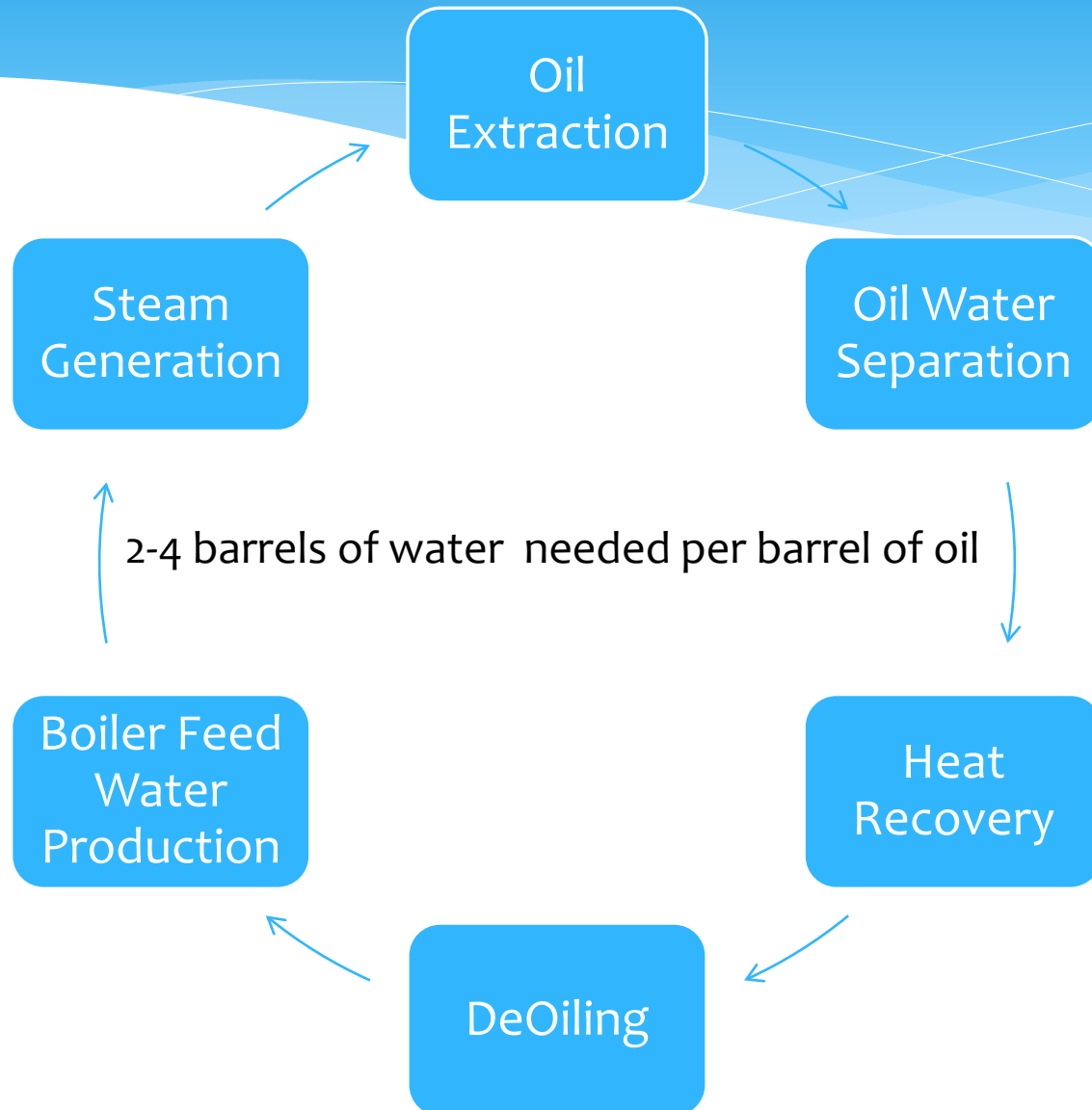


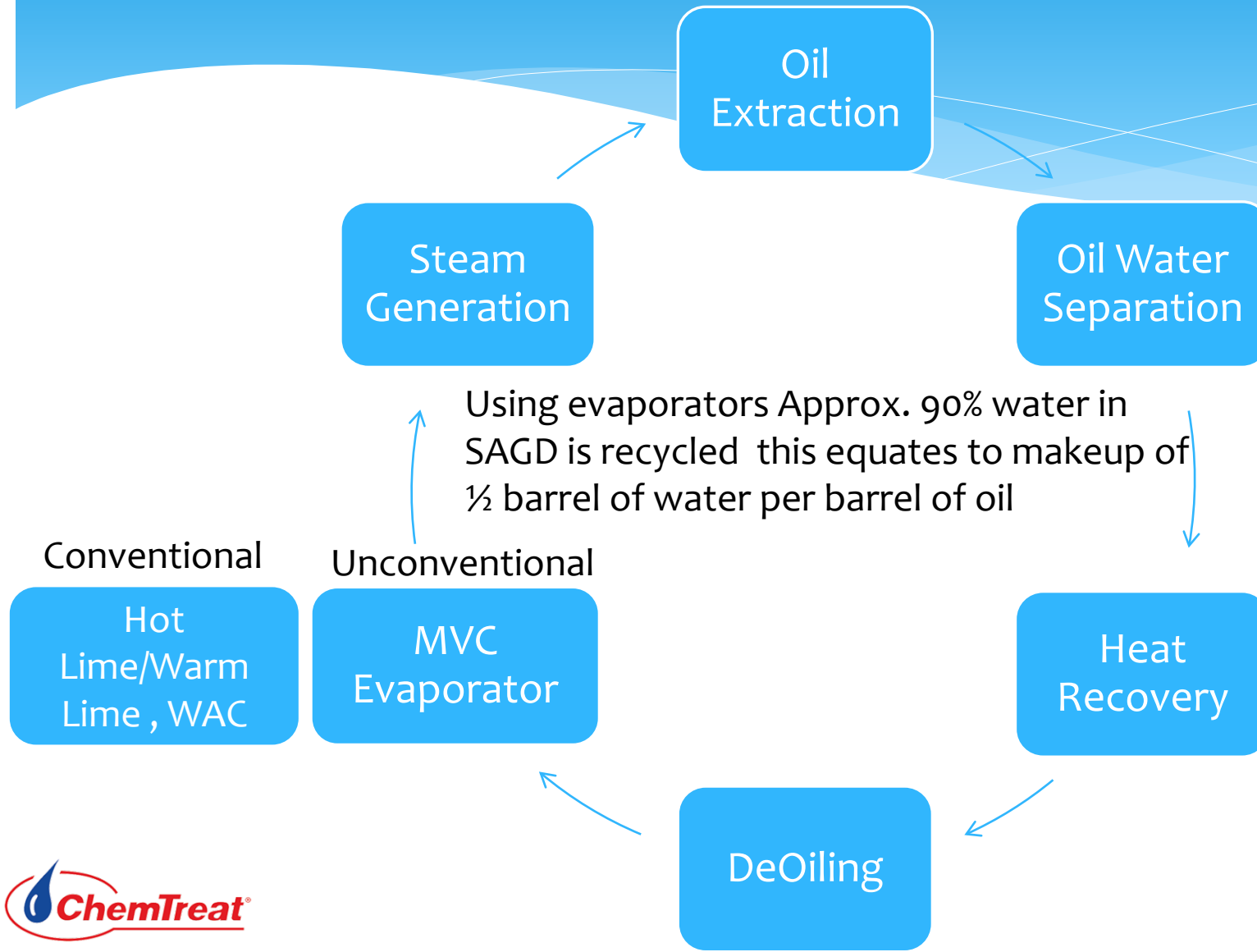
# Treatment Technologies for Produced Water Evaporators In SAGD Processes

John Richardson, Robert Bedinger,  
Hardeep Sehra, Amit Sen, Jamie Kuzyk

# SAGD Produced Water Circuit



# SAGD Produced Water Circuit

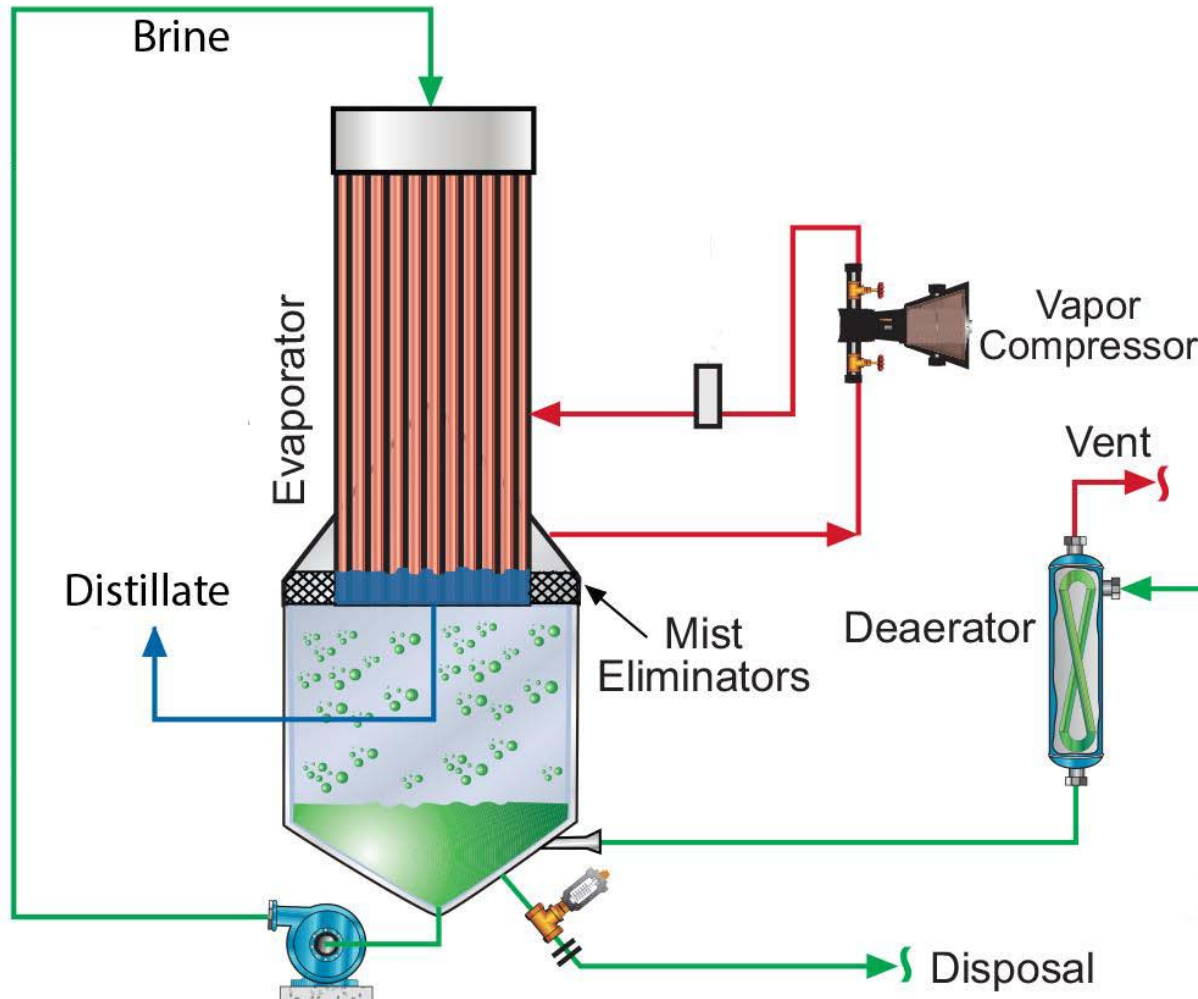


# Falling Film Evaporator

- \* Used in clean , non precipitating liquids
- \* High Heat Transfer Coefficients
- \* High Surface Area
- \* Short Residence Time on Heated Tube
- \* Multi Stage Systems
- \* Uses – Caustic soda, Coconut Milk, Concentrated orange juice
- \* Can Use Steam or Mechanical Vapor Compression as Heat Source

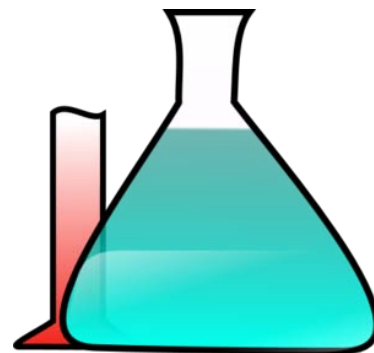


# SAGD MVC Falling Film Evaporator



# SAGD Evaporator Chemical Treatment Program Objectives

- \* Minimize, mitigate, prevent and disperse inorganic scale formation and adherence to Steam Evaporator metal surfaces
- \* Emulsify soluble and residual organics/hydrocarbon and disperse through the Steam Evaporator to minimize/prevent organic fouling



# SAGD Evaporator Key Performance Indicators

- \* The evaporator chemical treatment program performance is monitored through the measurement of several key performance indicators including
- \* Steam evaporator U-value coefficient
- \* Unit pressures
- \* Temperatures
- \* Distillate production
- \* Evaporator materials transport



# SAGD Evaporator Feed Water Composition

Parameter	Evaporator Feed Water
pH	8.24
Conductivity $\mu\text{mho}$	1334
Total Calcium as $\text{CaCO}_3$ , mg/l	1.4
Total Magnesium as $\text{CaCO}_3$ mg/l	<0.5
Sodium as Na, mg/l	241
Chloride, as Cl, mg/L	302
Silica as $\text{SiO}_2$ , mg/l	260



# Materials Transport

$$\ast Ca\% = 100 \times (Ca (BD) \div (Ca(FW) \ast Cycles))$$



Significant challenge to measure sub ppm levels Ca and Mg in oily produced water

# Materials Transport



ICP – Spectrometer  
Ca Limit Detection  
0.005 ppm Std Nebulizer  
0.0002 ppm Ultrasonic nebulizer



Graphite Furnace AA  
Ca Limit Detection  
0.01 ppm Flame  
0.03 ppm Furnace

# SAGD Evaporator Materials Of Construction

Location	Alloy
Evaporator vessel	2205 Duplex SS
Shell side of the evaporator vessel:	316L SS
Distillate Tank:	316L SS
Preheaters:	316L SS
De-aerator Vessel:	2205 Duplex SS
Vapor Separator:	2205 Duplex SS
Evaporator feed water piping:	Carbon Steel (ASTM A-106B)

# SAGD Evaporator Conventional Treatment

RAISE PH > 12.5 to maintain Silicate Solubility  
Precipitate and Disperse Hardness Salts

"Operating instructions in this manual shall be strictly adhered to. This includes but is not limited to the following requirements:

DO NOT OPERATE WITH LOW (<12.3) EVAPORATOR SUMP PH"

# Conventional Treatment Caustic Addition Pre Deaerator

Evaporator Feed tank

- Original Caustic Feed Point 200 L/hr

Heat Exchanger

Deaerator

Evaporator

# Recommendation Change Caustic Addition Point to After Deaerator

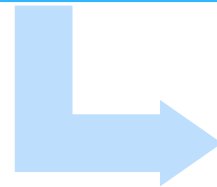
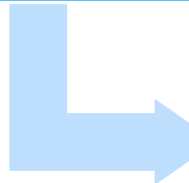
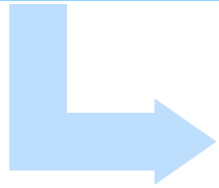
Evaporator Feed tank

Heat Exchanger

Deaerator

Evaporator

• 140L/hr



# Caustic Feed Point Change

- \* Reduced Scaling Potential on Heat Exchanger
- \* 200 L/hr to 140 L/hr at 200m<sup>3</sup>/hr produced water flow
- \* >\$400,000 savings in caustic

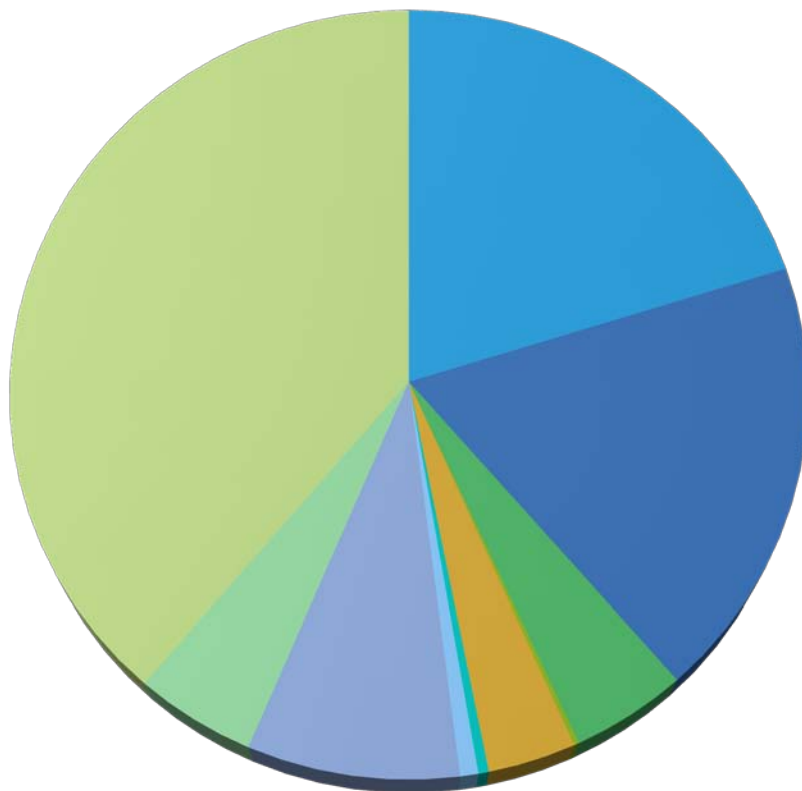
# Evaporator Deposit Control





# Evaporator Deposit Control

## XRF ANALYSIS



- Loss on Ignition @ 650°C
- Calcium, as CaO
- Magnesium, as MgO
- Iron Oxides, as Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- Sodium, as Na<sub>2</sub>O
- Aluminum, as Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- Chloride, as Cl
- Carbonate, as CO<sub>2</sub>
- Sulfate, as SO<sub>3</sub>
- Silica, as SiO<sub>2</sub>

# Evaporator Chemical Cleaning

Chemical Cleaning

Highly Effective Non Destructive

Estimated 800 Kg of scale removed.

Plugged Tubes were opened up



# Silica Thermodynamics

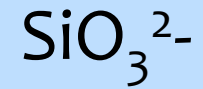
pH 0-10



pH 10-12



pH > 12



# Silica Thermodynamics

pH 0-10

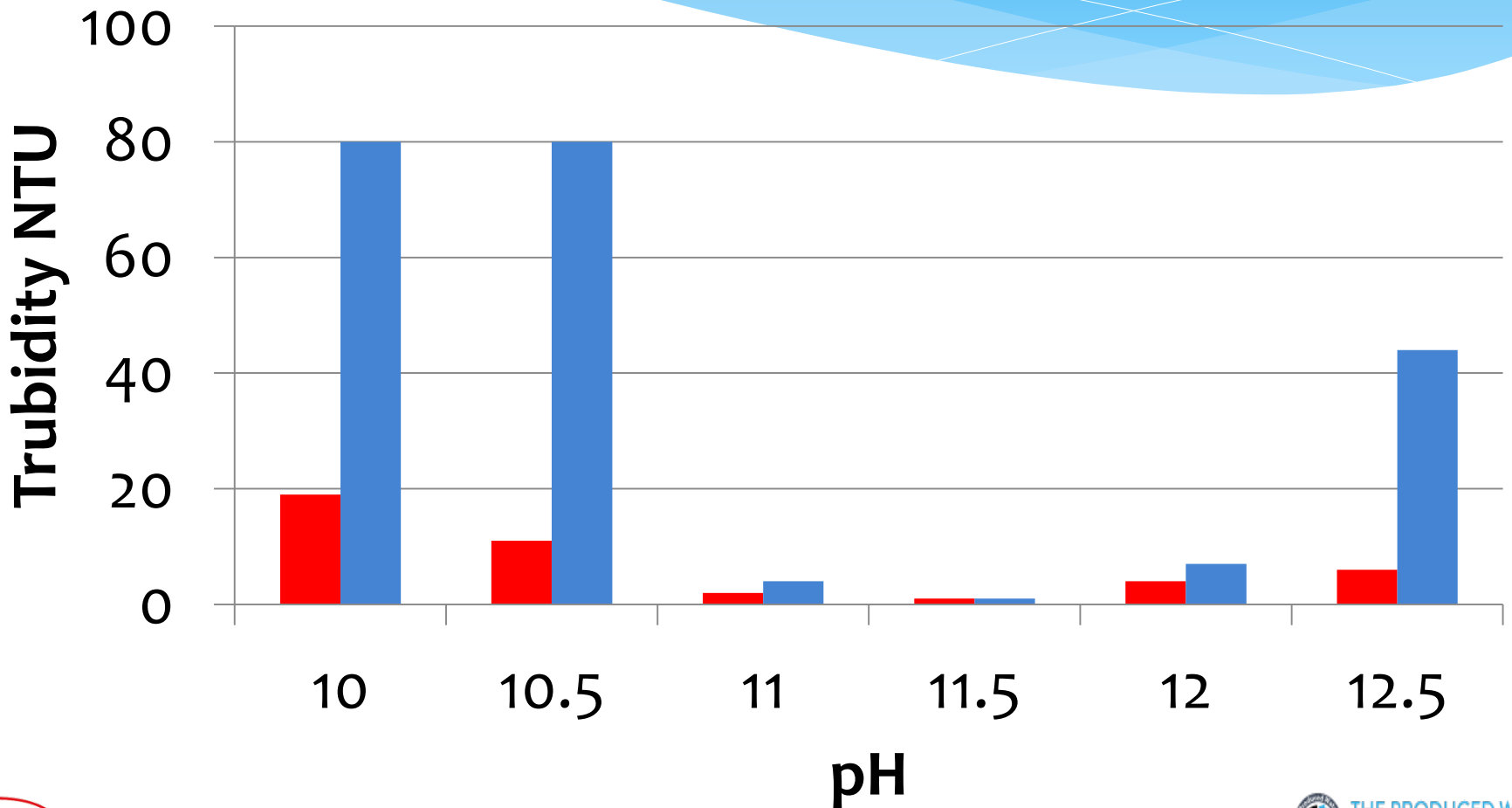
pH 10-12

pH > 12



# Magnesium Solubility as a function of pH

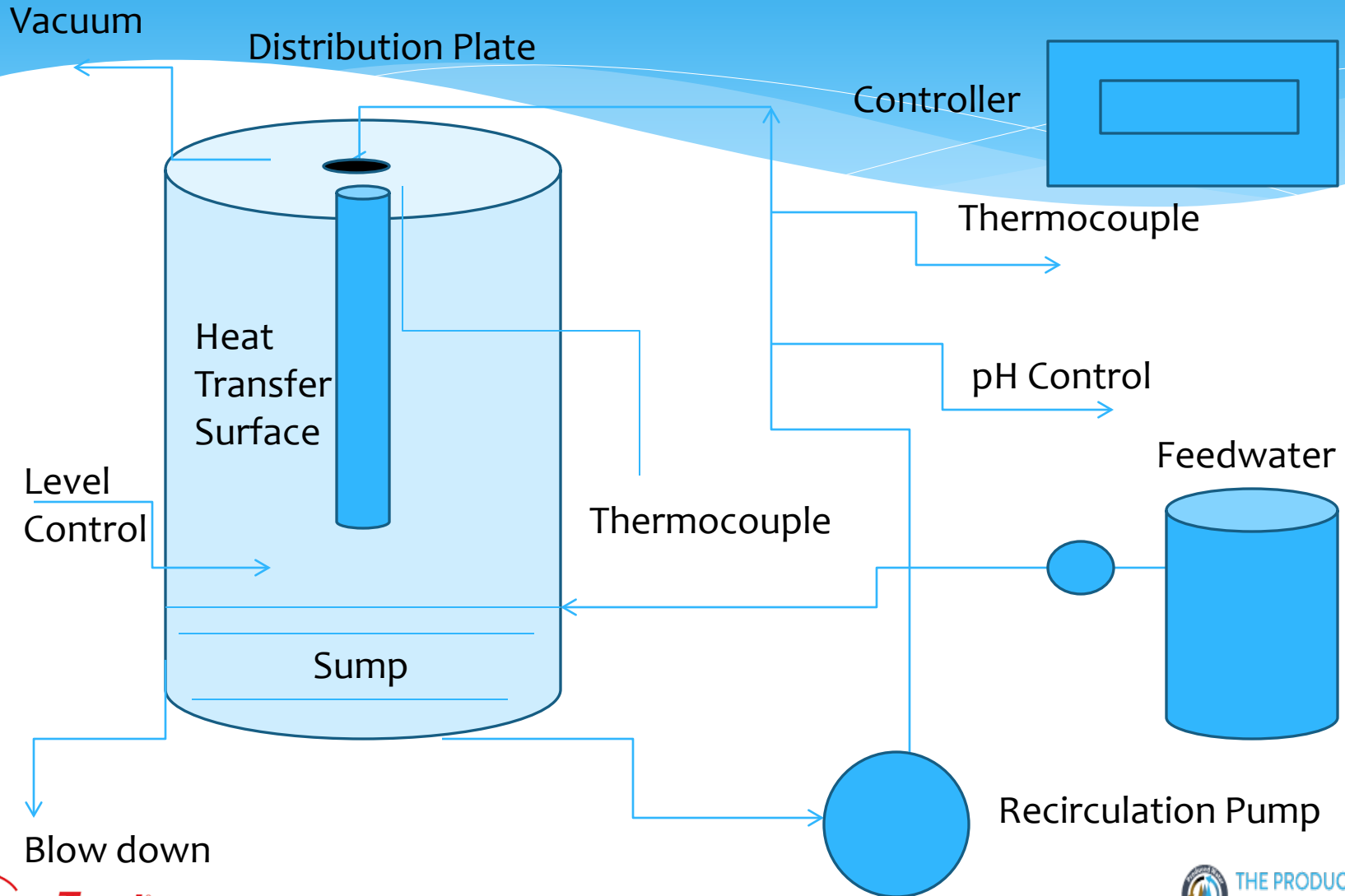
pH Mg 50 /500, Si 5000



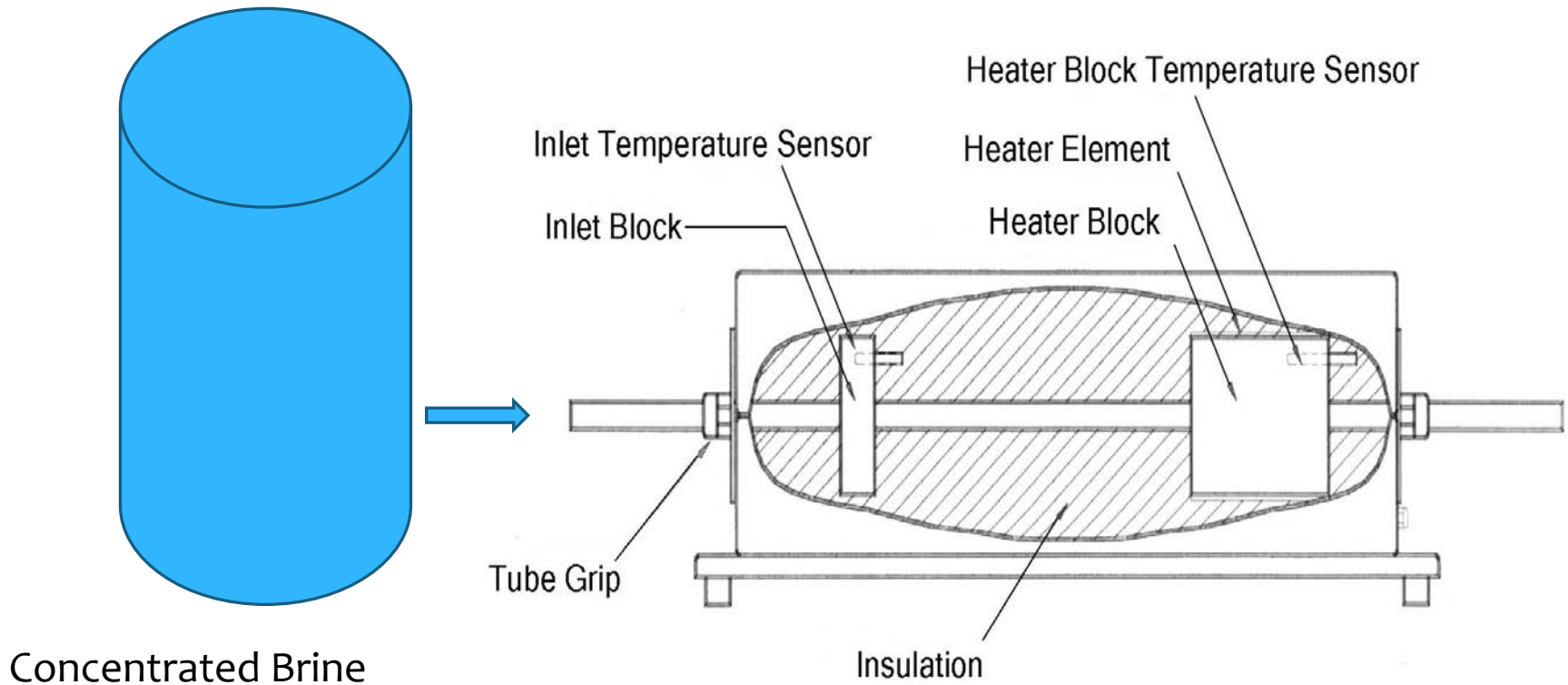
# Development of New Treatment Approach to SAGD Falling Film Evaporators

- \* Substantial Calcium Deposition
- \* Substantial Silicate Deposition
- \* Hydrocarbon Deposits
- \* Caustic Feed Point Sensitivity
- \* Antifoam Requirement

# Pilot Falling Film Evaporator



# DATs – Pilot Falling Film Evaporator



Measures HEAT TRANSFER RESISTANCE

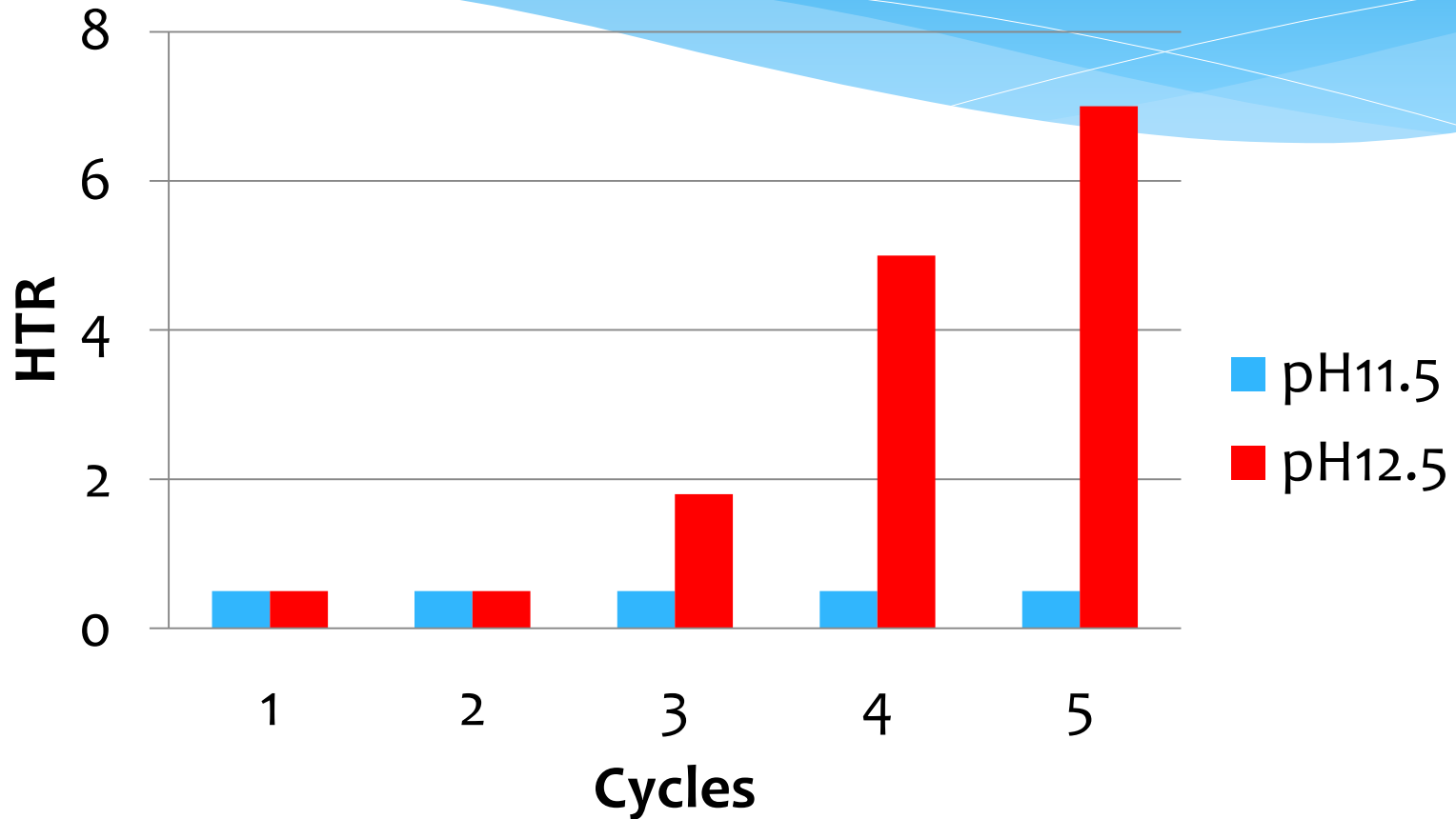


# Impact of pH Control pH 12.5 vs 11.5



Parameter	%Transport pH	%Transport pH
	11.5	12.5
Calcium as CaCO <sub>3</sub> mg/l	>100%	61%
Magnesium as CaCO <sub>3</sub> mg/l	92%	54%
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	95%	78%

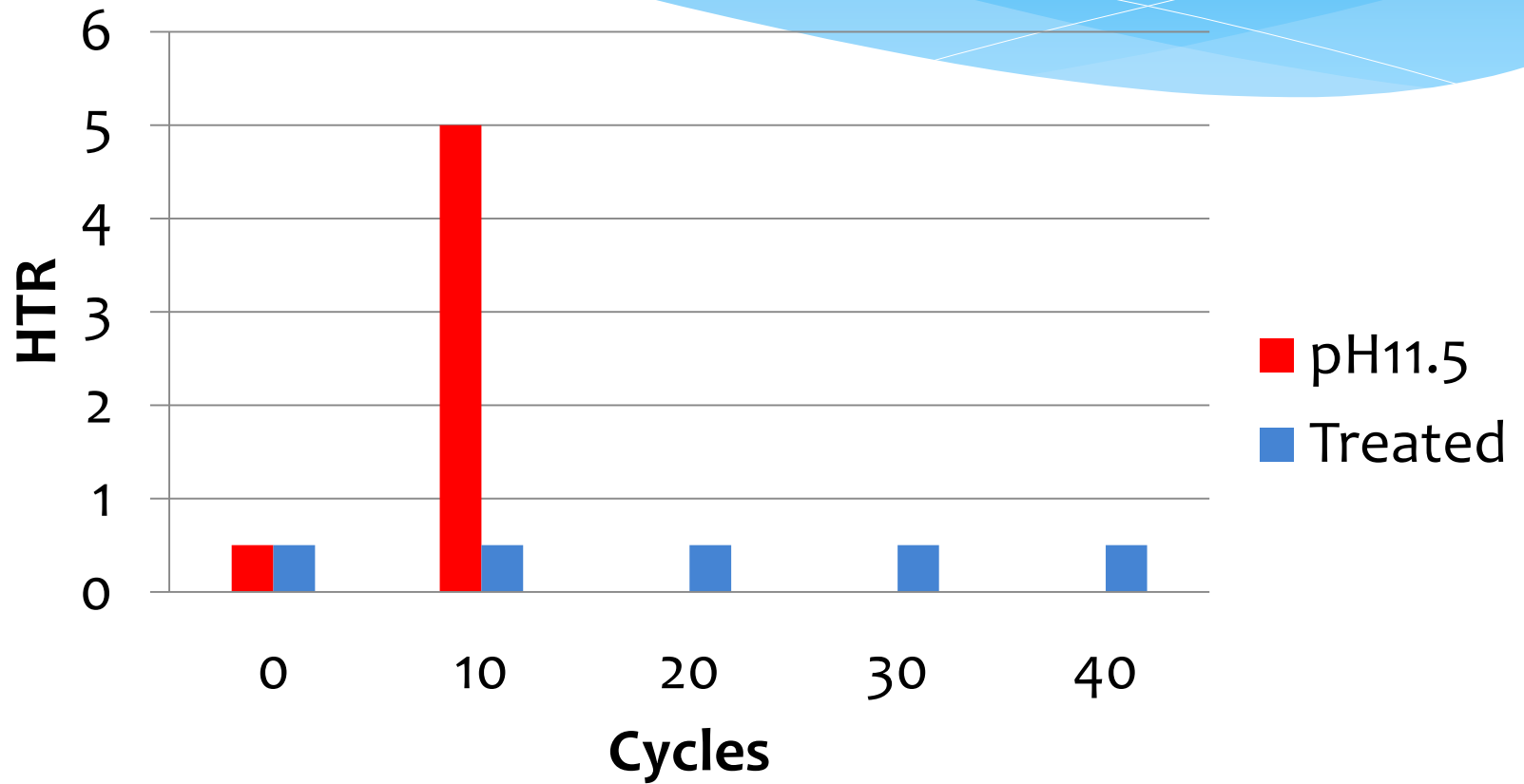
# HTR vs. Cycles vs. pH



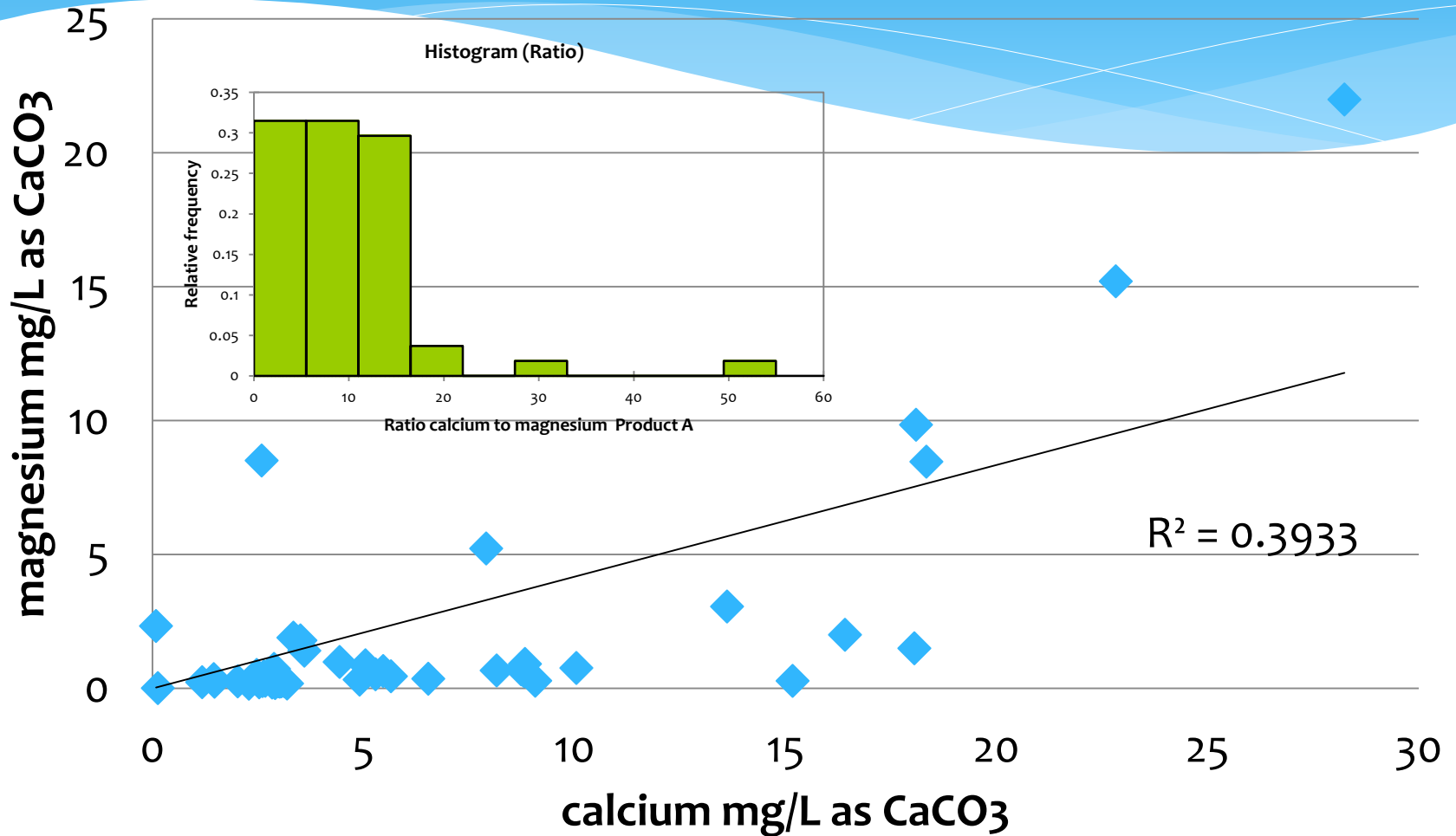
# QuadPolymer Technology

- \* Calcium Carbonate Inhibitor
- \* Magnesium Silicate Inhibition
- \* High Thermal Stability
- \* Surface Active – surfactant character
- \* Iron Dispersant

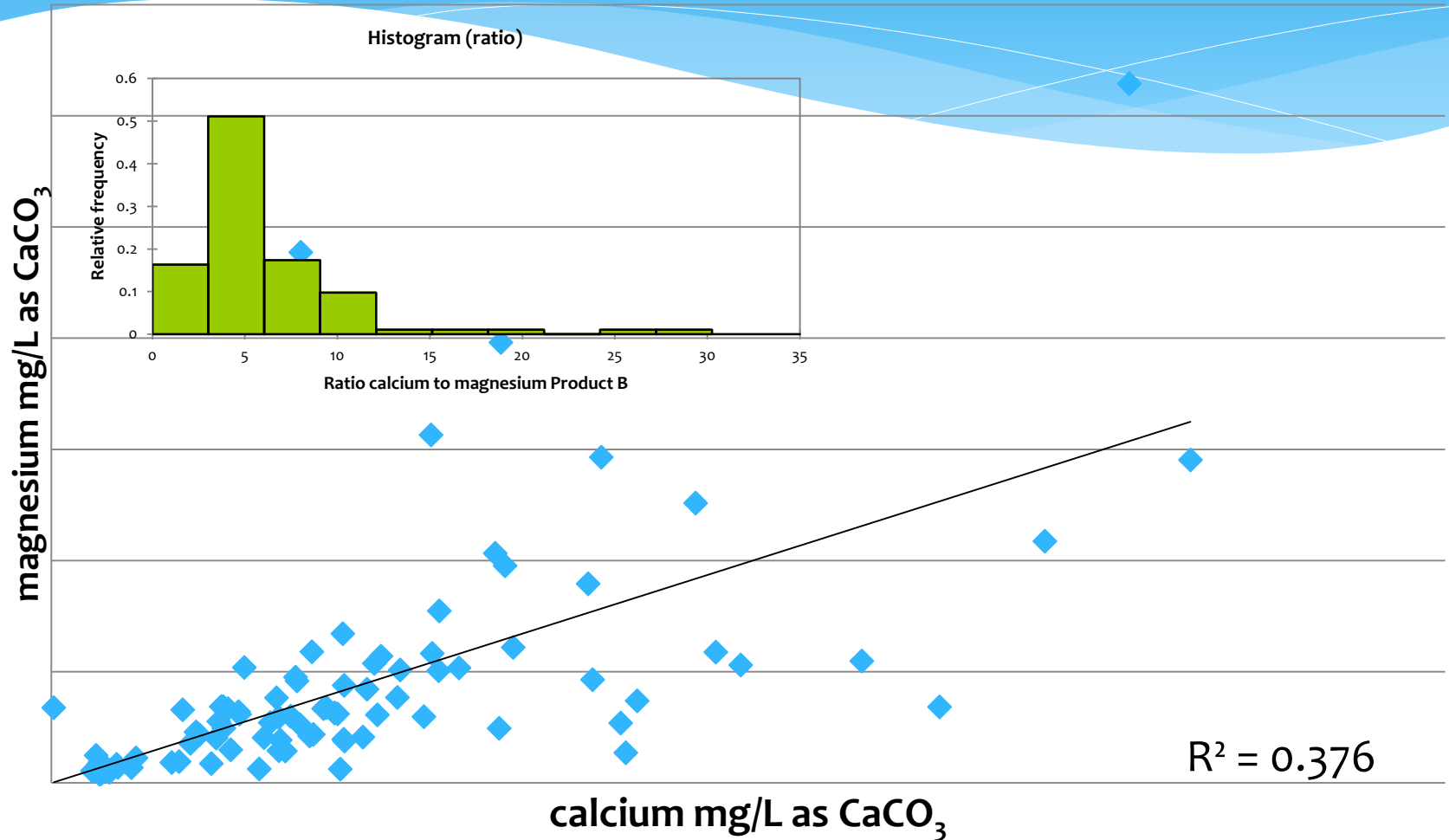
# HTR at Extended Cycles Treated vs Untreated



# Product A Calcium/Magnesium Ratio Blowdown



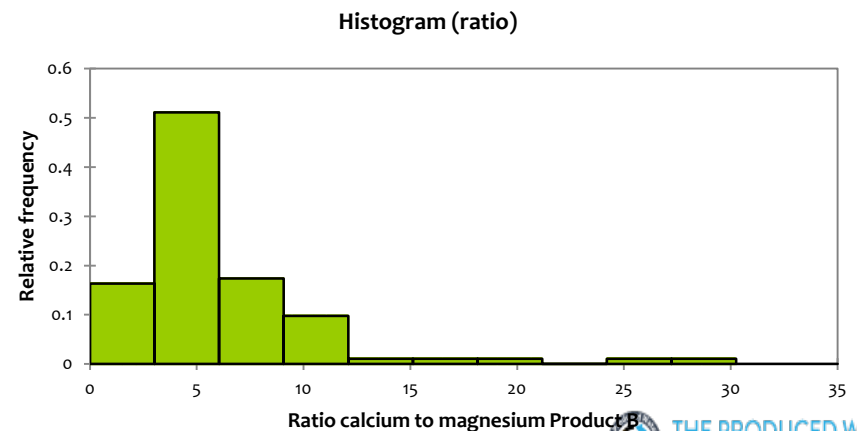
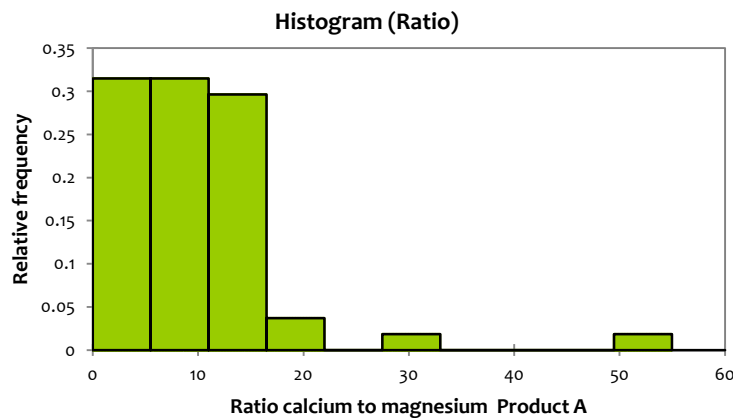
# Product B Calcium/Magnesium Ratio Blowdown



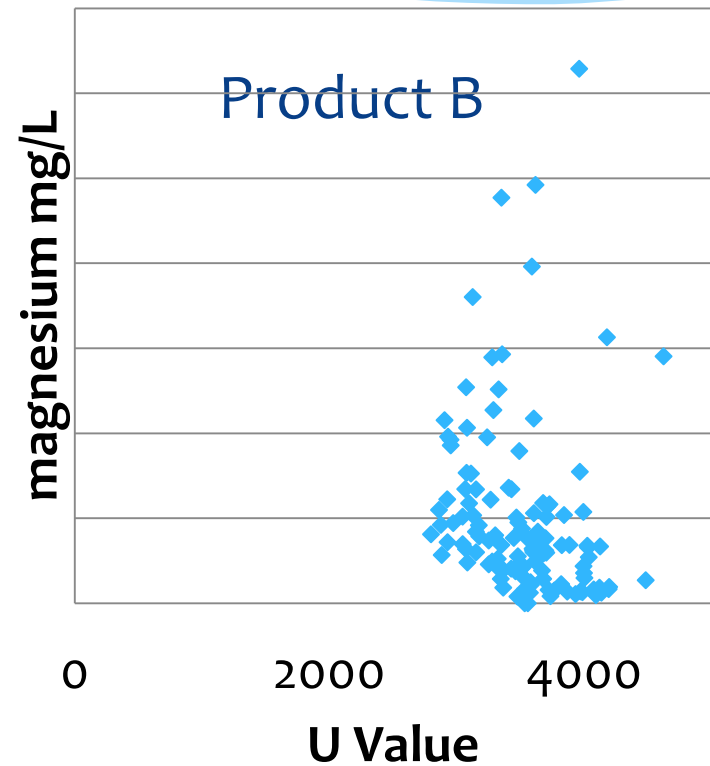
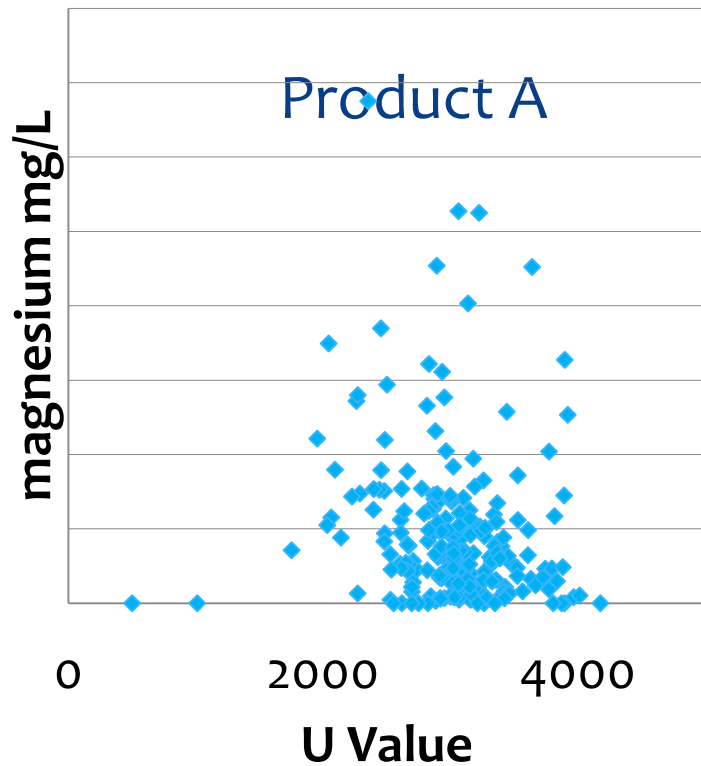
# Evaporator Transport Performance Comparison

Statistic	Ratio
Variance (n-1)	71.064
Standard deviation (n-1)	8.43

Variance (n-1)	21.738
Standard deviation (n-1)	4.662



# Impact on U value Product A vs. B





# Field Application of New Technology

- \* Reduced sump pH 11.5 target
- \* Quad polymer based scale inhibitor program
- \* Hydrocarbon Dispersant
- \* Antifoam , low silicon technology
- \* Enhanced Hardness Transport

# Lower Sump pH Net result Caustic reduced to 40L/hr

Evaporator  
Feed tank

Heat Exchanger

Deaerator

Evaporator

• 40L/hr

# Conclusions

- \* Significant reduction in Evaporator and Heat Exchanger Fouling
- \* Minimal periodic chemical cleaning to maintain efficiency
- \* Improved Distillate production due to improved HTR
- \* Increased TDS capability – reduced waste disposal costs