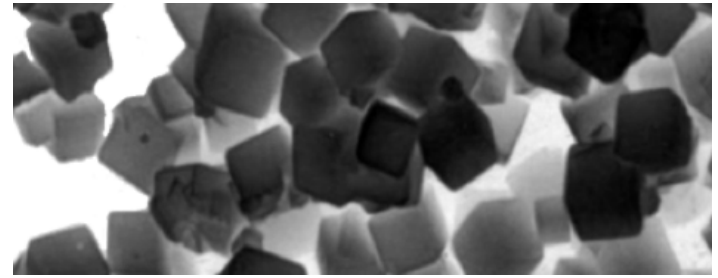
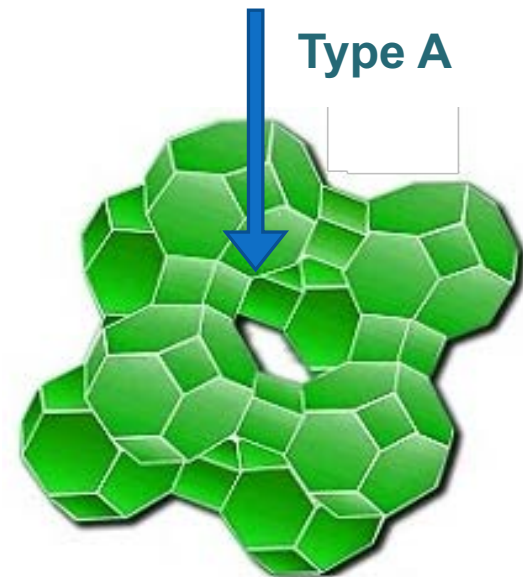


# What is Molecular Sieve?

- also called zeolite and mole sieve
- tiny, hollow crystals that separate smaller molecules from larger molecules
- able to selectively adsorb molecules due to pore diameter of the crystals
- used in dehydration units or beds



**Water Molecule size = 2.8Å**  
**Molecular Sieve Pore size = 3Å**  
**Ethanol Molecule size = 3.6Å**



# Things to Avoid

## NO WET FEED

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- keep feed stream more than 50°F above the condensation temperature of the feed composition
- liquid phase water coats sieve beds and prevents adsorption

## pH LEVELS

- extreme pH levels can melt sieve
- avoid strong acids and bases
- Clean in Place (CIP) liquids must not be exposed to sieve beds

## PRESSURE CHANGES

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- sudden or extreme pressure changes should be avoided
  - causes fluidization in the bed
  - primary cause of bead break up
- Valve Maintenance
  - Protect against pressure surges

## CONTAMINATION

- avoid organic contaminants in sieve beds
- coking – have you ever seen old beads with black spots?

# Always pay attention

## SYMPTOMS OF BAD BEADS

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- frequent filter changes
  - caused by dust in system
  - beads break and crack over time
- high regeneration proof
  - caused by loss of adsorption capacity
- rapid changes in *Pressure Drop*
  - can be caused by wide bead distribution
  - broken and cracked beads cause irregularities
  - reductions of *Cycle Times*



# Always pay attention

## REMEMBER

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- keep units topped off
- take care of the system
- keeping records of your day to day is vital
- follow proper plant maintenance
- you can ask for help and advice, there's always opportunity to optimize your process
- production can almost always be increased
- costs can be reduced
- questions are always welcome

## OPTIMIZATION

- use minimum heat, high enough to avoid liquid phase “super heat”  $>50^{\circ}\text{F}$
- safe maximum pressure on valves
- highest possible feed rate, but still meets required ethanol purity
- material with enough strength to withstand harsh conditions
- minimize mass transfer zone to increase output per cycle