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## CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>体系固体CO<sub>2</sub>形成条件的预测模型

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摘要:

采用膨胀机制冷工艺回收天然气中的乙烷时, 膨胀机出口与脱甲烷塔顶部的温度较低, 容易发生CO<sub>2</sub>冻堵, 影响装置的正常运行。准确预测固体CO<sub>2</sub>的形成条件, 有助于及时采取相应的措施调整凝液回收装置的操作工况, 避免CO<sub>2</sub>冻堵。为此, 分析了CO<sub>2</sub>固体的形成条件, 根据相平衡原理, 采用标准形式的Peng Robinson状态方程建立了液固平衡模型(LSE)和气固平衡模型(VSE), 据此分别对CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>气相体系和CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>液相体系中的固体CO<sub>2</sub>形成温度进行了计算, 并与用HYSYS软件预测的固体CO<sub>2</sub>形成温度进行了比较。结果表明: 该计算模型的准确度较高, 与实验数据的误差在2℃以内; 而HYSYS软件预测的CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>气相体系的固体CO<sub>2</sub>形成温度较实验数据偏高1~5℃, 预测的CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>液相体系的固体CO<sub>2</sub>形成温度较实验数据偏低1~6℃。

关键词: 天然气 乙烷回收 CO<sub>2</sub>固体 相平衡 Peng Robinson状态方程 LSE VSE

## A forecast model for the solid CO<sub>2</sub> formation conditions in a CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub> system

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Abstract:

During the process of ethylene recovery through the expansion refrigeration, the normal operation of the expander will be badly affected by CO<sub>2</sub> plugging due to the rather low temperatures at the exit of the expander and the top of the demethanizer tower. Therefore, precise prediction of the solid CO<sub>2</sub> formation conditions can help the operators to take corresponding measures to adjust the working conditions of the condensate recovery device, thereby to avoid the plugging by the solid CO<sub>2</sub>. In view of this, the formation conditions of solid CO<sub>2</sub> is first analyzed, then, based on the principles of phase equilibria, the Peng Robinson equation of state is adopted to build the liquid-solid equilibrium (LSE) and the vapor-solid equilibrium (VSE) models. With these two models, the forming temperatures of solid CO<sub>2</sub> are calculated respectively in the CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub> gas system and the CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub> liquid system, and are contrasted with the forecasted solid CO<sub>2</sub> forming temperatures by use of the HYSYS simulator. Compared to the experimental data, the calculated results by the LSE and VSE models are of high accuracy with errors within 2℃; whereas the forecasted results by the HYSYS simulator are 1~5℃ higher in the CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub> gas system and 1~6℃ lower in the CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub> liquid system.

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