



Ensuring confidence in liquid natural gas composition

Liquid natural gas emits lower greenhouse gases than other petrochemicals and one tenth of the pollutants of coal when combusted. Accurate characterisation of the energy gases it contains is essential for confidence in billing and the purchasing chain. A new instrument is now available with the potential to provide better measurements to ensure fair trade in the gas network.

Europe's National Measurement Institutes working together

The European Metrology Programme for Innovation and Research (EMPIR) has been developed as part of Horizon 2020, the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation. EMPIR funding is drawn from 28 participating EURAMET member states to support collaborative research between Measurement Institutes, academia and industry both within and outside Europe to address key metrology challenges and ensure that measurement science meets the future.

Challenge

Natural gas is a cleaner alternative fuel to other petrochemicals and its use is considered to be an essential step in making Europe carbon neutral by 2050. When extracted it is cooled below -160°C ($\sim 113\text{ K}$) to form liquid natural gas (LNG) which reduces its volume 600 times, allowing it to be more easily transported and stored.

The trade in LNG is based on its content of the energy gases which can vary significantly depending on source and can change during transport or storage.

Knowledge of its exact composition is essential for billing, and even a 1 % measurement uncertainty can translate to a financial loss of 500 000 Euros to either the buyer or the seller per tanker of LNG each time its (un)loaded.

To determine LNG composition samples are drawn off, vapourised and measured by techniques such as gas chromatography. However, these approaches are known to be prone to errors due to fractionation, where different components vaporise at slightly different temperatures, biasing the analysis. Making direct measurements on the liquid form using optical methods would bypass the requirement for transitioning from liquid to gas and prevent such artefacts. However, this is difficult to achieve due to the low temperatures involved and no metrologically validated methods for the calibration of such instruments were available world-wide.

Solution

During the LNG III project an ISO 17025 accredited liquefier for the calibration of LNG probes was provided by the UK company EffecTech Limited.

Its ability to calibrate an optical Raman probe was assessed using 7 certified LNG based reference gas mixtures designed to mimic the composition of different LNG sources from around the world. The gas mixtures went through a condensation/liquefaction process, and the composition determined using an optical Raman probe inserted into the liquefier.

Results were verified using gas chromatography and compared to modelled calculations using state-of-the-art equations of state for determining the thermodynamic properties of LNG – GERG-2008 – incorporated into specialised software (TREND 4.0). It was further tested with 8 designed gas mixtures by VSL, The Netherlands' National Metrology Institute within the project.

Excellent comparability was found for methane, with robust links to the SI, with measurement and modelling differences in the range 0.001 - 0.050%, and slightly higher for other LNG components, indicating the measurement uncertainty of the liquid composition was comparable to state-of-the-art calibration capabilities for natural gas.

Impact

EffecTech, based in the UK, is a global leader in measurement solutions for energy gases, providing reference materials, accredited inspection, and calibration and testing services to companies along the entire supply chain – from exploration and production, transport and bunkering to industrial users. The company's liquefier is now the first in the world to receive metrological validation on its ability to calibrate optical instruments for LNG composition.

EffecTech believe that this work, performed together with one of the top metrology institutes in Europe, will give its customers the confidence that the characterisation of the LNG they are trading will be one of the most accurate in the world. In addition, the transportable version of the liquefier will allow customers to perform in situ calibrations on their own instruments at the point of purchase or transport to verify the LNG composition, which in turn will boost the confidence of their own customers.

This improved confidence in measurements is essential for LNG to remain a cleaner alternative to other petrochemical products until Europe achieves its future goal of climate neutrality.

Improved measurements helping Europe become carbon neutral

The LNG III project delivered new facilities and instruments improving measurements for liquefied natural gas (LNG) and liquefied biogas (LBG).

It completed the world's first facility for metrological determination of LNG flow and composition. The project supported development of the international standard ISO 21903:2020, specifying requirements for flow meters measuring refrigerated hydrocarbons. Three new sensors for LNG composition and methane number were developed – a Coated Capacitive Chip (ECC), a Tuneable Filter Infrared (TFIR), and a Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR), along with the world's first metrologically validated liquefier for calibration of optical probes measuring LNG composition directly. A primary standard for flow was also validated that can act as a transfer standard.

A good practice guide was produced, highlighting the issues associated with LNG traceable measurements.

This work will improve trust in LNG and LBG as clean alternatives to oil and diesel and help make Europe carbon neutral by 2050.



Dr Joey Walker inserting the LNG probe into the custom-built EffecTech liquefier



The EMPIR initiative is co-funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and the EMPIR Participating States

www.euramet.org/project-16ENG09

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