

INTEGRATED HYDROGENATION/DEHYDROGENATION REACTOR IN A
CATALYTIC REFORMING PROCESS CONFIGURATION FOR IMPROVED
AROMATICS PRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF PRIORITY

5 **[0001]** This application claims priority to U.S. Application No. 13/327,170 which was
filed on December 15, 2011.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to the process of enhancing the production of
aromatic compounds. In particular the improvement and enhancement of aromatic
10 compounds such as benzene, toluene and xylenes from a naphtha feedstream.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The reforming of petroleum raw materials is an important process for producing
useful products. One important process is the separation and upgrading of hydrocarbons for
use as a motor fuel, or upgrading the octane value of the naphtha in the production of
15 gasoline. However, hydrocarbon feedstreams from a raw petroleum source also include
useful chemical precursors for use in the production of plastics, detergents and other
products.

[0004] The upgrading of gasoline is an important process, and improvements for the
conversion of naphtha feedstreams to increase the octane number have been presented in US
20 Patents 3,729,409, 3,753,891, 3,767,568, 4,839,024, 4,882,040 and 5,242,576. These
processes involve a variety of means to enhance octane number, and particularly for
enhancing the aromatic content of gasoline.

[0005] While there is a move to reduce the aromatics in gasoline, aromatics have many
important commercial uses. Among them are the production of detergents in the form of
25 alkyl-aryl sulfonates, and plastics. These commercial uses require more and purer grades of

aromatics. The production and separation of aromatics from hydrocarbons streams is, therefore, increasingly important.

[0006] Processes include splitting feeds and operating several reformers using different catalysts, such as a monometallic catalyst or a non-acidic catalyst for lower boiling point hydrocarbons and bi-metallic catalysts for higher boiling point hydrocarbons. Other improvements include new catalysts, as presented in US Patents 4,677,094, 6,809,061 and 7,799,729. However, there are limits to the methods and catalysts presented in these patents which can entail significant increases in costs.

[0007] Improved processes are needed to reduce the costs and energy usage in the production of aromatic compounds.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] A process for reforming hydrocarbons is presented. The process involves applying process controls over the reaction temperatures to preferentially convert a portion of the hydrocarbon stream to generate an intermediate stream. The intermediate stream is then processed at a higher temperature, where a second reforming reactor system is operated under substantially isothermal conditions.

[0009] The process for increasing aromatics includes passing a hydrocarbon stream to a hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor. The hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor generates a first stream having a reduced amount of hydrocarbons, which would react with high endothermicity in the reforming process. The first stream is passed to the second reforming reactor system to generate a reformat product stream comprising C6 and C7 aromatics.

[0010] Other objects, advantages and applications of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

[0011] The Figure is a diagram of a process for increasing aromatics yields by reducing naphthenic and olefinic compounds prior to processing the hydrocarbons at a high temperature.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0012] There is an increased demand for aromatics. Important aromatics include benzene, toluene, and xylenes. These aromatics are important components in the production of detergents, plastics, and other high value products. With increasing energy costs, energy efficiency is an important aspect for improving the yields of aromatics. The present invention provides for understanding the differences in the properties of the different components in a hydrocarbon mixture to develop a better process.

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[0013] A hydrocarbon stream is comprised of many constituents, and each constituent behaves differently under different conditions. The constituents can be divided into larger classes of compounds, where one class, such as paraffins, comprises many different paraffinic compounds. The dehydrogenation process is an endothermic process which requires a continuous input of energy to heat the process stream in the reactor. The greater the endothermicity, the greater the temperature drop within the reactor, and therefore the greater the amount of heat that is to be added to maintain the reaction. The dropping of temperature reduces the reaction rate and reduces the conversion. This requires additional heat to maintain a desired reaction rate.

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[0014] Among the constituents in the hydrocarbon stream, the amount of endothermicity varies considerably. Energy usage in the dehydrogenation process can be reduced by separating out the individual constituents, but would be increased in the endeavor to separate the constituents. However, the reaction rates for the different constituents, and for the different classes of compounds varies. These variations change with temperature, such that different reactions, and different operating temperatures allow for a partial selectivity of the dehydrogenation process over some constituents and classes of compounds.

[0015] Compounding problems in the dehydrogenation process are the conversion rates for some of the constituents. In order to achieve good conversion of C6 and C7 paraffins to aromatic compounds, high temperatures and relatively short contact times are required. With the high endothermicity, control and maintenance of high reaction temperatures can be difficult. The hydrocarbon stream of primary interest is a full boiling range naphtha having olefins, naphthenes, paraffins, and aromatics, and the process is aimed at converting the non-aromatics to higher value aromatic compounds.

[0016] In particular, the compounds with the greatest endothermicity include naphthenes. It has been found that operating different reactors at different conditions can improve aromatic yields by passing the hydrocarbon process stream sequentially through the different reactors.

[0017] The process of the present invention has found that converting naphthenic compounds and olefinic compounds before dehydrogenating paraffins can yield substantial energy savings and increase yields of aromatics. The present invention, as shown in the Figure, comprises passing a hydrocarbon stream 8 to a hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor 10. The reactor 10 is operated at appropriate reaction conditions to hydrogenate olefins and dehydrogenate naphthenes, to generate a first stream 12 with a reduced olefin content. The first stream 12 is passed to a high temperature reforming reactor system 20 and generates a reformat product stream 22.

[0018] The hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor system 10 uses a single catalyst. The catalyst is a non-acidic catalyst and has a metal function. The preferred catalyst is a metal deposited on an inert support. The catalyst is non-chlorided. The catalyst performs two functions, while it is a single catalyst. The catalyst will hydrogenate olefins and also dehydrogenate naphthenes. In studying the reaction rates of various classes of hydrocarbons, the classes of hydrocarbons were looked at for catalytic reactions over a catalyst with a platinum metal. For hydrogenation the reaction rates run from 10^{-2} to 10^2 molecules/site-s, and has an operating window generally from 200°C to 450°C. Dehydrogenation has reaction rates from 10^{-3} to 10 molecules/site-s, and has an operating window generally from 425°C to 780°C. There is an overlap of these reaction windows where both reactions occur when the temperature in the reactor is held to between 400°C and 500°C, and preferably 420°C and

460°C, and more preferably between 425°C and 450°C. A wider range can be employed depending on the relative amounts of naphthenes and olefins. This allows for the simultaneous reactions of hydrogenation of some hydrocarbon components, while dehydrogenating other hydrocarbon components. In particular, olefins present can be hydrogenated while naphthenes are dehydrogenated.

[0019] In one embodiment, the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor system 10 is a fixed bed reactor system, but it is intended to include other types of reactor bed structures within this invention, including, but not limited to, moving bed systems, bubbling bed systems, and stirred reactor bed systems. For a fixed bed reactor system, the process can comprise at least two reactors, where one reactor is off-line and the catalyst can undergo regeneration, while the other reactors are on-line.

[0020] The process can further comprise passing the reformate product stream 22 to a reformate splitter 30, to generate a reformate overhead stream 32 and a reformate bottoms stream 34. The reformate overhead stream 32 comprises C6 and C7 aromatics, or benzene and toluene, and the reformate bottoms stream 34 comprises heavier hydrocarbons.

[0021] The reformate overhead stream 32 is passed to an aromatics recovery unit 40 to generate an aromatics product stream 42 comprising benzene and toluene, and a raffinate stream 44. The aromatics product stream 42 is passed to an aromatics complex. Optionally, the raffinate stream 44 can be passed to the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation unit 10. The aromatics recovery unit 40 can comprise different methods of separating aromatics from a hydrocarbon stream. One industry standard is the SulfolaneTM process, which is an extractive distillation process utilizing sulfolane to facilitate high purity extraction of aromatics. The SulfolaneTM process is well known to those skilled in the art.

[0022] In an alternative arrangement, the raffinate stream 44 can be passed to a naphtha hydrotreater (not shown) to remove residual sulfur compounds that can be picked up from the aromatics recovery unit 40. The process can also include passing the hydrocarbon feedstream to a naphtha hydrotreater before passing the hydrocarbon stream to the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation unit 10.

[0023] The catalyst in the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor system 10 is preferably a metal only catalyst on a support, where the choice of catalyst metal is from a Group VIII noble elements of the periodic table. The Group VIII noble metal may be selected from the group consisting of platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, osmium, ruthenium, or mixtures thereof. Platinum, however, is the preferred Group VIII noble metal component. It is believed that substantially all of the Group VIII noble metal component exists within the catalyst in the elemental metallic state. Preferably, the catalyst in the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor has no acid function.

[0024] Preferably the Group VIII noble metal component is well dispersed throughout the catalyst. It generally will comprise 0.01 to 5 wt.%, calculated on an elemental basis, of the final catalytic composite. Preferably, the catalyst comprises 0.1 to 2.0 wt.% Group VIII noble metal component, especially 0.1 to 2.0 wt.% platinum.

[0025] The Group VIII noble metal component may be incorporated in the catalytic composite in any suitable manner such as, for example, by coprecipitation or cogellation, ion exchange or impregnation, or deposition from a vapor phase or from an atomic source or by like procedures either before, while, or after other catalytic components are incorporated. The preferred method of incorporating the Group VIII noble metal component is to impregnate the support with a solution or suspension of a decomposable compound of a Group VIII noble metal. For example, platinum may be added to the support by commingling the latter with an aqueous solution of chloroplatinic acid. Another acid, for example, nitric acid or other optional components, may be added to the impregnating solution to further assist in evenly dispersing or fixing the Group VIII noble metal component in the final catalyst composite.

[0026] The support can include a porous material, such as an inorganic oxide or a molecular sieve, and a binder with a weight ratio from 1:99 to 99:1. The weight ratio is preferably from 1:9 to 9:1. Inorganic oxides used for support include, but are not limited to, alumina, magnesia, titania, zirconia, chromia, zinc oxide, thoria, boria, ceramic, porcelain, bauxite, silica, silica-alumina, silicon carbide, clays, crystalline zeolitic aluminasilicates, and mixtures thereof. Porous materials and binders are known in the art and are not presented in detail here.

[0027] The high temperature reactor system 20 is to be operated as a substantially isothermal system, where the system can comprises a plurality of reactors with heaters to bring the feed temperature up to the inlet temperature. For purposes of this invention, the reactor temperatures referred to are the reactor inlet temperatures. The substantially isothermal system is operated to minimize the endotherm of each reactor in the high temperature reactor system 20. The process of reacting naphthenes and olefins in the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor 10 facilitates reducing the size of the endotherms in the high temperature reactors.

[0028] The high temperature reactor system 20 utilizes a reforming catalyst and is operated at a temperature between 520°C and 600°C, with a preferred operating temperature between 540°C and 560°C, with the reaction conditions controlled to maintain the isothermal reactions at or near 540°C. A plurality of reactor with inter-reactor heaters provides for setting the reaction inlet temperatures to a narrow range, and multiple, smaller reactors allow for limiting the residence time and therefore limiting the temperature variation across the reactor system 40. The process or reforming also includes a space velocity between 0.6 hr⁻¹ and 10 hr⁻¹. Preferably the space velocity is between 0.6 hr⁻¹ and 8 hr⁻¹, and more preferably, the space velocity is between 0.6 hr⁻¹ and 5 hr⁻¹. Due to the elevated temperature, the problems of potential increased thermal cracking are addressed by having a shorter residence time of the process stream in the isothermal reactor system 40. An aspect of the process can use a reactor with an internal coating made of a non-coking material. The non-coking material can comprise an inorganic refractory material, such as ceramics, metal oxides, metal sulfides, glasses, silicas, and other high temperature resistant non-metallic materials. The process can also utilize piping, heater internals, and reactor internals using a stainless steel having a high chromium content. Stainless steels having a chromium content of 17% or more have a reduced coking ability.

[0029] Reforming catalysts generally comprise a metal on a support. The support can include a porous material, such as an inorganic oxide or a molecular sieve, and a binder with a weight ratio from 1:99 to 99:1. The weight ratio is preferably from 1:9 to 9:1. Inorganic oxides used for support include, but are not limited to, alumina, magnesia, titania, zirconia, chromia, zinc oxide, thoria, boria, ceramic, porcelain, bauxite, silica, silica-alumina, silicon

carbide, clays, crystalline zeolitic aluminasilicates, and mixtures thereof. Porous materials and binders are known in the art and are not presented in detail here. The metals preferably are one or more Group VIII noble metals, and include platinum, iridium, rhodium, and palladium. Typically, the catalyst contains an amount of the metal from 0.01% to 2% by weight, based on the total weight of the catalyst. The catalyst can also include a promoter element from Group IIIA or Group IVA. These metals include gallium, germanium, indium, tin, thallium and lead.

[0030] The process can utilize a moving bed reactor system, where a catalyst is fed to the reactors and spent catalyst is passed to a regenerator. In one embodiment, the process passes catalyst through the high temperature reactors in a series procedure, where the catalyst passes through a first reactor, and generates a first reactor catalyst effluent stream. The first reactor catalyst effluent stream is passed to a subsequent reactor, to generate a subsequent catalyst effluent stream. This process continues to the last reactor in the system, where the last reactor catalyst effluent stream is passed to a regenerator.

[0031] While the process of the present invention envisions separate catalysts for the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor system and the high temperature reactor system, the possibility of using a single catalyst is considered. For a single catalyst type, the process includes passing catalyst through the low temperature reactor system to generate a first catalyst stream. Catalyst is passed to the high temperature reforming reactor system to generate a second catalyst stream. The first and second catalyst streams are passed to a regenerator.

[0032] In another embodiment, the process can include passing catalyst from a regenerator to the high temperature reactor system generating a high temperature catalyst effluent stream. The high temperature catalyst effluent stream is passed to the low temperature reactor to generate a low temperature catalyst effluent stream. The low temperature catalyst effluent stream is passed to the regenerator to regenerate the catalyst for returning the regenerated catalyst to the reactor systems.

[0033] Therefore, increases can be achieved through innovative flow schemes that allow for process control of the reactions. While the invention has been described with what are

presently considered the preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but it is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS:

1. A process for producing aromatic compounds from a hydrocarbon feedstream, comprising:

passing the hydrocarbon feedstream to a hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor
5 system, thereby generating a first stream; and

passing the first stream to a high temperature reforming reaction system thereby
generating a reformat product stream, operated at an inlet temperature between 540°C and
580°C.

2. The process of claim 1 further comprising passing the reformat product stream to a
reformat splitter, thereby generating a reformat overhead stream comprising C6 and C7
aromatics, and a bottoms stream.

3. The process of claim 2 further comprising passing the reformat overhead stream to an
15 aromatics recovery unit thereby generating an aromatics product stream comprising benzene
and toluene, and a raffinate stream.

4. The process of claim 3 further comprising passing the raffinate stream to the
hydrogenation/dehydrogenation unit.

20 5. The process of any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor
system uses a catalyst that performs two functions, one to hydrogenate olefins and one to
dehydrogenate naphthenes.

25 6. The process of any of claims 1 to 5 wherein the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor
system uses a metal only catalyst.

7. The process of any of claims 1 to 6 wherein the high temperature reforming reactor system
comprises a plurality of reactors with inter-reactor heaters.

8. The process of any of claims 1 to 7 wherein the high temperature reforming reactor system is operated at a temperature between 540°C and 580°C.

5 9. The process of any of claims 1 to 8 wherein the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor system is operated at a temperature between 420°C and 460°C.

10. The process of any of claims 1 to 9 further comprising:

passing a regenerated hydrogenation/dehydrogenation catalyst stream to the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactor system, thereby generating a

10 hydrogenation/dehydrogenation catalyst effluent stream; and

passing a regenerated reforming stream to the high temperature reforming reactor, thereby generating a reforming catalyst effluent stream.