



### Liqui-Cel® Membrane Contactors Improve Water Quality and EDI Performance

#### Electrodeionization

Electrodeionization (EDI) is a widely used water treatment process. EDI technology is an electrochemical process that uses ion selective membranes and an electrical current to continuously remove ions from water. The process uses ion exchange resin to remove the ions from the feed stream, producing pure water. A DC current continuously regenerates the resin.

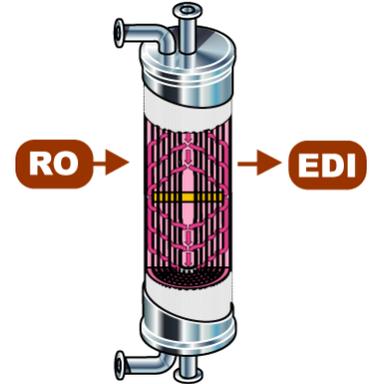
This technology operates under the same principles as conventional ion exchange resin technology with the added benefit of being a continuous process free of regeneration chemicals.

#### EDI Feed Water Requirements

In order to maximize the performance of an EDI unit, proper pretreatment is required. EDI equipment suppliers have different guidelines regarding feed water requirements but generally the specification can be summarized on the chart to the right.

#### Carbon Dioxide and Conductivity

When ion exchange is used to polish reverse osmosis membrane (RO) permeate, CO<sub>2</sub> needs to be controlled. This is true for conventional mixed bed ion exchange and EDI technologies. Excessive CO<sub>2</sub> is the leading cause of an EDI system not meeting design specifications. CO<sub>2</sub> gas dissociates in water to form HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>. These ionic species will contribute to the total anionic load and should be added to the measured total. Overloading the anionic capacity of the EDI unit will lead to higher product conductivity and higher levels of weakly charged ions like boron and silica in the product water.



Typical EDI feed water specification

Feed water Constituent	EDI Feed Limit
PH	5-9
Conductivity (uS/cm)	<20
Hardness (as ppm CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	<1.0
TOC (ppm)	<0.5
Oxidizers (ppm)	ND
Metals (ppm)	<0.01 Fe, Mn
Silica (ppm)	<1.0
CO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	<5.0

Feed water conductivity does not show a complete picture of the total ionic load in a water system. Conductivity measurement devices do not detect the full amount of weakly ionized species like carbon dioxide and silica. Suppliers have developed methods to quantify the total ionic load on the EDI system. Two methods are described below:

#### Equation 1

TEA as ppm CaCO<sub>3</sub> (Total exchangeable Ion) = TDS (ppm as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, based on ionized species minus HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) + (ppm CO<sub>2</sub> \* 1.14 \* 1.7) + (ppm HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> as CaCO<sub>3</sub> \* 1.7)

#### Equation 2

FCE as US/cm (Feed water Conductivity Equivalent) = (conductivity + ppm CO<sub>2</sub> \* 2.66 + ppm SiO<sub>2</sub> \* 1.94)

#### EDI Feed Water Specification - Ionic Loading

Feed water Constituent	EDI Feed Limit
Total exchangeable Ion - TEA (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (eq1)	<25
Feed water conductivity Equivalent - FCE (US/cm) (eq2)	<20

These calculations show that the inlet CO<sub>2</sub> will contribute a significant anionic load on the EDI system. For example if the inlet water contains 5 ppm CO<sub>2</sub> and 1.5 ppm bicarbonate (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) as CaCO<sub>3</sub> this will add 12.24 ppm as CaCO<sub>3</sub> to the TEA and 13.3 Us/cm to the FCE.

The most economical way to lower the load on the EDI is to remove a portion of the CO<sub>2</sub>. This is illustrated below.

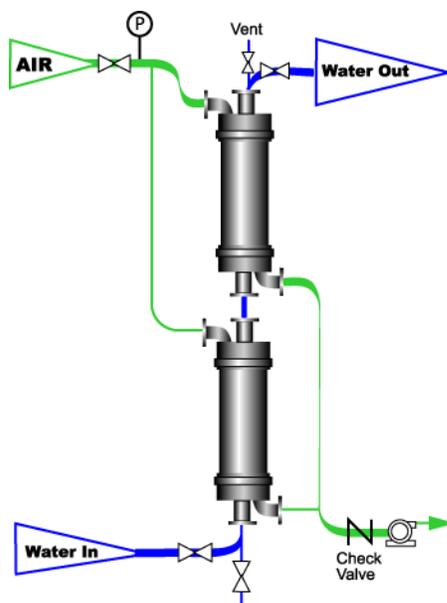
Anionic Load	5 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> / 1.5 ppm HCO <sub>3</sub>	1 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> / 1.0 ppm HCO <sub>3</sub>
TEA as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	12.2	3.6
FCE as Us/cm	13.3	2.66

### EDI Pretreatment

EDI feed water pre-treatment is typically made up of softening and filtration using an RO system. These technologies can effectively remove particles, TOC, ions, and dissolved minerals from the water. Dissolved gases, however, are not effectively removed with these technologies.

### Membrane Contactors

Liqui-Cel® Membrane Contactors are widely used to remove dissolved gas from water. Membrane Contactors are hydrophobic membranes that allow a gas and a liquid to contact each other without mixing. By adjusting the pressure and concentration of the gas in contact with the liquid, dissolved gasses can be removed from water. A typical membrane contactor system designed for CO<sub>2</sub> removal flows water on one side of the membrane; room air is drawn into the device under a vacuum on the other side. A schematic is shown to the right.



Membrane Contactors operate in-line under pressure and do not require surge tanks or transfer pumps. They can be installed downstream of the RO and upstream of the EDI unit to lower the CO<sub>2</sub> level to 1-5 ppm.

The Membrane Contactor system can be designed to lower the dissolved CO<sub>2</sub> to virtually any level required by the system. Additionally, as the ionic load is decreased, the power consumption of the EDI system can be reduced thus lowering the EDI operating costs. Furthermore, lowering the anionic load will improve the removal of the weakly charged anions like silica and boron.

### Summary

Membrane Contactors are an important pretreatment process to an EDI unit. CO<sub>2</sub> can add significant ionic load to the EDI. Membrane Contactors are compact, effective devices for removing the dissolved CO<sub>2</sub> gas in the feed water to protect the unit from being overloaded with anions.

These two membrane-based technologies are leading the way for a cleaner, more environmentally friendly process for producing purified water.

For more information on using Liqui-Cel Membrane Contactors in your application, please visit us on-line at [www.liqui-cel.com](http://www.liqui-cel.com) or call us at the numbers listed below.

### References:

Michael Snow, Ph.D., VP, COO, Electropure Inc.  
David F. Tessier, Ph.D, R&D Manager, E-Cell Corporation (a GE Business)

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### Membrana – Charlotte

A Division of Celgard Inc.  
13800 South Lakes Drive  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28273  
USA  
Phone: (704) 587 8888  
Fax: (704) 587 8585

### Europe Office

Norderstedt  
Erlengang 31  
22844 Norderstedt  
Germany  
Phone: +49 40 5261 0878  
Fax: +49 40 5261 0879

### Japan Office

Shinjuku Mitsui Building, 27F  
1-1, Nishishinjuku 2-chome  
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163-0427  
Japan  
Phone: 81 3 5324 3361  
Fax: 81 3 5324 3369

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