

INDUSTRIAL NETWORKING

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VALVE POSITION MONITORS OFFER HARCROS CHEMICALS AN OPPORTUNITY TO TEST THE WATERS OF WIRELESS APPLICATIONS AND IMPROVE SAFETY

Wireless Washouts Make Plant Safer

BY KEVIN ROOT, HARCROS CHEMICALS

FOUR MANUFACTURING UNITS ARE SITUATED ON ABOUT 100 acres at our facility in Kansas City, Kan. Our alkoxylation unit adds ethylene oxide or propylene oxide to produce our T-DET surfactants and other specialty adducts. The surfactants are shipped in current form or further processed into phosphate ester surfactants, ether sulfate surfactants or our T-MULZ emulsifiers. We do about 200 different products at this unit, and a lot of the products are dissimilar enough that they require washouts during a changeover.

However, a valve left open after a washout can have dangerous and expensive consequences.

Primarily, we wanted to minimize employee exposure because we're around some pretty severe chemicals. On the environmental side,

there would be serious issues if these valves were left open and we put material on the ground. We deal with some dangerous chemicals, so this could have a severe impact on the environment (Figure 1).

TEST THE WATERS

In the fall of 2008, Harcros decided to eliminate the risk of an employee putting a foot in a dangerous chemical spill by dipping its own toe in the wireless water.

"We put wireless on to verify valve position," says Lloyd Hale, director of manufacturing at Harcros. "It was cost-prohibitive to hardwire because of the locations involved. We're a batch operation, so these valves are open after each batch when we do washouts, and these valves are tough to get to. A person has to reach up through the piping. We turn reactors around almost every day, so the potential to miss a valve is always there when you're dealing with the human factor, and we needed to verify the valves were closed prior to a batch. We also wanted to put wireless into a non-critical application to build our confidence in its reliability."

A lot of opportunities for wireless applications exist at our site. Before we undertook any major capital improvements, we wanted to prove the reliability of wireless so we could approach other applications with confidence.

The only alternative to wireless that Harcros considered was switching to positive-close, spring-loaded valves that would have to be held open and then would self-close. "But, during washouts, that would be hazardous to the employee holding open the valve," explains Hale.

Because a DeltaV control system already was in place, Harcros turned to Experitac (www.experitac.com), its local Emerson representative. "We wanted to be sure we could communicate with our current DeltaV system," explains Hale. "Experitac put us in contact with Emerson to evaluate the right valve monitors. We're at capacity, so we couldn't shut the unit down very often. It's a 5/24 plant, but we normally work every other weekend. The contractor scheduled its people to come in when the unit was down. It took about five months."

FIGURE 1: ONLY ONE WAY OUT



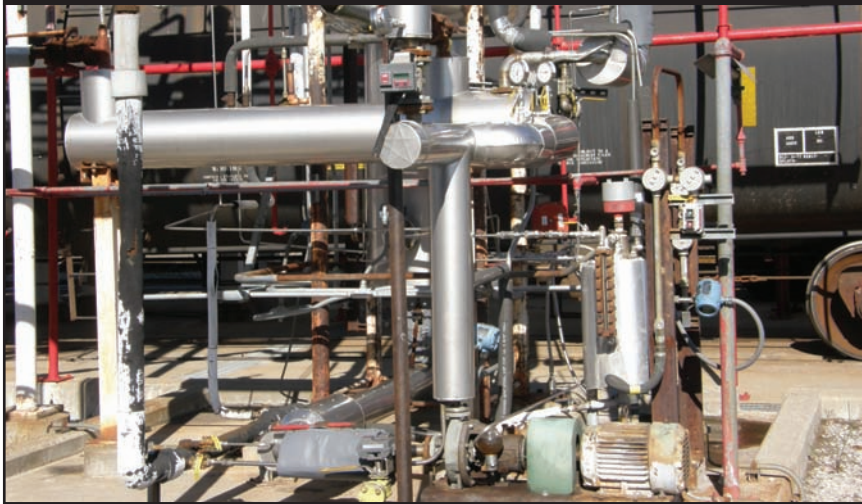
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Wireless transmitters were installed on the ethylene oxide reactor transfer tank. If the valve on the blowdown line were left open, dangerous chemicals could reach the ground.

VALVE FEEDBACK WITHOUT WIRES

Most process plants have situations similar to Harcros, relates Terry

FIGURE 2: BETTER REACH



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Wireless transmitters were installed on the reactor's 3-in. main discharge valve and the 1-in. sample port. The manual valves for sampling, directing, injection and extraction processes are in hard-to-reach locations.

Buzbee, president of the Fisher division at Emerson Process Management (www.emersonprocess.com/fisher). "They might have hundreds or even thousands of valves that aren't connected to the control system because of high wiring costs," he says. "These valves therefore provide no feedback on their actual positions, even though incorrectly positioned valves represent a significant cause of safety-related incidents."

Harcros' use of manual valves for sampling, directing, injection and extraction processes at its facility means many of the valves are in remote, hard-to-reach locations too costly to access with wires (Figure 2). "Monitoring them was a difficult process, requiring operators to enter hazardous areas or climb ladders to check a valve's state or position," adds Buzbee.

Harcros installed Fisher 4320 wireless position monitors, integrated with an Emerson Smart Wireless Gateway and AMS wireless configurators to form a Smart Wireless network communicating with the site's existing DeltaV system. The self-organizing wireless network passes signals along to the gateway, creating a redundant network that bypasses obstructions as needed. Frequent performance updates occur without any involvement by the user.

With redundant communication paths, wireless networks provide reliability between individual devices and a receiver.

"In the past they had to send someone out to the valve to check on it," explains Kurtis Jensen, Fisher instrument product manager at Emerson Process Management. "These valve monitors update every minute. They know the state of the valves at all times. The critical periods in production occur after

they've rinsed the reactors and are ready to fill with the product mixture." A valve in the wrong position is the cause of product spills or a bad product.

TURNKEY REDUNDANCY

Emerson configured everything. When they left, it was all online and operational, and the redundancy of the mesh network was critical to its reliability.

"Harcros, like most, if not all, customers, is looking to increase confidence in its processes," says Jensen. "Coming to them with less-than-reliable products would be a disservice. Of paramount importance is reliability in

communications. The only way to get that today is with a wireless network that builds a mesh between the wireless gateway and each and every device. The devices must be able to reroute communications in case there are changes or interruptions in the network. The only network that can do that is WirelessHART. The 21 devices at Harcros form a mesh and route traffic to the gateway. Most of the devices communicate directly with the gateway, but they also formed secondary, tertiary links between themselves to build the meshing."

The gateway is connected to the control room with about a half-mile of fiberoptic cable, and the antenna for that gateway is on top of the control room. Each device is about 150-200 ft apart, so it's pretty consolidated. "The gateway communicates to the DeltaV system 9.3 when installed via Modbus communications," explains Jensen. "They recently upgraded to version 10.3 and will convert to native I/O communications."

Harcros has several different manufacturers of valves needing adaptation of the position monitor. "We have valves from four different manufacturers and there are different mounting requirements, even within the same manufacturer's valves," says Hale. "The only problem we had was with the valve mounting brackets and covering all the variations. This took effort and communication, but it was solved and we moved on. In the end, the

"THE WIRELESS MONITOR UNITS HELPED US AVOID THREE PRODUCT-RELEASE INCIDENTS, SAVING AT LEAST \$75,000."

network tied into our control system and came online beautifully."

The valves are tied into our DeltaV system, but they are not set up as alarms. "We like to keep them clean," says Hale. "When there's an alarm, it's a process-critical alarm. Our operators know it requires immediate attention. The operator would have to recognize that the valves are in the closed position and go to the operator prompt. We still rely on humans to make sure this process works."

IMPROVE SAFETY, AVOID CLEANUP

Harcros has documented numerous benefits

from its wireless instrument applications, and total savings were far beyond the direct cost reductions of a no-wires installation.

“This was about eliminating mistakes and increasing safety,” says Hale. “Wireless valve-position monitoring enabled us to reduce inadvertent emissions and bad batches, as well as avoid the high costs of rework, cleanup and lost material. Eliminating these costs—up to \$25,000 per incident—is a good thing for our plant.”

At Harcros, worker safety is a primary concern, not only because of the location of the valves, but also because of the toxic chemicals the valves contain and control, states Hale. “The facility uses propylene oxide and ethylene oxide for its processing operations, and exposure to either one can

irritate a person’s eyes, skin or respiratory tract,” says Hale. “Leaks involving toxic chemicals also can result in expensive fines. Adding 21 wireless position monitors to these isolated, manual valves enabled Harcros’ personnel to identify inadvertent emissions before they could result in costly fines or production delays. The wireless monitor units helped us avoid three product-release incidents, saving at least \$75,000.”

THE FUTURE’S SO BRIGHT ...

Besides applying the Fisher wireless position monitors to more of our manual valves, we’re considering Emerson Smart Wireless technology for tank-level management, rail-car monitoring and a host of temperature, pressure and flow

applications at our Kansas City site.

As we lose hardwired devices through attrition, the gateway cost already has been incurred, so we’re looking to replace those with wireless devices. The beauty of wireless is that, as you add instruments, the system becomes more robust because these instruments talk to each other. We already have the wireless units on-plant, and they should be tied in to the DeltaV soon. We also might be bringing in boiler parameters, other non-critical valves and some temperature indication on exchangers to the DeltaV. ●

Kevin Root is unit manager at Harcros Chemicals. Find out more about Harcros at www.harcros.com.