

عنوان مقاله:

High-throughput Microfluidic Desalination via Electrodialysis

محل انتشار:

بیست و هشتمین کنفرانس سالانه بین المللی انجمن مهندسان مکانیک ایران (سال: 1399)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 4

نویسندگان:

Rasool Dezhkam - BSc student of mechanical and chemical engineering, Micro+Nanosystems & Applied Biophysics Laboratory, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Babol Noshirvani University of Technology, P.O. Box FAF, Babol, ,Iran

Ermia Azari Moghaddam - BSc student of mechanical engineering, Micro+Nanosystems & Applied Biophysics Laboratory, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Babol Noshirvani University of Technology, P.O. Box FAF, Babol, .Iran

Morteza Miansari - Micro+Nanosystems & Applied Biophysics Laboratory, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Babol Noshirvani University of Technology, P.O. Box FAF, Babol, Iran, Department of Cancer Medicine, Cell Science Research Center, Royan Institute for Stem Cell Biolog

خلاصه مقاله:

Almost 70% of the earth's surface is covered by water; however, this water is saline beyond use for drinking. Natural freshwater sources are depleting at a fast pace and we already face extreme water shortage in some parts of the earth. As water shortage is a huge problem, threatening the future of human life, producing potable water from brackish or seawater proves to be a vital field of research and technology. Many macro and micro scale systems and technologies are being developed to produce the ever-growing need for water desalination. In the present study, a micro scale method namely Electrodialysis, has been considered (ED), to desalinate seawater with the NaCl concentration of 500 mol/m3, and the number of cells, required for daily needs of a human being was studied. A final concentration of 6.2 mol/m3 is reported, using the proposed desalination process. This study proves that with the use .of only 26 ED, one human being can be supplied with fresh water every day

کلمات کلیدی: electrodialysis, microfluidics, desalination.

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

https://civilica.com/doc/1029254

