

## Case 23 - Benchmark Solution for the Bandar Iman Aromatics Plant.

Author: Daniel Declercq

daniel.declercq@pinchco.com

Keywords: pinch analysis, heat exchanger network synthesis

The heat integration of the Bandar Imam Aromatics plant in the Persian Gulf, was first studied by Khorasany and Fesanghary [1]. It was an existing plant but was studied as a grass-root project with some simplifying assumptions. Stream data and financial parameters are presented in Table 23.1.

Table 23.1

Tsupply °C	Ttarget °C	Heat kW	Optim shift K	U*f kW/K,m <sup>2</sup>	Optim shift K	mcp kW/K
385	159	29 721.3	-26	1.238	H1	131.51
516	43	567 108.1	4	0.546	H2	1 198.96
132	82	18 926.0	0	0.771	H3	378.52
91	60	18 275.9	1	0.859	H4	589.55
217	43	32 401.6	2	1.000	H5	186.22
649	43	70 296.0	0	1.000	H6	116.00
30	385	42 280.5	-1	1.850	C1	119.10
99	471	71 070.6	3	1.129	C2	191.05
437	521	31 744.4	4	0.815	C3	377.91
78	419	54 642.5	8	1.000	C4	160.43
217	234	22 060.9	46	0.443	C5	1 297.70
256	266	27 530.0	-6	2.085	C6	2 753.00
49	149	19 739.0	0	1.000	C7	197.39
59	163	12 857.5	-1	1.063	C8	123.16
163	649	46 646.3	0	1.810	C9	95.98
219	221	4 594.3	1	1.377	C10	1 997.50
1800	800	8 700.0		1.200	Heating	
236	236	0.0		1.000	Steam	
38	82	412 262.9		1.000	Cooling	
	Flue gas	35.0	\$/kW,year			
	Steam	27.0	\$/kW,year			
	Cooling water	2.1	\$/kW,year			
	Annual HEX cost = 26 600 + 4 147.5 x A <sup>0.6</sup>					

Shift values have been optimised by crisscross optimization for minimum cost. Composite curves are shown in Figure 23.1. The pinch is caused by hot stream H2; the minimum number of units is 19 for a system segregated at the pinch (for one single system, the minimum number of units would be 17).

The trade-off curve is shown in Figure 23.2; the shape is very flat. The heating load has been chosen at 8700 kW flue gas, the minimum value of the trade-off curve. No steam is required. Increasing the

heat load with 20% has no noticeable impact on the optimum shift values. Furthermore, the difference between vertical and criss-cross area is only 0.3%; the reason is the relatively small load on the process streams with high shift values.

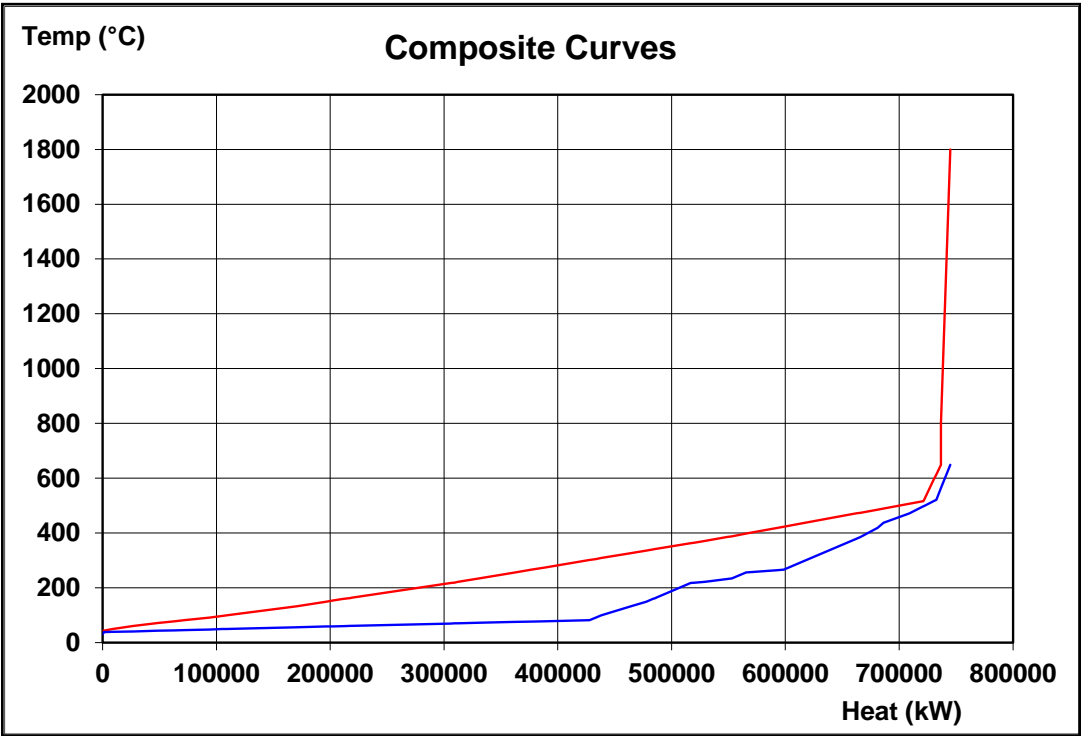


Figure 23.1

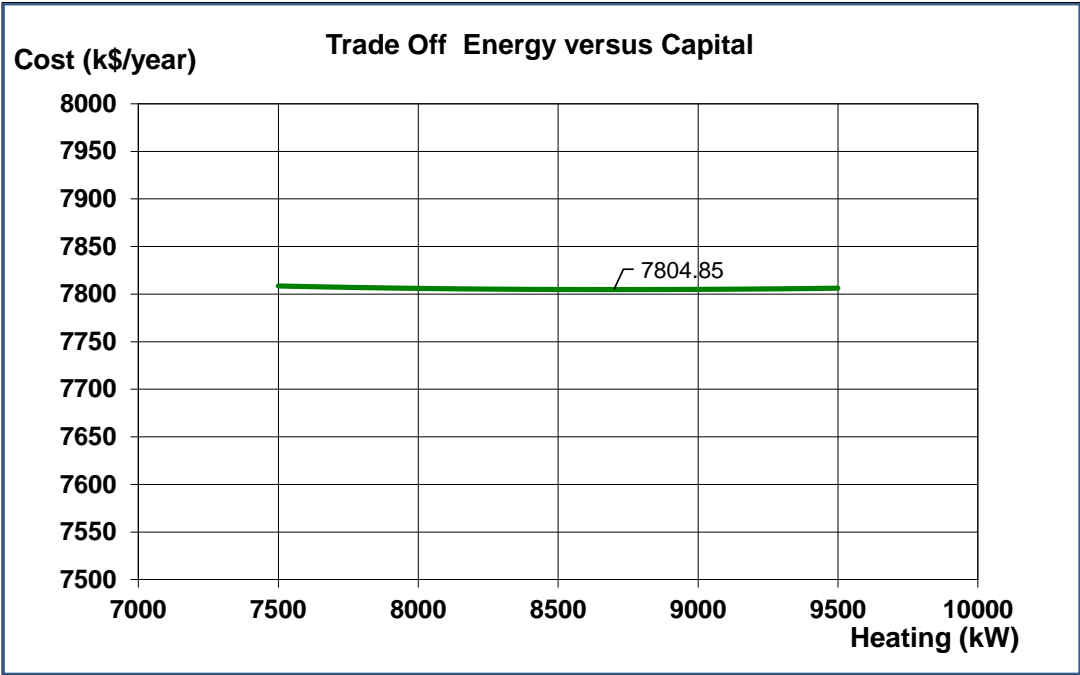


Figure 23.2

Pinch analysis for a heating load of 8700 kW generates data as shown in Table 23.2.

Investment cost is 85% of total cost. With the exponent of 0.6 in the cost formula, the actual area cost expectedly will be lower than the target, which is calculated with equal heat exchanger areas. The bigger the inequality of the real areas, the lower area cost can be expected.

Table 23.2

HEX area (vertical)	m <sup>2</sup>	28 414
HEX area (criss-cross)	m <sup>2</sup>	28 328
Cost Utilities	'000 \$/year	1 170
Units	#	19
Cost Investment	'000 \$/year	6 635
Total Cost	'000 \$/year	7 805

The grid diagram contains 32 integration bands. Applying LP on the diagram generates a network with 153 heat exchanger units. Simplification of the grid seems appropriate. Further analysis indicates that the heat of hot streams H3, H4 and H5 is not needed for recovery to achieve the energy targets; their loads can be matched with coolers.

In a first further procedure, the grid suggests the following matches:

- A heater on cold stream C9.
- Cold stream C2 fitting on a first branch of hot stream H2.

The target temperature of cold stream C3 can only be reached with hot stream H6. Due to mcp constraints, the load of the match must be limited; the remaining requirement of C3 can be taken from the second branch of H2. The remaining requirement of C9 after the heater can be taken from the rest of hot stream H6; the rest of hot stream H6 can go to a cooler.

The remaining grid diagram suggests matches between cold streams C1 and C4 with 2 sub-branches of the remaining second branch of H2. A third sub-branch is available for satisfying remaining loads. After these choices, an LP on the remaining problem offers a network that is suitable for final optimisation by fine-tuning the splits and, if appropriate, swaps of matches in the same integration band or even between adjacent bands to reduce total cost. The result is a network with eighteen units, three splits and a total cost of 6657.97 k\$/year. It is shown in Figure 23.3.

In a second procedure, after reducing the number of integration bands on the high temperature side, heaters are suggested both on cold streams C3 and C9. The further allocation of matches is similar to that of the first procedure. The result is a network with eighteen units, three splits and a total cost of 6646.03 k\$/year. It is shown in Figure 23.4.

Remarkably, the structure of both networks is almost identical. Differences are:

- In the network with two heaters, the heater on cold stream C3 replaces the first heat exchanger on that stream with almost the same heat load.
- The total heating load with two heaters is 12.4% higher.
- The split distributions are only marginally different.

In a next step, the reduction of the number of splits is studied in case of one heater, respectively two heaters. The networks are shown in Figures 23.5 through 23.10. For the same number of splits, the networks with one and with two heaters are, again, remarkably similar. The matches, however, are different, depending on the number of splits. Although the networks with two splits have the lowest heating loads as well as the lowest areas, they do not have the lowest cost.

The average targeted heat exchanger area for a heating load of 9794 kW (the best design) is 1559 m<sup>2</sup>. The average area in the best design is 1706 m<sup>2</sup>; the standard deviation of the areas is 3550 m<sup>2</sup>, which indicates a very large inequality between the areas of the units; this explains why the area cost of the design is lower than the targeted area.

The results are summarised in Table 23.3. A comparison of the best network with three splits and with zero splits with publicly available results is given in Table 23.4.

Table 23.3

Heating	Area	Energy Cost	Capital Cost	Total	# HEX	# Splits
kW	m <sup>2</sup>	'000 \$/year	'000 \$/year	'000 \$/year	-	-
<b>1 Heater</b>						
8717	30702	1170.88	5487.08	6657.97	18	3
8710	30578	1170.62	5496.00	6666.63	18	2
8759	30726	1172.44	5533.26	6705.70	18	1
8799	31063	1173.92	5665.67	6839.60	18	0
<b>2 Heaters</b>						
9794	30715	1210.84	5435.19	6646.03	18	3
9789	30589	1210.65	5444.04	6654.69	18	2
9846	30737	1212.77	5481.03	6693.80	18	1
9880	31076	1214.03	5613.68	6827.71	18	0

Table 23.4

Authors	Heating	Area	Total cost	# units	# splits
	MW	m <sup>2</sup>	'000 \$/y		
Khorasany et al. (2009)	66.070	n.a.	7 435.74	18	2
Gorji-Bandpy et al. (2011)	77.550	n.a.	7 178.79	18	4
Huo et al. (2013) °)	38.799	27 983	7 238.96	17	4
Huo et al. (2013) °)	35.140	28 700	7 385.86	17	0
Pavão et al. (2017)	34.210	30 897	7 301.44	17	0
Zhang et al. (2017) °)	23.794	28 886	7 028.80	19	0
Aguitoni et al. (2018) °)	33.877	28 066	7 071.42	17	4
Zhang, Cui (2018)	10.630	31 397	6 861.11	18	0
Pavão et al. (2018)	9.498	31 012	6 712.55	18	5
Nair et al. (2019)	8.689	30 669	6 695.58	19	7
This work ( 2 heaters)	9.794	30 715	6 646.03	18	3
This work ( 2 heaters)	9.880	31 076	6 827.71	18	0
°) revised by the author					

Literature.

Khorasany, R. M. and M. Fesanghary, A Novel Approach for Synthesis of Cost-Optimal Heat Exchanger Networks, *Comput. Chem. Eng.* 33(8), 1363–1370 (2009).

Mofid Gorji-Bandpy, Hossein Yahyazadeh-Jelodar, Mohammadtaghi Khalili, Optimization of heat exchanger network, *Applied Thermal Engineering* 31 (2011) 779-784

Huo Zhaoyi, Zhao Liang, Yin Hongchao and Ye Jianxiong, Simultaneous Synthesis of Structural-Constrained Heat Exchanger Networks with and Without Stream Splits, *Can. J. Chem. Eng.* 91:830–842, 2013

L.V. Pavão, C.B.B. Costa, M.A.S.S. Ravagnani, Heat exchanger network synthesis without stream splits using parallelized and simplified simulated annealing and particle swarm optimization, *Chem. Eng. Sci.* (2017), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ces.2016.09.030>.

H. Zhang, G. Cui, Y. Xiao, J. Chen, A novel simultaneous optimization model with efficient stream arrangement for heat exchanger network synthesis, *Appl. Therm. Eng.* 110 (2017) 1659–1673, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2016.09.045>.

J. Chen, G. Cui, H. Duan, Multipopulation differential evolution algorithm based on the opposition-based learning for heat exchanger network synthesis, *Numer. Heat Transf. Part A Appl.* 72 (2017) 126–140, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10407782.2017.1358991>.

Maria Claudia Aguitoni, Leandro Vitor Pavão, Paulo Henrique Siqueira, Laureano Jiménez, Mauro Antonio da Silva Sá Ravagnani, Heat exchanger network synthesis using genetic algorithm and differential evolution, *Computers and Chemical Engineering* 117 (2018) 82–96.

L.V. Pavão, C.B.B. Costa, M.A.S.S. Ravagnani, An enhanced stage-wise superstructure for heat exchanger networks synthesis with new options for heaters and coolers placement, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* 57 (2018) 2560–2573, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.iecr.7b03336>.

Z. Bao, G. Cui, J. Chen, T. Sun, Y. Xiao, A novel random walk algorithm with compulsive evolution combined with an optimum-protection strategy for heat exchanger network synthesis, *Energy.* (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2018.03.170>.

H. Zhang, G. Cui, Optimal heat exchanger network synthesis based on improved cuckoo search via Lévy flights, *Chem. Eng. Res. Des.* 134 (2018) 62–79, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.CHERD.2018.03.046>.

L.V. Pavão, Caliane B.B. Costa, Mauro A.S.S. Ravagnani, A new stage-wise superstructure for heat exchanger network synthesis considering substages, sub-splits and cross flows, *Applied Thermal Engineering* 143 (2018) 719–735.

Sajitha K. Nair and Iftekhar A. Karimi, Unified Heat Exchanger Network Synthesis via a Stageless Superstructure, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* [pubs.acs.org/IECR](https://pubs.acs.org/IECR), DOI: 10.1021/acs.iecr.8b04490.

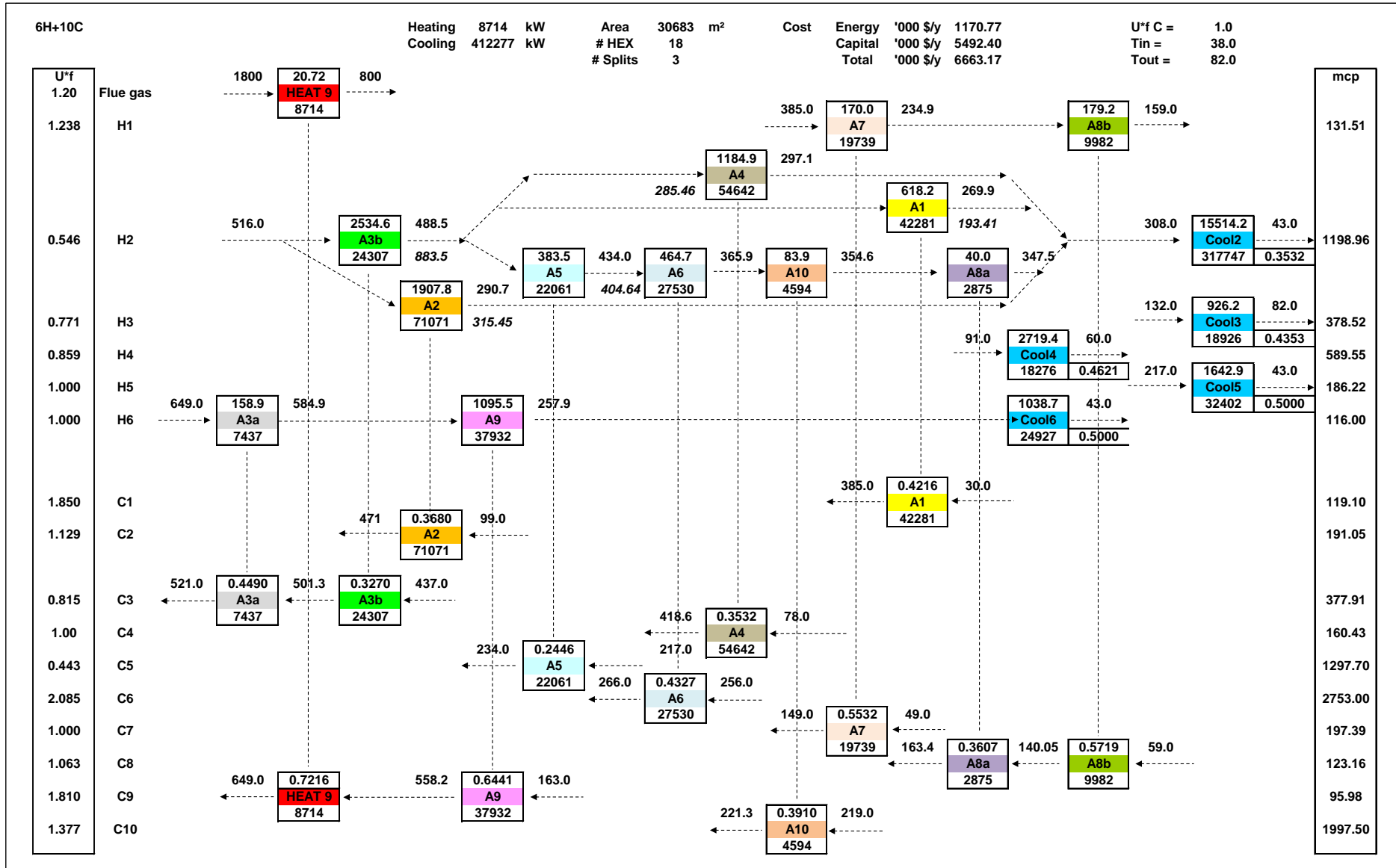


Figure 23.3

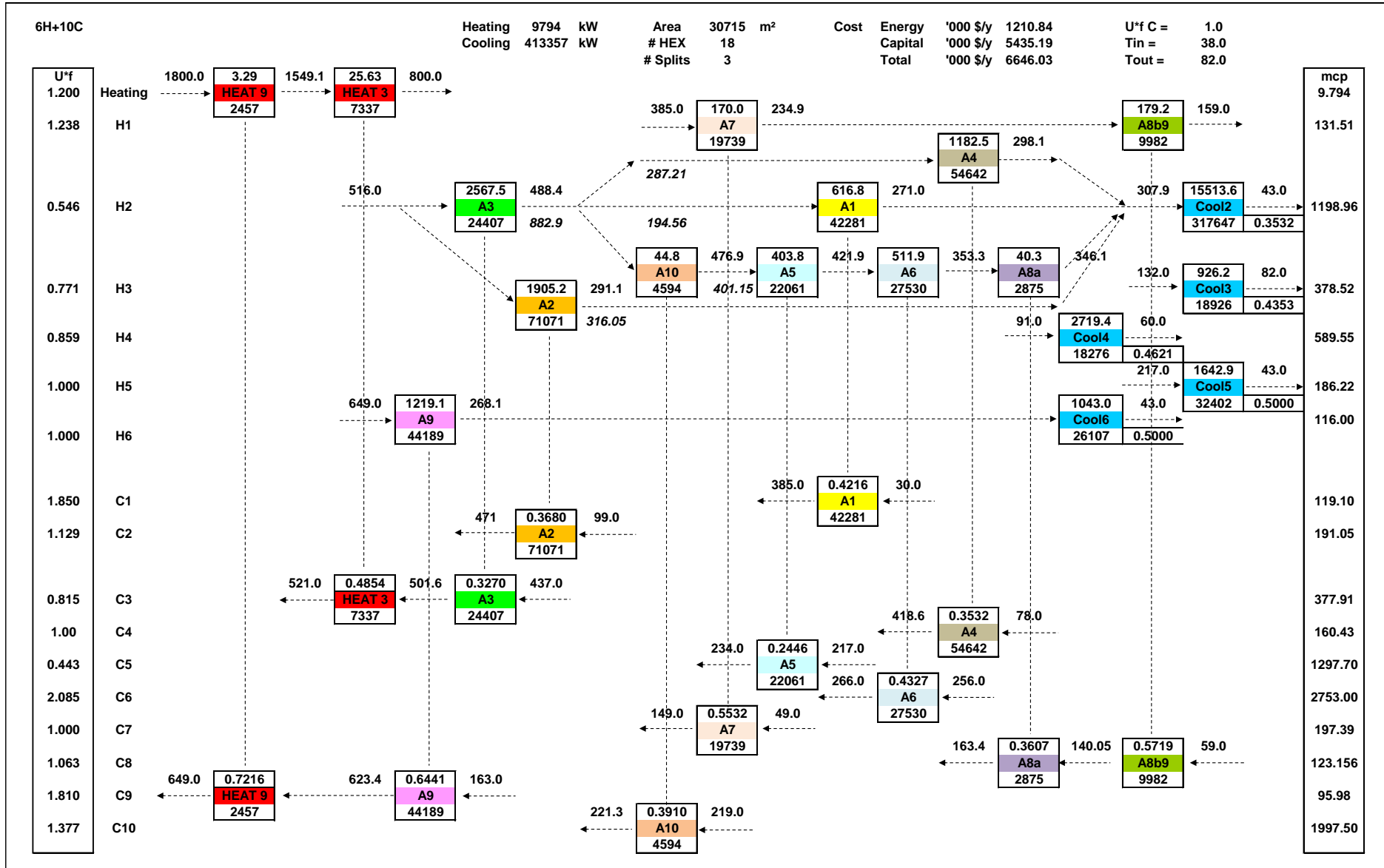


Figure 23.4

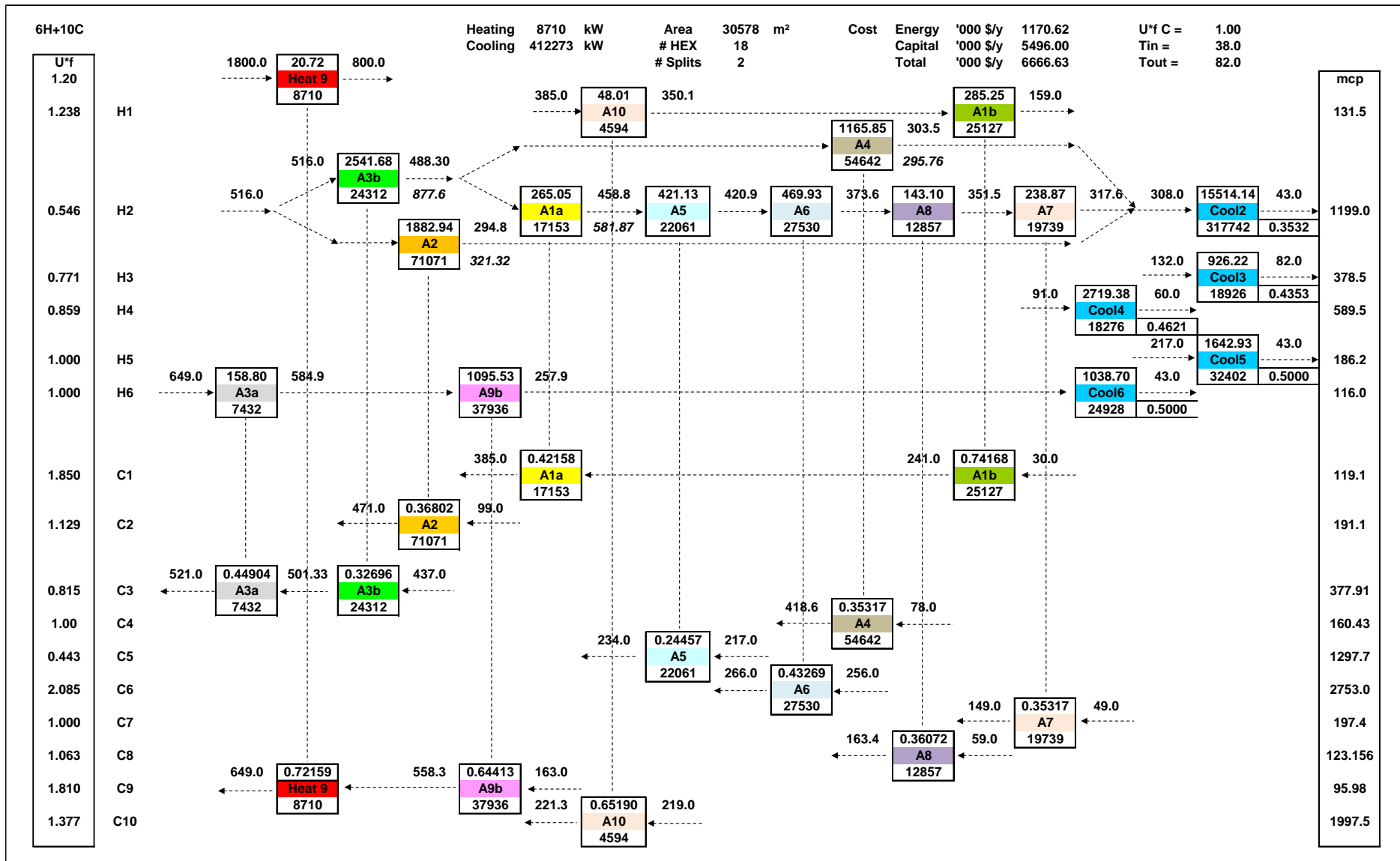


Figure 23.5



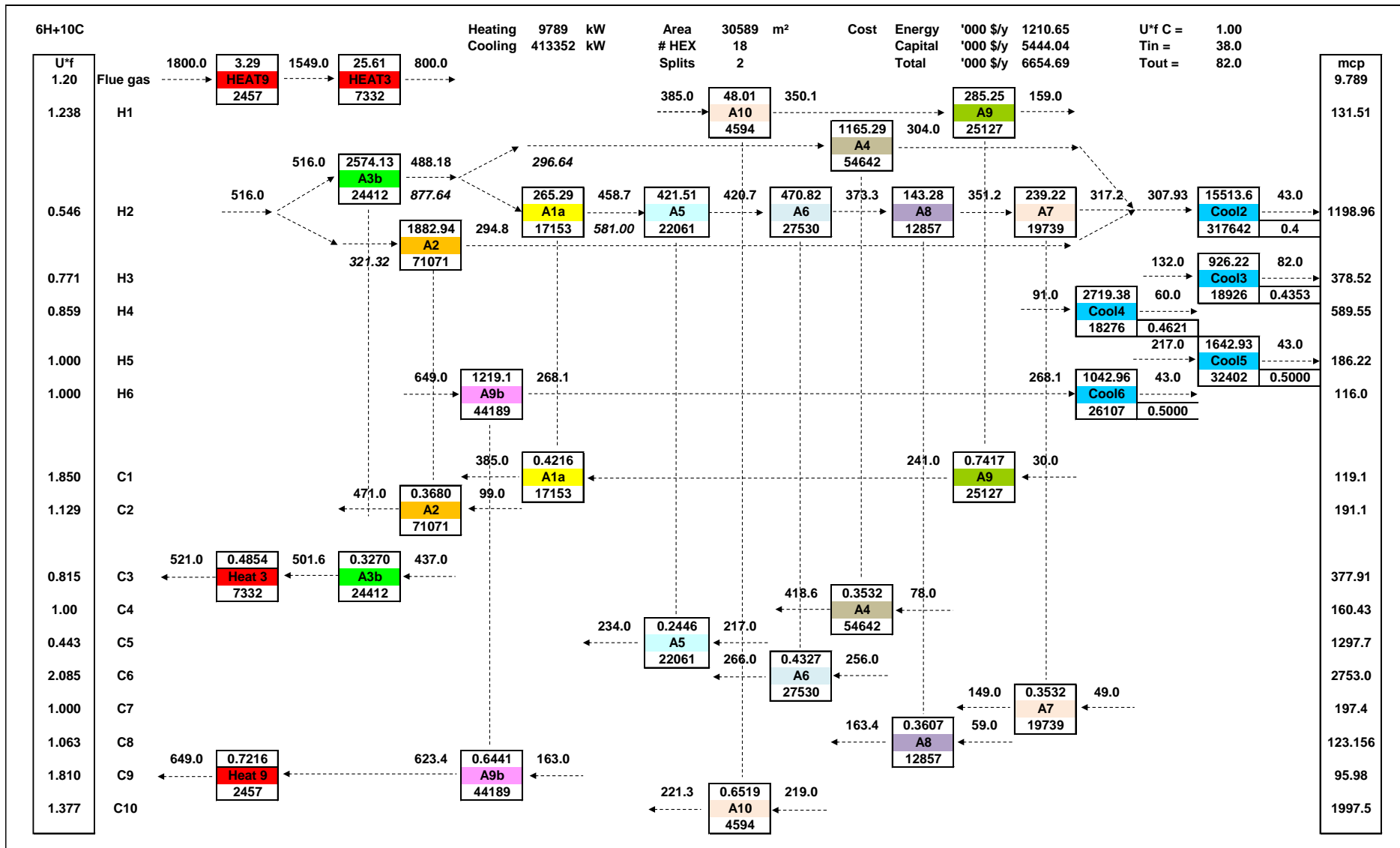


Figure 23.6

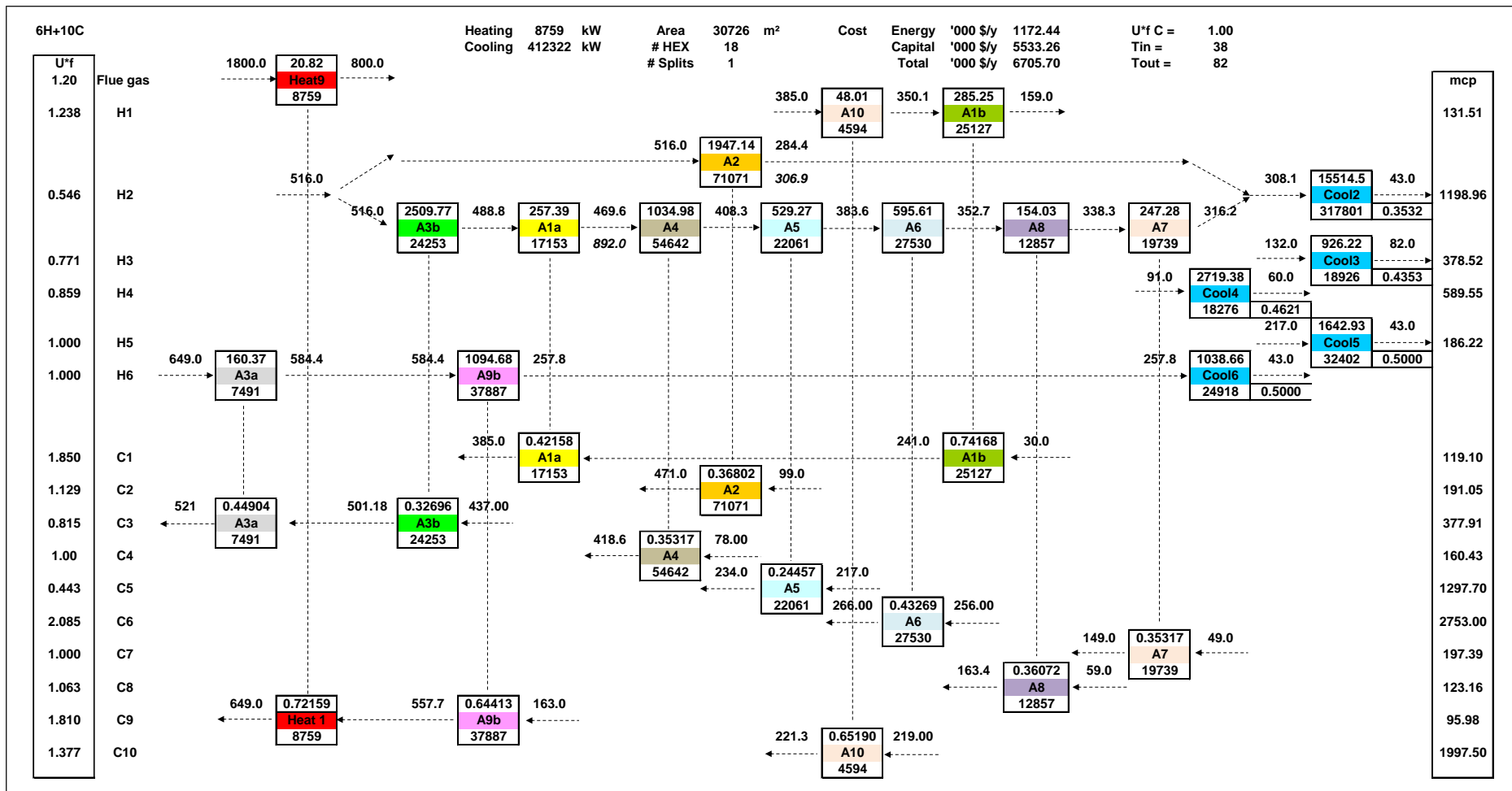


Figure 23.7

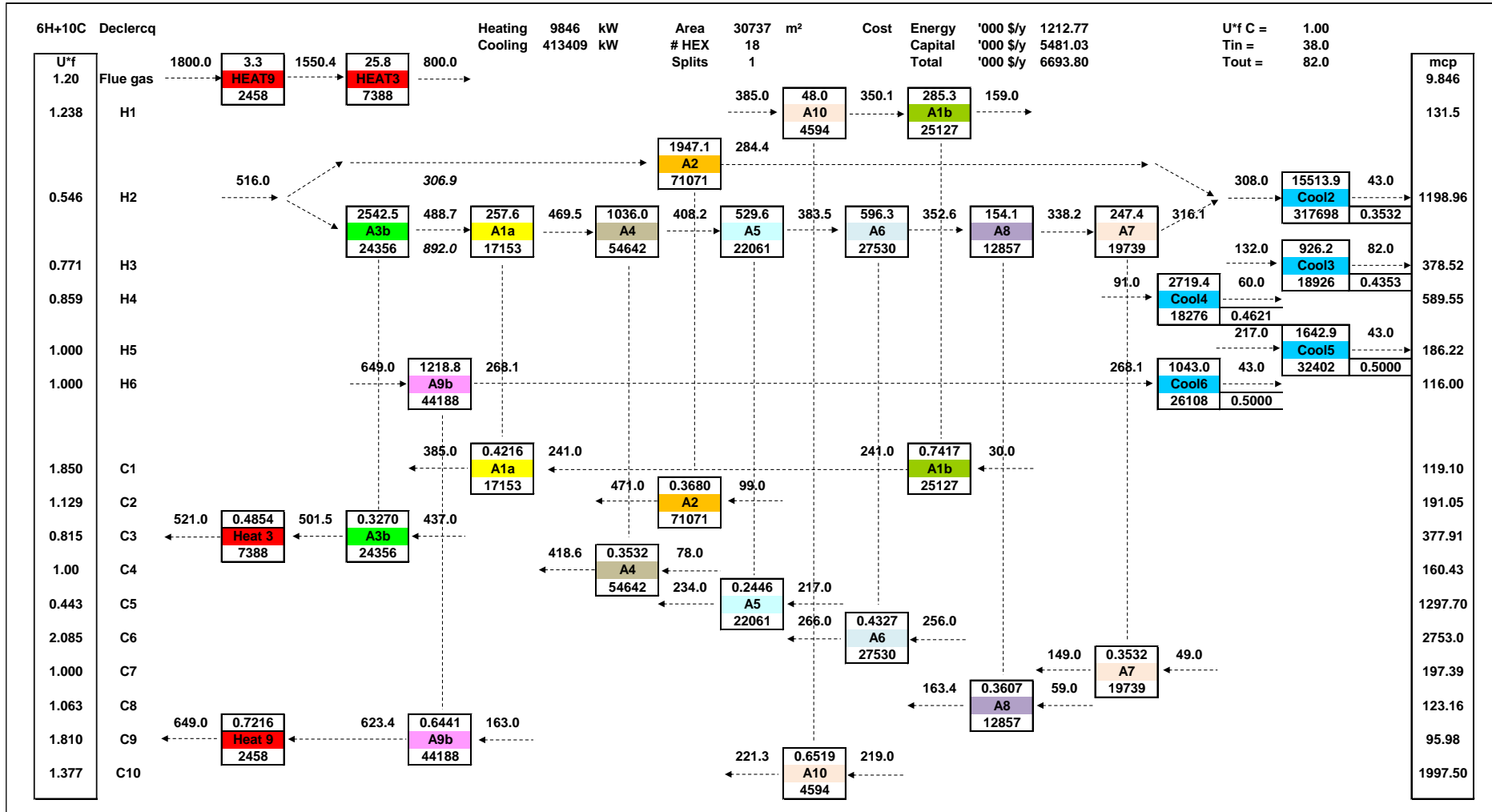


Figure 23.8

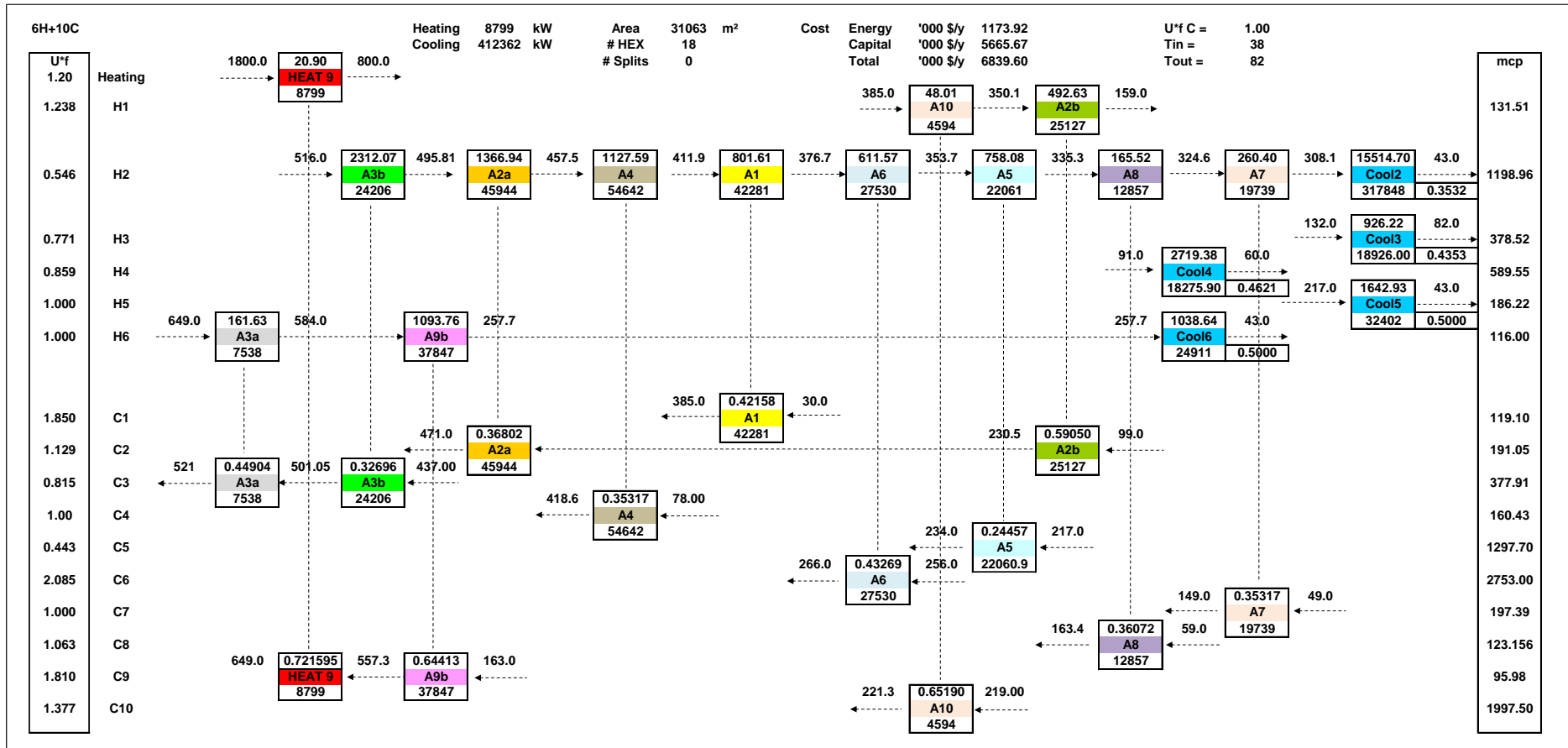


Figure 23.9

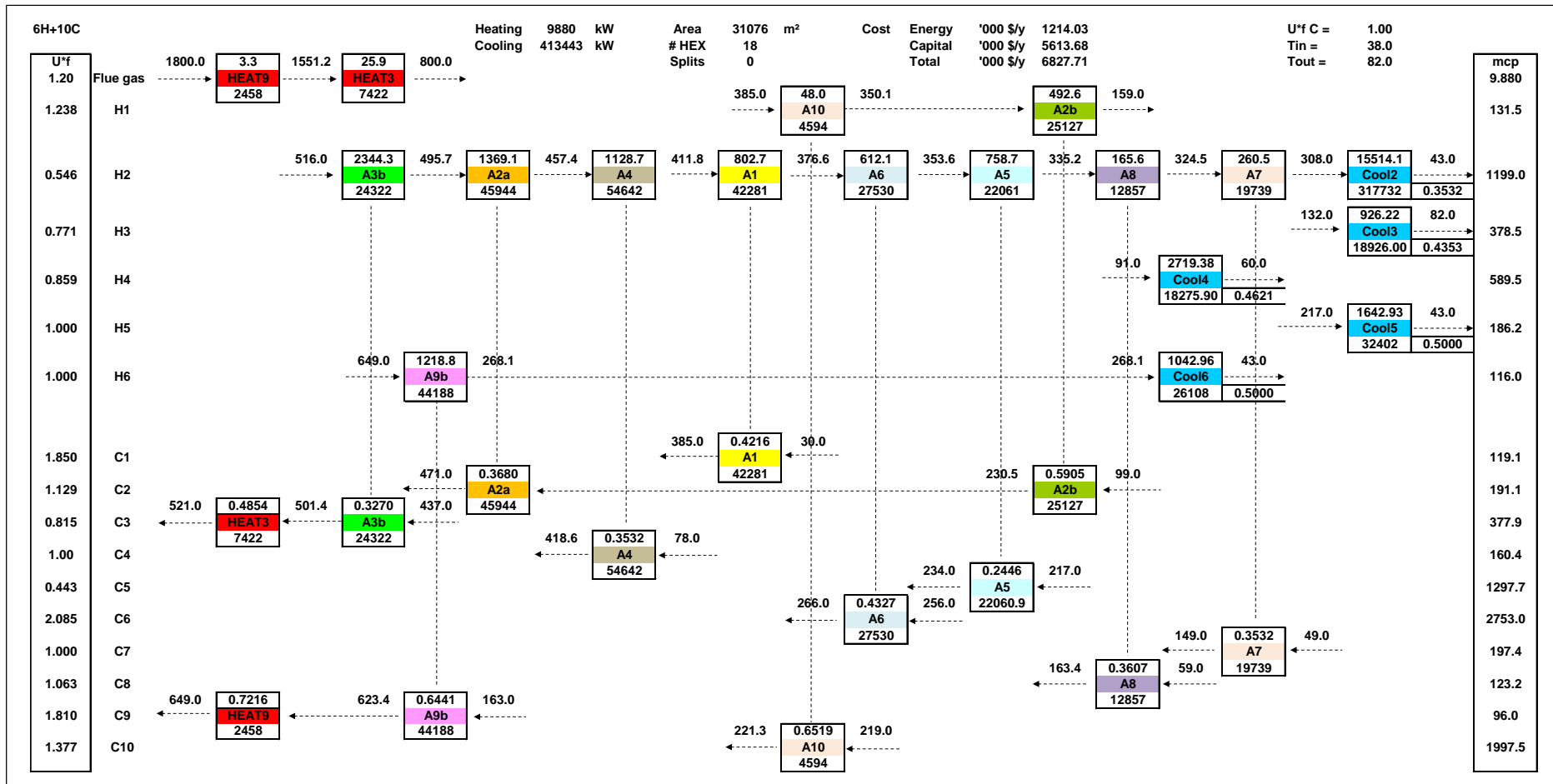


Figure 23.10