



Shell
**Catalysts &
Technologies**

Shell Turbo Technologies

A Novel Column Internal that Unlock Existing Gas Treating Unit's Potential

Case Study: How to approach gas treating unit debottlenecking with STT

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Also, in this content we may refer to Shell’s “net carbon intensity” (NCI), which includes Shell’s carbon emissions from the production of our energy products, our suppliers’ carbon emissions in supplying energy for that production and our customers’ carbon emissions associated with their use of the energy products we sell. Shell’s NCI also includes the emissions associated with the production and use of energy products produced by others which Shell purchases for resale. Shell only controls its own emissions. The use of the terms Shell’s “net carbon intensity” or NCI is for convenience only and not intended to suggest these emissions are those of Shell plc or its subsidiaries.

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Shell’s operating plan and outlook are forecasted for a three-year period and ten-year period, respectively, and are updated every year. They reflect the current economic environment and what we can reasonably expect to see over the next three and ten years. Accordingly, the outlook reflects our Scope 1, Scope 2 and NCI targets over the next ten years. However, Shell’s operating plan and outlook cannot reflect our 2050 net-zero emissions target, as this target is outside our planning period. Such future operating plans and outlooks could include changes to our portfolio, efficiency improvements and the use of carbon capture and storage and carbon credits. In the future, as society moves towards net-zero emissions, we expect Shell’s operating plans and outlooks to reflect this movement. However, if society is not net zero in 2050, as of today, there would be significant risk that Shell may not meet this target.

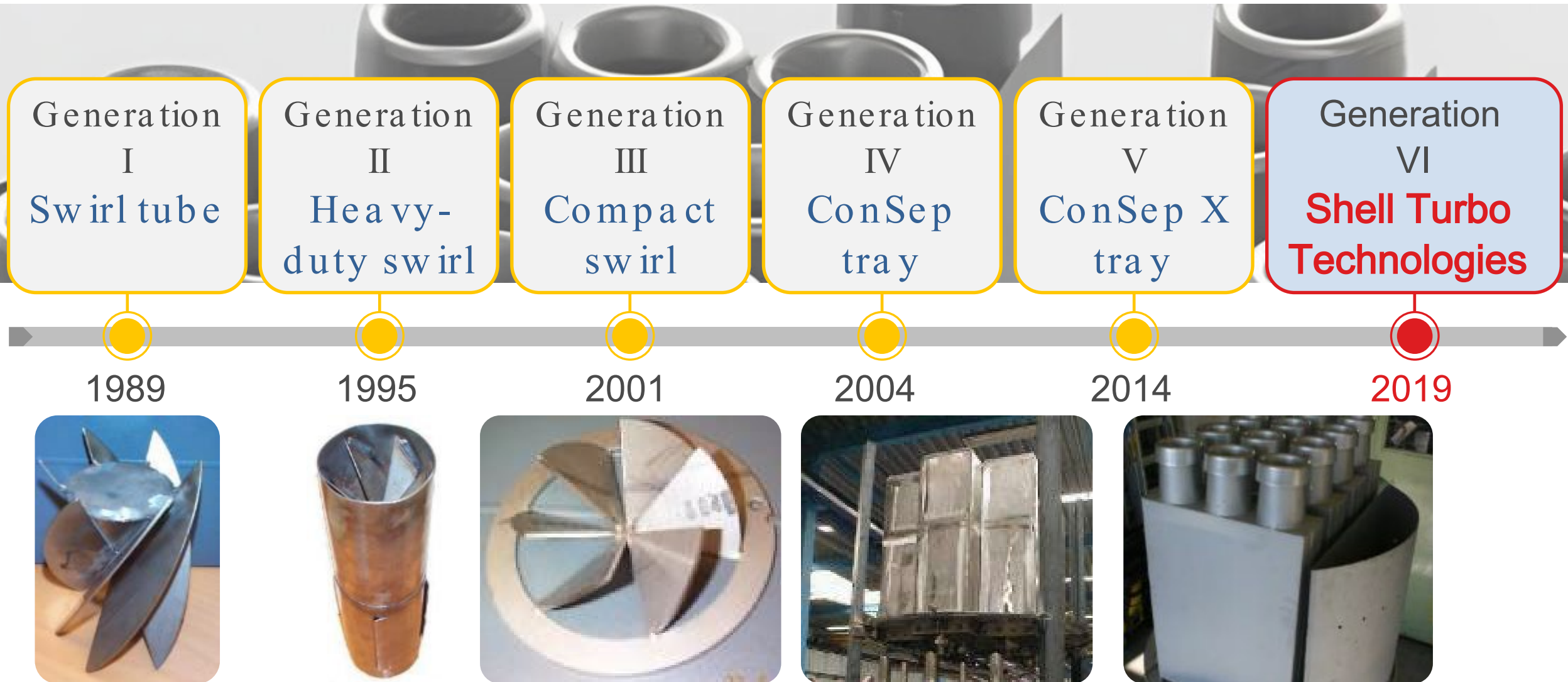
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This content may contain certain forward-looking non-GAAP measures such as adjusted earnings and divestments. We are unable to provide a reconciliation of these forward-looking non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures because certain information needed to reconcile those non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures is dependent on future events some of which are outside the control of Shell, such as oil and gas prices, interest rates and exchange rates. Moreover, estimating such GAAP measures with the required precision necessary to provide a meaningful reconciliation is extremely difficult and could not be accomplished without unreasonable effort. Non-GAAP measures in respect of future periods which cannot be reconciled to the most comparable GAAP financial measure are calculated in a manner which is consistent with the accounting policies applied in Shell plc’s consolidated financial statements.

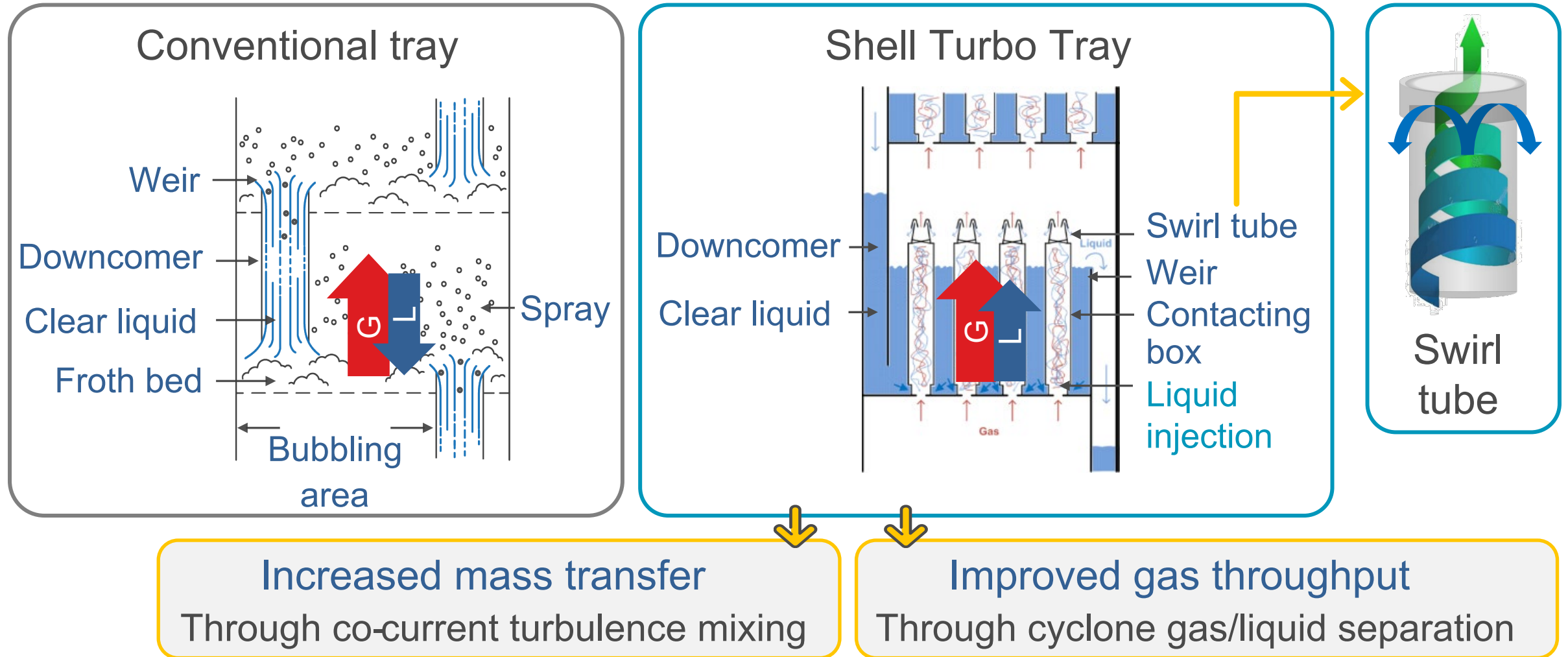
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STT advance column internals meets Shell gas treating expertise

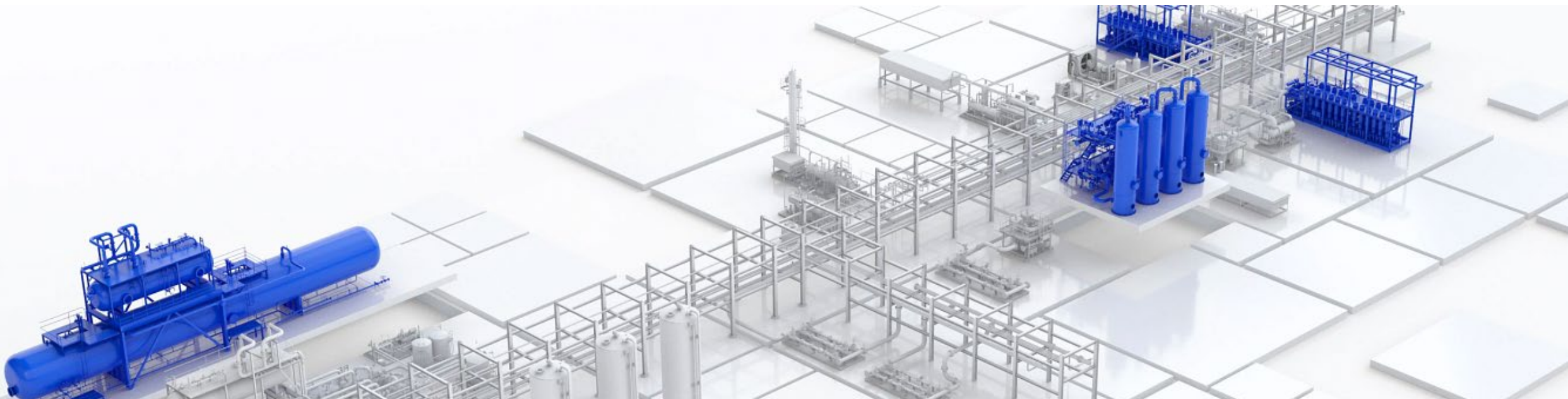


STT offer enhanced mass transfer and gas throughput



Shell Turbo Trays

Facility Debottlenecking Case study

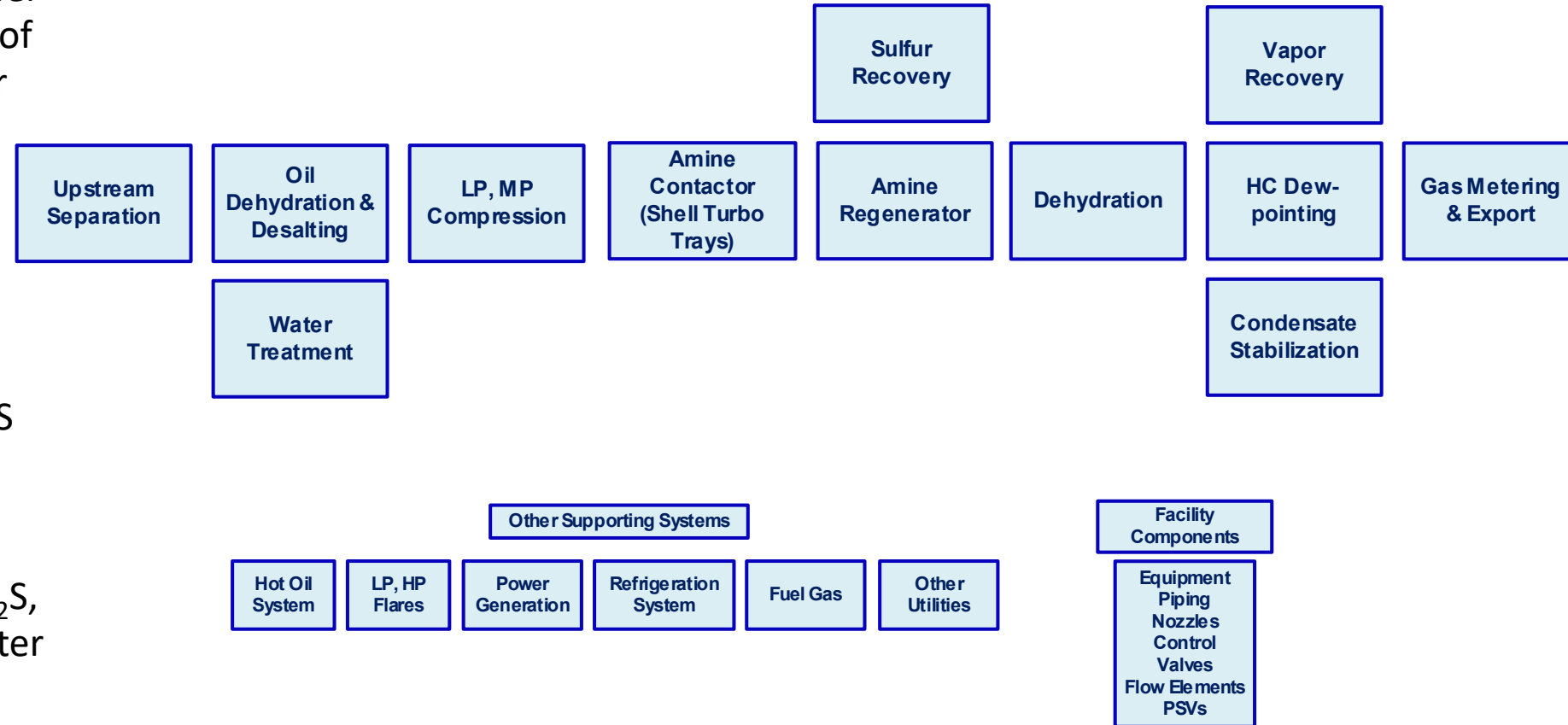


Facility debottlenecking – Middle East

→ SLB Built-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) the facility consisting of oil & gas treatment and sulfur recovery systems

→ Requirement to increase the plant processing capacity by 20% from 40,000 bpd oil and 130 MMscf/D gas with 4% H₂S and 2% CO₂

→ Export specifications 4ppm H₂S, 1.7% CO₂ and 7 lb/MMscf water



Plant Adequacy Check

Gas Systems

- Comprehensive process and hydraulic studies and process checks were conducted
- Amine circulation rate and reboiler duty were maintained within the 10% equipment design margin
- Validation of the TEG system with increased inlet temperature
- Validation of LP & MP compressors was performed with vendors

Liquid Systems

- Oil processing equipment needed to handle more flow; state of the art Dual-Frequency desalters were found suitable for higher oil load
- Water handling system was assessed and found adequate
- Crude export pump needed larger sizes impeller, but lower delivery pressure was acceptable eliminating the modification

Plant wide

- Hot oil capacity was increased mainly due to more oil treatment and stabilization system
- Process parameters like gas velocities, nozzle momentum, PCVs, PSVs and flare network validated
- About 10 minor piping and instrumentation modifications were addressed
- Hazop was conducted with third party to ensure all safety aspects are fully reviewed

Installation and performance tests

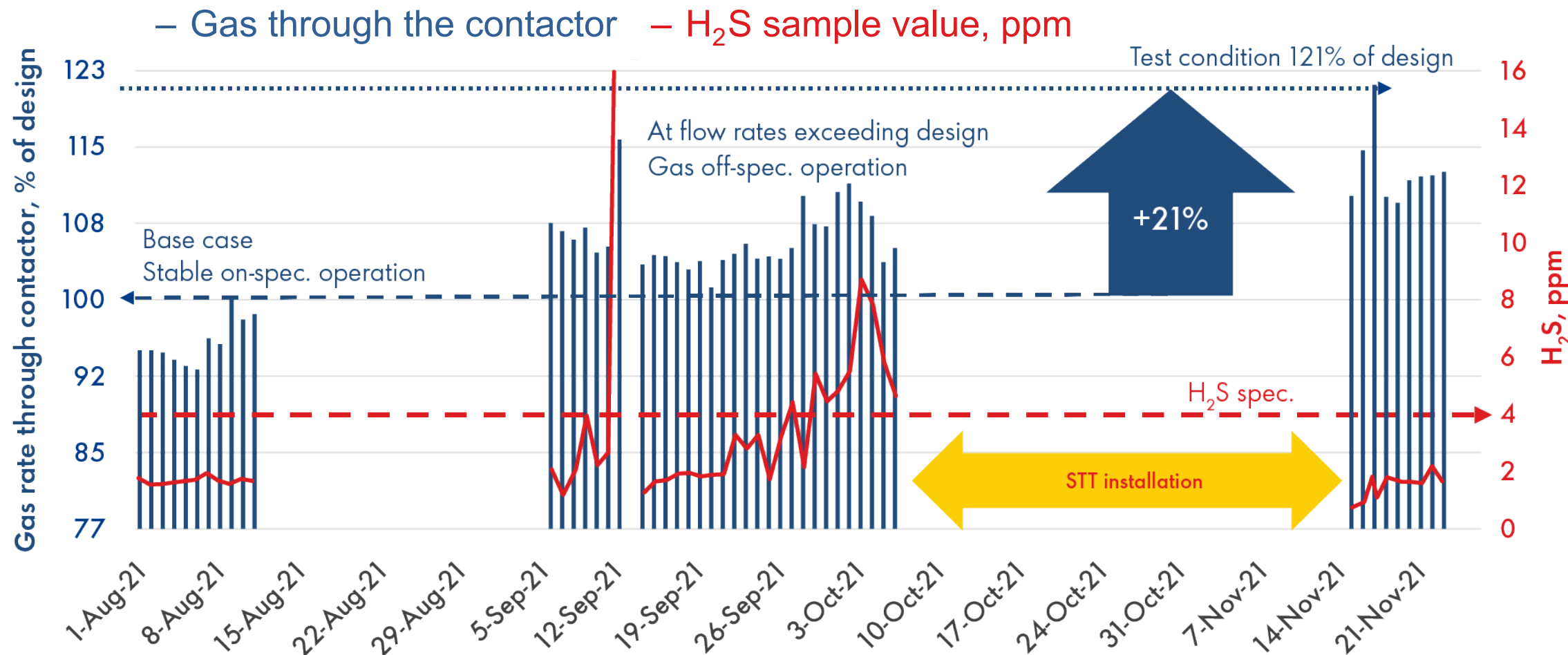
- Hot welding and recertification was avoided by using available cleats, rings and hangers; drop-in solution to replace existing 21 Shell HiFi trays to 9 Shell Turbo Trays + 1 de-entrainment tray
- P&IDs, line lists, operating manuals and other key engineering documents revised as per updated as-built conditions
- Shutdown was planned to implement the debottleneck modifications during regular plant-wide shutdown
- Sampling and analysis of gas streams was conducted by a third party
- Successful performance test run conducted for 96 hours



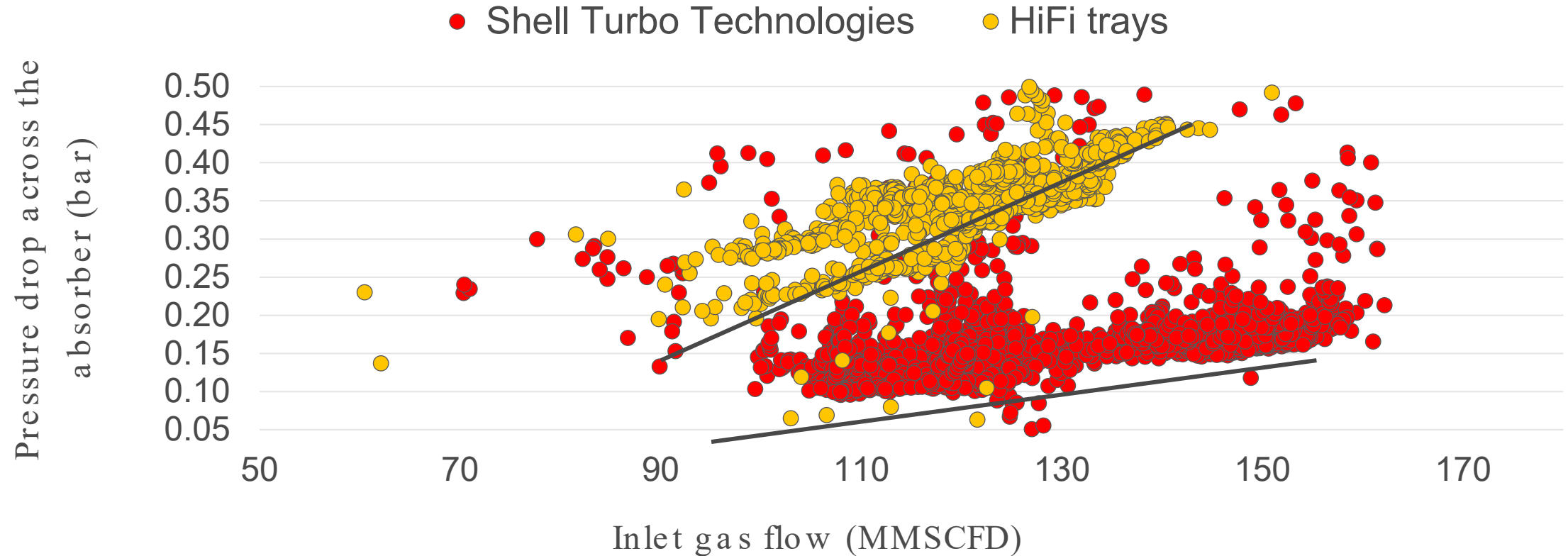
AGRU deployment result

20%
production increase

Improved
operation
Stable operation



AGRU deployment: Pressure drop versus gas flow



Lower overall column pressure drop with Turbo Trays owing to fewer trays required

AGRU deployment: Column profiles with Turbo Trays

– lower temperature bulge



Conventional trays



Turbo Trays

- Absolute temperatures have been reduced, better heat dissipation
- Temperature profile shifts toward the top of the column impacting the downstream system

Shell Turbo Technologies add value in greenfield and brownfield applications

Greenfield (onshore and offshore)

Absorber benefits:

Up to

40 %

smaller

Diameter

Up to

50 %

lighter

**Weight
and FOB
cost**

- Very suitable for offshore, premium space and weights

Brownfield

Low capex solution to increase gas treating unit performance

- TEG and AGRU application
- Drop-in solution for absorber
- Maximize existing equipment margin for throughput increase
- Reduce OPEX in AGRU
- Reduce solvent losses
- Resilient to foaming

(*) compared to high -capacity internals

Up to

50 %
greater*

Gas flow

Q&A