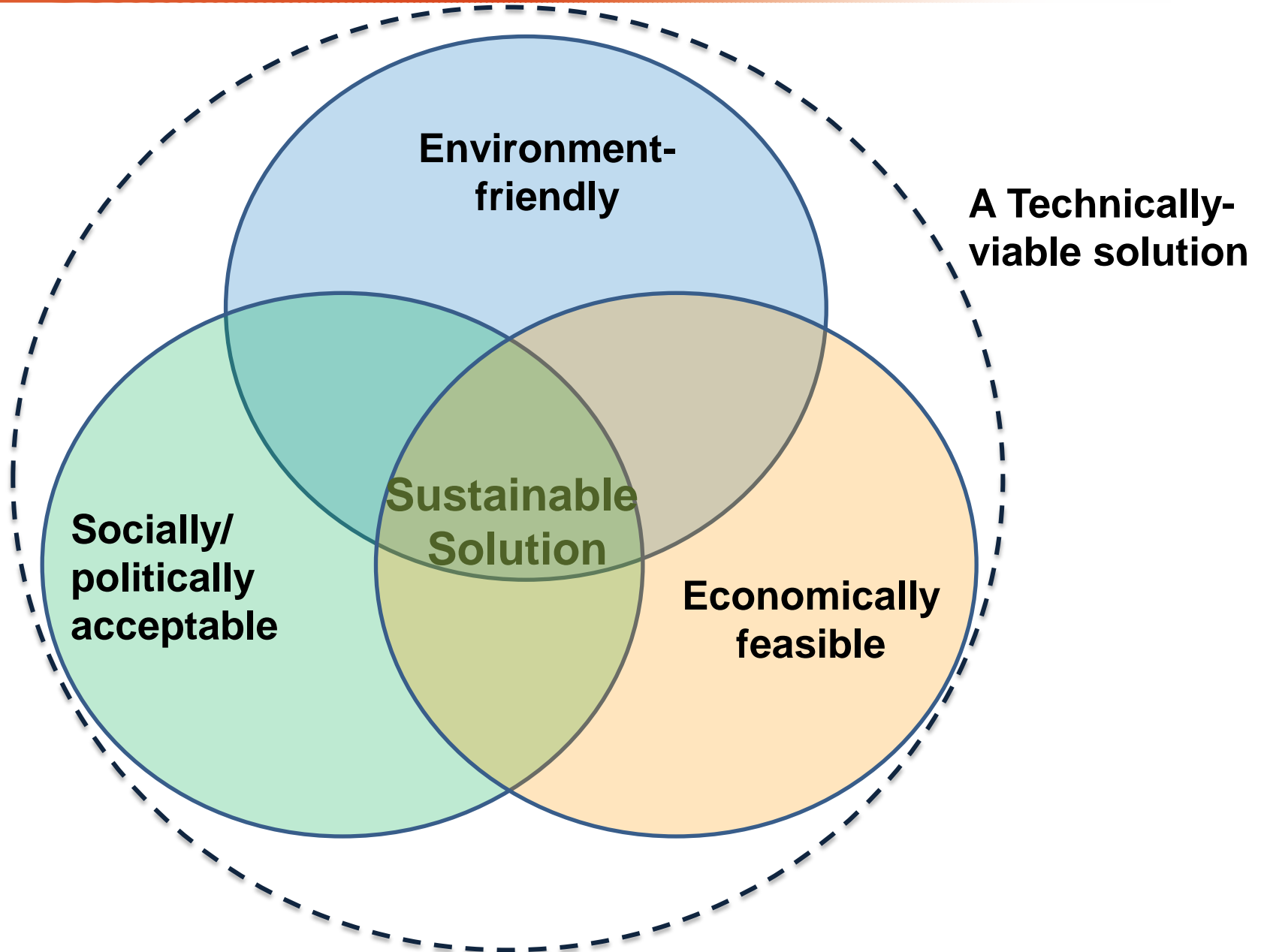


Global installed desalination capacity

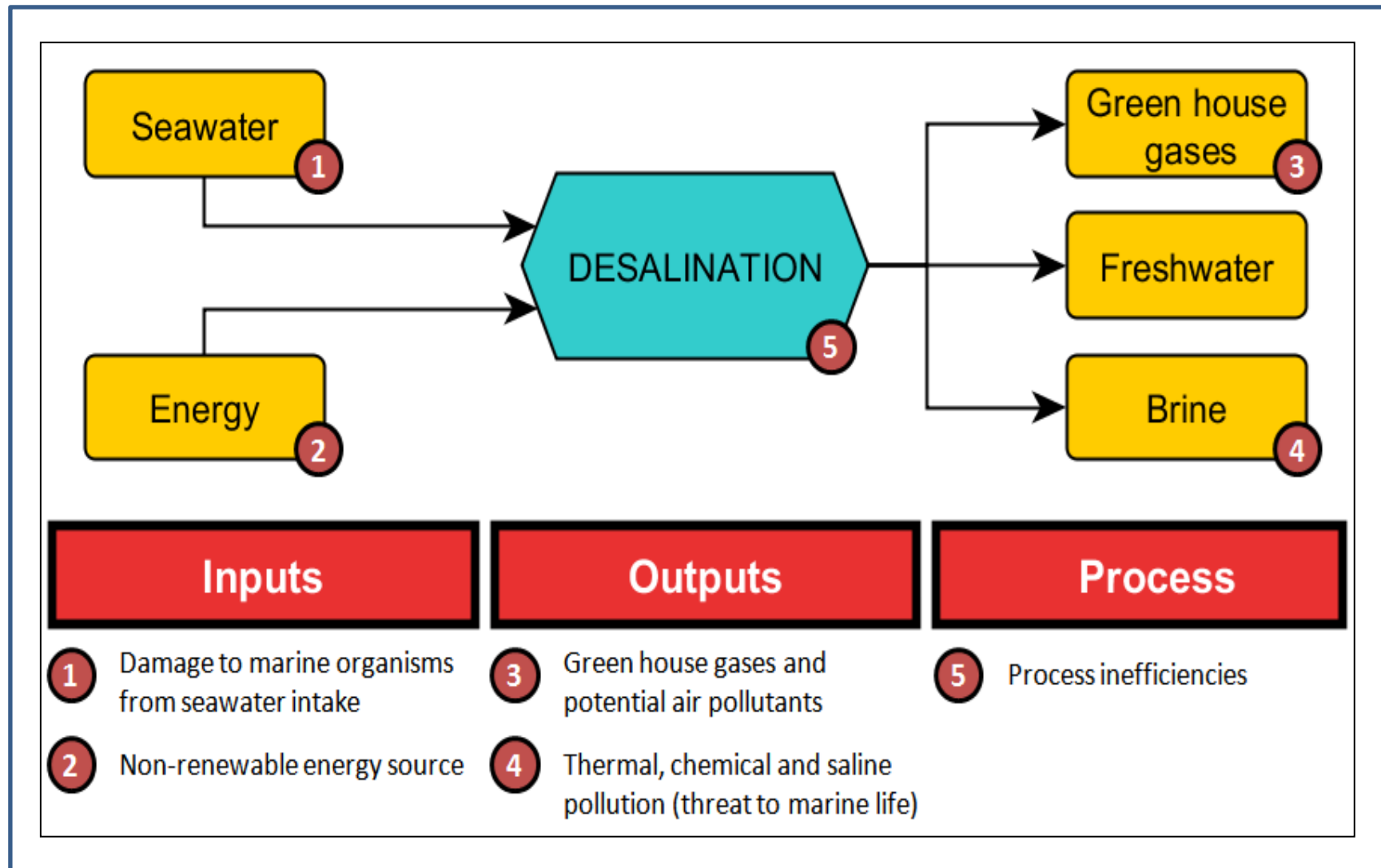


Data from DesalData.com, 2014

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

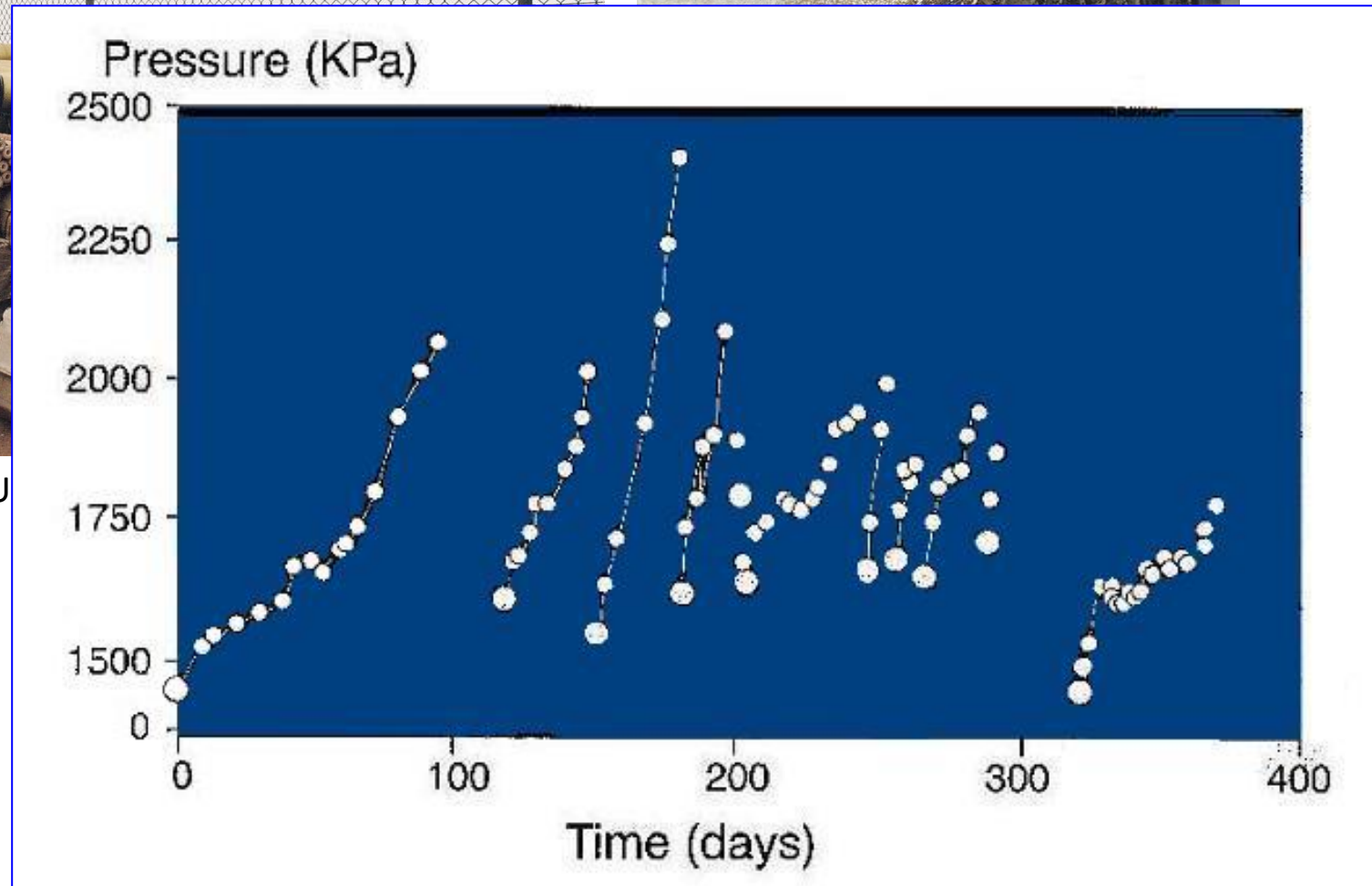


The Environmental Impacts of Desalination



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



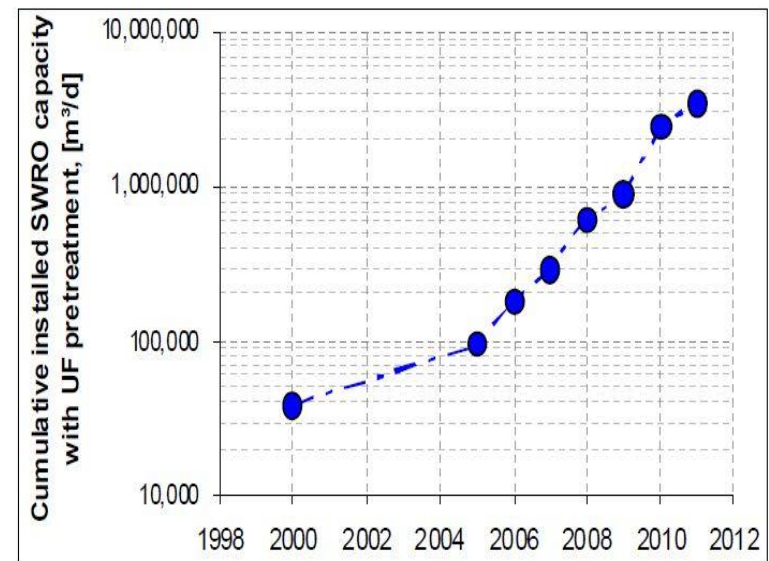
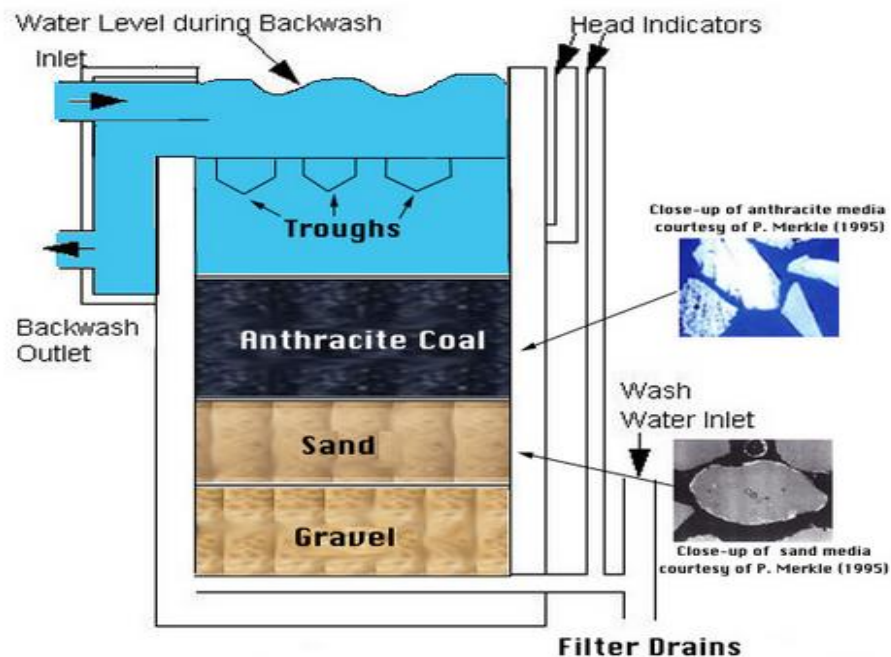
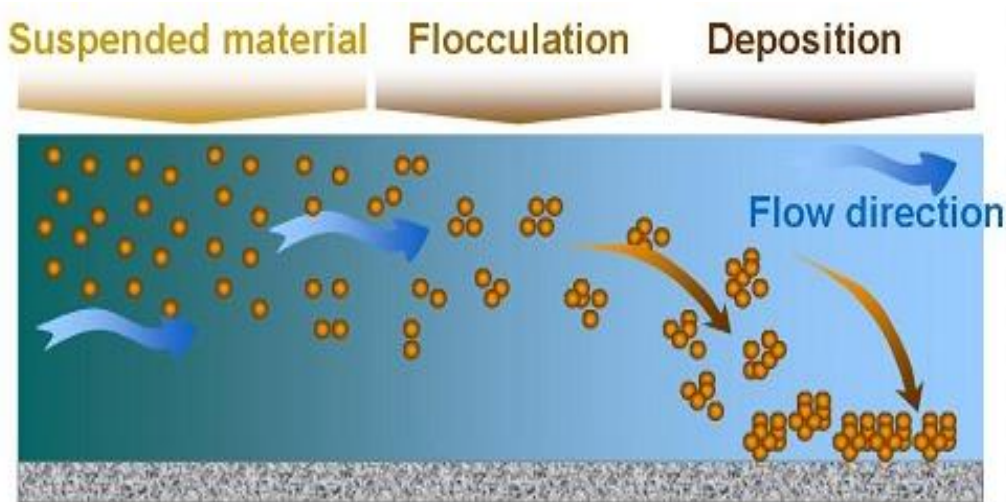
Pre-treatment Options

- 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 m³/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



X-Flow



Why X-Flow?

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



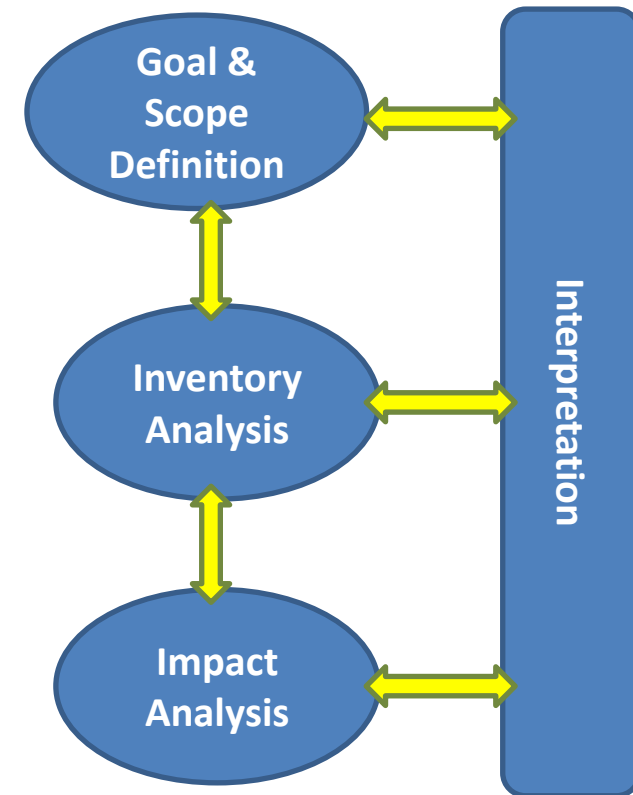
The tool used: Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)

What is an LCA?

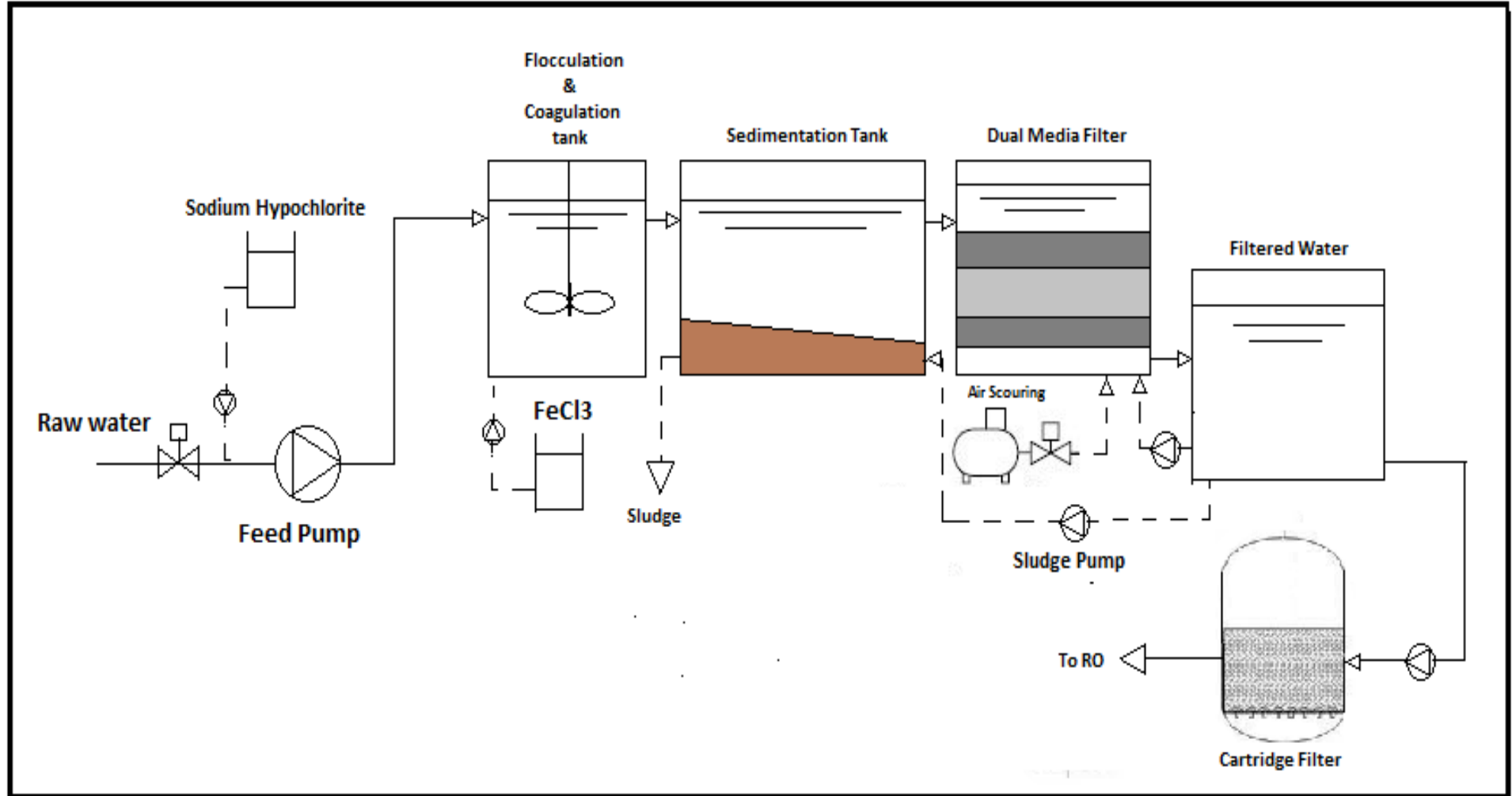
- An environmental accounting tool
- Looks at the environmental impact from conception till disposal (cradle to grave)
- Create an inventory (material inputs and emission outputs) and translate it into an environmental impact

Stages of LCA:

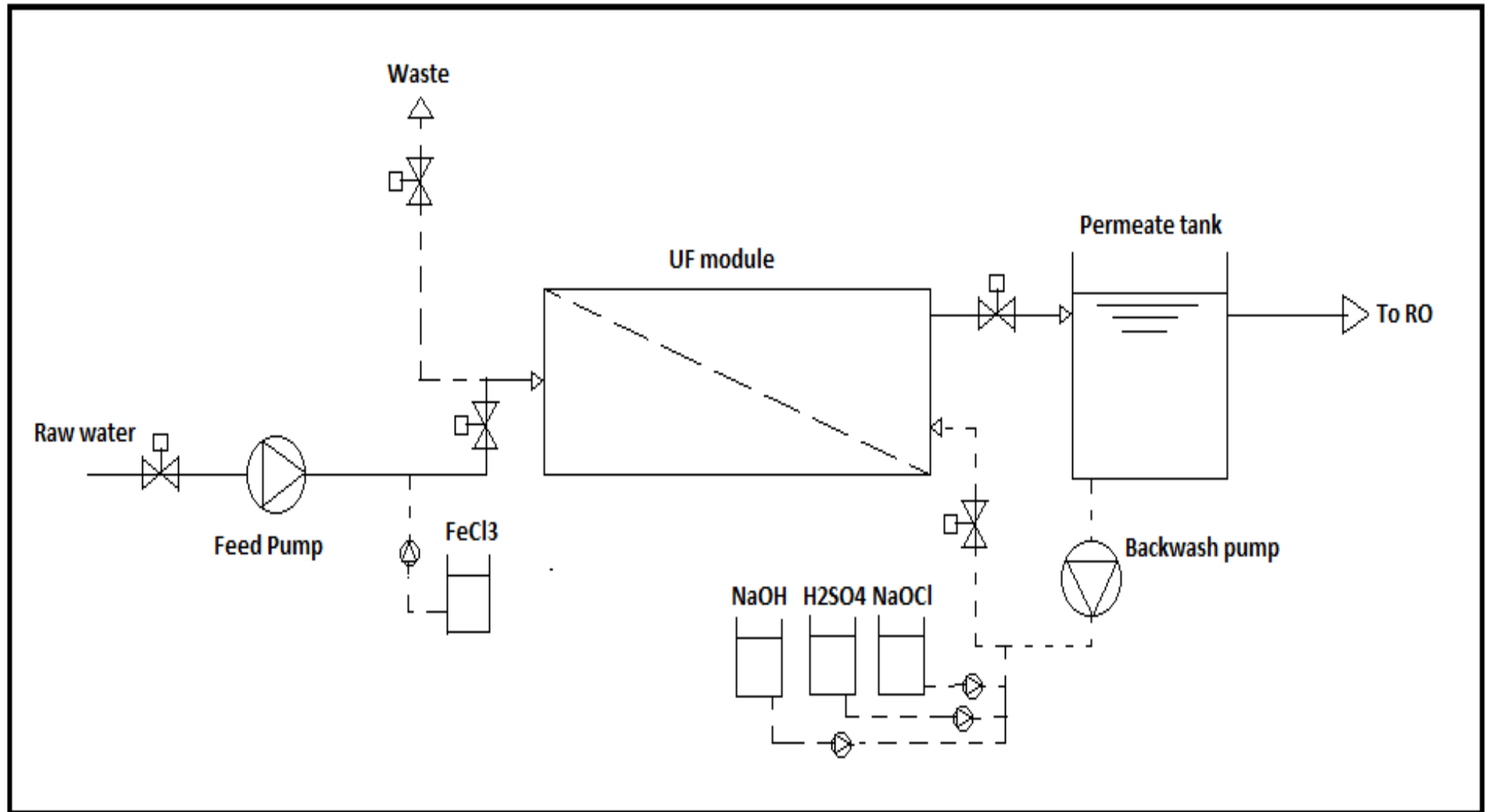
- Goal and Scope Definition
- Inventory Analysis
 - Identify and quantify
 - Energy inflows
 - Material inflows
 - Releases
- Impact Analysis
 - Relating inventory to impact on world

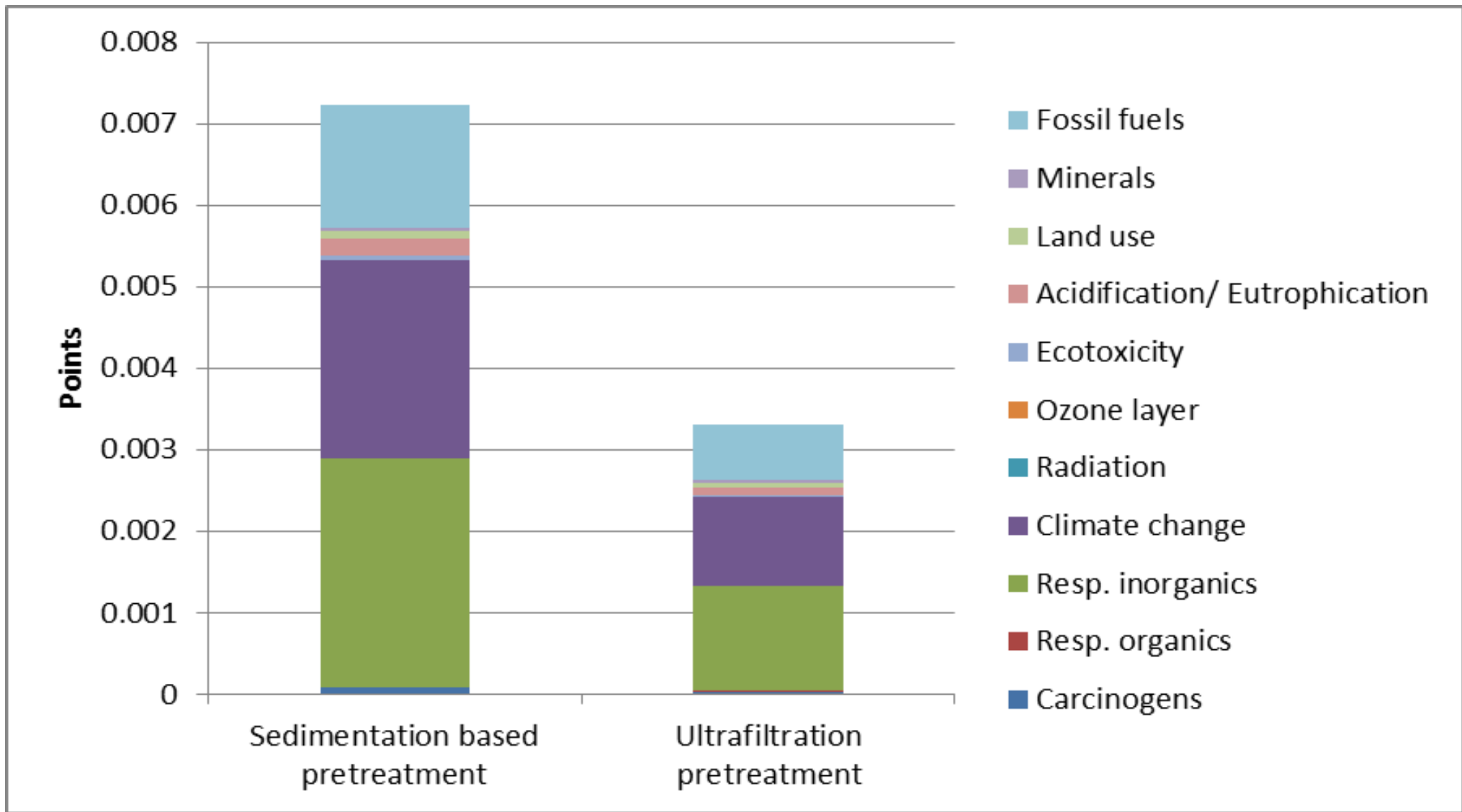


Inventory analysis: Sedimentation-based pre-treatment



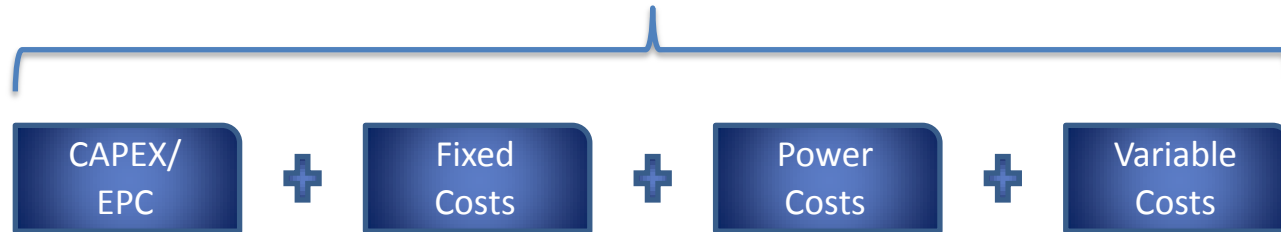
Inventory analysis: Ultrafiltration-based pre-treatment





The Economic Impacts of Desalination

Cost of Desalination



Cost dependent on:

Location

Technology

Feed water

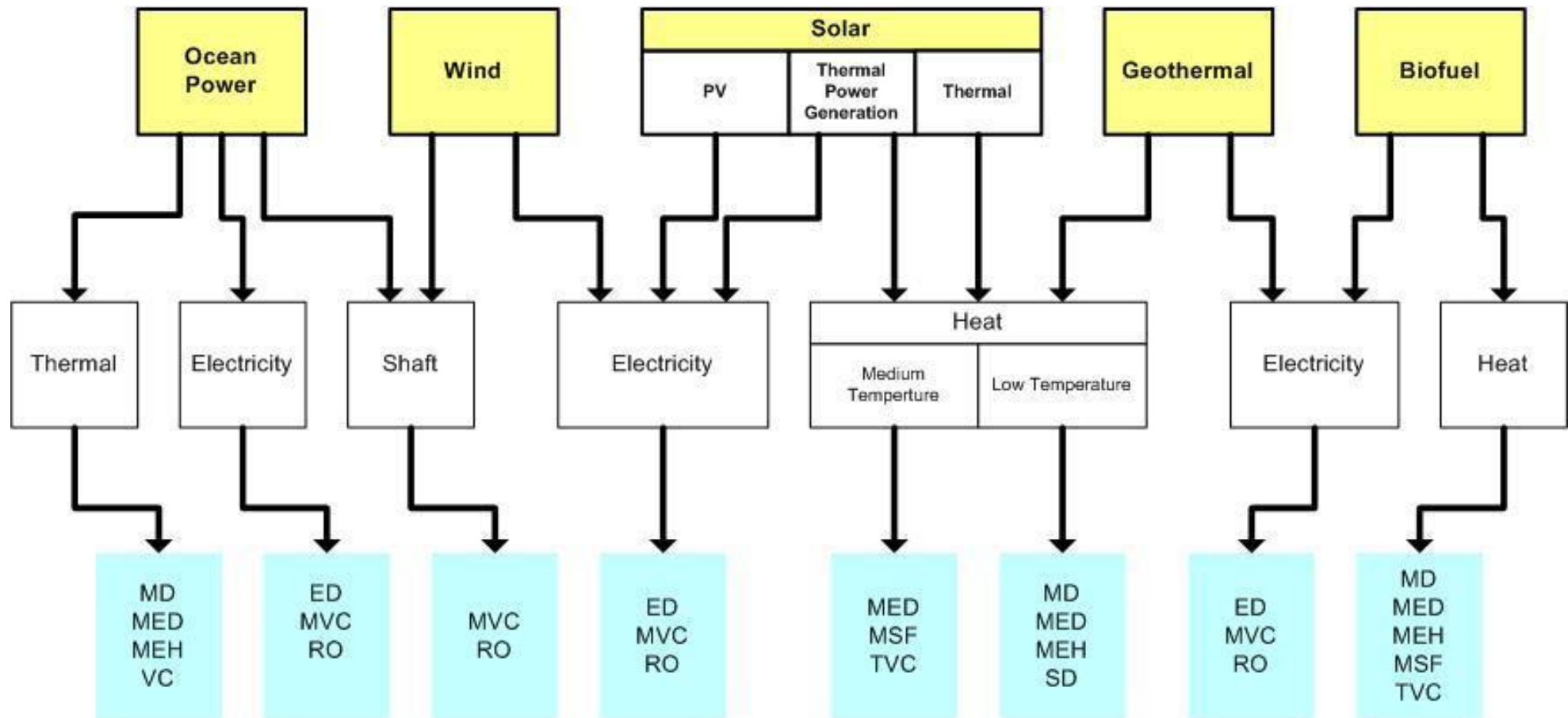
Energy source

Design

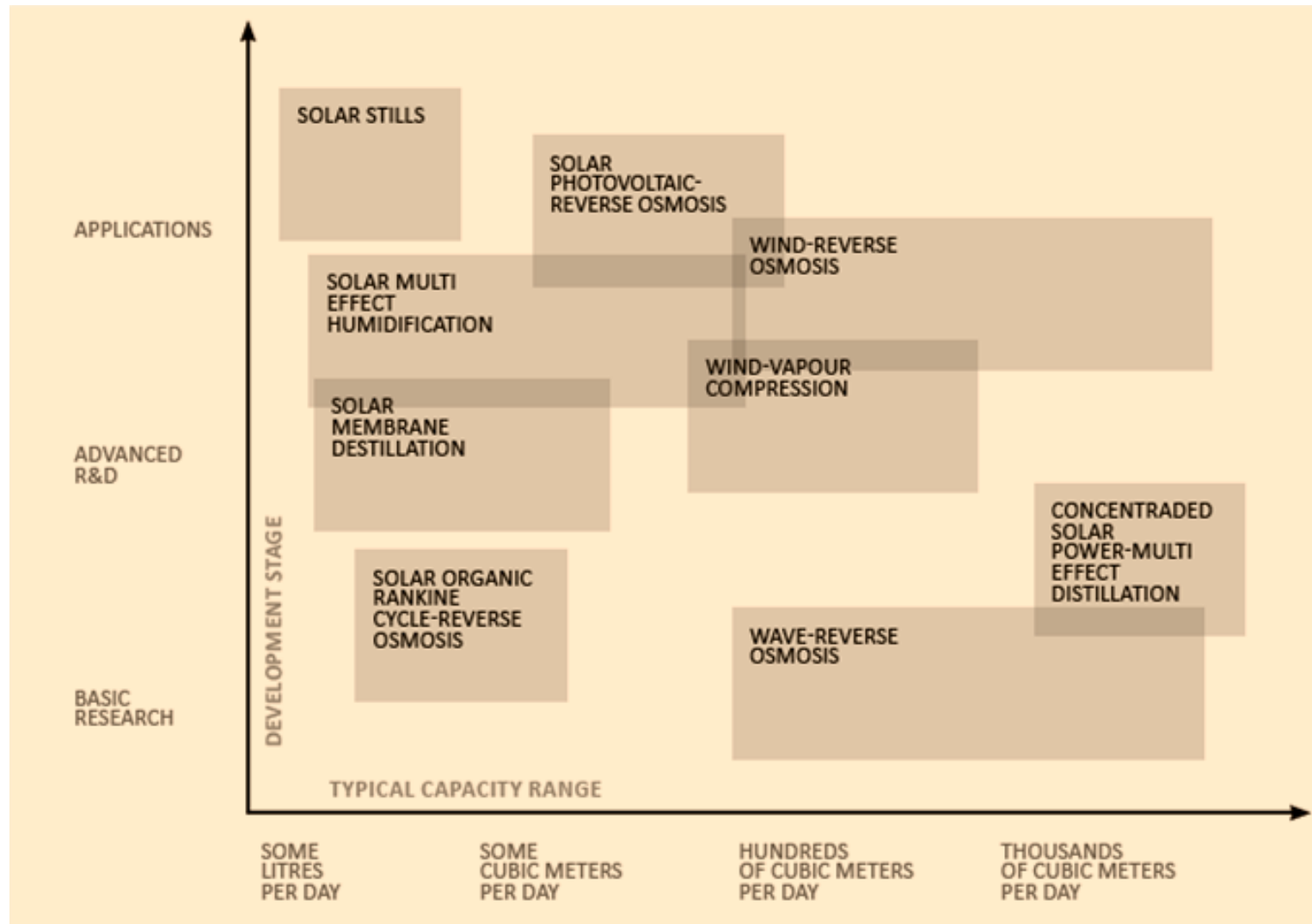
Opportunity: Renewable-energy-powered desalination



Opportunity: Renewable-energy-powered desalination

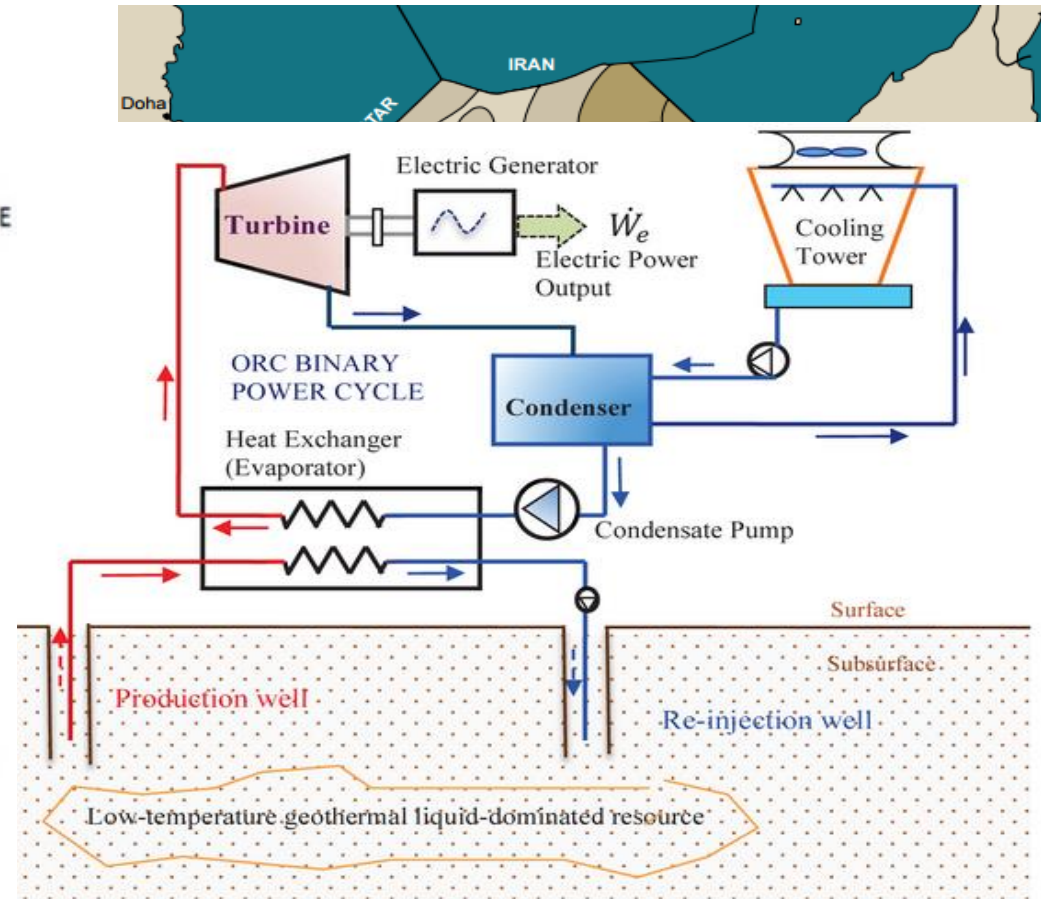
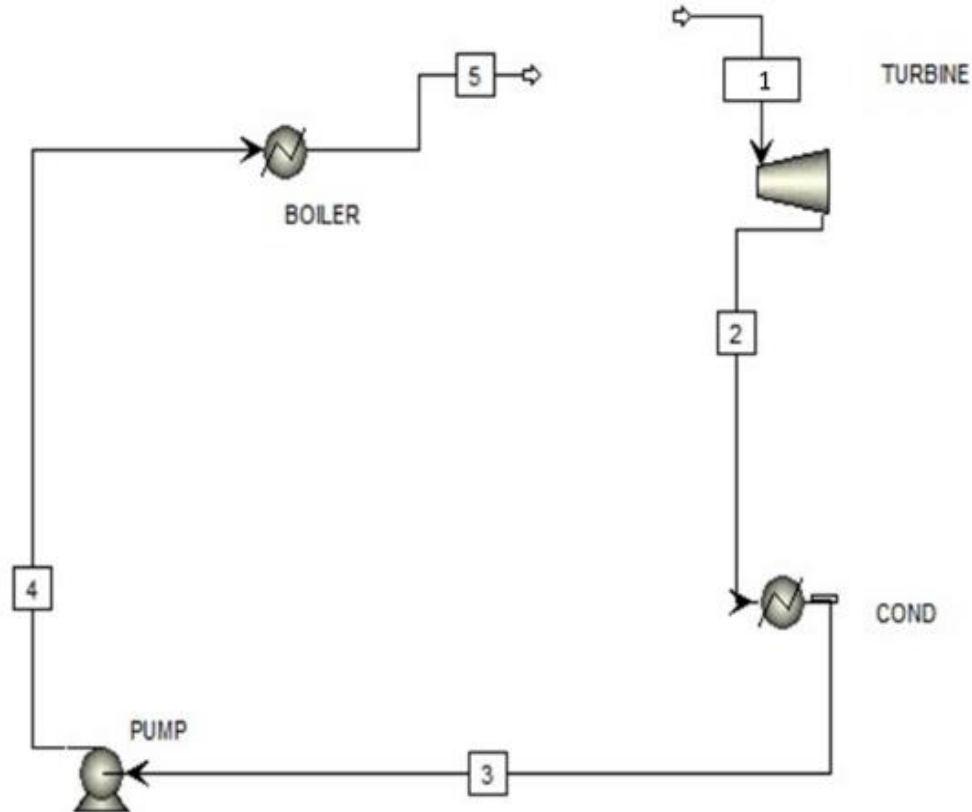


RE-desalination: Maturity versus scale

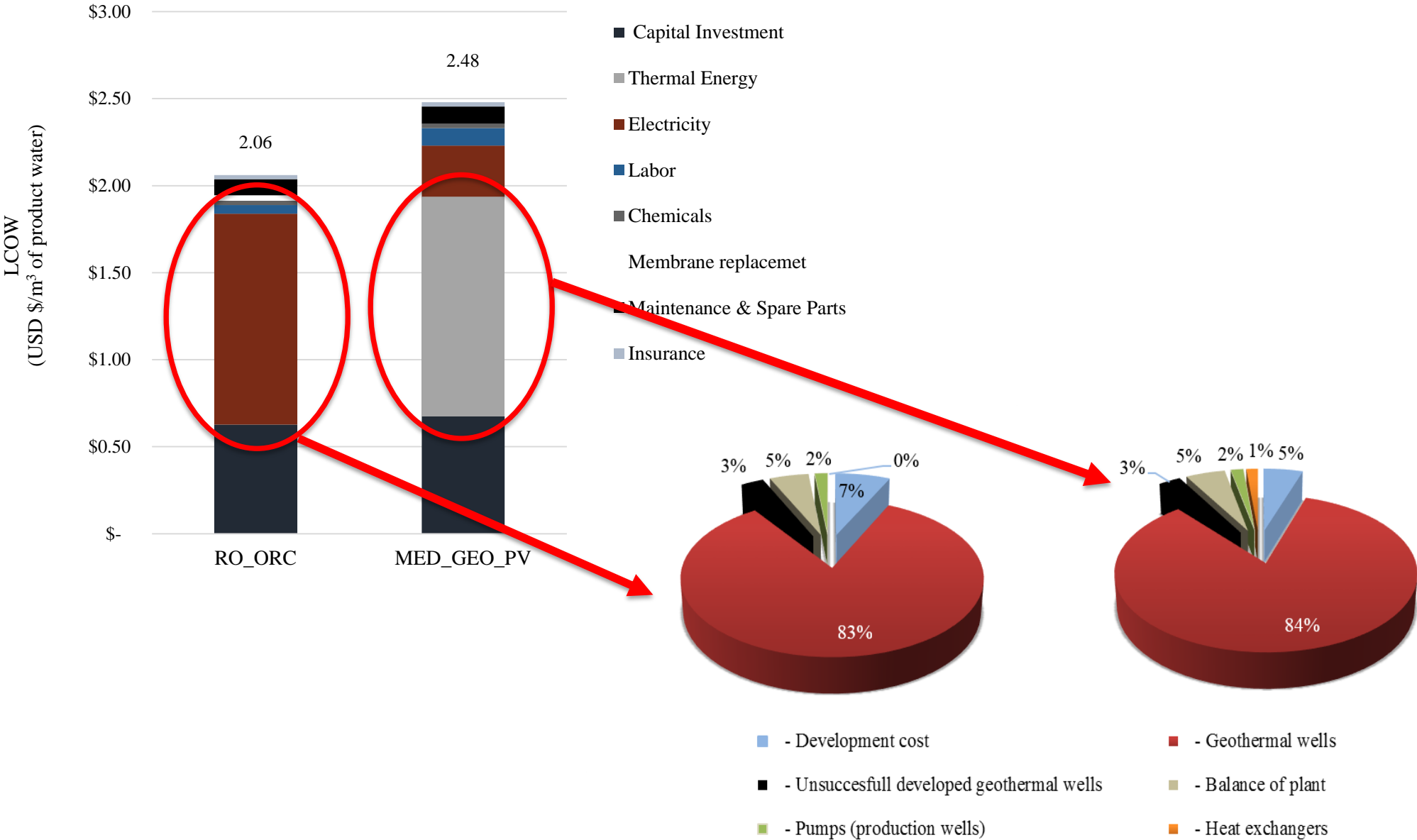


Geothermal desalination

Why geothermal desalination?



Geothermal desalination in UAE: Results



Wind-powered desalination for aquifer storage and recharge

**STORAGE CAPACITY
In UAE**

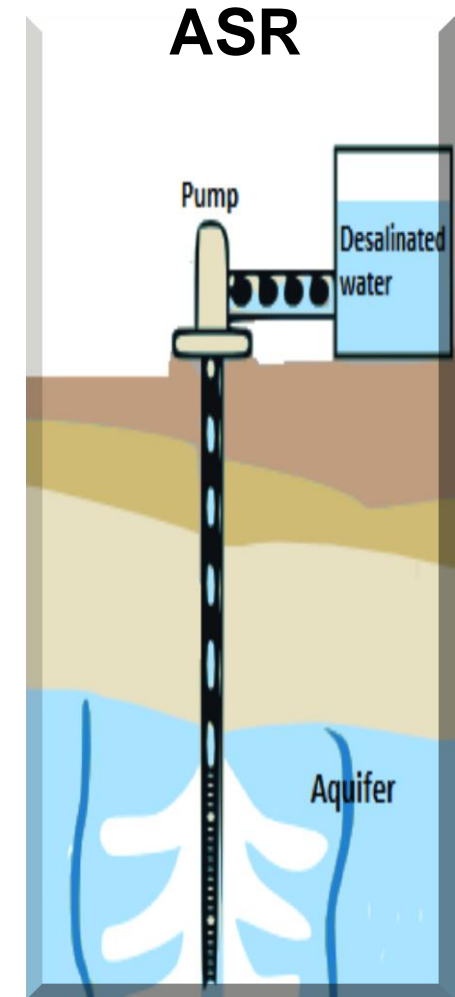
**< 2 DAY
WATER**



STORAGE CAPACITY

**Aquifer
Storage &
Recovery**

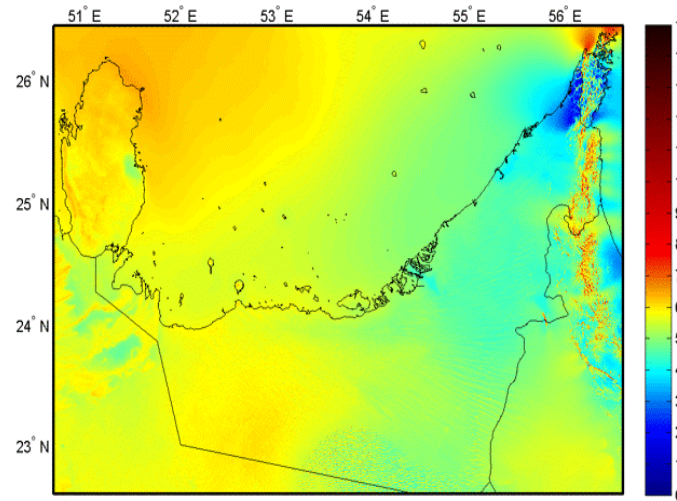
**Water
Reservoirs**



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

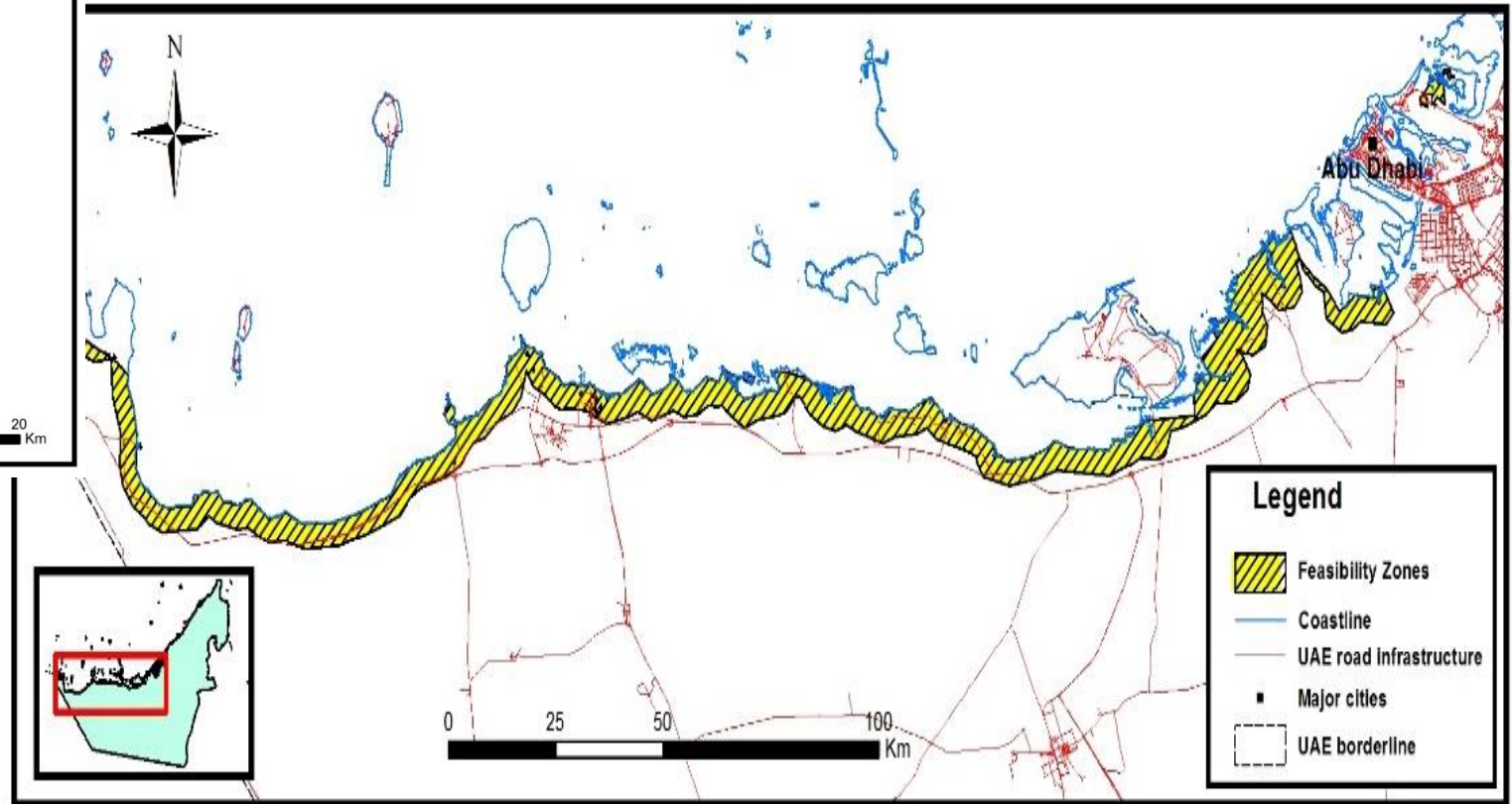
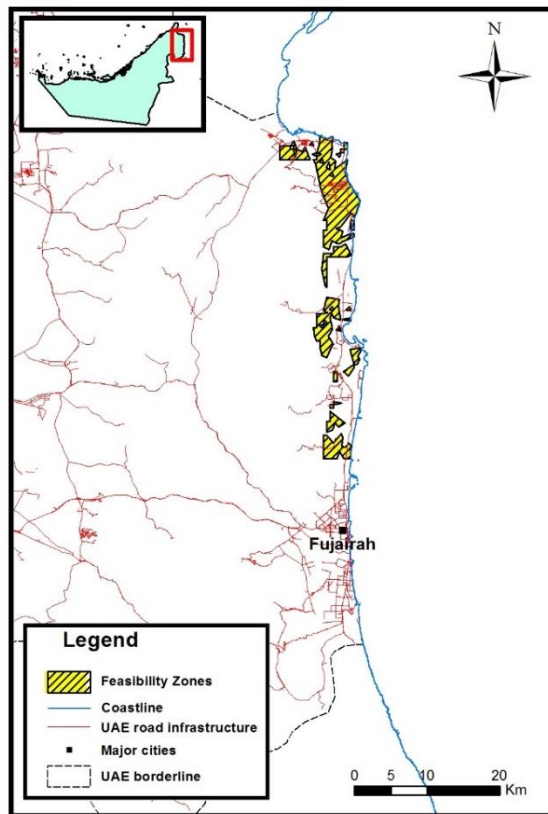


Location of existing pumping stations aimed for the conveyance of desalinated water to the Liwa Aquifer in UAE

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

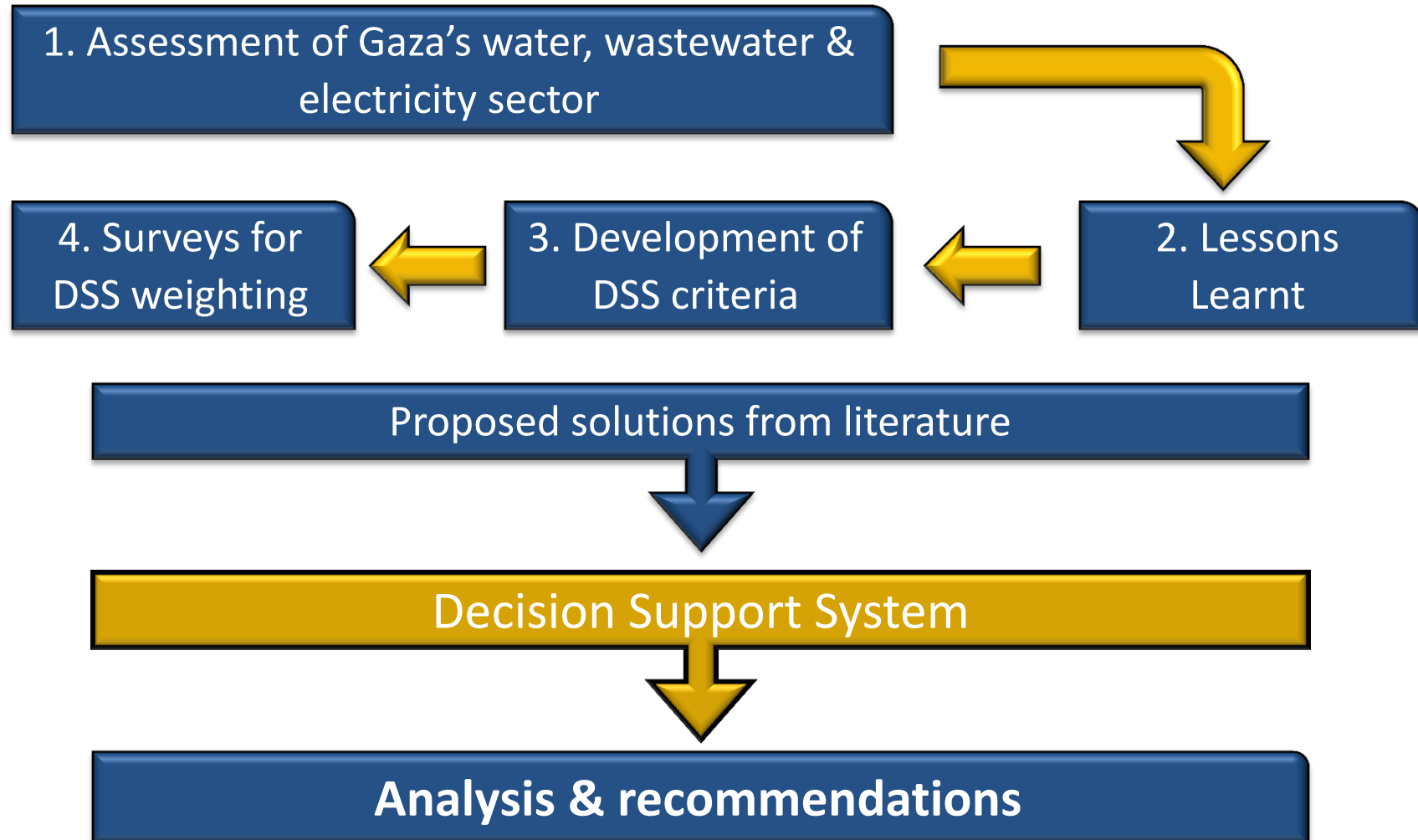


The Social and Political Impacts of Desalination

Is Desalination the solution for Gaza?

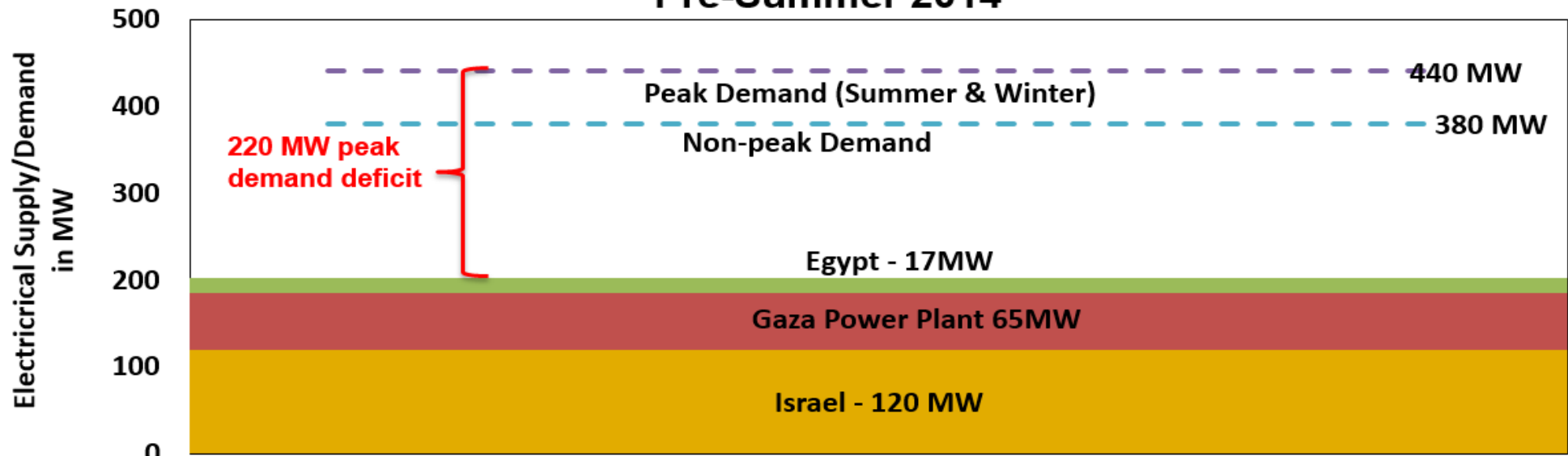


The DSS approach

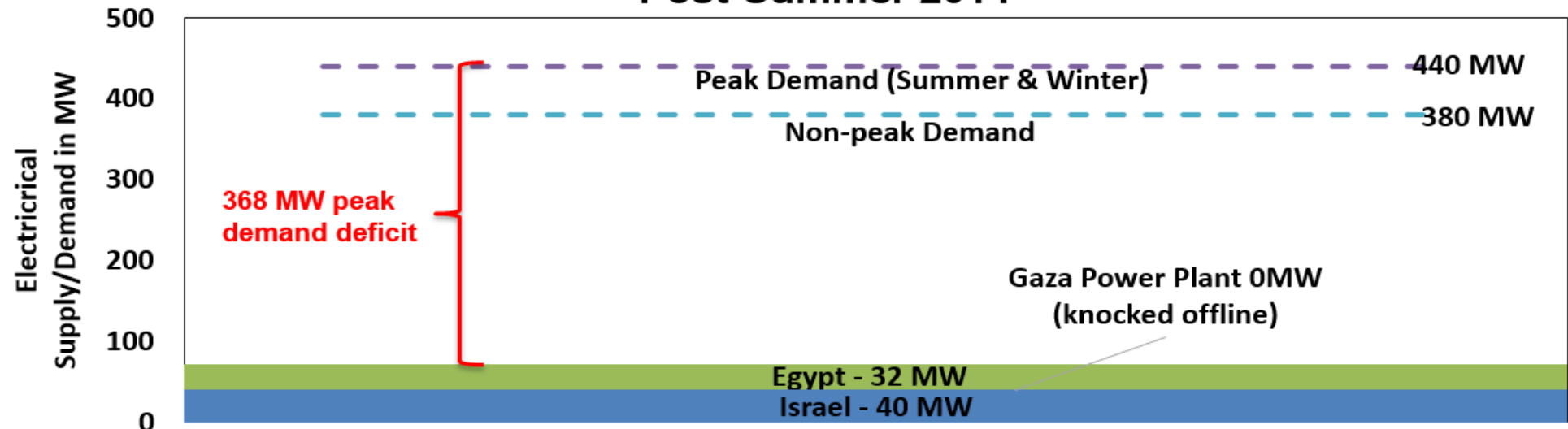


Gaza's electricity supply-demand gap

Pre-Summer 2014

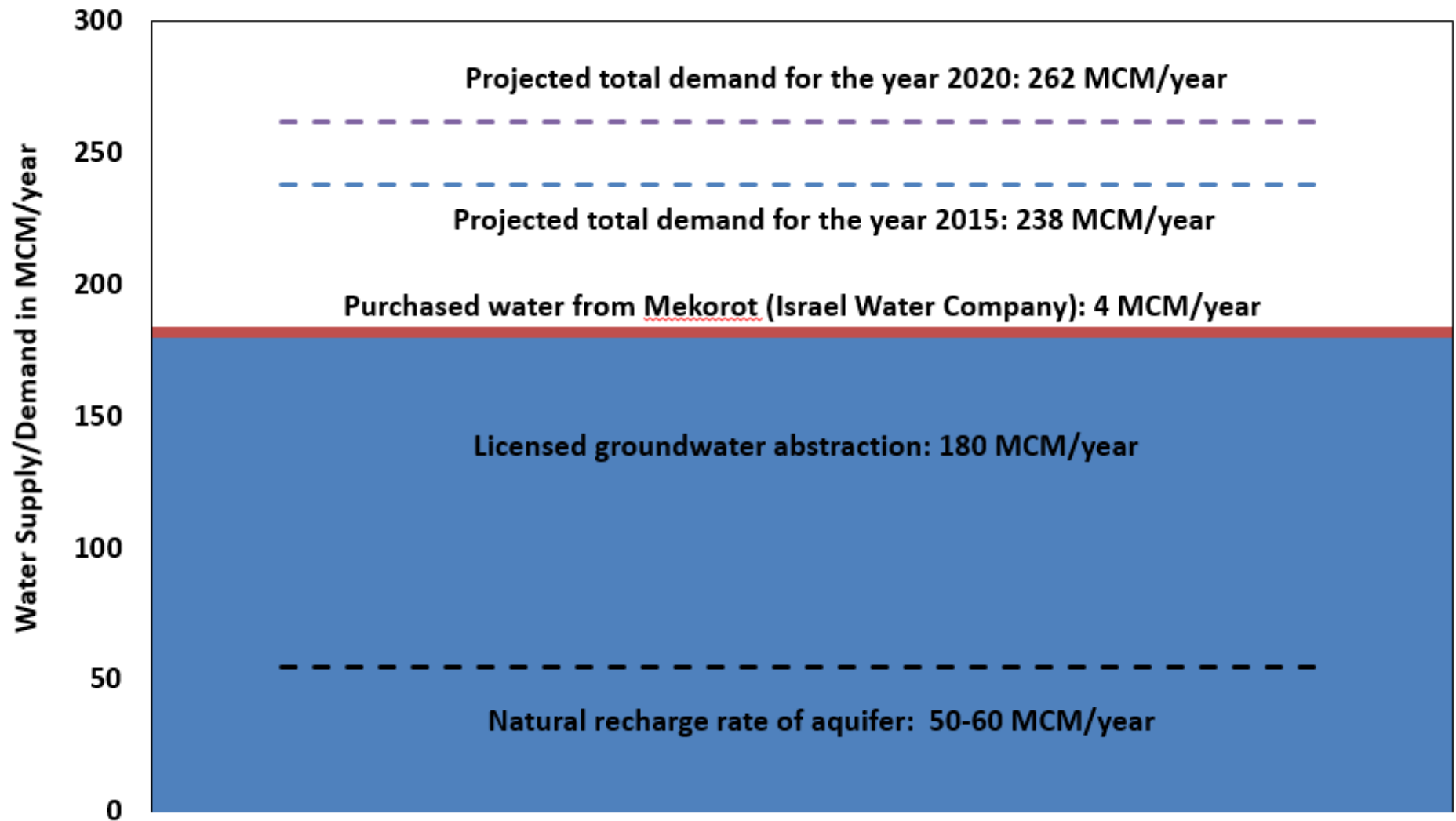


Post-Summer 2014

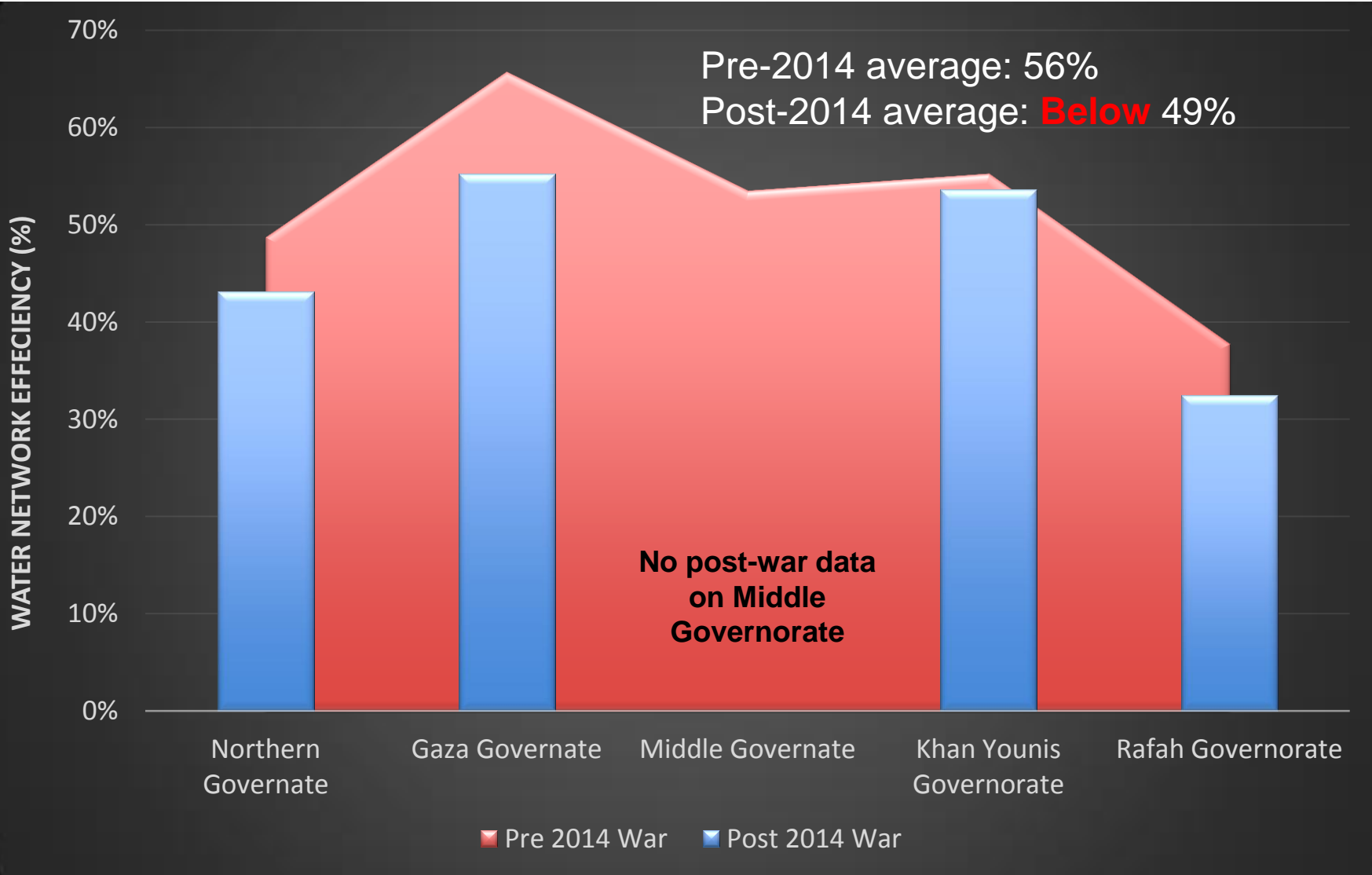


Adapted from MAS, 2013

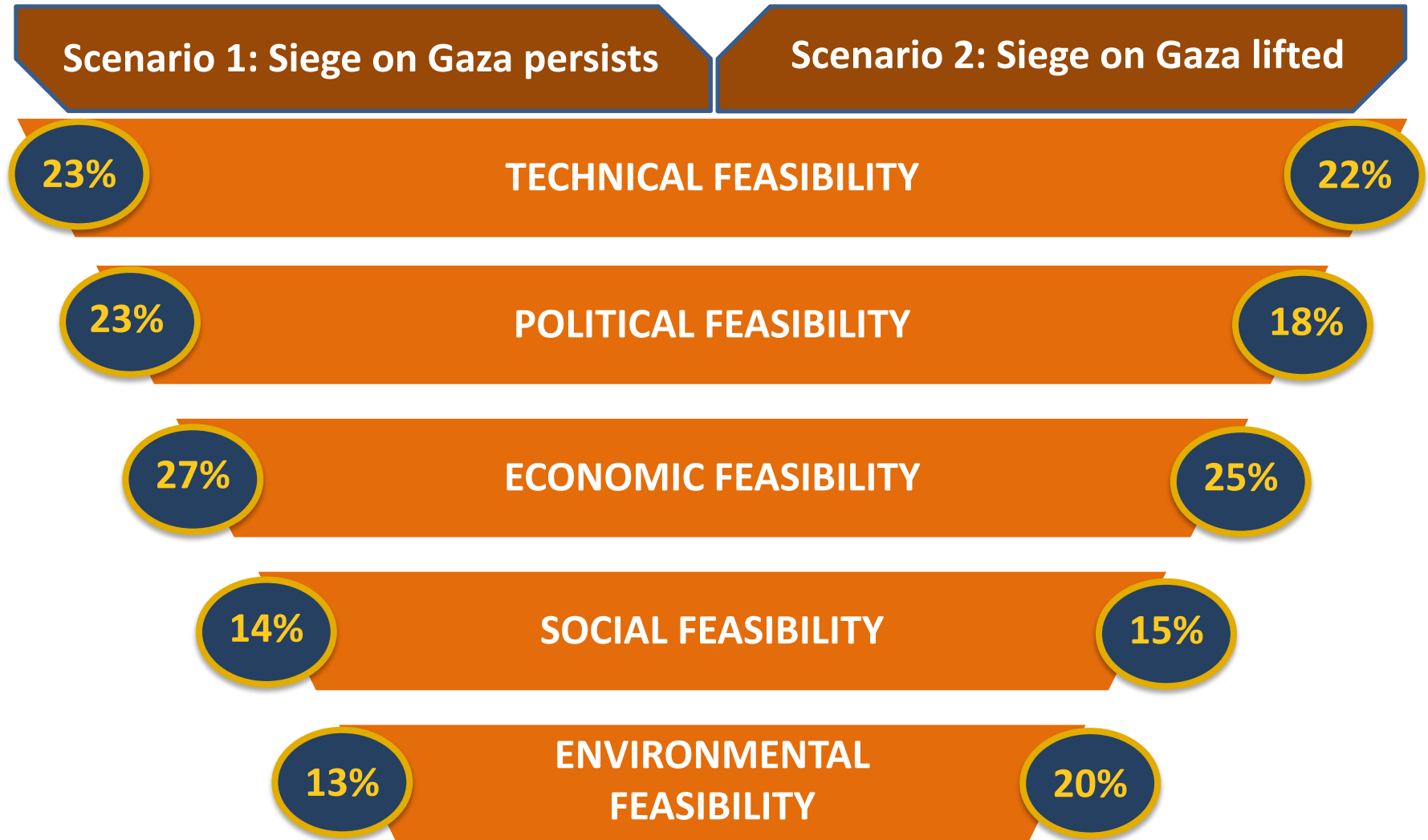
Gaza's Water Supply-Demand Gap



Water Network Infrastructure Damage - 2014



20+ water experts surveyed from Gaza and abroad



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

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[**www.sustainable-desalination.net**](http://www.sustainable-desalination.net)

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