

# Optimization of Coke Production From Algerian Oil Residues

Nourredine BEN TAHAR, Nourredine BEN TAHAR, Massiva MANSEUR, Amina  
IZIMMEUR, Katia GHEZALI  
M'hamed Bougara University  
benourdz@gmail.com, nbentahardz@yahoo.fr, manseurm@yahoo.fr,  
izimmeura@yahoo.fr, kghezali@yaoo.fr

## Abstract

Coke quality depends essentially on the nature of the feedstock of the process of coking. This research was performed in order to allow the study of the chemical composition influence of the coking process load on the efficiency and the quality of coke. For this reason, the coking of the following loads was realized: Atmospheric residue (RAT), vacuum Residue (RSV) and catalytic Residue of cracking (RCC). (The residues are obtained from an Algerian crude oil). As the oil residues are rich for their strongly polar composition, such as the asphaltene resins, and complex structures units (SCU), which has a role in the formation of coke, and as the dispersion of these latter improves the quality of coke, a study on the stability of aggregation was carried out by the addition of one stabilizer (oil Extract) in the coking process load. The Compounding (Extracted from /RCC oil) has been derived to the best efficiency of coke. The study consists of the influence. . . ., this is characterized by the analyses Infra-red (IR) and x-ray diffraction (XRD).

Keywords: Coking; oil residue; dispersant; aggregation stability

## References

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