

# Coupling High-Efficient Redox Flow Desalination and Rejected Brine Towards Mineralization of CO<sub>2</sub>

Ku, Chung-Ling (School: The Affiliated Senior High School of National Taiwan Normal University)

Chao, Yun-Chieh (School: Taipei Fuhsing Private School)

Chu, Hsi-Chih (School: Taipei Fuhsing Private School)

Both the disposal of rejected brine and CO<sub>2</sub> emission are the most significant challenges associated with the desalination process. Herein, we present an integrated approach that utilizes a redox flow battery (RFB) employing potassium ferrocyanide/ferricyanide species with a low voltage (0.4 V) to drive the system. The rejected brine was then subjected to mineralization reactions with CO<sub>2</sub> and the alkaline basalt from Penghu Island. This study investigated the effects of voltage, salt removal rate, recovery rate, energy consumption, and CO<sub>2</sub> mineralization. The seawater feed (conductivity: 46.6 mS/cm) can be continuously desalinated to 0.5 mS/cm in the diluted stream, while it increases to 149.0 mS/cm in the concentrated stream. This resulted in a high charge efficiency of 94.0%, energy consumption of 6.3 kWh/m<sup>3</sup>, and a high recovery rate of 80.0%. The innovation of this system lies in the fact that the recovery rate in the RFB can be adjusted to increase the concentration of ions in the rejected brine for rapid and permanent CO<sub>2</sub> storage. In the CO<sub>2</sub> mineralization experiments, the changes in Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup> and pH values in the solution suggest the formation of CaCO<sub>3</sub>, MgCO<sub>3</sub>. It was also evident from Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy measurements. During a 96-hour period, the rejected brine captured 13.7% of the saturated carbon dioxide in the solution, whereas seawater only captured 0.9%. This demonstrates that CO<sub>2</sub> mineralizes into carbonates much faster in the rejected brine. The low operating voltage required in the RFB system can be powered by solar energy. The combination of RFB and CO<sub>2</sub> mineralization could result in carbon-negative seawater desalination, enhancing storage security and sustainability.

## Awards Won:

Third Award of \$1,000