

# ZEECO

COMBUSTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS.  
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# Achieving Ultra-Low NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions in Downfired Reformer Applications

Nigel Palfreeman  
Managing Director, Zeeco Europe Ltd.

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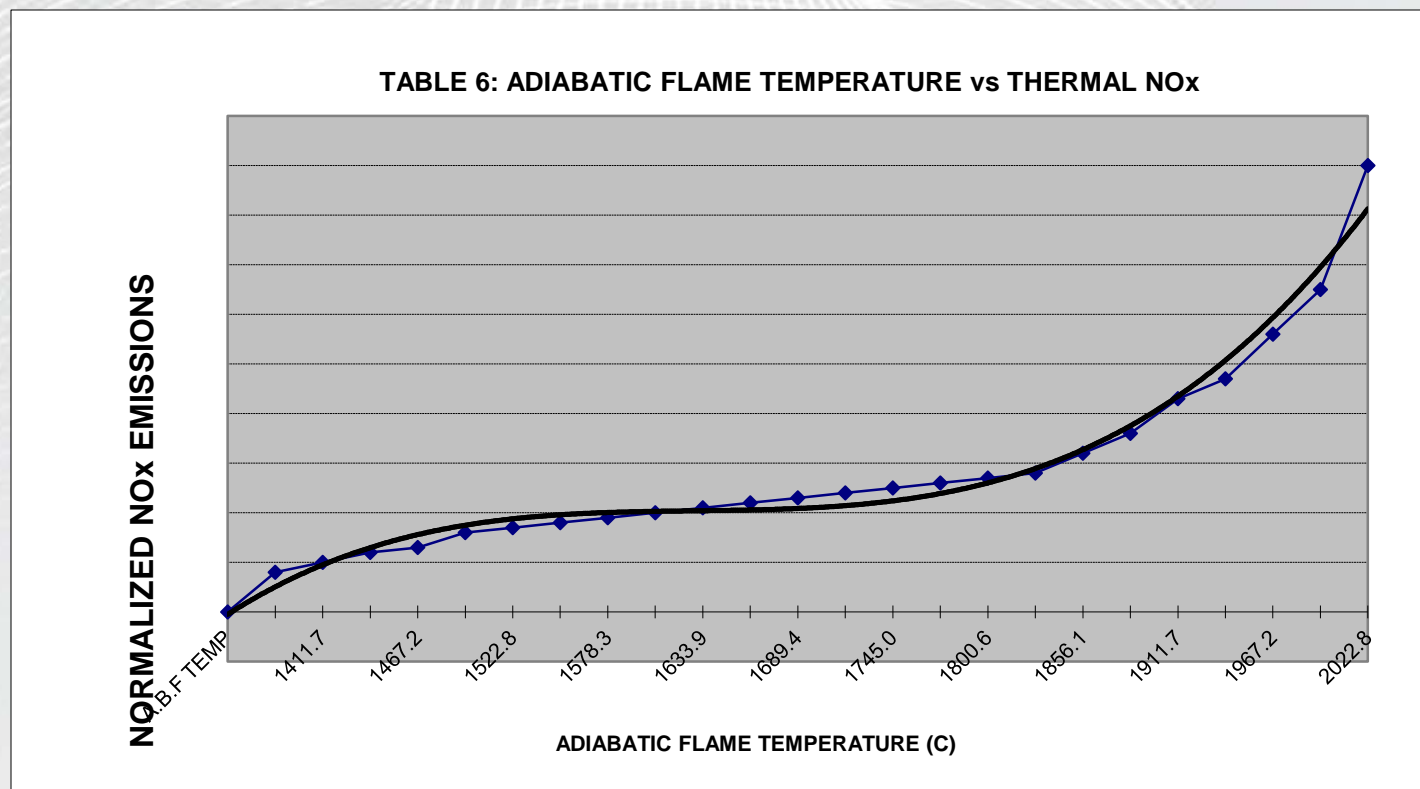
## ➤ Introduction

- Burner retrofits in downfired applications have proven to be challenging projects due to burner spacing requirements and resulting effects on burner flame quality.
- As the stringent environmental regulations continue to increase in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), there is a need to replace previous generations of burners with ultra-low NO<sub>x</sub> burners.
- Zeeco's latest Ultra-Low NO<sub>x</sub> Free-Jet burner was selected to replace the 234-burner steam methane reformer.



## ► Flame Temperature vs. Thermal NO<sub>x</sub>

For gaseous fuels with no fuel-bound nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>), thermal NO<sub>x</sub> is the primary contributor to overall NO<sub>x</sub> production.



Calculated Peak Flame Temperature and Thermal NO<sub>x</sub> production

## ➤ Description of Application

- The  $\text{NO}_x$  emission limit in the KSA at the time of the application was 43 ng/J (90 ppmv).
- The previous burners that were installed in the methanol reformer have  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions consistently above 70 ng/J (130 ppmv) with occasional excursions to 110 ng/J (205 ppmv).

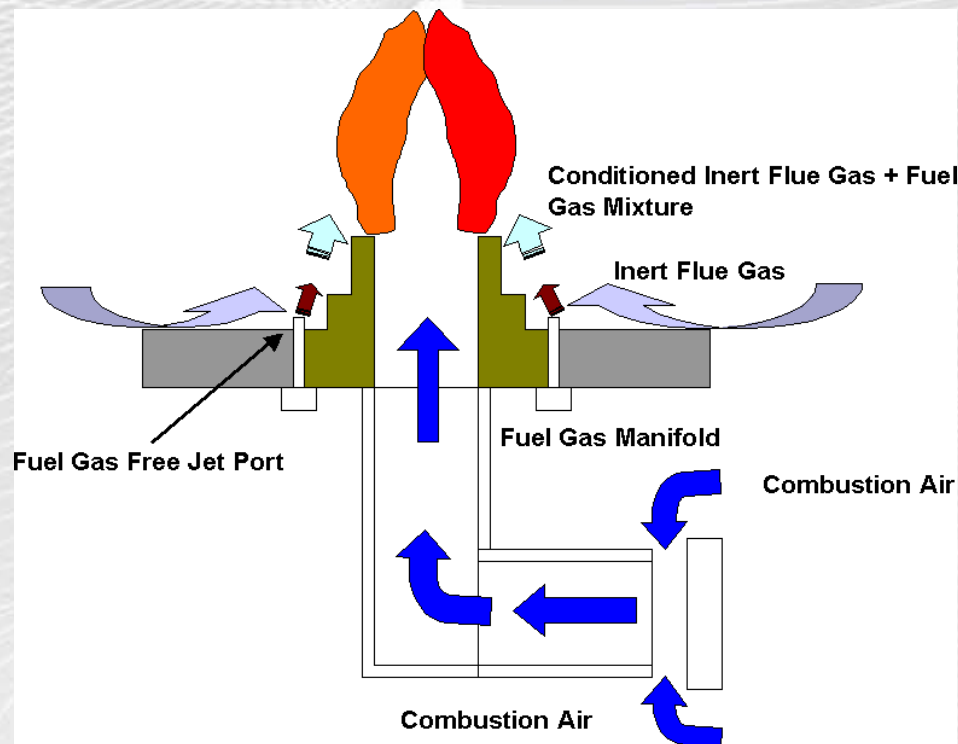


## ➤ Description of Application Cont.

- After a comprehensive evaluation, Zeeco's Ultra Low  $\text{NO}_x$  Free-Jet Burners were selected.
- The proposal was to meet a  $\text{NO}_x$  emission target of with 198 GLSF-10 Downfired Free-Jet Burners for the inner rows, and 36 GLSF-7 Downfired Free-Jet Burners for the outer rows, and no change to the existing burner footprint.

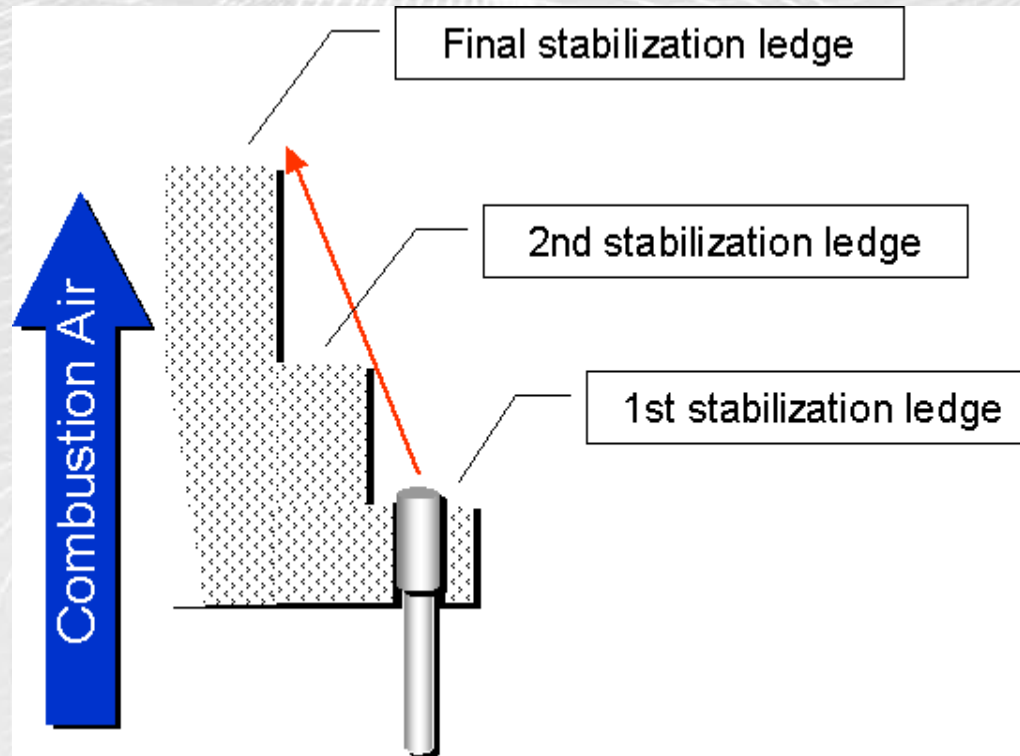


## ➤ Description of Application Cont.



- The compact size of the Free-Jet Burner, shown above, allows the distance between burners to be maximized when placed in conventional spacing. More space between burners decreases the likelihood of flame interaction and decreases  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions.

# ➤ Free-Jet Stabilization Technique





## ➤ Phase 1

- The first phase of the project called for Zeeco to fabricate two GLSF-10 Downfired Free-Jet Burners.
- One of these burners would be installed in Zeeco's Test Facility for test firing under simulated field conditions, the other would incorporate any combustion test changes and be shipped to the job site for trial fit into the steam reformer.
- The target NOx emissions guarantee for the project was 43ng/J (~80 ppmv on Natural Gas).

## ► Phase 1 Testing

### Natural Gas Test Fuel

NOx	Corrected O2	Firebox Temp.	Combustion Air Temp.
25.5 ng/J	1.5% O2	1204°C	522°C
23.5 ng/J	3.0% O2	1204°C	522°C

Table 1. Natural Gas Corrected Emissions

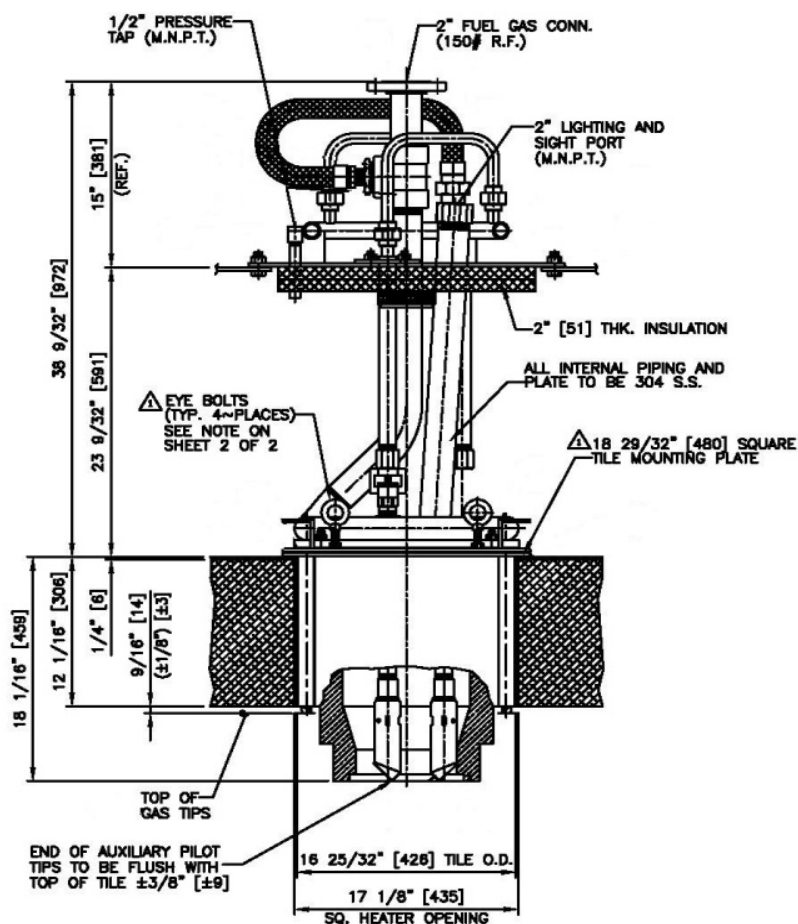
### High Hydrogen Test Fuel

NOx	Corrected O2	Firebox Temp.	Combustion Air Temp.
24.3 ng/J	1.5% O2	1204°C	522°C
22.5 ng/J	3.0% O2	1204°C	522°C

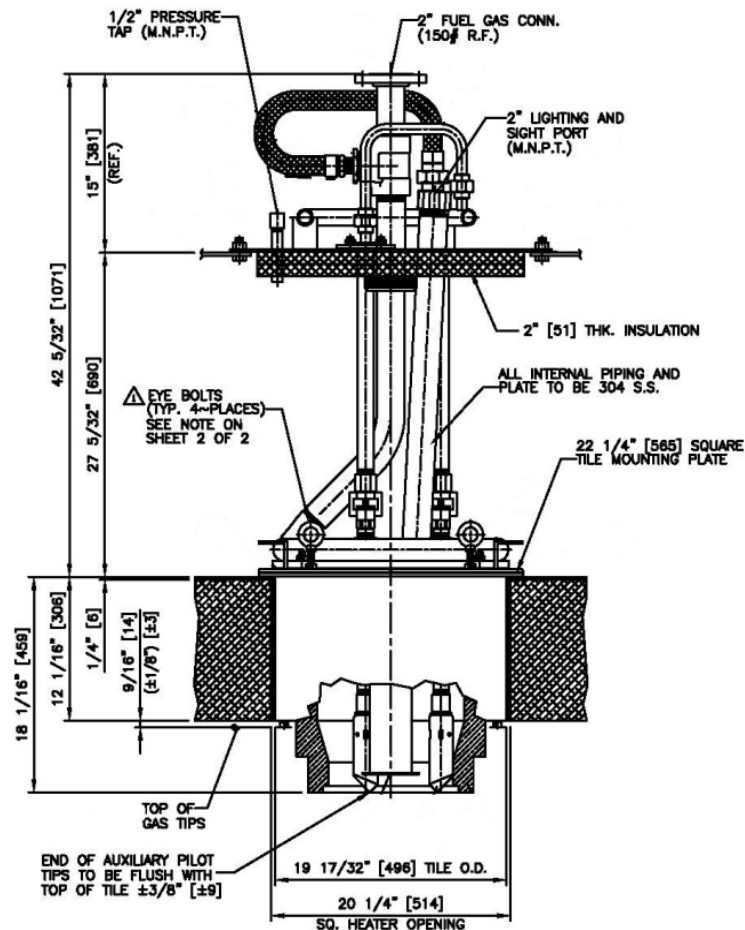
Table 2. High Hydrogen Corrected Emissions



# ➤ GLSF-7 and GLSF-10 Free-Jet Burners



GLSF-7



PART SECTIONAL ELEVATION  
(PORTIONS ROTATED FOR CLARITY)

GLSF-10

## ➤ Phase 2

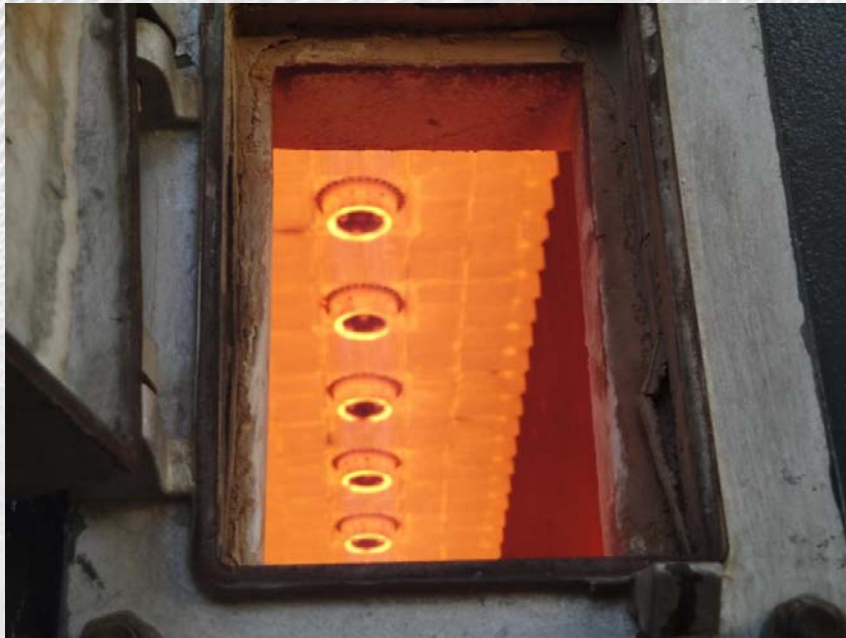
- After the trial fit up, the fabrication of the 198 GLSF-10 36 GLSF-7 Downfired Free-Jet Burners commenced. These burners were to be installed in the methanol reformer during a planned plant shutdown.



## ➤ Start-up and Operation

- After an initial operating period with the burner firing a natural gas fuel, the plant started to produce the mixed fuel gas with high Hydrogen content (approximately 20% methane and 75% hydrogen).
- When the GLSF Downfired Free-Jet Burners were switched over to fire, the mixed fuel gas the flame quality was very good.

## ➤ Start-up and Operation Ctd.



- The flame from the mixed fuel gas produces a proper, transparent flame pattern with even heat transfer to the process tubes.
- The flames were straight with no evidence of flame impingement on the process tubes.

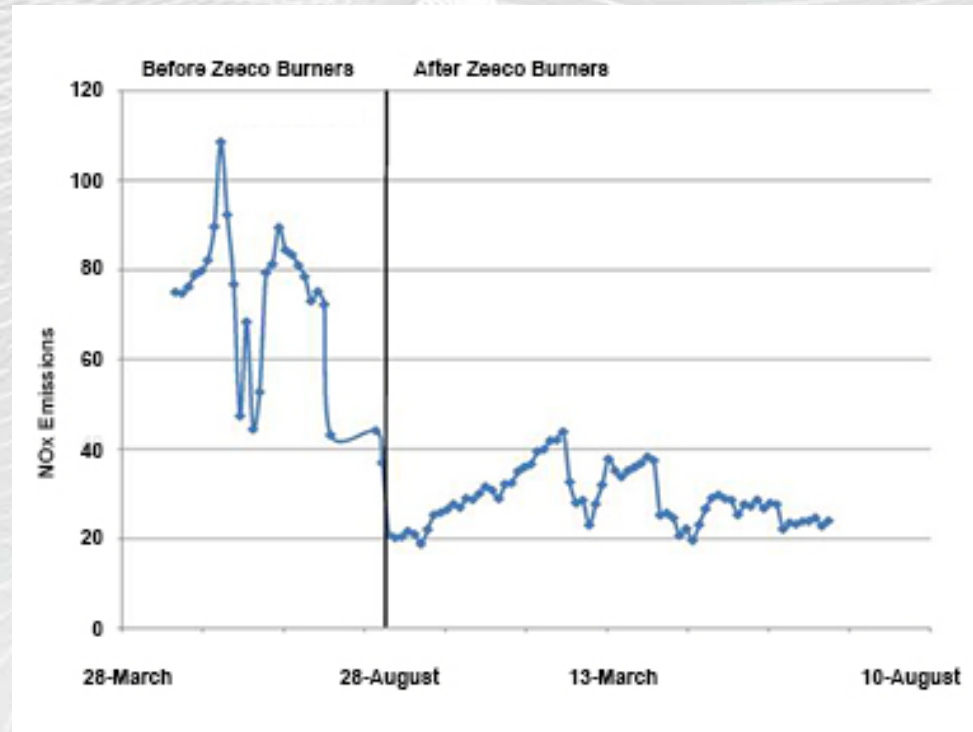


## ► Start-Up and Operation Ctd.

- Even heat transfer to the process tubes is shown with even coloring and no hot spots.
- Uneven coloring and hotspots may represent flame impingement.
- The even heating allows the owner to meet the necessary process flowrate requirements for the methanol reformer.



## ► Start-Up and Operation Ctd.



The graph represents NO<sub>x</sub> emissions before and after the Zeeco GLSF Downfired Free-Jet Burner installation.



## ➤ Conclusion

- The GLSF-7 and GLSF-10 Downfired Free-Jet Burners installed in the methanol reformer resulted in a decrease in  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions.
- After the Zeeco Free-Jet Burners were installed, the  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions from the methanol reformer were consistently below 43 ng/J, meeting the KSA's emissions requirements.