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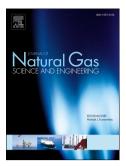
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Effect of the amino acid L-histidine on methane hydrate growth kinetics

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ABSTRACT:

In the present study, the effect of a polar amino acid, L-histidine on methane hydrate growth

kinetics has been investigated. Methane hydrate formation experiments were carried out in a

stirred tank reactor setup at pressure and temperature conditions of 274.15 K and 5.0 MPa

respectively. Two different concentrations (0.1 and 1 wt %) of L-histidine were studied.

Hydrate growth through molecular dynamic (MD) simulation was also studied; pressure and

temperature conditions for the simulations were set at 10.0 MPa and 270.0 K, while the

concentration of L-histidine was kept fixed at 0.94 wt %. Hydrate formation runs using MD

simulation were carried out with optimal concentration of methane in water. The presence of

L-histidine in the system was found to significantly enhance methane hydrate growth kinetics

as compared to pure water for both experimental and MD simulation runs. Final gas

consumption with 1 wt % L-histidine was found to be comparable to that with 1 wt % SDS,

the most commonly used additive for hydrate promotion studies. L-histidine is a benign

additive which offers considerable enhancement in methane hydrate formation kinetics and

can be utilized for various hydrate based technologies such as methane storage and transport.

Keywords: Gas hydrate; Amino acid; Kinetics; Molecular dynamic simulation; Crystal growth

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