

# Simultaneous optimization of environmental and technical performance in materials and process design

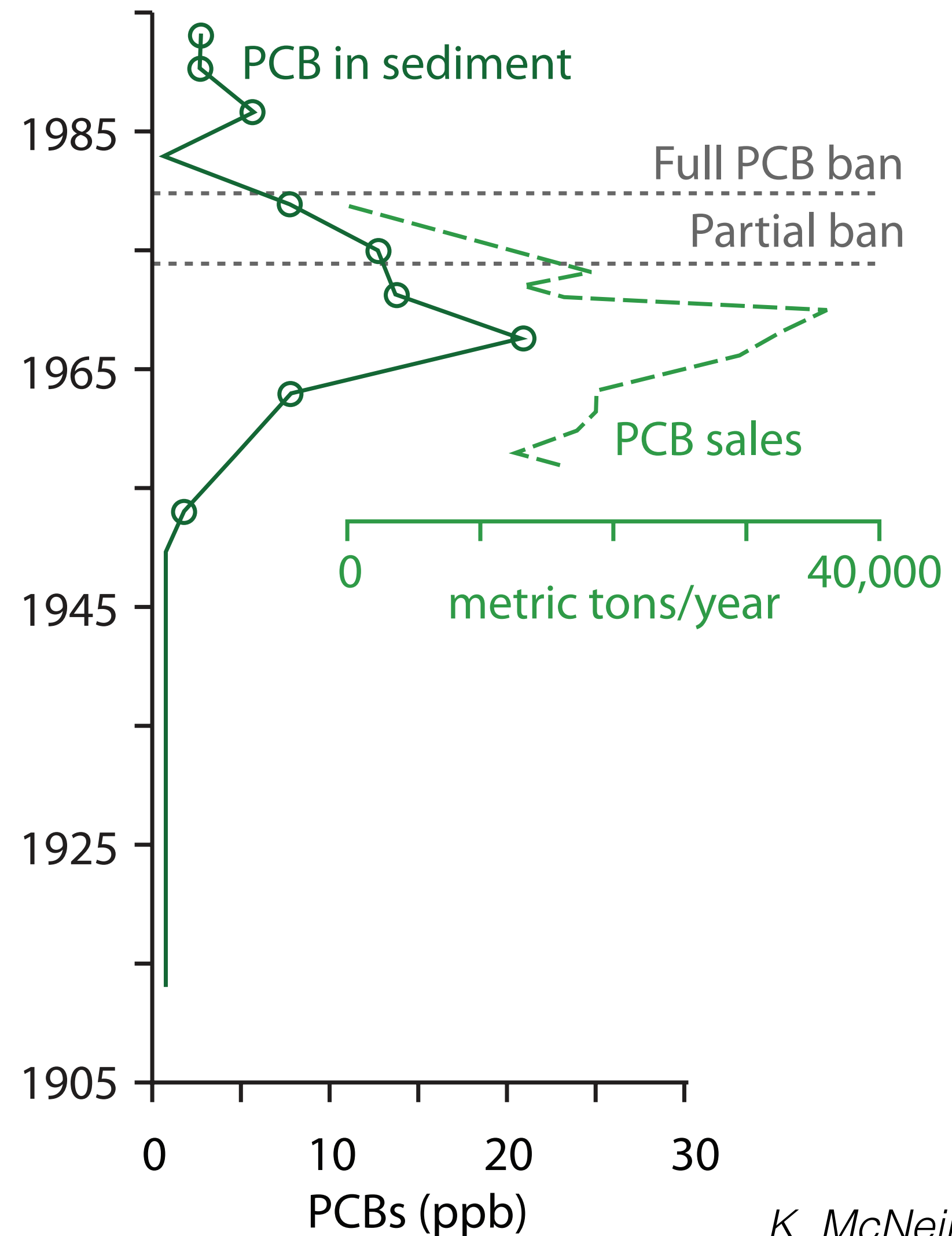
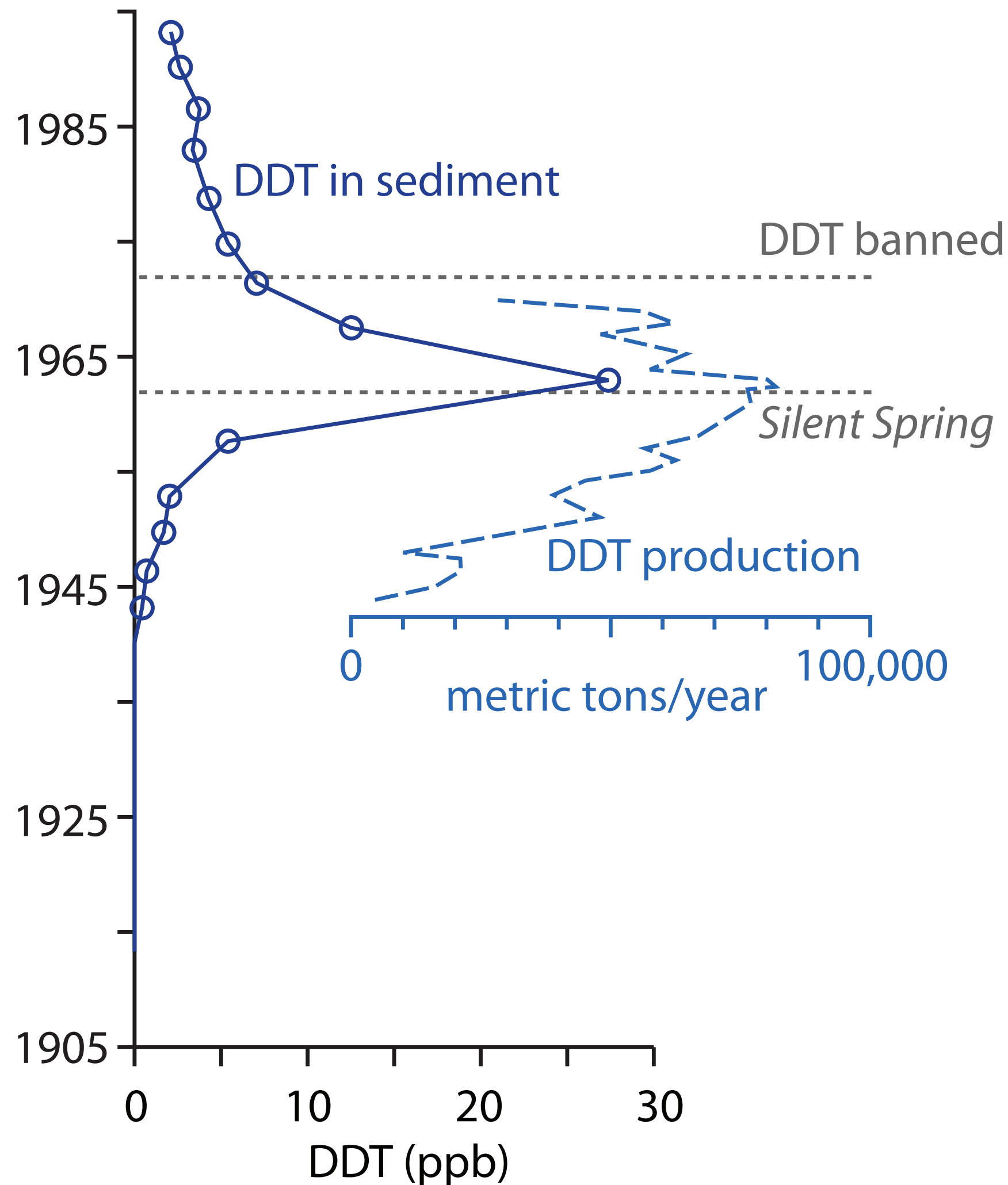
Desiree Plata, PhD

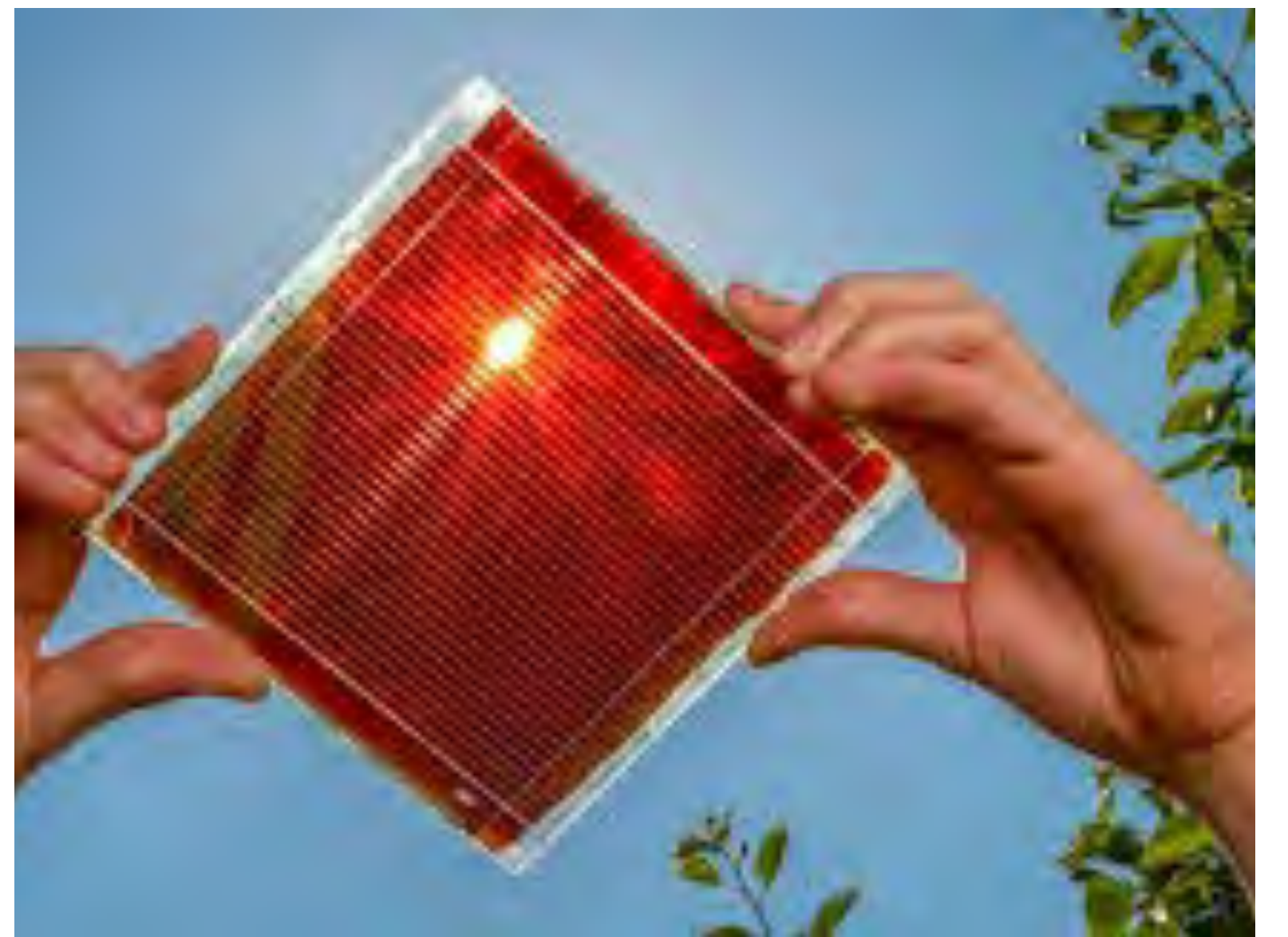
Gilbert W. Winslow Career Development Assistant Professor  
Civil and Environmental Engineering  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

November 13, 2019

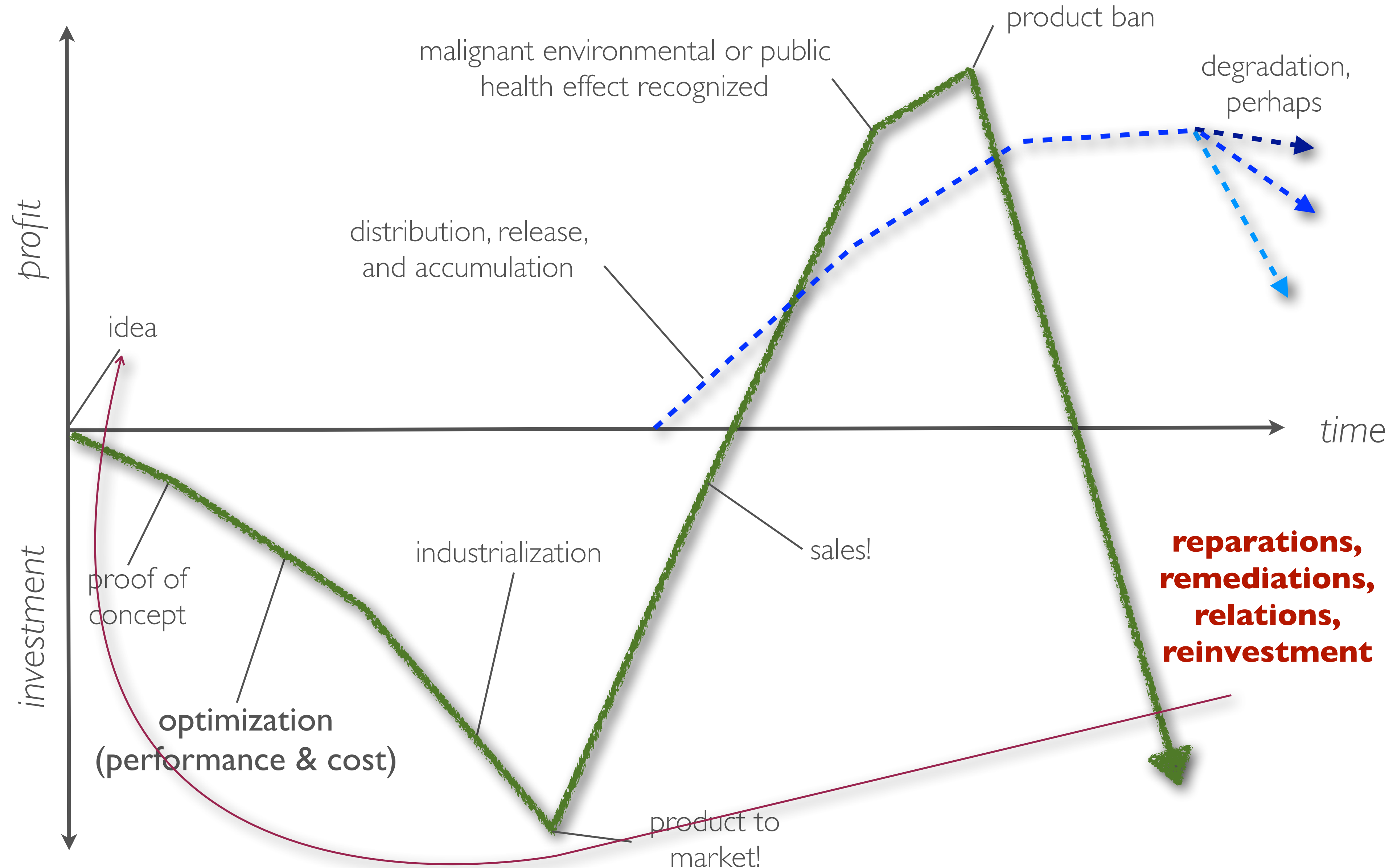
2019 MIT Research and Development Conference  
*Human and Technology Collaboration*

# Few chemicals are produced, used, and disposed of without release to the environment

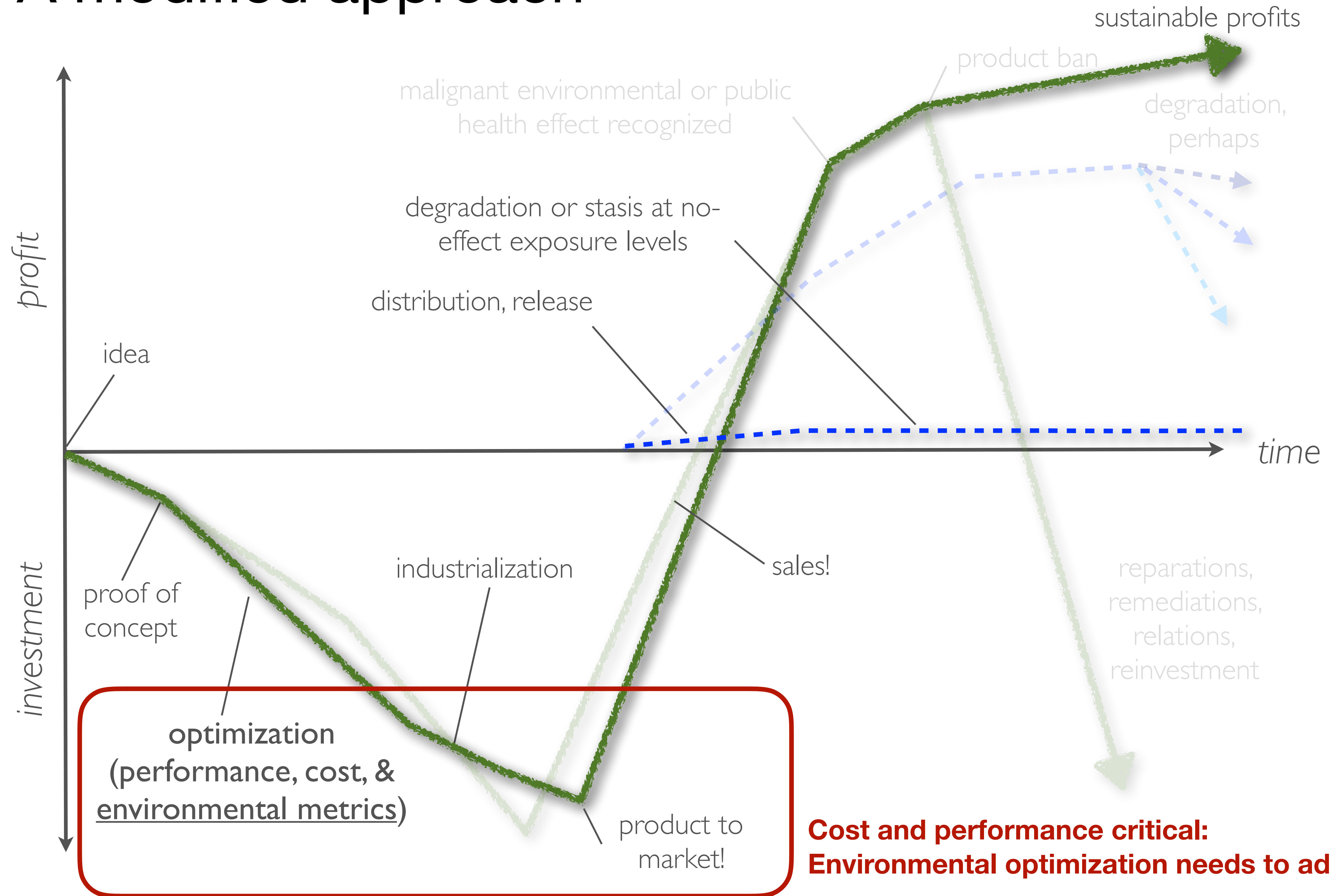




# Status quo: Shortened product lifetimes & damage



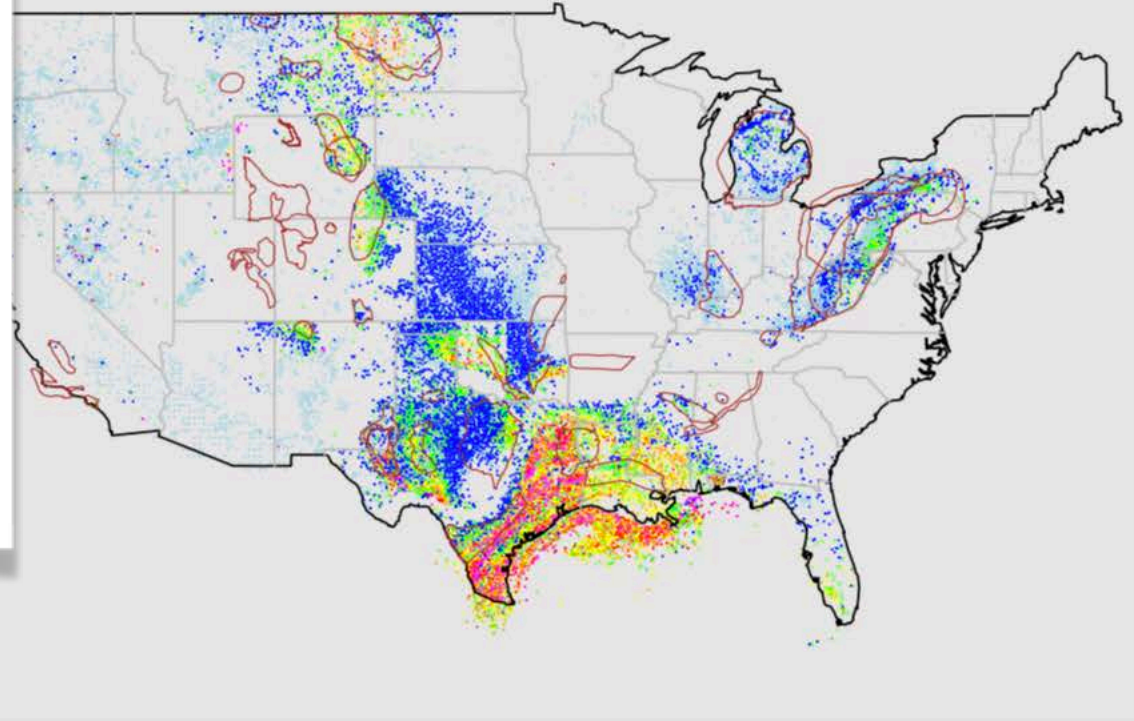
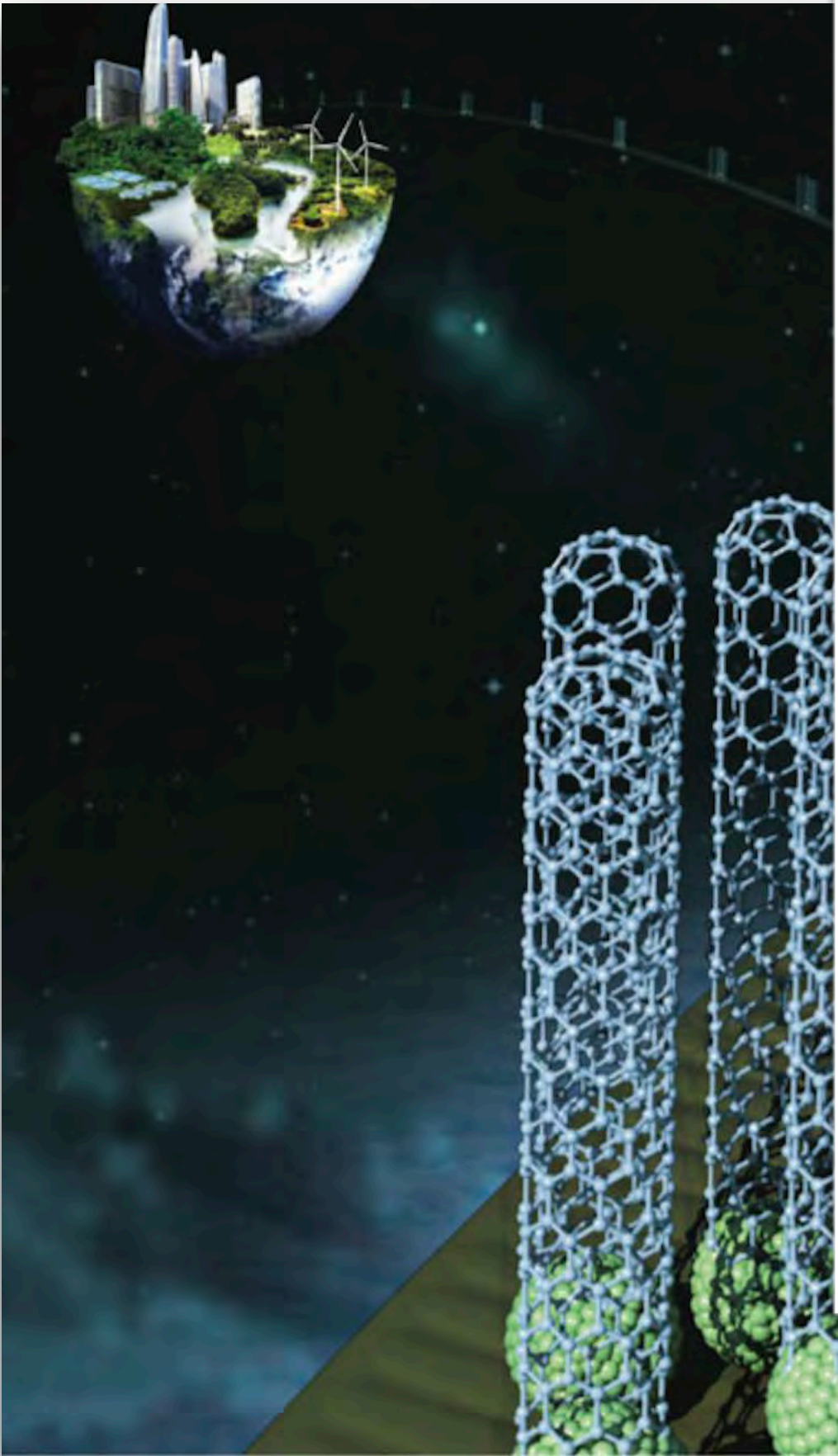
# A modified approach



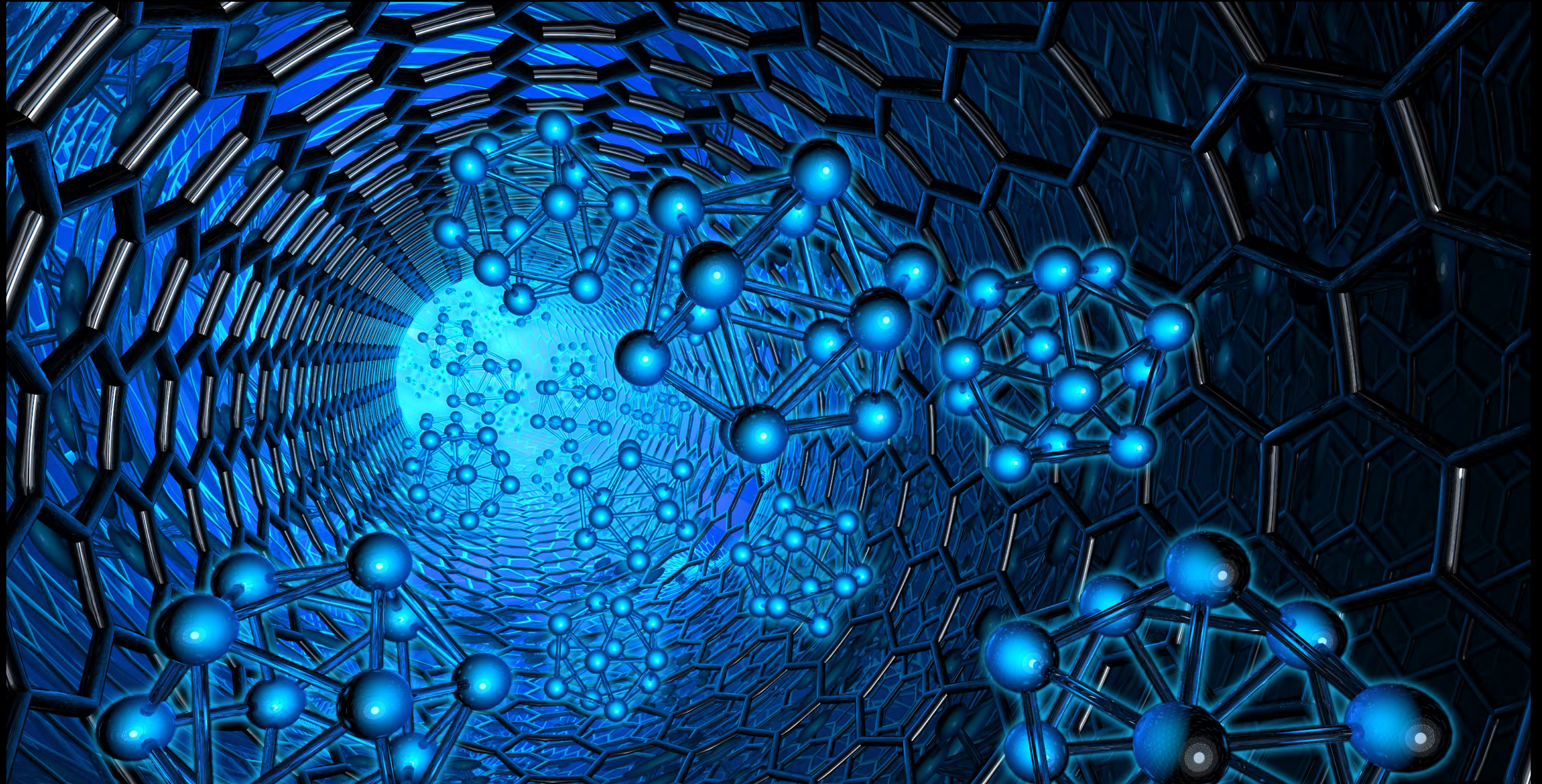
# Disrupting highly complex manufacturing and waste management systems

Nas  
Ea

ished industry,  
ep pace

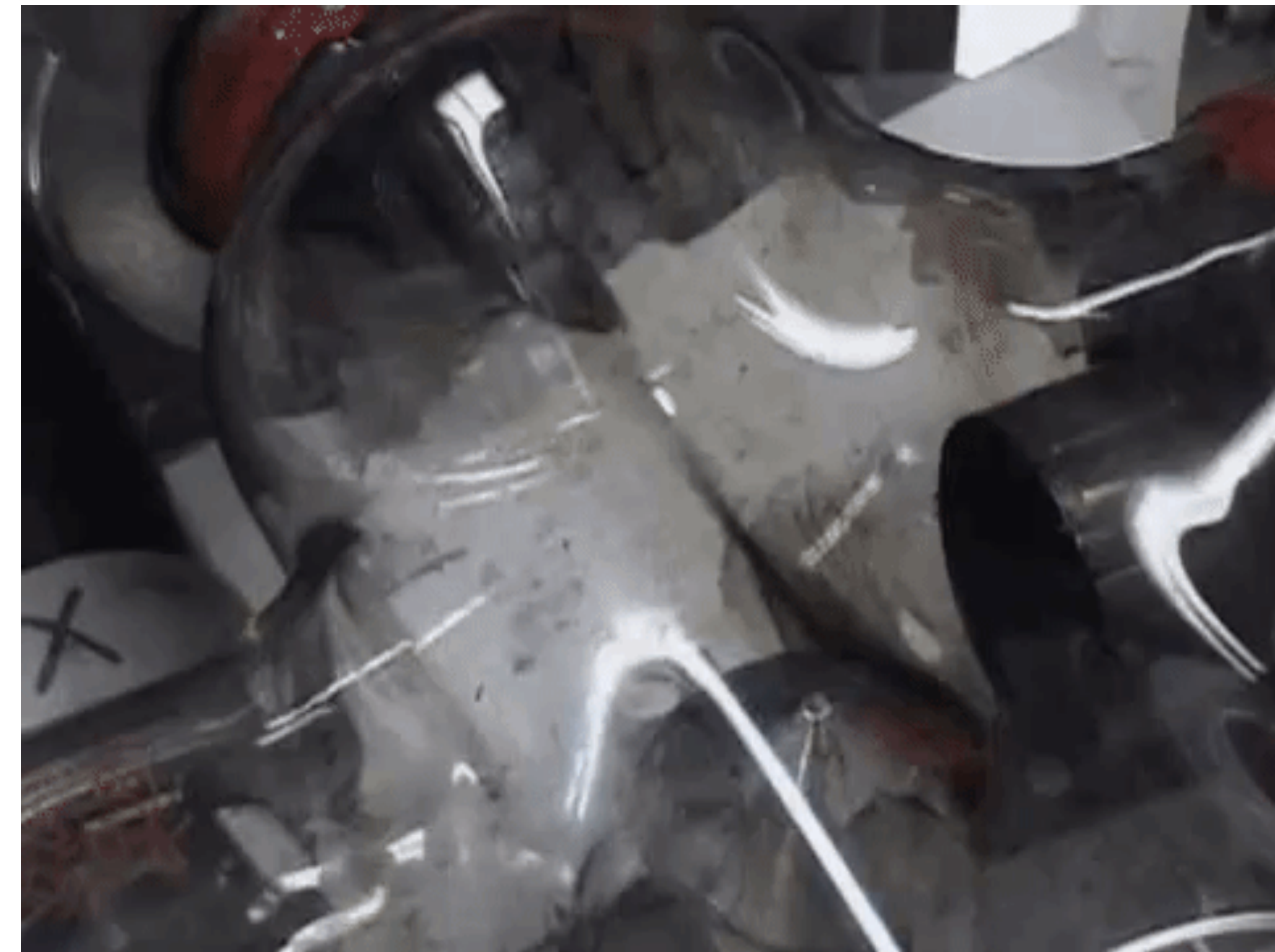
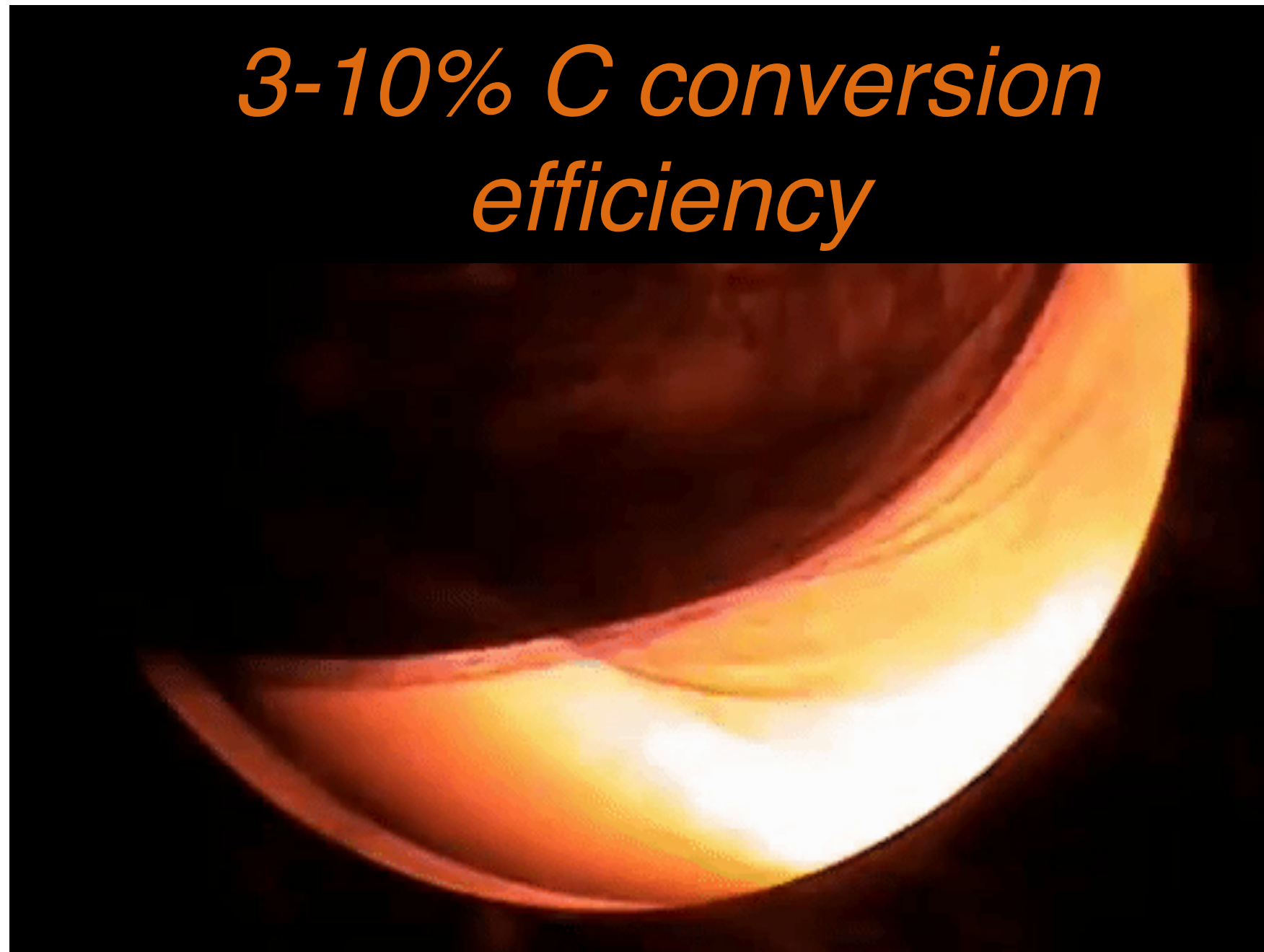


# NANOTECHNOLOGY



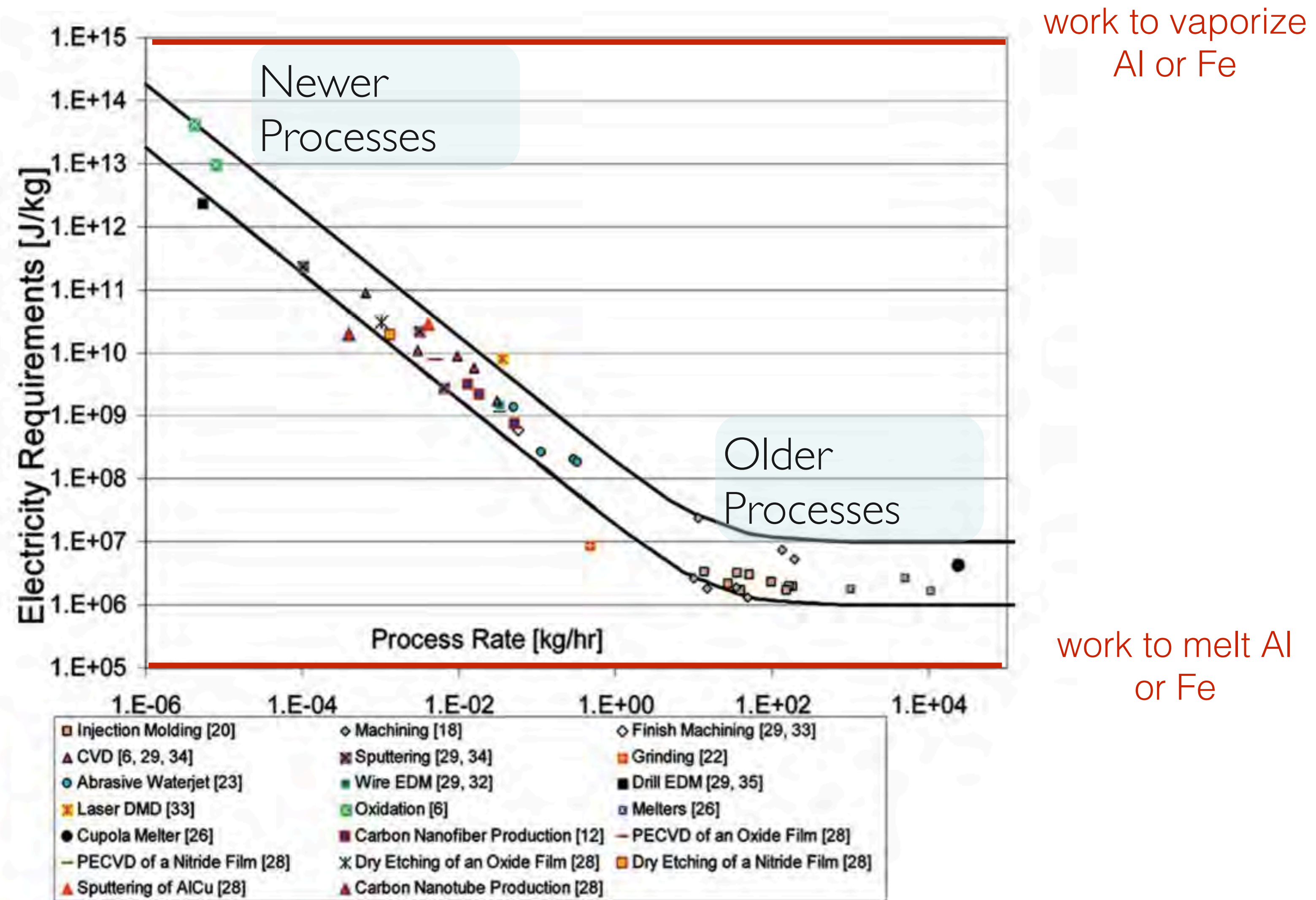
# Large-scale CNT manufacture

*3-10% C conversion efficiency*





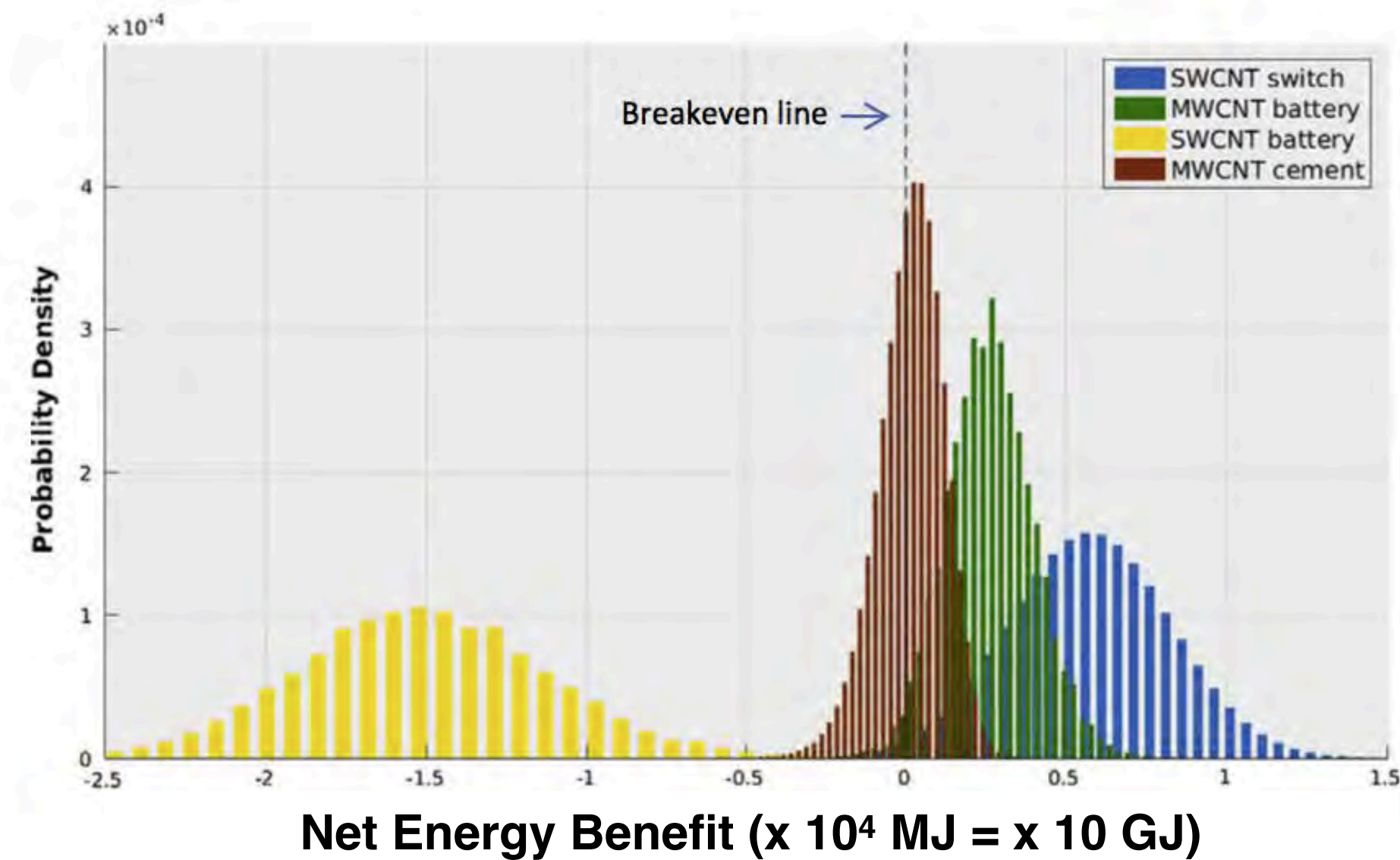
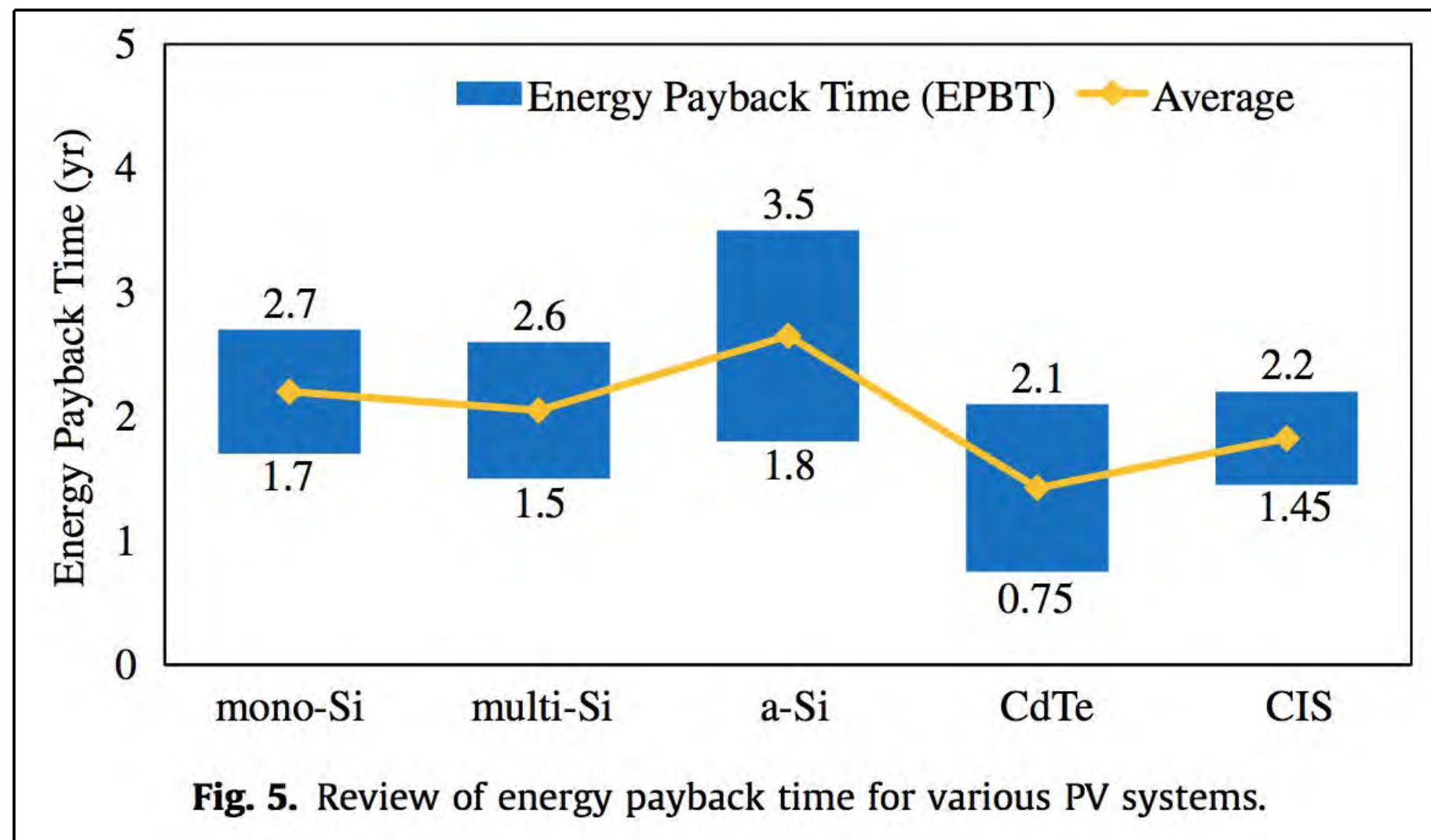
# Energy demands of most advanced processes are high...



...but reasonable considering small incorporated quantities

CNT payback time:  
1 g CNTs storage device<sup>-1</sup> ~ 2.5 wks  
1 kg CNTs device<sup>-1</sup> ~ 2 yrs

Some applications present a net energy benefit



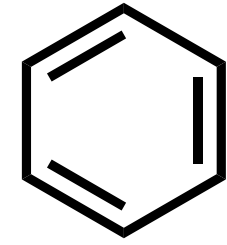
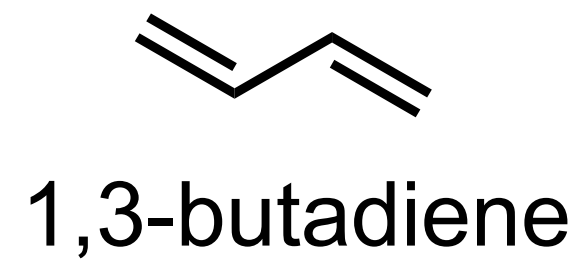
# Nanotube synthesis among the most inefficient reactions of all time

Industry sector	Annual production (t)	E-factor (waste-to-product ratio)	Waste produced (t)	# of steps	Years of development
Oil refining	$10^6 - 10^8$	ca. 0.1	$10^5 - 10^7$	separations	100+
Bulk chemicals	<p>Quick &amp; dirty:                      2,200 ton/yr CNT production (DeVolder et al. 2013)                      7 kton/yr - 0.22 Gton/yr?!</p>				10 – 50
Fine chemicals					4 – 7
Pharmaceuticals	$10 - 10^3$	25 – 100+	$2.5 \times 10^2 - 10^5$	6+	3 – 5
CNTs	$\sim 2.2 \times 10^3$	$\sim 10 - 10^5$	$2.2 \times 10^3 - 2.2 \times 10^8$	1-3	$\sim 10 - 25$

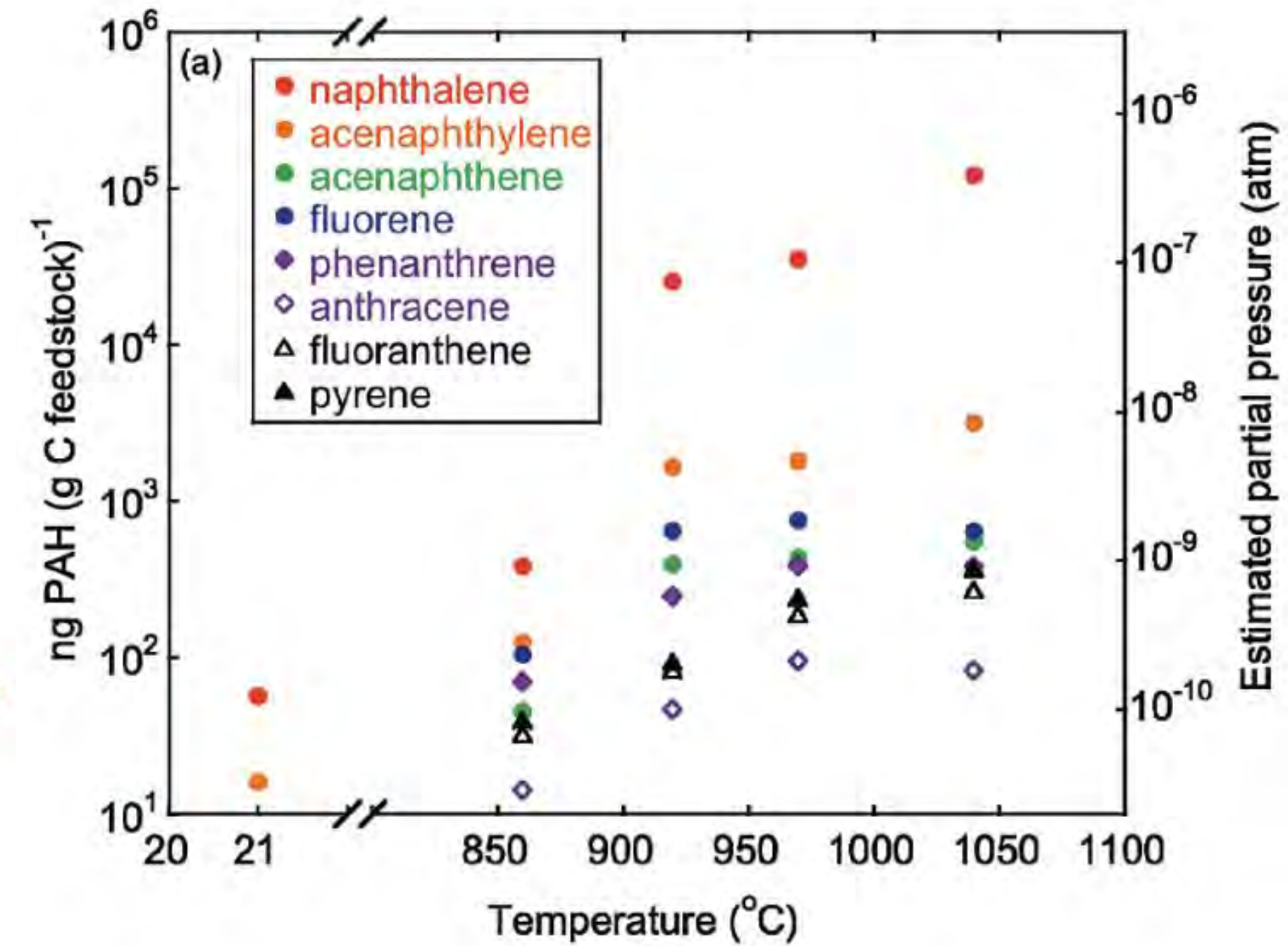
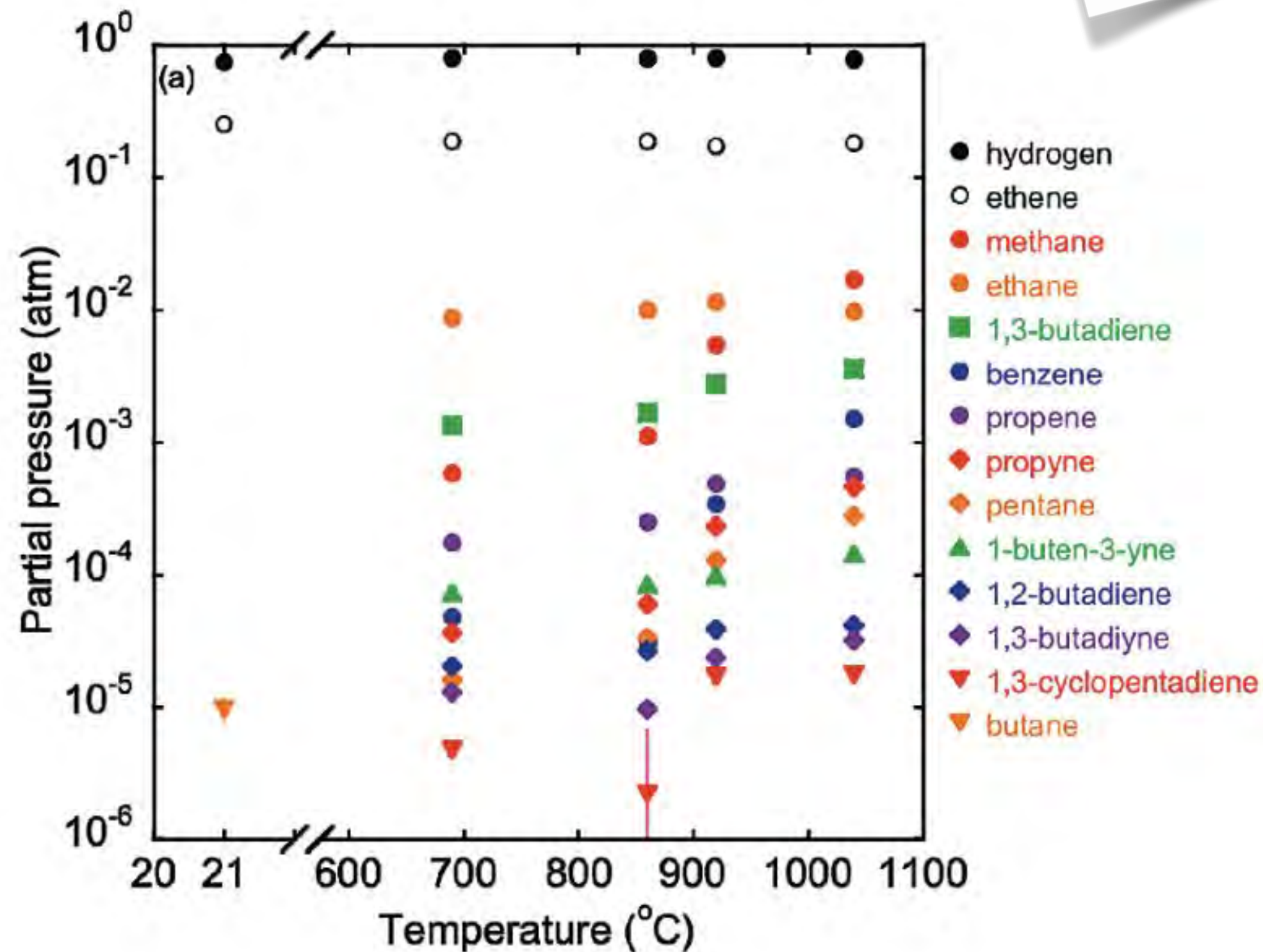
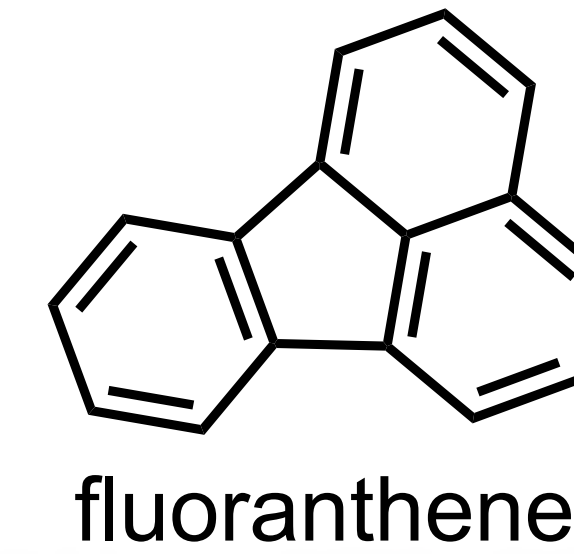
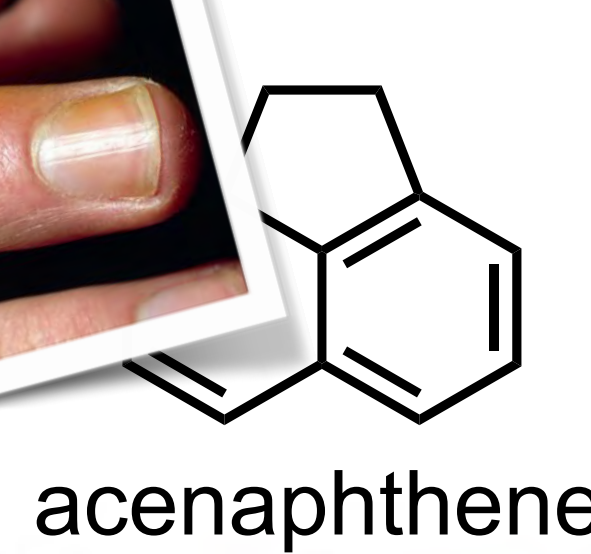
*R. A. Sheldon, Chem. Ind. (London), 1992, 903–906.  
 DeVolder et al. Science 2013; Eckelman et al. 2008; Anastas*

# Unsavory emissions

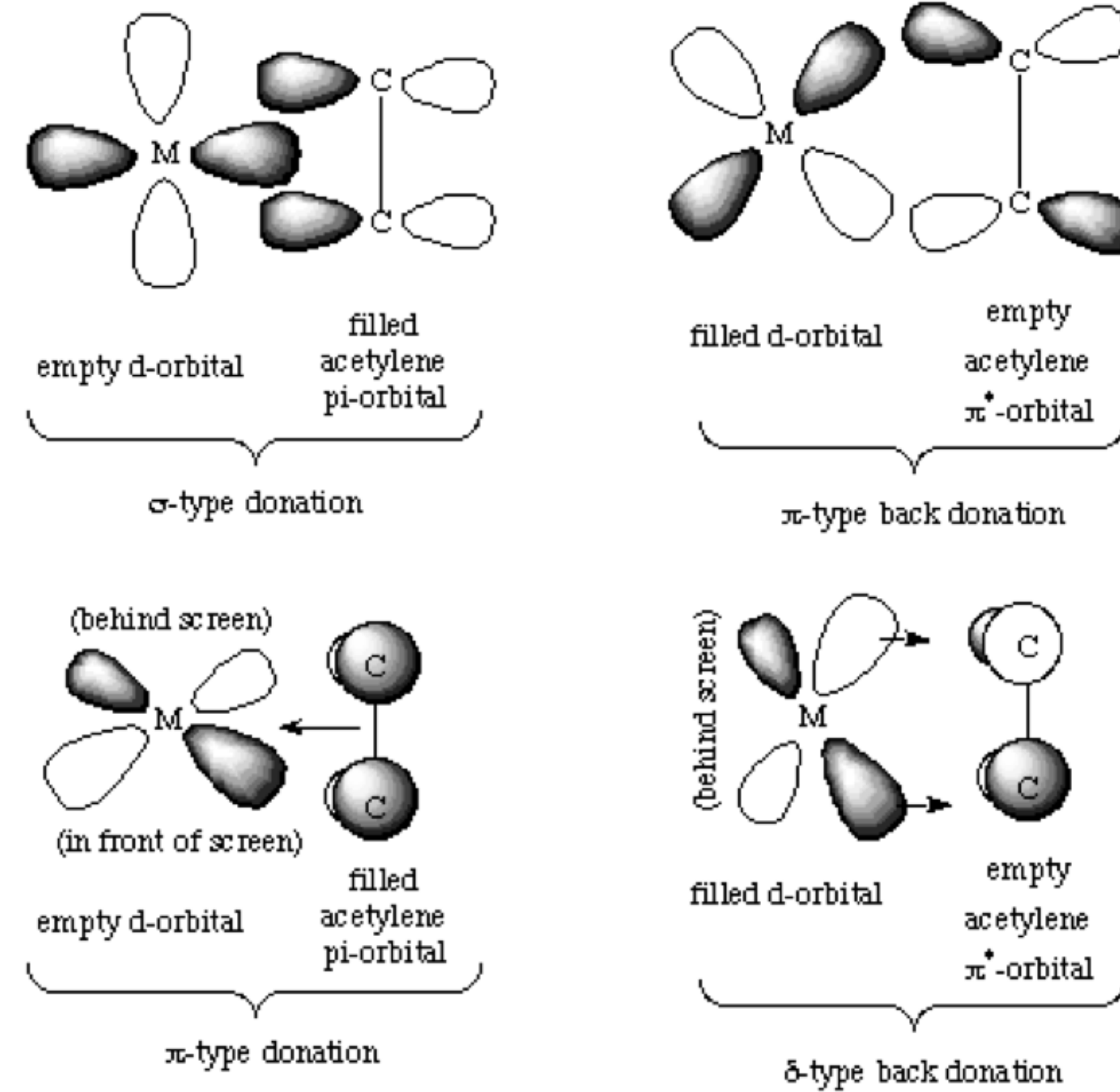
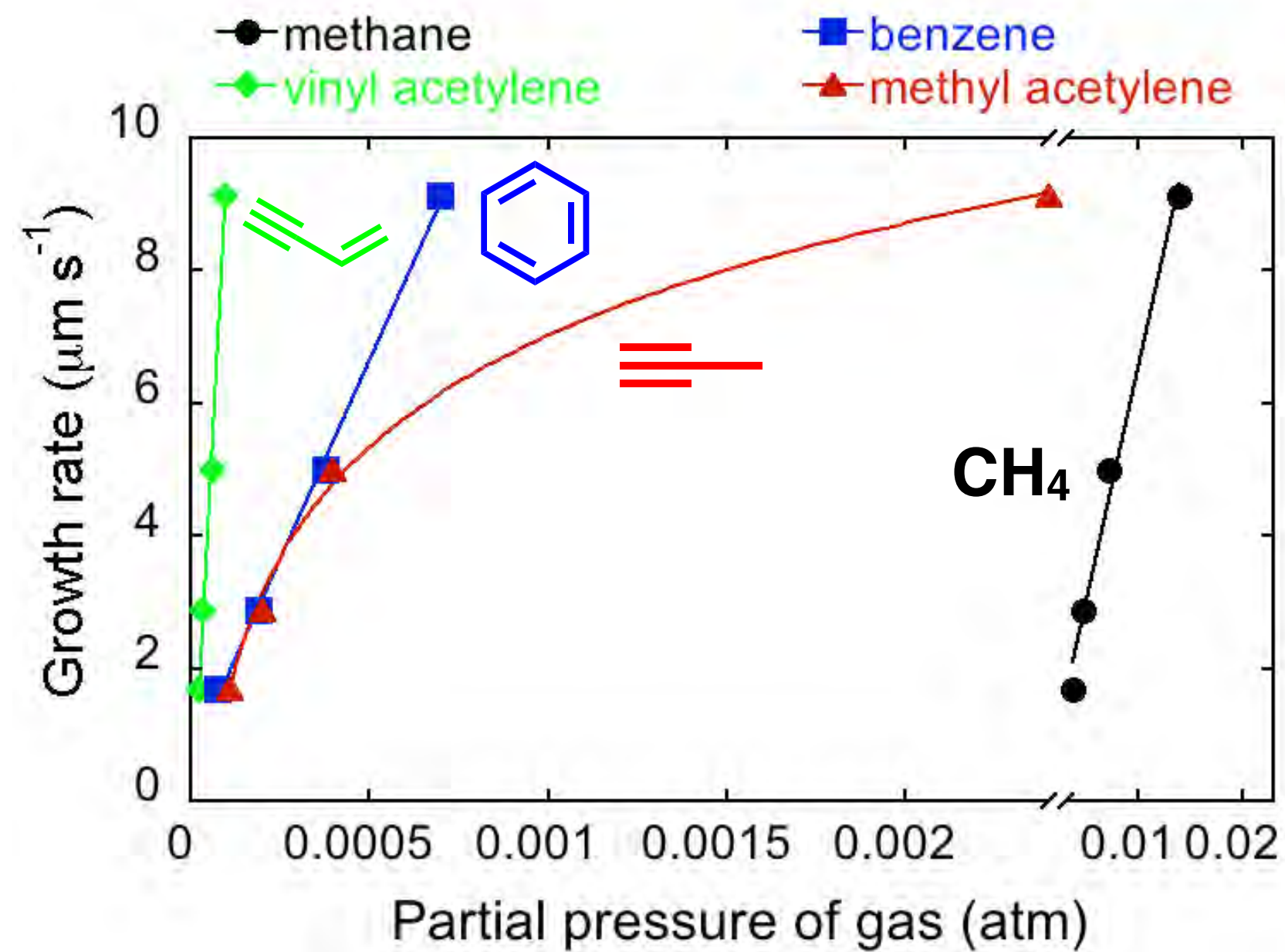
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)



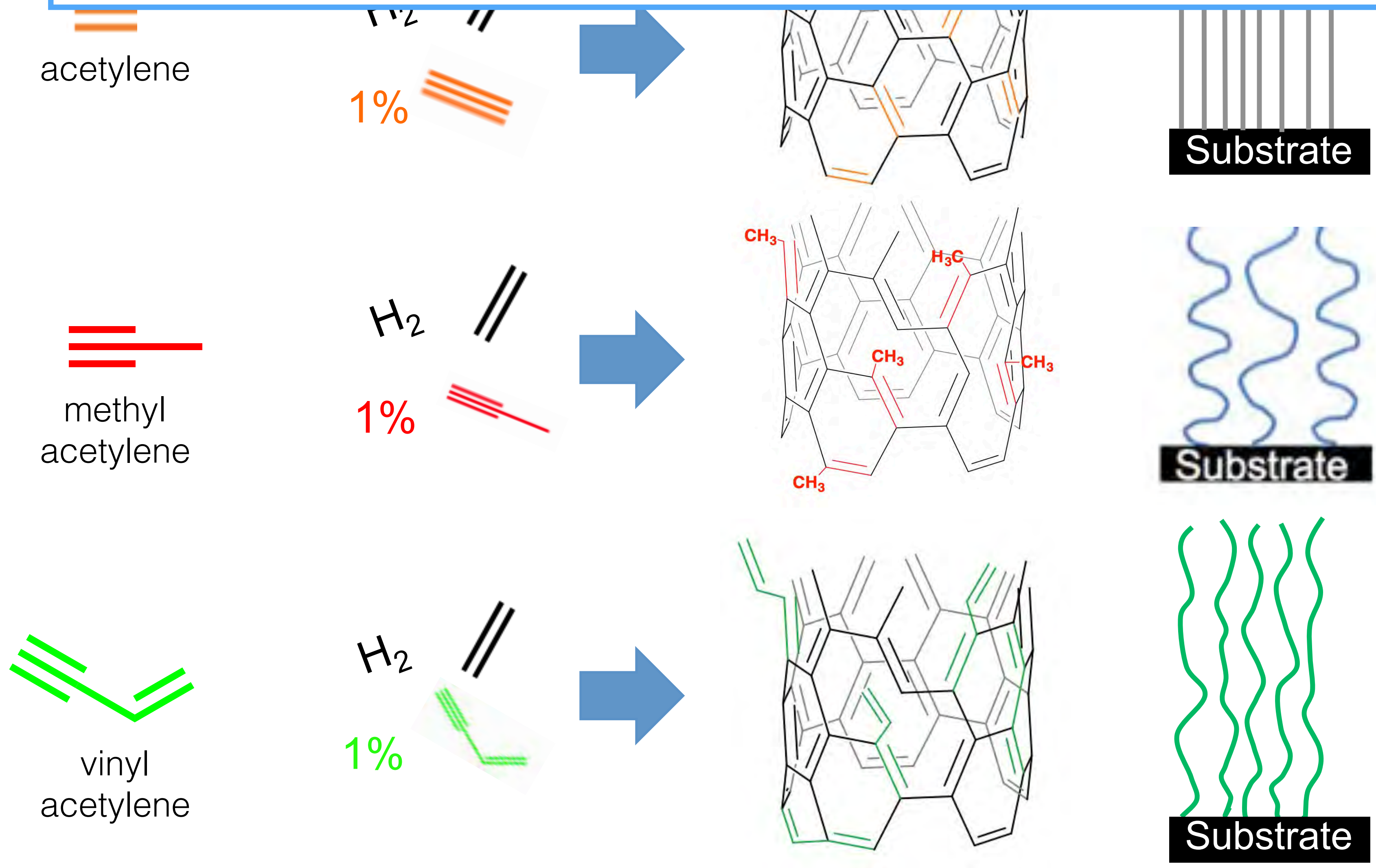
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)

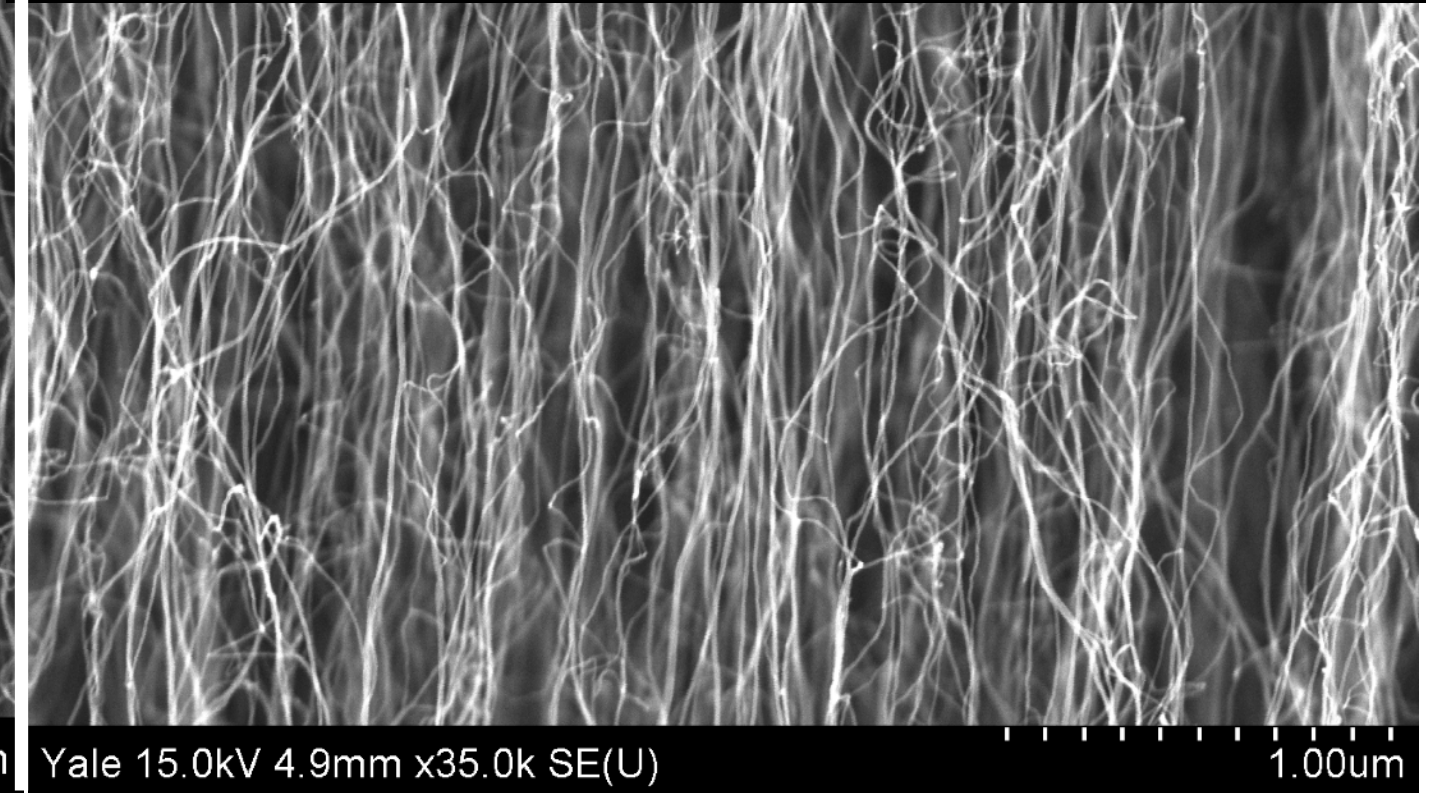
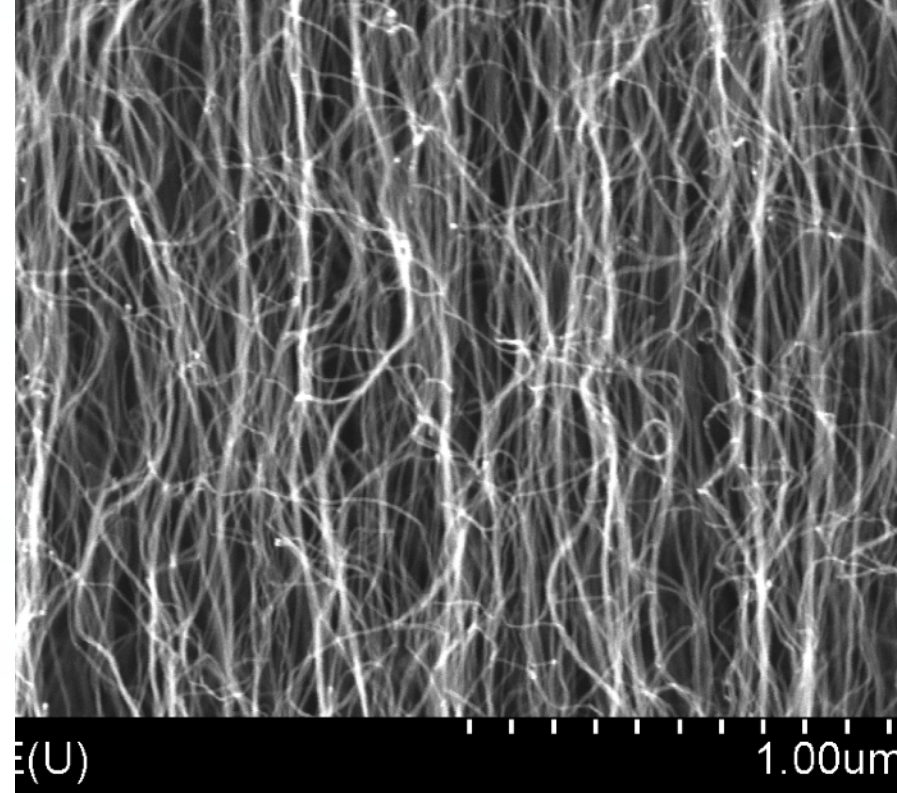
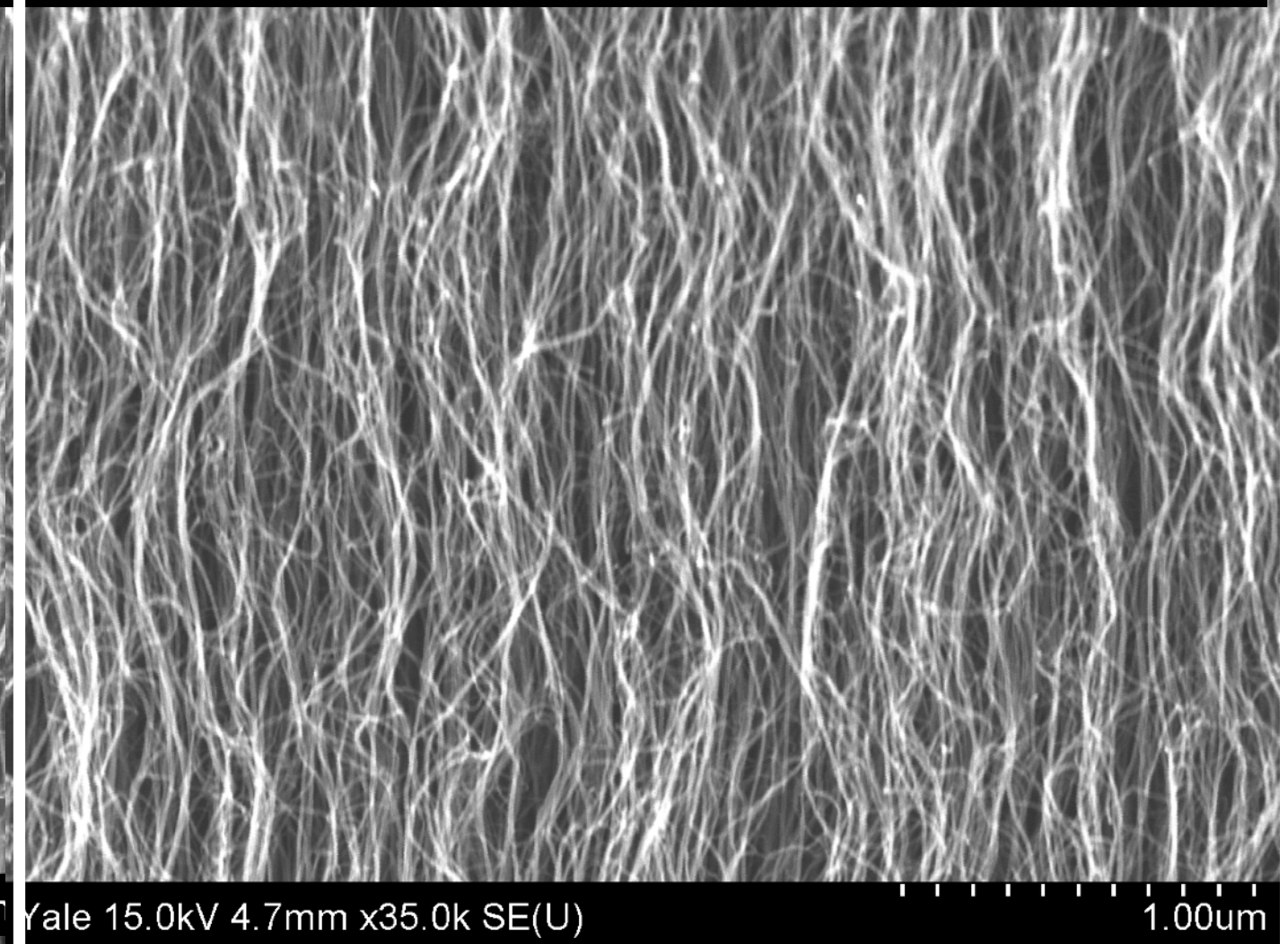
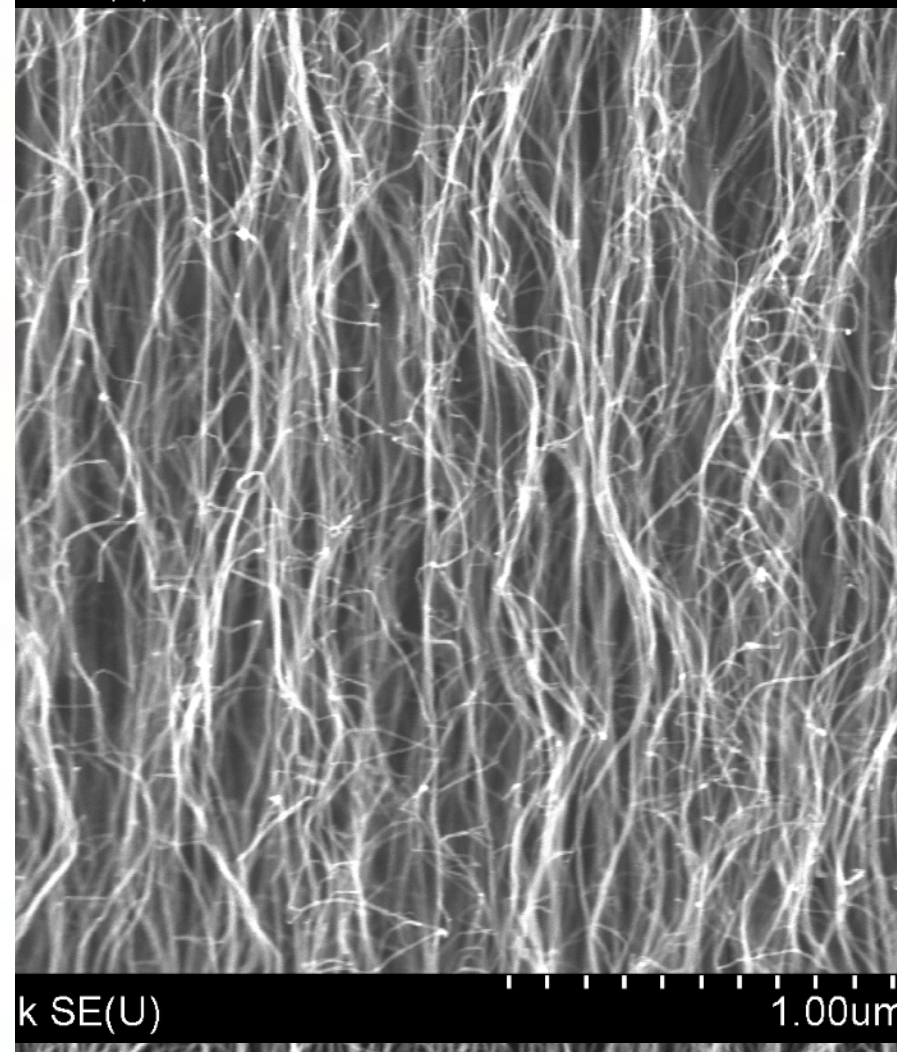
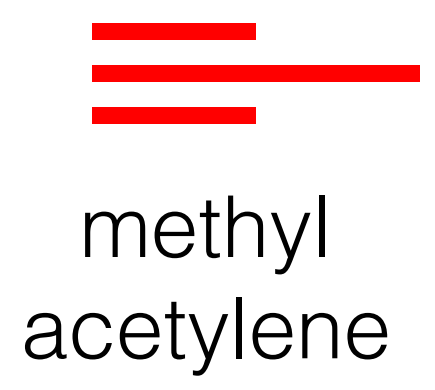
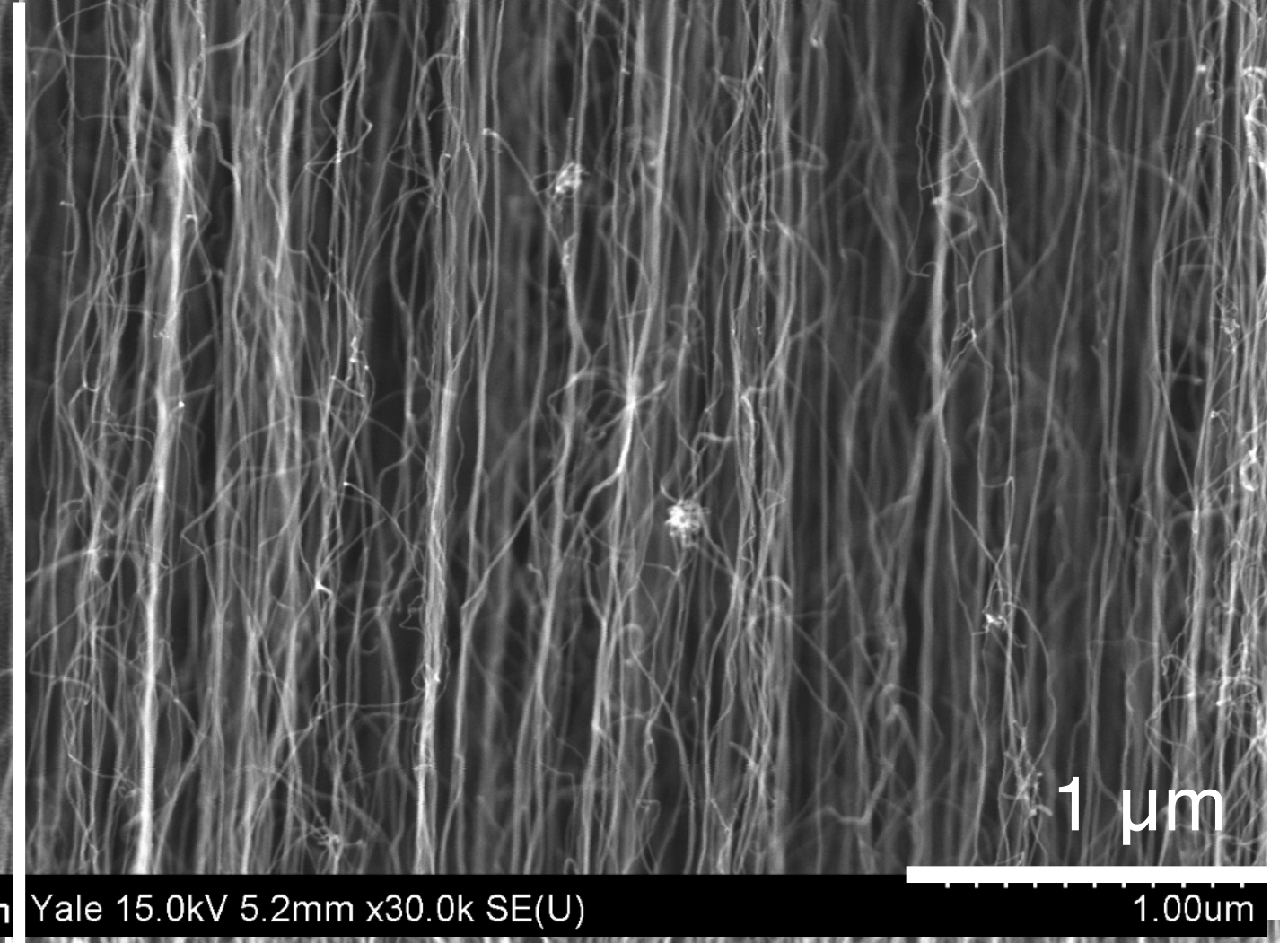
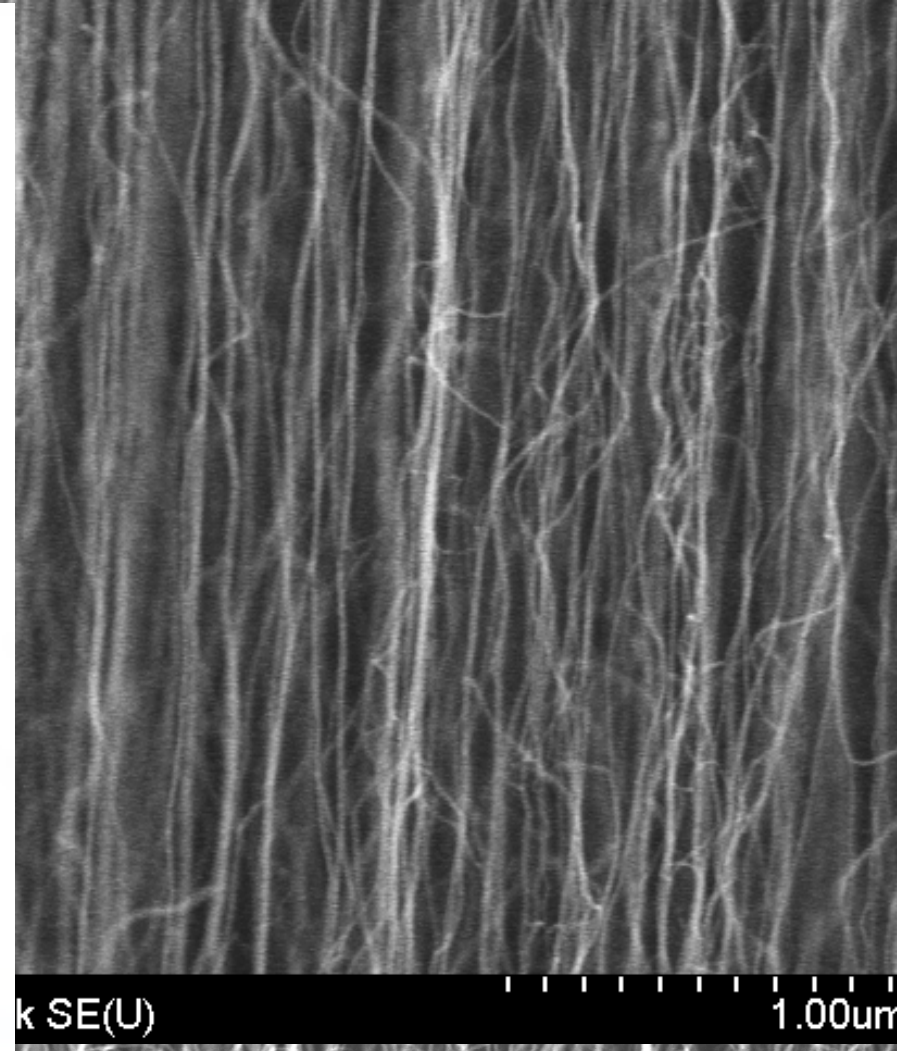
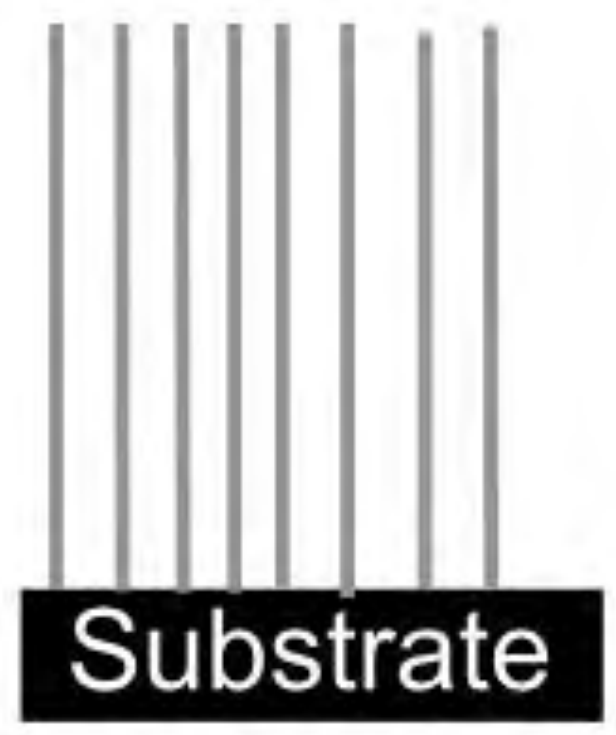


# Emissions are just reaction products

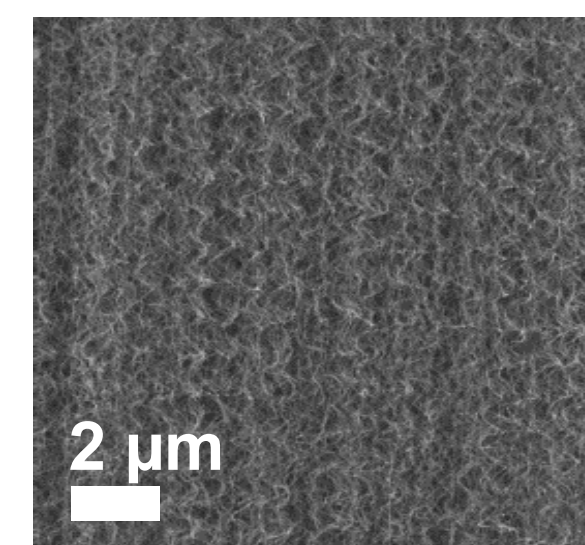
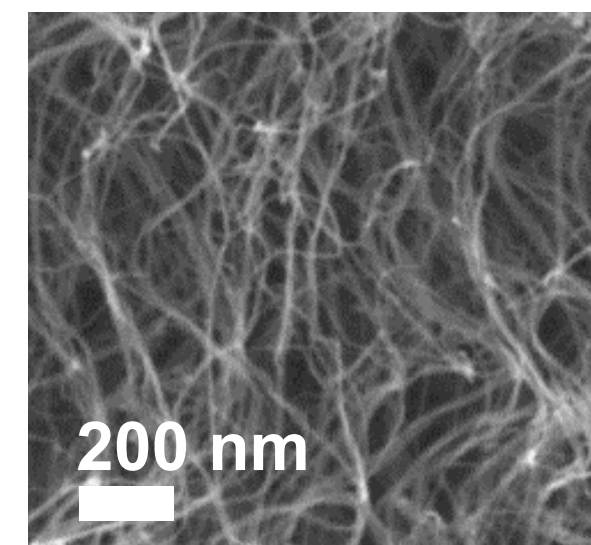
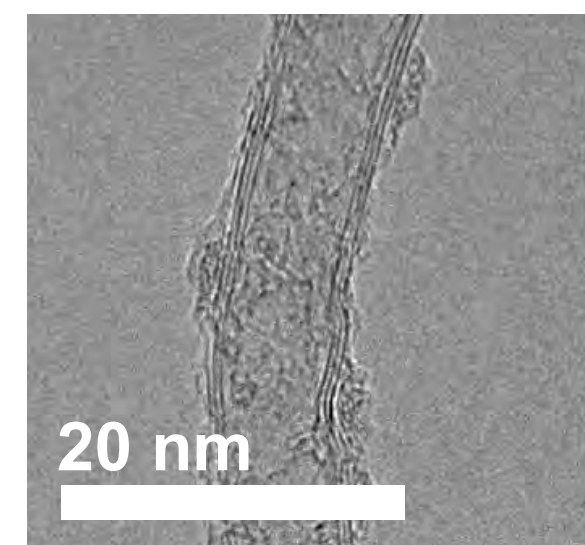
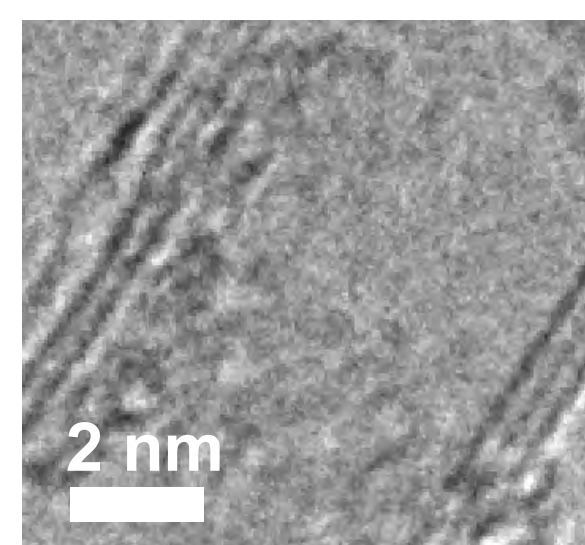
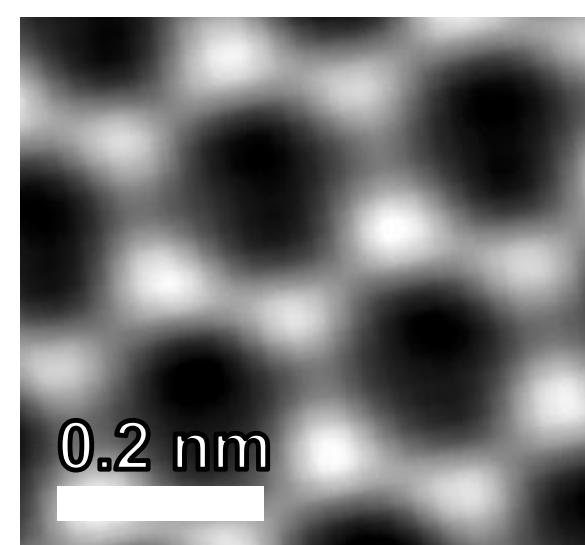
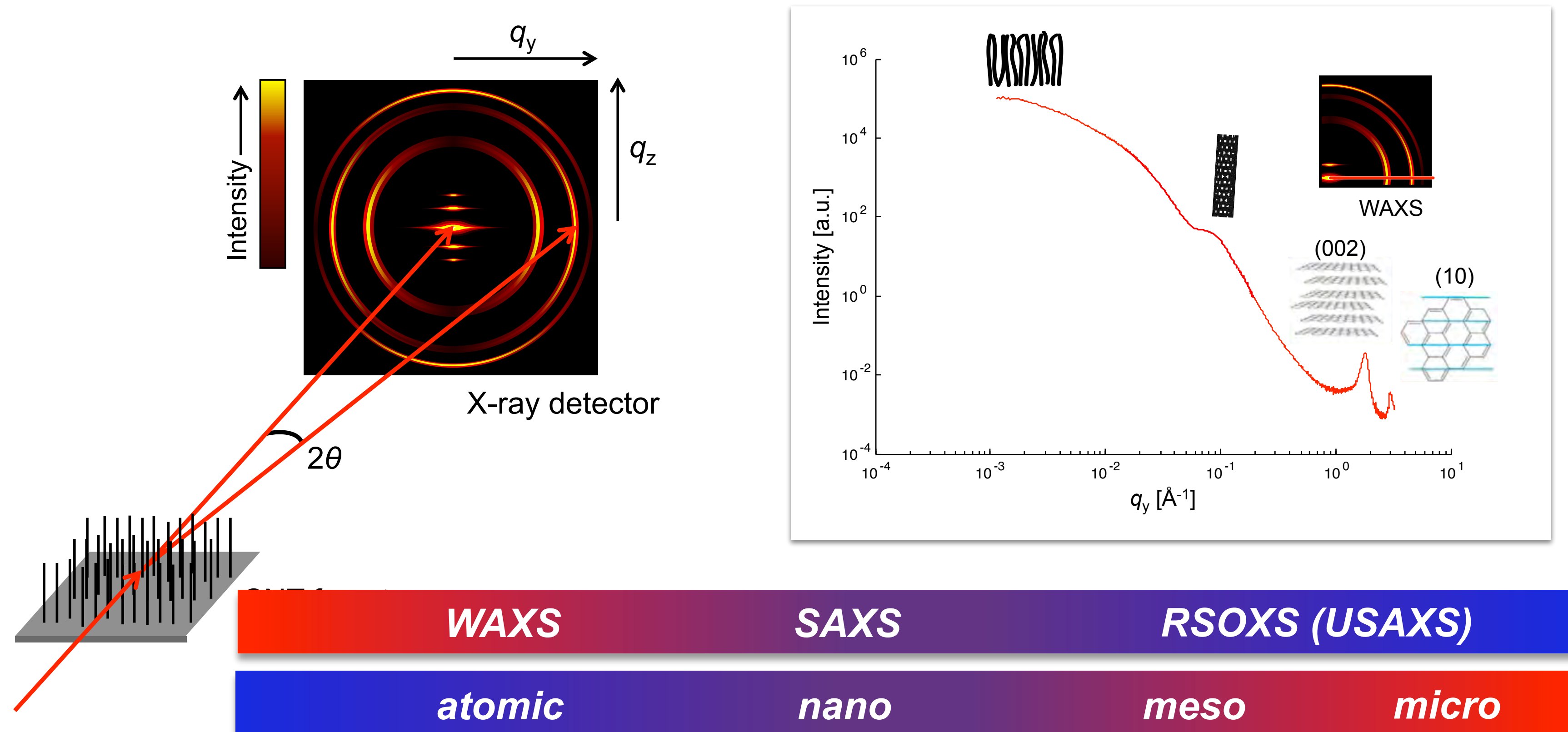


Mixed model:  
 if R lacks  $\pi$  bonds, then R group persists;  
 if R includes  $\pi$  bonds; R group may form a ring or persist



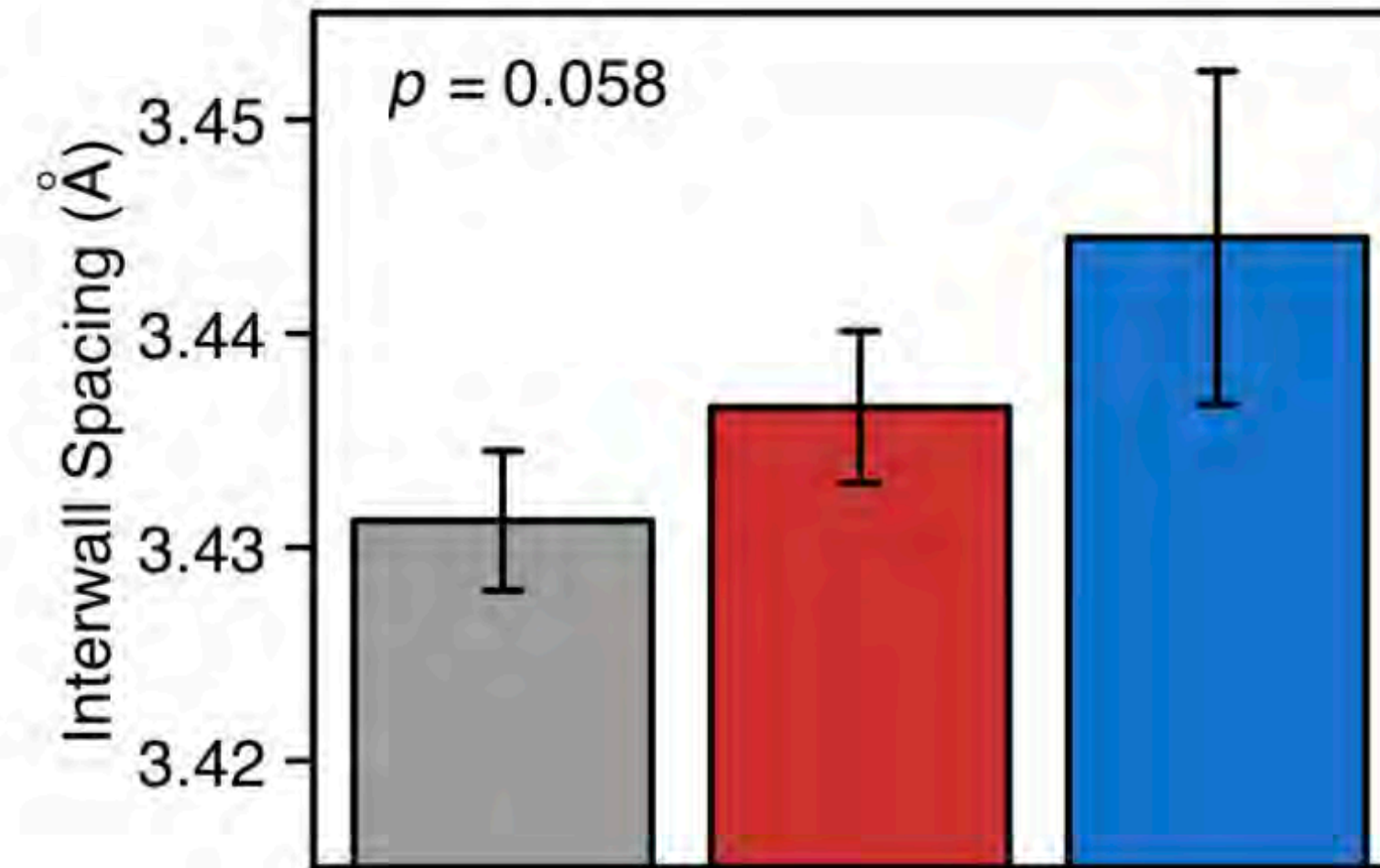
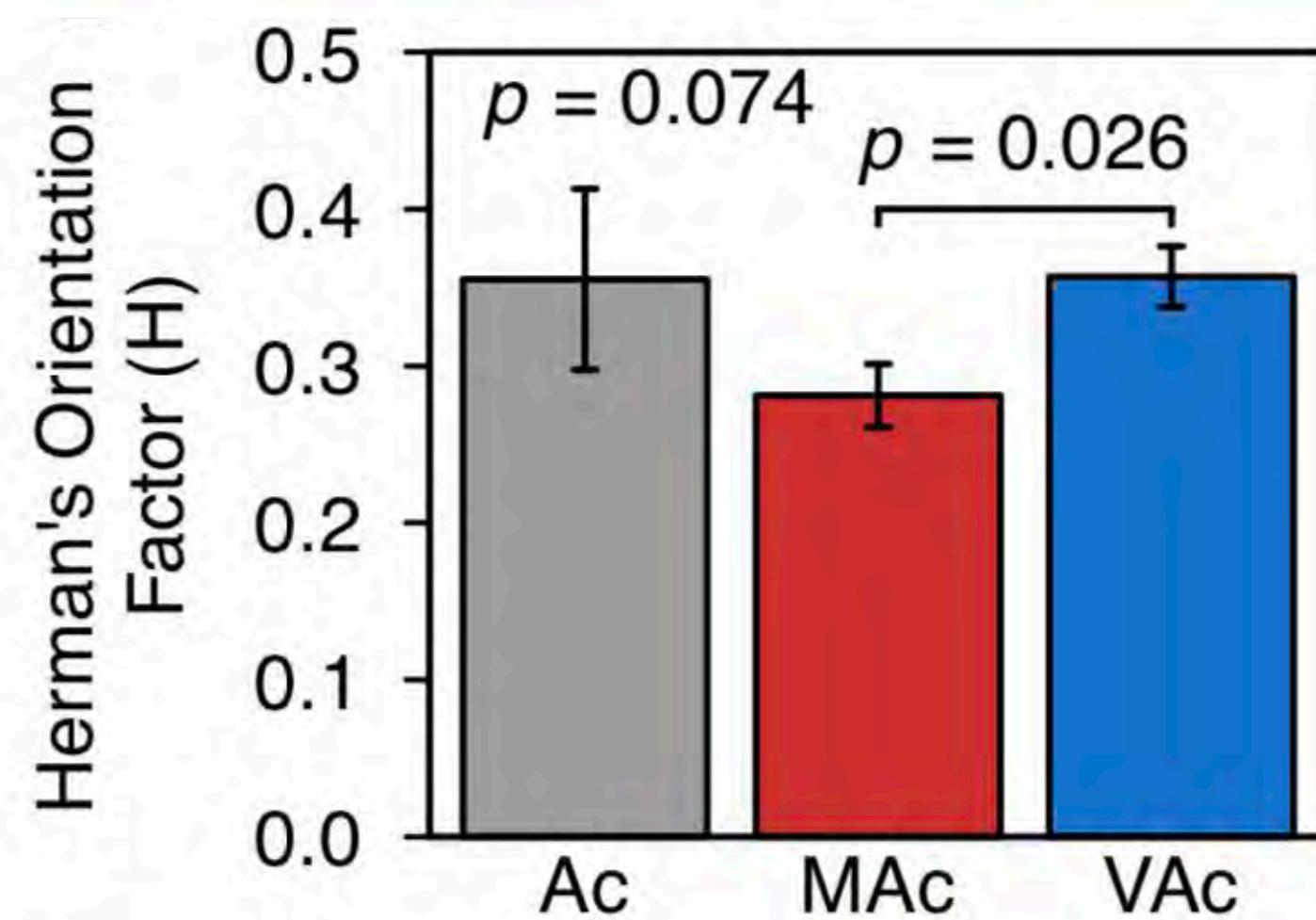
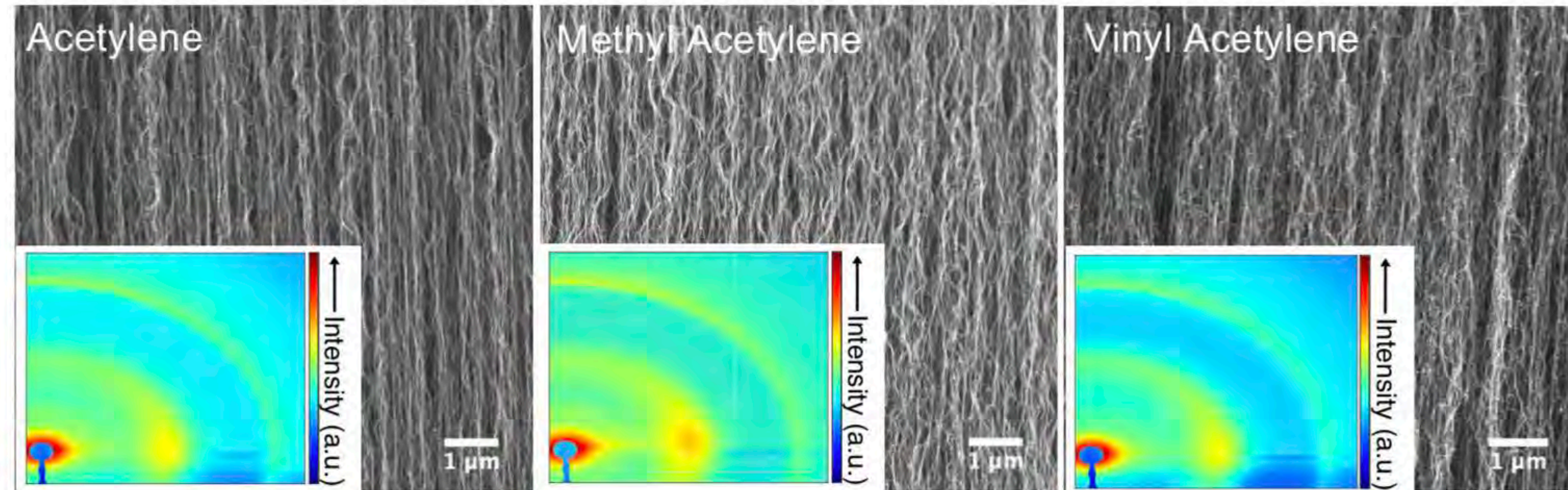


# Molecular feature diagnostics via x-ray scattering

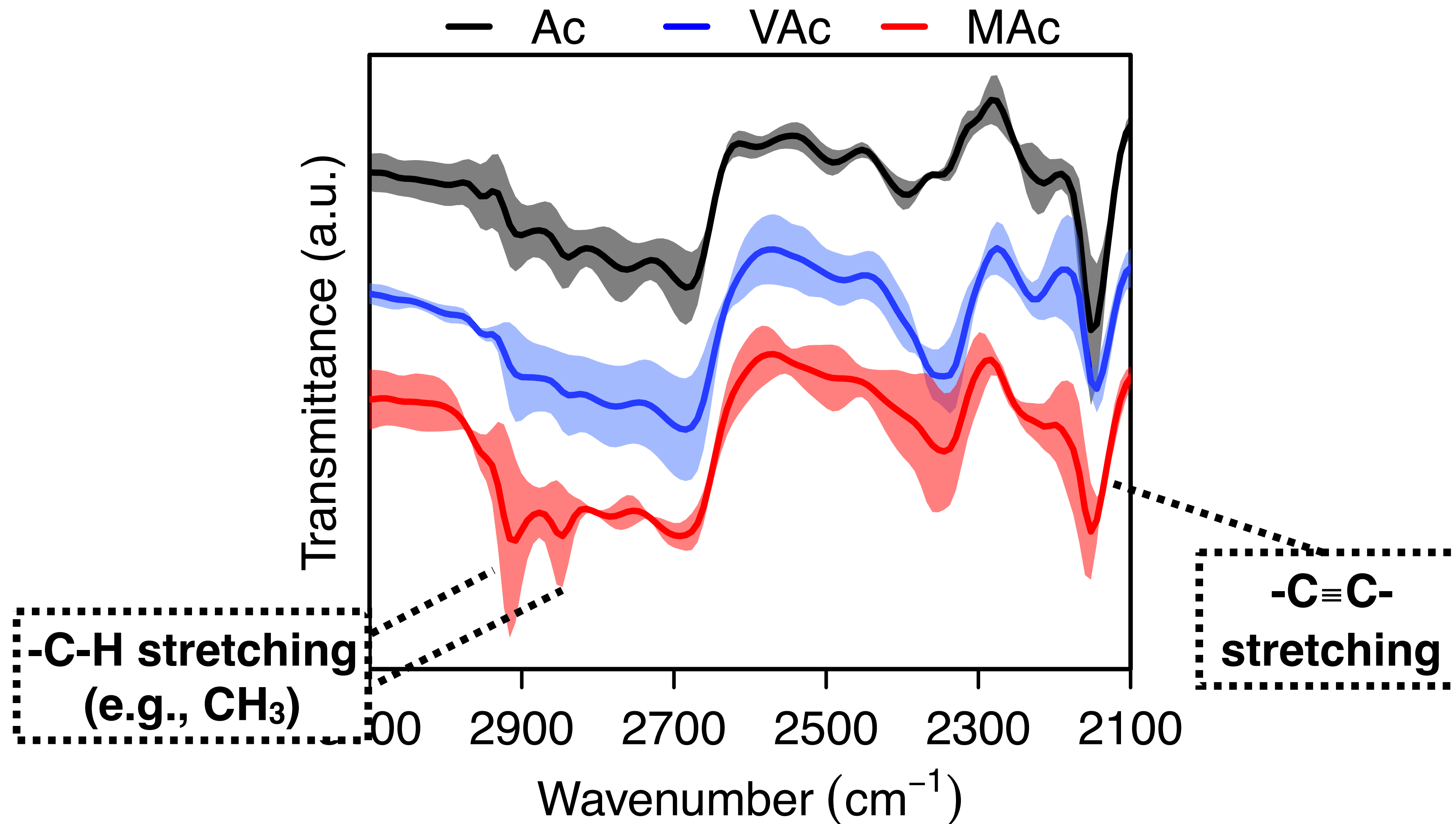




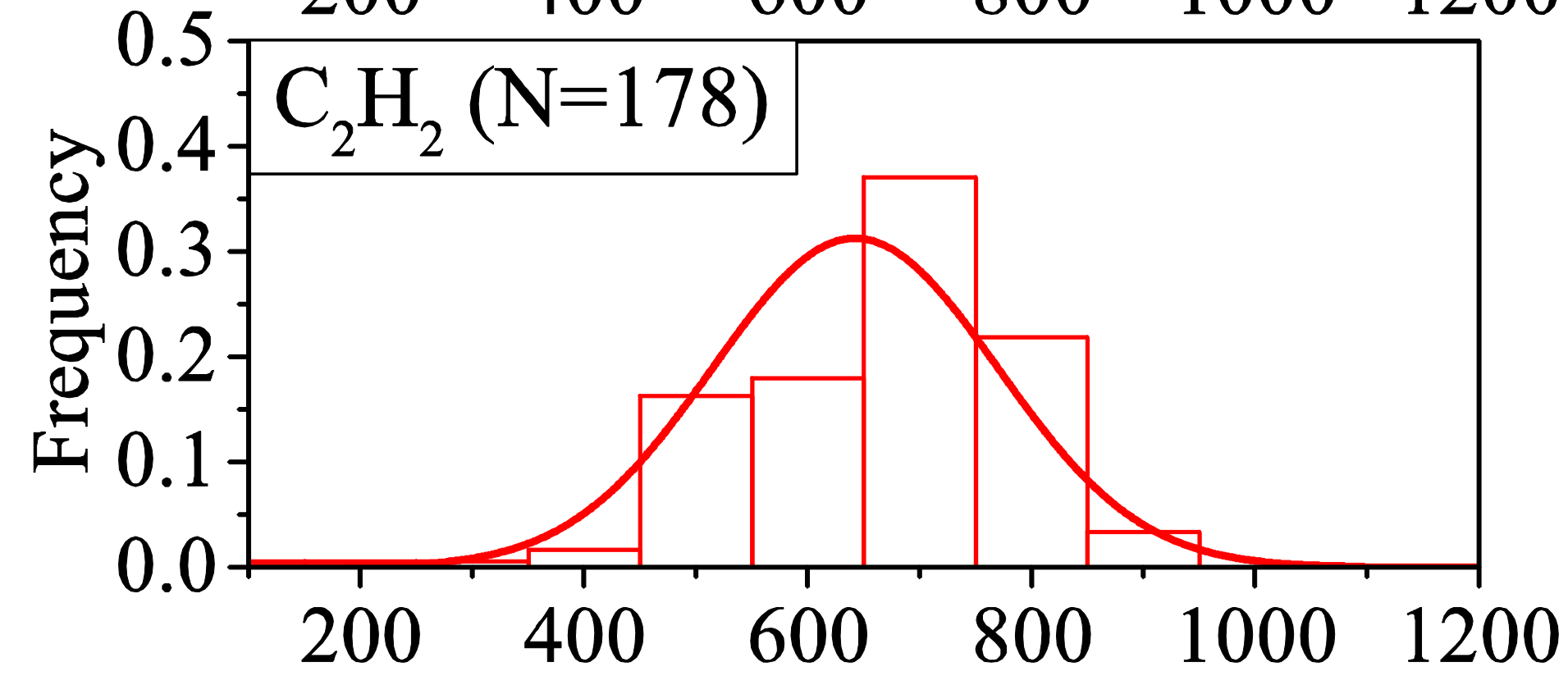
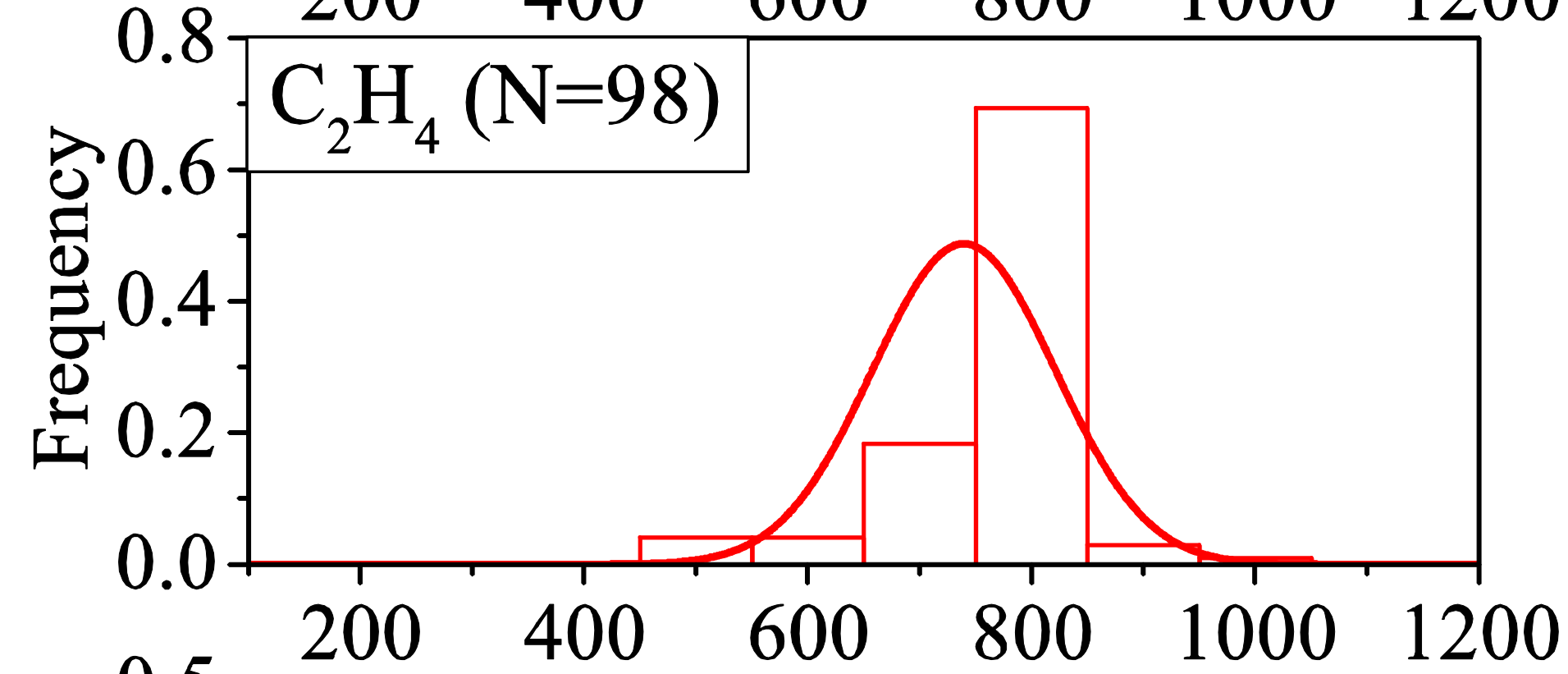
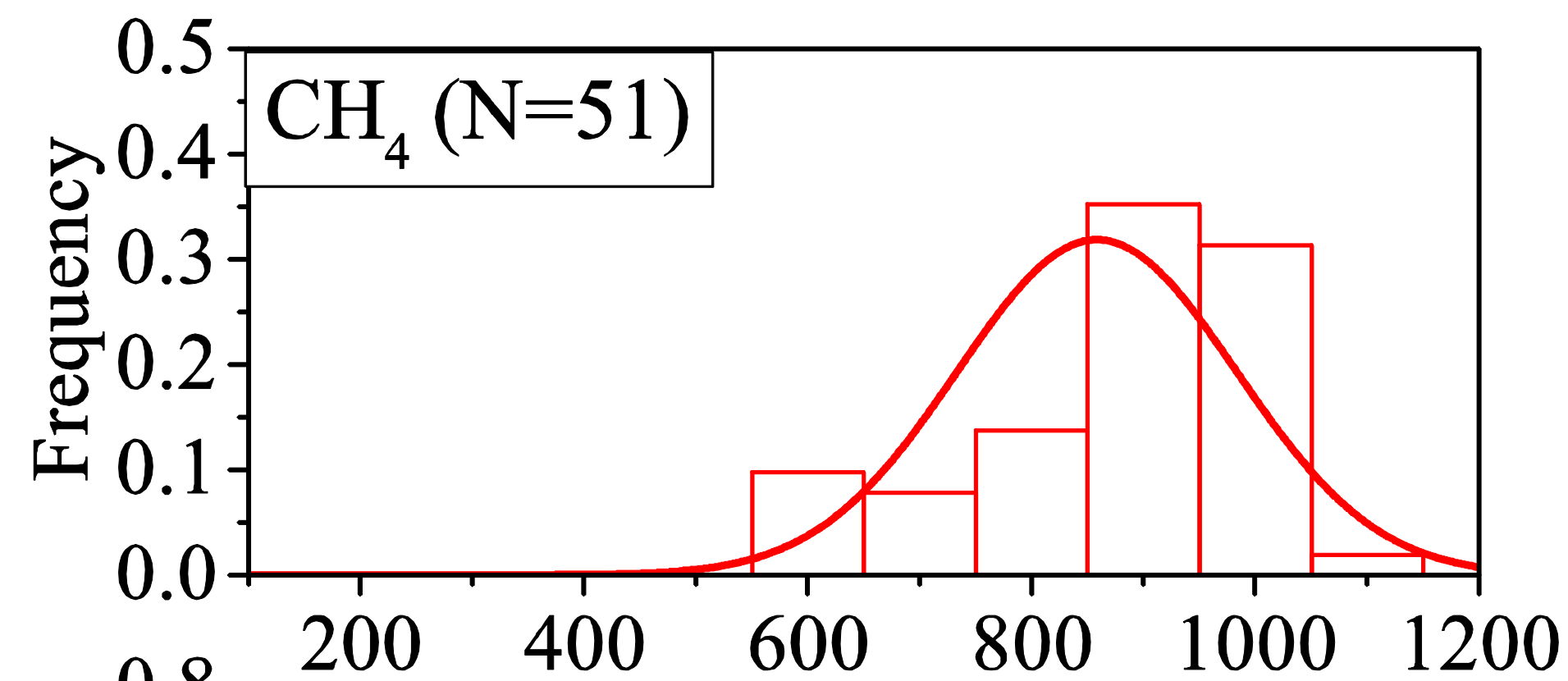
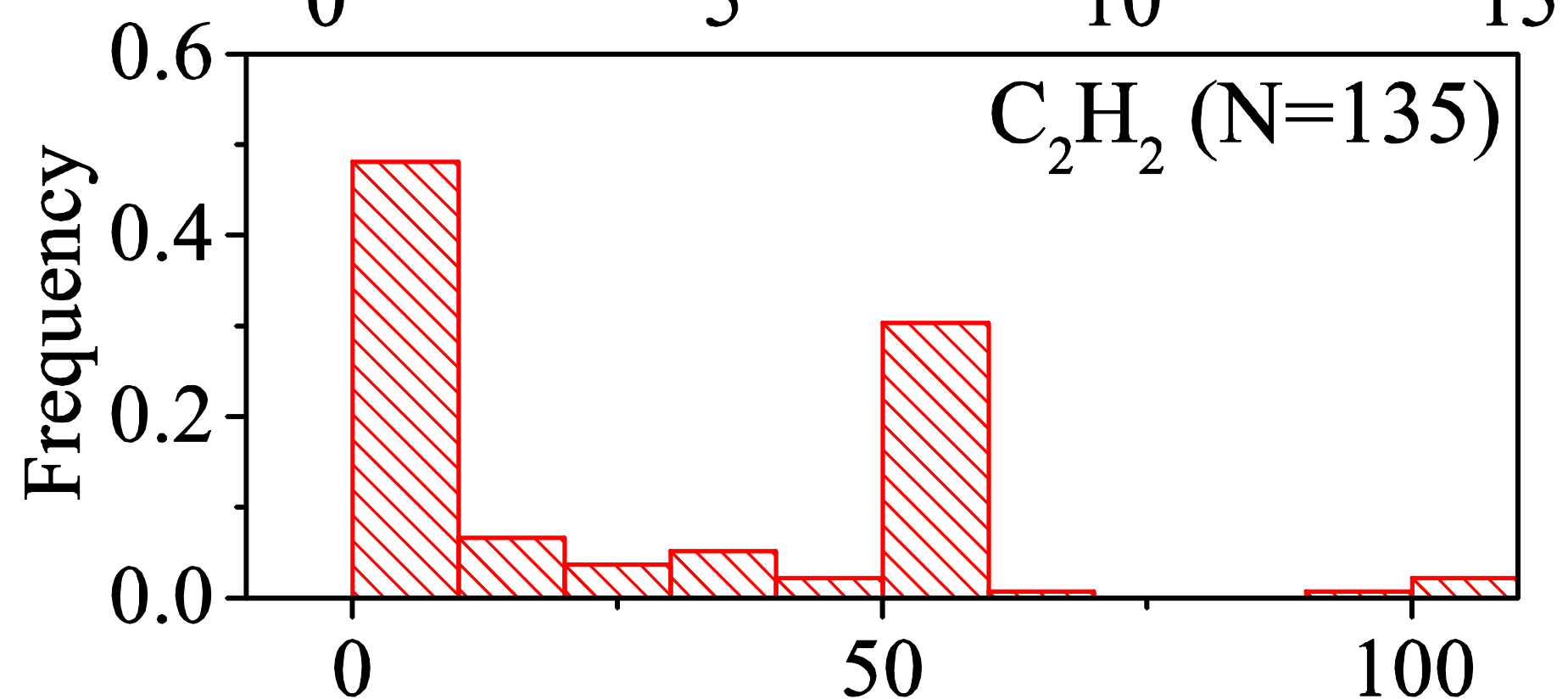
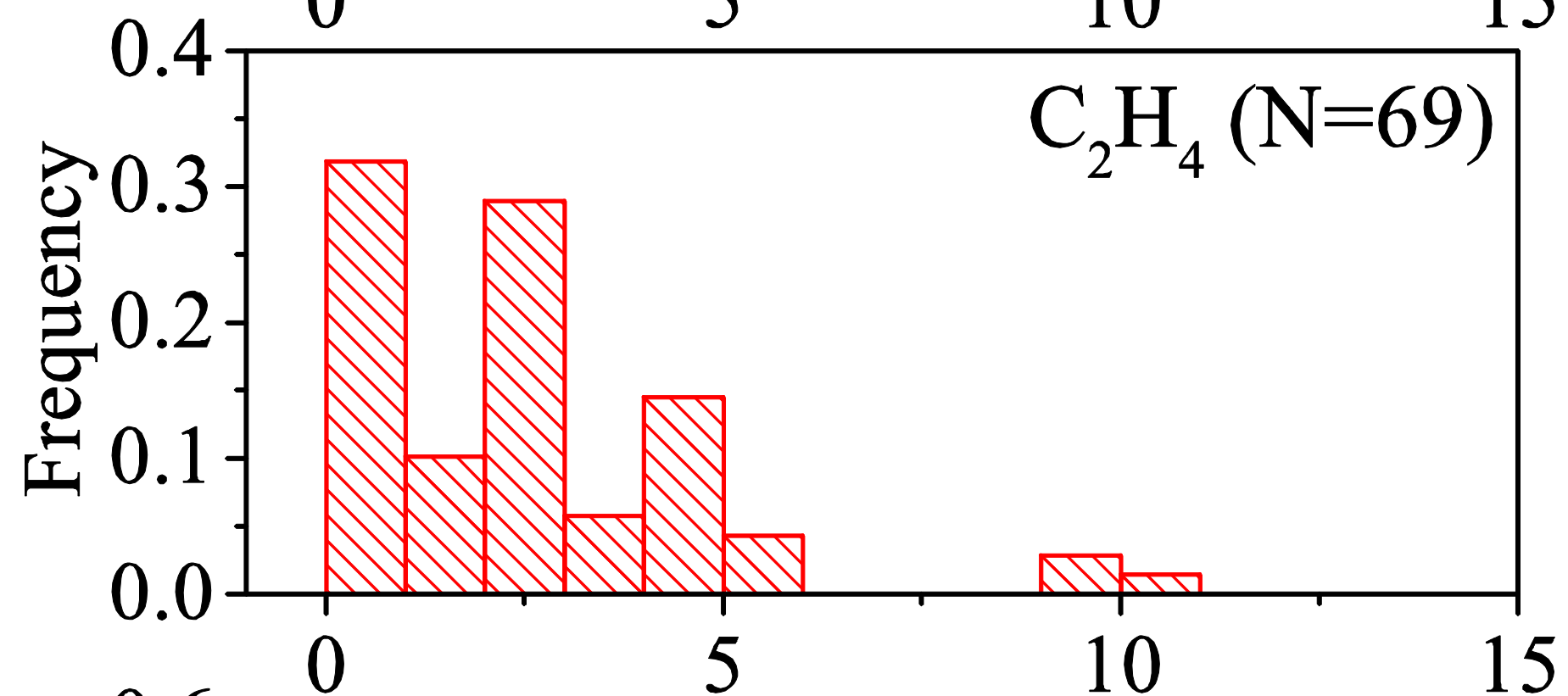
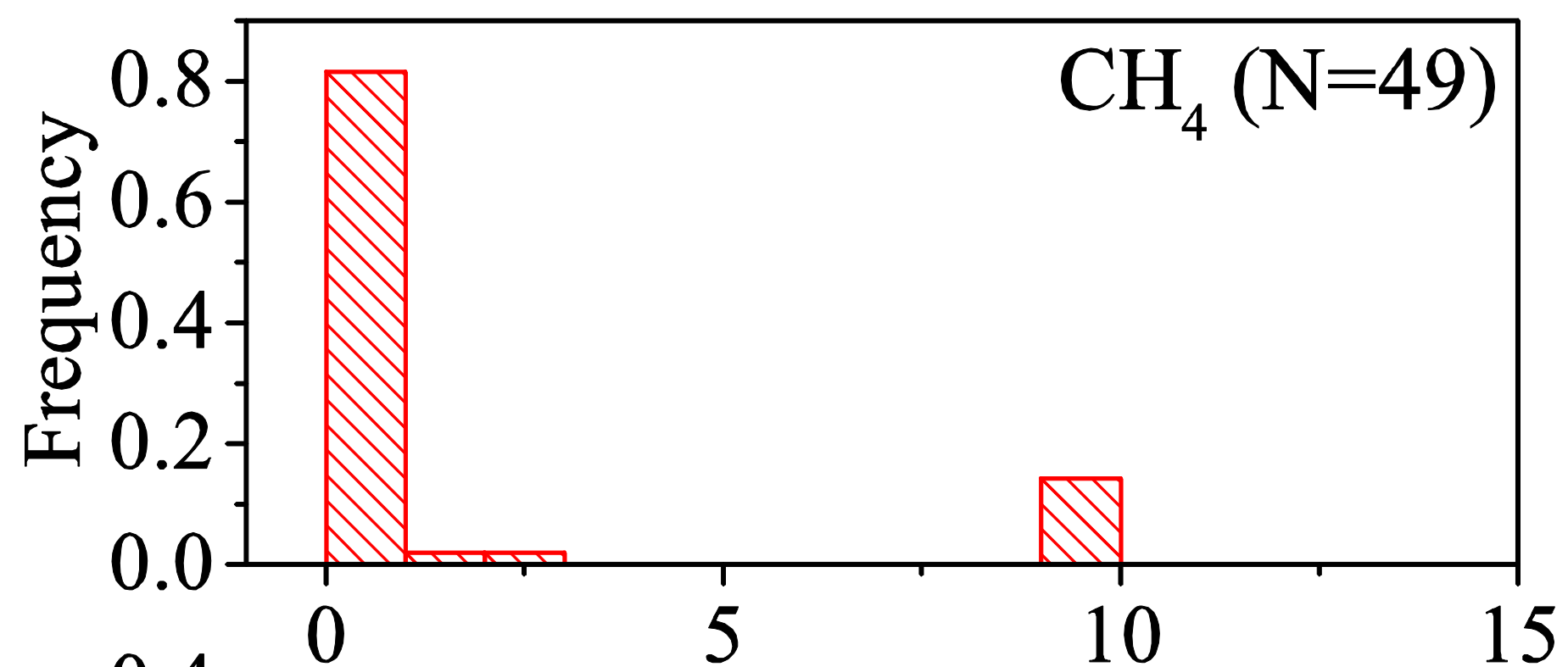
# Alignment and inter tube spacing are distinct: Structures intact during incorporation!



# Methyl side group persists! (and other wild things)



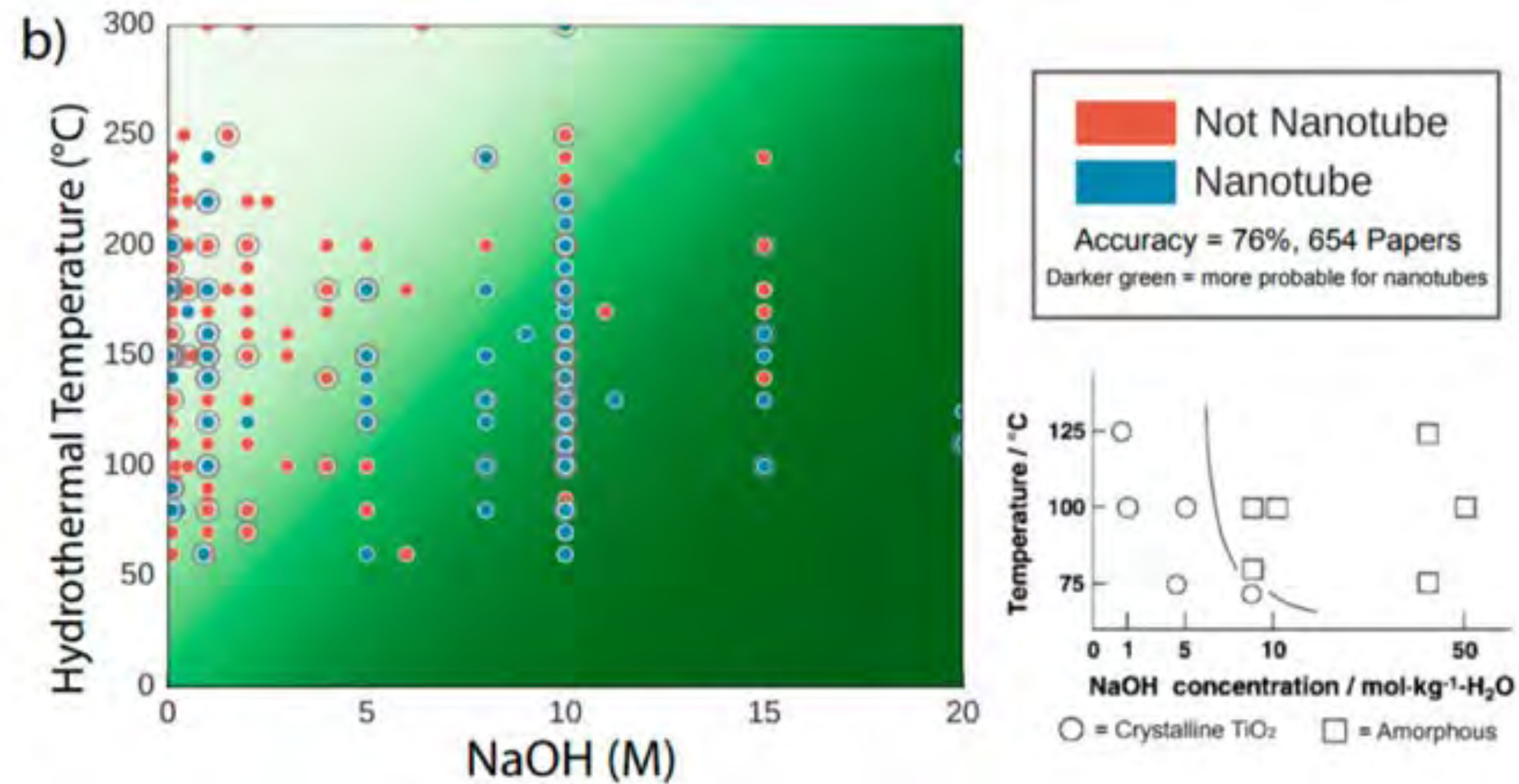
# The importance of alkynes born out in the literature



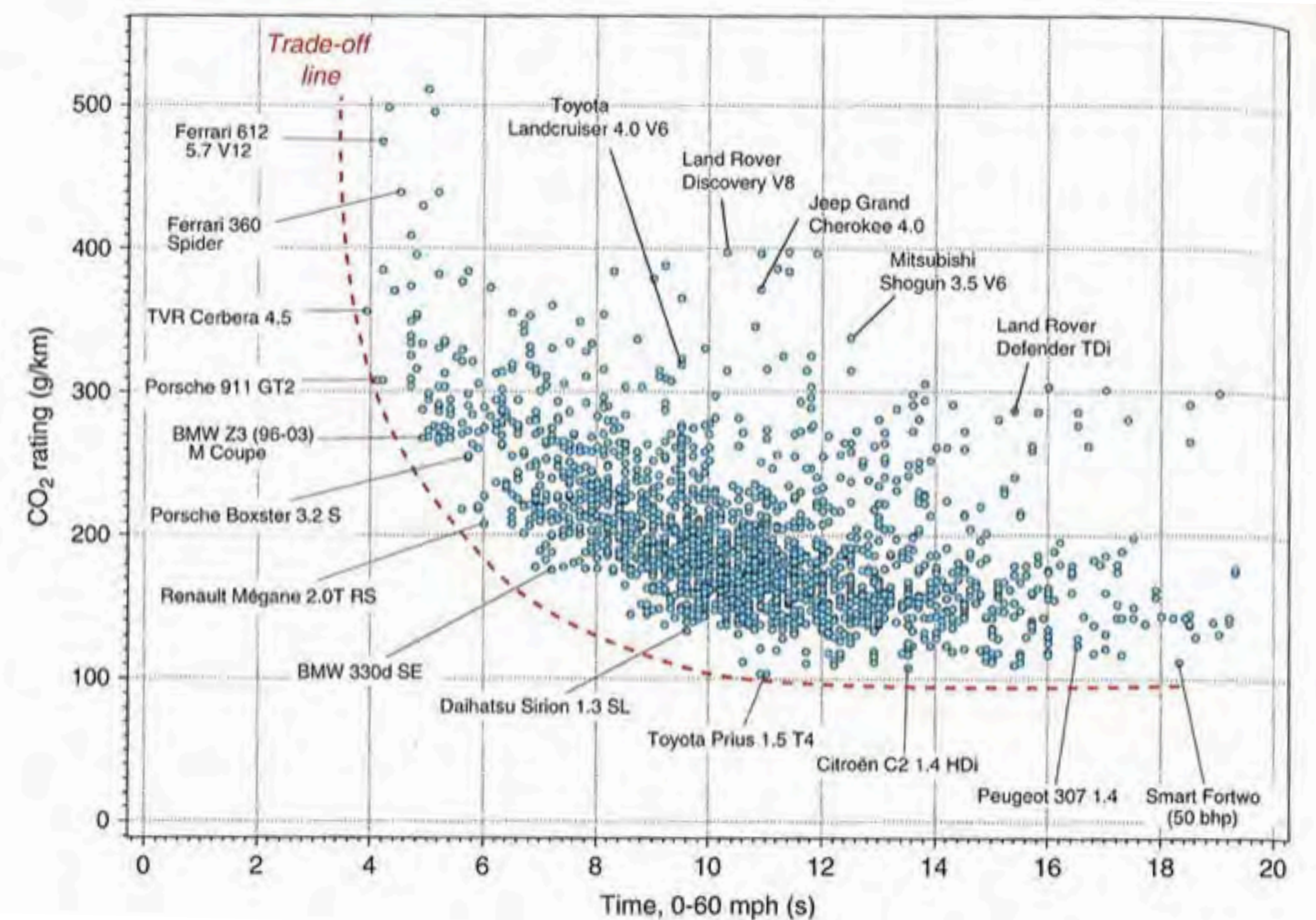
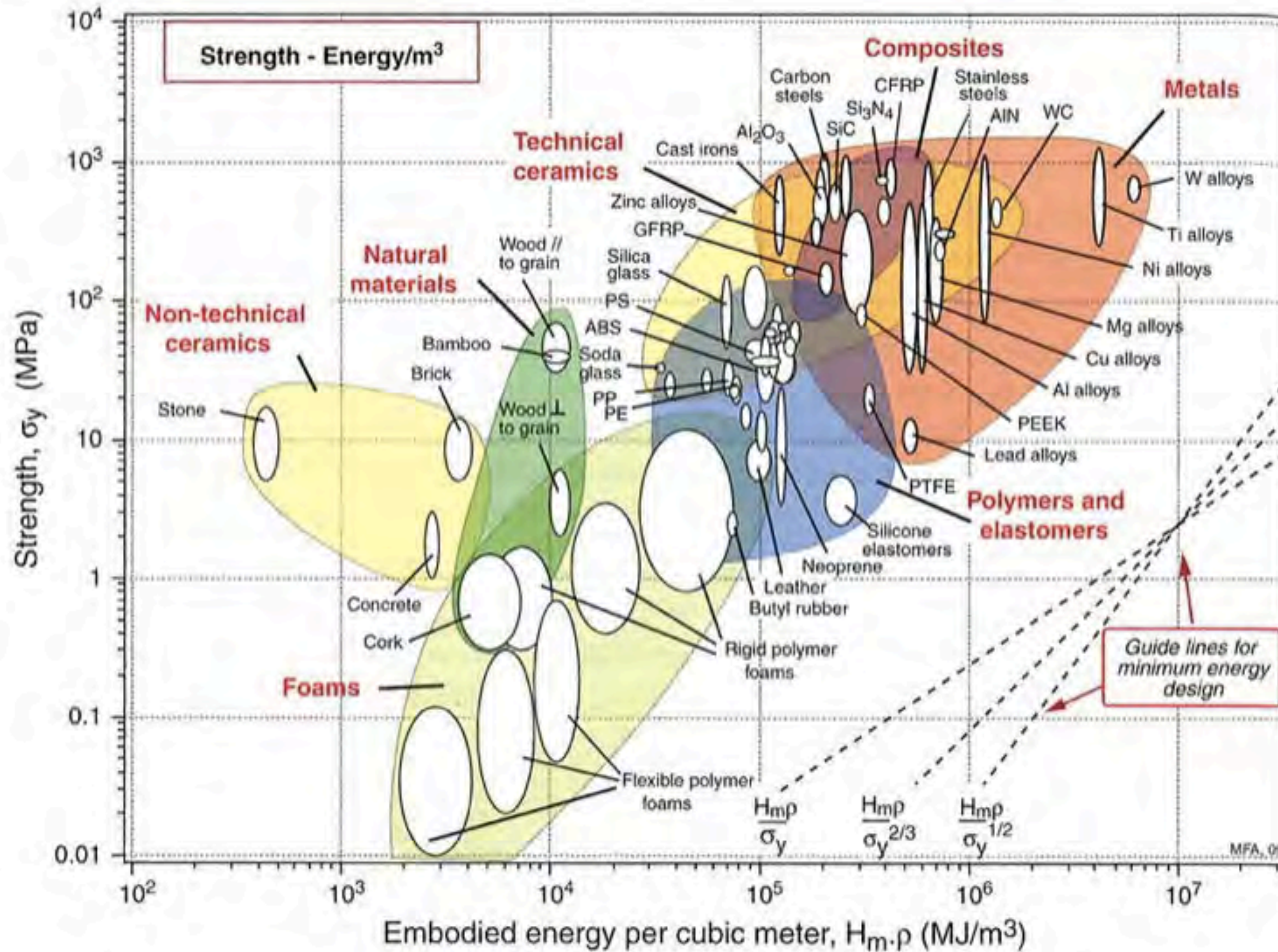
# Computer-assisted process optimization

## Materials Synthesis Insights from Scientific Literature via Text Extraction and Machine Learning

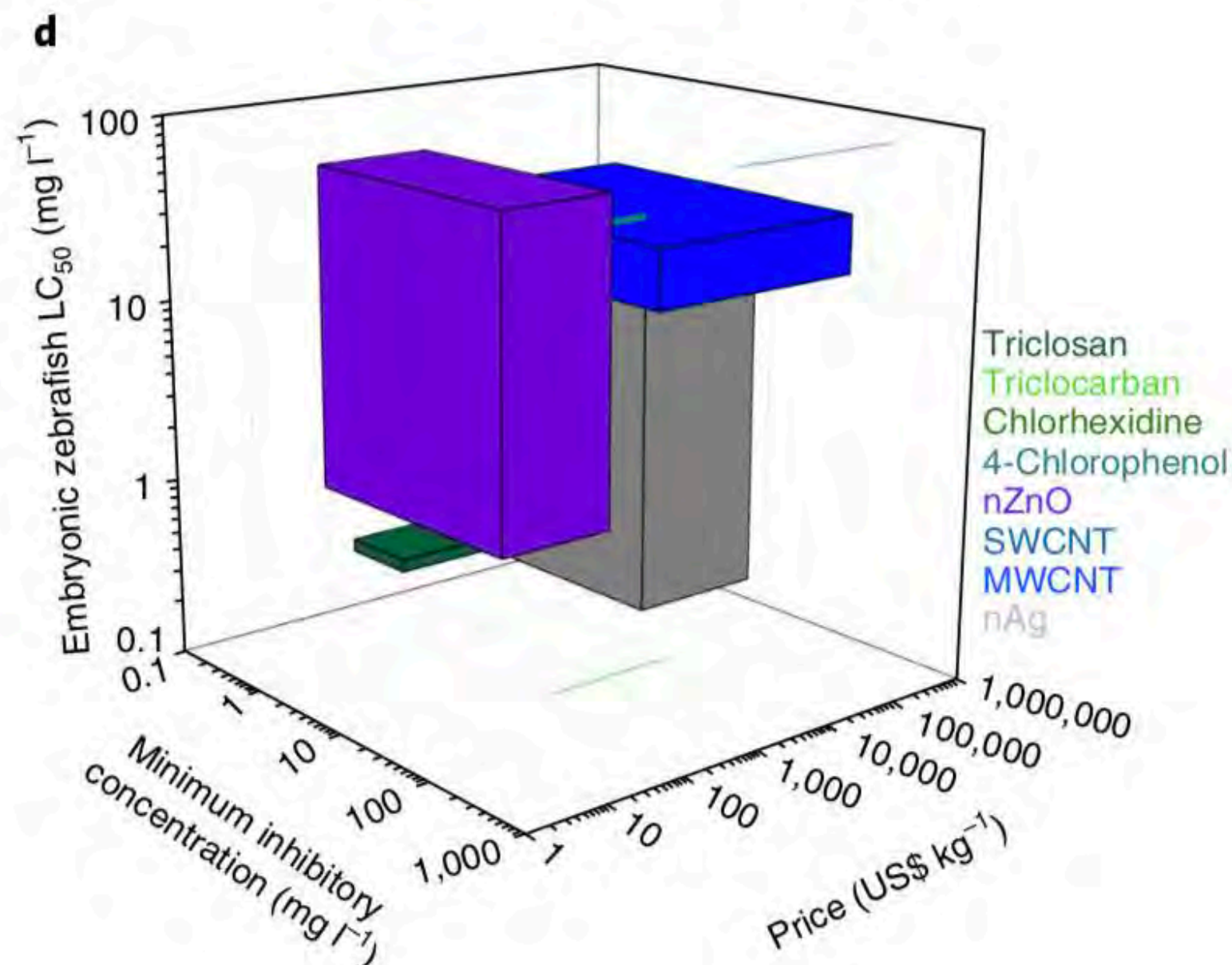
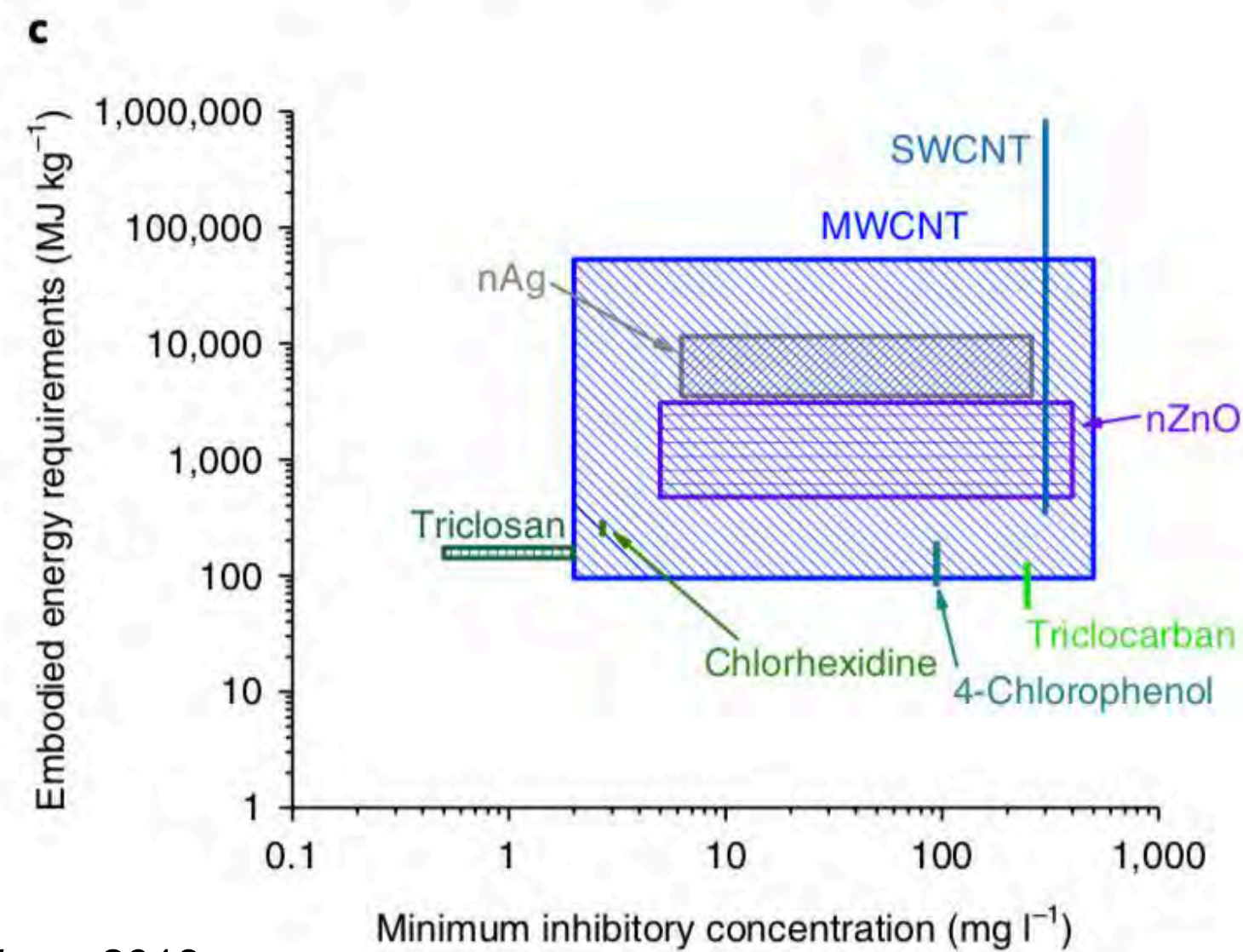
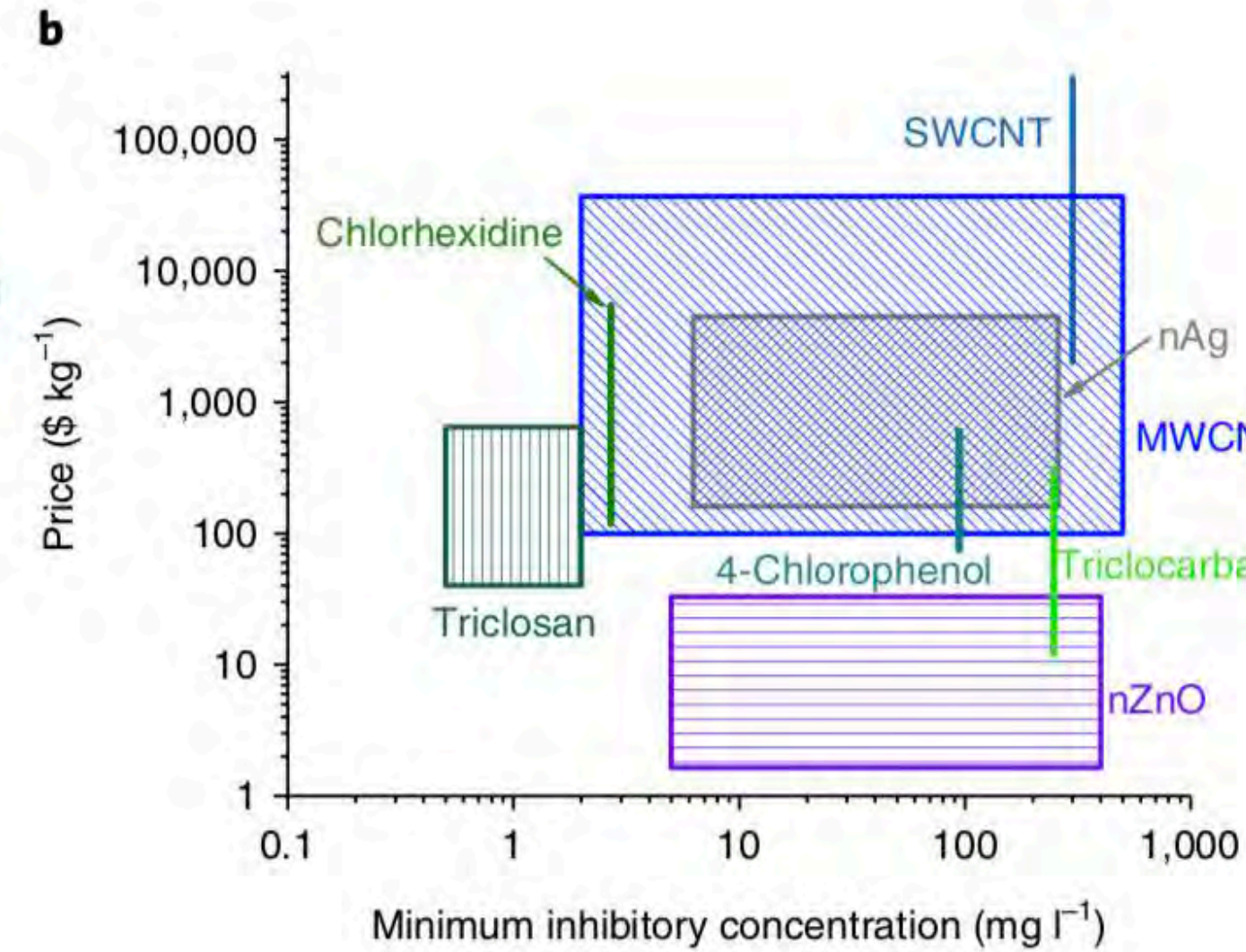
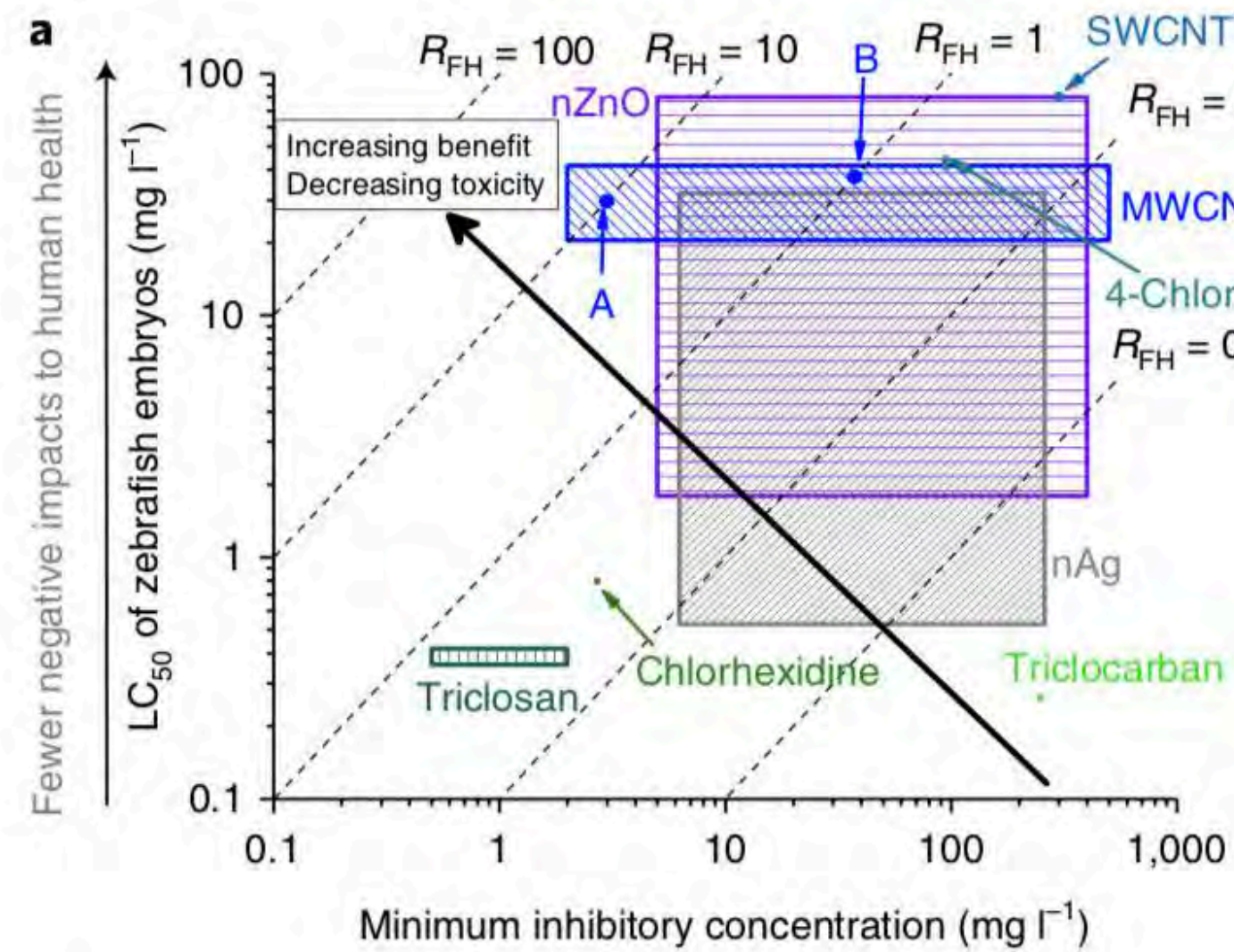
Edward Kim,<sup>1</sup> Kevin Huang,<sup>1</sup> Adam Saunders,<sup>1</sup> Andrew McCallum,<sup>2</sup> Gerbrand Ceder,<sup>2</sup>  
and Elsa Olivetti<sup>1\*</sup>



# Incorporating environmental metrics into traditional materials selection schema



# Simultaneous optimization via Ashby material selection diagrams: Navigating the material space



# HORIZONTAL DRILLING WITH HYDRAULIC FRACTURING (HDHF)

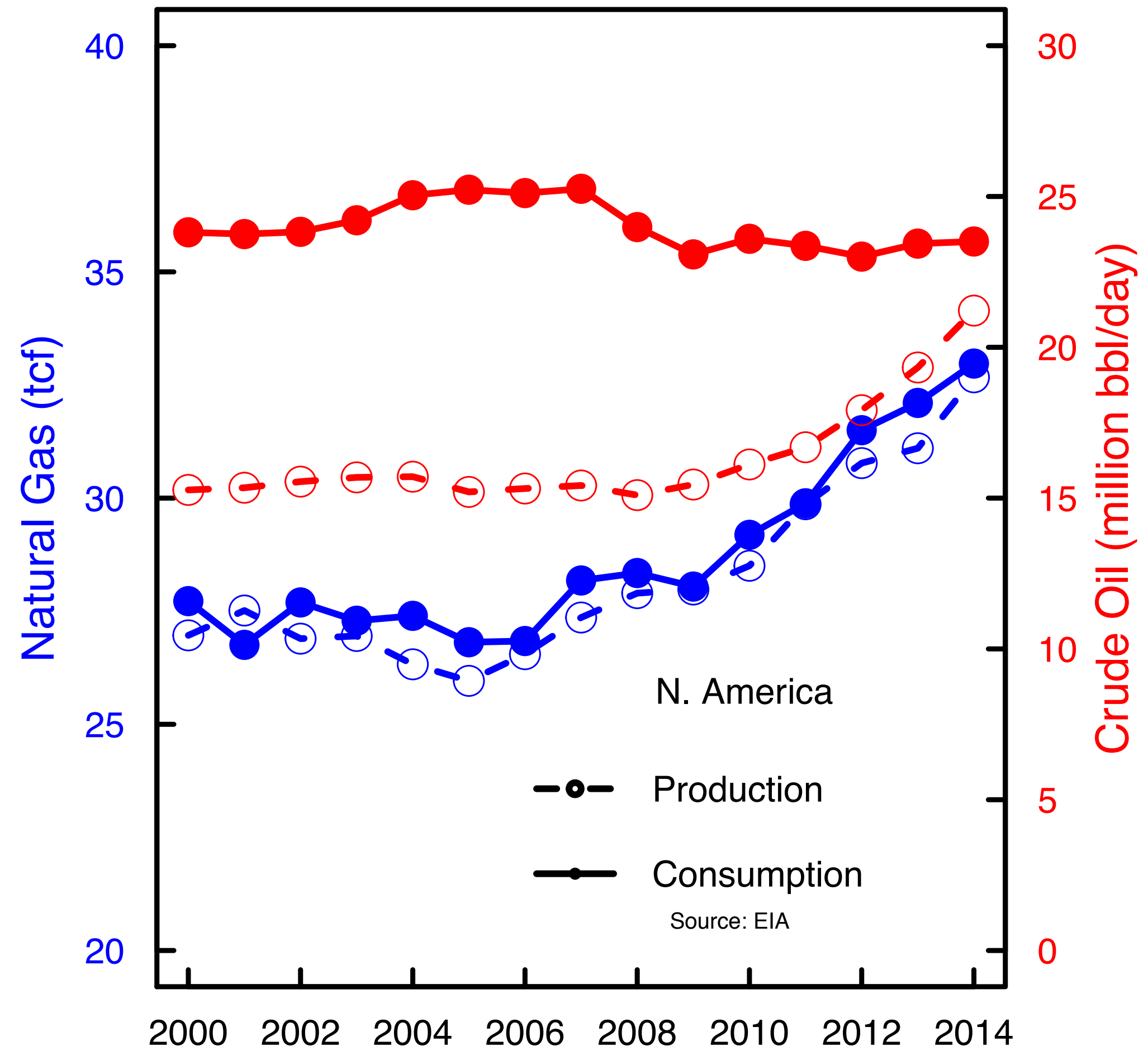


hydraulic fracturing  
well pad

# Natural gas: A vast domestic resource

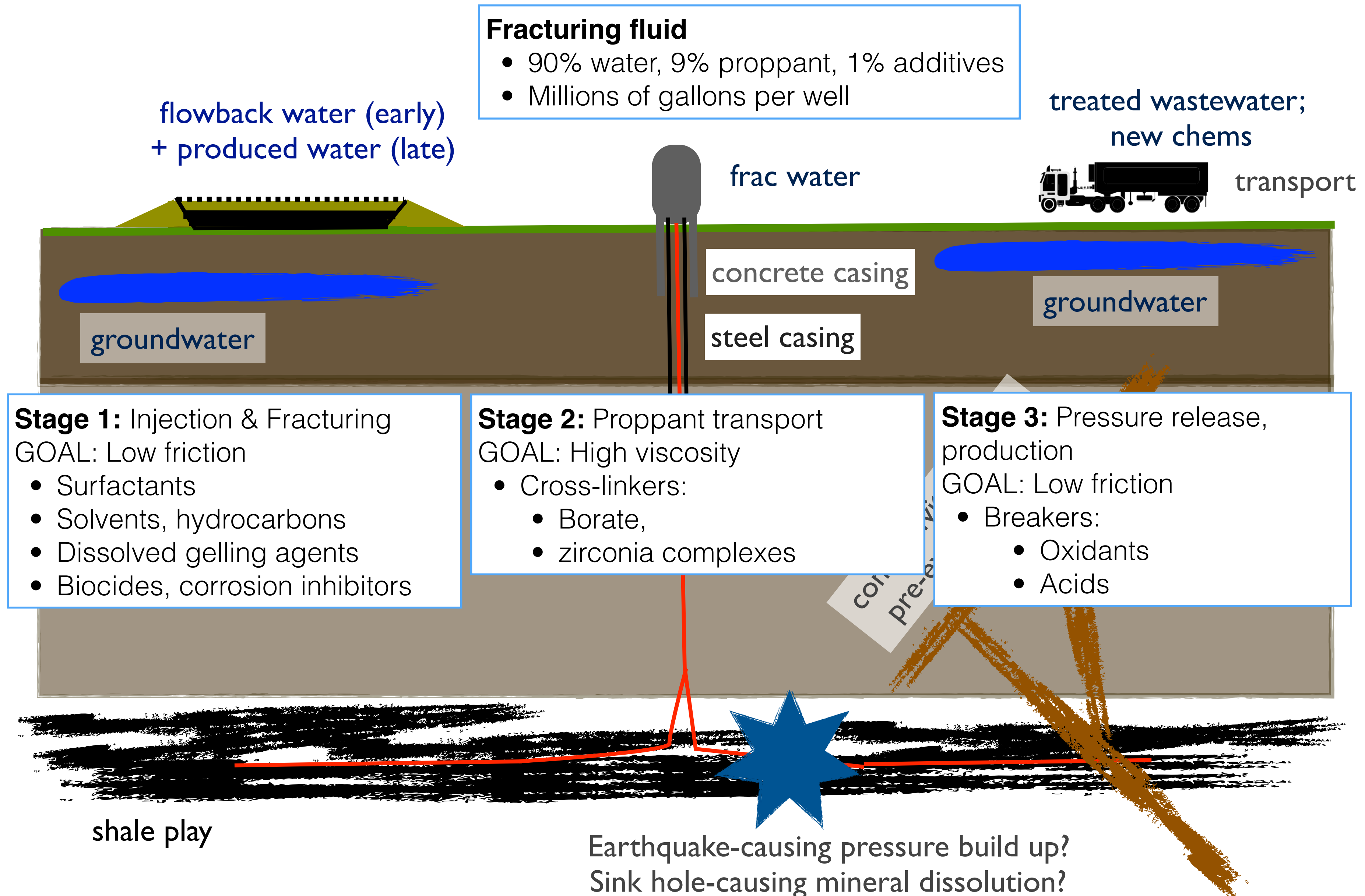


The Eternal Flame, Cook Forest, PA

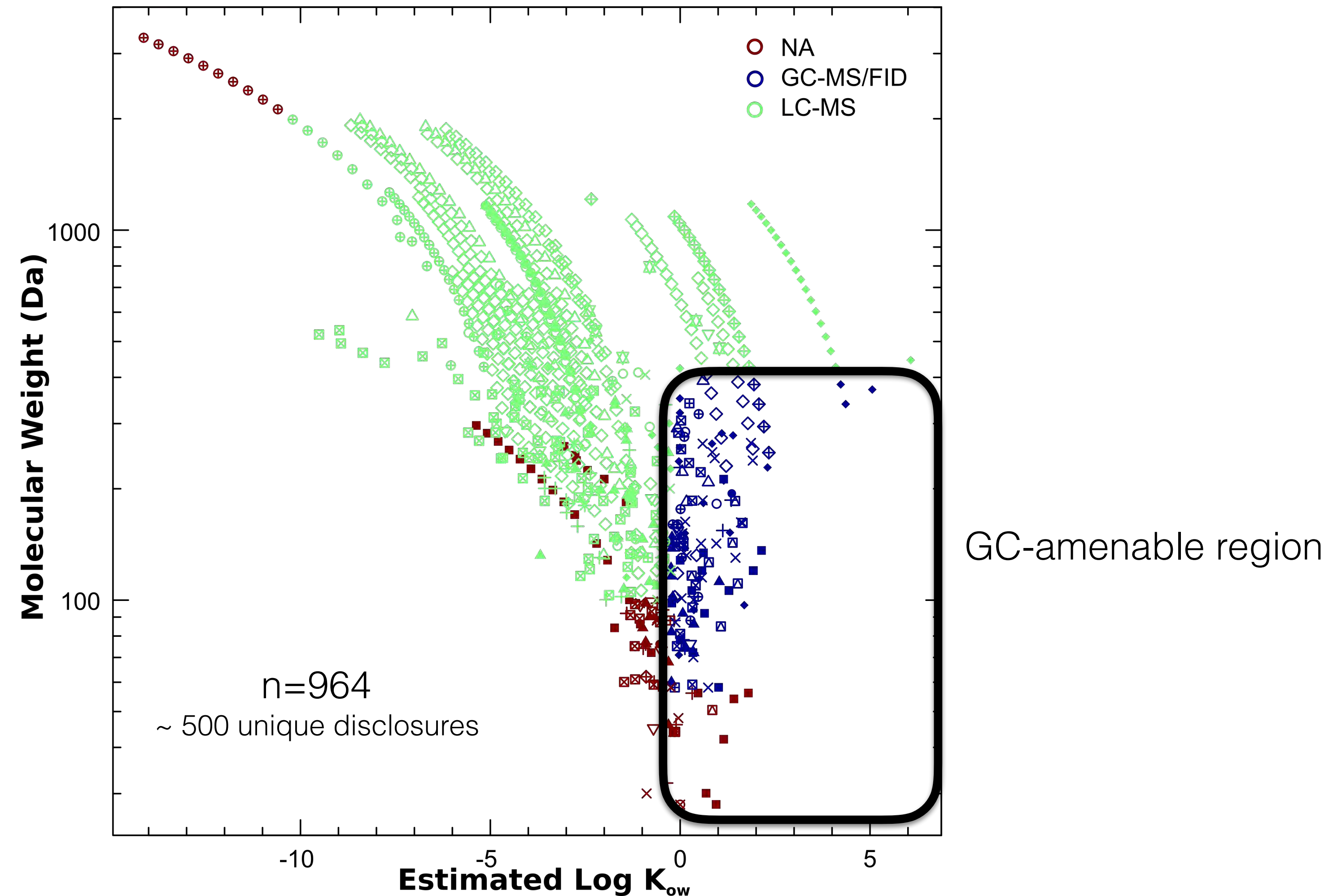




# A remarkable and evolving chemistry



# Disclosed components in fracturing fluid



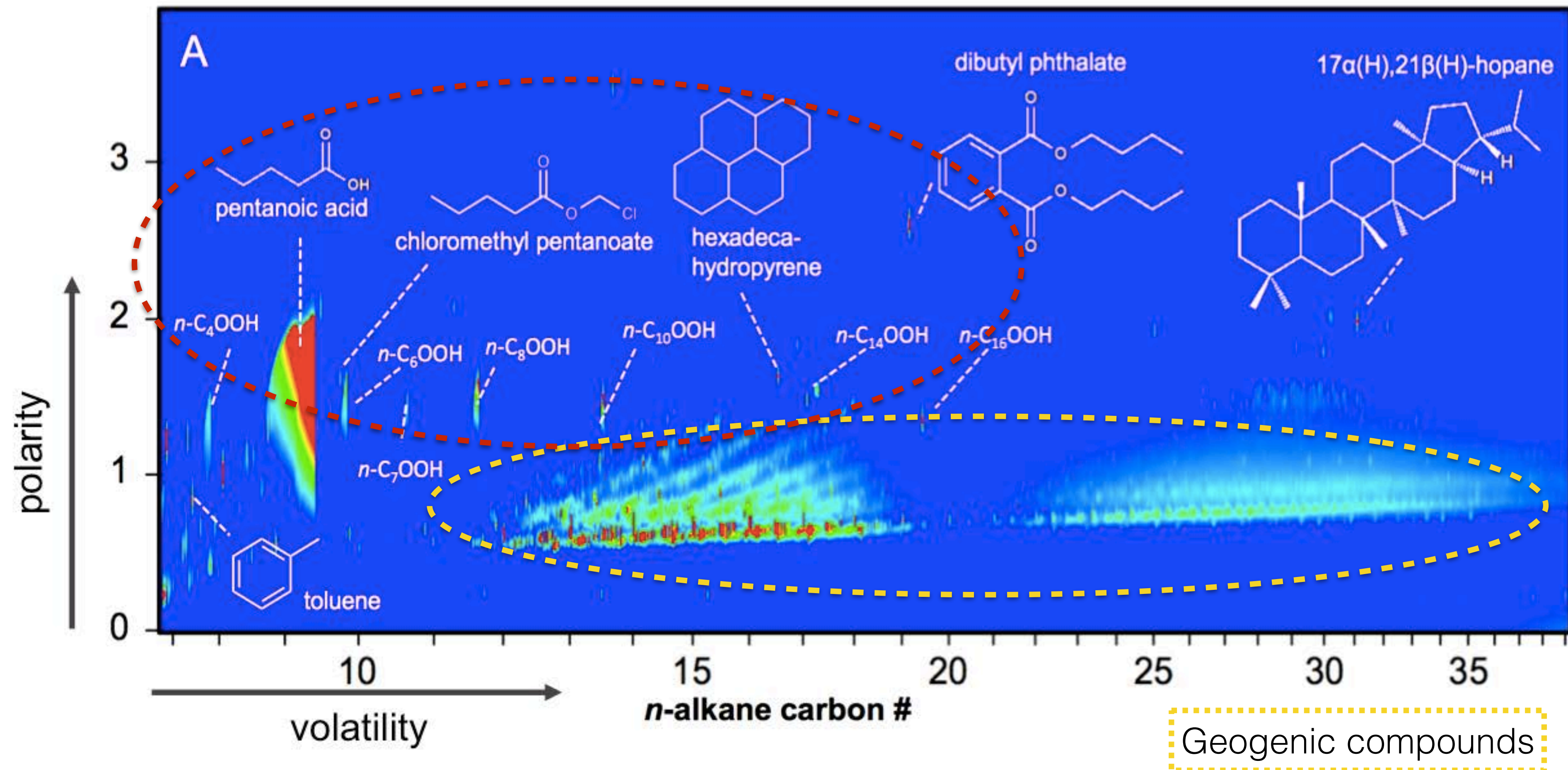
## Compound Class

- |                                    |                                   |                            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ▲ Organic Acids                    | ⊠ Gases                           | ⊠ Dyes                     |
| ⊕ Carboxylic Acid Esters           | ■ Non-functionalized Hydrocarbons | ⊠ Halogenated Hydrocarbons |
| ▽ Amides                           | + Alcohols                        | ⊠ Carbohydrates            |
| ○ Organophosphorous Compounds      | ⊠ Ethers                          | * Biopolymers              |
| △ Organosulfonates and -sulfates   | ◇ Alkoxyated Alcohols             | ◆ Synthetic Polymers       |
| × Aldehydes and Ketones / Biocides | ⊠ Amines                          | ● Organic - oxidizing      |

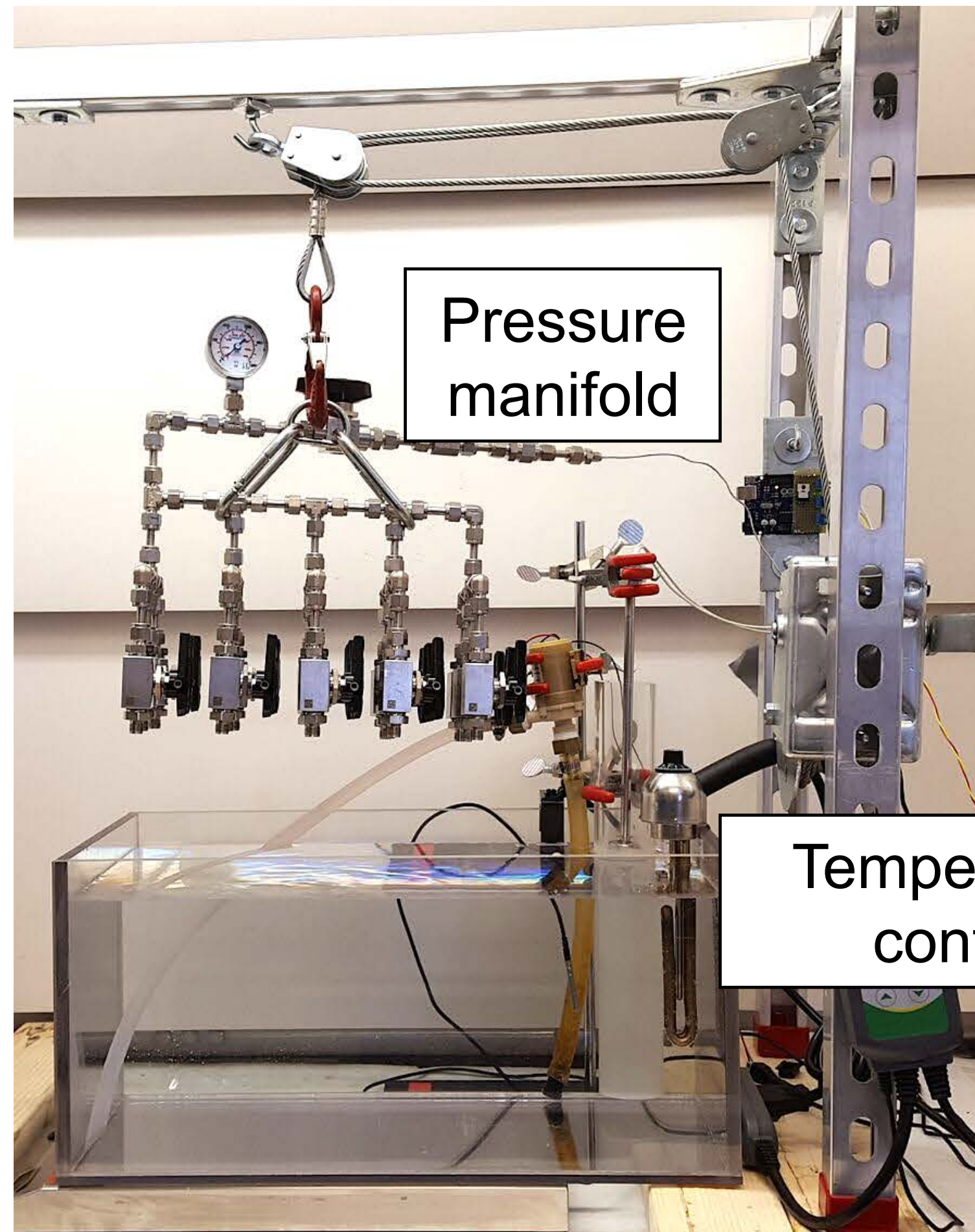
# Flowback water: A rich and diverse chemistry (no two wells alike)!

Potentially anthropogenic compounds

~2,500 detections per sample



# Are such transformations possible *in situ*?



15-Point magnetic stir plate



3 x 5 reactor vessels

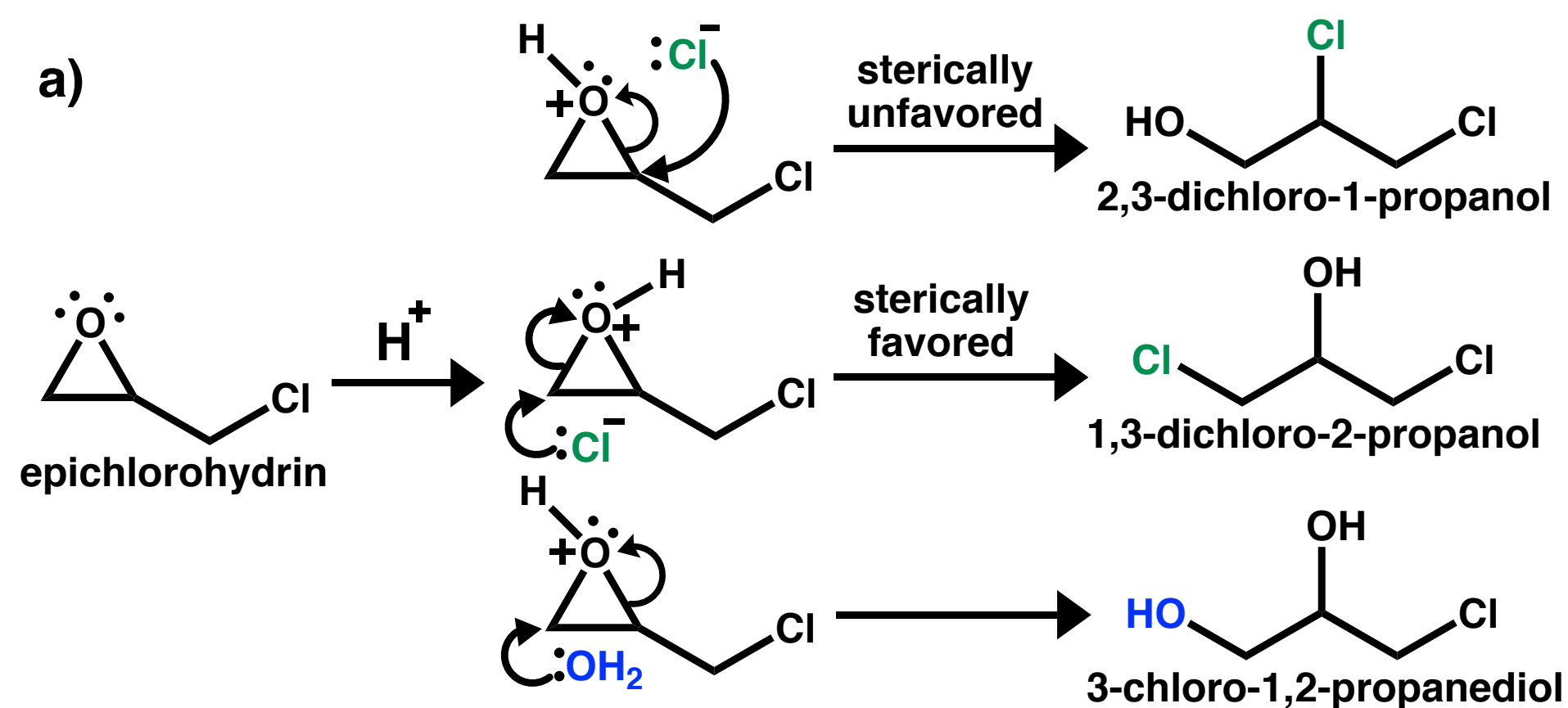
High pressure (5,000 psi)  
High temperature (25-95°C)  
**Throughput, 15**  
Reproducibility  
Residence Time  
Price (\$), \$6k

## Kinetic Time Series

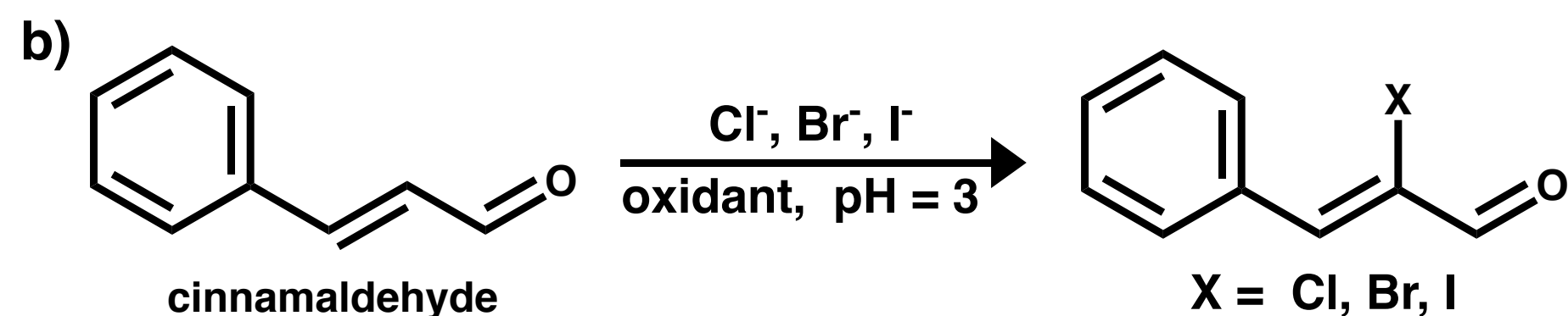
time points →

triplicate	$t^1_1$	$t^2_1$	$t^3_1$	$t^4_1$	$t^5_1$
	$t^1_2$	$t^2_2$	$t^3_2$	$t^4_2$	$t^5_2$
	$t^1_3$	$t^2_3$	$t^3_3$	$t^4_3$	$t^5_3$

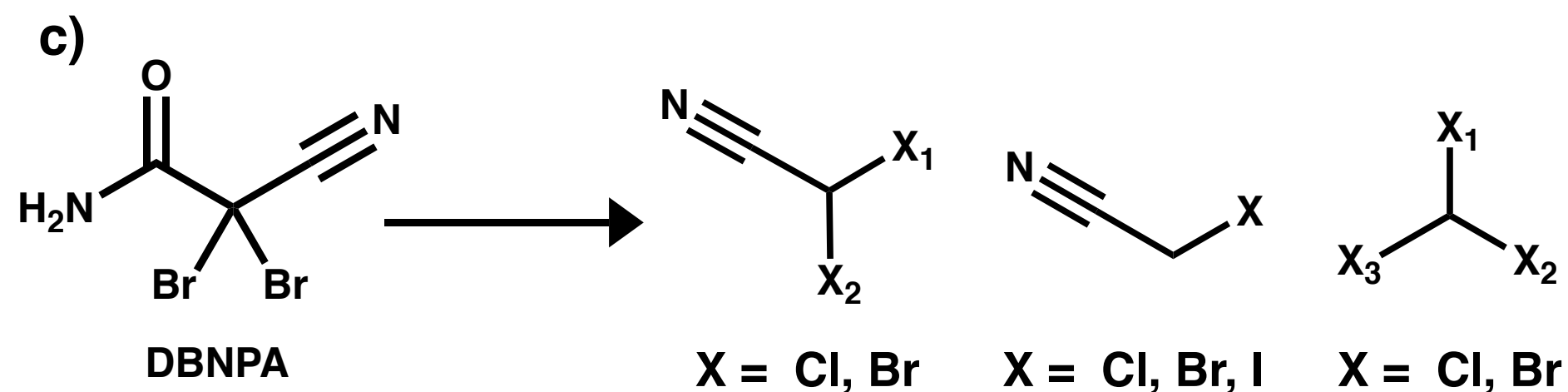
# Several halogenation reactions occur



“3-MCPD” (3-monochloro propane diol) formed; expected chemistry

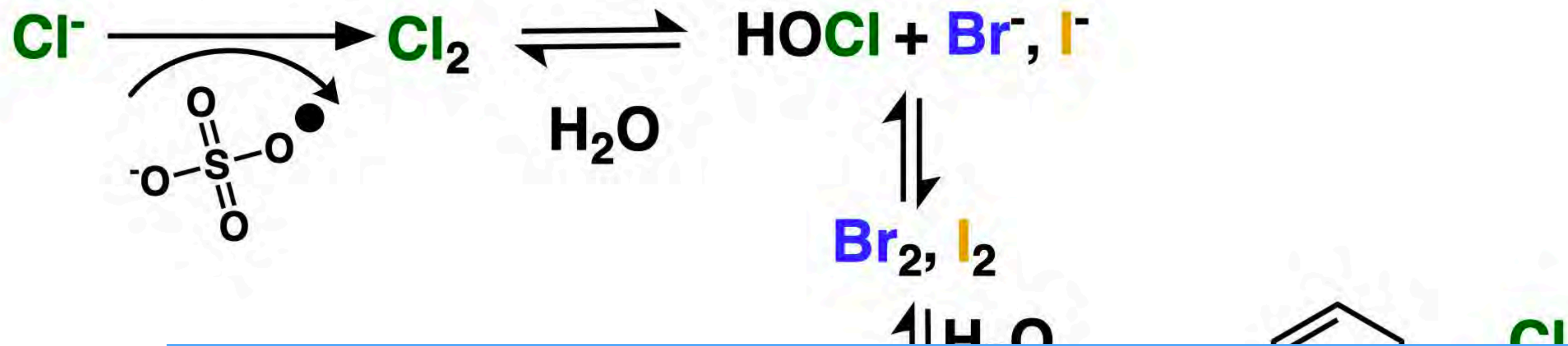


Unexpected halide reactivity



Halomethanes

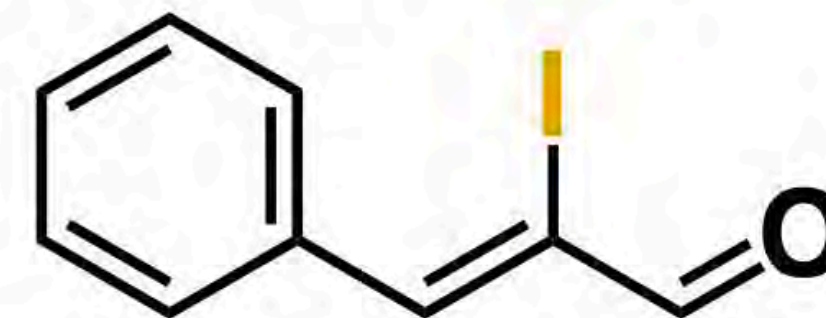
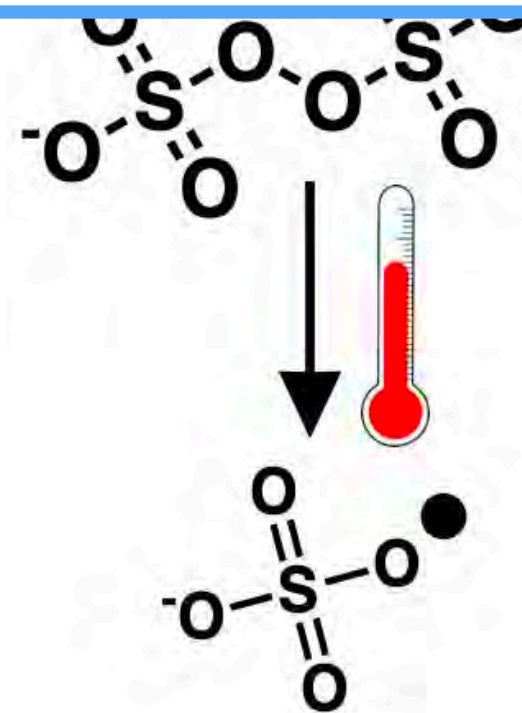
# Geogenic halides can be activated to reactive oxidant species in shale-like conditions



- Kinetics matter (i.e., temperature matters)!
- Halide concentration (geography) important
- Chemical choice matters

Cinnamaldenylae,  
"corrosion inhibitor"

Persulfate,  
"breaker"



\*or other oxidized, reactive species  
(e.g.,  $\text{BrCl}$ ,  $\text{BrOCl}$ ,  $\text{Br}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{I}_3^-$ )

Can we use reaction criteria to  
*predict* chemical formation?

and...

- Avoid it (operators)
- Test for it (municipality)
- Treat it (wastewater or process engineer)

**670,000**

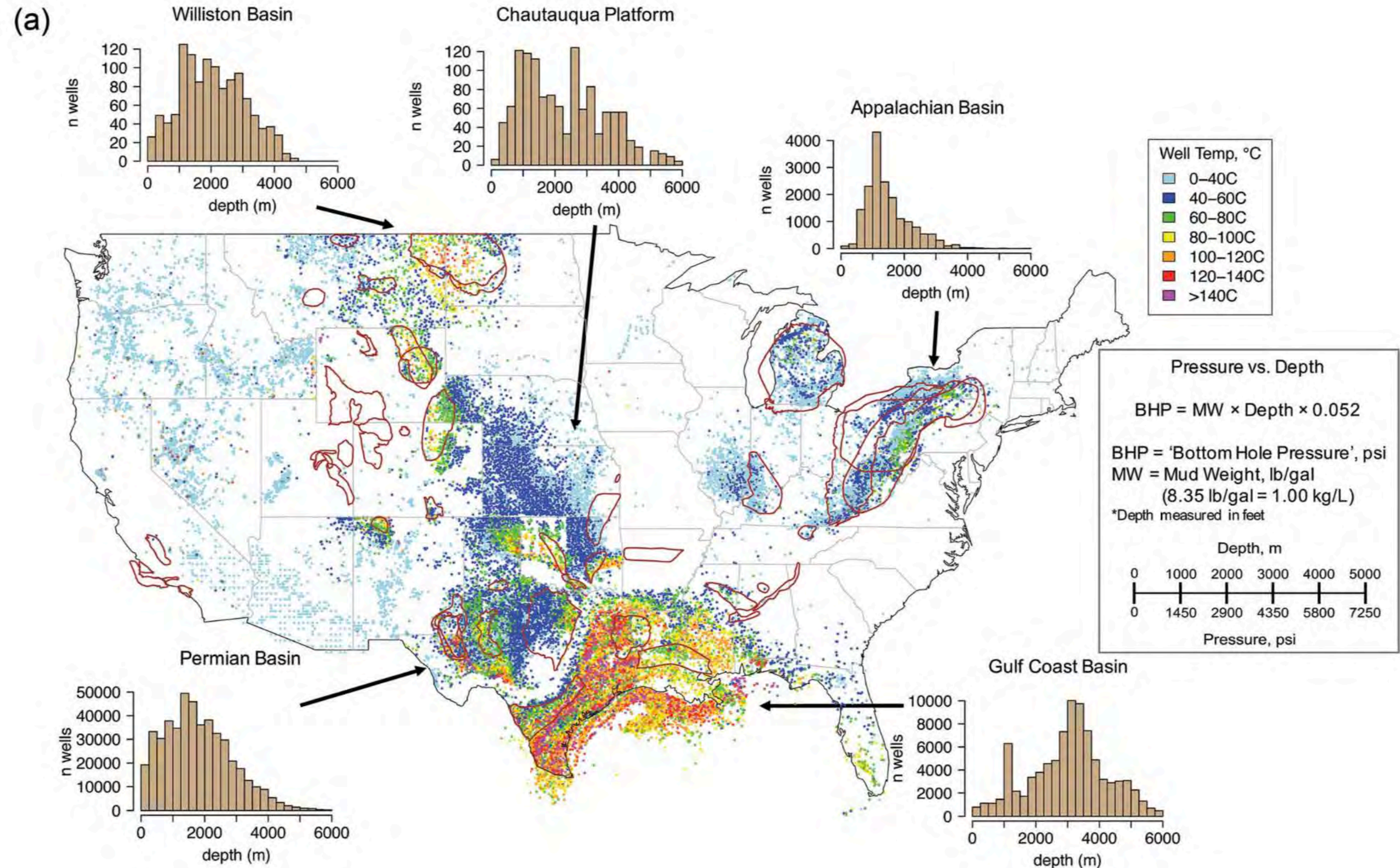
Number of hydraulic fracturing wells in the US today

**238**

Number of flowback samples analyzed for  
chemical constituents

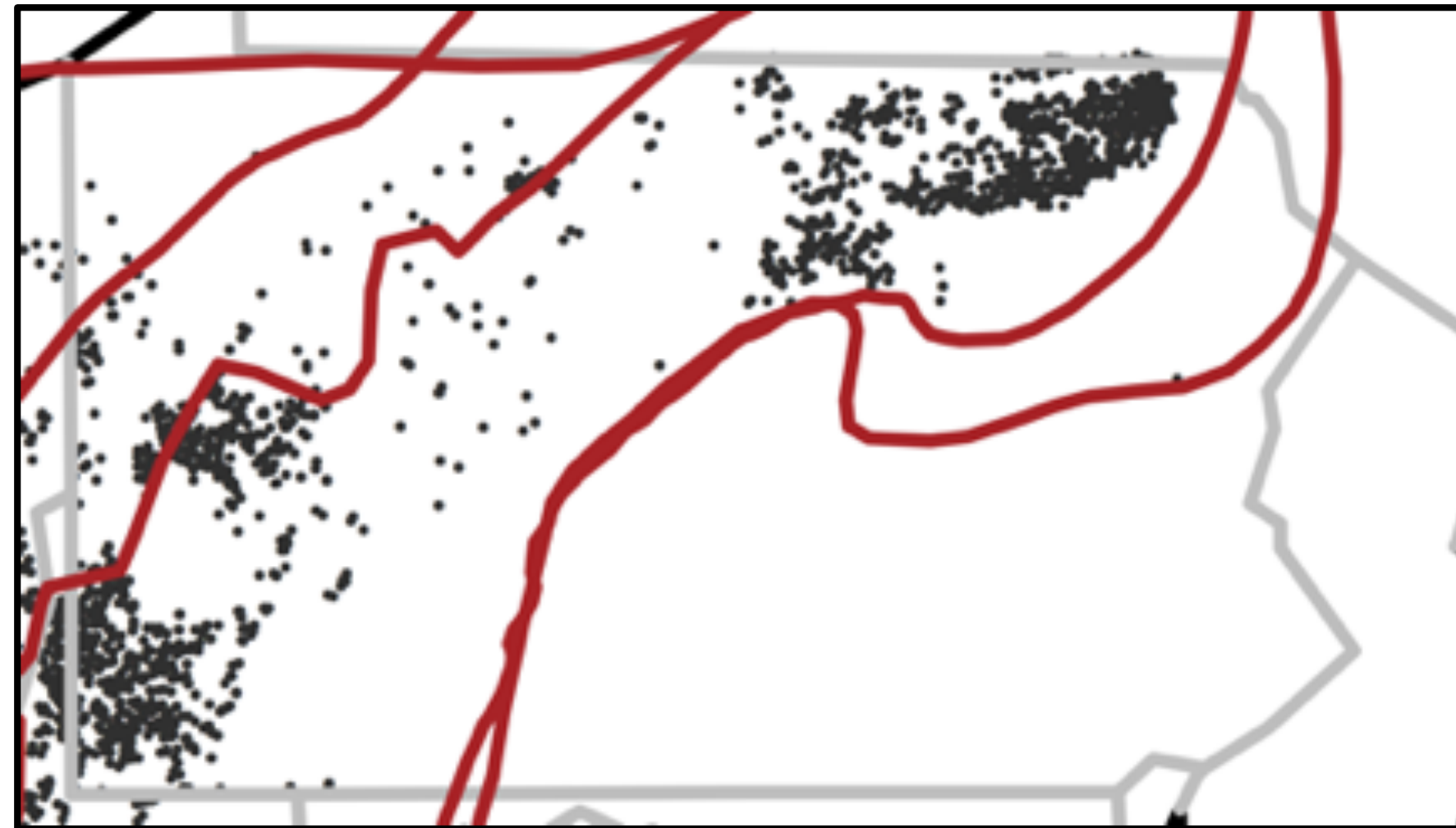


# Temperature and pressure (depth); brine composition known with relatively high geospatial specificity

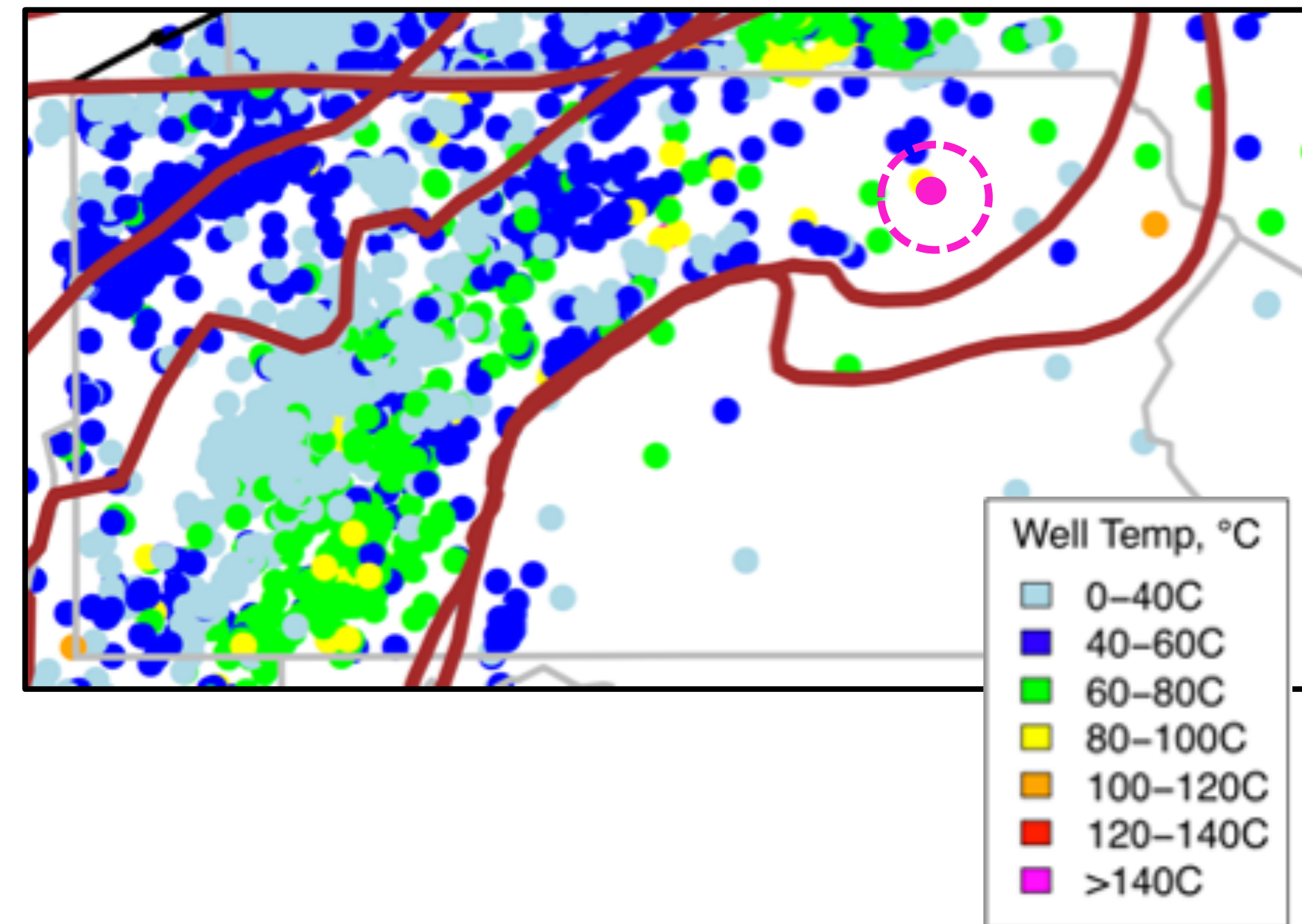


# Unify geospatial databases for prediction tools

Disclosure reports

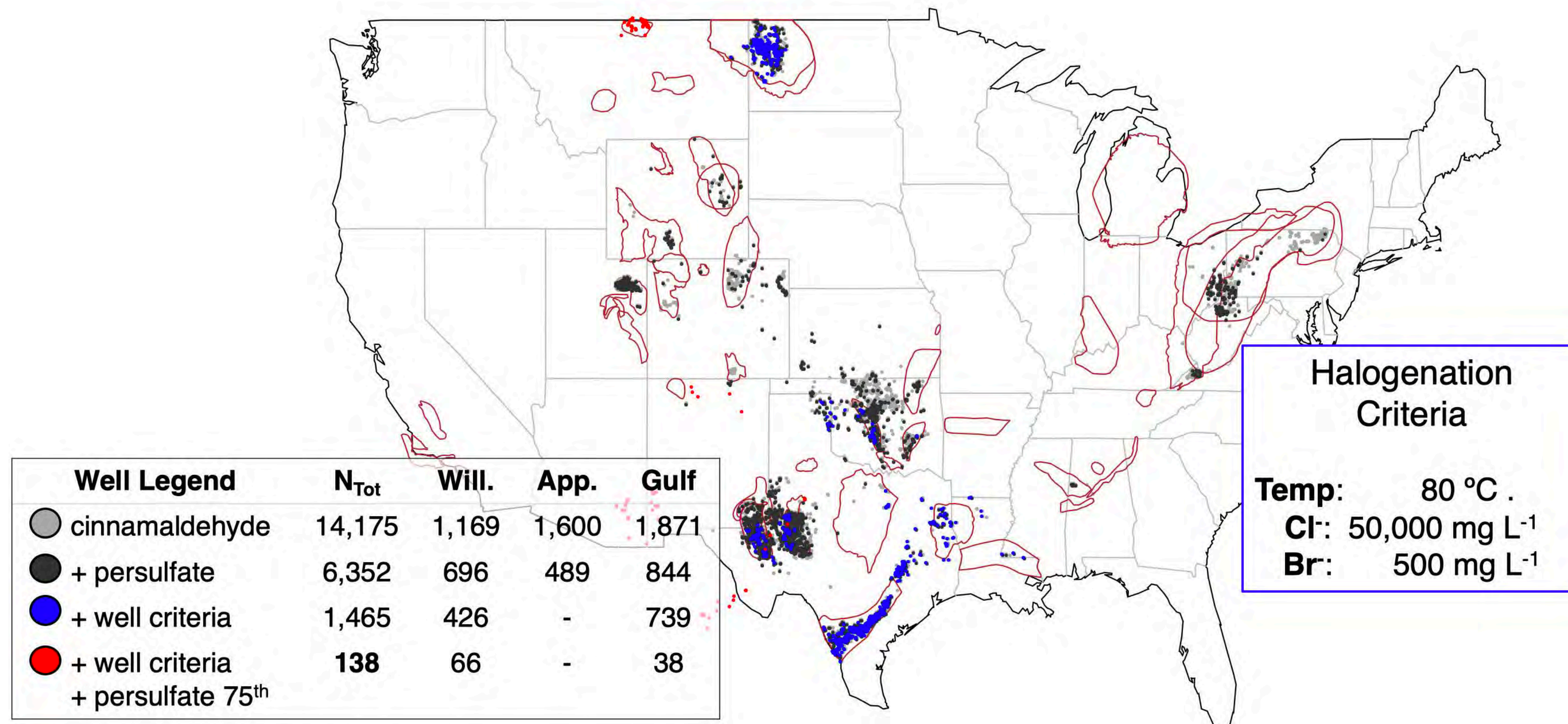


Geochemical conditions



Lat.	Long.	Ingredient	Mass (% w/w)	Temp. (°C)	Cl <sup>-</sup> (mg/ L)	pH	DOC	Br <sup>-</sup>	I <sup>-</sup>
XX	YY	Cinnamaldehyde	conc.	47°C	37,000 mg/L				
XX	YY	Persulfate	conc.						

# Mode 1: Prioritize regions of “high risk”

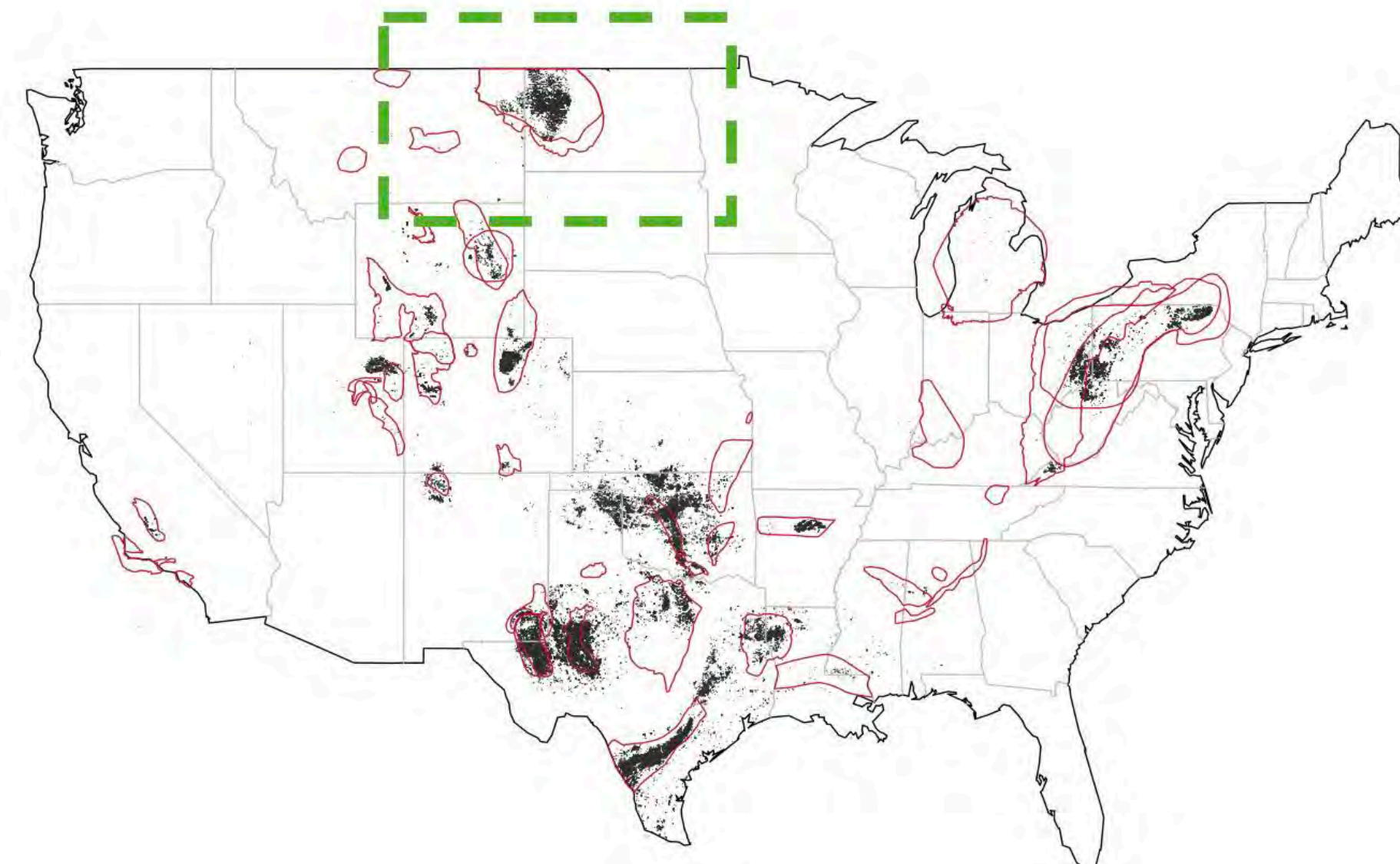
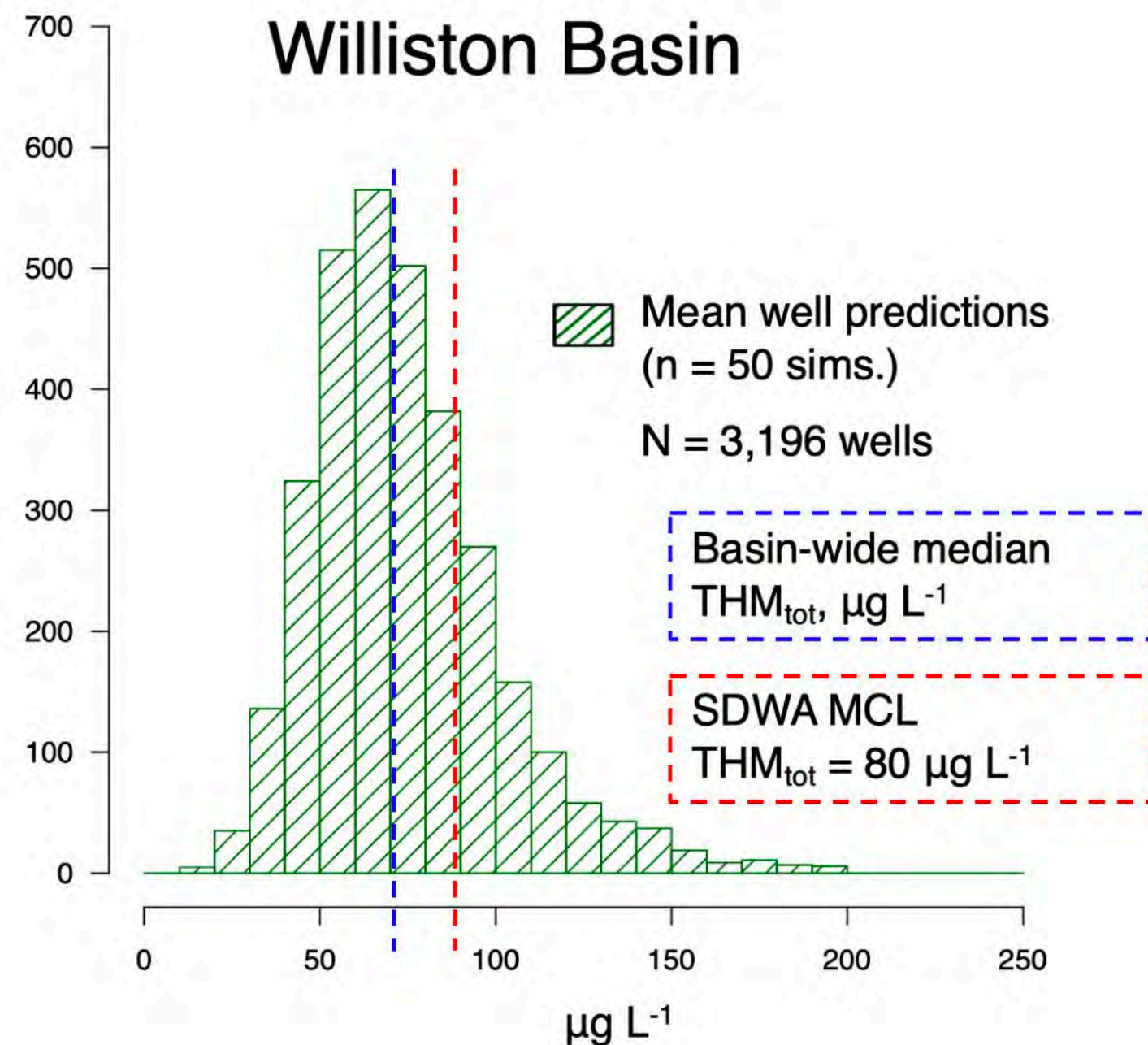


# Mode 2: semi-quantitative prediction of reaction byproducts

THM: Trihalomethanes

$$THM_{tot} = 10^{-.375} (t)^{0.258} \left( \frac{Cl_2}{DOC} \right)^{0.194} (pH)^{1.695} (T)^{0.507} ([Br^-])^{0.218}$$

Lat.	Long.	Ingredient	Mass (% w/w)	DOC	pH	T	Br <sup>-</sup>
XX	YY	Hypochlorite	conc.				
XX	YY	Chlorite	conc.				



# APPLYING THIS TO THE "PLASTICS" PROBLEM: DESIGNING FOR DEGRADABILITY



# Toward high-throughput degradation

Chemical

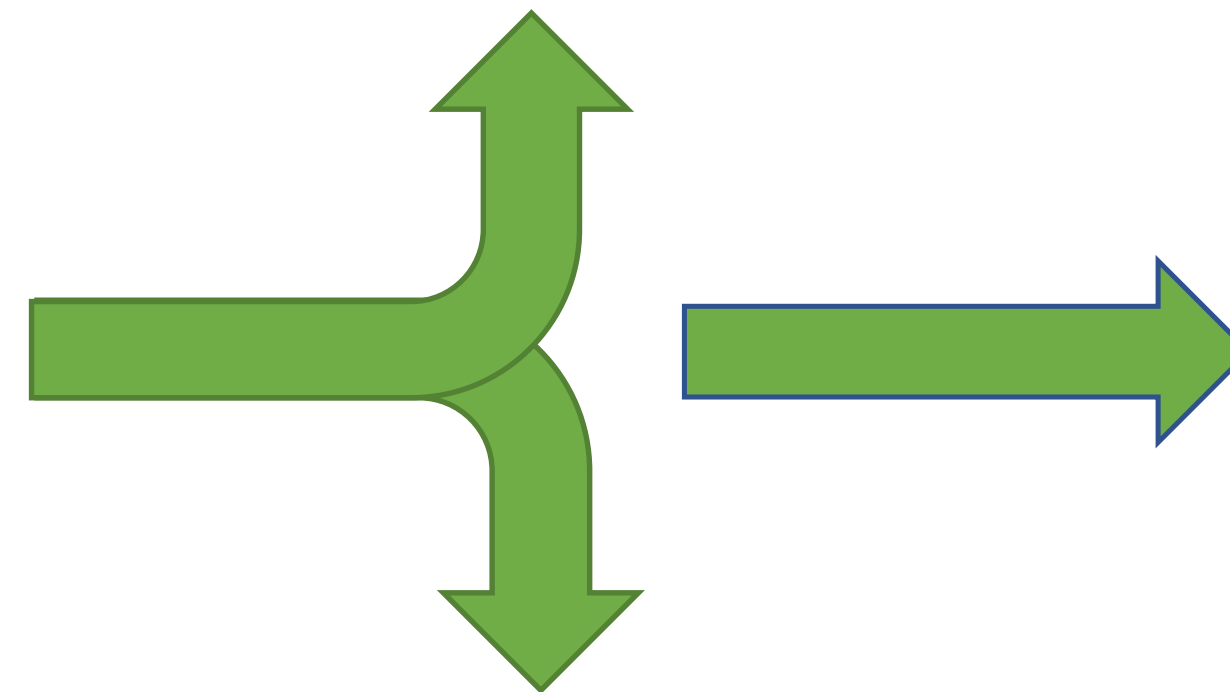
## 96/month

- All-glass
- uL polymer
- 2 mL media



## LC/MS screen

- ng-pg sensitivity



## GCxGC-MS screen

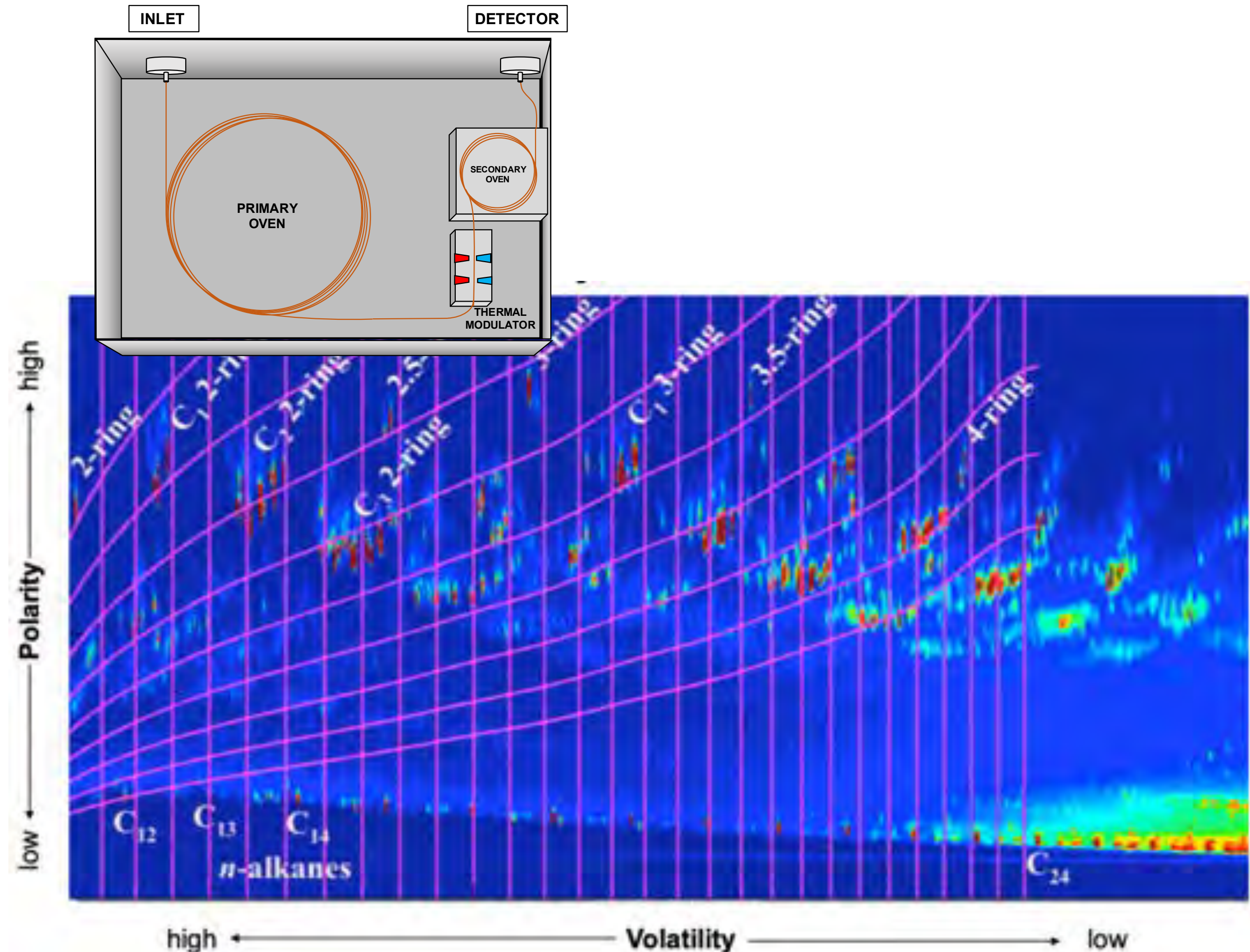
- Physicochemical properties
- Predict toxicity, fate, bioaccumulation

## Outcomes:

- Environmental degradation kinetics
- Explicit measure of key environmental indicators

**Toward first-principles understanding of degradation kinetics**

# GCxGC reports on physicochemical properties



$$\log P_i = aU_{1,i} + bU_{2,i} + c$$

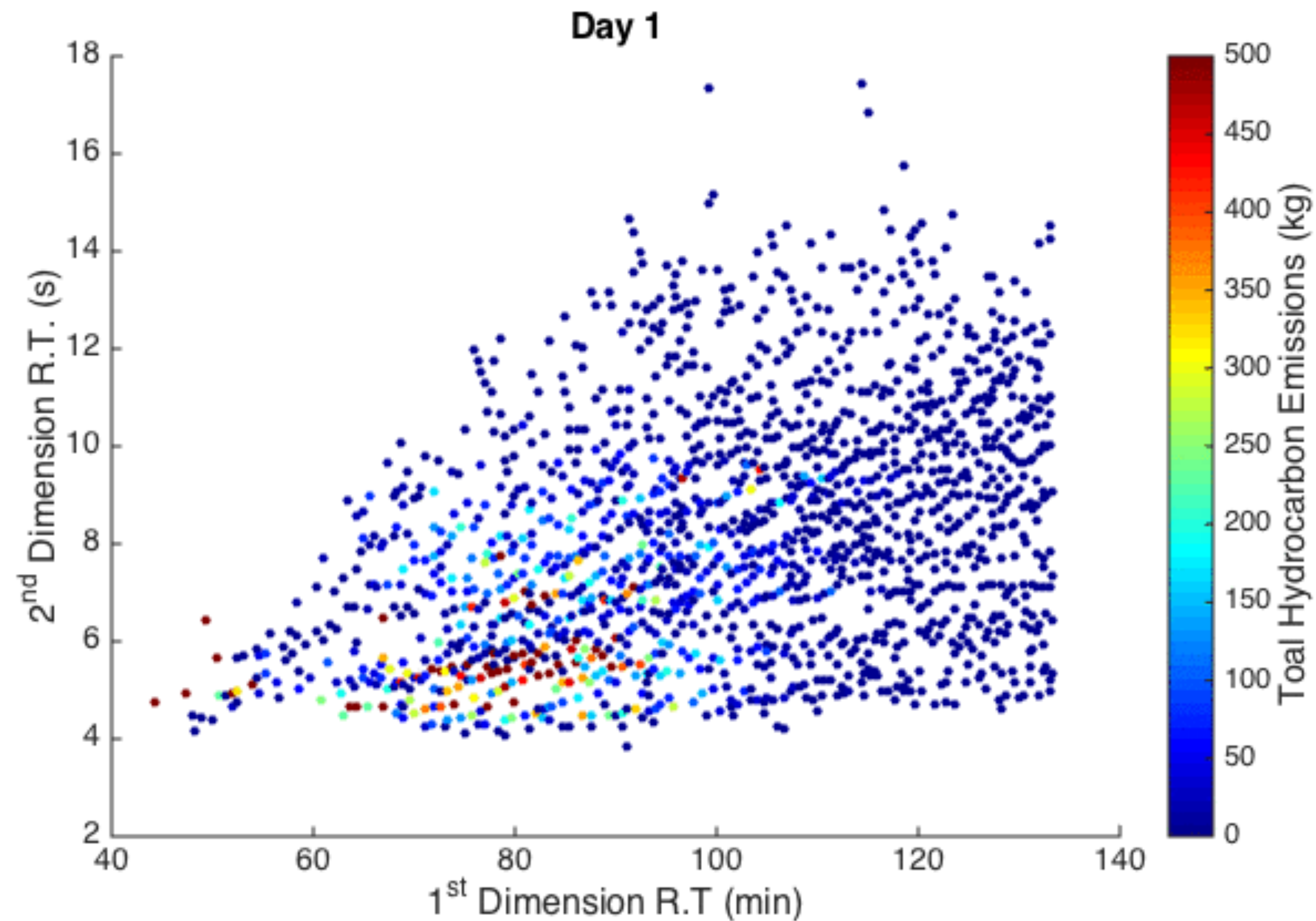
1. Vapor pressure
2. Enthalpy of vaporization
3. Hexadecane-air partition
4. Octanol-air partition
5. Organic carbon-air partition
6. Air-water partition
7. Aqueous solubility
8. Octanol-water partition
9. Organic carbon-water partition
10. Bioconcentration factor
11. Molecular weight

Nabi, Arey, et al. *ES&T* 2014

Arey, J.S. et al. *ES&T* 2007

Arey, J.S.; Plata, D.L.; et al. *ES&T*. 2007

# Cute movies



n=1,531  
est. 6,000 tons of volatilized material (July);  
950-1,050 metric tons SOA formation (July)

## Model Parameters

Mean wind speed: 3.34 m s<sup>-1</sup>  
Mean water temp: 9 °C  
Mean depth: 8.5m  
Mean particle size: 0.5 um  
daily recharge;  
sorption equilibrium rapid;  
*n*C<sub>9</sub>-*n*C<sub>25</sub> range

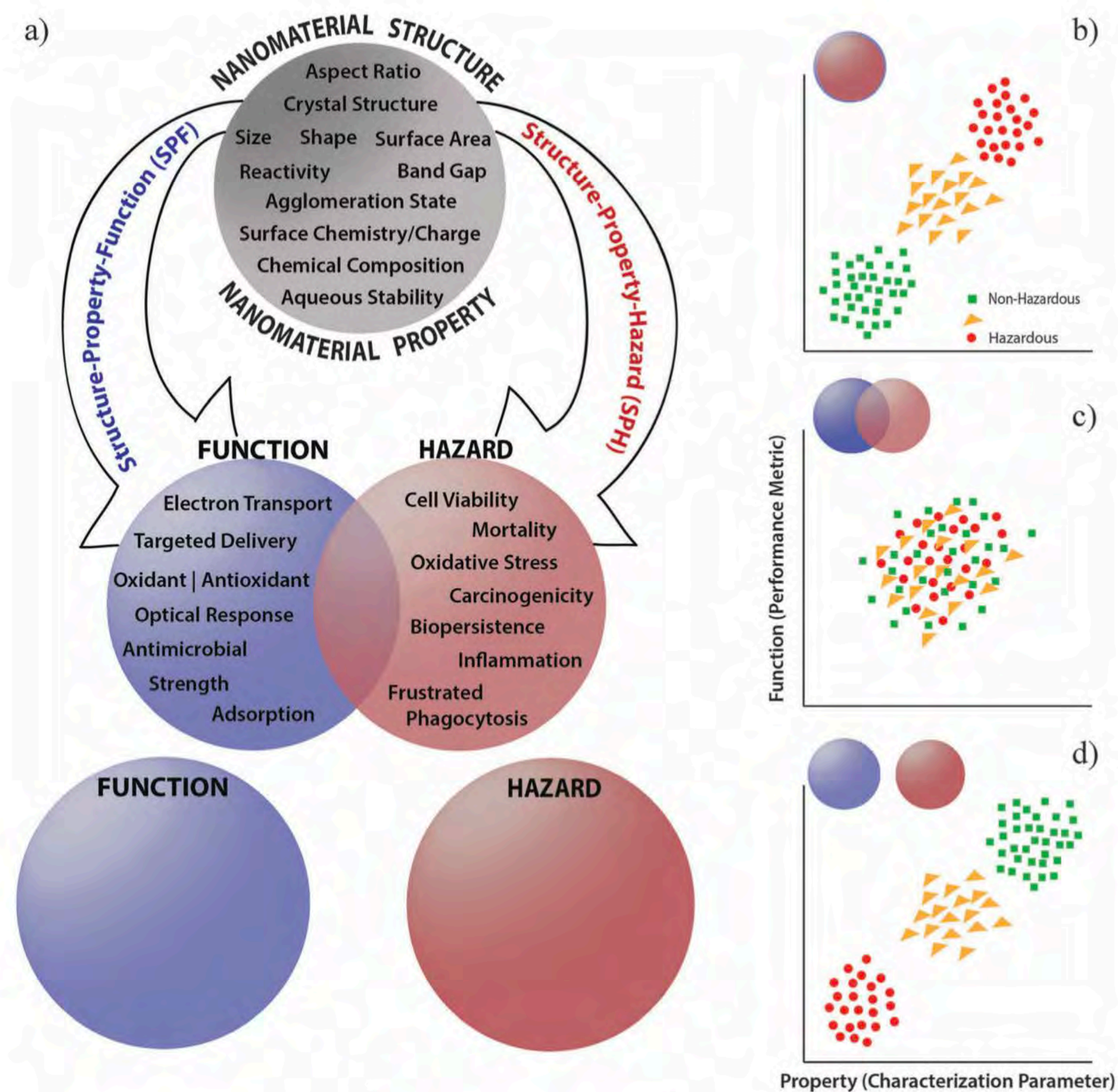
*Dompierre and Barbour (2016)*

*Notabona:* Emissions shown for Athabasca oil sands process water

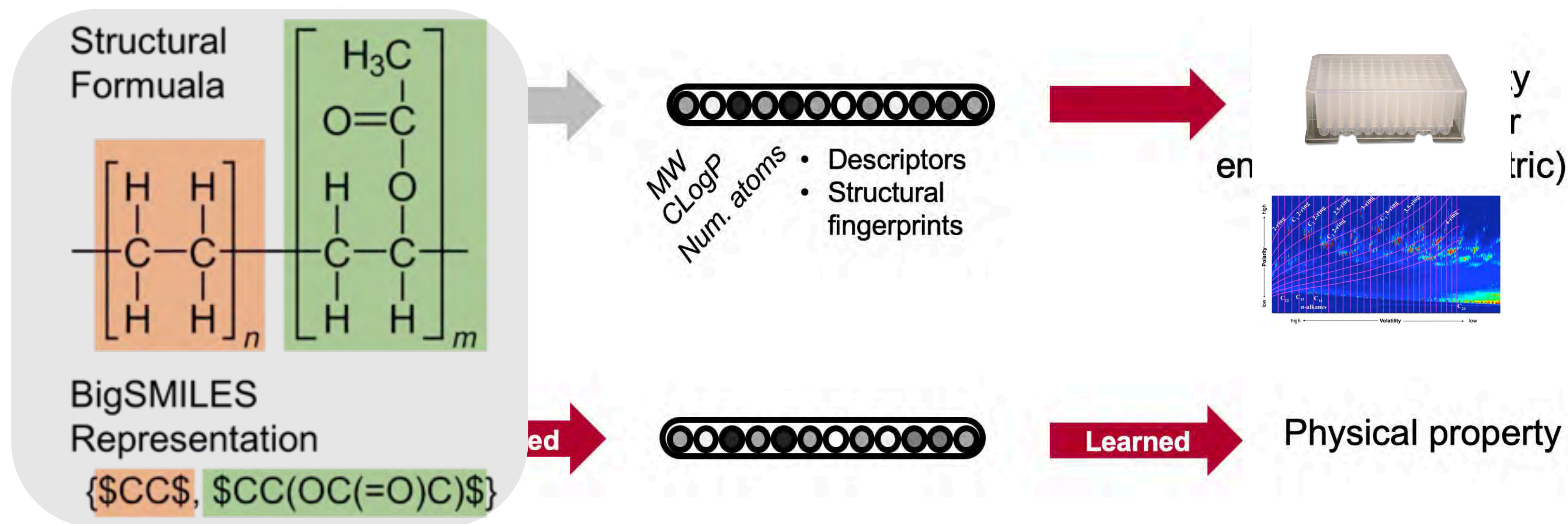
*Drollette, Plata; unpublished  
after Liggio, Plata et al. Nature 2016*



# How does the fundamental chemical structure inform the material and environmental performance?



# Long-term vision: *a priori* prediction of environmental *and* material performance

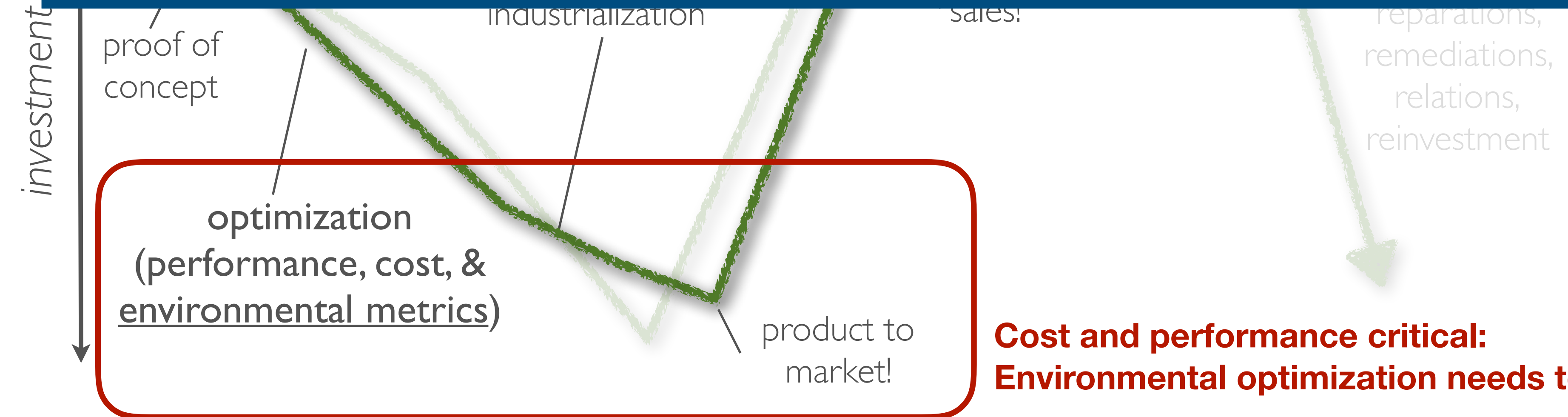


T.S. Lin, C. Cowley, K.F. Jensen, B.D. Olsen. ACS Central Science 2019

C.W. Coley, R. Barzilay, W.H. Green, T.S. Jaakkola, and K.F. Jensen, "Convolutional Embedding of Attributed Molecular Graphs for Physical Property Prediction," J. Chem. Inf. Model., 57 (8), 1757–1772 (2017).



**Industrial partnerships are critical to the success of this approach**



**Cost and performance critical:  
Environmental optimization needs to add value**



Thank you attendees!

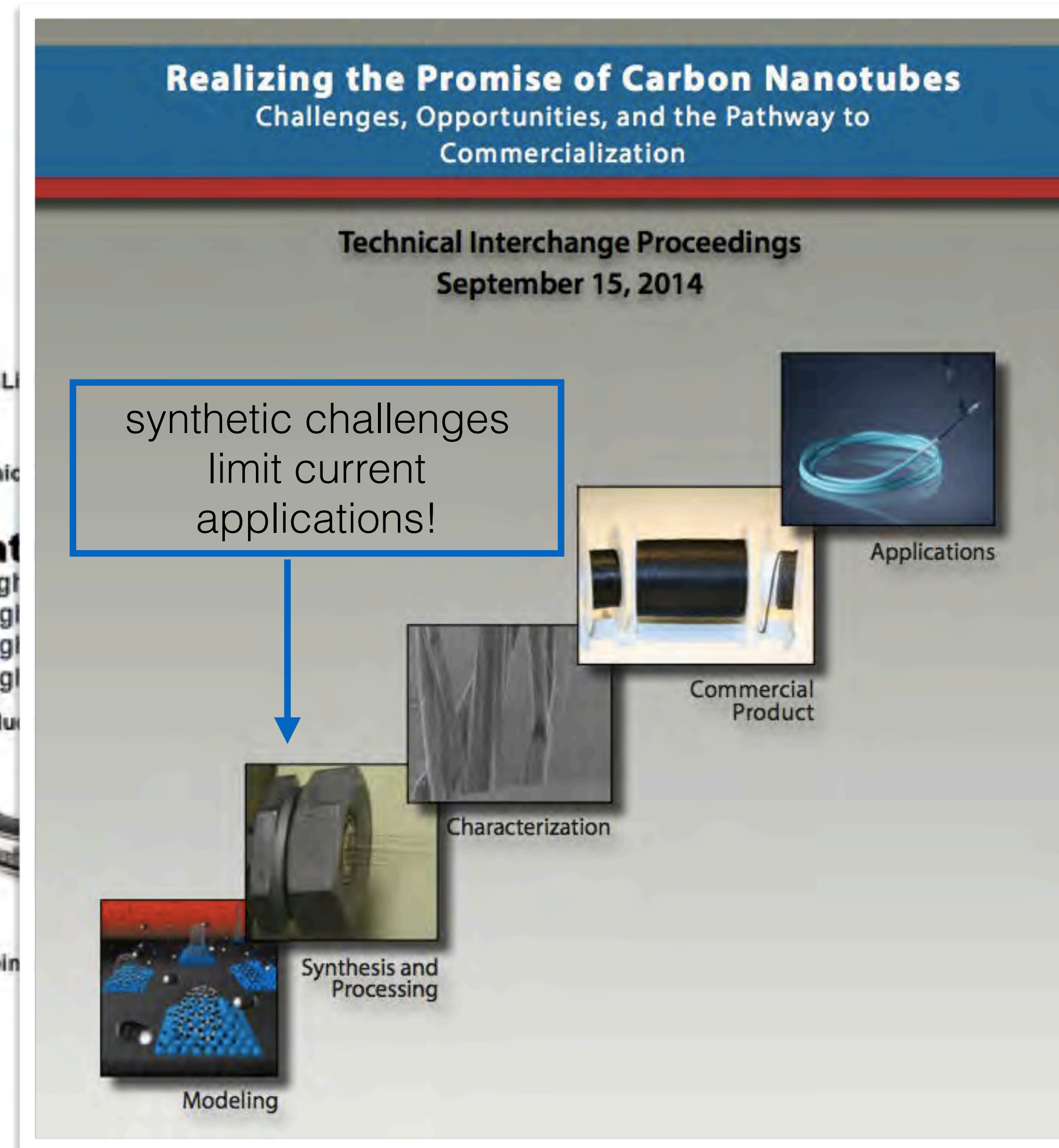


Civil and  
Environmental  
Engineering



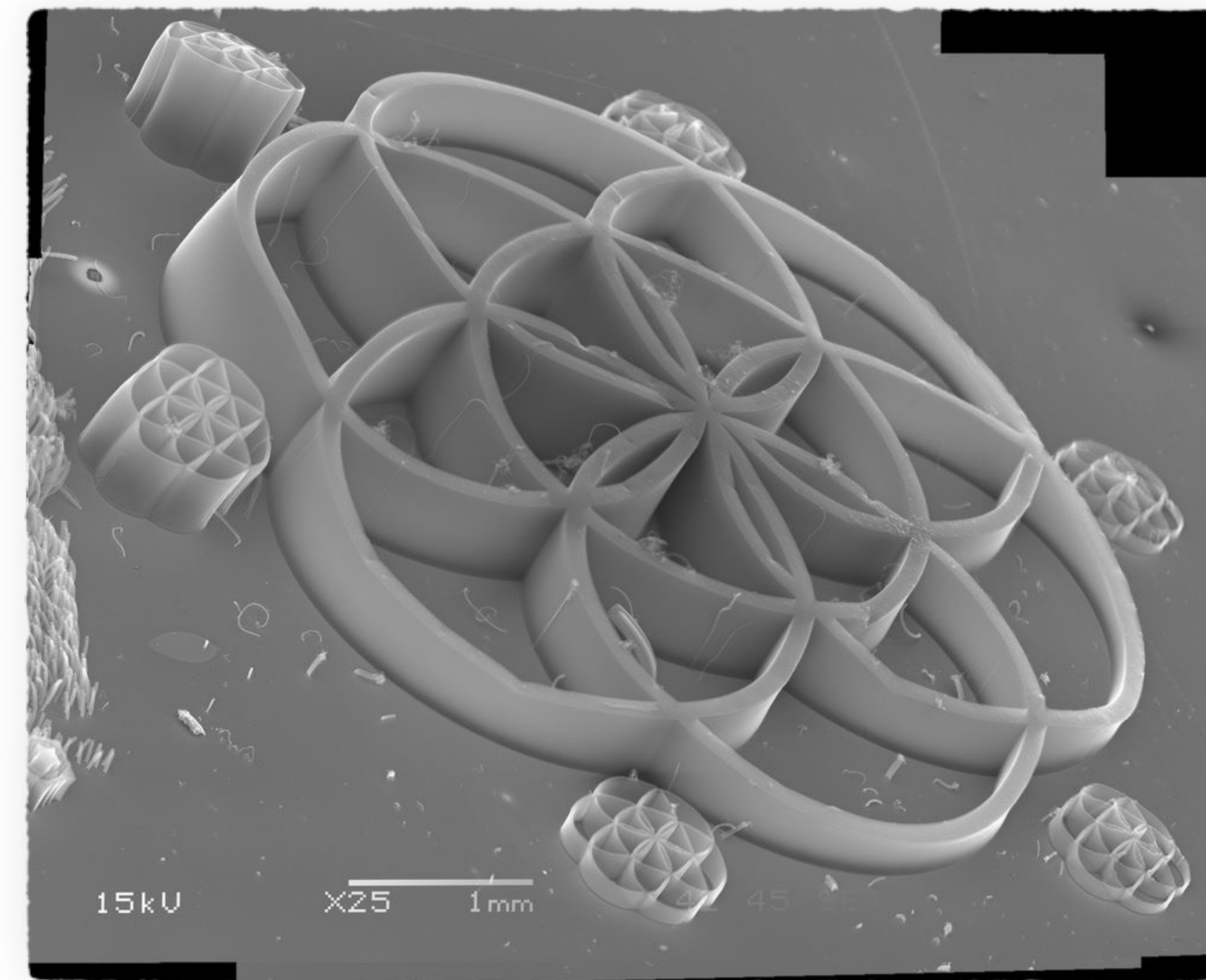
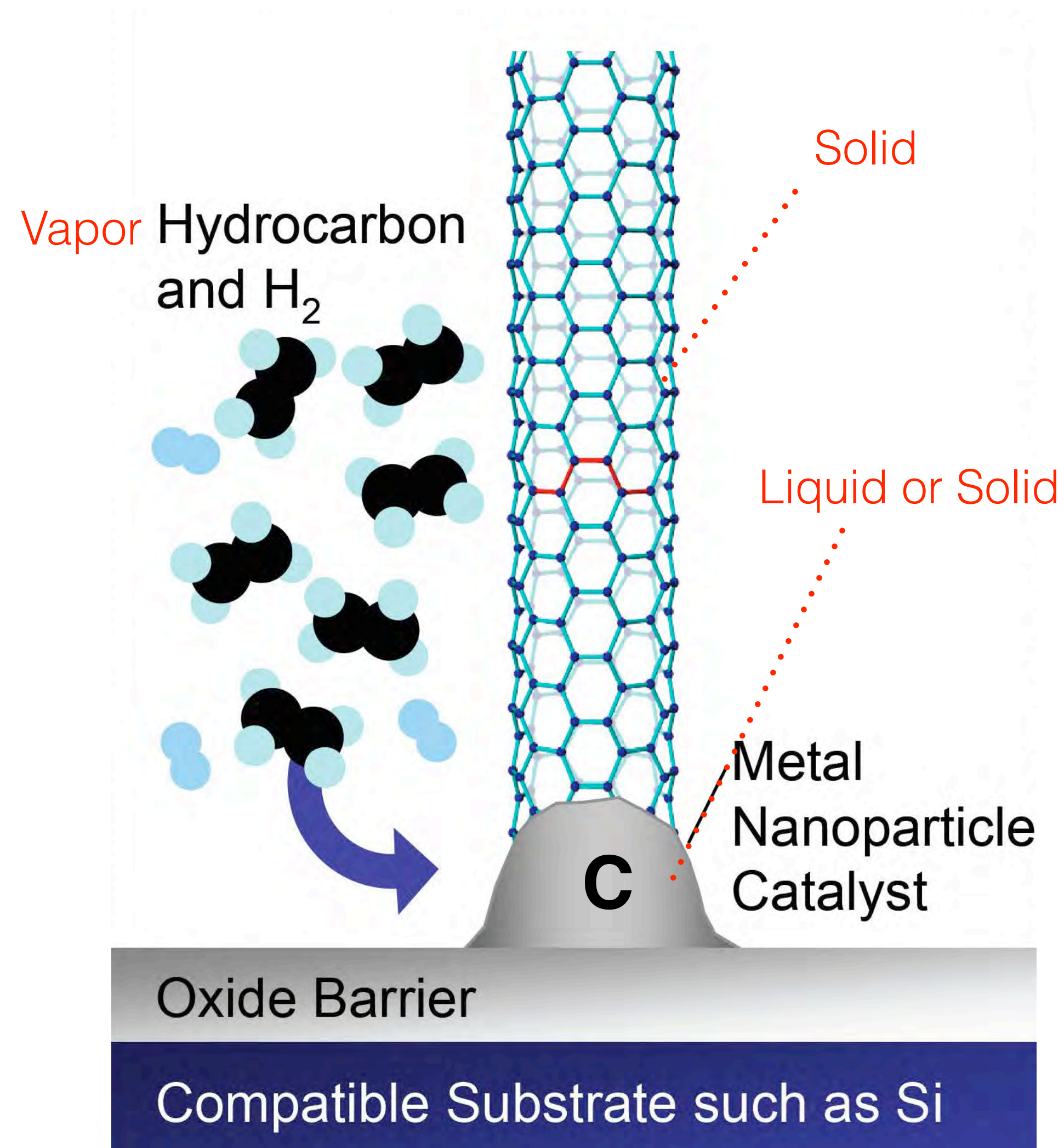
ENVIRONMENTAL  
SOLUTIONS  
INITIATIVE

# Applications of graphene and CNTs



# Proposed mechanism of nanotube growth

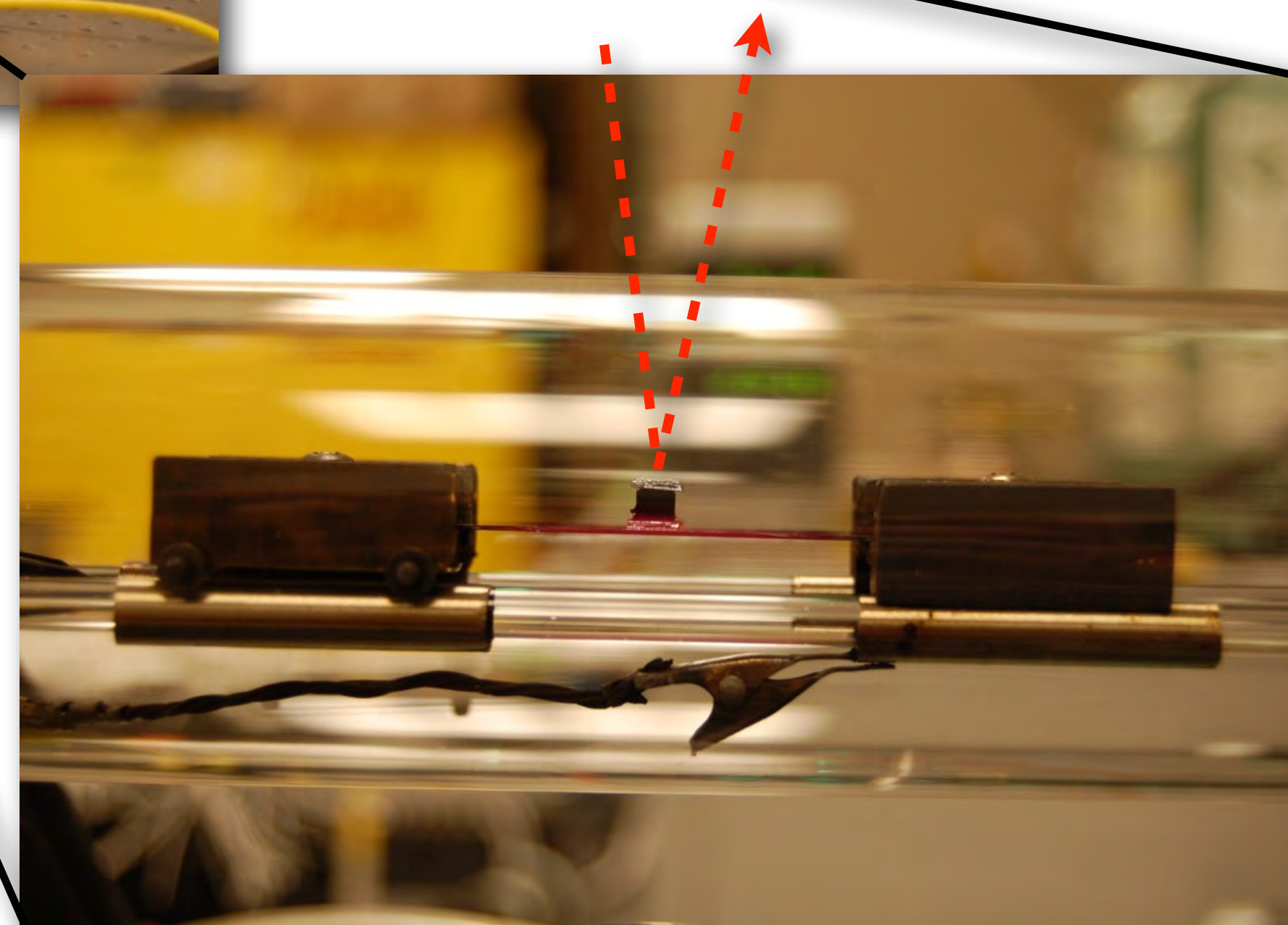
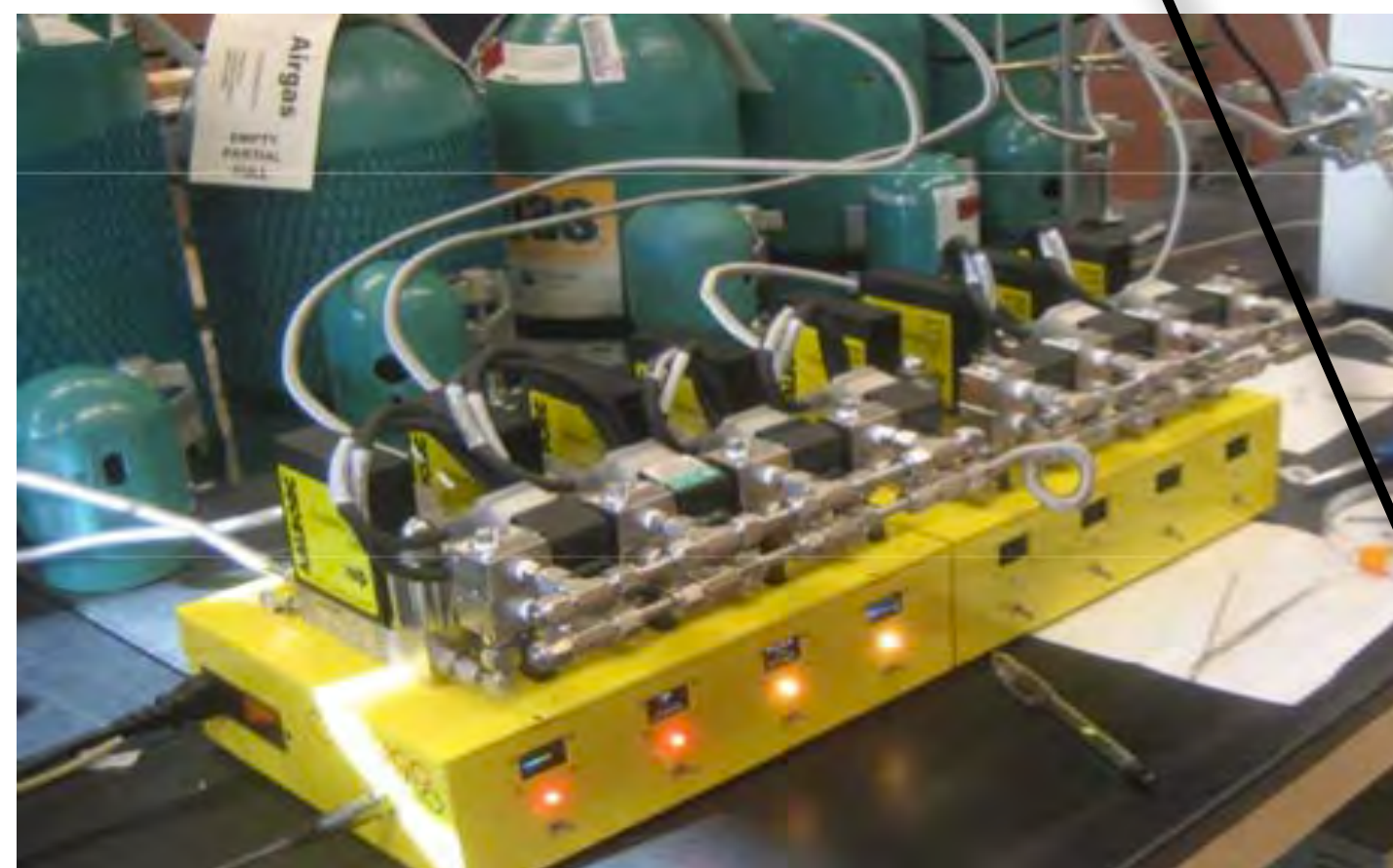
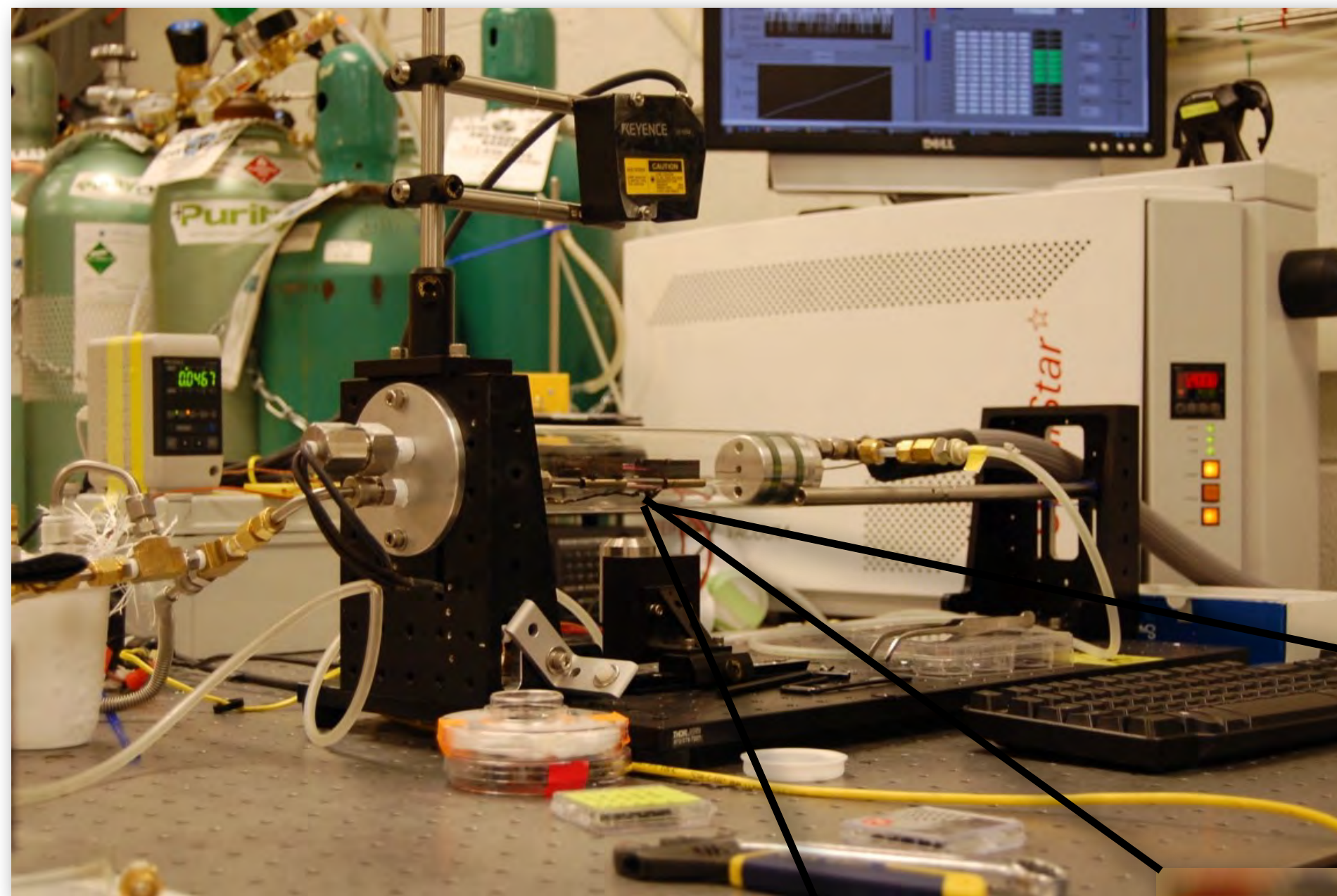
Vapor-Liquid-Solid (VLS) or Vapor-Solid-Solid (VSS) Model



*nanobliss.com; A. John Hart MIT 2006*

*Baker Carbon 1989*

# A chemist's route to a mechanism: Kinetics!



In collaboration with:  
John Hart (MechE, MIT)  
Brian Wardle (AeroAstro, MIT)

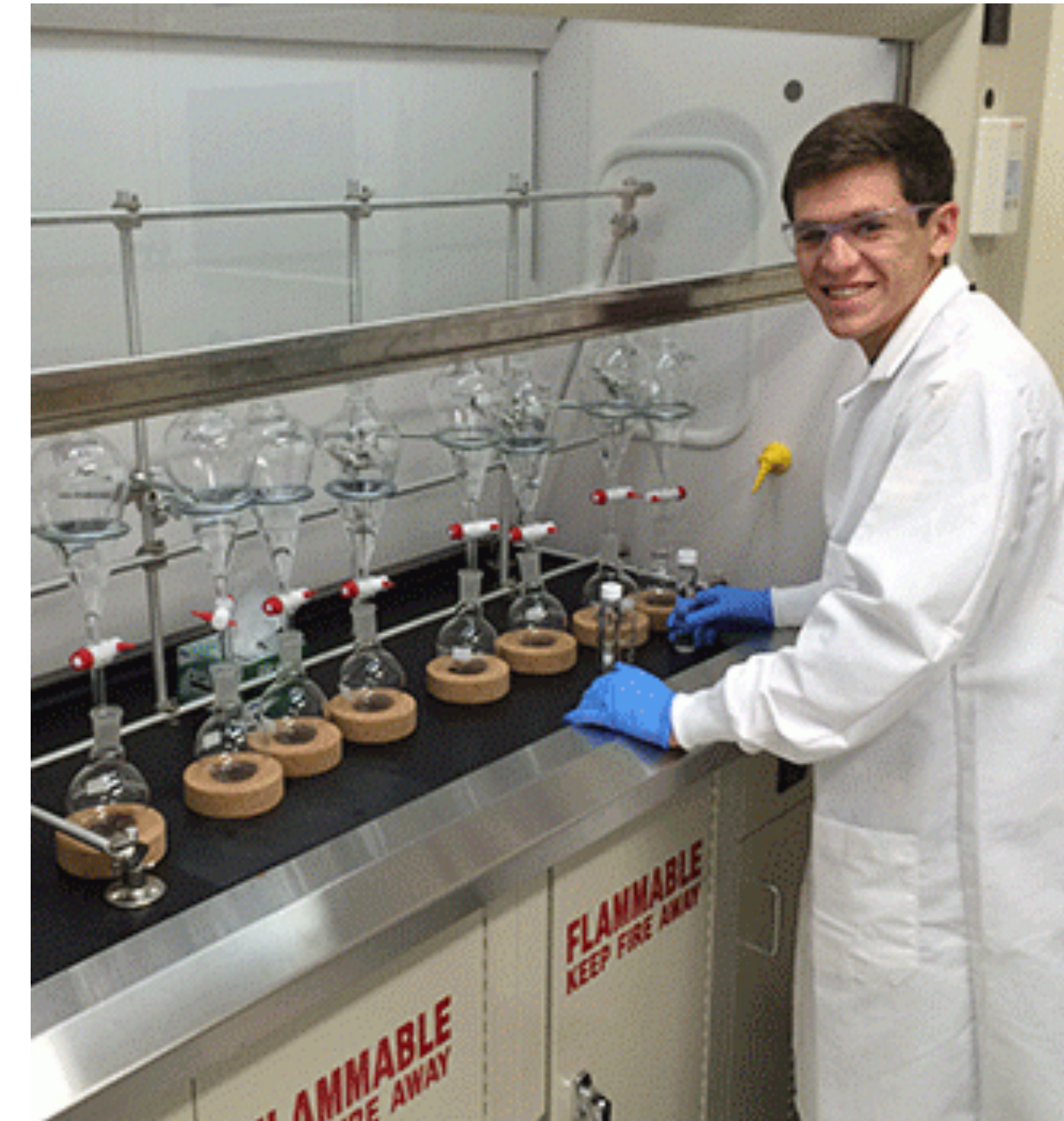
# *Nanotechnology*

*\,na-nō-tek-'nä-lə-jē\:*

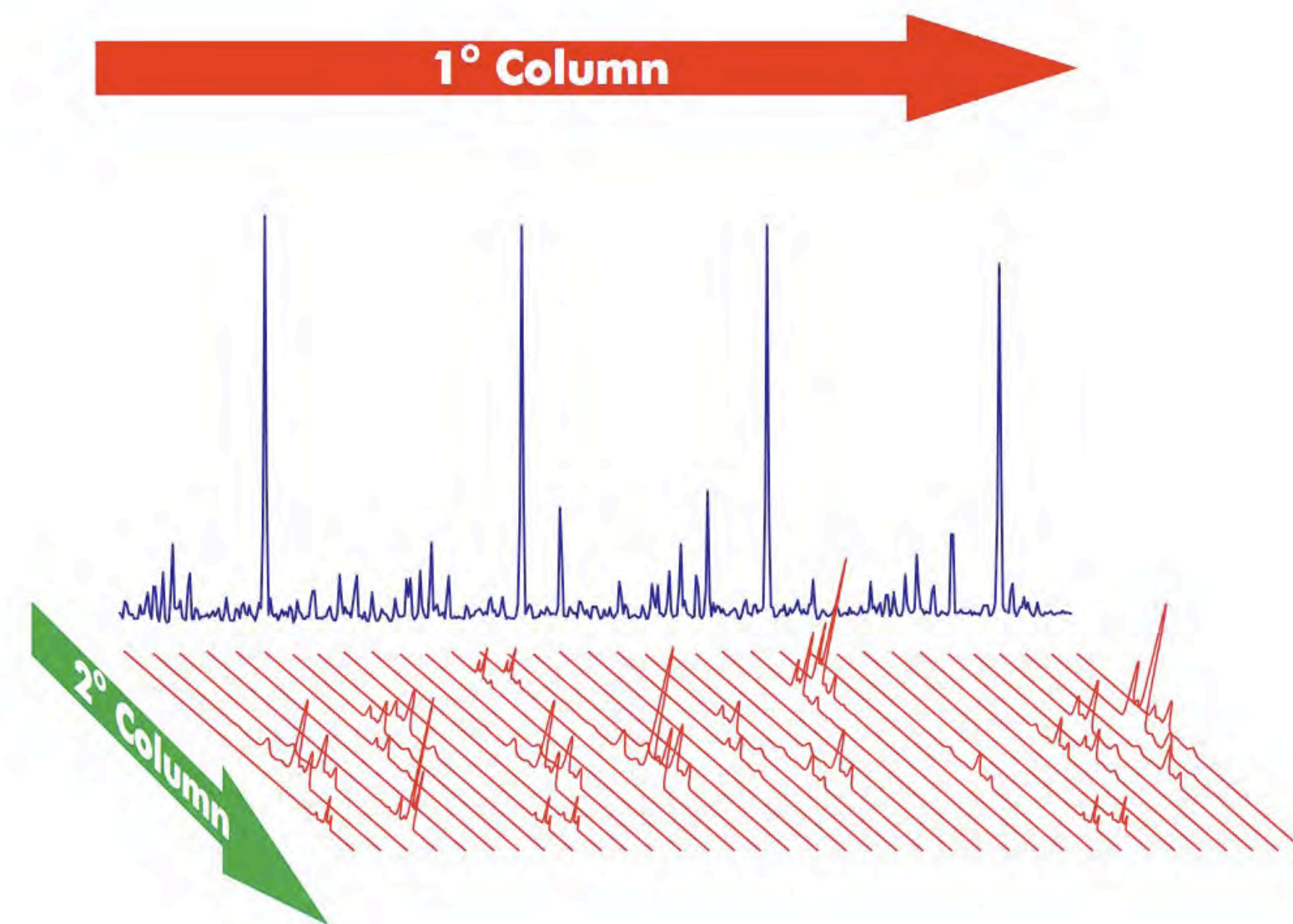
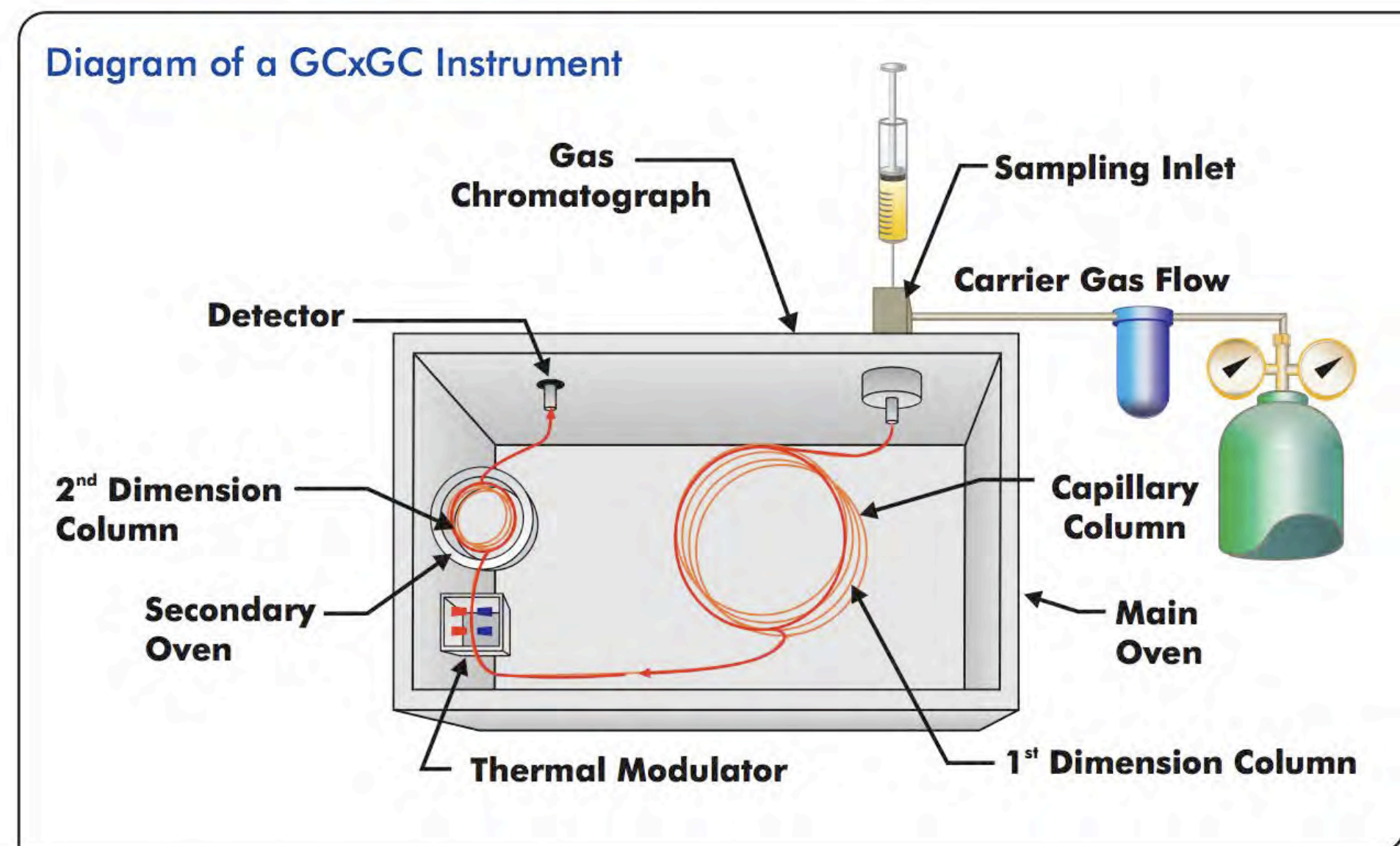
the branch of technology that deals with dimensions and tolerances of less than 100 nanometers, **especially the manipulation of individual atoms and molecules**

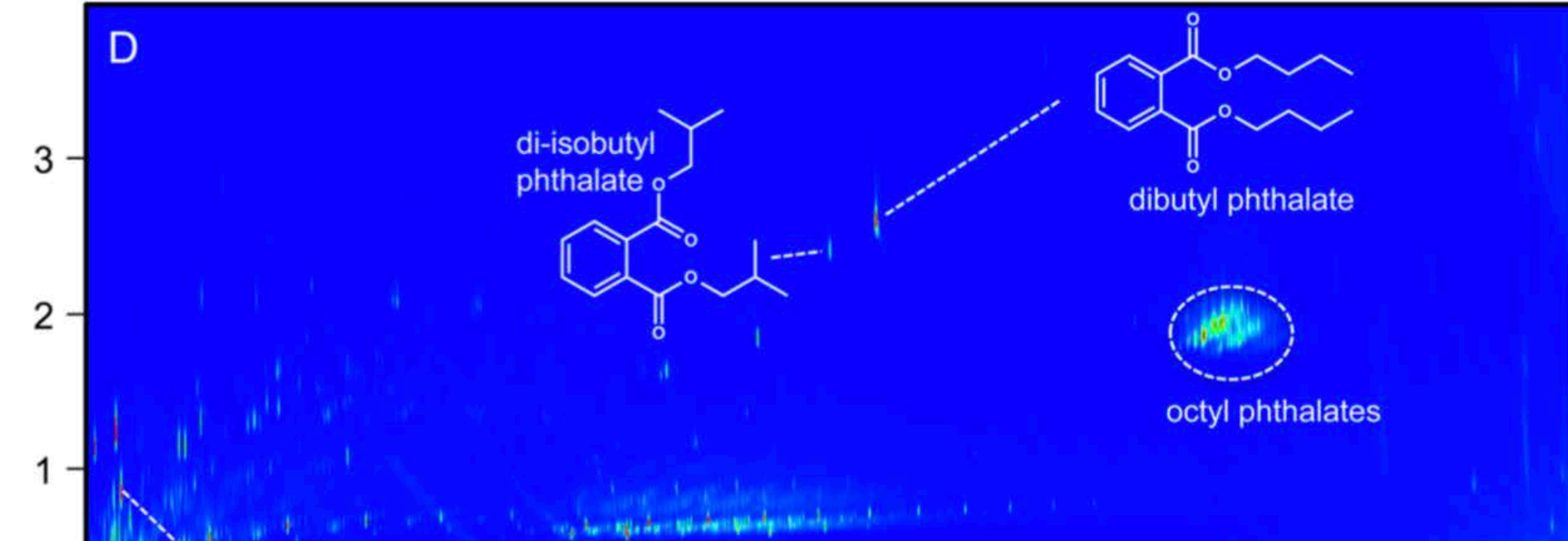
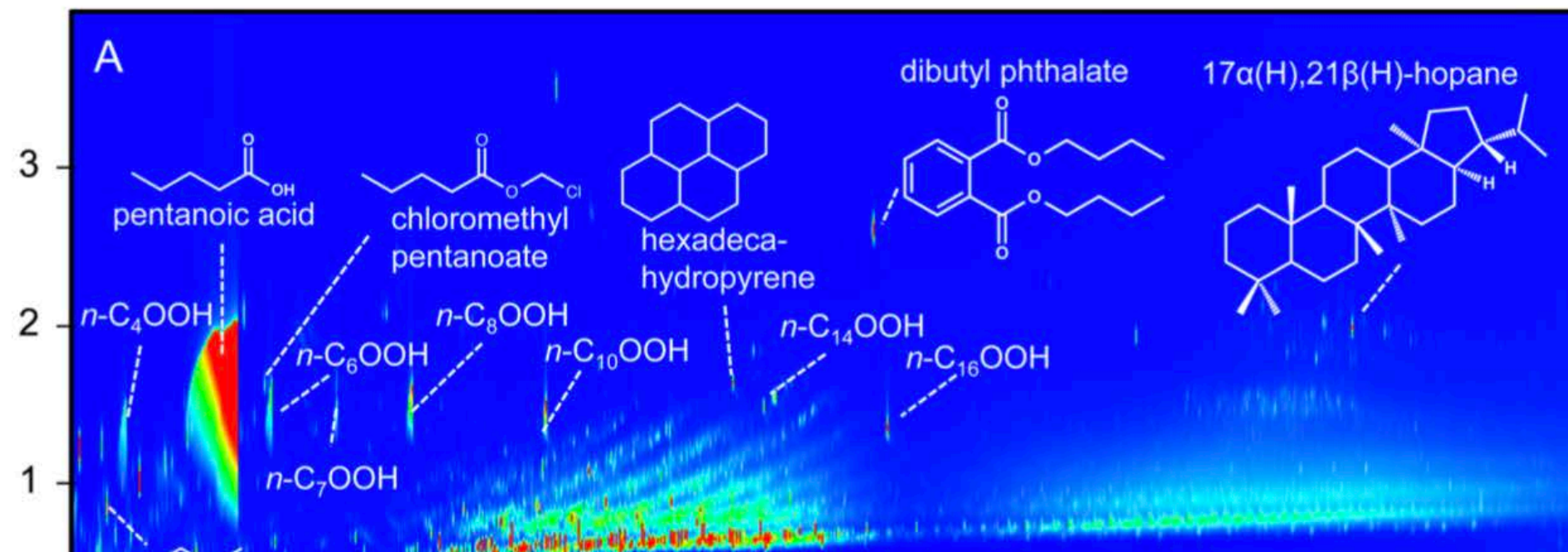


# Extract and enrich via liquid-liquid extraction

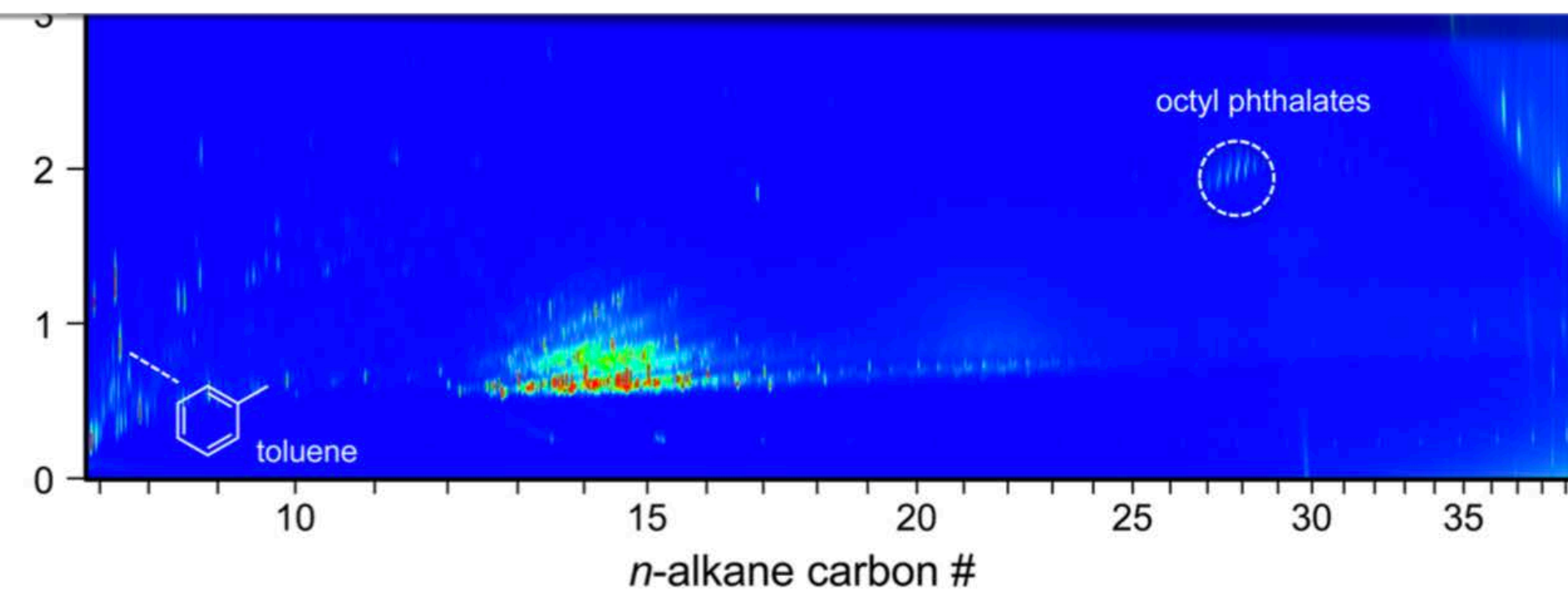
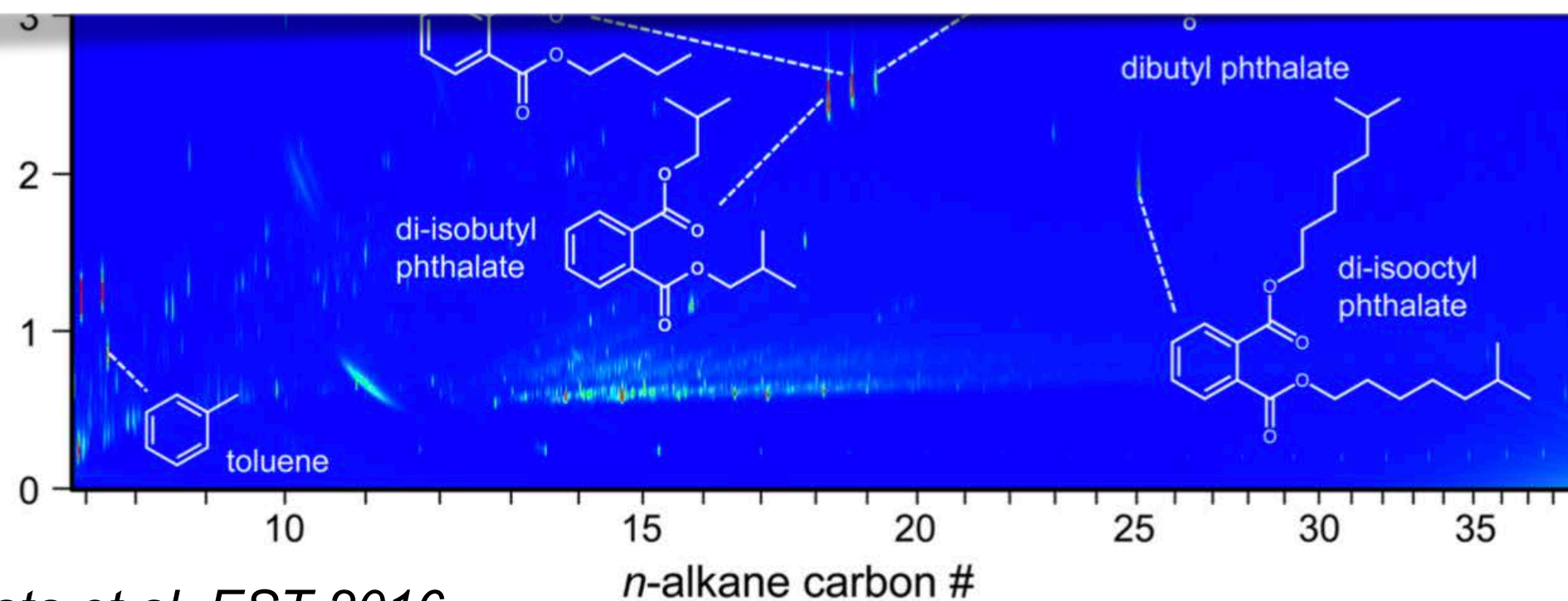


# Better separation enable process studies in complex mixtures: GCxGC

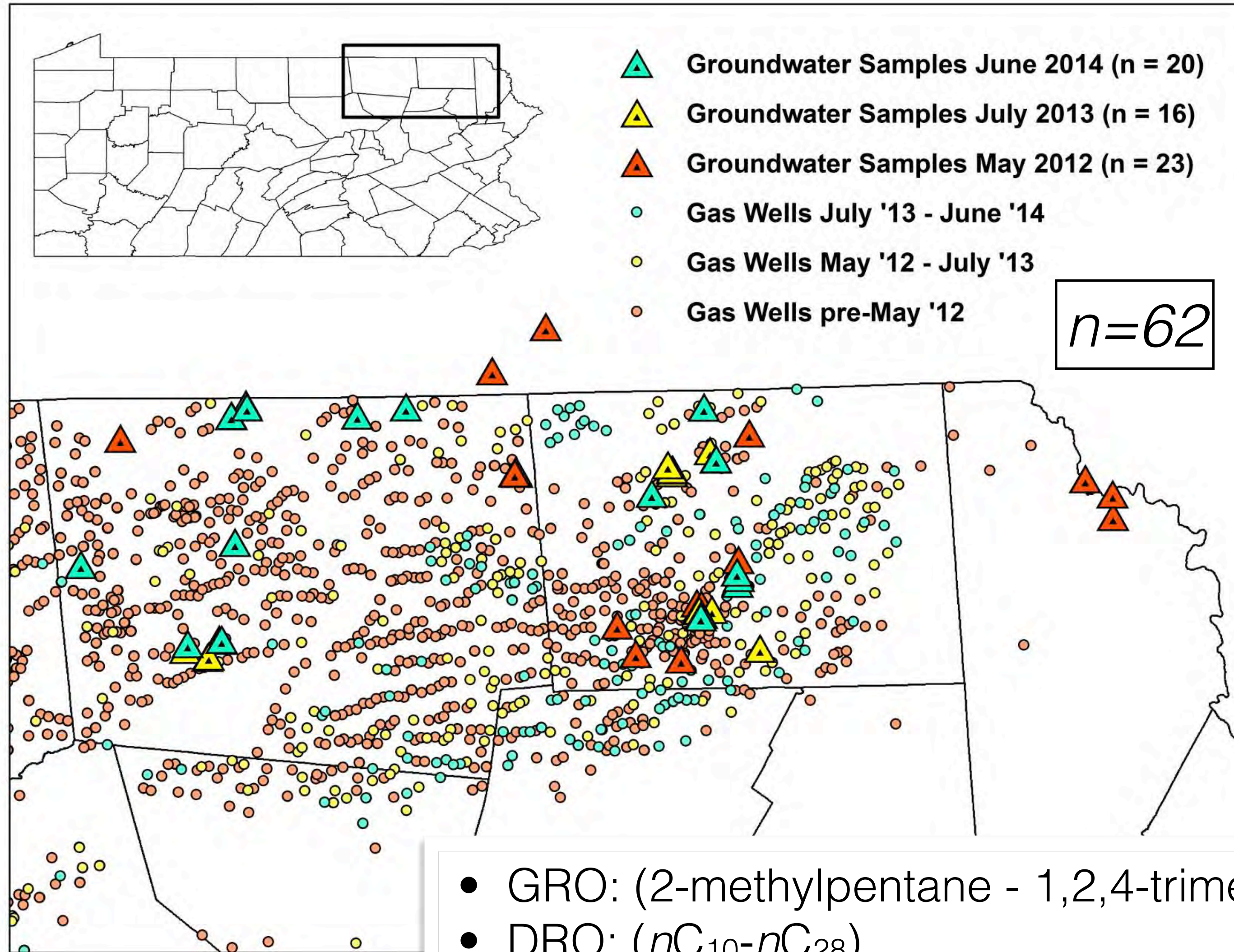




- Hopane biomarkers as fingerprints of formation source, thermal history
- Unique fatty acid distribution
- Phthalates stand out from typical oil hydrocarbons
- Radical initiators detected
- Halogenated compounds mostly as reaction by-products

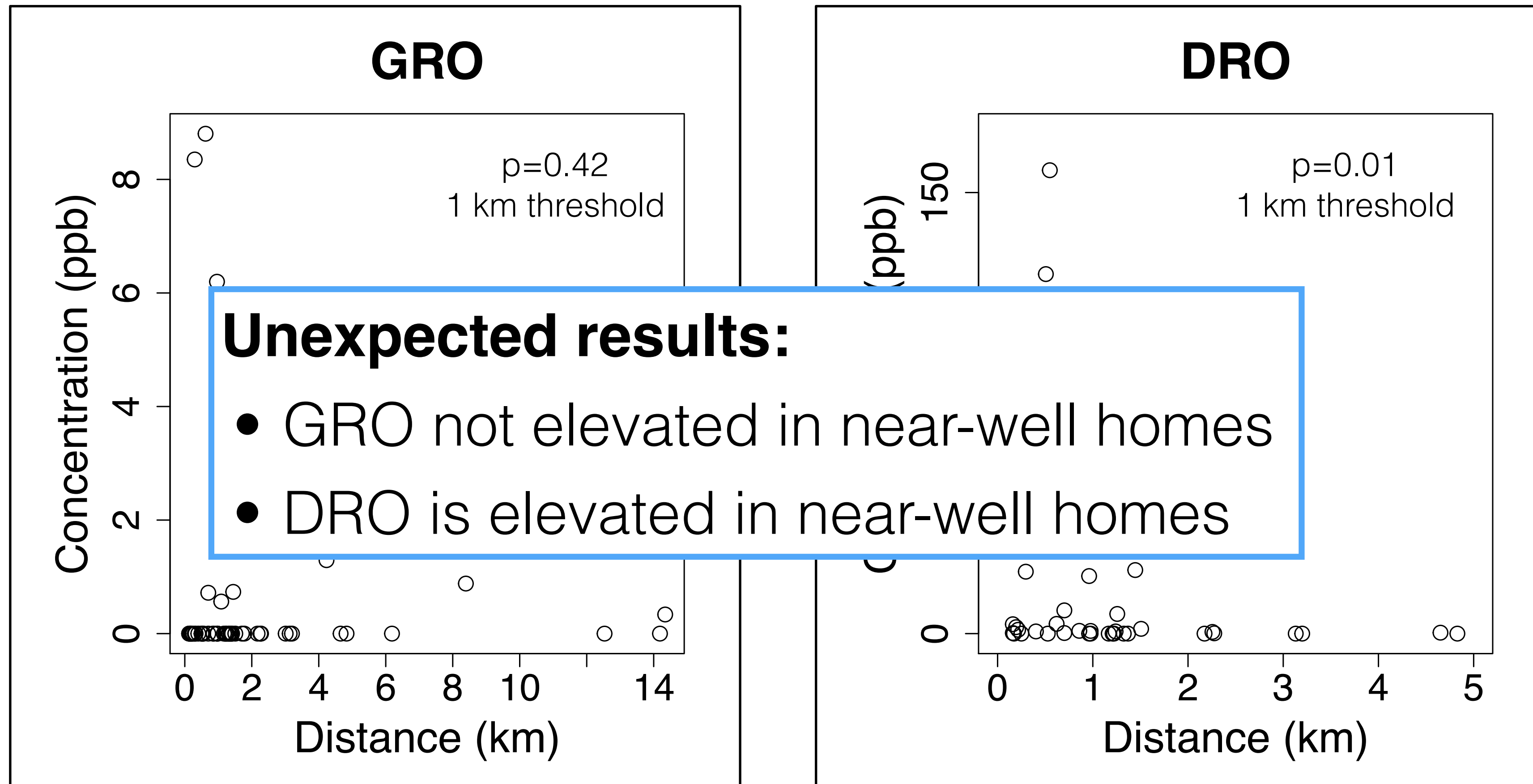


# Evidence for organic chemical transport to groundwater?

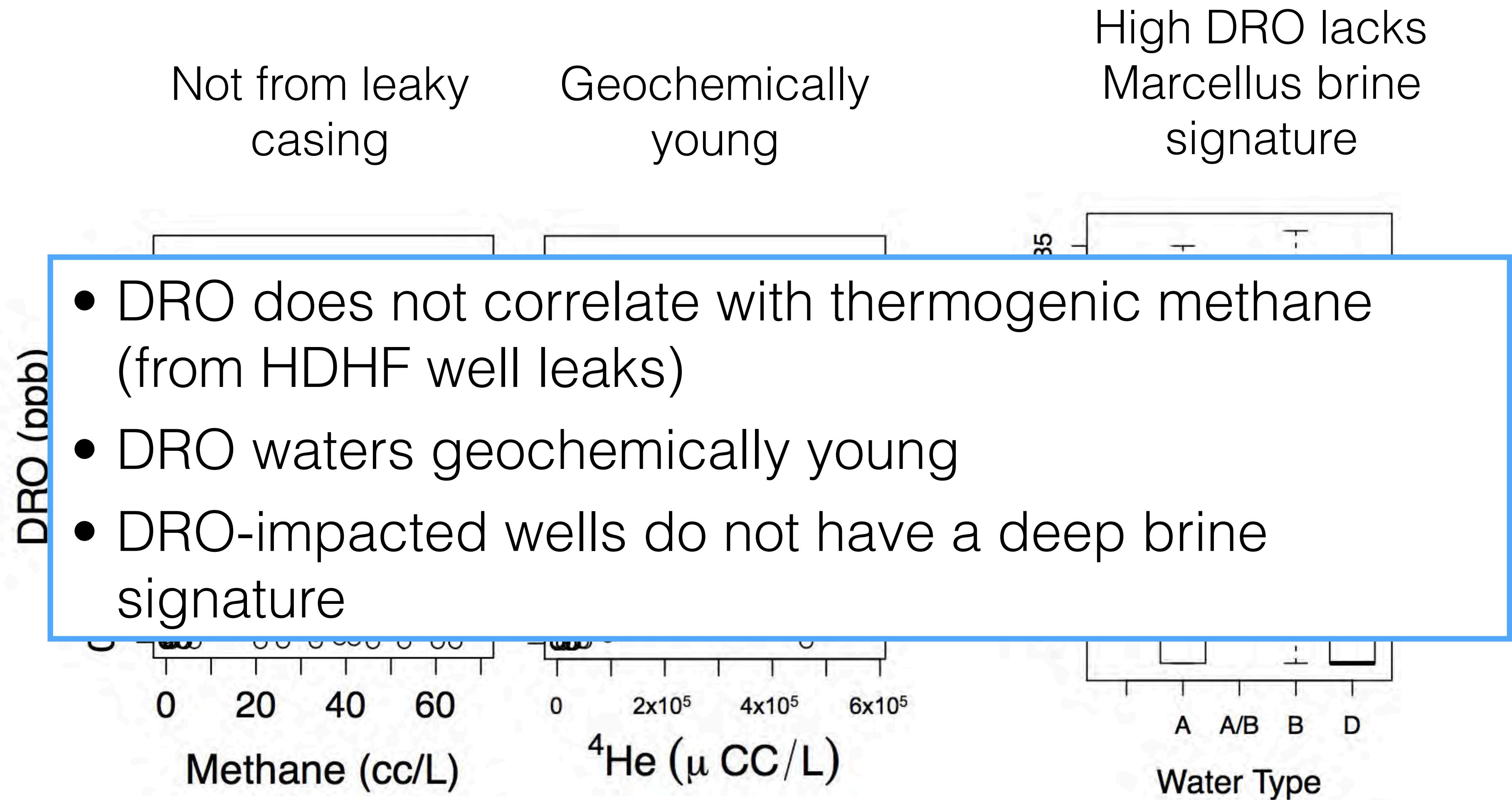


- GRO: (2-methylpentane - 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene)
- DRO: ( $nC_{10}$ - $nC_{28}$ )
- compound-specific analysis (VOCs and higher boilers)

# Proximity-to-well relationships



# Geochemical source indicators



Drollette, Plata et al. PNAS 2015

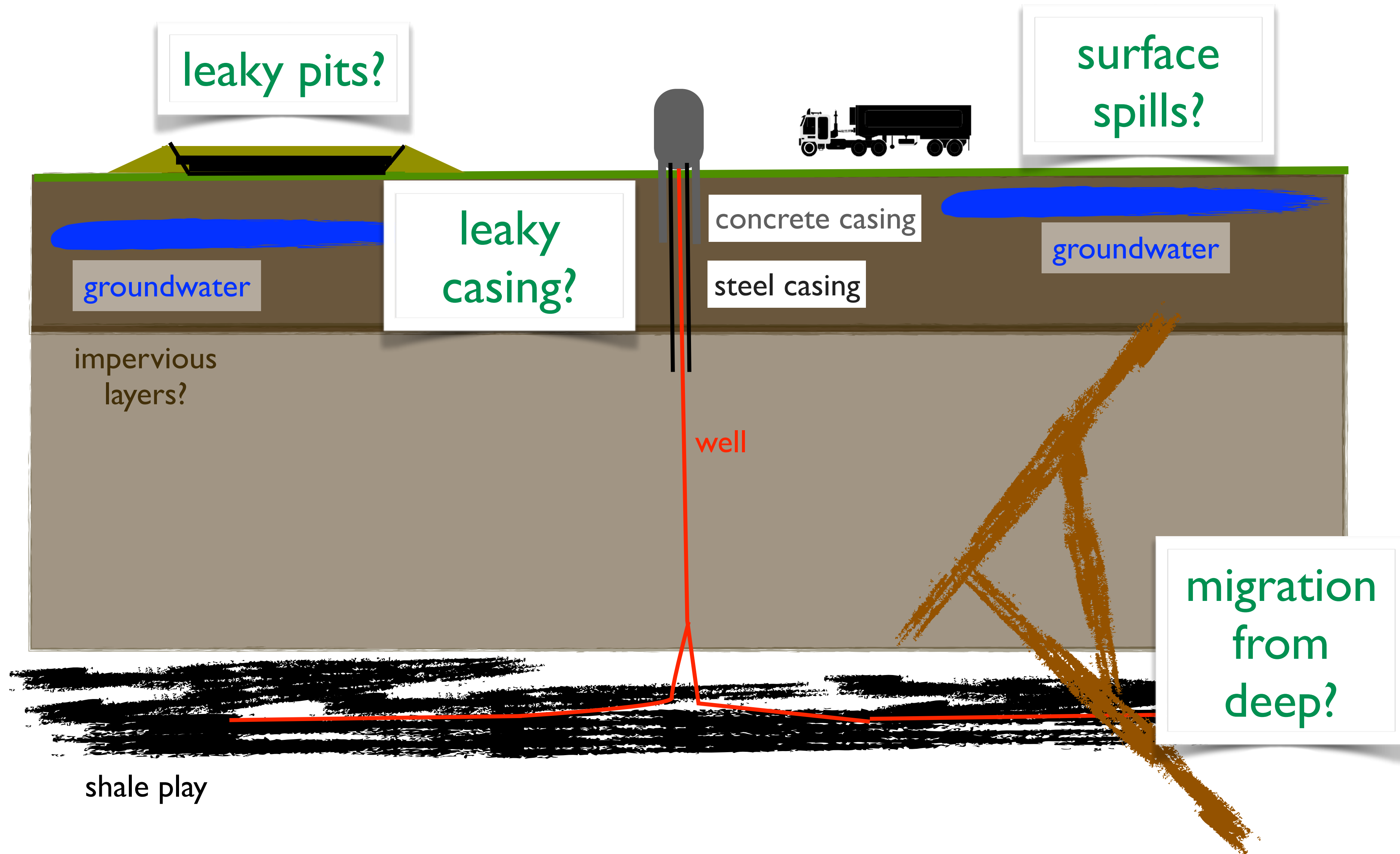
Warner et al. PNAS 2012

Type A:  $\text{CaHCO}_3$  enriched

Type B:  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  enriched

**Type D:  $\text{Cl}^-$  enriched (Marcellus)**

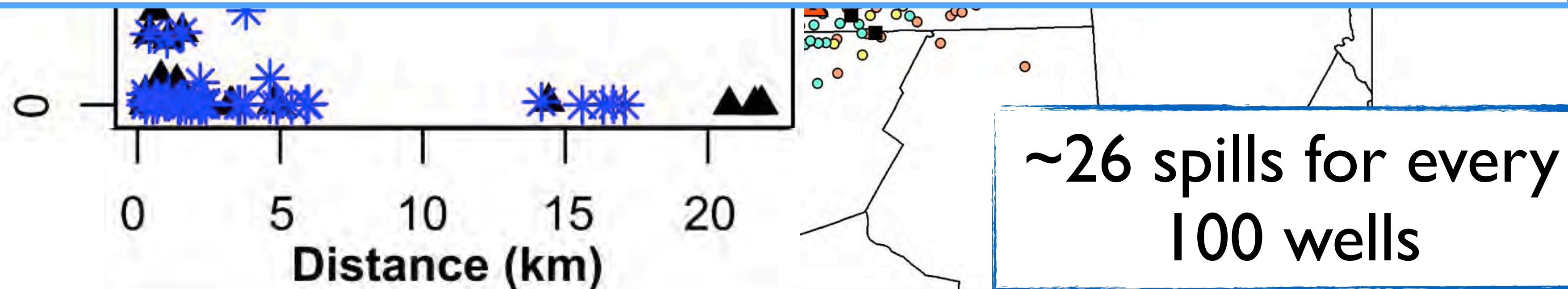
# Candidate sources for DRO without GRO



# A surface-derived source: Accidents



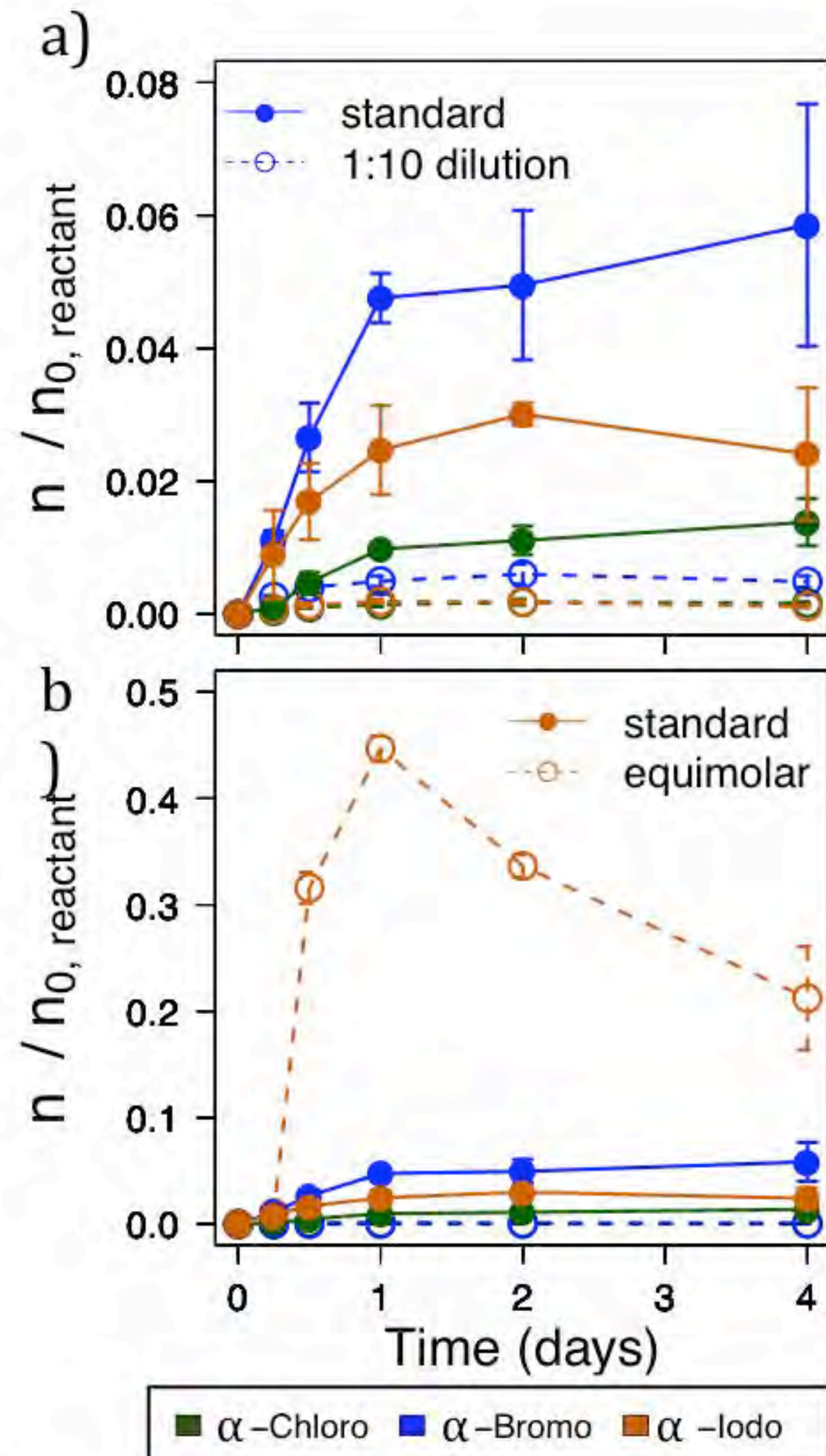
- Consistent with disclosed HVHF additives
- No evidence long-range transport of organic compounds from deep shale over geologic timescales
- Actionable!
  - Point-of-use water treatment
  - Better engineering controls





# Mechanistic studies

## Brine matters



Recall :

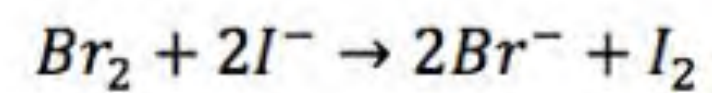
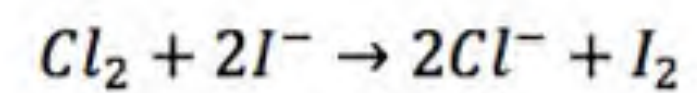
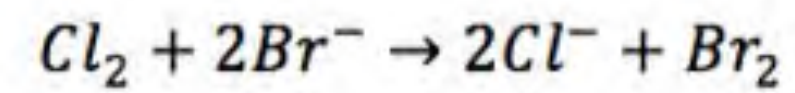
**Nucleophilic substitution trend**

I > Br > Cl > H<sub>2</sub>O  
 1     10     100     10,000

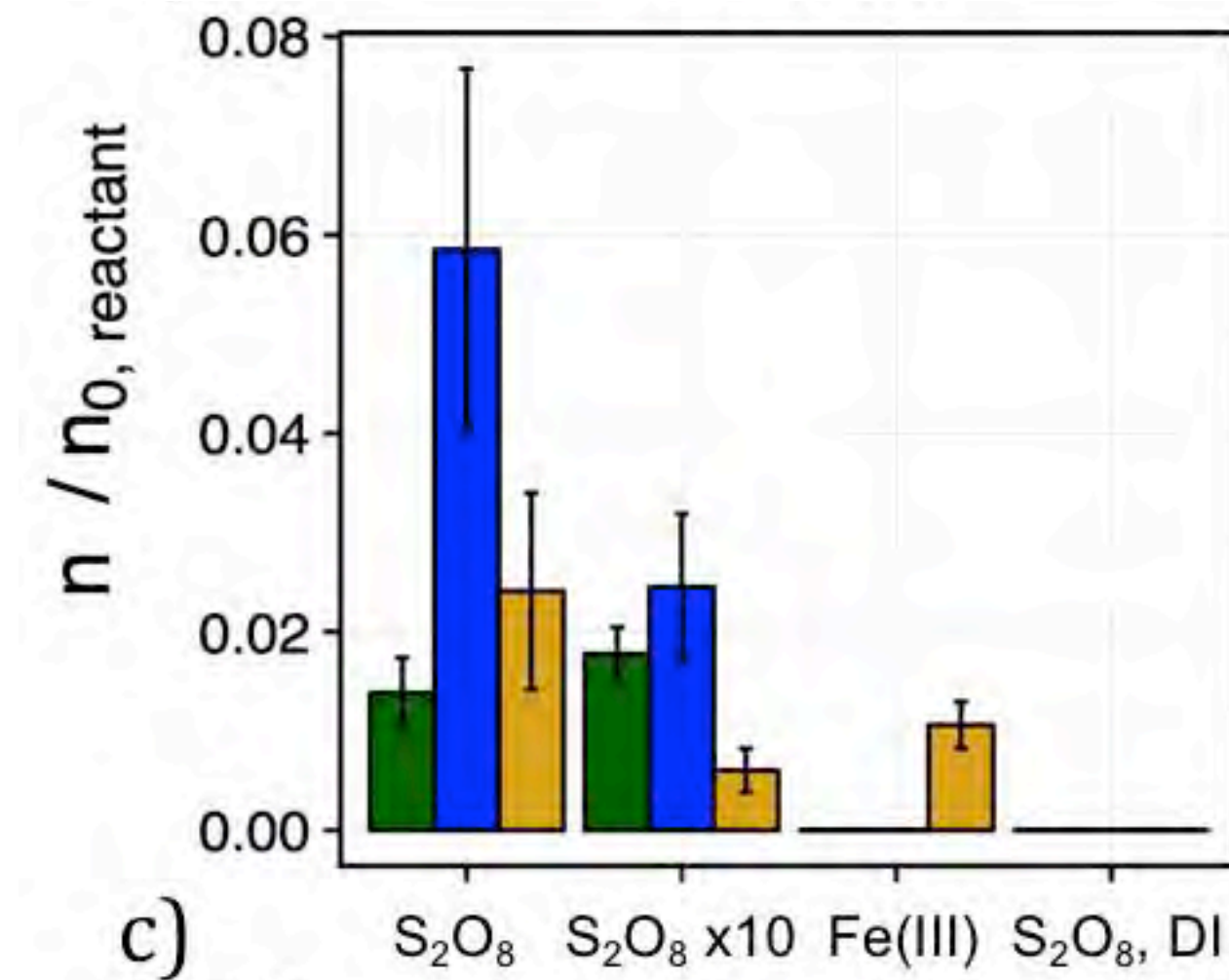
**Oxidative trend**

HOCl > HOBr > HOI

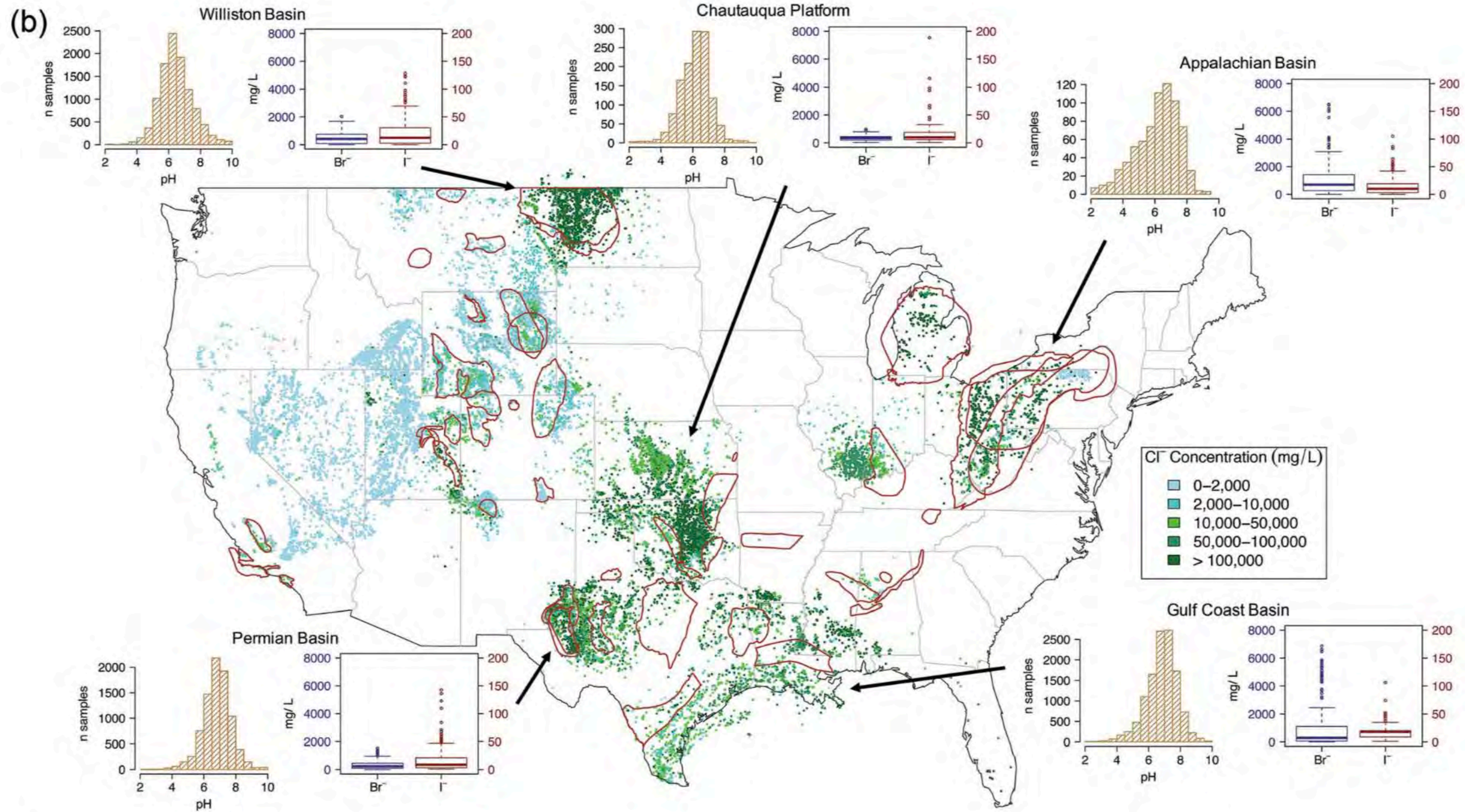
Redox favors formation of I<sub>2</sub>



## Oxidant matters



# Brine composition



1 (Cont.)

Are such transformations possible *in situ*?

## **Inorganic Composition**

Cl<sup>-</sup> >> Br<sup>-</sup> > I<sup>-</sup>

## **Temperature/ Pressure**

T: 40 - 100°C (100 - 212°F)

P: 275 - 410 bar (4,000 – 6,000 psi)

## **Operator decisions**

pH (1-7)

oxidant additions (persulfate, chlorite)