

## CDB 4313Z – HEAT INTEGRATION

# PROCESS INTEGRATION I

APPROPRIATE PLACEMENT OF HEAT ENGINE AND HEAT PUMPS

ZULFAN ADI PUTRA, PDENG

OFFICE: 05-03-08

TELP: 05 368 7562

EMAIL: [zulfan.adiputra@utp.edu.my](mailto:zulfan.adiputra@utp.edu.my)

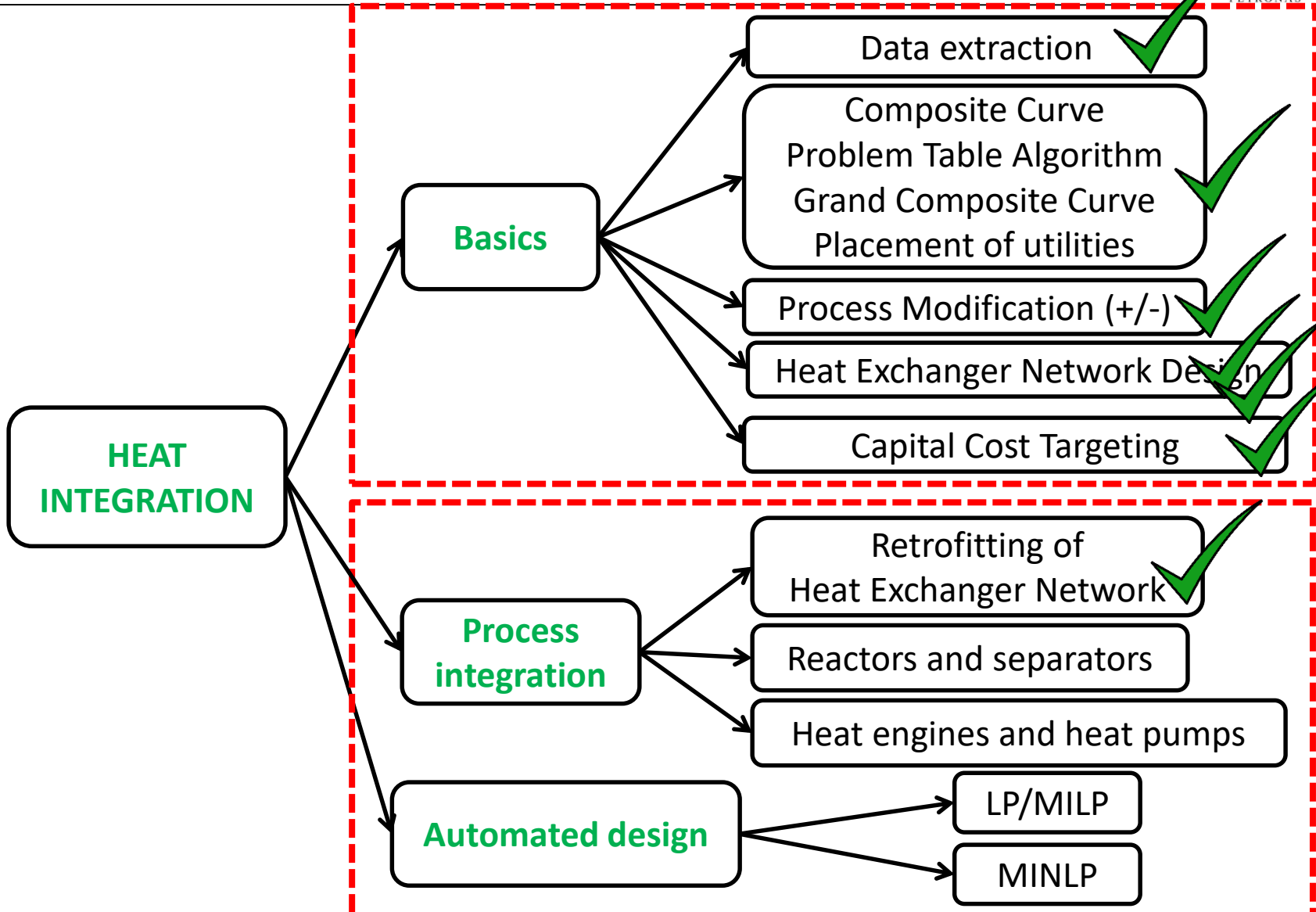
Discussion time: Friday 15.00 – 17.00



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Engineering

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# COURSE OVERVIEW



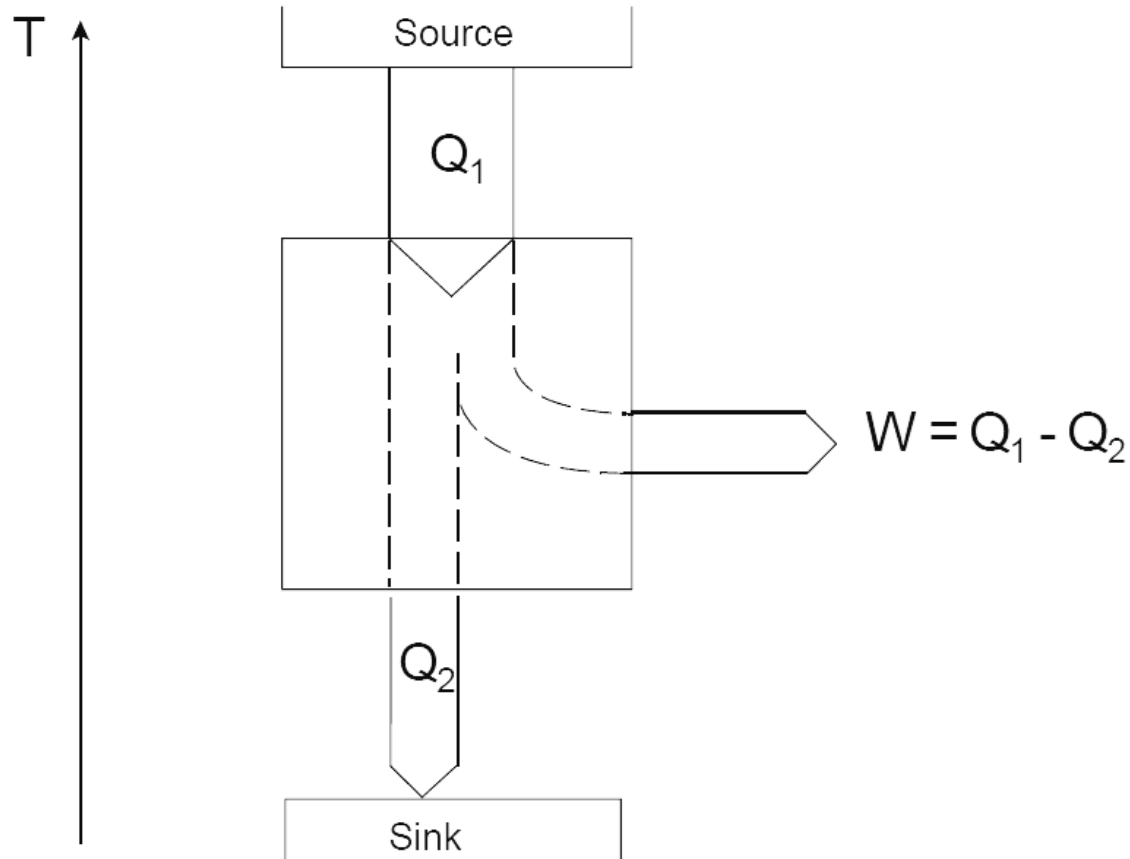
# COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of this course, students shall be able to:

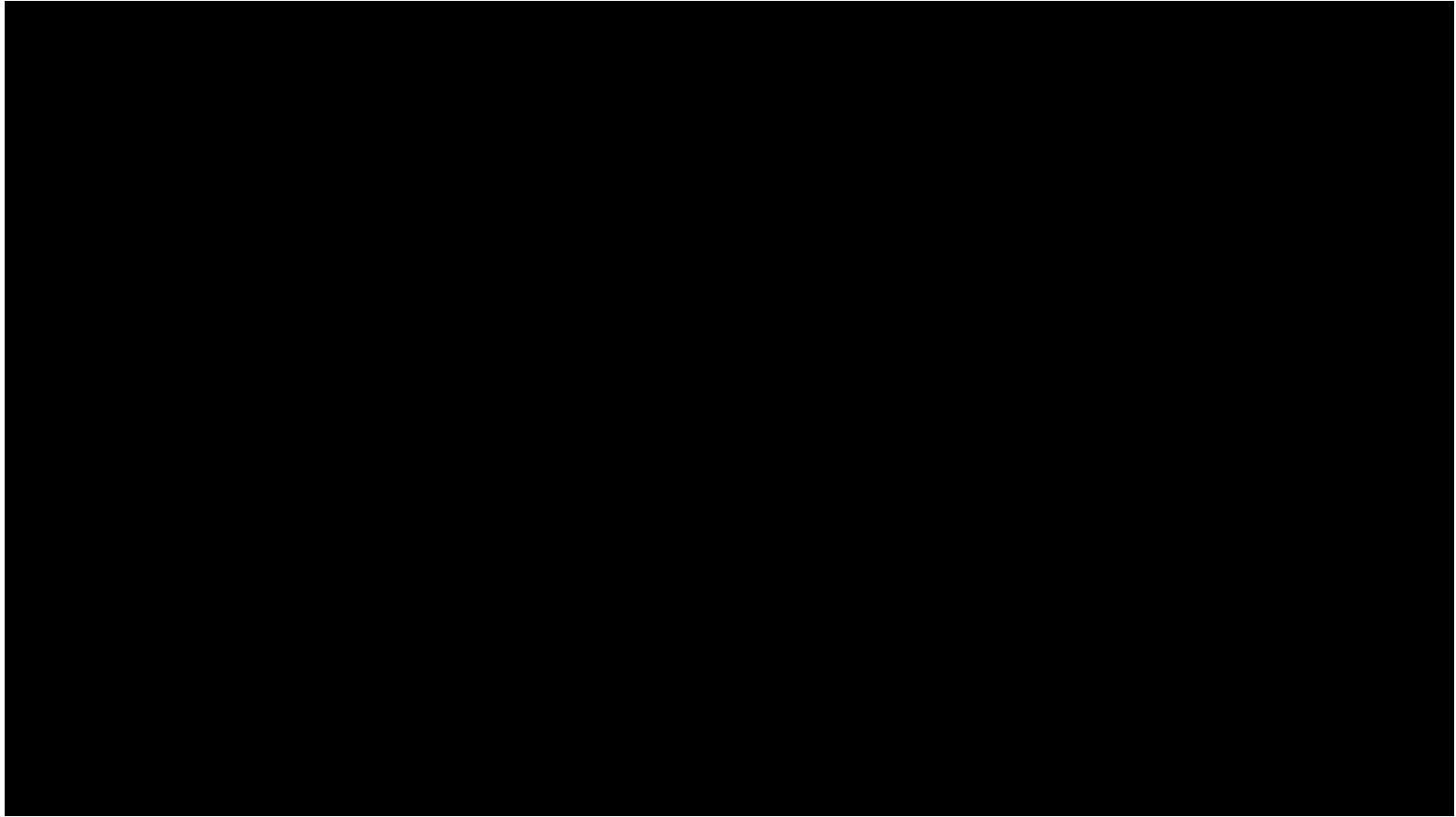
1. Perform **targeting exercise** to determine the minimum utility requirements and maximum heat recovery possible for a process using composite curve or problem table algorithm
2. **Design heat exchanger network** for achieving maximum energy recovery or minimum total cost using pinch analysis technique
3. **Apply pinch analysis software** to perform heat integration and heat exchanger network design that is cost competitive and taking into account of sustainability factors
4. Analyze the **potential for heat and power integration** of a process and the possible implementation options, and to screen the options using cost effective strategy
5. Perform **correct data extraction** from process flowsheet for the purpose of performing pinch analysis

# HEAT ENGINE

Heat engine → an engine that convert heat into work,  
e.g. gas turbine, steam power plant

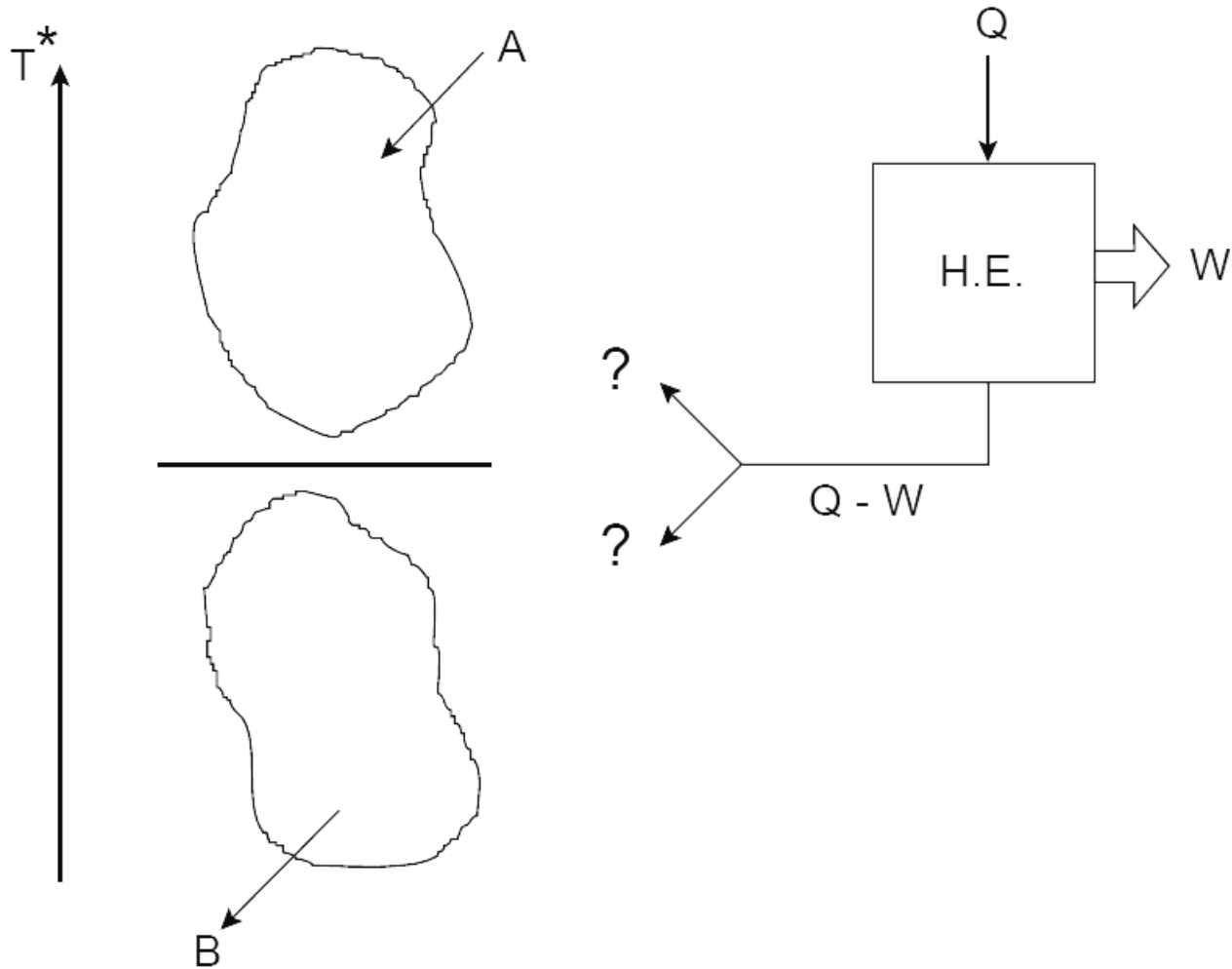


# GE GAS TURBINE

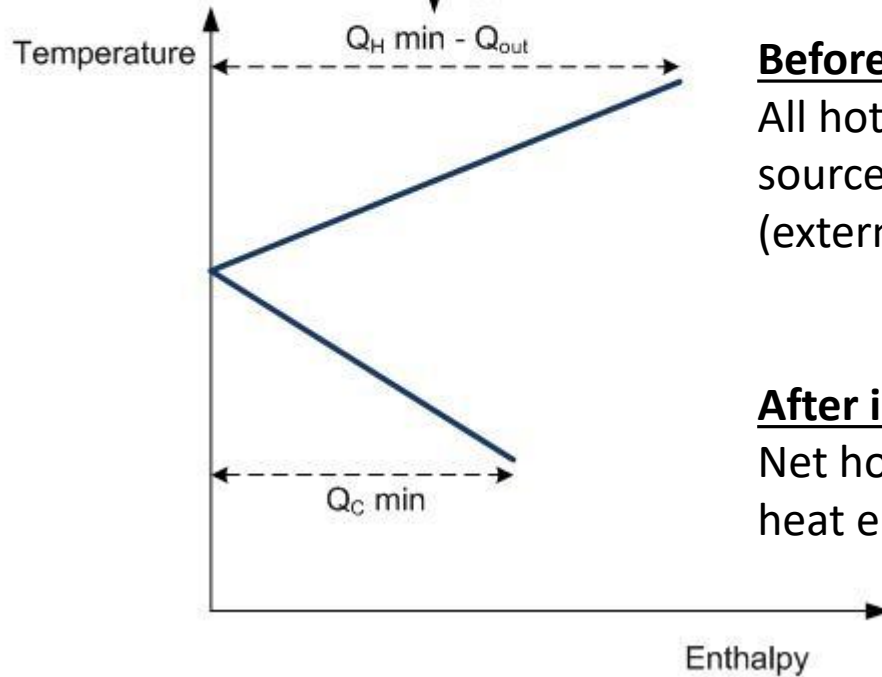
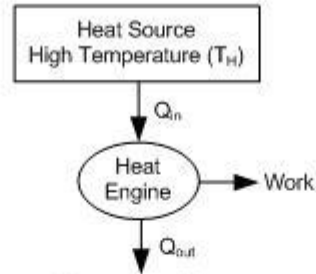


# BRAINSTORM:

## HOW SHOULD WE INTEGRATE HEAT ENGINE?



# ABOVE PINCH?



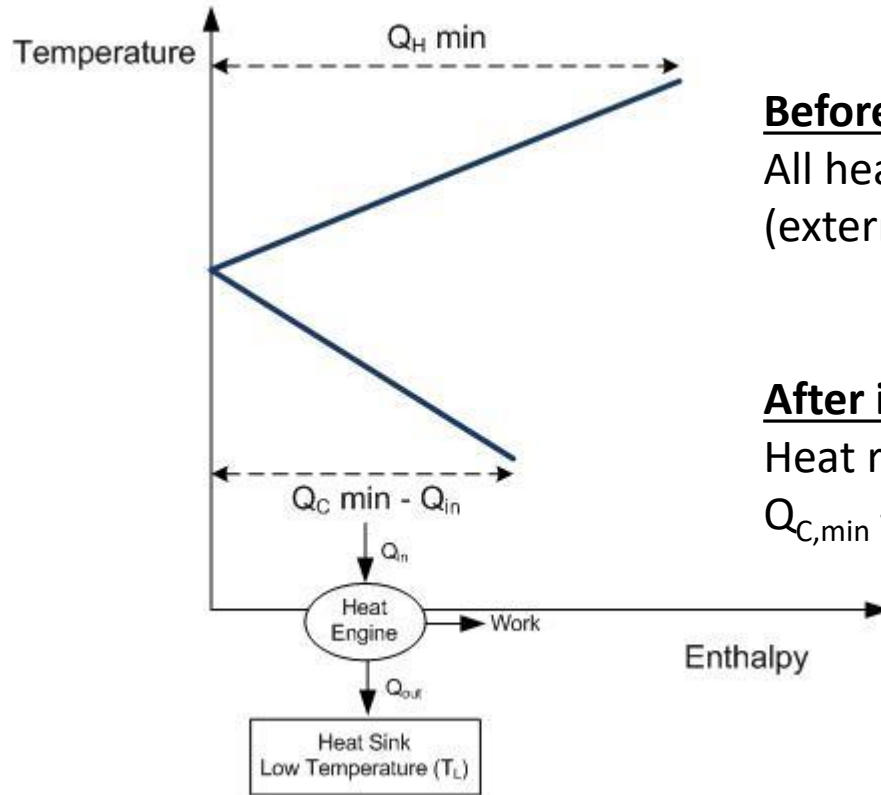
## Before integration:

All hot utility ( $Q_{H,min}$ ) is taken from external source  
(external hot utility)

## After integration:

Net hot utility =  $Q_{H,min}$  – waste heat from heat engine

# BELOW PINCH?



## Before integration:

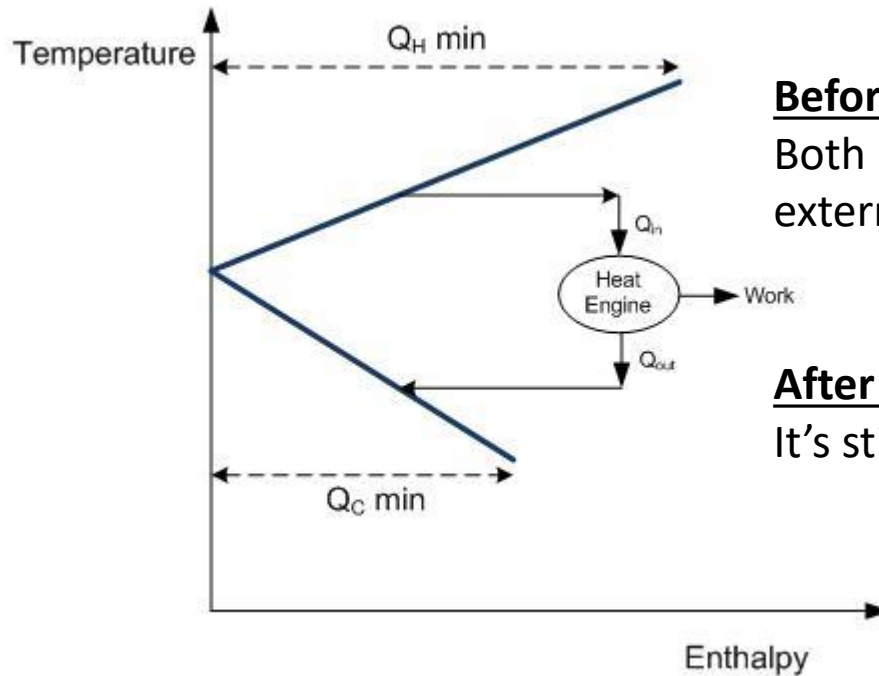
All heat ( $Q_{C,min}$ ) is removed to cooling water (external cold utility)

## After integration:

Heat removed to cooling water =  $Q_{C,min}$  – waste heat from heat engine



# ACROSS PINCH?



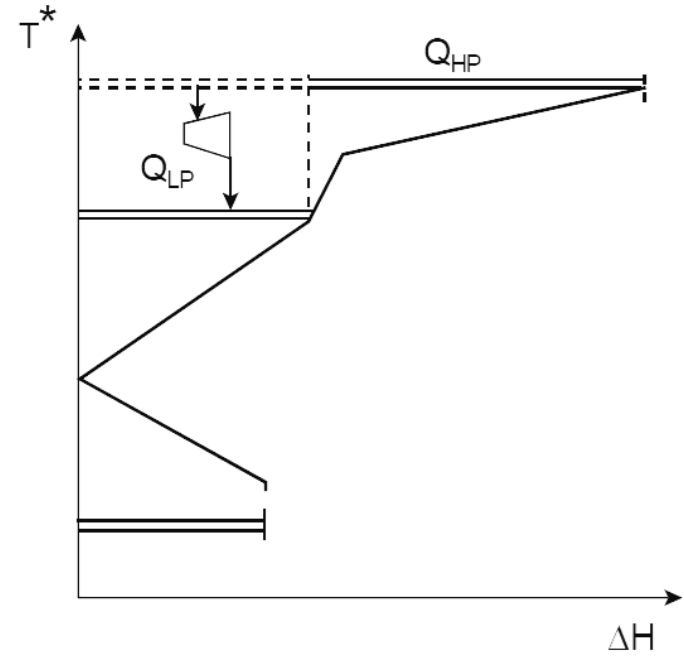
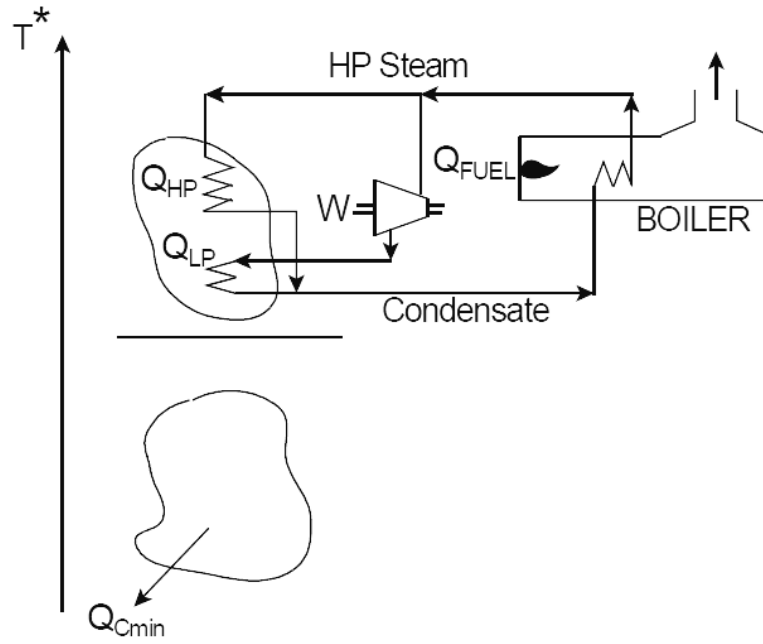
## Before integration:

Both hot and cold utilities are taken from external source

## After integration:

It's still the same

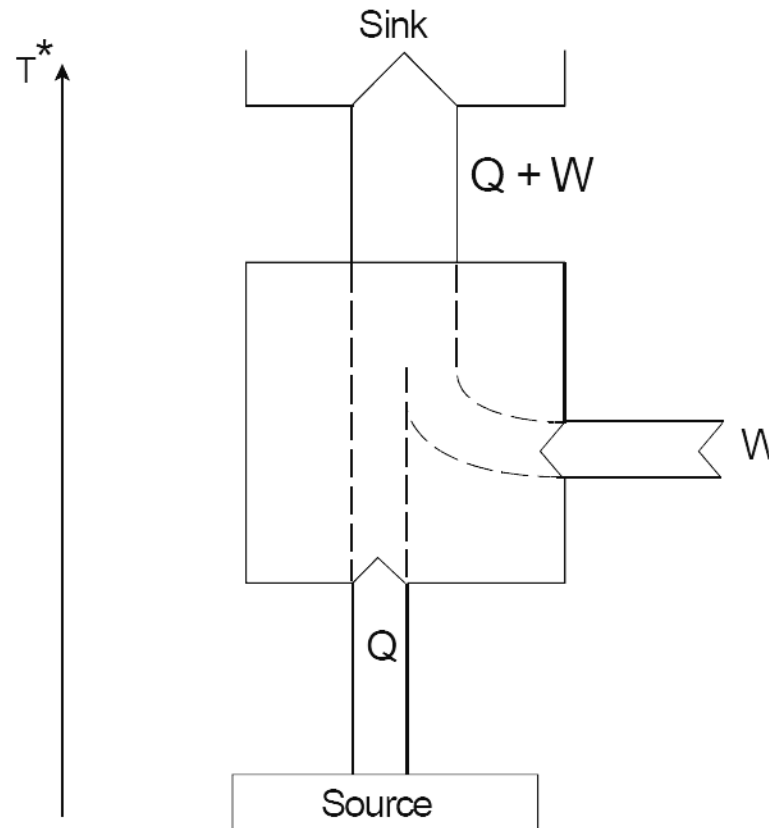
# STEAM TURBINE INTEGRATION





# HEAT PUMP

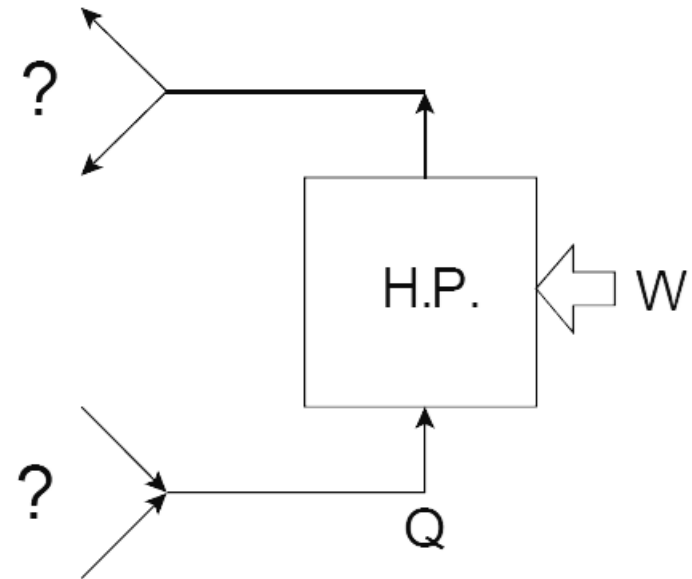
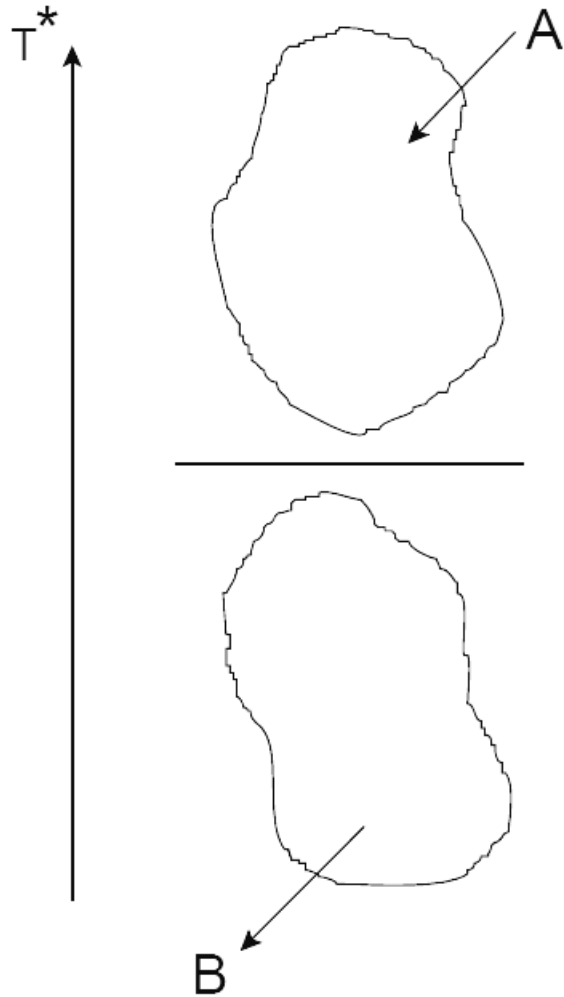
Heat pump → an engine that convert work into heat,  
 an engine that pumps heat from a lower temp to a higher temp  
 e.g. refrigeration



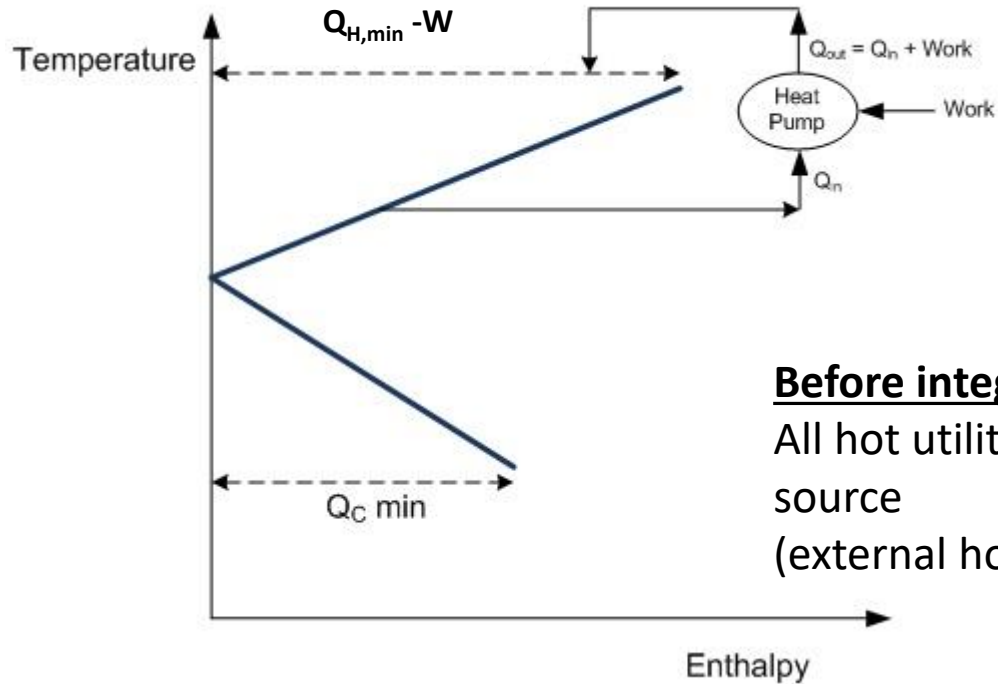


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# BRAINSTORM: HOW SHOULD WE INTEGRATE HEAT PUMP?



# ABOVE PINCH?



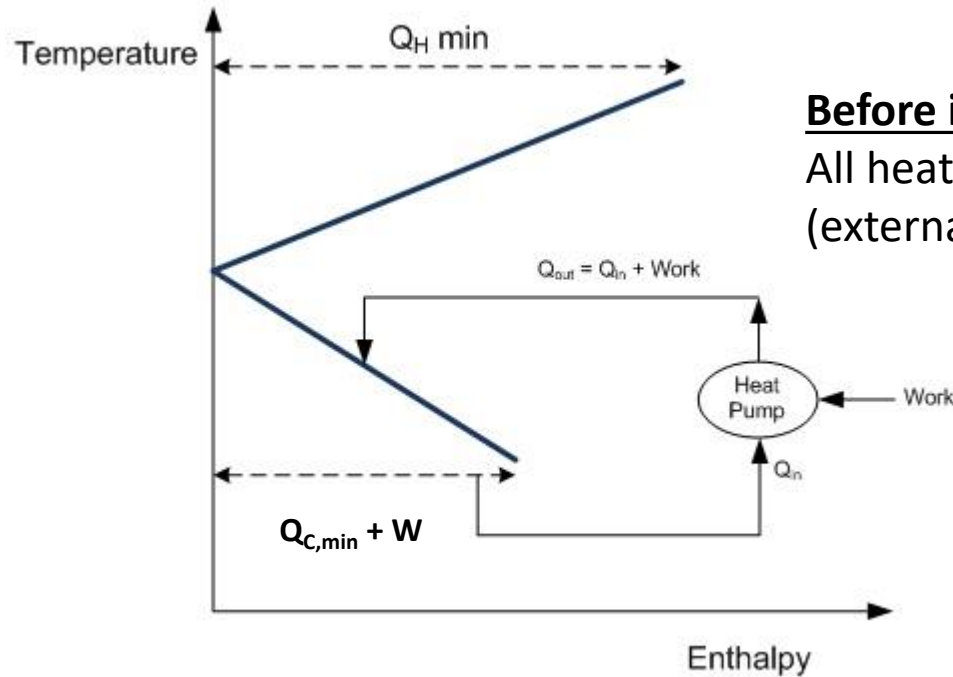
## Before integration:

All hot utility ( $Q_{H,min}$ ) is taken from external source  
(external hot utility)

## After integration:

Net hot utility =  $Q_{H,min} - \text{Work}$

# BELOW PINCH?



## Before integration:

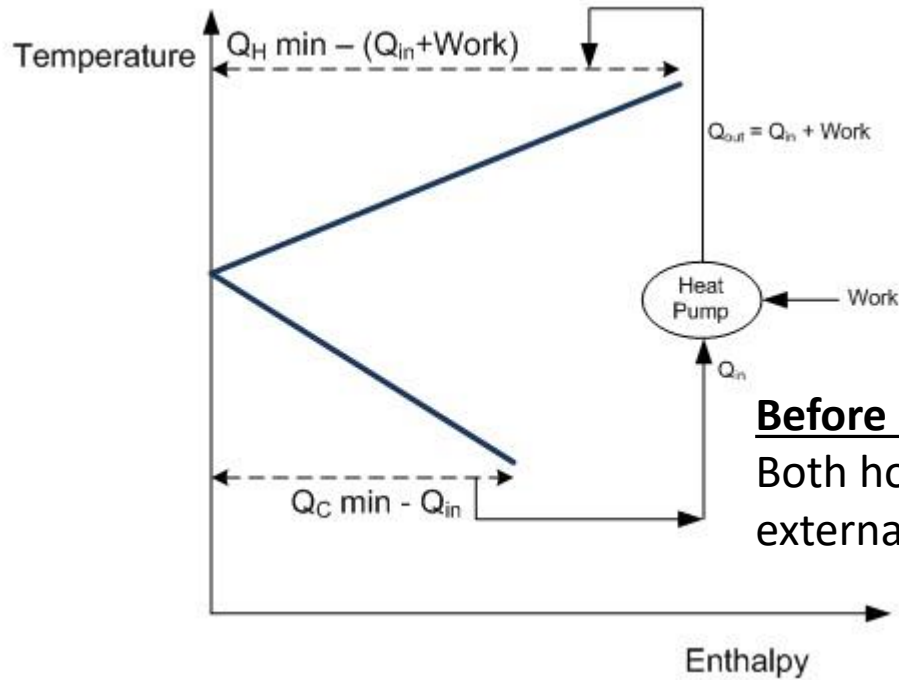
All heat ( $Q_{C,min}$ ) is removed to cooling water  
(external cold utility)

## After integration:

Heat removed to cooling water =  
 $Q_{C,min} + \text{Work}$



# ACROSS PINCH?



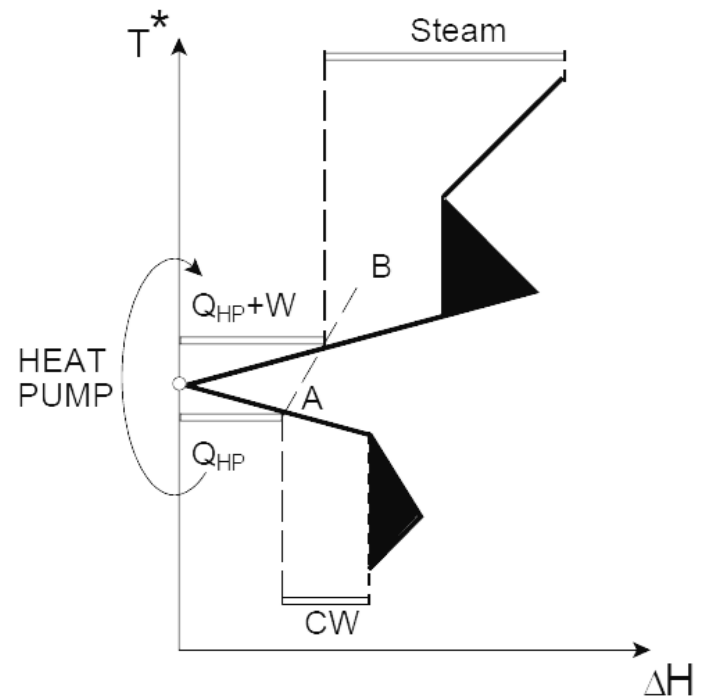
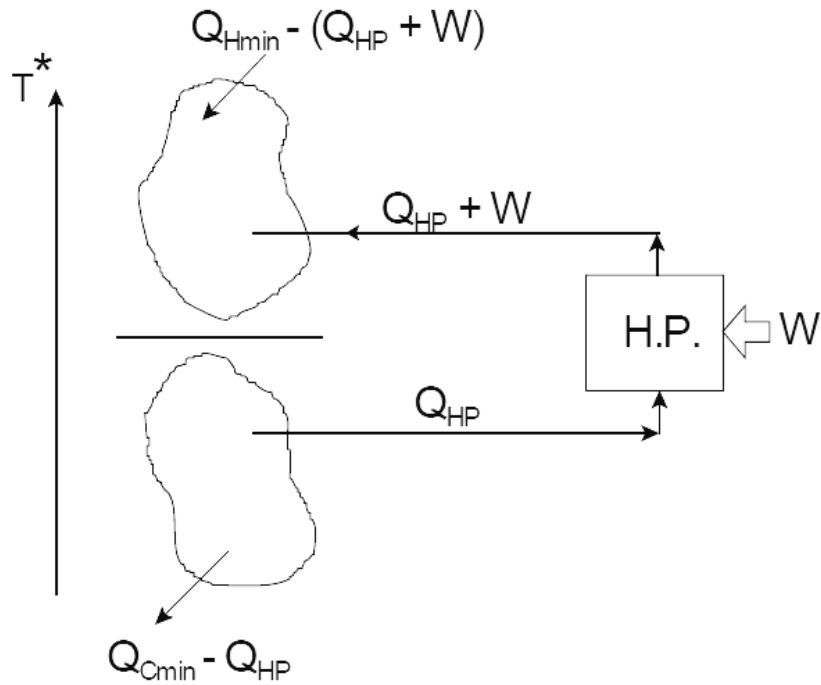
## Before integration:

Both hot and cold utilities are taken from external source

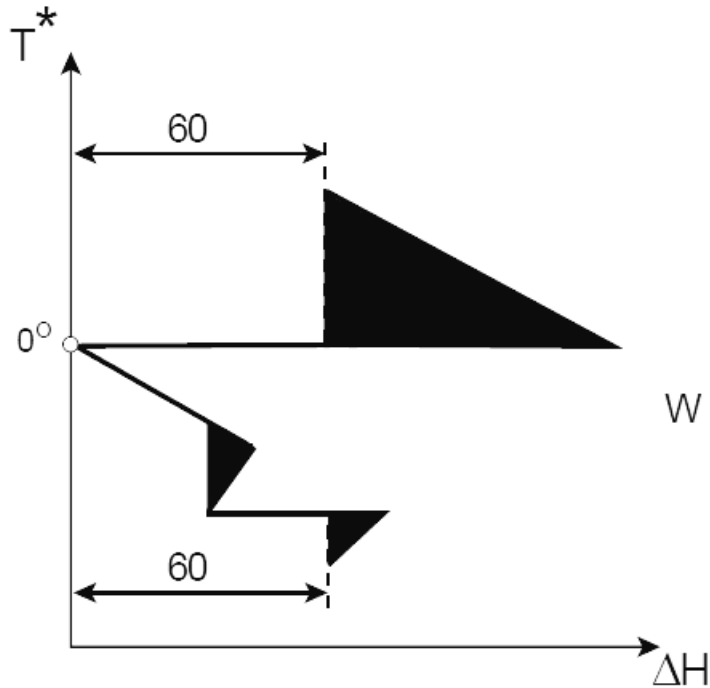
## After integration:

Heat to cold utility is taken/pumped to supply heat as a hot utility.  
It reduces both hot and cold utilities.

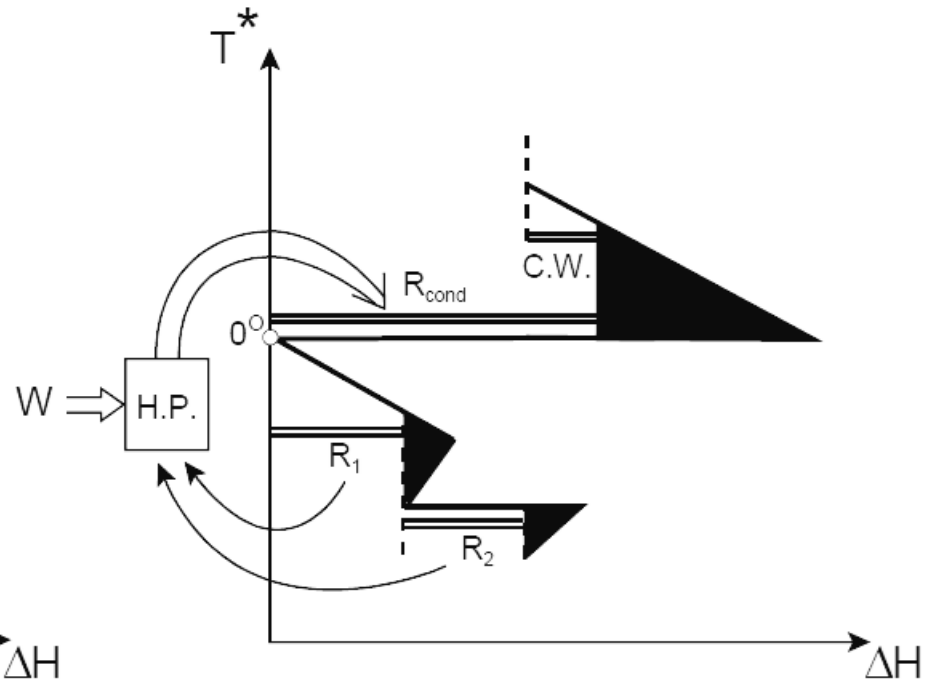
# HEAT PUMP INTEGRATION



# REFRIGERATION



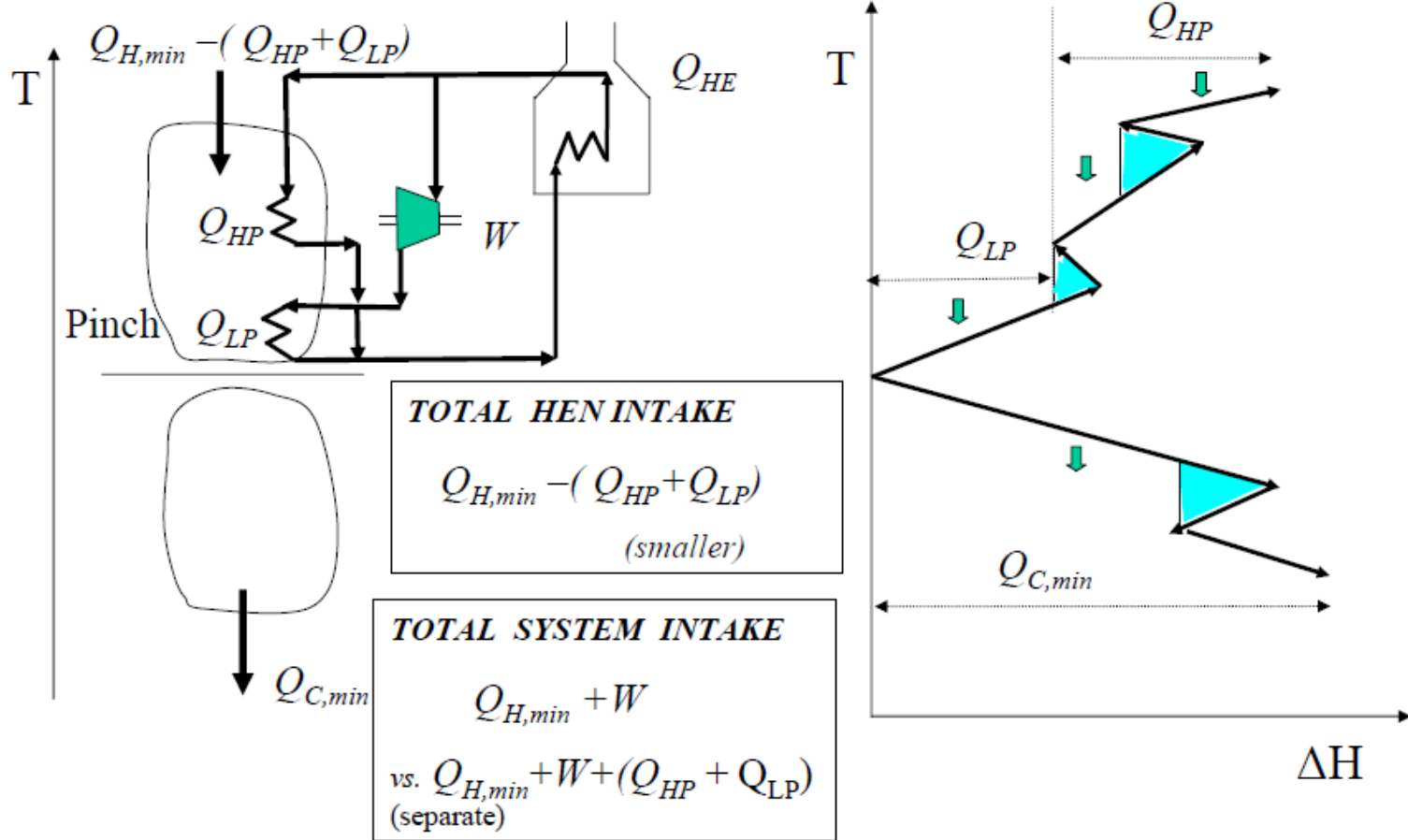
Process grand composite curve



With refrigeration/rejection levels placed

# COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

## Utility Placement



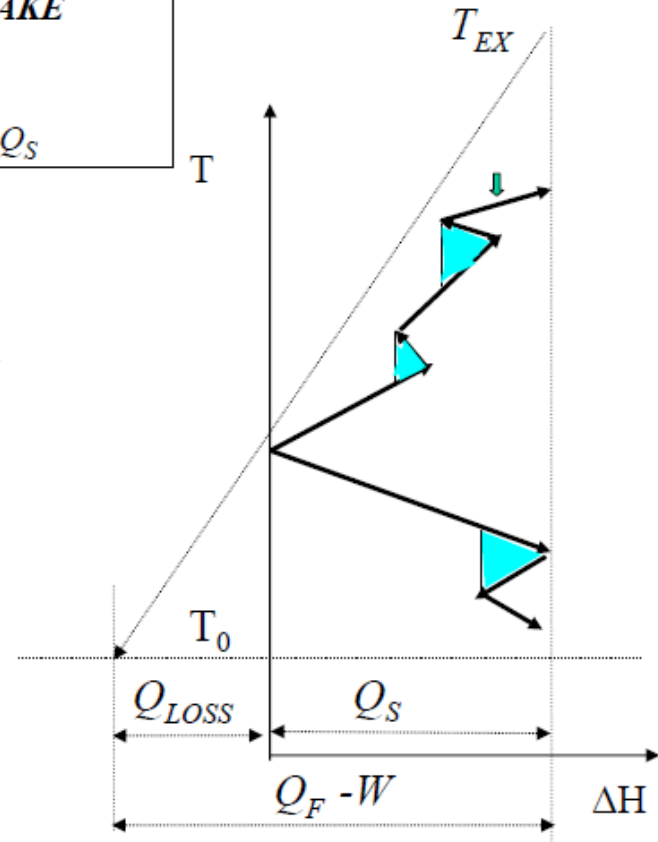
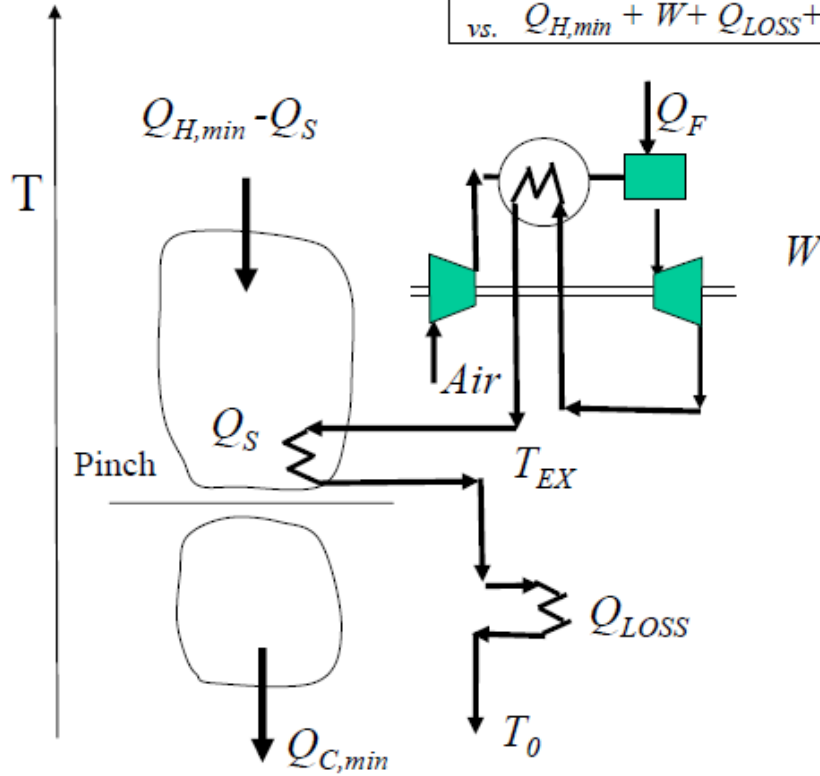
# GAS TURBINE REPLACEMENT

## Gas Turbine Placement

**TOTAL ENERGY INTAKE**

$$Q_{H,min} + W + Q_{LOSS}$$

vs.  $Q_{H,min} + W + Q_{LOSS} + Q_S$



# GROUP WORK

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From your case,  
Please discuss and identify locations of  
heat engines and/or heat pumps.

Please specify the reduction of hot and/or cold utilities  
from utilizing the heat engines and/or heat pumps

# COURSE OVERVIEW

