

Fouling behaviors of humic acid, alginate and bovine serum albumin in reverse electrodialysis for salinity gradient power generation

Sangwon Kim¹⁾, Yong-Gu Lee²⁾, Jaegwan Shin³⁾, Jinwoo Kwak⁴⁾, Sungnam Hong⁵⁾, and *Kangmin Chon⁶⁾

1), 2), 3), 4), 6) Department of Environmental Engineering, College of Art, Culture, and Engineering, Kangwon National University, Gangwon-do 24341, Republic of Korea

5) Department of Ocean Civil Engineering, Gyeongsang National University, Tongyeong 53604, Gyeongsangnam-do, Republic of Korea

6) kmchon@kangwon.ac.kr

ABSTRACT

Reverse electrodialysis (RED) is considered as a promising option to harvest renewable energy from the mixing of seawater and fresh water since approximately 2 TW of renewable energy can be theoretically generated from the global river outfalls into the oceans (Mei and Tang, 2018). Furthermore, RED may offer several advantages, including direct electricity generation from salinity gradient and lower fouling tendency (Daniilidis et al., 2014). However, membrane fouling by dissolved organic matter (DOM) is still a major concern in its practical applications for salinity gradient power generation. In general, humic substances, carbohydrates, and proteins are found to be major constituents of DOM in natural waters (i.e., surface water and seawater) (Susanto et al., 2017). In this study, fouling behaviors of humic acid, alginate and bovine serum albumin in RED under various feed water conditions were comprehensively investigated and directly correlated to the changes in the pressure drop and net power density to offer deeper insights into the fouling mechanisms of the RED system for salinity gradient power generation.

REFERENCES

- T. Rijnaarts, J. Moreno, M. Saakes, W.M. de Vos, K. Nijmeijer (2019), "Role of anion exchange membrane fouling in reverse electrodialysis using natural fee waters", *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects.*, 560(5), 198-204.
- David A. Vermaas, Damnearn Kunteng, Michel Saakes, Kitty Nijmeijer (2013), "Fouling in reverse electrodialysis under natural conditions", *Water research.*, 47(3), 1289-1298.