



III International Scientific Conference “Sustainable and efficient use
of energy, water and natural resources – SEWAN-2021”

ГАЛАХИМ



Title: «Using pinch analysis technology to assess energy efficiency in oil refining technology»

Authors: E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

Affiliations: ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

St. Petersburg, Russia

Names E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

Affiliations ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

Keywords: exergy, increasing energy efficiency, energy, fuel

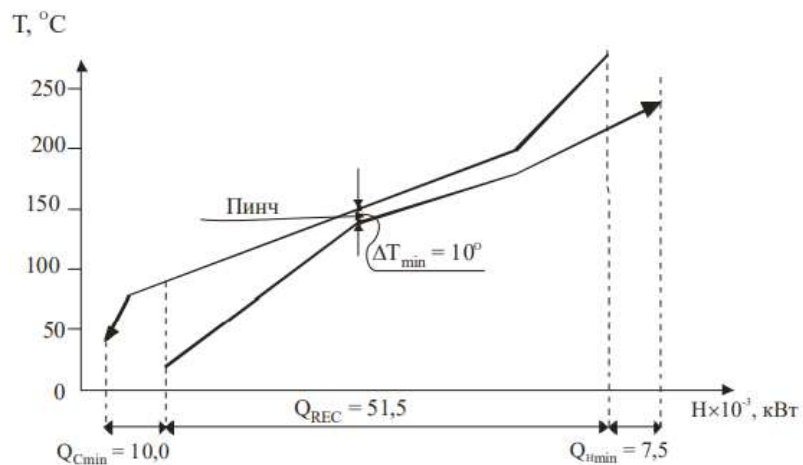
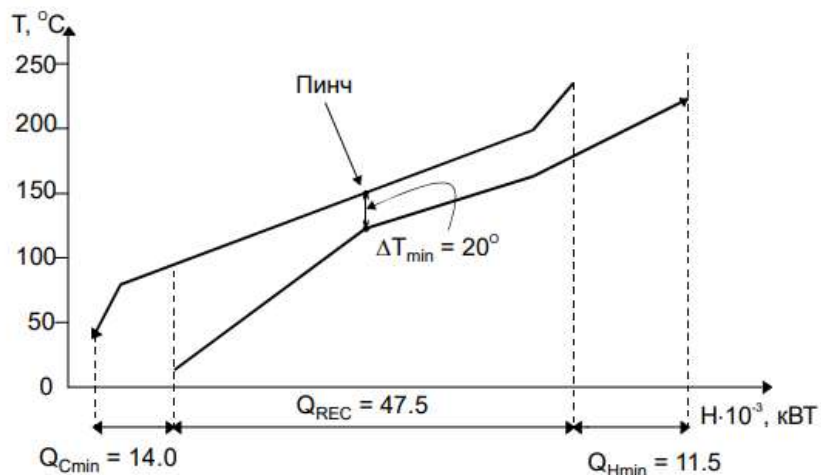
The relevance of research:

The fuel and energy complex in Russia consumes a significant part of the energy produced. Improving the energy efficiency of the fuel and energy complex is an important task for the state.



Names E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

 Affiliations ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

Keywords: exergy, increasing energy efficiency, energy, fuel


Pinch analysis is one of the most effective methods for assessing and improving the energy efficiency of heat and mass transfer processes. This method allows for structural and parametric optimization of heat exchange systems. This method is based on the enthalpy approach. Indeed, the enthalpy method is most often used to study power plants for energy efficiency. The enthalpy analysis method does not determine energy from the qualitative point of view. A more complete and objective assessment of various types of energy allows us to give an exergy approach that takes into account the quality of energy. In connection with the above, it becomes necessary to develop such a method of thermodynamic analysis and improvement of systems (in particular, the oil refining industry), which would combine the advantages of the exergy method and the method of structural and parametric optimization of thermal processes based on Pinch analysis.

Names E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

 Affiliations ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

Keywords: exergy, increasing energy efficiency, energy, fuel

The heat exchange system is optimal when exergy losses tend to be minimal. This expression is represented by the formula:

$$\sum \Delta E \rightarrow \min, \quad (1)$$

For this, it is necessary that the recuperation of the exergy of hot and cold streams is maximized, therefore, the difference in the exergy of hot and cold streams tends to a minimum. In most cases, external energy carriers are required for the heat exchange system to function. They, in turn, impose a financial burden on the enterprise. Thus, the sums of exergies of external hot and cold energy carriers (utilities) must be minimized. Taking into account the above, to optimize the heat exchange system, in addition to the convergence of the composite curves to ΔT_{\min} , one should use the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \Delta E &= |e_h| - |e_c| + |E_{UH}| - | \\ &|e_h| - |e_c| \rightarrow \min, \\ \sum E_{UH} &\rightarrow \min, \\ \sum E_{UC} &\rightarrow \min, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Where e_h is the exergy of the hot compound curve,

e_c – exergy of a cold compound curve,

E_{UH} - exergy of external hot energy carriers,

E_{UC} - exergy of external cold energy carriers,

Names E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

 Affiliations ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

Keywords: exergy, increasing energy efficiency, energy, fuel

$$E_H = \begin{pmatrix} T_{r,h,1} & T_{r,k,1} & T_{0r,1} & \ln \frac{T_{r,h,1}}{T_{r,k,1}} & CP_{r,1} \\ T_{r,h,2} & T_{r,k,2} & T_{0r,2} & \ln \frac{T_{r,h,2}}{T_{r,k,2}} & CP_{r,2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ T_{r,h,n-1} & T_{r,k,n-1} & T_{0r,n-1} & \ln \frac{T_{r,h,n-1}}{T_{r,k,n-1}} & CP_{r,n-1} \\ T_{r,h,n} & T_{r,k,n} & T_{0r,n} & \ln \frac{T_{r,h,n}}{T_{r,k,n}} & CP_{r,n} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \quad (3)$$

$$T_H = \begin{pmatrix} T_{z1} \\ T_{z2} \\ \dots \\ T_{zk-1} \\ T_{zk} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \quad (5)$$

$$E_C = \begin{pmatrix} T_{x,h,1} & T_{x,k,1} & T_{0x,1} & \ln \frac{T_{x,h,1}}{T_{x,k,1}} & CP_{x,1} \\ T_{x,h,2} & T_{x,k,2} & T_{0x,2} & \ln \frac{T_{x,h,2}}{T_{x,k,2}} & CP_{x,2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ T_{x,h,m-1} & T_{x,k,m-1} & T_{0x,m-1} & \ln \frac{T_{x,h,m-1}}{T_{x,k,m-1}} & CP_{x,m-1} \\ T_{x,h,m} & T_{x,k,m} & T_{0x,m} & \ln \frac{T_{x,h,m}}{T_{x,k,m}} & CP_{x,m} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \quad (4)$$

$$T_C = \begin{pmatrix} T_{x1} \\ T_{x2} \\ \dots \\ T_{xk-1} \\ T_{xk} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \quad (6)$$

«Using pinch analysis technology to assess energy efficiency in oil refining technology»

 Names E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

 Affiliations ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

Keywords: exergy, increasing energy efficiency, energy, fuel

The functional dependences that form the composite curve of hot flows have the form

(7):

for the first temperature range:

$$e_h = \left(T_{r2} - T_{r1} - T_o \ln \frac{T_{r2}}{T_{r1}} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n CP_{ri} \Big|_{T_{r1}}^{T_{r2}}, T_{r1} < T_{r2};$$

for the first and second temperature ranges:

$$e_h = \left(T_{r2} - T_{r1} - T_o \ln \frac{T_{r2}}{T_{r1}} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n CP_{ri} \Big|_{T_{r1}}^{T_{r2}} + \left(T_{r3} - T_{r2} - T_o \ln \frac{T_{r3}}{T_{r2}} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n CP_{ri} \Big|_{T_{r2}}^{T_{r3}}, T_{r1} < T_{r2} < T_{r3};$$

for (k-1) -th temperature intervals:

$$e_h = \sum_{j=1}^{j=k-1} \left[\left(T_{rj} - T_{r(j-1)} - T_o \ln \frac{T_{rj}}{T_{r(j-1)}} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n CP_{ri} \Big|_{T_{r(j-1)}}^{T_{rj}} \right] + \left(T_{rk} - T_{r(k-1)} - T_o \ln \frac{T_{rk}}{T_{r(k-1)}} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n CP_{ri} \Big|_{T_{r(k-1)}}^{T_{rk}}, T_{r(k-2)} < T_{r(k-1)} < T_{rk};$$

for k-th temperature intervals:

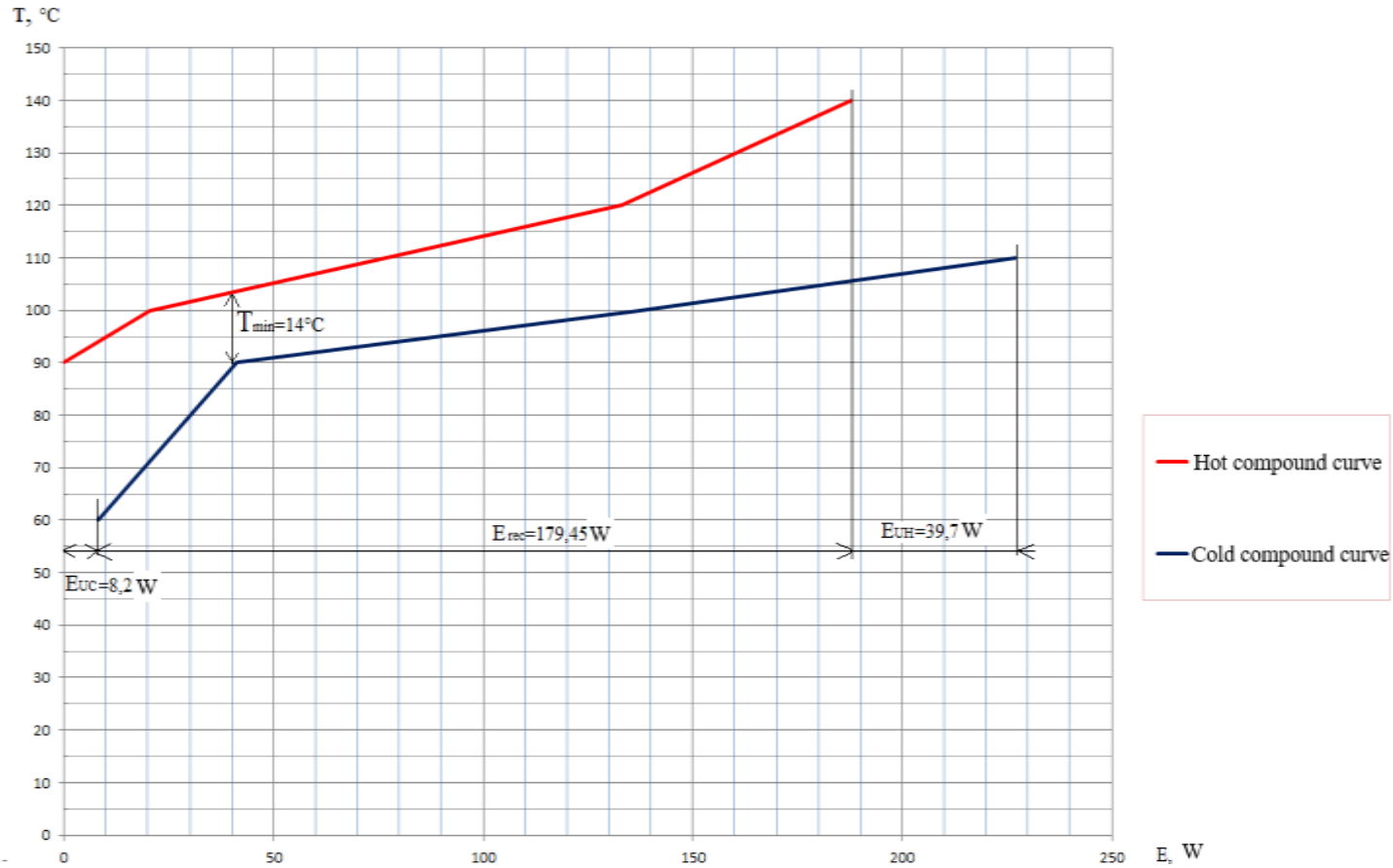
$$e_h = \sum_{j=1}^{j=k} \left[\left(T_{rj} - T_{r(j-1)} - T_o \ln \frac{T_{rj}}{T_{r(j-1)}} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n CP_{ri} \Big|_{T_{r(j-1)}}^{T_{rj}} \right], T_{r(k-1)} \tag{7}$$

«Using pinch analysis technology to assess energy efficiency in oil refining technology»

Names E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

Affiliations ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

Keywords: exergy, increasing energy efficiency, energy, fuel



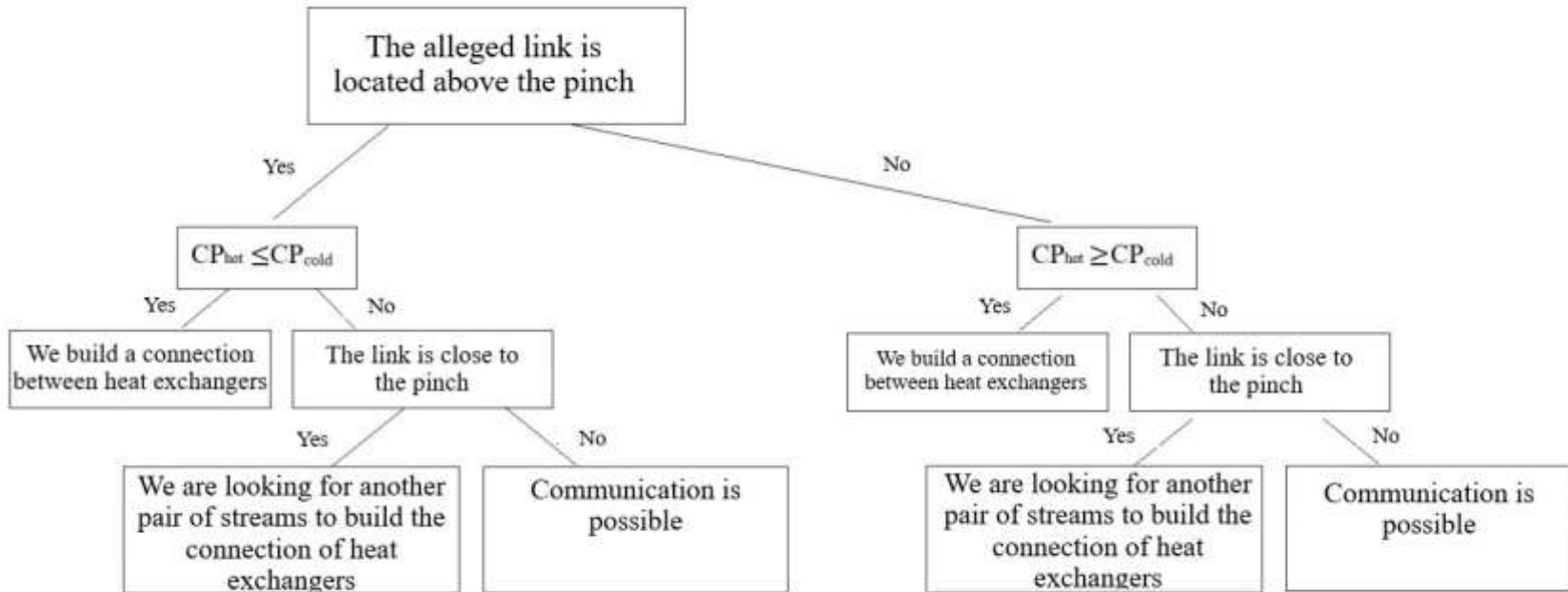
«Using pinch analysis technology to assess energy efficiency in oil refining technology»

Names E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

Keywords: exergy, increasing energy efficiency, energy, fuel

Affiliations ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

Algorithm for building a connection between heat exchangers



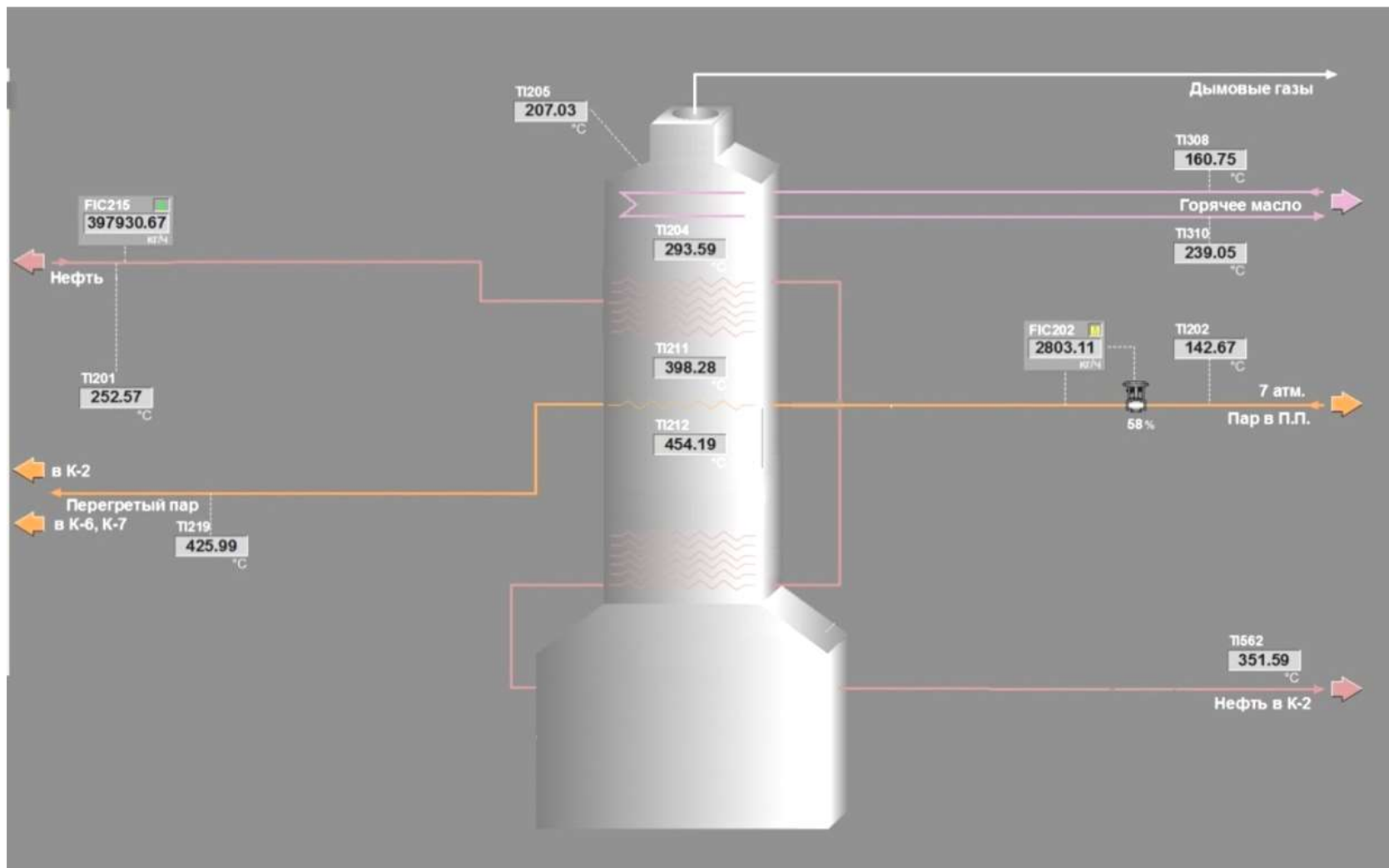
«Using pinch analysis technology to assess energy efficiency in oil refining technology»

Names E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

Affiliations ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

Keywords: exergy, increasing energy efficiency, energy, fuel

Object of study furnace of a primary distillation unit



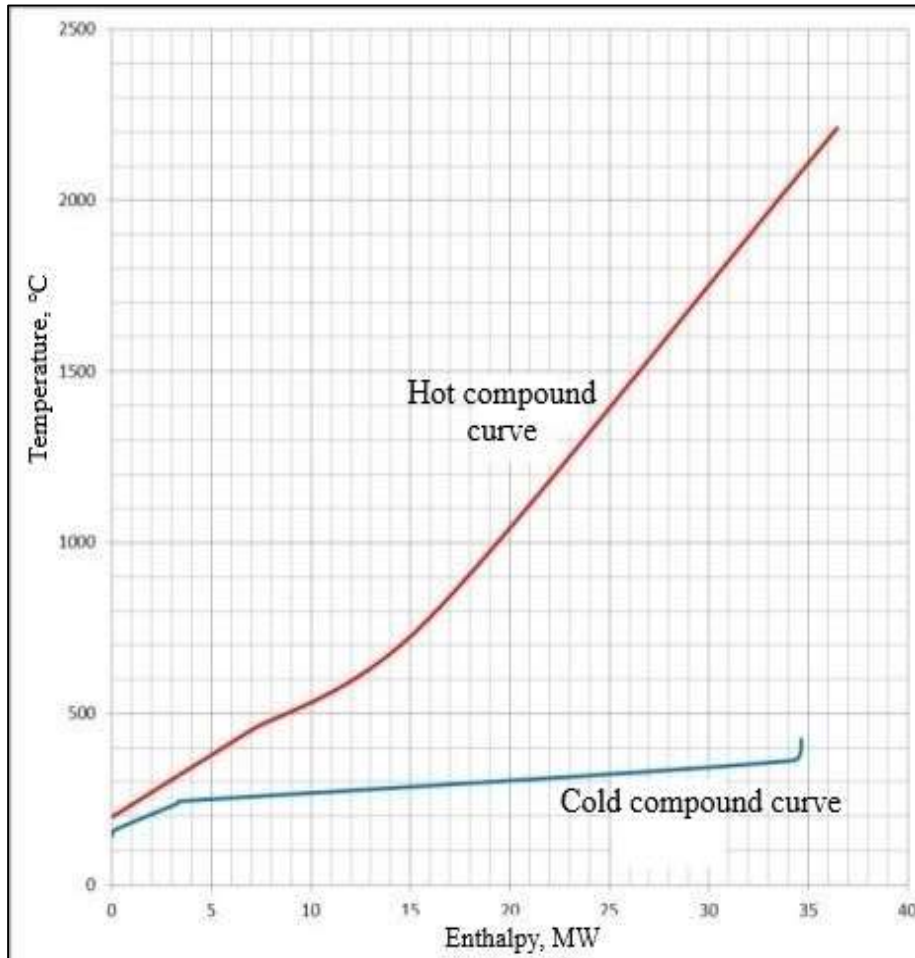
«Using pinch analysis technology to assess energy efficiency in oil refining technology»

Names E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

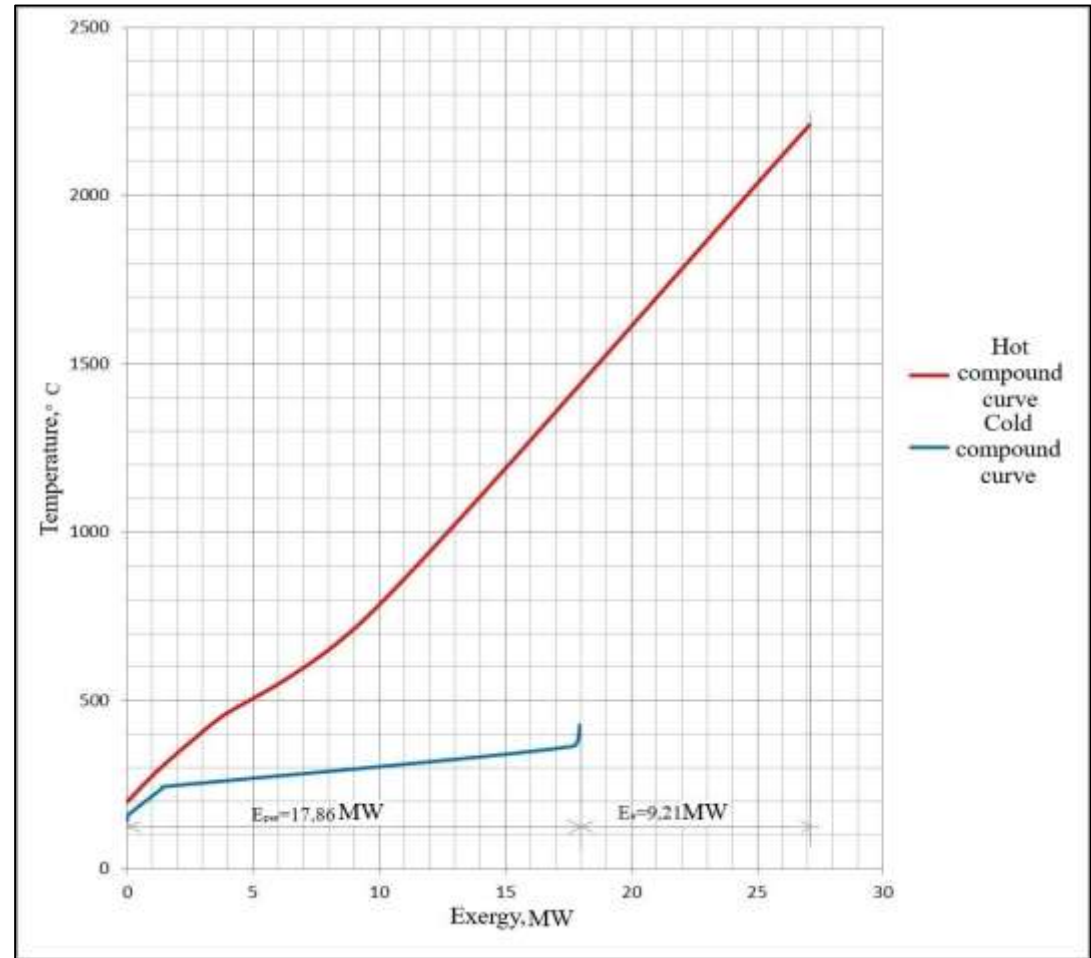
Affiliations ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

Keywords: exergy, increasing energy efficiency, energy, fuel

Converted heat fluxes of the furnace in the "enthalpy - temperature" coordinate system



Converted heat fluxes of the furnace in the "exergy - temperature" coordinate system



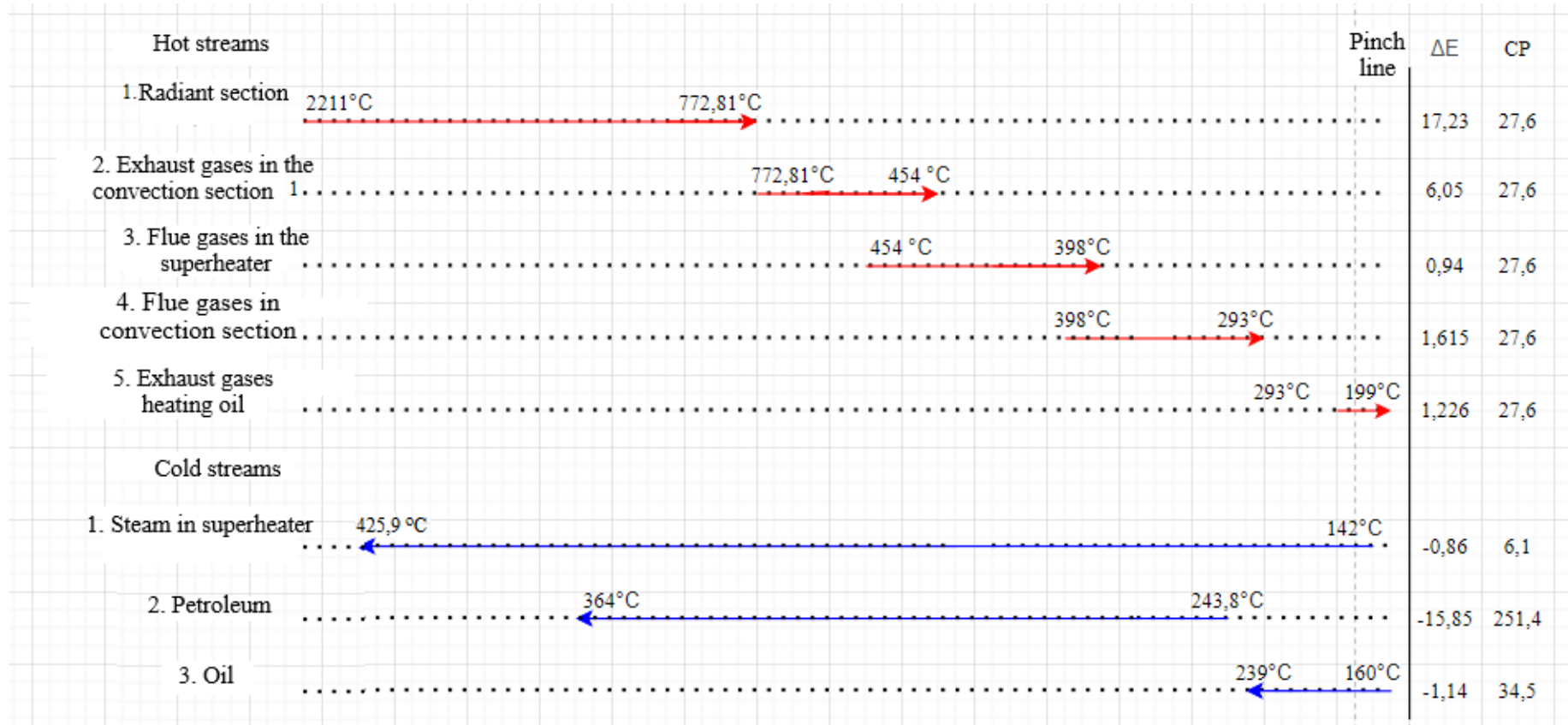
«Using pinch analysis technology to assess energy efficiency in oil refining technology»

 Names E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

 Affiliations ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

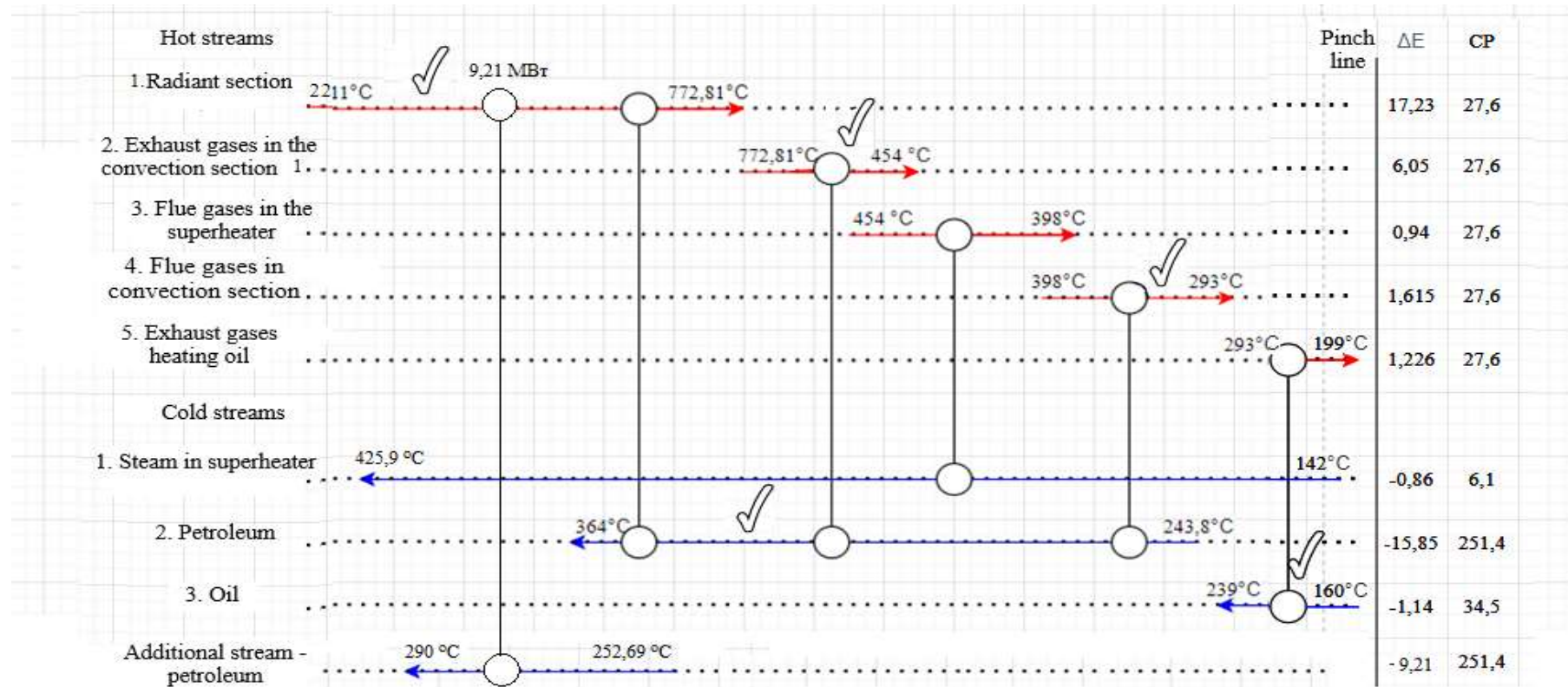
Keywords: exergy, increasing energy efficiency, energy, fuel

Hot and cold streams before building heat exchangers



Results

The final heat exchanger system after optimization



Names E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

Affiliations ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

Keywords:

keywords

Conclusions

Thus, in the course of this study, we achieved that the loss of exergy became minimal. To rationally use the remaining exergy, we will bring another heat exchanger to hot stream 1, connecting it with an additional oil flow, thereby reducing the losses of the entire primary oil refining unit ELOU AT-6 to zero.

References

1. Lebedev, V.A. Exergy pinch analysis of a furnace in a primary oil refining unit / V.A. Lebedev, E.A. Yushkova, I.S. Churkin // E3S Web of Conferences (TPACEE 2019) - 2019. - Vol. 124. - pp 00001 doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202016402011
2. Agapov, D.S. The concept of thermodynamic improvement of power plants. / D. S. Agapov // Izvestia SPbGAU, 2011 - No. 23. - S. 367–371.
3. Brodyansky, V.M. Exergetic method and its applications / V.M. Brodyansky, V. Fratscher, K. Mikhalek; Ed. V.M. Brodyansky. - M.: Energoatomizdat, 1988. --- 288 p.
4. Brodyansky, V.M. Energy: a quality problem. / V.M. Brodyansky // Journal "Science and Life", 1982. - №3. - S. 88–95.
5. Shargut J., Petela R. Exergy. - M.: Energy. - 1968. --- 280 s.
6. Patent for invention No. 2702701 Russian Federation. IPC G01K 17/08, F24D 10/00. Device for measuring the exergy of the working environment: No. 201910532: Appl. 11/26/2018: publ. 09/10/2019 / Yushkova E.A., Lebedev V.A.// applicant and patentee of the federal state budgetary educational institution of higher education "St. Petersburg Mining University". - 11 p.
7. Bogdanov, AB Economics of energy with the use of exergy and energy / AB. Bogdanov, O.A. Bogdanov // NIGRE. - 2015. –T.XI (18). - S. 41-53 - URL: <http://exergy.narod.ru/Nigre2015-11.PDF> (date of access: 11.12.2018). etc

Thank you for your attention!

Authors: E.A. Yushkova¹, V.A. Lebedev¹, A.A. Nikitin²

Affiliations: ¹Saint Petersburg Mining University, ²National Research University ITMO

Contact details: atenoks@mail.ru, +79817126350
