

## Esterification in CSTRs in Series with Aspen Plus® V8.0

### 1. Lesson Objectives

- Use Aspen Plus to determine whether a given reaction is technically feasible using three continuous stirred tank reactors in series.

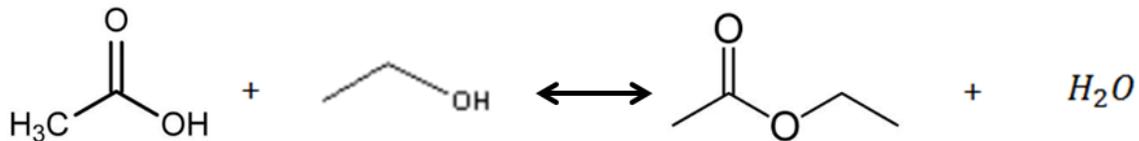
### 2. Prerequisites

- Aspen Plus V8.0
- Basic knowledge of reaction rate laws

### 3. Background

Consider the reversible liquid phase esterification of acetic acid shown below.

Homogeneous Reaction:



Reaction Kinetics:

$$\text{Forward Reaction } k_f = 8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kmol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Reverse Reaction } k_r = 2.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kmol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

**The examples presented are solely intended to illustrate specific concepts and principles. They may not reflect an industrial application or real situation.**

### 4. Problem Statement and Aspen Plus Solution

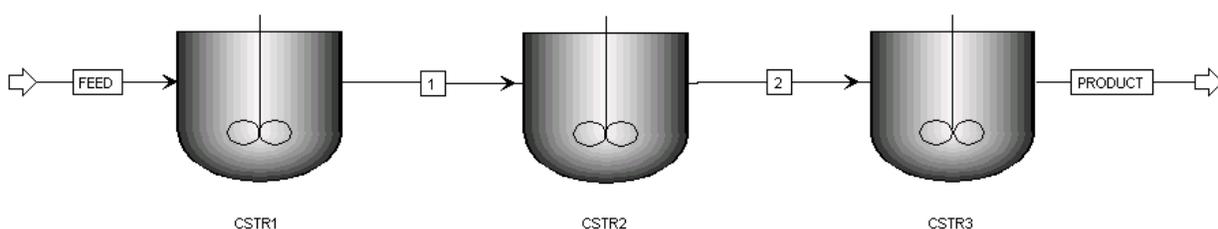
It is desired to produce 9,000 kg/day of ethyl acetate product from a feed stream consisting of 13 mole % acetic acid, 35 mole % ethanol, and 52 mole % water. This feed stream is available at 100,000 kg/day. Three 2,600 L



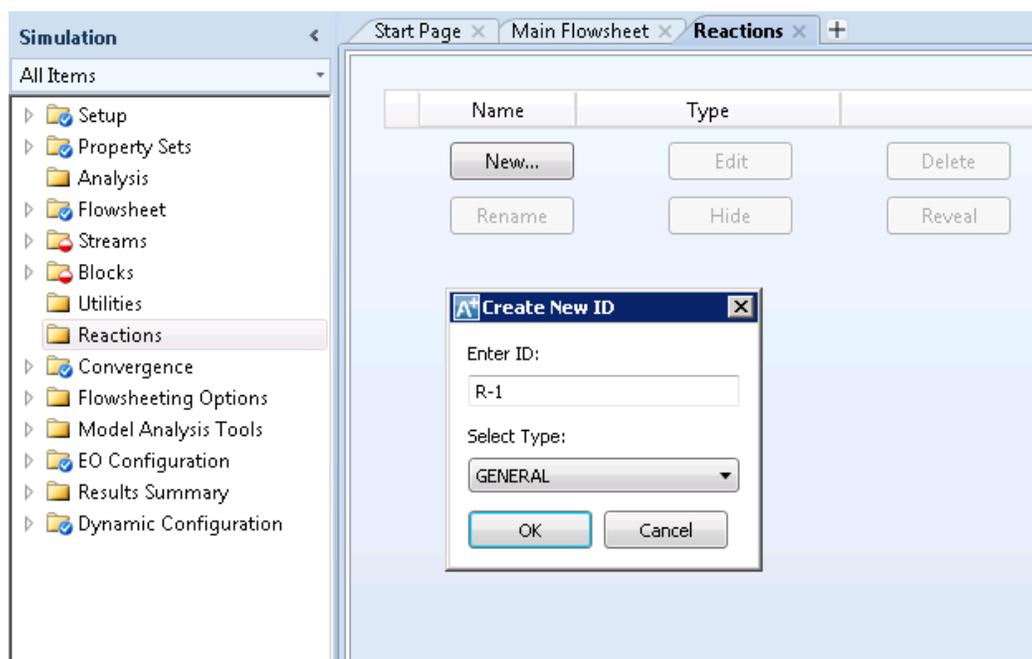
- 4.04. Create flowsheet. Move to the Simulation environment by clicking the Simulation button in the bottom left corner of the screen.



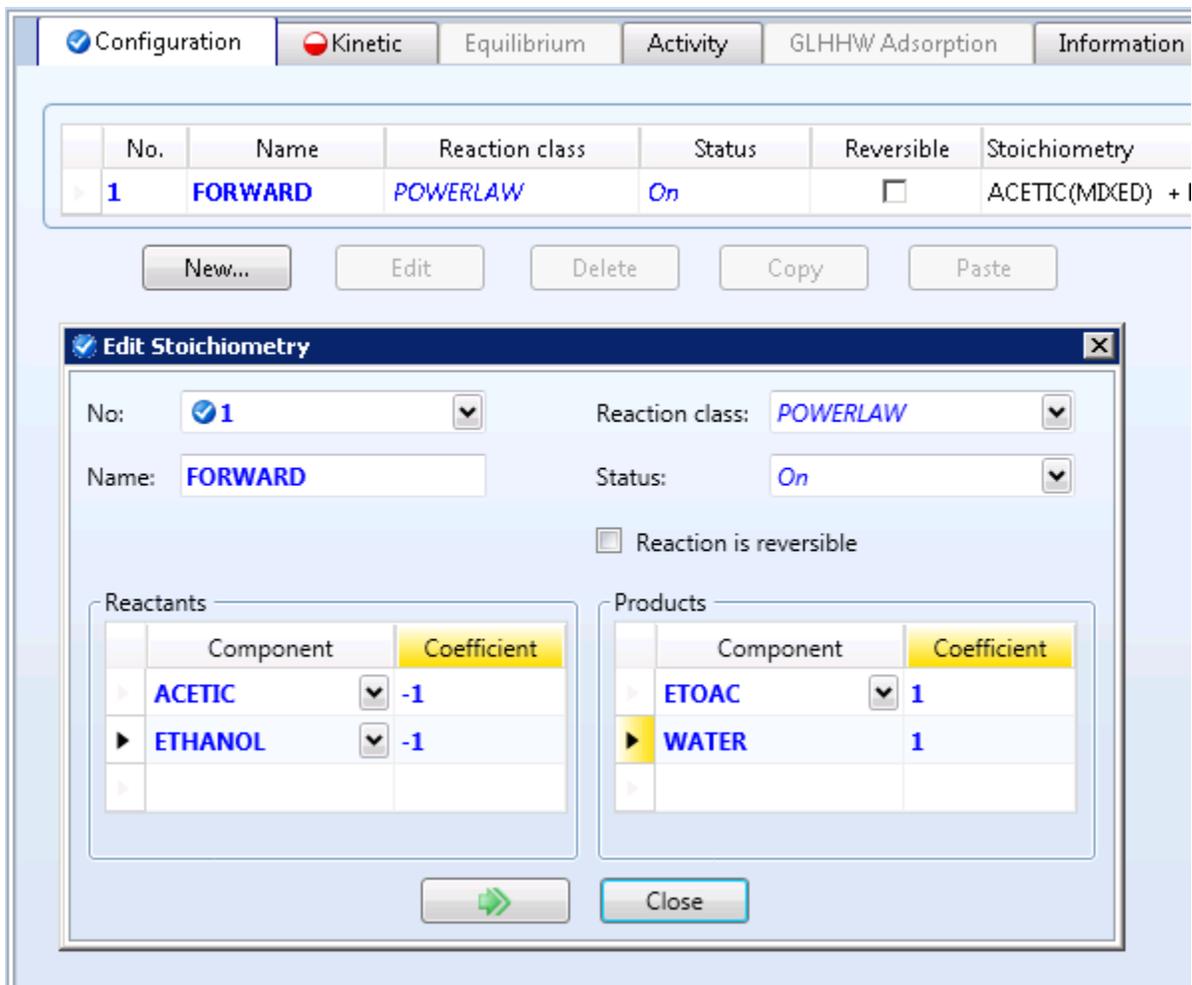
- 4.05. Place three **RCSTR** blocks onto the flowsheet from the **Reactors** tab in the **Model Palette**. The RCSTR block models a continuously stirred tank reactor with user-provided stoichiometry and kinetics. Connect the required ports with material streams.



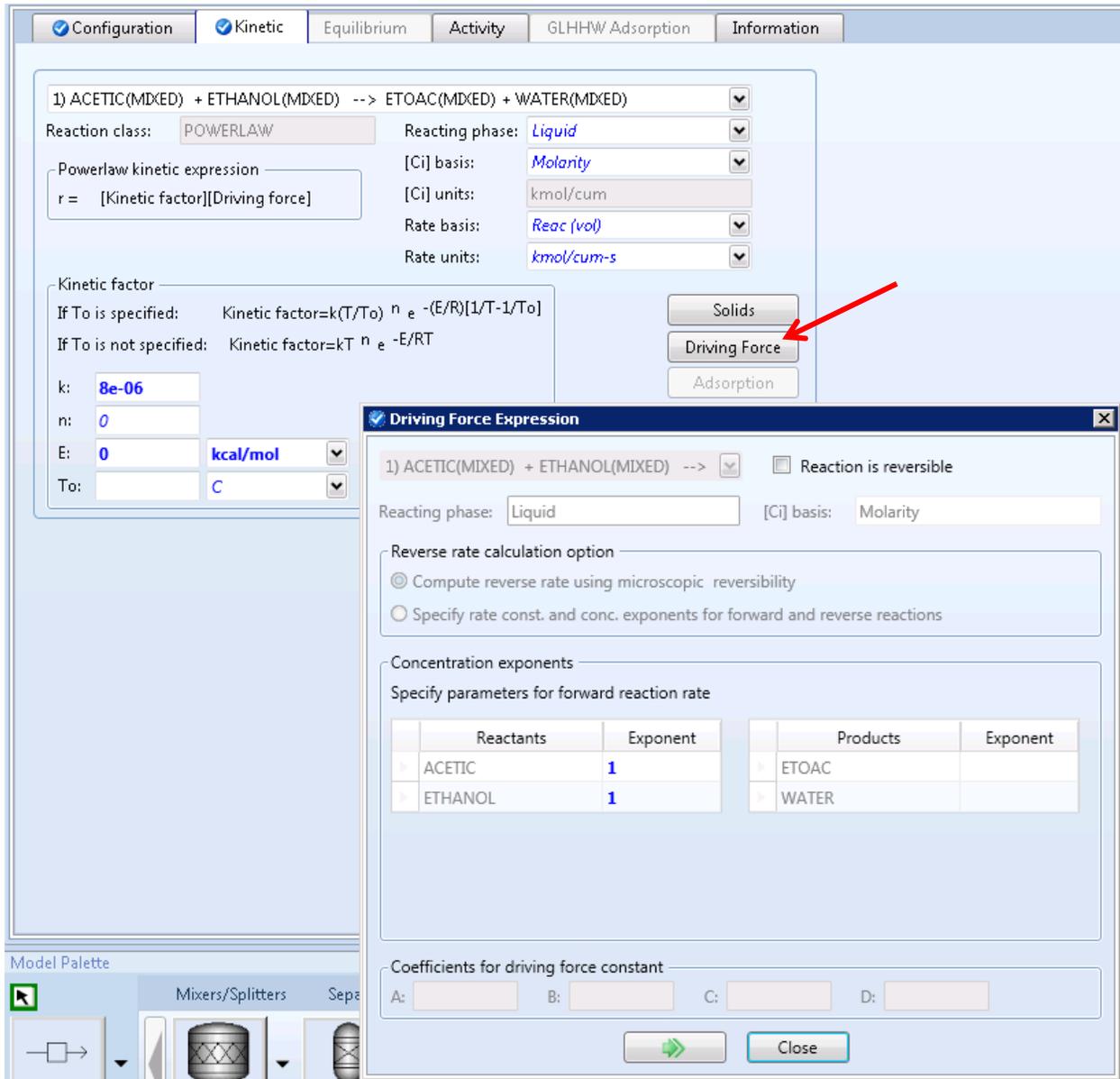
- 4.06. Define Reactions. On the navigation pane go to **Reactions** and click **New**. A default reaction ID **R-1** will be created, select **GENERAL** for type.



- 4.07. Once **R-1** is created, specify the reaction by clicking **New** in the **R-1 | Configuration** tab. For reversible reactions it is often useful to enter the forward and reverse reactions as separate reactions within the same reaction group. Start with the forward reaction. Name the reaction, select reactants and products, and enter the stoichiometric coefficients.



- 4.08. Click on the **Kinetic** tab and enter  $k = 8e-06$  and  $E = 0$ . Click on **Driving Force** and enter **1** for the reactant concentration exponents.



4.09. For the reverse reaction, click **Reactions | R-1 | Configuration | New**. Name the reaction, select reactants and products, and enter the stoichiometric coefficient.

The screenshot shows a software interface with several tabs: Configuration (selected), Kinetic, Equilibrium, Activity, GLHHW Adsorption, and Information. Below the tabs is a table of reactions:

No.	Name	Reaction class	Status	Reversible	Stoichiometry
1	FORWARD	POWERLAW	On	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACETIC(MXED) +
2	REVERSE	POWERLAW	On	<input type="checkbox"/>	ETOAC(MXED) +

Below the table are buttons: New..., Edit, Delete, Copy, and Paste. An 'Edit Stoichiometry' dialog is open, showing:

- No.: 2
- Name: REVERSE
- Reaction class: POWERLAW
- Status: On
- Reaction is reversible

The dialog also shows two tables for reactants and products:

Reactants	
Component	Coefficient
ETOAC	-1
WATER	-1

Products	
Component	Coefficient
ACETIC	1
ETHANOL	1

At the bottom of the dialog are buttons: a green arrow button and a 'Close' button.

- 4.10. Click on the **Kinetics** tab and select reaction 2. Enter  $k = 2.7e-06$ ,  $E = 0$ . Click on **Driving Force** and enter 1 for the reactant concentration exponents.

Configuration Kinetic Equilibrium Activity GLHHW Adsorption Information

2) ETOAC(MXED) + WATER(MXED) --> ACETIC(MXED) + ETHANOL(MXED)

1) ACETIC(MXED) + ETHANOL(MXED) --> ETOAC(MXED) + WATER(MXED)

2) ETOAC(MXED) + WATER(MXED) --> ACETIC(MXED) + ETHANOL(MXED)

Powerlaw kinetic expression  $r = [\text{Kinetic factor}][\text{Driving force}]$

[Ci] basis: Molality

[Ci] units: kmol/cum

Rate basis: Reac (vol)

Rate units: kmol/cum-s

Kinetic factor

If To is specified: Kinetic factor =  $k(T/T_o)^n e^{-(E/R)(1/T-1/T_o)}$

If To is not specified: Kinetic factor =  $kT^n e^{-E/RT}$

k: 2.7e-06

n: 0

E: 0 kcal/mol

To: C

Solids

Driving Force

Adsorption

Specifications Summary

4.11. Specify reactor operating conditions. Go to **Blocks | CSTR1 | Setup**. Enter **Pressure = 1 bar, Temperature = 100°C, Valid phases = Liquid-Only, Specification Type = Reactor Volume, Reactor Volume = 2600 L**.

Specifications Streams Reactions PSD Component Attr. Utility Cat

Operating conditions

Pressure: 1 bar

Temperature: 100 C

Duty: Gcal/hr

Holdup

Valid phases: Liquid-Only 2nd Liquid

Specification type: Reactor volume

Reactor

Volume: 2600 L

Res. time: hr

Phase

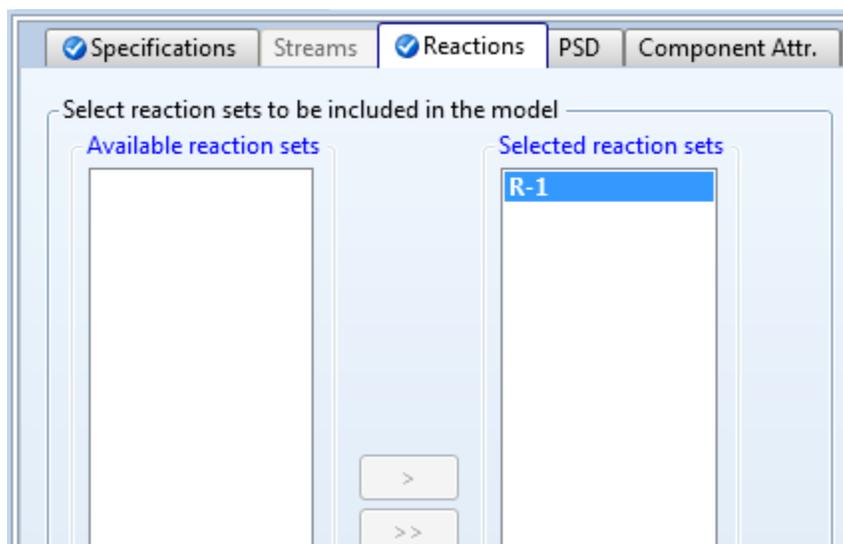
Phase:

Volume: cum

Volume frac:

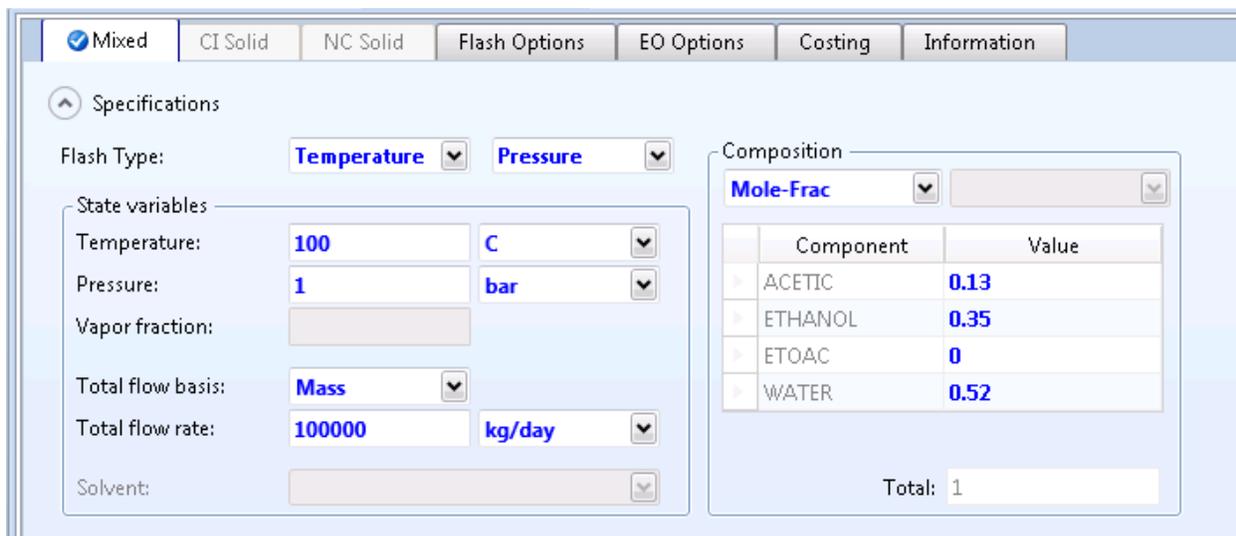
Residence time: hr

- 4.12. In the **Reactions** tab, move reaction set **R-1** to the selected reaction sets column.



**Repeat for the other two reactors. Enter the same conditions for temperature, pressure, valid phases, specification type, volume, and selected reactions.**

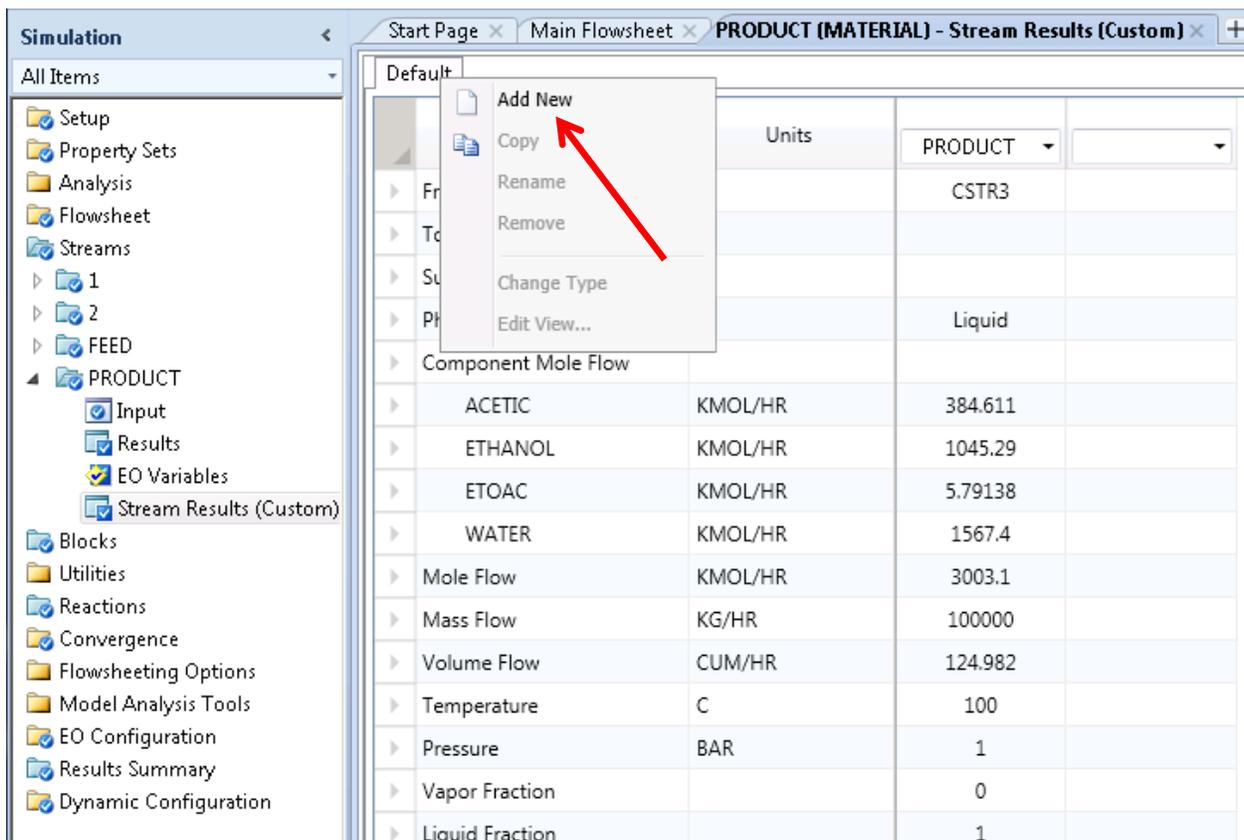
- 4.13. Specify the feed stream. Go to **Streams | FEED | Input**. Choose **Mole Frac** for **Composition** type and enter **Acetic Acid = 0.13**, **Ethanol = 0.35**, **Ethyl Acetate = 0**, and **water = 0.52**. Enter **Temperature = 100°C** and **Pressure = 1 bar**. Select **Mass** as the **Total flow basis** and enter **100,000 kg/day**.



4.14. Open the **Control Panel** and run the simulation (**F5**).



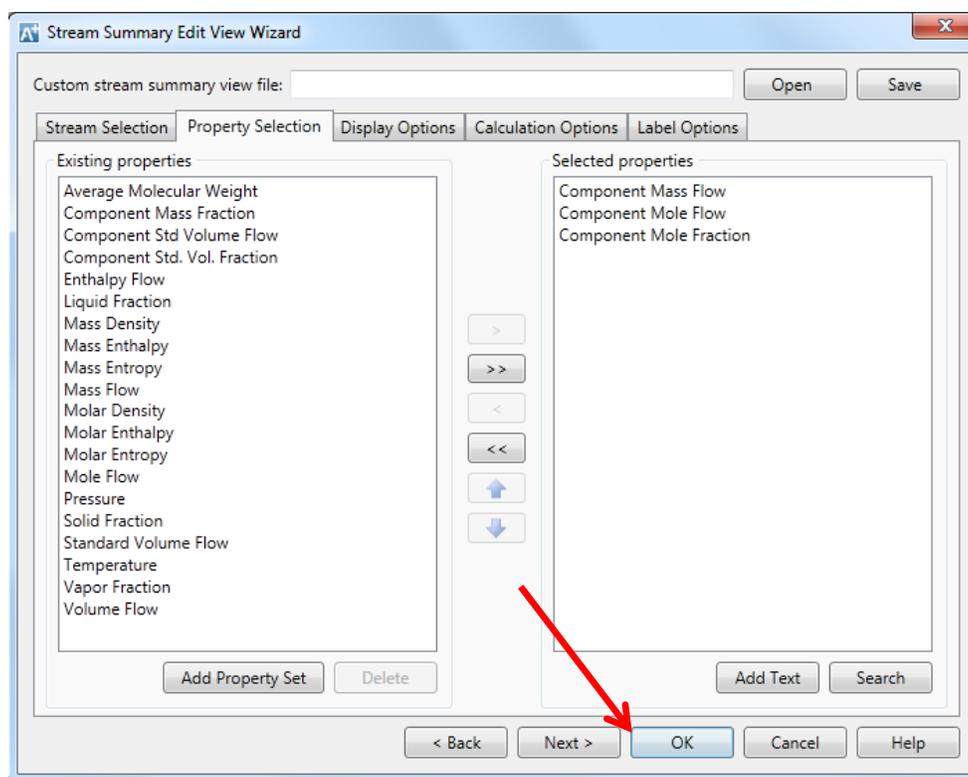
4.15. Check results. Go to **Streams | PRODUCT | Stream Results (Custom)**. In custom stream results you can create data sheets that display only the results that you choose. A default sheet will appear with various stream results. Note that you can change the units and add new streams to the data table. To create a new data table, right click on the **Default** tab. Select **Add New**.



4.16. A dialogue box will appear, asking you to enter the name of the new data sheet. Once you name the new sheet, a new table will appear. You can customize which results you want to display by right clicking on the table tab and selecting **Edit View**.

Component	Unit	Value
ACETIC	KMOL/HR	384.611
ETHANOL	KMOL/HR	1045.29
ETOAC	KMOL/HR	5.79138
WATER	KMOL/HR	1567.4
Mole Flow	KMOL/HR	3003.1
Mass Flow	KG/HR	100000
Volume Flow	CUM/HR	124.982
Temperature	C	100
Pressure	BAR	1
Vapor Fraction		0
Liquid Fraction		1

- 4.17. Selecting **Edit View** will open up a wizard which will allow you to choose which streams you would like to display results for and which stream properties to display. In the **Stream Selection** tab, select both **FEED** and **PRODUCT** streams. In the **Property Selection** tab, begin by moving all properties to the left column. Then move the properties you would like to see displayed over to the right column. For this case, select **Component Mass Flow**, **Component Mole Flow**, and **Component Mole Fraction**.



- 4.18. In the **Display Options** tab in the **Stream Summary Edit View Wizard**, you can select the default units for each property. For **Component Mass Flow** select **kg/day**, and for **Component Mole Flow** select **kmol/hr**. After clicking **OK** the custom stream table should look like the following.

		Units	FEED	PRODUCT
▶ From				CSTR3
▶ To			CSTR1	
▶ Substream: MIXED				
▶ Phase: All				
▶ Component Mass Flow				
▶ ACETIC	KG/DAY		23444.7	17648.9
▶ ETHANOL	KG/DAY		48422.5	43976.2
▶ ETOAC	KG/DAY		0	8503.36
▶ WATER	KG/DAY		28132.9	29871.6
▶ Component Mole Flow				
▶ ACETIC	KMOL/HR		16.2668	12.2454
▶ ETHANOL	KMOL/HR		43.7152	39.7738
▶ ETOAC	KMOL/HR		0	4.02135
▶ WATER	KMOL/HR		65.0671	69.0885
▶ Component Mole Fraction				
▶ ACETIC			0.13	0.0978623
▶ ETHANOL			0.35	0.317862
▶ ETOAC			0	0.0321376
▶ WATER			0.52	0.552138

This table shows that the flowrate of ethyl acetate is under 9,000 kg/day. Therefore this reactor setup is not capable of meeting the desired production rate.

## 5. Conclusion

The CSTRs cannot be used in series to make the target amount of product. Aspen Plus can be used to model existing equipment in addition to designing new equipment. Modeling existing equipment lets engineers decide if they can repurpose equipment and improve performance by changing state variables.

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