

European Twinning for research in Solar energy to (2) water (H₂O) production and treatment technologies
GA Number: 101079305
European Research Executive Agency REA.C3



Funded by the European Union



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INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO DE CANARIAS





Fast Track School #2

Introduction to Solar-driven Water production & Treatment technologies and brine treatment processes
Beyond State of the Art

POZO IZQUIERDO, 25.-26.09.2024

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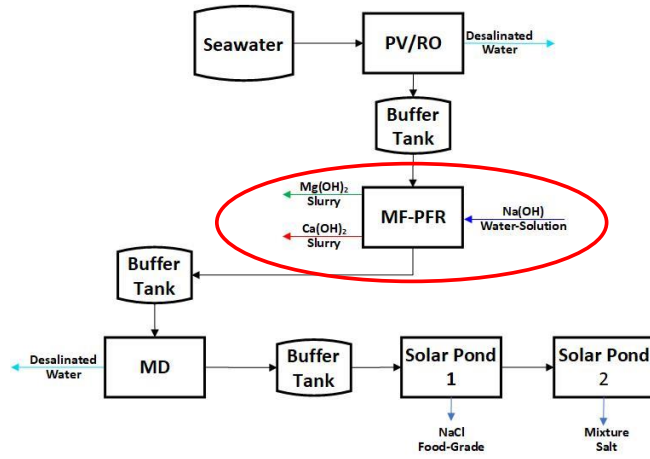
MF-PFR for selective recovery of Mg and Ca from brines

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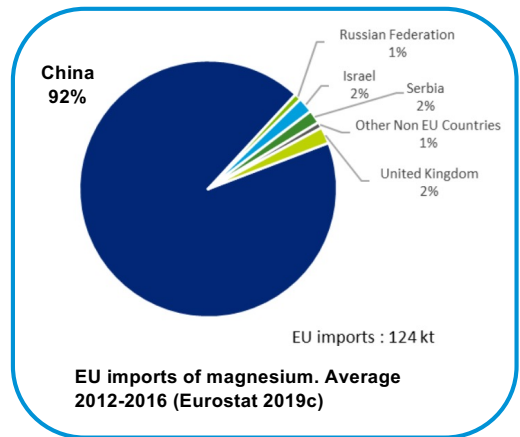
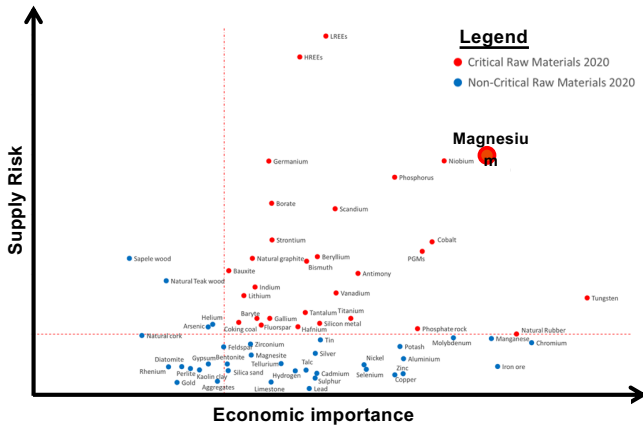
Minerals extraction in sustainable desalination

The SOL2H2O integrated process scheme:



Critical Mg(OH)₂ supply

Critical Raw Materials 2020* (CRMs 2020)



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Development of a novel crystalliser: the MF-PFR

GOALS:

- ACHIEVE HIGH RECOVERY of Mg and Ca;
- GUARANTEE HIGH PURITY of $Mg(OH)_2$;
- TRIGGERING CRYSTALS GROWTH and
- CONTROL AGGREGATION/AGGLOMERATION



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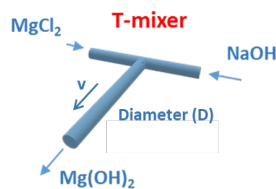
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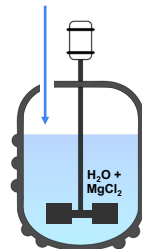
First steps towards Mg recovery from brines

Testing different reacting
configurations &
Steps towards the scale-up



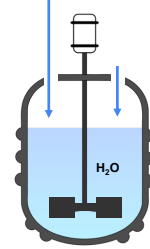
Ultra fast mixing
High supersaturation
levels

Semi-batch



Fast mixing
Medium
supersaturation levels

Double-feed Semi-batch



Fast mixing
Low
supersaturation levels



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First steps towards Mg recovery from brines

Purities up to 99% were achieved with best process conditions, but...
Crystals morphology and particles size distribution was not fully controlled

T= 40° C; impeller speed: 570 RPM; NaOH injection rate: 1,5-2,5-3,5-7 ml/min

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First steps towards Mg recovery from brines

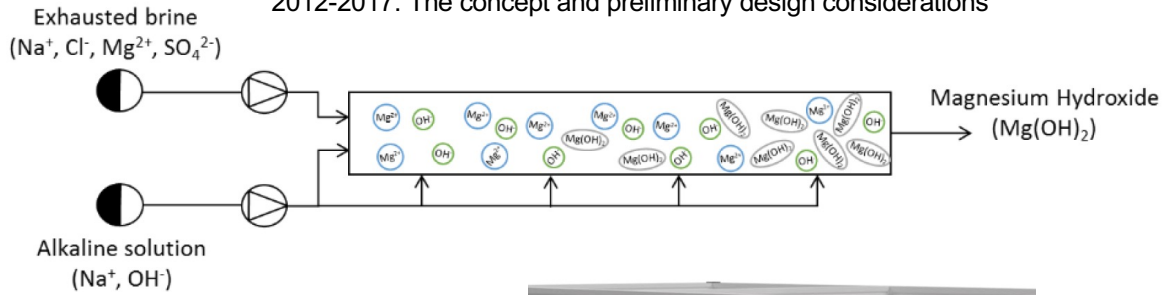
How operating configurations affect size and morphology?

	T-mixer product	Double-feed configuration	
	<p>Mean size = 40 nm Surface area > 100 m²/g</p>	<p>Mean size = 300 nm Surface area = 36 m²/g</p>	<p>Commercial product Magnifin® H10</p> <p>Mean size = 1 μm Surface area = 9-11 m²/g</p>

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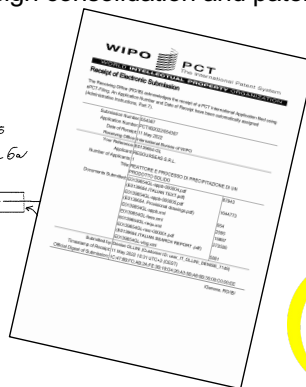
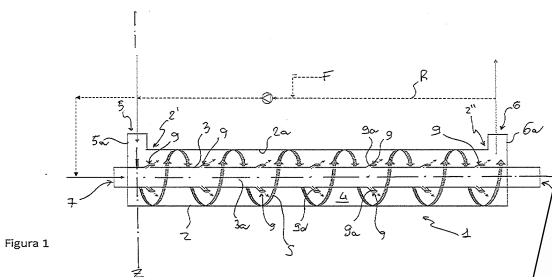
The idea of the multiple feed plug-flow

2012-2017: The concept and preliminary design considerations



The idea of the multiple feed plug-flow

2017-2020: Design consolidation and patent application



Italian Patent: Granted

(WORLD) PCT Patent: Under Examination




Academic Spin-off constituted in 2017



Bevacqua, M., Vassallo, F., Cipollina, A., Micale, G., Tamburini, A., Papapetrou, M., & Vicari, F. (2021). Reattore e processo di precipitazione di un prodotto solido (Patent No. Application IT 102021000012473).

Bevacqua, M., Vassallo, F., Cipollina, A., Micale, G., Tamburini, A., Papapetrou, M., & Vicari, F. (2022). Reactor and process for the precipitation of a solid product (PCT/IB2022/054367_PCT).


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MF-PFR implementation examples: past projects ZERO BRINE and WATER MINING



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No. 869467.

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R&D testing of the MF-PFR crystalliser

The ZERO BRINE project




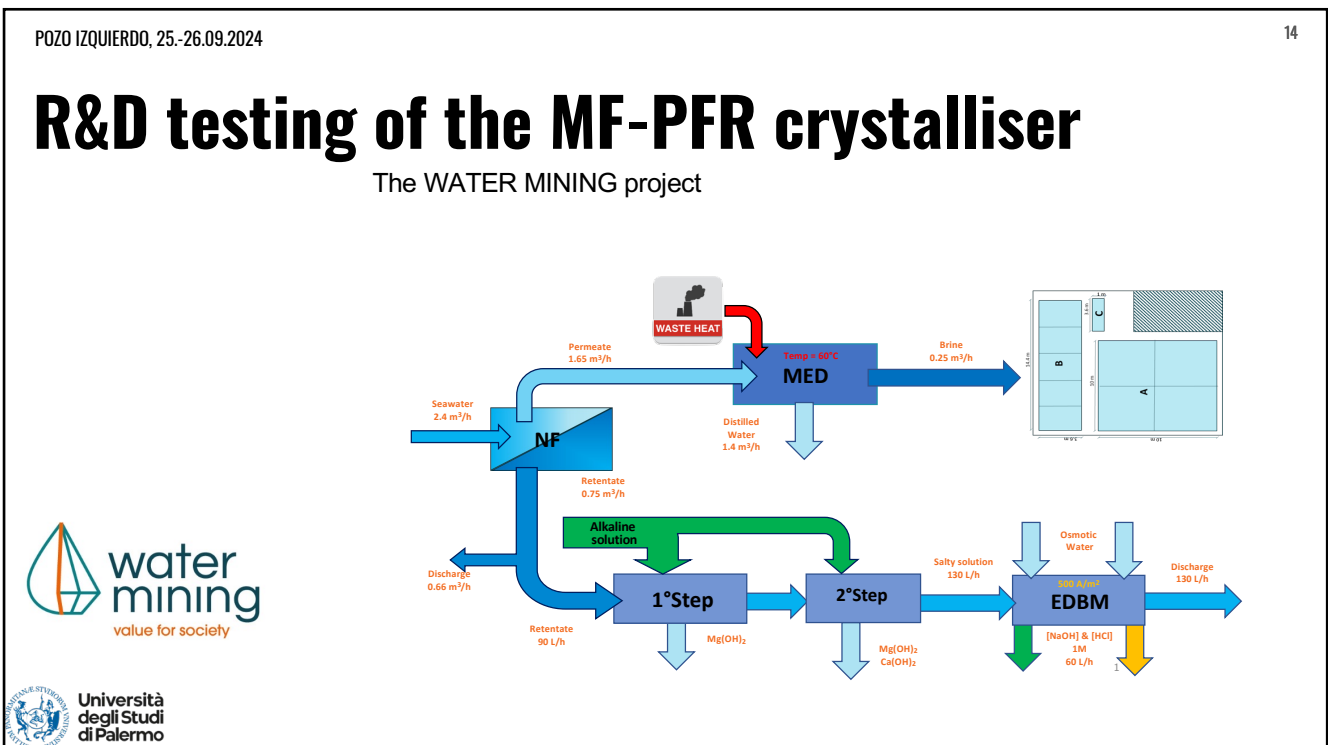
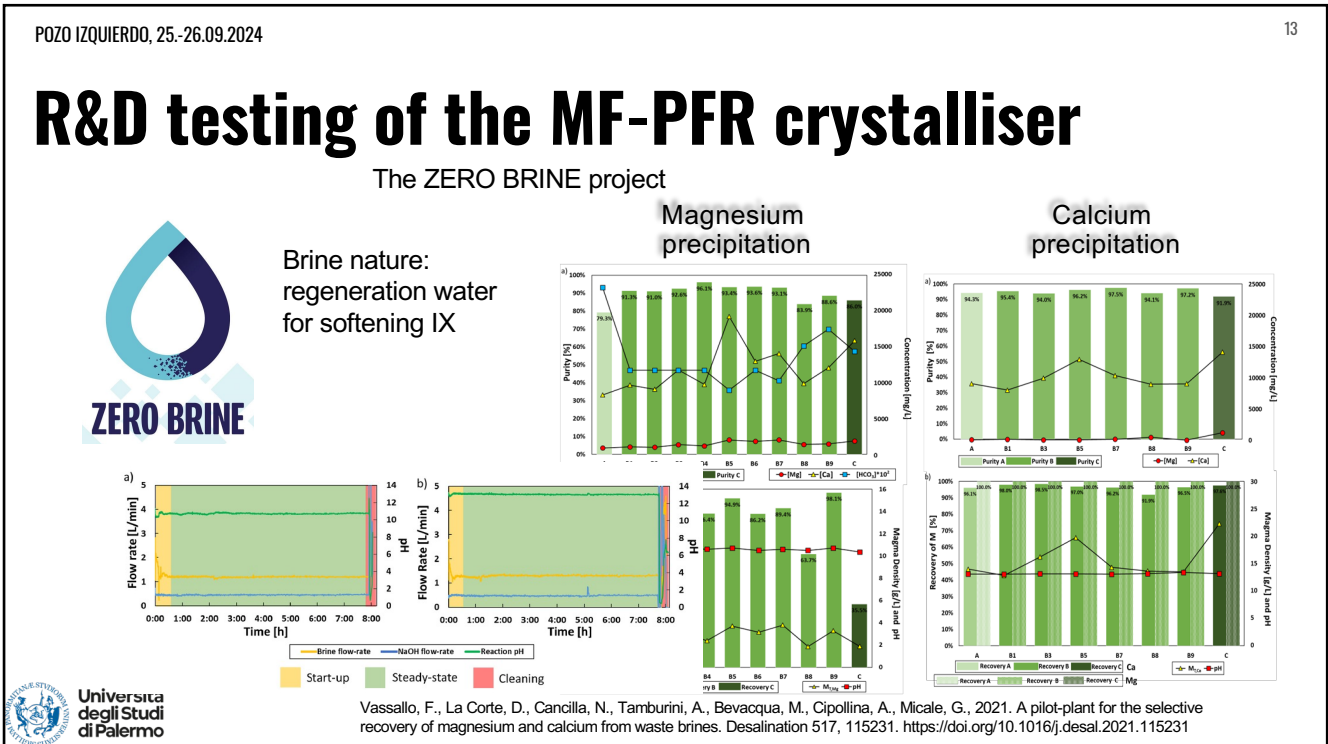

Fig. 5. A picture of the novel proprietary crystallization reactor tested at the Brine Excellence Center laboratory of University of Palermo (a), then installed and operated at the premises of Plant One (Botlek, Rotterdam, NL) (b).



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Vassallo, F., La Corte, D., Cancilla, N., Tamburini, A., Bevacqua, M., Cipollina, A., Micale, G., 2021. A pilot-plant for the selective recovery of magnesium and calcium from waste brines. *Desalination* 517, 115231. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.desal.2021.115231>

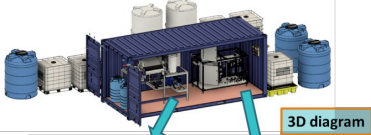
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R&D testing of the MF-PFR crystalliser


The WATER MINING project




3D diagram




Drum Filter MF-PFR




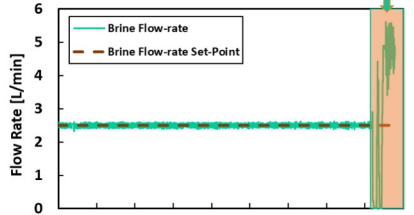


Working hours: 480
working days: 60





value for society





Cleaning stage

Mg recovery [%]	Mg(OH) ₂ purity [%]	Removal (Mg/Ca) [%]	Ca(OH) ₂ Purity [%]
97-99	95-99	95-99/90-98	50-91



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MF-PFR implementation examples: ongoing activities to run beyond the State of the Art

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MF-PFR implementation scenario 1 The SEArctularMINE project



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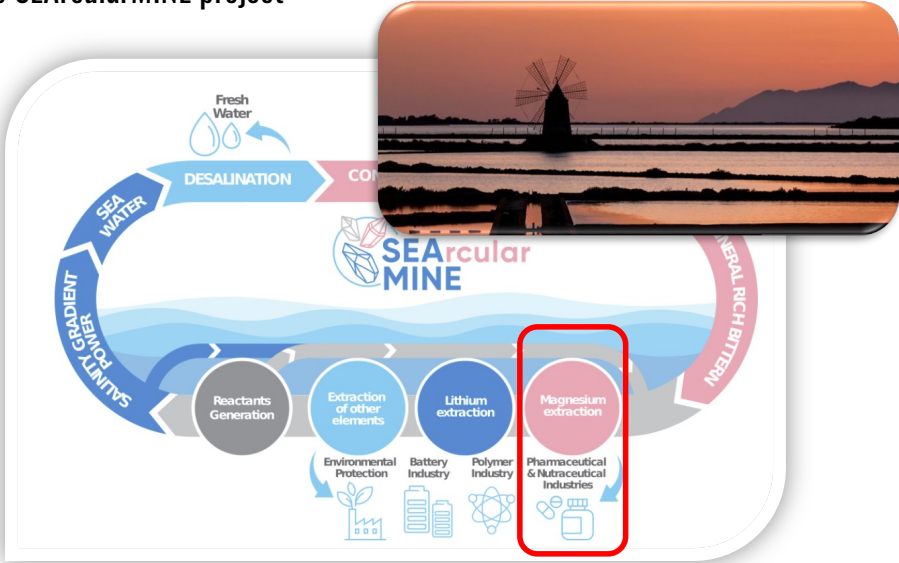
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R&D testing of the MF-PFR crystalliser

The SEArctularMINE project



The diagram illustrates a circular process flow for the SEArctularMINE project. It starts with 'SEA WATER' entering a 'DESALINATION' stage, which produces 'Fresh Water' and 'CONCENTRATED SEA WATER'. The 'CONCENTRATED SEA WATER' then moves to a 'SALT GRADIENT' stage. From there, it branches into three extraction paths: 'Extraction of other elements' (leading to 'Environmental Protection'), 'Lithium extraction' (leading to 'Battery Industry' and 'Polymer Industry'), and 'Magnesium extraction' (leading to 'Pharmaceutical & Nutritional Industries'). The 'Magnesium extraction' step is highlighted with a red box. The process concludes with 'MAGNESIUM RICH BITTERN' being returned to the 'SEA WATER' stage.

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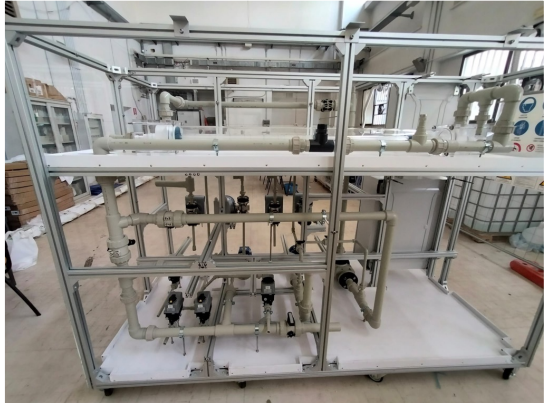
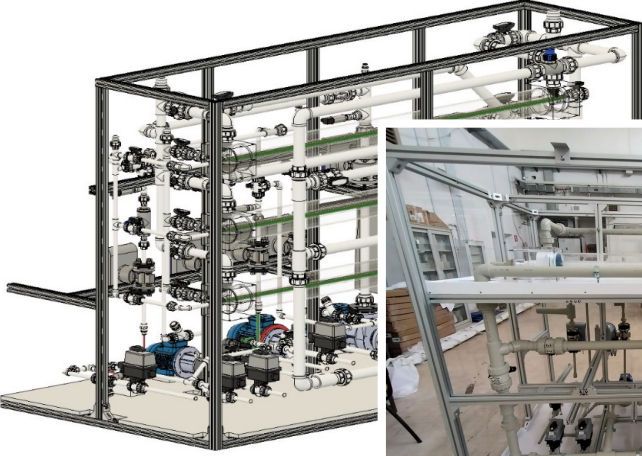
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R&D testing of the MF-PFR crystalliser

The SEArcularMINE project

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R&D testing of the MF-PFR crystalliser

The SEArcularMINE project







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Magnesium Hydroxide Tests


Investigated parameters: NaOH flowrate and pH variation (Test T)

	T1	T2	T3
NaOH Flow rate [L/h]	156	180	216
pH	10.3	11.5	12.7


[Mg²⁺]=53.4 g/L
[Ca²⁺]<LOQ


	M1	M2	M3
NaOH Flow rate [L/h]	75	89	105
pH	10.3	11.5	12.7

[Mg²⁺]=24.3 g/L
[Ca²⁺]<LOQ



SEArcularMINE project



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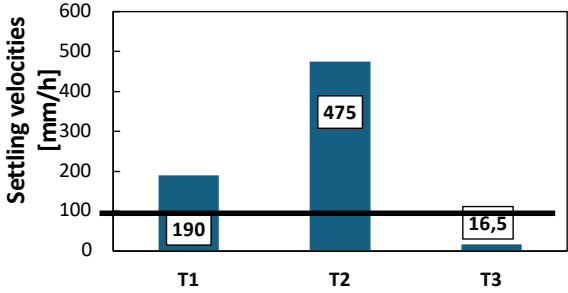
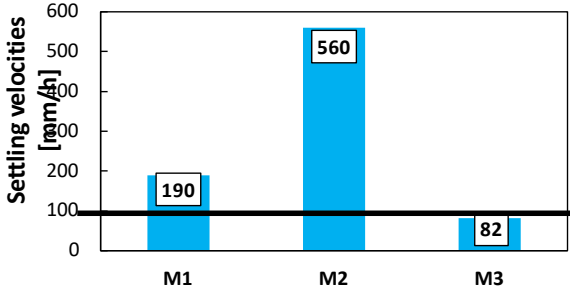
Settling velocities, Filtration rate, SEM.

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Magnesium Hydroxide Analysis – Settling Velocities

Reference settling rate the literature [1].

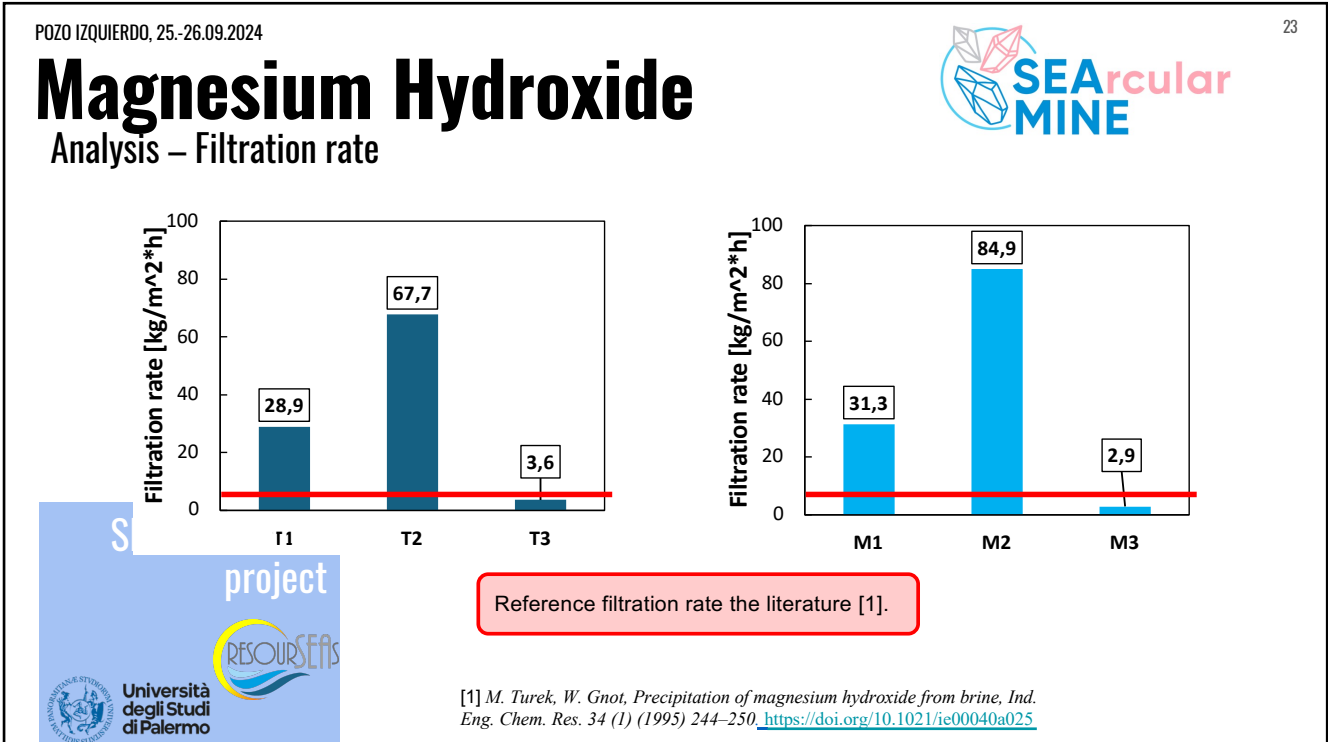



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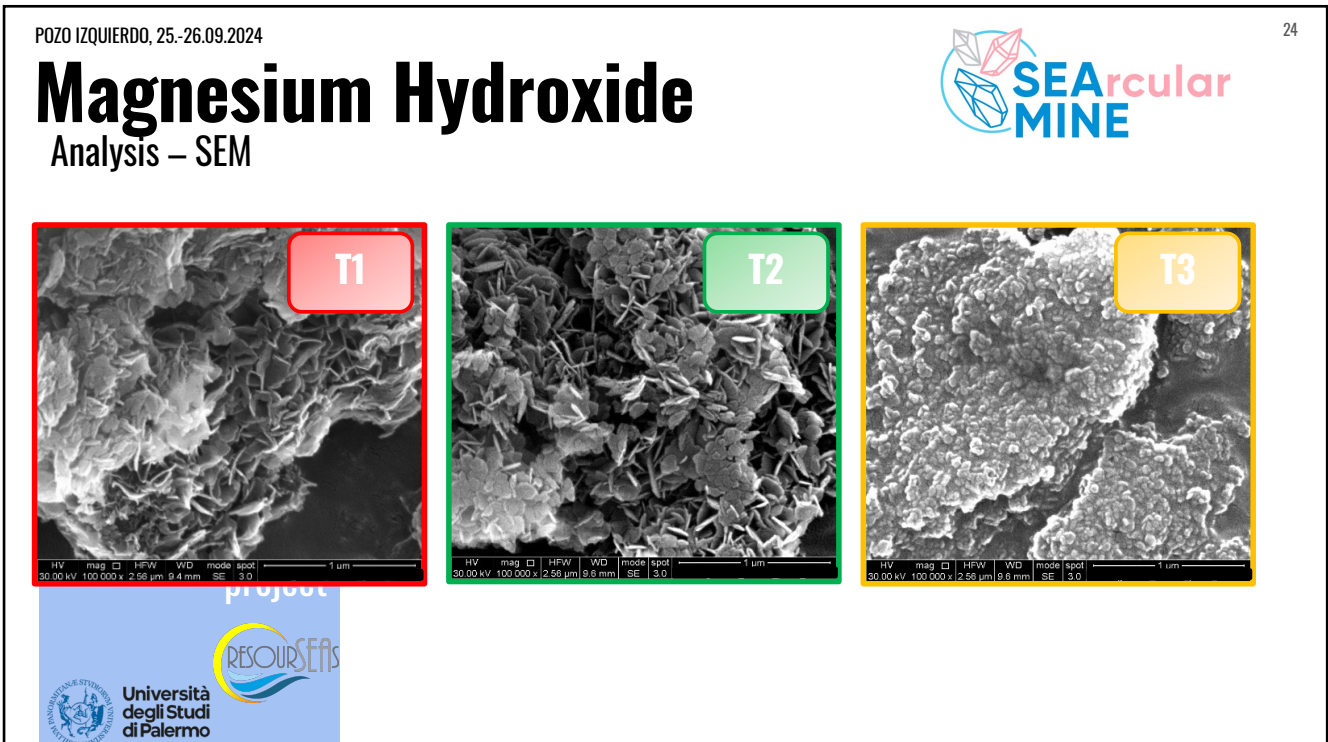


[1] M. Turek, W. Gnot, Precipitation of magnesium hydroxide from brine, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* 34 (1) (1995) 244–250, <https://doi.org/10.1021/ie00040a025>

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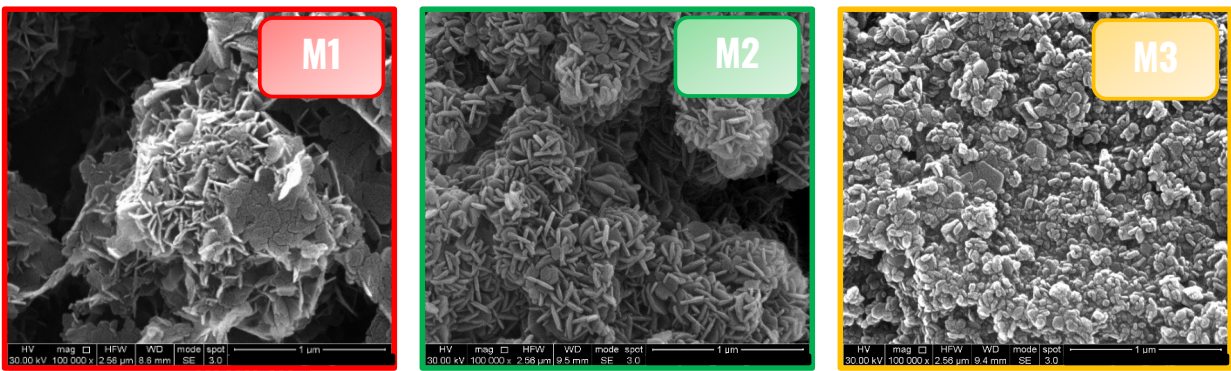
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Magnesium Hydroxide
Analysis – SEM



M1 M2 M3

SEARcular MINE

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MF-PFR implementation scenario 2
The REWAISE project



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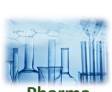














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REwise
Resilient Water Innovation for Smart Economy

Process description

A **minimum liquid discharge (MLD)** desalination for water recovery maximization and resources reclamation

Demo site	Process	Products	End-users
Levante Living Lab (ES)  Source: seawater/brackish water	Membrane filtration 	Potable water 	Population 
	CapDI 	Table salt 	Pharma 
	RO 	Gypsum 	Chemical industry 
	Solar ponds 	Chlorine 	
	Selective precipitat. + 3C 	Magnesium 	
	NF + EDBM 	Calcium sulfate 	
		Calcite 	
		Brucite 	Fertilizers 
		Acids 	
		Basis 	

Rewaise project



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REwise
Resilient Water Innovation for Smart Economy

Low energy desalination & minerals recovery

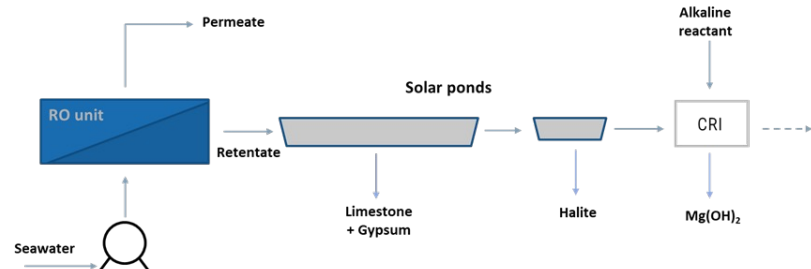
The aim of the activities is the **recovery** of **valuable materials** via:

- Saltponds
- Magnesium crystallizer

Rewaise project



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The diagram shows a process starting with Seawater entering an RO unit. The RO unit produces Permeate and Retentate. The Retentate goes to Solar ponds, which produce Limestone + Gypsum and Halite. The Halite is then processed in a CRI (Magnesium crystallizer) with an Alkaline reactant to produce Mg(OH)₂.

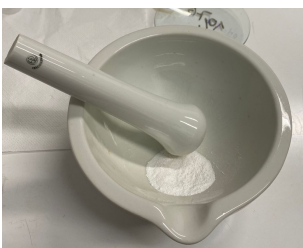

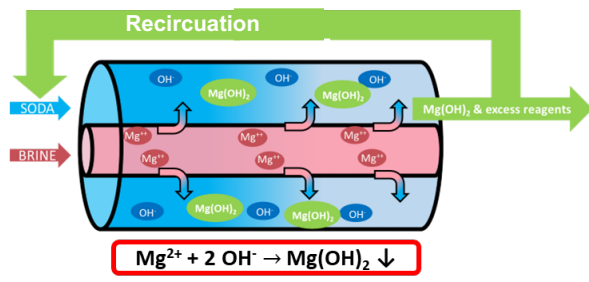
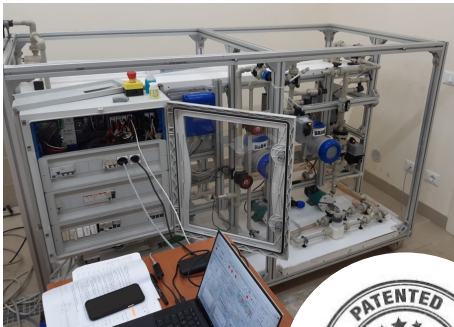
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Magnesium reactor
Crystallization reactor design and construction




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Magnesium Hydroxide

Rewaise project




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Magnesium reactor
Crystallization reactor installation in Tenerife (Canary Islands, Spain)




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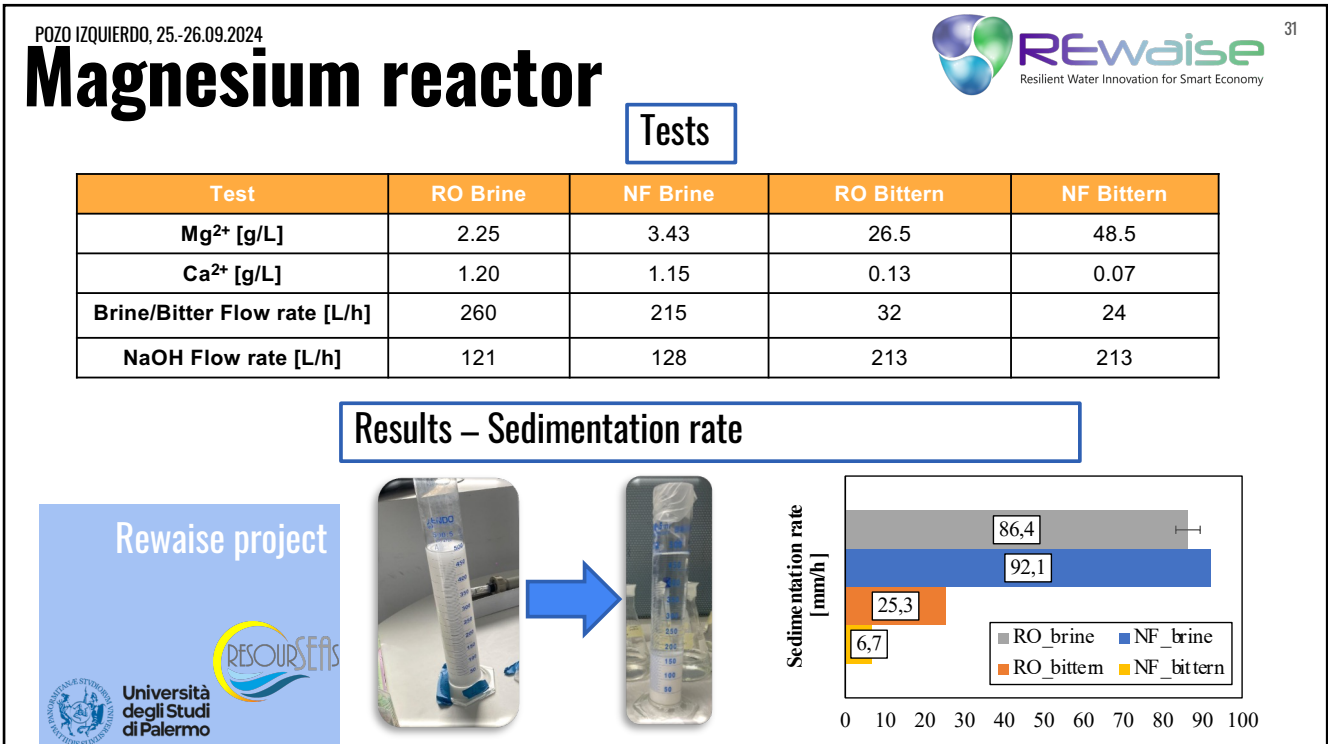
Magnesium reactor installation in Tenerife (Canary Islands, Spain)

Rewaise project

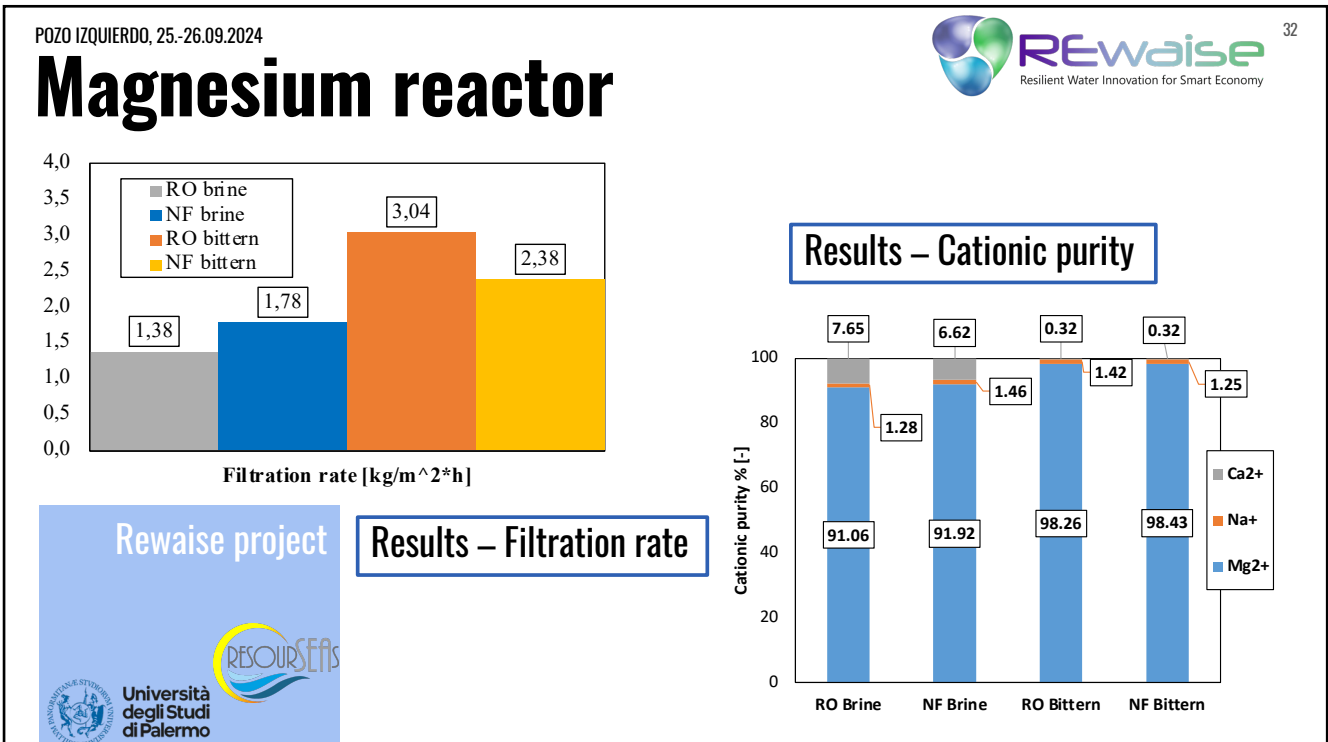


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MF-PFR technology: Conclusions and perspectives

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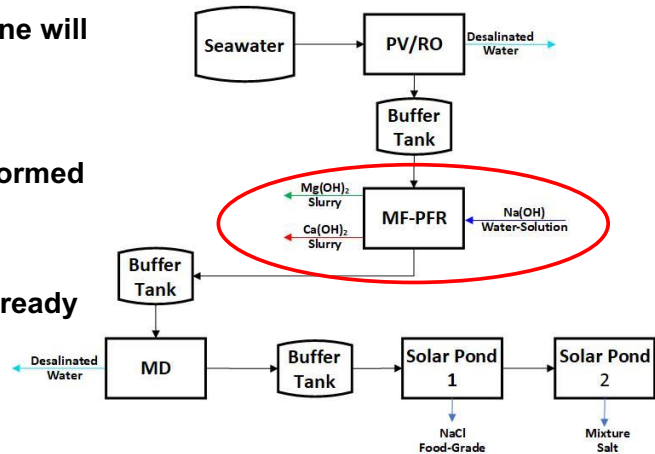
Conclusions & perspectives (1/2)

- The recovery of Magnesium from seawater brines is technologically possible and economically sustainable;
- The use of conventional reactors allows the separation of $Mg(OH)_2$ up to high purity, but the control of granulometry can be problematic;
- The use of MF-PFR technology allows a better control of the reaction conditions, moving towards better separability of slurry and more controlled morphology;
- Pilot scale activities carried out in different projects with different brine composition have successfully demonstrated the operability of this technology

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Conclusions & perspectives (2/2)

- A MF-PFR pilot unit will be installed and operated within the SOL2H2O pilot facility;
- $Mg(OH)_2$ precipitation tests from RO brine will be performed to characterised the performance under these conditions;
- A second precipitation step will be performed to remove Ca in the form of $Ca(OH)_2$, assessing its efficiency;
- The obtained bivalent-free brine will be ready for further concentration and NaCl production in the artificial saltworks



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 GA Number: 101079305
 European Research Executive Agency REA.C3

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Thank you

For any question (after the Q&A session) feel free to send an email to: andrea.cipollina@unipa.it