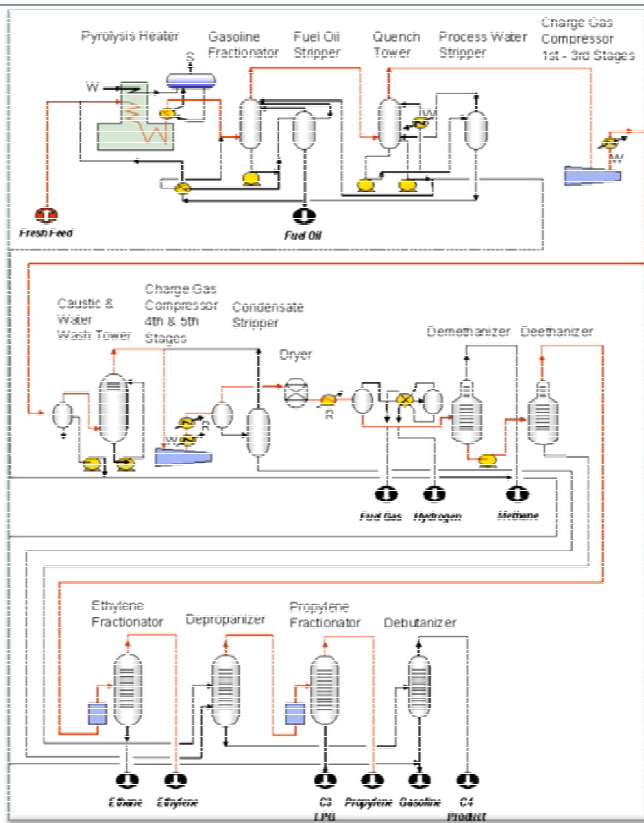


# The Hydrocarbon Processing Industry – Olefins Plant



Current Process gas measurements	
• GC	22
• Conventional (IR..)	18

Alternative Potential gas measurements	
• TFS	16
• Conventional (IR...)	10-18
• Laser TDL	4
• TCD	6 (H <sub>2</sub> )



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# Typical Application Detail and Interface to TDL/TCD/2500/Systems - Part Ethylene Plant (Hydrocarbon Sep)

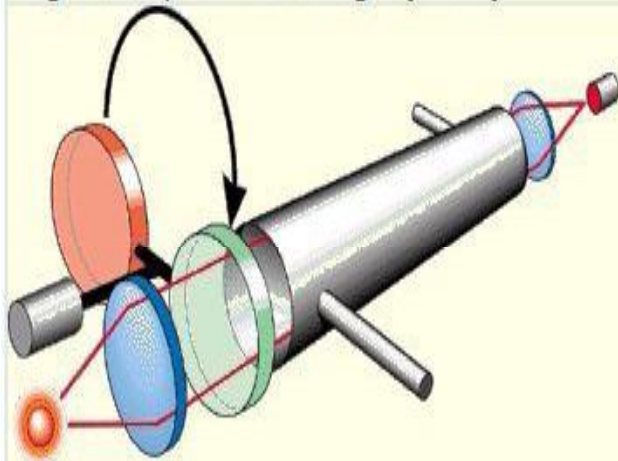


SAMPLE STREAM AND TASK	COMPONENTS MEASURED	TYPICAL RANGES	CURRENT METHODOLOGY	SOLUTION
Ethylene product for quality	C1, C2, C2=	300/10/1000ppm	PGC	Extractive TDL
	CO, CO2, NH3	2/5/1 ppm range	PGC	Conventional IR , GFC
	MeOH, PrOH, CO..	0-1ppm	PGC/IR	
To DeButaniser for process control	C1, C2, C2=	1000/10/1000ppm	PGC	Tuneable Filter
	CO, CO2, NH3	0-2/5/1 ppm	PGC	
	MeOH, PrOH, CO..	0-1ppm	PGC	
DePropaniser overhead for process control	C2, C3=, C3, C4+	%	PGC	Tuneable Filter IR
Propylene Product ,C3 split bottoms for quality	C3=, C4+. Propadiene (C3==)	%	PGc and IR	Tuneable Filter IR
	Propyne (methyl acetylene, MA)	Nb also trace ammonia, 5 ppm ,MA ,CO,CO2		Extractive TDL
Butene-1 product for process control	C2, C2=, C4, C4=, C6=	Ranges vary between 0-100ppm and 0-3000ppm	PGC	Tuneable Filter IR, TDLAS

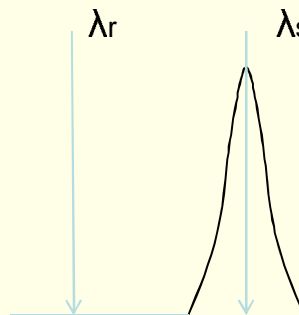


# SBMW.....Optical Filters

## Single Beam, Dual Wavelength (SBDW)



Narrow wave bands –little energy but can reduce interference



$\lambda_s / \lambda_r = \text{very robust}$

$<3\%$  error for 50% transmission reduction

A pair of optical filters are mounted on a rotating motor. They pass through the beam of light alternately. One filter (the measure filter) is chosen to pass light only at a wavelength that the gas to be measured absorbs, the other (the reference filter) to pass light at a wavelength unaffected by the gas to be measured. The difference in absorbences is measured by the detector and provides a direct output of the gas concentration.



*Setting the Standard for Automation™*

# Tunable Filter Spectrometer (TFST™)

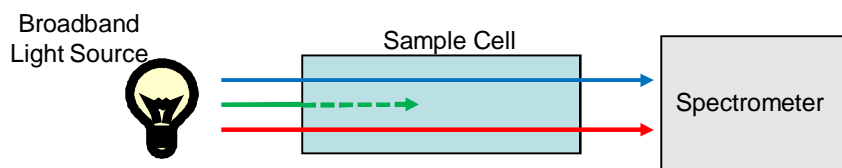


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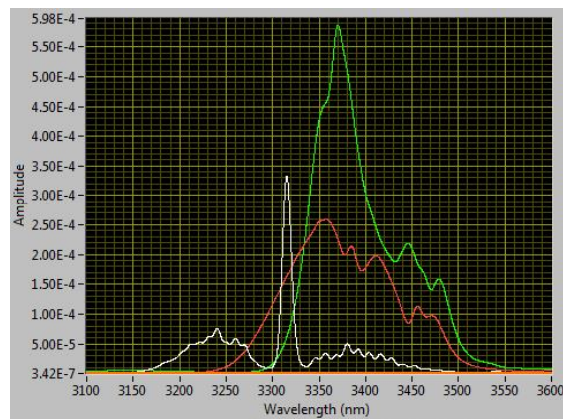
# Measurement Principle

- Measurement is based on NIR/IR absorption spectroscopy with advanced spectral decomposition analysis
  - Molecules absorb light radiation at certain frequencies or wavelengths
  - Absorption spectrum of each hydrocarbon compound is unique => this acts as “fingerprint” and can be used to speciate compounds
  - Intensity of the absorption is proportional to the concentration of the molecules => this can be used to compute concentrations



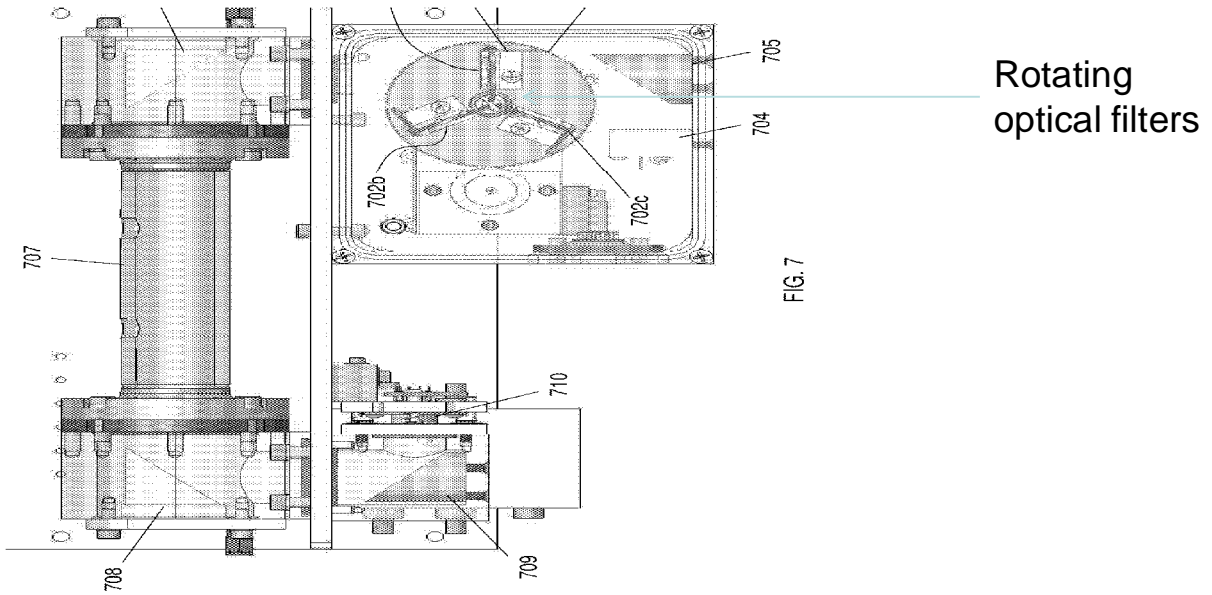
No columns for compounds physical separations as in GC's

Example absorption spectra, C1 – C3 alkanes



# THE FABRE PEROT EFFECT

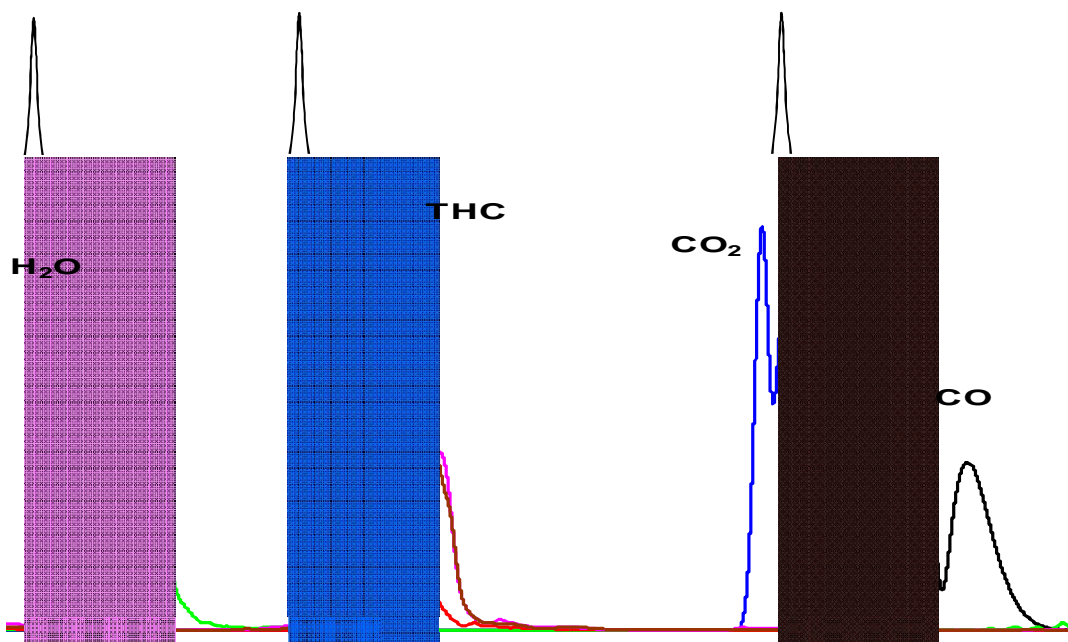
The Optical filters are rotated through the IR light source enabling spectral coverage of selected areas rather than just a narrow band “point” measurement



# TFS™ Sensor Wavelength Scanning Technology

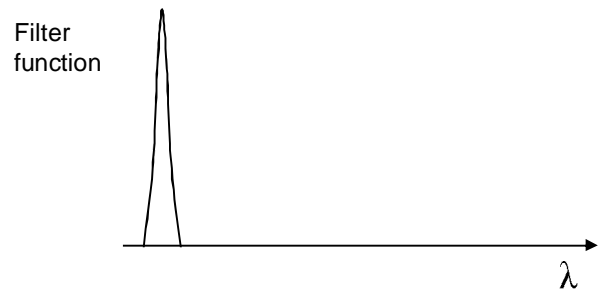
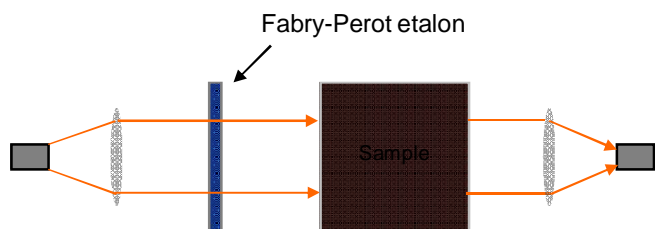


- Custom designed Fabry-Perot element
- Focused on relevant band(s)
- Wavelength scanning within the band(s)

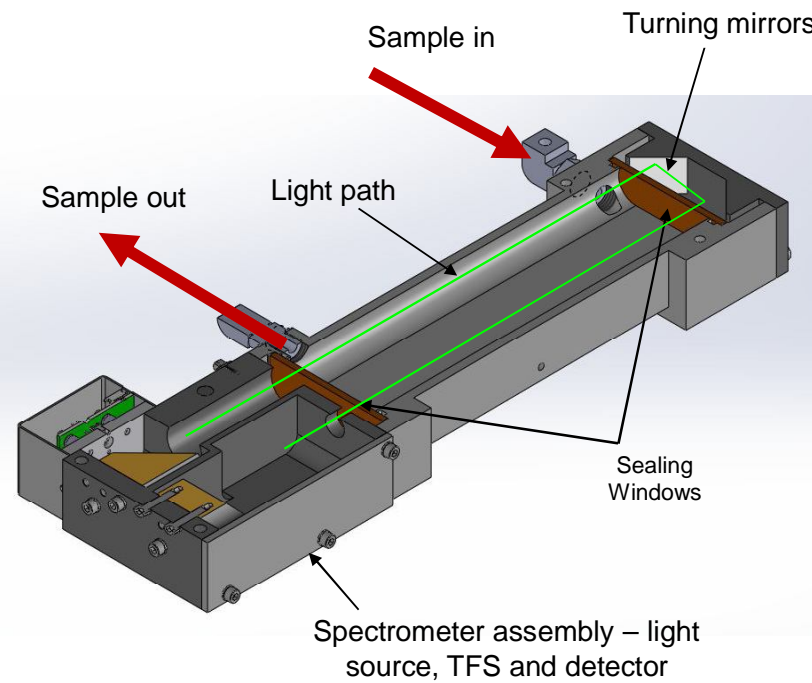


# TFS – Wavelength Scanning Mechanism

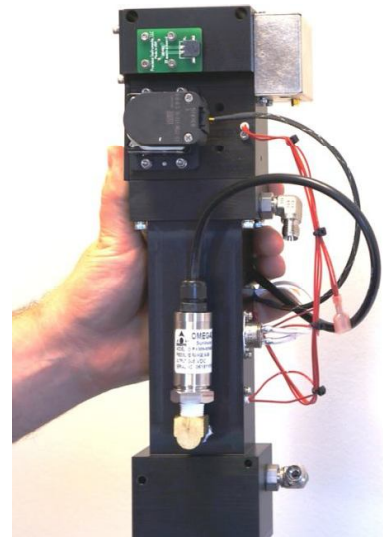
- Custom designed Fabry-Perot element
- Wavelength scanning within particular band(s)
- One rugged rotational element with low-precision requirement
  - “over engineered” with <1% of dynamic load capability used
- Patented technology



# Core Sensor Platform Design



- Rugged, bolted-on-together design
- Patented spectrometer design



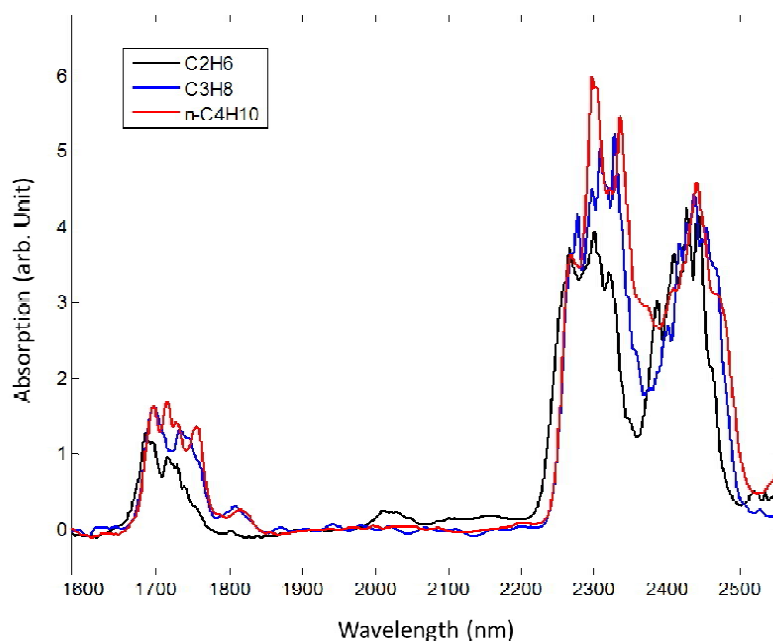
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Slide 14

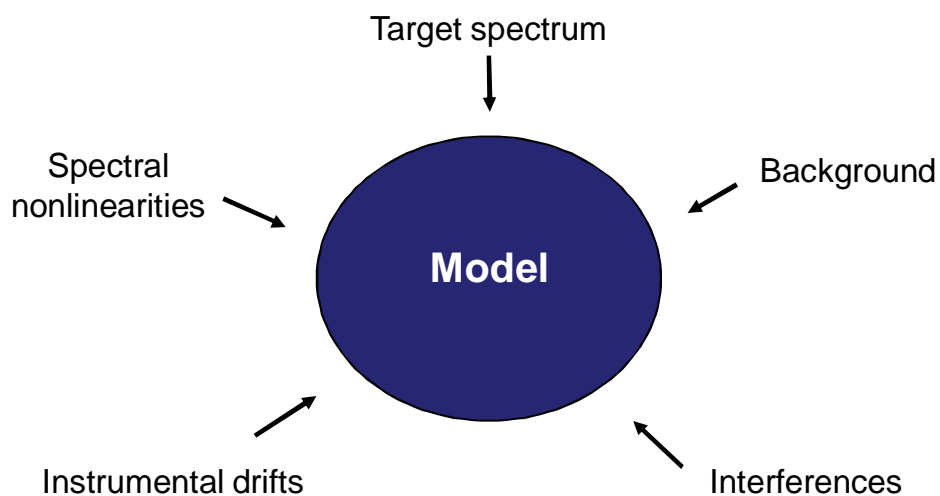
# Challenges of Hydrocarbon Spectroscopic Analysis

- Overlapping spectra
- Presence of nonlinear behaviors
  - Peak shifts & other feature modification behaviors
  - Non-additive characteristics
  - Due to "real-world" conditions

*Linear chemometrics won't work robustly*



# Overcoming Challenges – Robust Modeling of Spectra





# Real-time, On-Line, All-Optical Hydrocarbon Gas Analyzer

Hydrocarbon gas analyzer, providing:

- Individual component concentration, such as C1 – C4
- Calculated BTU/CV value
- Calculated Wobbe index value
- Calculated specific gravity
- Real-time measurement in seconds
- Low-cost installation and operation:
  - No carrier gas requirement
  - No calibration gases or “clean” air requirement
  - No “shelter” or air conditioning requirement
  - No sample drying or other sampling requirement



Methane	85.12
Ethane	6.53
Propane	2.35
n-Butane	1.05
iso-Butane	0.98







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# Experimental Results



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## Mixtures Test (example validation at Precise)

	Theoretical (%)	Reading (%)	Error (%)
Methane	92.01	91.95	-0.06
Ethane	2.97	3.03	0.06
Propane	0.99	1.00	0.01
Iso-Butane	0.31	0.28	-0.03
N-Butane	0.30	0.27	-0.03

*Two independent certified mixtures*

**Mixture 1**

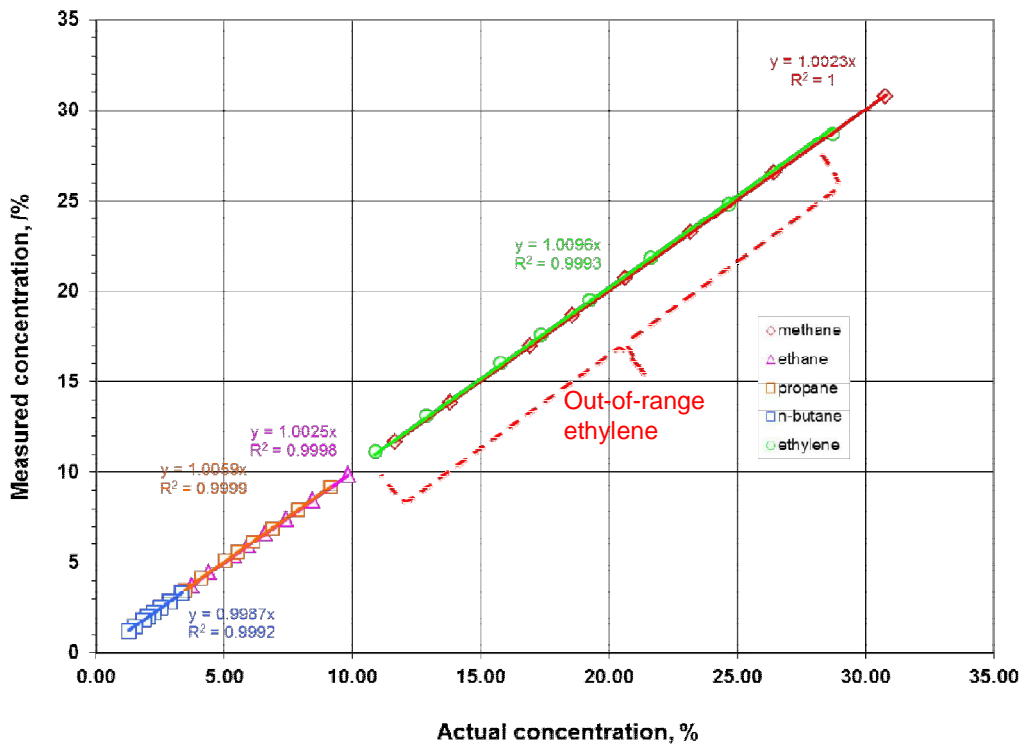
	Theoretical (%)	Reading (%)	Relative Error (%)
Methane	50.01	50.13	0.12
Ethane	10.0	10.03	0.03
Propane	10.0	9.93	-0.07
Iso-Butane	1.00	1.01	0.01
N-Butane	1.00	0.88	-0.12
Propylene	3.00	3.03	0.03
Ethylene	5.00	5.09	0.09

**Mixture 2**



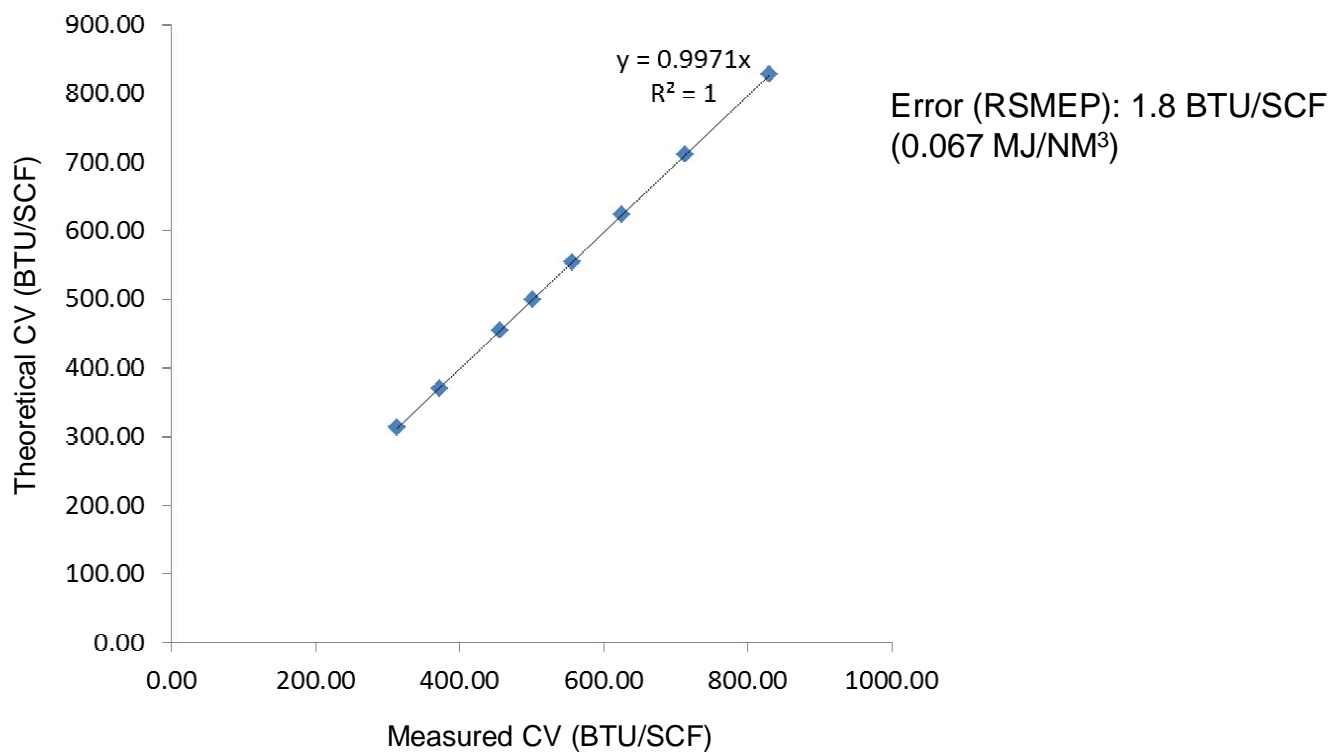
# Accuracy – C1 to C4 alkanes and ethylene (continued)

## Linearity





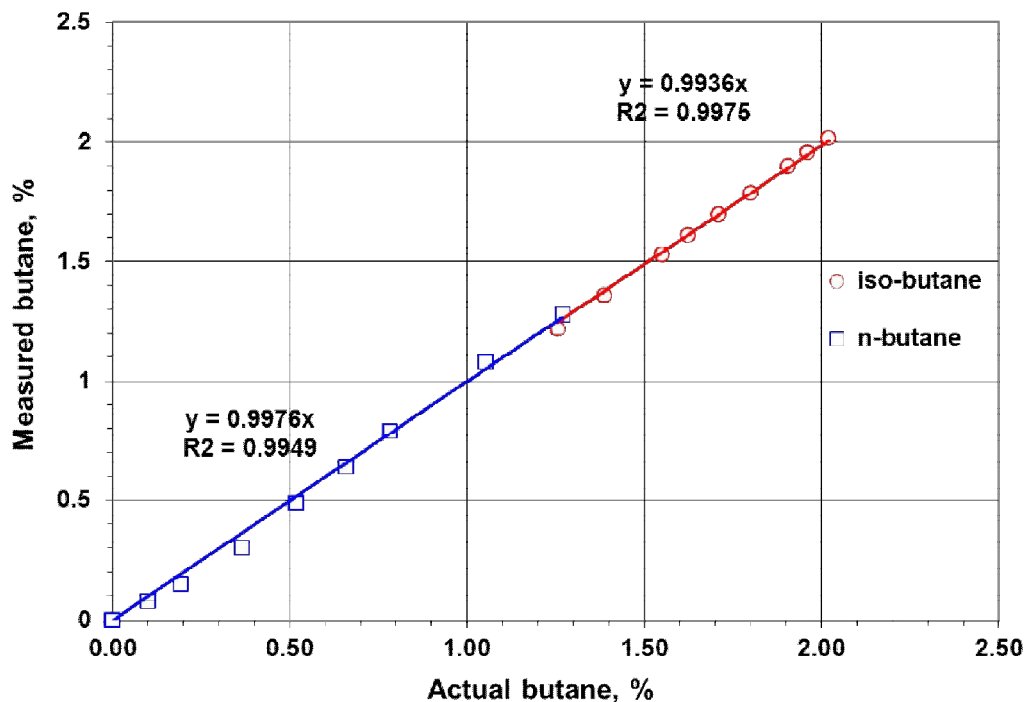
# CV Measurement Linearity





# Accuracy – iso-butane

## Linearity





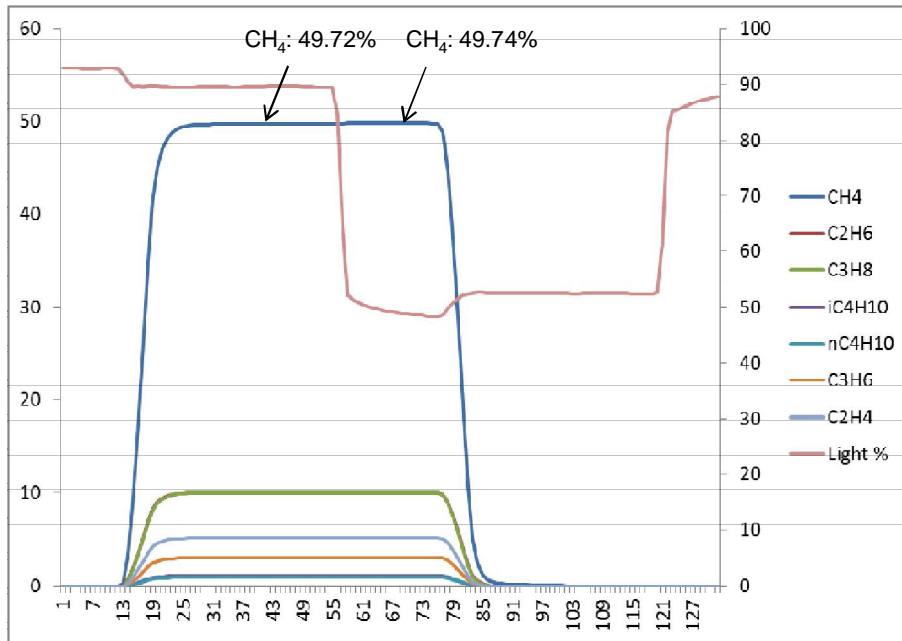
# Stability – effects of source drifts

## Test Procedure:

1. Zero the instrument (with pure N<sub>2</sub>)
2. Flow sample mixture
3. Reduced light source intensity by ~50%
4. Flow back N<sub>2</sub>

## Results:

- Span drift due to ~50% light intensity reduction: < 0.03% on all channels
- Zero drift: virtually zero on all channels (< 0.01%)



# CURRENT TFS AVAILABLE MEASUREMENTS



Channel	Gas	NATURAL GAS -AND CV		
1	CH <sub>4</sub>	0 – 100%	0 – 100%	0 – 100%
2	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0 – 25%	0 – 25%	0 – 25%
3	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	0 – 25%	0 – 25%	0 – 25%
4	Iso C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	0 – 10%	0 – 10%	0 – 10%
5	N C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	0 – 10%	0 – 10%	0 – 10%
6	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0 – 50%	0 – 50%	0 – 50%
7	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	0 – 50%	0 – 50%	0 – 50%
8	CO <sub>2</sub>	0 – 100%	0 – 100%	0 – 100%
9	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	n/a	0 – 30%	0 – 30%
10	Iso-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	n/a	0 – 10%	0 – 10%
11	1-Butene	n/a	n/a	0 – 10%
12	Cis-2-Butene	n/a	n/a	0 – 10%
13	Trans-2-Butene	n/a	n/a	0 – 10%
14	Isobutylene	n/a	n/a	0 – 10%
15	1,3 Butadiene	n/a	n/a	Can interfere C3s, cis butene






## Summary

- Patented Tunable Filter Spectrometer with hydrocarbon speciation chemometrics
  - GC-like speciation performance (C1 – C5, alkanes, alkynes, alkenes)
  - Fast update rate (1 second)
  - No carrier gas or other consumables
  - Proven technology & platform with 1600+ units deployed with 160+ years of cumulative run time
- Test results
  - Robust baseline and span stability
  - Robust speciation performance
- An attractive alternative to GC, residual oxygen and refraction based analyzers in hydrocarbon/fuel gas analysis







# Trace Gas Measurements using Tunable Diode Laser Absorption Spectroscopy

**Jiwan Jain**

**SpectraSensors™**  


## Outline

---

- SpectraSensors Introduction
- What are TDL analysers
- Absorption Spectroscopy
- Tunable Diode Laser and WMS
- Response Characteristics of TDL Analysers
- Technology implementation
- Application Examples: H<sub>2</sub>S and H<sub>2</sub>O
- Summary
- Questions

# SpectraSensors, Inc.

## An Introduction

---

### SpectraSensors :

- An Endress+Hauser subsidiary
- Founded in 1999 by a group of NASA engineers
- Headquartered in Houston, Texas
- Production facility in California
- Pioneer in on-line Tunable Diode Laser Analyzers (TDLAS)

Over 5000 units installed to date



California Office



Houston Office



---

## Proven Tunable Diode Laser (TDL) Sensors for Measuring Conditions in Extreme Environments



**Space**



**Deserts**



**Refineries**



**Aircraft**

**RELIABILITY**

**ROBUSTNESS**

**ACCURACY**

**RESPONSE TIME**

**SpectraSensors™**

# Sampling of Some of SpectraSensors Current Customers

**ExxonMobil.**



**FORMOSA PLASTICS CORPORATION**

**PETRONAS**



**eI paso**



**Duke Energy®**  
Gas Transmission

**Origin**  
energy



**ENBRIDGE**



PTT Public Company Limited



**Chesapeake**  
Natural Gas.  
Natural Advantages.

گازپایه  
سانجی  
آرامکو



**Consumers Energy**  
Count on Us

**KINDER MORGAN**  
ENERGY PARTNERS, L.P.

**OG/E®**



**Enterprise Products Partners L.P.**



EAGLE MOUNTAIN PIPELINE

**BR PETROBRAS**

**CCO CROSSCOUNTRY.**



**AIR LIQUIDE**

**UCAR Refinery 2011**

**Lufthansa**



52

**Bitter Creek Pipelines, LLC.**  
The Link between Producers and the Market

**SpectraSensors™**

## What Are TDL Analyzers?

---

- Like NDIR Analyzers\* that users are already familiar with.
- But rather than using a lamp to produce IR light, TDL analyzers use a focused Laser beam.
- Laser Beam is generated by a Semiconductor Diode called Tunable Diode Laser ( TDL).
- TDL technology is being driven by the fiber-optic telecom industry
- Goal is to retain the simplicity of NDIR analyzers while avoiding some of the measurement issues associated with IR analyzers

**\* Note that TDL analyzers are available in IR and UV ranges depending on laser selected**



## What are TDL analysers

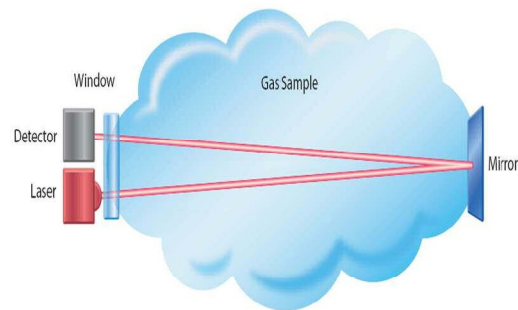
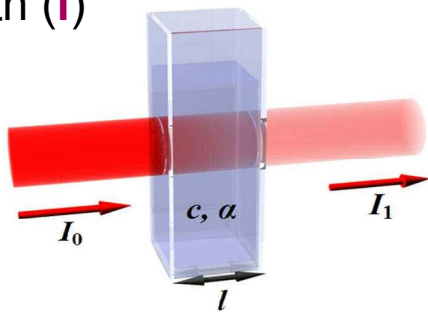
### Measurement Mechanics Of Optical Spectroscopy

---

- Absorbance = f( conc, pathlength, and molar absorptivity)

$$A = c \cdot l \cdot \alpha$$

- Concentration increases Absorption increases  
( $l$ ,  $\alpha$  are constant)
- If analyte concentration is low, increase **A** by increasing path length ( $l$ )

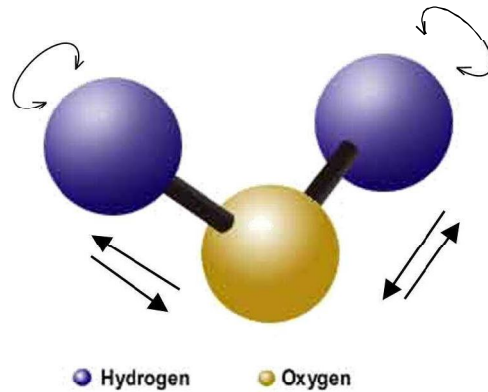


**Concentration =  $\frac{\text{Amount of light absorbed (energy) thru the sample cell}}{\text{(Absorption Coefficient for a species) x (its path length)}}$**

## Absorption Spectroscopy: IR Absorption By Molecules

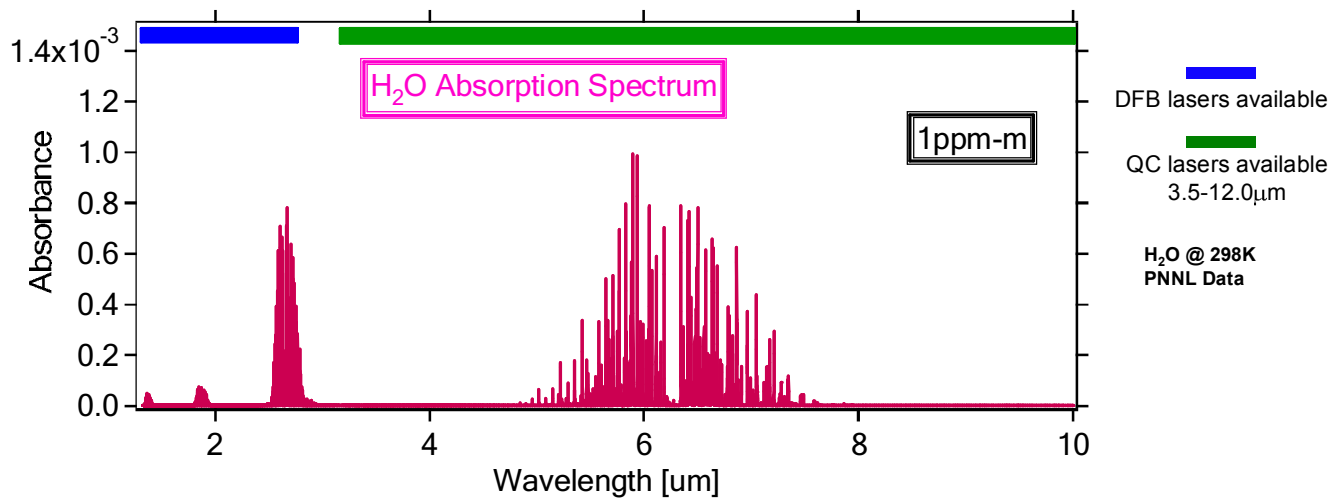
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- Light at certain harmonic wavelengths will cause the molecular bonds to twist or stretch.
- This “vibration” absorbs energy.
- Gas concentration can be accurately measured by the amount of light absorbed



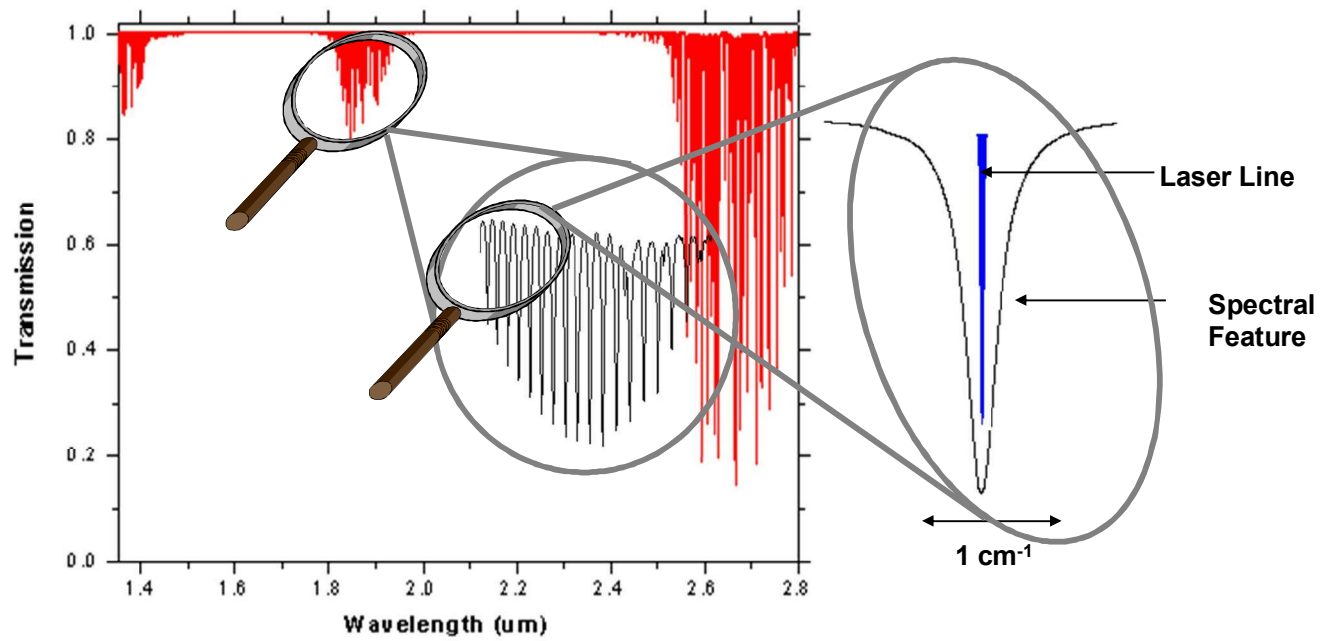


## Absorption Spectroscopy: Moisture spectrum example

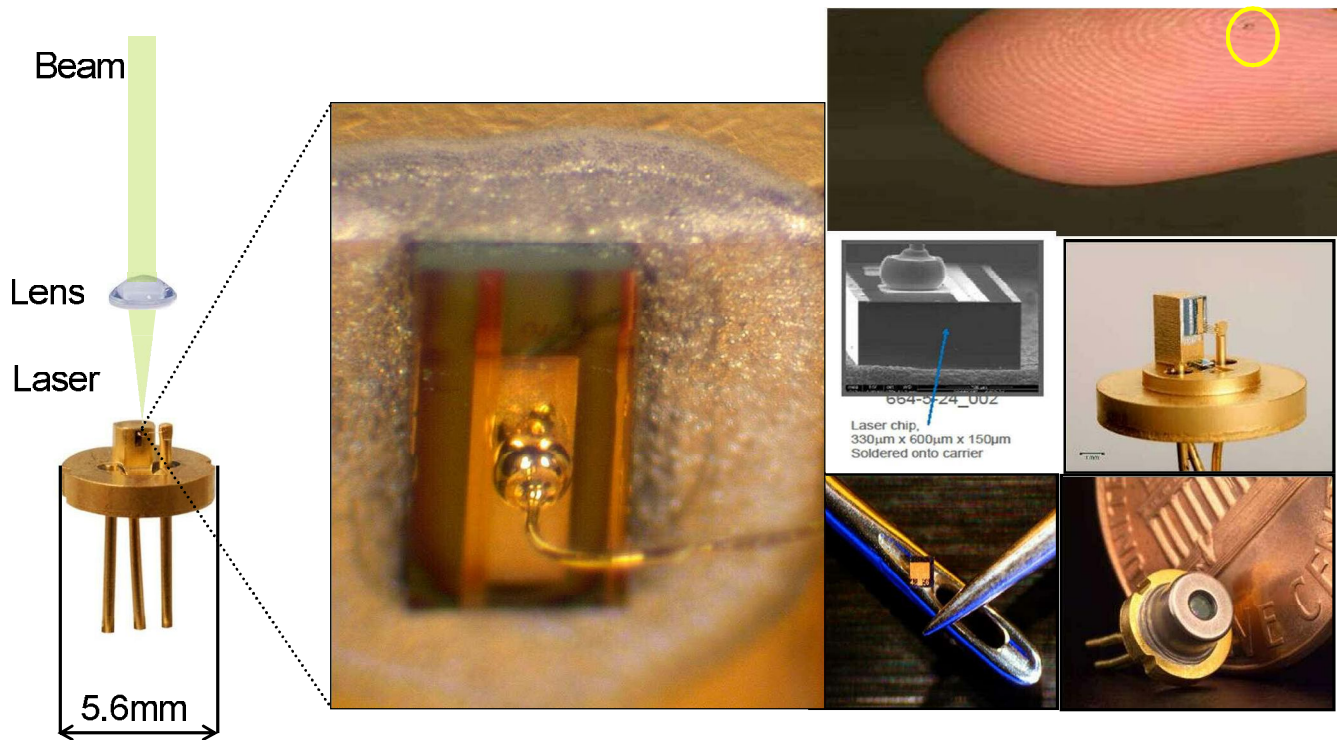


- Over 26,000 individual absorption lines exist for H<sub>2</sub>O between 1.3 and 3.0 microns
- TDL analyzers need only one line in that region that is free of interference to work successfully!
- SSI has special development software to search for the optimum wavelength based on concentrations and background gases

# Absorption Spectroscopy: Reading The Fine Print Of Spectral Signatures



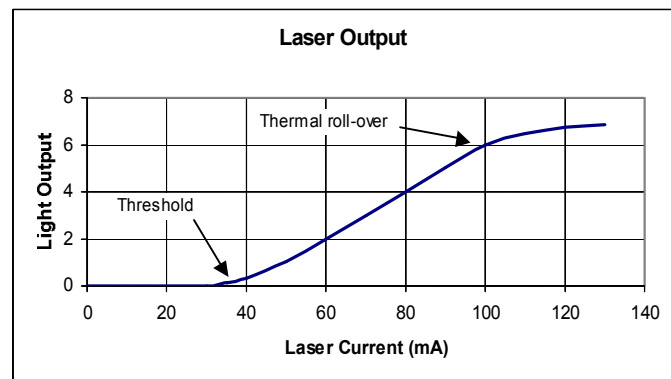
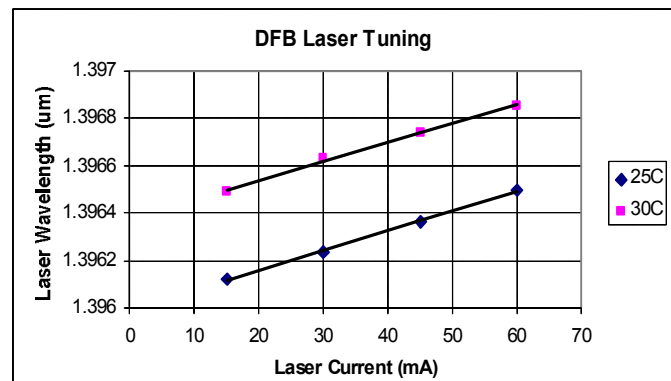
# Tunable Diode Laser: How does a Tunable Diode Laser ( TDL) looks like?



# Tunable Diode Laser:

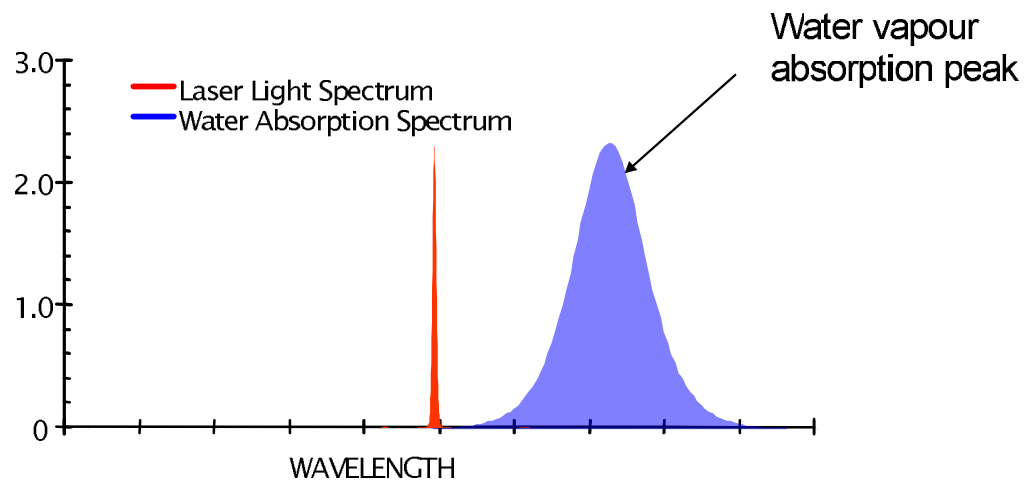
## Tuning TDL: Multiple IR Wavelengths with One TDL

- Most TDLs are in the Near InfraRed (NIR) wavelength range:  
0.7 to 3.0 microns
- Laser Wavelengths can be changed by:
  - Laser construction
  - Temperature control
  - Current (fine tuning)
- For Analysis:
  - Temperature of laser is held constant and the current flowing through it is varied
  - Tunable range is ~3 nanometers



## Tunable Diode Laser: Laser Scan

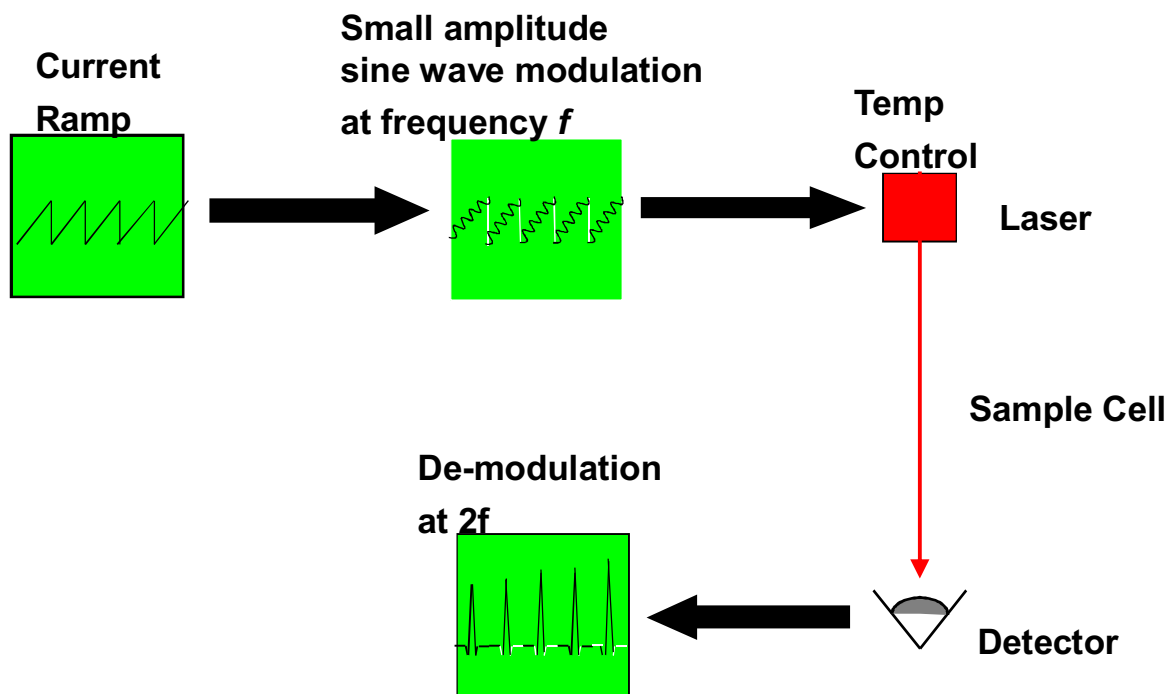
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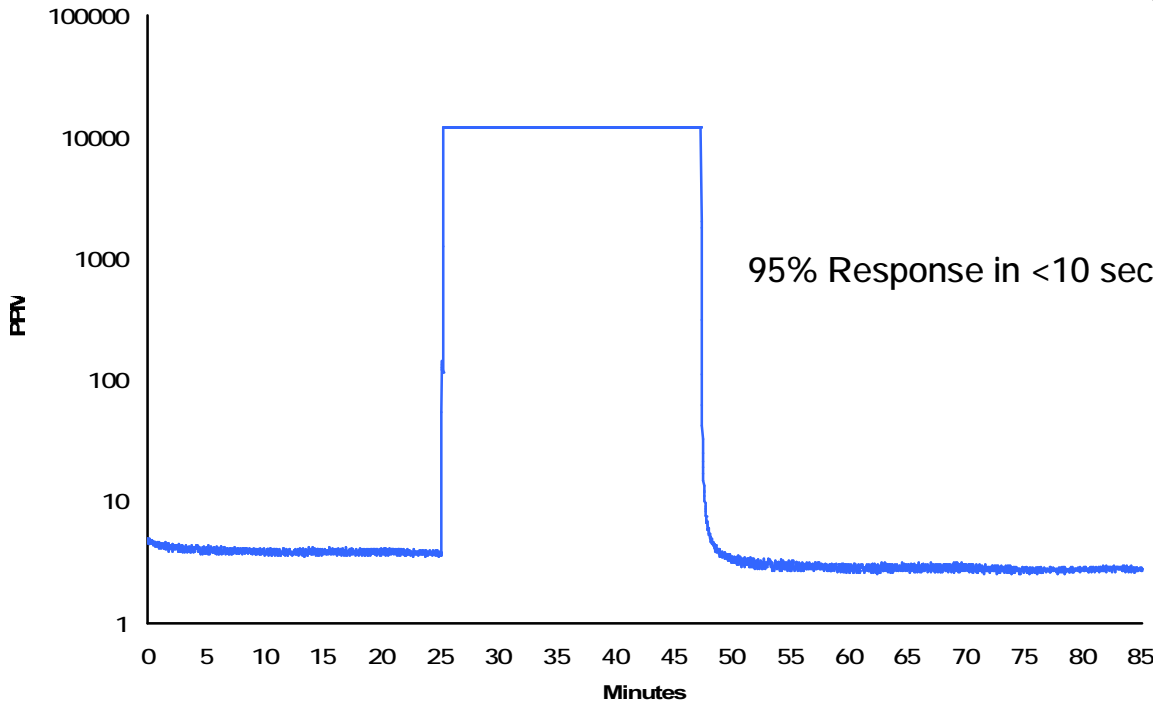
- Tunable range 3 nanometers**
- Measures 250 discrete wavelengths**
- Scanning 4 times per second**

# Tunable Diode Laser: Wavelength Modulation Spectroscopy (WMS)

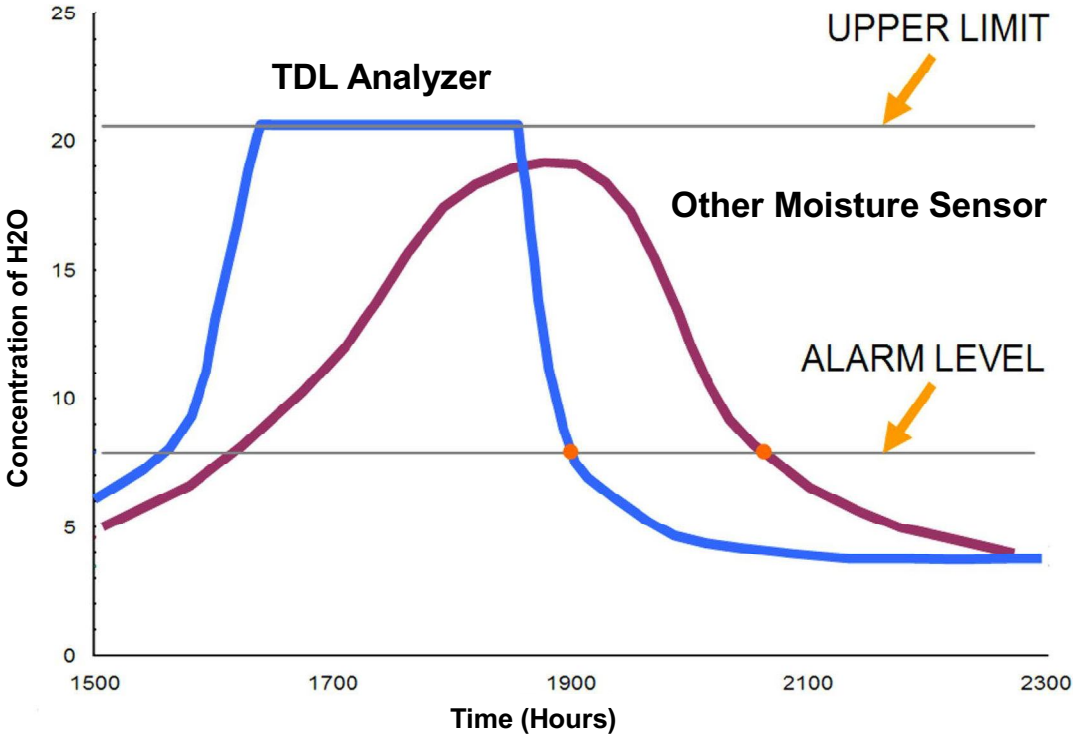
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# Response Characteristics: Extremely Fast Speed of Response



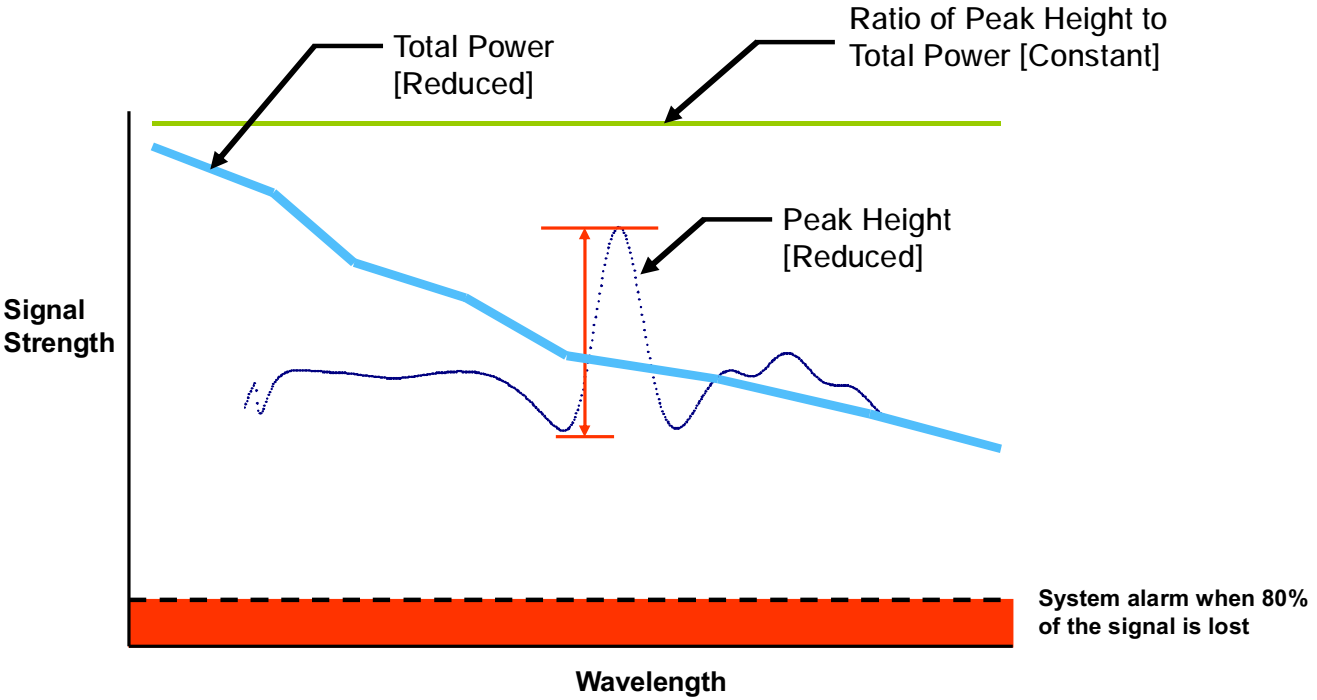
# Response Characteristics: Faster Recovery From Process Upsets





# Response Characteristics:

Window Contamination: Not a problem because of ratio measurement



# Technology Implementation

## Variety Of On-Line TDL Analyzers On Market

---

- **Cross Stack design**

Used to measure components in a combustion process;  
e.g., stack gases

- **Open Air design**

Used to measure components in ambient air monitoring;  
eg, toxic and flammable gases

- **Portable design**

Used to measure components in air or processes; e.g.,  
moisture in natural gas

- **Extractive design**

Used to measure components in chemical processes;  
e.g., gas purity applications

## Technology implementation

### SpectraSensors Analyzers

---

- Flexible analytical hardware
  - Choice of IR lasers
  - Single and dual channel configurations
  - Multi-pass cells available
  - Heated cell cabinets available
- Extremely low cost of ownership
  - No routine maintenance
  - No routine calibration needed
- Fast measurement response
  - Most applications are done in 1 second



SpectraSensors™

## Application Examples

### H<sub>2</sub>S Measurement: Use of spectral Subtraction

---

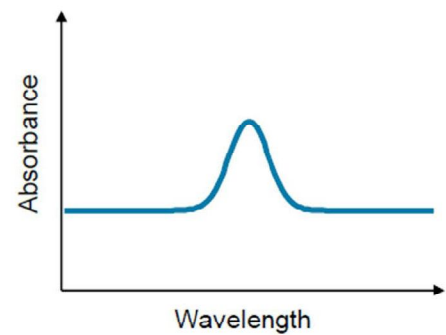
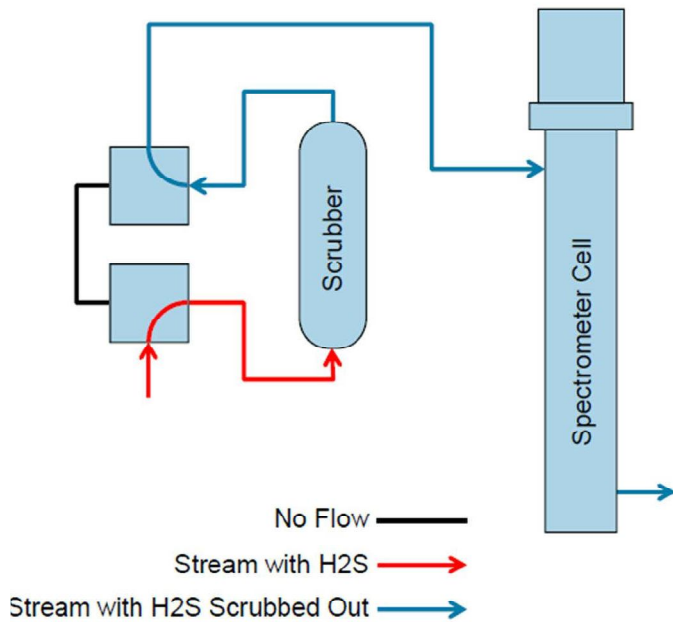
Background gases are nearly impossible to predict due to changing nature of the Fuel Gas

- Fuel Gas can have anything from H<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>4</sub>+ at any time
  - Sample composition changes preclude avoiding of interferences
- TDL system assumes there are always interferences present
- Process sample flows through an H<sub>2</sub>S scrubber to take snap-shots of interferences
- Software then subtracts these interferences to give precise H<sub>2</sub>S measurements



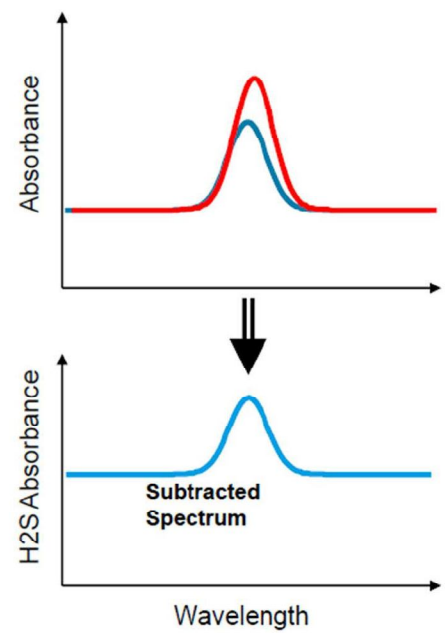
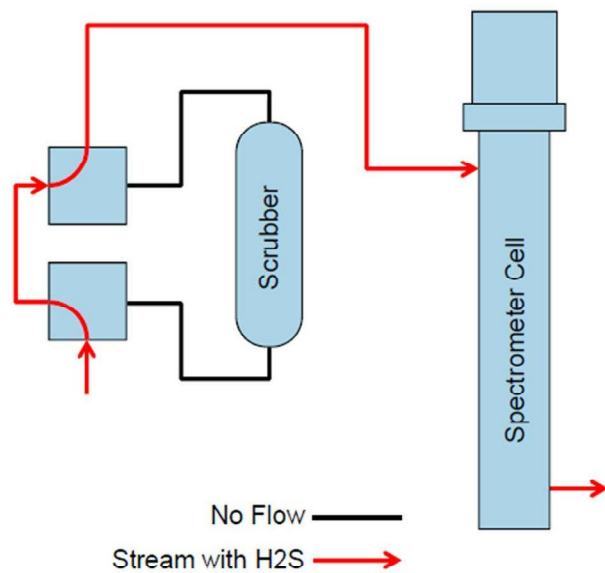
# Application Examples

## H<sub>2</sub>S Measurement: Use of spectral Subtraction



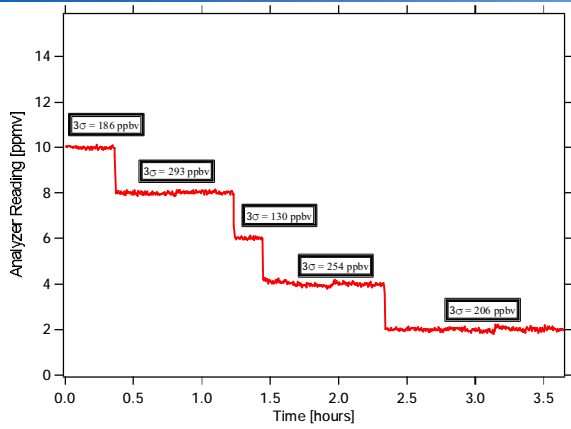
# Application Example

## H2S measurement: Use of spectral subtraction



# Application Example

## H<sub>2</sub>S measurement Performance

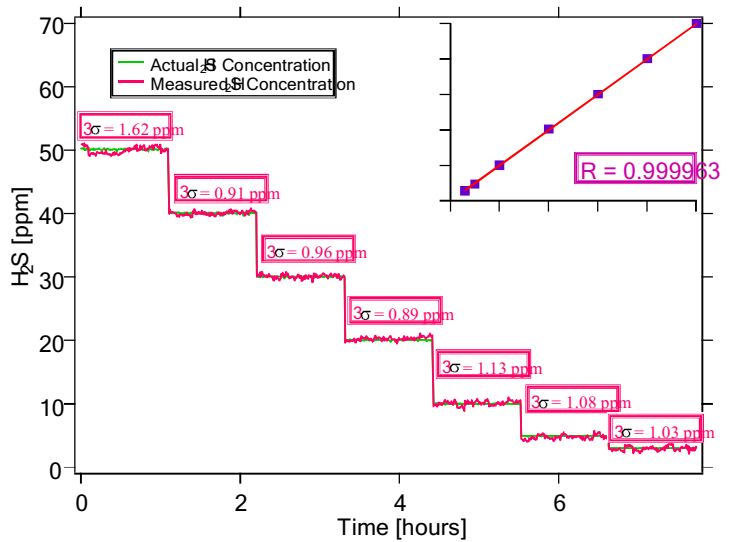


### H<sub>2</sub>S in Propane (0-10ppm Range)

- Repeatability of  $< \pm 300$  ppb (3 sigma)

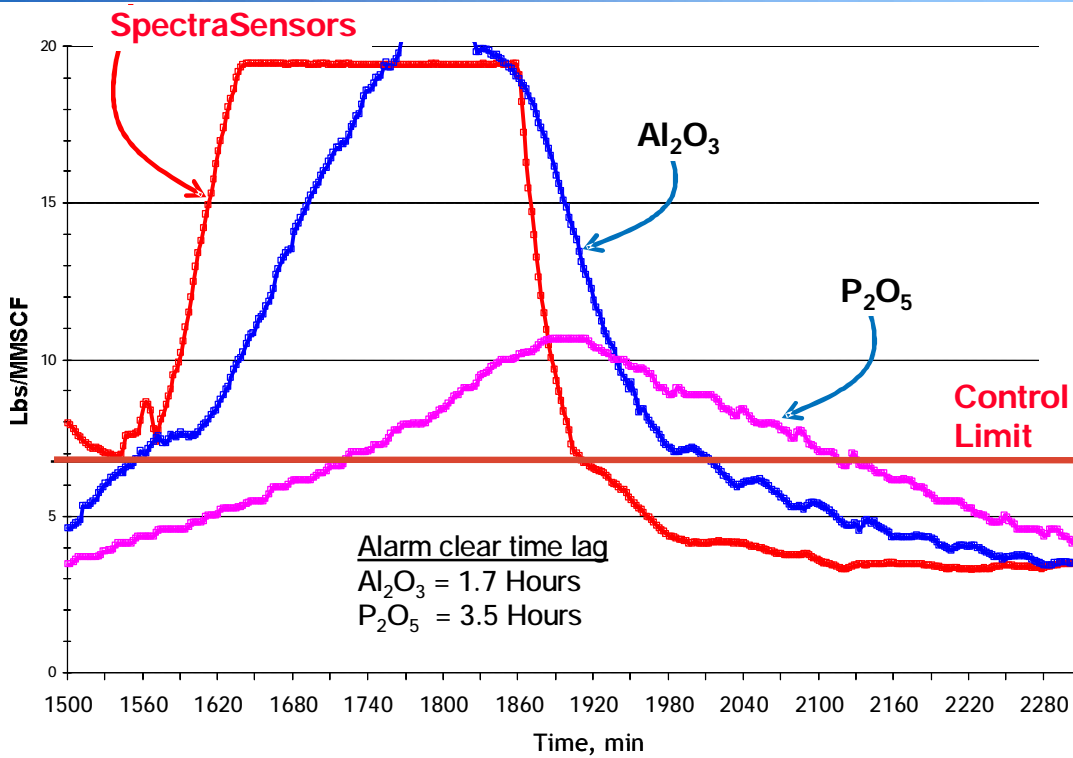
### H<sub>2</sub>S in Fuel Gas Background (0-300ppm Range)

- Repeatability of  $< \pm 2$  ppm (3 sigma) gas



# Application Example

## Speed of Response: Moisture Measurement





# Application Example

## Superior Availability of TDL moisture analysers

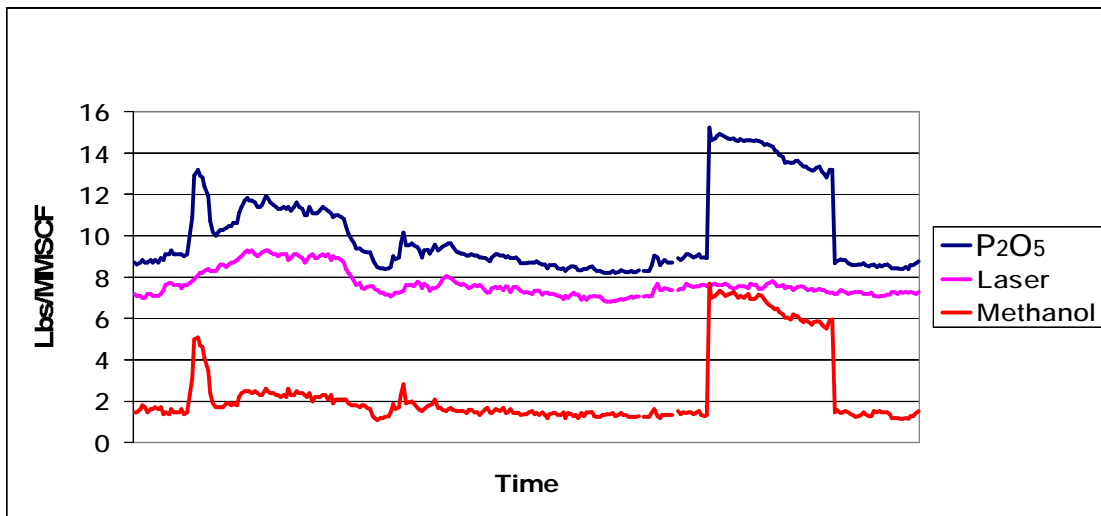
Other H<sub>2</sub>O Measurement Technologies SpectraSensors

Contaminant	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Quartz Crystal	Chilled Mirror	TDL Sensor
Methanol	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant
Glycol	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant
Amine	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant
Mercury	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant
Hydrogen Sulphide	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant
Hydrogen Chloride	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant
Chlorine	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant
Ammonia	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor	Analysers Unaffected by Contaminant

- Analyser Unaffected by Contaminant
- Can Cause Slow or Inaccurate Readings
- Can Cause Permanent Damage to Sensor

## Application Example

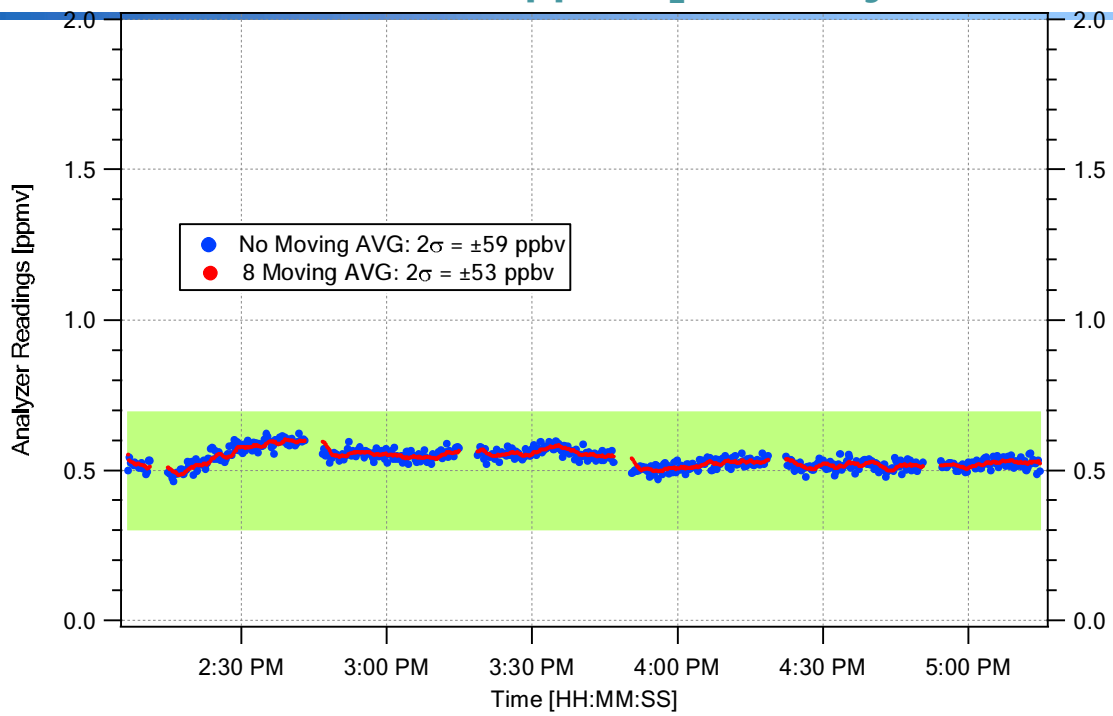
### Moisture Performance: Water and Methanol in Natural Gas



Here, moisture concentration is monitored by two analyzers, as methanol is injected, the TDL analyzer does not register a change while the P2O5 analyzer sees the Methanol as though it were moisture. This is a big problem for operators that inject methanol and need to read moisture

# Application Example

## Moisture Performance: 0.5ppm H<sub>2</sub>O in Ethylene



- The 3hour long term test shows repeatability ( $2\sigma$ ) is well within the  $\pm 200$  ppb spec.

# Applications: Refinery and Petrochem



INDUSTRY	PROCESS	STREAM	ANALYTE	TYPICAL CONC. RANGE
REFINING	UOP CATALYTIC REFORMER	HYDROGEN RECYCLE	H2O	CONTROL 0-10 PPM MONITOR 0-500 PPM
			H2S	0-100 PPM UPTO 0-500 PPM
	PROPANE PRODUCTION	PROPANE , LO PURITY	H2S	0-4000 PPM
	FEED PURITY FOR PROPYLENE PRODUCTION	PROPANE	H2S	0-10 PPM
			H2O	0-10 PPM
		FUEL GAS (<C4) FLARE GAS (< C4)	H2S	0-300 PPM 0-300 PPM
OLEFINS	PRODUCT OR PROCESS FEED	ETHYLENE , PROPANE, & PROPYLENE	H2O	0-10 PPM CONTROL AT <1PPM
	MID BED BACK END ACETYLENE CONVERTER	ETHYLENE	C2H2	0-5000 PPM
	PRODUCT OR PROCESS FEED	ETHYLENE	NH3	0-10 PPM CONTROL AT <1PPM

# Applications: Natural Gas Processing & LNG



INDUSTRY	PROCESS	STREAM	ANALYTE	TYPICAL CONC. RANGE
GAS PROCESSING	DRYER OUTLET OR TURBOEXPANDER FEED	NATURAL GAS	H <sub>2</sub> O	0-10 PPM
	VARIOUS	NATURAL GAS	CO <sub>2</sub>	0-100 PPM
	DOWNSTREAM FROM GAS CONDITIONING OPERATIONS	NATURAL GAS	H <sub>2</sub> S	0-10 PPM AND HIGHER
	LIQUEFACTION & FRACTIONATION OUTPUTS (<C <sub>4</sub> )	NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS	H <sub>2</sub> S	0-10 PPM AND HIGHER
	GAS PROCESSING PLANTS & SRU	FEED STREAMS	H <sub>2</sub> S	PERCENTAGE LEVELS e.g. 0-30%
LNG	DRYER OUTLET OR TURBOEXPANDER FEED	NATURAL GAS	H <sub>2</sub> O	0-10 PPM
	TURBOEXPANDER FEED	NATURAL GAS	CO <sub>2</sub>	0-100 PPM
SYNGAS		AMINE SCRUBBER INLET	H <sub>2</sub> O	0-10 PPM
		AMINE SCRUBBER OUTLET	CO <sub>2</sub>	PPM LEVELS
BULK & SPECIALITY GASES		AIR, NITROGEN, HELIUM, ETC.	H <sub>2</sub> O CO <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> S	0-10 PPM 0-10 PPM 0-100 PPM

## Summary:

### TDL Spectroscopy Technology

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- **SpectraSensors TDL analyzers are responsive**
  - Fast response to concentration step-changes
  - Possible because TDL measures a fundamental property of the molecule (interaction with light) rather than a derived effect
- **SpectraSensors TDL scanning technology is selective**
  - Isolates the measured molecule signal amidst the dominant hydrocarbon background
- SpectraSensors TDL spectrometers are precise
- **SpectraSensors TDL analyzer systems are reliable**
  - Pre-calibrated at the factory
  - The intrinsic stability of the technology eliminates the need for field calibration
  - Very low maintenance due to absence of moving parts
  - Validation only is required to verify that the original certificate of calibration remains valid



## Summary: Superior TDL Technology

### HIGHER QUALITY Output with LOWER COST of Ownership

- Greater Accuracy
- No Routine Maintenance or Field Calibration
- No Degradation Due to Sample Contaminants
- Measurement Updates Every Second, Across Concentration Ranges

Fewer  
Components

No Moving  
Parts

No  
Consumables

Non Contact  
Model

**SpectraSensors TDL Platform Design**

**SpectraSensors™**

## Any Questions??

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