

Developments in Catalyst Handling For FCC & RFCC Units

Johnson Matthey Process Technologies

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RIO DE JANEIRO

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FCC Catalyst Handling – At the Core of the FCC



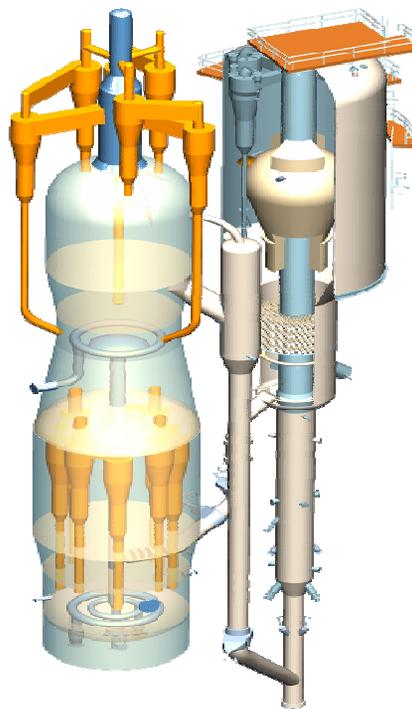
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Catalyst

1. Receiving
into Refinery

2. Maintaining
onsite
inventory

3. Adding to
FCC



7. Withdrawing
from FCC

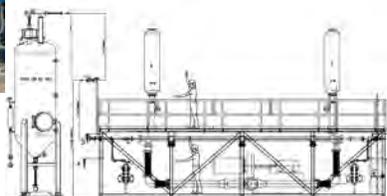
8. Shipping &
Disposal

Additives

4. Receiving
into Refinery

5. Maintaining
onsite
inventory

6. Adding to
FCC



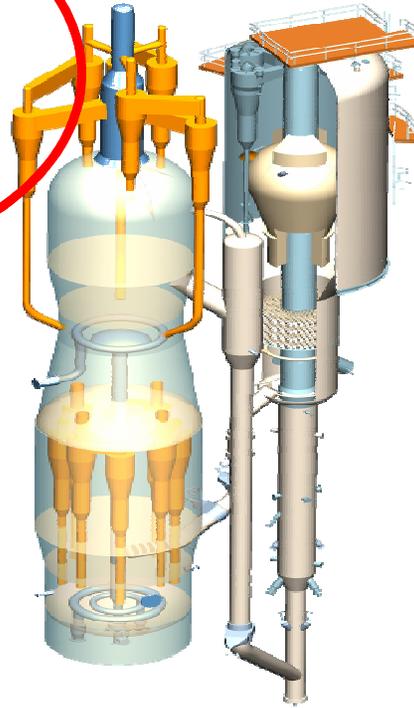
1. Receiving Catalyst into the Refinery



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Catalyst

1. Receiving
Catalyst into
the Refinery



Receiving Catalyst Into The Refinery

- This is a simple operation for refiners who receive catalyst in PD Trucks or rail cars
 - Trucks/Cars unloaded directly into hopper



- For refiners who receive catalyst in lined Sea Containers, specialised tilting and unloading facilities are required
 - Fixed tilting platforms have been used, but these take up a lot of plot space



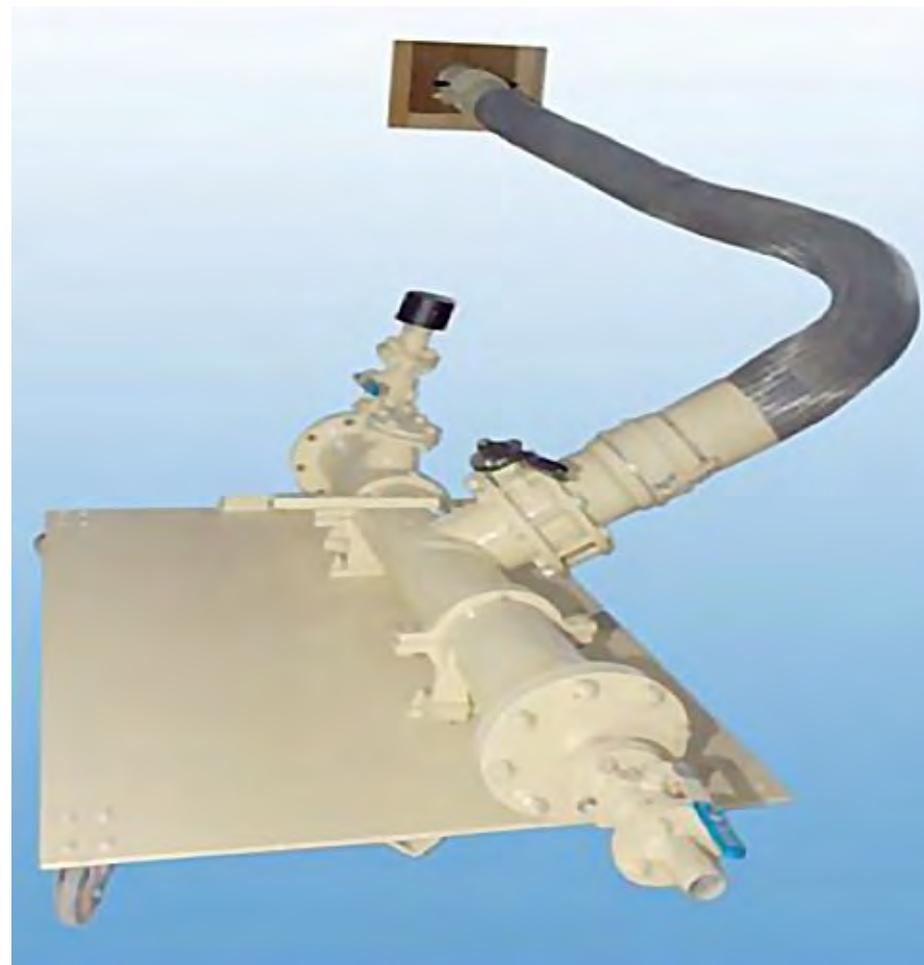
- Preferred solution is to use a tractor with built in tilting device
 - Allows use of standard trailer chassis
 - Tractor can be used for regular service, as well as container unloading

Solutions: Sea Container Unloading

- Liner Cutter Manifold (LCM) allows sea container liner to be cut safely, with no catalyst losses



- Catalyst Transfer Manifold (CTM) allows container to be unloaded in 30mins or less
- Using this well designed equipment:
 - Maintains clean environment
 - Minimizes operator catalyst exposure



Solutions: Dual Bag Unloading System

- Some locations still receive catalyst in supersacks
 - Without correct facilities can be hard to manage, with high catalyst wastage
- Dual bag unloading system allows one bag to be unloaded while the other is being replaced
- Maximizes operator efficiency
- Reduces catalyst handling losses
- Unload 10t of catalyst in <1hr
- Maintains clean environment
- Minimizes operator catalyst exposure





Using the Correct Equipment Saves Money

- Basis: 50,000 BPD RFCC, 10 ton/day fresh catalyst, catalyst cost of \$3,000/ton (\$10.95million per year)
- What are the catalyst losses with conventional catalyst handling systems?
 - Conventional manual unloading facilities
 - Venting using cyclone on catalyst hopper
- Typical fresh catalyst handling losses
 - Big bags 0.1% - 1kg per bag, 10kg/day
 - Sea containers 0.05% - 10kg per container, 5kg/day
 - Vent losses 0.1-0.25%, 10-25kg/day
 - Plus miscellaneous spillage
- Typical total losses 20-50kg/day, **(\$22,000 - \$55,000 per year)**

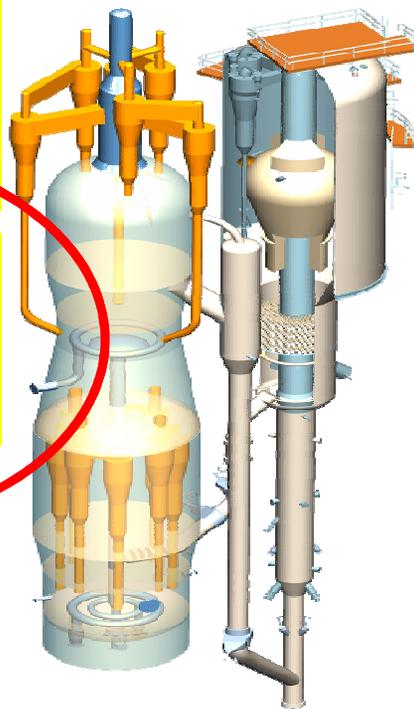
2. Maintaining Adequate Onsite Catalyst Inventory



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1. Receiving
Catalyst into
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2. Maintaining
onsite
inventory



Onsite Catalyst Storage Capacity

- When revamping an FCC, catalyst addition rates often increase
- Existing catalyst storage hoppers may no longer provide adequate buffer storage
- Especially a concern at remote refineries, or locations with unreliable shipping



Solution: Extra Storage Capacity – The Pig



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The Pig

- Up to 85 Tons Capacity
- Compatible with Tilter Truck
- Pneumatic truck able to fill or empty pig as needed
- Pigs can provide significant strategic onsite storage

3. Adding Catalyst to the FCC or RFCC Unit

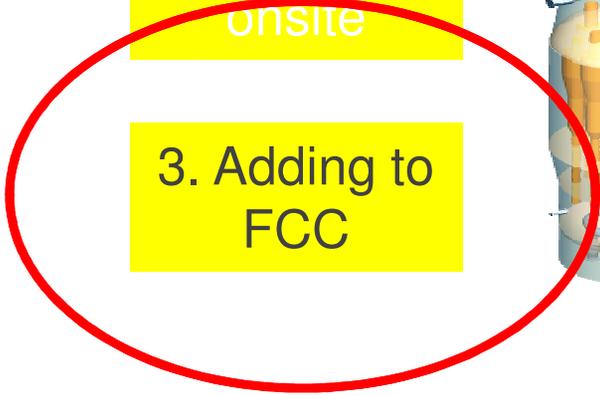
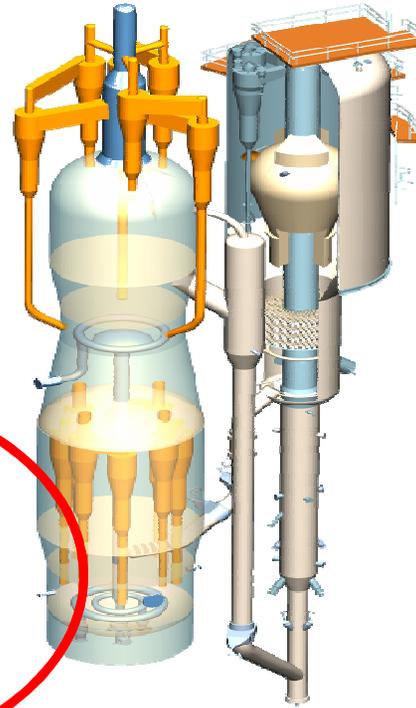


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1. Receiving
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Solution: Reliable & Accurate Catalyst Addition Systems



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- INTERCAT_{JM} Catalyst Addition Systems well established as “State of the Art”
- Over 300 systems installed worldwide
 - Reliable, accurate, low maintenance
 - Long term support
- System of choice on most new build FCC & RFCC units

Fresh Catalyst Addition System Designs



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- Numerous design options are available



Conventional
autoreload
addition systems
typically 5-10
ton capacity



Where extra storage is
required, large
capacity addition
systems can have up
to 120 ton capacity



Advanced Design Features



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- Sintered Metal filter for zero catalyst losses
- Robust Self Cleaning Design
 - Eliminates the need for unreliable & complex bag house
- Allows vent stream to go straight to atmosphere



- Everlasting Valve for catalyst flow control
- Extremely reliable in fresh catalyst service
- Maintenance frequency > 5 years (valve cycling every 10 - 20 minutes)
- Now standard equipment on all INTERCAT_{JM} Addition Systems

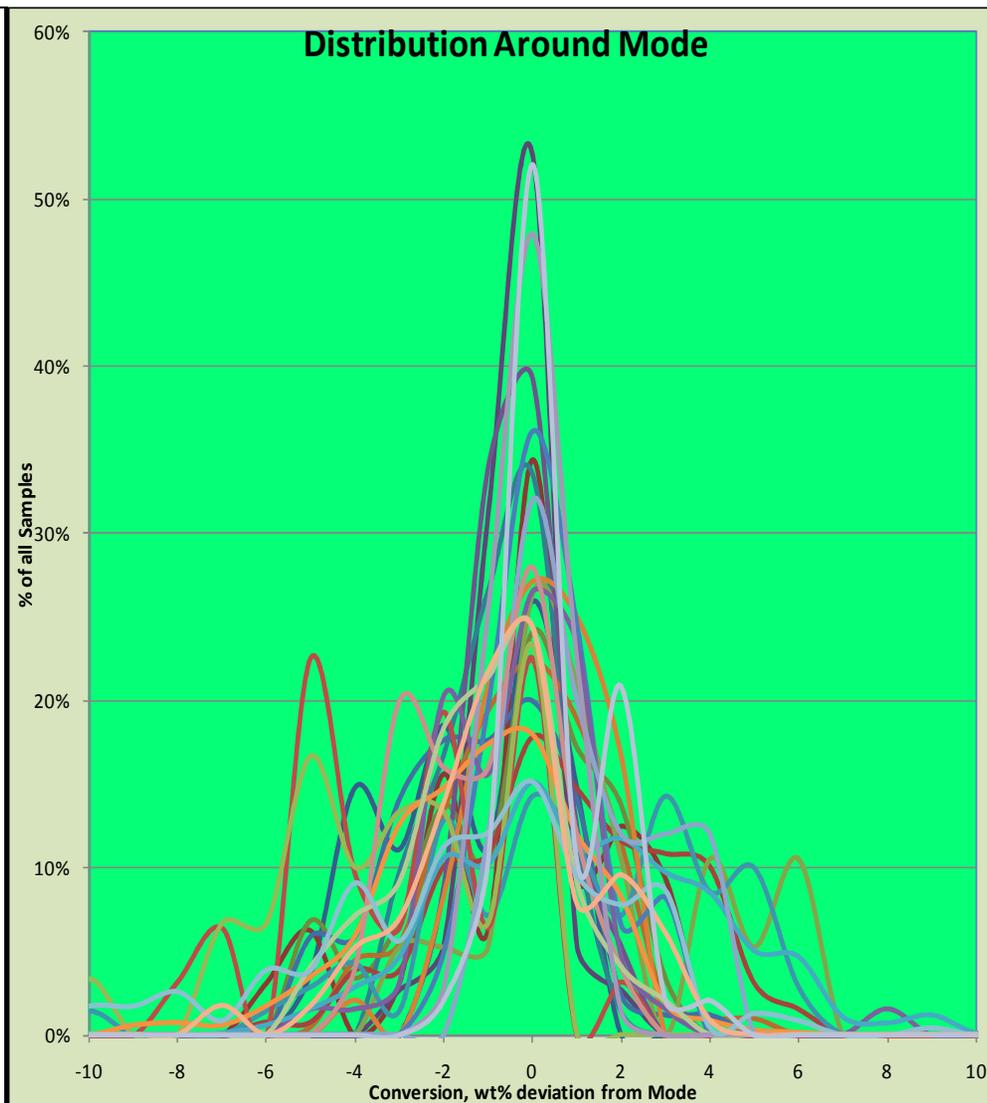




Loader Precision Economics - Example

Sample of Refinery Ecat Conversions

	Average	Mode	Std	% within
	MAT	(Target)	Deviation from Mode	+/-1
Refinery A	71.6	73	1.83	52%
Refinery B	67.7	68	2.27	50%
Refinery C	72.5	73	2.11	52%
Refinery D	70.5	70	1.18	73%
Refinery E	70.3	71	1.20	72%
Refinery F	68.7	69	1.80	61%
Refinery G	68.8	70	1.92	52%
Refinery H	65.7	65	2.46	43%
Refinery I	61.4	60	2.55	53%
Refinery J	75.7	76	0.99	86%
Refinery K	64.8	64	3.19	33%
Refinery L	71.1	71	1.35	73%
Refinery M	68.3	68	1.25	80%
Refinery N	71.2	74	2.51	29%
Refinery O	70.8	74	2.60	30%
Refinery P	69.7	70	1.85	66%
Refinery Q	62.1	61	2.98	37%
Refinery R	70.8	72	2.76	47%
Refinery S	68.2	67	1.60	64%
Refinery T	72.0	73	1.59	56%
Refinery U	71.9	73	1.78	55%
Refinery W1	76.6	77	0.89	89%
Refinery W2	76.9	77	0.81	96%
Refinery Y1	69.4	71	3.96	37%
Refinery Y2	72.4	73	2.11	54%
Tight control	62.6	62.7	0.90	71%
Averages	70.2	70.8	1.71	60%
Loose Control	68.1	68.6	2.68	42%



Loader Precision Economics

Simple model

- 50,000 barrel/day RFCC unit
- Industry average 2% MAT std deviation from target
 - Best in class achieve 1% MAT std deviation from target
- Typical performance improvement of 1% possible
 - Valued as 0.5%wt conversion
 - Worth \$1 Million per year
(Offers increased flexibility which can be used for feed rate or other improvements as economics dictate)

Product	Yield Delta wt%	Price assumptions
Dry Gas	0.02	1.2 times Fuel Oil
LPG	0.06	Propane
Gasoline	0.37	Regular unleaded gasoline at 0.75sg
LCO	-0.32	Diesel/Gas Oil at 0.925sg
CLO	-0.18	Fuel Oil at 1.08sg
Coke	0.05	0.5 Times Fuel Oil
Total	0.00	



4-5. Receiving & Maintaining Additive Inventory

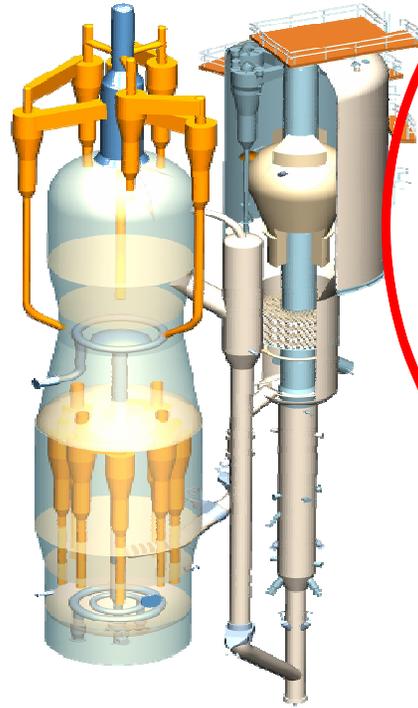


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1. Receiving
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Additives

4. Receiving
into Refinery

5.
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FCC Additives – Receiving into Refinery



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- Tote bins commonly used for FCC additives in Europe & USA



- This solution not so practical for large users, or for refiners in remote locations



Solution: Large Additive Users

- Introducing “Herman’s Hoppers” - 15 ton portable transport silos.
- Silo is transported and placed into position by a specially designed truck.
 - Similar to systems used in cement industry
- Safe, practical solution for medium to large additive consumers .
- Also offers solution for catalyst change-out, flushing ECat or fines injection
- Already in use in UK and Germany, and now in North America



Solution: Dual Bag Unloading System



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- For overseas additives users receiving additives in supersacks
- Bag unloading systems allow additives to be unloaded with minimum losses
- Single or dual unloaders available
- Dual system maximises operator efficiency
- Reduced catalyst handling losses
- Unload 10t of catalyst in <1hr
- Maintains clean environment
- Minimises operator catalyst exposure

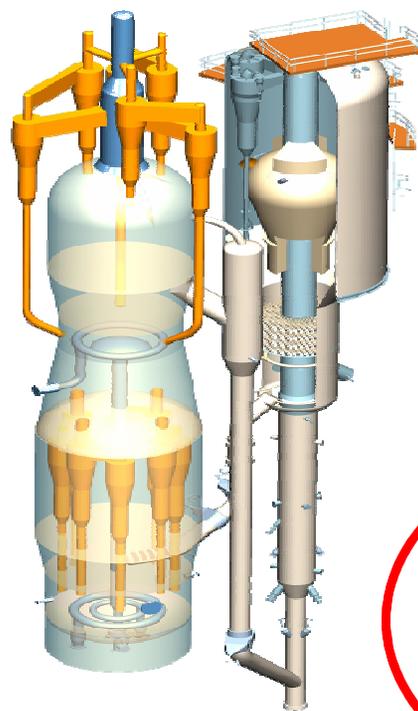


6. Adding Additives to the FCC

1. Receiving
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2.
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FCC



4. Receiving
into

5.
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FCC

Solution: Multi-Additive Addition Systems



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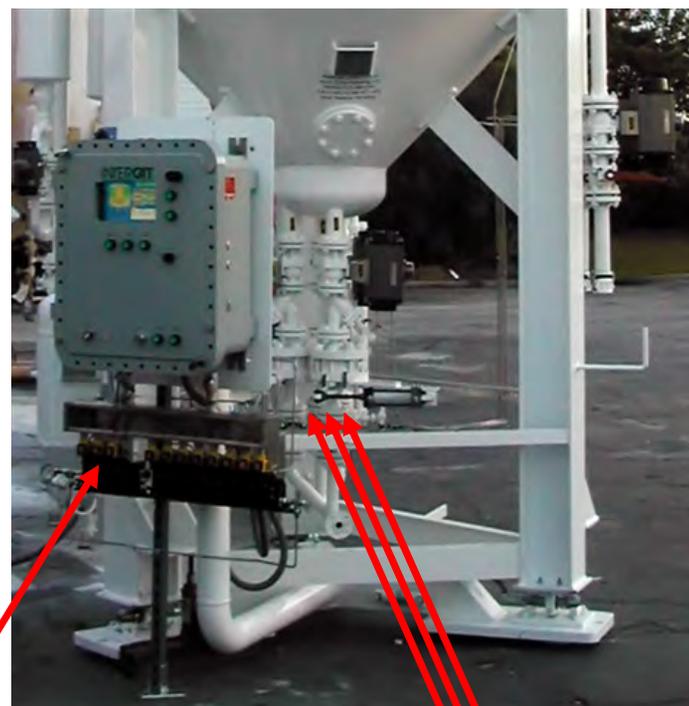
- It is becoming commonplace for refiners to want to add several additives to the FCC at the same time
- Up until recently, each catalyst needed its own addition system
 - Multiple installation locations required (plot space)
 - Multiple utility requirements & process tie ins
- Some locations have restricted plot place, restricted air availability, or a limited budget for installation
- Johnson Matthey therefore offers two choices for multi-additive use:
 - Multi-Compartment (MC-3) Addition System
 - Multi-Source (MSCAS) Addition System

Multi-Compartment Addition System



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Main Vessel Contains Three
Compartments - 2 x 1 ton, 1 x 2 ton



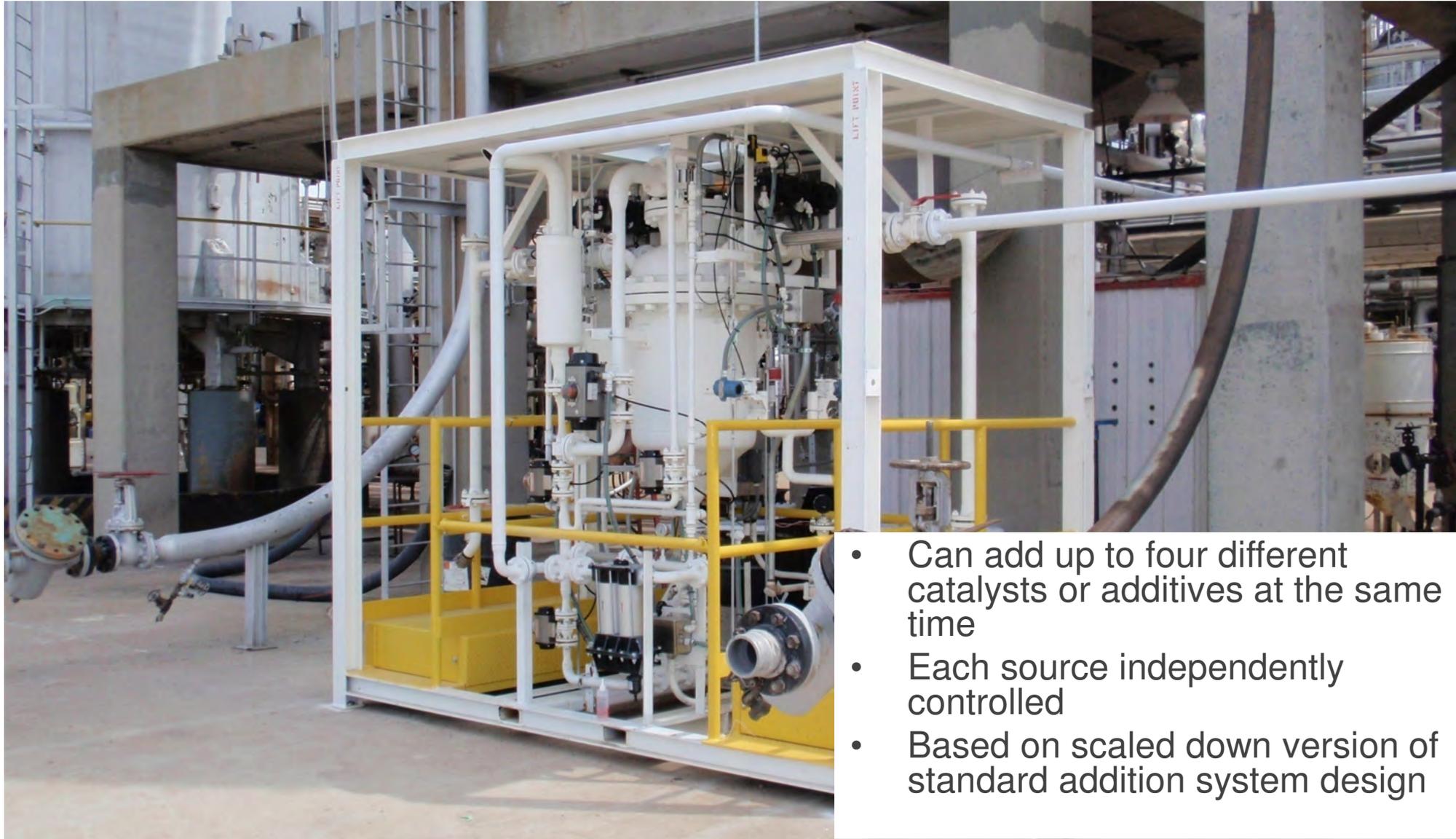
IMS-MC Controller

Three Outlet Lines, Each with
it's own Everlasting Valve

Multi-Source (MSCAS) Addition System



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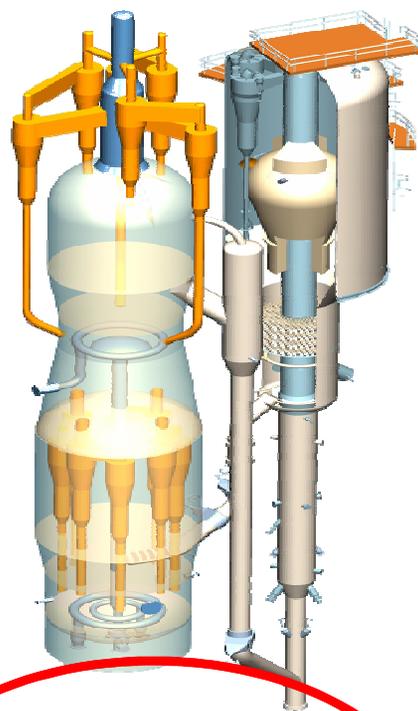
- Can add up to four different catalysts or additives at the same time
- Each source independently controlled
- Based on scaled down version of standard addition system design

7. Withdrawing Catalyst from the FCC

1. Receiving
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4. Receiving
into

5.
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FCC

7. Withdrawing
from FCC

Existing Catalyst Withdrawal Systems

- Most existing FCC Catalyst Withdrawal Systems are very basic:
 - Manual control by gate valve, with manual carrier air adjustment
 - High temperature and poor velocity control results in high erosion rates of valves and lines.
 - Frequent maintenance required, risk of hot catalyst spills
- Infrequent withdrawals result in large, sudden changes in regenerator catalyst bed level
 - Can have a significant impact on unit operation and flue gas emissions
- Withdrawals normally done at night – maybe for a reason...?



Solution:

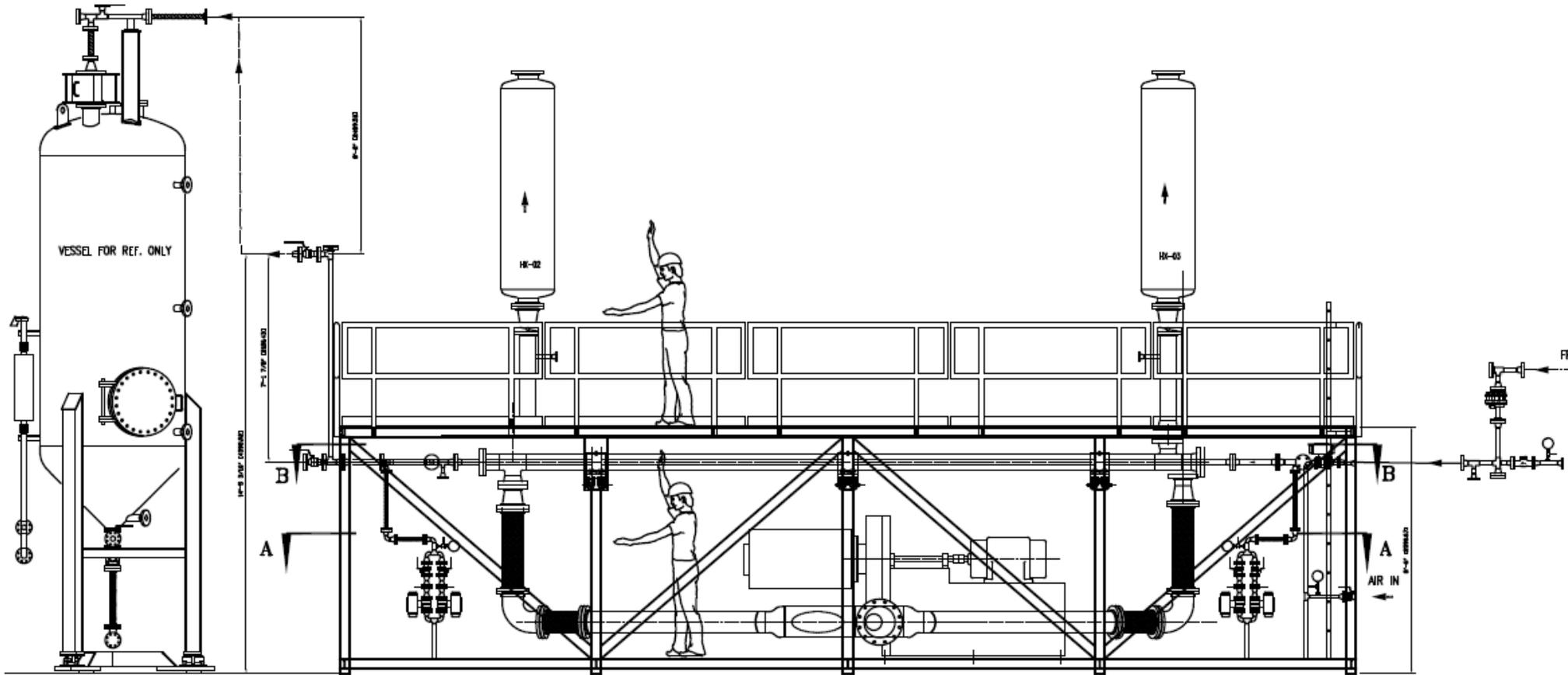
INTERCAT_{JM} Design Overcomes Drawbacks

- Erosion of throttling valve for controlling withdrawal rate is completely eliminated
 - Pressure balance design allows the use of a simple on/off Everlasting valve
- Eliminates large changes in Regenerator bed level
 - Withdrawal is continuous, so bed level can be kept constant
- Eliminates high velocities in withdrawal piping
 - Line velocity tightly controlled at 10-20 ft/sec for minimal erosion
- Forced air cooling prevents high temperature catalyst from damaging road tankers
 - Withdrawn catalyst is cooled before being transferred to storage

Skid Mounted Design for Simple Installation



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- Capacity up to 32 tons/day, first system being installed 2H 2013

8. Shipping & Disposal of Spent Catalyst

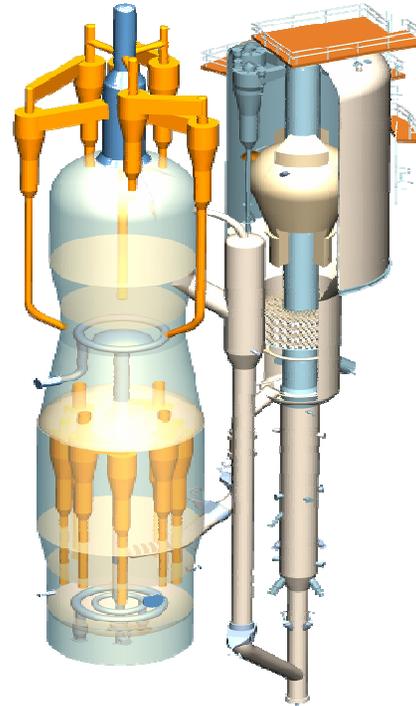


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1. Receiving Catalyst into the Refinery

2. Maintaining onsite

3. Adding to FCC



4. Receiving into

5. Maintaining onsite

6. Adding to FCC

7. Withdrawing

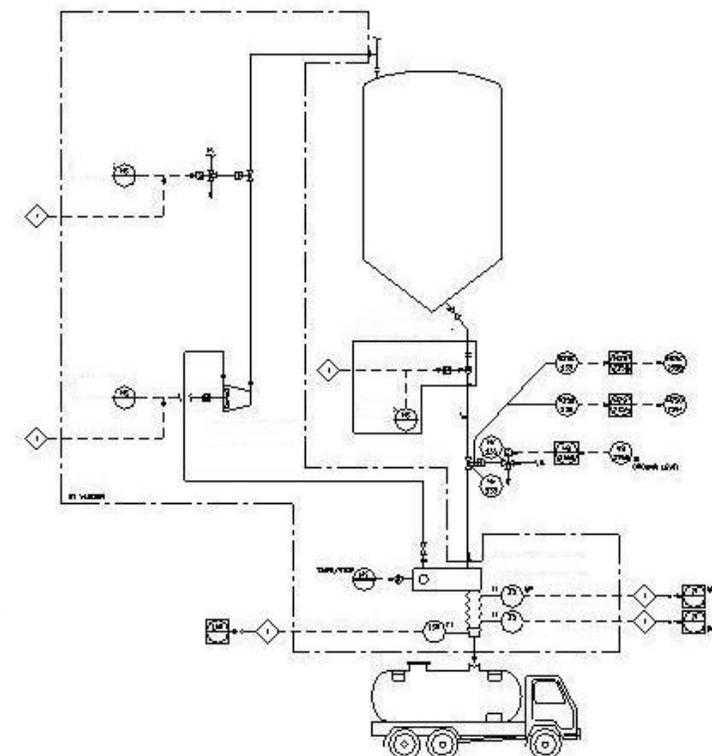
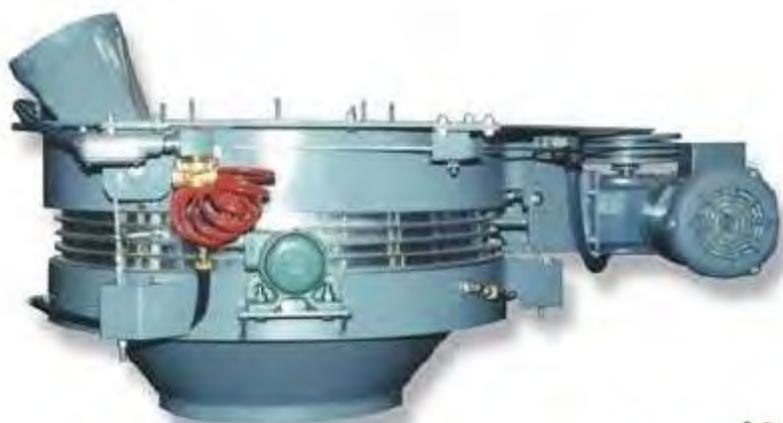
8. Shipping & Disposal

Solution: Truck Filling & Dust Control



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- Spent catalyst needs to be loaded into trucks or sea containers for disposal
- Johnson Matthey supplies equipment to enable this to be done in a safe, controlled, and environmentally friendly manner



Summary – Where Johnson Matthey Can Help You



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Catalyst

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into
Refinery

Maintaining
onsite
inventory

Adding to
FCC

Withdrawing
from FCC

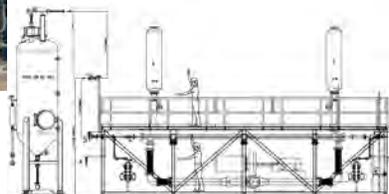
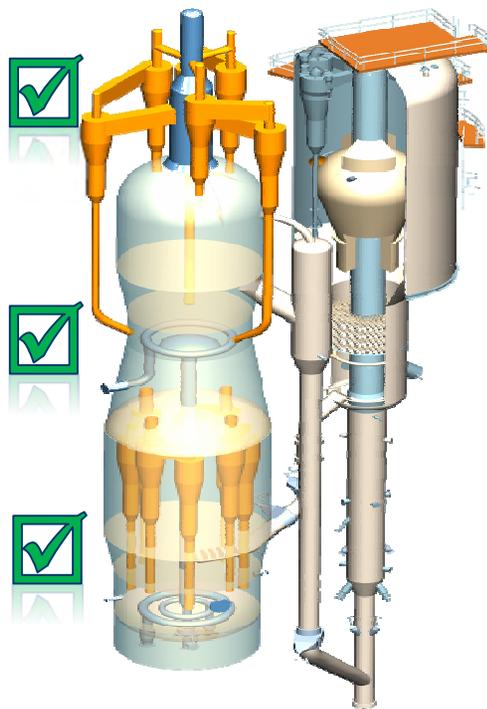
Shipping &
Disposal

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And Finally – Dust Control – Sintered Metal Filters



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- The same filters that are used on INTERCAT_{JM}'s addition systems are now available for use on refinery catalyst hoppers
- The zero emissions solution – low maintenance, and a long life



Summary – Complete Technical Solutions



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- The increased catalyst handling that accompanies revamping of FCC and RFCC units can lead to significant operational challenges
- Managing FCC catalyst through its whole lifecycle can improve profitability, safety and environmental performance
- Johnson Matthey's Catalyst Management expertise is well known in the Industry
 - Fresh catalyst unloading
 - Onsite storage solutions
 - Catalyst and additive addition systems
 - Catalyst withdrawal systems
 - Spent catalyst handling
 - Hopper dust filtration systems
- Refiners can call upon Johnson Matthey wide experience to help solve any FCC catalyst handling problems