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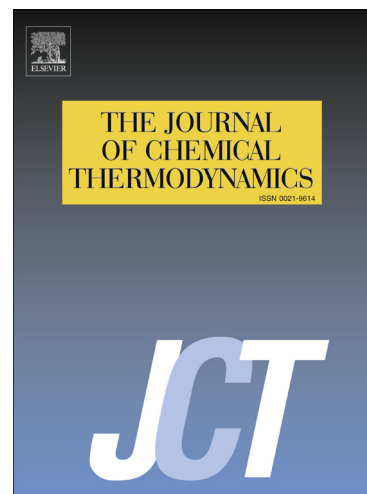
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Experimental study and thermodynamic modeling of the stability conditions of methane clathrate hydrate in the presence of TEACl and/or BMIM-BF₄ in aqueous solution

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Abstract - In this work, 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate (BMIM-BF₄) and Tetra ethyl-ammonium chloride (TEACl) were experimentally investigated to study their effects on thermodynamic stability conditions of methane clathrate hydrate. BMIM-BF₄ and TEACl different aqueous solutions (4.77 wt% (0.57 mole%) TEACl + 4.85 wt% (0.43 mole%) BMIM-BF₄, 9.15 wt% (0.20 mole%) TEACl + 9.38 wt% (0.90 mole%) BMIM-BF₄ and 11.82 wt% (1.63 mole%) of TEACl + 11.82 wt% of BMIM-BF₄ (1.20 mole%) in aqueous solution) were used as thermodynamic inhibitors which have not been reported in literature. The experiments were conducted at constant volume from 274.6 K to 283.2 K and 3.18 MPa to 7.93 MPa. Moreover, the methane hydrate phase equilibria in the aforementioned ILs aqueous solutions were modeled. For this purpose, the chemical potential of hydrate is calculated using the van der Waals–Platteeuw (vdWP) theory. Also, the Peng-Robinson (PR) equation of state (EoS) is used for calculation of the gas phase fugacity. Water activity in the aqueous phase is determined by the NRTL activity coefficient model. Comparing the experimental data with the modeling results confirms the model compatibility. It can also be observed that mixtures of the two

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