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*Performance enhancement and scaling control with
gas bubbling in direct contact membrane distillation*

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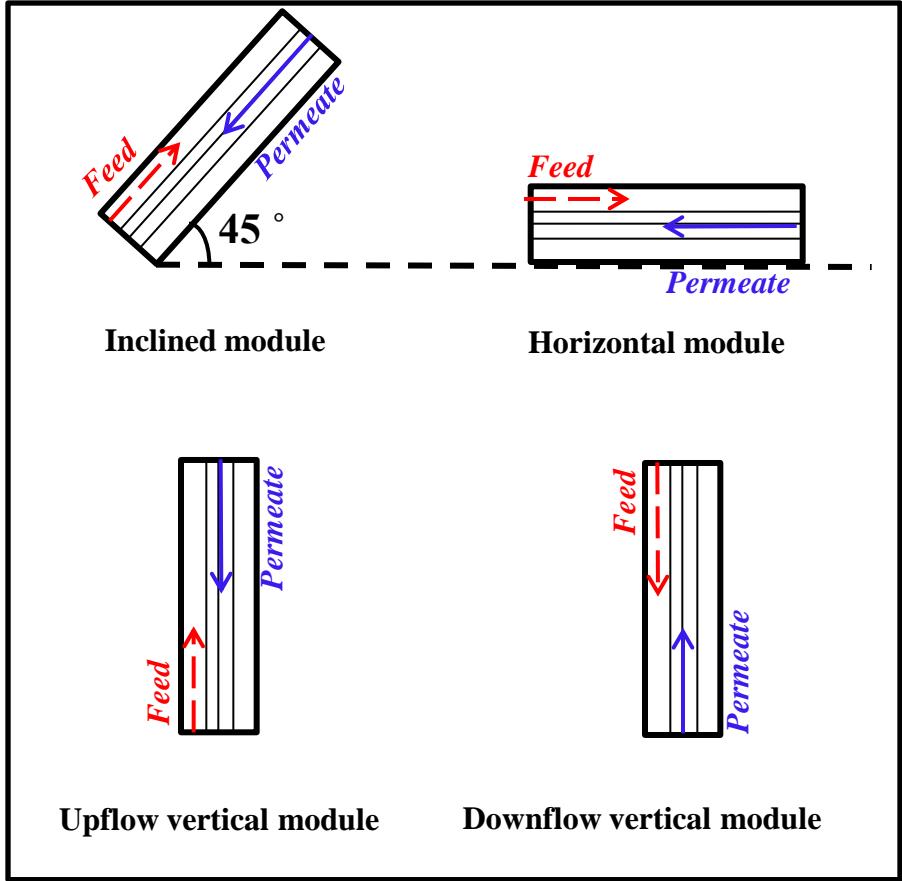
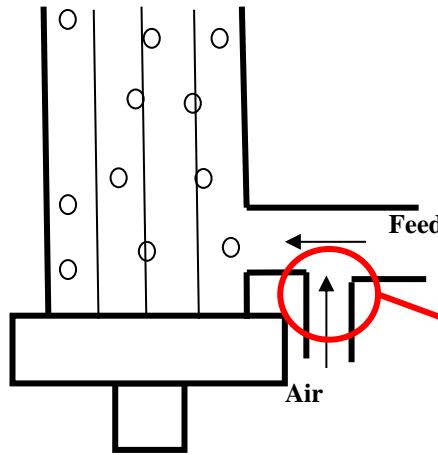
a**b****c**

Figure 1. Several explanations for MD modules (a. Fibers knitted with spacers before packing; b. Hollow fibers in the membrane module after packing; c. Membrane module orientations).

a



b



Figure 2. a. Air inlet connected to the membrane module; b. Air nozzle.

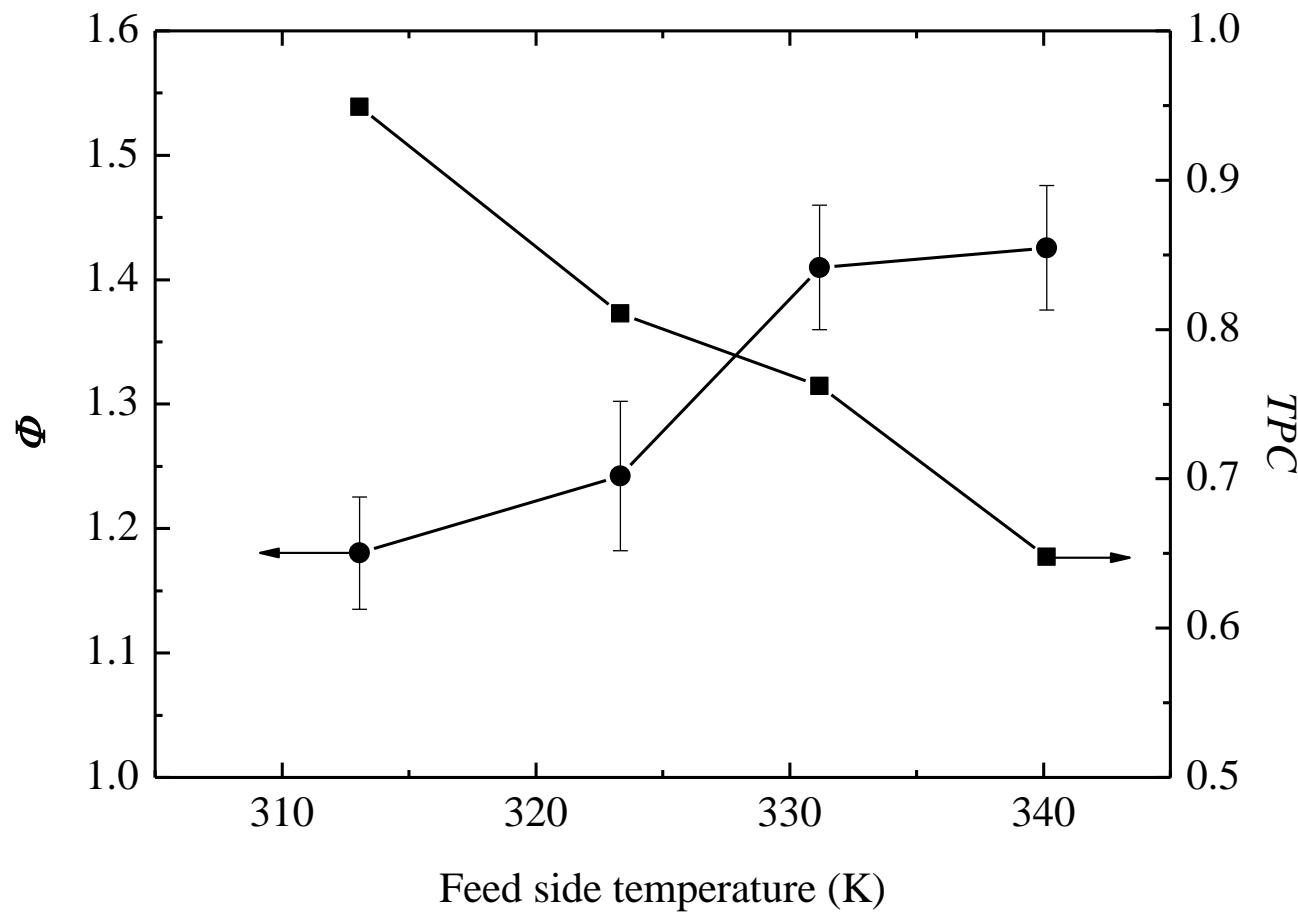


Figure 3. Effect of feed side temperature on Φ and TPC .
(3.5% NaCl solution as feed: $Q_f = 0.3 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; $Q_p = 0.025 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ $Q_g = 0.2 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; $T_p = 298 \text{ K}$)

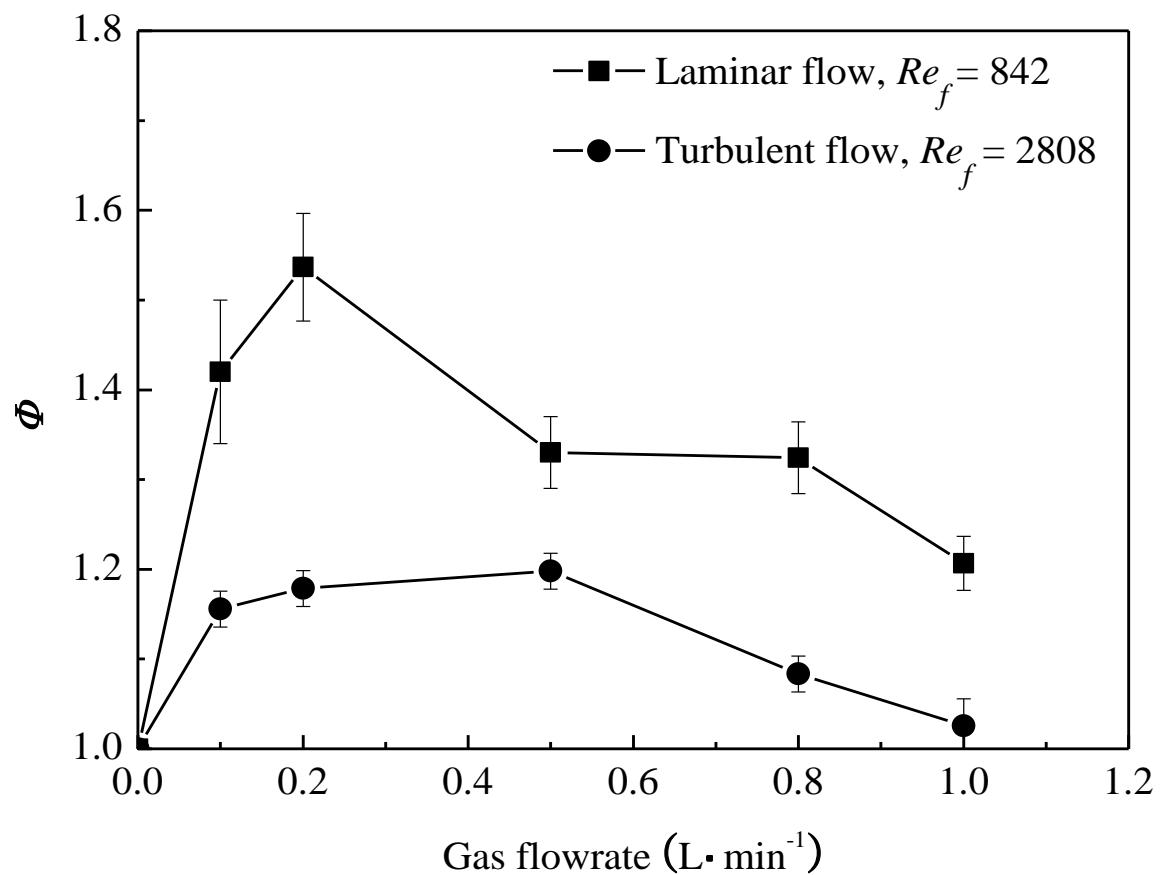


Figure 4. Effect of gas flowrate on Φ in laminar and turbulent flows.
(3.5% NaCl solution as feed; $Re_p = 552$; $T_f = 333$ K; $T_p = 298$ K)

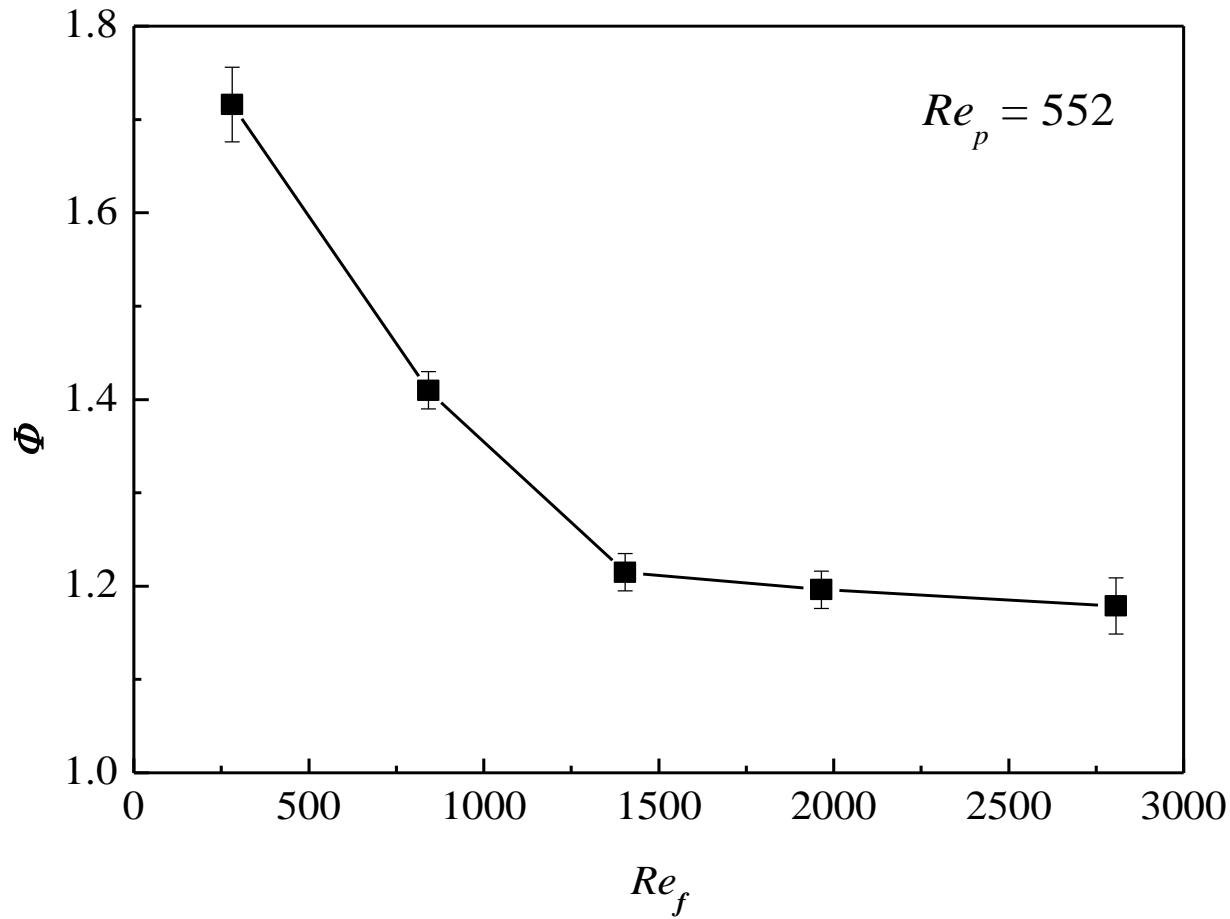


Figure 5. Effect of feed side Reynolds number on Φ .
(3.5% NaCl solution as feed; $Q_g = 0.2 \text{ L}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$; $T_f = 333 \text{ K}$; $T_p = 298 \text{ K}$)

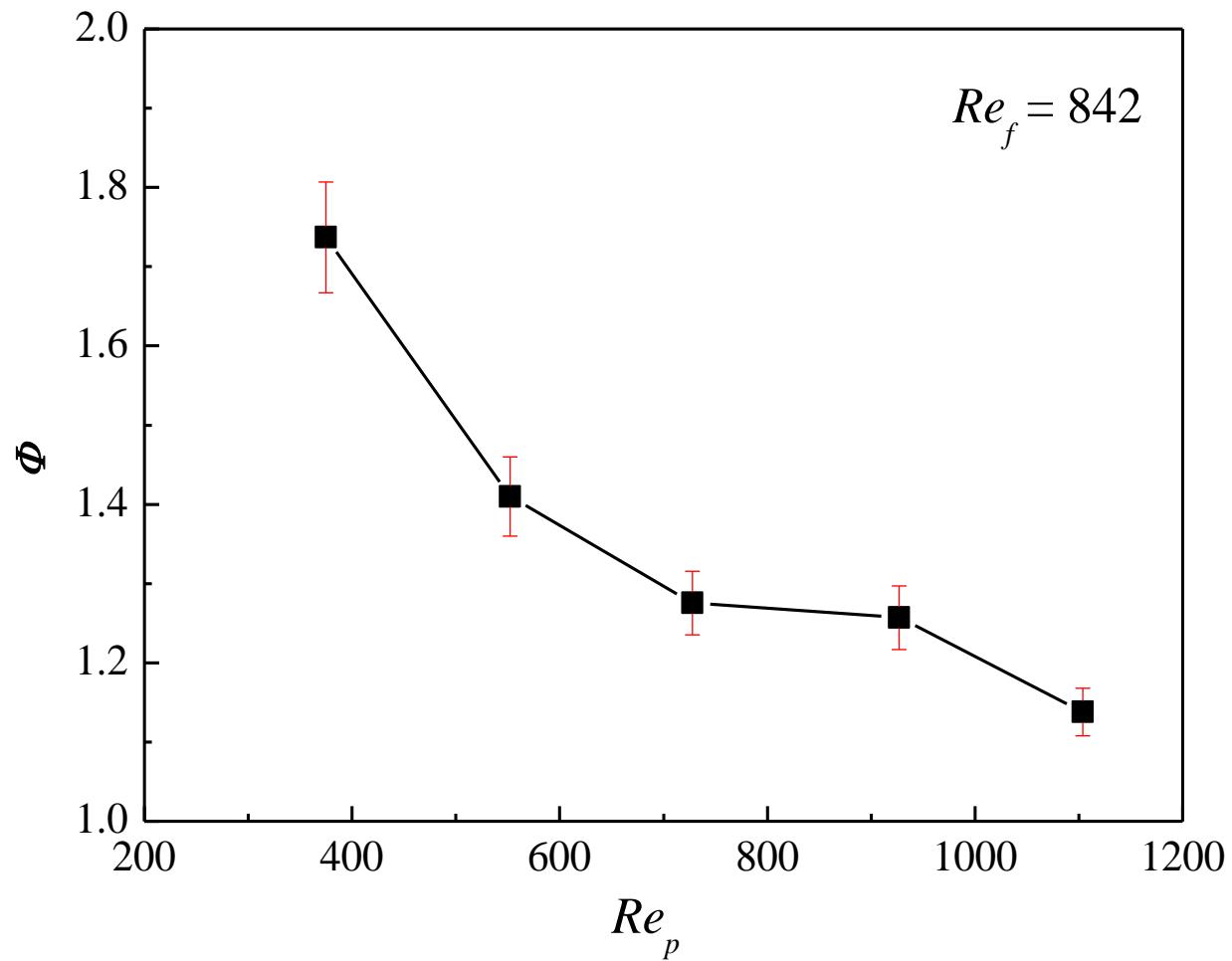


Figure 6. Effect of permeate side Reynolds number on Φ .
(3.5% NaCl solution as feed; $Q_g = 0.2 \text{ L}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$; $T_f = 333 \text{ K}$; $T_p = 298 \text{ K}$)

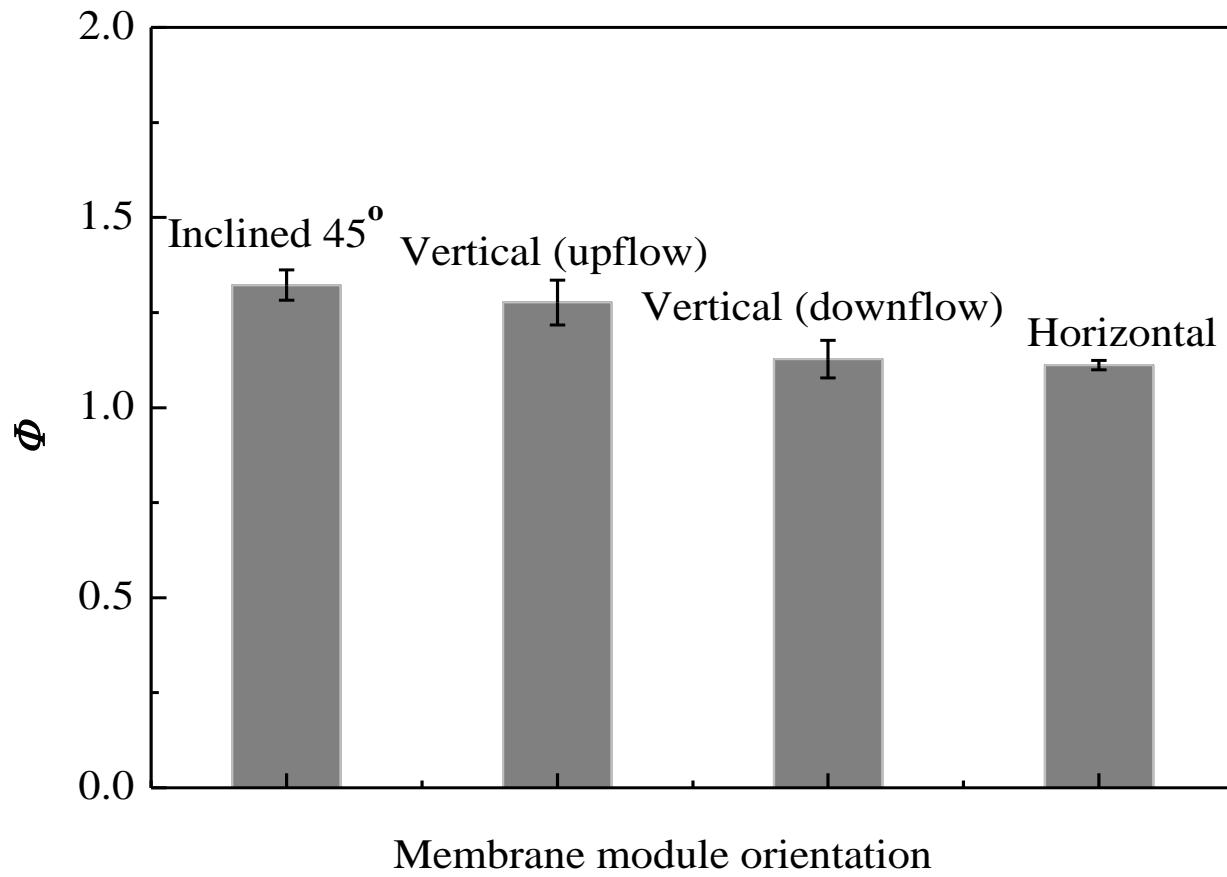


Figure 7. Effect of membrane module orientation on Φ .
(3.5% NaCl solution as feed: $Q_f = 0.3 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; $Q_p = 0.025 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; $Q_g = 0.2 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$;
 $T_f = 333 \text{ K}$; $T_p = 298 \text{ K}$)

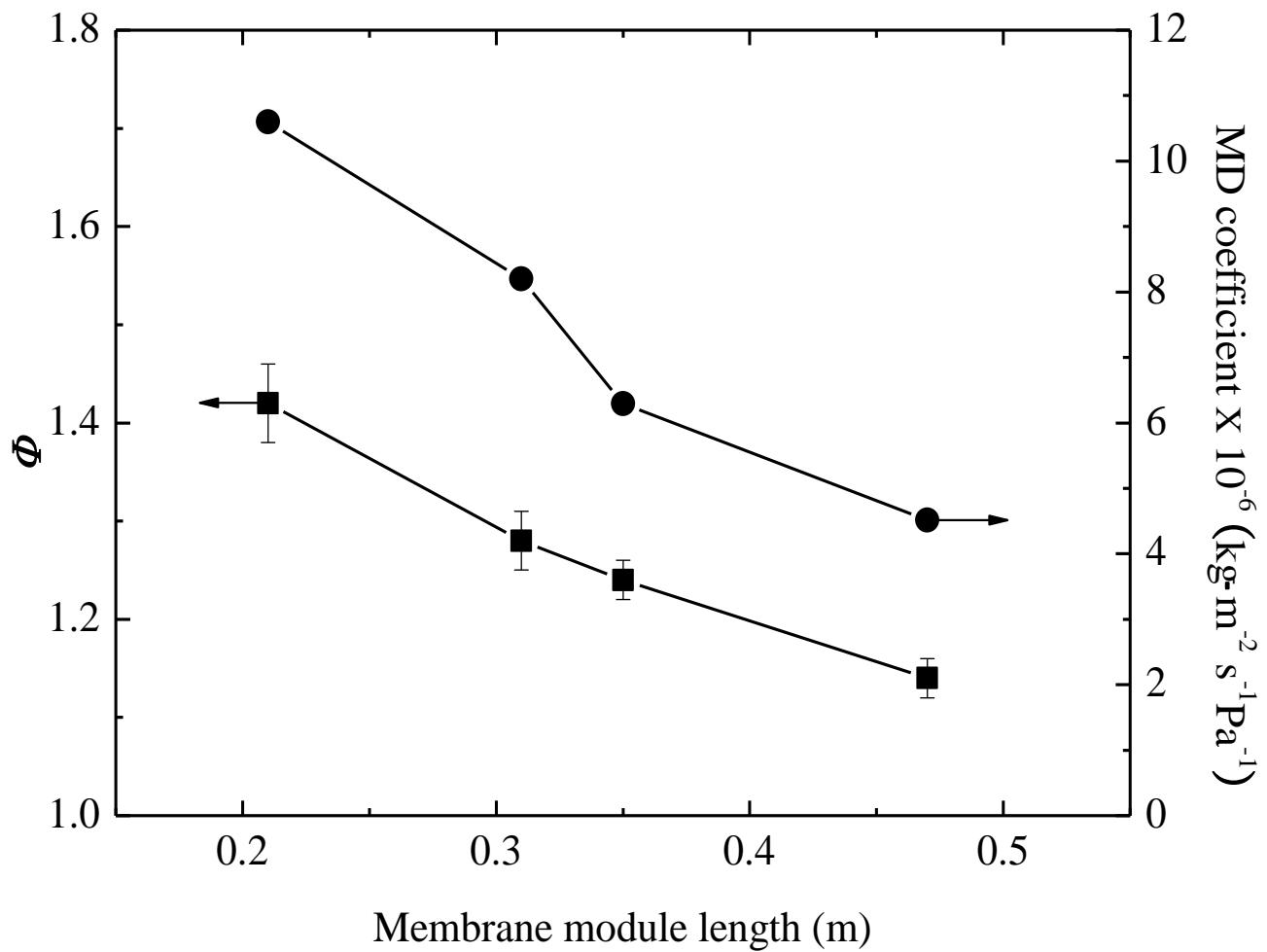


Figure 8. Effect of membrane module length on Φ .
(3.5% NaCl solution as feed: $Q_f = 0.3 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; $Q_p = 0.025 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; $Q_g = 0.2 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$;
 $T_f = 333 \text{ K}$; $T_p = 298 \text{ K}$)

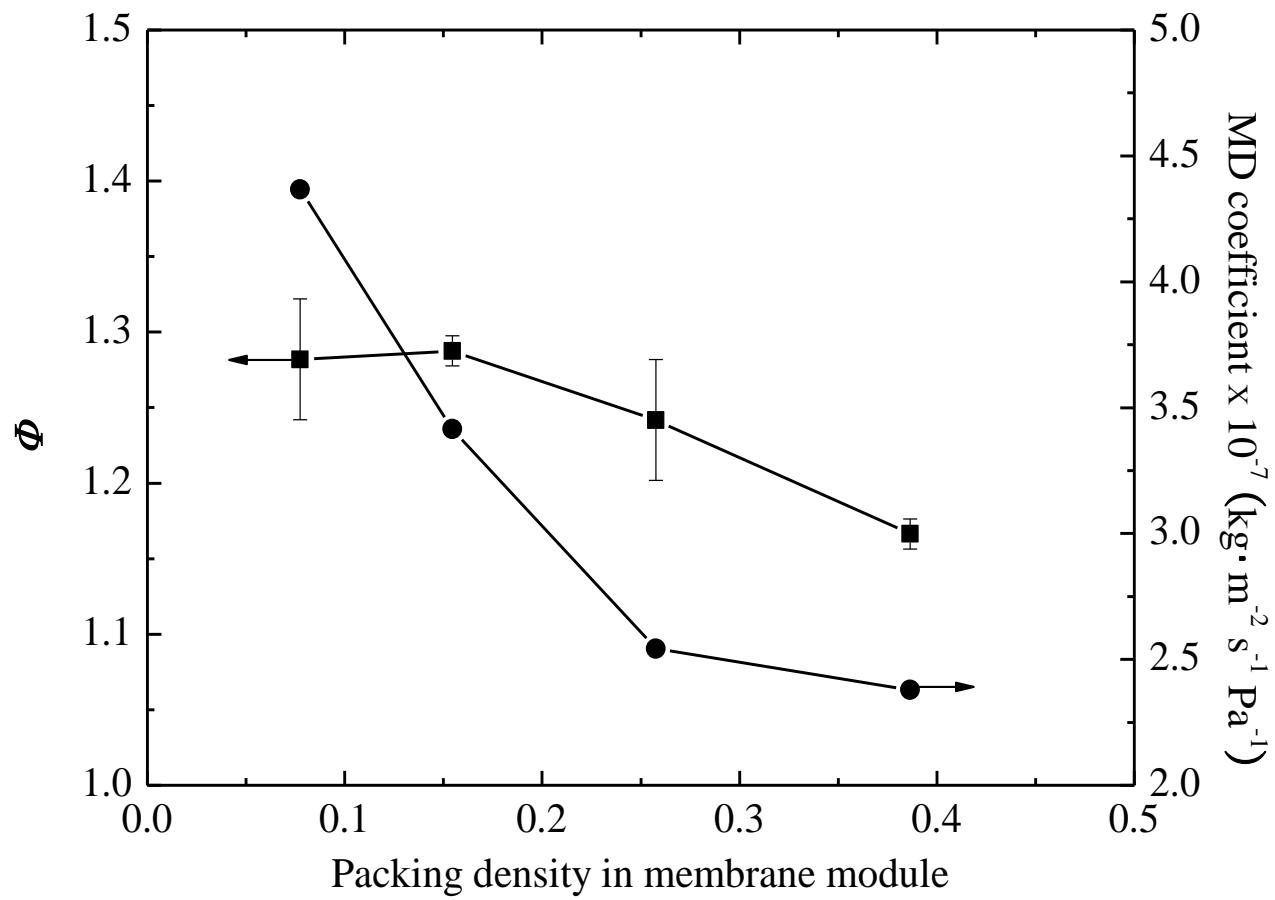


Figure 9. Effect of packing density in membrane module on Φ .
(3.5% NaCl solution as feed: $Q_f = 0.3 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; $Q_p = 0.025 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; $Q_g = 0.2 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$;
 $T_f = 333 \text{ K}$; $T_p = 298 \text{ K}$)

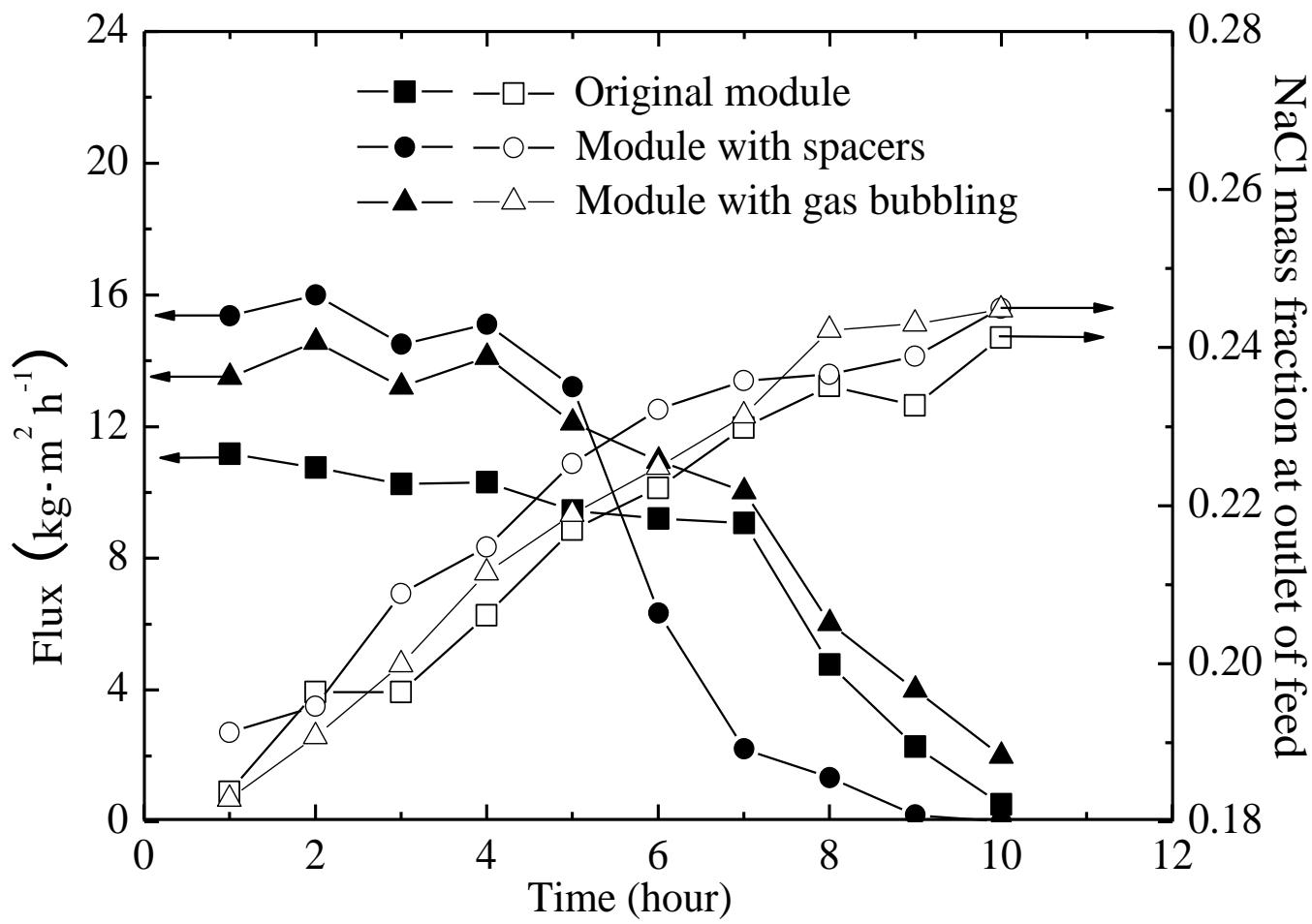


Figure 10. Flux and NaCl mass fraction at outlet of feed side vs time
 $(Q_f = 0.6 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}; Q_p = 0.15 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}; Q_g = 0.2 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}; T_f = 333 \text{ K}; T_p = 298 \text{ K};$
initial feed volume: 4000 ml)

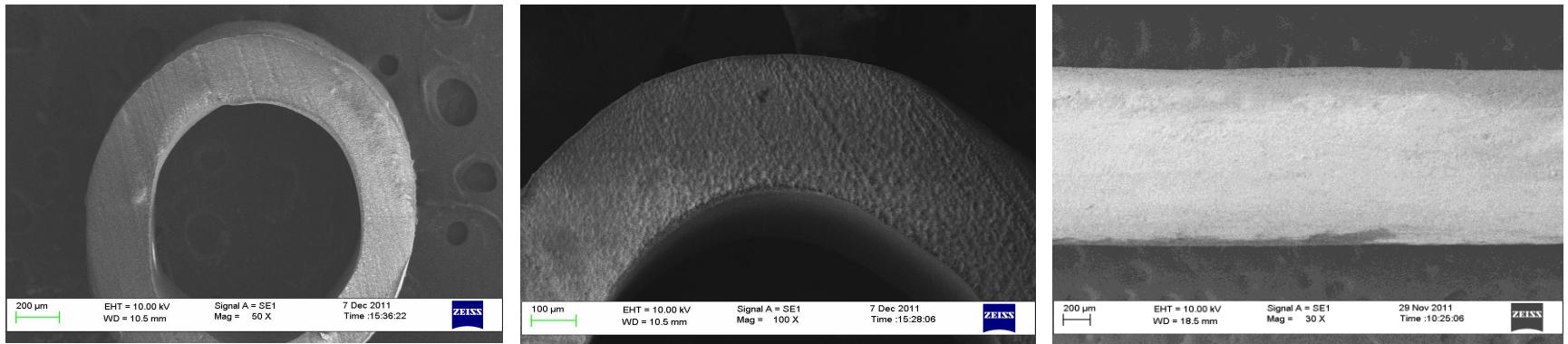
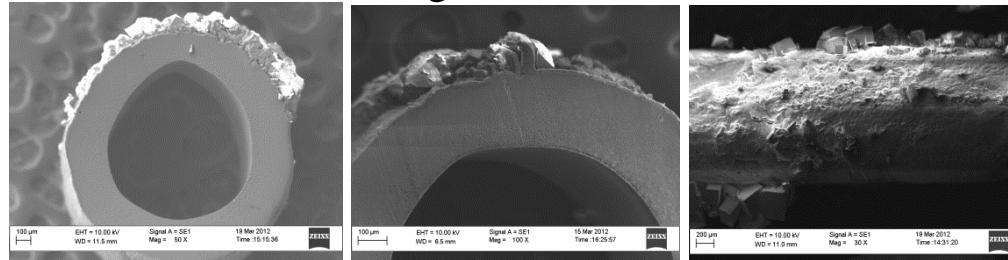
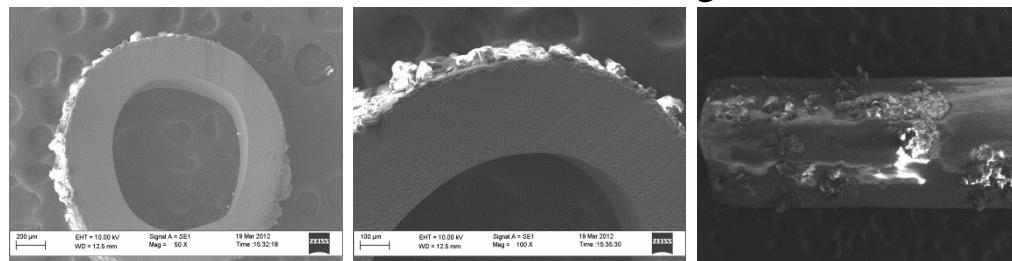


Figure 11(a). SEM images of cross section and membrane surface after 1 hour high concentration DCMD running

Original module



Module with bubbling



Module with spacers

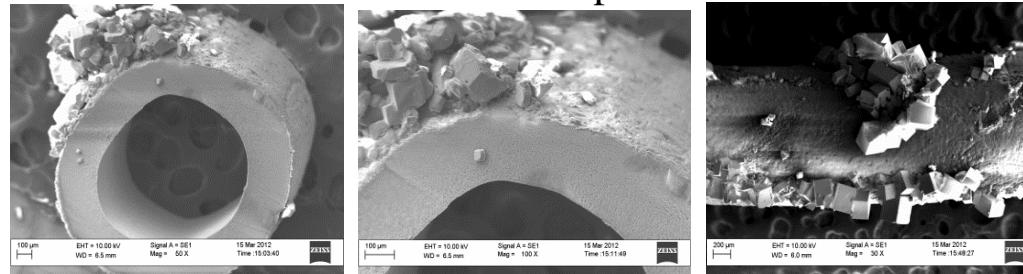
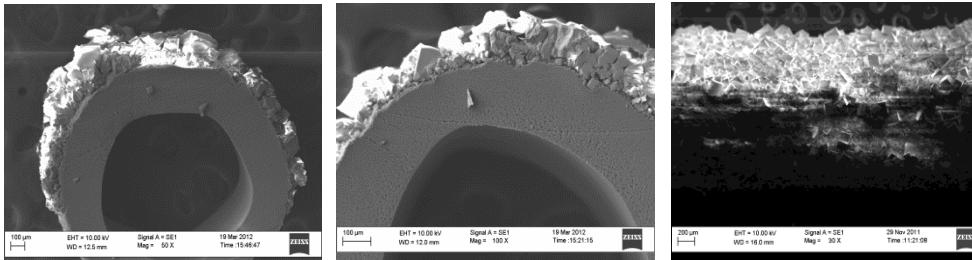
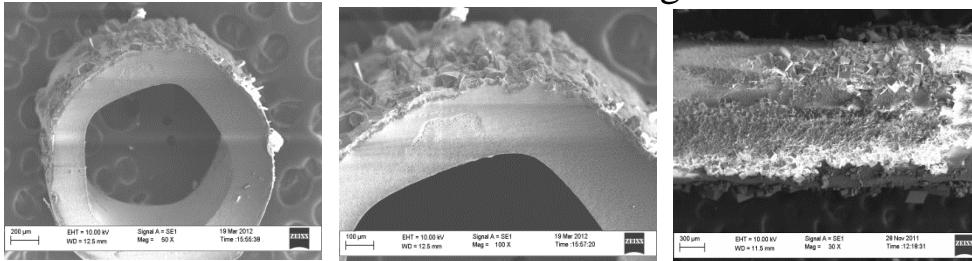


Figure 11(b). SEM images of cross section and membrane surface after 5 hours high concentration DCMD running

Original module



Module with bubbling



Module with spacers

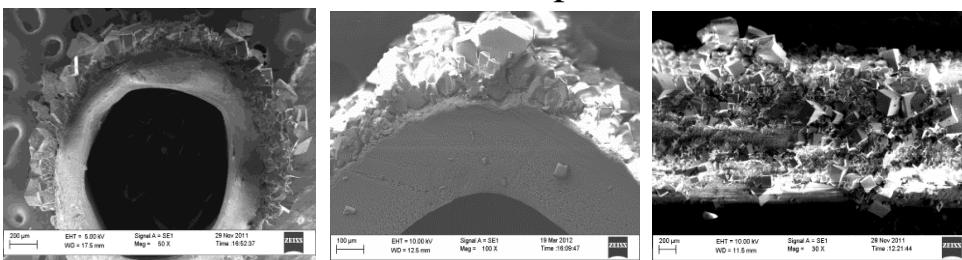


Figure 11(c). SEM images of cross section and membrane surface after 7 hours high concentration DCMD running

Table 1.PVDF membrane properties

Dimension	Pore size (μm)	Contact angle ($^\circ$)	Porosity ε (%)	LEPw (bar)	Tensile module E_t (MPa)	Strain at break δ_b (%)
d_o : 1.525mm	r_{max} : 0.125					
δ_m : 206.8 μm	r_{mean} : 0.082	106-120	82-85	3.5	42.05	10.5

Table 2. Membrane module specifications

Experiment type	Housing diameter, d_s(mm)	No. of fibers, n	Effective fiber length, L(mm)	Packing density, (%)	Membrane area, A(m²)
Module #1	6	1-6	210-480	8-49	0.001-0.006
Module #2 & #3	9.5	6	340	26	0.0098