

New Apparatus For Solid-Fluid Equilibrium Measurements

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Introduction

The production of LNG requires temperatures as low as - 161 °C (-112 K), which is the normal boiling point of methane.

Current LNG specifications

 $CO_2 < 50 \text{ ppm}$ Water < 0.1 ppm</td> $C4 \le 2 \mod \%$ $C5+ \le 0.1 \mod \%$ Aromatics < 2 ppm</td>

It is necessary to avoid solids deposition that can plug the different parts of equipment in the liquefaction chain (heat exchangers).

The objective is to investigate whether the existing specifications are reflecting the actual freeze out conditions, in order to identify if there is a potential for larger margins towards freeze out in the liquefaction process.

Fluid phase equilibrium





Methodology in the field of solid-fluid measurements



Reference: L. Zhang, *Solid-fluid phase equilibria for natural gas processing at low temperatures*, Ph.D., in: Department of Energy and Process Engineering, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, 2012.

Freeze-out apparatus



Innovation

both analytical and synthetic methods can be combined for measurements

Custom made for Statoil by Sanchez

technologies, was further developed internally.

Main elements of the rig

- Double envelope container
- Sapphire cell with stirrer and cold finger
- Two pumps for fluid circulation
- Sampling system with ROLSI® valves
- Falkon software for control and data acquisition

Specifications

Temperature range: -170 – (+40)°C Pressure range: vacuum to 500bar Sapphire cell volume: 80mL Cell plus piping volume: 170mL



Principle of Operation





Detection method





Thermodynamic Model

At equilibrium:

$$P^{\alpha} = P^{\beta}$$

$$T^{\alpha} = T^{\beta}$$

$$i \text{ is the component}$$
Fluid phase
SRK EOS: $P = \frac{RT}{v-b} - \frac{\alpha(T)}{v(v+b)}$

$$a = 0.42748 \frac{(RT_{c})^{2}}{P_{c}} \left[1 + m \left(1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_{c}} \right)^{0.5} \right) \right]^{2}$$

$$m = 0.48 + 1.57\omega - 0.176\omega^{2}$$

$$h = 0.08664 \frac{RT_{c}}{P_{c}}$$

$$ln \frac{f_{i}^{a}}{x_{i}P} = \frac{B_{i}}{B} (z-1) - ln(z-B) - \frac{A}{B} \left(\frac{2\sum x_{i}A_{ij}}{A} - \frac{B_{i}}{B} \right) ln \left(1 + \frac{B}{z} \right)$$
based on the assumption of the existence of a sub-cooled liquid at the same T, P as the solid:

$$ln \left(\frac{f_{i}^{L}}{f_{i}^{S}} \right) = \frac{AH_{rus}}{RT_{t}} \left(\frac{T_{c}}{T} - 1 \right) - \frac{AC_{P}}{R} ln \frac{T_{c}}{T}$$
Heat capacity Triple point temperature



Results

Measurements were performed for CO₂/CH₄ mixtures and compared to available literature data



Two frost points, comparable to the literature experimental data.

□ Satisfactory predictions in the solid-vapor range.



- The experimental apparatus can successfully be used for solid-vapor equilibrium meauserements.
- ✓ Further work on the solid-liquid equilibrium and the SLV should be performed so as to verify the overall capabilities of the apparatus.
- ✓ Satisfactory predictions in the solid-vapor range with the SRK EoS.



There's never been a better time for **good ideas**

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