

Prozessanalytik und Prozessoptimierung

Integrierte Prozessoptimierung am Beispiel von Misch-
und Trennprozessen unter Nutzung spektroskopischer
Methoden zur schnellen quantitativen bzw. qualitativen
on-line Analyse



- President: Dr. Frank Rutzen
- Founded in 2003 as management Buy-Out
- Based near Berlin, Germany
- solid R&D department
- Award-winning technological innovations in vision technologies
- Efficient network of sector-leading specialists for polymer research, recycling and refining solutions

- product lines

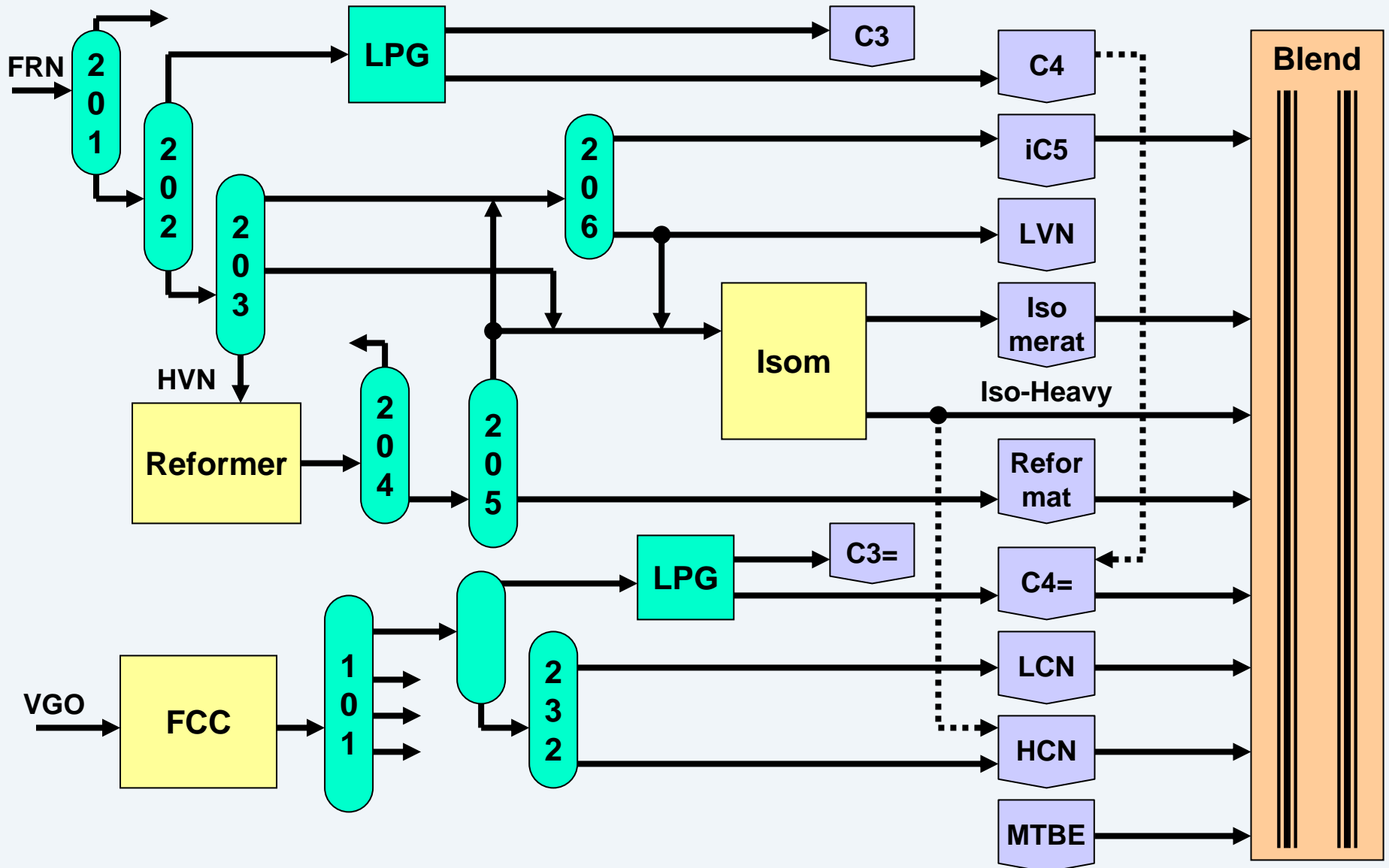


Vision Technology for analysing and recognising of discret parts, bulk materials and solid surfaces

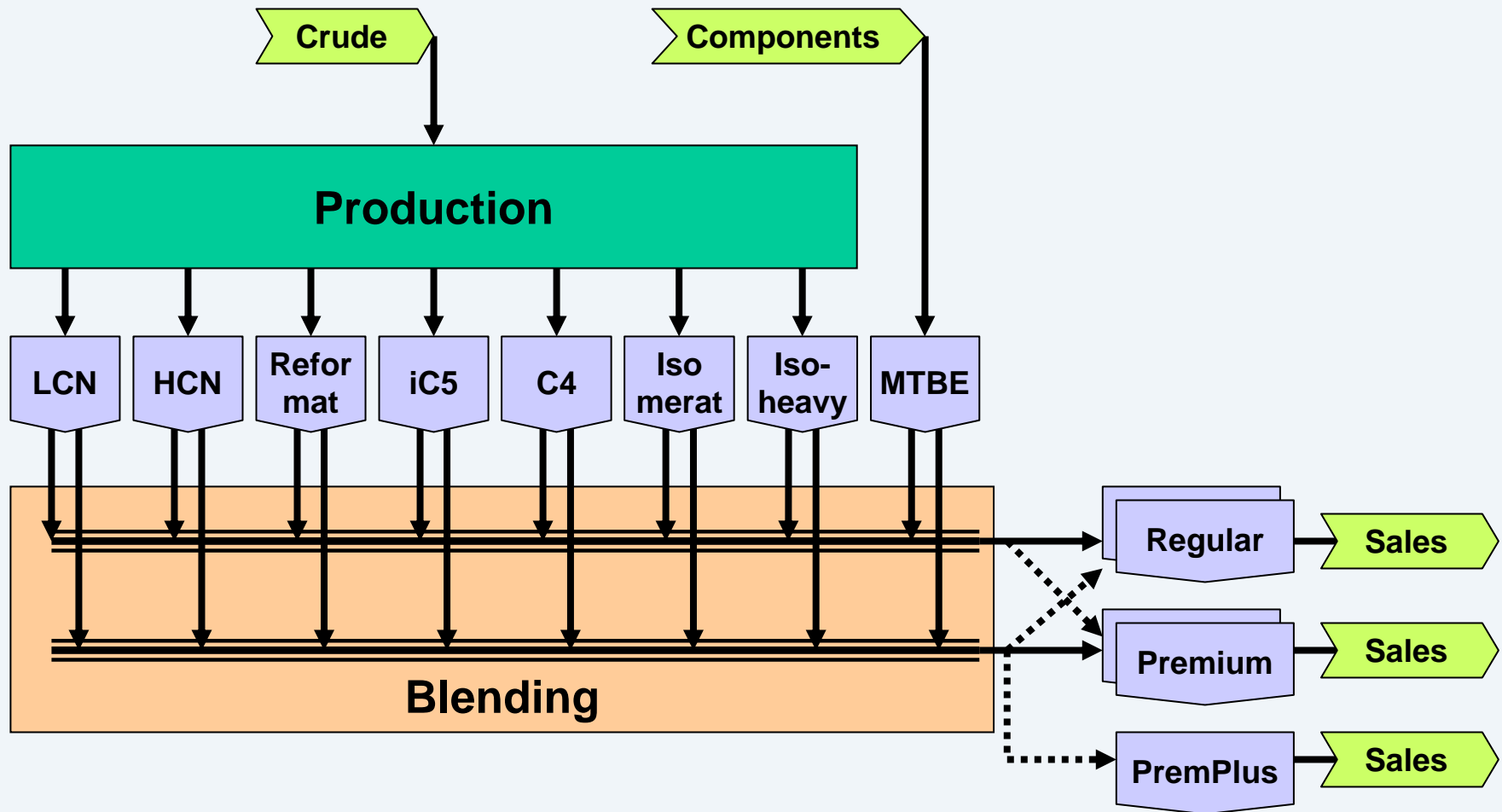


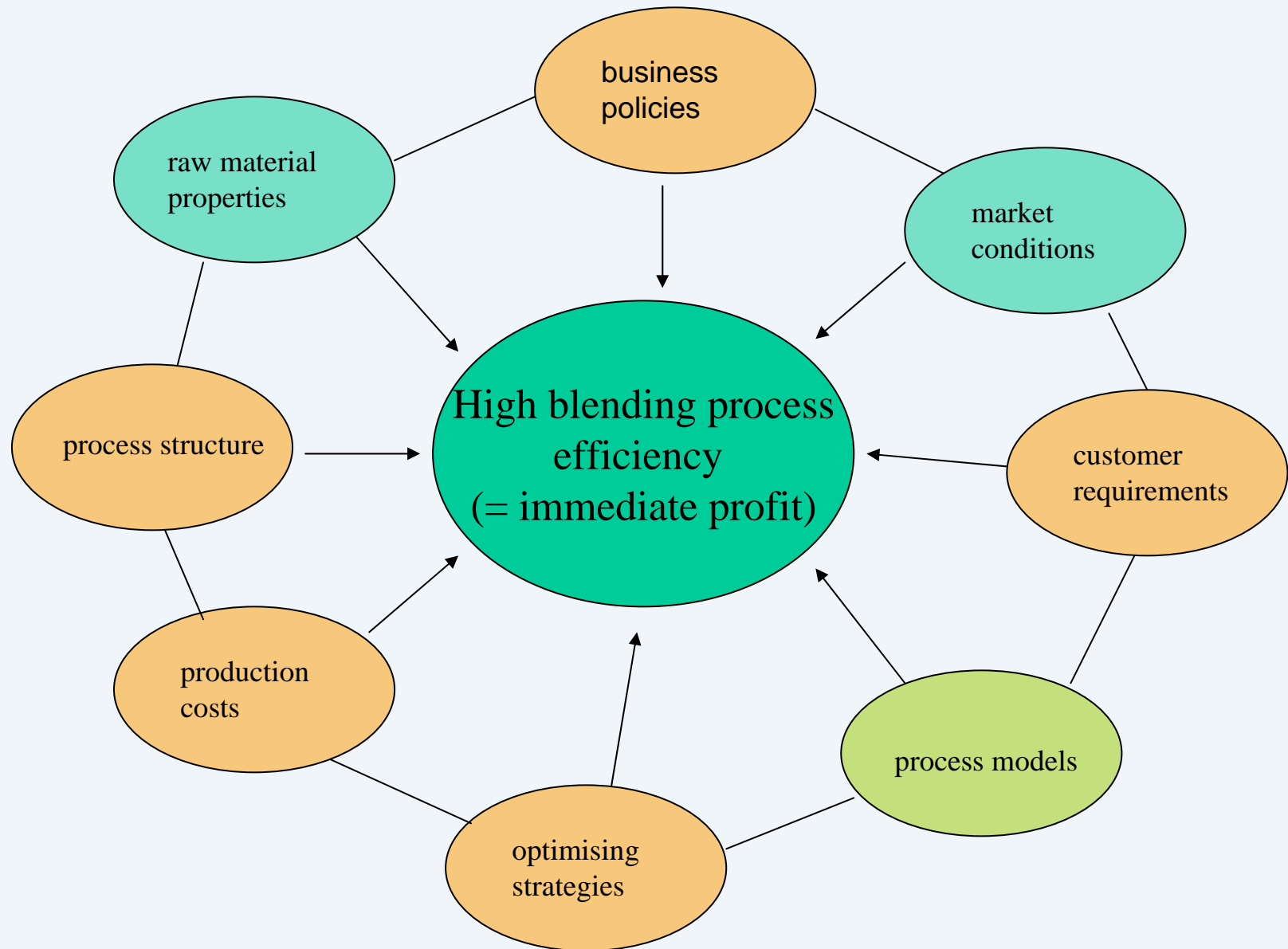
Software Technologies for process optimising in Reycling and Petrochemical processing

Blending Configuration



Blending Configuration



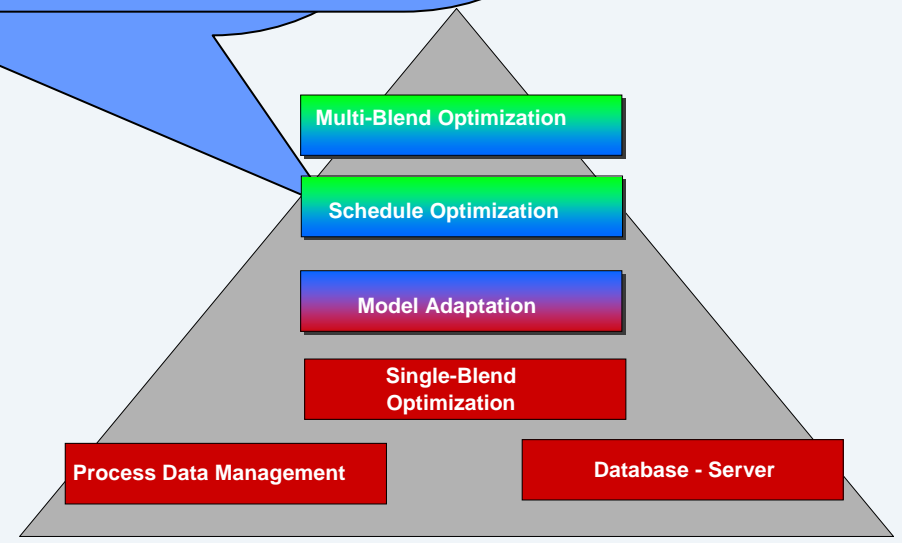
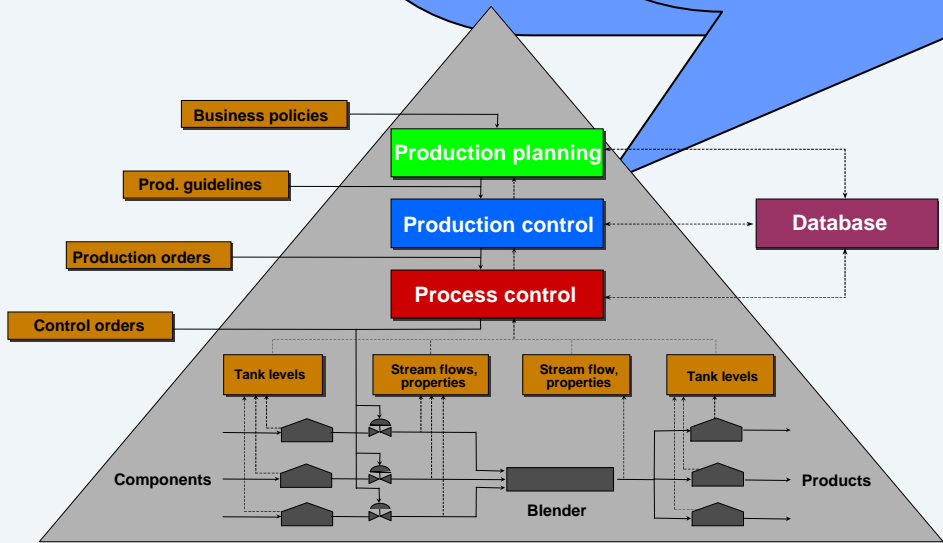


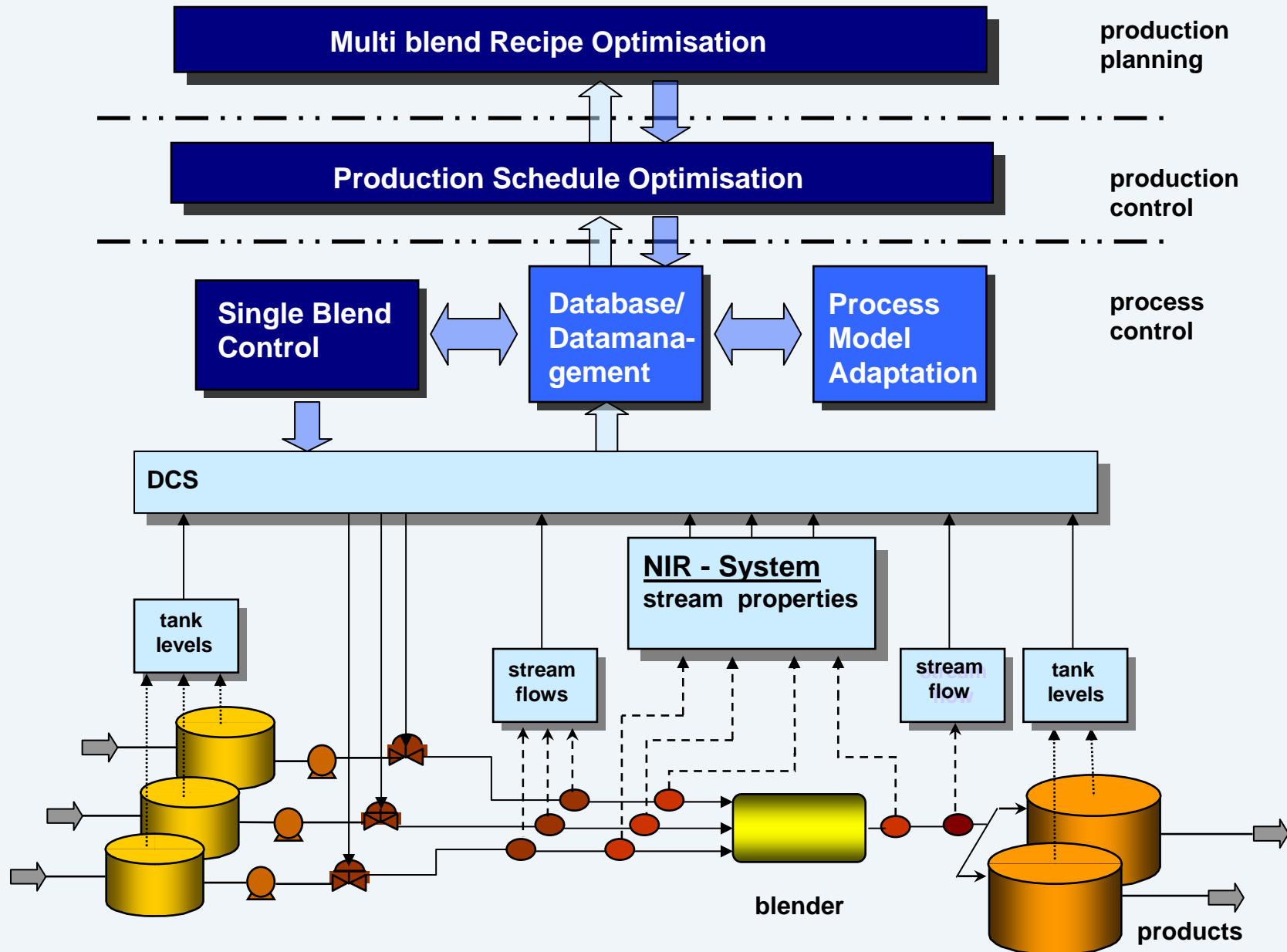
Key features of control

- ✓ Hierarchical plant control
- ✓ Optimized control
- ✓ Integrated model
- ✓ Extensible
- ✓ Modular
- ✓ INTER

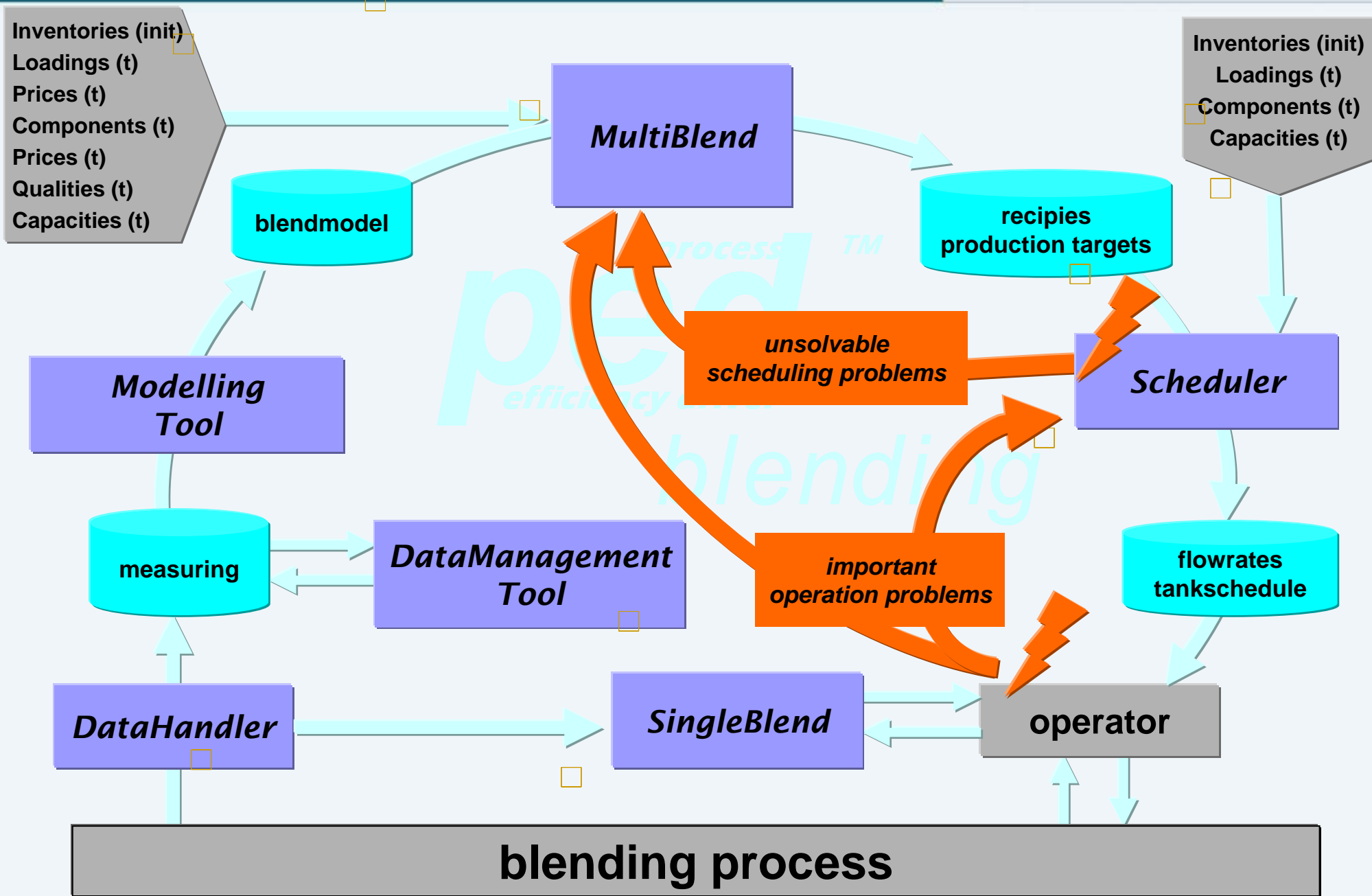
Hierarchy model for planning and scheduling

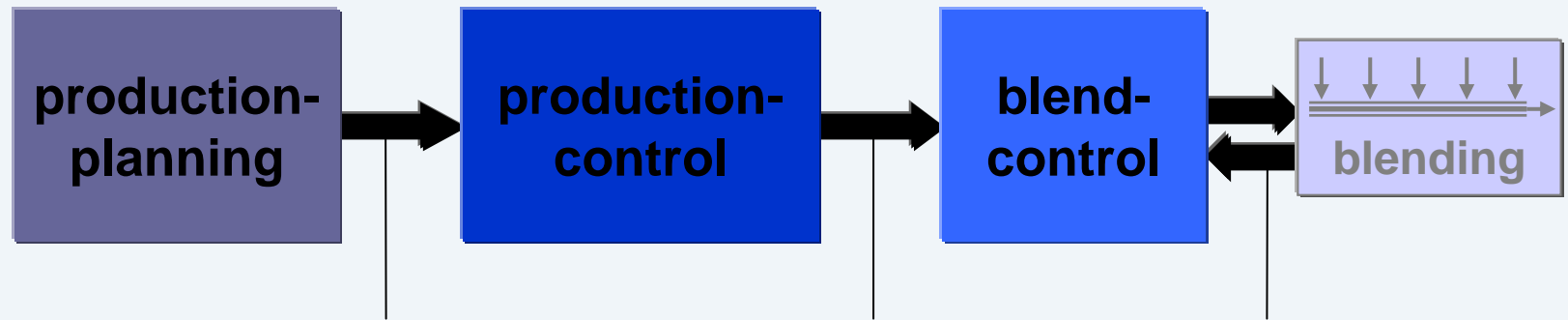
- Differentiation is made between production planning and production control and process control
- The depth of detail and the reliability of information used increase from top to bottom
- The time horizon in question is longest on the planning level and diminishes rapidly in progression towards that of process control
- The partial tasks are resolved at every level
- The result of one level serve as initial data of the subsequent level
- A feedback loop leads from each of the lower levels to the one above





planning circle





information flow

*optimal
recipe & quantity
scenario overall*

*recipe schedule
for each blending*

*settings &
measurement*

optimisation target

maximise
profit

minimise
deviation to
planning scenario

minimise
deviation to recipe

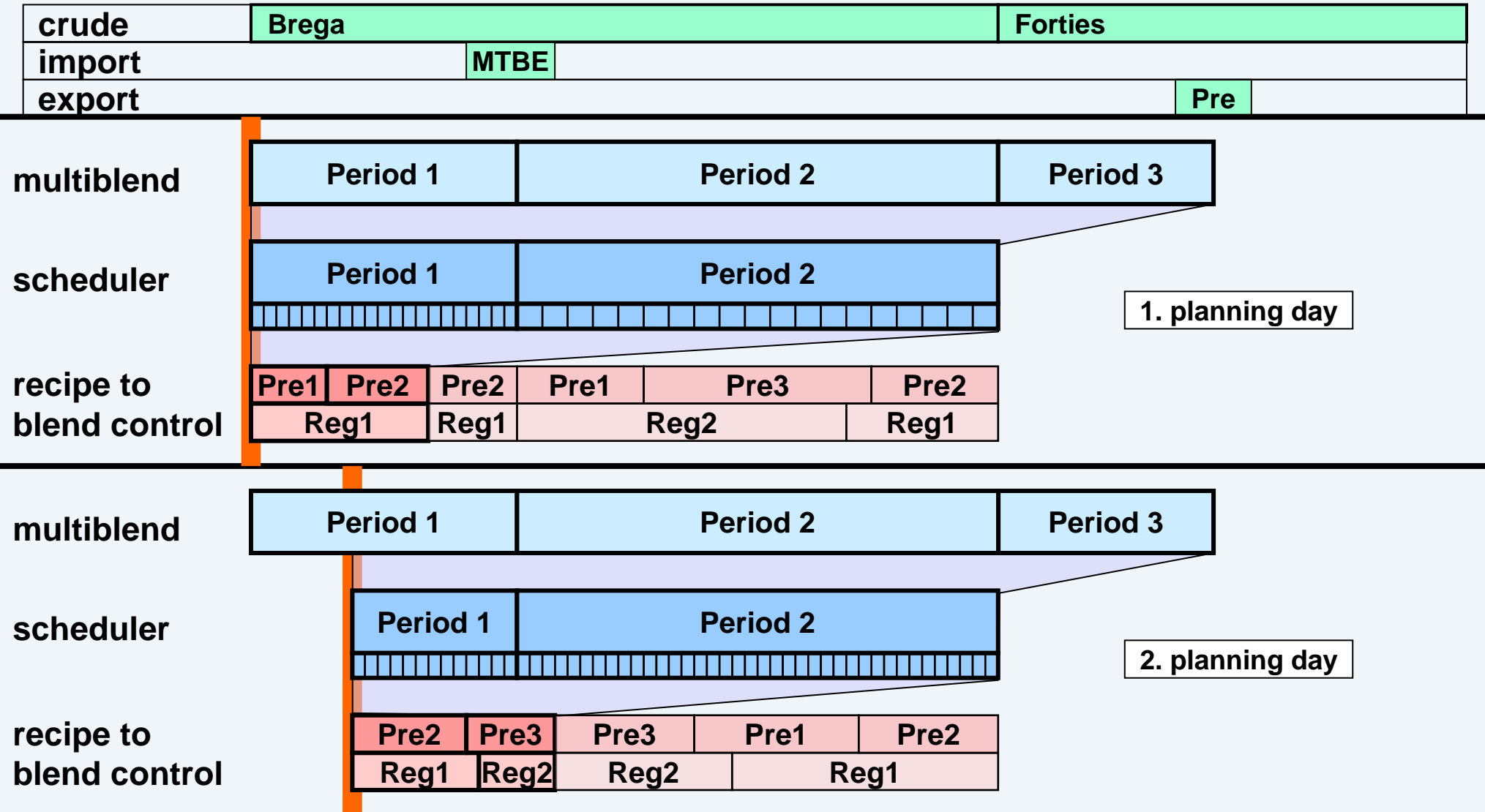
time span

actual till
2 - 4 weeks
ahead

actual till
1 week ahead

actual
blend control

Planning on a rolling basis



- Installation of on-line analysers to measure
 - MON, RON, RVP, density, E70, E100, E125 and benzene (Gasoline)
 - density, cloud point, flash point, CFPP, cetane index and sulphur (Gas oil)
 - density, viscosity, Flash Point, Pour Point, Cloud Point, GC (Lube oil)
- on all relevant component and product streams !
- NIR- analysing technologies are recommended
 - On-line measurement of tank levels, component and product stream flows - (DCS - interfaces are available)

Advantages of applying rapid optical methods for process control (NIR for example)

NIR spectroscopy can be applied to a large number of product parameter of hydrocarbons and other fluid materials

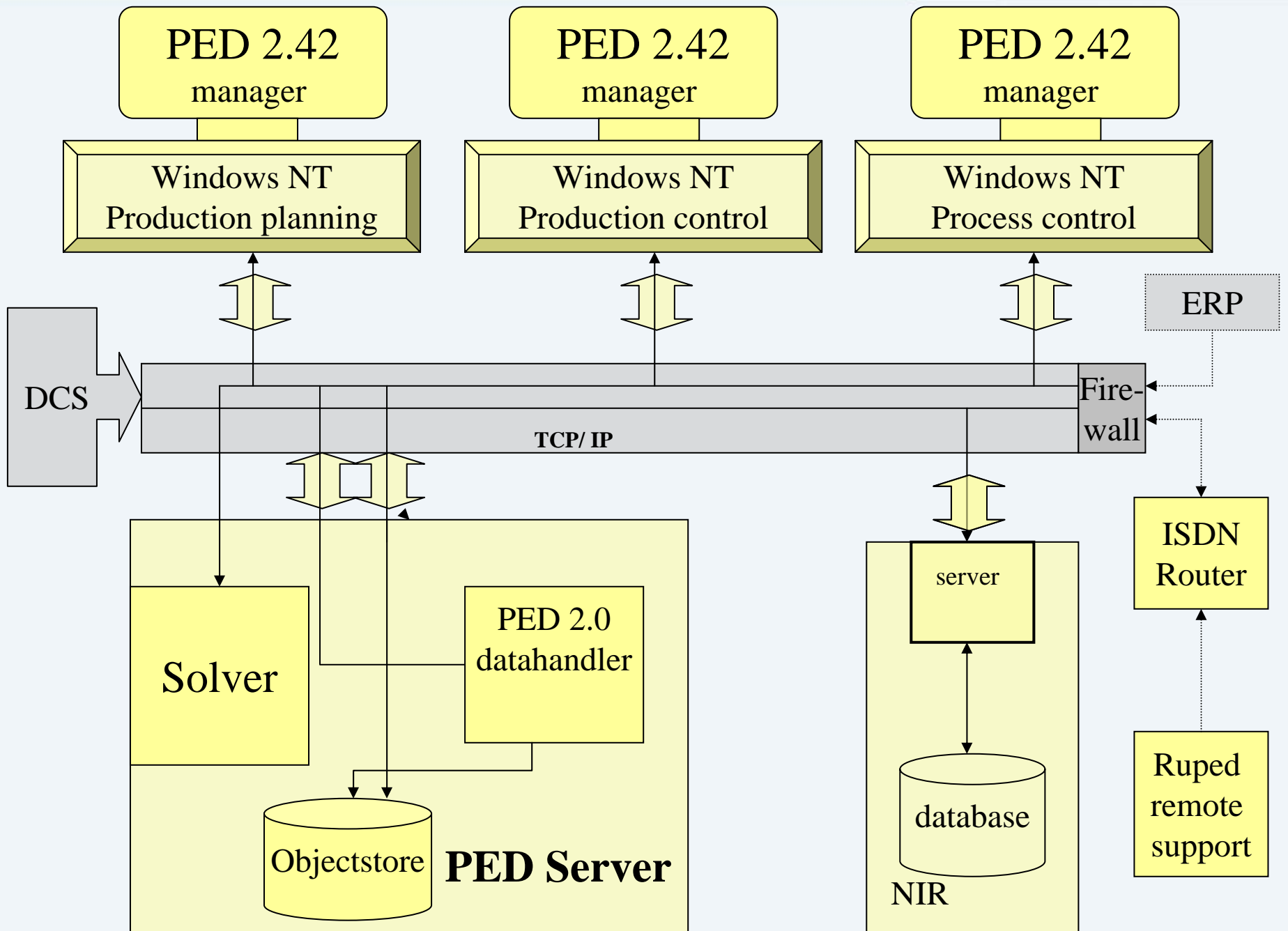
Huge cost advantages can be achieved by simultaneously measuring several parameters (e.g. 5 streams, 6 parameter each)

Short measuring cycle, depending on the spectroscopic principle leads to:

- Enabling a fast evaluation of average values in real-time to minimise the occurrence of normally distributed errors
- An improved identification of the process states due to high data density
- fast reaction of the measuring system with parameter jumps; no delay caused by the measuring method because of transient effects

Lower maintenance activity results with regards to the hardware

IT-structure



Decrease costs

- Maximise the use of low-cost components
- Minimise the use of additives and external components
- Minimise the use of high-cost components
- Calculate optimal ratios for different products
- Decrease stock

Increase planning efficiency

- Spend less time on forecasting and planning
- Avoid formal planning errors
- Perform “what-if?” studies

Decrease costs

- Minimise the use of high-cost recipes
- Optimise the use of process equipment
- Decrease stock

Increase planning efficiency and flexibility

- Spend less time and manpower on planning
- Increase certainty in planning
- Create optimal schedules automatically
- Increase flexibility towards changing demands

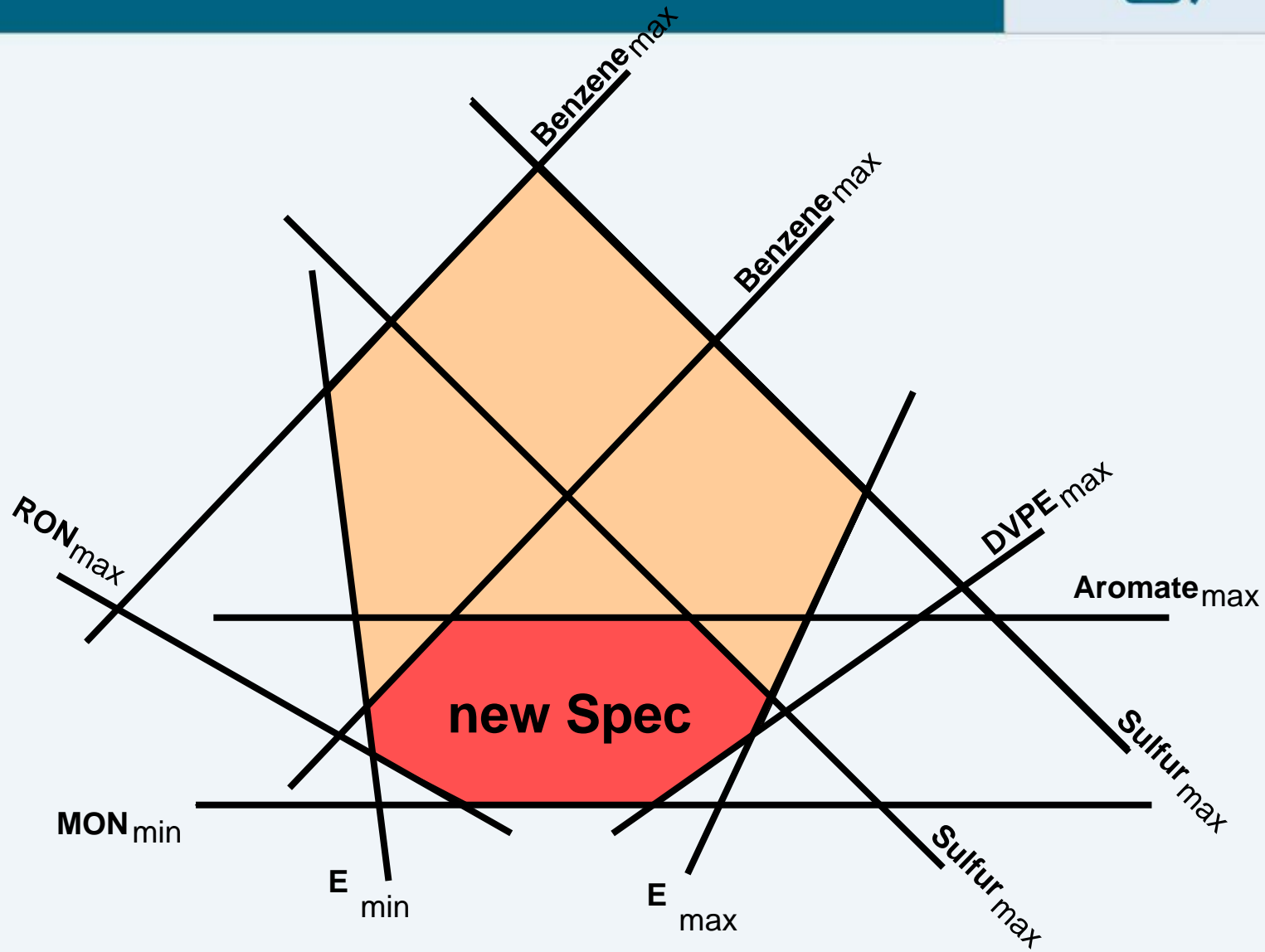
Decrease costs

- Minimize product quality give-away
- Blend without any over-specification
- Avoid reblends
- Reduce laboratory effort

Improve process control

- Apply exact and adapted blending models
- Reduce response time
- Minimize or eliminate operator errors

Potential Benefits: ex. 2 – gas oil blending



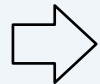
Total gasoline production per anno :			1.020 kt
DVPE:	+1,2 kPa	= 0,288 \$/t	293.760 \$/anno
MON-Reg:	- 0,17 MON	= 1,003 \$/t	409.224 \$/anno (40%)
MON-Pre:	- 0,12 MON	= 0,708 \$/t	433.296 \$/anno (60%)
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Sum			1.136.280 \$/anno

Profit increasing in a gasoline application

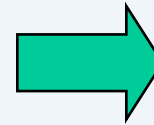
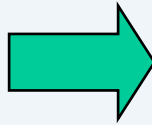
- Reduce specification give-away:
 - Motor octane number by 0.10 MON
 - Research octane number by 0.15 MON
 - Vapour pressure by 1.5 [kPa]
- Optimization of blending recipes to reduce component costs
- Reduction of component and product stock inventory

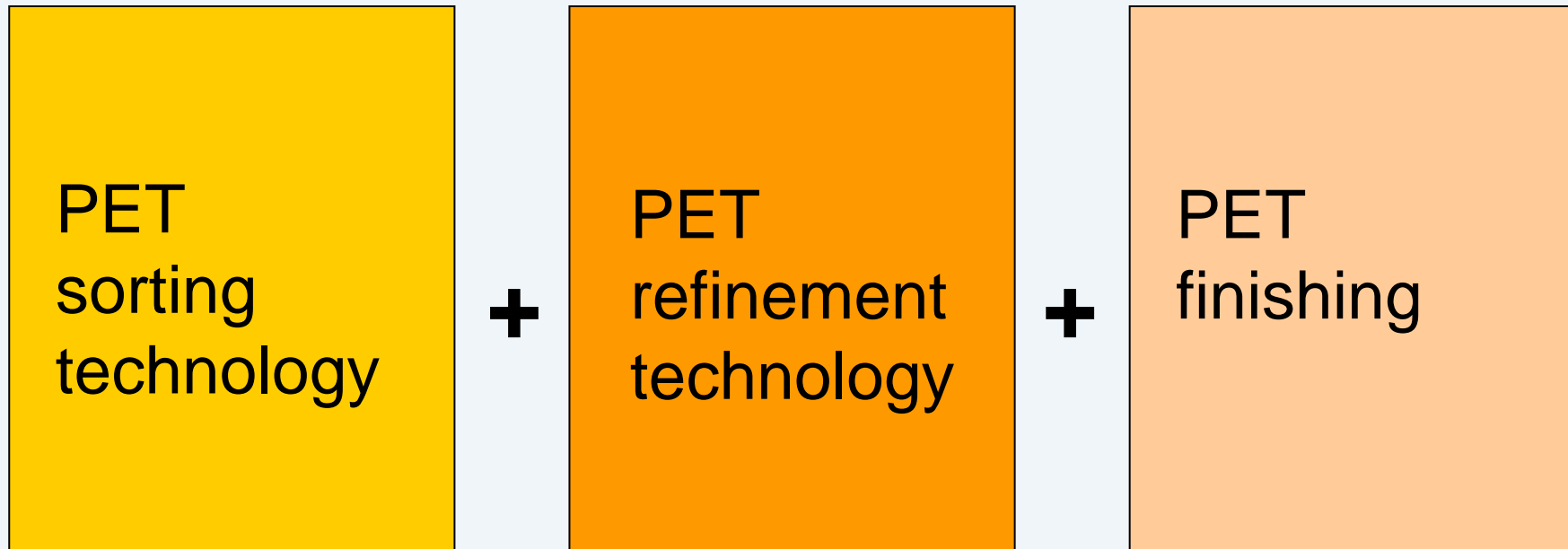
Reported benefits range up to 0.25 \$ per barrel of product

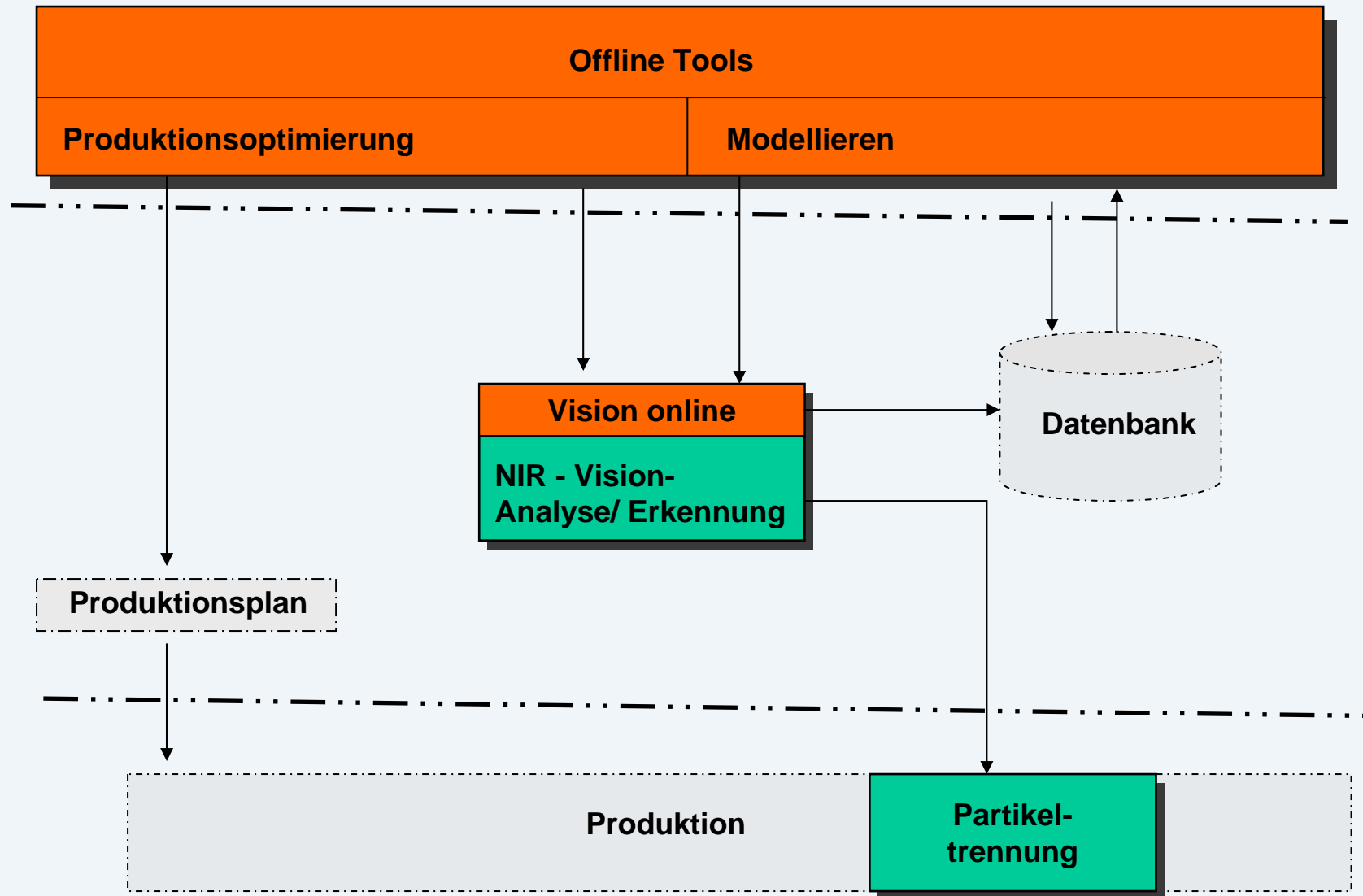
Production of 3 Mio tons gasoline and gas oil per annum:

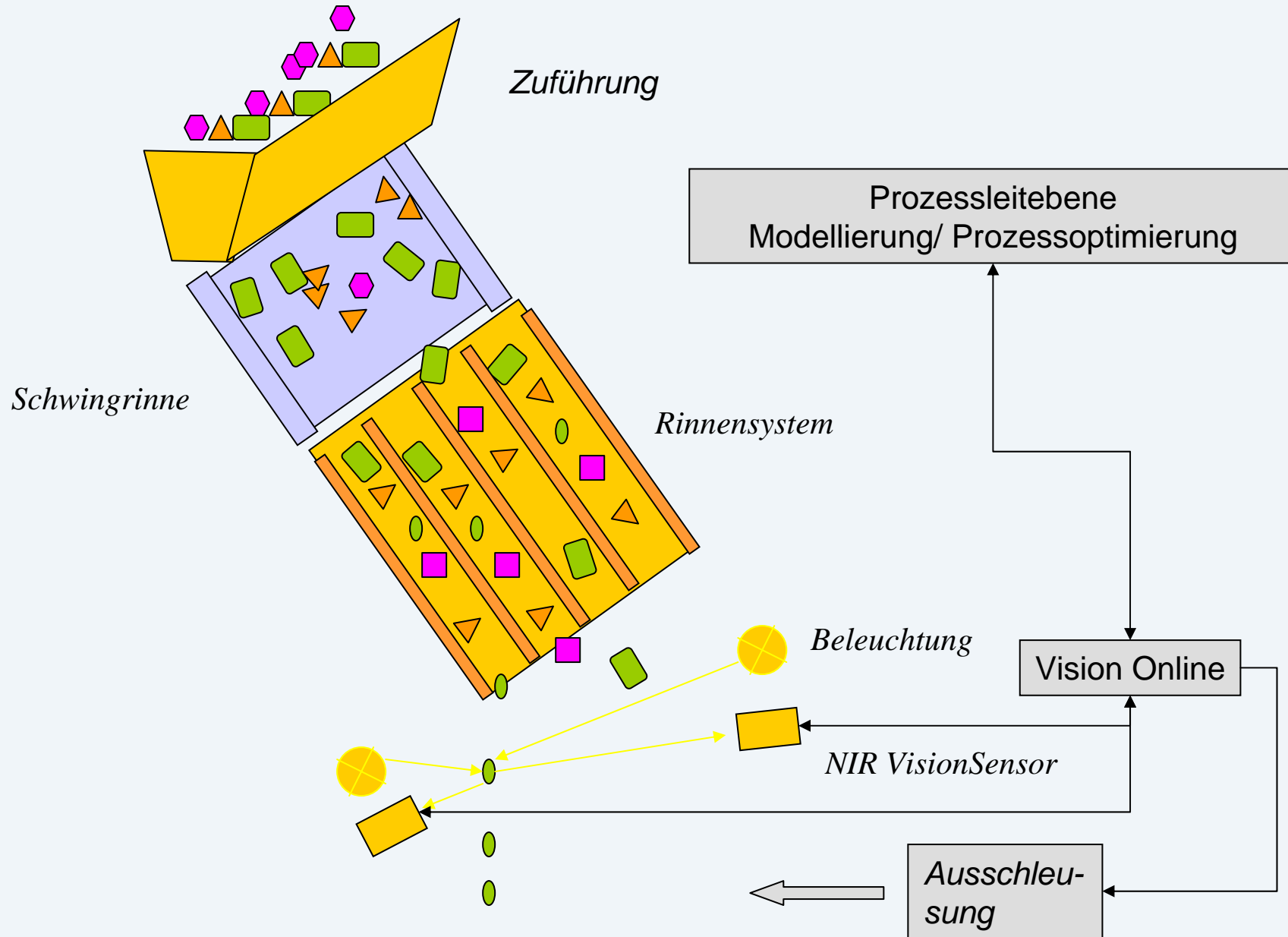


Increased profit up to 6 Mio \$ per annum









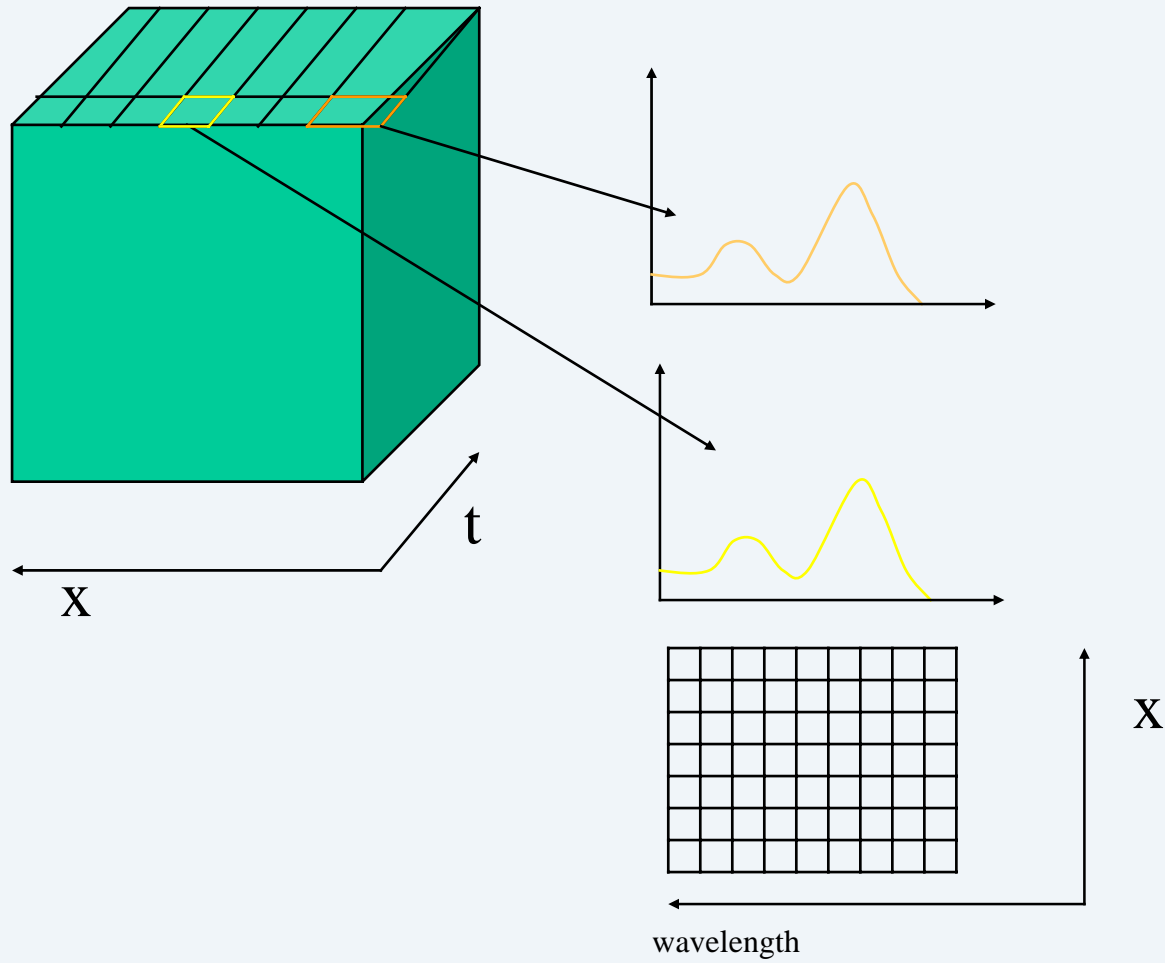
Reflexionsmessung fester Kunststoffbestandteile

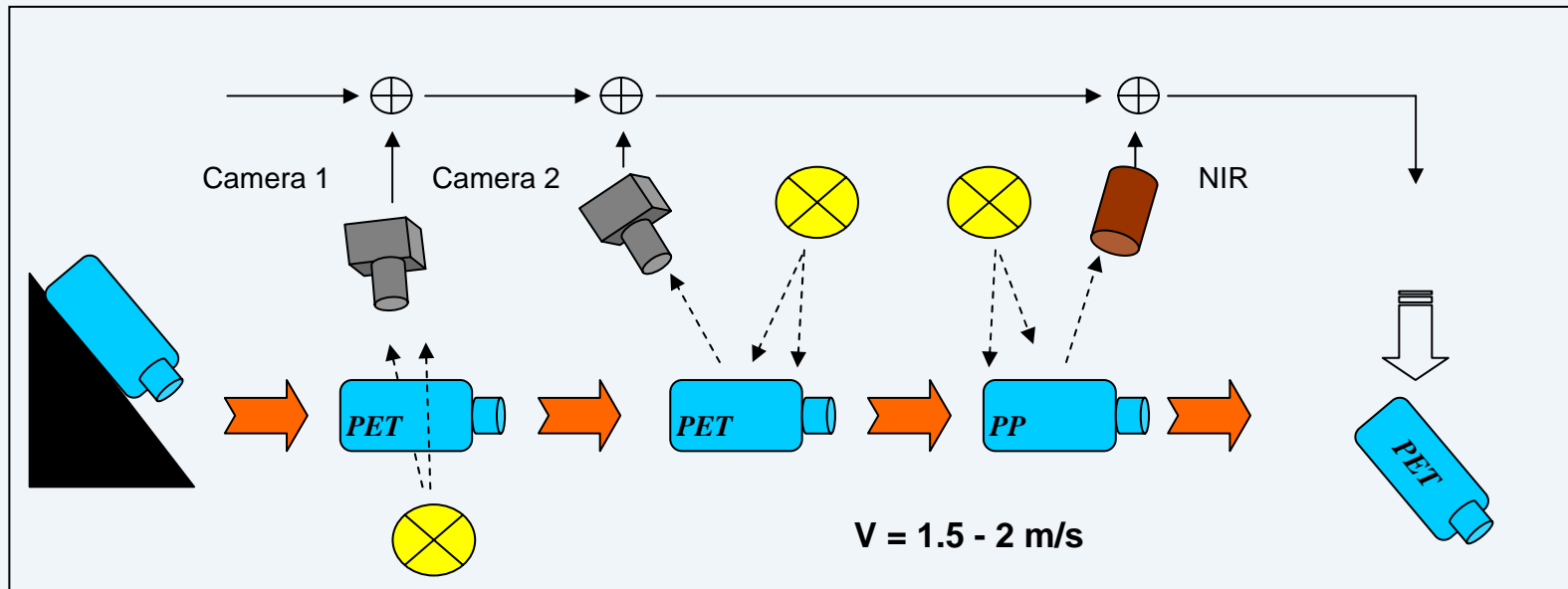
Ortsaufgelöste Spektroskopie

Qualitative Analyse -> Materialerkennung

Typ. Messzyklen < 20 - 40 ms (Teile >30mm) < 1ms (Flakes)

Einsatzziele:
hohe Sortiergüten und Ausbeuten





Bloc Scheme