Design Problem 1 – Pump and Piping Design

- 1. Objectives
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- 3. Constraints and additional information.
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Objectives

The objectives of Design Problem 1 are: (1) to use CHEMCAD to perform an optimized design and pricing of a section of pipeline, (2) to update the cost index in CHEMCAD, and (3) determine the purchased price and power requirements for a pump.

Problem Statement

Your assignment is to use CHEMCAD to design the piping and pump to deliver feed liquid to a process. The feed liquid temperature, pressure, and component flow rates are shown in Table 1 below, and this mixture is to be fed to a multi-component distillation column. That is, you will determine the size and cost of the pipeline needed to connect the feed pump to the column. You will also determine the power and price of the feed pump, the size and cost of fittings and valves, the cost of paint for the pipe, and the energy requirements for one year of operation. Finally, this type of system must be *optimized* for peak economic efficiency, and you will discuss why your solution is considered to be optimized. Your design will be subject to the constraints and additional information described below.

Table 1. Feed Component Flow Rates (298 K and 202.650 kPa)

| Component | Feed Rate, lb-mol/h | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Toluene | 91.50 | |
| Naphthalene | 299.81 | |
| Biphenyl | 3156.56 | |
| Diphenylenemethane (Fluorene) | 192.94 | |
| Phenanthrene | 144.19 | |
| M-Terphenyl | 359.81 | |
| Total | 4244.81 | |

Constraints and Additional Information

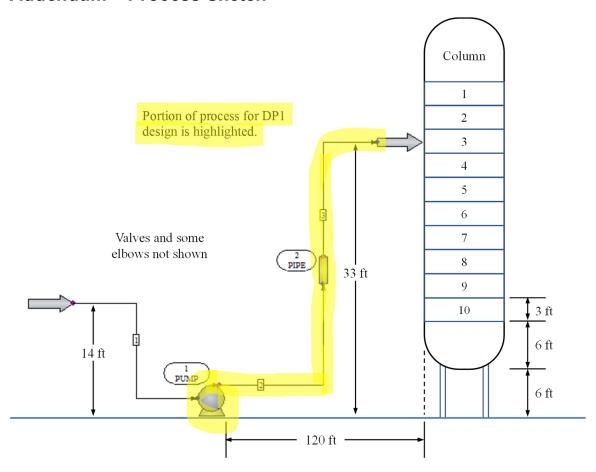
- You will *not* be designing the distillation column or column internals (trays, shell, condenser, reboiler). This has already been designed by another group.
- You are designing the pump and the pipe connecting the pump to the column.
- Additional piping constraints and specs:
 - Pipe sizing option in CHEMCAD is mode 1 (design for single-phase flow).
 - All pipe and fittings are Sch. 40 welded commercial (carbon) steel.
 - The length of the pipeline is 153 feet with a net elevation change of 19 feet.
 - The pipe material is from commercial steel and must be painted.

- The pipeline has twelve 90° standard elbows, two gate valves, three globe valves, and one sudden expansion where the fluid emerges into the distillation column. The diameter ratio for the expansion can be taken as 0.001.
- The feed must enter on the third tray from the top 33 feet above ground level at 298 K and 353.5 kPa.
- Pipe and valve costs cannot be calculated in CHEMCAD. Pipe costs can be found in the PTW textbook or on the PTW web site. Any cost data taken from the textbook is referenced to 2002.
- Fittings costs are not in CHEMCAD and are not in the textbook. They can be found in the "1979 Pipe & Fitting Prices" document found in your SharePoint (Fig. 13-4, PTW, 3rd ed., p. 529). This data is referenced to 1979.
- Installed costs are 2.8 times the purchased equipment cost.
- Additional pump constraints and specs:
 - The pump and motor costs are calculated in CHEMCAD. The pump is centrifugal, case steel and explosion proof, 1200 rpm, and is 79% efficient.
 - CHEMCAD cost information must be updated by entering the current Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Indices. Values can be viewed in "Tools," then "Edit Cost Index."
 - Installed costs are 2.8 times the purchased equipment cost.
 - Energy cost is based on one year of operation (365d=1yr) at \$0.0646 per kWh. (https://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/epm_table_grapher.php?t=epmt_5_6_a)

Submission Requirements

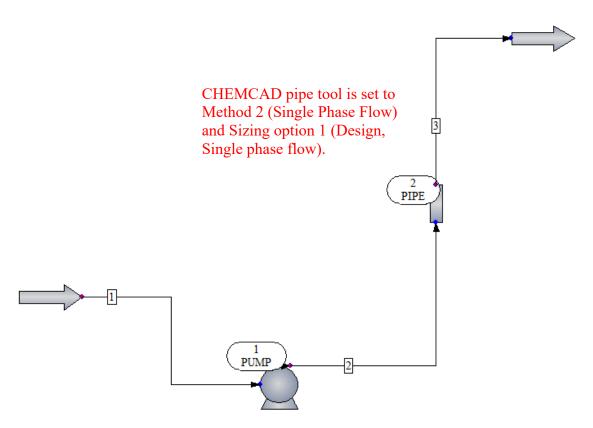
- 1. Complete and upload the Excel template found in Canvas, including:
 - a. Diameter, purchased and installed costs in January 2024 for pipe, elbows, valves, and paint.
 - c. Purchased and installed cost of pump and motor in January 2024.
 - d. Pump NPSH, power, energy, and energy cost for 1 year of operation.
 - d. Total cost of installed equipment and energy for one year of operation.
 - e. Print the bordered areas from the Excel template as a pdf, attach a cover sheet, and submit the combined pdf to Canvas.
- 2. Complete and upload the CHEMCAD template found in Canvas.
- 3. Discuss how the design has been *optimized*. Answer this question in the space provided in Excel.
- 4. All three electronic files (CHEMCAD, Excel, and PDF) must be uploaded to Canvas.

Addendum - Process Sketch



Solution

The CHEMCAD flowsheet is shown below. Pump ΔP is adjusted until the pressure in stream 3 is on spec. The resulting stream and unit ops reports are shown on the following pages for 2.5-inch nominal pipe size. The calculation of the NPSH and the resulting value are shown in the unit ops report for the pump on page 5. The cost and optimization information are shown in the Excel spreadsheet on pages 7 and 8 of this document.



CHEMCAD pump is set to "Specify pressure increase" mode. A value of 296.18 kPa puts stream 3 on spec.

| Dame Commons from CHEMCAD | | |
|---|------------------------|--|
| Pump Summary from CHEMCAD Pressure increase kPa | <mark>296.</mark> 1800 | Dumn snog set by addets Dressure |
| Efficiency | 0.7900 | ☐ Pump spec set by cadets. Pressure |
| Calculated power kJ/sec | 30.5755 | increase is iterated, and efficiency |
| Calculated Pout kPa | 498.8300 | was given. |
| Head m | 28.9756 | |
| Vol. flow rate m3/h | 293.4264 | |
| Mass flow rate lb/sec | 187.2978 | |
| NPSH available m | 19.8175 | |
| Cost estimation flag | 19.01/3 | |
| Material | 1 | |
| | 2 | |
| Motor type Motor RPM | 2 | |
| Install factor | 2.8000 | Civan in publish statement |
| Basic pump cost \$ | 18139.73 | ☐ Given in problem statement. |
| Basic motor cost \$ | 9849.54 | |
| | | Pump costs carried forward to |
| Total purchase cost \$ Total installed cost \$ | 27989.28 78369.97 | spreadsheet. |
| Total installed cost \$ | 76369.97 | • |
| Pipe / Line Sizing Summary | , from CHEMCAD | |
| Method | 2 | |
| Pipe schedule | 40 | |
| Nominal size DN mm | 200 | Calculated by CHEMCAD using |
| Nominal size NPS in | 8 | design mode (optimal economic pipe |
| Calculated ID m | 0.2027 | |
| Wall thickness m | 0.0082 | diameter. |
| Pipe length m | 46.6344 | ☐ Total length of pipe = 153 feet |
| | 1.5720e-005 | |
| Elevation change m | 5.7912 | ☐ Must subtract feed pipe height from |
| Sizing option | 1 | pipe outlet height at column: |
| Pressure drop kPa | 145.3295 | 33 ft - 14 ft = 19 ft = 5.7912 m |
| Reynolds # liq | 152945.4219 | 33 It - 14 It - 17 It - 3.7712 III |
| Fric factor liq | 0.0179 | |
| Avg density kg/m3 | 1042.3170 | |
| Calc. velocity m/sec | 2.5254 | |
| Min. velocity m/sec | 0.9847 | |
| DP friction kPa | 86.1339 | |
| DP elevation kPa | 59.1954 | |
| Output press. kPa | 353.5005 < | Constraint. System must |
| DP/100ft, psi | 1.2993 | deliver this pressure to |
| Liquid flow lb/sec | 187.2978 | column. |
| Liquid density kg/m3 | 1042.3170 | Column. |
| Liq viscosity N-s/m2 | 0.0035 | |
| Surface tension N/m | 0.0418 | |
| EL. fittings m | 246.4270 | |
| Total ELength m | 293.0614 | |
| Gate valve | 2 | |
| Glb seat flatBevelPlug | 3 | |
| Standard elbow 90 deg. 12 | | |
| Friction fac. model | 1 | |
| Incl. expansion fac. | 1 | |
| Pipe wall cond. W/m-K | 51.2818 | |
| Inclination angle | 7.1336 | |
| | | |

| | • | | ••• |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| nominal size | in | 8" | 200 mm |
| pipe inside diameter, actual | m | 0.2027 | ID, inches, page 962 |
| pipe length | m | 46.63 | ib, inches, page 302 |
| pipe price per length, 2002 | \$/m | 40.03 | Fig 12-4, page 503 |
| pipe price, total, 2002 | \$ | 2285 | Fig 12-4, page 303 |
| pipe price, total, JAN 2024 | \$ | 5257 | |
| pipe installed price | \$ | 14719 | |
| pipe installed price | J | 14/13 | |
| number of elbows | | 12 | |
| elbow price each, 1979 | \$ each | 40 | See "1979 Pipe & Fitting Prices" |
| elbow price, total, 1979 | \$ | 480 | Found in Lesson 2 on Website |
| elbow price, total, JAN 2024 | \$ | 2044 | Fig 13-4, PTW 3rd Ed., p. 529 |
| elbow installed price | \$ | 5723 | 3 11 1/1 11 11 11 11 11 |
| | | | |
| number of gate valves | | 2 | |
| gate valve price each, 2002 | \$ each | 700 | Fig 12-8, page 505 |
| gate valve price, total, 2002 | \$ | 1400 | |
| gate valve price, total, JAN 2024 | \$ | 3221 | |
| gate valve installed price | \$ | 9019 | |
| | | | |
| number of globe valves | | 3 | |
| globe valve price, each, 2002 | \$ each | 900 | Fig 12-8, page 505 |
| globe valve price, total, 2002 | \$ | 2700 | |
| globe valve price, total, JAN 2024 | 1\$ | 6212 | |
| globe valve installed price | | 17393 | |
| | | | |
| paint price, 2002 | \$/m | 1.6 | Fig 12-12, page 507 |
| paint price, total, 2002 | \$ | 75 | |
| paint, total, JAN 2024 | \$ | 172 | |
| | | 40.00 | |
| pump NPSH | m | 19.82 | |
| pump ΔP | kPa | 296.18 | |
| pump cost, JAN 2024 | \$ | 18140 | CHEMCAD |
| motor cost, JAN 2024 | \$ | 9850 | CHEMCAD |
| total price, pump+motor | \$ | 27990 | |
| pump+motor installed price | \$ | 78372 | |
| Electrical Power | | | |
| pump efficiency | 0.79 | | |
| pump input power | kW | 22.019 | CHEMCAD |
| operating time | h | 8760 | OTTENIO/ ID |
| pump power | kWh | 267841 | |
| power cost per unit | \$/kWh | 0.0646 | |
| power cost per unit | \$ | 17303 | |
| 201101 0000 | • | 17000 | |
| Total cost | \$ | \$142,699 | |

Calculations are embedded in the spreadsheet. The optimization of the pipeline diameter was conducted using the "Sizing" tool in CHEMCAD, resulting in 8-inch nominal pipe.

| CE Plant Cost Indices | |
|--|---------------|
| Pipe, Valves, and Fittings, 1979 | 300.3 |
| Pipe, Valves, and Fittings, 2002 | 555.8 |
| Pipe, Valves, and Fittings, JAN 2024 | 1278.7 |
| Pipes, Valves and Fittings, 2002 to JAN 2024 | 2.301 |
| Pipes, Valves and Fittings, 1979 to JAN 2024 | 4 .258 |
| Installation Factors | |
| Install factor for pumps | 2.8 |
| Install factor for pipes, valves, and fittings | 2.8 |

CE Plant Cost Index values are found in the "CE Plant Cost Index" linked to the main course web page and are used in the spreadsheet to update prices from 1979 or 2002 to 2024.

How has the design been optimized? (Answer in the space below.

CHEMCAD computes pipe diameter using optimium diameter equations discussed in Lesson 1 in "How to find the Pipe Diameter."