# Intensification of the Steam Cracking Process

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#### **Does Steam Cracking Need Steam**



## **Presentation outline**

Introduction Catalytic plate reactors Coke formation Objectives Benefits Methodology **Experimental Work** Results Conclusions



## Introduction

Olefins demand in year 2005 : Ethylene (107 million tons) propylene (67.1 million tons) Olefins demand growth during years(2005 – 2010): Ethylene about 4.3% per year propylene about 5.4% per year Olefins production capacity growth: Ethylene about 5.4% per year Propylene about 5.1% per year



## **Typical Steam Cracking Furnaces**

Total Number of cracking tubes about 600

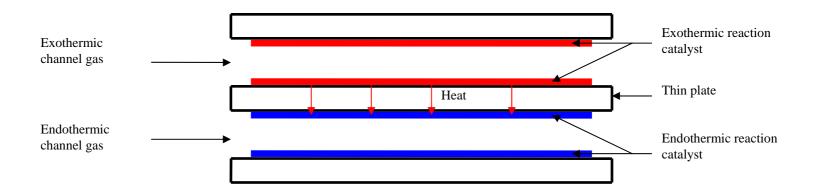
Total Reaction Volume about 45 m<sup>3</sup>

□Total firebox volume about 9,000 m<sup>3</sup> □Residence Time 0.25 to 0.75 s □Firebox Efficiency about 65%

## **Steam function and process limitation**

- Enhance heat transfer
- Reduce coke formation and deposition
- Improve selectivity towards ethylene
- Operation purposes
- Coke deposition is the main process limitations due to:
  - High tube skin temperature
  - High pressure drop



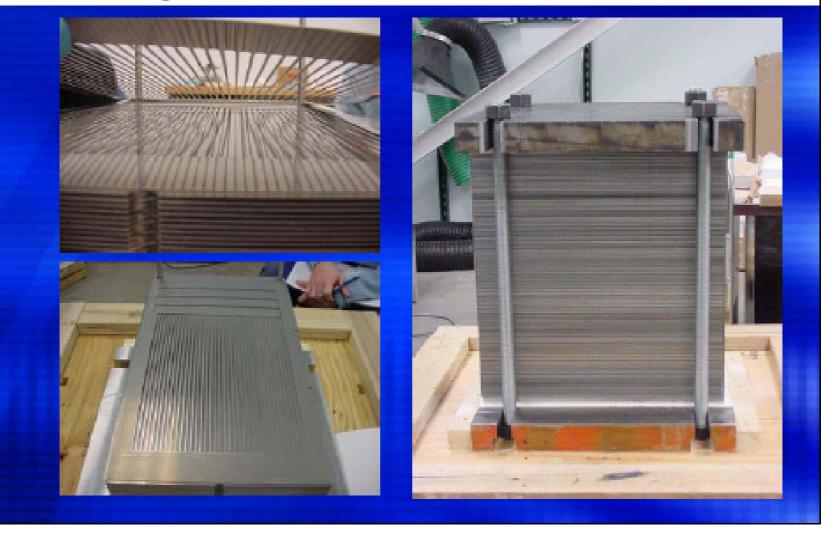


#### **Catalytic Plate Reactor**



#### **Velocys Device Fabrication**





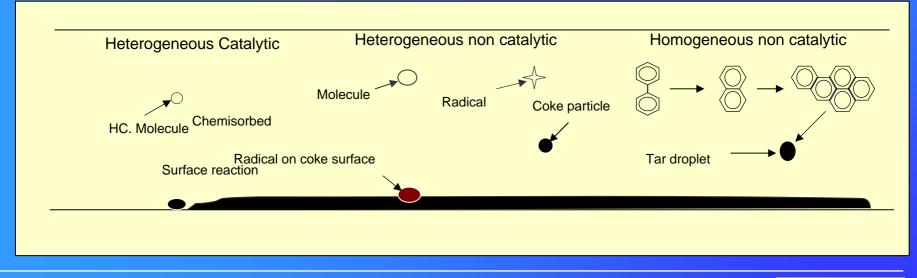
Source: Velocys,(2005),olefins by high intensity oxidation, http://www.velocys.com/Img/pdf.2250.pdf

## **Advantages Of Catalytic Plate Reactor**

High Surface to volume Ratio Laminar flow Conditions High Heat transfer Coefficient Thin Catalyst Layer Minimize Diffusion Limitation Surface Temperature only few degrees above the process temperature Improved Safety and Environmental Impact Scale-up by Numbering –up Low Capital and operating Costs











1-Study and investigate the possibility of intensifying the thermal cracking of propane to produce ethylene through the use of the catalytic plate reactors.

2- Reducing the coke formation and deposition.

3- Reducing the use of steam.

4- Modelling and simulation for propane cracking using Catalytic Plate Reactor.





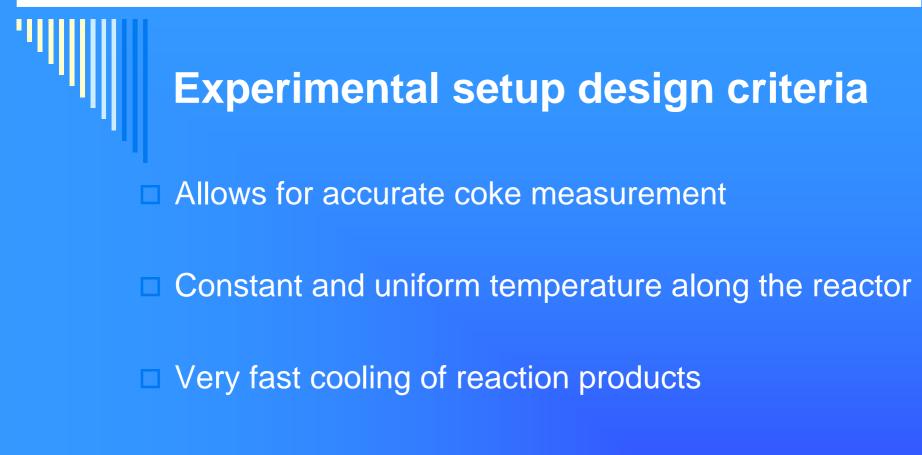
Lower environmental and safety impacts.
(NO<sub>x</sub>, contaminated water, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S)

Improved energy efficiency.

Lower capital cost.

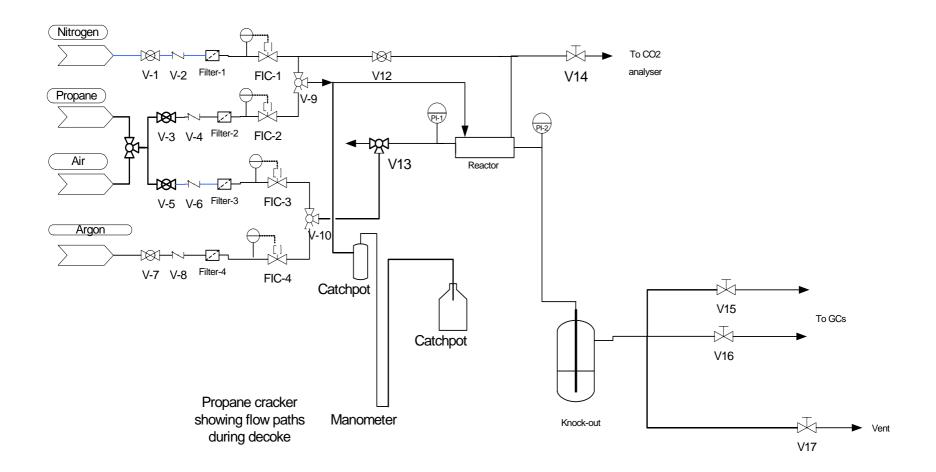
Improved overall plant economics





Easy to change reactor size and material









Reactor materials and internal coatings

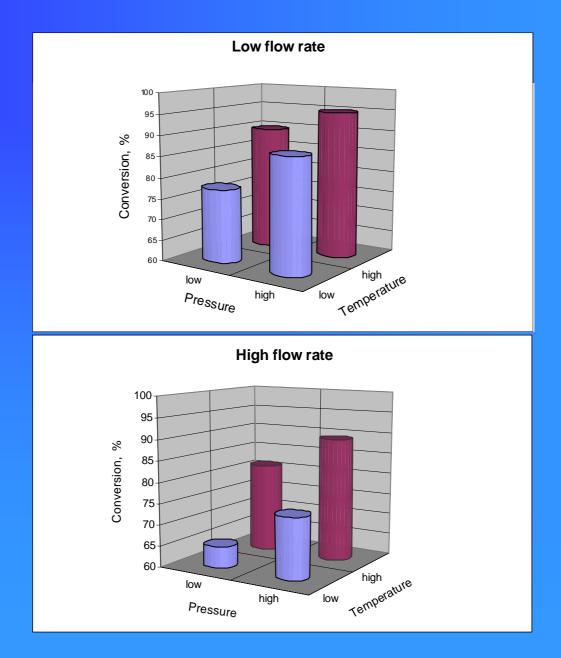
Reactor channel size

Process variables (temperature, pressure, and flow rate)

Run time length

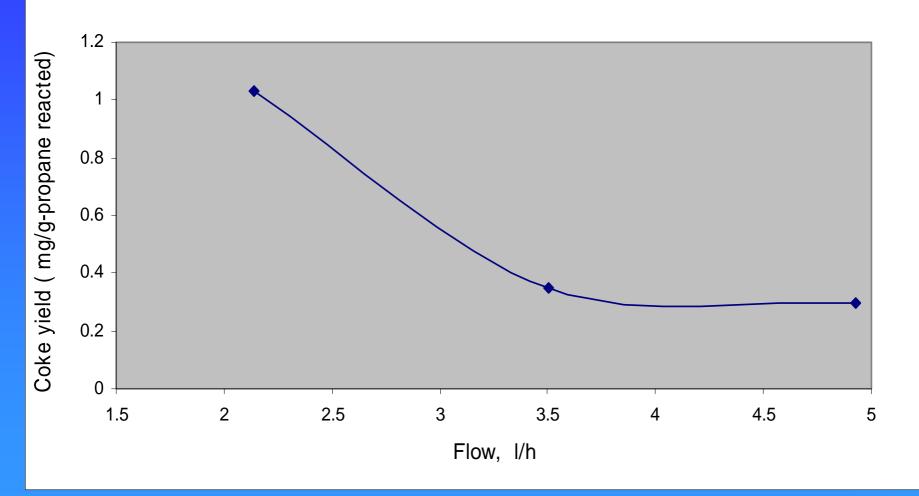


#### **Conversion at low and high operating parameters**

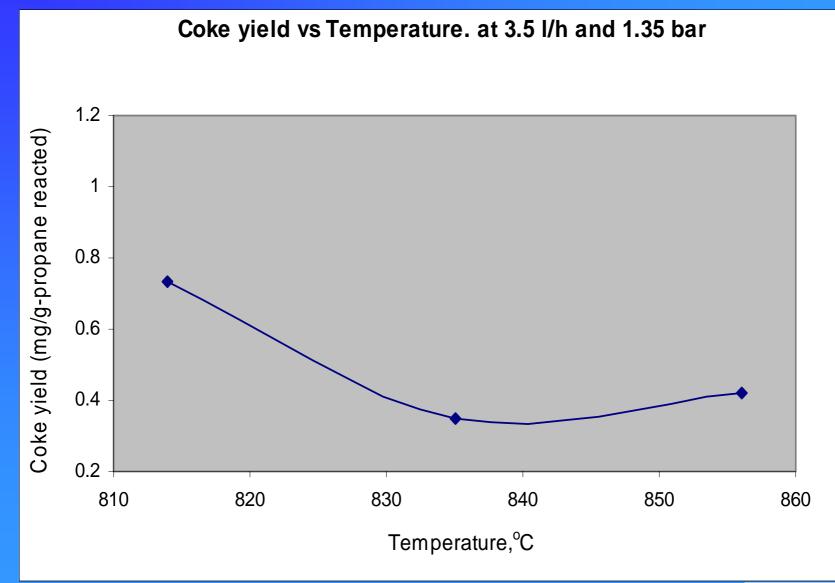




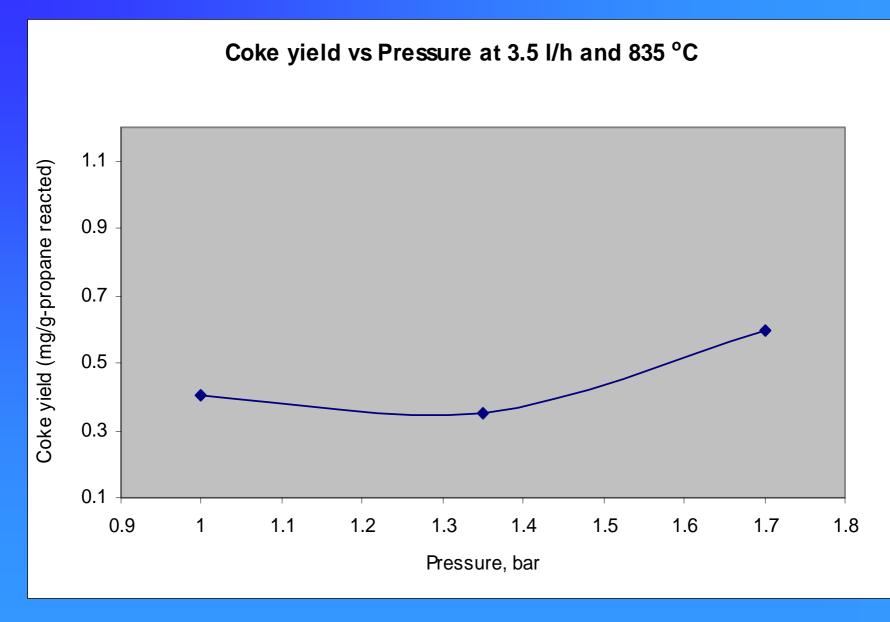
#### Coke yield vs Flow at 835 $^{\circ}$ C and 1.35 bar





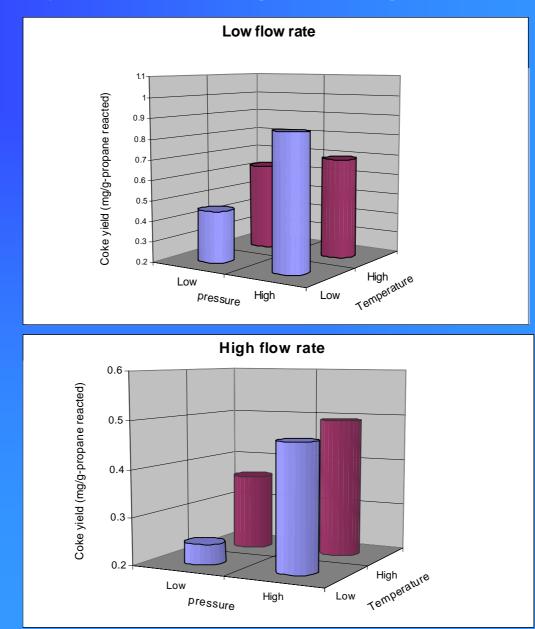








#### Coke yield at low and high operating parameters





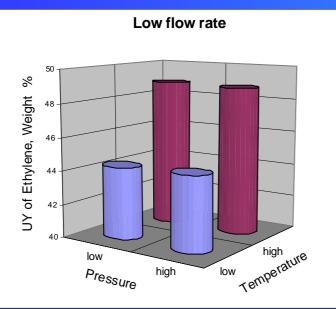




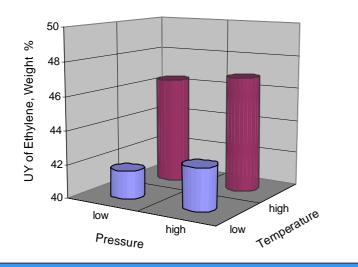


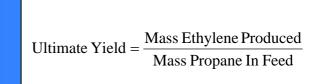


#### UY of Ethylene at low and high operating parameters



High flow rate





Assuming that the unreacted propane and the ethane produced by one pass through the reactor, are recycled to the feed



# Conclusions

- Conversion of about 90 % can be achieved in 2 mm internal diameter fused silica reactor without any significant pressure drop.
- Steam use can be reduced or possibly eliminated.
- High olefins yield can be obtained without steam.
- Low acetylene and C<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> yield.
- Run length of about 14 20 days was estimated to be possible before any decoking is required. This run length was achieved with no steam.



