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*Published in:*  
Energies

*DOI (link to publication from Publisher):*  
[10.3390/en16083447](https://doi.org/10.3390/en16083447)

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*Publication date:*  
2023

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication from Aalborg University](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*

Hylle, P. M., Falden, J. T., Rauff, J. L., Rasmussen, P., Moltzen-Juul, M., Trudslev, M. L., Quist-Jensen, C. A., & Ali, A. (2023). Determination of Heat and Mass Transport Correlations for Hollow Membrane Distillation Modules. *Energies*, 16(8), Article 3447. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en16083447>

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## Article

# Determination of Heat and Mass Transport Correlations for Hollow Membrane Distillation Modules

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**Abstract:** Development and optimization of the membrane distillation (MD) process are strongly associated with better understanding of heat and mass transport across the membrane. The current state-of-the-art on heat and mass transport in MD greatly relies upon the use of various empirical correlations for the Nusselt number ( $Nu$ ), tortuosity factor ( $\tau$ ), and thermal conductivity ( $\kappa_m$ ) of the membrane. However, the current literature lacks investigations about finding the most representative combination of these three parameters for modeling transport phenomena in MD. In this study, we investigated 189 combinations of  $Nu$ ,  $\kappa_m$ , and  $\tau$  to assess their capability to predict the experimental flux and outlet temperatures of feed and permeate streams for hollow fiber MD modules. It was concluded that 31 out of 189 tested combinations could predict the experimental flux with reasonable accuracy ( $R^2 > 0.95$ ). Most of the combinations capable of predicting the flux reasonably well could predict the feed outlet temperature well; however, the capability of the tested combinations to predict the permeate outlet temperatures was poor, and only 13 combinations reasonably predicted the experimental temperature. As a generally observed tendency, it was noted that in the best-performing models, most of the correlations used for the determination of  $\kappa_m$  were parallel models. The study also identified the best-performing combinations to simultaneously predict flux, feed, and permeate outlet temperatures. Thus, it was noted that the best model to simultaneously predict flux, feed, and permeate outlet temperatures consisted of the following correlations for  $\tau$ ,  $Nu$ , and  $\kappa_m$ :  $\tau = \frac{\epsilon}{1 - (1 - \epsilon)^{1/3}}$ ,  $Nu = 0.13(Re)^{0.64}(Pr)^{0.38}$ ,  $\kappa_m = (1 - \epsilon)\kappa_{pol} + \epsilon\kappa_{air}$  where  $\epsilon$ ,  $Re$ ,  $Pr$ ,  $\kappa_{pol}$ , and  $\kappa_{air}$  represent membrane porosity, Reynolds number, Prandtl number, thermal conductivities of polymer and air, respectively.

**Keywords:** membrane distillation; modeling; Nusselt number; thermal conductivity; tortuosity factor



**Citation:** Hylle, P.M.; Falden, J.T.; Rauff, J.L.; Rasmussen, P.; Moltzen-Juul, M.; Trudslev, M.L.; Quist-Jensen, C.A.; Ali, A. Determination of Heat and Mass Transport Correlations for Hollow Membrane Distillation Modules. *Energies* **2023**, *16*, 3447. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en16083447>

Academic Editor: Chi-Ming Lai

Received: 7 March 2023

Revised: 28 March 2023

Accepted: 30 March 2023

Published: 14 April 2023



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## 1. Introduction

Membrane distillation (MD) is a thermally driven process where the driving force is a vapor pressure difference created by a temperature difference across a porous hydrophobic membrane. MD can use low-grade heat from different sources, such as the sun, geothermal wells, and industrial processes, to produce ultra-fresh water [1–3]. MD is also an interesting candidate to achieve zero liquid discharge and crystallization from different solutions due to its ability to treat highly concentrated solutions, such as brine from desalination facilities [4–7]. The use of MD for simultaneous recovery of freshwater and minerals from different sources of impaired water makes it relevant to achieving sustainability and a circular economy [6,8].

MD can be operated in several configurations, including air gap, vacuum, sweep gas, and direct contact. Direct contact membrane distillation (DCMD) is the simplest configuration of the process in terms of the equipment and modules involved [9–11]. In DCMD, the membrane is in direct contact with the feed solution on one side and with the permeate on the other side. The driving force (i.e., vapor pressure difference) is induced by keeping the feed solution at a higher temperature than the permeate stream, creating a positive heat transfer through the membrane. Water and volatile compounds from the

liquid feed evaporate, travel through the membrane pores, and are condensed at the membrane surface on the permeate side.

In DCMD, heat is transferred from the feed side to the permeate side due to the transport of water vapor through the membrane pores and conduction through the membrane [12,13]. As a result, the temperature at the membrane surface differs from its value in the bulk of the solution. The mass (vapor) flux across the membrane is directly linked with the difference in vapor pressures at the membrane surface on the feed and permeate sides, where the mass transfer coefficient of the membrane appears as a constant. The temperature difference between the bulk solution and membrane surface is known as temperature polarization, which decreases the effective driving force across the membrane and results in a reduction in transmembrane vapor flux [13]. The mass transfer coefficient of the membrane is a function of membrane properties including pore size, overall porosity, thickness, and the  $\tau$  which, depending upon the membrane pore size and mean free path of the water vapor, can be calculated according to different models [3]. Determination of the vapor pressure at the surface requires knowledge of the membrane surface temperatures, which are linked with the bulk temperatures through heat transfer coefficients [14]. The thermal conductivity of the membrane ( $\kappa_m$ ) affects the heat conducted across the membrane and therefore directly influences the total heat transport across the membrane and hence the temperature at the membrane surface [15]. Thus, the determination of flux is associated with the calculation of surface temperatures and the mass transfer coefficient of the membrane.

Understanding heat and mass transport in MD is important to design, improve, and optimize the process and module design [3,16–18]. Numerous semi-empirical correlations have been proposed to calculate the Nusselt number ( $Nu$ ) for heat transfer coefficient in MD channels (see Section 2.3) [13,19]. The ultimate selection of the correlation for the  $Nu$  for a given fluid is a function of the applied hydrodynamics and the system configuration (e.g., flat sheet, hollow fiber). Likewise,  $Nu$ , several correlations have been proposed to describe the  $\kappa_m$ , including the parallel resistance model, the series resistance model, and the Maxwell I model, as described in Section 2.3. In all these correlations, effective membrane thermal conductivity models account for the membrane porosity, the thermal conductivity of stagnant air within the pore, and the thermal conductivity of the membrane material. High  $\kappa_m$  decreases the temperature gradient across the membrane, which results in lower vapor flux [20]. For  $\tau$ , which is inversely linked with the vapor flux, three different approaches have been adopted [21,22]: (i) use it as an adjustable parameter in the model; (ii) use a constant value (usually between 1 and 2, but occasionally greater than 2) for the  $\tau$ ; and (iii) use theoretical approaches to link the membrane porosity with the  $\tau$ .

Despite their fundamental importance, heat and mass transport in MD are poorly understood [13,23,24]. The current state-of-the-art modeling of MD approaches has two major limitations regarding the use of various correlations for the  $Nu$ ,  $\kappa_m$ , and  $\tau$  of the membrane. Firstly, they compare the validity of various correlations proposed for any of the three parameters ( $Nu$ ,  $\tau$ , and  $\kappa_m$ ) for a fixed combination of the other two parameters. In other words, the state-of-the-art approaches do not test the validity of various combinations of correlations for the  $Nu$ ,  $\kappa_m$ , and  $\tau$  of the membrane. For instance, in some studies for the determination of a suitable correlation for the  $Nu$ , it was assumed that the  $\kappa_m$  could be represented by the parallel model [13,25]. Phattaranawik et al. considered the suitability of  $\kappa_m$  correlations in their DCMD model but neglected the correlations for  $\tau$  [26]. Kim et al. studied the effect of using eleven different correlations for the  $\tau$  on the flux and concluded that the use of an inappropriate correlation can incorporate a significant error in the predicted flux [27]. However, the study was carried out by assuming that heat transport within the membrane and in feed and permeate channels can be described by using a fixed combination of correlations for  $\kappa_m$  and  $Nu$ . This approach is clearly very specific to the membrane and operating setup applied in each of the studies, and its validity for a broad set of membrane and module characteristics cannot be guaranteed. The second important limitation of the current state-of-the-art is that the validation of different correlations for  $Nu$ ,

$\kappa_m$ , and  $\tau$  has been tested by comparing the theoretical and experimental values of vapor flux only [11,15,27–29]. The potential of these models to predict the outlet temperatures of feed and permeate, which are crucial to calculating thermal and cooling energy demand, respectively, is broadly neglected in the current literature.

The overall objective of the current study is to analyze the capability of various combinations of state-of-the-art correlations for  $Nu$ ,  $\kappa_m$ , and  $\tau$  to predict the experimental flux and outlet temperatures for hollow fiber membrane modules. The ultimate objective is to find the best-suited combination of  $Nu$ ,  $\kappa_m$ , and  $\tau$  to predict the experimental data (flux and outlet temperatures).

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. MD Test

Experimental analysis of DCMD has been conducted to validate the model predictions by using a polypropylene hollow fiber membrane from Membrana GmbH. The membrane has a porosity of 73%, a mean pore size of 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$ , and a thickness of 450  $\mu\text{m}$ . The membrane module, consisting of 19 hollow fibers with an effective length of 51 cm placed in a shell with a 2.1 cm internal diameter, was fabricated in the laboratory. The experiments were performed with pure water as feed and permeate circulating on the lumen and shell sides, respectively, of the hollow fiber membrane module operating in the countercurrent mode. The Reynolds numbers for the permeate and feed sides were in the ranges 130–300 and 200–1800, respectively. Inlet and outlet temperatures of the feed and permeate streams were measured by using thermocouples (TECPEL thermometers). The flux was measured by following the weight loss of the feed container as a function of experimental time. Circulation of hot and cold streams was achieved by using a peristaltic pump (Masterflex L/S). The temperatures of the feed and permeate streams were controlled by using heating (Grant) and cooling (Julabo 200F) systems, respectively. Detailed experimental design parameters can be found in Table 1, whereas a schematic illustration of the experimental setup can be found elsewhere [30–32]. The experimentation was designed to comprehend the effect of different operating parameters, including feed inlet temperature and feed and permeate flow rates, on the process performance.

**Table 1.** Experimental temperatures and flow rates used in the study.

No.	Feed Inlet Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	Permeate Inlet Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	Feed Flow Rate ( $\text{Lh}^{-1}$ )	Permeate Flow Rate ( $\text{Lh}^{-1}$ )
1	35	12	99	29
2	39	13	99	29
3	44	14	99	29
4	48	15	99	29
5	49	18	99	29
6	49	22	99	29
7	57	17	99	29
8	65	16	99	29
9	48	14	68	29
10	48	14	43	29
11	47	14	29	29
12	49	14	99	23
13	48	15	99	32
14	48	15	99	50

### 2.2. Model Development

Mass flux in MD can be described mathematically as follows:

$$J = B(P_{fm} - P_{pm}) \quad (1)$$

where  $P_{fm}$  and  $P_{pm}$  are the vapor pressures at the membrane surface on the feed and permeate sides, respectively.  $B$  is a characteristic membrane parameter, and different models can be used to determine it [3]. The ultimate selection of the model depends on the mean free path of the water vapor and the nominal pore size of the membrane. For PP hollow fiber membranes, the mean free path of water molecules and the nominal pore size are in the same order of magnitude [20,33], and thus the combined Knudsen- and molecular diffusion model is used to determine  $B$  (see Equation (2)).

$$B = \left[ \frac{3\tau\delta_m}{2\epsilon r} \left( \frac{\pi RT_m}{8M} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau\delta_m P_{air} RT_m}{\epsilon P_{tot} DM} \right]^{-1} \quad (2)$$

$P_{air}$  is the air pressure, and  $P_{tot}$  is the total pressure inside the membrane [3].  $\tau$  can be described by different correlations, as detailed in Section 2.3.  $D$  is the vapor diffusivity and is affected by both the temperature and  $P_{tot}$ . An empirical correlation between  $P_{tot}$  and  $D$  is proposed in a study by Yun et al. [4] (see Equation (3)) and is used in our study.

$$P_{tot}D = 1.19 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot T^{1.75} \quad (3)$$

To estimate the mass flux over the membrane, the difference in vapor pressure at the two membrane surfaces must be known. The vapor pressure is described as a function of temperature in the Antoine equation (see Equation (4)) [5]. Therefore, temperature on the membrane surfaces in the feed ( $T_{fm}$ ) and permeate ( $T_{pm}$ ) is a prerequisite for the calculation of  $P_{fm}$  and  $P_{pm}$ .

$$P = \exp \left( A_a - \frac{B_a}{T + C_a} \right) \quad (4)$$

Since mass flux is driven by a temperature gradient between the feed and permeate streams, an accurate calculation of the heat transfer across the membrane must be applied. Heat transfer in MD can be divided into three steps [6]:

1. Heat transfer from the feed bulk to the membrane surface with the rate  $Q_f$ ;
2. Heat transfer across the membrane with the rate  $Q_m$ ;
3. Heat transfer from the boundary layer to the bulk solution on the permeate side is at a rate of  $Q_p$ .

Both the heat transfer in the permeate and feed solutions are convection processes and thus dependent upon a convective heat transfer coefficient ( $h_{f/p}$ ) and the temperature polarization according to Equations (5) and (6) [34]:

$$Q_f = h_f (T_f - T_{fm}) \quad (5)$$

$$Q_p = h_p (T_{pm} - T_p) \quad (6)$$

The heat transfer coefficient in the feed and permeate solution can be estimated from the following correlation between  $Nu$ , the thermal conductivity of the solution  $\kappa_{p/f}$ , and the equivalent diameter  $D_e$  of the channel (see Equation (7)).

$$h_{p/f} = \frac{Nu_{p/f} \cdot \kappa_{p/f}}{D_e} \quad (7)$$

The equivalent diameter corresponds to the diameter of the fibers in the solution on the lumen side. For the solution on the shell side, Equation (8) should be used due to the triangular arrangement of the fibers [7]. Furthermore, multiple empirical correlations have

been proposed to determine  $Nu$ . Thus, to ensure the most accurate prediction of the flux, different  $Nu$  correlations are investigated in this study (see Section 2.3) [14].

$$D_e = \frac{3.44 \cdot P_t^2 - \pi \cdot d_{out}^2}{\pi \cdot d_{out}} \quad (8)$$

$d_{out}$  is the outer diameter of the fibers, and  $P_t$  is the average distance between the centers of the fibers [7].

The heat transfer rate across the membrane is affected by the  $\kappa_m$  and the mass transfer across the membrane (see Equation (9)) [35].

$$Q_m = \frac{\kappa_m}{\delta_m} (T_{fm} - T_{pm}) + J \Delta H_v = h_c (T_{fm} - T_{pm}) + h_v (T_{fm} - T_{pm}) \quad (9)$$

where  $\kappa_m$  can be calculated according to different correlations relating the thermal conductivity of the polymer used as membrane material,  $\kappa_{pol}$  and the thermal conductivity of the air,  $\kappa_{air}$ , present in the pores, as detailed in Section 2.3 [6].  $\delta_m$  is the thickness of the membrane, and  $\Delta H_v$  is the latent heat of water vapor, which is dependent on the temperature at the membrane surfaces (see Equation (10))

$$\Delta H_v = 1.7535 \left( \frac{T_{fm} + T_{pm}}{2} + 2024.3 \right) \quad (10)$$

Under the steady state conditions:

$$Q_f = Q_m = Q_p \quad (11)$$

Due to the equality of the different heat transfer rates at steady state, the following correlations between  $T_{fm}$ ,  $T_{pm}$ ,  $T_f$ , and  $T_p$  can be derived [3].

$$T_{fm} = T_f - (T_f - T_p) \frac{\frac{1}{h_f}}{\frac{1}{h_v + h_c} + \frac{1}{h_p} + \frac{1}{h_f}} \quad (12)$$

$$T_{pm} = T_p + (T_f - T_p) \frac{\frac{1}{h_p}}{\frac{1}{h_v + h_c} + \frac{1}{h_p} + \frac{1}{h_f}} \quad (13)$$

To calculate the temperature profile along the module, the energy balance along the fibers must be applied. This is done by dividing the system into  $(L/n)$  elements, where  $L$  is the total length of the system and  $n$  is the total number of elements. The energy difference between the entrance and exit on the feed side for the  $i$ -th element is equal to the amount of energy transferred across the membrane due to conduction and convection (see Equations (14) and (15)), with a corresponding correlation also applicable for the permeate stream [3]. Thus, the feed and permeate temperatures for element  $i + 1$  along the fiber for the countercurrent configuration can be calculated as follows:

$$T_{f|i+1} = \frac{\dot{m}_f C_p T_{f|i} - \left( \frac{\kappa_m}{\delta_m} (T_{fm} - T_{pm}) dA + J \Delta H_v dA \right)}{\dot{m}_f C_p} \quad (14)$$

$$T_{p|i+1} = \frac{\dot{m}_p C_p T_{p|i} - \left( \frac{\kappa_m}{\delta_m} (T_{fm} - T_{pm}) dA + J \Delta H_v dA \right) + Q_e}{\dot{m}_p C_p} \quad (15)$$

Calculating temperature profiles along the module length allows for the determination of mass transfer both parallel to the flow and across the membrane in discrete steps. This is

simply calculated as the difference of mass flux along the module and across the membrane of the previous element:

$$\dot{m}_{f|i+1} = \dot{m}_{f|i} - J_i dA \quad (16)$$

The heat transfer to the environment ( $Q_e$  in Equation (18)) is firstly governed by the convective heat transfer from the bulk solution on the shell side to the inner surface of the module with a rate  $Q_{inner}$ , and secondly by the conductive heat transfer across the module with a rate  $Q_{module}$ . Lastly, heat is transferred from the outer surface of the module to the environment via both convection with the rate  $Q_{outer}$  and radiation with the rate  $Q_r$ . The formula for the different rates is presented in Equation (17) [8].

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{inner} &= h_{inner} A_{inner} (T_{bulk} - T_{s,inner}) \\ Q_{module} &= \frac{k_{module}}{\delta_{tube}} A_m (T_{s,inner} - T_{s,outer}) \\ Q_{outer} &= h_{outer} A_{outer} (T_{s,outer} - T_{air}) \\ Q_r &= A_{outer} C\epsilon (T_{s,outer}^4 - T_{air}^4) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

At steady state, the following equality for the heat loss can be applied.

$$Q_e = Q_{in} = Q_{module} = Q_{out} + Q_r \quad (18)$$

### 2.3. Variable Parameters

Three parameters used for the modeling computations are varied, i.e.,  $\tau$ ,  $\kappa_m$ , and  $Nu$ . Nine correlations for the  $Nu$ , seven for  $\tau$ , and three for the  $\kappa_m$  are tested. The specific details about the correlations used are presented in Table 2. All possible combinations of the considered correlations are tested, i.e., 189 combinations in total.  $Nu$  correlations are empirically determined and depend on various dimensionless parameters, module length, and equivalent diameter. The correlations presented in the table are valid in the laminar flow regime, i.e.,  $Re < 2100$ . Considered correlations for  $\kappa_m$  are the parallel resistance model, the series resistance model, and the Maxwell I model [8].

**Table 2.** Correlations of  $\tau$ ,  $Nu$ , and  $\kappa_m$  used in the DCMD computations.

Tortuosity ( $\tau$ )	
$\tau_1 = \frac{(2-\epsilon)^2}{\epsilon}$	[27]
$\tau_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{1-(1-\epsilon)^{1/3}}$	[28]
$\tau_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$	[30]
$\tau_4 = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$	[27]
$\tau_5 = \frac{(3-\epsilon)}{2}$	[30]
$\tau_6 = \sqrt{1 - \ln(\epsilon/2)}$	[30]
$\tau_7 = \frac{\epsilon}{1-(1-\epsilon)^{2/3}}$	[30]
Nusselt number ( $Nu$ )	
$Nu_1 = 1.86 \left( \frac{RePr}{L/D_e} \right)^{1/3}$	[31]
$Nu_2 = 4.36 \left( \frac{0.036 RePr (D_e/L)}{1 + 0.0011 RePr (D_e/L)^{0.8}} \right)$	[31]
$Nu_3 = 0.13 (Re)^{0.64} (Pr)^{0.37}$	[32]
$Nu_4 = 1.95 \left( \frac{RePr}{L/D_e} \right)^{1/3}$	[33]
$Nu_5 = 0.097 (Re)^{0.73} (Pr)^{0.13}$	[34]
$Nu_6 = 3.66 + \left( \frac{0.104 RePr (D_e/L)}{1 + 0.106 RePr (D_e/L)^{0.8}} \right)$	[33]
$Nu_7 = 1.62 (RePr D_e/L)^{0.33}$	[35]
$Nu_8 = 4.36 + \frac{0.023 Pe/(L/D_e)}{1 + 0.0012 Pe/(L/D_e)}$	[36]
$Nu_9 = 4.364 + \frac{0.02633}{(L/(D_e Pe))^{0.506} \exp(41L/(D_e Pe))} \left( \frac{Pr}{Pr_w} \right)^k$	[36]
$k = 0.20$ —feed, $k = 0.19$ —permeate	



Table 2. Cont.

Membrane thermal conductivity ( $\kappa_m$ )	
$\kappa_{m,1} = (1 - \varepsilon)\kappa_{pol} + \varepsilon\kappa_{air}$	[37]
$\kappa_{m,2} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\kappa_{air}} + \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\kappa_{pol}}\right)^{-1}$	[37]
$\kappa_{m,3} = \kappa_{air} \left(\frac{1 + (1-\varepsilon)2\beta_{pol-air}}{1 - (1-\varepsilon)2\beta_{pol-air}}\right) \beta_{pol-air} = (\kappa_{pol} - \kappa_{air}) / (\kappa_{pol} + 2\kappa_{air})$	[37]

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Experimental Mass Fluxes and Outlet Temperatures

Details of experimental input (inlet temperatures and flow rates) and output (outlet temperatures and fluxes) parameters are provided in Table 3. It is evident from the table that the flux increases with an increase in feed temperatures and flow rates. Experiments 1–8 indicate that flux increases exponentially from 1.05 to 6.07 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.h by increasing the feed temperature from 35 to 65 °C at a constant feed and permeate flow rate. This agrees with the exponential dependence of flux on temperature in MD reported in the literature [3,36]. The corresponding feed outlet temperature also increases, from 34 to 60 °C. A similar trend is also observed for the permeate outlet temperature. Experiments 9–11 were aimed at investigating the effect of feed flow rate on transmembrane flux and outlet temperatures. It is evident from the corresponding data that the flux decreases with the feed flow rate. This is a direct consequence of increased temperature polarization and feed temperature drop along the membrane module, as evident from the corresponding  $T_{f,out}$  data. The observed trend again corresponds to the observations reported in the literature [37]. Experiments 12–14 were carried out to explore the effect of permeate flow rates on the mass flux and temperature drops along the module. As evident from the corresponding flux data reported in Table 3, flux exhibits a very weak dependence upon the permeate flow rate. Both feed and permeate outlet temperatures drop slightly with an increase in permeate flow rate, which was expected due to improved heat transfer on the permeate side and a shorter residence time for the permeate stream inside the module.

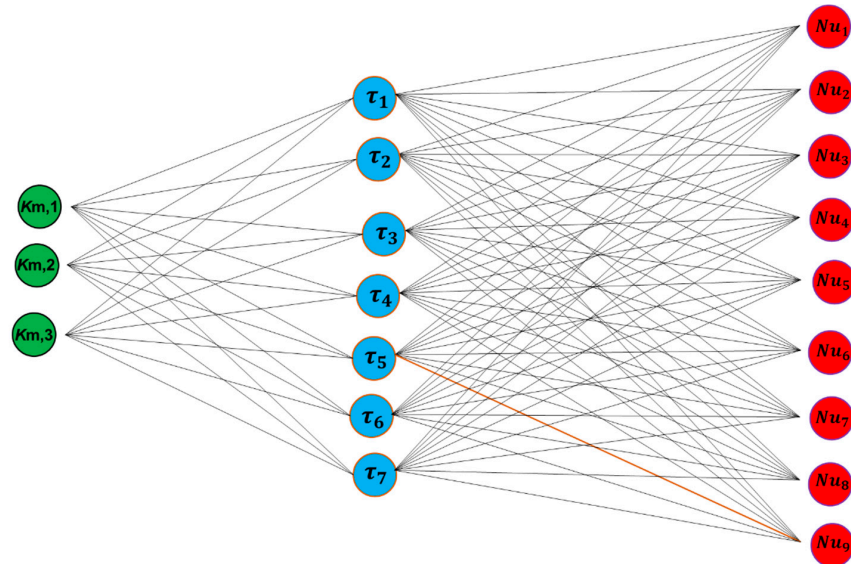
**Table 3.** Experimentally measured inlet and outlet temperatures and trans-membrane flux at known feed and permeate temperatures and flow rates.

No.	$T_{f,in}$ [°C]	$T_{f,out}$ [°C]	$T_{p,in}$ [°C]	$T_{p,out}$ [°C]	$Q_f$ [L/h]	$Q_p$ [L/h]	$J$ [kg m <sup>-2</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> ]
1	35	34	12	18	99	29	1.05
2	39	38	13	20	99	29	1.35
3	44	42	14	21	99	29	1.84
4	48	46	15	24	99	29	2.35
5	49	47	18	27	99	29	2.27
6	49	47	22	29	99	29	2.38
7	57	54	17	29	99	29	3.76
8	65	60	16	32	99	29	6.07
9	48	42	14	23	68	29	2.13
10	48	42	14	23	43	29	2.15
11	47	38	14	22	29	29	1.84
12	49	47	14	25	99	23	2.45
13	48	47	15	23	99	32	2.43
14	48	46	15	22	99	50	2.48

#### 3.2. Evaluation of the Model Predictions

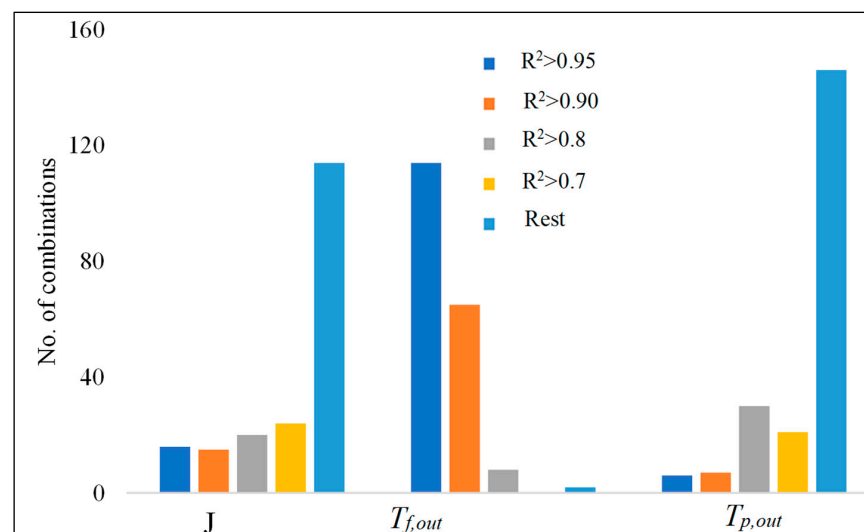
All possible combinations of  $Nu$ ,  $\kappa_m$ , and  $\tau$  shown in Figure 1 have been evaluated to assess their ability to predict the experimental values of the average flux across the membrane and the outlet temperatures  $T_{f,out}$  and  $T_{p,out}$ . The accuracy of the results is determined by the  $R^2$ -value of the fit to the function  $y = x$  of the experimental ( $y$ ) and model prediction ( $x$ ) data. Detailed results are shown in Table A1 in the Appendix A, which indicates that the  $R^2$  values for flux and outlet temperatures predicted by each of the combinations differ

widely. Thus,  $R^2$ -values for  $J$  fall in the interval  $-2.866 < R^2 < 0.989$ , while  $R^2$  values for  $T_{f,out}$  and  $T_{p,out}$  lie in the intervals  $0.891 < R^2 < 0.977$  and  $-0.529 < R^2 < 0.969$ , respectively. The variation of  $R^2$ -values across all models is noteworthy, as it indicates that model predictions are significantly affected by the combination of the adjustable parameters used.



**Figure 1.** An illustration of different combinations of  $\kappa_m$ ,  $\tau$ , and  $Nu$  tested in the study. The numbering for each correlation is according to Table 2.

A statistical analysis of the data has been provided in Figure 2. It is evident from Figure 2 that only 31 out of 189 combinations could predict the flux with accuracy exceeding  $R^2 > 0.9$ . This emphasizes the significance of using the appropriate combination of tortuosity, heat transfer, and  $\kappa_m$  correlations in DCMD modeling. Furthermore, the variation and the number of low  $R^2$ -values suggest that many combinations yield inaccurate predictions. Thus, evaluation of the prediction performance of a given model may have to account for the relative model performance rather than the absolute performance. The number of combinations that could predict  $T_{f,out}$  with  $R^2 > 0.9$  was the highest (180). On the other hand, only 13 combinations could predict  $T_{p,out}$  with reasonable accuracy ( $R^2 > 0.9$ ).



**Figure 2.** Statistical analysis of different combinations of  $Nu$ ,  $\tau$ , and  $\kappa_m$  used to predict the experimental parameters.

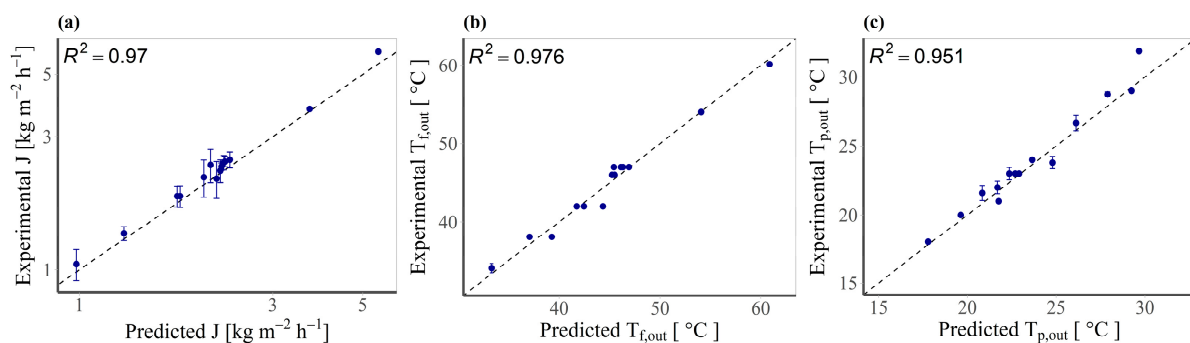
### 3.3. Selection of the Best Fitting Model

The selection of the best-fitting model in this study is based on the highest sum of the  $R^2$ -values for  $J$ ,  $T_{f,out}$ , and  $T_{p,out}$ . The combinations of the three adjustable parameters  $\tau$ ,  $Nu$ , and  $\kappa_m$  with the best overall prediction performance based on the conditions set in this study are reported in Table 4 along with the corresponding  $R^2$ -values. The accuracy of the fit to flux, feed, and permeate outlet temperatures is represented with  $R^2(J)$ ,  $R^2(T_{f,out})$ , and  $R^2(T_{p,out})$ , respectively.  $R^2_{tot}$  is the average of  $R^2(J)$ ,  $R^2(T_{f,out})$ , and  $R^2(T_{p,out})$ .

**Table 4.**  $R^2$ -values and correlation numbers (numbers for  $\tau$ ,  $Nu$ , and  $\kappa_m$  correspond to Table 3) for the best-fitting model (based on fit for  $T_{f,out}$ ,  $T_{p,out}$ , and  $J$ ).

$\tau$	$Nu$	$\kappa_m$	$R^2(J)$	$R^2(T_{f,out})$	$R^2(T_{p,out})$	$R^2_{tot}$
2	3	1	0.970	0.976	0.951	0.966
1	3	1	0.911	0.976	0.948	0.945
2	5	1	0.951	0.973	0.907	0.944
1	5	1	0.880	0.973	0.903	0.918
6	9	1	0.942	0.970	0.805	0.906

The model with the best predictability for all the parameters is the one that combines  $\tau_2$ ,  $Nu_3$ , and  $\kappa_{m,1}$ . The experimental values are plotted against the predicted values for this model in Figure 3 to confirm the model's performance. It is evident from the figure that the model predicts all three parameters well, but standard deviations vary between  $J$ ,  $T_{f,out}$ , and  $T_{p,out}$ , where  $J$ -standard deviations are generally higher than those of  $T_{p,out}$  and especially  $T_{f,out}$ .



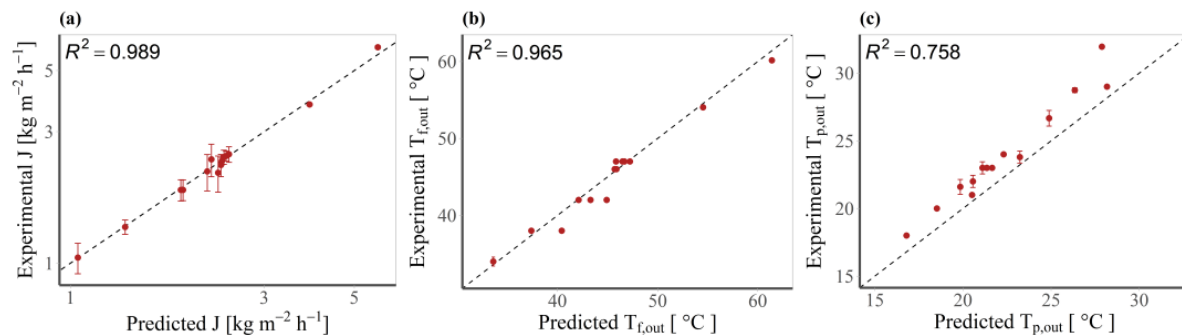
**Figure 3.** Model using  $\tau_2$ ,  $Nu_3$ , and  $\kappa_{m,1}$ . (a) Experimental versus predicted  $J$  (both axes are on a logarithmic scale of base 10); (b) experimental vs. predicted  $T_{f,out}$ ; and (c) experimental vs. predicted  $T_{p,out}$ . Note that error bars in some cases are smaller than the points and, therefore, are not visible for some points.

One may note from Table A1 that the model with the best overall prediction ability does not have the best prediction ability when solely focusing on the flux. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the best model when only taking flux prediction into account. Several combinations of  $\tau$ ,  $Nu$ , and  $\kappa_m$  can determine the flux accurately. The best five models for flux prediction are shown in Table 5 along with their corresponding  $R^2$  values for their general predictions. It is evident from the table that even though a given model can predict the flux well, this does not necessarily entail that it is also able to predict the outlet temperatures well.

It is evident from Table 5 and Figure 4 that the best models to predict  $J$  can also predict feed outlet temperature reasonably well with  $R^2$ -values above 0.9; however, their capability to predict permeate outlet temperatures is poor, and the corresponding  $R^2$ -values fall in the range  $-0.187 < R^2 < 0.758$ . However, accurate prediction of outlet temperatures for permeate as well as the feed stream is important as these parameters play a significant role in the heating and cooling energy consumption of the DCMD process.

**Table 5.**  $R^2$ -values and correlation numbers (numbers for  $\tau$ ,  $Nu$ , and  $\kappa_m$  correspond to Table 3) for the best-fitting model for the flux.

$\tau$	$Nu$	$\kappa_m$	$R^2(J)$	$R^2(T_{f,out})$	$R^2(T_{p,out})$	$R^2_{tot}$
2	3	3	0.989	0.965	0.758	0.904
1	3	2	0.986	0.916	−0.071	0.610
1	5	2	0.985	0.910	−0.187	0.569
2	5	3	0.984	0.959	0.657	0.866
2	5	2	0.978	0.911	−0.154	0.578

**Figure 4.** Model using  $\tau_2$ ,  $Nu_3$ , and  $\kappa_{m,3}$ . (a) Experimental versus predicted  $J$  (both axes are on a logarithmic scale of base 10); (b) experimental vs. predicted  $T_{f,out}$ ; and (c) experimental vs. predicted  $T_{p,out}$ . Note that the error bars in some cases are smaller than the points.

#### 4. Observed Tendencies

All different combinations of adjustable parameters and the corresponding  $R^2$  values are shown in Table A1 in the Appendix A. The results have been reported in decreasing order with respect to  $R_{tot}^2$ . From Table A1, it is evident that  $R_{tot}^2$  values vary significantly for different combinations, and even though it is not possible to clearly evaluate the prediction accuracy for every correlation, some tendencies can be observed.

It is noteworthy that among the best-performing models, the most commonly used correlation for the determination of  $\kappa_m$  is  $\kappa_{m,1}$ . This indicates that  $\kappa_{m,1}$  can describe the heat transfer across the membrane more accurately than the remaining correlations. Contrarily, most of the models with poor overall prediction performance use  $\kappa_{m,2}$  correlation. Models based on  $\kappa_{m,2}$  especially show poor prediction of the outlet temperatures, suggesting that  $\kappa_{air}$  and  $\kappa_{pol}$  are not weighted appropriately in the series resistance model ( $\kappa_{m,2}$ ) and that the focus of this correlation may be flux prediction.

A similar tendency is observed when examining tortuosity correlations, where  $\tau_2$ , when paired with the appropriate correlations for  $Nu$  and  $\kappa_m$ , best predicts the experimental outputs. The poorest prediction of the correlations for  $\tau$  follows the order  $\tau_5$ ,  $\tau_3$ , and  $\tau_7$ . Generally, a tendency is observed where a lower value of  $\tau$  corresponds to a lower prediction ability, except for  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$ . This suggests that the optimal value of  $\tau$  is around 2.0 for a membrane with high porosity, which is also reported in a study by Khayet et al. [3]. The value of  $\tau$  has a direct impact on the permeability coefficient,  $B$ , which is used to determine the transmembrane flux. Higher values of  $\tau$  entail lower  $B$  and thereby also lower predicted flux. This observation leads to the conclusion that most of the correlations used for  $\tau$  tend to overestimate the flux.

When observing the  $Nu$  correlations, no clear tendency was observed. This is evident from the fact that  $Nu_3$  and  $Nu_5$  are present in both the models with the highest and lowest prediction accuracy. This might also suggest that the choice of the  $Nu$  correlation is of less significance than those of  $\tau$  and  $\kappa_m$ . Furthermore, these observed tendencies for the correlations of  $\tau$ ,  $Nu$ , and  $\kappa_m$  emphasize the importance of making the correct choice of model for theoretical DCMD modeling.

## 5. Conclusions

In the present work, different combinations of state-of-the-art empirical correlations for the tortuosity factor, Nusselt number, and thermal conductivity of the membrane have been evaluated for their ability to predict outlet temperatures and flux in DCMD. In total, 189 combinations have been investigated, with varying results. Only 31 combinations were able to predict the experimental flux with reasonable accuracy ( $R^2 > 0.95$ ) whereas 180 correlations could accurately predict the feed outlet temperature. The worst predictions were observed for the permeate outlet temperatures, where only 13 tested combinations could predict the experimental temperature with reasonable accuracy. Only five combinations could predict all three set parameters simultaneously (flux, feed, and permeate outlet temperatures) with reasonable accuracy. This highlights the importance of using an appropriate combination of the adjustable parameters when using a theoretical model to predict the performance of a DCMD setup. The model with the best ability to predict  $J$ ,  $T_{f,out}$ , and  $T_{p,out}$  consists of  $\tau_2$ ,  $Nu_3$ , and  $\kappa_{m,1}$ , where the numbering in subscript is according to Table 2. This model has an average  $R^2 = 0.97$  for the fit of predicted values against experimental values.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, A.A.; Methodology, P.M.H., J.T.F., J.L.R., P.R., M.M.-J., M.L.T. and A.A.; Software, P.M.H., J.T.F., J.L.R., P.R. and M.M.-J.; Validation, P.M.H., J.T.F., J.L.R., P.R., M.M.-J. and M.L.T.; Formal analysis, P.M.H., M.M.-J. and C.A.Q.-J.; Investigation, J.L.R. and P.R.; Writing—original draft, P.M.H., J.T.F., J.L.R., P.R. and M.M.-J.; Writing—review & editing, C.A.Q.-J. and A.A.; Supervision, C.A.Q.-J. and A.A.; Project administration, A.A.; Funding acquisition, C.A.Q.-J. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** This research was funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MFA) through the Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC) under Grant no. 20-M01AAU (“Membrane crystallization for water and mineral recovery”).

**Data Availability Statement:** No data, in addition to what is reported in the manuscript, were created or analyzed in this study. Data sharing is not applicable to this article.

**Acknowledgments:** The authors are thankful to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark for their financial support through the Danida Fellowship Centre for this work.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## Abbreviations

### Math symbols

$\tau$	Tortuosity
$\kappa$	Thermal conductivity
$\kappa_{pol}$	Thermal conductivity of polymer
$\kappa_{air}$	Thermal conductivity of air
$J$	Mass flux
$P$	Vapour pressure
$B$	Membrane characteristic parameter
$d$	Nominal pore size
$\lambda$	Mean free path of water vapour molecules
$K_n$	Knudsen number
$\delta_m$	Membrane thickness
$\varepsilon$	Membrane porosity
$r$	Pore radius
$R$	Gas constant
$T$	Temperature
$D$	Diffusivity of water vapour
$M$	Molecular weight
$A_a, B_a, C_a$	Antoine’s equation coefficients
$Q$	Heat flux

$h$	Heat transfer coefficient
$D_e$	Equivalent diameter
$d_{out}$	Outer fiber diameter
$P_t$	Average distance between fibers
$\Delta H_v$	Latent heat of water vapour
$L$	Module length
$C_p$	Isobaric heat capacity

## Appendix A

**Table A1.**  $R^2$  values for the correlation between experimental and theoretical data for  $J$ ,  $T_{f,out}$ ,  $T_{p,out}$ , and total average  $R^2$ . Model no. indicates the correlations used for the model in the following order:  $\tau$ ,  $Nu$ , and  $\kappa_m$ .

MODEL NO.	$R^2(J)$	$R^2(T_{f,out})$	$R^2(T_{p,out})$	$R^2_{tot}$
231	0.970	0.976	0.951	0.966
131	0.911	0.976	0.948	0.945
251	0.951	0.973	0.907	0.944
151	0.880	0.973	0.903	0.918
691	0.942	0.970	0.805	0.906
621	0.905	0.971	0.838	0.905
233	0.989	0.965	0.758	0.904
681	0.923	0.970	0.817	0.903
661	0.892	0.970	0.836	0.899
491	0.908	0.970	0.808	0.895
641	0.924	0.966	0.783	0.891
133	0.959	0.964	0.746	0.890
481	0.880	0.970	0.820	0.890
421	0.856	0.971	0.840	0.889
611	0.939	0.964	0.756	0.886
461	0.837	0.970	0.839	0.882
441	0.880	0.966	0.785	0.877
411	0.901	0.965	0.758	0.875
253	0.984	0.959	0.657	0.866
671	0.971	0.959	0.658	0.863
471	0.952	0.959	0.660	0.857
261	0.780	0.969	0.809	0.853
153	0.941	0.958	0.645	0.848
221	0.760	0.970	0.811	0.847
791	0.756	0.970	0.815	0.847
781	0.701	0.970	0.827	0.833
281	0.737	0.969	0.791	0.832
721	0.657	0.971	0.847	0.825
771	0.846	0.959	0.666	0.824
711	0.739	0.965	0.766	0.823
241	0.745	0.965	0.756	0.822
741	0.700	0.966	0.792	0.820
291	0.699	0.969	0.779	0.816
761	0.623	0.970	0.846	0.813
161	0.664	0.969	0.805	0.813
651	0.524	0.974	0.933	0.811
121	0.642	0.970	0.807	0.806
211	0.722	0.964	0.730	0.806
181	0.615	0.969	0.787	0.790
391	0.569	0.970	0.821	0.787
263	0.882	0.952	0.516	0.783
141	0.624	0.965	0.752	0.780
223	0.867	0.953	0.519	0.780
371	0.703	0.959	0.671	0.778
631	0.388	0.976	0.965	0.776

Table A1. Cont.

MODEL NO.	$R^2(J)$	$R^2(T_{f,out})$	$R^2(T_{p,out})$	$R^2_{tot}$
693	0.834	0.954	0.538	0.775
191	0.573	0.969	0.775	0.772
623	0.768	0.956	0.584	0.769
683	0.797	0.954	0.556	0.769
451	0.387	0.974	0.936	0.766
283	0.851	0.952	0.491	0.765
381	0.488	0.970	0.832	0.763
111	0.599	0.964	0.726	0.763
663	0.745	0.954	0.583	0.761
311	0.543	0.965	0.772	0.760
493	0.768	0.954	0.544	0.755
643	0.798	0.950	0.512	0.753
591	0.463	0.970	0.823	0.752
243	0.858	0.948	0.448	0.751
571	0.620	0.959	0.674	0.751
613	0.825	0.948	0.478	0.750
341	0.486	0.966	0.798	0.750
293	0.824	0.951	0.474	0.750
321	0.425	0.971	0.853	0.750
163	0.790	0.952	0.506	0.749
483	0.721	0.954	0.562	0.746
271	0.642	0.959	0.636	0.746
123	0.772	0.953	0.508	0.744
423	0.684	0.956	0.591	0.744
213	0.842	0.946	0.416	0.735
463	0.656	0.955	0.589	0.733
673	0.897	0.941	0.362	0.733
361	0.376	0.970	0.852	0.733
443	0.721	0.950	0.518	0.730
413	0.755	0.948	0.484	0.729
183	0.752	0.951	0.481	0.728
581	0.369	0.970	0.835	0.725
511	0.433	0.965	0.774	0.724
431	0.225	0.976	0.966	0.722
473	0.847	0.941	0.368	0.719
143	0.760	0.947	0.438	0.715
193	0.720	0.951	0.464	0.712
541	0.367	0.966	0.801	0.711
521	0.296	0.971	0.855	0.708
171	0.510	0.959	0.632	0.700
113	0.740	0.945	0.406	0.697
561	0.241	0.970	0.854	0.688
793	0.521	0.955	0.561	0.679
273	0.783	0.940	0.307	0.677
773	0.654	0.942	0.383	0.660
783	0.444	0.955	0.580	0.660
653	0.272	0.962	0.733	0.656
723	0.385	0.956	0.609	0.650
713	0.498	0.949	0.501	0.649
743	0.444	0.951	0.535	0.643
173	0.672	0.939	0.298	0.636
633	0.109	0.968	0.830	0.636
763	0.341	0.955	0.607	0.634
232	0.965	0.918	−0.037	0.615
751	−0.082	0.974	0.942	0.611
132	0.986	0.916	−0.071	0.610
453	0.095	0.962	0.741	0.599
393	0.248	0.955	0.575	0.593

Table A1. Cont.

MODEL NO.	$R^2(J)$	$R^2(T_{f,out})$	$R^2(T_{p,out})$	$R^2_{tot}$
373	0.433	0.942	0.395	0.590
252	0.978	0.911	−0.154	0.578
433	−0.095	0.968	0.837	0.570
152	0.985	0.910	−0.187	0.569
383	0.142	0.956	0.594	0.564
313	0.216	0.949	0.515	0.560
573	0.311	0.942	0.401	0.551
343	0.142	0.951	0.549	0.547
323	0.062	0.957	0.623	0.547
593	0.100	0.955	0.582	0.546
731	−0.323	0.976	0.968	0.541
363	0.002	0.956	0.622	0.527
262	0.968	0.903	−0.306	0.522
222	0.962	0.904	−0.305	0.520
583	−0.020	0.956	0.600	0.512
513	0.065	0.949	0.521	0.512
282	0.955	0.903	−0.333	0.508
292	0.943	0.902	−0.354	0.497
162	0.922	0.902	−0.334	0.497
242	0.960	0.899	−0.372	0.496
543	−0.020	0.951	0.556	0.496
122	0.913	0.903	−0.333	0.494
523	−0.111	0.957	0.629	0.492
212	0.954	0.897	−0.402	0.483
182	0.902	0.902	−0.360	0.481
142	0.908	0.898	−0.399	0.469
563	−0.178	0.956	0.628	0.469
192	0.884	0.901	−0.381	0.468
112	0.898	0.896	−0.429	0.455
351	−0.570	0.974	0.947	0.451
272	0.929	0.892	−0.505	0.439
692	0.522	0.910	−0.186	0.415
753	−0.492	0.963	0.761	0.411
172	0.860	0.891	−0.529	0.407
682	0.461	0.910	−0.162	0.403
622	0.414	0.912	−0.131	0.399
672	0.633	0.898	−0.353	0.393
612	0.505	0.904	−0.238	0.390
642	0.461	0.906	−0.203	0.388
662	0.381	0.911	−0.130	0.387
492	0.398	0.910	−0.169	0.380
551	−0.827	0.974	0.949	0.366
482	0.325	0.911	−0.145	0.364
472	0.529	0.898	−0.338	0.363
422	0.271	0.913	−0.113	0.357
412	0.377	0.905	−0.221	0.353
331	−0.887	0.976	0.969	0.353
733	−0.766	0.969	0.855	0.352
442	0.326	0.907	−0.186	0.349
462	0.231	0.912	−0.112	0.343
772	0.176	0.900	−0.297	0.260
792	−0.019	0.912	−0.123	0.257
531	−1.183	0.977	0.969	0.254
652	−0.222	0.920	0.050	0.249
632	−0.411	0.927	0.177	0.231
782	−0.126	0.913	−0.099	0.230
712	−0.050	0.907	−0.177	0.227
353	−1.087	0.963	0.777	0.218



Table A1. Cont.

MODEL NO.	$R^2(J)$	$R^2(T_{f,out})$	$R^2(T_{p,out})$	$R^2_{tot}$
742	−0.125	0.909	−0.141	0.214
722	−0.206	0.915	−0.066	0.214
762	−0.263	0.914	−0.065	0.195
452	−0.465	0.921	0.071	0.175
372	−0.186	0.901	−0.264	0.150
432	−0.684	0.928	0.198	0.147
333	−1.444	0.969	0.869	0.131
392	−0.444	0.914	−0.087	0.128
553	−1.396	0.964	0.784	0.117
312	−0.483	0.908	−0.141	0.095
572	−0.375	0.902	−0.249	0.092
382	−0.583	0.915	−0.062	0.090
342	−0.580	0.910	−0.105	0.075
322	−0.687	0.916	−0.029	0.067
592	−0.666	0.915	−0.071	0.059
362	−0.761	0.915	−0.027	0.042
512	−0.708	0.909	−0.125	0.025
582	−0.820	0.916	−0.045	0.017
533	−1.796	0.970	0.875	0.016
542	−0.817	0.911	−0.088	0.002
522	−0.937	0.917	−0.011	−0.010
562	−1.019	0.916	−0.010	−0.037
752	−1.250	0.923	0.125	−0.067
732	−1.560	0.931	0.254	−0.125
352	−2.023	0.925	0.169	−0.309
332	−2.422	0.933	0.300	−0.397
552	−2.419	0.926	0.189	−0.435
532	−2.866	0.934	0.320	−0.537

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