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(54) Titre : UTILISATION DE TRIMETHYLGLYCINE EN VUE DE CONTROLER LE TARTRE
(54) Title: USE OF TRIMETHYLGLYCINE TO CONTROL SCALING

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention relates to the use of trimethylglycine for improved elimination of scale in processing systems. The method removes existing scale while also eliminating buildup. The invention relates to phosphate and sulfate scale. The invention further allows for improved anti-scaling without the need to make any pH adjustments. The method provides all factor listed while in no way compromises the integrity of membranes that may be used in the system.



ABSTRACT

The invention relates to the use of trimethylglycine for improved elimination of scale in processing systems. The method removes existing scale while also eliminating buildup. The invention relates to phosphate and sulfate scale. The invention further allows for improved anti-scaling without the need to make any pH adjustments. The method provides all factor listed while in no way compromises the integrity of membranes that may be used in the system.

USE OF TRIMETHYLGLYCINE TO CONTROL SCALING

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TECHNICAL FIELD

10 This invention relates to improved elimination of calcium phosphate scale in processing
systems. The invention also allows for improved anti scaling so that there is no build up in the
system without pH adjustments. Further the invention in no way compromises the integrity of
membranes if used in the system.

BACKGROUND

15 Calcium phosphate fouling is a growing concern for in many industries but most
importantly in industries that use membranes for purification and filtration. The membrane
operators due to new municipal applications and changes in water sources have seen an increase
in calcium phosphate scaling and need an effective and safe method of eliminating the build of
such scale. The traditional method of controlling scale, including calcium phosphate, is to feed
20 acid which is effective but has some drawbacks firstly it can be detrimental to the membranes or
reduce the use time before replacement is needed, secondly it can be cost prohibitive for large
systems and finally there is safety concerns with the use of acid in high flow, high-pressure acid
feed systems. This is why the industry has worked to discover new technologies for the use as an
anti-scalant especially with phosphate scale.

25 The prevention of calcium phosphate scale in systems is exemplified in the process of
membrane based water purification where the prevention of calcium phosphate fouling using
anti-scalant has been met with limited success, if any. Factors contributing to this failure include
the multiple forms of calcium phosphate, the slight negative charge of the membrane surface, and
the negative effects of adding phosphonates and phosphates to water with a calcium phosphate

scaling tendency. The current invention is a successful phosphate, sulfate and calcium inhibitors, which can be used in membrane based water purification as well as a broad range of other applications. In one embodiment the invention is used with membrane systems. In another embodiment the invention is used as a cleaner as trimethylglycine hydrochloride or as alternative
5 salt such as trimethylglycine-potassium hydroxide or trimethylglycine-citric acid. In a further embodiment is used as a membrane performance enhancer.

SUMMARY

The invention consists of the addition of a solution of trimethylglycine to a system in
10 effective amounts to eliminate the build up of scale or reduce existing scale build up. The solution includes compositions with the chemical formula of $C_5H_{11}NO_2 \cdot HCl$ such as such as trimethylglycine hydrochloride, carboxymethyl, trimethylammonium chloride and N, N, N-trimethylglycine hydrochloride.

Trimethylglycine is currently used as an agricultural product, which is typically extracted
15 from sugar beet molasses with water. The major applications of trimethylglycine to date are livestock feed additive, human nutritional supplement, plant nutrition, and chemical reagent.

In the development of an anti-scaling composition and process of use it was discovered that trimethylglycine hydrochloride is effective at controlling calcium phosphate scale formation at various concentrations with dosage scaling with phosphate concentration. Trimethylglycine is
20 a small zwitterionic molecule (a positive and negative charge on the same molecule resulting in no overall formal molecular charge) with a trimethylammonium group (cation) and a carboxylate group (anion) separated by a single methylene group and balanced with a chloride and a proton respectively. Typically, cation-containing anti-scalants are not used in membrane systems due to the fouling potential of classic cationic molecules and polymers. However, the close proximity
25 of the cation and anion of trimethylglycine, due to bond angles and bonds distances along with the neutralization of localized charges due to intramolecular coulombic forces, gives support to membrane compatibility. Actual membrane compatibility studies have been completed showing membrane compatibility at both low and high dosage concentrations.

30 The current invention describes the following key aspects:

1. It is an advantage of the invention to eliminate the build up of scale in a system.
2. It is an advantage of the invention to aid in the descaling of systems.

3. It is an advantage of the invention to provide improved anti-scaling abilities while not hindering the performance of membranes or filtration systems.
4. It is an advantage of the invention to work effectively with a wide range of scale forms including calcium phosphate.
5. It is an advantage of the invention to eliminate the build up of scale in a system without the need to adjust the pH.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

10 The invention is a method for the reduction and/or control of scaling in a system with the addition of a trimethylglycine composition into the system reducing scaling and scale buildup.

The trimethylglycine composition that is used in the method may include one or more of the following: trimethylglycine hydrochloride, carboxymethyl, betaine hydrochloride, trimethylammonium chloride and N, N, N-trimethylglycine hydrochloride, trimethylglycine-
15 potassium hydroxide and/or trimethylglycine-citric acid. The most preferred trimethylglycine composition is trimethylglycine hydrochloride.

The invention can be used with various systems and in one embodiment it is used in a water purification system. The system allows for the safe use of a membrane within the process. The current invention allows the membrane to maintain its integrity and can also increase its
20 effectiveness by reducing any scale that can effect the membrane.

The method has the trimethylglycine composition added in a concentration proportionate to the concentration of the scale in the system. The composition is preferable added in a concentration of greater than or equal to .2 ppm. The composition can also be added in a concentration equal to or less than 25 ppm. The invention can also use one or more anti scaling
25 or cleaning composition in addition to the trimethylglycine composition. The method can be used with phosphate or sulfate scale.

The trimethylglycine composition of the claimed invention may be a zwitterionic molecule. The zwitterionic molecule may have a trimethylammonium group and a carboxylate group connected by a single methylene group with a chloride group. The trimethylglycine
30 composition in the claimed invention may be is added to the processing system consistantly or intermittently. The invention also allows for the addition of trimethylglycine composition and eliminates the need for any pH adjustment by any means.

EXAMPLES

The foregoing may be better understood by reference to the following examples, which are intended to illustrate methods for carrying out the invention and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. The current experiments were run at 25 degrees Celsius and 45 minute induction periods. The process consisted of the use of 130 ml deionized water in an Erlenmeyer flask charged with a stir bar, standard solutions containing ions of 1.0 M NaCl (25 ml), 0.1 M Na₂HPO₄ (0.016 ml), and 0.1 M CaCl₂ (40.0 ml) were added. If an anti-scalant was evaluated then it was added at this step with the appropriate volume of deionized water added to experiment to keep the over all total volumes the same and thus ion concentrations the same. Then turbidity was measured using a handheld turbidity meter (aliquots removed for measurements were returned to mother liquid) and pH was measured using a VWR symphony pH meter. After 45 minutes the turbidity and pH were measured again followed by the addition of 0.1 M Na₂HPO₄. Finally the steps were repeated until the turbidity at the end of a 45 min period measured above 2.0 NTU, which concluded the experiment for that water chemistry.

Ultimately, the collective data from a group experiments allows for the identification of scale initiation and scale failure for critical phosphate concentrations of ATMP (1 and 12.5 ppm), AA/AMPS (8.25 ppm), and TMG HCl (0.8 and 10 ppm). Table 1 gives the compilation of data to demonstrate the effectiveness of TMG and to some degree the ineffectiveness of AMP. AA/AMPS is a calcium phosphate anti-scalant used in cooling water and boiler applications with limited use in membrane applications at low concentrations for assured membrane compatibility.

		Phosphate Concentration at Scale Initiation (NTU>0.3)	Phosphate Concentration at Scale Failure (NTU>2.0)
Control	0 ppm	34	48.5
AMP	1 ppm	34	48.5
	12.5 ppm	19.4	38.8
AA/AMPS	8.25 ppm	38.8	58.1
TMG HCl	0.8 ppm	43.6	53.3
	10 ppm	53.3	62.9

Table 1. Compilation of critical phosphate concentrations for various experiments.

A follow-up experimental set was conducted to determine if the effect seen in the first set was from mitigation of calcium phosphate scale or from changes to the pH of the solutions. In addition to repeating the control and the TMG HCl work, a third experiment was prepared with

the pH adjusted to be the same as the TMG HCl at 10 ppm. The water chemistry and experimental protocol is identical to the procedure used in example 1. These results prove the effect TMG HCl controls the initiation of calcium phosphate scale (nucleation) and mitigates the growth in some manner.

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	Phosphate Concentration at Scale Initiation (NTU>0.3)	Phosphate Concentration at Scale Failure (NTU>2.0)
Control 0 ppm	24.3	43.6
HCl	38.8	53.3
TMG HCl 10 ppm	53.3	62.9

Table 2. Compilation of critical phosphate concentrations for various experiments.

10

Phosphate Test for 10 ppm Trimethylglycine

Tests were run to determine the types of phosphates present at the on-set of scale in the presence of TMG HCl at 10 ppm. The experiment was carried to the point of having 53.3 ppm phosphate added which gives a pH of 6.96 and turbidity of 0.74. The effectiveness of TMG as an inhibitor of calcium phosphate scale is corroborated by data showing 95% of the total phosphate measured as orthophosphate. This data indicates that scale is occurring, but the growth event is inhibited by the trimethylglycine.

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Phosphate Types	Filtered	Unfiltered
Total	54.5 ppm	55.5 ppm
Inorganic	52.5	52.5
Ortho	52.0	53.0

Table 3. Measured phosphate levels by filtered and unfiltered methods (total, inorganic, and ortho) along with the calculated values for filtered and unfiltered organic phosphate.

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Compatibility Tests for Trimethylglycine on ESPA1 Membrane

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Membrane compatibility tests were run to evaluate trimethylglycine using Hydronautics ESPA1 membranes and an Osmonics flat plate membrane system. To date dosages of 10, 20,

and 40 ppm trimethylglycine hydrochloride have been run, with return to control levels for all parameters. During exposure of trimethylglycine there was a decrease in permeate conductivity (27 % for 20 ppm and 40% for 40 ppm) with a slight increase in flux (0.7%) when running at 20 ppm trimethylglycine and a decrease in flux (1.8%) when running at 40 ppm trimethylglycine.

- 5 For all sodium chloride controls all parameters have returned to original conditions. It is worth noting that these experiments were run evaluating actives concentrations. This is much higher what would be expected in the reject water of most systems and water chemistries.

CLAIMS:

1. A method for the reduction and/or control of scaling in a water purification system, the method comprising adding a trimethylglycine composition comprising a trimethylglycine and water into the system thereby reducing scaling and scale buildup.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the trimethylglycine composition includes one or more of the following: trimethylglycine hydrochloride, trimethylglycine-potassium hydroxide, and trimethylglycine-citric acid.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the trimethylglycine composition comprises trimethylglycine hydrochloride.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the system involves the use of a membrane process.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the trimethylglycine composition is added in a concentration proportionate to the concentration of the scale in the system.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein the trimethylglycine composition is added to the system in the concentration of greater than or equal to .2 ppm.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein the trimethylglycine composition is used in combination with one or more anti scaling or cleaning composition.
8. The method of claim 1 wherein the trimethylglycine composition is added to the system wherein the concentration is equal to or less than 25 ppm.
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the scale is a phosphate or sulfate scale.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein the trimethylglycine composition is added to the system intermittently.
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the trimethylglycine composition is put into the system without the need for pH adjustment.
12. The method of claim 1 or 2 wherein the trimethylglycine composition additionally includes trimethylammonium chloride.