

Effective removal of volatile organic compounds released from industrial tanks in petrochemical industries

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Introduction

- Many VOCs are regulated as hazardous air pollutants because they can increase ground-level ozone levels and be explosive and toxic like carcinogenic.
- VOCs can be also precursors of secondary formation of fine particles (PM_{2.5}) in ambient air.
- A large amount of VOCs is released from many industrial processes or activities, including petrochemicals production or refinery facilities, shipbuilding and automobile manufacturing processes, tank refueling and cleaning processes.
- Many industries are suffering from a lot of difficulties in properly controlling VOCs released from industrial tanks which store chemicals (VOCs), during in particular regular cleaning processes or replacing/refueling with other chemicals.

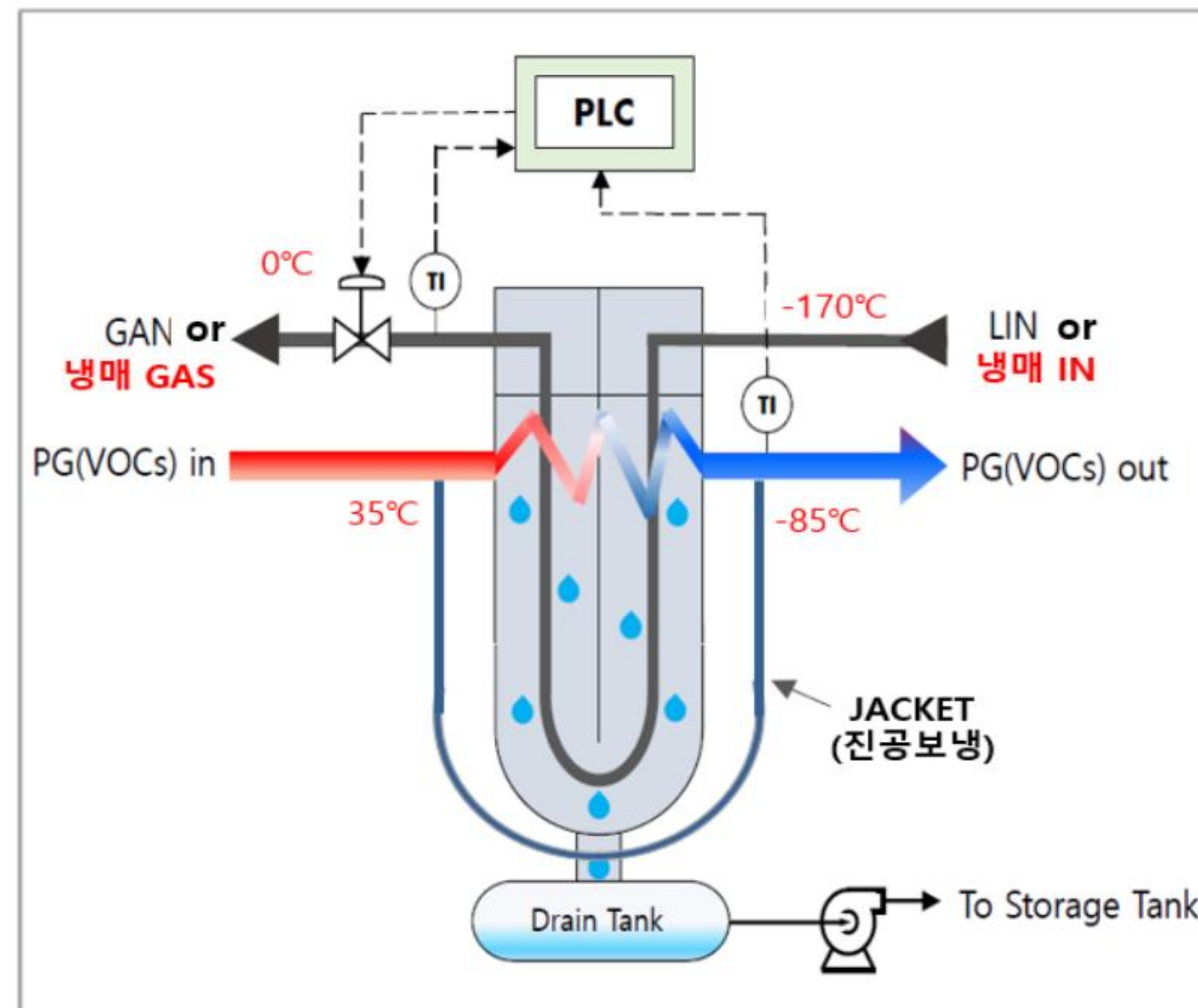


Fig.2. Schematic of Cryogenic Vapor Recovery Unit

Target VOCs : Acrylonitrile from Tank Terminals

Analysis Methods: Gas Chromatography-Mass Detector

Results

Removal of AN via C-VRU and AC Tower

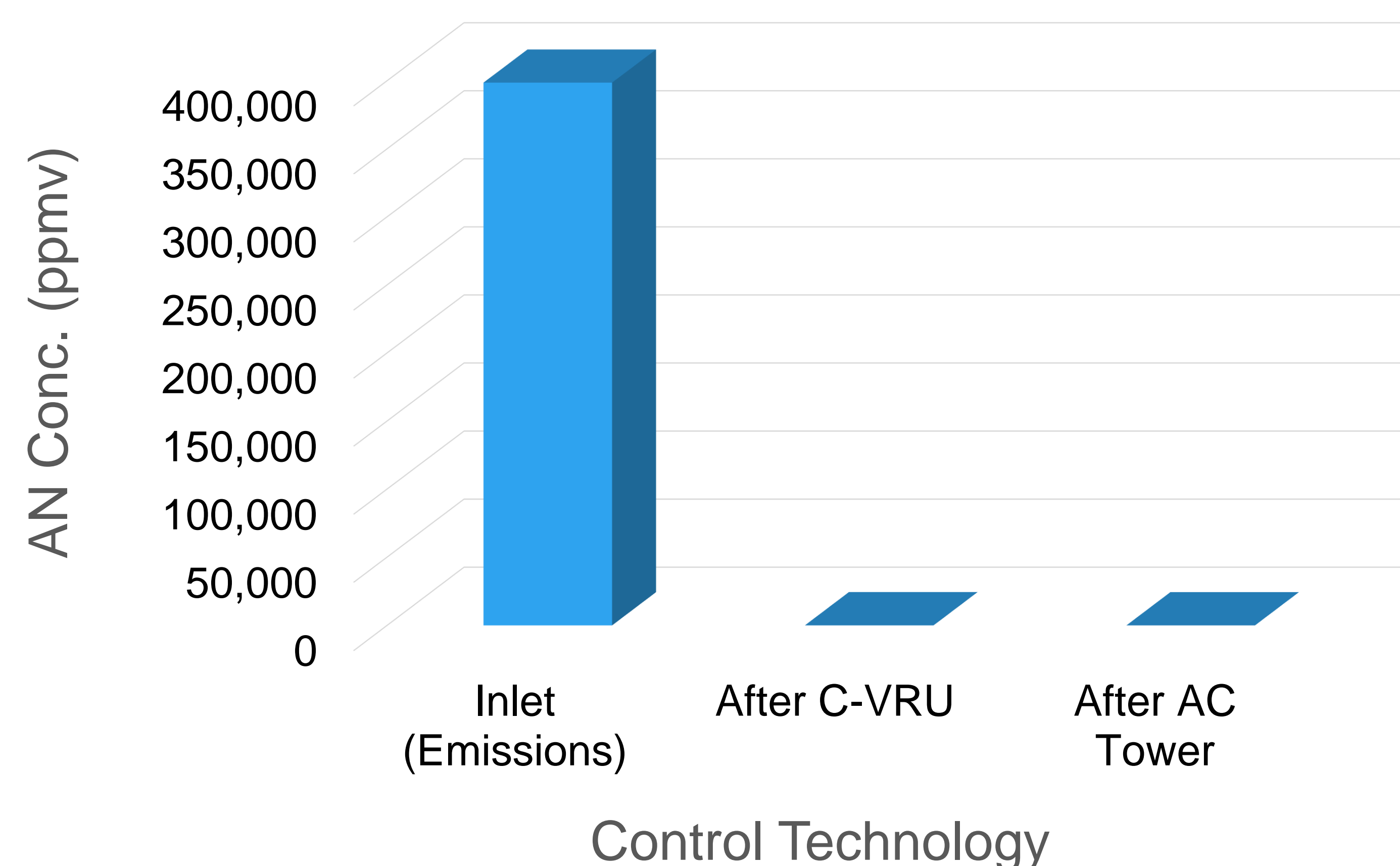


Fig. 3. Removal of VOCs released from tanks of petrochemical plants

Conclusions

- ❖ The released VOCs from industrial tanks were removed more than 99.8% of the initial emissions via an operating cryogenic-vapor recovery unit (C-VRU).
- ❖ An additional adsorption tower can further reduce the VOCs emissions, upto more than 99.9% control efficiency.

Acknowledgement

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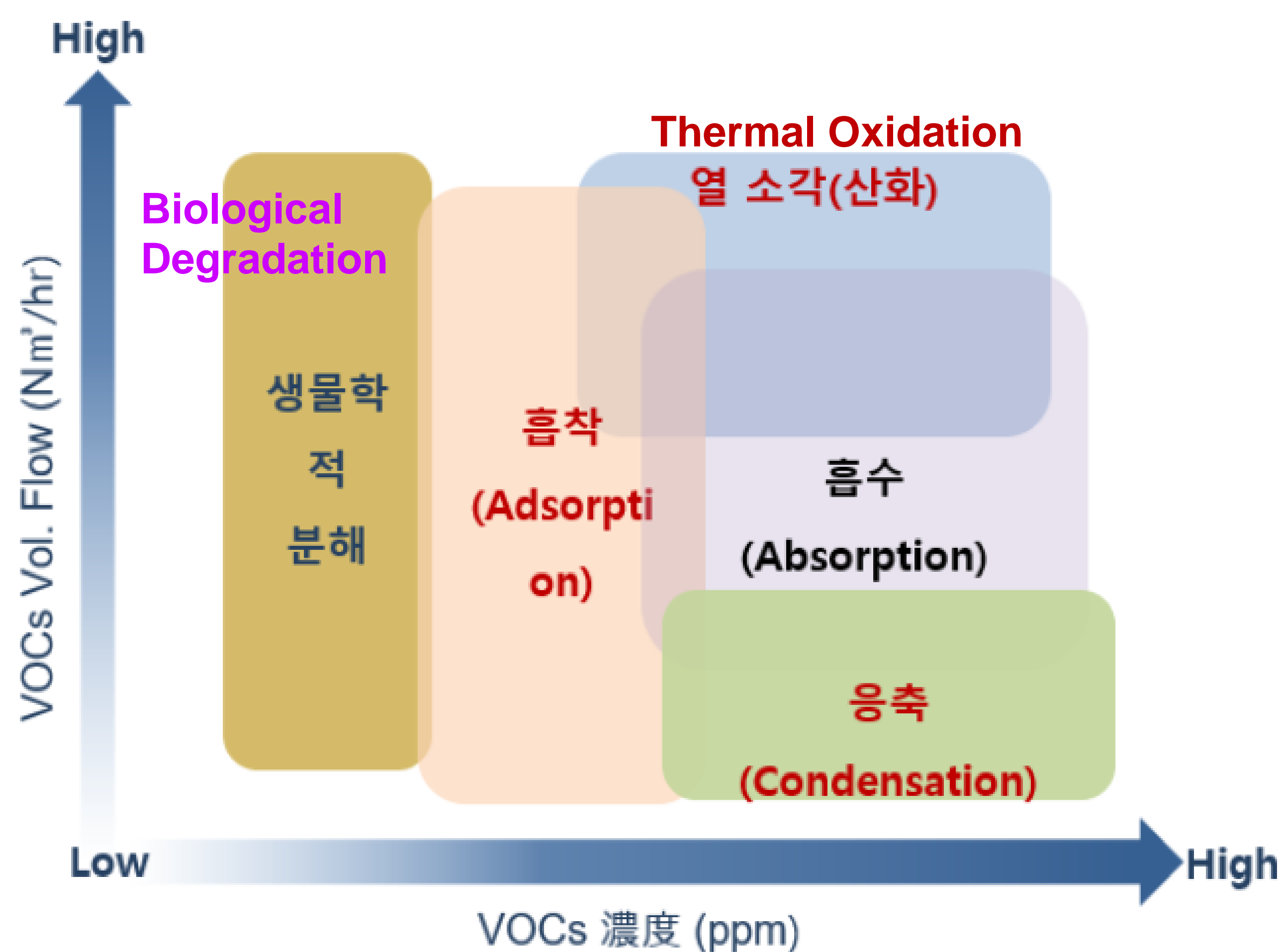


Fig.1. Selection Guide for VOCs Control Technologies

Methods

Tank Emissions in Petrochemical Industries

Inlet (VOCs Emissions)

Collection of Air Samples of Emitted VOCs

Collection Efficiency

C-VRU (Cryogenic Vapor Recovery Unit)

Recovery Efficiency

AC (Adsorption Tower of Activated Carbon)

Adsorption efficiency

Final Removal (Air Emissions at Outlet)

Control Efficiency at Outlet