SimuTech Project

REPORT ON: PROCESS SIMULATION AND MODELLING IN ASPEN PLUS REPORT BY SANDEEP PAL

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Objective :-

 Aspen Plus is a process modeling tool used for process monitoring, optimization and conceptual design, especially by chemical process industries. Main objective of this project is learn simulate the basic flowsheet and process design in Aspen plus and to learn the important features of Aspen plus.

Acknowledgement

• I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my Mentor Nishesh Jyoti who gave me the golden opportunity to do this project on the topic process simulation and modelling in aspen plus. It helped me in doing a lot of Research and i came to know about a lot of things related to this topic.

Introduction

ASPEN is a process simulation software package widely used in industry. Given a process design and an appropriate selection of thermodynamic models, ASPEN uses mathematical models to predict the performance of the process. This information can then be used in an iterative fashion to optimize the design.

ASPEN does not design the process. It takes a design that the user supplies and simulates the performance of the process specified in that design. Therefore, a solid understanding of the underlying chemical engineering principles is required to supply reasonable values of input parameters and to evaluate the suitability of the results obtained. For instance, a user should have some idea of the column behavior before attempting to use ASPEN. This information could come from an approximate method

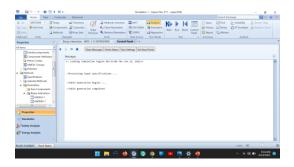






Steps to produce a simulation

- Select the simulation type a blank batch process.
- Specify the component by either entering the chemical formula for by name .
- If your formula is available in general the use find button to specify your compound.
- Next click on next button to proceed further.
- Select the base method for calculation of properties like NRTL, NRTL-RK, IDEAL etc.
- Wait for aspen to calculate the data.

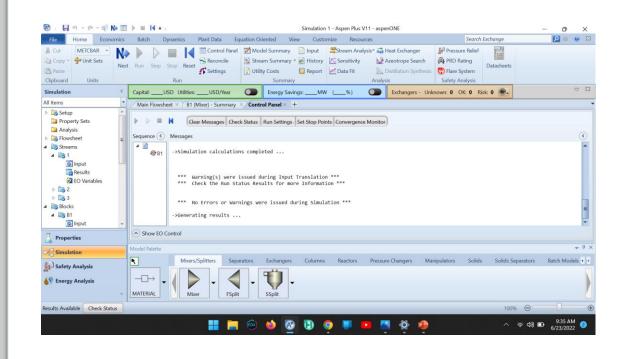


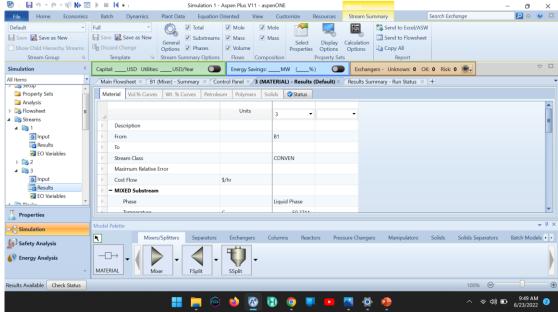




Simulation

- after estimating the properties go to simulation section and ad the device and component required for the process.
- Add the input and output stream of the device used.
- Devices are operated at certain properties specify the properties like temperature, pressure etc and also specify the input stream operating properties.
- Click on next and generate the results as shown.
- Results of the output stream can be seen at the right side of the screen.



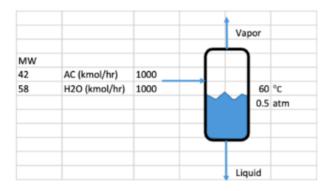


Assignment

Problem 1:-

(1) Design and sizing of a fresh drum (Person 1)

A stream with 1000kmol/hr of acetone (AC) and 1000kmol/hr of water (H2O) is fed into a flash dru Vapor and liquid are separated at the drum.



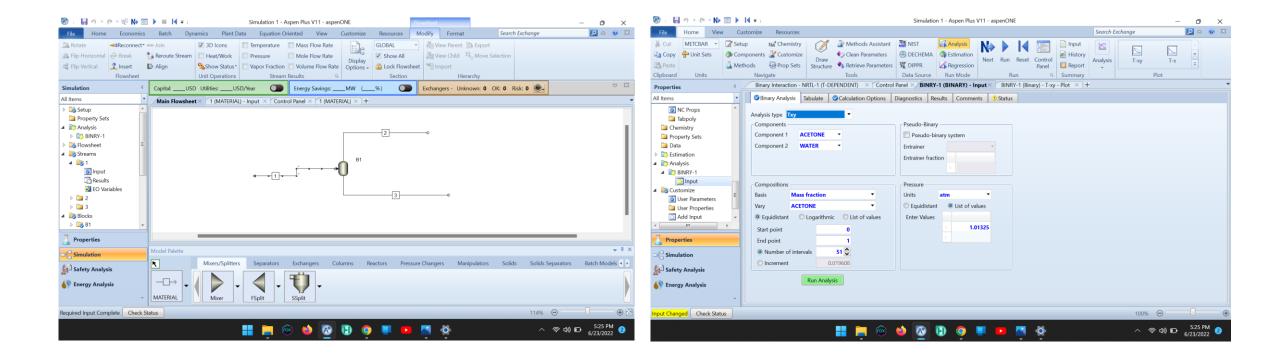
Assume ideal behaviour of the streams:

Q1: At 0.5 atm, to preform vapour-liquid separation, what are the maximum and minimum operating temperatures of the drum?

Q2: At 60°C and 0.5 atm, what are the vapour and liquid compositions and flow rates?

Solution

1)

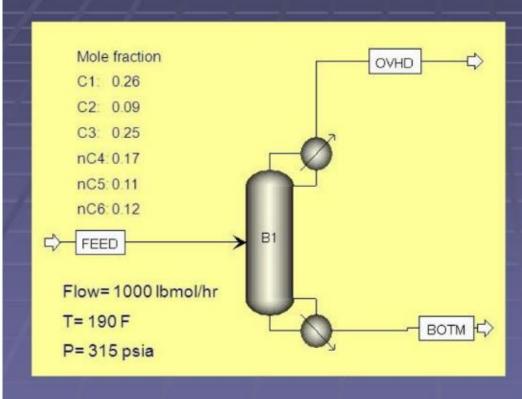


Minimum operating tem. = 56.5 degree Celsius

Maximum operating tem.= 100.1 degree Celsius

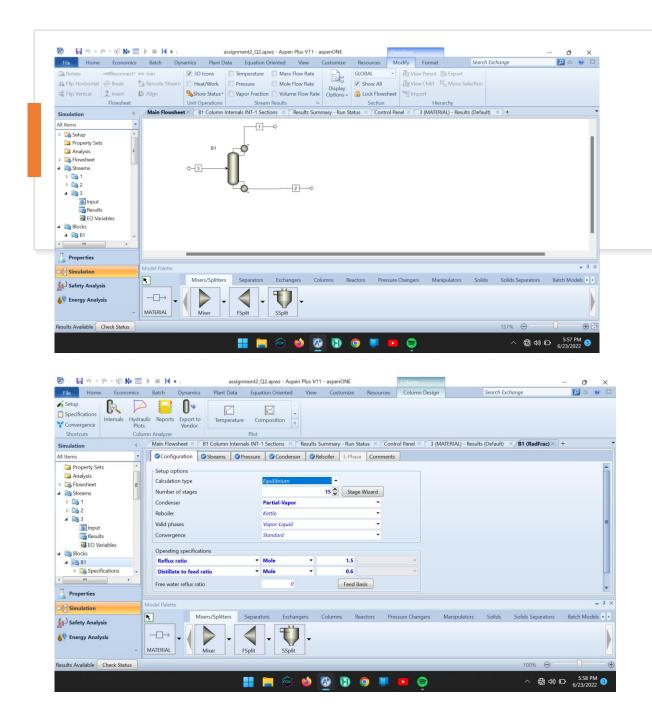


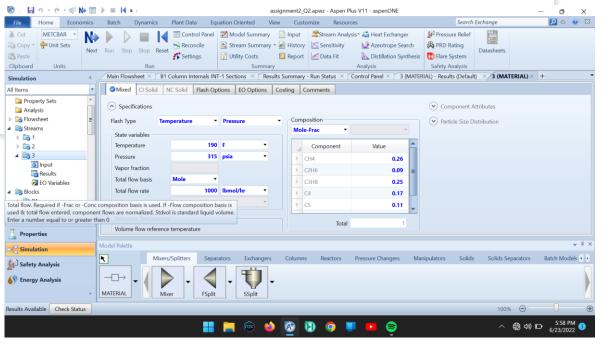
RadFrac demonstration



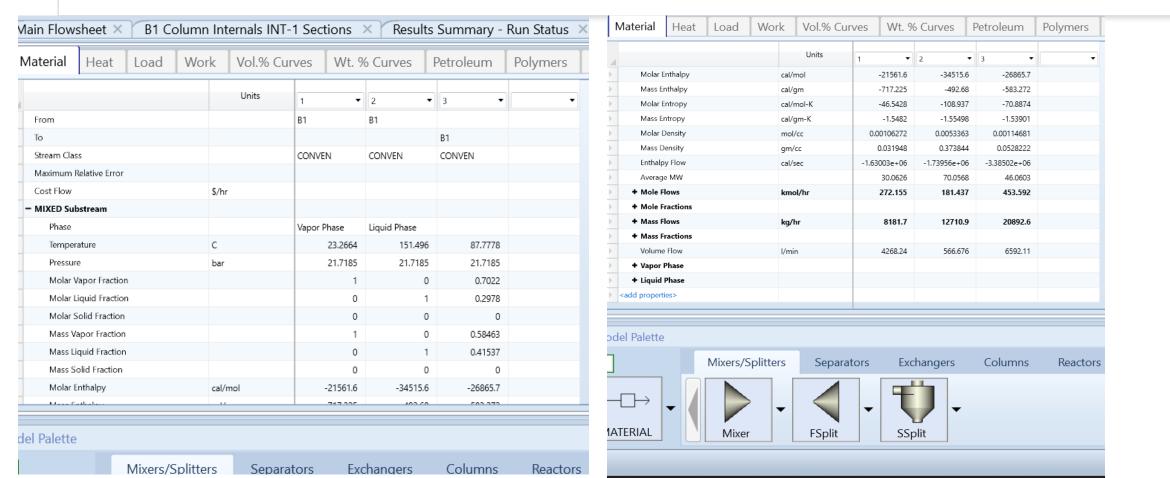
- RadFrac Specifications
- Partial condenser
- Kettle reboiler
- 15 stages
- R = 1.5
- Distillate to feed ratio = 0.6
- Column pressure = 315 psia
- Feed stage = 8

Use the RKS-BM Property method





• Stream results:-



• Problem 3 :-

Q3).

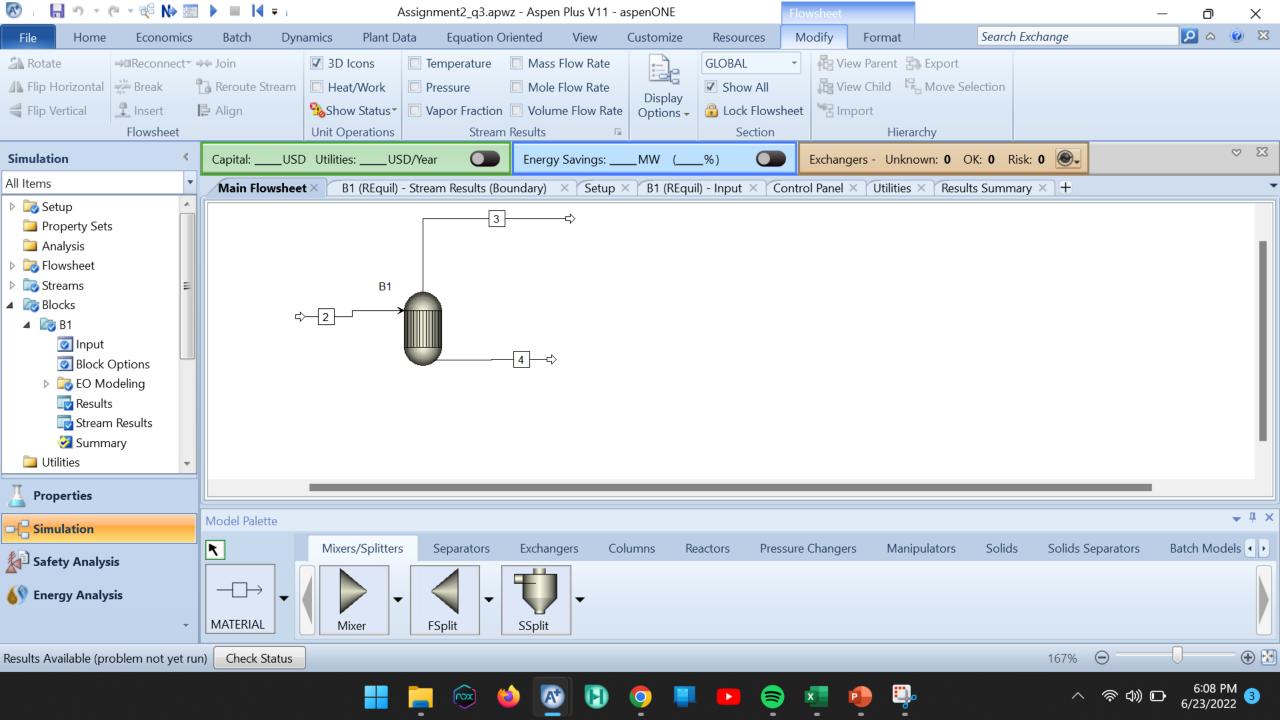
(25 pts) Aspen PLUS problem--REquil Reactor: Consider the reaction to produce two
ethylbenzene molecules from one molecule each of diethylbenzene and benzene. The reaction
equation is as follows:

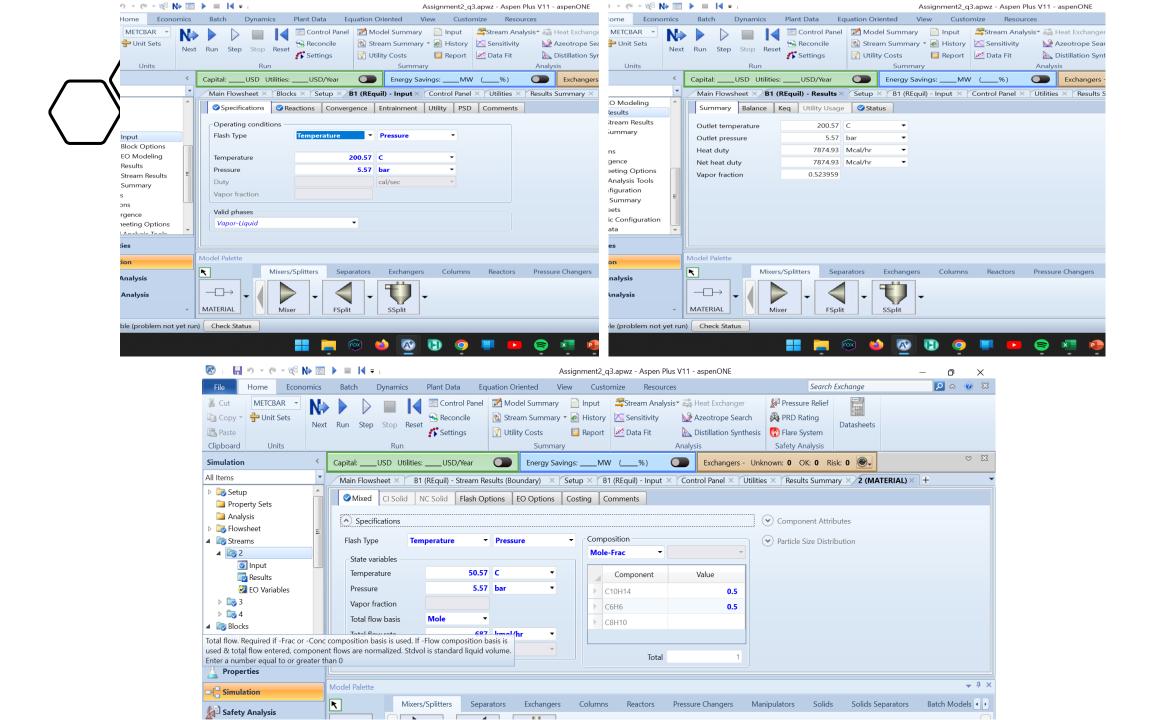
 $C_{10}H_{14} + C_6H_6 \rightarrow 2 C_8H_{10}$ Diethylbenzene (DIEB) + Benzene \rightarrow 2 Ethylbenzene

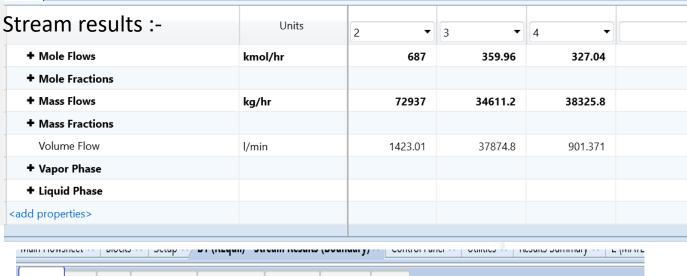
The objective for this problem is to simulate this reaction using an REquil reactor in Aspen PLUS. The feed to the system is at 50 °C and 5 bar, and consists of a total flow of 630 kg moles/hr of an equimolar mix of the two reactants.

- · Use method as Peng-Rob
- Operating temperature and pressure of reactor are 200 °C and 5 bar
- Take approach temperature as 400 °C

Also find conversion of benzene, vapor fraction and net heat duty in Mcal/hr.







Material	Heat	Load	Vol.% Curves	Wt. %	Curves Petroleum		Polymers	Solids	S		
1					Units		2	•	3	4	•
>	Molar Enthalpy					cal/mol		88.8	39179.4	49204.2	
	Mass Enthalpy						306.015		407.47	419.867	
>	Molar Entropy					cal/mol-K).531	-52.2429	-95.7331	
	Mass Entropy				cal/gm-	К	-0.94	5912	-0.543332	-0.816905	
)	Molar Density				mol/cc		0.0080	4635	0.000158399	0.00604709	
	Mass Density				gm/cc		0.85426		0.0152305	0.708658	
>	Enthalpy Flow				cal/sec		6.19995e+06		3.9175e+06	4.46993e+06	
	Average MW						106.167		96.1529	117.19	
	Mala Ele	we			lmal/h	v		607	350 05	227 04	

Ma	iterial	Heat	Load	Vol.% Curves	Wt. %	Curves	Petroleum	Polymers	Solid	s		
							Units	2	•	3 •	4	
>	Desc	ription										
-	From	1								B1	B1	
-	To							B1				
)	Strea	Stream Class						CONVEN		CONVEN	CONVEN	
)	Maxi	mum Rela	ative Err	or								
-	Cost	Flow				\$/hr						
)	– MIXI	ED Subst	ream									
)	P	hase						Liquid Phas	е	Vapor Phase	Liquid Phase	
	т	omnoratu	ro			r			۸57	200.57	200 57	

Material		Heat	leat Load Vol.% Curves		Wt. %	Curves	Petroleum	Polymers Solids				
4							Units	2	3 •	4		
>	F	hase						Liquid Phase	Vapor Phase	Liquid Phase		
•	Ī	Temperature						50.57	200.57	200.57		
•	F	Pressure						5.57	5.57	5.57		
•	N	Molar Vapor Fraction						0	1	0		
•	N	Molar Liquid Fraction						1	0	1		
•	N	Molar Solid Fraction						0	0	0		
•	N	Mass Vapor Fraction						0	1	0		
)	N	Mass Liquid Fraction						1	0	1		
	N	Macc Co	lid Eracti	on					^	^		

Mixers/Splitters Separators Exchangers Columns Reactors Pressure Changers Manipulators Soli

odel Palette

• Net heat duty :- 7874.93 Mcal/hr

• vp :- 0.5292

Thank you