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ABSTRACT: Reverse Osmosis (RO) is an efficient and clean membrane-based technology for water desalination. This work presents a full-scale Seawater Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) desalination plant simulator using MATLAB/Simulink that has been validated using the operational data from a local plant. It allows simulating the system behavior under different operating conditions with high flexibility and minimal cost.

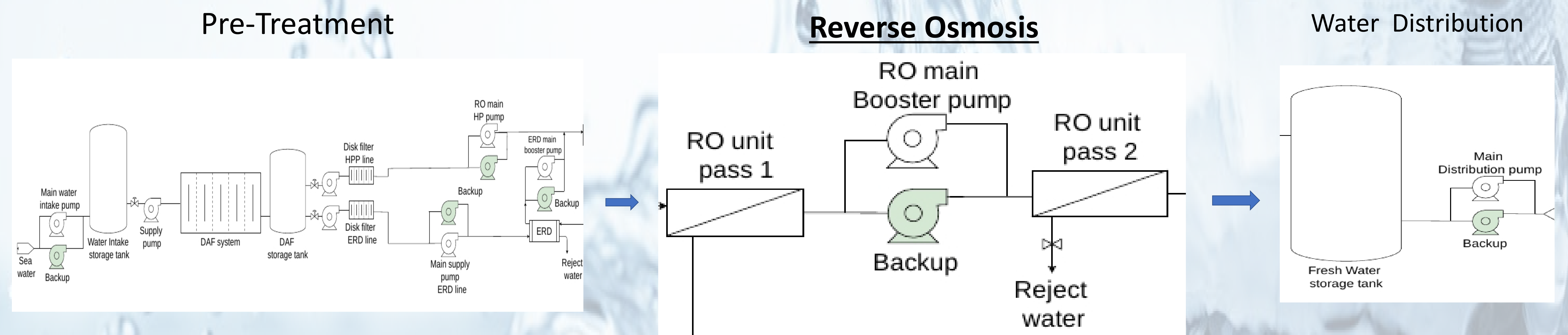
1 Introduction

Given the increased demand on freshwater due to the worldwide population growth, technologies for seawater desalination have become essentially important. Among the existing technologies for seawater desalination, **Reverse Osmosis (RO)**, which is a membrane-based separation technique, has been proven to be one of the most efficient methods due to its low carbon footprint and energy requirement.

2 Objective

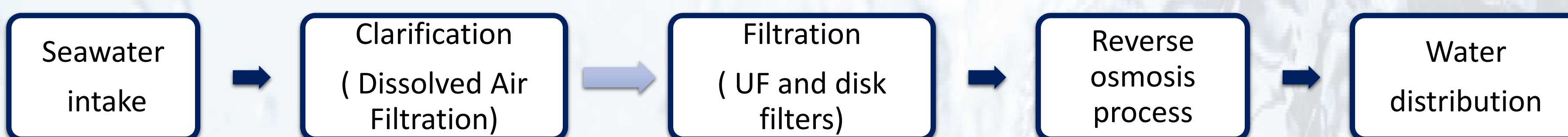
The objective is to develop a **simulator** capable of demonstrating the operation of the reverse osmosis plants, **1)** It simulates the actual full-scale plant operation and incorporates the full control system of the plant. **2)** It can be used for several research purposes such as performance analysis, health monitoring applications, and cybersecurity-related research with high flexibility.

3 Architecture of the Simulated Reverse Osmosis Plant



4 Design of the RO Plant Simulator

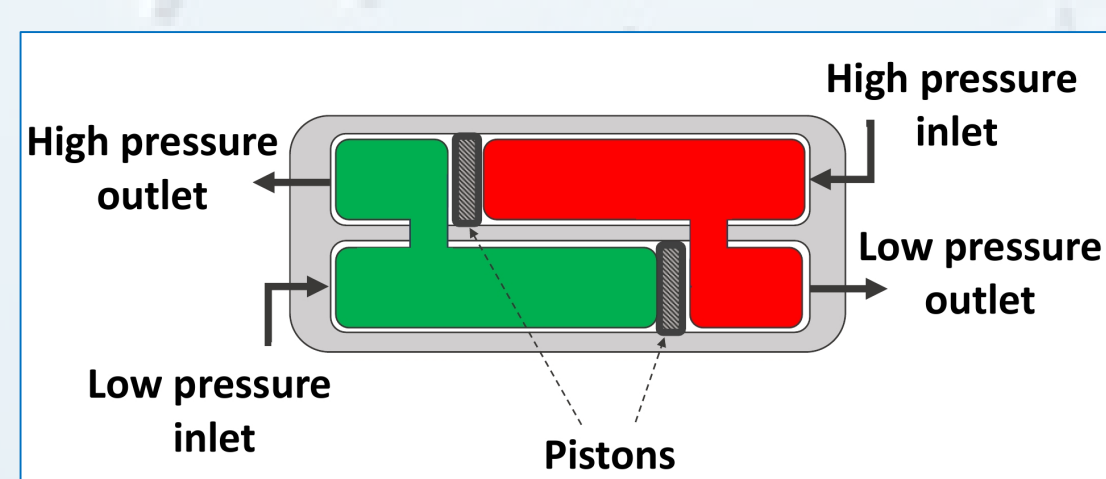
- It is a two-pass RO desalination plant operating with an overall salt rejection of 99.9% and a recovery rate of 40%.



- The RO membrane units are manufactured by TORY with models TM820M-440 and TM720D-440.

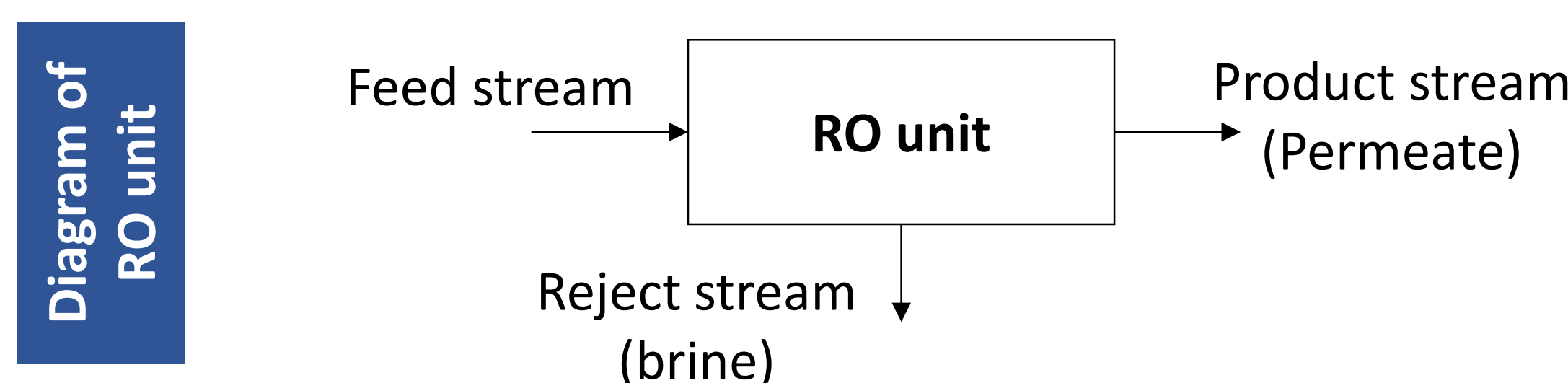
Parameter	Value
Number of elements in a pressure vessel	7
Number of pressure vessels	RO 1 pass 141 RO 2 pass 52

- A Pressure Exchanger - Energy Recovery Device (PX-ERD) is used to recover and transfer the pressure to a portion of the main feed water

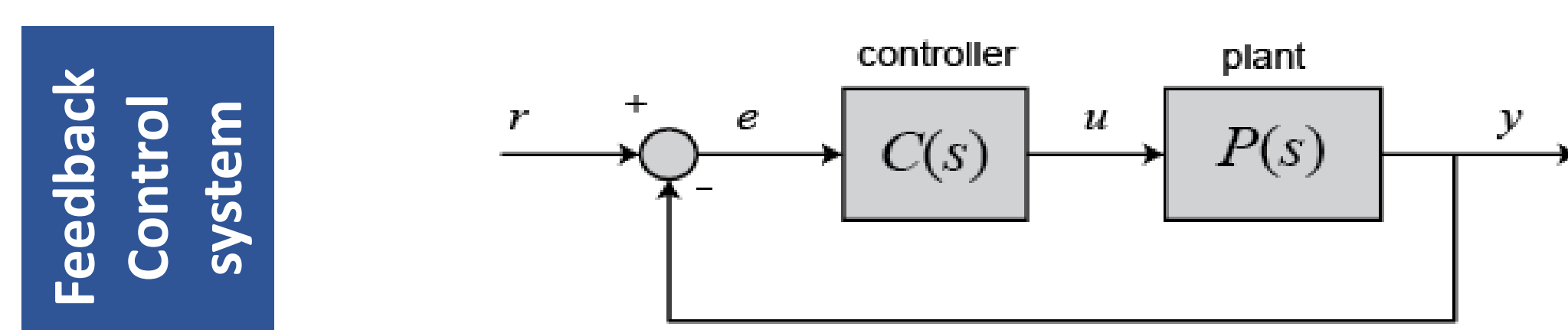


- The pre-treatment stage's model is based on regression models from the practical data.
- The simulation model of the RO process is based on the mathematical models in [1].
- The control system is implemented using **Proportional Integral Derivative (PID)** controllers.

Stage	Number of controllers
Pre-treatment	6
Reverse Osmosis	2
Post-treatment	1

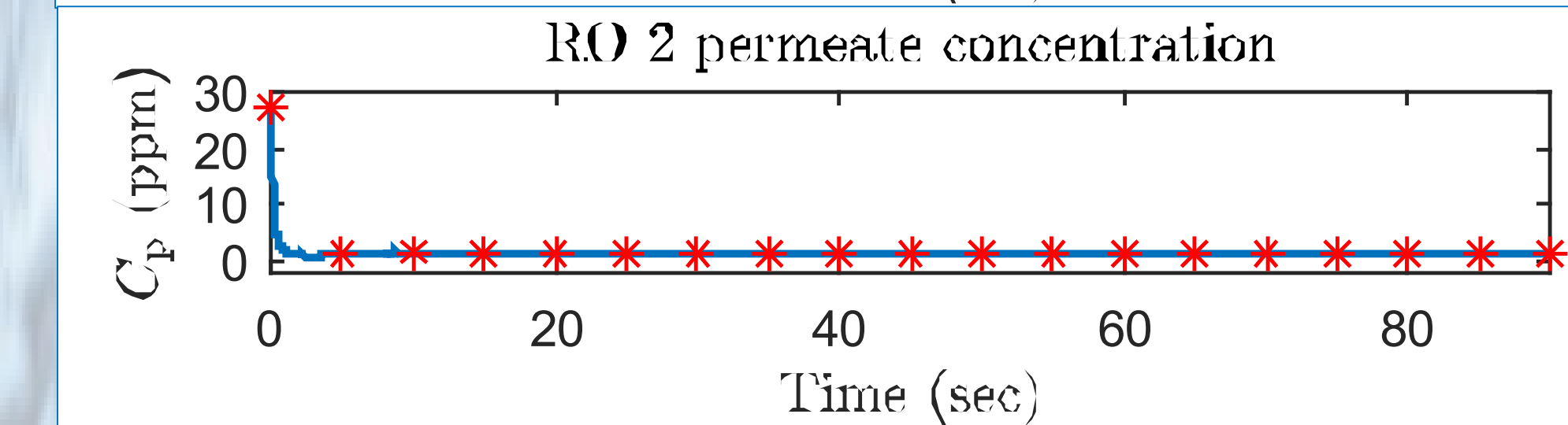
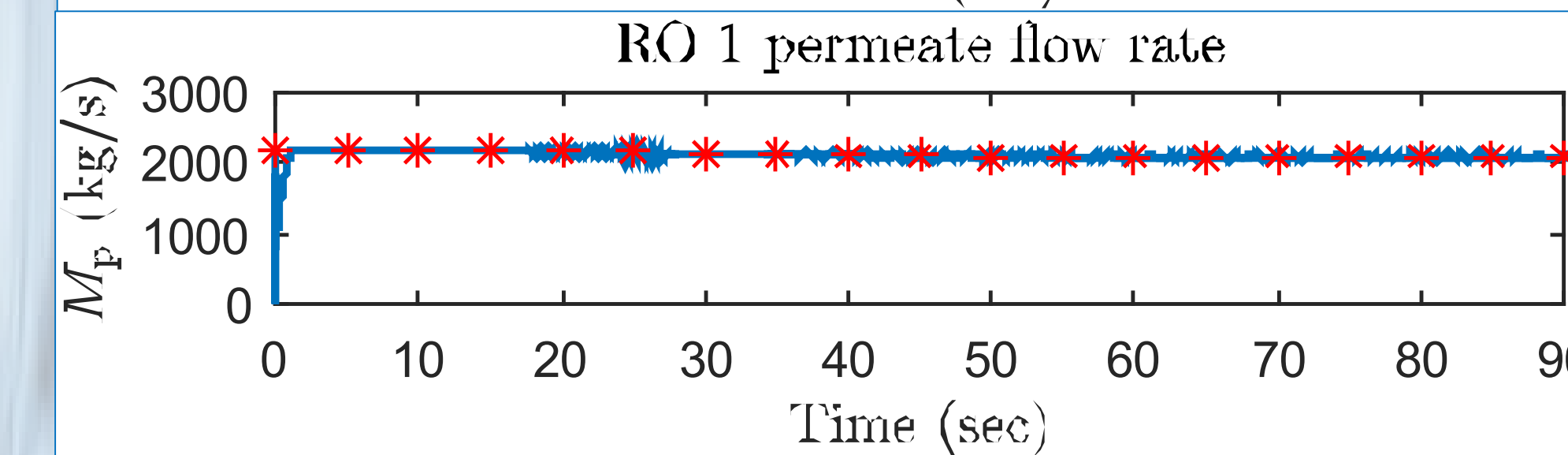
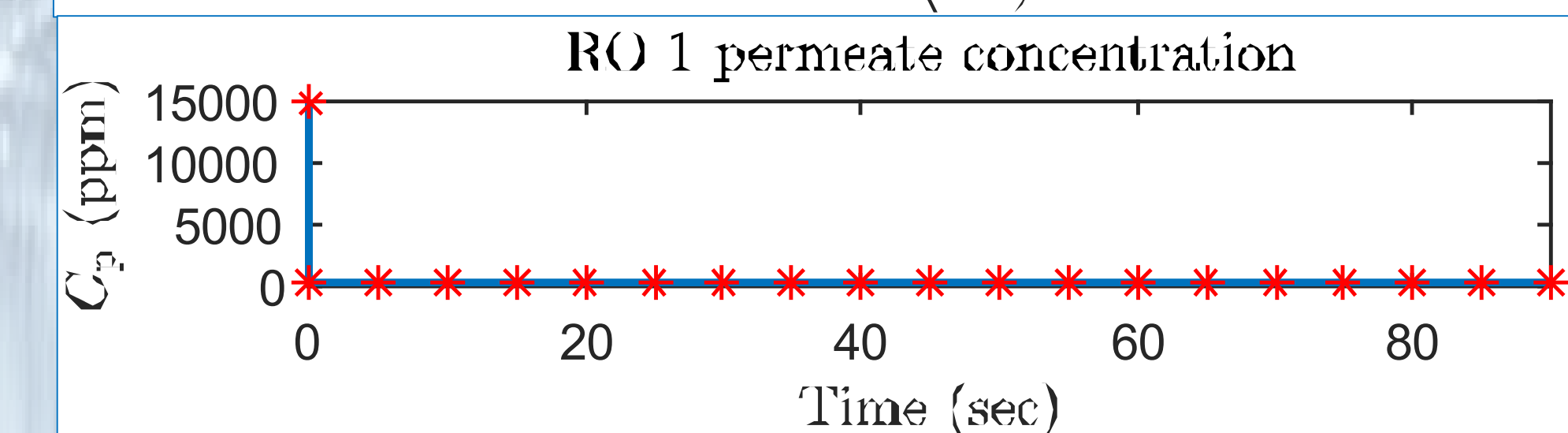
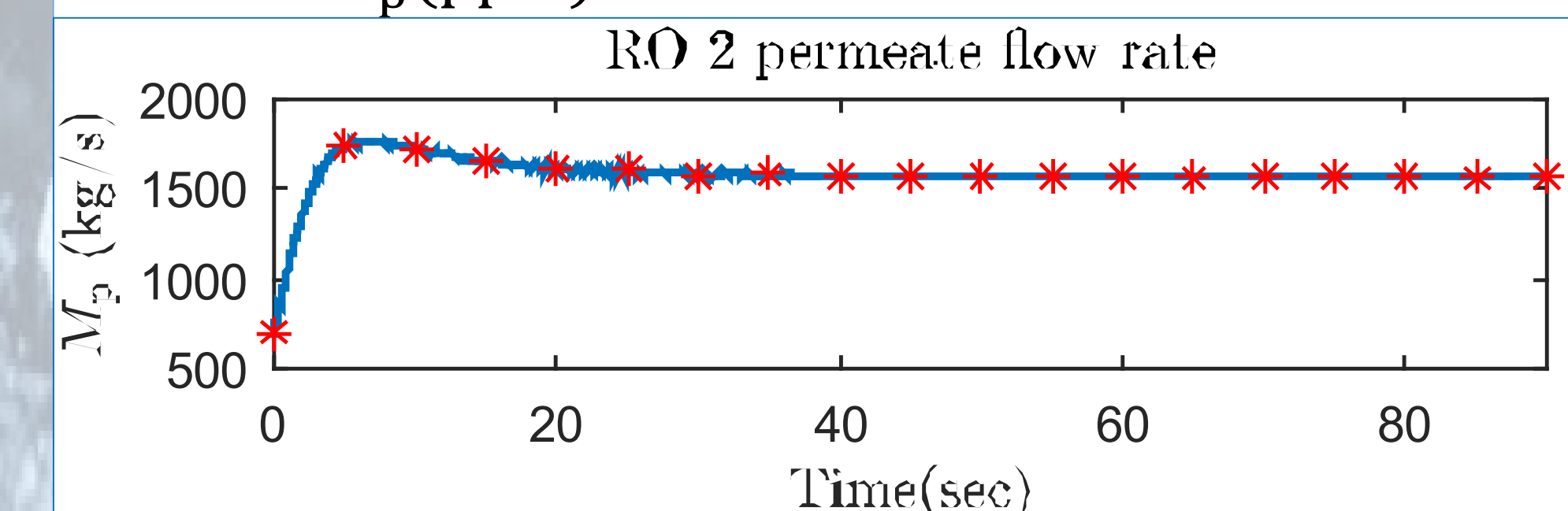


Variable	Mathematical Expression
Disk Filter	$M_{out} = M_{in}$ $P_{out} = P_{in} - \Delta P$ $\Delta P = \alpha_{f1} T^2 + \alpha_{f2} T + \alpha_{f3}$
Permeate flux	$J = \frac{\Delta P - \Delta \pi}{\eta(R_m + R_c)}$
Permeate concentration	$C_p = \frac{K_s C_b}{\exp(J/k) + K_s}$
Permeate flow rate	$M_p = K_w A_{em} T_m \rho_w (\Delta P - \beta \Delta \pi)$
Temperature dependency correction factor	$\exp\left(b_T \frac{T_f - T_{ref}}{T_f + 273.15}\right)$



5 Simulation Results

Unit	Variable	Actual	Simulation	Error
RO 1	M_f (kg/s)	5010	5171	3.21%
	C_f (ppm)	45817	45900	0.18%
	P_f (kPa)	7210	7210	0.00%
	M_p (kg/s)	2178	2150	1.29%
RO 2	C_p (ppm)	252	242	3.97%
	M_p (kg/s)	1474	1570	6.51%
	C_p (ppm)	3.80	3.45	8.95%



6 Conclusion

- A full-scale seawater reverse osmosis desalination plant simulator has been developed and validated using MATLAB/Simulink
- It is capable of simulating the actual plant operation with an average error of less than 5% for most of the system variables.
- It provides a feasible, low-cost, and flexible solution for: **1)** analyzing the plant performance, and **2)** promoting research in the area of health monitoring and cybersecurity of industrial control systems.

7 Acknowledgement

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