An integrated tool to FORECAST and REDUCE refinery contribution on SO2 pollution peaks

ference

Application on Donges refinery

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Agenda

- How to avoid SO₂ peak ?
- A specific and operational modeling platform to avoid pollution peaks
- Donges refinery results



SO₂: Air quality Regulation aspect

- **Emission limitation:**
 - Quota for the refinery (ex: 30 tons SO₂ per day)
 - Maximum concentration (ex : 1800 mg/m³ SO₂) at stack exhaust

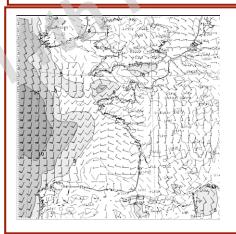
- Air quality: European legislation -> French decree 2002-213 15/02/2002: SO₂ regulatory levels:
 - Annual average concentration: 50 µg/m³ SO₂
 - SO₂ peaks:
 - Information level 300 µg/m³ during one hour
 - Alert level 500 µg/m³ during three hours



The unsustainable situation

2004: The Donges refinery, under Local authority (DRIRE) pressure, needs to reduce SO₂ impact, too many peaks above Information level

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Seuil de recommandation et d'information (300 µg/m³ en moyenne heraire)	40	23	19	36	39	20
Seuil d'alerte (500 µg/m² en moyenne sur 3 heures consécutives)	1	0	1	80	2	1







How to avoid SO₂ peak?

- Constant action:
 - Quota reduction, non realistic according to economic aspect
 - New De-Sox units, increase stack heightYES but in 2009

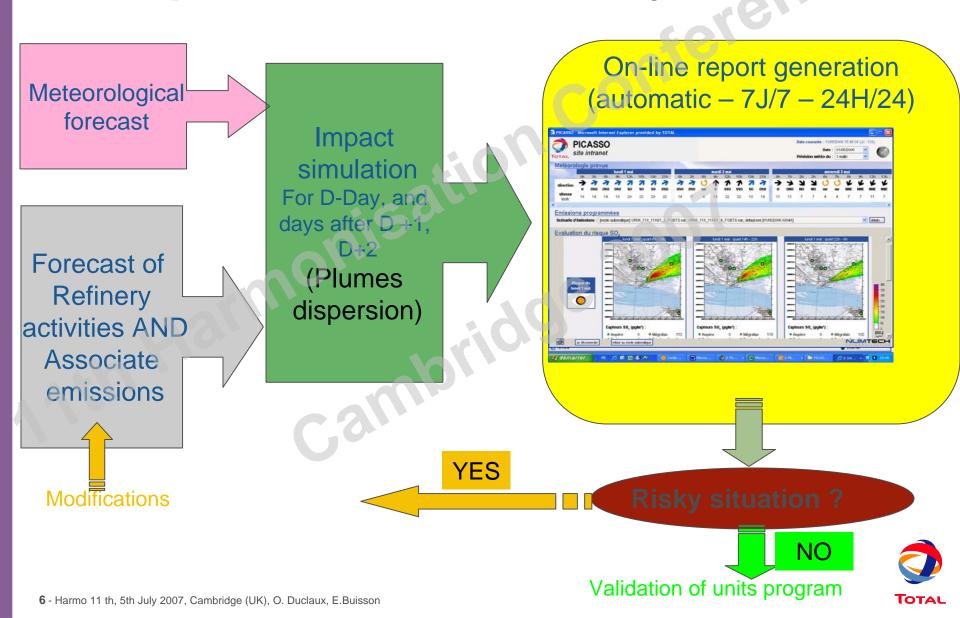
♦Not sure to be efficient to solve all peaks :

For many plants, the annual average impact is already significantly lower than regulation limit. Nevertheless, in some critical meteorological conditions, pollution peaks may occur.

- **▶** Temporary and specific emission reduction :
 - Identification of local critical meteorological conditions
 - Choice of the best emission reduction strategy at the good time
- ▶ Total Research center (CReS) answer :
 - J-1 and J-2 forecast of SO2 impact taking into account refinery operations and meteorology



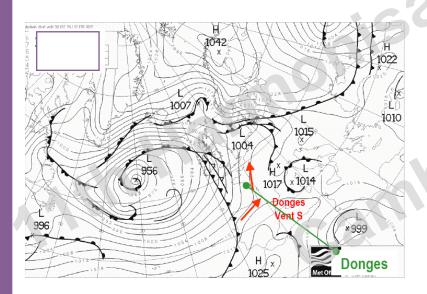
Principles of the forecast system

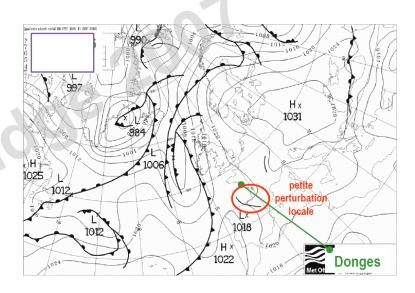


- Understanding of Specific Meteorological situation
- Peak on Donges city :

Arrival of oceanic depression

Anticyclonic situation



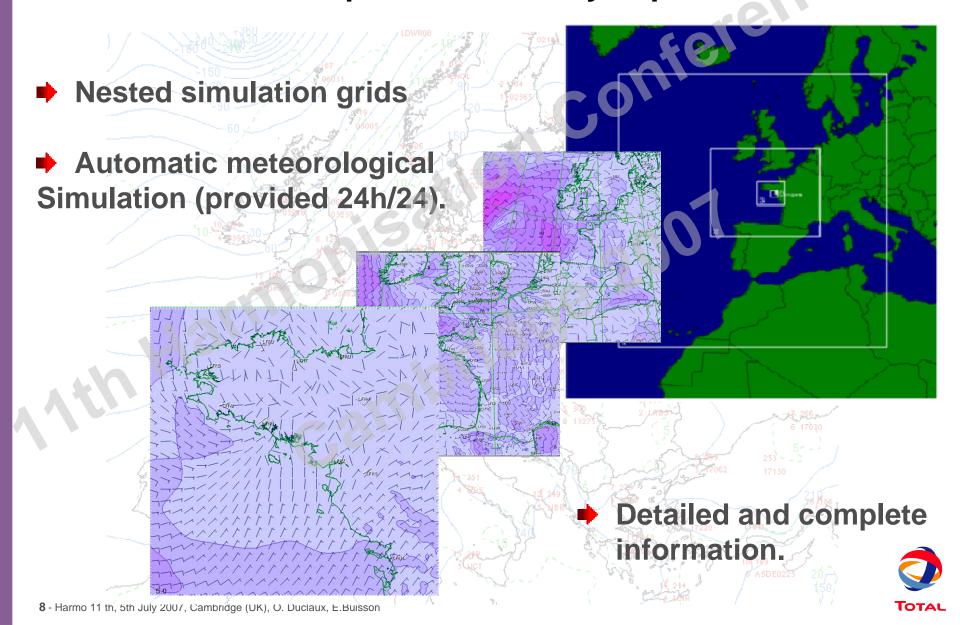


Is it possible to forecast these Specific Meteorological situation evolution?



The 3 Keys stages:

meteo forecast / dispersion / refinery implication

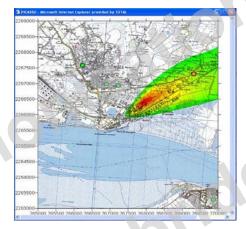


- Comparative tests of different models and configurations (MM5, RAMS) during winter 2004 :
 - Performance assessment of daily forecast during 3 months :
 - Comparison with measurements (direction and wind speed, temperature, ...)
 - Statistics on more than 60 000 data : choose RAMS

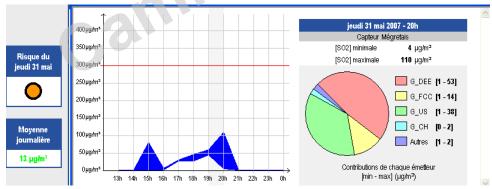
	Wind Direction	Wind Speed	Temperature
Tolerance	20°	1m/s	1°C
MM5-conf1	66 %	69 %	82%
MM5-conf2	45 %	67 %	77 %
RAMS	59 %	67 %	56 %
Tolerance	30•	2m/s	2°C
MM5-conf1	72 %	94 %	87 %
MM5-conf2	58 %	83 %	88 %
RAMS	76 %	89 %	75 %
Tolerance	40°	3m/s	3°C
MM5-conf1	77 %	99 %	96 %
MM5-conf2	70 %	95 %	91 %
RAMS	81 %	95%	98 %



- Use of a dispersion model well-adapted to local configuration
 - ADMS3: Gaussian model, flat area
 - Max. concentration forecast during the next day

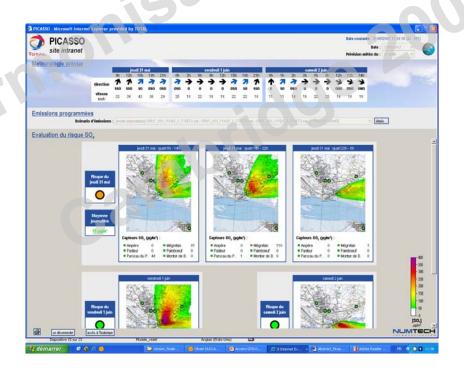


Contribution of each emitter and time series





- Meetings with all sectors (Energy, Planning office, Operation, HSE) to define the internal process actions and decision scheme
- Emission forecast coupled with internal planning tool
- Shared information report available on intranet



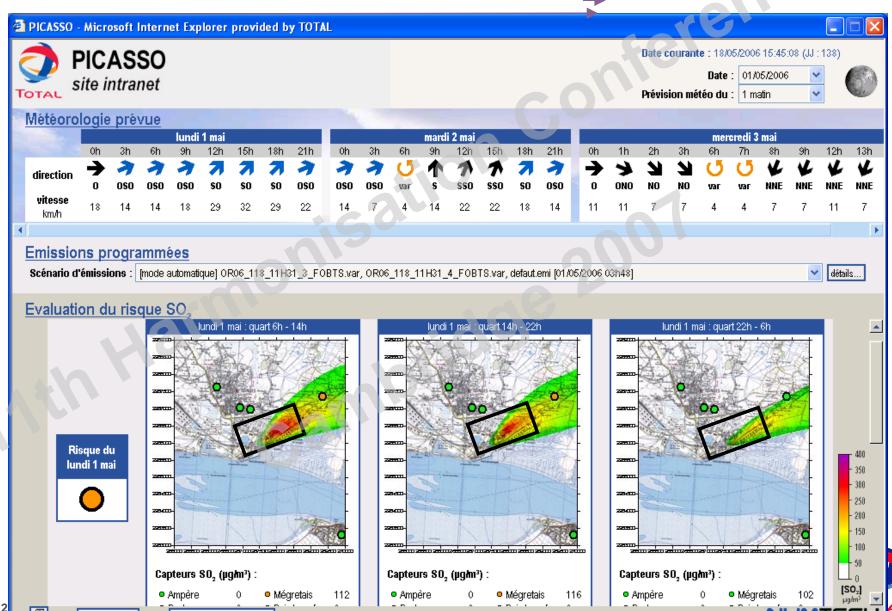


On-line report on SO₂ peaks risk \(\overline{\pi}\)

se déconnecter

retour au mode automatique

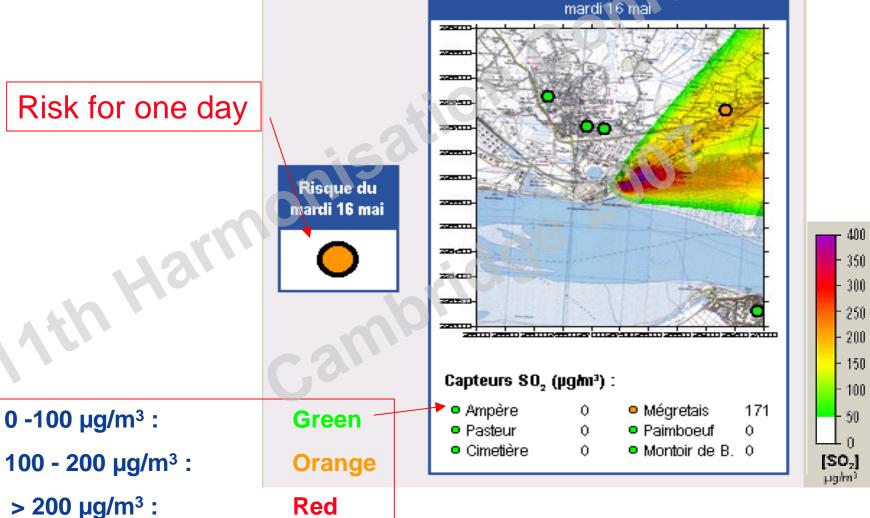




On-line report on SO₂ peaks risk



Description of one figure

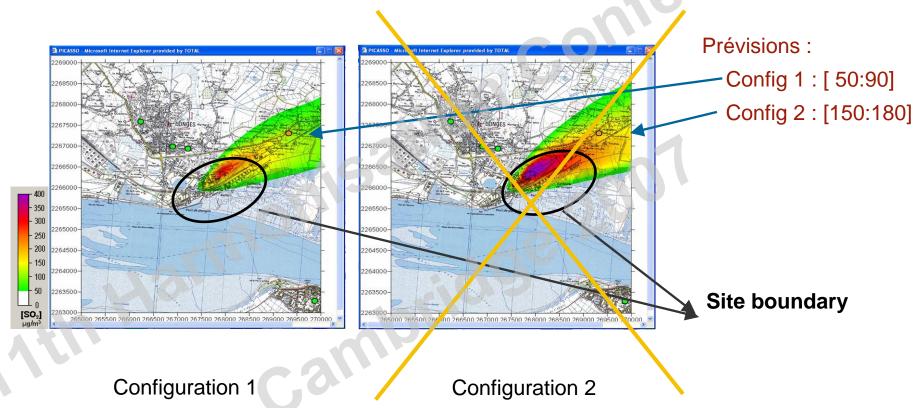




On-line report on SO₂ peaks risk



Example: Decision-making: 1st May, choose between 2 configurations



- Decision thanks to prevision : Configuration 1 chosen
- Validation : Measurement = 66μg/m³.



Modeling tool performances for forecast



- After 18 months of on-line installation
 - Well predicted peaks : 80%
 - No-predicted peaks: 8%
 - Peaks predicted with errors : 12%

(error of time scaling or on peak intensity)

Satisfactory of site management



tool performances in "real life"



Basse-Loire - Pollution au dioxyde de soufre Nombre de journées de dépassement des seuils d'information et d'alerte

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (au 18/5)
Seuil de recommandation et d'information (300 µg/m² en moyenne horaire)	40	23	19	36	39	20	17	14	9
Seuil d'alente (500 µg/m³ en moyenne sur 3 houres consécutives)	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0

Feasibility research study

System operational in the refinery

Increase of peaks, due to meteorological conditions very unfavourable (warm winter) (more than 10 peaks avoided)

