

Life Cycle of Delayed Coker Heater Tubes – An Experience

Reliance Industries
Growth is Life

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Introduction & Financials

India's Most Profitable Company Today

A market leader across energy and materials value chain (E&P, R&M, Petchem) and in consumer businesses (Digital Services and Retail)

- Most profitable company for the year 2018-19. Recorded a net income of US\$ 5.7 billion
- Revenue of US\$ 90.1 billion, PBDIT of US\$ 13.4 billion. Market cap of ~\$ 125 billion

Energy Value Chain

Refining and Marketing



- Largest, most complex single site refinery with 1.24 mb/d capacity
- Consistently outperforming regional margins
- ~58% volumes placed in international markets

Petrochemicals



- Ranked Top 10 globally in key products
- 2nd largest producer of polyester fibre/yarn globally
- FY19 Production: 37.7 MMT

Exploration and Production



- Significant expertise in deep-water operations
- Substantial exposure in US Shale
- R-Cluster first gas expected in 2H FY2021

Consumer-centric Businesses

Reliance Retail



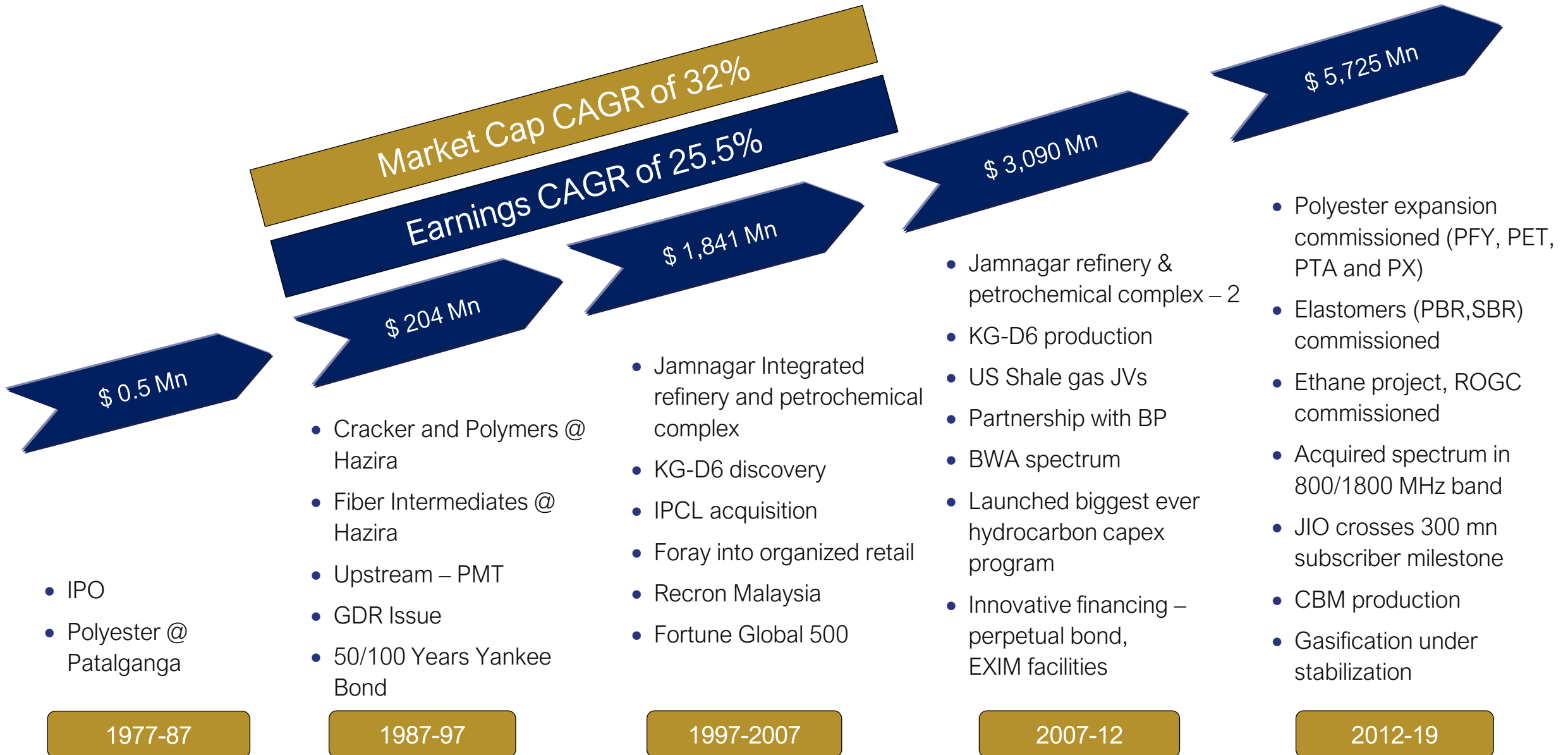
- India's largest retailer by revenue (\$18.9 bn)
- 10,415 stores with 22 MM sq.ft. space
- Presence across 6,600+ cities
- One of the world's fastest store expansion – added ~10 stores a day in last 2 years

Reliance Jio



- All IP-data network with latest 4G LTE technology
- India's largest wireless data subscriber base : 306.7 Mn with net adds of 120 Mn in FY19
- ~10.9 GB per user per month
- Carrying 71% of the total industry's 4G data traffic (CY18)

Forty Years of Phenomenal Growth



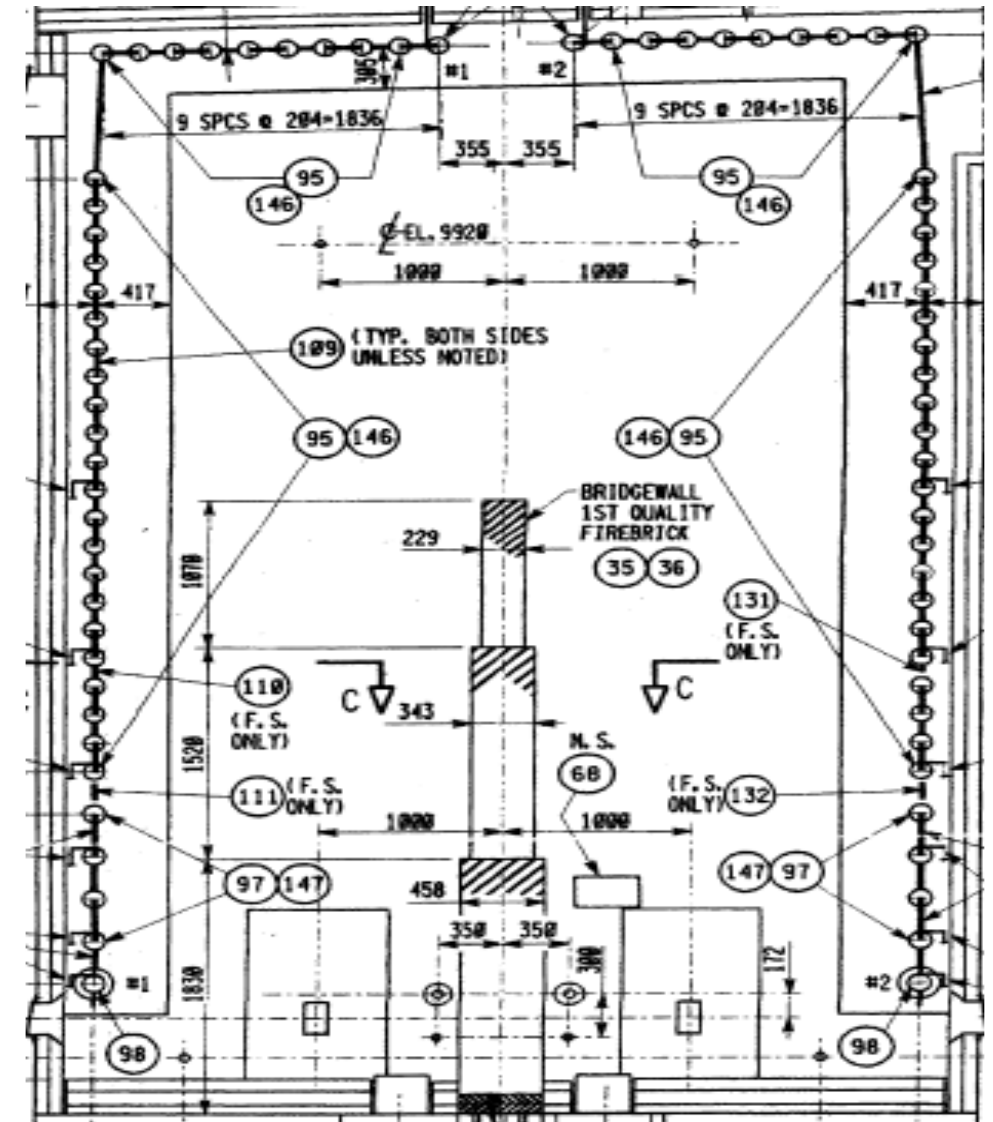


Present Affiliation	General Manager Section Head - Corrosion & Inspection, Reliance Industries Limited, Gujarat-India 13 years of Experience in Oil & Gas Industry. Responsible for ensuring Reliability and Integrity of Static equipment & Piping at Jamnagar Refinery.
Academic Qualification	Bachelor in Mechanical Engineering API certified inspector for Pressure vessel, Piping, Risk Based Inspection & Tankages (API 510,570,571,580 and 653) Level II in RT, MT, LT & UT.
Area of Specialization and external presentations	Inspection of Static equipment Risk Based Inspection (RBI) Management Corrosion Management in Refinery Advanced Non-destructive Testing Root Cause Analysis of critical failures Coke Drum Reliability
Paper Title	Life Cycle of Delayed Coker Heater Tubes – An Experience

- INTRODUCTION/ABSTRACT
- HEATER CONFIGURATION
- ABOUT COKER FURNACE
- VARIOUS METHODS OF DECOKING OF TUBES
- PROBLEM STATEMENT
- HEATER TUBE LAY OUT
- THICKNESS PROFILE AND TREND
- WHY ACCELERATED WALL LOSS ?
- INSPECTION OF FURNACE TUBES – PRESENT PRACTICE
- STRATEGY FOR TUBE REPLACEMENT
- EXPERIENCE DURING TUBE REPLACEMENT
- CONCLUSION

- Coker unit of Reliance Industries Limited, Jamnagar-Gujarat DTA Refinery was commissioned in Year 1999.
- Gradual thickness loss from inner wall has been observed in radiant section tubes of the heater coils.
- Scraper pigging is being carried out periodically for removal of adhered coke deposit inside the coils in radiant section tubes.
- NDE & Inspection revealed a significant thickness loss in alloy steel tubes over a period of time.
- The thickness loss was mainly attributed removal of the protective sulphide layer (formed due to high temperature sulphidation) by scraper pigging and exposing fresh surface for sulphidation and corrosion.
- An in-house strategy has been developed to ensure reliability of heater tubes in DTA refinery coker.
- This paper discusses the cause of heater tube thickness deterioration, Inspection strategy for heater coils, systematic approach for procurement of spare tubes and replacement methodology of tubes.

- Single Fired, Twin cell and Four pass heater
- Alloy Steel tubes – 9Cr and 1 Mo
- 20 years of operation
- Higher tube ID for bottom tubes
- One heater feeds two drums (called one block)



- Behaviour of coker furnace tubes are different from other conventional fired heaters due to severe coking in tubes.
- Frequent decoking is required based on following two reasons:
 - a. Coke layer build up in ID of tubes leading to pressure drop.**
 - b. Increase in Tube metal skin temperature**

VARIOUS METHODS OF DECOKING OF TUBES:

Steam Air Decoking

- Option available, but discontinued.

Online Spalling

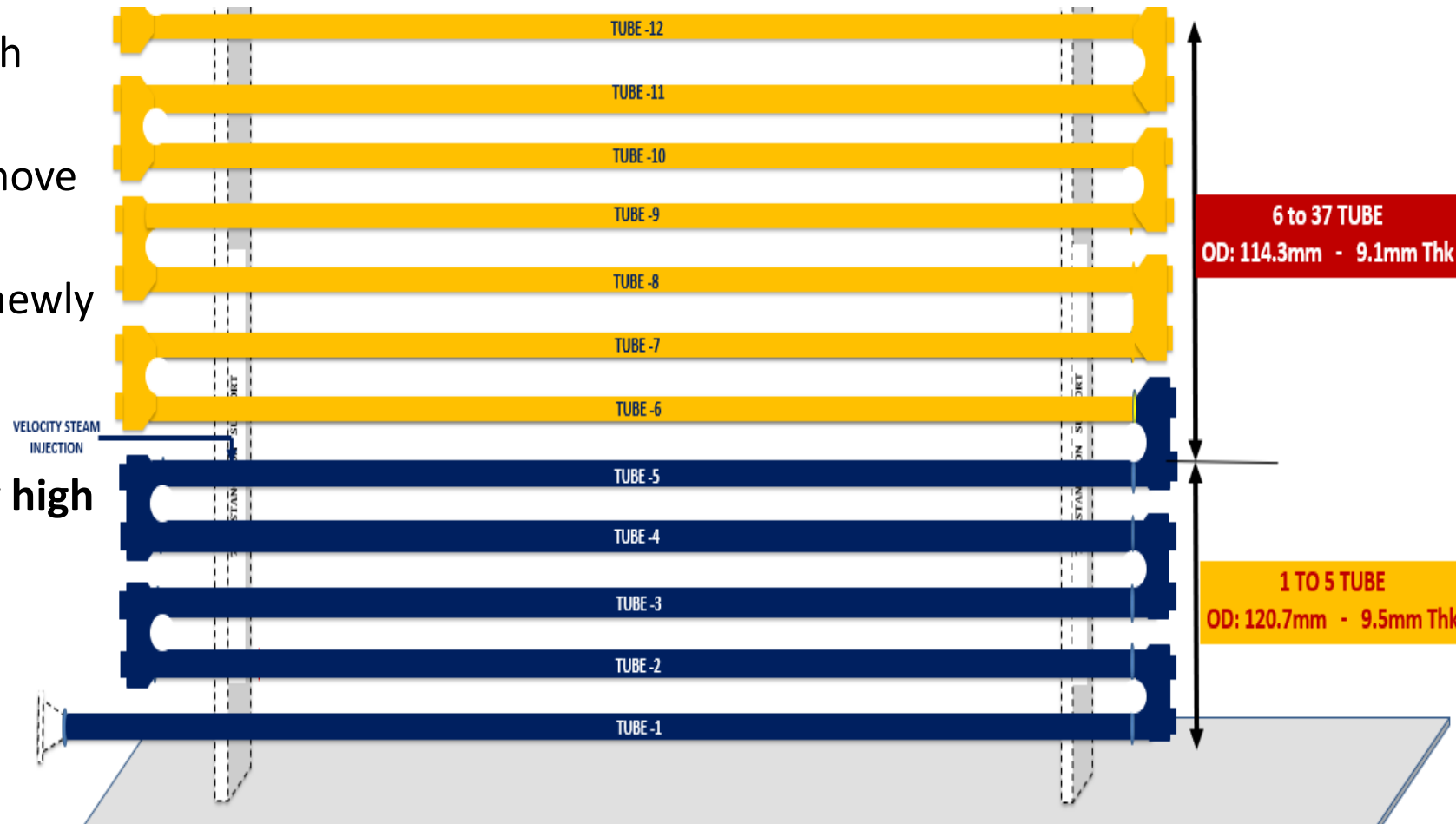
- **Merits:**
 - a) Individual passes can be spalled if construction of furnace permits.
 - b) Helps in extending run length between two pigging cycles.
- **Demerits:**
 - a) Spalling can be non uniform
 - b) TMT does not return to clean tube levels
 - c) Depends on quality of coke.

Scraper Pigging

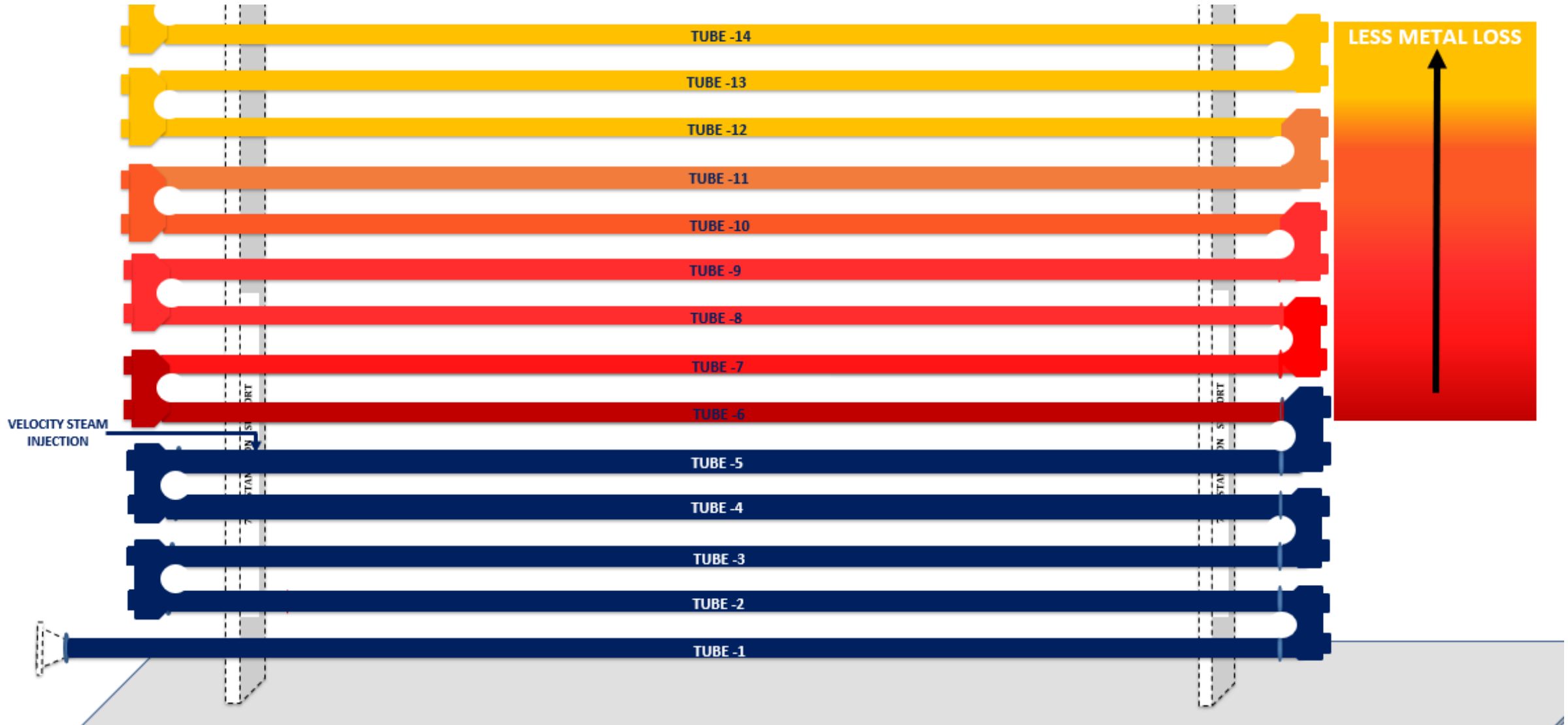
- **Merits:** Helps in achieving longer run length after pigging
- **Demerits:** Heater needs to be taken out of operation

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Thickness loss observed in tube – detected during periodic ultrasonic thickness mapping
- Max wall loss observed in tube with change in ID
- Trend shows less wall loss as we move towards inlet side.
- Accelerated wall loss observed in newly replaced tubes.
- **Cast plug headers have inherently high original thickness as compared to straight tubes and were safe for operation.**

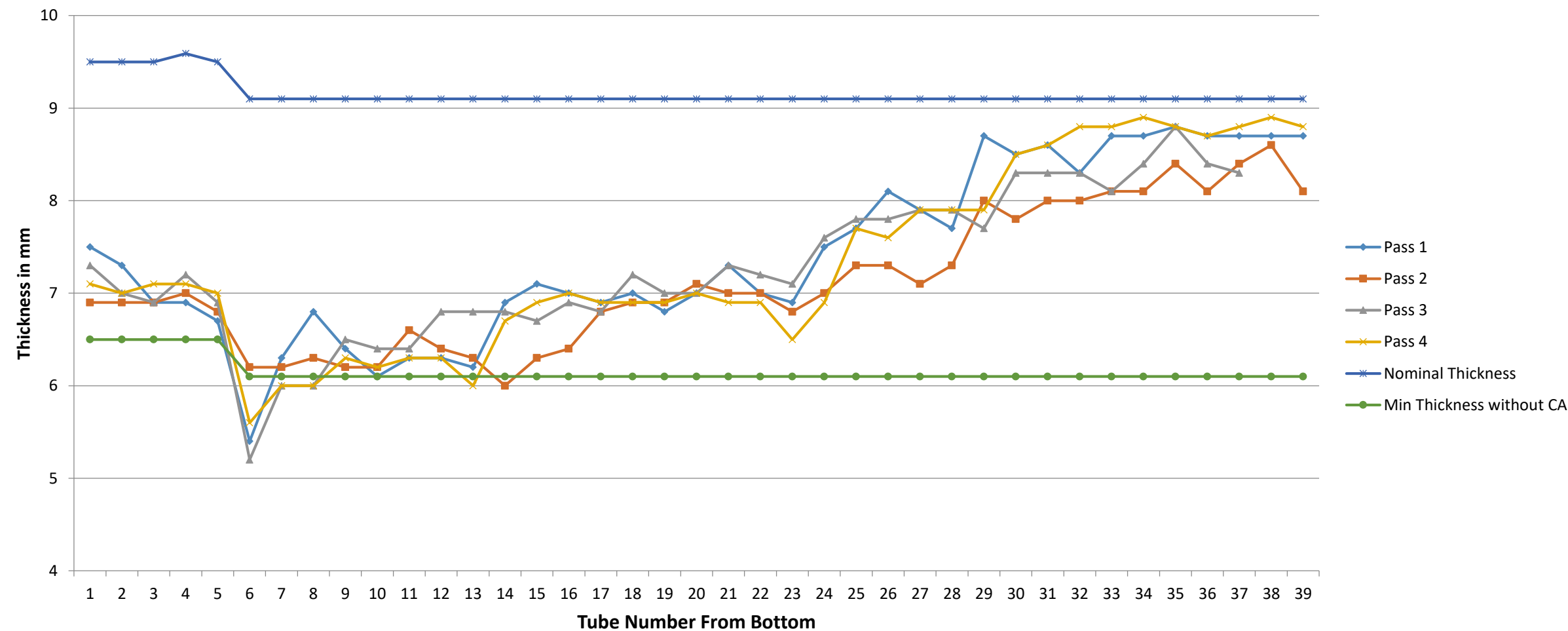


HEATER TUBE LAYOUT SHOWING METAL LOSS

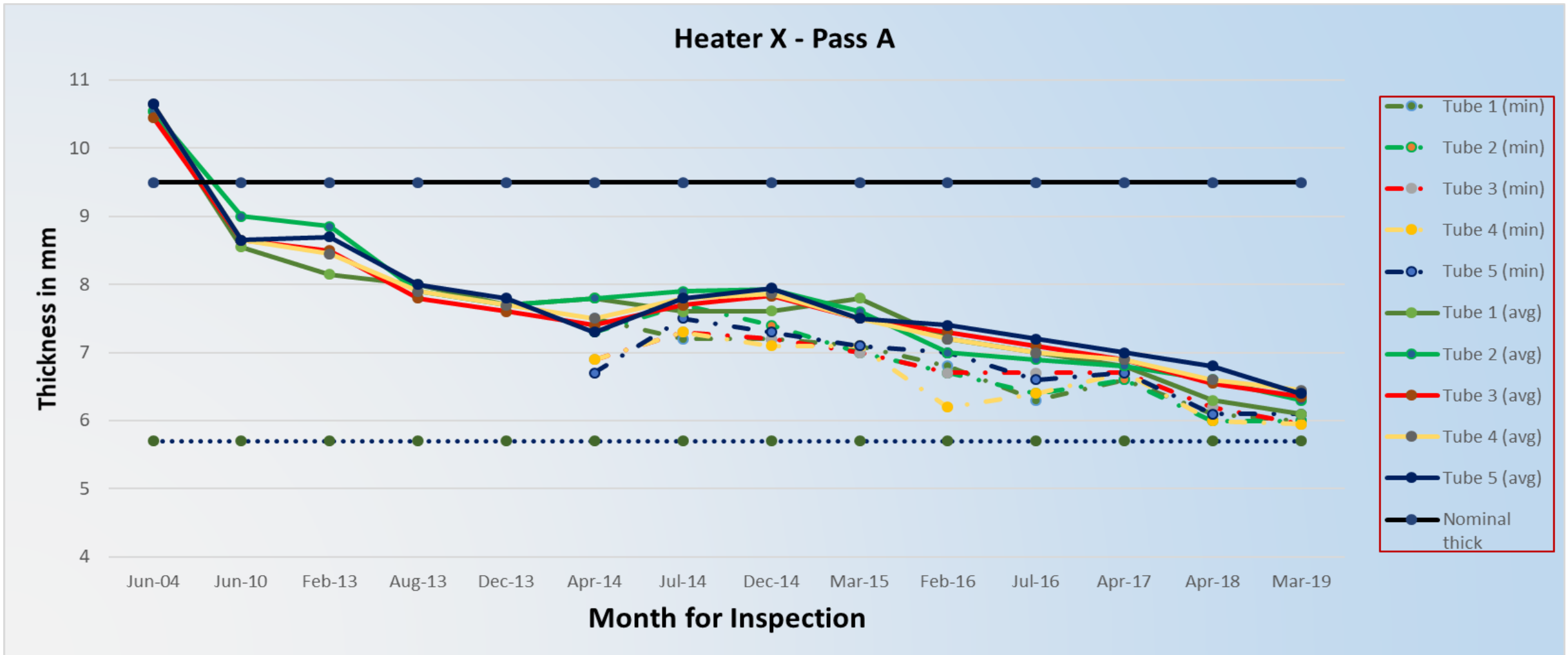


THICKNESS VARIATION ACROSS TUBES

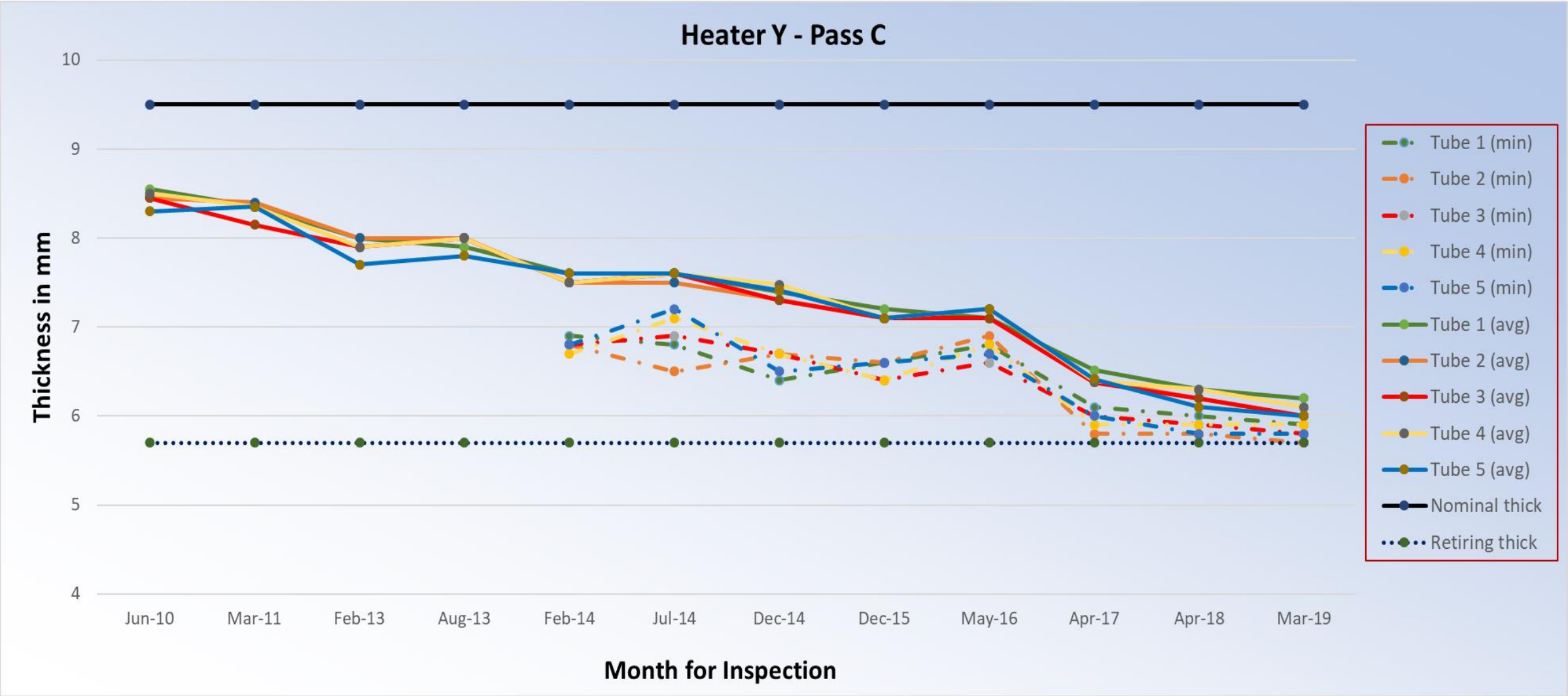
Min Thickness Reading for Heater A - Mar,14



THICKNESS PROFILE FOR BOTTOM TUBES IN TWO PASSES



THICKNESS PROFILE FOR BOTTOM TUBES IN TWO PASSES



WHY ACCELERATED WALL LOSS?

Hot Sulfidation

- Corrosion of alloy steel by sulfur compounds in high temperature environments.
- Coke deposit is expected to reduce corrosion rate.

Wall loss due to pigging

- Grooves observed on tube ID. Scraper Pigging removed sulfide scales exposing fresh metal again for corrosion again
- **Major contributor for wall loss.**



WHY ACCELERATED WALL LOSS?



- Periodic thickness monitoring during Pigging slowdown:
 - a. Scaffolding erection for full height thickness
 - b. Power tool cleaning for spot thickness
- Intelligent pigging:

Limitation due to mule ear (cast) plugs on both ends, which makes navigation of tool difficult. Discussion is under progress with various vendors.

- Minimum thickness calculated as per API 530
- Tubes reliability to be maintained till next planned/opportunity shutdown.
- Thickness mapping carried out for radiation tubes showing accelerated rate during every decoking cycle.
- Tube replacement priority planned based on the thickness trends.

- Prefabrication of full length tube carried (two tubes welded together) as pre fabrication activity.
- Hydrotest of assembly carried out using non-welded plugs.
- Final field weld minimized to one i.e. tube to mule ear weld for each tube
- Though mule ear plug replacement was not planned, ID of same was found enlarged by 3 to 4 mm and same considered for replacement during next outage.
- Stage inspection and controlled PWHT for good quality fabrication of alloy steel tubes.

- Pigging should be done and controlled properly to prevent scrapping of parent metal.
- Periodic thickness mapping/NDT inspection is useful for trending the thickness loss. This can help to decide the tube procurement and replacement well in advance.
- Videoscopy of tubes can indicate metal loss on tube ID due to scrapper pigging.
- Prefabrication (preparation of full length tube) can help to minimize field work and also reduce shutdown time.

THANK YOU !