Characterizing the Pore-Size Distribution of Membranes via Evapoporometry (EP)

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This technology relates to an apparatus and method for determining the porosity, pore size, pore-size distribution (PSD), and internal pore fouling of all membrane types, namely flat-sheet, hollow fibre or tubular (including lumen side or outer wall). Evapoporometry (EP) is based on the evaporative mass loss from membranes that have been pre-saturated with a wetting volatile liquid, whose vapour pressure is reduced due to surface curvature at the air-liquid interface within the pores

I. Problem Statement

Characterize Membrane Pore-Size Distribution

Broader Spectrum of Pore Sizes Improved Accuracy Non-destructive Assess Internal Pore Fouling

Membrane Performance:

- Selectivity
- Permeate Flux

II. What Evapoporometry Can Do

- Measure pore size distribution of membranes
- 1- Flat sheets
- 2- Hollow fibres (with selective layer on the outer or lumen side)
- 3- Tubular & multibore membranes (with selective layer on the outer or lumen side)
- Straightforward analysis protocol
- Wider pore size range
- High degree of accuracy
- No calibration needed
- Potentially less expensive instrument

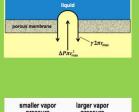
III. Comparison with Existing Technology

XLiquid Displacement Porometry (LDP)

- High operating pressure
- Inapplicability to membrane autopsies
- Limitation in measuring small pores (<14 nm) in UF membranes
- Expensive

Evapoporometry (EP)

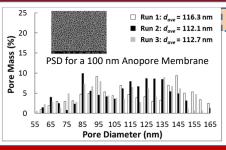
- Based on evaporation at ambient conditions
- Wider pore size range (5 200 nm)
- Less costly (35% that of LDP)



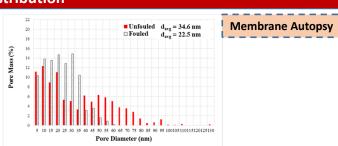
smaller vapor pressure	larger vapor pressure
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Men	nbrane

	NTU Technology: Evapoporometry (EP)	Competitor: Liquid Displacement Porometry (LDP)
Operating Pressure	Ambient	As high as 35 bar
Potential membrane damage	No	Yes
Use for membrane autopsies?	Yes	No
Smallest pore measureable	4 nm	14 nm
Characterize hollow fibre with internal active layer?	Yes	No

IV. Pore Size Distribution







V. Market Opportunities

A conservative estimate of the number of LDP (the market-dominant instrument for measuring membrane PSD) in the world currently in use is around 10,000 units. A LDP typically costs around \$100,000. Hence, the market potential for a high-resolution EP instrument is in the neighbourhood of \$\$1 billion. Even a 10% share of this market would be worth a very significant \$100 million.

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