

# Chapter 10

## Lecture # 1-2

- **Overview**
- **Introduction**
- **Information needed before Synthesizing a PFD**
- **Reactor Section**

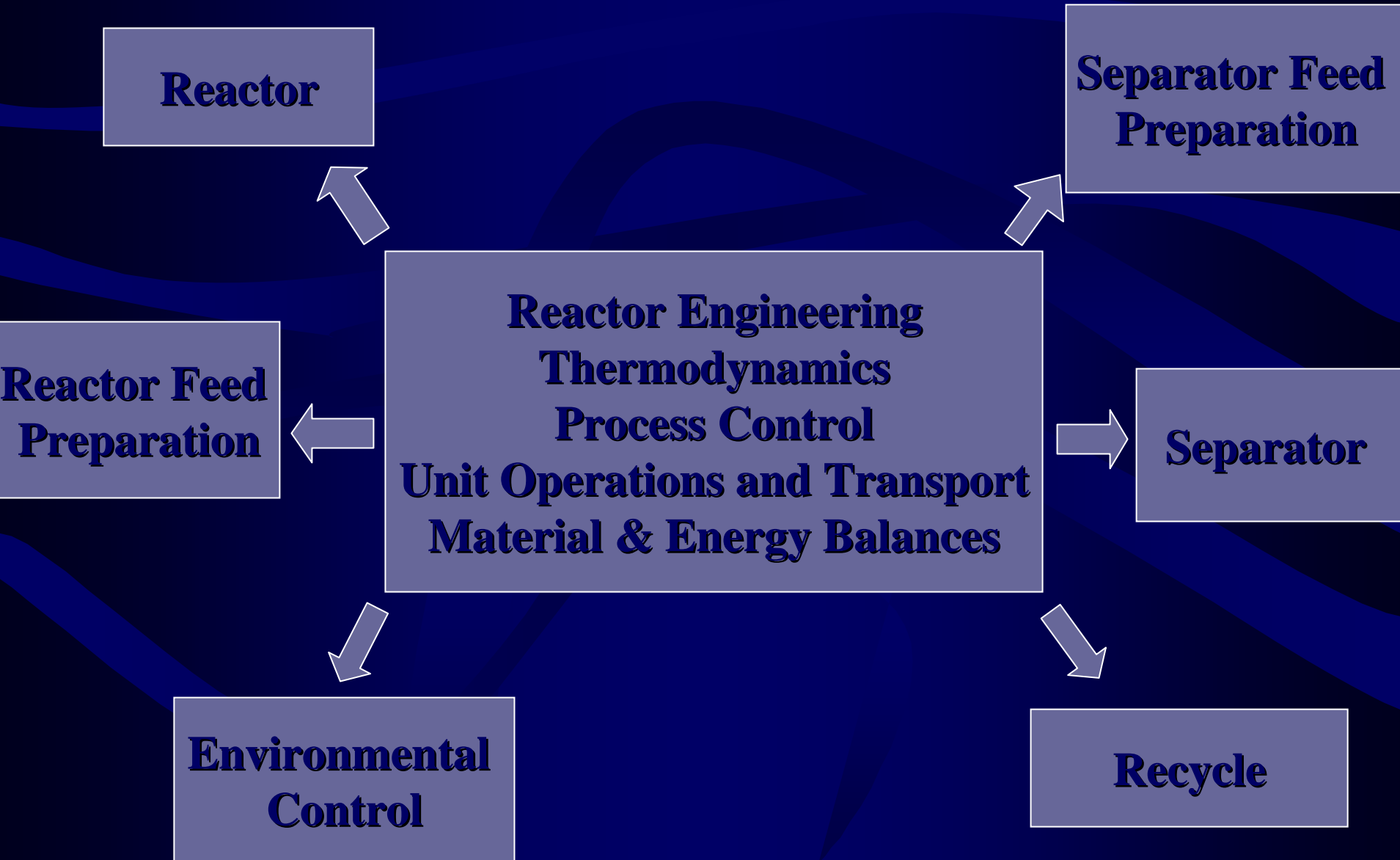
# Chapter 10 Overview

## **Title: Synthesis of the PFD from the Generic BFD**

### **Topics:**

- 1) Introduction**
- 2) Information needed prior to Synthesis of a PFD.**
- 3) Reactor Section.**
- 4) Separator Section.**

# Introduction



# Introduction

## **Broader context of project**

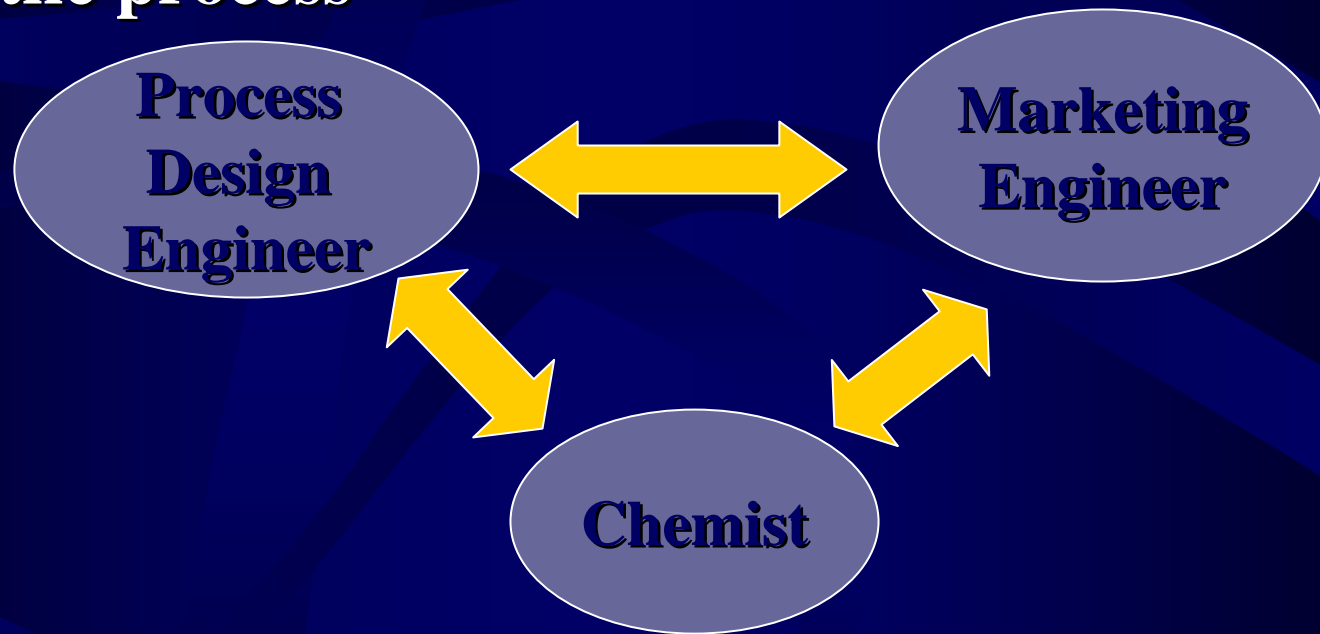
- **Environmental concerns**
- **Customer expectations**
- **Return on investment, etc.**

## **Important details**

- **Type of heat transfer medium**
- **Number of stages in a column**
- **Volume of a reactor, etc.**

# Introduction

- **Interactions with other engineers and scientists**
  - Team of engineers work on development of the process



# Information

- **Reaction kinetic data**

- Kinetics of the main reaction must be known

**Rate of Rxn = function(T, P, composition)**

- Knowledge of the kinetics of unwanted side reactions is also crucial to the development of PFD structure or topology.
- Knowledge of detailed rxn pathways, elementary rxns, and unstable rxn intermediates is **NOT** required.

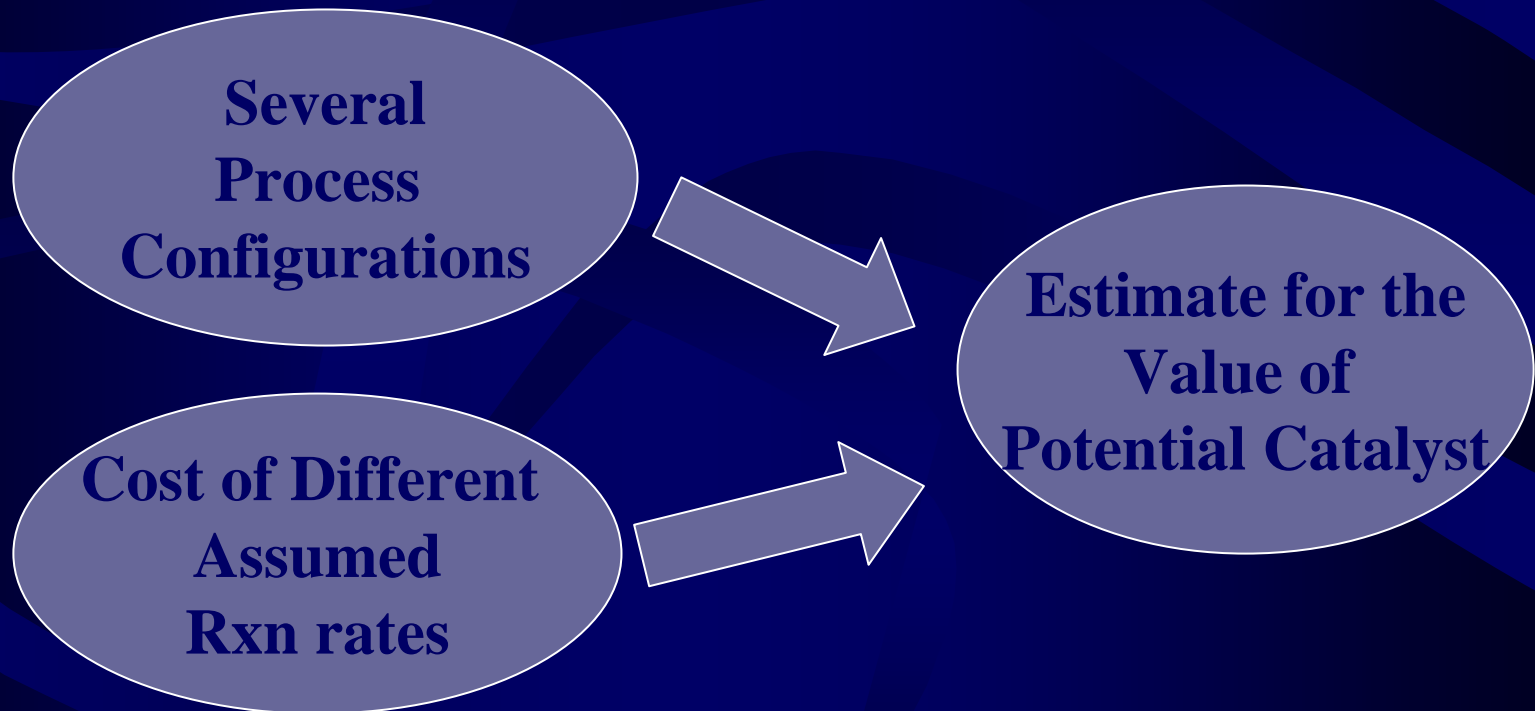
# Information

- For common homogeneous rxns, kinetics are available.
- Kinetics for catalyzed rxns are not readily available in the open literature. *The competitive advantage of a company is often the result of a unique catalyst*
  - Available in company files
  - Patent literature
- Key data to obtain from patent literature are:
  - Inlet and outlet compositions
  - Temperature
  - Pressure
  - Space time

# Information

**Can preliminary PFD and cost analysis be done without kinetic data?**

**Answer: Yes**

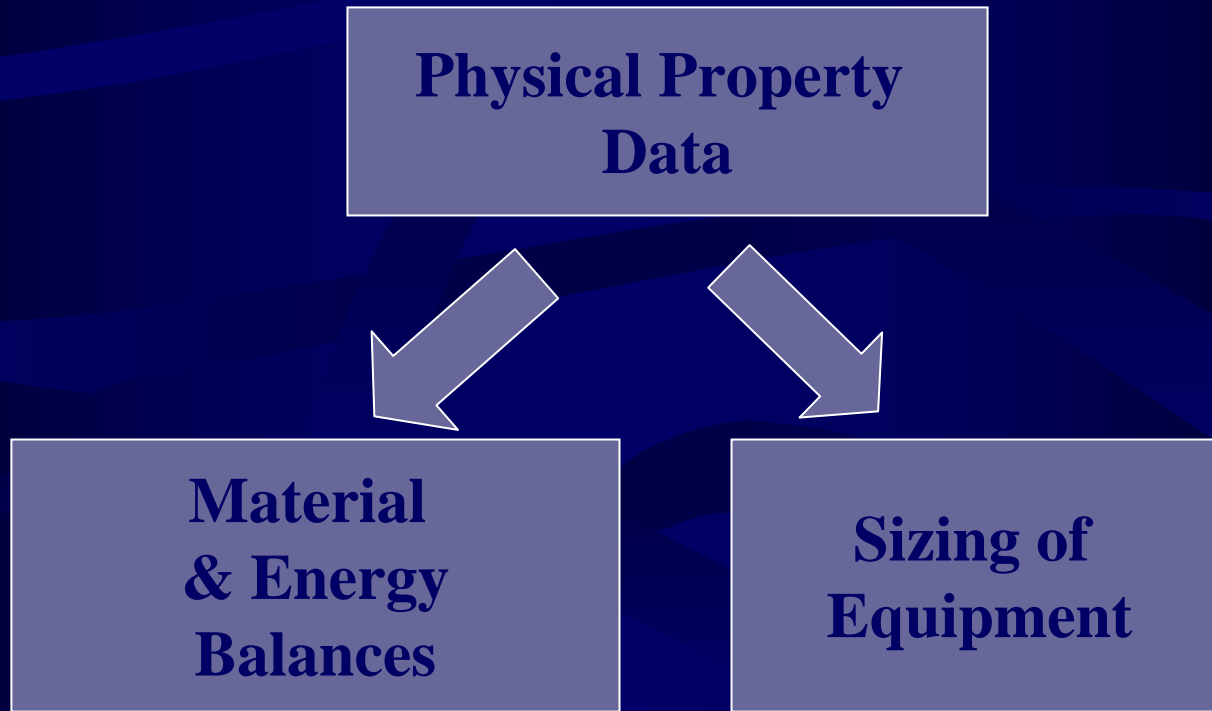




# Information

- If doubling rxn rate reduces cost of manufacture by \$1 million dollar per year then catalysis research is warranted.
- The economic breakpoint is often a catalyst productivity of desired product of  $\sim 0.10$  kg product per kg catalyst per hour.
- Another guide is that activation energies are usually between 40 and 200 kJ/mol.

# Information



**Physical property data are easier to obtain or estimate than kinetic data**

# Information

- Material and energy balances
  - Heat capacity data
  - Density data

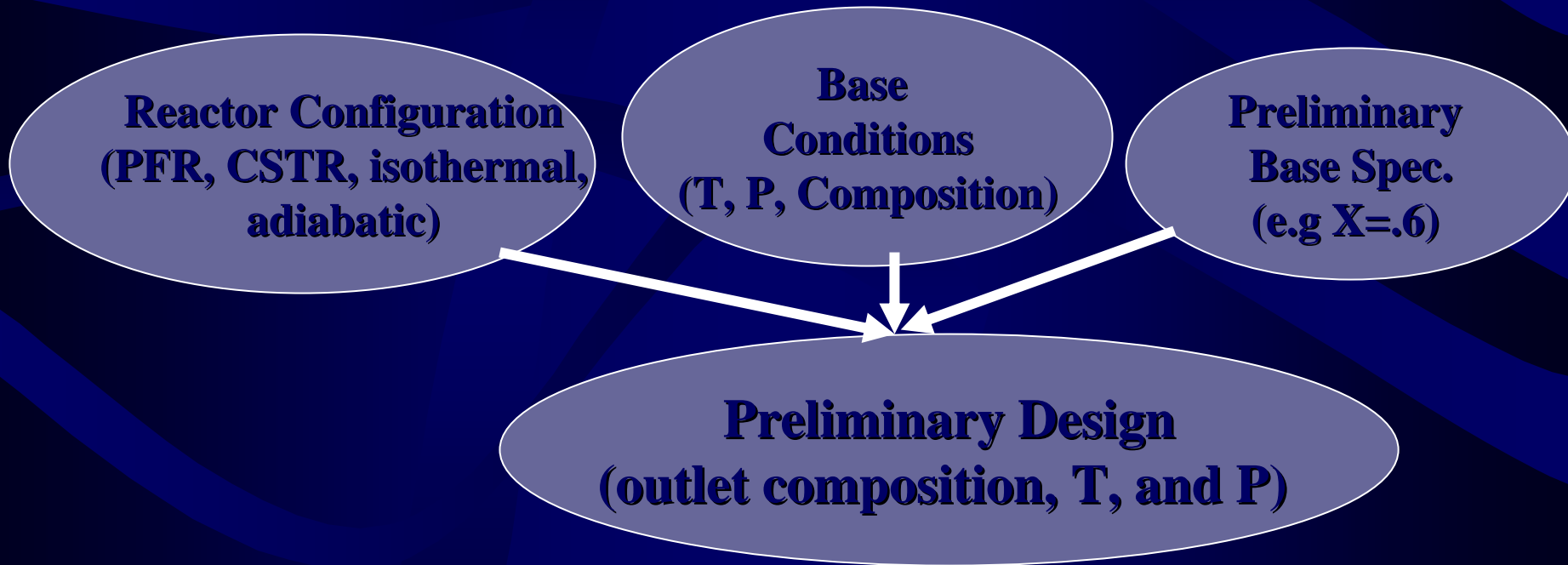
**Measured data are available in database of process simulators. If unavailable, can be estimated by group contribution techniques.**

# Information

- **Design of Heat Exchangers:**
  - Thermal conductivity data
  - Viscosity data
  
- **Design of Separators:**
  - Phase equilibrium data

# Reactor Section

- For a process with a reactor, synthesis of PFD often begins with the reactor section.
- Develop a feasible PFD (base-case design)



# Reactor Section

## Important Questions

- ❶ In what phase does the reaction take place?
- ❷ What are the required temperature and pressure ranges for the reactor?
- ❸ Is the reaction kinetically or equilibrium controlled?
- ❹ Does the reaction require a solid catalyst or is it homogeneous?

# Reactor Section

## Important Questions

- ⑤ Is the main reaction exothermic or endothermic?
- ⑥ What side reactions occur, and what is the selectivity of the desired reaction?
- ⑦ What is the approximate single-pass conversion?
- ⑧ For gas-phase oxidations, should the reactor feed be outside the explosive limits?