

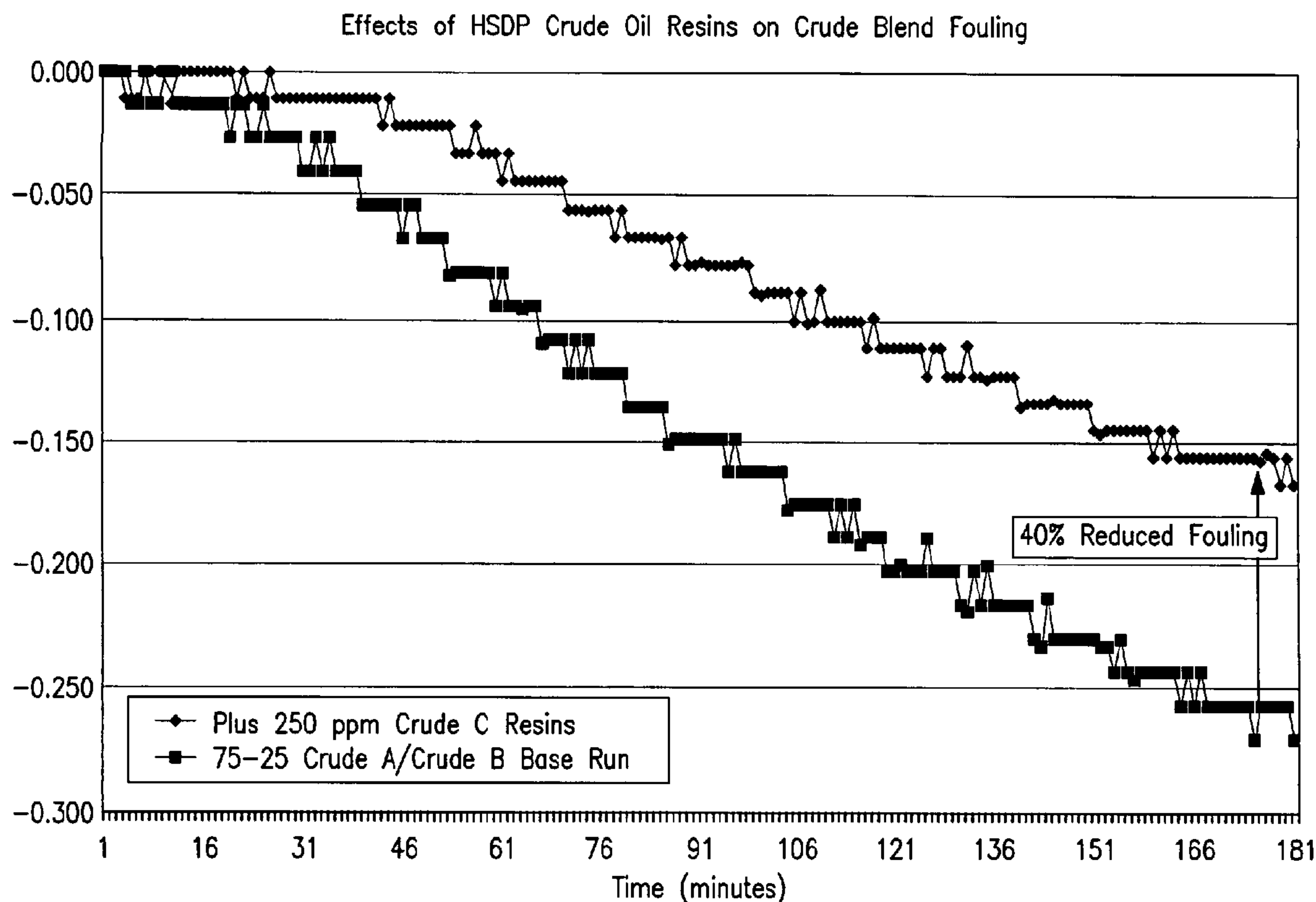


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(54) Title: METHOD FOR REDUCING OIL FOULING IN HEAT TRANSFER EQUIPMENT



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A method of reducing asphaltene and particulate induced fouling during the thermal processing of petroleum oils utilizes resin extracts from HSDP crude oils to disperse and solubilize asphaltenes and disperse inorganic particulate contaminants such as salts and iron oxide. The extracts are essentially maltene fractions which may be separated from the HSDP crude by a process of extraction from a precipitated asphalt fraction using light paraffinic solvents such as n-heptane.

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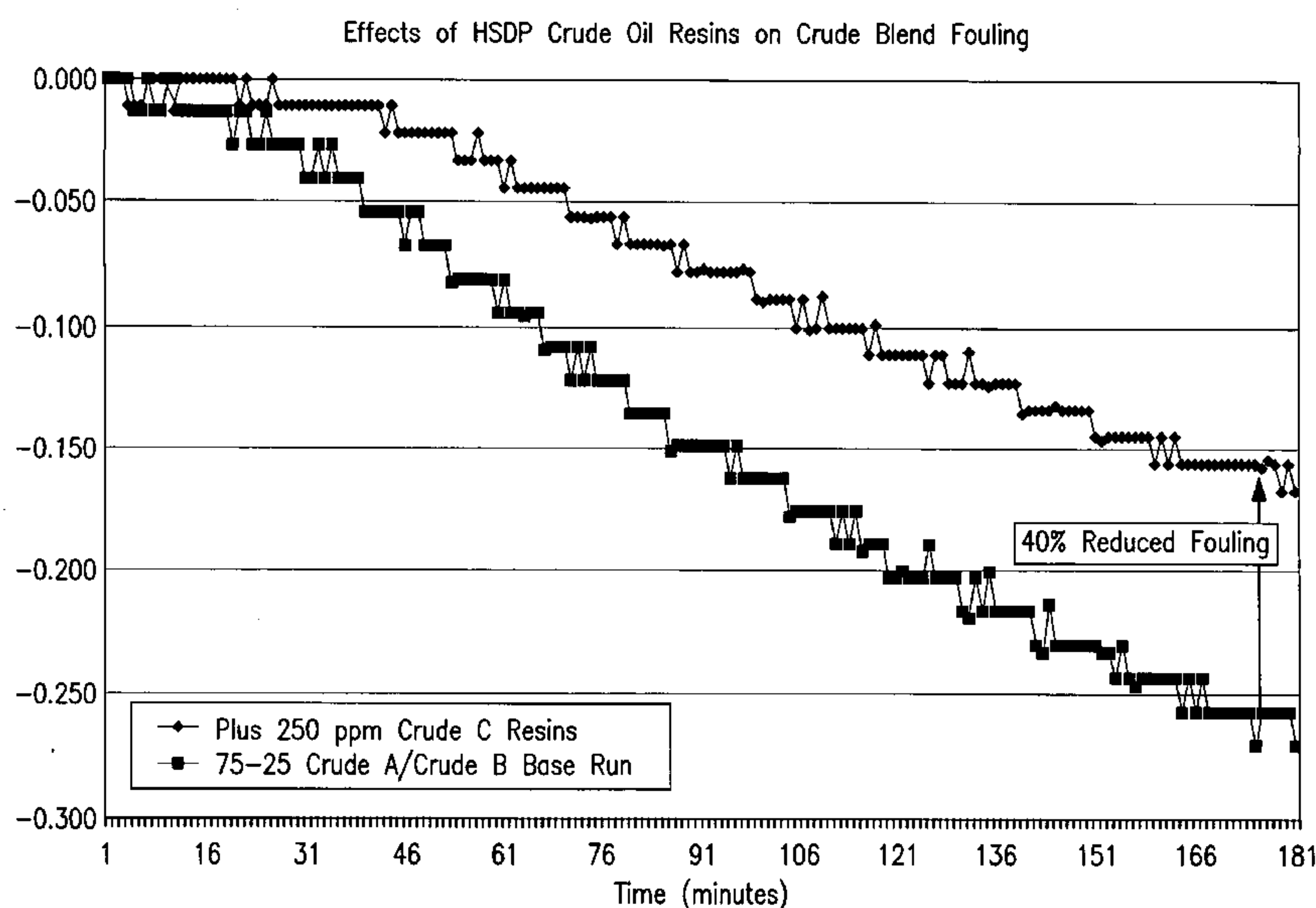


FIG. 2

(57) Abstract: A method of reducing asphaltene and particulate induced fouling during the thermal processing of petroleum oils utilizes resin extracts from HSDP crude oils to disperse and solubilize asphaltenes and disperse inorganic particulate contaminants such as salts and iron oxide. The extracts are essentially maltene fractions which may be separated from the HSDP crude by a process of extraction from a precipitated asphalt fraction using light paraffinic solvents such as n-heptane.

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## **METHOD FOR REDUCING OIL FOULING IN HEAT TRANSFER EQUIPMENT**

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] The present invention relates to the processing of whole crude oils, blends and fractions in petroleum refineries and other plants processing such materials, for example, petrochemical plants. In particular, the present invention relates to a method for reducing fouling in heat transfer equipment including heat exchangers, furnaces, and other process units using a blend containing a resin or resin extract.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

[0002] Fouling is generally defined as the accumulation of unwanted materials on the surfaces of processing equipment and in petroleum processing, is the accumulation of unwanted deposits from a fluid of hydrocarbon origin on heat transfer surfaces in process units. By "heat transfer surfaces" is meant a surface across which heat is transferred from or to – usually, to – the hydrocarbon fluid, for example, the tube surfaces in furnaces and heat exchangers. Fouling has been recognized as a nearly universal problem in the design and operation of such equipment and affects the operation of equipment in two ways. First, the fouling layer has a low thermal conductivity. This increases the resistance to heat transfer and reduces the effectiveness of the unit. Second, as deposition occurs, the cross-sectional area is reduced, which causes an increase in pressure drop across the apparatus and creates inefficient pressure and flow in the unit.

[0003] Fouling in heat transfer equipment used for streams of petroleum origin can result from a number of mechanisms including chemical reactions, corrosion and the deposit of materials made insoluble by the temperature difference between the fluid and heat exchange wall. When crude oils are

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passed through heat transfer equipment, for example, when the heating medium on the far side of the exchanger is much hotter than the oil, relatively high surface or skin temperatures can result and asphaltenes in the crude can precipitate from the oil and adhere to these hot surfaces. The presence of insoluble contaminants may exacerbate the problem: blends of a low-sulfur, low asphaltene (LSLA) crude oil and a high-sulfur, high asphaltene (HSHA) crude, for example, may be subject to a significant increase in fouling in the presence of iron oxide (rust) particulates. Subsequent exposure of the precipitated asphaltenes over time to the high temperatures then causes formation of coke as a result of thermal degradation.

[0004] Another common cause of fouling can result from the presence of salts and particulate which precipitate from the crude and adhere to the heated surfaces. Inorganic contaminants can play both an initiating and promoting role in the fouling of whole crude oils and blends: iron oxide, calcium carbonate, silica, sodium and calcium chlorides have all been found to be attached directly to the surface of fouled heater tubes and throughout coke deposits on the heater surfaces. Desalter units are still the only opportunity refineries have to remove such contaminants and inefficiencies often result from the carryover of such materials with the crude oil feeds.

[0005] Equipment fouling is costly to petroleum refineries and other plants in terms of lost efficiencies, lost throughput, and additional energy consumption and with the increased cost of energy, heat exchanger fouling has a greater impact on process profitability. Higher operating costs also accrue from the cleaning required to remove fouling. While many types of refinery equipment are affected by fouling, cost estimates have shown that the majority of profit losses occur due to the fouling of whole crude oils, blends and fractions in pre-heat train exchangers.

[0006] The cleaning process, whether chemical or mechanical, in petroleum refineries and petrochemical plants often causes costly shutdowns; most

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refineries practice off-line cleaning of heat exchanger tube bundles based on scheduled time or usage or on actual monitored fouling conditions. Reduction in the extent of fouling will lead to increased run lengths, improved performance and energy efficiency while also reducing the need for costly fouling mitigation options.

[0007] It would obviously be desirable to prevent the precipitation/ adherence of particulates and asphaltenes on heated transfer surfaces before the particulates can promote fouling and the asphaltenes become thermally degraded or coked. By keeping asphaltenes in solution and particulates in suspension, the initial precipitation and subsequent thermal degradation of organic deposits and accumulation of particulates may be substantially reduced.

[0008] One contributing cause of fouling is the processing of blends of petroleum oils of different origin in the refinery. Blending of oils in refineries is common, but certain blends are incompatible and cause precipitation of asphaltenes that can rapidly foul process equipment. Although most blends of unprocessed crude oils are not potentially incompatible, once an incompatible blend is obtained, the rapid fouling and coking that results usually requires shutting down the refining process in a short time. One mitigating approach has been to ensure that of two or more potentially incompatible petroleum oils are blended in a manner which maintains compatibility. U.S. Patent No. 5,871,634 (Wiehe) discloses a method of blending that includes determining the insolubility number ( $I_n$ ) for each feedstream and determining the solubility blending number ( $S_{BN}$ ) for each stream and combining the feedstreams such that the  $S_{BN}$  of the mixture is greater than the  $I_n$  of any component of the mix. In another method, U.S. Patent No. 5,997,723 (Wiehe) uses a blending method in which petroleum oils are combined in certain proportions in order to keep the  $S_{BN}$  of the mixture higher than 1.4 times the  $I_n$  of any oil in the mixture. Reference is made to US 5,871,634 and 5,997,723 for a description of the methods by which  $S_{BN}$  and  $I_n$  may be determined. Some blending guidelines

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suggest a  $S_{BN} / I_n$  blend ratio  $>1.3$  and a  $\Delta(S_{BN} - I_n) > 10$  to minimize asphaltene precipitation and fouling. However, these blends are designed for use as a passive approach to minimizing asphaltene precipitation.

[0009] In related US Patent No. 7,833,407, a method is described for reducing asphaltene induced fouling and particulate induced fouling by blending crude oils with certain high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oils. While this method is effective as described, it may not be convenient for each and every refinery to make use of the method since access to cargoes of the proper HSDP crudes may not be easy.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[0010] The present invention provides a method of reducing asphaltene and particulate induced fouling by using extracts of HSDP crude oils to disperse and solubilize asphaltenes and disperse inorganic particulate contaminants such as salts and corrosion products such as iron oxide. While the present invention is described primarily with reference to heat exchangers, it is not limited to application in that service but rather, may be applied to other equipment and components with heat transfer surfaces including furnaces, pipestills, cokers, visbreakers and the like.

[0011] According to the present invention, extracts of high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil are used to assist in maintaining asphaltenes in crude oils in solution in the oil and to assist in dispersing inorganic particulate contaminants. The extracts which are used are essentially resinous asphaltic resins comprising maltene fractions. These resins may be separated from the HSDP crude by a process of extraction from an asphaltic fraction precipitated using light paraffinic solvents. The present invention therefore provides, in one aspect, a method for reducing fouling in heat transfer equipment for heating oils of petroleum origin by blending an oil of petroleum origin with an asphaltic resin, namely a maltene resin, derived from a high solvency dispersive power

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(HSDP) crude oil. In one preferred embodiment, the resin is added in the form of a solution in a light (C5-C8) paraffinic solvent but if desired, the resin may be added as such to the oil to be treated. When the resin has been blended into the oil, it can then be passed over the heat transfer surfaces of the processing unit with a reduced likelihood of fouling taking place.

[0012] The HSDP oils from which the resins are derived are oils which are characterized by a Solubility Blending Number ( $S_{BN}$ ) of at least 75 and preferably at least 85 or 100 or higher, for example, 110. For a definition and description of the Solubility Blending Number, reference is made to U.S. Patent Nos. 5,871,634 and 5,997,723. For the purposes of the present invention, the HSDP oils from which the resins may be derived are also characterized preferentially by a Total Acid Number (TAN) of at least 0.3, preferably at least 1.0 or higher, e.g. 4.0: the degree of fouling reduction which may be achieved appears to be a function of the TAN level in the overall blend. The high  $S_{BN}$  levels associated with most high TAN crudes have also been shown to aid in dissolving asphaltenes and/or keeping them in solution more effectively which also reduces fouling that would otherwise occur due to the incompatibility and near-incompatibility of crude oils and blends.

[0013] One advantage of the use of the extracts is that the volume of required treatment fluid for reducing fouling is much lower, when compared to the use of the crude oil itself so that the relatively smaller amount of treatment fluid can be transported more easily to a plant needing it. In addition, the treatment extract is more potent and can be admixed in smaller amounts with the base crude oil and less expensive blending equipment along the lines of additive blenders can be used, as opposed to the larger volume mixing tanks needed when crude oils themselves need to be blended.

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**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0014] The invention will now be described in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

[0015] Fig. 1 shows a test rig used in experimental work to confirm the effect of the resin extracts on the thermal processing of petroleum oils in heat transfer equipment; and

[0016] Figure 2 is a graphical representation of the effects of a selected crude oil resin fraction on the fouling resulting from heating a selected crude oil blend.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION**

[0017] The addition of crude oil resinous extracts from high solvency and dispersancy power (HDSP) crudes having a high TAN and/or high  $S_{BN}$  has been found to reduce asphaltene-induced fouling as well as particulate-induced fouling resulting from the heat treatment of oils of petroleum origin, including crude oils, blends of crude oils and fractions derived from such oils. The reduction in fouling is especially notable when working with the high boiling fractions (boiling over 350°C) in which asphaltenes of varying molecular weights are encountered; the proportion of asphaltenes in the oils generally increasing with increasing boiling range of the fraction and in fractions boiling above 450°C, such asphaltenes may be present to a significant amount. The reduction in fouling is also particularly notable in asphaltic oils including those derived from Californian and Mexican crudes. The solvency effect of the resins plays a role in maintaining the asphaltenes in solution in the oils being processed in the heat transfer equipment and in so doing, helps to prevent fouling in plant equipment. In addition, certain components in the resin extracts act as dispersants for insoluble contaminants of inorganic origin, for example, salts and corrosion products and so tend to mitigate their negative effect on fouling.

[0018] Crude oil resins are a class of components of crude oils. In terms of molecular weight they are intermediate the oils in which they are soluble and the

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higher molecular weight asphaltenes. They may be recovered from the asphalt fraction of the oil and are therefore aptly described as asphaltic resins. Compositionally, the asphaltic resins used for the purpose of inhibiting asphaltene precipitation from crudes and crude fractions are maltenes. More importantly, they can be characterized by their solubilities in various organic solvents. The resins may be obtained by extraction of the asphalt fraction of a reduced petroleum crude oil with a light paraffinic solvent. The character of the resin produced will depend in part upon the solvent selected and resins of various properties may be obtained in this way; their utility as dispersants for any particular crude or blend of crudes or fraction may be determined empirically, for example, using a test method such as the one described below using an Alcor™ test rig.

[0019] The asphalt fraction of a crude oil is the fraction of the crude oil or a resid (atmospheric or vacuum) which is soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons, carbon disulfide and chlorinated hydrocarbons but insoluble in aliphatic hydrocarbons, especially the light paraffins which are used commercially in the refinery for removing the asphalt fraction from high boiling fractions, for example, in the production of lubricating oils. The most common paraffins used to precipitate asphalts from residual fractions are propane and n-pentane although butane, hexane and heptane and light naphthas, preferably 86-88° Beaumé, are also effective for this purpose. A common solvent used for characterization purposes is precipitation naphtha whose composition is defined in test method ASTM D91. The asphaltic fraction itself comprises a number of different materials with different solubility characteristics, including the light alkane insoluble fraction, referred to the asphaltene fraction and the light alkane soluble fraction commonly known as maltenes or petrolenes which can itself be resolved into further fractions including a resin which can be separated by percolation over alumina or by precipitation with propane. For the purposes of the present invention, however, it suffices to use a paraffin-soluble extract of the

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asphalt fraction, with the composition of the extract to be selected empirically by appropriate selection of the solvents used for the asphalt precipitation and resin extraction; the selection of the solvents is made in dependence upon the crude oil (or fraction) which requires treatment. Normally, the n-heptane soluble fraction of the asphalt fraction resulting from n-pentane precipitation will be found suitable for many crudes and fractions which are to be treated. However, the use of other asphalt precipitation liquids including propane, n-hexane and precipitation naphtha is not excluded. Alternative resin separation methods may also be used, including percolation over an adsorbent, the objective in each case being to obtain an extract of asphaltic resin of the appropriate properties for fouling mitigation with the crude or crude fraction to be treated. Assuming, therefore, that a dual solvent precipitation/extraction procedure is to be used, the compositions of the asphalt precipitant and resin solvent will be selected in combination one with another, the resin solvent typically being of higher molecular weight and boiling range than the asphalt precipitant. Thus, typical combinations of asphalt precipitant and resin solvent are: n-pentane/n-heptane; propane/n-pentane; propane/n-heptane; n-butane/n-hexane; n-butane/n-heptane. Heptane is normally excluded for the purpose of precipitating the asphalt because the resin fraction primarily useful for the present purpose is the heptane-soluble asphalt fraction but depending upon the resins to be used, heptane may be used to precipitate the asphalt although it will then be necessary to separate the resins from the heptane-soluble cut by other means, for example, by adsorption on activated alumina, silica gel or Fuller's Earth, followed by extraction with a solvent such as toluene or toluene/ethanol. Suitable resin recovery methods are mentioned in the Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, Kirk-Othmer, Third Edition, John Wiley & Sons, NY 1978, ISBN 0-471-02039-7, Volume 3, page 286.

[0020] It is not necessary to make a total separation of the resin from the liquid fraction and, in fact, the resin can conveniently be used in the form of a

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solution in the solvent or in a suitable carrier oil such as a light distillate fraction. If, however, desired, for example, to facilitate transport, the light paraffinic solvent may be removed by evaporation to leave what is essentially the resin itself in the form of a sticky mass which then requires no further purification although it may be desirable for blending purposes to take it up as a solution or suspension into a carrier fluid such as a light distillate, e.g. diesel oil, kerosene or even gas oil. In preferred forms of the treatment, the resin extract is added in solution or suspension in a solvent or carrier oil which has an end boiling point below 345°C (650°F) and typically below 200°C (392°F), i.e. is a naphtha or middle distillate fraction.

[0021] The resins, which may be recovered by the processes described above, are derived from a class of crude oils and crude oil fractions derived from such crudes, known as High Solvency Dispersive Power (HSDP) oils. These resins are believed to have properties which are characteristic of dispersant type molecules with a polar head and a non-polar tail. The crude oil fractions from which the resins may be derived include topped crudes, reduced crudes and resids (atmospheric or vacuum) since these will have the requisite boiling ranges to contain the resins. The asphalt fraction obtained in the deasphalting of vacuum resids is a fruitful source of the resins since they will be precipitated from the vac resid by the light alkane precipitant (propane or pentane) and the asphalt may then be extracted with the selected solvent, e.g. heptane, to recover the resins as the heptane soluble product. The HSDP oils, which are described in US Patent No. 7,833,407, are oils which are characterized by a Solubility Blending Number ( $S_{BN}$ ) of at least 75 and preferably at least 85 or 100 or higher, for example, 110. In addition, the HSDP oils from which the resins may be derived are also characterized preferentially by a Total Acid Number (TAN, the number expressed in milligrams (mg) of potassium hydroxide needed to neutralize the acid in one gram of oil) of at least 0.3, preferably at least 1.0 or higher, e.g. 4.0. As in the case of the crude oil fouling mitigation method of

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US Patent No. 7,833,407, the degree of fouling reduction which may be achieved appears to be a function of the TAN level in the overall blend. This is believed to be due to the ability of the naphthenic acids present in the extracts to keep particulates present in the blends from wetting and adhering to the heated surface, where otherwise promoted and accelerated fouling/coking occur. The high  $S_{BN}$  levels associated with most high TAN crudes have also been shown to aid in dissolving asphaltenes and/or keeping them in solution more effectively which also reduces fouling that would otherwise occur due to the incompatibility and near-incompatibility of crude oils and blends. Reference is made to US Patent No. 7,833,407 for a further description of the HSDP oils.

[0022] The Solubility Blending Number is determined according to the method described in US Patent No. 5,871,634 and the Total Acid Number by the standard method of KOH titration, as prescribed by ASTM D-974 Standard Test Method for Acid and Base Number by Color-Indicator Titration.

[0023] The amount of resin to be added to the crude oil or fraction which requires treatment is quite small: the resin extracts are, as noted above, potent in their effect and ppm levels may be effective to reduce fouling to the desired extent although the exact amount required will depend not only on the oil being treated but also on the type of resin used and on the thermal processing which the treated oil is expected to undergo: high thermal severities (high temperatures, long heating durations) will obviously stress the oil more and for this reason may require a heavier resin dosage than if a low severity process is used. Typically, the amount of resin (calculated on a solvent/carrier-free basis) will be at least 10 ppmw and in most cases 50 or 100 ppmw or more, typically up to 1000 ppmw with from 100 to 1000 ppmw being effective in most cases. Amounts of the order of 250-1000 ppmw have been shown to be effective with crudes with a pronounced tendency to fouling. The maximum amount will normally be chosen as a matter of plant economics although amounts in excess of the amount needed to produce the desired reduction in fouling should be avoided as a matter of

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sound refinery practice. The maximum amount is not likely to exceed about 1 wt. pct. in most cases and usually, less than 0.5 wt. pct. will be adequate but as noted above, amounts up to 1000 ppmw will be effective. The exact amount selected will be determined empirically by simple experiment, for example, in a test rig such as the Alcor™ rig referred to below.

[0024] The base oil to be treated with the resin extract may consist of a whole crude oil, a blend of two or more crude oils fractions derived from a crude or crude blend, including topped crude, reduced crude, resids (atmospheric or vacuum), and hydrocarbon fractions derived by further processing, for example, gas oils, cycle oils, extracts and raffinates although the principle utility of the present fouling reduction technique will be with crudes and reduced crudes in the initial stages of processing where fouling problems have been prevalent.

[0025] The resin or resin extract may be mixed with the oil to be treated by conventional methods, for example, by liquid-liquid blending if the resin is in the form of a solution or dispersion in a solvent or carrier or by solid-liquid blending if the resin is used in solid (powder) form. The treated oil is then processed within the plant. The treated oil will be found to exhibit improved processing characteristics over the untreated oil and specifically will exhibit a significant reduction in fouling over untreated oils which contain particulates.

[0026] The resin fraction is a solid that can be melted at temperatures from about 100 to 150°C, so any solid resins added to the base oil will melt and homogenize into the base oil at exchanger temperatures.

[0027] The present invention has been described mainly in the context of heat exchanger service in petroleum refinery operation but the invention is so limited; rather, it is suitable for reducing and/or mitigating fouling in other heat transfer equipment and refinery components including but not limited to furnaces, pipestills, cokers, visbreakers and the like. Furthermore, the use of the resins and resin extracts may be combined with other techniques for reducing and/or mitigating fouling. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, (i) the

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provision of low energy surfaces and modified steel surfaces in heat exchanger tubes, as described in US Patent Nos. 7,823,627 and 7,836,941, (ii) the use of controlled mechanical vibration, as described in US Patent No. 7,836,941, (iii) the use of fluid pulsation and/or vibration, which may be combined with surface coatings, as described in US Publication No. 2008/73063, (iv) the use of electropolishing on heat exchanger tubes and/or surface coatings and/or modifications, as described in US Publication No. 2007/144631, and (v) combinations of the same, as described in US Publication No. 2007/144631. The disclosures of these patents and publications are referred to for disclosures of these other techniques which may be used in conjunction with the present mitigation technique. The resins and resin extracts may also be used to supplement the use of a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) oil as described in US Patent No. 7,833,407, to which reference is made for a description of the blending crude oils with the HSDP crude oils for reducing asphaltene- and particulate-induced fouling.

[0028] The effectiveness of the resin extracts may be determined using a test rig similar to that described in US Patent No. 7,833,407, to which reference is made for a description of the test rig.

[0029] Fig. 1 shows a test rig based on an Alcor™ HLPS-400 Liquid Process Simulator. The Alcor HLPS-400 Hot Liquid Process Simulator is a laboratory tool for predicting heat exchanger performance and the fouling tendencies of specific process fluids. The Alcor HPLS operates in the laminar flow regime at accelerated fouling conditions compared to commercial heat exchangers which typically operate a high turbulent flow regime at much lower fouling rate but in spite of these differences, the Alcor

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HLPS has proven to be an excellent tool for predicting the relative fouling tendencies of fluids in commercial heat exchangers.

[0030] The test rig shown in Fig. 1 was used to measure the effect of adding asphaltic resin extracts on crude oil samples containing added solid particulates. The test rig includes a reservoir 10 containing a feed supply of the oil under test. The feed supply is heated to a temperature of approximately 150°C/302°F and then fed into a shell 11 containing a vertically oriented heated rod 12. The heated rod 12, which is suitably formed from carbon steel, simulates a tube in a heat exchanger. The heated rod 12 is electrically heated to a predetermined temperature and maintained at the predetermined temperature during the trial. Typically rod surface temperatures are approximately 370°C/698°F and 400°C/752°F. The feed supply is pumped across the heated rod 12 at a flow rate of approximately 3.0 ml/minute. The spent feed supply is collected in the top section of the reservoir 10 in which it is separated from the untreated feed supply oil by a sealed piston, to allow for once-through operation. The system is pressurized with nitrogen (400-500 psig) to ensure gases remain dissolved in the oil during the test. Thermocouple readings are recorded for the bulk fluid inlet and outlet temperatures and for surface of the rod 12.

[0031] During the constant surface temperature testing, foulant deposits and builds up on the heated surface and become thermally degraded to coke. The coke deposits cause an insulating effect that reduces the efficiency and/or ability of the surface to heat the oil passing over it. The resulting reduction in outlet bulk fluid temperature continues over time as fouling continues. This reduction in temperature is referred to as the outlet liquid  $\Delta T$  (or  $dT$ ) and can be dependent on the type of crude oil/blend, testing conditions and/or other effects, such as the presence of salts, sediment or other fouling promoting materials. A standard fouling test is carried out for 180 minutes. The total fouling, as measured by the total reduction in outlet liquid temperature is referred to as  $\Delta T_{180}$  or  $dT_{180}$ .

## Experimental

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[0032] A 75:25 vol:vol mixture of two asphaltic crude oils (Crude A and Crude B) was prepared by blending in order to create a baseline fouling sample. The compositions of the two crudes were as follows:

**Crude A**

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| API              | 21.6 |
| Sulfur, wt. pct. | 3.4  |
| TAN              | 0.14 |
| S <sub>BN</sub>  | 60   |
| I <sub>N</sub>   | 35   |

**Crude B**

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| API              | 38.4 |
| Sulfur, wt. pct. | 0.92 |
| TAN              | 0.1  |
| S <sub>BN</sub>  | 28   |
| I <sub>N</sub>   | 27.5 |

[0033] The resulting blend contained 7.5 wt% asphaltenes and >300 wppm filterable solids (particulates). The solids are known for increasing the fouling potential of this crude blend.

[0034] A resin fraction was prepared from an HSDP crude oil having the following composition:

**HSDP Crude**

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| API              | 22.4 |
| Sulfur, wt. pct. | 0.2  |
| TAN              | 0.8  |
| S <sub>BN</sub>  | 132  |
| I <sub>N</sub>   | 0    |

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[0035] The resin fraction was prepared by first carrying out an n-pentane deasphalting at room temperature. This step precipitates the C<sub>5</sub>-asphaltenes from the base oil/solvent mixture. This insoluble fraction (C<sub>5</sub>-asphaltenes) was then collected by filtration and subsequently subjected to a n-heptane extraction at room temperature. The soluble fraction from this extraction can be generally termed the resin fraction of the crude oil. 250 wppm of this resin fraction [solvent-free basis] was added to the mixture of Crude A and B containing the particulates (measured as filterable solids). Runs with and without the added resins were carried out using the Alcor fouling simulation system.

[0036] A plot of the data collected from both runs is provided in Figure 2. These data reveal the reduced fouling as a result of the addition of the resins fraction. After 180 minutes run time, a 40% reduction in fouling was noted.

[0037] Various modifications can be made in our invention as described herein, and many different embodiments of the device and method can be made. It is intended that all matter contained in the accompanying specification shall be interpreted as illustrative only and not in a limiting sense. The scope of the claims should not be limited by the embodiments set out herein but should be given the broadest interpretation consistent with the description as a whole.

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**CLAIMS:**

1. A method for reducing fouling in heat transfer equipment for heating oils of petroleum origin, the method comprising:  
blending an oil of petroleum origin with an asphaltic resin derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the asphaltic resin is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil having an  $S_{BN}$  of at least 75.
3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the asphaltic resin is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil having an  $S_{BN}$  of at least 85.
4. The method according to claim 3 in which the asphaltic resin is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil having an  $S_{BN}$  of at least 100.
5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the asphaltic resin is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil having a TAN of at least 0.3.
6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the asphaltic resin is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil having a TAN of at least 2.
7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the asphaltic resin is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil having a TAN of at least 4.0.
8. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the asphaltic resin is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil by extraction with a paraffinic solvent from an asphalt precipitated from the HSDP crude.
9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the asphaltic resin is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil by extraction with an n-heptane solvent

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from an asphalt precipitated from the HSDP crude with n-pentane.

10. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the amount of the asphaltic resin is from 10 to 1000 ppmw of the total weight of the oil and the resin.
11. A method for reducing fouling in heat transfer equipment for heating oils of petroleum origin, the method comprising:  
blending an oil of petroleum origin with a maltene resin extract of a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil.
12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the maltene resin extract is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil having an  $S_{BN}$  of at least 75.
13. A method according to claim 12, in which the maltene resin extract is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil having an  $S_{BN}$  of at least 85.
14. A method according to any one of claims 11 to 13, wherein the maltene resin extract is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil having a TAN of at least 2.
15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the maltene resin extract is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil having a TAN of at least 4.0.
16. The method according to any one of claims 11 to 15, wherein the maltene resin extract is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil by extraction with a paraffinic solvent from an asphalt precipitated from the HSDP crude.
17. The method according to any one of claims 11 to 15, wherein the maltene resin extract is derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil by extraction with an n-heptane solvent from an asphalt precipitated from the HSDP crude with n-pentane.

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18. The method according to any one of claims 11 to 17, wherein the amount of the maltene resin extract is from 10 to 1000 ppmw of the total weight of the oil and the resin.

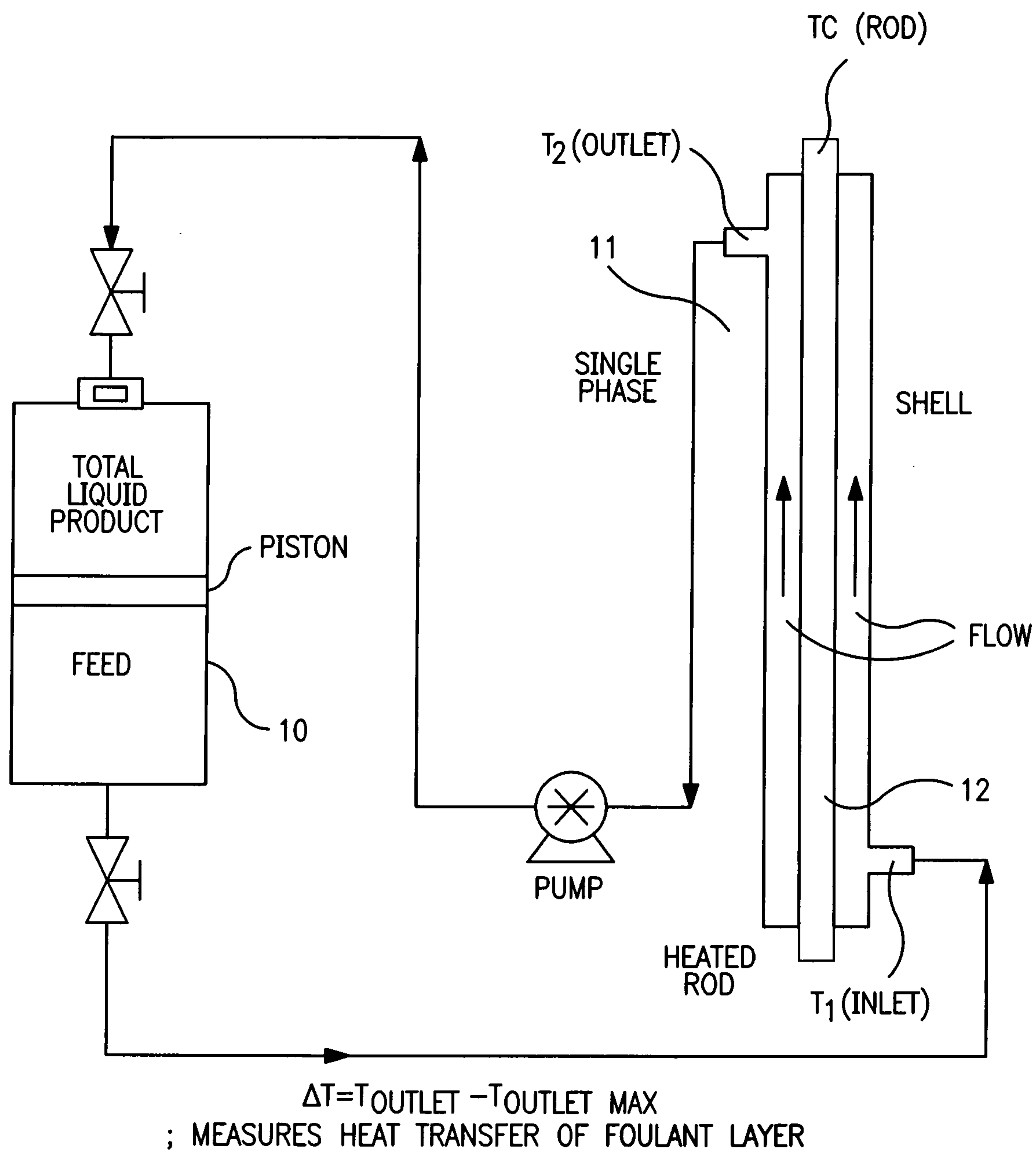
19. In a method of thermally processing a hydrocarbon oil of petroleum origin by passing the oil over a heated surface of a heat transfer component of a processing unit, the improvement comprising:

reducing the fouling of the heated surface by blending an asphaltic resin derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil with the oil of petroleum origin prior to passage over the heated surface.

20. In a method of thermally processing a hydrocarbon oil of petroleum origin by passing the oil over a heated surface of a heat transfer component of a processing unit, the improvement comprising:

reducing the fouling of the heated surface by blending a maltene resin extract derived from a high solvency dispersive power (HSDP) crude oil with the oil of petroleum origin prior to passage over the heated surface.

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**FIG. 1**

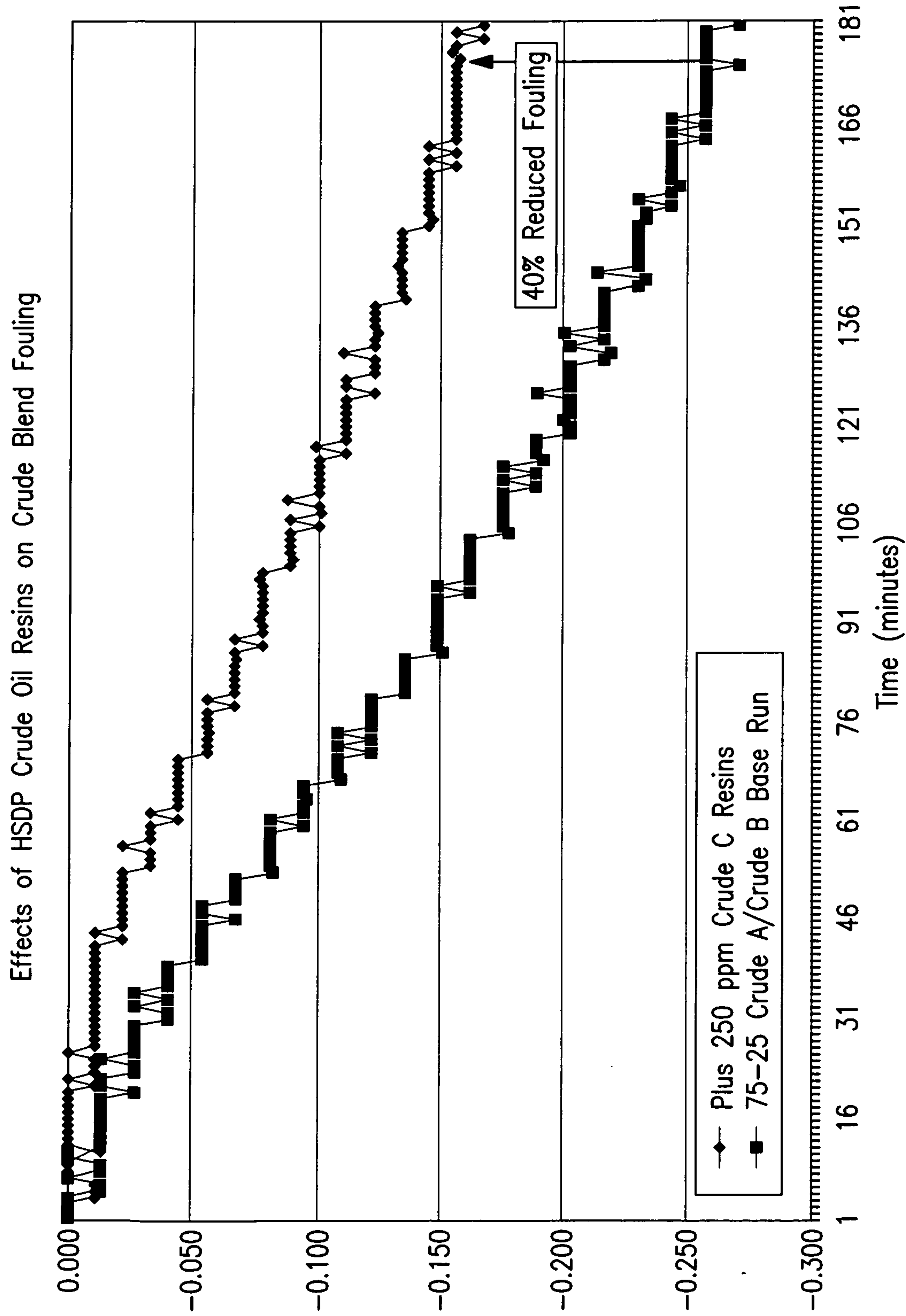


FIG. 2

Effects of HSDP Crude Oil Resins on Crude Blend Fouling

