

**REFCOMM**<sup>®</sup>  
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**LICENSING AN EPC PROJECT – CASE  
STUDY ON A FULLY MODULARIZED  
SRU AND AGE PACKAGE FOR GAS  
FIELD IN EGYPT**

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# SUMMARY

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1. Introduction
2. Design requirements
3. Basis of design
4. Technical challenges
5. Technical solutions proposed
6. Full modularization of the plant
7. Organizational innovations
8. Conclusion

# INTRODUCTION

## ❑ CASE STUDY

Project recently awarded to KT (May 2016)

## ❑ SCOPE OF WORK

Licensing, engineering and procurement of the SRU-TGTU-AGE serving the sour gas processing facilities of one of the major gas field lately discovered in the Mediterranean Sea.

## ❑ PLANT CAPACITY

Realization of 4 SRU packages with a capacity of 26 t/d of sulphur production each.

## ❑ EXPLORATION IN PROGRESS

Gas field has been discovered two years ago. Exploration is still on going thus design has been adjusted during the Project execution to accommodate the changes on sour gas composition.



# DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- Sulphur Recovery Efficiency
- SO<sub>2</sub> emissions at stack
- Sulphur quality
- Modularization of the Unit
- Tight schedule and start-up within 2017

# BASIS OF DESIGN

## Five possible design cases of amine acid gas foreseen

### Case A - Sizing Case

- Highest flowrate, H<sub>2</sub>S concentration being 15% vol., 0.8% vol. HC + BTEX, presence of COS and Mercaptans

### Case B - Alternative Case

- Same composition and flowrate of as case A with the addition of 1% of ethane

### Case C - Very Lean Case

- H<sub>2</sub>S concentration being 4.3%vol, 0.9% vol. of HC + BTEX, presence of COS and Mercaptans

### Case D - Lean Case

- Flowrate about 50% of case A, H<sub>2</sub>S concentration being 6.89%, 1.7% vol. HC + BTEX , highest presence of mercaptans and COS

### Case E - Turndown Case

- Same composition of case D but the flowrate is 22.5% of case D

### Additional Acid Gas from SWS

- A small stream from Sour water stripper gas shall also be treated in the unit with a fixed composition and flowrate.
- No ammonia is present in such gas

# BASIS OF DESIGN

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Exploration progress: additional verification cases have been studied

## Verification 1

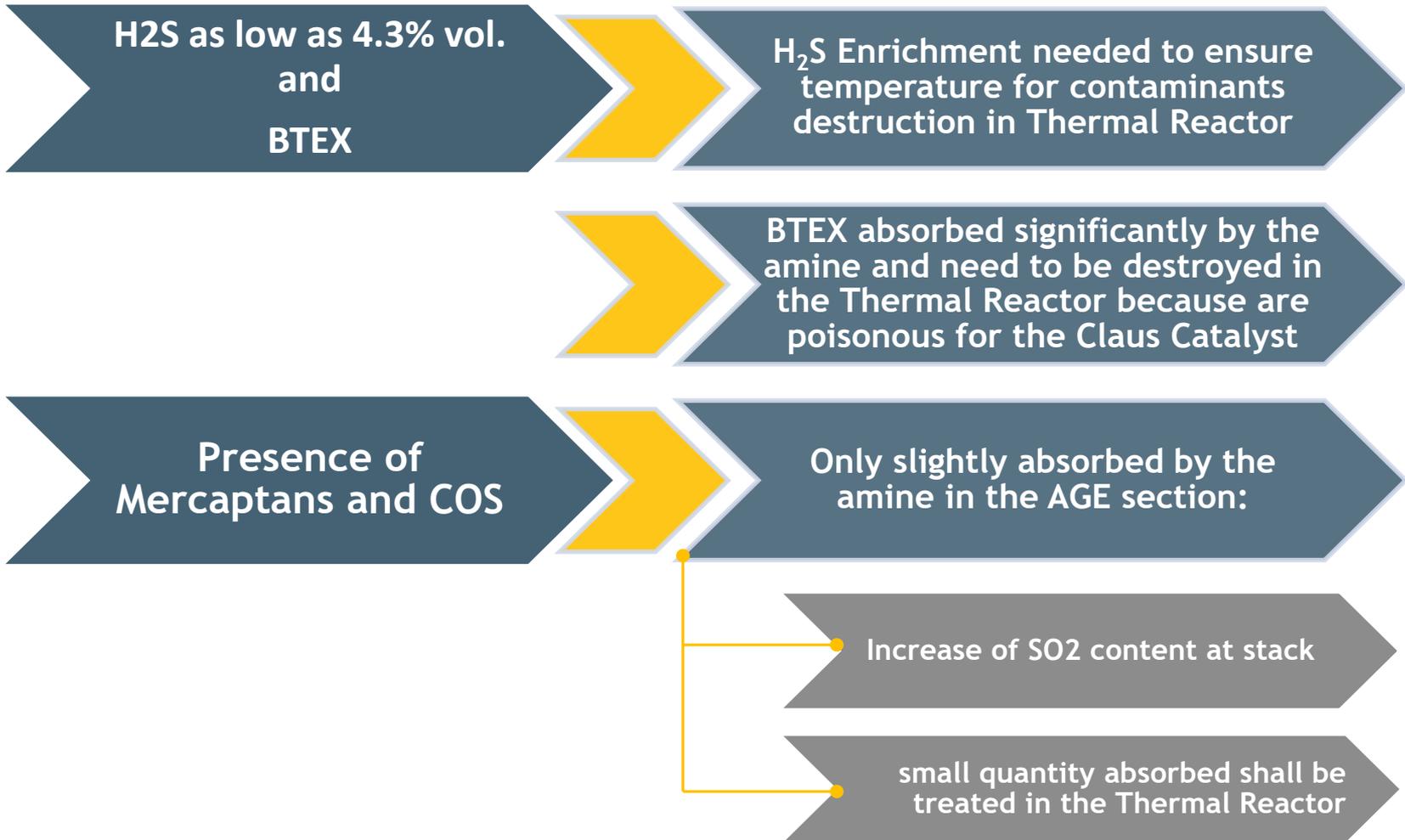
- Highest acid gas flowrate from AGR: 10% more than Case A
- Same composition as for Case A

## Verification 2

- Highest contaminants concentration: higher impurities like COS and BTEX
- Flowrate similar to Case A

# TECHNICAL CHALLENGES

## Acid Gas quality





# TECHNICAL CHALLENGES

## Impurities destruction in Claus Section

Mercaptans absorbed by the Amine and BTEX

Destruction need to be ensured in Thermal Reactor by:

Ensuring proper temperature

Ensuring proper residence time

Since the Acid Gas is so lean in  $H_2S$ , Thermal Reactor operates with Fuel Gas cofiring.

# TECHNICAL CHALLENGES

## Acid Gas flowrate rangeability

Wide rangeability

11%-100% on sour gas flowrate

Proper flow rate must be ensured

Correct operation of all the equipment  
(column hydraulic, gas space velocity, etc.)

Temperature in Thermal Reactor

Proper operating range:

Optimization of Acid Gas enrichment and co- firing TOGETHER is needed

Optimizing the two parameters separately is counterproductive

# TECHNICAL CHALLENGES

## Process performances

**Overall Sulphur Recovery Efficiency** → **+99.9% Guaranteed**

**SO2 emissions** → **150 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> at 3% O<sub>2</sub> at dry basis**

→ **Hard to achieve with high CO<sub>2</sub> and low H<sub>2</sub>S Acid Gas feedstock**

Operation with regular MDEA not suitable and chilling unit is needed

Achievement penalized by the presence of COS and Mercaptans

# TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS PROPOSED

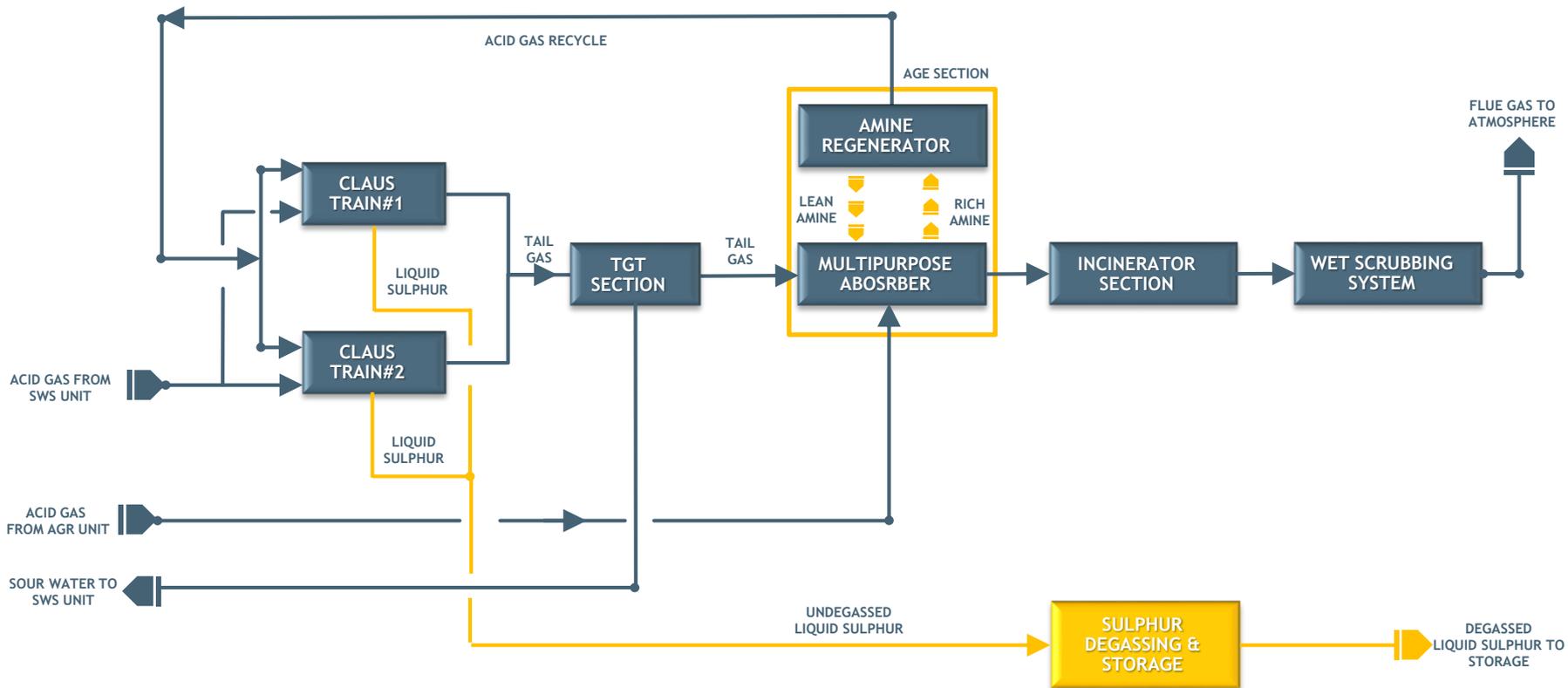
## Unit Arrangement

Considering the feedstock to treat each SRU package is composed by the following sections:

- Acid Gas Enrichment - KT Multipurpose Absorber <sup>TM</sup>
- 2 x Claus trains
- Liquid Sulphur Degassing and Storage Section
- Tail Gas Treatment (TGT) Section
- Incinerator Section
- Wet scrubbing system

# TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS PROPOSED

## Unit Arrangement

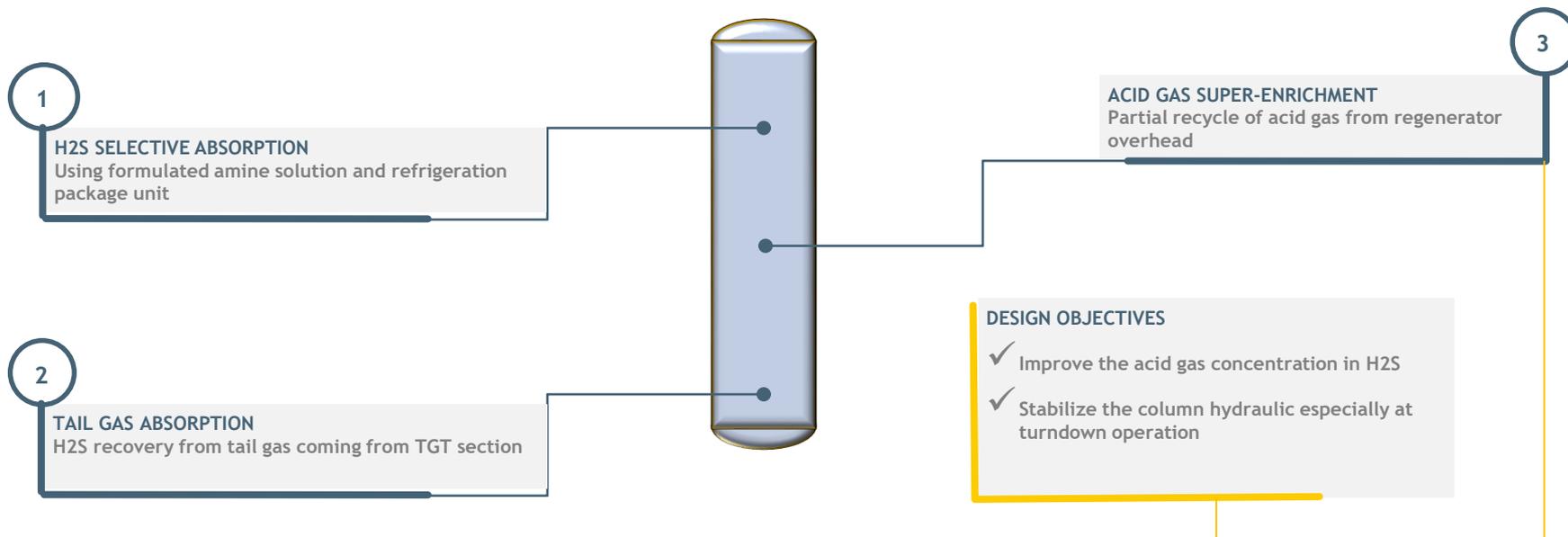


# TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS PROPOSED

## Multipurpose Absorber™

### Multipurpose Absorber™ technology:

- ❑ Acid Gas Enrichment and Tail gas absorption in a combined column
- ❑ Super-enrichment
- ❑ Optimization of solvent circulation
- ❑ Use of semi-lean from TGT absorption section for AGE section



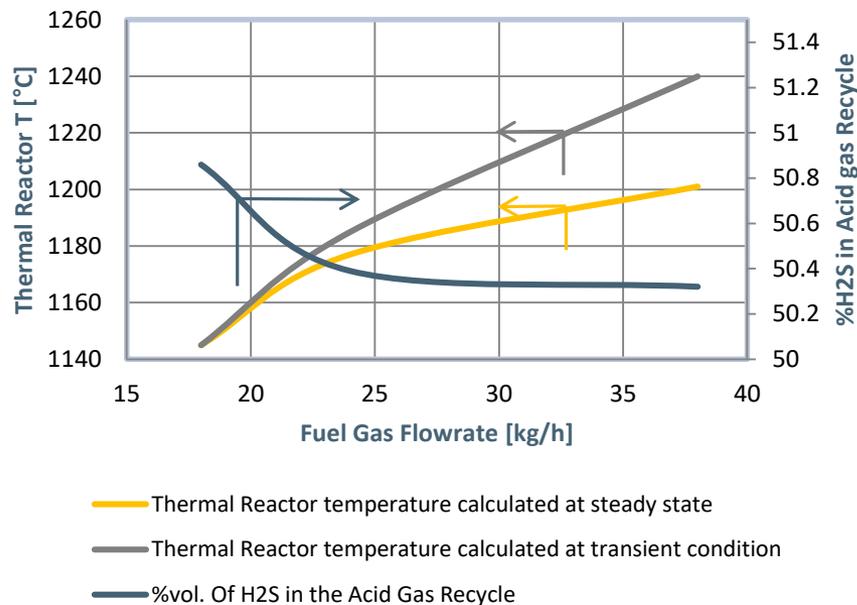
# TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS PROPOSED

## Co-firing

Despite the enrichment achieved in the TGT Multipurpose Absorber™, co-firing operation in the Thermal Reactor is required for impurities destruction.

However:

- ❑ Coke formation shall be avoided
- ❑ CO<sub>2</sub> production shall be minimized for H<sub>2</sub>S enrichment
- ❑ Optimization of temperature in the Th. Reactor: fuel gas flowrate vs enrichment



# TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS PROPOSED

## Feed preheating

Combustion air and Acid Gas preheating required in order to:

- Minimize the fuel gas required for co-firing operation
- Maximize Th. Reactor temperature

## In-line heater

In-line heater required for:

- Reducing gas production (H<sub>2</sub> required for hydrogenation reactions)
- Re-heating of Tail gas

## Hydrogenation Reactor temperature control

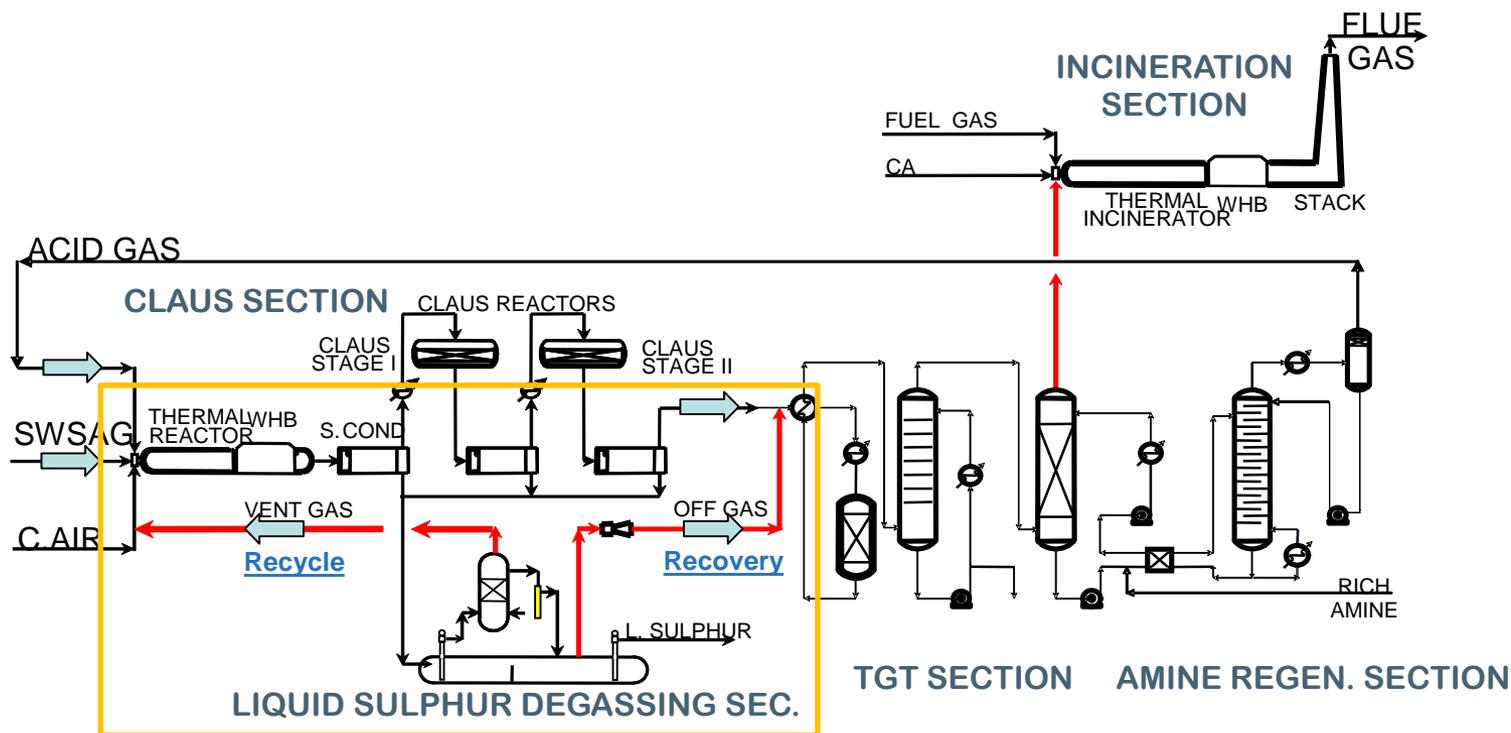
- TGT WHB has been foreseen for temperature adjustment (2 passes)

# TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS PROPOSED

## Degassing system recycle

In order to achieve SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, it has been required to recycle the H<sub>2</sub>S from liquid sulphur back to the SRU.

- ❑ Degassing air has been recycled to the Th. Reactor
- ❑ Sweep gas has been recycled to TGT section



# TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS PROPOSED

## SO<sub>2</sub> Scrubbing system

Higher Mercaptans and COS content for some cases has been discovered once the Project started. In these cases SO<sub>2</sub> emissions cannot be guaranteed with the proposed scheme.

To meet the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions also in case of high impurities content, technical solution has been identified in a flue gas washing to remove the SO<sub>2</sub> to 150mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>:

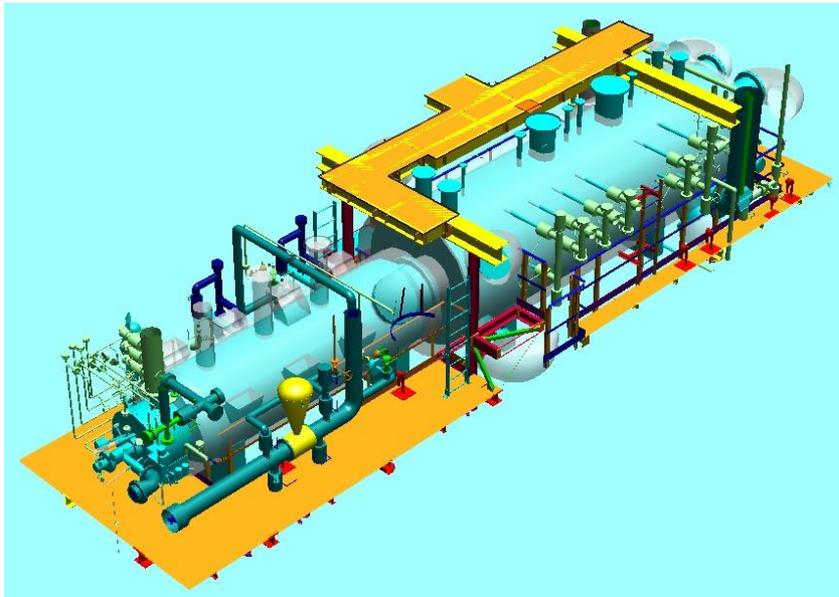
- Wet process scrubbing
- Caustic solution used as chemical
- «Add-on» system: SO<sub>2</sub> system will be installed with plant in operation after S/U



# FULL MODULARIZATION OF THE PLANT

Project has been developed from the beginning fully modularized to match the tight schedule for the Start-up of the unit within 2017. Main advantages are:

- ❑ Minimization of construction activities
- ❑ Pre-commissioning and functional tests performed at yard
- ❑ Modules delivered according to construction schedule



3D Model snapshot of Claus Thermal Reactor

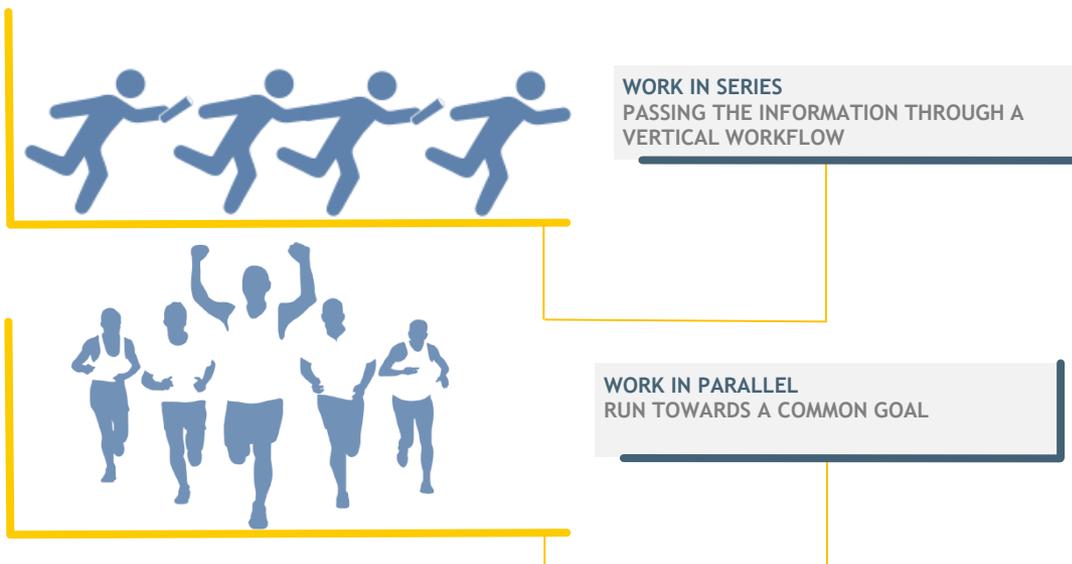


Picture of one module at yard

# ORGANIZATIONAL INNOVATION

Project vertical workflow has been reviewed to comply with the challenges of schedule and S/U of the Unit:

- ❑ Process design and engineering activities in parallel
- ❑ Procurement of equipment and bulk material based on the modules construction schedule
- ❑ Problem solving to avoid delay in the delivery
- ❑ Overlap between construction, engineering and precommissioning activities



Current progress of the construction work

## CONCLUSION

The presented Case Study collects KT's experience on a recent awarded project realized from beginning to end in a very limited time (**12 months**).

All the shared technical and management challenges have been overcome thanks to:

- Licensor knowhow
- EPC Contractor expertise
- Two identities working synergically



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