



# **Integrated, High Fidelity, Multiscale Process Models for the Process Industries**

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November 7-12, 2010  
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enterprise level. Major difficulties in developing mathematical models that integrate the various parts of the chemical supply chain result from the huge differences in length and time scales in the supply chain and the number of chemical species considered at each level. Furthermore, at the longer scales, new situations can arise that may not be reliably predicted from the basic models.

### **Process Simulation: A Revolution**

Process simulation, which emerged in the 1960s, has become one of the great success stories in the use of computing in the chemical industry. For instance, steady-state simulation has largely replaced experimentation and pilot plant testing in process development for commodity chemicals, except in the case of reactions having new mechanisms or requiring new separation technologies. Tools for steady-state process simulation are nowadays universally available to aid in the decisions for design, operation, and debottlenecking; they are part of every process engineer's toolkit. Their accuracy and predictive ability for decision-making is widely accepted to make routine plant trials and most experimental scale-up obsolete in the commodity chemicals industry.

# The Process Industry Value Chain



E&P



R&M



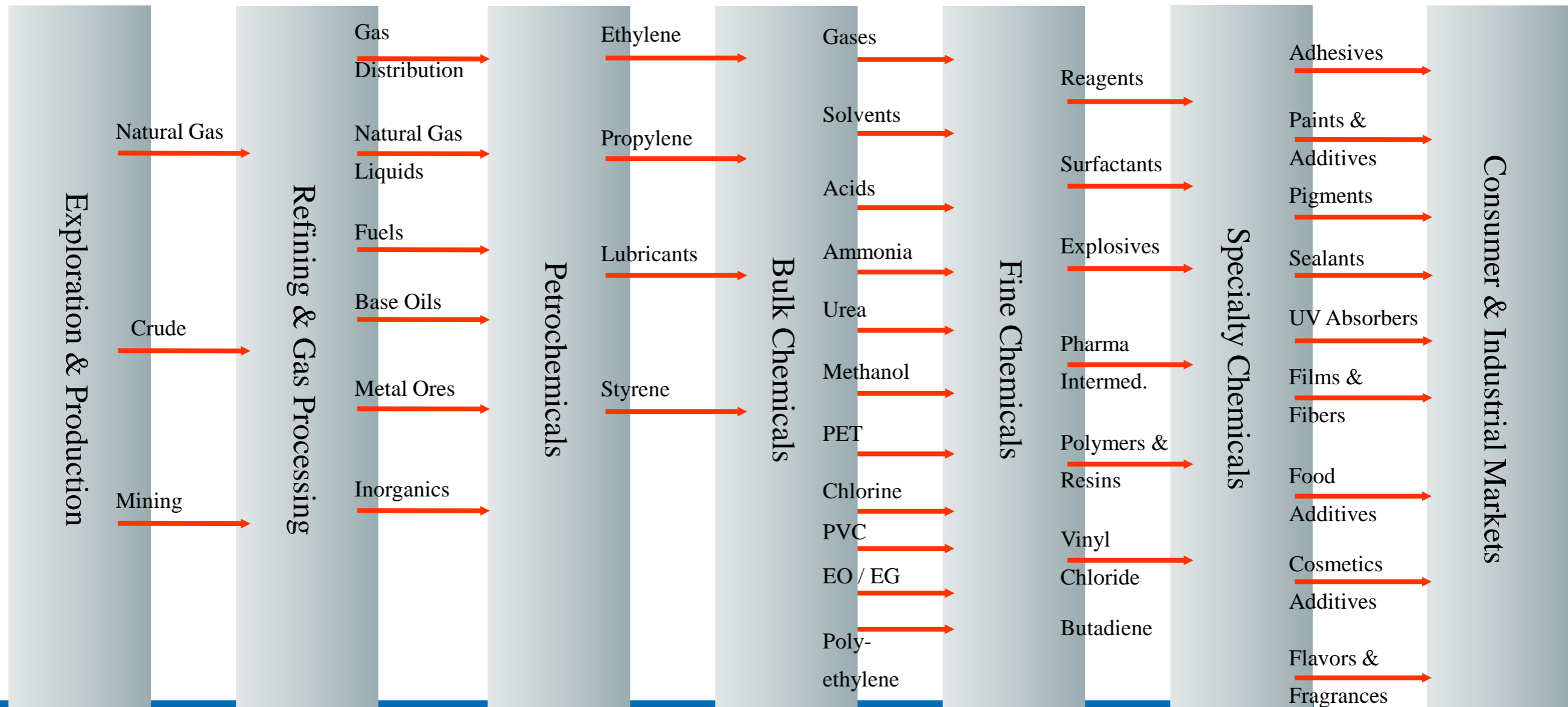
Bulk Chemicals



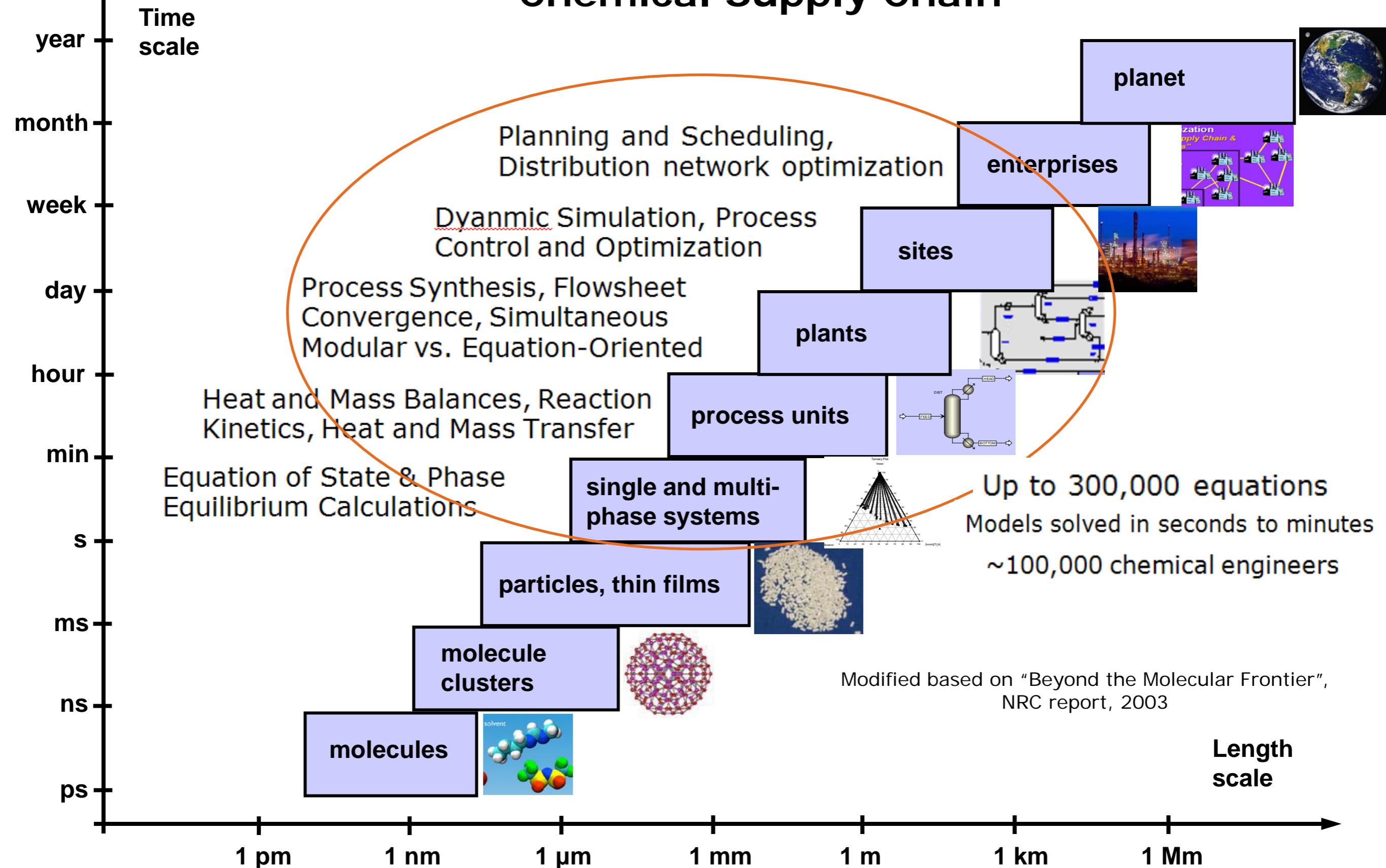
Polymers



Specialty Chemicals



# Integrated, High Fidelity, Multiscale Process Modeling of Chemical Supply Chain

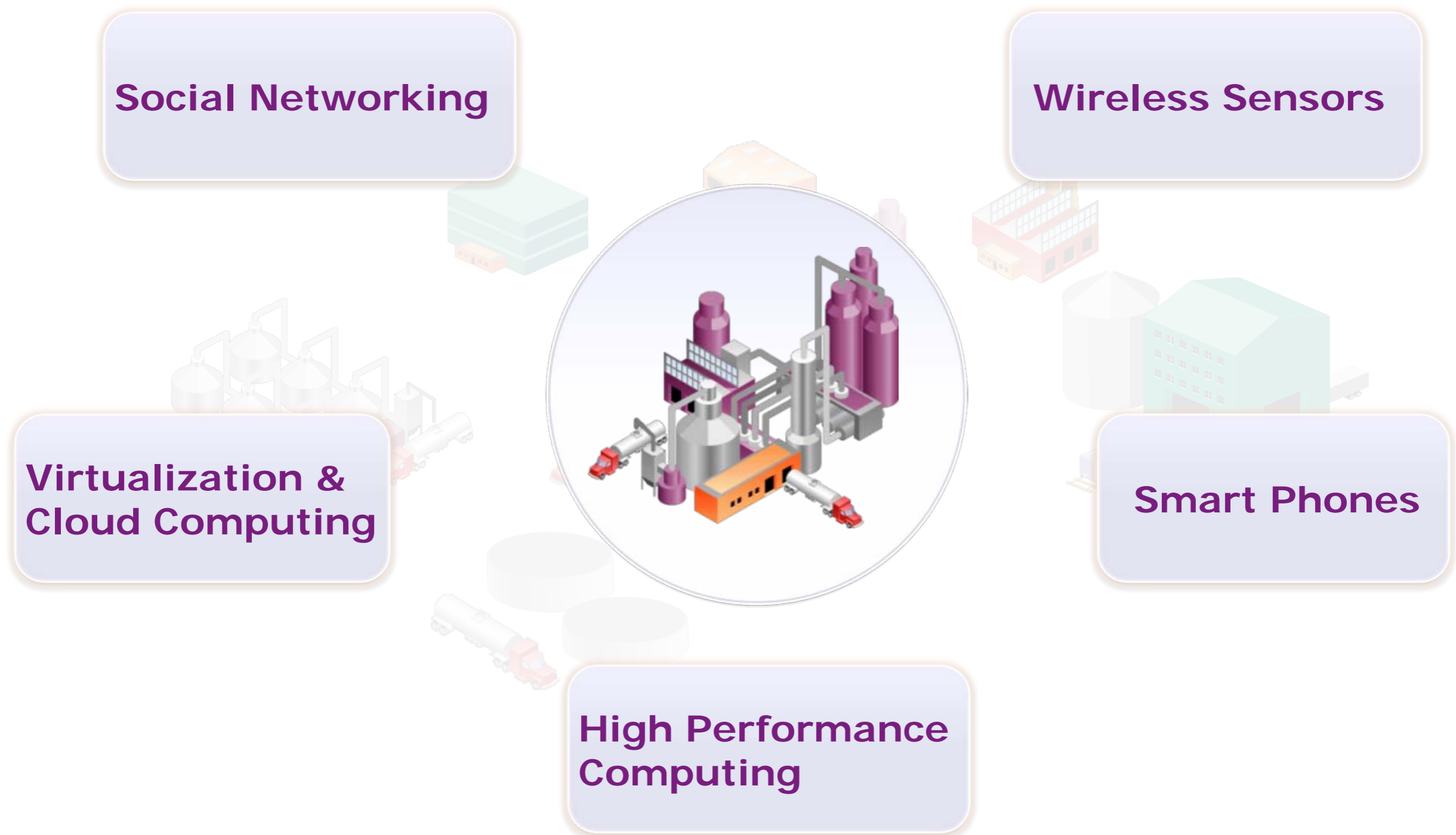


# Driving Forces to Advance Process Modeling and Simulation

- Relentless advance in computing power and information technology
- Opportunities to bring economic value and societal impacts
- Innovations in science and engineering to model the physical and chemical world based on 1<sup>st</sup> principles

Evans, L., CACHE Trustees' meeting, 2009

# IT Trends



# IT Trends and Product Innovation

## Best-in-class Products

Functional Enhancements  
Robustness and Reliability  
Problem Size and Speed

## User Experience

Localization  
UI Modernization  
Integrated Best Practices

## Collaboration

Business Processes  
Common Models & Data  
Common Reporting & Analysis  
Service-oriented Architecture  
Industry Standards

# Outline

- Opportunities to Bring Economic Value and Societal Impacts
- Innovations in Science and Engineering to Model Physical & Chemical World
  - CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Modeling
- Summary

# Modeling Key Activities

In Chemicals

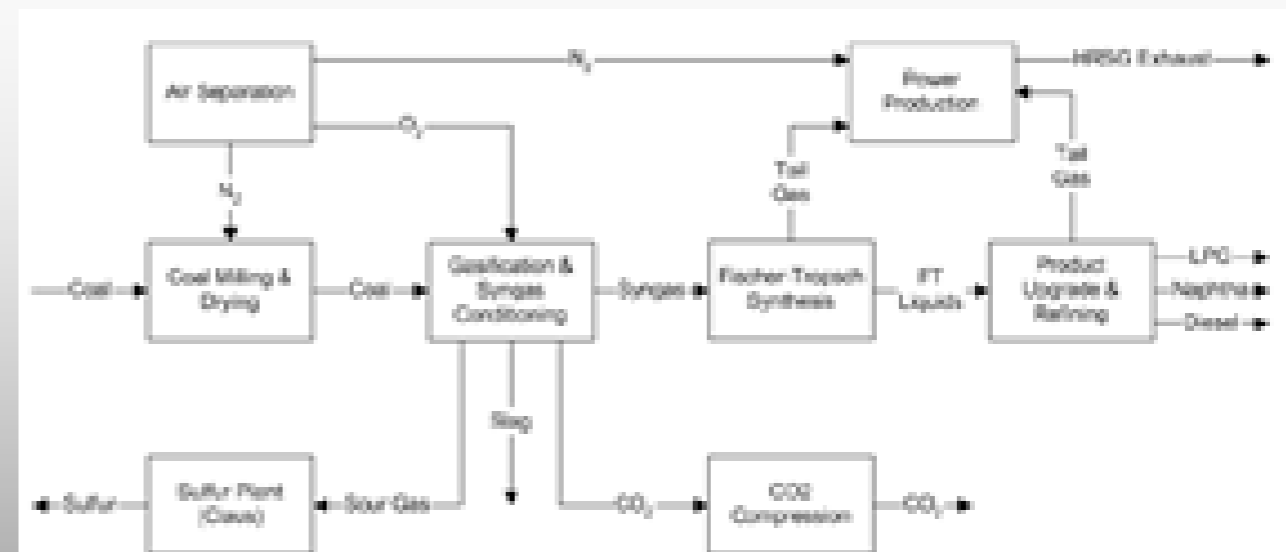
- ▶ Develop Conceptual Process Design
- ▶ Evaluate Capital and Operating Costs
- ▶ Verify Safety and Operability
- ▶ Support Plant Operations

### Challenge

- Maximize overall thermal efficiency of new coal-to-fuel (coal gasification) plants
  - Highly complex and integrated processes
  - Need to rapidly screen process alternatives

### Solution

### Result



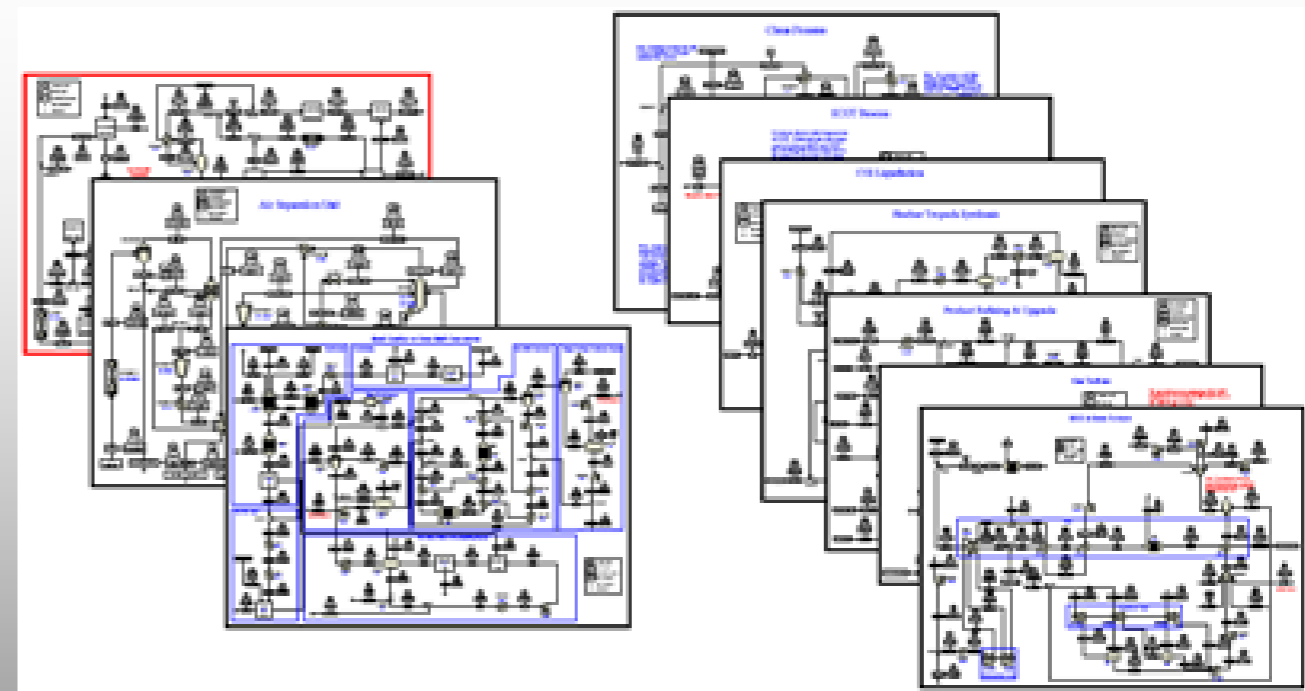
Reference: John Baardson and Steve Dopuch, Coal-to-Fuel Plant Simulation Studies for Optimal Performance and Carbon Management, Gasification Technologies Conference October 17, 2007

### Challenge

### Solution

### Result

- Process simulation with hierarchical models representing key sections of the plant



Reference: John Baardson and Steve Dopuch, Coal-to-Fuel Plant Simulation Studies for Optimal Performance and Carbon Management, Gasification Technologies Conference October 17, 2007

### Challenge

- Global optimization of the whole plant
- Minimization of the parasitic energy load associated with carbon capture
- Rapid and efficient design

### Solution

### Result



*"Aspen Plus can be utilized for rigorous material and energy balances for CTL processes...to investigate...process efficiency improvements"*

John Baardson, Baard Energy

Reference: John Baardson and Steve Dopuch, Coal-to-Fuel Plant Simulation Studies for Optimal Performance and Carbon Management, Gasification Technologies Conference October 17, 2007

### Challenge

- Increase capacity and reduce operating costs
- Develop better designs for new plants

### Solution

### Result



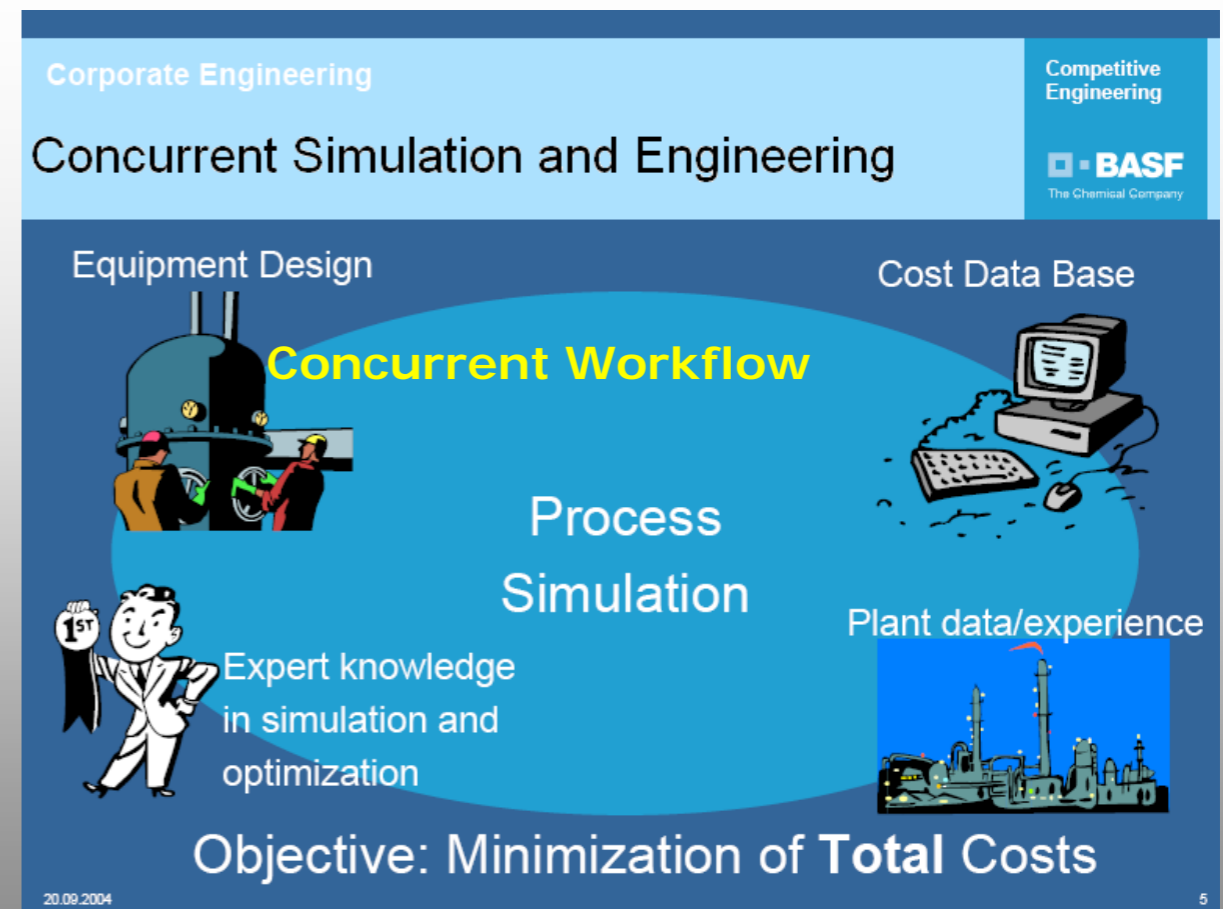
Ref: Dr. Axel Polt (BASF), AspenWorld 2004, Orlando, Florida.

### Challenge

### Solution

### Result

- Cost optimization through concurrent process simulation and process engineering



Ref: Dr. Axel Polt (BASF), AspenWorld 2004, Orlando, Florida.

### Challenge

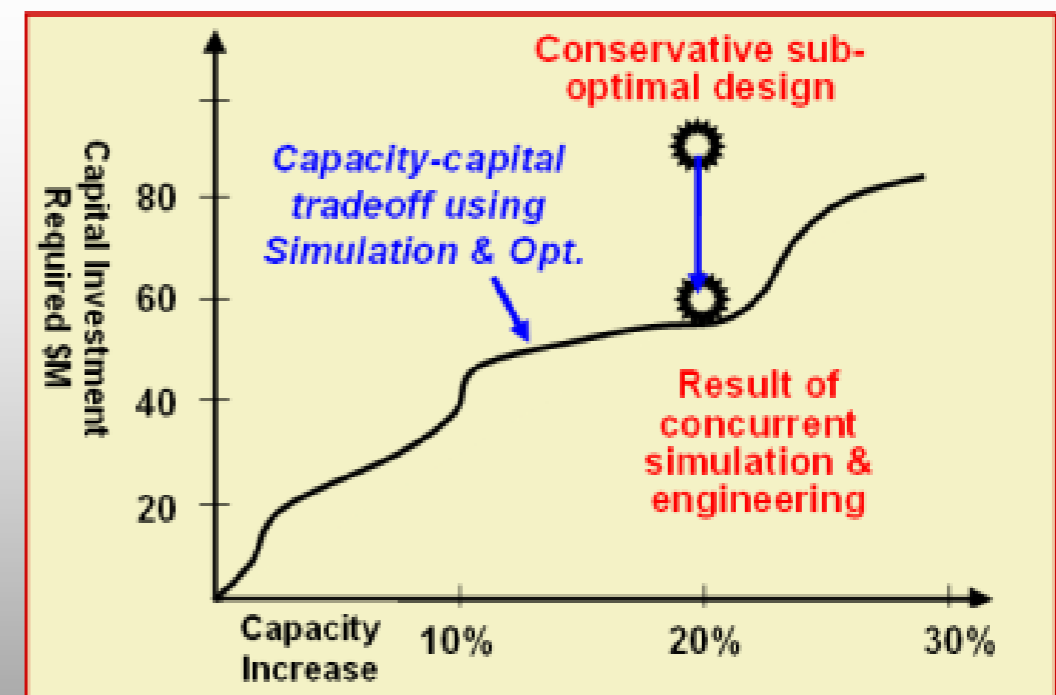
### Solution

### Result



- Integrated approach saves 10-30% capital \*
- Energy saving of \$0.5 MM to \$2 MM
- Smooth transition from conceptual engineering to detailed engineering

\* BASF annual capital spend: \$750M–\$1.1B



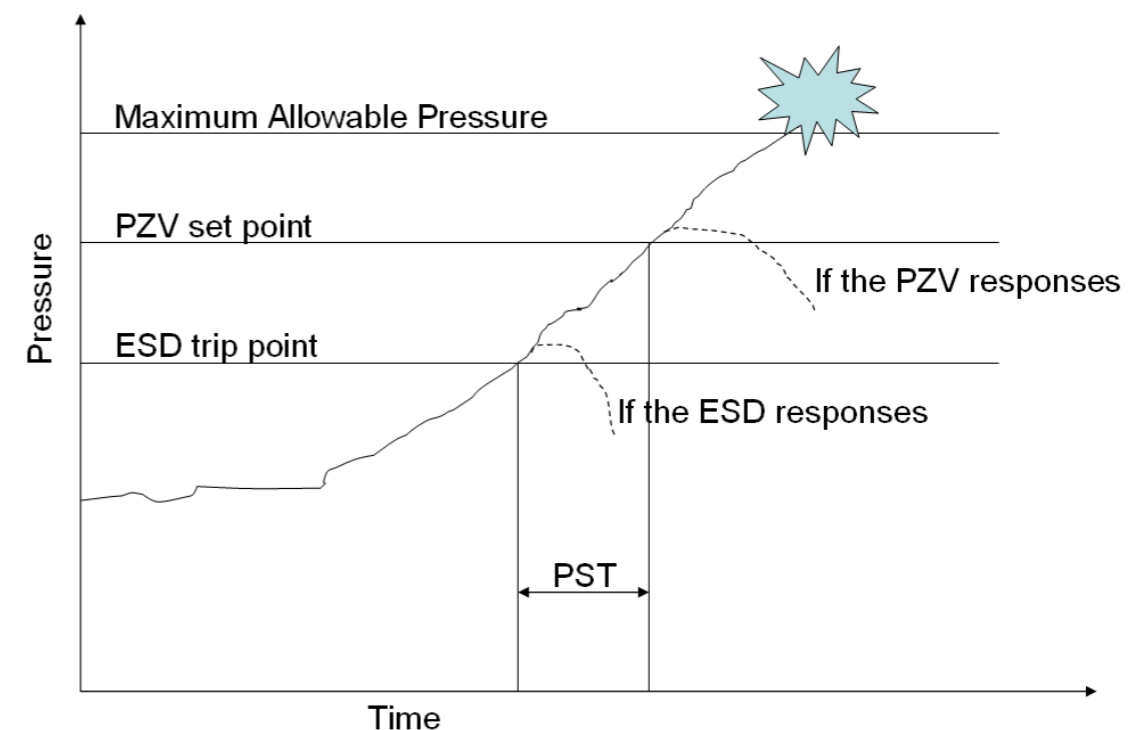
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### Challenge

- Design the control system for a debutanizer column
- Prevent hazardous plant events from occurring by estimating the process safety response time

### Solution

### Result



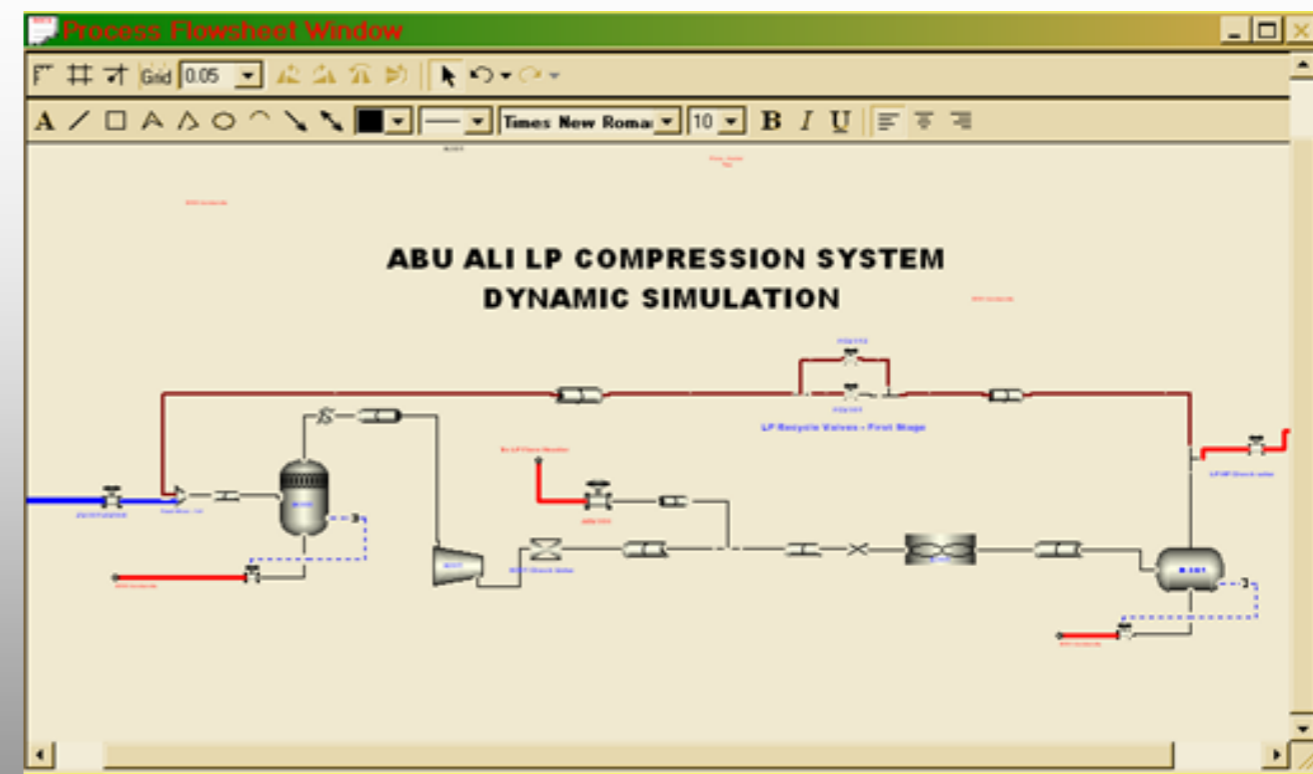
Ref: Kadhim Mohammed, Saudi Aramco,  
AspenTech User Conference, Berlin, April 2008

### Challenge

### Solution

### Result

- Steady state process models were built and validated with design and plant data
- Models were converted to dynamic models for safety analysis



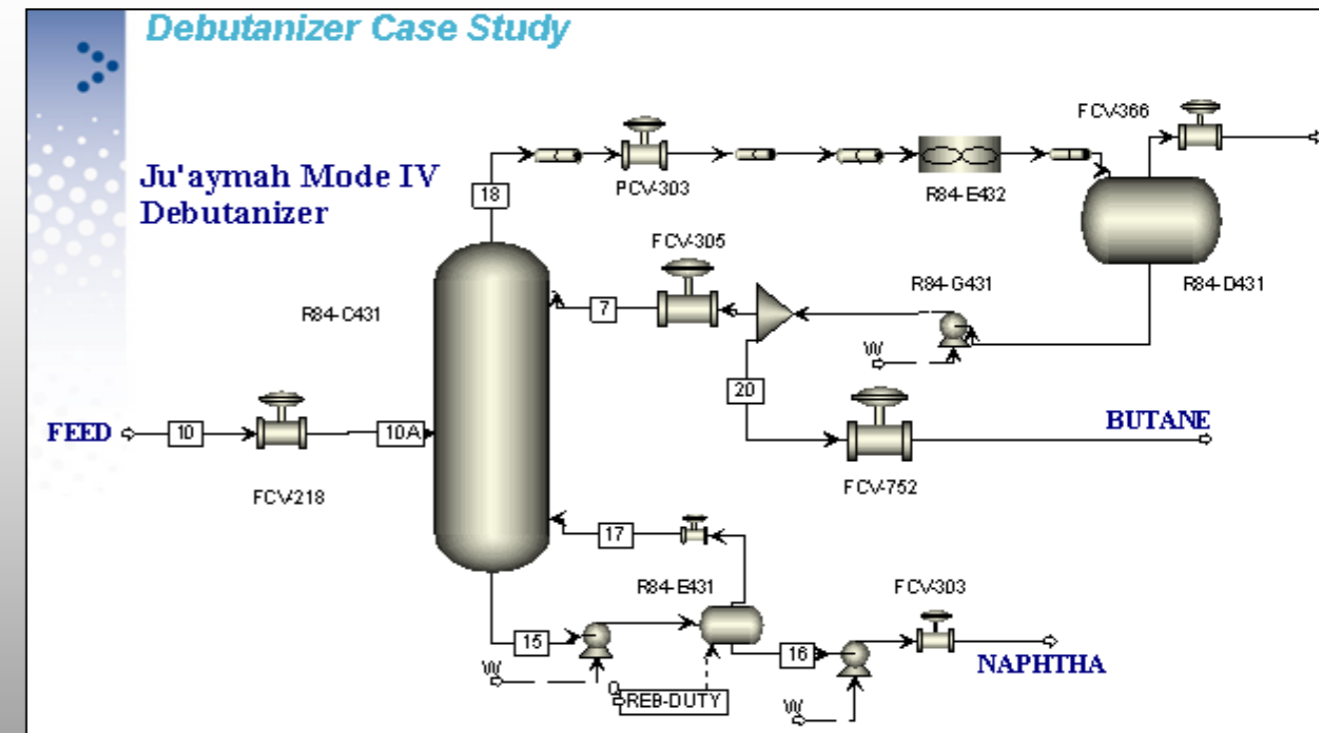
Ref: Kadhim Mohammed, Saudi Aramco,  
AspenTech User Conference, Berlin, April 2008

### Challenge

- The valve closure time was crucial to the safe operation of the debutanizer column
- The emergency shutdown scan time was identified, thus preventing possible plant shutdown, damage to equipment, and a halt in production

### Solution

### Result



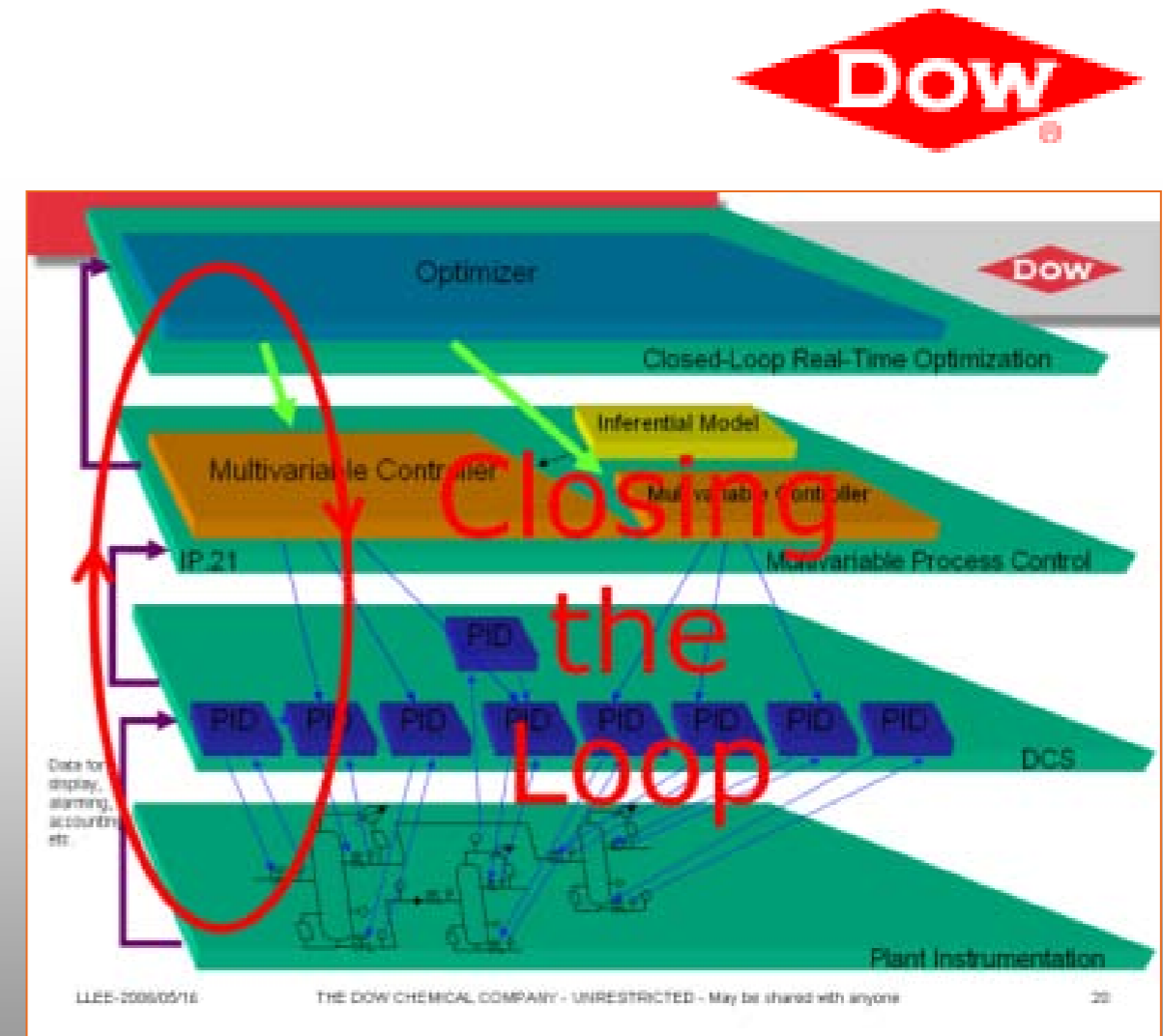
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### Challenge

### Solution

### Result

- Optimization of ethylene production
  - Increase asset utilization year after year
  - Maximize asset capability for alternative feedstocks and off-design operations
  - Faster, on-time, flawless quality products



David Vickery (Dow), Process Modeling Innovation Forum, Jan 2007 and David Starks (Dow), Aspen Global User Conference, May 2009

### Challenge

### Solution

### Result

- EO process models used to support Real-Time Optimization together with Advanced Process Control to “Close the Loop”
- Apply to 15 Sites globally



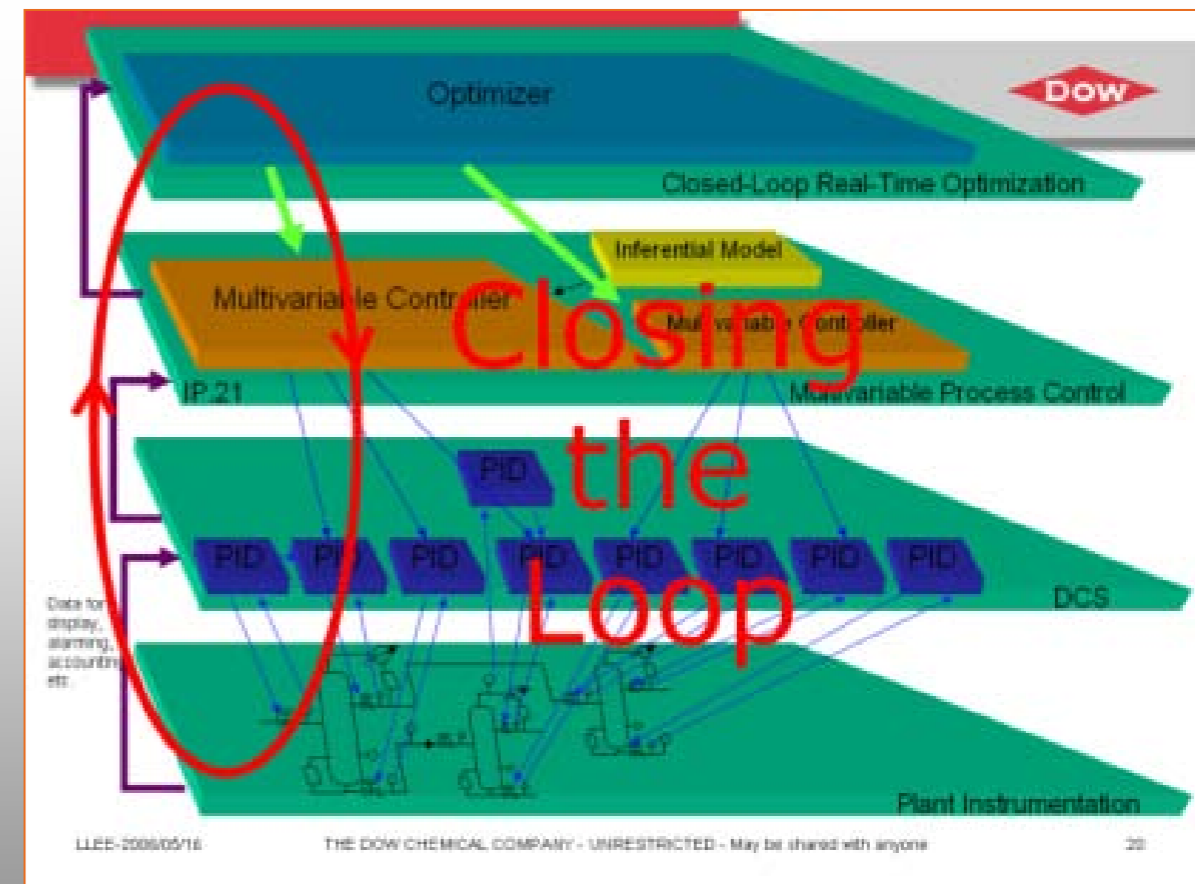
David Vickery (Dow), Process Modeling Innovation Forum, Jan 2007 and David Starks (Dow), Aspen Global User Conference, May 2009

### Challenge

### Solution

### Result


- Production capacity increased 11%
- Unit variability decreased 45%
- Off-spec decreased to zero; recycles 20% less
- Reduced start-up time by 60%
- Higher production and efficiency, including steam energy savings
- Emissions reduced by 80+%
- Feed rate increased 8%
- Nearly \$700MM in cumulative benefits 2000-2009



David Vickery (Dow), Process Modeling Innovation Forum, Jan 2007 and David Starks (Dow), Aspen Global User Conference, May 2009

# Process Modeling & Simulation Generates Economic Values

- Improve engineering efficiency by up to 30%
- Reduce capital costs by 10-30%
- Reduce energy consumption by over 10%
- Increase production capacity by up to 10%
- Lower other variable costs by 2-5%



Improve  
design and operation  
of chemical plants

# Outline

- Opportunities to Bring Economic Value and Societal Impacts
- Innovations in Science and Engineering to Model Physical & Chemical World
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# Transformational Technology Innovation

## Engineering Software

- Distillation Algorithm
- Electrolyte Properties
- Heat Exchanger Design
- Cost Estimation
- Dynamic Simulation
- Production Planning

## PC/Desktop Revolution

- Economic Evaluation
- Heat Exchanger Design and Energy Analysis
- Basic Engineering Collaborative Environment
- Polymer Process Modeling
- Model Predictive Control (APC)
- Real Time Optimization
- Planning Tool
- Retail Gasoline Distribution

## Enterprise Integration

- Integrated Engineering, Manufacturing & Supply Chain
- Integrated Simulation, Economics, Heat Exchanger Design and Energy Analysis
- Integrated Basic Engineering
- Integrated Manufacturing
- Integrated Supply Chain
- Enterprise Master Data Model
- Solvent Screening
- **CO<sub>2</sub> Capture**

1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

2010s

Chemical Engineering Science

Mathematical Algorithms

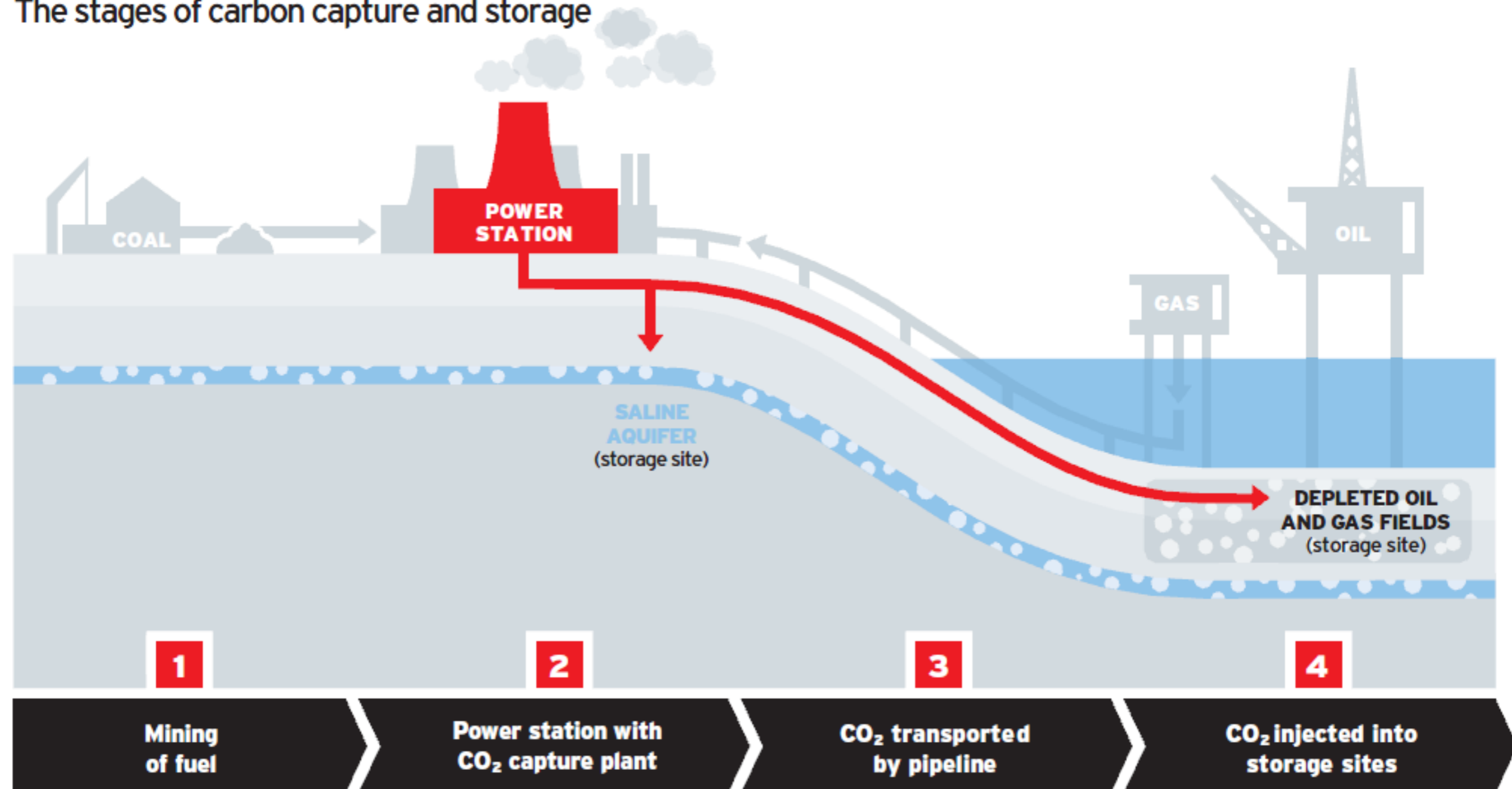
Industry Best Practice

Simulation Methodology

Software Engineering

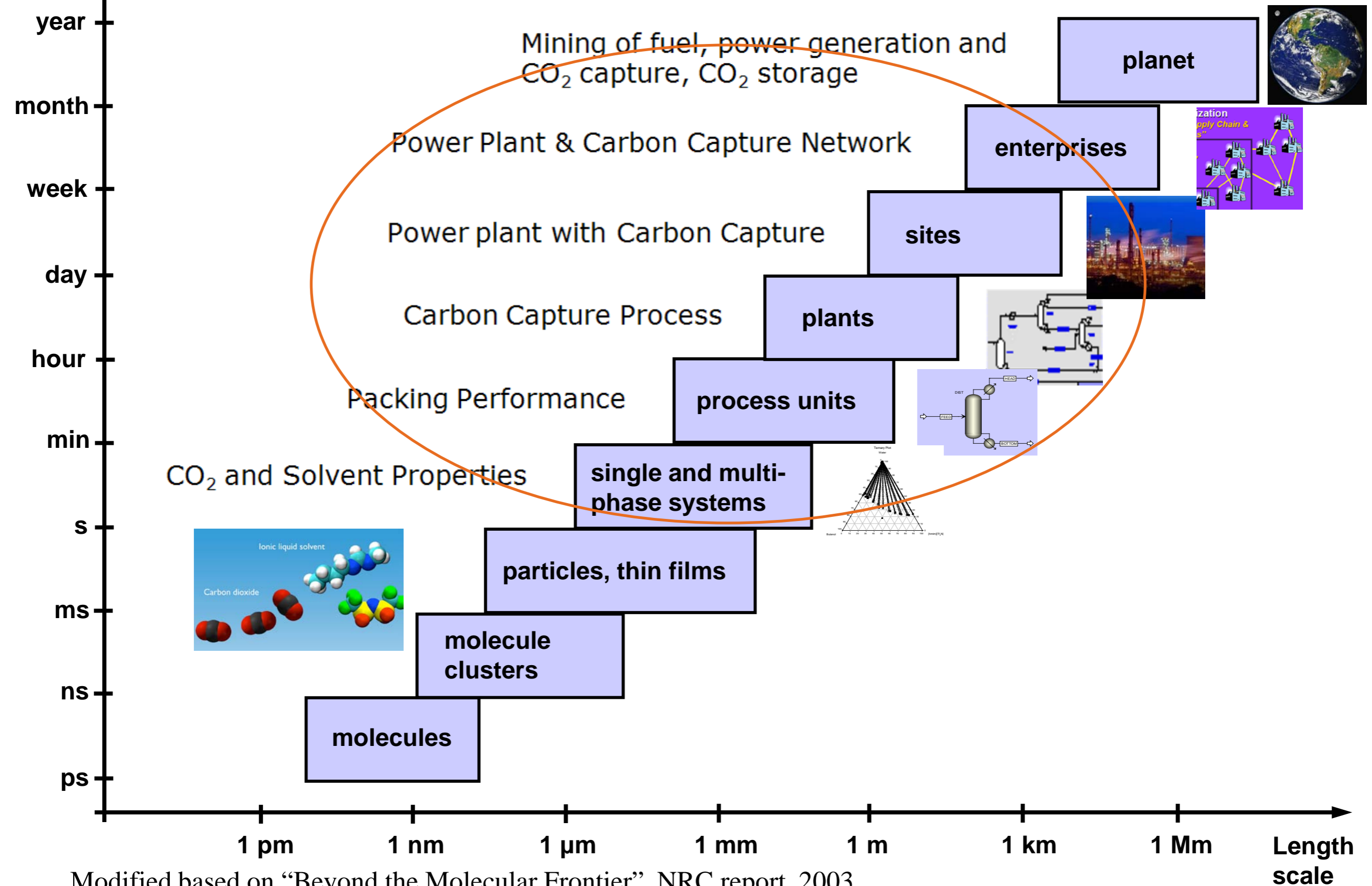
# Carbon Capture and Storage

The stages of carbon capture and storage



The Daily Telegraph, June 10, 2010

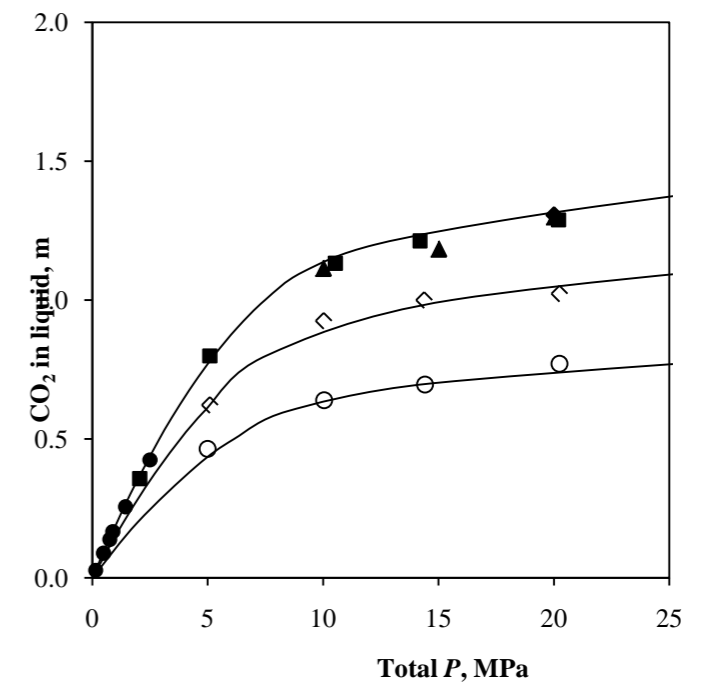
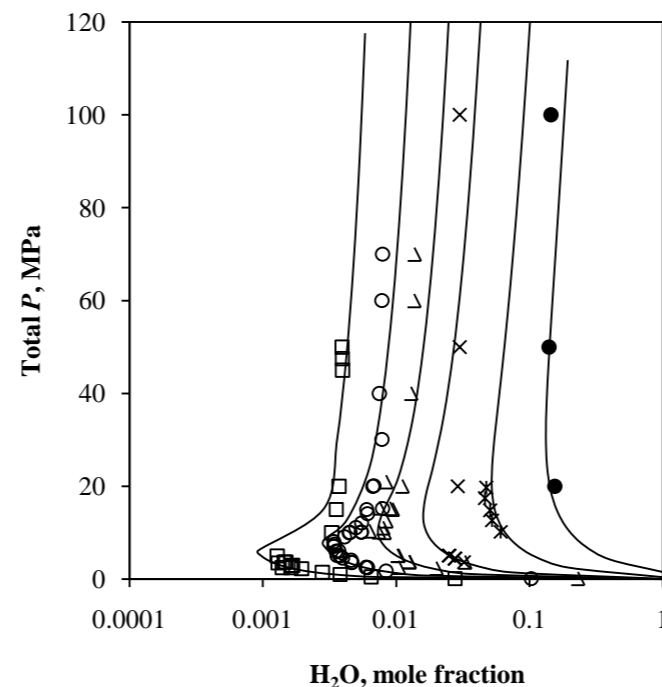
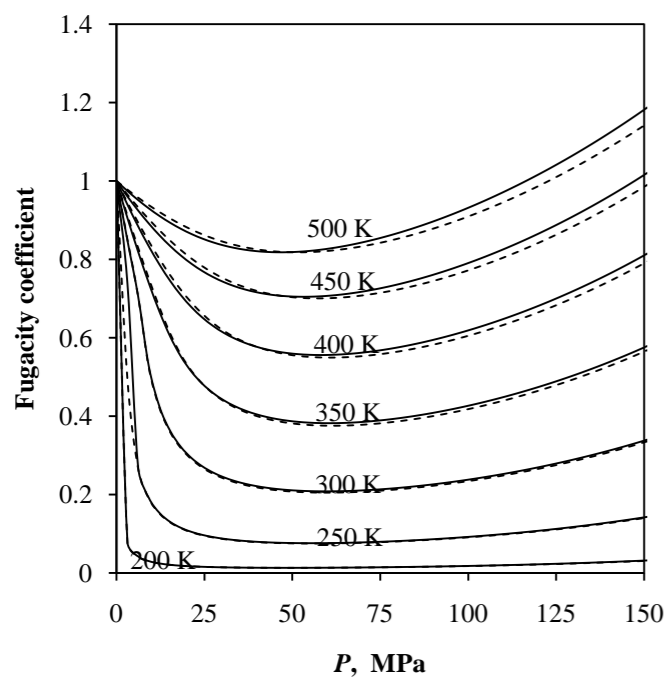
# Integrated, High Fidelity, Multiscale Process Modeling of CO<sub>2</sub> Capture & Storage



Modified based on "Beyond the Molecular Frontier", NRC report, 2003

# CO<sub>2</sub> Properties

- Compression, Transportation and Storage of Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Phase Behavior at high pressure
  - Hydrate Formation, Scaling, Corrosion
  - Salting-Out by concentrated brine in aquifer



# Solvents Used in CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

- Chemical solvents:  
MEA, DEA, TEA, MDEA, DGA, DIPA, AMP, PZ, NH<sub>3</sub>, NaOH, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>
- Physical solvents:  
Methanol, DEPG, NMP, Sulfolane, Propylene carbonate
- Mixed Amines  
MEA-MDEA, MEA-AMP, MDEA-PZ, PZ-K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, etc.
- Proprietary solvents  
Cansolv, CORAL, RITE, KS-1/2/3, CASTOR-1/2, etc.

# Solvent Properties

## ■ Phase Equilibrium and Thermophysical Properties

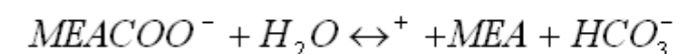
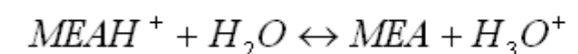
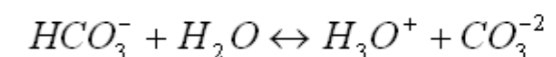
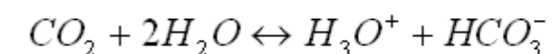
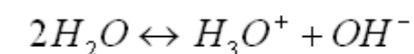
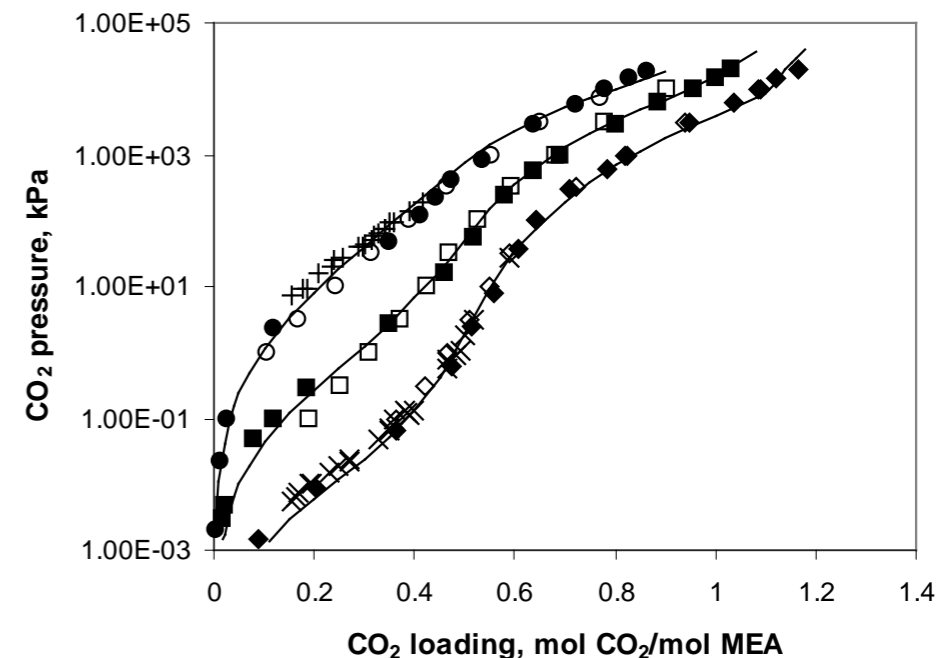
- Operating pressure
- CO<sub>2</sub> loading capacity
- Solvent volatility
- Heat of absorption
- Solid precipitation

## ■ Reaction Kinetics

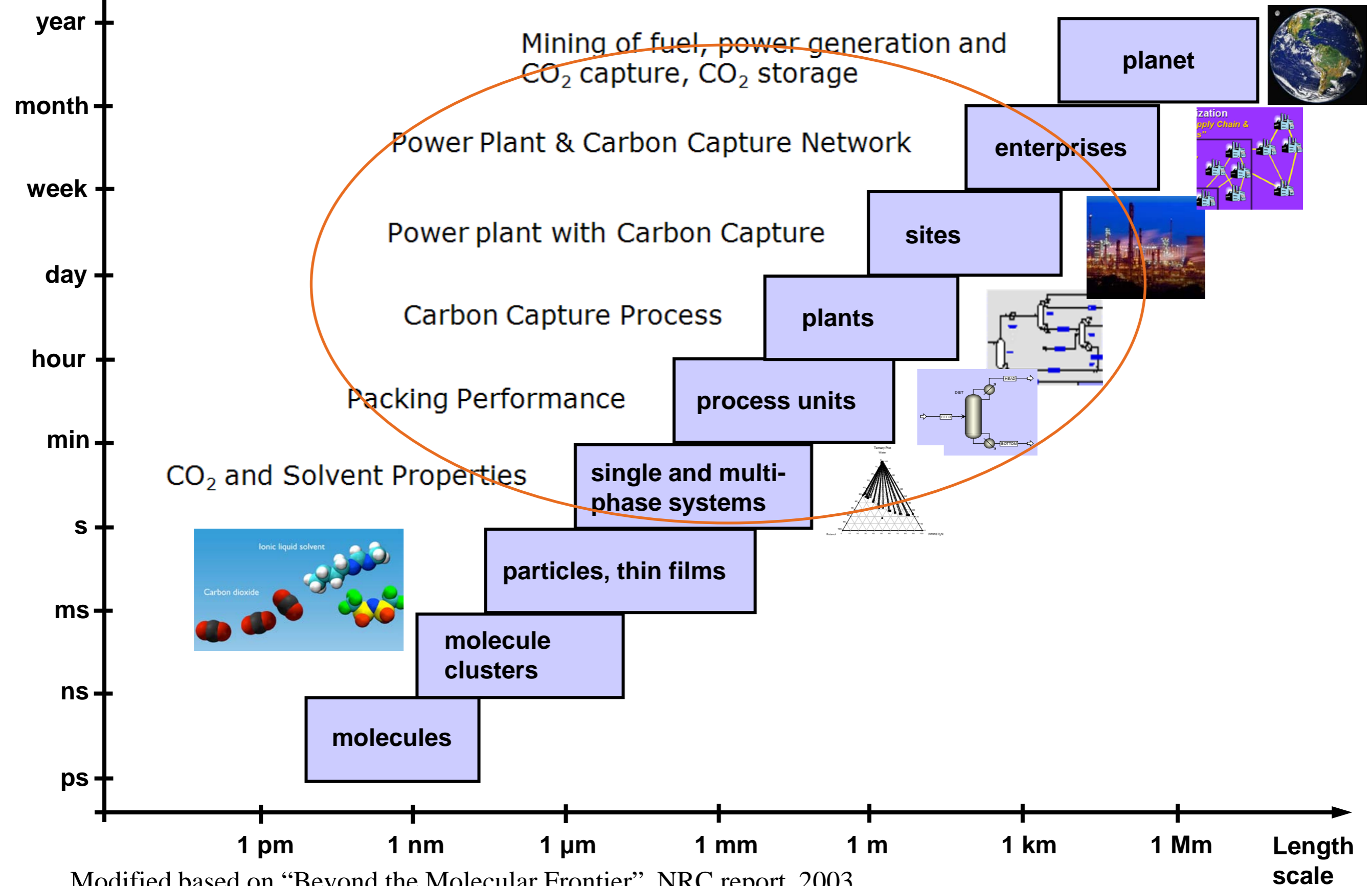
- CO<sub>2</sub> capture mechanism and rate
- Thermal and oxidative decomposition

## ■ Transport Properties

- Viscosity
- Surface Tension
- Density



# Integrated, High Fidelity, Multiscale Process Modeling of CO<sub>2</sub> Capture & Storage



# Modeling Tray/Packing Performance

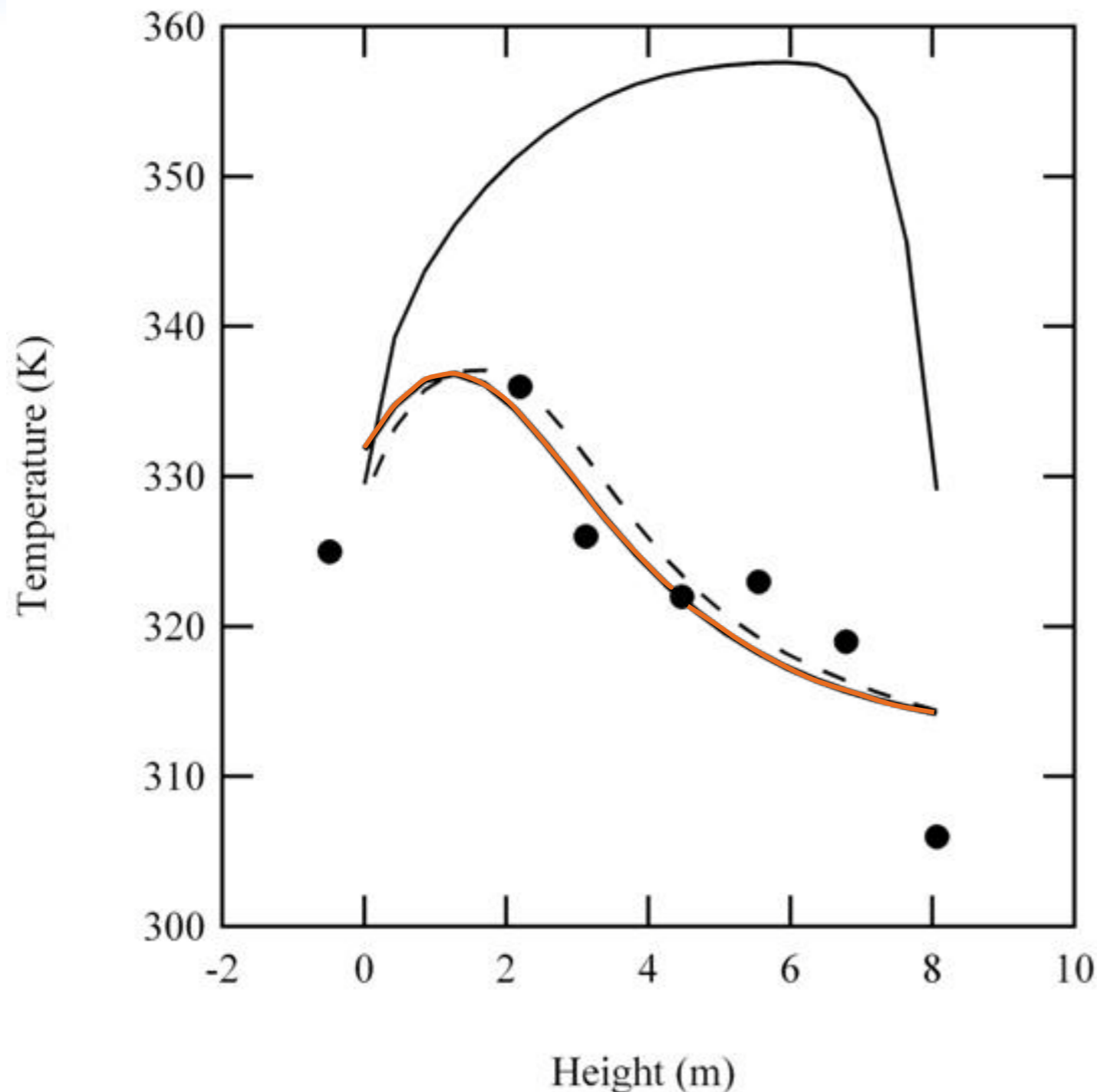
## Mass Transfer Correlations

<b>Bubble-Cap Trays</b>	<b>Sieve Trays</b>	<b>Valve Trays</b>	<b>Random Packing</b>	<b>Structured Packing</b>
AIChE	AIChE	AIChE	Onda	Bravo-Rocha-Fair 1985
Hughmark	Chan-Fair (1984 & RF)	Scheffe-Weiland	Bravo-Fair	Bravo-Rocha-Fair 1992
Gerster (RF)	Zuiderweg		Billet & Schultes	Billet & Schultes
	Chen-Chuang			

Correlations also required for interfacial area, heat transfer, liquid holdup and pressure drop

# CO<sub>2</sub> Absorption Into Aqueous MEA

Comparison of three random packing correlations



CO<sub>2</sub>/MEA/H<sub>2</sub>O  
IMTP 40 - case 32  
30.48 wt % MEA inlet  
25.20 mol % CO<sub>2</sub> inlet

— Bravo & Fair  
- - Onda  
— This Work  
● Experiment

BF82 Amine Load: 0.45 mol/mol  
BF82 CO<sub>2</sub> Removal : 95%  
Onda Amine Load: 0.42 mol/mol  
Onda CO<sub>2</sub> Removal : 79%  
*Amine Load This Work: 0.447 mol/mol*  
*CO<sub>2</sub> Removal This Work: 94.4%*

Measured Amine Loading: 0.428 mol/mol  
Measured CO<sub>2</sub> Removal: 95%

# Developing Mass Transfer Correlations

## Data analysis approach

- Assume that the defining expressions are given by power laws

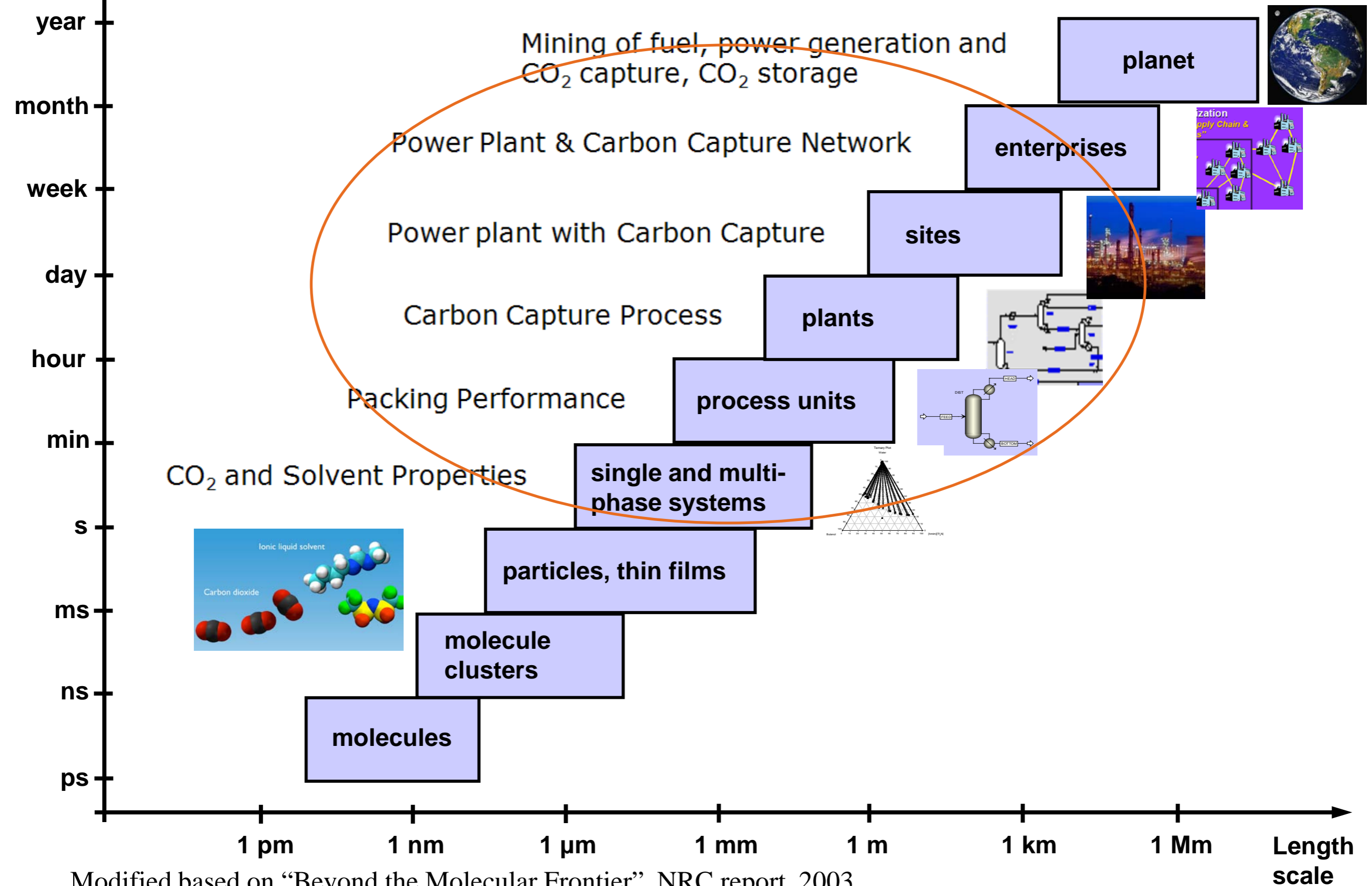
$$k_x = K_x \text{Re}_L^a \text{Sc}_L^b \left( \frac{c_L D_L}{d_e} \right)$$

$$k_y = K_y \text{Re}_V^m \text{Sc}_V^n \left( \frac{c_V D_V}{d_e} \right)$$

$$a_m = A_m a_d \text{Re}_L^\alpha \text{We}_L^\beta \text{Fr}_L^\chi \text{Re}_V^\delta \left( \frac{\rho_V}{\rho_L} \right)^\epsilon \left( \frac{\mu_V}{\mu_L} \right)^\phi$$

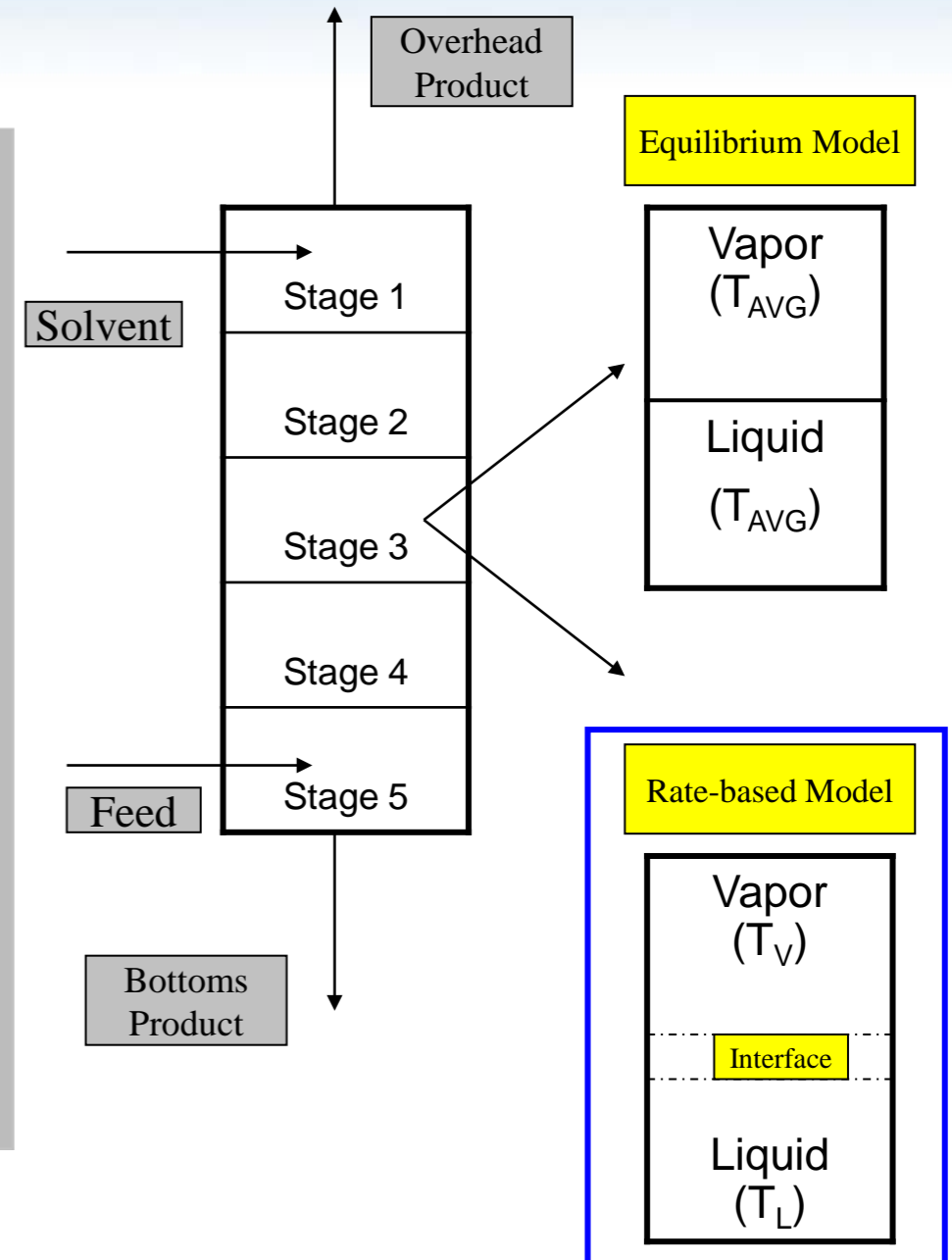
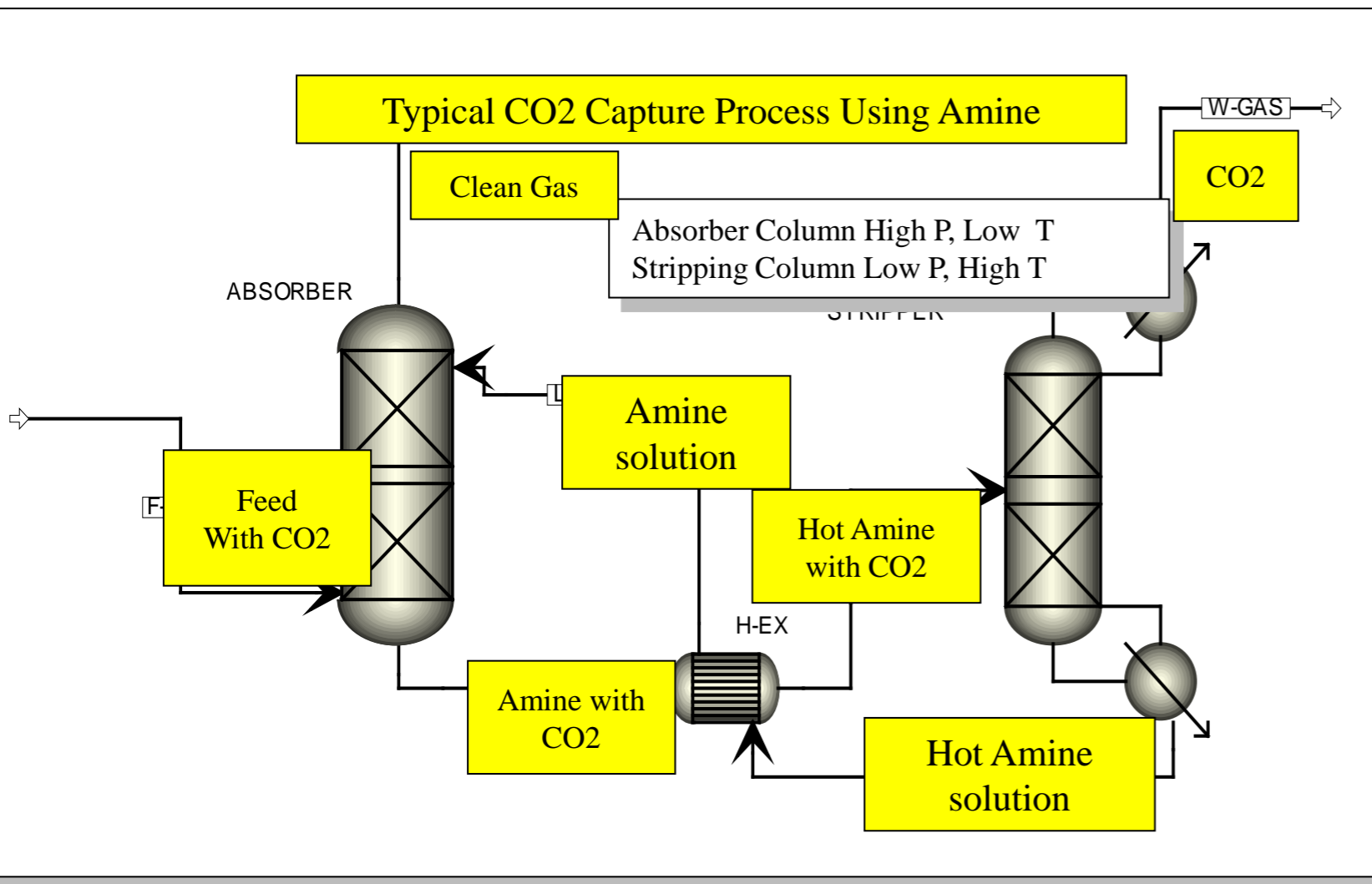
- Limit data included in the fit to regions that are amenable to a description by pure power laws

# Integrated, High Fidelity, Multiscale Process Modeling of CO<sub>2</sub> Capture & Storage

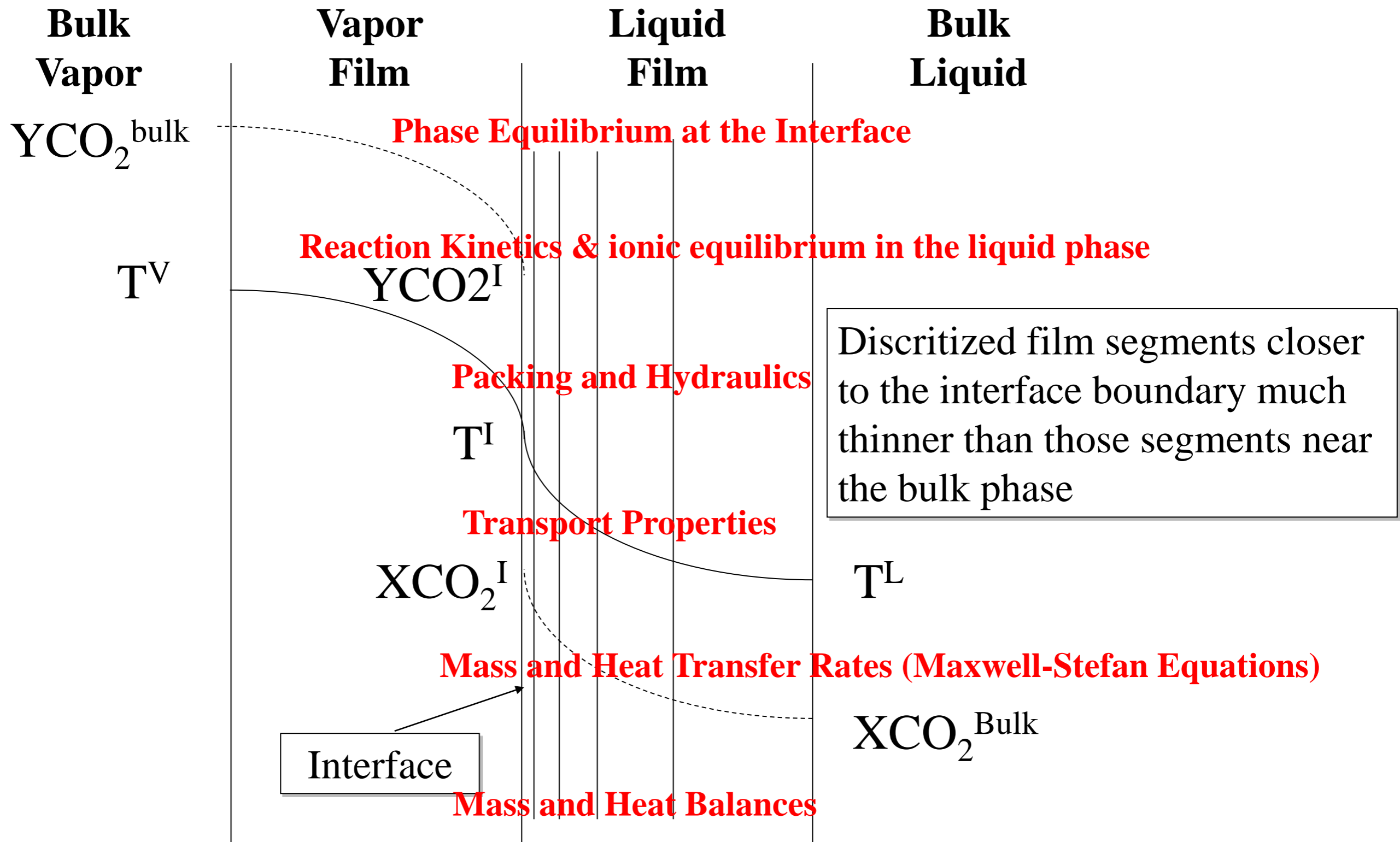


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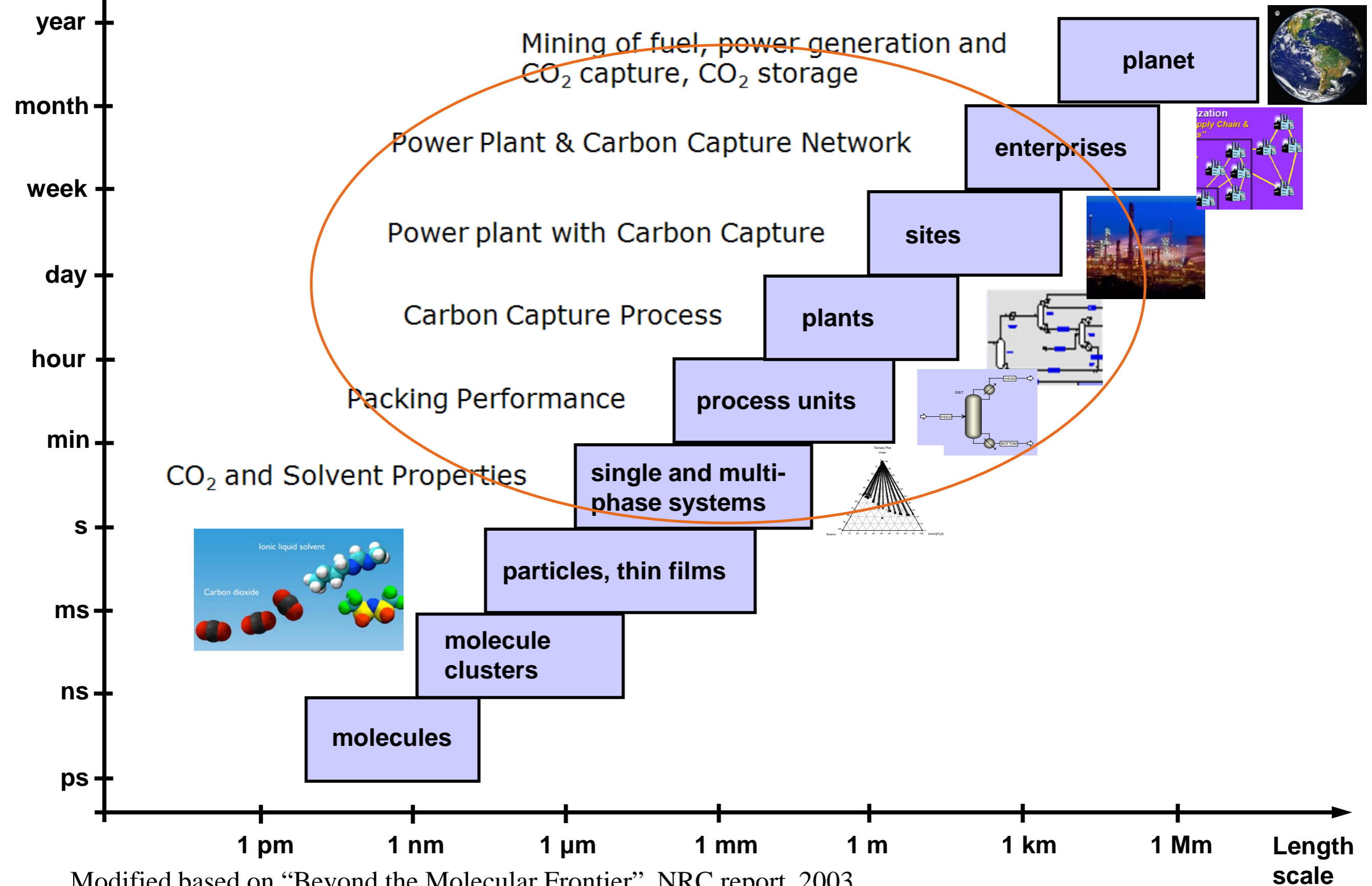
# Modeling CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Processes: Equilibrium Stage Modeling vs. Rate-Based Modeling



# Modeling Heat and Mass Transfer for CO<sub>2</sub> Absorption with Amines

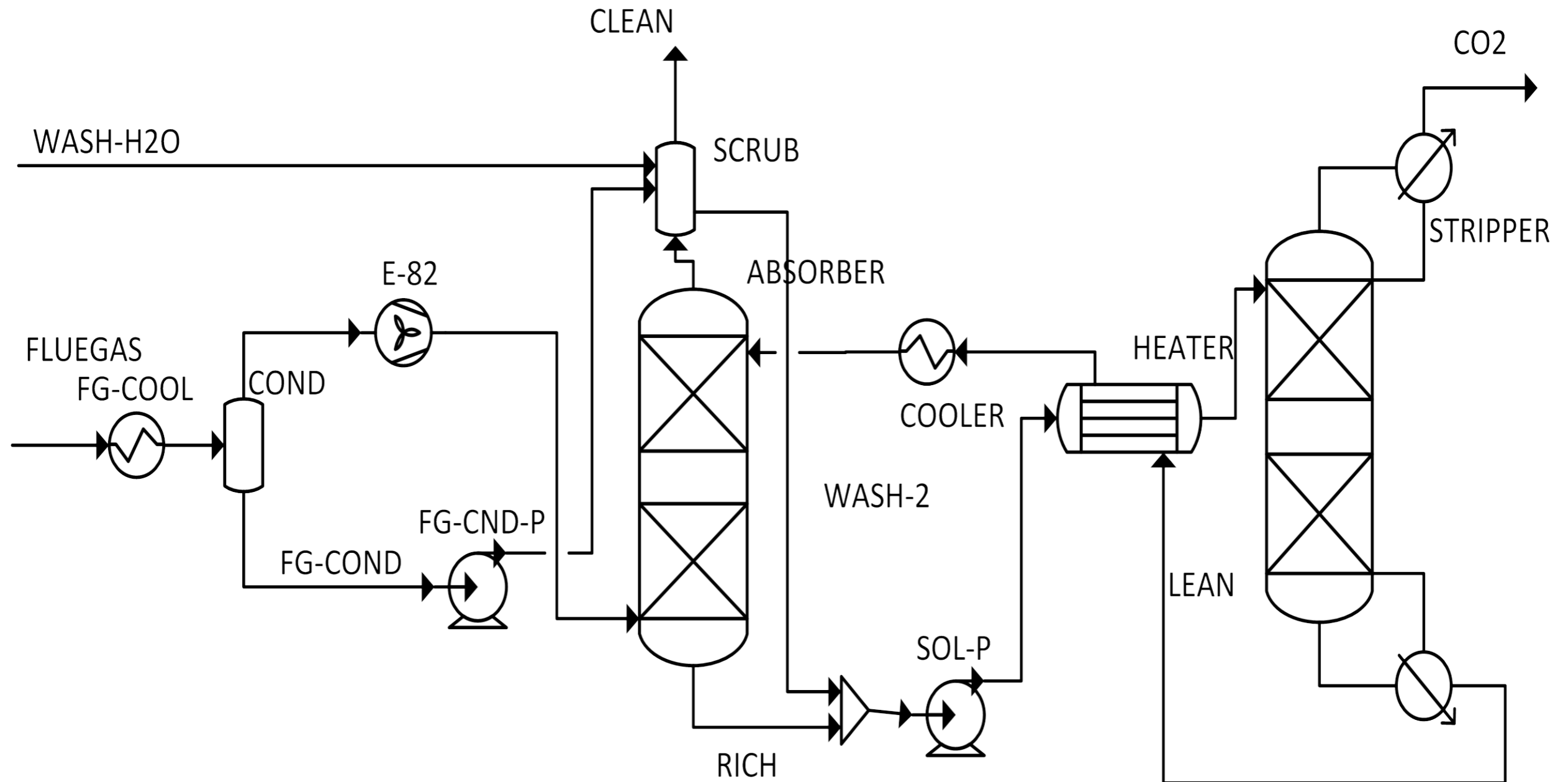


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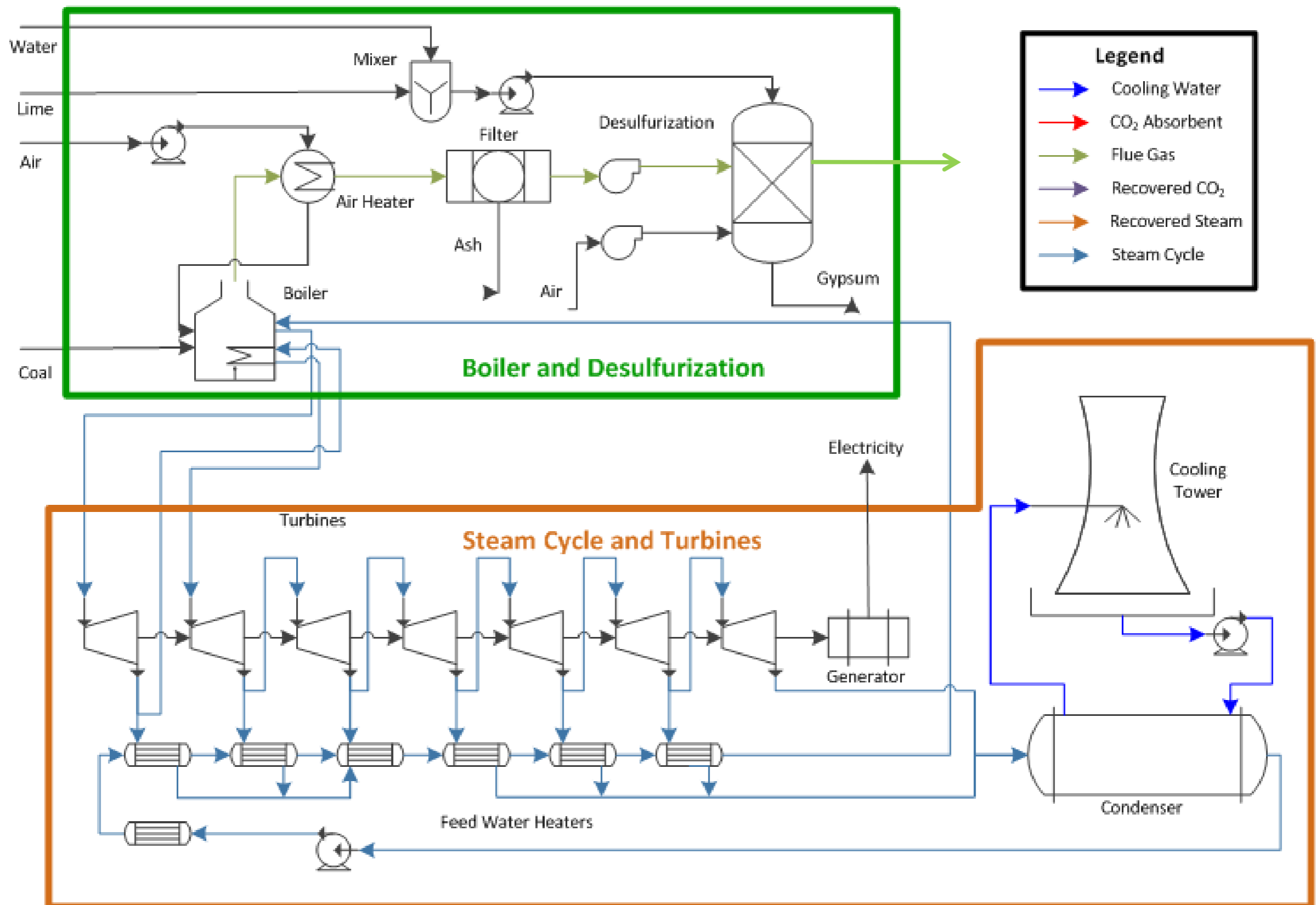


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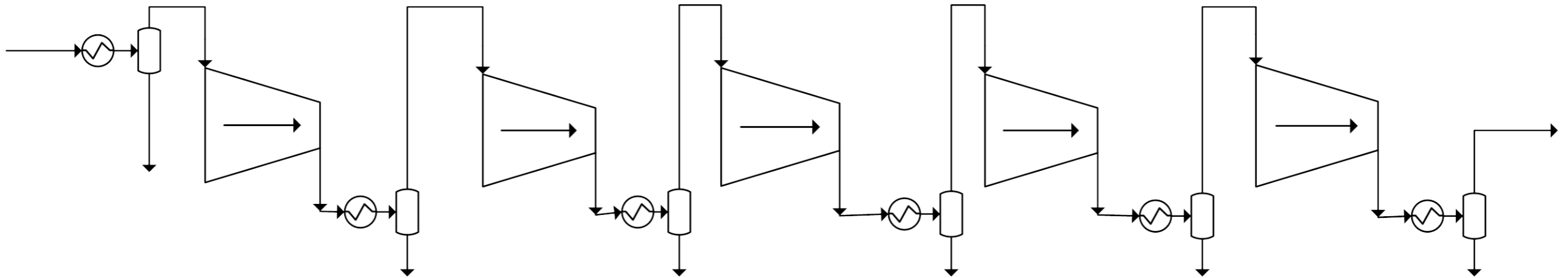
# MEA Module



# Subcritical PC Plant



# Compression



- Multi-stage compression
- Intercoolers 265 F to variable T
- Water returned to process
- Final pressure 2200 psia

# NETL Modular Framework for Design and Optimization

moduleTest1.xlsx - Microsoft Excel

Title: PC Plant Subcritical Base Case  
Authors: John Eslick  
Revision Date: January 29, 2010  
Description: This is a module for 590 MW over plant aspen simulation

steam	3677980 lb/hr	main steam flow rate
coal	433770 lb/hr	coal feed rate
Hcomb	13126 Btu/lb	heat of combustion of coal (dry)
air	4597962 lb/hr	total air feed rate to the boiler

**Excel**

T_comb_p01	3431.5 F	temperature of combustion products in stream COMB-P01
T_comb_p05	499.5 F	temperature of combustion products in stream COMB-P05
T_comb_p06	347.2 F	temperature of combustion products in stream COMB-P06
T_fwwater	480.8 F	temperature of feed water
T_hair	246.9 F	temperature of heated feed air

Qreheat	6.9784E+08 Btu/hr	reheater heat transfer
Qsuper	1.4485E+09 Btu/hr	superheater heat transfer
Qdrum	2.3318E+09 Btu/hr	steam generator heat transfer
Qecon	2.9087E+06 Btu/hr	economizer heat transfer

power	-784467.9 hp	electrical power output
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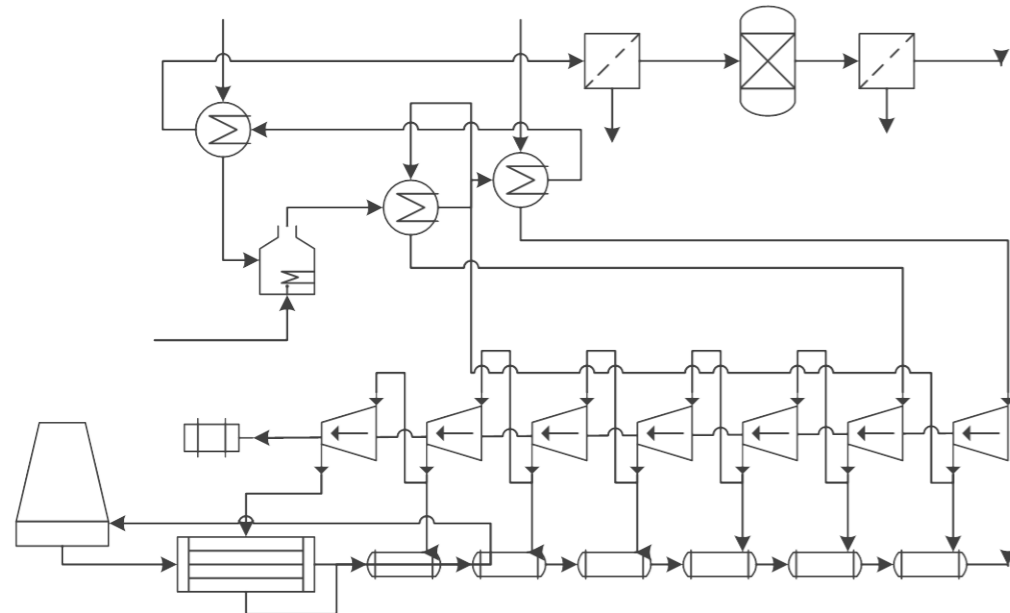
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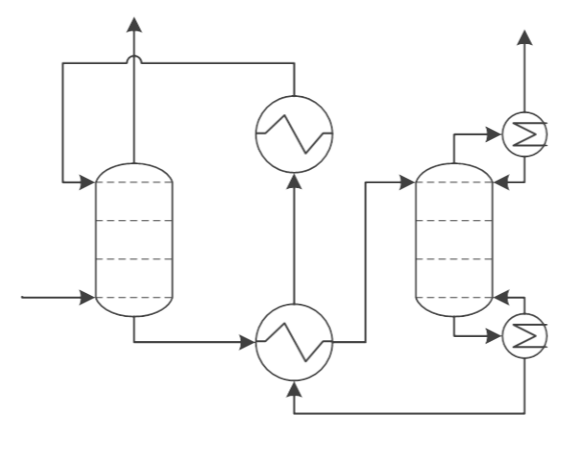
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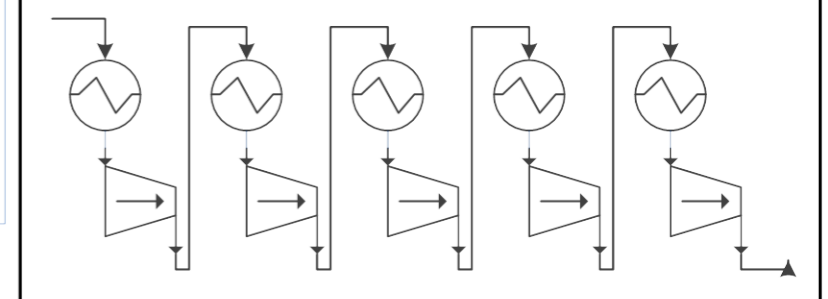
## Power Plant Module



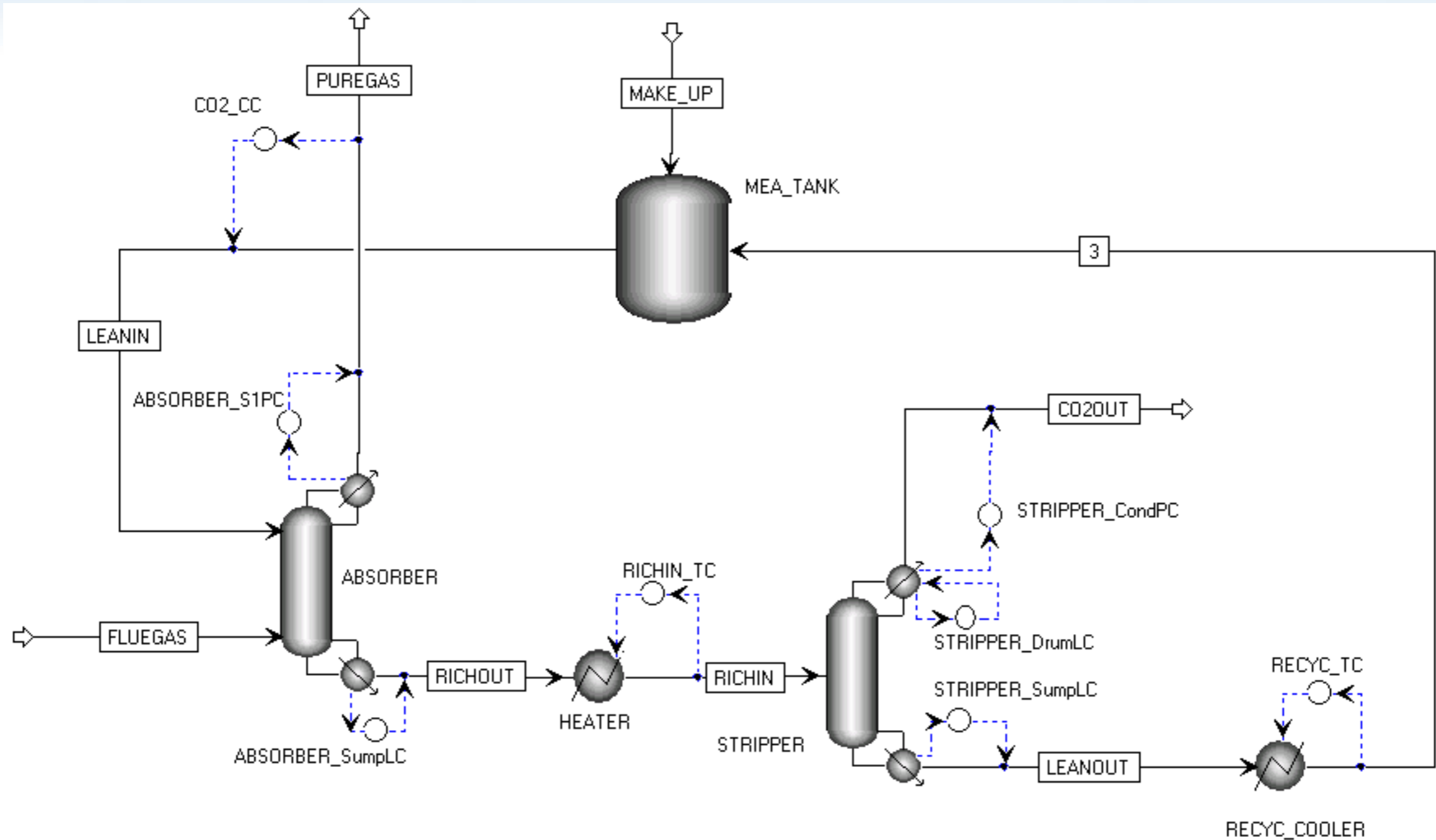
## CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Module



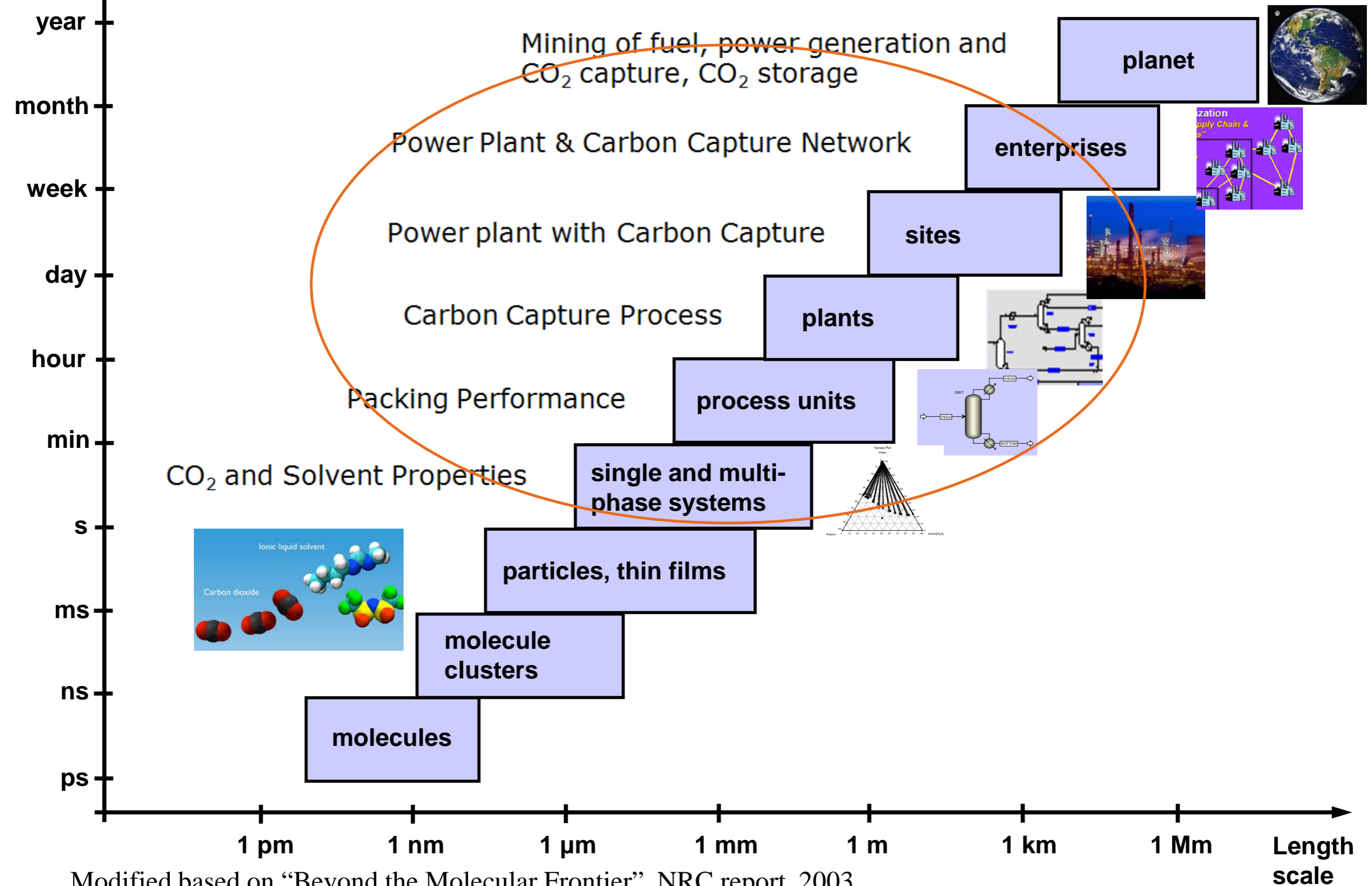
## Compression Module



# Dynamic Simulation of Carbon Capture Process and Integration with Power Plant



# Integrated, High Fidelity, Multiscale Process Modeling of CO<sub>2</sub> Capture & Storage



Modified based on "Beyond the Molecular Frontier", NRC report, 2003

# Summary

- Integrated, high fidelity, multiscale process models have generated tremendous economic values over the decades
- Process modeling and simulation technology will continue to thrive and advance as chemical engineers make contributions to capture economic opportunities and to address societal challenges
- Chemical engineers must be well trained in process simulation and continue to innovate in science and engineering to better enable modeling of the physical and chemical world based on 1<sup>st</sup> principles

# Acknowledgement

- David Miller of National Energy Technology Laboratory kindly provided four carbon capture modeling slides