

Hydrogen Plant #522



Contact
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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Plant History

- Equipment manufactured in 2009
- Plant never installed.
- Equipment never used.

1.2 Design Capacity

- 35,000 Nm³/hr based on naphtha feedstock
- 35,000 Nm³/hr based on LPG feedstock
- At least 35,000 Nm³/hr based on natural gas feedstock
- Turndown ratio: 40%

1.3 Process Technology

- Steam Methane Reformer (SMR) by Uhde
- Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) by Linde

1.4 Products

- Hydrogen
 - o Pressure: 40 bara (after compression)
 - o Temperature: approximately 40 °C
 - o Purity: mini. 99.9 vol.%
 - o Impurity: CO + CO₂ max. 20 ppmv; N₂ + CH₄ balance
- Medium Pressure Steam
 - o Pressure: max. 37 bara
 - o Temperature: 450 °C

2. Process Description

The hydrogen plant includes the following process sections.

2.1 Feed Evaporation / Preheating

Naphtha and LPG are considered as liquid feedstocks come at process pressure of 42 bara and evaporated by condensing low pressure steam in naphtha evaporator I and saturated steam in the naphtha evaporator II.

Natural gas must be compressed. A motor driven integrally geared compressor will be used. To prevent any liquid causing damage, a separator, recycle cooler and preheater will be used.

A stream of product hydrogen is recycled from the hydrogen product compressor discharge and added flow controlled to the feed gas. The hydrogen recycle stream is introduced for

hydrogenation purposes in the desulphurization section. The hydrogen amount depends on the feedstock. In naphtha or LPG, a hydrogen content of approximately 23 – 25 vol%; in natural gas, only 3 vol% is needed.

2.2 Feed Desulphurization

After evaporating the liquid feedstock, the feed gas (naphtha, LPG or natural gas) is heated by superheated steam. The desulphurization reactor contains three catalyst layers (dichlorination catalyst, desulphurization catalyst and deep desulphurization catalyst) to remove chlorine, hydrogen sulfide and organic sulfur compounds.

2.3 Feed Steam Mixing and Pre-Reforming

Before reforming, the sulfur-free feed will be mixed with steam containing of process steam and MP steam as balance to establish the required steam to carbon ratio. Pre-reforming of naphtha, LPG or natural gas to CH₄, CO, CO₂ and H₂ is carried out at moderate temperatures in an adiabatic reactor containing Ni catalyst. Pre-reforming results in the cracking of heavy hydrocarbons into methane and the partial conversion to hydrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

2.4 Steam Reforming and Waste Heat Recovery

Steam reforming of methane and higher hydrocarbons, i.e. the conversion into mixture of H₂, CO and CO₂ by reaction with steam, is achieved by passing a mixture of feed and steam over nickel catalyst. The steam reformer is a box-type furnace containing 76 catalyst-filled tubes arranged in 2 rows. The reformer tubes are centrifugally cast of micro-alloy material.

2.5 HT / LT Conversion & Cooling Train

The aim of the CO shift is the conversion of CO into H₂ via a reaction with steam. CO₂ is a by-product of this reaction. A high temperature and low temperature shift in series have been chosen with a copper doped iron oxide/chromium oxide catalyst (HT-shift) and a copper /zinc oxide catalyst (LT-shift) for the maximum conversion. The process gas leaving the process gas cooler at 350 °C and passes through the HT converter from top to bottom where its CO content is reduced to 3.9 – 4.9 vol% by producing H₂ and CO₂. The converted gas leaving the boiler feed water preheater and passes through the LT converter from top to bottom where its CO content is reduced to 0.6 – 0.8 vol% by producing H₂ and CO₂. The hydrogen raw gas leaving the final separator located downstream of the final cooler is routed for final H₂ purification to the pressure swing adsorption unit.

2.6 Pressure Swing Adsorption

In PSA Unit, gaseous impurities such as CO, CO₂, CH₄ are adsorbed at high pressure and desorbed at low pressure. The process operates with repeating the steps without using any addition or removal of heat. In the first step, the feed gas mixture passes through adsorbent bed. The impurities are adsorbed, and downstream pure hydrogen is recovered from the adsorber. As soon as sufficient enrichment of the adsorbent bed is reached, desorption by co-current depressurization begins. The hydrogen desorbed here may be used later for pressurization or purge.

2.7 Hydrogen Product Compression

The hydrogen product stream leaving the PSA Unit is compressed by 3 X 50% reciprocating compressors with dedicated water coolers. Each hydrogen product cooler cools down to 40 °C.

3. Steam System

3.1 Main MP Steam System

The boiler feed water is preheated in BFW preheaters by effluent process gas from CO shift conversion before entering the steam drum. A small part of the saturated MP steam leaving the steam drum is used for evaporating naphtha or LPG in the naphtha evaporator II. The remaining part of the saturated MP steam is superheated to a temperature of approximately 410 °C by the steam superheater I in the convection bank. The superheated steam is used for superheating of naphtha or LPG feed. Subsequently the steam is reheated to 460 °C by the steam superheater II in the convection bank.

3.2 MP Steam System from Process Condensate

The process condensate obtained from unconverted surplus steam is collected in the separators of the cooling train downstream of the LT shift converter, from where it is pumped by means of process condensate pump via the process condensate preheaters to the process condensate steam drum. The steam produced from process condensate is used exclusively as process steam.

3.3 LP Steam and Condensate System

MP steam condensate from naphtha evaporator is flashed into steam condensate flash drum. The flash steam leaving the drum on top is mixed with superheated LP steam from battery limit and used for preheating the combustion air in combustion air preheater and for evaporating naphtha and LPG in naphtha evaporator. The low-pressure blow-down condensate from the steam condensate flash drum is route together with the low-pressure steam condensate from combustion air preheater and naphtha evaporator to battery limit.

3.4 Blow Down System

The blow down streams from the steam drum and from the process condensate steam drum flash into the process condensate blow-down drum.

3.5 Condensate Slop System

The condensate slop drum collects process condensate from the blow down cooler and from the nitrogen recycle KO drum. During start-up, the accumulated process condensate in separators downstream of the LT shift converter is cooled down in process condensate cooler and rejected over condensate slop drum Two condensate slop pumps are available for pumping the condensate out of the drum to battery limit.

4. Equipment List

| TAG # | EQUIPMENT NAME | EQUIPMENT TYPE | Note |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| 03D001 | Steam Drum | Vessel | |
| 00E001 | Naphtha Evaporator II | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 00E002 | Naphtha Superheater | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 00E004 | Naphtha Evaporator I | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 03D005 | PC Steam Drum | Vessel | |
| 03D004 | Combustion Air Silencer | Silencer | Missing |
| 03B002-E01 | Spray Attemperator | Attemperator | Missing |
| 03B002-E02 | Spray Attemperator | Attemperator | Missing |
| 03E010 | Spray Attemperator | Attemperator | Missing |
| 03K001 | Combustion Air Fan | Fan | Missing |
| 03K002 | Flue Gas Fan | Fan | Missing |
| 03V901 | Stack | Stack | Missing |
| 04F001 | PC Hot Separator | Vessel | Missing |
| 03F002E11 | Feed/Steam Preheater I | Heat Exchanger | |
| 03F002E12 | Feed/Steam Preheater II | Heat Exchanger | |
| 03F002E31 | Steam Superheater I | Heat Exchanger | |
| 03F002E32 | Steam Superheater II | Heat Exchanger | |
| 03F002E41 | Combustion Air Heater I | Heat Exchanger | |
| 03F002E42 | Combustion Air Heater II | Heat Exchanger | |
| 03F00271 | Steam generator | Heat Exchanger | |
| 03002E81 | Process Condensate Preheater | Heat Exchanger | |
| 03F002E82 | Process Condensate Evaporator | Heat Exchanger | |
| 04E001 | Process Condensate Evaporator | Heat Exchanger | |
| 03E001 | Process Gas Cooler | Heat Exchanger | |
| 03E004 | Combustion Air Preheater | Heat Exchanger | |
| 04F002 | PC Cold Separator | Vessel | Missing |
| 04E002 | Boiler Feed Water Preheater I | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 04E003 | Process Condensate Preheater | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 04E006 | Final Cooler | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 04E007 | PC Cooler | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 04E009 | Boiler Feed Water Preheater II | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 04P001A | Process Condensate Pump | Pump | Missing |
| 07E001A/B/C | Hydrogen Product Cooler | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 07MC002A/B/C | Hydrogen product Compressor Package | Package | Missing |
| 03D002 | Blow Down Drum | Vessel | Missing |
| 04E005 | Air Cooler | Air Cooler | |
| 04E005-M1/2 | Fan Motor | | |
| 04E005-K1/2 | Fan | | |

| | | | |
|-------------|--|------------------|---------|
| 03F001 | STEAM REFORMER - BURNERS | Reformer | |
| 03F001 | Steam Reformer-Outlet Manifold Refractory | Reformer | |
| | Steam Reformer - Outlet Manifold Steel | | |
| 03F001 | STEAM REFORMER TUBES | Reformer | |
| 03F001 | Steam Reformer - Feed/Steam Inlet Manifold | Reformer | |
| 03B002 | Convection Bank | Bank | |
| 03B002-Y01 | Convection Bank Steel Structure | Bank | |
| 03B002-S01 | Convection Bank Refractory Lining | Bank | |
| 03D003 | Steam Silencer | Silencer | Missing |
| 04F003 | Steam Condensate Flash Drum | Vessel | Missing |
| 03E007 | PC Blow Down Cooler | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 03E009 | PC Blow Down Condenser | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 03E011 | Spray Attemperator | Attemperator | Missing |
| 80D001 | Condensate Slop Drum | Vessel | Missing |
| 07MC003 | Nitrogen Recycle Compressor | Compressor | |
| | Nitrogen Recycle Compressor Electrical motor | | |
| 07F001 | Nitrogen Recycle KO Drum | Vessel | Missing |
| 07E005 | Nitrogen Recycle Preheater | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 00P001A | Naphta Pump | Pump | |
| 00P001A-M01 | E-Motor for Naphta Pump | Electrical motor | |
| 00P001AB | Naphta Pump | Pump | |
| 00P001B-M01 | E-Motor for Naphta Pump | Electrical motor | |
| 00P002A | LPG Pump | Pump | |
| 00P002A-M01 | E-Motor for LPG Pump | Electrical motor | |
| 00P002B | LPG Pump | Pump | |
| 00P002B-M01 | E-Motor for LPG Pump | Electrical motor | |
| 01R001 | Hydrogenation Reactor | Reactor | |
| | Hydrogenation Reactor Template | | |
| 01R002A/B | Desulphurisation Reactor Template | Reactor | |
| 01R002A | Desulphurisation Reactor | Reactor | |
| 01R002B | Desulphurisation Reactor | Reactor | |
| 02R001 | Pre Reformer | Reactor | |
| 04R001 | HT Converter | Reactor | |
| 04R002 | HT Converter | Reactor | |
| 07E006 | Nitrogen Recycle Cooler | Heat Exchanger | Missing |
| 06U001 | PSA Package Unit | Package | |
| 06U001 | Adsorber | | |
| 06U001 | Adsorber | | |
| 06U001 | Adsorber | | |
| 06U001 | Adsorber | | |

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|-----------|----------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 06U001 | Adsorber | | |
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| 06U001 | Adsorber | | |
| 06U001 | Adsorber | | |
| 06U001 | Adsorber | | |
| 06U001 | Tail gas drum | | |
| 06U001 | H2 product filter | | |
| 06U001 | Purge gas silencer | | |
| 80P002A/B | Condensate Slop Pump | Pump | Missing |
| 00D004 | Naphtha Slop Drum | Vessel | Eliminated after hazop |
| 00E003 | Naphtha Slop Cooler | Air Cooler | Eliminated after hazop |
| 00P003A/B | Naphtha Slop Pump | Pump | Eliminated after hazop |
| 00D001 | Naphta Surge Drum | | |
| 00D002 | LPG Surge drum | | |

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