Hydrogen and Syngas Production and Purification Technologies

Ke Liu Chunshan Song Velu Subramani

Hydrogen and Syngas Production and Purification Technologies

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Ke Liu

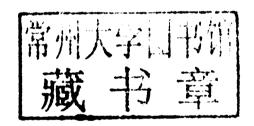
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Preface

Hydrogen and synthesis gas (syngas) are indispensable in chemical, oil, and energy industries. They are important building blocks and serve as feedstocks for the production of chemicals such as ammonia and methanol. Hydrogen is used in petroleum refineries to produce clean transportation fuels, and its consumption is expected to increase dramatically in the near future as refiners need to process increasingly heavier and sour crudes. In the energy field, the developments made recently in IGCC (Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle) and fuel cell technologies have generated a need to convert the conventional fuels such as coal or natural gas to either pure hydrogen or syngas for efficient power generation in the future. In addition, the dwindling supply of crude oil and rising demand for clean transportation fuels in recent years led to intensive research and development worldwide for alternative sources of fuels through various conversion technologies, including gasto-liquid (GTL), coal-to-liquid (CTL) and biomass-to-liquid (BTL), which involve both hydrogen and syngas as key components.

The purpose of this multi-authored book is to provide a comprehensive source of knowledge on the recent advances in science and technology for the production and purification of hydrogen and syngas. The book comprises chapters on advances in catalysis, chemistry and process for steam reforming and catalytic partial oxidation of gaseous and liquid fuels, and gasification of solid fuels for efficient production of hydrogen and syngas and their separation and purification methods, including water-gas-shift, pressure swing adsorption, membrane separations, and desulfurization technologies. Furthermore, the book covers the integration of hydrogen and syngas production with future energy systems, as well as advances in coal-to-liquids and syngas-to-liquids (Fischer-Tropch) processes. All the chapters have been contributed by active and leading researchers in the field from industry, academia, and national laboratories. We hope that this book will be useful to both newcomers and experienced professionals, and will facilitate further research and advances in the science and technology for hydrogen and syngas production and utilization toward clean and sustainable energy in the future.

We sincerely thank all the authors who spent their precious time in preparing various chapters for this book. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to our family members and colleagues for their constant support and patience while we completed the task of preparing and editing this book. We are also grateful to all

xiv Preface

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Contents

Preface

xiii

Contributors xv			
1.	Purif	duction to Hydrogen and Syngas Production and ication Technologies shan Song	1
	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7	Importance of Hydrogen and Syngas Production Principles of Syngas and Hydrogen Production Options for Hydrogen and Syngas Production 6 Hydrogen Energy and Fuel Cells 8 Fuel Processing for Fuel Cells 9 Sulfur Removal 10 CO ₂ Capture and Separation 11 Scope of the Book 11 Acknowledgments 12 References 12	
2.		lytic Steam Reforming Technology for the Production	
		y drogen and Syngas Subramani, Pradeepkumar Sharma, Lingzhi Zhang, and Ke Liu	14
			14
	2.1 2.2	Introduction 14 Steam Reforming of Light Hydrocarbons 17 2.2.1 Steam Reforming of Natural Gas 17 2.2.2 Steam Reforming of C ₂ -C ₄ Hydrocarbons 36 Steam Reforming of Liquid Hydrocarbons 46 2.3.1 Chemistry 46 2.3.2 Thermodynamics 47 2.3.3 Catalyst 52 2.3.4 Kinetics 58 2.3.5 Mechanism 61	14
	2.1 2.2	Introduction 14 Steam Reforming of Light Hydrocarbons 17 2.2.1 Steam Reforming of Natural Gas 17 2.2.2 Steam Reforming of C ₂ -C ₄ Hydrocarbons 36 Steam Reforming of Liquid Hydrocarbons 46 2.3.1 Chemistry 46 2.3.2 Thermodynamics 47 2.3.3 Catalyst 52 2.3.4 Kinetics 58 2.3.5 Mechanism 61	14

	2.6	Recent Developments in Reforming Technologies 109 2.6.1 Microreactor Reformer 109 2.6.2 Plate Reformer 110 2.6.3 Membrane Reformer 110 2.6.4 Plasma Reforming (PR) 112	
	2.7	Summary 112 References 112	
3.	Ke Lii	ytic Partial Oxidation and Autothermal Reforming u, Gregg D. Deluga, Anders Bitsch-Larsen, Lanny D. Schmidt, ingzhi Zhang	127
	3.1	Introduction 127	
	3.2	Natural Gas Reforming Technologies: Fundamental Chemistry	130
		3.2.1 ATR 130	
		3.2.2 Homogeneous POX 132	
	3.3	3.2.3 CPO 133 Development/Commercialization Status of ATR, POX,	
	3.3	and CPO Reformers 136	
	3.4	CPO Catalysts 138	
	5.1	3.4.1 Nickel-Based CPO Catalysts 138	
		3.4.2 Precious Metal CPO Catalysts 142	
	3.5	CPO Mechanism and Kinetics 146	
		3.5.1 Ni Catalyst Mechanism and Reactor Kinetics Modeling 146	
		3.5.2 Precious Metal Catalyst Mechanism and Reactor	
	26	Kinetics Modeling 147	
	3.6 3.7	Start-Up and Shutdown Procedure of CPO 149 CPO of Renewable Fuels 150	
	3.8	Summary 151	
	5.0	Acknowledgments 151	
		References 151	
		references 131	
1	Cool	Gasification	156
╼.		u, Zhe Cui, and Thomas H. Fletcher	150
	4.1	Introduction to Gasification 156	
	4.2	Coal Gasification History 158	
	4.3	Coal Gasification Chemistry 160	
		4.3.1 Pyrolysis Process 161 4.3.2 Combustion of Volatiles 163	
		4.3.3 Char Gasification Reactions 164	
		4.3.4 Ash–Slag Chemistry 166	
	4.4	Gasification Thermodynamics 169	
	4.5	Gasification Kinetics 173	
		4.5.1 Reaction Mechanisms and the Kinetics of the	
		Boudouard Reaction 174	
		4.5.2 Reaction Mechanisms and the Kinetics of the Water-Gas	
		Reaction 175	

	2.2	W 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	4.6	Classification of Different Gasifiers 176	
	4.7	GE (Texaco) Gasification Technology with CWS Feeding 178	
		4.7.1 Introduction to GE Gasification Technology 178	
		4.7.2 GE Gasification Process 179	
		4.7.3 Coal Requirements of the GE Gasifier 184	
		4.7.4 Summary of GE Slurry Feeding Gasification Technology 186	
	4.8	Shell Gasification Technology with Dry Feeding 187	
		4.8.1 Introduction to Dry-Feeding Coal Gasification 187	
		4.8.2 Shell Gasification Process 189	
		4.8.3 Coal Requirements of Shell Gasification Process 193	
		4.8.4 Summary of Dry-Feeding Shell Gasifier 194	
	4.9	Other Gasification Technologies 195	
		4.9.1 GSP Gasification Technology 195	
		4.9.2 East China University of Science and Technology	
		(ECUST) Gasifier 198	
		4.9.3 TPRI Gasifier 199	
		4.9.4 Fluidized-Bed Gasifiers 199	
		4.9.5 ConocoPhillips Gasifier 202	
		4.9.6 Moving-Bed and Fixed-Bed Gasifiers: Lurgi's Gasification	
		Technology 203	
		4.9.7 Summary of Different Gasification Technologies 205	
	4.10	Challenges in Gasification Technology: Some Examples 206	
		4.10.1 High AFT Coals 206	
		4.10.2 Increasing the Coal Concentration in the CWS 207	
		4.10.3 Improved Performance and Life of Gasifier Nozzles 208	
		4.10.4 Gasifier Refractory Brick Life 208	
	4 11	4.10.5 Gasifier Scale-Up 209	
	4.11	Syngas Cleanup 210	
	4.12	Integration of Coal Gasification with Coal Polygeneration	
		Systems 215	
		References 216	
_			
5.		furization Technologies	21
	Chuns	shan Song and Xiaoliang Ma	
	5.1	Challenges in Deep Desulfurization for Hydrocarbon Fuel	
		Processing and Fuel Cell Applications 219	
	5.2	HDS Technology 225	
	3.2	5.2.1 Natural Gas 225	
		5.2.2 Gasoline 226	
		5.2.3 Diesel 233	
	5.3	Adsorptive Desulfurization 243	
	0.0	5.3.1 Natural Gas 244	
		5.3.2 Gasoline 246	
		5.3.3 Jet Fuel 256	
		5.3.4 Diesel 258	
	5.4	Post-Reformer Desulfurization: H ₂ S Sorption 264	
		5.4.1 H ₂ S Sorbents 265	
		5.4.2 H ₂ S Adsorption Thermodynamics 268	

	5.5	Desulfurization of Coal Gasification Gas 272 5.5.1 Absorption by Solvents 275	
		5.5.2 Hot and Warm Gas Cleanup 291	
	5.6	ODS 293	
		5.6.1 Natural Gas 293	
		5.6.2 Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels 295	
	5.7	Summary 298	
		References 300	
6.	Wate	er-Gas Shift Technologies	311
	Alex	Platon and Yong Wang	
	6.1	Introduction 311	
	6.2	Thermodynamic Considerations 312	
	6.3	Industrial Processes and Catalysts 313	
		6.3.1 Ferrochrome Catalyst for HTS Reaction 313	
		6.3.2 CuZn Catalysts for LTS Reaction 314	
		6.3.3 CoMo Catalyst for LTS Reaction 314	
	6.4	Reaction Mechanism and Kinetics 315	
		6.4.1 Ferrochrome Catalyst 315 6.4.2 CuZn-Based Catalyst 317	
		6.4.2 CuZn-Based Catalyst 317 6.4.3 CoMo Catalyst 317	
	6.5	Catalyst Improvements and New Classes of	
	0.5	Catalysts 318	
		6.5.1 Improvements to the Cu- and Fe-Based Catalysts 318	
		6.5.2 New Reaction Technologies 319	
		6.5.3 New Classes of Catalysts 321	
		References 326	
7.		oval of Trace Contaminants from Fuel Processing Reformate:	
		erential Oxidation (Prox)	329
	Marc	o J. Castaldi	
	7.1	Introduction 329	
	7.2	Reactions of Prox 331	
	7.3	General Prox Reactor Performance 333	
		7.3.1 Multiple Steady-State Operation 337	
		7.3.2 Water–Oxygen Synergy 339	
	7.4	Catalysts Formulations 342	
	7.5	Reactor Geometries 344	
		7.5.1 Monolithic Reactors 345	
		7.5.2 SCT Reactors 346	
		7.5.3 Microchannel Reactors 349	
	76	7.5.4 MEMS-Based Reactors 350	
	7.6	Commercial Units 352	
		Acknowledgments 353	
		References 353	

8.	Fuel l	ogen Membrane Technologies and Application in Processing Edlund	357
	8.1	Introduction 357	
	8.2	Fundamentals of Membrane-Based Separations 358	
	8.3	Membrane Purification for Hydrogen Energy and Fuel Cell	
		Applications 363	
		8.3.1 Product Hydrogen Purity 365	
		8.3.2 Process Scale 367	
		8.3.3 Energy Efficiency 368	
	8.4	Membrane Modules for Hydrogen Separation and Purification	369
	8.5	Dense Metal Membranes 372	
		8.5.1 Metal Membrane Durability and Selectivity 375	
	8.6	Integration of Reforming and Membrane-Based Purification	378
	8.7	Commercialization Activities 380	
		References 383	
9.	CO ₂ -S	Selective Membranes for Hydrogen Fuel Processing	385
	Jin H	uang, Jian Zou, and W.S. Winston Ho	
	9.1	Introduction 385	
	9.2	Synthesis of Novel CO ₂ -Selective Membranes 388	
	9.3	Model Description 389	
	9.4	Results and Discussion 391	
		9.4.1 Transport Properties of CO ₂ -Selective Membrane 391	
		9.4.2 Modeling Predictions 400	
	9.5	Conclusions 408	
		Glossary 410	
		Acknowledgments 410	
		References 411	
10.	Pressi	ure Swing Adsorption Technology for Hydrogen Production	414
	Shivaj	ii Sircar and Timothy C. Golden	
	10.1	Introduction 414	
	10.2	PSA Processes for Hydrogen Purification 418	
		10.2.1 PSA Processes for Production of	
		Hydrogen Only 418	
		10.2.2 Process for Coproduction of Hydrogen and Carbon	
		Dioxide 422	
		10.2.3 Processes for the Production of Ammonia Synthesis Gas	25
	10.3	Adsorbents for Hydrogen PSA Processes 426	
		10.3.1 Adsorbents for Bulk CO ₂ Removal 427	
		10.3.2 Adsorbents for Dilute CO and N ₂ Removal 429	
		10.3.3 Adsorbents for Dilute CH ₄ Removal 432	
		10.3.4 Adsorbents for C ₁ –C ₄ Hydrocarbon Removal 432	
		10.3.5 Other Adsorbent and Related Improvements in the H ₂ PSA	434

	10.4	Future Trends for Hydrogen PSA 435 10.4.1 RPSA Cycles for Hydrogen Purification 436	
		10.4.2 Structured Adsorbents 438	
		10.4.3 Sorption-Enhanced Reaction Process (SERP) for H ₂	
		Production 439	
	10.5	PSA Process Reliability 441	
	10.6	Improved Hydrogen Recovery	
		by PSA Processes 441	
		10.6.1 Integration with Additional PSA System 441 10.6.2 Hybrid PSA-Adsorbent Membrane System 442	
	10.7	10.6.2 Hybrid PSA-Adsorbent Membrane System 442 Engineering Process Design 444	
	10.7	Summary 447	
	10.0	References 447	
		References	
11	Integ	ration of H ₂ /Syngas Production Technologies with Future	,
11.	_	gy Systems	451
		Vei, Parag Kulkarni, and Ke Liu	
-			
	11.1	Overview of Future Energy Systems and Challenges 451	
	11.2	Application of Reforming-Based Syngas Technology 454 11.2.1 NGCC Plants 454	
		11.2.1 NGCC Flants 434 11.2.2 Integration of H ₂ /Syngas Production Technologies in	
		NGCC Plants 455	
	11.3	Application of Gasification-Based Syngas Technology 465	
		11.3.1 IGCC Plant 468	
	11.4	Application of H ₂ /Syngas Generation Technology to	
		Liquid Fuels 477	
		11.4.1 Coal-to-H ₂ Process Description 479	
		11.4.2 Coal-to-Hydrogen System Performance and Economics 481	
	11.5	Summary 483	
		References 483	
12.		and Syngas to Liquids	48
	Ke Li	iu, Zhe Cui, Wei Chen, and Lingzhi Zhang	
	12.1	Overview and History of Coal to Liquids (CTL) 486	
	12.2	Direct Coal Liquefaction (DCTL) 488	
		12.2.1 DCTL Process 488	
		12.2.2 The Kohleoel Process 490	
		12.2.3 NEDOL (NEDO Liquefaction) Process 491	
		12.2.4 The HTI-Coal Process 494	
	10750 Tar	12.2.5 Other Single-Stage Processes 495	
	12.3	Indirect Coal to Liquid (ICTL) 496	
		12.3.1 Introduction 496	
	12.4	12.3.2 FT Synthesis 498 Mobil Methanol to Gasoline (MTG) 510	
	12.4 12.5	SMDS 511	
	14.3	SHIDS 311	

12.6	Hybrid Coal Liquefaction 512	
12.7	Coal to Methanol 513	
	12.7.1 Introduction of Methanol Synthesis 513	
	12.7.2 Methanol Synthesis Catalysts 514	
	12.7.3 Methanol Synthesis Reactor Systems 514	
	12.7.4 Liquid-Phase Methanol (LPMEOH™) Process	516
12.8	Coal to Dimethyl Ether (DME) 519	
	References 520	

Index 522

Chapter 1

Introduction to Hydrogen and Syngas Production and Purification Technologies

CHUNSHAN SONG

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1.1 IMPORTANCE OF HYDROGEN AND SYNGAS PRODUCTION

Clean energy and alternative energy have become major areas of research worldwide for sustainable energy development. Among the important research and development areas are hydrogen and synthesis gas (syngas) production and purification as well as fuel processing for fuel cells. Research and technology development on hydrogen and syngas production and purification and on fuel processing for fuel cells have great potential in addressing three major challenges in energy area: (a) to supply more clean fuels to meet the increasing demands for liquid and gaseous fuels and electricity, (b) to increase the efficiency of energy utilization for fuels and electricity production, and (c) to eliminate the pollutants and decouple the link between energy utilization and greenhouse gas emissions in end-use systems.¹

The above three challenges can be highlighted by reviewing the current status of energy supply and demand and energy efficiency. Figure 1.1 shows the energy supply and demand (in quadrillion BTU) in the U.S. in 2007.² The existing energy system in the U.S. and in the world today is largely based on combustion of fossil fuels—petroleum, natural gas, and coal—in stationary systems and transportation vehicles. It is clear from Figure 1.1 that petroleum, natural gas, and coal are the three largest sources of primary energy consumption in the U.S. Renewable energies

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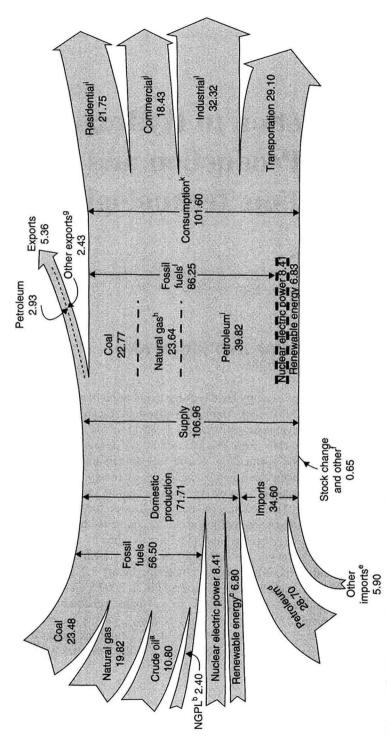


Figure 1.1. Energy supply by sources and demand by sectors in the U.S. in 2007 (in quadrillion BTU).2