# **PERVAPORATION**

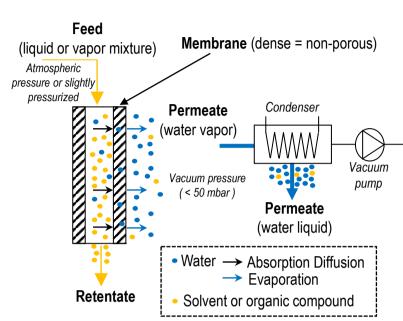


# Hydrophilic ceramic membrane and Pilot plant system

## Pervaporation is a process for the separation of mixtures by partial vaporisation

Innovating for the sustainability and reliability of industrial processes, ORELIS Environnement has various capabilities in the field of pervaporation:

- ORELIS has experiences in the applications of dehydration: solvent recycling by dehydration (Pharmaceutical), concentration of aromatic mixtures (Fine chemistry) and improvement of esterification processes by selectively eliminating water from the reaction mixtures (Chemicals).
- ORELIS has access to the Hybsi® technology of hydrophilic ceramic pervaporation membranes which allows water to be separated from solvents and organic compounds
- ORELIS also has a mobile pilot plant system for feasibility and process design studies



### ALSYS experiences in the field of pervaporation technology

Industries	Applications	Benefits
Pharmaceutical	Solvent mixtures recycling by dehydration	<ul><li> High selectivity</li><li> Low energy consumption</li></ul>
<ul><li>Chemicals</li><li>Petrochemicals</li><li>Biofuels</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Alcohols dehydration (IPA, Butanol)</li> <li>Esterification mixtures dehydration</li> <li>Azeotropic breaking</li> <li>Solvent recycling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Implementation with minimum process modification</li> <li>Flexible for batch or continuous processes</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Fine chemistry</li><li>Flavor &amp; Fragrances</li><li>Food &amp; Beverage</li></ul>	Concentration of aromatic mixtures	<ul><li>Process intensification</li><li>Aromatic stability</li></ul>

### Main benefits of pervaporation

- Vs. distillation:
- 30% less energy: latent heat only in the permeate stream
- 30% less CAPEX: no pressure swing required to break azeotrope
- Vs. activated carbon:
- No additional steps
- No waste generated

## Performances with HYBSI® hydrophilic ceramic membrane (hybrid silica)

Feed composition	Temperature (°C)	Flux (kg/h.m²)	Permeate composition
95% Butanol, 5% Water	80	3,5	2% Butanol, 98% Water
90% Ethanol, 10% Water	75	3,5	20% Ethanol, 80% Water
88% Ethanol, 5% Methyl isobutyl ketone, 7% Water	70	2,5	80% Water
92% Ethyl acetate, 2% Ethanol, 2% Toluene, 1% Acetic acid, 3% Water	70	1,5	87% Water
Ester acrylate, Alcohol, Acrylic acid, 15% Water	75	12	Ester acrylate, Alcohol, Acrylic acid, 90% Water
Water, 30g/L Polyphenols, 50g/L Suspended solids	40	2,5	Containing traces of organic compounds

### Contacts:

Europe: +33 (0)4 66 85 95 36 North America: +1 857 504 2250 Asia: +86 (0)21 6350 3377







# **PERVAPORATION PILOT PLANT and LAB PILOT systems**

## Pervaporation pilot plant with industrial membranes

### (1): Feed

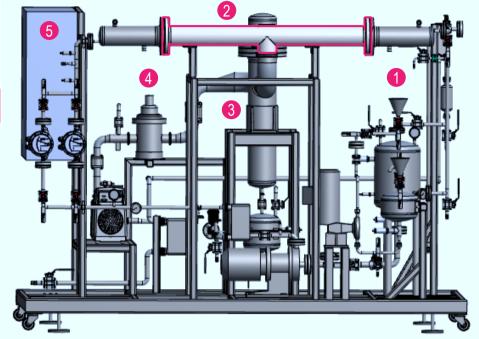
Max	Max
Temperature	Pressure
175°C	8 bar

pH 2 to 14

### (2): Membrane module

1 membrane	7 membranes	
0.15 m <sup>2</sup>	1.05 m <sup>2</sup>	







Control interface



(3) & (4): Permeate

Condenser	Cold trap
0 to -50°C	- 180°C



# What makes PERVAPORATION PILOT PLANT unique?

- → Compact design, small footprint, large membrane area for a small feed volume
- → Easy integration into an industrial plant
- → Versatile pilot plant
- → Could work with vapor or liquid feed
- → Extrapolation / Scaling-up: x 100
- → Extremely stable process conditions
- → Fast and complete dehydration of organic mixtures (100 ppm of water possible at the end of the purification)
- → High water permeation flowrate > 4 kg/h
- → Compatible with most types of solvents
- → Continuous permeate condensation

## Versatile pilot plant

- Ceramic or polymeric membrane
- Pervaporation <u>or</u> vapor permeation
- Dehydration at stable conditions
   or extremely quick purification
- Semi-automatic <u>or</u> automatic control

## Pervaporation lab-pilot with laboratory membranes

- (1) Condensation with liquefied nitrogen
- (2) Pervaporation module with ceramic membranes with single channel Lenght: 400 mm Diameter: 10 mm
- (3) Feed pump
- (4) Feed tank
- (5) Condensation with cooling fluid







