

# Introduction of Chemical Process Simulator

**Ph.D.**

**1<sup>st</sup> Week**

**August 20, 2001 through August 26, 2001**

가?

- (Chemical Process Simulator)

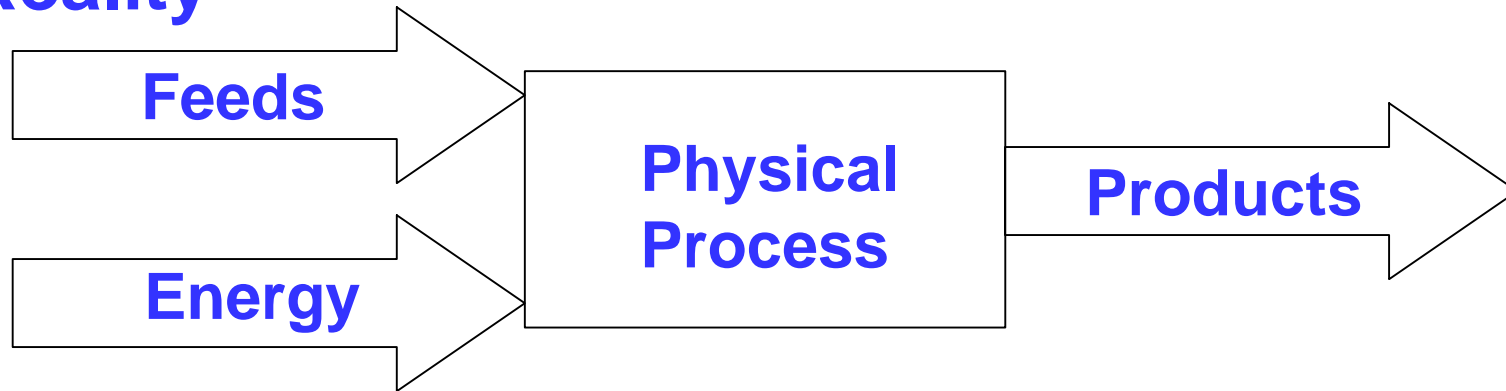
Computer Hardware

Software .

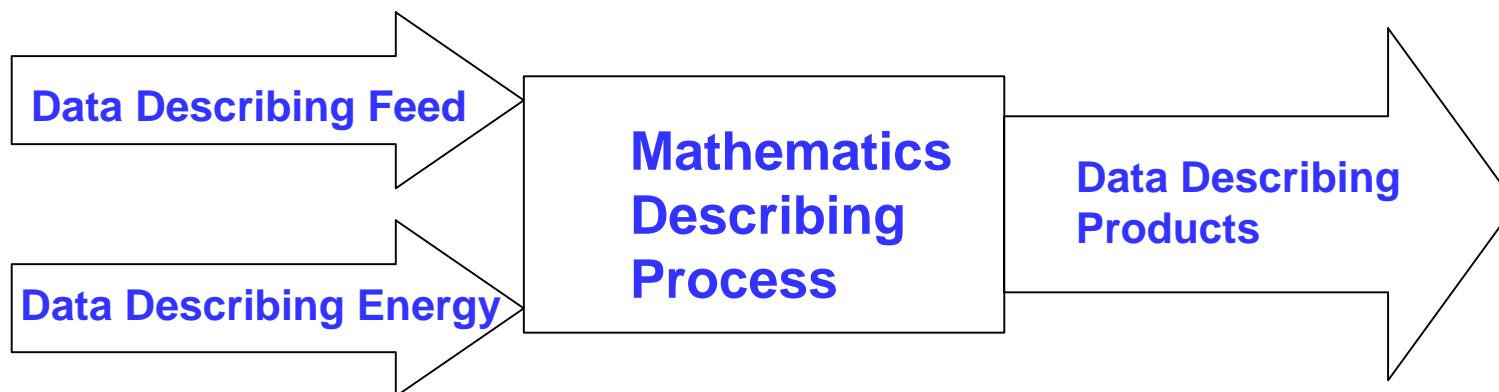
*Henry Cho*

# Process Simulation

## Reality



## Mathematics



## (Purposes for Simulation?)



**New Plant Design**



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**Existing Plant Revamp (Expansion)**



**Existing Plant Operations**



**Engineer Training**

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## Advantages of Simulation

- Faster Calculations - More solutions
- Accurate Results
- Standardization
  - Pure Component / Binary Database
  - Thermodynamic Methods
- Solution of Recycle Processes
- **Less Costly than Plant Tests !!**

(I)

## Faster Calculations

- The equilibrium flash separator is the simplest equilibrium-stage process with which the designer must deal. Despite the fact that only one stage is involved, the calculation of the compositions and the relative amount of the vapor and liquid phases at any given pressure and temperature usually involves a tedious trial-and-error solution.

Buford D. Smith, 1963

(II)

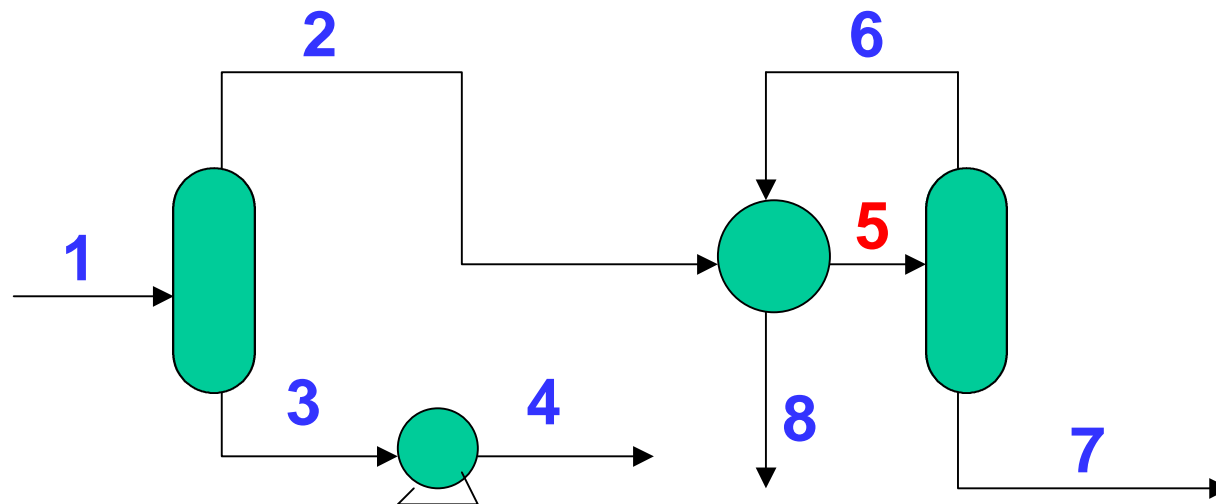
## Standardization

- Pure Component Database  
1,700
- Binary Database  
10,000
- Thermodynamic Option  
60  
EOS Model, LACT Model, Special Package !



# (III) Solution of Recycle Process

- Sequential-Modular Approach



# (IV)

## Less Costly than Plant Tests !

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5,000  
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# New Plant Design

**When should we use it?**

- 1. Feasibility Study**
- 2. Case Study**
- 3. Final Heat and Material Balance**
- 4. Equipment Sizing and Rating**

**Ex) Depropanizer (Dec3)**

- 1. Product**
- 2. Tower**
- 3. Duty  
Size**
- 4. Basic and Detail Engineering**

# Depropanizer New Design (I)

- **Feedstock Characterization**

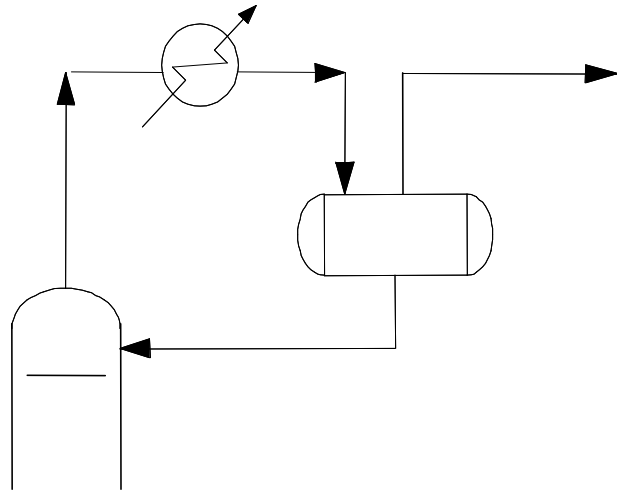
No.	Component	Moles/hr
1	C2	0.04
2	C3	23.49
3	iC4	15.02
4	nC4	20.40
5	iC5	7.14
6	nC5	5.62
7	nC6	4.86
8	C7+	3.61
	Temp. (oF)	225
	Press. (psia)	400

## Depropanizer New Design (II)

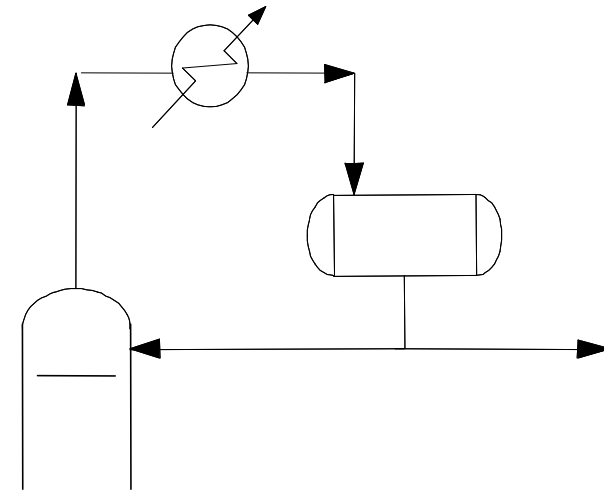
1. Determine the number of tray to obtain:
  - a) less than 2 mole % of iC<sub>4</sub> impurity at overhead
  - b) less than 1.5 mole % of C<sub>3</sub> impurity at bottoms
2. Determine the column pressure, based on a condenser outlet temp. of 120°F.
3. Use SRK method for VLE.
4. A design basis of 1.5 times the min. number of tray is to be assumed.

# How we can determine the condenser type?

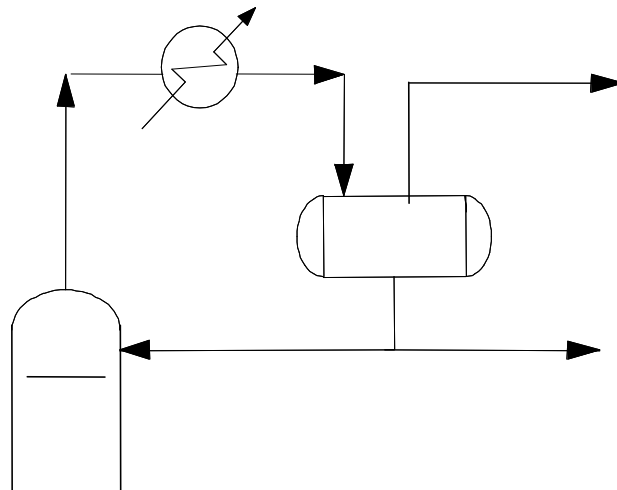
**A. Partial**



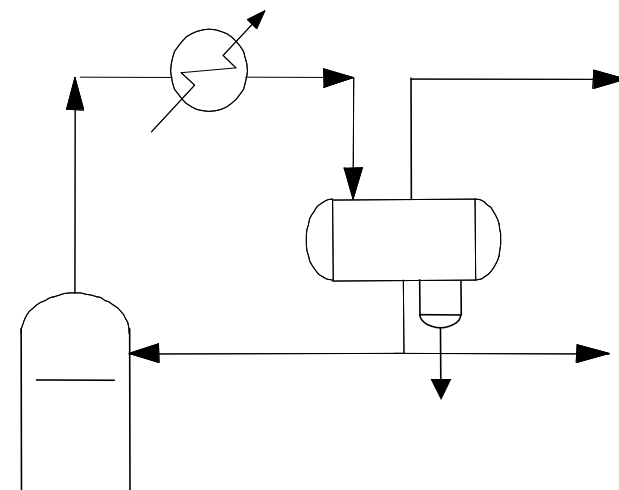
**B. Bubble or sub-cooled**



**C. Mixed**



**D. Mixed with decanter**



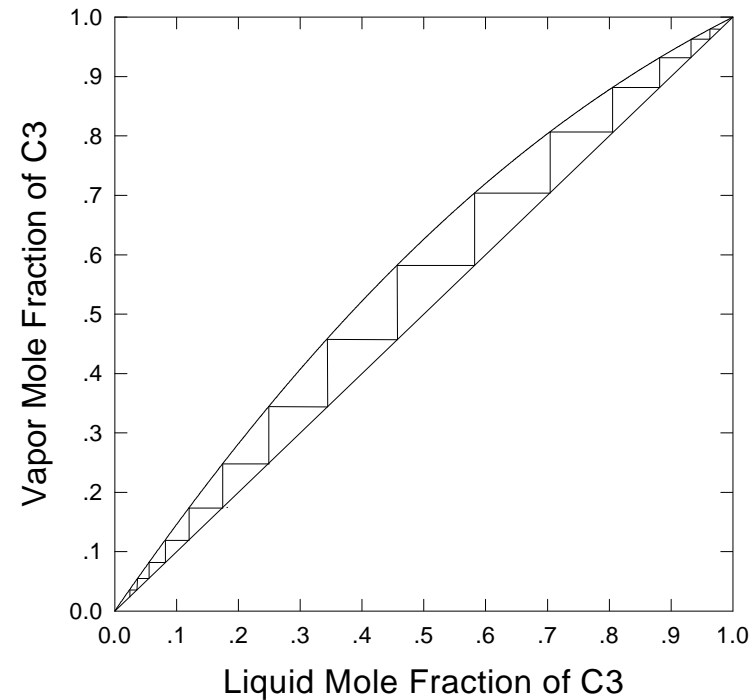
## It depends on the refrigerant available and feed composition.

- Overhead molar flow rate (assume)  
 $C_2 = 0.04, C_3 = 23.49, iC_4 = ? (2 \%)$
- Normalize ! (Component mole %)  
 $C_2 = 1.69, C_3 = 97.83, iC_4 = 0.48$
- Bubble pressure at 129 °F = 282 psia
- Column top pressure = 287 psia
- Column pressure drop = 5 psia

# Shortcut Model

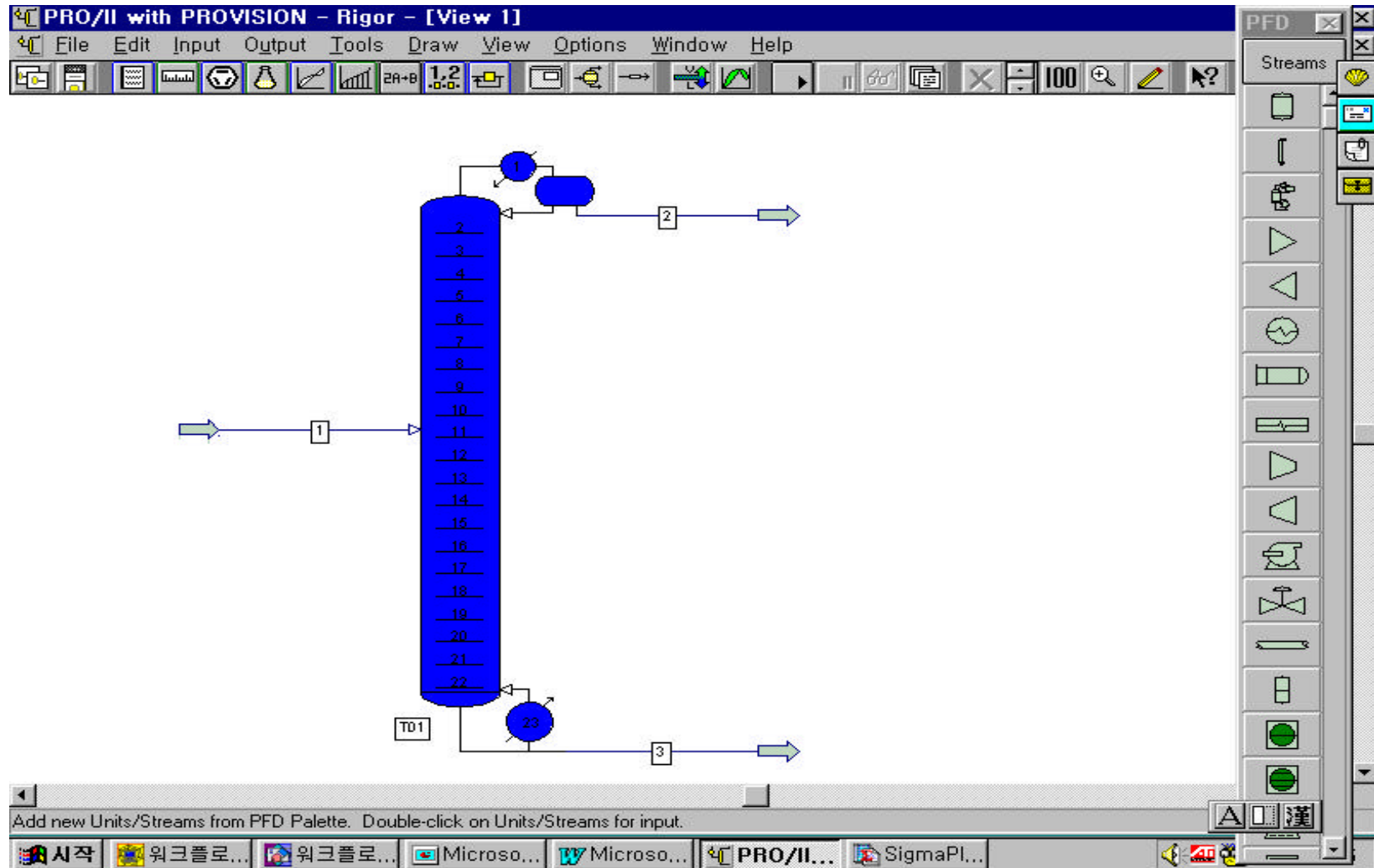
- **Key components**
  - Light key component**  
**= C3**
  - Heavy key component**  
**= iC4**
- **Minimum No. of tray**  
**= 15**
- **Theoretical No. of tray**  
**= 15 x 1.5 = 23**

## BVLE for C3/iC4 at 287psia





# Rigorous Simulation ( I )



COLUMN SUMMARY

TRAY	----- NET FLOW RATES -----				FEED	HEATER PRODUCT	DUTIES MM BTU/HR
	TEMP DEG F	PRESS PSIA	LIQUID LB-MOL/HR	VAPOR LB-MOL/HR			
1C	120.0	282.00	165.4			29.0L	-1.1022
2	135.9	287.00	180.7	194.4			
4	141.9	287.48	175.4	207.4			
5	146.9	287.71	171.8	204.4			
8	169.4	288.43	161.3	193.6			
9	178.0	288.67	157.2	190.3			
10	187.7	288.90	149.2	186.2			
11	201.6	289.14	240.6	178.1	100.0M		
16	220.7	290.33	249.2	176.2			
17	224.3	290.57	251.2	178.2			
21	239.0	291.52	251.6	183.1			
22	246.5	291.76	242.3	180.6			
23R	262.9	292.00		171.3		71.0L	1.1347

# Existing Plant Revamping

1. (Debottlenecking)
2. Feed
3. 가
- 4.
5. Product
6. 가

# Existing Plant Operations

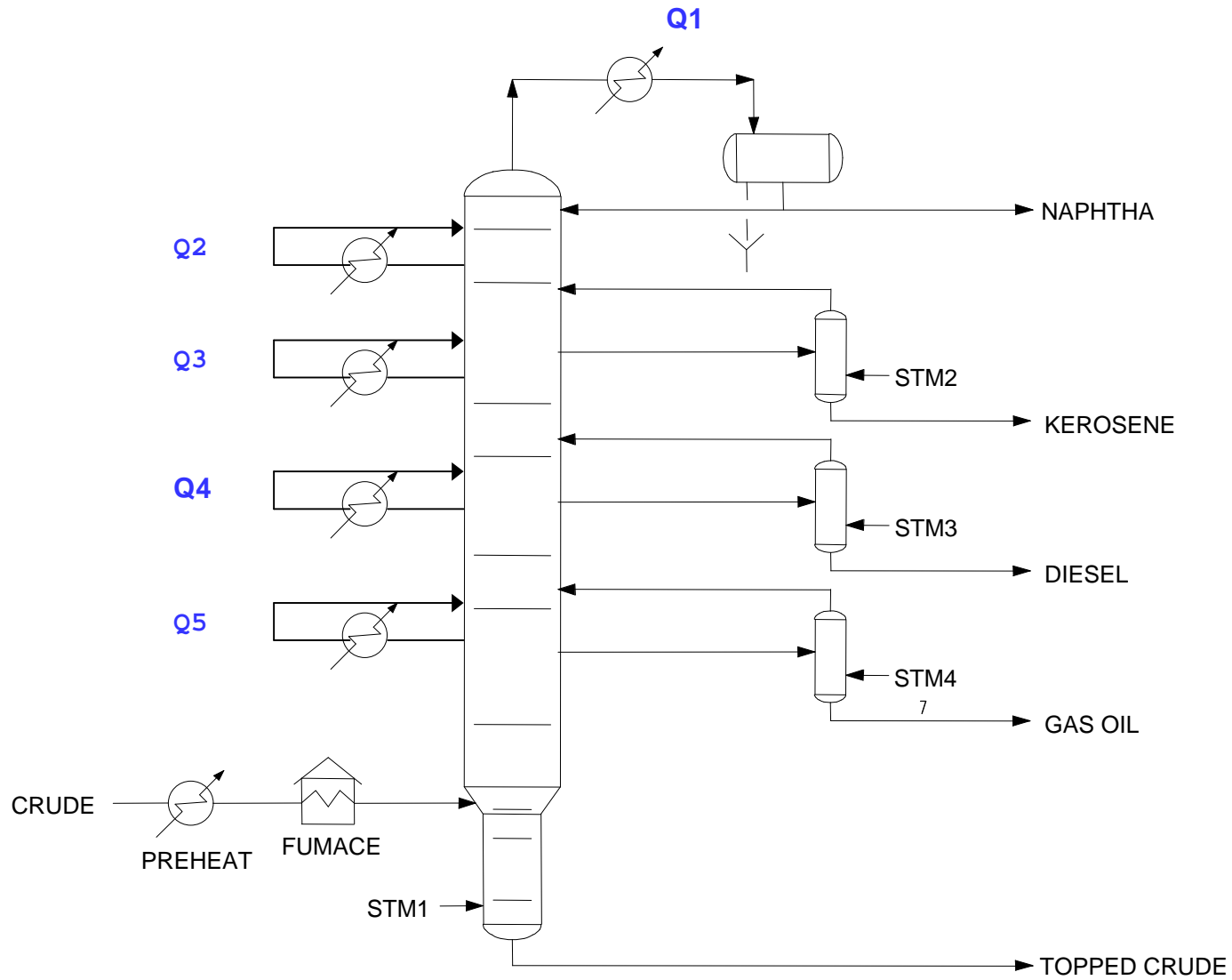
1.

2.

3. Yield

4. Capacity      가

# Crude Distillation Column



# Crude Distillation Column

MM BTU/HR

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	SUM	RECOVER(%)
CASE 1	104	0	15	10	0	129.0	19.4%
CASE 2	70	26	22	10	0	128.0	45.3%
CASE 3	70	19	20	20	0	129.0	45.7%
CASE 4	70	9.6	15	25	10	129.6	46.0%

PRODUCT (BPD)

	NAPH	KERO	DIES	GASOIL	RESID
CASE 1	480	213	322	68	1405
CASE 2	478	217	330	69	1405
CASE 3	478	166	399	37	1420
CASE 4	477	140	427	40	1417

PRODUCT TARGET

NAPHTHA  
KEROSENE  
DIESEL  
GAS OIL

ASTM D86 (95%)

300 °F  
445 °F  
576 °F  
690 °F

# Case Study

- Case 1 Case 2 Product Case  
 2 34MMBTU/HR High Quality Heat( 가  
 )
- Case 3 Case 4 , 가 Case 4가  
 Kerosene Diesel 가
- 가 Steam 1 13,000( 99 )  
 Case 1 **15** 가
- 가 Pumpharound Side Cooler 60 – 70%  
 78 – 91 MM Btu/HR 가

## Pumparound Cooler

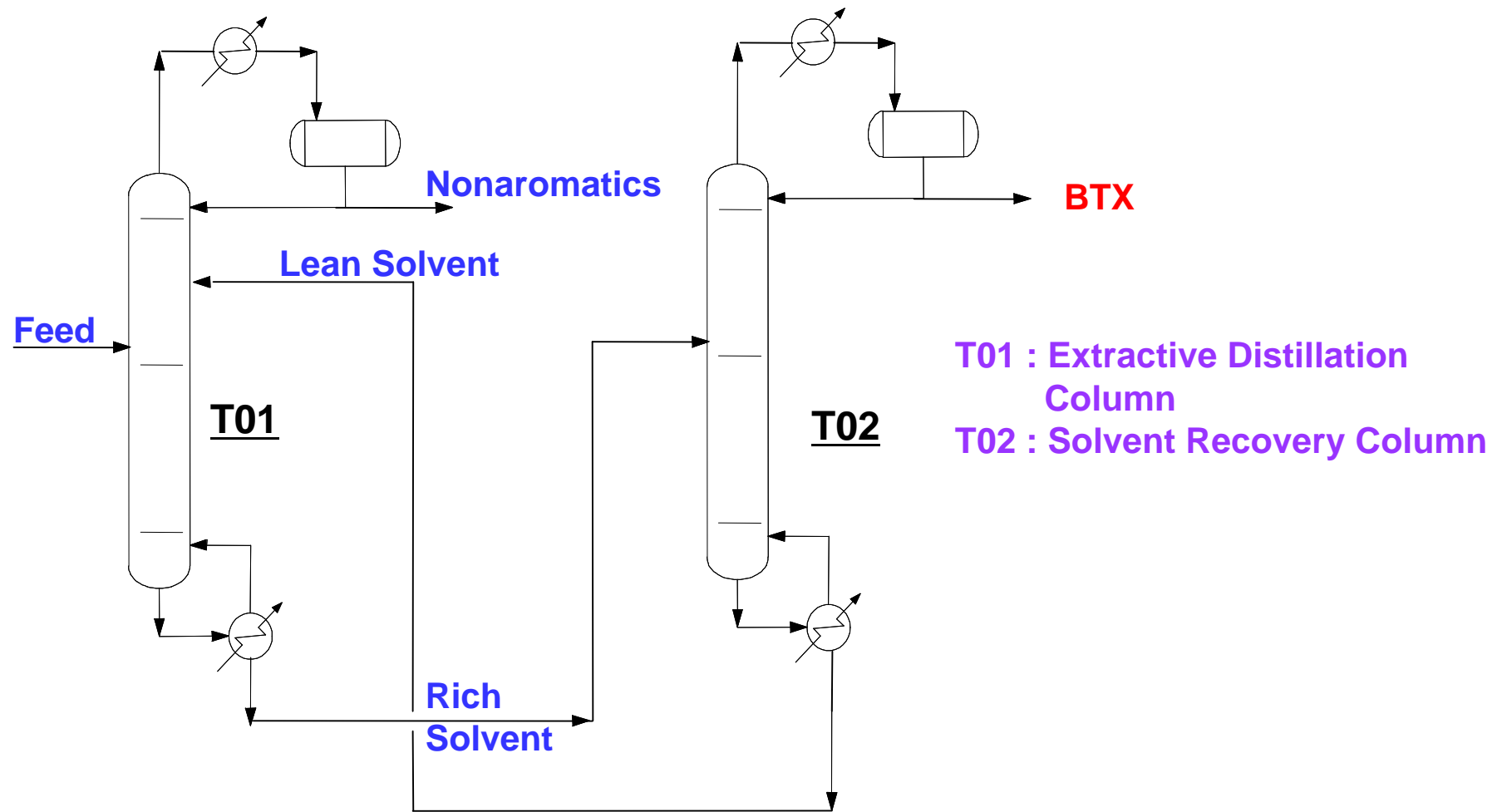
- Overhead Condenser Heat Duty  
Cold Utility .
- Furnace Heater  
Load .
- Column Vapor Load Column  
Diameter .



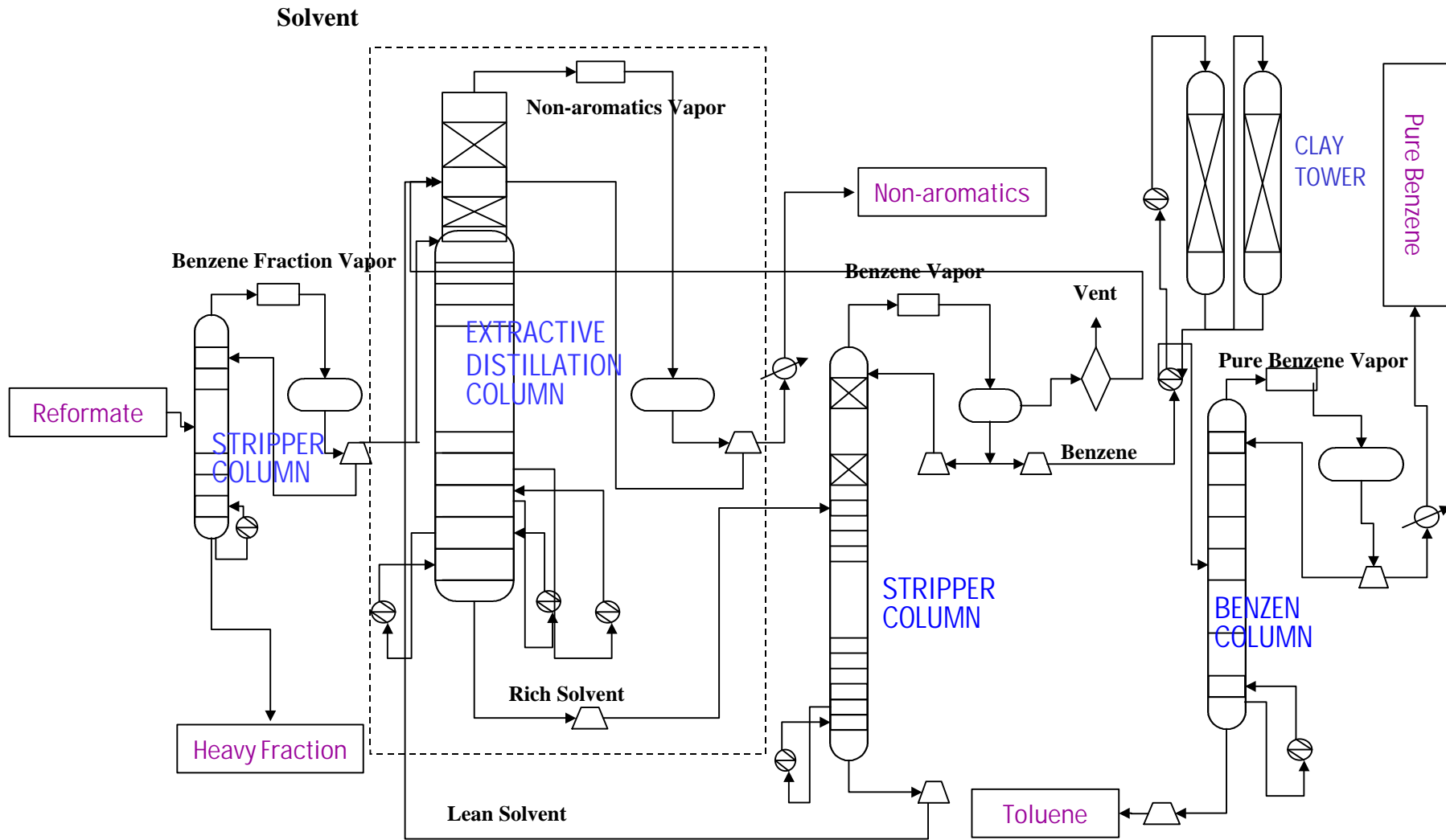
## NFM

- Krupp - Koppers License .
- 3 가  
( , SK , )
- Reformate(BTX가 Gasoline )  
NFM
- ASPEN PLUS, PRO/II  
가 가
- 가

# NFM



# NFM (2)



# Simulation

<b>Thermophysical properties</b>	<b>Method using in the simulation</b>
<b>Critical properties[Tc, Pc, Zc, etc.]</b>	<b>Joback method (molecular structure)</b>
<b>Pure vapor pressure of NFM</b>	<b>Peng-Robinson equation</b>
<b>Binary: LLE</b>	<b>Experimental data and estimation(NRTL            binary parameters of component i and j ,            UNIFAC-LLE model, Dortmund modified            UNIFAC model, and Lyngby modified            UNIFAC model )            NFM / n-Heptane            NFM / n-Hexane            NFM / Cyclopentane            NFM / iso-Hexane            NFM / Methylcyclohexane</b>
<b>: VLE</b>	<b>Database and UNIFAC model</b>

# NFM

(By Joback method)

$$T_c = T_b [ 0.584 + 0.965 \sum \Delta_T - ( \sum \Delta_T )^2 ]^{-1}$$

$$P_c = ( 0.113 + 0.0032n_A - \sum \Delta_P )^{-2}$$

$$V_c = 17.5 + \sum \Delta_V$$

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Acentric (By Peng-Robinson)

$$w = -\log P \text{ (at } Tr = 0.7) - 1.000$$

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

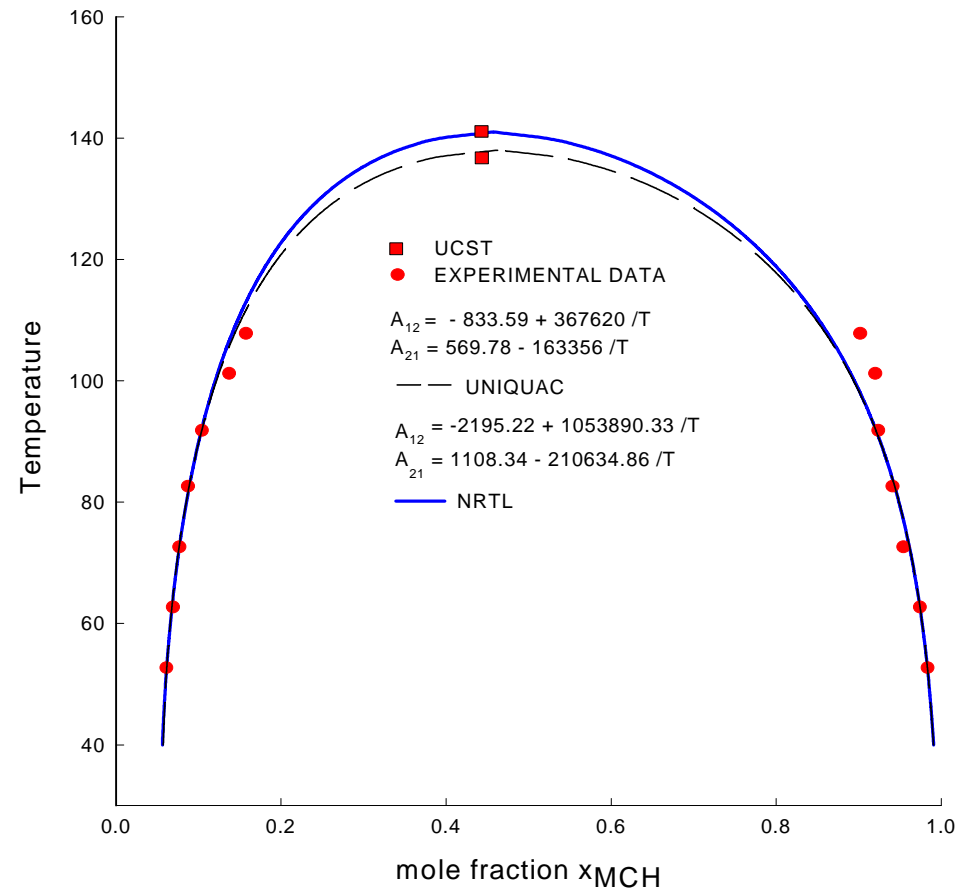
Temperature( )	Pressure(mbar)
127.700	30.18
129.800	33.13
133.150	38.30
136.200	43.30
138.700	48.10
140.600	53.20
143.300	58.00
146.000	64.90
152.800	84.40
156.300	94.80
157.900	99.10
160.700	109.15
163.350	119.80
165.650	130.00
167.600	139.65
169.750	150.00
170.750	154.90



NFM

: LLE

MCH(1) + NFM(2)



# ED Column

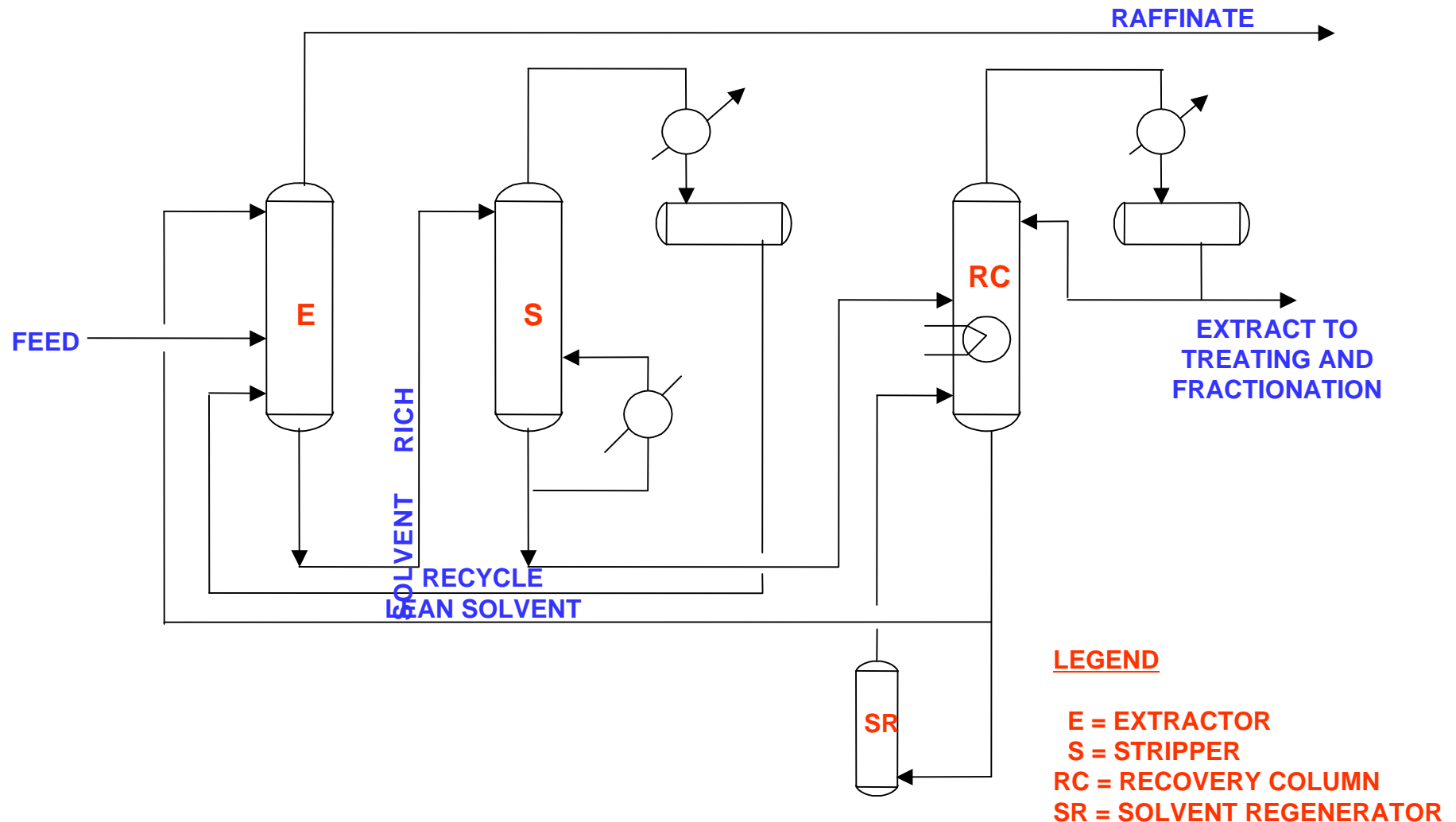
Component	OVHD Nonaromatics		BTMS Rich Solvent	
	DESIGN	SIM.	DESIGN	SIM.
NC5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
NC6	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
NC7	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.0
NC8	0.1	0.0	7.0	7.3
CP	68.3	68.4	0.0	0.0
CHX	75.7	75.7	0.0	0.0
MCP	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
MCH	11.3	9.9	1.5	2.9
ECH	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
IC6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
BENZENE	8.6	7.7	13342.0	13343.0
TOLUENE	0.2	0.4	2392.9	2392.6
EBENZENE	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
NFM	0.0	0.0	75626.0	75626.0
FLOW (Kg/Hr)	171.9	171.5	91377.1	91377.3
Temperature (°C)	72.0	72.9	151.0	158.9



# Sulfolane

1. UOP Licensed Process ( 11 )
- 2.
3. 50,000
4. / / 가
5. S Sulfolane
6. H , L Sulfolane  
Revamping Study

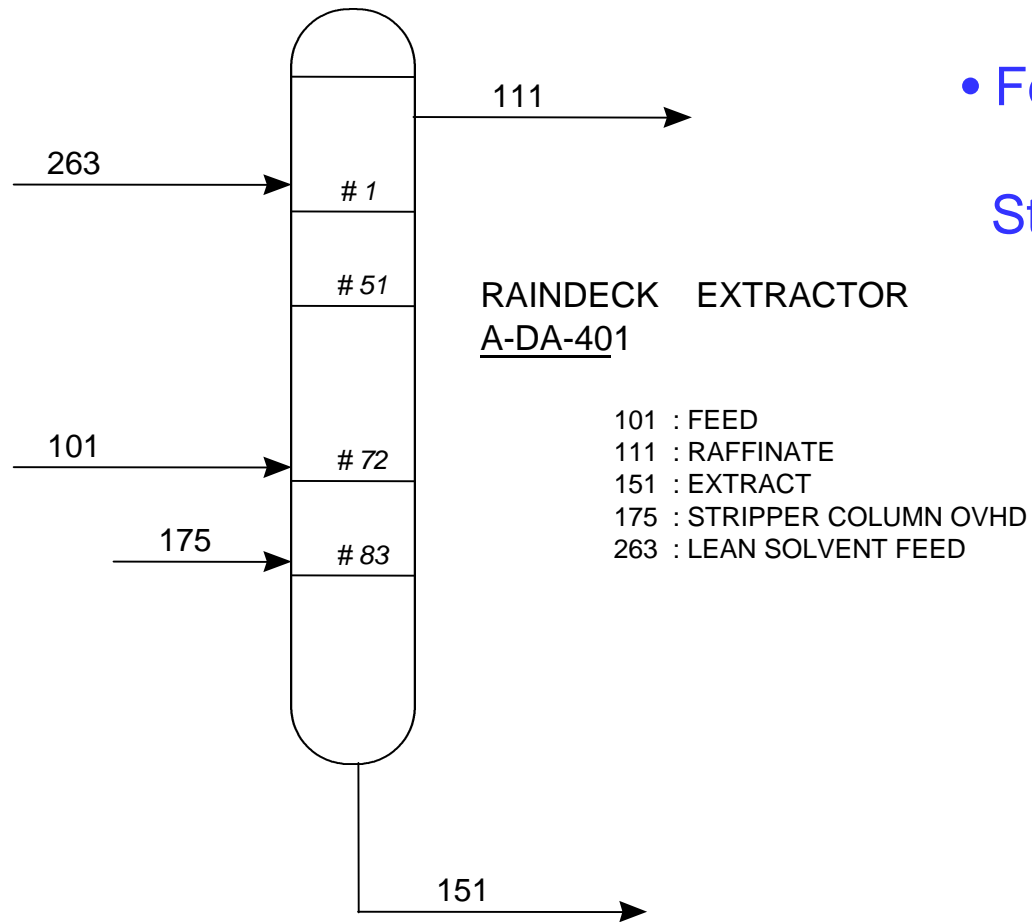
# EXTRACTION SECTION HYDROCARBON CIRCUIT OF THE SULFOLANE PROCESS



# Sulfolane Process

Name	Objective
Extractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed Stripper</li> </ul>
Stripper Column	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extractor Reboiler Extract</li> <li>• Raindeck</li> </ul>
Recovery Column	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stripper</li> </ul>

# Raindeck Extractor



• Feed

Stripper

가

# Extractor, Rich Case

		RAFFINATE (111)		EXTRACT (151)	
		DESIGN	SIMULATION	DESIGN	SIMULATION
1.	H2O	0.00	0.36	96.55	96.19
2.	SULF	2.58	18.44	2395.62	2379.77
3.	BZ	0.00	0.00	392.44	392.46
4.	TOL	0.05	0.00	410.62	410.67
5.	M-X	0.00	0.00	3.60	3.61
6.	CH	3.86	3.91	3.69	3.64
7.	MCH	5.91	6.17	4.10	3.84
8.	NC4	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.23
9.	NC5	95.70	95.67	91.44	91.47
10.	NC6	127.31	130.07	88.36	85.59
11.	NC7	29.56	31.31	15.44	13.69
12.	NC8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11
	KMOL.HR	256.06	285.93	3502.13	3481.28
	TEMP (°C)	93.00	93.00	76.00	76.00
	PRES (G)	6.33	6.33	8.79	8.79

# Raindeck Extractor

1.

가 Feed

2.

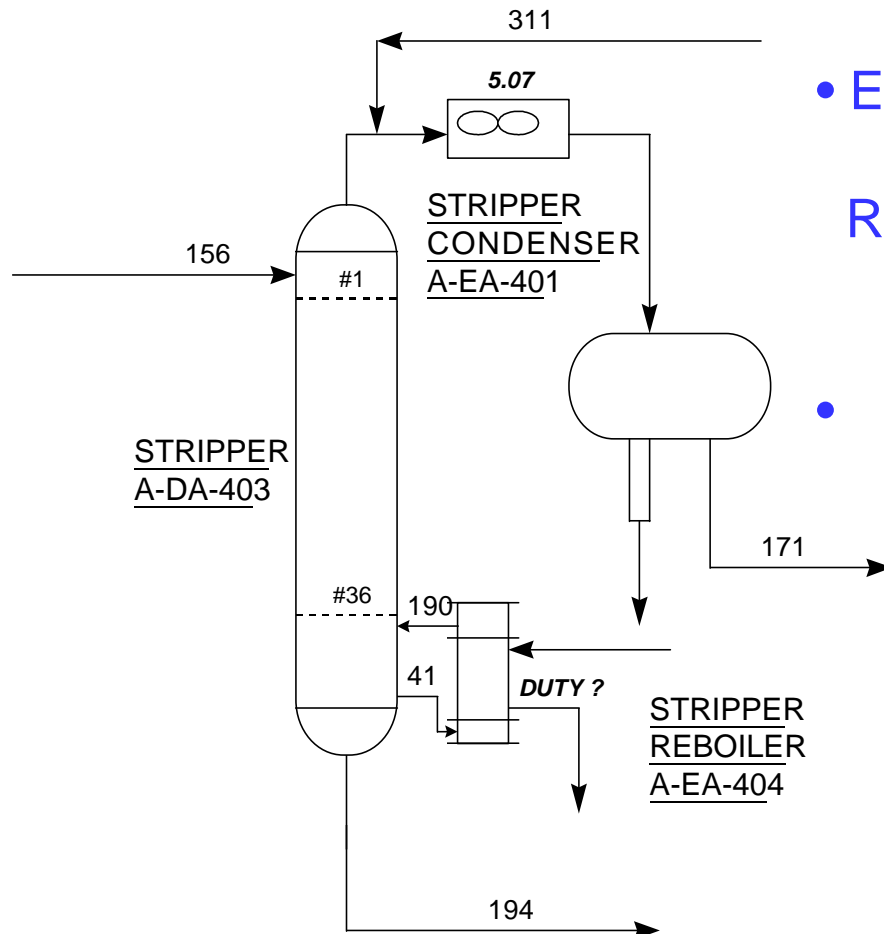
가 Feed

3. Solvent/Feed

4. Major Equipment

가

# Stripper Column



• Extractor

Extract

Reboiler

• Raindeck Extractor

# Stripper, Rich Case

	OVDH, 161		H/C, 171		BTMS, 194	
	DESIGN	SIM.	DESIGN	SIM.	DESIGN	SIM.
H2O	63.62	60.79	0.00	1.75	33.49	35.76
SULF	0.92	0.77	0.00	0.77	2394.71	2394.80
BZ	146.31	151.19	146.31	151.19	246.14	241.24
TOL	66.49	64.25	66.49	64.25	344.14	346.37
M-X	0.31	0.10	0.31	0.10	3.30	3.50
CH	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	0.00	0.00
MCH	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00
NC4	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
NC5	91.44	91.44	91.44	91.44	0.00	0.00
NC6	88.37	88.36	88.37	88.36	0.00	0.00
NC7	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.44	0.00	0.00
NC8	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00
KMOL.HR	480.38	480.26	416.40	421.22	3021.77	3021.77
TEMP (°C)	123.00	125.20	49.00	49.00	174.00	185.00
PRES (G)	1.43	1.43	0.52	0.52	1.85	1.85

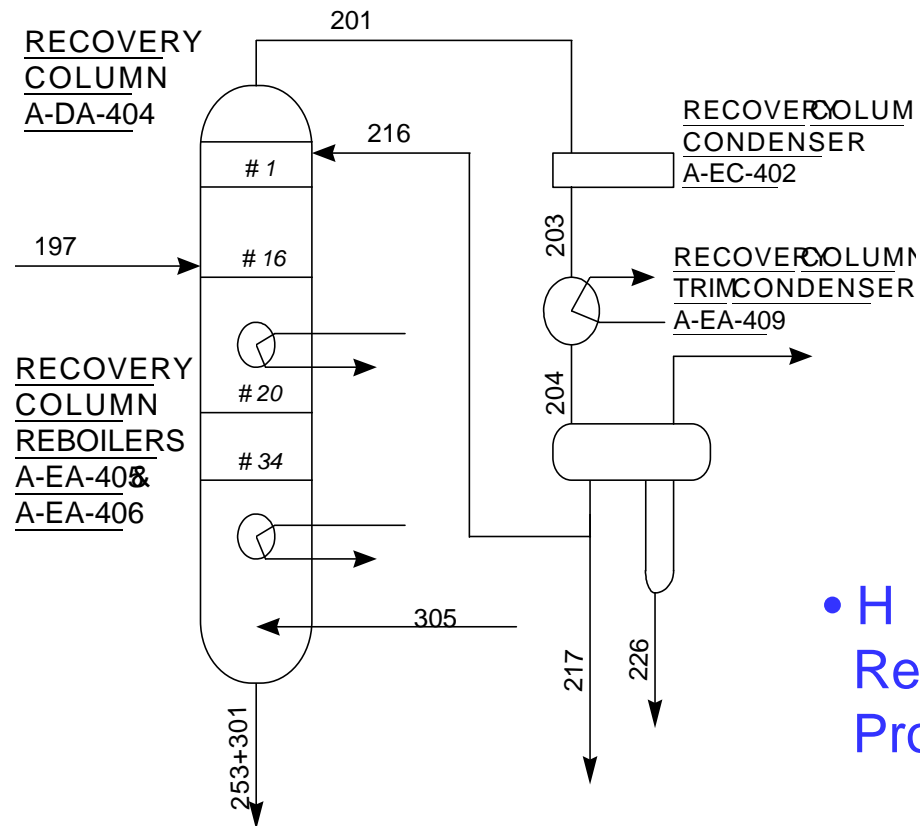


# Stripper

1. Stripper Column Reboiler Duty  
(S : 11.8MM Kcal/hr)

2. H Internal Change 가  
140% Load 가 Internal Type  
Study 가

# Recovery Column

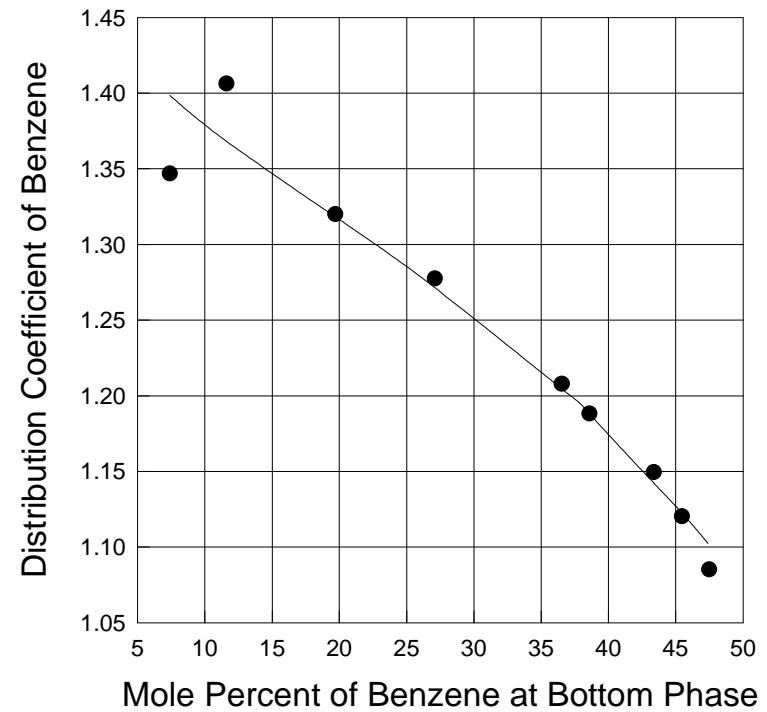
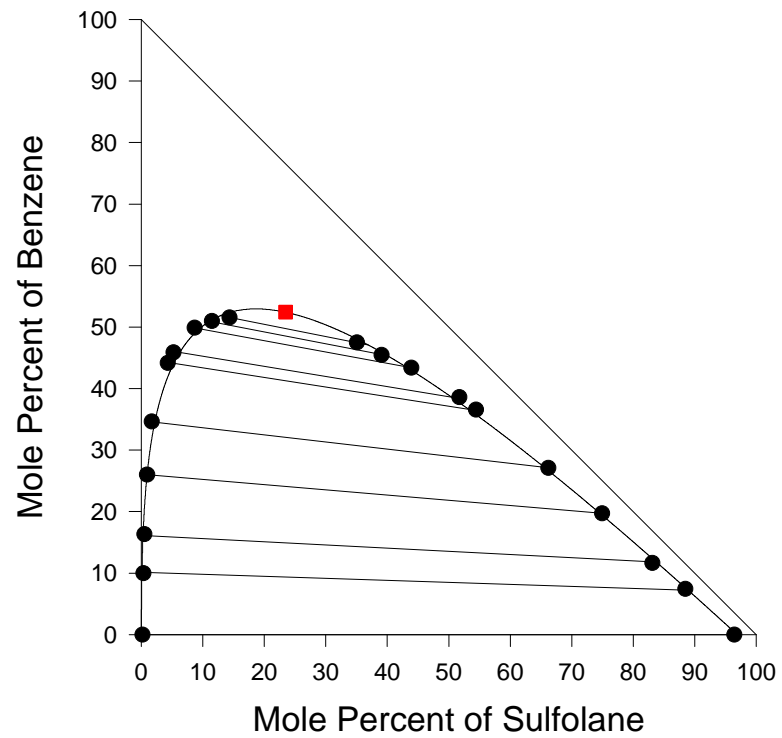


Stripper

- H Reboiler , D 가 Product spec.

Upper

## Sulfolane+benzene+cyclohexane



(I)

- - Stripper Column Reboiler Loading
  - Recovery Column Upper Reboiler
  - Sulfolane Utility
  
- - Feed 가 가 가
  - Major Equipment 가 가 가
  - Solvent / Feed Ratio

(II)

- Revamping Study (3) Case Study
- BTX 가 (14,000 BPD)
  - Benzene : \$193 / Ton
  - Toluene : \$165 - \$170 / Ton
  - Mixed Xylene : \$165 - \$170 / Ton
  - *p*-Xylene : \$400 - \$440 / Ton
  - Sulfolane : \$4,600 / Ton

<b>Licensors</b>	<b>Krupp Koppers</b>	<b>GTC</b>	<b>UOP</b>
<b>Type</b>	Extractive Distillation	Extractive Distillation	Extraction
<b>Solvent</b>	NFM	Sulfolane	Sulfolane
<b>Column</b>	2	2	Extractor = 1 Distil. Column = 5
<b>Solvent / Feed Ratio (Mass)</b>	3.43	3.58	3.97
<b>Aromatics wt % in Feed</b>	89.65 %	67.27% (Rich) 59.34% (Lean)	70.22% (Rich) 65.04% (Lean)
<b>Aromatics Recovery %</b>	Benzene > 99.5% for Overall Plant	99.3 wt% in ED Col.	> 99.5 wt% in Extractor
	/	<b>BTX</b>	<b>BTX</b>
	3	1	11

## Binary Data Approach rather than Ternary Data

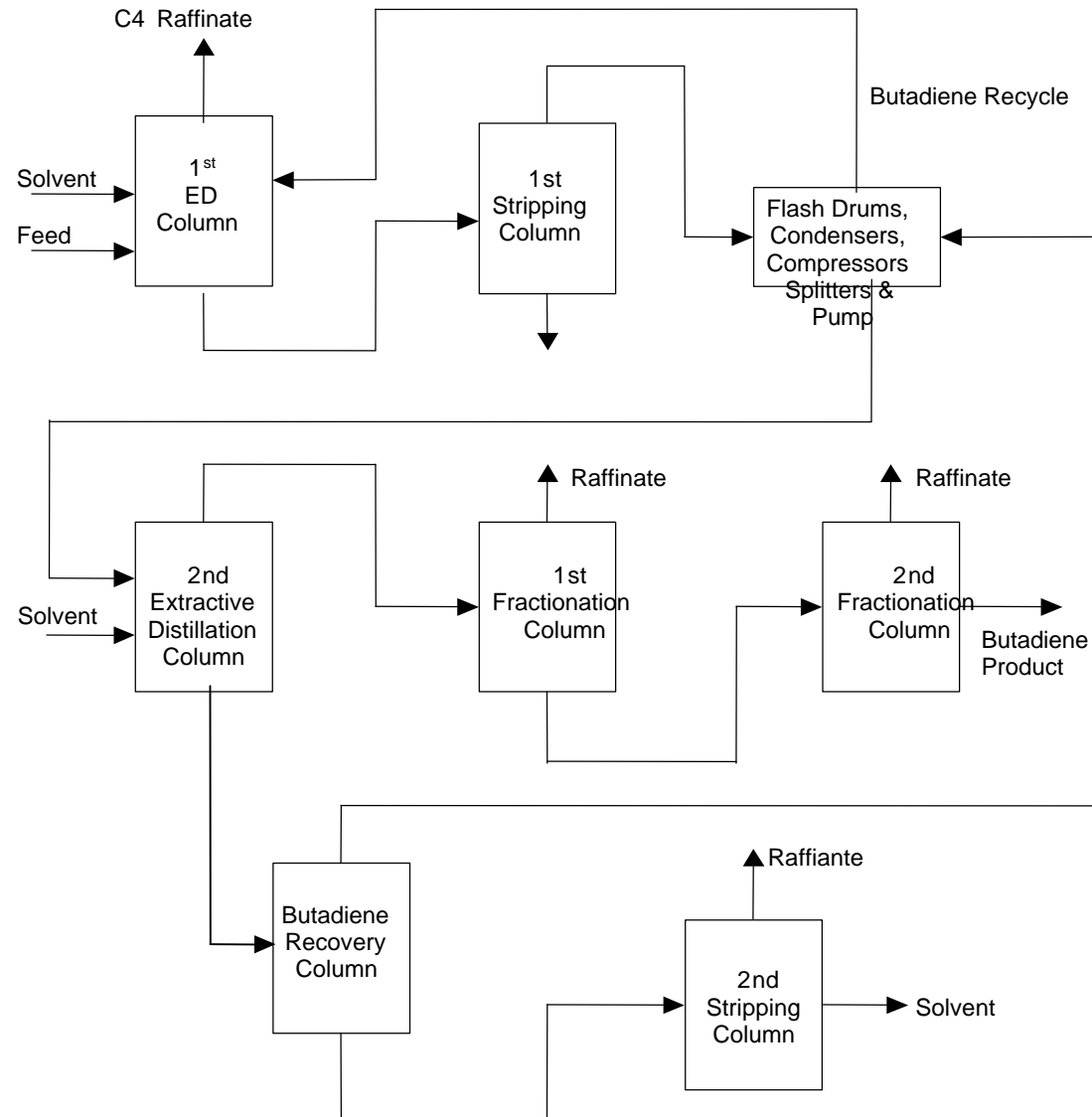
“The NRTL parameters obtained (regressed) from the ternary LLE experimental data give a better result than the NRTL parameters obtained from the binary experimental data only. However, the above state holds true when you simulate a system containing only three components in the ternary system. On the other hand, for a system containing components more than ternary system like Sulfolane unit, a better approach should be the binary interaction parameters.”

# ACN (1,3) NMP, DMF)

- ACN : Nippon-Zeon
- NMP : BASF
- DMF : Krupp-Kopper
- 10 1,3 가
- NMP
- C4 가



# 1,3





- Ethanol-Water System
- Using Benzene as an Entrainer
- Comparison of two-columns & three-columns configuration
- Comparison of Extractive Distillation using Glycol as a Solvent and Azeotropic Distillation using Benzene/NC5 as an Entrainer
- Replacing NC5 instead of using Benzene (VOC)

# Azeotropic and Extractive Distillation

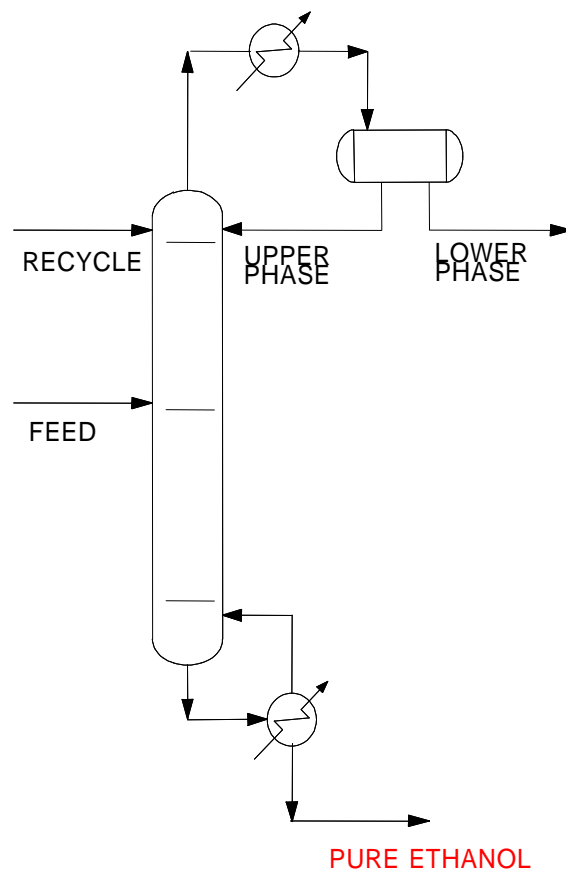
## Azeotropic Distillation

- By forming a ternary heterogeneous azeotrope lower than any other binary azeotropic temperatures, nearly pure ethanol can be obtained as a bottom product in an azeotropic distillation column.
- Ethanol is obtained *as a bottom product* from an azeotropic distillation column using an entrainer such as benzene or normal pentane.

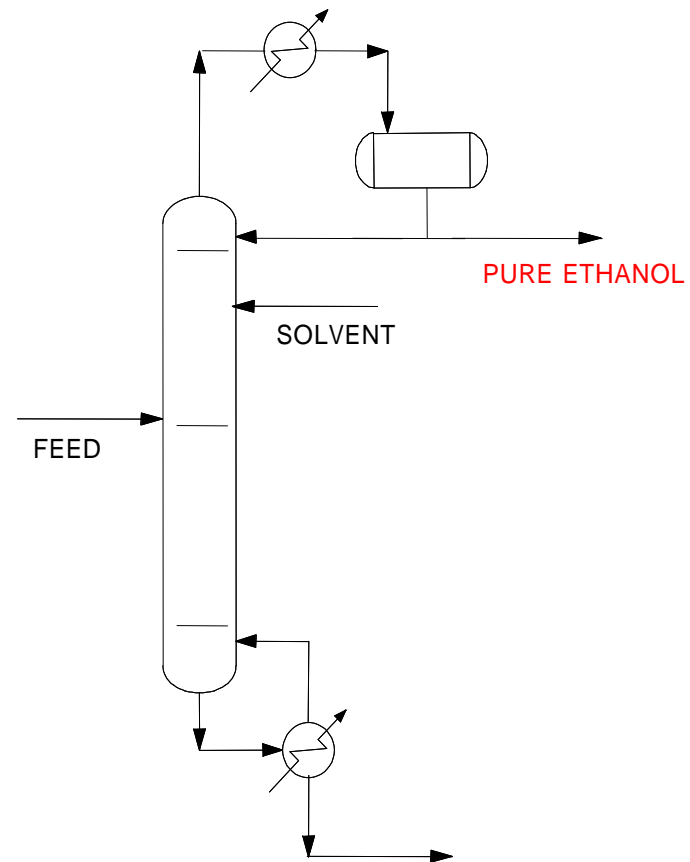
## Extractive Distillation

- By adding a solvent which is exclusively familiar with a wanted component in a feed mixture, a desired component can be obtained in an extractive distillation column overhead.
- Ethanol is obtained *as a top product* from an extractive distillation with ethylene glycol solvent.

# Azeotropic and Extractive Distillation



**Azeo. Distil.**

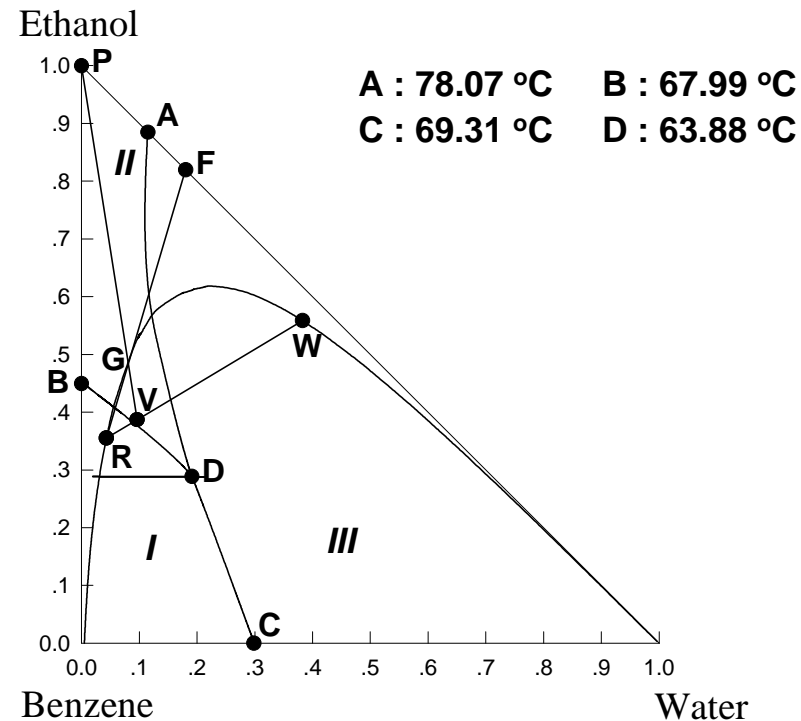


**Extr. Distil.**

# Fundamental Principle of Alcohol Dehydration using Entrainer

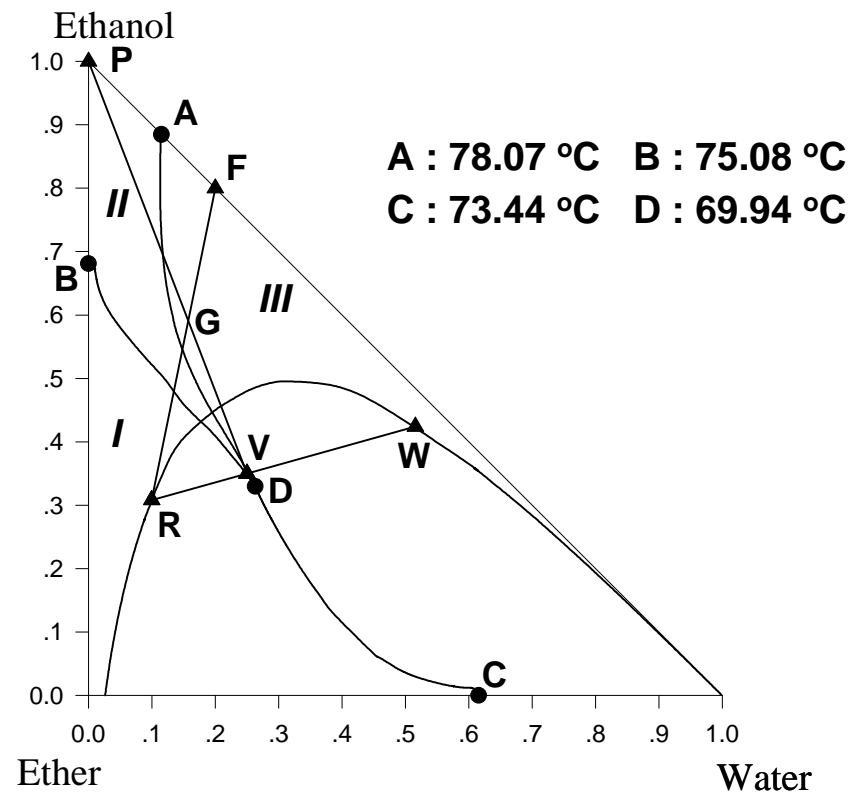
- Aqueous ethanol can be separated into their pure components by distillation by the addition of a third component, so called the entrainer, which forms a ternary heterogeneous azeotrope with a lower than any other binary azeotropes.
- Ex) A : Ethanol, B : Water, C : Benzene
  - A-B = 78.07 °C
  - A-C = 69.77 °C
  - B-C = 69.31 °C
  - A-B-C = 63.88 °C

# Understanding of Phase Diagram (I)



Only mixtures in region II will give the desired products of pure ethanol as a bottom product.

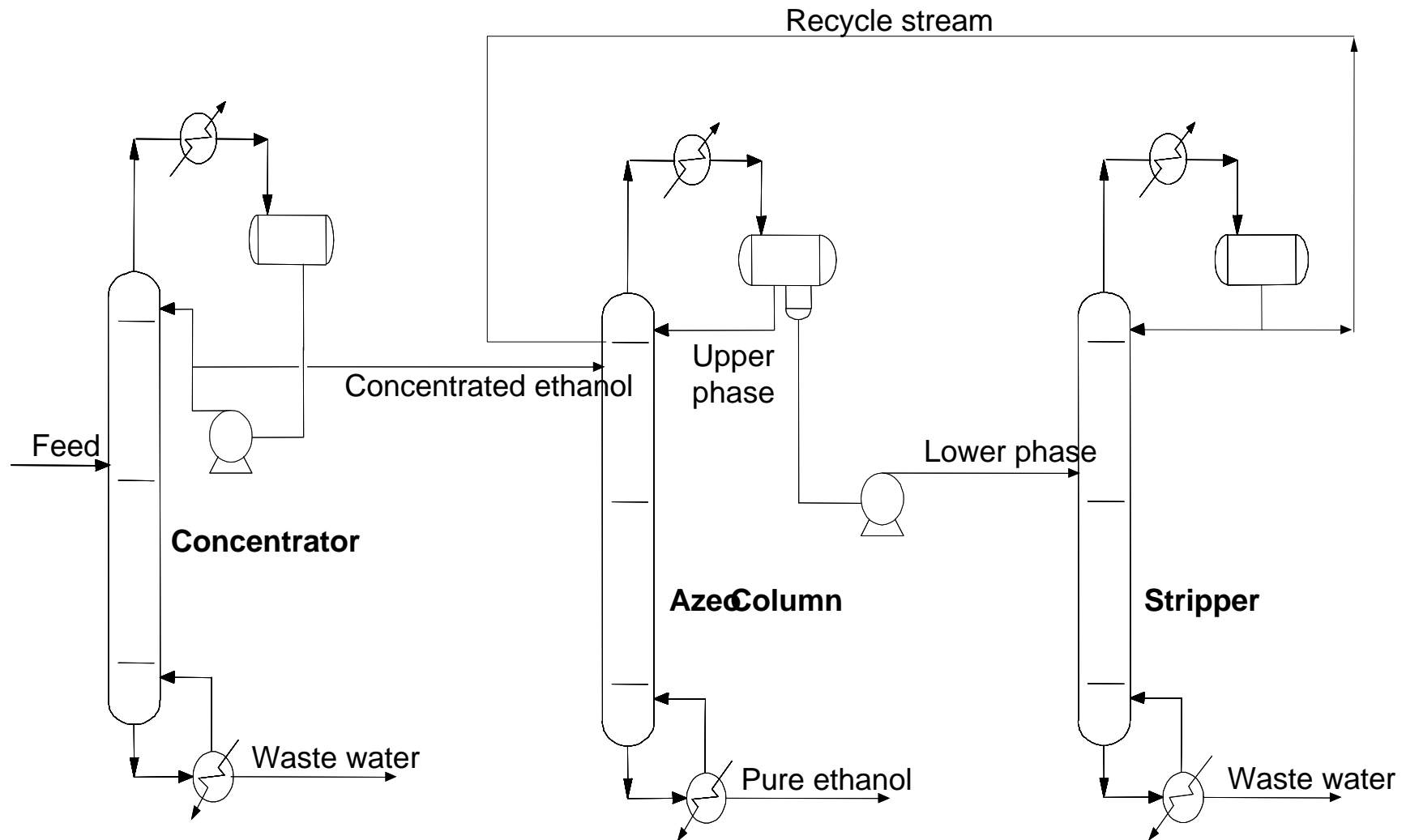
# Understanding of Phase Diagram (II)



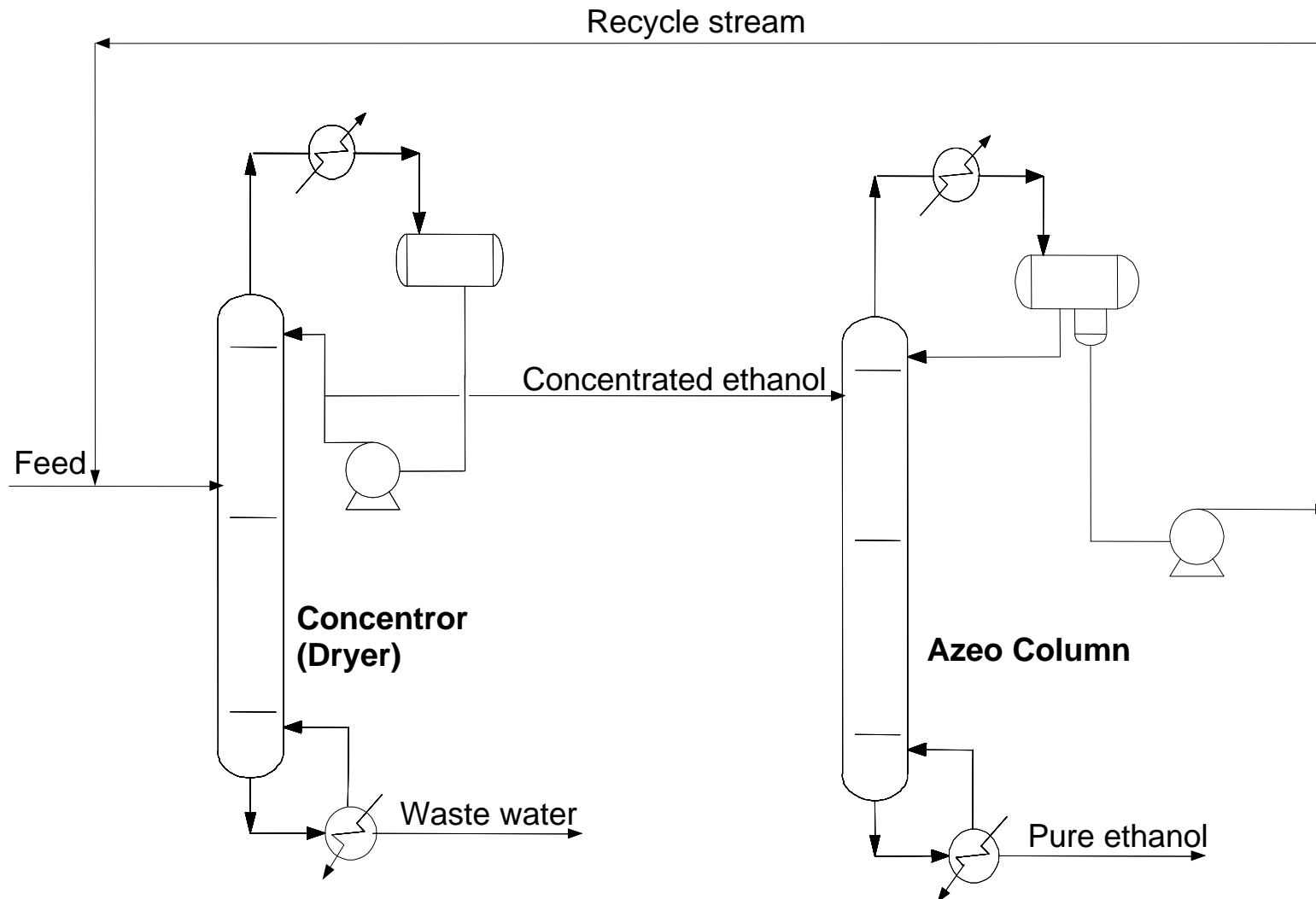
In this case, pure ethanol cannot be obtained since **G** is in region **III**.



# Three-columns Configuration in Ethanol Dehydration



# Two-columns Configuration in Ethanol Dehydration



# Performance Comparison between Benzene & NC5 as an Entrainer

	Benzene	NC5
Top Press.	1.38 Kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	3.5 Kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
Entrainer	Benzene	NC5
RRATIO	651 Kgmol/hr	439 Kgmol/hr
Theo. Trays	25	25
Feed Tray	5	5
Reboiler Heat Duty	5.2268x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr	2.6964x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr
Condenser Heat Duty	3.3290x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr	2.8552x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr
Column Diameter	1600 mm (valve tray)	120 mm (valve tray)
Impurities	Water : 16ppm Benz. : 12ppm	Water < 3ppm NC5 < 1ppm
Ethanol Recovery	99.99 mole %	> 99.99 mole%

	Stripping Column	
Theo. Trays	25	25
Reboiler Heat Duty	2.2512x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr	0.1543x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr
Condenser Heat Duties	2.0437x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr	0.1369x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr
Total Reboiler Duties	7.7580x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr	0.1369x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr
Total Condenser Duties	5.3727x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr	2.9912x10 <sup>6</sup> Kcal/hr

## Conclusions

- Although the azeotropic distillation scheme, using NC5, operates at a higher pressure, comparative calculation results through this study show that azeotropic distillation using NC5 as an entrainer is better than that using benzene as an entrainer.