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About OMICS Group Conferences

OMICS Group International is a pioneer and leading science event organizer, which publishes around 400 open access journals and conducts over 300 Medical, Clinical, Engineering, Life Sciences, Pharma scientific conferences all over the globe annually with the support of more than 1000 scientific associations and 30,000 editorial board members and 3.5 million followers to its credit.

OMICS Group has organized 500 conferences, workshops and national symposiums across the major cities including San Francisco, Las Vegas, San Antonio, Omaha, Orlando, Raleigh, Santa Clara, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, United Kingdom, Valencia, Dubai, Beijing, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Mumbai.



OPTIMIZATION FOR CCR

NHT = 33000 BPSD

CCR=20000 BPSD





NHT Feed

	Stabilized WSR Naphtha from Existing Stabilizer	SR Light Naphtha from Existing Splitter	WSR Naphtha from New Stabilizer in CDU2	Total Design Feedstock	Test Method
Blend Ratio, vol%	15.8	17.4	66.8	100	
Sp.Gr. (60°F/60°F)	0.729	0.703	0.730	0.725	ASTM D-1298
Distillation (°C)					ASTM D86
IBP	66	55	57	58	
5 vol%	80	58	64	64	
10 vol%	85	62	70	72	
30 vol%	95	70	94	89	
50 vol%	104	74	110	101	
70 vol%	118	79	131	119	
90 vol%	134	83	155	149	
95 vol%	141	89	162	157	
FBP	151	98	181	176	
Total Sulfur, wt%	Max. 0.05			Max. 0.05	ASTM D-4294
Mercaptan Sulfur, wtppm	Max. 100			Max. 100	UOP163
Total Nitrogen, wtppm	Max. 1.5			Max. 1.5	ASTM D-4629



NAPHTA SPLITTER

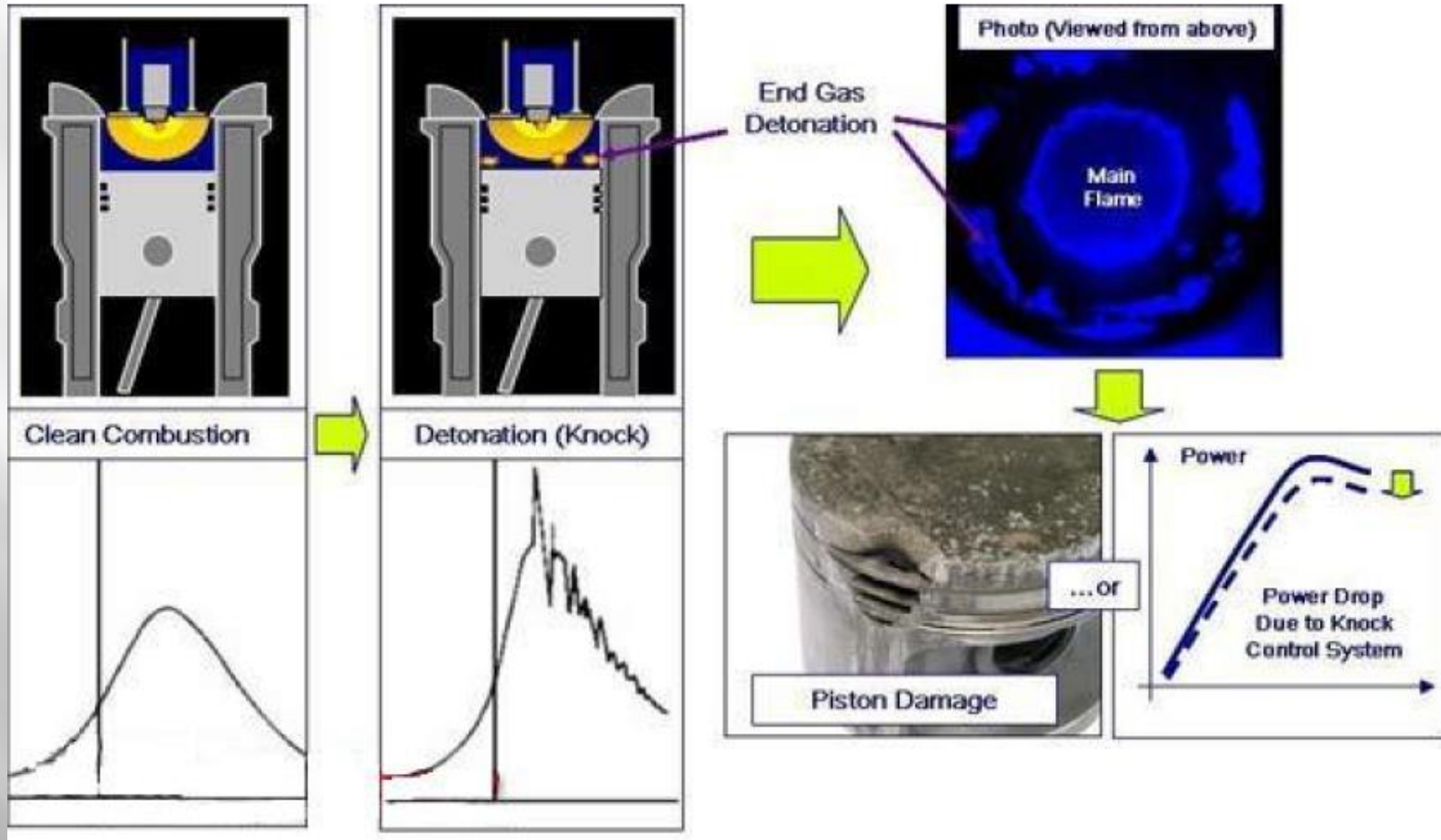
L.N = 30-95 C₅-C₆

H.N = 100-175 C₆-C₁₂



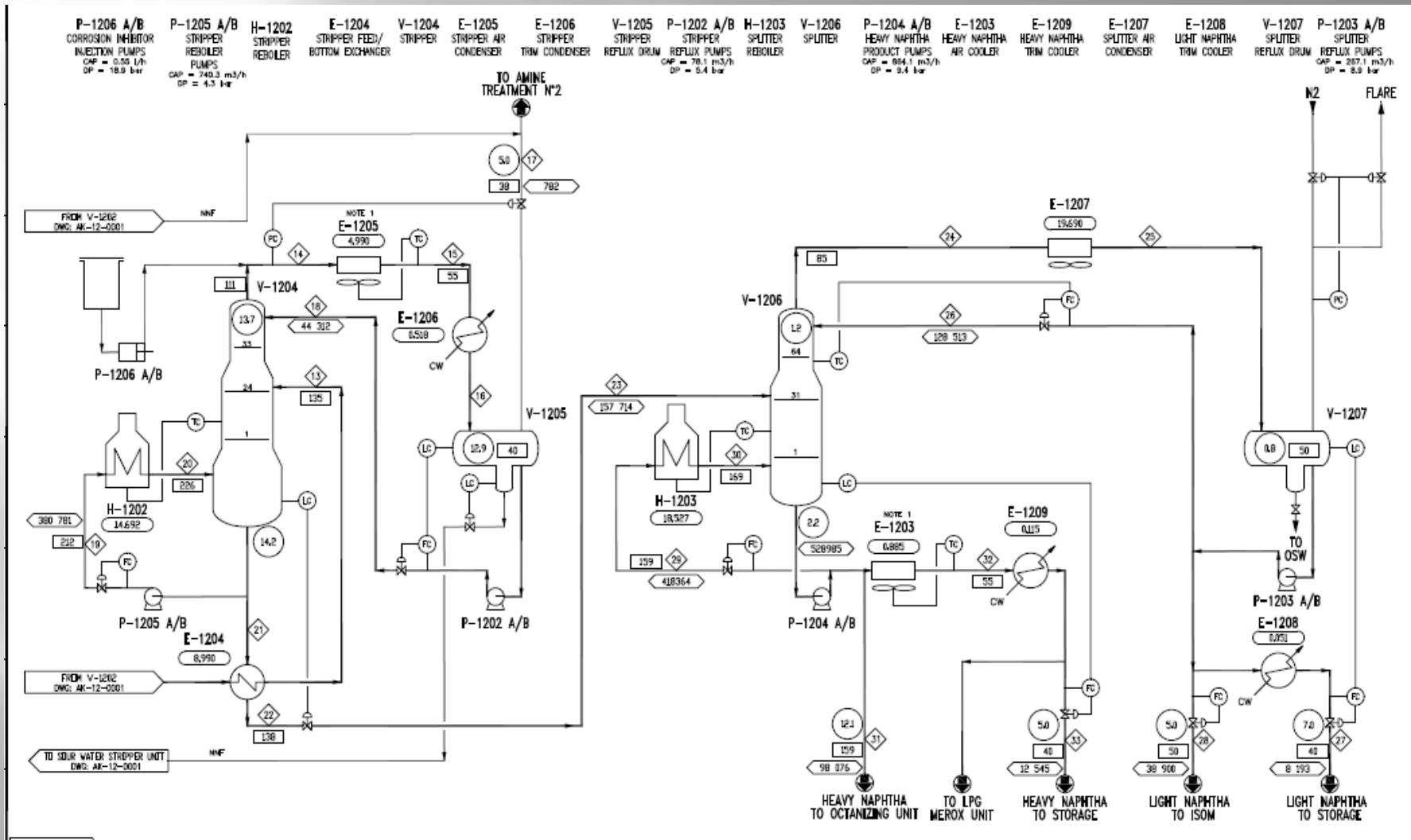
Effect of RON

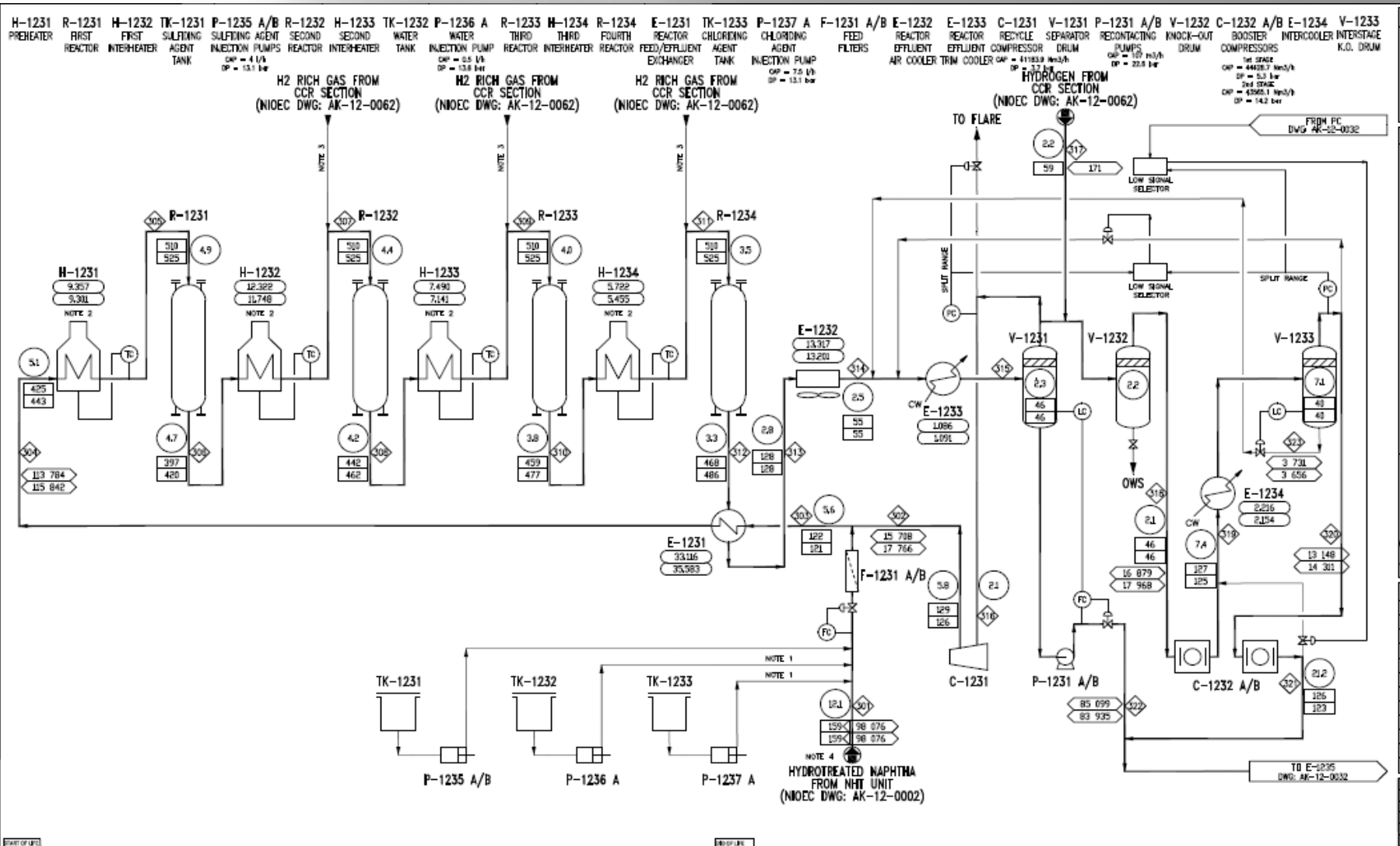
Octane number

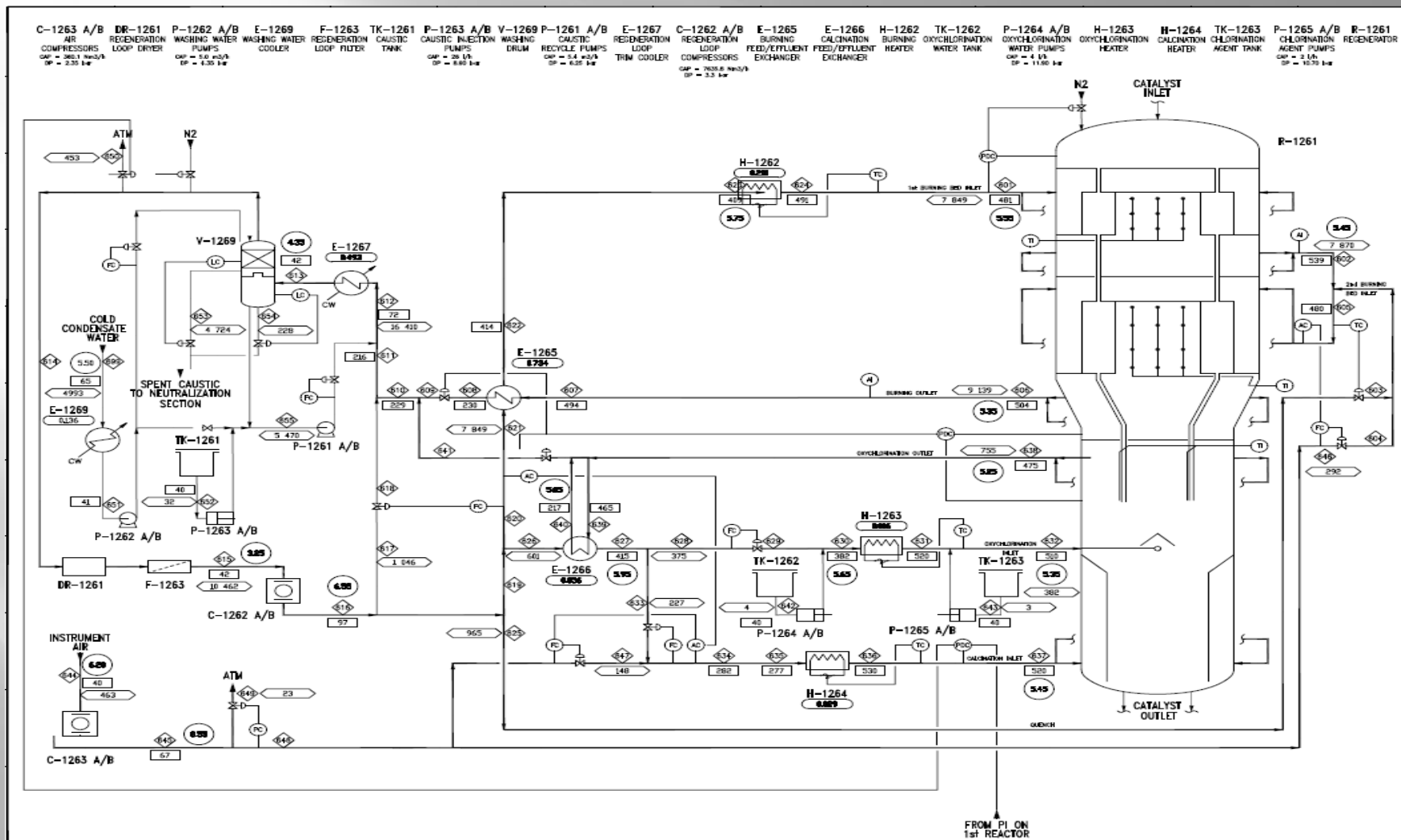




PFD

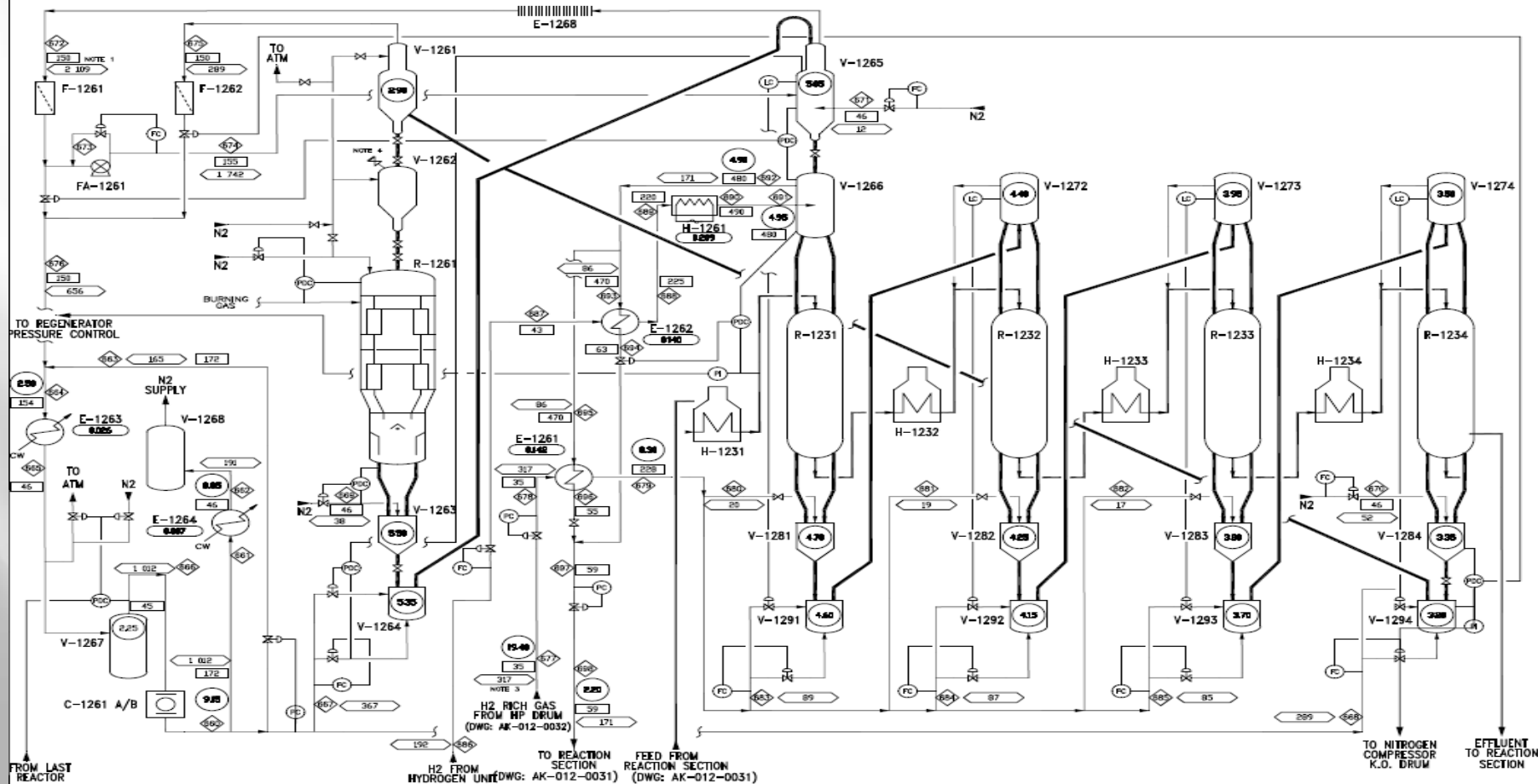




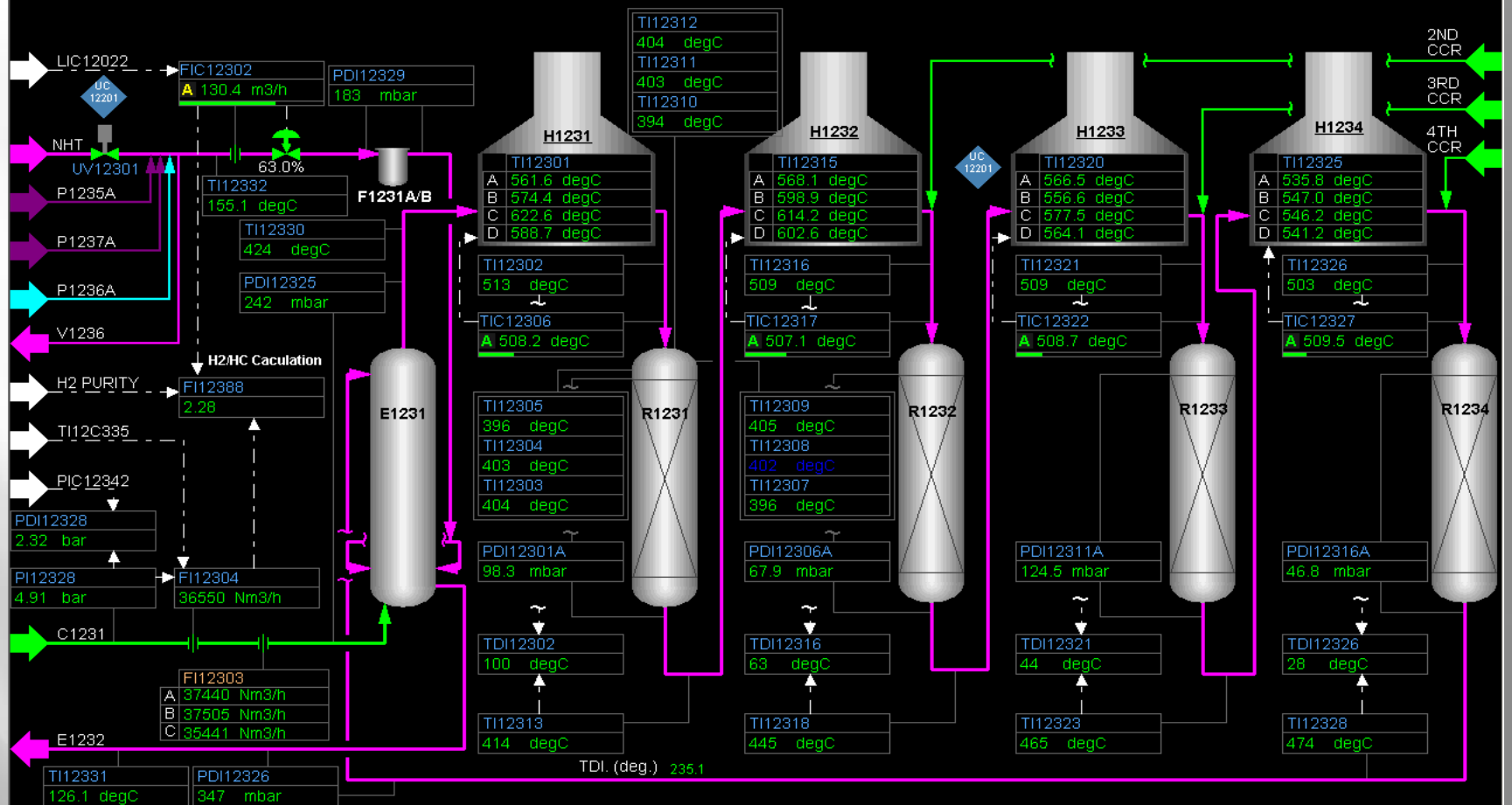




F-1261 FIRST UPPER HOPPER FINES FILTER	V-1268 NITROGEN STORAGE DRUM	FA-1261 ELUTRATION BLOWER	E-1264 NITROGEN STORAGE TRIM COOLER	V-1261 UPPER SURGE DRUM	R-1261 REGENERATOR	E-1261 HYDROGEN LIFT GAS EXCHANGER	E-1262 REDUCTION EXCHANGER	H-1231 PREHEATER	V-1266 REDUCTION CHAMBER	V-1281 SECOND LOWER HOPPER	H-1232 FIRST INTERHEATER	R-1232 SECOND REACTOR	V-1292 THIRD LIFT POT	V-1273 THIRD UPPER HOPPER	V-1283 FOURTH LOWER HOPPER	H-1234 THIRD INTERHEATER	R-1234 FOURTH REACTOR	V-1294 FIFTH LIFT POT
E-1263 NITROGEN LOOP TRIM COOLER	V-1267 NITROGEN COMPRESSOR K.O. DRUM	C-1261 A/B NITROGEN COMPRESSORS	F-1262 UPPER SURGE DRUM FINES FILTER	V-1262 LOCK HOPPER	V-1263 FIRST LOWER HOPPER	V-1264 FIRST LIFT POT	E-1268 FIRST UPPER HOPPER FINNED TUBE	H-1261 REDUCTION HEATER	V-1265 FIRST UPPER HOPPER	R-1231 FIRST REACTOR	V-1291 SECOND LIFT POT	V-1272 SECOND UPPER HOPPER	V-1282 THIRD LOWER HOPPER	H-1233 SECOND INTERHEATER	R-1233 THIRD REACTOR	V-1293 FOURTH LIFT POT	V-1274 FOURTH UPPER HOPPER	V-1284 FIFTH LOWER HOPPER



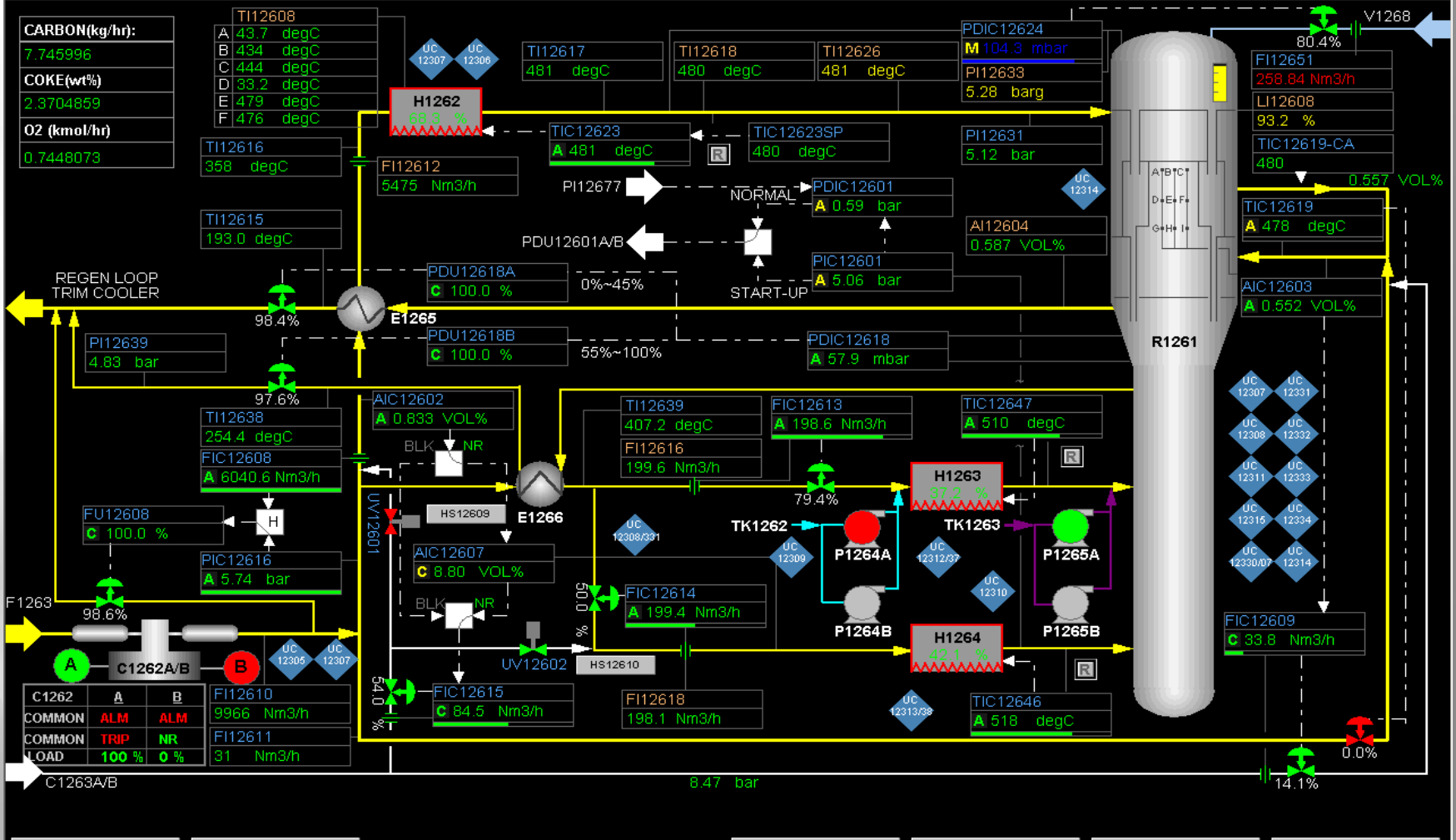
AK-12-0131-1/2~2/2;AK-12-0132-1/2~2/2;
AK-12-0133-1/2~2/2;AK-12-0134-1/2~2/2;AK-12-0135-1/2
OCT REACTOR



Ready

AK-12-0162-1/3-3/3;AK-12-0163-1/1;
AK-12-0164-1/1;AK-12-0165-1/3-3/3

CATALYST REGENERATION LOOP



CARBON(kg/hr):

A	43.7 degC
B	434 degC
C	444 degC
D	33.2 degC
E	479 degC
F	476 degC

COKE(wt%):

A	7.745996
B	2.3704859

O2 (kmol/hr):

A	0.7448073
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C1262

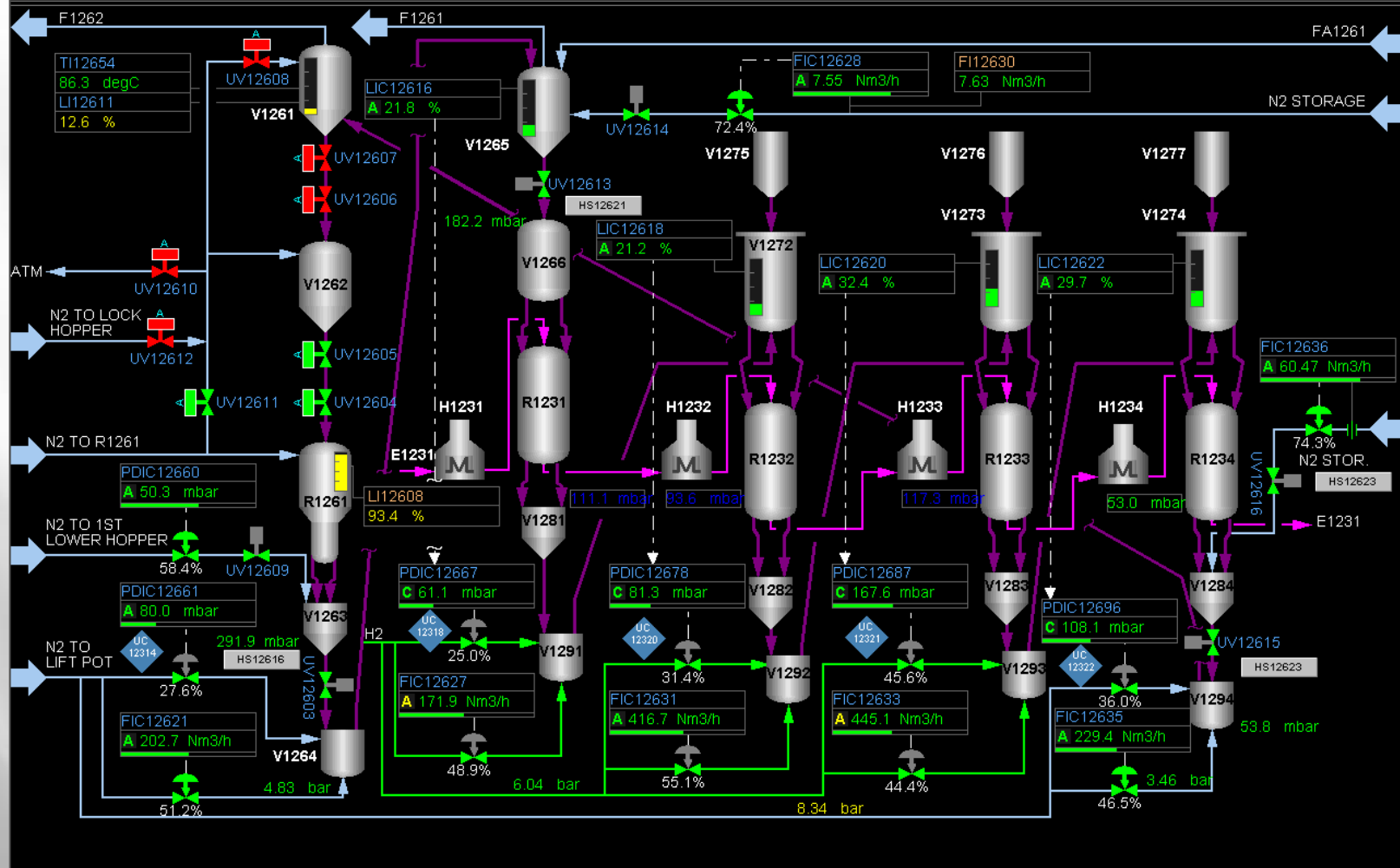
A	B	FI12610
COMMON	ALM	ALM
COMMON	TRIP	NR
LOAD	100 %	0 %

FI12610: 9966 Nm3/h

FI12611: 31 Nm3/h

Ready

AK-12-0166-1/1;AK-12-0167-1/2;AK-12-0168-1/1;AK-12-0169-1/1;AK-12-0170-1/1 CATALYST CIRCULATION LOOP





FEED PONA

TBP Cut 100-150 °C, vol%	50.2	1.0	37.4	33.1
PONA Distribution, vol% on CUT				
P	(58)	(58)	(58)	(58)
O	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
N	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
A	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
TBP Cut 150-175 °C, vol%	3.9	0.0	19.2	13.5
PONA Distribution, vol% on CUT				
P	(53)	(53)	(53)	(53)
O	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
N	(27)	(27)	(27)	(27)
A	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)
Total, vol%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Product Spec

Unstabilized LPG

Unstabilized LPG from OCT unit shall be further processed by G/C in RFCC.

Properties	Expected value	Test Method
Flow Rate, BPSD	325	
Composition, wt %		ASTM D-2163
C2	9.9	
C3	47.7	
iC4	23.0	
nC4	18.9	
C5	0.5	
Total	100.0	
Chloride Content, wtppm	Less than 1.0	

OCT Reformate

OCT Reformate will be used as a **MOGAS** blending component.

Properties	Expected value	Test Method
Sp.Gr. (60°F/60°F)	0.814	ASTM D-1298
Distillation, Deg C		ASTM D86
IBP	45	
10%	83	
50%	114	
90%	168	
EP	205	
MON	89	ASTM D-2700
RVP, kPaA	29	ASTM D-323
Olefin Content	1.5 vol%	UOP-880 or equivalent

Properties	Guarantee Value	Test Method
Benzene Content	Max. 1.0 vol%	UOP-880 or equivalent
Aromatic Content	Max. 71.0 vol%	UOP-880 or equivalent
RON	Min. 100	ASTM D-2699



CCR FEED SPECIFICATION

Sulfured < 0.5 PPMW

Nitrogen < 0.1 PPMW

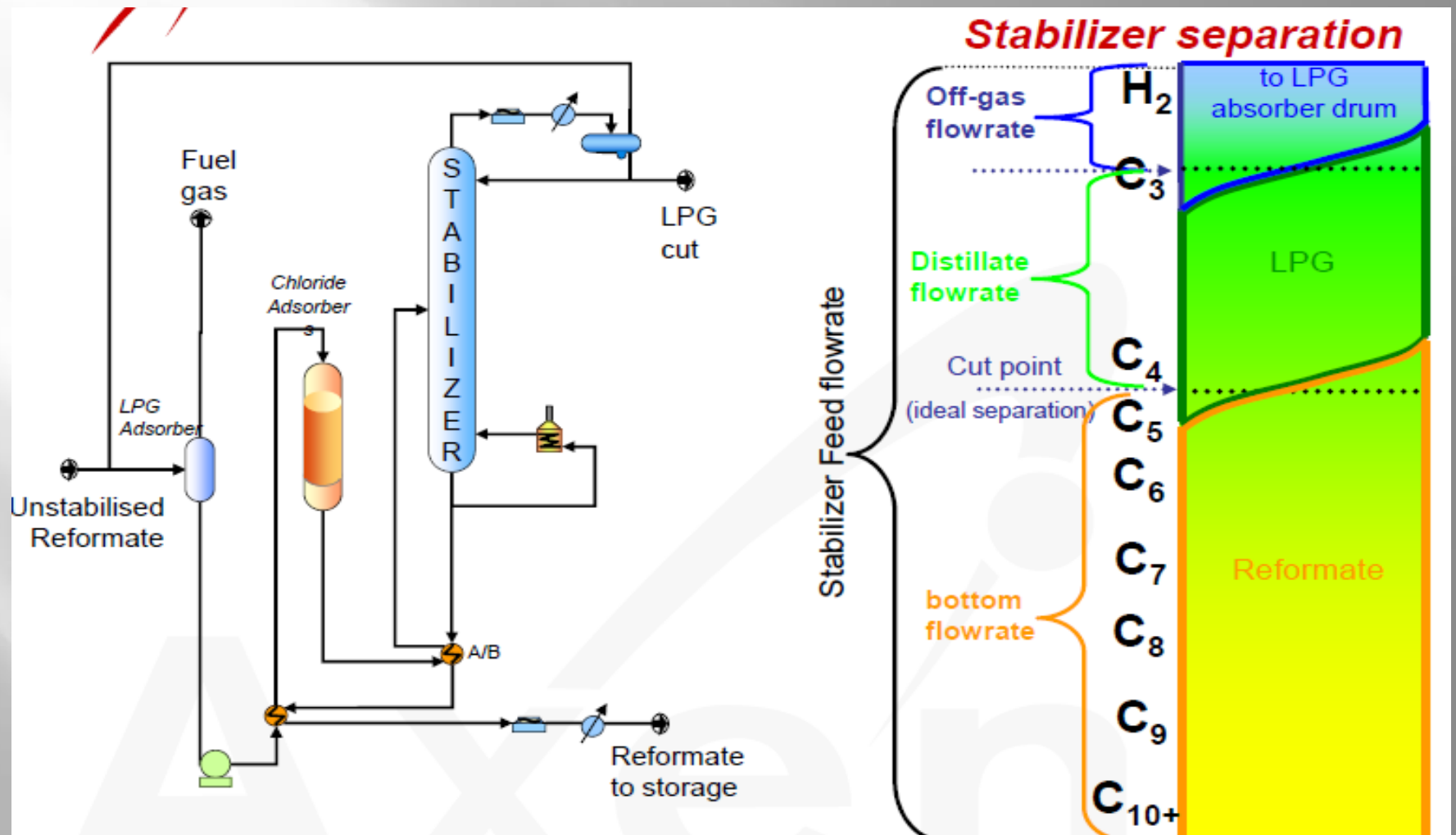
METAL < 5 PPB



MAIN SECTION: 1-Reaction Section

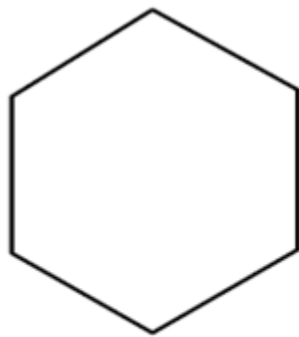
2-Compression & Re contacting Section

3-LPG Recovery & Stabilization Section

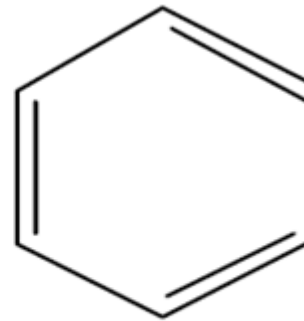
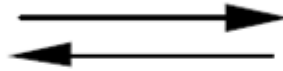




MAIN REACTIONS:



naphthene



aromatic

+ 3 H₂



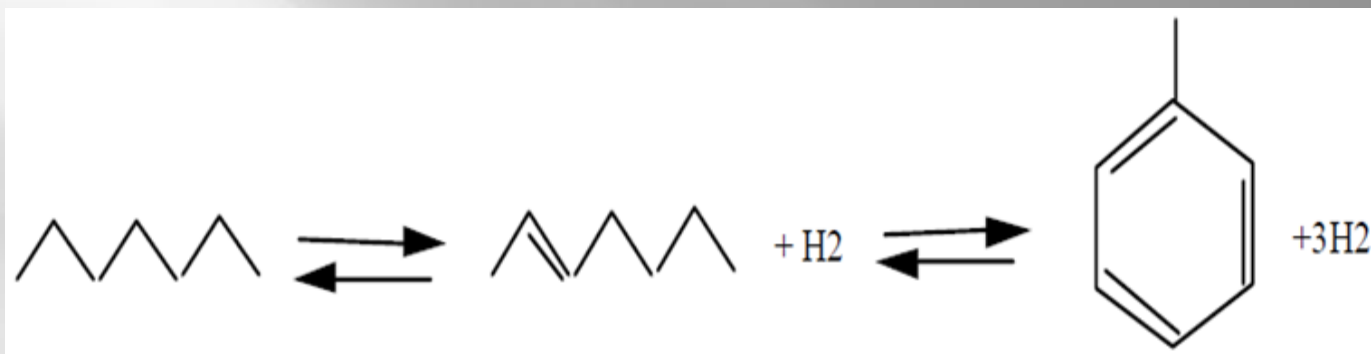
EFFECT OF DEHYDROGENATION NAPHTENE ON RON

MON	RON	PURE COMPONENT
77.2	83	Cycle Hexane
61.2	67.2	Ethyl Cycle Pentane
71.1	74.8	Methyl Cycle Hexane
71	71.7	1-3 di Methyl Cycle Hexane
103.5	120	Toluene
100	114.8	Benzene



LINEAR PARAFFINE ISOMERIZATION REACTION

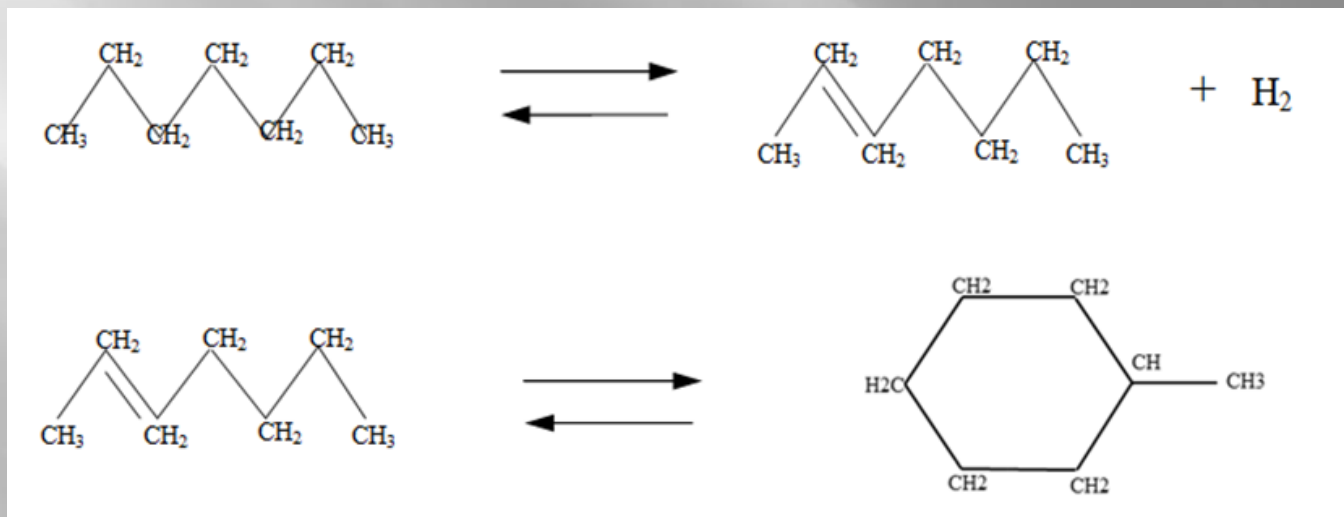
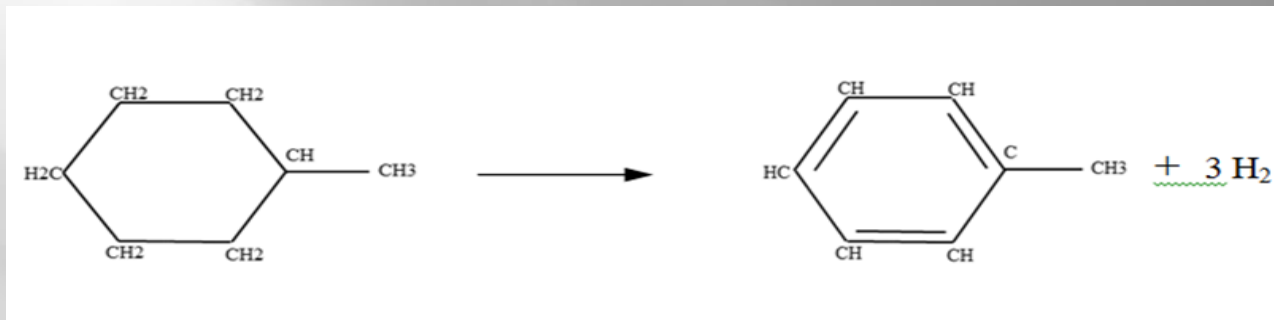
ACIDITY EFFECT
EXOTHERMIC REACTION



WE NEED :

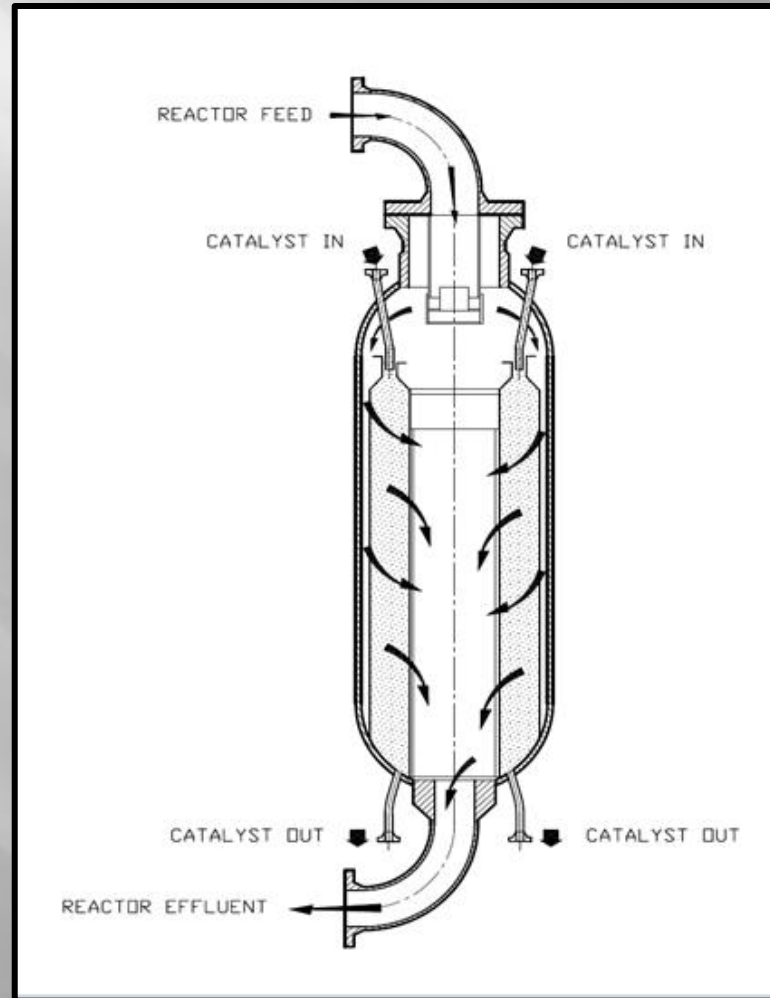
MORE HEAT

ACIDITY ELEMENT + METAL ELEMENT ON CATALYST



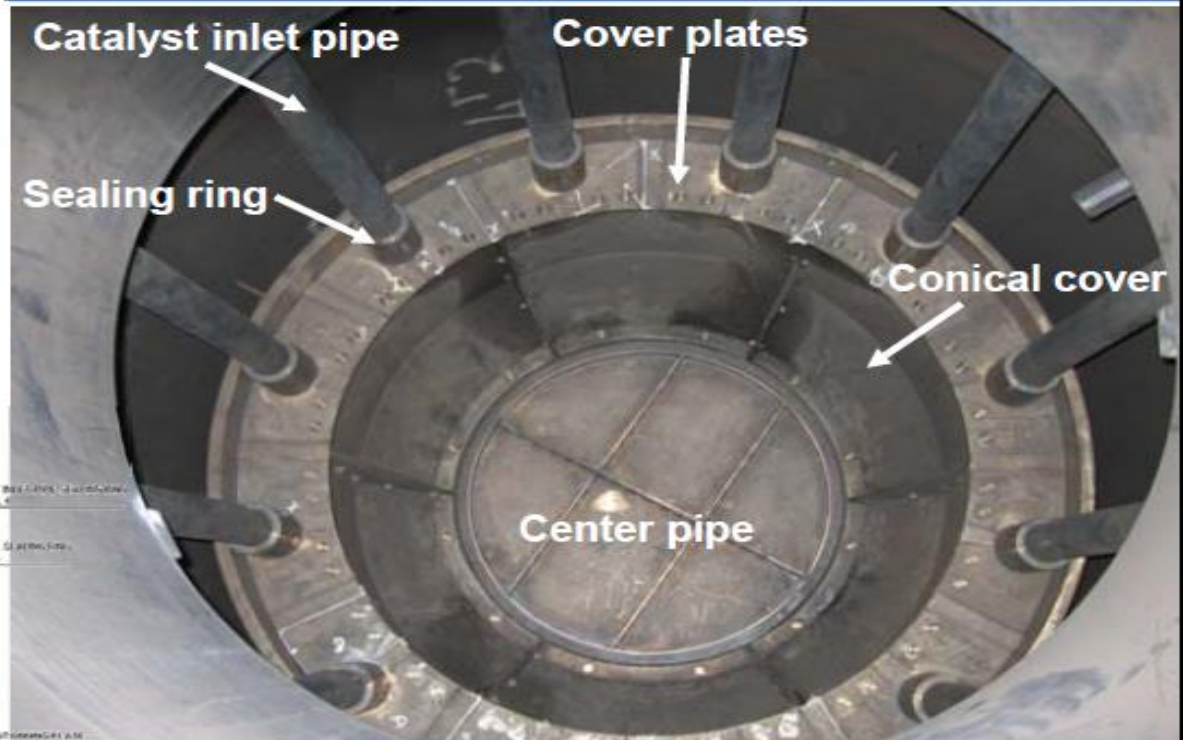
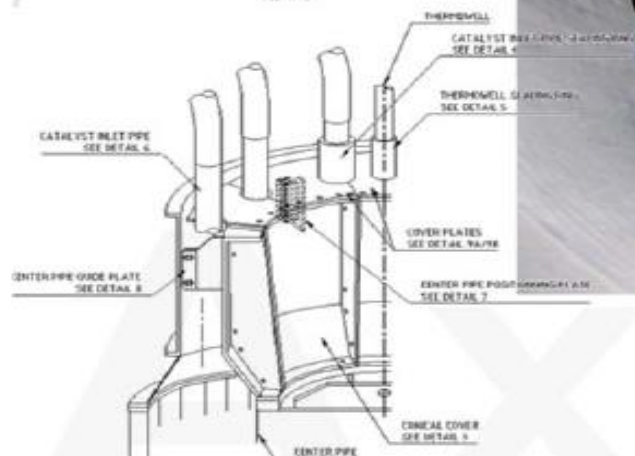
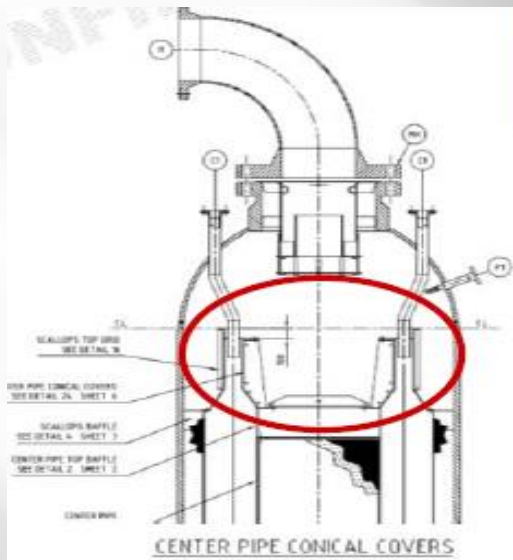


REACTOR



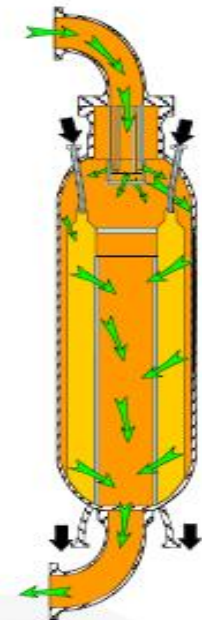
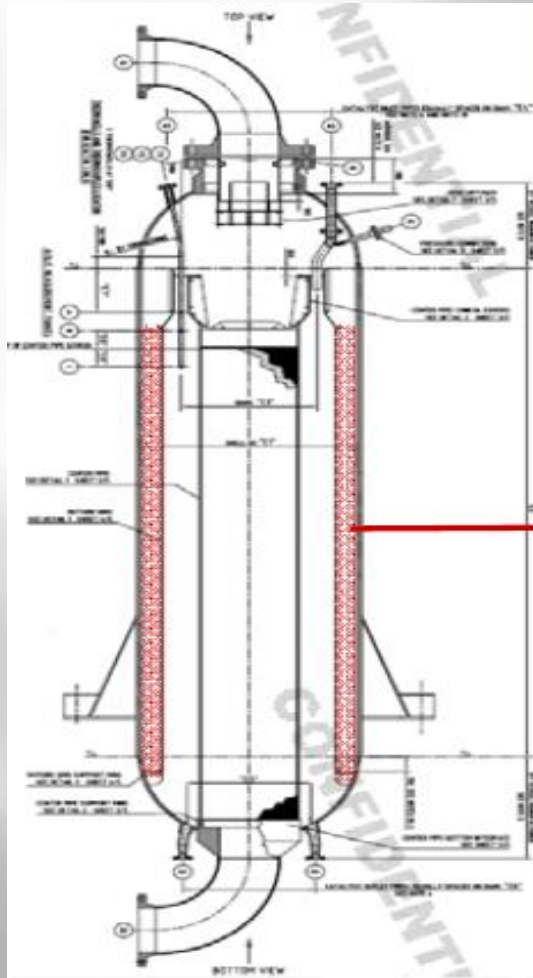


Process description





Process description

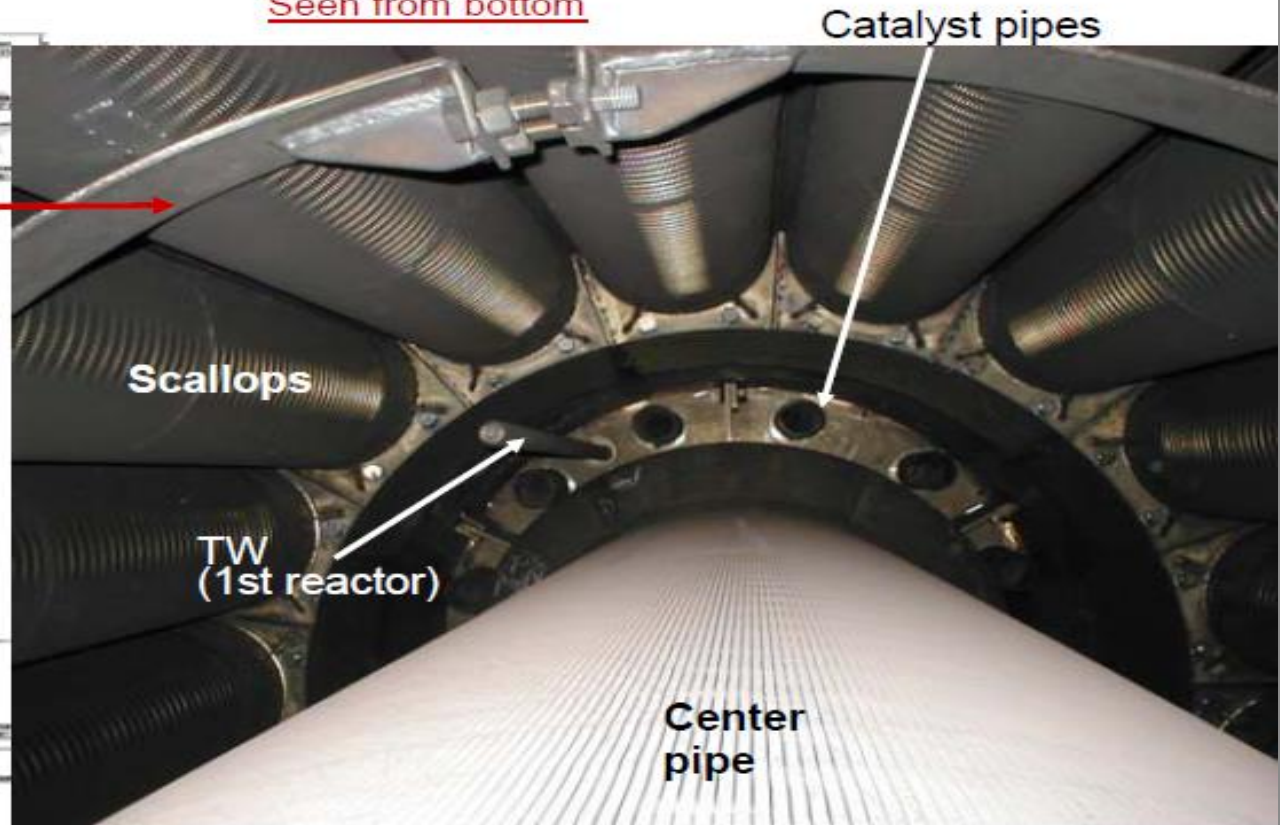
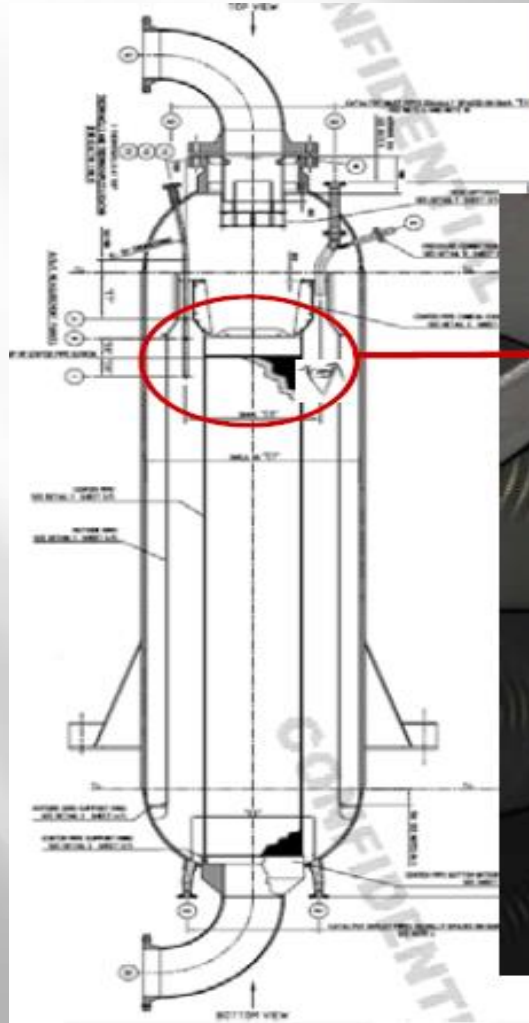


Esfahan:
Scallops



Process description

Seen from bottom





Regeneration Reactor

- 1st burning zone:

$$470^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{inlet T} \leq 480^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$535^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{outlet T} \leq 545\text{ C}$$

- 2nd burning zone:

$$470^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{intlet T} \leq 480^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$500^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{outlet T} \leq 510^{\circ}\text{C}$$

- Oxychlorination zone

$$500^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{outlet T} \leq 510^{\circ}\text{C}$$

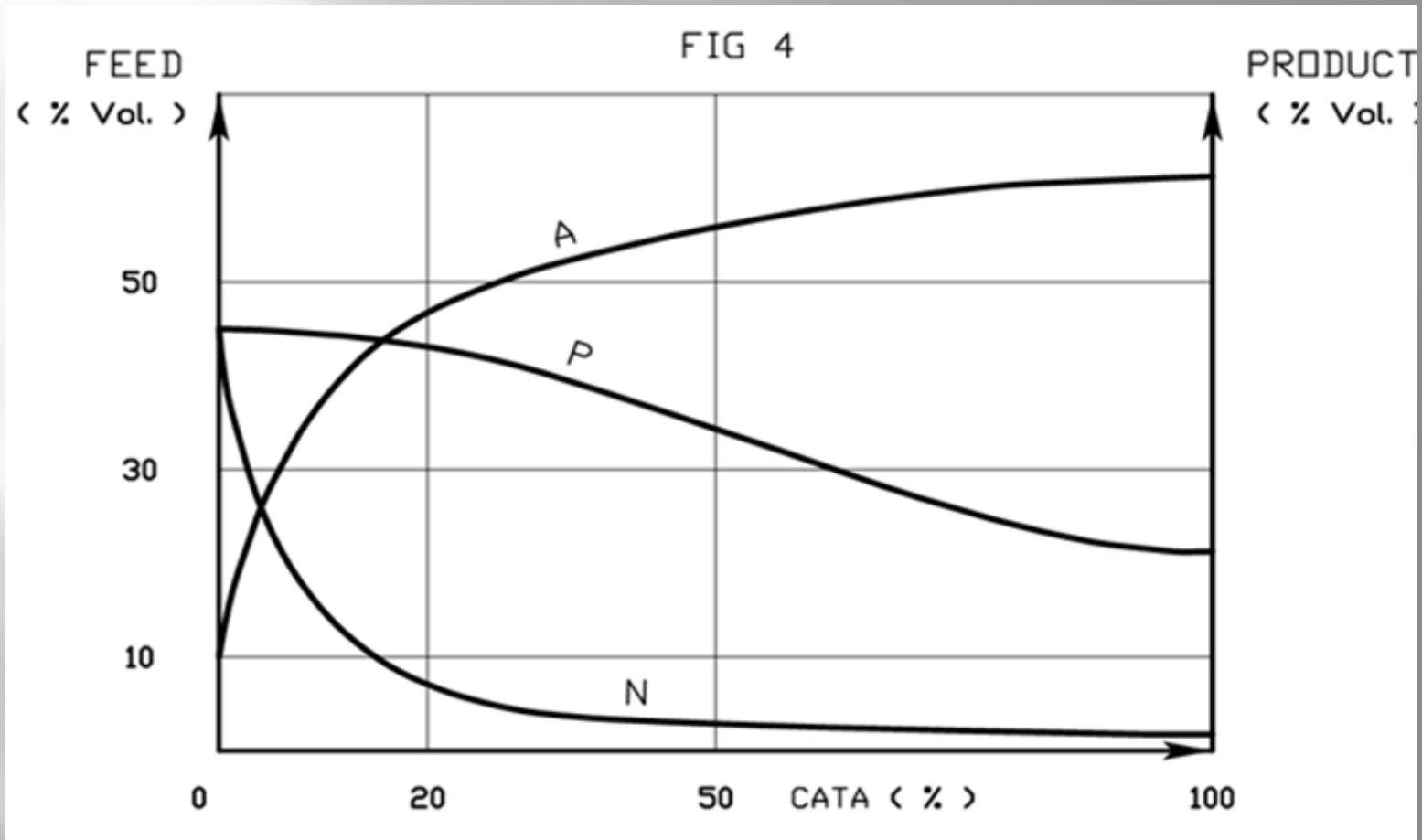
- Calcination zone:

$$510^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{outlet T} < 520^{\circ}\text{C}$$



CATALYST DISTRIBUTION

FIRST 15%
SECOND and THIRD 20-25%
FORTH 40%





CCR CATALYST

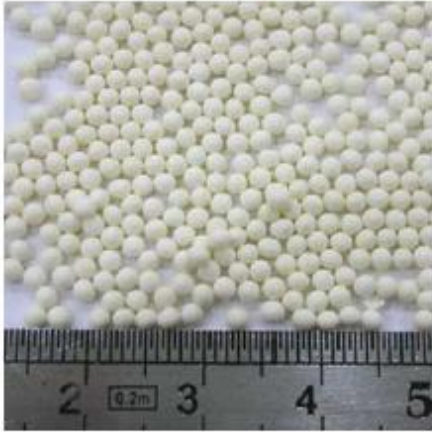
Physical Properties of PS-VI Catalyst

Item	PS-VI	Analytical method
Pt/(wt%)	0.28	RIPP 37-90
Bulk Density /(g/ml)	0.57	
Surface Area/(m ² /g)	180~210	RIPP 151-90
Particle Distribution/wt%(1.6±0.2mm)	>98	
State	Reduced	



CRASHED CATALYST

Catalyst attrition





SIMULATION DONE WITH FOLLOWING ASSUMPTION:

- 1-CONSTANT CATALYST ACTIVITY
- 2-IGNORE EFFECTED OF WATER AND
- 3-SULPHURE OVER CAT.
- 4-S.S MODE
- 5-Pt Dispersion Constant



Feed PIONA

Hydrocarbon Totals by Group Type

Type	Wt %	Vol %	Mol %
Total Aromatics	15.130	12.597	14.341
Total C14+	0.016	0.015	0.009
Total Iso-Paraffins	34.306	35.711	32.923
Total Naphthenes	17.571	16.614	17.794
Total Olefins	1.266	1.303	1.290
Total Oxygenates	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Paraffins	29.901	31.934	32.168
Total Unknowns	1.809	1.826	1.476
Total:	100.00	100.00	100.00

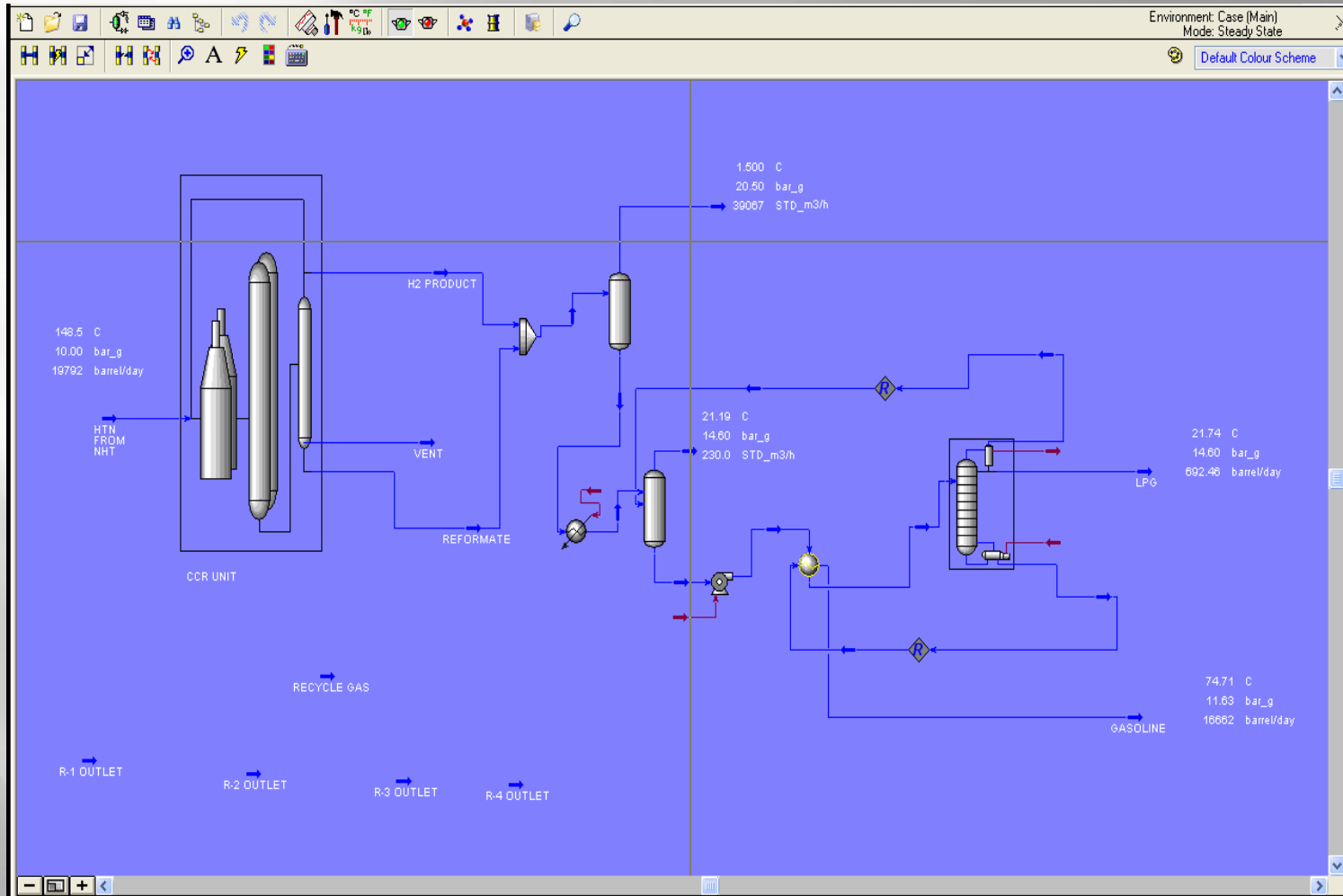


Feed and Product (Lab Test)

SAMPLE	Method	Mix Naphtha		Treated L.N	Treated H.N	Stabilized Gasoline	Consideration:			
Sp.Gr.60/60 °F	D-1298	0.727		0.6725	0.753	0.806	N.S.H.B			
IBP °C	D-86				96	56	Stabilized Gasolin		RON=95.1	
5% Rec °C	D-86				109	88				
10% Rec °C	D-86				112	100				
30% Rec °C	D-86				117	121				
50% Rec °C	D-86				122	134				
70% Rec °C	D-86				128	149				
90% Rec °C	D-86				137	169				
95% Rec °C	D-86				142	182				
FBP °C	D-86				166	215				
RVP Kpa	D-323					28				
RON	D-2699					94				
W. Cont. ppm	عازل قشور									
T. Sulphur ppm	UOP-357			0.4	0.43					
DOCTOR TEST	D-4952			NEG						
PONA %Vol	D-539	N-P	Iso-P	O	N	A				
Mix Naphtha							Plat Recycle Gas	H ₂ O ppm	HCl ppm	
Treated H.N								D-4178	UOP-317	
Stabilized Gasoline										
TEST		PH	T. CON. µs/cm	Fe ppm	NaOH %	NH ₃ ppm	Solid Wt%	Carbon Wt%	ChlorineWt%	
METHOD		D-1293	D-1125	D-1068	D-1121	D-1426	D-1888	UOP 703	UOP 291	
Neutralisation Solution										
Reg.Catalyst								0.05	1.19	
Spent Catalyst								2.8	1.15	



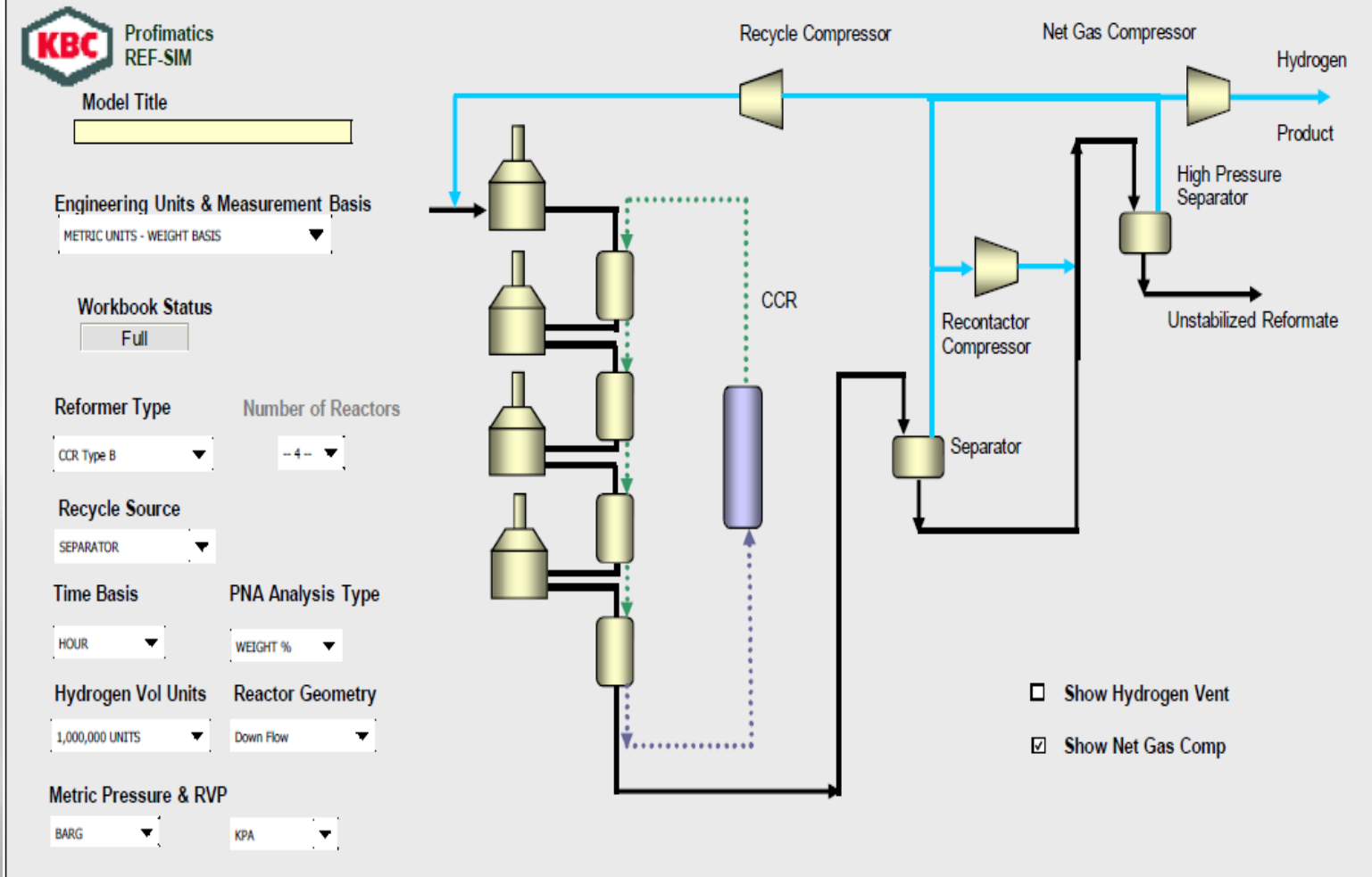
SIMULATION BY PETROSIM





Feed Detail- PIONA

	P	I	O	N	A	
C4	0.102	0	0.01	0	0	0.112
C5	0.529	0.412	0.046	0.048	0	1.035
C6	0.482	0.779	0.052	0.35	0	1.663
C7	7.527	4.971	0.013	7.249	3.653	23.413
C8	7.61	10.322	0.053	4.605	3.887	26.477
C9	6.254	12.2922	0.88	5.56	3.577	28.5632
C10	2.215	8.447	0.059	2.008	3.675	16.404
C11	0.616	0.524	0.054	0	0.083	1.277
C12	0.105	0	0	0	0.005	0.11
C13	0.166	0	0	0	0.003	0.169
C14	0.002	0	0	0	0.002	0.004
UNKNOWN	25.608	37.7472	1.167	19.82	14.885	99.2272





Input DCS and Lab result

	A	B	C	D	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Calibration Input											
2						Case Number ->	1	2	3	4	5	6
3						Run Case ->	y					
4		RESET ALL RESULTS	▼			Total ->	1					
5	Feedstock					Case Title ->						
6	Fresh Feed 1			-----	---							
7		Rate			tonne/h		98.4					
8		Naphthenes			wt %		19.82					
9		Aromatics			wt %		15.444					
10												
11		Naphtha type			---							
12		5 ring to 6 ring Naphthene ratio			---		0.92					
13												
14		Distillation			Method							
15		-00%			°C		102					
16		-05% (Optional)			°C		110					
17		-10%			°C		113					
18		-30%			°C		120					
19		-50%			°C		127					
20		-70%			°C		140					
21		-90%			°C		155					
22		-99%			°C		171					
23												
24		Dist and Comp Integration			0=No; 1=Yes							
25												
26		Composition			Type		2					
53												

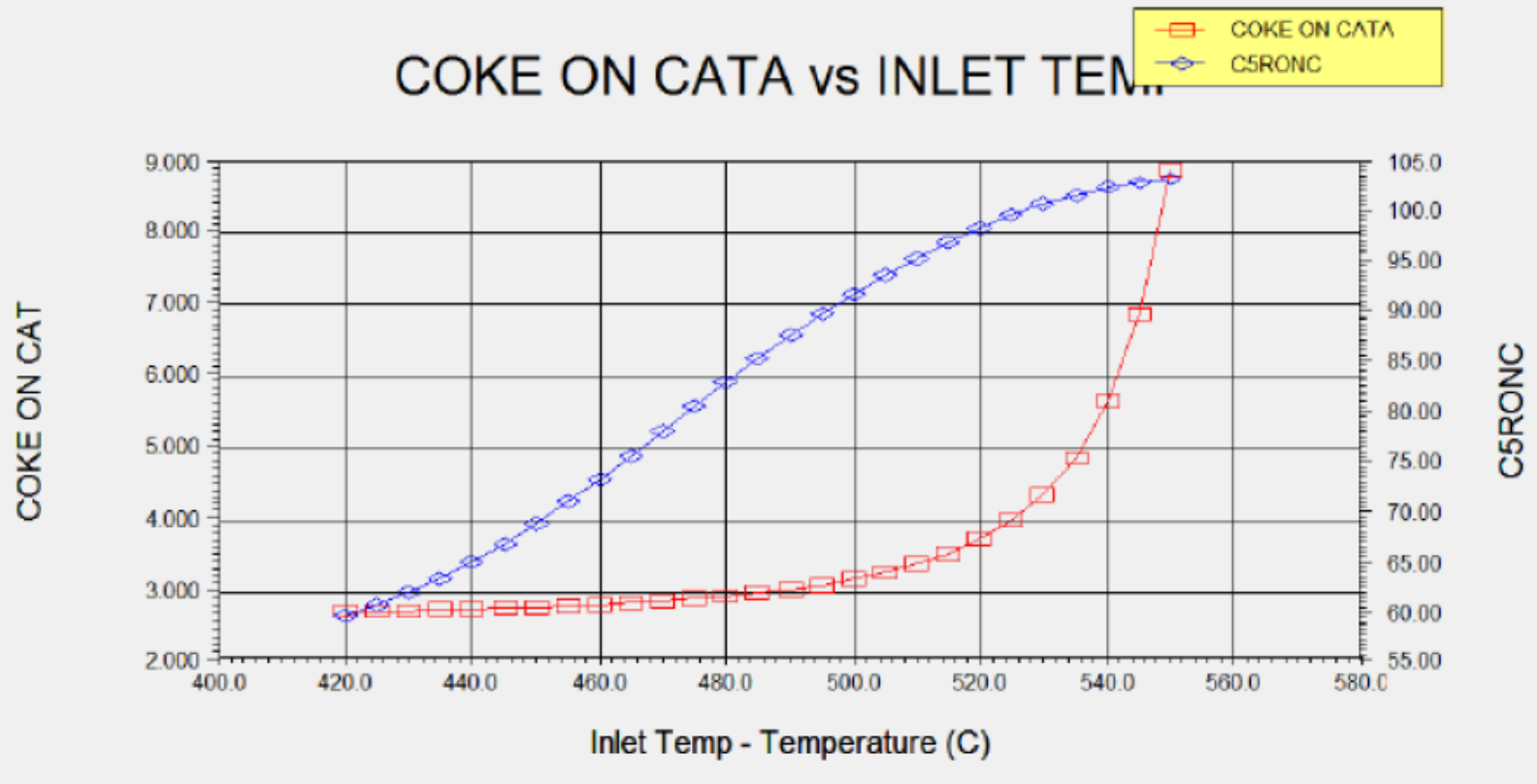


REASON OF DIFFERENT

- 1-INSTRUMENTATION DEFECT
- 2-LAB ERROE
- 3-SOFT WARE ERROE
- 4-NOT COMPLETE RESULT LAB
- 5- LACK OF C_{10}^+ INFORMATION IN FEED



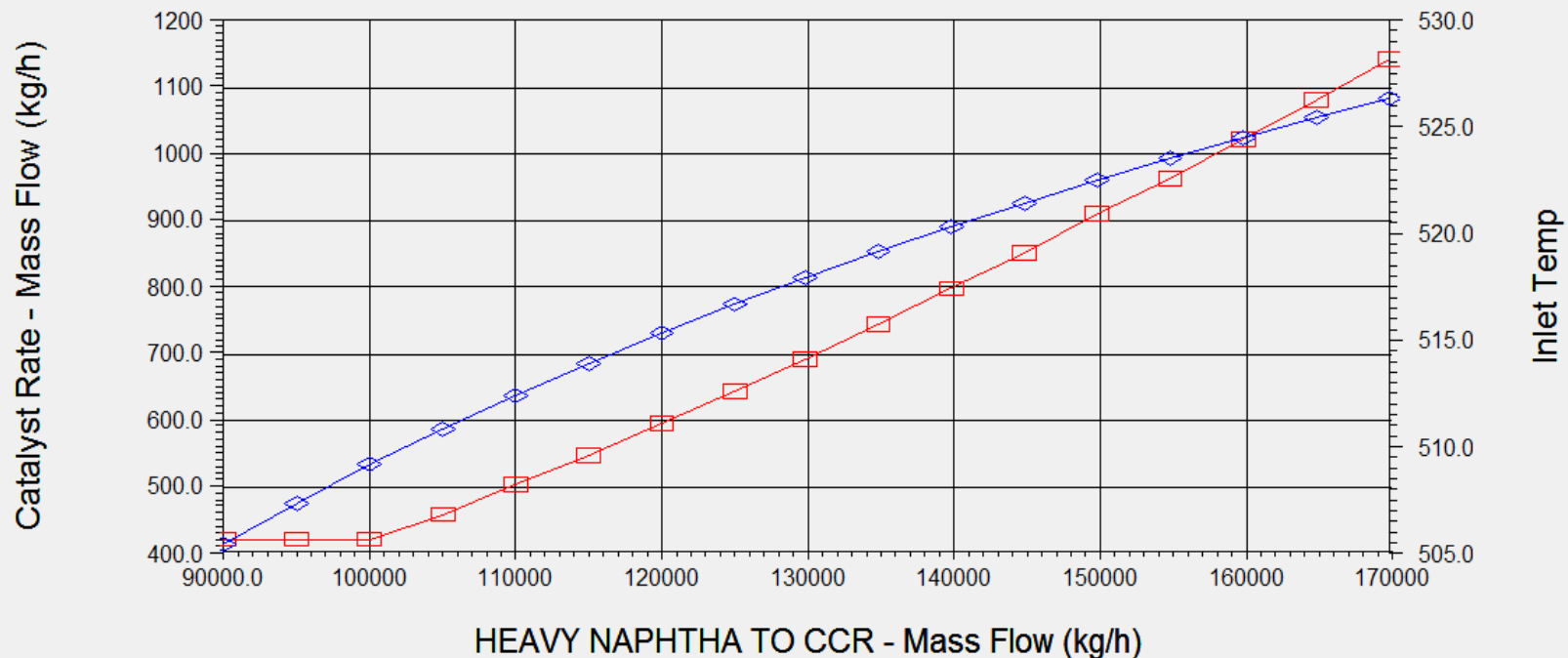
COKE ON CATA vs INLET TEM.





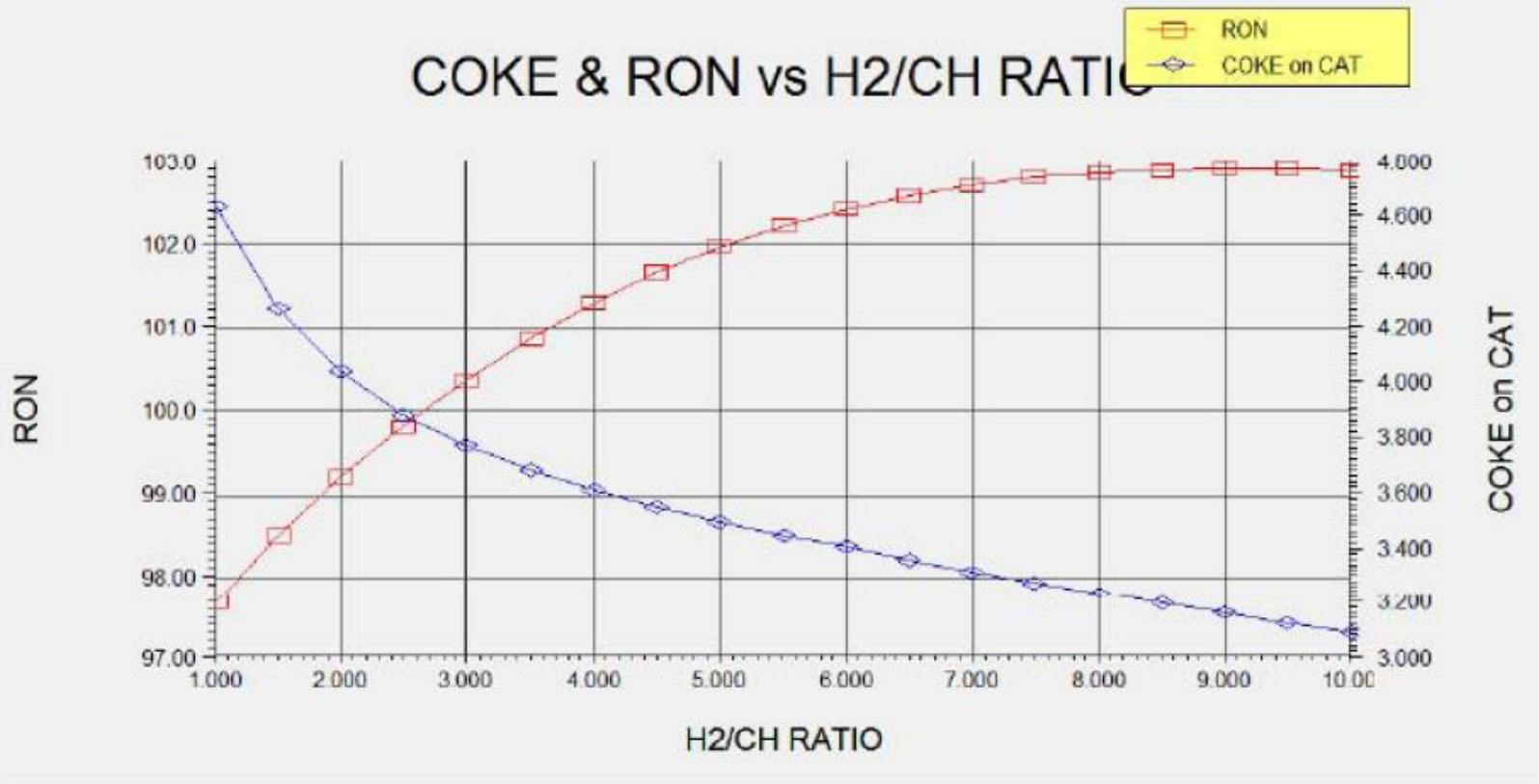
RON=99 and Coke = 3.5%

Cat Rate & InletTemp vs Capacity





COKE & RON vs H₂/CH RATIO



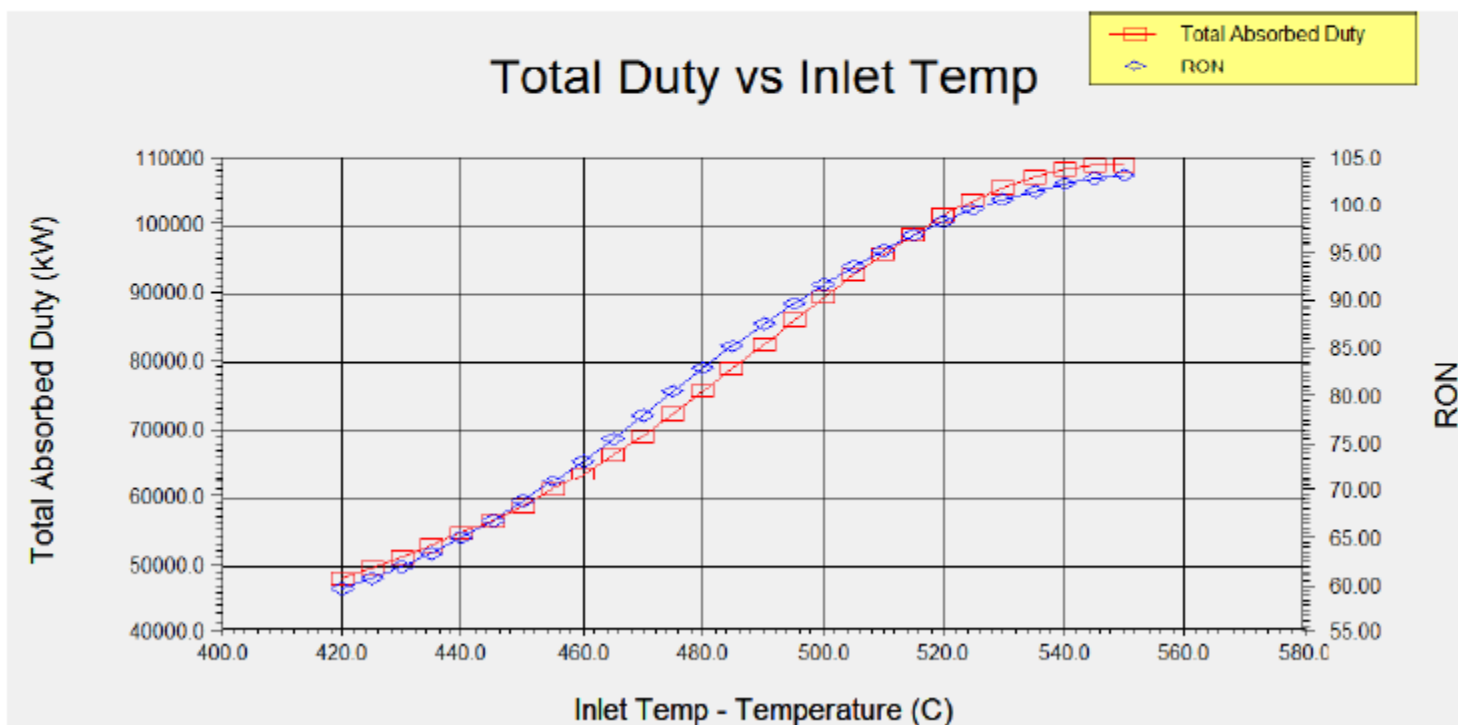
Axens believe in this H₂/HC has no any effect on RON ?

Effect of process variables

Increased		RONC	Reformate yield	H ₂ yield	Coke deposit
Pressure		↓	↓	↓	↓
Temperature		↑	↓	↑	↑
Space velocity		↓	↑	↓	↓
H ₂ /HC ratio		→	→	→	↓
Naphtha	A + 0.85 N	↑	↑	↑	↓
	End boiling point	↑	↑	→	↑
Quality	Initial boiling point	↑	↑	↑	↓



بررسی تأثیر تغییرات دمای ورودی راکتورها بر مقدار مصرف انرژی کوره های واحد تبدیل کاتالیستی

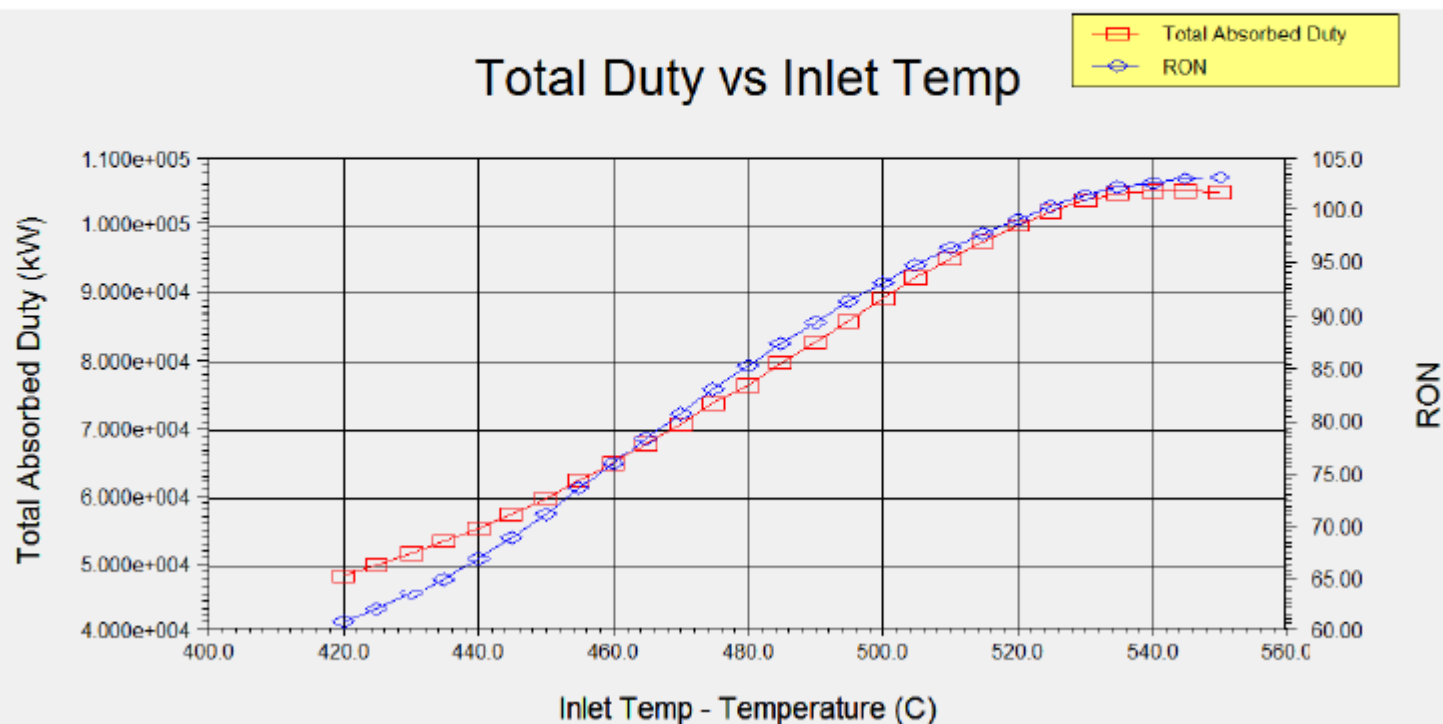




**INCREASE 1 RON
NEEDED
930 KW ENERGY**



بهینه سازی مصرف انرژی با هدف تثبیت عدد اکتان ۱۰۰ در ظرفیت اسمی واحد تبدیل کاتالیستی احیاء پیوسته





Effect of splitter temperature bottom and IBP on RON and Yield

Benzene in Reformate	RON	FEED FBP	FEED IBP	Splitter Bottom Temp.
8.546	96.15	160.5	53.56	130
6.751	97.12	161.8	88.65	135
5.175	97.84	162.6	92.57	139
3.958	98.26	163.1	93.46	142
1.34	98.91	162.6	100.5	147
0.7475	99.47	164.5	105	150
0.5686	99.79	165.2	106	153
0.3335	100.2	166.3	110	157
0.2238	100.5	166.6	113.3	160



Introduction

Source: IFQC, WWFC

European Gasoline specifications trends

	EN 228 1993 Euro II	Dir 98/70 2000 Euro III	Dir 98/70 2005 Euro IV	Dir 98/70 2009 Euro V (Final Proposal)	WWFC Fourth Category
Aromatics, vol%, max	-	42	35	35	35
Olefins, vol%, max	-	18	18	18	10
Benzene, vol%, max	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Oxygen, wt%, max	-	2.7	2.7	2.7/3.7 ⁽²⁾	2.7
Sulfur, ppm, max	500	150	50(10) ⁽¹⁾	10	5-10
RVP, kPa	35 - 100	60.0 / 70.0	60.0 / 70.0	60.0 / 70.0 ⁽³⁾	
Lead, g/l max	0.013	None	None	None	None

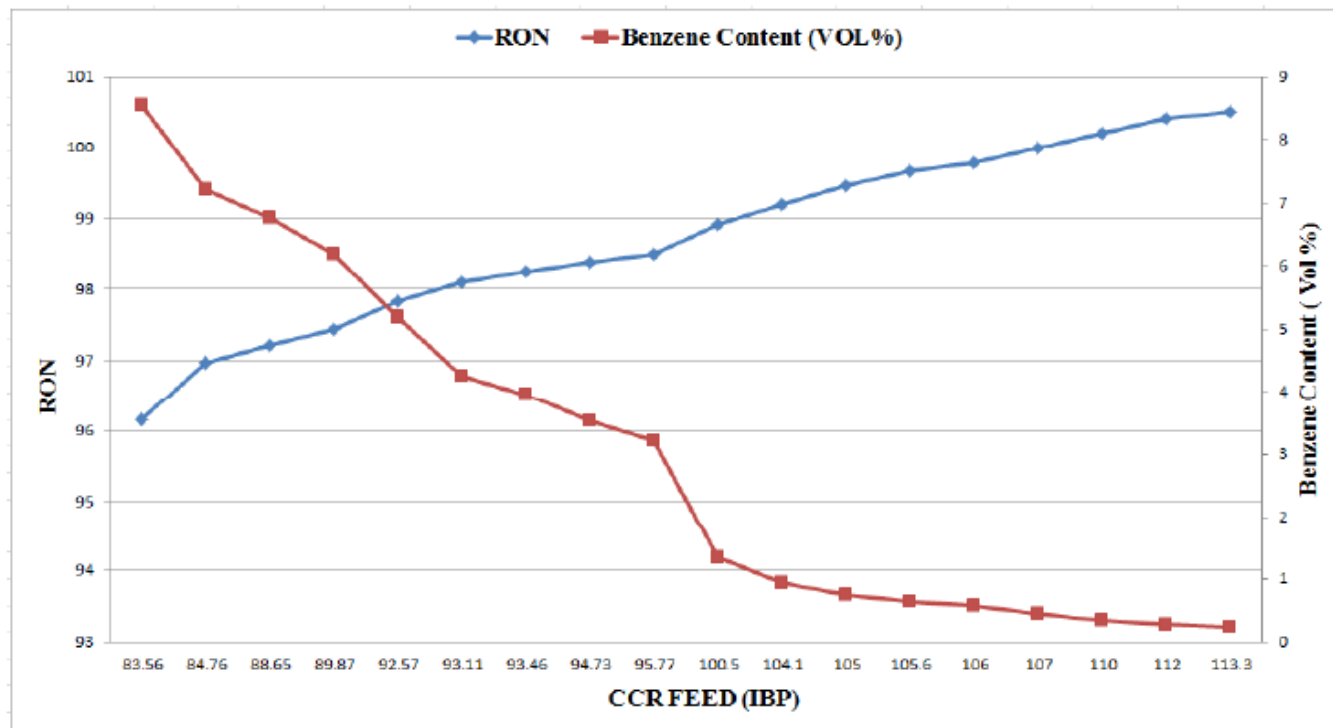
(1) 2005 introduction of 10ppm sulphur – Fuel must be geographically available in an appropriately balanced manner

(2) 3.7% by mass in "high biofuel petrol" (Methanol: 3% vol, Ethanol: 10% vol, Iso-propyl alcohol: 12% vol, Tert-butyl alcohol: 15% vol, Iso-butyl alcohol: 15% vol, ETBE: 22%vol, other oxygenates: 15%vol)

(3) The legal vapor pressure limit remains at 80kPa for both gasoline grades and at 70kPa for Member States with arctic or severe weather conditions. However, blending ethanol in gasoline results in a non-linear change of the vapor pressure, and, as oil refiners do not currently produce low vapor pressure gasoline, the commission has introduced a permitted vapor pressure waiver that is directly linked to the percentage of ethanol blended in gasoline (ranging from 0 vol% to 10 vol%).



بررسی تأثیر تغییرات در مقادیر تقطیر خوراک واحد تبدیل
کاتالیستی احیاء پیوسته بر عدد اکتان و میزان درصد حجمی
بنزن محصول بنزین تولیدی





Optimization Results for 20000 BPSD

Inlet Temperature= 512°C

Mol H₂/mol feed= 2.5

CL on the catalyst = 1.05 wt

Catalyst Circulation rate=550Kg/hr

Splitter Bottom Temperature= 152 °C

Coke on Catalyst= 3.5Wt%



Advice

1- Despite of Axens advise , we believe in this H_2/HC effects on RON

increasing this ratio acts as heat source and increase the average bed temperature.

So RON increase too

In simulation and actual test, we have proved this effect

Advice

2- if the coke on the catalyst is less than 4wt% , control system decrease Injected Air to the Calcinations section and the oxygen content in oxychlorination zone decrease below 4vol% then re-dispersion of the Pt on the catalyst decrease subsequently.