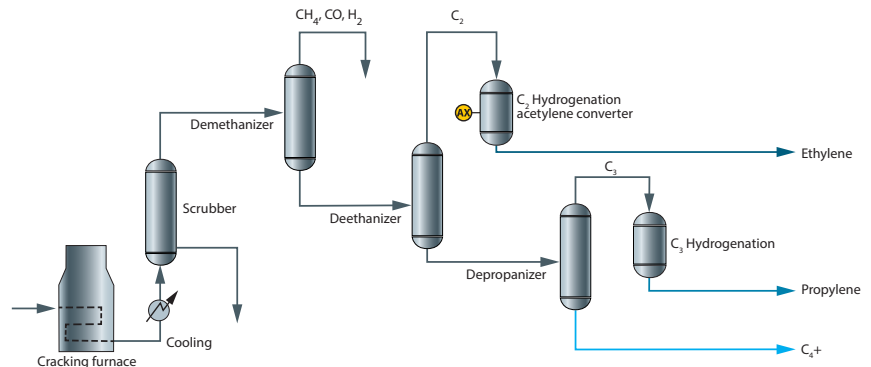


Petrochem: C_2H_2 in mid-bed of back end acetylene converters

Benefits at a glance

- Extremely fast response to C_2H_2 concentration changes critical for process control of hydrogenation reaction
- Laser-based measurement is highly selective and accurate for C_2H_2
- Non-contact laser measurement avoids fouling and corrosion for reliable long-term operation
- Low maintenance and OPEX costs – no cylinders of carrier gas or other consumables



Back end acetylene converter

Controlling acetylene in olefin plants

Management of acetylene in ethylene directly affects the operational efficiency and profitability of olefin plants. Separating acetylene (C_2H_2) from ethylene (C_2H_4) is difficult due to the similar volatility of these gases. A catalytic hydrogenation reaction step is typically employed to convert acetylene into ethylene. An acetylene converter unit consists of a series of reactors or a single vessel with multiple catalyst beds. The concentration of C_2H_2 is reduced from thousands of ppmv at the inlet of an acetylene converter to hundreds of ppmv at the mid-bed down to low ppmv or ppbv levels at the outlet of the converter.

Acetylene measurement

Controlling the acetylene to hydrogen ratio inside the converter is critical for optimization of ethylene production. On-line measurement of C_2H_2 facilitates control of the hydrogenation conditions. Gas chromatography (GC) has been the conventional technique for acetylene measurements. Analysis time using GC can extend to several minutes, during which time the operating

conditions and C_2H_2 concentration inside the converter can change before chromatographic results are available. The time interval required to complete a chromatographic run may fail to detect an excursion. Early indication of a change in C_2H_2 concentration enables the operator to take actions to reestablish normal reaction conditions and avoid taking the process off line or routing the gas to flare.

Endress+Hauser's solution

Tunable diode laser absorption spectroscopy (TDLAS) is a SpectraSensors technology that has proven highly effective for this critical process control measurement. TDLAS analyzers have an extremely fast response to changes in acetylene concentration (seconds versus minutes), an important performance characteristic for process control and optimization of hydrogenation conditions in acetylene converters. This real-time monitoring capability cannot be matched by a GC system. Laser and detector components are isolated and protected from process gas and contaminants avoiding fouling and corrosion and ensuring stable long-term operation.

Application data

Target component (Analyte)	C ₂ H ₂ at mid-bed of back end acetylene converter
Typical measurement ranges	0 - 3000 ppmv*
Typical repeatability	±100 ppmv*
Measurement response time	1 to ~60 seconds*
Principle of measurement	Non-differential tunable diode laser absorption spectroscopy (TDLAS)
Validation	Certified standard in a balance that matches the normal stream composition

*Application specific; consult factory.

Typical background stream composition

Component	Unit	Typical concentration	Min for application	Max for application
Hydrogen (H ₂)	ppmv	0	0	1000
Carbon monoxide (CO)	ppmv	0.5	0	1000
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	ppmv	<1.0	0	1000
Methane (CH ₄)	ppmv	50-100	0	1000
Ethane (C ₂ H ₆)	mol%	33	0	40
Ethylene (C ₂ H ₄)	mol%	65	60	90
Acetylene (C ₂ H ₂)	ppmv	750 - 1500	0	5000
Propylene (C ₃ H ₆)	ppmv	3000	0	5000
Total	mol%	100		

The background stream composition must be specified for proper calibration and measurement performance. Specify the normal composition, along with the minimum and maximum expected values for each component, especially acetylene, the measured component. Other stream compositions may be allowable with approval from Endress+Hauser.