# **ARTICLE IN PRESS**

Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering xxx (2015) xxx-xxx



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering



journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jece

# Sustainability assessment framework for chemical production pathway: Uncertainty analysis

### Weng Hui Liew<sup>a</sup>, Mimi H. Hassim<sup>a,\*</sup>, Denny K.S. Ng<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering/Institute of Hydrogen Economy, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 UTM Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia
<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering/Centre of Sustainable Palm Oil Research (CESPOR), The University of Nottingham, Malaysia Campus, Broga Road, 43500 Semenyih, Selangor, Malaysia

#### ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 13 December 2015 Received in revised form 30 March 2016 Accepted 3 May 2016 Available online xxx

Keywords: Assessment framework Process design Sustainability Inherent safety, health and environment (SHE) Economic performance (EP) Uncertainty

#### ABSTRACT

The sustainability level of a chemical production pathway is an important element that requires to be assessed when developing a new process. Note that the typical sustainability assessment is normally emphasised on economic and technological development. In order to ensure more comprehensive level of sustainability, the protection on human health and preservation of the environment should be considered. This paper presents a systematic framework for assessment of chemical production pathway based on multi-sustainability criteria, i.e., inherent safety, health and environment (SHE) and economic performance (EP). In order to generate an optimal design solution, uncertainty analysis is also incorporated in this framework. Two optimisation approaches are adapted into this framework, i.e. fuzzy optimisation is used for multi-objective analysis, while multi-period optimisation is applied to address the multiple operational periods with presence of uncertainty. To illustrate the proposed framework, assessment on biodiesel production pathway based on enzymatic transesterification using waste oil is conducted. In the case study, three periods (low, medium and high demand period) of demand for biodiesel are considered, whereby each period is subjected to uncertainties, i.e. waste oil flow rate, waste oil price and enzyme price. To accommodate the uncertainties, sensitivity analysis is performed to determine the feasible operating condition, i.e. tert-butanol concentration and reactor residence time, as well as the appropriate sizing of the process modules (or known as unit operations).

© 2016 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

#### 1. Introduction

Production pathway design appears as an important task during the chemical process design to achieve sustainable development [16]. Typically, chemical process design is performed in stages, which starts from the research and development (R&D), followed by preliminary engineering and basic engineering stage [11]. During these early design stages, the pathway design can be enhanced through various assessments [19]. In assessment, it is critical to consider the criteria which contribute to sustainability of the production pathway [35]. In terms of sustainability, it is essential to prioritise on the protection of human and conservation of the environment [20]. This is supported by a significant number

\* Corresponding author.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jece.2016.05.003 2213-3437/© 2016 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. of undesired events involving chemical plant industries that had took place in the past, e.g. Bhopal disaster, 1974, Piper Alpha disaster, 1988, Texas city refinery explosion, 2005, etc. Those accidents have caused great losses in terms of disastrous impacts on human life and the environment. In relation to this, the demand from the public and voluntary initiatives to improve the safety, health and environmental (SHE) performance in chemical production has gradually increased [12].

For the improvement of SHE, it is important to adopt the inherent safety (IS) principle during the early process design stages. The IS principle basically emphasises on the reduction or elimination of hazard by intrinsic mean, without the application of external add-on system or procedures [15]. In addition, it is highly recommended to perform the IS assessment during early process design stages due to the benefits of having higher degree of freedom for performing engineering modification with much lower cost [13]. Apart from considering the IS aspect, Kletz [15] also suggested to apply the IS principle to health and environmental aspects to promote more comprehensive protection on human and conservation of the environment. Therefore, the objective of

Please cite this article in press as: W.H. Liew, et al., Sustainability assessment framework for chemical production pathway: Uncertainty analysis, J. Environ. Chem. Eng. (2016), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jece.2016.05.003

Abbreviations: EP, economic performance; HQI, health quotient index; IBI, inherent benign-ness indicator; IE, inherent environment; IH, inherent health; IS, inherent safety; R&D, research and development; SHE, safety, health and environment; WAR, waste reduction algorithm.

E-mail address: mimi@cheme.utm.my (M.H. Hassim).

#### 2

W.H. Liew et al./Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering xxx (2015) xxx-xxx

Nomenclatur	res	COST <sup>TPDC</sup>	Total plant direct cost
		COST <sup>TPEC</sup>	Total purchase cost for
_		COST <sup>TPEC-PM</sup>	Total capital investme modules
Sets	stroom	COST <sup>TPIC</sup>	Total plant indirect cos
j Process k Chemic		COST <sup>Util</sup>	Total utility cost
l Process module		CONS <sup>Util-CW</sup>	Consumption of cooling
<i>ldc</i> Distillation column		CONS	module <i>l</i>
lhe Heat exchanger		CONS <sup>Util-LPS</sup>	Consumption of low
lpv Pressure			process module l
lpvd Decante	er vessel	$CONS_l^{Util-MPS}$	Consumption of mediu
<i>lpvr</i> Reactor <i>lpvt</i> Storage	tank	CONS <sup>Util-Elec</sup>	process module <i>l</i>
	oduct outlet stream	CONS	Consumption of electric
*		COST <sup>WC</sup>	Working capital cost
Parameters		$COST_{lpv}^{Ves}$	Cost of pressure vessel
$c_k^{EL}$ COEF <sup>Dist</sup>	Exposure limit for chemical <i>k</i> in air	$COST_{ldc}^{lpv}$	Cost of platform and
COEF	Coefficient for tray spacing and liquid surface tension		column <i>ldc</i>
COST <sup>Unit-CW</sup>	Unit cost of cooling water for process module <i>l</i>	$COST_{lpv}^{Ves-PL}$	Cost of platform and lad
•	Unit cost of electricity for process module <i>l</i>		lpv
COST <sup>Unit–Feed</sup>	Unit cost of raw material <i>m</i>	$D_{ldc}^{\text{Dist}}$	Diameter for distillation
$COST_l^{Unit-LPS}$	Unit cost of low pressure steam for process	D <sup>Ves</sup> DVes	Internal shell diameter
cosi	module <i>l</i>	D <sup>Ves</sup> lpv	Internal shell diameter
$COST_l^{Unit-MPS}$	Unit cost of medium pressure steam for	$D_{n,lpvt}^{Ves}$	Diameter of storage
The Bard	process module <i>l</i>	Eco	product <i>n</i> Scoring index for econo
$COST_n^{Unit-Prod}$	Unit price of product <i>n</i>	ECO E'	Scoring index for explo
ft <sup>Pres</sup>	Pressure factor for heat exchanger <i>lhe</i>	F'	Scoring index for flamm
ft <sup>Mat</sup>	Material factor for heat exchanger <i>lhe</i>	$F_{ldc}^{ m Dist-D}$	Distillate flow rate for o
ft <sup>Len</sup>	Tube-length correction factor for heat ex-	$F_m^{\text{Feed}}$	Flow rate of raw mater
НҮ	changer <i>lhe</i> Annual operating hour	$F_{n'}^{\mathrm{Non-Prod-O}}$	Flow rate of non-produ
In	Base CE index	$F_n^{\text{Prod}}$	Flow rate of product st
I <sub>1</sub>	Latest CE index	$F_{j,lpr}^{\mathrm{Re-In}}$	Flow rate of inlet proce
Inc <sup>Tax</sup>	Income tax rate		lpr
RR <sup>Dist</sup> <sub>ldc</sub>	Reflux ratio for distillation column <i>ldc</i>	$FE_{j,l}^{\mathrm{PM}}$	Standard fugitive emi
SP <sup>Dist</sup> <sub>ldc</sub>	Spacing of plate for distillation column <i>ldc</i>		process stream j connec
th <sub>ldc</sub> <sup>Dist-Shell</sup>	Thickness of shell for distillation column <i>ldc</i>	$FE_k^{\text{Total}}$	Total fugitive emission
	Shall thickness for process yours	$G_{ldc}^{\kappa}$	Allowable vapour vel
th <sup>Ves-Shell</sup>	Shell thickness for pressure vessel		column <i>ldc</i>
U <sup>HEX</sup>	Overall heat transfer coefficient for heat	$H_{ldc}^{\text{Dist}}$	Height of distillation co
vU	exchanger <i>lhe</i>	$H_{lpr}^{Ves}$	Height for reactor lpr
$X_p^U X_p^L$	Upper fuzzy limit for period <i>p</i> Lower fuzzy limit for period <i>p</i>	$H_{lpv}^{\dot{V}es}$	Shell tangent-to-tanger
$\alpha_p$	Occurrence probability for period <i>p</i>	Vac	vessel lpv
$\Psi_k$	Standard potential environmental impact val-	$H_{n,lpvt}^{\text{Ves}}$	Height of storage tank v
	ue for chemical <i>k</i>	HQI <sup>Total</sup>	Total health quotient
Variables			chemicals Health quotient index f
Variables A <sup>HEX</sup>	Heat transfer surface for heat exchanger <i>lhe</i>	$HQI_k$ I'	Scoring index for chem
C <sub>k</sub>	Concentration of chemical <i>k</i> in air	IE	Scoring index for inher
$C_{lpr}^{\text{TB}}$	tert-butanol concentration in reactor lpr	IH	Scoring index for inher
COST <sup>CFC</sup>	Contractor's fee and contigency	IS	Scoring index for inher
COST	Total depreciable capital	PEI <sup>Non-Prod-O</sup>	Potential environmenta
COST COST <sup>Feed</sup>	Total cost of feedstock		all non-product outlet
$COST^{PM}_{ldc}$	Total cost of distillation column <i>ldc</i>	P'	Scoring index for press
	Total purchase cost for heat exchanger <i>lhe</i>	$Q_{lhe}^{\rm HEX}$	Heat transfer rate for h
$COST_{lhe}^{PM}$		R'	Scoring index for reacti
$COST_{lpv}^{PM}$ $COST^{Prod}$	Total cost of pressure vessel <i>lpv</i>	REV	Annual sales revenue
COST <sup>TCI</sup>	Annual production cost	ROI	Return on investment
COST <sup>TPC</sup>	Total capital investment	$q_{ldc}^{\text{Dist}}$	Number of plates in dis
UDN	Total plant cost	I ∧lac	- Flates III die

cost for all process modules investment based on process irect cost st of cooling water for process of low pressure steam for e l of medium pressure steam for e l of electricity for process module al cost re vessel lpv m and ladder for distillation n and ladder for pressure vessel istillation column *ldc* liameter for reactor lpr liameter for pressure vessel *lpv* storage tank vessel *lpvt* for for economic performance for explosiveness for flammability rate for distillation column *ldc* w material m on-product outlet stream *n*' roduct stream n let process stream *j* to reactor tive emission rate based on *j* connected to process module emission for chemical k our velocity for distillation llation column *ldc* tor lpr to-tangent height for pressure ge tank vessel *lpvt* for product *n* quotient index value for all it index for chemical k for chemical inventory for inherent environment for inherent health for inherent safety conmental impact resulted by t outlet streams for pressure ate for heat exchanger *lhe* for reactivity evenue estment tes in distillation column *ldc* 

Please cite this article in press as: W.H. Liew, et al., Sustainability assessment framework for chemical production pathway: Uncertainty analysis, J. Environ. Chem. Eng. (2016), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jece.2016.05.003

Download English Version:

# https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4908460

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/4908460

Daneshyari.com