

Cetek "Matrix Coating System" & It's Use at MiRO-Karlsruhe, Germany

Coking.com Safety Seminar

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Overview

- **Objective**
- **Key Coker Heater Operating Variables**
- **Benefits of Ceramic Coatings**
- **How Ceramic Coatings Improve Furnace Performance**
- **Coker Heater Coating Application**
 - *Impact of Refractory Coating*
 - *Impact of Process Tube Coating*
 - *Combined Impact*
- **Conclusions**
- **Q&A**



Objective

- **Identify a potential low cost, rapid payback project that improves a Coker heater and Coker unit performance.**



Coker Heater: Key Operating Variables

- **Residence Time**
- **Furnace Profile**
 - **Temperature Profile**
 - **Pressure Profile**
 - **Velocity Profile**
- **Coking Factor**
- **Heat Flux**
- **Peak to Average Flux**



What Cetek Coatings Can Do

- *Manipulate heat flux distribution in single fired heaters.*
- *Design coatings based on coking pattern of fire box.*
- *Measure true tube metal temperature by removing all scale and installing a uniform ceramic coating layer.*
- *Easy coking detection using infrared camera or pyrometer through the elimination of uneven scale delta T.*



Benefits of Ceramic Coatings Applications

- *Increased Throughput*
- *Longer Heater Run Lengths*
- *Lower Fuel Consumption*
- *Lower Bridgewall and Convection Section Temperatures*
- *More Reliable Infra-red Tube Skin Temperature Readings*
- *Longer Tube and Refractory Life*
- *Lower NOx Emissions*



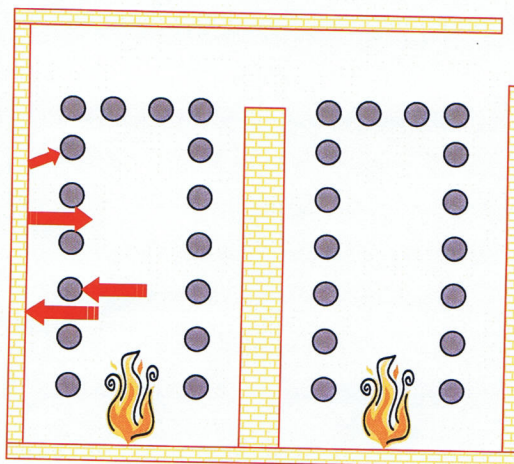
How Ceramic Coatings Improve Furnace Performance

Ceramic Coatings

- Theory & Applications on:
 - Refractories (high emissivity coatings)
 - NOx Emission Reduction (up to 30%)
 - Process Tubes (elimination of oxidation, scaling & fouling)
 - "Matrix Coating System" (manipulation of heat flux)
 - Application to MiRO's Coker Heaters



Furnace Radiation



The radiation from the burners goes in all directions.

•Some goes directly to the process tubes.

•How the tubes accept the radiation has an influence on the efficiency of radiant heat transfer.

•Some of the radiation goes to the refractory lining.

•How that interacts with the radiation also has an influence on the radiant heat transfer efficiency.



Radiant Heat Transfer Mode in a Fired Heater

$$\text{Heat Flux} = C \times (T_s^4 - T_r^4) \times F_e \times F_a$$

T_s : absolute temperature of radiation source

T_r : absolute temperature of radiation receiver

F_e : emissivity factor

F_a : furnace shape factor

C : constant

- It is therefore important to maintain the surface temperature of the tubes, T_r , as low as possible.
- It is important to maintain the Emissivity Factor, F_e , as high as possible



Cetek Ceramic Coatings

- **Coatings for Refractories:**
 - High Emissivity Properties
 - Increased Radiant Heat Exchange Efficiency
 - More Heat Available to the Process
 - Slightly Lower Flue Gas / Bridge Wall Temperatures
 - Higher Heat Flux to Back of Tubes in Single-Fired Heaters
 - Reduces Peak/Average Heat Flux
 - Increases "effective tube surface area"
 - More Uniform Heat Flux throughout the Heater
 - Helps to eliminate radiant "Hot Spots"



Cetek Ceramic Coatings

- **Coatings for Process Tubes:**
 - **Elimination & Prevention of Oxidation (Scale) + High Emissivity**
 - **Increased Conductive Heat Transfer**
 - **More Heat Available to the Process**
 - » **Lower Bridge Wall Temperatures**
 - **Back of Tubes Can Accept More Heat**
 - **In combination with high emissivity refractory coating**
 - **Reduces Peak/Average Heat Flux**
 - **No scale on tube surfaces to confuse thermography measurements**



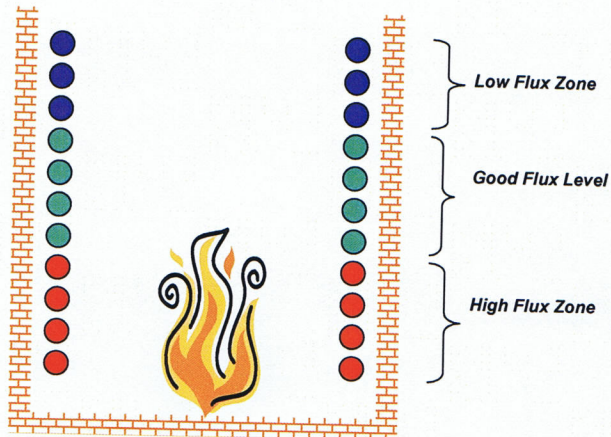
Matrix Coating System - Dual Emissivities

- **Manipulate heat flux distribution in single fired heaters**
- **Design coatings application based on coking pattern of the fire box**
- **Measure true tube metal temperature by removal of all scale and install uniform ceramic coating layer**
- **Easy coking detection using infrared camera or pyrometer through the elimination of uneven scale delta T**



Heat Flux Problems...?

For example:



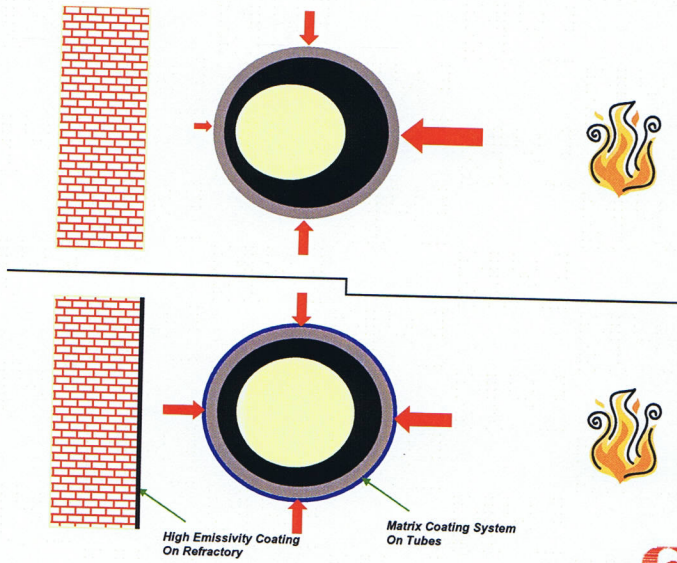
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Cetek Matrix Coating System (US Patent # 6,626,663B1)

- **Differential Emissivity Tube Coatings**
 - Increase, or Decrease Absorbed Heat Flux
 - Protects Tubes in High Flux Zones
 - Reduces Skin Temperatures
- **Reduction of Peak/Average Heat Flux in Single – Fired Heaters**
 - Use of Coatings on Both Refractory and Tubes
 - Reduces Heat Flux on Fired Side of Tubes
 - Increases Heat Flux on Back Side of Tubes
 - Increases “Effective Tube Surface Area”
 - Manipulates Heat Flux Zones
 - Reduces High Heat Flux
 - Increases Low Heat Flux

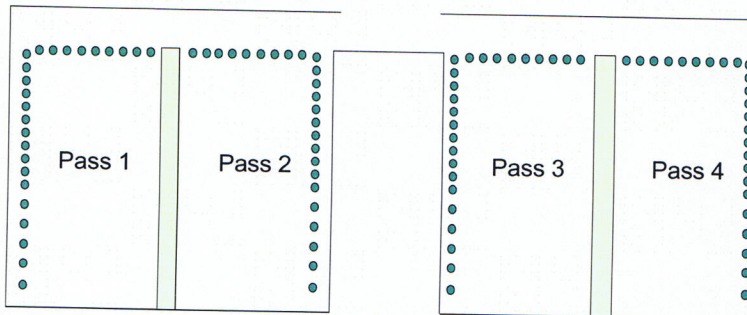
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Cetek Matrix Coating System –Heat Flux manipulation

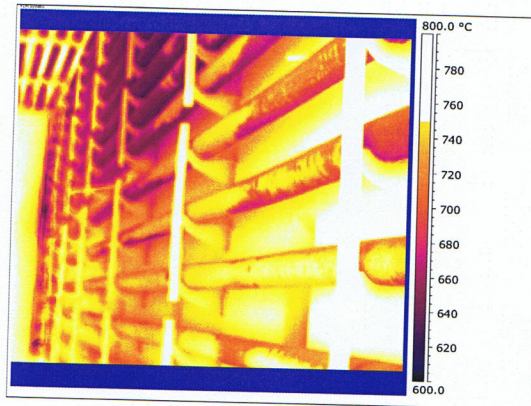


MiRO Coker Heater Application

Heater Schematic



IR Thermography Inspection



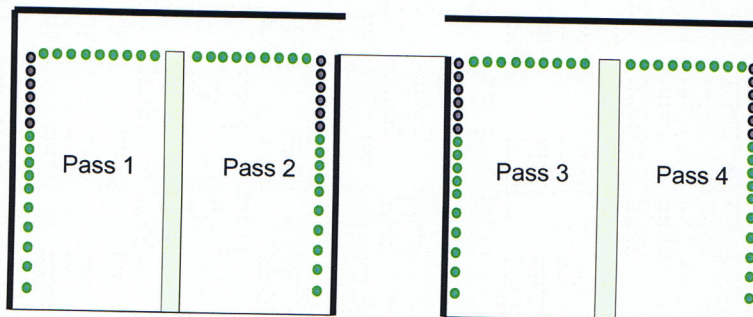
Observations:

- High Tubes Surface Temperatures on Lower Side Tubes
- Lower Tube Surface Temperatures on Upper Wall Tubes
- High Tube Surface Temperatures on Roof Tubes



Matrix Coating System Design

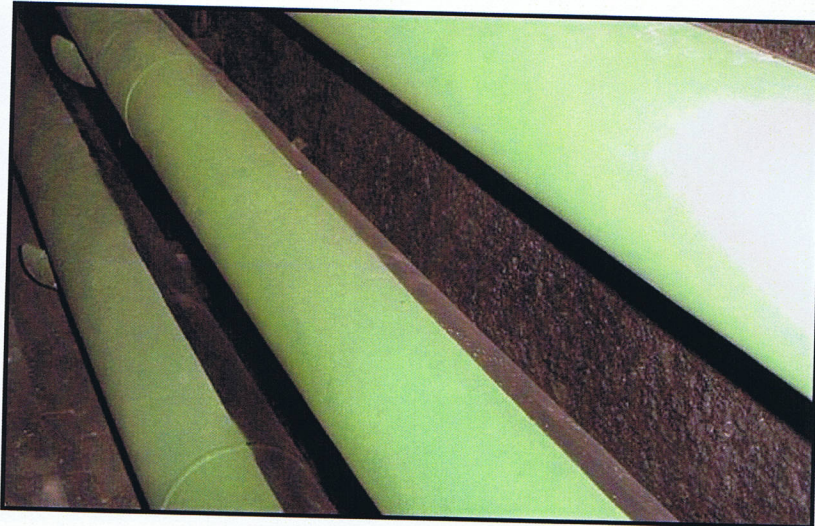
Heater Schematic



- High & Low Emissivity Tube Coating System
- High Emissivity Tube Coating
- High Emissivity Refractory Coating



Matrix Coating System



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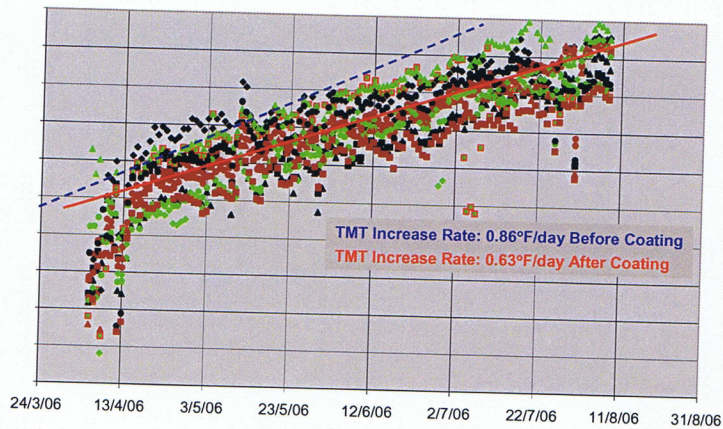
Heater Simulation Results

	Units	Before Coating	After Coating
Average Flux of the Upper 6 Wall Tubes	KW/m ²	40.1	43.1
Average Flux of the 9 Roof Tubes	KW/m ²	40.1	39.7
Average Flux of the Lower 10 Wall Tubes	KW/m ²	40.1	38.8
Front 180° Tube Heat Flux - Upper 6 Wall Tubes	KW/m ²	57.0	60.9
Front 180° Tube Heat Flux - Roof Tubes & 10 Lower Wall Tubes	KW/m ²	57.0	49.0
Flux Ratio of Front 180° / Average Flux	Ratio	1.42	1.25
Bridge Wall Temperature	°F	1503	1481

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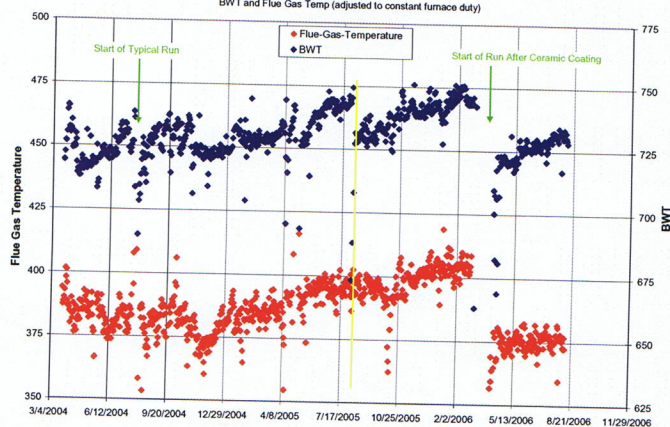
Tube Skin Temperatures After Coating

F-001: TMTs after ceramic coating was applied (adjusted for furnace duty)

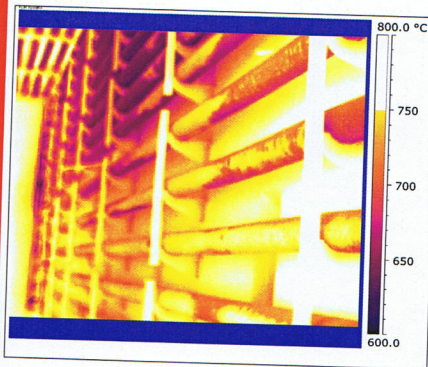


Flue Gas & Bridge Wall Temperature

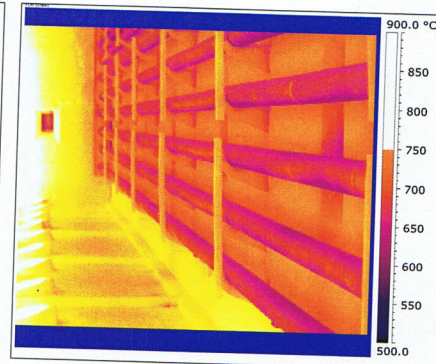
Delayed Coker Furnace
BWT and Flue Gas Temp (adjusted to constant furnace duty)



IR Thermography Inspection Comparison



Before Coating



After Coating



Summary of Results & Conclusions

- ***Rate of TMT Increase Reduced from 0.86°F/day to 0.63°F/day***
- ***Maximum TMT Reduced***
- ***Increased Run Length, at Maximum Throughput***
- ***Lower Flue Gas & Bridge Wall Temperatures***
- ***Improved TST Uniformity***
- ***Consistent Temperature Gradient across Coating***
- ***More Accurate Determination of TMT & Coke Formation***



Acknowledgements

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