



24th World Gas Conference
ARGENTINA | 2009
5-9 October

The Global Energy Challenge:
Reviewing the Strategies
for Natural Gas

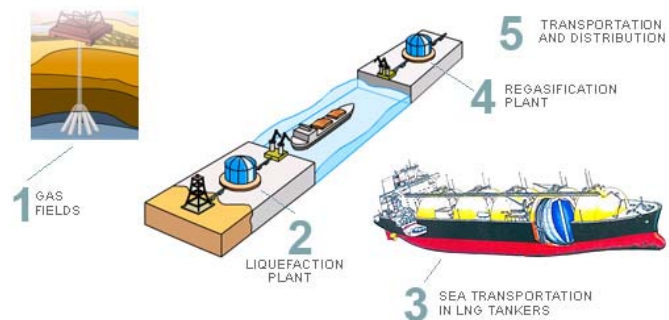
New approaches in LNG Quality & Energy determination during LNG carrier unloading



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NATURAL GAS CHAIN



Knowledge LNG Quality variation origin/destination &
Knowledge Energy unloaded at any Receiving Terminal.



LNG Quality Prediction During Ship Transportation



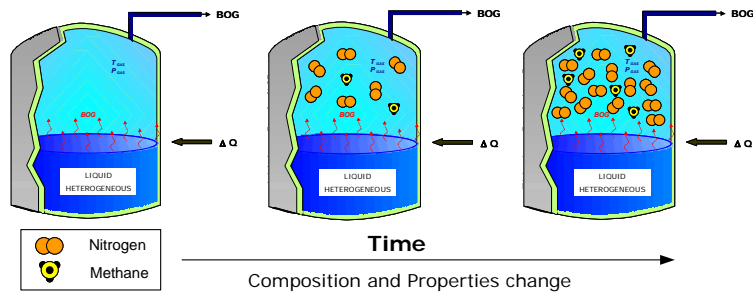
THE WORLD-WIDE LNG INDUSTRY

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is an energy source with a worldwide steady growth. This increment of LNG demand has induced a fast augmentation of LNG transport by sea.





LNG AGEING



Composition and relevant properties of the LNG are slightly different between the origin port and the destination port .



GERG Project

“Calculation **MO**del(s) of **LNG** Ageing during **Shi**p transportation (**MO**LAS)”

European gas companies led by Enagas have carried out the GERG Project to develop a software application for predicting changes in LNG composition during ship transportation from loading port to unloading port.

MOLAS Application can anticipate LNG composition and properties like High Heating Value, Wobbe Index and Liquid Density.



MOLAS APPLICATION

- A Physical Model based on mass balances and equilibrium state between liquid and vapour phases.
- A Statistical Model based on artificial neural networks and historical data about LNG trading by ship.
- A database is provided to get information about ships, countries, routes, trips, ports, exporters, etc. The aim of this database is to collect the most widely used data regarding LNG business.



SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

- The User can select between four languages: English, French, German and Spanish.
- Both models show the same input and output screens

Input Data*: Ship, Trip, Quality and Physical data at origin

Output Data*: Quality, Physical data and properties at destination



Physical Ageing Model Approach - Trip Data

MOLAS APPLICATION

GERG

Ship Data | Trip Data | Quality Data | Other Physical Data | Simulation Results

Trip Identification

Trip Number: GNI -0070906

Route: BONNY - CARTAGENA

Origin Country: NIGERIA Origin Port: BONNY

Destination Country: ESPANA Destination Port: CARTAGENA

Trip Duration

Completed Loading

Date: 05/05/2007 Time: 00:00

Duration

Days: 9

Hours: 0

Start Unloading

Date: 14/05/2007 Time: 00:00

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Exclude Simulation Main Menu

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Physical Ageing Model Approach - Simulation Results

MOLAS APPLICATION

GERG

Ship Data | Trip Data | Quality Data | Other Physical Data | Simulation Results

LNG Composition (Mole %)

Nitrogen: 0.367	i-Butane: 0.331
Methane: 92.180	n-Butane: 0.335
Ethane: 4.901	i-Pentane: 0.008
Propane: 2.178	n-Pentane: 0.000

Total Composition: 100

Save Results to File

Physical Data at Destination

Equilibrium LNG Temperature: -159.2 °C	Wobbe Index: 15.357 kWh/m ³ Calculate
LNG Volume: 123807 m ³	High Heating Value: 15.244 kWh/kg
	High Heating Value: 12.028 kWh/m ³
	LNG Density: 449.645 kg/m ³

Metering and Combustion reference conditions: 0°C and 1.01325 bar
High Heating Value and Wobbe Index: ISO 6975
LNG Density: ISO 6976. Temperature Equilibrium Calculated

Main Menu



GENERATION iModel

Before running Statistical Model an iModel must be created based on artificial intelligence. The construction of the model uses available historical data which are stored in a specific database developed to handle the main information about LNG trading by ship. User can select the trips to generate the model.



MODELS VALIDATION

The accuracy of both models has been tested by analysing the differences between their results and experimental values of selected variables measured from 153 LNG cargos in Enagas Regasification Plants.

Limits generally admitted in gas industry:

Variable	Limit
C1	0.5 %
HHV	0.25 %
WI	0.25 %
LD	0.27 %



CONCLUSIONS

- Errors found from both options have demonstrated that lay within tolerances admitted in the gas industry.
- In general, it is observed a better performance of Statistical Model.
- In any case, the physical model is always a valid option if the i – model can not be applied due to the lack of adecuate historical data.



APPLICATIONS

Operational Area



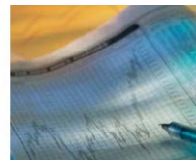
Quality Area



Administration Area



Economical Area

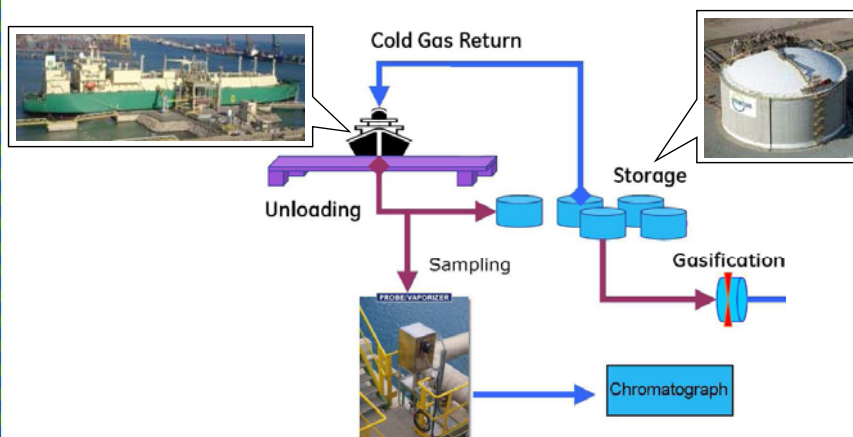




Accurate determination of LNG quality unloaded at Receiving Terminals: An Innovative Approach



UNLOADING AT RECEIVING TERMINAL





$$\text{Energy} = V (\text{m}^3) \times D (\text{kg/m}^3) \times \text{CV} (\text{kWh/kg})$$

Level
(Ship)

Temperature (Ship)
Composition
(Resgasification Plant)

Composition
(Resgasification Plant)

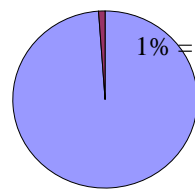


Ship
140.000 m³
970 GWh

20 MM €



Error



1% = 9,7 GWh

200 M €

1GWh = 21.927 Euros (2008)

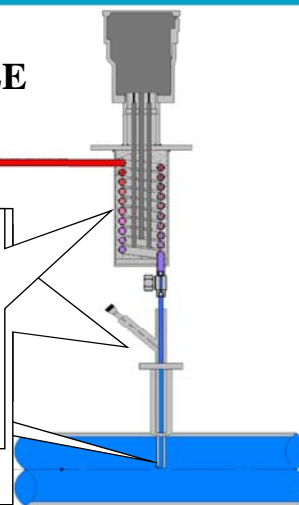
MM: Millions M: Thousands

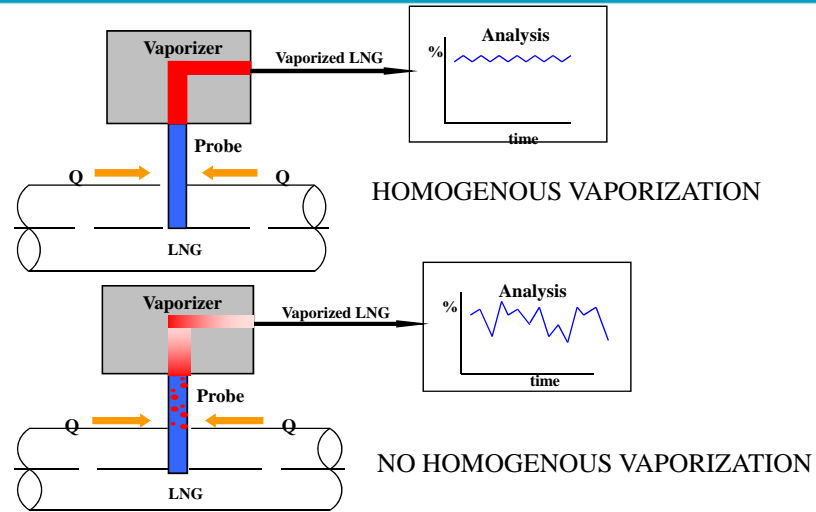


REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

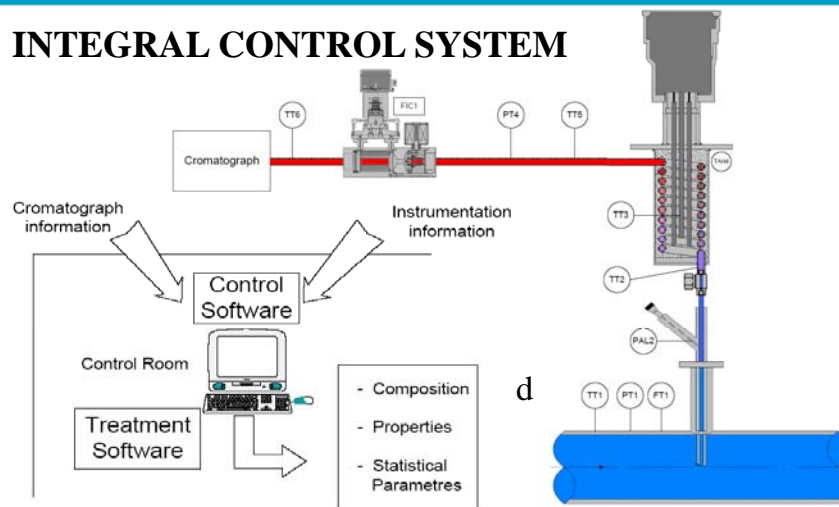
Chromatograph

The heat capacity of vaporizer must be enough to vaporize the whole volume of LNG in order to avoid partial vaporization.



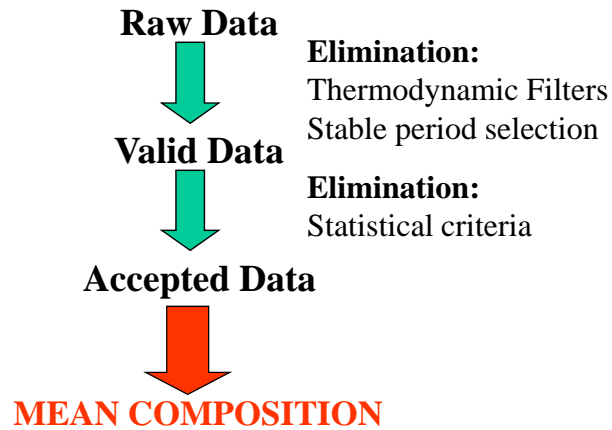


INTEGRAL CONTROL SYSTEM

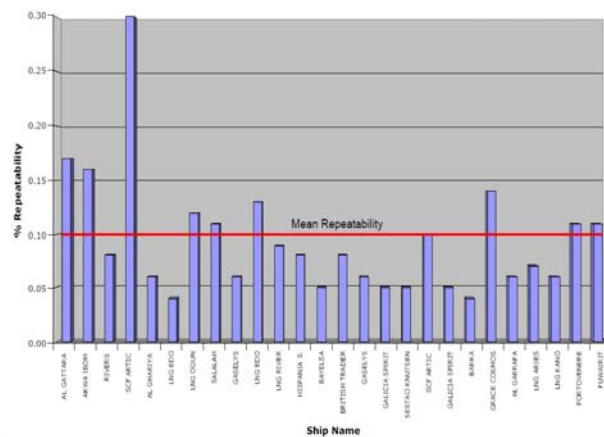




TREATMENT AND PROCESSING SOFTWARE



RESULTS



The smaller repeatability the more grouped are the analysis and the more reliable is the measurement.



CONCLUSIONS

- The Integral System proposed, based on an instrumentation, a control and data treatment software is suitable to guarantee a full representativity of transferred LNG.
- The obtained result is reliable, robust and supported for physical and statistical parameters.
- This system allow to have easily information about all the most influent parameter in the unloading process, and help to solve disputes.



THANK FOR YOUR ATTENTION