

# The science behind the desalination process environmental sciences essay

[Environment](#), [Ecology](#)



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Desalination is the procedure of taking salt from salty H<sub>2</sub>O to do it suited for imbibing or for usage by industries that require really pure H<sub>2</sub>O. ( Water Corporation Australia, 2011 )

Desalination workss are normally located near sea or ocean as most desalinization workss get the salty H<sub>2</sub>O from the sea and ocean. There are many ways of taking the salt from H<sub>2</sub>O but the chief 3 procedures are: Electrodialysis, Thermal distillment and Reverse osmosis.

Electrodialysis

Salts dissolved in H<sub>2</sub>O are ionic which mean they can be either be positively charged ions or negatively charged ions. When an electrical charged is passed through the H<sub>2</sub>O so `` opposites attract " happens the salt ions will travel toward the antonym charged for illustration a positively charged salt ion will travel toward a negative charge, a negatively charged salt ion will travel toward the positively charge. Once the salt ions have move towards

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the antonym charged you will hold separated salt from H<sub>2</sub>O. A membrane is used to divide the purified H<sub>2</sub>O and salt ions.

### Thermal distillation

The procedure in which salt H<sub>2</sub>O from the sea or ocean is heated to bring forth steam, so the steam will be condensed on a cold surface and H<sub>2</sub>O will be left behind.

### Rearward Osmosis

Rearward Osmosis is uses a really high force per unit area and a really all right membrane to roll up the fresh H<sub>2</sub>O from the salty H<sub>2</sub>O. The membrane is like a strainer it has holes on the strainer which the holes are merely little plenty to let H<sub>2</sub>O eyeglasss pass through but non allow salt eyeglasss and other drosss to go through though the membrane

### Electrodialysis

### Rearward Osmosis

## **Benefits**

The benefits of desalinization are that you can easy happen the resource, 97 % of the H<sub>2</sub>O is in ocean and sea and all of that is salt H<sub>2</sub>O which means that companies and authoritiess can construct desalinization workss and can be certain that the desalinization works will acquire a changeless supply of H<sub>2</sub>O. For illustration a Government decides to construct a desalinization works and they locate the works merely off shore from the major metropolis, they have

a pipe connected to the major metropolis and they turn the desalinization works on H<sub>2</sub>O is now being filtered by the procedure contrary osmosis all of a sudden you have merely created another really sustainable H<sub>2</sub>O supply for you metropolis and you have reduced the sum of H<sub>2</sub>O that needs to be extracted from the chief river. Another benefit of constructing a desalinization works is that the H<sub>2</sub>O is besides really clean after the filtering and does non necessitate external 3rd party cleansing which river H<sub>2</sub>O does. When the desalinization works finished the procedure of filtrating out the salt from the seawater the H<sub>2</sub>O is really pure so it does non necessitate to travel through extra cleansing, the filtered H<sub>2</sub>O from the desalinization works may merely necessitate Cl to be added to the H<sub>2</sub>O and it would be absolutely potable and clean and pure and it would be more cost effectual merely to make all the procedure, filtrating salt and so adding Cl to filtered H<sub>2</sub>O all in the one desalinization works. Another benefit is that desalinization is more socially " accepted than effluent recycling ( Which is H<sub>2</sub>O from lavatories, cloacas etc ) authoritiess would be much more successful seeking to sell desalinization to the populace than seeking to sell recycled H<sub>2</sub>O from your lavatories.

## **Disadvantages**

Desalination workss are really inefficient and research suggest that if a desalinization works pumps in 500million litres of H<sub>2</sub>O and so filtrate that 500litres so 250million litres would be pure H<sub>2</sub>O and the other 250million litres would be salt and drosss which so is pumped back into sea or ocean merely job being that salt and drosss is twice the dressed ore of salt than

seawater which means when the following burden of H<sub>2</sub>O comes in it will be more concentrated than the burden before which mean the desalinization it would be more salt than H<sub>2</sub>O so the efficiency of the desalinization works goes down even more. Another downside of a desalinization works is that it uses a batch of energy to power the works which means that it is consuming our energy resources which is already on a strain so fundamentally they are seeking to repair the H<sub>2</sub>O crisis but making more quandary for the nursery effects and planetary heating issue. But being run on electricity is another issue what happens if they metropolis all of a sudden had a black out, even though the desalinization works may hold backup generators they wo n't be able to keep a power for a works every bit large as a desalinization works, so if we had a power blackout would that average half of the metropolis H<sub>2</sub>O supply is gone or if we rely entirely on the desalinization works it would intend that the whole metropolis H<sub>2</sub>O supply is gone which would be really troublesome for the metropolis. Another disadvantage is that `` nil is perfect " no affair how perfect the engineering is it non hone and if something all of a sudden goes incorrect say in rearward osmosis the membrane is excessively big and salt and drosss manage to go through through it would non merely endanger the occupant of metropolis its supply H<sub>2</sub>O but cause a batch of people to be ill or even dices.

### **Social effects of desalinization**

Peoples can still be really disbelieving about imbibing H<sub>2</sub>O from the sea or ocean even though scientist and applied scientists of the desalinization works says the H<sub>2</sub>O is absolutely safe, there is ever on the dorsum of your

head, what if some went incorrect and they H<sub>2</sub>O is non wholly pure? Would you desire to give that H<sub>2</sub>O to your kids, your babe, and your aged parents? With desalinization there is ever that thought that it is non wholly clean, it 's truly salt H<sub>2</sub>O filtered a twosome of clip to acquire pure H<sub>2</sub>O. Which is turn affects us socially because that it ever traveling to be a difficult sell for authoritiess to state to their occupants that this H<sub>2</sub>O is absolutely clean.

### **Economic effects of desalinization**

Desalination workss are really expensive and they money has to come from someplace so revenue enhancement remunerators end up paying for the desalinization works which obviously makes it even a harder sell for authoritiess, now non merely you have a H<sub>2</sub>O supply which is less dependable and possible less pure than fresh river H<sub>2</sub>O you have to pay for this less dependable and less pure beginning of H<sub>2</sub>O. They H<sub>2</sub>O measures will hold to travel up every bit good non merely will they charged a levy to pay for the desalinization works they will do you pay excess to subsidies the cost of running the works ( Electricity, paying staff etc )

### **Environmental effects of desalinization**

When you build a desalinization works merely of shore you besides could perchance interrupt the natural home ground of certain animate beings like fish or they would hold to clear land and which means they will pass over certain types of creates out of their natural home ground which is non ideal, you killing of species and damaging the land. As mentioned before desalinization workss use a batch of power so it will consume fossil fuels and

add the turning job of nurseries gas and planetary heating and C emanations as good.

## **Decision**

Desalination is a really feasible and realistic solution for H<sub>2</sub>O direction, it can work out the H<sub>2</sub>O crisis presently is seem like desalinization is the best alternate solution for H<sub>2</sub>O in many major metropoliss around the word as it easier accessible engineering is instead mature downside being its really inefficient and cost a batch of money and uses a batch of power. But their possibly better or every bit good solution out at that place instead than desalinization like waste/storm H<sub>2</sub>O recycling which is a effectual manner of supplying a secondary H<sub>2</sub>O supply but with societal effects which people non wishing the fact they are re imbibing their lavatory H<sub>2</sub>O. A more feasible solution possibly is rainwater reaping in which persons can roll up rainwater and utilize it for their demand which major societal or economical affect merely job being that you can truly merely collect rainwater when it rains hence is atrocious inefficient and non dependable. So in stating all of that, Desalination is the best technique to work out our H<sub>2</sub>O crisis.