

# SulfaTreat<sup>®</sup> DO

## TDA's Direct Oxidation Technology for the Oil and Gas Industries

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The logo for SulfaTreat, featuring the word "SulfaTreat" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font with a registered trademark symbol.The logo for TDA Research, with "TDA" in a large, blue, serif font above "Research" in a smaller, blue, serif font, both on a white background.

Raj Palla and Dennis Leppin

Gas Technology Institute

1700 S. Mount Prospect Road, Des Plaines, IL 60018, USA

The logo for Westfield Engineering and Services, Inc., with "Westfield" in a stylized, green, sans-serif font and "ENGINEERING AND SERVICES, INC. HOUSTON, TEXAS" in a smaller, black, sans-serif font below it.

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The logo for Gas Technology Institute (GTI), with "gti" in a bold, black, sans-serif font and a small "SM" trademark symbol to the right.

*Natural Gas Technologies Conference II*

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# Outline

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- **Background of sulfur recovery**
- **Direct oxidation Field Test**
- **Concept of SulfaTreat DO**
- **Economics of the process**
- **Market for technology**
- **License to SulfaTreat**
- **Conclusions**

# Why Sulfur Recovery?

## PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE U.S. IN 2002

Oil	Gas	Coal	Nuclear	Hydro	TOTAL	Comment
894.3	600.7	553.8	185.8	58.2	2293	Millions of tonnes equivalent oil
35.77	24.03	22.15	7.43	2.33	91.71	BTU (quads)
39.0%	26.2%	24.2%	8.1%	2.5%		Percent of total

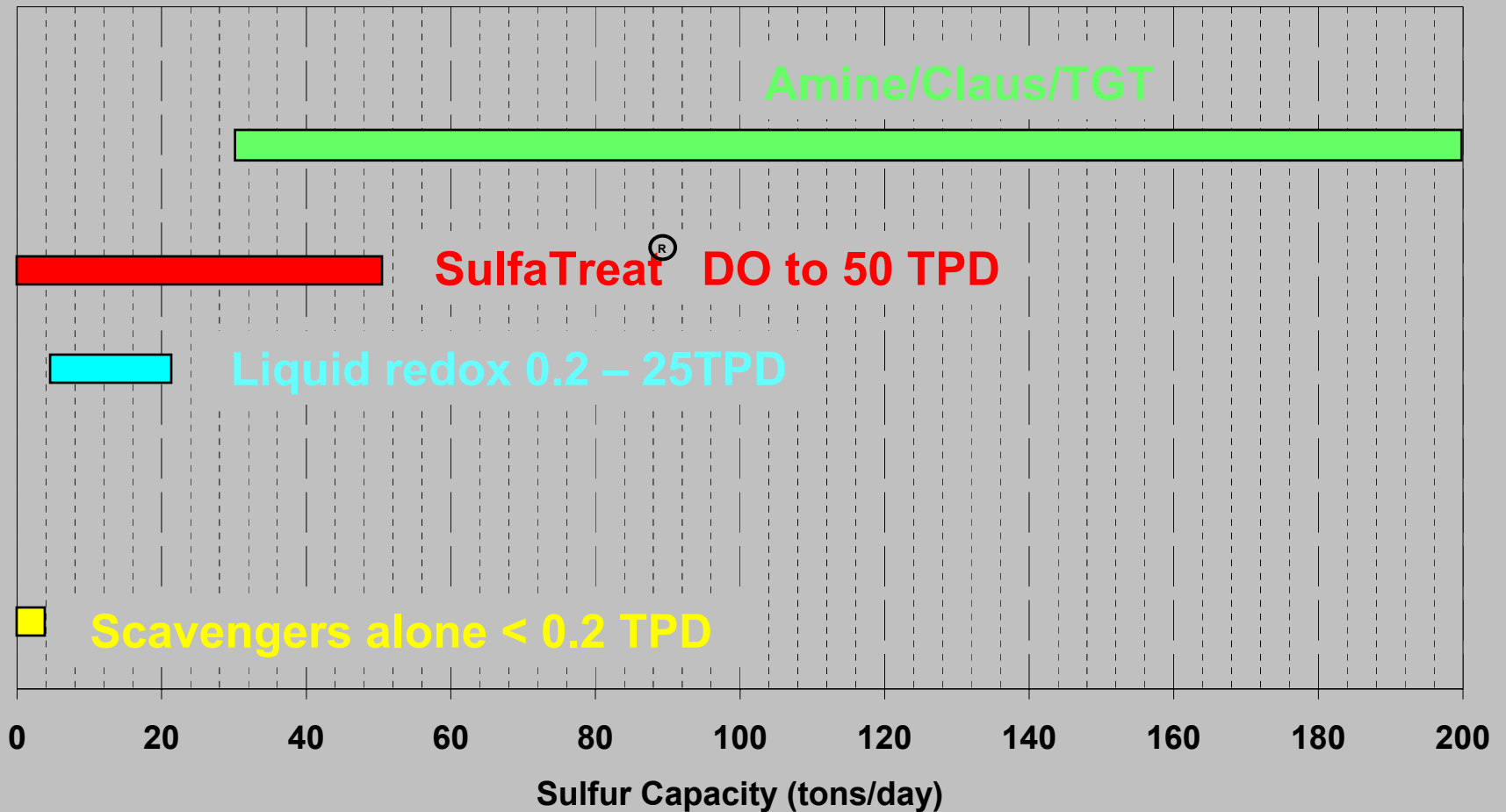
- The U.S. consumed  $92 \times 10^{15}$  BTU (92 quads) in 2002 (of which 26% was gas)
- The U.S. consumed **65 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas**
- About 25% of natural gas is sour (contains H<sub>2</sub>S)
- H<sub>2</sub>S is toxic and corrosive (pipeline max = 4 ppm)
- Annual cost of sulfur removal from gas and petroleum estimated \$5 billion.
- New worldwide sulfur recovery capacity (2002 Hydrocarbon Processing Box scores) was about 30,000 ton/day

# Commercial Sulfur Recovery Processes

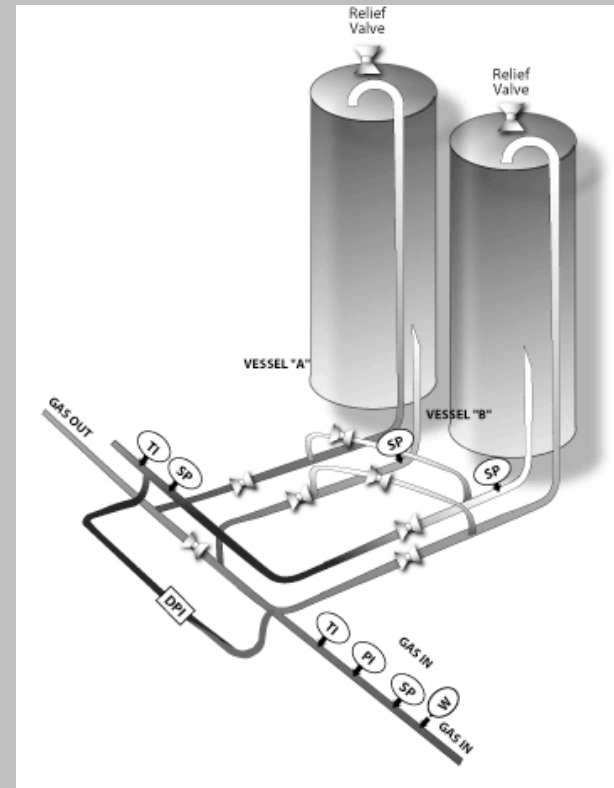
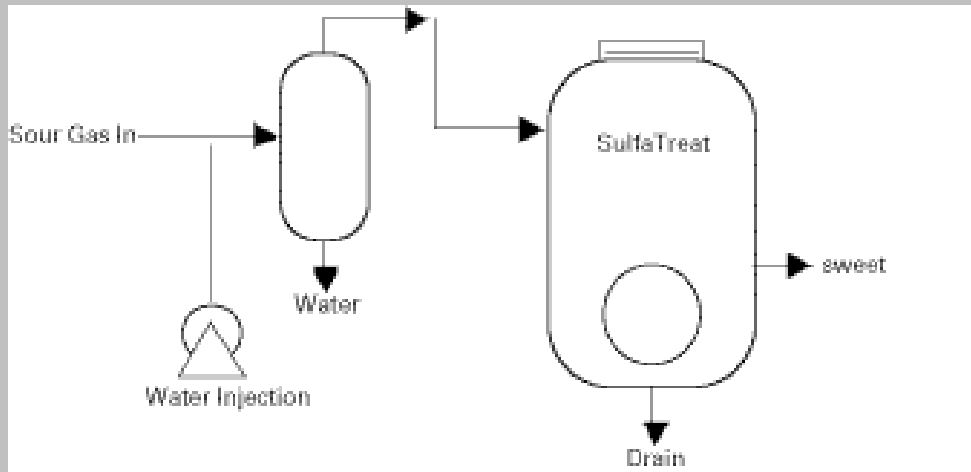
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- **Small (less than ~0.2 LTPD), H<sub>2</sub>S scavengers** least expensive option, well proven
- **Medium (~0.2 to ~25 LTPD), aqueous-iron ‘liquid redox’** (well proven, “high” chemical costs)
  - **SulfaTreat<sup>®</sup> DO is a medium scale process**
- **Large (greater than ~25 LTPD) amine/Claus/TGT** least expensive, well proven but only economical at large scales

# Sulfur Recovery Plant Sizes

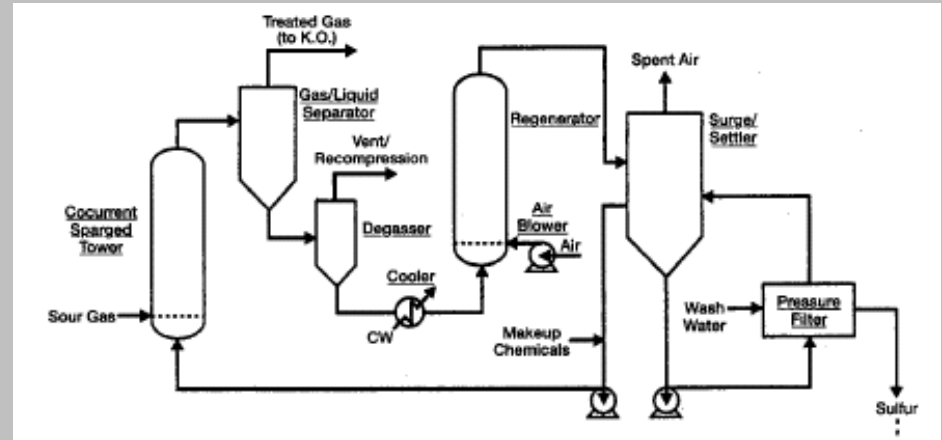
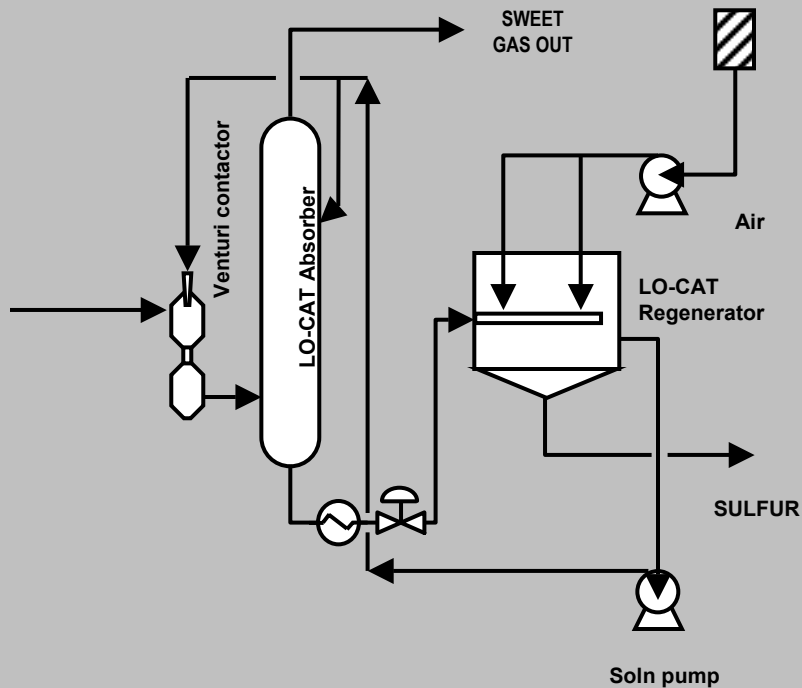


# Small (< ~0.2 TPD)



- Scavengers (e.g. SulfaTreat<sup>®</sup>) are typically iron based
- Scavenger must be very inexpensive
- Only practical for small amounts of H<sub>2</sub>S

# Medium (~0.2 to ~25 TPD)

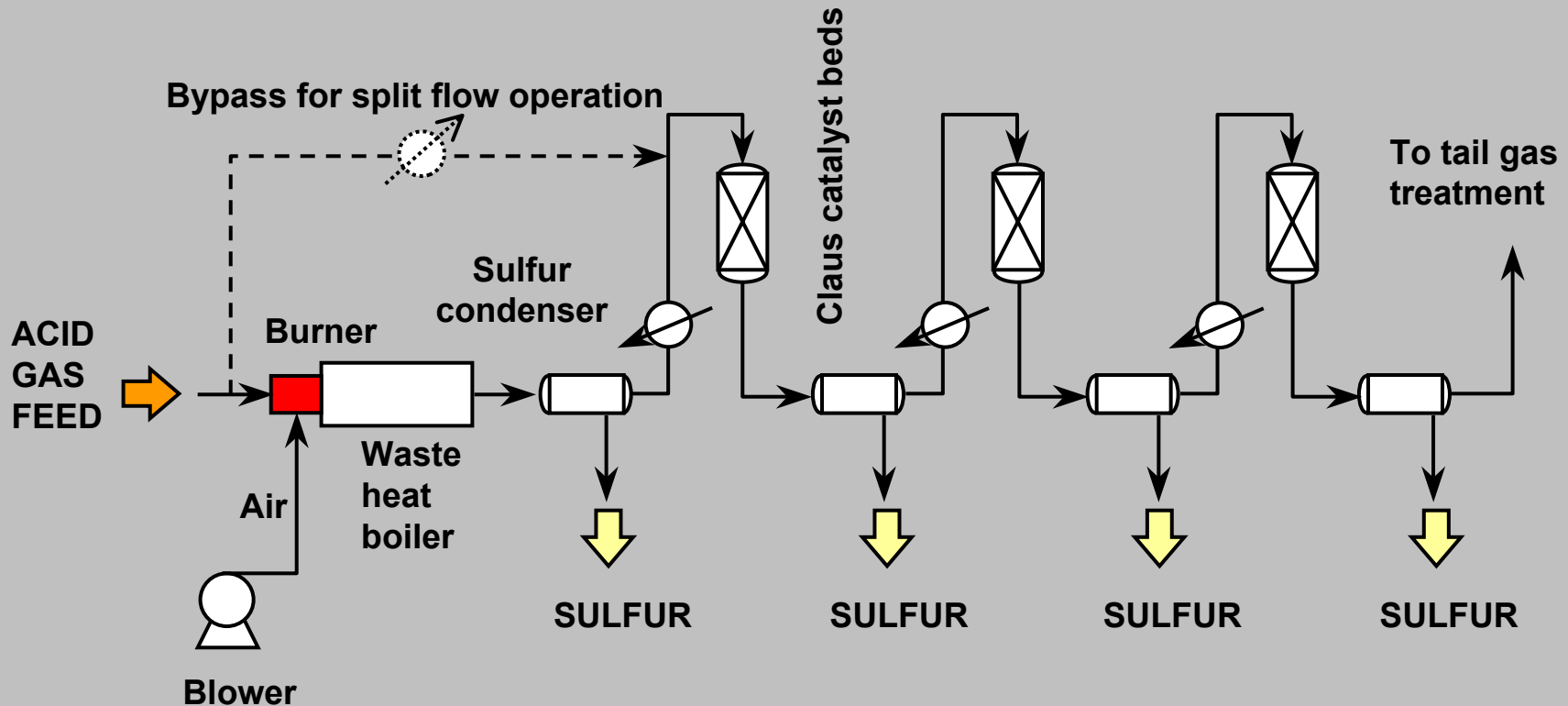


- LO-CAT<sup>®</sup> (GTP)
- Aqueous chelated Fe catalyst
- Sulfur form insoluble slurry
- Cannot tolerate much SO<sub>2</sub>

- Sulferox<sup>®</sup> (Shell/Westfield)
- Iron based liquid phase catalyst
- Cannot tolerate much SO<sub>2</sub>
- Sulfur removed from a slurry

- Liquid redox systems recover sulfur as slurry or solution
- High chemical costs, somewhat complex to operate

# Large (> ~25 TPD)



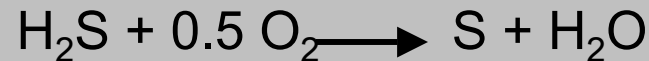
- Claus process only economical at large scales (many licensors)
- $H_2S$  concentrated in an amine unit
- Most of sulfur recovered during  $H_2S$  combustion in the furnace
- Multiple reactors needed because Claus reaction is equilibrium limited

# SulfaTreat<sup>®</sup> DO Process

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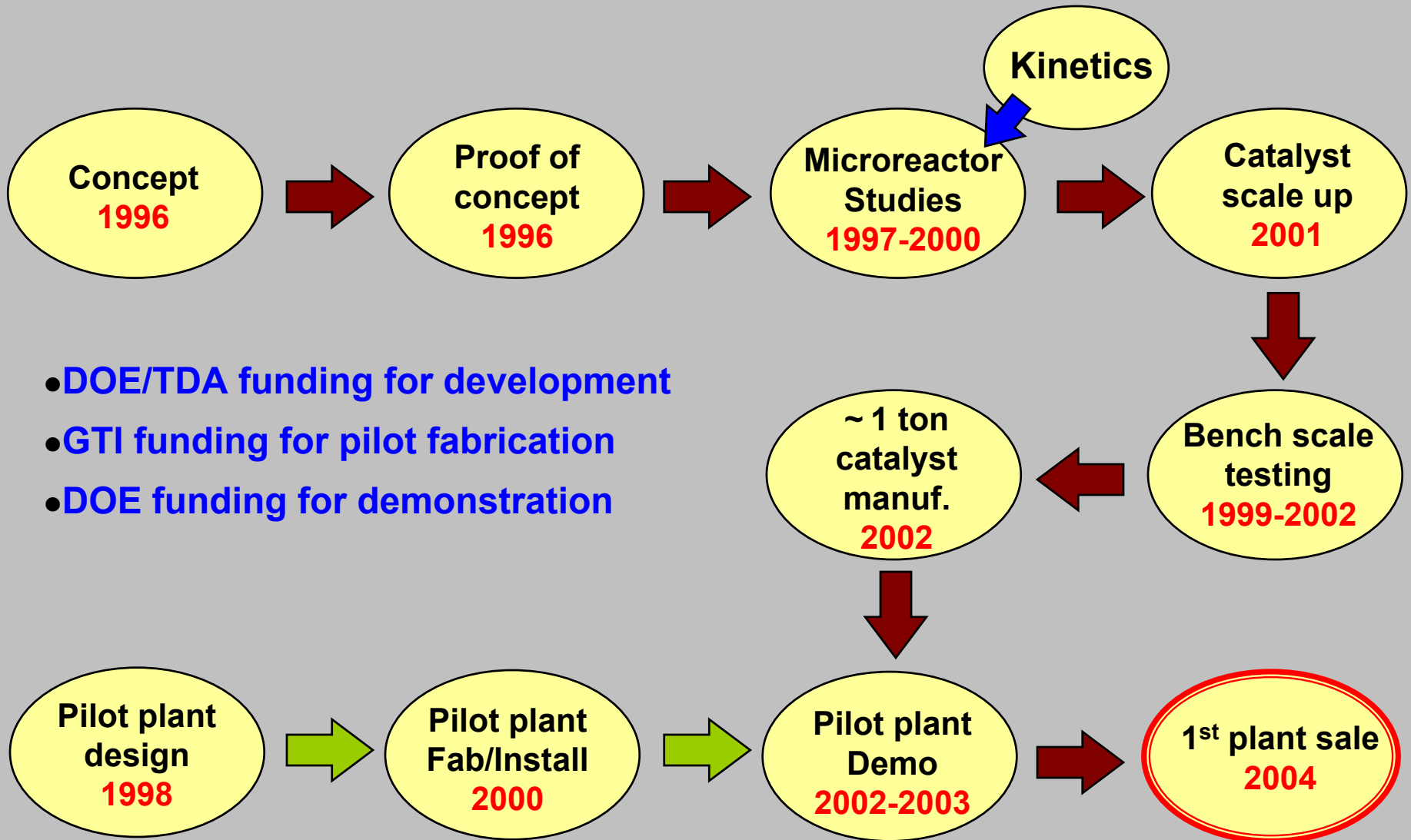
- **TDA Research has developed a catalytic sulfur recovery process that**

- Selectively oxidizes H<sub>2</sub>S to S and water

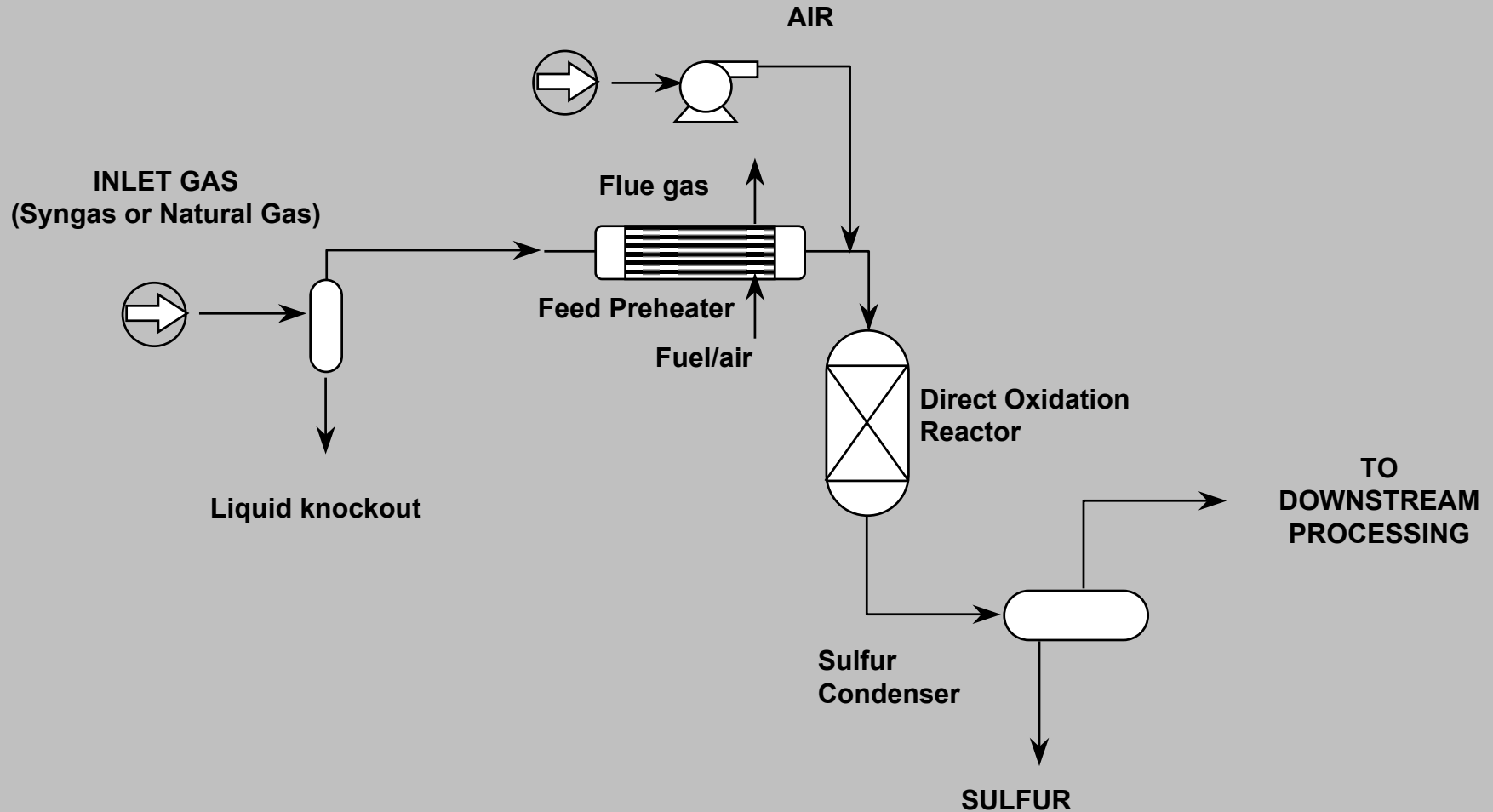


- No equilibrium limitations because of good catalyst selectivity
- Recovers >90% of the H<sub>2</sub>S as S in a single step
- Uses a patented catalyst
- Has very low capital and operating costs
- Can be directly operated on natural gas, syngas and hydrogen streams
- Has a smaller footprint than liquid redox or Claus processes

# Steps to Commercialization



# SulfaTreat<sup>®</sup> DO Process



- Single step recovery efficiency  $\approx$  90%

# Process Variables

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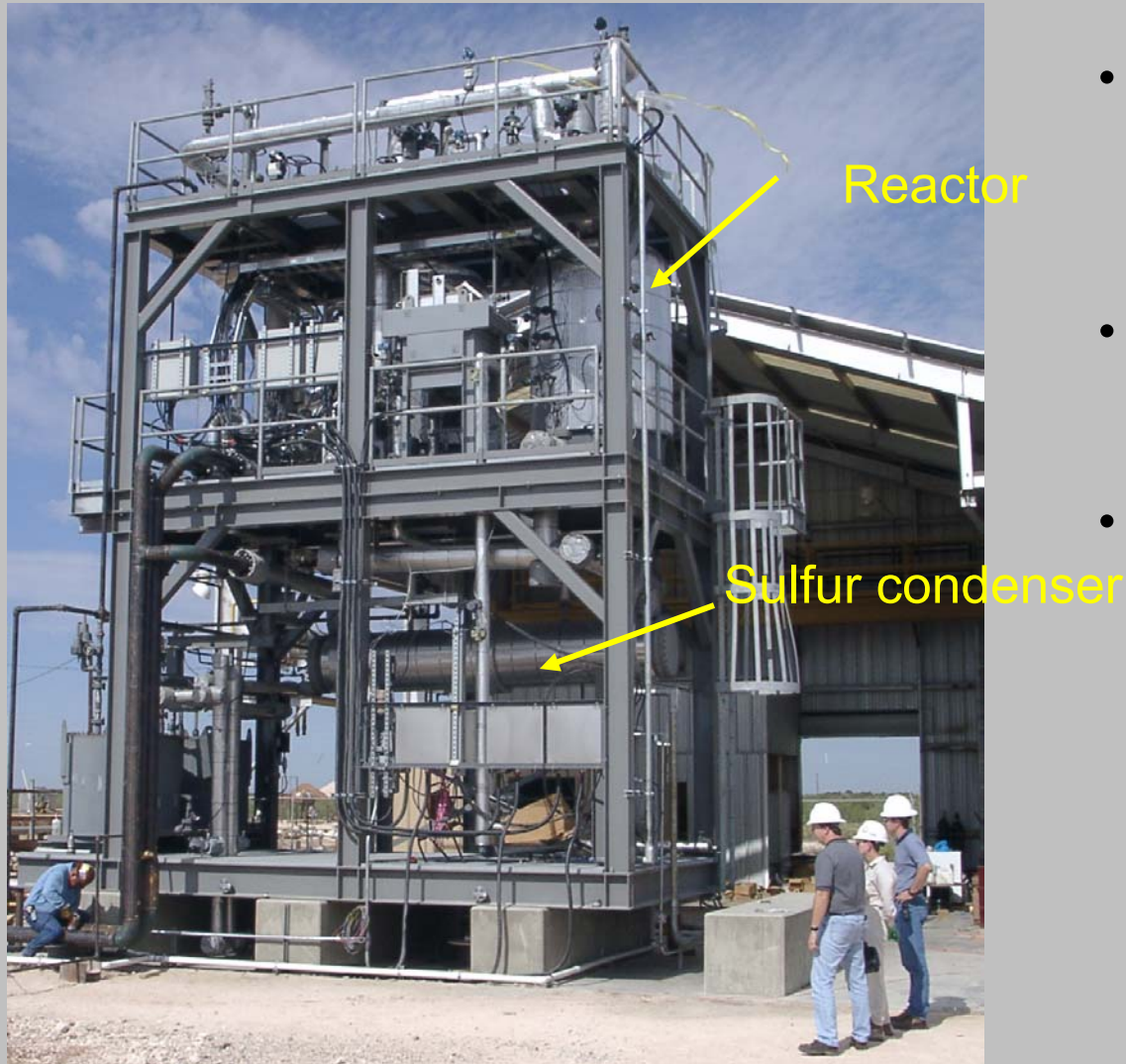
- **Catalyst** – TDA patented mixed metal oxide
- **Temperature** – ca. 350°F
- **Pressure** – ambient to 1000 psi
- **H<sub>2</sub>S concentration** – few ppm to about 3%  
(in single stage)
- **O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>S ratio** – 0.5 to 1.5
- **Space velocity** – 1000 – 10,000 h<sup>-1</sup>

# Direct Oxidation of H<sub>2</sub>S

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**Pilot Demonstration**

# Demonstration Unit



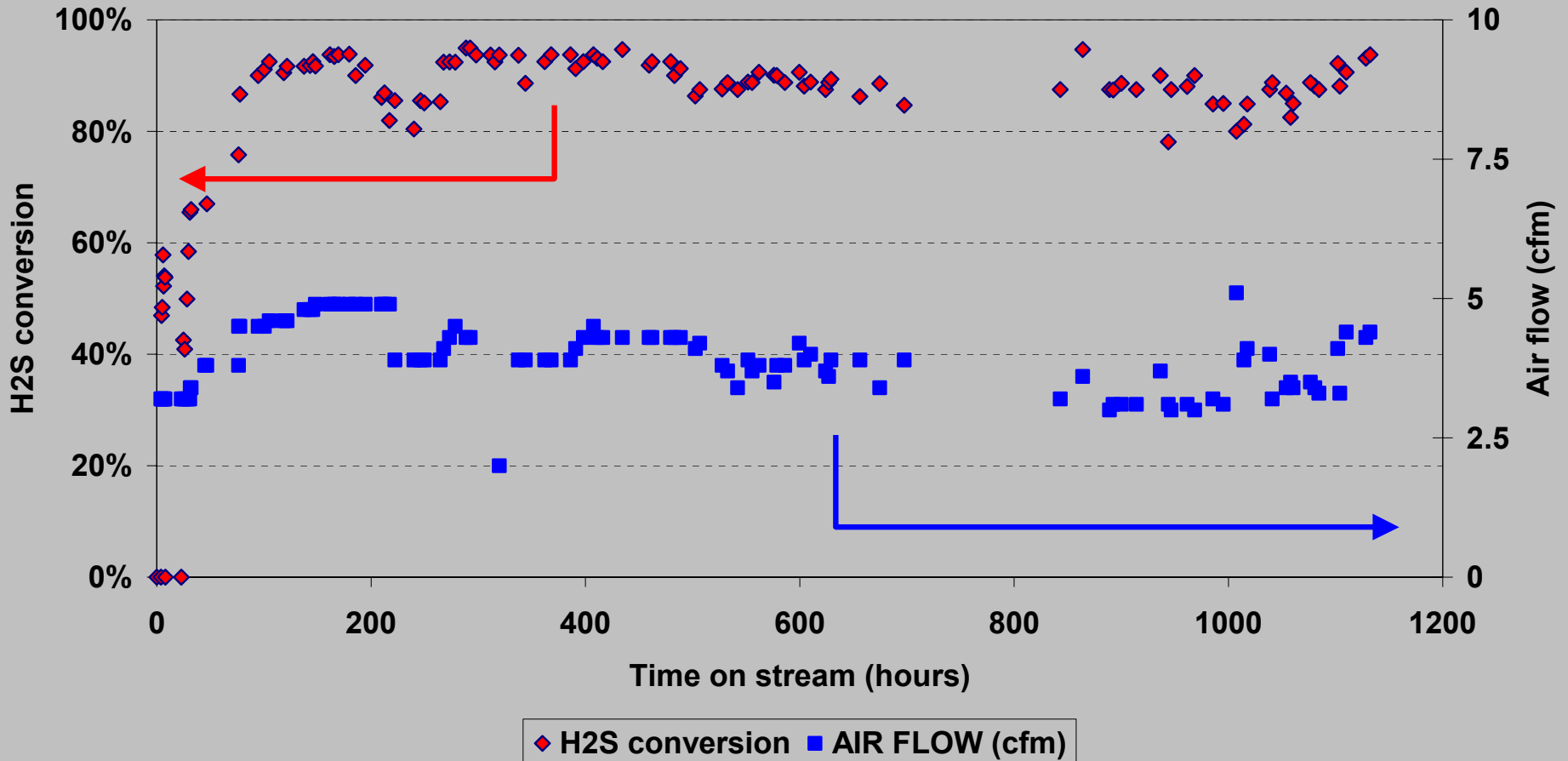
- Catalyst development and pilot test funded by DOE
- Pilot unit design and fabrication funded by GTI
- Pilot unit capable of handling
  - 1 MM scfd
  - 1 tpd sulfur

# Demonstration Test

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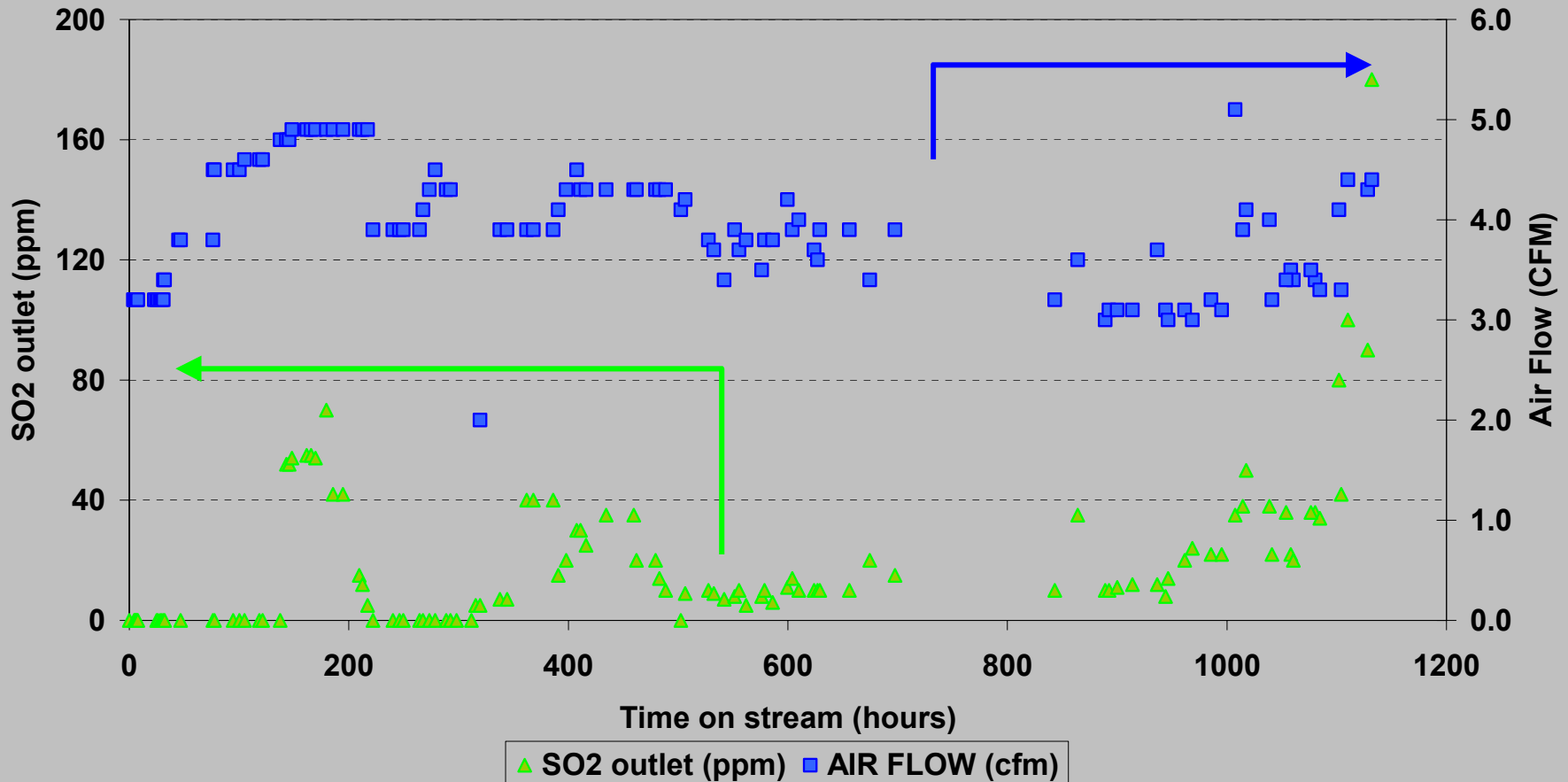
- **TDA has completed > 1200 h test in West Texas in 2003**
  - Whiting Petroleum's associated gas (0.6 MMSCFD from an oil field)
    - 0.8% H<sub>2</sub>S
    - 20% methane
    - 15% ethane
    - 10% propane
    - Balance CO<sub>2</sub>
    - ≥ 2300 ppm BTEX
    - ≈100 ppm mercaptans

# Demonstration Test Data



- Sulfur recovery efficiency tracks air flow rate
- H<sub>2</sub>S conversion ~90%
- 80% of the mercaptans removed

# Demonstration Test Data



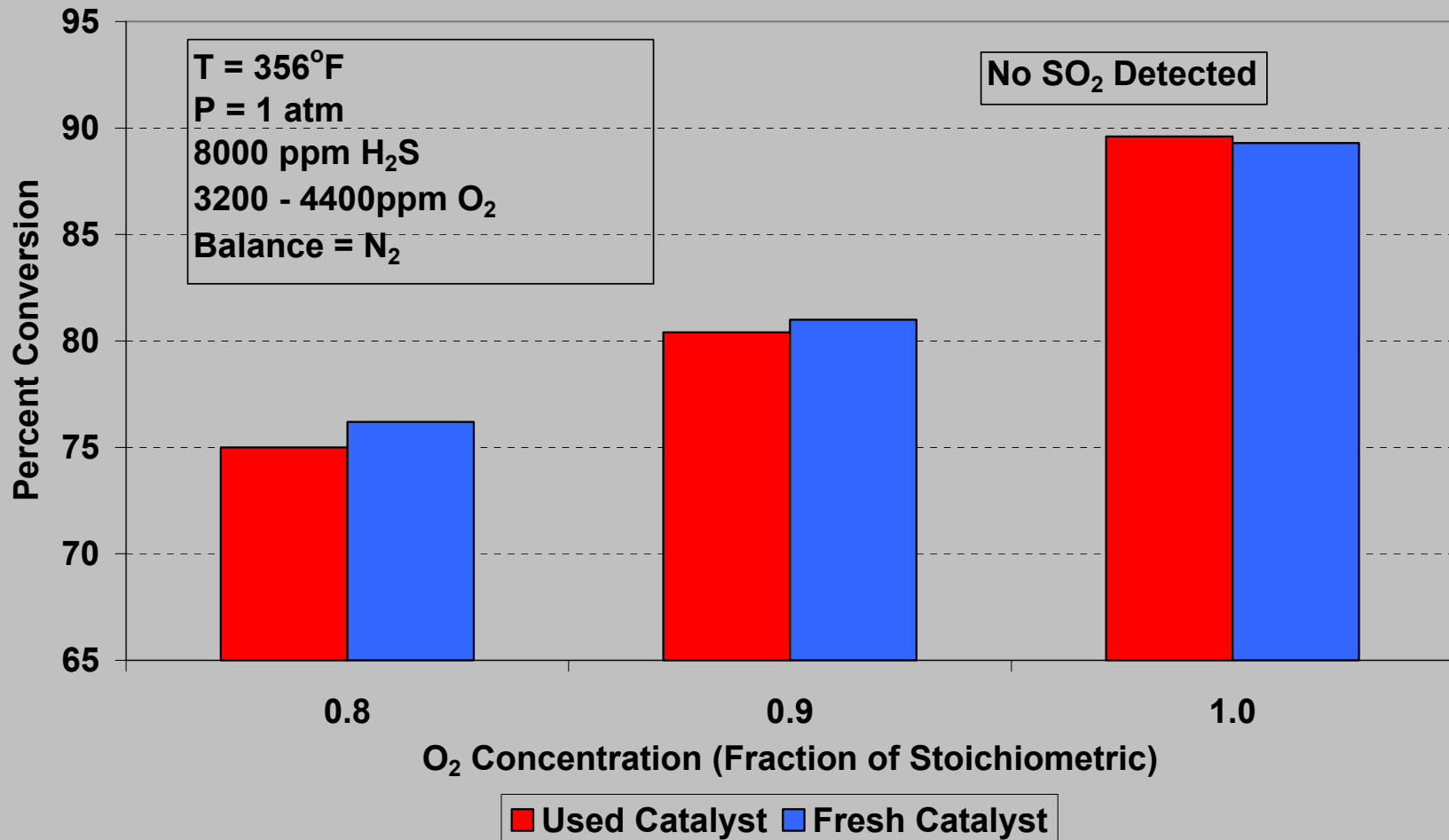
- SO<sub>2</sub> selectivity tracks air flow rate
- SO<sub>2</sub> selectivity can be controlled by temperature, air flow rate, and catalyst composition

# Inlet and Outlet Gas Analysis

COMPONENT	INLET (MOL%)	OUTLET (MOL%)
H <sub>2</sub> S	0.8000	0.095
N <sub>2</sub>	1.5972	2.8794
CH <sub>4</sub>	17.6750	17.7853
CO <sub>2</sub>	58.6264	58.6625
Ethane	8.7006	8.5607
Propane	6.4640	6.2643
isobutane	0.9798	0.9228
n-butane	2.3841	2.3154
isopentane	0.7385	0.7115
n-pentane	0.7715	0.7453
cyclopentane	0.0105	0.012
2-methylpentane	0.1512	0.1354
3-methylpentane	0.1345	0.1203
n-hexane	0.2658	0.2353
methylcyclopentane	0.1375	0.1144
benzene	0.2107	0.1692
cyclohexane	0.1698	0.1387
n-heptane	0.0976	0.0703
methylcyclohexane	0.0517	0.0378
toluene	0.0218	0.0136
n-octane	0.0053	0.0032
ethyl benzene	0.0029	0.0024
p and m xylene	0.0029	0.0027
o-xylene	0.0007	0.0004
Mercaptans	1.01E-04	2.00E-05

- H<sub>2</sub>S reduced by 88-92%
- Mercaptans reduced by 80%
- Minimal amount of C<sub>5</sub>+ hydrocarbons oxidized.
- Less than 10 ppm SO<sub>2</sub>

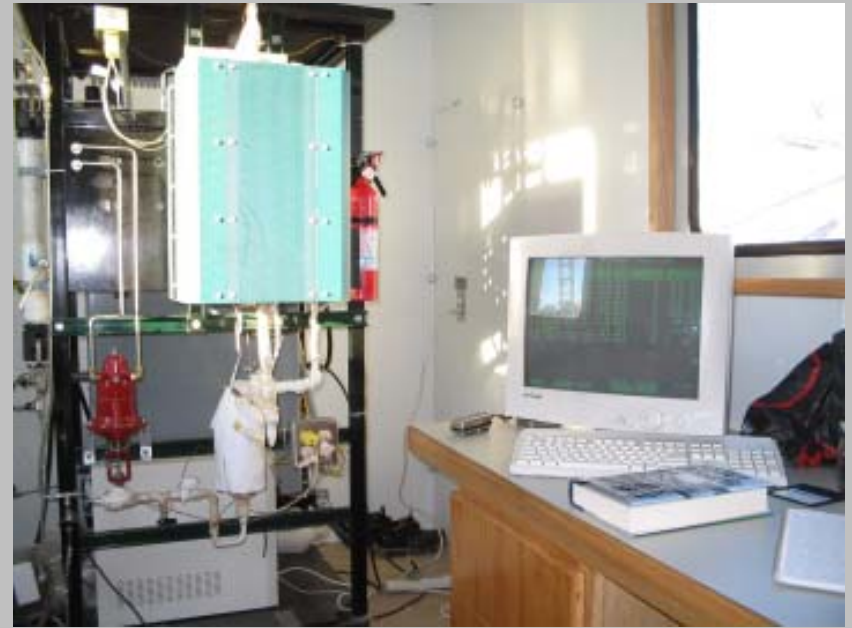
# Laboratory Test of Used Catalyst



- Catalyst shows no deactivation after 1200 hours of operation

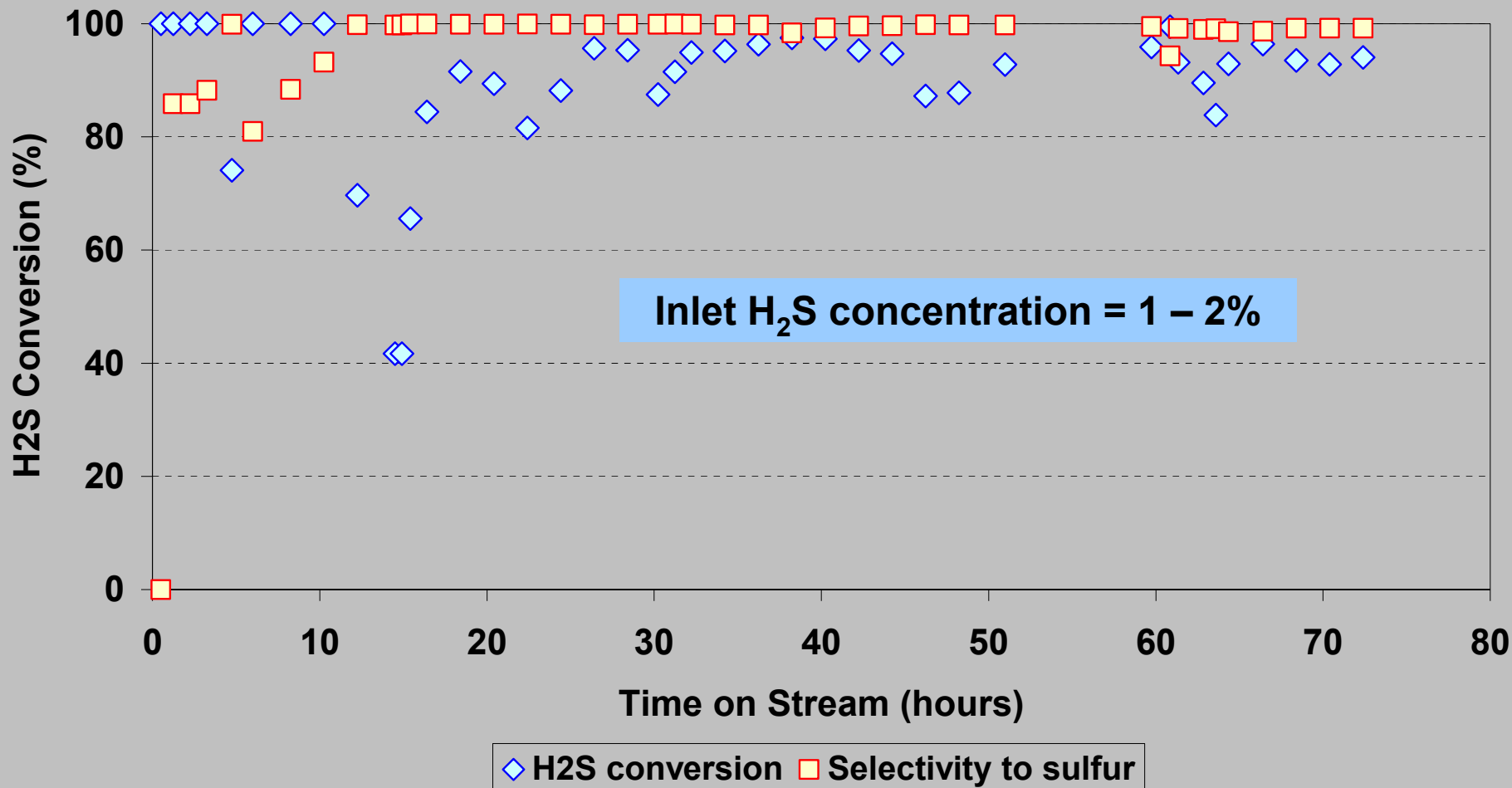
# Field Test on Landfill Gas

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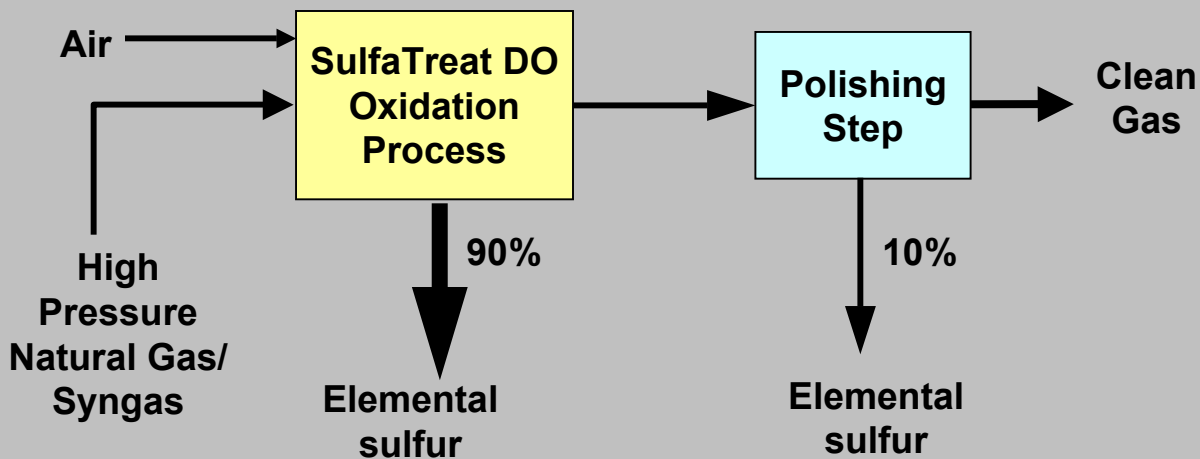
- Slip stream of landfill gas
- Continuous operation

# Field Test on Landfill Gas



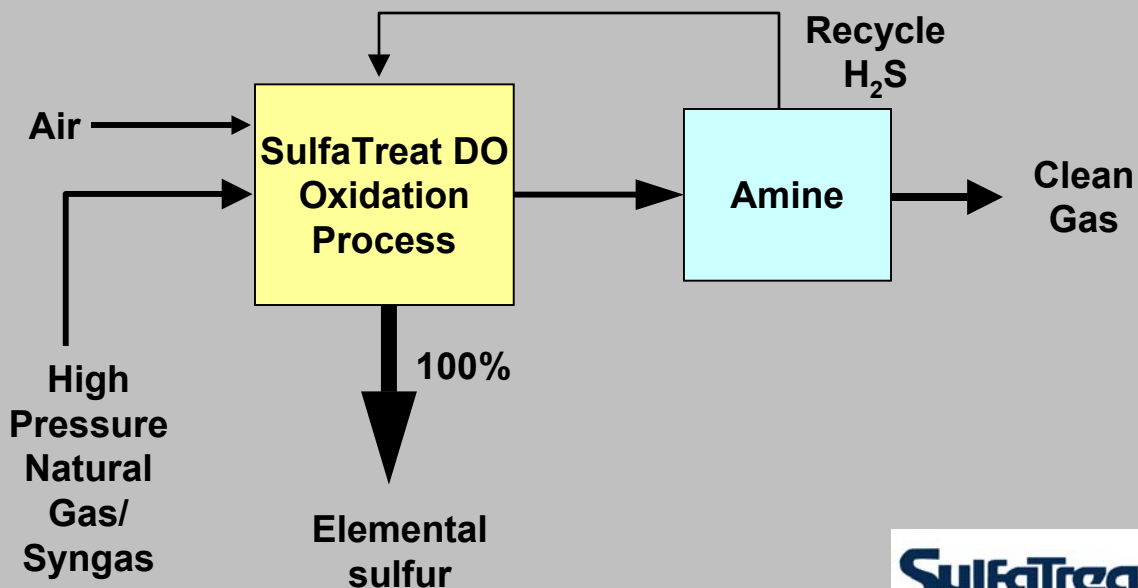
# Extending DO Application

- Combines the low cost bulk removal of DO with the high efficiency of polishing steps



## Polishing Steps

- SulfaTreat<sup>®</sup> - low SO<sub>2</sub>
- Shell-Paques<sup>®</sup> - low SO<sub>2</sub>
- Lo-Cat<sup>®</sup> - low SO<sub>2</sub>
- Sulferox<sup>®</sup> - low SO<sub>2</sub>
- CrystaSulf<sup>SM</sup> - high SO<sub>2</sub>



## Polishing Step

- Amine - low SO<sub>2</sub>

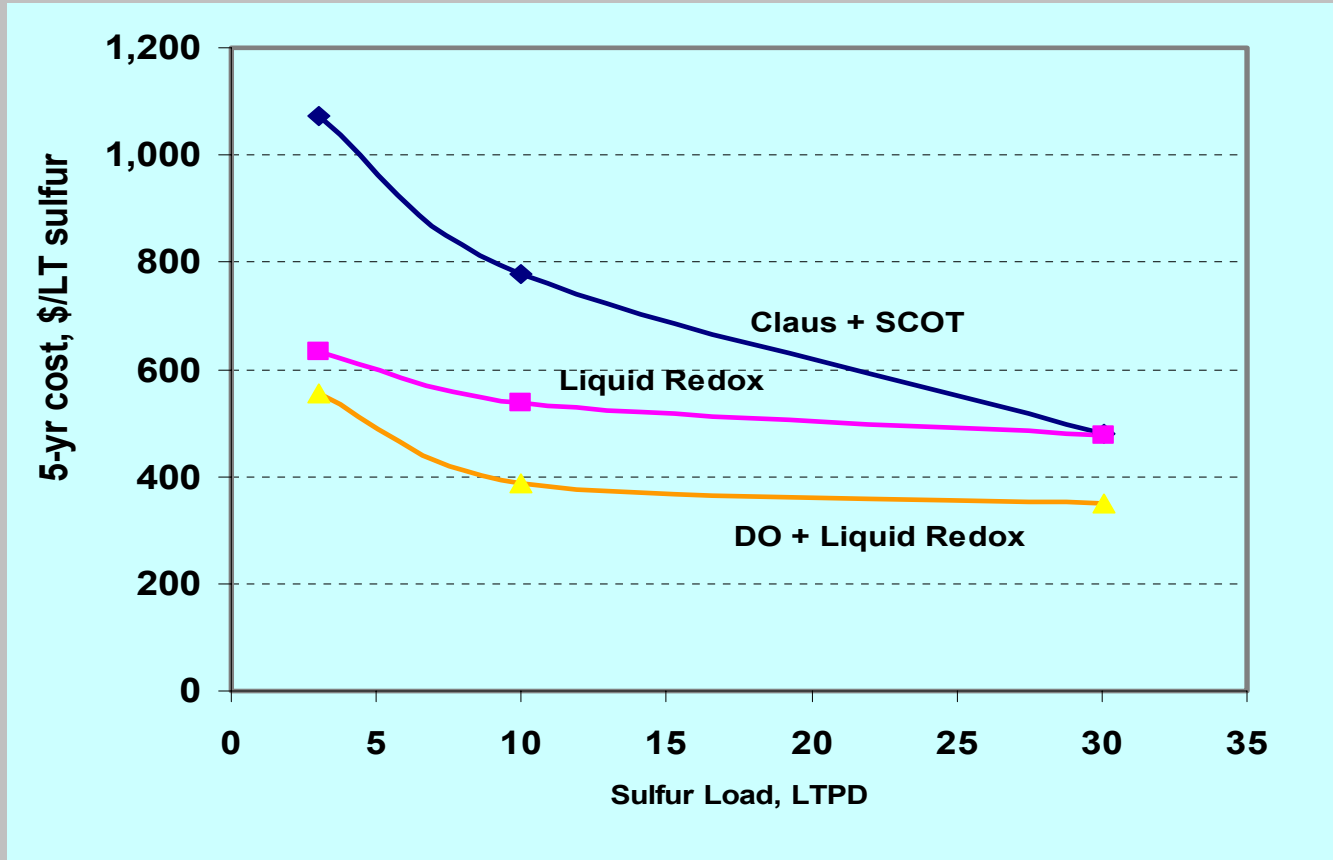
# DirectTreat Concept

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- **TDA has one patent issued and additional patents pending on catalyst formulations for DirectTreat**
- **Strong attributes of DO**
  - Low cost
  - Single-step bulk S removal
  - No chemical make-up costs
  - Can be operated selectively to remove H<sub>2</sub>S from
    - Natural gas
    - Syngas
    - Hydrogen streams in refineries
- **Strong attributes of liquid polishing steps**
  - Excellent for combining with Direct Oxidation
  - Can recover > 99% of the H<sub>2</sub>S
- **Combining the two provides high efficiency at low cost**

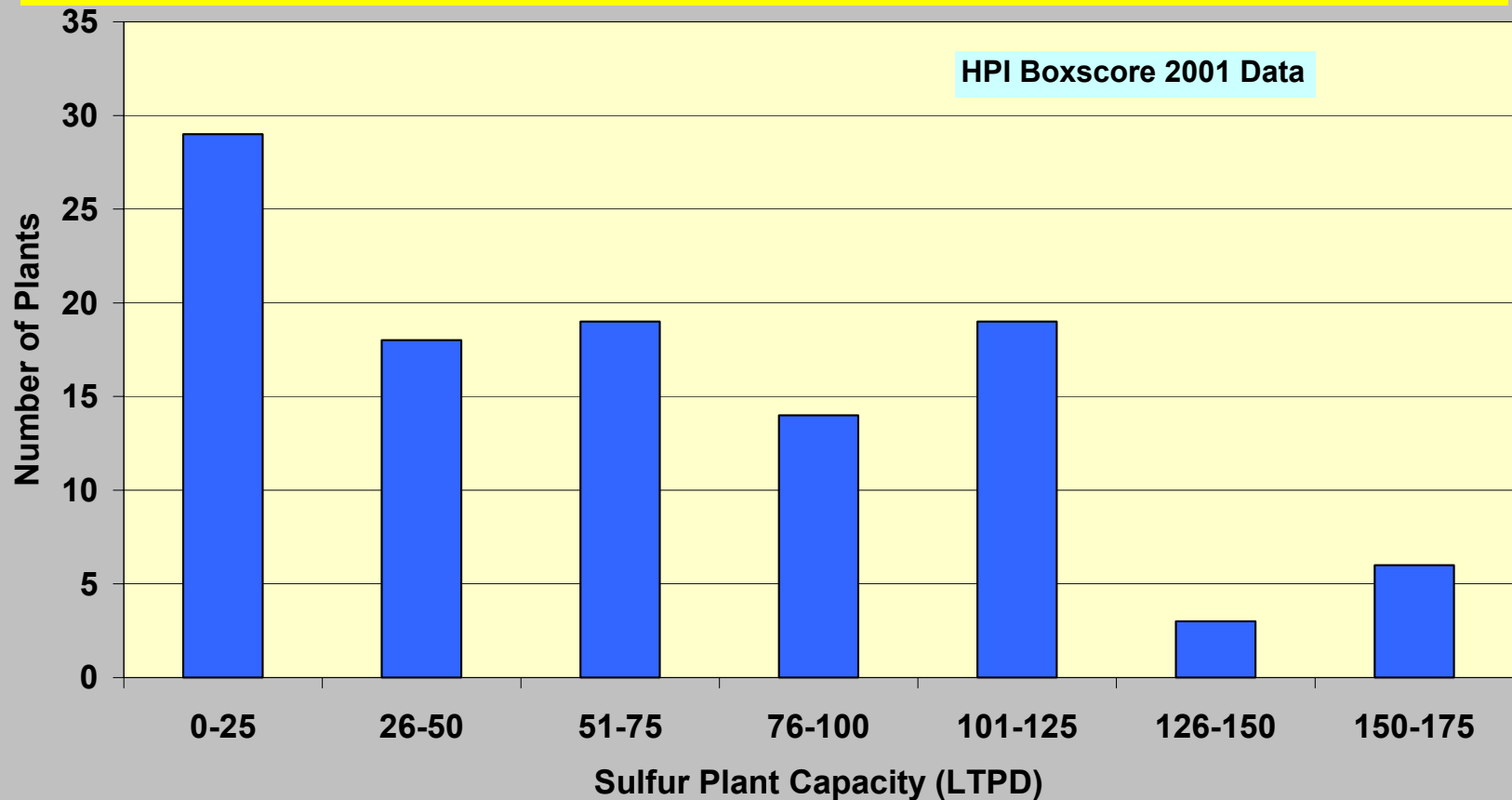
# Costs vs. Other Technologies

## Independent analysis



- Total Annual Cost = Annual op cost + 0.2 x Cap cost
- DO + Liquid Redox includes cost for amine plant

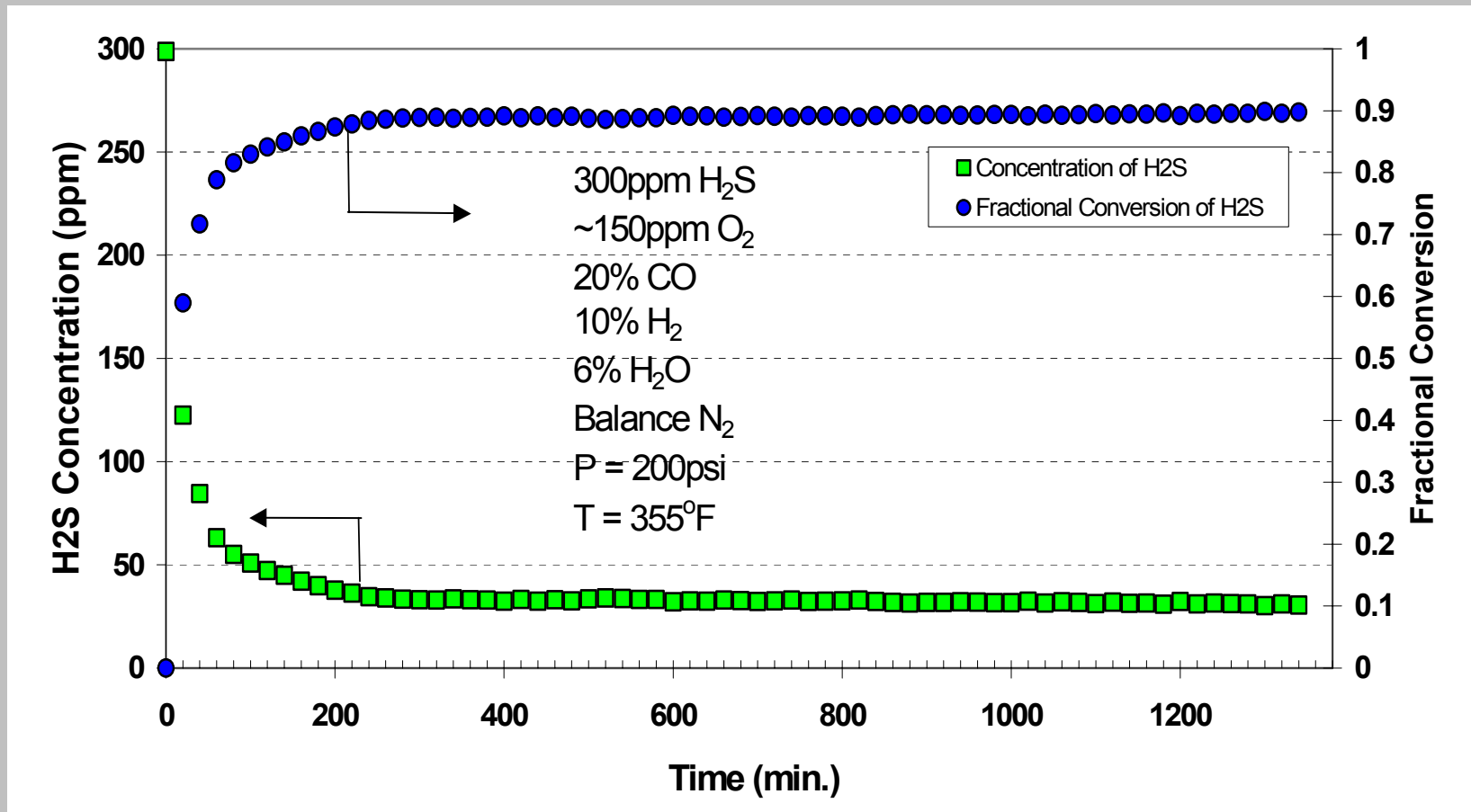
# Market Potential for Natural Gas Treatment



- Total new worldwide capacity in the 10 – 175 tpd range ~ 7100 tpd

- Estimate of total capital ~ \$2 billion/year
- Many plants between 0 and 50 LTPD
- Natural gas @ 25% of total market ~ \$500 million/yr
- 10% of natural gas market ~ \$50 million/yr

# Direct Oxidation for Syngas Treating



- TDA's catalyst selectively oxidizes H<sub>2</sub>S in the presence of CO/H<sub>2</sub>

# Technology Licensing

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- TDA signed a License Agreement with SulfaTreat in January 2004.
- SulfaTreat is actively marketing the technology
- SulfaTreat is seeking potential applications/ sublicenses
- Westfield Engineering will design, engineer, and fabricate units



# Acknowledgments

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- **Saint-Gobain Norpro**
- **Huzyk Energy Management**