

## **Pinch Technology Second Generation**

**Analysis with crisscross optimisation prior to design**

**Design with loop optimisation for minimum area and minimum cost**

**Example Case 5**

**Example from Björk and Pettersson**

**Author : Dr. Daniel Declercq**

**[daniel.declercq@pinchco.com](mailto:daniel.declercq@pinchco.com)**

## Case 5 – Example from Björk and Pettersson

Case 5 is a 15 stream problem first presented by Björk and Pettersson. The data are given in Table 5.1.

The data set is characterised by a high number of potential matches between heat loads and heat capacity flow rates, offering the alternative of multiple independent systems in view of reducing the number of heat exchanger units. However, having more independent systems will reduce overall heat integration and the flexibility to respond to changing energy prices. Moreover, such networks are seldom operable in reality in view of start up and variations of process conditions. Consequently, this data set is for academic interest in the first place, rather than for industrial practice but, nevertheless, solving the case is a challenge.

**Table 5.1**

Tsupply °C	Ttarget °C	Heat kW	U*f kW/K,m <sup>2</sup>	Descript. -	Optim.shift K
180	75	3150	2.0	H1	0.0
280	120	9600	1.0	H2	4.0
180	75	3150	2.0	H3	0.0
140	40	3000	1.0	H4	4.0
220	120	5000	1.0	H5	4.0
180	55	4375	2.0	H6	0.0
200	60	4200	0.4	H7	13.0
120	40	8000	0.5	H8	12.0
40	230	3800	1.0	C1	3.0
100	220	7200	1.0	C2	3.0
40	190	5250	2.0	C3	0.0
50	190	4200	2.0	C4	0.0
50	250	12000	2.0	C5	0.0
90	190	5000	1.0	C6	4.0
160	250	5400	3.0	C7	0.0
325	325		1.0	Heating	
25	40		2.0	Cooling	
Heating 80/kW, Cooling 10/kW Annual HEX cost = 8000 + 500 x A <sup>0.75</sup>					

The trade-off curves for a pinched configuration (with a heat exchanger network above the pinch and a network below the pinch and a total of 26 heat exchanger units) and for one independent system (16 units) are shown in Fig.5.1. Expectedly, networks should be feasible for an annual cost of around 1500 k and with a heating below 11 MW. The minimum number of units could also be lower if networks with more than one independent system could be developed. Actually, it appears that a very large number of networks can be designed with an annual cost below 1530 k.

The best solutions elaborated for a configuration of respectively 2, 3 and 4 independent systems are shown in Fig.5.2, Fig.5.3 and Fig.5.4. For the networks with 2 and 3 independent systems, the cost is lower than for any network published, as can be seen in the comparison in Table 5.2. No networks are known to have been published for 4 independent systems.

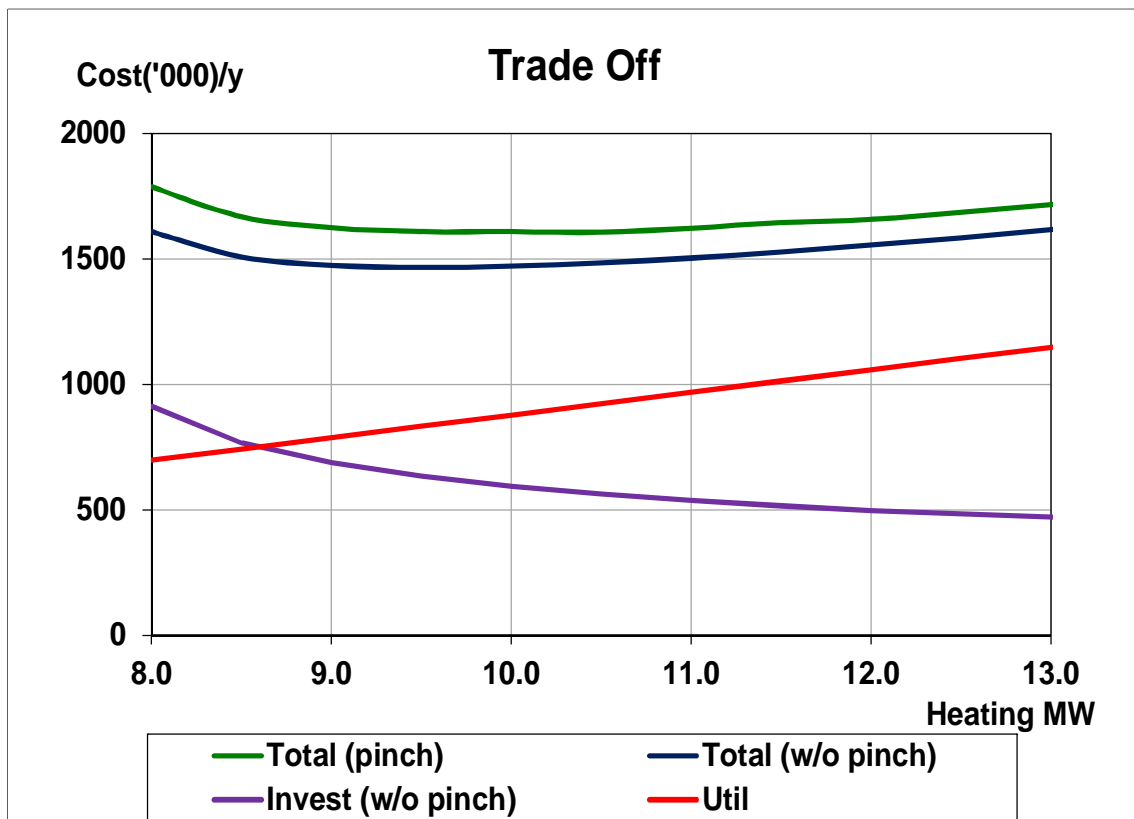


Fig.5.1

	NS <sup>(1)</sup>	QHot (MW)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cost ('000)	HEX	splits	SD(K) <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Published optimum HEN's</b>							
Björk & Nordman (2004)				1530.06			
NTNU (2006, reviewed)	2	11.539	3319.63	1530.70	15	4	5.0
Fieg et al. (2009)	3	10.615	4121.98	1510.89	15	1	5.5
<b>This research</b>							
	2	10.235	4343.00	1496.65	15	2	10.0
	2	10.265	4332.00	1514.58	16	2	5.0
	2	10.195	4393.00	1521.67	17	2	5.0
	2	9.980	4475.00	1521.86	18	2	5.0
	2	11.485	3423.00	1524.83	15	1	5.5
	3	10.616	4215.17	1510.61	15	1	5.5
	3	11.096	3870.98	1516.06	14	2	10.0
	4	11.975	3521.74	1549.50	13	2	10.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Number of Independent Systems  
<sup>(2)</sup> Smallest DeltaT (K)

Table 5.2

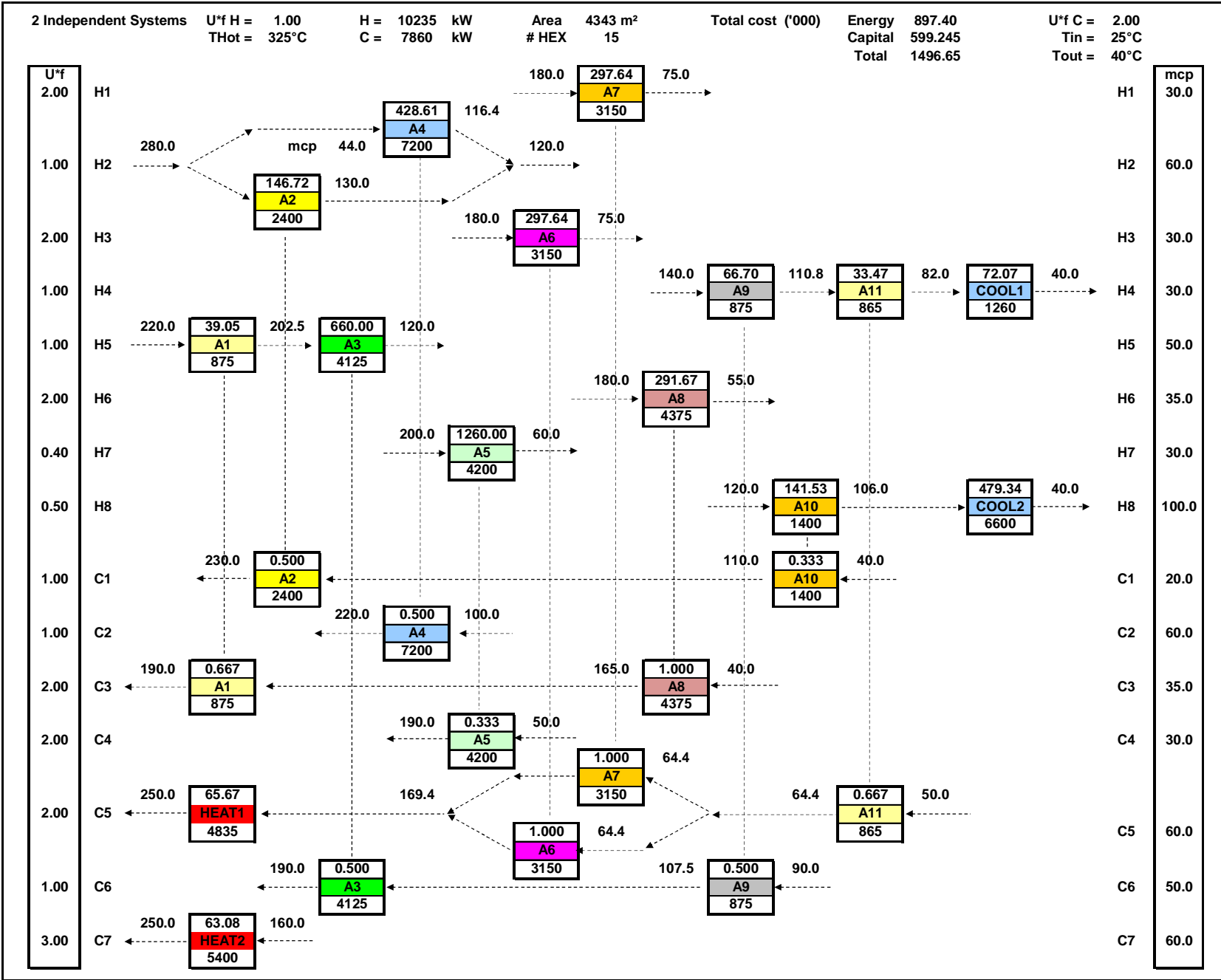


Fig.5.2



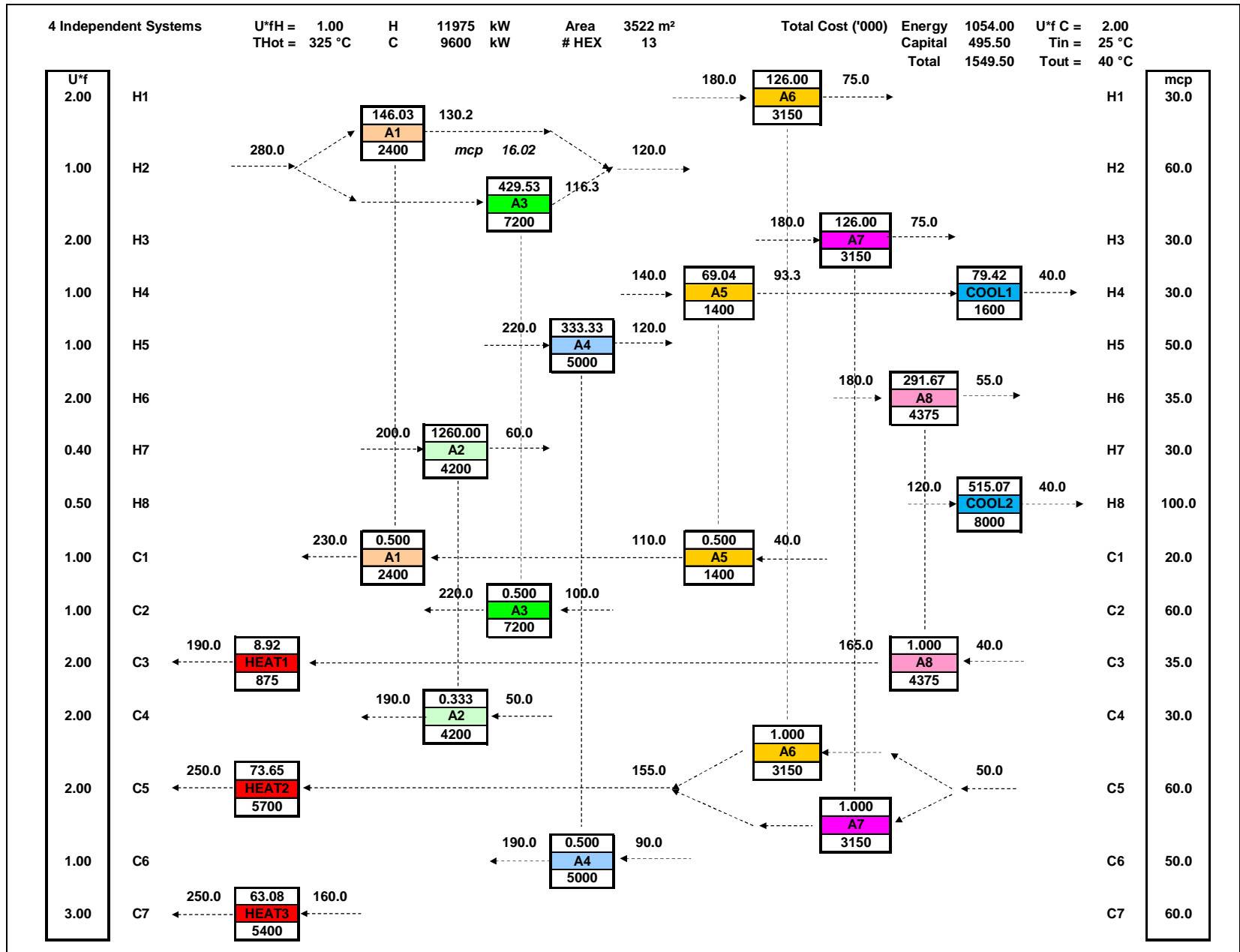


Fig.5.4