



*Setting the Standard for Automation™*

# A New Method for LNG Energy Determination

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Standards  
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- Beng, Msc from University of Bath, Manchester
  - Specialising in materials
- 7 years Aerospace Engineering
  - Including 4 years in Bristol, UK and 3 years in Toulouse, France
- 1 year Production & Export @ EnDet / VE Technology
  - Produced and exported new advanced gas sampling technology
- 4 years (and counting!) International Sales @ Orbital
  - Manage global sales network and responsible for growth of sales of two patented product lines: VE Technology® and GasPT®



# LNG Energy Determination Background



- Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is becoming increasingly important to meet the world's energy demand
- LNG comes from many different sources and is of varying quality (to other sources, and over time: 'aging')
- A single LNG vessel can carry \$5-15M worth of LNG
- Faster, more accurate and more reliable monitoring of LNG quality would be worth millions of dollars per year

- ISO 8943:2007, is recognised as an industry guide to LNG sampling and measurement, also G.I.I.G.N.L. LNG Custody Transfer Handbook
- **Continuous measurement** of LNG during transfer is essential to accurately account for total energy flow
- Gas chromatography (GC) is established in the gas industry as a means for calculating energy content and written into international standards and user specifications
  - Despite being accurate, it is slow, cyclic (NOT continuous), complicated to install and expensive to operate and maintain

# Gas Chromatography for LNG

## Principles of Measurement



- Gas chromatography requires a sample of the LNG to be vaporised without changing its composition in any way
- A tiny slice of this sample is taken every few minutes, separated into constituent components and concentration calculated via peak identification and integration
- From these component concentrations, the gas properties such as CV, RD and others can be calculated using ISO 6976.
- Data output frequency is subject to analyser cycle time which can be 3-5 minutes for the latest micro GC instruments

# Gas Chromatography for LNG

## Limitations for LNG Application





# Gas Chromatography for LNG

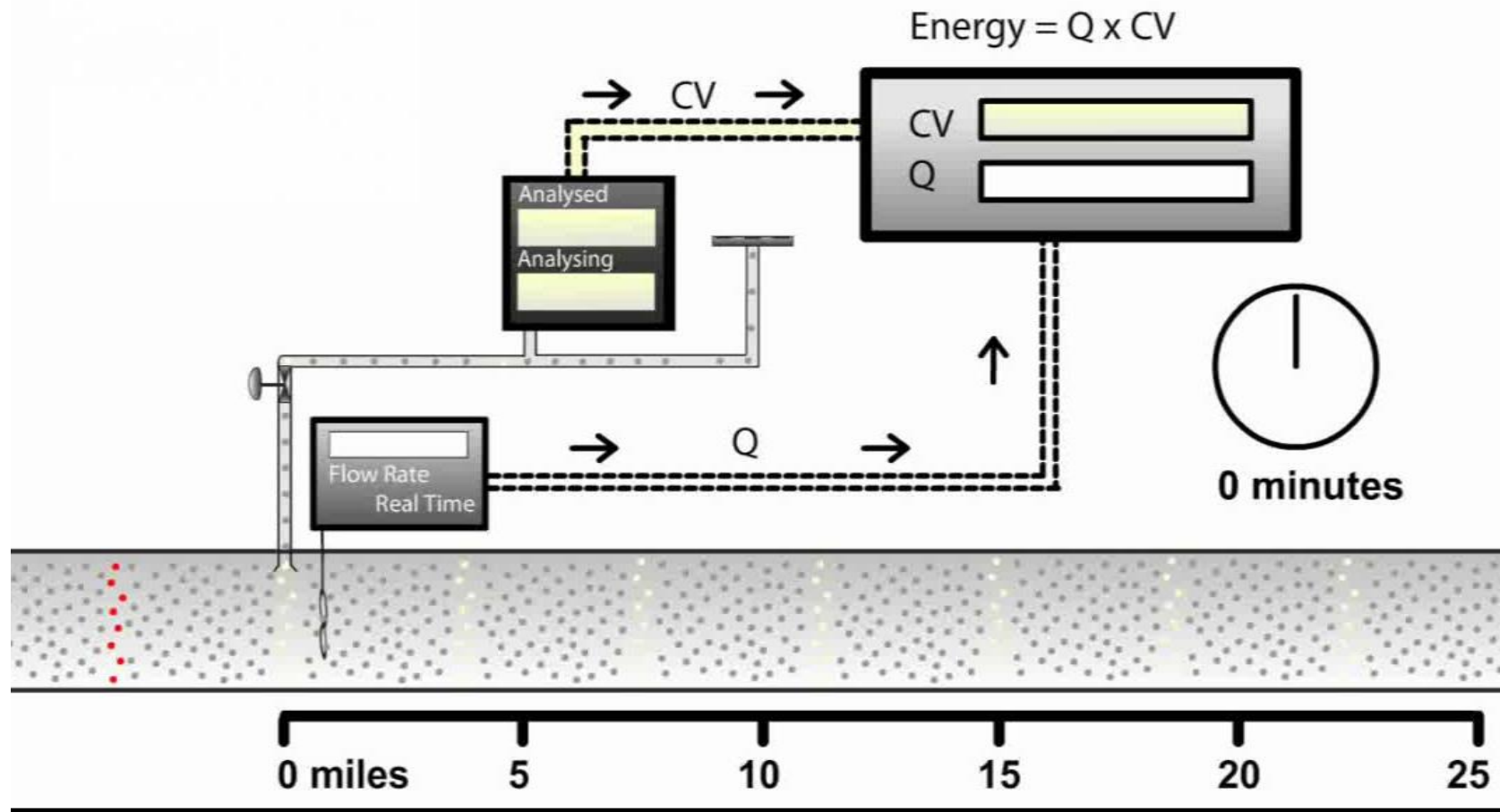
## Limitations for LNG Application

- NOT continuous – a series of ‘snapshots’ that are not matched to the respective LNG flow data
- High CAPEX cost due to requirement for shelter, base, tube runs (and space to fit all of those items into a working LNG terminal!)
- High OPEX due to requirement for continuous supply of carrier and calibration gas, regular (skilled) maintenance



# Gas Chromatography for LNG

## Limitations for LNG Application



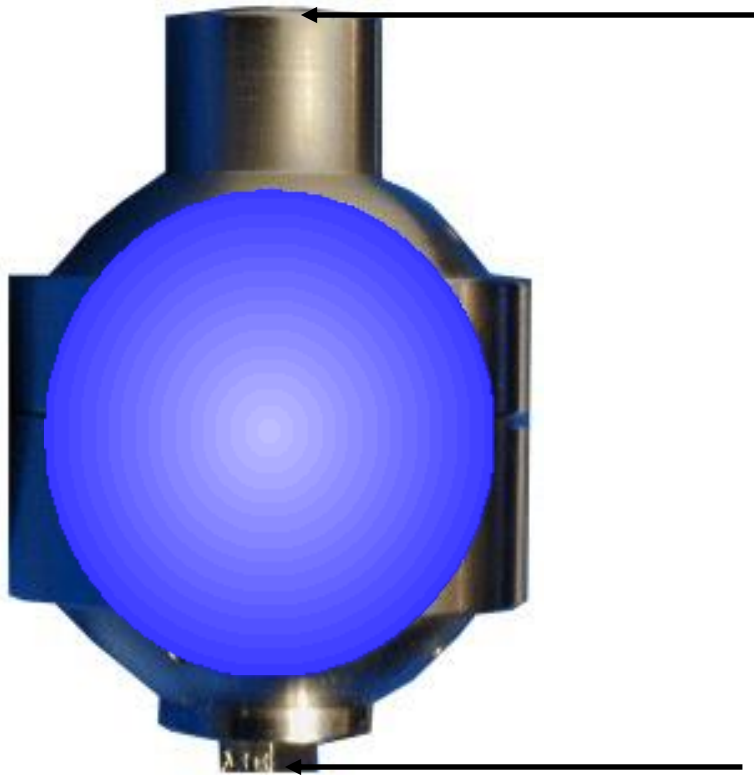


# A New Method for LNG Energy Determination

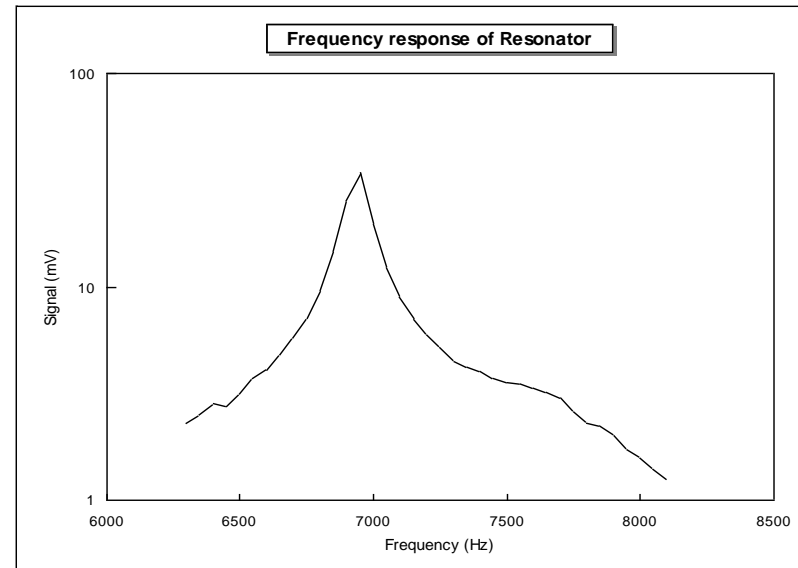


- A fast, accurate and reliable method of determining natural gas quality has been developed
- It uses sensor technology and complex algorithms to continuously monitor gas quality and derive an equivalent gas composition from which the physical properties can be calculated (using ISO 6976)
- It directly measures:
  - Speed of sound
  - Thermal conductivity
  - Pressure
  - Temperature

# A New Method for LNG Energy Determination

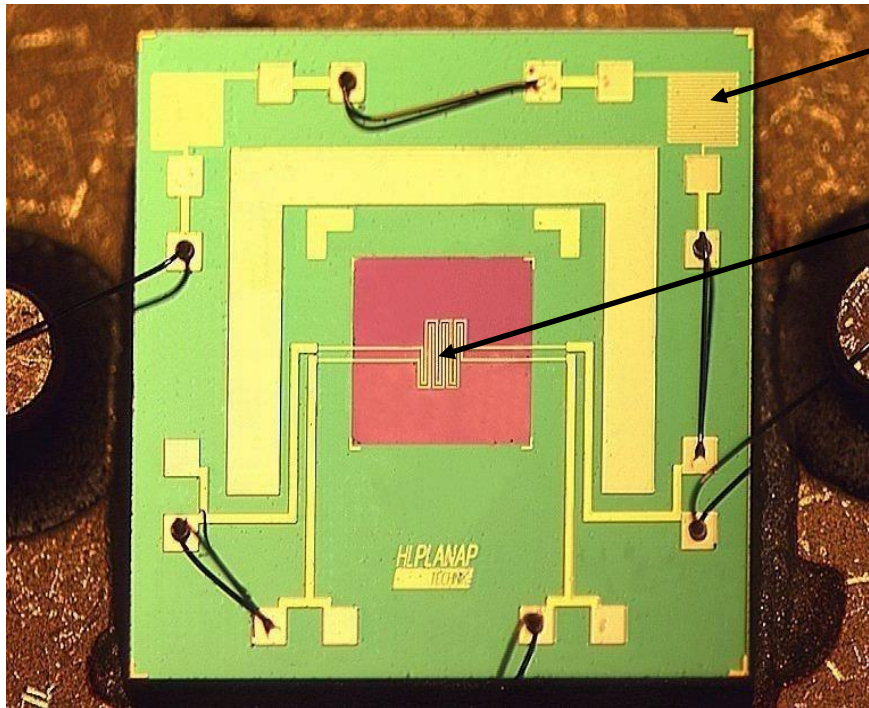


**Microphone: Detects amplitude of oscillation**



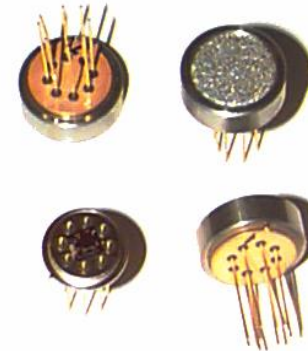
**Miniature Speaker drives the resonance**

# A New Method for LNG Energy Determination



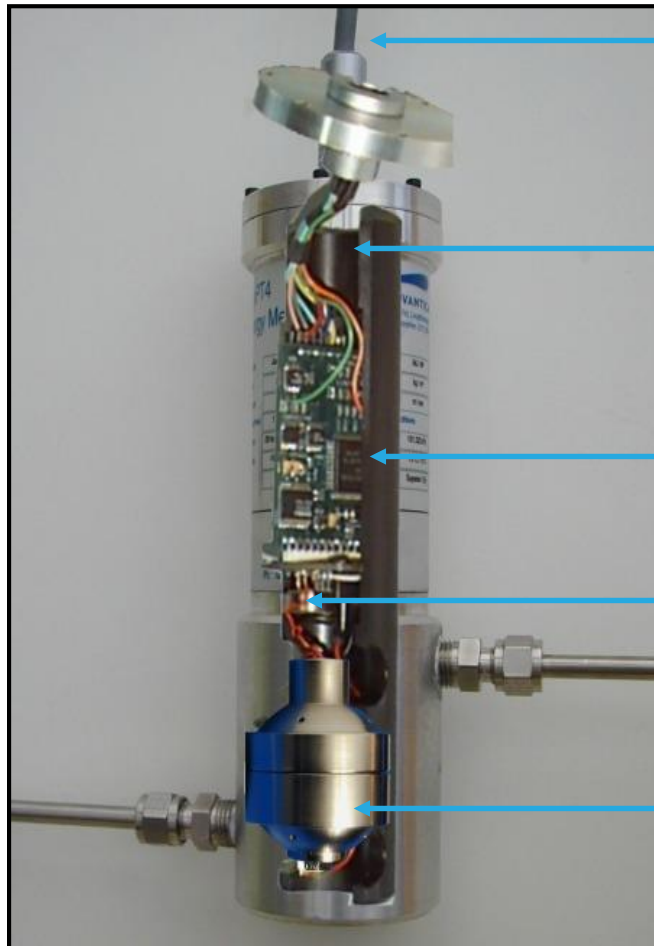
**Ambient temperature sensor**

**Heated above ambient**



**Thermal conductivity sensing resistor.**

# A New Method for LNG Energy Determination



**Electrical  
Connections**

**Insulating Sleeve**

**Processor Board**

**Thermal Conductivity  
Sensor**

**Spherical  
Resonator**

# A New Method for LNG Energy Determination

A Calibration map is made in the PT for the signals from the sensors

- For each unit 7 temperatures are used (-10 to +50C)
- For each temperature 10 gases are used
- For each gas 3 pressures are used

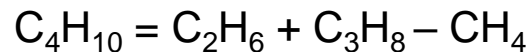
This provides 210 calibration reference points

Using the sensors, this complex calibration process and an algorithm developed over 15 years a simplified composition can then be derived which accurately matches the sample gas characteristics

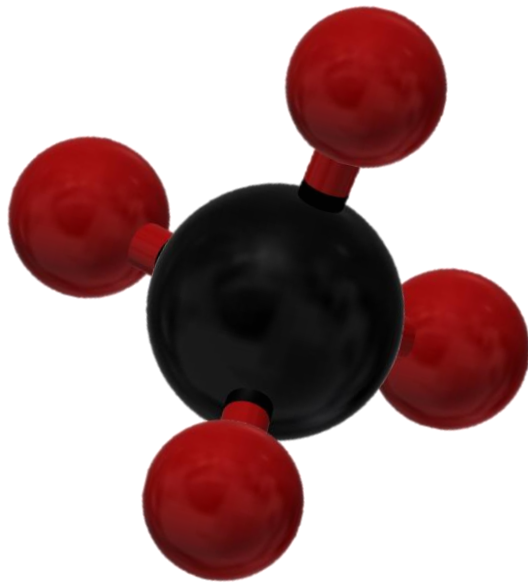


# A New Method for LNG Energy Determination – Hydrocarbon Equivalence

All hydrocarbons typically found in a natural gas can be represented by a mix of effective methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ), effective ethane ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ ) and effective propane ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ ) that yields the same number of Carbon and Hydrogen atoms.



(1 mol. Butane = 1 mol. Ethane + 1 mol. Propane - 1 mol. Methane)



Principle Used for Years By Gas Companies World Wide to simplify Gas Composition:

Network modelling

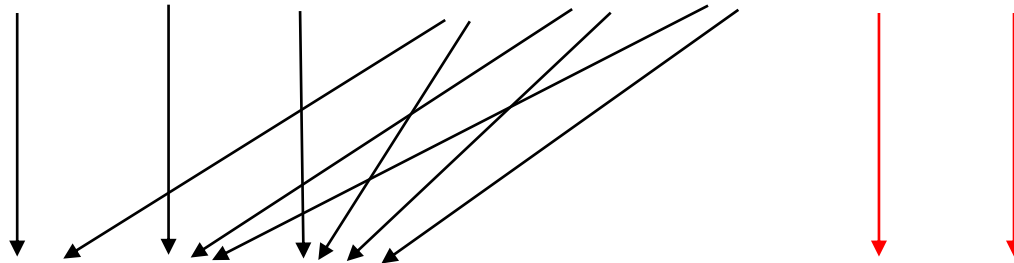
Interchangeability



# A New Method for LNG Energy Determination

Calculated Calorific Value = 38.731 MJ / m<sup>3</sup>

Chromat	CH <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>		Total
Composition	94.451	3.11	0.512	0.198	0.17	0.0001	0.647	0.912		100



Gas PT	CH <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>		Total
Composition	93.998	3.478	0.965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.647	0.912		100

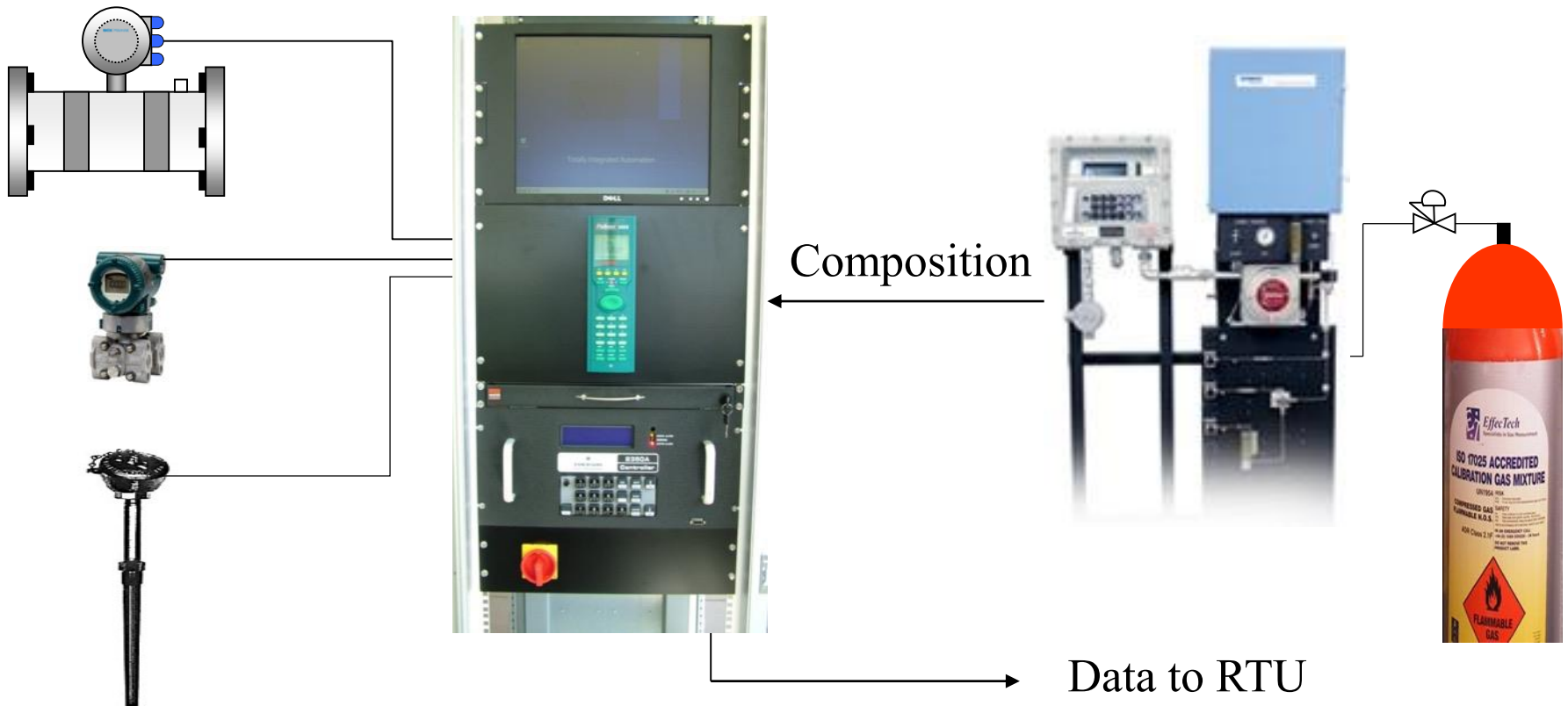
Calculated Calorific Value = 38.725 MJ / m<sup>3</sup>

Difference of: - 0.006 MJ / m<sup>3</sup>

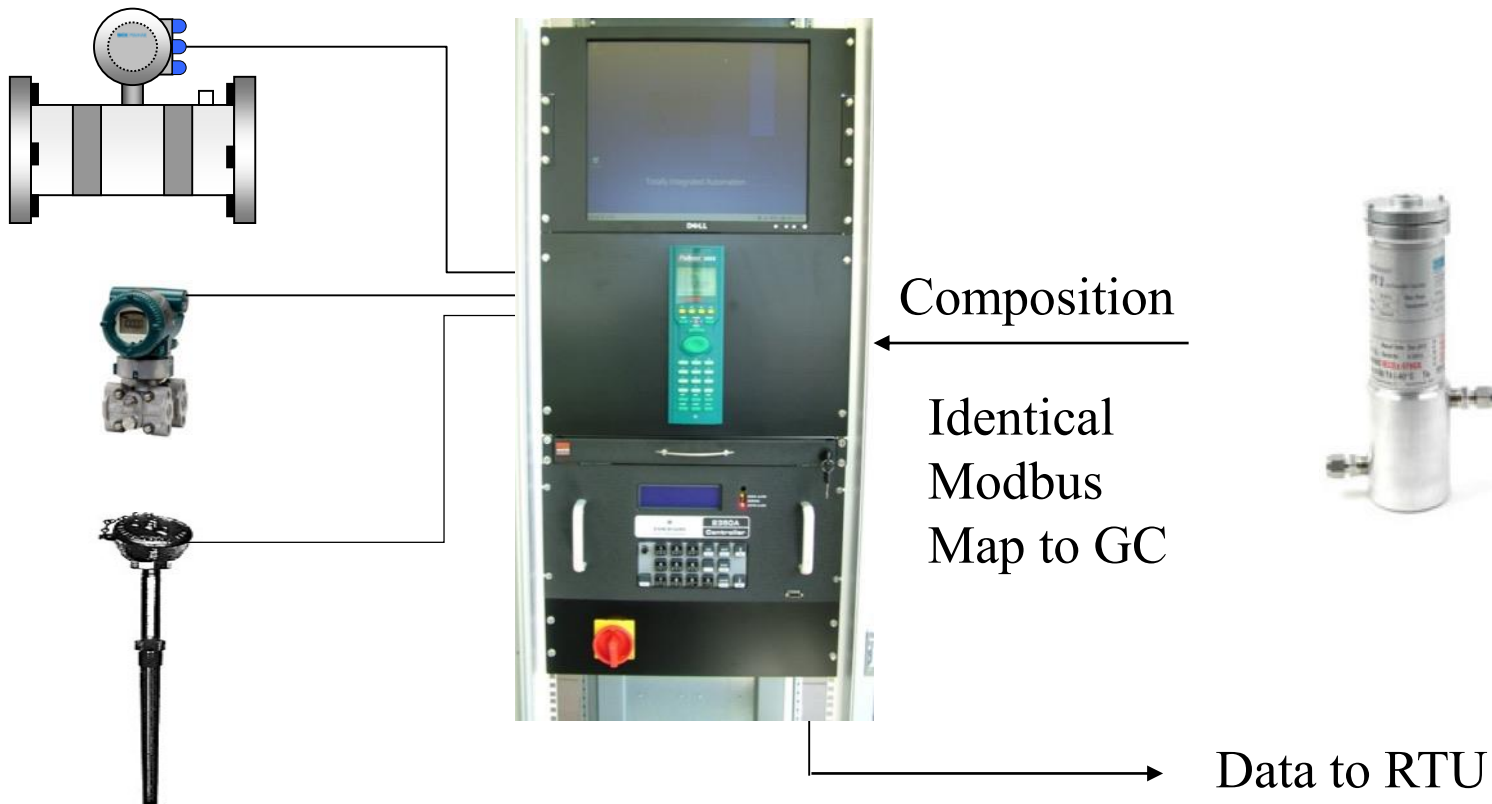
# A New Method for LNG Energy Determination

Physical Property Calculations	11 Components	5 Components	$\Delta$ Difference
Compressibility @ 15 °C	0.9978	0.9978	0.0000
Density @ 0 °C	0.7245	0.7245	0.0000
Relative Density @ 15 °C	0.5912	0.5912	0.0000
Gross CV @ 15 °C	38.7308	38.7335	0.0027
Net CV @ 15 °C	34.9212	34.9239	0.0027
Carbon Emission Factor	45.9882	45.9882	0.0000
Theoretical Air Requirement	9.7865	9.7865	0.0000
Wobbe @ 15 °C	50.3719	50.3756	0.0037

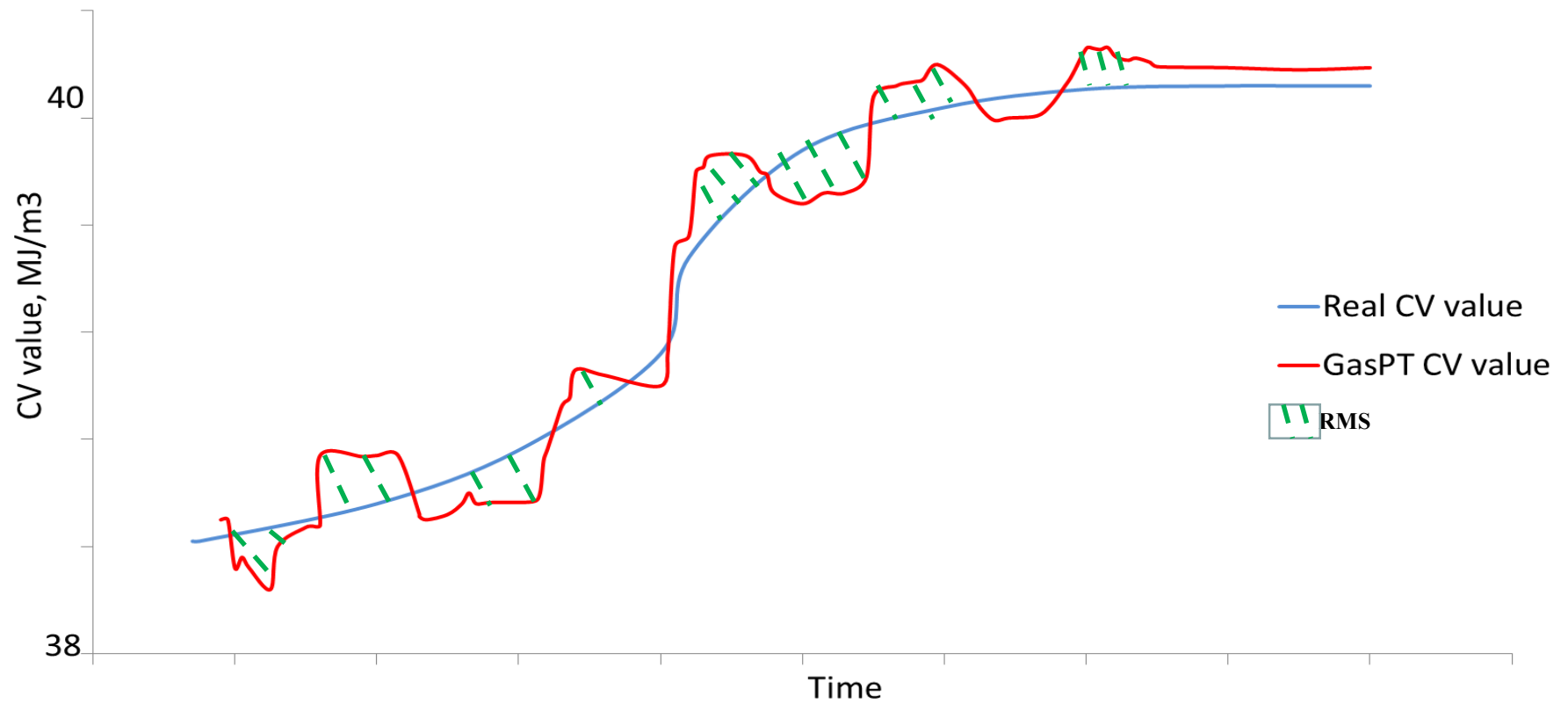
# Integration into Metering Systems



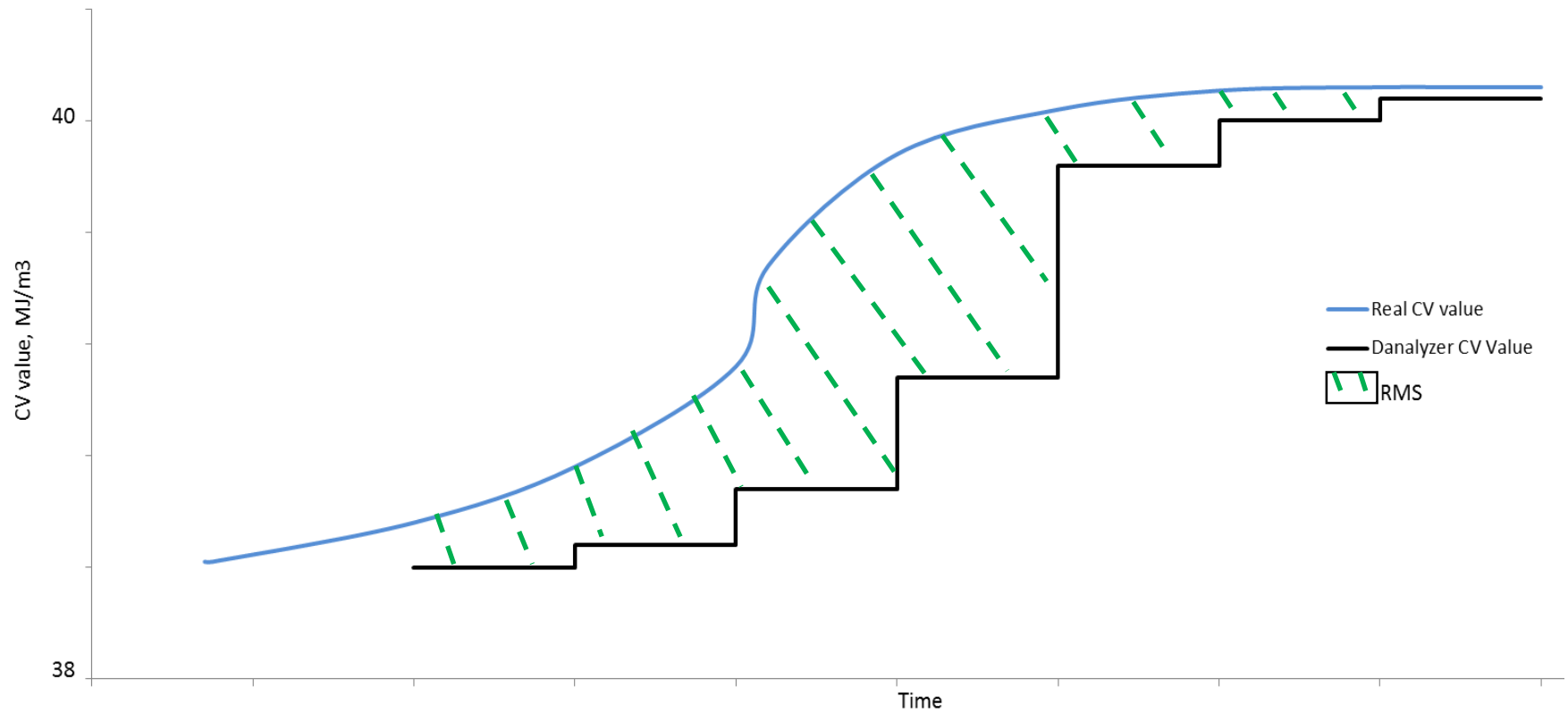
# Integration into Metering Systems



# RMS Error

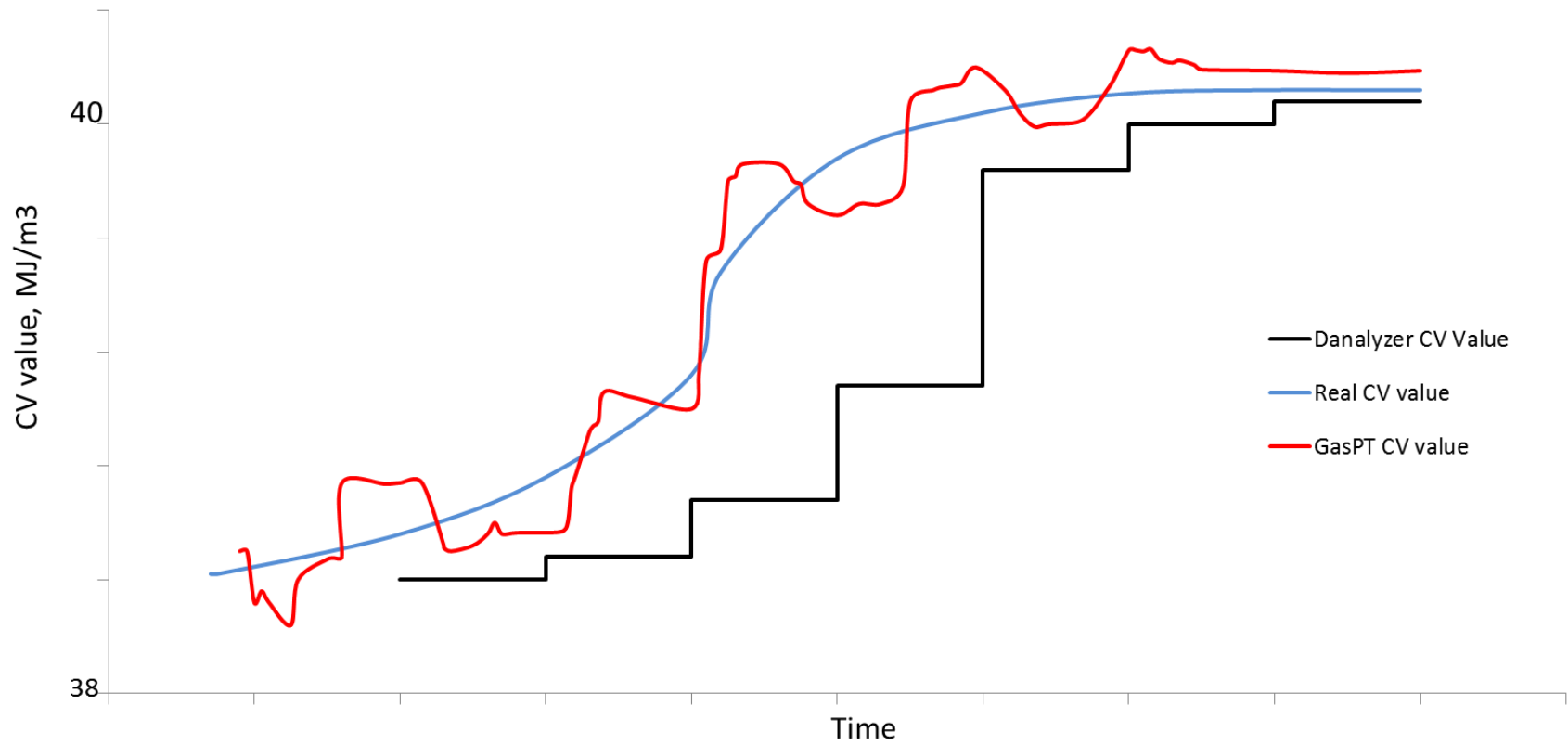


# RMS Error





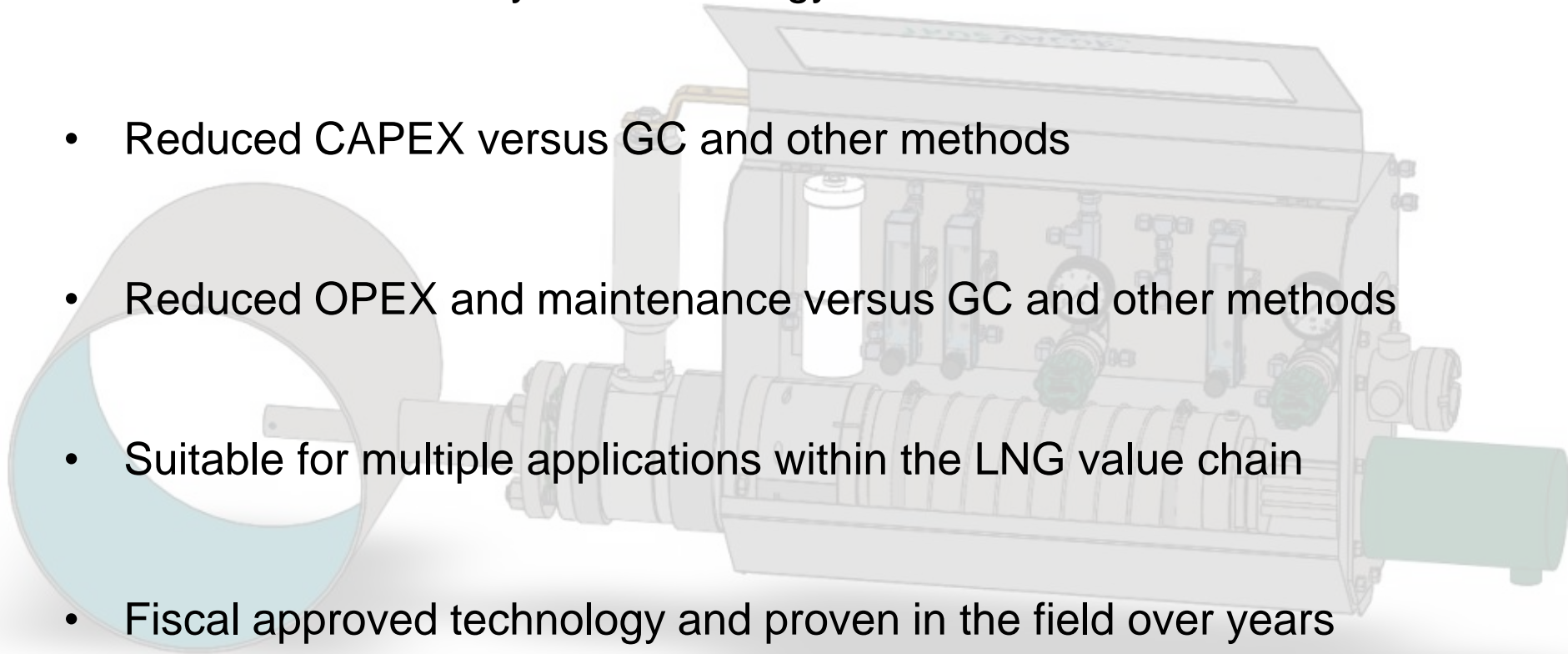
# RMS Error



# A New Method for LNG Energy Determination – The Benefits



- Reduced uncertainty of LNG energy measurement versus GC
- Reduced CAPEX versus GC and other methods
- Reduced OPEX and maintenance versus GC and other methods
- Suitable for multiple applications within the LNG value chain
- Fiscal approved technology and proven in the field over years



Thank you for your time and attention

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