

Reducing octane loss solutions for FCC gasoline post-treatment services

Claus Brostrøm Nielsen clbn@topsoe.com Haldor Topsoe

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- Why post-treatment of FCC gasoline?
- Molecular understanding of FCC gasoline
- Post-treatment step by step
- Octane loss prediction model
- Haldor Topsoe's HyOctane Technology (HOT[™])





Why post-treatment of FCC gasoline?

Typical gasoline pool composition

Percentage of blend stocks of pool volume



Distribution of sulfur in blend stocks





Why post-treatment?

Gasoline sulfur limits 2016



Gasoline sulfur limits 2020











Octane loss



Molecular level understanding of FCC naphtha

Distribution of sulfur





Distribution of olefins

Light fraction

- High olefin concentration
- Low sulfur concentration
- Mercaptan sulfur

Heavy fraction

- Low olefin concentration
- High sulfur concentration

• Thiophenic sulfur







Post-treatment step by step

Main function of the selective hydrogenation unit

- Selectively hydrogenation of di-olefins
 - Prevent fouling in downstream HDS reactors
- Transform light sulfur into heavy sulfur
 - Low sulfur light fraction out of splitter



FCC naphtha Sulfur speciation – SHU feedstock



- Gas chromatogram
- Sulfur specific detector (GC-AED)



Pilot plant test, Haldor Topsoe catalyst TK-703 HyOctane™ Selective Hydrogenation Unit (SHU), sulfur speciation





Pilot plant test, Haldor Topsoe catalyst TK-703 HyOctane™ Selective Hydrogenation Unit (SHU), sulfur speciation – product



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Heavy naphtha desulfurization

Hydrodesulfurization of HCN Layout



Topsoe's TK-710 HyOctane[™] and TK-747 HyOctane[™] catalysts are well proven in the HDS reactor and the Mercaptan control reactor



Octane loss prediction model

Octane loss prediction model

Foundation

• Based on molecular understanding



- Large database with detailed chemical analysis (759 components) of commercial and pilot plant feed and product samples
- Intelligent reduction of complexity by the discovery of a manageable number of key reaction paths that govern octane loss

Model flexibility

- Unit design (splitter, number of HDS reactors)
- Final boiling point of feed
- Feed and product sulfur





Key reaction path example Making 2-methylpentane

Reactants, average RON = 100





Model usage



Precise octane loss calculation

regardless of feed, unit design,

and sulfur conversion

conditions

Unit design

Input



culated

0 ml sample



The Topsoe <u>HyO</u>ctane <u>T</u>echnology HOT[™] Process

The Topsoe <u>HyO</u>ctane <u>Technology</u> HOT[™] Process

The new technology leap

- Deep catalyst understanding
- Deep kinetics and equilibrium understanding
- Extensive pilot work
- Use of process model for octane prediction
- Hydrotreating engineering capabilities
- Invention resulting in unmatched octane retention



Where does it apply

Changing operation from 30 to 10 wtppm S gasoline Traditional technology

• Much higher RON loss with your existing process technology



2-5 Oct 2017

The clear octane advantage with the Topsoe HOT™ process The octane vs HDS relation





BUDAPEST 2-5 Oct 2017

Conclusion

- Topsoe' HOT[™] process reduces the octane loss for same product sulfur by 50–65%
- No need for reducing end point resulting in higher gasoline production
- Possible to process more higher sulfur crudes
- Possible to reduce the operating severity of the FCC pretreat unit
- Possible to cut deeper into the LCO to make more gasoline

Unmatched octane retention in your gasoline pool





- Sulfur reduction in the gasoline is being regulated to 10 wtppm in many parts of the world
- Sulfur reduction result in additional octane loss
- Haldor Topsoe's model is capable of calculating the octane loss accurately by looking at the octane loss for each molecule and its reaction pathway
- Our HyOctane[™] catalyst portfolio is well proven in today's gasoline post treatment units
- Haldor Topsoe's new and innovative HyOctane Technology (HOT[™]) for grassroot units and revamps will reduce the octane loss by 50–65% at the same product sulfur

