

## Modeling of an Industrial Riser in the Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit

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**Abstract: Problem statement:** The aim of this study is to obtain a model that can simulate the performance of an industrial fluid catalytic cracking unit in steady state. **Approach:** The reactions in the riser occur in a transported bed with the fluid and the solids in ideal plug flow. One of the main advantages of the model is that it does not include any partial differential equations. This facilitates the solution of the equations and makes the model particularly suitable for control studies. **Results:** To simulate the FCC riser, the four-lump model involved gas oil, gasoline, light gas and coke (to predict the Gas oil conversion and the product distribution) has been developed. **Conclusion:** Simulation studies are performed to investigate the effect of changing various process variables, such as temperature, catalyst circulation rate and gasoil feed rate. The calculated data of the product distribution were agreed well with the experimental results.

**Key words:** FCC, riser reactor, riser simulation, four-lump kinetic model, catalytic cracking

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### INTRODUCTION

The Fluid Catalytic Cracking (FCC) unit is one of the most important processes in the petroleum refining industry. Heavy petroleum fractions are catalytically cracked to lower molecular weight products. In the FCC riser, lift steam pushes the dense catalyst bed upward from the riser base to the feed injection point. The feed enters as liquid droplets along with atomizing steam, contact the hot catalyst and rapidly evaporates. As the suspension of catalyst powder in reactant gases rises upward, the gas is cracked to lighter hydrocarbons (gasoline and light gases) and coke. The coke is deposited on the catalyst, which is transported out of the riser and into the regenerator, where the coke is burned off the catalyst in a combustion environment. The hot regenerated catalyst is then reinjected into the base of the riser (Berry *et al.*, 2004). In this way similar components are grouped into a few "cuts" or "lumps". The number of lumps of the proposed models for catalytic cracking reactions has been consecutively increasing to obtain a more detailed prediction of product distribution (Bollas *et al.*, 2007). In the first kinetic model (3-lump), proposed by Weekman (1968), reactants and products were lumped into three major groups: Gas oil, gasoline and light gas plus coke. Lee *et al.* (1989b) and Lee *et al.* (1989a) took one step forward by dividing the light gas plus coke lump into two different lumps  $C_1$ - $C_4$  gas and coke,

developing the first 4-lump models for fluid catalytic cracking. Advancing the lumping methodology, Corella and Frances (1991) developed a 5-lump models, in which the gas-oil lump was divided into its heavy and light fractions. Dupain *et al.* (2006) simplified the 5-lump model of Corella and Frances (1991) for the specific case of the catalytic cracking of aromatic gas oil, by reducing the reactions involved in the lumping scheme. Another 5-lump model was developed by Kraemer *et al.* (1991) in which the 3-lump model of Weekman (1968) was modified by splitting the gas oil lump into aromatic, paraffinic and naphthenic lumps. Ancheyta-Juarez *et al.* (1999) followed a different approach in their 5-lump models development, in which they considered the gas oil as one lump, but divided the gas lump into two lumps (liquefied product gas and dry gas). Hagelberg *et al.* (2002) expanded the 5-lump model of Ancheyta-Juarez *et al.* (1999) to an 8-lump model by dividing the gasoline fraction into paraffins, olefins, naphthenes and aromatics. With presence of the high efficiency feed injection system in modern FCC units cause all cracking in the riser occur during the short time (about 1-5 sec). Therefore based on this fact, it is explainable that many of the models found in the literature (Arandes and de Lasa, 1992; Arbel *et al.*, 1995; Han and Chung, 2001; Ali and Rohani, 1997; Bollas *et al.*, 2007), describe the riser reactor, with one-dimensional mass, energy and chemical species balances, so in the

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present research, a one-dimensional, adiabatic model for the FCC unit riser has been developed that combines predicative riser hydrodynamic model with a four-lump kinetic model.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The model is based on the schematic flow diagram presented in Fig. 1. It is assumed that gas oil is converted to gasoline range hydrocarbons, light gases and coke in the riser reactor, which is considered to be a transported bed. The upper fluidized bed immediately above the riser acts as a disengaging chamber where vapor products and heavy components are separated from the catalyst using stripping steam. The only effect of the stripping process is to remove hydrocarbon gases adsorbed inside the pellets before the spent catalyst is sent to the regenerator. Fresh gas oil is brought into contact with the hot regenerated catalyst at the entrance of the riser which leads to the vaporization of gas oil. The inlet zone is considered to be the most complex part of the riser.

This is attributed to the presence of high turbulence, high temperature and concentration gradients and flow inhomogeneity. Vaporization of the feed, according to plant data (Ali and Rohani, 1997) it takes about 0.1 sec to fully vaporize the feed. Therefore, it is justifiable to assume instantaneous vaporization of the feed. In this study, all the cracking reactions are considered to take place in the riser. This assumption is reasonable since the zeolite catalysts, the reaction promoters and the multifunction catalyst additives, highly accelerate the cracking reactions rates. Furthermore, the coke formation will sharply decrease the catalyst activity towards the exit of the riser.

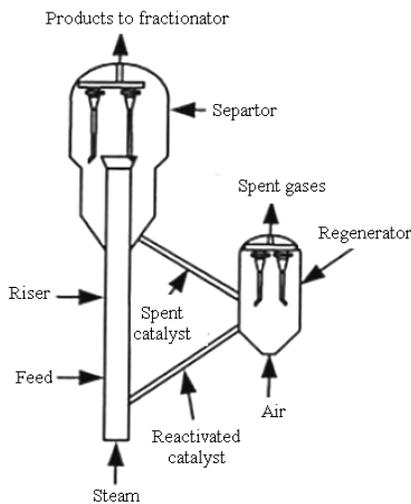


Fig. 1: Schematic diagram of catalytic cracking unit

The four-lump model involved gas oil, gasoline, light gas and coke has been shown in Fig. 2. The advantage of this scheme is that the coke and light gases are represented by two separated lumps. Where A, B, C and D represent gasoil, gasoline, coke and light hydrocarbon gases, respectively. According of this scheme, a part of gasoline is also converted to light gases and coke. It is assumed that the cracking of gas oil is a second-order reaction but the cracking of gasoline is a first-order reaction and the reactions take place only in the gas phase. The deactivation of catalyst due to coke deposition has been the subject of many research work. In this study, the deactivation kinetic model due to Weekman (1968) is chosen because of its implicit, popularity in FCC modeling and abundance of data available in the literature. In this scheme, the decay of the catalyst activity due to coke deposition is represented by a function,  $\phi_R$ , which depends on the temperature and catalyst residence time,  $t_c$ :

$$\phi_R = \exp(-\alpha.t_c) \tag{1}$$

where,  $\alpha$  is the catalyst decay coefficient related to the riser temperature by an Arrhenius equation:

$$\alpha = \alpha_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E}{RT}\right) \tag{2}$$

In order to develop a mathematical model for this system the following assumptions are introduced:

- One-dimensional transported plug flow reactor prevails in the riser without radial and axial dispersion and the riser wall is adiabatic
- Feed viscosity and heat capacities of all components are constant
- In each section of riser, the catalyst and gas have a same temperature
- Instantaneous vaporization occurred in entrance of riser
- All cracking reactions are considered to take place in the riser

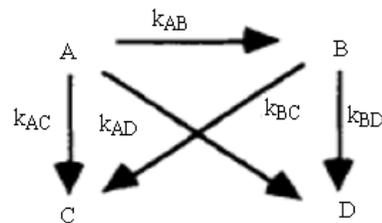


Fig. 2: Four-lumped model

**Steady state mass and energy balance:** Applying the conservation principles and assuming plug flow in the riser, the mass and heat balances in dimensionless form are:

Gas oil:

$$\frac{dy_A}{dz} + \frac{\phi_R A_R (1-\varepsilon) \rho_S L_R}{F_{gR}} [K_{AB} + K_{AC} + K_{AD}] y_A^2 = 0 \quad (3)$$

Gasoline:

$$\frac{dy_B}{dz} + \frac{\phi_R A_R (1-\varepsilon) L_R \rho_S}{F_{gR}} [(K_{BC} + K_{BD}) y_B - K_{AB} y_A^2] = 0 \quad (4)$$

Light hydrocarbon gases:

$$\frac{dy_D}{dz} - \frac{\phi_R A_R (1-\varepsilon) L_R \rho_S}{F_{gR}} [K_{BD} y_B + K_{AD} y_A^2] = 0 \quad (5)$$

Coke:

$$\frac{dy_C}{dz} - \frac{\phi_R A_R (1-\varepsilon) L_R \rho_S}{F_{gR}} [K_{BC} y_B + K_{AC} y_A^2] = 0 \quad (6)$$

The entrance Temperature ( $T_R$ ) is obtained by solving Eq. 14:

At  $Z = 0$ :

$$F_S C_{pS} (T_R - T_S) + F_{gL} C_{pL} (T_{vap} - T_f) + F_{gL} C_{pV} (T_R - T_{vap}) + F_{gL} \Delta H_{vap} + F_{ds} C_{pds} (T - T_{ds}) = 0 \quad (7)$$

At  $Z = L$ :

$$\frac{dT}{dZ} + \frac{\phi_R (1-\varepsilon) \rho_S L_R A_R}{(F_S C_{pS} + F_g C_{p_g}) t_{ref}} \left( y_A^2 \left[ K_{AB} (\Delta H_{AB}) + K_{AC} (\Delta H_{AC}) + K_{AD} (\Delta H_{AD}) \right] + y_B \left[ K_{BC} (\Delta H_{BC}) + K_{BD} (\Delta H_{BD}) \right] \right) \quad (8)$$

With the boundary conditions, at  $Z = 0$ :

$$\begin{aligned} y_A(0) &= 1 \\ y_i(0) &= 0 \\ T(0) &= T_R \\ i &= B, C \text{ and } D \end{aligned}$$

## RESULTS

In this study, the ordinary differential equations (Eq. 10-13 and 15) must be solved by Runge-Kutta

order 4, because the equations are not too stiff, so it has been developed a Matlab code for this purpose. The kinetic parameters for cracking reactions and catalyst deactivation from the literature (Ahari *et al.*, 2008) are given in Table 1. The typical value of the hydrodynamic parameters used in this study can be found in Table 2 and 3, respectively (Ali and Rohani, 1997).

In this study the simulation results for the steady state are presented and discussed. The plant operating conditions data supplied by Ali and Rohani (1997), can be found in Table 4. Four case studies were designed to cover a broad range of operating conditions. The four case studies represent different feedstock conditions. Table 5 shows the predictions of model are compared with all of exist plant data, According to Table 5 a good agreement between the plant data and the model prediction is observed.

Table 1: Kinetic parameters

Reaction	$K_0$	$E(\text{kJ mol}^{-1})$	$\Delta H(\text{kJ Kg}^{-1})$
Gas oil to gasoline	1150.00000	59.66	393
Gas oil to light gases	73.60000	47.82	795
Gas oil to coke	1.79000	30.95	1200
Gasoline to light gases	426.00000	68.83	1150
Gasoline to coke	0.00059	57.74	151
Catalyst deactivation	59100.00000	67.21	-

Table 2: Molecular weight and heat capacities

Species	MW(kg kmol <sup>-1</sup> )	$C_p(\text{kJ kg}^{-1}.\text{k})$
Gas oil	333.0	3.300
Gasoline	106.7	3.300
Light gases	40.0	3.300
Coke	14.4	1.087
Steam	18.0	1.900

Table 3: Riser hydrodynamic parameters

Gas superficial velocity (m sec <sup>-1</sup> )	6.1
Gas oil vaporization temperature (k)	698
Viscosity of gas (N.S m <sup>-2</sup> )	1.4×10 <sup>-5</sup>
Gas oil enthalpy of vaporization (kJ kg <sup>-1</sup> )	190
Riser diameter (m)	0.8
Riser height (m)	33

Table 4: Industrial riser operating conditions

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4
Feed rate (kg sec <sup>-1</sup> )	25.70	26.90	23.60	19.95
Feed quality (API)	21.76	22.98	22.73	22.28
COR (kg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	6.33	5.43	6.07	7.20
Inlet pressure (kPa)	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
Feed temperature (K)	494.00	494.00	494.00	494.00
Catalyst temperature (K)	1033.00	1004.00	1006.00	960.00
Steam (wt%)	5.50	5.00	5.75	7.00
Steam temperature (K)	773.00	773.00	773.00	773.00

Table 5: Comparison of this work predicted results with industrial plant data

	Case 1			Case 2			Case 3			Case 4		
	Plant	Calc.	dev. (%)									
Gasoline yield (wt%)	46.90	42.19	-10.01	42.79	40.47	-5.42	41.78	39.01	-6.62	43.88	37.61	-14.28
Coke yield (wt%)	5.34	5.31	-0.56	5.43	5.71	5.15	5.69	5.95	4.50	5.83	6.55	12.30
Outlet temperature (k)	808.00	807.50	-0.05	805.00	760.00	-5.60	806.00	774.00	-3.97	795.00	764.00	-3.90

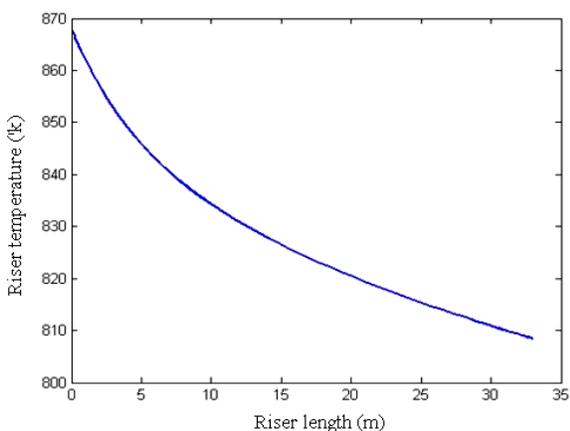


Fig. 3: Steady-state temperature profile in the riser

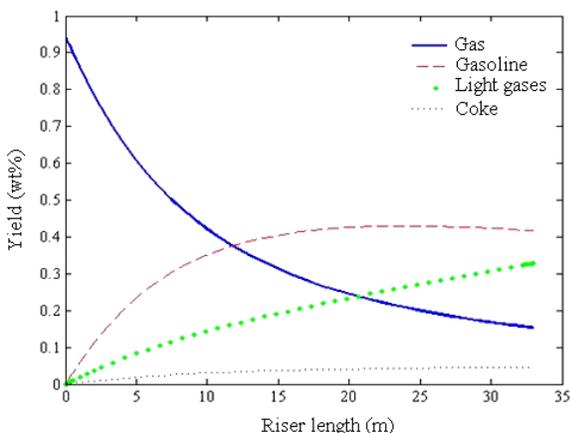


Fig. 4: Steady-state concentration profiles in the riser

### DISCUSSION

This study, investigated a typical simulation results for base case (case 1) operating condition. It is noticed that in this case, the model prediction of the coke yield and the outlet temperature gives the lowest deviations from the plant data among the four cases investigated. In Fig. 3 the temperature profile of reactions in the riser has been illustrated, as it was expected, due to the nature of endothermic reaction, the temperature profile is descending, Fig. 4 depicts the predicted axial profiles in the riser. The model predicts that much of the gas oil conversion occurs in the first 5 m of the riser,

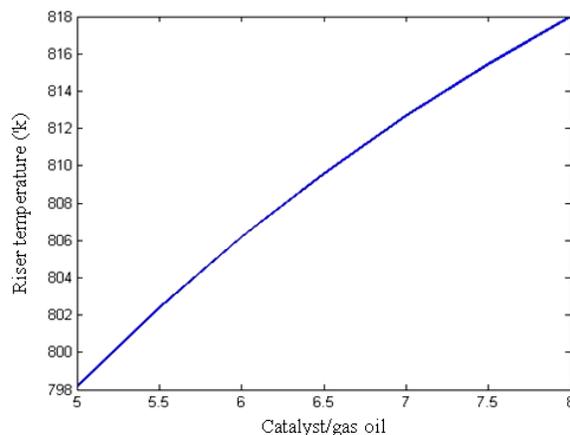


Fig. 5: Effect of changing catalyst-to-oil ratio on the riser temperature

which is correspondence with other FCC unit riser simulation (Berry *et al.*, 2004; Kimm *et al.*, 1994; Martin *et al.*, 1992) and commercial data, There are a number of reasons for this, First, the bottom zone of the riser has a high catalysts concentration, In addition, this catalysts just have been reintroduced from the regenerator, has a higher temperature and activity than it does at higher axial location in the riser, Furthermore, the concentration of gas oil vapor is highest at the base of the riser in compared to that at higher axial locations, where reaction and molar expansion decrease the gas oil concentration, thus, the reaction rate of gas oil to products is greatest at the bottom of the riser, contributing to rapid conversion, Fig. 5 shows the influence of steady-state Catalyst-to-Oil Ratio (COR) on outlet temperature, so the rate of the cracking reactions will increase, Fig. 6 shows the profile of conversion along the axial coordinate. Figure 7 shows that the maximum gasoline yield was obtained at 80% conversion. Figure 8 shows the effect of changing inlet temperatures on gasoline yield along the axial coordinate in the riser. According to Fig. 8, because of high conversion in the initial section of riser, with increasing of inlet temperatures, gasoline yield increased, but after the gasoline yield passed through a maximum value, because of coke deposition, decreasing of the gasoline yield is evident.

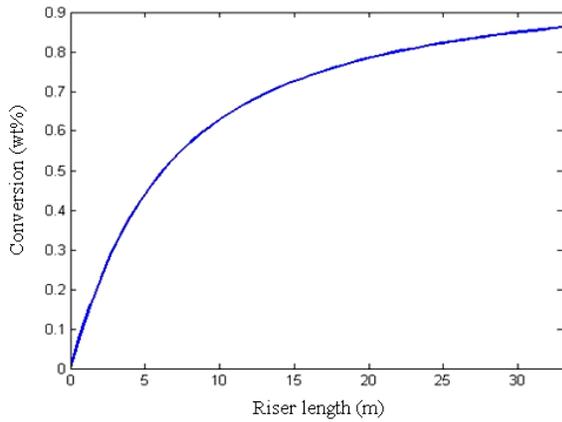


Fig. 6: Feed conversion Vs riser length

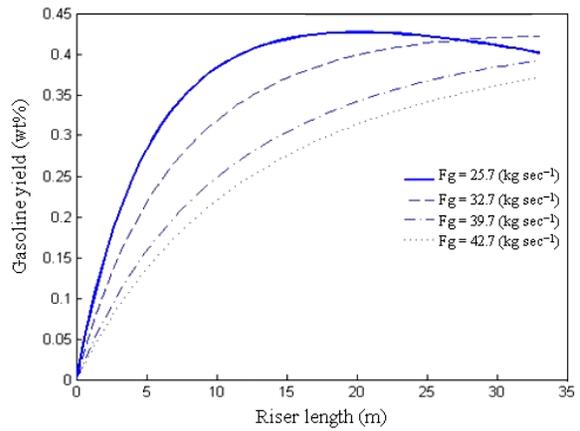


Fig. 9: Effect of changing different feed rates on gasoline yield along the axial coordinate in the riser

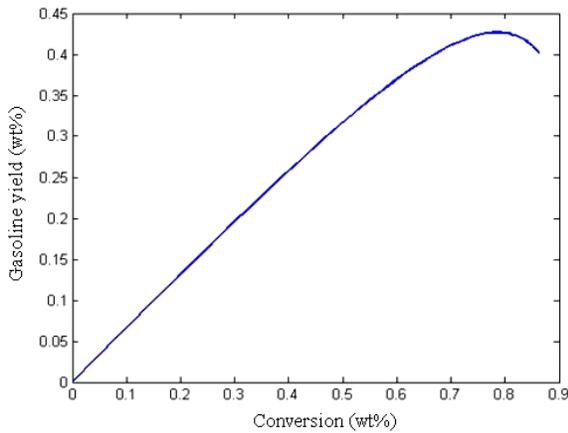


Fig. 7: Gasoline yield Vs conversion

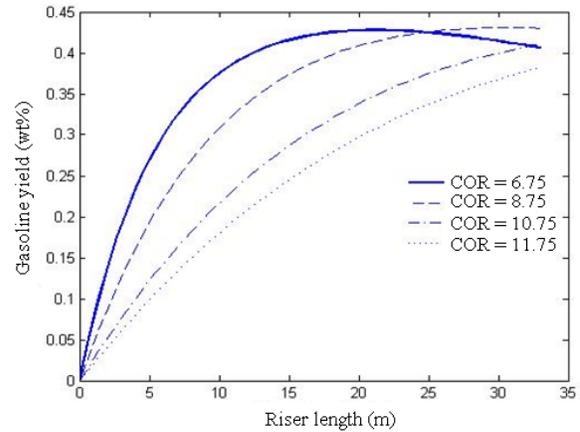


Fig. 10: Effect of changing different catalyst-to-oil ratio on gasoline yield along the axial coordinate in the riser

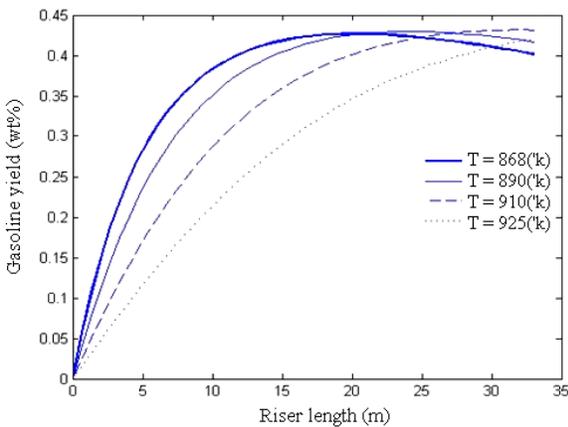


Fig. 8: Effect of changing inlet temperatures on gasoline yield along the axial coordinate in the riser

The highest yield of 42% was obtained at 913 k, It should be noted that this maximum point is a function of the feed quality, catalyst type and reaction temperature. Figure 9 and 10 show that increasing of input feed rates and catalyst-to-oil ratio, the gasoline yield decreases, because gas and catalyst velocities increase with increasing of input catalyst temperature, so the catalyst residence time will decrease. The short residence time minimizes gasoline cracking and coke yield (Kasata and Gupta, 2003).

## CONCLUSION

A one-dimensional model of the riser section of FCC unit has been developed by combining a one

dimensional predictive riser hydrodynamic model with the four-lump reaction kinetics model of Lee *et al.* (1989a). Four steady-state case studies corresponding to four different feed rates, feed quality (API) and catalyst-to-oil ratio have been considered to verify the model. In this study, investigated a typical simulation results for base case (case 1) operating condition. It is noticed that in this case, the model prediction of the coke yield and the outlet temperature gives the lowest deviations from the plant data among the four cases examined. Effect of the operating conditions on the system behavior has also been studied. The model predictions of the gas oil conversion, product yield and temperature were validated by comparison with plant data supplied by Ali and Rohani (1997). Very good agreement was found between the model predictions and the industrial data when the modified kinetic parameters reported by Ahari *et al.* (2008) were considered. The proposed model is suitable for off-line process simulation as well as on-line application, which is the basis of process optimization and advanced process control.

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