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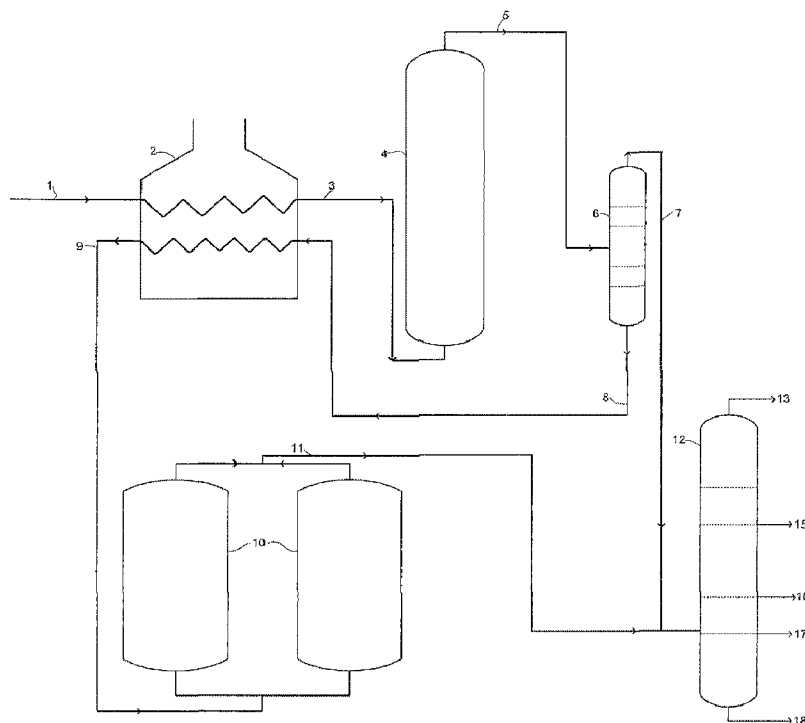
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(54) Titre : PROCEDE DE CUISSON RETARDE AU MOYEN D'UN REACTEUR DE PRE-CRAQUAGE

(54) Title: DELAYED COKING PROCESS WITH PRE-CRACKING REACTOR



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention relates to delayed coking of heavy petroleum residue producing petroleum coke and lighter hydrocarbon products. The invented process utilize a pre-cracking reactor for mild thermal cracking of the feedstock and an intermediate

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(57) Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):

separator, before being subjected to higher severity thermal cracking in delayed coking process, resulting in reduction in overall coke yield.

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to delayed coking of heavy petroleum residue producing petroleum coke and lighter hydrocarbon products. The invented process utilize a pre-cracking reactor for mild thermal cracking of the feedstock and an intermediate separator, before being subjected to higher severity thermal cracking in delayed coking process, resulting in reduction in overall coke yield.

DELAYED COKING PROCESS WITH PRE-CRACKING REACTOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION:

The present invention relates to the coking of heavy petroleum fractions or residues. More particularly, the present invention relates to conversion of heavy residue into lighter fractions in delayed coking process which results in improved overall yield of desired products and reduction in the yield of low value coke.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

Delayed cokers are furnace-type coking units wherein the feed is rapidly heated to temperatures above coking temperature inside a furnace and the effluent from the furnace discharges (before decomposition) into a large "coke drum", where it remains until it either cracks or thermally decomposes and passes off as vapor and also condenses into coke.

In the usual application of the delayed coking process, residual oil is heated by exchanging heat with liquid products from the coking process and is then fed into a fractionating tower where any light products which might remain in the residual oil are distilled out and also mixes with the internal recycle fraction. The oil is then pumped through a furnace where it is heated to the required temperature and discharged into the bottom of the coke drum. The first stages of thermal decomposition reduce this oil to a very heavy tar or pitch which further decomposes into solid coke. The vapors formed during this decomposition produce pores and channels in the coking mass through which the incoming oil from the furnace may pass. This process continues until the drum is filled with a mass of coke. The vapors formed in the process leave from the top of the drum and are returned to the fractionating tower where they are fractionated into desired cuts.

The delayed coking heater outlet temperature is controlled in the temperature range of 900° to 950° F. Higher temperatures may cause rapid coking in the coking heater and shortened on-stream time. Lower temperatures produce soft coke with a high VCM content. Sufficient pressure to avoid

vaporization of the feed is maintained in the heater. The residence time must be long enough to bring the oil up to the desired temperature but excess time in the heater may cause coking and result in clogging the heater coil. A method frequently used for controlling the velocity and residence time in the heating coil is to inject water (or steam) into the high-boiling petroleum oil entering the heating coil. Water or steam injection is controlled at a rate sufficient to maintain the oil velocity in the heating coil to prevent coke from forming and depositing in the coil.

Coke formation reactions are essentially endothermic with the temperature dropping to 780° to 900° F., more usually to 780° to 840° F., in the coke drum. Coke drum pressures are maintained in the range from 10 to 70 psig. To avoid the temperature limitations of delayed coking units, both moving bed and fluidized bed units have been proposed for reduced crude coking operations. Because they generally operate at lower pressures and higher temperatures than delayed cokers, more of the feed charge to fluid and contact or moving bed cokers is vaporized. The higher temperatures of fluid and contact or moving bed units also result in higher octane gasoline than that from delayed coking and in more olefinic gases. However, despite the development of these higher temperature coking processes, most commercial coking operations currently employ the delayed coking process.

The principal charging stocks for coking operations are high boiling virgin or cracked petroleum residues which may or may not be suitable as heavy fuel oils. Most of the delayed cokers in operation around the world produce fuel grade coke, which is used as an industrial fuel. Fuel grade coke prices are much lower compared to other products from coker units. Some delayed cokers produce anode grade coke for making electrodes used in aluminium industries. Prices of anode grade coke are higher compared to fuel grade coke but still lesser compared to other products from coker. Therefore, it is highly desirable to have a process which can effectively reduce the generation of coke from delayed coking process to improve the margin around the delayed coker.

Various additives have been tried in the past for reducing the yield of coke and improving the lighter product yields in delayed coking process. For example, US Patent no. 4378288 discloses the use of free radical inhibitors like benzaldehyde, nitrobenzene, aldol, sodium nitrate etc. with a dosage of 0.005–10.0 wt% of feedstock, wherein the feedstocks are high-boiling virgin or cracked

1 petroleum residua such as virgin reduced crude, bottoms from vacuum distillation (vacuum
2 reduced crude) thermal tar and other residue and blends thereof.

3
4 Similarly, US patent publication No. 2009/0209799 discloses FCC catalysts, zeolites, alumina,
5 silica, activated carbon, crushed coke, calcium compounds, Iron compounds, FCC Ecet, FCC
6 spent cat, seeding agents, hydrocracker catalysts with a dosage of < 15 wt% of the feed which is
7 majorly a suitable hydrocarbon feedstock used in delayed coking of boiling point higher than
8 565°C to obtain a reduction in coke yield of about 5 wt%.

9
10 US Patent no. 7425259 discloses a method for improving the liquid yields during thermal cracking
11 using additives. Additives such as metal overbases of Ca, Mg, Strontium, Al, Zn, Si, Barium were
12 used.

13
14 From the prior arts, it can be seen that an additive or a combination of additives or catalysts are
15 being used to alter the reaction mechanism and achieve the yield improvement. It is notable that
16 many of the additives and catalysts involve additional cost of usage. Also, their impacts on the
17 quality of coke as well as other products are not discussed in detail in the prior arts. It is also
18 possible that the metallic additives get trapped in the solid carbonaceous coke, increase the ash
19 content rendering the product un-usable. Therefore, it is desirable to have a process capable to
20 improve the yield pattern from the thermal cracking process, without the use of any forms of
21 external additives.

22 23 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:**

24
25 A major disadvantage of the existing delayed coking unit is the high yield of low value coke as
26 the product. The present invention provides a process which resulting in improved overall yields
27 of desired products and reduction in the yield of low value coke.

28
29 According to one embodiment of the present invention, a method of reducing overall coke yield
30 comprising the steps of:

31
32 (a) heating a hydrocarbon feedstock in a furnace to obtain hot feed;

(b) introducing the hot feed of step (a) in a pre-cracking reactor wherein it undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions to obtain an outlet product material stream;

(c) passing the outlet product material stream of step (b) either directly to a main fractionator to obtain heavy bottom fraction or an intermediate separator to split outlet product material stream into top fraction and bottom product and transferring the top fraction to a main fractionator;

(d) heating the heavy bottom fraction or the heavy bottom of step (c) in a furnace to obtain hot hydrocarbon stream;

(e) transferring the hot hydrocarbon stream of step (d) to preheated coke drums where it undergoes thermal cracking reactions to obtain product vapors; and

(f) passing the product vapors of step (e) to the main fractionator to obtain desired product fractions.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a method of reducing overall coke yield comprising the steps of:

(a) heating a hydrocarbon feedstock in a furnace to obtain hot feed;

(b) introducing the hot feed of step (a) to a pre-cracking reactor, where it undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions to obtain an outlet product material stream;

(c) passing the outlet product material stream of step (b) to a main fractionator, where it is fractionated to a heavy bottom fraction;

(d) passing the heavy bottom fraction of step (c) to the furnace to obtain hot hydrocarbon stream;

(e) passing the hot hydrocarbon stream of step (d) to preheated coke drums, where it undergoes thermal cracking reactions to obtain product vapors; and

(f) passing the product vapors of step (e) to the main fractionator column to obtain desired product fractions.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a method of reducing overall coke yield comprising the steps of:

(a) heating a hydrocarbon feedstock in a furnace to get hot feed;

(b) introducing the hot feed of step (a) to a pre-cracking reactor, where it undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions to obtain an outlet product material stream;

(c) passing the outlet product material stream of step (b) and heavier bottom fraction obtained from a main fractionator to an intermediate separator to split hydrocarbons into top and bottom (63) fractions;

(d) passing the top fraction of step (c) containing lighter products to the main fractionator;

(e) passing the bottom fraction of step (c) to the furnace, where it undergoes heating to obtain a hot hydrocarbon stream;

(f) passing the hot hydrocarbon stream of step (e) to preheated coke drums, where it undergoes thermal cracking reactions to obtain product vapors; and

(g) passing the product vapors of step (f) to the main fractionator column to obtain desired product fractions.

Various objects, features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following drawings and detailed description of preferred embodiments of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS:

Figure 1. Represents schematic flow diagram of First Scheme.

Figure 2. Represents schematic flow diagram of Second Scheme.
Figure 3. Represents schematic flow diagram of Third Scheme.
Figure 4. Represents schematic flow diagram of Fourth Scheme.
Figure 5. Represents schematic flow diagram of Fifth Scheme.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION:

While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and/or alternative processes and/or compositions, specific embodiment thereof has been shown by way of example in tables and will be described in detail below. It should be understood, however that it is not intended to limit the invention to the particular processes and/or compositions disclosed, but on the contrary, the invention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternative falling within the spirit and the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

The tables and protocols have been represented where appropriate by conventional representations, showing only those specific details that are pertinent to understanding the embodiments of the present invention so as not to obscure the disclosure with details that will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art having benefit of the description herein.

The following description is of exemplary embodiments only and is not intended to limit the scope, applicability or configuration of the invention in any way. Rather, the following description provides a convenient illustration for implementing exemplary embodiments of the invention. Various changes to the described embodiments may be made in the function and arrangement of the elements described without departing from the scope of the invention.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, a method of reducing overall coke yield comprising the steps of:

(a) heating a hydrocarbon feedstock [1, 19, 37, 54, 74] in a furnace [2, 20, 38, 55, 76] to obtain hot feed [3, 21, 39, 56, 77];

(b) introducing the hot feed [3, 21, 39, 56, 77] of step (a) in a pre-cracking reactor [4, 22, 40, 57, 78] wherein it undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions to obtain an outlet product material stream [5, 23, 41, 58, 79];

(c) passing the outlet product material stream [5, 23, 41, 58, 79] of step (b) either directly to a main fractionator [24] to obtain heavy bottom fraction [30] or an intermediate separator [6, 42, 59, 80] to split outlet product material stream into top fraction [7, 43, 62, 81] and bottom product [8, 44, 63, 82] and transferring the top fraction [7, 43, 62, 81] to a main fractionator [12, 36, 61, 73];

(d) heating the heavy bottom fraction [30] or the bottom product [8, 44, 63, 82] of step (c) in a furnace [2, 20, 38, 55, 76] to obtain hot hydrocarbon stream [9, 31, 45, 64, 83];

(e) transferring the hot hydrocarbon stream [9, 31, 45, 64, 83] of step (d) to preheated coke drums [10, 32, 46, 65, 84] where it undergoes thermal cracking reactions to obtain product vapors [11, 33, 47, 66, 85]; and

(f) passing the product vapors [11, 33, 47, 66, 85] of step (e) to the main fractionator [12, 24, 36, 61, 73] to obtain desired product fractions.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a method of reducing overall coke yield comprising the steps of:

(a) heating a hydrocarbon feedstock (19) in a furnace (20) to obtain hot feed (21);

(b) introducing the hot feed (21) of step (a) to a pre-cracking reactor (22), where it undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions to obtain an outlet product material stream (23);

(c) passing the outlet product material stream (23) of step (b) to a main fractionator (24), where it fractionated to a heavy bottom fraction (30);

(d) passing the heavy bottom fraction (30) of step (c) to the furnace (20) to obtain hot hydrocarbon stream (31);

(e) passing the hot hydrocarbon stream (31) of step (d) to preheated coke drums (32), where it undergoes thermal cracking reactions to obtain product vapors (33); and

(f) passing the product vapors (33) of step (e) to the main fractionator (24) column to obtain desired product fractions.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a method of reducing overall coke yield comprising the steps of:

(a) heating a hydrocarbon feedstock (54) in a furnace (55) to get hot feed (56);

(b) introducing the hot feed (56) of step (a) to a pre-cracking reactor (57), where it undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions to obtain an outlet product material stream (58);

(c) passing the outlet product material stream (58) of step (b) and heavier bottom fraction (60) obtained from a main fractionator (61) to an intermediate separator (59) to split hydrocarbons into top (62) and bottom (63) fractions;

(d) passing the top fraction (62) of step (c) containing lighter products to the main fractionator (61);

(e) passing the bottom fraction (63) of step (c) to the furnace (55), where it undergoes heating to obtain a hot hydrocarbon stream (64);

(f) passing the hot hydrocarbon stream (64) of step (e) to preheated coke drums (65), where it undergoes thermal cracking reactions to obtain product vapors (66); and

(g) passing the product vapors (66) of step (f) to the main fractionator (61) column to obtain desired product fractions.

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, in step (a) the hydrocarbon feedstock [37, 74] is a hot feed mixed with an internal recycle stream which is obtained by passing a resid feed stock [35, 72] to bottom section of the main fractionator [36, 73].

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, in step (a) the hydrocarbon feedstock [74] is mixed with Clarified Oil (CLO) stream [75] prior to heating in the furnace [76].

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, in step (c) the bottom fraction [82] of the intermediate separator is mixed with CLO stream [75] prior to sending to the furnace [76] to produce the hot stream [83].

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, the product fraction is offgas selected from Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and naphtha [13, 25, 48, 67, 86], Kerosene [15, 27, 50, 68, 87], Light Coker Gas Oil (LCGO) [16, 28, 51, 69, 88], Heavy Coker Gas Oil (HCGO) [17, 29, 52, 70, 89] and Coker Fuel Oil (CFO) [18, 34, 53, 71, 90].

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, the pre-cracking reactor [4, 22, 40, 57, 78] is operated at a temperature range of about 350 to 470 °C.

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, the pre-cracking reactor [4, 22, 40, 57, 78] is operated at a pressure range of about 1 to 15 Kg/cm².

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, residence time of the hot feed [3, 21, 39, 56, 77] in the pre-cracking reactor [4, 22, 40, 57, 78] is in the range of 1 to 40 minutes.

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, the intermediate separator [6, 42, 59, 80] is operated in the pressure range of about 0.2 to 6 Kg/cm².

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, the coke drums [10, 32, 46, 65, 84] are operated at a temperature ranging from about 470 to 520 °C.

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, the coke drums [10, 32, 46, 65, 84] are operated at a pressure ranging from about 0.5 to 5 Kg/cm².

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, residence time of the hot hydrocarbon stream [9, 31, 45, 64, 83] in the coke drum [10, 32, 46, 65, 84] is more than 10 hours.

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, the hydrocarbon feedstock [1, 19, 37, 54, 74] is selected from vacuum residue, atmospheric residue, deasphalted pitch, shale oil, coal tar, clarified oil, residual oils, heavy waxy distillates, foots oil, slop oil or blends of hydrocarbons.

According to preferred embodiment of the present invention, the hydrocarbon feedstock [1, 19, 37, 54, 74] has Conradson carbon residue content of above 4 wt% and density of at least 0.95 g/cc.

Feedstock

The liquid hydrocarbon feedstock to be used in the process can be selected from heavy hydrocarbon feedstocks like vacuum residue, atmospheric residue, deasphalted pitch, shale oil, coal tar, clarified oil, residual oils, heavy waxy distillates, foots oil, slop oil or blends of such hydrocarbons. The Conradson carbon residue content of the feedstock can be above 4 wt% and density can be minimum of 0.95 g/cc.

Reaction conditions

In the process of the present invention, the pre-cracking reactor may be operated in the desired operating temperature ranging from 350 to 470 °C, preferably between 420°C to 470 °C and desired operating pressure inside pre-cracking reactor ranging from 1 to 15 Kg/cm² (g) preferably between 5 to 12 Kg/cm² (g). the residence time inside the pre-cracking reactor range from 1 to 40 minutes, preferably operated in the range of 5 to 30 minutes. The intermediate separator may be operated at a pressure ranging from 0.2 to 6 Kg/cm²(g), preferably in the range of 1 to 5 Kg/cm²(g). The second stage coke drums may be operated at a higher severity with desired operating temperature ranging from 470 to 520 °C, preferably between 480°C to 500 °C and desired operating pressure ranging from 0.5 to 5 Kg/cm² (g) preferably between 0.6 to 3 Kg/cm² (g). The residence time provided in coke drums is more than 10 hours.

Process description

A schematic process flow diagram of the invented process is provided as Fig.1. Resid feedstock (1) is heated in a furnace (2) to get the hot feed (3) at the desired inlet temperature of the pre-cracking reactor. Hot feed at desired temperature and pressure is sent to the pre-cracking reactor (4) which is operating at a temperature range of about 350 to 470 °C and pressure range of about 1 to 15 Kg/cm², where it undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions. The outlet product material stream (5) is then sent to the intermediate separator (6) to split the hydrocarbons into two fractions.

The top fraction (7) containing lighter products including gases are sent to the main fractionator (12). The bottom product (8) is then subjected to heating in furnace (2) to the desired coking temperature. The hot hydrocarbon stream (9) exiting the furnace is then sent to the preheated coke drum (10), where it is provided with a longer residence time for thermal cracking reactions. The product vapors exiting the coke drum (11) are sent to the main fractionator (12) column for further separation into desired product fractions like offgas with LPG and naphtha (13), Kero (15), LCGO (16), HCGO (17) and CFO (18). The entry points of products from intermediate separator and coke drum to the main fractionators may be suitably selected based on good engineering practices.

An embodiment of the invention is provided in Fig. 2, with lesser hardware requirement. In the process scheme described in Fig.2, resid feedstock (19) is heated in a furnace (20) to get the hot feed (21) at the desired inlet temperature of the pre-cracking reactor (22). Hot feed at desired temperature and pressure is sent to the pre-cracking reactor (22), where it undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions. The outlet product material stream (23) is then sent to the main fractionator column (24), where the product hydrocarbons get fractionated to different desired product streams. The heavy bottom fraction is withdrawn from the main fractionator bottom (30) and is sent to the furnace (20) for heating to the desired coking temperature. The hot hydrocarbon stream (31) exiting the furnace is then sent to the preheated coke drum (32), where it is provided with a longer residence time for delayed coking reactions. The product vapors exiting the coke drum (33) along with product stream from pre-cracking reactor are sent to the main fractionator (24) column for further separation into desired product fractions like offgas with LPG and naphtha (25), Kero (27), LCGO (28), HCGO (29), CFO (34) and heavy bottom fraction (30). The heavy bottom fraction may be subjected to vacuum flashing to remove the lighter material further. The entry points of products from pre-cracking reactor and coke drum to the main fractionator may be suitably selected based on good engineering practices.

The embodiment as represented in Fig. 2 achieve following advantages by directing the whole of effluents from pre-cracker reactor to the main fractionator column:

- 1) Elimination of intermediate separator column.
- 2) Heat content of precracker effluent can be used for better separation in the main fractionator as with intermediate separator, one need to cool the precracker effluent and operate intermediate separator at a lower temperature.

Another embodiment of the invention is provided in Fig. 3. Resid feedstock (35) is first sent to the bottom section of the main fractionator (36) to get the hot feed (37) mixed with the internal recycle stream. The hot feed (37) is then heated in a Furnace (38) to get the hot feed (39) at the desired inlet temperature of the pre-cracking reactor (40). Hot feed at desired temperature and pressure is sent to the pre-cracking reactor (40), where it undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions. The outlet product material stream (41) is then sent to the intermediate separator (42) to split the hydrocarbons into two fractions. The top fraction (43) containing lighter products including gases are sent to the main fractionator (36). The bottom product (44) is then subjected to further heating in furnace (38) to the desired coking temperature. The hot hydrocarbon stream (45) exiting the furnace is then sent to the preheated coke drum (46), where it is provided with a longer residence time for delayed coking reactions. The product vapors exiting the coke drum (47) are sent to the main fractionator (36) column for further separation into desired product fractions like offgas with LPG and naphtha (48), Kero (50), LCGO (51), HCGO (52) and CFO (53). The entry points of products from pre-cracking reactor and coke drum to the main fractionator may be suitably selected based on good engineering practices.

Yet another embodiment of the invention is provided in Fig. 4. In the process scheme described in Fig.4, resid feedstock (54) is heated in a furnace (55) to get the hot feed (56) at the desired inlet temperature of the pre-cracking reactor (57). Hot feed at desired temperature and pressure is sent to the pre-cracking reactor (57), where it undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions. The outlet product material stream (58) is then sent to the intermediate separator (59). Heavier bottom material (60) from the main fractionator column (61) is also put in the intermediate separator (59). Vapor products (62) separated in the intermediate separator is routed to the main fractionator column (61) for separation into desired products. The heavy bottom fraction (63) is withdrawn from the intermediate separator (59) and is sent to the furnace (55) for heating to the desired coking temperature. The hot hydrocarbon stream (64) exiting the furnace is then sent to the preheated coke drum (65), where it is provided with a longer residence time for thermal cracking reactions. The product vapors exiting the coke drum (66) are sent to the main fractionator (61) column for further separation into desired product fractions like offgas with LPG and naphtha (67), Kero (68), LCGO (69), HCGO (70) and CFO (71). The heavy bottom fraction (60) is routed

to the intermediate separator (59). The entry points of products from pre-cracking reactor and coke drum to the main fractionator may be suitably selected based on good engineering practices.

The embodiment as represented in Fig. 4 has a superior control over the recycle ratio of the operation of the coke drum section. By varying the quantity of the heavier bottom material (60), one can manipulate the recycle ratio to impact both coke properties and the liquid product properties. This offers a great flexibility to the refiner over product quality.

Yet another embodiment of the invention is provided in Fig. 5. Resid feedstock (72) is first sent to the bottom section of the main fractionator (73) to get the hot feed (74) mixed with the internal recycle stream. The hot feed (74), along with CLO stream (75) from FCC/RFCC is then heated in a Furnace (76) to get the hot feed (77) at the desired inlet temperature of the pre-cracking reactor (78). Hot feed at desired temperature and pressure is sent to the pre-cracking reactor (78), where it undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions. The outlet product material stream (79) is then sent to the intermediate separator (80) to split the hydrocarbons into two fractions. The top fraction (81) containing lighter products including gases are sent to the main fractionator (73). The bottom product (82) is then subjected to further heating in furnace (76) to the desired coking temperature. The hot hydrocarbon stream (83) exiting the furnace is then sent to the preheated coke drum (84), where it is provided with a longer residence time for delayed coking reactions. The product vapors exiting the coke drum (85) are sent to the main fractionator (73) column for further separation into desired product fractions like offgas with LPG and naphtha (86), Kero (87), LCGO (88), HCGO (89) and CFO (90). The entry points of products from pre-cracking reactor and coke drum to the main fractionator may be suitably selected based on good engineering practices.

In another embodiment, CLO stream (75) is mixed with the bottom product (82) of the intermediate separator (80) before sending to furnace (76) to produce the hot stream (83).

In embodiment as represented in Fig. 5, CLO stream (75) is a predominantly aromatic stream from fluid catalytic cracking unit. Addition of this stream in the feedstock helps in improving the stability of asphaltene molecules (asphaltene molecules in the feedstock causes coke deposition inside the furnace tubes).

EXAMPLES:

1 Pilot scale experimental study is carried out for validating the merits of the invented process
2 schemes. Experiments are carried out with a resid feedstock of characteristics provided in Table-
3 1.

4 **Table-1:** Properties of resid feedstock

Feed characteristics	Value
Density, g/cc	1.042
CCR, wt%	23.39
Asphaltene content, wt%	7.8
Sulfur, wt%	5.73
Liquid analysis (D2887/D6352) wt%	Deg C
0	409
10	506
30	562
50	600
70	639
80	659
90	684
95	698
Metal, ppm	
Fe	6
Na	47
Ca	3
Cr	1
Si	1

5
6 A base case experiment is carried out in the delayed coker pilot plant using the resid feedstock at
7 delayed coking conditions. The operating conditions for all the experiments are 495°C, feed
8 furnace outlet line temperature, 14.935 psig coke drum pressure, 1 wt% steam addition to the coker
9 feed and a feed rate maintained at about 8 kg/h. The operation is carried out in semi
10 batch mode. The vapors from the coking drums are recovered as liquid and gas products and no
11 coker product is recycled to the coker drum. Major operating parameters and the corresponding
12 discrete product yield pattern are provided in Table-2.

13 **Table-2:** Base case pilot plant experimental data with resid feedstock at delayed coker conditions.

14

Feed characteristics	Unit	Value
Feed rate	Kg/hr	8

Run duration	Hr	12
COT	°C	495
Drum pressure	kg/cm ²	1.05
Yield (Basis: fresh feed)	Unit	Value
Fuel gas	wt%	6.82
LPG	wt%	5.66
C ₅ -140°C	wt%	9.38
140-370°C	wt%	26.80
370°C +	wt%	24.40
Coke	wt%	26.94

1
2 The yields obtained from the base case experiment as provided in Table-2 form the conventional
3 Delayed coker unit (DCU) process yields for the resid feedstock taken. In order to find the yields
4 from invented process, a first experiment is carried out with the resid feedstock of Table-1 at mild
5 thermal cracking conditions envisaged for the pre-cracker reactor. The major operating parameters
6 and the corresponding discrete product yield pattern are provided in
7 Table-3.

8

1 **Table-3:** Pilot plant experimental data with resid feedstock using pre-cracker reactor.

Process conditions	Value
COT, °C	444
Pre-cracker inlet temp, °C	436
Pre-cracker outlet temp, °C	409
Pre-cracker inlet pressure, Kg/cm ² (g)	12.3
Pre-cracker outlet pressure, Kg/cm ² (g)	11.9
Product yield pattern, wt%	Value
Fuel gas	1.22
LPG	1.59
C ₅ -140°C	3.05
140-370°C	11.89
Pre-cracker bottom (370°C +)	82.25

2
3 Heavy bottom material (370°C+) generated from the pre-cracker reactor is separated in a
4 fractionator/intermediate separator and experiment is carried out using this material at the
5 conditions of delayed coking, in the delayed coker pilot plant. The major operating parameters
6 and the corresponding discrete product yield pattern are provided in Table-4.

7
8 **Table-4:** Pilot plant experimental data with heavy bottom material (370°C +) from intermediate
9 separator at delayed coker conditions.

Process conditions	Value
Run duration	12 hrs
Feed rate, Kg/hr	8
Run duration, hr	12
COT, °C	495
Drum pressure, Kg/cm ² (g)	1.05
Yield in wt% (Basis: fresh feed)	Value
Fuel gas	7.46
LPG	5.07
C ₅ -140°C	7.16
40-370°C	26.40
370°C +	26.09
Coke	27.82

From the experimental data as provided in Tables-3 & 4, the yields for the invented process scheme is estimated and is compared with the base case delayed coker yields, in Table-5.

Table-5: Comparison of yields obtained in invented process and the base case DCU yields

	Invented process yields	Base case DCU yields	Yield improvement
Yields	Wt%	Wt%	ΔWt%
Fuel gas	7.36	6.82	+0.54
LPG	5.76	5.66	+0.10
C₅-140°C	8.94	9.38	-0.45
140-370°C	33.60	26.80	+6.80
370°C +	21.46	24.40	-2.94
Coke	22.88	26.94	-4.06

The experimental data reported in Table-5 shows that there is improvement in diesel range product of about 7 wt% and reduction in coke and fuel oil yields of about 4 wt% and 3 wt% respectively for the process scheme of the present invention over the conventional delayed coking process.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate upon reading this specification, including the examples contained herein, that modifications and alterations to the composition and methodology for making the composition may be made within the scope of the invention and it is intended that the scope of the invention disclosed herein be limited only by the broadest interpretation of the appended claims to which the inventor is legally entitled.

WE CLAIM:

1. A method of reducing overall coke yield said method consisting of the steps of:
 - (a) heating a hydrocarbon feedstock mixed with a Clarified Oil (CLO) stream in a furnace to obtain a hot feed;
 - (b) introducing the hot feed of step (a) in a pre-cracking reactor wherein the hot feed undergoes mild thermal cracking reactions at a temperature in a range of 350 to 470 °C, a pressure in a range of 1 to 15 kg/ cm² and a residence time in a range of 1 to 40 minutes to obtain an outlet product material stream;
 - (c) passing the outlet product material stream of step (b) to an intermediate separator to split the outlet product material stream into a top fraction and a heavy bottom product and transferring the top fraction to a main fractionator;
 - (d) heating the heavy bottom product of step (c) in the furnace to obtain a hot hydrocarbon stream;
 - (e) transferring the hot hydrocarbon stream of step (d) to preheated coke drums wherein the hot hydrocarbon stream undergoes severe thermal cracking reactions at a temperature in a range of 470 to 520 °C, a pressure in a range of 0.5 to 5 kg/cm² and a residence time of more than 10 hours to obtain product vapors; and
 - (f) passing the product vapors of step (e) to the main fractionator to obtain desired product fractions;

wherein the hydrocarbon feedstock has a Conradson carbon residue content of above 4 wt% and a density of at least 0.95 g/cc;

wherein in step (a) the hydrocarbon feedstock is obtained by feeding a resid feed selected from vacuum residue, reduced crude oil, deasphalted pitch, shale oil, coal tar, heavy waxy distillates, foots oil, slop oil and blends thereof, into a bottom section of the main fractionator and obtained as a bottom fraction from the main fractionator, prior to heating in the furnace, wherein the resid feed is introduced into the bottom section of the main fractionator below a location where the top fraction and the product vapors enter the main fractionator;

wherein in step (d) the heavy bottom product of step (c) is mixed with the Clarified Oil (CLO) stream prior to sending to the furnace to produce the hot hydrocarbon stream;

wherein in step (c) the intermediate separator is operated in a pressure range of about 0.2 to 6 Kg/cm².

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the desired product fractions are selected from Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and naphtha, Kerosene, Light Coker Gas Oil (LCGO), Heavy Coker Gas Oil (HCGO) and Coker Fuel Oil (CFO).

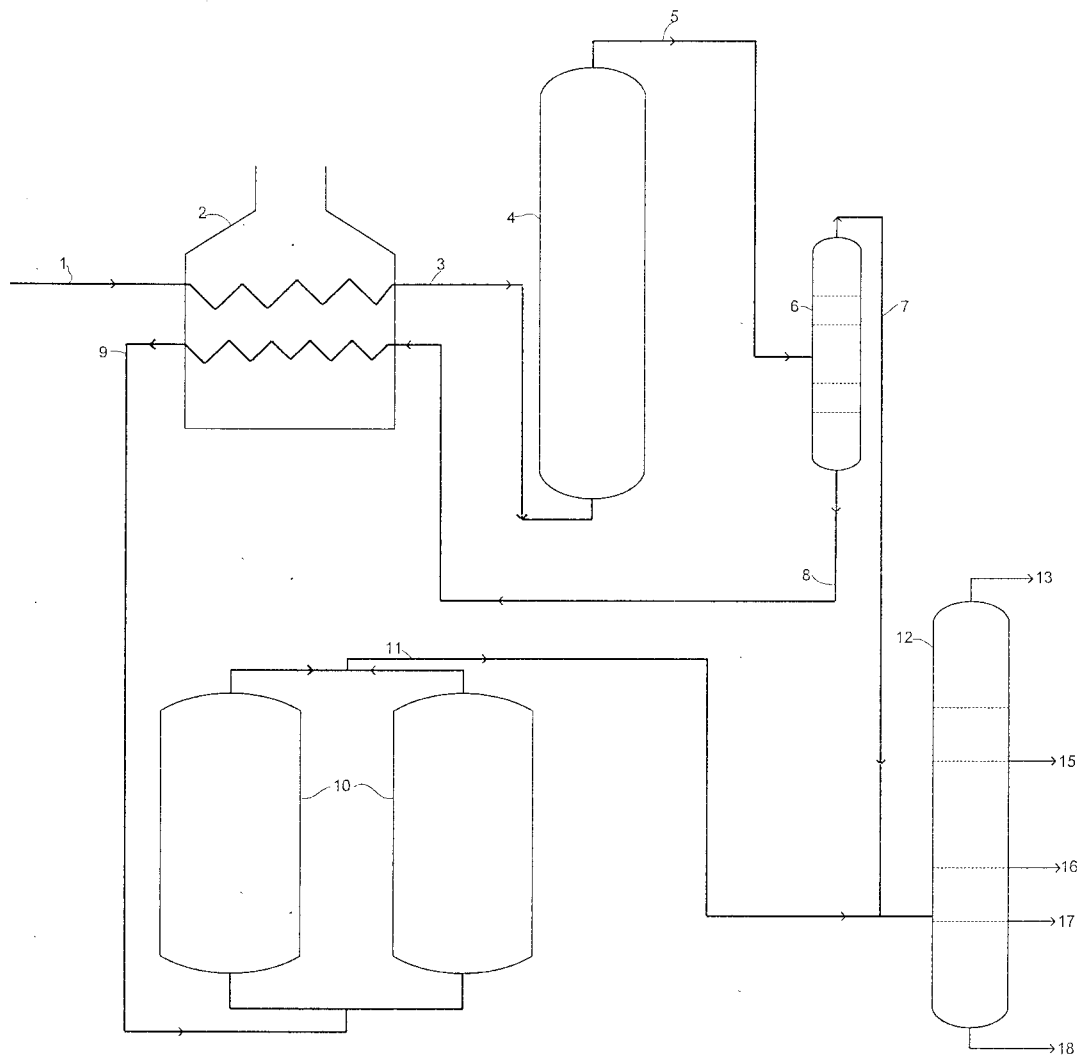


Fig.1

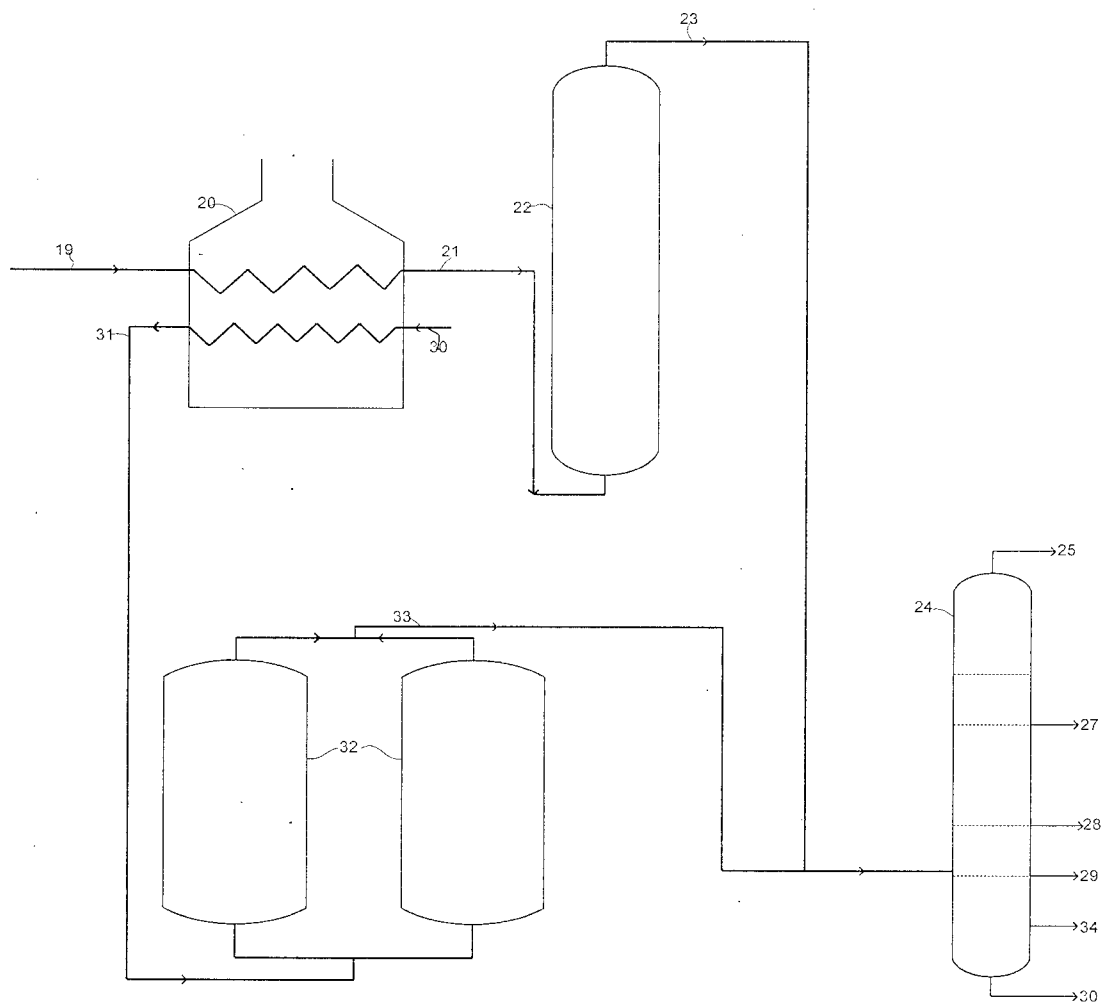


Fig. 2

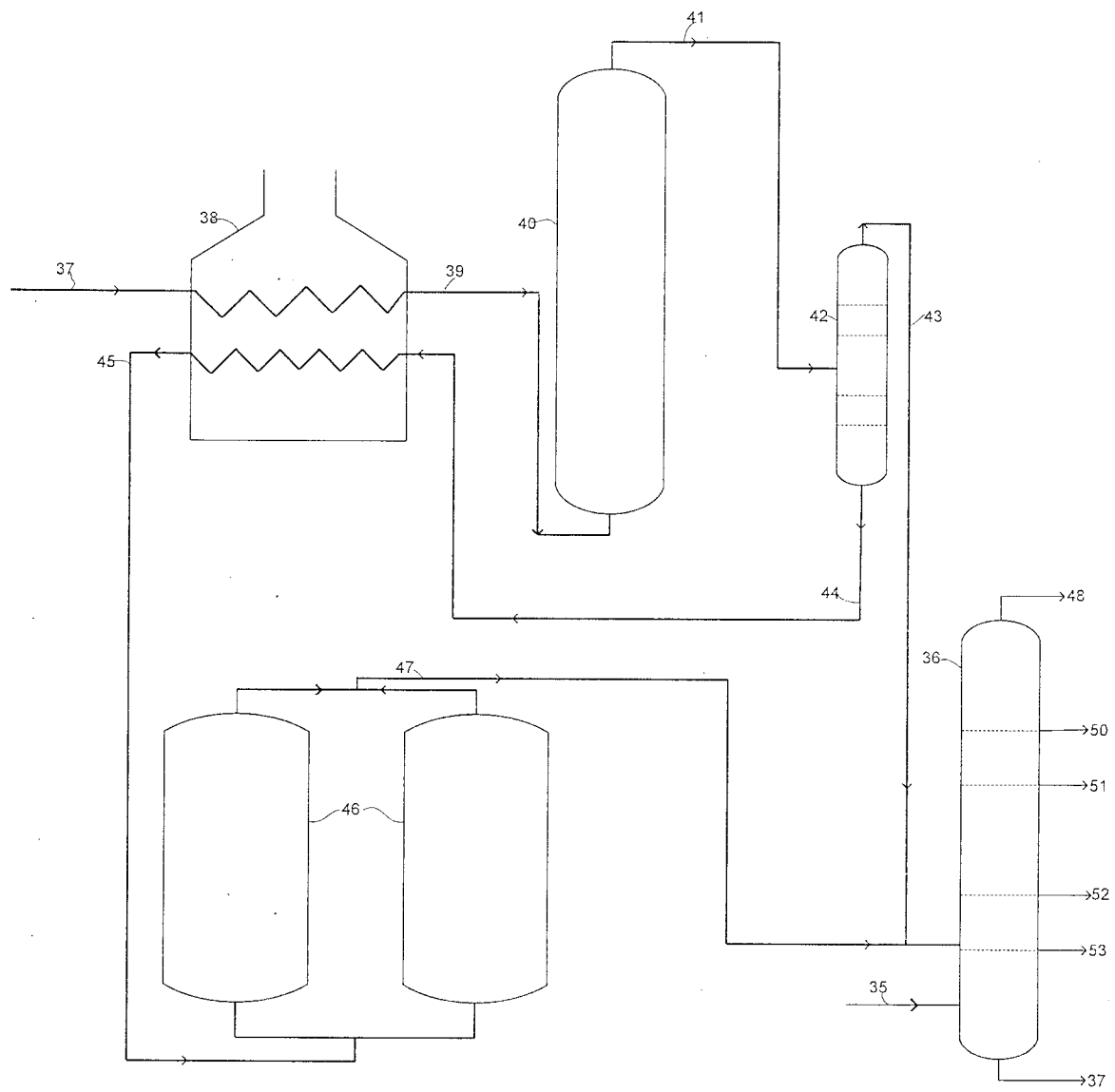


Fig. 3

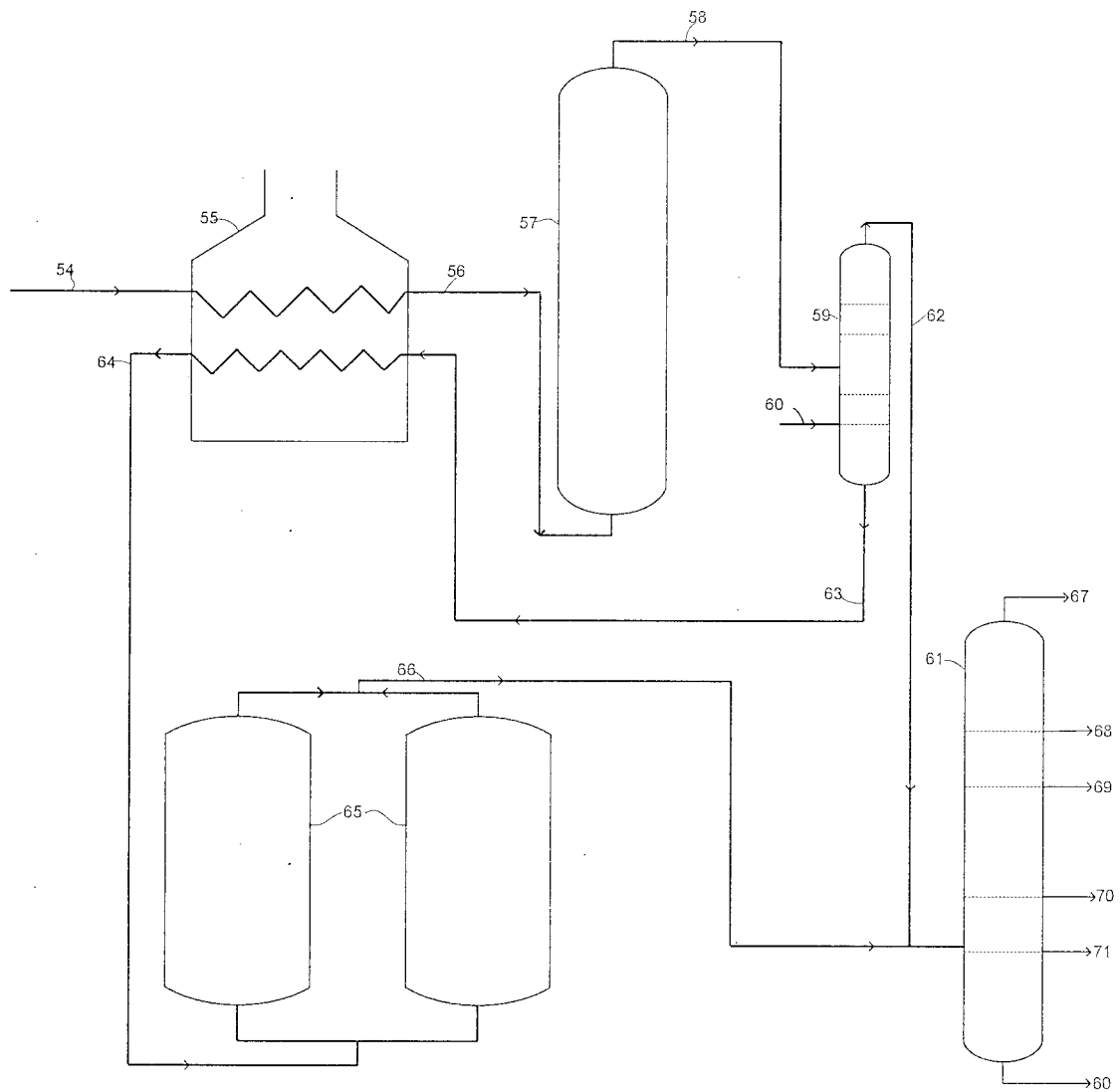


Fig. 4

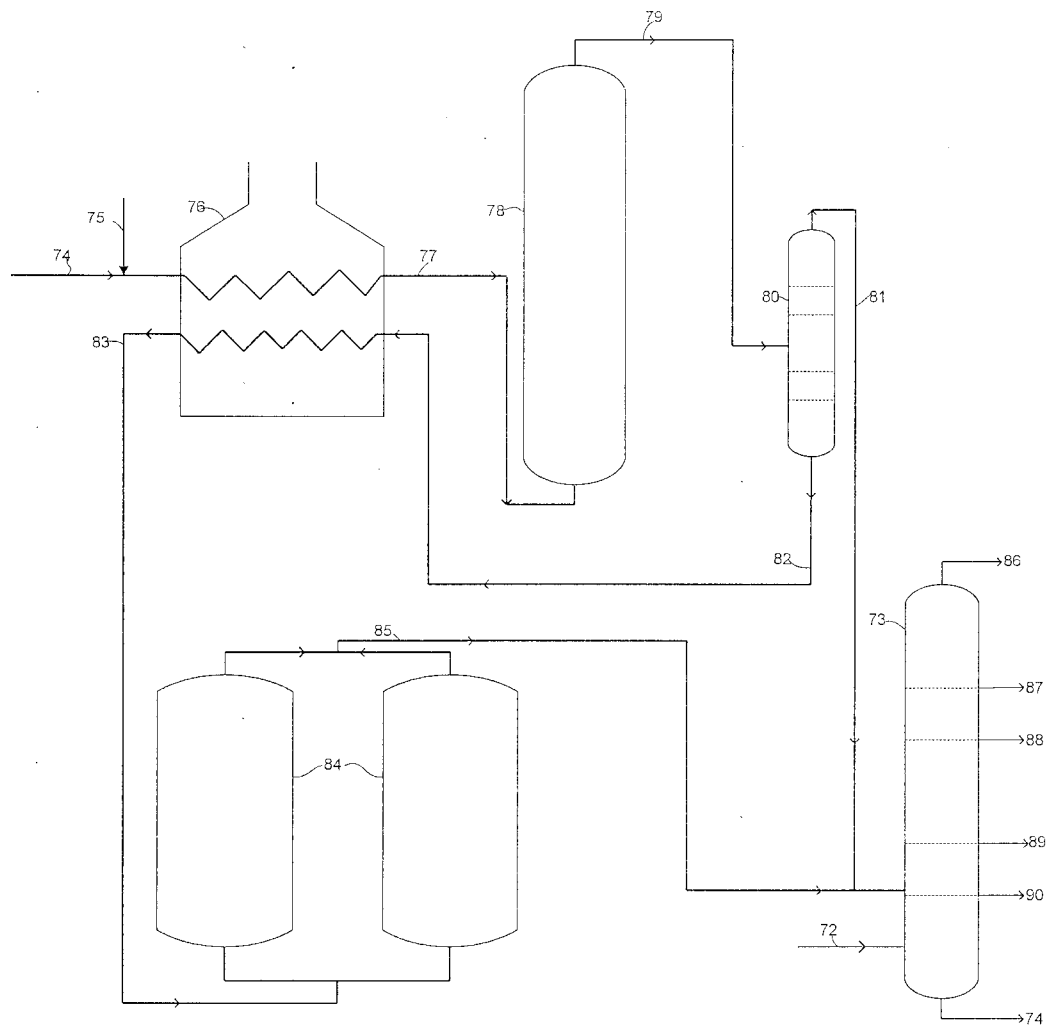


Fig. 5

