

# 可再生天然气脱汞装置设计及运行

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**摘要：**为了推动天然气脱汞技术发展，降低脱汞成本，掌握可再生天然气脱汞工艺技术，有必要开展可再生天然气脱汞工艺的研究和应用。在可再生载银分子筛研发基础上，通过可再生天然气脱汞装置设计、建设及运行，实现了可再生脱汞工艺在国内天然气净化处理行业的工业应用。通过对原料气再生和产品气再生两种再生工艺中原料气、产品气、再生气汞浓度的检测和分析，说明可再生脱汞工艺稳定可靠，载银分子筛可将原料气中的汞脱除至  $0.05 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  以下，完全满足商品天然气汞浓度小于  $28 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  的指标要求；通过脱水分子筛和载银分子筛进行复配使用，能同时实现脱水脱汞功能；采用原料气作再生气时，应充分考虑再生气中高浓度的汞对载银分子筛装填量的影响；常温下钢材对汞具有一定的吸附作用，应避免常温下含汞再生气进入脱汞塔底部，造成脱汞塔切换运行后产品气汞浓度超标。相关工程经验及关键参数的获取，可为今后设计和运行可再生天然气脱汞装置提供一定的借鉴。

**关键词：**脱汞；天然气；可再生；载银分子筛

DOI:10.3969 /j. issn. 1006-5539. 2021. 02. 007

## Design and operation of renewable mercury removal facility

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**Abstract:** In order to promote the development of mercury removal technology for natural gas, reduce the cost of mercury removal and master the technology of renewable mercury removal from natural gas, it is necessary to launch a study on renewable mercury removal technology and its industrial application. Based on the research and development of renewable silver-loaded molecular sieve, the design, construction and operation of the renewable mercury removal facility are conducted, resulting in the industrial application of renewable mercury removal process in domestic natural gas purification and treatment industry. By monitoring and analyzing the mercury concentration of raw gas, product gas and regenerated gas in two types of regeneration processes, the results show that: 1) the renewable mercury removal process is stable and reliable, and the mercury content can be reduced to below  $0.05 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  in raw gas by using silver-loaded molecular sieve, which fully meets the mercury concentration requirement of commercial natural gas (I. e. less than  $28 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) ; 2) by combining dehydrated zeolite and silver-loaded molecular sieve, dehydration and mercury removal can be achieved simultaneously; 3) the effect of high mercury concentration in the regeneration gas on the loading of the silver-loaded molecular sieve should be fully

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收稿日期:2020-11-12

基金项目:中国石油天然气股份有限公司科研项目“天然气气质项目”(KY2015-05)

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被脱水分子筛和载银分子筛吸附脱除,产品气水露点和汞浓度满足指标要求;经加热再生后,分子筛吸附的水和汞解吸脱附至再生气中,经冷却分离后以液态形式沉积在分离器底部。

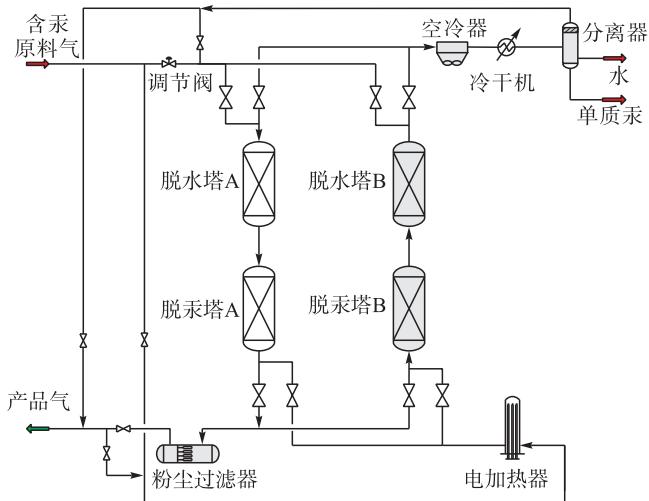


图1 可再生天然气脱汞工艺流程示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram for renewable mercury removal process of gas

#### 1.4 设备布置

根据工艺流程,对装置进行橇装化设计,见图2。所有设备布置在一个橇座上,橇大小为 $8\text{ 000 mm} \times 2\text{ 500 mm}$ ,包含:脱水塔A/B、脱汞塔A/B、粉尘过滤器、电加热器、空冷器、冷干机、分离器等设备。



图2 可再生天然气脱汞装置现场照片

Fig. 2 Field photo of renewable mercury removal facility

## 2 装置运行结果

### 2.1 原料气汞浓度检测

装置运行期间,采用日本NIC便携式测汞仪EMP-2每天检测一次原料气汞浓度,检测结果见图3。由图3可见,原料气汞浓度一直在 $275\sim300\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 范围内波动。

由于实际检测到的原料气汞浓度只有设计值的一半,为了保证脱水塔、脱汞塔床层再生完全,再生时间足够,实际运行时将工作周期从24 h延长至48 h。

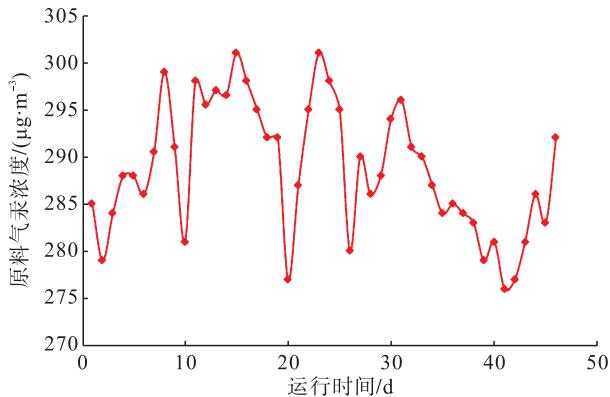


图3 原料气汞浓度随运行天数变化曲线图

Fig. 3 Curve of mercury concentration in raw gas changing with the operating days

### 2.2 产品气再生流程运行效果

采用产品气再生工艺流程,再生气冷却方式只采用空冷,空冷后温度约45℃,加热再生后的天然气经空冷分离后进入粉尘过滤器出口产品气管线。设定工作周期48 h,其中吸附时间24 h,加热时间16 h,冷却时间8 h,自动切换流程,装置连续运行。在粉尘过滤器出口阀前取脱水脱汞后产品气进行汞浓度检测,每个工作周期内取样3次,分别对应工作时间1 h、7 h、23 h,采用俄罗斯LUMEX便携式测汞仪RA-915+对产品气汞浓度进行检测,汞浓度检测结果见图4。

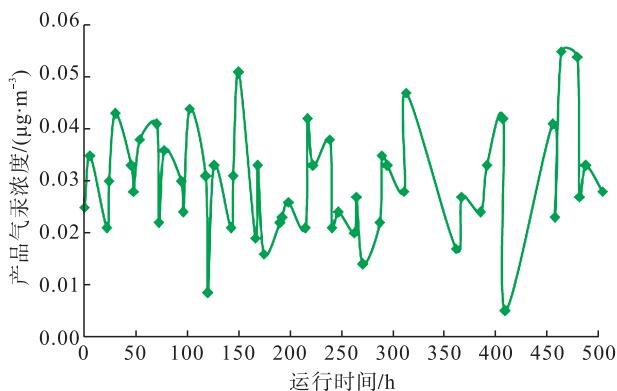


图4 产品气再生工艺下产品气汞浓度随运行时间变化曲线图

Fig. 4 Curve of mercury concentration in product gas changing with the operating time under the product gas regeneration process

由图4可知,产品气再生工艺下,原料气中汞从 $300\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 脱除至 $0.05\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 以下,汞脱除率约99.98%。装置连续运行21 d,产品气汞浓度一直维持在 $0.03\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 左右波动,满足产品气指标要求。说明该工艺稳定可靠,长期运行能保证产品气汞浓度合格。

对脱水、脱汞后产品气水露点进行检测,结果为:操作压力下的产品气水露点 $<-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 。

### 2.3 原料气再生流程运行效果

采用原料气再生工艺流程,再生气冷却方式只采用





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