



# ProSim



2007 AIChE Annual Meeting  
Salt Lake City, Utah

*#457a Benchmarking of Thermochemical Cycles for  
Advanced Hydrogen Manufacturing Processes (TG009)*

## **S-I CYCLE SIMULATION USING PROSIMPLUS**

**ProSim: Olivier Baudouin, Stéphane Dechelotte, Philippe Guittard**

**DLR: Martin Roeb, Nathalie Monnerie**

**CEA: Jean-Marc Borgard**

**DIMI: Giovanni Cerri, Claudio Corgnale**

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# OUTLINE

-  **HYTHEC project overview**
-  **Thermodynamic models used in HYTHEC**
-  **Some ProSimPlus features valued in HYTHEC**
-  **Examples of use of ProSimPlus by the partners**
  -  **CEA / ProSim**
  -  **USFD**
  -  **DIMI**
  -  **DLR**
-  **Concluding Remarks**



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# THE HYTHEC PROJECT



*See paper #89a: Ray ALLEN et al.*

➤ **HYTHEC (HYdrogen THERmochemical Cycles):** the search for a long term massive hydrogen production route

➤ **EC funded project within its 6<sup>th</sup> framework program**



SIXTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

➤ **Partners:**

➤ Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (CEA – F)



➤ University of Sheffield (USFD – UK)



➤ Università degli studi – Roma tre (DIMI – I)



➤ Deutsches Zentrum für Luft und Raumfahrt (DLR – D)



➤ Empresarios Agrupados (EA – SP)



➤ ProSim (F)



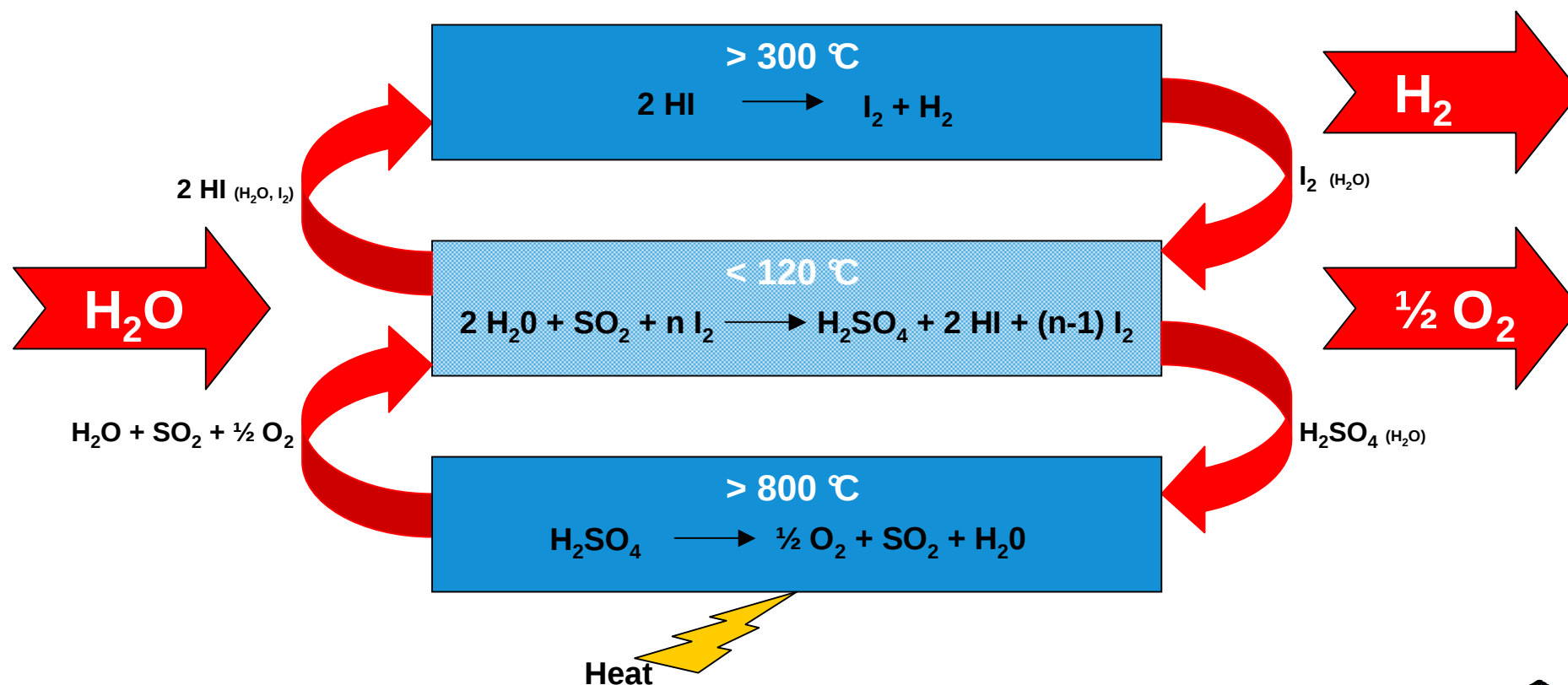
➤ **Schedule:** April 2004 to December 2007 (45 months)

➤ **Resources:** 230 man.months (~ 3 M€)





## Assessment and improvement of the Iodine-Sulfur cycle for massive hydrogen production





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# ROLE OF PROSIM WITHIN HYTHEC

**HYTHEC**

## **Simulation tools provider**

- **Support on simulation when required: complex parts of the flowsheets, reactive distillation,...**
- **Improvement of the codes when appropriate**
- **Implementation of the thermodynamic models selected by CEA and some advice on thermodynamic modeling**
- **Proposition of improvement of the flowsheet developed by CEA (process expertise, heat integration,...)**



**ProSim**



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- ❏ Concluding Remarks



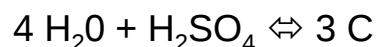


# H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> SECTION: THERMODYNAMICS

- **Involved components: H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, SO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>3</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> → ENGELS model**  
(H. ENGELS "Phase equilibria and phase diagrams of electrolytes"-Chemistry Data Series, Vol. XI, Part 1)

- **ENGELS: thermodynamic model dedicated to strong acids:**

- ✓ Acid dissociation in liquid phase
- ✓ Several azeotropes
- ✓ Significant, even very important, heat of dilution
- ✓ **ENGELS assumed that dissociation of electrolyte gave rise to the formation of a complex**



$$K = \frac{(x_C \gamma_C)^v}{(x_L \gamma_L)^m x_E \gamma_E}$$

$$x_L = x_L^0 + x_C [x_L^0(m+1-v) - m]$$

$$x_E = x_E^0 + x_C [x_E^0(m+1-v) - 1]$$

- ✓ **Activity coefficients are calculated using so-called local composition models: NRTL (Engels) has been used in HYTHEC**





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# HI<sub>x</sub> SECTION: THERMODYNAMICS

- **H<sub>2</sub>O - HI - I<sub>2</sub> - H<sub>2</sub> reactive liquid-liquid-vapour system → Neumann's model**  
*(Neumann, Diplomaufgabe, RWTH Aachen – 1987)*

$$y_i \cdot \Phi_i^V \cdot P_{\text{tot}} = x_i \cdot \gamma_i \cdot \Phi_i^0 \cdot P_i^0 \cdot \exp \left[ \int_{P_i^0}^{P_{\text{tot}}} \frac{v_i}{R \cdot T} dp \right]$$



$$K_a = \frac{(x_C \gamma_C)^v}{(x_L \gamma_L)^m x_E \gamma_E}$$

$$x_L = x_L^0 + x_C [x_L^0 (m+1-v) - m]$$

$$x_E = x_E^0 + x_C [x_E^0 (m+1-v) - 1]$$

- **Main model assumptions:**

- ✓ **The vapour phase is ideal**  $y_i \cdot P_{\text{tot}} = x_i \cdot \gamma_i \cdot P_i^0$
- ✓ **The following solvation equation is taken into account in the liquid phase:**





# HI<sub>x</sub> SECTION: THERMODYNAMICS

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## ➤ Activity coefficient model: modified NRTL

$$\ln(\gamma_i) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N \Lambda_{ji} \cdot G_{ji} \cdot x_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N G_{ji} \cdot x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{x_k \cdot G_{ik}}{\sum_{j=1}^N G_{jk} \cdot x_j} \cdot \left\{ \Lambda_{ik} - \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \Lambda_{nk} \cdot G_{nk} \cdot x_n}{\sum_{j=1}^N G_{jk} \cdot x_j} \right\}$$

With:

$$G_{ij} = \exp(-\alpha_{ij} \Lambda_{ij})$$

$$\Lambda_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij} / T$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = 12^{(c_{ij} + d_{ij} / T)}$$

$$\alpha_{ji} = -\alpha_{ij}$$

## ➤ Enthalpy and entropy calculations:

$$h = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \cdot h_i^0 + h^E \quad \Rightarrow \quad h = x_L \cdot h_L^0 + x_E \cdot h_E^0 + v \cdot x_C \cdot h_C^0 + h^E$$

$$v \cdot h_C^0 = R \cdot T^2 \cdot \frac{\partial \ln(K_a)}{\partial T} + m \cdot h_L^0 + h_E^0 \quad h^E = -R \cdot T^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \cdot \frac{\partial \ln(\gamma_i)}{\partial T} \quad g = h - Ts$$

**Interesting results have been obtained within HYTHEC, however thermodynamic modeling of HI section requires further improvements to cover the process operating conditions:**

- ⇒ **Higher pressure: EOS approach with complex mixing rules such as MHV2, PSRK,...**
- ⇒ **Wider concentration range: new experimental data are needed**



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# HI<sub>x</sub> SECTION: EXPERIMENTAL MEASUREMENTS

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➤ **Neumann's data**

➤ **H<sub>2</sub>O-HI and H<sub>2</sub>O-HI-I<sub>2</sub> systems have been investigated**

- ✓ Temperature and liquid composition are fixed
- ✓ Measured data are: total pressure and partial pressures

| Mixture                                       | H <sub>2</sub> O – HI | H <sub>2</sub> O – HI – I <sub>2</sub> |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Temperature range [K]                         | 351.45 - 554.05       | 373.35 - 557.95                        |
| HI liquid mole fraction range [-]             | 0.017 - 0.1744        | 0.0171 - 0.159                         |
| I <sub>2</sub> liquid mole fraction range [-] | -                     | 0.0033 - 0.7525                        |
| Pressure range [bar]                          | 0.22 - 53.8           | 0.4599 - 64.02                         |

➤ **Measurements in progress at CEA** *See: "Status of Sulfur-Iodine Cycle Assessment at CEA" (Philippe CARLES et al. # 89b)*

| Mixture                                       | H <sub>2</sub> O – HI | H <sub>2</sub> O – HI – I <sub>2</sub> |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Temperature range [K]                         | 356.15 - 386.15       | 390.15 - 406.15                        |
| HI liquid mole fraction range [-]             | 0.15 - 0.21           | 0.0963 - 0.1323                        |
| I <sub>2</sub> liquid mole fraction range [-] | -                     | 0.3902 - 0.4036                        |
| Pressure range [bar]                          | 0.6 - 1.892           | 0.51 - 2.15                            |

⇒ ***When all the measurements will be available, the thermodynamic model will be adjusted and new parameters will be regressed***





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## OUTLINE

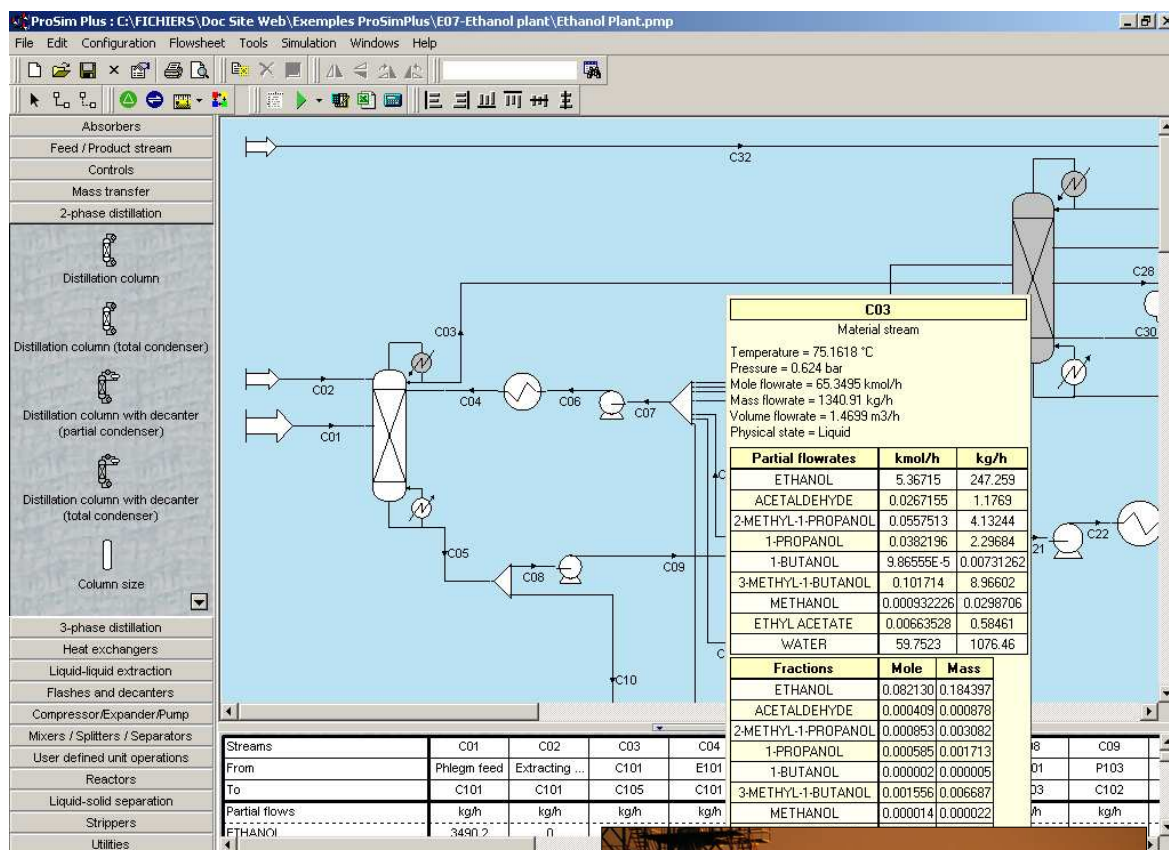
-  HYTREC project overview
-  Thermodynamic models used in HYTREC
-  **Some ProSimPlus features valued in HYTREC**
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# OVERVIEW OF PROSIMPLUS

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## Steady-state process simulation software

- Capability to model highly non-ideal systems: strong thermo package
- Extensive unit operations library including complex models: "Rate-Based" approach, plate-fin heat exchangers, three-phase and reactive distillation...
- Efficient convergence methods
- Easy-to-use
- Solution widely used by oil, chemicals and engineering companies
- Open software





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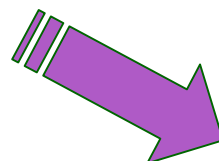
# THE SW COMPONENT ARCHITECTURE OF PROSIMPLUS

Thermodynamics  
Chemical Reactions  
Unit Operations  
Numerical Methods  
GUI

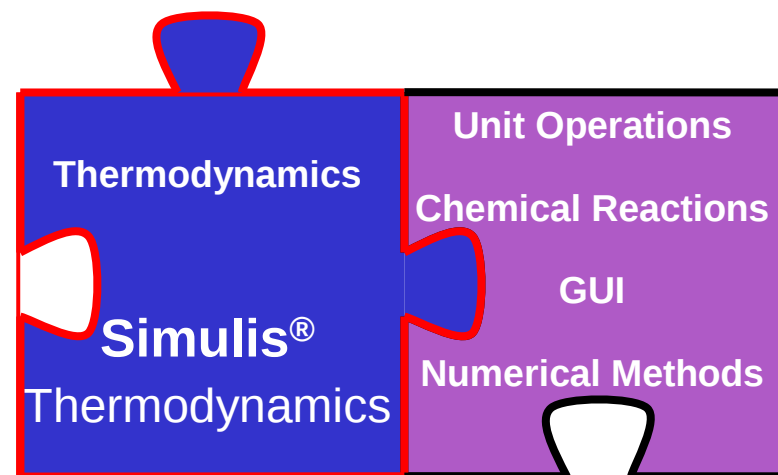
## Conventional simulator

**Monolithic program** (generally divided into several source files and DLLs)

## ProSimPlus



- Thermodynamic calculations are performed within a component (Simulis® Thermodynamics)
- This component implements CAPE-OPEN standardized interfaces (Plug & Socket)
- ProSimPlus also implements CO "Unit Socket" standardized interface



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# CAPE-OPEN THERMODYNAMIC "Socket"

Ability to use an external  
thermodynamic model  
(*CAPE-OPEN "Property  
Package"*)



Successfully tested with

- ⇒ Multiflash (Infochem)
- ⇒ PPDS (TUV-NEL)
- ⇒ Aspen Properties (AspenTech)
- ⇒ COCO TEA (AmsterCHEM)
- ⇒ COM Thermo (AspenTech)
- ⇒ IVCSEPTermoSystem (IVC-SEP)
- ⇒ etc...



⇒ *If required, a third party thermo package can be used within ProSimPlus*





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# CAPE-OPEN THERMODYNAMIC "PLUG"

Ability to generate CAPE-OPEN "Property Packages" to be used within CO compliant modeling tools

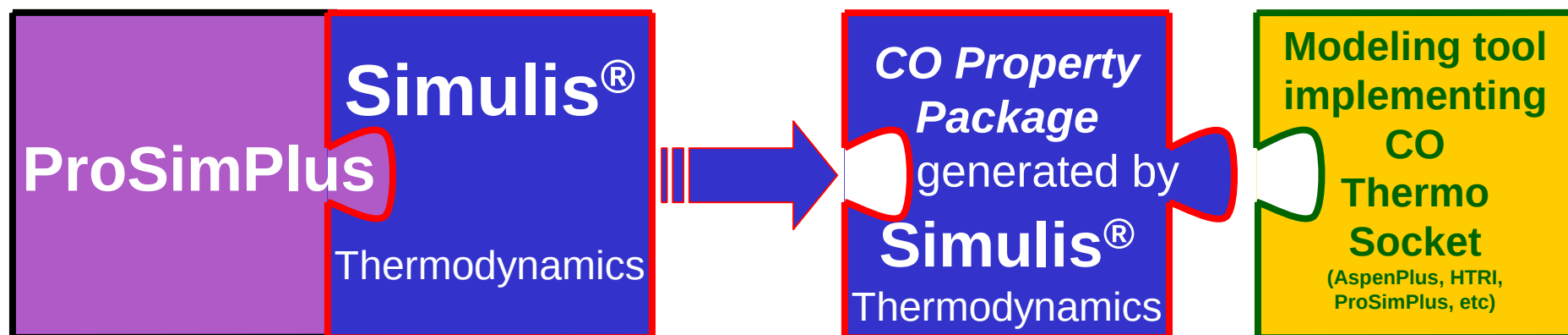


Successfully tested in

- ⇒ Aspen Plus (2004 and v12.1)
- ⇒ Aspen Hysys (2004 and v3.2)
- ⇒ PRO/II (v7.1)
- ⇒ gPROMS®
- ⇒ Xist (HTRI)
- ⇒ UNISIM Design
- ⇒ etc...



**CO LaN**  
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⇒ *When available, a fully satisfactory thermodynamic model will be usable in several simulation packages*





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# CAPE-OPEN UNIT SOCKET



**Ability to use a third party unit operation  
(CAPE-OPEN compliant UO)**

**External  
CAPE-OPEN  
Unit  
Operation**

**ProSimPlus**

 Examples of application:

⇒ Fuel cell model:

*See paper # 344d (Rafiqul GANI et al.): "Application of CAPE-OPEN standards for the interoperability between Computer Aided Modeling Tool MoT and Process Simulator ProSimPlus"*

⇒ Membrane model

⇒ Electrolyser model





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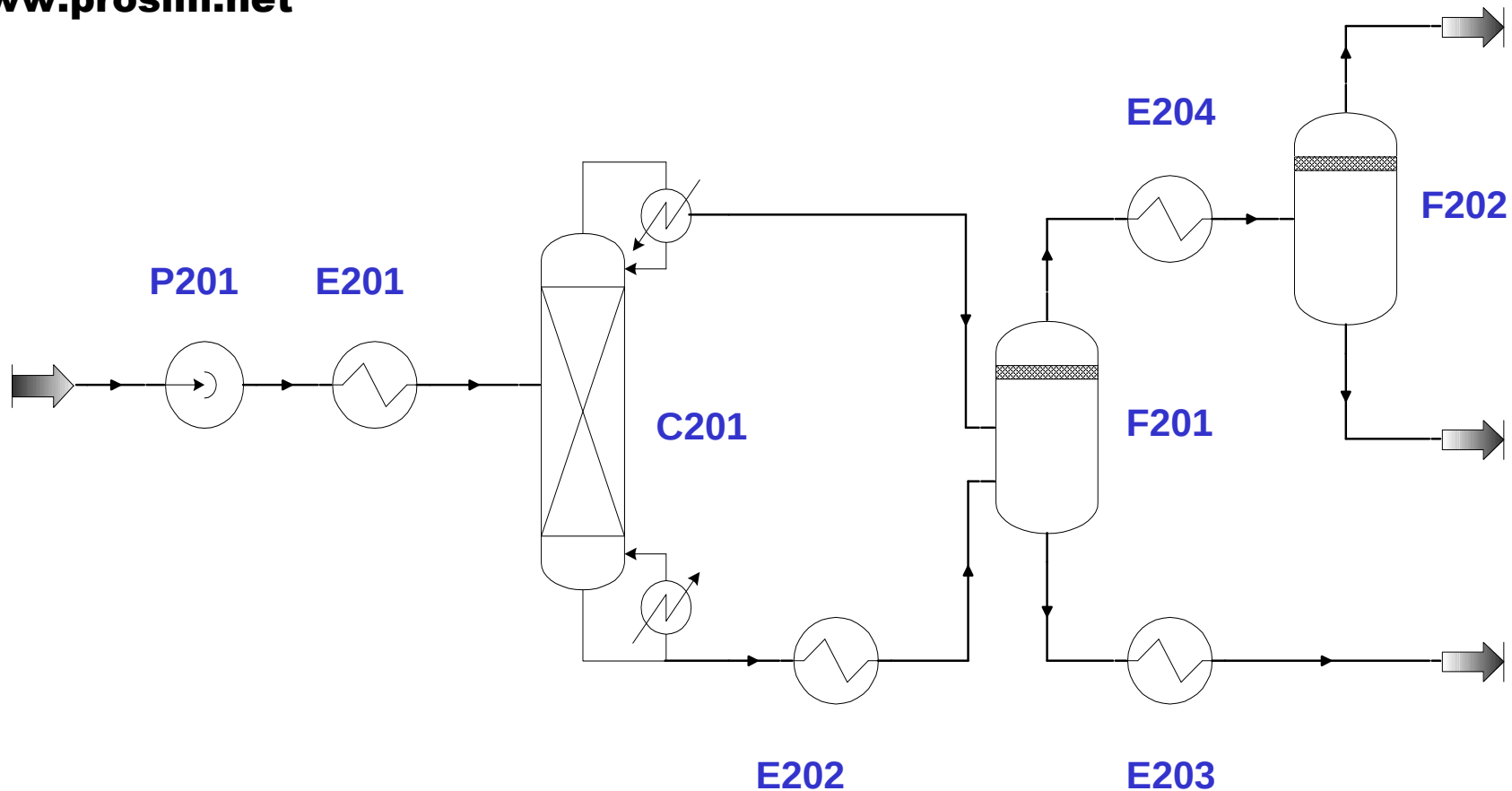
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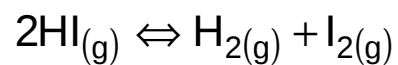


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# HI<sub>x</sub> SECTION: HYTHEC PROCESS DIAGRAM



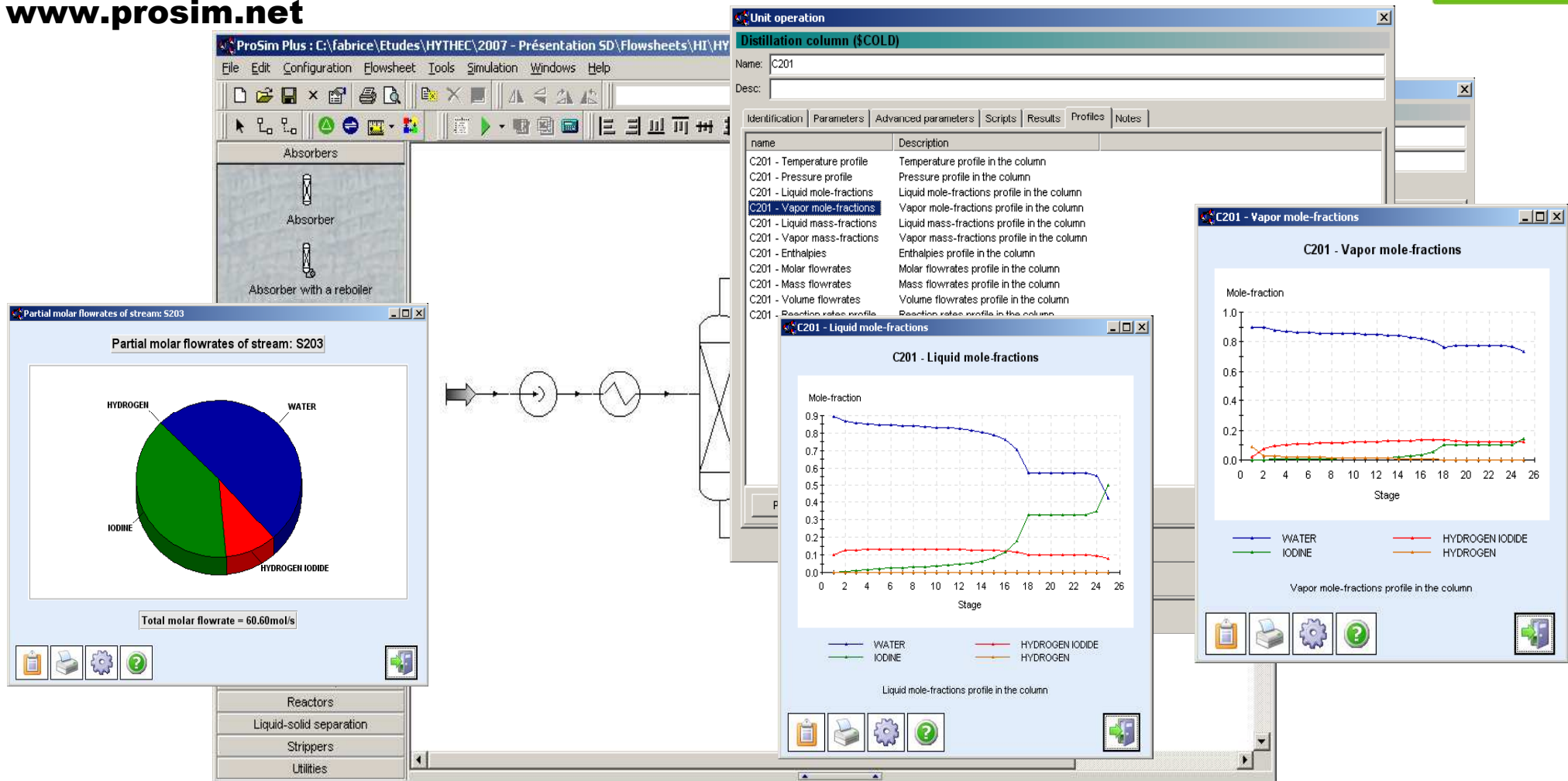
## ➤ Specificity of HI<sub>x</sub> section: reactive distillation



$$\ln(K) = 2.6981 - \frac{90.48}{T} - 1.5959 * \ln(T) + 0.005545 * T$$

# HI<sub>x</sub> SECTION: SIMULATION

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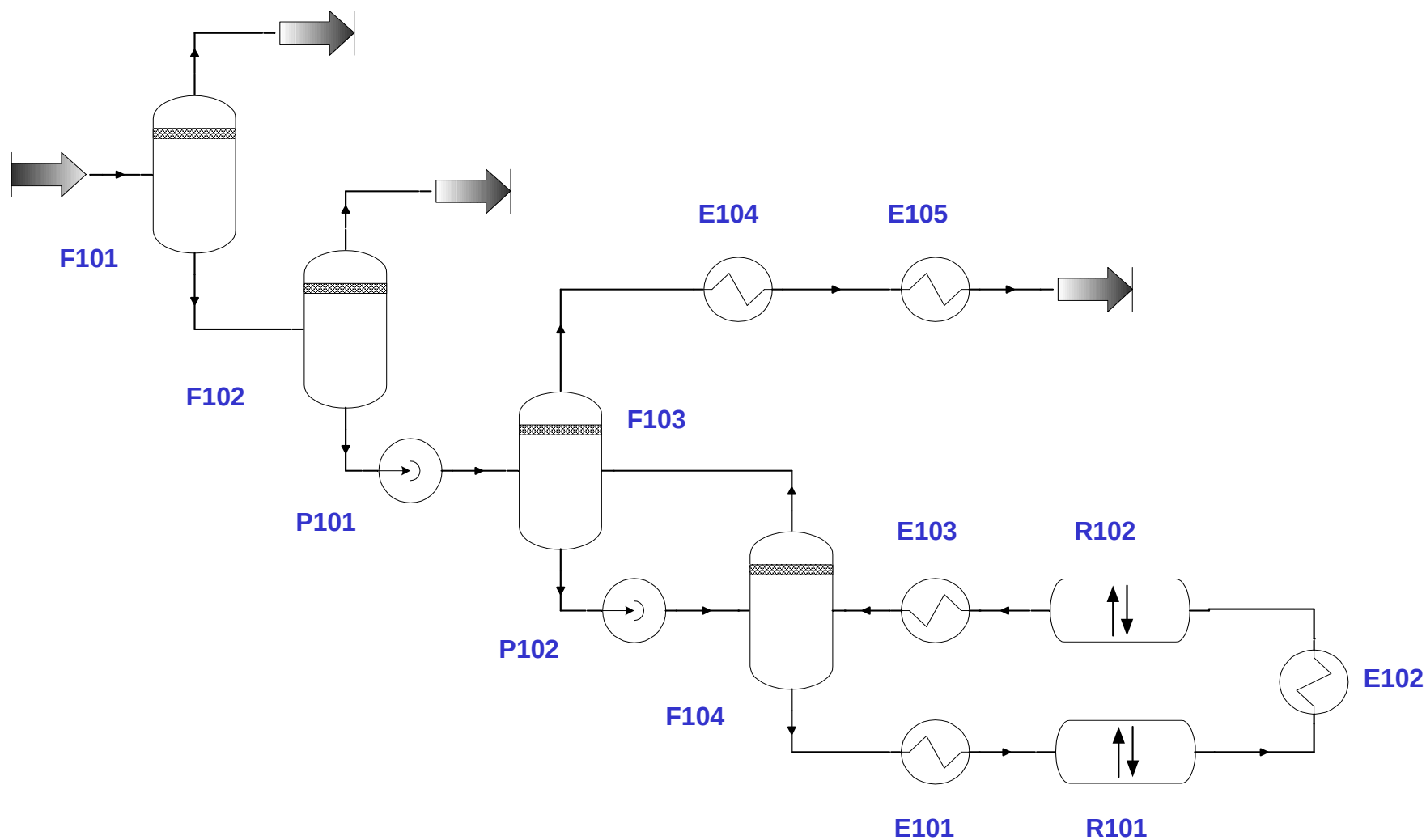
⇒ **Simulation of the HI section without time-consuming convergence tests**

⇒ **Easy and powerful exploitation of results**



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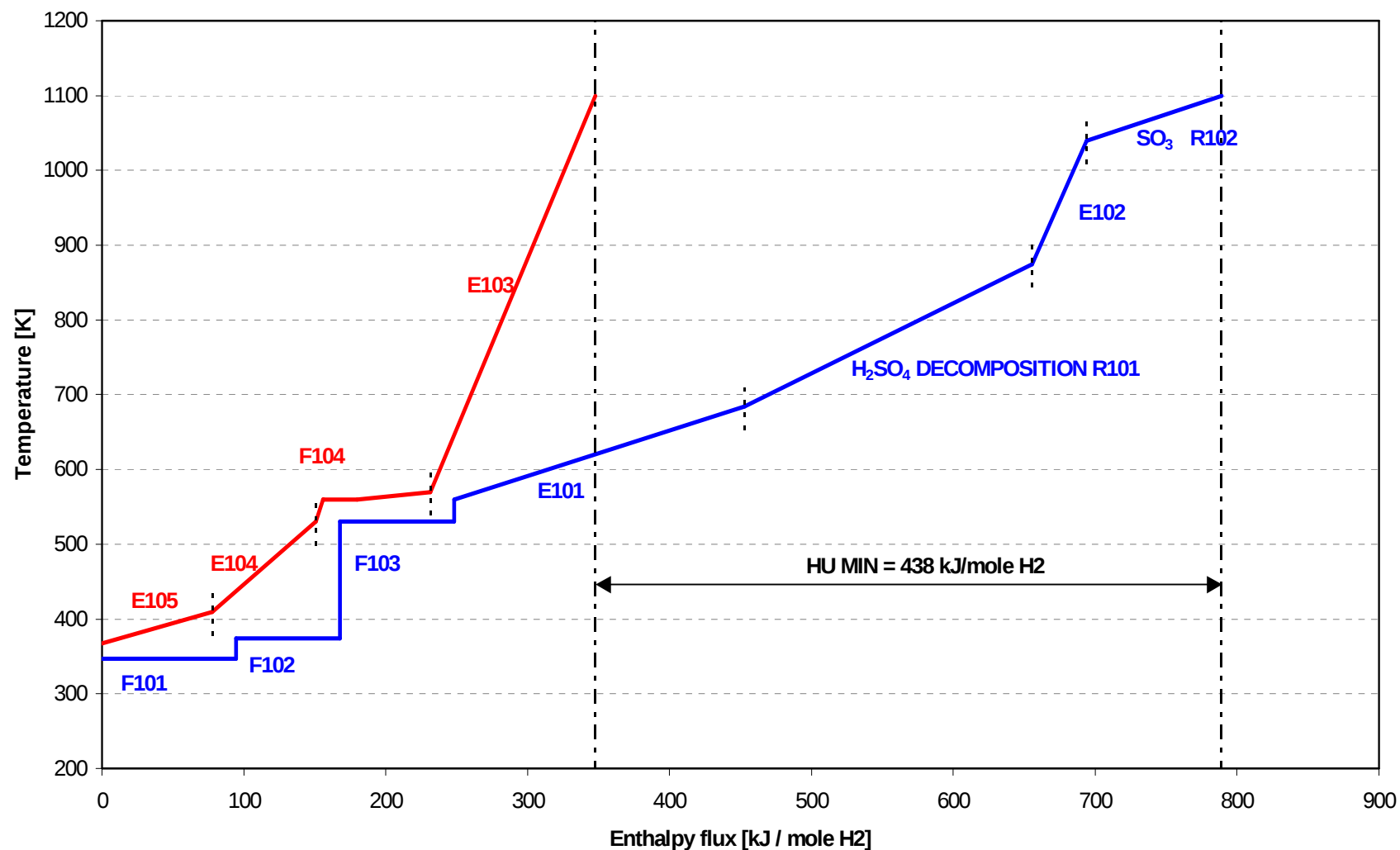
# H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> SECTION: HYTHEC PROCESS DIAGRAM





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# H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> SECTION: HEAT INTEGRATION

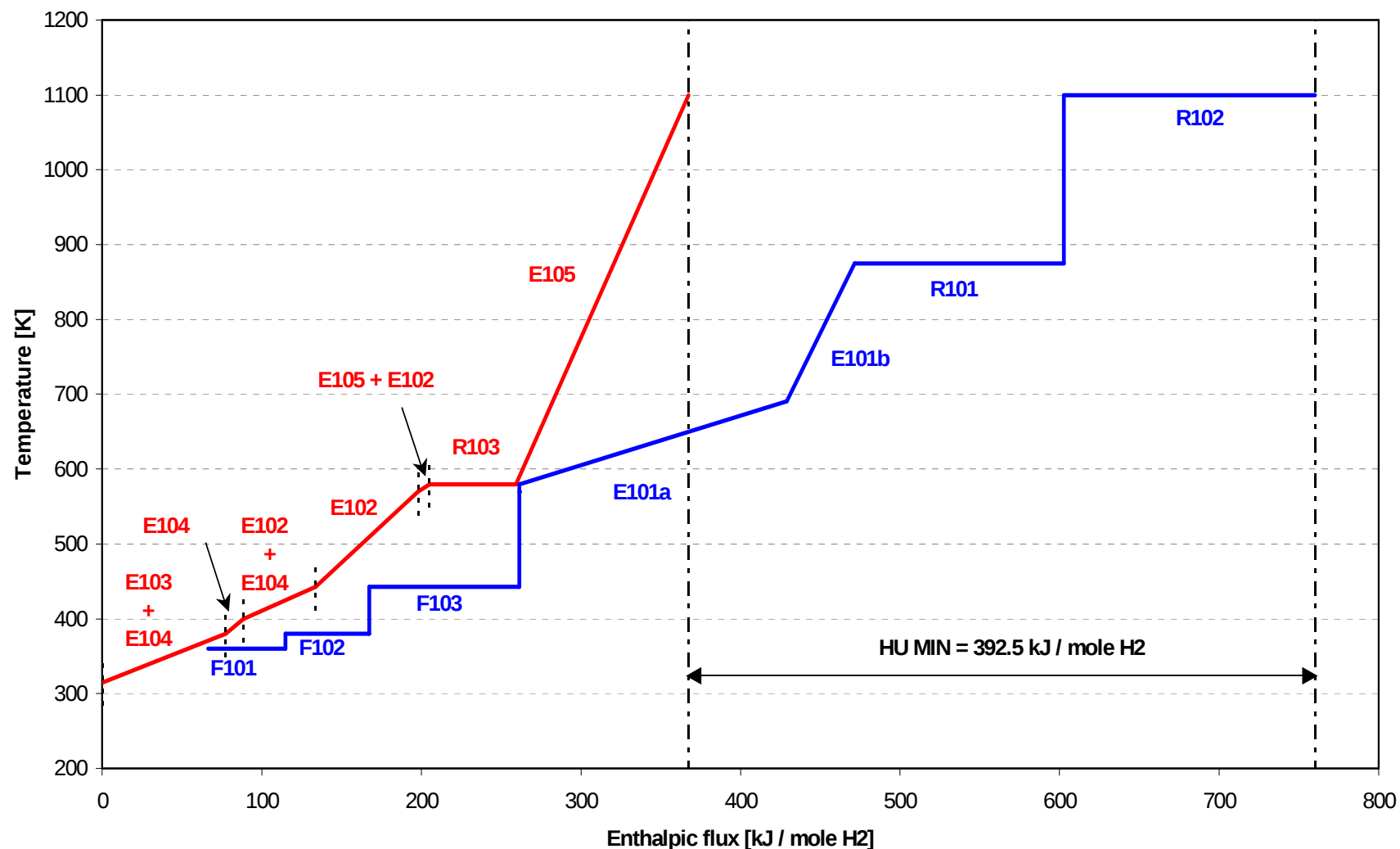




# H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> SECTION: IMPROVED PROCESS DIAGRAM

## HEAT INTEGRATION

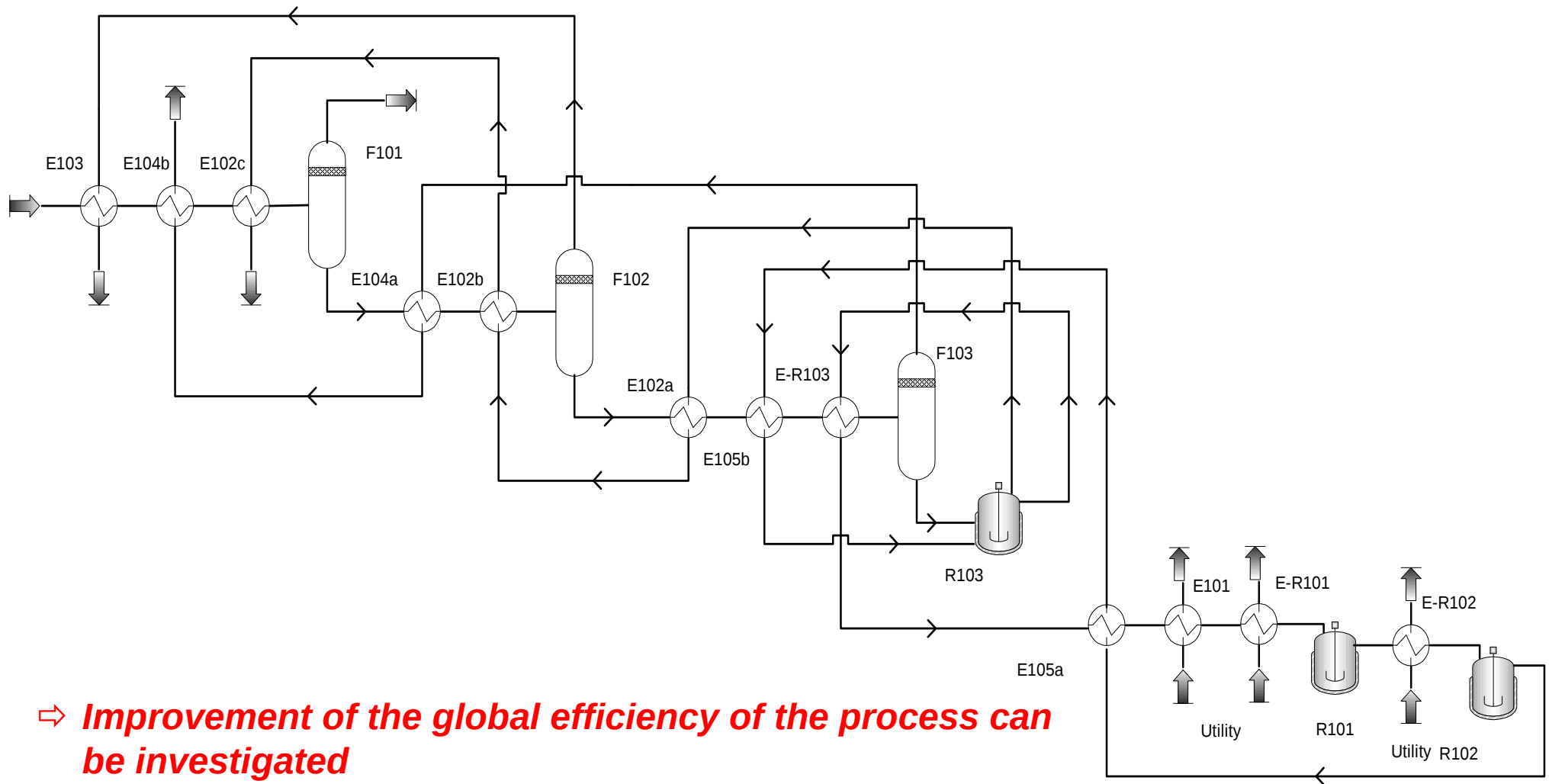
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# H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> SECTION: IMPROVED PROCESS DIAGRAM

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- ⇒ **Improvement of the global efficiency of the process can be investigated**
- ⇒ **Full benefit of this analysis will come when taking into account the 3 sections of the process**





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# EXAMPLE OF USE OF PROSIMPLUS BY USFD



The  
University  
Of  
Sheffield.

## Membrane modeling for H<sub>2</sub>S separation (See paper # 299f, Elder et al.)

- ✓ The application of a membrane separation unit to the H<sub>2</sub>S processing section of the Sulphur Iodine cycle has been investigated by process flowsheet modeling using ProSimPlus (only membrane separating liquid phases are considered in this work)
  - ✓ The application of a membrane unit has been investigated in 3 process locations: on the column feed, at the column reboiler and on a column sidestream
  - ✓ Two potential advantages have been demonstrated: an increase in the global process efficiency and the option of less extreme operating conditions
- ⇒ *USFD developed their own code for membrane separation modeling and implemented it in ProSimPlus using a "Script module". This module was further used as a built-in module to simulate the whole flowsheet*





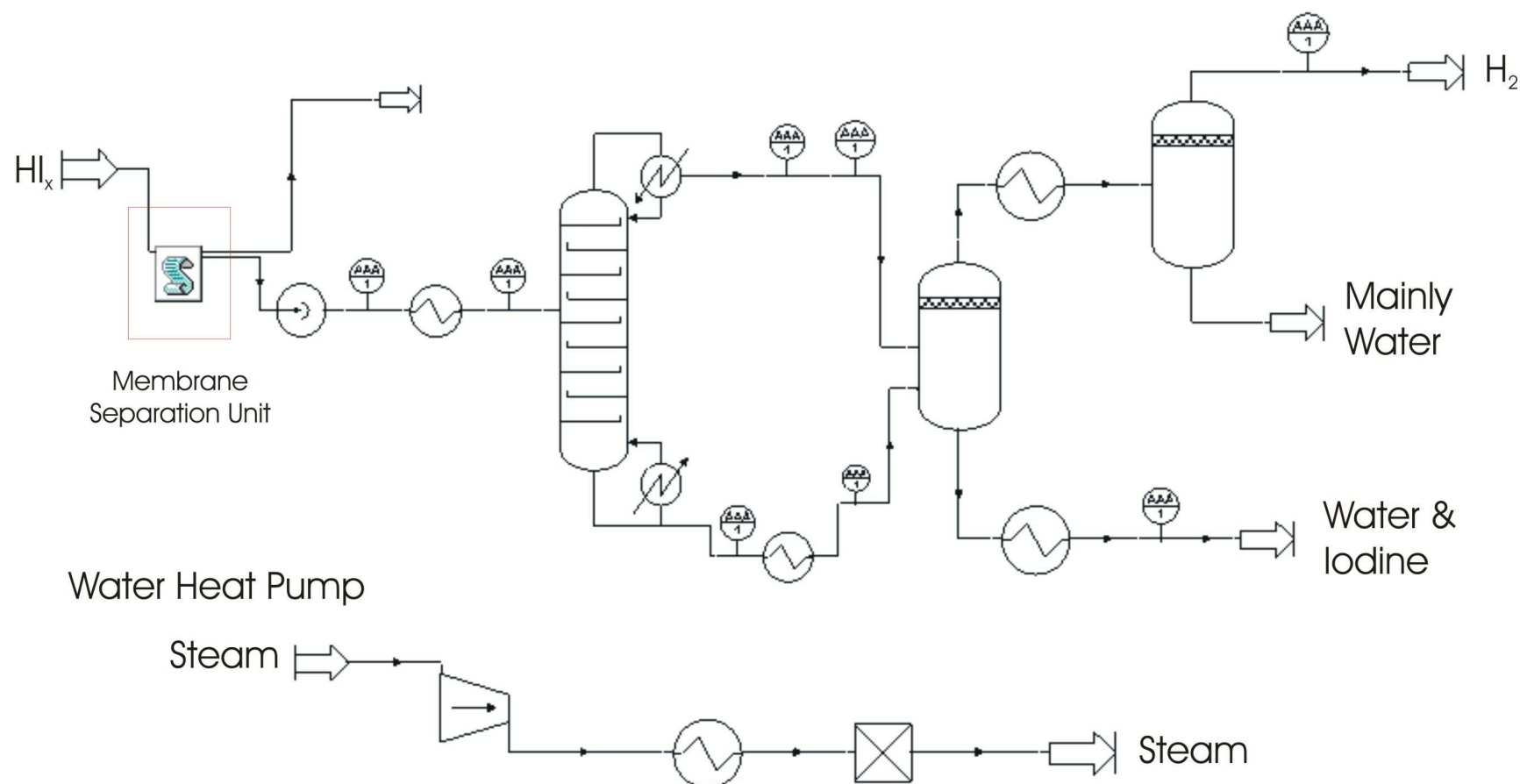
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## Membrane modeling for H<sub>2</sub> Separation



⇒ *This work takes advantage of the openness of the software*



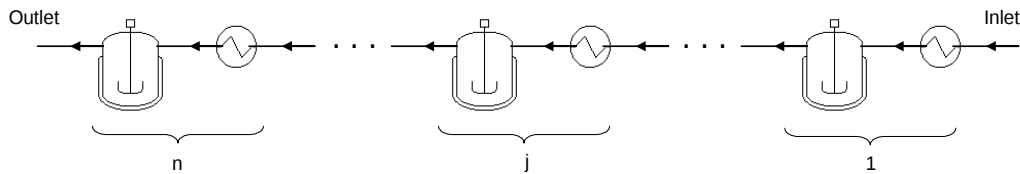


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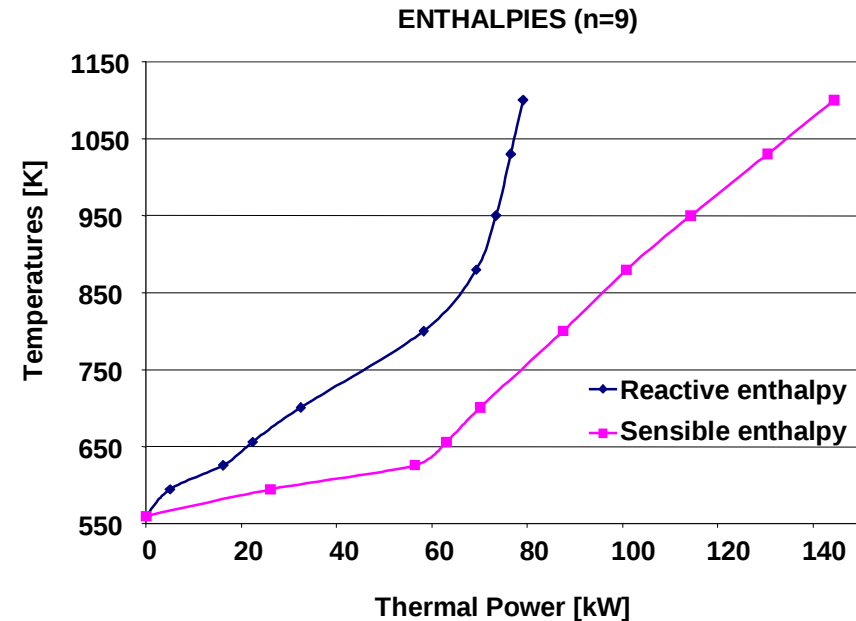
# EXAMPLE OF USE OF PROSIMPLUS BY DIMI

## Modeling of the SO<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O recombination process (Cerri et al.)

- ✓ Objective: to get data suitable to perform sizing of the reactive heat exchanging equipment (i.e. temperature vs enthalpy)



The recombination process is modeled by a series of chemically inert heat transfer unit and equilibrium non adiabatic CSTR



⇒ According to DIMI: *"ProSimPlus has shown robustness, reliability and relatively reduced computing efforts"*



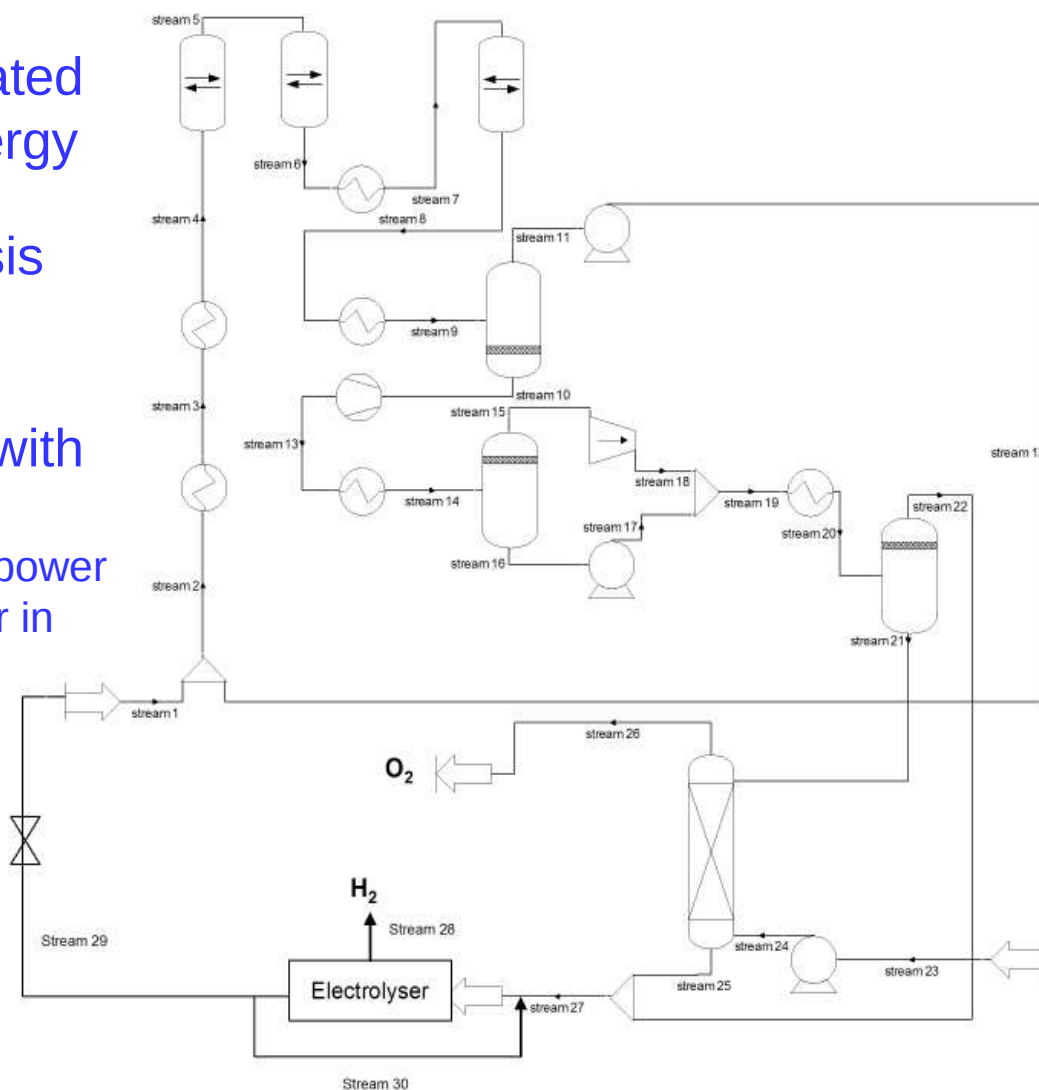
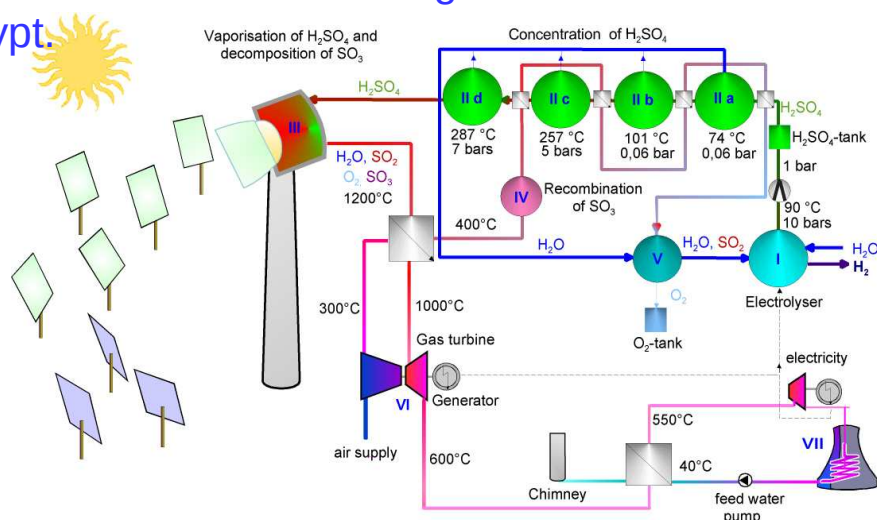


# EXAMPLE OF USE OF PROSIMPLUS BY DLR



- 3 different cases have been investigated
- For one process using only solar energy (for sulfuric acid decomposition and electricity required for electrolyser) a detailed analysis and component sizing have been performed
- Heat and mass balances performed with ProSimPlus

Example of a plant with an annual average thermal power of 50 MW located in the region close to Lake Nasser in Egypt.



# ProSim



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## CONCLUDING REMARKS

- ❏ **ProSim Plus has been successfully used in HYTHEC**
- ❏ **It demonstrates interesting capabilities:**
  - **Easy simulation of HI section (reactive distillation)**
  - **Very diverse uses**
  - **Openness**
  - **Ease of use: rapid adoption by the partners without specific training**
- ❏ **The key point remains thermodynamic modeling**
  - **Further experimental data is needed**
  - **When available, the model will be usable in several environments thanks to CAPE-OPEN compliance of ProSim tools**



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