DEVELOPMENT OF A TECHNOLOGICAL SCHEME FOR DRYING NATURAL GAS BY ADSORPTION METHOD

D.Sh.Shukurova

2nd year student of the Oil and Gas Chemical Industry Technology Department of Karshi State Technical University

Abstract: In this article, a technological scheme for drying natural gas is developed, according to which the process of drying natural gas in one adsorber is carried out, while in another the process of regeneration using hot gas and cooling using unheated gas is carried out by forming a circulation using a compressor.

Keywords: natural gas, adsorption, silica gel, regeneration, desorption, dry gas, separator, compressor

Аннотация. В данной статье разработана технологическая схема осушки природного газа, согласно этой технологической схеме, если процесс осушки природного газа осуществляется в одном адсорбере, то процесс регенерации с использованием горячего газа осуществляется в другом, а в процессе сушки используется неотапливаемый газ путем создания цикла с помощью компрессора.

Ключевые слова: природный газ, адсорбция, силикагель, регенерация, десорбция, сухой газ, сепаратор, компрессор

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tabiiy gazni quritishning texnologik sxemasi ishlab chiqilgan, ushbu texnologik sxemaga muvofiq, agar tabiiy gazni quritish jarayoni bitta adsorberda amalga oshirilsa, u holda issiq gaz yordamida regeneratsiya jarayoni boshqasida amalga oshiriladi va quritish jarayonida kompressor yordamida tsiklni yaratish orqali isitilmaydigan gaz ishlatiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: tabiiy gaz, adsorbsiya, silika jeli, regeneratsiya, desorbsiya, quruq gaz, ajratuvchi, kompressor

Introduction:

Natural gas mined in the fields is not considered a pure product. Because it retains many impurities in its composition, which in turn can negatively affect gas transport devices and pipes.

Mixtures can vary. If we see on the example of mechanical particles contained in natural gas, they fall into different mechanisms (for example, gas drive aggregates, compressors, etc.), which drive into gas transport main pipelines.k.), increasing the degree of absorption of these devices. This in turn leads to a sharp increase in costs and a decrease in economic efficiency.

However, mechanical particles are not the only mixtures that damage technological processes. No less damage can be caused by water. Therefore, the

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problem of drying gases is also one of the pressing problems facing modern engineering.

Natural gas is said to be a mixture of gases formed by the decomposition of various organic matter underground. Natural gas is considered one of the main fossils that is actively used in industry and agriculture. Under the ground, natural gas (or, in industrial terms, in stratified conditions) can be in a gaseous state or in a "gas cap" in an oil and gas field, or in a state of mixing with oil or water in gas wells. Sometimes, under certain conditions, natural gases do not occur in a gaseous state, but also in a solid state in a crystalline form. Natural gas contains up to 98% methane, and at the same time its homologues, ethane, propane, butane, also make up a low gas content. Is gas, hydrogen sulfide, and helium are also occasionally found in the gas.

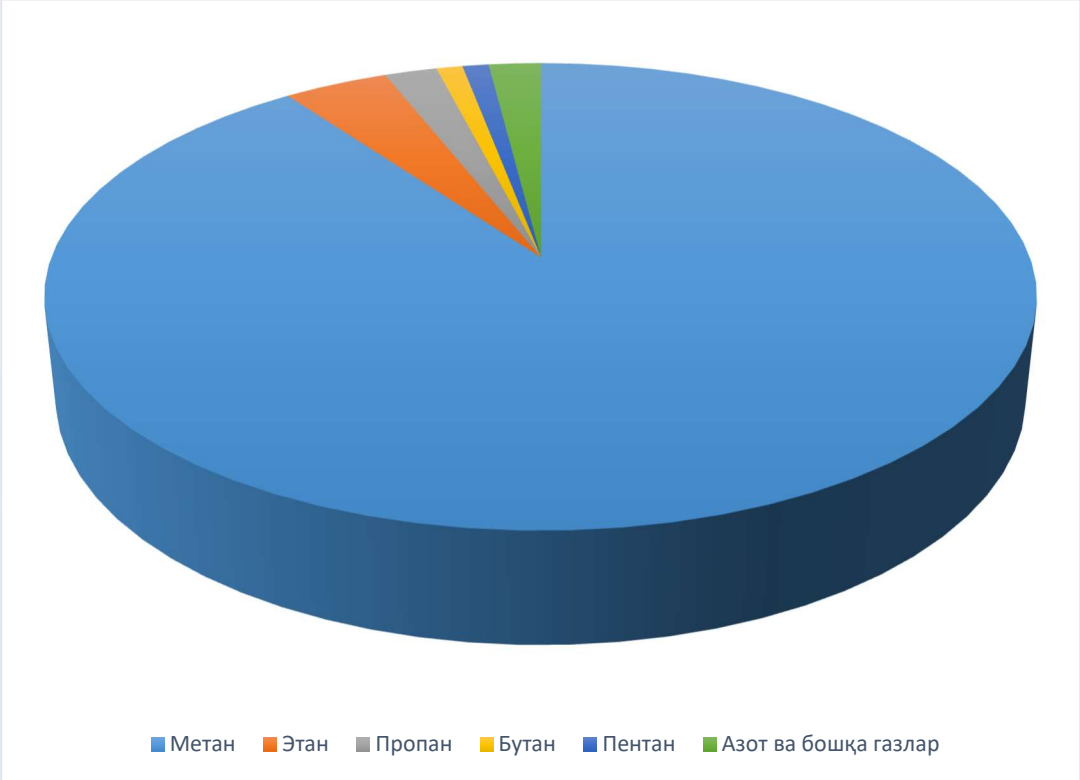


Figure 1. Composition of natural gas

Methane (CH_4) is a colorless and odorless, Air – Light Gas.

Ethane (C_2H_6) is a colorless and odorless substance that is slightly heavier than air. A combustible substance, but not used as a fuel.

Propane (C_3H_8) is a colorless and odorless toxic gas. It has a very useful property: propane moves to an easy liquid state under a pressure not too high, making it easy to clean and transport from impurities.

Butane (C_4H_{10}) is close in properties to propane, with only a relatively high density. Twice as heavy as air.

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Is gas (SO_2) is a colorless and odorless gas. Unlike other components of natural gas (except helium), is gas does not burn. Is gas is a gas with the lowest level of toxicity.

Helium (Ne) is a colorless, very light (second only to hydrogen among the lightest gases) and odorless gas. Inert, does not interact with any substance under normal conditions. Does not burn. Harmless, however, has the effect of making it as unconscious as other inert gases at high pressure.

Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) is a colorless gas with a pungent odor. Very toxic, can incapacitate nerve organs even in very low concentrations.

Ethylene (C_2H_4) is a colorless gas with a pleasant smell. It is close in properties to ethane, but less flammable than it and has a small density.

Acetylene (C_2H_2) is a rapidly combustible and explosion – hazardous gas. There is a risk of exploding when compressed at high levels. It is not used in farming due to its explosive property. Used only in welding work.

The density of natural gas in the gaseous state is 0.75 kg at 1m3. In the crystalline state, however, its density can reach 400 kg at 1m3. Natural gas can spontaneously ignite at 650os. It can explode at concentrations of 5-15% in the air. Also known is the specific heat of combustion of natural gas, which averages 35 MDj / m.

In this article, a technological scheme for drying natural gas is developed, according to which the process of drying natural gas in one adsorber is carried out, while in another the process of regeneration using hot gas and cooling using unheated gas is carried out by forming a circulation using a compressor (Figure 2).

In this method, for regenerating and cooling silica gel in adsorber, gas is taken from a dried gas line and sent to adsorber via an oven in case of desorption, and directly using a compressor in cooling. The gas from the adsorber is cooled in a refrigerant and passed through a separator and sent to a line of non-dried gases.

The disadvantage of this method lies in the application of a compressor to circulate this gas during the silica gel cooling process using an unheated gas. In adsorber, qzigan gas is cooled in the refrigerator. Connecting the compressor and the ventilator of the refrigerator will require significant costs.

In addition, as the adsorbent expires over time, the quality of the sbabli gas drying process decreases Ham so that the adsorbent often has to be regenerated and cooled. It is possible to significantly reduce the cooling time of silica gel in the compressor circuit.

One of the main tasks of primary gas preparation is to reduce low energy costs. In this proposed technological scheme, energy consumption is carried out

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during the silica gel cooling process. In addition, there is also the task of increasing the silica gel working period by reducing the cooling time at the end of operation.

The above problems were solved as follows: unlike the traditional method, which involves simultaneously drying natural gas in one adsorber and regenerating it by compressing the heated gas in the second, after the regeneration of silica gel, the second adsorber is connected in parallel to the first adsorber and the silica gel is cooled using the feed gas due to the pressure drop at the inlet and outlet of this adsorber.

In addition, the raw material gas consumption is 20% of the drying gas consumption. In this case, the technical result occurs at the expense of a negative phenomenon, that is, more precisely, it is formed at the expense of hydraulic resistance. Hydraulic resistance arises at the expense of the loss of pressure as the drying gas flows through the silica gel layer in one of the adsorbers. In other words, the pressure drop at the inlet and outlet is applied to produce circulation when passing unheated gas through another adsorber for cooling.

This method requires excessive pressure sufficient for gas circulation in the regeneration and cooling lines in the gas drying scheme. During the initial operation of the well, the gas pressure will be sufficient. However, in the intermediate and recent period of the exploitation period, the pressure of the gas coming out of the mining wells begins to decrease, and therefore this method cannot be used.

Compression compressor stations (SKS) are used in the gas collection collector when compressing natural gas from a well and passing it through a gas primary preparation scheme during intermediate and final operation stages of the field. In this case, the gas circulation for regeneration and cooling is performed by the gas driving units of the SKS as a compressor.

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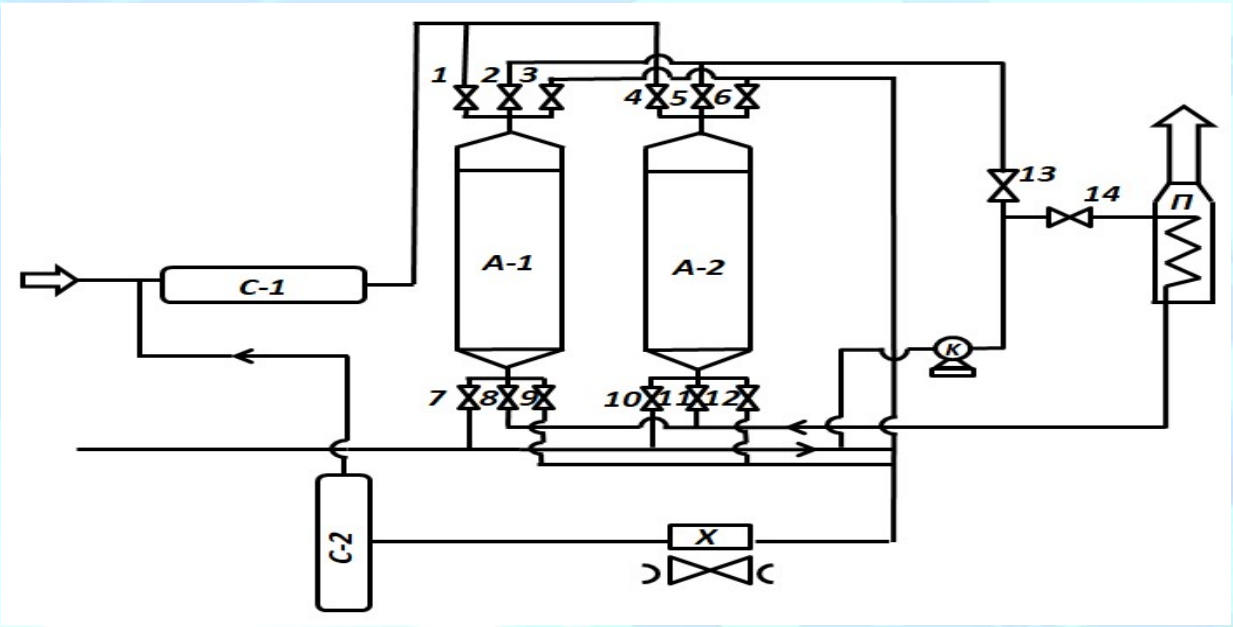


Figure 2. Technological scheme for drying natural gas using silicagels: *1-14 – input and output cranes; s-1 and S-2 – separators; a-1 and a-2 – adsorbers; X-Air Cooler; K-compressor; P-oven*

The use of this method leads to an increase in economic costs due to gas compression when cooling silica gel. In addition, in the implementation of this method, a refrigerant is necessary to cool the gas after the adsorber.

In Figure 2, the technological scheme of gas drying is presented according to the above method. On the example of this method, let's consider the technological scheme of drying gas with two adsorbers.

The technological scheme includes an A-1 and a-2 adsorber to the Inlet, a natural gas separator s-1, a compressor K, a gas heating furnace P, a refrigerant X, a regenerating gas separator S-2, a gas drying line, a regenerating line, cooling and control valves.

The first filter-separator s-1 to be given when wet feedstock gas is sent to the device, and purified from liquid hydrocarbons, water, and mechanical particles above 1 μm in size. This filter-separator is equipped with a balance adjuster, and all the retained fluids are sent to the drainage system. After that, natural gas is directed to one of the A-1 or a-2 adsorbers using 1 or 4 open Control Valves. In adsorbers, the gas flow passes through the silica gel layer and is cleaned of vapor moisture and sent to the dried gas line using 7 or 10 control valves.

In the Adsorber and drying line, the gas pressure ranges from 5.0 to 7.5 MPa, the temperature ranges from 10 to 30°C, and the gas consumption per hour ranges from 150 to 300 thousand. M3 makes up na. The pressure of the gas at the inlet from the adsorber is between 0.03 and 1.0 MPa higher than the pressure at the outlet from the adsorber.

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At this point, it is worth noting that for cleaning adsorbent hot gas products with a cold gas stream (usually obtained from a purified and dried gas line), more gas is consumed, and through this the amount of purified gas is reduced for the next technological process.

In the heat-free desorption mode, the amount of gas required to purify adsorbents is calculated by the following formula:

$$\boldsymbol{Y_{pr} = K * Y_o\ (P_{pr}/P_o)}$$

Here: $\boldsymbol{Y_{pr}}$, $\boldsymbol{P_{pr}}$ – volumetric consumption and pressure of cleaning gas; $\boldsymbol{Y_o}$, P_o – volumetric consumption and pressure of the purifying gas; K – the excess gas coefficient is equal to 1.1 – 1.2, according to the indicators obtained based on the results of the study.

For regeneration with heated gas, the gas is taken from the dried gas line using a compressor K and sent to the oven using 14 control valves, in which it is heated to a temperature of 180-200°C. It is then sent to the adsorber using 8 or 11 Control Valves, the silica gel is heated and released from the adsorber and sent to the cooler using 3 and 6 Control Valves. In the refrigerator, the gas cooled to a temperature of 50°C passes through the S-2 separator and joins the S-1 separator gas drying line.

Control valves 1, 4, 9 or 12 are opened to cool the silica gel. If the silica gel in the A-2 adsorber needs to be cooled, then 4,12,9 control valves open. In this, because the input pressure in the A-1 adsorber is high, the gas passes through the A-2 adsorber through the 4 control valve and cools the silica gel in the A-2 adsorber using 12,9,7 control valves to circulate the dried gas output lines. After cooling the A-2 adsorber 4,9,12 control valves close. For cooling a-1 adsorber, 1.9.12 control valves are opened, and from 3 to 7 thousand m3 of non-dried gas is circulating for 3-4 hours. The quality of dried gas is not affected in this. Because unheated gas passes through the regenerated silica gel layer during cooling and is dried until it joins the dried gas line at its exit.

Conclusion: this proposed method significantly increases economic efficiency in the process of drying gases. At the same time, this method is quite simple and does not require excessive additional equipment.

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