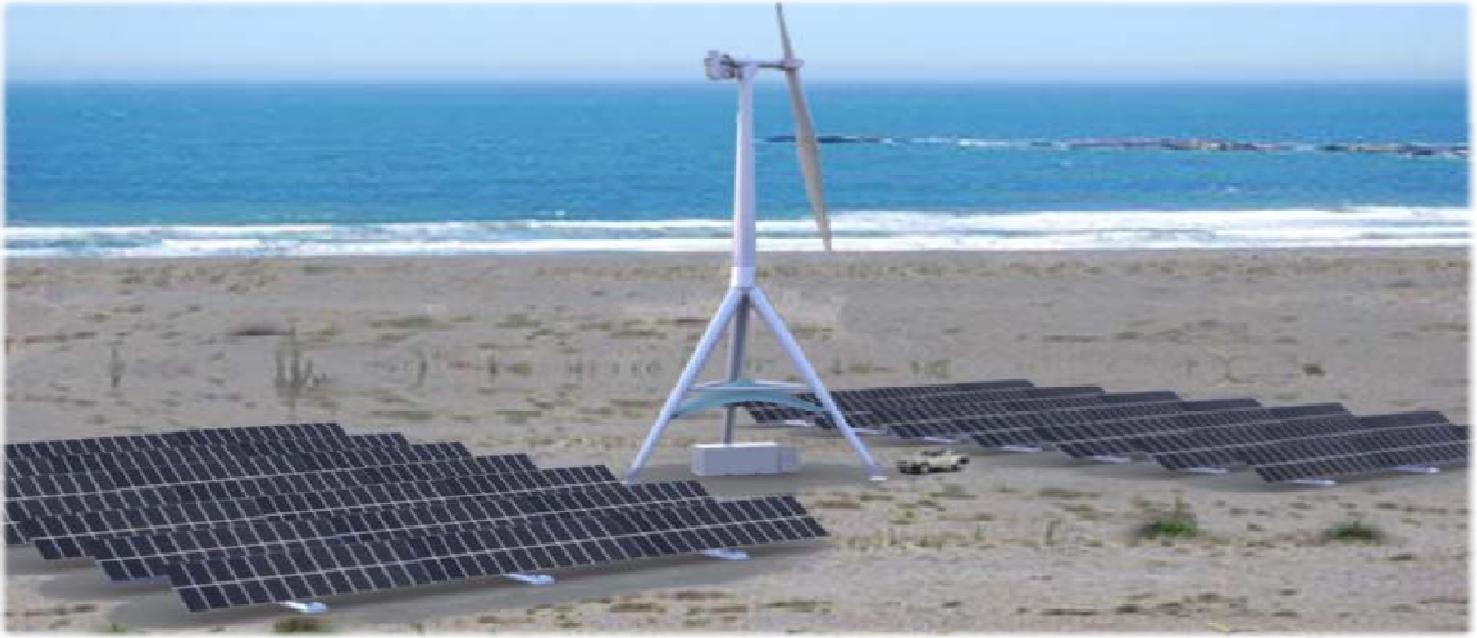


Off-grid electricity generation
for only desalination or for water and
energy combined supply



Turn-key supply of grid-off hybrid systems for electricity generation with ADES technology applied to local renewable resources (wind and sun) available in the location. These systems are able to provide power to the desalination or, being the case, to provide both water and power to the client.

TYPICAL RANGE OF SUPPLY :

- Synchronous generator group.....from 200 to 1000 kW
- Wind power support systemup to 6 x 150 kW
- Tracking photovoltaic field.....up to 4 x 200 kW

The power plant consists of a synchronous generator group with capability to be supported by up to six ADES wind turbines. The special design of these turbines allow them to work with wide wind ranges and give directly their mechanical torque to the generator shaft by means of hydraulics actuators. This concept brings a high simplified power plant.

Complementary to the wind energy support, a photovoltaic field based on single or double axis ADES tracking system may be installed on-site. This solar system provides power directly as well as down the load in the generator group.

In both cases, fuel consumption in the group is drastically reduced (or available electricity is notably increased) by means of a robust, available and easy to maintain facility able to provide the required power at an attractive cost.

For further information, please visit our website
Para mas información visite nuestra página web

www.ades.tv

Generación eléctrica sin conexión a red para desalación o suministros combinados de agua y energía

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TEMPERO Group

Low Energy Desalination



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TEMPERO Group

OCTOBER / OCTUBRE 2015

ON / OFF SHORE DESALINATION

General Description (PTC/ES2015/070379)

A good desalination project starts by obtaining a good inlet of water (inexhaustible, with consistent quality and unchanging to external phenomena). These requirements are better met by **in-depth water inlets**.

The method of reverse osmosis desalination (R.O) works by **applying pressure to a flow** that goes through a set of membranes, obtaining as a result two flows, one more diluted (permeate) and another one more concentrated (brine).

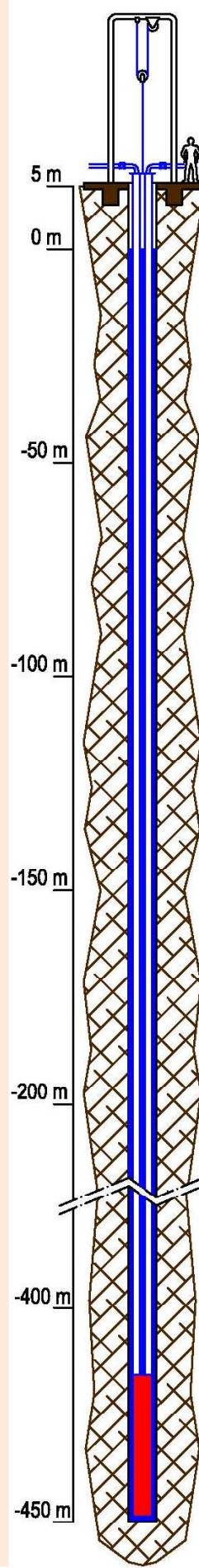
Our method achieves the above effect thanks to the plant design by placing the membranes in the bottom of a water filled well or in the seabed, thus achieving the required pressure. The flow through the membranes is achieved by sucking in the brine circuit by means of a low power pump. The permeate drains to the chamber located at the bottom at atmospheric pressure, from where it is pumped to the outlet.

With current state of technology, R.O membranes achieve high efficiency and good quality with pressures around 39 / 44 bars for conversion rates of 30 / 36%, which are achieved at 390 / 440 m deep for a sea water density of 1032 kg/m³.

All these requirements are achieved by digging a **deep well near the coast** through permeable soils and finishing it with a suitable health protection. If it does not go through permeable soils, a surface inlet will be designed using horizontal shorebirds drains in filtering beds. For the well engineering project, as well as for its execution and overpumping equipment assembly and installation, the "know-how" of high-skilled professionals is a must.

Once construction (diameter and depth) and hydraulic (dynamic levels and flow rates) data are known and the water is analyzed, the plant is designed to meet the required quantity and quality of water, through the method described in the referenced patent.

In the case of **seabed desalination**, we will take advantage of cliffs near the coast, with depths of around 400 meters, remaining to solve the power supply to the underwater plant and the pumping of the permeate to the coast. The underwater plants offer high water production with low environmental impact and high energy efficiency, with specific energy consumption starting from 1,8 kWh / m³.



Un buen proyecto de desalación empieza por conseguir una buena toma de agua (inagotable, de calidad uniforme e inalterable a fenómenos externos). Las tomas de agua en profundidad cumplen mejor estos requisitos.

El procedimiento de desalación por ósmosis inversa (R.O) funciona al **comunicar presión a un flujo** que atraviesa un conjunto de membranas, obteniendo como consecuencia, dos flujos, uno más diluido (permeado) y otro más concentrado (salmuera).

Nuestro procedimiento consigue el efecto anterior al diseñar la planta situando las membranas en el fondo de un pozo lleno de agua o en el fondo del mar, consiguiendo así la presión deseada. El flujo a través de las membranas se consigue al succionar desde el circuito de salmuera mediante una motobomba de baja potencia. El permeado drena así a la cámara sita en el fondo, a presión atmosférica, para su extracción mediante motobomba.

Las membranas de R.O consiguen altos rendimientos y buenas calidades con presiones en torno a 39 / 44 bares para índices de reconversión del 30 / 36%, los que conseguimos a 390 / 440 m de profundidad para una densidad del agua del mar de 1032 kg/m³.

Todos estos requisitos los conseguiremos al ejecutar un **pozo profundo al lado de la costa**, atravesando terrenos permeables, terminándolo con una adecuada protección sanitaria. Si no se encuentran terrenos permeables, se diseña una boca-toma superficial mediante drenes horizontales playeros en lechos filtrantes. En el proyecto de ingeniería del pozo, así como en su ejecución y en la instalación de los equipos de sobre bombeo son claves el "saber hacer" de profesionales altamente cualificados.

Conocidos los datos constructivos (diámetros y profundidad) hidráulicos (niveles dinámicos y caudales) y los análisis del agua a tratar, se diseña la planta para obtener la cantidad y calidad deseados, por el procedimiento descrito en la patente referenciada.

En el caso de **desalación en fondo marino**, aprovecharemos acantilados con simas cerca de la costa, con profundidades en torno a 400 metros, quedando por decidir el tipo suministro de la energía hasta la planta submarina y al bombeo del permeado hasta la costa. Este tipo de plantas submarinas pueden ser de gran producción y de reducido impacto ambiental, con consumos específicos a partir de 1,8 kWh / m³.

DESALINATION PLANTS CATALOGUE

RO Feed 32.000 ppm / Tolerance data ±5%

	On Shore Plants: Static Level ≤10 m / Dynamic Level ≤ 15 m				Off Shore Plants		
Output m ³ /day	864	1300	2600	6900	6000	14400	24000
ppm 3th year	<240	<240	<240	<240	<280	<280	<280
Installed Power (kW)	65	100	195	520	450	1080	1800
Consumption (kWh/m ³)	1.8	1.85	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
min Ø for installation inch / mm	17,56" / 446	20,47" / 520	26,18" / 665	43,7" / 1110	3 Modules per plant	10 Modules per plant	
min Ø Drilling inch / mm	20" / 508	22" / 558,8	28" / 711,2	46" / 1168,4			
Deep (m)	450	450	450	450	395	395	395
Vessels Configuration							
Membr / Vessel / Stage	5 x 2 x 5	5 x 3 x 5	5 x 6 x 5	5 x 16 x 5	5 x 80 x 1	5 x 192 x 1	5 x 400 x 1
Total Membranes	50	75	150	400	400	960	2000
RO Feed (m ³ /h)	100	150	300	800	833	2000	3333
Concentrate (m ³ /h)	64	96	192	513	583	1400	2333
Recovery	36%	36%	36%	36%	30%	30%	30%

