

## Practical experiences from projects with conversion from mercury to membrane electrolysis technology



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## 1 Introducing Chemieanlagenbau Chemnitz GmbH

### 1.1 CAC at a glance

1.2 Overview of business segments

1.3 Activities in chlor-alkali business

2 Mercury to membrane conversion

3 Selected conversion projects & experiences

4 Conclusions



# Introducing Chemieanlagenbau Chemnitz GmbH



## More than 50 years of experience



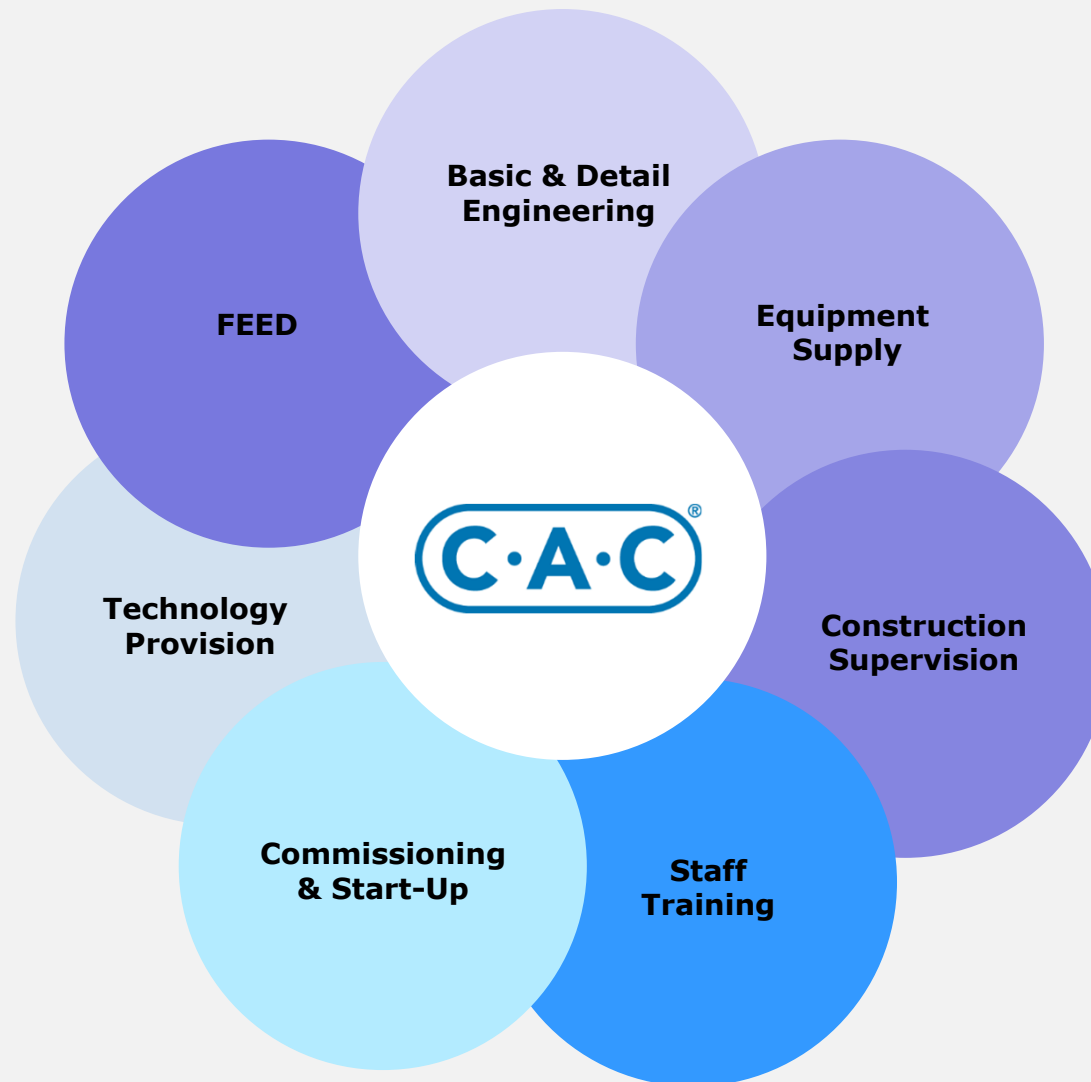
<b>1964</b>	Plant engineering and contracting division within the factory "Germania"
<b>1970</b>	Directorate plant engineering in collective combine CLG
<b>1990</b>	Foundation of "Lurgi Anlagenbau Chemnitz GmbH" and integration in the Lurgi group
<b>2004</b>	Foundation of an independent plant engineering company in Chemnitz and foundation of "Chemieanlagenbau Chemnitz GmbH"
<b>2005</b>	Foundation of HUGO PETERSEN within the CAC group of companies
<b>2006</b>	Take-over of the majority stake of BiProTech Sp.z.o.o. in Kraków, Poland



# Introducing Chemieanlagenbau Chemnitz GmbH



CAC offers all services for construction, reconstruction or expansion of your plant



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## Targeted Industries & Market Segments



### Refinery & Crude Oil Processing

- **Refinery Engineering**
  - Atmospheric Distillation
  - Vacuum Distillation
  - Hydro-desulphurisation
  - Reforming / Zeoforming
  - Bitumen
  - Isomerisation
  - Demercaptanisation
- **Lube Oil Refining**



### Gas Engineering

- **Natural Gas Underground Storage**
- **Gas Compressor Stations**
- **Gas Treatment**
  - Pre-treatment
  - Purification
  - Gas Scrubbing
  - Separation of higher hydrocarbons
  - Gas Compression
  - Sulphur Recovery
  - Demercaptanisation



### Petrochemicals

- **Expandable Polystyrene**
- **Ammonia**
- **Urea**
- **Melamine**
- **Butadiene**
- **Maleic Anhydride**
- **Butanediol**
- **Nitric Acid**



### Inorganics

- **Sulphuric Acid**
- **Cl-Alkali Electrolysis**
- **Chlorine Purification**
- **Ammonium Sulphate**
- **Poly-aluminium Chloride**
- **Ferric Chloride**
- **Calcium Chloride**

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## Track record of the chlor-alkali business

- 1964** 1<sup>st</sup> Chlor-alkali electrolysis (mercury) built for BASF AG, Germany
- 1976** 1<sup>st</sup> Chlorine plant (diaphragm) built for Sameit Alkali, Norway
- 1983** 1<sup>st</sup> Chlorine plant (membrane) built for United Srichai Chemicals, Thailand
- 2004** Transfer of Lurgi's chlor-alkali business to Chemieanlagenbau Chemnitz GmbH
- 2010** Acquisition of Krebs Swiss chlor-alkali technology from GEA Messo, France



**CAC is Associate Member** of EuroChlor





## BASIC & DETAIL ENGINEERING – C/A PLANTS

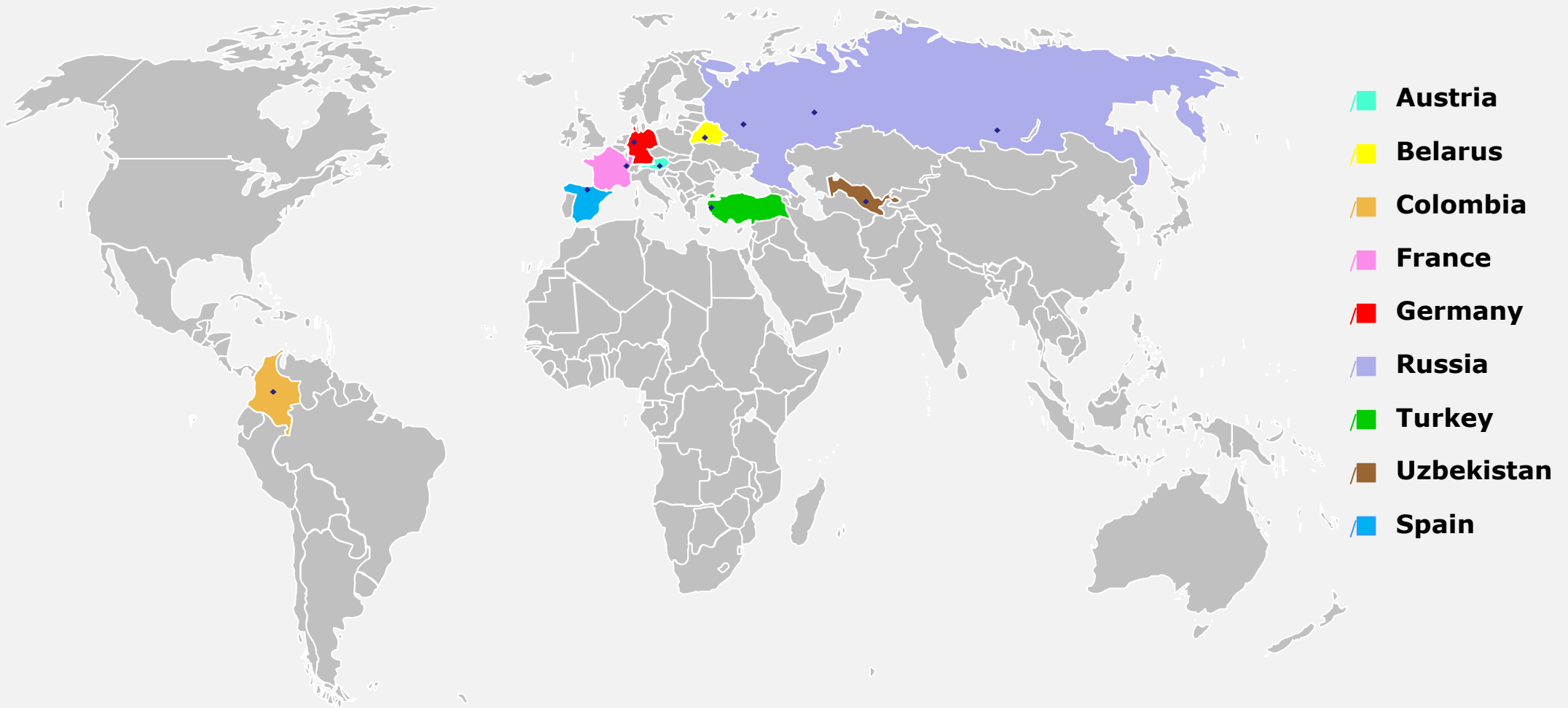
No.	CLIENT	LOCATION	PLANT CAPACITY (in thousand tons per year)	YEAR (start-up)	REMARKS
1	OAD NAVOYAZOT	Navoi, Uzbekistan	23 Chlorine 26 Caustic Soda	2001	FS BE NEW PLANT
2	SAYANSKCHIMPLAST I.	Sayansk, Russia	150 Chlorine 168 Caustic Soda	2006	FS BE CONVERSION
3	MOSVODOKANAL	Moscow, Russia	10 Chlorine 11.3 Caustic Soda	2013	BE DE NEW PLANT
4	SAYANSKCHIMPLAST II.	Sayansk, Russia	180 Chlorine 202 Caustic Soda	2013	BE DE EXPANSION
5	SODA CHLORAT	Beresniki, Russia	26 Chlorine 40 Caustic Potash	2014	FS BE DE CONVERSION
6	JSC BELARUSKALI	Soligorsk, Belarus	16.5 Chlorine 25 Caustic Potash	2015	BE DE NEW PLANT



## BASIC & DETAIL ENGINEERING – C/A PLANTS

No.	CLIENT	LOCATION	PLANT CAPACITY (in thousand tons per year)	YEAR (start-up)	REMARKS
7	TESSENDERLO GROUP	Loos, France	54.0 Chlorine 61.0 Caustic Soda or 40.7 Chlorine 64.5 Caustic Potash	2012	PDP CONVERSION
8	DONAUCHEMIE	Brueckl, Austria	31.6 Chlorine 35.7 Caustic Soda	2015	BE DE EXPANSION
9	POTASSE ET PRODUITS CHIMIQUES SAS	Thann, France	43.2 Chlorine 68.4 Caustic Potash	2015	BE DE CONVERSION
10	BRINSA S.A.	Zipaquirá, Colombia	27 Chlorine 30 Caustic Soda	2016	BE DE CONVERSION
11	JV AKZO / EVONIK	Ibbenbueren, Germany	82 Chlorine 130 Caustic Potash	2017	BE CONVERSION
12	PETKIM PETROKIMYA HOLDING A.Ş.	Aliağa, Izmir, Turkey	103 Chlorine 113 Caustic Soda	2019	BE, DE CONV. MON/BIP
13	Altamira-Electroquimica del Cantabrio, S.A. (BONDALTI GROUP)	Torrelavega, Spain	68 Chlorine 76 Caustic Soda	2019	CONVERSION

> 600,000 t/a of chlorine are produced in our reference plants



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**2 Mercury to membrane conversion**

**2.1 Electrolyser technologies**

2.2 Re-use of equipment

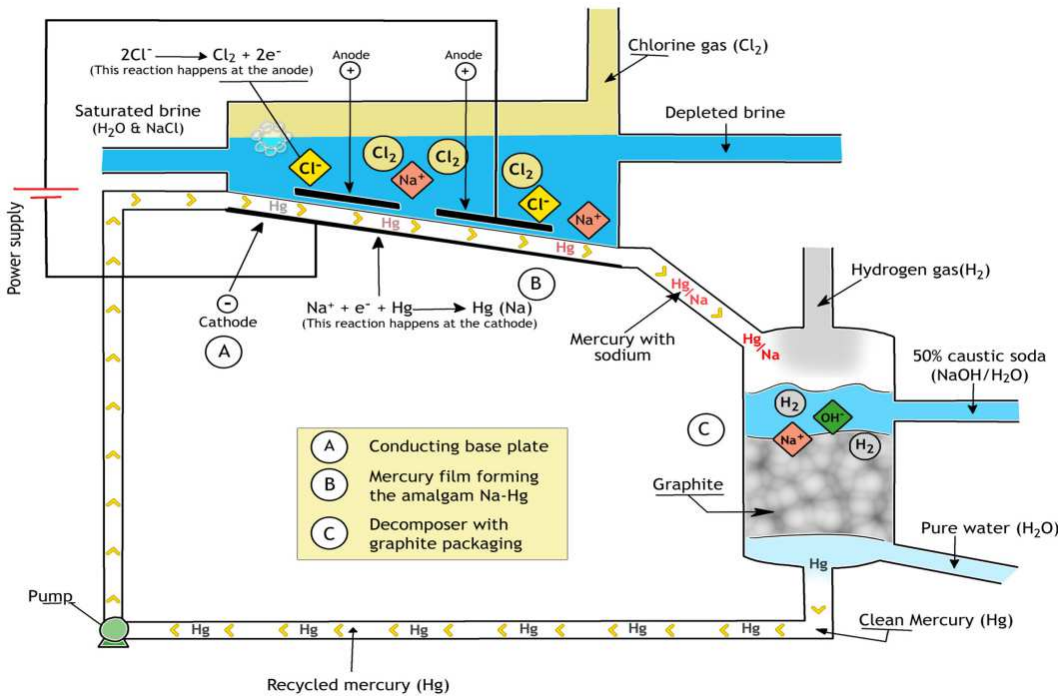
2.3 Arrangement

3 Selected conversion projects & experiences

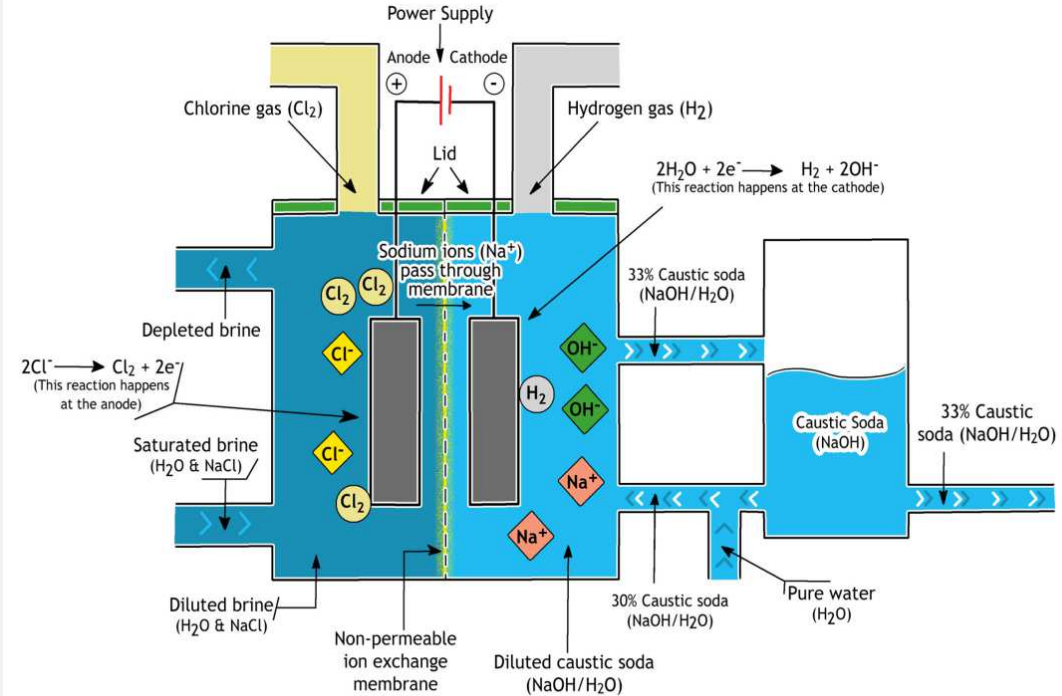
4 Conclusions

## Electrolyser technologies

### Mercury electrolyser



### Membrane electrolyser

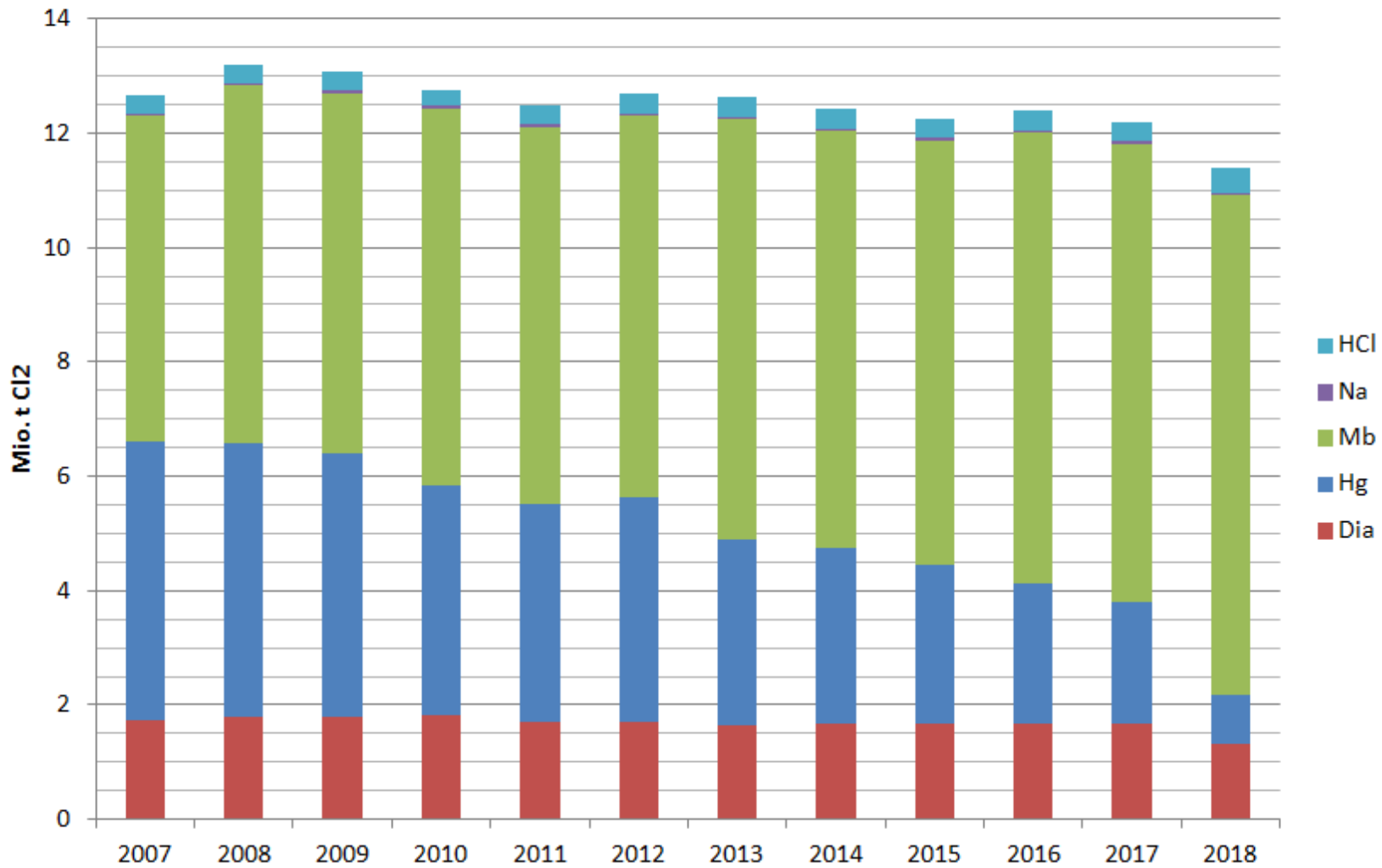


source: EuroChlor

## Advantages of membrane vs. mercury process

- **Environmental impact & improvements**
  - Complete reduction of the mercury emissions to the air
  - Exclusion of contamination of mercury to the soil
  - No waste water and waste disposal contaminated with mercury
- **Significant reduction of electrical power consumption – up to 30% less!**
- **Essential savings of operational costs** due to:
  - No further mercury treatment & disposal required
  - Up to 50% less operational staff required
  - Less maintenance costs

*chlorine production in Europe*



data source: EuroChlor

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## Re-usable equipment

- ✓ Salt dissolver, tanks, heat exchangers
- ✓ Gas treatment sections (coolers, drying towers, blowers, compressors...)
- ✓ Filters and columns: usually too big, but no problem (more retention time)
- X Pumps: not recommended – especially brine pumps are usually too big
- X Transformer/rectifier: not recommended – different requirements for current & voltage
  
- Physical and static conditions of the equipment & piping have to be checked carefully
- Cleaning of filters, tanks, pumps etc. has to be done properly with water or with diluted hypo solution
- Check for elementary mercury at low points
- Change precoating agent from perlite/harborlite to cellulose (avoid Al & SiO<sub>2</sub> contamination)
- Install additional ion exchanger column with special Hg resin (to protect Ca+Mg resin)

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## Location / placement

- New equipment can be installed:
  - Greenfield, next to old plant
  - In old building → re-use cell room after decontamination
- Decontamination (EuroChlor TSEM 05/311, TSEM 11/378, TSEM 11/389):
  - Mercury is everywhere → concrete structure & ground need to be removed or not touched at all
  - Sand should not be brought back in place → to be removed & decontaminated
- Space requirements:
  - Membrane electrolyzers require higher cell room
  - Space required underneath membrane electrolyzers

1 Introducing Chemieanlagenbau Chemnitz GmbH

2 Mercury to membrane conversion

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**3.1 Latest references**

3.2 Parallel operation

3.3 Re-use of equipment

3.4 Health, safety, environment

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## ОАО Саянскхимпласт

**Location:** Sayansk, Russia

**Plant:** Chlor-Alkali Electrolysis

**Capacity:** 169,000 t/a Caustic Soda  
150,000 t/a Chlorine

**Electrolyser Technology:** Asahi Kasei Corporation, Japan

**AsahiKASEI**

### Services:

- Project Management
- Basic and Detail Engineering
- Design specification for civil works, steel structure, HVAC
- Deliveries
- Construction Supervision Assistance
- Supporting of start-up phase
- Training of personnel

**Project Completion:** 2006



### Special conditions:

- First Chlor-Alkali Membrane Electrolysis in Russia
- Consideration of the Russian Regulation on Chlorine
- Financed through ECA-covered loan by Euler-Hermes Credit Insurance

## Potasse et Produits Chimiques SAS

**Location:** Thann, France

**Plant:** Chlor-Alkali Electrolysis /  
 Bromine Recovery Unit

**Capacity:** 68,400 t/a Caustic Potash  
 43,200 t/a Chlorine  
 4,000 t/a Bromine

**Electrolyser Technology:**  
 Chlorine Engineers Corporation, Japan

**Contract:** EPC

**Services:**

- Project Management
- Basic Engineering
- Detail Engineering
- Procurement & Supplies
- Construction & Construction Management
- Training of personnel & Start-up

**Project Completion:** 2016



## Evonik Industries AG & Akzo Nobel Industrial Chemicals GmbH

**Location:** Ibbenbueren, Uffeln, Germany

**Plant:** Chlor-Alkali Electrolysis

**Capacity:** 130,000 t/a Caustic Potash  
 82,000 t/a Chlorine

**Electrolyser Technology:** Asahi Kasei Corporation, Japan



**Services:**

- Project Management
- Basic Engineering
- Detail Engineering & Procurement
- Construction Management
- Commissioning support & Training

**Project Completion:** 2017



**Akzo Nobel – Location at Ibbenbueren/Germany**

1 Introducing Chemieanlagenbau Chemnitz GmbH

2 Mercury to membrane conversion

**3 Selected conversion projects & experiences**

3.1 Latest references

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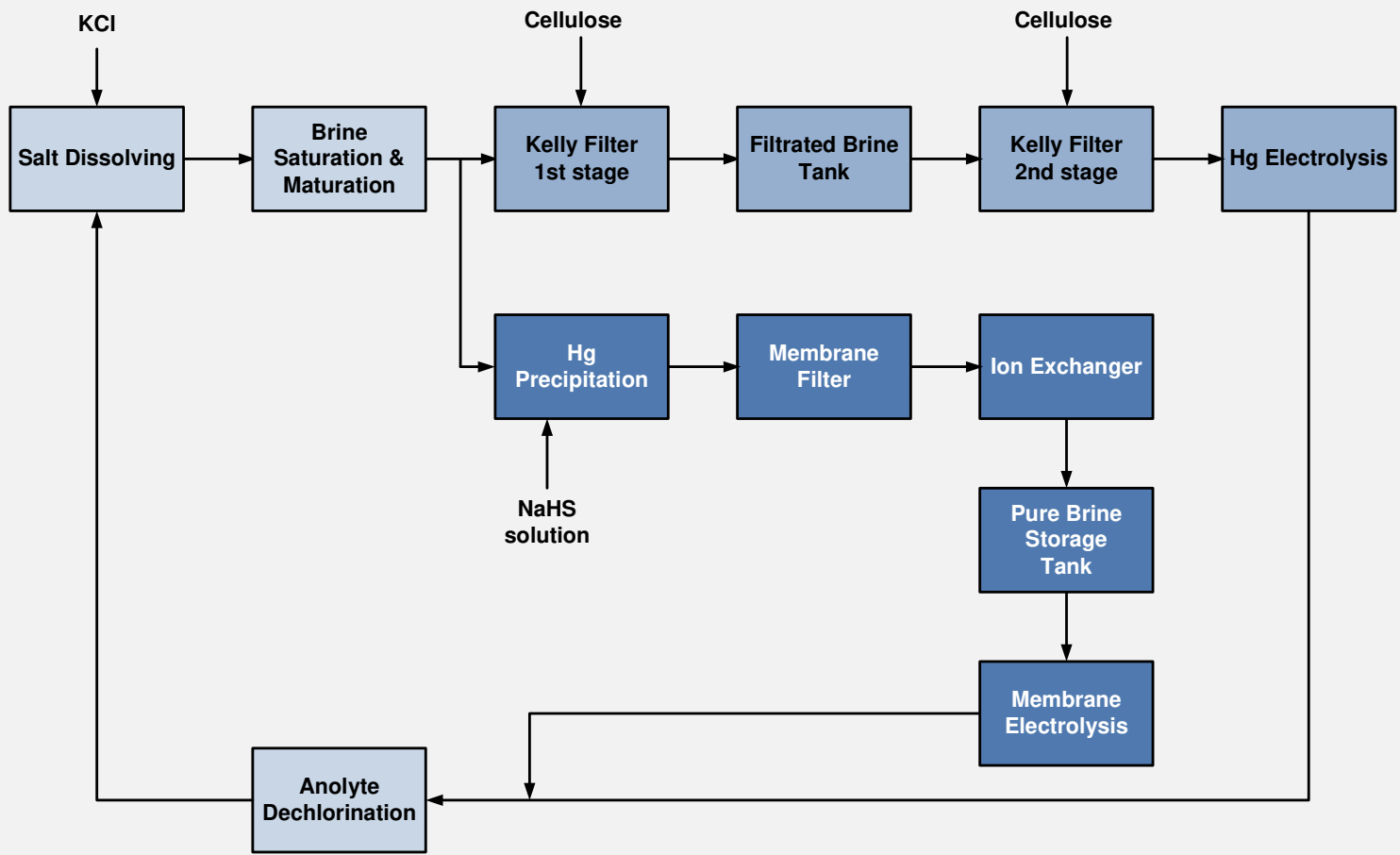
4 Conclusions



## Parallel operation of Hg & Mb electrolysis

- Advantage: minimise downtime by establishing
  - one combined brine loop for treatment of brine to/from Hg electrolysis as well as membrane electrolysis and
  - proper tie-in points for common product handling
- Disadvantages:
  - requires more time for planning and establishing of tie-in points
  - possibly creates unwanted interferences from one system to the other (e.g. back pressure, interlocks, Hg contamination...)
  - requires additional step(s) for removal of mercury (precipitation and/or ion exchanger)

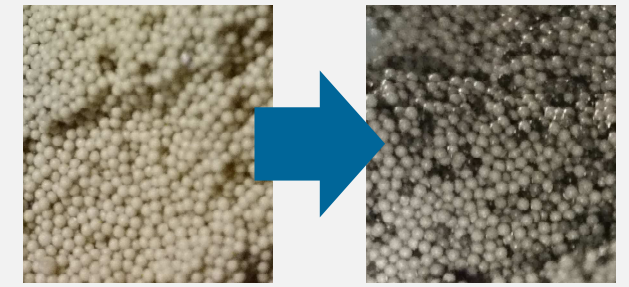
## Parallel operation: practical example



strainer of filtrated brine pump:  
covered by HgS



ion exchanger resin for Hg (TP214):  
covered and partially blocked by HgS



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2 Mercury to membrane conversion

**3 Selected conversion projects & experiences**

3.1 Latest references

3.2 Parallel operation

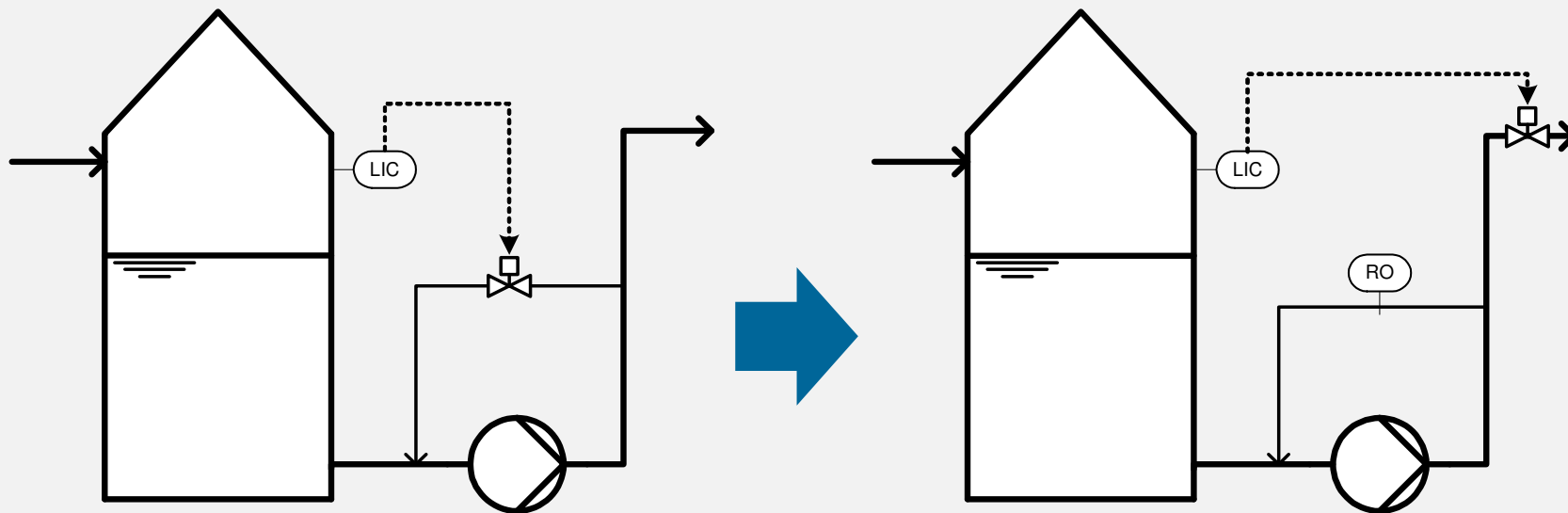
**3.3 Re-use of equipment**

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4 Conclusions

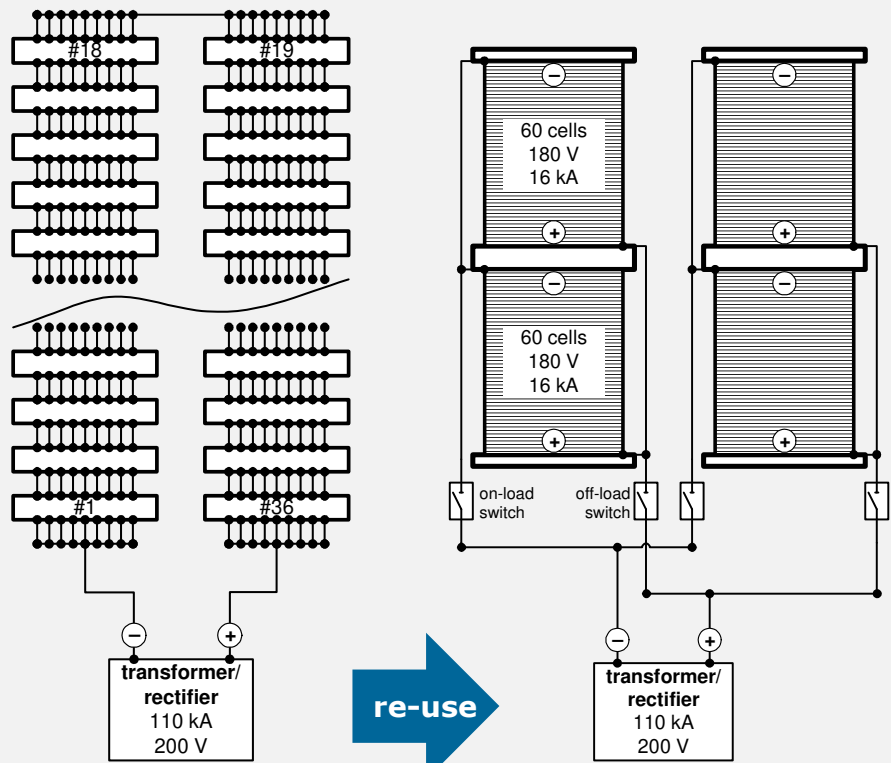
## Re-use of equipment: brine pumps

- brine flow in Hg plant is **2.5-fold** than in Mb plant
- pumps could be equipped with variable frequency drive (VFD) or
- control philosophy has to be adjusted → otherwise such big pumps would operate not at their optimum point or beyond their performance curve

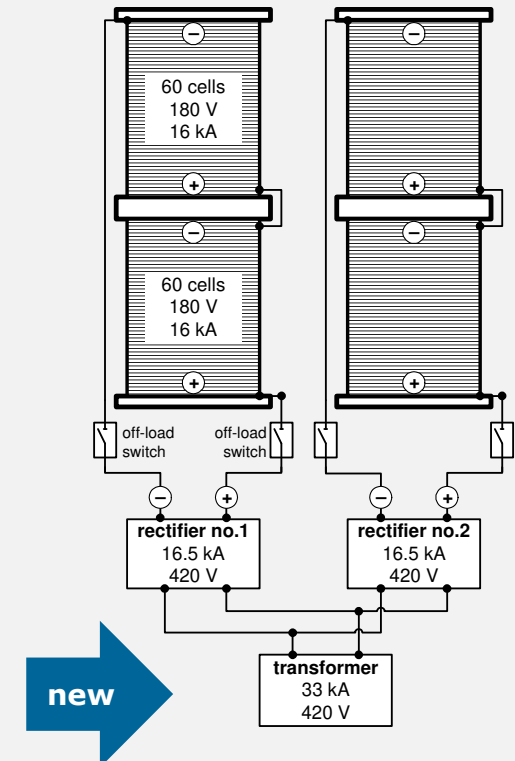


## Re-use of equipment: transformer/rectifier

- Traditionally Hg electrolysis requires relatively high current and low voltage
- Area of membrane cells is smaller and current density is smaller than in Hg cells  
 → more cells are connected in series – resulting in higher overall voltages
- Example: Hg cell room with 36 cells (10 m<sup>2</sup>) → converted to 4x60 Mb cells



- double power feed
- disadvantage: electrolyzers are connected in parallel  
 → less flexibility



1 Introducing Chemieanlagenbau Chemnitz GmbH

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## Separation of contaminated area & construction area

- Personal safety → high risks of operating personnel as well as personnel of construction company due to
  - Mercury emissions
  - Chlorine emissions
- Protective equipment, cleaning and hygiene is of high importance → EuroChlor TSEM 05/305 →
- Create separation between normal operating area and new construction area



Housekeeping DO'S and DON'TS when working in mercury cell rooms			
	Wear protective clothing and gloves	Don't eat, drink or smoke in the work place or whilst wearing work clothes/protective clothing	
	Change work clothes regularly and immediately when contaminated	Don't mix workwear with personal clothing	
	Ensure good ventilation and wear a clean respirator in contaminated areas	Don't carry tobacco when working	
	Regularly inspect working areas and clean up any spills	Don't use a high-pressure water hose to clean floors	
	Shower before going home	Don't leave mercury uncovered Use a lid or water	



Example:

wooden wall for separation of  
Hg electrolyzers (in operation)  
and construction site





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2 Mercury to membrane conversion

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## Conclusion / summary

- Conversion from mercury to membrane technology is beneficial in terms of operating costs and from environmental point of view
- Cell room building and some equipment can be re-used (after decontamination) to reduce investment costs
- It should be evaluated carefully how much of the existing equipment is re-used and how the conversion should be done (time schedule)
- Training of operating personnel is also very important because requirements for brine quality are higher



**Thank you for your attention!**

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