

JOHNSON MATTHEY

HYDROGEN & SYN GAS TECHNICAL TRAINING SEMINAR

FAILURE MECHANISMS & INSPECTION TECHNIQUES IN STEAM METHANE REFORMERS

NOVEMBER 5TH - 7TH, 2023

TEMPE, ARIZONA, UNITED STATES



- Innovative Processes
- Reliable Products
- Technology Leader
- System Partner
- Solution Provider

Employees

600 Worldwide

Export

80 %

Annual Revenue

> 100 Mio. EUR

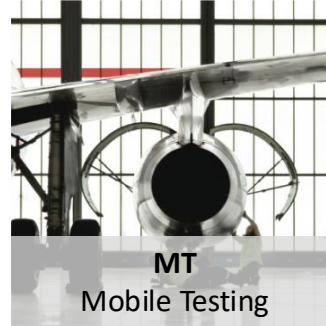
FIVE SPECIALIZED BUSINESS UNITS



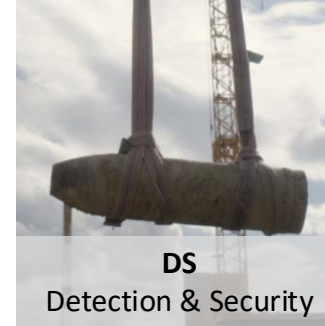
- Testing of semi-finished products such as wire, rod, tube and sheet metal for the smallest defects



- Component testing for surface defects and cracks
- Material testing to avoid material mix-ups
- Qualification of materials



- Mobile testing devices for the detection of material fatigue and cracks caused by abrasion
- Mobile hardness testing of metallic components



- Detection of contaminated sites
- Archaeological explorations
- Detection of magnetic fields



- Non-destructive testing of reformer tubes in chemical plants



Metals Industry



Automotive



Aeronautics & Aerospace



Medical Technology



Geophysics



Petrochemical Industry



Oil & Gas Industry



Fasteners & Connectors

OUR MOST IMPORTANT MEASURING AND TESTING METHODS

Eddy Current Technology



Testing of metallic parts for defects like cracks, voids, and other defects

Magnetic Inductive Technology



Determination of the material properties of semi-finished products, soft magnetic materials, hard metals and components using the hysteresis curve

Ultrasonic Technology



Detection of defects and inhomogeneities in plates and tubes as well as wall thickness measurement for tubes

Magnetic Flux Leakage Technology



Testing of metallic semi-finished products for surface defects using magnetic flux

Heat Flux Thermography



Testing of steel billets and -tubes for surface defects by infrared cameras

Magnetometer Technology



Measuring disruptions in the Earth's magnetic field caused by ferromagnetic objects

UCI Hardness Method



Minor-destructive, mobile hardness measurement of metallic materials

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED

- Foerster Group / MP - MP merged with the Foerster Group in January 2021
- Foerster Group / MP Activities / Services - Institut Dr. Foerster GmbH & Co. KG (IFR)
- Latest Acquisitions are US Thermal Technology (USTT) & Quest Lotis & Mantis Technology
- External Inspection of Reformer Tubes - Laser Eddy-current Outside (LEO-SCAN)
- Internal Inspection of Reformer Tubes - Laser Eddy-current Inside (LEO-iScan)
- Failures - Cause and Effect Relations
- Baseline Inspection
- Inspection Results & Documentation
- Remaining Life Assessment
- Summary

- History:
- 1950 Prof. Foerster developed the scientific basis of the electromagnetic test methods
 - 1963 the first magnetic field measuring equipment from Foerster was installed in a satellite. The Mariner II was researching the magnetic field of the planet Venus using this technology.
 - There is also a Foerster probe on the moon.
 - Professor Foerster received the highest distinction from NASA in 1992 for his work. (www.foerstergroup.de/History)



FRIEDRICH FOERSTER

1948

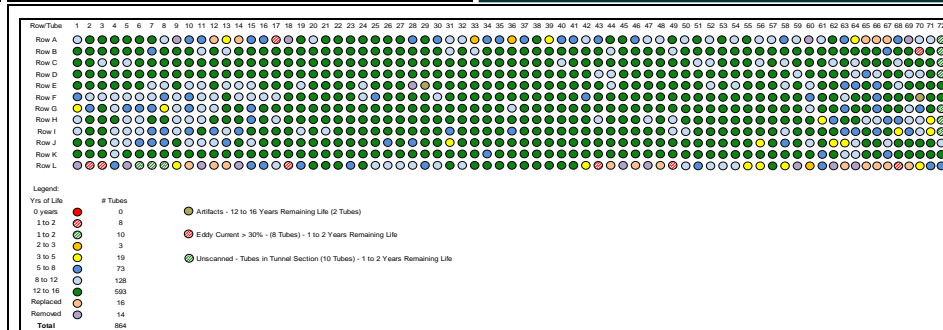
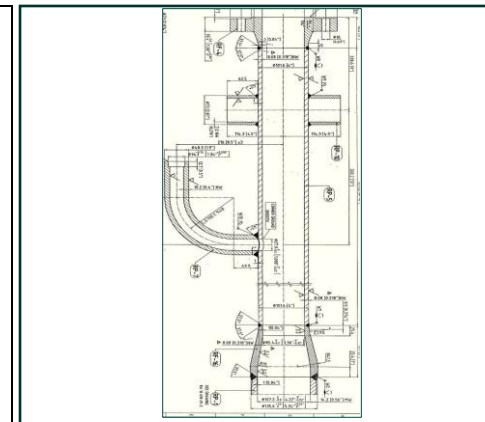
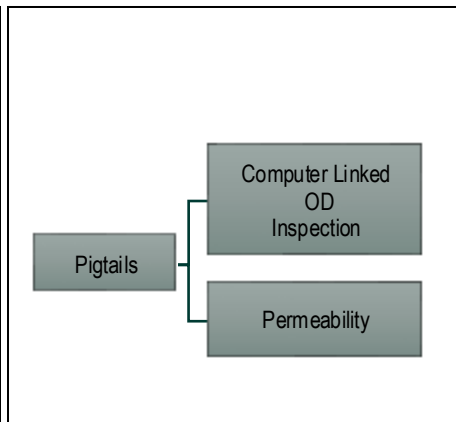
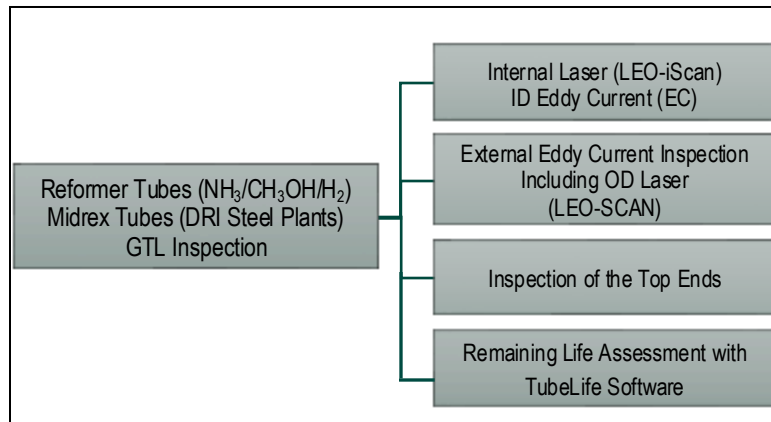


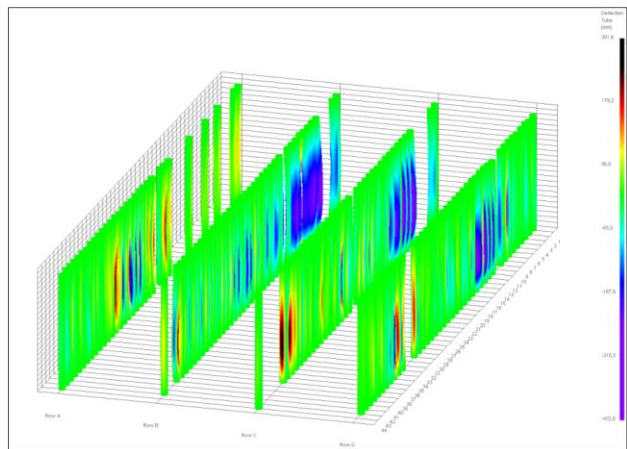


Head Office,
in Reutlingen, Germany

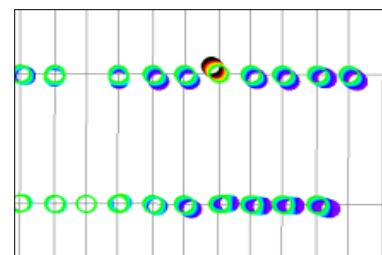
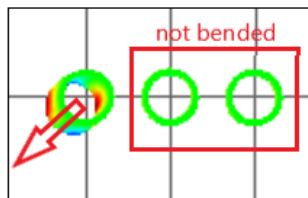
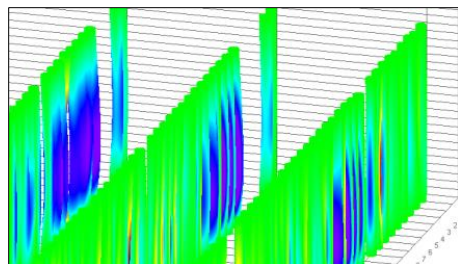
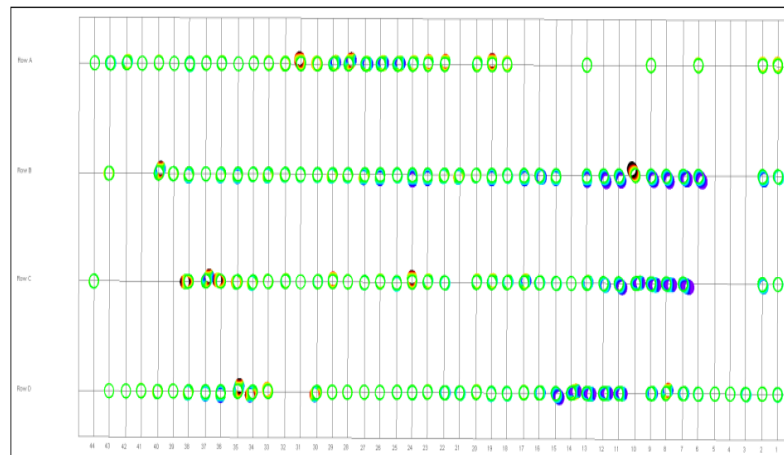
2024







INCLINOMETER





Global contracts with companies like Air Liquide, Linde / Praxair, BAPCO, OQ, OCI, Air Products. Foerster accounts for more than 85% of the world market share on Reformer Tube Testing.

- 400 Customers
- 60 Countries
- More Than 200 Inspections Annually

Shell, Chevron, ExxonMobil, BPAmoco, ConocoPhillips, Valero, PCS, Air Liquide, Air Products, Praxair, Linde, Repsol, Metor, Petronas, Syncrude, Suncor, BASF, IPSL, Bayer, Petrobras, CF Industries, Agrium, Koch, S-Oil, SK Energy, Formosa, Pemex, Celanese, Yara, Methanex, Supermetanol, etc..

Sabic, Safco, Al Bayroni, Ar Razi, IBN Sina, Hadeed, Maaden, Aramco, GPIC, Qafco, Sipchem, OPSL, Salalah Methanol, Qafac, Omifco, Sirte Oil, Mopco, Midor, Abu Qir, AMOC, AlexFert, Helwan, EBIC, OryxGTL, Qasco, KNPC, PIC, SUICI, Fertil, Takreer, Kharg, Fanavaran, Chemanol, Petro Rabigh, Sorfert, etc.

MRPL, BORL, IFFCO, Pupuk Kaltim, Kaltim Methanol, Kaltim Perna, Pupuk Kujang, Pertamina (Dumai / Balongan / Balikpapan), Panca Amara Utama, Formosa, JXTG, etc..

SKW, BASF, Bayer, Lotos, Grupa Azoty, PKN Orlen, PCK Schwedt, Degussa, Evonik, Caloric, Hellenic Refinery, Holborn, Solvay, Gunvor, Miro, Shell Wessling, etc..

NDT SERVICE FOR STEAM METHANE REFORMERS

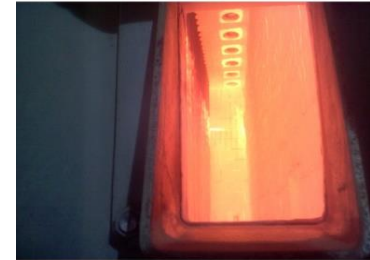
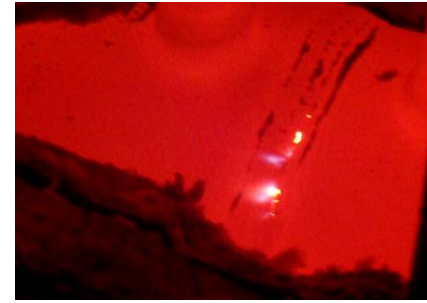


- Burner Operation
- Catalyst Issues
- Spring Support Issues
- Flue Gas Distribution Issues
- Overheating Issues
- TMT Related Issues
- Tunnel Brick Proximity
- Tunnel Brick Design
- Etc.

LEO-SCAN EXTERNAL INSPECTION OF REFORMER TUBES



MP Successful External Eddy Current Technique



In Service Tube and Header Failures

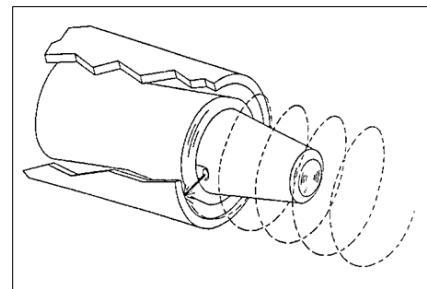
LEO-SCAN EXTERNAL INSPECTION OF REFORMER TUBES



MANTIS & LOTIS TECHNOLOGY

LOTIS® Examination Method

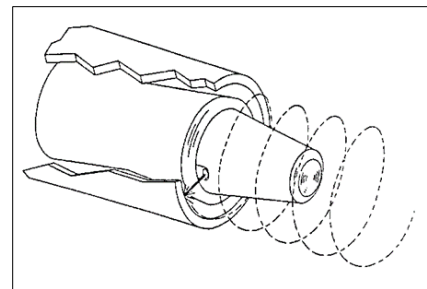
- Laser-Optic Tube Inspection System (LOTIS) with laser-mapping probe.
- The laser-based surface mapping system utilized by LOTIS is based on the principle of optical triangulation.
- LOTIS was originally designed for the inspection of military marine boilers and has been used for regular inspections since 1987.
- The probe (see below) projects a small laser beam (typically 0.5 mm (0.020 in.) in diameter) onto the target surface at near normal incidence.
- Receiving optics focus this reflection of light on a single-axis, lateral-effect photo detector.
- Because the transmitting and receiving optics are at different angles, changes in target proximity are converted to lateral movement on the photo detector.



MANTIS & LOTIS TECHNOLOGY

LOTIS® Examination Method

- By calibrating the system for non-linearities that are introduced by the optical configuration and the photo detector, the sensor can provide precise radius measurements of the inside surface of the tube at each sample point.
- The optics housing rotates at 1,800 rpm, depending on the desired mapping resolution, and is drawn through the tube so that a helical sampling pattern is generated (see picture).
- The system typically samples several hundred thousand data points during an inspection and therefore, a very detailed map of the inside surface of the tube is generated.
- The LOTIS produces results in several formats including diametrical line graphs, 3-Dimensional (3D) single tube or full reformer tube color graphics.
- Upon completion of the LOTIS inspection of each tube, the diametrical data is immediately ready for viewing and analysis. No post processing is necessary.



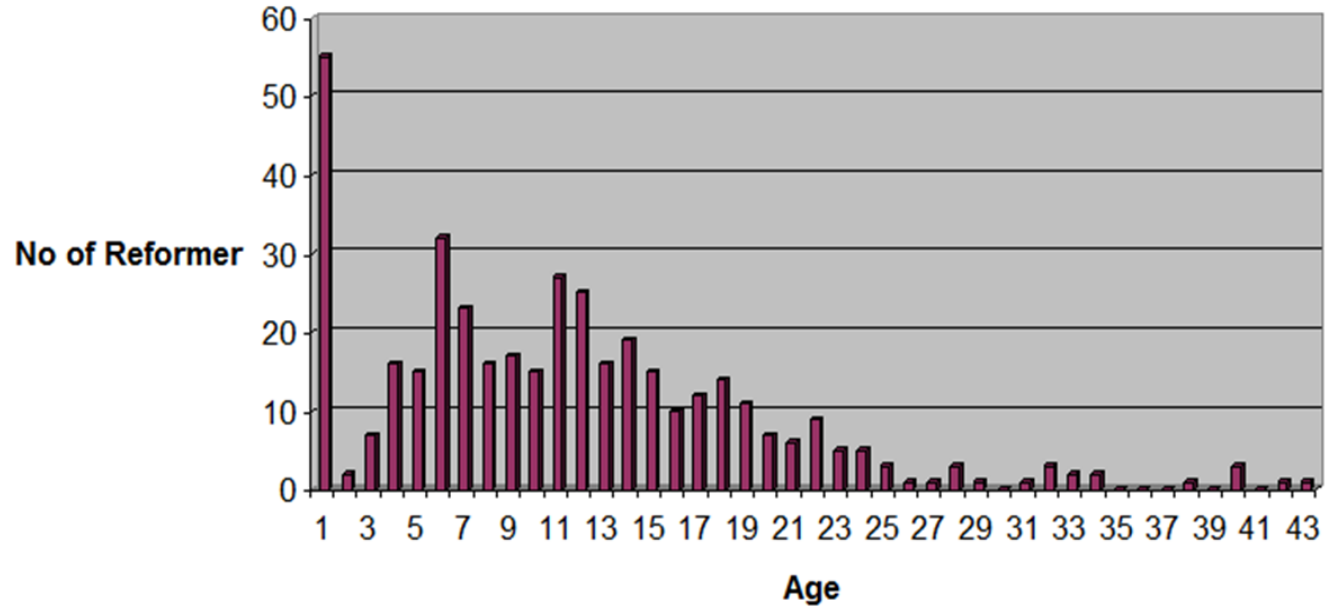
LEO - SCAN (Laser Eddy Current Outside Scanning of Reformer Tubes)



- Proven, Accurate and Reliable
- EC probes penetrate up to 23.5 mm
- Dual axis laser measurement
- Starting point is 20 mm from the floor
- High Speed - 250 tubes / shift
- Inspection with or without catalyst

LEO-SCAN EXTERNAL INSPECTION OF REFORMER TUBES

Average Age of the Tubes in 400 Reformers Sampled Since 2012

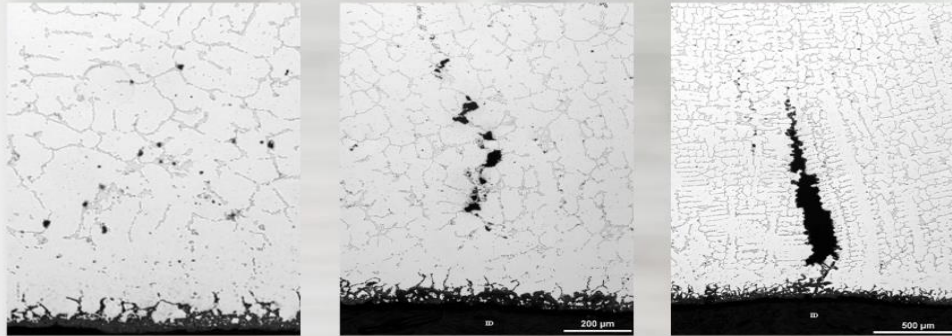


Creep Damage



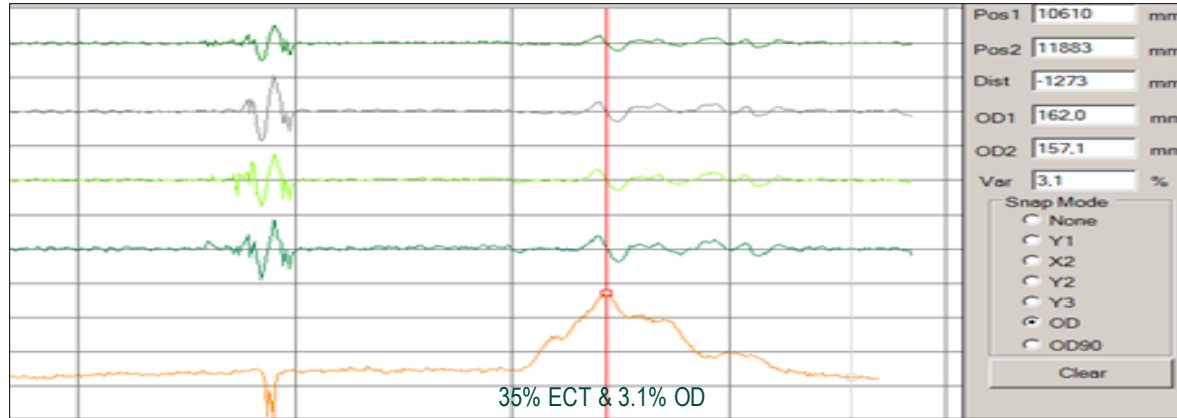
LEO-SCAN will detect damage

LEO-SCAN will detect damage



Creep damage

CRACKING AND EXPANSION CORRELATED AT NORMAL CREEPING



CREEP DAMAGE OCCURS OVER DESIGN LIFE TIMESCALES!

VGB-TW-507 - MICROSTRUCTURE RATING CHARTS FOR EVALUATING CREEP DAMAGE

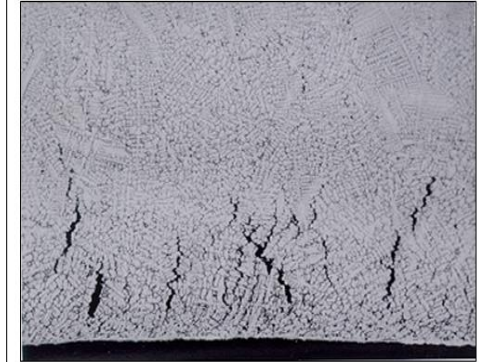
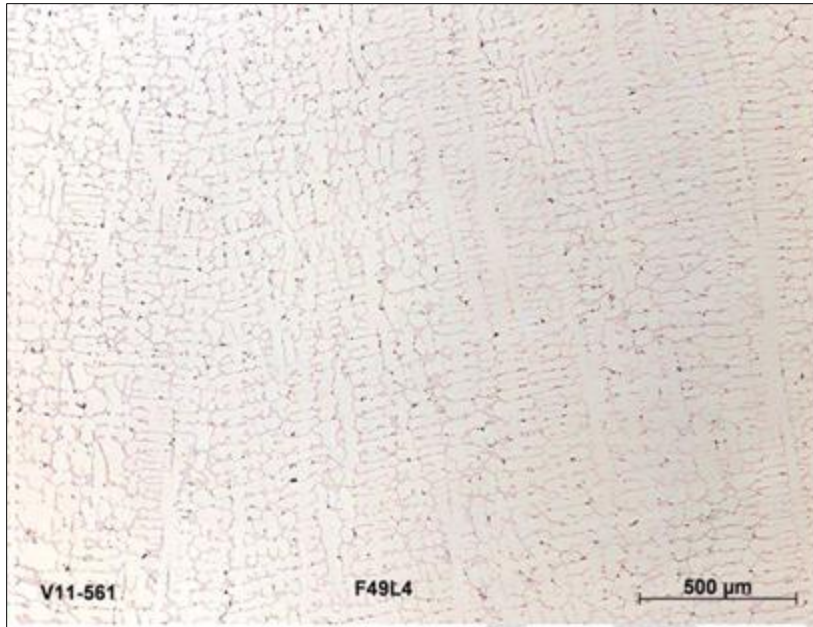


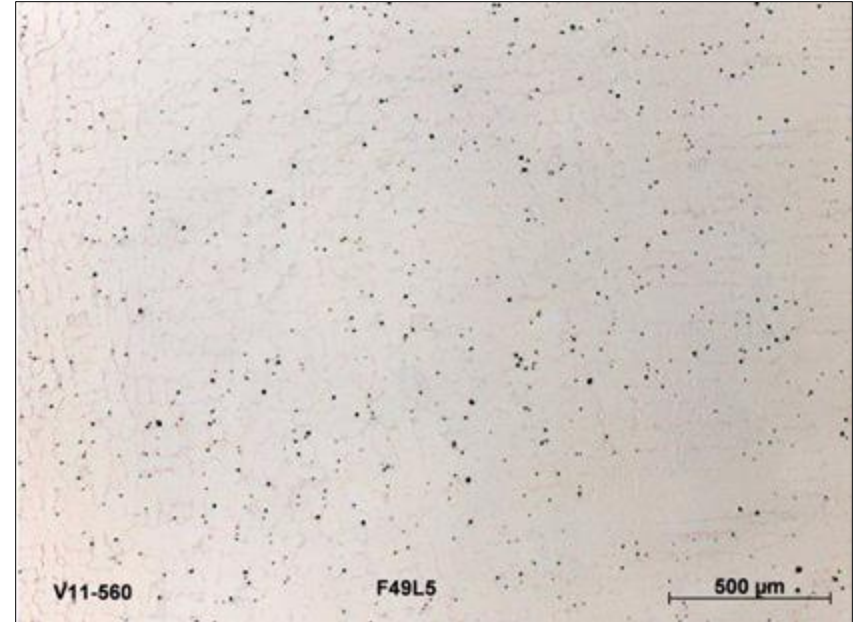
Figure 1. Photomicrograph of creep damage near the ID of Terra tube A-3
Magnification 25 X Etchant: Oxalic Acid

Class 0	: As received, without thermal service load;
Class 1	: Creep exposed, without cavities;
Class 2A	: Isolated cavities;
Class 2B	: Numerous cavities without preferred orientation;
Class 3A	: Numerous oriented cavities;
Class 3B	: Chains of cavities and/or grain boundary separations;
Class 4	: Micro cracks;
Class 5	: Macro cracks.

CREEP DAMAGE CLASSIFICATION

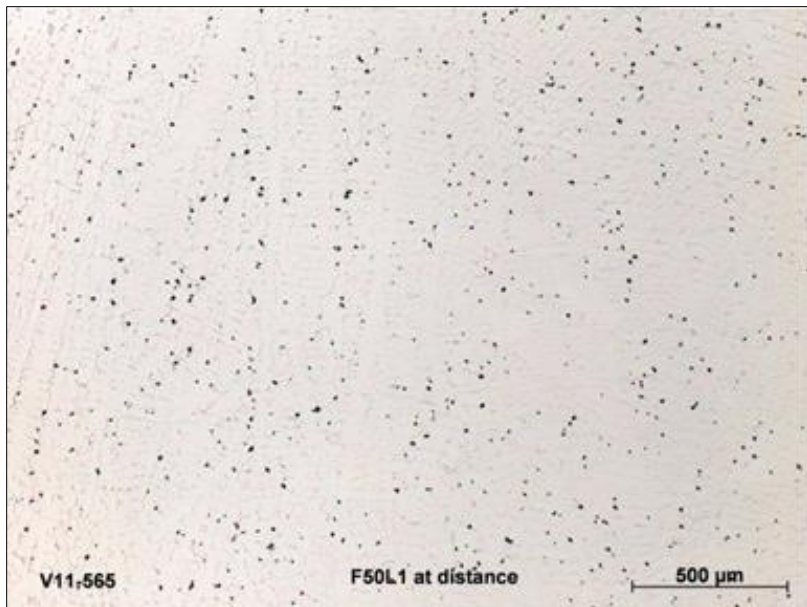


CREEP CLASSIFICATION - NO CREEP DAMAGE - CLASS 1

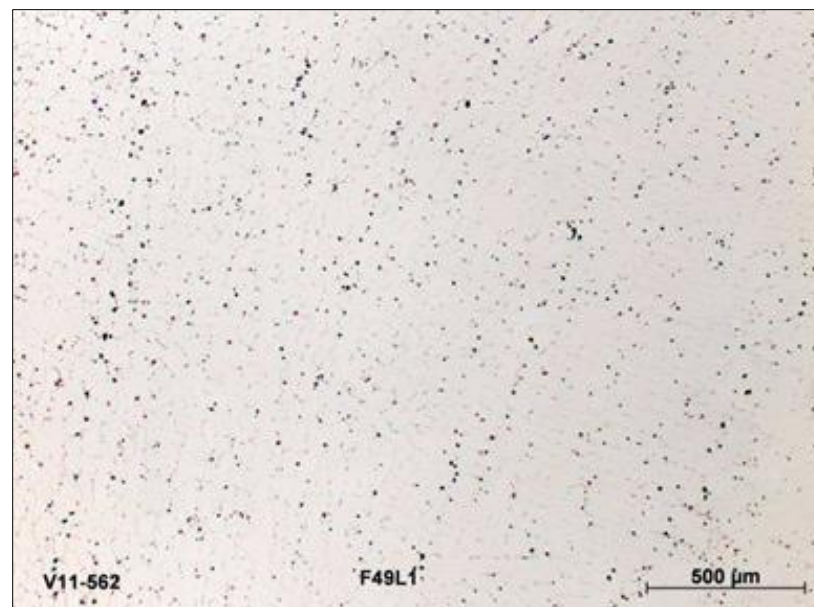


CREEP CLASSIFICATION – CREEP DAMAGE (BLACK SPOTS) - CLASS 2A

CREEP DAMAGE CLASSIFICATION

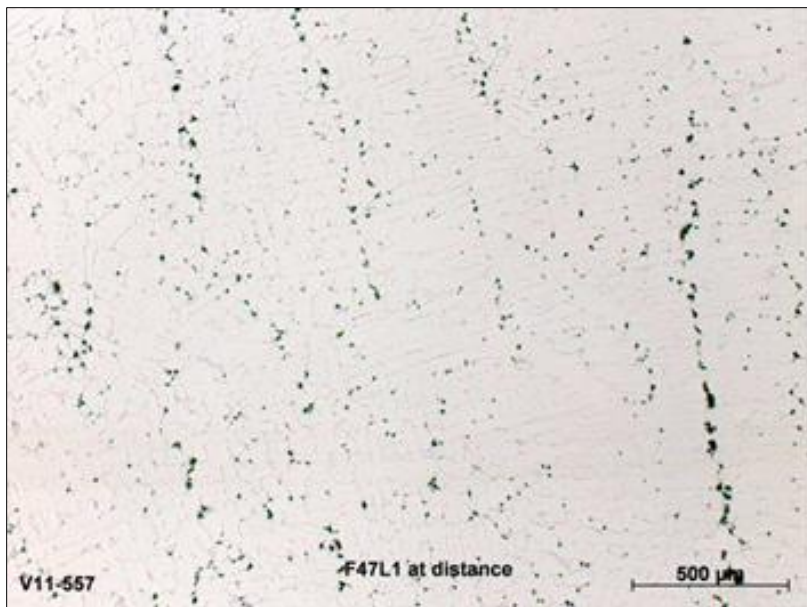


CREEP CLASSIFICATION - CREEP DAMAGE (BLACK SPOTS) - CLASS 2B

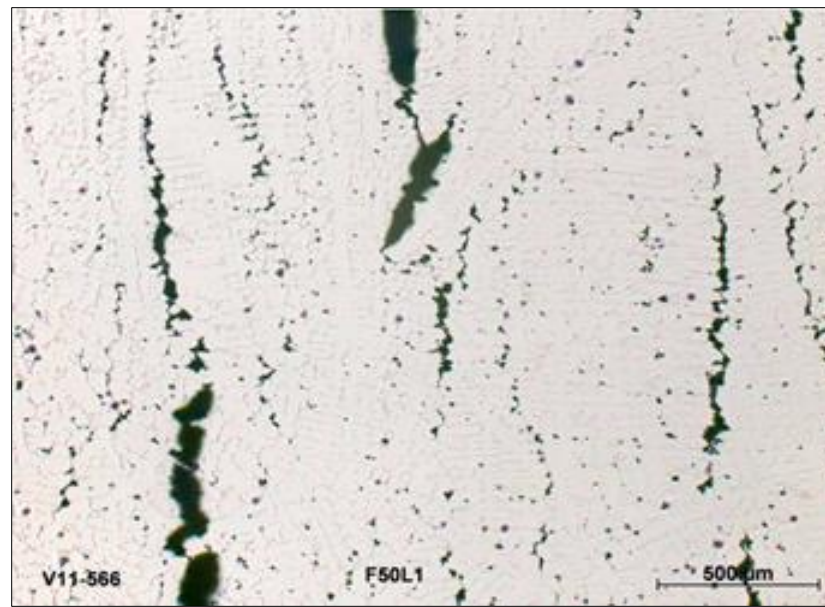


CREEP CLASSIFICATION - CREEP DAMAGE (BLACK SPOTS) - CLASS 3A

CREEP DAMAGE CLASSIFICATION



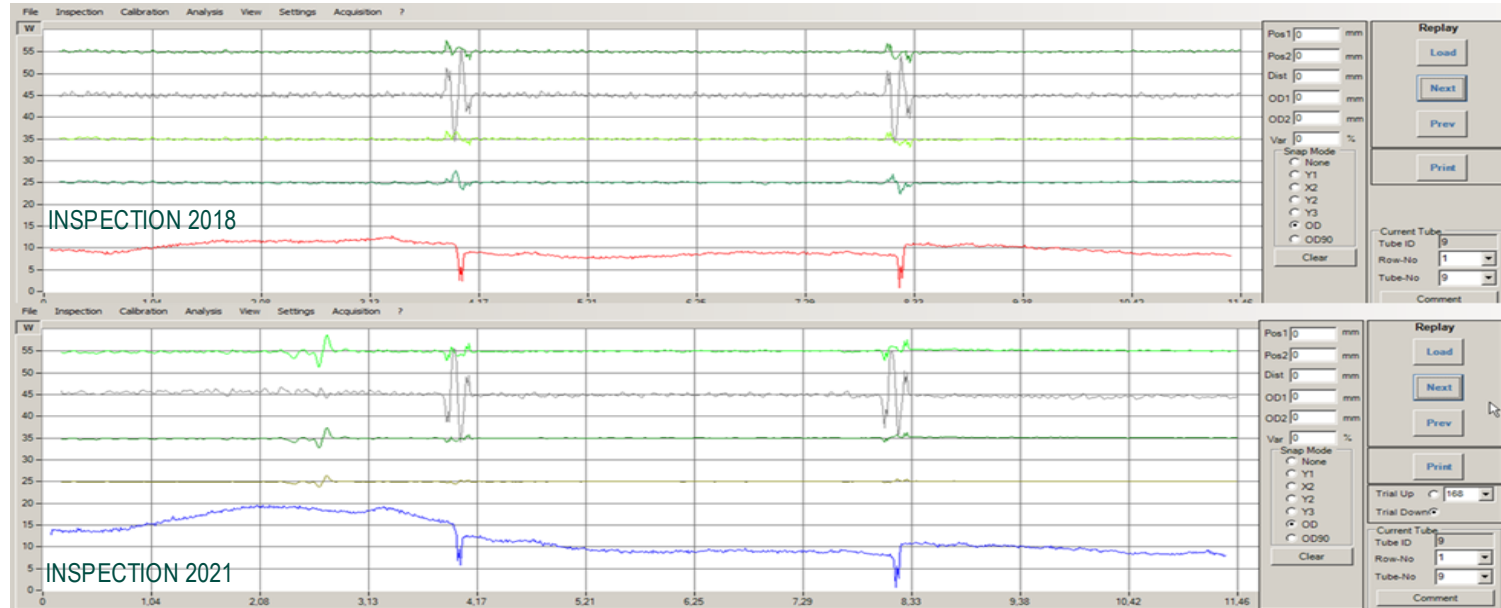
CREEP CLASSIFICATION - ALIGNED CAVITIES, MICRO CRACKS - CLASS 3B - 4



CREEP CLASSIFICATION - MACRO (OPEN) CRACKS - CLASS 5

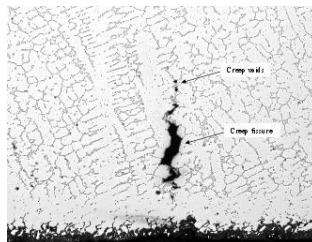
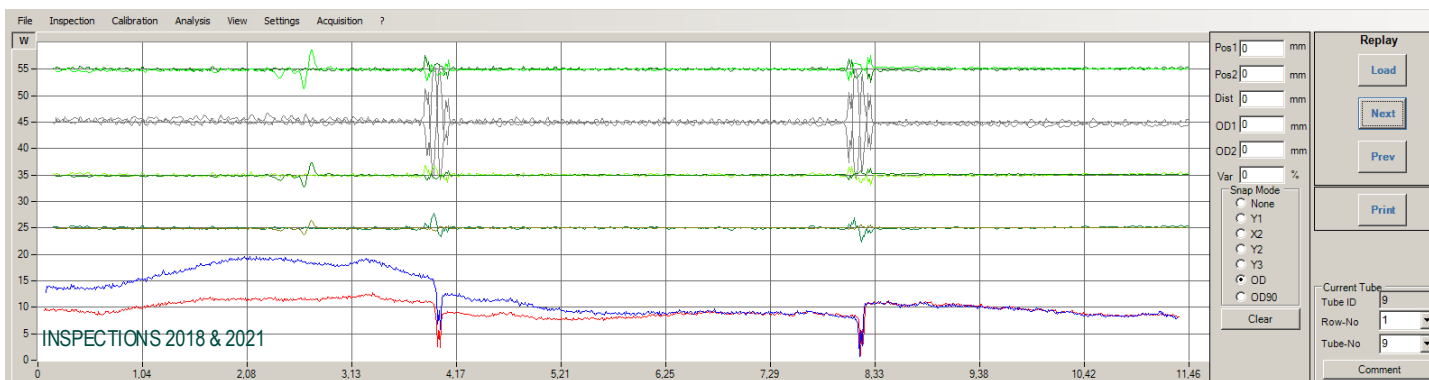
Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique

CRACKING & EXPANSION CORRELATED AT NORMAL CREEPING



FAILURES - CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONS

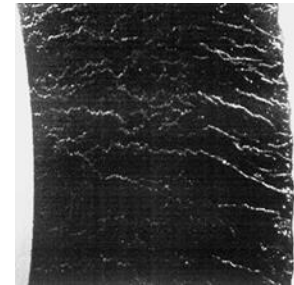
Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique



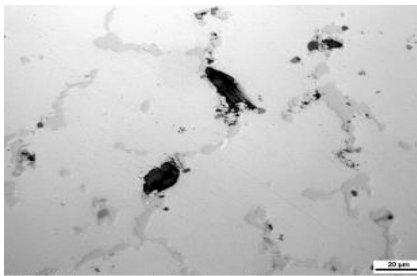
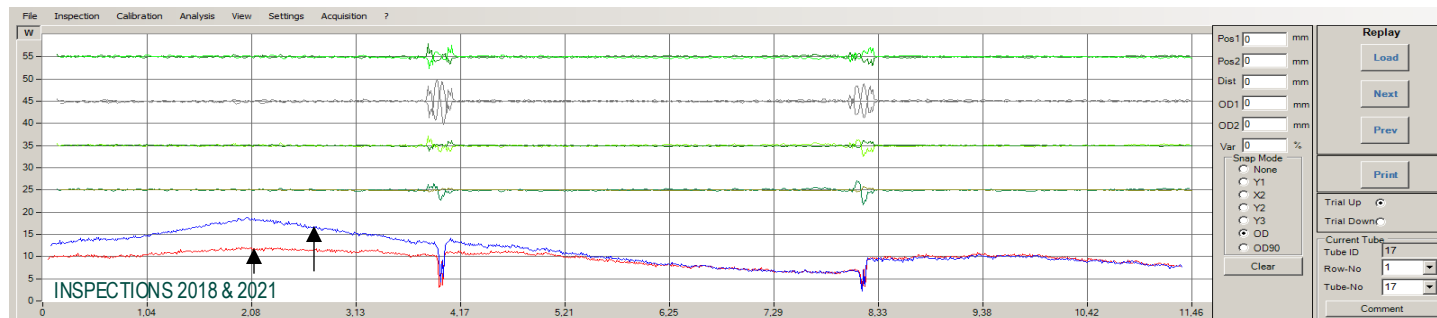
Cracking and Expansion Correlated at Normal Creeping

Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique

CRACKING WITH LITTLE OR NO EXPANSION (EXAMPLE: THERMAL SHOCK)

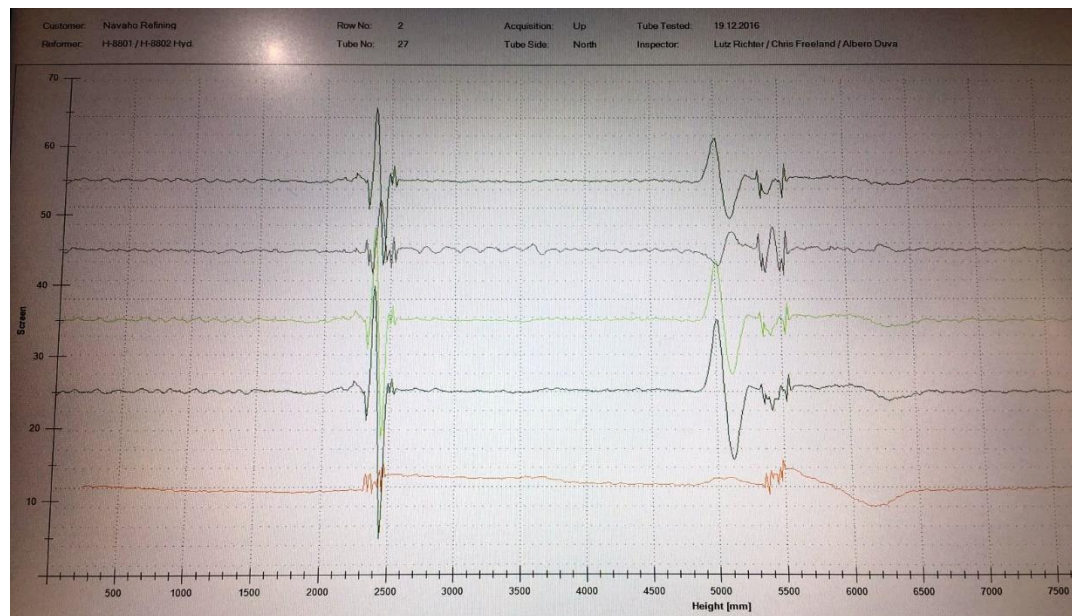


Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique



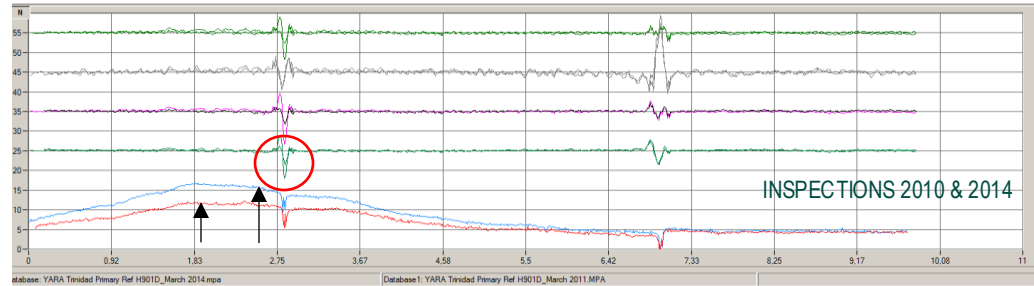
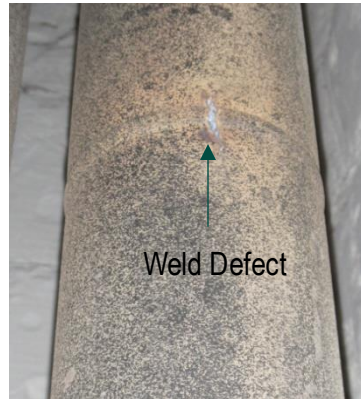
Expansion with Little or No Cracking

Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique

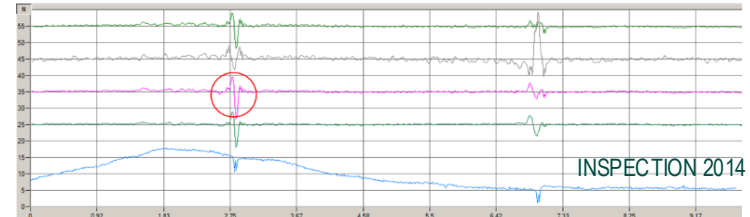
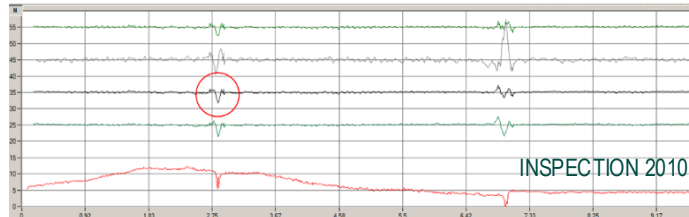


Little or No Expansion with Significant Cracking

Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique

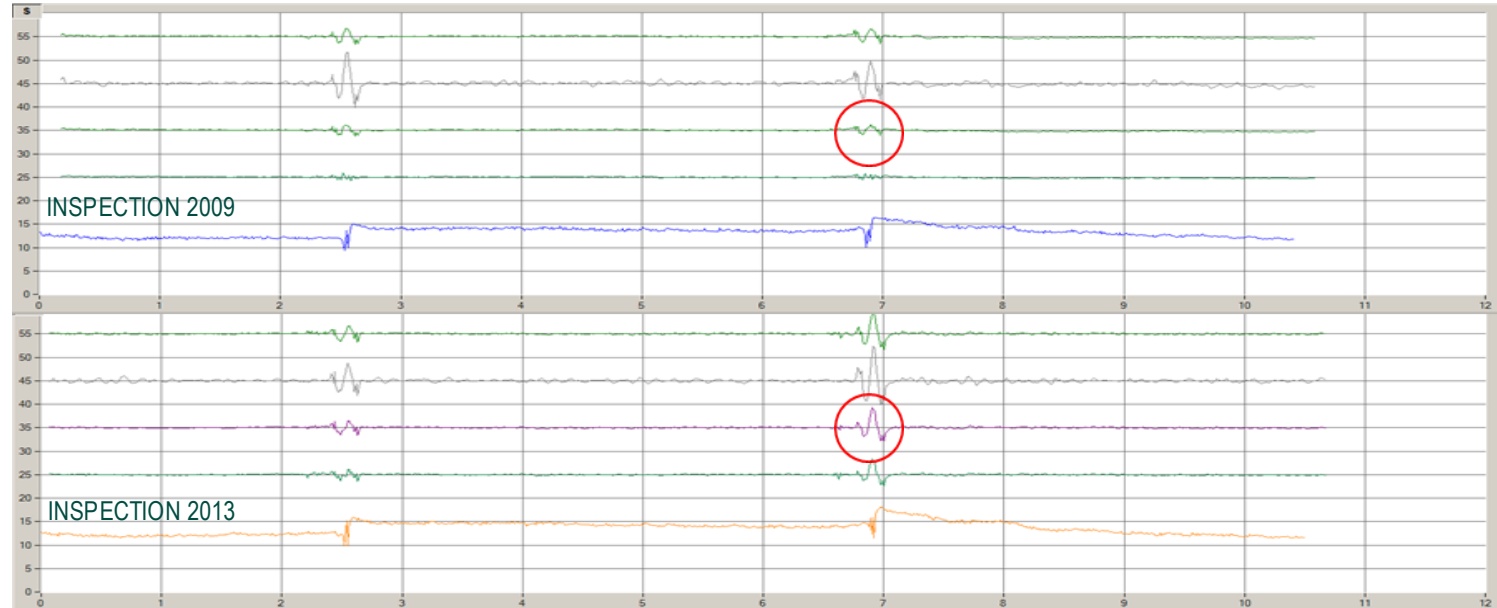


LONGITUDINAL WELD DEFECTS



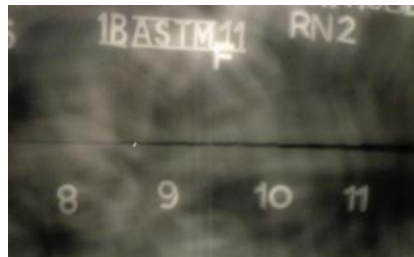
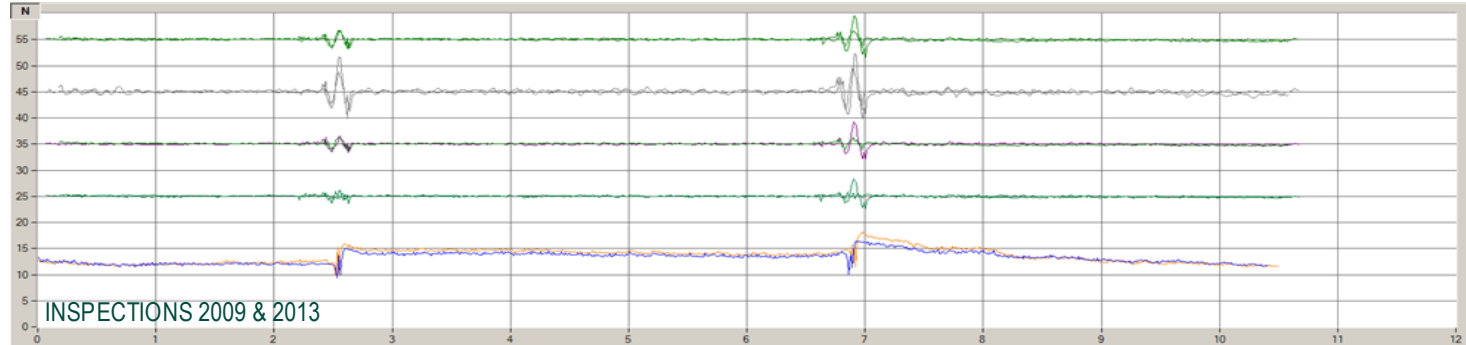
Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique

CIRCUMFERENTIAL WELD DEFECTS

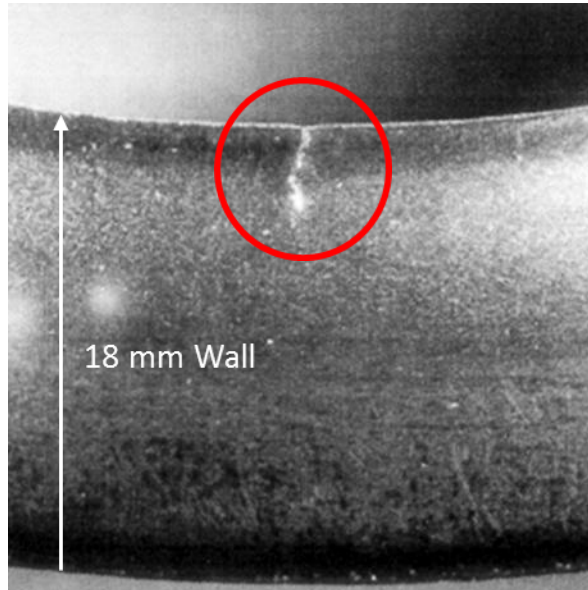


Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique

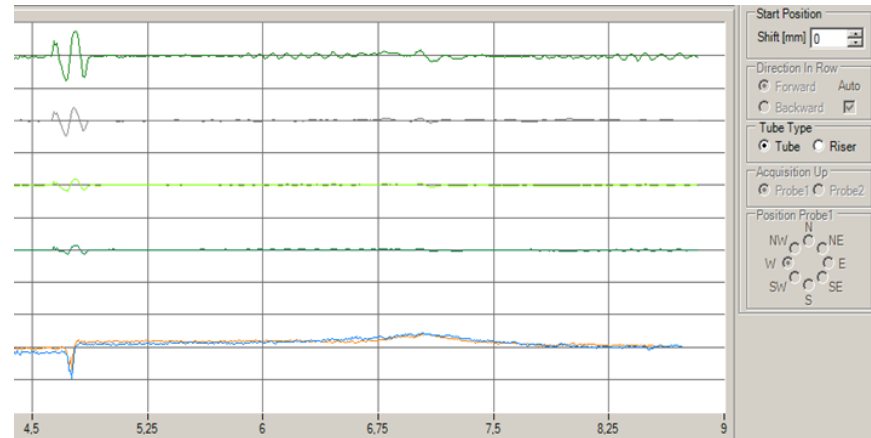
CIRCUMFERENTIAL WELD DEFECTS



Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique



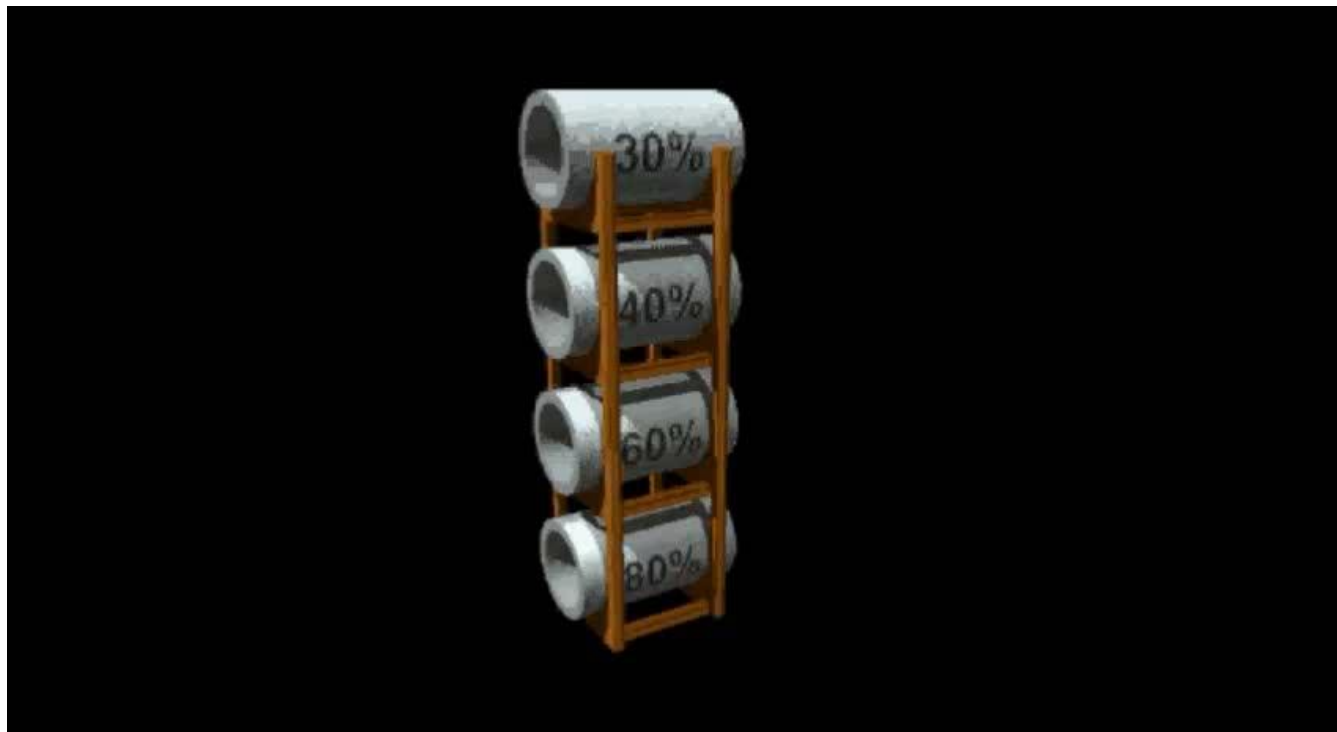
DEFECTS CLOSE TO THE INSIDE DIAMETER (ID)

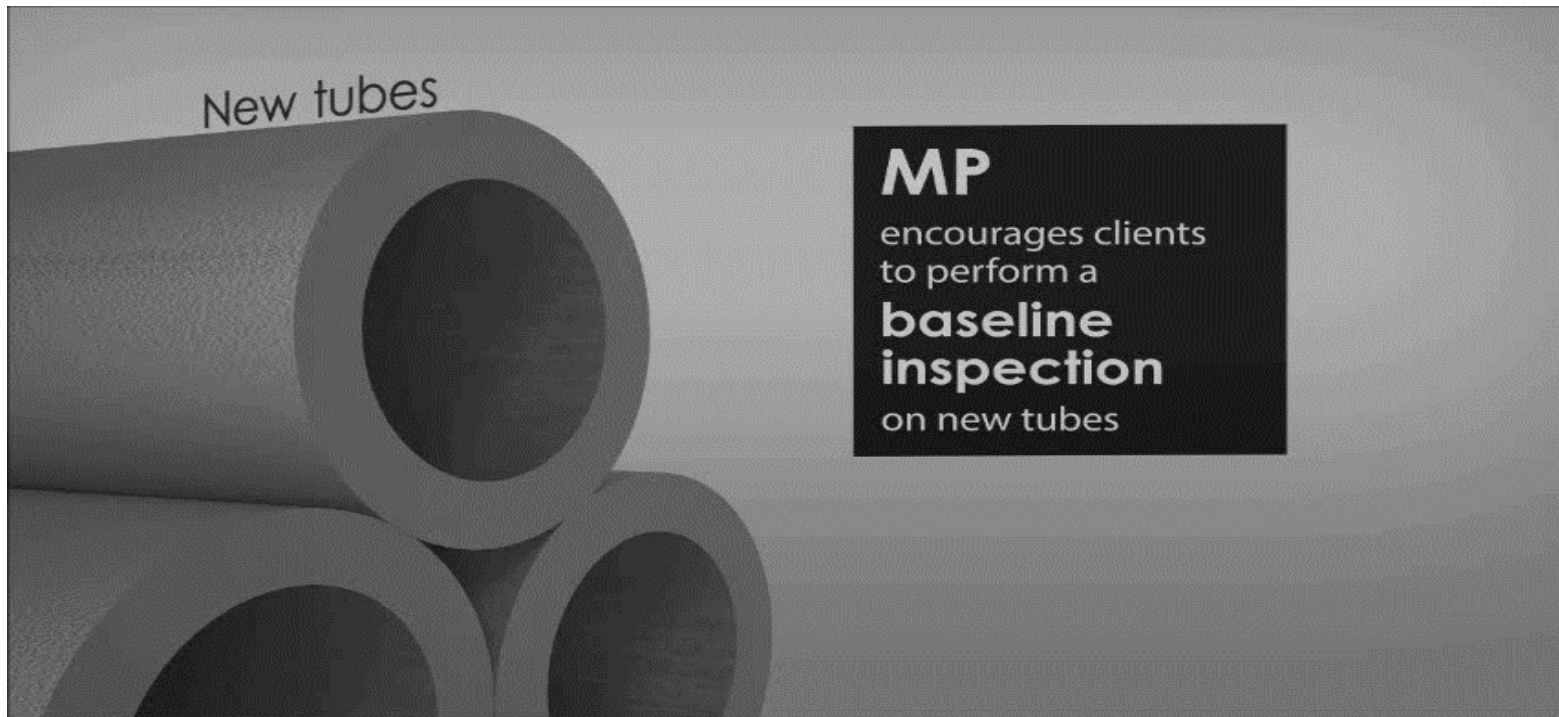


LEO-SCAN EXTERNAL INSPECTION OF REFORMER TUBES



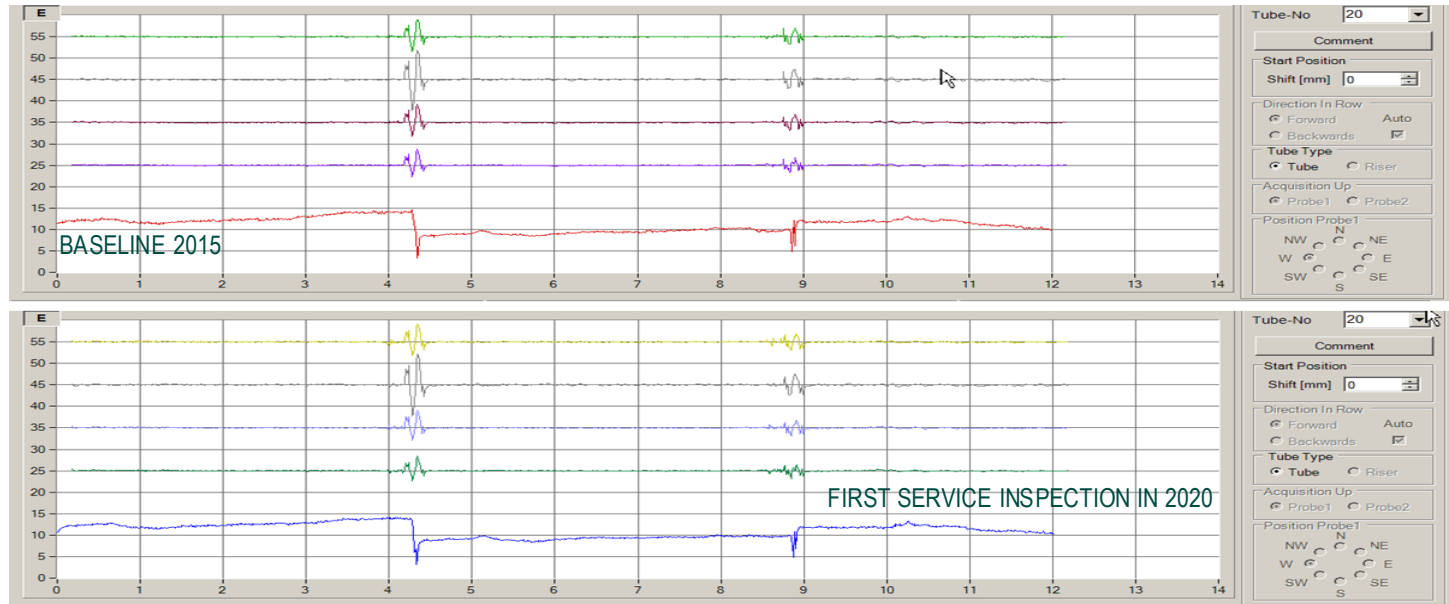
LEO-SCAN EXTERNAL INSPECTION OF REFORMER TUBES



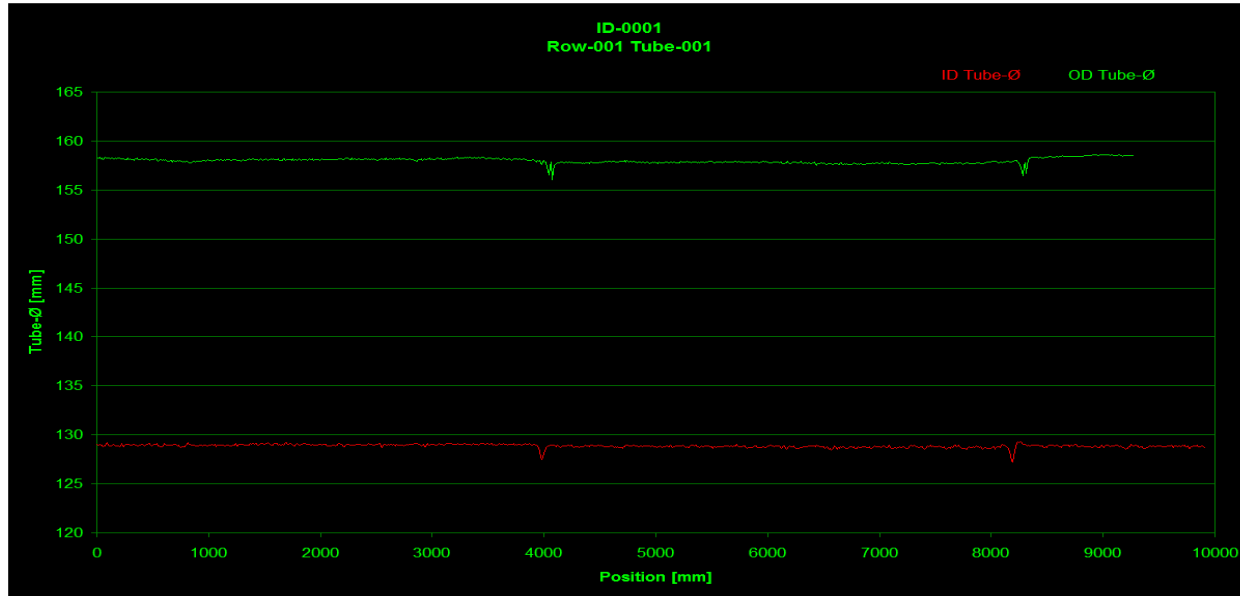


BASE LINE INSPECTION

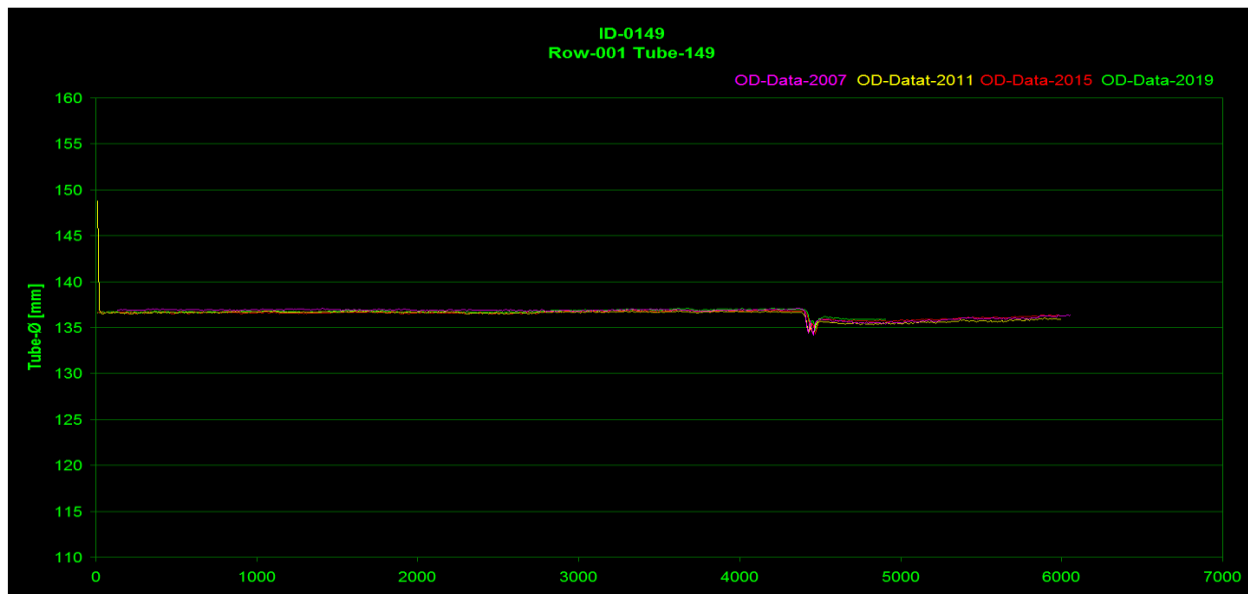
Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique



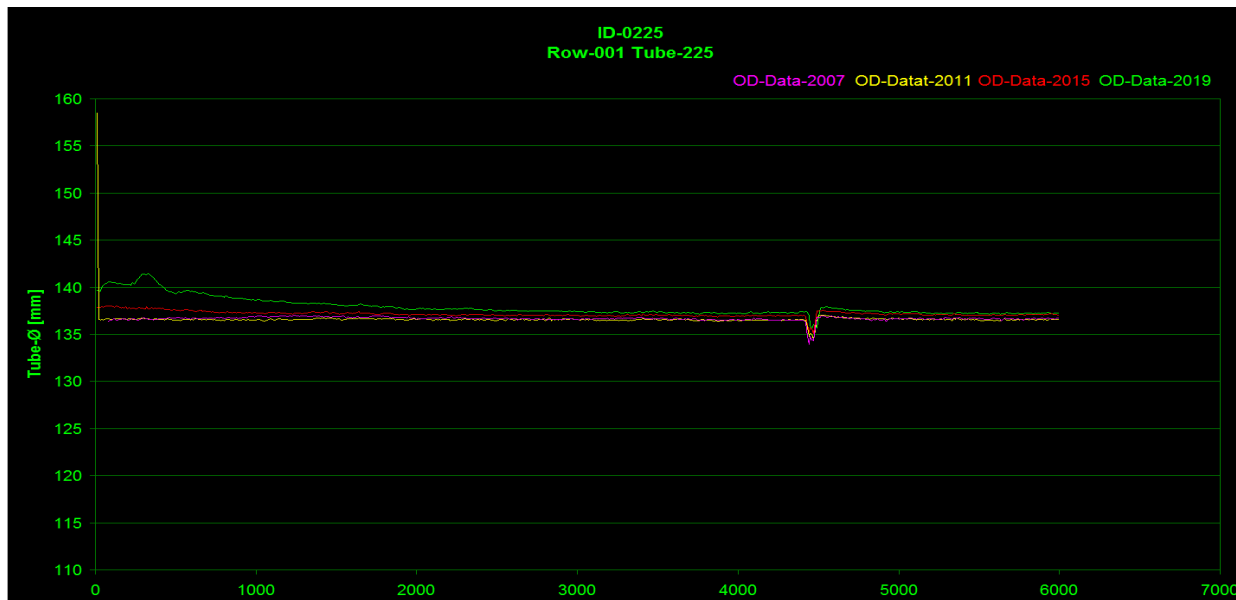
INSIDE DIAMETER / OUTSIDE DIAMETER DATA



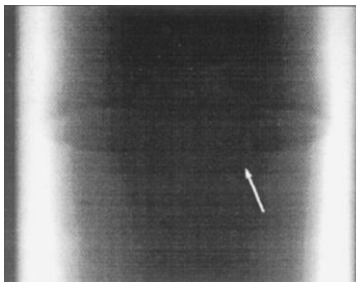
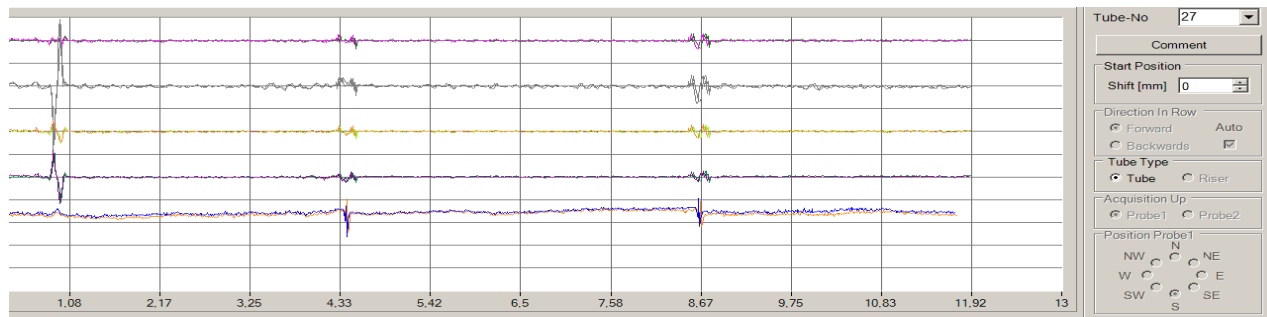
SEVERAL INSPECTIONS OVERLAYED - NO DAMAGE



SEVERAL INSPECTIONS OVERLAYED - DAMAGE OBSERVED



Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique



Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique



Manufacturing Artifacts



Manufacturing Artifacts

Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique



Manufacturing Anomalies

Manufacturing Anomalies

Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique

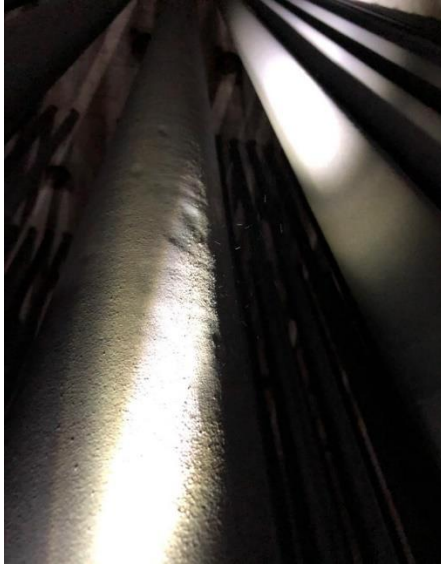


Manufacturing Anomalies



Manufacturing Anomalies

Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique



Foerster Successful External Eddy Current Technique



Manufacturing Anomalies



Manufacturing Anomalies

Outlet Pigtail Damage



In Service Damage

Outlet Pigtail Damage



In Service Damage

Outlet Pigtail Damage



In Service Damage

Outlet Pigtail Damage



In Service Damage

Outlet Pigtail Damage



In Service Damage

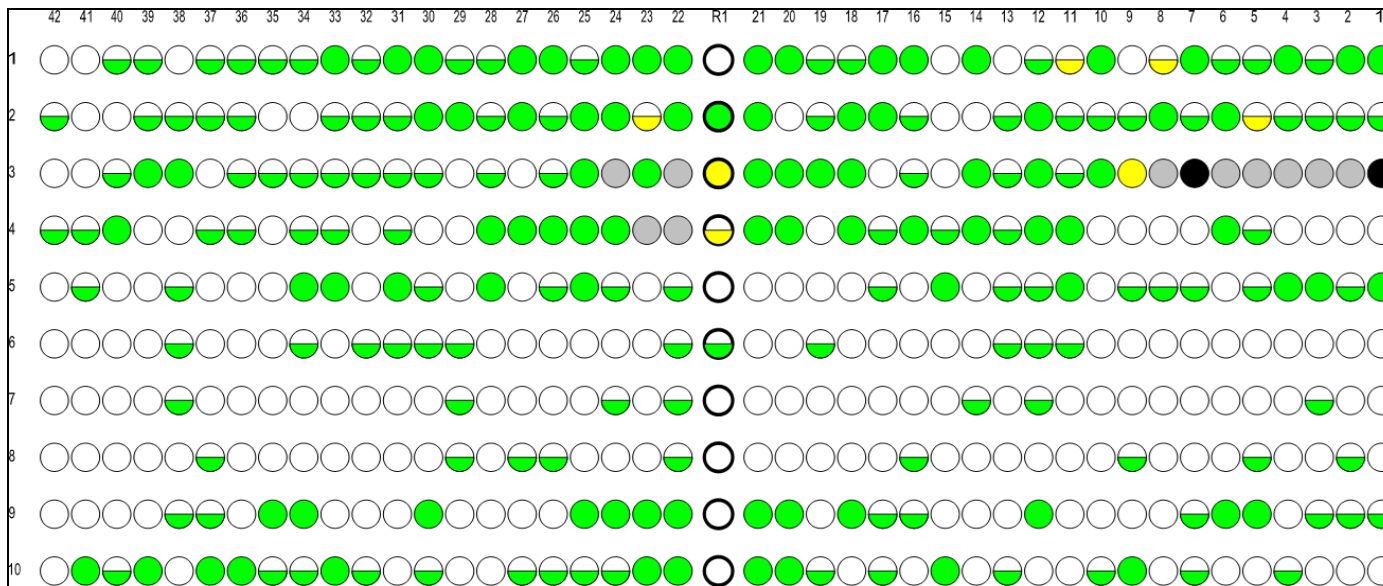
Outlet Pigtail Damage



In Service Damage

Documentation

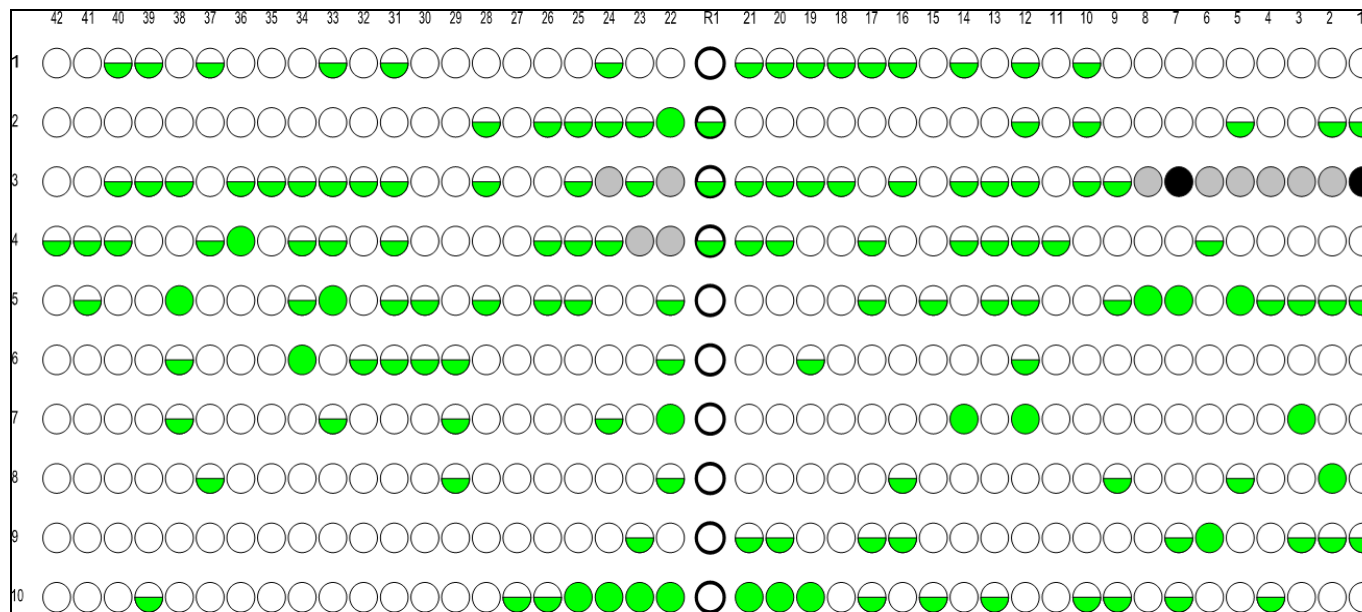
Eddy Current Indications













Color Definition		
#	Colors	Cracks Expansions
1	no indication	0 - 0.4%
2	small indication	0.5 - 0.9%
3	30%	1.0 - 1.4%
4	35%	1.5 - 1.9%
5	40%	2.0 - 2.4%
6	45%	2.5 - 3.0%
7	50%	3.0 - 3.5%
8	> 50%	> 3.5%
9	open crack	open crack
10	not inspected	not inspected

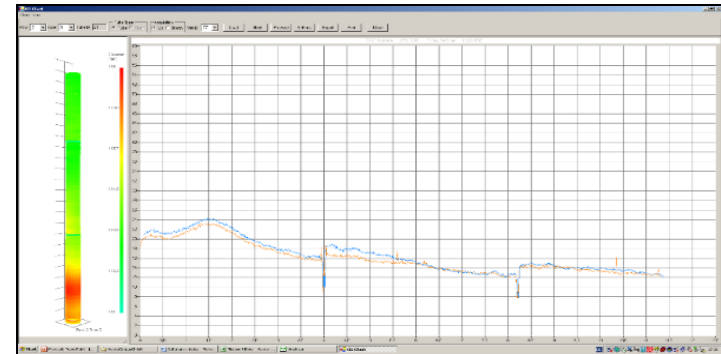
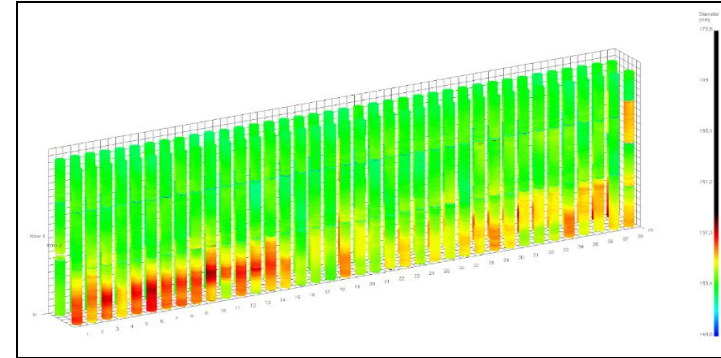
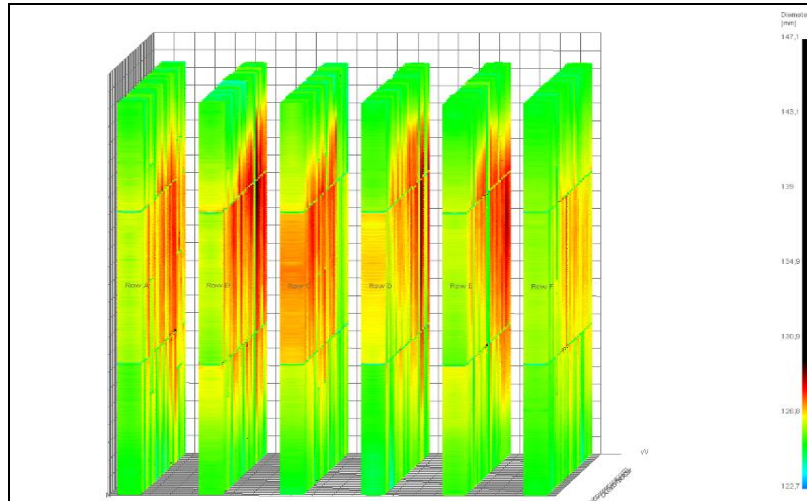
Documentation

Expansion Measurement



Color Definition		
#	Colors	Cracks Expansions
1		no indication 0 - 0.4%
2		small indication 0.5 - 0.9%
3		30% 1.0 - 1.4%
4		35% 1.5 - 1.9%
5		40% 2.0 - 2.4%
6		45% 2.5 - 3.0%
7		50% 3.0 - 3.5%
8		> 50% > 3.5%
9		open crack open crack
10		not inspected not inspected

Documentation



Documentation



FITNESS FOR SERVICE (FFS) - API579

What is a Fitness For Service Assessment?

A quantitative engineering evaluation that is performed to demonstrate the structural integrity of an in-service component that may contain a flaw or damage.

There are three levels of assessment techniques and acceptance criteria:

- Level 1: Is intended to provide conservative screening criteria that can be used with a minimum amount of inspection or component information.
- Level 2: Inspection information similar to that required for a Level 1 assessment are needed, however, more detailed calculations are used in this evaluation.
- Level 3: The most detailed inspection and component information is typically required, and the recommended analysis is based on experimental techniques.

CONTACT DETAILS

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Thanks for your Attention!