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Novel Thermally/Chemically Resistant Nanofiltration Membranes for Sustainable Reclamation of CBM Produced Water

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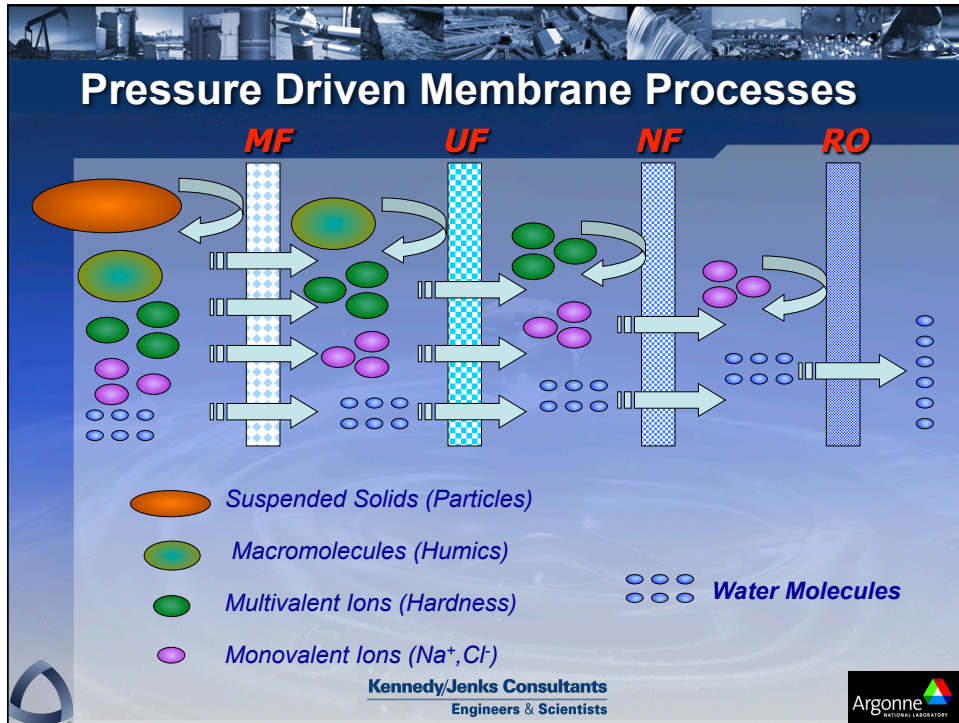
Outline

- ▶ **Membrane processes for treatment of produced water**
 - Pretreatment and challenges
 - Treatment and challenges
- ▶ **Why nanofiltration?**
 - Current nanofiltration technology
 - Novel nanofiltration technologies
 - what are they?
 - who are the players?
- ▶ **Preliminary results from laboratory and field testing**


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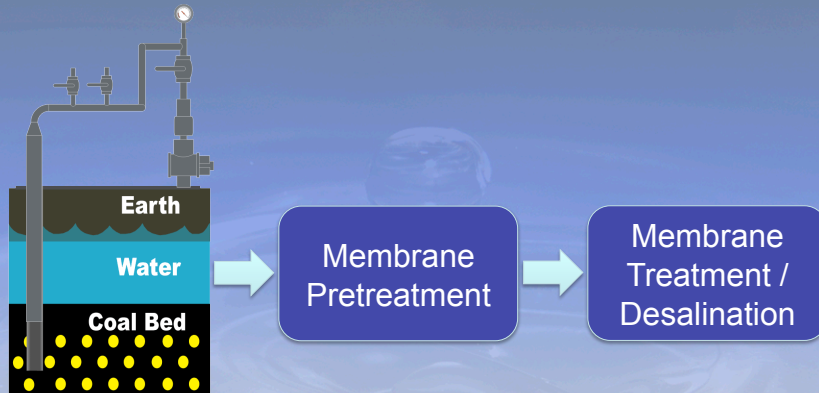


Advantages of Membrane Processes

- ▶ **Small footprint**
- ▶ **Modular and portable**
- ▶ **Easily automated**
- ▶ **Consistent product water quality**
- ▶ **Broad range of applications**
 - Pretreatment (microfiltration (MF) / ultrafiltration (UF))
 - Treatment/desalination (nanofiltration (NF) / reverse osmosis (RO))


→ *Well suited for treatment of produced water in the field*

Membrane Processes for Treatment of Produced Water




Membrane Pretreatment: Challenges

- ▶ Consistency of water quality with time
- ▶ Type of foulants (colloidal, organics, biological, oil & grease...)
- ▶ Chemical conditioning
- ▶ Solids handling
- ▶ Chemical and thermal stability of membrane materials
 - During operation
 - During maintenance




Membrane Treatment/Desal: Challenges

- ▶ Consistency of water quality with time
- ▶ Type of foulants (organic, inorganic, biological)
- ▶ Chemical conditioning (scale inhibition, iron/manganese removal...)
- ▶ Brine handling
- ▶ Chemical and thermal stability of membrane materials
 - During operation
 - During maintenance
- ▶ Energy




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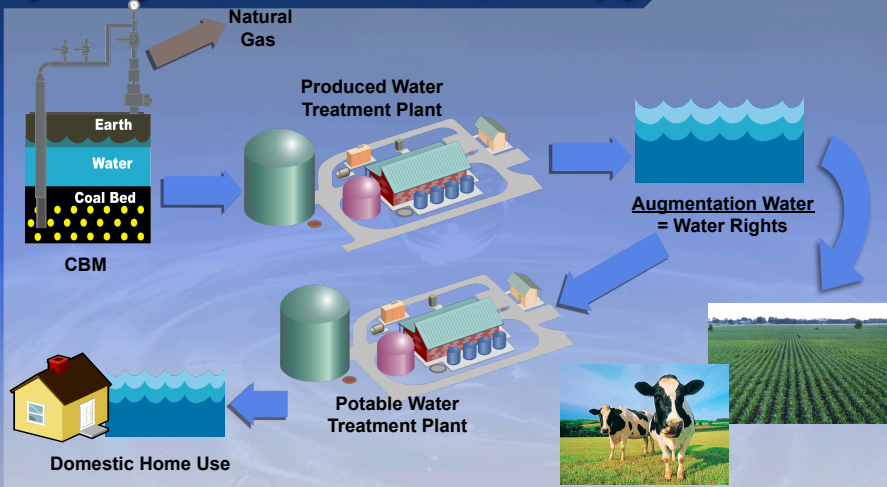
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But... membranes can produce high quality water for different applications...



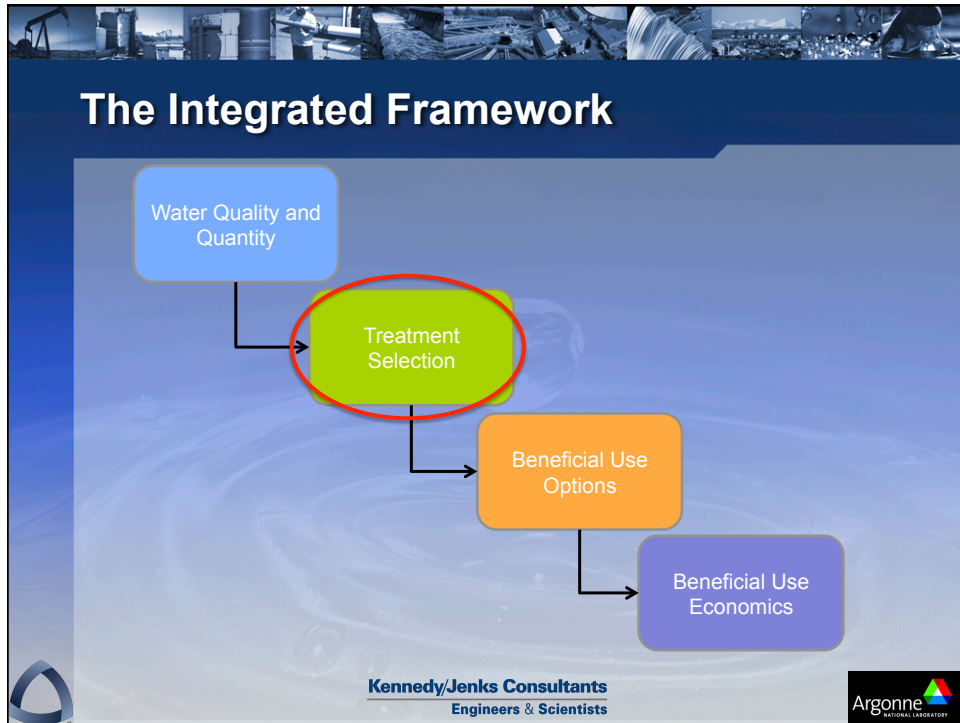


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An Integrated Framework for Treatment and Management of Produced Water

- ▶ **Task 2 - Selection and Testing of Treatment Technologies for Produced Water**
 - Identification and evaluation of robust, low-maintenance, modular pre-treatment and desalination technologies as well as brine management and disposal strategies (considering both well-established conventional as well as emerging desalination technologies):
Treatment Technology Assessment Report
 - Explore most appropriate and cost-efficient technologies for treatment of produced water considering water quality of produced water and targeted beneficial use: Treatment Selection Module (TSM)
 - Pilot-scale treatment trains are currently being designed, assembled and tested at laboratory setting and representative production sites for field-scale validation
 - Develop cost modules for management options

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An Integrated Framework for Treatment and Management of Produced Water

► Task 4 - Field Validation of Viable Treatment Processes for Produced Water

- Bench/pilot-scale treatment trains were designed, constructed and being tested at representative production site for field-scale validation
- Data is being analyzed to determine the effectiveness, robustness, and ease of operation of treatment strategies
- Testing results will provide validation of the integrated decision making framework



Why Nanofiltration for Treatment of PW?

- Lower energy (pressure) operation
- High throughput
- Can remove many constituents from water, including dissolved organic compounds, hardness, and some sodium and chloride
- Established technology



Novel Nanofiltration Membranes

- ▶ Existing/commercial nanofiltration membranes are polymeric and have limited range of operating conditions (temperature, water flux, tolerance to aggressive chemicals...)
- ▶ For sustainable operation with PW feed, membranes have to be more chemically and thermally stable
- ▶ Possible solutions:
 - Different polymer chemistry
 - Use of inorganic membranes (ceramics)



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Novel Nanofiltration Membranes

- ▶ In this study, four different novel nanofiltration membranes are being evaluated:
 - Eltron Research novel composite ceramic-polymeric membranes
 - Eltron Research novel polymeric membranes
 - BPT novel polymeric membranes
 - Inopor novel ceramic membrane
- ▶ The membranes are at different stages of development
- ▶ They are being tested in the laboratory and in the field with synthetic and CBM produced water



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Research Highlights

- ▶ Test setup capable of operating at high pressures and temperatures and with different types and membrane configurations
- ▶ Fully SCADA controlled system to maintain constant operating conditions and to continuously compile and collect data in real time
- ▶ Portable in the new mobile laboratory

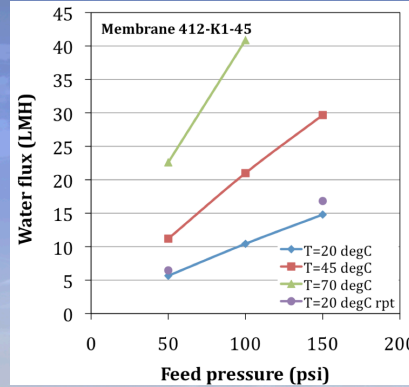
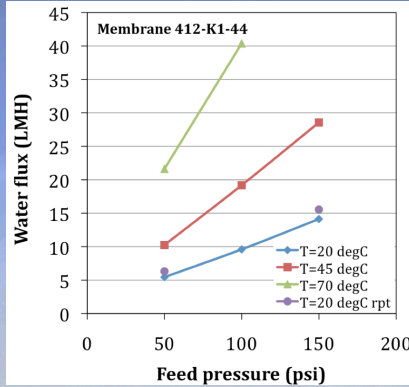


Eltron Research Novel Composite Ceramic-Polymeric Membranes

- ▶ Eltron Research is a partner on this project
- ▶ Novel polymeric chemistry on top of ultrafiltration ceramic substrate
- ▶ Currently tubular membranes configuration ($\frac{1}{4}$ " OD)
- ▶ Early stages of development
- ▶ Four different prototypes were tested in the laboratory with synthetic water and CBM produced water from the field

Eltron Research Novel Composite Ceramic-Polymeric Membranes

► Feed solution 2,000 ppm $MgSO_4$



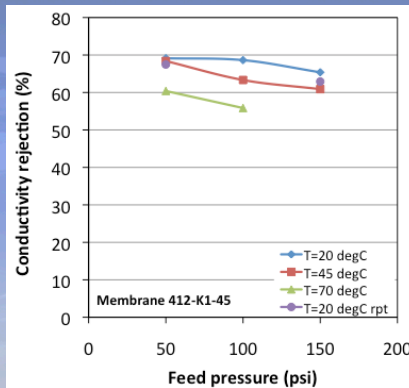
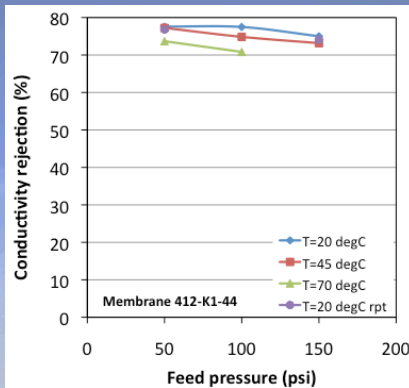
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Eltron Research Novel Composite Ceramic-Polymeric Membranes

► Feed solution 2,000 ppm $MgSO_4$



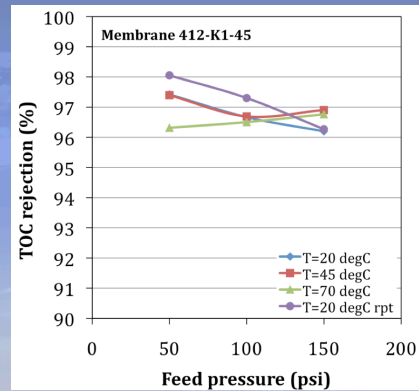
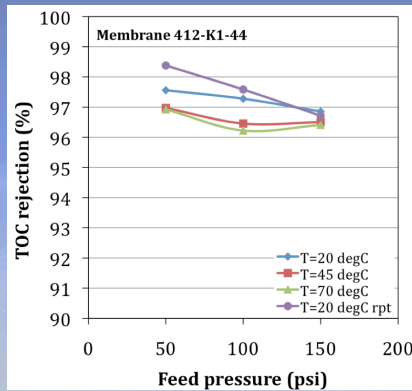
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Eltron Research Novel Composite Ceramic-Polymeric Membranes

- ▶ Feed solution 50 mg/L humic acid



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Eltron Research Novel Composite Ceramic-Polymeric Membranes

- ▶ The membranes were tested with CBM PW from the Raton Basin (Colorado)
- ▶ Water flux levels were high but rejection of salts and total organic carbon (TOC) were relatively low, most likely due to the low TOC concentration in the feed water
- ▶ New generation of membranes are being developed




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Eltron Research Novel Polymeric Membranes

- ▶ Currently in flat sheet membranes configuration
- ▶ Early stages of development
- ▶ Ten different prototypes were tested in the laboratory with synthetic water



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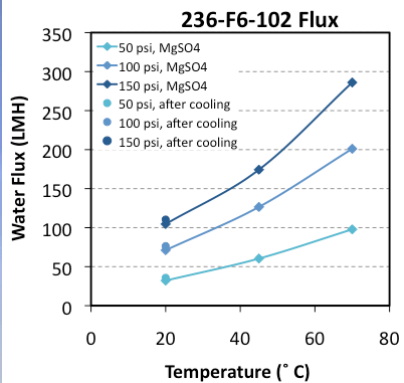


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Eltron Research Novel Polymeric Membranes

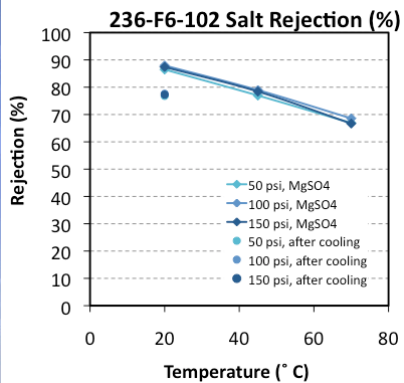
- ▶ Typical challenge with $MgSO_4$ feed water (2000 ppm)

236-F6-102 Flux




Temperature (°C)	50 psi, MgSO4	100 psi, MgSO4	150 psi, MgSO4	50 psi, after cooling	100 psi, after cooling	150 psi, after cooling
20	40	80	110	40	80	110
45	60	130	180	60	130	180
70	100	200	290	100	200	290

236-F6-102 Salt Rejection (%)




Temperature (°C)	50 psi, MgSO4	100 psi, MgSO4	150 psi, MgSO4	50 psi, after cooling	100 psi, after cooling	150 psi, after cooling
20	80	88	88	80	88	88
45	78	78	78	78	78	78
70	68	68	68	68	68	68




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Eltron Research Novel Polymeric Membranes

- ▶ All membranes exhibited very high flux
- ▶ Membrane integrity was not compromised during testing at high temperatures and pressures
- ▶ Salt rejection was very high, always above 70% and in most cases above 80%
- ▶ Membrane development is ongoing

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BPT Novel Polymeric Membranes

- ▶ BPT makes membranes for industrial applications
- ▶ Membranes are highly chemically resistant (can operate with 70% sulfuric acid...)
- ▶ Membranes are highly temperature tolerant
 - Temperature resistant glue used in packaging of the membranes (glue lines of membrane)
 - Special temperature resistant feed and permeate flow spacers were developed
- ▶ Five different membranes were tested and compared to commercial NF

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BPT Novel Polymeric Membranes

			Water Flux (LMH)								
			20 °C			45 °C			70 °C		
Memb.	salt	Cf (g/L)	50 psi	100 psi	150 psi	50 psi	100 psi	150 psi	50 psi	100 psi	150 psi
270	NaCl	2	45	100	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
270	MgSO4	2	32	70	110	65	145	210	105	230	330
1500	MgSO4	2	7	14	21	13	27	41	21	46	70
1200	MgSO4	2	75	160	240	120	270	400	200	440	-
1300	MgSO4	2	65	110	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
1520	MgSO4	2	5	10	17	9	23	37	18	41	65
1530	MgSO4	2	14	30	44	26	55	83	47	94	-

			Rejection - conductivity (%)								
			20 °C			45 °C			70 °C		
Memb.	salt	Cf (g/L)	50 psi	100 psi	150 psi	50 psi	100 psi	150 psi	50 psi	100 psi	150 psi
270	NaCl	2	44	47.5	48.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
270	MgSO4	2	91	94	95	94	94.5	94.5	95	95.5	96
1500	MgSO4	2	60.4	63.6	72.2	56.4	54	55.1	50.1	54	55.1
1200	MgSO4	2	53	51	50	44	44	44.5	42	40	-
1300	MgSO4	2	19	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1520	MgSO4	2	90.5	90	89.5	86	87.5	87	85.5	89	90
1530	MgSO4	2	54	60	65	49	53	61	51	58	-



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BPT Novel Polymeric Membranes

- ▶ Testing is still on going
- ▶ New membranes from BPT are being tested



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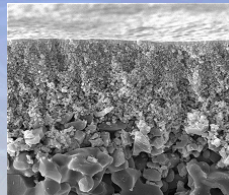
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Inopor[®] Novel Ceramic Membranes

- ▶ One of very few ceramic nanofiltration membranes in the market
- ▶ Molecular weight cut off (200 Da) is relatively high
- ▶ Tested mostly in the field with CBM PW at the Raton Basin
- ▶ Was tested side by side with ceramic UF membranes



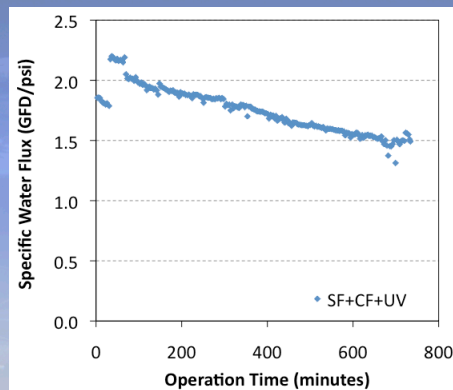
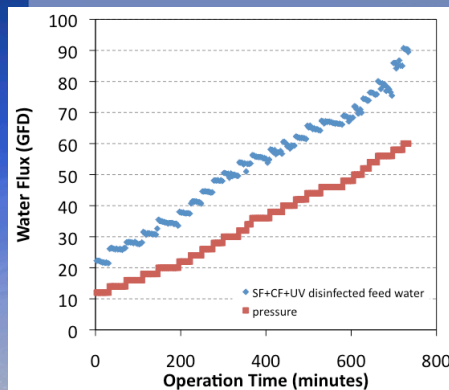
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Inopor[®] Novel Ceramic Membranes: Results from Field Testing

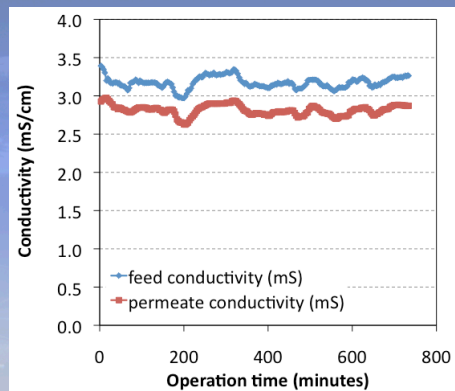
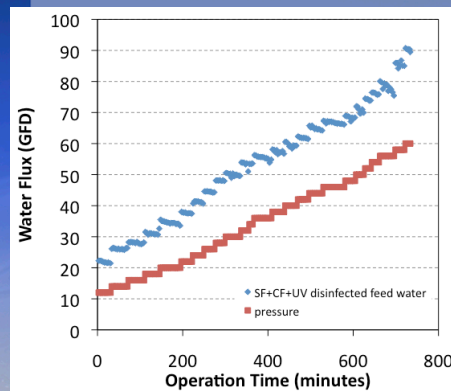


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Inopor[®] Novel Ceramic Membranes: Results from Field Testing



Concluding Remarks

- ▶ Further development of novel nanofiltration membrane is needed and is ongoing
- ▶ Ceramic membranes are robust and need to be tested under challenging conditions to identify all their limitations
- ▶ The performance of novel thermally/chemically resistant polymeric nanofiltration membranes is approaching that of commercial nanofiltration membranes
- ▶ Further testing with CBM PW of different chemistries



An Integrated Framework for Treatment and Management of Produced Water

Acknowledgment

- ▶ **RPSEA Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC) and the Industry Advisory Council (IAC)**
- ▶ **Industry Sponsors**
- ▶ **U.S. Bureau of Reclamation**
- ▶ **RPSEA**

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