

Turnaround Planning for Integrated Chemical Sites

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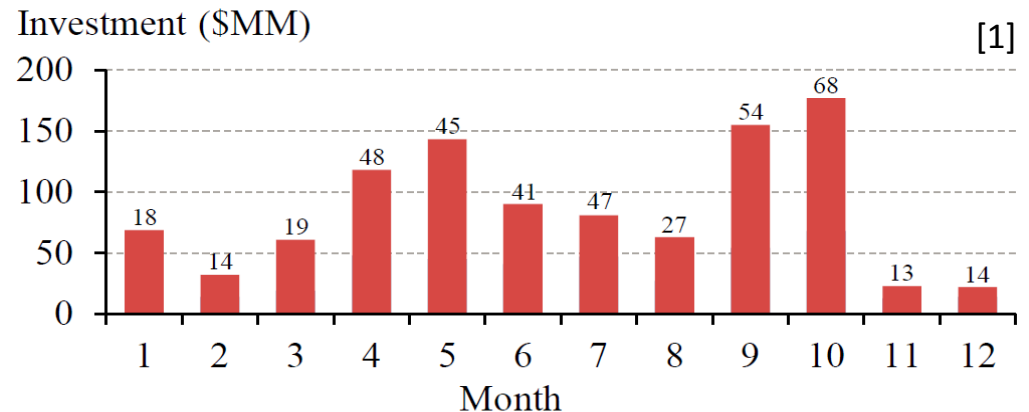
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Motivation

- Large companies spend on the order of hundreds of millions of dollars on turnarounds annually

- Disruptions to site network
- Takes 1—8 week(s)
- Up to \$30,000/hr losses^[2]

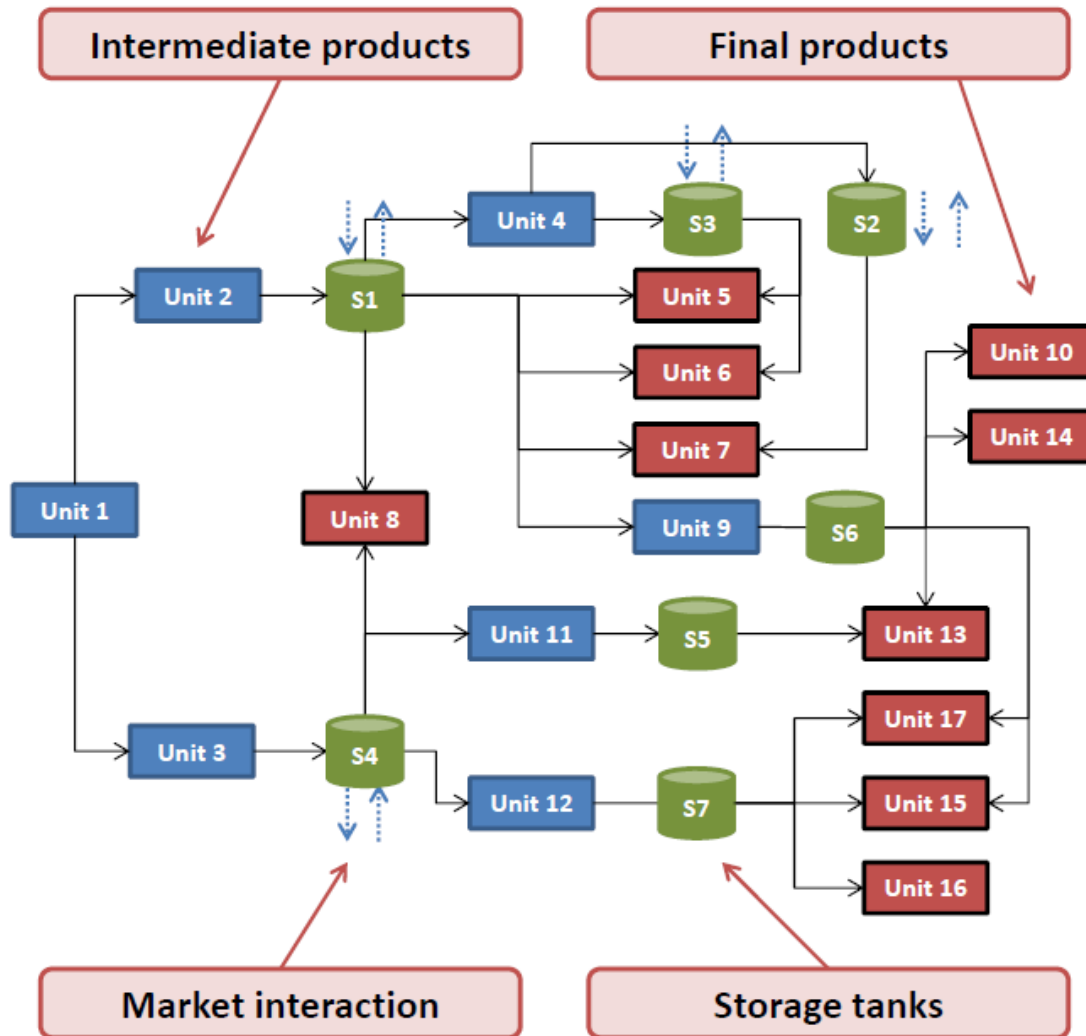


- Coordinating maintenance in integrated sites is a potential for significant savings while providing a long-term turnaround plan
- Practical limitations on manpower – worker contracts , infrequent spikes in manpower utilization, incentive to decrease peak manpower
- Most scheduling is done using scenario-based analyses currently

[1] <http://www.industrialinfo.com/media/downloadMedia.jsp?mediaId=344733>

[2] J. S. Tan and M. A. Kramer (1997)

Long-term planning



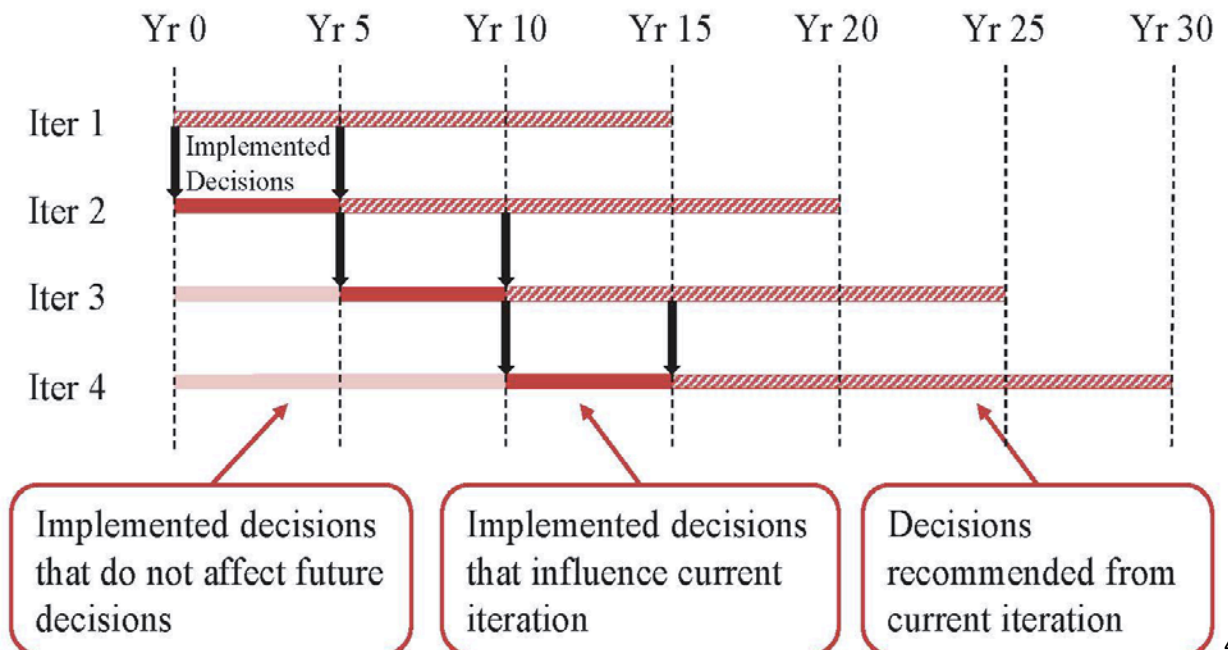
- Exploit network interactions, storage availability, and prices to schedule maintenance over a multi-year horizon
- Scope:
 - Max. profit
 - Continuous processes
 - Time horizon: 5-15 years
 - Site-wide (each unit is an entire plant)
- Schedule refinement and handling uncertainties: Medium-term

Mixed Integer Linear Programming model

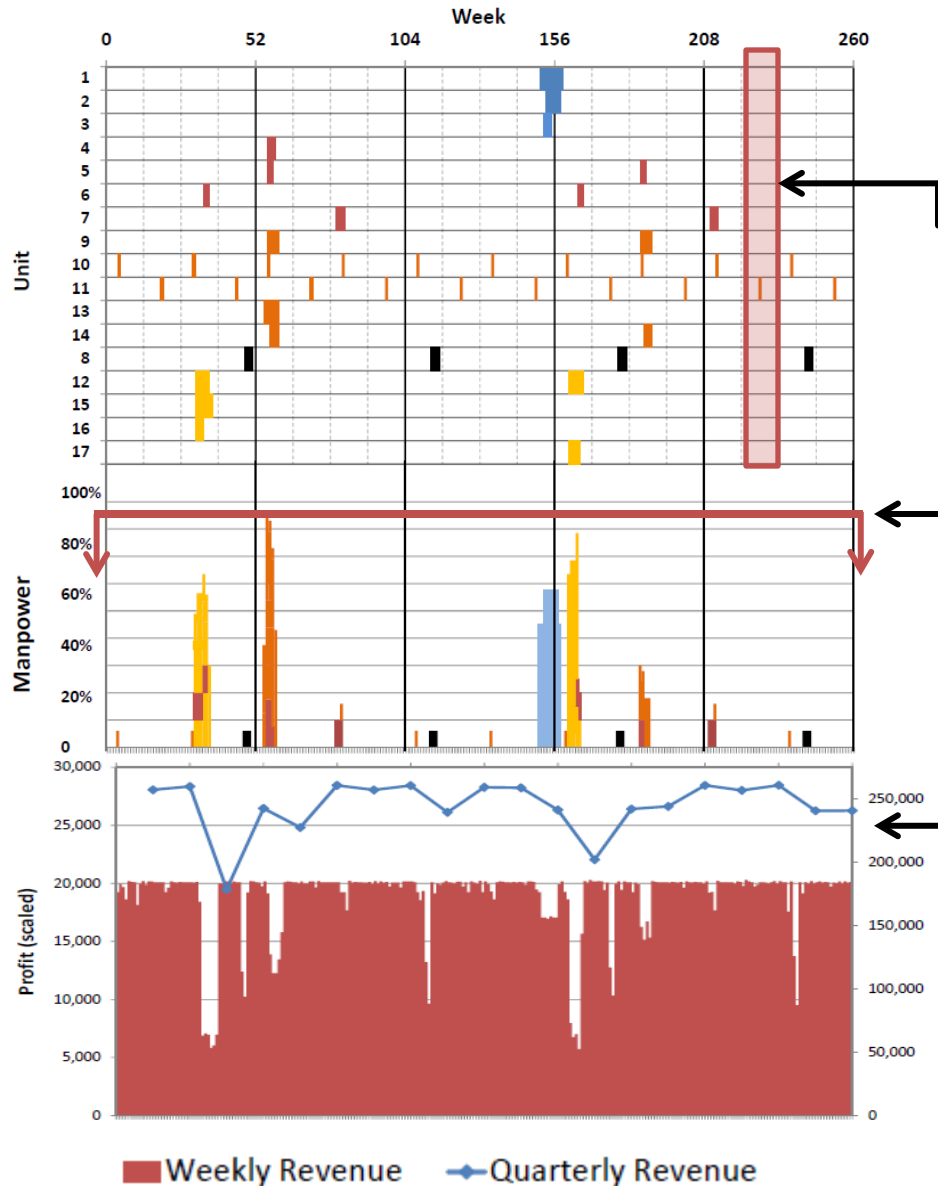
- Max. profit = revenue – maintenance – holding – demand satisfaction penalty – raw material and import
- Constraints: network flow, inventory, demand, manpower, financial, turnaround frequencies
- Cyclic vs Rolling horizon schedule

- **Model statistics:**

- 17-plant integrated site
- 15-year horizon
- 1 week discretization (~800 time periods)
- 16,000 binaries; 600,000 total
- CPLEX solver used



Novelty in schedules



Incorporation of three major concerns:

- Avoidance of maintenance tasks in unfavorable conditions
- Bringing down peak manpower requirements
- Balancing quarterly financial performance

	Avg. Profit	Gap	Time (s)
Cyclic	2,564,801	0.7%	36
Roll. H.	2,599,798	0.4%	1219/4

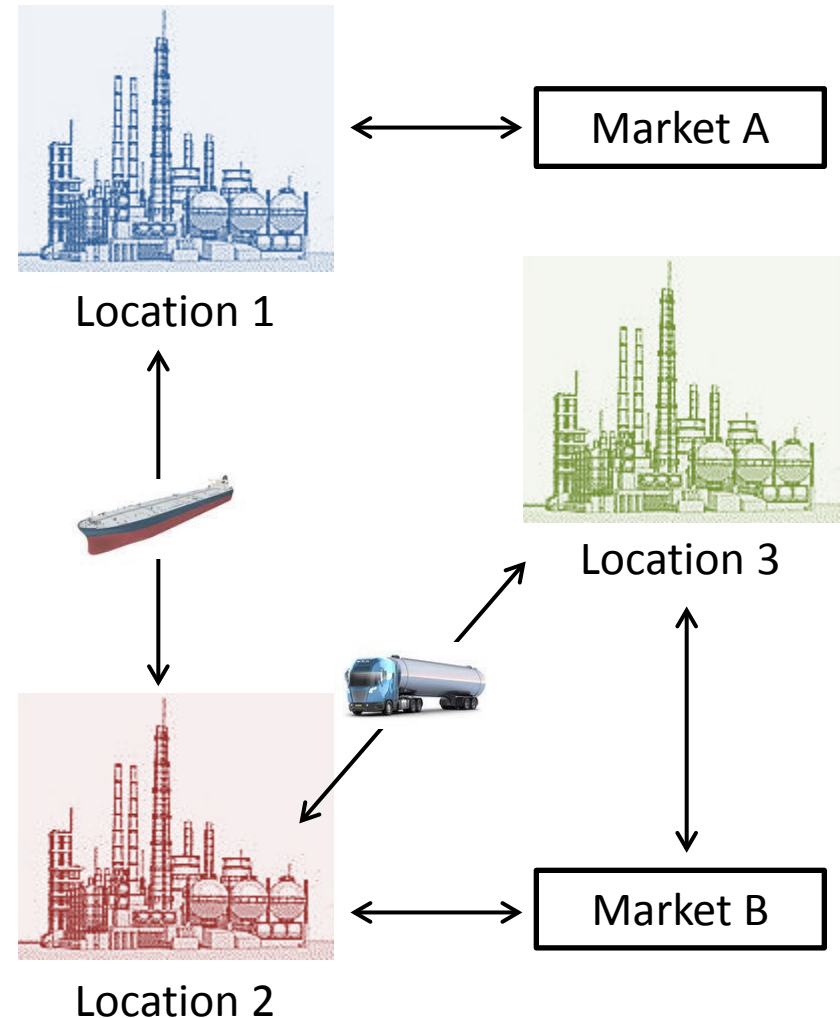
1.36% improvement in rolling horizon scheme

Current work

Risk Analysis

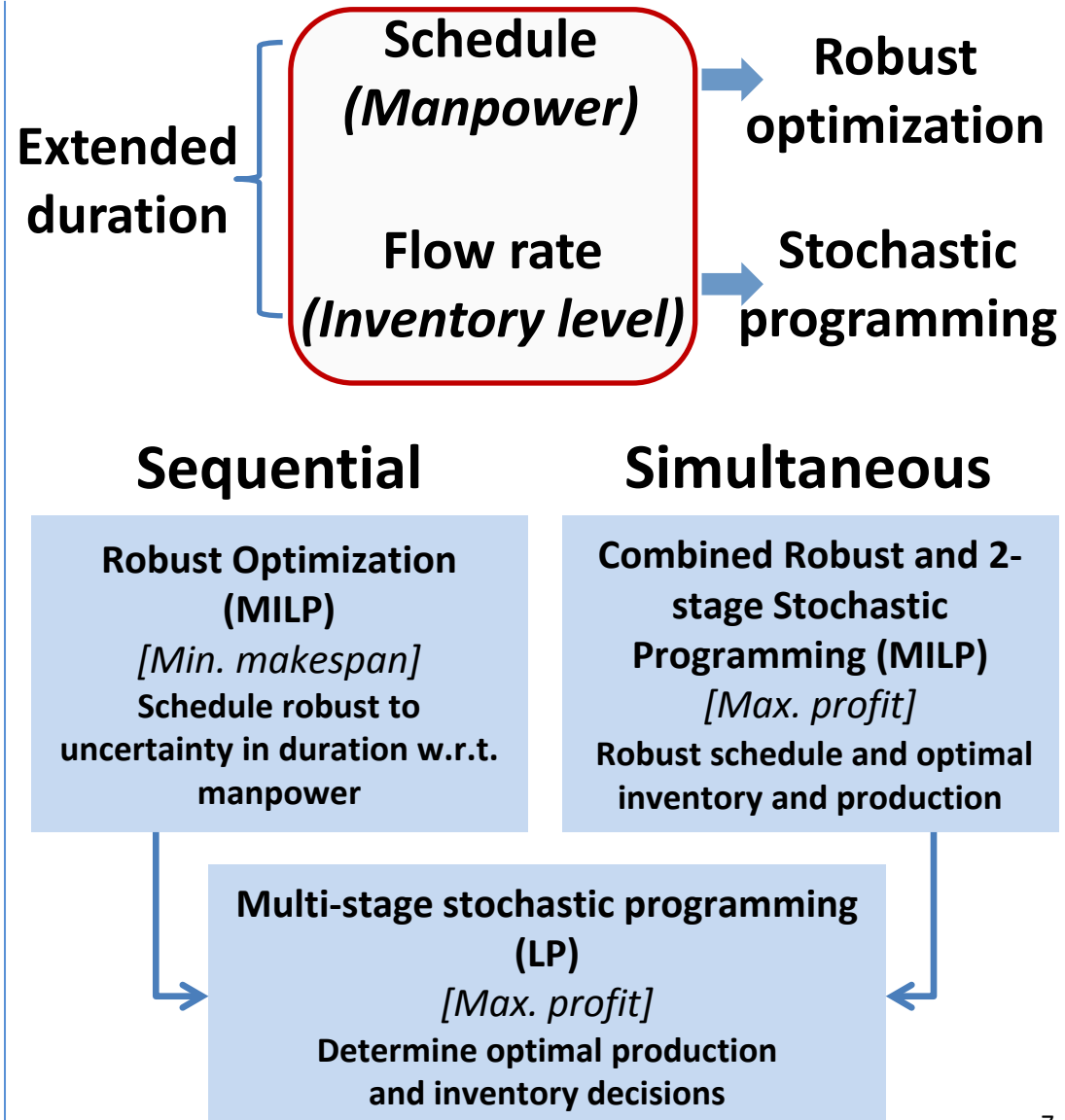
- Quantification of risk of plant breakdown and its impact on profits
- TA flexibility post risk-assessment
 - Unfavorable market conditions
 - External factors forcing deferral
- Improving current TA frequencies estimation model
 - Incorporating reliability studies and risk analysis

Global TA Planning



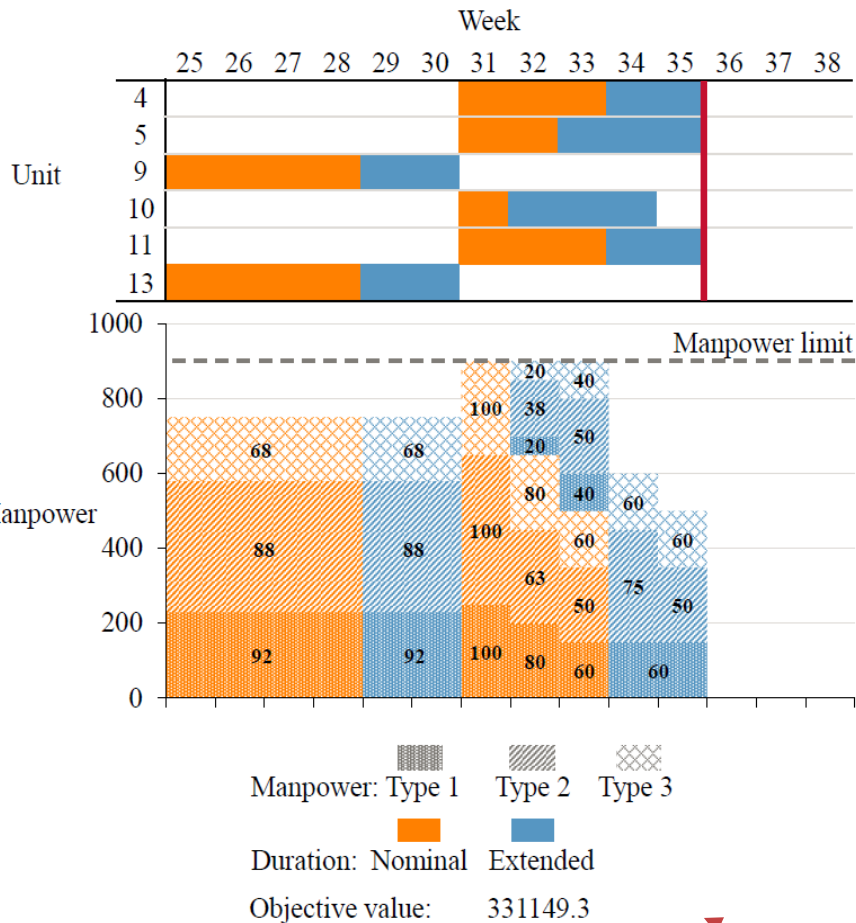
Medium-term planning with uncertainty

- Nine months horizon considered (**medium-term**)
- Several months needed to build up downstream inventory (**first six months**)
- **Duration of turnaround is uncertain (why?)**
 - **Transport delay: required material/facility delays**
 - **Discovery work: unexpected damage found during the inspection**

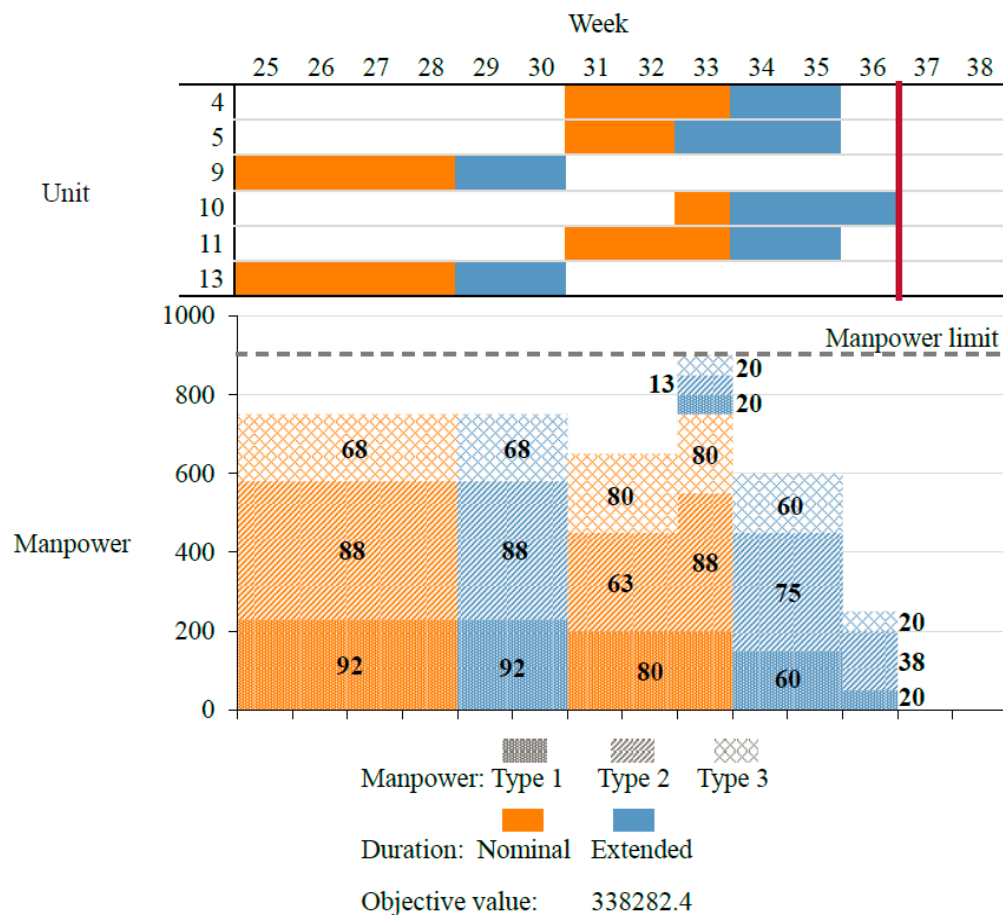


Best sequential vs. simultaneous approach

**Best objective from sequential approach
(RO + multi-stage LP)**



**Objective from simultaneous approach
(2-stage MILP + multi-stage LP)**



**2% difference, not counting manpower
(min. makespan not necessarily best)**

Solution times

Solved using CPLEX 12.6

	RO MILP	Multi-stage LP (implicit form)	RO+2-stage MILP	Multi-stage LP (explicit form; 4 stages)
Avg. Time (s)	< 0.1	19.4	2,714	33.32
Size				
Equations	2243	87,409	120,212	4,601,645
Continuous vars	1900	42,736	65,032	712,485
Binary vars	252	-	277	-

Very inexpensive; but many solutions, and quality of final solution not guaranteed

More expensive; better solutions

Conclusions

- **Successfully demonstrated cost savings from a coordinated turnaround of integrated chemical sites**
- **Efficient solution from a long-term planning perspective while retaining key model features and incorporating practical considerations**
- **Accounted for uncertainties in TA duration and any discovery work through medium-term planning schemes**
- **Combined robust optimization with stochastic programming**