

Jan.Harmsen: shell Groningen 97 link between industry and academia

What is the status SD and industry, what is the future, what problem remains?



## **Sustainability and Industrial Processes**

**TARDIS 2008**

**Prof. Jan Harmsen**

- **Sustainable Development and Industry**
- **Global Carbon and Industry**
- **Industrial processes improvements**
- **Problem statement**

Brundlandt 87 Elkington WBCSD 97 Triple P UN J burg 2002 Prosperity  
Suffient Concensus robust

## Sustainable Development Concensus

Provide in Needs with Next Generations Same Opportunity

Scales: World, Long Term

Goal: Prosperity: Enhance Human Welfare

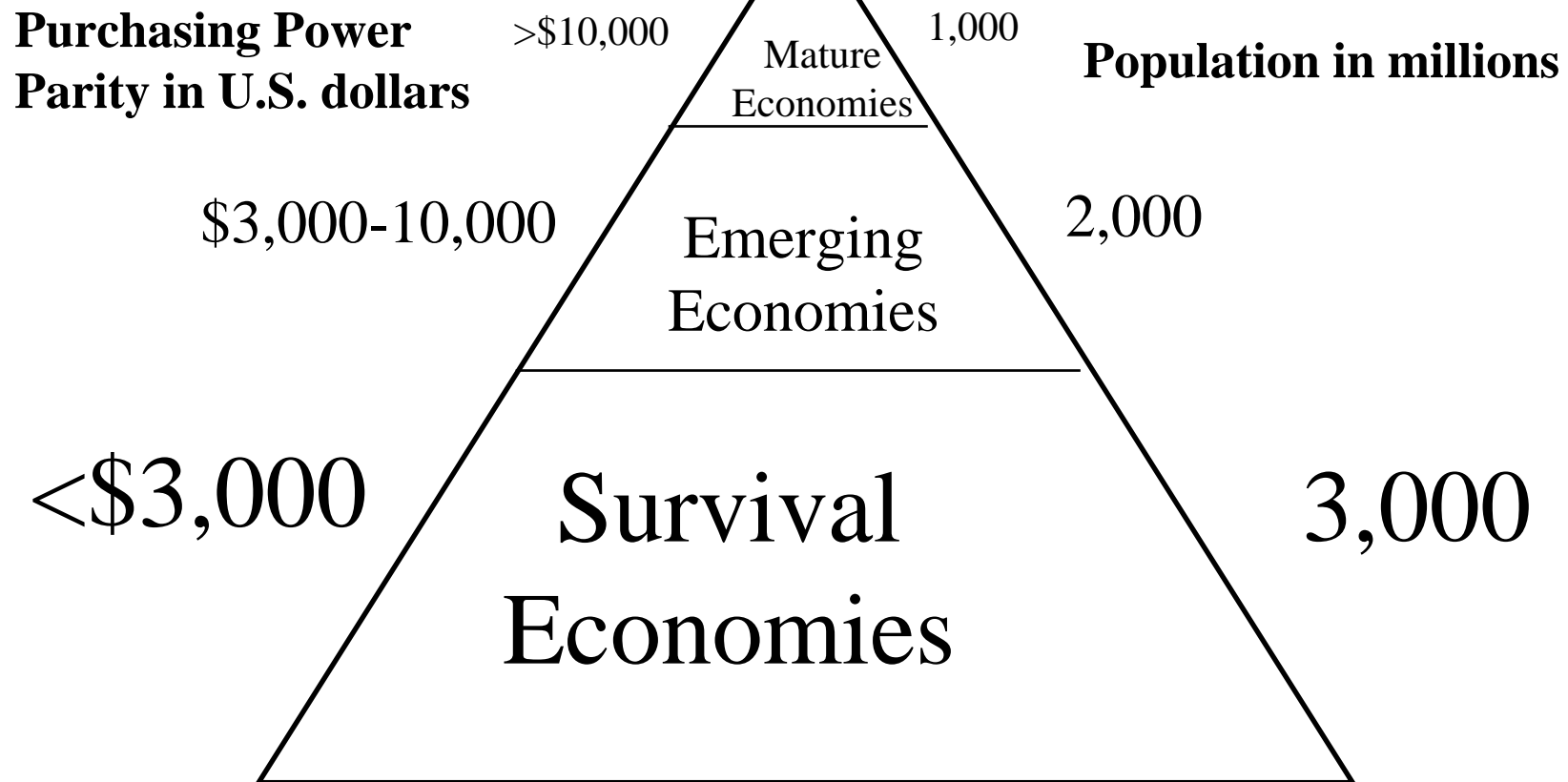
Constraints: Planet: Precaution Principle

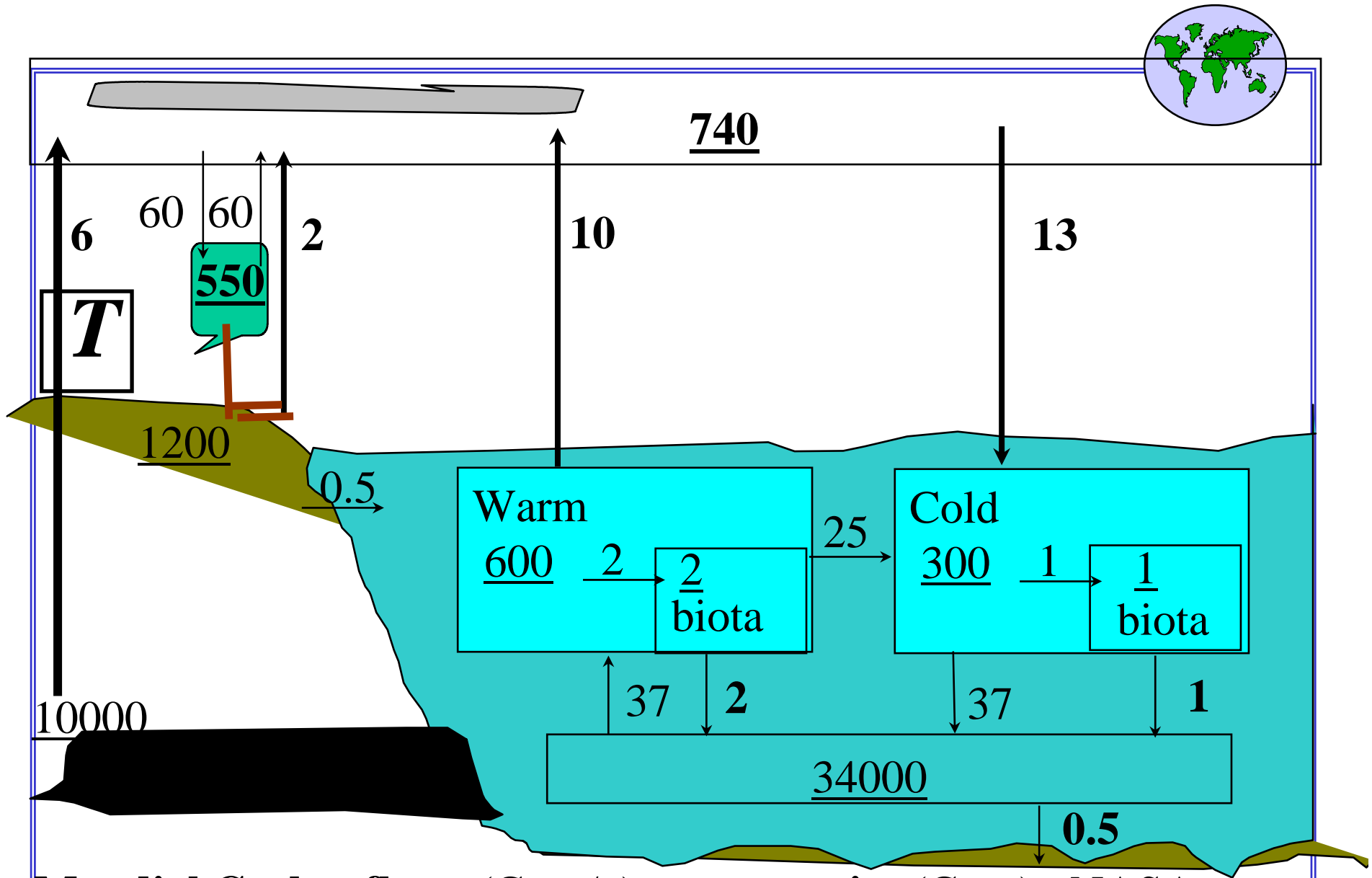
Triple P Profit: Scarce Resources, External cost Internalise

People: Accepted



## Economic Sustainability Lens: Global Pyramid

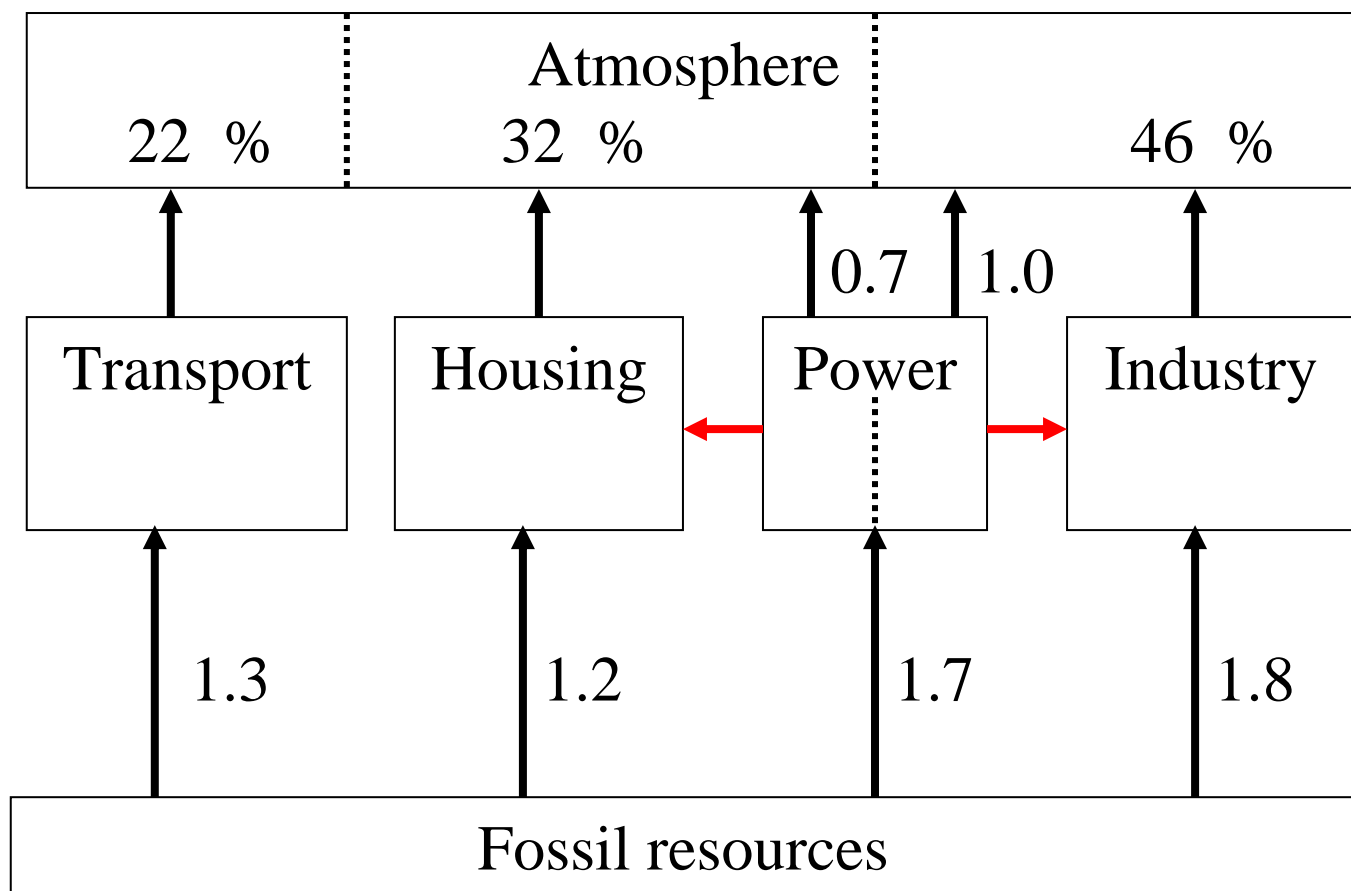




**Mondial Carbonflows (Gton/y) en reservoirs (Gton) : NASA**



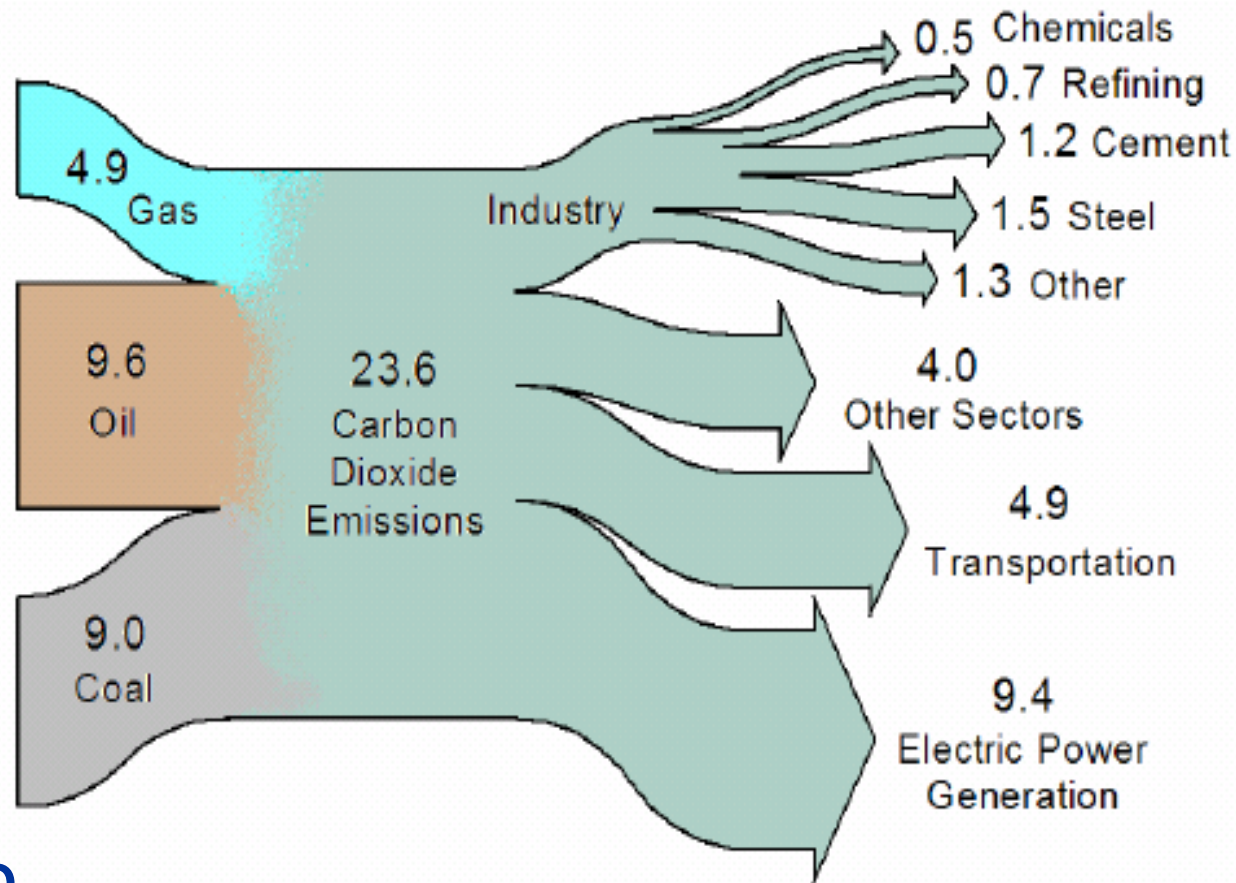
# Global Antropogenic Carbon flow



Big ones primary refining, housing, transport and Power



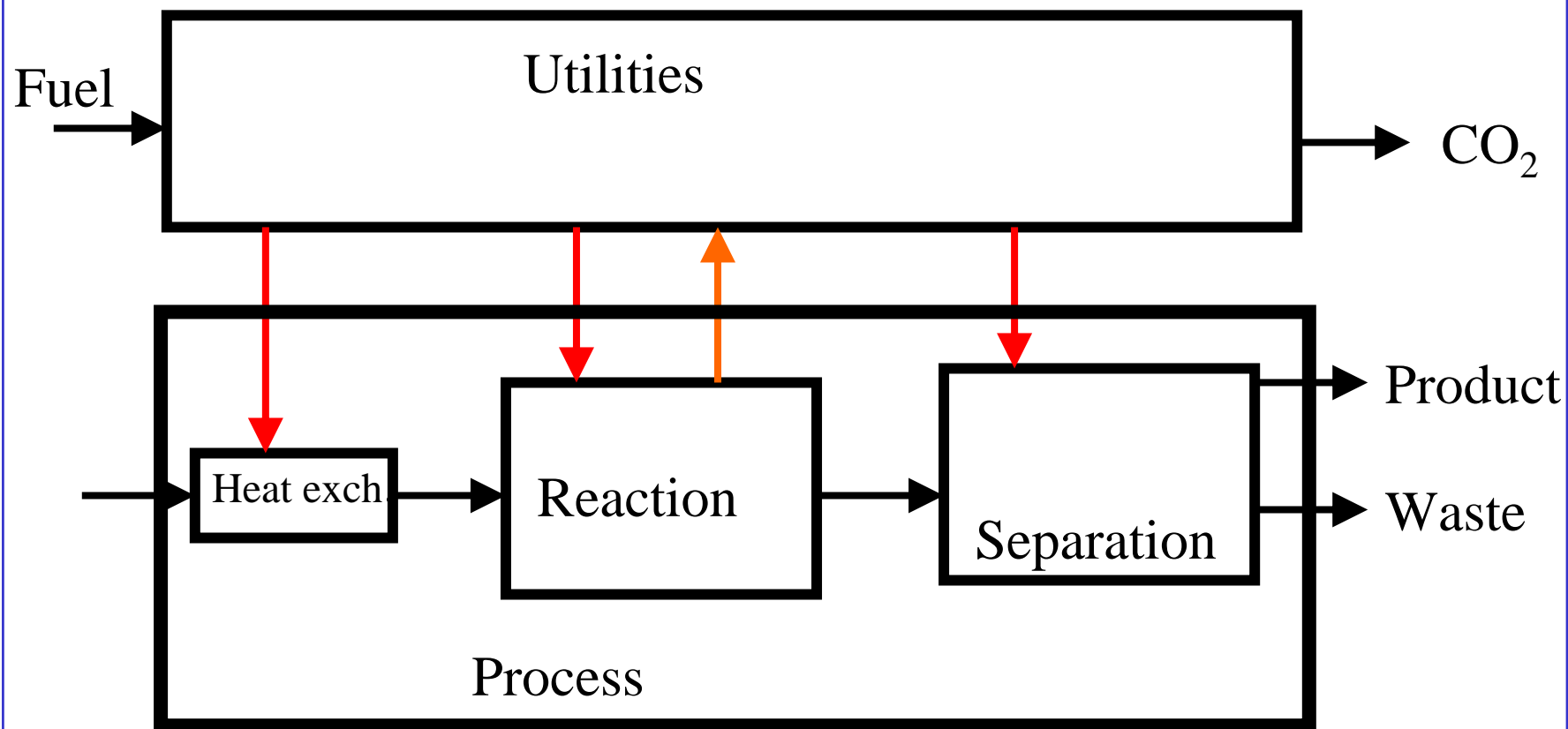
## Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (2004)



C = 12/44 CO<sub>2</sub>



## Process Elements



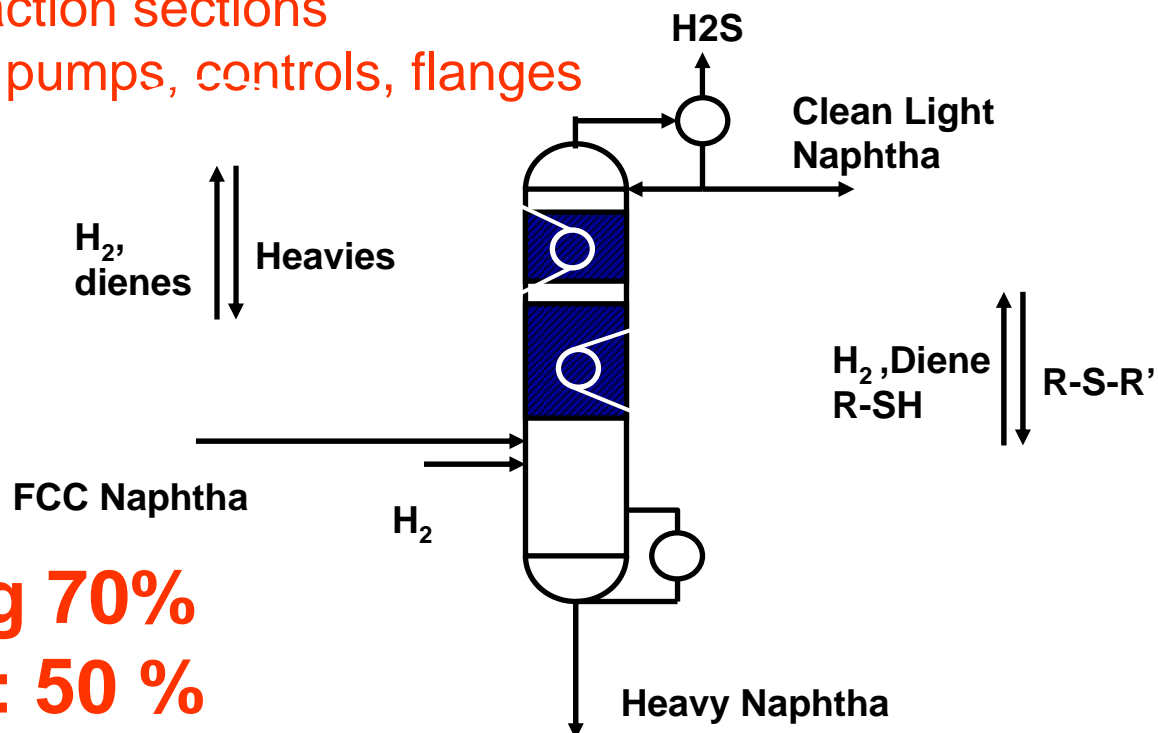
**Energy savings: Process Intensification**



## Reactive Distillation from CDTECH

### Thioetherification + Hydrodesulfurization + Distillation

- Functions Integrated: Mass flow, Heat exch. Reaction, Separation
- Inherent temperature controlled reactions
- Smaller loss of olefins
- Vapour flow feed to reaction sections
- Less heat exchangers, pumps, controls, flanges



**Energy saving 70%**  
**Capex saving: 50 %**

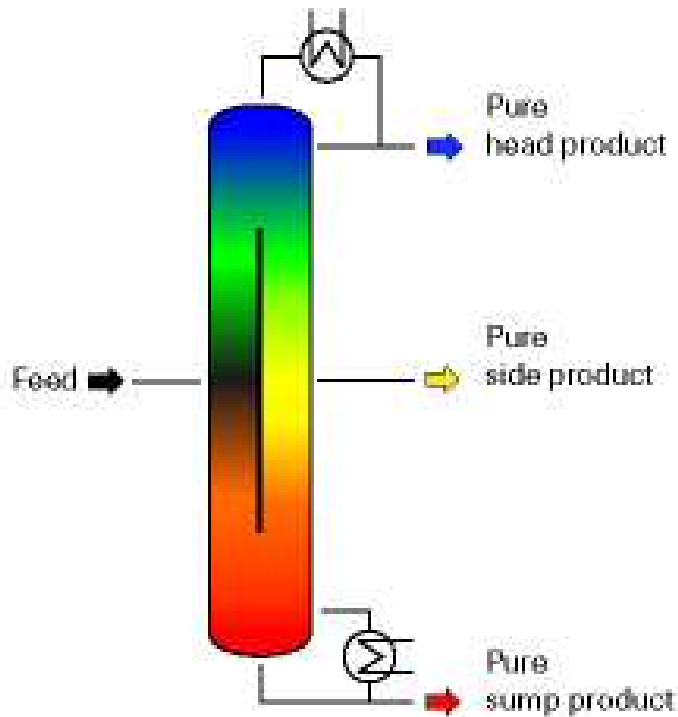




# Dividing Wall vs Conventional Distillation

Source: Monz

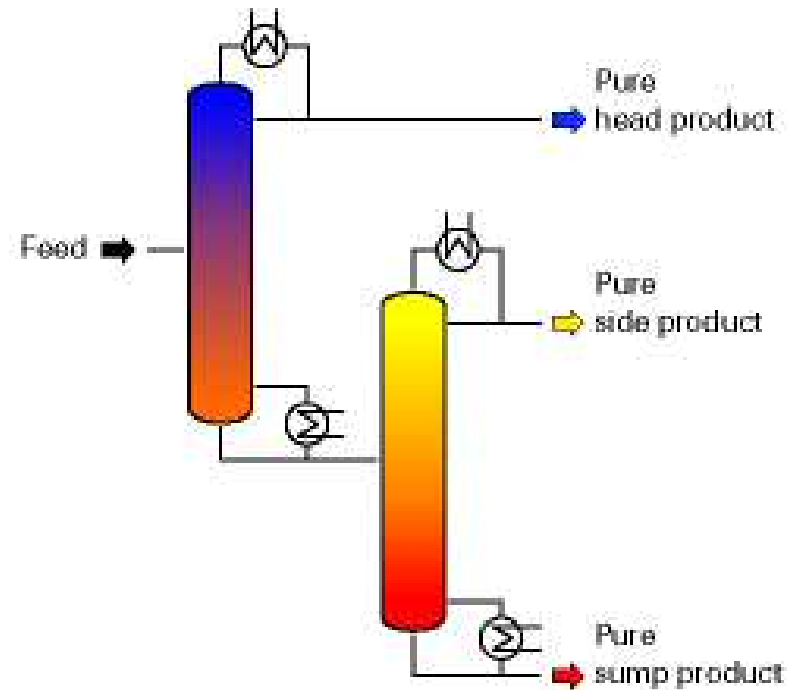
Dividing wall column



Equipment needed

- † One column
- † One condenser
- † One evaporator
- † One reflux splitter

Conventional column system

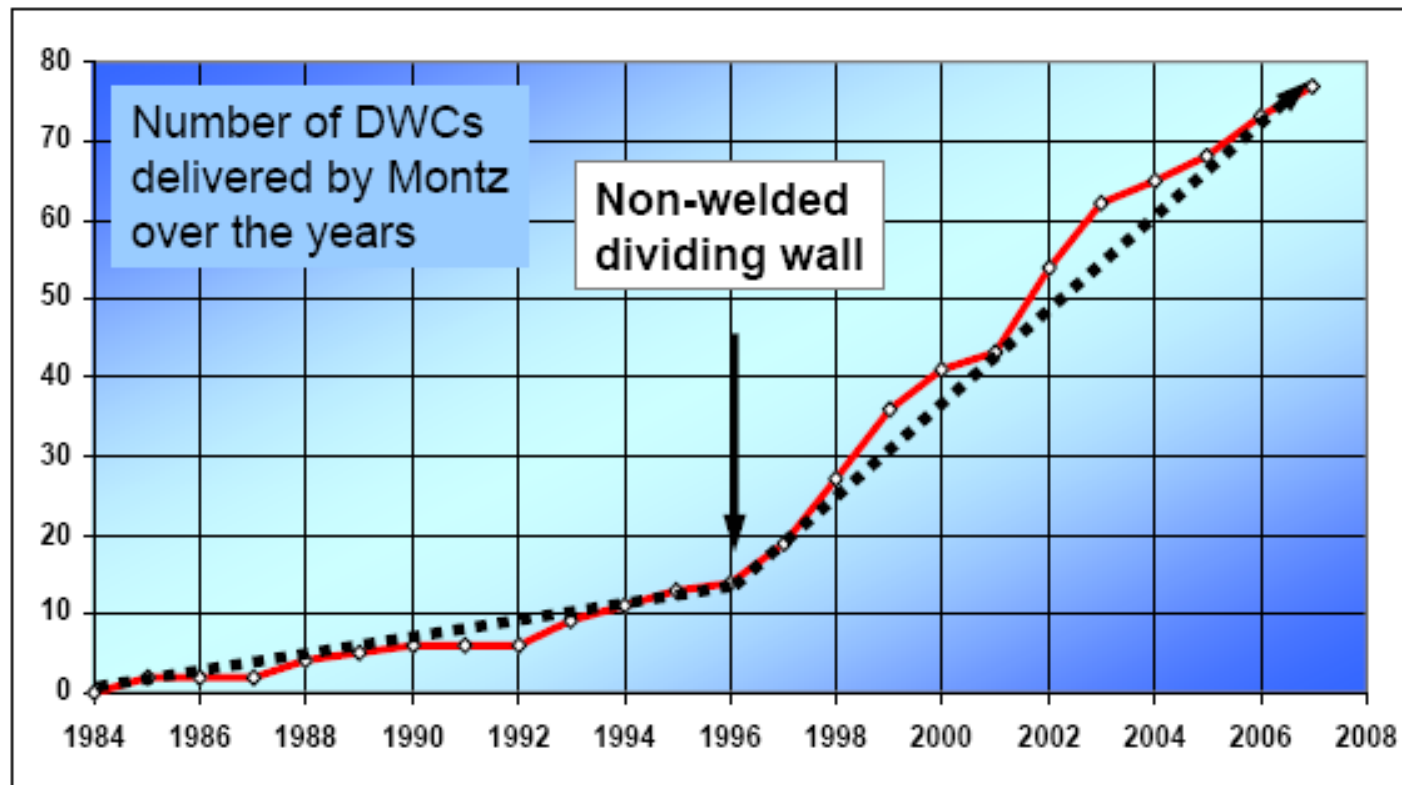


Equipment needed

- † Two columns
- † Two condensers
- † Two evaporators



## ***Dividing Wall Column - a rising distillation star***

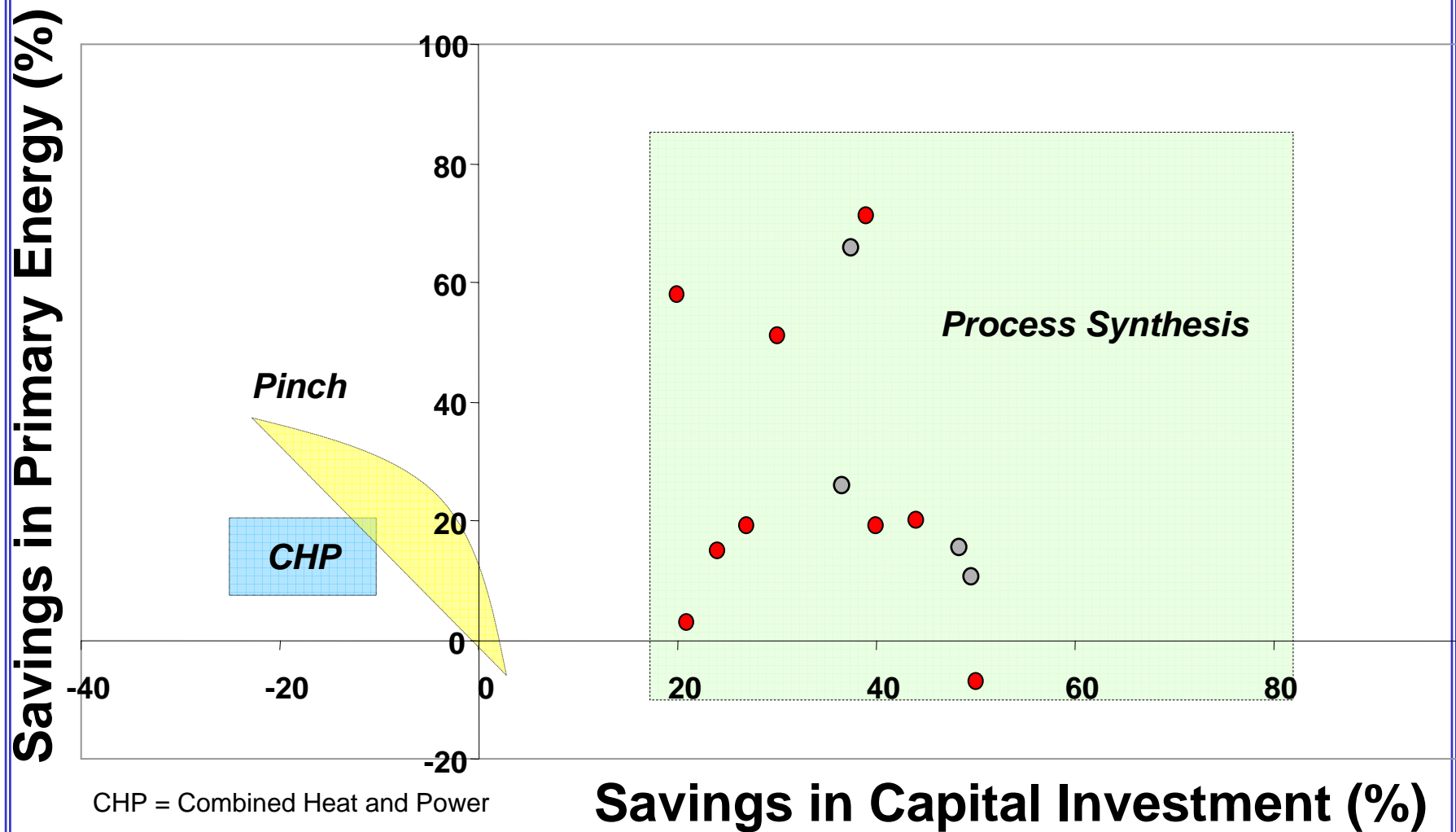


May 05th, 2007

B. Kaibel / Z. Olujic, EFCE WP on Fluid Separations, Z. Olujic Symposium, Delft, NL



# Increasing Energy Efficiency: PDC results





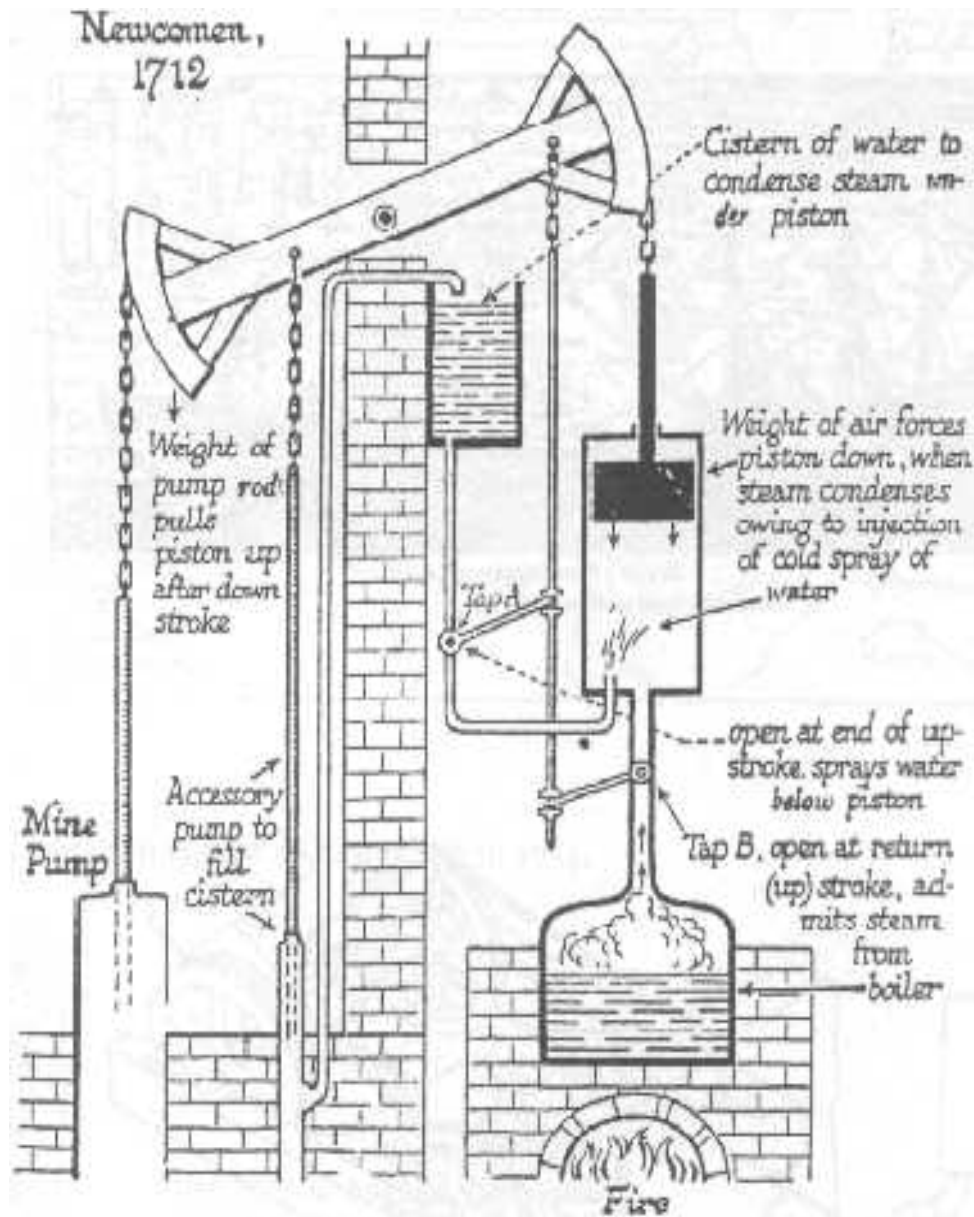
Electricity production  
Steam/Water Cycle  
Design 1712

Newcomen, 1663 – 1729

Diameter: 21" (53 cm)

One operational till 1934

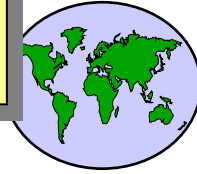
Efficiency: few percent



DIAGRAMMATIC VIEW OF NEWCOMEN'S ATMOSPHERIC OR FIRE ENGINE (1712)



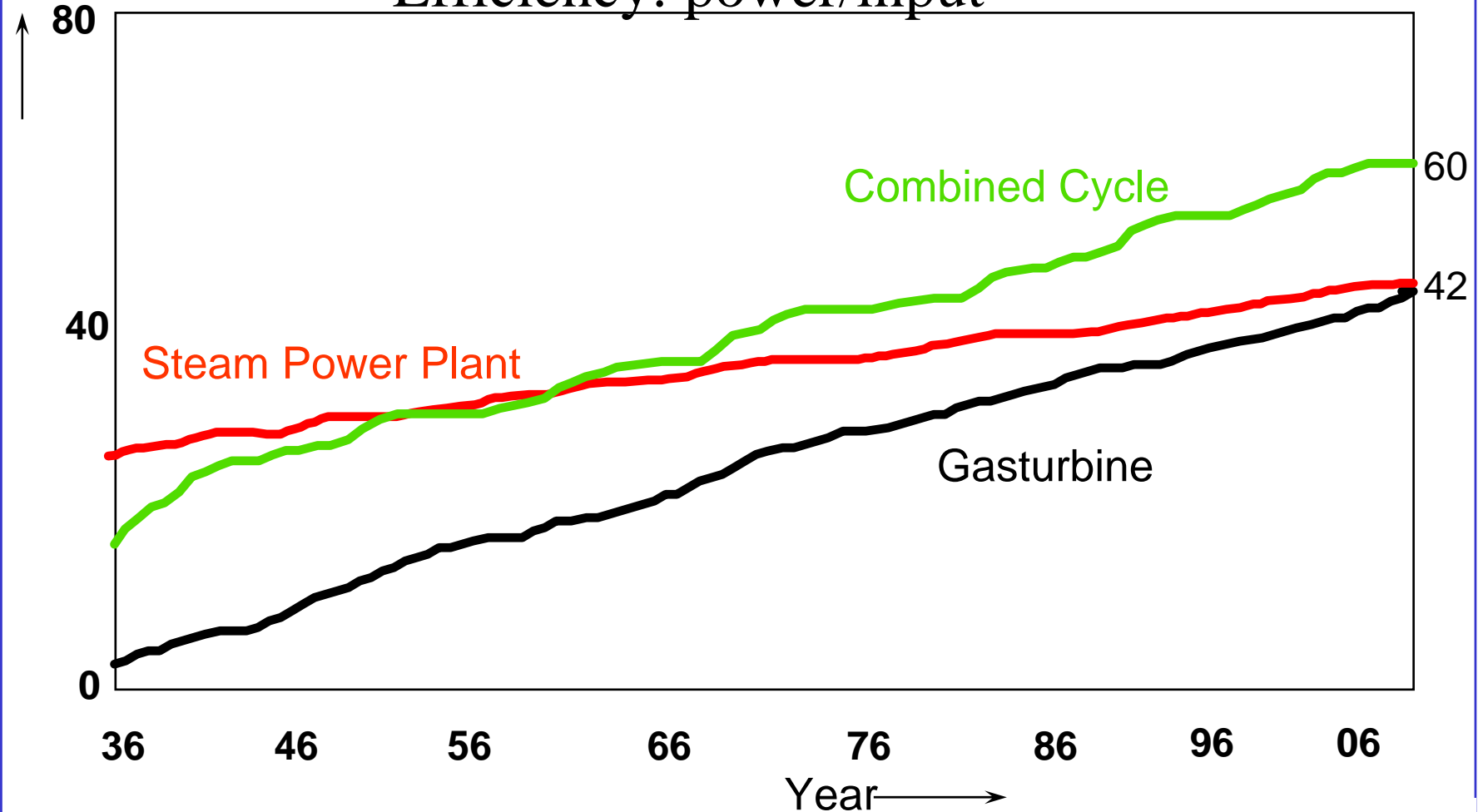
Steady small step improvements typical of Process industry  
Learning curve 1%/y Slope increases!



# Power Efficiency Gas Turbines History

Efficiency

Efficiency: power/input

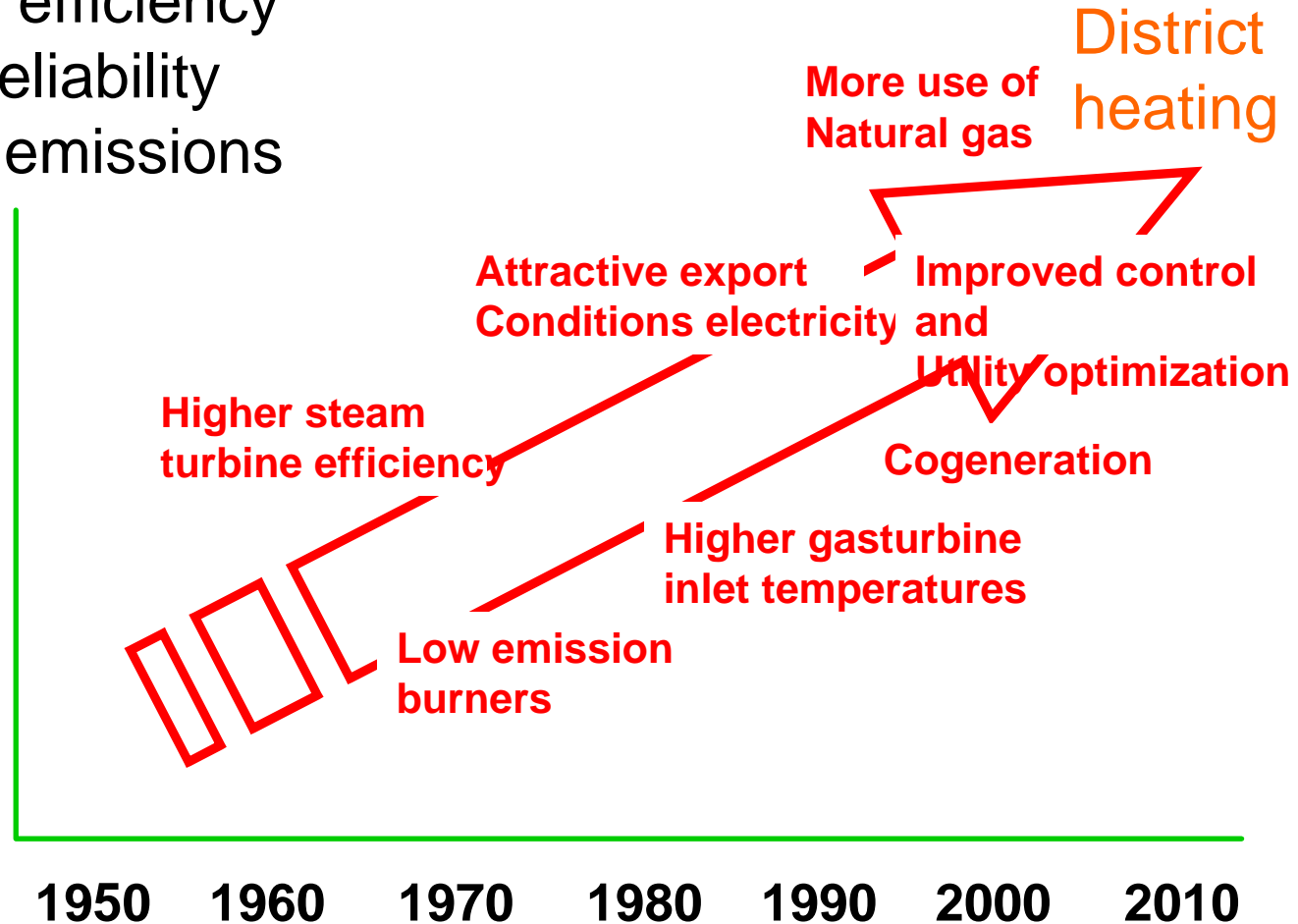




# Power generation Efficiency - Refinery

## Trend

Higher efficiency  
More reliability  
Lower emissions

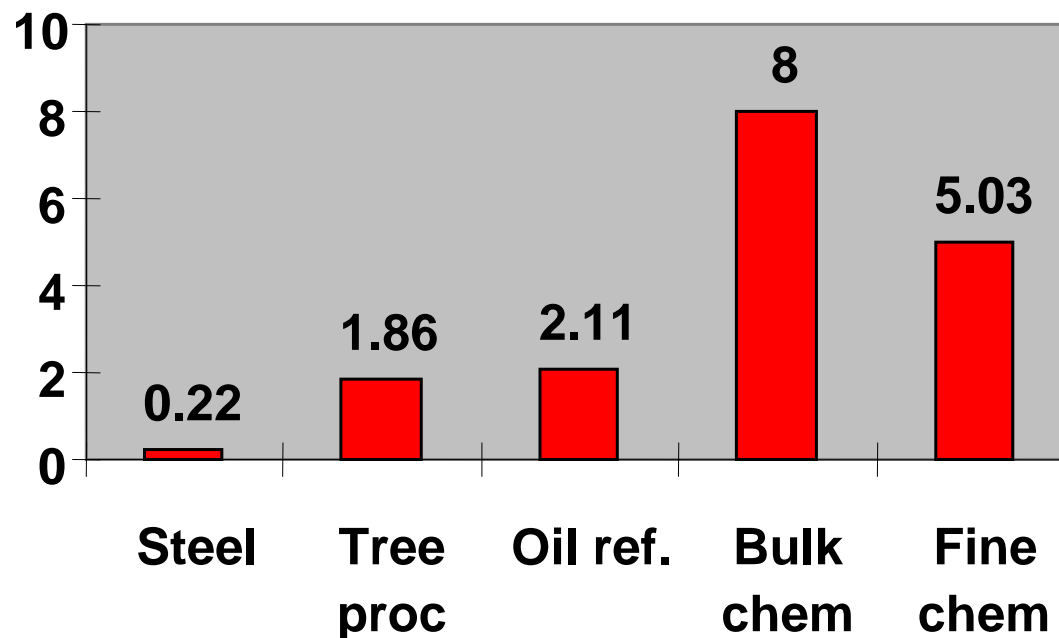




# Innovation Rate Process Industries

## Percentage capital expenditure in new process technology

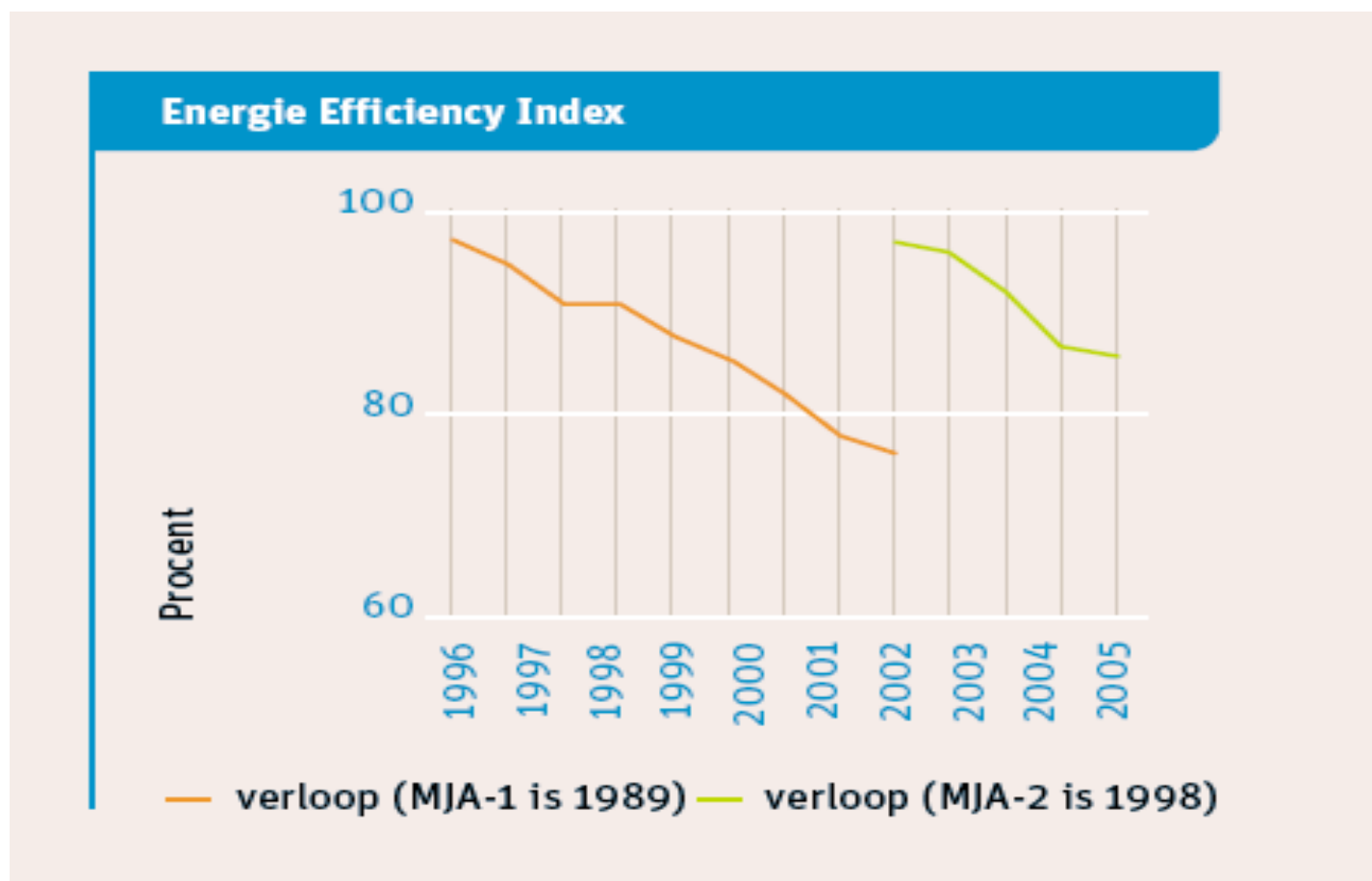
Source: Independent Project Analysis

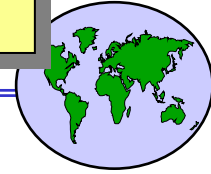






## Dutch chemical process industry Energy savings





## Problem statement

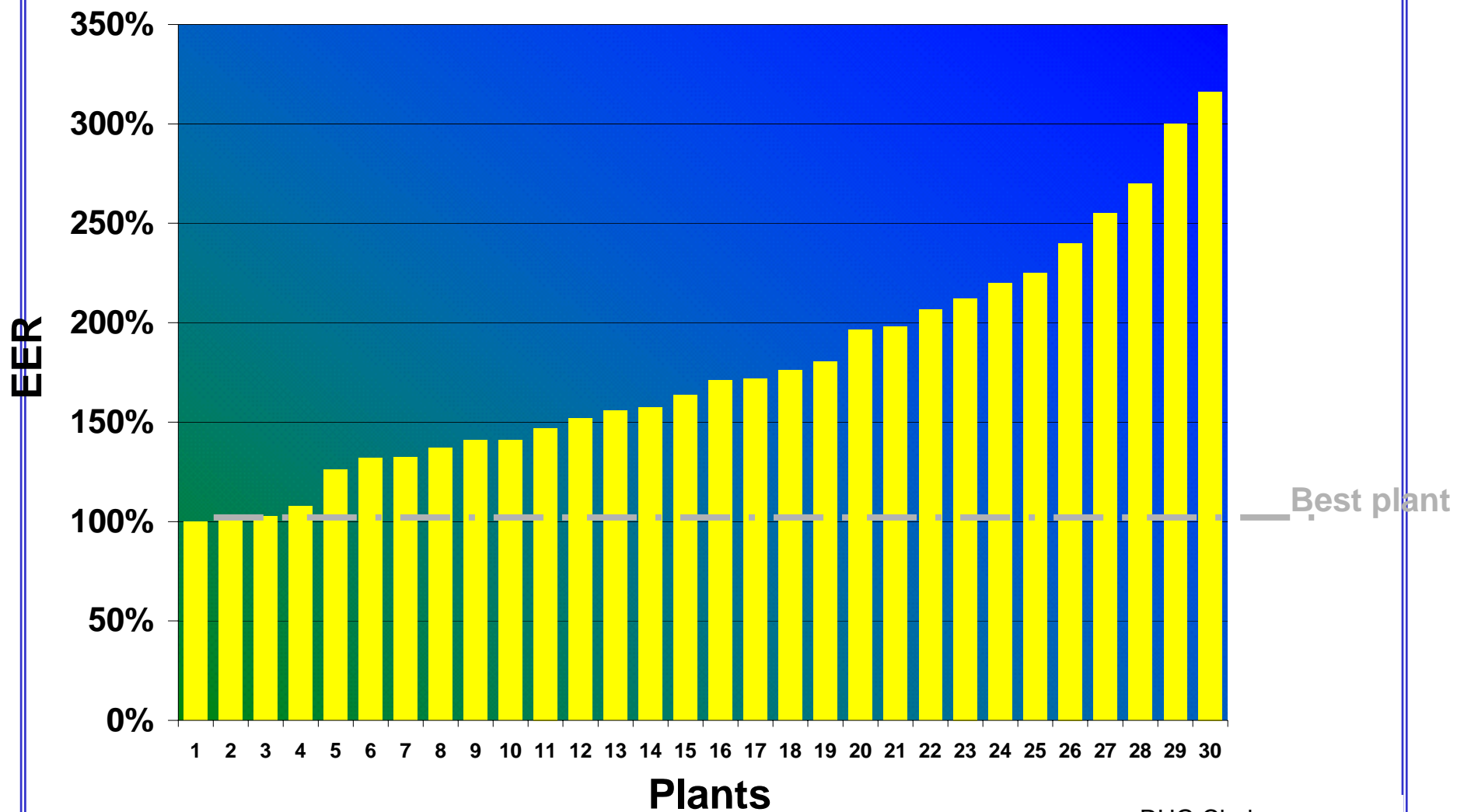
**Impact reduction factor 4 in 25 years; How?**

$$\text{IMpact} = \text{P} \cdot \text{A} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{T}$$

- Thermodynamic Theory → Feasible
- Innovation rate 2%/y → Factor 2
- Economy: → Scarce resources \$ up → Factor 1.5?
- Culture change → Quantity to Quality → Factor 1.5?

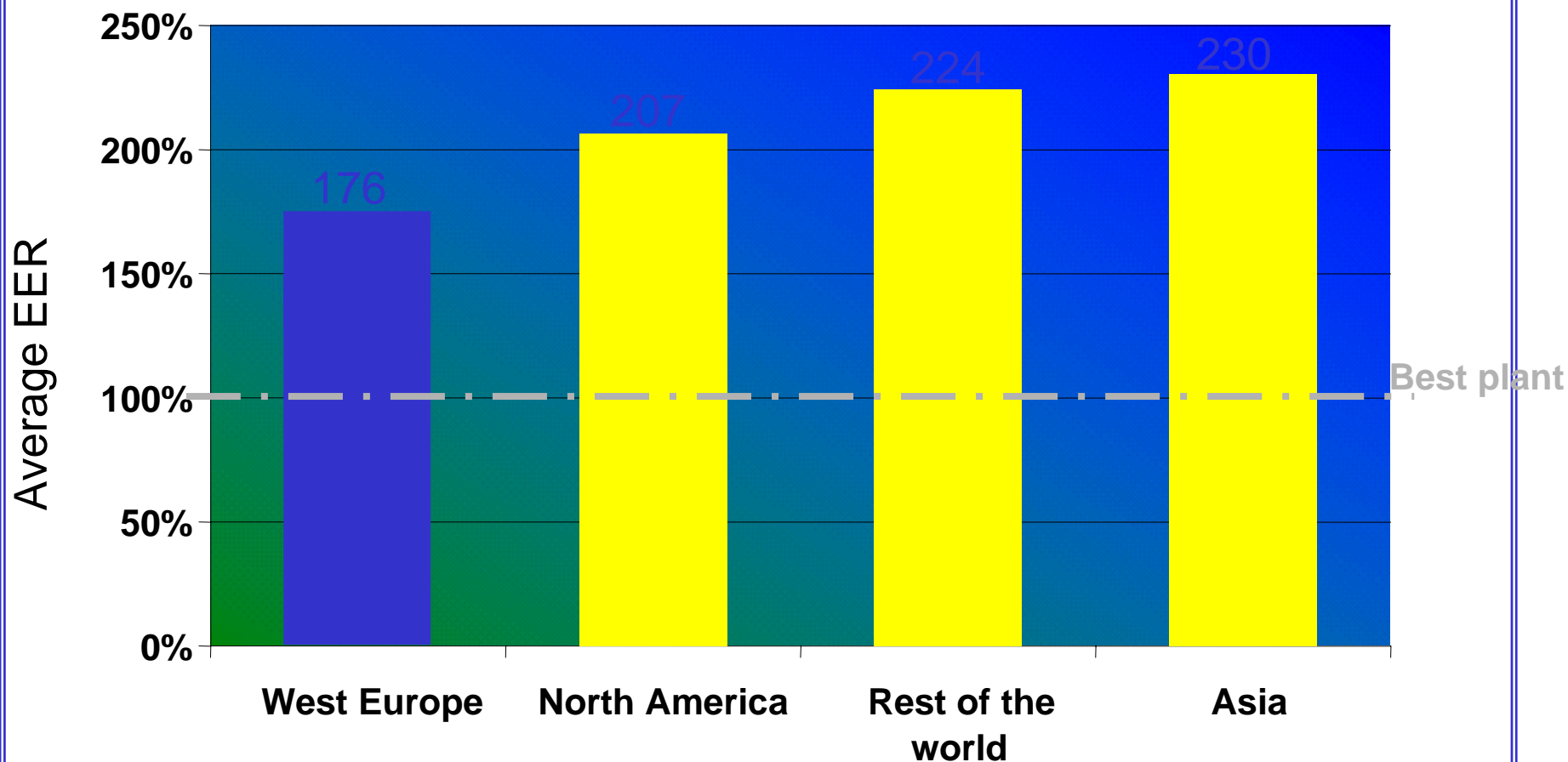


# Typical Benchmark result





## Region Comparison Chemicals



Rest of the world = Middle and South America, East Europe and Africa