

Research Progress of VOCs Emission Accounting Method for Storage Tanks in Petrochemical Enterprises

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Abstract. In consideration of Chinese policy on comprehensive regulation of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and sewage charges, several methods for quantitative calculation of respiratory loss in crude oil tanks are analyzed and compared to evaluate the VOCs emission of petrochemical enterprises reasonably, including United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended method, *Petroleum depot energy saving design guidelines* recommended method, emission coefficient method, *Loss of liquid petroleum products in bulk* estimation method and *Technical guidelines for the preparation of emission inventories of atmospheric volatile organic compounds (Trial)* recommended method. According to the production situation of petrochemical enterprises in China, selecting the appropriate calculation method, thus providing basis for VOCs source accounting, regional environmental planning and environmental monitoring for production and management departments.

Introduction

Petroleum plays an important role in the energy safety in China, oil production, storage and transportation industry is a pillar industry of the national economy. Limited by the existing technology, equipment conditions and other factors, part of the oil volatile into the atmosphere in the storage and transportation process, this phenomenon is called oil "breathing" loss [1]. According to the US survey report, the storage process accounted for the largest portion in the total emissions of oil, reaching 30% [2]. Breathing loss will cause a huge loss of oil quantity, reduce the quality of oil, bring secondary effects; and volatile oil contains a large number of toxic and harmful gases [3], causing serious damage to the ecological environment, serious Endangering human health [4]; moreover, when the concentration of VOCs in the air reaches the explosion limit, the resulting explosion would leading significant loss of life and property [5]. Therefore, quantitative study of crude oil tank respiration loss has a positive and effective dual role in increasing the economic value of crude oil and control environmental pollution

Recommended Method of EPA

As early as 1962, the American Petroleum Institute (API) developed the first generation of fixed top tank emissions, and completed the revision in 1991. On the basis of this, the estimation procedure of the VOCs emission is given in Chapter 7 of the *Pollutant Emission Factors* (AP-42) published by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) [6], a more detailed derivation process and formula were listed according to the tank type, loss type, type of breathing and type of oils. This method is applicable to calculate the emission of crude oil and petroleum products in petrochemical Enterprises.

Fixed Roof Tank Emissions. The following formula applies to vertical cylindrical tank with atmospheric pressure, but cannot be used to estimate the amount of petrochemical product loss for unstable or boiling stocks, mixed hydrocarbons and petrochemical with unknown vapor pressures.

$$L_T = 365 \times W_V \times V_V \times K_E \times K_S + 0.0010 \times M_V \times P_{VA} \times Q \times K_N \times K_P \quad (1)$$

Where L_T is the total loss, lb/yr; W_V is vapor density, lb/ft³; V_V is storage space volume, ft³; K_E is vapor diffusion coefficient; K_S is Steam saturation coefficient; M_V is average molecular weight of volatile organic liquids in tanks, lb/lb-mole; P_{VA} is Tank steam pressure at mean liquid temperature, psia; Q is Annual turnover; K_N is turnover coefficient; K_P is material coefficient.

Floating Roof Tank Emissions. The following formula can only be used in the calculation of floating roof tank emissions, cannot be used to estimate the amount of petrochemical product loss in case of: unstable or boiling liquids, mixed hydrocarbons and petrochemical with unknown vapor pressures; sealed floating roof or external floating roof tank when barely valve communicated with the atmosphere; edge sealing system or deck materials is corrupt.

$$L_T = L_R + L_{WD} + L_F + L_D \quad (2)$$

Where L_T is the total loss, lb/yr; L_R is edge seal loss, lb/yr; L_{WD} is extraction loss, lb/yr; L_F is deck loss, lb/yr; L_D is floating disc seal loss, lb/yr.

The calculation process takes into account the various influencing factors, and the main steps are proved by experiment or proved, and the result is high. On the other hand the calculation process is complex, many parameters required, the practical application is not convenient. What's more, the calculation factor of this method is most suitable for the petrochemical enterprises in the United States, the results would be less accurate in other countries and regions [7].

Petroleum depot energy saving design guidelines Recommended Method

This method makes use of *Petroleum depot energy saving design guidelines* (SH/T3002-2000) appendix A recommended calculation formula [8], suitable for the dome roof tank, floating roof tank and covered floating roof tank in storage of crude oil, gasoline and other light oil

Formulas for Large Breathing Loss:

$$L_W = \frac{4Q_1 C r_y}{D} \quad (3)$$

Where L_W is annual large breathing loss of floating roof tank, kg/a; Q_1 is tank annual turnover; C is adhesion coefficient of oil tank wall, m³/1000m²; D is tank diameter, m; ρ_y is oil density, kg/m³.

Formulas for Small Breathing Loss:

$$L_S = K_4 (K_5 F_r D + F_f) P^* M_V K_C \quad (4)$$

Where L_S is annual small breathing loss of floating roof tank, kg/a; F_r is seal loss coefficient; F_f is total loss coefficient of floating disc attachment; P^* is vapor pressure function; M_V is molar mass of oil and gas; K_C is oil coefficient; K_4 and K_5 is unit conversion factor.

Petroleum depot energy saving design guidelines recommended method is amendments to the EPA method, often applied by Chinese petrochemical enterprises to calculate light oil emissions. This guide is based on China's own situation, on basis of the ideal gas state equation, and the empirical formula is put forward through the theoretical analysis [9]. The formula is more accurate for tank classification, but the calculation process of this method is complicated, and the formula lacks the perfect meteorological condition coefficient [10].

Emission Coefficient Method

The calculation range of liquid fuel emission coefficient method (gasoline, aviation gasoline vehicle high speed diesel engine, etc.), fuel (naphtha, liquefied petroleum gas, oil, chemical raw materials) (ethylene, propylene, toluene). Estimates shall put the enterprise as a point source, the calculation formula is as follows:

$$L_T = C \times Q \quad (5)$$

Where L_T is total VOCs emissions from oil refineries, t/yr; C is emission factor; Q is crude oil consumption, t/yr.

Table1 EU Corinair1990 emission coefficient

Refinery type	Emission factor(g/kg oil consumption)	Reliability
modern refinery	0.25	C
Old refinery	1.00	E

Emission coefficient method is summarized by a large number of enterprises and organizations, according to a great quantity of actual production data, the calculation process is simple, suitable for the calculation of storage tank evaporation, long-term production process of transport losses and other equipment leakage. However, this method has obvious defects in estimating the breathing loss, make the results very limited [11].

Loss of liquid petroleum products in bulk Estimation Method

Loss of liquid petroleum products in bulk (GB11085-1989) [12] specifies method to estimate the loss of the bulk liquid petroleum products in storage, handling, transportation (including highway, railway, waterway transportation) and retail process. The rate of loss is drawn from a large number of statistical data. The emissions of tank breathing loss could be obtained according to the tank type, location, season, and oil type in table2, altitude corrected loss rate in table3.

Table2 Storage loss rate (%)

Region	Vertical metal tank			Concealed tank and floating roof tank
	gasoline		Other oil	Regardless of oil, season
	Spring and winter	summer and Autumn	Regardless of season	
A	0.11	0.21		
B	0.05	0.12	0.01	0.01
C	0.03	0.09		

According to the elevation of the site, the storage loss rate is adjusted according to table3:

Table3 Altitude corrected loss rate

Altitude, m	Increased loss, %
1000~2000	21
2001~3000	37
3001~4000	55
more than 4001	76

Loss of liquid petroleum products in bulk estimation method is based on the field test of the evaporation loss of gasoline and commercial oil depot in the 1980s. It has the advantages of convenient calculation process and fast calculation speed. However, this standard is only applicable to automotive gasoline, lamp kerosene, diesel and lubricants, at the same time, the tank type and specifications of the tank are roughly divided and the accuracy of calculation result is very poor.

Technical guidelines for the preparation of emission inventories of atmospheric volatile organic compounds (Trial) Recommended Method

This method is compiled in reference of *Environmental Protection Law of People's Republic of China, Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution, air quality standards* etc. The VOCs emission sources are classified into five categories, including: biomass combustion source, fossil fuel combustion source, process emission source, solvent source and mobile source. The VOCs emission calculation formula applicable to process emission source is as follows [13]:

$$E = \sum_m EF_{k,m} \times Q_m \quad (6)$$

Where k is VOCs emission source for process; m represents province; E is pollutant discharge level; EF is pollutant emission factor; Q is the amount of product produced in the process.

Technical guidelines for the preparation of emission inventories of atmospheric volatile organic compounds (Trial) recommended method divide the pollution source into a number of basic emission units such as the economic sector, technical characteristics, etc., and obtain the corresponding activity level information for each unit including the emission reduction effect, so as to calculate the pollutant emissions. The method is clear, the calculation speed is quick, the operability is strong, and it is suitable for the large-scale pollution discharge accounting by crude oil extraction, oil transportation and storage process. [14] However, the method is relatively rough in the classification of oil type, the type of tank, and the specific process, thus the calculation accuracy is low.

Conclusions

With the increasing emphasis on air pollution, VOCs management and sewage charges, the research on the unorganized emissions generated by the respiratory loss of storage tanks has become the focus of petrochemical enterprises. Several commonly used calculation methods include EPA recommended method, *Petroleum depot energy saving design guidelines* recommended method, emission coefficient method, *Loss of liquid petroleum products in bulk* estimation method and *Technical guidelines for the preparation of emission inventories of atmospheric volatile organic compounds (Trial)* recommended method, however, the five methods mentioned above have its own deficiency and limitations. The relevant production and management department should select the appropriate method to carry out the reasonable and effective VOCs calculation according to the actual application conditions, so as to adopt the environmental protection control measures targeted and provide the scientific basis for the further development of the environmental monitoring plan.

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