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► **To cite this version:**

Sébastien Leveneur, Lionel Estel, Cyril Crua. Thermal risk assessment of vegetable oil epoxidation. Journal of Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry, 2015, 122 (2), pp.795-804. 10.1007/s10973-015-4793-8 . hal-02435644

HAL Id: hal-02435644

<https://normandie-univ.hal.science/hal-02435644v1>

Submitted on 17 Jan 2022

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THERMAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF VEGETABLE OIL EPOXIDATION

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Keywords: Time-to-Maximum-Rate TMR_{ad} , MTSR, Adiabatic temperature rise, Thermal risks assessment, Green chemistry

Abstract

This article describes thermal risks assessment of vegetable oil epoxidation by peroxy-carboxylic acid. It is a liquid-liquid system where several exothermic reactions occur. Acetic acid was used as the carboxylic acid, and oleic acid was chosen as a model molecule because it is a common fatty acid in the triglyceride molecule. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and accelerating rate calorimetry (ARC) were used to determine safety criteria such as the final temperature (T_{Final}), T_{D24} and time-to-maximum-rate under adiabatic condition (TMR_{ad}). We found that the calculation of TMR_{ad} based on DSC data could be incorrect when assuming a zero order kinetic reaction. By using a process temperature of 70°C, the extrapolated final temperature was found to be 544°C from DSC experiments, T_{D24} was estimated to 20°C based on ARC experiment and TMR_{ad} was calculated to 164 min from ARC experiments. These criteria indicate that the process can lead to full accumulation of peroxides species. Therefore we recommend that vegetable oil epoxidation by peroxy-carboxylic acid should not be performed in batch reactor, but in semi-batch mode.

1. Introduction

Biomass valorization to chemicals or to fuels is the future of chemical industry, i.e., biorefinery. In the 90s, green chemistry concept appeared [1] and pushed industries to design chemical processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances. For example for oxidation processes, hydrogen peroxide has replaced molecular oxygen or the use of heavy-metal oxidants [2]. Even if the use of biomass as feedstock is more sustainable than the use of petroleum-derived feedstock, one should keep in mind that several transformation steps are needed. These steps could involve high pressure and high temperature operating conditions, extreme pH and the use of oxidizing agents. Furthermore, many chemical processes treating biomass valorization occur in batch reactor increasing the risk of thermal accumulation. Thus, the thermal risk of these processes should be evaluated.

Vegetable oils in industry have been widely used as lubricant, monomer for polymer production or as biodiesel. From a chemical point of view, a vegetable oil is a triglyceride, which is an ester derived from glycerol and three fatty acids. One of the first steps is the transformation or functionalization of these molecules. For example, biodiesel is produced from the transesterification of vegetable oils by methanol. There are different ways of functionalizing vegetable oils: epoxidation, polyols synthesis or polymerization. For example, epoxidized soybean oil can be used as lubricant, plasticizer and hydrolysis of oxirane group is used for the production of polyurethanes. Here we address the epoxidation of vegetable oils [3-5]. Epoxidized vegetable oils can be seen as a platform molecule for the production of polymers, carbonated vegetable oils or diols. One of the greenest way to epoxidize such double bonds is the Prileschajew method [6]. It is an exothermic liquid-liquid chemical system where different reactions occur. Fig. 1 illustrates the mechanism of epoxidation. Due

1 to the low solubility of hydrogen peroxide in the organic phase, an oxygen carrier is needed. It
2 is the role of peroxy-carboxylic acid to carry oxygen from aqueous to organic phase. Usually,
3 peroxyacetic, peroxyformic and m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid are used and are produced in-
4 situ. Growing interest for direct epoxidation by using only hydrogen peroxide was
5 investigated by different research teams [7-8]. But the heterogeneous catalysts developed for
6 the direct epoxidation by hydrogen peroxide are less efficient than the Prileschajew method.
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17 Here Fig. 1
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22 Bunton et al. [9] have demonstrated that carboxylic acid perhydrolysis was a nucleophilic
23 substitution. Moreover, Shi et al. [10] have demonstrated by quantum chemical calculation
24 that olefin epoxidation by peroxy-carboxylic acids is a nucleophilic transfer (π -electrons of
25 alkene) toward the peroxo bond of peroxy-carboxylic acids. Thus, perhydrolysis and
26 epoxidation are not occurring through free-radical reactions. Under normal process
27 conditions, i.e., atmospheric pressure and temperature range of 60-70°C, decomposition of
28 hydrogen peroxide and peroxyacetic acid can be neglected in absence of metal impurities
29 [11]. At higher temperature process, peroxide species decomposition can occur through free-
30 radical reactions, which are not identified. These radicals can interfere with the classical
31 simplified mechanism illustrated in Fig. 1.
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47 The most produced epoxidized vegetable oil is epoxidized soybean oil, with a production of
48 around 200 000 tons in 2011 [12]. The unit process is batch or semi-batch operation with a
49 risk of thermal accumulation. The worst-case scenario is a thermal runaway leading to a
50 pressure increase due to the non-condensable products and vapor pressure of the liquid
51 components. It is essential to discriminate synthesis reactions occurring at normal process
52 temperature, and secondary reactions occurring at higher temperature. Secondary reactions
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1 are more temperature sensitive than synthesis reactions due to their higher activation energies
2 and lead to the formation of non-condensable gaseous products. In the epoxidation process,
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4 synthesis reactions are carboxylic acid perhydrolysis, epoxidation and ring-opening reactions.
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6 Decomposition reactions are peroxyacetic acid and hydrogen peroxide decompositions.
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8 The consecutive and parallel kinetic reactions (Fig. 1) make the risk assessment rather
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10 complex, especially when synthesis and decomposition reactions can occur at same
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12 temperature range due to the presence of peroxyformic acid. Peroxyformic acid is more
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14 reactive and unstable than peroxyacetic acid [13], thus epoxidation reaction is faster and more
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16 exothermic. Due to its instability, the spontaneous decomposition of peroxyformic acid occurs
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18 at process temperature [14]. Furthermore, formic acid is a stronger carboxylic acid than acetic
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20 acid, thus favoring ring-opening reactions. For these reasons we used acetic acid in this study.
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Stoessel summarized the different thermal analysis methods to make a thermal safety assessment [15]. But how to interpret the safety criteria obtained by these methods for multiphase reactions system?

Several articles address the safety assessment of pure peroxide compounds for storage [16-19]. In 2010, Wu et al., studied the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide with different solvents [20]. You et al., studied the decomposition of lauroyl peroxide with different nitric acid concentrations [21]. Chi et al., studied the effect of propanone on hydrogen peroxide stability by using different calorimetric methods [22].

1 To the best of our knowledge, few articles have investigated multiphase composite reactions
2 system in micro-calorimetry, and fewer still have considered vegetable oils epoxidation by
3 peroxycarboxylic acid [23-24]. The first goal of our approach was to identify the thermal risk
4 of a chemical process through the product of its probability and severity, without requiring
5 detailed kinetic and thermodynamic studies. Our approach was to use classical micro-
6 calorimetry devices as several environmental and safety agencies or industries do for their
7 safety assessments. It was in that logic that thermal risk assessment of vegetable oils by
8 peroxycarboxylic acid was performed in this article.
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21 The goal of this article was to compare the safety criteria obtained by differential scanning
22 calorimetry and accelerating rate calorimetry. Oleic acid was chosen as a model molecule and
23 acetic acid was used as carboxylic acid.
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2. Experimental section

2.1 Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

DSC, TA Q1000 with purge using extra pure nitrogen (50 L min^{-1}) was used during the experiments. Samples mass was comprised between 4-10 mg and gold-plated high pressure crucibles (M20 crucible from Swiss Institute for the Promotion of Safety & Security) were used. Table 1 shows the experimental matrix.

Here Table 1.

2.2 Accelerating Rate calorimeter (ARC)

Netzsch MMC 274 Nexus[®] was used during the adiabatic experiment. Sample mass was around 1 gram and was introduced into a stainless steel tube-shaped container. Initial reaction temperature and pressure were room temperature (ca. 20°C) and atmospheric pressure, respectively. The mode Heat-Wait-and-Search was used with a thermal sensitivity of 0.02 K min^{-1} . According to the ARC manufacturer, the protocol ASTM E 1981 has been used.

3. Theoretical section

The purpose of this section is to present the different safety criteria used in this manuscript and how they were derived. By considering a batch reactor operating under isothermal mode, in case of cooling failure the system can move from isothermal to adiabatic mode. Fig. 2 illustrates this shift and the safety criteria are defined.

Fig. 2

MTSR stands for Maximum Temperature of the Synthesis Reactions and corresponds to:

$$\text{MTSR} = T_p + \Delta T_{\text{ad, synthesis}} \quad (1)$$

where, $\Delta T_{\text{ad, synthesis}}$ is defined as the adiabatic temperature rise for synthesis reactions:

$$\Delta T_{\text{ad, synthesis}} = \frac{Q_{\text{r, synthesis}}}{m_r \cdot \hat{C}_{P_R}} \quad (2)$$

where $Q_{\text{r, synthesis}}$ (J) is the total amount of energy released by the reactions, m_r (kg) is the mass of reaction mixture and \hat{C}_{P_R} is the specific heat capacity of the reaction mixture in $\text{J kg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$.

In case of secondary reactions, final temperature T_{Final} can be calculated as:

$$T_{\text{Final}} = \text{MTSR} + \Delta T_{\text{ad,decomposition}} \quad (3)$$

where, $\Delta T_{\text{ad,decomposition}}$ stands for the adiabatic temperature rise for decomposition reactions:

$$\Delta T_{\text{ad,decomposition}} = \frac{Q_{\text{r,decomposition}}}{m_r \cdot \hat{C}_{\text{Pr}}} \quad (4)$$

In the literature, single irreversible reaction of first order is presented and the total energy released is $Q_{\text{r, synthesis}} = n_0 \cdot \Delta H_r$. However, in case of composite reactions, this definition is not valid anymore. The presence of decomposition reactions is difficult to take into account because kinetic data are usually not known as well as initial conditions.

The probability criterion which is Time-to-Maximum-Rate under adiabatic conditions (TMR_{ad}) can be difficult to estimate without kinetic data. The general consensus is to assume a zero order reaction to calculate that criterion. Then, the following equation [25] is used:

$$\text{TMR}_{\text{ad}}(T_p) = \frac{m_r \cdot \hat{C}_{\text{Pr}} \cdot R \cdot T_p^2}{q_p(T_p) \cdot E_a} \quad (5)$$

The derivation of this equation is detailed as follows. The power released q_p (W) by a chemical reaction is

$$q_p = r \cdot \Delta H_r \cdot V \quad (6)$$

where r ($\text{mol L}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$) is the reaction rate, ΔH_r (J mol^{-1}) is the enthalpy associated to the reaction and V (L) is the reaction volume. For a zero-order reaction, $r=k$, where k ($\text{mol L}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$) is the kinetic rate constant. Thus, eq. (6) becomes:

$$q_p = k \cdot \Delta H_r \cdot V \quad (7)$$

The kinetic rate constant follows a modified Arrhenius equation such as:

$$k = k_{\text{ref}} \exp\left(\frac{-Ea}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}}\right)\right) \quad (8)$$

where $k_{\text{ref}} = Ae^{-\left(\frac{Ea}{RT_{\text{ref}}}\right)}$, with T_{ref} being a reference temperature.

Thus, eq. (7) becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} q_p &= k_{\text{ref}} \exp\left(\frac{-Ea}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}}\right)\right) \cdot \Delta H_r \cdot V \\ &= q_{p,\text{ref}} \exp\left(\frac{-Ea}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}}\right)\right) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where, $q_{p,\text{ref}} = k_{\text{ref}} \cdot \Delta H_r \cdot V$.

$q_{p,\text{ref}}$ is the power at a reference temperature for a zero order reaction. Under adiabatic condition and with no phase change, the energy balance is simplified to:

$$m_r \cdot \hat{C}_{\text{PR}} \cdot \frac{dT_r}{dt} = q_p(T_r) \quad (10)$$

where T_r is the reaction temperature and $q_p(T_r)$ is the power released by the reaction at T_r .

By adding eqs (9) and (10), one gets:

$$\frac{dT_r}{dt} = \frac{q_{p,\text{ref}}}{m_r \cdot \hat{C}_{\text{PR}}} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-Ea}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}}\right)\right) \quad (11)$$

By integrating eq. (11) from process temperature to the Maximum Temperature of Synthesis

Reactions, one gets:

$$\left[\frac{-1}{R T^2} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{Ea}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}}\right)\right) \right]_{T_p}^{\text{MTSR}} = \frac{q_{p,\text{ref}}}{m_r \cdot \hat{C}_{\text{PR}}} \cdot (t_{\text{MTSR}} - t_{T_p}) \quad (12)$$

After some simplifications, Eq. (12) becomes

$$t_{\text{MTR}} = \text{TMR}_{\text{ad, synthesis}} = \frac{m_r \cdot \hat{C}_{\text{PR}} \cdot R \cdot T_p^2}{q_{p, \text{ref}} \cdot E_a \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} - \frac{1}{T_p}\right)\right)} = \frac{m_r \cdot \hat{C}_{\text{PR}} \cdot R \cdot T_p^2}{q_p(T_p) \cdot E_a} \quad (13)$$

Using the same reasoning, one can calculate Time to Maximum Rate under adiabatic for decomposition reactions as:

$$t_{\text{final}} = \text{TMR}_{\text{ad, decomposition}} = \frac{m_r \cdot \hat{C}_{\text{PR}} \cdot R \cdot \text{MTR}^2}{q_{p, \text{ref}} \cdot E_a \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} - \frac{1}{\text{MTR}}\right)\right)} = \frac{m_r \cdot \hat{C}_{\text{PR}} \cdot R \cdot \text{MTR}^2}{q_p(\text{MTR}) \cdot E_a} \quad (14)$$

One should keep in mind that eqs. (13) and (14) are correct for zero order reaction. These equations are often used in case of single reaction with complex kinetics or even in case of composite reactions. Indeed, one cannot know the intrinsic kinetics and by assuming a zero order for a safety assessment the worst case scenario is taken into account. However, aren't there any risks of overestimating the probability? A comparison between TMR_{ad} obtained from DSC results and ARC was performed in that manuscript.

In case of composite reactions, one should determine which activation energy to use for eqs. (13) and (14). It is a typical problem in thermal safety assessment for complex reaction system. One method to calculate the activation energies for the synthesis and decomposition parts is the Kissinger Ozawa method [26]. It is based on the use of DSC under dynamic mode, and it could be possible to discriminate between both mechanisms [24].

Concentration evolution can be described by the following equations:

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = k \cdot f(C) \quad (15)$$

Indeed, a reaction is function of the rate constant and reactant concentrations. Eq. (15) is

equivalent to

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = k.(1-\alpha)^n \quad (16)$$

where, α represents the chemical advancement of a reaction.

By using Arrhenius law, the above equation becomes:

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = A.\exp\left(\frac{-E_a}{R.T}\right)(1-\alpha)^n \quad (17)$$

There is an extremum at this function at:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt}\right) = 0 \quad (18)$$

which is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt}\right) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt}\right) &= (1-\alpha)^n \cdot \frac{d}{dt}\left(A.\exp\left(\frac{-E_a}{RT}\right)\right) + A.\exp\left(\frac{-E_a}{RT}\right) \cdot \frac{d(1-\alpha)^n}{dt} \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt}\right) &= (1-\alpha)^n \cdot \frac{d}{dT} \cdot \frac{dT}{dt}\left(A.\exp\left(\frac{-E_a}{RT}\right)\right) + A.\exp\left(\frac{-E_a}{RT}\right) \cdot \frac{d}{d\alpha} \frac{d\alpha(1-\alpha)^n}{dt} = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt}\right) &= (1-\alpha)^n \cdot \frac{A.E_a}{RT^2} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-E_a}{RT}\right) \cdot \frac{dT}{dt} - A.\exp\left(\frac{-E_a}{RT}\right) \cdot n(1-\alpha)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

when $T=T_m$ (temperature at the maximum heat flow);

$$\begin{aligned}
& (1-\alpha)^n \cdot \frac{A \cdot Ea}{RT_m^2} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-Ea}{RT_m}\right) \cdot \frac{dT}{dt} = A \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-Ea}{RT_m}\right) \cdot n \cdot (1-\alpha)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \\
& \Leftrightarrow (1-\alpha) \cdot \frac{Ea}{RT_m^2} \cdot \frac{dT}{dt} = n \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = n \cdot k \cdot (1-\alpha)^n \\
& \Leftrightarrow \frac{Ea}{RT_m^2} \cdot \frac{dT}{dt} = n \cdot A \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-Ea}{RT_m}\right) \cdot (1-\alpha)^{n-1}
\end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

By introducing the following notation $\beta = \frac{dT}{dt}$, which represents the temperature ramp, then:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\beta}{T_m^2} = \frac{R \cdot A}{Ea} \cdot n \cdot (1-\alpha)^{n-1} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{-Ea}{RT_m}\right) \\
& \Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\beta}{T_m^2}\right) = \ln(\text{constant}) - \frac{Ea}{RT_m}
\end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

The Kissinger approach was used in this study.

In order to measure the TMR_{ad}, the adiabatic reactor was used.

4. Results and discussion

4.1 Results obtained by Differential Scanning Calorimeter

In order to determine the effect of H₂O₂ on total energy released by the system, we conducted an experiment with an excess of hydrogen peroxide. Fig. 3 shows two DSC experiments performed under dynamic mode with different hydrogen peroxide concentrations (Table 2).

Here Table 2

Fig. 3

When there is an excess of hydrogen peroxide (Case 2), the total energy released by the system is higher, i.e., 2 091 J g⁻¹. One can notice the presence of two different peaks in case of excess of hydrogen peroxide. As said in the introduction, the mechanism of vegetable oils epoxidation is complex and decomposition reactions can be the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide into oxygen and water and the different decomposition routes of peroxyacetic acid [27-28]. Thus, the second peak can be assumed to be the decomposition of the excess of hydrogen peroxide and decomposition of peroxyacetic acid into non-condensable gaseous products.

The adiabatic temperature rise can be calculated from both experimental conditions,

$$\Delta T_{\text{ad}} = \frac{Q_{\text{r},\text{total}}}{m'_{\text{r}} \cdot \hat{C}_{\text{pR}}} = 816 \text{ K for } \frac{\text{mass}/\% \text{ (AA)}}{\text{mass}/\% \text{ (H}_2\text{O}_2)} = 0.5$$
$$\Delta T_{\text{ad}} = \frac{Q_{\text{r},\text{total}}}{m'_{\text{r}} \cdot \hat{C}_{\text{pR}}} = 474 \text{ K for } \frac{\text{mass}/\% \text{ (AA)}}{\text{mass}/\% \text{ (H}_2\text{O}_2)} = 2.0$$
(22)

One can notice that in case of hydrogen peroxide excess, the severity of the accident is higher. The objective of this article was to make the safety assessment under normal condition and for that reason it was decided to take into consideration only the case 1, i.e., mass ratio of acetic acid on hydrogen peroxide equal to 0.5. The following experiments were performed by using similar concentrations as case 1.

Different temperature ramps were used as illustrated on Fig. 4.

Here Fig. 4

We applied the Kissinger methodology and generated the correlation in Fig. 5.

Here Fig. 5

The value of the activation energy is equal to 72 090 J mol⁻¹. To determine TMR_{ad} from eq. (5) at process temperature, one should determine the power released by the chemical system q_p and the activation energy. The power released can be determined by using DSC under isothermal condition (Figs. 6a and b). The maximal power released q_{p,max} was chosen to calculate the TMR_{ad} at different process temperatures.

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Fig. 6a

Fig. 6b

By using eq. (9), it is possible to determine an average activation energy, i.e., covering synthesis and decomposition part. Fig. 7 illustrates the eq. (9).

Here Fig. 7

Fig. 8

Figs. 8 shows the evolution of TMR_{ad} with the temperature process based on $q_{p,max}$. TMR_{ad} calculated with activation energy equal to 48 590 or 72 090 J mol⁻¹ gives similar results. On Fig. 8, prevision values correspond to the value of TMR_{ad} calculated with a $q_{p,max}$ belonging to temperature range 60-250°C and prediction values are obtained by using a $q_{p,max}$ which is outside of this range.

The safety criteria for this system by using DSC experiment are displayed in Table 2.

Here Table 3

One can notice that the difference between both systems is small. One should observe that T_{D24} was determined by using the following assumptions:

-Eq. (5) based on a zero order reaction,

-by using the maximum power released $q_{p,max}$.

Furthermore, the obtained value of T_{D24} is far from the experimental temperature range, i.e., -24°C.

4.2 Results obtained by Accelerating Reaction Calorimeter

By using Eq. (5), the user should be aware that it was derived for a zero order reaction. In order to check if this assumption was correct, an adiabatic reactor was used. Fig. 9 shows the evolution of temperature and pressure with a ϕ -factor equal to 1.87.

Here Fig. 9

The measured temperature should be corrected with the thermal inertia of the system as:

$$T_{i,\text{corr}} = T_0 + \phi \cdot (T_i - T_0) \quad (23)$$

where ϕ is defined as:

$$\phi = \frac{m_R \cdot \hat{C}_{p_R} + m_{\text{cellule}} \cdot \hat{C}_{p_{\text{cellule}}}}{m_R \cdot \hat{C}_{p_R}} \quad (24)$$

When the system is completely adiabatic then $\phi=1$.

Fig. 10 shows the corrected value in function of the TMR_{ad} .

Here Fig. 10

The final extrapolated temperature for $\phi=1$ was 401.9°C. It was not possible in our experiment to reach T_{D24} , i.e., process temperature when TMR_{ad} is 24 hours. It is compulsory to extrapolate that value by using Eq. (5) representing the worst-case scenario. Fig. 11 shows $\ln(\text{TMR}_{\text{ad}})$ versus the inverse of the temperature process.

Here Fig.11

1 The value of the activation energy was of 36 431 J mol⁻¹, thus by extrapolation T_{D24}=19.69°C.

2 The value of T_{D24} was closer to the experimental temperature interval than the one obtained
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4 from DSC experiments.
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7 4.3 Comparison between DSC and ARC 8 9

10 The safety criteria obtained by DSC and ARC are compared. From DSC, by using the
11 dynamic mode, it was possible to notice the presence of secondary reactions and to calculate
12 the total energy released by a chemical system. Furthermore, it is possible to determine the
13 maximum power released by a chemical system by using the isothermal mode, which is
14 essential for the heat exchanger scale-up. However, TMR_{ad} obtained by DSC was
15 overestimated due to the use of q_{p,max} in eq. (5) and the fact that q_{p,max} was not obtained at -
16 20°C (Table 4 and Fig. 12). ARC is an excellent complementary calorimetry tool to estimate
17 TMR_{ad}. In this system, it was not possible to measure directly that value and an extrapolation
18 should have been done. The final temperature was lower with ARC because the hydrogen
19 peroxide decomposition reaction was not triggered.
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5. Conclusions

We assessed the thermal safety of oleic acid epoxidation by peroxyacetic acid using ARC, and DSC under both dynamic and isothermal modes. The reaction composition was similar to those used in industry, i.e., 25 mass/% of acetic acid, 15 mass/% of hydrogen peroxide and 30 mass/% of oleic acid. In the case of hydrogen peroxide excess, the total energy released by the chemical system was higher and we observed synthesis and decomposition reactions.

We found that the TMR_{ad} calculated from DSC data was higher than the TMR_{ad} calculated from ARC data. The widely used eq. (5) are derived based on zero order kinetic reactions and leads to an overestimate of the risk probability. Furthermore, it was calculated by using the maximum power released. In the case of ARC, by taking into account the thermal inertia of the system, the TMR_{ad} calculated can be assumed closer to the one in case of cooling failure.

In such system, the user should use DSC under dynamic mode to observe the presence of secondary reactions, DSC under isothermal mode to calculate the adiabatic temperature rise from the total energy released and ARC should be used to approach the value of T_{D24} .

We estimated the adiabatic temperature rise to be 544°C from DSC data and the value of T_{D24} from ARC to be 20°C, which is higher than the normal temperature process, i.e., 60-70°C. Thus we recommend operating under semi-batch mode to limit the accumulation of reactant inside the reactor.

Figures

Fig. 1 Simplified mechanism of the of oleic acid epoxidation by peroxyacetic acid

Fig. 2 Cooling failure scenario accident

Fig. 3 DSC experiment at $4^{\circ}\text{C}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ at different ratio of acetic acid on hydrogen peroxide

Fig. 4 DSC under dynamic mode

Fig. 5 Kissinger plot for oleic acid epoxidaion by peroxyacetic acid

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Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Academy of Finland and the European Regional Development Fund [INTERREG IVA grant number 4274]. The authors are particularly grateful to Jean-Pierre Hébert for his contribution to the experiment.

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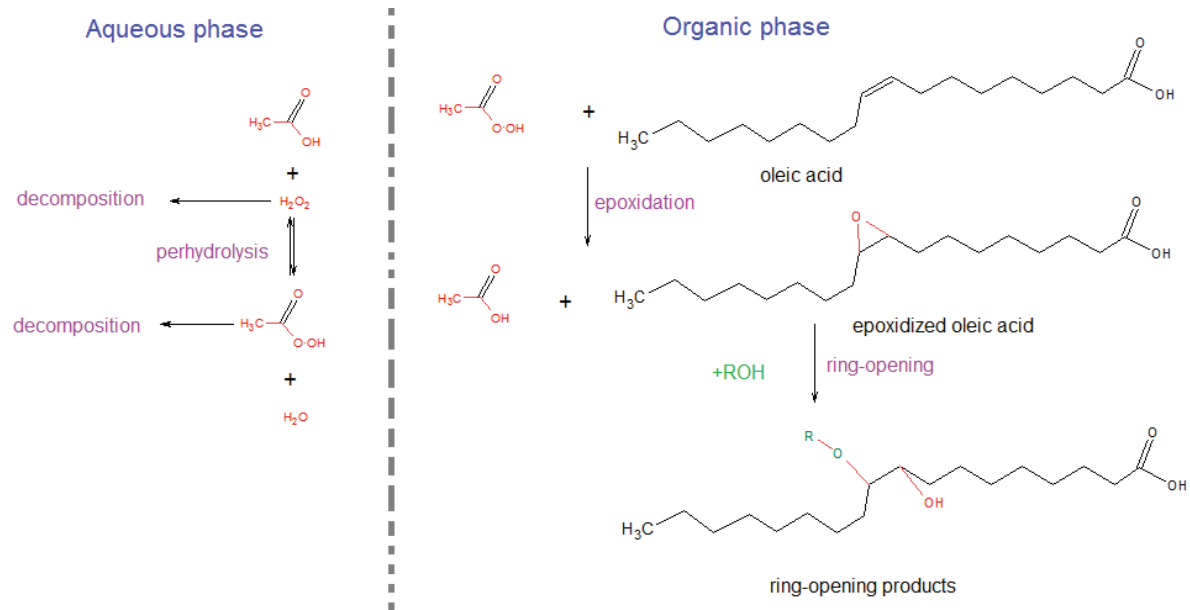


Fig. 1 Simplified mechanism of the of oleic acid epoxidation by peroxyacetic acid

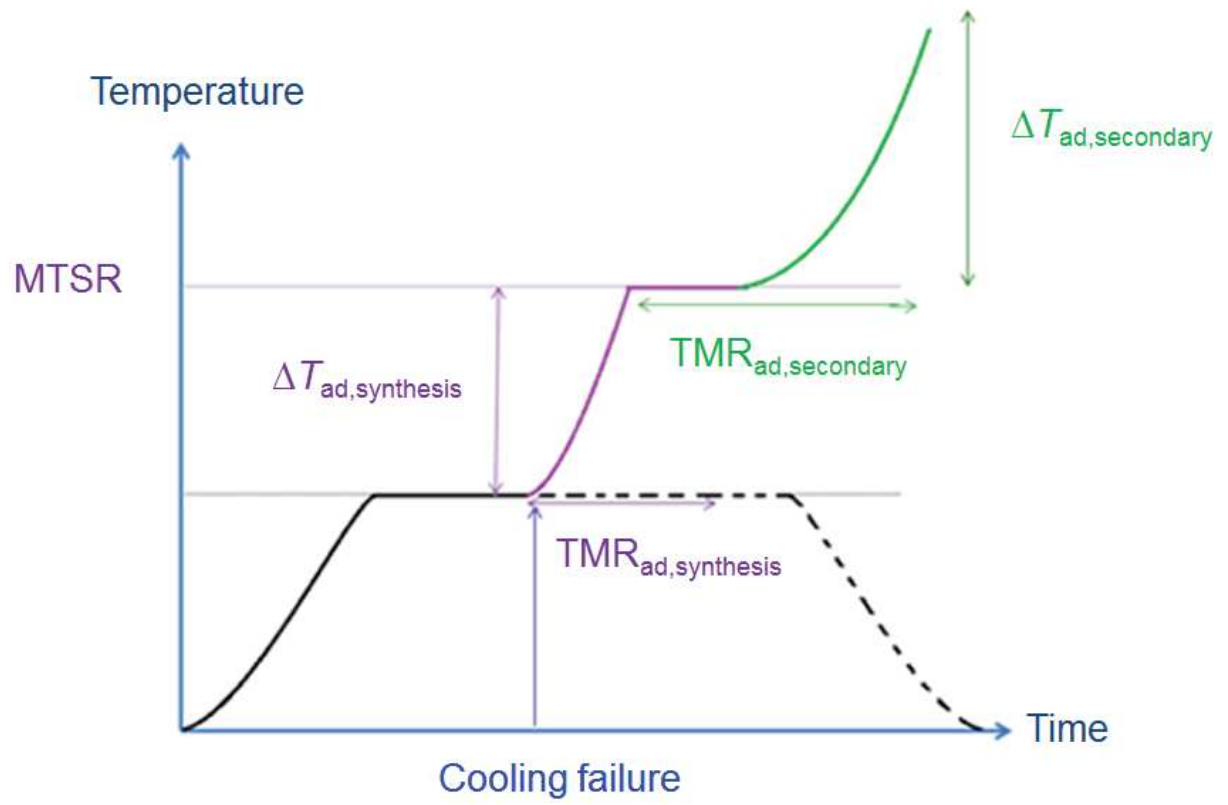


Fig. 2 Cooling failure scenario accident

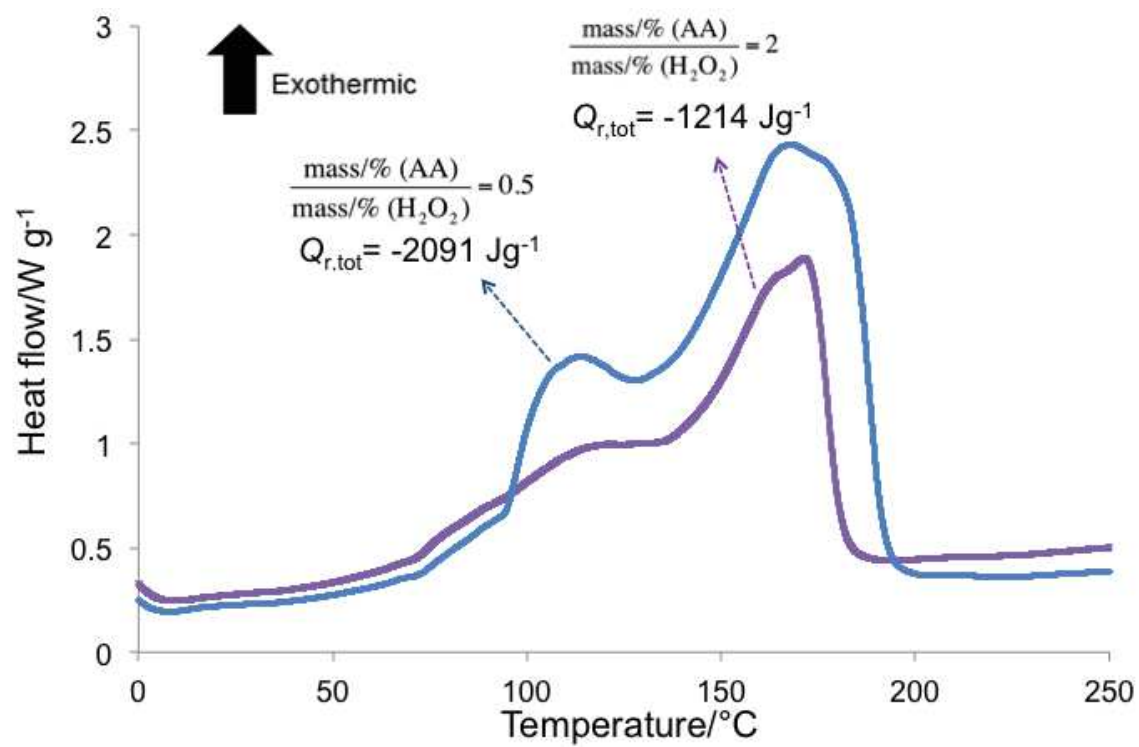


Fig. 3 DSC experiment at 4°C/min at different ratio of acetic acid on hydrogen peroxide

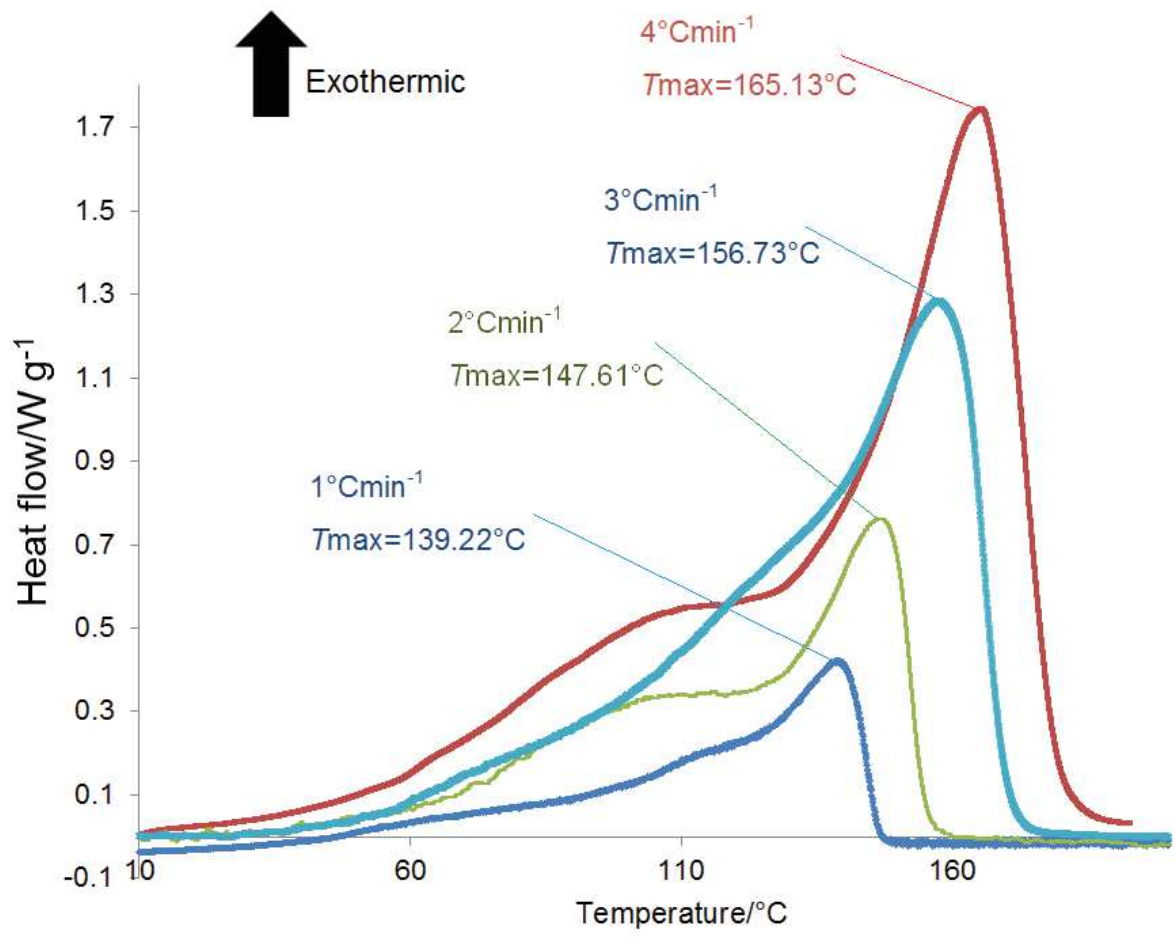


Fig. 4 DSC under dynamic mode

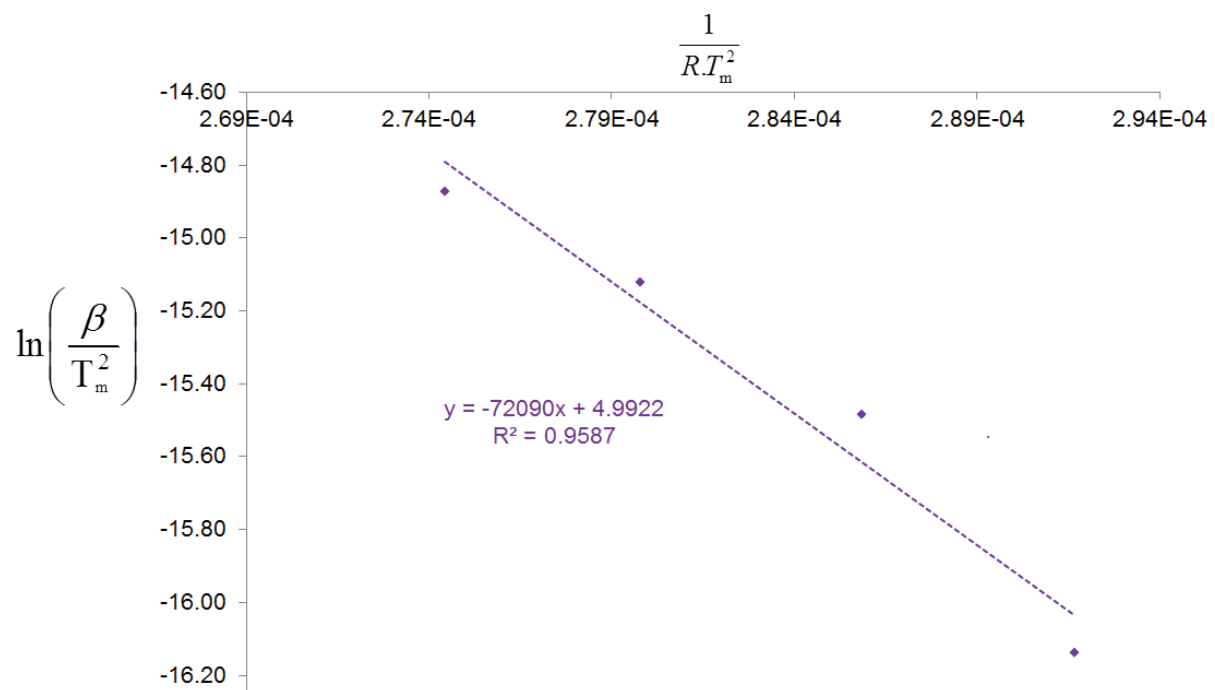


Fig. 5 Kissinger plot for oleic acid epoxidation by peroxyacetic acid

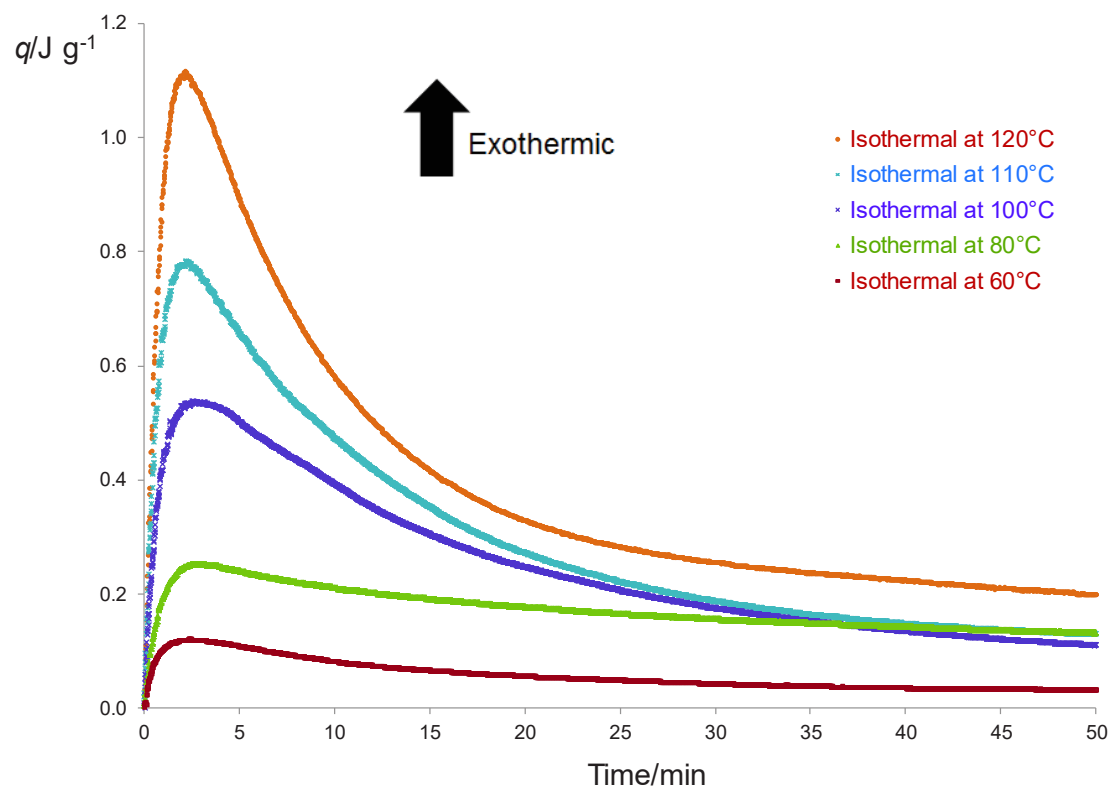


Fig. 6a DSC under isothermal condition for the epoxidation of oleic acid by peroxyacetic acid within temperature range of 60-120°C

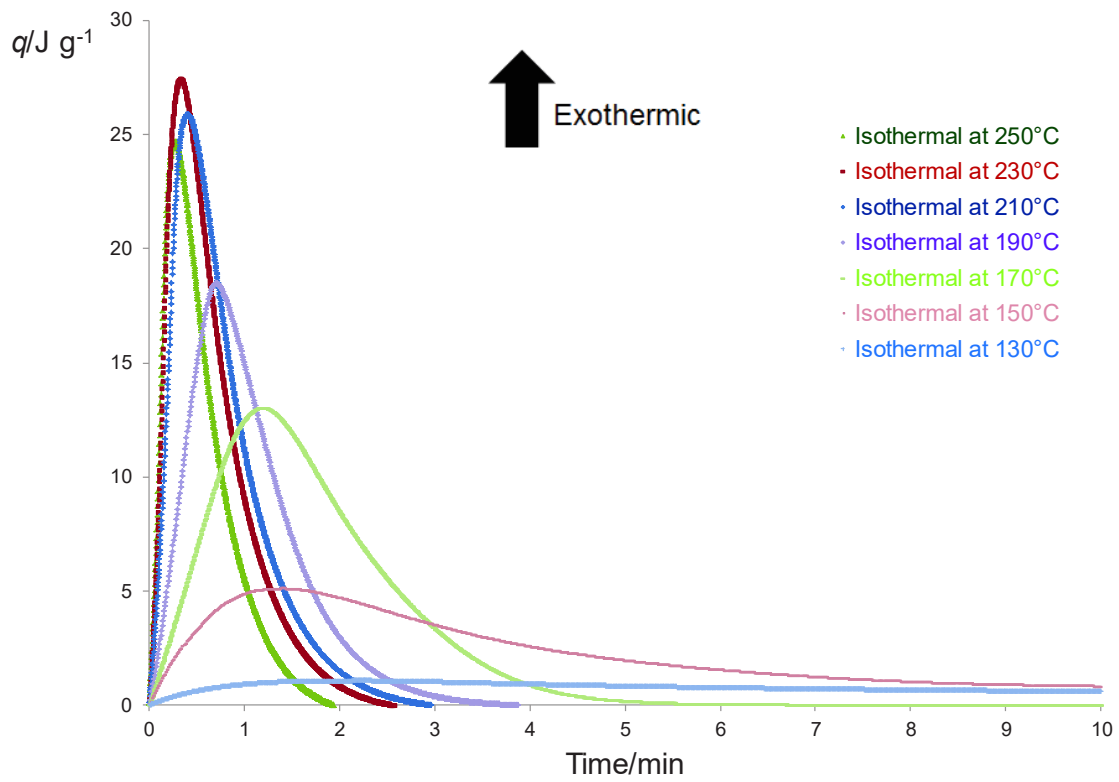


Fig. 6b DSC under isothermal condition for the epoxidation of oleic acid by peroxyacetic acid within temperature range of 130-250°C

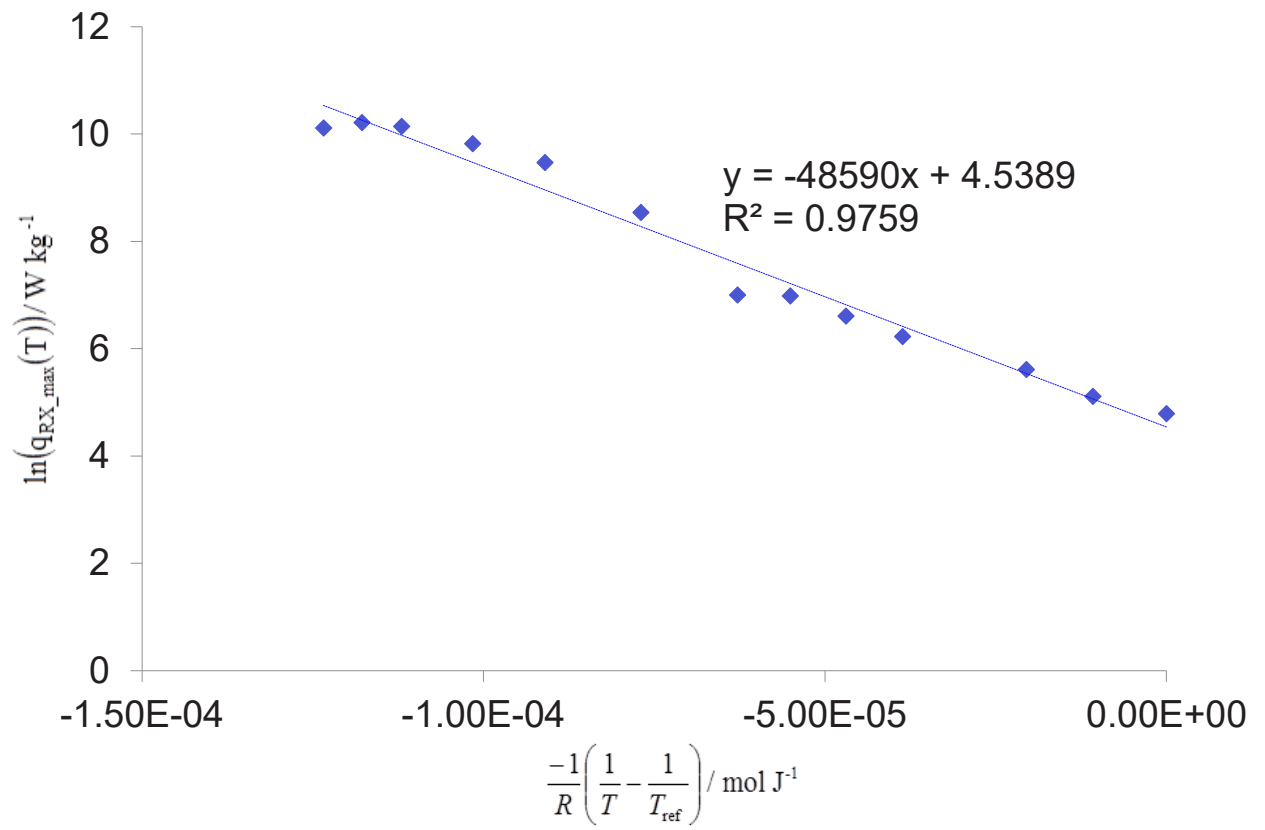


Fig. 7 Evolution of $\ln(q_{RX_max})$ versus $\frac{-1}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right)$

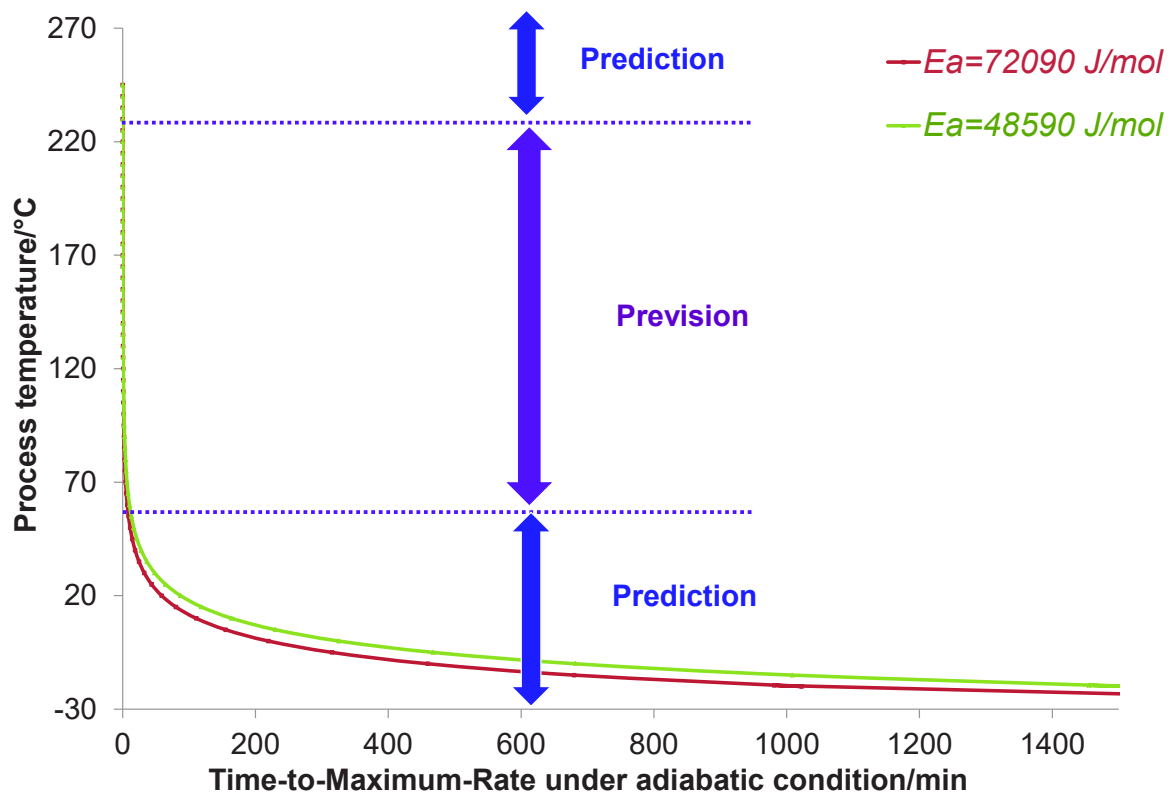


Fig. 8 TMR_{ad} from DSC data

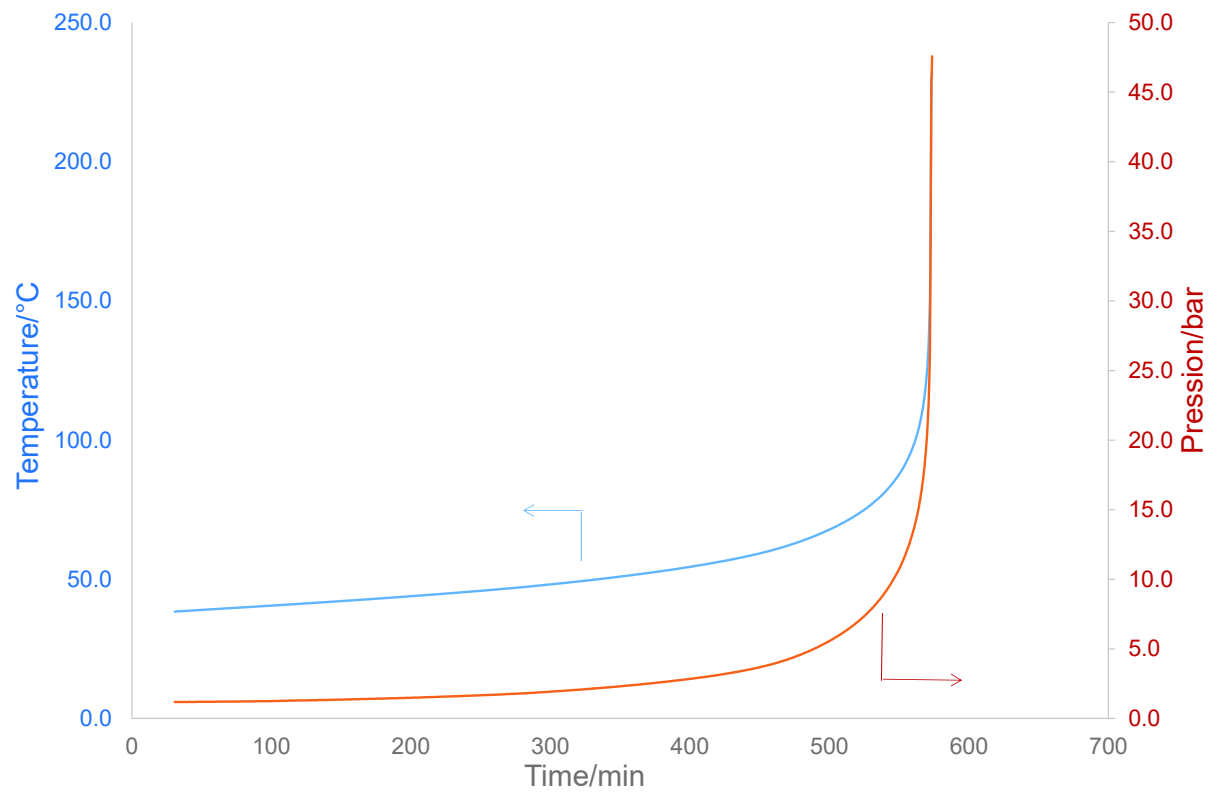


Fig. 9 Evolution of temperature and pressure in the ARC

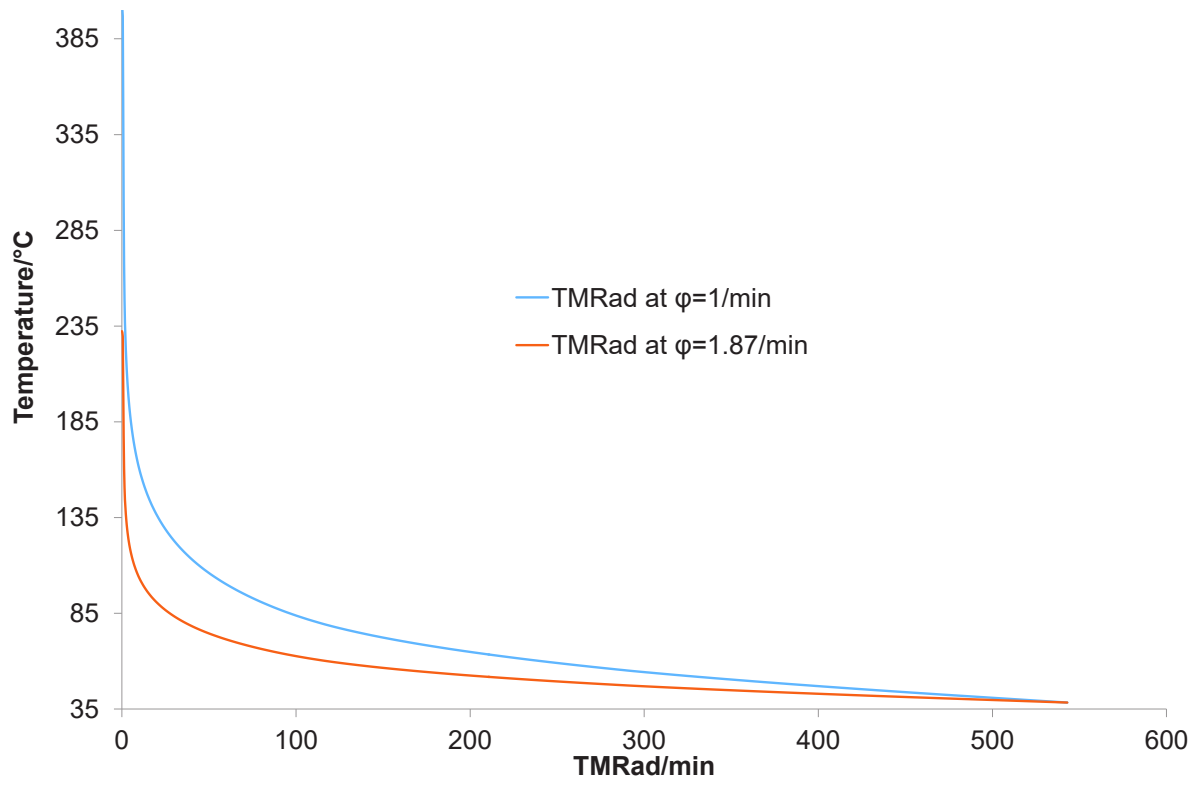


Fig. 10 Evolution of TMR_{ad} with ϕ -factor

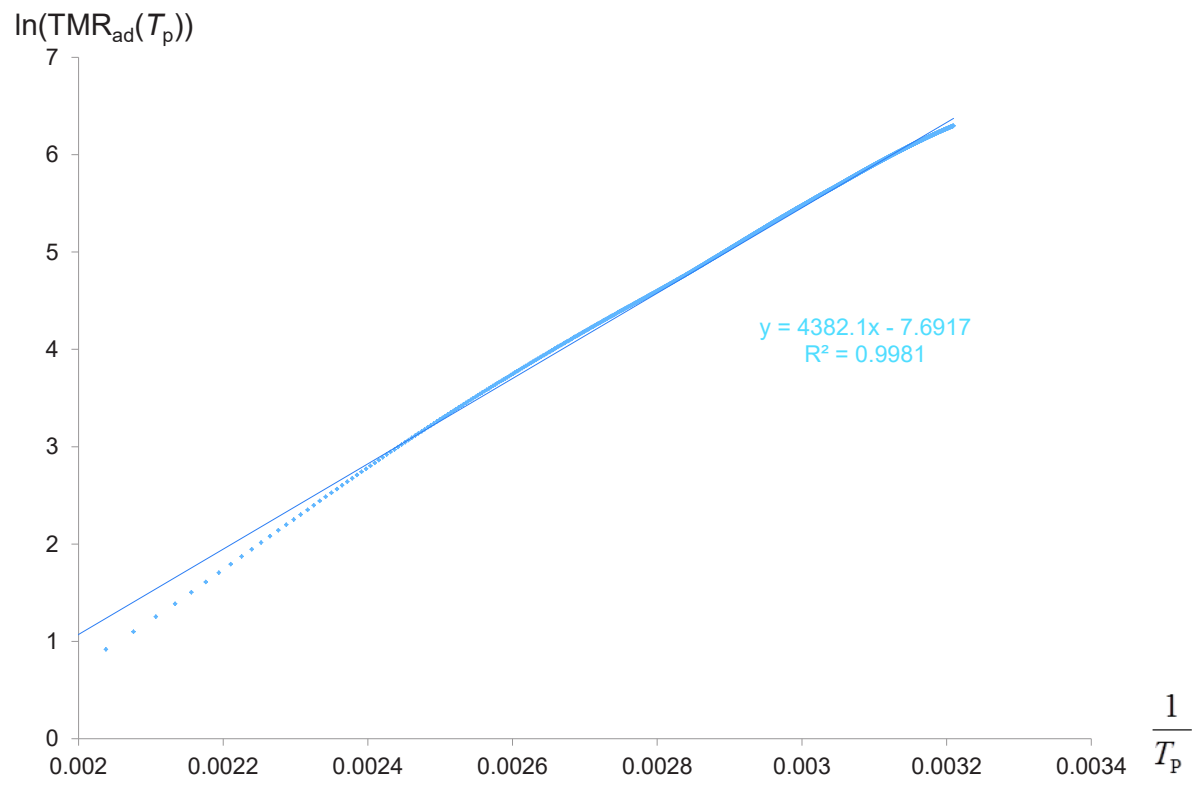


Fig.11 $\ln(\text{TMR}_{\text{ad}})$ versus T_p^{-1} / K^{-1}

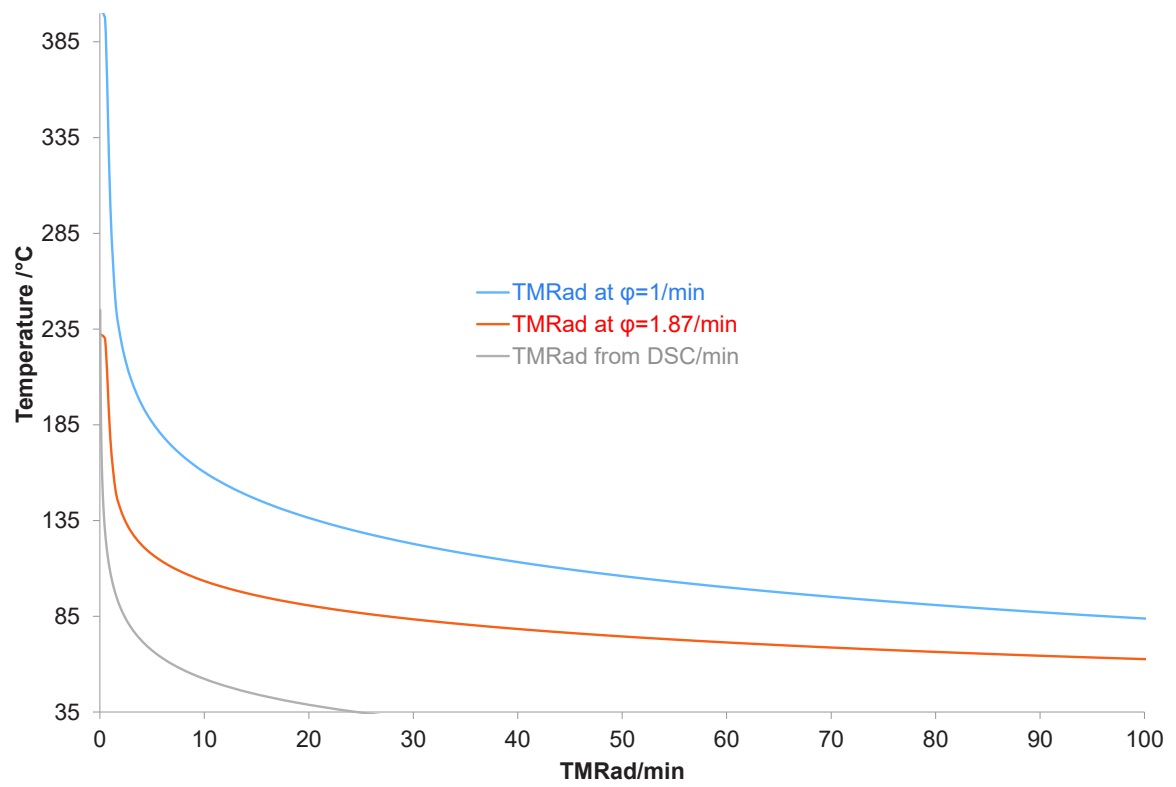


Fig. 12 Evolution of TMR_{ad} at different process temperatures

Table 1 Experimental matrix

Acetic acid	0-30	mass/%
H ₂ O ₂	14-20	mass/%
H ₂ O	28-55	mass/%
Oleic acid	31-34	mass/%
Sample mass	5-8	mg
Temperature ramp	0-5	°Cmin ⁻¹
Temperature	60-250	°Cmin ⁻¹

Table 2 Experimental conditions for DSC under dynamic mode

	Case 1	Case 2	
Acetic acid	30.04	10.51	mass/%
H ₂ O ₂	14.86	19.30	mass/%
H ₂ O	32.82	42.04	mass/%
Oleic acid	22.28	28.15	mass/%
Sample mass	5.57	5.33	mg
Temperature ramp	4	4	°Cmin ⁻¹

Table 3 Safety criteria from DSC results

	$Ea=72090 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}$	$Ea=48590 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}$
$T_{\text{final}}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	544.00	544.00
MTT/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	100.00	100.00
$T_{\text{p}}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	70.00	70.00
$T_{\text{D24}}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	-24.00	-19.50

Table 4 Comparison between DSC and ARC

	DSC	ARC
$T_{\text{final}}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	544.00	401.94
MTT/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	100	100
MTSR/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	x	x
$T_{\text{p}}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	70	70
$T_{\text{D24}}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	-24	19.7
$\Delta T_{\text{ad, total}}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	474	331.94
$\text{TMR}_{\text{ad, total}}(70^{\circ}\text{C})/\text{min}$	4.41	164