



Advanced Firetube Design Breakthroughs

Cleaver-Brooks
CBEX Firetube Boilers

Slow Development In Firetube Technology Breakthroughs

Packaged
Boiler vs.
Field
Erected

High
Turndown
Burners

Integrated
Boiler
Controls

Decades Ago

Today

Integral
Burner vs.
Packaged
Burner

Low NO_x

Ultra Low
NO_x



- “Rules Of Thumb” Philosophy

Five Square Foot Rule Of Heating Surface

Four- vs. Three- vs. Two-Pass

Dryback vs. Wetback

- Unavailable Sophisticated Modeling

- Sophisticated modeling did not exist or was not financially feasible
- Relied on trial and error from the field or R&D lab



New Sophisticated Design Techniques

Computational Fluid Dynamic Modeling

- Computer software solves conservation equations
- Visualizations created showing distribution of key parameters
- Changes made to model, testing improvements
- Provides for design optimization

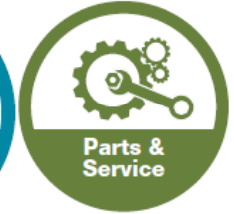
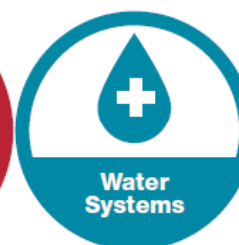
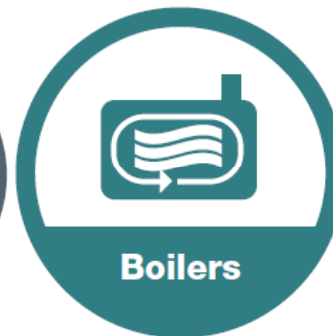
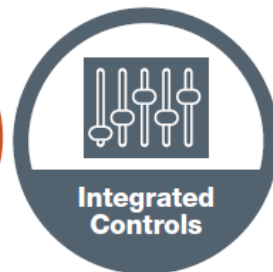
Finite Element Analysis

- Breakdown of complex engineering problems into finite elements
- Finite elements broken down to sets of linear equations
- Equations solved using matrix algebra
- Used for predictive performance and evaluating new concepts



The Benefit Of Modeling Integrated Components

- By modeling the boiler, burner, heat recovery, and other components together, more accurate calculations for the values of velocity, temperature, chemical species, and other properties are determined from the boundary conditions



CBEX – The Most Advanced Firetube Ever Built

Primary

Higher Efficiency

Lowest Possible Emissions

Secondary

Smaller Footprint /
Less Weight

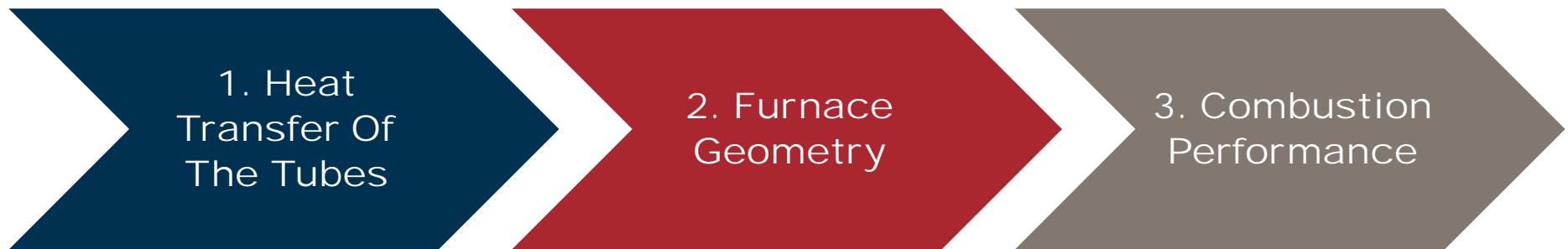
Quicker Steam-Up

Extended Pressure
Vessel Life

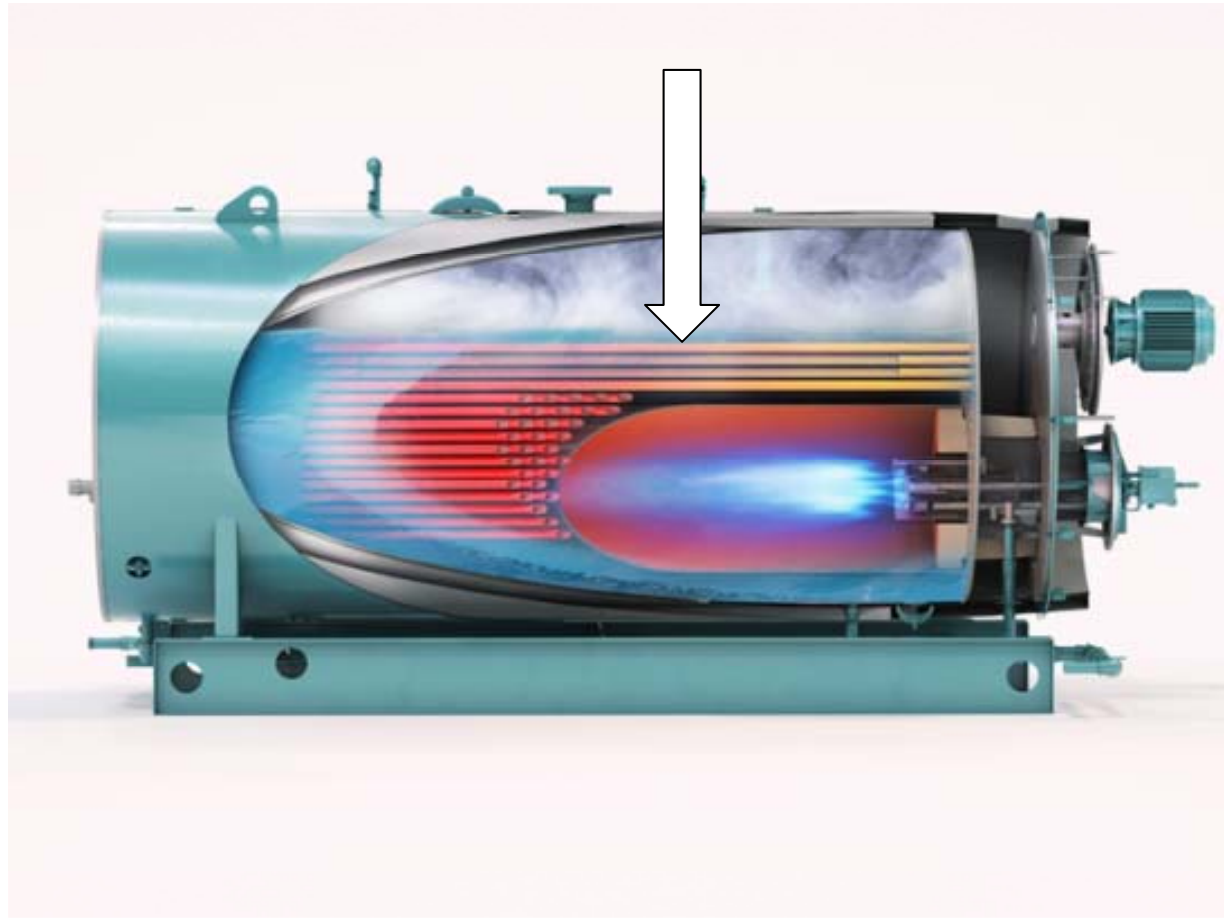


Cleaver-Brooks Uses New Technology To Advance Firetube Design

- Key elements of advancement to create the CBEX – the most advanced firetube design



1. Heat Transfer Of The Tubes

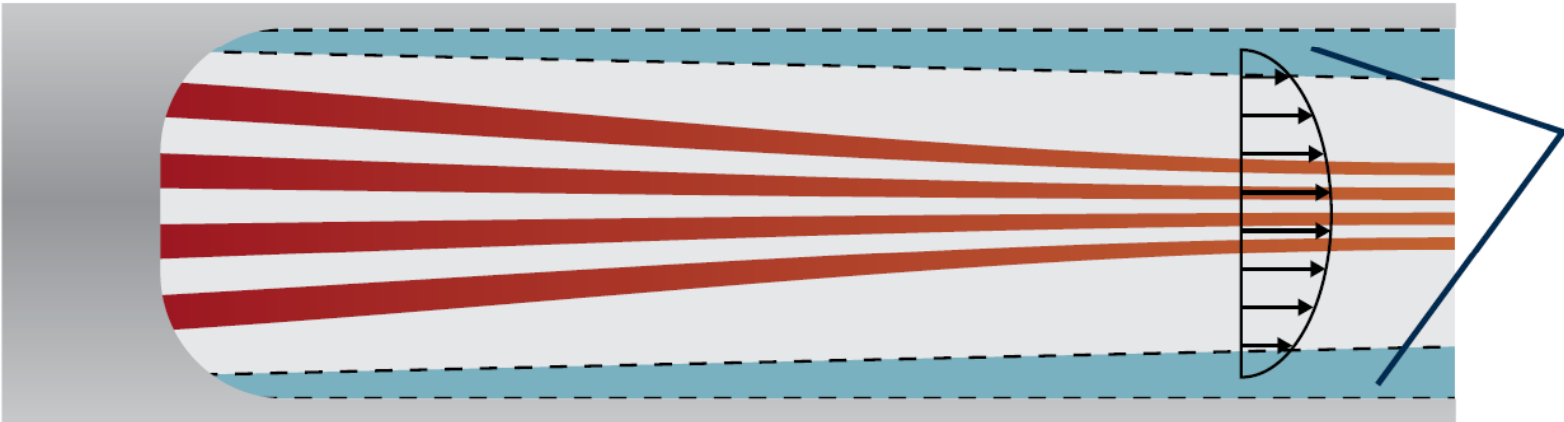


1. Heat Transfer Of The Tubes The Fundamentals

Typical Boiler Tube



Hot flue gases enter boiler tube in turbulent pattern but quickly change to a laminar, or straight, flow

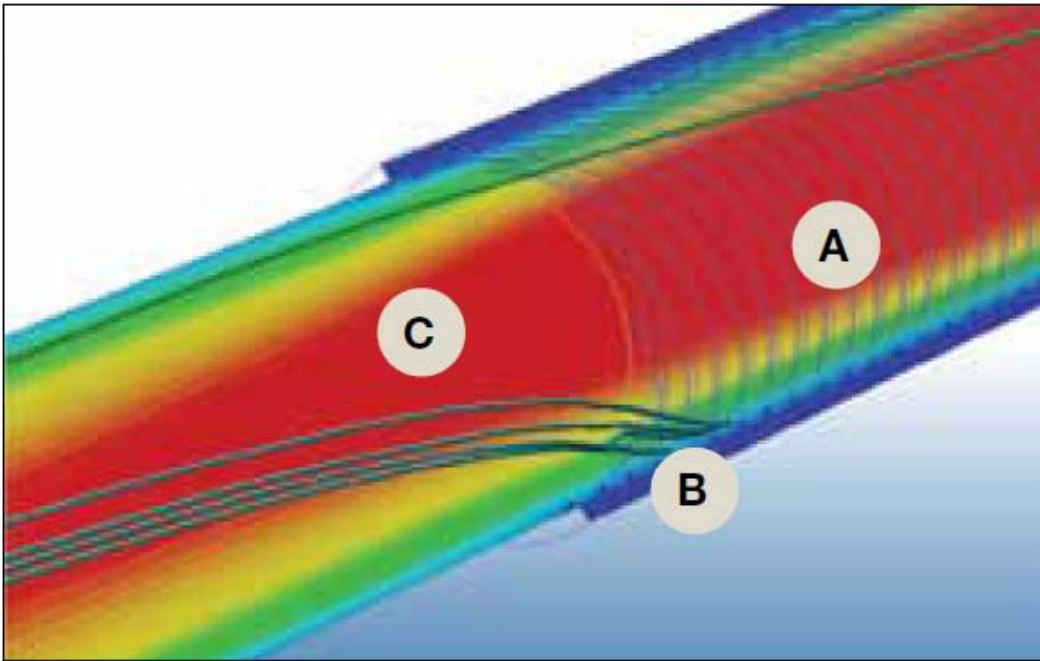


Boundary layer forms along tube walls, retarding heat transfer.



1. Heat Transfer Of The Tubes

Cleaver-Brooks Advanced Heat Transfer Tubes



CFD model of an advanced heat transfer tube.

- A.** The number of ribs, angle of the ribs, and height and width of the ribs have been optimized for peak tube performance.
- B.** Improved tube profile utilizes 100% of the tube diameter for heat transfer.
- C.** Increased surface area and a complex boundary layer separation reattachment phenomenon result in better heat transfer.



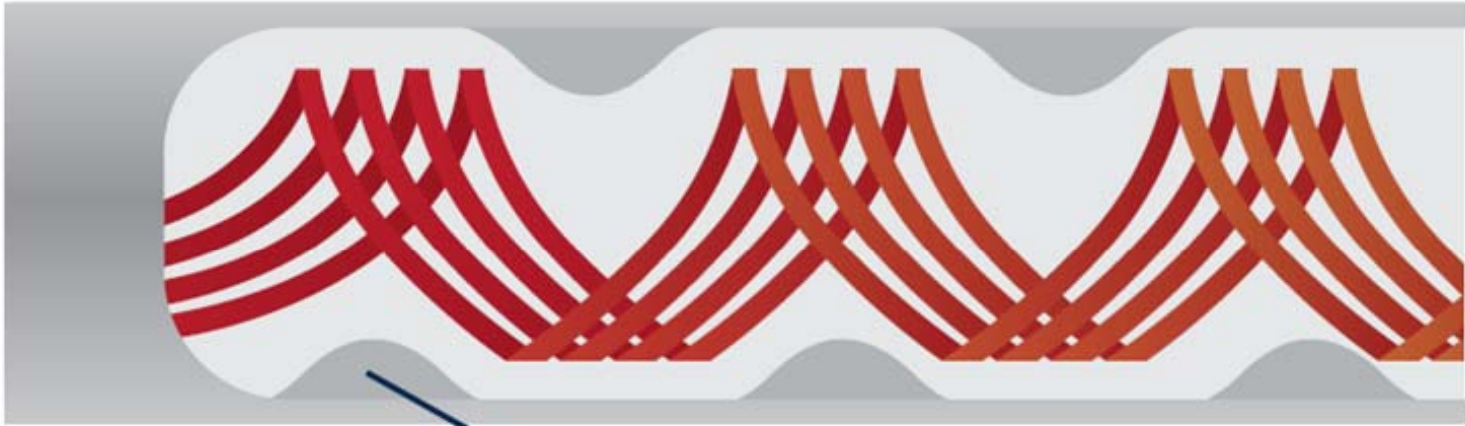
1. Heat Transfer Of The Tubes An Optimized Heat Transfer Tube

Cleaver-Brooks Advanced Heat Transfer Tube

+85%
more heat
transfer



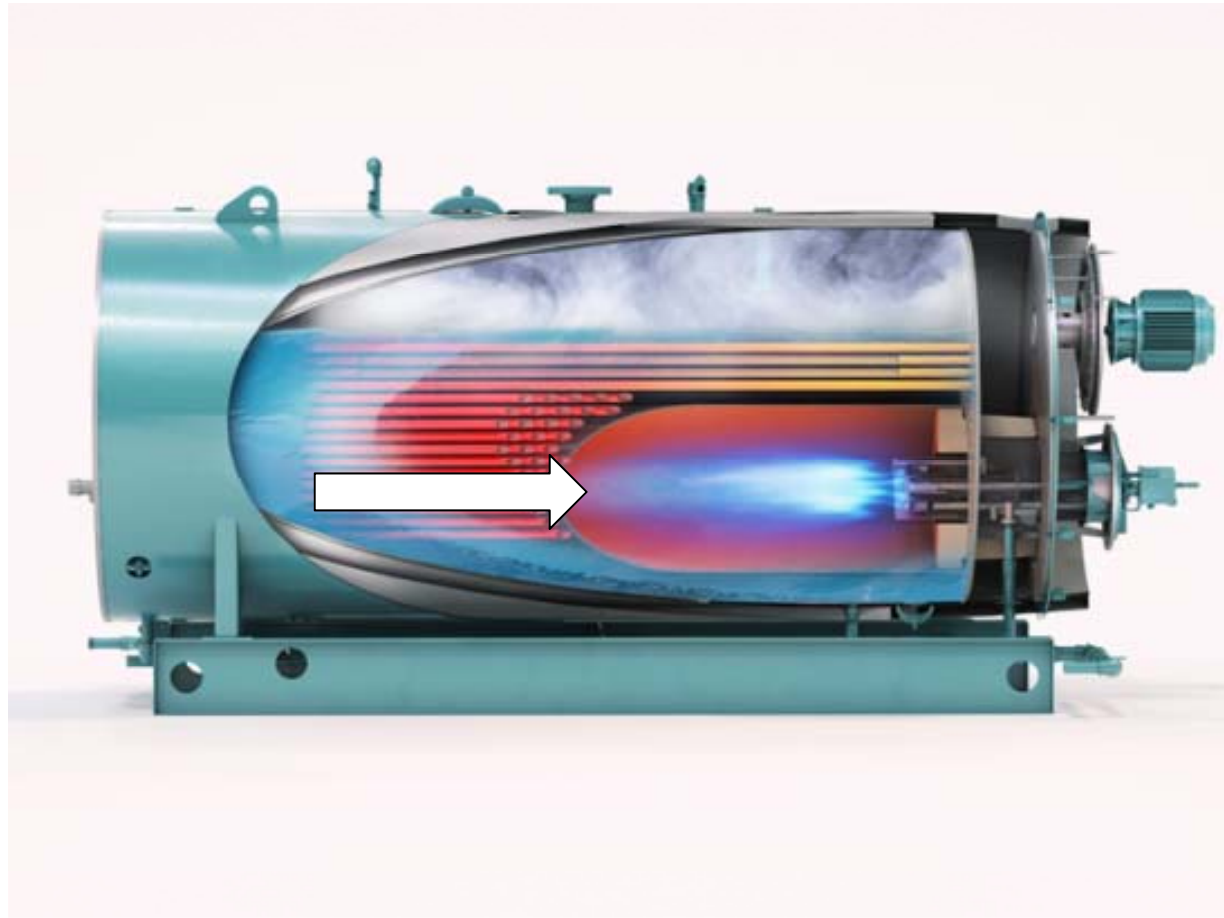
Hot flue gases enter boiler tube in turbulent pattern and remain turbulent



Precisely designed ribs keep hot flue gases in turbulent flow throughout the tube profile



2. Furnace Geometry



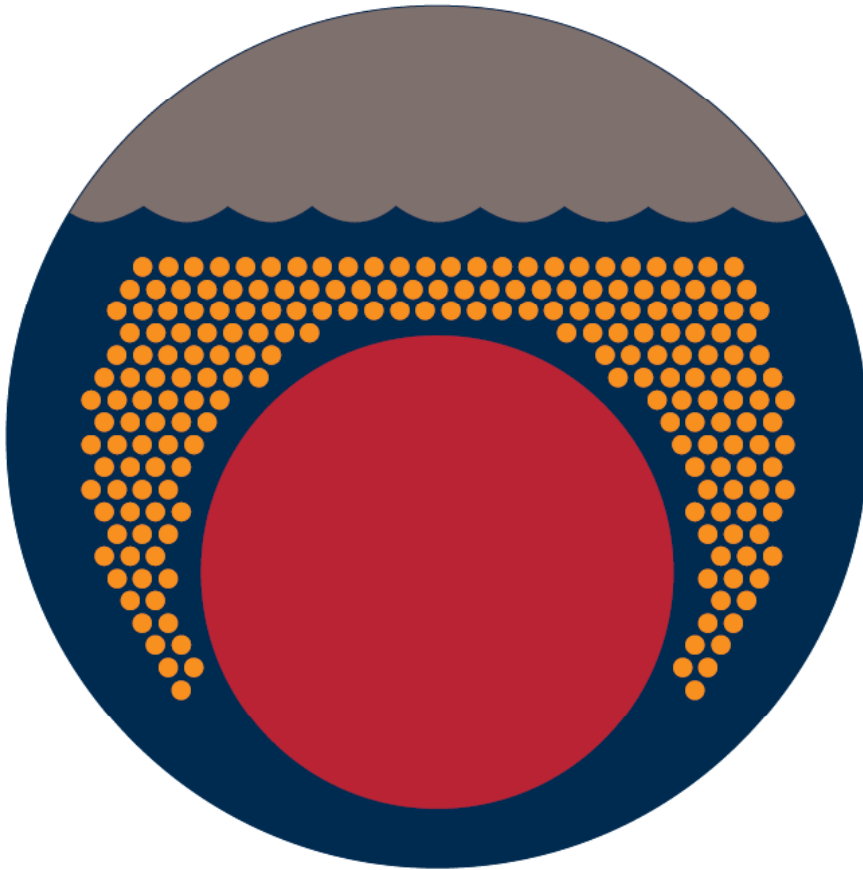


2. Furnace Geometry Important Considerations

- Balance of high heat transfer of the radiant zone while minimizing pressure
- Lower and more uniform flame temperature and flame stability in the furnace
- Reduce heat release rates of the furnace
 - Current firetube average is 150,000 BTU/hr/cubic feet



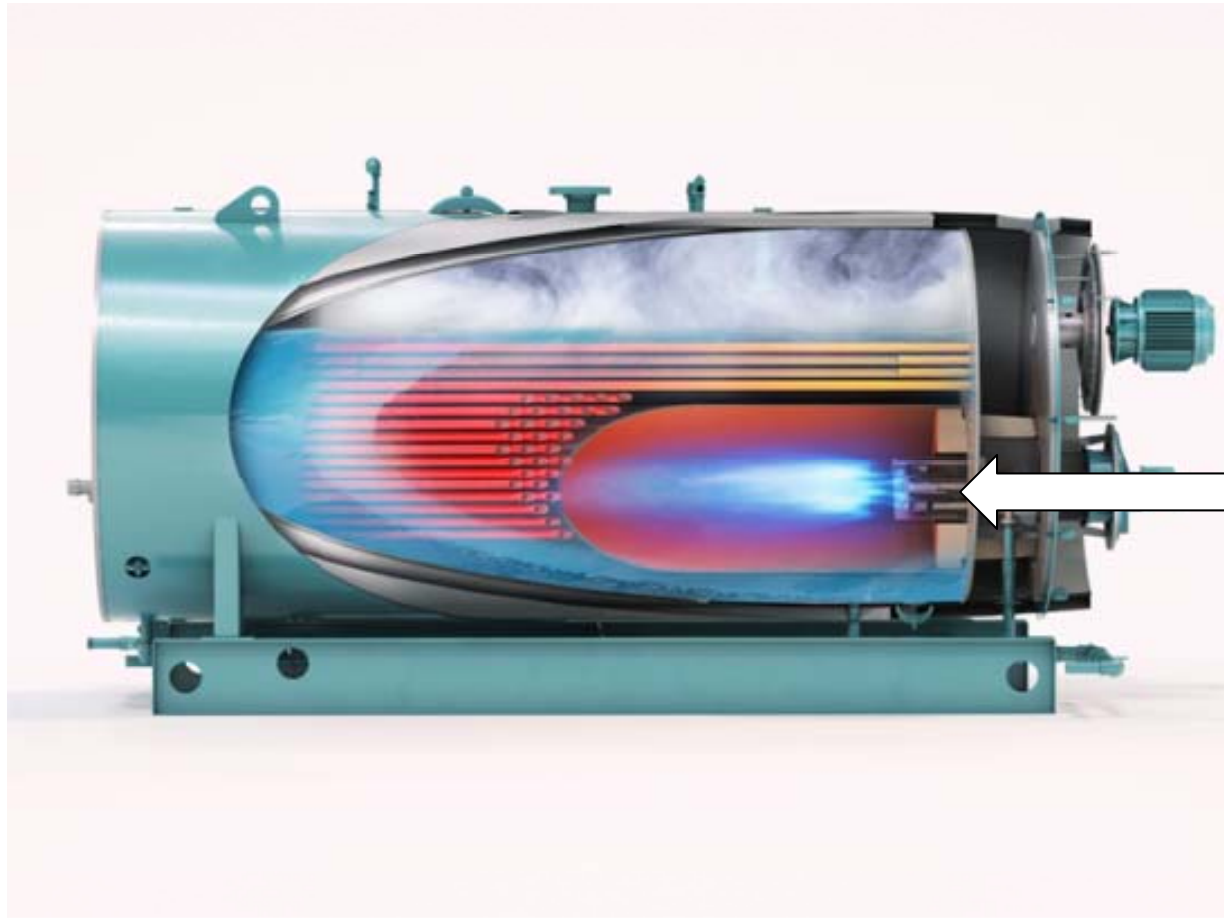
2. Furnace Geometry Cleaver-Brooks Answer To Furnace Optimization



- Maximized the heat transfer with the lowest possible pressure drop
- Lower heat release rate enables a more uniform flame temperature
- Reduced furnace heat release rates to 125,000 BTU/hr/cubic feet



3. Combustion Performance



3. Combustion Performance

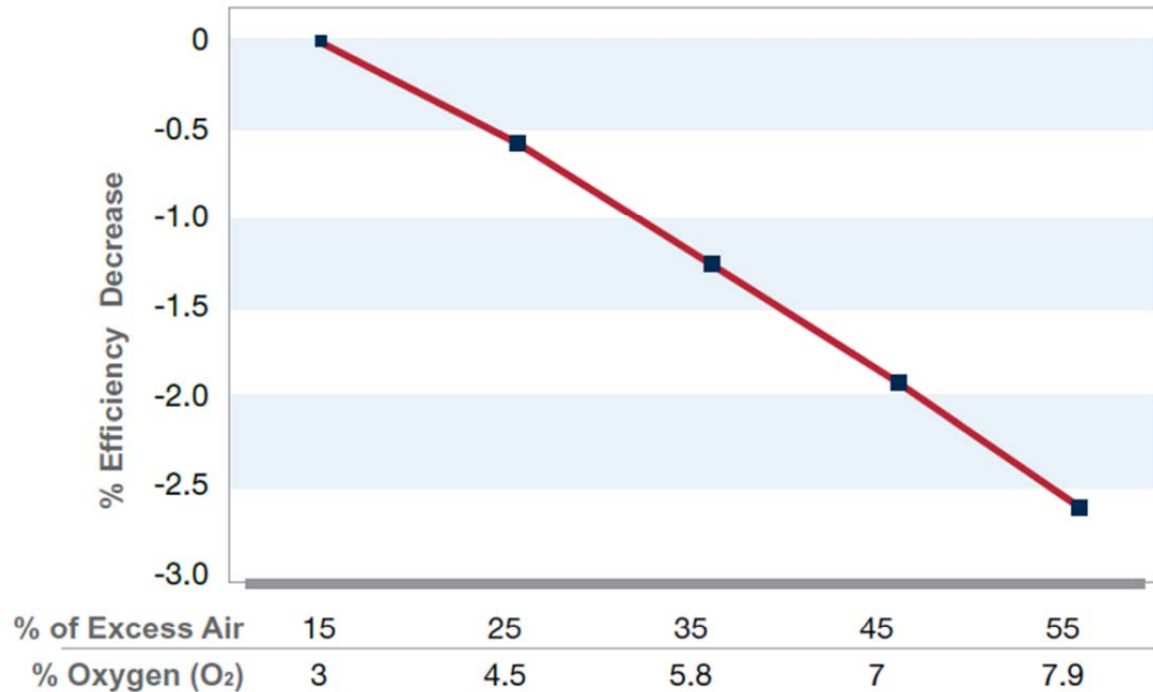
Excess Air Is An Important Factor

- Some excess air needed to reduce unwanted emissions and surface fouling
- Controlling excess air reduces flame instability
- Too much excess air causes a decrease in efficiency
- An ideal balance calls for a 15% excess air level



3. Combustion Performance As Excess Air Increases, Efficiency Decreases

EXCESS AIR EFFECTS ON EFFICIENCY FOR NATURAL GAS



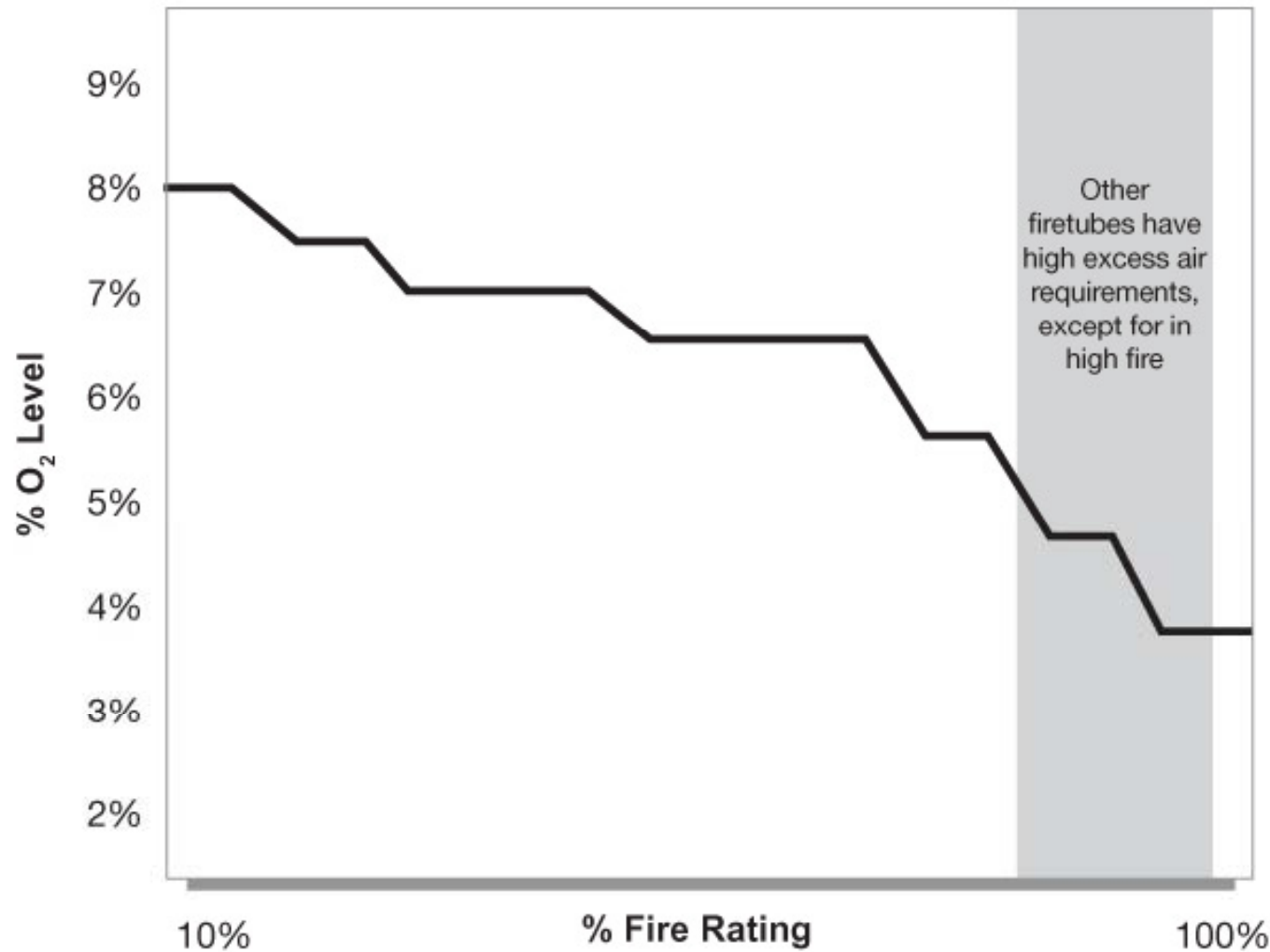
EXCESS AIR VS EXCESS OXYGEN (O₂)

The terms excess air and excess oxygen are commonly used to define combustion. They can be used synonymously but have different units of measurements. The percentage of excess air is the amount of air above the stoichiometric requirement for complete combustion. The excess oxygen is the amount of oxygen in the incoming air not used during combustion and is related to percentage excess air. For example, 15% excess air equals 3% oxygen while firing natural gas.



3. Combustion Performance

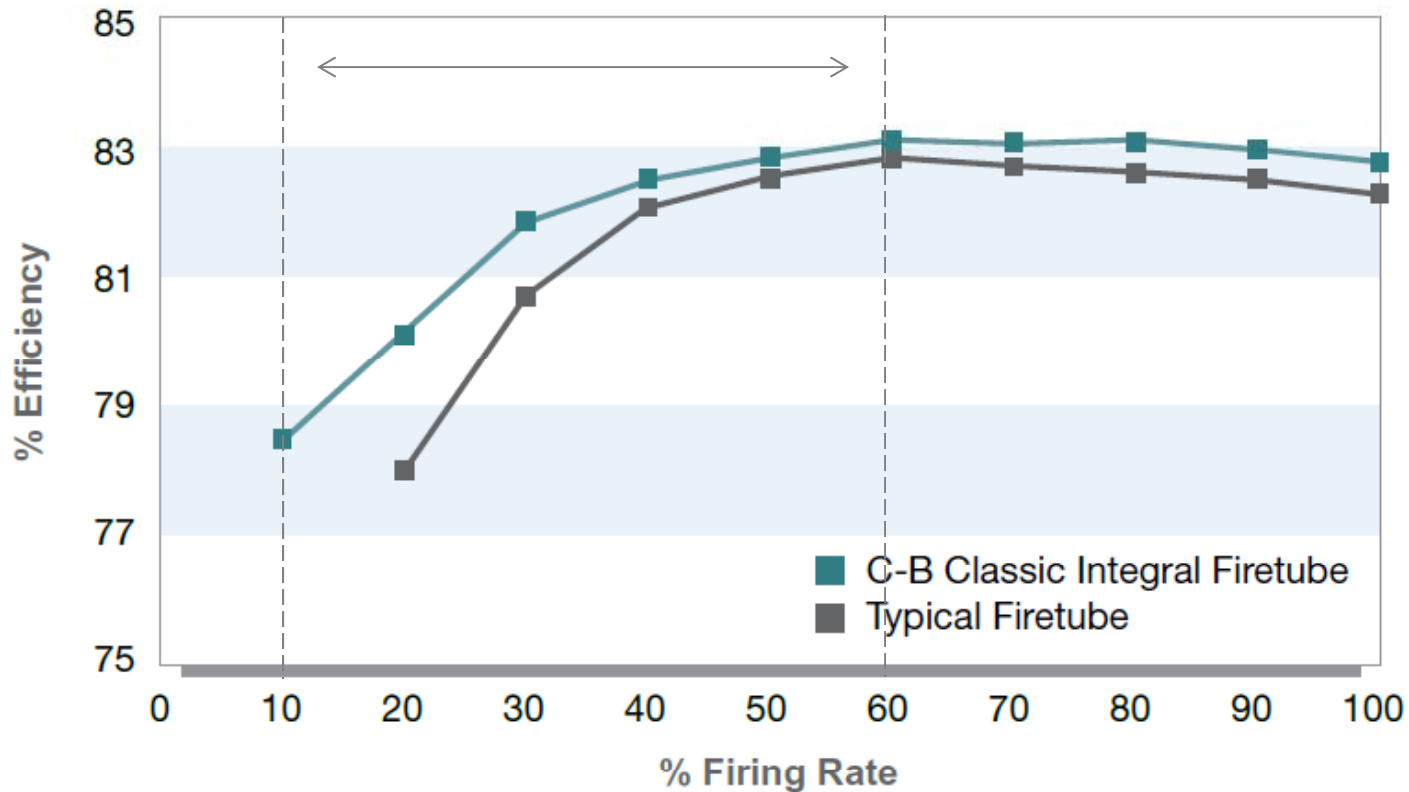
Excess Air Increases As The Firing Rate Decreases



3. Combustion Performance

Efficiency Drops Dramatically At Lower Firing Rates

**EFFICIENCY % FOR A C-B CLASSIC INTEGRAL FIRETUBE
VS.
TYPICAL FIRETUBE THROUGH THE FIRING RANGE**

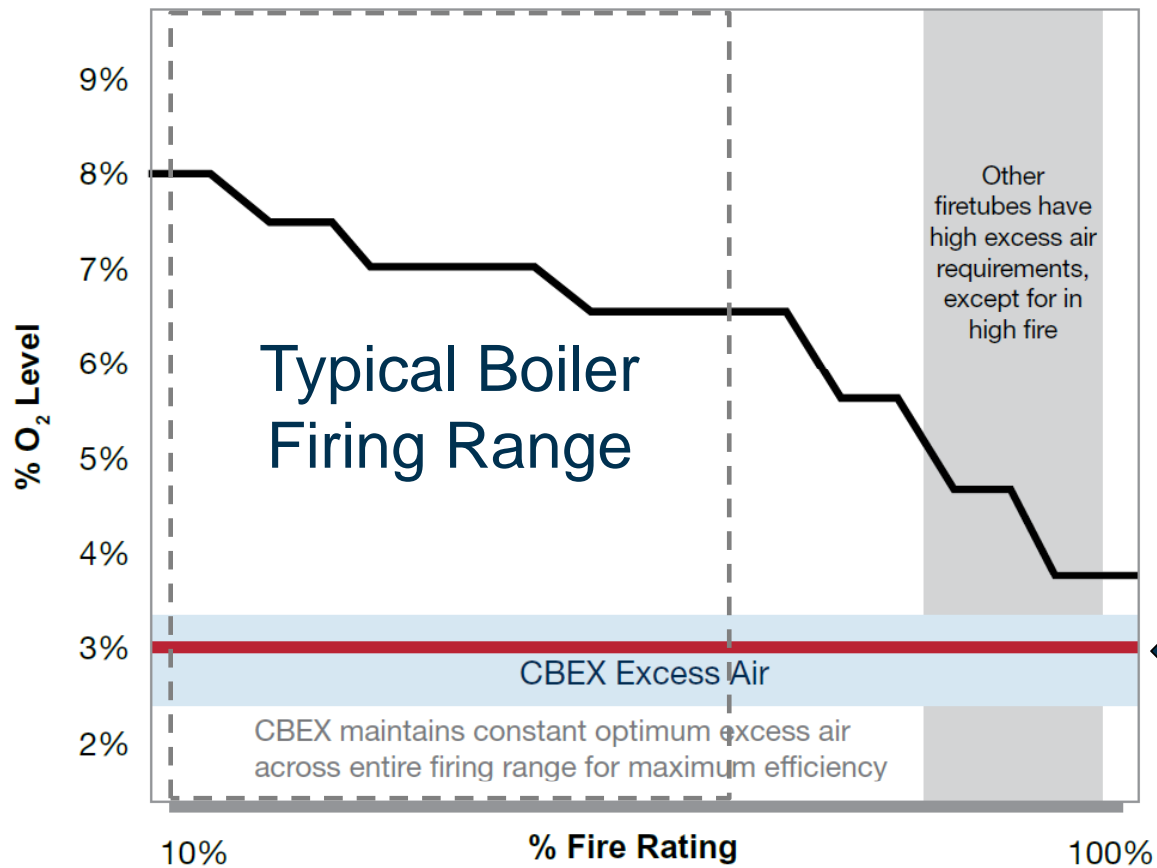


The Integrated Package

By integrating the burner and controls, combined with the optimization of the furnace, superior combustion can be achieved



The Highest Operating Efficiency Of Any Firetube



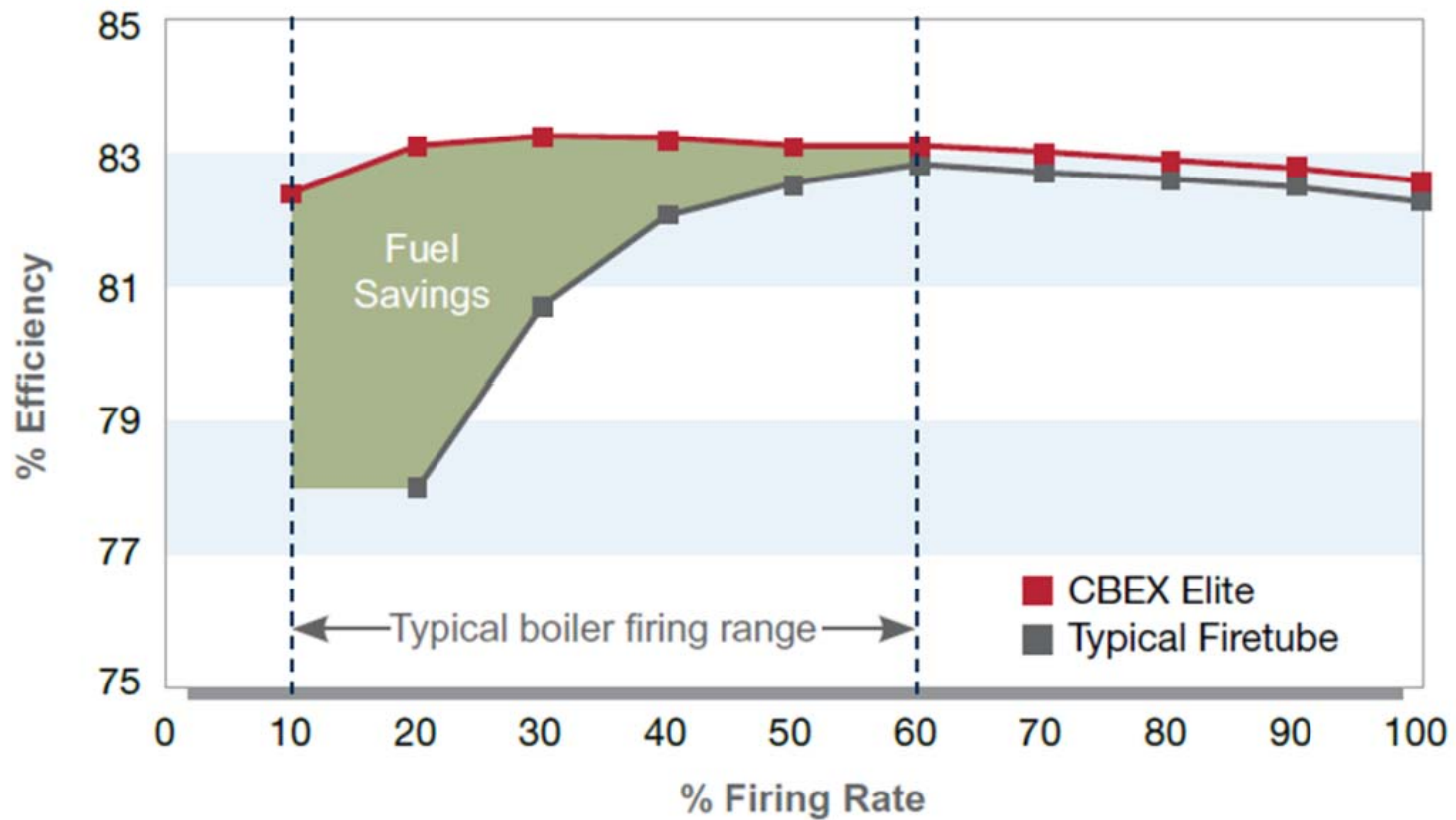
10:1 turndown while maintaining 3% O₂ across the firing range

Optimum excess air range for highest efficiency



Higher Efficiency Over The Entire Firing Range

EFFICIENCY % OF A CBEX ELITE VS. TYPICAL FIRETUBE THROUGH THE FIRING RANGE



Optimized Combustion Results In Lower NOx

**Lowest Possible
NOx: Sub-5 ppm
Without SCR***



- Optimized furnace provides lower heat release and near-perfect combustion
- Combined with the Hawk, emissions are reduced to unprecedented levels
- Prior to the CBEX, sub-5 ppm NOx without SCR had never been achieved



** Select models*



CBEX Firetube Boiler Line

CBEX ELITE



CBEX PREMIUM



CBEX ELITE

Delivering the best efficiency and emissions control in the world.

- Best operating efficiency of any firetube ever built
- Completely integrated boiler, burner, controls, and heat recovery system
- Minimum excess air across the operating range
- Ultra-low NOx emissions without SCR
- Can meet 10 ppm CO emissions requirements (at 30 ppm NOx)
- 15% reduction in footprint vs. traditional designs



CBEX ELITE

Delivering the best efficiency and emissions control in the world.



100–1,200 HP

Exclusive Cleaver-Brooks integral burner

Integral burner design now available
with 50% more capacity

Air-cooled integral front head

Can meet 5 ppm NO_x emissions requirements
without SCR (select models)

Can meet 10 ppm CO emissions requirements
(at 30 ppm NO_x)



1,300–2,200 HP

System-matched Cleaver-Brooks packaged burner

Maintains a small footprint in large capacities

Affordable alternative to industrial watertube boilers

Can meet 9 ppm NO_x emissions requirements



CBEX PREMIUM

Get EX advantages with a packaged burner.

- EX technology in a high-value solution
- Completely integrated boiler and burner system
- High-efficiency, next generation firetube
- Can meet 9 ppm NOx and low emissions requirements
- Smaller footprint than traditional firetubes



100–1,200 HP

High-quality, Cleaver-Brooks packaged burner

Available up to 1,200 HP with a traditional, packaged burner

Add available heat recovery and controls for a completely integrated package



How Can You Find Out More?

- The following tools can be found on the [CleverBrooks Website](#):
 - CBEX Elite & Premium Product Brochures
 - CBEX Technology – Boiler Heating Square Footage
 - CBEX Technology – Burner Efficiency and Firing Rate
 - CBEX Technology – Excess Air and Boiler Efficiency
 - CBEX Technology – Advanced Tube Design
 - CBEX Dimensions & Ratings Chart
 - CBEX Boiler Book
 - CBEX Elite & Premium Specifications
 - CBEX Elite & Premium Technical Drawings
 - CBEX Case Studies



Total Integration Goes Far Beyond Boilers

