

Overview

Lummus Technology's proprietary delayed coking technology is one of the most cost effective routes for converting/ upgrading heavy residual stocks to more valuable lighter distillate products and coke.

The current design is based on several decades of continual refinement and accumulated data from over 60 commercial installations. Lummus' delayed coking technology emphasizes high reliability and flexibility while meeting today's more rigorous environmental and safety requirements.

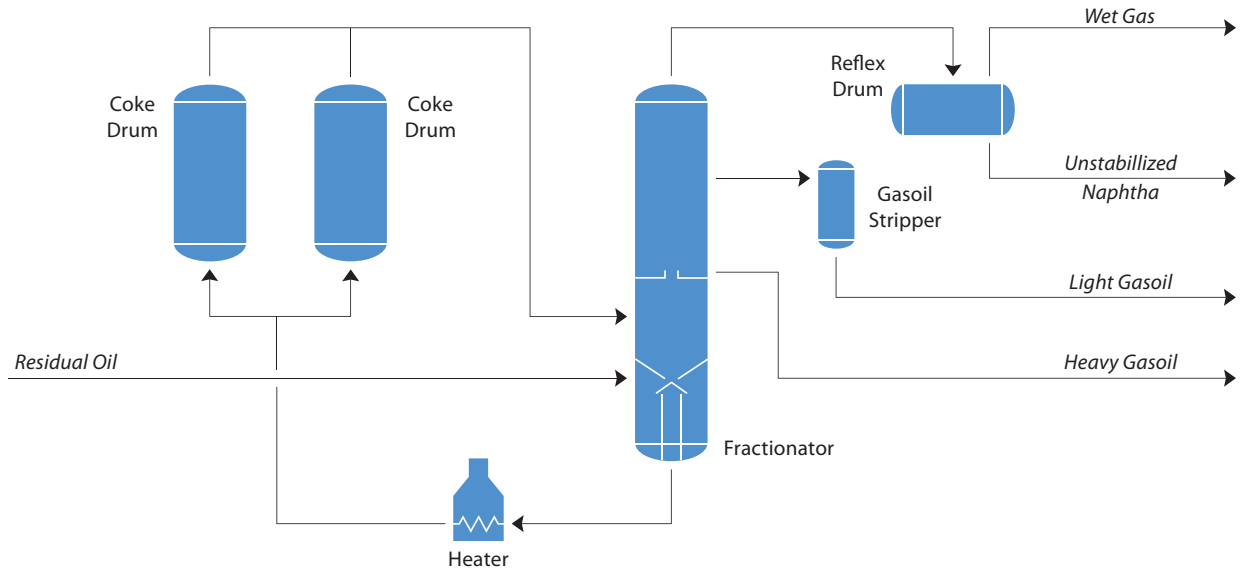
The delayed coking unit design features online computer control, automatic unheading, single or double fired heaters, state-of-the-art coke drum mechanical design, and an innovative water management/coke recovery system. The process can handle a variety of feedstocks, such as petroleum derived resids, cracked materials (pyrolysis tar and cycle oils), and liquid feedstocks derived from coal.

The Lummus Technology design maximizes distillate yield while achieving the specification requirements of the downstream hydroprocessing units.

Advantages

Process Features	Process Benefits
Extensive commercial and pilot plant data base; predictive tools	Optimizes operating conditions and product slate
API sludge disposal process	Provides sludge disposal capability
Special coking heater design	Maximizes run length • High efficiency
Online heater decoking	Higher on-stream factor
Proprietary coke pit/pad and coke drum structure design	Reduced investment and maintenance costs
Automated flange unheading system	Enhanced operational safety • Shorter cycle time
Advanced control system	Operating cost savings
Environmentally advanced design	Reduces fugitive emissions and waste effluents
Coke drum mechanical design	Maximizes drum life for all drum sizes
Low recycle design	Maximizes distillate production

Process Flow Diagram



Process Description

Delayed coking is a semi-batch process using alternating drums that are switched off-line after filling. Support facilities include closed blowdown, coke cutting and handling, and a water recovery system.

Hot residual oil is fed to the bottom of the fractionator where it mixes with condensed recycle. The combined stream is heated in the furnace to initiate coke formation in the coke drums. Coke drum overhead vapor flows to the

fractionator where it is separated into wet gas, unstabilized naphtha, light gasoil, heavy gasoil, and recycle.

During the coke drum steam out and cooling period, all steam and hydrocarbon vapors are directed to the blowdown system where they are recovered. After the coke drum cooling cycle is complete, the coke is hydraulically cut from the drum and dropped into a pit or pad, where water is separated from coke and recycled.

Predictive Tools

From extensive pilot plant and operating experience, Lummus Technology has developed a correlation package and computer software to predict delayed coking yields and operating

conditions for a wide variety of feedstocks and product requirements. For unusual feedstocks, Lummus' pilot plant can be used to obtain design yields.