

# PI in steam methane reforming

PIN meeting June 2017



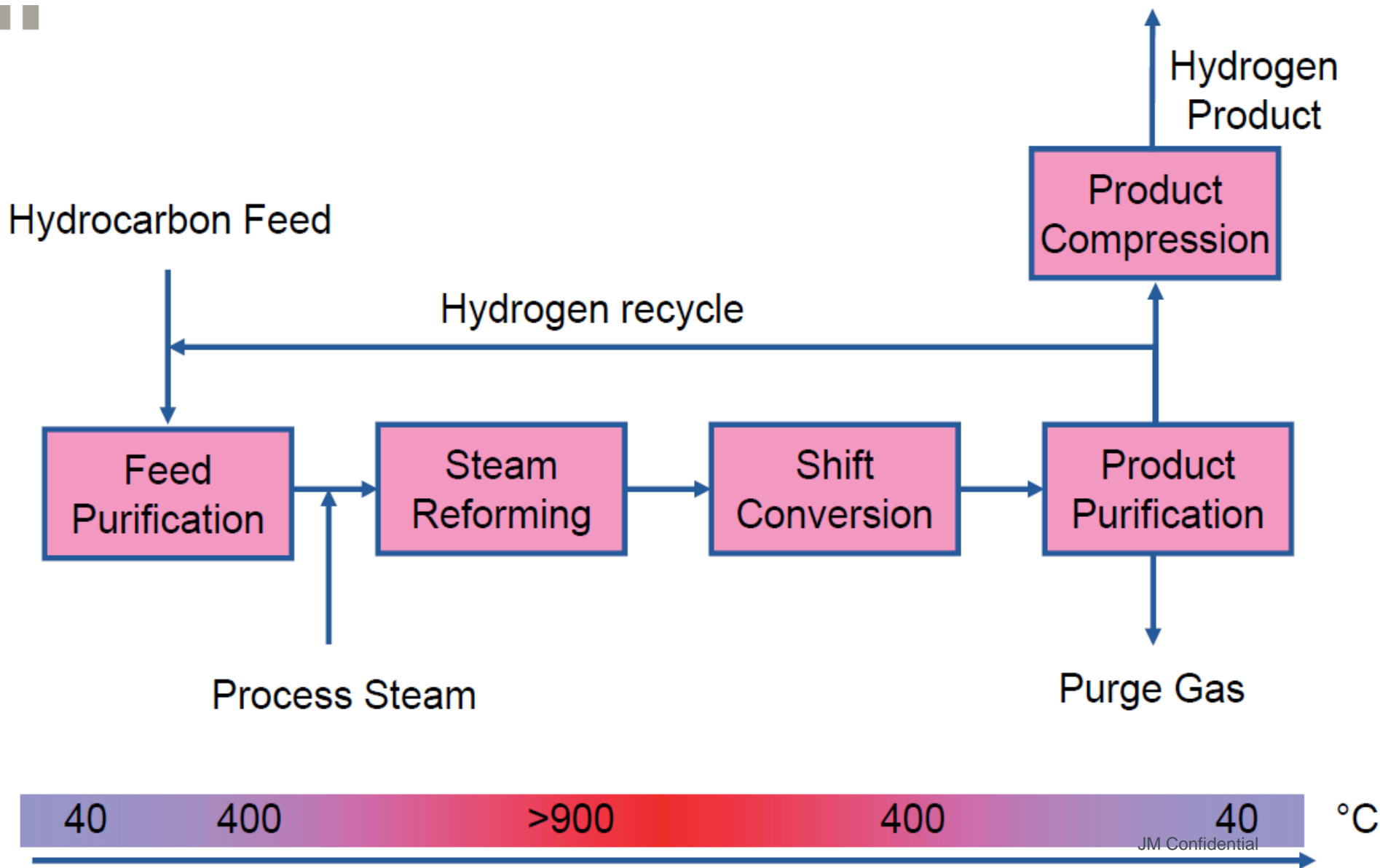
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# Agenda

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- Steam methane reforming background
  - Flowsheet
  - Reactions
- Catalyst design
  - Catalyst development
  - Historic shapes
- Other PI opportunities
  - Pre-reforming in hydrogen production
  - Pre-reforming in other applications

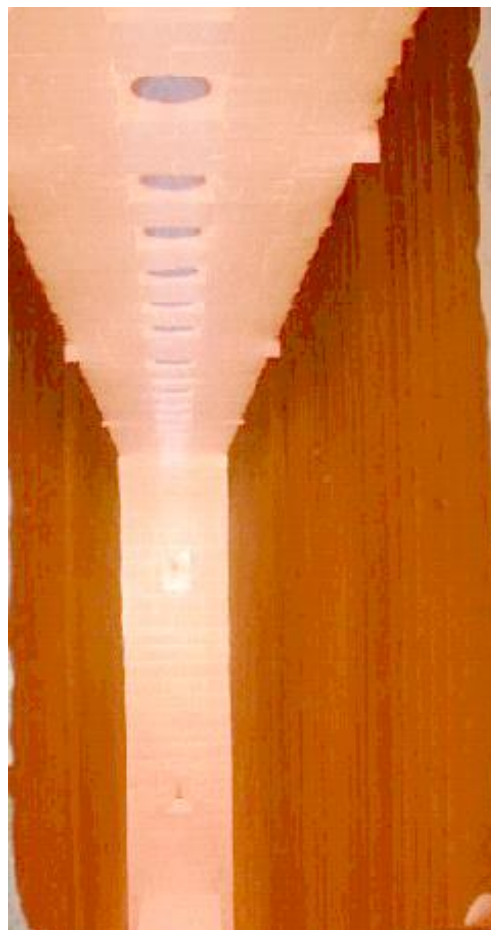
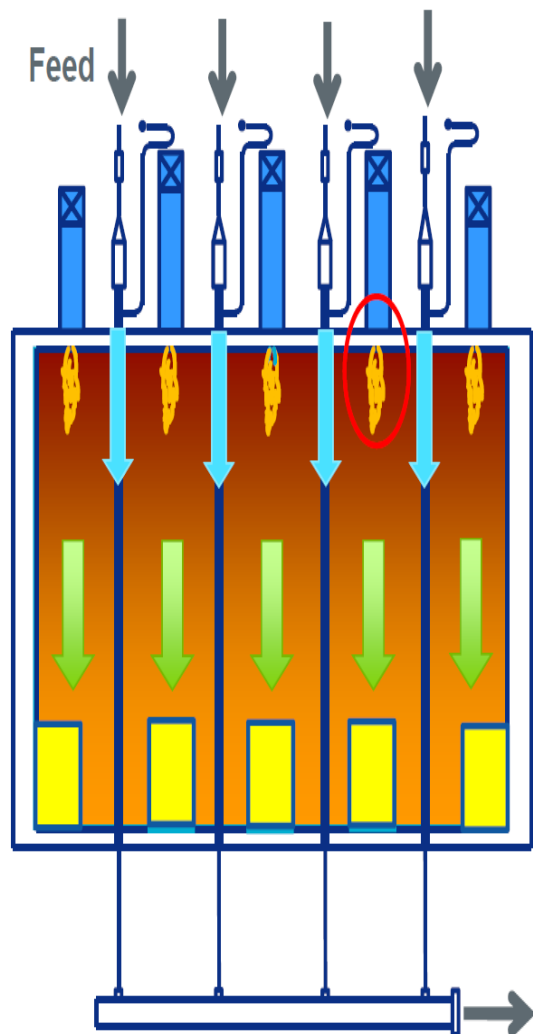
# Hydrogen production flowsheet



# The steam methane reformer



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# Reaction Stoichiometry and Thermodynamics



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- Methane reforming
  - Simple stoichiometry
  - Water gas shift reaction occurs, quickly, in parallel
  - Overall process is strongly endothermic

Steam reforming:



Water gas shift:



# Reaction Stoichiometry and Thermodynamics



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Pressure






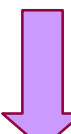
$$F_{[CH_4]} = \frac{F_{[CO]} F_{[H_2]}^3}{K_{ms} F_{[H_2O]}}$$

Steam Concentration

$$F_{[CH_4]} = \frac{F_{[CO]} F_{[H_2]}^3 P_{tot}^2}{K_{ms} F_{[H_2O]}}$$

Temperature

$$F_{[CH_4]} = \frac{F_{[CO]} F_{[H_2]}^3 P_{tot}^2}{K_{ms} F_{[H_2O]}}$$

Process Variable	Change	Exit CH <sub>4</sub>	Notes
Pressure	Increase 		Plant economics dictate higher pressures (20 bar)
Steam/Carbon Ratio	Increase 		Often dictated by plant design (3 - 5)
Temperature	Increase 		Limited by tube metallurgy

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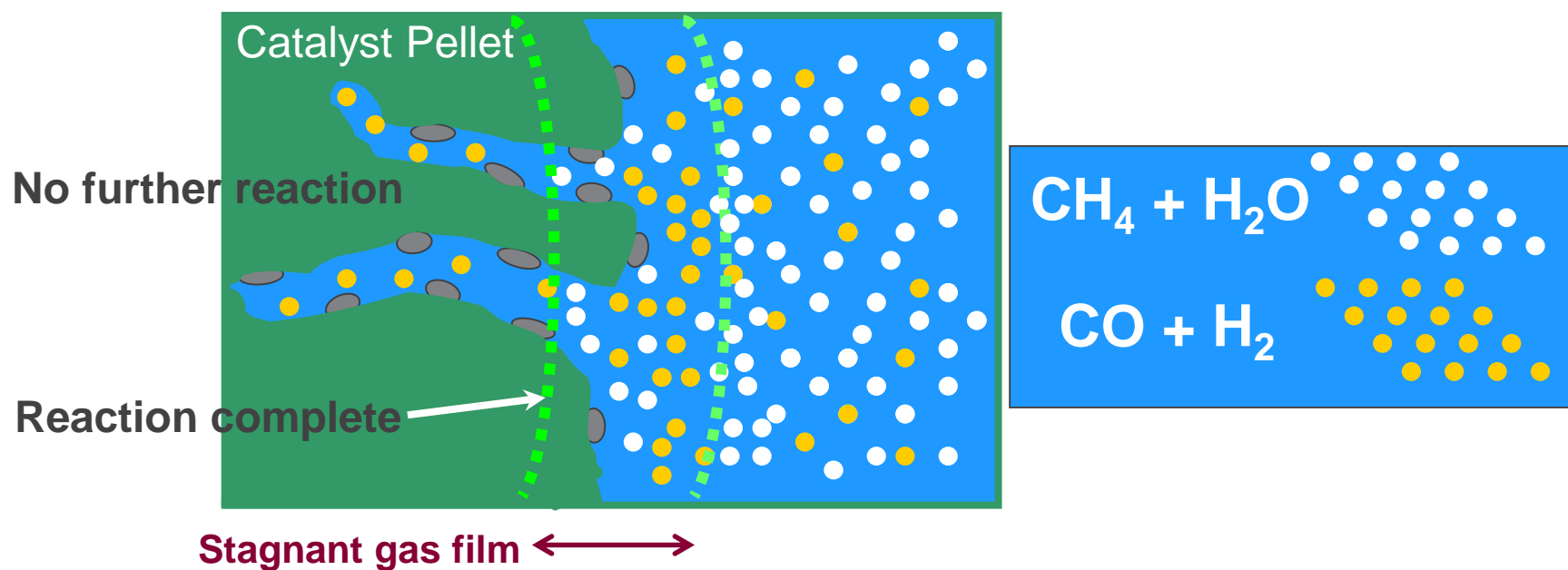
# Catalyst Design Features

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- Key design features
  - Activity
    - To achieve close to equilibrium conversion as possible to maximise H<sub>2</sub> make
  - Pressure drop
    - Multi-tubular reactor (steam reformer) needs features to minimise pressure drop
  - Stability
    - Predictable and long catalyst lives

# Catalyst Design – Activity

- Activity proportional to geometric surface area (GSA = tablet surface area per unit volume of catalyst bed)
  - Diffusion through gas film – slow
  - Reaction at catalyst surface – very fast





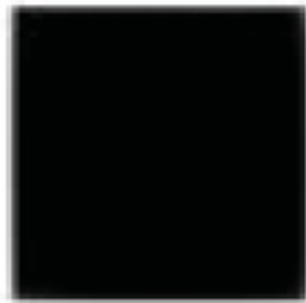
# The early days of steam reforming

## 1930s - 1940s



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Square



Ring



	1930s	1940s
Cross section	Square	Ring
Form	Cube	Cylindrical pellets
Relative Activity	1.00	1.32
Relative pressure drop	1.00	0.47

# The next development – 4 holes

## 1980s – 2000s

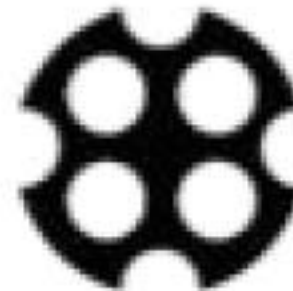


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4-hole



QUADRALOBE™



	1980s	2000s
Cross section	4 – hole	QUADRALOBE™
Form	Cylindrical pellets	Cylindrical pellets
Relative Activity	1.64	2.00
Relative pressure drop	0.62	0.43

# Current development 2014



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CATACEL<sub>JM</sub> SSR<sup>TM</sup>



Cross section	CATACEL <sub>JM</sub> SSR <sup>TM</sup>
Form	Cylindrical foil supported structure
Relative Activity	3.00
Relative pressure drop	0.34

# Other opportunities for PI

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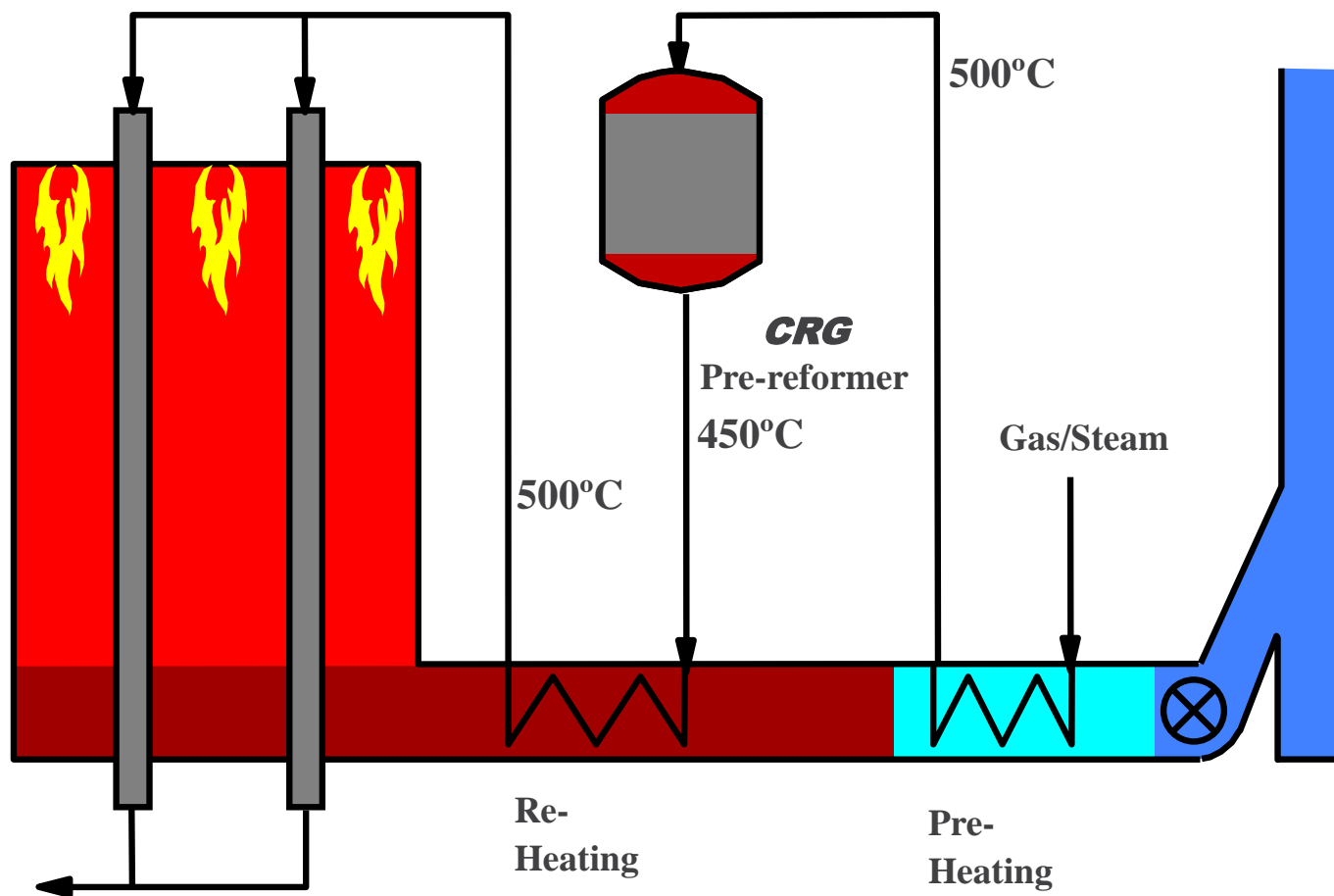
- Pre-reforming as an option to treat different feedstocks
- What is the aim of a pre-reformer?

“To react hydrocarbon feed with steam over a high nickel catalyst to give a methane rich product suitable for further downstream reforming”
- Chemistry – 3 main reactions occur – all to equilibrium
  - Steam / methane reaction
    - Endothermic
  - Water / gas shift reaction
    - Exothermic
  - Methanation
    - Exothermic

# Flow Scheme – Pre-Reformer Installation



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# Benefits of a Pre-Reformer

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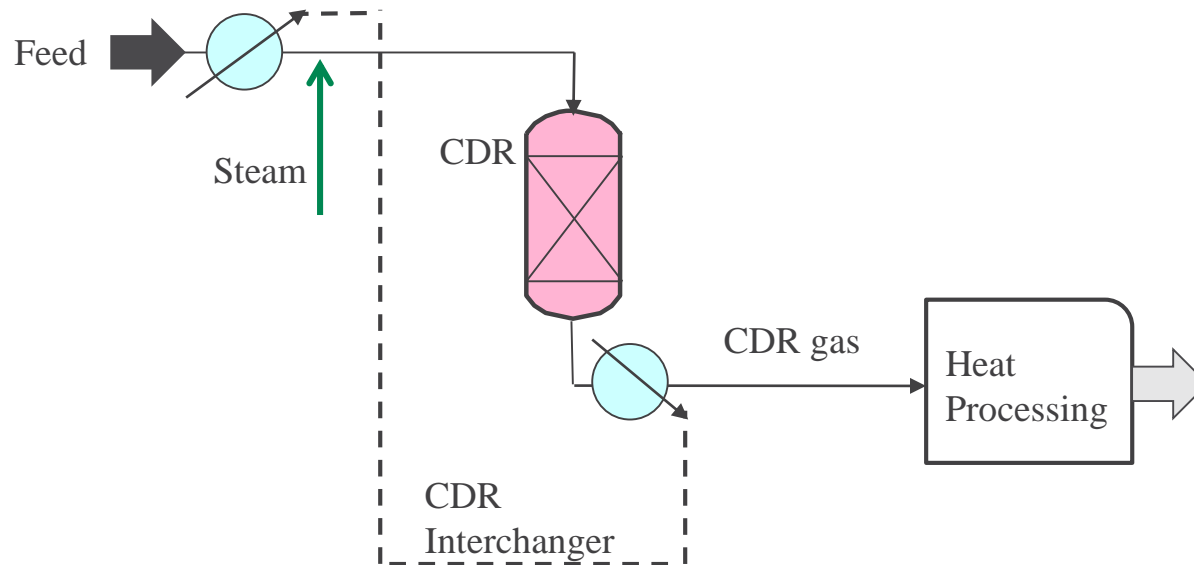
- Increase in plant throughput
- Increased energy efficiency
- Feedstock flexibility
- Reduction in plant CAPEX and OPEX

# Other pre-reforming PI opportunities



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- Catalytic route to converting higher HCs to methane
  - LNG
  - Associated gas



# Summary

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- Steam Methane Reforming is currently the main industrial method for producing hydrogen
- Steam reforming catalyst has undergone a number of developments that have led to process intensification
- Pre-reforming has been another process intensification opportunity in both hydrogen production and in other areas of hydrocarbon processing