



HYDROCARBON PROCESSING®

**IRPC**

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# Sulfur Removal: A pathway for Energy Reduction and Decarbonization



Rahul Khandelwal  
*Business Director*



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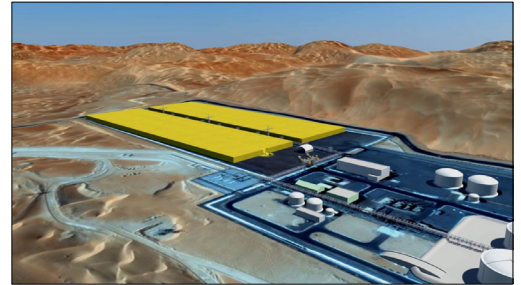
**Sulfur Removal:**  
*A Pathway For*  
**Energy Reduction and Decarbonization**

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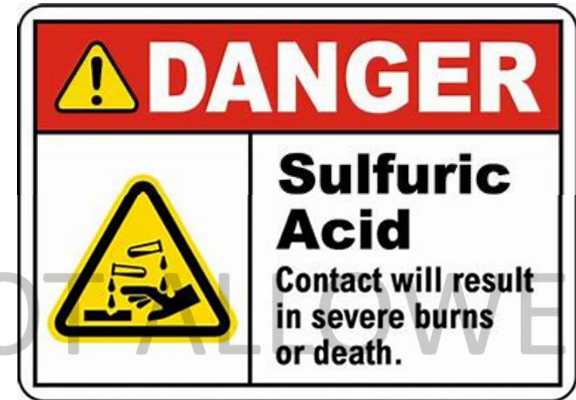
## Background

- Sulfur removal traditionally viewed as regulatory compliance implementation.
- Development of new media and catalysts have enabled it to be an energy efficiency and decarbonization tool

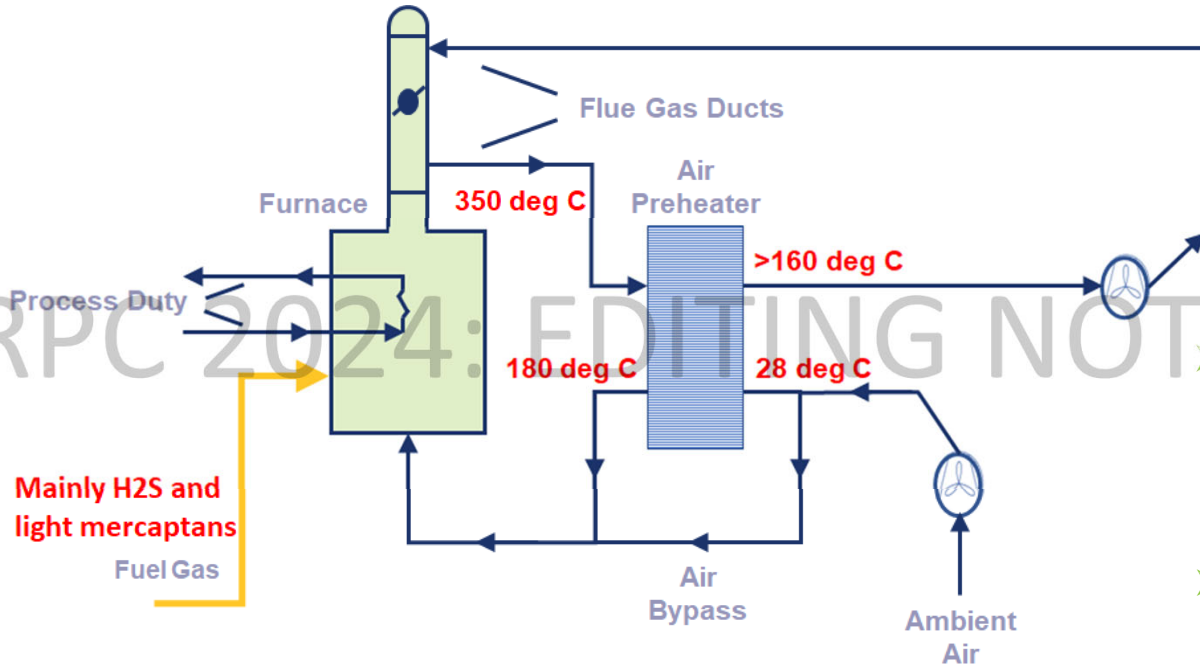


## Fuel Gas

- Typically 20-100 ppm S, controlled by amine system.
- Usually set to meet an overall site emission limit.
- Sulfur compounds convert to  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_3$ .  
 $\text{SO}_3$  condenses with water to form  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .
- To avoid condensation, flue stack is kept at elevated temperature.
- Primary S species:  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and light mercaptans

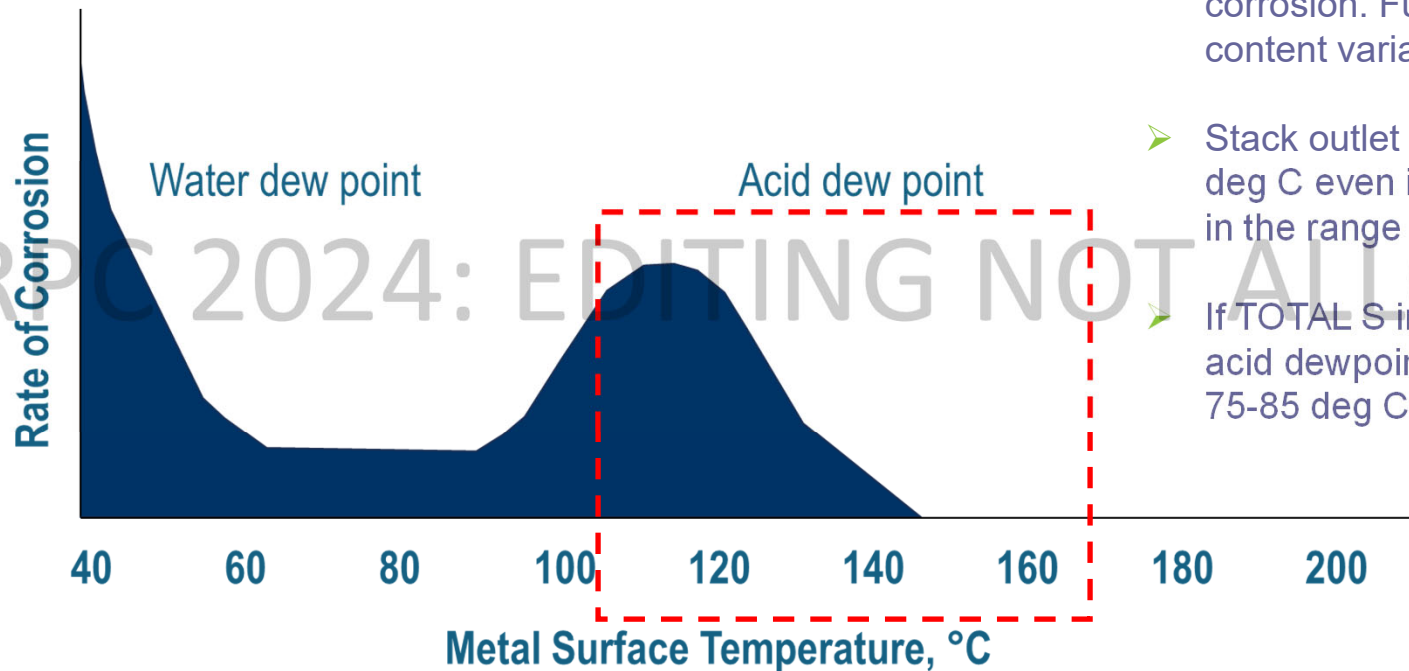


## Example of Air Pre-heater Operation



- Robust, but inefficient energy utilization operation due to deliberate high stack outlet temperature.
- 60 deg C window of heat recovery possible across Air Preheater.

## Air Pre-heater – Acid Dew Point



- Operator avoids zone of high corrosion. Fuel gas sulfur content variability.
- Stack outlet is maintained >160 deg C even if acid dew point is in the range 100 – 150 deg C.
- If TOTAL S in Fuel gas <1 ppmv, acid dewpoint falls in the range 75-85 deg C.



## SweetTreat-0™

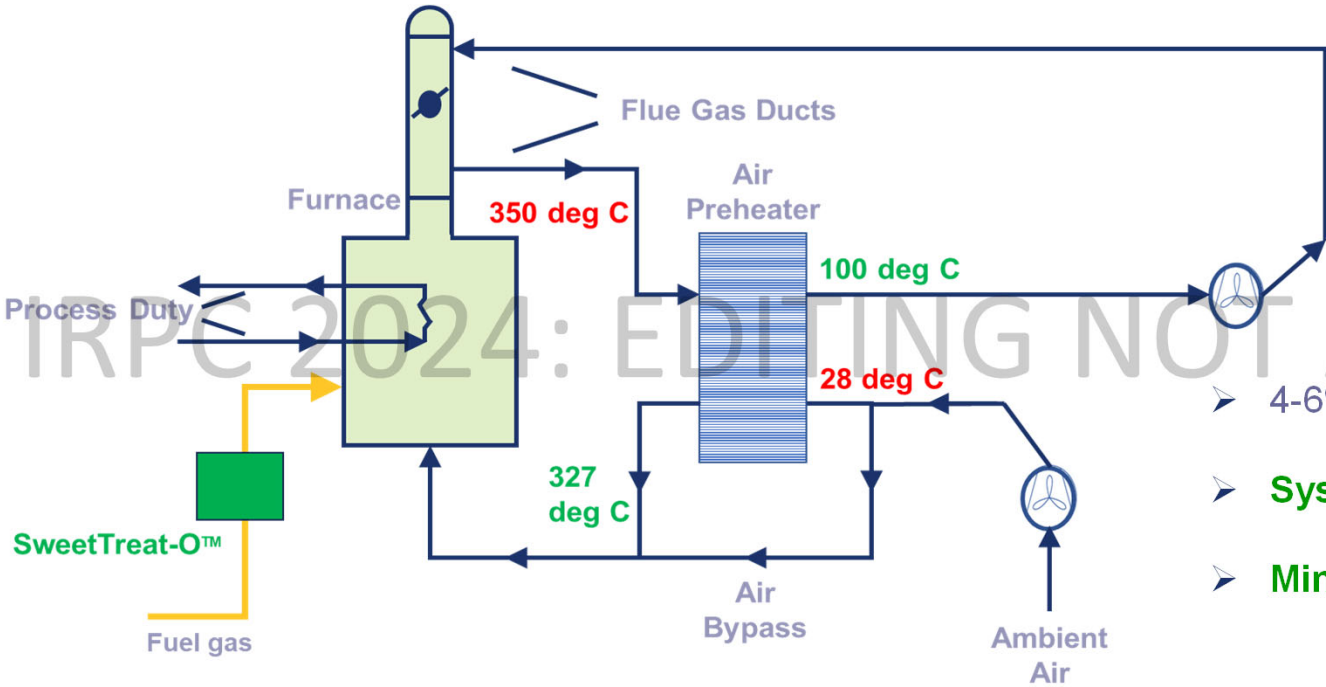
- Proprietary mixed metal oxide- hydroxide based solid adsorbent for H<sub>2</sub>S and light mercaptan removal.
- Exceptionally high H<sub>2</sub>S removal capacity: *120 wt% loading!*
- Optimal combination of different media achieves <1 ppmv TOTAL S.
- Expected Acid Dewpoint at <1 ppmv TOTAL S in Fuel Gas: 75-85 deg C.

GTC  
VORRO  
TECHNOLOGY



Minimal Pressure Drop (<3 psi)

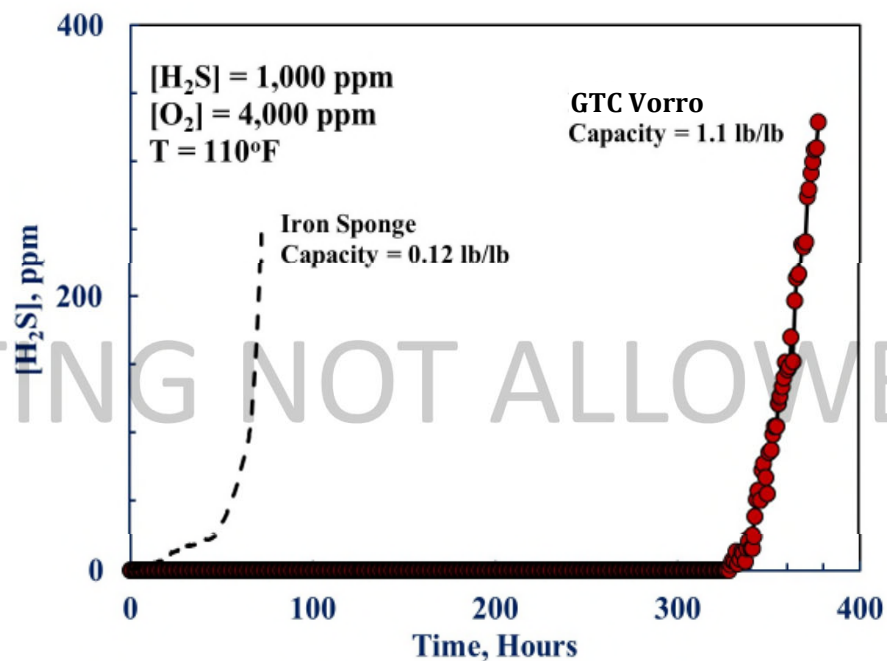
# Air Pre-heater Optimized Operation



- 4-6% overall energy savings
- **System Payback period < 1 year.**
- **Minimal CO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

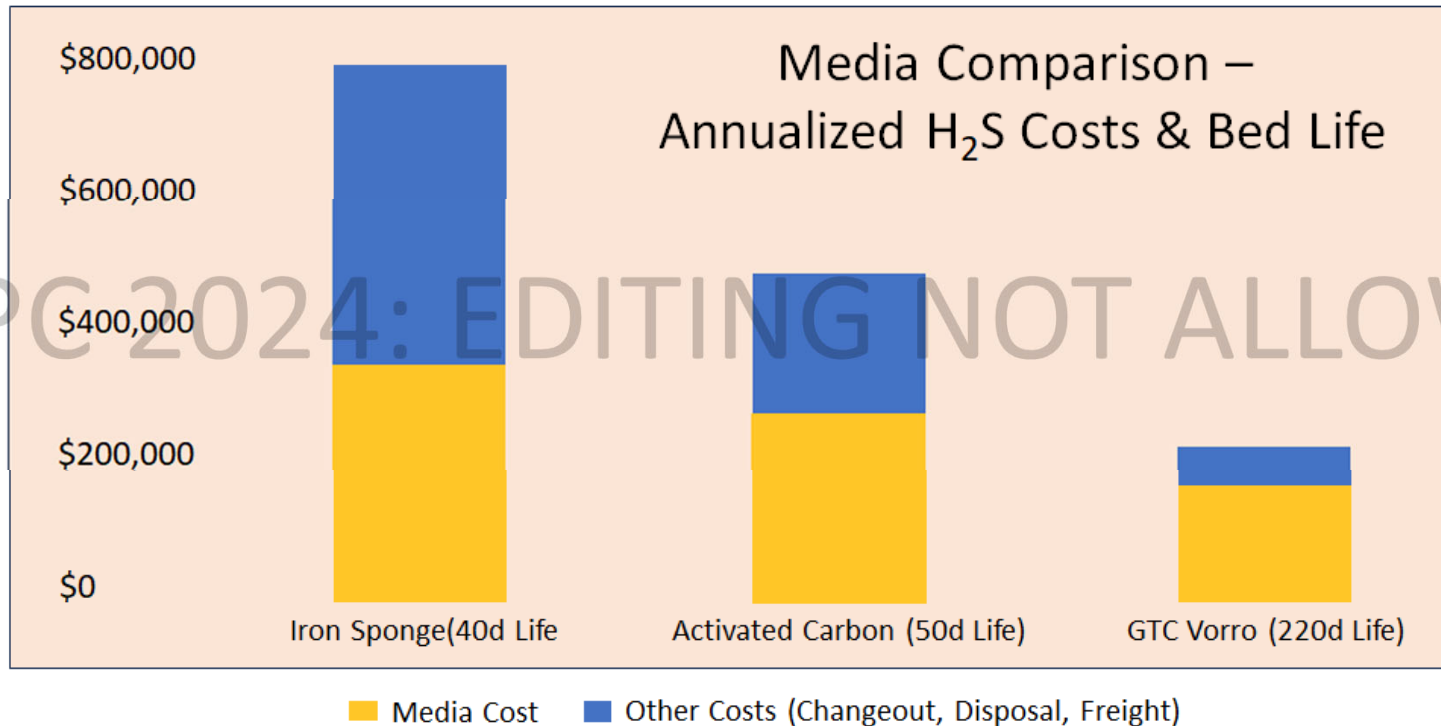
## Improved Media

Proprietary Mixed metal oxide – hydroxide with high metal content and porous structure.



H<sub>2</sub>S Removal – Iron Sponge vs GTC Vorro

# Lowest Total Cost for H<sub>2</sub>S Removal



## GTCV Media: Pressure Drop



- Media has low density (23-26 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>) and porous structure.
- Sulfur deposits inside the pores, while the gas flows on the outside.
- Fuel Gas systems have limited pressure drop margin. 7-10 psi.
- Media's unique pore structure results in < 3 psi pressure drop across entire skid at end-of-run.

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## Media Changeout

- Changeout is done via a manhole located on side of the vessel. Media is free-flowing when spent.
- Conventional iron oxide-based media changeouts are difficult and need careful media handling.
- Conventional spent Iron oxide media is pyrophoric, while spent GTCV media is not.
- No need for hydrovacuuming the spent media from top.

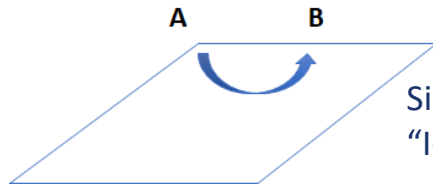


## Introducing Catalytic Adsorption: NanoSØRB

- Singular dimension nano-wire technology gives much higher dispersion of metals with improved activity and selectivity.
- Revolutionary improvement compared to current-state-of-the-art.
- Capable of removing H<sub>2</sub>S, Mercaptans, Disulfides and Thiophenes.



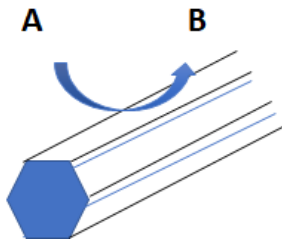
# Principles of Nanowire Technology



Single crystal surface  
“Ideal”



Traditional catalysts: Spherical particles with many different surfaces “Low reactivity & selectivity”



Nanorods:  
single crystal surfaces  
“high reactivity & selectivity”

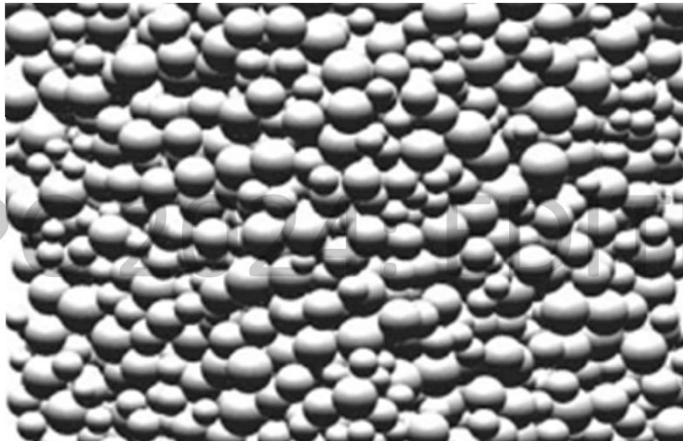
## Nanowire transforms catalysis

- Ultra-fine dispersion of active metals onto substrate
- Higher activity, selectivity and durability against sintering
- Dual-function: **catalytic** and **adsorptive**. “Chemisorption” or “Catalytic Adsorption”



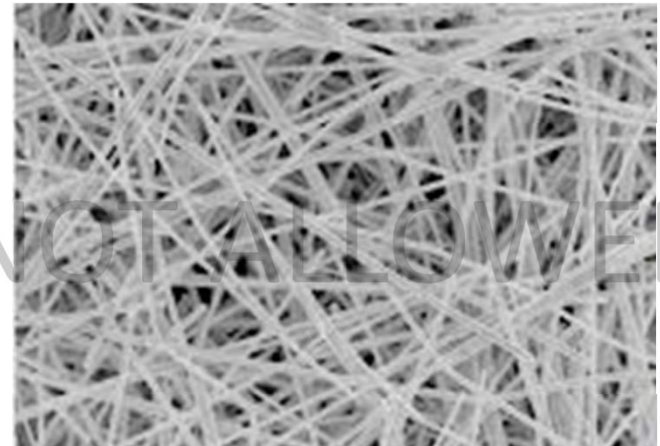
# Metals Dispersion

## Traditional Metals Deposition



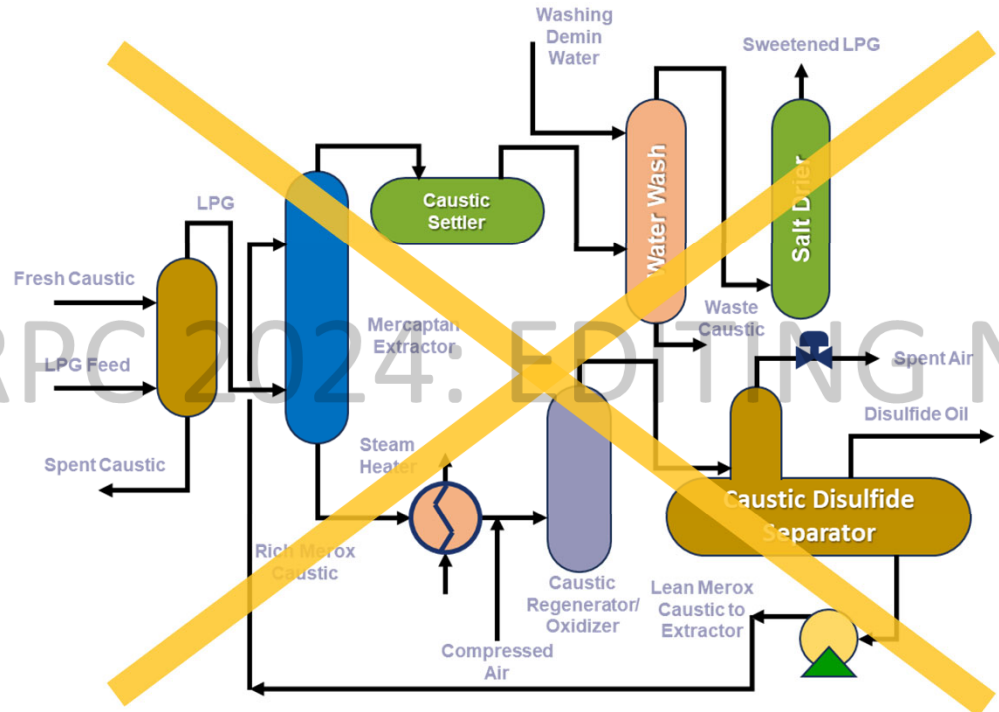
Packing of spherical powders: sinter over time – Lose surface area and activity

## Nanowire Structure

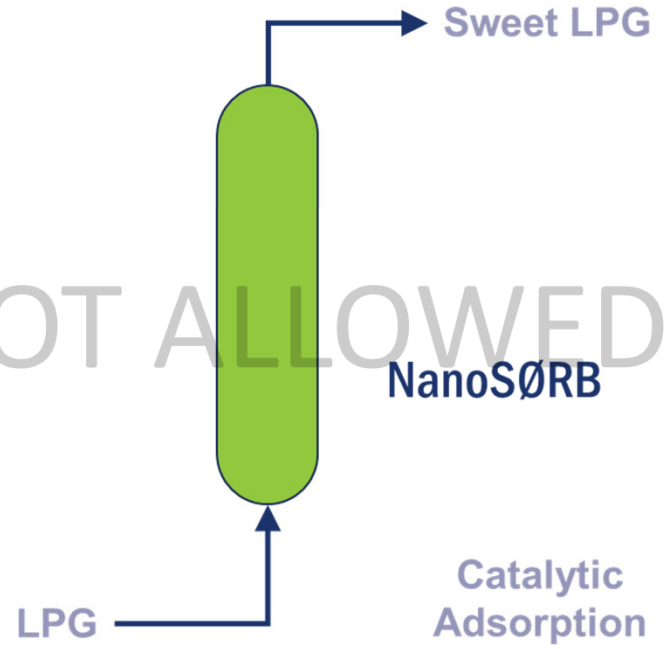


Packing of nanowires: No sintering and loss of area, resulting in higher lifetime

# LPG - Caustic Treater Option



- Fresh Caustic Required
- Continuous Waste



- Regenerable Media
- Eliminates Waste Caustic

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# FCC Gasoline - Typical Hydrotreating/Desulfurization Process

Problem: Octane Loss in HDS

FCC Naphtha

SHU

Hydrogen

LCN

ULS  
Gasoline

MCN / HCN

HDS

Hydrogen

# FCC Gasoline Octane Loss

There is inevitable octane loss due to saturation of olefins.

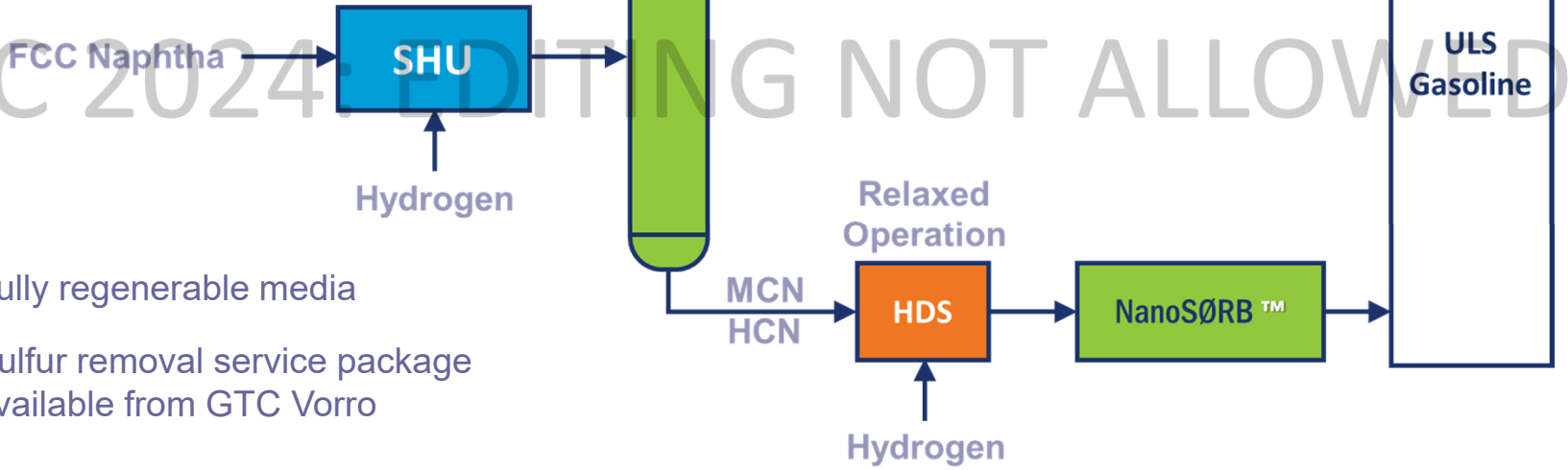
## Olefin Saturation is the Problem

	RON
$C-C-C-C-C=C$ (Hexene)	76
$C-C-C-C-C-C$ (Hexane)	24

**Solution** – reduce saturation of olefins by reconfiguring the process

## Polishing by Chemisorption

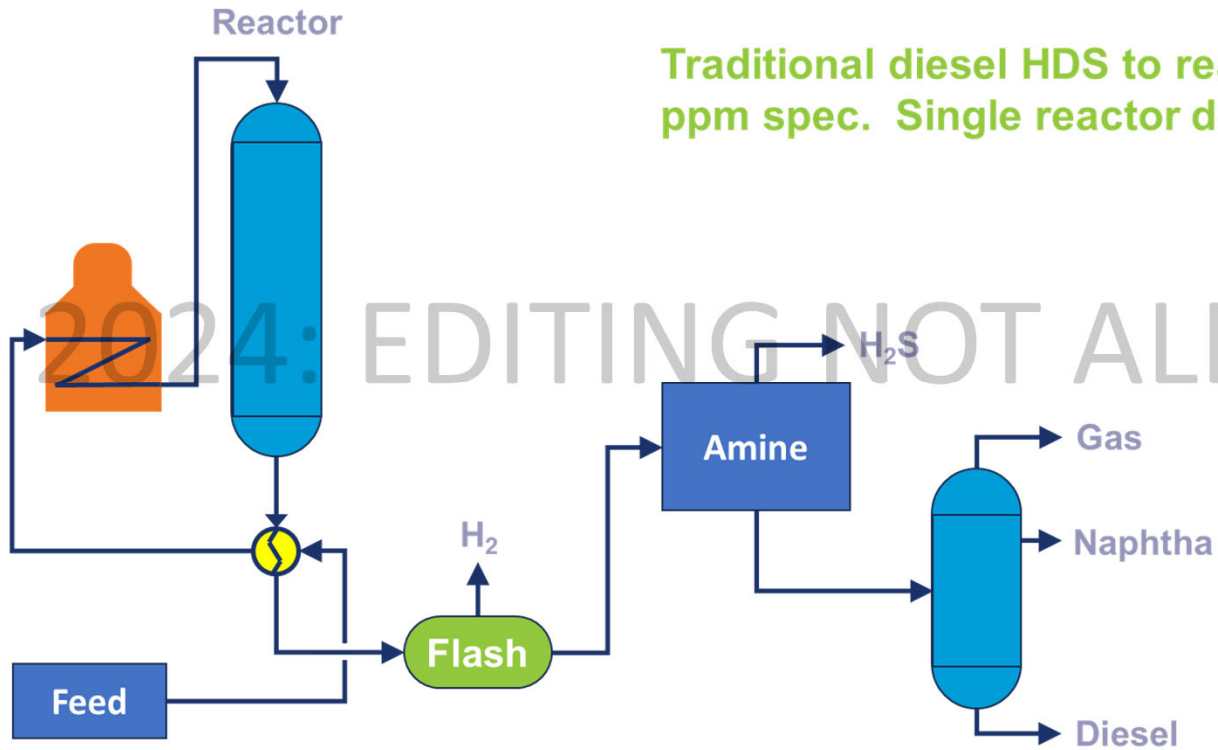
- RON value is retained by relaxing severity in the HDS
- Chemisorption removes the final sulfur traces, with near-zero octane loss



- Fully regenerable media
- Sulfur removal service package available from GTC Vorro

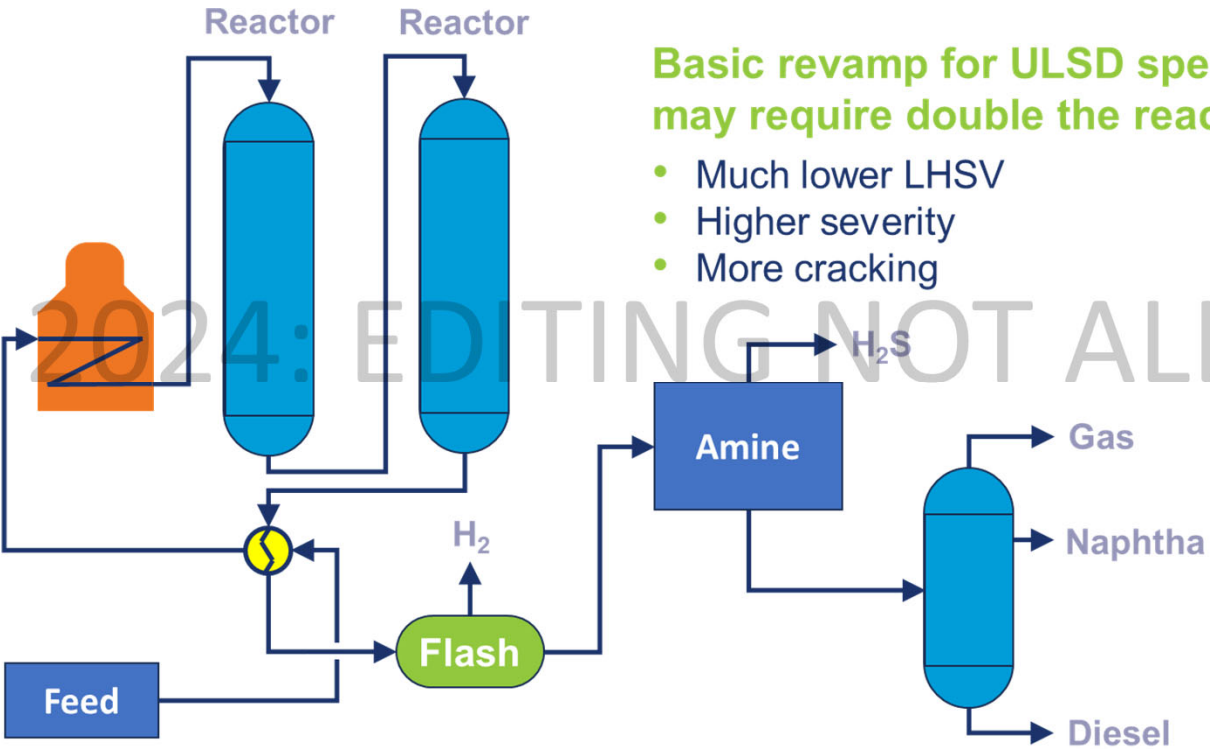
# Diesel Desulfurization

Traditional diesel HDS to reach 500 ppm spec. Single reactor design.



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# ULSD with New, Full-size Reactor

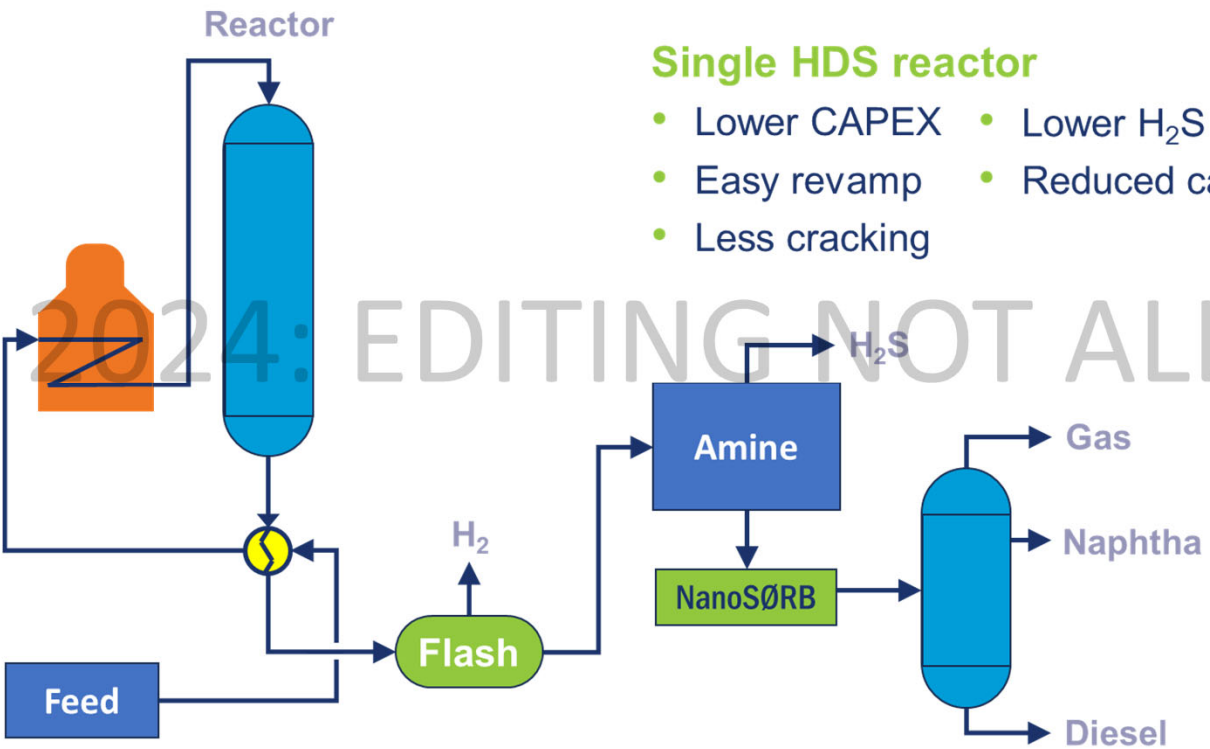


Basic revamp for ULSD specification, may require double the reactor volume

- Much lower LHSV
- Higher severity
- More cracking

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# ULSD with Catalytic Adsorption Polishing System



### Single HDS reactor

- Lower CAPEX
- Lower H<sub>2</sub>S consumption
- Easy revamp
- Reduced catalyst quantity
- Less cracking

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## Summary

➤ Development of new media and catalysts opens doors for:

- SO<sub>2</sub> emissions compliance
- Achieving higher energy efficiency
- Decarbonization

➤ Fuel Gas, LPG, FCC Gasoline and Diesel are ripe candidates to achieve above goals via deployment of SweetTreat-O™ and NanoSØRB.



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