#### CHE654 Design Project #7

Semester 1, 2025

# **Project Title:**

Design and Economic Evaluation of Sulfolane Production via Reaction of 1,3-Butadiene and Sulfur Dioxide

#### **Problem Statement:**

Sulfolane (tetrahydrothiophene-1,1-dioxide) is a widely used industrial solvent, especially in gas sweetening and extractive distillation processes due to its high polarity and thermal stability. The conventional synthesis involves the reaction of 1,3-butadiene with sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) to form 3-sulfolene, which is subsequently hydrogenated to yield sulfolane.

This project aims to simulate the full production process of sulfolane in Aspen Plus, from raw materials to final purification, using chemical reaction engineering principles and economic analysis. The simulation will include:

- Detailed process modeling,
- Reactor and separation unit design,
- Thermodynamic and kinetic evaluation,
- Mass and energy balances,
- Utility consumption,
- Economic metrics such as Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and Payback Period.

## **Project Objectives:**

- 1. **Model the synthesis of sulfolane** from 1,3-butadiene and SO<sub>2</sub> using Aspen Plus.
- 2. Include a reaction pathway:
  - o Step 1: [1,3-butadiene + SO<sub>2</sub> → 3-sulfolene] (cycloaddition)
  - Step 2: [3-sulfolene +  $H_2 \rightarrow$  sulfolane] (hydrogenation)
- 3. Design and simulate appropriate reactors, separators, and purification units.
- 4. Validate the process using provided kinetic and thermodynamic data.
- 5. Conduct material and energy balance across the process.
- 6. Evaluate the **economic feasibility** using Aspen Process Economic Analyzer (APEA) or other tools.

# **Input Data:**

#### **Feed Conditions:**

• 1,3-Butadiene:

o Purity:  $\geq 99\%$ 

o Feed rate: 100 kmol/h

o State: Gas

 $SO_2$ :

o Purity:  $\geq 99.5\%$ 

o Feed rate: 100 kmol/h

o State: Gas

#### **Reaction Kinetics:**

#### **Step 1: Cycloaddition Reaction**

• Reaction:

$$C_4H_6 + SO_2 \rightarrow C_4H_6SO_2$$
 (3-sulfolene)

Rate law:

$$r_1 = k_1 \cdot C_{C_4H_6} \cdot C_{SO_2}$$

Rate constant:

$$k_1 = 0.15\,\mathrm{L/mol\cdot min\cdot exp}\left(-rac{5500}{T}
ight)$$
 , with  $T$  in K

#### **Step 2: Hydrogenation**

• Reaction:

$$C_4H_6SO_2 + H_2 \rightarrow C_4H_8SO_2$$
 (sulfolane)

Rate law:

$$r_2 = k_2 \cdot C_{3\text{-sulfolene}} \cdot C_{H_2}$$

Rate constant:

$$k_2 = 0.09\,\mathrm{L/mol\cdot min\cdot exp}\left(-rac{4800}{T}
ight)$$
 , with  $T$  in K

### Thermodynamic Data:

Use **NRTL** or **SRK** property method for vapor-liquid equilibrium. Reactor temperatures:

• Cycloaddition: 90–150 °C

- Hydrogenation: 100–150 °C Operating pressure:
- 5–10 atm

# **Proposed Process Flow Diagram (PFD):**

#### **Units:**

- 1. Feed conditioning
- 2. **Reactor R-1:** Cycloaddition reactor (PFR or CSTR)
- 3. **Separator S-1:** Removal of unreacted SO<sub>2</sub> and 1,3-butadiene
- 4. **Reactor R-2:** Hydrogenation reactor (fixed-bed or CSTR)
- 5. Distillation column: Separation of sulfolane from other species
- 6. Recycle stream: Unreacted SO<sub>2</sub> and butadiene
- 7. Pumps, heat exchangers, and cooling utilities

A simplified schematic or Aspen-generated PFD can be included separately.

### **Deliverables:**

- 1. Aspen Plus simulation file (.bkp)
- 2. Mass and energy balances for the entire process
- 3. Equipment sizing and utility requirements
- 4. Economic analysis including:
  - o Capital cost estimation
  - o Operating cost breakdown
  - Cash flow analysis
  - o IRR, NPV, and Payback Period
- 5. Sensitivity analysis (e.g., raw material cost, energy consumption)
- 6. Final report with process discussion and recommendations