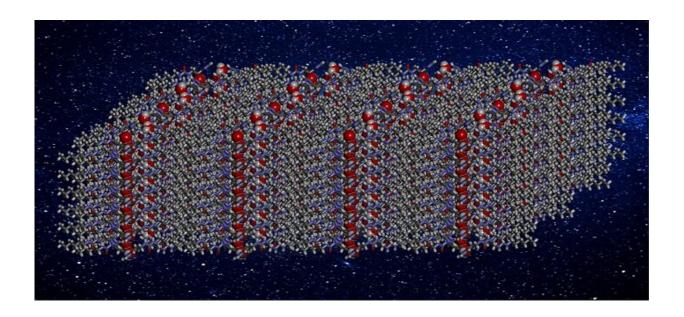


## A biomimetic membrane for desalinating seawater on an industrial scale

November 9 2020



Artificial water channels inserted into a polyamide membrane © Mihail Barboiu, Institut Européen des Membranes. Credit: CNRS/ENSC Montpellier/University of Montpellier

The treatment of seawater, including its large-scale desalination, is a major challenge for our society. Reverse osmosis is one of the most widely used techniques for the desalination of water. Some of the membranes currently used are artificial channels of water inserted into lipid layers. But their large-scale performance is not satisfactory under real osmotic pressure and salinity conditions.



An international team, involving researchers from KAUST (Saudi Arabia) and Politehnico di Torino (Italy) and coordinated by scientists from the Institut Européen des Membranes (CNRS/ENSC Montpellier/University of Montpellier), has developed a hybrid strategy, which consists of combining a polyamide matrix and artificial water channels into a single structure.

Their membranes, which take the form of a sponge superstructure, have been tested under industrial conditions and outperform conventional membranes. Their flow is 75% higher than that observed with current industrial membranes and they require about 12% less energy for desalination.

Their work is patented and was published on November 9, 2020 in *Nature Nanotechnology*.

**More information:** Biomimetic artificial water channel membranes for enhanced desalination, *Nature Nanotechnology* (2020). DOI: 10.1038/s41565-020-00796-x, www.nature.com/articles/s41565-020-00796-x

## Provided by CNRS

Citation: A biomimetic membrane for desalinating seawater on an industrial scale (2020, November 9) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <a href="https://phys.org/news/2020-11-biomimetic-membrane-desalinating-seawater-industrial.html">https://phys.org/news/2020-11-biomimetic-membrane-desalinating-seawater-industrial.html</a>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.