



# Emerging Trends in Electrodialysis Technology for Sustainable Desalination and Resource Recovery

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## DESCRIPTION

Electro dialysis has emerged as a promising electrochemical separation process for desalination, wastewater treatment and resource recovery. Unlike conventional pressure-driven membrane technologies, electro dialysis relies on the application of an electric potential difference to transport ions selectively through ion-exchange membranes, allowing for efficient removal or concentration of salts and charged species. This electrically driven process provides flexibility, high ion selectivity and energy efficiency, making it a vital component in sustainable water treatment systems, particularly where partial desalination or targeted ion removal is required.

The fundamental principle of electro dialysis involves the movement of cations and anions across alternating Cation-Exchange Membranes (CEMs) and Anion-Exchange Membranes (AEMs) under the influence of an electric field. The stack configuration of these membranes creates compartments of diluate and concentrate streams. When voltage is applied, cations migrate toward the cathode through CEMs while anions move toward the anode through AEMs. As a result, the diluate becomes progressively desalinated and the concentrate becomes enriched with ions. This controlled ion transport enables the separation of ionic species without the need for phase change, thus conserving energy compared to thermal desalination processes.

Electro dialysis technology has evolved significantly since its introduction in the mid-20th century. Initially used for brackish water desalination, it has now expanded to diverse applications such as industrial wastewater treatment, food processing, chemical manufacturing and resource recovery. In the dairy industry, for example, electro dialysis is employed for demineralizing whey and milk, enhancing product quality and extending shelf life. In electroplating and semiconductor industries, it helps recover valuable metals and maintain solution purity. The adaptability of electro dialysis to both large-

scale and niche applications demonstrates its technological versatility and economic viability.

One of the major advantages of electro dialysis is its relatively low energy consumption, particularly at lower salinity levels. Since energy use in Electrodialysis (ED) is proportional to the amount of ions removed rather than the total water volume processed, it becomes more efficient for moderate salinity waters compared to reverse osmosis. Moreover, ED systems operate at low hydraulic pressures, reducing mechanical stress on components and minimizing maintenance requirements. The use of renewable electricity sources, such as solar or wind power, further enhances its sustainability by minimizing carbon emissions associated with desalination.

Recent innovations have focused on improving the performance and longevity of ion-exchange membranes. Conventional membranes made from polymers such as polystyrene-divinylbenzene or perfluorosulfonic acid have been modified with nanomaterials to increase conductivity, chemical stability and fouling resistance. Incorporating materials like graphene oxide, silica nanoparticles and carbon nanotubes enhances ion selectivity and reduces resistance, leading to faster ion transport and lower energy consumption. Additionally, the development of monovalent-selective membranes allows for selective removal of specific ions, such as sodium or nitrate, making electro dialysis suitable for specialized water treatment applications.

A major challenge in electro dialysis operation is membrane fouling and scaling, caused by the deposition of organic matter, biological growth and inorganic salts. These deposits reduce ion flux and increase energy consumption. To mitigate these issues, periodic polarity reversal-known as Electro Dialysis Reversal (EDR)-is commonly employed. This process alternates the polarity of the electrodes, reversing ion flow and dislodging accumulated foulants. Advanced pretreatment methods, including filtration and chemical conditioning, are also used to minimize fouling, ensuring consistent performance and extending membrane lifespan.

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Hybrid systems combining electro dialysis with other treatment technologies have gained increasing attention for their enhanced efficiency and flexibility. Coupling ED with reverse osmosis or Nano filtration allows for multistage desalination, optimizing salt removal and water recovery while reducing overall energy costs. Similarly, integrating ED with microbial fuel cells or capacitive deionization enables simultaneous water treatment and energy recovery, reflecting the growing convergence of clean energy and water technologies. In resource recovery applications, ED is increasingly used to extract valuable elements such as lithium, magnesium, or ammonium from industrial effluents and brines, contributing to circular economy principles.

The design of electro dialysis systems continues to evolve with the incorporation of digital technologies and automation. Smart monitoring systems equipped with sensors and data analytics tools enable real-time tracking of voltage, current and ion concentration. Machine learning algorithms can predict performance degradation and optimize operational parameters to minimize energy consumption and maximize output. These intelligent control systems enhance operational reliability and reduce downtime, supporting the deployment of ED in both centralized and decentralized water treatment settings.

Electro dialysis is also playing a vital role in the treatment of wastewater from agriculture, mining and power generation. In agricultural drainage treatment, ED can selectively remove nitrates and sulfates, improving water quality for reuse in irrigation. In mining industries, it aids in recovering valuable minerals while reducing the environmental footprint of waste

streams. Its ability to handle high-salinity waters and recover specific ions gives it an edge in industrial applications where selectivity and sustainability are key priorities.

From an environmental perspective, electro dialysis offers significant advantages due to its minimal chemical usage and lower carbon footprint compared to traditional desalination methods. The absence of phase change eliminates the need for large heat inputs, reducing energy demand and greenhouse gas emissions. The compact design and modular scalability of ED systems make them suitable for diverse geographical and economic contexts, from small communities to large industrial operations.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, electro dialysis represents a vital and expanding technology in the global quest for sustainable water management and resource recovery. Its high selectivity, modular flexibility and compatibility with renewable energy sources make it a cornerstone of next-generation desalination and wastewater treatment systems. Ongoing research in membrane materials, process optimization and digital integration will continue to enhance its efficiency and broaden its applications. As the world faces increasing water scarcity and environmental challenges, electro dialysis stands out as a sustainable, adaptable and energy-efficient solution to ensure clean water access and responsible resource utilization for the future.