



Chemical Thermodynamics of Hydrogen Containing Systems

Dr. Edris Joonaki

Dr. Norman Glen

Marc MacDonald



In This Presentation



Background

- Why hydrogen?
- Why is hydrogen flow metering important?
- From hydrogen production to its storage with thermophysical properties

Composition?

T? P?

Thermodynamics

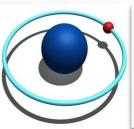
Here we used the adequate equation of sate and model to accurately predict the properties of H₂ containing streams

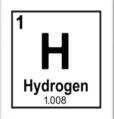
Summary/PotentialApplications

Determination of hydrogen streams properties can enable us to select the secure hydrogen storage sites and precisely measure flow rates ...

Why Study H₂ Properties?

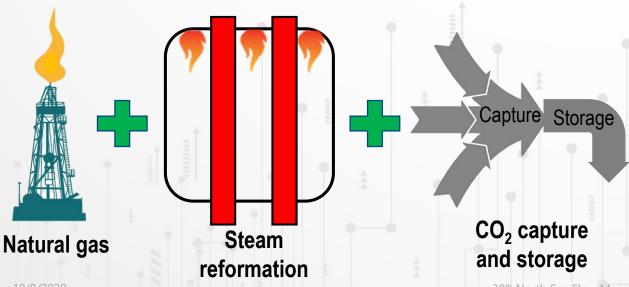






- ➤ To touch net-zero targets, the emissions from fossil fuels must be reduced and the energy mix transition to low carbon energy sources must be accelerated
- > Hydrogen has the potential to aid decarbonisation across different industries; transport, heat, power...

Hydrogen production; Composition?

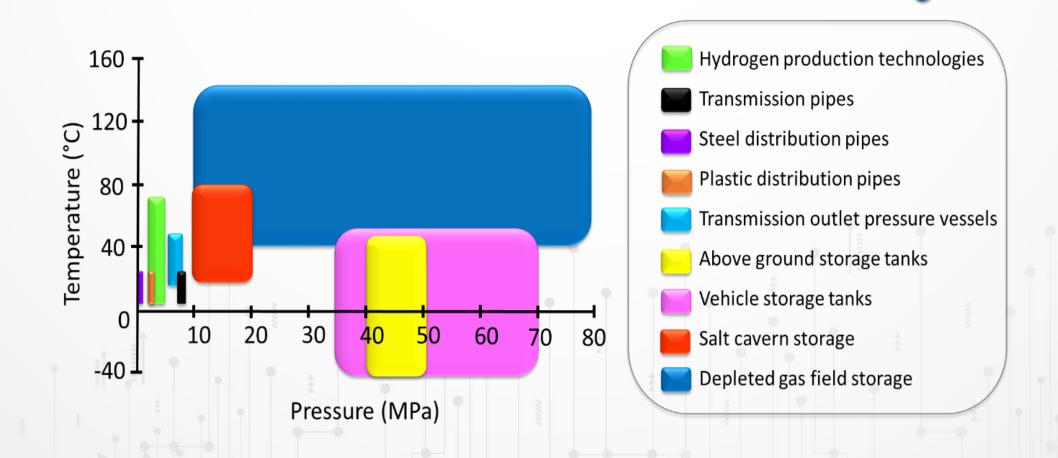


- ➤ 96% hydrogen currently produced through methane steam reformation which is called Blue Hydrogen.
- 7kg CO2 for 1kg hydrogen; Carbon capture and storage (CCS) process is essential to be low carbon blue hydrogen.

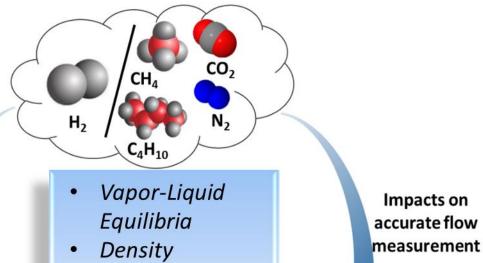
CH₄, CO₂, Natural gas; During the injection/production/transportation cycles, mixing of the mentioned gas components is inevitable

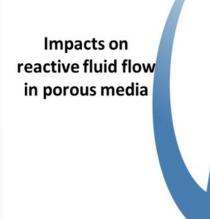






Which Properties?

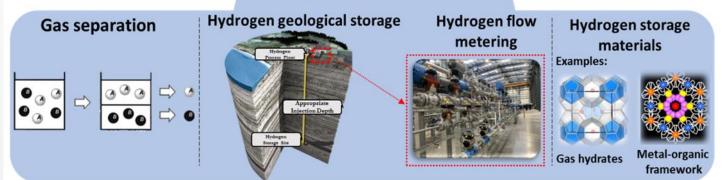




Viscosity

•

Types of Application









GERG-2008 Equation of State (EoS)

Dimensionless

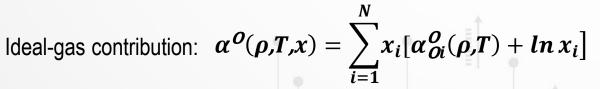
Helmholtz energy:

$$\alpha(\delta,\tau,x) = \alpha^{0}(\rho,T,x) + \alpha^{r}(\delta,\tau,x)$$

$$\tau = T/T_r$$

 $\tau = T/T_r$ $\delta = \rho/\rho_r$ x is the molar

composition



N: number of mixture components

 x_i : The mole fraction of each component i

The residual part of

Helmholtz energy:
$$\alpha^{\mathbf{r}}(\delta, \tau, x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \alpha_{0i}^{\mathbf{r}}(\delta, \tau) + \Delta \alpha^{\mathbf{r}}(\delta, \tau, x)$$

 $\Delta \alpha^{r}$: Departure function



SuperTRAPP Model



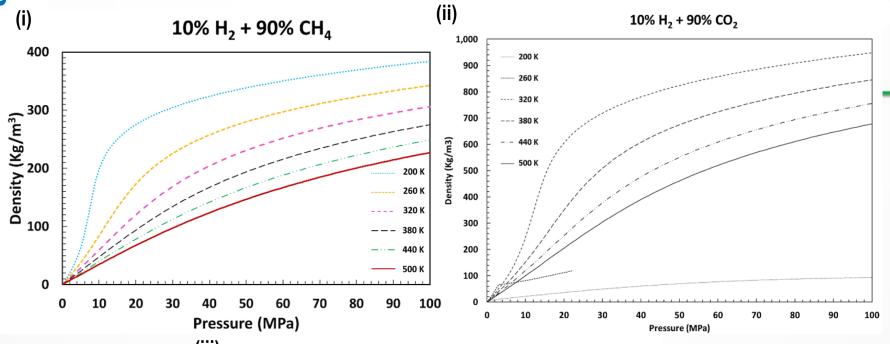
Thermophysical properties

$$\mu(T,\rho) = \mu^*(T) + \Delta \mu_0(T_0,\rho_0) F_{\mu}(T,\rho)$$

*refers to dilute gas and 0 refers to a reference fluid

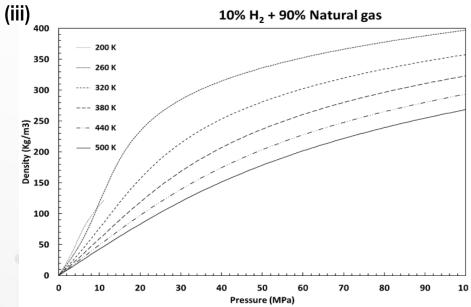
Density



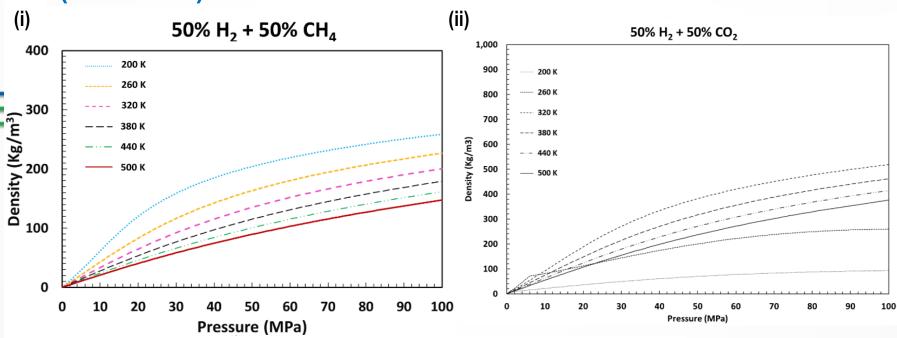


North-Sea Natural gas Composition

•	
Component	Mole%
CH₄	83.60
C ₂ H ₄	7.48
C ₃ H ₈	3.92
n-C ₄	0.81
i-C ₄	0.81
n-C ₅	0.15
i-C ₅	0.14
N_2	1.95
CO ₂	1.14

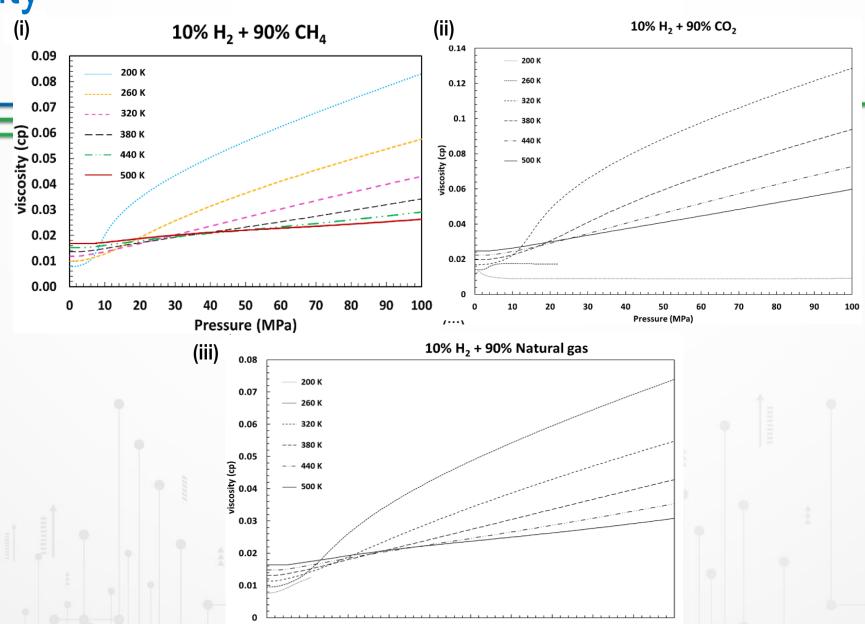


Density (Cont'd)





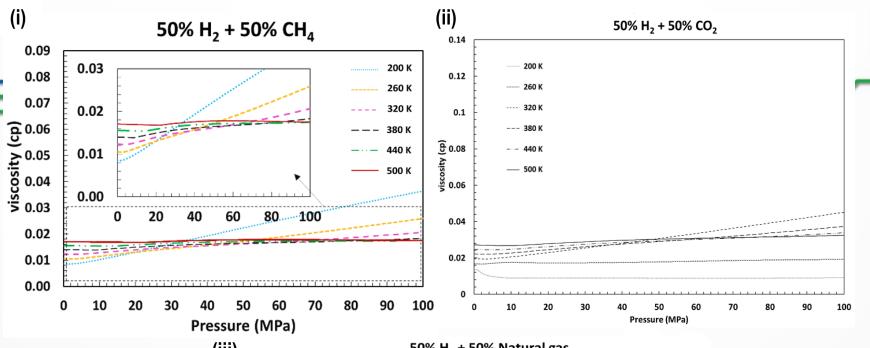
Viscosity

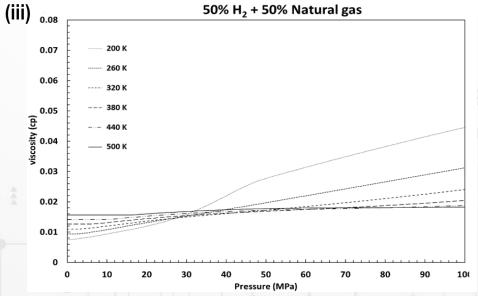




Viscosity (Cont'd)

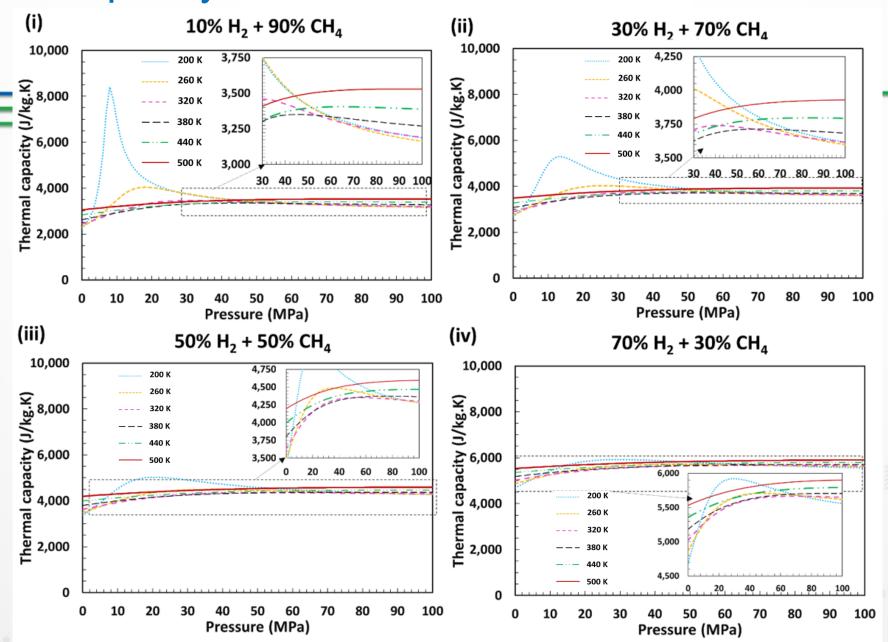




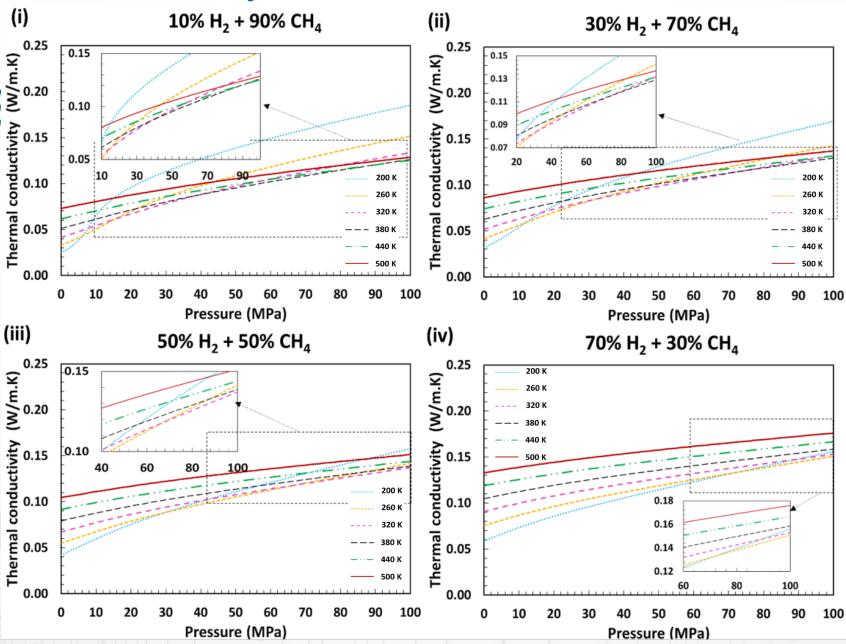


Thermal Capacity





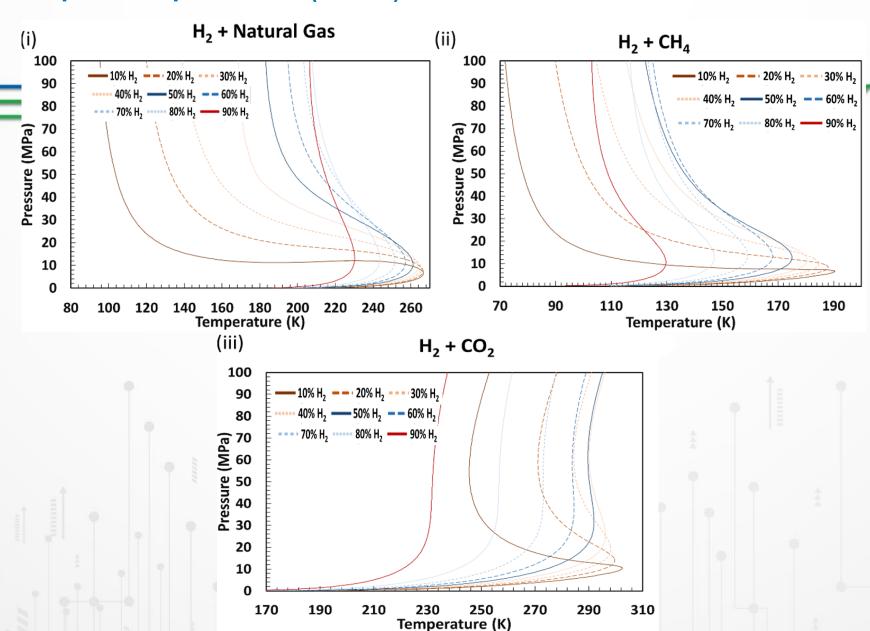
Thermal Conductivity





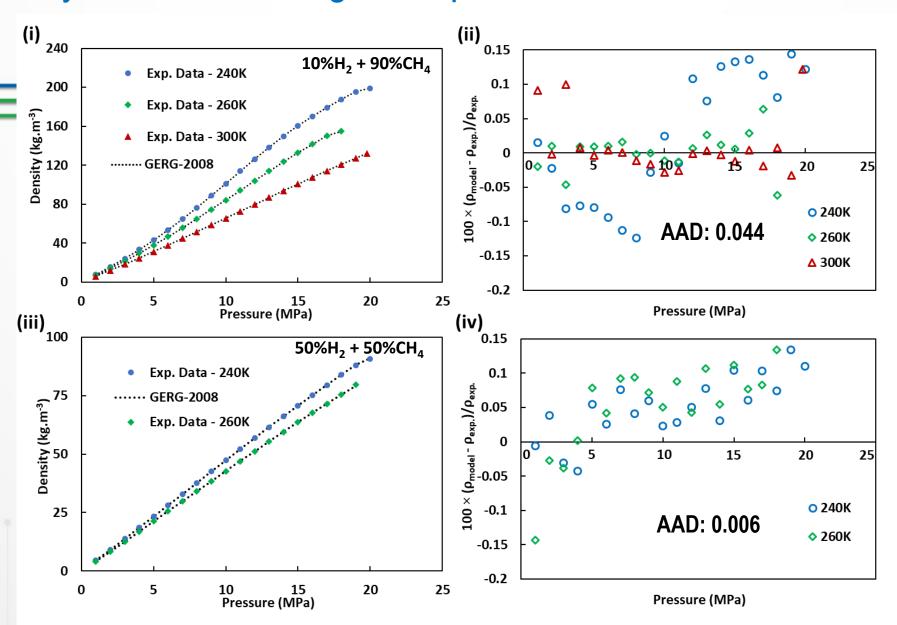
Vapour Liquid Equilibria (VLE)





Thermodynamic Modelling vs Experimental Results





✓ The high accuracy of GERG-2008 EoS predictions with relatively low errors

Summary



- ✓ The GERG-2008 EoS and SuperTRAPP model can accurately predict density, viscosity, thermal capacity and conductivity of hydrogen when mixed with other gaseous species including CH₄, CO₂ and a typical North Sea natural gas.
- ✓ The model has been successfully applied to a wide range of pressures, temperatures, and gas mixture compositions which cover the temperature and pressure conditions experienced within the whole hydrogen-based energy system from production to storage in geological formations.
- ✓ The obtained results can be employed by a range of different stakeholders to effectually design and develop innovative infrastructure for the hydrogen economy.



Thanks for your time and attention!



National Engineering Laboratory

Contact Us

Dr. Edris Joonaki

TÜV SÜD National Engineering Laboratory

Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, G75 0QF

United Kingdom

www.tuvsud.com/uk

Edris.Joonaki@tuv-sud.co.uk

+447550808631

https://www.linkedin.com/in/edris-joonaki-0b908193/

https://twitter.com/EdrisJoonaki