

# Successful Implementation of Dry Gas Seal in High Pressure **Recycle gas** **Compressor at** Hydrocracker & Effect of Gas composition on DGS Performance

# Why - Dry Gas Seal???

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- M&I shutdown and Catalyst replacement once in 3 years.
- The life of wet seal rings system - 1.5 years to 2 Years (bottle neck)
- Unplanned shutdown resulted in loss of production and profitability.
- Enhancement of wet seal ring life is not possible; The Wet Seal system is obsolete.
- Latest Compressors are currently fitted with Dry Gas Seals.

# Wet Seal failure

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**FAILURE OF HP SEAL RING –  
DISCHARGE SIDE - DRIVE END**



**FAILURE OF HP SEAL RING –  
SUCTION SIDE - NON DRIVE END**

# Wet Seal failure

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**SEVERE BABBIT PEEL OFF IN  
OUTBOARD LP SEAL RING**



**WORNOUT BABBIT LINING IN  
LP SEAL RING – DRIVE END**

# Wet Seal Vs Dry Gas Seal

## WET SEAL SYSTEM

Comprise of oil rings, pump, degassing unit, oil reservoir, overhead tank

Limited life span - 2 years

Frictional loss of 1 - 2% of compressor shaft power

Leakage to flare: 40 to 200 scfm

Lead to unplanned shutdown



## DRY GAS SEAL

Comprises of Dry Gas Seal cartridges, DGS rack

Life over 5 years between overhauls

Negligible frictional loss

Minimum leakage to flare:  
0.3 to 4 scfm

Enhanced Eqpt. Reliability and Unit Availability



# DGS - Techno-Commercial Benefits

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## Operating Cost

- Less Power Loss due to gas shear forces.
- Energy required to operate the Seal oil pumps & Auxiliaries are totally eliminated.
- Seal oil consumption – NIL

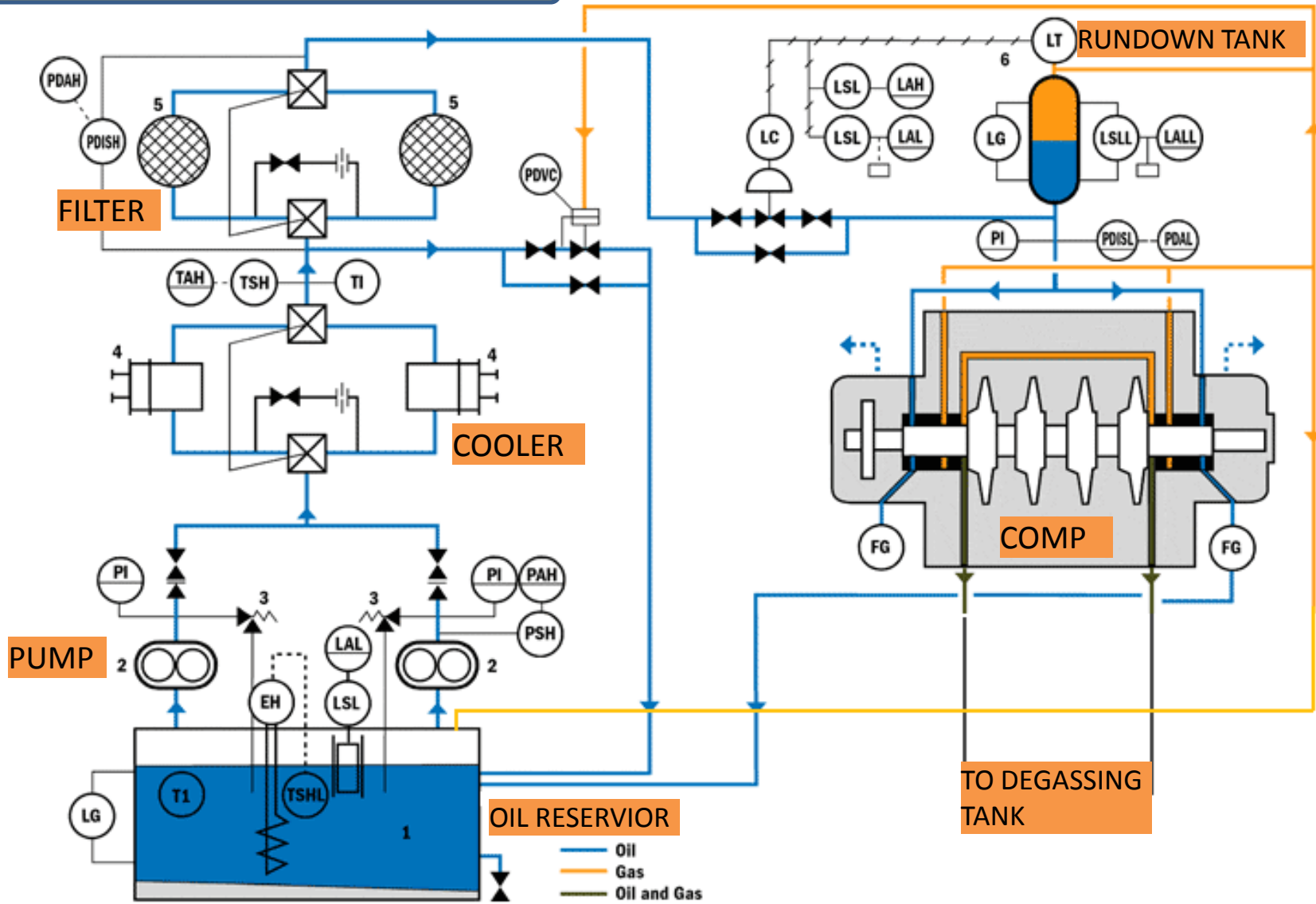
## Maintenance Cost

- No Seal oil Pumps, Valves, Coolers, Reservoirs and Overhead tanks
- Instrumentation.

## Gas Recovery Cost

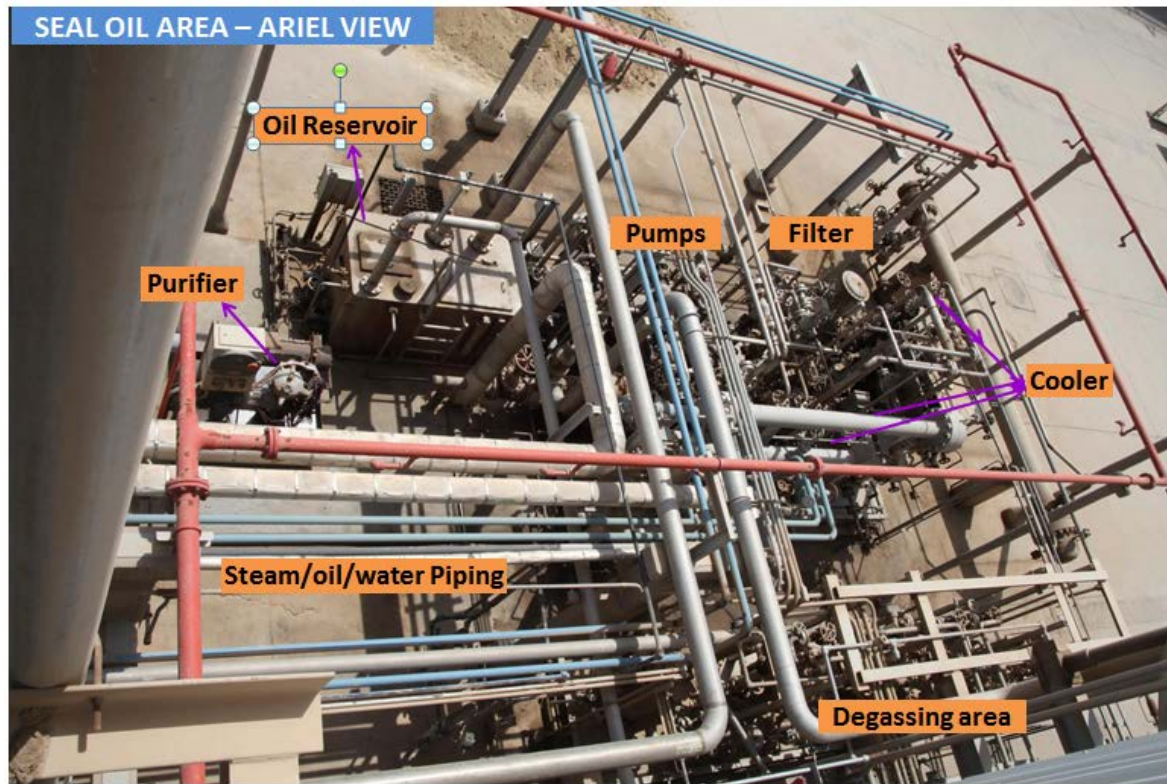
- Due to very small clearance ( $3\mu$ ) between the stationary and rotating faces, leakage of gas to flare could be reduced to 0.3SCFM - 4 SCFM.

## WET SEAL SCHEMATIC



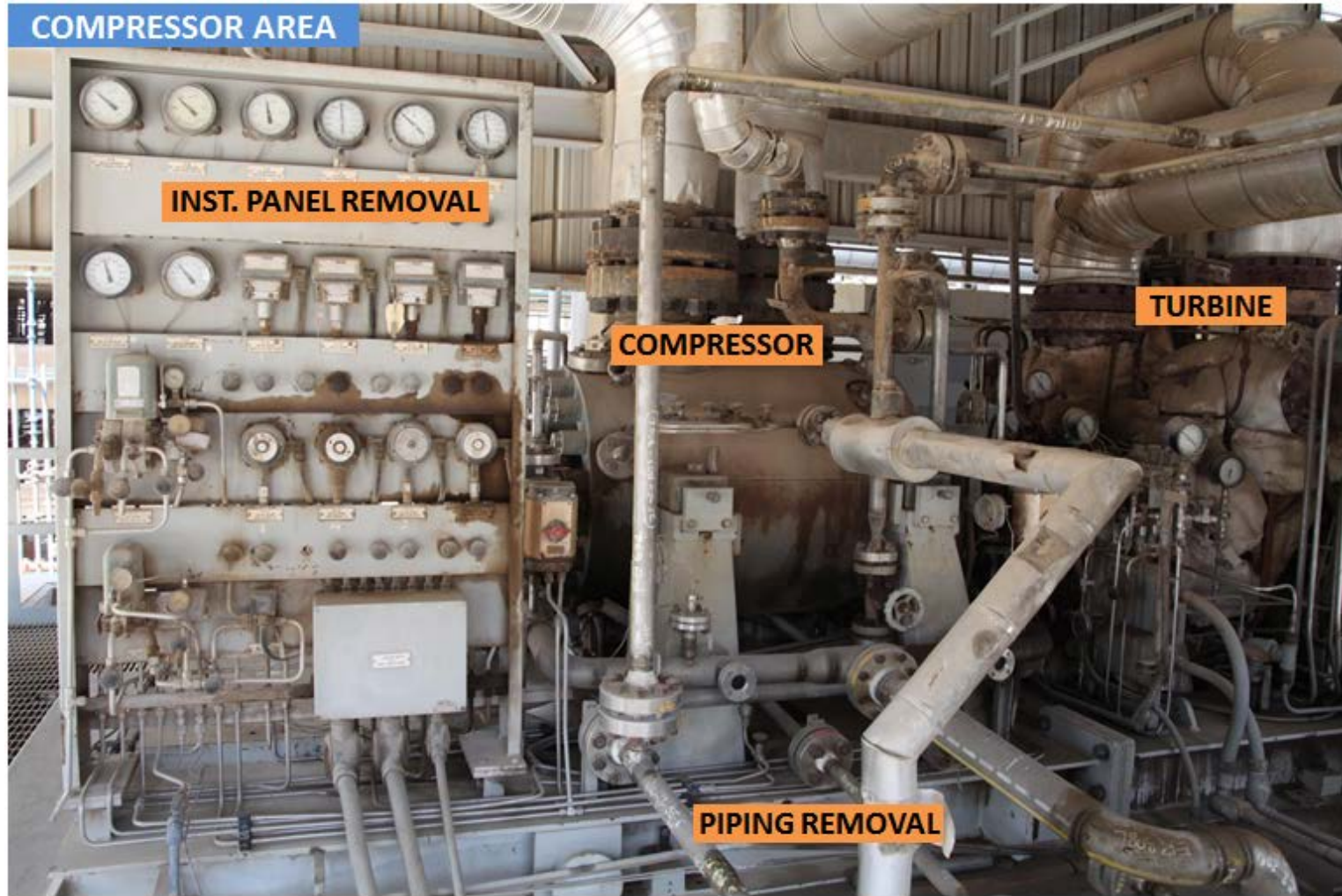


# Seal Oil Area

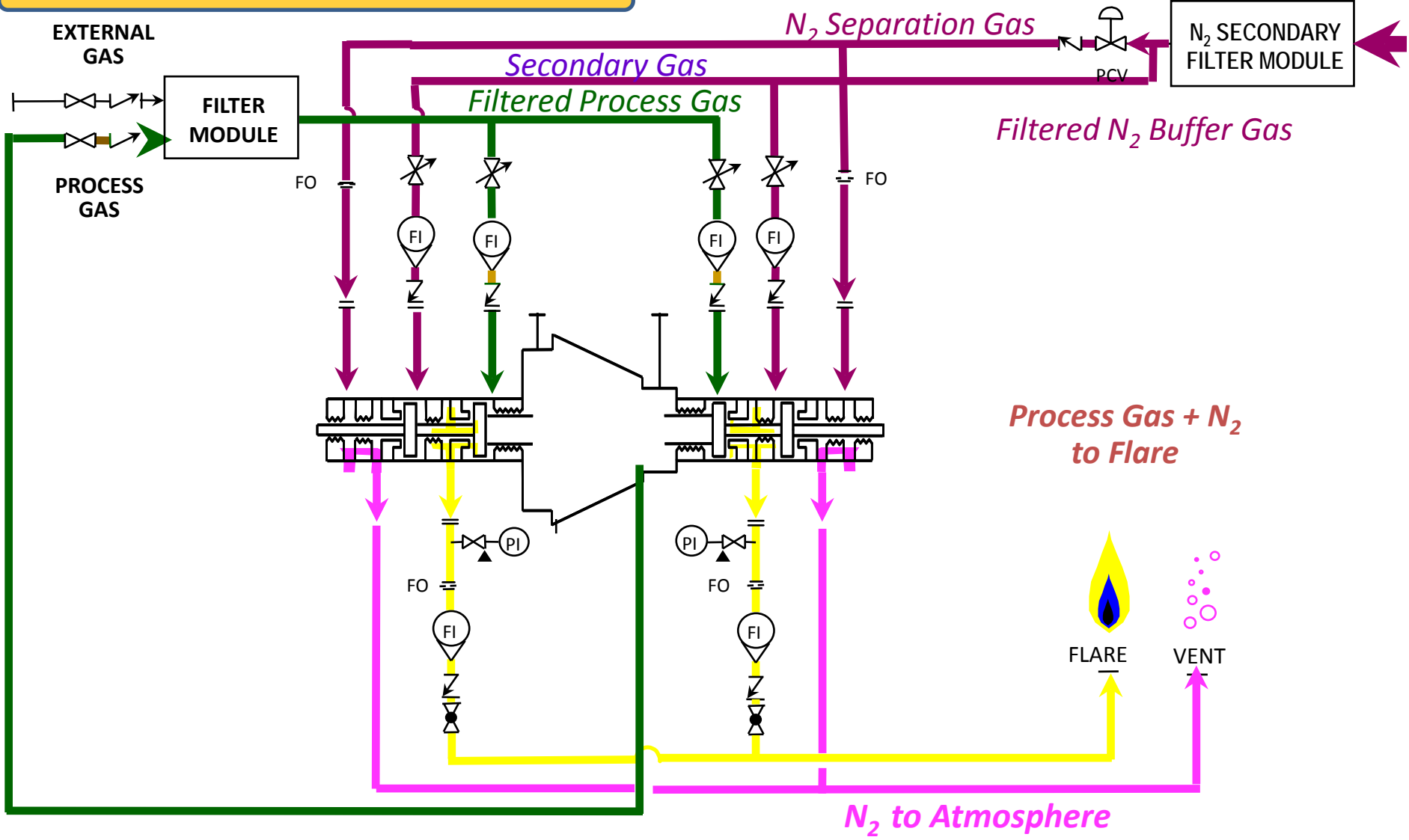




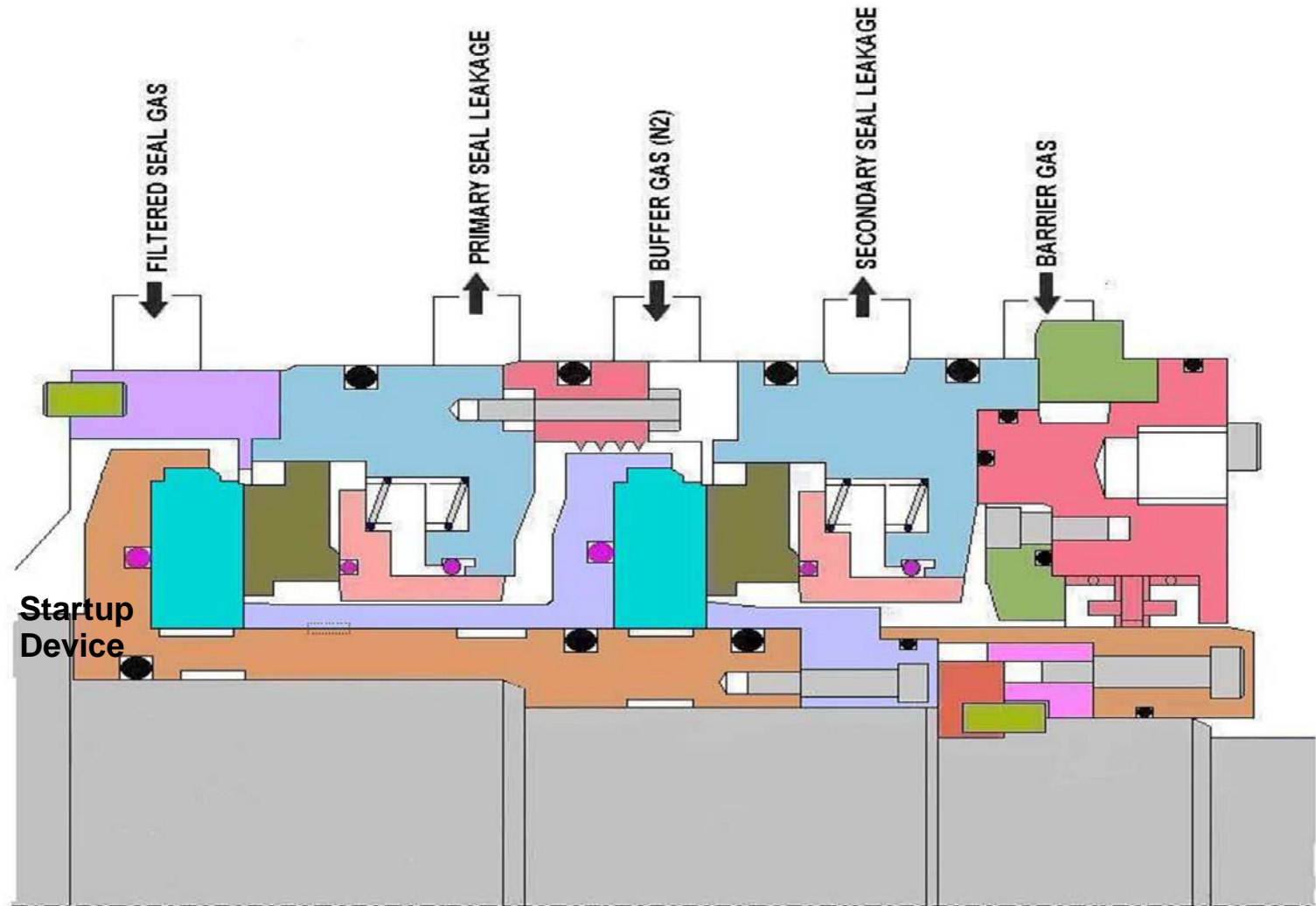
# Compressor & Instrument Panel



# DRY GAS SEAL SCHEMATIC



# Dry Gas Seal Layout





# Dry Gas Seal Installation

Seal Oil Console dismantled



# Dry Gas Seal - Installation



New Bundle shifting to position



New Bundle Assembly in progress



# Dry Gas Seal Installation

DGS Rack Erection/ Leveling Completed





# Compressor loop test

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- To verify the mechanical integrity, a mechanical run test was conducted.

## TEST PROCEDURE:

- System has to be pressurized with N<sub>2</sub> to 400psig
- Test speed - 8,000 RPM for minimum four hours

## PROJECT COMMISSIONING

- DGS Retrofit activity completed on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2012
- C-14-101: Commissioned on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2012
- C-14-102: Commissioned on 7<sup>th</sup> August 2012



## **DGS Performance after Commissioning**

# Dry Gas Seal Performance

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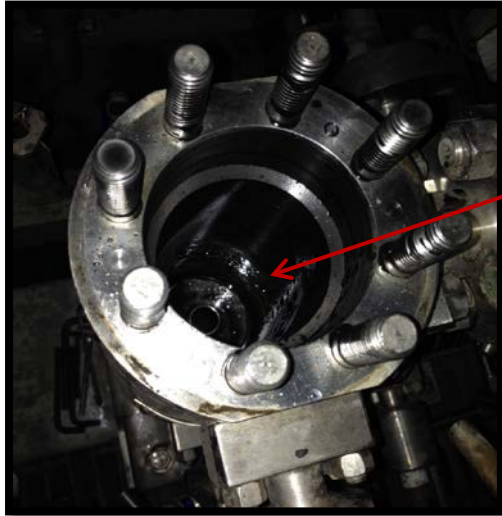
*C-14-101 is in continuous operation since commissioning in June 2012*

**=> Zero failure in 30 months and counting.....**

➤ **MTBF with Wet Seal system was only 18 months**

# Dry Gas Seal Failure

*C-14-102 experienced DGS failure 4 times between June 2012 & up till now.*



Moisture inside filter housing

Primary seal gas filter –  
Hydrocarbon deposit



Condensate on Seal Faces



# DGS Failure - DPT & Joule Thomson Effect

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- **Dew Point Temperature (DPT):**

- DPT is the temperature at which the Gas mixture will start to condense in to Liquid.
- Process Gas composition & Pressure affects the DPT

- **Joule Thomson Effect:**

- Gas Pressure reduction leads to Gas Temperature reduction.

# Process Gas Composition: FEED Vs Actual

GAS	FEED Data	Revised Data
Nitrogen	0.41	0.6
Hydrogen	89.95	89
Methane	6.66	5.9
Ethane	0.21	0.3
Propane	0.98	0.9
I-Butane	0.96	1.15
n-Butane	0.39	0.55
I-Pentane	0.29	0.55
n-Pentane	0.08	0.6
n-Hexane	0.07	0.45



# Root Cause Analysis of Failure.....Conclusion

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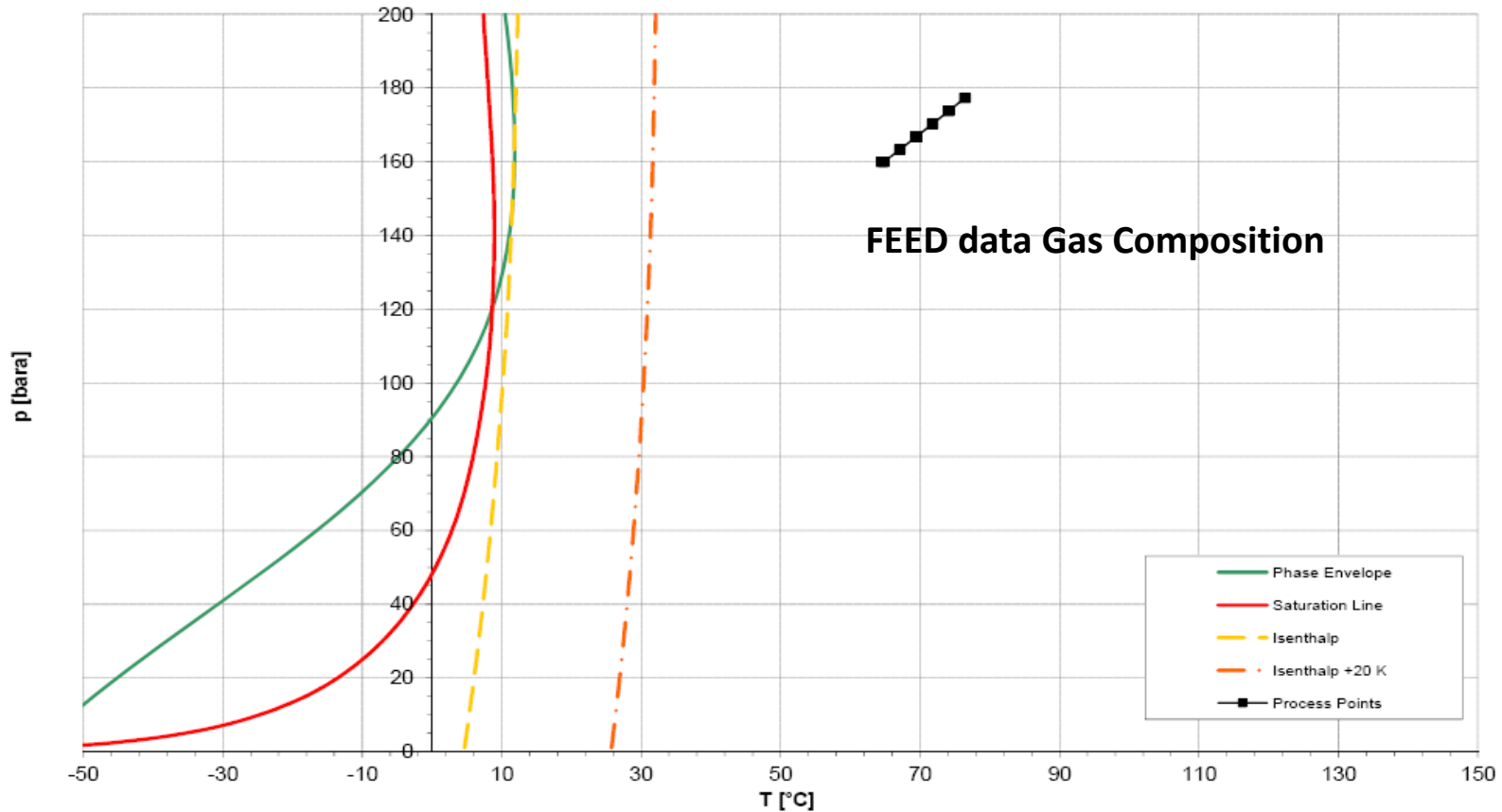
- ✓ Seal gas temperature is too close to the Dew Point Temperature(DPT).
- ✓ C6+ hydrocarbon due to the pressure drop across filters, orifices and between seal faces resulted in condensation due to “Joule – Thompson” effect;
- ✓ Condensate increased the friction between the seal faces that led to “Dry Gas seal Failure”.

# Effect of Gas Composition on DPT

## Phase Envelope / Saturation Lines



FOR		PAGE	2 of 7	By	S.Schifferle
PROJECT	Mina Abdulla 84/11	DATE	17 September 2013	Case	
JOB NO.		REV.	0	MW	4.60 kg/kmol

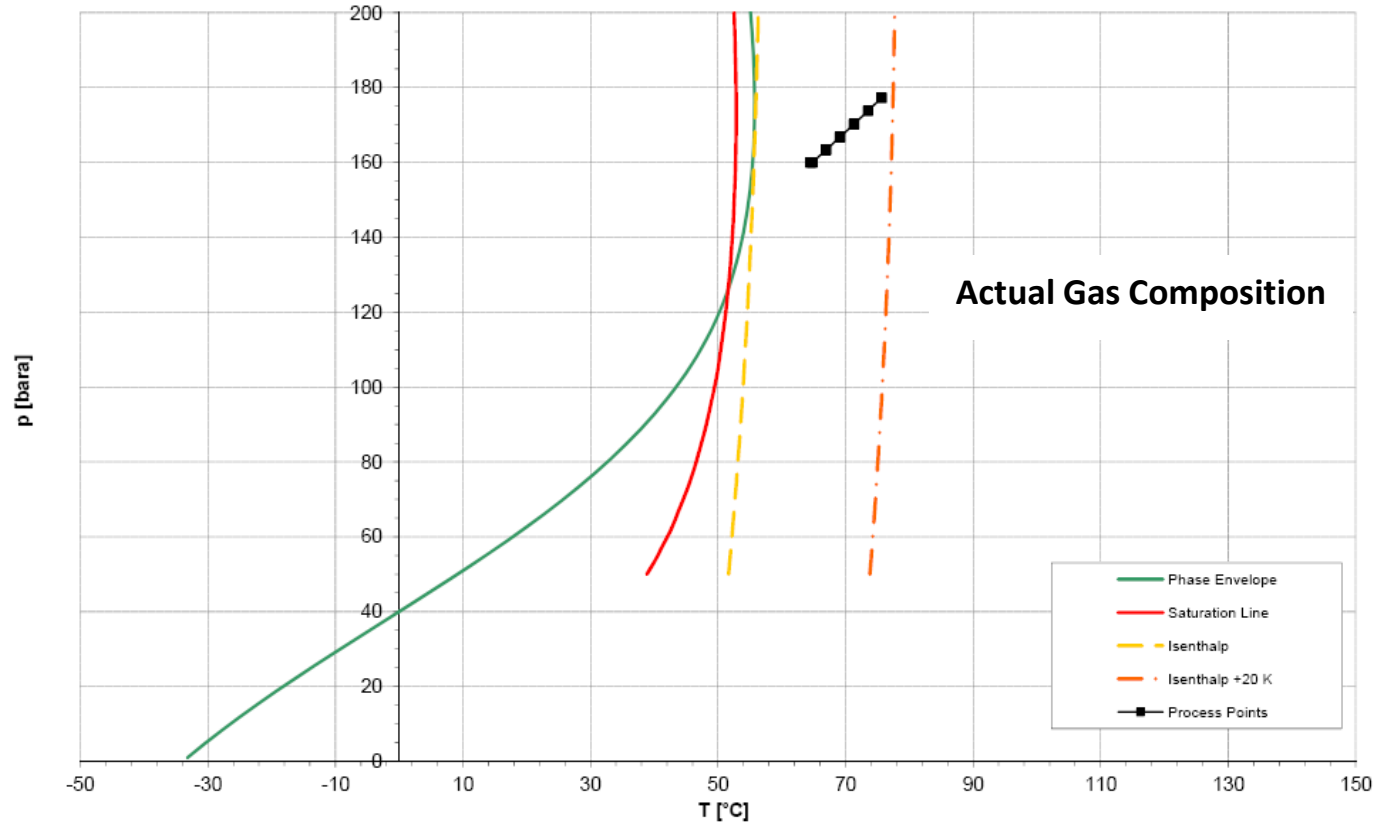


# Effect of Gas Composition on DPT

## Phase Envelope / Saturation Lines



FOR		PAGE	3 of 7	By	S.Schifferle
PROJECT	Mina Abdulla 84/11	DATE	17 September 2013	Case	
JOB NO.		REV.	0	MW	5.75 kg/kmol



# Solution - Improve Seal gas Temperature

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## Short Term

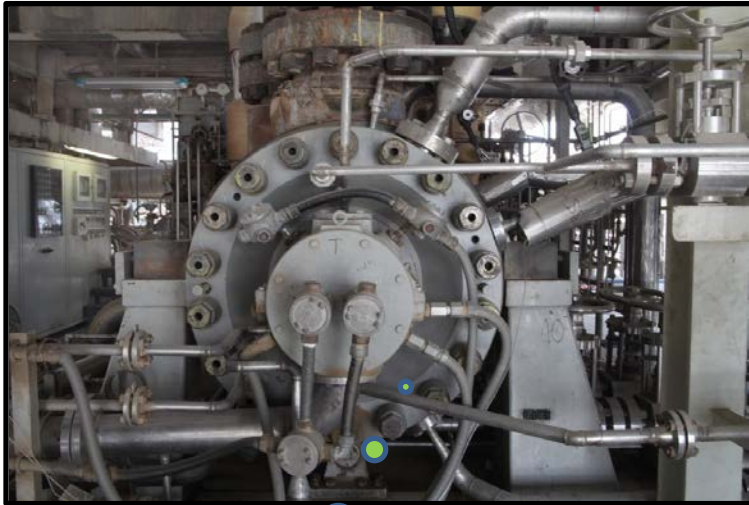
- Steam jacketing.

## Long Term

- Use of electrical seal gas heater.

# Steam Jacketing

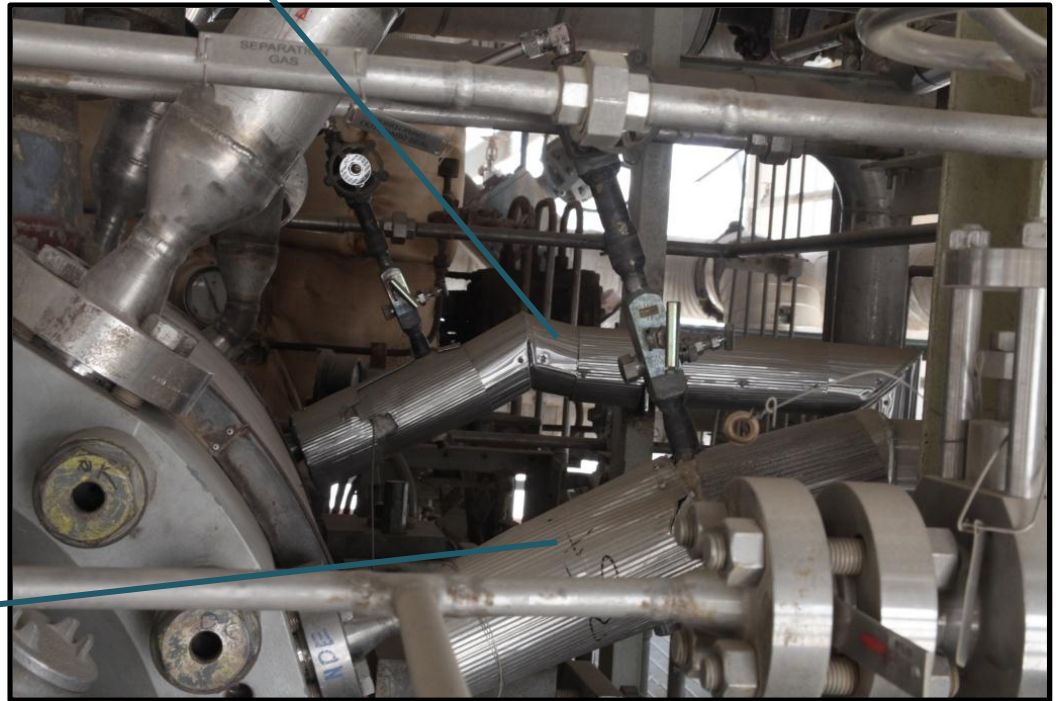
**FABRICATED STEAM JACKET TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY OF SEAL GAS HEATING**



Primary Seal gas  
Pre-heating by  
Steam jacket up  
to 1.6metre

Steam Jacket  
DE Side

Steam Jacket  
NDE Side



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# DGS – Electrical Heater

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## Installation of Seal gas Electric heater

- A proven methodology to avoid Seal Gas condensation.
- The system consist of :
  - Electrical heater
  - Thyristor control unit in the control room.

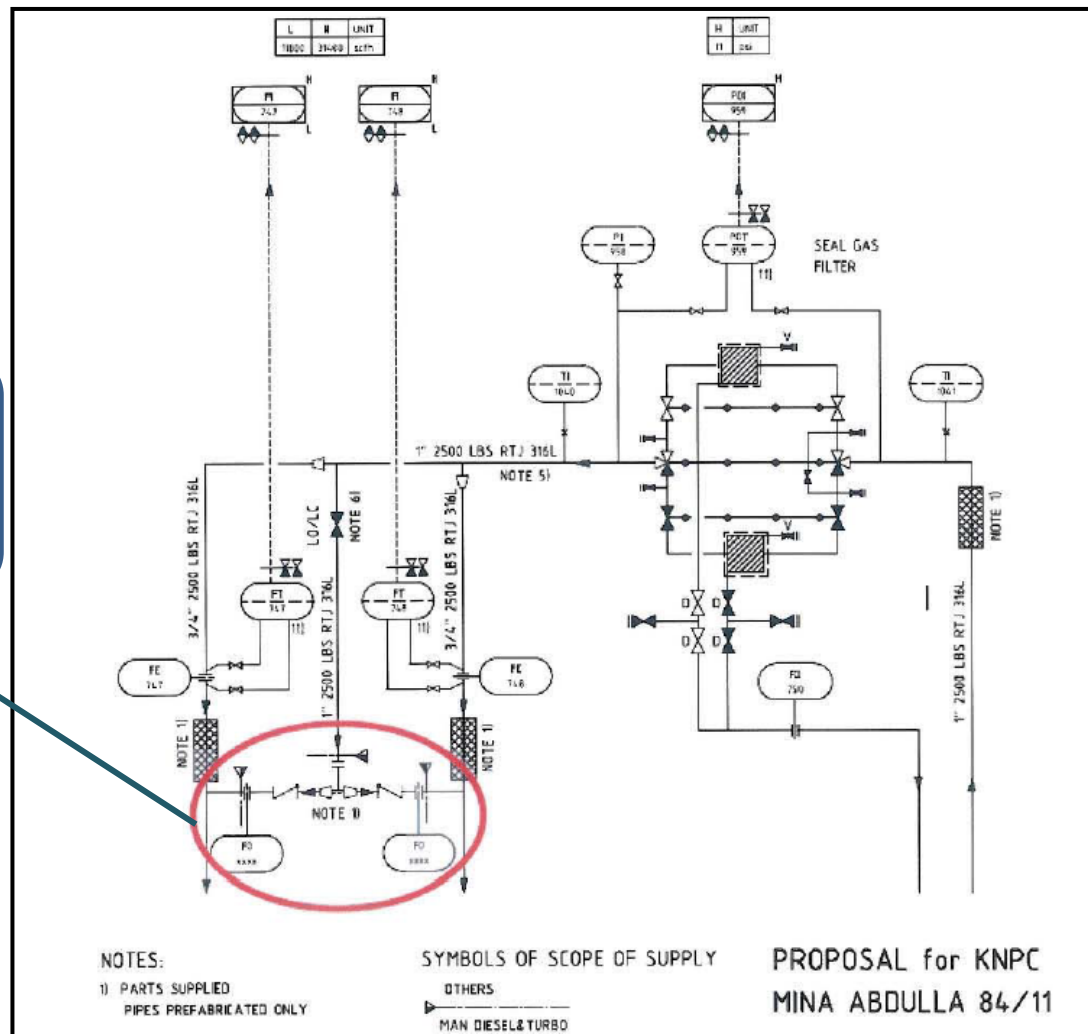
## System Description

- Heater outlet seal gas temperature signal given to the thyristor.
- The heater is only in service, if there is a certain gas flow, detected by the existing FI.
- A temperature sensor built into the heater monitors the block temperature and switches off the thyristor on set-point values.
- The condition of heater, thyristor, seal gas temperature, etc...is signaled in the DCS system.

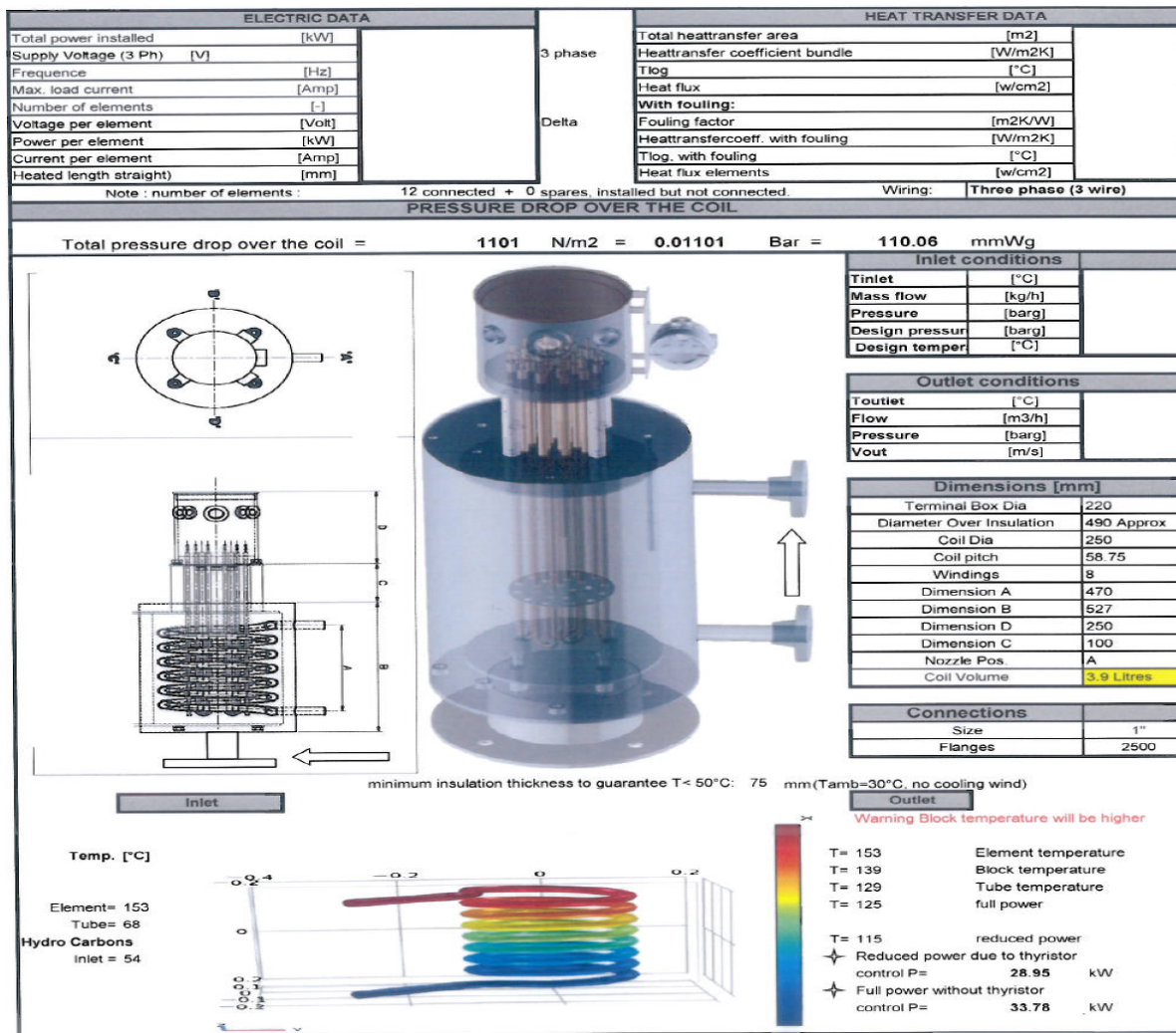


# Schematic

Non-return  
Valve in DGS  
rack



# Typical Electrical Heater Assembly



# Conclusion

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- ✓ Dry gas seal performance greatly depends on the process gas composition.
- ✓ Hence, it is imperative that all precautions are taken to ensure that gas composition in FEED data is accurate, so that unforeseen failure of seal gas condensation be avoided after commissioning.



