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PROCESS AND PLANT FOR THE VAPORIZATION OF LIQUEFIED NATURAL  
GAS AND STORAGE THEREOF

The present invention relates to a process and plant  
for the vaporization of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and  
10 storage thereof.

As is known, in LNG terminals, gas in liquid state  
unloaded from methane-tankers is reconverted to the gaseous  
state. LNG is sent from the tanker to storage tanks on  
land, connected to re-gasification units normally through  
15 "primary pumps" with a low discharge head, immersed in the  
LNG inside the same tanks, followed by "secondary pumps",  
for the compression of the liquid to the final pressure re-  
quired by the users. The maintenance operations of the for-  
mer are particularly complex and great efforts are being  
20 made to minimize its incidence, by producing pumps with a  
high reliability and adopting effective control systems. In  
order to reduce the costs of the system, a pump has re-  
cently been developed, having a high capacity and head,  
which could combine the functions of the two steps.

25 The core of the terminals consists of vaporizers: in

practice these are heat exchangers in which LNG absorbs thermal energy and passes to the gaseous state. They are generally classified on the basis of the energy source, which can be the environment (water or air), an energy vector such as electric energy or a fuel, or a process fluid coming from various kinds of external plants.

There are mainly two types of vaporizers used in terminals currently operating, the "seawater" type (or Open Rack Vaporizers, ORV) and the "immersed flame" type (called SMV or SCV), which can be classified, respectively, in the first and second of the three categories mentioned above.

A series of auxiliary systems are present in the terminals, which provide the services necessary for the functioning of the plant under safety and economical conditions.

The current vaporizers, however, have several drawbacks, as mentioned hereunder.

In the first place, there is the necessity of producing new vaporizer terminals in Countries which have a rapid increase in natural gas consumption, against a less rapid debottlenecking of importation gas pipelines.

Secondly, the present systems do not allow energy efficiency to be pursued together with the exploitation of the energy contained in Liquefied Natural Gas, which is known in Anglo-Saxon countries as LNG Cold Utilization and Cryo-

genic Power Generation. In addition to this, there is the fact that storage in a lung-tank implies significantly high construction, maintenance and management costs.

Yet another fact is that present vaporizer terminals  
5 have numerous problems relating to Environmental Impact and acceptance on the part of the Communities, which, in the past, were among the main obstacles, together with the problem of safety, for the production of new vaporizers.

The aim of the present invention is to eliminate the  
10 above drawbacks of the known art.

Within this commitment, an important objective of the invention is to provide a process and plant for the vaporization of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and its storage, which allow the vaporization of LNG coming from procurement  
15 countries situated far from inhabited centres.

A further objective of the invention is to provide a process and plant for the vaporization of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and its storage, which allow electric power to be produced with high  $q$  values, contextually with the vaporization.  
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Yet another objective of the invention relates to a process and plant for the vaporization of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and its storage, which allow the regasified natural gas to be injected in an exhausted off-shore reservoir.

25 An additional objective of the invention is to provide

a process and plant for the vaporization of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and its storage, which allow the natural gas injected to be used by sending it to the supply system by means of existing infrastructures.

5        These solutions prove to be particularly interesting for various reasons. In the first place, the necessity of studying vaporization terminals is becoming increasingly more crucial in countries in which the quantity of natural gas consumption is rapidly increasing against a less rapid de-  
10    bottlenecking of importation gas pipelines.

Secondly, the pursuit of energy efficiency goes together with the exploitation of the energy contained in Liquefied Natural Gas, which is known in Anglo-Saxon countries as LNG Cold Utilization and Cryogenic Power Generation.  
15    With this, there is the additional fact that storage in a lung-tank could be effected in the form of natural gas in one of the many already or almost exhausted reservoirs. Finally, a last advantage, which could prove to be decisive, lies in the fact that the effecting of reinjection  
20    offshore avoids numerous problems relating to Environmental Impact Assessment and acceptance on the part of Communities, which in the past were among the main obstacles for the production of vaporizers.

      This assignment together with these and other objectives are achieved in a process and plant for the vaporiza-  
25    tives are achieved in a process and plant for the vaporiza-

tion of liquefied natural gas (LNG) characterized in that electric power is obtained during said vaporization operation by means of thermal exchange.

An object of the present patent invention also relates  
5 to a liquefied natural gas (LNG) vaporization plant characterized in that it comprises transformation means of an energy source for obtaining electric power during said vaporization operation by means of thermal exchange.

The process preferably comprises the following steps:

- 10 • pumping the LNG at a substantially constant temperature;
- vaporizing, at a substantially constant pressure, the LNG pumped by means of thermal exchange with a permanent heat-releasing gas in a closed cycle;
- sending most of the regasified LNG for storage in a res-  
15 ervoir;
- burning and expanding the remaining part of vaporized LNG not sent for storage in a gas turbine obtaining discharge gases;
- subjecting the permanent gas, after compression heat-  
20 releasing, to subsequent thermal exchange in a closed cycle with the heat-releasing discharge gases and finally to expansion in a turbine,

the electric power being produced both by the turbine in which the remaining regasified part of LNG not sent for  
25 storage is burnt and expanded and by the turbine in which

the heated compressed permanent gas is expanded.

The reservoir in which most of the regasified LNG is injected must be exhausted or at least partially exhausted.

The pumping of the LNG is effected at a substantially  
5 constant temperature preferably ranging from -155 to -165°C, more preferably from -160 to -163°C, bringing the pressure of said LNG from about 1 bar to a value preferably ranging from 120 to 180 bars, more preferably from 120 to 150 bars.

10 The vaporization of the LNG pumped takes place at a substantially constant pressure preferably ranging from 120 to 180 bars, more preferably from 120 to 150 bars, bringing the temperature to a value preferably ranging from 10 to 25°C.

15 The remaining part of vaporized LNG not sent for reservoir storage preferably ranges from 3 to 8% of the whole stream of vaporized LNG.

Said remaining part of non-stored vaporized LNG is burnt and expanded in a turbine up to a pressure preferably  
20 of 1 bar. The permanent gas is preferably selected from helium and nitrogen.

When the permanent gas selected is nitrogen, the thermal exchange with the compressed LNG can take place at a substantially constant pressure preferably ranging from 2  
25 to 5 bars bringing the temperature from a value preferably

ranging from 75 to 100°C to a value preferably ranging from -150 to -130°C and the thermal exchange with the discharge gases can take place at a substantially constant pressure preferably ranging from 50 to 60 bars bringing the temperature from a value preferably ranging from 20 to 40°C to a value preferably ranging from 400 to 450°C.

The CO<sub>2</sub> contained in the discharge gases leaving the thermal exchange can be optionally sequestered: one of the possible ways consists in injecting it into a reservoir, possibly the same reservoir at a different level.

An alternative to the vaporization of LNG directly removed from methane-tankers can be temporary storage in suitable tanks, in order to reduce the residence times in the methane-tanker terminals.

The current generators coupled with the turbines, availing of cooling LNG, can also be produced with the superconductor technology and can therefore generate large capacities with small weights.

The turbines used as means for the reintroduction of vaporized gas, can be advantageously managed and supported by means of a supplementary marine platform.

The process according to the invention allows a considerable flexibility as it uses gas turbine or gas expansion cycles without vapour cycles which, on the contrary, are extremely rigid.

The process can in fact function with supplied power or vaporized LNG flow-rates ranging from 0 to 100% as the permanent gas closed cycle can be effected with varying flow-rates.

5 Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will appear more evident from the description of a preferred but non-limiting embodiment of a process and plant for the vaporization of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and its storage, according to the invention, illustrated  
10 for indicative and non-limiting purposes in the enclosed drawings, in which:

- figure 1 shows a flow chart of the gasification plant.

The liquefied LNG (1) is first pumped from a methane-tanker (M) ( $T = -162^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $P = 1 \text{ bar}$ ) by means of a pumping  
15 unit (P) at a pressure of 130 bars, maintaining the temperature substantially constant, and the LNG pumped (2) is then vaporized in the exchanger (S) by means of heat exchange with a permanent gas in a closed cycle by heating to a temperature of  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  and keeping the pressure substan-  
20 tially constant, except for pressure drops.

Most (4) of the vaporized LNG (3) (95% by volume) is sent for storage in a reservoir (G), whereas the remaining part (5) (5%) is burnt and expanded in a gas turbine (T1).

The discharge gases (6) leaving the turbine (T1) at a  
25 pressure of 1 bar and a temperature of  $464^{\circ}\text{C}$  are subjected

to thermal exchange in the exchanger (S2) by means of thermal exchange with the permanent gas in a closed cycle to which they transfer heat.

The CO<sub>2</sub> contained in the discharge gases (7) leaving the exchanger (S2) can be optionally sequestered. The closed cycle of the permanent gas comprises the thermal exchange of the gas (10) with the LNG compressed with the exchanger (S1) effected at a substantially constant pressure, a compression of the cooled gas (11) leaving the exchanger (S1) by means of the compressor (C) with a temperature increase, thermal exchange with the discharge gases by means of the exchanger (S2) at a substantially constant pressure and finally an expansion of the heated gas (13) leaving the exchanger (S2) by means of the turbine (T2) with a reduction in the temperature.

- figure 2 shows a block scheme of the various process phases according to the invention.

The LNG passes from the discharge points of the ship onto to the vaporization platform where it undergoes the process described in the subsequent point 2. The vaporized product, at a pressure of 130 bars, is reinjected into the reservoir. If requested by the distribution network, it is produced and sent to land by means of underwater pipelines to the on-shore treatment plant. If the demand absorbs the whole vaporization product, the gas can be sent directly to

the distribution network skipping dehydration in the on-shore plant.

The process and plant for the vaporization of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and its storage thus conceived can  
5 undergo numerous modifications and variations, all included in the scope of the inventive concept; furthermore, all the details can be substituted with technically equivalent elements.

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CLAIMS

1. A process for the vaporization of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and its storage, characterized by the production of electric power during said vaporization operation by means of thermal exchange.  
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2. The process according to claim 1, characterized in that at least a first part of said LNG is injected for storage into a pre-existing natural gas reservoir.
- 10 3. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said pre-existing natural gas reservoir must be at least partially exhausted.
4. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said thermal exchange effected during said vaporization operation is carried out by means of a heat-releasing permanent gas in a closed cycle.  
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5. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said permanent gas takes heat from the discharge gases of at least a first gas turbine which burns a second part of the vaporized LNG not sent for storage.  
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6. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that LNG is vaporized  
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at a substantially constant pressure and pumped by means of thermal exchange with said heat-releasing permanent gas in a closed cycle.

7. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that in said closed cycle said permanent gas, after the releasing of heat, is subjected to a subsequent thermal exchange with said heat-releasing discharge gases of said turbine and finally to expansion in at least a second turbine.

8. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said electric power is produced by both said first turbine in which the remaining vaporized part of LNG not sent for storage is burnt and expanded and also by said second turbine in which said heated compressed permanent gas is expanded.

9. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said pumping of LNG is effected at a substantially constant temperature ranging from -155 to -165°C bringing the pressure of said LNG from about 1 bar to a value ranging from 120 to 180 bars.

10. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said substan-

tially constant temperature ranges from -160 to -163°C and the pressure is brought to a value ranging from 120 to 150 bars.

11. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said vaporization of LNG takes place at a substantially constant pressure ranging from 120 to 180 bars bringing the temperature to a value ranging from 10 to 25°C.

12. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said first part of vaporized LNG not sent for storage in a reservoir ranges from 3 to 8% of the whole vaporized LNG stream.

13. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said second part of non-stored vaporized LNG is burnt and expanded in a turbine up to a pressure of about 1 bar.

14. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said permanent gas is preferably selected from helium and nitrogen.

15. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that when said permanent gas is nitrogen, the thermal exchange with compressed LNG takes place at a substantially con-

stant pressure ranging from 2 to 5 bars bringing the temperature from a value ranging from 75 to 100°C to a value ranging from -150 to -130°C and the thermal exchange with the discharge gases takes place at a substantially constant pressure ranging from 50 to 60 bars bringing the temperature from a value ranging from 20 to 40°C to a value ranging from 400 to 450°C.

16. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said electric power obtained from said first and second turbine is produced in current generators coupled with the turbines themselves effected with the superconductor technology.

17. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said LNG is transported by means of methane-tankers and before being subjected to said pumping and subsequent vaporization, it is subjected to temporary storage in suitable tanks.

18. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that the CO<sub>2</sub> contained in said discharge gases is sequestered.

19. The process according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said sequestered

CO<sub>2</sub> is injected into said reservoir.

20. A plant for the vaporization of liquefied natural gas (LNG) characterized in that it comprises transformation means of an energy source for obtaining electric power during said vaporization operation by means of thermal exchange.

21. The plant according to claim 20, characterized in that said transformation means of an energy source for obtaining electric power comprise at least a first turbine in which a remaining vaporized part of LNG not sent for storage is burnt and expanded and at least a second turbine in which a heated compressed permanent gas is expanded.

22. The plant according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that said electric power obtained from said first and second turbine is produced in current generators coupled with the turbines themselves effected with the superconductor technology.

23. The plant according to one or more of the previous claims, characterized in that it comprises a supplementary marine platform for supporting at least said turbines and reintroduction means of said vaporized gas into an at least partially exhausted natural reservoir.