

Continuous monitoring for pyro-process optimization CEMTEC®



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Once upon a time in Peru...

Not again, please...

Bending probes

Low availability

Maintenance nightmare

Always gets stuck

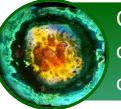
Doesn't work properly



Many challenges

Extreme high temperatures (up to 1400 °C)

Extreme high dust content (up to 2000 g/m³)



Corrosion caused by high concentrations of chlorides, alkali and sulfates (depending on fuels)



Harsh process and surrounding conditions





Optimal position difficult to reach

The goal of this presentation is to show you the importance and benefits of having a gas sampling system at the kiln inlet chamber



Although this presentation will show you features of the **CEMTEC** probe of **ENOTEC**, there are other companies doing their best with different approaches and designs

Please objectively research, question and compare all approaches

Do we really need this...?

If your main targets are to...

- optimize the combustion process
- reduce specific emissions
- prevent raw material build-up tendency
- enable low NO_x operation
- increase SNCR efficiency
- maintain clinker product quality
- reduce refractory wear and destruction



..then you need an analyzing technology that is

Fast – Reliable – Continuous

Interdependency in the Pyro-Process

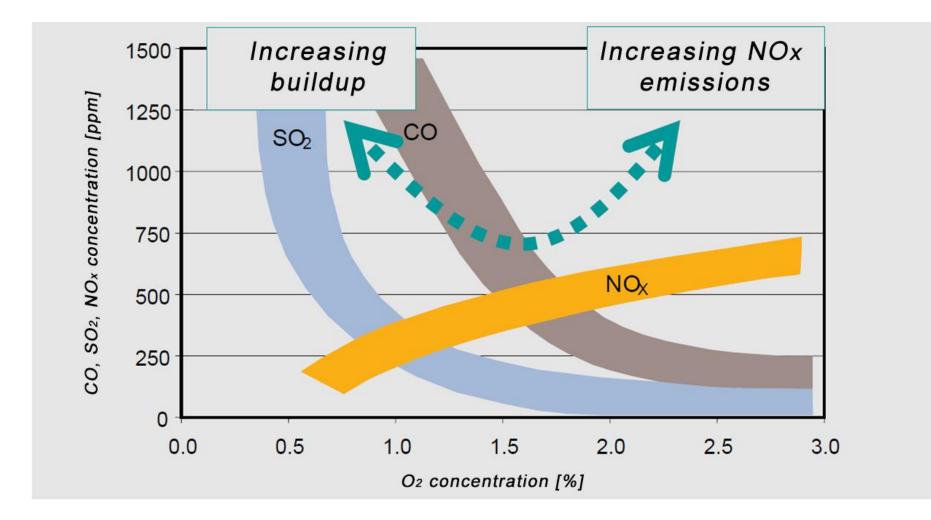


Image from the VDZ - Union of German cement producers

Challenge #1 Temperature up to 1400 °C

- > Cyclic probe rotation for coolant temperature homogenization
- Probe rotation prevents also thermal bending (prevention of hot spots)
- Automated probe retraction within seconds







Equipment protection

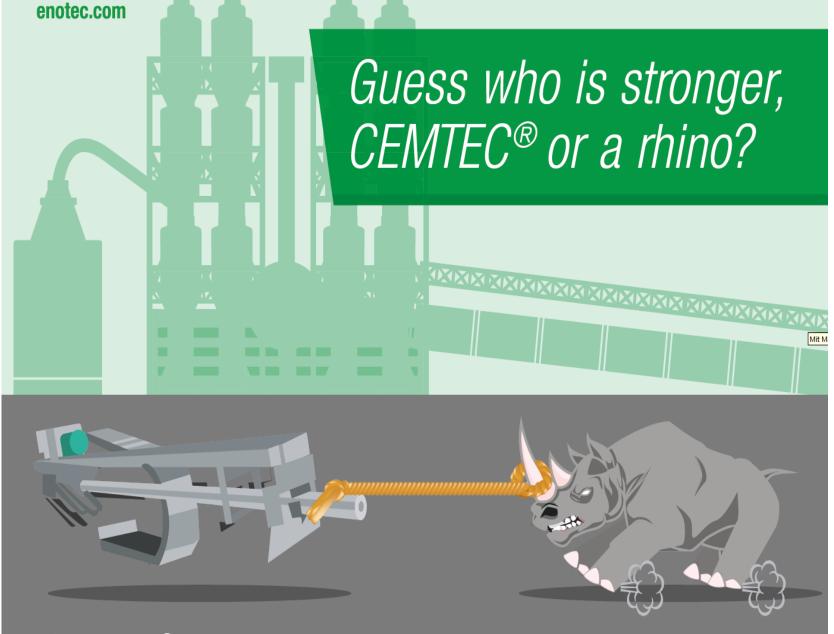
- Automated pneumatic probe retraction with up to 2 t force within seconds by toothed rack and wheel (no chains)
- > Failsafe due to pneumatic motor with 1000 I reserve compressed air tank
- > Flange seals automatically when CEMTEC[®] probe is removed no electrical parts

Probe does not get stuck in the process, even in case of power failure, etc.









CEMTEC[®] can pull back the weight of a rhinoceros... ...and the probe will never stick in the process.

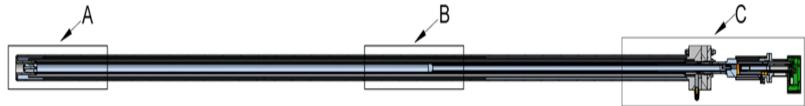
Challenge #2 Dust content up to 2 Kg/m³

- > Automated plunger permanently keeps the flue gas entrance free
- > Filter with a 2000 cm² surface and a porosity of just 3 μ m
- Impulse shock blower

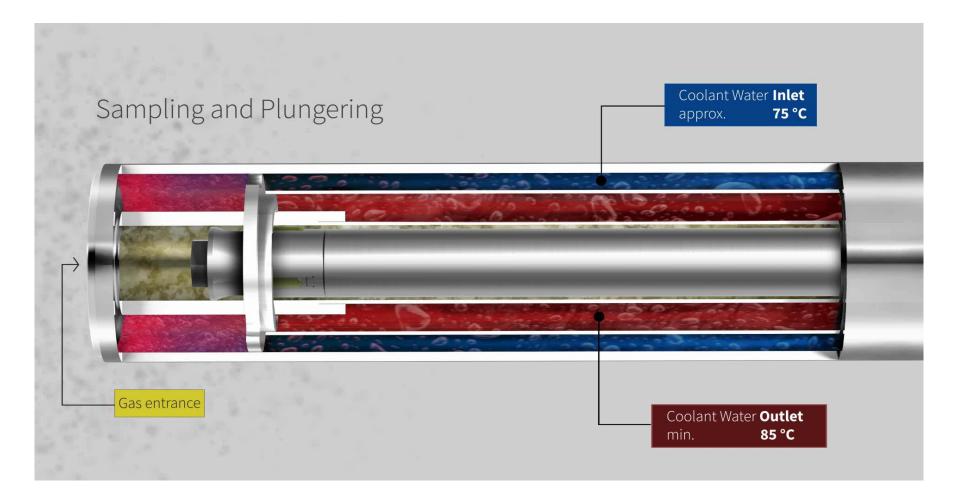


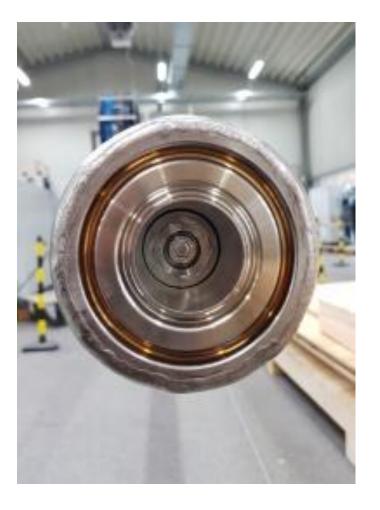






Probe Gas Entrance Section View





A small gap (0.8 mm) implies:

- Reduced dead volume
 - Faster measurement
 - Short response time to process changes
- Less dust entering the probe
 - Less purging
 - Reduced risk of blockages and

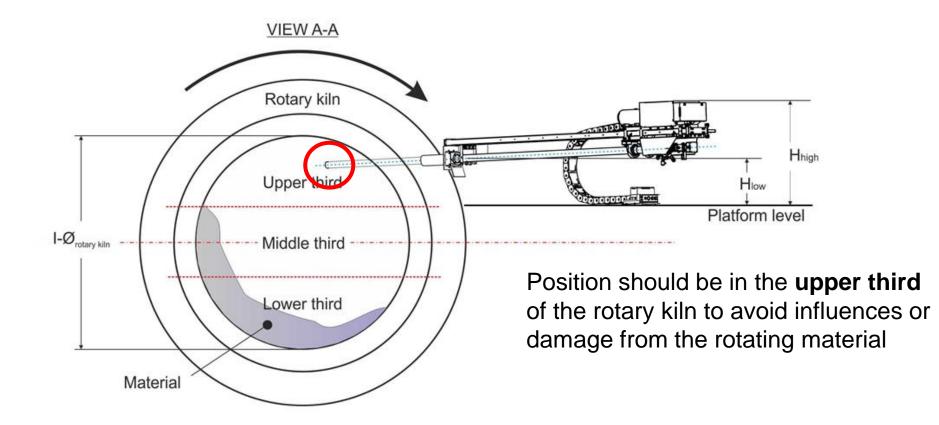
condensation

Higher availability of measuring values (95%)

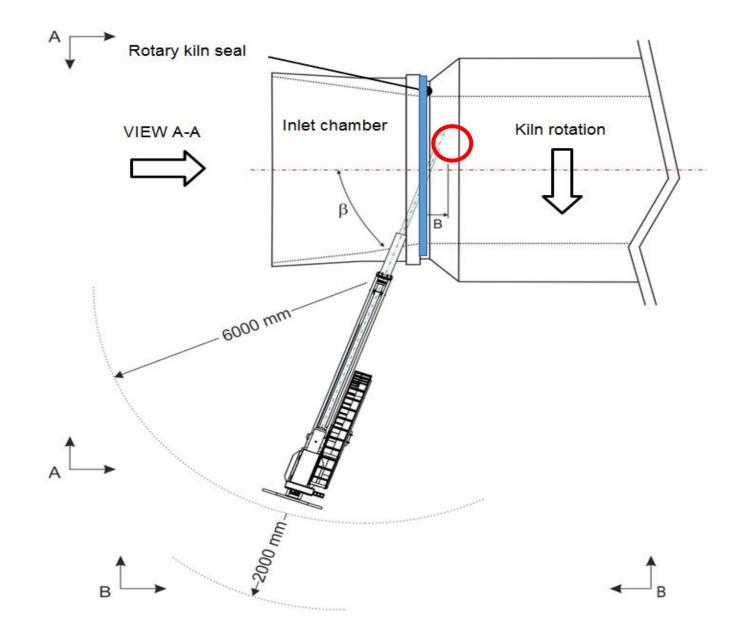
Challenge #3 Probe position

Rotary kiln rotation (seen from the inlet chamber to the burner)

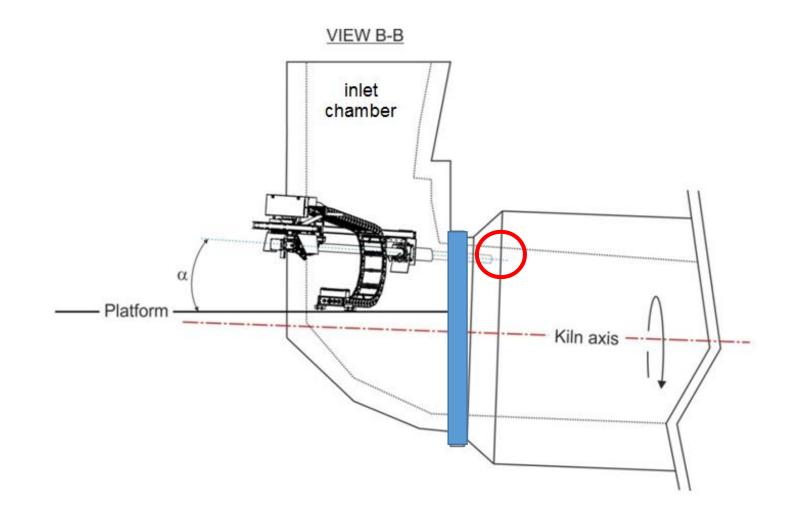
- Clockwise probe position should be on the <u>RIGHT</u> side.
- > Anticlockwise position should be on the **LEFT** side.

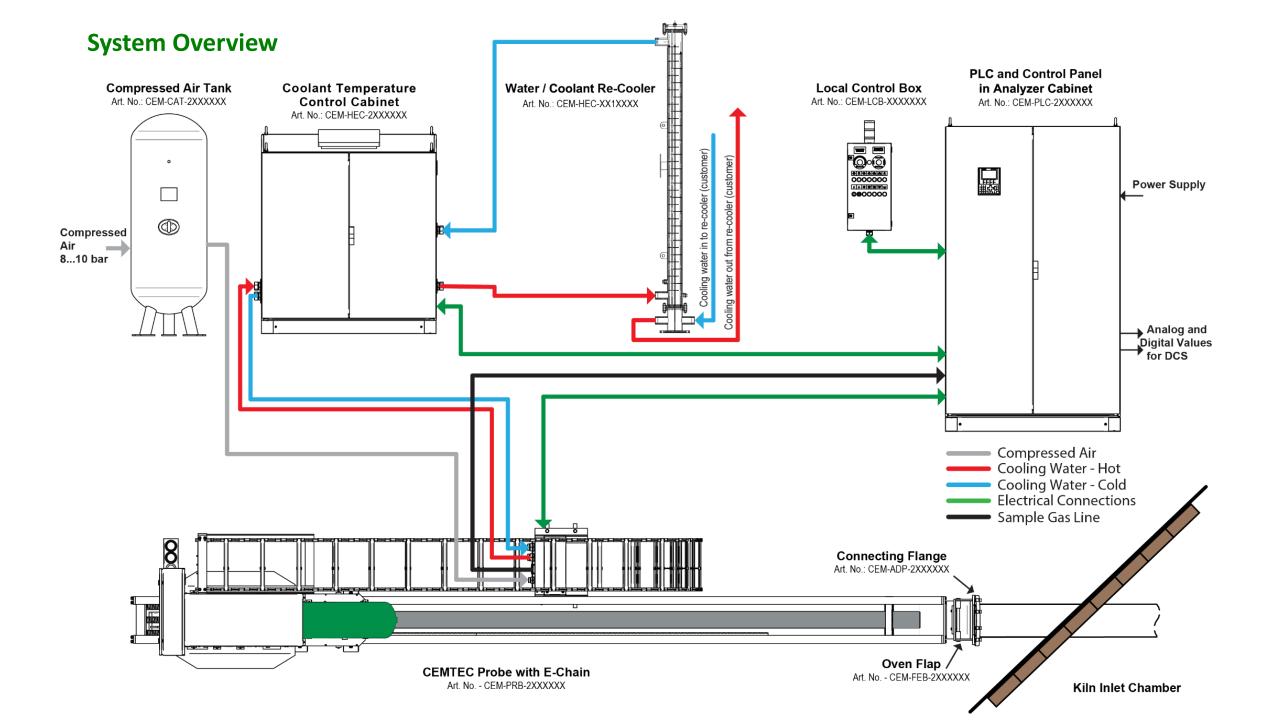


The probe tip must be inside the rotary kiln to avoid measuring any air leakage at the seal

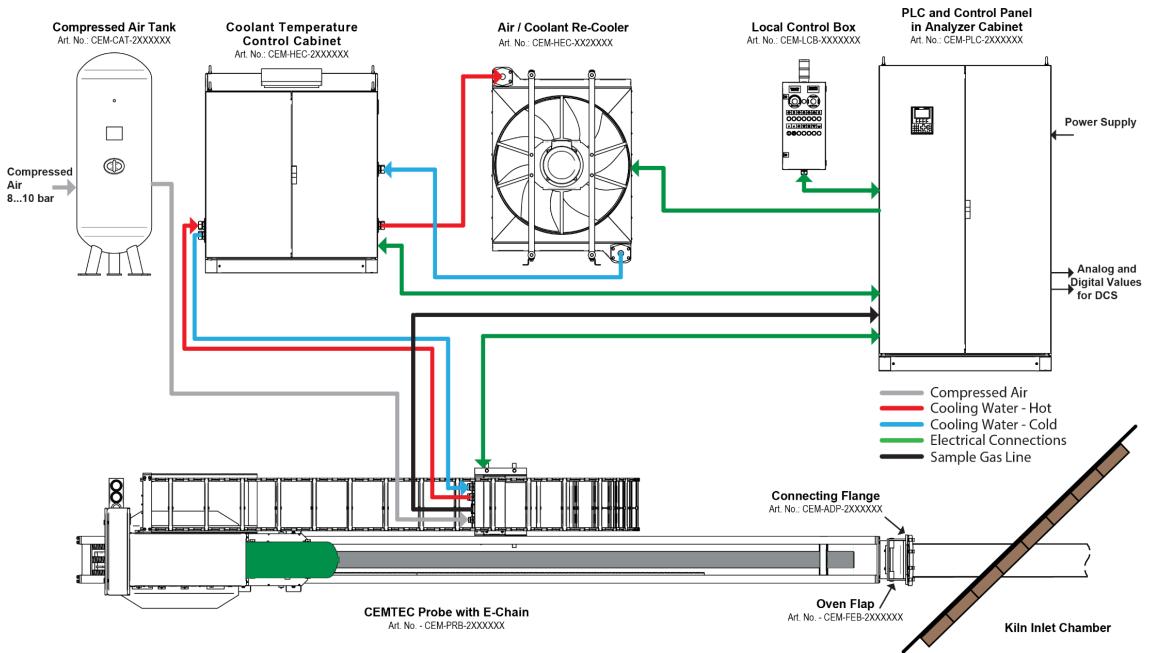


The probe must be positioned at a declining angle of typically 2° to 3° to the installation platform to ensure a safe operation of the probe





System Overview



Some benefits of a fast, reliable and continuous gas sampling system:

- Optimization of the pyro-process
- Emission reductions for upcoming environmental regulations
- > Allows an increasing usage of alternative fuels
- Less maintenance of the equipment (less costs, more safety)
- Homogeneous clinker quality
- Longer plant life and production time
- ROI between 9 and 18 months

















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SICK Sensor Intelligence.











Cement Alliance

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How did the story end...?

Thank you for your attention!



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