

## Dynamic Simulation of Filter Membrane Package for Produced Water Treatment

### Produced Water Treatment Membrane System

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- Produced water needs extra treatment before disposal
- Filter membrane package promises economic solution
  - Reduced use of expensive chemicals. Compact and light
- Membrane system is novel – no offshore experience
- Risk: pressure spikes cause membranes to ‘clog up’
  - Requiring down-time and expensive cleaning procedures
- Objective: See how pressure spikes can be reduced through operational procedures and control.
  - Target: keep trans-membrane pressure (TMP)  $\leq 0.8$  bar

## Membrane System Operation

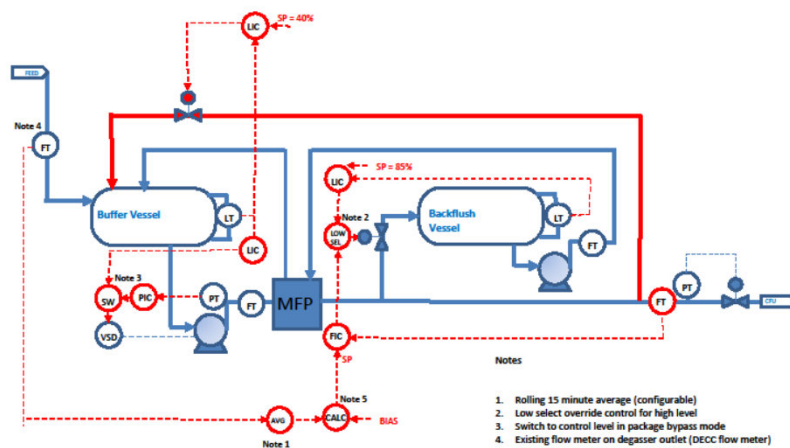


- Membranes let through 'clean' water
- Oil film build up on upstream side of membranes
  - Reduces throughput and needs to be removed periodically
- 'Backflushing' by reversing water flow through membrane
  - For short period at high flow rate
  - Needs to be fully automated
- Switching causes pressure transients
  - Changing order (operational procedures) and timing & speed (control tuning) of valve events can reduce pressure spikes

## Model Boundaries



### Membrane Package and CFU



## Membrane System Variations

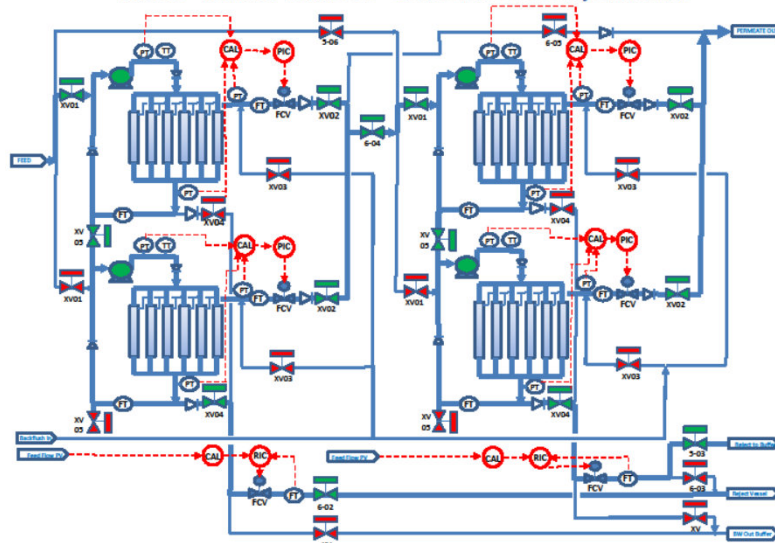


- System configuration (“flow mode”) of produced water filtered through membrane groups is selected manually by operator
  - With water quality and feed flow
  - Resulting valve switching automated
- Can switch between single pass (parallel) and double pass (series) operation
  - Single pass allows higher throughput
  - But less filtering, so output water quality lower for same input quality

## Flow Mode 6 – Series Flow



Mode 6 – Trains A + B and C + D – Double Pass Parallel Reject in Series



## Motivation for Building Dynamic Simulation



- Objectives:
  - Increase confidence that system will work as intended – de-risking project
  - Resolve potential issues in factory
  - Reduce commissioning time and costs
  - Predict behaviour with produced water; FAT only with clean water
- Solution:
  - Build dynamic simulation to predict system behaviour, including pressure spikes, before system is built.
  - Investigate operations, control and design to prevent / limit spikes
  - Refine model as factory test data becomes available

## Modelling, Simulation and Data



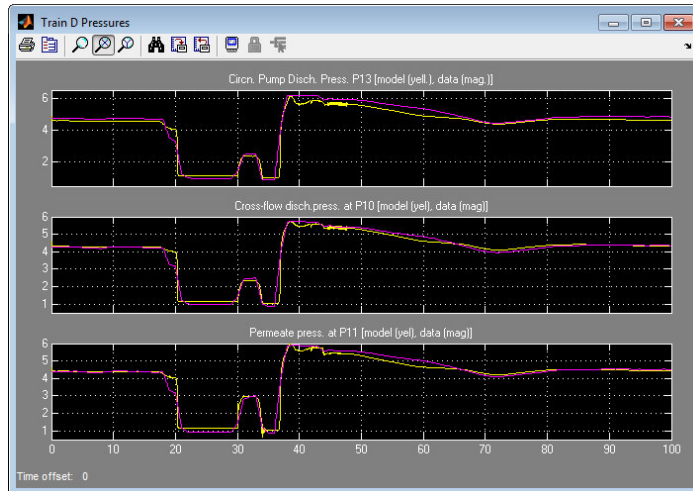
- Developed simulation in MATLAB/Simulink
  - Easier to include non-standard elements than standard simulation tools like Hysys, etc. – Examples:
    - Model of membrane flow vs. pressure drop relationship
    - Backflush valve and pump switching logic
- Mathematical model of process
  - Based on physical first-principles physical relationships
- Model parameters obtained from:
  - Data sheets
  - Estimated from factory acceptance test (FAT) data – “grey box”

## Model Validation – Typical Result: Train D Backflush



Train D Pressures:

Yellow – Model  
Magenta – FAT Plant Data

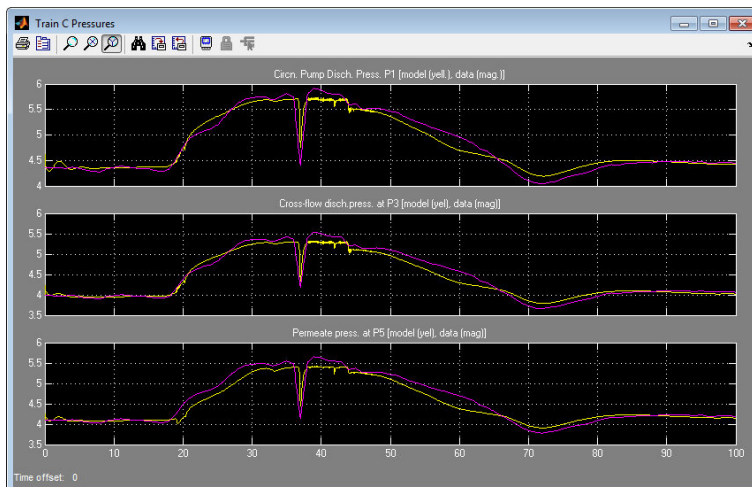


## Model Validation: Train D Backflush - Effect on Train C



Train C Pressures:

Yellow – Model  
Magenta – FAT Plant Data

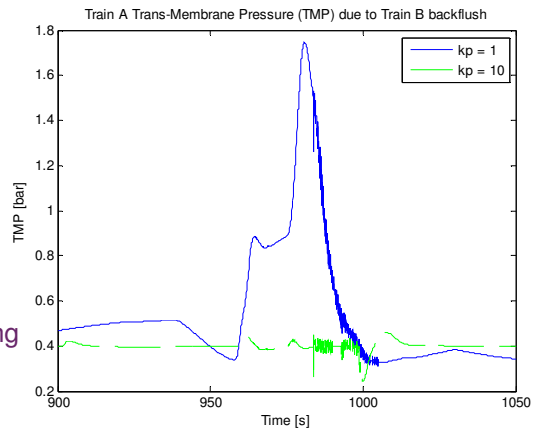


## Control Tuning of TMP on Train A: Train B Backflush



- TMP control setpoint is 0.4 bar. Target keep TMP  $\leq$  0.8 bar
  - TMP (SP) determines flow rate in steady-state conditions

- Example: PI controller proportional gain (kp) changed from default setting 1 to 10
- Result: TMP spike/max reduced from 1.74 to 0.46 bar
- Model and manual tuning used to tune all control parameters



## Conclusions



- Customer very satisfied:
  - Model validation against FAT data
  - Model showed operation in expected conditions of produced water quality and flow rates – gave confidence in design
    - Indicated min and max water flow rates for normal operation
  - Recommendations on operational procedures, control and tuning
    - Pressure spikes constrained within limits
  - Customer able to try adjustments to procedures and tuning before and during installation
- To date, system still awaiting commissioning