

A photograph of an industrial plant, likely a steam cracker, at dusk. The sky is dark with some clouds, and the plant's lights are on, illuminating the structures. A large cooling tower is visible on the left, and several tall chimneys are in the center and right. The image is partially obscured by a white diagonal shape on the right side.

# Beyond Optimize 2021

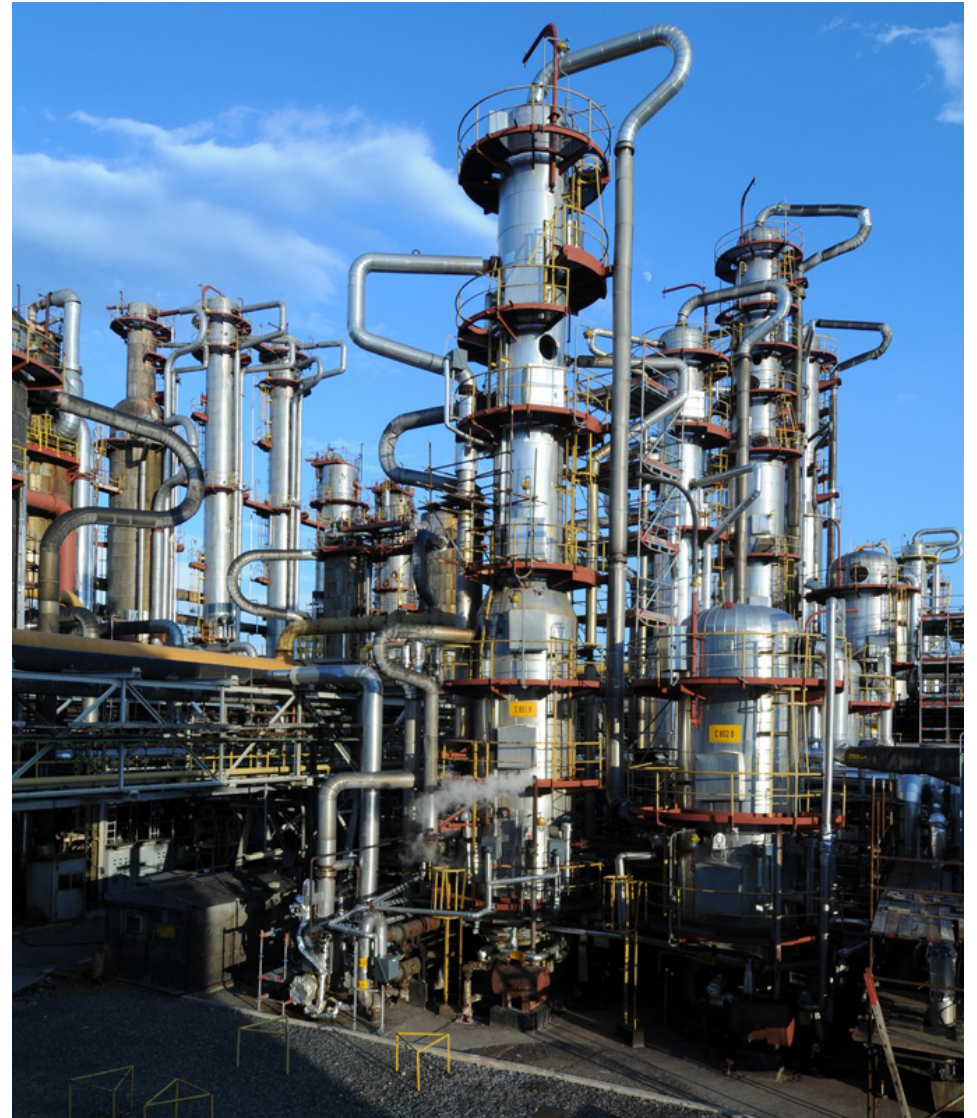
Operator training  
simulator benefits for a  
Steam Cracker

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Leonardo Carpio



# Agenda

- ✓ Company presentation
- ✓ OTS
  - ❖ Motivation
  - ❖ OTS Sections
  - ❖ Flowchart
- ✓ Steam Cracker Overview
- ✓ Challenges
  - ✓ Unit Component determination
  - ✓ Unit definition – customizations
  - ✓ Complex reactors
  - ✓ Highly interacted system
- ✓ OTS added value
  - ✓ Virtual sensors
  - ✓ Procedure improvement
- ✓ OTS Benefits



# ORLEN Unipetrol Group at a glance

The largest refinery and petrochemical company in the Czech Republic



The only crude oil refining company in the Czech Republic



Manufacturer and distributor of fuels, oils, lubricants, plastics, fertilisers and other products



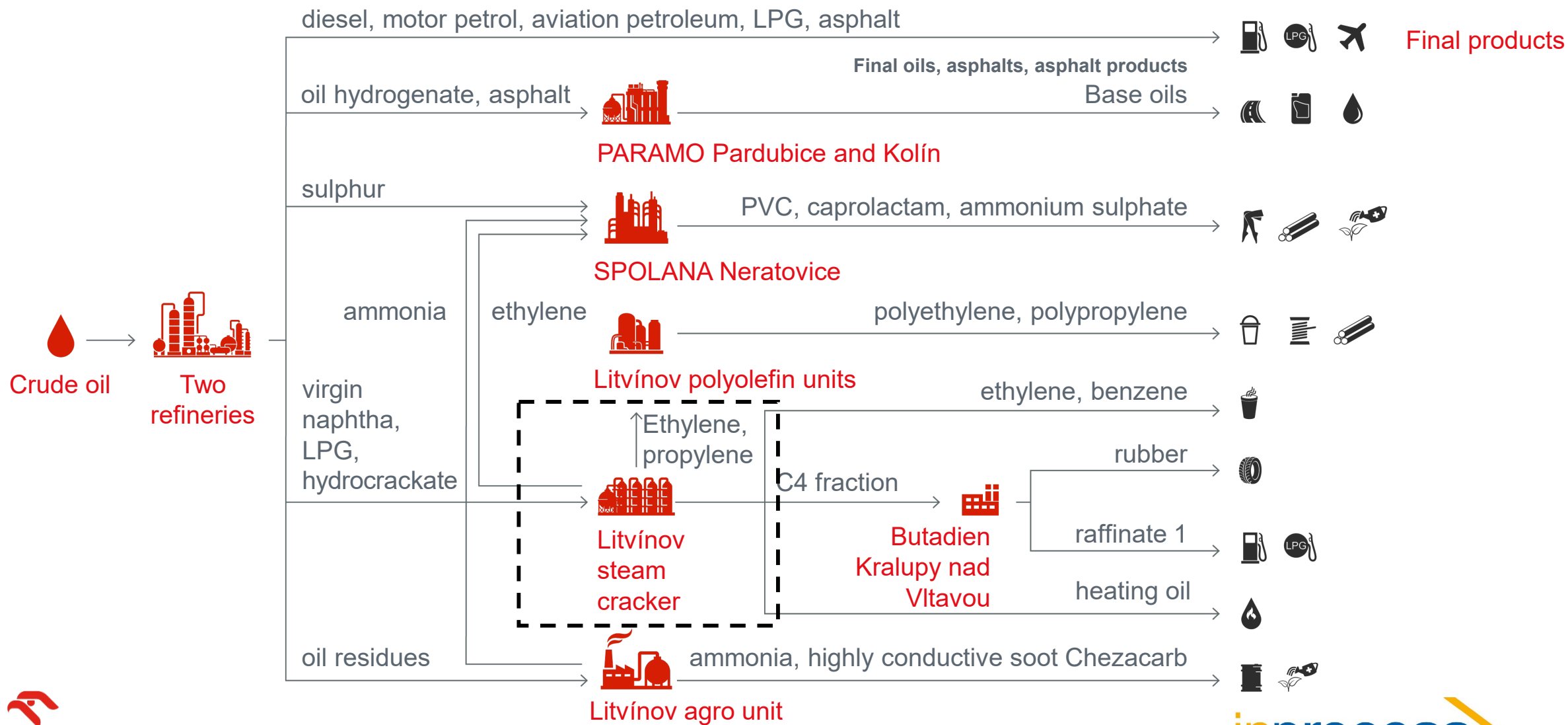
Operator of the largest Czech network of filling stations



Member of international ORLEN group since 2005

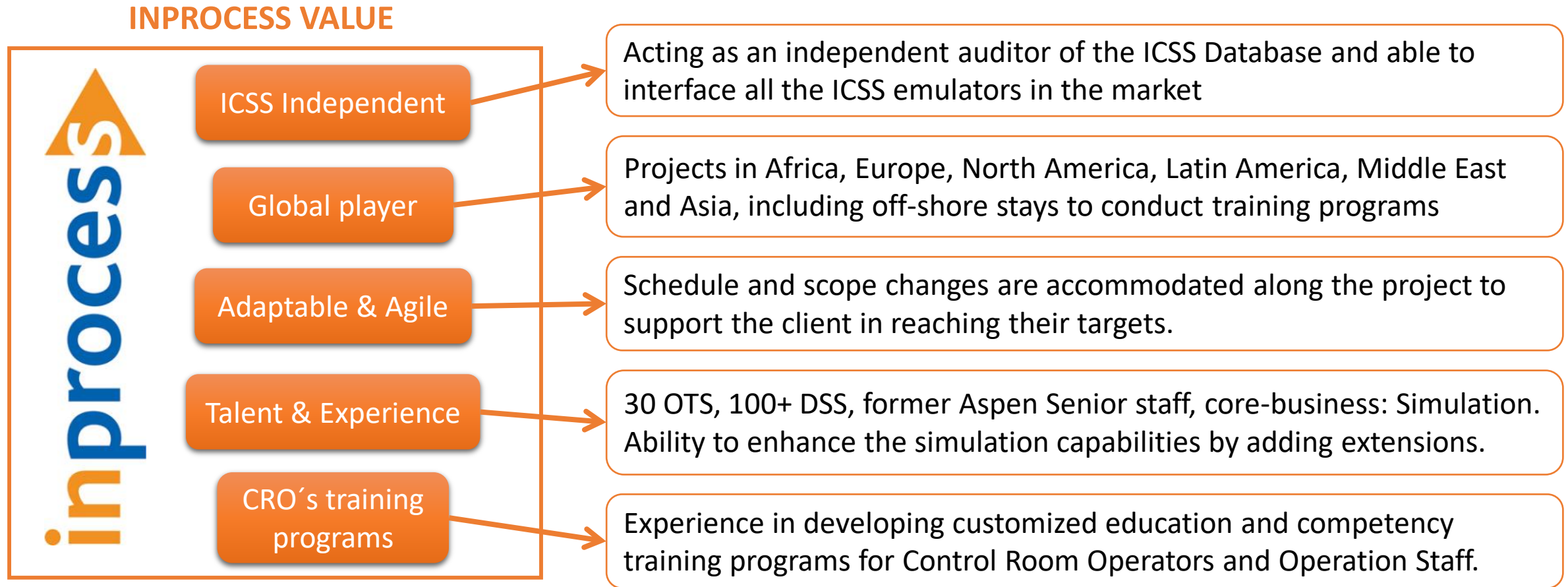


# Oil refining process



# Why Inprocess?

What added value does Inprocess provide to an Operator training simulator?



# Steam Cracker OTS : Motivation

How to reduce unforeseen shutdowns?

Can we shorten the start-up time?

How to increase the plant safety?

How to improve the controllability?



How to effectively train experienced Operators?

How to improve the Operating Procedures?

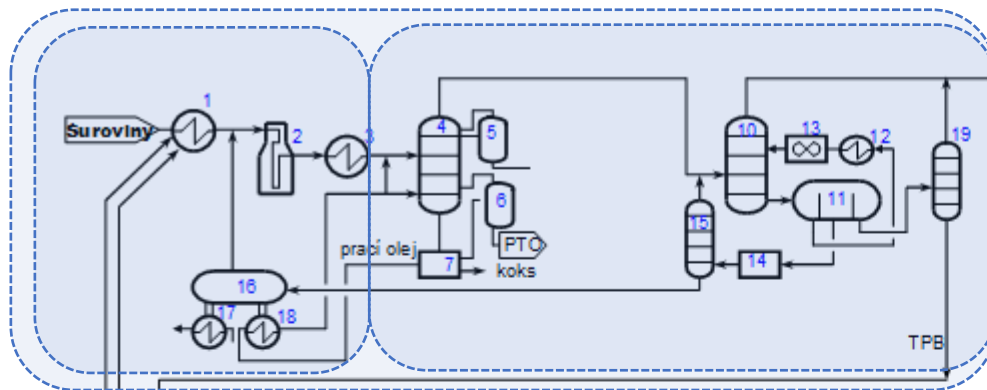
How to retain the knowledge from experienced operators

How to effectively train new Operators?

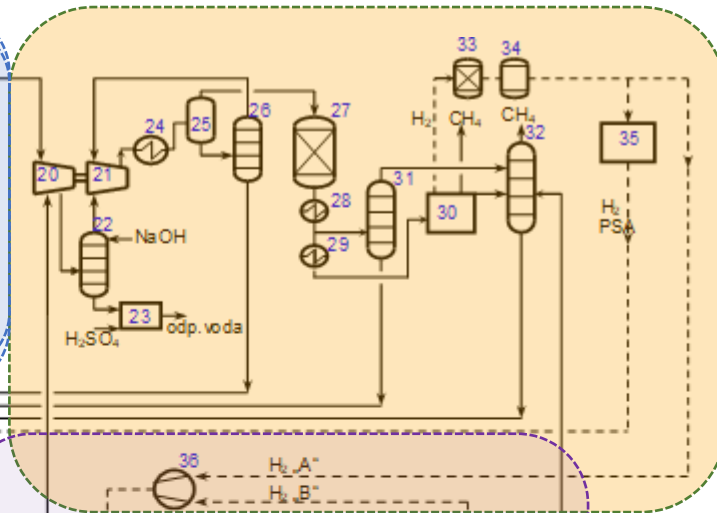
Can we reduce the general downtime ?

# Steam Cracker - OTS Sections

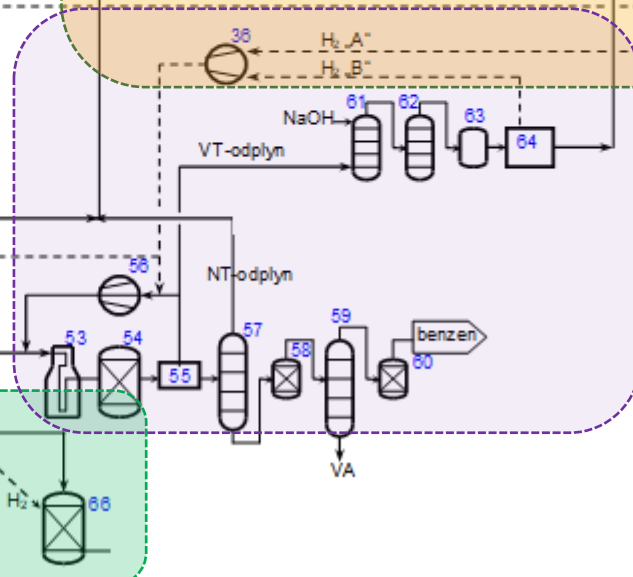
## Section 1: Furnaces and Hot Section



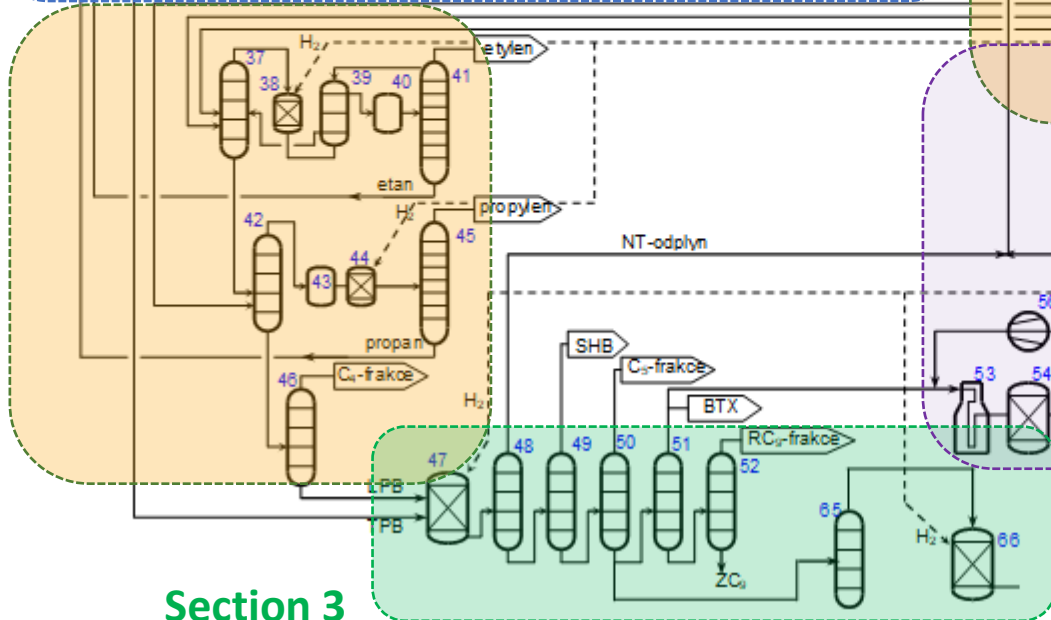
## Section 2: Charge gas compressor, Ethylene and Propylene Cooling, Cold Section and Separation Line



## Section 4: Benzene production - Pyrotol



## Section 3 Hydrogenation of Pyrolysis Gasoline



# Steam Cracker Pyrolysis Furnaces

- Key part of the whole process
- Multiple Feedstocks available: Primary Naphtha, HCVD, LPG, AGO, Recycle Ethane and propane
- Highly endothermic process.
- Hydrocarbons are mixed with steam and heated in the furnaces to  $800\sim^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 0.1 to 0.5s. Low residence times favors the highly value desired products (Ethylene and Propylene)
- Feedstock is cracked to a very high range of HC ( from  $\text{H}_2$  to heavy pyrolysis heating oil)
- Product outlet temperature needs to be decreased fast (TLE + Quench Oil) to avoid secondary reactions.
- Lower pressures favors the formation of desired products.
- Steam lowers the HC partial pressure, which reduces the formation of secondary product. It also reduces the fouling by reacting with the coke deposited.
- Product temperature cooling produces in TLEs highpressure superheated steam used in the turbines which drive the compressors (charge gas, ethylene and propylene cooling).
- Product mixture, varies with the feedstock and the cracking conditions.

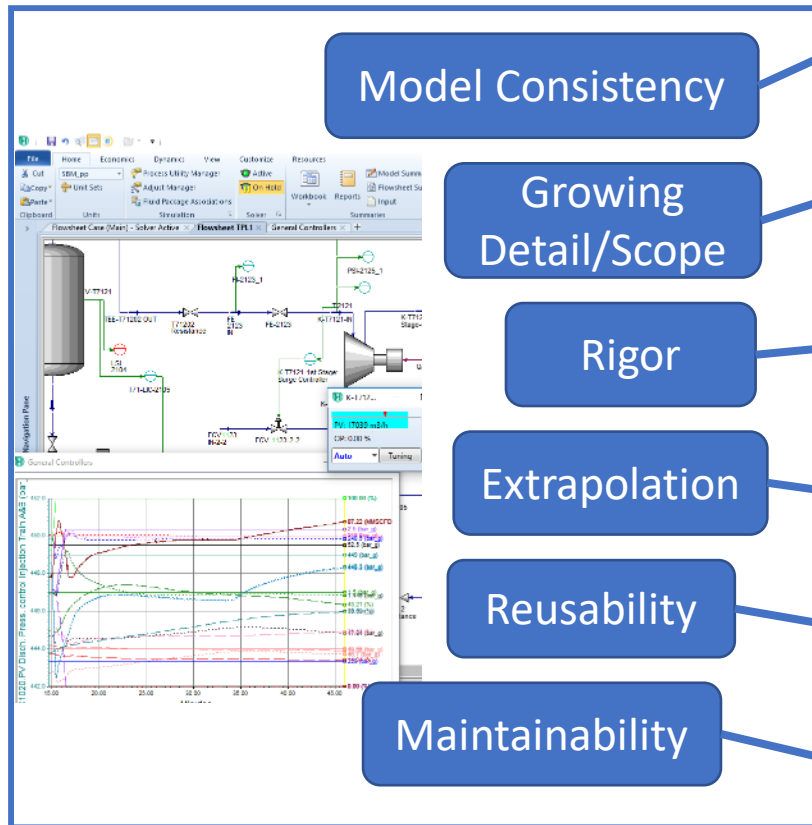




# Why Aspen HYSYS?

What added value does Aspen HYSYS provide to the Operator Training Simulator?

## HYSYS LIFECYCLE PILLARS



Thermo Packages are consistent with the Steady-State Design models. Previous available dynamic models from the client can be re-used.

Additional process units or additional equipment details can be incorporated as needed in the application.

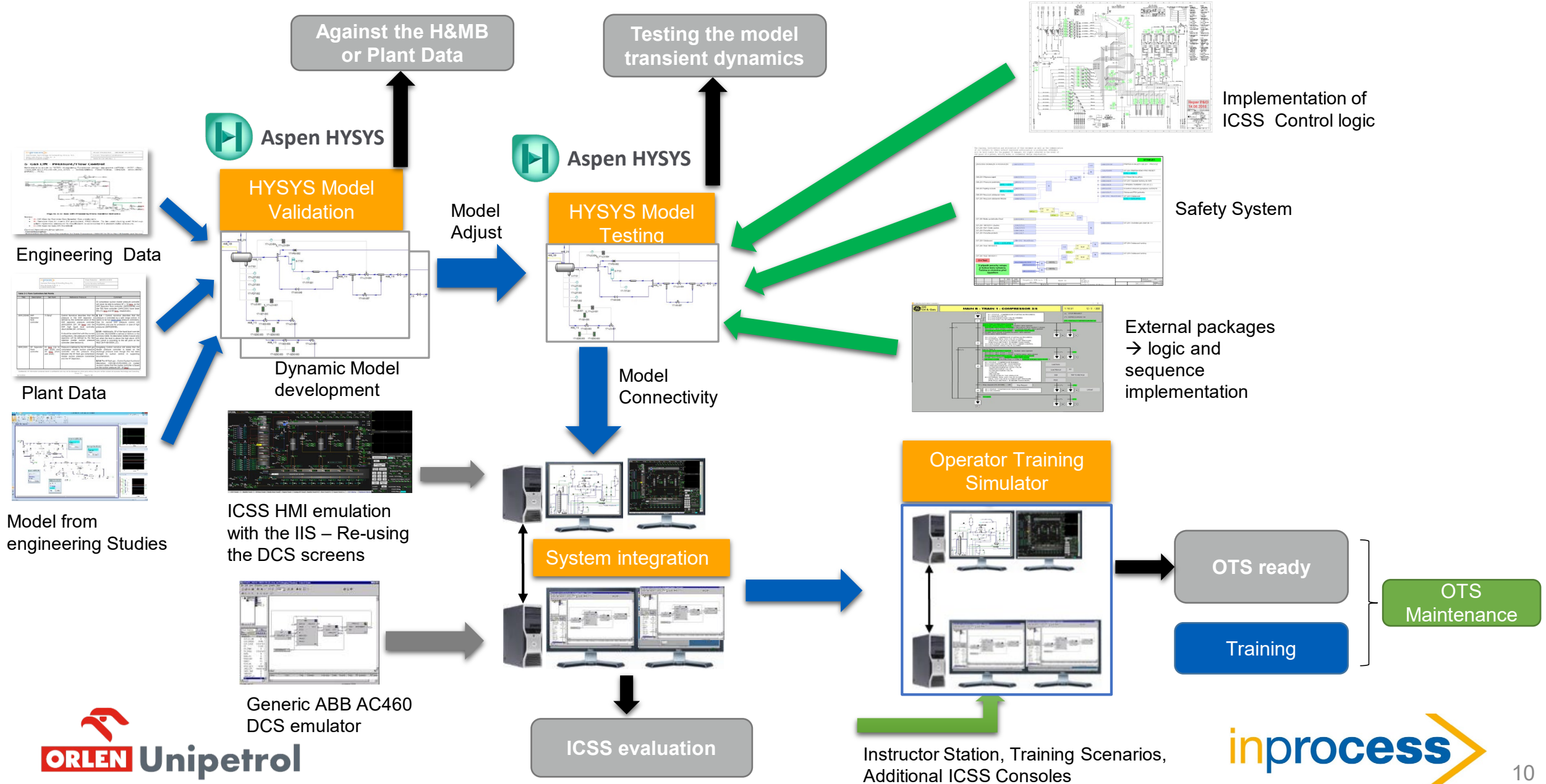
CRO's\* expect a realistic process responses. This is the key to replicate/verify/improve operating procedures, train in normal and abnormal conditions.

Extrapolate process conditions far from nominal. Model must replicate a wide range of operating conditions (from cold start-up to maximum production)

The dynamic model can be re-used with minor modifications for other purposes

Model update workflow is defined to keep the model alive and synchronized with the process, control and procedure changes.

# Operator Training Simulator - flowchart



# Challenges – Unit Component determination

The plant is fully operational. Hence, the known plant data available is:

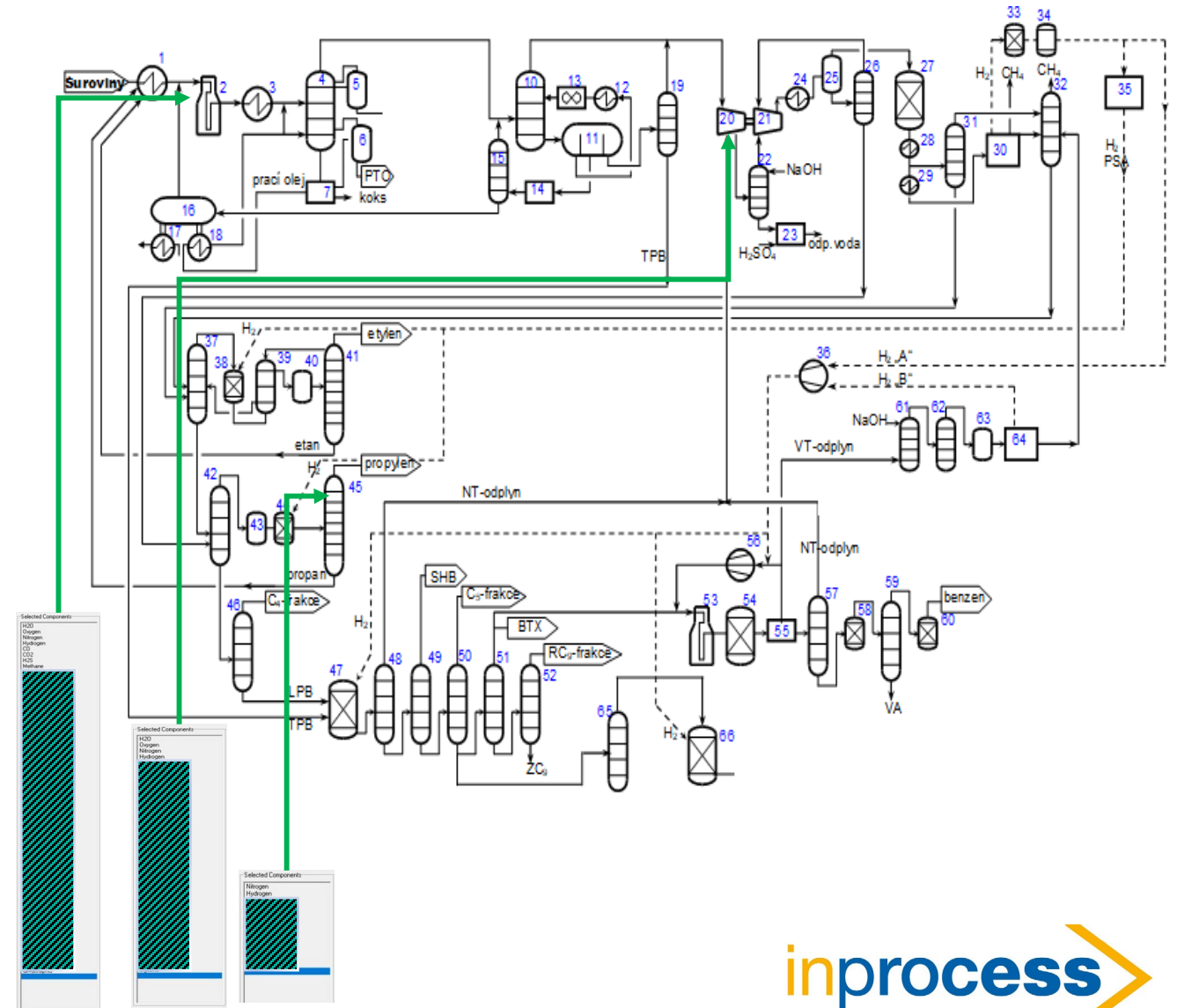
- Steam cracker feedstocks ( 5 types)
- Data from the transmitters Pressure, temperature & flow transmitters
- Online data (Composition)
- Local samples
- Product quality

Nevertheless, composition within certain units is not clearly defined. Therefore, the actions performed were:

- Overall mass balance
- Component balance

Taking into consideration the main reactions taking place in the whole process

Specific component sets have been selected for each OTS sections





# Challenges – Unit definition - customizations

In order to achieve a high accuracy of the simulator the OTS was divided in several sections to be able to simulate in real time (computer speed constraint in HYSYS dynamic simulation).

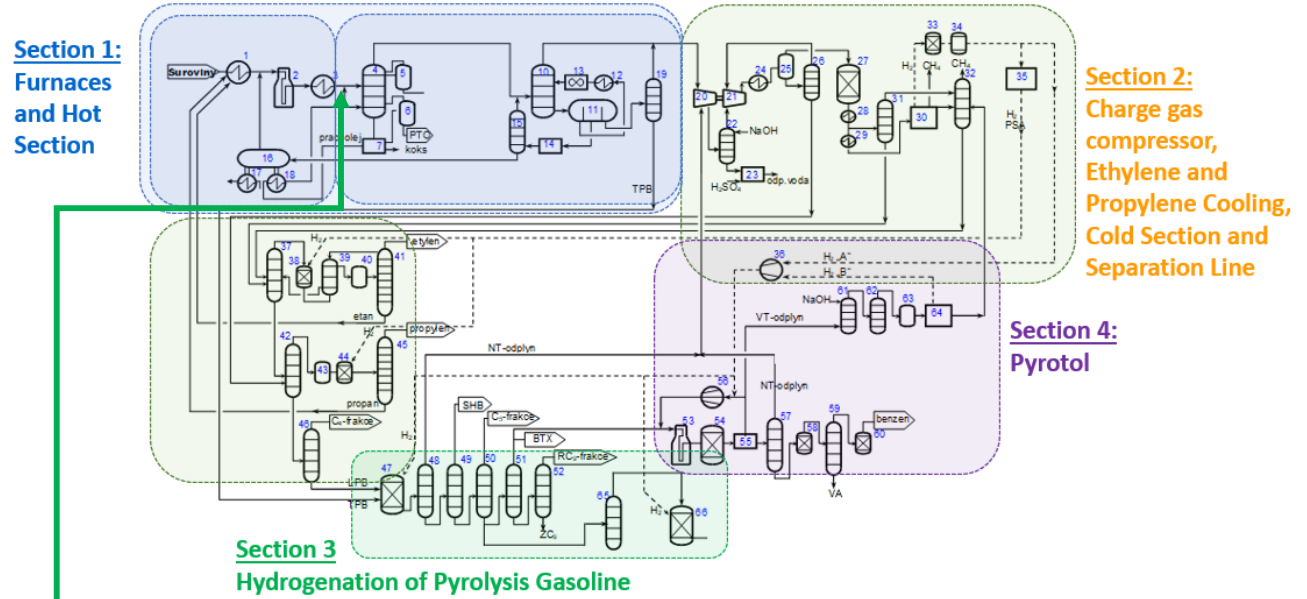
Dividing the unit into specific sections of interest allows us to:

- Avoid interactions or trips from parallel training sessions
- Perform a deep and specific training of our unit of interest.

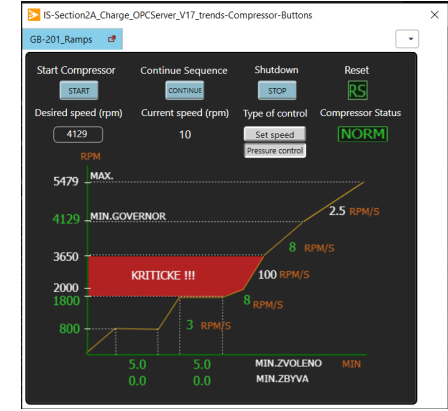
Nevertheless, the individual unit boundary conditions (upstream and downstream) need to be carefully defined to reproduce the normal transient dynamics.

Additionally, custom faceplates were developed to emulate the plant transient conditions during specific events.

Custom faceplates were also developed to perform specific external PLC sequences



HEATING STEAM		DECOCKING STEAM		FURNACES FEED TO DA101			BOUNDARY CONDITIONS	
0.0 Tn/h		0.0 Tn/h		Steam (Tn/h)	HC (Tn/h)	Ratio	QO Valve OP (%)	Temperature (°C)
BA-101							25.0	
BA-102							20.0	
BA-103							20.0	
BA-104							0.0	
BA-105							0.0	
BA-106							25.0	
BA-107							5.0	
BA-108							7.0	
BA-109							10.0	
BA-110							10.0	



# Challenges – Complex Reactors

The approach followed to emulate complex reactors:

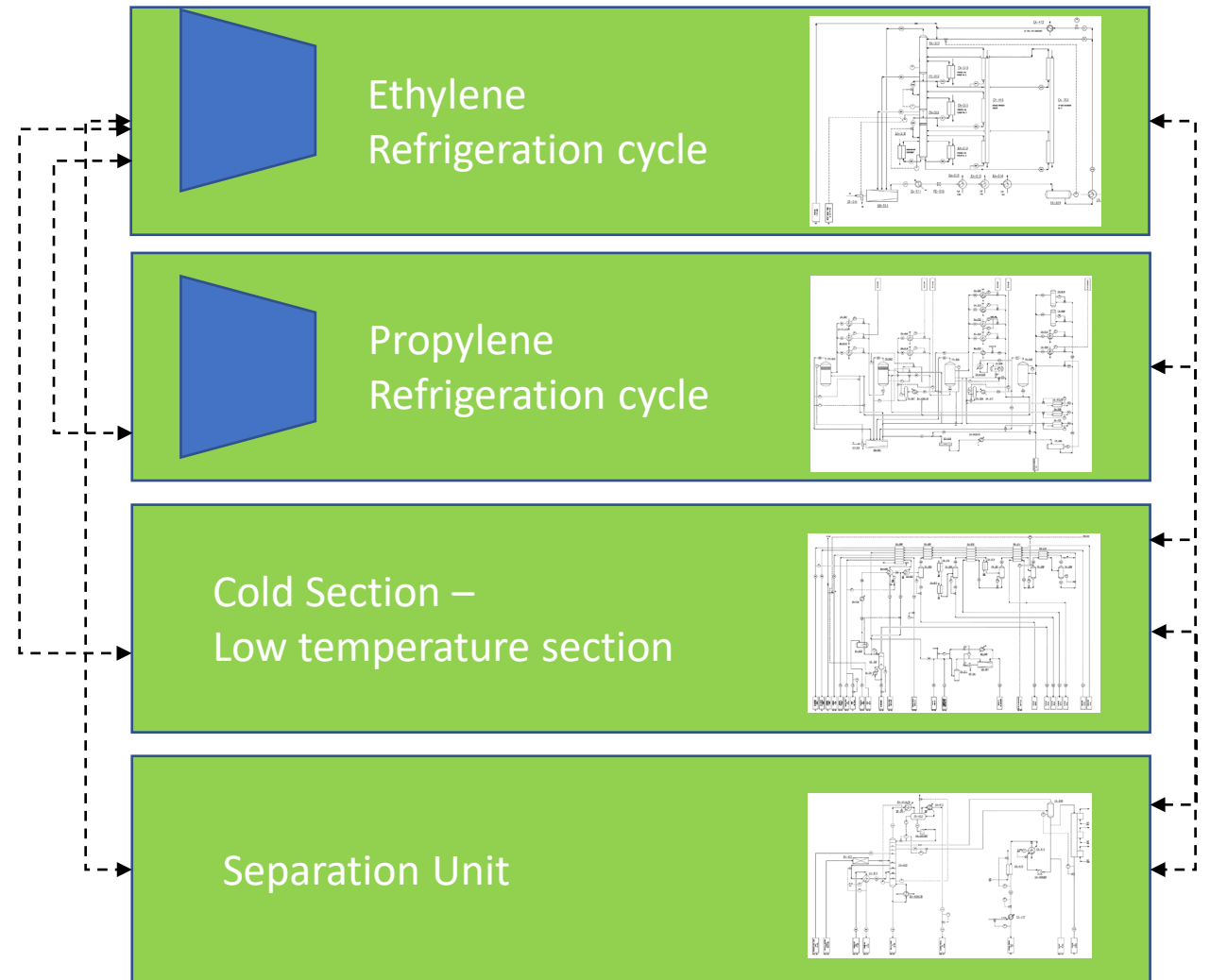
1. Evaluation of the steady state conditions at several operative points based on real plant data.
2. Define how these compositions or parameters will shift with variations of the operating conditions ( load, Temperature, catalyst, etc.)
3. Adjust the capacity (volumes or hold-ups and transfer area) to represent the real velocity of change of the process variables. Therefore, we are defining the dynamics of the process unit.



# Challenges – highly interacted system

The inclusion of this unit implies the

- ❖ The system consists of two refrigeration cycles (Ethylene and Propylene compressors), which are highly interconnected with the low temperature section and the separation unit (distillation columns).
- ❖ This leads to the necessity to fully integrate these units to capture the:
  - Overall plant dynamics
  - Heat transfer and constraints
  - The correct composition distribution
  - The proper control response and system interaction
- ❖ In order to achieve this, the dynamic model was validated against a consistent set of data, plant data at steady conditions during normal production.



# Training objectives

Improve the operator competence (new and experienced operators) by performing extensive virtual training without risk for the process units.

- ✓ Improve the overall process understanding
- ✓ Improve the operator awareness and response while facing abnormal scenarios.
- ✓ Control interactions
- ✓ Unit limitations
- ✓ Train on
  - Normal operating conditions
  - Abnormal conditions
  - Trips and disturbances
  - Malfunctions
- ✓ Perform common and uncommon operating procedures
  - Plant Start-Up
  - Plant shutdown
  - Change over
  - Load variations



# OTS added value – Procedure improvement

## Scope:

- Individual Units
- Overall Start-up process

## Combining Expertise's:

Mix of experienced Engineers / Operators know-how with realistic response of Process Trainer

### 3.1 Summary of Operation Procedures

Reference is made to Operational Procedure for Plant Start-up (MS-OP-KB-50xxx) for a description of the plant start-up. The sequence given in the start-up of the plant via the simulator is equal to the sequence described herein.

Table 3-1 – Operational Procedures

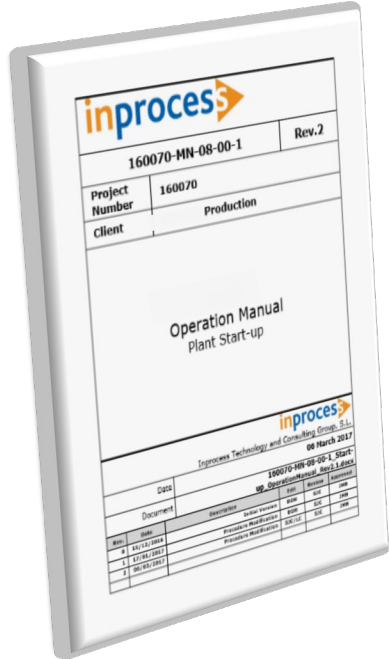
No	Operational Procedure Simulator	Related Operational Procedure	
		Doc. No.	Description
1.	Start-up of HP & LP Flare Drums (Flare system)	MS-OP-KB-50xxx	HP and LP Flare Tip Start-up
		MS-OP-KB-50xxx	Online Replacement of Rupture Discs 43RQ2001/52 at LP Flare Line
2.	Start-up of Cooling Medium system	MS-OP-KB-50xxx	Online Replacement of Rupture Discs 43RQ2001/52 at LP Flare Line
		MS-OP-KB-50496	Lining up New Consumers to Heating Medium System
3.	Start-up of Heating Medium system	MS-OP-KB-50497	First Start-up of Waste Heat Recovery Unit
		MS-OP-KB-50495	Cleaning of Heating Medium Slip Stream Filter

## Operating procedures with

- Unipetrol's best practices
- Expected Transient dynamics
- Timings and interlocks
- Relevant unit information



Operating Procedures are drafted and validated in a close interaction between experienced operators and simulation experts

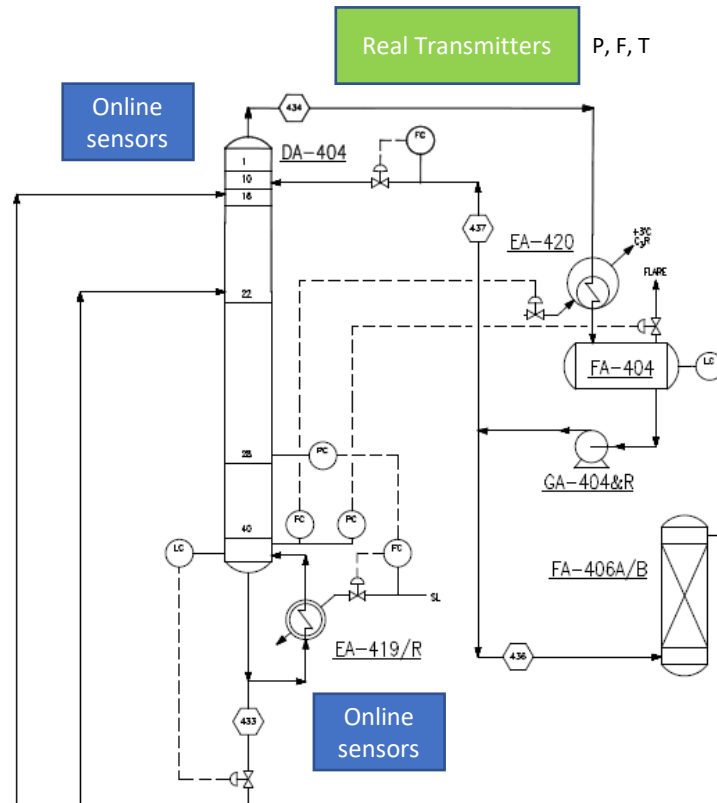




# OTS added value – Virtual sensors – Process Data

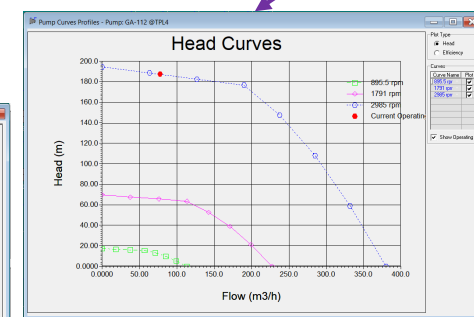
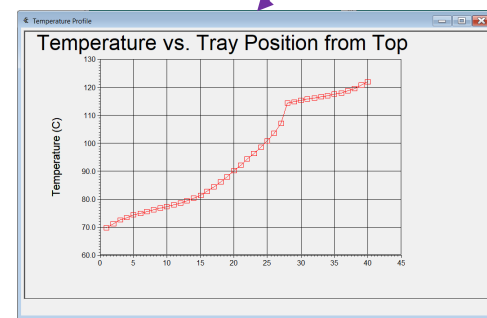
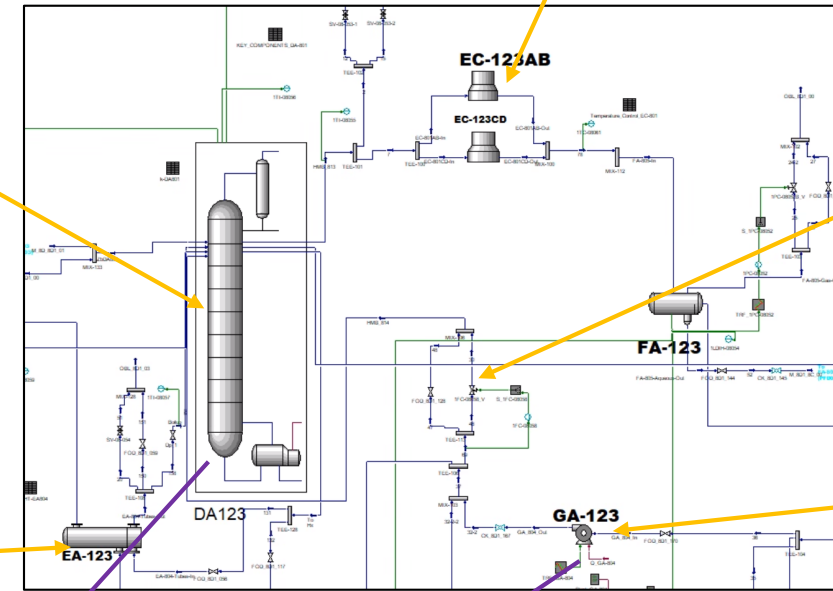


## Real Plant



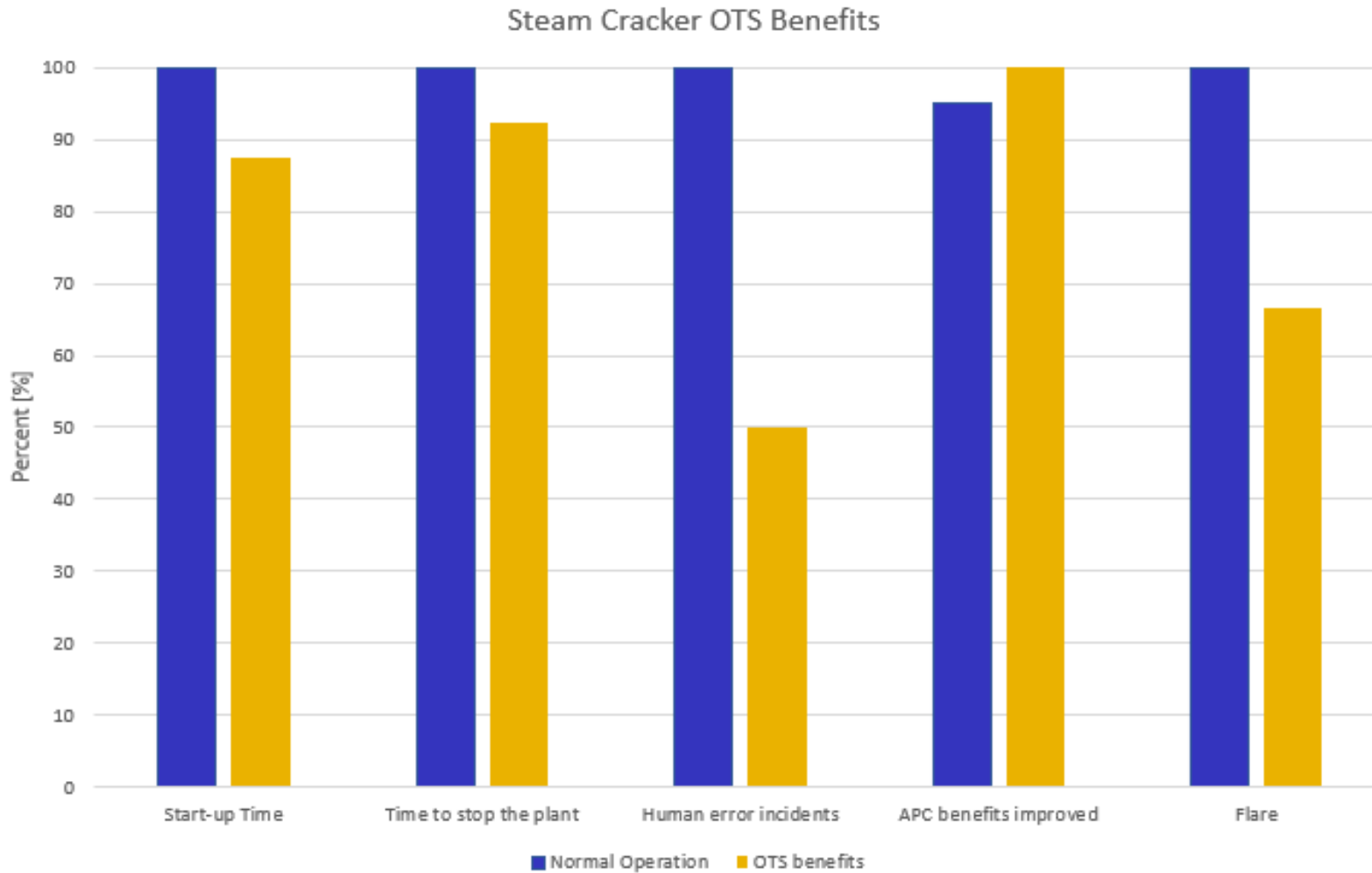
- Plant Data**
- Online sensors
  - Transmitters
  - Local samples

## OTS model



**Model Data available**  
 All process layout and stream conditions.  
 More information to understand overall process and transient conditions

# Steam Cracker - OTS Benefits - Brownfield



**Estimated Savings are ~2,6 MM\$/Year**