

Optimization of product properties via a HYBRID MODELING APPROACH OF A SEGREGATED REACTOR

APPLIED CHEMICAL REACTION ENGINEERING

WHY IS CHEMICAL REACTION ENGINEERING KNOWLEDGE OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE?

- To ensure scale-up and mixing of complex and multi-phase systems
- To improve process understanding as a basis for design and optimization
- To reduce costs through
 - Shortening of time-to-market
 - Maximizing of yield and selectivity, and realizing a safe process

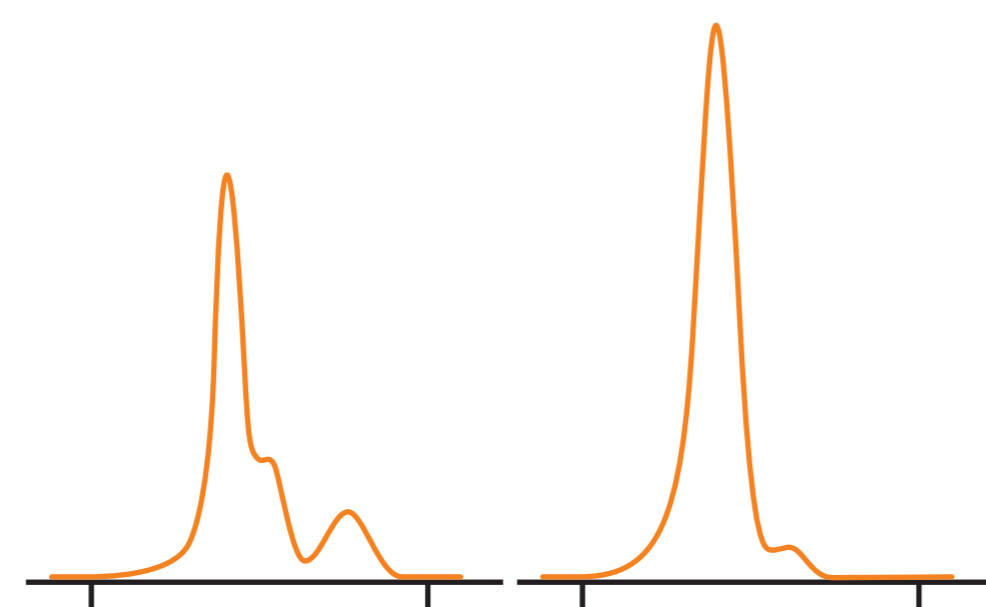
WHAT ARE COMPLEX REACTION SYSTEMS?

- Parallel and consecutive reaction systems
 - $A + B \rightarrow C$
 - $A + 2B \rightarrow D$ micro mixing
 - $A + B \rightarrow C$
 - $B + C \rightarrow D$ micro mixing and back-mixing
- Multi-phase systems such as dispersions, suspensions, and emulsions
- Highly exothermic reactions
- Reactions with a considerable viscosity change

HIGHLY VISCOUS POLYMERS

FACTORS INFLUENCING PRODUCT QUALITY

- Polymerization kinetics
- Mixing at viscosities as high as 6 Pas
- Heat removal
- Temperature distribution
- Monomer type and co-monomer
- Starter (initiator)
- Catalyst



LAB TRIALS

- Stirrer optimization and very high power inputs were realized

PRODUCTION

- Scale-up from lab-size is non-trivial so that a hybrid modeling approach was employed for the estimation of
 - Velocity and temperature distribution in the reactor
 - Effects of mixing on the polymer chain length distribution
 - Product quality depending on the polymer chain length distribution

HYBRID MODELING: MIXING AND REACTION ENGINEERING

THE POLYMERIZATION KINETICS IS WELL-KNOWN

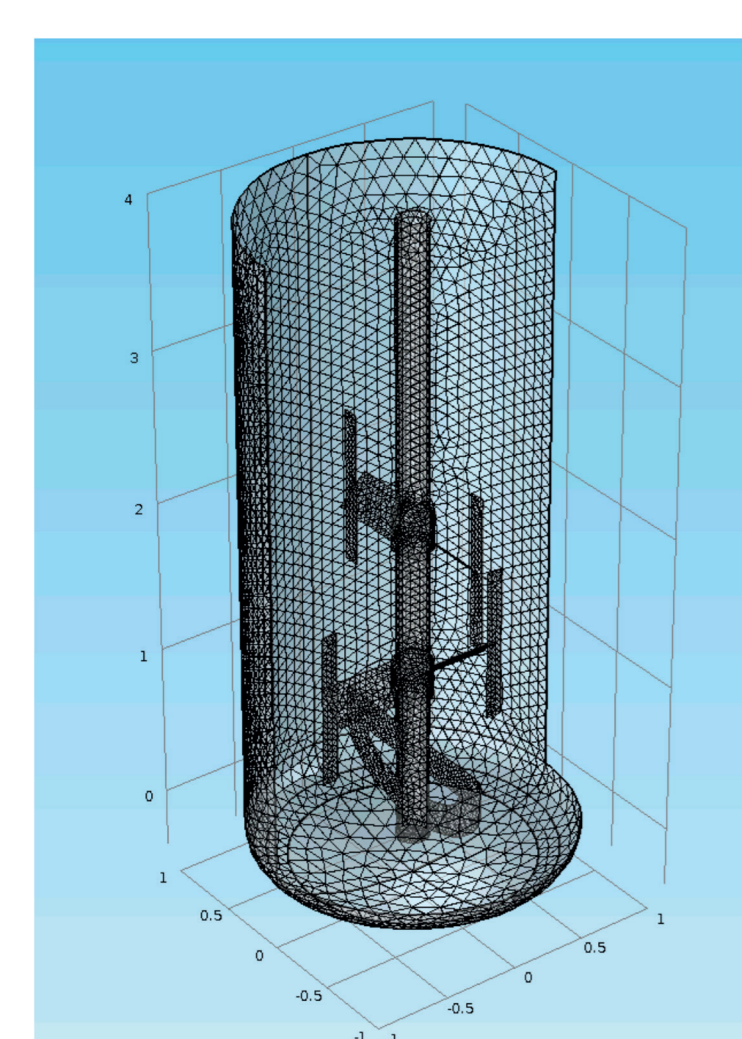
- The polymer chain length distribution can be calculated well for ideally mixed systems
- Segregated conditions exist in the real life though

CHALLENGES DUE TO NON-IDEAL MIXING IN THE PRODUCTION REACTOR

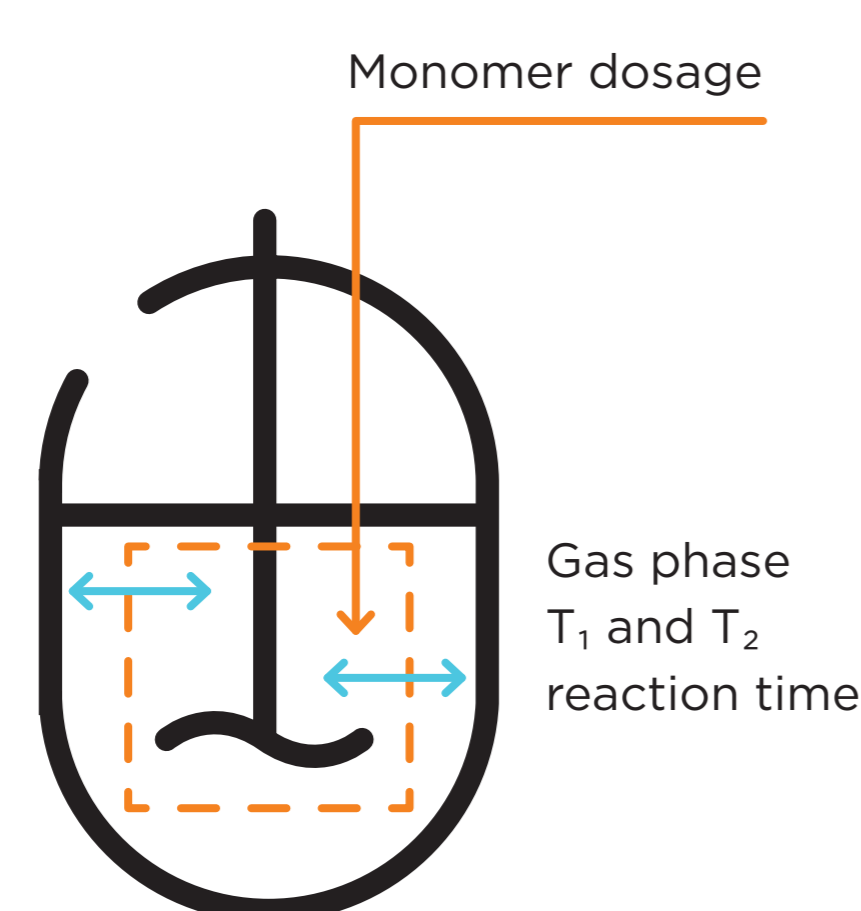
- Viscosity effects on the reaction system
- Coupling heat removal with reactions kinetics
- Low mixing intensity based on increasing viscosity as the reaction proceeds
- Coupling polymerization kinetics with CFD

COUPLING CFD AND POLYMERIZATION KINETICS

REACTOR

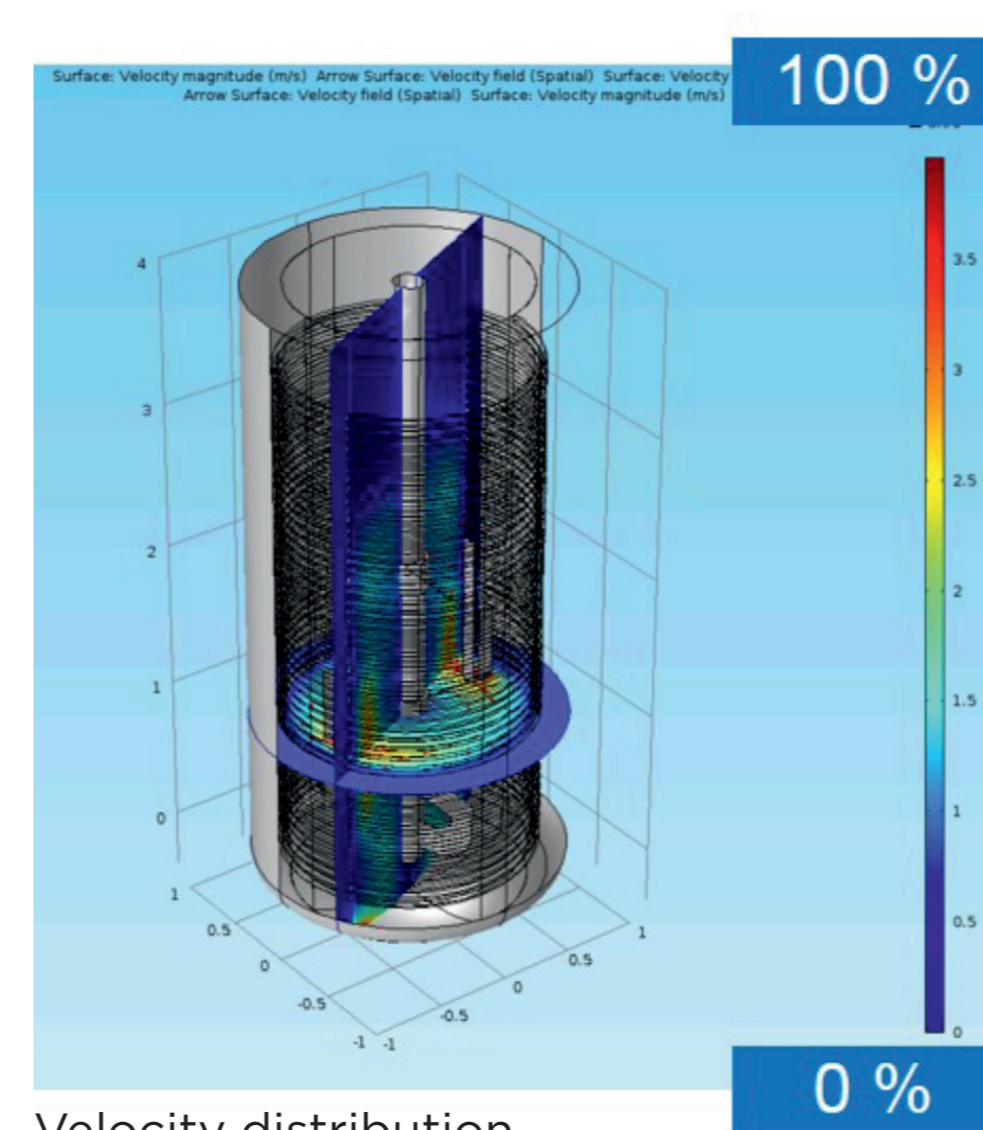


Reactor geometry with the corresponding mesh

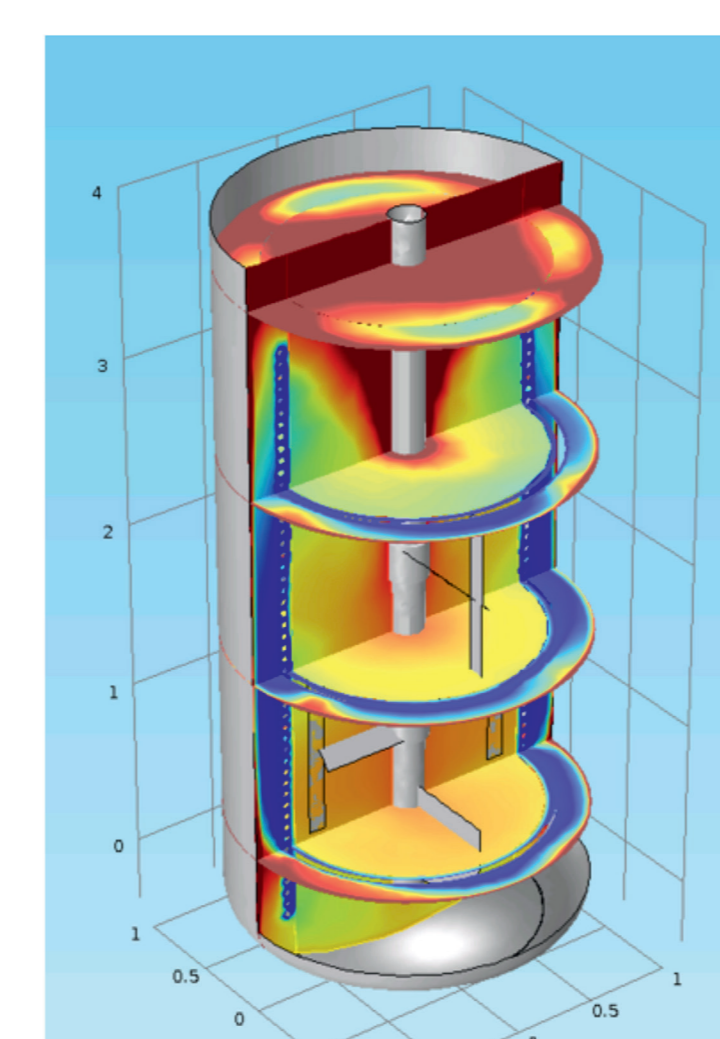


VARIABLES AND ASSUMPTIONS

- Dosage rate
- Interface between ideally mixed domains
- Material exchange rate
- Kinetic model: start, growth and mixing effects

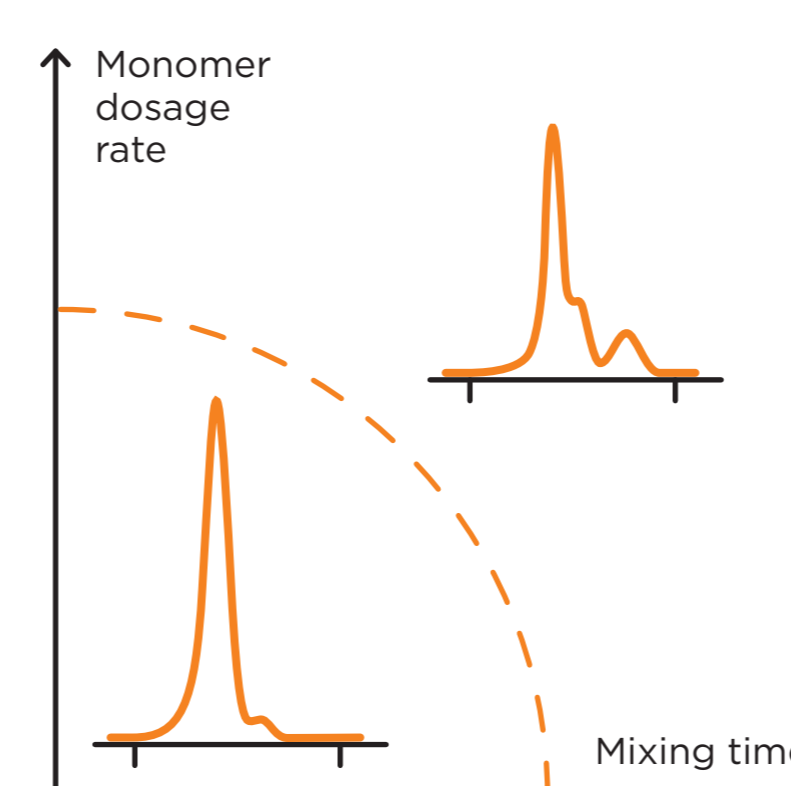
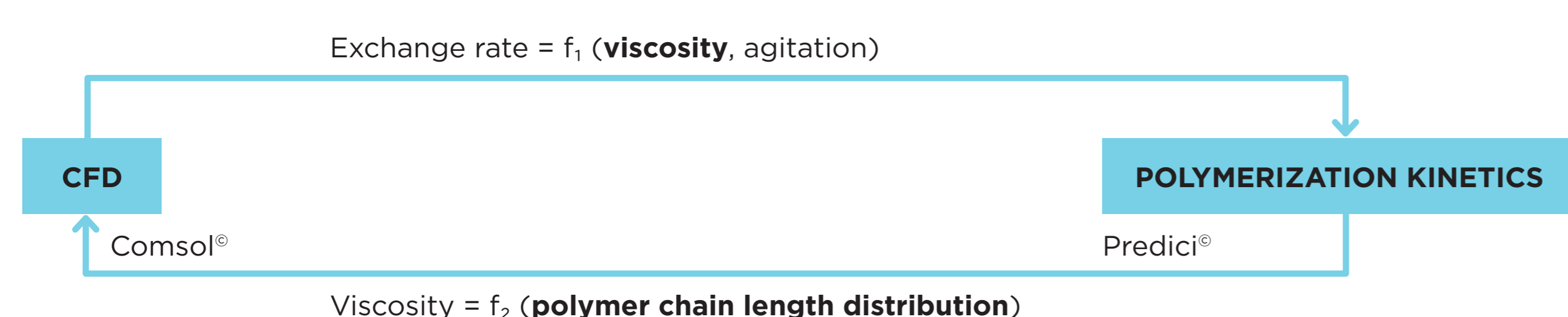


Velocity distribution (viscosity >6 Pas)

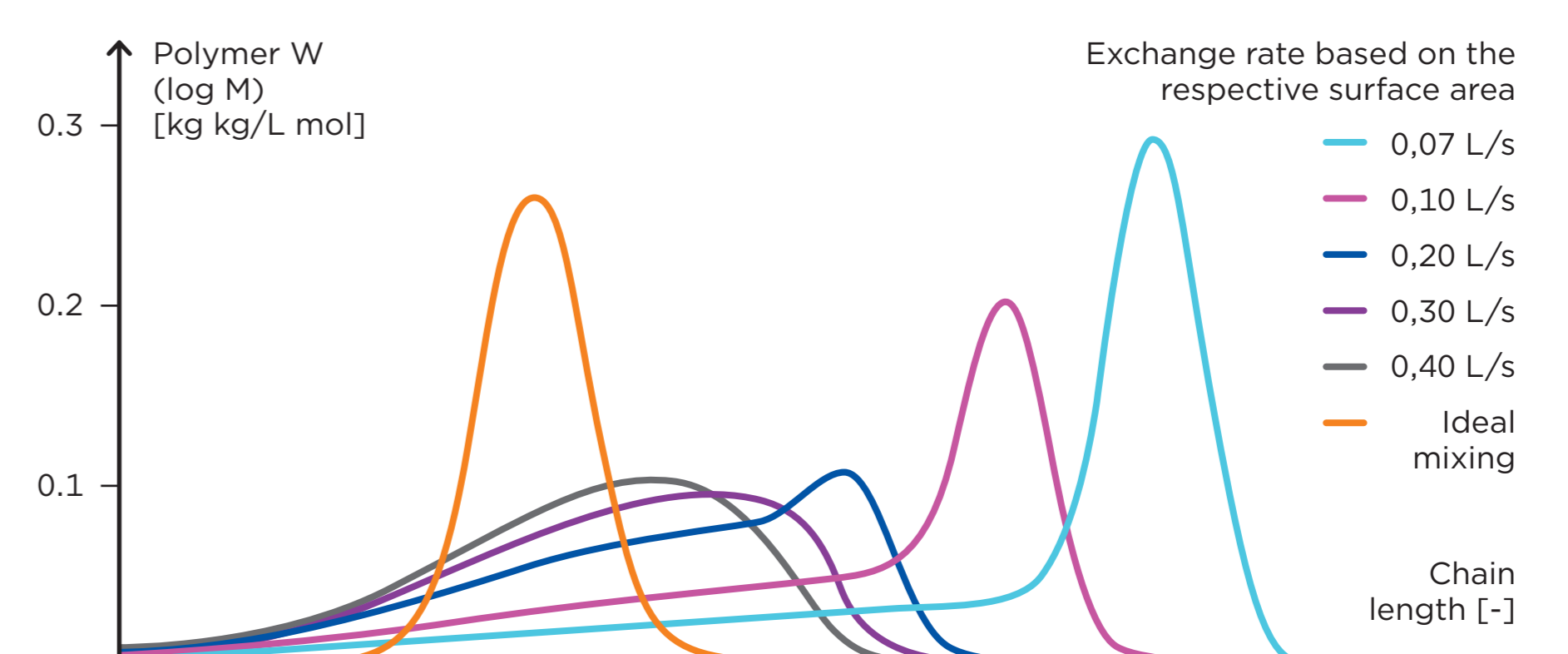


Temperature distribution

- Successful process scale-up for a new product
- Improved product properties through
 - reduced dosage rate
 - finer temperature control
- The gained knowledge was transferred and applied to further reactors



Production optimization



Simulated chain length distribution depending on the material exchange rate