

Harnessing Stranded and Flared Natural Gas: The Role of Heat Transfer in Micro-Channel Reactors/Heat Exchangers

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Background/Rationale

- About US\$100boe (\approx 4.5 trillion MJ energy \approx 265 million tons CO_2) wasted through flared gas in 2011 (BP Energy Review, World Bank, 2012) .
- The subject of Stranded and Shale Gas is gaining more attention around the world (up to 7000tscf remained untapped globally as at 2011)
- The Fischer Tropsch Synthesis (FTS) has been adapted to be carried out in auto-thermal, micro-channel reactors/heat exchangers in order to harness gas- accelerating the traditional process by between 10 and 1000 times!
- Operational issues like flow mal-distribution, feedstock quality, temperature hot spots, etc, could constitute reactor control issues. Isothermicity within the reactor is ideal to achieve maximum conversion, avoid thermal fatigue and improve system reliability.

Proposed Solutions

- Concept of **Hybrid Heat Transfer** from micro-electronics- synergistic combination of jet impingement and micro-channel schemes. Looking to overcome the drawbacks of either technique (large pressure drops, uneven temperature distributed temperature gradients, reduction in local heat transfer), etc.

- Use of **Phase Change Material (PCM)**, placed within the reactor. The melting-solidification cycles occurring, **with enthalpy of fusion at constant temperature**, cause the PCM to act as an energy storage buffer/ thermal flywheel, mitigating temperature excursions

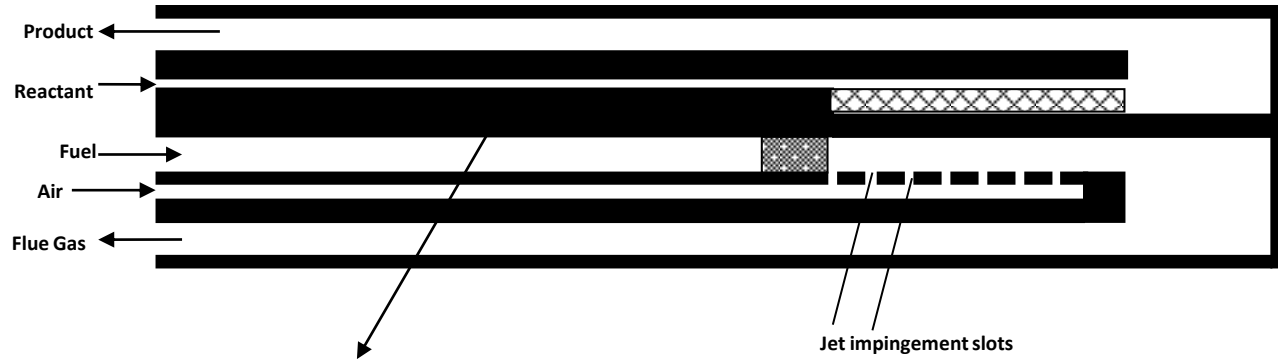
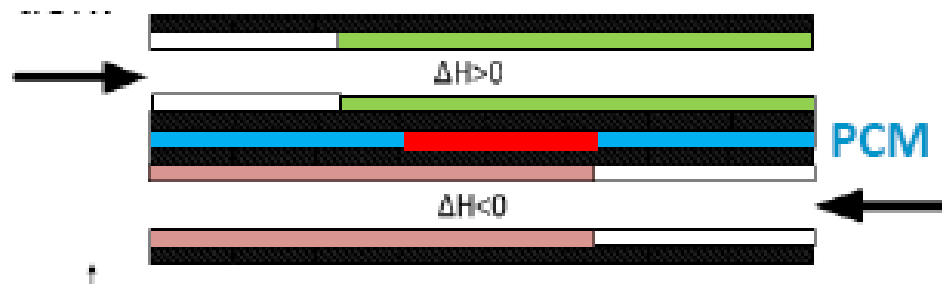


Plate separating endothermic (Methane steam reforming) reaction and exothermic (Natural Gas Combustion) reaction

Hybrid Cooling Scheme



Phase Change Material (PCM) Scheme

Future Work

- Construction of experimental rig
- Experimental work on hybrid scheme, including exploring the effects of pressure drop and jet diameters on achieving near-isothermal conditions within the reactor
- Comparison with Analytical Models
- Optimisation including choice and thickness of PCM