



Scheduling of oil-refinery operations

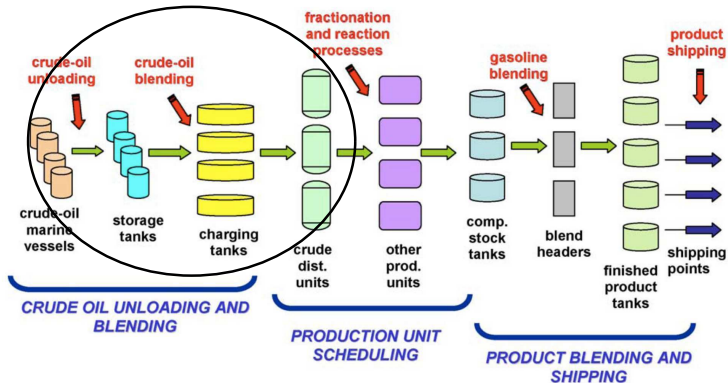
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Ignacio Grossmann¹

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² Department of Chemical and Biotechnological Engineering. University of Chile

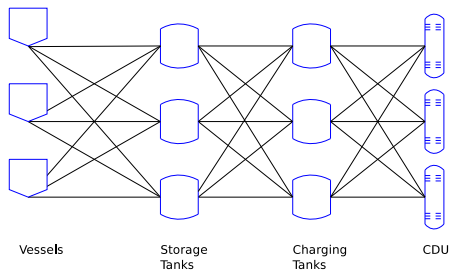
March 2015

Scheduling of oil-refinery operations



Méndez, C.A., Grossmann, I.E., Harjunkoski, I., Kaboré, P. A simultaneous optimization approach for off-line blending and scheduling of oil-refinery operations. *Computers & Chemical Engineering*, 2006, 30 (4): 614-634.

Crude oil unloading and blending: current example



- Non-simultaneous load and unload
- Vessels can unload to any storage tank.
- Bounds for blend composition in Charging tanks.
- Concentration limits are specified for the products.
- Product yields are specified for each crude.
- Minimum product yields for CDU.

Priority-slot based formulation

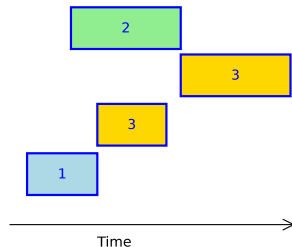
A scheduling problem has two main decisions on time arrangement:

- Sequence of operations.
- Timing for each operation (start, duration, end).

We use **Priority-slot** based formulation (\neq Time-slot) for **continuous-time** scheduling.

Separated variables for:

- Priority (Z).
- Timing (S, D, E).



Mouret, S., Grossmann, I., Pectiaux, P. A Novel Priority-Slot Based Continuous-Time Formulation for Crude-Oil Scheduling Problems. *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research*, 2009, 48 (18): 8515-8528.

MINLP Model

- ▶ **Binary variables:** Z_{iv}
 - ▶ **Assignment** decisions: Z_{iv}
- ▶ **Continuous variables:**
 - ▶ **Time** decisions: S_{iv}, D_{iv}, E_{iv}
 - ▶ **Volume** decisions: V_{iv}^t, V_{ivc}
 - ▶ **Level** decisions: L_{ir}^t, L_{irc}
- ▶ **Linear constraints:**
 - ▶ Continuous distillation:
 - ▶ Volume bounds:
 - ▶ Volume composition:
 - ▶ Level definition: $L_{irc} = L_{0rc} + \sum_{j \in T, j < i} \sum_{v \in I_r} V_{ivc} - \sum_{j \in T, j < i} \sum_{v \in O_r} V_{ivc}$
 - ▶ Level limitations: $\underline{L}_r^t \leq L_{ir}^t \leq \overline{L}_r^t$
 - ▶ Flowrate limitations: $\underline{FR}_v \cdot D_{iv} \leq V_{iv}^t \leq \overline{FR}_v \cdot D_{iv}$
 - ▶ Property specifications: $\underline{X}_{vk} \cdot V_{iv}^t \leq \sum_{c \in C} X_{ck} V_{ivc} \leq \overline{X}_{vk} \cdot V_{iv}^t$
 - ▶ Crude blend demands: $\underline{D}_r \leq \sum_{i \in T} \sum_{v \in O_r} V_{iv}^t \leq \overline{D}_r$
 - ▶ ...
- ▶ **Nonlinear constraint:**
 - ▶ **Composition constraint:**

$$\sum_{i \in T} \sum_{v \in I_r} D_{iv} = H$$

$$\underline{V}_v^t \cdot Z_{iv} \leq V_{iv}^t \leq \overline{V}_v^t \cdot Z_{iv}$$

$$V_{iv}^t = \sum_{c \in C} V_{ivc}$$

$$L_{irc} = L_{0rc} + \sum_{j \in T, j < i} \sum_{v \in I_r} V_{ivc} - \sum_{j \in T, j < i} \sum_{v \in O_r} V_{ivc}$$

$$\underline{L}_r^t \leq L_{ir}^t \leq \overline{L}_r^t$$

$$\underline{FR}_v \cdot D_{iv} \leq V_{iv}^t \leq \overline{FR}_v \cdot D_{iv}$$

$$\underline{X}_{vk} \cdot V_{iv}^t \leq \sum_{c \in C} X_{ck} V_{ivc} \leq \overline{X}_{vk} \cdot V_{iv}^t$$

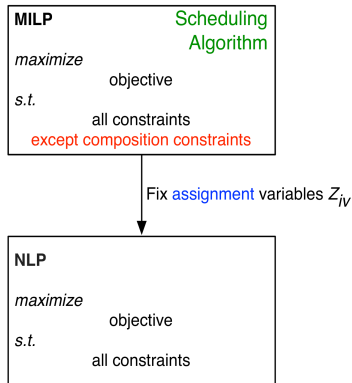
$$\underline{D}_r \leq \sum_{i \in T} \sum_{v \in O_r} V_{iv}^t \leq \overline{D}_r$$

$$\frac{V_{ivc}}{V_{iv}^t} = \frac{L_{irc}}{L_{ir}^t} \Leftrightarrow V_{ivc} \cdot L_{ir}^t = L_{irc} \cdot V_{iv}^t$$

Solution strategy

- Solution with global solver (BARON) for MINLP.

- Solution with two stages:
 MILP (CPLEX) + NLP
 (BARON or CONOPT).
 Loop: 20 cycles.



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Solution

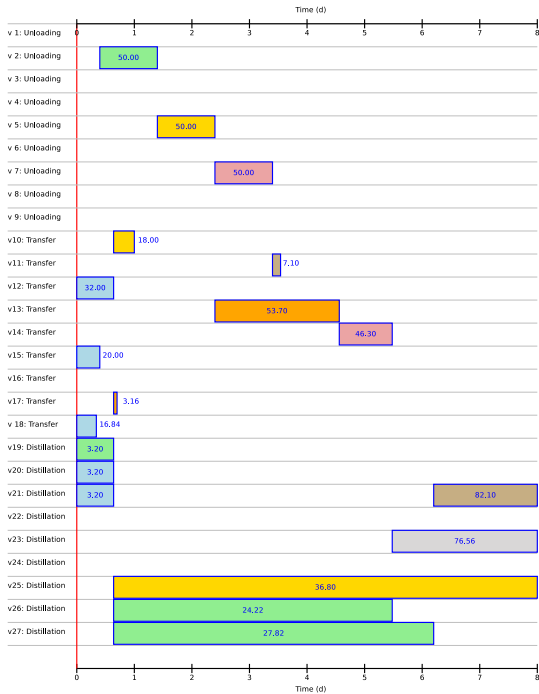
- Time horizon: 8 days.
- 7 Priority Slots.
 - 6 → the problem is not feasible.
 - 8 → the problem is larger.

Global

# Continuous Vars.:	2311	
# Discrete Vars.:	189	
# Constraints:	5738	
	1st stage (MILP)	2nd stage (NLP)
# Removed Constraints:	755	1043
# Constraints:	4983	4695

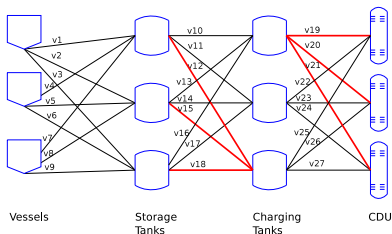
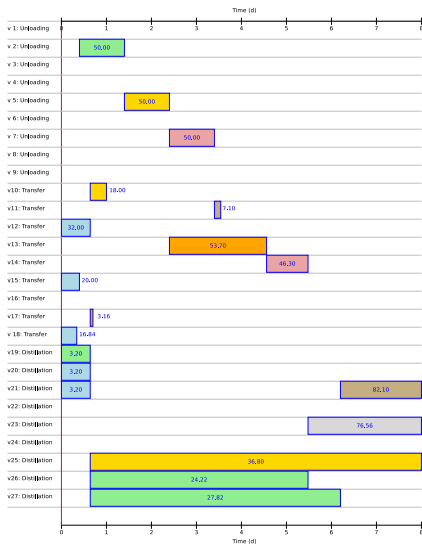
Strategy	First stage	Second stage	Best solution		
			CPU Time [s]	Obj. Fun.	Difference with best
MILP + NLP	CPLEX	BARON	3829	60.400	0.71%
MILP + NLP	CPLEX	CONOPT	159	60.829	0.00%
MINLP		BARON	(*) 90000	60.793	0.06%

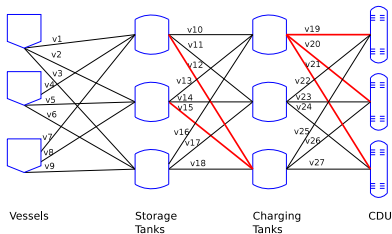
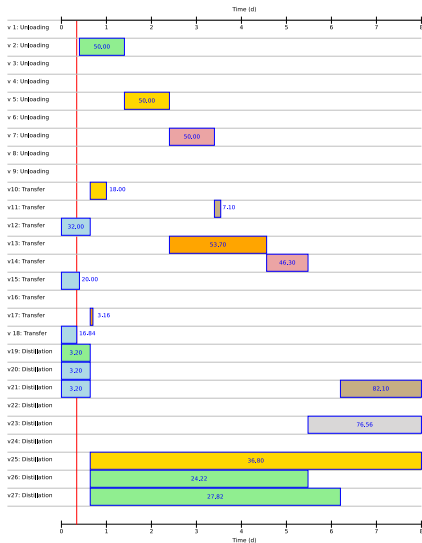
(*) Time limit.

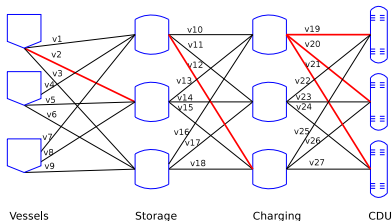
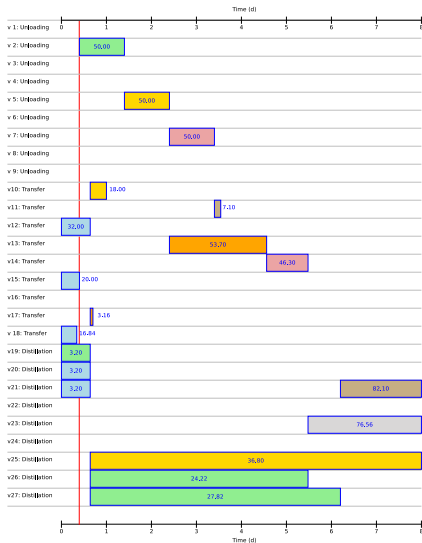


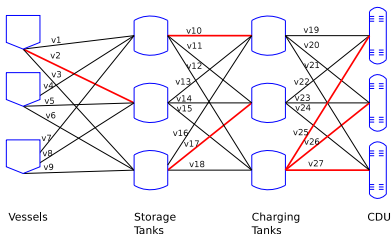
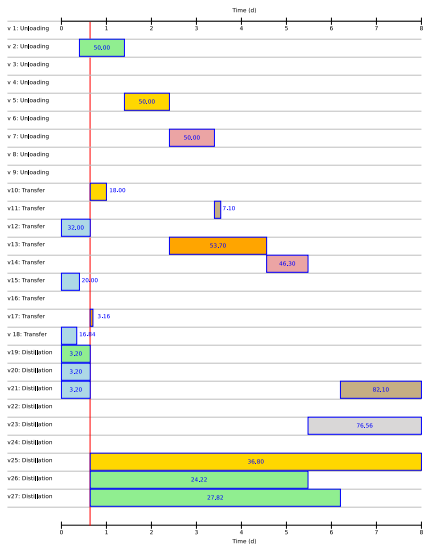
Priority slots

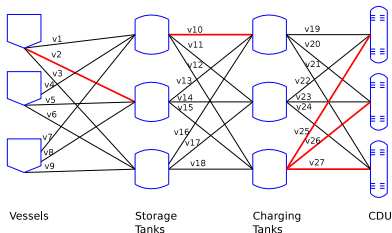
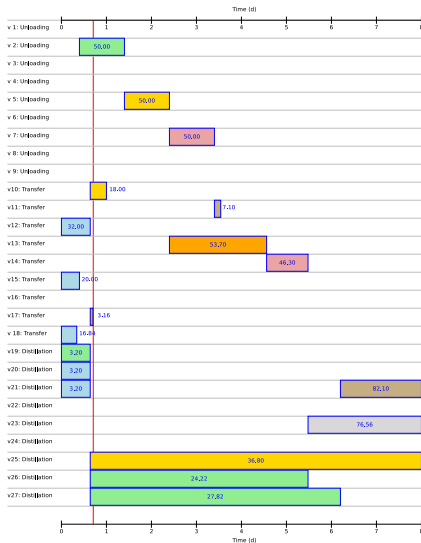
- 1 (Blue)
- 2 (Green)
- 3 (Yellow)
- 4 (Orange)
- 5 (Purple)
- 6 (Grey)
- 7 (Light Blue)

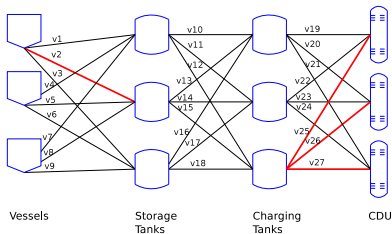
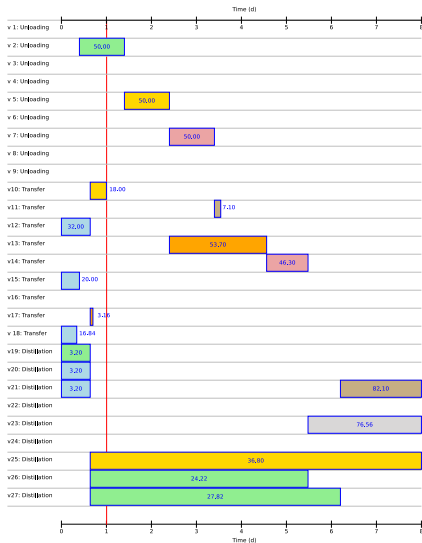


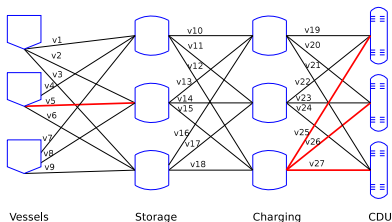
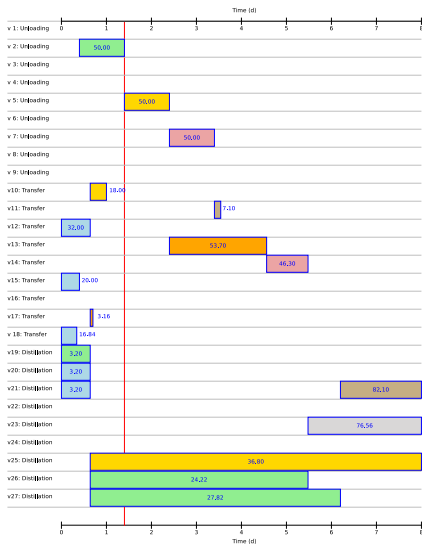


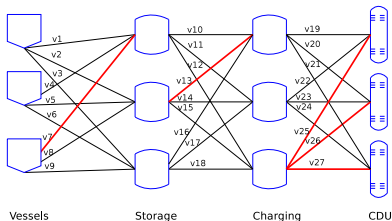
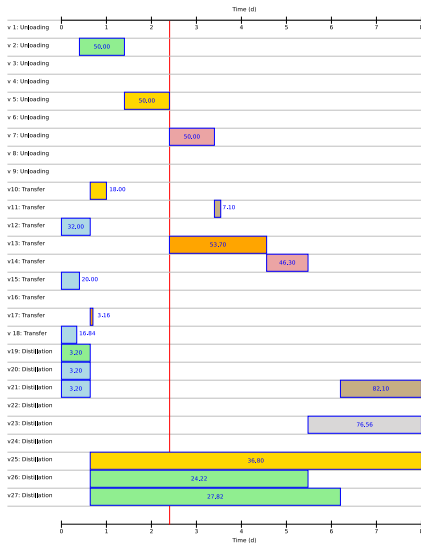


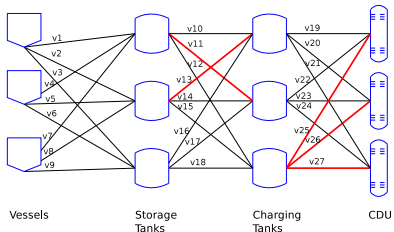
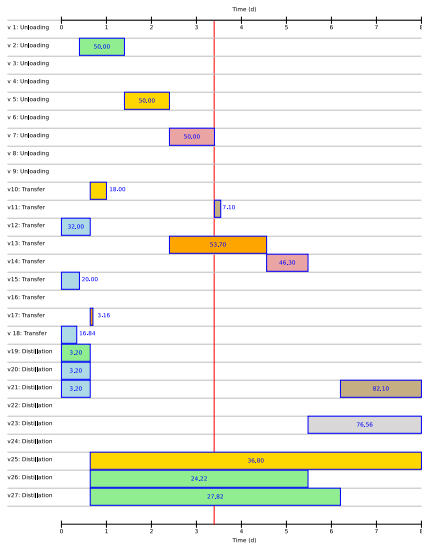


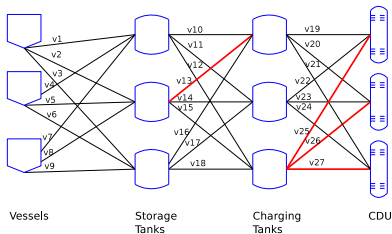
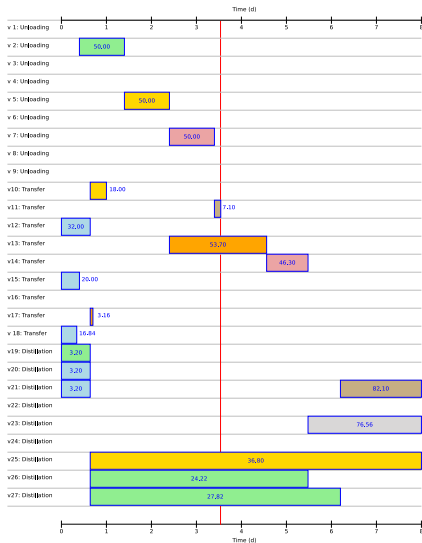


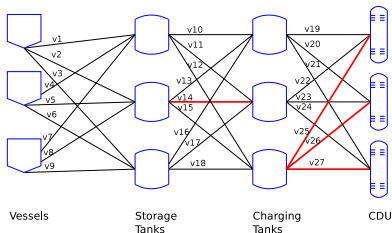
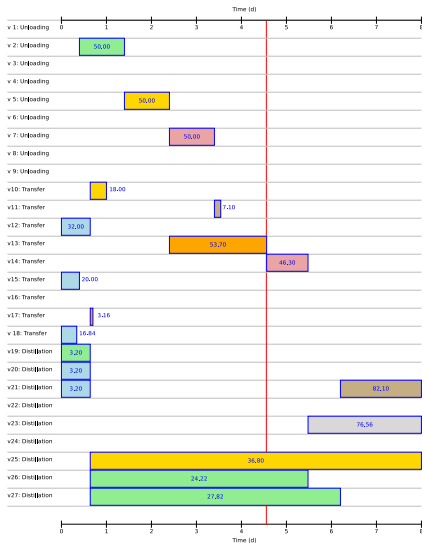


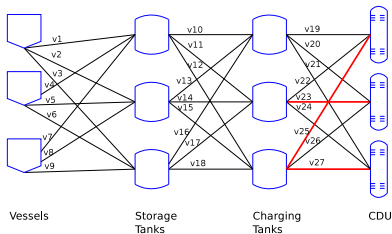
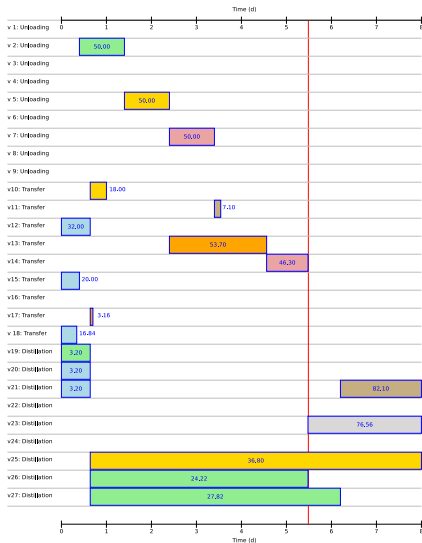


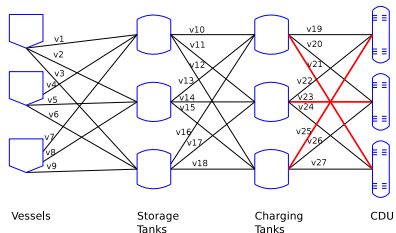
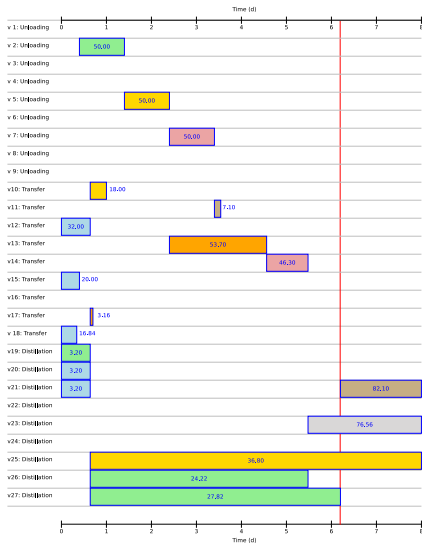


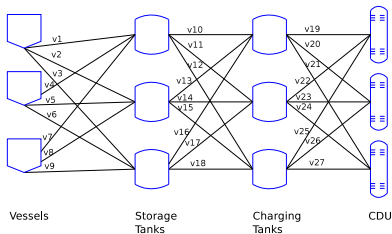
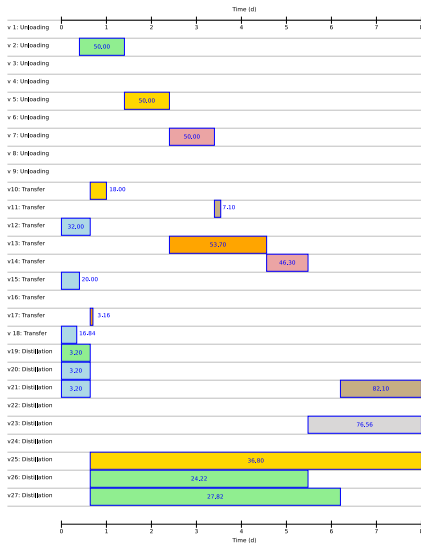












Partial conclusions and future work

Partial conclusions:

- The **two-stages strategy** (MILP + NLP) gives a solution in a shorter CPU time than the MINLP with global solver.
- Why does this strategy work? Two hypothesis:
 - **Few blending operations** where nonlinearities are active.
 - Nonlinear constraint **has no influence on priorities**.

Future work in this instance:

- Improve the algorithm.
- Decide the number of priority slots.
- Scale up.
- Decomposition.



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Solution (first obtained and best)

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# Constraints:	5738

1st stage (MILP)

2nd stage (NLP)

# Removed Constraints:	755	1043
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			CPU Time [s]	Obj. Fun.	Difference with best	CPU Time [s]	Obj. Fun.	Difference with best
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MINLP		BARON				(*) 90000	60.793	0.06%

(*) Time limit.

Data for the example

Time horizon: 8 days.

Priority slots: 7

Vessels	Arrival time	Initial crude type	Initial crude vol. [Mbbbl]
1	0	1	50
2	0	2	50
3	0	3	50
Storage TK	Capacity [Mbbbl]	Initial crude type	Initial crude vol. [Mbbbl]
1	100	4	50
2	100	2	20
3	100	2	20
Charging TK	Capacity [Mbbbl]	Initial crude type	Initial crude vol. [Mbbbl]
1	100	3	20
2	100	4	20
3	100	1	20

Flowrates	LB	UB
Unloading	0	50
Transfer	0	50
Distillation	5	50

Maximum transferable volume [Mbbbl]
100

Data for the example

Blend Composition in Charging tanks (vol/vol)				
	Crude 1	Crude 2	Crude 3	Crude 4
Charging TK 1	[0 , 1]	[0 ,0.9]	[0.1, 1]	[0 , 1]
Charging TK 2	[0 , 1]	[0 ,0.9]	[0 , 1]	[0.1, 1]
Charging TK 3	[0.1, 1]	[0 ,0.9]	[0 , 1]	[0 , 1]

Property 1 (sulfur concentration)	Cost [MM\$/Mbb]
Crude 1	0.1
Crude 2	0.6
Crude 3	0.2
Crude 4	0.5

	Property 1	Revenue [MM\$/Mbb]
Prod. 1	[0.2,0.6]	0.5
Prod. 2	[0.1,0.5]	0.1
Prod. 3	[0.1,0.5]	0.7

Data for the example

Product Yield	Prod. 1	Prod. 2	Prod. 3
Crude 1	0.5	0.3	0.1
Crude 2	0.2	0	0.7
Crude 3	0	0.9	0
Crude 4	0.5	0.25	0.25

Prop. 1 Yield by Product	Prod. 1	Prod. 2	Prod. 3
Crude 1	0.1	0.9	0
Crude 2	0.8	0.1	0.1
Crude 3	0.5	0.3	0.1
Crude 4	0	0.2	0.7

Minimum Product Yield	Prod. 1	Prod. 2	Prod. 3
CDU 1	0	0	0
CDU 2	0	0	0
CDU 3	0	0	0

Demand	Prod. 1	Prod. 2	Prod. 3
CDU 1	[5 ,1000]	[0 ,1000]	[0 ,1000]
CDU 2	[0 ,1000]	[5 ,1000]	[0 ,1000]
CDU 3	[0 ,1000]	[0 ,1000]	[5 ,1000]

Model

General operating constraints

- Time in operations:

$$S_{tw} \geq S_w^{lo} \cdot z_{tw} \quad t \in T, w \in W \quad (1)$$

$$E_{tw} \leq I_w^{up} \cdot z_{tw} \quad t \in T, w \in W \quad (2)$$

$$E_{tw} = S_{tw} + D_{tw} \cdot z_{tw} \quad t \in T, w \in W \quad (3)$$

- Volume and flowrates in operations:

$$V_w^{lo} \cdot z_{tw} \leq V_{tw} \leq V_w^{up} \cdot z_{tw} \quad t \in T, w \in W \quad (4)$$

$$V_{tw} = \sum_{c \in C} \hat{V}_{twc} \quad t \in T, w \in W \quad (5)$$

$$F_w^{lo} \cdot D_{tw} \leq V_{tw} \leq F_w^{up} \cdot D_{tw} \quad t \in T, w \in W \quad (6)$$

$$x_{wk}^{lo} \cdot V_{tw} \leq \sum_{c \in C} x_{ck}^0 \cdot \hat{V}_{twc} \leq x_{wk}^{up} \cdot V_{tw} \quad t \in T, w \in W, k \in K \quad (7)$$

- No overlapping constraints:

$$z_{tw} + z_{tw'} \leq 1$$
$$t \in T, w \in W, w' \in NO_{w,w'}, w' > w \quad (8)$$

$$E_{t_1 w} + E_{t_1 w'} + \sum_{t \in T, t_1 < t < t_2} (D_{tw} + D_{tw'}) \leq S_{t_2 w} + S_{t_2 w'} + H \cdot (1 - z_{t_2 w} - z_{t_2 w'})$$

$$t_1, t_2 \in T, w \in W, w' \in NO_{w,w'}, w' > w \quad (9)$$

Constraints on blending and charging tanks

- Inventory definition:

$$L_{tr} = L_r^0 + \sum_{t' \in T} \sum_{w \in I_r}^{t' < t} V_{t'w} - \sum_{t' \in T} \sum_{w \in O_r}^{t' < t} V_{t'w}$$
$$t \in T, r \in R_S \cup R_C \quad (10)$$

$$\hat{L}_{trc} = \hat{L}_{rc}^0 + \sum_{t' \in T} \sum_{w \in I_r}^{t' < t} \hat{V}_{t'wc} - \sum_{t' \in T} \sum_{w \in O_r}^{t' < t} \hat{V}_{t'wc}$$
$$t \in T, r \in R_S \cup R_C, c \in C \quad (11)$$

$$L_{tr} = \sum_{c \in C} \hat{L}_{trc}$$
$$t \in T, r \in R_S \cup R_C \quad (12)$$

- Blending constraints:

$$\hat{V}_{twc} \cdot L_{tr} = V_{tw} \cdot \hat{L}_{trc} \quad t \in T, r \in R_S \cup R_C, w \in O_r, c \in C \quad (13)$$

$$CD_{rc}^{lo} \cdot V_{tw} \leq \hat{V}_{twc} \leq CD_{rc}^{up} \cdot V_{tw} \quad t \in T, r \in R_C, w \in W_D, c \in C \quad (14)$$

- Inventory bounds:

$$L_r^{lo} \leq L_{tr} \leq L_r^{up} \quad t \in T, r \in R_S \cup R_C \quad (15)$$

$$L_r^{lo} \leq L_r^0 + \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{w \in I_r} V_{tw} - \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{w \in O_r} V_{tw} \leq L_r^{up} \quad r \in R_S \cup R_C \quad (16)$$

Constraints on CDUs

- Limit the number of discharge operations to CDUs:

$$N_r^{lo} \leq \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{w \in I_r} z_{tw} \leq N_r^{up} \quad r \in R_D \quad (17)$$

- Ensure constant operation:

$$\sum_{t \in T} \sum_{w \in I_r} D_{tw} = H \quad r \in R_D \quad (18)$$

- Product yield and properties in products:

$$VP_{twp} = \sum_{c \in C} PY_{wcp}^0 \cdot \hat{V}_{twc} \quad t \in T, w \in W_D, p \in P \quad (19)$$

$$\hat{V}P_{twpk} = \sum_{c \in C} PP_{wcpk}^0 \cdot PY_{wcp}^0 \cdot \hat{V}_{twc} \quad t \in T, w \in W_D, p \in P, k \in K \quad (20)$$

- Limits on demands, product demands, and specifications in products:

$$DD_r^{lo} \leq \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{w \in I_r} V_{tw} \leq DD_r^{up}$$
$$r \in R_D \quad (21)$$

$$PY_{rp}^{lo} \cdot V_{tw} \leq VP_{twp}$$
$$t \in T, r \in R_D, w \in I_r, p \in P \quad (22)$$

$$PP_{wpk}^{lo} \cdot VP_{twp} \leq \hat{V}P_{twpk} \leq PP_{wpk}^{up} \cdot VP_{twp}$$
$$t \in T, w \in W_D, p \in P, k \in K \quad (23)$$

$$PD_{rp}^{lo} \leq \sum_{t \in T} \sum_{w \in I_r} VP_{twp} \leq PD_{rp}^{up}$$
$$p \in P, r \in R_D \quad (24)$$

- Complete unloading of Vessels:

$$\sum_{t \in T} \sum_{w \in O_r} V_{tw} = L_r^0 \quad r \in R_V \quad (25)$$