# DESALINATION OF SALT WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES USING NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

#### By

### **Hamdy Ibrahim Ahmed Ibrahim**

B. Sc. Agric. (machines), Ain Shams University, 1991. Master in Environmental Sci., Ain Shams University, 2008.

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
Of
The Requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree
In
Environmental Science

Department of Agricultural Science

Institute of Environmental Studies & Research

Ain Shams University

#### APPROVED SHEET

# DESALINATION OF SALT WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES USING NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

## By

#### **Hamdy Ibrahim Ahmed Ibrahim**

B. Sc. Agric. (machines), Ain Shams University, 1991.Master in Environmental Sci., Ain Shams University, 2008.

This Thesis towards a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Environmental Science Has Been Approved by:

## Prof. Dr. Mohamed El Sayed El Nennah:

Professor of Soils and Water Sciences - Faculty of Agriculture – Ain Shames University.

## Prof. Dr. Abd El Fatah Bastawy Farag:

Professor of Chemistry - Faculty of Sciences - Helwan University.

#### Prof. Dr. Hesham Ibrahim El Kassas:

Professor of Soil and Water Environment Vice Dean Institute of Environmental Studies and Research - Ain Shams University.

#### Dr. Taha Abdel Azim Mohamed Abdel-Razek:

Assistant Professor - Department of Basic Sciences - Institute of Environmental Studies and Research - Ain Shams University.

# DESALINATION OF SALT WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES USING NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

#### By

#### **Hamdy Ibrahim Ahmed Ibrahim**

B. Sc. Agric. (machines), Ain Shams University, 1991.

Master in Environmental Sci., Ain Shams University, 2008.

#### A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy degree In

**Environmental Science Department of Agricultural Science** 

### **Under The Supervision of:**

#### Prof. Dr. Hesham Ibrahim El kassas:

Professor of Soil and Water Environment Vice Dean Institute of Environmental Studies and Research - Ain Shams University.

#### Dr. Taha Abdel Azim Mohamed Abdel-Razek:

Assistant Professor - Department of Basic Sciences - Institute of Environmental Studies and Research - Ain Shams University.

#### Dr. Khaled Ahmad Abdullah Tajuddin:

Director of the Department of the Operation and Maintenance of Power Stations - Engines Factory - the Arab Organization for Industrialization.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

## The author would like first to thank GOD

The author would like to express his sincerest appreciation and gratitude to Prof. Dr. Hesham Ibrahim Elkasass Professor of Soil and Water Environment Vice Dean Institute of Environmental Research and Studies - Ain Shams University. For his patience, guidance and advising, I appreciate the many chances he offered me to learn and benefit,

The author's great full appreciations to **Dr. Taha Abdel Azim Mohamed Abdel-Razek** assistant Professor - Department of Basic Sciences - Institute of Environmental Research and Studies - Ain Shams University. For his great efforts, the valuable assistance, support and continuous encouragement that lead to the successful completion of this study.

Special thanks to **Dr. Khaled Ahmad Abdullah Tajuddin**Engines Factory - the Arab Organization for Industrialization for this valuable helping, supporting and encouraging to finish this study.

In addition I would like to present gratitude to Academy of Scientific Research helping and supporting this study.

A special gratitude and dedication for this work is due to my wife and my children for their support, patience and encouragement through this research.

#### **ABSTRACT**

# Desalination of Salt Water for Irrigation Purposes Using Non-Conventional Energy sources

The research aims to study the desalination using renewable energy for irrigation purposes. The treatments were carried out through two approaches:

#### The first approach

In Egypt, Sun is continually moving throughout the day, and to get the very best from your photovoltaic system you would need to angle panels a motor is used to move photovoltaic panels each month to adjust the best angle to receive as much sunlight as possible at this time. January and November (44°), February and October (52°), march and September (60°), April and August (68°), May and July (76°),June(84°) and December(36°). So, moving motor will save cost of tracker and electricity consumption daily to move tracker but only move motor once each month facing suitable direction to receive the best sun light to be converted to electricity more than half the amount by low cost. Electricity produced is 127.5W on average at an angle of 30 degrees. The area of photovoltaic panel was (0.18 m²). Adjusting solar angle using motor electricity produced 164.5 W on the same area of solar cells on average throughout months of the year. The produced electricity is used for desalination with efficiency 75%.

Estimation the amount of power available from hydropower system is directly related to the flow rate, head and the force of gravity and efficiency factor for small systems could be taken as approximately 50 %

installing hydropower system in canals in different places as agricultural drainage, small irrigation canals in Koum Hamada Beheira Governorate) (Beban Agricultural drainage flow rate (0,0.5, .6) head (0.1m) electricity generated(0,3 3.5Watt), Deeyab canal flow rate (4, 5, 5.5) head (0.1m) electricity generated(47,58,65Watt), and Shahin canal flow rate (6, 6.3, 6.5) head (0.1m) electricity generated(70, 72.3, 76.3Watt),

#### The second approach

Design and manufacture of a water desalination (sort membrane electro dialysis s) with an area of (29 cm length x 26 cm width) of the membranes sort membrane electro dialysis (anion / cation) solar-powered. Using solar cells area of (60 cm length  $\times$  30 cm width) as an energy source and that convert solar radiation to electrical energy and produces 164.5 watts / day on average and are stored electrical energy produced in batteries 12 volt / 5 amp and consume electricity stored in the desalination process because of solar panel is small enough to operate for 3 hours a day for 8days (equal 24 hours a day) so solar panel to operate all day equal 8 times in area using sort method membrane electrolysis experiments were performed using the desalination of water with different concentrations of salts sodium chloride (4500.9110, 20000.30000 ppm) for water with concentrations (zero, 500, 1000 ppm (of sodium chloride and was efficient a desalination compared with theoretical values about 75% of the concentrations of different NaCl (zero, 500, 1000 ppm respectively (4500.9110, 20000.30000 ppm These studies showed that the use of solar energy in water desalination using electrical membrane screening method is an effective way to remove the sodium chloride from salt water in the case of the appropriate use of solar cells to generate electricity needed for desalination and at the same time can produce chlorine gas and also sodium hydroxide.

Solar photovoltaic system (0.60 m x 0.30 m)area 0.18 m<sup>2</sup> cost (100 )USD (American dollar )( 1 American dollar equal 5.5 Egyptian pound in 2010 ) but to operate all day using area 1.60 m<sup>2</sup> cost( 800 )USD and The electro dialysis cell cost 100 USD. Solar The electro dialysis cell system consists of Solar photovoltaic ( long life 25 years ) plus The electro dialysis cell( long life for membrane 12-15 years) equal 1000 USD so, one cubic meter fresh water (1000, 500, zero ppm) salt from salt water (4500 ppm) equal (1.90, 2.20, 2.50 USD), (9110 ppm) equal (4.56, 4.76, 5.10 USD), (20000 ppm) equal (10.59, 10.85, 11.06 USD), (30000 ppm) equal (15.88, 16.16, 16.60 USD).

The results obtained for estimate the amount of power available from hydropower system showed that hydropower is not efficiency in generate electricity and economically

Key Words: Desalination, Photovoltaic, Hydropower, Electro dialysis

## **List of Abbreviations**

Electro Dialysis(ED)
Electro Dialysis Reversal (EDR)
Photovoltaic Electro Dialysis (PV-ED)
Reverse Osmosis (RO)
Photovoltaic Reverse Osmosis (PV-RO)
Multi-Stage Flash Distillation (MSF)
<b>Multi-Effect Distillation (MED)</b>
Vapor Compression (VC),
Thermal Vapor Compression (TVC)
Mechanical Vapor Compression (MVC)
Micro Filtration (MF)
Ultra Filtration (UF)
Nano Filtration (NF)
Solar Photovoltaic (PV)

**Total Dissolved Solid (TDS)** 

**Direct Current (DC)** 

## **List of Contents**

			page
1		Introduction.	1
2		Review of literature.	5
	2-1	The total volume of water on earth	5
	2-2	State of the water resources in Egypt	8
	2-3	Main desalination technologies	19
	2-3-1	Phase-change or distillation processes	20
	2-3-1-1	Multi-stage flash distillation (MSF)	21
	2-3-1-2	Multi-effect distillation (MED)	22
	2-3-1-3	Vapor-compression distillation	23
	2-3-2	Membrane processes	24
	2-3-2-1	Reverse osmosis (RO)	25
	2-3-2-2	Electro dialysis	28
	2-4	Desalination using energy	30
	2-5	Electro dialysis using solar energy	36
3		Materials and Methods.	58
	3-1	Designed solar photovoltaic system.	58
	3-1-1	Features and functions of the solar photovoltaic system.	59
	3-1-2	Controller of the solar photovoltaic system.	59

	4-1	Solar panel.	85
4		Results and discussions.	85
	3-6	Saline solution preparation and total dissolved solids determination	84
	3-5	Atomic weights for elements.	77
	3-4	Electrochemical equivalents.	74
	3-3	Electro dialysis cell.	74
	3-2-4	Measurement of the head and flow	69
	3-2-3	Efficiency factor	69
	3-2-2	Power calculation	68
	3-2-1	Measure Potential Power and Energy	68
	3-2	Design of Hydroelectricity system	50
	3-1-11	Monthly mean daily hours of global solar radiation at Cairo station	66
	3-1-10	Monthly mean daily hours of global solar radiation at Cairo station.	64
	3-1-9	Measurement of the battery voltage to determine the state of charge.	63
	3-1-8	Status indication for solar photovoltaic system.	62
	3-1-7	Connections of the solar photovoltaic system.	60
	3-1-6	Technical parameters.	60
	3-1-5	Temperature compensation function.	60
	3-1-4	Multi-protections for solar panel system.	59
	3-1-3	Battery management function.	59

_			-
	4-1-1	Solar radiation estimation.	85
	4-1-2	Solar angle calculator.	86
	4-2	Hydropower	90
	4-2-1	Hydropower estimation	90
	4-2-2	Hydro power cost	97
	4-3	Electro dialysis cell.	99
	4-3-1	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 4500 ppm to 0 ppm.	100
	4-3-2	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 4500 ppm to 500 ppm.	101
	4-3-3	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 4500 ppm to 1000 ppm.	102
	4-3-4	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 9110 ppm to 0 ppm.	105
	4-3-5	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 9110 ppm to 500 ppm.	106
	4-3-6	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 9110 ppm to 1000 ppm.	107
	4-2-7	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 20000 ppm to 0ppm.	109
	4-3-8	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 20000 ppm to 500ppm.	110
	4-3-9	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 20000 ppm to 1000 ppm.	111

	4-3-10	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 30000 ppm to 0 ppm.	113
	4-3-11	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 30000 ppm to 500 ppm.	114
	4-3-12	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 30000 ppm to 1000 ppm.	115
	4-3-13	Solar photovoltaic system cost	118
5		Summary	126
6		References	135
7		Arabic summery	144
8		Arabic abstract.	150

## **List of Tables**

Table No.	description	page
1	Comparison of domestic electro dialysis and RO units. Compact desalination systems –advantages and disadvantages	52
2	Technical parameters for solar panel.	60
3	Battery volte chart determine state of charge.	64
4	Tilt of solar panels by month for Egypt (Cairo) .degrees from vertical	65
5	Using monthly mean daily hours of global solar radiation (G), bright sunshine (s), maximum temperature (T), water vapor pressure (V), mean sea level (MSL) and relative humidity (R) at Cairo station.	66
6	Specification for both cation and anion .membrane	73
7	Electrochemical equivalents.	74
8	Atomic weights for elements.	78
9	Best solar irradiance for Cairo in kw.h/ photovoltaic area (0.18) m2/day each month using motor to adjust the best angle.	87
10	Best solar irradiance for Cairo in kw.h/m2/day each month using motor to adjust the best angle.	87
11	Solar irradiance tilted 300 with the horizontal, measured and percentage of increasing efficiency.	88
12	Best solar irradiance for Cairo in kw.h/ photovoltaic area (0.18) m2/day each month using motor to adjust the best angle.	89

13	Productivity electricity per hour and productivity electricity per day	94
14	Typical power output (in Watts) with various head and water flow rates	96
15	Weight of TDS (sodium chloride (NaCl) per liter in saline water.	100
16	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 4500 ppm to 0 ppm.	101
17	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 4500 ppm to 500ppm.	102
18	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 4500 ppm to 1000 ppm.	103
19	Saline water inlet, fresh water outlet, calculated electricity, experimental electricity, calculated time, experimental time for saline water 4500 ppm.	104
20	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 9110 ppm to 0ppm.	105
21	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 9110 ppm to 500ppm.	106
22	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 9110 ppm to 1000ppm.	107
23	Saline water inlet, fresh water outlet, calculated electricity, experimental electricity, calculated time, experimental time for saline water 9110.	108
24	Water desalination for saline water (NaCl) 20000 ppm to 0ppm.	110

25	Water desalination for saline water	111
	(NaCl) 20000 ppm to 500ppm.	111
26	Water desalination for saline water	112
	(NaCl) 20000 ppm to 1000 ppm.	112
27	Saline water inlet, fresh water outlet, calculated electricity, experimental electricity, calculated time, Saline experimental time for water 20000 ppm.	113
28	Water desalination for saline water	
	(NaCl) 30000 ppm to 0 ppm.	114
29	Water desalination for saline water	115
	(NaCl) 30000 ppm to 500 ppm	115
30	Water desalination for saline water	116
	(NaCl) 30000 ppm to 1000 ppm.	116
31	Saline water inlet, fresh water outlet, calculated	
	electricity, experimental electricity, calculated time, experimental time for saline water 30000 ppm.	117
32	Price for productive a cubic meter fresh water.	120
33	Saline water inlet, fresh water outlet, experimental	
	electricity (Watt) per liter fresh water, experimental	121
	time, productivity (Photovoltaic fixed angle 30°), productivity (moving angle).	
34	Productivity fresh water for four concentrations.	123
35	Accumulative cost for concentrations of saline water to	
	concentrations of fresh water (L.E.)	124