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ISSN: 2155-9589
Journal of Membrane Science & Technology

Perspective

An Overview of Reverse Osmosis Desalination and its Characteristics

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DESCRIPTION

Reverse Osmosis (RO) is a water purification method that uses a semipermeable membrane to separate ions, unwanted molecules, and large molecules from groundwater. In reverse osmosis, an osmotic pressure is used to overcome osmotic pressure, an emulsifying property caused by chemical potential differences in the solvent, which is a thermodynamic parameter. Reverse osmosis can remove a wide range of suspended and dissolved chemical substance, as well as biological species mainly bacteria, from water and it is used in both industrial applications and groundwater production. As a result, the solute is maintained on the high pressure side of the membrane while the pure solvent passes to the other side. The liquid moves through a membrane from a low solute concentration (high water potential) area to a high solute concentration area in the standard osmosis process (low water potential).

The reduction in the device's Gibbs free energy occurs when the difference in concentration of solute from either end of the membrane is reduced, resulting in osmotic pressure due to the solvent moving into the more pure solvent. Reverse osmosis is the process of applying an external pressure to reverse the natural flow of liquid solution. The procedure is similar to that used in other membrane technology applications. Reverse osmosis differentiates from filtration in that fluid flow is accomplished through osmosis across a membrane.

Filtration, or size exclusion, is the most common removal mechanism in membrane filtration, where the pores are 0.01 micrometers or larger, so the process can theoretically important in this area efficiency depending on parameters such as solution pressure and concentration. Reverse osmosis alternatively involves solvent transfer across a membrane that is either nonporous or utilizes microfiltration with pores 0.001 micrometers in size. The most common removal mechanism is caused by variations in solubility or permeability, and the process is affected by pressure, solute concentration, and other factors.

Reverse osmosis is mainly known for its application in purifying drinking water from seawater by removing salt and other untreated sewage materials from the water molecules. Some of the advantages of reverse osmosis are described such as this method can effectively remove dissolved and suspended chemical particles as well as Biological organizations such as bacteria from water. This technique is widely used in the treatment of liquid wastes or discharges. It is used to purify water in order to prevent disease transmission. It assists in the desalination of seawater. It's useful in the medical field.

Characteristics of reverse osmosis

The following are some of the benefits of reverse osmosis: The undamaged membrane rejects bacteria, viruses, and pyrogen materials. The effectiveness of RO water is equivalent to that of distilled water. They are ideal for renal replacement therapy. The membrane has a lifespan of about one to two years before it must be replaced. It is feasible to sterilize the reverse osmosis system with formalin or another important role in the maintenance on a regular basis.

Limitations of reverse osmosis

The following are some of the drawbacks of reverse osmosis systems: The pH tolerance of cellulose acetate membrane surface is limited. They degrade at temperatures above 35° C. They are susceptible to a bacterial infection. They eventually hydrolyze. Polyamide membranes are sensitive to temperatures above 35° C. They are sensitive to chlorine. Chlorine is toxic to thin-film composite materials. To function properly, high flux polysulfides require demineralization or electro dialysis of the feed water.

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Received: 03-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. JMST-22-19347; **Editor assigned:** 07-Nov-2022, Pre QC No. JMST-22-19347 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 21-Nov-2022, QC No. JMST-22-19347; **Revised:** 28-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. JMST-22-19347 (R); **Published:** 08-Dec-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2155-9589.22.12.312.

Citation: Haddad A (2022) An Overview of Reverse Osmosis Desalination and its Characteristics. J Membr Sci Techno. 12:312.