

Experimental Work at RUB and Tsinghua and a New Model Describing Thermodynamic Properties of CO₂-rich Mixtures

2nd Int. Forum on CCS | Athens | December 16-17, 2015

Roland Span



The GERG-2008 Model by Kunz and Wagner

- Helmholtz-model for mixtures (fundamental equation of state!)
- Introduced independently by Lemmon & Tillner-Roth in mid 90's
 - Pure fluid equations of state (EOS)
 - Mixing rules for reduced input parameters δ_m and τ_m

$$\alpha(\delta, \tau, \bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \left[\alpha_{oi}^0(\rho, T) + \ln x_i \right] + \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \alpha_{oi}^r(\delta_m, \tau_m) + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^N x_i x_j F_{ij} \alpha_{ij}^r(\delta_m, \tau_m)$$

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrogen (N₂)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Ethane (C₂H₆)

Propane (C₃H₈)

n-Butane (n-C₄H₁₀)

Isobutane (i-C₄H₁₀)

n-Pentane (n-C₅H₁₂)

Isopentan (i-C₅H₁₂)

n-Hexane (n-C₆H₁₄)

n-Heptane (n-C₇H₁₆)

n-Octane (n-C₈H₁₈)

n-Nonane (n-C₉H₂₀)

n-Decane (n-C₁₀H₂₂)

Hydrogen (H₂)

Carbon monoxide (CO)

Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S)

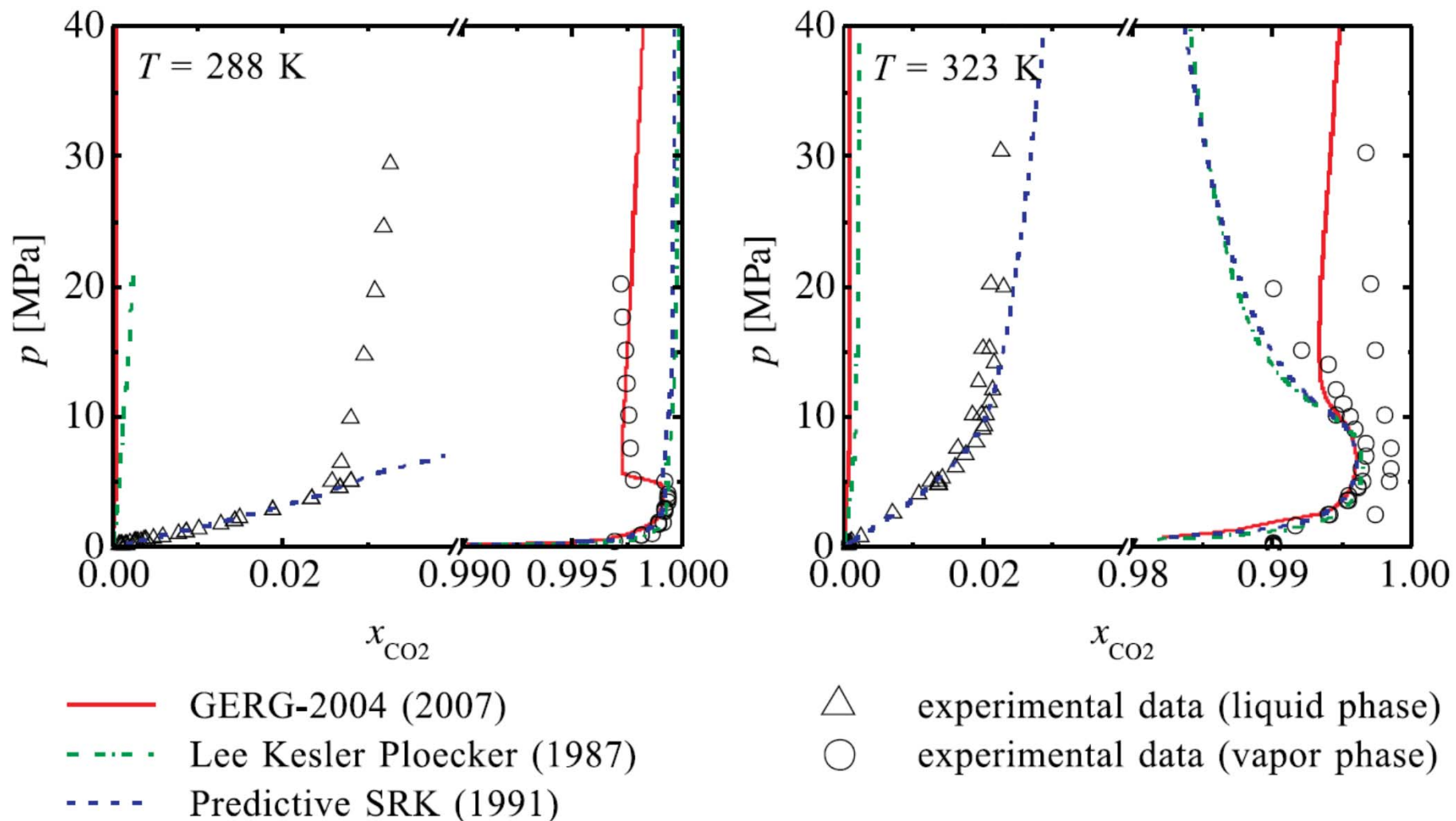
Water (H₂O)

Oxygen (O₂)

Argon (Ar)

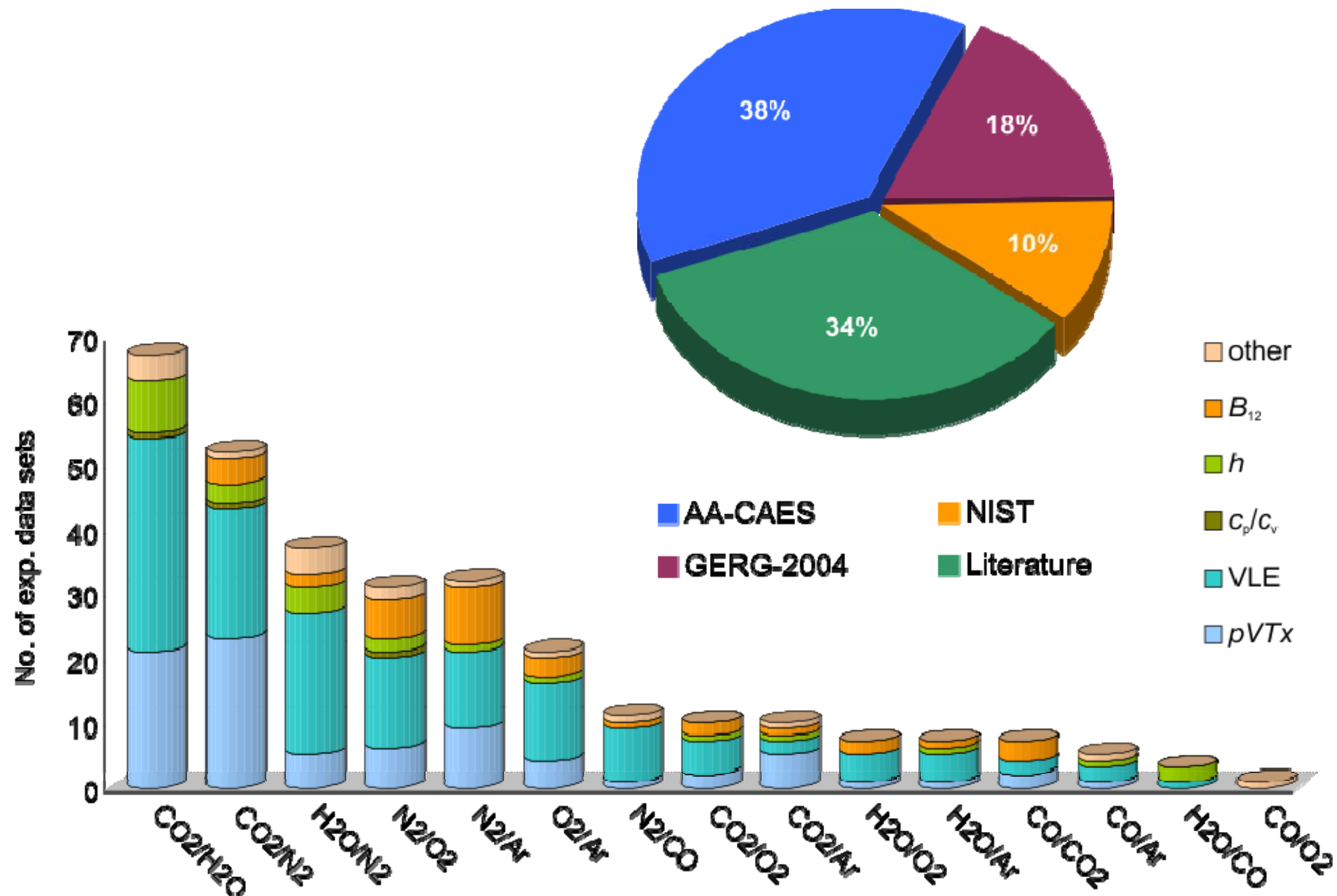
Helium (He)

The GERG-2008 Model by Kunz and Wagner



- Developed with focus on natural-gas (like) mixtures, not for CCS

EOS-CG – Improving GERG-2008 for CO₂-Rich Mixtures



Thermophysical Properties in IMPACTS

**Tsinghua:
Density
Measurements**
(single sinker,
medium to high
density)

**RUB: Density
Measurements**
(dual sinker,
low to medium
density)

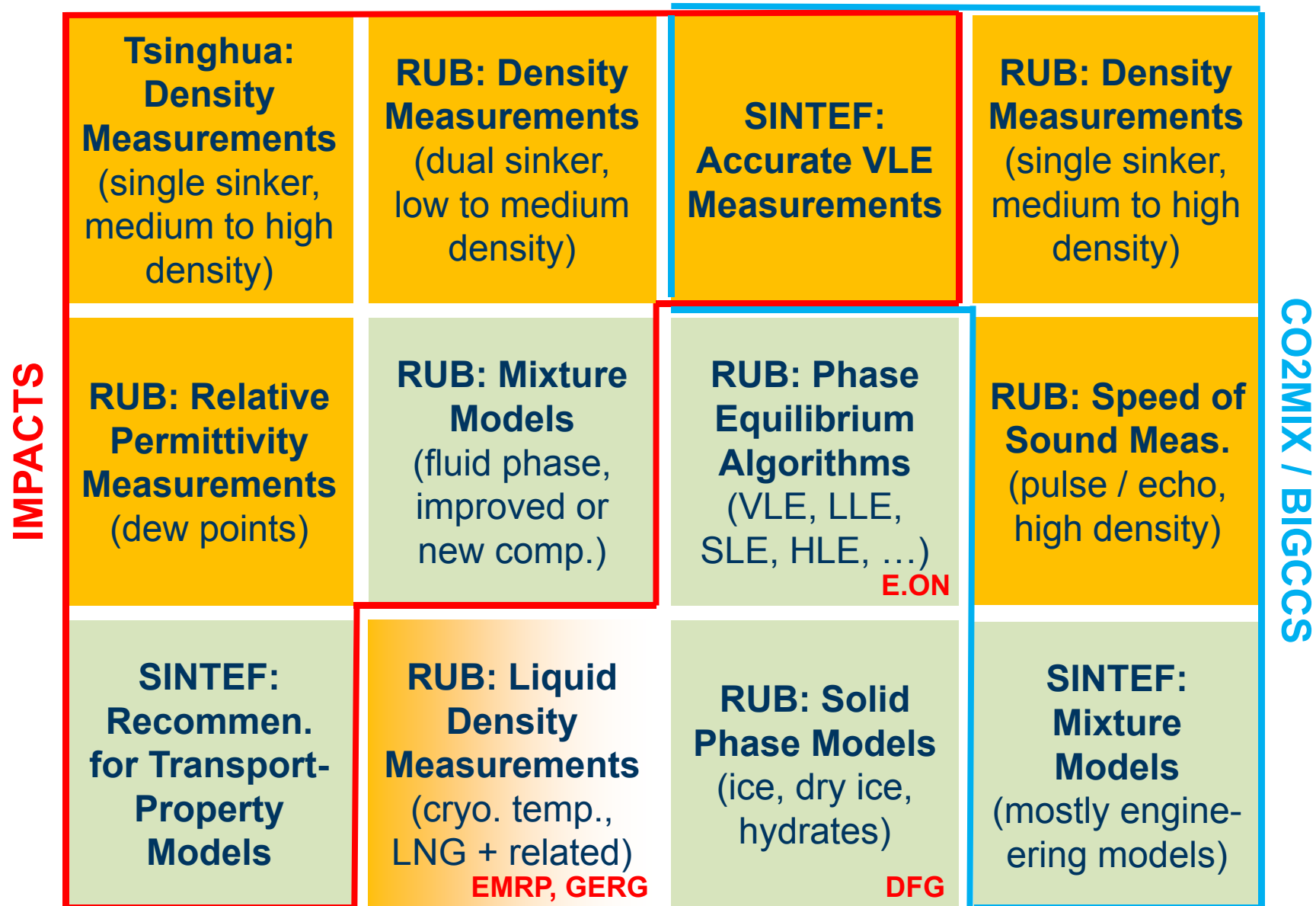
**SINTEF:
Accurate VLE
Measurements**

**RUB: Relative
Permittivity
Measurements**
(dew points)

**RUB: Mixture
Models**
(fluid phase,
improved or
new comp.)

**SINTEF:
Recommen.
for Transport-
Property
Models**

Thermophysical Properties – the Broader View



Experimental Equipment Involved

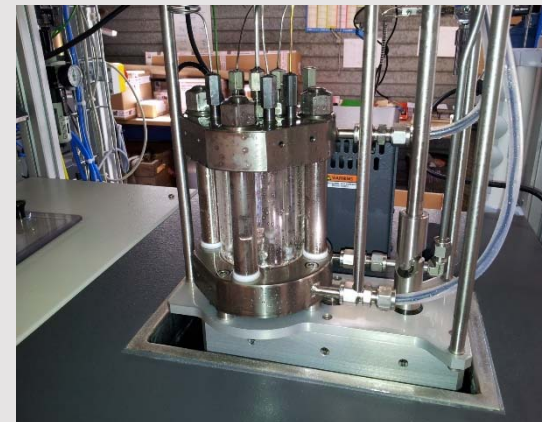
IMPACTS



relative permittivity
apparatus at RUB



dual-sinker densimeter
at RUB



VLE apparatus
at SINTEF



single-sinker densimeter
at Tsinghua

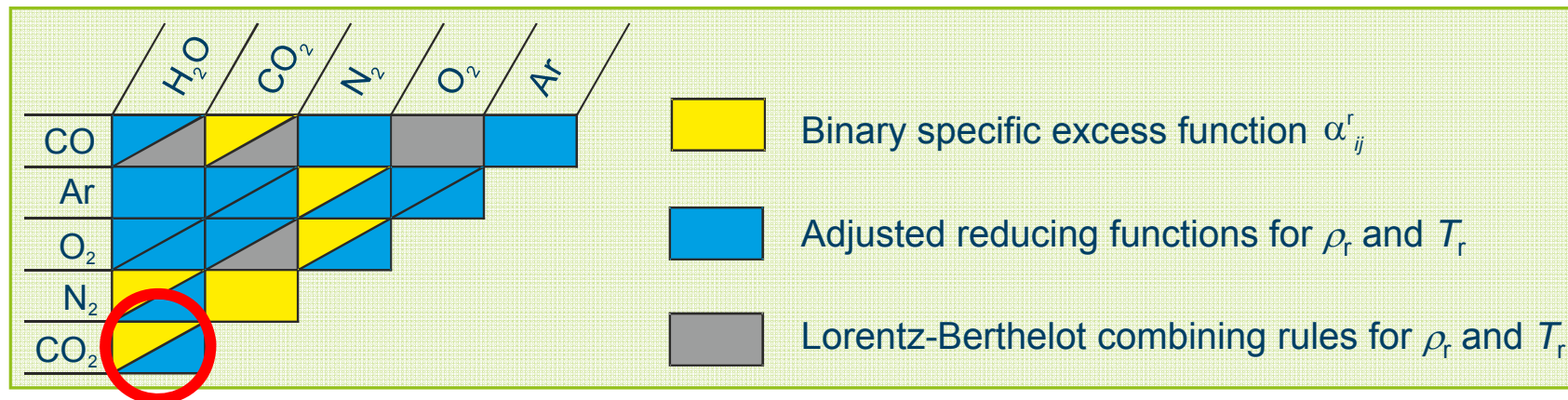


single-sinker densimeter
& speed of sound at RUB

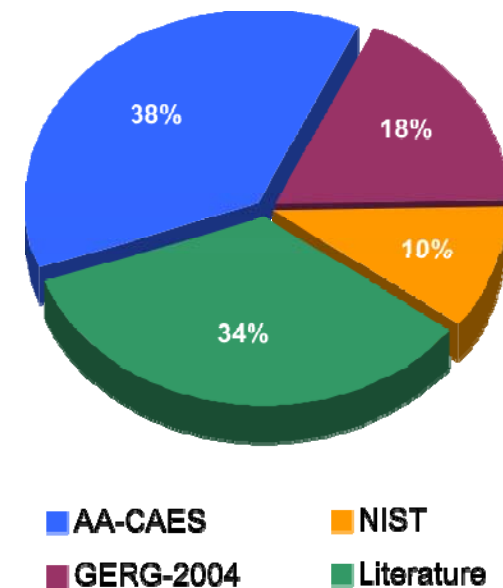
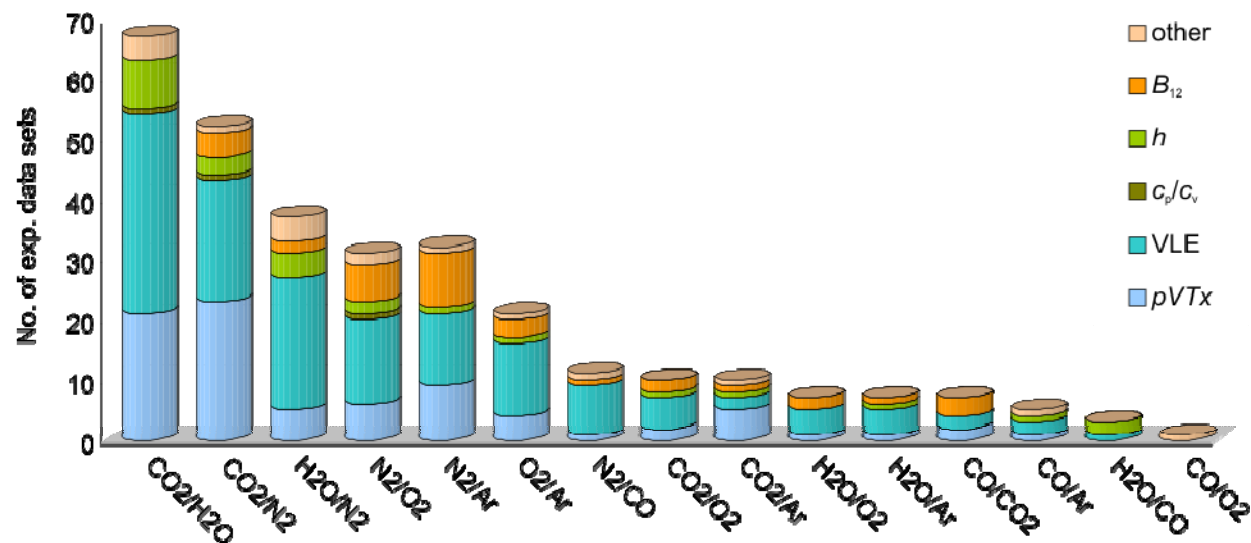


cryogenic-liquid
densimeter at RUB

EOS-CG – Improving GERG-2008 for CO₂-Rich Mixtures

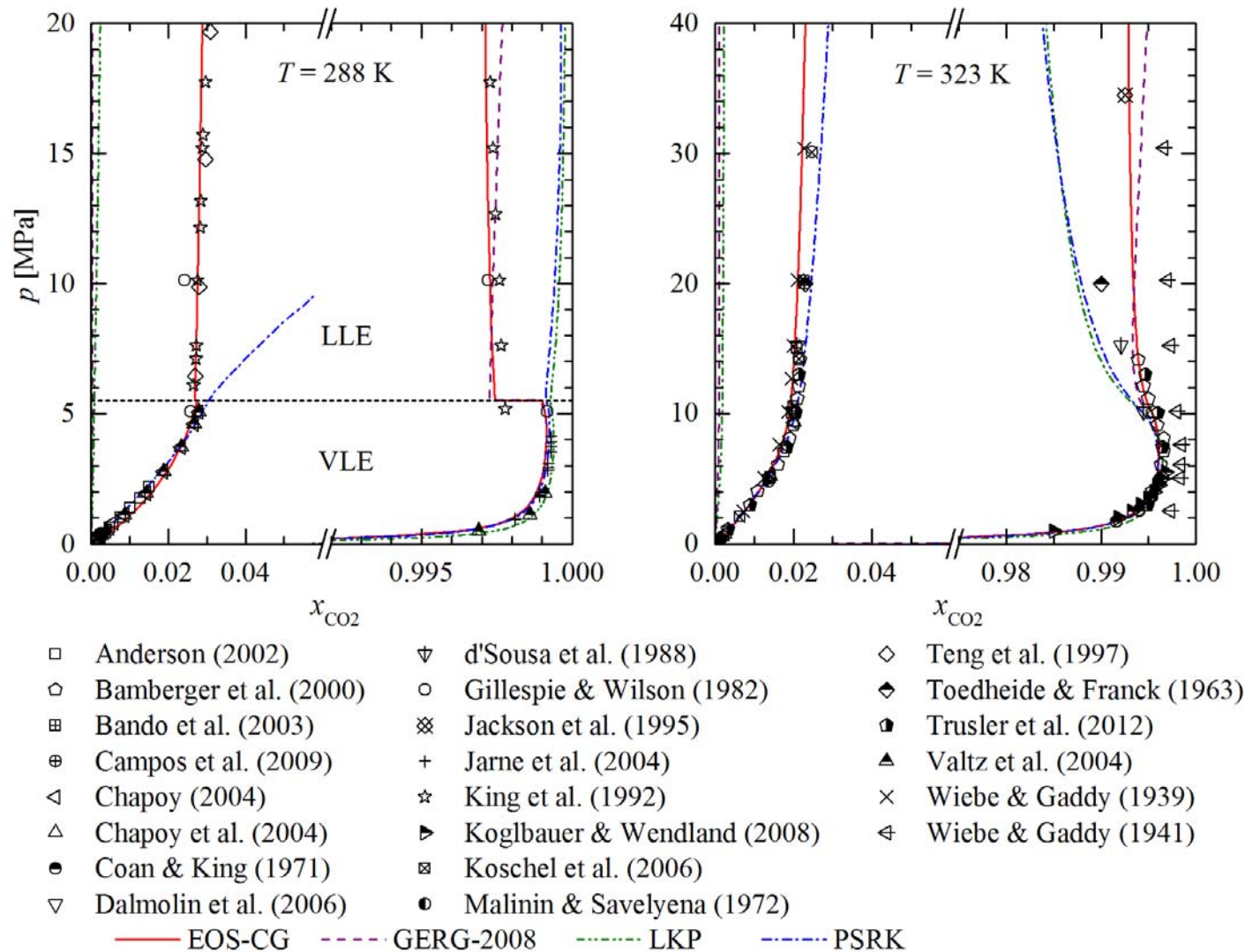


- **5 mixtures:** new excess functions
- **5 mixtures:** new reducing parameters



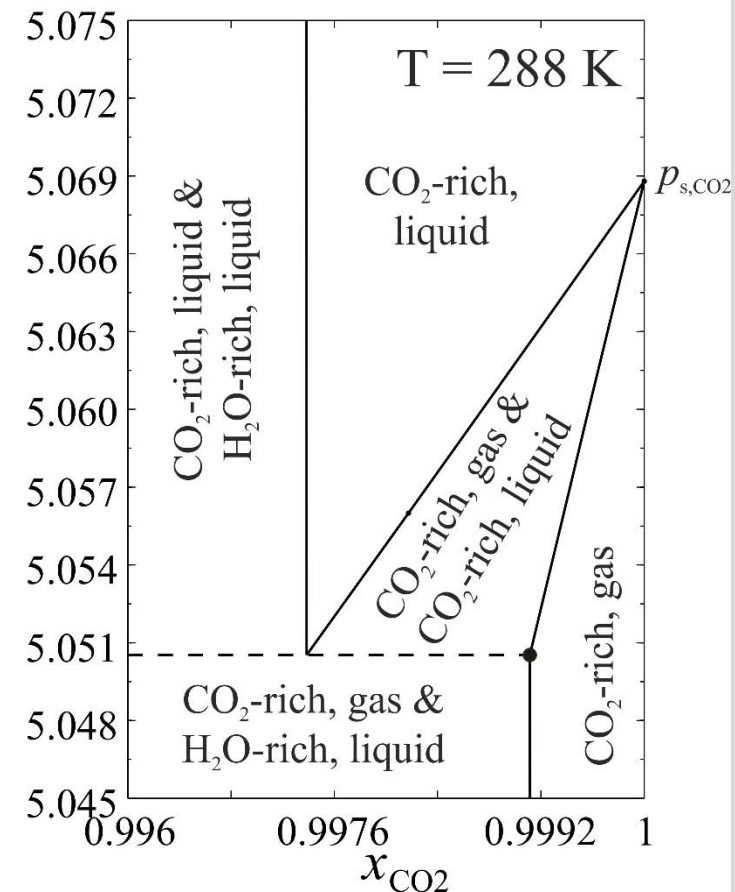
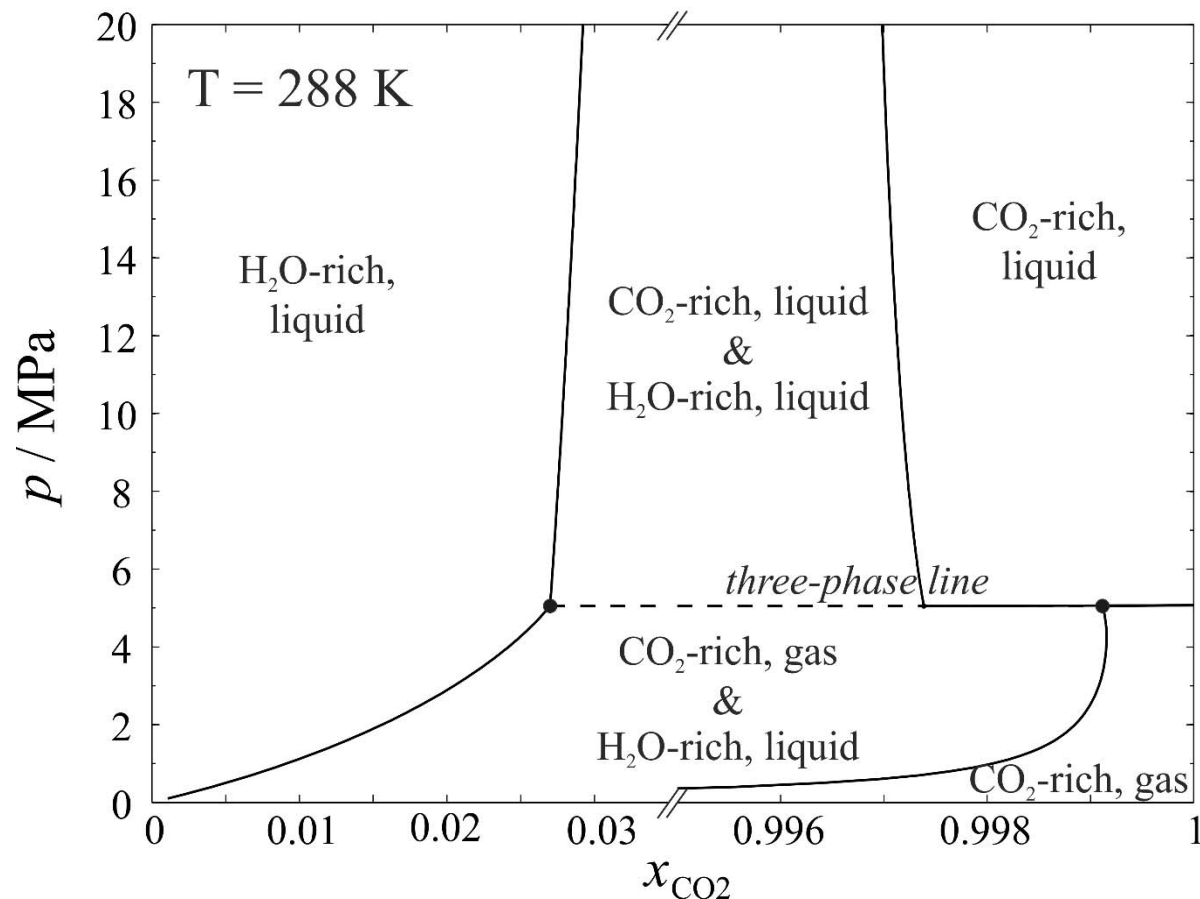
EOS-CG – Improving GERG-2008 for CO₂-Rich Mixtures

■ Example H₂O – CO₂: Phase Boundaries



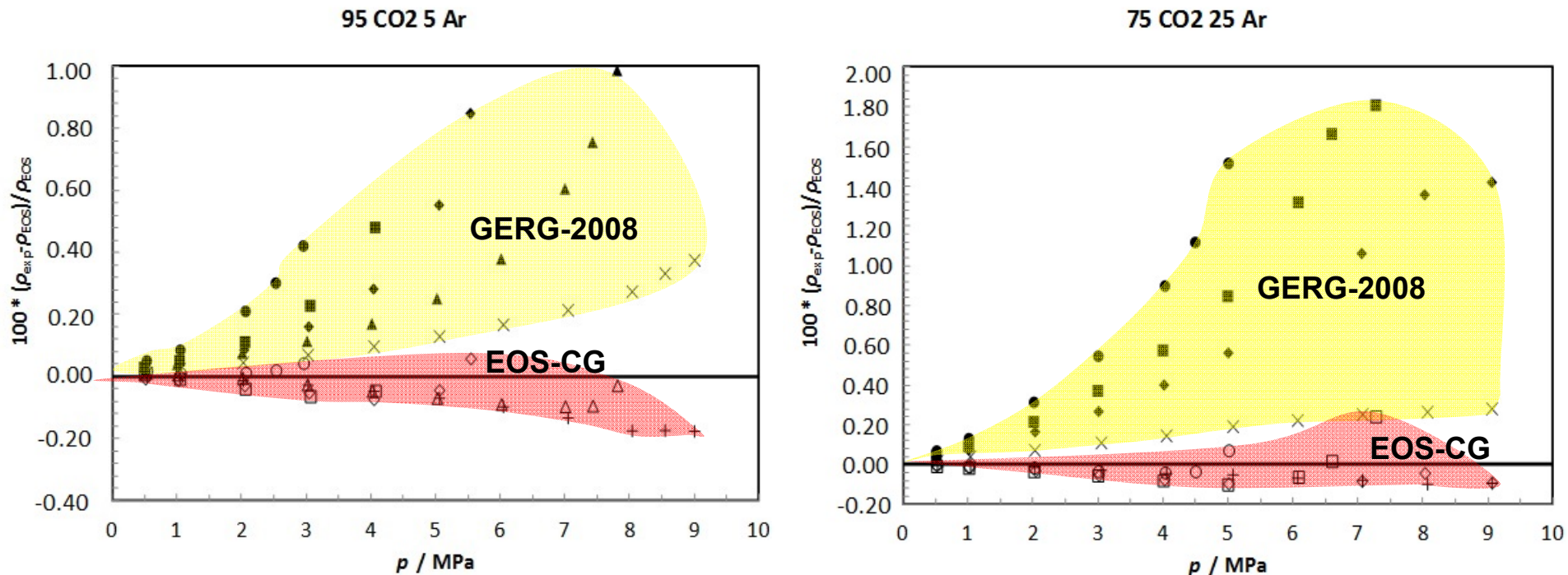
EOS-CG – Improving GERG-2008 for CO₂-Rich Mixtures

- Numerically stable (phase-equilibrium) algorithms available



Validating EOS-CG with IMPACTS Data

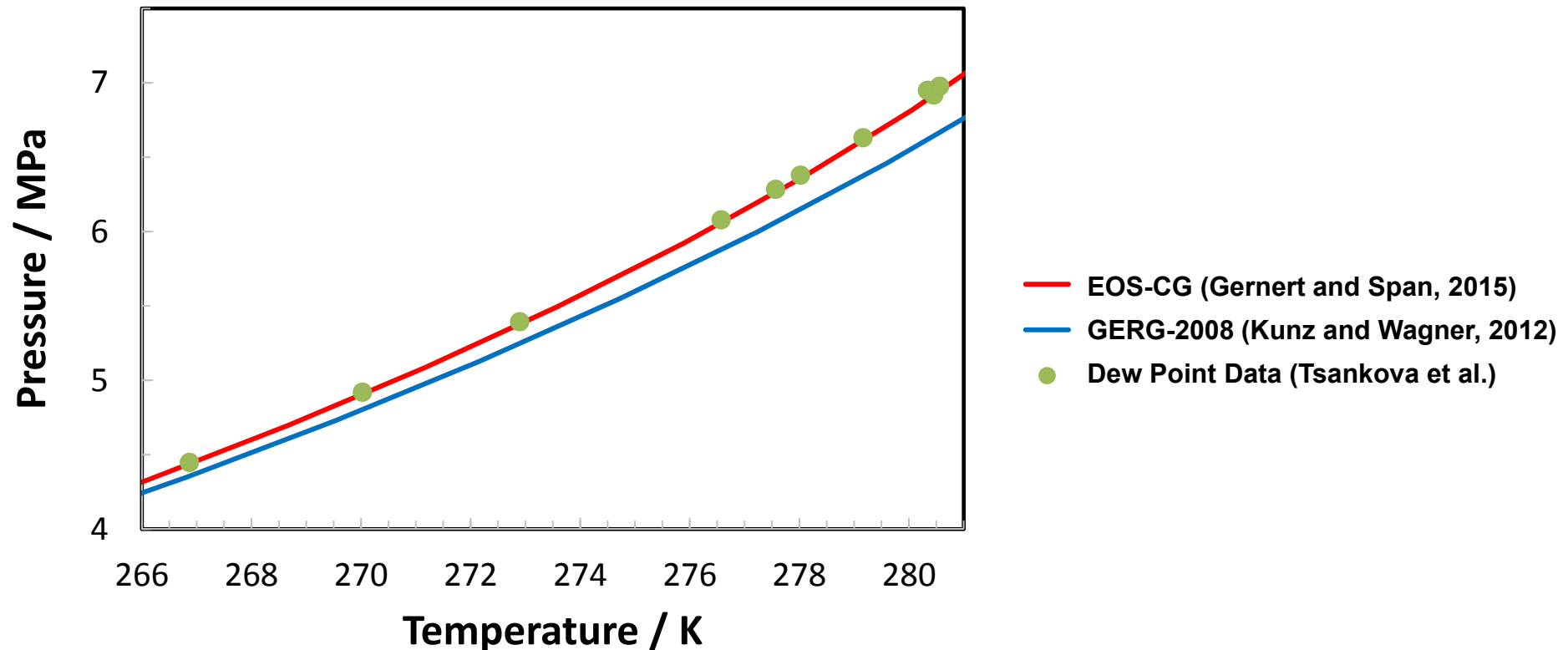
■ Example CO₂ – Ar: Homogeneous Density Data



- Recent measurements within IMPACTS confirm superiority of EOS-CG for CO₂-rich mixtures
- Still larger deviations close to the critical points of the mixtures, further improvements for main components seem possible (but maybe not mandatory)

Validating EOS-CG with IMPACTS Data

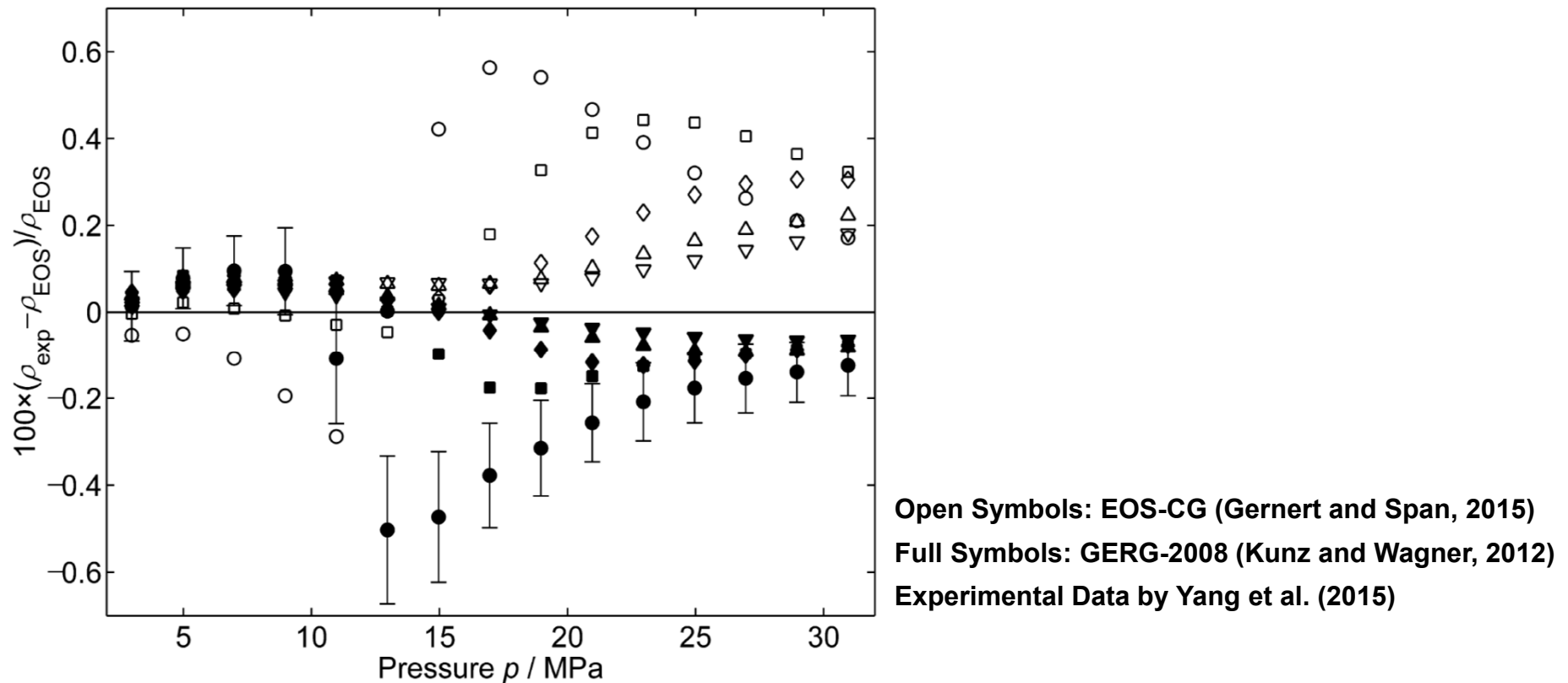
- **Example CO₂ – Ar: Dew Point Data (75% CO₂, 25% Ar)**



- Recent measurements within IMPACTS confirm superiority of EOS-CG for CO₂-rich mixtures
- Still larger deviations close to the critical points of the mixtures, further improvements for main components seem possible (but maybe not mandatory)

Validating EOS-CG with IMPACTS Data

- **Example CO₂ – N₂ – Ar: Homogeneous Density Data (90% / 5% / 5%)**



- Recent measurements within IMPACTS confirm superiority of EOS-CG for CO₂-rich mixtures
- Still larger deviations close to the critical points of the mixtures, further improvements for main components seem possible (but maybe not mandatory)

Experimental Results from RUB and Tsinghua

Data measured within IMPACTS close some important gaps in the data set available for “main components”:

- **CO₂ – N₂**: Homogeneous density data
- **CO₂ – Ar**: Homogeneous density / dew point data
- **CO₂ – H₂**: Homogeneous density data (not yet completed)
- **CO₂ – CH₄**: Homogeneous density data close to the critical point
- **CO₂ – N₂ – Ar**: Homogeneous density data close to the critical point

A number of serious drawbacks in experimental work:

- Problems with experimental setups
- **CH₄ – O₂**: Mixtures could not be prepared with sufficient pressure even outside of the explosive range (explosive mixtures during filling)
- **CH₄ – CO**: Solid C formation triggered by some kind of catalytic reaction with cell material



Consideration of Minor Components in IMPACTS

		Chlorine	Hydrogen Chloride	Diethanolamine	Monoethanolamine	Methanol	Ammonia	Sulphur Trioxide	Sulphur Dioxide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Nitrogen Oxide	Hydrogen Sulfide	Methane	Hydrogen	Carbon Monoxide	Argon	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Water
Major Components	Carbon Dioxide	x	x	o	o	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x					
	Water	o	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	o	x	x	x					
	Nitrogen	o	o	o	o	x	x		x	o	x	x	x	x					
	Oxygen	o	o	o	o	x	o		x	o	o	o	x	x					
	Argon	o	o	o	o	x	x		x	o	o	o	x	x					
	Carbon Monoxide	o	o	o	o	x	x		o	o	o	x	x	x					
	Hydrogen	o	o	o	x	x	x		x	o	o	x	x						
	Methane	o	o	o	o	x	x		x	o	o	x							
Minor Components	Hydrogen Sulfide	o	o	o	o	x	o		o	o	o								
	Nitrogen Oxide	o	o	o	o	o	o		o	o									
	Nitrogen Dioxide	o	o	o	o	o	o		o										
	Sulphur Dioxide	x	x	x	o	x	o	x											
	Sulphur Trioxide																		
	Ammonia	o	o	o	x	x													
	Methanol	o	x	x	x														
	Monoethanolamine	o	o	x															
	Diethanolamine	o	o																
	Hydrogen Chloride	x																	
	Chlorine																		

Covered by EOS-CG
 Covered by GERG-2008 / Tillner-Roth & Friend for Ammonia
 Covered by new upcoming models from University of Washington and NIST
 No dedicated mixture-model available
x Data available (DDB and/or TRC)
o No data in DDB and TRC
 Sulphur Trioxide should be rejected; database not sufficient to fit the pure fluid
 Pure Fluid Equations under development

Consideration of Minor Components in IMPACTS

		chlorine	hydrogen chloride	diethanolamine	monoethanolamine	sulphur dioxide	hydrogen sulfide	methane	hydrogen	carbon monoxide	argon	oxygen	nitrogen	water
major components	carbon dioxide	LB	LB	lin	lin	red								
	water	LB	lin	red	red	red								
	nitrogen	lin	LB	lin	lin	red								
	oxygen	lin	lin	LB	LB	red								
	argon	lin	lin	lin	lin	lin								
	carbon monoxide	lin	LB	lin	lin	lin								
	hydrogen	lin	lin	lin	red	lin								
	methane	lin	LB	lin	lin	red								
minor components	hydrogen sulfide	LB	LB	lin	lin	LB								
	sulphur dioxide	red	LB	red	LB									
	monoethanolamine	lin	lin	red										
	diethanolamine	lin	lin											
	hydrogen chloride	red												
	chlorine													

EOS-CG model of *Gernert and Span (2015)*

GERG-2008 model of *Kunz and Wagner (2012)*

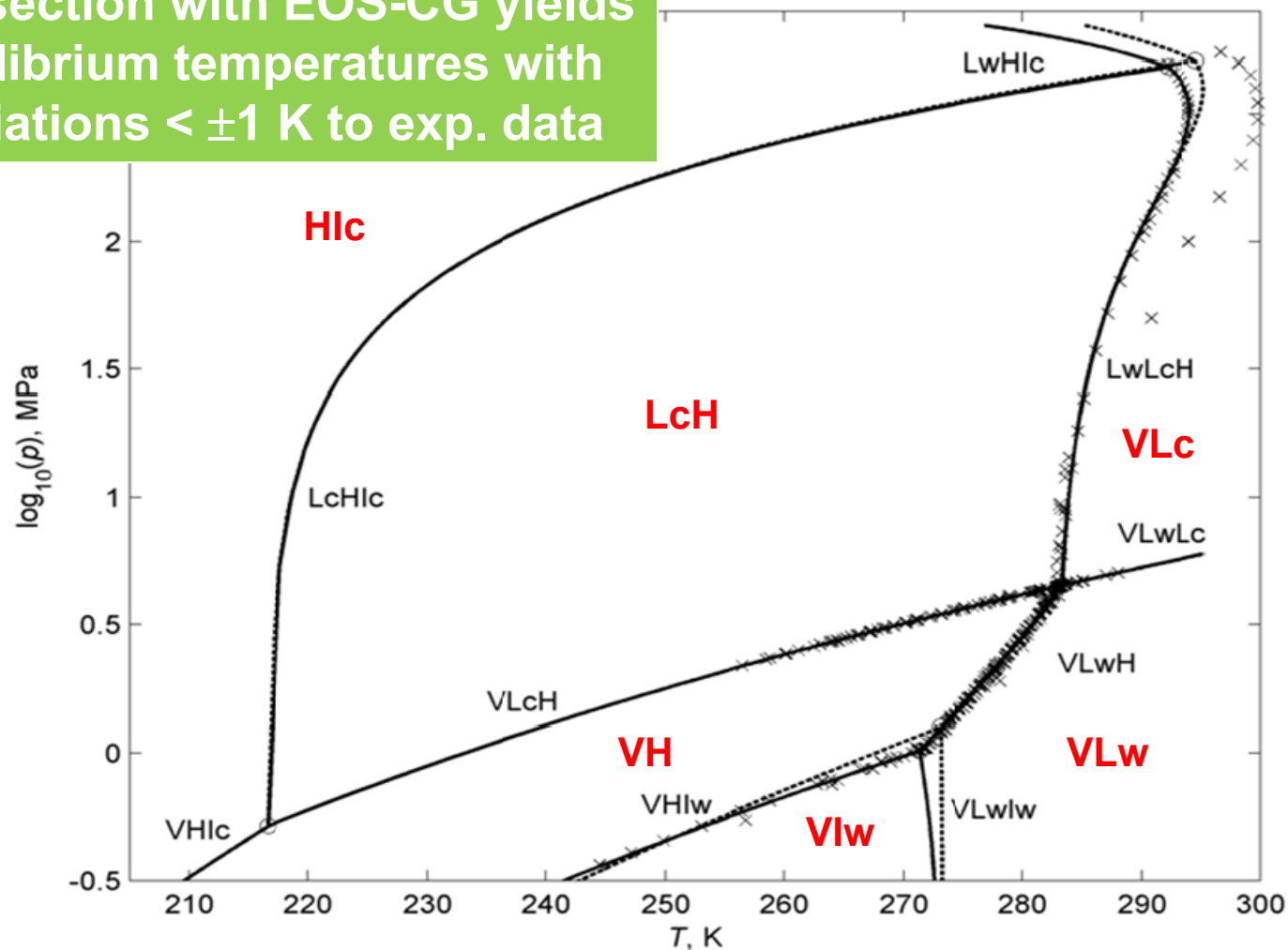
red New model, reducing parameters fitted

lin New model, linear combination rule

LB New model, Lorentz-Berthelot combination rule

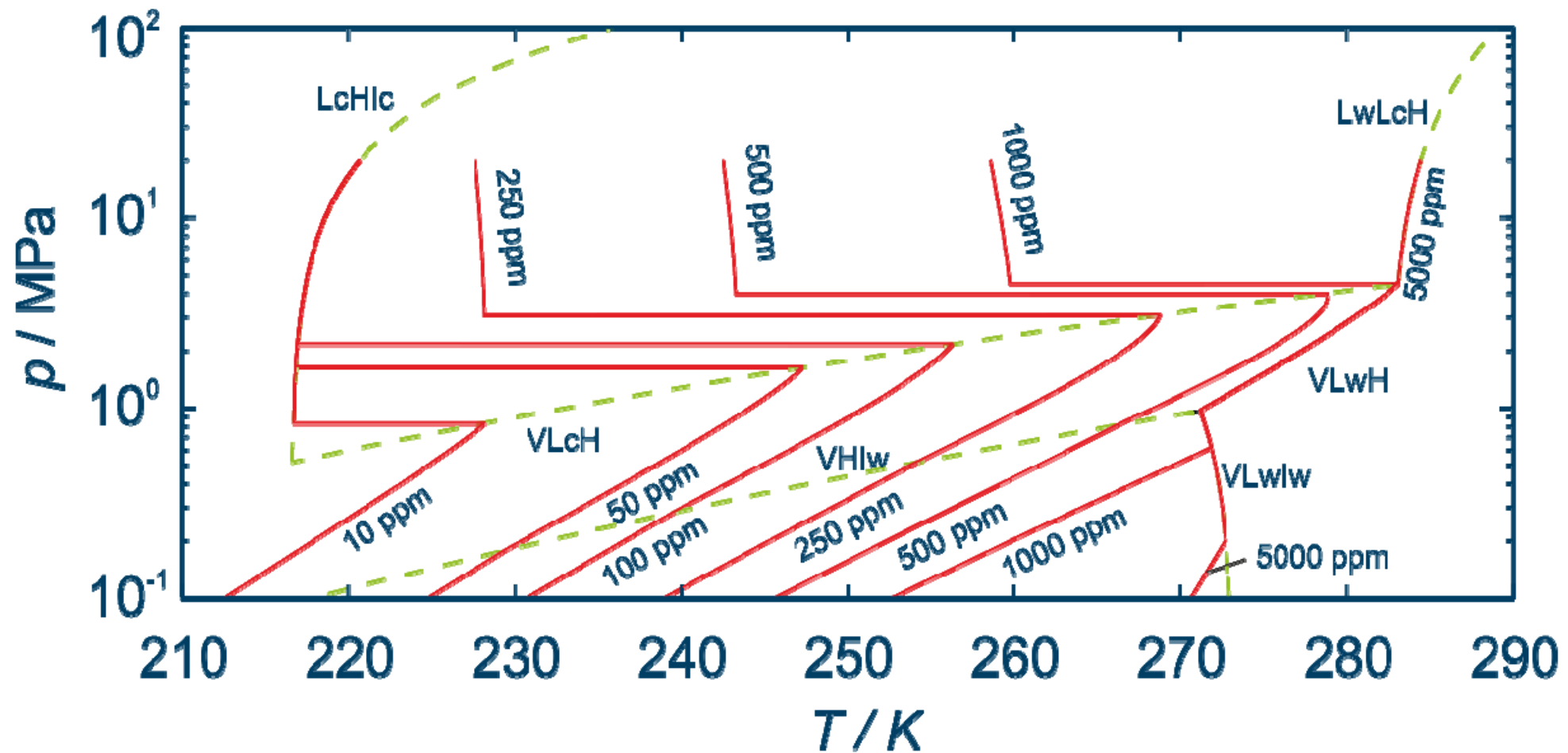
Phase Equilibria with Solid Phases – Hydrates

Intersection with EOS-CG yields equilibrium temperatures with deviations $< \pm 1$ K to exp. data



- Accurate description of CO₂ / H₂O hydrate formation
- Consistent to accurate VLE / LLE / homogeneous phase model

Allowable Water Content in CO₂



- Three phase lines in the binary system CO₂ + H₂O
- Temperatures at which solid phase emerges for different H₂O contents in the binary system CO₂ + H₂O

TREND – A Contribution to the “Tool Box”

- TREND
- TR
- -

The screenshot displays the TREND.xls spreadsheet in Microsoft Excel. The spreadsheet is divided into two main sections: INPUT PARAMETERS and FLASH CALCULATION.

INPUT PARAMETERS:

- Path to EOS: D:\Trend 2.0 - Preview\
- Input code: PH+
- Property 1: 0,6 MPa
- Property 2: 6898,39 J/mol
- Fluids: water, co2
- mole fractions: 0,5, 0,5
- Eq. Type: 1, 1
- Mix. Rules: 1

FLASH CALCULATION:

	VAP	LIQ1	LIQ2	SOL	HYD	OVERALL
Temperature K	257,638			257,638	257,638	257,638
Pressure MPa	0,600			0,600	0,600	0,600
Density mol/m³	294,905			51012,003	44592,740	590,020
Int. Energy J/mol	18454,090			-6577,916	-5711,013	5881,470
Enthalpy J/mol	20488,642			-6566,154	-5697,558	6898,386
Entropy J/(mol K)	99,526			-24,142	-18,277	37,451
Gibbs energy J/mol	-5152,954			-346,252	-988,678	-2750,333
Helmholtz energy J/mol	-7187,506			-358,014	-1002,133	-3767,249
isob. Heat capacity J/(mol K)	38,738			35,717	-12900,000	0,000
isoch. Heat capacity J/(mol K)	28,246			-12900,000	-12900,000	0,000
speed of sound m/s	245,133			-12900,000	-12900,000	0,000
phase fraction	0,497			0,479	0,024	
X1 mol/mol	0,000304			1,000000	0,866389	water
X2 mol/mol	0,999696			0,000000	0,133611	co2
X3 mol/mol						
X4 mol/mol						
X5 mol/mol						
X6 mol/mol						
X7 mol/mol						
X8 mol/mol						
X9 mol/mol						
X10 mol/mol						
X11 mol/mol						
X12 mol/mol						
X13 mol/mol						
X14 mol/mol						
X15 mol/mol						
X16 mol/mol						



Thank You For Your Attention!

The author is grateful to all organizations that contributed funding to the presented work, namely to the European Commission for the contract "Seventh Framework Program, Nr. 308809, IMPACTS"