PROCESAMIENTO DE **HIDROCARBUROS**





CARRERA DE INGENIERÍA EN PETRÓLEOS CLASE 6 REFORMADO-ISOMERIZACIÓN

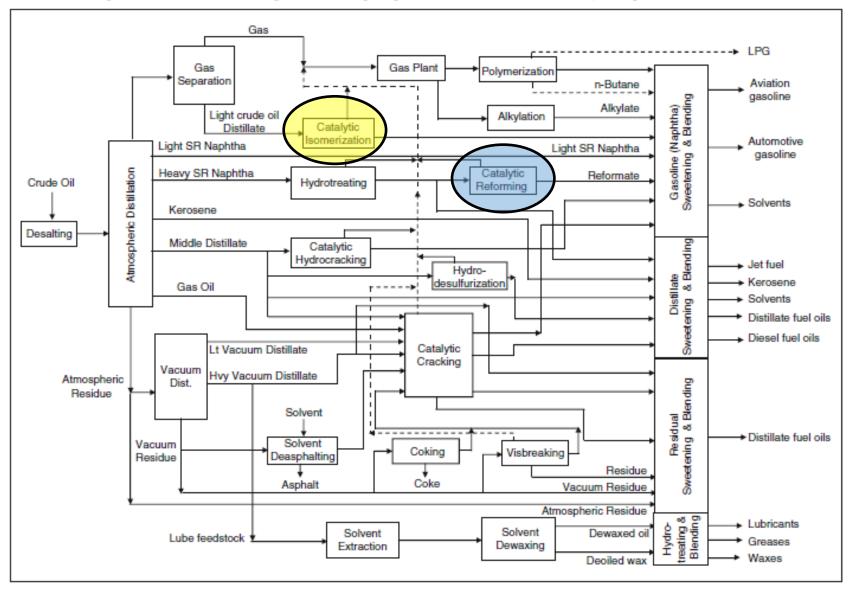
REFORMADO CATALÍTICO

Proceso de transformación de hidrocarburos de C7-C10 con bajo n° de octano en aromáticos e isoparafinas de alto octanaje.

Altamente endotérmica, con gran consumo de energía

El proceso de conduce en dos direcciones, con alta severidad se produce gran conversión a aromáticos (80-90% de aromáticos), con destino petroquímico, y en modo intermedio, se produce gasolina de alto octano (70% de aromáticos)

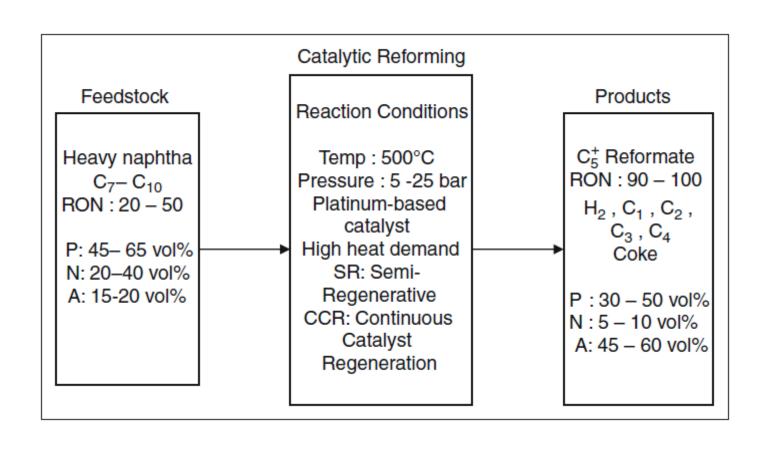
REFORMADO E ISOMERIZACIÓN



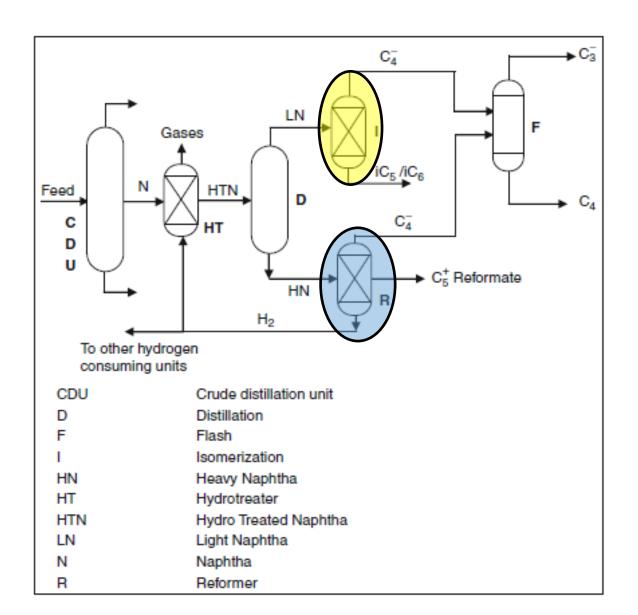
ALIMENTACION DE REFORMING

- La corriente de Nafta directa de la CDU es hidrotratada y separada en nafta liviana y nafta pesada. La corriente de Heavy naphtha (90-190°C) de IBP y EBP es usada como alimentación.
- Fracciones más livianas, tienden a hidrocrakear en el reformador
- C6 tienden a formar benceno, que no es deseado como combustible.

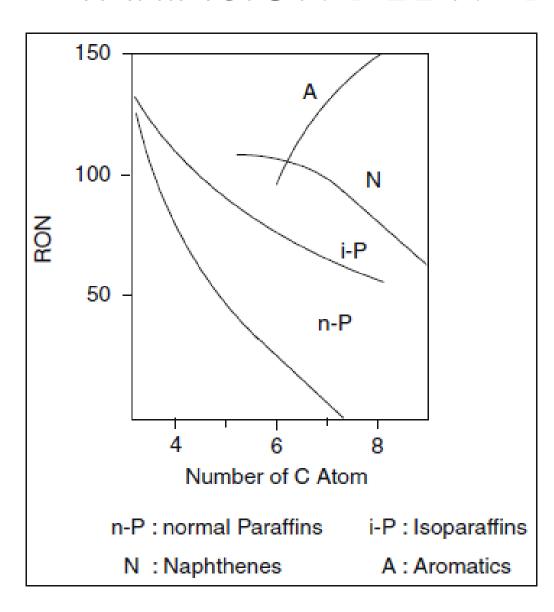
ALIMENTACION DE REFORMING



ROL DE REFORMING E ISOMERIZACION



VARIACIÓN DEL N° DE OCTANO



1-DESHIDROGENACIÓN DE CICLOALCANOS O NAFTENOS

Producen aromáticos

$$CH_3$$
 CH_3
 CH_3
 $+ 3H_2$

Dimethyl-Cyclopentane Toluene

ENDOTÉRMICAS

2-DESHIDROGENACIÓN DE n-ALCANOS O n-PARAFINAS Producen n-alquenos o n-olefinas

$$n-C_7H_{16} \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad n-C_7H_{14}+H_2} n$$

ENDOTÉRMICAS

3-DEHIDROCICLACIÓN

ENDOTÉRMICAS

4-ISOMERIZACIÓN

Incrementa N° Octano

n-C₇H₁₆
$$\longrightarrow$$
 *i*C₇H₁₆ isoheptane

MEDIANAMENTE EXOTÉRMICAS

5-HIDROCRAKING

Mayor fuente de HC C4 (C1 a C4)

Consume H2

Disminuye rendimiento

reformado

$$C_{10}H_{22} + H_2 \longrightarrow C_2H_5 - CH - C_2H_5 + C_4H_{10}$$
 CH_3
Decane Isohexane

Hydrocracking of aromatics

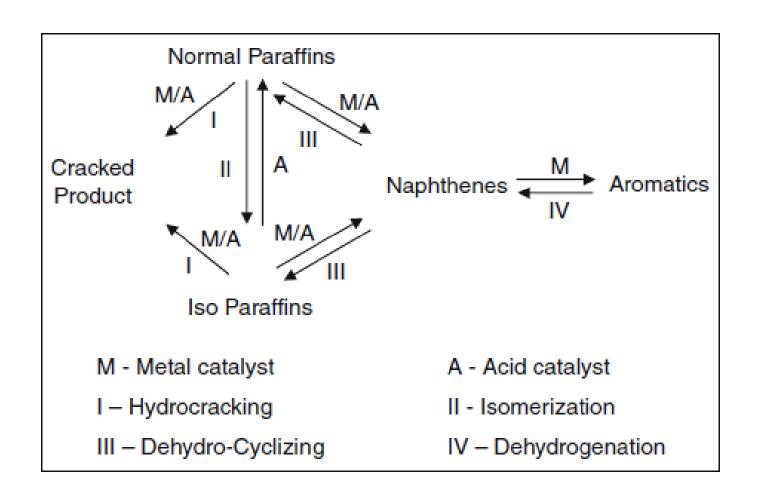
$$CH_3$$
 + H_2 CH_4 +

ALTAMENTE EXOTÉRMICAS

6-DEPOSICIÓN DE COKE

- El coke se deposita sobre el catalizador, desactivándolo, sobre todo en reacciones de hidrocraking.
- Se favorece la formación de coke operando a baja presión parcial de H2
- Se opera reactor en presiones bajas, 5-25 atm, no muy baja para evitar deposición de coque ni muy alta para favorecer el hidrocraking.

Red de reacciones intervinientes



TERMODINÁMICA Y EQUILIBRIO QUÍMICO

- La reacción de deshidrogenación es la principal y más buscada, ya que produce la mayor cantidad de producto reformado.
- Es muy endotérmica, por lo que se utilizan reactores en serie, con calefacción intermedia.
- La deshidrogenación es reversible, el equilibrio se establece en función de la presión y temperatura.
- Para favorecer la conversión en aromáticos, se recomiendan 500 °C y baja presión parcial de hidrógeno

AVANCE DE REACCIONES

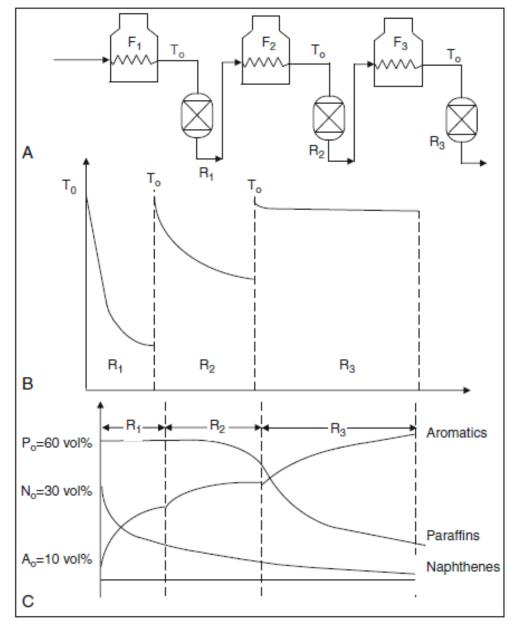
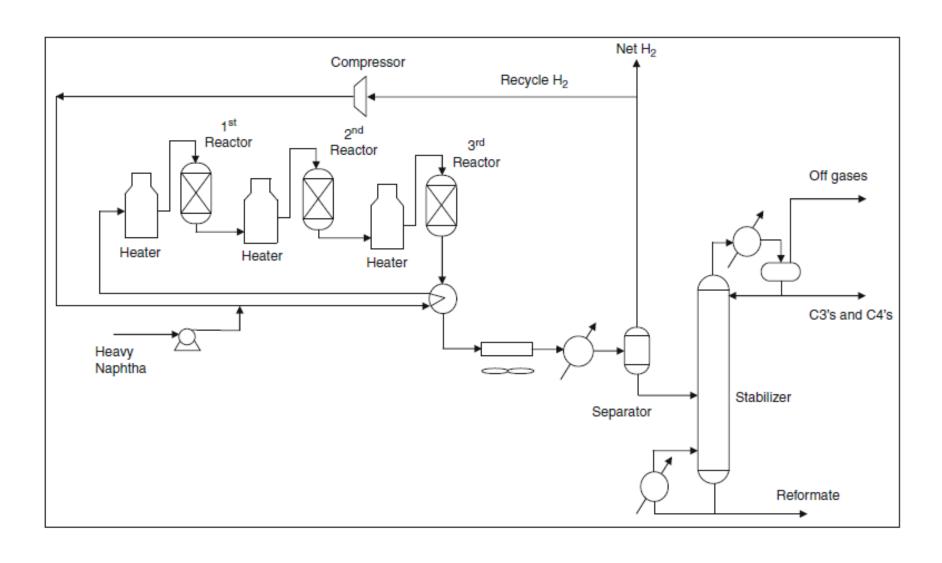


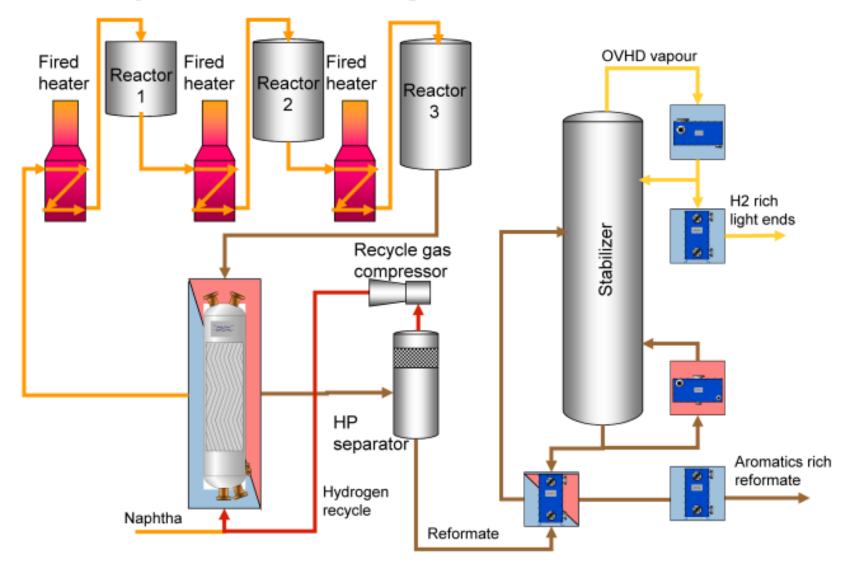
Figure 5.6 (A) Furnace and reactor layout for fixed bed reformer (B) Variation of temperature in the reactors. (C) Variation in effluent compositions; P_0 , initial Paraffins; N_0 , initial Napthenes and A_0 , intial Aromatics (Martino, 2001)

PROCESO SEMI REGENERATICO – LECHO FIJO

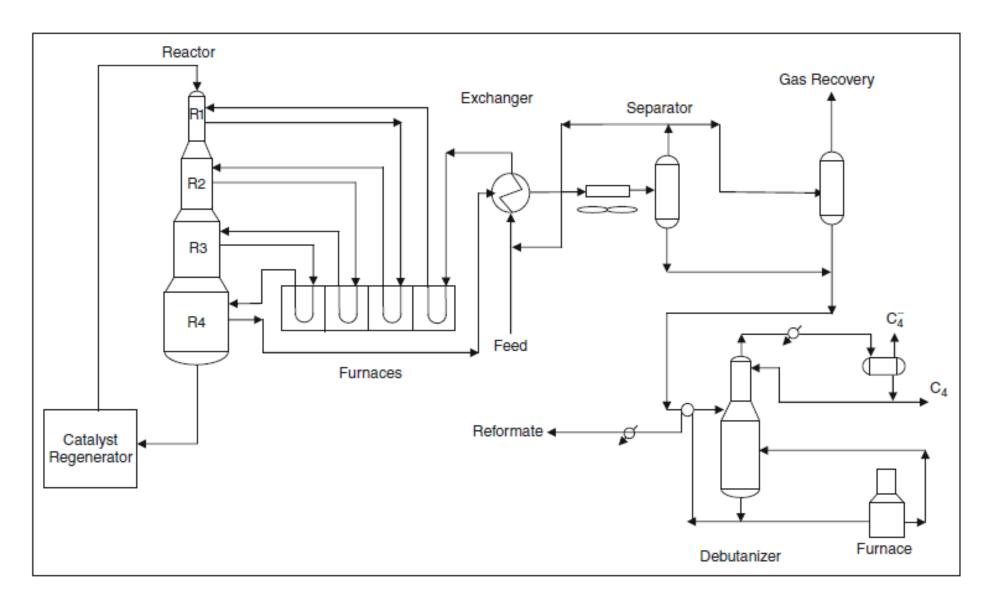


Catalytic Reforming

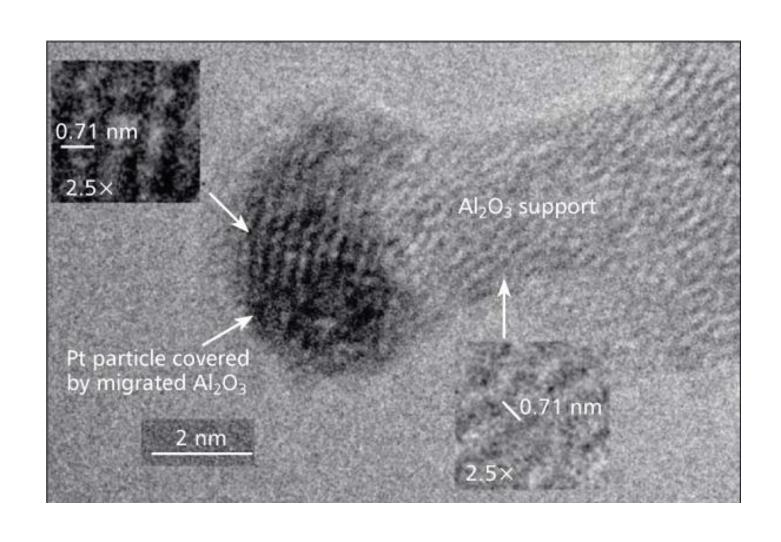
LECHO FIJO



CCR – Continuos Catalyst Regeneration - UOP



REFORMADO - CATALIZADOR DE ALÚMINA Y Pt



REFORMADO - CATALIZADOR DE ALÚMINA Y Pt

La Alúmina activada es un tipo de óxido de aluminio Al2O3, que ha sido deshidrtado de manera controlada logrando perder moléculas de agua dentro de su estructura cristalina, formando una red tridimensional



REFORMADO - CATALIZADOR DE ALÚMINA Y Pt



MATRIZ DE ALUMINA

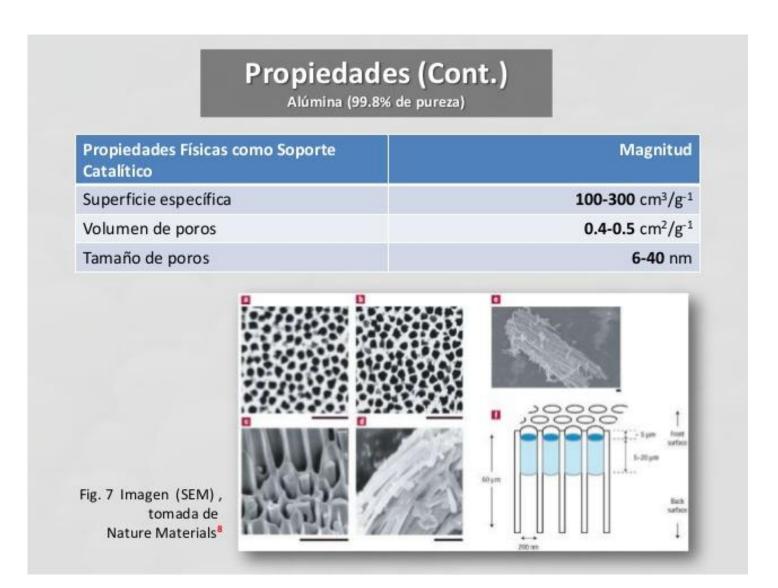
Propiedades⁷

Alúmina (99.8% de pureza)

Propiedades Físicas	Magnitud/Descripción	
Densidad	3.92 g/cm³, or 244 lb/ft³	
Apariencia	Sólido blanco	
Olor	Inodoro	
Estructura cristalina	Trigonal	
Dureza Vickers	1500-1650 kgf mm²	

Propiedades Térmicas	Magnitud
Capacidad calorífica específica	860 J/kg-°K
Conductividad térmica	30 W/m-°K
Expansión térmica 20 @ 1000°C	8.2 μm/m-°K
Punto de recocido	2100 °C
Temperatura máxima de uso continuo	1700 °C

MATRIZ DE ALUMINA



CONDICIONES DE OPERACIÓN

Typical operating conditions of three reforming processes (Martino, 2001)

	Catalyst	P (bar)	H ₂ /HC (mol/mol)	Space velocity (h ⁻¹)	RON
Semi- generative fixed bed	Monometallic Bimetallic	>25 12–20	>25 4–6	1-2 2-2.5	90–92 81–98
Cyclic bed	Bimetallic	15-20	4	2	96-98
Continuous moving bed	Bimetallic	3-10	2	2–3	100–102 >104 for aromatic production

Correlaciones de Conversión Química

Correlation	Equations
$H_2 \text{ wt}\% = -12.1641 + 0.06134 \times C_5^+ \text{ vol } \% + 0.099482 \times \text{RON}_B$	
$C_1 \text{ wt}\% = 11.509 - 0.125 \times C_5^+ \text{ vol }\%$ $C_2 \text{ wt}\% = 16.496 - 0.1758 \times C_5^+ \text{ vol }\%$	(5.9) (5.10)
$C_3 \text{ wt\%} = 24.209 - 0.2565 \times C_5^+ \text{ vol \%}$	(5.11)
Total $C_4 = 27.024 - 0.2837 \times C_5^+ \text{ vol } \%$	(5.12)
nC_4 wt% = $0.585 \times \text{total } C_4$ wt%	(5.13)
iC_4 wt% = 0.415 × total C_4 wt%	(5.14)
$C_5^+ \text{ vol}\% = -0.03806 \times \text{RON}_R^2 + 6.292793 \times \text{RON}_R - 14.4337 \times \text{RON}_R$	
$C_5^+ \text{ vol}\% = 132.2483 + 0.66472 \times \text{RON}_R + 0.297921 \times \text{RON}_F$ $C_5^+ \text{ vol}\% = 142.7914 - 0.77033 \times \text{RON}_R + 0.219122 \times (N + 2A)_F$	(5.16) F (5.17)
SCFB $H_2 = 0.0002 + 0.48848 H_2 \text{ wt}\%$	(5.18)

RON_F = research octane number of feed; RON_R = research octane number of reformate; C_5^+ vol% = volume percent of reformate yield; SCFB H_2 = standard cubic foot of H_2 produced/barrel of feed; K = characterization factor $(T_B)^{1/3}$ /SG; T_B = absolute mid-boiling of feed, ${}^{\circ}R$; SG = specific gravity of feed; N = napthenes vol % and A = aromatics vol %.

Procesos Patentados

Licenciatarios	Nombre del Proceso	Aplicaciones	Tipo de Proceso
UOP	Platforming	◆Naftas de alto RON	◆Semi regenerativo
		◆Aromáticos	◆Continuos
IFP	Catalyst Reforming	◆Naftas de alto RON	◆Semi regenerativo
		◆BTX, LPG	◆Continuos
Chevron	Rheniforming	◆Naftas de alto RON	Semi-regenerativos
		◆Aromáticos	

ISOMERIZACIÓN CATALÍTICA

Proceso en que cadenas cortas de parafinas con bajo RON (C6,C5, C4), son transformadas en compuestos de similar número de átomos pero con ramificaciones laterales y alto RON.

Nafta liviana o ligth naphtha, C5-80°C es usada como alimentación

TERMODINAMICA DE LA ISOMERIZACIÓN

Las reacciones de Isomerización, son fuertemente exotérmicas y los reactores operan en modo de equilibrio.

No hay variación del número de moles y la reacción no se ve afectada por cambios en la presión.

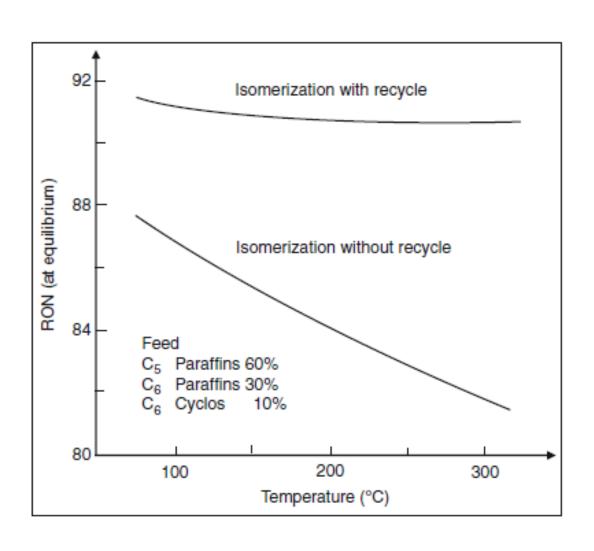
Las mejores conversiones se logran trabajando a bajas temperaturas, 130°C y a altas relaciones de reciclo de parafinas

La conversión de la reacción, se evalúa a través del RON.

PRODUCTOS DEL PROCESO

COMPONENTE	RON	MON
n-Pentano (carga)	62	61
Iso-Pentano (isom. obtenido)	93	90
Ciclopentano	101	85
n-Hexano (carga)	30	25
2,2-Dimetil butano (isom. obtenido)	93	93
2,3-Dimetil butano (isom. obtenido)	104	94
2-Metil pentano	73	73
3-Metil pentano	74	74
Metil ciclopentano	95	80
Ciclohexano	83	77

Equilibrio termodinámico y reciclo



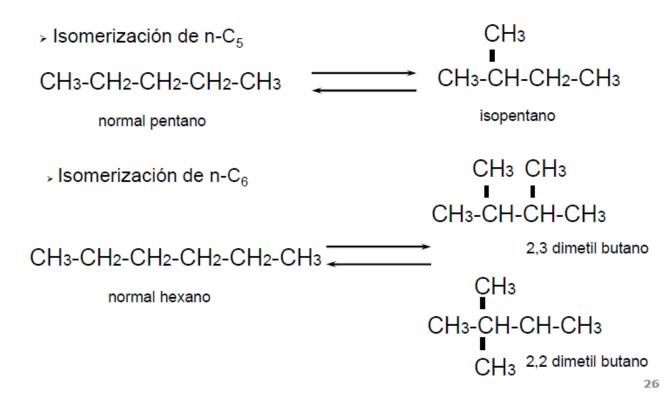
REACCIONES QUÍMICAS DE ISOMERIZACIÓN

Las reacciones de Isomerización, son fuertemente exotérmicas y

REVERSIBLES

No se desarrollan a conversión total por la limitante de la conversión de equilibrio, mejoran disminuyendo la temperatura

Al operar a bajas temperaturas, disminuye la velocidad de reacción=>CAT. ALTA ACTIVIDAD



Isomerización catalítica

Se utilizan dos vías de reacción catalítica

- Proceso Standard de Base de alúmina clorada con Platino: gran actividad y rendimiento en RON, muy sensible a contaminantes
- Proceso de Base de Zeolita y Pt, menos activa por lo que necesita mayor temperatura y entrega productos de menor RON, pero mucho más robusta frente a contaminantes.

PROCESO DE ISOMERIZACIÓN STANDAR

Utiliza un catalizador bi funcional, 8 a 15 wt% Cl2 se utiliza para lograr la función ácida del catalizador, con adición constante de CCl4. El Pt en presencia de H2 previene la deposición de coke y mantiene la actividad del catalizador.

La reacción se desarrolla a 130°C mejorando el rendimiento de equilibrio, disminuyendo gastos energéticos

Muy sensible a la presencia de S, H2O, necesita Hidrotratamiento previo y a las temperaturas de operación, la formación de ClH debido a la presencia de H2, lo que generaron la necesidad de desarrollar otra vía catalítica

PROCESO DE ISOMERIZACIÓN CON ZEOLITAS

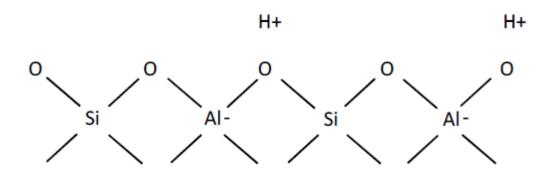
Utiliza un catalizador Pt adsorbido en la matriz de la Zeolita, quien presenta la función ácida

El catalizador resiste impurezas y no necesita pre tratamiento la alimentación.

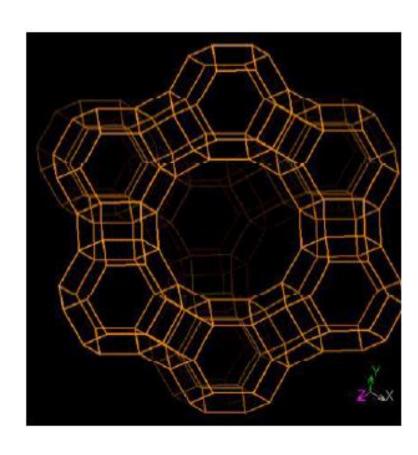
Al presentar baja actividad el catalizador, necesita ser operada a 250°C y las reacciones secundarias, son ahora necesarias controlar con mayor atención

CATALIZADORES DE ZEOLITAS

• Las zeolitas son aluminosilicatos cristalinos hidratados basados en un esqueleto estructural aniónico rígido, formado por tetraedros de Si-O en los cuales se reemplazan átomos de Si+4 por Al+3 y esta sustitución provoca una carga formal en cada tetraedro de -1 que se balancea con un protón o un metal catiónico formando un sitio ácido



MATRIZ DE ZEOLITAS



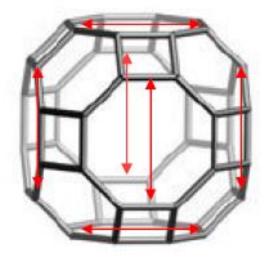
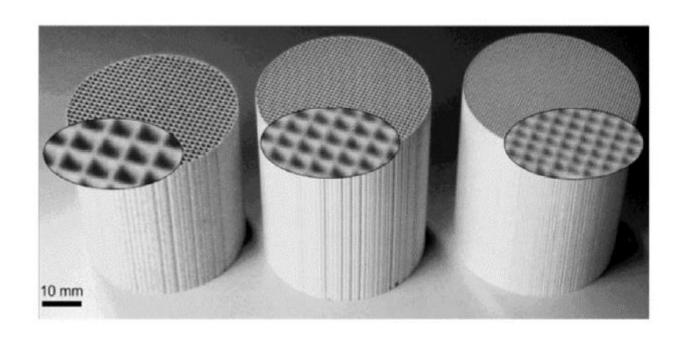


Figura I.8. Imagen de la cavidad " - cage" generada en la celda unidad. Las flechas indican las aperturas.

CATALIZADORES DE ZEOLITAS





CINETICA Y CATALISIS

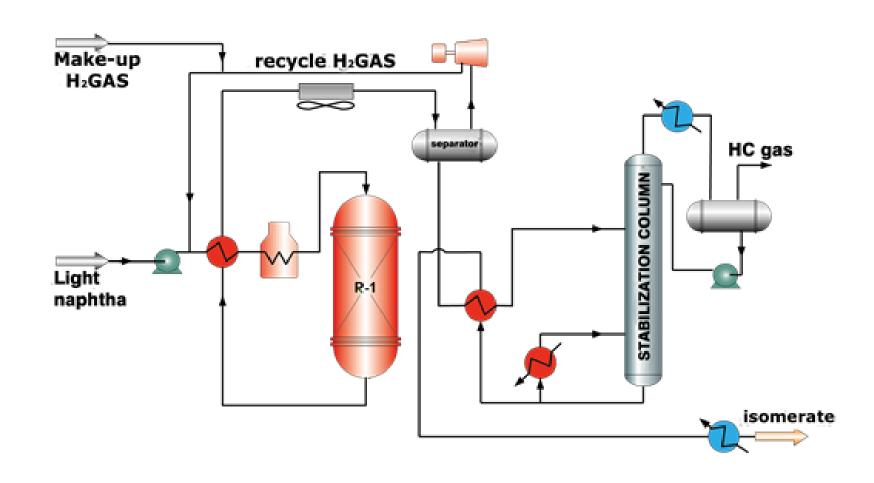
CONDICIONES DE OPERACIÓN DE VIAS CATALÍTICAS

Operating condition	Pt/Chlorine Alumina catalyst	Pt/Zeolite catalyst
Temperature (°C) Pressure (bar) Space velocity (h ⁻¹) H ₂ /HC (mol/mol) Product RON	120-180 20-30 1-2 0.1-2 83-84	250-270 15-30 1-2 2-4 78-80

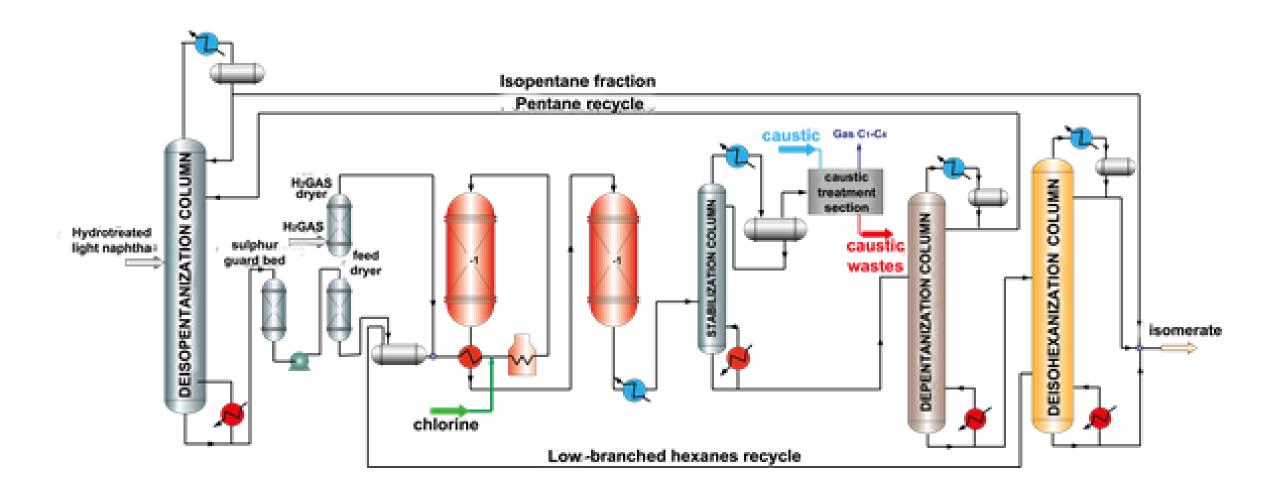
Rendimiento de Isomerado

Component	Yield (wt%)
C ₃	0.348
iC ₄	0.619
nC_4 C_5^+	1.770 97.261

PROCESO DE ISOMERIZACIÓN CON ZEOLITA



ISOMERADO CON CATALIZADOR Pt/ALUMINA CLORADA



PROCESO PENEX – Pt/Alúmina Clorada

Mientras que en el primer reactor se favorece la cinética de las reacciones operando a mayor temperatura, en el segundo se favorece el equilibrio termodinámico de las mismas mediante su operación a menor temperatura.

El efluente del segundo reactor es enviado a una torre Estabilizadora para despojar los compuestos livianos de la nafta isomerada.

Por el fondo de la torre Estabilizadora se obtiene el Isomerado Total, producto de calidad media ya que en los compuestos de la corriente se encuentra el normal pentano que no reaccionó en los reactores de Penex.

PROCESO PENEX – Pt/Alúmina Clorada

Como la unidad está provista de la torre Deisopentanizadora (DIP), el normal pentano que no ha reaccionado se vuelve hacia los reactores mezclándose con la carga proveniente de HTN, confiriéndole un mayor rendimiento en Isomerado Liviano.

Por otro lado en la DIP se separa el Isomerado Pesado del Isomerado Liviano, siendo este último un producto muy valioso para las preparaciones de Naftas.

Antes del ingreso a los Reactores, se inyecta Percloroetileno con la corriente de carga, que hace de activador manteniendo los sitios ácidos del catalizador y favoreciendo las reacciones de isomerado.

Reformado catalítico - Proceso Licenciado a UOP

Catalytic reforming

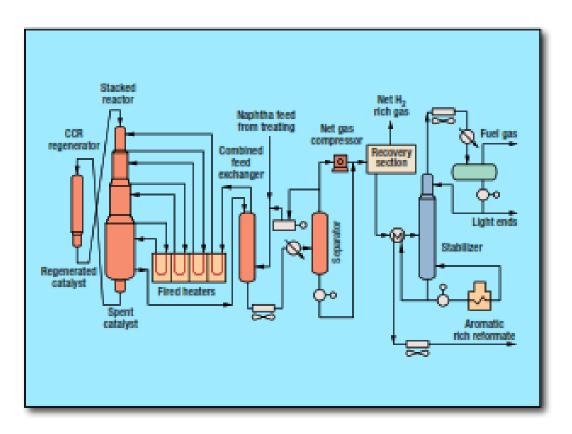
Application: The UOP CCR Platforming process is used throughout the world in the petroleum and petrochemical industries. It produces feed for an aromatics complex or a high-octane gasoline blending product and a significant amount of hydrogen.

Description: Hydrotreated naphtha feed is combined with recycle hydrogen gas and heat exchanged against reactor effluent. The combined feed is then raised to reaction temperature in the charge heater and sent to the reactor section.

Radial-flow reactors are arranged in a vertical stack. The predominant reactions are endothermic; so an interheater is used between each reactor to reheat the charge to reaction temperature. The effluent from the last reactor is heat exchanged against combined feed, cooled and split into vapor and liquid products in a separator. The vapor phase is hydrogen-rich. A portion of the gas is compressed and recycled back to the reactors. The net hydrogen-rich gas is compressed and charged together with the separator liquid phase to the product recovery section. This section is engineered to provide optimum performance.

Catalyst flows vertically by gravity down the reactor stack. Over time, coke builds up on the catalyst at reaction conditions. Partially deactivated catalyst is continually withdrawn from the bottom of the reactor stack and transferred to the CCR regenerator.

Installation: UOP commercialized the CCR Platforming process in 1971 and now has commissioned more than 210 units (more than 4.7 million



bpd of capacity) with another 50 in various stages of design, construction and commissioning.

Efficiency/product quality: Commercial onstream efficiencies of more than 97% are routinely achieved in CCR Platforming units.

Licensor: UOP.

Reformado catalítico - Proceso Licenciado Axens

Catalytic reforming

Application: Upgrade various types of naphtha to produce high-octane reformate. BTX and LPG.

Description: Two different designs are offered. One design is conventional where the catalyst is regenerated in place at the end of each cycle. Operating normally in a pressure range of 12 to 25 kg/cm² (170 to 350 psig) and with low pressure drop in the hydrogen loop, the product is 90 to 100 RONC. With their higher selectivity, trimetallic catalysts RG582 and RG682 make an excellent catalyst replacement for semi-regenerative reformers.

The second, the advanced Octanizing process, uses continuous catalyst regeneration allowing operating pressures as low as 3.5 kg/cm² (50 psig). This is made possible by smooth-flowing moving bed reactors (1–3) which use a highly stable and selective catalyst suitable for continuous regeneration (4). Main features of Axens' regenerative technology are:

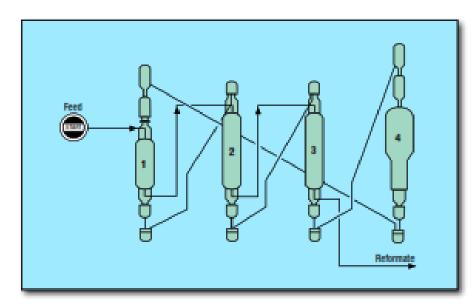
- Side-by-side reactor arrangement, which is very easy to erect and consequently leads to low investment cost.
- The RegenC-2 catalyst regeneration system featuring the dry burn loop, completely restores the catalyst activity while maintaining its specific area for more than 600 cycles.

Finally, with the new CR 601 (gasoline mode) and AR 701 (aromatics production) catalysts specifically developed for ultra-low operating pressure and the very effective catalyst regeneration system, refiners operating Octanizing or Aromizing processes can obtain the highest hydrogen, C₅+ and aromatics yields over the entire catalyst life.

Yields: Typical for a 90°C to 170°C (176°F to 338°F) cut from light Arabian feedstock:

Conventional Octanizing/Aromizing

n feedstock:	Conventional	Octanizing/Aromizi
Oper. press., kg/cm ²	10-15	3-7
Yield, wt% of feed:		
Hydrogen	2.8	3-4
C ₅ +	83	88-95
RONC	100	100-105
MONC	89	89-92



Installation: Of 140 units licensed, 88 units are designed with continuous regeneration technology capability.

Reference: "Fixed Bed Reformer Revamp Solutions for Gasoline Pool Improvement," Petroleum Technology Quarterly, Summer 2000.

"Increase reformer performance through catalytic solutions," Seventh ERTC, November 2002, Paris.

"Squeezing the most out of fixed-bed reactors," Hart Show Special, NPRA 2003 Annual.

"Octanizing reformer options to optimize existing assets," NPRA Annual Meeting, March 15–17, 2005, San Francisco.

"Octanizing reformer options," Petroleum Technology Quarterly, Spring, 2006.

Boitiaux, J. P., et al., "New developments accelerating catalyst research," *Hydrocarbon Processing*, September 2006, pp. 33–40.

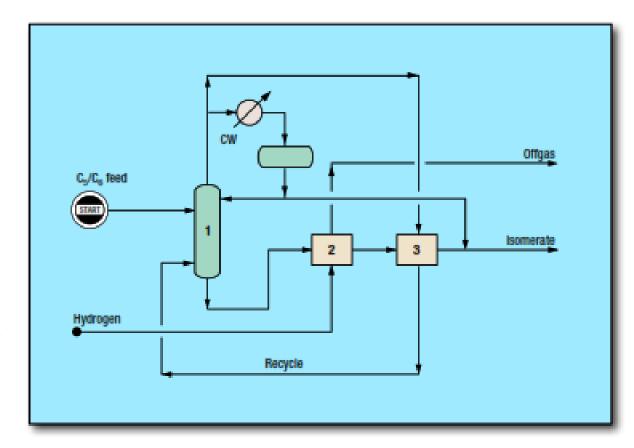
Licensor: Axens.

Isomerization

Application: C₅/C₆ paraffin-rich hydrocarbon streams are isomerized to produce high RON and MON product suitable for addition to the gasoline pool.

Description: Several variations of the C₅/C₆ isomerization process are available. The choice can be a once-through reaction for an inexpensive-but-limited octane boost, or, for substantial octane improvement and as an alternate (in addition) to the conventional DIH recycle option, the Ipsorb Isom scheme shown to recycle the normal paraffins for their complete conversion. The Hexorb Isom configuration achieves a complete normal paraffin conversion plus substantial conversion of low (75) octane methyl pentanes gives the maximum octane results. With the most active isomerization catalyst (chlorinated alumina), particularly with the Albemarle/Axens jointly developed ATIS2L catalyst, the isomerization performance varies from 84 to 92: once-through isomerization -84, isomerization with DIH recycle-88, Ipsorb-90, Hexorb-92.

Operating conditions: The Ipsorb Isom process uses a deisopentanizer (1) to separate the isopentane from the reactor feed. A small amount of hydrogen is also added to reactor (2) feed. The isomerization reaction proceeds at moderate temperature producing an equilibrium mixture of normal and isoparaffins. The catalyst has a long service life. The reactor products are separated into isomerate product and normal paraffins in the Ipsorb molecular sieve separation section (3) which features a novel vapor phase PSA technique. This enables the product to consist entirely of branched isomers.



Installation: Of 35 licenses issued for C_5/C_6 isomerization plants, 14 units are operating including one Ipsorb unit.

Reference: Axens/Albemarle, "Advanced solutions for paraffin isomerization," NPRA Annual Meeting, March 2004, San Antonio.

"Paraffins isomerization options," Petroleum Technology Quarterly, Q2, 2005.

Licensor: Axens.

Isomerization

Application: The UOP Par-Isom process is an innovative application using high-performance nonchlorided-alumina catalysts for light-naphtha isomerization. The process uses PI-242 catalyst, which approaches the activity of chlorided alumina catalysts without requiring organic chloride injection. The catalyst is regenerable and is sulfur and water tolerant.

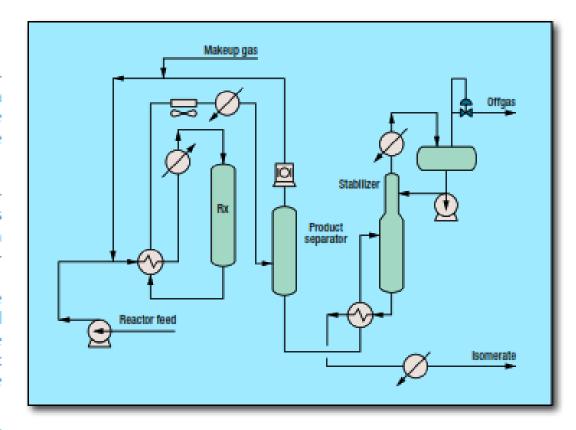
Description: The fresh C₅/C₆ feed is combined with make-up and recycle hydrogen which is directed to a heat exchanger, where the reactants are heated to reaction temperature. The heated combined feed is then sent to the reactor. Either one or two reactors can be used in series, depending on the specific application.

The reactor effluent is cooled and sent to a product separator where the recycle hydrogen is separated from the other products. Recovered recycle hydrogen is directed to the recycle compressor and back to the reaction section. Liquid product is sent to a stabilizer column where light ends and any dissolved hydrogen are removed. The stabilized isomerate product can be sent directly to gasoline blending.

Feed: Typical feed sources for the Par-Isom process include hydrotreated light straight-run naphtha, light natural gasoline or condensate and light raffinate from benzene extraction units.

Water and oxygenates at concentrations of typical hydrotreated naphtha are not detrimental, although free water in the feedstock must be avoided. Sulfur suppresses activity, as expected, for any noble-metal based catalyst. However, the suppression effect is fully reversible by subsequent processing with clean feedstocks.

Yield: Typical product C₅+ yields are 97 wt% of the fresh feed. The product octane is 81 to 87, depending on the flow configuration and feedstock qualities.



Installation: The first commercial Par-Isom process unit was placed in operation in 1996. There are currently 13 units in operation. The first commercial application of PI-242 catalyst was in 2003. There are several units in operation with PI-242 catalyst successfully meeting all performance expectations.

Licensor: UOP.