

REACTORS - Design, Analysis and Scale-up

Example Class Syllabus

Section 1: General Introduction

Section 2: Reactors

- ◆ Reactor Types
- ◆ Advantages and Disadvantages
- ◆ Reactor Selection
- ◆ Applications

Section 3: Reactor Design

- ◆ Part 1 (Design)
 - ▶ Flow Regimes
 - ▶ Pressure Drop
 - ▶ Catalyst Distribution (number of catalyst beds/individual bed lengths)
 - ▶ Catalyst Loading
- ◆ Part 2 (Performance-Hydrodynamic Parameters)
 - ▶ Liquid Hold-up
 - ▶ Liquid Distribution
 - ▶ Catalyst Contacting Efficiency
 - ▶ Liquid Residence Time Distribution
- ◆ Part 3 (Performance-Kinetic Parameters)
 - ▶ Reaction Kinetics
 - ▶ Reactor Temperature Profiles
 - ▶ Mass Transfer/Heat Transfer

Section 4: Reactor Scale-up

- ◆ Pilot Plant/Commercial Reactor Differences
- ◆ Scale-Up Strategies, Simple to Complex
- ◆ Laboratory Reactors

Section 5: Modeling

- ◆ Hydrocracker Reactor Model
- ◆ Reactor Model Description
- ◆ Lumped Reaction Chemistry
- ◆ Model Validation
- ◆ Simulations of Reactor Performance

Section 6: Reactor Internals

- ◆ Components and Functions
- ◆ Performance Requirements
- ◆ Design Criteria
- ◆ Flow Distribution
- ◆ Quenching and Mixing

Section 7: Cold Flow Modeling

- ◆ Benefits and Limitations
- ◆ Scale-Up Data
- ◆ Lessons Learned

Section 8: Reactor Safety

- ◆ Temperature Excursion/Temperature Runaway
- ◆ Safe Design and Operating Guidelines
- ◆ Stability Criteria
- ◆ Catalyst Loading and Preparations
- ◆ General Emergency Guidelines

Section 9: Troubleshooting

- ◆ High Reactor Pressure Drop
- ◆ Pressure Drop Buildup During Operating Cycle
- ◆ Pressure Pulsing of the Reactor
- ◆ Channeling
- ◆ Flow Maldistribution
- ◆ Temperature Maldistribution
- ◆ Quench Efficiency
- ◆ Low Initial Catalyst Activity
- ◆ Loss of Catalyst Activity
- ◆ Low Temperature Response