

Oppg. 1 - Separator for olje/gass (2 fase)

a)  $\gamma_g = 0.78$

$\rightarrow P_c \approx 4.56 \text{ MPa}$   
 $= 45.6 \text{ bar}$

$T_c \approx 230 \text{ K}$

$T_r$  oppgitt til  $50^\circ\text{C}$   
 $= 50 + 273.15 = 323.15 \text{ K}$

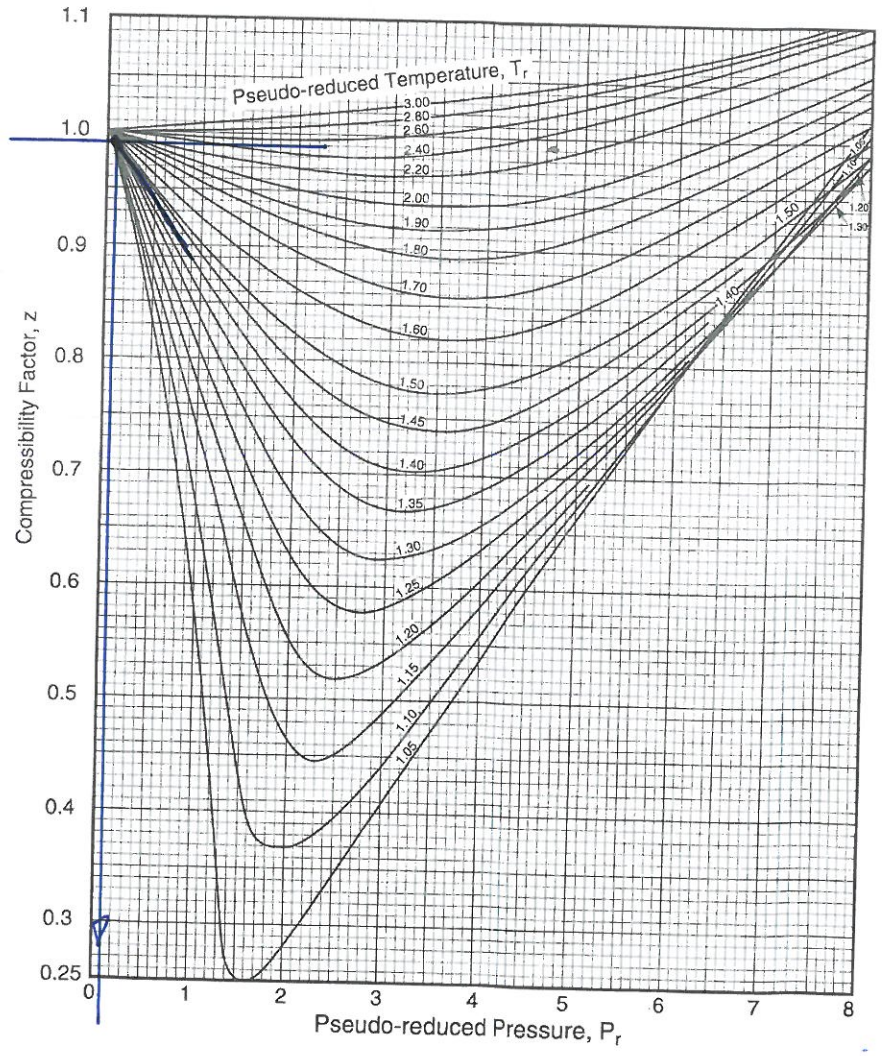
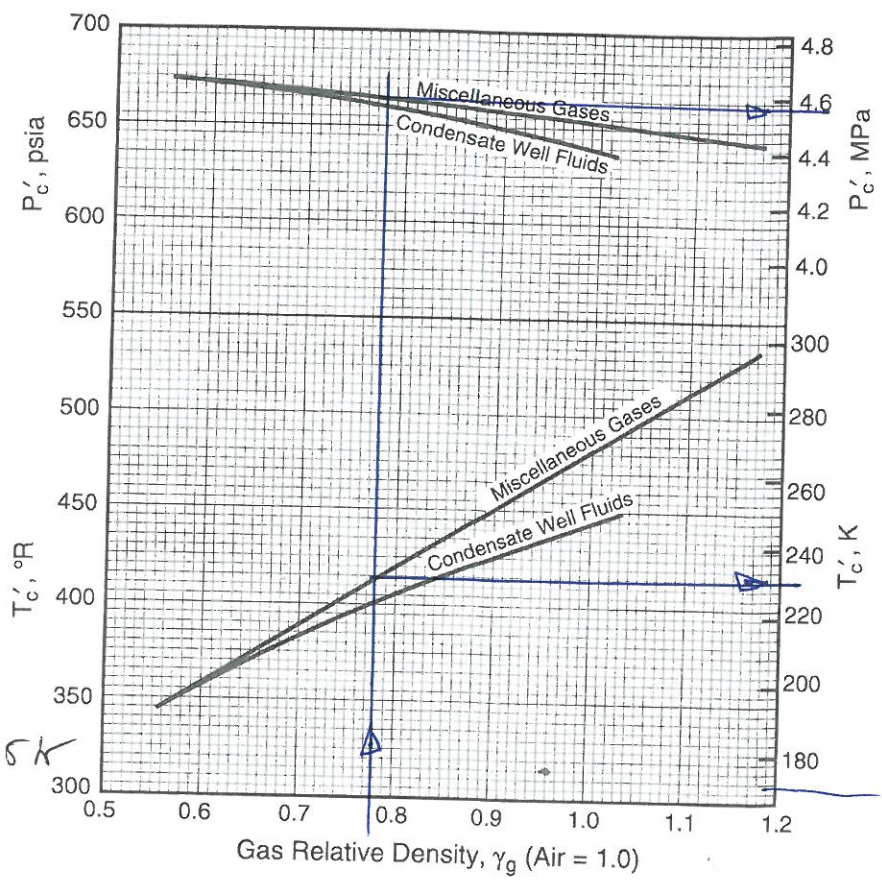
$\Rightarrow Tr = \frac{323.15}{230} = 1.4$

$Z = 0.99, Tr = 1.4$

$\rightarrow Pr \approx 0.1$

$P = Pr \cdot P_c = \underline{4.56 \text{ bar}}$

NB! Dette gir et godt overslag



b) Værditæthed fra  $\gamma_L$ : (tæthed relativt til  
vann  $v / 60^\circ F$ )

$$\rho_L = \gamma_L \cdot 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = \underline{\underline{830 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}}$$

Constituent for veell gasligning (2.60, s. 24)

$$\gamma_{G1} = \frac{S_{G1}}{S_{Air}} \Big|_{std. bet.} = \frac{MW_{G1}}{MW_{Air}} \quad (\text{NB! Gælder ved standard betingelser})$$

$$\rightarrow MW_{G1} = 29 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 0.78 = \underline{\underline{22.62 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}}}$$

$$S_G = \frac{MW_G \cdot p}{zRT}$$

Enheder med stemme:

$$[MW_G] = \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$[p] = \text{Pa} = \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} = 10^5 \text{ bar}$$

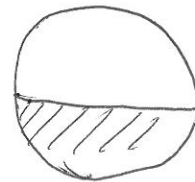
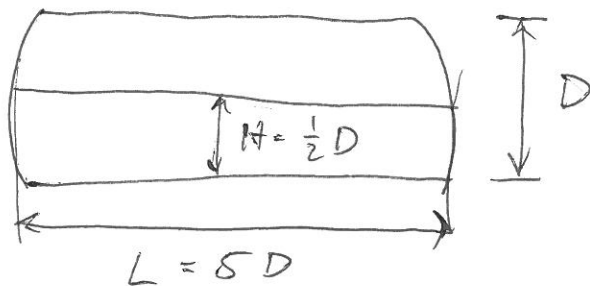
$$[z] = 1 \quad (\text{Dimensionløs})$$

$$[R] = 8.3144 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol K}} \quad (\text{universell gaskonstant})$$

$$[T] = \text{K}$$

$$\rightarrow S_G = \frac{22.62 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}}{0.99 \cdot 8.3144 \frac{\text{Nm}}{\text{mol K}} \cdot 323.15 \text{ K}} = 4252 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{m}^3} = \underline{\underline{4.25 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}}$$

c)



Verke kapasitet:

Brake lign. 10.4, som dersom man regner om til s, kan skrives  $\dot{q}_L = \frac{V_L}{t}$

$$t = 1 \text{ min} = 60 \text{ s (Tabell 10.2, s. 127)}$$

$$V_L = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot L}_A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot 5D$$

$$\dot{q}_L = 12\,000 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{d}} = \frac{12\,000}{86\,400} = 0.139 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{q}_L = \frac{5\pi D^3}{8 \cdot t} \Rightarrow D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8 \cdot 0.139 \cdot 60}{5\pi}} = \underline{\underline{1.62 \text{ m}}}$$

Gasskapasitet: Siden gassraten er oppgitt i  $\text{Sm}^3/\text{d}$  kan det i dette tilfellet være greit å bruke lign. 10.3 direkte (forutsatt at man holder styr på enhetene)

$$T = \frac{9}{5} \cdot 50^\circ\text{C} + 32 = \underline{122^\circ\text{F}} + 460^\circ\text{F} = \underline{\underline{582^\circ\text{R}}}$$

$$P = 5 \text{ bar} \cdot 14.5038 = \underline{\underline{72.5 \text{ psi a}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_G &= 12\,000 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{d}} \cdot 36 \frac{\text{Sm}^3}{\text{m}^3} = 432\,000 \frac{\text{Sm}^3}{\text{d}} \cdot 35.3147 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{m}^3} \\ &= 15.26 \cdot 10^6 \frac{\text{Sft}^3}{\text{d}} = \underline{\underline{15.26 \text{ MMScfd}}} \end{aligned}$$

Lign. 10.3 :

$$\dot{q}_{st} = \frac{2.4 \cdot D^2 \cdot K \cdot P}{Z (T + 460)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{S_L - S_G}{S_G}}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{°R}}$ 
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$

Vil bli det samme så lenge enheten for  $S_L$  og  $S_G$  er den samme

$K = 0.45$  ( fra tabell 10.1 )

$$\Rightarrow D = \sqrt{\frac{15.26 \cdot 0.99 \cdot 582}{2.4 \cdot 0.45 \cdot 72.5 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{830 - 4.25}{4.25}}}}$$

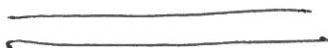
$= 2.84 \text{ ft} \cdot 0.3048 = \underline{0.865 \text{ m}}$

NB!

Verktøypariteten blir dermed dimensjonerende :

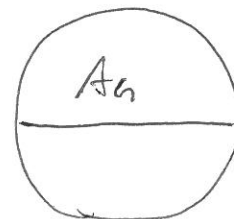
$D = 1.62 \text{ m}$  (min. dimensjon)

$L = 8.1 \text{ m}$



d) Konkurrerende leverandør :  $D = 2.4 \text{ m} / L = 12.2 \text{ m}$   
(Skulle være stor nok, i det minste)

I :  $v = \frac{\dot{q}_A}{A_G}$  - "actual flow"





Omregning fra std. til reelle  $m^3/s$  :

$$\dot{m} = \dot{q}_{st} \cdot \rho_{st} = \dot{q}_A \cdot \rho$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{v}, \quad p v = z R T \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{p}{z R T}$$

$$\dot{q}_A = \frac{\rho_{st}}{\rho} \dot{q}_{st} = \frac{p_{st}}{z_{st} \cdot R T_{st}} \cdot \frac{z R T}{p} \cdot \dot{q}_{st} = \frac{p_{st}}{p} \cdot \frac{T}{T_{st}} \cdot z \cdot \dot{q}_{st}$$

$$(z_{st} \approx 1)$$

$$\dot{q}_{st} = 0.139 \cdot 36 = 5.0 \frac{m^3}{s}$$

$$\dot{q}_A = \frac{1.01325}{5} \cdot \frac{323.15}{288.15} \cdot 0.99 \cdot 5.0 = \underline{1.13 \frac{m^3}{s}}$$

$$A_a = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2.4^2 = 2.26 \text{ m}^2$$

$$V = \frac{1.13 \frac{m^3}{s}}{2.26 \text{ m}^2} = \underline{0.5 \frac{m}{s}}$$

$$\# : V_L = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2.4^2 \cdot 12.2 = 27.60 \text{ m}^3$$

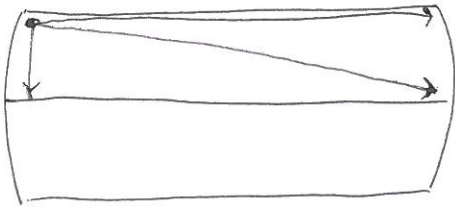
$$t = \frac{27.60 \text{ m}^3}{0.5 \frac{m^3}{s}} = 55.2 \text{ s} = \underline{0.92 \text{ min}}$$

### Terminal hastighed for fallende dråbe:

$$u_z = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3} \frac{g d (\rho_L - \rho_a)}{C_D \rho_v}}$$

(Se f. eks. Powerpoint om separation, slide nr. 13)

⑥



For at en dråpe skal  
 nå utløpet må den holde  
 seg svevende over hele separa-  
 lengden. Det gir alternativt

$$\text{derfor} \quad \frac{L}{V} = \frac{D/2}{u_z}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_z = \frac{D/2}{L} \cdot V = \frac{1.2}{12.2} \cdot 0.5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = \underline{\underline{0.0492 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}}$$

Dråperne kan dermed ikke ven stene enn:

$$\frac{u_z^2 \cdot 3 \cdot C_D \cdot \rho_a}{4 g (\rho_L - \rho_a)} = \frac{(0.0492 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 4.25}{4 \cdot 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} (830 - 4.25)}$$

$$= 9.52 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m} = \underline{\underline{0.95 \mu\text{m}}}$$

## Öppg 2 - Dehydrering m / TEG

- a) 7  $\text{ft}^3$  ålsvare en bestemt mängd molekyler (varselet type), gitt av

$$pV = NRT$$

$$\text{När } V = 7 \text{ ft}^3 = (0.3048 \text{ m})^3 = 0.0283168 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P = 7 \text{ atm} = 101325 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$T = 288.706 \text{ K} \quad (60^\circ\text{F})$$

$$N = \frac{101325 \cdot 0.0283168}{8.3144 \cdot 288.706} = \underline{\underline{1.195 \text{ mol QED}}}$$

$[\frac{\text{Nm}}{\text{mol K}}]$

Vannmolekyler är en del av gasen när den är  
 varm = 5 lbm / MMSCF. innebärande att det är vatt-

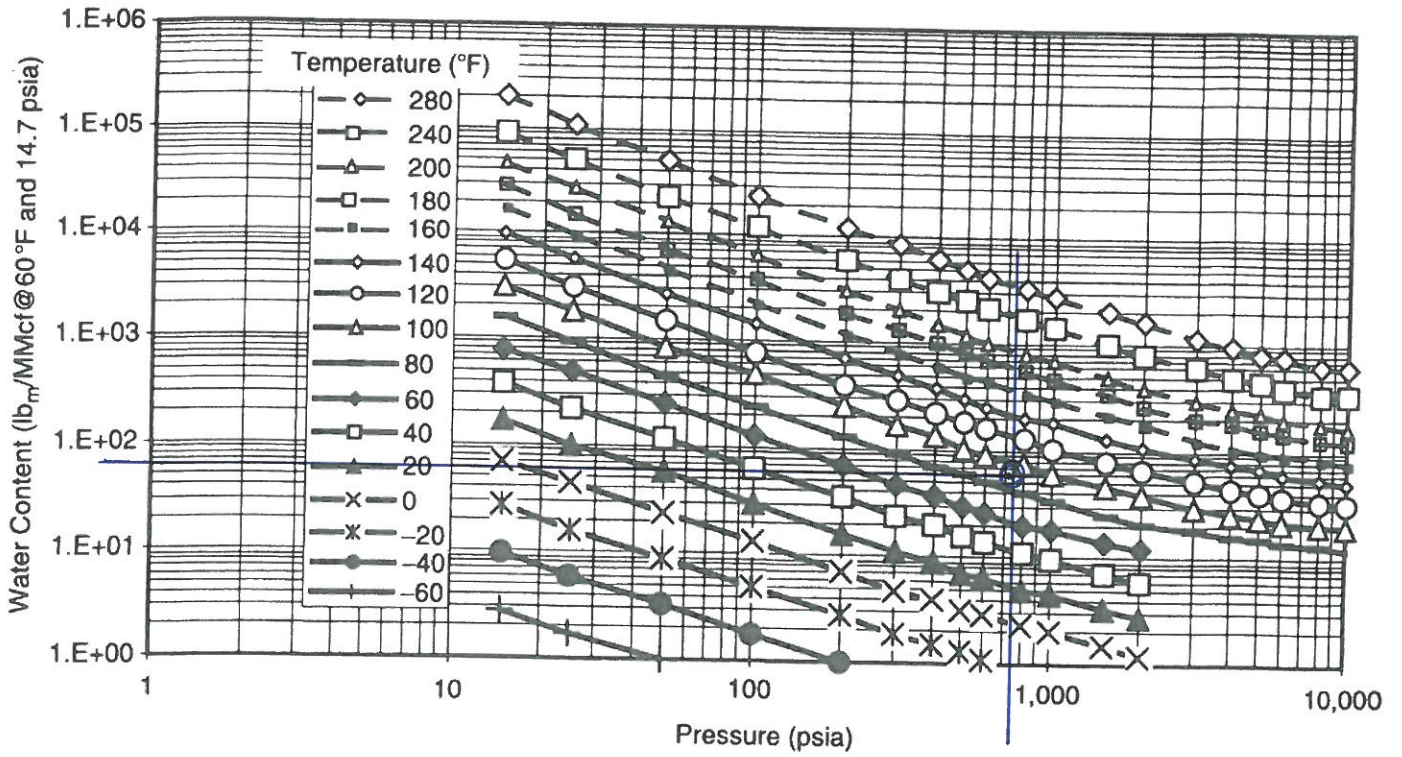
molekyler ålsvarende 5 lbm =  $5 \cdot 0.453592 = \underline{\underline{2.27 \text{ kg}}}$   
 i  $10^6 \text{ ft}^3$

Vannets molvikt =  $18.02 \text{ g/mol}$

$$N_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{2270 \text{ g}}{18.02 \text{ g/mol}} \approx 126 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Mol fraktion ; } X_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{126 \text{ mol}}{1.195 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mol}} = 0.000105$$

$$= \underline{\underline{105 \text{ ppm}}}$$



b)  $p = 50 \text{ bar} \cdot 14.5038 = 725 \text{ psia}$

$T = \frac{9}{5} \cdot 34^\circ\text{C} + 32 = 93.2^\circ\text{F}$

$\Rightarrow \text{WC} \approx 60 \text{ lbm/MMscf}$

Thus  $60 \cdot 0.453592 = 27.2 \text{ kg} = 27200 \text{ g}$

$\Rightarrow N_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{27200}{18.02} = 1509 \text{ mol}$

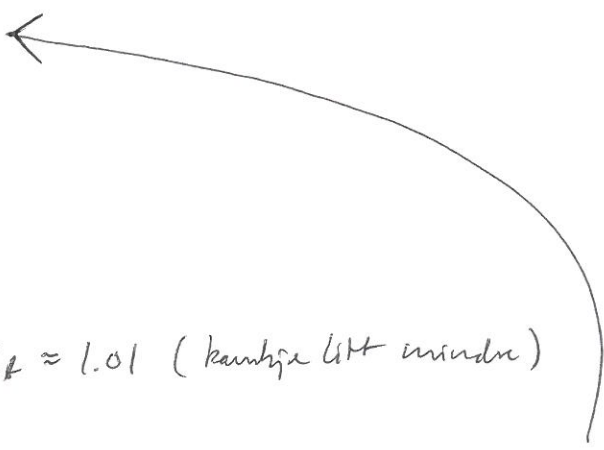
$X_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{1509 \text{ mol}}{1.195 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mol}} = 0.00126 = \underline{\underline{1260 \text{ ppm}}}$



c) Regime on H<sub>2</sub> "tot":

$$\dot{q}_a = 5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Sm}^3/\text{d} = 35.3147 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{m}^3} = \underline{180 \text{ MMScfd}}$$

$$\dot{q}_s = \frac{\dot{q}_a}{C_t \cdot C_g} \approx \underline{180 \text{ MMScfd}}$$



**Table 10.9** Temperature Correction Factors for Trayed Glycol Contactors

Operating temperature (°F)	Correction factor (C <sub>t</sub> )
40	1.07
50	1.06
60	1.05
70	1.04
80	1.02
90	1.01
100	1.00
110	0.99
120	0.98

$T = 93.2^\circ\text{F} \rightarrow C_t \approx 1.01$  (korrige litt mindre)

Source: Used, with permission, from Sivalls, 1977.

Her burde man strengt tatt integrert i tabellen, men med faktor  $\approx 7.0$  har det ingen betydning

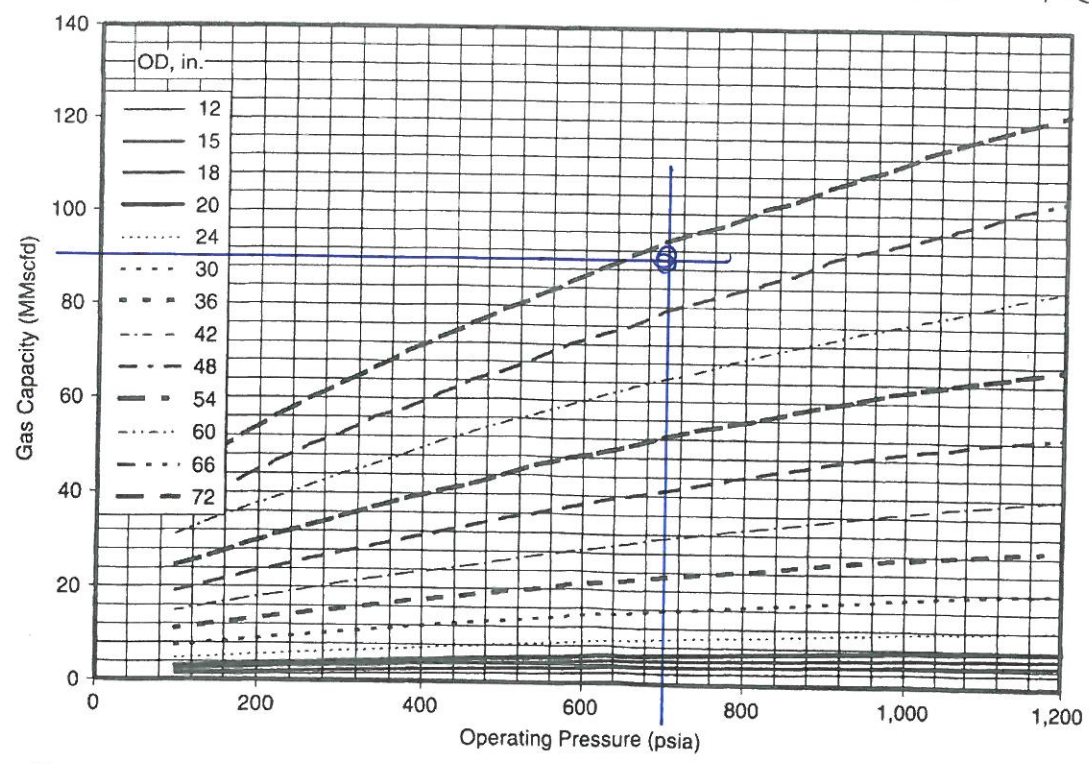
**Table 10.10** Specific Gravity Correction Factors for Trayed Glycol Contactors

Gas-specific gravity (air = 1)	Correction factor (C <sub>g</sub> )
0.55	1.14
0.60	1.08
0.65	1.04
0.70	1.00
0.75	0.97
0.80	0.93
0.85	0.90
0.90	0.88

$\gamma_g = 0.71 \rightarrow C_g \approx 0.99$

Source: Used, with permission, from Sivalls, 1977.

Heris vil velge 2 parallelle enheter som da har  $OD = 72'' = 1.83 \text{ m}$



**Figure 10.10** Gas capacity for trayed glycol contactors based on 0.7-specific gravity at 100 °F (Sivalls, 1977).



Alternativt kan man bruke Souders/Brown; gjenn i form av lign. 10.3

kr fra vedlegg:

$k = 0.18$

(velgen laveste verdi for å være på den sikre siden)

$S_L = 1120 \text{ kg/m}^3$  for TEG

Gass tetthet:

$P_c \approx 46 \text{ bar}$

$T_c \approx 218 \text{ K}$

$P_r = \frac{50}{46} = 1.09$

$T_r = \frac{34 + 273.15}{218} = 1.4$

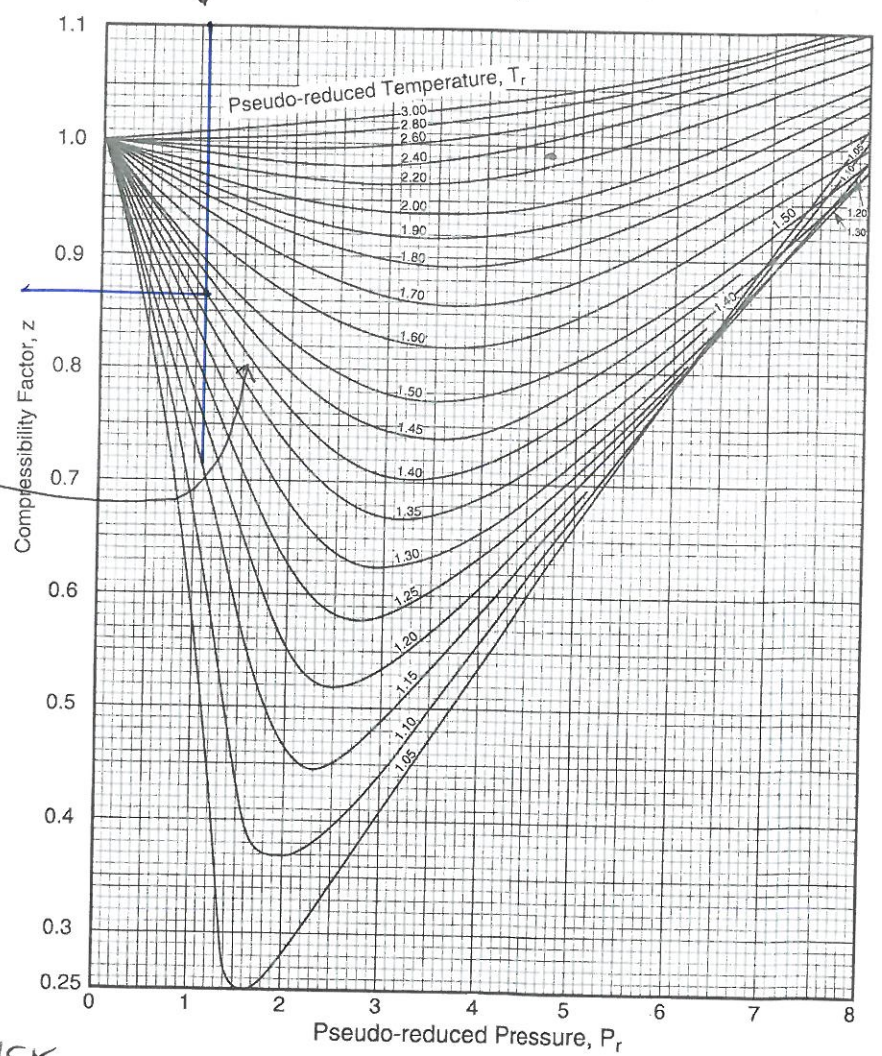
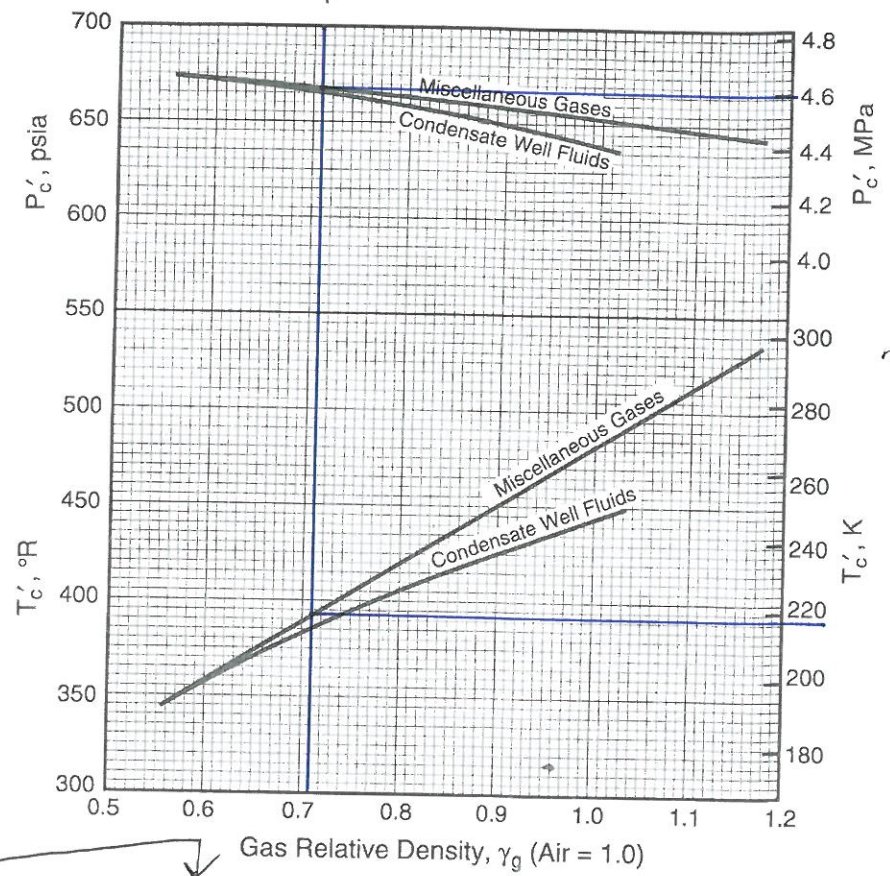
$\rightarrow z = 0.865$

$$S_G = \frac{1}{v} = \frac{P \cdot \gamma_g \cdot 29}{z R T}$$

$= \frac{50 \cdot 10^5 \frac{N}{m^2} \cdot 0.71 \cdot 29 \frac{g}{mol}}{0.865 \cdot 8.3144 \frac{Nm}{mol \cdot K} \cdot 307.15 K}$

$= 46605 \frac{g}{m^3} = 46.6 \frac{kg}{m^3}$

$\gamma_g = 0.71$





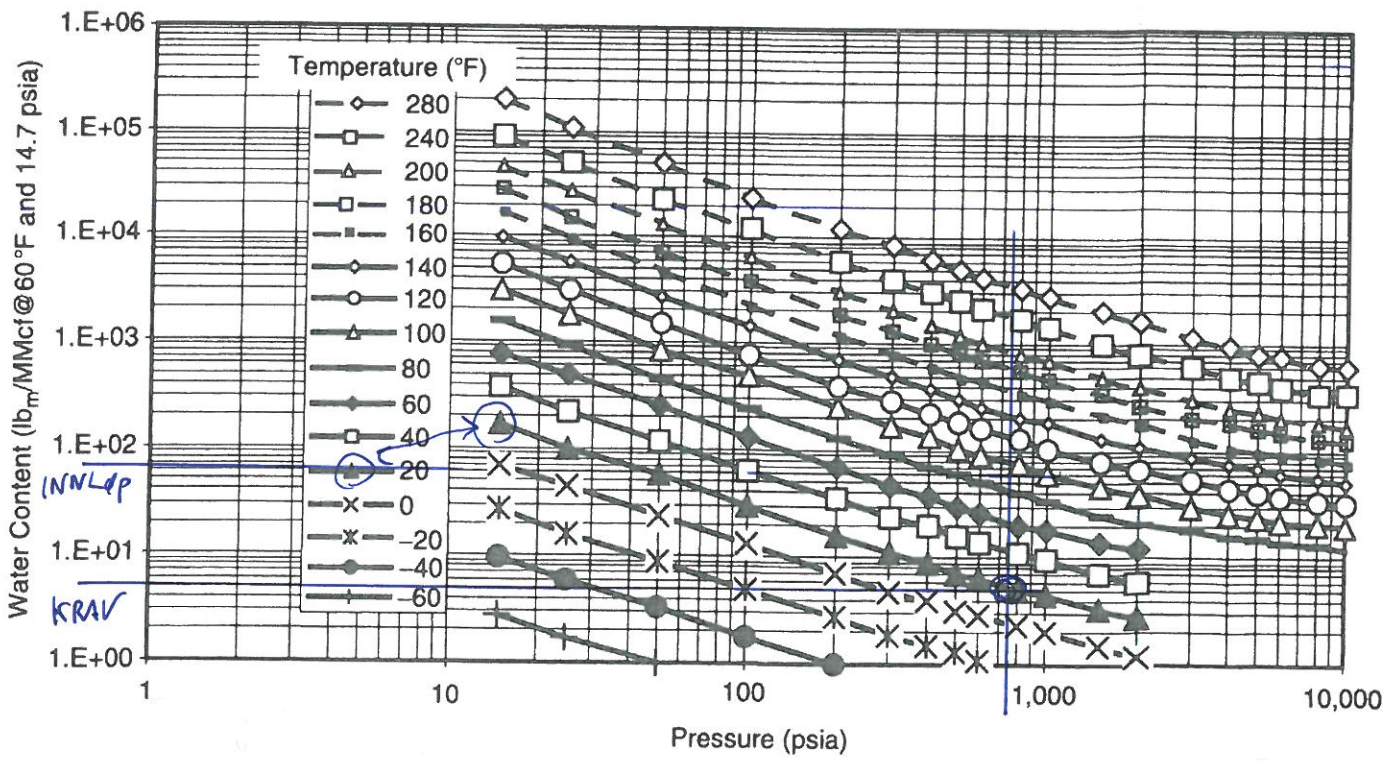
$$\Rightarrow D = \frac{180 \cdot 0.865 \cdot \overbrace{(93.2 + 460)}^{553.2}}{2.4 \cdot 0.18 \cdot 725 \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{1120 - 46.6}{46.6}}}_{4.8}}$$

$$= 7.56 \text{ ft} = \underline{\underline{2.3 \text{ m}}}$$

(ikke så veldig mye større enn en av de 2 dersignet for 1/2 partem vha. metoden i bolken)

Dersignet for 90 MMscfd vilk innbær å dele det tallet er fikk med  $\sqrt{2}$   $\rightarrow D_{1/2} = \frac{2.3}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 1.6 \text{ m}$

d) Duggpunktets depresjon for bunk i Fig 10.12 fås vha. fig. 10.6 :



$$5 \text{ lbm/MMscf} \Rightarrow T_D \approx 20^\circ\text{F}$$

6

For innløp er  $T_D = T = 93.2^\circ\text{F}$  pr det; siden gassen er mettet på vann

$$\rightarrow \Delta T_D = 93.2 - 20 = 73.2^\circ\text{F} \approx 75^\circ\text{F}$$

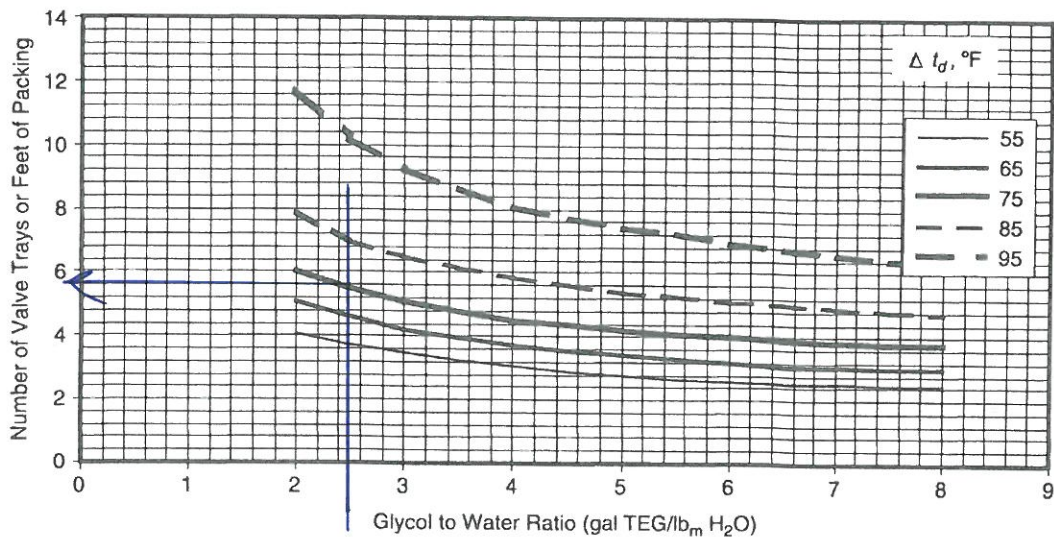


Figure 10.12 The required minimum height of packing of a packed contactor, or the minimum number of trays of a trayed contactor (Sivalls, 1977).

$$\text{GWR} = 2.5 \text{ gal/lbm} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{ca. 6 fnum}}}$$

e) Simultaneous rate, glycol:

$$\dot{q}_{\text{TEG}} = \text{GWR} \cdot \dot{m}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

Hvor mye vann som blir tatt ut pr. ftdsenhet

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} &= \dot{q}_a (w_{c_{\text{inn}}} - w_{c_{\text{ut}}}) = 180 \text{ MMscfd} \cdot (60 - 5) \frac{\text{lbm H}_2\text{O}}{\text{MMscfd}} \\ &= 9900 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{d}} = \underline{\underline{412.5 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{h}}}} \end{aligned}$$

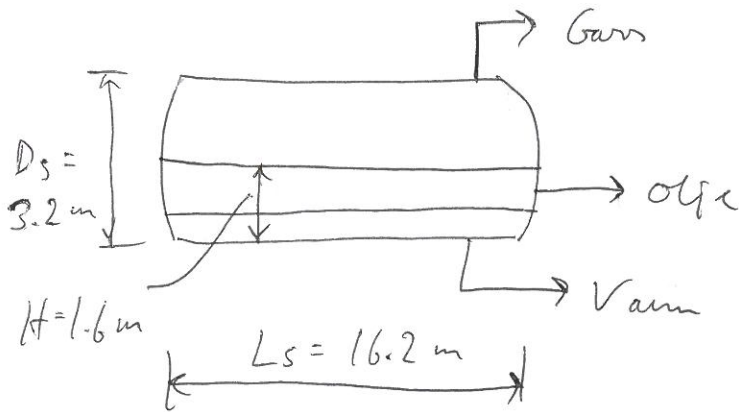


$$\dot{q}_{\text{FRG}} = 2.5 \frac{\text{Gal}}{\text{lbm H}_2\text{O}} \cdot 412.5 \frac{\text{lbm H}_2\text{O}}{\text{h}} = \underline{\underline{1031.25 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{h}}}}$$

(7)

$$\left( = 65 \text{ l/min} \approx 0.001 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \right)$$

OPPG. 3 - 3-fase separator



$P = 30 \text{ bar}$

$T = 75^\circ \text{C}$

a) Gasskapasitet (Souders / Brown)

Uten tilleggsopplysninger velges en gjennomsnittsverdi

av  $K_s$ : 
$$K_s = \frac{0.122 + 0.152}{2} = \underline{0.137}$$

Tabellen i vedlegget angir også en lengde korreksjon for separatorer lengre enn 3 m

$$\rightarrow K_s = 0.137 \cdot \left(\frac{16.2}{3}\right)^{0.56} = \underline{0.352}$$

Gå foretross videre med begge verdiene:

$$v_{max} = \begin{matrix} 0.137 \\ 0.352 \end{matrix} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{770 - 26.6}{26.6}} = \begin{cases} 0.724 \text{ m/s} \\ 1.861 \text{ m/s} \end{cases}$$

Med 1/2 - full separator blir areal faktoren  $F_g = 0.5$ :

$$\rightarrow \dot{q}_a = \frac{1}{4} \cdot v_{max} \cdot \pi \cdot D_s^2 \cdot F_g$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \begin{cases} 0.724 \\ 1.861 \end{cases} \cdot \pi \cdot (3.2 \text{ m})^2 \cdot 0.5 = \begin{cases} 2.91 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ 7.48 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{cases}$$

Kommentar:  $k_s = 0.137$  tilsvarende 0.45 for

EPS - systemet. Men kanskje for ikke hensyn til at bare bruke arealet e tilgjengeligg for gass-strømmen

Med  $k_s = 0.137$  og  $F_g = 7$  ville vi fått  $\dot{q}_a = 5.82 \frac{m^3}{s}$

→ Metoden for Campbell med store hensyn til detaljer gir der ved filmenulsvors samme resultat som de grovere metoden for Campbell.

Velye å bruke  $\dot{q}_a = 7.48 \frac{m^3}{s}$  videre

Standard kubikkmetre ved  $T = 15^\circ C = 288.15 K$

$P = 1 \text{ atm} = 1.01325 \text{ bar}$

$\dot{m} = \dot{q}_a \cdot S = \dot{q}_{st} \cdot S_{st}$

$P_0 = ZRT \Rightarrow S = \frac{P}{ZRT}$

$\dot{q}_{st} = \dot{q}_a \cdot \frac{S}{S_{st}} = \dot{q}_a \cdot \frac{P}{P_{st}} \cdot \frac{1}{Z} \cdot \frac{T_{st}}{T} = \frac{30}{1.01355} \cdot \frac{1}{0.923} \cdot \frac{288.15}{(75 + 273.15)}$   
 $\times 7.48 \frac{m^3}{s} = \underline{\underline{198.6 \frac{Sm^3}{s}}}$

b) Lite oppholdstid:

$S_0 = 770 \frac{kg}{m^3} \rightarrow \delta_0 = 0.77 < 0.85$

→ Fra tabell i Fig 4:  $\tau_R \approx 4 \text{ min}$  (qi. smitt)

Kan beregne total overflateparitet: (1/2 volumet)

$$V_L = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_s^2 \cdot L_s = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 3.2^2 \cdot 16.2 = \underline{65.14 \text{ m}^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \dot{q}_L &= \frac{1440 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} - 65.14 \text{ m}^3}{4 \text{ min}} = 23450 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \\ &= \underline{0.271 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}} \end{aligned}$$

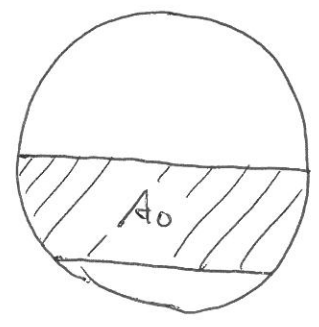
$$\dot{q}_0 = 0.85 \cdot 0.271 = \underline{0.230 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}$$

$$\dot{q}_w = 0.15 \cdot 0.271 = \underline{0.041 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}$$

Utfellingareal for olje:

Når  $\dot{q} = \frac{V}{\tau}$  og  $V = L \cdot A$

så  $\frac{A_0}{A_{Liq}} = \frac{\dot{q}_0}{\dot{q}_0 + \dot{q}_w}$



$$A_0 = 0.85 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (3.2)^2 = \underline{3.42 \text{ m}^2}$$

c) Stokes lov:  $D_p = 300 \mu\text{m} = 3 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}$

$$\mu_0 = 3 \text{ cP} = 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ N s / m}^2$$

$$v_s = \frac{9.81 \cdot (3 \cdot 10^{-4})^2 \cdot (975 - 770)}{18 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-3}} = \underline{0.00335 \text{ m/s}}$$



$$\Rightarrow \dot{q}_s = A_0 \cdot v_s = 3.42 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 0.00335 \text{ m/s} = \underline{\underline{0.011 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}}$$

d) Design velocity; Figure 5:

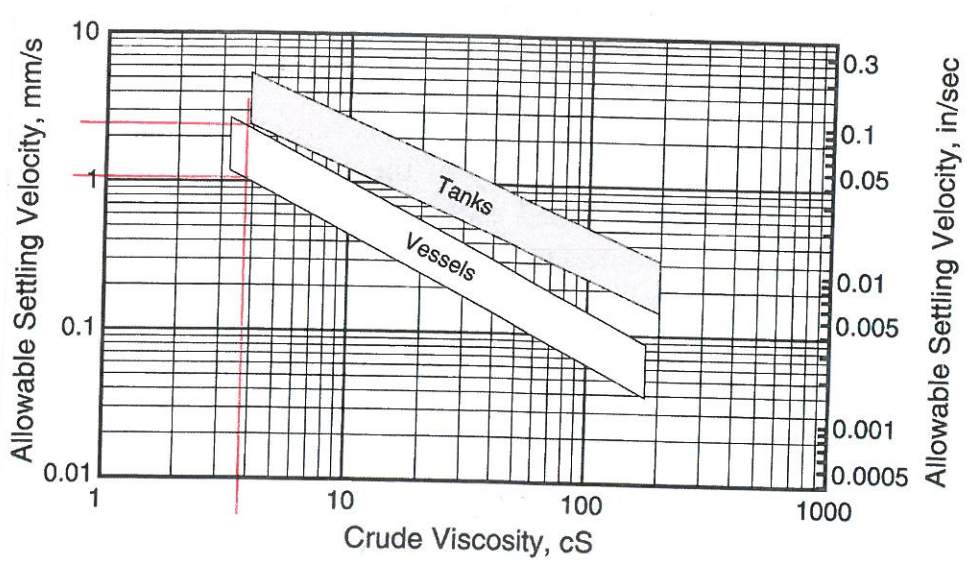
kinematic viscosity: 
$$\nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Ns/m}^2}{770 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 3.89 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} = \underline{\underline{3.89 \text{ cS}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_s \approx \begin{cases} 1.0 \text{ mm/s} \\ 2.5 \text{ "} \end{cases} = 1.75 \text{ mm/s} \text{ (gj. mitt)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.00175 \text{ m/s}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{q}_0 = 3.42 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 0.00175 \text{ m/s} \approx \underline{\underline{0.006 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}}$$

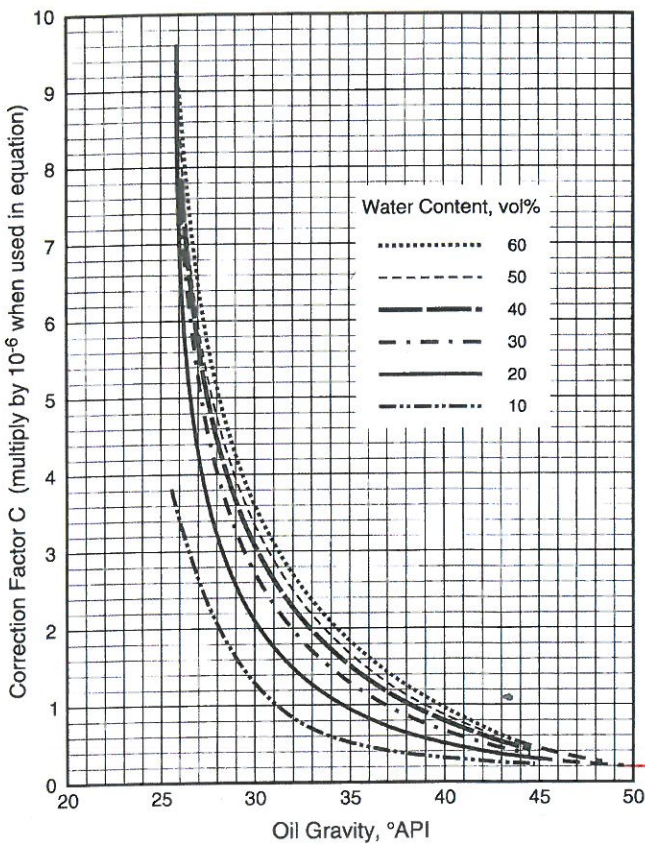


d) Campbell's Korrelation:

$$v_s = \frac{A \cdot C \cdot (\rho_w - \rho_o)}{\mu_o} \cdot L_c$$

A = 0.167 (oppgitt for SI-systemet)

C = Oil gravity:  $G = \frac{141.5}{0.75} - 131.5 = \underline{57.2^\circ \text{API}}$



$\Rightarrow C = 0.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$

(Verdie uten for diagrammet konvergere mot 0.2)

$L_c = 0.52 \cdot 16.2^{0.2} = \underline{0.908}$

$\rightarrow v_s = \frac{0.167 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot (975 - 770)}{3 \cdot 10^{-3}} \cdot 0.908 = 0.002 \text{ m/s}$

$\rightarrow \dot{q}_0 = 3.42 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 0.002 \text{ m/s} \approx \underline{\underline{0.007 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}}$