

Resource efficient decision-making tools for industry

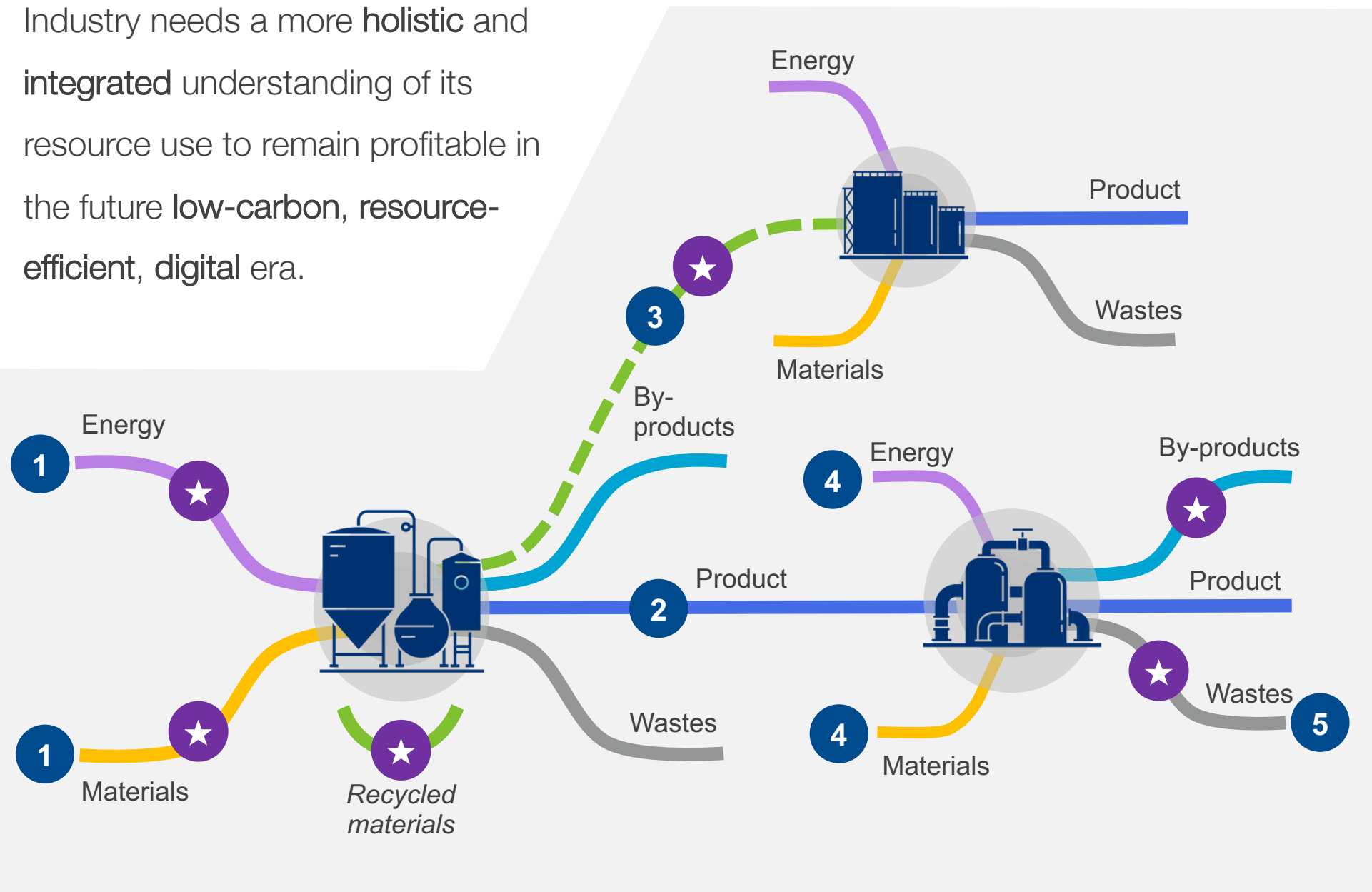
Jonathan Cullen
jmc99@cam.ac.uk

Ana Gonzalez Hernandez
Charalampos Michalakakis

Advances in Process Automation and Control 2019
IChemE, Manchester, 18-20 Nov 2019

Resource efficiency in industry

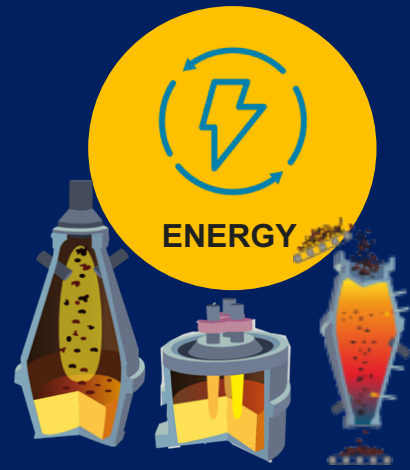
Industry needs a more holistic and integrated understanding of its resource use to remain profitable in the future low-carbon, resource-efficient, digital era.



- 1 Energy and materials are input into a process
- 2 Main product is then fed into a subsequent process
- 3 By-products are fed as inputs into a third process
- 4 Energy and materials are input to further process main product
- 5 Large investments have been made – lost if material is wasted at this stage

- Reduce raw material inputs
- Reduce process fuel inputs
- Recover resource by-products
- Reduce resource wastes
- Reduce resulting internal recycling

CURRENT



ENERGY
EFFICIENCY
ANALYSIS
OF UNITS



ASPIRATION

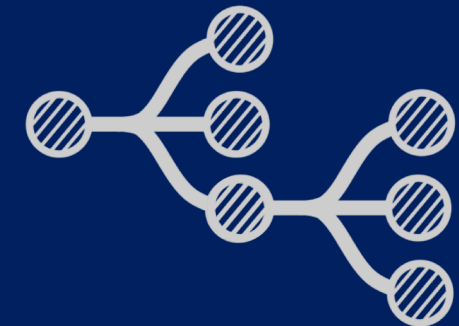


RESOURCE
EFFICIENCY
ANALYSIS
OF SITES

COMPLEX
SYSTEM
MODELS
REQUIRING
EXPERTISE



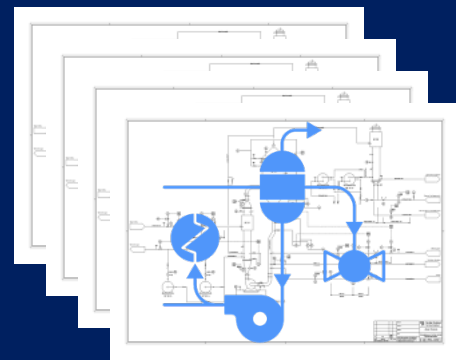
AUTOMATED,
PRAGMATIC
SYSTEM
ANALYSIS



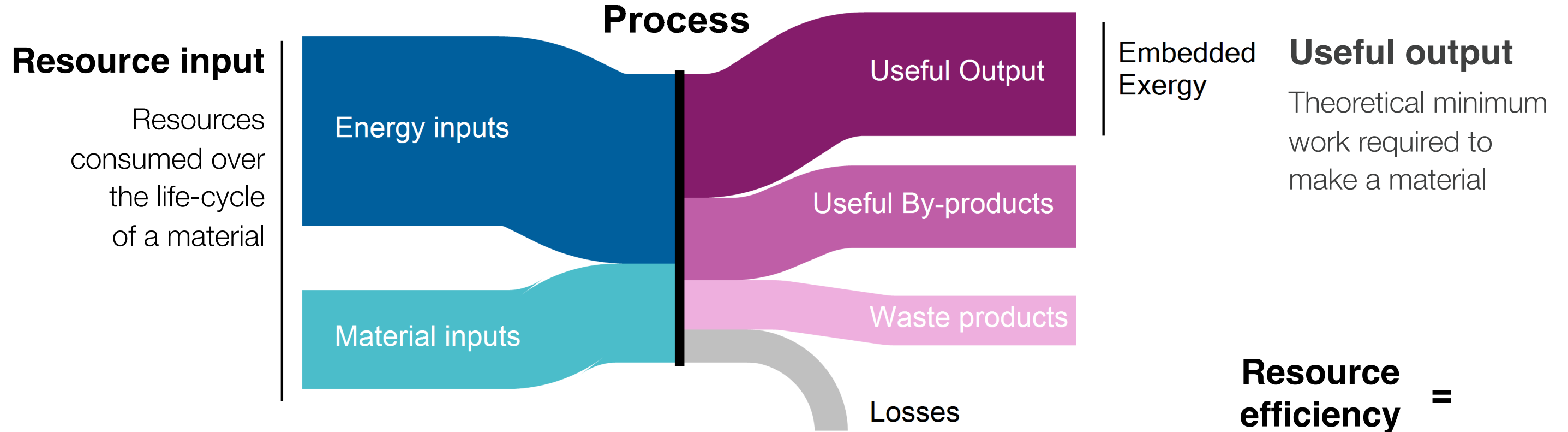
OPAQUE,
LEVEL-SPECIFIC
PERFORMANCE
INDICATORS



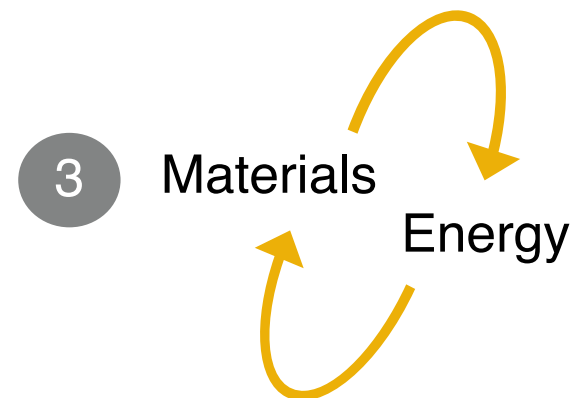
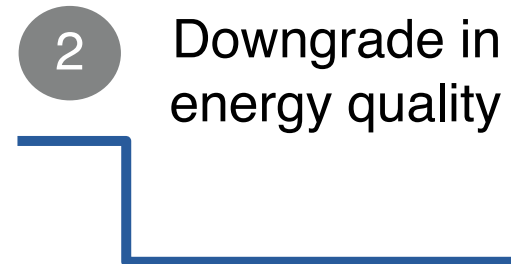
SCALABLE,
TRANSPARENT
PERFORMANCE
MEASUREMENT



Resource efficiency in industry



Captures:



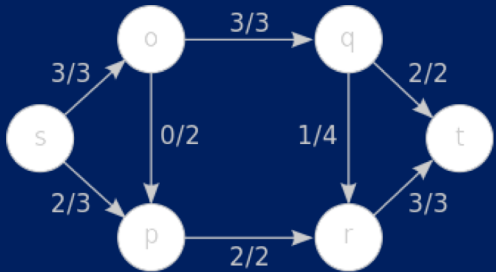
Resource efficiency =

$$\frac{\text{Useful output}}{\text{Resource input}}$$



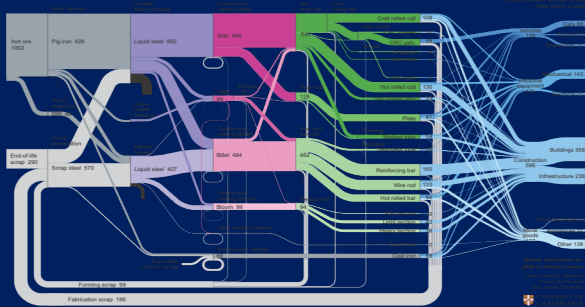
1
RESOURCE EFFICIENCY BALANCES

ACCOUNTING CERTAINTY



2
RESOURCE EFFICIENCY MAPS

TRANSPARENCY COMPLETENESS



3
RESOURCE EFFICIENCY METRIC

TRACEABILITY INTEGRATION

$$\text{Resource efficiency} = \frac{\text{Useful output}}{\text{Resource input}} (\%)$$

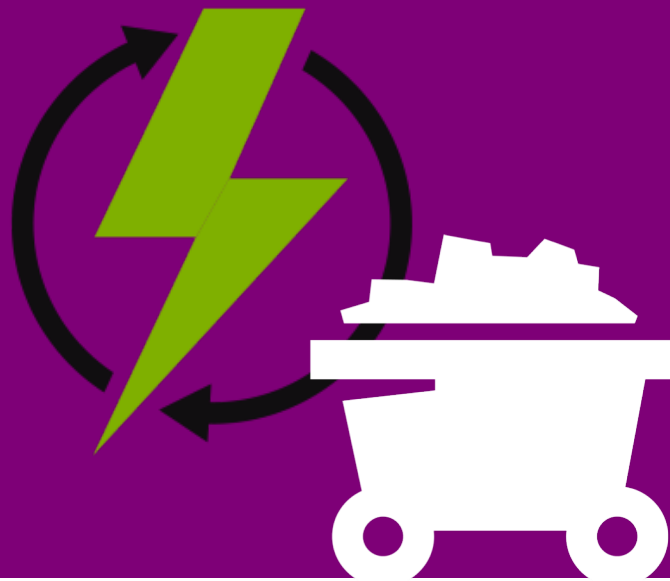
4
RESOURCE EFFICIENCY ACTIONS

PREDICTION IMPROVEMENT

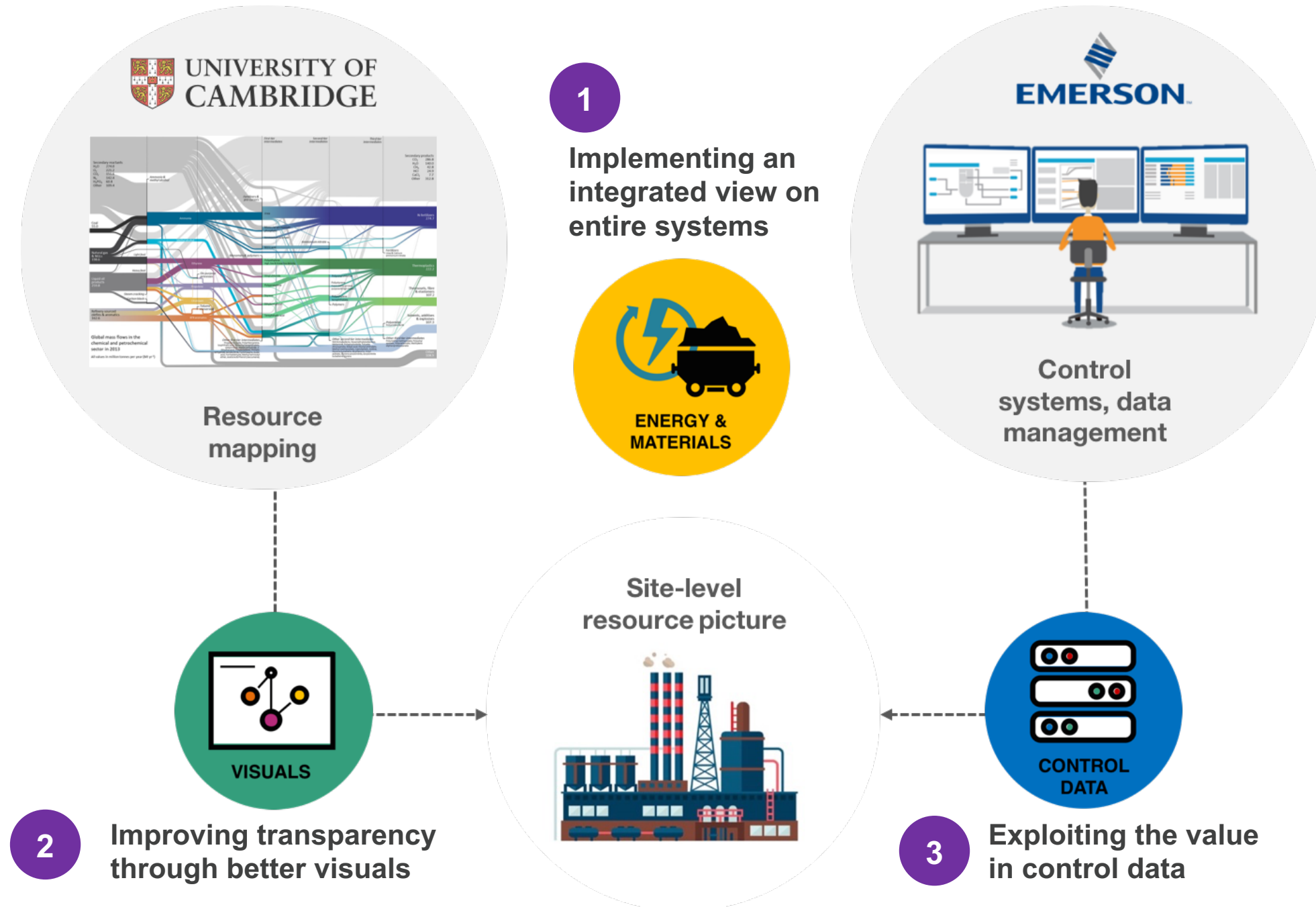


Basic oxygen steelmaking

Case study



Integrated resource efficiency analysis



Ana Gonzalez Hernandez
PhD, Emerson

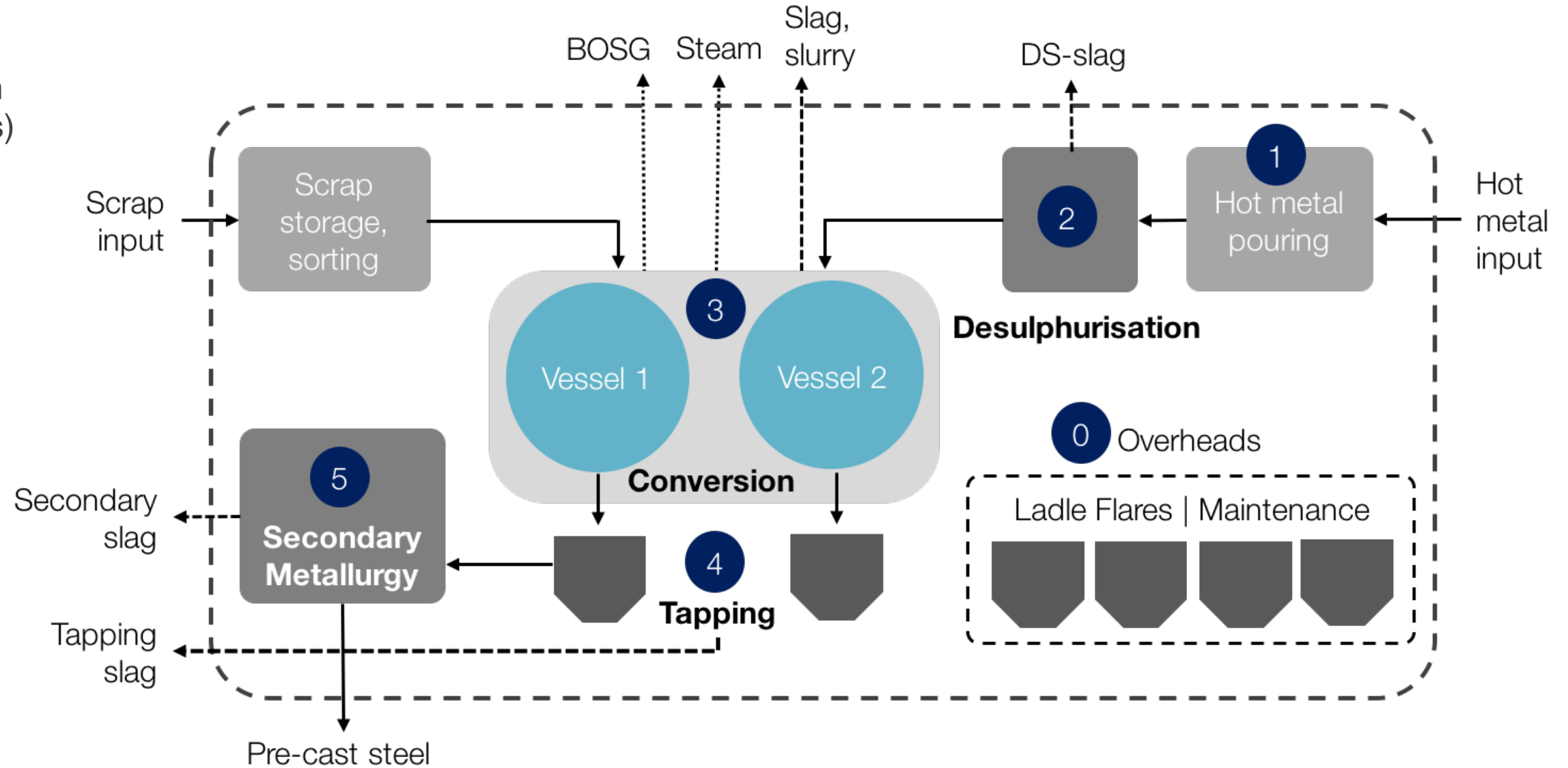
Cambridge University is collaborating with Emerson to develop novel tools that can prepare industry for the future low-carbon and resource-efficient production era



Basic oxygen steelmaking

Control data

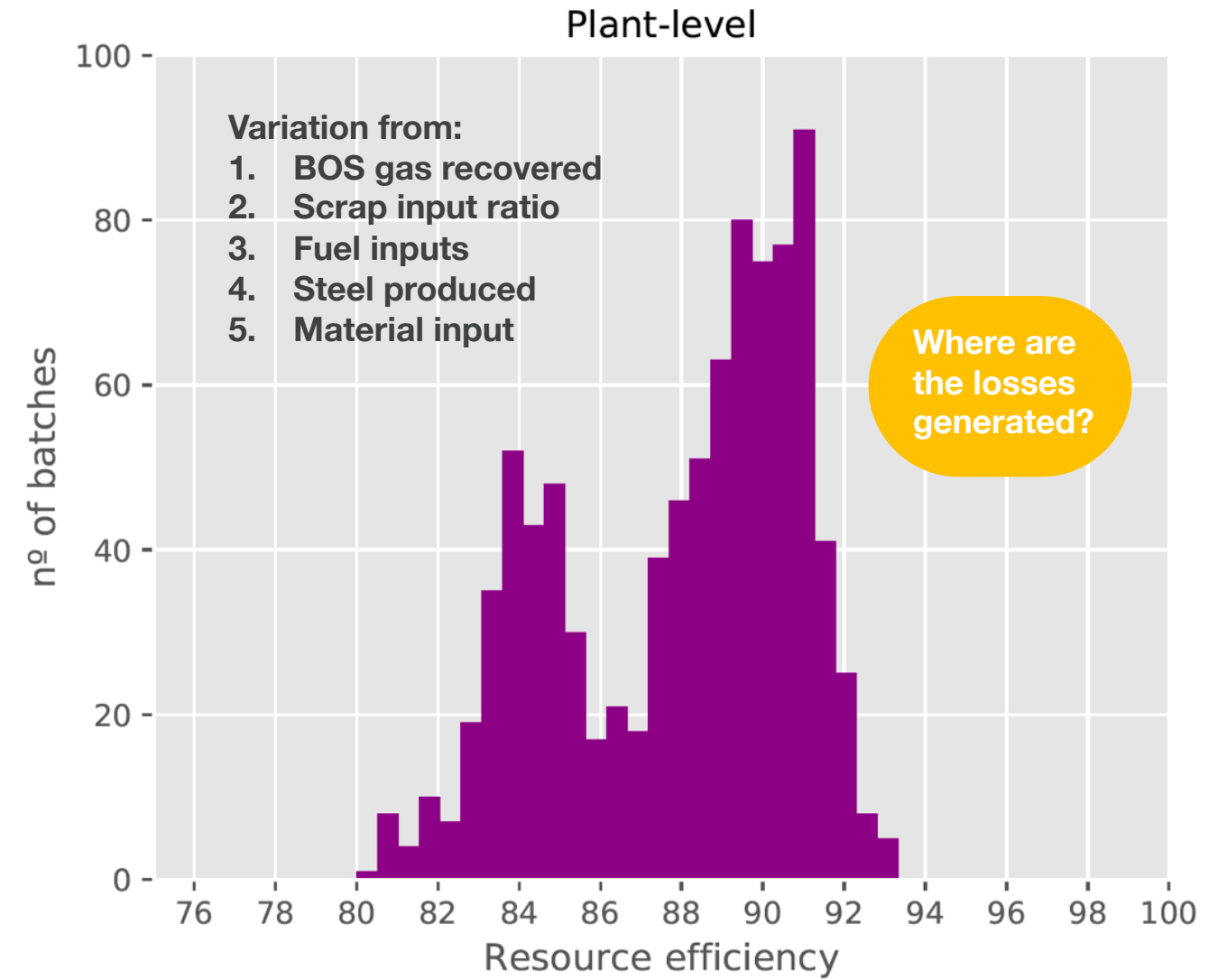
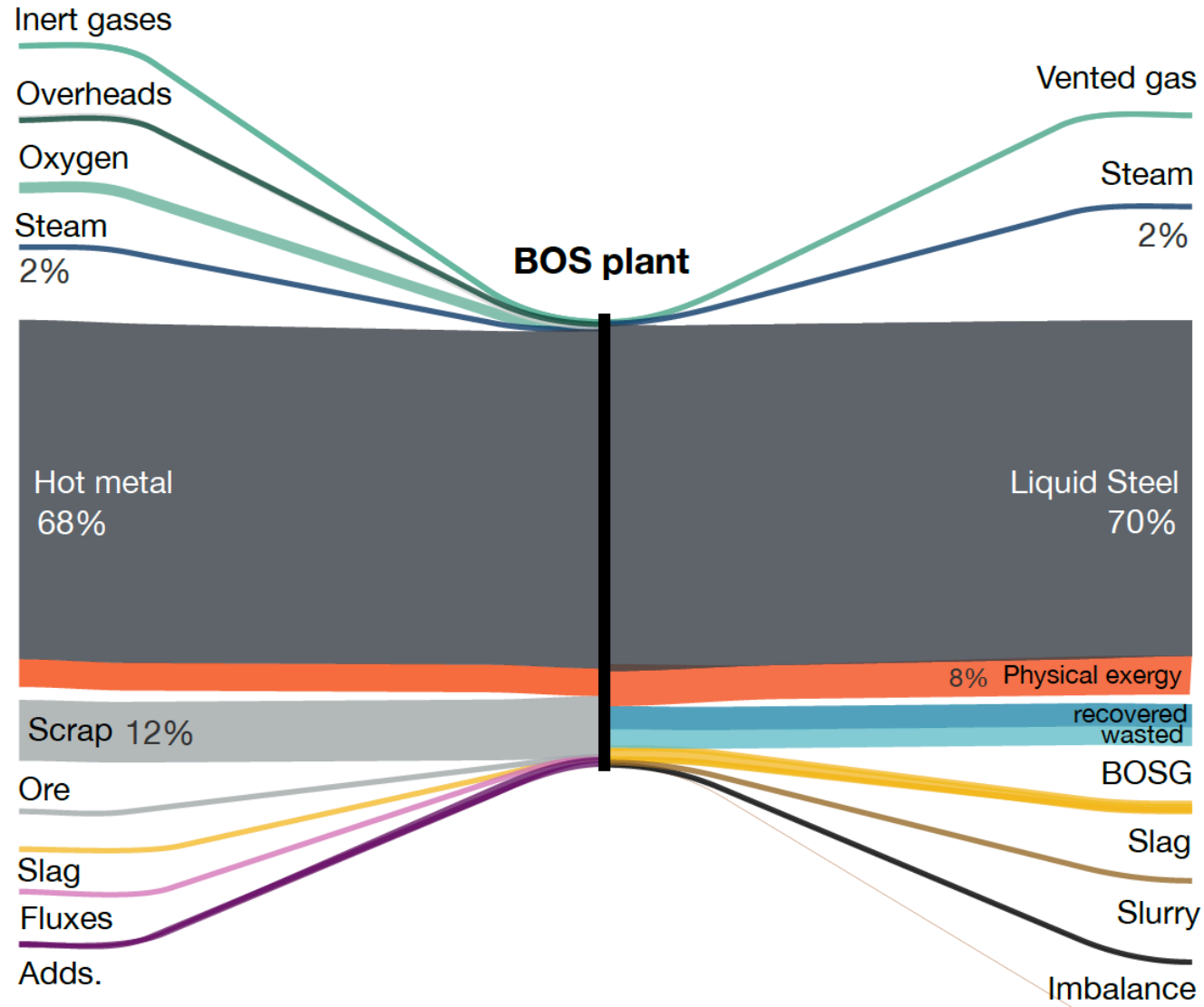
Control data extracted from across 900 'heats' (batches)



Gonzalez Hernandez A, Lupton RC, Williams C, Cullen JM (2018) Control data, Sankey diagrams, and exergy: Assessing the resource efficiency of industrial plants, Applied Energy, 218: 232–245

Method overview

Exergy flows

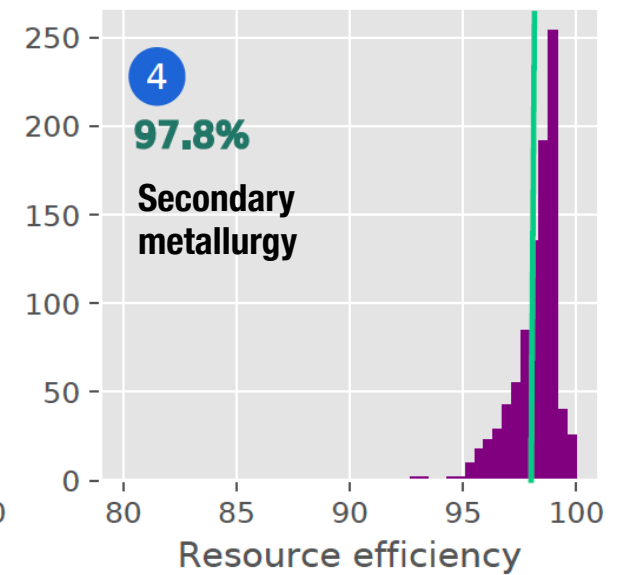
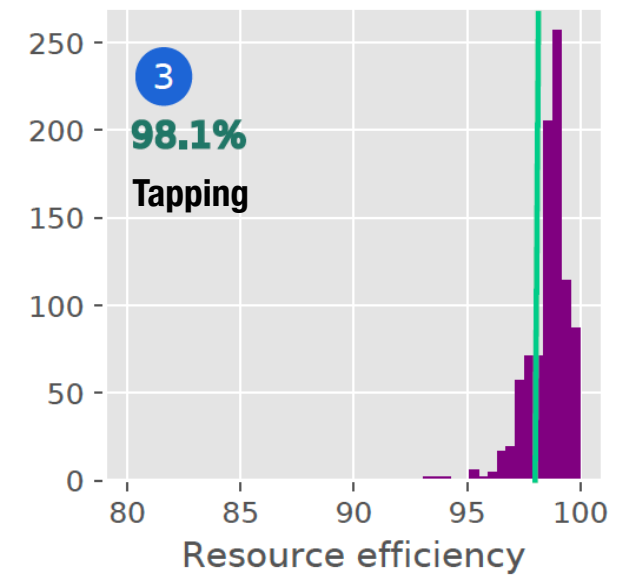
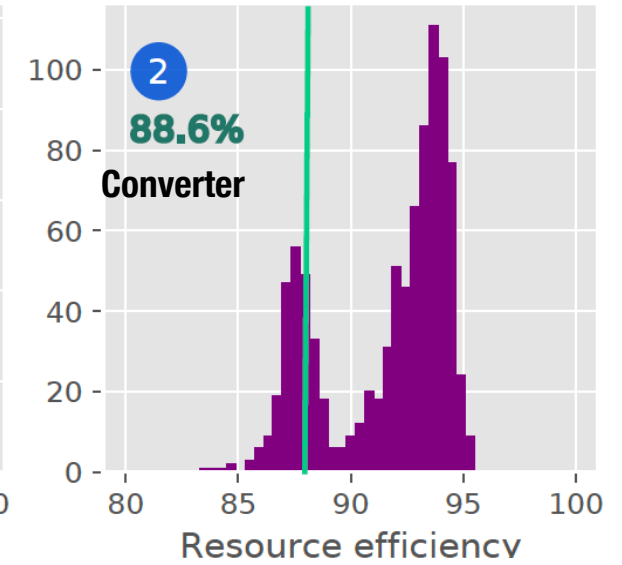
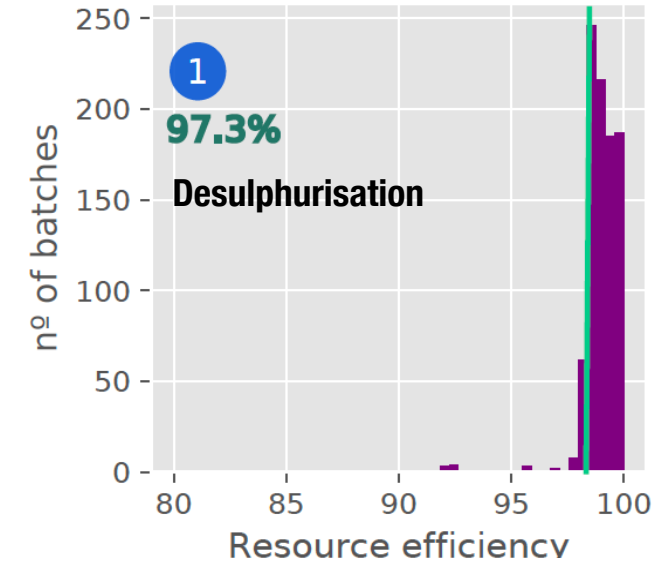
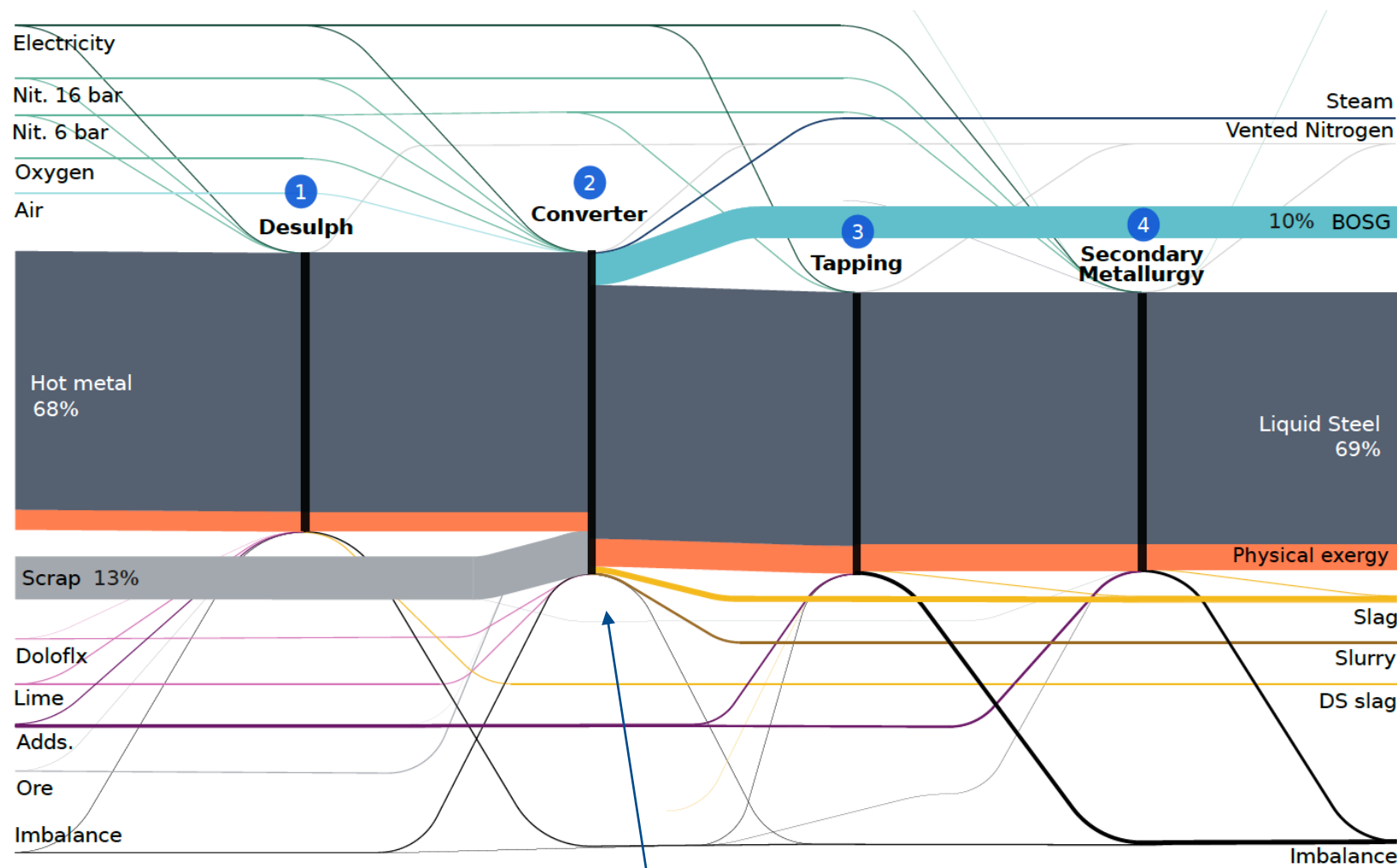


EFFICIENCY VARIATION

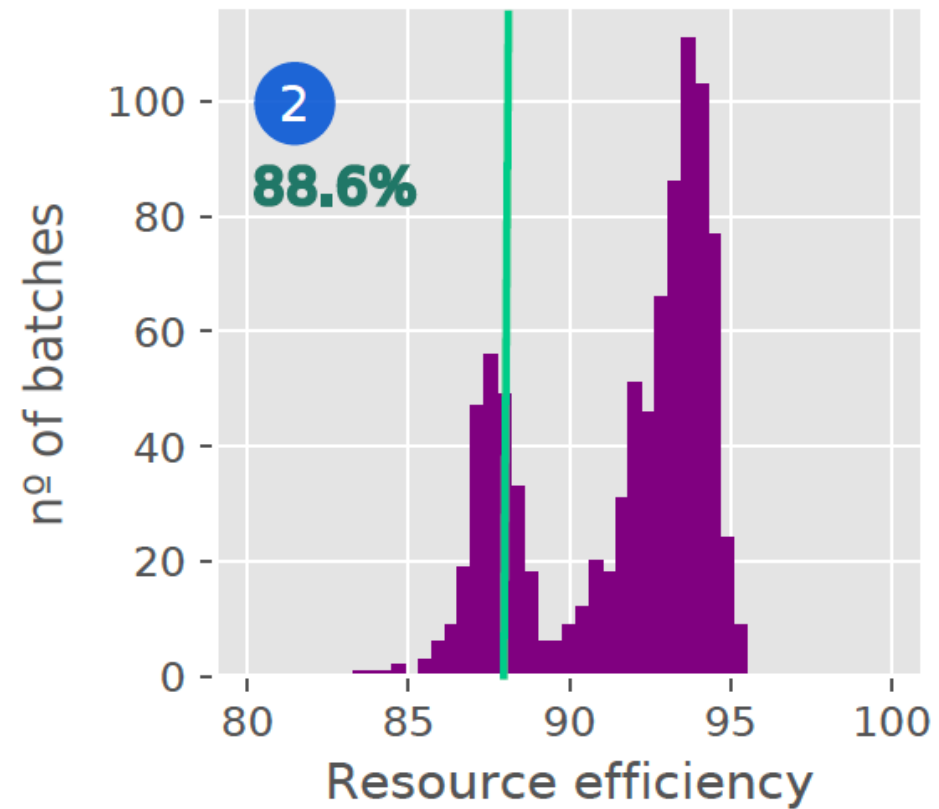
Resource efficiency distributions reveal variability

Basic oxygen steelmaking

Exergy flows

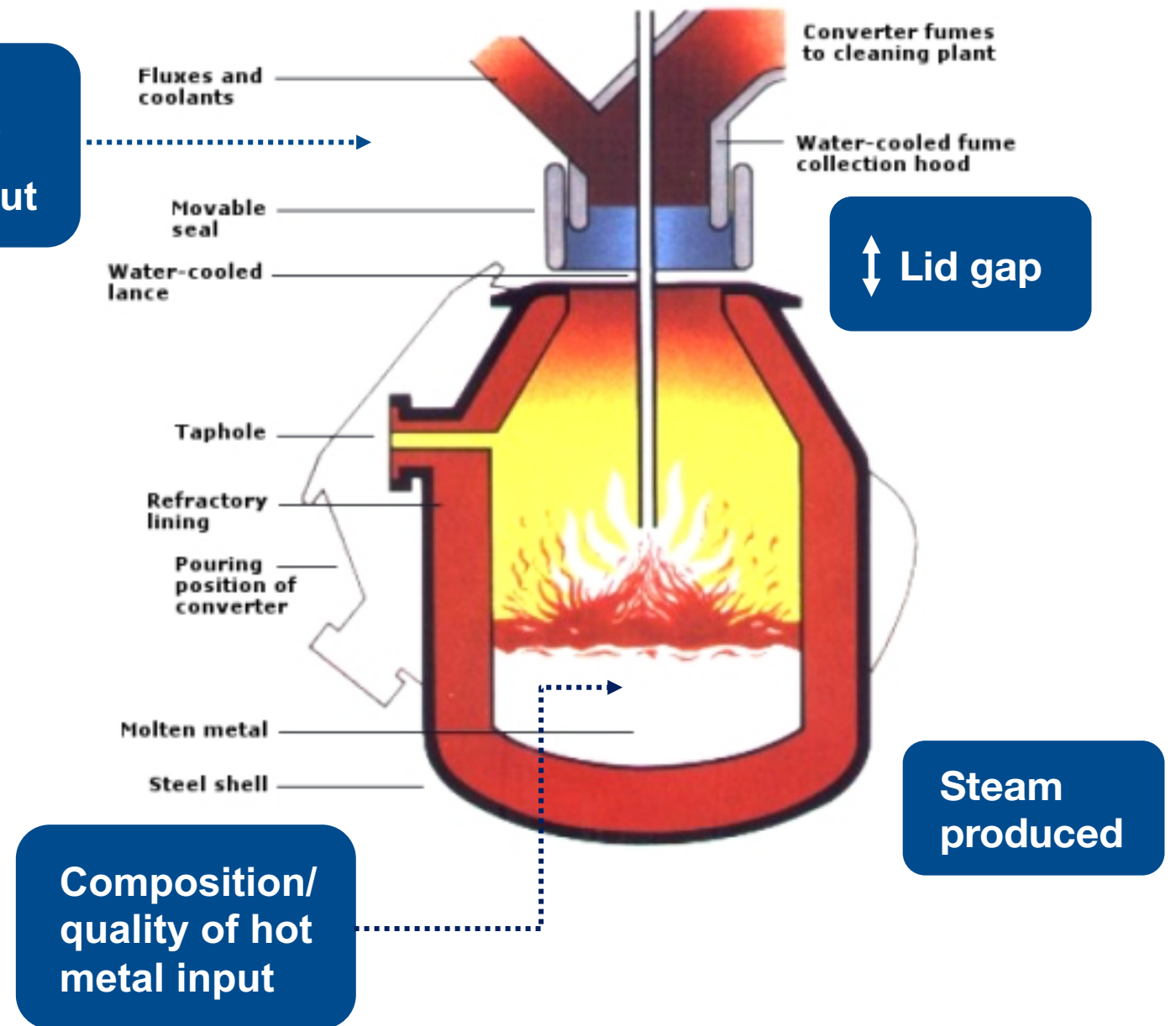


Basic oxygen steelmaking



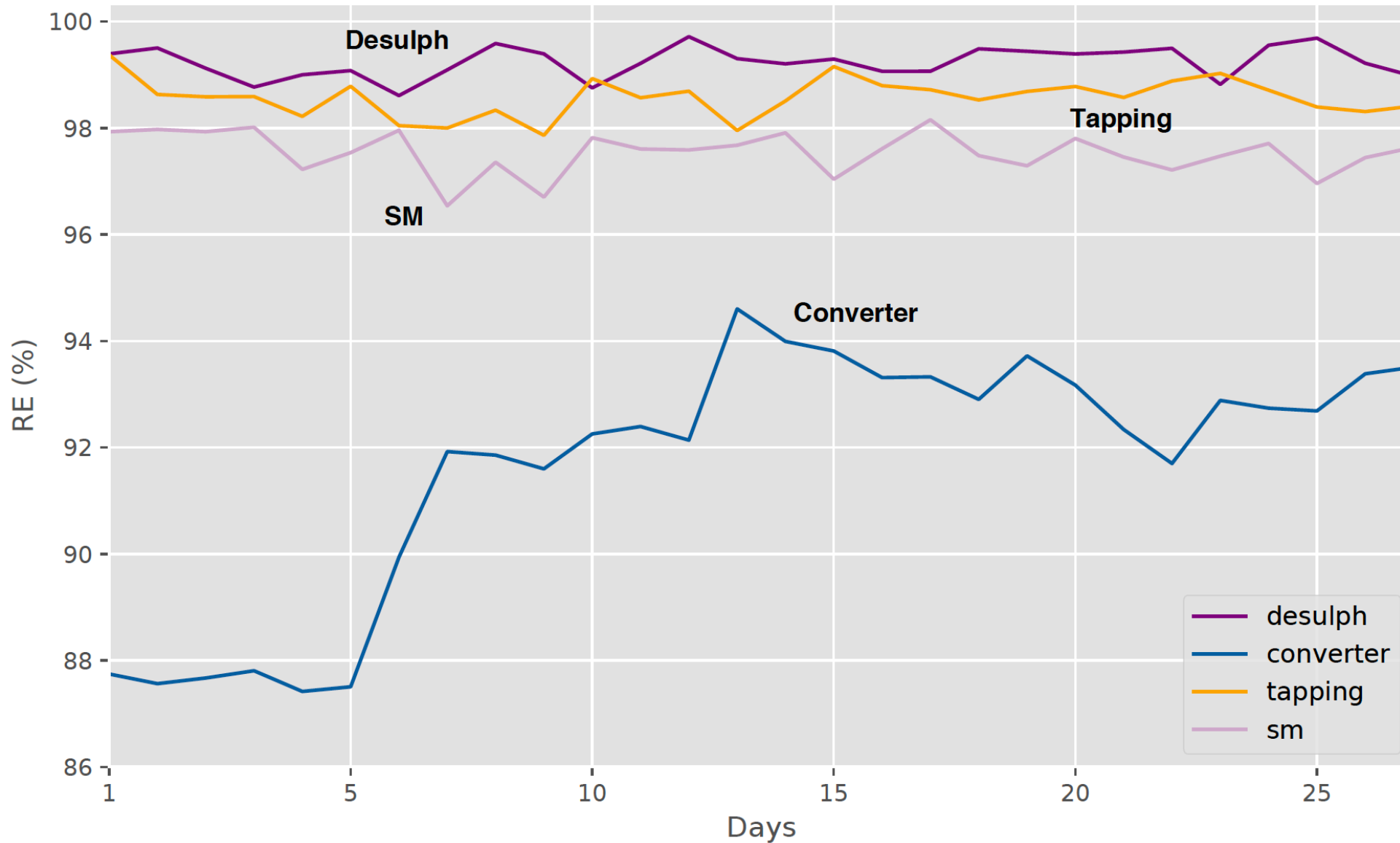
Two performance modes: arise because BOS gas is not recovered for every batch; in some batches it is still flared.

Amount/
quality of
scrap input

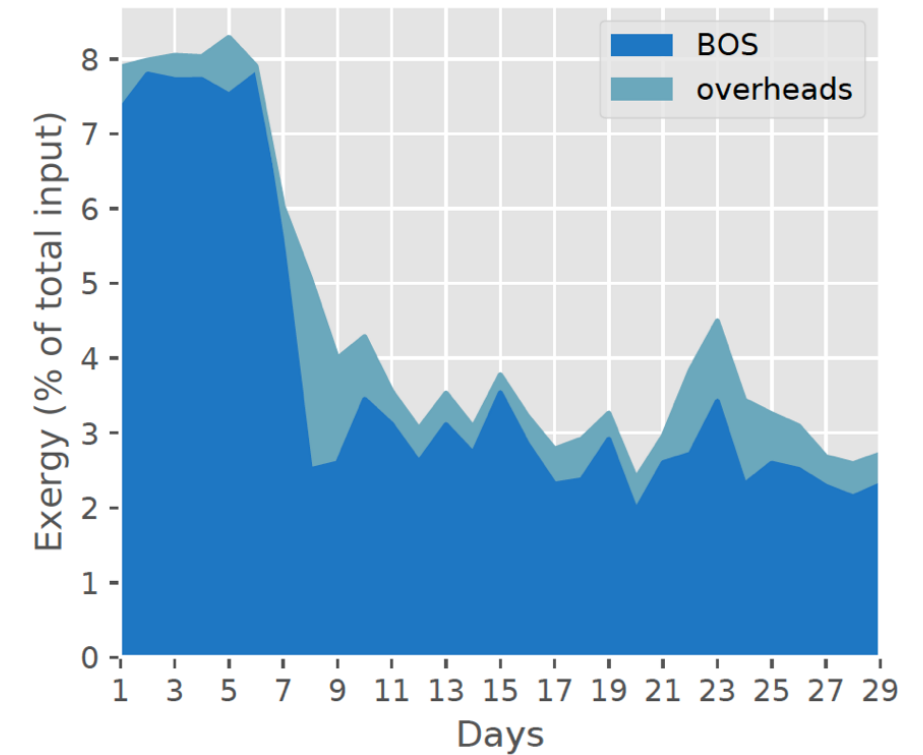


Basic oxygen steelmaking

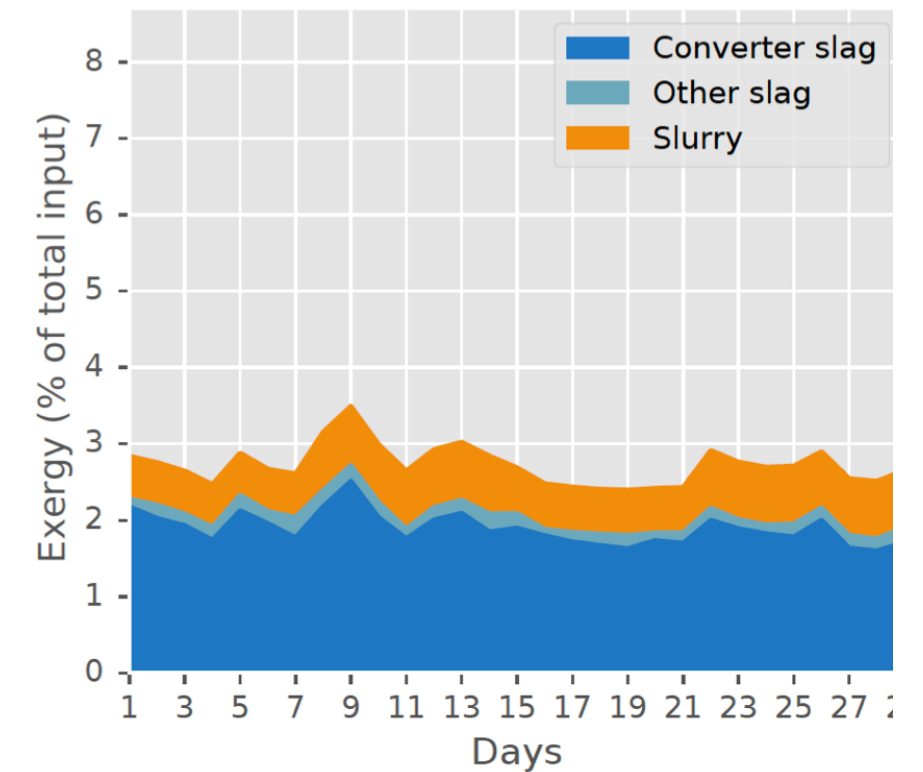
Resource efficiency over time



Energy-related options

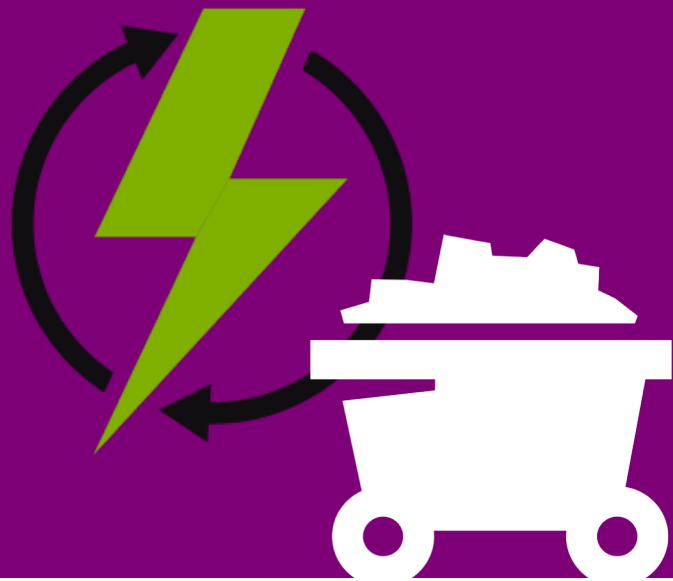


Material-related options



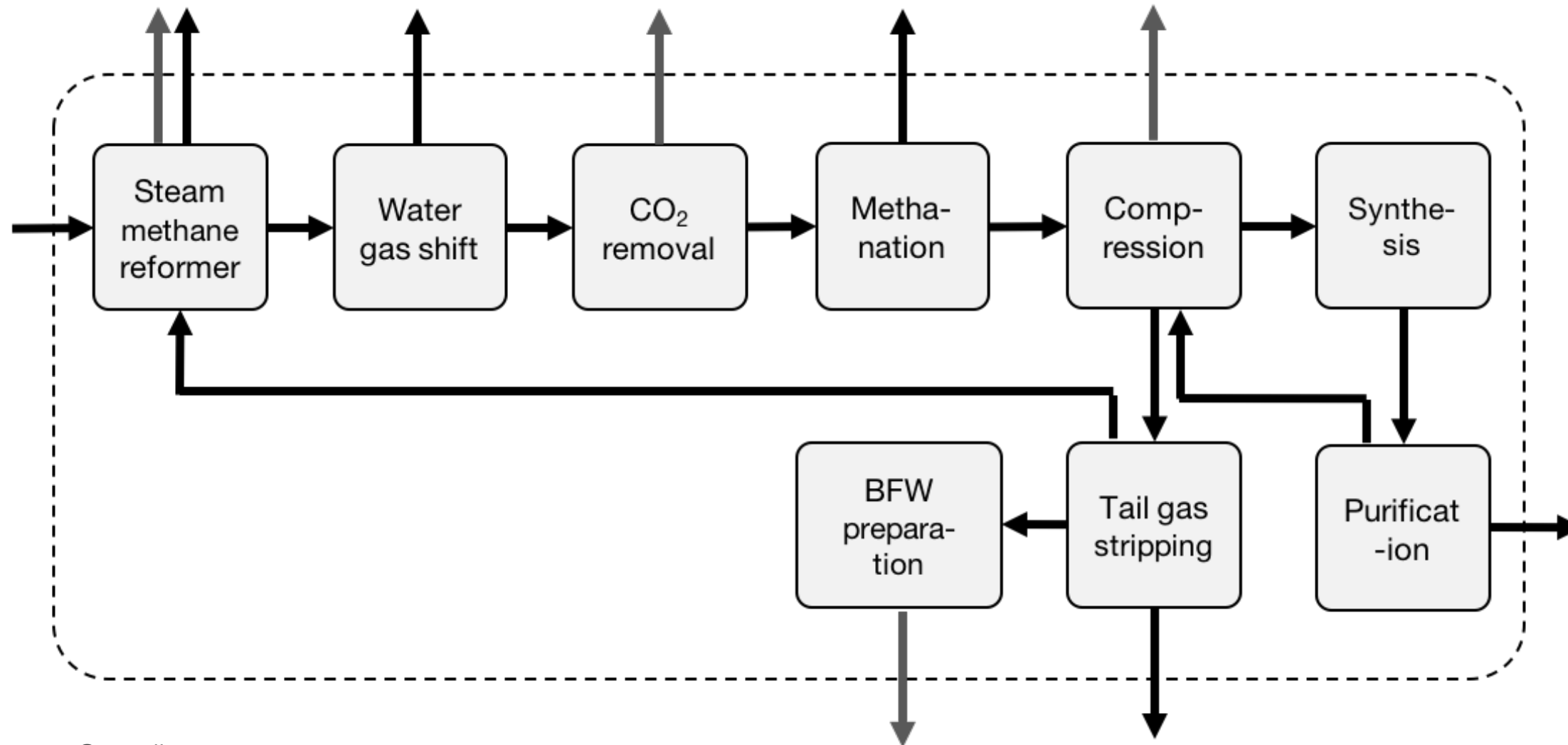
Ammonia production

Case study



Ammonia production

Simulated data



Overall process structure:



Harry Michalakakis
PhD (Cam)

Analysis of resource efficiency in chemical plants, helps identify improvement opportunities and sources of inefficiency

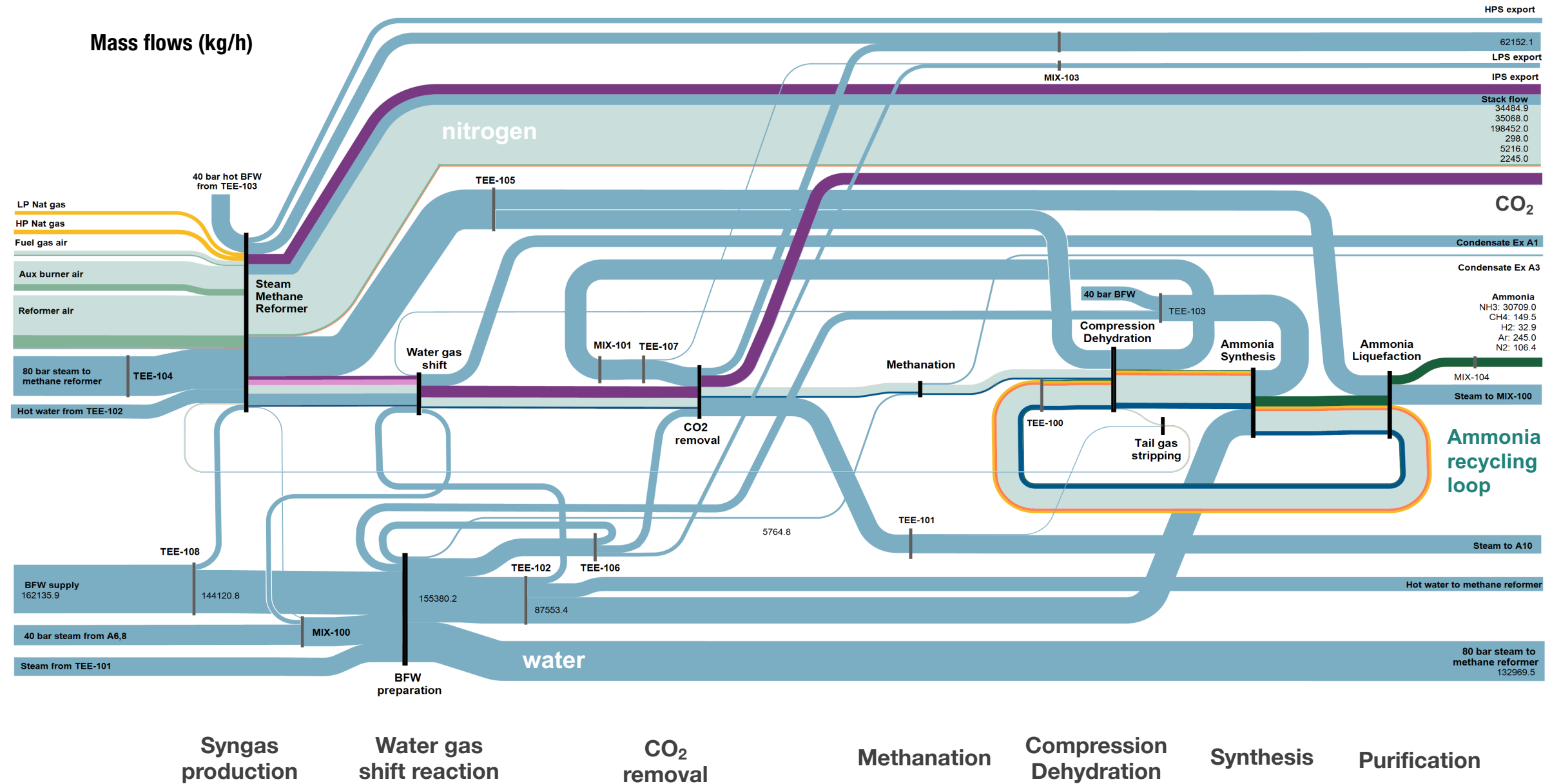


Ammonia production

Mass flows

Mass flows in an ammonia site, created using simulated data, traced from syngas production to the ammonia purification

- CH4 [kg]
- N2 [kg]
- O2 [kg]
- Ar [kg]
- H2O [kg]
- CO2 [kg]
- CO [kg]
- H2 [kg]
- NH3 [kg]

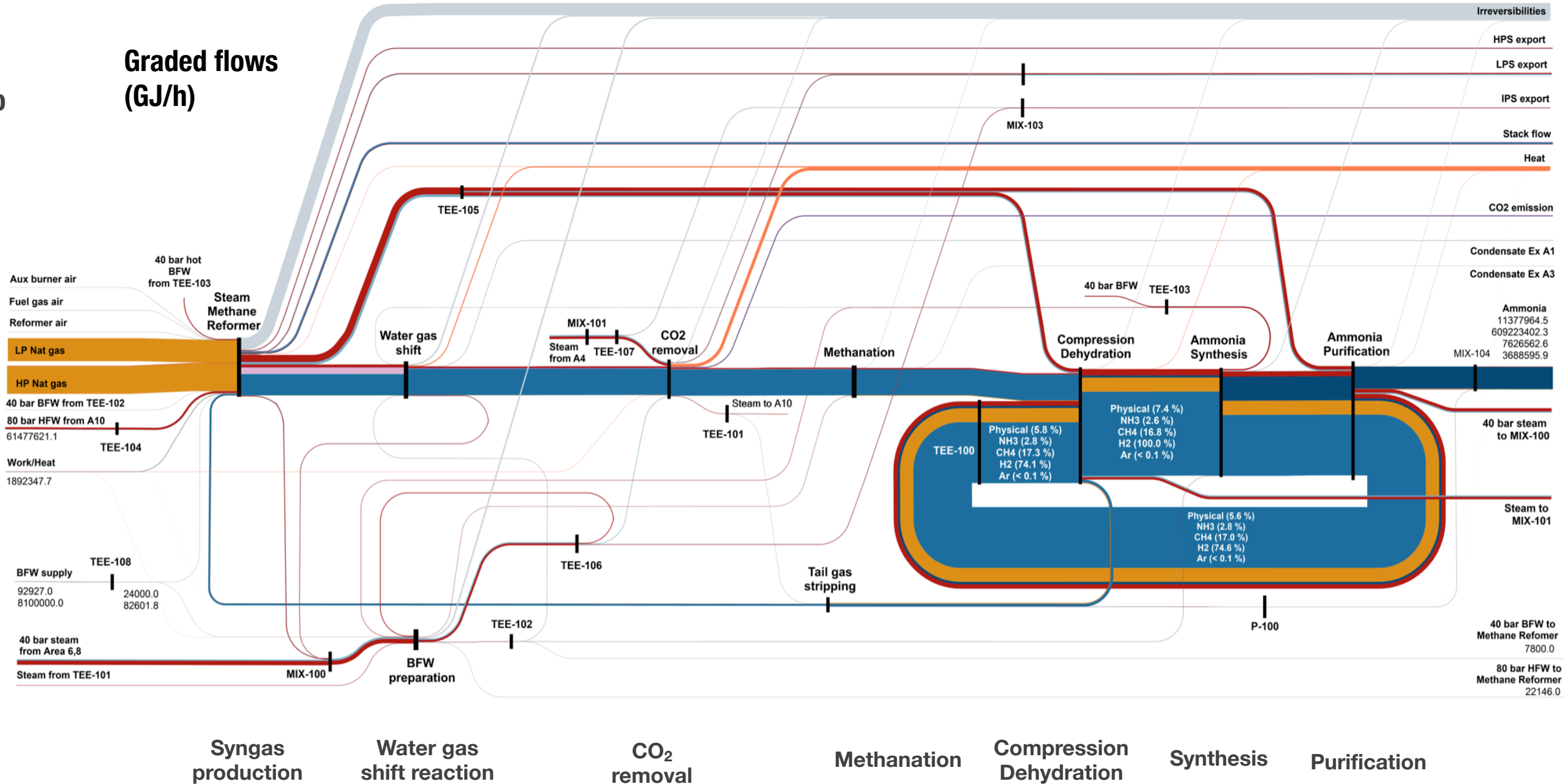


Ammonia production

Exergy flows

Mass and energy flows converted to exergy using composition, temperature and pressure

- CH4 [kJ]
- Physical [kJ]
- N2 [kJ]
- O2 [kJ]
- Ar [kJ]
- H2O [kJ]
- CO2 [kJ]
- CO [kJ]
- H2 [kJ]
- NH3 [kJ]
- Irreversibilities [kJ]
- Work [kJ]



Syngas production

Control data

Steam/Water flows

Main Process Flow

Exhaust gases

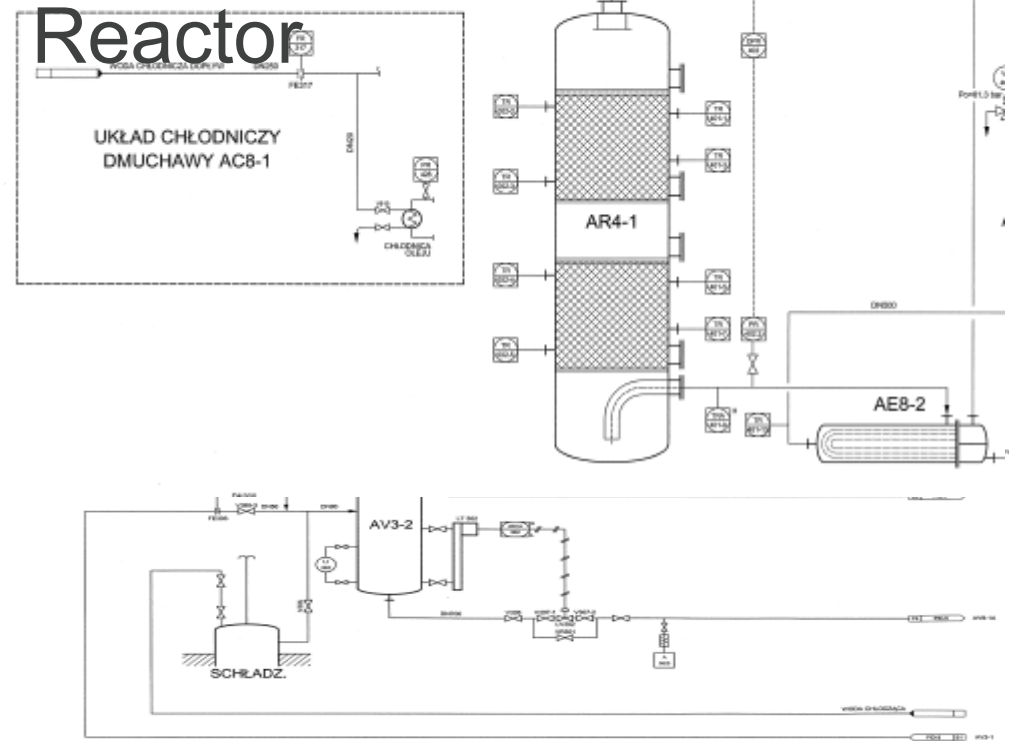
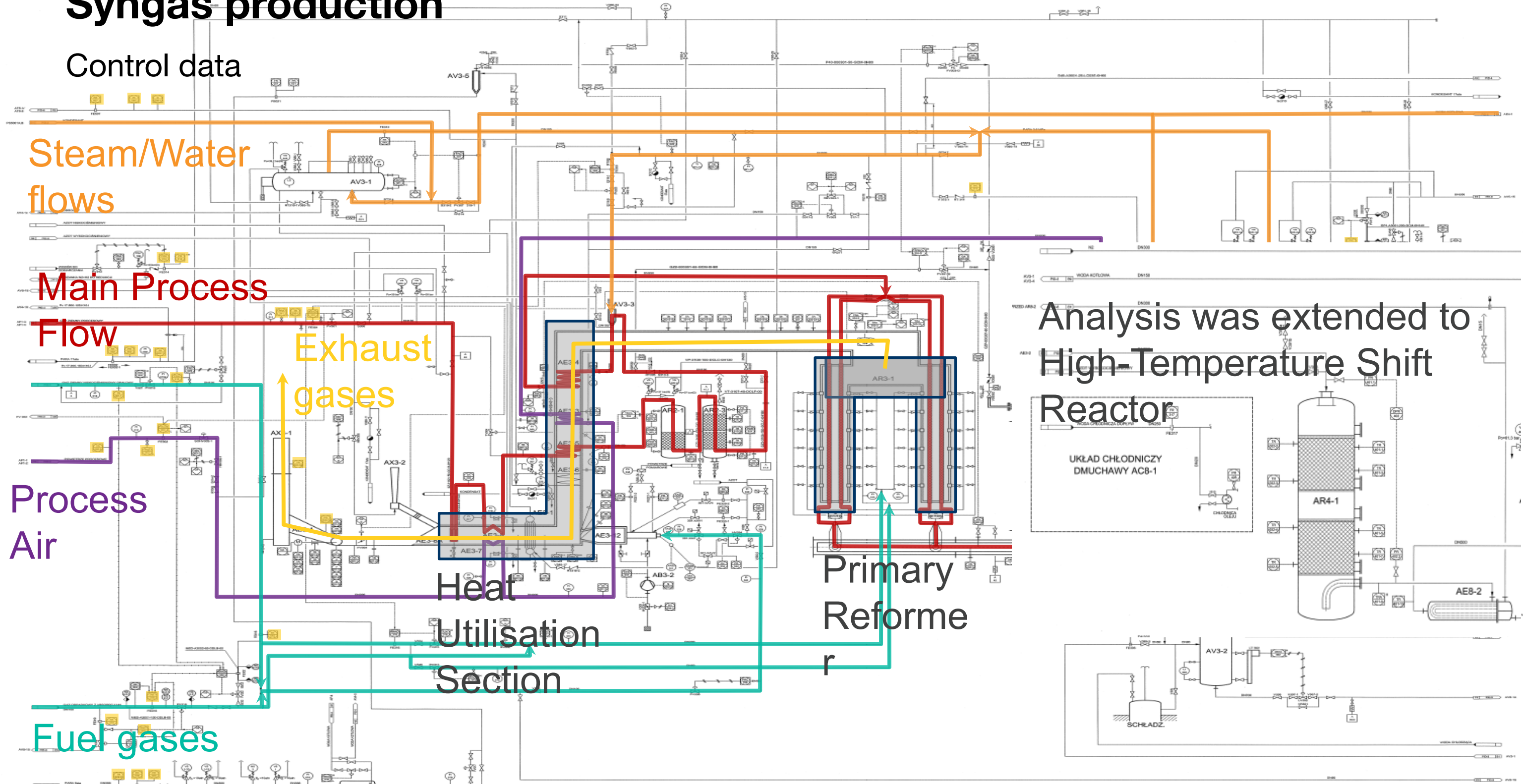
Process Air

Heat Utilisation Section

Fuel gases

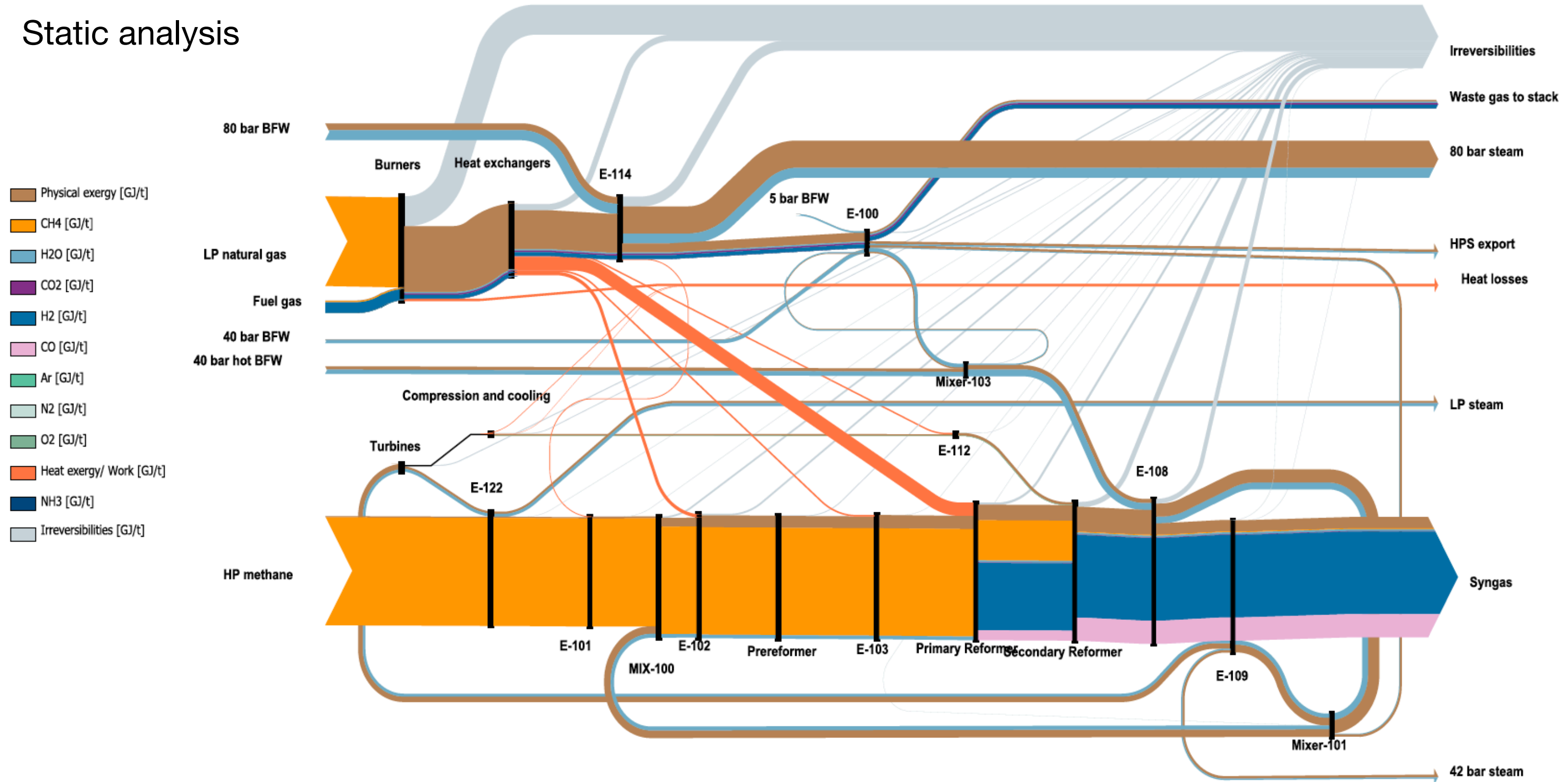
Primary Reformers

Analysis was extended to High-Temperature Shift Reactor



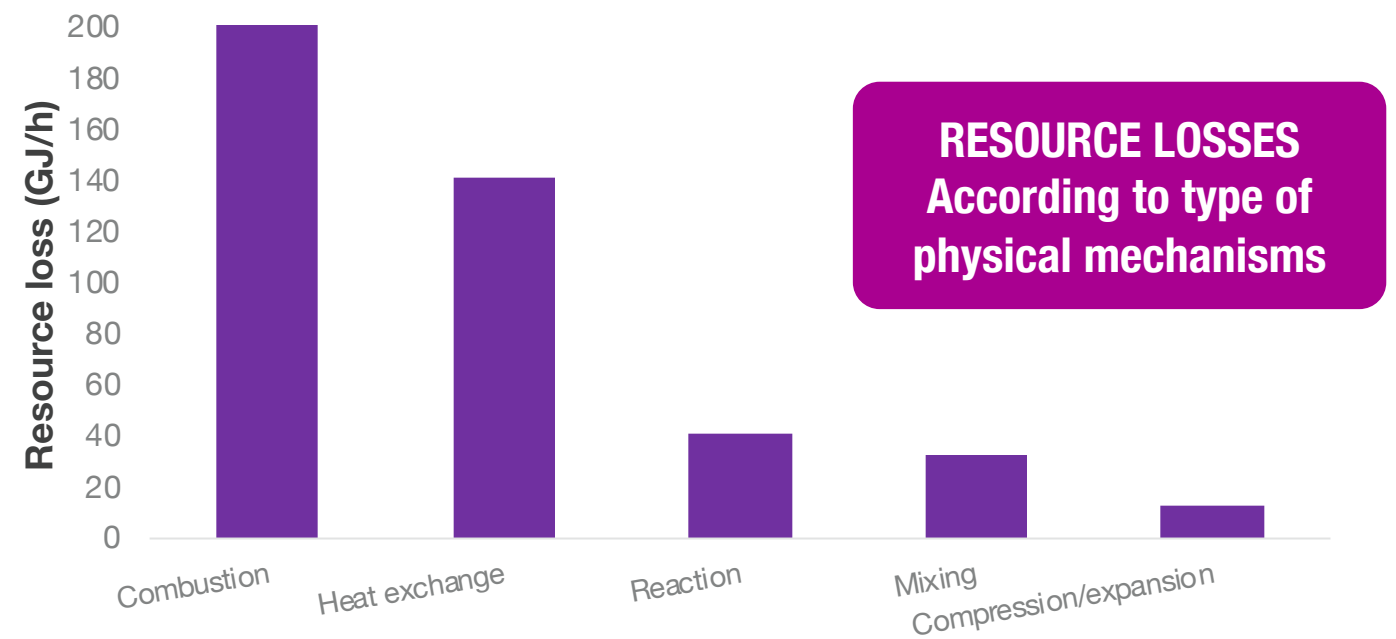
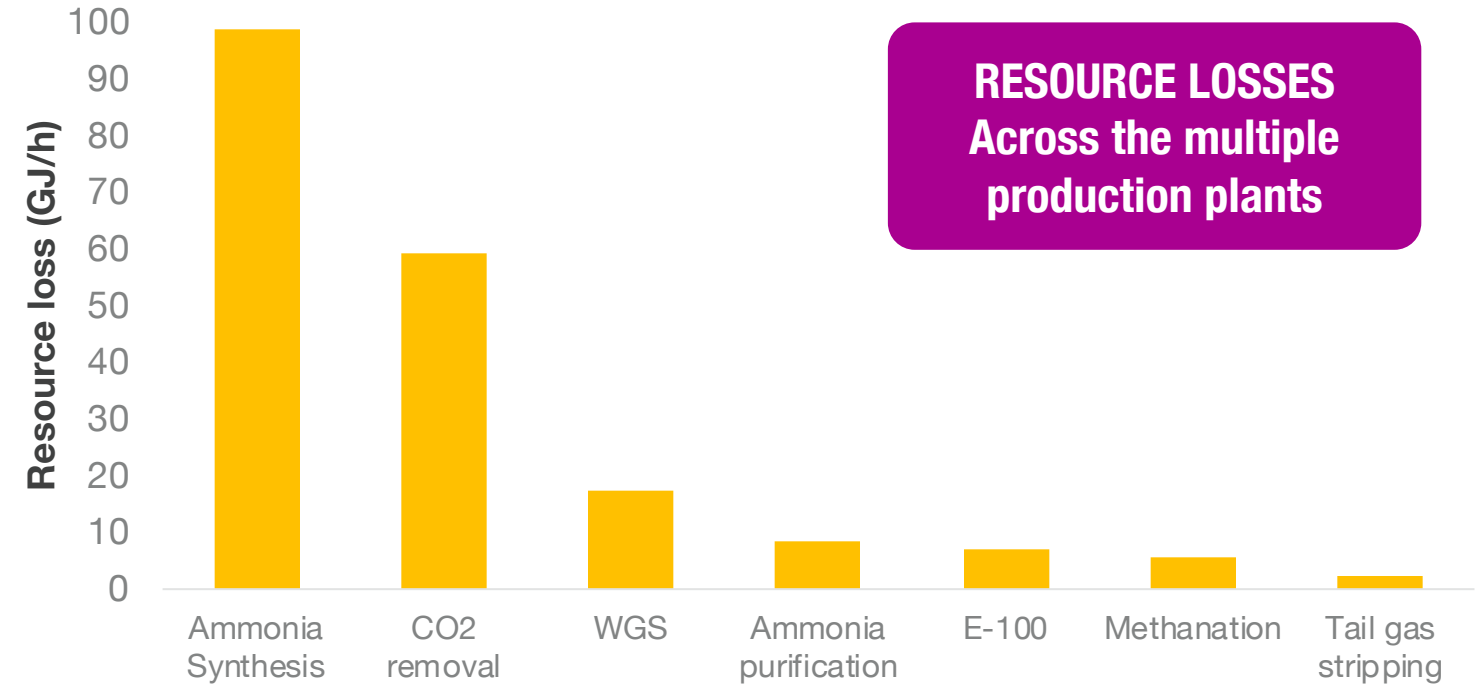
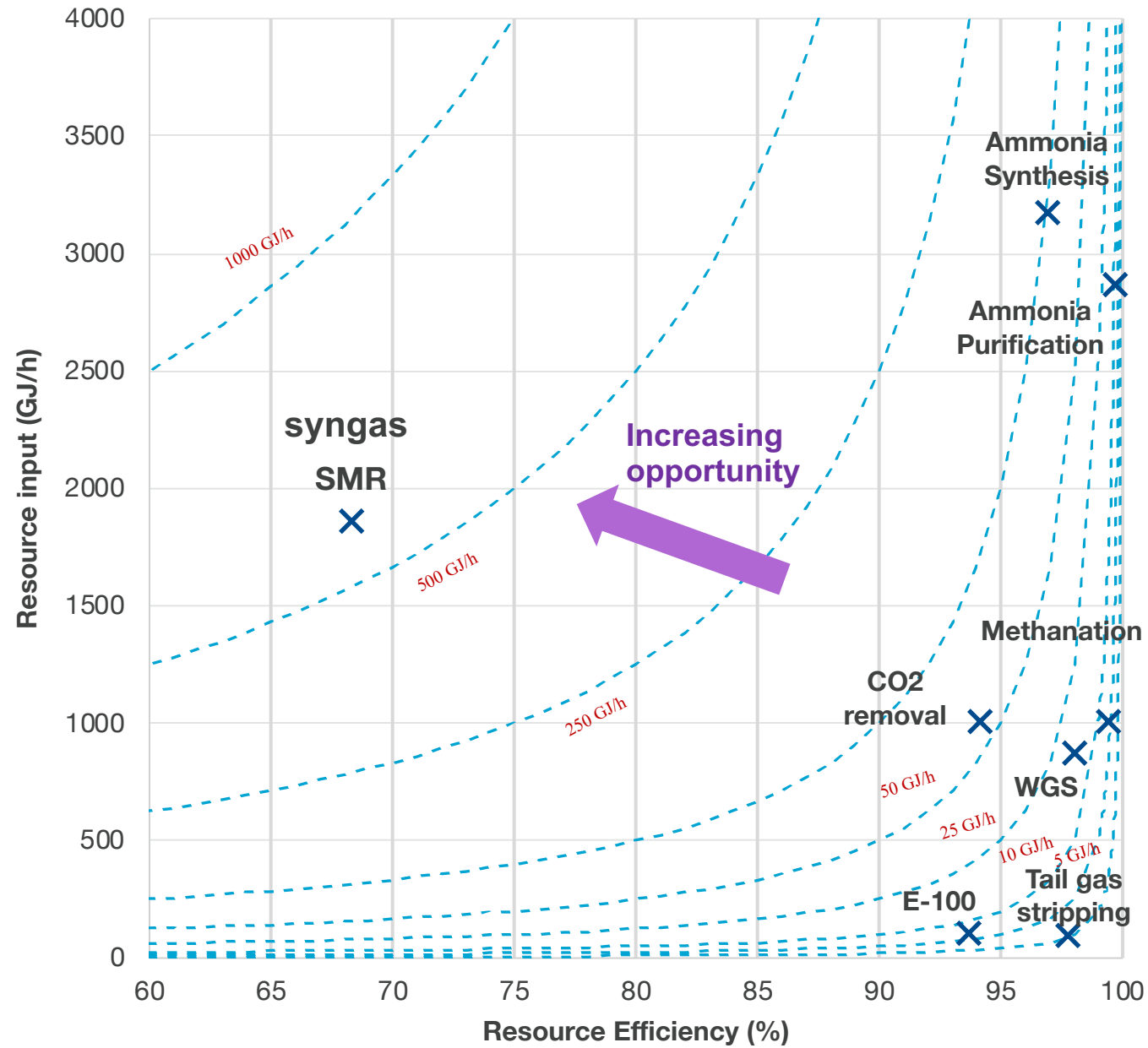
Syngas production

Static analysis



Ammonia production

Resource efficiencies

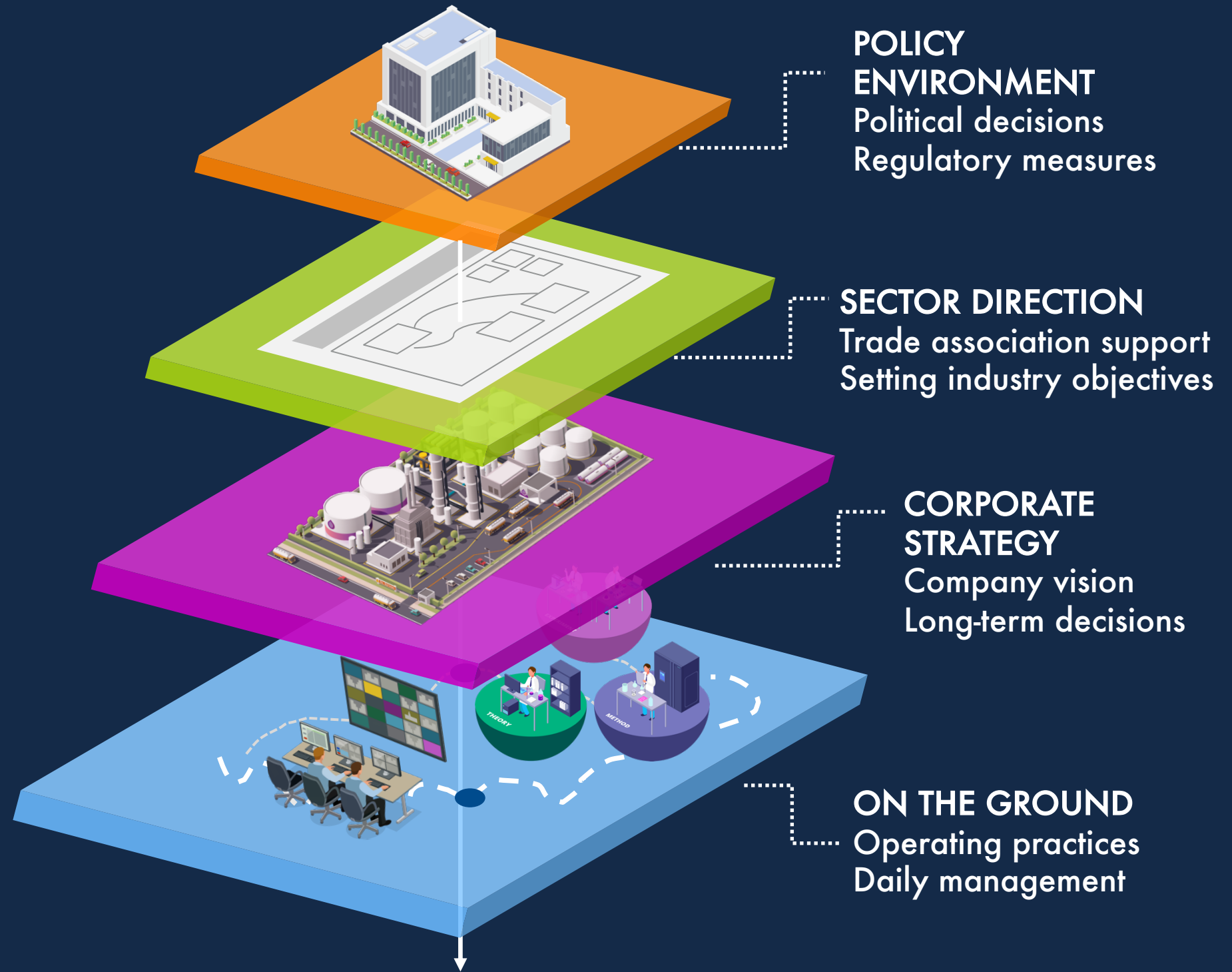


SCALABLE APPROACH

COMPLETE
LINE OF SIGHT

RESOURCE
EFFICIENCY

Removing the
NEED to interpret
performance
metrics at
EACH LEVEL
of management





resource
efficiency
collective



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

Resource Efficiency Collective is a research initiative at Cambridge University. Together, we seek answers to a challenging question: how can we deliver future energy and material services, while at the same time reducing resource use and environmental impact?

