



TUBACOAT

TUBACEX
GROUP

TUBACOAT

POWERGEN APPLICATIONS

JUNE 2016



- TUBACOAT concept
- Product characterization
- Powergen applications
 - Steam Reheater & TC
 - Experience CASE 1
 - Flue Gas Condenser
 - Experience CASE 2



- **TUBACOAT concept**
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General outline

TUBACOAT

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ADVANCED COATING SOLUTIONS



Introduction

1. { Start-up Company
2. { 100% subsidiary of TUBACEX
3. { Development and commercialization of tubular solutions based on advanced coatings



Business model

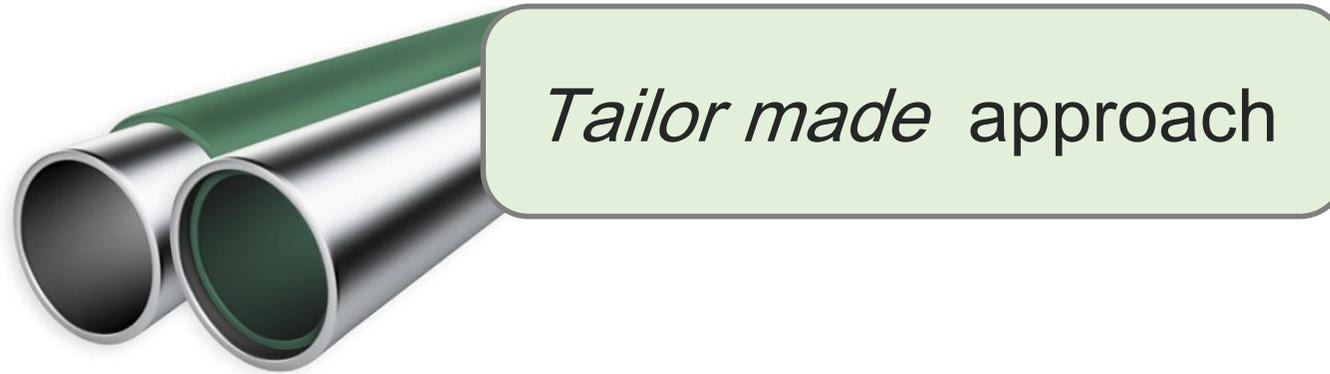
Supply of ceramic
coated steel long
products:

- Austenitic and carbon steel
- Pipes, tubes, profiles...

Product design for
special needs:

- Customized special coating solutions

Business model



Identify
potential
applications

>



Material
engineering

>



Sample
lab test
characterization

>



Real
prototype
validation

>



Product
industrialization

Product properties

Value-added products with...



- ✓ Outstanding corrosion resistance in different media and thermal conditions
- ✓ High abrasion resistance
- ✓ Anti-adherent and anti-fouling properties
- ✓ Improved mechanical hardness

Potential applications

> Oil & Gas



> Fertilizers



> Chemical & petrochemical



> Industrial processes



> Powergen



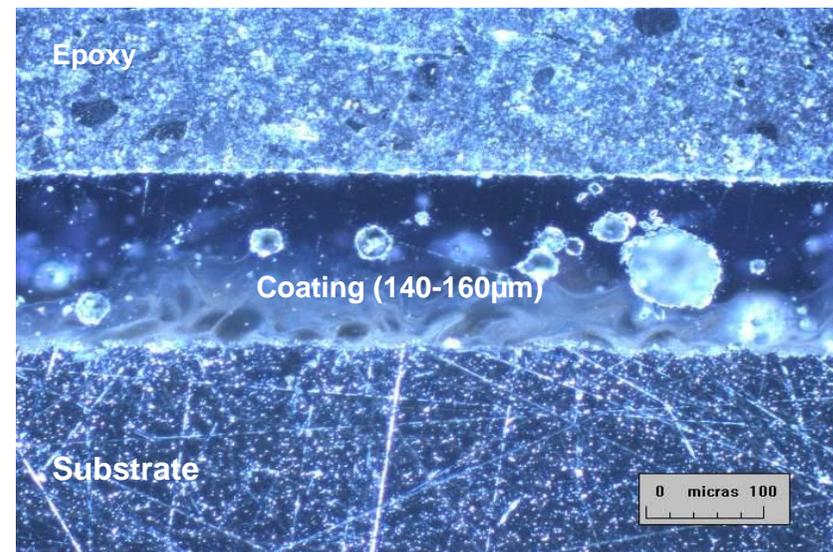
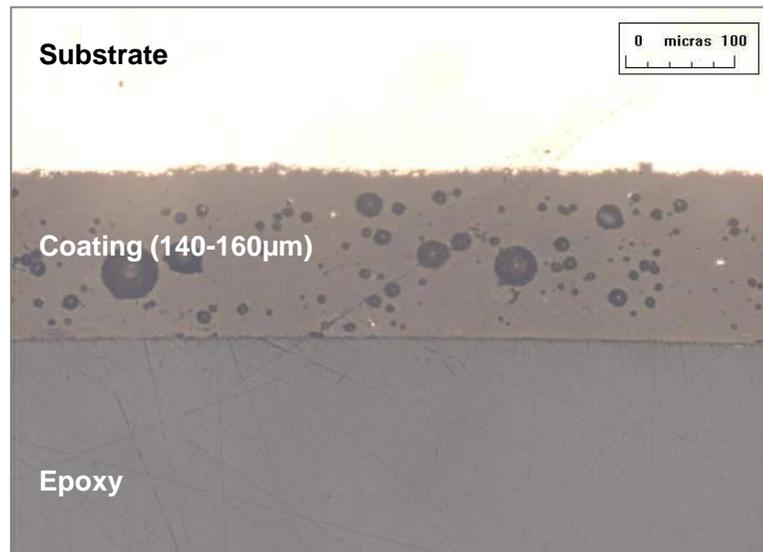
- Furnace chambers
- Pulp & paper boilers
- Biomass and waste boilers
- Waste to energy boilers
- Heat exchangers
- Reactors
- Flue gas condensers
- Nitric acid cooler condensers



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Morphological

Continuous coating layer
Thickness control based on suspension
parameters & rheological properties

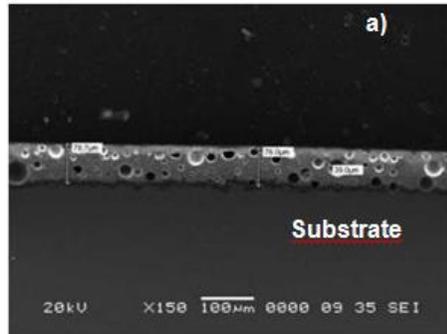


Typical coating thickness range: **100-200 μm**

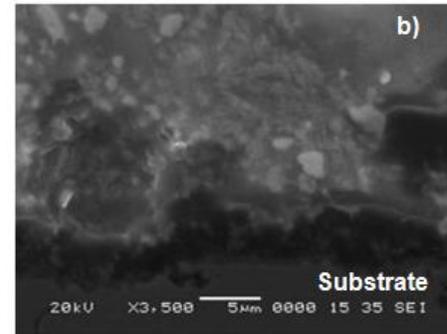
Morphological

Good **chemical bonding** between metal substrate and ceramic coating

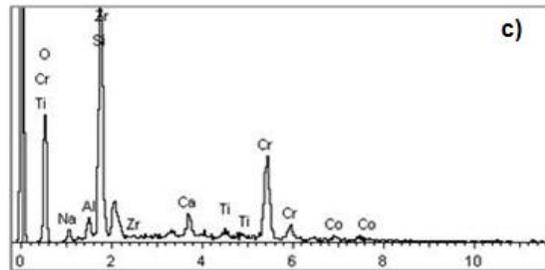
Ceramic coating micrograph



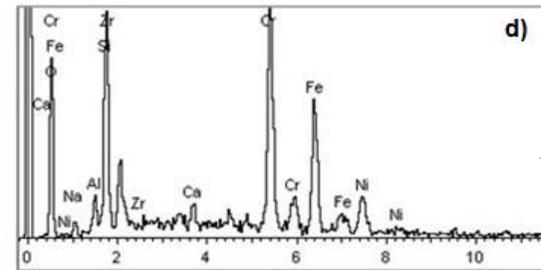
Interface. Diffusion area



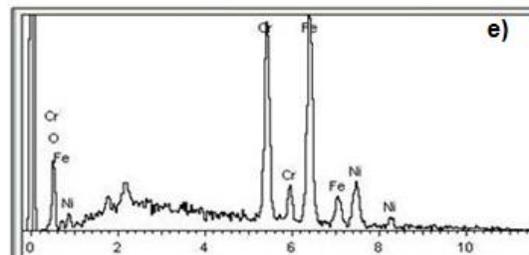
Ceramic coating EDX results



Interface EDX results

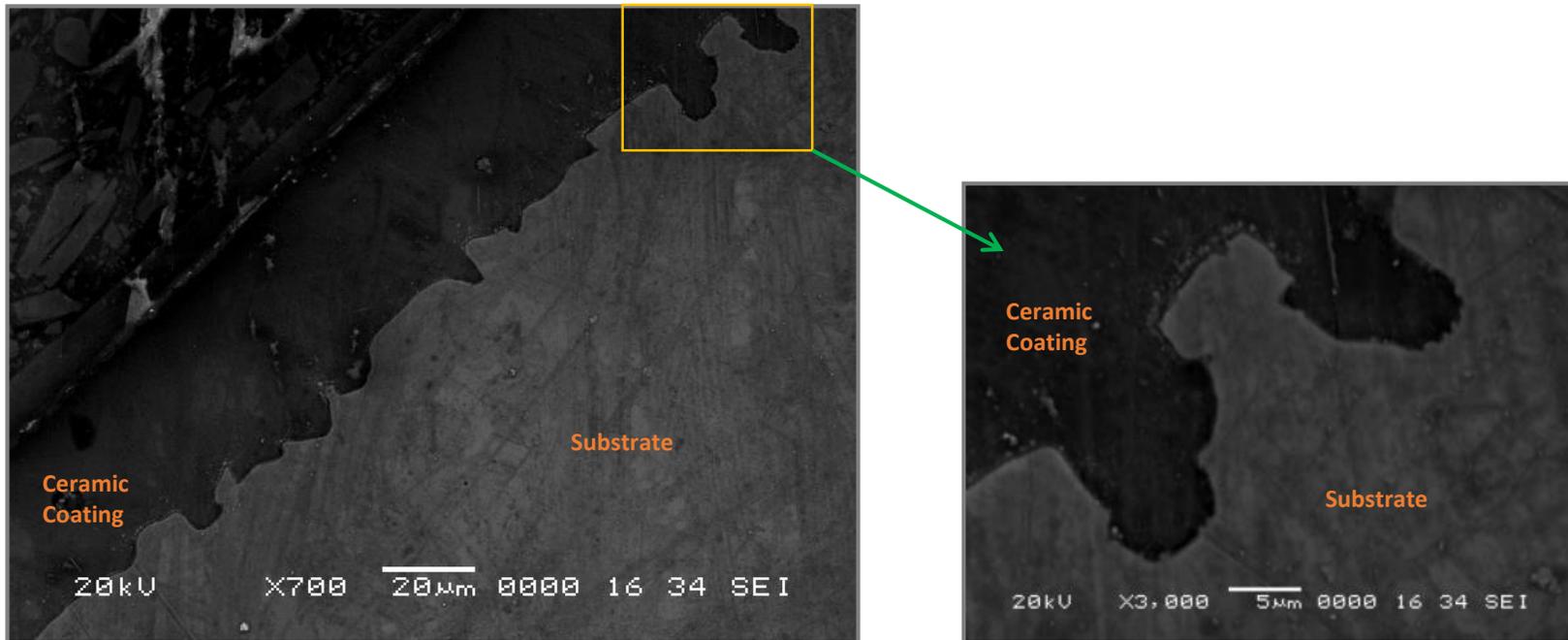


Metal substrate EDX results



Morphological

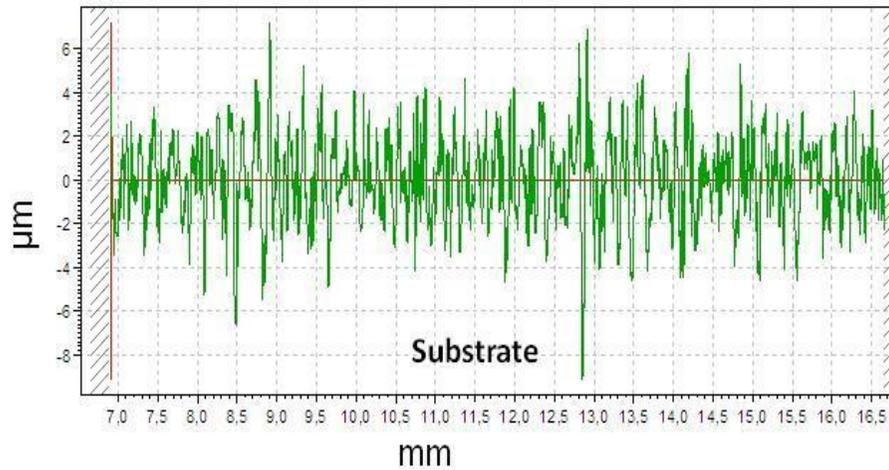
Good **chemical bonding** between metal substrate and ceramic coating



Metal-ceramic interface. Migration of compounds (Fe, Cr, Ni) takes place in **5 μm**

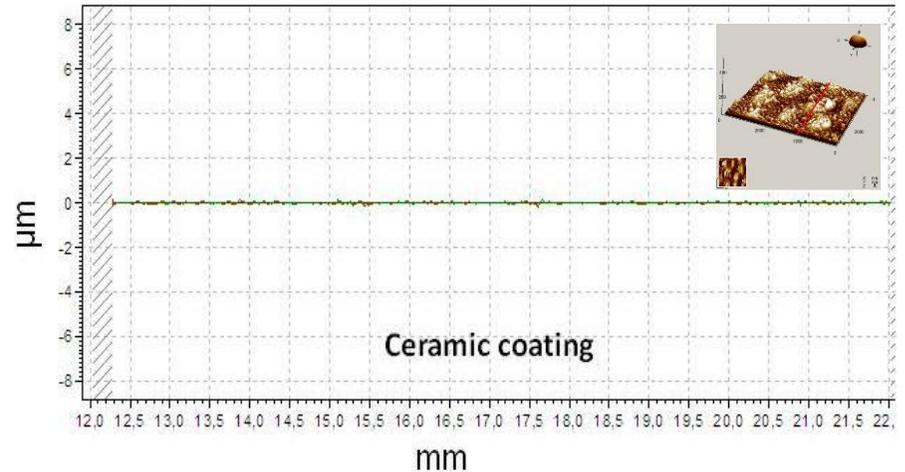
Morphological

Roughness. Ra and Rz decrease $\approx 97\%$
minimizing particle adhesion



Substrate

Ra $\approx 1,5 \mu\text{m}$ and Rz $\approx 7,8 \mu\text{m}$



Ceramic coating

Ra $< 0,04 \mu\text{m}$ and Rz $\approx 0,2 \mu\text{m}$

Mechanical

Abrasion resistance
≈ 94% decrease in mass loss

0 cycles



10000 cycles



Mass loss for 10.000 cycles

$$\Delta w_n = \langle w_0 \rangle - \langle w_n \rangle$$

- Substrate

$$\Delta w_{10000} = 94.783 - 94.725$$

$$\Delta w_{10000} = 58 \text{ mg}$$

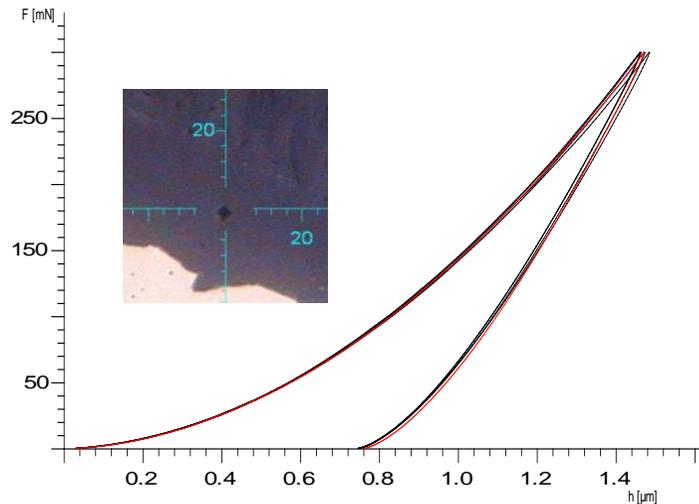
- Ceramic coating (T153)

$$\Delta w_{10000} = 119.377 - 119.373$$

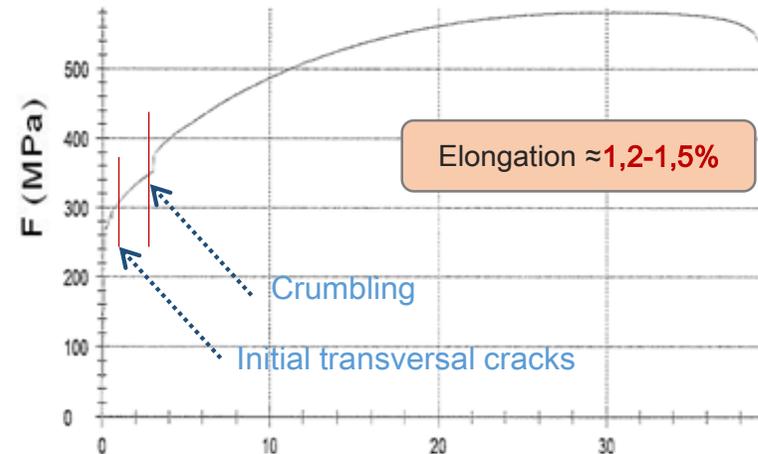
$$\Delta w_{10000} = 4 \text{ mg}$$

Mechanical

Hardness & Elasticity
Coating is harder than substrate but less elastic



	Base Material	Ceramic coating
Hardness (HV)	220	840
Elastic Modulus EIT (GPa)	140	87

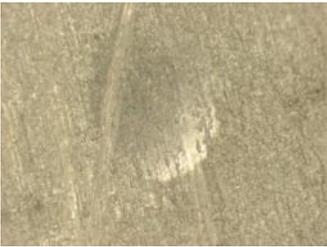


Tensile results			
$R_{p0.2}$ MPa	R_{p1} MPa	$R_{p0.5}$ MPa	R_m MPa
288	323	301	582

Hardness and elasticity properties can be improved by modifying structure and composition of ceramic compounds and process conditions

Mechanical

Good **adherence**. Impact test:
No coating detachments at medium loads

Height	Stainless Steel	Ceramic coating
5 cm		
10 cm		
15 cm		

BEFORE



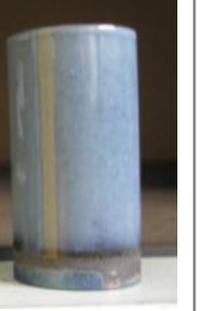
AFTER



Mechanical

Good performance under thermal cycling
High temperature resistance

Thermal cycling (450°C / 10min)

n Cycles	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Air cooled							

Different working temperature and thermal cycling resistance can be achieved by modifying structure and composition of ceramic compounds

Chemical

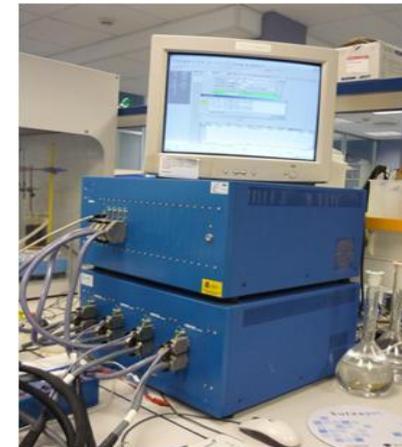
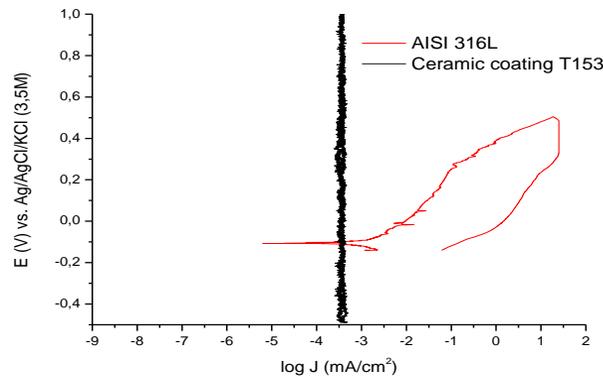
High corrosion resistance compared to base material

Pitting Corrosion Resistance

- JIS G-0577:2005

○ *Conditions:*

- Solution: 5% NaCl, 25 °C
- Counter electrode: Platinum
- Reference electrode: Ag/AgCl
- The tested surface was fully immersed in test solution for 2 h
- The test was conducted by potentiokinetic method from natural electrode potential to 1 mA/cm² of anodic current density
- Potential sweeping velocity: 1mV/s



	E_{corr} (mV vs Ag/AgCl)	$\text{Log } J_{corr}$ (mA/cm ²)
Stainless Steel	-106	-2.54
Ceramic coating	UNALTERED	



Chemical

High corrosion resistance compared to base material

Pitting Corrosion Resistance

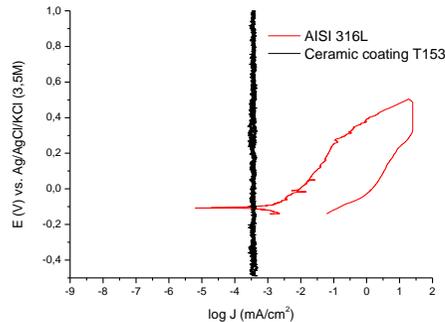
- ASTM G48A
- Method A-Ferric Chloride

○ *Conditions:*

- Solution: 10% FeCl₃
- Steps:
 1. 24 hours in 10% FeCl₃ at room temperature
 2. 72 hours in 10% FeCl₃ at 50 °C

○ *Determination of weight loss:*

- Maximum 4 g/m² (Norsok)



10% FeCl ₃	Stainless steel	Ceramic coating
0 h (25 °C)		
72 h (50 °C)		
Weight Loss (g/m ²)	>700	≈0

Chemical

High corrosion resistance
compared to base material

Crevice Corrosion Resistance



- ASTM G48A
- Method B-Ferric Chloride Crevice Corrosion Test
 - *Conditions:*
 - Solution: 10% FeCl_3 at 22°C
 - Steps:
 1. Fasten TFE-fluorocarbon block and crevice to test specimen with rubber band 24 hours in 10% FeCl_3 at room temperature
 2. 72 hours in 10% FeCl_3 at 50 °C
 3. Visual inspection

Stainless Steel



Ceramic coating



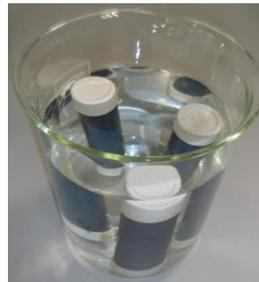
Chemical

High corrosion resistance
compared to base material

Seawater corrosion test

○ *Conditions:*

- Solution: 3,5% NaCl at 22°C
- Visual inspection



High corrosion resistance for offshore applications

Seawater Corrosion Test	
0 h	
1000 h	
2000 h	



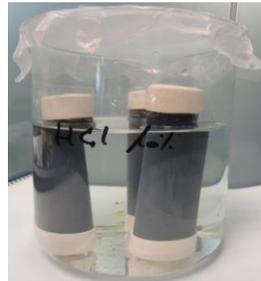
Chemical

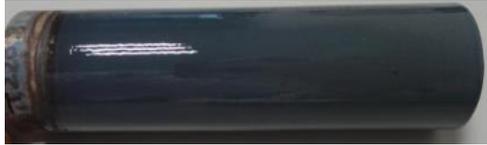
High corrosion resistance
compared to base material

Acid corrosion test

○ *Conditions:*

- Solution: 10% HCl at 22°C
- Visual inspection



Acid Corrosion Test	
0 h	
1000 h	
2000 h	



Loss of brightness during timing test, but ceramic coating continues to protect the metal substrate



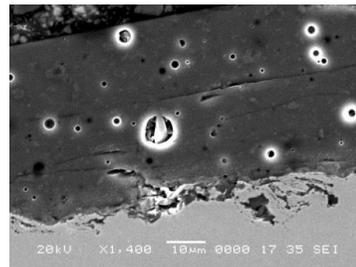
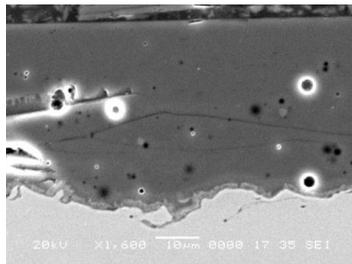
Chemical

High corrosion resistance
compared to base material

Molten salt corrosion test

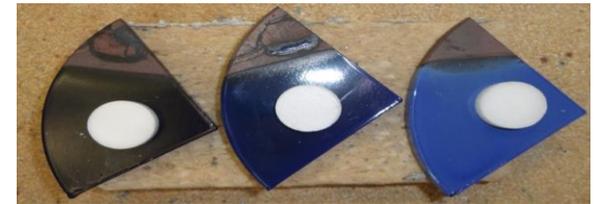
○ *Conditions:*

- Molten salt composition: $\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{KNO}_3$ (60/40)
- Blocks of molten salts positioned over the ceramic coating
- 46 cycles HEATING (8 h at 400°C)/COOLING (air cooled)
- Visual and optical microscopy inspection

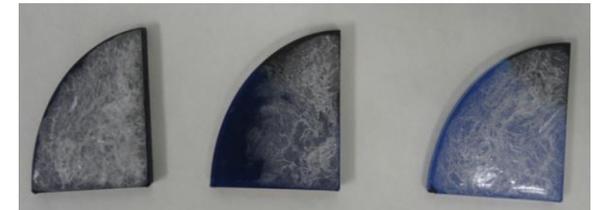


Molten salt Corrosion Test

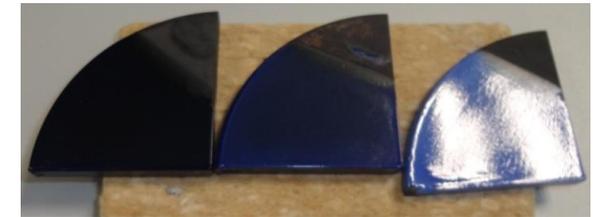
Initial (t_0)



46 cycles
(before cleaning)



46 cycles
(after cleaning)

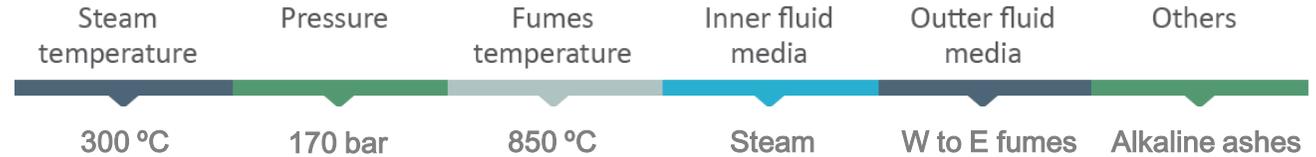




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 - **Steam Reheater & TC**
 - Experience CASE 1
 - Flue Gas Condenser
 - Experience CASE 2

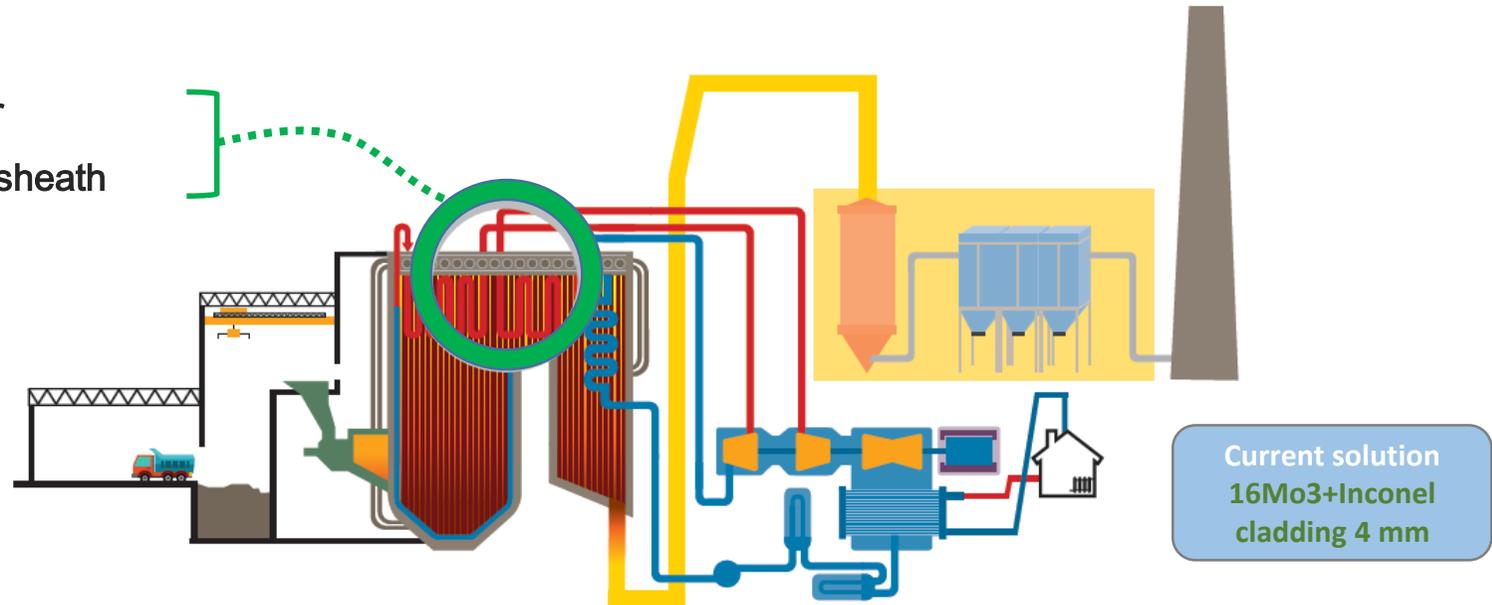
Steam reheater & Thermocouple sheath

Working conditions



Applications

- Steam reheater
- Thermocouple sheath



Chemical corrosion

Efficiency loss

High OPEX

Steam reheater

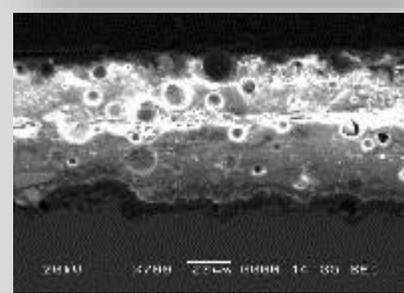
TUBACOAT
SOLUTION

TP310H outer coated reheater tubes

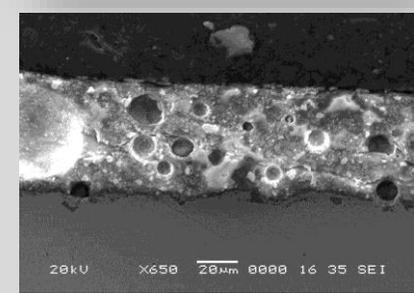


Steam reheater

March 2014



February 2015



After one year of operation under real working conditions

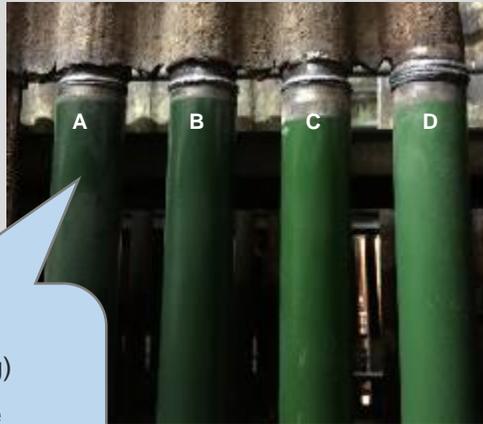
Steam reheater

TP310H outer coated tube before boiler cleaning (plant stoppage)



Steam reheater

April 2015



- A. K100 2 year service (after hand sweeping)
- B. K100: 1 year service
- C. K100A: 2 year service
- D. K.100A 1 year service



April 2016



Steam reheater



Results

- Low ash adherence
- Glossy surface after 1-2 years in operation
- Negligible loss of mass



Conclusions

- Excellent corrosion resistance
- Excellent coat bonding under thermal stress
- Homogeneous performance
- No ash adherence to outer surface



Major Improvements

- Longer tube life expectation
- Reduced cleaning and maintenance
- Improved thermal efficiency
- Possibility to increase thermal cycle temperature



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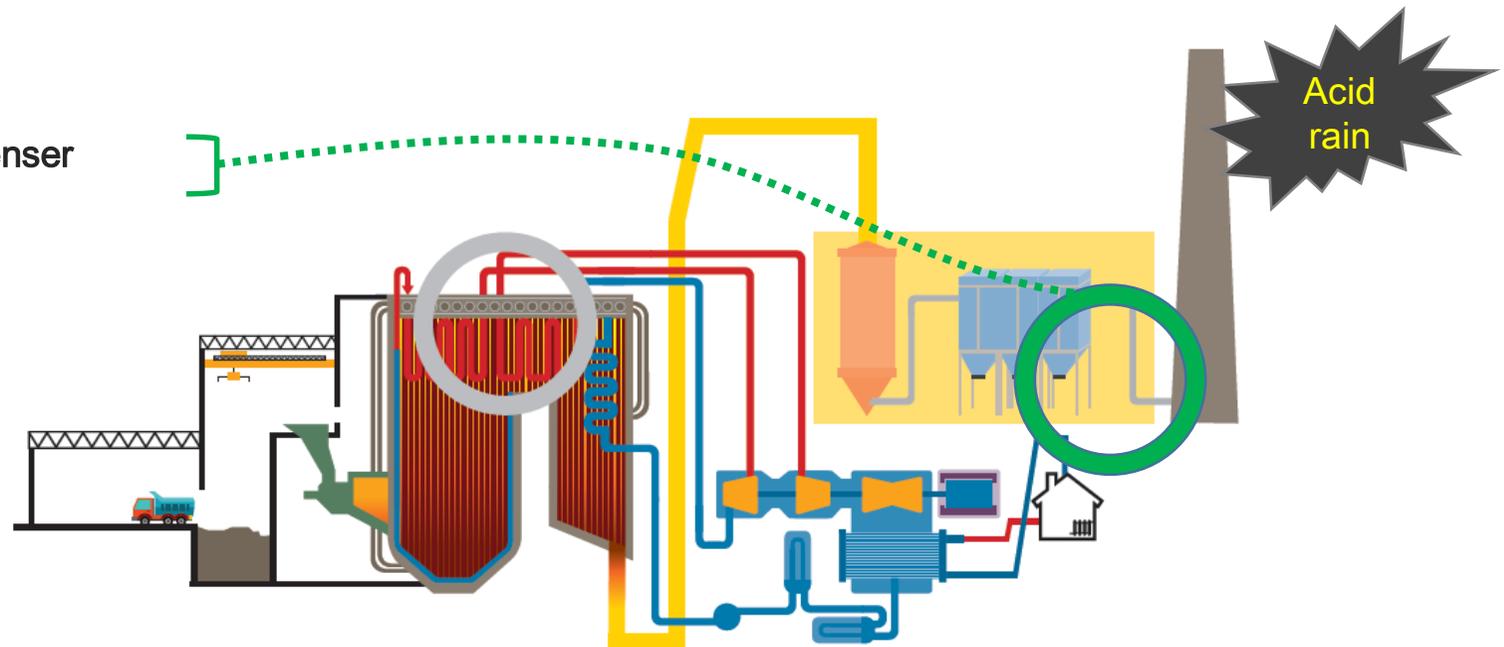
Flue gas condenser

- Working conditions

Fume composition: NO_x, CO_x...
Inlet fume temperature 120-150°C

- Applications

- Flue gas condenser



Chemical corrosion

NO_x, CO_x emissions

Efficiency loss (*)

(*) Heat recovery potential

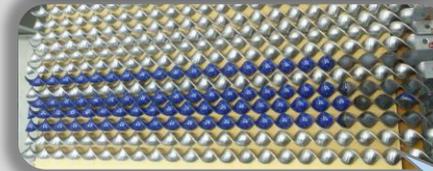
Flue gas condenser



5KW Cold End Flue Gas Condenser prototype at a Waste to Energy Plant (SPAIN)



Fume passage



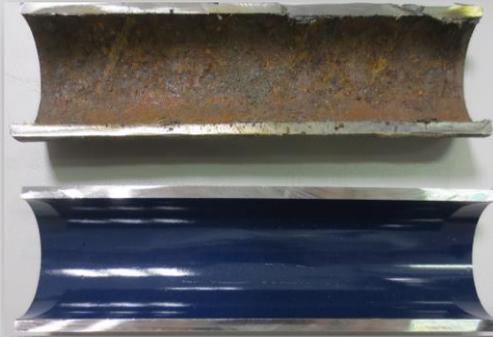
Turbulator



Carbon steel tubes coated with ceramic coating (inner surface)

Flue gas condenser

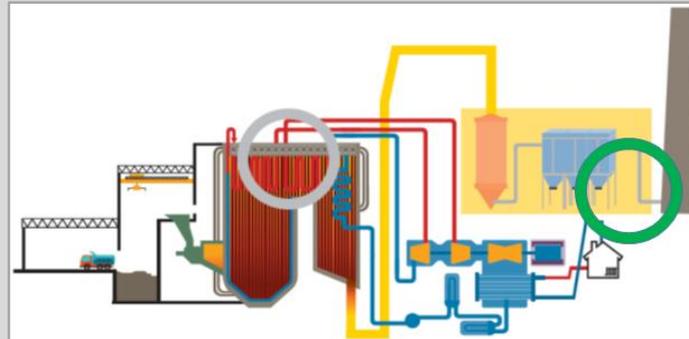
Non-coated vs coated



Non-coated vs coated

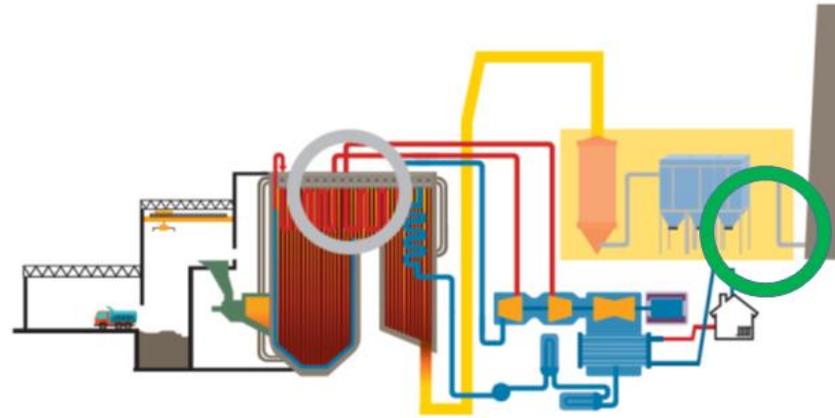


Relevant process data



Recovered Heat (kWh)	5
Condensed water (l/h)	6
Condensed fluid PH (no neutralized)	3,65
Fume inlet temperature (°C)	120
Fume outlet temperature (°C)	40

Flue gas condenser



CONCLUSIONS

- No damage to the inner tube Surface
- Full condensation of water vapour in the fumes
- Recovery of sensible and latent heat by fume condensation

MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS

- Increase in thermal plant efficiency
- Heat use for secondary applications (District Heating & Cooling)
- Neutralized condensed water for use in other applications
- Reduction in CO2 emissions

THANK YOU!



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