

Pinch Technology Second Generation

Analysis with crisscross optimisation prior to design

Design with loop optimisation for minimum area and minimum cost

Example Case 4

Example from Linnhoff and Ahmad – The 9SP aromatics plant

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Case 4 – Example from Linnhoff and Ahmad – The 9SP aromatics plant

Case 4 is the 9SP aromatics problem first presented by Linnhoff and Ahmad in 1990. The data are given in Table 4.1, together with optimised shift contributions.

Description	Tsupply °C	Ttarget °C	Heat kW	DT-shift K	U*f kW/K,m ²	mcp kW/K
H1	327	40	28700	0	0.50	100
H2	220	160	9600	1	0.40	160
H3	220	60	9600	12	0.14	60
H4	160	45	46000	4	0.30	400
C1	100	300	20000	4	0.35	100
C2	35	164	9030	0	0.70	70
C3	85	138	18550	2	0.50	350
C4	60	170	6600	12	0.14	60
C5	140	300	32000	0	0.60	200
Heating	330	250	24000	0	0.50	
Cooling	15	30	31720	0	0.50	

Heating : 60/kW, year

Cooling : 6/kW, year

HEX Cost : (2000 + 70 x Area)/year

Table 4.1

The effect of crisscross on the results of trade-off between energy and capital is shown in Fig.4.1.

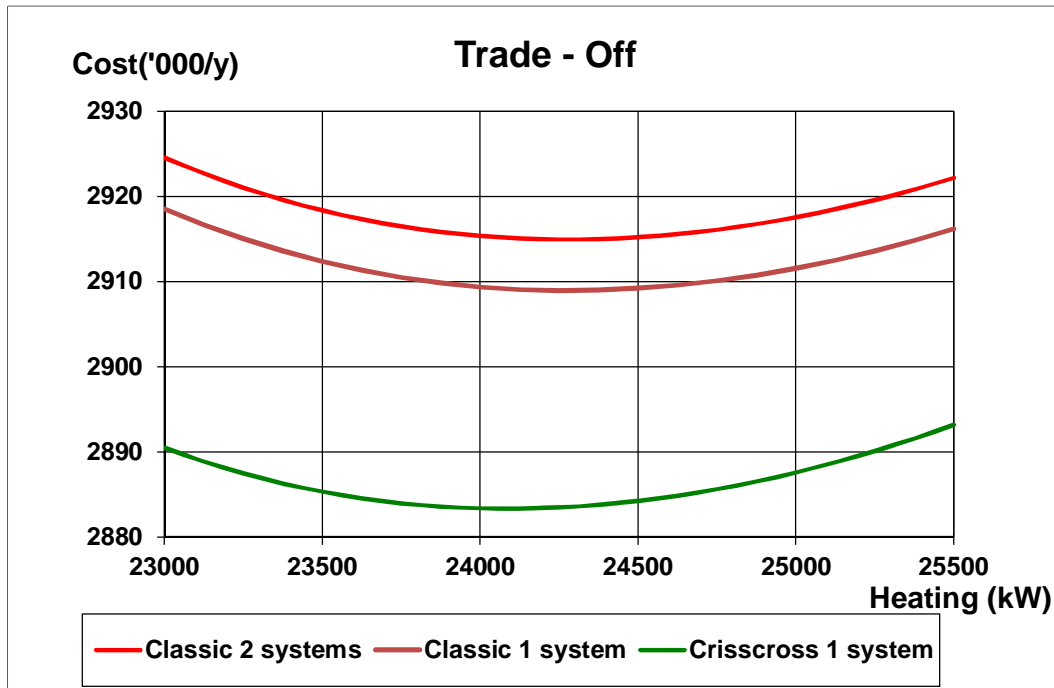


Fig. 4.1

The results of the study can be compared with published solutions in Table 4.2, for networks with a number of units from 18 to 10.

Example 9SP						
	QHot(MW)	Area (m²)	Cost ('000)	# HEX	# splits	Smallest
Published Optimum Heat Exchanger Networks						
Linnhoff and Ahmad (1990) ⁽¹⁾	25.04	17993	2992	17	1	26.0
Zhu and O'Neill (1995) ⁽¹⁾			2969			
Lewin (1998) ⁽¹⁾			2945			
Liporace et al. (2001) ⁽¹⁾	25.75	16740	2940	13		10.0
Fieg et al. (2009) ⁽¹⁾	23.62	18420	2922.3	14	3	11.3
	23.46	18660	2924.9	12	1	10.6
Toffolo (2009)	23.68	18300	2920.1	15	4	13.3
	24.12	17970	2920.3	12	2	16.4
Avila-Diaz (2008)	23.77	18006	2904.3	13	2	9.9
This research	24.27	17242	2891.21	18	9	16.8
	24.28	17245	2889.88	17	8	16.9
	24.33	17204	2888.78	16	7	17.0
	24.37	17250	2891.85	15	5	14.2
	23.93	17702	2892.82	14	2	14.1
	24.10	17564	2892.41	13	2	13.8
	24.16	17642	2899.72	12	3	14.7
	24.10	17867	2909.64	11	1	8.8
	25.72	16920	2948.26	10	1	10.4
	25.75	16904	2948.76	10	0	10.8
⁽¹⁾ Best of ...						

Table 4.2

The corresponding optimum networks are shown in Figures 4.2 through Fig.4.11. A very large number of networks can be developed with a cost below 2900 kEUR with minimum approach temperatures (smallest DeltaT) in the network that still are significantly higher than in published solutions. As shown, targets calculated with conventional pinch analysis can be beaten and targets obtained after crisscross optimisation are much closer to what is achievable.

Remarkably, almost all low cost networks show one single heat exchanger (A5) on the streams H3 . C4 with a temperature difference of 50K. For the given Heating duty, conventional pinch analysis would suggest a DeltaT of 24 K and would allocate a pinch violation of 1550 kW to this match. Crisscross optimisation would suggest a DeltaT of 41 K between H3 and C4 and a Cooler of 3012 kW on the cold end of H3. With crisscross optimisation, accepting heat exchanger A5 and a Cooler of 3000 kW on the cold end of H3, total surface area required would not increase but would even be 470 m² lower than with conventional pinch analysis, even with the same Heating duty; consequently, this match creates no pinch violation; the remaining average driving force at the pinch for all other matches (with a heat transfer coefficient that is more than three times that of the heat exchanger on the two streams H3C4) is still 21K.

The original superstructure resulting from the analysis was reduced from 17 integration bands to 5 (Table 4.3). Several sequences can be applied for said reduction, but they all lead to the same initial network.

Process : 9SP aromatics													
	area	#HEX	AreaCost										
Heatit	17557.68	12	1253.04										
Design	17769.56	20	1281.87										
N°	Tsupply °C	Ttarget °C	Heat kW	Shift K	Stream -	U*f kW/m²,K	mcp kW/K	1	2	3	4	5	
10	330	250	24000	0	Heating	0.50	300.00	330.00	250.00				
1	327	40	28700	0	H1	0.50	100.00	327.00	250.00	161.31	120.89	98.21	40.00
2	220	160	9600	1	H2	0.40	160.00		220.00	160.00			
3	220	60	9600	12	H3	0.14	60.00		220.00	178.00	110.00	110.00	60.00
4	160	45	46000	4	H4	0.30	400.00			160.00	123.53	102.25	45.00
5	100	300	20000	4	C1	0.35	100.00	300.00	191.67	135.11	100.00		
6	35	164	9030	0	C2	0.70	70.00		164.00	140.00	104.00	35.00	
7	85	138	18550	2	C3	0.50	350.00			138.00	102.00	85.00	
8	60	170	6600	12	C4	0.14	60.00		170.00	128.00	60.00	60.00	
9	140	300	32000	0	C5	0.60	200.00	300.00	195.67	140.00			
11	15	30	31720	0	Cooling	0.50	2114.67					30.00	15.00

Table 4.3

Using the Grid Diagram of Table 4.3, an initial network was generated by LP targeting minimum surface area. This network was optimised for minimum cost in an Excel simulation flow sheet and further processed as shown in Table 4.4 with most of the steps leading to optimum networks. The network with minimum annual cost has 16 heat exchanger units for a cost of 2888.92 kEUR (Fig.4.4).

Series starting with 5 integration bands and 18 HEX								
		QHot(MW)	Area (m ²)	Cost ('000)	# HEX	# splits	Smallest DeltaT(K)	
Designit basis 5 bands		24.00	17770	2910.19	18	9	16.9	
optimise Heating and splits		24.27	17242	2891.21	18	9	16.8	
↓	↪ merge splits H4	24.28	17245	2889.88	17	8	16.9	
↓		eliminate A13	(2) 24.33	17201	2890.29	17	8	17.0
		eliminate A11	24.33	17204	2888.78	16	7	17.0
		swap A2-A3 cold side & eliminate A2	24.37	17250	2891.85	15	5	14.2
		merge load A1 into A3 trough heating loop	(2) 24.47	17213	2894.25	14	4	11.8
↓	↪ eliminate A5	(2) 24.19	17515	2895.19	13	3	16.5	
		eliminate A12	24.16	17642	2899.72	12	3	14.7
		eliminate A8	24.10	17867	2909.64	11	1	8.8
↓		eliminate H1 and A8 and A12	25.72	16920	2948.26	10	1	10.4
		eliminate split	25.75	16904	2948.76	10	0	10.8
Alternative route 1								
		keep small HEX (Ax) on hot side H3	23.93	17702	2892.82	14	2	14.1
		eliminate Ax	24.10	17564	2892.41	13	2	13.8
Alternative route 2								
		match streams with same or comparable mcp's (H1-C1 / H3-C4 /H4-C3)						
		followed by tick-off procedure on the rest	25.75	16904	2948.76	10	0	10.8
		(2) Near optimum						

Table 4.4

The first optimised network with 18 units is shown in Fig.4.2.

The Alternative route 2-is the fastest route to the simplest network with the minimum number of units (10) and does not require any sophisticated program at all; the difference with the lowest cost network is only 2%.

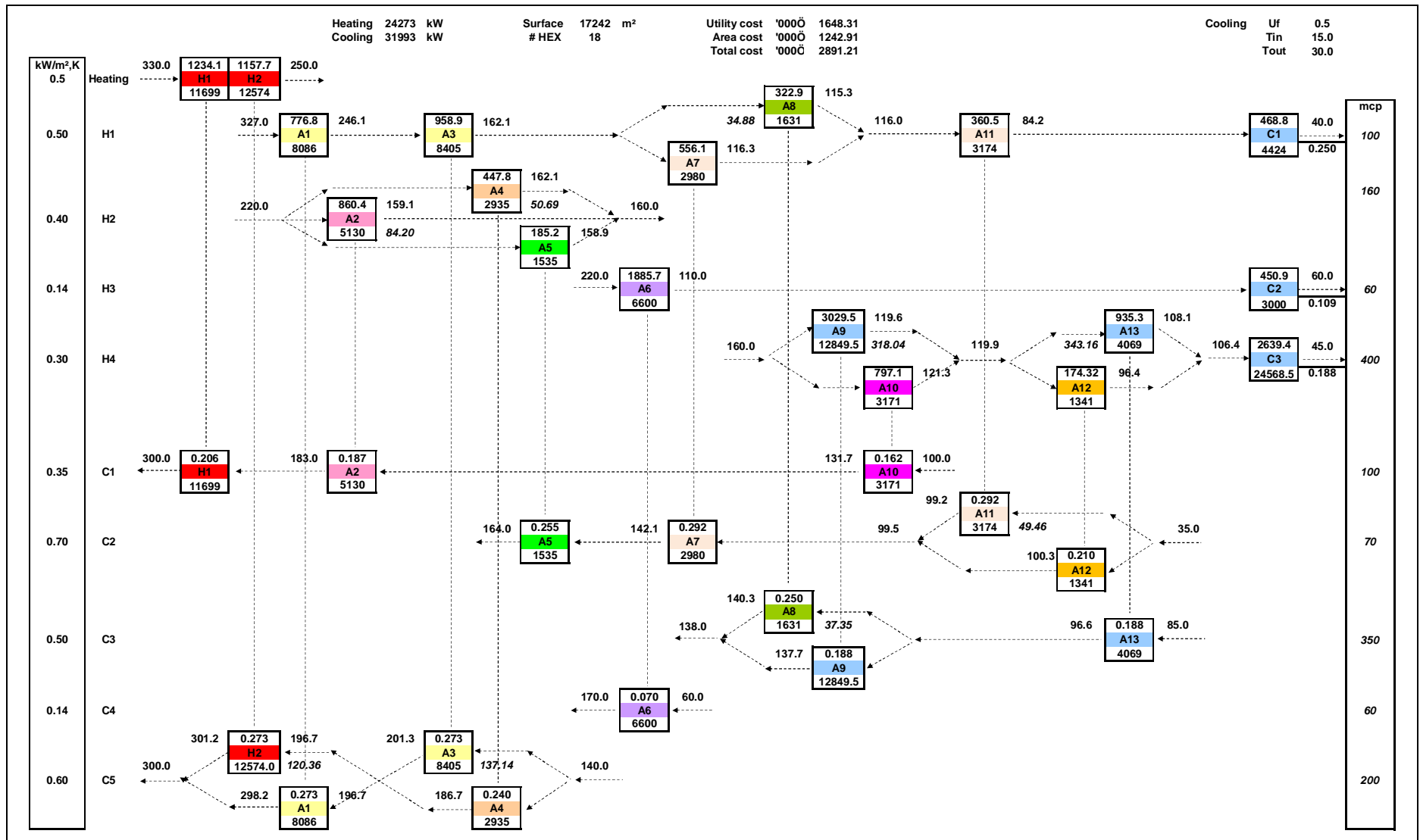


Fig.4.2

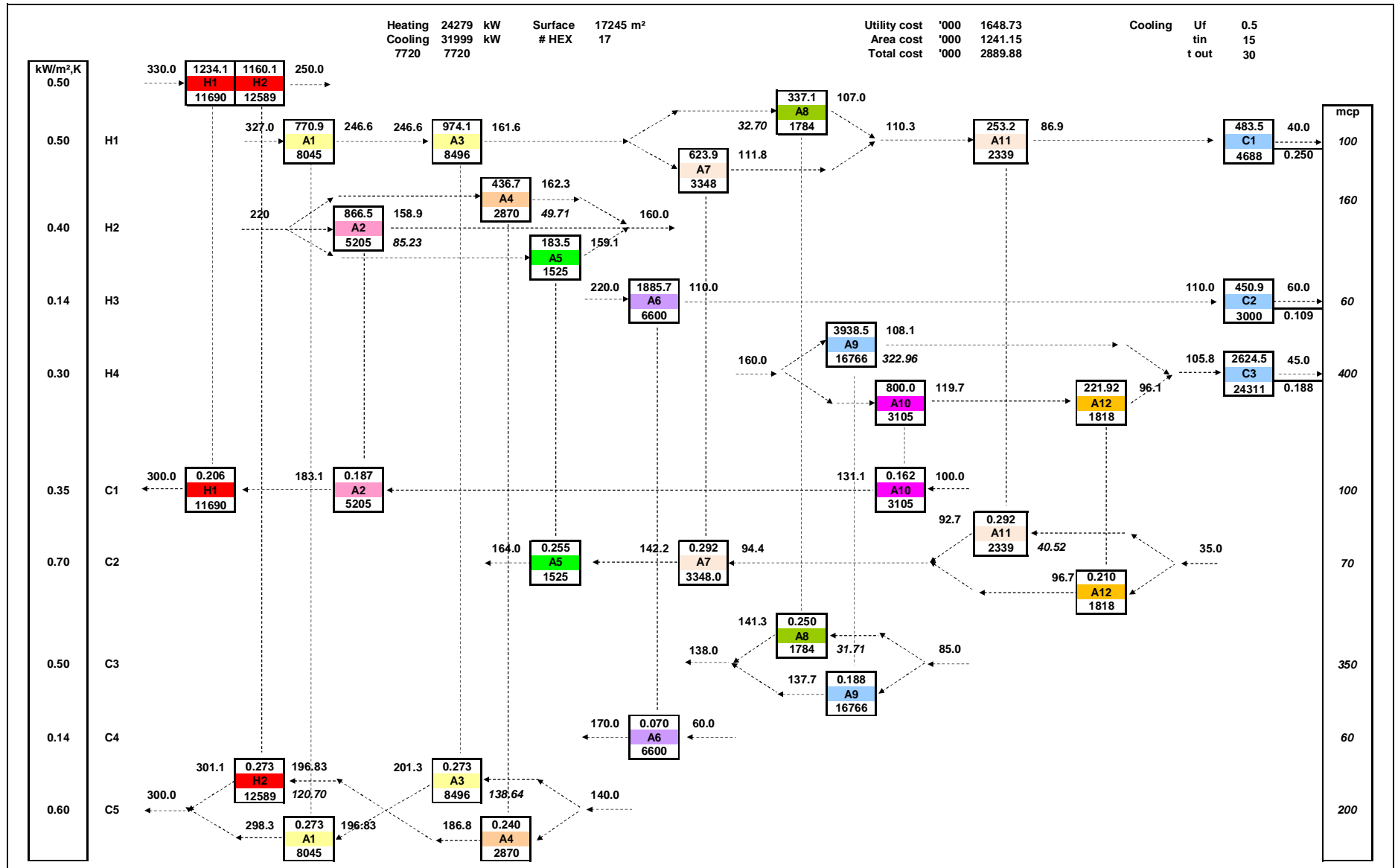


Fig.4.3

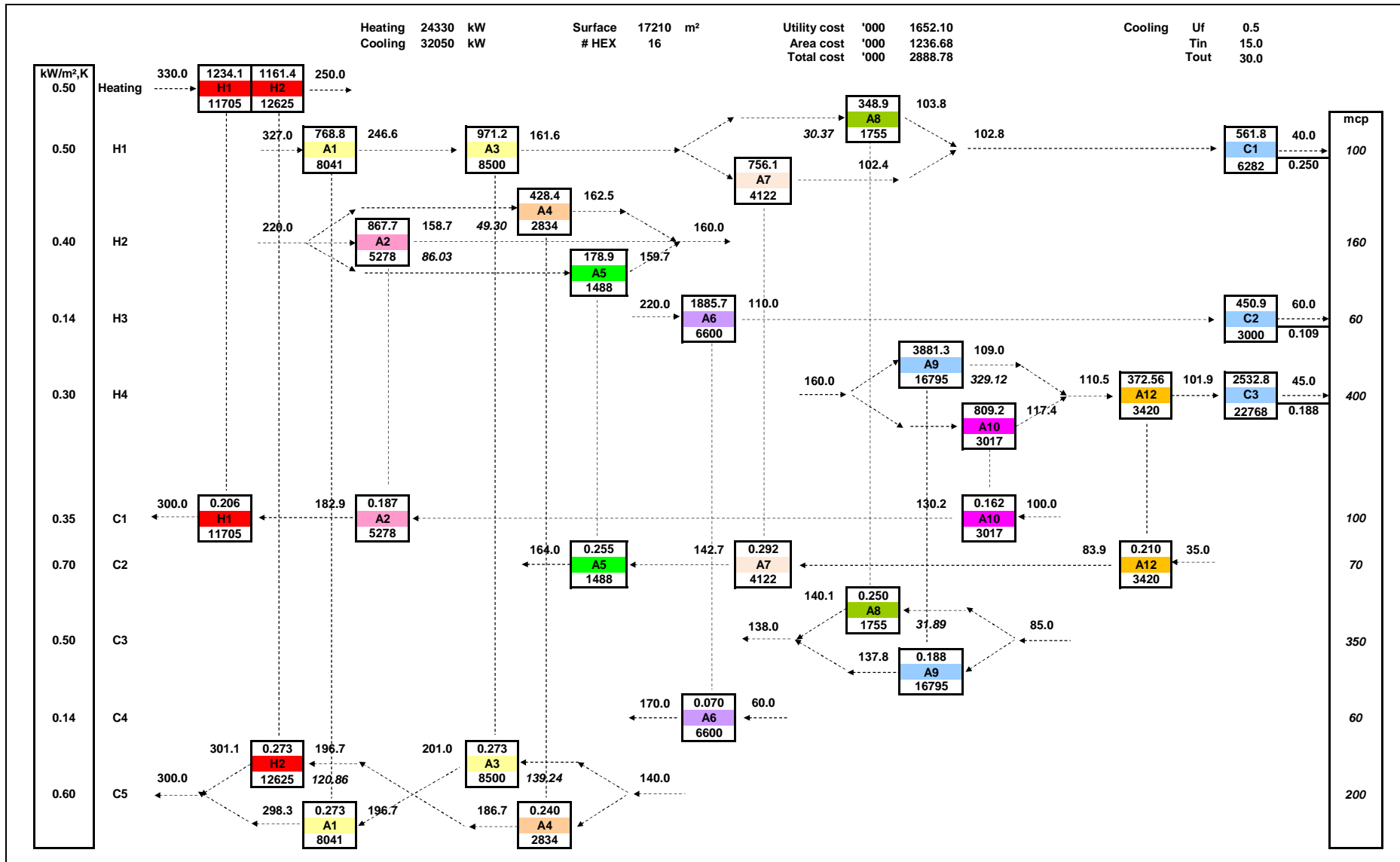


Fig.4.4

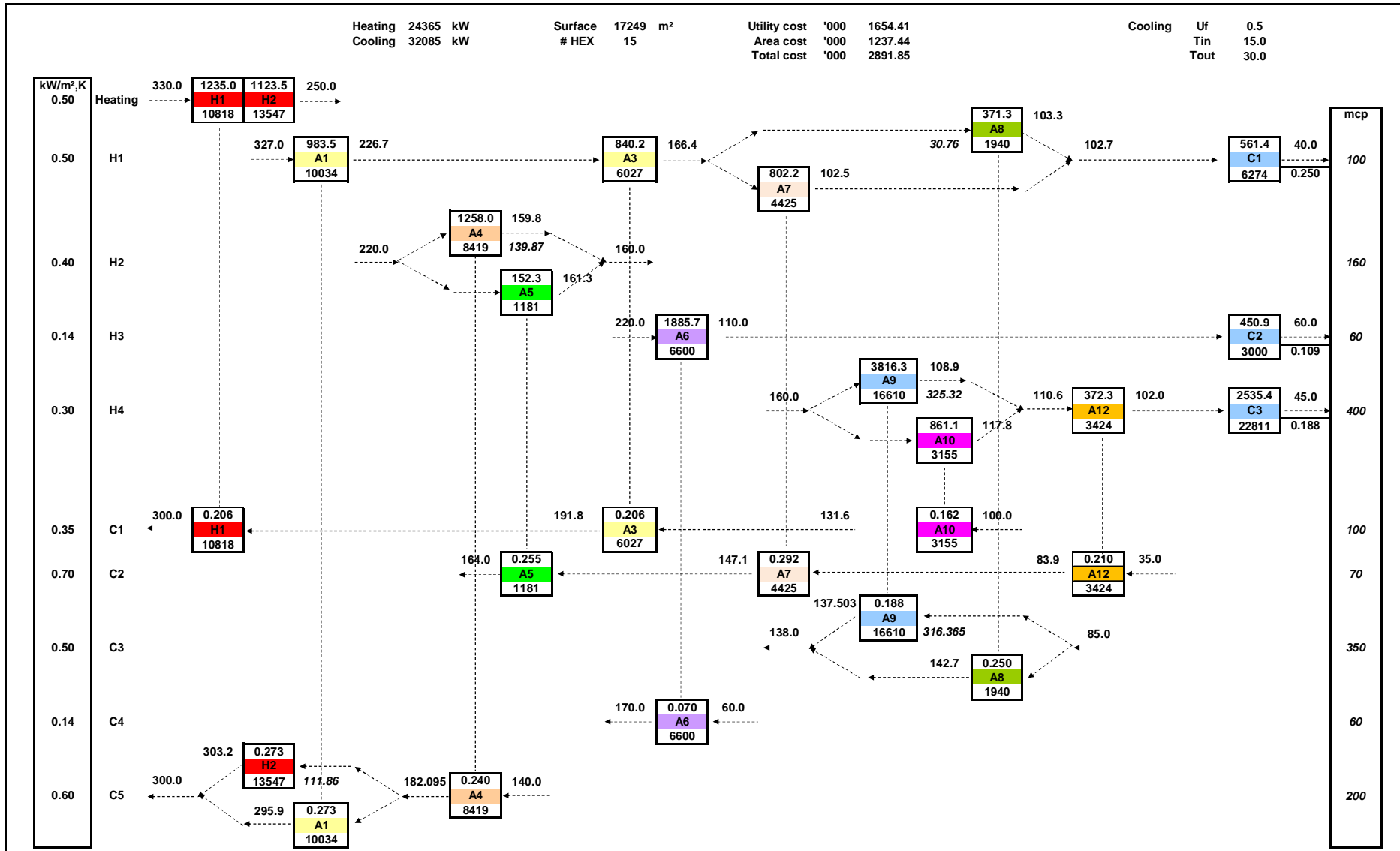


Fig.4.5

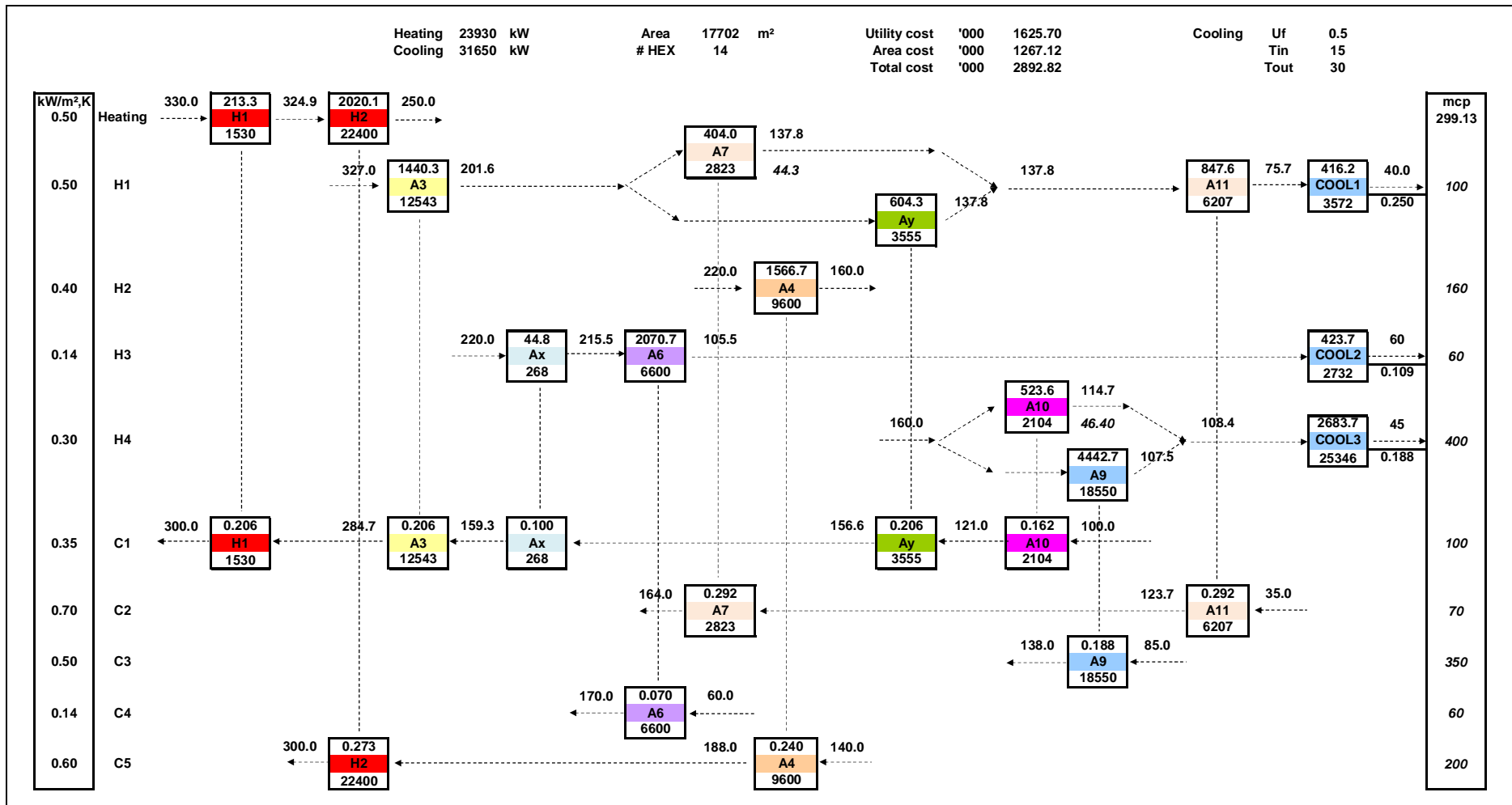


Fig.4.6

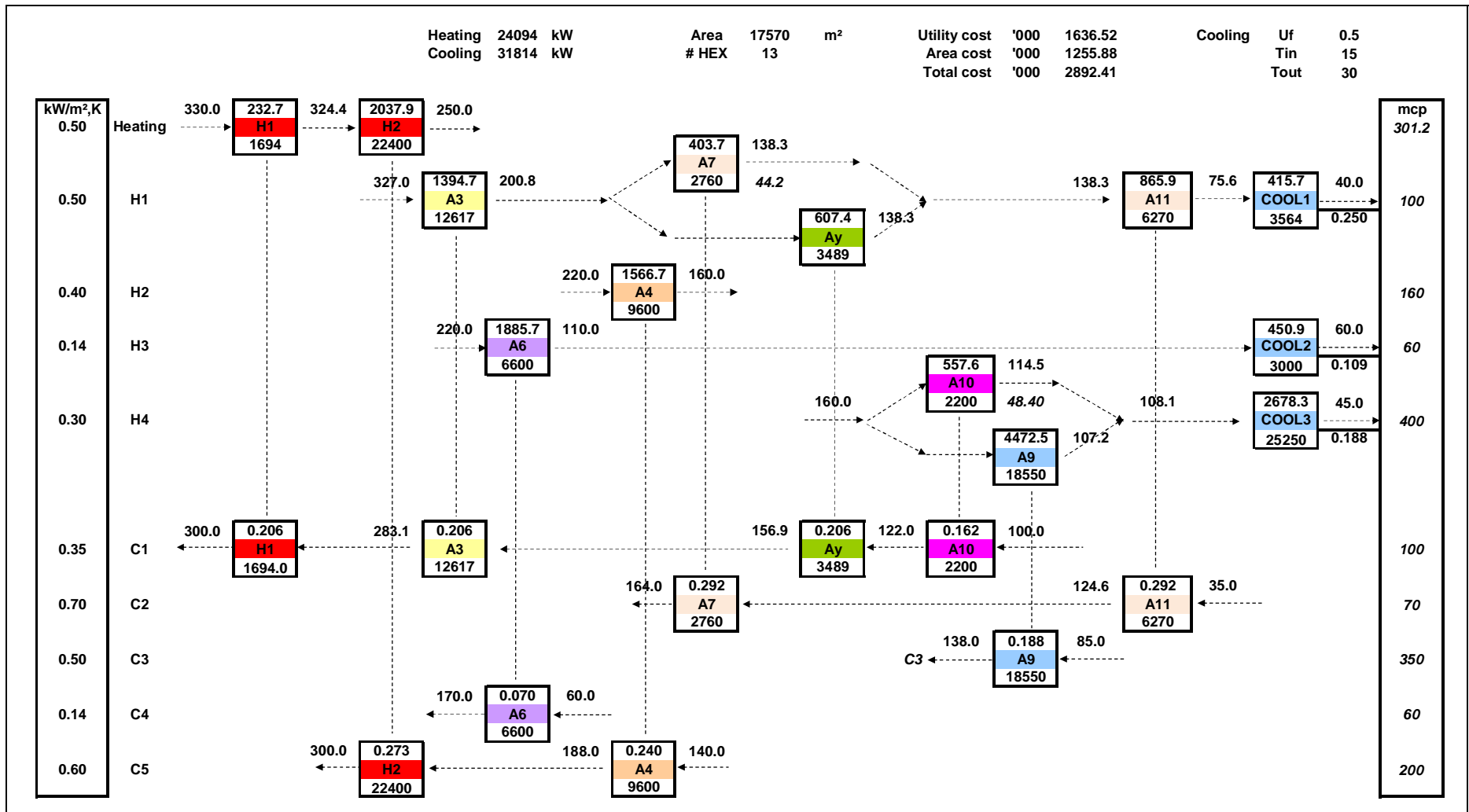


Fig.4.7

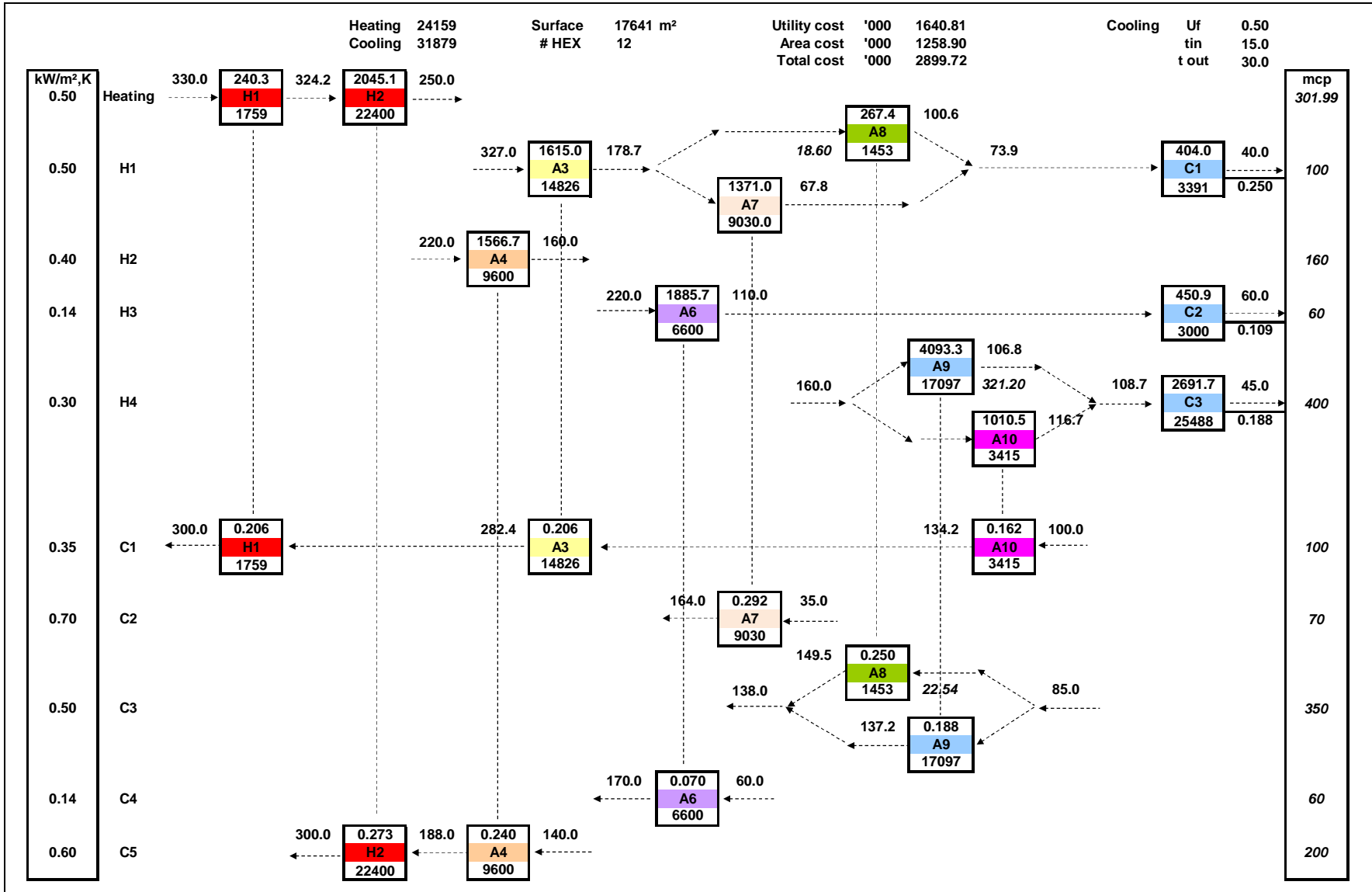


Fig.4.8

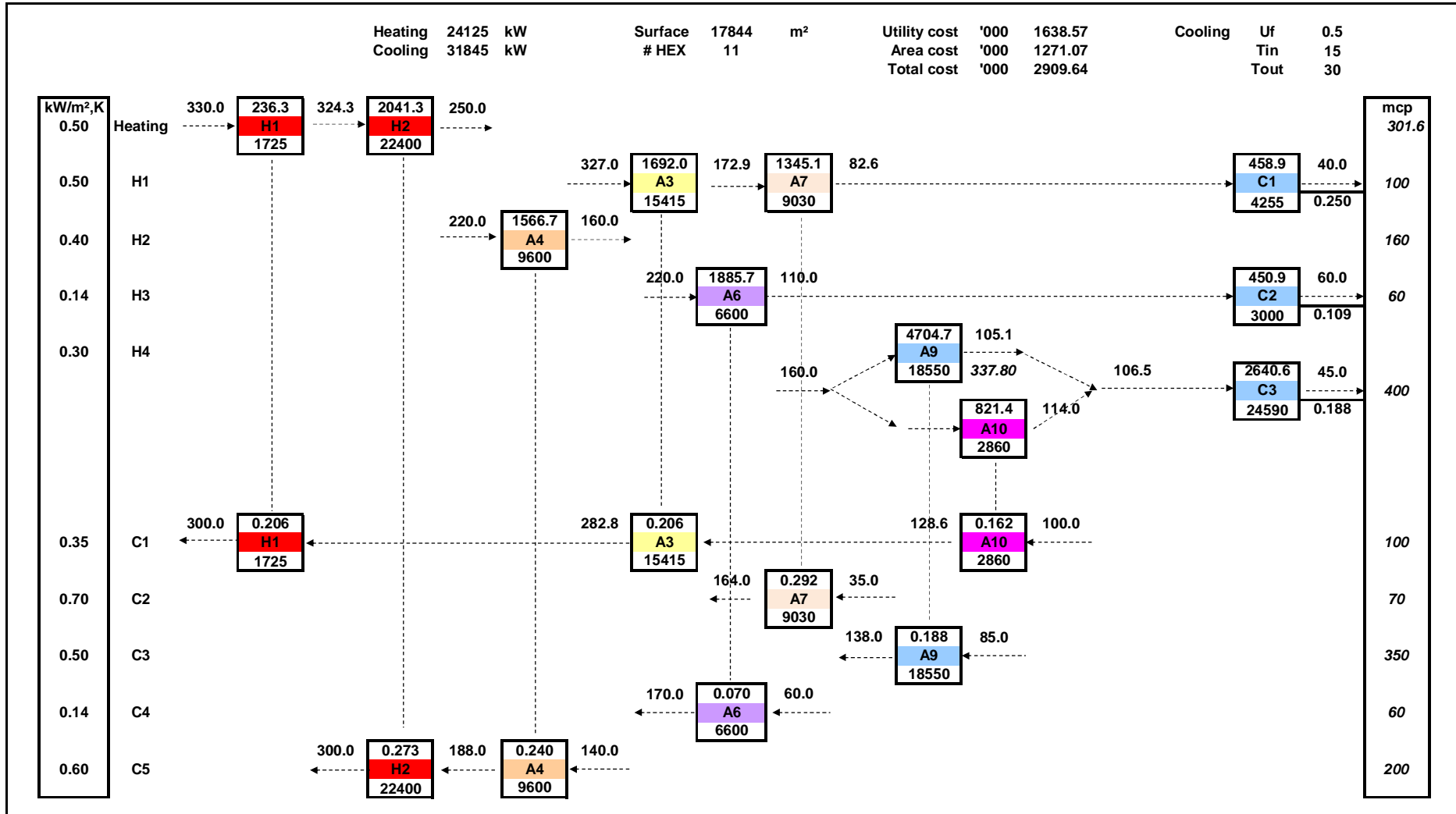


Fig.4.9

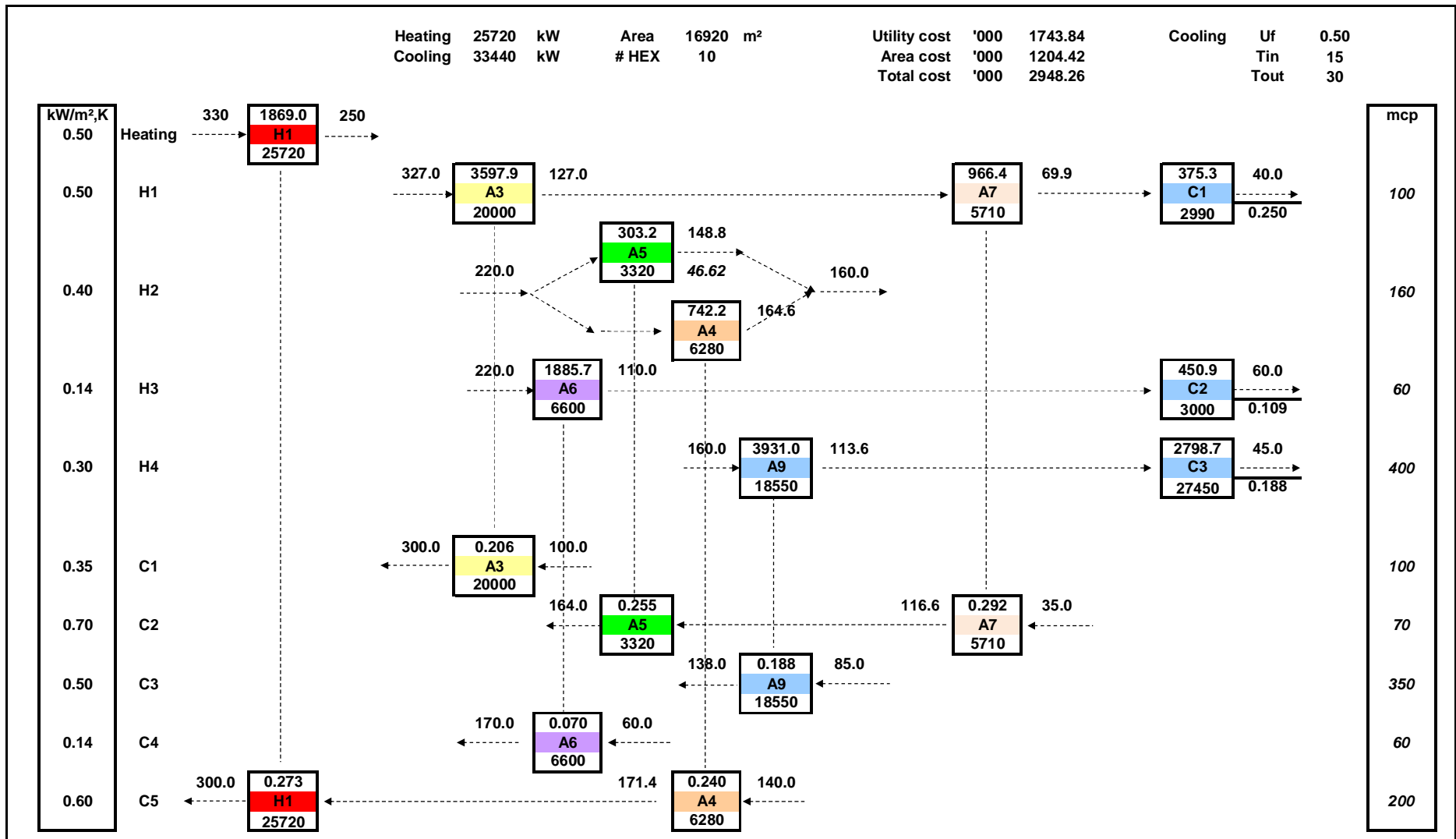


Fig.4.10

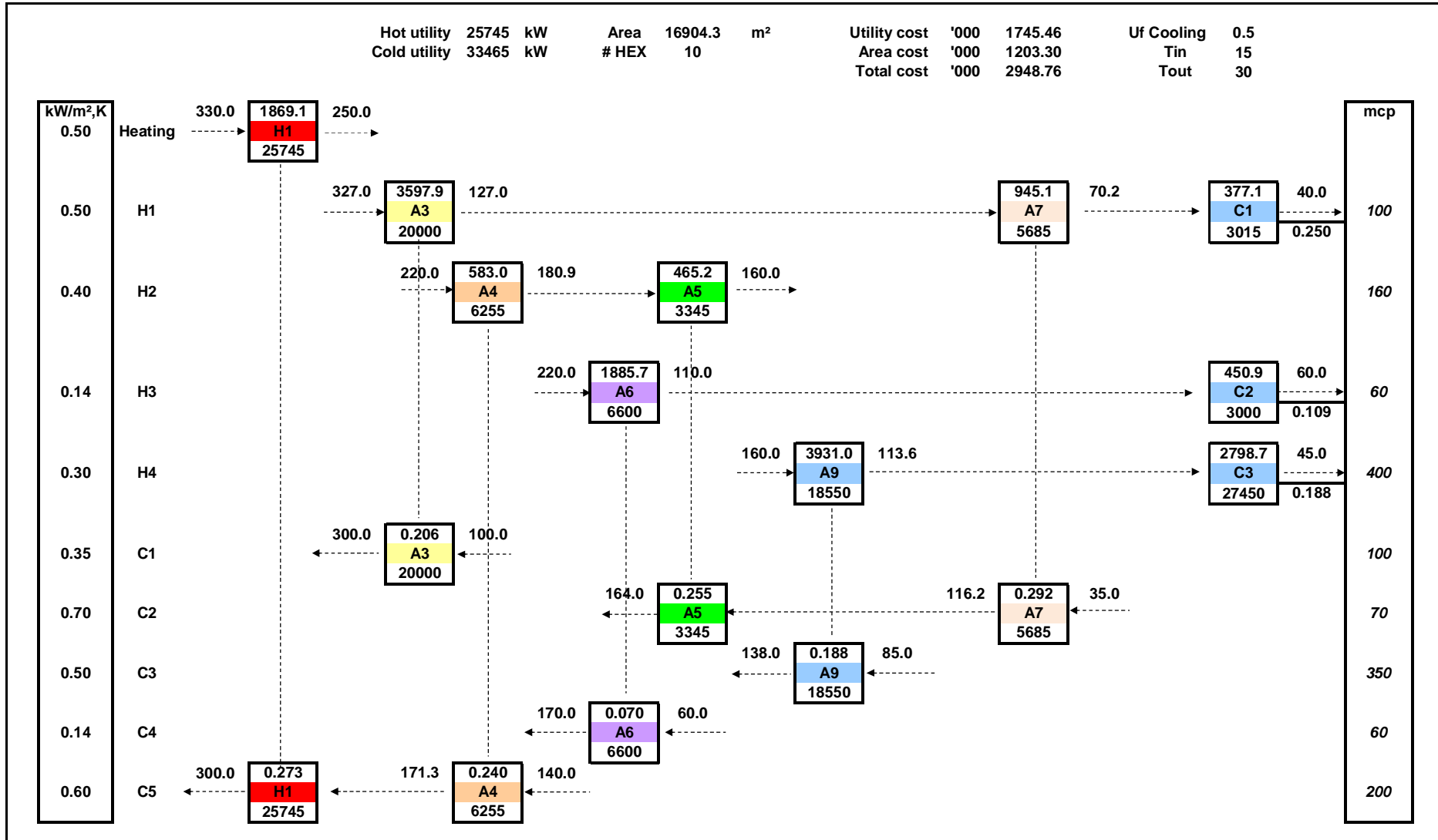


Fig.4.11