



ESTIMATION OF
THE PETROCHEMICAL EVAPORATION LOSS
FROM
FIXED ROOF STORAGE TANK

SAMPLE CALCULATION FOR ISO-OCTANE STORAGE TANK

DATA OF TANK AND CONTENT

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|----------|
| 1. Internal diameter of the tank | D | = 36 m | = 118 ft |
| 2. Straight height of the tank | H | = 15.875 m | = 52 ft |
| 3. Tank content | | ISO-OCTANE [(CH ₃) ₃ CCH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂] | |
| 4. Average daily ambient temperature | T | = 85 °F = 29.3 °C | |
| 5. Average daily ambient temperature change | ΔT | = 20 °F = 11.1 °C | |
| 6. True vapor pressure of isooctane at 90 °F | P | = 1.392 psia (Ref.no.1 – page no.10) | |
| (Assume liquid surface is 5 °F above average ambient temperature) | | | |
| 7. Average outage | H _o | = 26 ft | |
| (Assume average outage = ½ tank height) | | | |
| 8. Turnovers per year | K _T | = 36 | |
| 9. Paint factor (assumed) | F _P | = 1.3 | |
| 10. Adjustment factor for small-diameter tanks | C | = 1 | |
| (C is unity for tanks 30 ft in diameter or larger.) | | | |

CALCULATION OF BREATHING LOSSES PER YEAR

Referring to the (Ref. no.1, equation (5) of page no.7), the breathing losses per year, L_y, is given by as following:-

$$\begin{aligned}L_y &= \frac{24}{1000} \times \left(\frac{P}{14.7 - P} \right)^{0.68} \times D^{1.73} \times H_o^{0.51} \times \Delta T^{0.5} \times F_P \times C \\&= \frac{24}{1000} \times \left(\frac{1.392}{14.7 - 1.392} \right)^{0.68} \times 118^{1.73} \times 26^{0.51} \times 20^{0.5} \times 1.3 \times 1 \\&= 608 \text{ bbl per year} \\&= 608 \text{ bbl} * 42 \text{ gal / bbl} = \underline{\underline{25536 \text{ gallon / year}}}\end{aligned}$$

CALCULATION FOR WORKING LOSSES PER YEAR

Referring to the (Ref. no.1 equation (6) of page no.7), the breathing losses per year, F, is given by as following:-

$$\text{Tank Capacity, } V = \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times 118^2 \times 52 \right] \times \frac{7.48}{42} = 101277 \text{ bbl}$$

$$F = \left(\frac{3PV}{10000} \right) \times K_T = \frac{3 \times 1.392 \times 101277}{10000} \times 36$$

$$= 1523 \text{ bbl per year}$$

$$= 1523 \text{ bbl} * 42 \text{ gal / bbl} = \underline{\underline{63966 \text{ gallon / year}}}$$

CALCULATION FOR TOTAL EQUIVALENT LOSS OF GASOLINE, L_g

Then equivalent loss of gasoline is given by as follows:-

$$L_g = L_y + F = 25536 + 63966 = \underline{\underline{89502 \text{ gal / year}}}$$

CALCULATION FOR LOSS OF ISO-OCTANE PER YEAR, L

Referring to the (Ref. no.1 equation (4) of page no.7), the loss of ISO-OCTANE can be calculated as following:-

$$L = \left(\frac{0.08M}{W} \right) L_g$$

Where, $M/W = 19.713$ (Gal per lb-Mole) (Ref.no.1 page no.7)

Then, $L = 0.08 \times 19.713 \times 89502 = 141148$ gal per year

Then, $\rho = 5.794$ (lb per gallon)

ρ is the liquid density of ISO-OCTANE (ref.no.1 page no.6)

Therefore, $L = 141148 \times 5.794 = \underline{\underline{817812 \text{ lb / year}}}$

Regarding the crude oil, the working loss is about 75% of all other organic liquids under same conditions. (Please review Ref. no.2 page 12)

REFERENCES:

No.1:- API Bulletin on Petrochemical Evaporation Loss From Storage Tanks
(API Bull 2523 – First Edition, November 1969)

No.2:- Emissions Calculations
(As per attached)