

CHEMISTRY THAT MATTERS™



# FURNACES EXCESS OXYGEN OPTIMIZATION

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# OUTLINE

 Background	<b>A</b> Energy Optimization 
 Tools	<b>B</b> Furnace Surveys and tools 
 Scope	<b>C</b> Kemya Furnaces Optimization project 
 Conclusion	<b>D</b> Conclusion 

## ENERGY OPTIMIZATION

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- Steam cracking is the most energy consuming process in the chemical industry
- Around 80% of total plant energy consumption is in the pyrolysis furnaces.
- Significant potential energy savings by monitoring and improving performance of the furnaces.

## ENERGY OPTIMIZATION - FURNACES

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- The furnaces optimization objectives are :
    - ✓ Maximize heat delivery of the process-side feed while minimizing fuel consumption.
    - ✓ Maximize heat delivery with varying fuel quality.
    - ✓ Minimize stack temperature and emissions (heat, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>).
    - ✓ Maximize safety integrity levels.
  - A first opportunity to improve the efficiency of heat generation is to control the air-to-fuel ratio in furnaces.
  - Air should be controlled in excess oxygen to ensure complete combustion.
- Optimizing furnace operation with reducing excess air in the furnaces is easy way to improve energy savings and close SEEC target gap

## FURNACE SURVEY

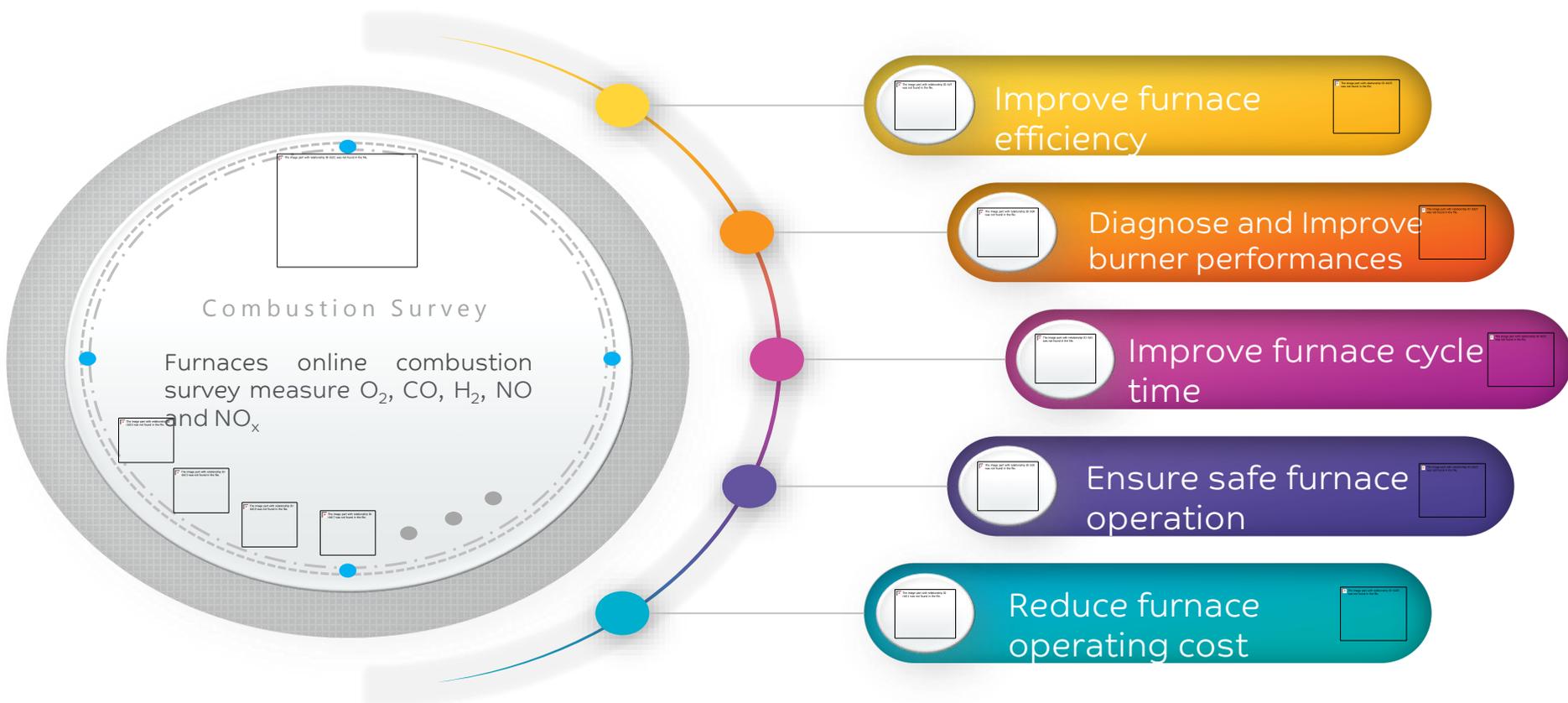
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Conducted Furnace Assessment Surveys at Kemya for firebox side evaluation and troubleshooting

- Combustion Analysis
- Tube Metal Temperatures
- Draft measurements

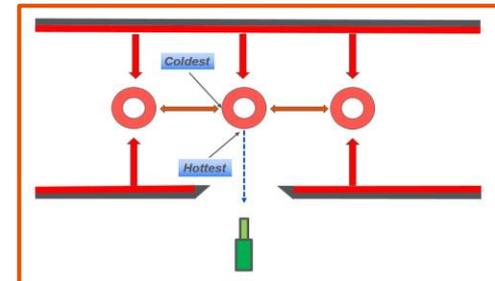
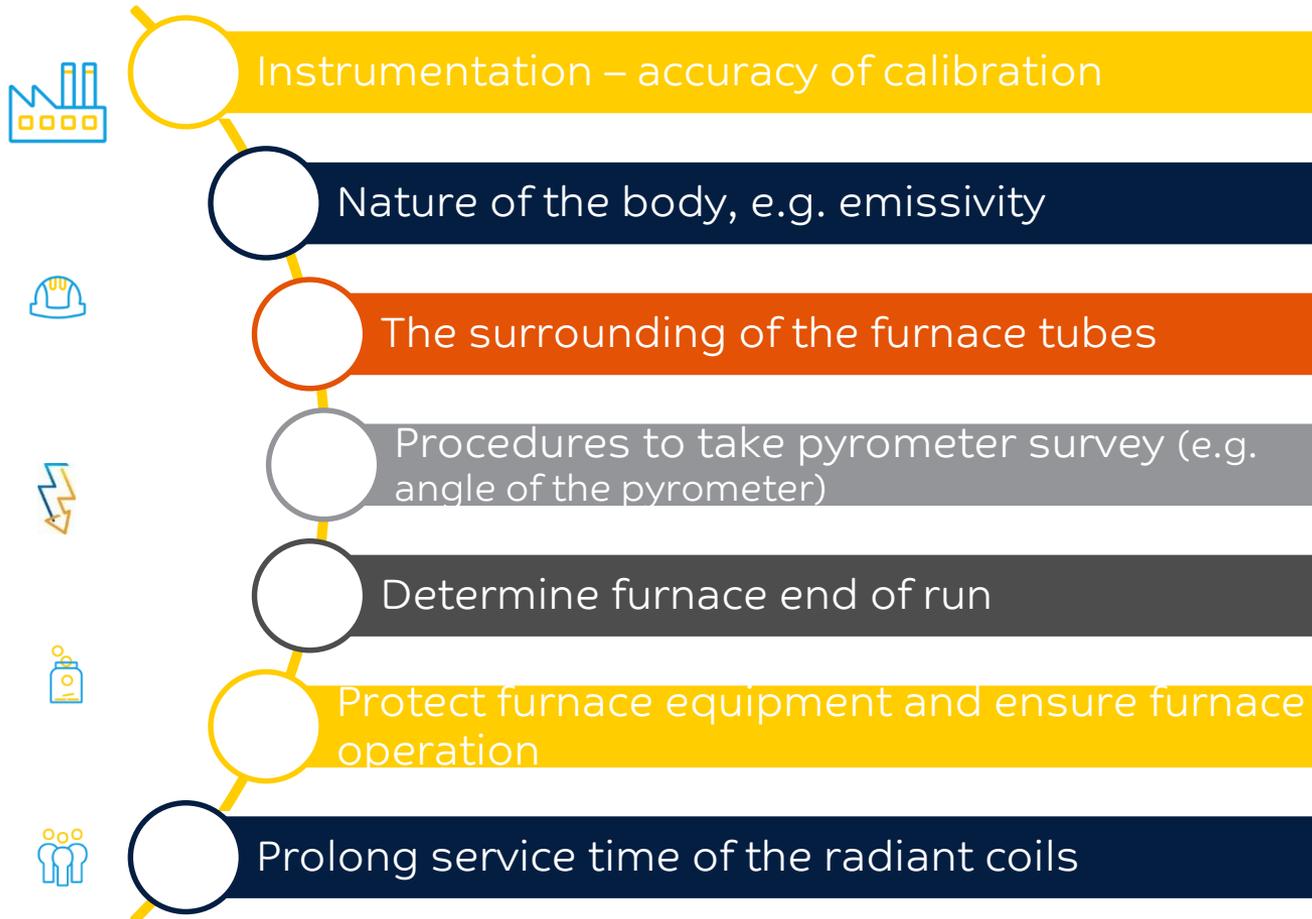
➤ Combustion survey highlighted opportunity of energy saving

# INTRODUCTION TO COMBUSTION ANALYZER



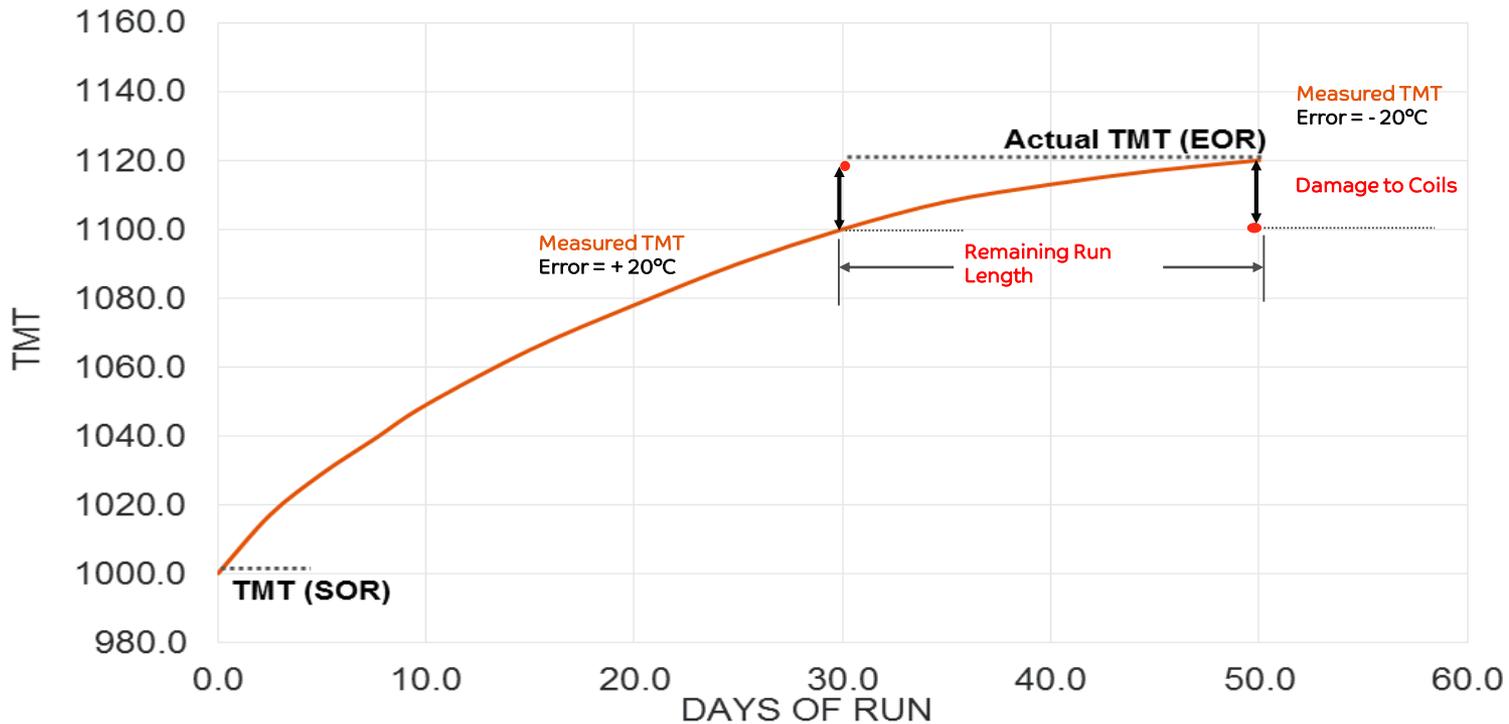
## STATE OF THE ART TMT MEASUREMENTS

- Pyrometer Survey – Measure radiant tube metal temperature



## IMPACT OF GOOD TMT MEASUREMENTS

## TMT VERSUS DAYS OF RUN



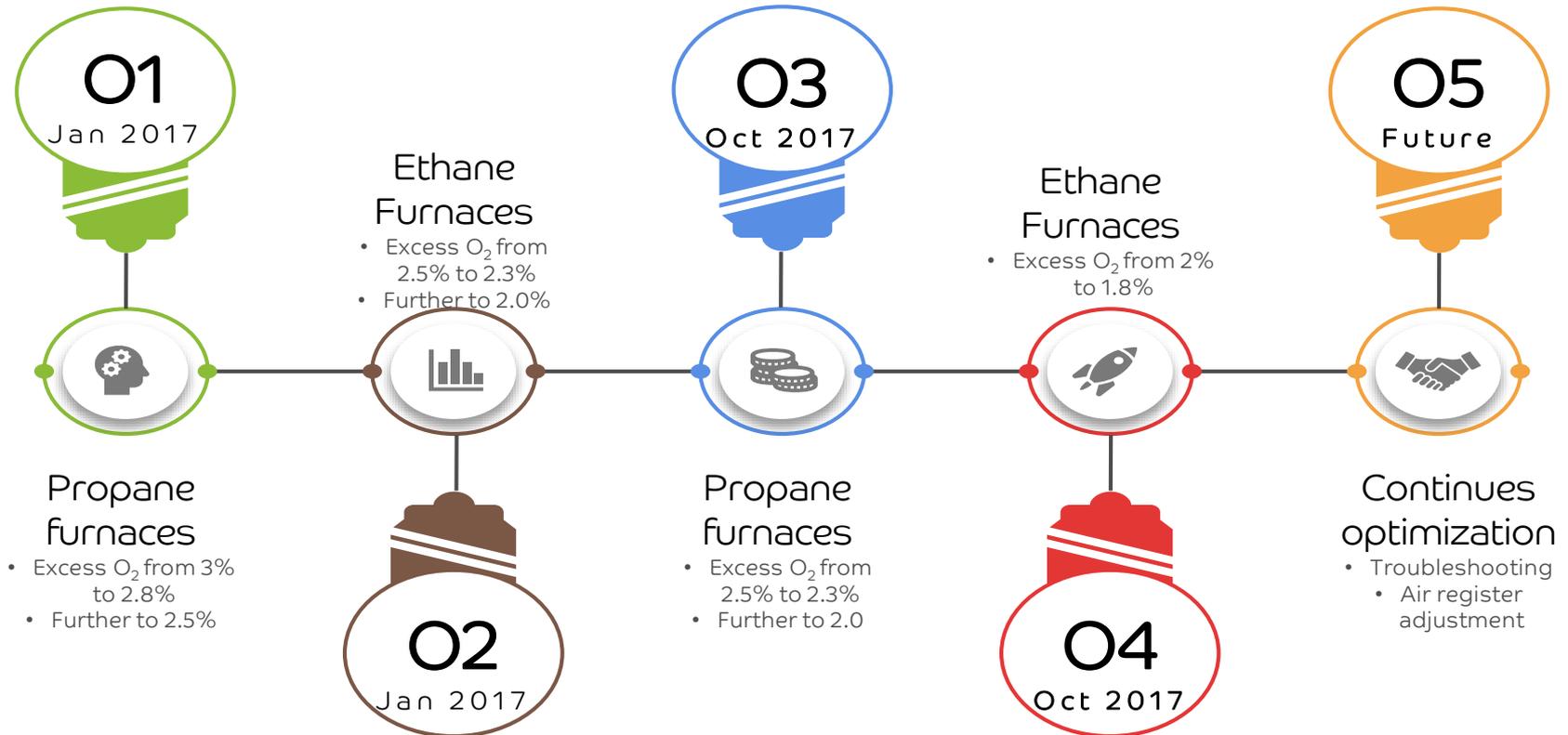
➤ Accurate TMT measurements can be used to guide and improve operations

## KEMYA OLEFINS – FURNACE COMBUSTION OPTIMIZATION

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- Kemya Olefins plant – has 7 furnaces online and 1 HSSB
- Plant operating with 3% excess  $O_2$  with propane feed and 2.5% excess  $O_2$  with ethane feed
- Reduction of fuel gas consumption was the target to improve toward SEEC target (quick win)
- Furnace combustion survey viewed as opportunity to execute optimization with confirmation of excess  $O_2$  levels inside firebox to ensure complete combustion and safe operation

# KOP – COMBUSTION OPTIMIZATION TIMELINE



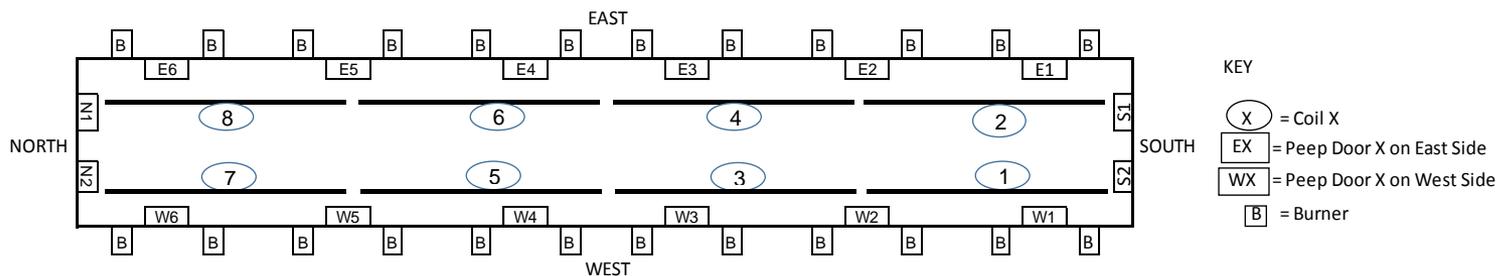
## COMBUSTION OPTIMIZATION PRE-CONDITIONING

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- Burners properly adjusted to maintain uniform fire box temperature – optimal furnace efficiency
- Draft control and setting – significant impact on energy
  - Positive draft - Hot gases and flames leaving furnace
    - ✓ Safety issue
    - ✓ Heat damages structure
  - Too negative a draft - Air infiltration inside furnace
    - ✓ Reduces furnace efficiency
    - ✓ Safety issue – afterburning in convection
  - Draft and excess oxygen
    - ✓ Burner air damper adjustment
    - ✓ Adjust draft and excess oxygen by adjusting ID fan speed or stack damper position iteratively

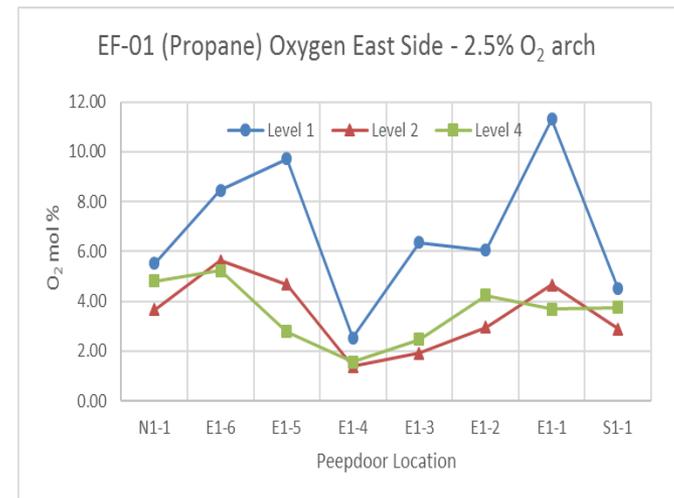
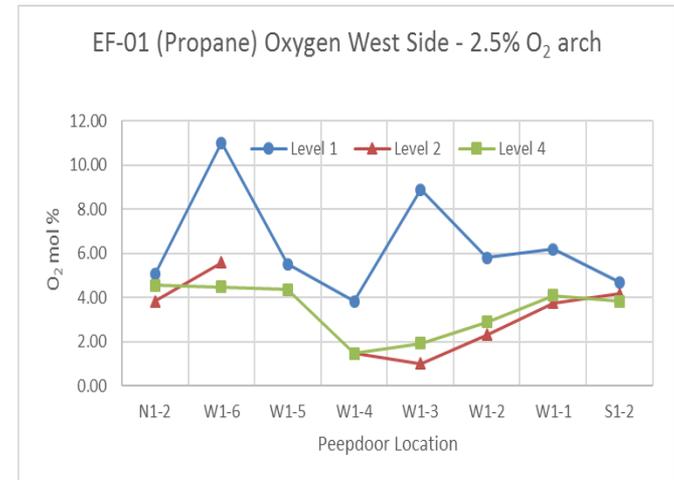
## KOP – COMBUSTION OPTIMIZATION WORK PLAN

- Furnace survey for baseline evaluation performed in Jan 2017
- Pyrometer and combustion survey:
  - ✓ Combustion survey: Flue gas analysis – O<sub>2</sub>, CO, H<sub>2</sub>, NO, NO<sub>x</sub> at all levels (4 levels + arch)
  - ✓ Draft measurements at arch
  - ✓ TMT measurements for all coils



## COMBUSTION OPTIMIZATION BASELINE SURVEY - OCT 2017

- Evaluation of furnaces at baseline performed
  - ✓ 2.5% excess  $O_2$  for C3 feed furnace
  
- Combustion profile not uniform – related to air registers settings for hearth burners
  - ✓ 4% excess  $O_2$  - dry basis at arch measured with Testo analyzer
  - ✓ Arch draft measured at -11.4 mm water matching DCS reading



## COMBUSTION OPTIMIZATION RESULTS - OCT 2017

- Evaluation of furnaces at new conditions:
  - ✓ Furnace combustion performance was monitored with process parameters maintained constant
  - ✓ Target excess oxygen was provided as set point in DCS and damper position changes to achieve target with corresponding change in draft observed at arch

	Excess O2%	FPH outlet Temp, °C	Ave CIT, °C	SHP, tph	stack tem, °C	FG, Kg/h	Duty, MW	draft, mmH2O	damper position, %
Delta, %	20.2%	4.6%	1.3%	6.0%	4.5%	4.6%	6.0%	34.8%	20.0%

## ENERGY SAVINGS FROM OPTIMIZATION

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- Significant fuel gas savings realized from optimization of excess oxygen:
  - ✓ Lummus propane furnaces from 3.0% to 2.0%
  - ✓ Lummus ethane furnaces from 2.5% to 2.0%
- Reduction of steam production expected from optimization of excess air requires makeup of steam production from Utility boilers
- The overall net energy saving is more than **53,000 GJ/yr**

## OVERALL SAVINGS FROM FURNACE OPTIMIZATION

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- Reduction of ethane furnace to 1.8% excess oxygen showed potential for similar savings but oxygen levels in the middle of the furnace at the higher elevations were approaching zero
- Plan is to continue optimization and adjustment of air registers for ethane furnace at 1.8% excess oxygen and potentially reduce further on both propane and ethane furnaces
- Frequent survey can be planned whenever needed for further optimize or troubleshooting

## CONCLUSION

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- Operating at lower excess oxygen has to be combined with combustion measurements to assess the safe operability window
- With the use of combustion survey the team was able to realize benefits of energy saving in the furnace by operating at optimized excess oxygen level
- Steam production shortfall and subsequent makeup by lower efficiency boilers reduces net savings and dilutes the benefit from fuel savings in furnaces
- Saving from this exercise is significant as no CAPEX is required and can provide quick win compared to other projects

➤ Furnace survey is a useful tool available, service provided with portable analyzer, it can help also for furnaces troubleshooting

## QUESTIONS

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ANY QUESTIONS



THANK YOU

