

**DESARROLLO E IMPLANTACIÓN DE UN SISTEMA
INFORMÁTICO PARA LA SIMULACIÓN DEL
FUNCIONAMIENTO DE UNA PLANTA QUÍMICA EN
CONTINUO MEDIANTE INTERPRETACIÓN DE ROLES.**

Grado en Ingeniería Química Industrial

Autor: Lautaro Meroi Bianconi

Tutor: José Juan Macías Hernández

La Laguna, 7 de Septiembre de 2015

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MEMORIA

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1. Introducción / Introduction.

La formación que se brinda a los alumnos en el Grado en Ingeniería Química Industrial se puede dividir en dos grandes bloques: Por un lado está la formación teórica, ya que la titulación está diseñada para cubrir los aspectos técnicos formativos básicos para el desarrollo profesional de los alumnos y, por otro lado, el gran número de prácticas tanto dentro de la Facultad, como fuera de la Universidad, sirven para la formación integral del alumno, reforzando esos conocimientos teóricos. Este proyecto está encaminado a robustecer esta segunda parte formativa, esencial para todo Ingeniero.

En la práctica laboral existen multitud de aspectos que por su naturaleza interdisciplinar no están englobados en ninguna materia y, consecuentemente, suelen ser deficitarios en los recién egresados. Un Ingeniero Químico ha de conocer aspectos de organización del trabajo en una Planta y responder ante situaciones anómalas o emergencias con celeridad y destreza. Igualmente, saber trabajar en equipo es esencial, por lo tanto, es indispensable que los Ingenieros Químicos tengan una formación interdisciplinar y que conozcan la organización industrial.

Para ello, se ha diseñado esta práctica que engloba todos estos aspectos tratados de una forma global y enmarcados en el entorno de una Planta Química.

La manera más eficaz de ejercitar estos objetivos es en un entorno que reproduzca fielmente una Planta Química, con la seguridad de que un error no acarreará consecuencias fatales, para que así el equipo de alumnos pueda trabajar sin miedo a provocar una catástrofe. Por lo tanto, esta práctica ha de contener aspectos técnicos e intrínsecos del trabajo de un Ingeniero Químico, como realizar balances o mejoras en el proceso. Además, el hecho de tener que cumplir un programa de fabricación y responder ante situaciones de emergencia en el proceso, refuerza la labor en equipo y la madurez profesional necesaria.

En definitiva, en este proyecto se ha creado un sistema informático que no se centra en simular únicamente una Planta Química, sino que se extiende hasta abarcar la fábrica industrial que la opera en continuo.

The training is provided to students in the Degree in Industrial Chemistry Engineering can be divided into two main groups. On the one hand, there is the theoretical training, since the degree is designed to cover basic technical training for the professional development of students; and on the other hand, the large number of practices - both within the faculty and outside the University - which serve for the integral formation of students, strengthening this theoretical knowledge. This project aims to reinforce this second formative part, essential for any engineer.

In employment practice there are many areas that, by their interdisciplinary nature, are not enshrined in any subject and therefore are often deficient in new graduates. A chemical engineer has to know aspects related to organizing work in a plant, and respond to abnormal or emergency situations with speed and skill. Similarly, team work is essential; therefore, it is necessary for Chemical Engineers to have interdisciplinary training and know more about industrial organization.

To do this, we have designed this practice that encompasses all these issues addressed in a comprehensive manner and framed in the vicinity of a chemical plant.

The most effective way to exercise these goals is in a setting that faithfully reproduces a chemical plant, with the assurance that a mistake will not bring fatal consequences, so that the team of students can work without fear of provoking a catastrophe. Therefore, this practice must contain technical and intrinsic aspects of the work of a chemical engineer, such as making balances or improvements throughout the process. Moreover, the fact that a worker has to comply with a manufacturing program and respond to emergency situations in the process reinforces teamwork and the professional maturity needed.

In short, in this project we have created a computer system that not only focuses on simulating a chemical plant, but also extends as far as including the industrial factory that operates the plant continuously.

2. Objetivos

El Objetivo principal de este proyecto es desarrollar un sistema informático que emule el funcionamiento de una fábrica en continuo que opera una Planta Química. Para ello, deberá estar compuesto por una serie de aplicaciones de software que deberán ser programadas y optimizadas para su correcto funcionamiento en consonancia, además se deberá crear una documentación complementaria que nutra al sistema, como es el caso de la propia simulación de la Planta en estado no-estacionario, los esquemáticos del proceso, un manual de operación para la unidad simulada, etc.

Con la consecución de este trabajo se busca que el autor demuestre que ha adquirido las competencias propias de la titulación de Grado en Ingeniería Química Industrial, ya que para la creación de la documentación complementaria anteriormente mencionada es indispensable el manejo de estos conceptos.

Además, se fija como objetivo final testar el correcto funcionamiento del sistema y su utilidad con los alumnos de último curso de la titulación que estén cursando la asignatura “Simulación y Optimización de Procesos Químicos”

3. Desarrollo

El desarrollo del sistema comenzó con la simulación dinámica de la Planta Química. Para ello, se ha partido de un archivo base generado por el tutor (debido a la alta complejidad de la misma) y se ha procedido a su mejora. En este sentido, se han optimizado variables, se ha añadido instrumentación y se ha adecuado para su posterior uso en el sistema. Además, se ha extraído la información necesaria para la realización del manual de operación como si de una planta real se tratara. Para realizar esto, ha sido necesario adquirir previamente formación en simulación en estado no-estacionario, haciendo uso, entre otros, del manual de tutoriales y aplicaciones de AspenTech para Hysys 3.2. A pesar de que en este sistema se utilizará UniSim, debido a la alta compatibilidad y semejanza entre ambos programas, la información que se encuentra en ese manual de tutoriales es perfectamente aplicable para UniSim prácticamente en su totalidad.

Se ha optado por utilizar la Suite UniSim Desing de la multinacional estadounidense Honeywell por ser con ésta con la que más familiarizados están los alumnos de la titulación debido a que es la que se encuentra instalada en las aulas de informática de la Facultad de Química, además de ser una de las mejores opciones de software para simulación en estado no-estacionario del mercado.

Seguidamente se ha instalado el resto de software básico para el sistema (UniSim OPC Server y ScadaBR) y se ha configurado para su acceso desde cualquier ordenador con conexión a internet, funcionando el pc en el que se encuentra instalado como servidor.

El programa de visualización (ScadaBR) se comunica con el programa de simulación dinámica del proceso mediante una interfaz estándar OPC.

Una vez montado y probado el sistema, se ha procedido a crear la documentación necesaria para su uso. De este modo, extrayendo los datos de la simulación dinámica, se ha generado un manual de operación tratando de darle una apariencia realista para familiarizar a los alumnos con este tipo de documentos. Asimismo, haciendo uso de la utilidad Microsoft Visio se crearon los esquemáticos necesarios, tanto el P&ID que acompaña al manual de operación, como el esquemático que fue usado en el Scada.

Para simular el trabajo de un operario de campo se ha incorporado una imagen aérea de la supuesta Planta, a través de la cual, haciendo clic en la zona que se quiere visitar, se navegará entre los distintos equipos a operar, representados mediante fotos reales.

Para finalizar con la programación del Scada, y darle un aspecto realista para asemejarlo a una interfaz hombre máquina utilizada en la industria, fue necesario estudiar y modificar el documento "common.css". En este archivo se define y crea la presentación de un documento estructurado escrito en HTML, como es el caso del lenguaje en el que está escrito el ScadaBR, en otras palabras, este documento fija las características estéticas que mostrará el Scada. La extensión .css viene del inglés "*cascading style sheets*" (Hojas de estilo en cascada). Como Anexo V se ha adjuntado este documento tras la modificación del mismo y en el que se han incorporado anotaciones, recogiendo los aspectos que modifica cada comando que fue alterado.

Debido a la complejidad de este software, las características de un tipo de texto seleccionable estaban establecidas en el archivo dojo.js, por lo que se tuvo que suprimir el elemento "`\r\n\tcolor:WindowText;`" de la línea 12,368 para que pueda actuar la hoja de estilos sobre todo el contenido que se muestra en el ScadaBR.

4. Medios necesarios.

El sistema funciona desde un ordenador remoto en el que se encuentra instalado todo el software necesario y desde el que se ejecutan los archivos programados para la práctica. Los alumnos se conectarán a través de una URL dada por el profesor encargado y accederán al sistema con un usuario y contraseña asignado para cada rol.

Para la realización de la práctica es necesario contar con una serie de ordenadores conectados a internet desde los cuales trabajarán los alumnos.

Teniendo en cuenta los roles que se describen a lo largo de esta memoria, es necesario disponer como mínimo de 7 ordenadores (uno para cada rol más uno para el profesor). Estos ordenadores no deben estar necesariamente en la misma sala, ya que la práctica se puede realizar virtualmente estando cada alumno en cualquier lugar con conexión a internet. El único requisito para poder trabajar a distancia es que cada alumno tenga instalado un software de comunicación VoIP, como por ejemplo Skype, y disponga de altavoces y micrófono.

5. Descripción de la Instalación

Prácticamente cualquier tipo de industria puede ser simulada, pero se ha elegido por su nivel de complejidad y gran versatilidad, una Planta Desbutanizadora en la que se separa el LPG de una nafta para estabilizarla. La instalación cuenta con una torre de destilación, tanques de almacenamiento, corrientes de reciclo, equipos de bombeo, intercambiadores de calor, etc. La instalación se ha simulado completamente incluyendo todas las bombas, válvulas e instrumentos de campo.

Esta fábrica industrial cuenta con una plantilla de trabajadores (conformada por los alumnos), cada uno con una función definida y distinta a la de cualquier otro, de tal modo que se reproduce a escala una organización típica del trabajo.

La planta funciona en continuo, por lo que parte de la plantilla trabajará a turno mientras que otra parte lo hará a jornada normal. Los puestos a turno implican que para cada puesto existen a lo largo del día distintas personas realizando el mismo trabajo y deben relevarse entre ellos. Los relevos más comunes son los que se realizan tres veces al día, obteniendo tres turnos de 8 horas.

Con el objetivo de hacer operativa la experiencia y no saturar a los alumnos, se ha programado que los días sea de seis horas (se ha ajustado un factor de tiempo de cuatro en la simulación). De este modo, las jornadas pasan de ser de únicamente dos horas. Esto significa que los alumnos a turno rotativo se releven cada dos horas mientras que los que estén a jornada normal, deberán desempeñar una jornada de dos horas en esas seis horas que durará el día de trabajo.

Un apunte a tener en cuenta por parte de los alumnos es que el factor de tiempo está establecido desde la simulación, por lo tanto, para un flujo de por ejemplo $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$, se obtendrá tras una hora real que han circulado 40 m^3 . Será indispensable tener en cuenta este factor para el correcto cumplimiento de los planes de producción.

6. Descripción del Organigrama de trabajo y funciones

Se han desarrollado 6 roles de trabajo, tratando de representar los puestos de trabajo más significativos de una fábrica química. Éstos son:

Operador de Panel.

Depende del Jefe de operaciones, estará en turno rotativo de ocho horas (dos horas para el factor de tiempo dado). Su responsabilidad será la de mantener las condiciones operativas en la Unidad, definidas por el técnico y el programa de fabricación. Sus principales objetivos son la seguridad y la estabilidad de la Planta. Opera desde un ordenador actuando sobre los controladores a través del Scada.

Operador de Campo.

Depende del Jefe de operaciones, estará en turno rotativo de ocho horas (dos horas para el factor de tiempo dado). Su responsabilidad será la de mantener las condiciones operativas en la Unidad, definidas por el técnico, el operador de panel y el programa de fabricación. Sus principales objetivos son la seguridad y la estabilidad de la Planta. Opera la Planta desde la propia instalación actuando sobre los equipos con intervención manual.

Jefe de operaciones o Técnico.

Depende del Jefe de Producción, estará en jornada normal de ocho horas (dos horas para el factor de tiempo dado). Su principal responsabilidad es, además de la seguridad y la estabilidad, la calidad de los productos obtenidos. Supervisará el trabajo tanto de los operarios de Campo como de Panel.

Ingeniero de procesos.

Depende del Jefe de Producción y a jornada normal de ocho horas (dos horas para el factor de tiempo dado) Su responsabilidad radica en el seguimiento de los parámetros técnicos de la Unidad, como rendimientos, balances de materia y energía, etc. Propondrá mejoras técnicas del proceso cuando las considere adecuadas y en caso de problemas en la Planta, colaborará en su resolución.

Técnico de mantenimiento e instrumentación.

Depende del Jefe de Producción y a jornada normal de ocho horas (dos horas para el factor de tiempo dado), además deberá estar localizable por si es requerido ante una situación de emergencia. Su responsabilidad es la de apoyo al Operador e Ingeniero de

Procesos para realizar correcciones que permitan de nuevo el funcionamiento normal. Como ejemplo podemos citar el ajuste de controladores o el remplazo de una válvula defectuosa. Debido a la dificultad técnica para realizar estas operaciones desde el Scada, el profesor ejecutará directamente en la simulación algunas de estas acciones a petición del Técnico de mantenimiento.

Jefe de producción.

Dependiendo de Dirección y a jornada normal de ocho horas (dos horas para el factor de tiempo dado). Su labor es la de coordinar el trabajo de los Operadores y técnicos para cumplir los planes de fabricación establecidos por la Dirección.

7. Actividades de cada puesto

En este apartado se describen las actividades que se deberán desempeñar en cada puesto de trabajo, además de especificar las herramientas de las que dispone cada operario.

Jefe de operaciones.

- Deberá supervisar los parámetros de la Unidad y obrar en consecuencia para mantener el proceso dentro de condiciones estables y en concordancia con los planes de producción, manteniendo los productos dentro de especificaciones. En caso de que la Planta sufra una actividad anómala, que conlleve una mala separación de los productos, deberá tratar que el producto fuera de especificación no se almacene en los tanques de productos acabados, priorizando siempre la seguridad.
- Será operativamente el Jefe de los Operadores de Campo y Panel y deberá controlar la labor que éstos desempeñan.
- Emitirá órdenes de trabajo.

Herramientas: Dispone de una interfaz dedicada para visualizar el proceso y acceder a Campo. En el caso práctico, podrá acceder tanto a la sección del operador de Campo como a la del operador de Panel.

Operador de Panel.

- Deberá vigilar los parámetros de la Unidad y obrar en consecuencia para mantener el proceso dentro de condiciones estables y en concordancia con los planes de producción, manteniendo los productos dentro de especificaciones. En caso de que la Planta sufra una actividad anómala, deberá actuar según el protocolo establecido en el Manual de operaciones con las modificaciones que el técnico le pueda trasladar.
- Llevará la iniciativa en las relaciones con el Operador de Campo que dependerá del de panel para realizar cuantas actividades sean necesarias.
- Ayudará al operador de campo en todo lo relativo al mantenimiento “en marcha”.

Herramientas: Dispone de una interfaz dedicada para visualizar la unidad y actuar sobre la instrumentación. No podrá acceder a actuar manualmente la unidad.

Operador de Campo.

- Deberá supervisar el correcto funcionamiento de la unidad in situ y en caso de detectar cualquier anomalía, deberá comunicársela al panelista. De este modo, será “los ojos” del operador de Panel en el terreno.
- Se encargará del arranque y parada de bombas, aislamiento de equipos, control manual de válvulas cuando los controladores fallen, etc.
- Se encargará del mantenimiento “en marcha” ayudado por el operario de Panel.
- Será responsabilidad suya cumplimentar los permisos de trabajo y vigilar por el cumplimiento de las normas de seguridad. Además, firmará la autorización de trabajo para reparación de válvulas de control y bombas.

Herramientas: Dispone de una interfaz dedicada para actuar manualmente la Unidad.

Técnico de Mantenimiento.

- Será el responsable del mantenimiento preventivo y correctivo de los equipos e instrumentos que están implementados en el proceso, así como mantener los equipos e instrumentos de reserva.
- Podrá supervisar las tareas encomendadas a los operadores (Campo y Panel). A tal efecto emitirá las órdenes de trabajo relativas al mantenimiento, que deberá seguir para su correcto cumplimiento.
- En caso de avería, será el encargado de reparar o sustituir válvulas de control y bombas, reparar o limpiar intercambiadores, ajustar instrumentación (K, Ti, Td) etc.

Herramientas: Dispone de una interfaz para visualizar el proceso y acceder a Campo. Desde la interfaz del proceso podrá realizar los ajustes de la instrumentación mientras que desde la interfaz de campo podrá realizar algunas actuaciones. Para reparaciones o cambio de equipos deberá emitir una orden de trabajo que será llevada a cabo por el profesor en la simulación. La orden de trabajo no podrá ser emitida hasta que se compruebe que el equipo se encuentra aislado.

Ingeniero de Procesos.

- Se encargará de realizar test operativos de la Unidad, propuestas de mejora basadas en simulaciones del proceso y realizar los balances de materia y energía con el fin de realizar las liquidaciones de la Unidad.

Herramientas: Dispone de un ordenador en el que deberá estar instalado un simulador riguroso de procesos en estado no-estacionario como el UniSim, además de un procesador de texto y una hoja de cálculo. Para tomar datos podrá acceder al mismo entorno al que tiene acceso el Jefe de operaciones.

Jefe de producción

- Su labor es la de informar diariamente del proceso de la Planta a Dirección. Para ello deberá supervisar el trabajo del resto de alumnos y deberá realizar un informe en el que se incluyan todos los incidentes ocurridos en la jornada de trabajo, estado inicial en el que se encontraba la unidad en el momento de la incorporación a su puesto y el estado final a la finalización de su jornada laboral.
- Además, debe coordinar el trabajo de los Operadores y Técnicos para cumplir los planes de fabricación establecidos por la Dirección.

8. Prueba experimental.

Tras finalizar la programación del sistema informático y el material necesario para la realización de la práctica, se realizó una experiencia para testar el buen funcionamiento del conjunto desarrollado.

Para ello se contó con los alumnos de 4º Curso del Grado en Ingeniería Química Industrial, concretamente la prueba se llevó a cabo dentro del marco de la asignatura "Simulación y Optimización de Procesos Químicos".

La actividad se realizó entre las 15:00h y las 20:30h del 15 de mayo de 2015 en el aula de informática de la Facultad de Química de esta universidad. Un problema técnico, debido a un corte de luz en el emplazamiento en el que está ubicado el servidor, provocó un retraso de 30 minutos en el inicio de la práctica que estaba programada para las 14:30h.

En concordancia con el número de alumnos que participaron en el experimento, se decidió confeccionar la siguiente relación de puestos de trabajo:

- 3 Operadores de Panel.
- 6 Operadores de Campo.
- 1 Jefes de operaciones.
- 1 Ingenieros de procesos.
- 1 Técnico de mantenimiento.
- 1 Jefe de producción.

De este modo, cada dos horas se fueron relevando dos operadores de campo y uno de panel.

A pesar de que la jornada de trabajo de los puestos de Jefe de Operaciones, Ingeniero de procesos, Técnico de mantenimiento y Jefe de producción era de 2 horas cada 6 horas, debido a la gran cantidad de anomalías y emergencias que se fueron sucediendo, los alumnos que desempeñaban estos cargos decidieron estar presentes desde el inicio de la práctica hasta su finalización.

A continuación se enumeran las incidencias provocadas y el momento en el que fueron detectadas por los alumnos:

- **15:20h** – Parada de la bomba P10B.
- 15:33h – Fallo detectado y Bomba P10A arrancada.
- **17:10h** – Forzado fallo en el posicionador de la FV103.
- 17:20h – Error diagnosticado y trabajando por bypass.
- 17:46h – FV103 reparada por mantenimiento.
- **18:38h** – Forzado fallo en el posicionador de la FV102.
- 18:41h – FV102 aislada y trabajando por bypass.
- 18:45h – FV102 reparada por mantenimiento.
- **19:15h** – Válvula de impulsión del E100 cerrada.
- 19:22h – Problema diagnosticado y válvula abierta.

9. Resultados de la prueba experimental.

Tras la realización de esta primera prueba se analizaron los resultados obtenidos en el desarrollo de la misma.

Como se puede observar, los tiempos entre la generación de un fallo hasta su detección y subsanación, comenzaron siendo bastante elevados, lo que generó graves desajustes en la estabilidad de la planta, obligando a los alumnos restablecer el régimen estacionario de la misma resolviendo los incidentes en cadena que iban surgiendo.

Por este motivo, entre las 15:35h y las 17:10h y entre las 17:45h y las 18:38h no se introdujo ninguna avería por parte del profesor para que el equipo de alumnos fuera capaz de alcanzar la estabilidad de la planta y volver a producir productos dentro de especificación.

Sin embargo, después de éstos primeros incidentes, los operarios se familiarizaron con el sistema y como se deduce de los datos, comenzaron a detectar y subsanar las emergencias con gran celeridad, consiguiendo mantener la planta estable y los productos dentro de especificación a pesar de los incidentes.

Las características de estos incidentes y el proceder que adoptaron los alumnos en el desempeño de sus cargos hasta alcanzar la solución de las emergencias se encuentra de detallado en el Informe que entregaron, que se adjunta como Anexo IV.

10. Conclusiones / Conclusions.

Analizando el trabajo realizado durante la elaboración de este TFG se puede observar que se han alcanzado todos los objetivos marcados al inicio del proyecto.

Se ha conseguido desarrollar un sistema totalmente funcional que simula el funcionamiento de una empresa que opera una Planta Química en continuo, además se ha procurado darle un aspecto con gran realismo, emulando el software comercial que hace de enlace hombre-máquina y que se puede encontrar en cualquier gran industria química.

Esta herramienta será de gran utilidad para que los alumnos tomen conciencia de la organización industrial y de los procedimientos típicos de una Planta Química.

De igual modo, mediante estos ejercicios se ejercita el trabajo en equipo, ya que una buena comunicación y división de tareas es indispensable para la realización de la práctica.

En el sistema hay una serie de “errores” intencionados para darle más realismo y dificultad a la planta. Por ejemplo, la bomba DBP20 no cuenta con otra bomba de reserva, o algunas válvulas trabajan muy abiertas o muy cerradas, impidiendo que se opere a ciertas condiciones. A pesar de esto, este sistema es susceptible a recibir mejoras.

Por último, el sistema es capaz de incorporar nuevas simulaciones que enriquezcan la experiencia formativa. Al estar ya programado el sistema y habiéndose comprobado la funcionalidad del mismo, para generar una nueva Planta, será necesario crear la documentación propia de ésta (la simulación en sí, el manual de operaciones, los esquemáticos, etc.) e incorporarla al sistema mediante la creación de los apartados correspondientes en el Scada, así como la conexión entre éste y el simulador para cada uno de los datos extraídos.

Analyzing the work done during the elaboration of this project, it seems to have achieved all the objectives set at the beginning of the project.

It has managed to develop a fully functional system that simulates the operation of a company that operates a continuous chemical plant; also, it has sought to give a realistic appearance, emulating the commercial software that works as the "man-machine-interface" that can be found in any large chemical industry.

This tool will be useful for students to be aware of the industrial organization and procedures typical of a chemical plant.

In the same way, through these exercises teamwork is put into practice, since good communication and assignation of tasks is essential for the fulfilment of the practice.

In the system there are a number of "errors" intended to give more realism and difficulty level. For example, the pump DBP20 does not have another backup pump, or some valves work very open or very closed, preventing it from operating at certain conditions. Despite this, the system is susceptible to receive improvements.

Finally, the system is susceptible to incorporate new simulations that will enrich the learning experience. Due to the system being already programmed and because it has already proven its functionality, to generate a new plant, it will be necessary to create its own documentation (the simulation itself, the operations manual, schematics, etc.) and incorporate it into the system by the creation of relevant sections in the Scada, as well as the connection between it and the simulator for each of the extracted data.

11. Software necesario.

UniSim Desing R390.

UniSim Desing es la Suite para simulación en estado no-estacionario usada en este proyecto. En el corre la simulación dinámica del proceso, que es el corazón de cálculo de esta práctica. El simulador dinámico actúa como Planta de Procesos y como Sistema

UniSim OPC Server.

La comunicación entre la interfaz del Scada y el simulador es gestionada y controlada por este programa. UniSim OPC Server es un programa de Simulación que convierte una simulación escrita en UniSim en un servidor de datos OPC. De esta manera, ScadaBR podrá comunicarse con UniSim.

ScadaBR.

ScadaBR es una aplicación de Scada basada en Java y de código abierto. Los sistemas Scada (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition) sirven de interfaz entre un operador y un proceso. Una vez configurados los protocolos de comunicación con la simulación, se pueden crear las distintas interfaces para los operadores desde un navegador.

Notepad++

Es un potente editor de texto y de código fuente libre con soporte para varios lenguajes de programación. Su uso ha sido necesario para modificar la hoja de estilos Commmon.css del Scada (Anexo II).

Microsoft Visio.

Este software de dibujo vectorial fue utilizado para la creación de los esquemáticos del proceso. La elección de este programa se debe a su facilidad de operación y a la gran biblioteca de formas prediseñadas dedicadas a la ingeniería.

Navegador web.

Herramienta indispensable para el desarrollo de la práctica. El acceso remoto al Scada se realiza a través de un navegador web, preferiblemente Firefox o Chrome, por ser éstos los navegadores para los cuales está optimizado ScadaBR.

Microsoft Word.

Es el software informático para el procesamiento de textos más conocido. Esta aplicación u otra similar será necesaria para realizar los informes de seguimientos, los test de la Unidad, las propuestas de mejora de procesos, planes de producción, en definitiva, cualquier documento de texto.

Microsoft Excel.

Al igual que el Word, es la aplicación para hojas de cálculo más conocida. Ésta u otra de similares características será necesaria para realizar los cálculos de proceso, gráficas de mantenimiento, cálculos de planes de producción, etc.

Skype.

Es un software que permite comunicaciones de texto, voz y vídeo sobre Internet (VoIP). El código y protocolo de Skype permanecen cerrados y son privativos de la aplicación, pero los usuarios interesados pueden descargar gratuitamente la aplicación ejecutable del sitio web oficial.

Para esta práctica, este programa será utilizado para simular una radio de comunicación entre trabajadores. Para ello, simplemente se deberá configurar el micrófono desactivado por defecto y para quitar el silencio se tendrá que pulsar la tecla que el usuario desee configurar, de esta manera, el alumno siempre estará a la escucha y en caso de querer ser oído, deberá mantener presionada dicha tecla.

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ScadaBR 0.7 Sistema Open-Source para Supervisão e Controle, Manual de Software. Octubre de 2010.

13. Figuras

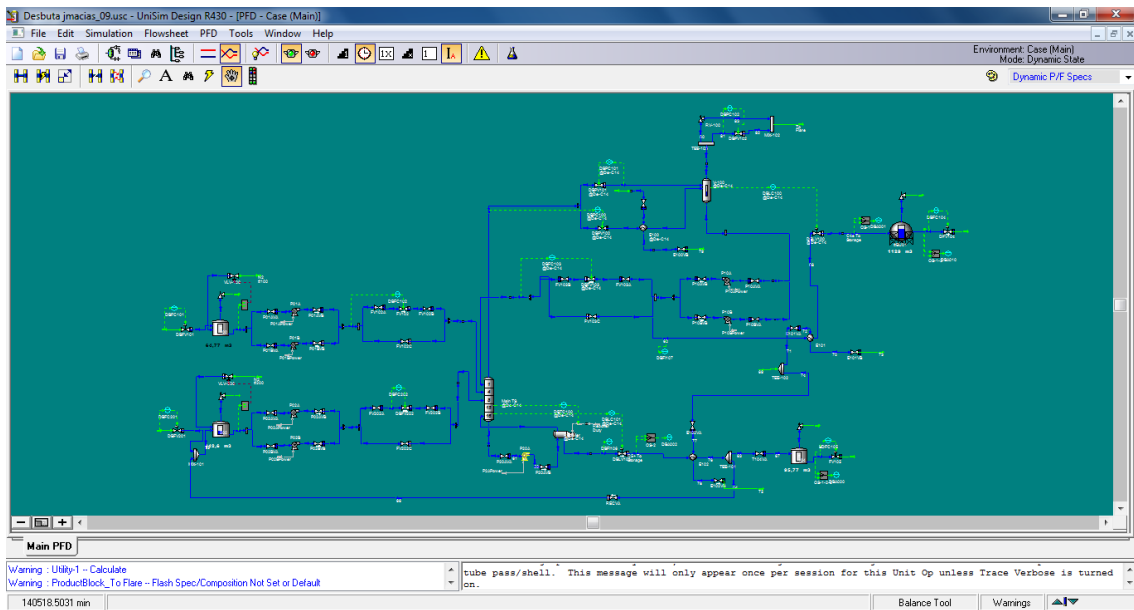


Figura 1. Diagrama de flujo de la Simulación.

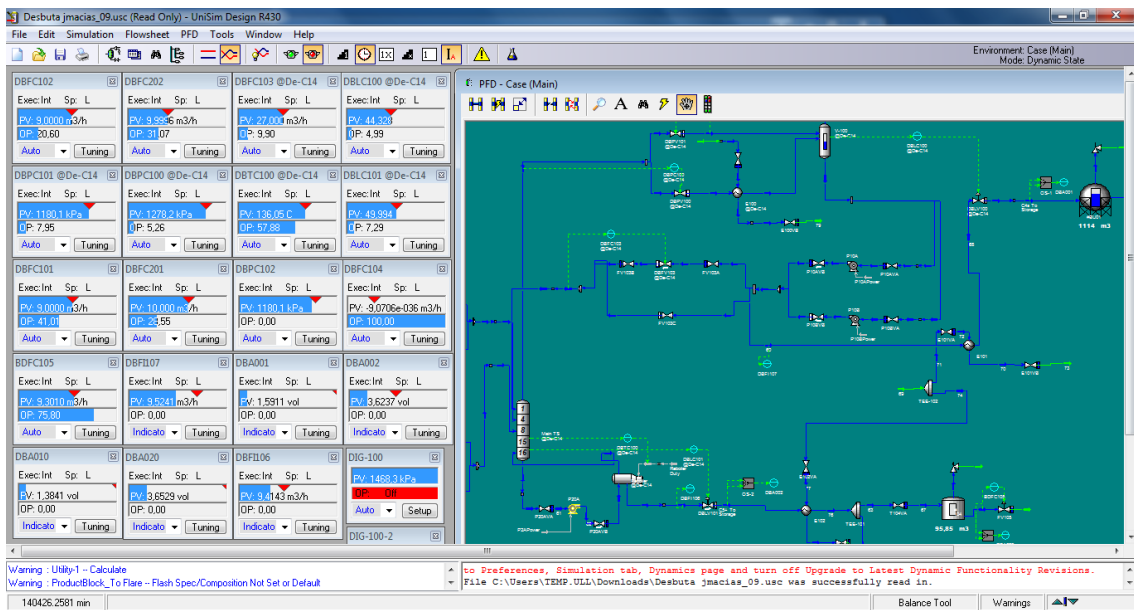


Figura 2. Instrumentación de la Simulación.

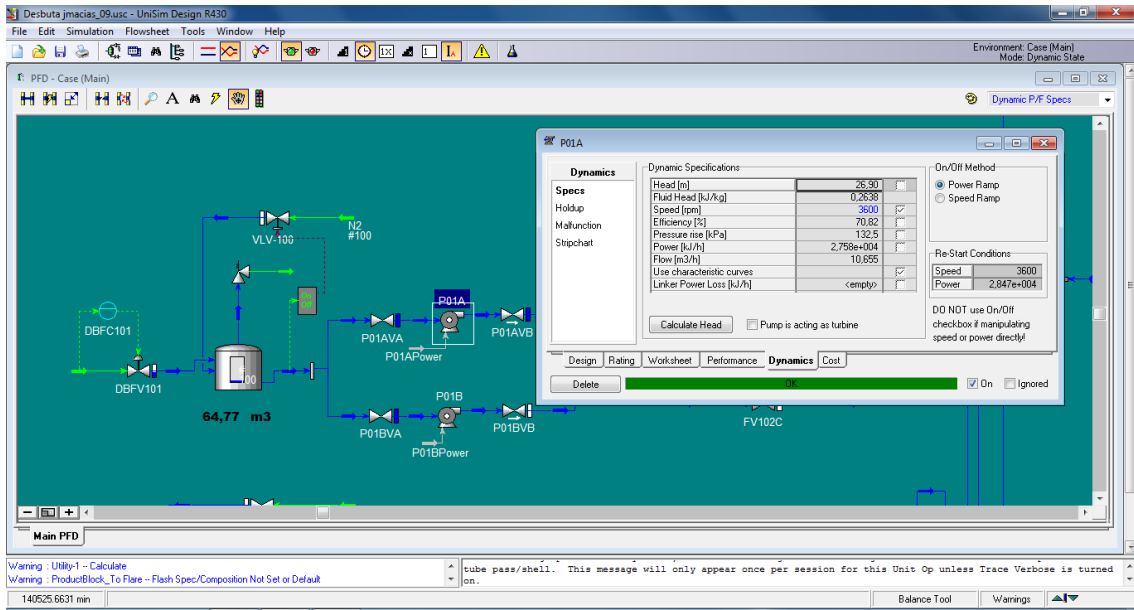


Figura 3. Detalle de la bomba P01A.

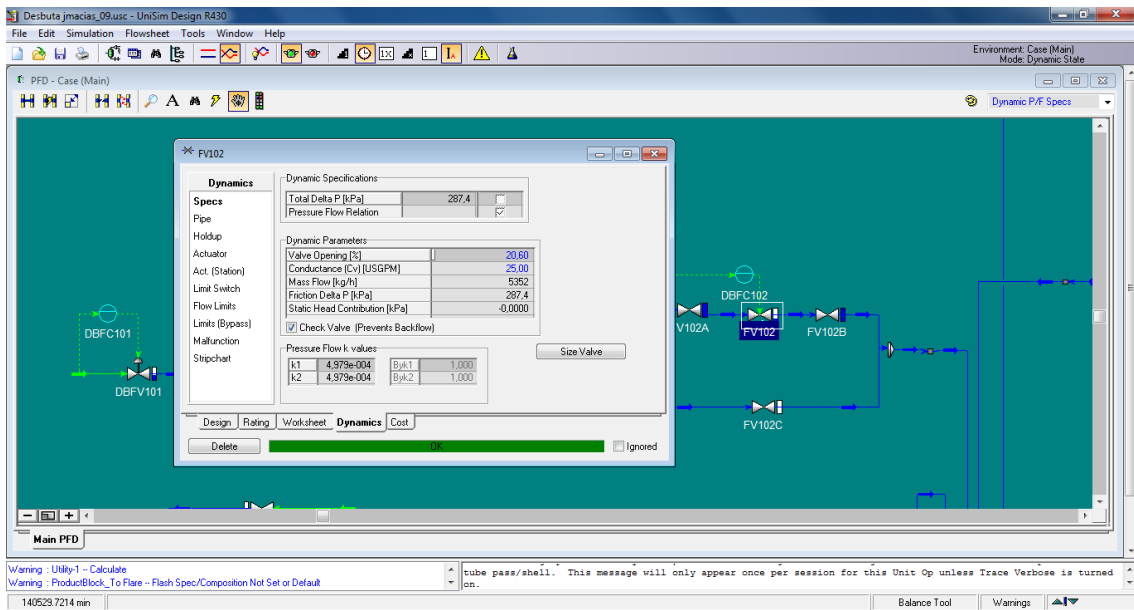


Figura 4. Detalle de la válvula FV102.

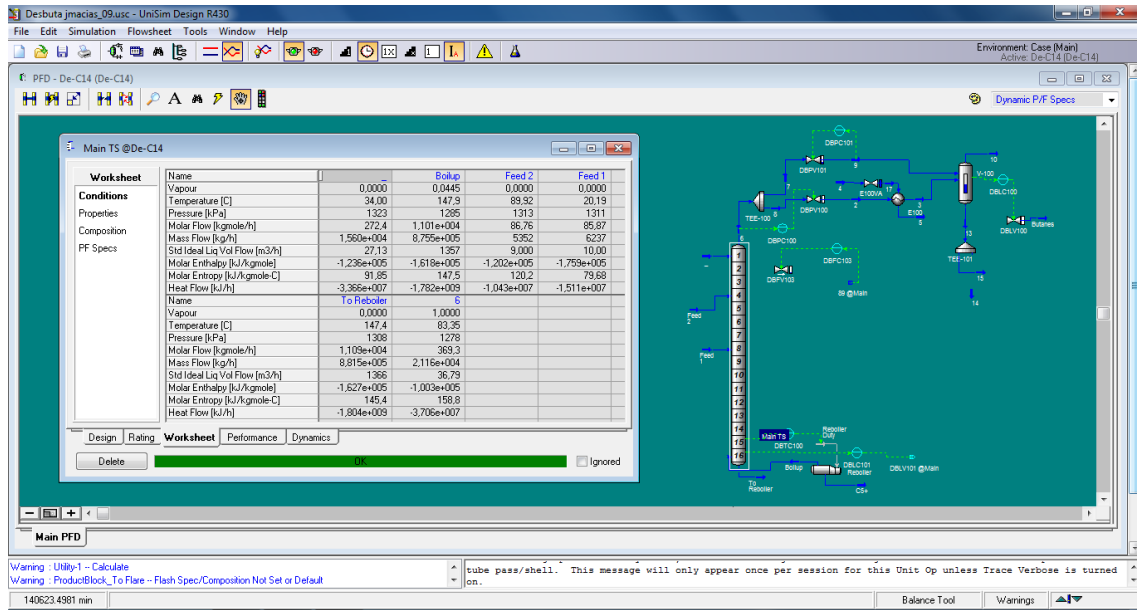


Figura 5. Detalle de la torre.

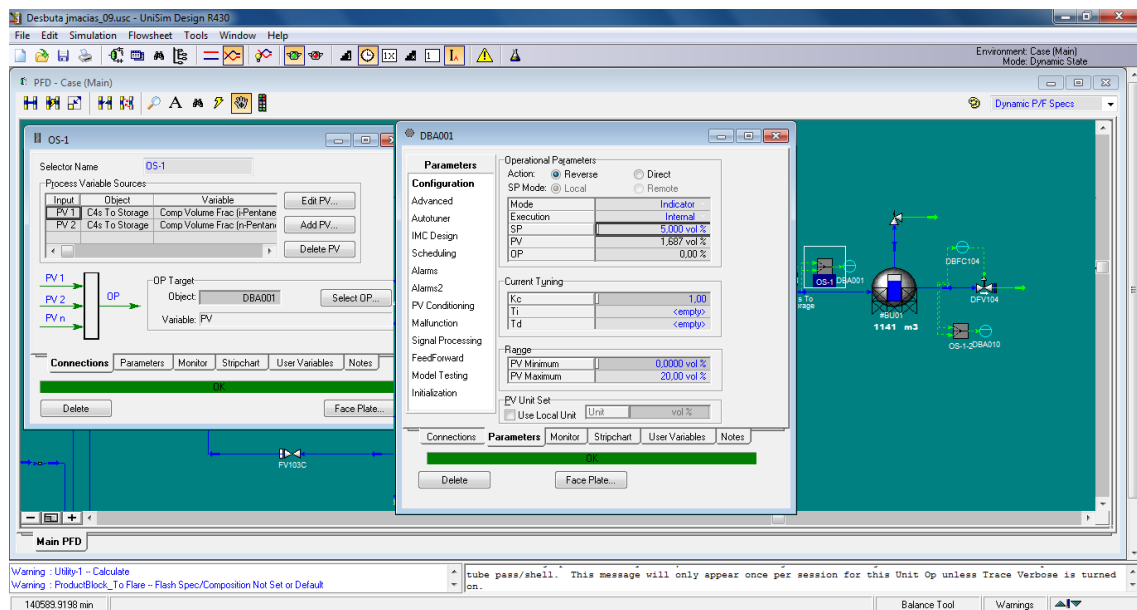


Figura 6. Detalle del analizador DBA001.

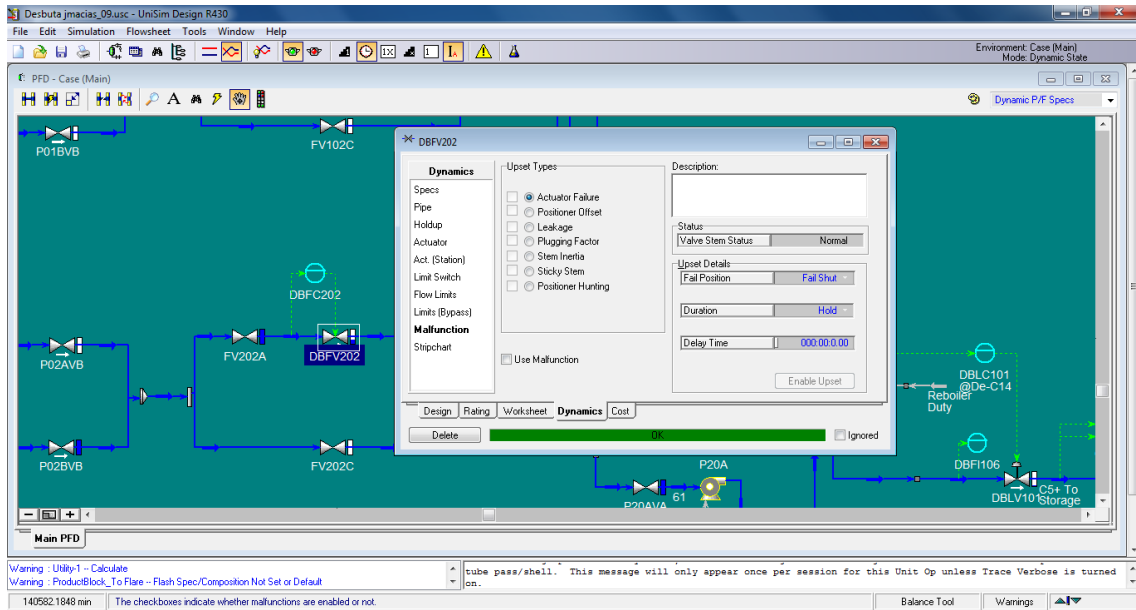


Figura 7. Posibles fallos aplicables a una válvula.

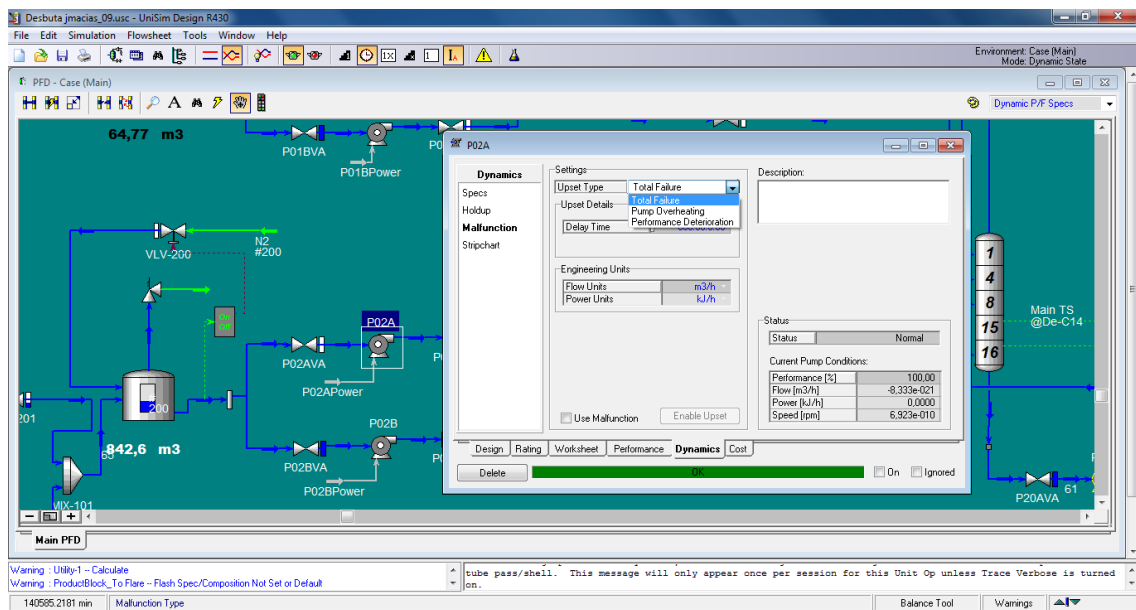


Figura 8. Posibles fallos aplicables a una bomba.

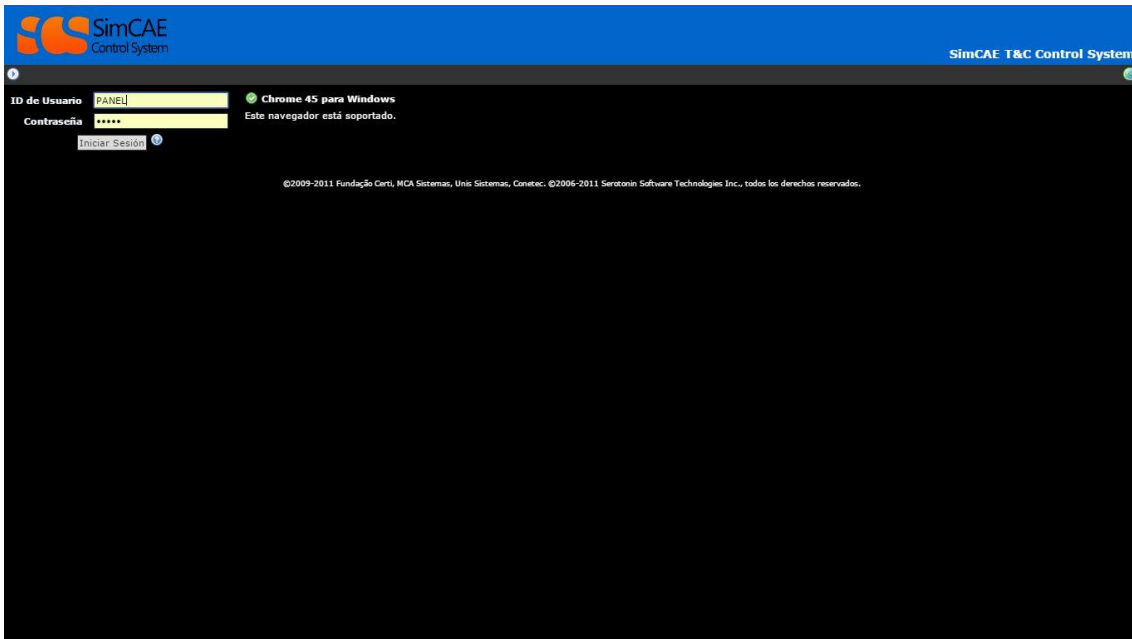


Figura 9. Ventana de ingreso. Usuario de Panel.

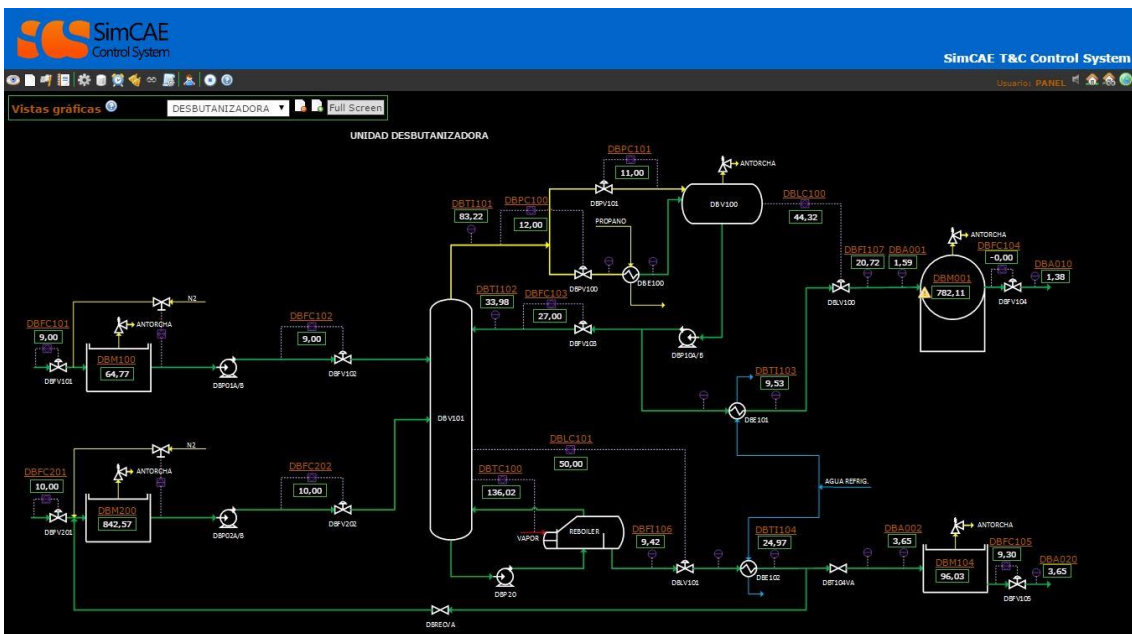


Figura 10. Esquemático principal. Usuario de Panel.

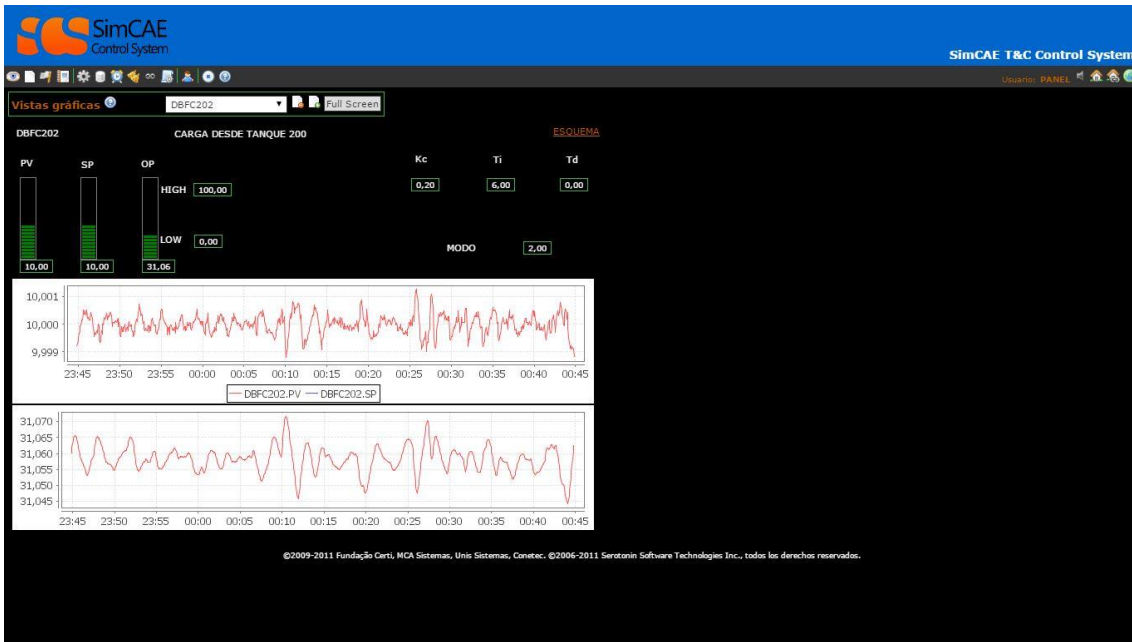


Figura 11. Controlador de la válvula DBFV202. Usuario de Panel.

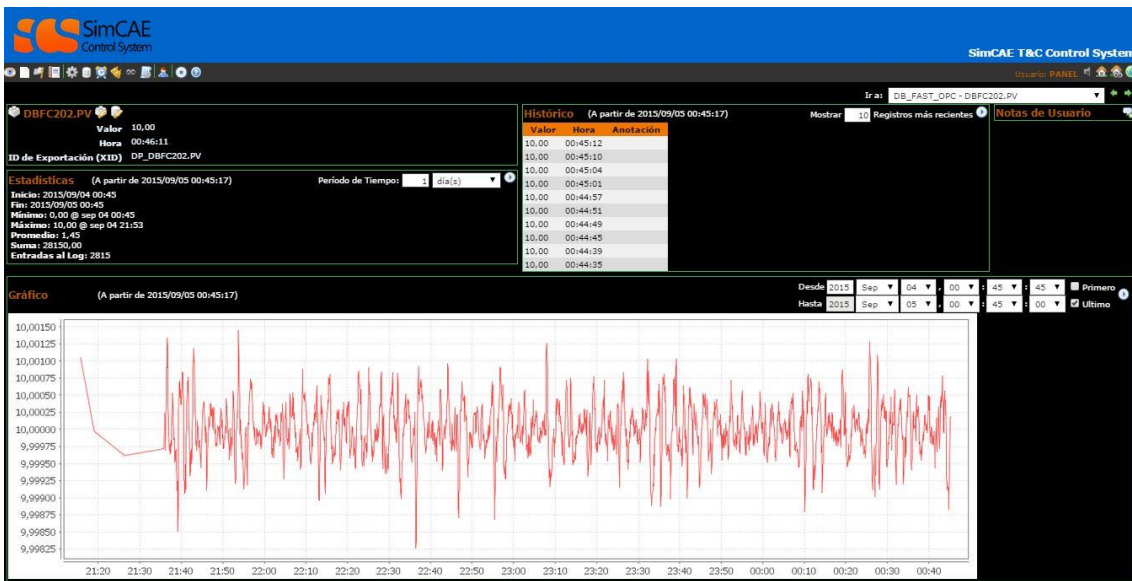


Figura 12. Histórico de DBFV202. Usuario de Panel.

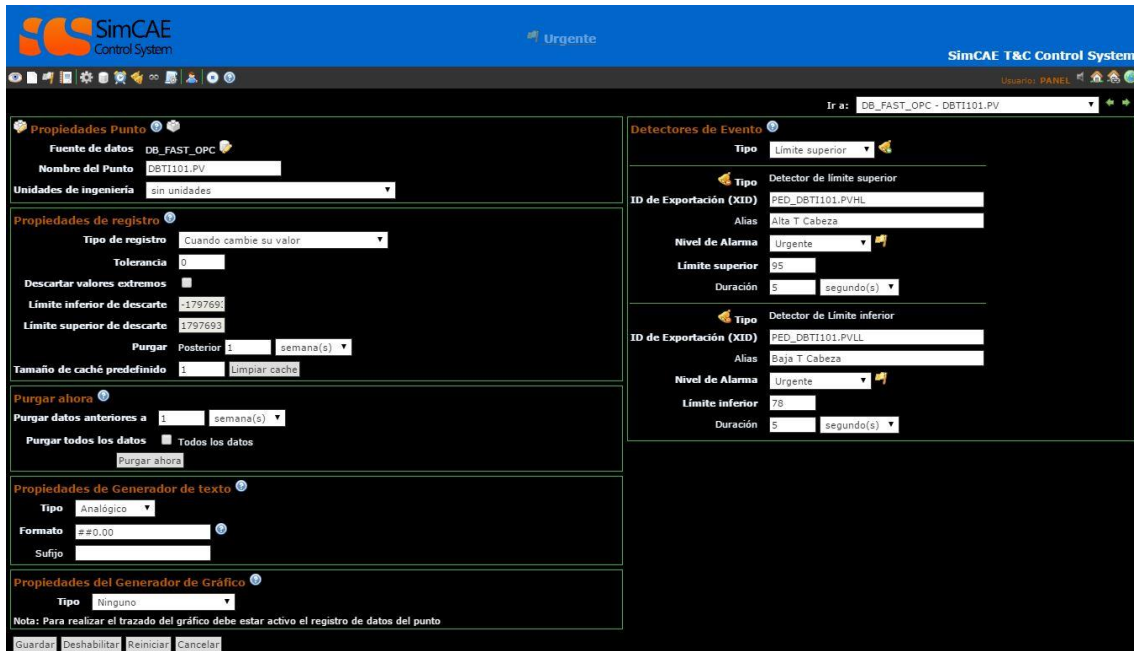


Figura 13. Detalle del punto DBTI101 y programador de Alarmas. Usuario de Panel.

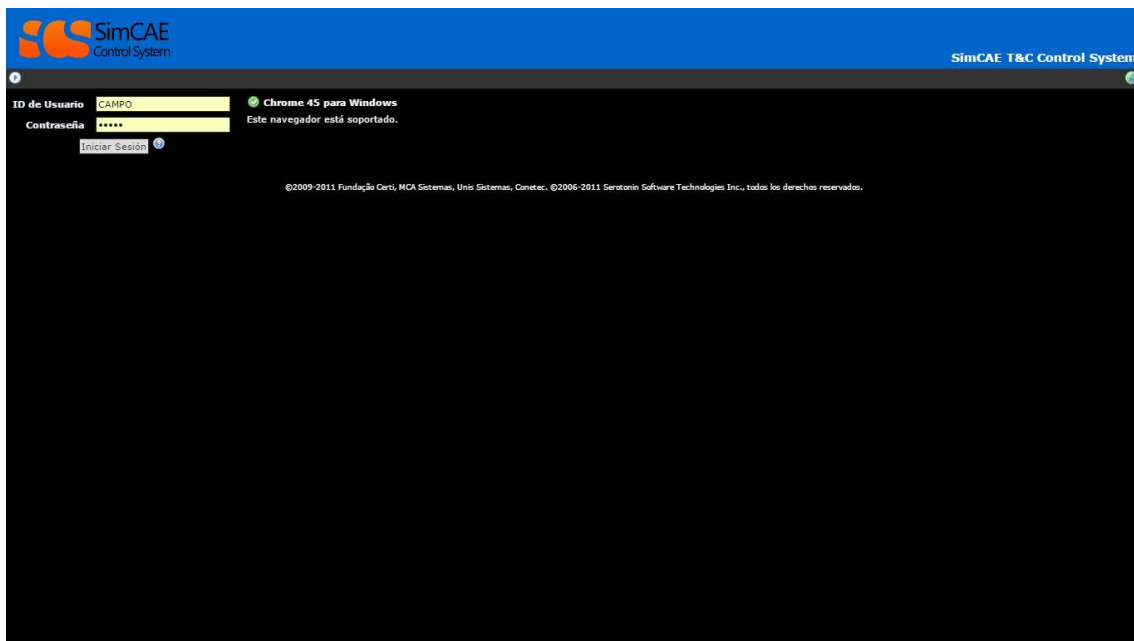


Figura 14. Ventana de ingreso. Usuario de Campo.



Figura 15. Imagen aérea representando la planta simulada. Usuario de Campo.

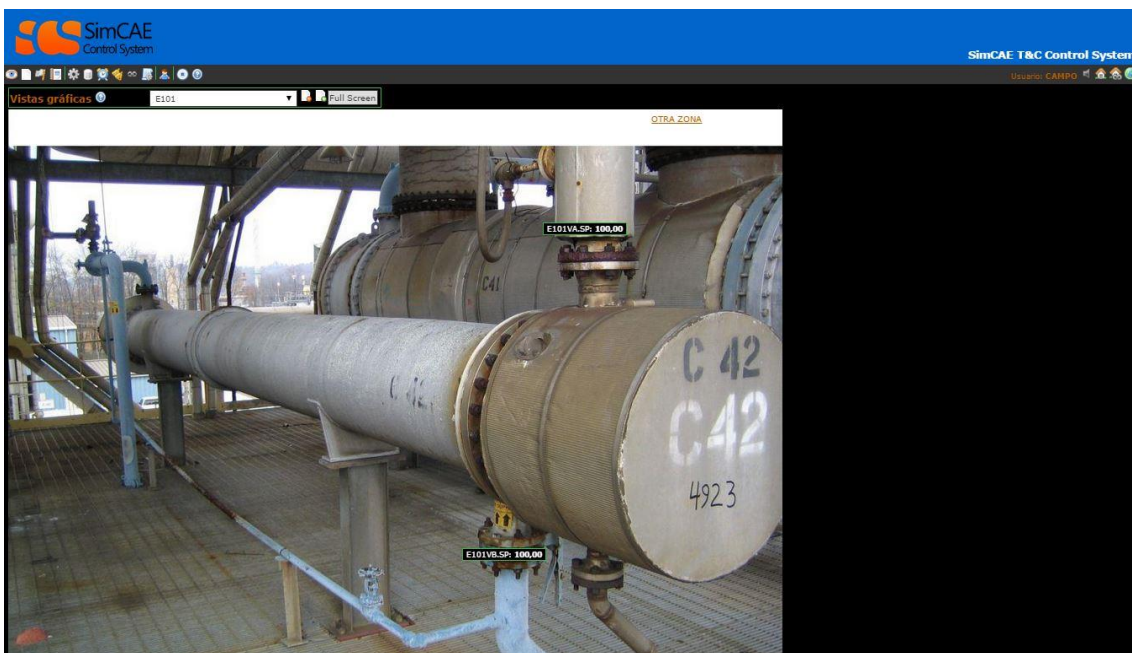


Figura 16. Detalle del intercambiador DBE101. Usuario de Campo.

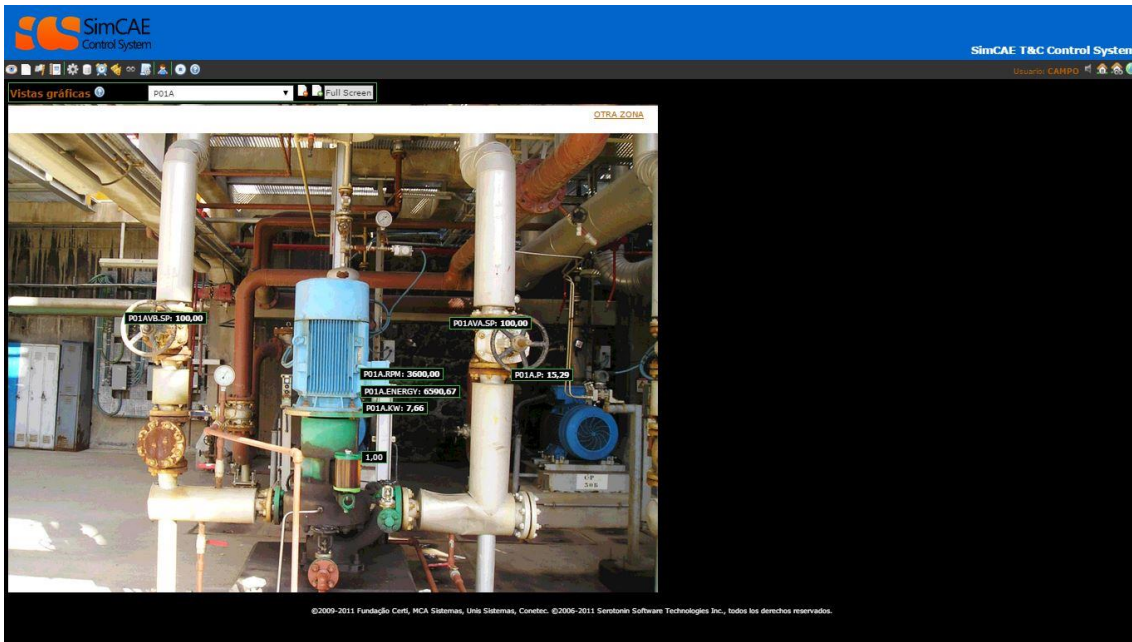


Figura 17. Detalle de la bomba P01A. Usuario de Campo.

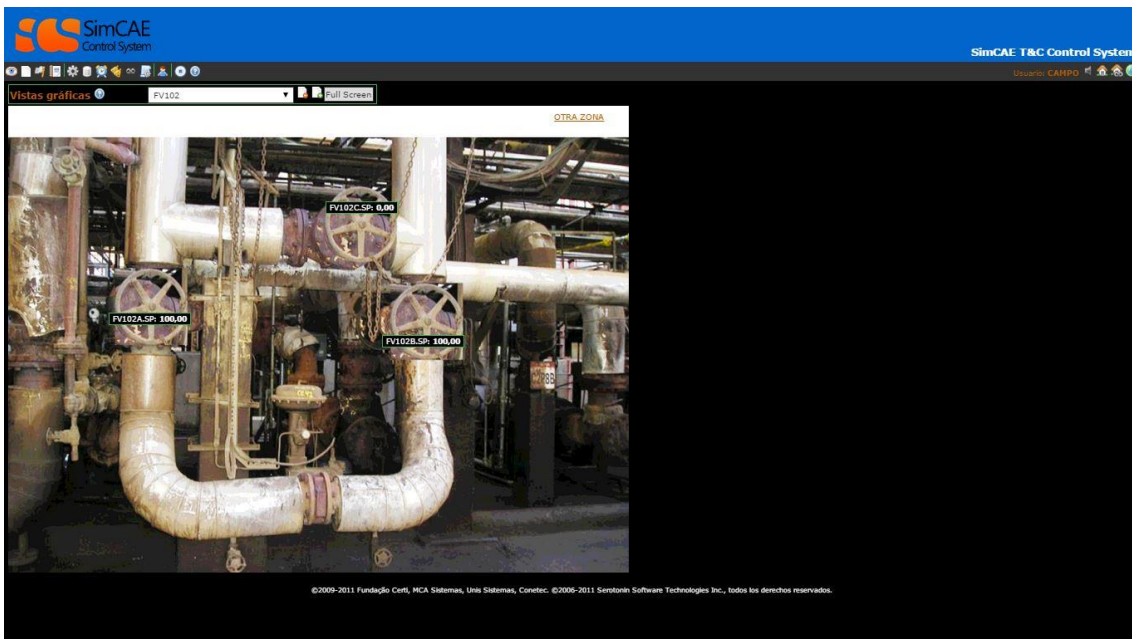


Figura 18. Detalle de la válvula FV102. Usuario de Campo.

14. Anexos

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Anexo II: Diagrama de equipos e instrumentación.

Anexo III: Diagrama de la Simulación.

Anexo IV: Informe de Alumnos, Experiencia Simulación Desbutanizadora.

Anexo V: Hoja de estilos Common.css.

Anexo VI: Reporte de la Simulación.

**DESARROLLO E IMPLANTACIÓN DE UN SISTEMA
INFORMÁTICO PARA LA SIMULACIÓN DEL
FUNCIONAMIENTO DE UNA PLANTA QUÍMICA EN
CONTINUO MEDIANTE INTERPRETACIÓN DE ROLES.**

**ANEXO I: MANUAL DE OPERACIONES DE LA UNIDAD
DESBUTANIZADORA**

Grado en Ingeniería Química Industrial

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Tutor: José Juan Macías Hernández

La Laguna, 7 de Septiembre de 2015

Manual de la unidad DESBUTANIZADORA

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Capítulo I – INTRODUCCIÓN TEÓRICA

1.1 LAS NAFTAS

Las naftas son compuestos derivados del refinado de petróleo formados por hidrocarburos desde tres átomos de carbono hasta once.

Usualmente las naftas se diferencian en dos tipos principales;

- Las Naftas ligeras, con un punto de ebullición inicial de 30°C y un punto de ebullición final aproximado de 145°C. Éstas están formadas principalmente por hidrocarburos de menos de seis átomos de carbono.
- Las Naftas pesadas, con un punto de ebullición inicial aproximado de 145°C y un punto de ebullición final de unos 200°C. Éstas están formadas principalmente por hidrocarburos de entre seis y once átomos de carbono.

Esta unidad está diseñada para trabajar con naftas desde ligeras hasta intermedias. En concreto, las corrientes de entrada a la planta tienen compuestos entre tres y ocho átomos de carbono.

1.2 ESTABILIZACIÓN DE LAS NAFTAS

A nivel industrial, los procesos de destilación se llevan a cabo en columnas en las que se establece un flujo bifásico en contracorriente, produciéndose sucesivos equilibrios líquido-vapor en las distintas etapas de contacto (platos) de la torre. Para ello, se cuenta con un reflujo en la cabeza de la torre que condensa los vapores para retornar parte de ellos a la torre.

Para estabilizar la nafta es necesario separarla de los hidrocarburos con un número de átomos de carbono inferiores a cuatro, los LPG (del inglés Liquefied Petroleum Gas). Esto se consigue mediante un proceso de destilación bajo presión.

Para alcanzar las especificaciones de calidad requeridas se dispone principalmente de tres variables a tener en cuenta

1.2.1 Efectos de la temperatura

En el caso de los hidrocarburos, se observa que al aumentar su peso molecular, menor es su presión de vapor y, por tanto, menor será su tendencia a evaporarse a una determinada temperatura. La presión de vapor es una función creciente con la temperatura y propia de cada líquido puro.

Por ello, un aumento de la temperatura consigue un aumento de la presión de vapor de todos los componentes, haciendo que componentes más pesados vaporicen en mayor cantidad y viceversa.

1.2.2 Efectos de la presión

Los efectos de la presión vienen directamente relacionados con el caso anterior.

La presión de vapor de un líquido mide la tendencia de las moléculas que lo componen a evaporarse para formar una fase gaseosa en equilibrio. Cuando se alcanza este equilibrio, el número de moléculas de líquido que vaporizan es igual al número de moléculas que condensan. Por esto, un aumento de la presión conlleva una mayor diferencia con las presiones de vapor de los componentes haciendo que menor cantidad de los compuestos más pesados vaporicen. En el caso de una disminución de la presión, se obtendría el efecto contrario.

1.2.3 Efectos del caudal de reflujo

Un mayor caudal de reflujo produce una mejor separación de los componentes a cambio de un aumento en el consumo de energía y el consiguiente aumento en el gasto económico. De este modo, aumentando el caudal de reflujo se consigue que menos cantidad de hidrocarburos pesados salgan por cabeza y que menos cantidad de los ligeros, salgan por el fondo.

Capítulo II – DESCRIPCIÓN DEL PROCESO

2.1 INTRODUCCIÓN

La Desbutanizadora es la unidad encargada de separar el LPG del resto de los componentes de la nafta para estabilizarla.

Su función es separar los distintos componentes de la corriente de entrada en cortes o fracciones por medio de un proceso de destilación. Los cortes que se obtienen para las corrientes dadas que se tratarán son: **LPG (Propano, i-butano, n-butano, i-butenos) y Nafta estabilizada (i-pentano, n-pentano, n-hexano, n-heptano y n-octano)** La proporción relativa de los mismos será función de la relación entre ambas corrientes de carga a la unidad así como de las condiciones de operación.

Para el seguimiento de la descripción del proceso, ver Anexo II.

2.2 ENTRADA A LA TORRE

Existen dos líneas de carga a la unidad, denominadas Feed 1 y Feed 2 procedentes de los tanques DBT100 y DBT200 respectivamente. La corriente Feed 1 corresponde a una carga de nafta ligera mientras que la Feed 2 a nafta intermedia. La presión de ambos depósitos se mantiene constante con una automática que en caso de una disminución de presión abre una válvula de inyección de nitrógeno. En el caso de sobrepresión la válvula de escape a antorcha se abrirá hasta alcanzar la presión adecuada.

De la impulsión desde los depósitos hacia la torre de destilación se encargan las bombas DBP01A/B para DBT100 y DBP02A/B para DBT200.

Cabe la posibilidad de recibir nafta en la torre por ambas líneas al mismo tiempo. Las proporciones se controlan por medio de las automáticas gobernadas por los medidores de caudal DBFC102 (Feed 1) y DBFC202 (Feed 2).

La corriente Feed 1 entra a la torre por el plato 4 y la corriente Feed 2 lo hace por el plato 8 empezando a contar desde la cabeza de la torre, siendo el plato 16 el último situado en el fondo de la misma.

En la cabeza de la torre (plato 1) se encuentra además de la salida de las fracciones más ligeras, la entra del reflujo de condensados. Lo mismo ocurre en la base de la torre (plato 16), aquí se encuentra la salida de las fracciones más pesadas y la entrada del producto procedente del Reboiler.

2.3 SALIDA POR CABEZA

La presión de la torre es controlada por la automática DBPV100 mientras que la DBPV101 controla la presión del separador de condensados (DBV100)

Los vapores de cabeza de la torre se enfrían y condensan parcialmente con una corriente de propano líquido a 27°C en el cambiador DBE100. La salida de este intercambiador comunica con la entrada al separador DBV100.

EL LPG condensado se separa de los gases en el botellón de reflujo DBV100 que está provisto de una salida por la parte superior a través de la cual, en caso de sobrepresión se alivian los gases a antorcha. El nivel del botellón es controlado por medio del DBLC100 que gobierna el caudal de sobrante de reflujo a la unidad. Por el fondo del separador salen los condensados impulsados por las DBP10A/B. Parte de esta corriente se recircula a la torre y su caudal es controlado por medio de la automática DBFV103. El resto de la corriente se almacena en la esfera DBBU01 enfriándolo previamente en el intercambiador DBE101 refrigerado por agua a 20°C y analizada su composición mediante el DBA001. El indicador DBFI107 recoge el caudal de LPG enviado a la esfera

2.4 SALIDA POR FONDO

La nafta estabilizada sale por el último plato y es impulsada al reboiler por medio de la bomba DBP20.

El calor que suministra el reboiler está controlado por el DBTC100 que gobierna la temperatura de la torre.

Una salida del reboiler es recirculada a la torre entrando por el mismo plato que salió y en la otra salida se encuentra el DBLC101 que se encarga de controlar el nivel de la torre regulando el caudal de nafta estabilizada enviada a tanque por medio de la DBLV101. Antes de ser almacenada en el tanque DBT104, la nafta es enfriada en el intercambiador DBE102 refrigerado por agua a 20°C y analizada su composición en el DBA002, en caso de no cumplir con las especificaciones requeridas, ésta podrá ser recirculada al tanque DBT200. El indicador DBFI106 muestra el caudal de nafta estabilizada que sale del Reboiler en dirección al tanque de almacenamiento correspondiente antes del reciclo, mientras que el DBFI108 está situado después del mismo.

Capítulo III – RELACIÓN DE EQUIPOS

3.1 CAMBIADORES Y REFRIGERANTES

DESIGNACIÓN	CARCASA	TUBOS
DBE100	Propano	Vapores de cabeza
DBE101	Agua de refrigeración	LPG
DBE 102	Agua de refrigeración	Nafta estabilizada

Tabla 1.

3.2 BOMBAS

DESIGNACIÓN	SERVICIO
DBP01A	Carga de nafta a la unidad Feed 1
DBP01B	Carga de nafta a la unidad Feed 1
DBP02A	Carga de nafta a la unidad Feed 2
DBP02B	Carga de nafta a la unidad Feed 2
DBP10A	Reflujo LPG
DBP10B	Reflujo LPG
DBP20	Reboiler

Tabla 2.

3.3 TORRES Y RECIPIENTES

DESIGNACIÓN	SERVICIO
DBV100	Botellón de reflujo
DBV101	Torre de destilación
Reboiler	Reboiler
DBT100	Tanque Feed 1
DBT200	Tanque Feed 2
DBT104	Tanque nafta estabilizada
DBBU01	Esfera LPG

Tabla 3.

3.4 VÁLVULAS AUTOMÁTICAS

DESIGNACIÓN VÁLVULA	DESIGNACIÓN CONTROLADOR	SERVICIO
DBFV101	DBFC101	Carga DBT100
DBFV201	DBFC201	Carga DBT200
DBFV102	DBFC102	Carga de Feed 1 a DBV101
DBFV202	DBFV202	Carga de Feed 2 a DBV101
DBPV100	DBPC100	Presión cabeza DBV101
DBPV101	DBPC101	Presión DBV100
DBFV103	DBFC103	Caudal de reflujo
DBLV100	DBLC100	Nivel de DBV100
DBLV101	DBLC101	Nivel de DBV101
DBTV100	DBTC100	Temperatura fondo DBV101
DBFV104	DBFC104	Salida de DBBU01
DBFV105	DBFC105	Salida de DBT104

Tabla 4.

3.5 VÁLVULAS DE SEGURIDAD

DESIGNACIÓN	UBICACIÓN / SERVICIO	PRESIÓN DE DESCARGA, kg/cm ²
DBRV100	DBT100, Tanque Feed 1	15
DBRV200	DBT200, Tanque Feed 2	15
DBRV101	DBV100, botellón de reflujo	13
DBRVBU01	DBBU01, Esfera LPG	11.5
DBRV104	DBT104, Tanque nafta estabilizada	2

Tabla 5.

3.6 INDICADORES

DESIGNACIÓN	SERVICIO
DBTI101	Temperatura de salida de cabeza de la torre
DBTI102	Temperatura de entrada de reflujo en la torre
DBTI103	Temperatura de LPG después de DBE101
DBTI104	Temperatura Nafta después de DBE102
DBTI105	Temperatura de LPG antes de DBE101
DBTI106	Temperatura de Nafta antes de DBE102
DBTI107	Temperatura LPG antes de DBE100
DBTI108	Temperatura LPG después de DBE100
DBFI106	Caudal salida del Reboiler hacia tanque
DBFI107	Caudal de entrada a DBBU01
DBFI108	Caudal de entrada a DBT104

Tabla 6.

Capítulo IV – OPERACIONES DE PUESTA EN MARCHA

4.1 INTRODUCCIÓN

Este capítulo proporciona indicaciones generales sobre las operaciones de puesta en marcha de la unidad tras parada general; teniendo en cuenta las condiciones particulares de cada parada, las indicaciones proporcionadas serán complementadas y/o modificadas.

4.2 INSPECCIÓN Y COMPROBACIÓN DE PUESTA A PUNTO

Una vez finalicen los trabajos de mantenimiento en la unidad, se procederá a comprobar que:

- Todas las bridas están correctamente abrochadas.
- Que se han retirado las juntas ciegas que se dispusieron durante la parada.
- Todos los instrumentos de control están dispuestos en sus puntos de anclaje, comprobando que las automáticas están correctamente instaladas.
- La unidad está limpia y sin obstáculos que entorpezcan las maniobras de puesta en marcha.
- Se dispone de agua de refrigeración, aire de instrumentación, electricidad y vapor.
- Los transmisores y analizadores que puedan dañarse durante la vaporización se encuentran bloqueados o aislados.
- Están bloqueadas las salidas a tanques y a la red de fábrica.

4.3 VAPORIZACIÓN

Una vez finalizados los trabajos de mantenimiento y cuando haya terminado la inspección de puesta a punto, se procederá a la vaporización de la unidad, abriendo los venteos y puntos de drenaje de los circuitos y recipientes afectados.

Se comenzará a vaporizar los circuitos de la unidad desde las automáticas y bombas de carga, asegurándose de drenar el condensado. El comienzo de vaporización debe ser gradual, con el fin de evitar golpes de ariete.

Se vaporizará el Reboiler, desalojando todo el condensado por las purgas de las salidas.

El avance de la vaporización se controlará por medio de los indicadores de temperatura y de presión; también mediante la observación de los puntos de venteo y drenaje, así como de la temperatura exterior de los recipientes.

La torre también se vaporizará desde la línea de reflujo y por el fondo.

Desde las impulsiones de las bombas, se vaporizarán los circuitos hasta las automáticas de salida de los productos, teniendo la precaución de tener abiertas las purgas al final de estas líneas al tiempo que se mantienen cerradas las salidas a tanques para evitar el paso de vapor a los mismos.

En el resto de puntos que se precise, se acoplarán mangueras de vapor.

La vaporización durará entre 3 y 4 horas, comprobándose que tras este periodo se ha desalojado el aire de los circuitos de la unidad.

Una vez finalizada la vaporización, se cerrarán la mayoría de las purgas, dejando salir vapor por las que queden abiertas durante, al menos, media hora.

4.4 CARGA DE LA UNIDAD CON GAS

Una vez finalizadas las maniobras de vaporización, comenzará la carga de la unidad con gas. Antes de proceder a la misma, se comprobará el correcto funcionamiento de los indicadores de presión de cabeza de las torres y los botellones de reflujo.

Se cerrarán todas las purgas y venteos de los circuitos y equipos. Se comprobará que los circuitos mantienen presión positiva; de no ser así, se abrirá ligeramente la inyección de vapor, con el fin de mantener la presión.

A continuación se procederá a la gasificación de los circuitos, comprobando que la válvula general de entrada de gas a la unidad se encuentra desbloqueada. Se abrirán las inyecciones de gas al fondo de la torre (por el nivel de fondo), controlando la presión de la red de fábrica.

Al cabo de quince minutos, se cerrará la descarga a la antorcha del DBV100 y se comenzarán a estrangular las inyecciones de vapor que se dejaron abiertas en función de la presión del recipiente, que debe mantener presión positiva, pero nunca superior a la red de gas de fábrica. Si durante la maniobra de gasificación se produjera un descenso de presión, se compensará por medio de las inyecciones de vapor.

Cuando la presión de la torre principal, con todas las inyecciones de vapor cerradas, alcance los $0,5 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, se cerrarán las inyecciones de gas.

4.5 CIRCULACIÓN DE LA UNIDAD

Finalizada la carga de los circuitos con gas, se procederá a comprobar que se han purgado correctamente los puntos bajos de la torre y recipientes, así como que la instrumentación se encuentra en servicio.

4.5.1 Carga con nafta

Una vez se comprueba que los tanques se encuentran preparados, se procederá a cargar la unidad con la corriente Feed 2 por ser ésta la nafta más pesada. Para ello se pondrá en servicio la bomba de carga del tanque DBT200 (DBP02A/B) con la válvula de aspiración abierta y la de impulsión cerrada hasta alcanzar la velocidad de rotación necesaria (3600 rpm). Una vez arrancada correctamente la bomba, se procederá a abrir gradualmente la válvula de impulsión de la misma a la vez que mediante el DBFC202 se comienza a abrir la DBFV202 hasta alcanzar el 50% del nivel de fondo de la torre. Una vez alcanzado éste nivel, se mantendrá un caudal de flujo bajo en circulación.

4.5.2 Circulación caliente

Tras alcanzar el nivel de fondo de la torre, se arrancarán la bomba del Reboiler DBP20 y se encenderá el Reboiler activando la automática DBTIC100. Todo el caudal de nafta sobrante será recirculado al tanque DBT200 mientras se encuentre fuera de especificación.

Cuando se alcance la presión de operación en la torre (12 kg/cm²), se comenzará a poner en marcha el reflujo. Para ello, primero se debe comprobar que el refrigerante esté circulando por el intercambiador DBE100 antes de activar las automáticas DBPV100 y DBPV101.

Cuando se alcance el nivel requerido en el botellón (50%) se comenzará a operar el reflujo poniendo en marcha una de las bombas DBP10A/B de la misma manera que en el caso anterior, para ello también se debe activar la automática DBFV103.

4.6 OPERACIONES FINALES DE PUESTA EN MARCHA

Se continuará subiendo la temperatura de salida del Reboiler hasta alcanzar el valor de consigna fijado, una vez alcanzada la presión y temperatura de operación de la torre se procederá a alimentar la misma con la corriente Feed 1 junto con la Feed 2 que ya estaba circulando. Una vez que los productos estén de acuerdo a especificación, se comenzará

a enviarlos a los tanques asignados a medida que se va cerrando el reciclo hacia el tanque DBT200.

Capítulo V – PARADA GENERAL DE LA UNIDAD

5.1 INTRODUCCIÓN

Este capítulo proporciona indicaciones generales sobre la parada de la unidad para mantenimiento; según las condiciones particulares de cada parada, las indicaciones proporcionadas serán complementadas y/o modificadas.

5.2 PARADA GENERAL DE LA UNIDAD

A modo orientativo, se recogen algunas de las principales maniobras y recomendaciones a realizar para la parada de la unidad:

- Antes de comenzar las maniobras de parada, se solicitará que se dispongan los correspondientes servicios contra incendios.
- Comunicar la maniobra de parada al Jefe de Operaciones para que tome las medidas oportunas.
- Se cortará la entrada de calor al Reboiler manteniendo todos los intercambiadores en funcionamiento.
- Se pararán las bombas de carga y se cerrarán las válvulas de impulsión para evitar fugas.
- Desde que se observe que los productos dejen de estar dentro de especificación, se enviará todo el contenido de la unidad al tanque DBT200 a través del reciclo dispuesto para este fin.

- Una vez se vacíe el botellón de reflujo se parará la bomba aparejada.
- La bomba DBP20 seguirá en funcionamiento mientras quede producto en la torre.
- A medida que la instalación se vaya vaciando, se podrá proceder a cerrar la entrada de refrigerante en los intercambiadores que se hayan quedado sin carga de producto.
- Tras vaciar completamente la instalación de hidrocarburos, comenzar el lavado de la unidad con agua.
- Comenzar las maniobras para la vaporización de los circuitos de la unidad con el fin de dejar la unidad en condiciones de seguridad para su inspección y/o mantenimiento.
- Finalizado el lavado con agua, proceder con la vaporización. Por lo general la vaporización de la unidad dura 12 horas. Si se precisara realizar trabajos en el interior de torres o botellones, una vez aislados, serán nuevamente vaporizados durante 24 horas más.
- Una vez finalizada la vaporización, se procederá al aislamiento de circuitos con juntas ciegas.

Capítulo VI – OPERACIONES BÁSICAS DE MANTENIMIENTO

6.1 PARADA DE UNA BOMBA EN MAL FUNCIONAMIENTO

Para proceder a parar una bomba primero se debe arrancar la bomba de reserva con la impulsión cerrada y aspiración abierta hasta que alcance las revoluciones de operación (3600 rpm). Cuando se alcance esta velocidad de rotación, se comenzará a abrir la impulsión gradualmente a medida que se va cerrando la impulsión de la bomba que se desea parar. Una vez abierta completamente la impulsión de la bomba de reserva y cerrado la impulsión de la bomba a parar, se procederá a desconectar esta bomba, aislarla cerrando la aspiración y finalmente se podrá proceder a la reparación o sustitución de la misma.

En el caso de la bomba DBP20, para poder proceder a su reparación o sustitución se deberá parar la planta ya que no se dispone de bomba de reserva.

6.2 AISLAMIENTO DE UNA AUTOMÁTICA EN MAL FUNCIONAMIENTO

En el caso de que una Válvula automática esté funcionando de manera errónea y sea necesario su reparación o sustitución, se deberá aislar la misma, para ello se procederá abriendo gradualmente el bypass a medida que se va cerrando la automática hasta controlar el caudal completamente con la válvula manual y cerrar la automática. Una vez hecho esto se aislará cerrando las válvulas que se encuentran antes y después de la automática y se podrá proceder a las tareas de mantenimiento en la misma.

En el caso de las automáticas que no están provistas de bypass (DBPV100, DBPV101, DBLV100 y DBLV101) se deberá parar la planta para proceder a tareas de mantenimiento en ellas o aislar la zona a trabajar en los casos en los que sea posible asegurando que no circula producto a través de ella.

Capítulo VII – EMERGENCIAS

7.1 INTRODUCCIÓN

En caso de producirse una situación de emergencia, una vez determinadas las causas, se llevarán a cabo las maniobras y cambios necesarios para posibilitar una operación segura de la unidad y, si fuera preciso, pararla.

Si hubiera que parar la unidad, las primeras maniobras que se deben realizar son las de apagado del Reboiler y corte de la carga a la unidad.

En caso de emergencia probablemente descarguen algunas de las válvulas de seguridad de la unidad a antorcha.

7.2 EMERGENCIAS

A continuación se enumeran algunas de las situaciones de emergencia que pueden surgir así como las recomendaciones para solventarlas.

7.2.1 Fallo total de corriente

En caso de fallo de corriente se tendrá que:

- Los amperajes de las bombas marcarán cero.
- Se producirá una descarga a la antorcha.

Las consecuencias de un fallo de corriente son:

- Parada de todos los equipos y servicios de accionamiento eléctrico.

Las operaciones a realizar son:

- En el Reboiler: Cortar el suministro de calor al reboiler por medio del DBTC100.
- En el resto de la unidad: Bloquear las impulsiones de todas las bombas, para evitar retrocesos de producto. Bloquear las salidas de productos a tanques y a otras unidades.

7.2.2 Fallo de agua de refrigeración

En caso de fallo del agua de refrigeración se tendrá que:

- Aumentará la temperatura de la nafta estabilizada y del LPG a tanques.

Las operaciones a realizar son:

- Proceder a la parada de la unidad en caso de no poder recuperar el caudal de refrigerante inmediatamente.

7.2.3 Fallo de la corriente de propano para refrigeración

En caso de fallo del propano de refrigeración se tendrá que:

- El intercambiador DBE100 dejará de estar operativo.
- Se vaciará el nivel del botellón de reflujo DBV100 (DBLC100)
- Cavitarán las bombas DBP10A/B
- Disminuirá el caudal de reflujo a la cabeza de la torre principal (DBFC103).
- Se producirá una rápida subida de temperatura en la torre (DBTC100).

Las operaciones a realizar son:

- Bajar la marcha del reboiler hasta que el intercambiador DBE100 vuelva a estar operativo.
- Bajar la marcha de la unidad disminuyendo el caudal de entrada de nafta a la torre.
- Poner la unidad a recircular hacia el tanque DBT200.
- Cerrar el caudal de salida de LPG para controlar el nivel del botellón de reflujo DBV100.
- En caso de no recuperar la corriente de refrigeración, proceder a la parada de la unidad de acuerdo con el procedimiento establecido.

7.2.4 Fallo total de las bombas de reflujo de la torre

En caso de fallo total de las bombas de reflujo se tendrá que:

- Disminuirá el caudal de reflujo a la cabeza de la torre principal (DBFC103).
- Se producirá una rápida subida de temperatura en la torre (DBTC100).
- Bajarán la presión de los manómetros de impulsión de las DBP10A/B.
- Bajarán los amperajes de las DBP10A/B.
- Subirá el nivel del botellón de reflujo DBV100 (DBLC100).

Las operaciones a realizar son:

- Apagar el reboiler hasta que se consiga volver a arrancar alguna de las DBP10A/B.
- Bajar la marcha disminuyendo el caudal de entrada de nafta a la torre.
- Poner la unidad a recircular hacia el tanque DBT200.
- Aumentar el caudal de salida de LPG para controlar el nivel del botellón de reflujo DBV100.

- En caso de no poder volver a arrancar las DBP10A/B, proceder a la parada de la unidad de acuerdo con el procedimiento establecido.

7.2.5 Fallo de carga a la unidad

Esta emergencia se puede producir por la propia carga a la unidad o bien por fallo de las bombas de carga o de las automáticas. Se tendrá que:

- Baja el nivel (DBLC101) de fondo de la torre.
- Los manómetros de impulsión de las bombas bajarán.
- En caso de fallo de las bombas de carga, los amperajes de las bombas bajarán.

Objetivo de las operaciones a realizar:

Si el fallo en carga estuviera motivado por una avería en la bomba de carga en servicio, debe tratarse de arrancar, lo más rápido posible, la bomba de reserva. En caso de no poder ponerse en servicio la bomba de reserva se procedería a apagar el Reboiler y dejar la unidad recirculando.

Las operaciones a realizar son:

- En caso de fallo de alguna de las bombas de carga, intentar arrancar la bomba de reserva. De no ser posible, proceder a parada de la unidad.
- En caso de fallo de las automáticas de carga (DBFV102 y DBFV202), proceder a abrir el bypass correspondiente (DBFV102C y DBFV202C) y controlar el caudal de entrada con éste hasta la reparación o sustitución de la válvula causante del error.

7.2.6 Fallo total de la bomba de fondo (DBP20) de la torre

En caso de fallo total de la bomba de fondo de la torre principal se tendrá que:

- Se producirá una rápida subida del nivel de fondo de la torre (DBLC101).
- Bajaré el caudal de salida de nafta estabilizada.
- Se observará una caída en la presión que marca el manómetro de impulsión de la bomba.
- El amperímetro de la bomba marcarán cero.

Objetivo de las maniobras a realizar:

Apagar el reboiler, cortar la carga a la torre y evitar el envío de productos fuera de especificación a tanques. En caso de no poder arrancar la bomba, proceder a parada de la unidad.

Las operaciones a realizar son:

- Proceder al apagado del Reboiler.
- Parar las bombas de carga a la unidad y cerrar las válvulas correspondientes.
- Desviar los productos al tanque DBT200.
- Proceder a la parada de la unidad según protocolo establecido.

7.2.7 Fallo total de aire de instrumentos a la unidad

En caso de fallo de aire de instrumentación a la unidad se tendrá que:

- Bajaré la presión de aire de instrumentación.
- Las automáticas comenzarán a abrir o cerrar.

Las operaciones a realizar son:

- Si no se puede restablecer el aire de instrumentos a la unidad, proceder a parada de acuerdo con el protocolo establecido.

7.2.8 Fallo de vapor a la unidad

En caso de que se produzca un fallo en el aporte de vapor a la unidad, se tendrá que:

- El Reboiler dejará de calentar.
- Comenzará a disminuir la temperatura de la torre (DBTC100).
- Bajaré la presión en cabeza de la torre (DBPC100).
- Se perderá el nivel del botellón de reflujo.
- La nafta saldrá de especificación al no poderse separar las fracciones más ligeras.

Las operaciones a realizar son:

- Si no fuera posible restablecer las condiciones operativas, poner la unidad en recirculación y, en caso necesario, proceder a la parada de la unidad.

Capítulo VIII – ANÁLISIS Y CONTROL DE PRODUCTOS

8.1 INTRODUCCIÓN

Para el control del proceso y para asegurar la calidad de los productos, se dispone de analizadores en línea.

8.2 RELACIÓN DE PUNTOS DE MUESTREO

PUNTO DE MUESTREO	DESCRIPCIÓN
DBA001	% de C5s en LPG a DBBU01
DBA002	% de C4s en Nafta a DBT104
DBA010	% de C5s en DBBU01
DBA020	% de C4s en DBT104

Tabla 7.

8.3 ANALIZADORES EN LÍNEA Y MEDIDAS A TOMAR

En la unidad se dispone de cuatro analizadores en línea que permiten un seguimiento y control en continuo.

- DBA001: Indica la proporción de pentanos en el sobrante de reflujo de LPG antes de ser almacenado. En el caso de que se quiera disminuir se actuará en la torre; aumentado el reflujo de cabeza, bajando la temperatura del fondo de la torre o aumentando la presión. En caso contrario, se actuará sobre los mencionados parámetros a la inversa.

- DBA002: Indica la proporción de butanos en la corriente de nafta estabilizada antes de ser almacenada. Si se precisa reducir el porcentaje, se aumentará la temperatura de la estabilizadora o bien se reducirá la presión de la torre. En caso contrario, actuar a la inversa.
- DBA010: Indica la proporción de pentanos en el LPG almacenado. En el caso de que se quiera disminuir se actuará de igual manera que en el caso del DBA001, hasta conseguir un porcentaje de pentanos lo suficientemente bajo para que diluya el LPG fuera de especificación.
- DBA002: Indica la proporción de butanos en la nafta estabilizada almacenada. Si se precisa reducir el porcentaje, se actuará de igual manera que en el caso del DBA002, hasta conseguir un porcentaje de butanos lo suficientemente bajo para que diluya la Nafta fuera de especificación.

Las proporciones admitidas por debajo de las cuales los productos se considerarán dentro de especificación están fijadas en un 5% para ambas corrientes. (Por debajo de un 5% en volumen de pentanos en la corriente de LPG y por debajo de un 5% en volumen de butanos en la corriente de nafta estabilizada).

Capítulo IX – CONDICIONES DE OPERACIÓN

9.1 INTRODUCCIÓN

Las condiciones de operación de la unidad están supeditadas, en gran medida, a la proporción entre las naftas y la cantidad de las mismas que se procese.

Para una relación de caudales volumétricos Feed 1 / Feed 2 de 0.9 y un caudal total de carga de 19 m³/h se obtienen los siguientes parámetros de operación más significativos:

- Marcha promedio: 450 m³/día
- Torre principal:
 - Temperatura de fondo: 146.7°C
 - Temperatura de cabeza: 83.23°C
 - Presión de cabeza: 12 kg/cm²

9.2 VARIABLES CRÍTICAS

A continuación se relacionan, desde el punto de vista de la calidad y seguridad, los valores de operación de las variables críticas fijados para las especificaciones de fabricación antes mencionadas.

9.2.1 Presión de impulsión de las bombas de carga

DBP01A/B: 1.35 kg/cm²

DBP02A/B: 1.69 kg/cm²

9.2.2 Presión de impulsión de las bombas de reflujo

DBP10A/B: 5.65 kg/cm²

9.2.3 Presión de impulsión de la bomba de fondo

DBP20: 0.37 kg/cm²

9.2.4 Set Point del controlador de temperatura de la torre

DBTC100: 137.5°C

9.2.5 Set Point del controlador de nivel de la torre

DBLC101: 50%

9.2.6 Set Point de los controladores de las automáticas de carga

DBFC102: 9.0 m³/h

DBFC202: 10.0 m³/h

9.2.7 Set Point del controlador de presión de la torre

DBPC100: 12 kg/cm²

9.2.8 Set Point del controlador de presión del botellón de reflujo

DBPC101: 11 kg/cm²

9.2.10 Set Point del controlador de nivel del botellón de reflujo

DBLC100: 50%

9.2.11 Set Point del controlador de caudal de reflujo

DBFC103: 27 m³/h

9.3 RESTO DE VARIABLES

Toda la información complementaria se encuentra recogida en el Anexo V.

Seguidamente se relacionan los equipos principales con la página del anexo en la que se encuentran.

9.3.1 Cambiadores y refrigerantes.

DESIGNACIÓN	Página en Anexo V
DBE100	156
DBE101	136
DBE 102	138

Tabla 8.

9.3.2 Bombas

DESIGNACIÓN	Página en Anexo V
DBP01A	73
DBP01B	75
DBP02A	77
DBP02B	78
DBP10A	71
DBP10B	70
DBP20	68

Tabla 9.

9.3.3 Torres y recipientes.

DESIGNACIÓN	Página en Anexo V
DBV100	163
DBV101	161
Reboiler	140
DBT100	126
DBT200	128
DBT104	131
DBBU01	130

Tabla 10.

**DESARROLLO E IMPLANTACIÓN DE UN SISTEMA
INFORMÁTICO PARA LA SIMULACIÓN DEL
FUNCIONAMIENTO DE UNA PLANTA QUÍMICA EN
CONTINUO MEDIANTE INTERPRETACIÓN DE ROLES.**

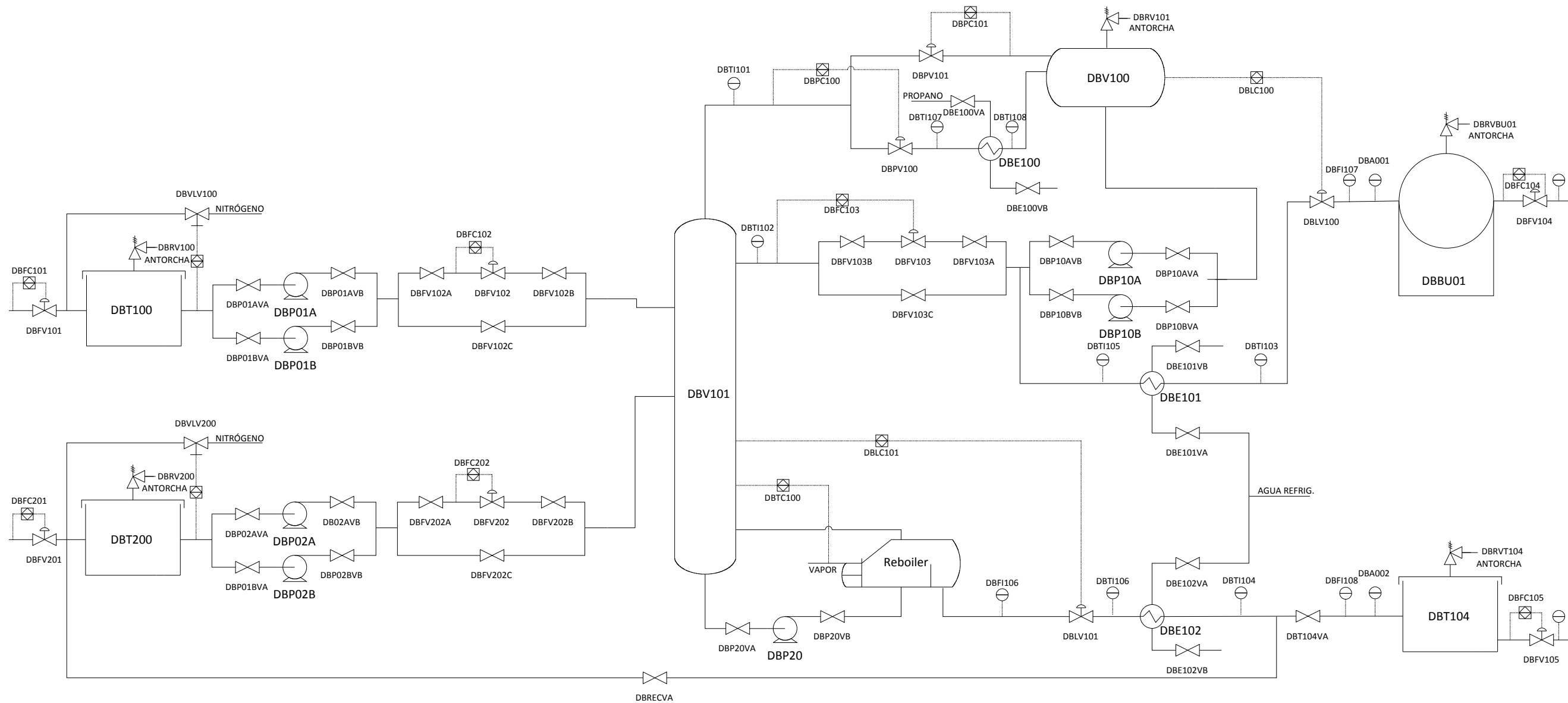
ANEXO II: DIAGRAMA DE EQUIPOS E INSTRUMENTACIÓN

Grado en Ingeniería Química Industrial

Autor: Lautaro Meroi Bianconi

Tutor: José Juan Macías Hernández

La Laguna, 7 de Septiembre de 2015



DESARROLLO E IMPLANTACIÓN DE UN SISTEMA INFORMÁTICO PARA LA SIMULACIÓN DE UNA PLANTA QUÍMICA EN CONTÍNUO MEDIANTE INTERPRETACIÓN DE ROLES

	Fecha	Autor	 ESCUELA TÉCNICA SUPERIOR INGENIERÍA CIVIL E INDUSTRIAL GRADO EN INGENIERÍA QUÍMICA INDUSTRIAL
<i>Dibujado</i>	06-2015	Lautaro	
<i>Comprobado</i>	09-2015	Meroi Bianconi	
Escala: S/E	TÍTULO: Diagrama de equipos e instrumentación		ANEXO II

**DESARROLLO E IMPLANTACIÓN DE UN SISTEMA
INFORMÁTICO PARA LA SIMULACIÓN DEL
FUNCIONAMIENTO DE UNA PLANTA QUÍMICA EN
CONTINUO MEDIANTE INTERPRETACIÓN DE ROLES.**

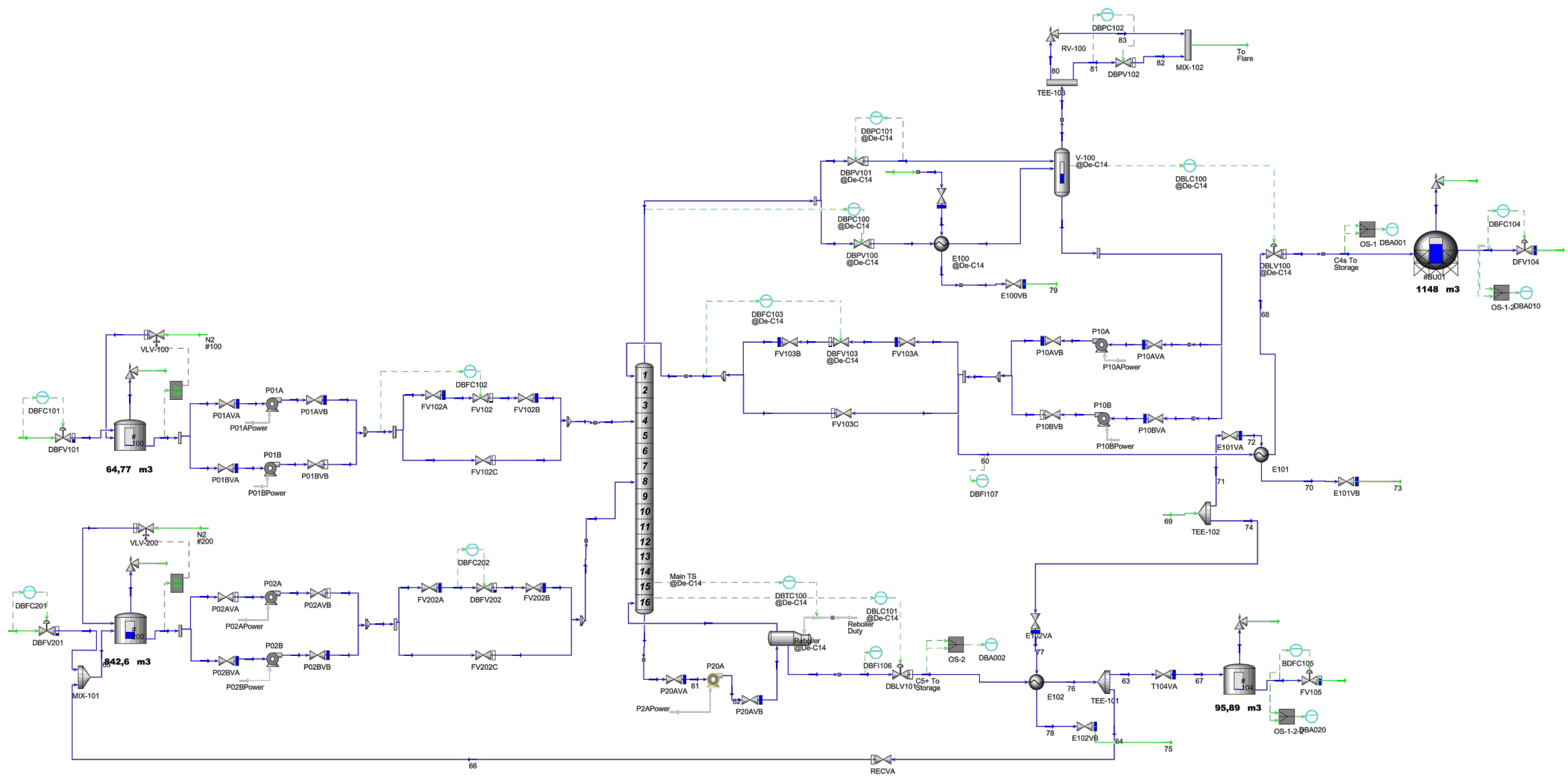
ANEXO III: DIAGRAMA DE LA SIMULACIÓN

Grado en Ingeniería Química Industrial

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La Laguna, 7 de Septiembre de 2015



DESARROLLO E IMPLANTACIÓN DE UN SISTEMA INFORMÁTICO PARA LA SIMULACIÓN DE UNA PLANTA QUÍMICA EN CONTÍNUO MEDIANTE INTERPRETACIÓN DE ROLES

	Fecha	Autor		ESCUELA TÉCNICA SUPERIOR INGENIERÍA CIVIL E INDUSTRIAL GRADO EN INGENIERÍA QUÍMICA INDUSTRIAL
Dibujado	06-2015	Lautaro		
Comprobado	09-2015	Meroi Bianconi	Universidad de La Laguna	
Escala: S/E	TÍTULO: Diagrama de la Simulación			ANEXO III

**DESARROLLO E IMPLANTACIÓN DE UN SISTEMA
INFORMÁTICO PARA LA SIMULACIÓN DEL
FUNCIONAMIENTO DE UNA PLANTA QUÍMICA EN
CONTINUO MEDIANTE INTERPRETACIÓN DE ROLES.**

**ANEXO IV: INFORME DE ALUMNOS, EXPERIENCIA
SIMULACIÓN DESBUTANIZADORA**

Reproducido con autorización del autor.

Autor: Cernitz Galán, René Eduardo.

Grado en Ingeniería Química Industrial

Autor: Lautaro Meroi Bianconi

Tutor: José Juan Macías Hernández

La Laguna, 7 de Septiembre de 2015

PROCEDIMIENTO DE OPERACIÓN DURANTE LA JORNADA DE SIMULACIÓN

15 h. Incorporación del primer turno de trabajo al entorno SimCAE. Turno de mañana:

JEFE DE PLANTA: Lorena

JEFE DE PROCESOS: Eduardo B.

JEFE DE INGENIERÍA: René Cernitz

OPERARIO DE PANEL: Eduardo A.

OPERARIOS DE CAMPO: Cristina y Beatriz

15:05 h. Ejecución del informe inicial del proceso para su posterior análisis. El entorno opera a un tiempo 4 veces el real

15:24 h. Salta alarma de fallo. Se observa que el caudal de reflujo no está entrando de nuevo a la torre por cabeza

15:33 h. Se evalúa que la bomba DBP10A en servicio falla y se procede a arrancar la bomba de reserva DBP10B

15:48 h. Salta alarma del analizador de composición de fondo DBA002 por alcanzar máximo en la composición de butano en la corriente

15:55 h. Salta alarma del reboiler, que está operando en manual, porque la temperatura de operación cae por debajo de la mínima

15:56 h. Se procede a abrir la válvula de fondo para recirculación a tanque (20 producto – 80 a reciclo)

16:02 h. Salta alarma de nivel bajo de torre en DBLC101. Se cierra parcialmente la válvula de fondo para retener el condensado.

16:05 h. El JEFE DE INGENIERÍA finaliza la programación de alarmas en todos los instrumentos

16:14 h. Apertura de la válvula fondo porque el nivel de líquido está sobrepasando los valores normales

16:26 h. Se observa que desde el inicio no ha variado el caudal de entrada de LPG a la esfera. Esto se debe a que la presión atmosférica es mayor que la presión interna de la esfera.

16:32 h. Se sigue aumentando el nivel de fondo de forma manual

16:41 h. El producto a esfera se encuentra fuera de especificación. Se aumenta el reflujo de la torre

16:54 h. Incorporación del segundo turno de trabajo al entorno y comunicación de incidencias.
Turno de tarde:

JEFE DE PLANTA, JEFE DE PROCESOS y JEFE DE INGENIERÍA: continúan operando

OPERARIO DE PANEL: Álex

OPERARIOS DE CAMPO: Marta y Andrea

Los operarios de campo comunican que no es viable que dos operarios trabajen simultáneamente sobre el mismo equipo, concretamente en la regulación de las válvulas que activan la recirculación a tanque de naftas intermedias y cierran el paso al tanque de almacenamiento de nafta estabilizada. La modificación del valor de apertura de una de las válvulas desajusta los valores alcanzados en la complementaria de manera abrupta y no permite avanzar en la operación.

17:00 h. Se valora el estado de la obtención de producto. Se observa que según el valor de la composición de fondo se necesitarán 4 horas para restablecerlo según las especificaciones

17:11 h. Se implementa un nuevo fallo. Saltan las alarmas de aviso de recirculación baja en cabeza, bajo nivel de líquido y aumento de temperatura de la torre

Se disminuye la temperatura de operación del reboiler

Salta la alarma de composición máxima en cabeza

17:15 h. Se observa que el nivel de la torre es superior al recomendado

Se diagnostica un fallo de instrumentación en la válvula automática de reflujo. Muestra que está totalmente abierta y realmente no hay caudal circulando a través de ella. Es necesario reparar la válvula antes de que se vaya mantenimiento.

17:20 h. Se baja el nivel fondo de torre y se reduce levemente el caudal de carga de alimentación

Se enfría el fondo porque hay mucho reflujo y esto saca de especificación los productos rápidamente). Se cierra manualmente el reflujo y se recircula al tanque de carga el producto fuera de especificación.

17:23 h. El valor de la temperatura de fondo es muy alto (indica 167°C)

17:31 h. Se observa que la temperatura del reboiler ha bajado demasiado (indica 107°C)

17:35 h. Se observa que la recirculación es alta en cabeza y el caudal a esfera sigue estando a cero

17:36 h. Se aumenta el reflujo porque el fondo ya está cerrado. Se necesita un nivel fondo de torre a 50 así que se baja la temperatura para que evapore menos y quede más líquido en el fondo

17:40 h. El nivel de la torre ha pasado a ser alto. Se cierra la válvula al 5% pero la torre está inundada así que tarda en responder. Finalmente, empieza a bajar el nivel.

Se requiere arreglar la válvula automática porque los cambios que se están produciendo en la regulación del caudal son muy bruscos, pasando de caer el flujo sobre fondo a de nuevo inundar la torre.

Se aísla la válvula para que intervenga mantenimiento.

17:46 h. Mantenimiento repara la válvula automática. Se pone de nuevo en operación

18:02 h. El control de temperatura del reboiler es inestable. Se ha inundado el sistema de reflujo que está a máxima operación. Se disminuyen ambas cargas y el caudal del reflujo

18:12 h. El nivel de la torre disminuye muy rápidamente

Para restablecer la torre se decide operar con prudencia disminuyendo la carga de entrada hasta hallar un valor en el cual se pueda estabilizar el proceso para conseguir la especificación de producto en el fondo. En cuando se consiga se configurará la recirculación para mandar el producto a tanque de carga.

18:27 h. Como consecuencia se empieza a vaciar la torre. Se aumenta ligeramente el reciclo. Se ajusta la cabeza de la torre a reflujo total (ya que están saliendo 16 m^3 y entran 12 m^3 y se va a vaciar la torre).

18:35 h. Se comienza a aumentar la temperatura

18:39 h. Se genera un nuevo fallo. La válvula automática que regula la carga de nafta ligera se rompe. Se activa el bypass y se aísla la válvula hasta ahora en servicio.

18:41 h. Se redacta una orden de trabajo para que mantenimiento intervenga.

18:45 h. Mantenimiento viene a reparar la válvula

18:48 h. La torre ya se encuentra destilando según especificaciones. Se abre la válvula a tanque de producto al 50%

19:07 h. Incorporación del tercer turno de trabajo al entorno y comunicación de incidencias.
Turno de noche:

JEFE DE PLANTA, JEFE DE PROCESOS y JEFE DE INGENIERÍA: continúan operando

OPERARIO DE PANEL: Aida

OPERARIOS DE CAMPO: Almudena y Suleima

Incidencias de campo: la regulación de apertura de las válvulas y bombas han de ser progresivas para mantener un control y que la planta opere lo más estable posible.

19:15 h. Salta una alarma por un nuevo fallo. Revisión de todas las alarmas. Se observa que el reflujo está entrando a mayor temperatura de la debida.

La impulsión del intercambiador de propano no está al 100% sino que ha bajado al 10%. Este cambio simula un caso de ensuciamiento en el intercambiador y sería necesario llevar la planta parada. Debería disminuirse la carga de trabajo para que el reboiler aporte menos calor y la capacidad de refrigeración sea suficiente. Se limpiaría el intercambiador y luego se reanuda la marcha.

19:31 h. El producto de cabeza se encuentra fuera de especificación. Para finalizar se actúa para recuperarla. En cuanto se resuelvan los problemas se van desactivando las alarmas.

19:46 h. Se disminuye la temperatura del reboiler ligeramente, por medio de control manual para disminuir la temperatura de cabeza

19:59 h. Los cambios para entrar en especificación no se ven tan rápido porque hay que tener en cuenta el volumen de la torre y también el volumen del botellón, que necesitan ser depurados. Los 40 m³ totales en un régimen de operación de 10 m³/h tardarán 4 h en ser renovados.

20:09 h. Se cambia en panel el valor OP de 60 a 75 °C (T del reboiler) para limitar un poco el rango de trabajo y que en caso de aumento de temperatura no se desestabilice tanto

20:12 h. Se cambia el valor SP (T del reboiler) de 130 a 134 °C. La composición en cabeza sigue acercándose al valor deseado

Cuando la planta esté más o menos estabilizada se pasa a control automático.

Se acelera la simulación para poder apreciar los resultados

20:20 h. Ejecución del informe final para observar el estado de la planta

APORTACIONES PARA LAS CONDICIONES ÓPTIMAS DE OPERACIÓN Y EL DISEÑO DE LA PLANTA

Hay una modificación que recomienda el departamento de ingeniería: el analizador de fondo debe estar antes de la válvula de reflujo.

Se analiza la operatividad de la válvula que controla la recirculación del fondo de la torre. Tiene distintos rangos de operación según trabaje con el circuito que va a tanque de carga o a tanque de producto. Esto causa la inestabilidad que se apreciaba anteriormente al operar en manual. Se sugiere como posibles soluciones poner una bomba con mayor presión de trabajo o una válvula con ganancia diferente a la instalada actualmente.

Otra apreciación importante en el diseño de la planta es que las válvulas instaladas están trabajando o muy abiertas o muy cerradas. Esto significa que o bien, la válvula es muy grande, o muy pequeña. Tampoco se han diseñado para las condiciones de operación ni tienen en cuenta las curvas características porque casi todas son lineales.

El ajuste de los lazos de control, estando estable la planta, se debe hacer con Ziegler-Nichols en lazo cerrado, cambiando la ganancia estática.

Se observa que la temperatura que más afecta a la operación de la torre no es la del reboiler sino una en fondo de torre que está en equilibrio con las condiciones del reboiler.

Es recomendable añadir una bomba de reserva para impulsar la corriente de producto del fondo de la torre en caso de avería de la única que hay, que está en servicio.

BALANCE DE MATERIA Y ENERGIA

En el balance de materia de la unidad se considera como volumen de control las entradas principales de Nafta, tanto ligera (DBFC101) como Media (DBFC201). Además, no se considera el consumo de agua de refrigeración.

Por otro lado, las salidas de la unidad comprenden las válvulas de descarga del tanque de Nafta Estabilizada (DBM104) y la esfera de LPG (DBM001). No se considera las salidas de gases por venteo.

La acumulación de materia en la unidad en dos tanques de almacenamiento de la materia prima, para la Nafta Ligera (DBM100) y para la Nafta Media (DBM200), y en los dos tanque de producto, LPG (DBM001) y Nafta Estabilizada (DBM104). No se consideran las acumulaciones (holdups) en la torre y botellón de reflujo. A continuación se muestra un resumen del Balance de Materia de la unidad desde las 15:15:01 hasta 20:19:57 del día 15/05/2015.

Balance Materia		
Streams	Total	
Inlets		
DBFC101 (Naft. Lig.)	45,603	m3
DBFC201 (Naft. Med.)	50,67	m3
Agua Refrig.	N/D	m3
Oulets		
DBFC104 (LPG)	0,05	m3
DBFC105 (Naft. Estab.)	3,89E-03	m3
Agua Refrig.	N/D	m3
Accumulation		
DBM100 (NL Tank)	17,41	m3
DBM200 (NM Tank)	77,83	m3
DBM001 (LPG Sphere)	137,53	m3
DBM104 (Nestab. Tank)	116,78	m3
Torre	N/D	
Botellon Reflujo	N/D	

Tabla 1. Balance de Materia Unidad Desbutanizadora

El la variación del caudal de alimentación a la torre permite que exista una acumulación en los tanques de alimentación y de producto.

En cuanto al balance de energía se tiene el consumo de las bombas y el duty del reboiler, por otro lado no contamos con datos energéticos de los condensadores. Por lo que el balance solo presenta consumos energéticos.

BALANCE DE ENERGÍA				
Equipo	Potencia Media		Energía	
Duty P01A	6449,96	kCal/h	3,27E+04	kCal
Duty P01B	3441,81	kCal/h	1,74E+04	kCal
Duty P02A	3441,81	kCal/h	1,74E+04	kCal
Duty P02B	0,00	kCal/h	0,00E+00	kCal
Duty P10A	12465,71	kCal/h	6,32E+04	kCal
Duty P10B	12498,11	kCal/h	6,33E+04	kCal
Duty P20A	5297,04	kCal/h	2,68E+04	kCal
Duty Reboiler	203898384,91	kCal/h	1,03E+09	kCal
Duty Condenser	N/D	kCal/h	N/D	kCal
TOTAL			1,03E+09	kCal
Tiempo de Operación	5,067	h		
Desde	15:15:01	15/05/2015		
Hasta	20:19:57			

Tabla 2: Balance de Energía Unidad Desbutanizadora

Evaluación Cualitativa durante el periodo de operación de la unidad desbutanizadora (15:15:01 hasta 20:19:57 del día 15/05/2015)

A lo largo del tiempo de operación, la unidad presentó diferentes eventos, tales como fallos de equipos, instrumentación, paradas por mantenimiento, entre otras mencionadas anteriormente, por lo que la estabilidad de la unidad en términos energéticos y de la calidad de los productos se vio comprometida durante los periodos en el que se registraron dichos eventos. Sin embargo, se pueden analizar los datos en los cuales las oscilaciones en las variables de proceso no fueron importantes, es decir, periodos de tiempo en el que la planta mostro cierto comportamiento estacionario dentro de los parámetros requeridos por la unidad.

Esta evaluación se realizara interpretando los gráficos para diferentes variables de procesos en periodos de estabilidad de la unidad, con el objetivo de determinar de manera aproximada los valores óptimos de operación de la unidad y tendencias en cuanto a la calidad de los productos.

El primer grafico que se muestra a continuación muestra la Calidad de la Nafta Estabilizada en términos del porcentaje de Ligeros (Butanos) frente a la temperatura de fondo de la torre, y a diferentes caudales de reflujo de cabeza.

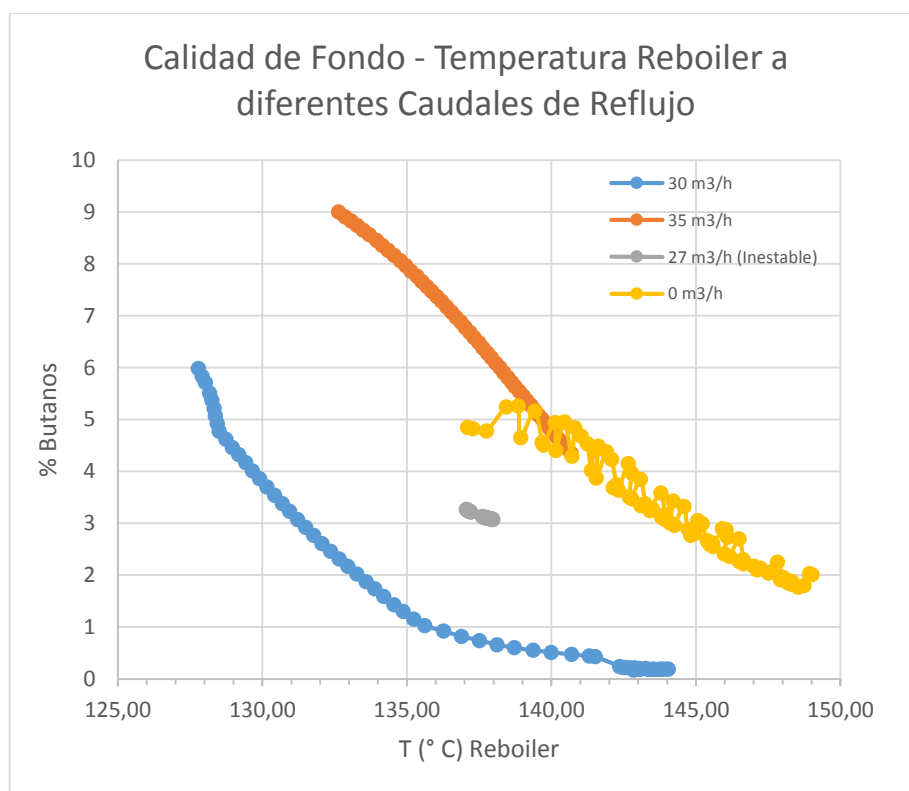


Fig. 1: Calidad de la Nafta Estabilizada frente a la $T_{REBOILER}$ a diferentes $Q_{REFLUJO}$

El grafico muestra que la temperatura más favorable a la disminución de ligeros en la nafta estabilizada (<5%) es aproximadamente 450 °C y con un reflujo cercano a 30 m3/h.

En otro grafico complementa al anterior, al mostrar la calidad del producto en cabeza (Destilado), es decir, el LPG, cuyo porcentaje de pentanos debe ser menor a 5 %.

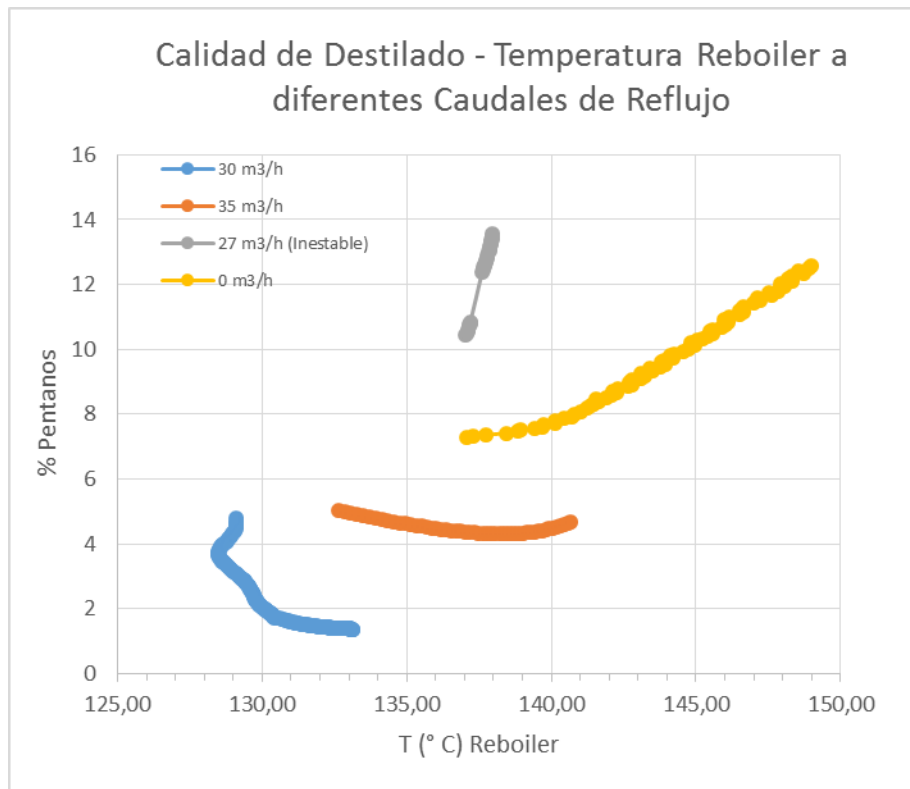


Fig. 2: Calidad del LPG frente a la $T_{REBOILER}$ a diferentes $Q_{REFLUJO}$

En este grafico confirmamos lo mencionado para la Fig. 1., a pesar de no disponer de datos a temperaturas cercanas a 145 °C podemos deducir que la tendencia en la calidad se mantendrá inferior al 5% en pentanos.

Un último grafico que nos permite inferir el caudal óptimo de reflujo en la unidad es el de variación del caudal frente a la calidad de fondo y destilado.

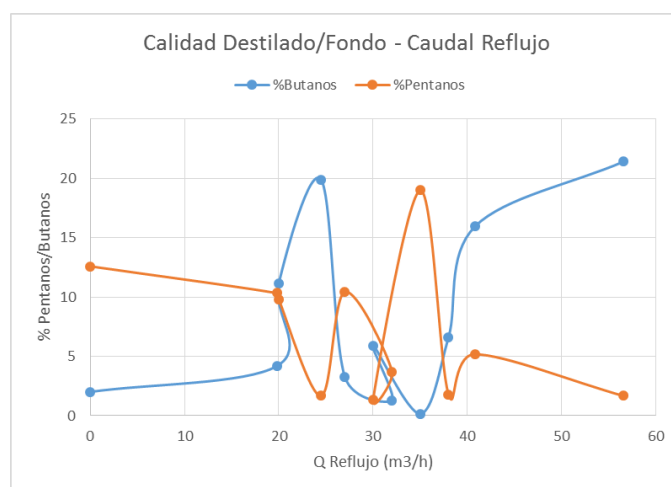


Fig 3. : Calidad Destilado/Fondo - $Q_{REFLUJO}$

En este grafico observamos que en el rango [20-40] m³/h de reflujo una serie de oscilaciones que no permiten deducir una zona de caudal de reflujo óptimo de separación, esto se debe a que durante la operación en ese rango de tiempo ocurrieron grandes variaciones en la temperatura de fondo, lo que ocasionó alteraciones en la separación. A pesar de estas oscilaciones podemos llegar a una aproximación de caudal óptimo simplificando los puntos anómalos y trazando una tendencia aproximada.

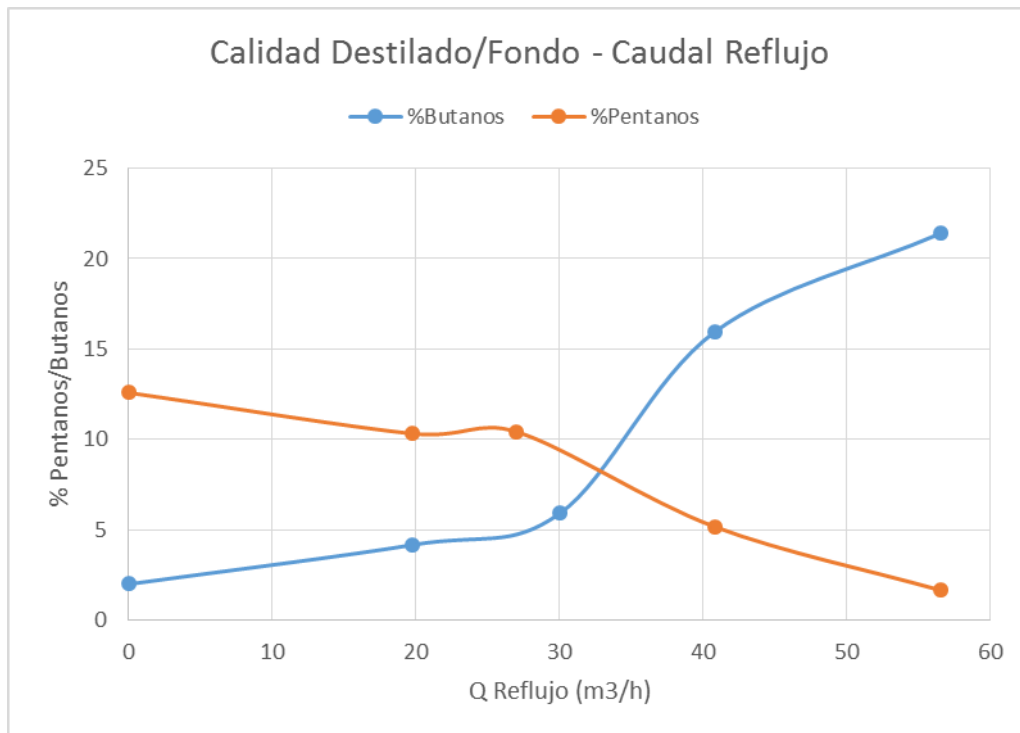


Fig 3.1 : Calidad Destilado/Fondo - Q_{REFLUJO} (Sin Oscilaciones)

Vemos que el punto óptimo de caudal de reflujo se encuentra en torno al 30 m³/h. Visto este y los gráficos anteriores podemos deducir que; en un gráfico más riguroso (más puntos) y con datos no anómalos la intercepción entre las dos curvas de calidad debería situarse más cercana al 5% y al 30 m³/h de reflujo.

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ANEXO V: HOJA DE ESTILOS COMMON.CSS

Grado en Ingeniería Química Industrial

Autor: Lautaro Meroi Bianconi

Tutor: José Juan Macías Hernández

La Laguna, 7 de Septiembre de 2015

```
/*
Mango - Open Source M2M - http://mango.serotoninsoftware.com
Copyright (C) 2006-2011 Serotonin Software Technologies Inc.
@author Matthew Lohbihler

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it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
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MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
*/
html > body {
font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
font-size: 11px;
color: #FFFFFF; /* Color de texto cuerpo */
background-color: #000000; /* Color de fondo */
margin: 0px;
padding: 0px;
}
a, a:visited, a:link, .link {
color: #bb5d00; /* Color de URLs */
/*color: #414042;*/
font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
text-decoration: underline;
font-size: 11px;
}
a:hover {
color: #F07800;
/*color: #39B54A;*/
font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
text-decoration: underline;
font-size: 11px;
}
a.titleLink, a.titleLink:visited, a.titleLink:link {
font-size: 11px;
font-weight: bold;
}
a.titleLink:hover {
font-size: 11px;
font-weight: bold;
}
.bigTitle {
font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
color: #333333;
font-size: 16px;
font-weight: bold;
}
.smallTitle {
font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
color: #bb5d00; /*Color de títulos de tablas*/
/*color: #414042;*/
font-size: 13px;
font-weight: bold;
}
.projectTitle {
font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
/*color: #bb5d00;*/
color: #FFFFFF !important; /* Color de título de logo "SimCAE T&C" */
font-size: 14px;
font-weight: bold;
}
.titlePadding {
padding: 3px 3px 0px 3px;
}
```

```
}
.copyTitle {
    color: #bb5d00;
    /*color: #414042;*/
    font-size: 10px;
}
.bodyCopy {
    font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    color: #333333;
    font-size: 11px;
}
.footer {
    font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    color: #FFFFFF; /* Color de pie de página */
    font-size: 9px;
}
.ptr {
    cursor: pointer;
}

/**
 * Header styles
 */
#__header__alarmLevelText {
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 14px;
    color: #FFFFFF /* Color de texto de alarma*/
}
#mainHeader {
    padding-top: 5px;
    background-color: #0066cc; /* Color de cabecera */
    padding-left: 5px;
}
#subHeader {
    background-color: #333333; /* Color de barra de herramientas */
    padding: 3px;
}

/**
 * List cell styles.
 */
.rowHeader td, .smRowHeader td, .row td, .smRow td, .rowAlt td, .smRowAlt td, .rowAlt2 td {
    font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 11px;
}
.rowHeader td, .smRowHeader td {
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #000000; /* Color de títulos de tablas */
    background-color: #F07800; /* Color de fondo de títulos de tablas */
    /*background-color: #424041;*/
    text-align: center;
    white-space: nowrap;
}
.rowHeader td {
    padding: 3px 10px 3px 10px;
}
.smRowHeader td {
    padding: 2px 3px 2px 3px;
}
a.rowHeaderLink, a.rowHeaderLink:visited, a.rowHeaderLink:link, a.rowHeaderLink:hover {
    color: #FFFFFF; /* Color de títulos de tablas "ordenables" */
    text-decoration: underline;
}
.row td, .smRow td, .rowAlt td, .smRowAlt td, .rowAlt2 td {
    color: #000000; /* Color de texto de tablas */
}
.row td, .rowAlt td, .rowAlt2 td {
    padding: 3px;
```

```

}
.smRow td, .smRowAlt td {
    padding: 0px 3px 0px 3px;
}
.row td, .smRow td {
    background-color: #F0F0F0; /* Color de fondo de las tablas */
}
.rowAlt td, .smRowAlt td {
    background-color: #DCDCDC; /* Segundo color de fondo de tablas */
}
.rowAlt2 td {
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
}

.borderDiv, .borderDivPadded {
    /*border: 1px solid #F07800;*/
    border: 1px solid #39B54A; /* Color de marcos "verdes" */
}
.borderDivPadded {
    padding: 3px;
}
.marR {
    margin-right: 5px;
}
.marB {
    margin-bottom: 5px;
}

/**
 * Form styles
 */
.formLabel, .formLabelRequired, .formField, .formError, select, input, textarea {
    font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 11px;
}
.formLabel, .formLabelRequired {
    color: #F0F8FF; /* Color de texto de algunos cuadros */
    padding-right: 10px;
    text-align: right;
    white-space: nowrap;
    padding-top: 5px;
    vertical-align: top;
}
.formLabelRequired, .formError {
    font-weight: bold;
}
.formField {
    padding: 2px;
    color: #F0F8FF;
}
.formError {
    color: #FF0000; /* Color de texto "error" */
    padding-left: 10px;
}
select, input, textarea {
    color: #333333; /* Color de texto de items seleccionables */
    /*border: 1px solid #F07800;*/
    border: 1px solid #333333;
    padding: 2px;
}
input[type="checkbox"], input[type="radio"] {
    /*color: #F07800;*/
    color: #39B54A;
    border: 0;
}
.formVeryShort {
    width: 30px;
}
.formShort {

```

```
    width: 50px;
}
.formLong {
    width: 250px;
}
.formDisabled {
    border: 1px solid #D0D0D0; /* Cuadros configuración HTTP */
}
input[type="submit"], input[type="button"] {
    overflow: visible;
}

/**
 * View styles
 */
.controlsDiv {
    position: absolute;
    visibility: hidden;
    left: 0;
    top: -1px;
    z-index: 1;
    margin: 1px 0px 1px 0px;
    padding: 0;
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
}
.controlsDiv table {
    list-style: none;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
}
.controlsDiv td {
    list-style: none;
    margin: 1px;
    padding: 0;
    background-color: #F8BB00; /*Color de los pequeños recuadros emergentes de las cajas de
    datos*/
    /*background-color: #1A1A1A;*/
    width: 16px;
    height: 16px;
}
.controlsDiv td div, .controlContent {
    padding: 1px 5px 1px 5px;
    margin: 0px;
    background: #F8BB00; /*Color de los recuadros emergentes de las cajas de datos*/
    /*background: #1A1A1A; */
    white-space: nowrap;
    text-align: left;
    font-size: 10px;
    font-weight: normal;
    /*border: 1px solid #F07800;*/
    border: 1px solid #39B54A;
    position: absolute;
    visibility: hidden;
    left: 15px;
    top: 0px;
}

.labelDiv, .windowDiv {
    position: absolute;
    padding: 1px 5px 1px 5px;
    margin: 0px;
    background: #F8BB00; /*color de fondo de las pestañas emergentes al pasar el ratón sobre
    los iconos de páginas*/
    /*background: #FFFFFF;*/
    color: #000000; /*color de las letras de estas pestañas emergentes*/
    white-space: nowrap;
    text-align: left;
    font-size: 10px;
}
```

```
font-weight: normal;
z-index: 20;
}
.labelDiv {
border: 1px solid #F07800;
/*border: 1px solid #39B54A;*/
}
.windowDiv {
border: 1px outset #F07800;
/*border: 1px outset #39B54A;*/
}
.labelDiv a, .windowDiv a {
font-size: 10px;
}
.imageDiv {
z-index:10;
left:18px;
position:absolute;
padding:0px;
margin:0px;
/*background: #F8BB00;*/
background: #FFFFFF;
white-space:nowrap;
/*border: 1px solid #F07800;*/
border: 1px solid #39B54A;
}
.ovrflw {
background:inherit;
background:expression(this.parentNode.style.background);
color:inherit;
color:expression(this.parentNode.style.color);
font:inherit;
font:expression(this.parentNode.style.font);
width:300px;
border-width:0 1px 0 1px;
border-style:solid;
/*border-color:#F07800;*/
border-color:#39B54A;
}
#viewContent {
position:relative;
margin: 0px;
padding: 0px;
}
#viewContent img {
display: block;
margin: 0px;
padding: 0px;
}
.componentMin {
background-color: #F8BB00;
/*background-color: #FFFFFF;*/
top:0px;
left:0px;
margin:0px;
padding:0px;
width:16px;
height:16px;
}
.componentInput {
font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
font-size: 10px;
color: #333333;
/*border: 1px solid #F07800;*/
border: 1px solid #39B54A;
padding: 1px;
}
.simpleRenderer, .simpleRenderer2 {
/*border: 1px solid #F07800;*/
border: 1px solid #39B54A;
padding:1px 5px 1px 5px;
```

```

margin:0px;
/*background: #F8BB00;*/
background: #000000; /*Color de las cajas de datos*/
white-space:nowrap;
text-align:left;
font-size: 10px;
font-weight: normal;
}
.simpleRenderer {
    line-height:16px;
}
.infoData {
    color: #FF0000;
}
.horzSeparator {
    height: 1px;
    background: #699D2E;
    padding: 0px;
}
.viewChangeBkgd {
    background: #D8E2CC;
}

/**
 * Absmiddle workaround
 */
span.absmiddle img {
    padding: 0;
    margin: 0;
    vertical-align: middle;
/* display: inline-block; */
display: inline;
}

/**
 * Documentation float pane style overrides.
 */
html > body .dojoFloatingPaneTitleBar {
    background-color: #424041;
}
html > body .dojoFloatingPaneCloseIcon {
    background-image: url(..../images/cross_doc.png);
    cursor: pointer;
}
html > body .dojoFloatingPaneClient {
    font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 10px;
}
html > body .dojoFloatingPaneClient p, #help p {
    color: #FFFFFF; /* Color Ayuda */
    padding: 0px;
    margin: 0px 0px 10px 0px;
}
#help h1 {
    color: #bb5d00; /* Titulos Ayuda */
/*color: #FFFFFF;*/
    font-size: 15px;
    font-weight: bold;
    padding: 0px;
    margin: 20px 0px 10px 0px;
}
html > body .dojoFloatingPaneClient h1, #help h2 {
    padding: 0px;
    margin: 0px 0px 10px 0px;
    font-size: 13px;
    font-weight: bold;
}
html > body .dojoFloatingPaneClient img, #help img {
    vertical-align: bottom;
}

```

```
}

/**
 * Common tree styling
 */

html > body .dojoTreeNodeLabelSelected {
  /*background-color: #F07800;*/
  background-color: #39B54A;
  color: #FFFFFF;
  padding: 2px 3px 3px 2px;
}

/**
 * Styles for weekly 15 minute interval schedules.
 */
.qoff {
  /*background-color: #B4CE96;*/
  background-color: #FF4000;
}
.qon {
  /*background-color: #699D2E;*/
  background-color: #B4CE96;
}

.qreg {
  border: 1px solid #699D2E;
}
.qhlt {
  border: 1px solid #FF9D2E;
}

.hreg {
  border: 1px solid #FFFFFF;
}
.hhlt {
  border: 1px solid #FF9D2E;
}
```


**DESARROLLO E IMPLANTACIÓN DE UN SISTEMA
INFORMÁTICO PARA LA SIMULACIÓN DEL
FUNCIONAMIENTO DE UNA PLANTA QUÍMICA EN
CONTINUO MEDIANTE INTERPRETACIÓN DE ROLES.**


ANEXO VI: REPORTE DE LA SIMULACIÓN

Grado en Ingeniería Química Industrial

Autor: Lautaro Meroi Bianconi

Tutor: José Juan Macías Hernández

La Laguna, 7 de Septiembre de 2015

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4		
5		

Spreadsheet: OptimizerSpreadsheet

Units Set: Field13

CONNECTIONS

Imported Variables

Cell	Object	Variable Description	Value
B5	Energy Stream: Reboiler Duty	Heat Flow	5.972e+006 Btu/hr
D1	Column Sub-Flowsheet: De-C14	Spec Value (Reflux Ratio)	<empty>
D5	Material Stream: C4s To Storage	Mass Flow	2.057e+004 lb/hr

Exported Variables' Formula Results

Cell	Object	Variable Description	Value
------	--------	----------------------	-------

PARAMETERS

Browsable Variables

Cell	Visible Name	Variable Description	Variable Type	Value
B1	B1:		Energy	<empty>
B2	B2:		---	0.0015
B3	B3:		---	<empty>
B6	B6:		---	7.500e-004
B7	B7:		Energy	4479 Btu/hr
B9	B9:		---	<empty>
D2	D2:		---	10.00
D3	D3:		---	<empty>
D6	D6:		---	<empty>
D7	D7:		---	<empty>
D9	D9:		---	<empty>

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES


Description

Column Sub-Flowsheet: De-C14

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream			
STREAM NAME	Stage	FROM UNIT OPERATION	
Reboiler Duty	Reboiler		
Feed 2	4 Main TS	Mixer	MIX-100-2-2
Feed 1	8 Main TS	Mixer	MIX-100-2-2-2
4			
	1 Main TS	Mixer	MIX-100-2
Outlet Stream			
STREAM NAME	Stage	TO UNIT OPERATION	
C5+	Reboiler	Valve	DBLV101
5		Valve	E100VB
Butanes		Tank	#BU01
To Reboiler	16 Main TS	Valve	P20AVA
10	V-100	Tee	TEE-103
15		Valve	P10BVA
14		Valve	P10AVA

MONITOR

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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5		

Column Sub-Flowsheet: De-C14 (continued)

MONITOR

Specifications Summary

	Specified Value	Current Value	Wt. Error	Wt. Tol.	Abs. Tol.	Active	Estimate	Used	
12	C5's in Top	1.798e-002 *	---	---	0.0100 *	0.0010 *	On	On	On
13	Reflux Ratio	---	---	---	0.0100 *	0.0100 *	Off	On	Off
14	Reflux Rate	---	---	---	0.0100 *	1.000 kgmole/h *	Off	On	Off
15	Btms Prod Rate	---	75.63 kgmole/h	---	0.0100 *	1.000 kgmole/h *	Off	On	Off
16	TEE-100 - 7	---	---	---	0.0100 *	0.0010 *	On	On	On
17	TEE-100 - 8	---	---	---	0.0100 *	0.0010 *	On	On	On
18	TEE-101 - 14	---	---	---	0.0100 *	0.0010 *	On	On	On
19	Heat Balance	0.0000 kJ/h	---	---	0.0100 *	1.000 kJ/h *	On	Off	On
20	UA	4.184e+005 kJ/C-h	---	---	0.0100 *	1.000 kJ/C-h *	On	Off	On
21	TEE-101 - 15	---	---	---	0.0100 *	0.0010 *	Off	On	Off
22	15 Stream Spec	25.00 C *	---	---	0.0100 *	0.0010 C *	On	On	On

SPECS

Column Specification Parameters

C5's in Top

28	Fixed / Ranged:	Fixed	Primary / Alternate:	Primary	Lower Bound:	---	Upper Bound:	---
29	Stage:		Flow Basis:	Mole Fraction	Phase:	Liquid		
30	Components:		i-Pentane		n-Pentane			

Reflux Ratio

33	Fixed / Ranged:	Fixed	Primary / Alternate:	Primary	Lower Bound:	---	Upper Bound:	---
34	Stage:		Flow Basis:	Molar	Liquid Specification:	---		

Reflux Rate

37	Fixed / Ranged:	Fixed	Primary / Alternate:	Primary	Lower Bound:	---	Upper Bound:	---
38	Stage:		Flow Basis:	Molar	Liquid Specification:	---		

Btms Prod Rate

41	Fixed / Ranged:	Fixed	Primary / Alternate:	Primary	Lower Bound:	---	Upper Bound:	---
42	Stream:	C5+ @De-C14	Flow Basis:	Molar				

TEE-100 - 7

45	Fixed / Ranged:	Fixed	Primary / Alternate:	Primary	Lower Bound:	---	Upper Bound:	---
46	Stage:	TEE-100	Stream:	7 @De-C14				

TEE-100 - 8

49	Fixed / Ranged:	Fixed	Primary / Alternate:	Primary	Lower Bound:	---	Upper Bound:	---
50	Stage:	TEE-100	Stream:	8 @De-C14				

TEE-101 - 14

53	Fixed / Ranged:	Fixed	Primary / Alternate:	Primary	Lower Bound:	---	Upper Bound:	---
54	Stage:	TEE-101	Stream:	14 @De-C14				

Heat Balance

57	Fixed / Ranged:	Fixed	Primary / Alternate:	Primary	Lower Bound:	---	Upper Bound:	---
----	-----------------	-------	----------------------	---------	--------------	-----	--------------	-----

UA


60	Fixed / Ranged:	Fixed	Primary / Alternate:	Primary	Lower Bound:	---	Upper Bound:	---
----	-----------------	-------	----------------------	---------	--------------	-----	--------------	-----

TEE-101 - 15

63	Fixed / Ranged:	Fixed	Primary / Alternate:	Primary	Lower Bound:	---	Upper Bound:	---
64	Stage:	TEE-101	Stream:	15 @De-C14				

15 Stream Spec

67	Fixed / Ranged:	Fixed	Primary / Alternate:	Primary	Lower Bound:	---	Upper Bound:	---
----	-----------------	-------	----------------------	---------	--------------	-----	--------------	-----

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4			
5			

Column Sub-Flowsheet: De-C14 (continued)

SUBCOOLING

9			
10			
11			
12	Degrees of Subcooling		
13	Subcool to		


User Variables

CONDITIONS

18	Name	89	2_	3_	4
19	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20	Temperature (C)	34.0037	89.9199	20.1941	27.0000 *
21	Pressure (kPa)	1323.4556	1313.1475	1311.4327	1180.0567 *
22	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	272.3873	86.7631	85.8731	2072.7845
23	Mass Flow (kg/h)	15602.8661	5351.6186	6236.5679	91403.5793
24	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	27.1326	9.0000	10.0000	180.3978
25	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.202e+005	-1.759e+005	-1.198e+005
26	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.87	120.2	79.68	91.25
27	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.3659e+07	-1.0427e+07	-1.5109e+07	-2.4830e+08
28	Name	To Reboiler	10	C5+	14
29	Vapour	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
30	Temperature (C)	147.4069	81.6832	147.8989	33.4840
31	Pressure (kPa)	1307.7499	1179.4850	1296.7479	1184.6514
32	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	11088.8091	0.0000	75.6336	370.0731
33	Mass Flow (kg/h)	881530.3921	0.0000	6031.3023	21198.4957
34	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	1365.9406	0.0000	9.3371	36.8631
35	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.627e+005	-1.003e+005	-1.630e+005	-1.236e+005
36	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	145.3	159.4	145.9	91.66
37	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.8044e+09	-1.4079e-29	-1.2327e+07	-4.5758e+07
38	Name	15	5	C4s To Storage	Reboiler Duty
39	Vapour	0.0000	0.3017	0.0000	---
40	Temperature (C)	33.4840	24.0490	20.7036	---
41	Pressure (kPa)	1184.6514	929.3346	585.9045	---
42	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	-0.0000	2072.7739	97.0089	---
43	Mass Flow (kg/h)	-0.0000	91403.1123	5556.8553	---
44	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	-0.0000	180.3968	9.6631	---
45	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.156e+005	-1.254e+005	---
46	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.66	105.3	85.91	---
47	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	5.4719e-05	-2.3968e+08	-1.2168e+07	9.7106e+06 *

PROPERTIES


50	Name	89	2_	3_	4	To Reboiler
51	Molecular Weight	57.28	61.68	72.63	44.10	79.50
52	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.727	8.125	8.621	11.11	6.205
53	Mass Density (kg/m3)	557.2	501.2	626.1	490.1	493.2
54	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	28.00	10.68	9.961	186.5	1787
55	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2157	-1948	-2423	-2717	-2047
56	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.604	1.948	1.097	2.069	1.828
57	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.5	182.5	160.8	126.4	252.0
58	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.471	2.959	2.214	2.867	3.170
59	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---	2.045e+006	---
60	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	4.637e+004	---
61	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
62	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
63	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	0.0000	0.0000	---	---
64	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
65	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---	---	---
66	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	9.640	8.587	11.49	8.118
67	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.5	182.5	160.8	126.4	252.0
68	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	6440	2051	2030	4.901e+004	2.622e+005

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
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4			
5			

Column Sub-Flowsheet: De-C14 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	89	2_	3_	4	To Reboiler
12	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	594.6	623.7	506.7	645.4
13	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	7.779e-003	2.966e-003	2.767e-003	0.0518	0.4964
14	Z Factor	5.328e-002	5.354e-002	6.237e-002	4.255e-002	6.028e-002
15	Watson K	13.57	13.33	13.12	14.70	12.92
16	User Property	---	---	---	---	---
17	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.062	1.048	1.055	1.070	1.034
18	Cp/Cv	1.292	1.306	1.230	1.406	1.034
19	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.576e+004	1.767e+004	2.567e+004	1.419e+004	2.300e+004
20	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2631	0.1975	0.3934	0.2000	0.1921
21	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	598.7	629.2	507.7	648.9
22	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	27.00	8.939	9.912	180.0	1358
23	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
24	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1028	0.1231	0.1160	8.997e-002	0.1612
25	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	275.2	286.4	353.4	321.8	289.3
26	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
27	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	9.954	5.404	14.71	6.666	4.342
28	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.0872	6.993e-002	0.1026	9.374e-002	6.382e-002
29	Viscosity (cP)	0.1466	9.899e-002	0.2463	9.803e-002	9.473e-002
30	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
31	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	133.2	174.2	152.5	118.1	243.7
32	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.326	2.824	2.100	2.679	3.065
33	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.5	139.8	130.7	89.91	243.7
34	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.912	2.266	1.800	2.039	3.065
35	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	---	---
36	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	---	---
37	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	---	---
38	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	345.5	234.1	---	99.59
39	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	27.00	8.939	9.912	180.0	1358
40	Name	10	C5+	14	15	5
41	Molecular Weight	57.28	79.74	57.28	57.28	44.10
42	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.5120	6.189	9.731	9.731	1.381
43	Mass Density (kg/m3)	29.33	493.5	557.4	557.4	60.91
44	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	2.741e-034	12.22	38.03	-4.548e-011	1501
45	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1751	-2044	-2159	-2159	-2622
46	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.782	1.830	1.600	1.600	2.388
47	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	122.6	252.7	141.4	141.4	112.2
48	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.141	3.169	2.469	2.469	2.545
49	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---	---	2.045e+006
50	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	---	4.637e+004
51	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.9139
52	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3017
53	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	0.0000	---	---	---
54	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
55	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	2.741e-034	---	---	---	---
56	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	8.100	10.04	10.04	11.49
57	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	122.6	252.7	141.4	141.4	112.2
58	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	3.318e-033	1788	8750	-1.046e-008	4.901e+004
59	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	645.9	575.1	575.1	506.7
60	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	3.395e-003	1.056e-002	-1.263e-014	3.589e-002
61	Z Factor	0.7808	5.985e-002	4.775e-002	4.775e-002	---
62	Watson K	13.57	12.92	13.57	13.57	14.70
63	User Property	---	---	---	---	---
64	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.073	1.034	1.062	1.062	1.080
65	Cp/Cv	1.197	1.034	1.293	1.293	1.050
66	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.634e+004	2.317e+004	1.632e+004	1.632e+004	1.499e+004
67	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3283	0.1922	0.2641	0.2641	---
68	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	649.5	577.9	577.9	507.7

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Column Sub-Flowsheet: De-C14 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	10	C5+	14	15	5
12	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1.391e-035	9.285	36.68	-4.386e-011	180.0
13	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.6983
14	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.953	0.1616	0.1028	0.1028	0.7239
15	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	285.3	290.5	284.9	284.9	339.9
16	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3017
17	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	4.348	10.01	10.01	7.013
18	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.254e-002	6.384e-002	8.738e-002	8.738e-002	---
19	Viscosity (cP)	9.629e-003	9.487e-002	0.1472	0.1472	---
20	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	114.3	244.4	133.1	133.1	103.9
22	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	1.996	3.065	2.324	2.324	2.357
23	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	102.4	244.4	109.3	109.3	106.9
24	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.788	3.065	1.909	1.909	2.424
25	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	102.6	---	---	---	---
26	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	1.790	---	---	---	---
27	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	1.196	---	---	---	---
28	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.0	98.37	458.1	458.1	---
29	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1.391e-035	9.285	36.68	-4.386e-011	180.0
30	Name	C4s To Storage				
31	Molecular Weight	57.28				
32	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.983				
33	Mass Density (kg/m3)	571.8				
34	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.718				
35	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2190				
36	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.500				
37	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	136.0				
38	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.374				
39	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---				
40	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---				
41	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000				
42	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000				
43	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	0.0000				
44	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000				
45	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---				
46	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04				
47	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	136.0				
48	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2294				
49	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1				
50	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.699e-003				
51	Z Factor	2.402e-002				
52	Watson K	13.57				
53	User Property	---				
54	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.065				
55	Cp/Cv	1.295				
56	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.892e+004				
57	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2896				
58	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9				
59	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.615				
60	Liquid Fraction	1.000				
61	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1002				
62	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	330.3				
63	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000				
64	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	11.47				
65	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	9.187e-002				
66	Viscosity (cP)	0.1656				
67	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000				
68	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	127.7				

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Column Sub-Flowsheet: De-C14 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name		C4s To Storage			
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kg-C)	2.229			
Cv	(kJ/kgmole-C)	105.0			
Mass Cv	(kJ/kg-C)	1.834			
Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	---			
Mass Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kg-C)	---			
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)		---			
Reid VP at 37.8 C	(kPa)	458.1			
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	9.615			

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: FV102

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
20	Valve FV102A

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
37	Valve FV102B

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	287.4 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	20	37		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	90.0379	89.9199		
Pressure (kPa)	1600.6087	1313.2046		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	86.7631		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6186	5351.6186		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.0000	9.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.1	120.2		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0427e+07	-1.0427e+07		

PROPERTIES

Name	20	37		
Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.151	8.125		
Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.8	501.2		
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.64	10.68		
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1948	-1948		

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Valve: FV102 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	20	37		
12	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.948		
13	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	182.5		
14	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.941	2.959		
15	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
16	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
17	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
18	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
19	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
20	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
21	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
22	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640		
23	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	182.5		
24	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2051	2051		
25	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6		
26	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.957e-003	2.966e-003		
27	Z Factor	6.503e-002	5.354e-002		
28	Watson K	13.33	13.33		
29	User Property	---	---		
30	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048		
31	Cp/Cv	1.298	1.306		
32	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.640e+004	1.767e+004		
33	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1971	0.1975		
34	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7		
35	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939		
36	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
37	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1227	0.1231		
38	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	265.9	286.4		
39	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
40	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.393	5.404		
41	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.988e-002	6.993e-002		
42	Viscosity (cP)	9.911e-002	9.899e-002		
43	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
44	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.1	174.2		
45	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.806	2.824		
46	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	139.8		
47	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.265	2.266		
48	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
49	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
50	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
51	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5		
52	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939		

STATUS

OK


NOTES

Description

Valve: DBFV202

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

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Valve: DBFV202 (continued)

CONNECTIONS

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION	
Feed 1	Valve	FV202A

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION	
49	Valve	FV202B

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	53.89 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	Feed 1	49		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	20.1734	20.1941		
Pressure (kPa)	1365.3860	1311.4948		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	85.8731	85.8731		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	6236.5679	6236.5679		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	10.0000	10.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.759e+005	-1.759e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.66	79.68		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.5109e+07	-1.5109e+07		

PROPERTIES

Name	Feed 1	49		
Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.623	8.621		
Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.2	626.1		
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.959	9.961		
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423		
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.097	1.097		
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8		
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.214		
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587		
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8		
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2030	2030		
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7		
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.766e-003	2.767e-003		
Z Factor	6.493e-002	6.237e-002		
Watson K	13.12	13.12		
User Property	---	---		
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055		
Cp/Cv	1.230	1.230		
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.535e+004	2.567e+004		
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3934	0.3934		
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2		
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912		
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		

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Valve: DBFV202 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	Feed 1	49		
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160		
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	349.1	353.4		
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.71	14.71		
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026		
Viscosity (cP)	0.2464	0.2463		
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.800	1.800		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: DBLV101

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
C5+	Material Stream C5+

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
C5+ To Storage	Heat Exchanger E102

PARAMETERS


Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	761.8 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	C5+	C5+ To Storage		
Vapour	0.0000	0.4183		
Temperature (C)	147.8989	109.4184		
Pressure (kPa)	1296.7479	534.9466		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	75.6336	75.6336		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	6031.3023	6031.3023		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.3371	9.3371		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.630e+005	-1.630e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	145.9	147.6		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.2327e+07	-1.2327e+07		

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Valve: DBLV101 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	C5+	C5+ To Storage		
12	Molecular Weight	79.74	79.74		
13	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	6.189	0.4427		
14	Mass Density (kg/m3)	493.5	35.31		
15	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	12.22	170.8		
16	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2044	-2044		
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.830	1.851		
18	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	252.7	198.5		
19	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	3.169	2.490		
20	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
21	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
22	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.9616		
23	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.3913		
24	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	0.0000	---		
25	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
26	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
27	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.100	8.100		
28	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	252.7	198.5		
29	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	1788	1788		
30	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	645.9	645.9		
31	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	3.395e-003	1.823e-003		
32	Z Factor	5.985e-002	---		
33	Watson K	12.92	12.92		
34	User Property	---	---		
35	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.034	1.044		
36	Cp/Cv	1.034	1.031		
37	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.317e+004	2.844e+004		
38	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1922	---		
39	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	649.5	649.5		
40	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.285	9.285		
41	Liquid Fraction	1.000	0.5817		
42	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1616	2.259		
43	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	290.5	356.7		
44	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.4183		
45	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.348	8.381		
46	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.384e-002	---		
47	Viscosity (cP)	9.487e-002	---		
48	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
49	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	244.4	190.2		
50	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	3.065	2.385		
51	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	244.4	192.6		
52	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	3.065	2.415		
53	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
54	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
55	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
56	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	98.37	98.37		
57	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.285	9.288		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Valve: P10AVA

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

13	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
14	14	Material Stream 14

Outlet Stream

17	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
18	2	Pump P10A

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

23	Pressure Drop:	0.8062 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

28	Name	14	2
29	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000
30	Temperature (C)	33.4840	33.4841
31	Pressure (kPa)	1184.6514	1183.8452
32	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	370.0731	370.0731
33	Mass Flow (kg/h)	21198.4957	21198.4957
34	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	36.8631	36.8631
35	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005
36	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.66	91.66
37	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-4.5758e+07	-4.5758e+07

PROPERTIES

40	Name	14	2
41	Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28
42	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.731	9.731
43	Mass Density (kg/m3)	557.4	557.4
44	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	38.03	38.03
45	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2159	-2159
46	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.600	1.600
47	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.4	141.4
48	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.469	2.469
49	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
50	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
51	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
52	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
53	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
54	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
55	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
56	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04
57	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.4	141.4
58	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	8750	8750
59	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1
60	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	1.056e-002	1.056e-002
61	Z Factor	4.775e-002	4.772e-002
62	Watson K	13.57	13.57
63	User Property	---	---
64	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.062	1.062
65	Cp/Cv	1.293	1.293
66	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.632e+004	1.632e+004
67	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2641	0.2641
68	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9

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Valve: P10AVA (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	14	2		
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	36.68		
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1028	0.1028		
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	284.9	285.0		
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	10.01	10.01		
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	8.738e-002	8.738e-002		
Viscosity (cP)	0.1472	0.1472		
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	133.1	133.1		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.324	2.324		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.3	109.3		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.909	1.909		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	36.68		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: P10BVA

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
15	Material Stream 15

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
3	Pump P10B

PARAMETERS


Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	-1.847e-020 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	15	3		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	33.4840	33.4840		
Pressure (kPa)	1184.6514	1184.6514		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005		

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Valve: P10BVA (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Molar Entropy	(kJ/kgmole-C)	91.66	91.66	
12	Heat Flow	(kJ/h)	5.4719e-05	2.7359e-05	

PROPERTIES


15	Name		15	3	
16	Molecular Weight		57.28	57.28	
17	Molar Density	(kgmole/m3)	9.731	9.731	
18	Mass Density	(kg/m3)	557.4	557.4	
19	Act. Volume Flow	(m3/h)	-4.548e-011	-2.274e-011	
20	Mass Enthalpy	(kJ/kg)	-2159	-2159	
21	Mass Entropy	(kJ/kg-C)	1.600	1.600	
22	Heat Capacity	(kJ/kgmole-C)	141.4	141.4	
23	Mass Heat Capacity	(kJ/kg-C)	2.469	2.469	
24	Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kgmole)	---	---	
25	Mass Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kg)	---	---	
26	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
27	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
28	Partial Pressure of CO2	(kPa)	---	---	
29	Cost Based on Flow	(Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	
30	Act. Gas Flow	(ACT_m3/h)	---	---	
31	Avg. Liq. Density	(kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	
32	Specific Heat	(kJ/kgmole-C)	141.4	141.4	
33	Std. Gas Flow	(STD_m3/h)	-1.046e-008	-5.232e-009	
34	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density	(kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	
35	Act. Liq. Flow	(m3/s)	-1.263e-014	-6.316e-015	
36	Z Factor		4.775e-002	4.775e-002	
37	Watson K		13.57	13.57	
38	User Property		---	---	
39	Cp/(Cp - R)		1.062	1.062	
40	Cp/Cv		1.293	1.293	
41	Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kgmole)	1.632e+004	1.632e+004	
42	Kinematic Viscosity	(cSt)	0.2641	0.2641	
43	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond)	(kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	
44	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	-4.386e-011	-2.193e-011	
45	Liquid Fraction		1.000	1.000	
46	Molar Volume	(m3/kgmole)	0.1028	0.1028	
47	Mass Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kg)	284.9	284.9	
48	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
49	Surface Tension	(dyne/cm)	10.01	10.01	
50	Thermal Conductivity	(W/m-K)	8.738e-002	8.738e-002	
51	Viscosity	(cP)	0.1472	0.1472	
52	Partial Pressure of H2S	(kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
53	Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	133.1	133.1	
54	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kg-C)	2.324	2.324	
55	Cv	(kJ/kgmole-C)	109.3	109.3	
56	Mass Cv	(kJ/kg-C)	1.909	1.909	
57	Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	
58	Mass Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kg-C)	---	---	
59	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)		---	---	
60	Reid VP at 37.8 C	(kPa)	458.1	458.1	
61	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	-4.386e-011	-2.193e-011	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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2		Unit Set:	SI
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Valve: P10BVA (continued)

NOTES

Description

Valve: P10AVB

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
7	Pump P10A

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
8	Mixer MIX-100

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	0.8047 kPa
----------------	------------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	7	8
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	33.9491	33.9492
Pressure (kPa)	1738.0757	1737.2709
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	370.0731	370.0731
Mass Flow (kg/h)	21198.4957	21198.4957
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	36.8631	36.8631
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.73	91.73
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-4.5730e+07	-4.5730e+07

PROPERTIES

Name	7	8
Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.749	9.749
Mass Density (kg/m3)	558.4	558.4
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	37.96	37.96
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2157	-2157
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.601	1.601
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.1
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.463	2.463
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.1
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	8750	8750
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	1.054e-002	1.055e-002
Z Factor	6.983e-002	6.979e-002

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Valve: P10AVB (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	7	8		
12	Watson K	13.57	13.57	
13	User Property	---	---	
14	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.063	1.063	
15	Cp/Cv	1.289	1.289	
16	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.411e+004	1.412e+004	
17	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2631	0.2631	
18	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	
19	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	36.68	
20	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	
21	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1026	0.1026	
22	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	246.4	246.4	
23	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
24	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	9.960	9.960	
25	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	8.722e-002	8.722e-002	
26	Viscosity (cP)	0.1469	0.1469	
27	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
28	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	132.8	132.8	
29	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.318	2.318	
30	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.5	109.5	
31	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.911	1.911	
32	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	
33	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	
34	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	
35	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1	
36	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	36.68	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: P10BVB

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
6	Pump P10B

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
9	Mixer MIX-100

PARAMETERS


Physical Properties

63	Pressure Drop:	-552.6 kPa
----	----------------	------------

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	6	9	
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Valve: P10BVB (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Vapour		0.0004	0.0004	
12	Temperature (C)		29.3221	33.9492	
13	Pressure (kPa)		1184.6514	1737.2709	
14	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)		-0.0000	-0.0000	
15	Mass Flow (kg/h)		-0.0000	-0.0000	
16	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)		-0.0000	-0.0000	
17	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)		-1.272e+005	-1.236e+005	
18	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)		90.15	91.73	
19	Heat Flow (kJ/h)		2.4626e-28	1.6762e-04	

PROPERTIES

22	Name	6	9		
23	Molecular Weight	58.43	57.28		
24	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.654	9.729		
25	Mass Density (kg/m3)	564.0	557.3		
26	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	-2.005e-034	-1.394e-010		
27	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2178	-2157		
28	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.543	1.601		
29	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	140.9	141.1		
30	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.412	2.463		
31	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
32	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
33	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	7.056e-003	2.352e-003		
34	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	2.351e-004	3.712e-004		
35	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
36	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
37	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
38	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.982	10.04		
39	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	140.9	141.1		
40	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	-4.577e-032	-3.207e-008		
41	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	583.2	575.1		
42	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	-5.530e-038	-3.864e-014		
43	Z Factor	---	---		
44	Watson K	13.42	13.57		
45	User Property	---	---		
46	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.063	1.063		
47	Cp/Cv	1.109	1.210		
48	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.564e+004	1.412e+004		
49	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	---	---		
50	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	583.7	577.9		
51	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-1.937e-034	-1.345e-010		
52	Liquid Fraction	0.9996	0.9996		
53	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1036	0.1028		
54	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	438.8	246.4		
55	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0004	0.0004		
56	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	10.75	9.960		
57	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	---	---		
58	Viscosity (cP)	---	---		
59	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
60	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	132.6	132.8		
61	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.270	2.318		
62	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	127.1	116.6		
63	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.175	2.036		
64	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
65	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
66	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
67	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	514.6	458.1		
68	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-1.937e-034	-1.345e-010		

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Valve: P10BVB (continued)

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: FV103A

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME

FROM UNIT OPERATION

12

Tee

TEE-100

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME

TO UNIT OPERATION

17

Valve

DBFV103

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop: 0.4360 kPa


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	12	17		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	33.9492	33.9492		
Pressure (kPa)	1737.2709	1736.8350		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	272.3873	272.3873		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	15602.8662	15602.8661		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	27.1326	27.1326		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.73	91.73		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.3659e+07	-3.3659e+07		

PROPERTIES

Name	12	17		
Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.749	9.748		
Mass Density (kg/m3)	558.4	558.4		
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	27.94	27.94		
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2157	-2157		
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.601	1.601		
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.1		
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.463	2.463		
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04		

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Valve: FV103A (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	12	17		
12	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.1		
13	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	6440	6440		
14	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1		
15	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	7.762e-003	7.762e-003		
16	Z Factor	6.979e-002	6.978e-002		
17	Watson K	13.57	13.57		
18	User Property	---	---		
19	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.063	1.063		
20	Cp/Cv	1.289	1.289		
21	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.412e+004	1.412e+004		
22	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2631	0.2631		
23	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9		
24	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	27.00	27.00		
25	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
26	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1026	0.1026		
27	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	246.4	246.5		
28	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
29	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	9.960	9.960		
30	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	8.722e-002	8.722e-002		
31	Viscosity (cP)	0.1469	0.1469		
32	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
33	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	132.8	132.8		
34	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.318	2.318		
35	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.5	109.5		
36	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.911	1.911		
37	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
38	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
39	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
40	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1		
41	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	27.00	27.00		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: FV103B

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

58	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
59	16	Valve DBFV103


Outlet Stream

62	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
63	18	Mixer MIX-100-2

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

68	Pressure Drop:	0.4369 kPa
69	Honeywell International Inc.	UniSim Design (R430 build 18059) Page 18 of 170

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Valve: FV103B (continued)


User Variables

CONDITIONS

13	Name	16	18		
14	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
15	Temperature (C)	34.0036	34.0037		
16	Pressure (kPa)	1323.8926	1323.4556		
17	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	272.3873	272.3873		
18	Mass Flow (kg/h)	15602.8661	15602.8661		
19	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	27.1326	27.1326		
20	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005		
21	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.87	91.87		
22	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.3659e+07	-3.3659e+07		

PROPERTIES

25	Name	16	18		
26	Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28		
27	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.727	9.727		
28	Mass Density (kg/m3)	557.2	557.2		
29	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	28.00	28.00		
30	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2157	-2157		
31	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.604	1.604		
32	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.5	141.5		
33	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.471	2.471		
34	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
35	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
36	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
37	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
38	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
39	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
40	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
41	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04		
42	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.5	141.5		
43	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	6440	6440		
44	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1		
45	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	7.779e-003	7.779e-003		
46	Z Factor	0.0533	5.328e-002		
47	Watson K	13.57	13.57		
48	User Property	---	---		
49	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.062	1.062		
50	Cp/Cv	1.292	1.292		
51	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.576e+004	1.576e+004		
52	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2631	0.2631		
53	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9		
54	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	27.00	27.00		
55	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
56	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1028	0.1028		
57	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	275.1	275.2		
58	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
59	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	9.954	9.954		
60	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.0872	0.0872		
61	Viscosity (cP)	0.1466	0.1466		
62	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
63	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	133.2	133.2		
64	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.326	2.326		
65	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.5	109.5		
66	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.912	1.912		
67	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
68	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		

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Valve: FV103B (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	16	18		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	27.00	27.00		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: FV103C

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
13	Tee TEE-100

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
19	Mixer MIX-100-2

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	413.8 kPa
----------------	-----------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	13	19		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	33.9492	34.0037		
Pressure (kPa)	1737.2709	1323.4556		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	-0.0000		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	-0.0000		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	-0.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.73	91.87		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.7946e-28	2.3205e-06		

PROPERTIES

Name	13	19		
Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.749	9.727		
Mass Density (kg/m3)	558.4	557.2		
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	1.490e-034	-1.931e-012		
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2157	-2157		
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.601	1.604		
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.5		
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.463	2.471		
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc	
2		Unit Set:	SI	
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Valve: FV103C (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	13	19		
12	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
13	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
14	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
15	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
16	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
17	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04		
18	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.5		
19	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	3.434e-032	-4.440e-010		
20	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1		
21	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	4.138e-038	-5.363e-016		
22	Z Factor	6.979e-002	5.328e-002		
23	Watson K	13.57	13.57		
24	User Property	---	---		
25	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.063	1.062		
26	Cp/Cv	1.289	1.292		
27	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.412e+004	1.576e+004		
28	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2631	0.2631		
29	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9		
30	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1.439e-034	-1.861e-012		
31	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
32	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1026	0.1028		
33	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	246.4	275.2		
34	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
35	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	9.960	9.954		
36	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	8.722e-002	0.0872		
37	Viscosity (cP)	0.1469	0.1466		
38	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
39	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	132.8	133.2		
40	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.318	2.326		
41	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.5	109.5		
42	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.911	1.912		
43	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
44	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
45	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
46	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1		
47	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1.439e-034	-1.861e-012		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: DBFV101


CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

64	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
65	22	

Outlet Stream

68	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
69	Honeywell International Inc.	UniSim Design (R430 build 18059)

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Valve: DBFV101 (continued)

CONNECTIONS

11	Carga Ligera	Tank	# 100
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PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

16	Pressure Drop:	72.51 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

21	Name	22	Carga Ligera
22	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000
23	Temperature (C)	89.9000 *	89.8710
24	Pressure (kPa)	1572.3228 *	1499.8107
25	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	86.7631
26	Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6175	5351.6175
27	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.0000	9.0000
28	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005
29	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.0	120.0
30	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0429e+07	-1.0429e+07

PROPERTIES

33	Name	22	Carga Ligera
34	Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68
35	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.152	8.146
36	Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.8	502.4
37	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.64	10.65
38	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1949	-1949
39	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.946
40	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	181.7
41	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.941	2.945
42	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
43	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
44	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
45	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
46	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
47	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
48	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
49	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640
50	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	181.7
51	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2051	2051
52	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6
53	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.956e-003	2.959e-003
54	Z Factor	0.0639	0.0610
55	Watson K	13.33	13.33
56	User Property	---	---
57	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048
58	Cp/Cv	1.299	1.301
59	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.652e+004	1.684e+004
60	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1973	0.1974
61	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7
62	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939
63	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000
64	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1227	0.1228
65	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	267.9	273.1
66	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
67	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.406	5.409
68	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.994e-002	6.996e-002

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Valve: DBFV101 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	22	Carga Ligera		
Viscosity (cP)	9.921e-002	9.918e-002		
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.1	173.3		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.806	2.810		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	139.7		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.264	2.264		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: VLV-100

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
N2 #100	

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
25	Tank # 100

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	58.97 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	N2 #100	25		
Vapour	1.0000	1.0000		
Temperature (C)	25.0000 *	24.8510		
Pressure (kPa)	1523.2895 *	1464.3154		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-114.2	-114.6		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	125.2	125.6		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.4985e-33	-6.3050e-15		

PROPERTIES

Name	N2 #100	25		
Molecular Weight	28.01	28.01		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.6182	0.5935		

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Valve: VLV-100 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	N2 #100	25		
12	Mass Density (kg/m3)	17.32	16.62		
13	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	2.123e-035	9.267e-017		
14	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-4.076	-4.092		
15	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	4.470	4.482		
16	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	29.95	29.92		
17	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	1.069	1.068		
18	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	0.0000	---		
19	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	0.0000	---		
20	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	1.000		
21	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	1.000		
22	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
23	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
24	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	2.123e-035	9.267e-017		
25	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	28.79	28.79		
26	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	29.95	29.92		
27	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	3.103e-034	1.300e-015		
28	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	806.4	806.4		
29	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
30	Z Factor	0.9940	0.9959		
31	Watson K	6.415	6.415		
32	User Property	---	---		
33	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.384	1.385		
34	Cp/Cv	1.428	1.427		
35	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	3669	5214		
36	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	1.072	1.116		
37	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	---	---		
38	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	---	---		
39	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	0.0000		
40	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.618	1.685		
41	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	131.0	186.1		
42	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	1.0000		
43	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	---		
44	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.653e-002	2.648e-002		
45	Viscosity (cP)	1.857e-002	1.855e-002		
46	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
47	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	21.64	21.61		
48	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	0.7724	0.7712		
49	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	20.97	20.96		
50	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	0.7486	0.7483		
51	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	20.97	21.77		
52	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	0.7485	0.7770		
53	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	1.428	1.375		
54	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	---		
55	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Valve: P01AVA

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

13	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
14	28	Tee TEE-100-2

Outlet Stream

17	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
18	26	Pump P01A

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

23	Pressure Drop:	5.702e-002 kPa
----	----------------	----------------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

28	Name	28	26
29	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000
30	Temperature (C)	89.8582	89.8582
31	Pressure (kPa)	1468.2945	1468.2374
32	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	86.7631
33	Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6186	5351.6186
34	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.0000	9.0000
35	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005
36	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.0	120.0
37	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0429e+07	-1.0429e+07

PROPERTIES

40	Name	28	26
41	Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68
42	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.143	8.143
43	Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.3	502.3
44	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.66	10.66
45	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1949	-1949
46	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.946
47	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.8	181.8
48	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.947	2.947
49	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
50	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
51	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
52	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
53	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
54	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
55	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
56	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640
57	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.8	181.8
58	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2051	2051
59	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6
60	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.960e-003	2.960e-003
61	Z Factor	5.974e-002	5.974e-002
62	Watson K	13.33	13.33
63	User Property	---	---
64	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048
65	Cp/Cv	1.302	1.302
66	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.698e+004	1.698e+004
67	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1974	0.1974
68	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7

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Valve: P01AVA (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	28	26		
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939		
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1228	0.1228		
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	275.3	275.3		
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.410	5.410		
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.996e-002	6.996e-002		
Viscosity (cP)	9.916e-002	9.916e-002		
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.5	173.5		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.812	2.812		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	139.7		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.264	2.264		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: P01AVB

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
27	Pump P01A

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
32	Mixer MIX-100-3

PARAMETERS


Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	5.697e-002 kPa
----------------	----------------

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	27	32		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	90.0379	90.0379		
Pressure (kPa)	1600.7226	1600.6657		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	86.7631		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6186	5351.6186		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.0000	9.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005		

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Valve: P01AVB (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Molar Entropy	(kJ/kgmole-C)	120.1	120.1	
12	Heat Flow	(kJ/h)	-1.0427e+07	-1.0427e+07	

PROPERTIES


15	Name		27	32	
16	Molecular Weight		61.68	61.68	
17	Molar Density	(kgmole/m3)	8.151	8.151	
18	Mass Density	(kg/m3)	502.8	502.8	
19	Act. Volume Flow	(m3/h)	10.64	10.64	
20	Mass Enthalpy	(kJ/kg)	-1948	-1948	
21	Mass Entropy	(kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.946	
22	Heat Capacity	(kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	181.4	
23	Mass Heat Capacity	(kJ/kg-C)	2.941	2.941	
24	Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kgmole)	---	---	
25	Mass Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kg)	---	---	
26	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
27	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
28	Partial Pressure of CO2	(kPa)	---	---	
29	Cost Based on Flow	(Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	
30	Act. Gas Flow	(ACT_m3/h)	---	---	
31	Avg. Liq. Density	(kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640	
32	Specific Heat	(kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	181.4	
33	Std. Gas Flow	(STD_m3/h)	2051	2051	
34	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density	(kg/m3)	594.6	594.6	
35	Act. Liq. Flow	(m3/s)	2.957e-003	2.957e-003	
36	Z Factor		6.504e-002	6.503e-002	
37	Watson K		13.33	13.33	
38	User Property		---	---	
39	Cp/(Cp - R)		1.048	1.048	
40	Cp/Cv		1.298	1.298	
41	Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kgmole)	1.640e+004	1.640e+004	
42	Kinematic Viscosity	(cSt)	0.1971	0.1971	
43	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond)	(kg/m3)	598.7	598.7	
44	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	8.939	8.939	
45	Liquid Fraction		1.000	1.000	
46	Molar Volume	(m3/kgmole)	0.1227	0.1227	
47	Mass Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kg)	265.9	265.9	
48	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
49	Surface Tension	(dyne/cm)	5.393	5.393	
50	Thermal Conductivity	(W/m-K)	6.988e-002	6.988e-002	
51	Viscosity	(cP)	9.911e-002	9.911e-002	
52	Partial Pressure of H2S	(kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
53	Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	173.1	173.1	
54	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kg-C)	2.806	2.806	
55	Cv	(kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	139.7	
56	Mass Cv	(kJ/kg-C)	2.265	2.265	
57	Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	
58	Mass Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kg-C)	---	---	
59	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)		---	---	
60	Reid VP at 37.8 C	(kPa)	345.5	345.5	
61	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	8.939	8.939	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Valve: P01AVB (continued)

NOTES

Description

Valve: P01BVA

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
29	Tee TEE-100-2

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
30	Pump P01B

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	3.942e-027 kPa
----------------	----------------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	29	30
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	89.8582	89.8582
Pressure (kPa)	1468.2945	1468.2945
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000
Mass Flow (kg/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.0	120.0
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	1.3991e-11	7.0012e-12

PROPERTIES

Name	29	30
Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.143	8.143
Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.3	502.3
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	-1.429e-017	-7.153e-018
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1949	-1949
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.946
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.8	181.8
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.947	2.947
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.8	181.8
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	-2.752e-015	-1.377e-015
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	-3.971e-021	-1.987e-021
Z Factor	5.974e-002	5.974e-002

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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5		

Valve: P01BVA (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	29	30		
12	Watson K	13.33	13.33	
13	User Property	---	---	
14	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048	
15	Cp/Cv	1.302	1.302	
16	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.698e+004	1.698e+004	
17	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1974	0.1974	
18	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7	
19	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-1.199e-017	-6.001e-018	
20	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	
21	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1228	0.1228	
22	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	275.3	275.3	
23	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
24	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.410	5.410	
25	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.996e-002	6.996e-002	
26	Viscosity (cP)	9.916e-002	9.916e-002	
27	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
28	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.5	173.5	
29	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.812	2.812	
30	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	139.7	
31	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.264	2.264	
32	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	
33	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	
34	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	
35	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5	
36	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-1.199e-017	-6.001e-018	

STATUS

37	OK
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NOTES

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Description

Valve: P01BVB

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
31	Pump P01B

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
33	Mixer MIX-100-3

PARAMETERS


Physical Properties

63	Pressure Drop:	-132.4 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

68	Name	31	33	
69	Honeywell International Inc.		UniSim Design (R430 build 18059)	

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
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Valve: P01BVB (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Vapour		0.0000	0.0000	
12	Temperature (C)		86.1120	90.0379	
13	Pressure (kPa)		1468.2945	1600.6657	
14	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)		-0.0000	-0.0000	
15	Mass Flow (kg/h)		-0.0000	-0.0000	
16	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)		-0.0000	-0.0000	
17	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)		-1.212e+005	-1.202e+005	
18	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)		118.0	120.1	
19	Heat Flow (kJ/h)		4.7093e-29	1.5224e-09	

PROPERTIES

22	Name	31	33		
23	Molecular Weight	61.78	61.68		
24	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.229	8.151		
25	Mass Density (kg/m3)	508.4	502.8		
26	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	-4.720e-035	-1.554e-015		
27	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1962	-1948		
28	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.910	1.946		
29	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	178.6	181.4		
30	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.891	2.941		
31	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
32	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
33	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
34	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
35	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
36	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
37	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
38	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.651	9.640		
39	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	178.6	181.4		
40	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	-9.184e-033	-2.995e-013		
41	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	596.3	594.6		
42	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	-1.311e-038	-4.317e-019		
43	Z Factor	5.973e-002	6.503e-002		
44	Watson K	13.30	13.33		
45	User Property	---	---		
46	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.049	1.048		
47	Cp/Cv	1.297	1.298		
48	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.899e+004	1.640e+004		
49	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2016	0.1971		
50	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	599.4	598.7		
51	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-4.004e-035	-1.305e-015		
52	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
53	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1215	0.1227		
54	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	307.3	265.9		
55	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
56	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.826	5.393		
57	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	7.183e-002	6.988e-002		
58	Viscosity (cP)	0.1025	9.911e-002		
59	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
60	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	170.3	173.1		
61	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.757	2.806		
62	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	137.8	139.7		
63	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.230	2.265		
64	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
65	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
66	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
67	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	373.9	345.5		
68	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-4.004e-035	-1.305e-015		

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Valve: P01BVB (continued)

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: FV102A

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
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35	Tee	TEE-100-3
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Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
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20	Valve	FV102
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PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	5.697e-002 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	35	20
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	90.0379	90.0379
Pressure (kPa)	1600.6657	1600.6087
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	86.7631
Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6186	5351.6186
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.0000	9.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.1	120.1
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0427e+07	-1.0427e+07

PROPERTIES

Name	35	20
Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.151	8.151
Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.8	502.8
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.64	10.64
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1948	-1948
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.946
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	181.4
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.941	2.941
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
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Valve: FV102A (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	35	20		
12	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	181.4		
13	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2051	2051		
14	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6		
15	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.957e-003	2.957e-003		
16	Z Factor	6.503e-002	6.503e-002		
17	Watson K	13.33	13.33		
18	User Property	---	---		
19	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048		
20	Cp/Cv	1.298	1.298		
21	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.640e+004	1.640e+004		
22	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1971	0.1971		
23	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7		
24	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939		
25	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
26	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1227	0.1227		
27	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	265.9	265.9		
28	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
29	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.393	5.393		
30	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.988e-002	6.988e-002		
31	Viscosity (cP)	9.911e-002	9.911e-002		
32	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
33	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.1	173.1		
34	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.806	2.806		
35	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	139.7		
36	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.265	2.265		
37	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
38	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
39	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
40	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5		
41	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: FV102B

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

58	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
59	37	Valve FV102


Outlet Stream

62	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
63	39	Mixer MIX-100-2-2

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

68	Pressure Drop:	5.714e-002 kPa
69	Honeywell International Inc.	UniSim Design (R430 build 18059) Page 32 of 170

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Valve: FV102B (continued)


User Variables

CONDITIONS

13	Name	37	39		
14	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
15	Temperature (C)	89.9199	89.9199		
16	Pressure (kPa)	1313.2046	1313.1475		
17	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	86.7631		
18	Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6186	5351.6186		
19	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.0000	9.0000		
20	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005		
21	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.2	120.2		
22	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0427e+07	-1.0427e+07		

PROPERTIES

25	Name	37	39		
26	Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68		
27	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.125	8.125		
28	Mass Density (kg/m3)	501.2	501.2		
29	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.68	10.68		
30	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1948	-1948		
31	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.948	1.948		
32	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	182.5	182.5		
33	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.959	2.959		
34	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
35	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
36	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
37	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
38	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
39	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
40	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
41	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640		
42	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	182.5	182.5		
43	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2051	2051		
44	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6		
45	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.966e-003	2.966e-003		
46	Z Factor	5.354e-002	5.354e-002		
47	Watson K	13.33	13.33		
48	User Property	---	---		
49	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048		
50	Cp/Cv	1.306	1.306		
51	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.767e+004	1.767e+004		
52	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1975	0.1975		
53	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7		
54	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939		
55	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
56	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1231	0.1231		
57	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	286.4	286.4		
58	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
59	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.404	5.404		
60	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.993e-002	6.993e-002		
61	Viscosity (cP)	9.899e-002	9.899e-002		
62	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
63	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	174.2	174.2		
64	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.824	2.824		
65	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.8	139.8		
66	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.266	2.266		
67	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
68	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		

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Valve: FV102B (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	37	39		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: FV102C

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
36	Tee TEE-100-3

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
38	Mixer MIX-100-2-2

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	287.5 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	36	38		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	90.0379	89.9199		
Pressure (kPa)	1600.6657	1313.1475		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	-0.0000		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	-0.0000		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	-0.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.1	120.2		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0139e-28	2.2304e-06		

PROPERTIES

Name	36	38		
Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.151	8.125		
Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.8	501.2		
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	1.035e-034	-2.284e-012		
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1948	-1948		
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.948		
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	182.5		
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.941	2.959		
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
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Valve: FV102C (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	36	38		
12	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
13	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
14	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
15	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
16	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
17	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640		
18	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	182.5		
19	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	1.995e-032	-4.388e-010		
20	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6		
21	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.875e-038	-6.345e-016		
22	Z Factor	6.503e-002	5.354e-002		
23	Watson K	13.33	13.33		
24	User Property	---	---		
25	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048		
26	Cp/Cv	1.298	1.306		
27	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.640e+004	1.767e+004		
28	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1971	0.1975		
29	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7		
30	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.692e-035	-1.912e-012		
31	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
32	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1227	0.1231		
33	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	265.9	286.4		
34	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
35	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.393	5.404		
36	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.988e-002	6.993e-002		
37	Viscosity (cP)	9.911e-002	9.899e-002		
38	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
39	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.1	174.2		
40	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.806	2.824		
41	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	139.8		
42	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.265	2.266		
43	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
44	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
45	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
46	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5		
47	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.692e-035	-1.912e-012		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: DBFV201


CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

64	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
65	22-2	

Outlet Stream

68	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
69	Honeywell International Inc.	UniSim Design (R430 build 18059)

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Valve: DBFV201 (continued)

CONNECTIONS

11	Carga Densa	Mixer	MIX-101
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PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

16	Pressure Drop:	163.1 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

21	Name	22-2	Carga Densa		
22	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
23	Temperature (C)	20.0000 *	20.0627		
24	Pressure (kPa)	1376.1897 *	1213.0821		
25	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	85.8730	85.8730		
26	Mass Flow (kg/h)	6236.5611	6236.5611		
27	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	10.0000	10.0000		
28	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.760e+005	-1.760e+005		
29	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.56	79.63		
30	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.5111e+07	-1.5111e+07		

PROPERTIES

33	Name	22-2	Carga Densa		
34	Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63		
35	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.625	8.620		
36	Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.4	626.0		
37	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.956	9.962		
38	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423		
39	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.096	1.096		
40	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.7	160.8		
41	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.213	2.214		
42	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
43	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
44	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
45	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
46	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
47	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
48	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
49	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587		
50	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.7	160.8		
51	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2030	2030		
52	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7		
53	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.766e-003	2.767e-003		
54	Z Factor	6.546e-002	5.772e-002		
55	Watson K	13.12	13.12		
56	User Property	---	---		
57	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055		
58	Cp/Cv	1.230	1.231		
59	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.529e+004	2.624e+004		
60	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3940	0.3938		
61	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2		
62	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912		
63	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
64	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1159	0.1160		
65	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	348.2	361.3		
66	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
67	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.73	14.72		
68	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026		

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Valve: DBFV201 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	22-2	Carga Densa		
Viscosity (cP)	0.2468	0.2465		
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.4	152.5		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.098	2.100		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.799	1.799		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: VLV-200

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
N2 #200	

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
25-2	Tank # 200

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	365.5 kPa
----------------	-----------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	N2 #200	25-2		
Vapour	1.0000	1.0000		
Temperature (C)	25.0000 *	58.3826		
Pressure (kPa)	1523.2895 *	1157.7837		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-114.2	-3.034e+004		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	125.2	140.0		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-9.2875e-33	-6.8057e-12		

PROPERTIES

Name	N2 #200	25-2		
Molecular Weight	28.01	36.03		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.6182	0.4303		

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5		

Valve: VLV-200 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	N2 #200	25-2		
12	Mass Density (kg/m3)	17.32	15.50		
13	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	1.316e-034	5.213e-016		
14	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-4.076	-842.2		
15	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	4.470	3.885		
16	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	29.95	50.66		
17	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	1.069	1.406		
18	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	0.0000	---		
19	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	0.0000	---		
20	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	1.000		
21	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	1.000		
22	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
23	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
24	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	1.316e-034	5.213e-016		
25	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	28.79	19.44		
26	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	29.95	50.66		
27	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	1.923e-033	5.303e-015		
28	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	806.4	700.2		
29	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
30	Z Factor	0.9940	0.9762		
31	Watson K	6.415	8.987		
32	User Property	---	---		
33	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.384	1.196		
34	Cp/Cv	1.428	1.234		
35	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	3669	1.901e+004		
36	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	1.072	1.093		
37	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	---	---		
38	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	---	---		
39	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	0.0000		
40	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.618	2.324		
41	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	131.0	527.6		
42	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	1.0000		
43	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	---		
44	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.653e-002	2.594e-002		
45	Viscosity (cP)	1.857e-002	1.695e-002		
46	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
47	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	21.64	42.35		
48	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	0.7724	1.175		
49	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	20.97	41.07		
50	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	0.7486	1.140		
51	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	20.97	---		
52	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	0.7485	---		
53	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	1.428	---		
54	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	---		
55	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
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Valve: P02AVA

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

13	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
14	28-2	Tee TEE-100-2-2

Outlet Stream

17	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
18	40	Pump P02A

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

23	Pressure Drop:	19.21 kPa
----	----------------	-----------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

28	Name	28-2	40
29	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000
30	Temperature (C)	20.0678	89.8871
31	Pressure (kPa)	1200.1315	1180.9237
32	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	-0.0000
33	Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	-0.0000
34	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	-0.0000
35	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.760e+005	-1.636e+005
36	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.63	117.4
37	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0488e-29	1.3318e-14

PROPERTIES

40	Name	28-2	40
41	Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63
42	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.620	7.512
43	Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.0	545.5
44	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	6.915e-036	-1.084e-020
45	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2252
46	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.096	1.617
47	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	196.3
48	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.704
49	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
50	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
51	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
52	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
53	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
54	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
55	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
56	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587
57	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	196.3
58	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	1.409e-033	-1.925e-018
59	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7
60	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	1.921e-039	-3.011e-024
61	Z Factor	5.711e-002	5.208e-002
62	Watson K	13.12	13.12
63	User Property	---	---
64	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.044
65	Cp/Cv	1.231	1.246
66	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.632e+004	2.643e+004
67	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3938	0.2430
68	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2

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Valve: P02AVA (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	28-2	40		
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	6.880e-036	-9.398e-021		
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1331		
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	362.4	363.9		
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.72	7.576		
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.0783		
Viscosity (cP)	0.2465	0.1326		
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	188.0		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.589		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	157.5		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.799	2.169		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	6.880e-036	-9.398e-021		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: P02AVB

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
42	Pump P02A

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
44	Mixer MIX-100-3-2

PARAMETERS


Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	-184.5 kPa
----------------	------------

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	42	44		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	89.8940	20.1733		
Pressure (kPa)	1180.9237	1365.4481		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.636e+005	-1.759e+005		

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
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Valve: P02AVB (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Molar Entropy	(kJ/kgmole-C)	117.3	79.66	
12	Heat Flow	(kJ/h)	9.3695e-29	1.4939e-07	

PROPERTIES


15	Name		42	44	
16	Molecular Weight		72.63	72.63	
17	Molar Density	(kgmole/m3)	7.532	8.623	
18	Mass Density	(kg/m3)	547.0	626.2	
19	Act. Volume Flow	(m3/h)	-7.604e-035	-9.847e-014	
20	Mass Enthalpy	(kJ/kg)	-2252	-2423	
21	Mass Entropy	(kJ/kg-C)	1.615	1.097	
22	Heat Capacity	(kJ/kgmole-C)	195.7	160.8	
23	Mass Heat Capacity	(kJ/kg-C)	2.694	2.214	
24	Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kgmole)	---	---	
25	Mass Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kg)	---	---	
26	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
27	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
28	Partial Pressure of CO2	(kPa)	---	---	
29	Cost Based on Flow	(Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	
30	Act. Gas Flow	(ACT_m3/h)	---	---	
31	Avg. Liq. Density	(kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587	
32	Specific Heat	(kJ/kgmole-C)	195.7	160.8	
33	Std. Gas Flow	(STD_m3/h)	-1.354e-032	-2.008e-011	
34	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density	(kg/m3)	623.7	623.7	
35	Act. Liq. Flow	(m3/s)	-2.112e-038	-2.735e-017	
36	Z Factor		5.194e-002	6.493e-002	
37	Watson K		13.12	13.12	
38	User Property		---	---	
39	Cp/(Cp - R)		1.044	1.055	
40	Cp/Cv		1.246	1.230	
41	Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kgmole)	2.643e+004	2.535e+004	
42	Kinematic Viscosity	(cSt)	0.2428	0.3934	
43	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond)	(kg/m3)	629.2	629.2	
44	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	-6.611e-035	-9.800e-014	
45	Liquid Fraction		1.000	1.000	
46	Molar Volume	(m3/kgmole)	0.1328	0.1160	
47	Mass Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kg)	363.9	349.1	
48	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
49	Surface Tension	(dyne/cm)	7.575	14.71	
50	Thermal Conductivity	(W/m-K)	7.829e-002	0.1026	
51	Viscosity	(cP)	0.1328	0.2464	
52	Partial Pressure of H2S	(kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
53	Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	187.4	152.5	
54	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kg-C)	2.580	2.100	
55	Cv	(kJ/kgmole-C)	157.0	130.7	
56	Mass Cv	(kJ/kg-C)	2.162	1.800	
57	Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	
58	Mass Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kg-C)	---	---	
59	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)		---	---	
60	Reid VP at 37.8 C	(kPa)	234.1	234.1	
61	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	-6.611e-035	-9.800e-014	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Valve: P02AVB (continued)

NOTES

Description

Valve: P02BVA

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
29-2	Tee TEE-100-2-2

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
41	Pump P02B

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	6.213e-002 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	29-2	41
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	20.0678	20.0679
Pressure (kPa)	1200.1315	1200.0694
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	85.8731	85.8731
Mass Flow (kg/h)	6236.5679	6236.5679
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	10.0000	10.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.760e+005	-1.760e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.63	79.63
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.5111e+07	-1.5111e+07

PROPERTIES

Name	29-2	41
Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.620	8.620
Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.0	626.0
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.962	9.962
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.096	1.096
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.214
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2030	2030
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.767e-003	2.767e-003
Z Factor	5.711e-002	5.711e-002

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2		Unit Set: SI
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Valve: P02BVA (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	29-2	41		
12	Watson K	13.12	13.12	
13	User Property	---	---	
14	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055	
15	Cp/Cv	1.231	1.231	
16	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.632e+004	2.632e+004	
17	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3938	0.3938	
18	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2	
19	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912	
20	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	
21	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160	
22	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	362.4	362.4	
23	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
24	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.72	14.72	
25	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026	
26	Viscosity (cP)	0.2465	0.2465	
27	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
28	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5	
29	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100	
30	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7	
31	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.799	1.799	
32	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	
33	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	
34	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	
35	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1	
36	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: P02BVB

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
43	Pump P02B

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
45	Mixer MIX-100-3-2

PARAMETERS


Physical Properties

63	Pressure Drop:	6.211e-002 kPa
----	----------------	----------------

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	43	45	
69	Honeywell International Inc. UniSim Design (R430 build 18059)		Page 43 of 170

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Valve: P02BVB (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Vapour		0.0000	0.0000
12	Temperature (C)		20.1733	20.1733
13	Pressure (kPa)		1365.5102	1365.4481
14	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)		85.8731	85.8731
15	Mass Flow (kg/h)		6236.5679	6236.5679
16	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)		10.0000	10.0000
17	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)		-1.759e+005	-1.759e+005
18	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)		79.66	79.66
19	Heat Flow (kJ/h)		-1.5109e+07	-1.5109e+07

PROPERTIES

22	Name	43	45	
23	Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63	
24	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.623	8.623	
25	Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.2	626.2	
26	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.959	9.959	
27	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423	
28	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.097	1.097	
29	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	
30	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.214	
31	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	
32	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	
33	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
34	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
35	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	
36	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	
37	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	
38	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587	
39	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	
40	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2030	2030	
41	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7	
42	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.766e-003	2.766e-003	
43	Z Factor	6.494e-002	6.493e-002	
44	Watson K	13.12	13.12	
45	User Property	---	---	
46	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055	
47	Cp/Cv	1.230	1.230	
48	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.535e+004	2.535e+004	
49	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3934	0.3934	
50	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2	
51	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912	
52	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	
53	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160	
54	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	349.1	349.1	
55	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
56	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.71	14.71	
57	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026	
58	Viscosity (cP)	0.2464	0.2464	
59	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
60	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5	
61	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100	
62	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7	
63	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.800	1.800	
64	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	
65	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	
66	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	
67	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1	
68	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912	

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
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Valve: P02BVB (continued)

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: FV202A

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
47	Tee TEE-100-3-2

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
Feed 1	Valve DBFV202

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	6.211e-002 kPa
----------------	----------------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	47	Feed 1
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	20.1733	20.1734
Pressure (kPa)	1365.4481	1365.3860
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	85.8731	85.8731
Mass Flow (kg/h)	6236.5679	6236.5679
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	10.0000	10.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.759e+005	-1.759e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.66	79.66
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.5109e+07	-1.5109e+07

PROPERTIES

Name	47	Feed 1
Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.623	8.623
Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.2	626.2
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.959	9.959
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.097	1.097
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.214
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
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Valve: FV202A (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	47	Feed 1		
12	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8		
13	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2030	2030		
14	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7		
15	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.766e-003	2.766e-003		
16	Z Factor	6.493e-002	6.493e-002		
17	Watson K	13.12	13.12		
18	User Property	---	---		
19	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055		
20	Cp/Cv	1.230	1.230		
21	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.535e+004	2.535e+004		
22	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3934	0.3934		
23	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2		
24	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912		
25	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
26	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160		
27	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	349.1	349.1		
28	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
29	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.71	14.71		
30	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026		
31	Viscosity (cP)	0.2464	0.2464		
32	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
33	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5		
34	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100		
35	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7		
36	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.800	1.800		
37	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
38	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
39	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
40	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1		
41	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: FV202B

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

58	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
59	49	Valve DBFV202


Outlet Stream

62	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
63	51	Mixer MIX-100-2-2-2

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

68	Pressure Drop:	6.212e-002 kPa
69	Honeywell International Inc.	UniSim Design (R430 build 18059) Page 46 of 170

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Valve: FV202B (continued)


User Variables

CONDITIONS

13	Name	49	51
14	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000
15	Temperature (C)	20.1941	20.1941
16	Pressure (kPa)	1311.4948	1311.4327
17	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	85.8731	85.8731
18	Mass Flow (kg/h)	6236.5679	6236.5679
19	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	10.0000	10.0000
20	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.759e+005	-1.759e+005
21	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.68	79.68
22	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.5109e+07	-1.5109e+07

PROPERTIES

25	Name	49	51
26	Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63
27	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.621	8.621
28	Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.1	626.1
29	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.961	9.961
30	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423
31	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.097	1.097
32	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8
33	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.214
34	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
35	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
36	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
37	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
38	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
39	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
40	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
41	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587
42	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8
43	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2030	2030
44	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7
45	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.767e-003	2.767e-003
46	Z Factor	6.237e-002	6.237e-002
47	Watson K	13.12	13.12
48	User Property	---	---
49	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055
50	Cp/Cv	1.230	1.230
51	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.567e+004	2.567e+004
52	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3934	0.3934
53	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2
54	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912
55	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000
56	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160
57	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	353.4	353.4
58	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
59	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.71	14.71
60	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026
61	Viscosity (cP)	0.2463	0.2463
62	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000
63	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5
64	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100
65	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7
66	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.800	1.800
67	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---
68	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
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Valve: FV202B (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	49	51		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: FV202C

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
48	Tee TEE-100-3-2

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
50	Mixer MIX-100-2-2-2

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	54.02 kPa
----------------	-----------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	48	50		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	20.1733	20.1941		
Pressure (kPa)	1365.4481	1311.4327		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	-0.0000		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	-0.0000		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	-0.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.759e+005	-1.759e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.66	79.68		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-2.9500e-29	3.3261e-06		

PROPERTIES

Name	48	50		
Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.623	8.621		
Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.2	626.1		
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	1.945e-035	-2.193e-012		
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423		
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.097	1.097		
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8		
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.214		
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
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Valve: FV202C (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	48	50		
12	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
13	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
14	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
15	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
16	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
17	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587		
18	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8		
19	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	3.964e-033	-4.470e-010		
20	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7		
21	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	5.402e-039	-6.091e-016		
22	Z Factor	6.493e-002	6.237e-002		
23	Watson K	13.12	13.12		
24	User Property	---	---		
25	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055		
26	Cp/Cv	1.230	1.230		
27	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.535e+004	2.567e+004		
28	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3934	0.3934		
29	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2		
30	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1.935e-035	-2.182e-012		
31	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
32	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160		
33	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	349.1	353.4		
34	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
35	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.71	14.71		
36	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026		
37	Viscosity (cP)	0.2464	0.2463		
38	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
39	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5		
40	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100		
41	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7		
42	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.800	1.800		
43	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
44	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
45	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
46	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1		
47	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1.935e-035	-2.182e-012		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: DFV104


CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

64	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
65	54	Tank #BU01

Outlet Stream

68	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
69	Honeywell International Inc.	UniSim Design (R430 build 18059)

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Valve: DFV104 (continued)

CONNECTIONS

55

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop: -81.99 kPa


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	54	55		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0644		
Temperature (C)	42.0883	42.6396 *		
Pressure (kPa)	558.6995	640.6908 *		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.219e+005	-1.218e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	96.70	100.6		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	1.0716e-29	1.0704e-29		

PROPERTIES

Name	54	55		
Molecular Weight	57.06	57.56		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.515	2.977		
Mass Density (kg/m3)	542.9	171.4		
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	-9.235e-036	-2.952e-035		
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2137	-2116		
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.695	1.748		
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.3	144.0		
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.565	2.502		
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.7046		
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	5.733e-002		
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.06	10.06		
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.3	144.0		
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	-2.078e-033	-2.078e-033		
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	574.2	578.9		
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	-2.565e-039	-2.422e-039		
Z Factor	0.0224	---		
Watson K	13.58	13.48		
User Property	---	---		
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.060	1.061		
Cp/Cv	1.060	1.008		
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.005e+004	3.541e+004		
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2483	---		
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	576.8	579.6		
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-8.693e-036	-8.727e-036		
Liquid Fraction	1.000	0.9356		
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1051	0.3359		
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	351.3	615.2		
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0644		
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	8.964	9.161		
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	8.404e-002	---		

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Valve: DFV104 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	54	55		
12	Viscosity (cP)	0.1348	---		
13	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
14	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	138.0	135.7		
15	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.419	2.358		
16	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	138.0	142.8		
17	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.419	2.481		
18	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
19	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
20	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
21	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	479.1	531.3		
22	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-8.693e-036	-8.736e-036		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: FV105

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

39	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
40	56	Tank # 104

Outlet Stream

43	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
44	59	

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

49	Pressure Drop:	5.267 kPa
----	----------------	-----------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

54	Name	56	59		
55	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
56	Temperature (C)	24.9656	24.9647		
57	Pressure (kPa)	204.6589	199.3915 *		
58	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	75.4237	75.4237		
59	Mass Flow (kg/h)	6004.5373	6004.5372		
60	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.3003	9.3003		
61	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.883e+005	-1.883e+005		
62	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	75.11	75.11		
63	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.4205e+07	-1.4205e+07		

PROPERTIES

66	Name	56	59		
67	Molecular Weight	79.61	79.61		
68	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.036	8.036		

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2		Unit Set: SI
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Valve: FV105 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	56	59		
12	Mass Density (kg/m3)	639.7	639.7		
13	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.386	9.386		
14	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2366	-2366		
15	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	0.9435	0.9435		
16	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	175.4	175.4		
17	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.203	2.203		
18	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
19	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
20	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
21	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
22	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
23	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
24	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
25	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.110	8.110		
26	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	175.4	175.4		
27	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	1783	1783		
28	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	645.6	645.6		
29	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.607e-003	2.607e-003		
30	Z Factor	1.028e-002	1.001e-002		
31	Watson K	12.92	12.92		
32	User Property	---	---		
33	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.050	1.050		
34	Cp/Cv	1.215	1.215		
35	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	3.143e+004	3.149e+004		
36	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.4118	0.4118		
37	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	649.2	649.2		
38	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.248	9.248		
39	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
40	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1244	0.1244		
41	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	394.8	395.5		
42	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
43	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	16.06	16.06		
44	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1077	0.1077		
45	Viscosity (cP)	0.2635	0.2635		
46	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
47	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	167.1	167.1		
48	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.099	2.099		
49	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	144.4	144.4		
50	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.813	1.813		
51	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
52	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
53	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
54	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	99.84	99.84		
55	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.248	9.248		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Valve: P20AVA

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
To Reboiler	Material Stream To Reboiler

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
61	Pump P20A

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop: 23.42 kPa


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	To Reboiler	61
Vapour	0.0000	0.0015
Temperature (C)	147.4069	147.3053
Pressure (kPa)	1307.7499	1284.3254
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	11088.8091	11088.8091
Mass Flow (kg/h)	881530.3921	881530.4579
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	1365.9406	1365.9406
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.627e+005	-1.627e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	145.3	145.3
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.8044e+09	-1.8044e+09

PROPERTIES

Name	To Reboiler	61
Molecular Weight	79.50	79.50
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	6.205	6.102
Mass Density (kg/m3)	493.2	485.1
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	1787	1817
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2047	-2047
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.828	1.828
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	252.0	251.8
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	3.170	3.167
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	1.827e-002
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	1.363e-003
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.118	8.118
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	252.0	251.8
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2.622e+005	2.622e+005
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	645.4	645.4
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.4964	0.4956
Z Factor	6.028e-002	---
Watson K	12.92	12.92
User Property	---	---
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.034	1.034
Cp/Cv	1.034	1.167
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.300e+004	2.315e+004
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1921	---
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	648.9	648.9

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Valve: P20AVA (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	To Reboiler	61		
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1358	1358		
Liquid Fraction	1.000	0.9985		
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1612	0.1639		
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	289.3	291.2		
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0015		
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.342	4.352		
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.382e-002	---		
Viscosity (cP)	9.473e-002	---		
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	243.7	243.5		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	3.065	3.063		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	243.7	215.7		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	3.065	2.713		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	99.59	99.59		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1358	1358		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: P20AVB

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
62	Pump P20A

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
1	Reboiler Reboiler

PARAMETERS


Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	23.43 kPa
----------------	-----------

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	62	1		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	147.4636	147.4488		
Pressure (kPa)	1320.1724	1296.7436		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	11088.8091	11088.8091		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	881530.3921	881530.3921		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	1365.9406	1365.9406		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.627e+005	-1.627e+005		

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Valve: P20AVB (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Molar Entropy	(kJ/kgmole-C)	145.3	145.3	
12	Heat Flow	(kJ/h)	-1.8043e+09	-1.8043e+09	

PROPERTIES


15	Name		62	1	
16	Molecular Weight		79.50	79.50	
17	Molar Density	(kgmole/m3)	6.203	6.204	
18	Mass Density	(kg/m3)	493.2	493.2	
19	Act. Volume Flow	(m3/h)	1788	1787	
20	Mass Enthalpy	(kJ/kg)	-2047	-2047	
21	Mass Entropy	(kJ/kg-C)	1.828	1.828	
22	Heat Capacity	(kJ/kgmole-C)	251.8	252.0	
23	Mass Heat Capacity	(kJ/kg-C)	3.168	3.170	
24	Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kgmole)	---	---	
25	Mass Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kg)	---	---	
26	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
27	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
28	Partial Pressure of CO2	(kPa)	---	---	
29	Cost Based on Flow	(Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	
30	Act. Gas Flow	(ACT_m3/h)	---	---	
31	Avg. Liq. Density	(kgmole/m3)	8.118	8.118	
32	Specific Heat	(kJ/kgmole-C)	251.8	252.0	
33	Std. Gas Flow	(STD_m3/h)	2.622e+005	2.622e+005	
34	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density	(kg/m3)	645.4	645.4	
35	Act. Liq. Flow	(m3/s)	0.4965	0.4965	
36	Z Factor		6.085e-002	5.977e-002	
37	Watson K		12.92	12.92	
38	User Property		---	---	
39	Cp/(Cp - R)		1.034	1.034	
40	Cp/Cv		1.034	1.034	
41	Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kgmole)	2.292e+004	2.307e+004	
42	Kinematic Viscosity	(cSt)	0.1920	0.1920	
43	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond)	(kg/m3)	648.9	648.9	
44	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	1358	1358	
45	Liquid Fraction		1.000	1.000	
46	Molar Volume	(m3/kgmole)	0.1612	0.1612	
47	Mass Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kg)	288.3	290.2	
48	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
49	Surface Tension	(dyne/cm)	4.337	4.339	
50	Thermal Conductivity	(W/m-K)	6.379e-002	0.0638	
51	Viscosity	(cP)	9.468e-002	0.0947	
52	Partial Pressure of H2S	(kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
53	Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	243.5	243.7	
54	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kg-C)	3.063	3.065	
55	Cv	(kJ/kgmole-C)	243.5	243.7	
56	Mass Cv	(kJ/kg-C)	3.063	3.065	
57	Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	
58	Mass Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kg-C)	---	---	
59	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)		---	---	
60	Reid VP at 37.8 C	(kPa)	99.59	99.59	
61	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	1358	1358	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Valve: P20AVB (continued)

NOTES

Description

Valve: RECVA

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
64	Tee TEE-101

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
66	Mixer MIX-101

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	-964.3 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	64	66
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	22.0732	20.0627
Pressure (kPa)	248.7386	1213.0821
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	-0.0000	0.0000
Mass Flow (kg/h)	-0.0000	0.0000
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	-0.0000	0.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.854e+005	-1.760e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	73.54	79.63
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	5.5496e-28	-3.9560e-11

PROPERTIES

Name	64	66
Molecular Weight	78.12	72.63
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.204	8.620
Mass Density (kg/m3)	640.9	626.0
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	-3.648e-034	2.608e-017
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2374	-2423
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	0.9413	1.096
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	171.0	160.8
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.189	2.214
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.219	8.587
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	171.0	160.8
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	-7.076e-032	5.316e-015
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	642.1	623.7
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	-1.013e-037	7.244e-021
Z Factor	1.235e-002	5.772e-002

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Valve: RECVA (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	64	66			
12	Watson K	12.94	13.12		
13	User Property	---	---		
14	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.051	1.055		
15	Cp/Cv	1.219	1.231		
16	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	3.064e+004	2.624e+004		
17	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.4108	0.3938		
18	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	645.8	629.2		
19	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-3.620e-034	2.595e-017		
20	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
21	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1219	0.1160		
22	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	392.2	361.3		
23	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
24	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	16.10	14.72		
25	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1075	0.1026		
26	Viscosity (cP)	0.2633	0.2465		
27	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
28	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	162.7	152.5		
29	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.082	2.100		
30	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	140.3	130.7		
31	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.796	1.799		
32	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
33	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
34	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
35	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	112.3	234.1		
36	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-3.620e-034	2.595e-017		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: T104VA

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
63	Tee TEE-101

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
67	Tank # 104

PARAMETERS


Physical Properties

63	Pressure Drop:	7.578e-003 kPa
----	----------------	----------------

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	63	67		
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Valve: T104VA (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Vapour		0.0000	0.0000
12	Temperature (C)		24.9529	24.9258
13	Pressure (kPa)		248.7386	248.7310
14	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)		75.5077	75.5077
15	Mass Flow (kg/h)		6021.2638	6021.2638
16	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)		9.3216	9.3216
17	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)		-1.886e+005	-1.886e+005
18	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)		75.04	75.03
19	Heat Flow (kJ/h)		-1.4242e+07	-1.4242e+07

PROPERTIES

22	Name	63	67	
23	Molecular Weight	79.74	79.74	
24	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.028	8.028	
25	Mass Density (kg/m3)	640.1	640.2	
26	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.406	9.406	
27	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2365	-2365	
28	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	0.9411	0.9409	
29	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	175.6	175.6	
30	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.202	2.202	
31	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	
32	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	
33	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
34	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
35	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	
36	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	
37	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	
38	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.100	8.100	
39	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	175.6	175.6	
40	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	1785	1785	
41	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	645.9	645.9	
42	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.613e-003	2.613e-003	
43	Z Factor	0.0125	0.0125	
44	Watson K	12.92	12.92	
45	User Property	---	---	
46	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.050	1.050	
47	Cp/Cv	1.214	1.214	
48	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	3.094e+004	3.094e+004	
49	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.4127	0.4128	
50	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	649.5	649.5	
51	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.270	9.270	
52	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	
53	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1246	0.1246	
54	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	388.0	388.0	
55	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
56	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	16.09	16.09	
57	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1078	0.1078	
58	Viscosity (cP)	0.2642	0.2642	
59	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
60	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	167.3	167.3	
61	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.098	2.098	
62	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	144.6	144.6	
63	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.813	1.813	
64	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	
65	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	
66	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	
67	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	98.37	98.37	
68	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.270	9.270	

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Valve: T104VA (continued)

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: E101VA

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME

FROM UNIT OPERATION

71

Tee

TEE-102

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME

TO UNIT OPERATION

72

Heat Exchanger

E101

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop: 1.613 kPa


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	71	72		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	20.0002	20.0005		
Pressure (kPa)	395.5245	393.9112		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	1225.7841	1225.7841		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	22082.6244	22082.6244		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	22.1272	22.1272		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-2.866e+005	-2.866e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	52.39	52.39		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.5131e+08	-3.5131e+08		

PROPERTIES

Name	71	72		
Molecular Weight	18.02	18.02		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	56.13	56.13		
Mass Density (kg/m3)	1011	1011		
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	21.84	21.84		
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1.591e+004	-1.591e+004		
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.908	2.908		
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	77.72	77.72		
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	4.314	4.314		
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	0.0000	0.0000		
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	0.0000	0.0000		
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	55.40	55.40		

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Valve: E101VA (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	71	72		
12	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	77.72	77.72		
13	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2.898e+004	2.898e+004		
14	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	998.0	998.0		
15	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	6.066e-003	6.066e-003		
16	Z Factor	2.891e-003	2.879e-003		
17	Watson K	---	---		
18	User Property	---	---		
19	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.120	1.120		
20	Cp/Cv	1.144	1.144		
21	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	3.885e+004	3.885e+004		
22	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.9907	0.9907		
23	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	1015	1015		
24	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	21.76	21.76		
25	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
26	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.782e-002	1.782e-002		
27	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	2156	2157		
28	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
29	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	72.96	72.96		
30	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.6034	0.6034		
31	Viscosity (cP)	1.002	1.002		
32	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
33	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	69.40	69.40		
34	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	3.852	3.852		
35	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	67.95	67.95		
36	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	3.772	3.772		
37	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
38	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
39	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
40	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	---		
41	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	21.76	21.76		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: E101VB

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

58	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
59	70	Heat Exchanger E101


Outlet Stream

62	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
63	73	

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

68	Pressure Drop:	1.617 kPa
69	Honeywell International Inc.	UniSim Design (R430 build 18059) Page 60 of 170

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
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Valve: E101VB (continued)


User Variables

CONDITIONS

13	Name	70	73		
14	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
15	Temperature (C)	21.9399	21.9356		
16	Pressure (kPa)	201.0088	199.3915 *		
17	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	1226.3933	1226.3933		
18	Mass Flow (kg/h)	22093.5980	22093.5980		
19	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	22.1382	22.1382		
20	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-2.865e+005	-2.865e+005		
21	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	52.90	52.90		
22	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.5131e+08	-3.5131e+08		

PROPERTIES

25	Name	70	73		
26	Molecular Weight	18.02	18.02		
27	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	56.05	56.05		
28	Mass Density (kg/m3)	1010	1010		
29	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	21.88	21.88		
30	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1.590e+004	-1.590e+004		
31	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.936	2.936		
32	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	77.71	77.71		
33	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	4.314	4.314		
34	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	7.730e-314	7.736e-314		
35	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	4.291e-315	4.294e-315		
36	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	7.905e-323	0.0000		
37	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	7.905e-323	0.0000		
38	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
39	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
40	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
41	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	55.40	55.40		
42	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	77.71	77.71		
43	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2.900e+004	2.900e+004		
44	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	998.0	998.0		
45	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	6.078e-003	6.078e-003		
46	Z Factor	1.462e-003	1.450e-003		
47	Watson K	12.80	12.80		
48	User Property	---	---		
49	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.120	1.120		
50	Cp/Cv	1.145	1.145		
51	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	4.002e+004	4.003e+004		
52	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.9470	0.9471		
53	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	1015	1015		
54	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	21.77	21.77		
55	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
56	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.784e-002	1.784e-002		
57	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	2222	2222		
58	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
59	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	72.63	72.63		
60	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.6064	0.6064		
61	Viscosity (cP)	0.9561	0.9562		
62	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
63	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	69.40	69.40		
64	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	3.852	3.852		
65	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	67.87	67.87		
66	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	3.767	3.767		
67	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
68	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		

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Valve: E101VB (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	70	73		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	---		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	21.77	21.77		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: E102VA

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
74	Tee TEE-102

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
77	Heat Exchanger E102

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	6.504e-002 kPa
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	74	77		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	20.0002	20.0002		
Pressure (kPa)	395.5245	395.4595		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	1230.5849	1230.5849		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	22169.1110	22169.1110		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	22.2138	22.2138		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-2.866e+005	-2.866e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	52.39	52.39		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.5269e+08	-3.5269e+08		

PROPERTIES

Name	74	77		
Molecular Weight	18.02	18.02		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	56.13	56.13		
Mass Density (kg/m3)	1011	1011		
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	21.92	21.92		
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1.591e+004	-1.591e+004		
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.908	2.908		
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	77.72	77.72		
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	4.314	4.314		
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	0.0000	0.0000		
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	0.0000	0.0000		

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Valve: E102VA (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	74	77		
12	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
13	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
14	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
15	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
16	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
17	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	55.40	55.40		
18	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	77.72	77.72		
19	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2.910e+004	2.910e+004		
20	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	998.0	998.0		
21	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	6.090e-003	6.090e-003		
22	Z Factor	2.891e-003	2.891e-003		
23	Watson K	---	---		
24	User Property	---	---		
25	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.120	1.120		
26	Cp/Cv	1.144	1.144		
27	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	3.885e+004	3.885e+004		
28	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.9907	0.9907		
29	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	1015	1015		
30	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	21.85	21.85		
31	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
32	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.782e-002	1.782e-002		
33	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	2156	2156		
34	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
35	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	72.96	72.96		
36	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.6034	0.6034		
37	Viscosity (cP)	1.002	1.002		
38	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
39	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	69.40	69.40		
40	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	3.852	3.852		
41	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	67.95	67.95		
42	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	3.772	3.772		
43	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
44	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
45	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
46	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	---		
47	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	21.85	21.85		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: E102VB


CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

64	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
65	78	Heat Exchanger E102

Outlet Stream

68	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
69	Honeywell International Inc.	UniSim Design (R430 build 18059)

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Valve: E102VB (continued)

CONNECTIONS

75

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop: 1.652 kPa


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	78	75		
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	40.3210	40.3248		
Pressure (kPa)	201.0433	199.3915 *		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	1230.8064	1230.8064		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	22173.1014	22173.1014		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	22.2178	22.2178		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-2.850e+005	-2.850e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	57.60	57.60		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.5081e+08	-3.5081e+08		

PROPERTIES

Name	78	75		
Molecular Weight	18.02	18.02		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	55.27	55.27		
Mass Density (kg/m3)	995.7	995.7		
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	22.27	22.27		
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1.582e+004	-1.582e+004		
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	3.197	3.197		
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	77.75	77.75		
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	4.316	4.316		
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	2.167e-315	2.031e-315		
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	1.203e-316	1.127e-316		
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	7.905e-323	0.0000		
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	7.905e-323	0.0000		
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	55.40	55.40		
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	77.75	77.75		
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2.910e+004	2.910e+004		
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	998.0	998.0		
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	6.186e-003	6.186e-003		
Z Factor	1.396e-003	1.384e-003		
Watson K	12.72	12.72		
User Property	---	---		
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.120	1.120		
Cp/Cv	1.156	1.156		
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	4.002e+004	4.003e+004		
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.6502	0.6502		
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	1015	1015		
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	21.85	21.85		
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.809e-002	1.809e-002		
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	2222	2222		
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	69.44	69.44		
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.6319	0.6319		

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Valve: E102VB (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	78	75		
12	Viscosity (cP)	0.6475	0.6474		
13	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
14	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	69.43	69.43		
15	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	3.854	3.854		
16	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	67.27	67.27		
17	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	3.734	3.734		
18	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
19	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
20	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
21	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	---		
22	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	21.85	21.85		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: E100VB

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

39	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
40	5	Material Stream 5

Outlet Stream

43	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
44	79	

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

49	Pressure Drop:	43.48 kPa
----	----------------	-----------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

54	Name	5	79		
55	Vapour	0.3017	0.3139		
56	Temperature (C)	24.0490	22.2014		
57	Pressure (kPa)	929.3346	885.8571 *		
58	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	2072.7739	2072.7739		
59	Mass Flow (kg/h)	91403.1123	91403.1123		
60	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	180.3968	180.3968		
61	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.156e+005	-1.156e+005		
62	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	105.3	105.4		
63	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-2.3968e+08	-2.3968e+08		

PROPERTIES

66	Name	5	79		
67	Molecular Weight	44.10	44.10		
68	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	1.381	1.276		

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Valve: E100VB (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	5	79			
12	Mass Density (kg/m3)	60.91	56.25			
13	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	1501	1625			
14	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2622	-2622			
15	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.388	2.391			
16	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	112.2	110.6			
17	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.545	2.509			
18	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	2.045e+006	2.045e+006			
19	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	4.637e+004	4.637e+004			
20	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.9139	0.9223			
21	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.3017	0.3139			
22	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---			
23	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000			
24	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---			
25	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	11.49	11.49			
26	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	112.2	110.6			
27	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	4.901e+004	4.901e+004			
28	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	506.7	506.7			
29	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	3.589e-002	3.506e-002			
30	Z Factor	---	---			
31	Watson K	14.70	14.70			
32	User Property	---	---			
33	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.080	1.081			
34	Cp/Cv	1.050	1.051			
35	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.499e+004	1.513e+004			
36	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	---	---			
37	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	507.7	507.7			
38	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	180.0	180.0			
39	Liquid Fraction	0.6983	0.6861			
40	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.7239	0.7840			
41	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	339.9	343.2			
42	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.3017	0.3139			
43	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	7.013	7.231			
44	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	---	---			
45	Viscosity (cP)	---	---			
46	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000			
47	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	103.9	102.3			
48	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.357	2.321			
49	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	106.9	105.3			
50	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.424	2.387			
51	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---			
52	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---			
53	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---			
54	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	---			
55	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	180.0	180.0			

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Valve: DBPV102

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

13	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
14	81	Tee TEE-103

Outlet Stream

17	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
18	82	Mixer MIX-102

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

23	Pressure Drop:	735.5 kPa
----	----------------	-----------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

28	Name	81	82
29	Vapour	1.0000	1.0000
30	Temperature (C)	84.8206	72.9714
31	Pressure (kPa)	1180.0603	444.5578
32	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	0.0000
33	Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	0.0000
34	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000
35	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-9.966e+004	-9.966e+004
36	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	162.0	169.2
37	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.3986e-29	-1.3986e-29

PROPERTIES

40	Name	81	82
41	Molecular Weight	57.65	57.65
42	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.5300	0.1679
43	Mass Density (kg/m3)	30.56	9.680
44	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	2.648e-034	8.358e-034
45	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1729	-1729
46	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.809	2.935
47	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	124.3	111.2
48	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.156	1.929
49	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
50	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
51	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	1.000
52	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	1.000
53	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
54	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
55	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	2.648e-034	8.358e-034
56	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.03	10.03
57	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	124.3	111.2
58	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	3.318e-033	3.318e-033
59	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	578.1	578.1
60	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	0.0000
61	Z Factor	0.7481	0.9201
62	Watson K	13.51	13.51
63	User Property	---	---
64	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.072	1.081
65	Cp/Cv	1.190	1.112
66	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.950e+004	3.070e+004
67	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3220	0.9197
68	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	579.9	579.9

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Valve: DBPV102 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	81	82		
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1.395e-035	1.395e-035		
Liquid Fraction	0.0000	0.0000		
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.887	5.956		
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	338.3	532.6		
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	1.0000		
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	---		
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.288e-002	2.061e-002		
Viscosity (cP)	9.838e-003	8.903e-003		
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	116.0	102.9		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.012	1.785		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	104.5	100.0		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.812	1.735		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	103.8	100.1		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	1.800	1.736		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	1.198	1.111		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	497.8	497.8		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1.395e-035	1.395e-035		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Pump: P20A

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
61	Valve P20AVA

Outlet Stream

Stream Name	To Unit Operation
62	Valve P20AVB

Energy Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
P2APower	Pump P20A

PARAMETERS


Adiabatic Efficiency (%):	65.32	Delta P:	35.85 kPa	Duty:	34.81 kW
Enable Slurry Pump	0	Impeller Diameter	1.000 m	Solid Mass Fraction	0.0000
Head Derating Factor	1.0000	Efficiency Derating Factor	1.0000	Solid Particle MedianSize	0.0000 mm

CURVES

Delta P:	35.85 kPa	Duty:	34.81 kW		
Coefficient A:	0.0000	Coefficient B:	0.0000	Coefficient C:	0.0000

Parameter Preferences	Units for Delta P:	Flow Basis	ActVolFlow	Units for Flow:	m3/h
------------------------------	--------------------	------------	------------	-----------------	------

User Variables

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Pump: P20A (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Name	61	62	P2APower
12	Vapour	0.0015	0.0000	---
13	Temperature (C)	147.3053	147.4636	---
14	Pressure (kPa)	1284.3254	1320.1724	---
15	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	11088.8091	11088.8091	---
16	Mass Flow (kg/h)	881530.4579	881530.3921	---
17	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	1365.9406	1365.9406	---
18	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.627e+005	-1.627e+005	---
19	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	145.3	145.3	---
20	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.8044e+09	-1.8043e+09	1.2531e+05

PROPERTIES

23	Name	61	62
24	Molecular Weight	79.50	79.50
25	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	6.102	6.203
26	Mass Density (kg/m3)	485.1	493.2
27	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	1817	1788
28	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2047	-2047
29	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.828	1.828
30	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	251.8	251.8
31	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	3.167	3.168
32	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
33	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
34	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.827e-002	0.0000
35	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.363e-003	0.0000
36	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
37	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
38	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
39	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.118	8.118
40	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	251.8	251.8
41	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2.622e+005	2.622e+005
42	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	645.4	645.4
43	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.4956	0.4965
44	Z Factor	---	6.085e-002
45	Watson K	12.92	12.92
46	User Property	---	---
47	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.034	1.034
48	Cp/Cv	1.167	1.034
49	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.315e+004	2.292e+004
50	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	---	0.1920
51	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	648.9	648.9
52	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1358	1358
53	Liquid Fraction	0.9985	1.000
54	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1639	0.1612
55	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	291.2	288.3
56	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0015	0.0000
57	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.352	4.337
58	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	---	6.379e-002
59	Viscosity (cP)	---	9.468e-002
60	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000
61	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	243.5	243.5
62	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	3.063	3.063
63	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	215.7	243.5
64	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.713	3.063
65	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---
66	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---
67	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---
68	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	99.59	99.59

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Pump: P20A (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	61	62		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1358	1358		

STATUS

Vapour in inlet stream

NOTES

Description

Pump: P10B

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
3 Valve	P10BVA

Outlet Stream

Stream Name	To Unit Operation
6 Valve	P10BVB

Energy Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
P10BPower	Pump P10B

PARAMETERS

Adiabatic Efficiency (%)	67.50	Delta P:	-1.710e-013 kPa	Duty:	0.0000 kW
Enable Slurry Pump	0	Impeller Diameter	1.000 m	Solid Mass Fraction	0.0000
Head Derating Factor	1.0000	Efficiency Derating Factor	1.0000	Solid Particle MedianSize	0.0000 mm

CURVES

Delta P:	-1.710e-013 kPa	Duty:	0.0000 kW		
Coefficient A:	0.0000	Coefficient B:	0.0000	Coefficient C:	0.0000
Parameter Preferences	Units for Delta P:	Flow Basis	ActVolFlow	Units for Flow:	m3/h


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	3	6	P10BPower
Vapour	0.0000	0.0004	---
Temperature (C)	33.4840	29.3221	---
Pressure (kPa)	1184.6514	1184.6514	---
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000	---
Mass Flow (kg/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000	---
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000	---
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.272e+005	---
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.66	90.15	---
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	2.7359e-05	2.4626e-28	0.0000e-01

PROPERTIES

Name	3	6		
Molecular Weight	57.28	58.43		
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.731	9.654		
Mass Density (kg/m3)	557.4	564.0		

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Pump: P10B (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	3	6		
12	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	-2.274e-011	-2.005e-034		
13	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2159	-2178		
14	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.600	1.543		
15	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.4	140.9		
16	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.469	2.412		
17	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
18	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
19	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	7.056e-003		
20	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	2.351e-004		
21	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
22	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
23	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
24	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	9.982		
25	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.4	140.9		
26	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	-5.232e-009	-4.577e-032		
27	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	583.2		
28	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	-6.316e-015	-5.530e-038		
29	Z Factor	4.775e-002	---		
30	Watson K	13.57	13.42		
31	User Property	---	---		
32	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.062	1.063		
33	Cp/Cv	1.293	1.109		
34	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.632e+004	2.564e+004		
35	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2641	---		
36	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	583.7		
37	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-2.193e-011	-1.937e-034		
38	Liquid Fraction	1.000	0.9996		
39	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1028	0.1036		
40	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	284.9	438.8		
41	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0004		
42	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	10.01	10.75		
43	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	8.738e-002	---		
44	Viscosity (cP)	0.1472	---		
45	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
46	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	133.1	132.6		
47	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.324	2.270		
48	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.3	127.1		
49	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.909	2.175		
50	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
51	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
52	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
53	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	514.6		
54	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-2.193e-011	-1.937e-034		

STATUS


OK

NOTES

Description

Pump: P10A

CONNECTIONS

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
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Pump: P10A (continued)

Inlet Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
2	Valve P10AVA

Outlet Stream

Stream Name	To Unit Operation
7	Valve P10AVB

Energy Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
P10APower	Pump P10A

PARAMETERS

23	Adiabatic Efficiency (%):	74.93	Delta P:	554.2 kPa	Duty:	14.92 kW
24	Enable Slurry Pump	0	Impeller Diameter	1.000 m	Solid Mass Fraction	0.0000
25	Head Derating Factor	1.0000	Efficiency Derating Factor	1.0000	Solid Particle MedianSize	0.0000 mm

CURVES

28	Delta P:	554.2 kPa	Duty:	14.92 kW		
29	Coefficient A:	0.0000	Coefficient B:	0.0000	Coefficient C:	0.0000
30	Parameter Preferences	Units for Delta P:	Flow Basis	ActVolFlow	Units for Flow:	m3/h


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	2	7	P10APower	
36	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	---
37	Temperature (C)	33.4841	33.9491	---
38	Pressure (kPa)	1183.8452	1738.0757	---
39	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	370.0731	370.0731	---
40	Mass Flow (kg/h)	21198.4957	21198.4957	---
41	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	36.8631	36.8631	---
42	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005	---
43	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.66	91.73	---
44	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-4.5758e+07	-4.5730e+07	5.3711e+04

PROPERTIES

Name	2	7		
48	Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28	
49	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.731	9.749	
50	Mass Density (kg/m3)	557.4	558.4	
51	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	38.03	37.96	
52	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2159	-2157	
53	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.600	1.601	
54	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.4	141.1	
55	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.469	2.463	
56	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	
57	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	
58	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
59	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
60	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	
61	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	
62	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	
63	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	
64	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.4	141.1	
65	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	8750	8750	
66	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	
67	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	1.056e-002	1.054e-002	
68	Z Factor	4.772e-002	6.983e-002	

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Pump: P10A (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	2	7		
Watson K	13.57	13.57		
User Property	---	---		
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.062	1.063		
Cp/Cv	1.293	1.289		
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.632e+004	1.411e+004		
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2641	0.2631		
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9		
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	36.68		
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1028	0.1026		
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	285.0	246.4		
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	10.01	9.960		
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	8.738e-002	8.722e-002		
Viscosity (cP)	0.1472	0.1469		
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	133.1	132.8		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.324	2.318		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.3	109.5		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.909	1.911		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	36.68		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Pump: P01A

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
26	Valve P01AVA

Outlet Stream

Stream Name	To Unit Operation
27	Valve P01AVB


Energy Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
P01APower	Pump P01A

PARAMETERS

Adiabatic Efficiency (%):	70.82	Delta P:	132.5 kPa	Duty:	7.660 kW
Enable Slurry Pump	0	Impeller Diameter	1.000 m	Solid Mass Fraction	0.0000
Head Derating Factor	1.0000	Efficiency Derating Factor	1.0000	Solid Particle MedianSize	0.0000 mm

CURVES

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Pump: P01A (continued)

CURVES

10	Delta P:	132.5 kPa	Duty:	7.660 kW
11	Coefficient A:	0.0000	Coefficient B:	0.0000
12	Coefficient C:	0.0000	Units for Flow:	m3/h

Parameter Preferences

Units for Delta P:

Flow Basis

ActVolFlow

Units for Flow:

m3/h


User Variables

CONDITIONS

17	Name	26	27	P01APower
18	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	---
19	Temperature (C)	89.8582	90.0379	---
20	Pressure (kPa)	1468.2374	1600.7226	---
21	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	86.7631	---
22	Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6186	5351.6186	---
23	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.0000	9.0000	---
24	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005	---
25	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.0	120.1	---
26	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0429e+07	-1.0427e+07	2.7575e+04

PROPERTIES

29	Name	26	27
30	Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68
31	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.143	8.151
32	Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.3	502.8
33	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.66	10.64
34	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1949	-1948
35	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.946
36	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.8	181.4
37	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.947	2.941
38	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
39	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
40	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
41	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
42	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
43	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
44	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
45	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640
46	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.8	181.4
47	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2051	2051
48	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6
49	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.960e-003	2.957e-003
50	Z Factor	5.974e-002	6.504e-002
51	Watson K	13.33	13.33
52	User Property	---	---
53	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048
54	Cp/Cv	1.302	1.298
55	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.698e+004	1.640e+004
56	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1974	0.1971
57	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7
58	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939
59	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000
60	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1228	0.1227
61	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	275.3	265.9
62	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
63	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.410	5.393
64	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.996e-002	6.988e-002
65	Viscosity (cP)	9.916e-002	9.911e-002
66	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000
67	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.5	173.1
68	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.812	2.806

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Pump: P01A (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	26	27		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	139.7		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.264	2.265		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Pump: P01B

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
30	Valve P01BVA

Outlet Stream

Stream Name	To Unit Operation
31	Valve P01BVB

Energy Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
P01BPower	Pump P01B

PARAMETERS

Adiabatic Efficiency (%)	67.50	Delta P:	9.172e-016 kPa	Duty:	0.0000 kW
Enable Slurry Pump	0	Impeller Diameter	1.000 m	Solid Mass Fraction	0.0000
Head Derating Factor	1.0000	Efficiency Derating Factor	1.0000	Solid Particle MedianSize	0.0000 mm


CURVES

Delta P:	9.172e-016 kPa	Duty:	0.0000 kW		
Coefficient A:	0.0000	Coefficient B:	0.0000	Coefficient C:	0.0000
Parameter Preferences	Units for Delta P:	Flow Basis	ActVolFlow	Units for Flow:	m3/h

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	30	31	P01BPower
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	---
Temperature (C)	89.8582	86.1120	---
Pressure (kPa)	1468.2945	1468.2945	---
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000	---
Mass Flow (kg/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000	---
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000	---
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.212e+005	---
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.0	118.0	---
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	7.0012e-12	4.7093e-29	0.0000e-01

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Pump: P01B (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	30	31		
12	Molecular Weight	61.68	61.78		
13	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.143	8.229		
14	Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.3	508.4		
15	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	-7.153e-018	-4.720e-035		
16	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1949	-1962		
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.910		
18	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.8	178.6		
19	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.947	2.891		
20	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
21	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
22	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
23	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
24	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
25	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
26	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
27	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.651		
28	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.8	178.6		
29	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	-1.377e-015	-9.184e-033		
30	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	596.3		
31	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	-1.987e-021	-1.311e-038		
32	Z Factor	5.974e-002	5.973e-002		
33	Watson K	13.33	13.30		
34	User Property	---	---		
35	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.049		
36	Cp/Cv	1.302	1.297		
37	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.698e+004	1.899e+004		
38	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1974	0.2016		
39	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	599.4		
40	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-6.001e-018	-4.004e-035		
41	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
42	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1228	0.1215		
43	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	275.3	307.3		
44	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
45	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.410	5.826		
46	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.996e-002	7.183e-002		
47	Viscosity (cP)	9.916e-002	0.1025		
48	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
49	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.5	170.3		
50	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.812	2.757		
51	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	137.8		
52	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.264	2.230		
53	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
54	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
55	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
56	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	373.9		
57	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-6.001e-018	-4.004e-035		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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5			

Pump: P02A

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
40	Valve P02AVA

Outlet Stream

Stream Name	To Unit Operation
42	Valve P02AVB

Energy Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
P02APower	Pump P02A

PARAMETERS

Adiabatic Efficiency (%)	67.50	Delta P:	1.173e-015 kPa	Duty:	0.0000 kW
Enable Slurry Pump	0	Impeller Diameter	1.000 m	Solid Mass Fraction	0.0000
Head Derating Factor	1.0000	Efficiency Derating Factor	1.0000	Solid Particle MedianSize	0.0000 mm

CURVES

Delta P:	1.173e-015 kPa	Duty:	0.0000 kW		
Coefficient A:	0.0000	Coefficient B:	0.0000	Coefficient C:	0.0000
Parameter Preferences	Units for Delta P:	Flow Basis	ActVolFlow	Units for Flow:	m3/h


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	40	42	P02APower
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	---
Temperature (C)	89.8871	89.8940	---
Pressure (kPa)	1180.9237	1180.9237	---
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000	---
Mass Flow (kg/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000	---
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	-0.0000	-0.0000	---
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.636e+005	-1.636e+005	---
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	117.4	117.3	---
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	1.3318e-14	9.3695e-29	0.0000e-01

PROPERTIES

Name	40	42
Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	7.512	7.532
Mass Density (kg/m3)	545.5	547.0
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	-1.084e-020	-7.604e-035
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2252	-2252
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.617	1.615
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	196.3	195.7
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.704	2.694
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	196.3	195.7
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	-1.925e-018	-1.354e-032
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
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Pump: P02A (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	40	42		
12	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	-3.011e-024	-2.112e-038		
13	Z Factor	5.208e-002	5.194e-002		
14	Watson K	13.12	13.12		
15	User Property	---	---		
16	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.044	1.044		
17	Cp/Cv	1.246	1.246		
18	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.643e+004	2.643e+004		
19	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2430	0.2428		
20	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2		
21	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-9.398e-021	-6.611e-035		
22	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
23	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1331	0.1328		
24	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	363.9	363.9		
25	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
26	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	7.576	7.575		
27	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.0783	7.829e-002		
28	Viscosity (cP)	0.1326	0.1328		
29	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
30	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	188.0	187.4		
31	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.589	2.580		
32	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	157.5	157.0		
33	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.169	2.162		
34	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
35	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
36	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
37	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1		
38	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-9.398e-021	-6.611e-035		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Pump: P02B

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

55	Stream Name	From Unit Operation
56	41	Valve P02BVA

Outlet Stream


59	Stream Name	To Unit Operation
60	43	Valve P02BVB

Energy Stream

63	Stream Name	From Unit Operation
64	P02BPower	Pump P02B

PARAMETERS

67	Adiabatic Efficiency (%):	70.63	Delta P:	165.4 kPa	Duty:	7.754 kW
68	Enable Slurry Pump	0	Impeller Diameter	1.000 m	Solid Mass Fraction	0.0000

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
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Pump: P02B (continued)

9	Head Derating Factor	1.0000	Efficiency Derating Factor	1.0000	Solid Particle MedianSize	0.0000 mm
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CURVES

12	Delta P:	165.4 kPa	Duty:	7.754 kW		
13	Coefficient A:	0.0000	Coefficient B:	0.0000	Coefficient C:	0.0000
14	Parameter Preferences	Units for Delta P:	Flow Basis	ActVolFlow	Units for Flow:	m3/h


User Variables

CONDITIONS

19	Name	41	43	P02BPower
20	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	---
21	Temperature (C)	20.0679	20.1733	---
22	Pressure (kPa)	1200.0694	1365.5102	---
23	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	85.8731	85.8731	---
24	Mass Flow (kg/h)	6236.5679	6236.5679	---
25	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	10.0000	10.0000	---
26	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.760e+005	-1.759e+005	---
27	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.63	79.66	---
28	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.5111e+07	-1.5109e+07	2.7915e+04

PROPERTIES

31	Name	41	43
32	Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63
33	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.620	8.623
34	Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.0	626.2
35	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.962	9.959
36	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423
37	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.096	1.097
38	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8
39	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.214
40	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
41	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
42	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
43	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
44	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
45	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
46	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---
47	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587
48	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8
49	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2030	2030
50	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7
51	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.767e-003	2.766e-003
52	Z Factor	5.711e-002	6.494e-002
53	Watson K	13.12	13.12
54	User Property	---	---
55	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055
56	Cp/Cv	1.231	1.230
57	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.632e+004	2.535e+004
58	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3938	0.3934
59	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2
60	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912
61	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000
62	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160
63	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	362.4	349.1
64	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000
65	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.72	14.71
66	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026
67	Viscosity (cP)	0.2465	0.2464
68	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
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Pump: P02B (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	41	43		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.799	1.800		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	9.912		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBFC102

Process Variable

Output

OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT
Material Stream: 34	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow	Valve: FV102

Configuration

Minimum: 0.0000 m3/h *	Maximum: 16.67 m3/h *	Control Action: Reverse
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Operational Parameters

SP: 9.000 m3/h *	PV: 9.000 m3/h	OP: 20.60	Controller Mode: Auto	Execution: Internal
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Tuning

Kp: 0.2000 *	Ti: 0.1000 minutes *	Td: ---
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Surge Control Parameters

Parameter A: ---	Parameter B: ---	Parameter C: ---	Parameter D: ---
Control Line: ---	Backup Line: ---	Quick Opening: ---	

Alarms

Signal Type: PV Signal	Value: 9.000 m3/h *	Alarm Group: AlarmGroup#1
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Level Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Low Low	---	High
Low	---	Low
High	---	Low
High High	---	High


Dead Band: ---	Status: Normal
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Deviation Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Deviation Low	---	Low
Deviation High	---	Low
Deviation Min: ---	Deviation Max: ---	Dead Band: ---
		Status: Normal

Rate Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Rate Low	---	Low
Rate High	---	Low

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2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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5		

PID Controller: DBFC102 (continued)

9	Rate Min: ---	Rate Max: ---	Dead Band: ---	Status: Normal
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PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

14	Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
15	Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
16	Apply Compensation		Reference		PV	
17	No		Molecular Weight	18.00 *		61.68
18	No		Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *		502.8 kg/m3
19	No		Pressure	101.3 kPa *		1601 kPa
20	No		Temperature	25.00 C *		90.04 C

SP Ramping

23	Target SP:	9.000 m3/h *	Ramp Duration:	5.000 minutes *
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User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBFC202

38	Process Variable		Output	
39	OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT	
40	Material Stream:	Feed 1	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow	Valve: DBFV202

Configuration

44	Minimum:	0.0000 m3/h *	Maximum:	25.00 m3/h *	Control Action:	Reverse
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Operational Parameters

47	SP:	10.00 m3/h *	PV:	10.00 m3/h	OP:	31.05	Controller Mode:	Auto	Execution:	Internal
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Tuning

50	Kp:	0.2000 *	Ti:	0.1000 minutes *	Td:	---
----	-----	----------	-----	------------------	-----	-----

Surge Control Parameters

53	Parameter A:	---	Parameter B:	---	Parameter C:	---	Parameter D:	---
54	Control Line:	---	Backup Line:	---	Quick Opening:	---		

Alarms


57	Signal Type:	PV Signal	Value:	10.00 m3/h *	Alarm Group:	AlarmGroup#1
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Level Alarms

59	Limit	Priority
60	Low Low	High
61	Low	Low
62	High	Low
63	High High	High
64	Dead Band: ---	Status: Normal

Deviation Alarms

66	Limit	Priority
67	Deviation Low	Low
68	Deviation High	Low

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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5		

PID Controller: DBFC202 (continued)

9	Deviation Min: ---	Deviation Max: ---	Dead Band: ---	Status: Normal
---	--------------------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

Rate Alarms

11	Limit	Priority
12	Rate Low ---	Low
13	Rate High ---	Low

14	Rate Min: ---	Rate Max: ---	Dead Band: ---	Status: Normal
----	---------------	---------------	----------------	----------------

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

19	Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
20	Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW

21	Apply Compensation	Reference	PV
22	No	Molecular Weight 18.00 *	72.63
23	No	Mass Density 997.1 kg/m3 *	626.2 kg/m3
24	No	Pressure 101.3 kPa *	1365 kPa
25	No	Temperature 25.00 C *	20.17 C

SP Ramping

28	Target SP: 10.00 m3/h *	Ramp Duration: 5.000 minutes *
----	-------------------------	--------------------------------

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBFC101

Process Variable

Output

45	OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT
46	Material Stream: 22	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow	Valve: DBFV101

Configuration

49	Minimum: 0.0000 m3/h *	Maximum: 16.67 m3/h *	Control Action: Reverse
----	------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------

Operational Parameters

52	SP: 9.000 m3/h *	PV: 9.000 m3/h	OP: 41.01	Controller Mode: Auto	Execution: Internal
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Tuning

55	Kp: 0.2000 *	Ti: 0.1000 minutes *	Td: ---
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Surge Control Parameters


58	Parameter A: ---	Parameter B: ---	Parameter C: ---	Parameter D: ---
59	Control Line: ---	Backup Line: ---	Quick Opening: ---	

Alarms

62	Signal Type: PV Signal	Value: 9.000 m3/h *	Alarm Group: AlarmGroup#1
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Level Alarms

64	Limit	Priority
65	Low Low ---	High
66	Low ---	Low
67	High ---	Low
68	High High ---	High

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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5			

PID Controller: DBFC101 (continued)

9	Dead Band:	---	Status:	Normal
---	------------	-----	---------	--------

Deviation Alarms

11	Limit	Priority
12	Deviation Low	Low
13	Deviation High	Low
14	Deviation Min: ---	Deviation Max: ---
	Dead Band: ---	Status: Normal

Rate Alarms

16	Limit	Priority
17	Rate Low	Low
18	Rate High	Low
19	Rate Min: ---	Rate Max: ---
	Dead Band: ---	Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

24	Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
25	Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
26	Apply Compensation			Reference		PV
27	No		Molecular Weight	18.00 *		61.68
28	No		Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *		502.8 kg/m3
29	No		Pressure	101.3 kPa *		1572 kPa
30	No		Temperature	25.00 C *		89.90 C

SP Ramping

33	Target SP:	9.000 m3/h *	Ramp Duration:	5.000 minutes *
----	------------	--------------	----------------	-----------------

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBA002

48	Process Variable	Output
49	OBJECT	OBJECT
51	Selector Block: OS-2	Output Value

Configuration

54	Minimum:	0.0000 vol % *	Maximum:	20.00 vol % *	Control Action:	Reverse
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Operational Parameters

57	SP:	9.244 vol % *	PV:	3.022 vol %	OP:	0.00	Controller Mode:	Indicator	Execution:	Internal
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Tuning

60	Kp:	1.000 *	Ti:	---	Td:	---
----	-----	---------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Surge Control Parameters


63	Parameter A:	---	Parameter B:	---	Parameter C:	---	Parameter D:	---
64	Control Line:	---	Backup Line:	---	Quick Opening:	---		

Alarms

67	Signal Type:	PV Signal	Value:	3.022 vol % *	Alarm Group:	AlarmGroup#1
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Level Alarms

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1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4		
5		

PID Controller: DBA002 (continued)

	Limit	Priority
10 Low Low	---	High
11 Low	---	Low
12 High	---	Low
13 High High	---	High
14 Dead Band: ---	Status: ---	Normal

Deviation Alarms

	Limit	Priority
17 Deviation Low	---	Low
18 Deviation High	---	Low
19 Deviation Min: ---	Deviation Max: ---	Dead Band: ---
		Status: Normal

Rate Alarms

	Limit	Priority
22 Rate Low	---	Low
23 Rate High	---	Low
24 Rate Min: ---	Rate Max: ---	Dead Band: ---
		Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

29 Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
30 Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
31 Apply Compensation	No	Molecular Weight	Reference	PV	---
32	No	Mass Density	18.00 *		---
33	No	Pressure	997.1 kg/m3 *		---
34	No	Temperature	101.3 kPa *		---
35	No		25.00 C *		---

SP Ramping

38 Target SP:	9.244 vol % *	Ramp Duration:	5.000 minutes *
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User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBFC201

Process Variable		Output	
OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT	
56 Material Stream:	22-2	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow	Valve: DBFV201

Configuration

59 Minimum:	0.0000 m3/h *	Maximum:	16.67 m3/h *	Control Action:	Reverse
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Operational Parameters


62 SP:	10.00 m3/h *	PV:	10.00 m3/h	OP:	28.55	Controller Mode:	Auto	Execution:	Internal
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Tuning

65 Kp:	0.2000 *	Ti:	0.1000 minutes *	Td:	---
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Surge Control Parameters

68 Parameter A:	---	Parameter B:	---	Parameter C:	---	Parameter D:	---
-----------------	-----	--------------	-----	--------------	-----	--------------	-----

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
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5		

PID Controller: DBFC201 (continued)

9	Control Line: ---	Backup Line: ---	Quick Opening: ---
---	-------------------	------------------	--------------------

Alarms

12	Signal Type: PV Signal	Value: 10.00 m3/h *	Alarm Group: AlarmGroup#1
----	------------------------	---------------------	---------------------------

Level Alarms

14	Limit	Priority
15	Low Low ---	High
16	Low ---	Low
17	High ---	Low
18	High High ---	High

19	Dead Band: ---	Status: Normal
----	----------------	----------------

Deviation Alarms

21	Limit	Priority
22	Deviation Low ---	Low
23	Deviation High ---	Low

24	Deviation Min: ---	Deviation Max: ---	Dead Band: ---	Status: Normal
----	--------------------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

Rate Alarms

26	Limit	Priority
27	Rate Low ---	Low
28	Rate High ---	Low

29	Rate Min: ---	Rate Max: ---	Dead Band: ---	Status: Normal
----	---------------	---------------	----------------	----------------

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

34	Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
35	Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
36	Apply Compensation	No	Molecular Weight	Reference	PV	72.63
38	No	Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *			626.4 kg/m3
39	No	Pressure	101.3 kPa *			1376 kPa
40	No	Temperature	25.00 C *			20.00 C

SP Ramping

43	Target SP: 10.00 m3/h *	Ramp Duration: 5.000 minutes *
----	-------------------------	--------------------------------

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBFC104

58	Process Variable	Output
59	OBJECT	OBJECT
60	Material Stream: 54	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow
61		Valve: DfV104


Configuration

64	Minimum: 0.0000 m3/h *	Maximum: 33.33 m3/h *	Control Action: Reverse
----	------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------

Operational Parameters

67	SP: 8.950 m3/h *	PV: 732e-036 m3/h	OP: 100.00	Controller Mode: Auto	Execution: Internal
----	------------------	-------------------	------------	-----------------------	---------------------

Tuning

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4		
5		

PID Controller: DBFC104 (continued)

Tuning

Kp: 0.1000 * Ti: 0.2000 minutes * Td: ---

Surge Control Parameters

Parameter A: --- Parameter B: --- Parameter C: --- Parameter D: ---
 Control Line: --- Backup Line: --- Quick Opening: ---

Alarms

Signal Type: PV Signal Value: -8.732e-036 m3/h * Alarm Group: AlarmGroup#1

Level Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Low Low	---	High
Low	---	Low
High	---	Low
High High	---	High
Dead Band: ---	Status: ---	Normal

Deviation Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Deviation Low	---	Low
Deviation High	---	Low
Deviation Min: ---	Deviation Max: ---	Dead Band: ---
		Status: Normal

Rate Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Rate Low	---	Low
Rate High	---	Low
Rate Min: ---	Rate Max: ---	Dead Band: ---
		Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
Apply Compensation	No	Molecular Weight	Reference	PV	
	No	Mass Density	18.00 *	57.06	
	No	Pressure	997.1 kg/m3 *	542.9 kg/m3	
	No	Temperature	101.3 kPa *	558.7 kPa	
	No		25.00 C *	42.09 C	

SP Ramping

Target SP: 8.950 m3/h * Ramp Duration: 5.000 minutes *

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description


PID Controller: BDFC105

Process Variable

Output

OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT
Material Stream: 56	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow	Valve: FV105

Configuration

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4		
5		

PID Controller: BDFC105 (continued)

Minimum: 0.0000 m3/h * Maximum: 16.67 m3/h * Control Action: Reverse

Operational Parameters

SP: 9.300 m3/h * PV: 9.300 m3/h OP: 75.68 Controller Mode: Auto Execution: Internal

Tuning

Kp: 0.1000 * Ti: 0.1833 minutes * Td: ---

Surge Control Parameters

Parameter A: --- Parameter B: --- Parameter C: --- Parameter D: ---

Control Line: --- Backup Line: --- Quick Opening: ---

Alarms

Signal Type: PV Signal Value: 9.300 m3/h * Alarm Group: AlarmGroup#1

Level Alarms

	Limit	Priority
25 Low Low	---	High
26 Low	---	Low
27 High	---	Low
28 High High	---	High

Dead Band: --- Status: Normal

Deviation Alarms

	Limit	Priority
32 Deviation Low	---	Low
33 Deviation High	---	Low

34 Deviation Min: --- Deviation Max: --- Dead Band: --- Status: Normal

Rate Alarms

	Limit	Priority
37 Rate Low	---	Low
38 Rate High	---	Low

39 Rate Min: --- Rate Max: --- Dead Band: --- Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

44 Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
45 Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
46 Apply Compensation		Reference		PV	
47	No	Molecular Weight	18.00 *		79.61
48	No	Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *		639.7 kg/m3
49	No	Pressure	101.3 kPa *		204.7 kPa
50	No	Temperature	25.00 C *		24.97 C

SP Ramping

53 Target SP: 9.300 m3/h * Ramp Duration: 5.000 minutes *

User Variables

STATUS

58 OK


NOTES


Description

PID Controller: DBFI106

68 Process Variable

Output

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA		Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc		
2			Unit Set:	SI		
3			Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21		
4						
5						
6	PID Controller: DBFI106 (continued)					
7						
8						
9	Process Variable			Output		
10	OBJECT		VARIABLE		OBJECT	
11	Material Stream:	C5+	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow			
12	Configuration					
13						
14	Minimum:	0.0000 m3/h *	Maximum:	30.00 m3/h *	Control Action: Reverse	
15	Operational Parameters					
16						
17	SP:	13.57 m3/h *	PV:	9.336 m3/h	OP: 0.00 Controller Mode: Indicator Execution: Internal	
18	Tuning					
19						
20	Kp:	1.000 *	Ti:	---	Td: ---	
21	Surge Control Parameters					
22						
23	Parameter A:	---	Parameter B:	---	Parameter C: --- Parameter D: ---	
24	Control Line:	---	Backup Line:	---	Quick Opening: ---	
25	Alarms					
26						
27	Signal Type:	PV Signal	Value:	9.336 m3/h *	Alarm Group: AlarmGroup#1	
28	Level Alarms					
29			Limit		Priority	
30	Low Low		---		High	
31	Low		---		Low	
32	High		---		Low	
33	High High		---		High	
34	Dead Band:	---	Status:	Normal		
35	Deviation Alarms					
36			Limit		Priority	
37	Deviation Low		---		Low	
38	Deviation High		---		Low	
39	Deviation Min:	---	Deviation Max:	---	Dead Band: --- Status: Normal	
40	Rate Alarms					
41			Limit		Priority	
42	Rate Low		---		Low	
43	Rate High		---		Low	
44	Rate Min:	---	Rate Max:	---	Dead Band: --- Status: Normal	
45	PV Conditioning					
46						
47	Sample PV Every: ---					
48	Calculate Raw PV for Flow					
49	Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor 1.000 *	
50	Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density MW	
51	Apply Compensation			Reference	PV	
52	No		Molecular Weight	18.00 *	79.74	
53	No		Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *	493.5 kg/m3	
54	No		Pressure	101.3 kPa *	1297 kPa	
55	No		Temperature	25.00 C *	147.9 C	
56	SP Ramping					
57						
58	Target SP:	13.57 m3/h *	Ramp Duration:	5.000 minutes *		
59	User Variables					
60						
61	STATUS					
62	OK					
63	NOTES					
64						
65						
66						
67	Description					
68						
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1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4			
5			

PID Controller: DBFI106 (continued)

NOTES

PID Controller: DBFI107

Process Variable		Output
OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT
Material Stream:	60	Liq Vol Flow @Std Cond

Configuration

Minimum:	0.0000 m3/h *	Maximum:	20.00 m3/h *	Control Action:	Reverse
----------	---------------	----------	--------------	-----------------	---------

Operational Parameters

SP:	13.76 m3/h *	PV:	9.677 m3/h	OP:	0.00	Controller Mode:	Indicator	Execution:	Internal
-----	--------------	-----	------------	-----	------	------------------	-----------	------------	----------

Tuning

Kp:	1.000 *	Ti:	---	Td:	---
-----	---------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Surge Control Parameters

Parameter A:	---	Parameter B:	---	Parameter C:	---	Parameter D:	---
Control Line:	---	Backup Line:	---	Quick Opening:	---		

Alarms

Signal Type:	PV Signal	Value:	9.677 m3/h *	Alarm Group:	AlarmGroup#1
--------------	-----------	--------	--------------	--------------	--------------

Level Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Low Low	---	High
Low	---	Low
High	---	Low
High High	---	High
Dead Band:	---	Status: Normal

Deviation Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Deviation Low	---	Low
Deviation High	---	Low
Deviation Min:	---	Deviation Max: ---
		Dead Band: ---
		Status: Normal

Rate Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Rate Low	---	Low
Rate High	---	Low
Rate Min:	---	Rate Max: ---
		Dead Band: ---
		Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---


Calculate Raw PV for Flow

Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
Apply Compensation		Reference		PV	
No	Molecular Weight	18.00 *		57.28	
No	Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *		558.4 kg/m3	
No	Pressure	101.3 kPa *		1737 kPa	
No	Temperature	25.00 C *		33.95 C	

SP Ramping

Target SP:	13.76 m3/h *	Ramp Duration:	5.000 minutes *
------------	--------------	----------------	-----------------

User Variables

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4			
5			

PID Controller: DBFI107 (continued)

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBPC102

Process Variable

Output

OBJECT

VARIABLE

OBJECT

Material Stream:	81	Pressure	Valve:	DBPV102
------------------	----	----------	--------	---------

Configuration

Minimum:	101.3 kPa *	Maximum:	1572 kPa *	Control Action:	Direct
----------	-------------	----------	------------	-----------------	--------

Operational Parameters

SP:	1229 kPa *	PV:	1180 kPa	OP:	0.00	Controller Mode:	Auto	Execution:	Internal
-----	------------	-----	----------	-----	------	------------------	------	------------	----------

Tuning

Kp:	1.000 *	Ti:	3.000 minutes *	Td:	---
-----	---------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----

Surge Control Parameters

Parameter A:	---	Parameter B:	---	Parameter C:	---	Parameter D:	---
Control Line:	---	Backup Line:	---	Quick Opening:	---		

Alarms

Signal Type:	PV Signal	Value:	1180 kPa *	Alarm Group:	AlarmGroup#1
--------------	-----------	--------	------------	--------------	--------------

Level Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Low Low	---	High
Low	---	Low
High	---	Low
High High	---	High
Dead Band:	---	Status: Normal

Deviation Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Deviation Low	---	Low
Deviation High	---	Low
Deviation Min:	---	Deviation Max: ---
Dead Band:	---	Status: Normal

Rate Alarms


	Limit	Priority
Rate Low	---	Low
Rate High	---	Low
Rate Min:	---	Rate Max: ---
Dead Band:	---	Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
Apply Compensation			Reference		PV
No		Molecular Weight	18.00 *		57.65
No		Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *		30.56 kg/m3
No		Pressure	101.3 kPa *		1180 kPa
No		Temperature	25.00 C *		84.82 C

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4			
5			

PID Controller: DBPC102 (continued)

SP Ramping

Target SP: 1229 kPa * Ramp Duration: 5.000 minutes *

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBA001

Process Variable

Output

OBJECT

VARIABLE

OBJECT

Selector Block: OS-1 Output Value

Configuration

Minimum: 0.0000 vol % * Maximum: 20.00 vol % * Control Action: Reverse

Operational Parameters

SP: 5.000 vol % * PV: 1.695 vol % OP: 0.00 Controller Mode: Indicator Execution: Internal

Tuning

Kp: 1.000 * Ti: --- Td: ---

Surge Control Parameters

Parameter A: --- Parameter B: --- Parameter C: --- Parameter D: ---

Control Line: --- Backup Line: --- Quick Opening: ---

Alarms

Signal Type: PV Signal Value: 1.695 vol % * Alarm Group: AlarmGroup#1

Level Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Low Low	---	High
Low	---	Low
High	---	Low
High High	---	High

Dead Band: --- Status: Normal

Deviation Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Deviation Low	---	Low
Deviation High	---	Low

Deviation Min: --- Deviation Max: --- Dead Band: --- Status: Normal

Rate Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Rate Low	---	Low
Rate High	---	Low


Rate Min: --- Rate Max: --- Dead Band: --- Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

Calculate Raw PV No Type Direct Scaling Factor 1.000 *
 Bias (%) 0.00 * Square Root Yes MW or Density MW

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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5		

PID Controller: DBA001 (continued)

Apply Compensation		Reference	PV
No	Molecular Weight	18.00 *	---
No	Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *	---
No	Pressure	101.3 kPa *	---
No	Temperature	25.00 C *	---

SP Ramping

Target SP: 5.000 vol % * Ramp Duration: 5.000 minutes *

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBA010

Process Variable		Output
OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT
Selector Block:	OS-1-2	Output Value

Configuration

Minimum: 0.0000 vol % * Maximum: 20.00 vol % * Control Action: Reverse

Operational Parameters

SP: 20.00 vol % * PV: 1.384 vol % OP: 0.00 Controller Mode: Indicator Execution: Internal

Tuning

Kp: 1.000 * Ti: --- Td: ---

Surge Control Parameters

Parameter A: --- Parameter B: --- Parameter C: --- Parameter D: ---
 Control Line: --- Backup Line: --- Quick Opening: ---

Alarms

Signal Type: PV Signal Value: 1.384 vol % * Alarm Group: AlarmGroup#1

Level Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Low Low	---	High
Low	---	Low
High	---	Low
High High	---	High
Dead Band:	---	Status: Normal


Deviation Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Deviation Low	---	Low
Deviation High	---	Low
Deviation Min: ---	Deviation Max: ---	Dead Band: --- Status: Normal

Rate Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Rate Low	---	Low
Rate High	---	Low
Rate Min: ---	Rate Max: ---	Dead Band: --- Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4			
5			

PID Controller: DBA010 (continued)

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

12	Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
13	Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
14	Apply Compensation			Reference		PV
15	No		Molecular Weight		18.00 *	---
16	No		Mass Density		997.1 kg/m3 *	---
17	No		Pressure		101.3 kPa *	---
18	No		Temperature		25.00 C *	---

SP Ramping

21	Target SP:	20.00 vol % *	Ramp Duration:	5.000 minutes *
----	------------	---------------	----------------	-----------------

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBA020

Process Variable

Output

38	OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT
39	Selector Block:	OS-1-2-2	Output Value

Configuration

42	Minimum:	0.0000 vol % *	Maximum:	20.00 vol % *	Control Action:	Reverse
----	----------	----------------	----------	---------------	-----------------	---------

Operational Parameters

45	SP:	20.00 vol % *	PV:	3.474 vol %	OP:	0.00	Controller Mode:	Indicator	Execution:	Internal
----	-----	---------------	-----	-------------	-----	------	------------------	-----------	------------	----------

Tuning

48	Kp:	1.000 *	Ti:	---	Td:	---
----	-----	---------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Surge Control Parameters

51	Parameter A:	---	Parameter B:	---	Parameter C:	---	Parameter D:	---
52	Control Line:	---	Backup Line:	---	Quick Opening:	---		

Alarms

55	Signal Type:	PV Signal	Value:	3.474 vol % *	Alarm Group:	AlarmGroup#1
----	--------------	-----------	--------	---------------	--------------	--------------

Level Alarms


57	Limit	Priority
58	Low Low	High
59	Low	Low
60	High	Low
61	High High	High
62	Dead Band:	---
	Status:	Normal

Deviation Alarms

64	Limit	Priority
65	Deviation Low	Low
66	Deviation High	Low
67	Deviation Min:	---
	Deviation Max:	---
	Dead Band:	---
	Status:	Normal

Rate Alarms

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1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4		
5		

PID Controller: DBA020 (continued)

9		Limit	Priority
10	Rate Low	---	Low
11	Rate High	---	Low
12	Rate Min: ---	Rate Max: ---	Dead Band: --- Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

17	Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
18	Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
19	Apply Compensation		Reference		PV	
20	No	Molecular Weight	18.00 *		---	
21	No	Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *		---	
22	No	Pressure	101.3 kPa *		---	
23	No	Temperature	25.00 C *		---	

SP Ramping

Target SP: 20.00 vol % * Ramp Duration: 5.000 minutes *

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Relief valve: RV-100

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

45	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
46	80	Tee TEE-103

Outlet Stream

49	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
50	83	Mixer MIX-102


PARAMETERS

Set Pressure 1317 kPa * Full Open Pressure 1327 kPa *

User Variables

CONDITIONS

58	Name	80	83
59	Vapour	1.0000	1.0000
60	Temperature (C)	84.8206	26.6579
61	Pressure (kPa)	1180.0603	444.5578
62	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	0.0000
63	Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	0.0000
64	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000
65	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-9.966e+004	-3.488e+004
66	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	162.0	148.1
67	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	0.0000e-01	0.0000e-01

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4		
5		

Relief valve: RV-100 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	80	83		
12	Molecular Weight	57.65	37.69		
13	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.5300	0.1821		
14	Mass Density (kg/m3)	30.56	6.863		
15	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
16	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1729	-925.6		
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.809	3.930		
18	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	124.3	52.21		
19	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.156	1.385		
20	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
21	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
22	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	1.000		
23	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	1.000		
24	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
25	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
26	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
27	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.03	17.70		
28	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	124.3	52.21		
29	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
30	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	578.1	667.0		
31	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
32	Z Factor	0.7481	0.9793		
33	Watson K	13.51	9.778		
34	User Property	---	---		
35	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.072	1.189		
36	Cp/Cv	1.190	1.211		
37	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.950e+004	1.986e+004		
38	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3220	2.012		
39	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	579.9	---		
40	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	---		
41	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	0.0000		
42	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.887	5.491		
43	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	338.3	526.9		
44	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	1.0000		
45	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	---		
46	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.288e-002	2.222e-002		
47	Viscosity (cP)	9.838e-003	1.381e-002		
48	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
49	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	116.0	43.89		
50	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.012	1.165		
51	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	104.5	43.11		
52	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.812	1.144		
53	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	103.8	43.14		
54	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	1.800	1.145		
55	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	1.198	1.210		
56	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	497.8	---		
57	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4		
5		

Relief valve: RV100

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

13	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
14	21	Tank # 100

Outlet Stream

17	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
18	23	

PARAMETERS

21	Set Pressure	1572 kPa *	Full Open Pressure	1670 kPa *
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

26	Name	21	23		
27	Vapour	1.0000	1.0000		
28	Temperature (C)	24.8510 *	84.2019		
29	Pressure (kPa)	1461.8859	395.5245 *		
30	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
31	Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
32	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
33	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-114.6	-9.425e+004		
34	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	125.6	178.4		
35	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	0.0000e-01	0.0000e-01		

PROPERTIES

38	Name	21	23		
39	Molecular Weight	28.01	59.24		
40	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.5935	0.1429		
41	Mass Density (kg/m3)	16.62	8.466		
42	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
43	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-4.092	-1591		
44	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	4.482	3.012		
45	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	29.92	116.3		
46	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	1.068	1.963		
47	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
48	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
49	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	1.000		
50	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	1.000		
51	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
52	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
53	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
54	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	28.79	9.881		
55	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	29.92	116.3		
56	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
57	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	806.4	585.3		
58	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
59	Z Factor	0.9942	0.9314		
60	Watson K	6.415	13.44		
61	User Property	---	---		
62	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.385	1.077		
63	Cp/Cv	1.427	1.102		
64	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	5217	2.138e+004		
65	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	1.116	1.064		
66	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	---	589.5		
67	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	---	0.0000		
68	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	0.0000		

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Relief valve: RV100 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	21	23		
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.685	6.997		
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	186.2	360.9		
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	1.0000		
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	---		
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.648e-002	0.0214		
Viscosity (cP)	1.855e-002	9.007e-003		
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	21.61	108.0		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	0.7712	1.823		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	20.96	105.6		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	0.7484	1.782		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	20.94	105.6		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	0.7475	1.784		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	1.429	1.101		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	416.1		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Relief valve: RV200

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
21-2	Tank # 200

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
23-2	


PARAMETERS

Set Pressure	1180 kPa *	Full Open Pressure	1200 kPa *
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	21-2	23-2		
Vapour	1.0000	1.0000		
Temperature (C)	58.3826 *	54.7352		
Pressure (kPa)	1154.9757	395.5245 *		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-3.034e+004	-3.034e+004		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	140.0	148.7		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	0.0000e-01	0.0000e-01		

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Relief valve: RV200 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	21-2	23-2		
12	Molecular Weight	36.03	36.03		
13	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.4303	0.1465		
14	Mass Density (kg/m3)	15.50	5.277		
15	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
16	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-842.2	-842.2		
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	3.885	4.128		
18	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	50.66	49.42		
19	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	1.406	1.372		
20	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
21	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
22	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	1.000		
23	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	1.000		
24	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
25	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
26	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
27	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	19.44	19.44		
28	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	50.66	49.42		
29	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
30	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	700.2	700.2		
31	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
32	Z Factor	0.9738	0.9905		
33	Watson K	8.987	8.987		
34	User Property	---	---		
35	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.196	1.202		
36	Cp/Cv	1.233	1.215		
37	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.901e+004	1.870e+004		
38	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	1.093	3.133		
39	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	---	---		
40	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	---	---		
41	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	0.0000		
42	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	2.324	6.827		
43	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	527.6	519.0		
44	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	1.0000		
45	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	---		
46	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.594e-002	2.519e-002		
47	Viscosity (cP)	1.695e-002	1.654e-002		
48	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
49	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	42.35	41.10		
50	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	1.175	1.141		
51	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	41.07	40.67		
52	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.140	1.129		
53	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	41.03	40.70		
54	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	1.139	1.130		
55	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	1.235	1.214		
56	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	---		
57	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Relief valve: RVBU01

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

13	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
14	52	Tank #BU01

Outlet Stream

17	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
18	53	

PARAMETERS

21	Set Pressure	1229 kPa *	Full Open Pressure	1278 kPa *
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

26	Name	52	53
27	Vapour	1.0000	0.0000
28	Temperature (C)	27.1676	29.0492
29	Pressure (kPa)	505.2180	395.5245 *
30	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	0.0000
31	Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	0.0000
32	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000
33	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-7.384e+004	-1.243e+005
34	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	154.1	90.20
35	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	0.0000e-01	0.0000e-01

PROPERTIES

38	Name	52	53
39	Molecular Weight	47.99	57.13
40	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.2181	9.791
41	Mass Density (kg/m3)	10.47	559.4
42	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000
43	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1539	-2176
44	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	3.210	1.579
45	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	78.10	140.0
46	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	1.627	2.451
47	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
48	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
49	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	0.0000
50	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	0.0000
51	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
52	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
53	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	0.0000	---
54	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	12.47	10.05
55	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	78.10	140.0
56	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000
57	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	598.4	573.9
58	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	0.0000
59	Z Factor	0.9278	1.608e-002
60	Watson K	12.24	13.58
61	User Property	---	---
62	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.119	1.063
63	Cp/Cv	1.161	1.063
64	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	3.237e+004	2.444e+004
65	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.9387	0.2730
66	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	514.4	575.7
67	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000
68	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	1.000

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Relief valve: RVBU01 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	52	53		
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	4.585	0.1021		
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	674.6	427.8		
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	0.0000		
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	10.38		
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	1.881e-002	8.842e-002		
Viscosity (cP)	9.824e-003	0.1527		
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	69.79	131.7		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	1.454	2.305		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	67.25	131.7		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.401	2.305		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	2992	492.0		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Relief valve: RV104

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
57	Tank # 104

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
58	


PARAMETERS

Set Pressure	199.4 kPa *	Full Open Pressure	219.0 kPa *
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User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	57	58		
Vapour	0.5100	0.0000		
Temperature (C)	22.2056	24.9918		
Pressure (kPa)	197.1984	395.5245 *		
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.678e+005	-1.882e+005		
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.4	75.11		
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	0.0000e-01	0.0000e-01		

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Relief valve: RV104 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	57	58		
12	Molecular Weight	75.15	79.55		
13	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.1720	8.044		
14	Mass Density (kg/m3)	12.92	639.9		
15	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
16	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2233	-2366		
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.456	0.9442		
18	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.7	175.2		
19	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	1.952	2.202		
20	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---		
21	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---		
22	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.9895	0.0000		
23	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.4809	0.0000		
24	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
25	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
26	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
27	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.704	8.552		
28	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.7	175.2		
29	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
30	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	634.5	645.5		
31	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
32	Z Factor	---	1.983e-002		
33	Watson K	13.00	12.92		
34	User Property	---	---		
35	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.060	1.050		
36	Cp/Cv	1.040	1.214		
37	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.935e+004	2.959e+004		
38	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	---	0.4113		
39	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	637.9	649.1		
40	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		
41	Liquid Fraction	0.4900	1.000		
42	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	5.815	0.1243		
43	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	390.5	372.0		
44	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.5100	0.0000		
45	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	16.06	16.04		
46	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	---	0.1076		
47	Viscosity (cP)	---	0.2632		
48	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
49	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	138.4	166.9		
50	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	1.841	2.098		
51	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.0	144.3		
52	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.876	1.814		
53	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
54	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
55	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
56	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	128.9	100.5		
57	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000		

STATUS

OK

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Description

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Mixer: MIX-100

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
8	Valve P10AVB
9	Valve P10BVB

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
11	Tee TEE-100

PARAMETERS


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	8	9	11
Vapour	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000
Temperature (C)	33.9492	33.9492	33.9492
Pressure (kPa)	1737.2709	1737.2709	1737.2709
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	370.0731	-0.0000	370.0731
Mass Flow (kg/h)	21198.4957	-0.0000	21198.4957
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	36.8631	-0.0000	36.8631
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.73	91.73	91.73
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-4.5730e+07	1.6762e-04	-4.5730e+07

PROPERTIES

Name	8	9	11
Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28	57.28
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.749	9.729	9.749
Mass Density (kg/m3)	558.4	557.3	558.4
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	37.96	-1.394e-010	37.96
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2157	-2157	-2157
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.601	1.601	1.601
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.1	141.1
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.463	2.463	2.463
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	2.352e-003	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	3.712e-004	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	10.04
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.1	141.1
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	8750	-3.207e-008	8750
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	575.1
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	1.055e-002	-3.864e-014	1.055e-002
Z Factor	6.979e-002	---	6.979e-002
Watson K	13.57	13.57	13.57
User Property	---	---	---
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.063	1.063	1.063
Cp/Cv	1.289	1.210	1.289
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.412e+004	1.412e+004	1.412e+004
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2631	---	0.2631
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	577.9
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	-1.345e-010	36.68
Liquid Fraction	1.000	0.9996	1.000

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Mixer: MIX-100 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	8	9	11		
12	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1026	0.1028	0.1026		
13	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	246.4	246.4	246.4		
14	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000		
15	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	9.960	9.960	9.960		
16	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	8.722e-002	---	8.722e-002		
17	Viscosity (cP)	0.1469	---	0.1469		
18	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
19	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	132.8	132.8	132.8		
20	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.318	2.318	2.318		
21	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.5	116.6	109.5		
22	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.911	2.036	1.911		
23	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---		
24	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---		
25	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---		
26	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1	458.1		
27	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	-1.345e-010	36.68		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Mixer: MIX-100-2

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

44	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
45	18	Valve FV103B
46	19	Valve FV103C

Outlet Stream


49	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
50	89	Material Stream -

PARAMETERS

User Variables

CONDITIONS

57	Name	18	19	89
58	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
59	Temperature (C)	34.0037	34.0037	34.0037
60	Pressure (kPa)	1323.4556	1323.4556	1323.4556
61	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	272.3873	-0.0000	272.3873
62	Mass Flow (kg/h)	15602.8661	-0.0000	15602.8661
63	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	27.1326	-0.0000	27.1326
64	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005
65	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.87	91.87	91.87
66	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.3659e+07	2.3205e-06	-3.3659e+07

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Mixer: MIX-100-2 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	18	19	89	
12	Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28	57.28	
13	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.727	9.727	9.727	
14	Mass Density (kg/m3)	557.2	557.2	557.2	
15	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	28.00	-1.931e-012	28.00	
16	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2157	-2157	-2157	
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.604	1.604	1.604	
18	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.5	141.5	141.5	
19	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.471	2.471	2.471	
20	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---	
21	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	
22	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
23	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
24	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---	
25	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
26	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---	
27	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	10.04	
28	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.5	141.5	141.5	
29	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	6440	-4.440e-010	6440	
30	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	575.1	
31	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	7.779e-003	-5.363e-016	7.779e-003	
32	Z Factor	5.328e-002	5.328e-002	5.328e-002	
33	Watson K	13.57	13.57	13.57	
34	User Property	---	---	---	
35	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.062	1.062	1.062	
36	Cp/Cv	1.292	1.292	1.292	
37	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.576e+004	1.576e+004	1.576e+004	
38	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2631	0.2631	0.2631	
39	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	577.9	
40	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	27.00	-1.861e-012	27.00	
41	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000	
42	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1028	0.1028	0.1028	
43	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	275.2	275.2	275.2	
44	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
45	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	9.954	9.954	9.954	
46	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.0872	0.0872	0.0872	
47	Viscosity (cP)	0.1466	0.1466	0.1466	
48	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
49	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	133.2	133.2	133.2	
50	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.326	2.326	2.326	
51	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.5	109.5	109.5	
52	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.912	1.912	1.912	
53	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	
54	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	
55	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	
56	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1	458.1	
57	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	27.00	-1.861e-012	27.00	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
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Mixer: MIX-100-3

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
32	Valve P01AVB
33	Valve P01BVB

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
34	Tee TEE-100-3

PARAMETERS


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	32	33	34
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	90.0379	90.0379	90.0379
Pressure (kPa)	1600.6657	1600.6657	1600.6657
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	-0.0000	86.7631
Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6186	-0.0000	5351.6186
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.0000	-0.0000	9.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.1	120.1	120.1
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0427e+07	1.5224e-09	-1.0427e+07

PROPERTIES

Name	32	33	34
Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68	61.68
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.151	8.151	8.151
Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.8	502.8	502.8
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.64	-1.554e-015	10.64
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1948	-1948	-1948
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.946	1.946
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	181.4	181.4
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.941	2.941	2.941
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640	9.640
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	181.4	181.4
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2051	-2.995e-013	2051
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6	594.6
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.957e-003	-4.317e-019	2.957e-003
Z Factor	6.503e-002	6.503e-002	6.503e-002
Watson K	13.33	13.33	13.33
User Property	---	---	---
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048	1.048
Cp/Cv	1.298	1.298	1.298
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.640e+004	1.640e+004	1.640e+004
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1971	0.1971	0.1971
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7	598.7
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	-1.305e-015	8.939
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000

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Mixer: MIX-100-3 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	32	33	34		
12	Molar Volume (m ³ /kgmole)	0.1227	0.1227	0.1227		
13	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	265.9	265.9	265.9		
14	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
15	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.393	5.393	5.393		
16	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.988e-002	6.988e-002	6.988e-002		
17	Viscosity (cP)	9.911e-002	9.911e-002	9.911e-002		
18	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
19	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.1	173.1	173.1		
20	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.806	2.806	2.806		
21	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	139.7	139.7		
22	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.265	2.265	2.265		
23	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---		
24	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---		
25	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---		
26	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5	345.5		
27	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m ³ /h)	8.939	-1.305e-015	8.939		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Mixer: MIX-100-2-2

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

44	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
45	39	Valve FV102B
46	38	Valve FV102C

Outlet Stream


49	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
50	2_	Material Stream Feed 2

PARAMETERS

User Variables

CONDITIONS

57	Name	39	38	2_
58	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
59	Temperature (C)	89.9199	89.9199	89.9199
60	Pressure (kPa)	1313.1475	1313.1475	1313.1475
61	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	-0.0000	86.7631
62	Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6186	-0.0000	5351.6186
63	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m ³ /h)	9.0000	-0.0000	9.0000
64	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005
65	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.2	120.2	120.2
66	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0427e+07	2.2304e-06	-1.0427e+07

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Mixer: MIX-100-2-2 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	39	38	2_	
12	Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68	61.68	
13	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.125	8.125	8.125	
14	Mass Density (kg/m3)	501.2	501.2	501.2	
15	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.68	-2.284e-012	10.68	
16	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1948	-1948	-1948	
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.948	1.948	1.948	
18	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	182.5	182.5	182.5	
19	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.959	2.959	2.959	
20	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---	
21	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	
22	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
23	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
24	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	0.0000	
25	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
26	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---	
27	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640	9.640	
28	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	182.5	182.5	182.5	
29	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2051	-4.388e-010	2051	
30	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6	594.6	
31	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.966e-003	-6.345e-016	2.966e-003	
32	Z Factor	5.354e-002	5.354e-002	5.354e-002	
33	Watson K	13.33	13.33	13.33	
34	User Property	---	---	---	
35	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048	1.048	
36	Cp/Cv	1.306	1.306	1.306	
37	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.767e+004	1.767e+004	1.767e+004	
38	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1975	0.1975	0.1975	
39	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7	598.7	
40	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	-1.912e-012	8.939	
41	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000	
42	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1231	0.1231	0.1231	
43	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	286.4	286.4	286.4	
44	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
45	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.404	5.404	5.404	
46	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.993e-002	6.993e-002	6.993e-002	
47	Viscosity (cP)	9.899e-002	9.899e-002	9.899e-002	
48	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
49	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	174.2	174.2	174.2	
50	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.824	2.824	2.824	
51	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.8	139.8	139.8	
52	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.266	2.266	2.266	
53	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	
54	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	
55	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	
56	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5	345.5	
57	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	-1.912e-012	8.939	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Mixer: MIX-100-3-2

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
44	Valve P02AVB
45	Valve P02BVB

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
46	Tee TEE-100-3-2

PARAMETERS


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	44	45	46
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	20.1733	20.1733	20.1733
Pressure (kPa)	1365.4481	1365.4481	1365.4481
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	-0.0000	85.8731	85.8731
Mass Flow (kg/h)	-0.0000	6236.5679	6236.5679
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	-0.0000	10.0000	10.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.759e+005	-1.759e+005	-1.759e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.66	79.66	79.66
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	1.4939e-07	-1.5109e+07	-1.5109e+07

PROPERTIES

Name	44	45	46
Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63	72.63
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.623	8.623	8.623
Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.2	626.2	626.2
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	-9.847e-014	9.959	9.959
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423	-2423
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.097	1.097	1.097
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	160.8
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.214	2.214
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587	8.587
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	160.8
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	-2.008e-011	2030	2030
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7	623.7
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	-2.735e-017	2.766e-003	2.766e-003
Z Factor	6.493e-002	6.493e-002	6.493e-002
Watson K	13.12	13.12	13.12
User Property	---	---	---
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055	1.055
Cp/Cv	1.230	1.230	1.230
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.535e+004	2.535e+004	2.535e+004
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3934	0.3934	0.3934
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2	629.2
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-9.800e-014	9.912	9.912
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000

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Mixer: MIX-100-3-2 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	44	45	46
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160	0.1160
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	349.1	349.1	349.1
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.71	14.71	14.71
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026	0.1026
Viscosity (cP)	0.2464	0.2464	0.2464
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5	152.5
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100	2.100
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7	130.7
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.800	1.800	1.800
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1	234.1
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	-9.800e-014	9.912	9.912

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Mixer: MIX-100-2-2-2

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
51	Valve FV202B
50	Valve FV202C

Outlet Stream


STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
3_	Material Stream Feed 1

PARAMETERS

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	51	50	3_
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	20.1941	20.1941	20.1941
Pressure (kPa)	1311.4327	1311.4327	1311.4327
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	85.8731	-0.0000	85.8731
Mass Flow (kg/h)	6236.5679	-0.0000	6236.5679
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	10.0000	-0.0000	10.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.759e+005	-1.759e+005	-1.759e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.68	79.68	79.68
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.5109e+07	3.3261e-06	-1.5109e+07

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5		

Mixer: MIX-100-2-2-2 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	51	50	3_	
12	Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63	72.63	
13	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.621	8.621	8.621	
14	Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.1	626.1	626.1	
15	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.961	-2.193e-012	9.961	
16	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423	-2423	
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.097	1.097	1.097	
18	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	160.8	
19	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.214	2.214	
20	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---	
21	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	
22	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
23	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
24	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	0.0000	
25	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
26	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---	
27	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587	8.587	
28	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	160.8	
29	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2030	-4.470e-010	2030	
30	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7	623.7	
31	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.767e-003	-6.091e-016	2.767e-003	
32	Z Factor	6.237e-002	6.237e-002	6.237e-002	
33	Watson K	13.12	13.12	13.12	
34	User Property	---	---	---	
35	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055	1.055	
36	Cp/Cv	1.230	1.230	1.230	
37	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.567e+004	2.567e+004	2.567e+004	
38	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3934	0.3934	0.3934	
39	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2	629.2	
40	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	-2.182e-012	9.912	
41	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000	
42	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160	0.1160	
43	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	353.4	353.4	353.4	
44	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
45	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.71	14.71	14.71	
46	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026	0.1026	
47	Viscosity (cP)	0.2463	0.2463	0.2463	
48	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
49	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5	152.5	
50	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100	2.100	
51	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7	130.7	
52	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.800	1.800	1.800	
53	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	
54	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	
55	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	
56	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1	234.1	
57	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	-2.182e-012	9.912	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
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Mixer: MIX-101

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

13	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
14	Carga Densa	Valve DBFV201
15	66	Valve RECVA

Outlet Stream

18	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
19	65	Tank # 200

PARAMETERS


User Variables

CONDITIONS

26	Name	Carga Densa	66	65
27	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
28	Temperature (C)	20.0627	20.0627	20.0627
29	Pressure (kPa)	1213.0821	1213.0821	1213.0821
30	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	85.8730	0.0000	85.8730
31	Mass Flow (kg/h)	6236.5611	0.0000	6236.5611
32	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	10.0000	0.0000	10.0000
33	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.760e+005	-1.760e+005	-1.760e+005
34	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.63	79.63	79.63
35	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.5111e+07	-3.9560e-11	-1.5111e+07

PROPERTIES

38	Name	Carga Densa	66	65
39	Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63	72.63
40	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.620	8.620	8.620
41	Mass Density (kg/m3)	626.0	626.0	626.0
42	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.962	2.608e-017	9.962
43	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423	-2423
44	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.096	1.096	1.096
45	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	160.8
46	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.214	2.214
47	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---
48	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---
49	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
50	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
51	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---
52	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
53	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---
54	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587	8.587
55	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	160.8
56	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2030	5.316e-015	2030
57	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7	623.7
58	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.767e-003	7.244e-021	2.767e-003
59	Z Factor	5.772e-002	5.772e-002	5.772e-002
60	Watson K	13.12	13.12	13.12
61	User Property	---	---	---
62	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055	1.055
63	Cp/Cv	1.231	1.231	1.231
64	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.624e+004	2.624e+004	2.624e+004
65	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3938	0.3938	0.3938
66	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2	629.2
67	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	2.595e-017	9.912
68	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000

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Mixer: MIX-101 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	Carga Densa	66	65	
12	Molar Volume (m ³ /kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160	0.1160	
13	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	361.3	361.3	361.3	
14	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
15	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.72	14.72	14.72	
16	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026	0.1026	
17	Viscosity (cP)	0.2465	0.2465	0.2465	
18	Partial Pressure of H ₂ S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
19	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5	152.5	
20	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100	2.100	
21	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7	130.7	
22	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.799	1.799	1.799	
23	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	
24	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	
25	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	
26	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1	234.1	
27	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m ³ /h)	9.912	2.595e-017	9.912	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Mixer: MIX-102

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

44	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
45	83	Relief valve RV-100
46	82	Valve DBPV102

Outlet Stream


49	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
50	To Flare	

PARAMETERS

User Variables

CONDITIONS

57	Name	83	82	To Flare
58	Vapour	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
59	Temperature (C)	26.6579	72.9714	72.9714
60	Pressure (kPa)	444.5578	444.5578	444.5578 *
61	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
62	Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
63	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m ³ /h)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
64	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-3.488e+004	-9.966e+004	-9.966e+004
65	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	148.1	169.2	169.2
66	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	0.0000e-01	-1.3986e-29	-1.3986e-29

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Mixer: MIX-102 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	83	82	To Flare	
12	Molecular Weight	37.69	57.65	57.65	
13	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.1821	0.1679	0.1679	
14	Mass Density (kg/m3)	6.863	9.680	9.680	
15	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	8.358e-034	8.358e-034	
16	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-925.6	-1729	-1729	
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	3.930	2.935	2.935	
18	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	52.21	111.2	111.2	
19	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	1.385	1.929	1.929	
20	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---	
21	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	
22	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	1.000	1.000	
23	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	1.000	1.000	
24	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---	
25	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
26	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	0.0000	8.358e-034	8.358e-034	
27	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	17.70	10.03	10.03	
28	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	52.21	111.2	111.2	
29	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	0.0000	3.318e-033	3.318e-033	
30	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	667.0	578.1	578.1	
31	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
32	Z Factor	0.9793	0.9201	0.9201	
33	Watson K	9.778	13.51	13.51	
34	User Property	---	---	---	
35	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.189	1.081	1.081	
36	Cp/Cv	1.211	1.112	1.112	
37	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.986e+004	3.070e+004	3.070e+004	
38	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	2.012	0.9197	0.9197	
39	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	---	579.9	579.9	
40	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	---	1.395e-035	1.395e-035	
41	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
42	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	5.491	5.956	5.956	
43	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	526.9	532.6	532.6	
44	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
45	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	---	---	
46	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.222e-002	2.061e-002	2.061e-002	
47	Viscosity (cP)	1.381e-002	8.903e-003	8.903e-003	
48	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
49	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	43.89	102.9	102.9	
50	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	1.165	1.785	1.785	
51	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	43.11	100.0	100.0	
52	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.144	1.735	1.735	
53	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	43.14	100.1	100.1	
54	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	1.145	1.736	1.736	
55	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	1.210	1.111	1.111	
56	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	497.8	497.8	
57	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	1.395e-035	1.395e-035	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Tee: TEE-100

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

13	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
14	11	Mixer MIX-100

Outlet Stream

17	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
18	12	Valve FV103A
19	13	Valve FV103C
20	60	Heat Exchanger E101

PARAMETERS

23		Flow Ratios	Dynamic Valve Openings
24	12	---	0.0000 *
25	13	---	0.0000 *
26	60	---	0.0000 *

Valve Control: Multiple Stream


User Variables

CONDITIONS

33	Name	11	12	13
34	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
35	Temperature (C)	33.9492	33.9492	33.9492
36	Pressure (kPa)	1737.2709	1737.2709	1737.2709
37	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	370.0731	272.3873	0.0000
38	Mass Flow (kg/h)	21198.4957	15602.8662	0.0000
39	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	36.8631	27.1326	0.0000
40	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005
41	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.73	91.73	91.73
42	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-4.5730e+07	-3.3659e+07	-1.7946e-28

PROPERTIES

45	Name	11	12	13	60
46	Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28	57.28	57.28
47	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.749	9.749	9.749	9.749
48	Mass Density (kg/m3)	558.4	558.4	558.4	558.4
49	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	37.96	27.94	1.490e-034	10.02
50	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2157	-2157	-2157	-2157
51	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.601	1.601	1.601	1.601
52	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1
53	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.463	2.463	2.463	2.463
54	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---	---
55	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	---
56	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
57	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
58	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---	---
59	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
60	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---	---
61	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04
62	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1
63	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	8750	6440	3.434e-032	2310
64	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	575.1	575.1
65	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	1.055e-002	7.762e-003	4.138e-038	2.783e-003
66	Z Factor	6.979e-002	6.979e-002	6.979e-002	6.979e-002
67	Watson K	13.57	13.57	13.57	13.57
68	User Property	---	---	---	---

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Tee: TEE-100 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	11	12	13	60
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.063	1.063	1.063	1.063
Cp/Cv	1.289	1.289	1.289	1.289
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.412e+004	1.412e+004	1.412e+004	1.412e+004
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2631	0.2631	0.2631	0.2631
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	577.9	577.9
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	27.00	1.439e-034	9.682
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1026	0.1026	0.1026	0.1026
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	246.4	246.4	246.4	246.4
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	9.960	9.960	9.960	9.960
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	8.722e-002	8.722e-002	8.722e-002	8.722e-002
Viscosity (cP)	0.1469	0.1469	0.1469	0.1469
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.318	2.318	2.318	2.318
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.911	1.911	1.911	1.911
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	---
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	---
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	---
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1	458.1	458.1
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	27.00	1.439e-034	9.682

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Tee: TEE-100-2

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
24	Tank # 100

Outlet Stream


STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
28	Valve P01AVA
29	Valve P01BVA

PARAMETERS

	Flow Ratios	Dynamic Valve Openings
28	---	0.0000 *
29	---	0.0000 *

Valve Control: Multiple Stream

User Variables

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Tee: TEE-100-2 (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Name	24	28	29
12	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
13	Temperature (C)	89.8556	89.8582	89.8582
14	Pressure (kPa)	1468.2945	1468.2945	1468.2945
15	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	86.7631	-0.0000
16	Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6186	5351.6186	-0.0000
17	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.0000	9.0000	-0.0000
18	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005
19	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.0	120.0	120.0
20	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0429e+07	-1.0429e+07	1.3991e-11

PROPERTIES

23	Name	24	28	29
24	Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68	61.68
25	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.142	8.143	8.143
26	Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.2	502.3	502.3
27	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.66	10.66	-1.429e-017
28	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1949	-1949	-1949
29	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.946	1.946
30	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.8	181.8	181.8
31	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.947	2.947	2.947
32	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---
33	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---
34	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
35	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
36	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---
37	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
38	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---
39	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640	9.640
40	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.8	181.8	181.8
41	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2051	2051	-2.752e-015
42	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6	594.6
43	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.960e-003	2.960e-003	-3.971e-021
44	Z Factor	5.975e-002	5.974e-002	5.974e-002
45	Watson K	13.33	13.33	13.33
46	User Property	---	---	---
47	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048	1.048
48	Cp/Cv	1.302	1.302	1.302
49	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.698e+004	1.698e+004	1.698e+004
50	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1974	0.1974	0.1974
51	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7	598.7
52	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939	-1.199e-017
53	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000
54	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1228	0.1228	0.1228
55	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	275.3	275.3	275.3
56	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
57	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.411	5.410	5.410
58	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.996e-002	6.996e-002	6.996e-002
59	Viscosity (cP)	9.916e-002	9.916e-002	9.916e-002
60	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
61	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.5	173.5	173.5
62	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.813	2.812	2.812
63	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	139.7	139.7
64	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.265	2.264	2.264
65	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---
66	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---
67	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---
68	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5	345.5

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Tee: TEE-100-2 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	24	28	29	
12	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939	-1.199e-017	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Tee: TEE-100-3

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

29	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
30	34	Mixer MIX-100-3

Outlet Stream

33	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
34	35	Valve FV102A
35	36	Valve FV102C

PARAMETERS

38		Flow Ratios	Dynamic Valve Openings
39	35	---	0.0000 *
40	36	---	0.0000 *

Valve Control: Multiple Stream


User Variables

CONDITIONS

47	Name	34	35	36
48	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
49	Temperature (C)	90.0379	90.0379	90.0379
50	Pressure (kPa)	1600.6657	1600.6657	1600.6657
51	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	86.7631	0.0000
52	Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6186	5351.6186	0.0000
53	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.0000	9.0000	0.0000
54	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005	-1.202e+005
55	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.1	120.1	120.1
56	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0427e+07	-1.0427e+07	-1.0139e-28

PROPERTIES

59	Name	34	35	36
60	Molecular Weight	61.68	61.68	61.68
61	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.151	8.151	8.151
62	Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.8	502.8	502.8
63	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.64	10.64	1.035e-034
64	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1948	-1948	-1948
65	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	1.946	1.946
66	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	181.4	181.4
67	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.941	2.941	2.941
68	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---

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Tee: TEE-100-3 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	34	35	36	
12	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	
13	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
14	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
15	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---	
16	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
17	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---	
18	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	9.640	9.640	
19	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.4	181.4	181.4	
20	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2051	2051	1.995e-032	
21	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	594.6	594.6	
22	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.957e-003	2.957e-003	2.875e-038	
23	Z Factor	6.503e-002	6.503e-002	6.503e-002	
24	Watson K	13.33	13.33	13.33	
25	User Property	---	---	---	
26	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.048	1.048	
27	Cp/Cv	1.298	1.298	1.298	
28	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.640e+004	1.640e+004	1.640e+004	
29	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1971	0.1971	0.1971	
30	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	598.7	598.7	
31	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939	8.692e-035	
32	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000	
33	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1227	0.1227	0.1227	
34	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	265.9	265.9	265.9	
35	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
36	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.393	5.393	5.393	
37	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.988e-002	6.988e-002	6.988e-002	
38	Viscosity (cP)	9.911e-002	9.911e-002	9.911e-002	
39	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
40	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.1	173.1	173.1	
41	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.806	2.806	2.806	
42	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	139.7	139.7	
43	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.265	2.265	2.265	
44	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	
45	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	
46	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	
47	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	345.5	345.5	
48	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	8.939	8.692e-035	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description


Tee: TEE-100-2-2

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

65	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
66	24-2	Tank # 200

Outlet Stream

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
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Tee: TEE-100-2-2 (continued)

CONNECTIONS

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION		
28-2	Valve		P02AVA
29-2	Valve		P02BVA

PARAMETERS

	Flow Ratios	Dynamic Valve Openings
28-2	---	0.0000 *
29-2	---	0.0000 *

Valve Control: Multiple Stream


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	24-2	28-2	29-2
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	20.0851	20.0678	20.0678
Pressure (kPa)	1200.1315	1200.1315	1200.1315
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	85.8731	0.0000	85.8731
Mass Flow (kg/h)	6236.5679	0.0000	6236.5679
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	10.0000	0.0000	10.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.760e+005	-1.760e+005	-1.760e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	79.65	79.63	79.63
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.5111e+07	-1.0488e-29	-1.5111e+07

PROPERTIES

Name	24-2	28-2	29-2
Molecular Weight	72.63	72.63	72.63
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.618	8.620	8.620
Mass Density (kg/m3)	625.9	626.0	626.0
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.964	6.915e-036	9.962
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423	-2423
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.097	1.096	1.096
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	160.8
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.215	2.214	2.214
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587	8.587
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	160.8
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2030	1.409e-033	2030
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	623.7	623.7	623.7
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.768e-003	1.921e-039	2.767e-003
Z Factor	5.712e-002	5.711e-002	5.711e-002
Watson K	13.12	13.12	13.12
User Property	---	---	---
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.055	1.055	1.055
Cp/Cv	1.231	1.231	1.231
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.632e+004	2.632e+004	2.632e+004
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3938	0.3938	0.3938
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	629.2	629.2	629.2
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	6.880e-036	9.912
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160	0.1160

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Tee: TEE-100-2-2 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	24-2	28-2	29-2
12 Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	362.4	362.4	362.4
13 Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14 Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	14.72	14.72	14.72
15 Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026	0.1026
16 Viscosity (cP)	0.2465	0.2465	0.2465
17 Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
18 Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5	152.5
19 Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100	2.100
20 Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7	130.7
21 Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.800	1.799	1.799
22 Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---
23 Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---
24 Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---
25 Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	234.1	234.1	234.1
26 Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.912	6.880e-036	9.912

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Tee: TEE-100-3-2

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
46	Mixer MIX-100-3-2

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
47	Valve FV202A
48	Valve FV202C

PARAMETERS


	Flow Ratios	Dynamic Valve Openings
47	---	0.0000 *
48	---	0.0000 *

Valve Control: Multiple Stream

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	46	47	48
62 Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
63 Temperature (C)	20.1733	20.1733	20.1733
64 Pressure (kPa)	1365.4481	1365.4481	1365.4481
65 Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	85.8731	85.8731	0.0000
66 Mass Flow (kg/h)	6236.5679	6236.5679	0.0000
67 Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	10.0000	10.0000	0.0000
68 Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.759e+005	-1.759e+005	-1.759e+005

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Tee: TEE-100-3-2 (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Molar Entropy	(kJ/kgmole-C)	79.66	79.66	79.66
12	Heat Flow	(kJ/h)	-1.5109e+07	-1.5109e+07	-2.9500e-29

PROPERTIES


15	Name		46	47	48
16	Molecular Weight		72.63	72.63	72.63
17	Molar Density	(kgmole/m3)	8.623	8.623	8.623
18	Mass Density	(kg/m3)	626.2	626.2	626.2
19	Act. Volume Flow	(m3/h)	9.959	9.959	1.945e-035
20	Mass Enthalpy	(kJ/kg)	-2423	-2423	-2423
21	Mass Entropy	(kJ/kg-C)	1.097	1.097	1.097
22	Heat Capacity	(kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	160.8
23	Mass Heat Capacity	(kJ/kg-C)	2.214	2.214	2.214
24	Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---
25	Mass Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kg)	---	---	---
26	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
27	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
28	Partial Pressure of CO2	(kPa)	---	---	---
29	Cost Based on Flow	(Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
30	Act. Gas Flow	(ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---
31	Avg. Liq. Density	(kgmole/m3)	8.587	8.587	8.587
32	Specific Heat	(kJ/kgmole-C)	160.8	160.8	160.8
33	Std. Gas Flow	(STD_m3/h)	2030	2030	3.964e-033
34	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density	(kg/m3)	623.7	623.7	623.7
35	Act. Liq. Flow	(m3/s)	2.766e-003	2.766e-003	5.402e-039
36	Z Factor		6.493e-002	6.493e-002	6.493e-002
37	Watson K		13.12	13.12	13.12
38	User Property		---	---	---
39	Cp/(Cp - R)		1.055	1.055	1.055
40	Cp/Cv		1.230	1.230	1.230
41	Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kgmole)	2.535e+004	2.535e+004	2.535e+004
42	Kinematic Viscosity	(cSt)	0.3934	0.3934	0.3934
43	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond)	(kg/m3)	629.2	629.2	629.2
44	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	9.912	9.912	1.935e-035
45	Liquid Fraction		1.000	1.000	1.000
46	Molar Volume	(m3/kgmole)	0.1160	0.1160	0.1160
47	Mass Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kg)	349.1	349.1	349.1
48	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
49	Surface Tension	(dyne/cm)	14.71	14.71	14.71
50	Thermal Conductivity	(W/m-K)	0.1026	0.1026	0.1026
51	Viscosity	(cP)	0.2464	0.2464	0.2464
52	Partial Pressure of H2S	(kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
53	Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	152.5	152.5	152.5
54	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kg-C)	2.100	2.100	2.100
55	Cv	(kJ/kgmole-C)	130.7	130.7	130.7
56	Mass Cv	(kJ/kg-C)	1.800	1.800	1.800
57	Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---
58	Mass Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---
59	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)		---	---	---
60	Reid VP at 37.8 C	(kPa)	234.1	234.1	234.1
61	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	9.912	9.912	1.935e-035

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Tee: TEE-100-3-2 (continued)

NOTES

Description

Tee: TEE-101

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
76	Heat Exchanger E102

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
63	Valve T104VA
64	Valve RECVA

PARAMETERS

	Flow Ratios	Dynamic Valve Openings
63	---	---
64	---	---

Valve Control: Multiple Stream


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	76	63	64
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	24.9529	24.9529	22.0732
Pressure (kPa)	248.7386	248.7386	248.7386
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	75.5077	75.5077	-0.0000
Mass Flow (kg/h)	6021.2638	6021.2638	-0.0000
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.3216	9.3216	-0.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.886e+005	-1.886e+005	-1.854e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	75.04	75.04	73.54
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.4242e+07	-1.4242e+07	5.5496e-28

PROPERTIES

Name	76	63	64
Molecular Weight	79.74	79.74	78.12
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.028	8.028	8.204
Mass Density (kg/m3)	640.1	640.1	640.9
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.406	9.406	-3.648e-034
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2365	-2365	-2374
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	0.9411	0.9411	0.9413
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	175.6	175.6	171.0
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.202	2.202	2.189
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.210e-321	0.0000	0.0000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.210e-321	0.0000	0.0000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.100	8.100	8.219
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	175.6	175.6	171.0
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	1785	1785	-7.076e-032

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Tee: TEE-101 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	76	63	64
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	645.9	645.9	642.1
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.613e-003	2.613e-003	-1.013e-037
Z Factor	0.0125	0.0125	1.235e-002
Watson K	12.92	12.92	12.94
User Property	---	---	---
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.050	1.050	1.051
Cp/Cv	1.214	1.214	1.219
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	3.094e+004	3.094e+004	3.064e+004
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.4127	0.4127	0.4108
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	649.5	649.5	645.8
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.270	9.270	-3.620e-034
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1246	0.1246	0.1219
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	388.0	388.0	392.2
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	16.09	16.09	16.10
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1078	0.1078	0.1075
Viscosity (cP)	0.2642	0.2642	0.2633
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	167.3	167.3	162.7
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.098	2.098	2.082
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	144.6	144.6	140.3
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.813	1.813	1.796
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	98.37	98.37	112.3
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.270	9.270	-3.620e-034

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Tee: TEE-102

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream


STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
69	

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
71	Valve E101VA
74	Valve E102VA

PARAMETERS

	Flow Ratios	Dynamic Valve Openings
71	---	---
74	---	---

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Tee: TEE-102 (continued)

PARAMETERS

Valve Control: Multiple Stream


User Variables

CONDITIONS

16	Name	69	71	74
17	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
18	Temperature (C)	20.0000 *	20.0002	20.0002
19	Pressure (kPa)	395.5245 *	395.5245	395.5245
20	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	2456.3691	1225.7841	1230.5849
21	Mass Flow (kg/h)	44251.7354	22082.6244	22169.1110
22	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	44.3410	22.1272	22.2138
23	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-2.866e+005	-2.866e+005	-2.866e+005
24	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	52.39	52.39	52.39
25	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-7.0401e+08	-3.5131e+08	-3.5269e+08

PROPERTIES

28	Name	69	71	74
29	Molecular Weight	18.02	18.02	18.02
30	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	56.13	56.13	56.13
31	Mass Density (kg/m3)	1011	1011	1011
32	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	43.76	21.84	21.92
33	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1.591e+004	-1.591e+004	-1.591e+004
34	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.908	2.908	2.908
35	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	77.72	77.72	77.72
36	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	4.314	4.314	4.314
37	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
38	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
39	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
40	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
41	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---
42	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
43	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---
44	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	55.40	55.40	55.40
45	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	77.72	77.72	77.72
46	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	5.808e+004	2.898e+004	2.910e+004
47	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	998.0	998.0	998.0
48	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	1.216e-002	6.066e-003	6.090e-003
49	Z Factor	2.891e-003	2.891e-003	2.891e-003
50	Watson K	---	---	---
51	User Property	---	---	---
52	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.120	1.120	1.120
53	Cp/Cv	1.144	1.144	1.144
54	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	3.885e+004	3.885e+004	3.885e+004
55	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.9907	0.9907	0.9907
56	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	1015	1015	1015
57	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	43.61	21.76	21.85
58	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000
59	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.782e-002	1.782e-002	1.782e-002
60	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	2156	2156	2156
61	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
62	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	72.96	72.96	72.96
63	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.6034	0.6034	0.6034
64	Viscosity (cP)	1.002	1.002	1.002
65	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
66	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	69.40	69.40	69.40
67	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	3.852	3.852	3.852
68	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	67.95	67.95	67.95

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Tee: TEE-102 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	69	71	74		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	3.772	3.772	3.772		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	---	---		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	43.61	21.76	21.85		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Tee: TEE-103

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
10	Material Stream 10

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
80	Relief valve RV-100
81	Valve DBPV102

PARAMETERS

	Flow Ratios	Dynamic Valve Openings
80	---	---
81	---	---

Valve Control: Multiple Stream


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	10	80	81	
Vapour	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
Temperature (C)	81.6832	84.8206	84.8206	
Pressure (kPa)	1179.4850	1180.0603	1180.0603	
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.003e+005	-9.966e+004	-9.966e+004	
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	159.4	162.0	162.0	
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.4079e-29	0.0000e-01	-1.3986e-29	

PROPERTIES

Name	10	80	81	
Molecular Weight	57.28	57.65	57.65	
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.5120	0.5300	0.5300	
Mass Density (kg/m3)	29.33	30.56	30.56	
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	2.741e-034	0.0000	2.648e-034	

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Tee: TEE-103 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	10	80	81		
12	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1751	-1729	-1729		
13	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.782	2.809	2.809		
14	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	122.6	124.3	124.3		
15	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.141	2.156	2.156		
16	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---		
17	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---		
18	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	1.000	1.000		
19	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	1.000	1.000		
20	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---		
21	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
22	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	2.741e-034	0.0000	2.648e-034		
23	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.03	10.03		
24	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	122.6	124.3	124.3		
25	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	3.318e-033	0.0000	3.318e-033		
26	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	578.1	578.1		
27	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
28	Z Factor	0.7808	0.7481	0.7481		
29	Watson K	13.57	13.51	13.51		
30	User Property	---	---	---		
31	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.073	1.072	1.072		
32	Cp/Cv	1.197	1.190	1.190		
33	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.634e+004	1.950e+004	1.950e+004		
34	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3283	0.3220	0.3220		
35	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	579.9	579.9		
36	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1.391e-035	0.0000	1.395e-035		
37	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
38	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.953	1.887	1.887		
39	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	285.3	338.3	338.3		
40	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		
41	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	---	---		
42	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.254e-002	2.288e-002	2.288e-002		
43	Viscosity (cP)	9.629e-003	9.838e-003	9.838e-003		
44	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
45	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	114.3	116.0	116.0		
46	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	1.996	2.012	2.012		
47	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	102.4	104.5	104.5		
48	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.788	1.812	1.812		
49	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	102.6	103.8	103.8		
50	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	1.790	1.800	1.800		
51	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	1.196	1.198	1.198		
52	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.0	497.8	497.8		
53	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	1.391e-035	0.0000	1.395e-035		

STATUS

OK


NOTES

Description

Tank: # 100

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

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2		Unit Set:	SI
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Tank: # 100 (continued)

Inlet Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
Carga Ligera	Valve: DBFV101
25	Valve: VLV-100

Outlet Stream

Stream Name	To Unit Operation
21	Relief valve: RV100
24	Tee: TEE-100-2

Energy Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation

PARAMETERS

Vessel Volume:	1155 m3 *	Level SP:	5.61 % *	Liquid Volume:	64.77 m3
Vessel Pressure:	1462 kPa	Pressure Drop:	0.0000 kPa *	Duty:	0.0000 kJ/h
				Heat Transfer Mode:	Normal


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	Carga Ligera	25	24	21
Vapour	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000
Temperature (C)	89.8710	24.8510	89.8556	24.8510 *
Pressure (kPa)	1499.8107	1464.3154	1468.2945	1461.8859
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	86.7631	0.0000	86.7631	0.0000
Mass Flow (kg/h)	5351.6175	0.0000	5351.6186	0.0000
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.0000	0.0000	9.0000	0.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.202e+005	-114.6	-1.202e+005	-114.6
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	120.0	125.6	120.0	125.6
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.0429e+07	-6.3050e-15	-1.0429e+07	0.0000e-01

PROPERTIES

Name	Carga Ligera	25	24	21
Molecular Weight	61.68	28.01	61.68	28.01
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.146	0.5935	8.142	0.5935
Mass Density (kg/m3)	502.4	16.62	502.2	16.62
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.65	9.267e-017	10.66	0.0000
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1949	-4.092	-1949	-4.092
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.946	4.482	1.946	4.482
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.7	29.92	181.8	29.92
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.945	1.068	2.947	1.068
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	1.000	0.0000	1.000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	1.000	0.0000	1.000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	9.267e-017	---	0.0000
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	9.640	28.79	9.640	28.79
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	181.7	29.92	181.8	29.92
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2051	1.300e-015	2051	0.0000
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	594.6	806.4	594.6	806.4
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.959e-003	0.0000	2.960e-003	0.0000
Z Factor	0.0610	0.9959	5.975e-002	0.9942
Watson K	13.33	6.415	13.33	6.415
User Property	---	---	---	---
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.048	1.385	1.048	1.385
Cp/Cv	1.301	1.427	1.302	1.427

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Tank: # 100 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	Carga Ligera	25	24	21
12	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.684e+004	5214	1.698e+004	5217
13	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.1974	1.116	0.1974	1.116
14	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	598.7	---	598.7	---
15	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	---	8.939	---
16	Liquid Fraction	1.000	0.0000	1.000	0.0000
17	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1228	1.685	0.1228	1.685
18	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	273.1	186.1	275.3	186.2
19	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000
20	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	5.409	---	5.411	---
21	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.996e-002	2.648e-002	6.996e-002	2.648e-002
22	Viscosity (cP)	9.918e-002	1.855e-002	9.916e-002	1.855e-002
23	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
24	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	173.3	21.61	173.5	21.61
25	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.810	0.7712	2.813	0.7712
26	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	139.7	20.96	139.7	20.96
27	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.264	0.7483	2.265	0.7484
28	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	21.77	---	20.94
29	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	0.7770	---	0.7475
30	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	1.375	---	1.429
31	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	345.5	---	345.5	---
32	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	8.939	0.0000	8.939	0.0000

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Tank: # 200

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

49	Stream Name	From Unit Operation
50	25-2	Valve: VLV-200
51	65	Mixer: MIX-101

Outlet Stream

54	Stream Name	To Unit Operation
55	21-2	Relief valve: RV200
56	24-2	Tee: TEE-100-2-2


Energy Stream

60	Stream Name	From Unit Operation
61		

PARAMETERS

64	Vessel Volume: 2200 m3 *	Level SP: 38.30 % *	Liquid Volume: 842.6 m3
65	Vessel Pressure: 1155 kPa	Pressure Drop: 0.0000 kPa *	Duty: 0.0000 kJ/h
			Heat Transfer Mode: Normal

User Variables

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Tank: # 200 (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Name	25-2	65	24-2	21-2
12	Vapour	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
13	Temperature (C)	58.3826	20.0627	20.0851	58.3826 *
14	Pressure (kPa)	1157.7837	1213.0821	1200.1315	1154.9757
15	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	0.0000	85.8730	85.8731	0.0000
16	Mass Flow (kg/h)	0.0000	6236.5611	6236.5679	0.0000
17	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.0000	10.0000	10.0000	0.0000
18	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-3.034e+004	-1.760e+005	-1.760e+005	-3.034e+004
19	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	140.0	79.63	79.65	140.0
20	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-6.8057e-12	-1.5111e+07	-1.5111e+07	0.0000e-01

PROPERTIES

23	Name	25-2	65	24-2	21-2
24	Molecular Weight	36.03	72.63	72.63	36.03
25	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.4303	8.620	8.618	0.4303
26	Mass Density (kg/m3)	15.50	626.0	625.9	15.50
27	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	5.213e-016	9.962	9.964	0.0000
28	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-842.2	-2423	-2423	-842.2
29	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	3.885	1.096	1.097	3.885
30	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	50.66	160.8	160.8	50.66
31	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	1.406	2.214	2.215	1.406
32	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---	---
33	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	---
34	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	0.0000	0.0000	1.000
35	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	0.0000	0.0000	1.000
36	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---	---
37	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
38	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	5.213e-016	---	---	0.0000
39	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	19.44	8.587	8.587	19.44
40	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	50.66	160.8	160.8	50.66
41	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	5.303e-015	2030	2030	0.0000
42	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	700.2	623.7	623.7	700.2
43	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	2.767e-003	2.768e-003	0.0000
44	Z Factor	0.9762	5.772e-002	5.712e-002	0.9738
45	Watson K	8.987	13.12	13.12	8.987
46	User Property	---	---	---	---
47	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.196	1.055	1.055	1.196
48	Cp/Cv	1.234	1.231	1.231	1.233
49	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.901e+004	2.624e+004	2.632e+004	1.901e+004
50	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	1.093	0.3938	0.3938	1.093
51	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	---	629.2	629.2	---
52	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	---	9.912	9.912	---
53	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	1.000	1.000	0.0000
54	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	2.324	0.1160	0.1160	2.324
55	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	527.6	361.3	362.4	527.6
56	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
57	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	14.72	14.72	---
58	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.594e-002	0.1026	0.1026	2.594e-002
59	Viscosity (cP)	1.695e-002	0.2465	0.2465	1.695e-002
60	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
61	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	42.35	152.5	152.5	42.35
62	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	1.175	2.100	2.100	1.175
63	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	41.07	130.7	130.7	41.07
64	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.140	1.799	1.800	1.140
65	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	41.03
66	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	1.139
67	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	1.235
68	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	234.1	234.1	---

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Tank: # 200 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	25-2	65	24-2	21-2	
12	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.0000	9.912	9.912	0.0000	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Tank: #BU01

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

29	Stream Name	From Unit Operation
30	C4s To Storage	Material Stream: Butanes @De-C14

Outlet Stream

33	Stream Name	To Unit Operation
34	52	Relief valve: RVBU01
35	54	Valve: DFV104

Energy Stream

39	Stream Name	From Unit Operation
40		

PARAMETERS

43	Vessel Volume:	1560 m3 *	Level SP:	74.17 % *	Liquid Volume:	1157 m3
44	Vessel Pressure:	505.2 kPa	Pressure Drop:	0.0000 kPa *	Duty:	0.0000 kJ/h
					Heat Transfer Mode:	Normal


User Variables

CONDITIONS

49	Name	C4s To Storage	54	52	
50	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	
51	Temperature (C)	20.7036	42.0883	27.1676	
52	Pressure (kPa)	585.9045	558.6995	505.2180	
53	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	97.0089	-0.0000	0.0000	
54	Mass Flow (kg/h)	5556.8553	-0.0000	0.0000	
55	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.6631	-0.0000	0.0000	
56	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.254e+005	-1.219e+005	-7.384e+004	
57	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	85.91	96.70	154.1	
58	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.2168e+07	1.0716e-29	0.0000e-01	

PROPERTIES

61	Name	C4s To Storage	54	52	
62	Molecular Weight	57.28	57.06	47.99	
63	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.983	9.515	0.2181	
64	Mass Density (kg/m3)	571.8	542.9	10.47	
65	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.718	-9.235e-036	0.0000	
66	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2190	-2137	-1539	
67	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.500	1.695	3.210	
68	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	136.0	146.3	78.10	

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Tank: #BU01 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	C4s To Storage	54	52	
12	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.374	2.565	1.627	
13	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---	
14	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	
15	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	1.000	
16	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	1.000	
17	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	0.0000	---	---	
18	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
19	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	0.0000	
20	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.06	12.47	
21	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	136.0	146.3	78.10	
22	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2294	-2.078e-033	0.0000	
23	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	574.2	598.4	
24	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.699e-003	-2.565e-039	0.0000	
25	Z Factor	2.402e-002	0.0224	0.9278	
26	Watson K	13.57	13.58	12.24	
27	User Property	---	---	---	
28	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.065	1.060	1.119	
29	Cp/Cv	1.295	1.060	1.161	
30	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.892e+004	2.005e+004	3.237e+004	
31	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2896	0.2483	0.9387	
32	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	576.8	514.4	
33	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.615	-8.693e-036	0.0000	
34	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	0.0000	
35	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1002	0.1051	4.585	
36	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	330.3	351.3	674.6	
37	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	
38	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	11.47	8.964	---	
39	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	9.187e-002	8.404e-002	1.881e-002	
40	Viscosity (cP)	0.1656	0.1348	9.824e-003	
41	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
42	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	127.7	138.0	69.79	
43	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.229	2.419	1.454	
44	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	105.0	138.0	67.25	
45	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.834	2.419	1.401	
46	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	
47	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	
48	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	
49	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	479.1	2992	
50	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.615	-8.693e-036	0.0000	

STATUS

OK

NOTES


Description

Tank: # 104

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

67	Stream Name	From Unit Operation
68	67	Valve: T104VA
69	Honeywell International Inc.	UniSim Design (R430 build 18059)

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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Tank: # 104 (continued)

Outlet Stream

Stream Name	To Unit Operation
57	Relief valve: RV104
56	Valve: FV105

Energy Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation

PARAMETERS

Vessel Volume:	1500 m3 *	Level SP:	6.40 % *	Liquid Volume:	95.93 m3
Vessel Pressure:	197.2 kPa	Pressure Drop:	0.0000 kPa *	Duty:	0.0000 kJ/h
		Heat Transfer Mode:	Normal		


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	67	56	57
Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.5100
Temperature (C)	24.9258	24.9656	22.2056
Pressure (kPa)	248.7310	204.6589	197.1984
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	75.5077	75.4237	0.0000
Mass Flow (kg/h)	6021.2638	6004.5373	0.0000
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.3216	9.3003	0.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.886e+005	-1.883e+005	-1.678e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	75.03	75.11	109.4
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.4242e+07	-1.4205e+07	0.0000e-01

PROPERTIES

Name	67	56	57
Molecular Weight	79.74	79.61	75.15
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.028	8.036	0.1720
Mass Density (kg/m3)	640.2	639.7	12.92
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.406	9.386	0.0000
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2365	-2366	-2233
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	0.9409	0.9435	1.456
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	175.6	175.4	146.7
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.202	2.203	1.952
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.9895
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.4809
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.100	8.110	8.443
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	175.6	175.4	146.7
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	1785	1783	0.0000
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	645.9	645.6	634.5
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.613e-003	2.607e-003	0.0000
Z Factor	0.0125	1.028e-002	---
Watson K	12.92	12.92	13.00
User Property	---	---	---
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.050	1.050	1.060
Cp/Cv	1.214	1.215	1.040
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	3.094e+004	3.143e+004	2.935e+004
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.4128	0.4118	---
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	649.5	649.2	637.9
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.270	9.248	0.0000

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Tank: # 104 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	67	56	57
Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	0.4900
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1246	0.1244	5.815
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	388.0	394.8	390.5
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.5100
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	16.09	16.06	16.06
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.1078	0.1077	---
Viscosity (cP)	0.2642	0.2635	---
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	167.3	167.1	138.4
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.098	2.099	1.841
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	144.6	144.4	141.0
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.813	1.813	1.876
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	98.37	99.84	128.9
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.270	9.248	0.0000

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Digital Pt: DIG-100

Process Variable

Output

OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT
Material Stream: 24	Pressure	Valve: VLV-100

Faceplate PV Configuration

Minimum : --- Maximum: ---

Operational Parameters

PV: 1468 kPa Threshold: 1474 kPa * Deadband: 50.00 kPa *
 OP is ON When: PV <= Threshold Digital Point Mode: Auto

User Variables

OP Alarms


Current OP: Off Alarm Group: AlarmGroup#1
 Alarm Type: None Priority: Low
 OP Normal State: On Status: Normal
 Custom Text for OP OFF State: OFF Custom Text for OP ON State: ON


STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA			Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc	
2				Unit Set: SI	
3				Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21	
4					
5					
6	Digital Pt: DIG-100-2				
7					
8					
9	Process Variable			Output	
10	OBJECT	VARIABLE		OBJECT	
11	Material Stream: 24-2	Pressure		Valve: VLV-200	
12	Faceplate PV Configuration				
13					
14	Minimum :	---	Maximum:	---	
15	Operational Parameters				
16					
17	PV:	1200 kPa	Threshold:	1082 kPa *	Deadband: 50.00 kPa *
18	OP is ON When:	PV <= Threshold		Digital Point Mode:	Auto
19	User Variables				
20					
21	OP Alarms				
22					
23	Current OP:	Off	Alarm Group:	AlarmGroup#1	
24	Alarm Type:	None	Priority:	Low	
25	OP Normal State:	On	Status:	Normal	
26	Custom Text for OP OFF State:	OFF	Custom Text for OP ON State:	ON	
27					
28	STATUS				
29	OK				
30	NOTES				
31					
32	Description				
33					
34					
35					
36					
37	Selector Block: OS-2				
38					
39					
40	CONNECTIONS				
41					
42	Process Variable			Output	
43	INPUT	OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT	VARIABLE
44	PV 1	Material StreamC5+ To Storage	Comp Volume Frac (n-Butane)	PID Controller: DBA002	PV
45	PV 2	Material StreamC5+ To Storage	Comp Volume Frac (i-Butane)		
46	PV 3	Material StreamC5+ To Storage	Comp Volume Frac (i-Butane)		
47	PARAMETERS				
48					
49	Gain:	100.0000 *	Bias:	0.000000 *	Mode: Sum
50	MONITOR				
51					
52	Input	Input Object		Input Value	Output Value
53	PV 1	Material Stream:	C5+ To Storage	0.0254	3.0220 vol %
54	PV 2	Material Stream:	C5+ To Storage	0.0030	
55	PV 3	Material Stream:	C5+ To Storage	0.0018	
56	User Variables				
57					
58	STATUS				
59	OK				
60	NOTES				
61					
62	Description				
63					
64					
65					
66					
67					
68					
69	Honeywell International Inc.		UniSim Design (R430 build 18059)		Page 134 of 170

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Selector Block: OS-1

CONNECTIONS

Process Variable			Output	
INPUT	OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT	VARIABLE
PV 1	Material StreamC4s To Storage	Comp Volume Frac (i-Pentane)	PID Controller: DBA001	PV
PV 2	Material StreamC4s To Storage	Comp Volume Frac (n-Pentane)		

PARAMETERS

Gain:	100.0000 *	Bias:	0.000000 *	Mode:	Sum
-------	------------	-------	------------	-------	-----

MONITOR

Input	Input Object	Input Value	Output Value
PV 1	Material Stream: C4s To Storage	0.0111	1.6952 vol %
PV 2	Material Stream: C4s To Storage	0.0059	

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Selector Block: OS-1-2

CONNECTIONS

Process Variable			Output	
INPUT	OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT	VARIABLE
PV 1	Material Stream: 54	Comp Volume Frac (i-Pentane)	PID Controller: DBA010	PV
PV 2	Material Stream: 54	Comp Volume Frac (n-Pentane)		

PARAMETERS

Gain:	100.0000 *	Bias:	0.000000 *	Mode:	Sum
-------	------------	-------	------------	-------	-----

MONITOR

Input	Input Object	Input Value	Output Value
PV 1	Material Stream: 54	0.0090	1.3841 vol %
PV 2	Material Stream: 54	0.0048	


User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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Selector Block: OS-1-2-2

CONNECTIONS

Process Variable				Output			
INPUT	OBJECT		VARIABLE	OBJECT		VARIABLE	
PV 1	Material Stream:	56	Comp Volume Frac (i-Butane)	PID Controller:	DBA020	PV	
PV 2	Material Stream:	56	Comp Volume Frac (n-Butane)				
PV 3	Material Stream:	56	Comp Volume Frac (i-Butane)				

PARAMETERS

Gain:	100.0000 *	Bias:	0.000000 *	Mode:	Sum
-------	------------	-------	------------	-------	-----

MONITOR

Input	Input Object		Input Value	Output Value
PV 1	Material Stream:	56	0.0034	3.4743 vol %
PV 2	Material Stream:	56	0.0292	
PV 3	Material Stream:	56	0.0021	

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Heat Exchanger: E101

CONNECTIONS


Tube Side					Shell Side						
Inlet			Outlet		Inlet			Outlet			
Name	60		Name	68	Name	72		Name	70		
From Op.	TEE-100	Tee	To Op.	Valve	DBLV100	From Op.	Valve	E101VA	To Op.	Valve	E101VB
Temp	33.95 C		Temp	20.45 C		Temp	20.00 C		Temp	21.94 C	

PARAMETERS

Exchanger Design (End Point)

Tube Side DeltaP:	---	Shell Side DeltaP:	---	Passes:	---
UA:	4.184e+006 kJ/C-h *	Tolerance:	1.0000e-04		
Tube Side Data			Shell Side Data		
Heat Transfer Coefficient	138729.91 kJ/h-m2-C		Heat Transfer Coefficient	138729.91 kJ/h-m2-C	
Tube Pressure Drop	---		Shell Pressure Drop	---	
Fouling	0.00000 C-h-m2/kJ		Fouling	0.00000 C-h-m2/kJ	
Tube Length	6.00 m		Shell Passes	1	
Tube O.D.	20.00 mm		Shell Series	1	
Tube Thickness	2.0000 mm		Shell Parallel	1	
Tube Pitch	50.0000 mm		Baffle Type	Single	
Orientation	Horizontal		Baffle Cut(%Area)	20.00	
Passes Per Shell	2		Baffle Orientation	Horizontal	
Tubes Per Shell	160		Spacing	800.0000 mm	
Layout Angle	Triangular (30 degrees)		Diameter	796.1988 mm	
TEMA Type	A E S		Area	60.32 m2	

User Variables

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
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Heat Exchanger: E101 (continued)

CONDITIONS

11	Name	60	68	72	70
12	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
13	Temperature (C)	33.9492	20.4498	20.0005	21.9399
14	Pressure (kPa)	1737.2709	1714.8423	393.9112	201.0088
15	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	97.6858	97.0089	1225.7841	1226.3933
16	Mass Flow (kg/h)	5595.6295	5556.8553	22082.6244	22093.5980
17	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.7305	9.6631	22.1272	22.1382
18	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.254e+005	-2.866e+005	-2.865e+005
19	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.73	85.55	52.39	52.90
20	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.2071e+07	-1.2168e+07	-3.5131e+08	-3.5131e+08

PROPERTIES

23	Name	60	68	72	70
24	Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28	18.02	18.02
25	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.749	10.04	56.13	56.05
26	Mass Density (kg/m3)	558.4	574.9	1011	1010
27	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	10.02	9.666	21.84	21.88
28	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2157	-2190	-1.591e+004	-1.590e+004
29	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.601	1.493	2.908	2.936
30	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	135.0	77.72	77.71
31	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.463	2.357	4.314	4.314
32	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	0.0000	7.730e-314
33	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	0.0000	4.291e-315
34	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	7.510e-322	0.0000	7.905e-323
35	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	7.510e-322	0.0000	7.905e-323
36	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---	---
37	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
38	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---	---
39	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	55.40	55.40
40	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	135.0	77.72	77.71
41	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2310	2294	2.898e+004	2.900e+004
42	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	998.0	998.0
43	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.783e-003	2.685e-003	6.066e-003	6.078e-003
44	Z Factor	6.979e-002	0.0700	2.879e-003	1.462e-003
45	Watson K	13.57	13.57	---	12.80
46	User Property	---	---	---	---
47	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.063	1.066	1.120	1.120
48	Cp/Cv	1.289	1.287	1.144	1.145
49	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.412e+004	1.421e+004	3.885e+004	4.002e+004
50	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2631	0.2897	0.9907	0.9470
51	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	1015	1015
52	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.682	9.615	21.76	21.77
53	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
54	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1026	9.964e-002	1.782e-002	1.784e-002
55	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	246.4	248.0	2157	2222
56	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
57	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	9.960	11.49	72.96	72.63
58	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	8.722e-002	9.196e-002	0.6034	0.6064
59	Viscosity (cP)	0.1469	0.1665	1.002	0.9561
60	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
61	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	132.8	126.7	69.40	69.40
62	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.318	2.212	3.852	3.852
63	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.5	104.9	67.95	67.87
64	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.911	1.831	3.772	3.767
65	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	---
66	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	---
67	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	---
68	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1	---	---

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Heat Exchanger: E101 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	60	68	72	70	
12	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.682	9.615	21.76	21.77	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Heat Exchanger: E102

CONNECTIONS

Tube Side						Shell Side					
Inlet			Outlet			Inlet			Outlet		
30	Name	C5+ To Storage	Name	76	Name	77	Name	78			
31	From Op.	DBLV101 Valve	To Op.	Tee TEE-101	From Op.	Valve E102VA	To Op.	Valve E102VB			
32	Temp	109.42 C	Temp	24.95 C	Temp	20.00 C	Temp	40.32 C			

PARAMETERS


Exchanger Design (End Point)

37	Tube Side DeltaP:	---	Shell Side DeltaP:	---	Passes:	---
38	UA:	4.184e+006 kJ/C-h *	Tolerance:	1.0000e-04		
39	Tube Side Data			Shell Side Data		
40	Heat Transfer Coefficient	138729.91 kJ/h-m2-C	Heat Transfer Coefficient	138729.91 kJ/h-m2-C		
41	Tube Pressure Drop	---	Shell Pressure Drop	---		
42	Fouling	0.00000 C-h-m2/kJ	Fouling	0.00000 C-h-m2/kJ		
43	Tube Length	6.00 m	Shell Passes	1		
44	Tube O.D.	20.00 mm	Shell Series	1		
45	Tube Thickness	2.0000 mm	Shell Parallel	1		
46	Tube Pitch	50.0000 mm	Baffle Type	Single		
47	Orientation	Horizontal	Baffle Cut(%Area)	20.00		
48	Passes Per Shell	2	Baffle Orientation	Horizontal		
49	Tubes Per Shell	160	Spacing	800.0000 mm		
50	Layout Angle	Triangular (30 degrees)	Diameter	796.1988 mm		
51	TEMA Type	A E S	Area	60.32 m2		

User Variables

CONDITIONS

56	Name	C5+ To Storage	76	77	78
57	Vapour	0.4183	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
58	Temperature (C)	109.4184	24.9529	20.0002	40.3210
59	Pressure (kPa)	534.9466	248.7386	395.4595	201.0433
60	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	75.6336	75.5077	1230.5849	1230.8064
61	Mass Flow (kg/h)	6031.3023	6021.2638	22169.1110	22173.1014
62	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.3371	9.3216	22.2138	22.2178
63	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.630e+005	-1.886e+005	-2.866e+005	-2.850e+005
64	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	147.6	75.04	52.39	57.60
65	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.2327e+07	-1.4242e+07	-3.5269e+08	-3.5081e+08

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Heat Exchanger: E102 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	C5+ To Storage	76	77	78	
12	Molar Weight	79.74	79.74	18.02	18.02	
13	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.4427	8.028	56.13	55.27	
14	Mass Density (kg/m3)	35.31	640.1	1011	995.7	
15	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	170.8	9.406	21.92	22.27	
16	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2044	-2365	-1.591e+004	-1.582e+004	
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.851	0.9411	2.908	3.197	
18	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	198.5	175.6	77.72	77.75	
19	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.490	2.202	4.314	4.316	
20	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	0.0000	2.167e-315	
21	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	0.0000	1.203e-316	
22	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.9616	1.210e-321	0.0000	7.905e-323	
23	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.3913	1.210e-321	0.0000	7.905e-323	
24	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---	---	
25	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
26	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---	---	
27	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	8.100	8.100	55.40	55.40	
28	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	198.5	175.6	77.72	77.75	
29	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	1788	1785	2.910e+004	2.910e+004	
30	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	645.9	645.9	998.0	998.0	
31	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	1.823e-003	2.613e-003	6.090e-003	6.186e-003	
32	Z Factor	---	0.0125	2.891e-003	1.396e-003	
33	Watson K	12.92	12.92	---	12.72	
34	User Property	---	---	---	---	
35	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.044	1.050	1.120	1.120	
36	Cp/Cv	1.031	1.214	1.144	1.156	
37	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	2.844e+004	3.094e+004	3.885e+004	4.002e+004	
38	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	---	0.4127	0.9907	0.6502	
39	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	649.5	649.5	1015	1015	
40	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.285	9.270	21.85	21.85	
41	Liquid Fraction	0.5817	1.000	1.000	1.000	
42	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	2.259	0.1246	1.782e-002	1.809e-002	
43	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	356.7	388.0	2156	2222	
44	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.4183	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
45	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	8.381	16.09	72.96	69.44	
46	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	---	0.1078	0.6034	0.6319	
47	Viscosity (cP)	---	0.2642	1.002	0.6475	
48	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
49	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	190.2	167.3	69.40	69.43	
50	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.385	2.098	3.852	3.854	
51	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	192.6	144.6	67.95	67.27	
52	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.415	1.813	3.772	3.734	
53	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	---	
54	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	---	
55	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	---	
56	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	98.37	98.37	---	---	
57	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.288	9.270	21.85	21.85	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4		
5		

Reboiler: Reboiler @ De-C14

CONNECTIONS

Inlet		Outlet		Energy	
Name	From Oper	Name	To Oper	Name	To Oper
1	Valve: P20AVB	Boilup @ De-C14	Tray Section: TS @ De-C14	Reboiler Duty @ De-C14	Reboiler: Reboiler @ De-C14
		C5+ @ De-C14	Material Stream: C5+		

PARAMETERS


Vessel Volume:	19.63 m3	Pressure Drop:	0.0000 kPa *	Duty:	9.7106e+06 kJ/h *
Level SP:	99.90 % *	Liquid Volume:	19.62 m3		

PROPERTIES

1						
	Overall	Vapour Phase	Liquid Phase	Liquid Phase	Liquid Phase	Solid Phase
Vapour/Phase Fraction	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	147.4	147.4	147.4	147.4	147.4	147.4
Pressure (kPa)	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	1.109e+004	0.0000	1.109e+004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mass Flow (kg/h)	8.815e+005	0.0000	8.815e+005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	1366	0.0000	1366	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.627e+005	-1.627e+005	-1.627e+005	-1.627e+005	-1.627e+005	-1.627e+005
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2047	-2047	-2047	-2047	-2047	-2047
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.828	1.828	1.828	1.828	1.828	1.828
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.804e+009	0.0000	-1.804e+009	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	6.204	0.4952	6.204	6.204	6.204	29.19
Mass Density (kg/m3)	493.2	39.37	493.2	493.2	493.2	2321
Std Ideal Liq Mass Density (kg/m3)	645.4	645.4	645.4	645.4	645.4	645.4
Liq Mass Density @Std Cond (kg/m3)	648.9	648.9	648.9	648.9	648.9	648.9
Molar Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	252.0	252.0	252.0	252.0	252.0	252.0
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	3.170	3.170	3.170	3.170	3.170	3.170
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.0638	2.641e-002	0.0638	0.0638	0.0638	0.0638
Viscosity (cP)	0.0947	1.016e-002	0.0947	0.0947	0.0947	0.2659
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.339	---	4.339	4.339	4.339	---
Molecular Weight	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Z Factor	5.977e-002	0.7488	5.977e-002	5.977e-002	5.977e-002	0.0127

Boilup @ De-C14

	Overall	Vapour Phase	Liquid Phase	Liquid Phase	Liquid Phase	Solid Phase
Vapour/Phase Fraction	0.0445	0.0445	0.9555	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Temperature (C)	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.9
Pressure (kPa)	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	1.101e+004	490.0	1.052e+004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mass Flow (kg/h)	8.755e+005	3.634e+004	8.392e+005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	1357	57.49	1299	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.618e+005	-1.371e+005	-1.630e+005	-1.629e+005	-1.629e+005	-1.629e+005
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2036	-1848	-2044	-2044	-2044	-2044
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	147.4	179.9	145.9	146.0	146.0	146.0
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.855	2.426	1.830	1.831	1.831	1.831
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.782e+009	-6.716e+007	-1.715e+009	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	4.073	0.4882	6.189	6.188	6.188	29.19
Mass Density (kg/m3)	323.8	36.21	493.5	493.4	493.4	2327
Std Ideal Liq Mass Density (kg/m3)	645.4	632.1	645.9	645.9	645.9	645.9
Liq Mass Density @Std Cond (kg/m3)	648.9	635.1	649.5	649.5	649.5	649.5
Molar Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	249.6	181.7	252.7	252.6	252.6	252.6
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	3.139	2.450	3.169	3.168	3.168	3.168
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	---	0.0272	6.384e-002	6.382e-002	6.382e-002	6.382e-002

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4		
5		

Reboiler: Reboiler @ De-C14 (continued)

Boilup @ De-C14

	Overall	Vapour Phase	Liquid Phase	Liquid Phase	Solid Phase
11 Viscosity (cP)					
12 Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	1.038e-002	9.487e-002	9.484e-002	0.2668
13 Molecular Weight	4.348	---	4.348	4.347	---
14 Z Factor	79.50	74.17	79.74	79.73	79.73
15	---	0.7516	0.0593	0.0593	1.257e-002

C5+ @ De-C14

	Overall	Vapour Phase	Liquid Phase	Liquid Phase	Solid Phase
18					
19 Vapour/Phase Fraction	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20 Temperature (C)	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.9
21 Pressure (kPa)	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297
22 Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	75.63	0.0000	75.63	0.0000	0.0000
23 Mass Flow (kg/h)	6031	0.0000	6031	0.0000	0.0000
24 Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.337	0.0000	9.337	0.0000	0.0000
25 Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.630e+005	-1.371e+005	-1.630e+005	-1.629e+005	-1.629e+005
26 Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2044	-1848	-2044	-2044	-2044
27 Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	145.9	179.9	145.9	146.0	146.0
28 Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.830	2.426	1.830	1.831	1.831
29 Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.233e+007	0.0000	-1.233e+007	0.0000	0.0000
30 Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	6.189	0.4882	6.189	6.188	29.19
31 Mass Density (kg/m3)	493.5	36.21	493.5	493.4	2327
32 Std Ideal Liq Mass Density (kg/m3)	645.9	632.1	645.9	645.9	645.9
33 Liq Mass Density @Std Cond (kg/m3)	649.5	635.1	649.5	649.5	649.5
34 Molar Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	252.7	181.7	252.7	252.6	252.6
35 Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	3.169	2.450	3.169	3.168	3.168
36 Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	6.384e-002	0.0272	6.384e-002	6.382e-002	6.382e-002
37 Viscosity (cP)	9.487e-002	1.038e-002	9.487e-002	9.484e-002	0.2667
38 Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.348	---	4.348	4.347	---
39 Molecular Weight	79.74	74.17	79.74	79.73	79.73
40 Z Factor	5.985e-002	0.7587	5.985e-002	5.986e-002	1.269e-002

Inlet Stream Properties

	1
43	
44 Vapour Fraction	0.0000
45 Temperature (C)	147.4
46 Pressure (kPa)	1297
47 Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	1.109e+004
48 MassFlow (kg/h)	8.815e+005
49 Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	1366
50 HeatFlow (kJ/h)	-1.804e+009

Outlet Stream Properties


	Boilup	C5+
53		
54 Vapour Fraction	0.0445	0.0000
55 Temperature (C)	147.9	147.9
56 Pressure (kPa)	1285	1297
57 Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	1.101e+004	75.63
58 MassFlow (kg/h)	8.755e+005	6031
59 Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	1357	9.337
60 HeatFlow (kJ/h)	-1.782e+009	-1.233e+007


STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA		Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc		
2			Unit Set:	SI		
3			Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21		
4						
5						
6	Reboiler: Reboiler @De-C14 (continued)					
7	NOTES					
8						
9						
10						
11						
12	PID Controller: DBLC101 @De-C14					
13						
14						
15	Process Variable			Output		
16	OBJECT			VARIABLE		
17	OBJECT			OBJECT		
18	Tray Section:	Main TS @De-C14	total Liquid Volume Percent (16_Main TS	Valve:	DBLV101	
19	Configuration					
20						
21	Minimum:	0.00 % *	Maximum:	100.00 % *	Control Action:	Direct
22	Operational Parameters					
23						
24	SP:	50.00 % *	PV:	50.00 %	OP:	7.20
25	Controller Mode:	Auto		Execution:	Internal	
26	Tuning					
27	Kp:	3.000 *	Ti:	5.000 minutes *	Td:	---
28	Surge Control Parameters					
29						
30	Parameter A:	---	Parameter B:	---	Parameter C:	---
31	Parameter D:	---	Control Line:	---	Backup Line:	---
32	Quick Opening:					---
33	Alarms					
34	Signal Type:	PV Signal	Value:	50.00 % *	Alarm Group:	AlarmGroup#1
35	Level Alarms					
36				Limit	Priority	
37	Low Low			---	High	
38	Low			---	Low	
39	High			---	Low	
40	High High			---	High	
41	Dead Band:	---	Status:	Normal		
42	Deviation Alarms					
43				Limit	Priority	
44	Deviation Low			---	Low	
45	Deviation High			---	Low	
46	Deviation Min:	---	Deviation Max:	---	Dead Band:	---
47	Status:					Normal
48	Rate Alarms					
49				Limit	Priority	
50	Rate Low			---	Low	
51	Rate High			---	Low	
52	Rate Min:	---	Rate Max:	---	Dead Band:	---
53	Status:					Normal
54	PV Conditioning					
55	Sample PV Every: ---					
56	Calculate Raw PV for Flow					
57	Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
58	Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
59	Apply Compensation			Reference	PV	
60	No	Molecular Weight		18.00 *	---	
61	No	Mass Density		997.1 kg/m3 *	---	
62	No	Pressure		101.3 kPa *	---	
63	No	Temperature		25.00 C *	---	
64	SP Ramping					
65	Target SP:	50.00 % *	Ramp Duration:	5.000 minutes *		
66	User Variables					
67						
68						
69	Honeywell International Inc.		UniSim Design (R430 build 18059)		Page 142 of 170	

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4		
5		

PID Controller: DBLC101 @De-C14 (continued)

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBLC100 @De-C14

Process Variable

Output

OBJECT

VARIABLE

OBJECT

Separator: V-100 @De-C14 Liquid Percent Level Valve: DBLV100 @De-C14

Configuration

Minimum: 0.00 % * Maximum: 100.00 % * Control Action: Direct

Operational Parameters

SP: 44.33 % * PV: 44.33 % OP: 5.05 Controller Mode: Auto Execution: Internal

Tuning

Kp: 3.000 * Ti: 5.000 minutes * Td: ---

Surge Control Parameters

Parameter A: --- Parameter B: --- Parameter C: --- Parameter D: ---

Control Line: --- Backup Line: --- Quick Opening: ---

Alarms

Signal Type: PV Signal Value: 44.33 % * Alarm Group: AlarmGroup#1

Level Alarms

Limit

Priority

Low Low --- High

Low --- Low

High --- Low

High High --- High

Dead Band: 0.20 % * Status: Normal

Deviation Alarms

Limit

Priority

Deviation Low --- Low

Deviation High --- Low

Deviation Min: --- Deviation Max: --- Dead Band: --- Status: Normal

Rate Alarms

Limit

Priority

Rate Low --- Low

Rate High --- Low

Rate Min: --- Rate Max: --- Dead Band: --- Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

Calculate Raw PV No Type Direct Scaling Factor 1.000 *

Bias (%) 0.00 * Square Root Yes MW or Density MW

Apply Compensation

Reference


PV


No Molecular Weight 18.00 * ---

No Mass Density 997.1 kg/m3 * ---

No Pressure 101.3 kPa * ---

No Temperature 25.00 C * ---

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA		Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc		
2			Unit Set:	SI		
3			Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21		
4						
5						
6	PID Controller: DBLC100 @ De-C14 (continued)					
7	SP Ramping					
8	Target SP:	44.33 % *	Ramp Duration:	5.000 minutes *		
9	User Variables					
10	STATUS					
11	OK					
12	NOTES					
13	Description					
14	PID Controller: DBPC100 @ De-C14					
15	Process Variable			Output		
16	OBJECT	VARIABLE		OBJECT		
17	Material Stream:	6 @ De-C14	Pressure	Valve:	DBPV100 @ De-C14	
18	Configuration					
19	Minimum:	101.3 kPa *	Maximum:	1600 kPa *	Control Action:	Direct
20	Operational Parameters					
21	SP:	1278 kPa *	PV:	1278 kPa	OP:	5.23
22	Controller Mode:	Auto	Execution:	Internal		
23	Tuning					
24	Kp:	3.000 *	Ti:	3.000 minutes *	Td:	---
25	Surge Control Parameters					
26	Parameter A:	---	Parameter B:	---	Parameter C:	---
27	Parameter D:	---	Control Line:	---	Backup Line:	---
28	Quick Opening:	---				---
29	Alarms					
30	Signal Type:	PV Signal	Value:	1278 kPa *	Alarm Group:	AlarmGroup#1
31	Level Alarms					
32		Limit				Priority
33	Low Low	---				High
34	Low	---				Low
35	High	---				Low
36	High High	---				High
37	Dead Band:	0.80 % *	Status:	Normal		
38	Deviation Alarms					
39		Limit				Priority
40	Deviation Low	---				Low
41	Deviation High	---				Low
42	Deviation Min:	---	Deviation Max:	---	Dead Band:	---
43	Status:	Normal				
44	Rate Alarms					
45		Limit				Priority
46	Rate Low	---				Low
47	Rate High	---				Low
48	Rate Min:	---	Rate Max:	---	Dead Band:	---
49	Status:	Normal				
50	PV Conditioning					
51	Sample PV Every: ---					
52	Calculate Raw PV for Flow					
53	Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
54	Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
55	Honeywell International Inc. UniSim Design (R430 build 18059) Page 144 of 170					

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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5		

PID Controller: DBPC100 @ De-C14 (continued)

Apply Compensation		Reference	PV
No	Molecular Weight	18.00 *	57.28
No	Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *	32.42 kg/m3
No	Pressure	101.3 kPa *	1278 kPa
No	Temperature	25.00 C *	83.34 C

SP Ramping

Target SP:	1278 kPa *	Ramp Duration:	5.000 minutes *
------------	------------	----------------	-----------------

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBPC101 @ De-C14

Process Variable

Output

OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT
Material Stream: 9 @ De-C14	Pressure	Valve: DBPV101 @ De-C14

Configuration

Minimum:	101.3 kPa *	Maximum:	1600 kPa *	Control Action:	Reverse
----------	-------------	----------	------------	-----------------	---------

Operational Parameters

SP:	1180 kPa *	PV:	1180 kPa	OP:	7.96	Controller Mode:	Auto	Execution:	Internal
-----	------------	-----	----------	-----	------	------------------	------	------------	----------

Tuning

Kp:	2.000 *	Ti:	3.000 minutes *	Td:	---
-----	---------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----

Surge Control Parameters

Parameter A:	---	Parameter B:	---	Parameter C:	---	Parameter D:	---
Control Line:	---	Backup Line:	---	Quick Opening:	---		

Alarms

Signal Type:	PV Signal	Value:	1180 kPa *	Alarm Group:	AlarmGroup#1
--------------	-----------	--------	------------	--------------	--------------

Level Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Low Low	---	High
Low	---	Low
High	---	Low
High High	---	High

Dead Band:	0.80 % *	Status:	Normal
------------	----------	---------	--------

Deviation Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Deviation Low	---	Low
Deviation High	---	Low


Deviation Min:	---	Deviation Max:	---	Dead Band:	---	Status:	Normal
----------------	-----	----------------	-----	------------	-----	---------	--------

Rate Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Rate Low	---	Low
Rate High	---	Low

Rate Min:	---	Rate Max:	---	Dead Band:	---	Status:	Normal
-----------	-----	-----------	-----	------------	-----	---------	--------

PV Conditioning

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4			
5			

PID Controller: DBPC101 @De-C14 (continued)

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

12	Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
13	Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
14	Apply Compensation			Reference		PV
15	No		Molecular Weight	18.00 *		57.28
16	No		Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *		29.35 kg/m3
17	No		Pressure	101.3 kPa *		1180 kPa
18	No		Temperature	25.00 C *		81.69 C

SP Ramping

21	Target SP:	1180 kPa *	Ramp Duration:	5.000 minutes *
----	------------	------------	----------------	-----------------

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBFC103 @De-C14

Process Variable

Output

36	OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT
38	Material Stream:	89	Std Liq Vol Flow Spec
39			Valve:
40			DBFV103 @De-C14

Configuration

42	Minimum:	0.0000 m3/h *	Maximum:	60.00 m3/h *	Control Action:	Reverse
----	----------	---------------	----------	--------------	-----------------	---------

Operational Parameters

45	SP:	27.00 m3/h *	PV:	27.00 m3/h	OP:	9.91	Controller Mode:	Auto	Execution:	Internal
----	-----	--------------	-----	------------	-----	------	------------------	------	------------	----------

Tuning

48	Kp:	0.1000 *	Ti:	1.667e-002 minutes *	Td:	0.0000 minutes *
----	-----	----------	-----	----------------------	-----	------------------

Surge Control Parameters

51	Parameter A:	---	Parameter B:	---	Parameter C:	---	Parameter D:	---
52	Control Line:	---	Backup Line:	---	Quick Opening:	---		---

Alarms

55	Signal Type:	PV Signal	Value:	27.00 m3/h *	Alarm Group:	AlarmGroup#1
----	--------------	-----------	--------	--------------	--------------	--------------

Level Alarms


57	Limit	Priority
58	Low Low	High
59	Low	Low
60	High	Low
61	High High	High
62	Dead Band:	Status:
	---	Normal

Deviation Alarms

64	Limit	Priority
65	Deviation Low	Low
66	Deviation High	Low
67	Deviation Min:	Deviation Max:
	---	---
	Dead Band:	Status:
	---	Normal

Rate Alarms

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1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4		
5		

PID Controller: DBFC103 @De-C14 (continued)

Rate Low	Limit	Priority
Rate High	---	Low
Rate Min: ---	Rate Max: ---	Dead Band: ---
		Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density	MW
Apply Compensation		Reference		PV	
No	Molecular Weight	18.00 *		57.28	
No	Mass Density	997.1 kg/m3 *		557.2 kg/m3	
No	Pressure	101.3 kPa *		1323 kPa	
No	Temperature	25.00 C *		34.00 C	

SP Ramping

Target SP: 27.00 m3/h * Ramp Duration: 5.000 minutes *

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

PID Controller: DBTC100 @De-C14

Process Variable		Output	
OBJECT	VARIABLE	OBJECT	
Tray Section:	Main TS @De-C14	Stage Temperature (15__Main TS)	Energy Stream: Reboiler Duty @De-C14

Configuration

Minimum: 0.0000 C * Maximum: 200.0 C * Control Action: Reverse

Operational Parameters

SP: 137.0 C * PV: 137.0 C OP: 58.02 Controller Mode: Auto Execution: Internal

Tuning

Kp: 0.7000 * Ti: 6.000 minutes * Td: 2.000 minutes *

Surge Control Parameters

Parameter A: --- Parameter B: --- Parameter C: --- Parameter D: ---
 Control Line: --- Backup Line: --- Quick Opening: ---

Alarms


Signal Type: PV Signal Value: 137.0 C * Alarm Group: AlarmGroup#1

Level Alarms

	Limit	Priority
Low Low	---	High
Low	---	Low
High	---	Low
High High	---	High
Dead Band: ---	Status: ---	Normal

Deviation Alarms

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1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
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PID Controller: DBTC100 @De-C14 (continued)

		Limit	Priority
10	Deviation Low	---	Low
11	Deviation High	---	Low
12	Deviation Min: ---	Deviation Max: ---	Dead Band: ---
			Status: Normal

Rate Alarms

		Limit	Priority
15	Rate Low	---	Low
16	Rate High	---	Low
17	Rate Min: ---	Rate Max: ---	Dead Band: ---
			Status: Normal

PV Conditioning

Sample PV Every: ---

Calculate Raw PV for Flow

Calculate Raw PV	No	Type	Direct	Scaling Factor	1.000 *
22					
23	Bias (%)	0.00 *	Square Root	Yes	MW or Density
24	Apply Compensation		Reference		PV
25	No	Molecular Weight		18.00 *	---
26	No	Mass Density		997.1 kg/m3 *	---
27	No	Pressure		101.3 kPa *	---
28	No	Temperature		25.00 C *	---

SP Ramping

31	Target SP:	137.0 C *	Ramp Duration:	5.000 minutes *
----	------------	-----------	----------------	-----------------

User Variables

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: DBFV103 @De-C14

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
50	
51	17 Valve FV103A

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
54	
55	16 Valve FV103B

PARAMETERS


Physical Properties

60	Pressure Drop:	412.9 kPa
----	----------------	-----------

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	17	16
65		
66	Vapour	0.0000
67	Temperature (C)	33.9492
68	Pressure (kPa)	1736.8350

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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Valve: DBFV103 @De-C14 (continued)

CONDITIONS


11	Molar Flow	(kgmole/h)	272.3873	272.3873	
12	Mass Flow	(kg/h)	15602.8661	15602.8661	
13	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow	(m3/h)	27.1326	27.1326	
14	Molar Enthalpy	(kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005	
15	Molar Entropy	(kJ/kgmole-C)	91.73	91.87	
16	Heat Flow	(kJ/h)	-3.3659e+07	-3.3659e+07	

PROPERTIES

19	Name		17	16	
20	Molecular Weight		57.28	57.28	
21	Molar Density	(kgmole/m3)	9.748	9.727	
22	Mass Density	(kg/m3)	558.4	557.2	
23	Act. Volume Flow	(m3/h)	27.94	28.00	
24	Mass Enthalpy	(kJ/kg)	-2157	-2157	
25	Mass Entropy	(kJ/kg-C)	1.601	1.604	
26	Heat Capacity	(kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.5	
27	Mass Heat Capacity	(kJ/kg-C)	2.463	2.471	
28	Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kgmole)	---	---	
29	Mass Lower Heating Value	(kJ/kg)	---	---	
30	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
31	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
32	Partial Pressure of CO2	(kPa)	---	---	
33	Cost Based on Flow	(Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	
34	Act. Gas Flow	(ACT_m3/h)	---	---	
35	Avg. Liq. Density	(kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	
36	Specific Heat	(kJ/kgmole-C)	141.1	141.5	
37	Std. Gas Flow	(STD_m3/h)	6440	6440	
38	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density	(kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	
39	Act. Liq. Flow	(m3/s)	7.762e-003	7.779e-003	
40	Z Factor		6.978e-002	0.0533	
41	Watson K		13.57	13.57	
42	User Property		---	---	
43	Cp/(Cp - R)		1.063	1.062	
44	Cp/Cv		1.289	1.292	
45	Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kgmole)	1.412e+004	1.576e+004	
46	Kinematic Viscosity	(cSt)	0.2631	0.2631	
47	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond)	(kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	
48	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	27.00	27.00	
49	Liquid Fraction		1.000	1.000	
50	Molar Volume	(m3/kgmole)	0.1026	0.1028	
51	Mass Heat of Vap.	(kJ/kg)	246.5	275.1	
52	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]		0.0000	0.0000	
53	Surface Tension	(dyne/cm)	9.960	9.954	
54	Thermal Conductivity	(W/m-K)	8.722e-002	0.0872	
55	Viscosity	(cP)	0.1469	0.1466	
56	Partial Pressure of H2S	(kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
57	Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	132.8	133.2	
58	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal)	(kJ/kg-C)	2.318	2.326	
59	Cv	(kJ/kgmole-C)	109.5	109.5	
60	Mass Cv	(kJ/kg-C)	1.911	1.912	
61	Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	
62	Mass Cv (Ent. Method)	(kJ/kg-C)	---	---	
63	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)		---	---	
64	Reid VP at 37.8 C	(kPa)	458.1	458.1	
65	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond)	(m3/h)	27.00	27.00	

STATUS

OK

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4			
5			

Valve: DBFV103 @De-C14 (continued)

NOTES

Description

Valve: DBPV101 @De-C14

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
7 @De-C14	Tee TEE-100

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
9 @De-C14	Separator V-100

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop:	100.7 kPa
----------------	-----------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	7 @De-C14	9 @De-C14
Vapour	0.9996	1.0000
Temperature (C)	83.4414	81.6892
Pressure (kPa)	1280.7990	1180.0606
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	3.1442	3.1442
Mass Flow (kg/h)	180.1039	180.1039
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.3132	0.3132
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.003e+005	-1.003e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	158.8	159.4
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.1541e+05	-3.1541e+05

PROPERTIES

Name	7 @De-C14	9 @De-C14
Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.5675	0.5124
Mass Density (kg/m3)	32.51	29.35
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	5.540	6.137
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1751	-1751
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.773	2.782
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	125.2	122.6
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.185	2.141
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	1.000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.9996	1.000
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	6.137
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	125.2	122.6
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	74.34	74.34
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
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4		
5		

Valve: DBPV101 @De-C14 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	7 @De-C14	9 @De-C14		
12	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	4.286e-008	0.0000		
13	Z Factor	---	0.7807		
14	Watson K	13.57	13.57		
15	User Property	---	---		
16	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.071	1.073		
17	Cp/Cv	1.215	1.197		
18	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.593e+004	1.634e+004		
19	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	---	0.3281		
20	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9		
21	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.3116	0.3116		
22	Liquid Fraction	4.127e-004	0.0000		
23	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.762	1.952		
24	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	278.1	285.2		
25	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.9996	1.0000		
26	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.945	---		
27	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	---	2.254e-002		
28	Viscosity (cP)	---	9.629e-003		
29	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
30	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	116.8	114.3		
31	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.040	1.996		
32	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	103.0	102.4		
33	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.798	1.788		
34	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	102.5		
35	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	1.790		
36	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	1.196		
37	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.0	458.0		
38	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.3116	0.3116		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: DBPV100 @De-C14

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

55	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
56	8 @De-C14	Tee TEE-100

Outlet Stream


59	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
60	2 @De-C14	Heat Exchanger E100

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

65	Pressure Drop:	53.66 kPa
----	----------------	-----------

User Variables

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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5			


Valve: DBPV100 @De-C14 (continued)

CONDITIONS

Name	8 @De-C14	2 @De-C14	
Vapour	0.9996	1.0000	
Temperature (C)	83.4414	82.4786	
Pressure (kPa)	1280.7990	1227.1408	
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	366.2583	366.2583	
Mass Flow (kg/h)	20980.0259	20980.0259	
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	36.4832	36.4832	
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.003e+005	-1.003e+005	
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	158.8	159.1	
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.6742e+07	-3.6742e+07	

PROPERTIES

Name	8 @De-C14	2 @De-C14	
Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28	
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.5675	0.5378	
Mass Density (kg/m3)	32.51	30.81	
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	645.4	681.0	
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1751	-1751	
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.773	2.778	
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	125.2	123.8	
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.185	2.161	
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	1.000	
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.9996	1.000	
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	681.0	
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	
Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	125.2	123.8	
Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	8660	8660	
Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	
Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	4.992e-006	0.0000	
Z Factor	---	0.7717	
Watson K	13.57	13.57	
User Property	---	---	
Cp/(Cp - R)	1.071	1.072	
Cp/Cv	1.215	1.205	
Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.593e+004	1.615e+004	
Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	---	0.3147	
Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	
Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.30	36.30	
Liquid Fraction	4.127e-004	0.0000	
Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.762	1.859	
Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	278.1	281.9	
Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.9996	1.0000	
Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.945	---	
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	---	0.0227	
Viscosity (cP)	---	9.694e-003	
Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	116.8	115.5	
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.040	2.016	
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	103.0	102.7	
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.798	1.793	
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	102.8	
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	1.794	
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	1.204	
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.0	458.0	

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2		Unit Set: SI
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Valve: DBPV100 @De-C14 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	8 @De-C14	2 @De-C14		
12	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.30	36.30		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: DBLV100 @De-C14

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

29	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
30	68	Heat Exchanger E101

Outlet Stream

33	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
34	Butanes @De-C14	Material Stream C4s To Storage

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

39	Pressure Drop:	1129 kPa
----	----------------	----------


User Variables

CONDITIONS

44	Name	68	Butanes @De-C14	
45	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	
46	Temperature (C)	20.4498	20.7036	
47	Pressure (kPa)	1714.8423	585.9045	
48	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	97.0089	97.0089	
49	Mass Flow (kg/h)	5556.8553	5556.8553	
50	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	9.6631	9.6631	
51	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.254e+005	-1.254e+005	
52	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	85.55	85.91	
53	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.2168e+07	-1.2168e+07	

PROPERTIES

56	Name	68	Butanes @De-C14	
57	Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28	
58	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	9.983	
59	Mass Density (kg/m3)	574.9	571.8	
60	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	9.666	9.718	
61	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2190	-2190	
62	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.493	1.500	
63	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	135.0	136.0	
64	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.357	2.374	
65	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	
66	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	
67	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	7.510e-322	0.0000	
68	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	7.510e-322	0.0000	

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name: C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set: SI
3		Date/Time: Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
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5		

Valve: DBLV100 @De-C14 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	68	Butanes @De-C14		
12	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	
13	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	
14	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	
15	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	
16	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	135.0	136.0	
17	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	2294	2294	
18	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	
19	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	2.685e-003	2.699e-003	
20	Z Factor	0.0700	2.402e-002	
21	Watson K	13.57	13.57	
22	User Property	---	---	
23	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.066	1.065	
24	Cp/Cv	1.287	1.295	
25	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.421e+004	1.892e+004	
26	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2897	0.2896	
27	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	
28	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.615	9.615	
29	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	
30	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	9.964e-002	0.1002	
31	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	248.0	330.3	
32	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	
33	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	11.49	11.47	
34	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	9.196e-002	9.187e-002	
35	Viscosity (cP)	0.1665	0.1656	
36	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	
37	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	126.7	127.7	
38	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.212	2.229	
39	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	104.9	105.0	
40	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.831	1.834	
41	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	
42	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	
43	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	
44	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1	
45	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	9.615	9.615	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Valve: E100VA @De-C14


CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
4 @De-C14	Material Stream 4

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
17 @De-C14	Heat Exchanger E100

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2		Unit Set:	SI
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5			

Valve: E100VA @De-C14 (continued)

PARAMETERS

Physical Properties

Pressure Drop: 102.7 kPa


User Variables

CONDITIONS

18	Name	4 @De-C14	17 @De-C14		
19	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000		
20	Temperature (C)	27.0000	26.9760		
21	Pressure (kPa)	1180.0567	1077.3387		
22	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	2072.7845	2072.7845		
23	Mass Flow (kg/h)	91403.5793	91403.5793		
24	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	180.3978	180.3978		
25	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.198e+005	-1.198e+005		
26	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.25	91.28		
27	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-2.4830e+08	-2.4830e+08		

PROPERTIES

30	Name	4 @De-C14	17 @De-C14		
31	Molecular Weight	44.10	44.10		
32	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	11.11	11.11		
33	Mass Density (kg/m3)	490.1	489.7		
34	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	186.5	186.6		
35	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2717	-2717		
36	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.069	2.070		
37	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	126.4	126.7		
38	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.867	2.873		
39	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	2.045e+006	2.045e+006		
40	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	4.637e+004	4.637e+004		
41	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
42	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
43	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---		
44	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000		
45	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---		
46	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	11.49	11.49		
47	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	126.4	126.7		
48	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	4.901e+004	4.901e+004		
49	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	506.7	506.7		
50	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0518	5.185e-002		
51	Z Factor	4.255e-002	3.888e-002		
52	Watson K	14.70	14.70		
53	User Property	---	---		
54	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.070	1.070		
55	Cp/Cv	1.406	1.409		
56	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.419e+004	1.451e+004		
57	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2000	0.2001		
58	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	507.7	507.7		
59	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	180.0	180.0		
60	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000		
61	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	8.997e-002	9.005e-002		
62	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	321.8	329.1		
63	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000		
64	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	6.666	6.669		
65	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	9.374e-002	9.376e-002		
66	Viscosity (cP)	9.803e-002	0.0980		
67	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000		
68	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	118.1	118.4		

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Valve: E100VA @De-C14 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	4 @De-C14	17 @De-C14		
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.679	2.684		
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	89.91	89.92		
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	2.039	2.039		
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---		
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---		
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---		
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	---	---		
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	180.0	180.0		

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Heat Exchanger: E100 @De-C14

CONNECTIONS

Tube Side				Shell Side			
Inlet		Outlet		Inlet		Outlet	
Name	2 @De-C14	Name	3 @De-C14	Name	17 @De-C14	Name	5 @De-C14
From Op.	DBPV100 Valve	To Op.	Separator V-100	From Op.	Valve E100VA	To Op.	Material Str 5
Temp	82.48 C	Temp	32.06 C	Temp	26.98 C	Temp	24.05 C

PARAMETERS


Calculated By the Column

Tube Side DeltaP:	---	Shell Side DeltaP:	---	Passes:	---
UA:	4.184e+005 kJ/C-h *	Tolerance:	1.0000e-04		
Tube Side Data			Shell Side Data		
Heat Transfer Coefficient	166475.89 kJ/h-m2-C	Heat Transfer Coefficient	166475.89 kJ/h-m2-C		
Tube Pressure Drop	---	Shell Pressure Drop	---		
Fouling	0.00000 C-h-m2/kJ	Fouling	0.00000 C-h-m2/kJ		
Tube Length	1.00 m *	Shell Passes	1		
Tube O.D.	20.00 mm	Shell Series	1		
Tube Thickness	2.0000 mm	Shell Parallel	1		
Tube Pitch	50.0000 mm	Baffle Type	Single		
Orientation	Horizontal	Baffle Cut(%Area)	20.00		
Passes Per Shell	1 *	Baffle Orientation	Horizontal		
Tubes Per Shell	80 *	Spacing	800.0000 mm		
Layout Angle	Triangular (30 degrees)	Diameter	530.0259 mm		
TEMA Type	A E L	Area	5.03 m2		

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	2 @De-C14	3 @De-C14	17 @De-C14	5 @De-C14
Vapour	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3017
Temperature (C)	82.4786	32.0639	26.9760	24.0491
Pressure (kPa)	1227.1408	1190.4537	1077.3387	929.3346
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	366.2583	366.2577	2072.7845	2072.7739
Mass Flow (kg/h)	20980.0259	20979.9627	91403.5793	91403.1123

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Heat Exchanger: E100 @De-C14 (continued)

CONDITIONS


11	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	36.4832	36.4831	180.3978	180.3968
12	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.003e+005	-1.238e+005	-1.198e+005	-1.156e+005
13	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	159.1	91.01	91.28	105.3
14	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.6742e+07	-4.5360e+07	-2.4830e+08	-2.3968e+08

PROPERTIES

17	Name	2 @De-C14	3 @De-C14	17 @De-C14	5 @De-C14
18	Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28	44.10	44.10
19	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.5378	9.763	11.11	1.381
20	Mass Density (kg/m3)	30.81	559.3	489.7	60.91
21	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	681.0	37.51	186.6	1501
22	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1751	-2162	-2717	-2622
23	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.778	1.589	2.070	2.388
24	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	123.8	140.7	126.7	112.2
25	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.161	2.457	2.873	2.545
26	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	2.045e+006	2.045e+006
27	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	4.637e+004	4.637e+004
28	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	2.619e-322	0.0000	0.9139
29	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	2.619e-322	0.0000	0.3017
30	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---	---
31	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
32	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	681.0	---	---	---
33	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	11.49	11.49
34	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	123.8	140.7	126.7	112.2
35	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	8660	8660	4.901e+004	4.901e+004
36	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	506.7	506.7
37	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	1.042e-002	5.185e-002	3.589e-002
38	Z Factor	0.7717	4.805e-002	3.888e-002	---
39	Watson K	13.57	13.57	14.70	14.70
40	User Property	---	---	---	---
41	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.072	1.063	1.070	1.080
42	Cp/Cv	1.205	1.293	1.409	1.050
43	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.615e+004	1.630e+004	1.451e+004	1.499e+004
44	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3147	0.2668	0.2001	---
45	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	507.7	507.7
46	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.30	36.30	180.0	180.0
47	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	1.000	1.000	0.6983
48	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.859	0.1024	9.005e-002	0.7239
49	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	281.9	284.5	329.1	339.9
50	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3017
51	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	10.17	6.669	7.013
52	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	0.0227	8.789e-002	9.376e-002	---
53	Viscosity (cP)	9.694e-003	0.1492	0.0980	---
54	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
55	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	115.5	132.4	118.4	103.9
56	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.016	2.312	2.684	2.357
57	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	102.7	108.8	89.92	106.9
58	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.793	1.900	2.039	2.424
59	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	102.8	---	---	---
60	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	1.794	---	---	---
61	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	1.204	---	---	---
62	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.0	458.1	---	---
63	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.30	36.30	180.0	180.0

STATUS

OK

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Heat Exchanger: E100 @De-C14 (continued)

NOTES

Description

Tee: TEE-100 @De-C14

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
6 @De-C14	Tray Section Main TS

Outlet Stream

STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
7 @De-C14	Valve DBPV101
8 @De-C14	Valve DBPV100

PARAMETERS

	Flow Ratios	Dynamic Valve Openings
7 @De-C14	---	0.0000 *
8 @De-C14	---	0.0000 *

Valve Control: Multiple Stream


User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	6 @De-C14	7 @De-C14	8 @De-C14
Vapour	1.0000	0.9996	0.9996
Temperature (C)	83.3443	83.4414	83.4414
Pressure (kPa)	1278.1237	1280.7990	1280.7990
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	369.4025	3.1442	366.2583
Mass Flow (kg/h)	21160.1288	180.1039	20980.0259
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	36.7964	0.3132	36.4832
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.003e+005	-1.003e+005	-1.003e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	158.8	158.8	158.8
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.7057e+07	-3.1541e+05	-3.6742e+07

PROPERTIES

Name	6 @De-C14	7 @De-C14	8 @De-C14
Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28	57.28
Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.5660	0.5675	0.5675
Mass Density (kg/m3)	32.42	32.51	32.51
Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	652.7	5.540	645.4
Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1751	-1751	-1751
Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.773	2.773	2.773
Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	125.1	125.2	125.2
Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.183	2.185	2.185
Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---
Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---
Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	1.000	1.000
Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	0.9996	0.9996
Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---
Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	652.7	---	---
Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	10.04

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Tee: TEE-100 @De-C14 (continued)

PROPERTIES

11	Name	6 @De-C14	7 @De-C14	8 @De-C14	
12	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	125.1	125.2	125.2	
13	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	8734	74.34	8660	
14	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	575.1	
15	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	4.286e-008	4.992e-006	
16	Z Factor	0.7619	---	---	
17	Watson K	13.57	13.57	13.57	
18	User Property	---	---	---	
19	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.071	1.071	1.071	
20	Cp/Cv	1.215	1.215	1.215	
21	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.594e+004	1.593e+004	1.593e+004	
22	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3012	---	---	
23	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	577.9	
24	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.61	0.3116	36.30	
25	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	4.127e-004	4.127e-004	
26	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.767	1.762	1.762	
27	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	278.3	278.1	278.1	
28	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	0.9996	0.9996	
29	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	4.945	4.945	
30	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.287e-002	---	---	
31	Viscosity (cP)	9.765e-003	---	---	
32	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
33	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	116.8	116.8	116.8	
34	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.038	2.040	2.040	
35	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	102.9	103.0	103.0	
36	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.797	1.798	1.798	
37	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	
38	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	
39	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	
40	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.0	458.0	458.0	
41	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.61	0.3116	36.30	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Tee: TEE-101 @De-C14

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream


58	STREAM NAME	FROM UNIT OPERATION
59	13 @De-C14	Separator V-100

Outlet Stream

62	STREAM NAME	TO UNIT OPERATION
63	14 @De-C14	Material Stream 14
64	15 @De-C14	Material Stream 15

PARAMETERS

67	Flow Ratios	Dynamic Valve Openings
68	14 @De-C14	0.0000 *

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Tee: TEE-101 @De-C14 (continued)

PARAMETERS

10	15 @De-C14	---	0.0000 *
13	Valve Control: Multiple Stream		


User Variables

CONDITIONS

18	Name	13 @De-C14	14 @De-C14	15 @De-C14
19	Vapour	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20	Temperature (C)	33.4846	33.4840	33.4840
21	Pressure (kPa)	1184.6514	1184.6514	1184.6514
22	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	370.0731	370.0731	-0.0000
23	Mass Flow (kg/h)	21198.4957	21198.4957	-0.0000
24	Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	36.8631	36.8631	-0.0000
25	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005	-1.236e+005
26	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	91.66	91.66	91.66
27	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-4.5758e+07	-4.5758e+07	5.4719e-05

PROPERTIES

30	Name	13 @De-C14	14 @De-C14	15 @De-C14
31	Molecular Weight	57.28	57.28	57.28
32	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	9.731	9.731	9.731
33	Mass Density (kg/m3)	557.4	557.4	557.4
34	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	38.03	38.03	-4.548e-011
35	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2159	-2159	-2159
36	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.600	1.600	1.600
37	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.4	141.4	141.4
38	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.469	2.469	2.469
39	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---
40	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---
41	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
42	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
43	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---
44	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
45	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	---	---	---
46	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	10.04
47	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	141.4	141.4	141.4
48	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	8750	8750	-1.046e-008
49	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	575.1
50	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	1.056e-002	1.056e-002	-1.263e-014
51	Z Factor	4.775e-002	4.775e-002	4.775e-002
52	Watson K	13.57	13.57	13.57
53	User Property	---	---	---
54	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.062	1.062	1.062
55	Cp/Cv	1.293	1.293	1.293
56	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.632e+004	1.632e+004	1.632e+004
57	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.2641	0.2641	0.2641
58	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	577.9
59	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	36.68	-4.386e-011
60	Liquid Fraction	1.000	1.000	1.000
61	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	0.1028	0.1028	0.1028
62	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	284.9	284.9	284.9
63	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
64	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	10.01	10.01	10.01
65	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	8.738e-002	8.738e-002	8.738e-002
66	Viscosity (cP)	0.1472	0.1472	0.1472
67	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
68	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	133.1	133.1	133.1

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Tee: TEE-101 @De-C14 (continued)

PROPERTIES

Name	13 @De-C14	14 @De-C14	15 @De-C14	
Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	2.324	2.324	2.324	
Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	109.4	109.3	109.3	
Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.909	1.909	1.909	
Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	---	---	---	
Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	---	---	---	
Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	---	---	---	
Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.1	458.1	458.1	
Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	36.68	36.68	-4.386e-011	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

Separator: V-100 @De-C14

CONNECTIONS

Inlet Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation
9 @De-C14	Valve: DBPV101 @De-C14
3 @De-C14	Heat Exchanger: E100 @De-C14

Outlet Stream

Stream Name	To Unit Operation
10 @De-C14	Material Stream: 10
13 @De-C14	Tee: TEE-101 @De-C14

Energy Stream

Stream Name	From Unit Operation


PARAMETERS

Vessel Volume: 9.425 m3	Level SP: 42.79 % *	Liquid Volume: 4.033 m3
Vessel Pressure: 1179 kPa	Pressure Drop: 0.0000 kPa *	Duty: 0.0000 kJ/h
		Heat Transfer Mode: Normal

User Variables

CONDITIONS

Name	9 @De-C14	3 @De-C14	13 @De-C14	10 @De-C14
Vapour	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
Temperature (C)	81.6892	32.0639	33.4846	81.6832
Pressure (kPa)	1180.0606	1190.4537	1184.6514	1179.4850
Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	3.1442	366.2577	370.0731	0.0000
Mass Flow (kg/h)	180.1039	20979.9627	21198.4957	0.0000
Std Ideal Liq Vol Flow (m3/h)	0.3132	36.4831	36.8631	0.0000
Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.003e+005	-1.238e+005	-1.236e+005	-1.003e+005
Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	159.4	91.01	91.66	159.4
Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-3.1541e+05	-4.5360e+07	-4.5758e+07	-1.4079e-29

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Separator: V-100 @De-C14 (continued)

PROPERTIES


11	Name	9 @De-C14	3 @De-C14	13 @De-C14	10 @De-C14
12	Molar Weight	57.28	57.28	57.28	57.28
13	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	0.5124	9.763	9.731	0.5120
14	Mass Density (kg/m3)	29.35	559.3	557.4	29.33
15	Act. Volume Flow (m3/h)	6.137	37.51	38.03	2.741e-034
16	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-1751	-2162	-2159	-1751
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.782	1.589	1.600	2.782
18	Heat Capacity (kJ/kgmole-C)	122.6	140.7	141.4	122.6
19	Mass Heat Capacity (kJ/kg-C)	2.141	2.457	2.469	2.141
20	Lower Heating Value (kJ/kgmole)	---	---	---	---
21	Mass Lower Heating Value (kJ/kg)	---	---	---	---
22	Phase Fraction [Vol. Basis]	1.000	2.619e-322	0.0000	1.000
23	Phase Fraction [Mass Basis]	1.000	2.619e-322	0.0000	1.000
24	Partial Pressure of CO2 (kPa)	---	---	---	---
25	Cost Based on Flow (Cost/s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26	Act. Gas Flow (ACT_m3/h)	6.137	---	---	2.741e-034
27	Avg. Liq. Density (kgmole/m3)	10.04	10.04	10.04	10.04
28	Specific Heat (kJ/kgmole-C)	122.6	140.7	141.4	122.6
29	Std. Gas Flow (STD_m3/h)	74.34	8660	8750	3.318e-033
30	Std. Ideal Liq. Mass Density (kg/m3)	575.1	575.1	575.1	575.1
31	Act. Liq. Flow (m3/s)	0.0000	1.042e-002	1.056e-002	0.0000
32	Z Factor	0.7807	4.805e-002	4.775e-002	0.7808
33	Watson K	13.57	13.57	13.57	13.57
34	User Property	---	---	---	---
35	Cp/(Cp - R)	1.073	1.063	1.062	1.073
36	Cp/Cv	1.197	1.293	1.293	1.197
37	Heat of Vap. (kJ/kgmole)	1.634e+004	1.630e+004	1.632e+004	1.634e+004
38	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)	0.3281	0.2668	0.2641	0.3283
39	Liq. Mass Density (Std. Cond) (kg/m3)	577.9	577.9	577.9	577.9
40	Liq. Vol. Flow (Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.3116	36.30	36.68	1.391e-035
41	Liquid Fraction	0.0000	1.000	1.000	0.0000
42	Molar Volume (m3/kgmole)	1.952	0.1024	0.1028	1.953
43	Mass Heat of Vap. (kJ/kg)	285.2	284.5	284.9	285.3
44	Phase Fraction [Molar Basis]	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
45	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	10.17	10.01	---
46	Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	2.254e-002	8.789e-002	8.738e-002	2.254e-002
47	Viscosity (cP)	9.629e-003	0.1492	0.1472	9.629e-003
48	Partial Pressure of H2S (kPa)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
49	Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kgmole-C)	114.3	132.4	133.1	114.3
50	Mass Cv (Semi-Ideal) (kJ/kg-C)	1.996	2.312	2.324	1.996
51	Cv (kJ/kgmole-C)	102.4	108.8	109.4	102.4
52	Mass Cv (kJ/kg-C)	1.788	1.900	1.909	1.788
53	Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kgmole-C)	102.5	---	---	102.3
54	Mass Cv (Ent. Method) (kJ/kg-C)	1.790	---	---	1.786
55	Cp/Cv (Ent. Method)	1.196	---	---	1.198
56	Reid VP at 37.8 C (kPa)	458.0	458.1	458.1	458.0
57	Liq. Vol. Flow - Sum(Std. Cond) (m3/h)	0.3116	36.30	36.68	1.391e-035

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description

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Tray Section: Main TS @De-C14

Vapour Draws Summary


	Name:	Name:	Name:
12	Tray Number		
13	Temperature (C)		
14	Pressure (kPa)		
15	Mass Flow (kg/h)		
16	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)		
17	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)		
18	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)		
19	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)		
20	Heat Flow (kJ/h)		
21	Molecular Weight		
22	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)		
23	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)		
24	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)		
25	Mass Density (kg/m3)		
26	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)		
27	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)		
28	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)		
29	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)		
30	Viscosity (cP)		
31	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	---	---
32	Z Factor		

Liquid Draws Summary

	Name:	Name:	Name:
35	Tray Number		
36	Temperature (C)		
37	Pressure (kPa)		
38	Mass Flow (kg/h)		
39	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)		
40	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)		
41	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)		
42	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)		
43	Heat Flow (kJ/h)		
44	Molecular Weight		
45	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)		
46	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)		
47	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)		
48	Mass Density (kg/m3)		
49	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)		
50	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)		
51	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)		
52	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)		
53	Viscosity (cP)		
54	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)		
55	Z Factor		

Water Draws Summary

	Name:	Name:	Name:
59	Tray Number		
60	Temperature (C)		
61	Pressure (kPa)		
62	Mass Flow (kg/h)		
63	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)		
64	Water Volume Flow (m3/h)		
65	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)		
66	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)		
67	Heat Flow (kJ/h)		

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Tray Section: Main TS @De-C14 (continued)

Water Draws Summary

	Name:	Name:	Name:
12	Molecular Weight		
13	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)		
14	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)		
15	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)		
16	Mass Density (kg/m3)		
17	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)		
18	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)		
19	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)		
20	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)		
21	Viscosity (cP)		
22	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)		
23	Z Factor		


User Variables

1__ Main TS Tray :

	Liquid	Vapour	Feed : _ @De-C14	Feed :
29	Temperature (C)	83.34	145.3	34.00
30	Pressure (kPa)	1279	1312	1323
31	Mass Flow (kg/h)	2.282e+004	2.116e+004	1.560e+004
32	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	394.7	369.4	272.4
33	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	39.48	36.80	27.13
34	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.175e+005	-1.003e+005	-1.236e+005
35	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2032	-1751	-2157
36	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-4.636e+007	-3.706e+007	-3.366e+007
37	Molecular Weight	57.82	57.28	57.28
38	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	158.8	91.87
39	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.535	2.773	1.604
40	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.414	0.5659	9.727
41	Mass Density (kg/m3)	486.5	32.41	557.2
42	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	580.7	577.9	577.9
43	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	177.1	209.5	141.5
44	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.063	3.657	2.471
45	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.812e-002	2.633e-002	0.0872
46	Viscosity (cP)	9.524e-002	1.027e-002	0.1466
47	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.955	--	9.954
48	Z Factor	5.127e-002	0.6662	5.328e-002

2__ Main TS Tray :

	Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
52	Temperature (C)	85.33	145.3	
53	Pressure (kPa)	1279	1312	
54	Mass Flow (kg/h)	2.276e+004	2.837e+004	
55	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	390.2	491.7	
56	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	39.21	49.15	
57	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.191e+005	-1.012e+005	
58	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2042	-1753	
59	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-4.649e+007	-4.975e+007	
60	Molecular Weight	58.33	57.71	
61	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	158.0	
62	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.513	2.737	
63	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.347	0.5659	
64	Mass Density (kg/m3)	486.9	32.66	
65	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	583.2	580.2	
66	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	178.9	209.5	
67	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.067	3.630	
68	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.797e-002	2.633e-002	

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Tray Section: Main TS @De-C14 (continued)

2__Main TS

Tray :

	Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
12 Viscosity (cP)	0.0951	1.027e-002		
13 Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.942	---		
14 Z Factor	5.142e-002	0.6662		

3__Main TS

Tray :

	Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
18 Temperature (C)	87.44	145.3		
19 Pressure (kPa)	1280	1312		
20 Mass Flow (kg/h)	2.263e+004	2.832e+004		
21 Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	383.8	487.2		
22 Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	38.81	48.88		
23 Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.214e+005	-1.024e+005		
24 Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2058	-1762		
25 Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-4.657e+007	-4.988e+007		
26 Molecular Weight	58.98	58.12		
27 Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	157.6		
28 Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.485	2.712		
29 Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.268	0.5659		
30 Mass Density (kg/m3)	487.6	32.89		
31 Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	586.1	582.2		
32 Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	180.9	209.5		
33 Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.067	3.604		
34 Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.789e-002	2.633e-002		
35 Viscosity (cP)	9.513e-002	1.027e-002		
36 Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.938	---		
37 Z Factor	5.163e-002	0.6662		

4__Main TS


Tray :

	Liquid	Vapour	Feed : Feed 2 @De-C14	Feed :
41 Temperature (C)	90.02	145.3	89.92	
42 Pressure (kPa)	1280	1312	1313	
43 Mass Flow (kg/h)	2.822e+004	2.819e+004	5352	
44 Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	471.5	480.8	86.76	
45 Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	48.10	48.47	9.000	
46 Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.242e+005	-1.039e+005	-1.202e+005	
47 Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2075	-1773	-1948	
48 Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-5.854e+007	-4.997e+007	-1.043e+007	
49 Molecular Weight	59.84	58.64	61.68	
50 Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	157.9	120.2	
51 Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.449	2.693	1.948	
52 Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.166	0.5659	8.125	
53 Mass Density (kg/m3)	488.7	33.18	501.2	
54 Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	589.7	584.5	598.7	
55 Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	183.4	209.5	182.5	
56 Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.065	3.573	2.959	
57 Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.781e-002	2.633e-002	6.993e-002	
58 Viscosity (cP)	9.527e-002	1.027e-002	9.899e-002	
59 Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.934	---	5.404	
60 Z Factor	5.192e-002	0.6662	5.354e-002	

5__Main TS

Tray :

	Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
64 Temperature (C)	91.65	145.3		
65 Pressure (kPa)	1281	1312		
66 Mass Flow (kg/h)	2.820e+004	2.842e+004		
67 Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	467.6	481.7		
68 Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	47.95	48.76		

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Tray Section: Main TS @De-C14 (continued)

5__ Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
12	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.274e+005	-1.069e+005		
13	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2113	-1812		
14	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-5.959e+007	-5.151e+007		
15	Molecular Weight	60.31	59.00		
16	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	156.3		
17	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.430	2.650		
18	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.101	0.5659		
19	Mass Density (kg/m3)	488.6	33.38		
20	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	591.2	585.7		
21	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	185.2	209.5		
22	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.070	3.551		
23	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	0.0677	2.633e-002		
24	Viscosity (cP)	9.529e-002	1.027e-002		
25	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.913	---		
26	Z Factor	5.213e-002	0.6662		

6__ Main TS


Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
30	Temperature (C)	93.71	145.3		
31	Pressure (kPa)	1281	1312		
32	Mass Flow (kg/h)	2.813e+004	2.841e+004		
33	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	461.3	477.9		
34	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	47.63	48.61		
35	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.309e+005	-1.100e+005		
36	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2147	-1850		
37	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-6.038e+007	-5.256e+007		
38	Molecular Weight	60.98	59.45		
39	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	155.2		
40	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.404	2.611		
41	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	8.016	0.5659		
42	Mass Density (kg/m3)	488.8	33.64		
43	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	593.5	587.2		
44	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	187.4	209.5		
45	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.074	3.524		
46	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.758e-002	2.633e-002		
47	Viscosity (cP)	9.537e-002	1.027e-002		
48	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.893	---		
49	Z Factor	5.241e-002	0.6662		

7__ Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
53	Temperature (C)	96.64	145.3		
54	Pressure (kPa)	1282	1312		
55	Mass Flow (kg/h)	2.778e+004	2.833e+004		
56	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	447.7	471.5		
57	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	46.75	48.29		
58	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.349e+005	-1.131e+005		
59	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2174	-1883		
60	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-6.038e+007	-5.335e+007		
61	Molecular Weight	62.04	60.09		
62	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	154.9		
63	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.363	2.577		
64	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	7.894	0.5659		
65	Mass Density (kg/m3)	489.7	34.00		
66	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	597.2	589.5		
67	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	190.6	209.5		
68	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.073	3.486		

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Tray Section: Main TS @De-C14 (continued)

7__Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
12	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.743e-002	2.633e-002		
13	Viscosity (cP)	9.564e-002	1.027e-002		
14	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.880	---		
15	Z Factor	5.282e-002	0.6662		

8__Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed : Feed 1 @De-C14	Feed :
19	Temperature (C)	101.9	145.3	20.19	
20	Pressure (kPa)	1283	1312	1311	
21	Mass Flow (kg/h)	3.922e+004	2.798e+004	6237	
22	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	609.1	458.0	85.87	
23	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	65.16	47.41	10.00	
24	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.405e+005	-1.165e+005	-1.759e+005	
25	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2183	-1907	-2423	
26	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-8.560e+007	-5.335e+007	-1.511e+007	
27	Molecular Weight	64.39	61.10	72.63	
28	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	156.1	79.68	
29	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.276	2.555	1.097	
30	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	7.667	0.5659	8.621	
31	Mass Density (kg/m3)	493.6	34.57	626.1	
32	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	605.5	593.1	629.2	
33	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	196.5	209.5	160.8	
34	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.052	3.429	2.214	
35	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.725e-002	2.633e-002	0.1026	
36	Viscosity (cP)	9.739e-002	1.027e-002	0.2463	
37	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.920	---	14.71	
38	Z Factor	5.365e-002	0.6662	6.237e-002	

9__Main TS


Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
42	Temperature (C)	106.1	145.3		
43	Pressure (kPa)	1283	1312		
44	Mass Flow (kg/h)	3.960e+004	3.319e+004		
45	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	603.2	533.5		
46	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	65.31	55.82		
47	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.434e+005	-1.190e+005		
48	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2184	-1912		
49	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-8.648e+007	-6.346e+007		
50	Molecular Weight	65.65	62.21		
51	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	156.5		
52	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.233	2.515		
53	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	7.519	0.5659		
54	Mass Density (kg/m3)	493.6	35.20		
55	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	609.9	597.6		
56	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	201.1	209.5		
57	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.064	3.367		
58	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.695e-002	2.633e-002		
59	Viscosity (cP)	0.0967	1.027e-002		
60	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.858	---		
61	Z Factor	5.412e-002	0.6662		

10__Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
65	Temperature (C)	111.1	145.3		
66	Pressure (kPa)	1284	1312		
67	Mass Flow (kg/h)	4.021e+004	3.356e+004		
68	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	599.2	527.5		

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Tray Section: Main TS @De-C14 (continued)

10__Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
12	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	65.79	55.97		
13	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.464e+005	-1.220e+005		
14	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2182	-1917		
15	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-8.774e+007	-6.434e+007		
16	Molecular Weight	67.10	63.62		
17	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	157.5		
18	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.184	2.476		
19	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	7.349	0.5659		
20	Mass Density (kg/m3)	493.1	36.00		
21	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	614.6	602.8		
22	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	206.8	209.5		
23	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.081	3.293		
24	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.656e-002	2.633e-002		
25	Viscosity (cP)	9.575e-002	1.027e-002		
26	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.772	---		
27	Z Factor	5.468e-002	0.6662		

11__Main TS


Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
31	Temperature (C)	116.5	145.3		
32	Pressure (kPa)	1284	1312		
33	Mass Flow (kg/h)	4.104e+004	3.418e+004		
34	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	598.2	523.6		
35	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	66.63	56.45		
36	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.493e+005	-1.253e+005		
37	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2177	-1920		
38	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-8.933e+007	-6.560e+007		
39	Molecular Weight	68.60	65.27		
40	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	159.1		
41	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.136	2.437		
42	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	7.172	0.5659		
43	Mass Density (kg/m3)	492.1	36.94		
44	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	619.3	608.5		
45	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	212.9	209.5		
46	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.104	3.209		
47	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.614e-002	2.633e-002		
48	Viscosity (cP)	0.0946	1.027e-002		
49	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.665	---		
50	Z Factor	5.528e-002	0.6662		

12__Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
54	Temperature (C)	121.7	145.3		
55	Pressure (kPa)	1285	1312		
56	Mass Flow (kg/h)	4.196e+004	3.500e+004		
57	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	599.2	522.5		
58	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	67.65	57.29		
59	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.518e+005	-1.286e+005		
60	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2168	-1919		
61	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-9.097e+007	-6.719e+007		
62	Molecular Weight	70.03	66.99		
63	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	161.0		
64	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.093	2.403		
65	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	7.006	0.5659		
66	Mass Density (kg/m3)	490.6	37.91		
67	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	623.5	614.1		
68	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	219.1	209.5		

1	 Company Name Not Available Calgary, Alberta CANADA	Case Name:	C:\Users\TEMP.ULL\Downloads\Desbuta jmacias_09.usc
2		Unit Set:	SI
3		Date/Time:	Friday Sep 4 2015, 16:44:21
4			
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Tray Section: Main TS @De-C14 (continued)

12__ Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
12	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.129	3.127		
13	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.575e-002	2.633e-002		
14	Viscosity (cP)	9.344e-002	1.027e-002		
15	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.551	---		
16	Z Factor	5.587e-002	0.6662		

13__ Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
19	Temperature (C)	126.5	145.3		
20	Pressure (kPa)	1286	1312		
21	Mass Flow (kg/h)	4.275e+004	3.593e+004		
22	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	599.2	523.6		
23	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	68.49	58.31		
24	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.538e+005	-1.315e+005		
25	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2156	-1916		
26	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-9.217e+007	-6.883e+007		
27	Molecular Weight	71.34	68.62		
28	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	163.2		
29	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.055	2.378		
30	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	6.858	0.5659		
31	Mass Density (kg/m3)	489.2	38.83		
32	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	627.2	619.1		
33	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	225.0	209.5		
34	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.153	3.053		
35	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.546e-002	2.633e-002		
36	Viscosity (cP)	9.251e-002	1.027e-002		
37	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.445	---		
38	Z Factor	5.642e-002	0.6662		

14__ Main TS


Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
42	Temperature (C)	131.1	145.3		
43	Pressure (kPa)	1286	1312		
44	Mass Flow (kg/h)	4.300e+004	3.671e+004		
45	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	591.3	523.6		
46	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	68.46	59.15		
47	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.556e+005	-1.338e+005		
48	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2140	-1908		
49	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-9.201e+007	-7.003e+007		
50	Molecular Weight	72.72	70.12		
51	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	165.9		
52	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	2.015	2.366		
53	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	6.717	0.5659		
54	Mass Density (kg/m3)	488.4	39.68		
55	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	631.1	623.6		
56	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	230.7	209.5		
57	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.172	2.988		
58	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.522e-002	2.633e-002		
59	Viscosity (cP)	9.208e-002	1.027e-002		
60	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.365	---		
61	Z Factor	5.697e-002	0.6662		

15__ Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
65	Temperature (C)	137.0	145.3		
66	Pressure (kPa)	1287	1312		
67	Mass Flow (kg/h)	4.205e+004	3.697e+004		

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2		Unit Set:	SI
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Tray Section: Main TS @De-C14 (continued)

15__Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed :	Feed :
12	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	561.4	515.7		
13	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	66.32	59.12		
14	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.580e+005	-1.355e+005		
15	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2110	-1890		
16	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-8.871e+007	-6.987e+007		
17	Molecular Weight	74.90	71.69		
18	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	146.6	170.4		
19	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.957	2.377		
20	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	6.533	0.5659		
21	Mass Density (kg/m3)	489.4	40.57		
22	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	637.2	628.1		
23	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	238.0	209.5		
24	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.178	2.922		
25	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.453e-002	2.633e-002		
26	Viscosity (cP)	9.264e-002	1.027e-002		
27	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.327	---		
28	Z Factor	5.776e-002	0.6662		

16__Main TS

Tray :

		Liquid	Vapour	Feed : Boilup @De-C14	Feed :
32	Temperature (C)	147.4	145.3	147.9	
33	Pressure (kPa)	1308	1312	1285	
34	Mass Flow (kg/h)	8.815e+005	3.602e+004	8.755e+005	
35	Molar Flow (kgmole/h)	1.109e+004	485.7	1.101e+004	
36	Liquid Volume Flow (m3/h)	1366	56.98	1357	
37	Molar Enthalpy (kJ/kgmole)	-1.627e+005	-1.371e+005	-1.618e+005	
38	Mass Enthalpy (kJ/kg)	-2047	-1848	-2036	
39	Heat Flow (kJ/h)	-1.804e+009	-6.657e+007	-1.782e+009	
40	Molecular Weight	79.50	74.15	79.50	
41	Molar Entropy (kJ/kgmole-C)	145.3	179.8	147.4	
42	Mass Entropy (kJ/kg-C)	1.828	2.425	1.855	
43	Molar Density (kgmole/m3)	6.205	0.5659	4.073	
44	Mass Density (kg/m3)	493.2	41.96	323.8	
45	Std Liq Mass Den (kg/m3)	648.9	635.1	648.9	
46	Molar Heat Cap (kJ/kgmole-C)	252.0	209.5	249.6	
47	Mass Heat Cap (kJ/kg-C)	3.170	2.825	3.139	
48	Thermal Cond (W/m-K)	6.382e-002	2.633e-002	---	
49	Viscosity (cP)	9.473e-002	1.027e-002	---	
50	Surface Tension (dyne/cm)	4.342	---	4.348	
51	Z Factor	6.028e-002	0.6662	---	

STATUS

OK

NOTES

Description