



Asia Downstream Summit 2025

**From Pilot to Plant:
When Scale Breaks Your Digital Twin**

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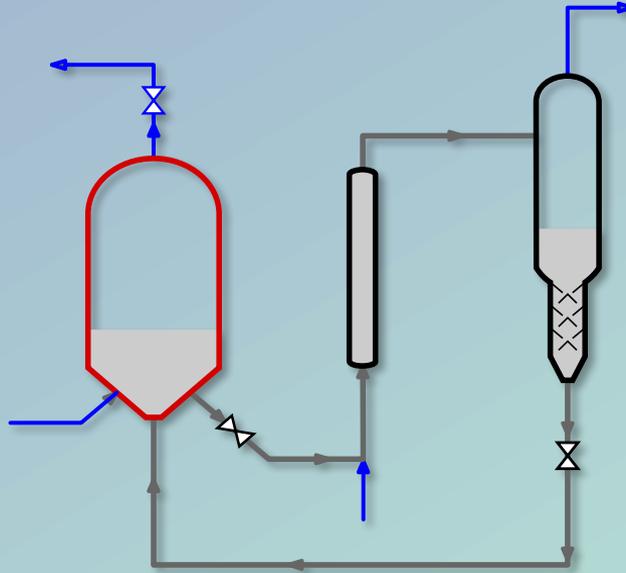
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When Pilot Success Guarantees Nothing

Understanding Scale & Complexity in FCCUs

PILOT SCALE REGENERATOR:

- Catalyst inventory: ~50 kg
- Height: ~3m
- Diameter: ~0.3m



COMMERCIAL SCALE REGENERATOR:

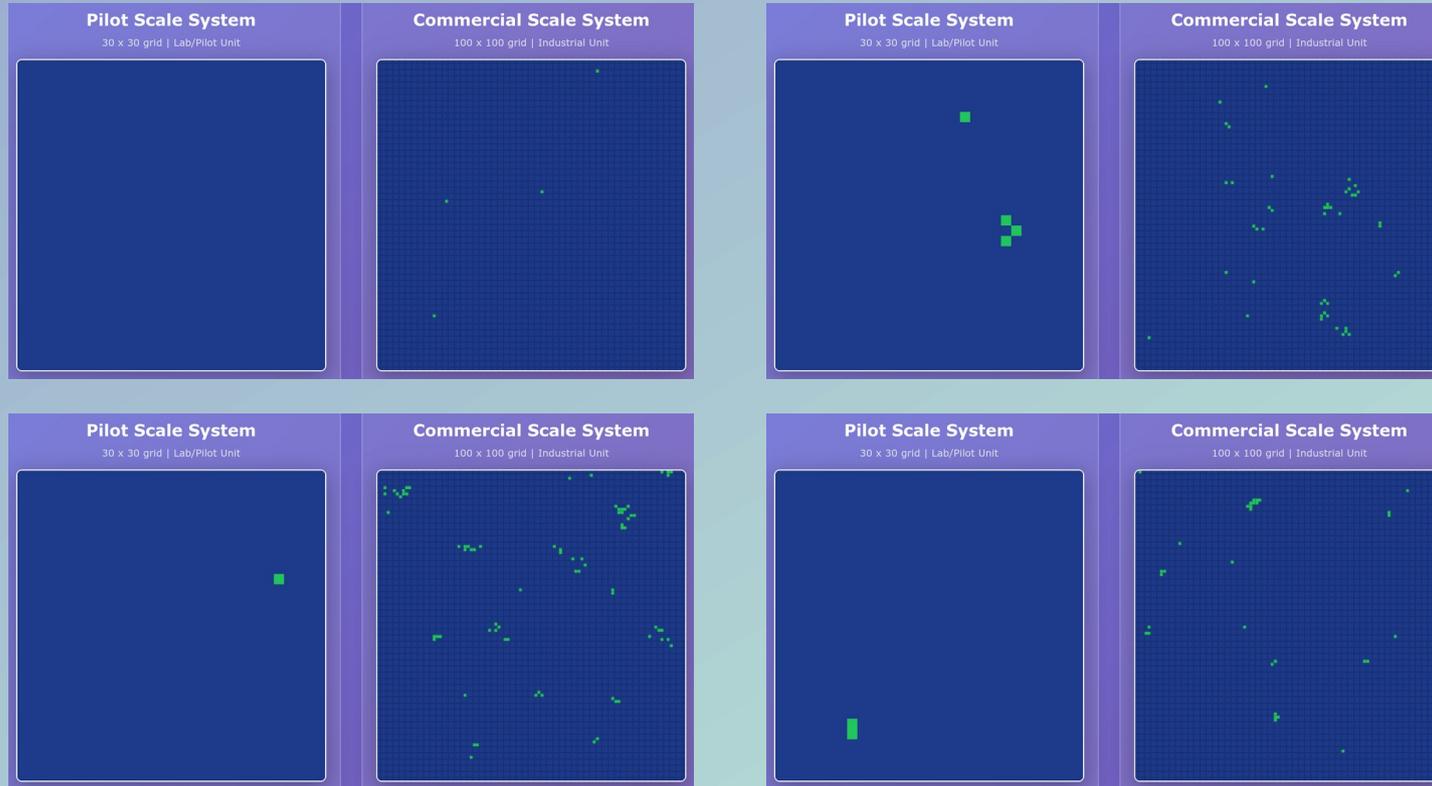
- Catalyst inventory: ~100,000 kg (100 tons)
- Height: ~20-30m
- Diameter: ~8-10m

Scale Ratio: 1:2000
Same Design • Same Chemistry • Behavior?

Following demonstrations use simplified CA models to illustrate complexity principles

Simulation – Both Systems Under Moderate Stress

Operating Margin: 97% | Disturbance: 2% | Initial Variation: 2%



- Normal Operation
- Hot zone
- Recovering
- Critical / Failure

Same conditions

- Pilot (left) handles easily
- Commercial (right) struggles but survives

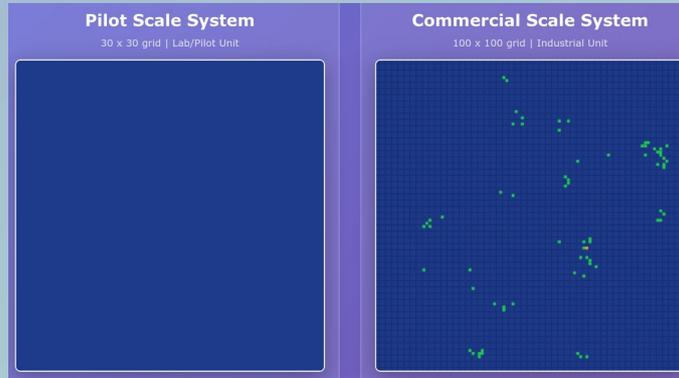
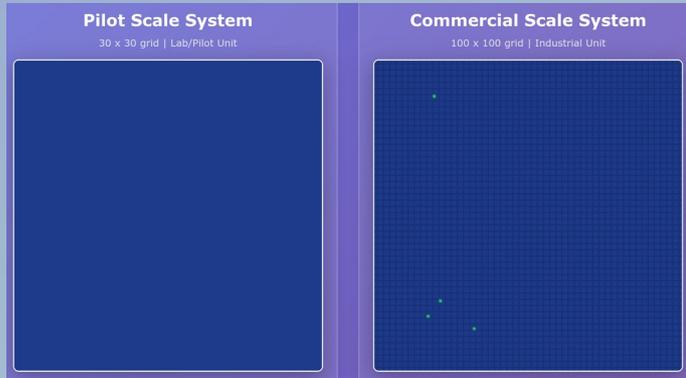
Operating Margin:

How close to ideal operating conditions

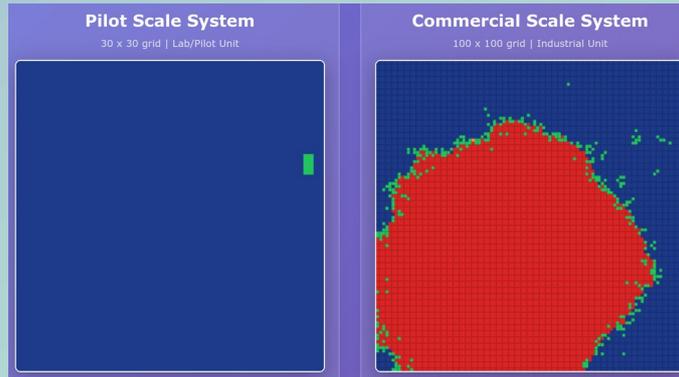
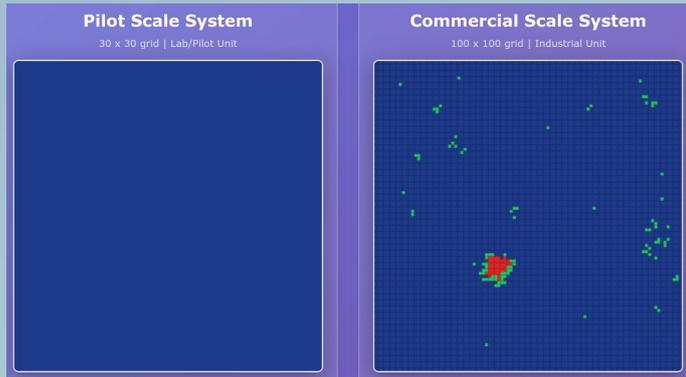
- 100% = optimal
- 90% = stressed

The Threshold: Small Change, Catastrophic Difference

Operating Margin: **96%** | Disturbance: 2% | Initial Variation: 2%



- Normal Operation
- Hot zone
- Recovering
- Critical / Failure



Just 1% margin reduction - Pilot survives,
Commercial fails catastrophically

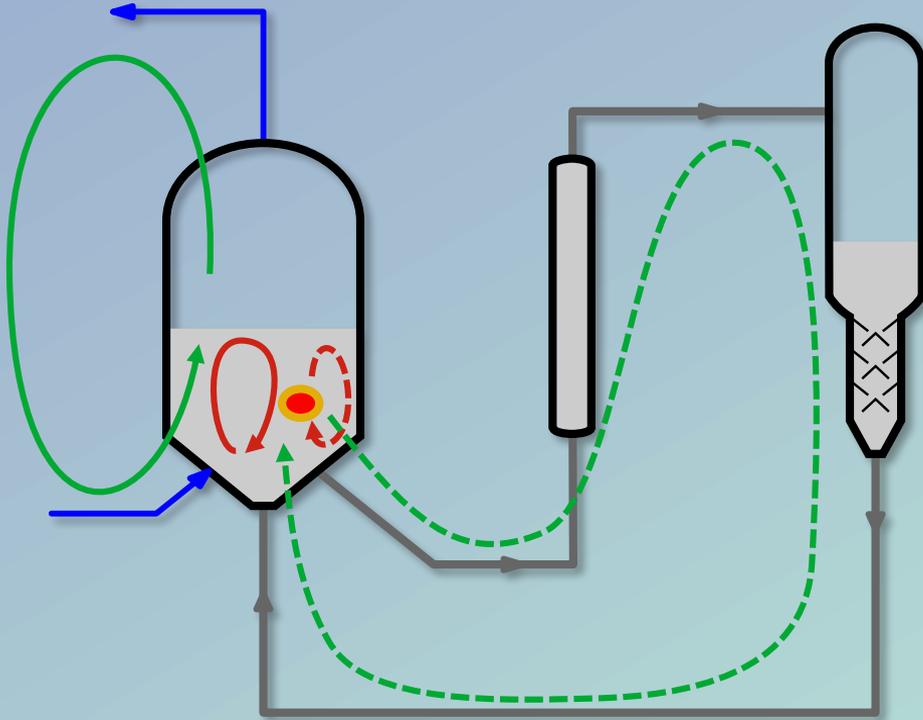
WHY?

FCCU Is a Complex System

What Makes a System Complex?

- Many interacting components
- Non-linear behavior
- Feedback loops (reinforcing - destabilizing & balancing - stabilizing)
- Emergent properties that cannot be predicted from parts

Competing Feedback Loops in the Regenerator



REINFORCING LOOPS (Vicious Cycles):

- Coke combustion → Heat → Faster combustion → Thermal runaway
- - - → Hot spot → Poor fluidization → Agglomeration → Defluidization cascade

BALANCING LOOPS (Stabilizing):

- Heat generation → Air flow removes heat → Temperature control
- - - → Hot spot → Catalyst circulation → Heat distribution

Which loops dominate → Stable vs. Catastrophic failure"

Scale Changes Which Loops Dominate

PILOT SCALE	COMMERCIAL SCALE
High surface-to-volume ratio → Heat dissipates	Low surface-to-volume ratio → Heat accumulates
Short distances → Fast mixing	Long distances → Gradients form
Small bed → Uniform distribution	Deep bed → Maldistribution
Balancing loops WIN	Reinforcing loops can WIN
Stable, forgiving	Sensitive, unforgiving

What This Means for Scale-Up

Assumption

Pilot Success

Scale Up

Commercial Success ✓

Reality

Pilot Success

Scale
Changes Physics:

- Surface/Volume
- Mixing Times
- Temperature Gradients
- Feedback Loop Balance

Commercial:
Different Animal!

Key Takeaways

PILOT PLANTS ✓ (What They Tell Us)	PILOT PLANTS ✗ (What They Hide)	WHAT WE NEED ✓ (How to Bridge)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kinetics• Thermodynamics• Material properties• Reaction mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scale-dependent stability• Emergent failure modes• Sensitivity thresholds• Operational resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Systems thinking• Multi-scale modeling• Computational exploration• Operational experience

PILOT PLANTS: Essential but Limited

Visit us at Booth B8

Check Out Our Interactive Demo^(*)

*Explore scenarios • Adjust parameters •
See emergence in action!*

^(*) Note: Simplified CA model for demonstration

Resources and Contact Info:

<https://aprocesr.com/ADS2025>

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