



Ultrafiltration

Ultrafiltration is a modern alternative to the classical sand and multimedia filters like the reverse osmosis a pressure-driven membrane process. It removes any kind of particles from the water. Compared to microfiltration it has a smaller pore size and thus holds back bacteria and viruses to > 99.999%. Thus, the ultrafiltration is an effective microbiological barrier.

The filtrate is independent from raw water quality fluctuations reliable free from particle and turbidity. As pre-treatment of a reverse osmosis, it also reduces the fouling potential of the raw water significantly. Due to its sterilizing effect ultrafiltration plays an increasingly important role in the field of water recycling.

The ultrafiltration provides a constant good and compared to classical sand and multimedia filter significantly better filtrate quality even with fluctuating raw water qualities. With sand and multimedia filter a

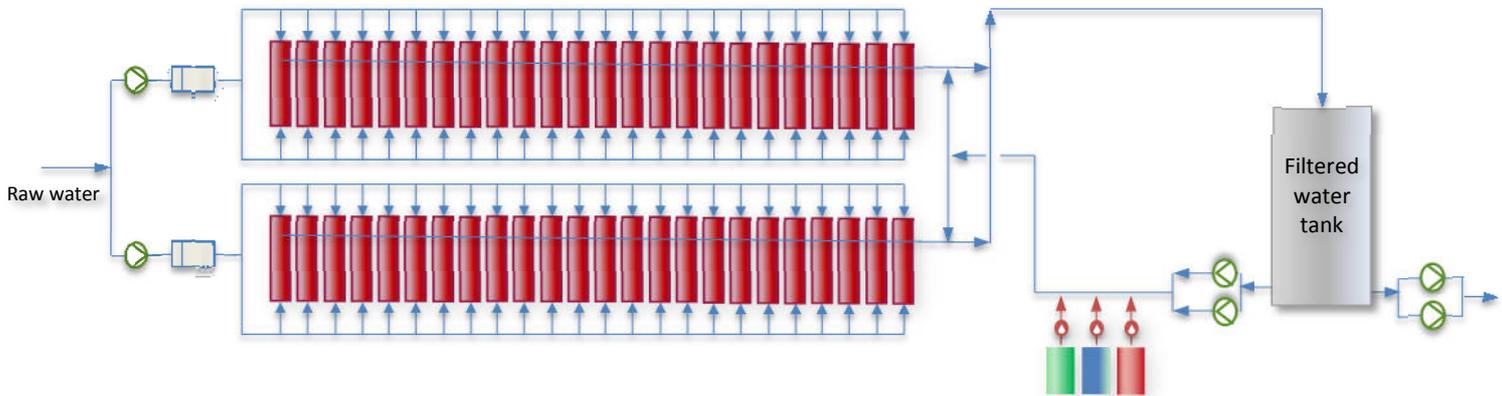
retention of approx. 10 μm is achieved while ultrafiltration provides an absolute barrier with its pore size of approx. 0.02 μm .

If a flocculant is used to reduce the organic load of the water, with an ultrafiltration, in contrast to conventional flocculation, the formation of small flocs is sufficient to remove them from water, which enables a more stable process. At higher turbidity values the UF can be combined with a lamella settler upstream. Further fields of application are the removal of iron, manganese, arsenic or as filtration stage after a lime precipitation reactor.

Pressure <1 bar, yield > 98%

Due to their high stability hollow fiber membranes have prevailed in ultrafiltration. They can be backwashed, which significantly enhances the possibilities of removing

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deposits. The membranes used in ultrafiltration are made of polyethersulfone and thus chemically very stable, so that they can be regularly rinsed with acid and caustic and disinfected with oxidizing agents such as chlorine.

The usual pressure range is <1 bar, which makes ultrafiltration also from an energetic point of view an interesting process.

The filtration in dead-end mode is preferred because of its low energy consumption. In this case the yield is determined by the duration and the frequency of the

backwash. Chemical cleaning or backwash are triggered on demand based on the differential pressure build-up across the membrane caused by the particles removed from water.

Depending of the raw water quality yields of $> 98\%$ can be achieved and may even be increased to 99% in combination with rinse water recycling. Only for waters with high particle load the ultrafiltration membrane is operated in cross-flow mode with a permanent particle discharge.

THE WORLD OF WATER TREATMENT



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