



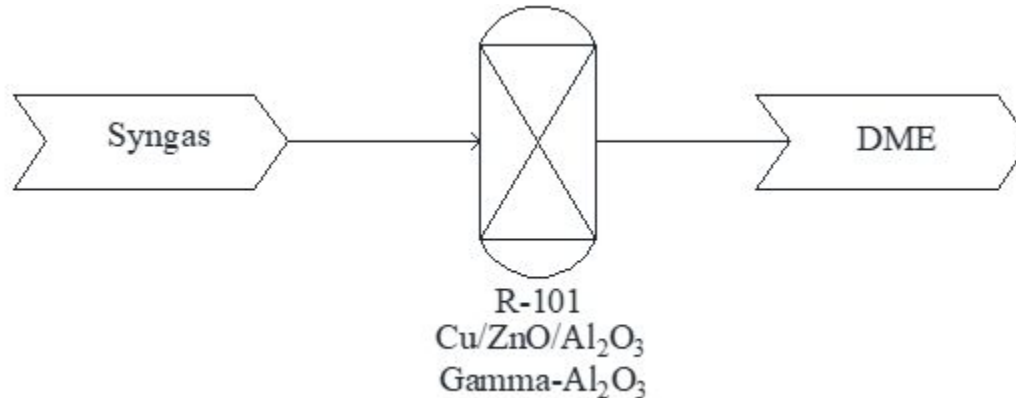
Modeling Reactor for the Synthesis of Dimethyl Ether

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Introduction

Applications

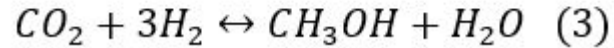
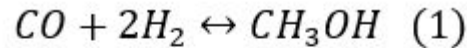
- ❖ Diesel engine fuel.
- ❖ Petroleum liquid gas (PLG) complement (substitute).
- ❖ Cosmetic industry.
- ❖ Chemical industry (Synthesis of acetic acid).



Introduction

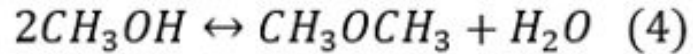
Methanol Production

Catalyst:
Cu/Zn/Al₂O₃



Methanol Dehydration

Catalyst:
 γ -Al₂O₃



Model

Assumptions

- ❖ Ideal gas equation describes gas behavior.
- ❖ Pressure drop is negligible.
- ❖ Reactor is isothermal due to the presence of a cooling jacket.
- ❖ Gas phase reaction

Mass Balance

$$\frac{dF_i}{dW} = r'_i$$

$$r'_{DME} = \frac{R_4}{2}$$

$$r'_{MetOH} = R_1 + R_3 - R_4$$

$$r'_{H_2O} = R_2 + R_3 + \frac{R_4}{2}$$

$$r'_{H_2} = -2R_1 - R_2 - 3R_3$$

$$r'_{CO_2} = -R_2 - R_3$$

$$r'_{CO} = -R_1 + R_2$$

Reaction Kinetics

$$R_1 = k_1 \frac{K_{CO} (f_{CO} f_{H_2}^{3/2} - f_{CH_3OH} / (f_{H_2}^{1/2} K_{eq,1}))}{(1 + K_{CO} f_{CO} + K_{CO_2} f_{CO_2}) (f_{H_2}^{1/2} + K_{H_2O/H_2} f_{H_2O})}$$

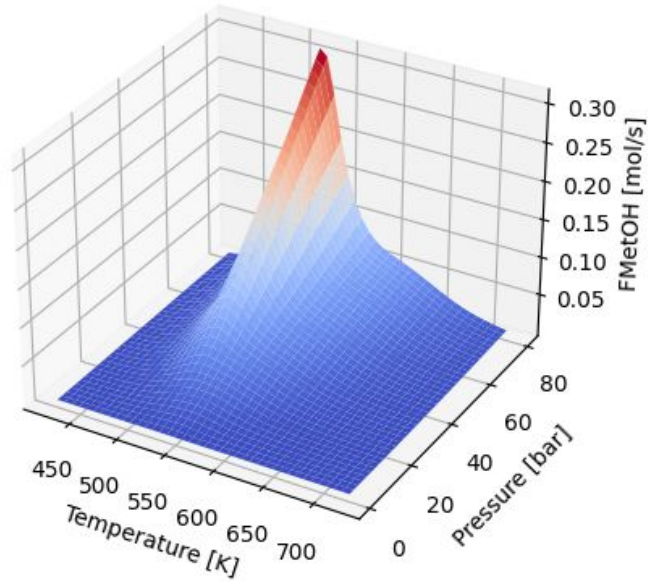
$$R_2 = k_2 \frac{K_{CO_2} (f_{CO_2} f_{H_2} - f_{H_2O} f_{CO} / K_{eq,2})}{(1 + K_{CO} f_{CO} + K_{CO_2} f_{CO_2}) (f_{H_2}^{1/2} + K_{H_2O/H_2} f_{H_2O})}$$

$$R_3 = k_3 \frac{K_{CO_2} (f_{CO_2} f_{H_2}^{3/2} - f_{CH_3OH} f_{H_2O} / (f_{H_2}^{3/2} K_{eq,3}))}{(1 + K_{CO} f_{CO} + K_{CO_2} f_{CO_2}) (f_{H_2}^{1/2} + K_{H_2O/H_2} f_{H_2O})}$$

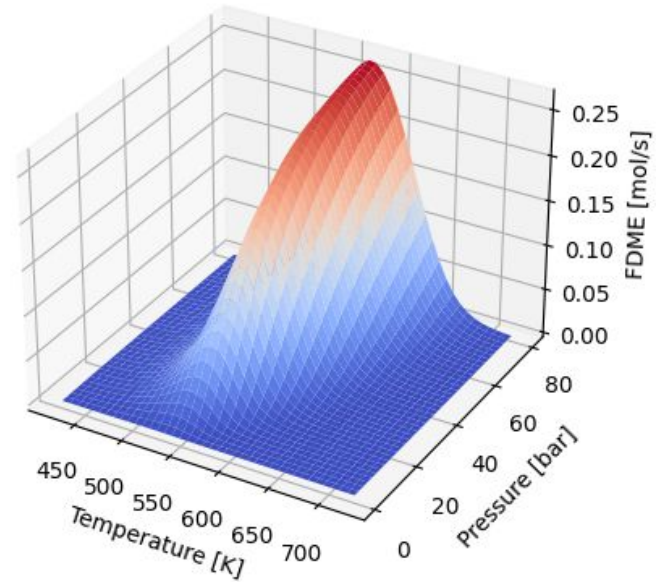
$$R_4 = k_4 \frac{K_{CH_3OH}^2 C_{CH_3OH}^2 (1 - C_{H_2O} C_{CH_3OH} / (C_{CH_3OH}^2 K_{eq,4}))}{(1 + 2\sqrt{K_{CH_3OH} C_{CH_3OH}} + K_{H_2O} C_{H_2O})^4}$$

Analysis

Sensitivity Analysis for FMetOH



Sensitivity Analysis for FDME



Optimization

- Maximize Dimethyl Ether Final concentration *10000
- Dcost = 3
- Increase iterations for gekko to converge
- Upper and lower bounds were very important for convergence

Concentrations

```
FDME0= 0 #[mol/s]
FMeOH0= 0 #[mol/s]
FH2O0= 0 #[mol/s]
FH20= 3 #[mol/s]
FCO20= 1 #[mol/s]
FCO0= 1 #[mol/s]
```

l_1 -norm Objective

The l_1 -norm objective is like an absolute value objective but also includes a dead-band to reject measurement error and stabilize the parameter estimates.

$$\min_{x,y,p} \Phi = w_x^T (e_U + e_L) + w_m^T (c_U + c_L) + w_{\Delta p}^T (\Delta p_U + \Delta p_L)$$

subject to

$$0 = f\left(\frac{dx}{dt}, x, y, p\right)$$

$$0 \leq g\left(\frac{dx}{dt}, x, y, p\right)$$

$$e_U \geq y - y_x - \frac{db}{2}$$

$$e_L \geq y_x - y - \frac{db}{2}$$

$$c_U \geq y - \hat{y}$$

$$c_L \geq \hat{y} - y$$

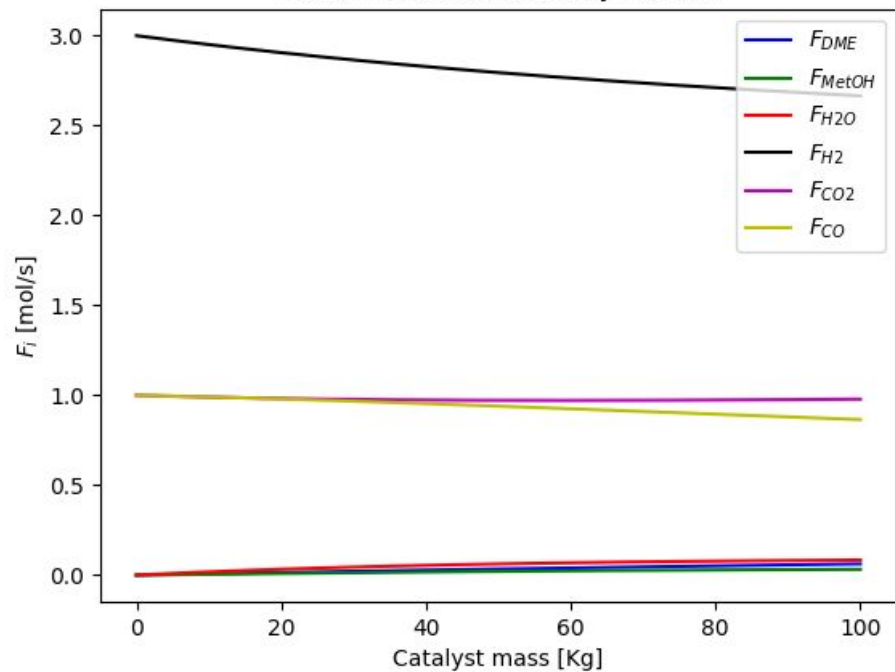
$$\Delta p_U \geq p_i - p_{i-1}$$

$$\Delta p_L \geq p_{i-1} - p_i$$

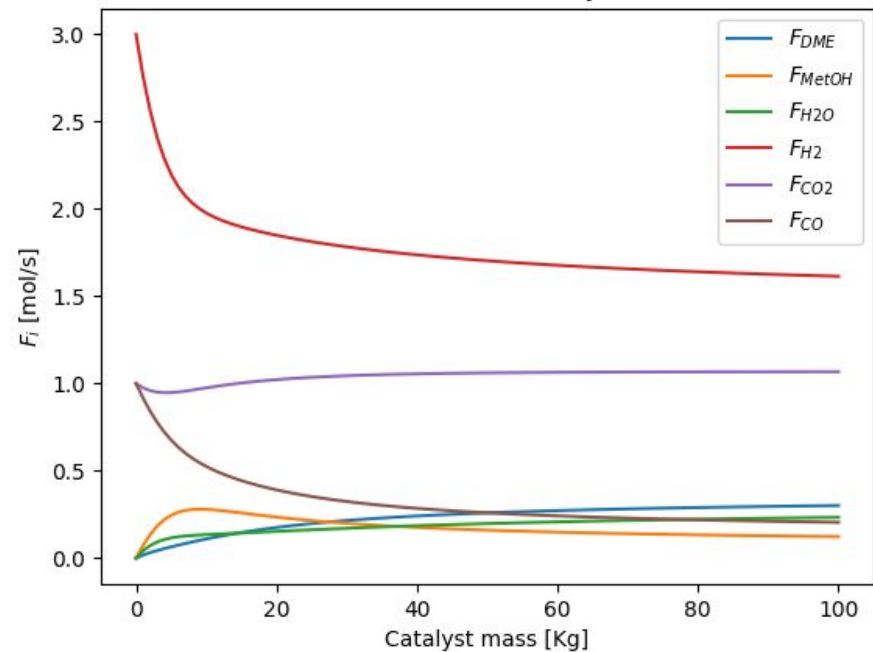
$$e_U, e_L, c_U, c_L, \Delta p_U, \Delta p_L \geq 0$$

Results

Molar flowrate vs. Catalyst Mass



Molar flowrate vs. Catalyst Mass



Conclusion

- This worked as a proof on concept for the modeling of the dimethyl ether reactor and it serves as a good starting point to improve on
- For this project we only optimized with respect to one desired output, but we would like to be able to formulate a dynamic optimization of one or the other desired products
- Additionally, it would be good to have quantifiable benefits (profit, use of materials, eco-friendly, etc.) of this reaction as part of our analysis to motivate the benefits of this process

Thank you for your time

Questions?