



## Module 6. Detailed design: Evaluation of maleic anhydride flowsheets

*Green Engineering Short Course  
Center for Environmentally Beneficial Catalysis  
University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS  
June 21-22, 2004*

David R. Shonnard  
Associate Professor  
Department of Chemical Engineering  
Michigan Technological University



## Presentation Outline

***The last step for improving the environmental performance of a chemical process design is a detailed environmental impact assessment of a process flowsheet***

- **Pedagogical Approach - flowsheet Tier 3 assessment**
  - » How to formulate environmental impact indicators
  - » How to “draw the boundaries” around the assessment - what to leave in - what to leave out
  - » A methodology to integrate emissions estimation, environmental fate and transport, and relative risk assessment
  - » Example application maleic anhydride production – comparison of benzene versus n-butane

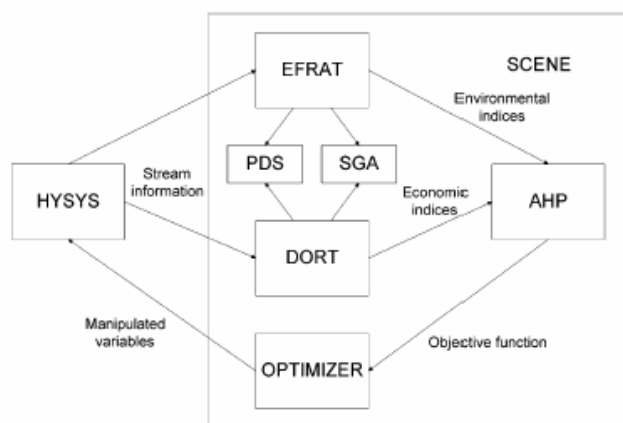
## Educational goals and topics covered in the module



### Participants will:

- learn to apply a hierarchical approach to evaluate and improve the design of chemical processes
- use process diagnostic summary tables to identify pollution prevention opportunities

## SCENE: A Software to integrate environmental and economic criteria with decision analysis



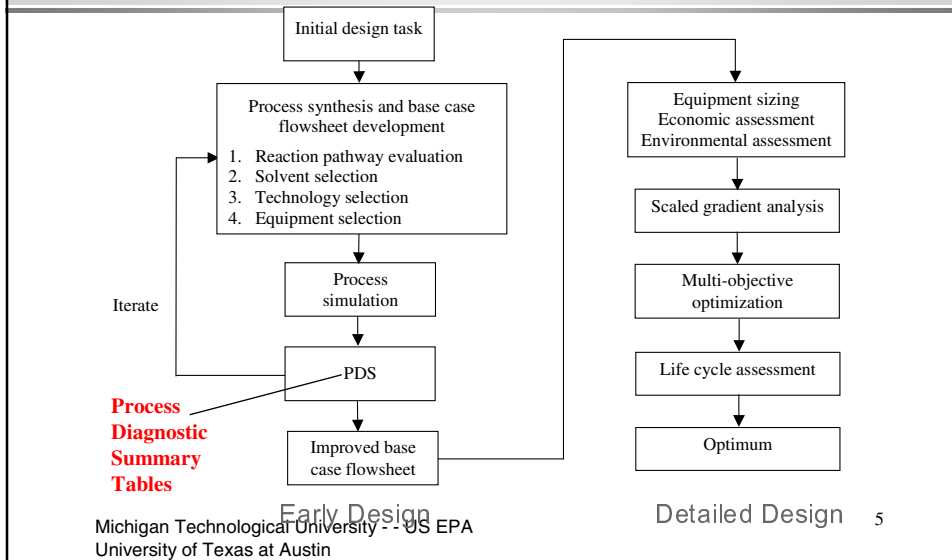
**Figure 2.** Structure of the software tool (SCENE).

Chen, H. and Shonnard, D.R. *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research*, **43**, 535-552, 2004

## Early versus detailed design tasks



Chen, H., Rogers, T.N., Barna, B.A., Shonnard, D.R., *Environmental Progress*, 22(3), 147-160, 2003.



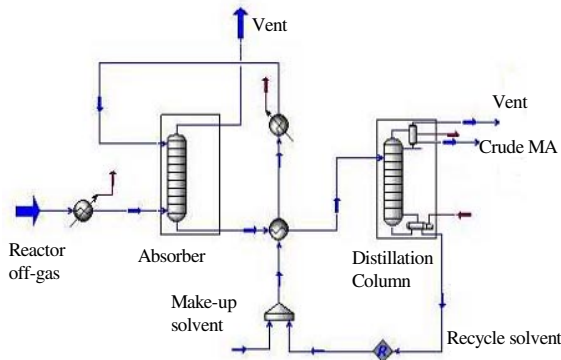
## Case study: MA production



### Level 3-8. Flowsheet Synthesis and Evaluation "Tier 3" Environmental Impact Analysis

- Based on an initial process flowsheet created using "traditional" economic-based design *heuristics*.
- "tier 3" assessment
  - » Emissions estimation from units and fugitive sources
  - » Environmental fate and transport calculation
  - » Toxicity, other impact potentials, environmental fate and transport, and pollution control.

## Absorber mass separating agent (MSA) for MA from n-C4



**MA Data**  
b.p. 202°C

**MSA**  
b.p. >222°C  
m.p. < 35°C

### HYSYS

99% MA recovery in Absorber, 99.9% recovery of MA in distillation, 98% purity of MA.

Michigan Technological University - - US EPA  
University of Texas at Austin

7

## Absorber mass separating agent (MSA) for MA from n-C4



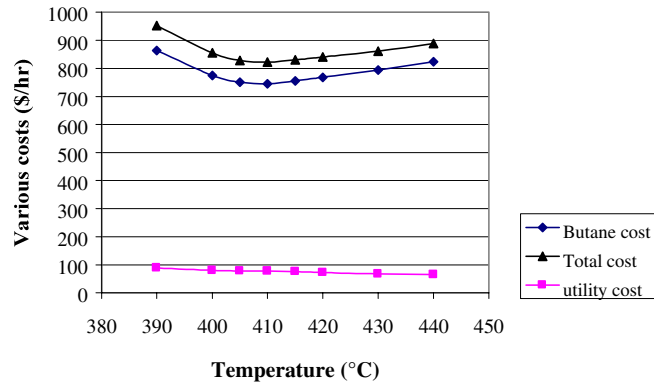
	Benzene process			n-Butane process		
	TAC (\$/yr)	$I_{FC}$	AHP score	TAC (\$/yr)	$I_{FC}$	AHP score
Dibutyl phthalate	2.41E+06	6.59E-05	0.2319	2.80E+06	8.35E-05	0.4755
Dibutyl terephthalate	2.71E+06	1.41E-05	0.1636	3.12E+06	1.66E-05	0.1540
Dimethyl phthalate	2.12E+06	1.44E-05	0.5679	2.89E+06	2.13E-05	0.3244
Diisopropyl phthalate	3.00E+06	4.33E-04	0.0367	3.23E+06	5.08E-04	0.0461

Chen, H., *Environmental and Economic Assessments Applied to the Design and Optimization of Chemical Processes*, Ph.D. Dissertation, MTU, 2002.

Michigan Technological University - - US EPA  
University of Texas at Austin

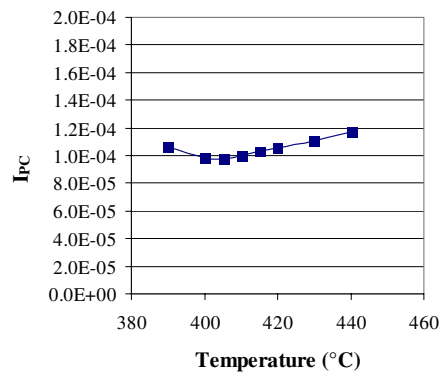
8

## Simulation of Reactor temperature for MA from n-C4



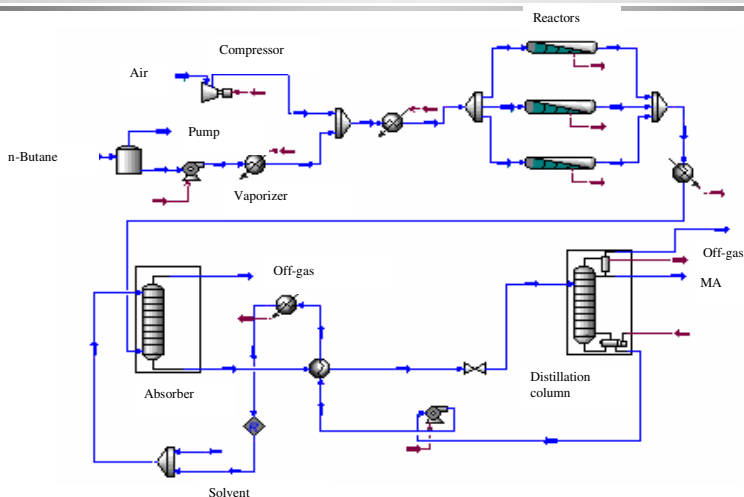
Chen, H., *Environmental and Economic Assessments Applied to the Design and Optimization of Chemical Processes*, Ph.D. Dissertation, MTU, 2002.

## Simulation of Reactor temperature for MA from n-C4



Chen, H., *Environmental and Economic Assessments Applied to the Design and Optimization of Chemical Processes*, Ph.D. Dissertation, MTU, 2002.

## Initial flowsheet for MA from n-C4



Michigan Technological University - - US EPA  
University of Texas at Austin

11

## Process diagnostic summary tables: Energy input/output for nC4 process



Stream	Available temperature (In,Out)(°F)	Available Pressure (In,Out)(psia)	Energy flow (MM Btu/hr)	% of total energy
Input				
Air	77	14.696	0.0000	0.00%
n-Butane	50	22.278	-0.0424	-0.11%
Make-up solvent	95	18.13	0.0004	0.00%
Solvent pump	472.87~472.96	1.2505~18.13	0.0107	0.03%
Air compressor	77~167.18	14.696~22.278	3.9588	9.92%
n-Butane vaporizer	50~50.004	22.278	1.0059	2.52%
Reactor feed heater	160.62~770	22.278	29.8800	74.90%
Reboiler	472.87	1.2505	5.0774	12.73%
Total			39.8908	100.00%
Output				
Absorber off-gas	120.53	18.275	2.0033	1.80%
Distillation off-gas	95.043	0.3897	0.0002	0.00%
Crude MA	95.043	0.3897	0.0368	0.03%
Reactor 1	770		23.6340	21.29%
Reactor 2	770		23.6340	21.29%
Reactor 3	770		23.6340	21.29%
Reactor off-gas cooler	770~230	18.943	26.8940	24.23%
Solvent subcooler	234.95~95	18.13	7.1588	6.45%
Condenser	95.043	0.3897	4.0202	3.62%
Total			111.0153	100.00%

Michigan Technological University - - US EPA  
University of Texas at Austin

12

## Process diagnostic summary tables: Manufacturing profit and loss, nC4



	Name	Total (\$/yr)	% of total cost
<i>Revenue</i>			
	Maleic anhydride	21,258,236	100.00%
	<b>Total Sales Revenue</b>	<b>21,258,836</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<i>Manufacturing Expenses</i>			
	<i>Raw Materials</i>		
	n-Butane cost	4,760,866	55.80%
	Make-up solvent	81,343	0.95%
	<i>Utilities</i>		
	Cooling water (tower)	159,913	1.87%
	Electricity (on site)	679,014	7.96%
	Steam (50 psig)	58,014	0.68%
	Steam (600 psig)	580,303	6.80%
	Natural gas	2,212,796	25.93%
	<b>Total Manufacturing Expenses</b>	<b>8,532,249</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Michigan Technological University - - US EPA  
University of Texas at Austin

13

## Process diagnostic summary tables: Environmental impacts, nC4



Normalization  $I_N^k = \frac{I_k}{\hat{I}_k}$  Process Index  
National Index

Chemical	$I_{FT}$	$I_{ING}$	$I_{INH}$	$I_{CING}$	$I_{CINH}$	$I_{OD}$	$I_{GW}$	$I_{SF}$	$I_{AR}$
Sulfur dioxide	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.49E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.35E+02
TOC	1.36E-02	1.49E-02	6.62E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.11E+03	4.24E+02	0.00E+00
Carbon dioxide	4.36E+02	0.00E+00	8.91E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.09E+07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Carbon monoxide	1.90E-01	0.00E+00	1.65E+07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.33E+05	2.03E+03	0.00E+00
Dibutyl phthalate	7.70E+01	1.00E+02	3.01E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.56E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Maleic Anhydride	5.10E+02	7.27E+05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.49E+04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
n-Butane	6.98E-02	0.00E+00	2.38E+05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.97E+04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Nitrogen dioxide	2.10E-01	0.00E+00	2.89E+03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.09E+06	0.00E+00	7.16E+04
Totals	1.02E+03	7.27E+05	1.67E+07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.54E+07	2.46E+03	7.17E+04
Contribution to $I_{PC}$	1.55%	0.34%	86.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.85%	0.14%	6.50%
$I_{PC}$	6.13E-04								

Process composite index

$$I_{PC} = \sum_k (I_N^k \times W_k)$$

Source: Eco-Indicator 95 framework for life cycle assessment,  
Pre Consultants, <http://www.pre.nl>  
Michigan Technological University - - US EPA  
University of Texas at Austin

Weighting Factors

global warming	2.5
ozone depletion	100
smog formation	2.5
acid rain	10
carcinogenic	5
noncarcinogenic	5
ecotoxicity	10

## Process diagnostic summary tables: Environmental impacts, nC4



### By Emission Sources

Table 6. Risk Index of Each Emission Source for the *n*-Butane Process as Shown in Figure 4<sup>a</sup>

	<i>n</i> -butane tank	solvent tank	MA tank	reactors	<i>n</i> -butane vaporizer	feed heater	reboiler
$I_{FT}$	$1.09 \times 10^{-4}$	$6.46 \times 10^{-7}$	2.44	$4.46 \times 10^2$	4.30	$1.28 \times 10^2$	$2.17 \times 10^1$
$I_{ING}$	0.00	$8.40 \times 10^{-7}$	$3.44 \times 10^3$	$6.34 \times 10^5$	$3.21 \times 10^{-4}$	$9.54 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.62 \times 10^{-3}$
$I_{INH}$	$3.73 \times 10^2$	$2.53 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.01 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.26 \times 10^6$	$2.73 \times 10^4$	$8.12 \times 10^5$	$1.38 \times 10^5$
$I_{CING}$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
$I_{CINH}$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
$I_{CD}$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
$I_{GW}$	$1.09 \times 10^2$	$2.15 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.66 \times 10^2$	$1.14 \times 10^5$	$7.07 \times 10^5$	$2.10 \times 10^7$	$3.57 \times 10^6$
$I_{SF}$	0.00	0.00	$3.59 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.31 \times 10^2$	$1.25 \times 10^1$	$3.72 \times 10^2$	$6.33 \times 10^1$
$I_{AR}$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	$1.86 \times 10^3$	$5.52 \times 10^4$	$9.40 \times 10^3$
$I_{PC}$	$1.19 \times 10^{-8}$	$6.00 \times 10^{-15}$	$3.26 \times 10^{-8}$	$4.60 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.27 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.73 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.15 \times 10^{-5}$

<sup>a</sup> All values are in units of kg/year, excluding  $I_{PC}$ , which is unitless.

Chen, H. and Shonnard, D.R. *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research*, **43**, 535-552, 2004

## Process diagnostic summary tables: Environmental impacts, nC4



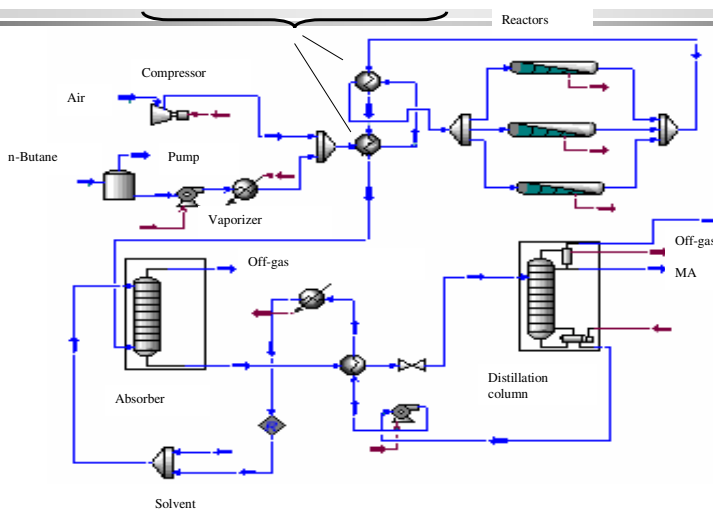
### By Emission Sources (cont. from previous slide)

	solvent pump	air compressor	absorber	distillation	total
$I_{FT}$	$1.22 \times 10^{-1}$	$4.51 \times 10^1$	$3.72 \times 10^2$	5.30	$1.02 \times 10^3$
$I_{ING}$	$9.13 \times 10^{-6}$	$3.37 \times 10^{-3}$	$8.20 \times 10^4$	$7.03 \times 10^3$	$7.27 \times 10^5$
$I_{INH}$	$7.03 \times 10^2$	$2.60 \times 10^5$	$1.42 \times 10^7$	$2.02 \times 10^3$	$1.67 \times 10^7$
$I_{CING}$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
$I_{CINH}$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
$I_{CD}$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
$I_{GW}$	$1.79 \times 10^4$	$6.59 \times 10^5$	$3.33 \times 10^7$	$5.13 \times 10^4$	$6.54 \times 10^7$
$I_{SF}$	$3.47 \times 10^{-1}$	$1.28 \times 10^2$	$1.75 \times 10^3$	$2.49 \times 10^{-1}$	$2.46 \times 10^3$
$I_{AR}$	$1.40 \times 10^4$	$5.17 \times 10^3$	0.00	0.00	$7.17 \times 10^4$
$I_{PC}$	$3.95 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.46 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.71 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.57 \times 10^{-7}$	$6.13 \times 10^{-4}$

Chen, H. and Shonnard, D.R. *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research*, **43**, 535-552, 2004



## Flowsheet for MA production from n-C4: with heat integration.



Michigan Technological University - - US EPA  
University of Texas at Austin

17

## Flowsheet for MA production from n-C4: with heat integration.



		Unit	n-Butane		Benzene	
			Value	Contribution to $I_{PC}$	Value	Contribution to $I_{PC}$
Economic performance	NPV	\$	3,044,252		2,561,415	
	CI	\$	19,472,756		16,081,942	
	OC	\$/yr	13,049,907		14,211,938	
	RC	\$/yr	5,274,830		6,809,811	
Environmental performance	$I_{FT}$	kg/yr	9.05E+02	1.554%	1.80E+03	0.016%
	$I_{INH}$	kg/yr	1.59E+07	93.933%	4.26E+06	0.133%
	$I_{ING}$	kg/yr	7.53E+05	0.404%	7.94E+06	0.002%
	$I_{CINH}$	kg/yr	0.00E+00	0.000%	4.27E+04	49.912%
	$I_{CING}$	kg/yr	0.00E+00	0.000%	4.27E+04	49.912%
	$I_{GW}$	kg/yr	4.08E+07	3.438%	4.61E+07	0.021%
	$I_{AR}$	kg/yr	5.28E+03	0.543%	3.77E+03	0.002%
	$I_{SF}$	kg/yr	2.03E+03	0.127%	6.37E+03	0.002%
	$I_{OD}$	kg/yr	0.00E+00	0.000%	0.00E+00	0.000%
	$I_{PC}$	unitless		5.40E-04		1.02E-01

Chen, H. and Shonnard, D.R. *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research*, **43**, 535-552, 2004

Michigan Technological University - - US EPA  
University of Texas at Austin

18

## Recap



- **Pedagogical Approach - flowsheet Tier 3 assessment**
  - » How to formulate environmental impact indicators
  - » How to “draw the boundaries” around the assessment - what to leave in - what to leave out
  - » A methodology to integrate emission estimation, environmental fate and transport, and relative risk assessment
  - » The Tutorial on the Short Course CD contains detailed instructions on how to combine HYSYS and SCENE to generate the results shown here.