

SEPARATION OF PROCESS WASTEWATER WITH EXTRACTIVE HETEROGENEOUS-AZEOTROPIC DISTILLATION

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The application of vapour-liquid equilibria-based separation alternatives can be extraordinarily complicated for the treatment of process wastewaters containing heterogeneous-azeotropic. Despite dissimilar successfully tested methods for separation, there is possibility to get better distillation method by enabling the separation of more and more specific process wastewater. Extractive heterogeneous-azeotropic distillation (EHAD) is a new advance in treatment of fine chemical wastewater showing special features to cope with the treatment of highly non-ideal mixtures. This method combines the worth of heterogeneous-azeotropic and extractive distillations in one apparatus without addition of any extra materials. The study of the separations of ternary component process wastewater from the fine chemical industry shows both in the modelled and experimental results that EHAD can be successfully applied. The measured and modelled compositions at extreme purities, that is, close to 0% or 100%, can be different because of the inaccuracies of the modelling. This highlights the paramount importance of the experiments if special extra-fine chemicals with almost no impurities, e.g. of pharmacopoeial quality are to be produced by special distillation technique. This study expands the application of EHAD technique, this new field is the separation of process wastewaters.

Keywords: process wastewater, non-ideal mixtures, extractive heterogeneous-azeotropic distillation

1. Introduction

The words of Dr. James R. Fair are still true: “Distillation, king in separation, will remain as the workhorse separation device of the process industries. Even though it is old in the art, with a relatively mature technology support base, it attracts research and professional interest. Without question, distillation will sail into the future with clear skies and a strong wind. It will remain the key separation method against which alternate methods must be judged” from Ref. [1]. The above quote clearly explains why distillation should be investigated continuously [2–4].

In our work, the separation of process wastewater is studied. Such mixtures are quite common in pharmaceutical industry, where the treatment of generally azeotropic mixtures and then fine chemical quality should be achieved; while simultaneous, it is challenging to balance the energetic and environmental consequences. Corresponding non-ideal process wastewaters commonly include different varieties of aldehydes, alcohols, ethers and esters in aqueous media. These compounds already foretold these problems may resurrect during vapour-liquid equilibria-based treatment. The separation of a water, isopropyl acetate, ethyl acetate and ethanol process wastewater from the

pharmaceutical industry [5] has drawn attention to the need for the improvement of the vapour-liquid equilibria-based separation techniques that includes the worth of using different treatment solutions.

A new hybrid treatment alternative, the so-called extractive heterogeneous-azeotropic distillation (EHAD), has been introduced [6–9] that associates the advantages of heterogeneous-azeotropic and extractive distillations (*Fig.1*). The heterogeneous-azeotropic opportunity presumes that water component is current in the process wastewater and moreover limited immiscibility may exist. Heteroazeotropic distillation utilizes deviations in volatility and liquid-liquid phase

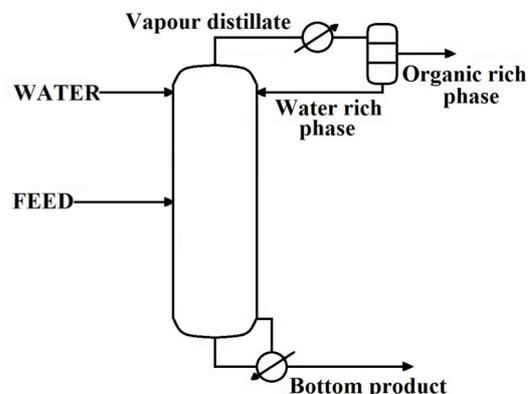


Figure 1. Scheme of the EHAD technique [9].

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split by connecting a column and phase separator/decanter [10–12].

EHAD differs from heterogeneous-extractive distillation [13] because no new azeotropic mixture is created, videlicet the entrainer is water in the case and it is already current in the process wastewaters to be treated. Furthermore, relative volatility changing and extractive effect of entrainer agent is absolutely utilised and there is no rectifying section in the column [9]. The capability of the extractive heterogeneous-azeotropic distillation can be demonstrated with a case study. This was carried out for a separation method of 9 devices, extractors and distillation columns [14].

If fine purity is required, e.g. in biofuel or pharmacopoeial applications further unit operations might be needed, e.g. rectification again. However, it can be observed that within the range of extreme purities (close to 0% or 100%) the modelling is not reliable enough and the experiments cannot be omitted. The applicability and effectiveness of extractive heterogeneous distillation has been already tested on many different highly non-ideal mixtures with simulations and experiments verifying the accuracy of modelling [8–9]. The strategy clearly shows that EHAD is a forceful method for separation of heterogeneous azeotropic mixtures containing water.

2. Experimental

In spite of the clear guidelines for the applicability of EHAD [8], further application areas are going to be investigated. On the other hand, the separation of actual process wastewater should be interpreted explaining the unit operation and identifying new possible application areas.

2.1. Simulations

For the sake of our aims, a process wastewater was selected: ethyl acetate (EtAc), methyl alcohol (MeOH) and water (H₂O). Flowsheet simulations were achieved with ChemCAD in advance on experiments in order to reduce the necessary number of measurements and to look up promising separation alternatives. Moreover, cooling and heating demands, mass- and waste-flow rates and ideal reflux ratio were also determined. The UNIQUAC equilibrium method is applied [15–18] for the computation of vapour-liquid equilibria of non-ideal mixtures. If binary pairs exist without the availability of UNIQUAC data, the UNIFAC method was applied [19]. Liquid-liquid equilibria were also considered in the form of a vapour-liquid-liquid equilibria (VLL) model [20]. UNIFAC and UNIQUAC equilibrium models have VLL equilibria options.

The flowsheet of EHAD and intricacies of process wastewater are demonstrated in Fig.2 computed with ChemCAD. There are one heterogeneous and one homogeneous azeotropes, all in all two binary type [20–23].

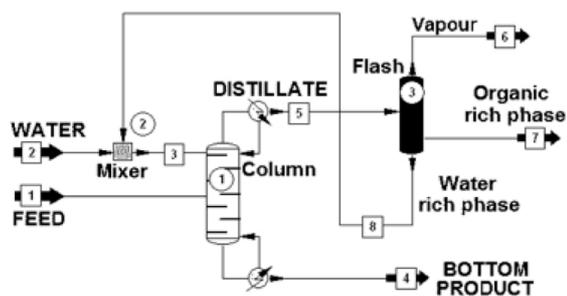


Figure 2. Separation of the process wastewater in flowsheet simulator environment.

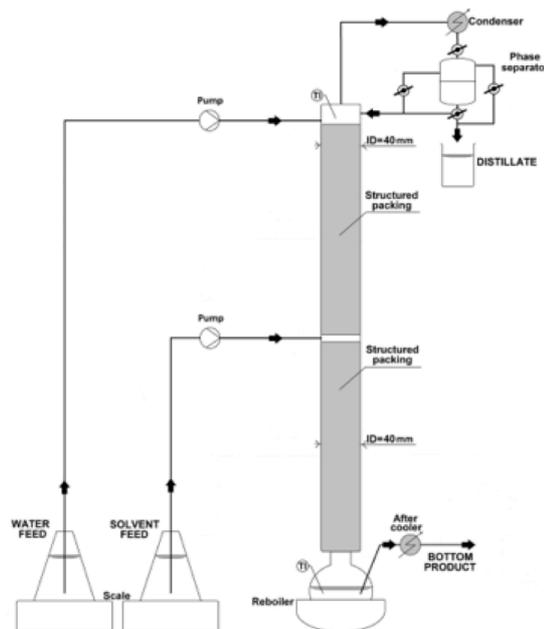


Figure 3. Scheme of EHAD laboratory column.

2.2. Experiments

To save material (amount of sample) and experimental time, first of all, comprehensive flowsheet simulations should be implemented. The results of computer simulations foretold and prepare the measurements. The measurements are achieved on the distillation column of laboratorial size demonstrated in Fig.3.

The major specifications of the distillation apparatus are succeeding: internal width of 2 cm structured packing. The theoretical plates of the column are measured with methyl-alcohol – water mixture, that is 10. The feed (F) is not forewarmed, it is injected on the fifth plate of the apparatus and flow value is kept at 0.06 kg h⁻¹. The entrainer is injected on the tenth plate of the tower and flow value is kept at 0.31 kg h⁻¹. The apparatus warming is directed with a 0.300 kW heating crater. The overhead product, after condensation goes to the decanter, or phase separator. The upper phase is measured and the lower phase is pumped as reflux into the apparatus. The concentration of feed, distillate (D), and waste output (W) were measured using a GC-14B type Shimadzu gas chromatographer with CP-SIL-5CB capillary column.

Table 1. Results of EHAD technique: simulated and measured data (in mass percent)

	F	simulation		experiment	
		D	W	D	W
H ₂ O	4	3.6	94.7	5.3	94.6
MeOH	26	0.1	5.2	0.2	5.4
EtAc	70	96.3	0.1	94.5	b.d.l.

3. Results and Analysis

We summarise the measured and calculated results in Table 1. The comparison also shows the accuracy of EHAD in the ternary case selected for the given study.

The water addition ($x_{F,water}$) and the feed content of ternary mixture ($x_{F,solvent}$) are presented in Fig.4, along with the theoretical waste output (x_W) and distillate (x_D) content as well. The two-phase region is found under the dashed curve. Operation of this column is shown by the operating lines.

3.1. Modelling of High Purity Separation

The concentrations 0% and 100% are two extreme numbers, since these do not exist in practical separation technology. We can approach these numbers with ever more advanced and expensive technologies, but we can never arrive at them. Moreover, the problem of extreme concentrations poses two questions: (i) do we have sophisticated enough analytical techniques to do measurements in such regions, and (ii) can we calculate/model these regions accurately/reliably?

Positive answers are crucial in the case of high purity distillation. Modelling is important since it is used for the reduction of solution space and to find promising alternatives. Modelling can therefore be applied to the preparation and selection of the experiment(s). This philosophy is also applied to high purity rectification problems. In our ternary example we arrive at such an extreme concentration range where our analytics is not capable of following the separation. But the modelling shows some promise here.

Another case studies [6–8] from the fine chemical industry highlights that modelling is not reliable in those regions that are close to the extreme numbers of 0% and/or 100%. A demonstrative example for such a crucial situation is the production of ethanol of pharmacopoeial purity. The ethanol produced of this purity may contain contaminants only in concentrations of a few ppm. There are alternative processes for the production of such extremely pure ethanol involving rectification. However, modelling alone can be misleading and it might show such solution alternatives that prove to be unacceptable if they are experimentally tested. On the other hand, the modelling results are definitely uncertain within such extreme purity ranges. The modelled results in all likelihood cannot be supported by experiments. These examples show that if rectification-based process alternatives are investigated the experiments yield reliable results, since modelling is

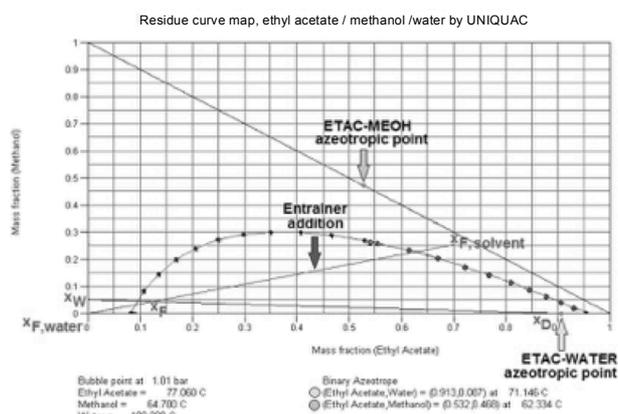


Figure 4. Calculated equilibria and operating lines of EHAD.

unreliable at purities close to the extreme concentration ranges.

4. Conclusion

EHAD separation technique improves in the separation of heterogeneous azeotropic mixtures. It opens an alternative solution for distillation specialists. Treatment of difficult process wastewaters can be solved cost-effective and easily with application of EHAD.

Comparison of modelling techniques and experiments shows good agreement; however, there might be contradictions among measured and modelled data if high purity products are required. Our results obtained as a solution to fine chemical industrial and other, e.g. pharmacopoeial purity distillation problems show that close to 0% and/or 100% concentrations the experiments and modelling can provide unreliable results underlining the paramount importance of experiments and proper analytics.

SYMBOLS

b.d.l.	below detection limit
D	distillate
EHAD	extractive heterogeneous-azeotropic distillation
EtAc	ethyl acetate
F	feed
MeOH	methyl-alcohol
VLE	vapour-liquid equilibrium
VLLE	vapour-liquid-liquid equilibria
W	waste output
$x_{F,solvent}$	feed concentration
$x_{F,water}$	entrainer concentration
x_D	distillate concentration
x_W	waste output concentration

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