





# Absorber Modeling of Pilot Plant Results with Aqueous Piperazine

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# Outline

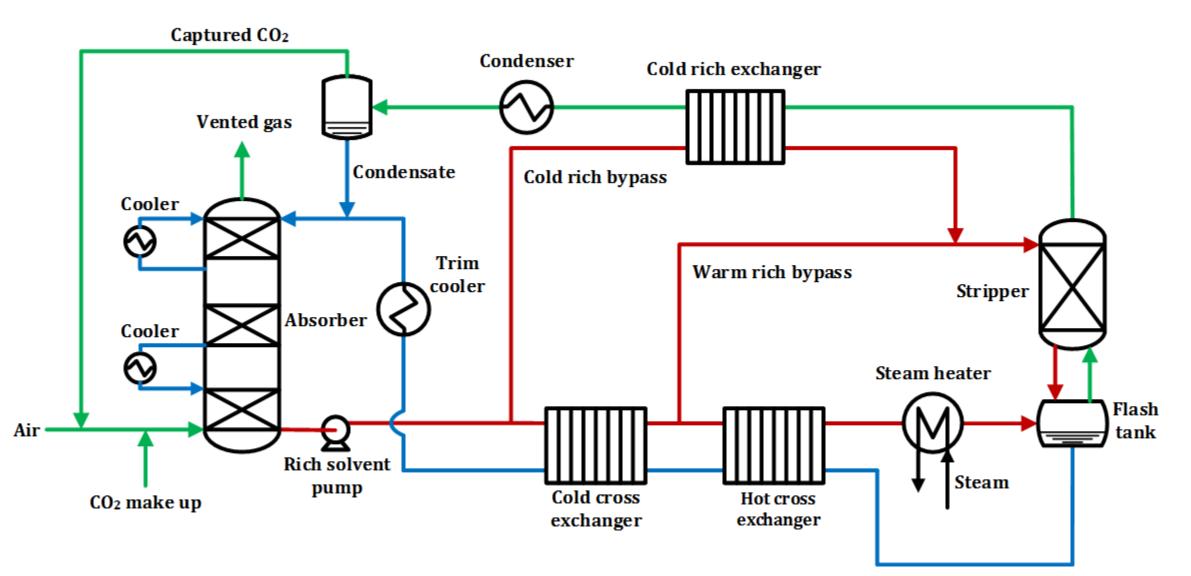
- Introduction
- Modeling Activities
- Preliminary Data Reconciliation Results
- Conclusions

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### **5 m Piperazine with the Advanced Flash Stripper (AFS)**



## **April 2017 Pilot plant campaigns**

#### **UT-SRP pilot plant in Austin, TX**

- 20% CO<sub>2</sub> for parallel membrane-amine process
- 3.5% CO<sub>2</sub> for NGCC conditions
- 12% CO<sub>2</sub> for coal conditions
- April 2017, 4 weeks
- 0.2 MW

### **Packing Characterization**

Packing Measurements conducted independently in pilot columns: a<sub>e</sub>, k<sub>g</sub>, k<sub>l</sub>

Pilot plant runs reflect real packing performance with all underlying factors

**Objective** 

Improve the existing packing model by pilot plant absorber data reconciliation

## **Absorber Modeling Activities**

- Test plan development to maximize value of data
- Accurate simulation of test conditions before the campaign
- Design of experiments using simulation results
- Data reconciliation and model validation

## **Data Modeled by Independence**

- Rate-based Absorber model developed in Aspen Plus
  - PZ Thermodynamics by e-NRTL
  - PZ Kinetics regressed from WWC
- Solvent 5 m PZ: fast absorption rate, low viscosity, good energy performance
- Packing parameters from Song and Wang
- Absorber Rating model: interfacial area factor = 0.6

## **Absorber Test Plan**

- 4 weeks (4.5 day/wk),
  - 29 factorial runs
  - (including 18 of 20 recommended by preliminary DoE)
- 30 ft absorber packing or 20 ft + 10 ft water wash
- 350, 600 cfm
- 3.5, 12, 20% CO<sub>2</sub>
- 0.18 0.27 lean ldg, 0.32 0.40 rich ldg

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## **Data Reconciliation: Loading & CO<sub>2</sub> balance**

Redundant measures of rich and lean loading do not agree

- Immediate titration of manual samples at the pilot plant
  - $_{\odot}$  Alkalinity & total  $\rm CO_2$
- Laboratory analysis by TIC after the campaign
- On-line Density (total CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - $\odot\,$  Regression provided by bench-scale, ldg by TIC
  - $\,\circ\,$  Calibrated to match pilot plant titration

Material balance for total CO<sub>2</sub> removed

- L \*  $\Delta$ loading, by all measures of loading
- Stripper Overhead CO<sub>2</sub>
- G \* (y<sub>in</sub> y<sub>out</sub>)

### **On-line, precise, Density to predict loadings**

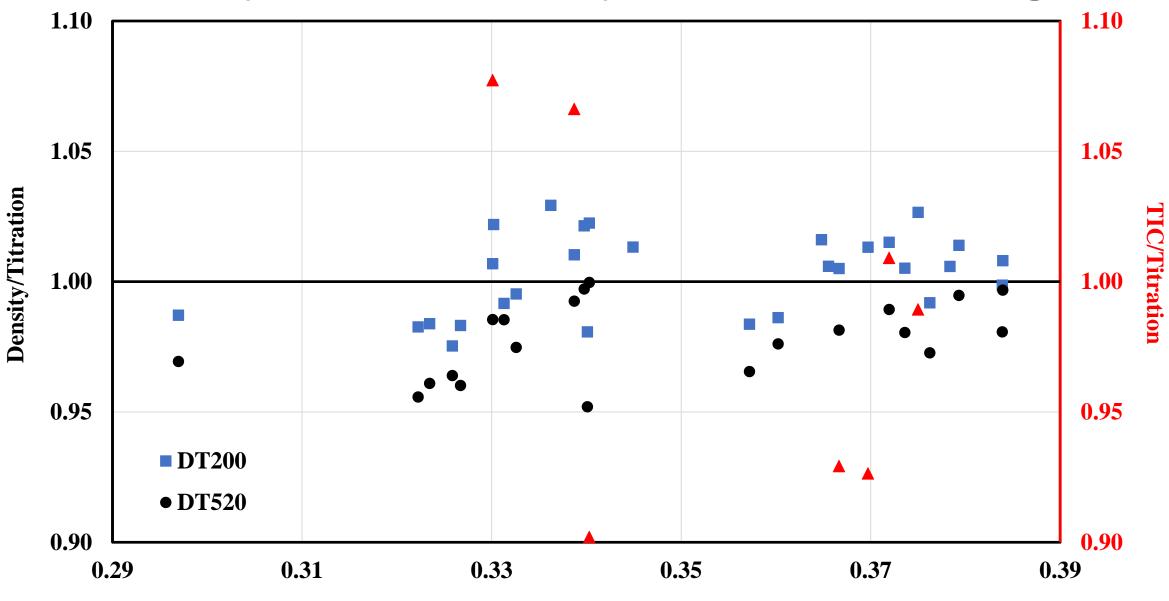
$$\rho_{PZ} = \rho_{H20} \cdot (0.0407 \cdot C_{C02} + 0.008 \cdot C_{PZ} + 0.991)$$

$$\frac{\rho_{Pilot}}{\rho_{PZ}} = \frac{\rho_{InhA}}{\rho_{H_20}} = 0.00741 * Inhibitor(wt\%) + 1.0018$$

Where:

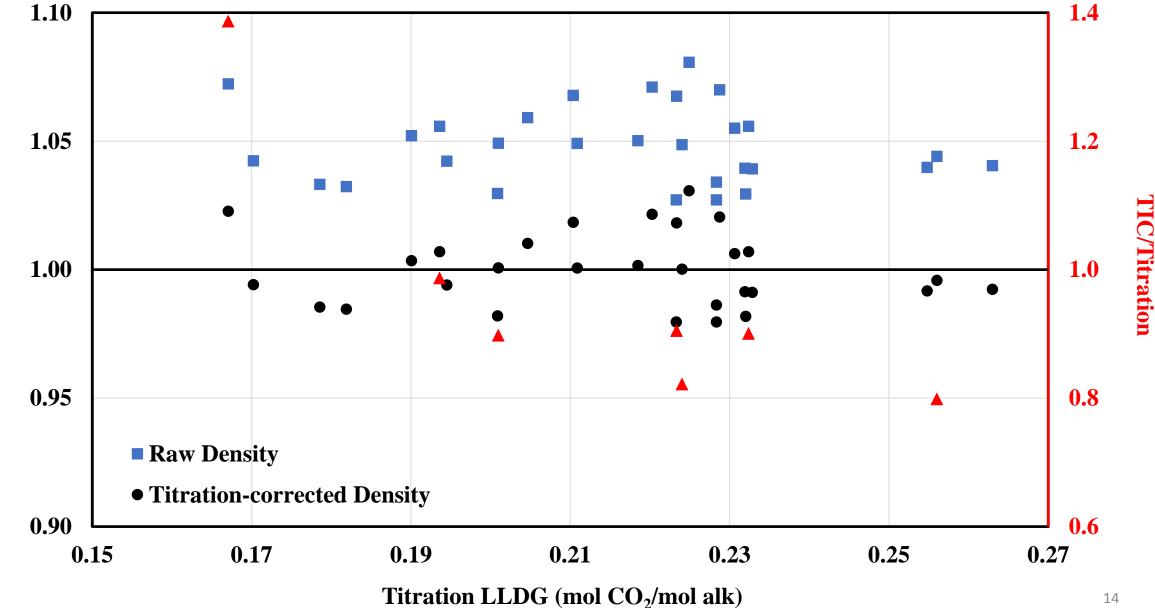
 $\rho$  = liquid density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>), measured online  $C_{CO2} = CO_2$  concentration in the solution (mol/kg)  $C_{PZ} = PZ$  concentration (mol/kg)  $\rho_{H2O} = f(T)$ 

#### **Density works reasonably well for Rich Loading**



Titration RLDG (mol CO<sub>2</sub>/mol alk)

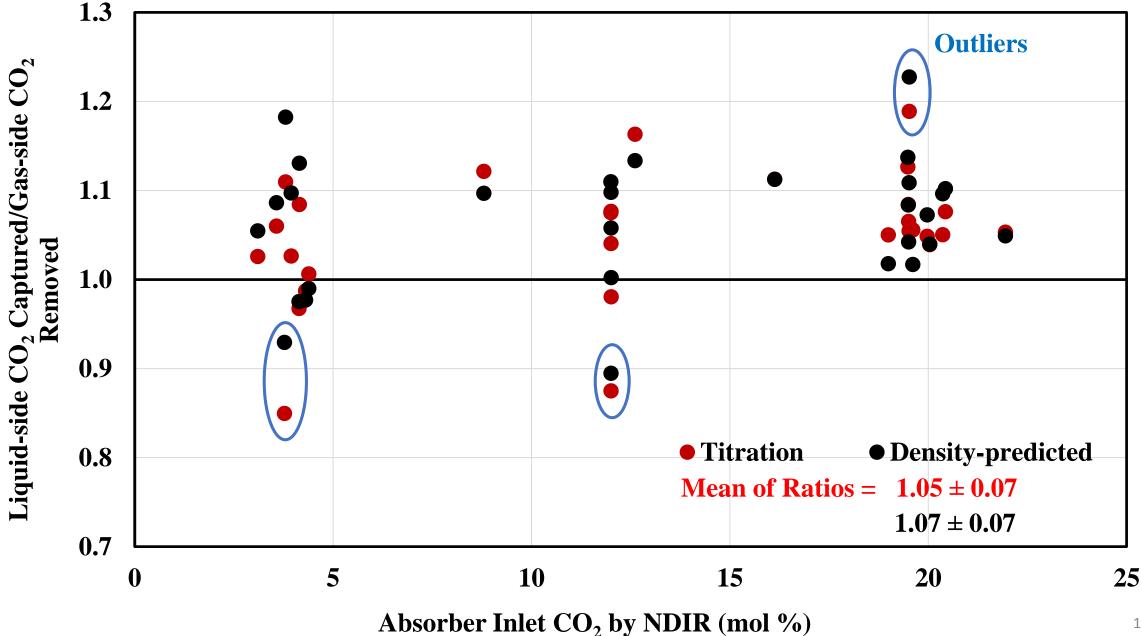
#### **Reconciliation of 4 Redundant Lean Loading Measurements**



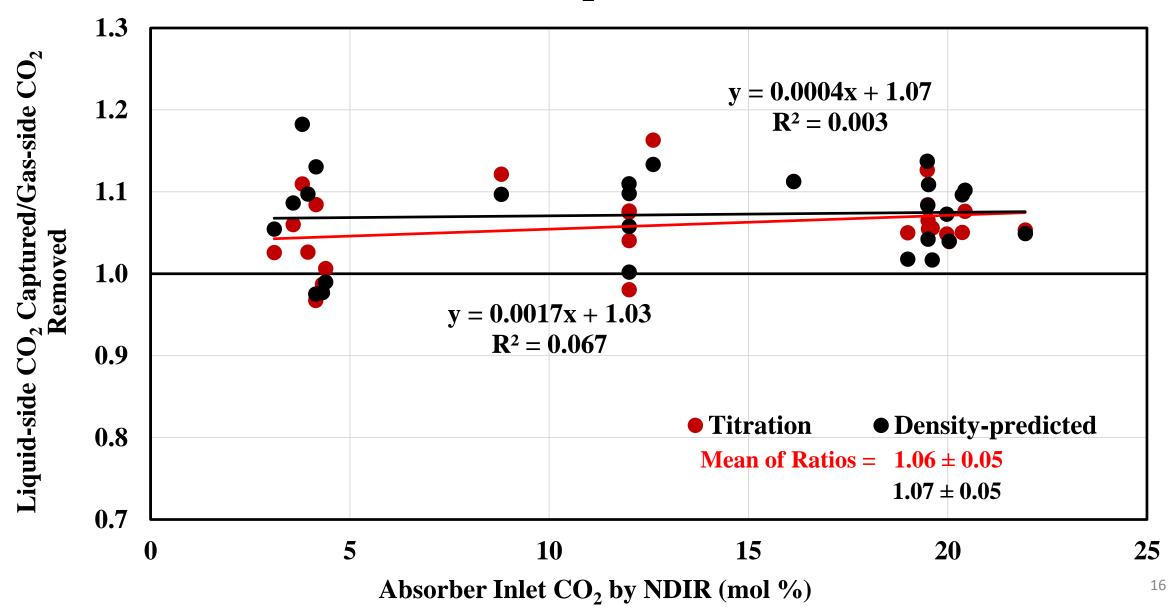
**Density/Titration** 

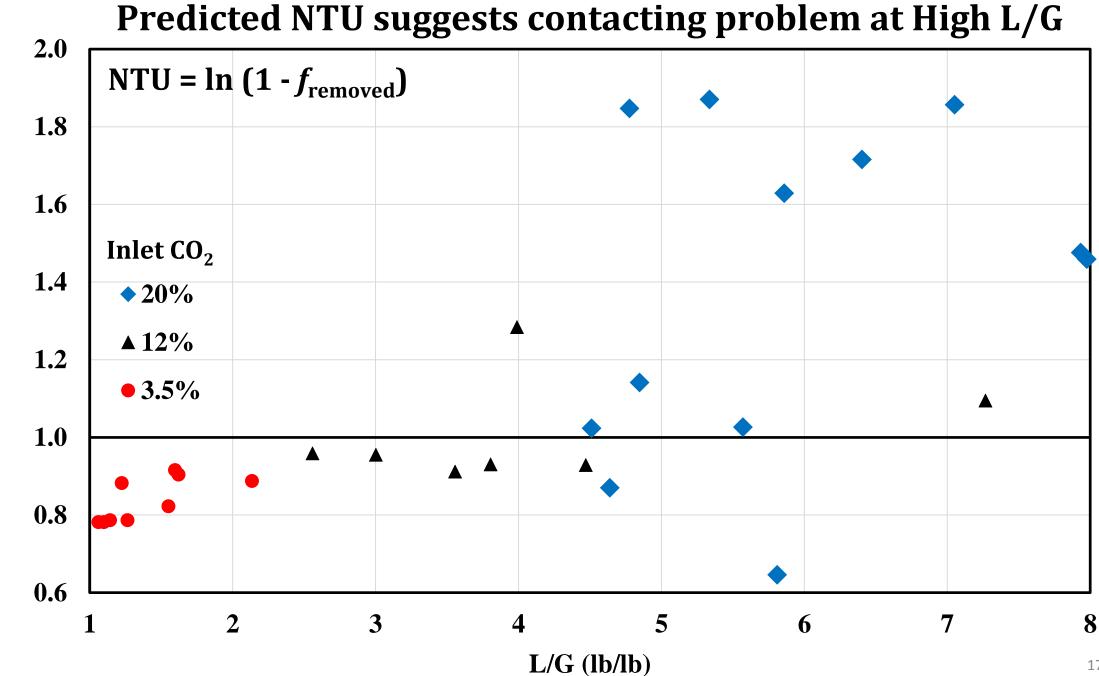
14

### **Outliers identified by CO<sub>2</sub> material balance**



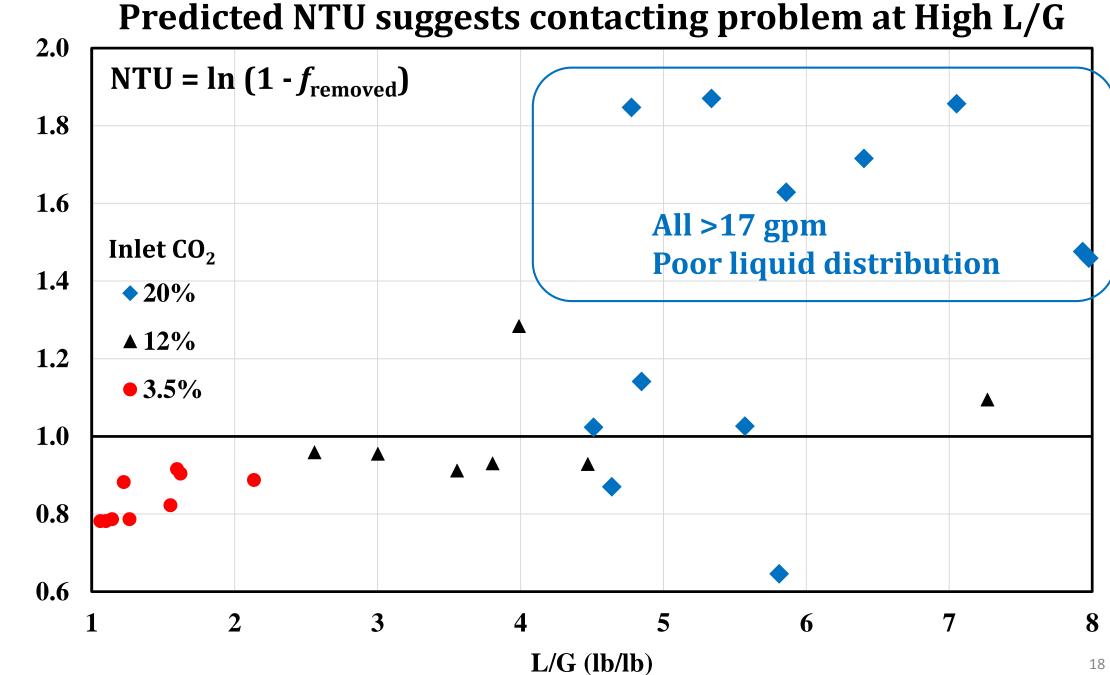
#### Systematic bias is not dependent on inlet CO<sub>2</sub> Basis to correct inlet CO<sub>2</sub> or select correct lean loading





**Predicted NTU/Measured NTU** 

17



**Predicted NTU/Measured NTU** 

# Conclusions

- Perform careful data reconciliation to
  - Select inlet CO<sub>2</sub> analyzer
  - Or correct inlet CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Select loadings
- Rely more on on-line density to provide loadings

## **Future Data Reconciliation Approach**

- 1. <u>A data consistency check</u>: material balance check
- 2. <u>Gross error detection</u>: identify the variables that require statistically larger changes
- 3. <u>Data reconciliation with parameter adjustment</u>: if the model cannot be reconciled within the measured uncertainty, adjustable parameters will be added

#### For more information

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