

“Triple Win”

Innovation Concepts B.V.

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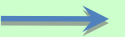
Two options

A: “Single”

Water/mineral treatment

B: Integrated “ Triple” :

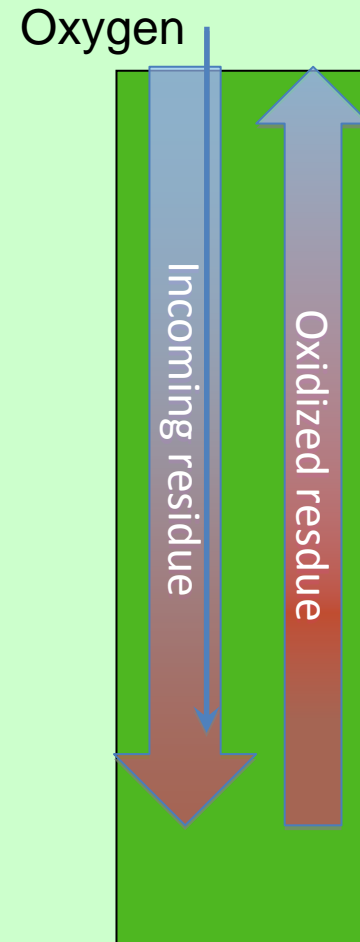
- Separation
- Oil viscosity decrease
- Water/minerals treatment



B: Residue treatment

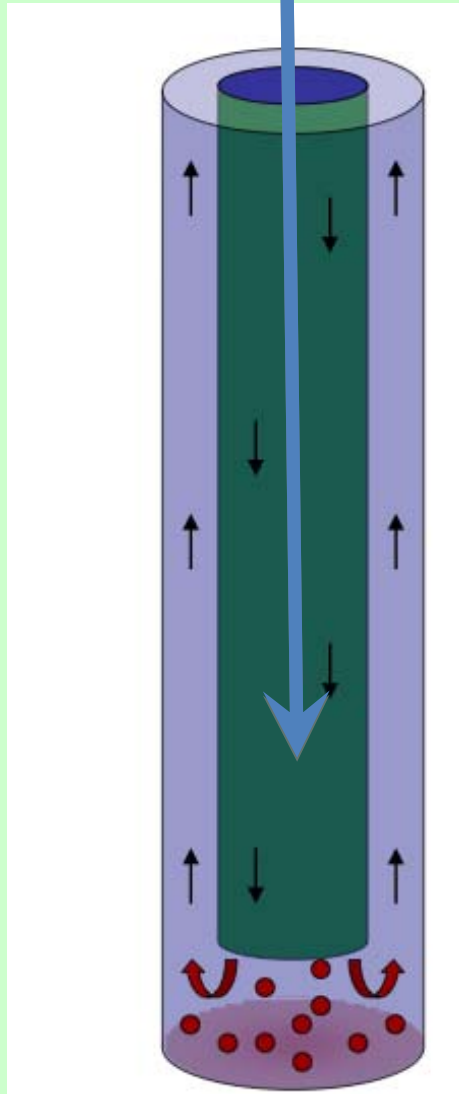
Vertical Tube Reactor

- **Schematic:**
 - 0. Heat incoming residue
 - 1. Oxygen addition
 - 2. Oxidation
 - 3. Effluent



Detail reactor

0 m



Length:

- Heat exchanger

 - Pre heating input material

Oxygen:

- Energy production

Depth:

- Maximum pressure

Upflow:

- Heatexchange

 - incoming material

1200 m

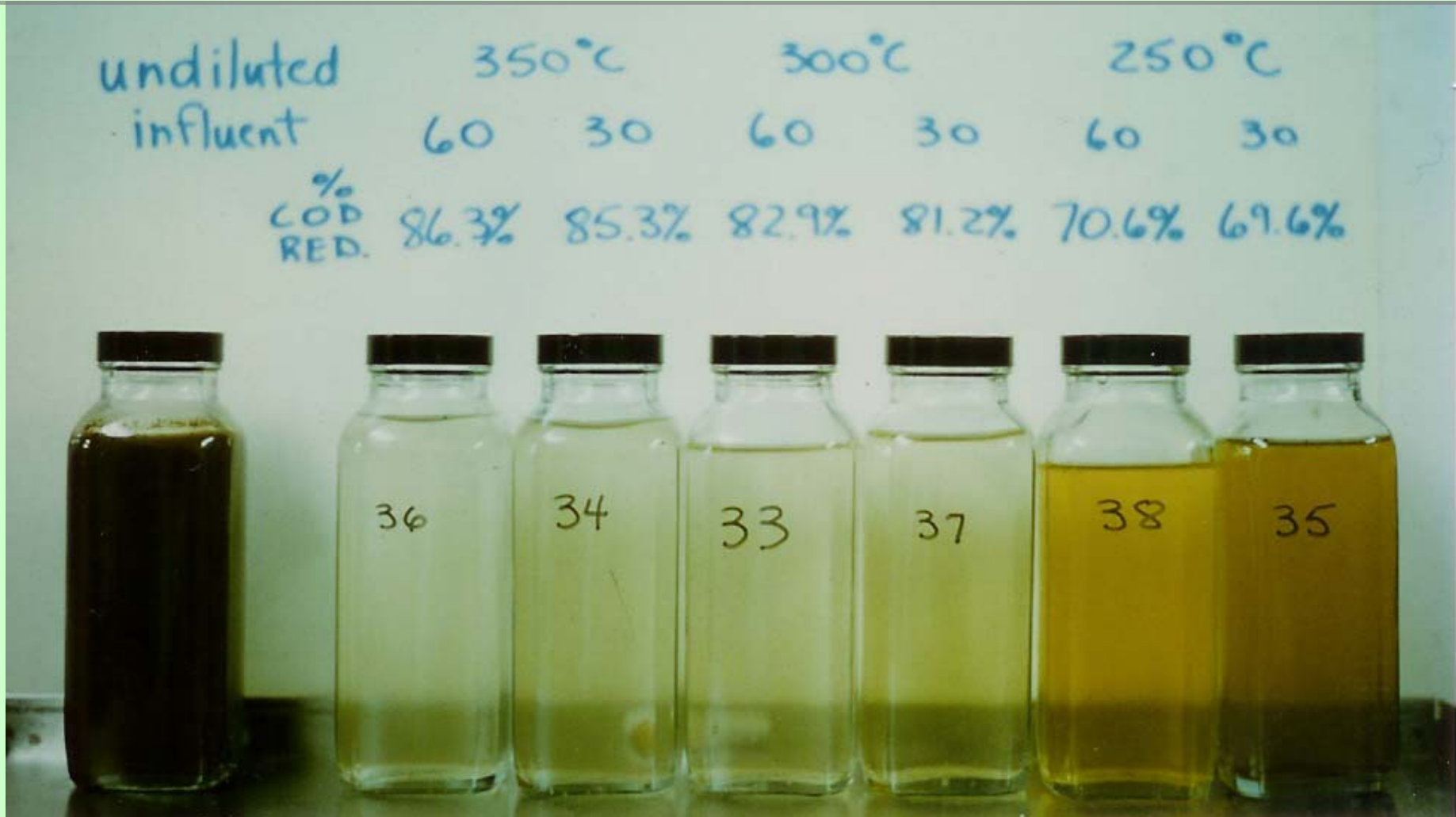
Plant Apeldoorn



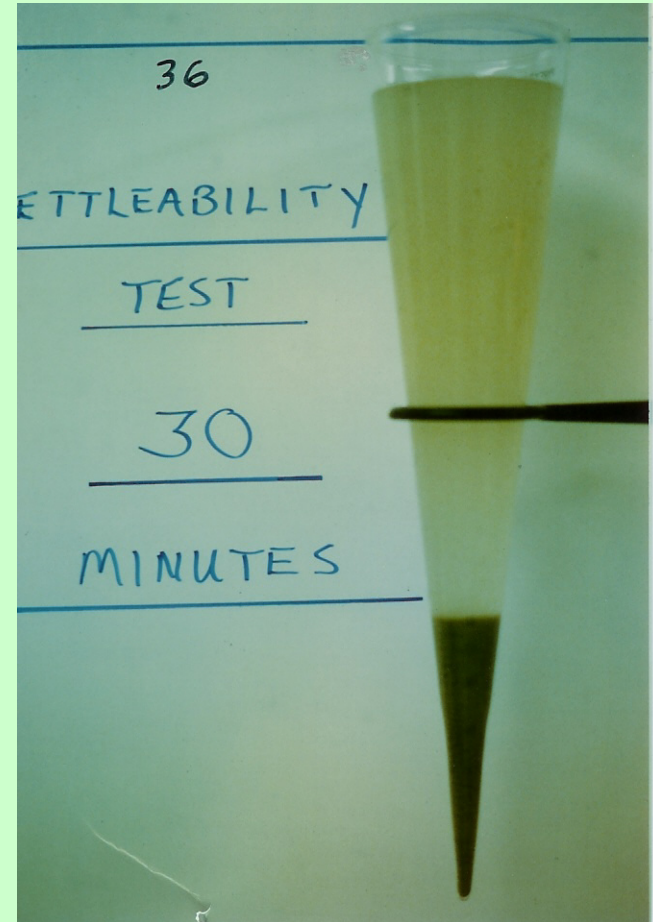
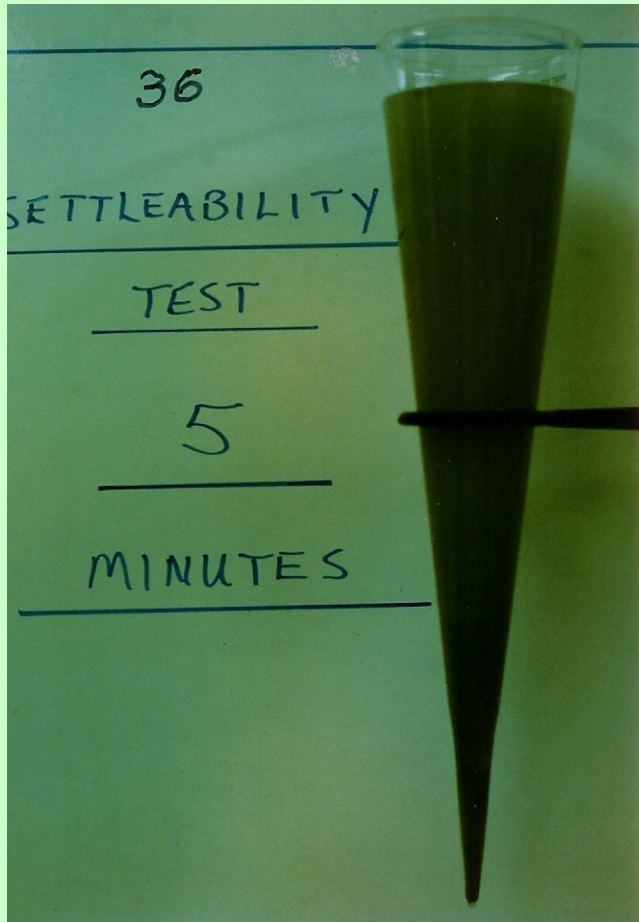
Vertical Tube Reactor

- Experience:
 - Sewage sludge:
120 m³/hr, 5% DS, 50% TVS
Yearly 550.000 m³/yr, 10 years
 - Chemical waste
 - Harbour sludge
160 m³/hr (organics, settlement)
- Tested:
 - Various streams
 - Oil sand residue

3. Residue treatment



3. Residue treatment



Capacity

- Proven up to 140 m³/hr (for 7 5/8")
- Upscaling possible, up to 1.000 m³/hr (est. diameter DownComer 16")
Total well bore: 40"
- Costs depending on:
 - Scale, COD load, final treatment, energy price etc.
- Estimated price t.b.d.

Comparable processes

Process	Wet Air Oxidation	CO2 Energy Reactor	Oil sand tailings
Application	Slurry waste treatment	CO2 sequestration	-Residue treatment
Depth	1200 meter	≈ 1200 meter	≈ 1200
Diameter	24 inch	24 inch	40 inch
Energy	10 MW(th)	11.8 MW(th)	100 MW(th)
Capacity	100 m3/hr	100 m3/hr	1000 m3/hr

Status processes

Process	Wet Air Oxidation	CO2 Energy Reactor	Oil sand residue
Experience	3 reactors > 10 years	Testing autoclave	Harbor sludge Autoclave tests
Patent	Due	Granted	Pending
Research	Private parties	University of Leuven (B)	Innovation Concepts
Test equipment	Available	Built	Available

“ Triple Win”

Integrated process

- Proposed process

- Mining
- Water addition
- Mixing into slurry

- Heating slurry

- Separation

Integrated process

- Oil

- Oil viscosity reduction

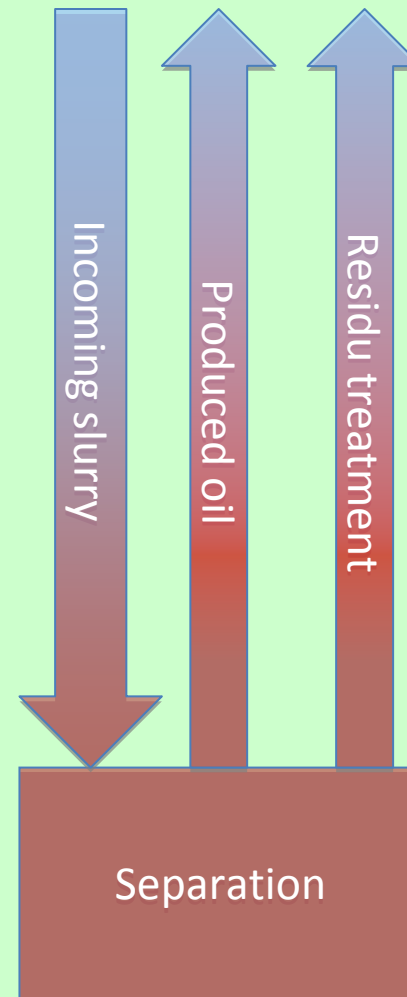
- Residue treatment

- Water reclamation

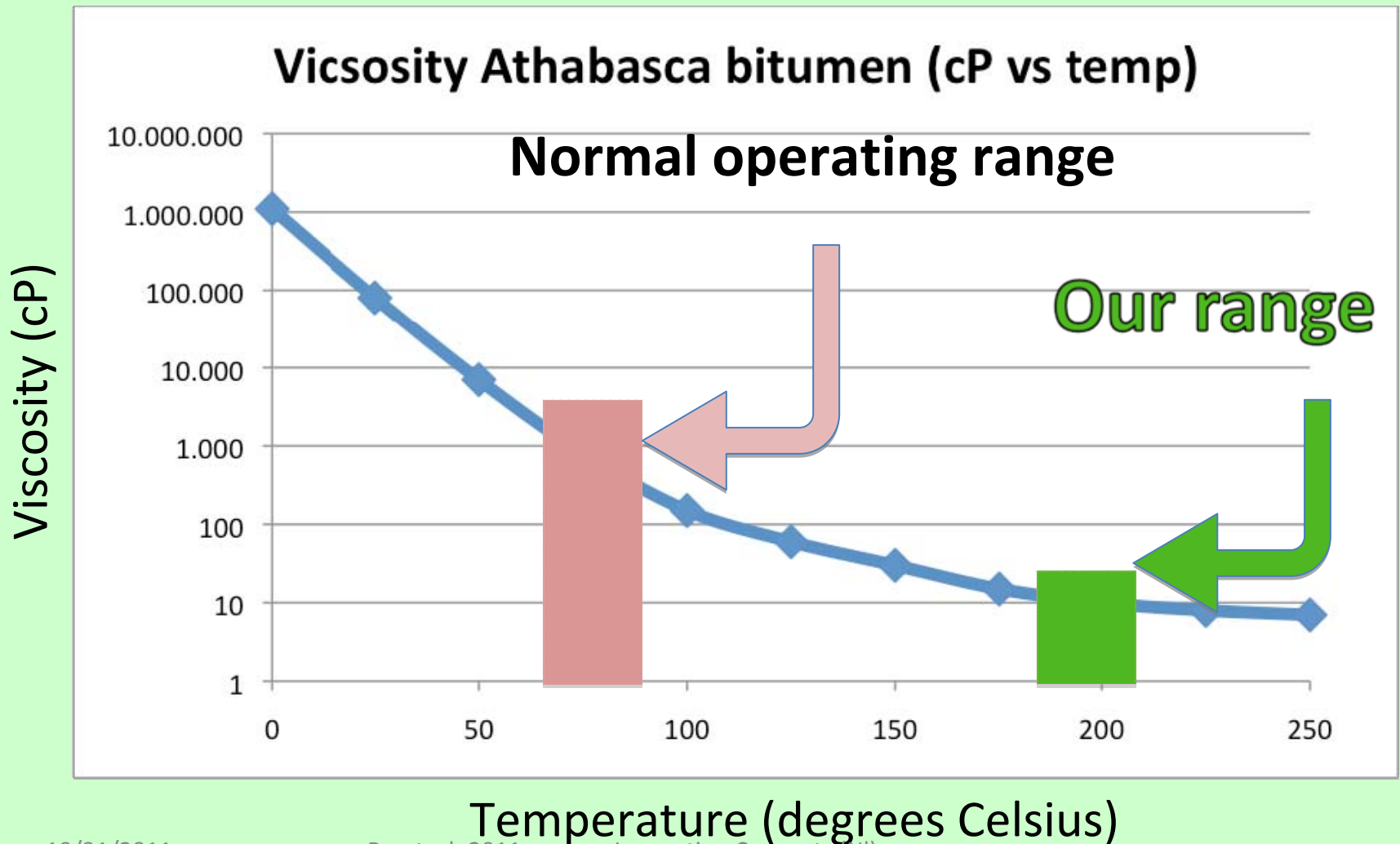
- Disposal cleaner residue

Vertical Tube Reactor

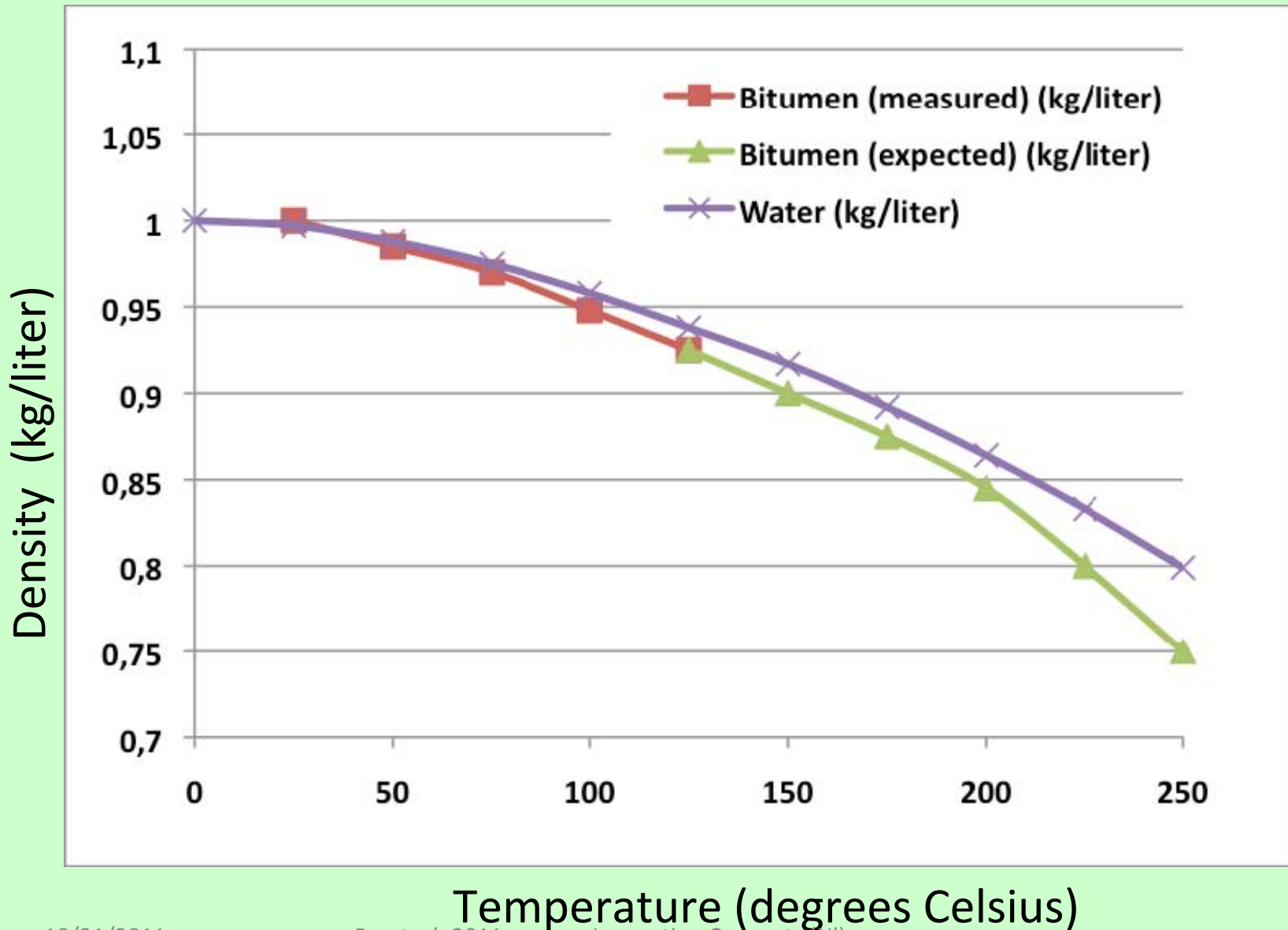
- Schematic:
 - 0. Heat incoming slurry
 - 1. Separation
 - 2. Oil:
 - Viscosity reduction
 - 3. Residue:
 - Oxidation



Viscosity temperature dependance



Density



1. Separation

- Using a hydro cyclone
 - Using difference in density
 - Higher temperature more pronounced
 - Higher temperature lower viscosity
- Experience comparable sizes
- Application (under higher temperatures and pressures) new

2. Oil Treatment

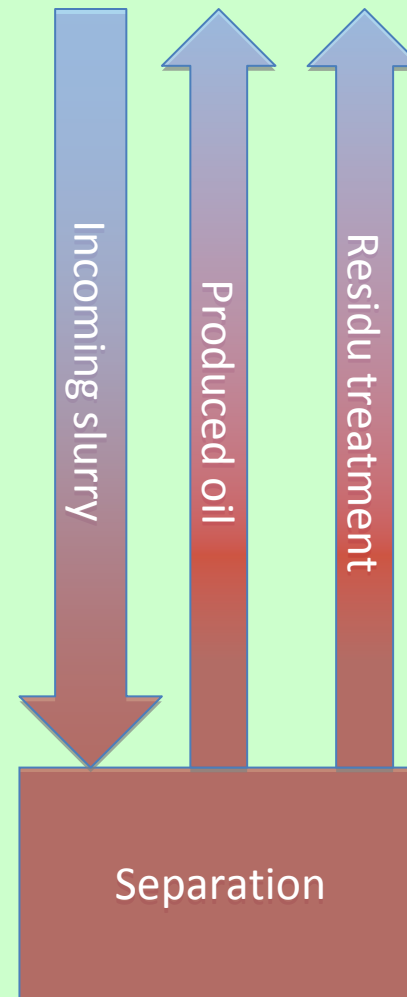
- Vis breaking
- Available literature
 - Literature & experience:
breaking down long, cyclic chains

3. Residue treatment

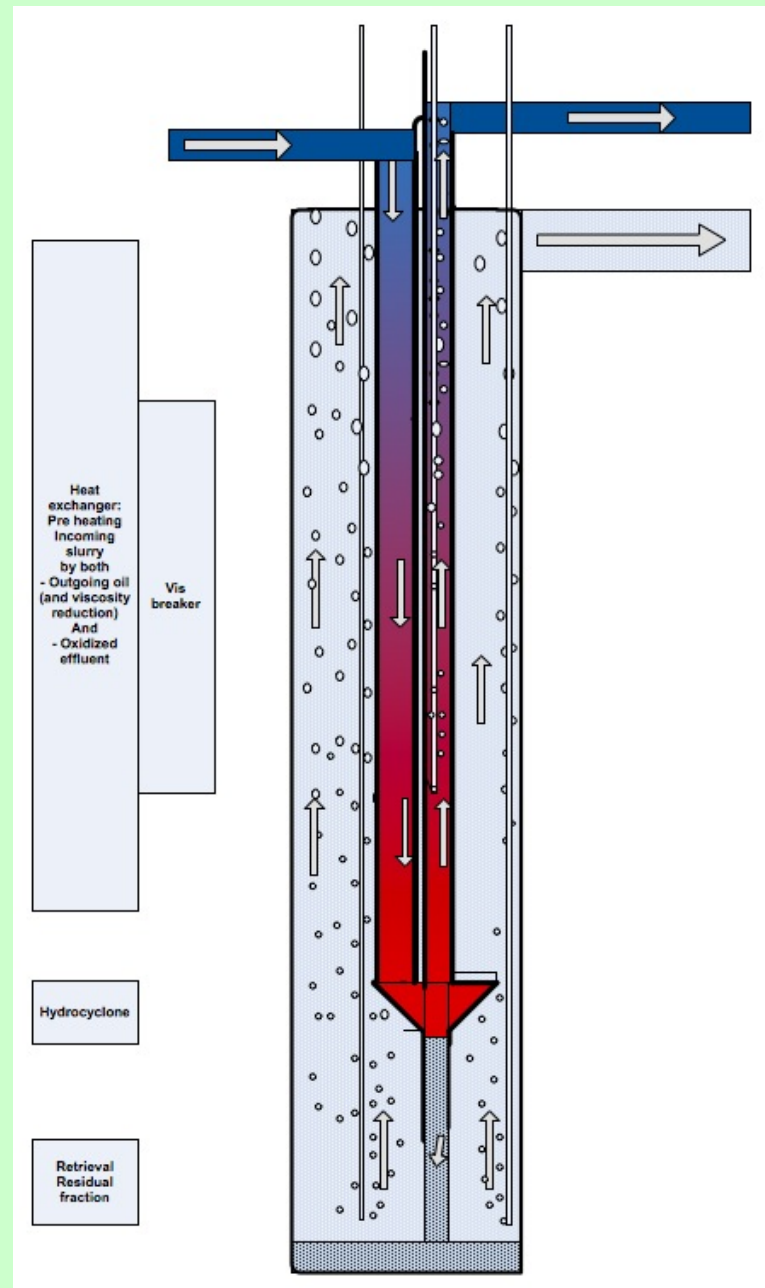
- Currently “Tailings” sent to pond
- Addition extra oxygen
- Aim:
 - Energy production for maintaining the process
 - Oxidation of the residues (oil, metallic fraction)
 - Settling residue fraction
- Tested in special autoclave

Vertical Tube Reactor

- Schematic:
 - Heat incoming slurry
 - Separation
 - Oil:
 - Viscosity reduction
 - Residue:
 - Oxidation
 - Settlement

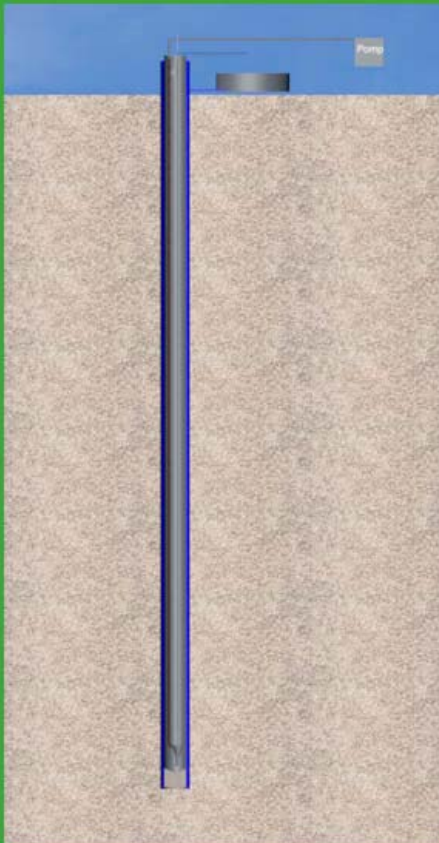


Drawing



Movie

Vertical Oil Sand Reactor®



Application for oil-sand industry:

Triple win:

- efficient extraction oil
- reduced viscosity
- cleaner residue

Energy balance

- Assumptions:
 - 400 m³/hr, 25% TS, 10% oil sand, recovery oil: 90%
- Temperatures
 - inlet: 20° Celsius, separation 200° Celsius
 - **Energy required 66 MW(th)**
- Energy production: 7.4 MW(th)
 - Heat exchanger recovery: 90%
- CO₂ emission: ≈ 40 kg/barrel

Advantages

- 1. Separation at much higher temperatures:
 - Higher yields**
 - No chemicals**
- 2. Integrated “Vis breaking” effect
 - To some degree
- 3. Integrated residue treatment
 - Cleaner effluent
 - No external energy
 - Effluent settles in solid fraction
- **Lower CO2 emissions**

Questions ?

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