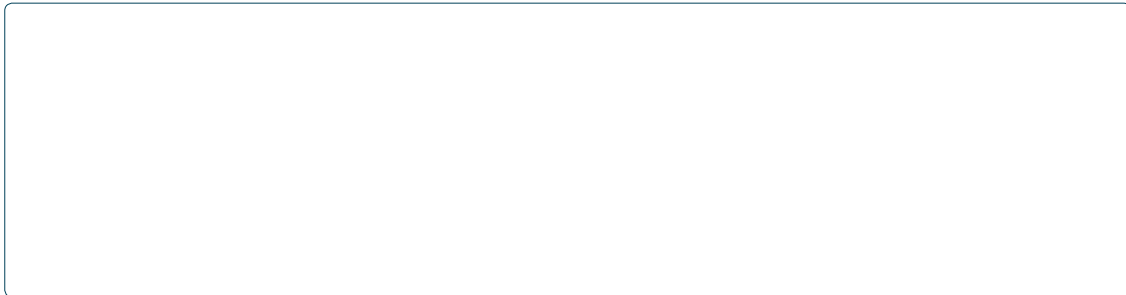


Effect of Magnetic Field on Gas Hydrate Formation

Hanwei Zhou*

School of Mechanical Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907-2088, USA



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Introduction

Hydrates are a sort of clathrate that could be a cluster of compounds. Once several compounds found in fossil fuel mix with water, they type hydrates. Water's ability to create hydrates is attributed to gas bonds of water molecules. The host molecules are water molecules, and also the guest molecules are the molecules of different compounds that facilitate stabilize the crystal. The steadiness provided by guest molecules is principally attributed to van der Waals forces. These forces represent the attraction between molecules (not because of electricity attraction). There's no bond between the host and guest molecules in hydrates. Within the cages fabricated from host molecules, the guest molecules are liberated to rotate and move. Reckoning on the formation of the hydrate and that molecule is that the guest, four hydrate structures might type like the S-I boxlike structure, S-II boxlike structure, easy hexagonal (SH) structure, and a replacement anonymous structure [1]. The S-I structure contains molecules smaller than half-dozen Å, like gas, ethane, carbonic acid gas, and sulphide. Larger molecules ($6 \text{ \AA} < d < 7 \text{ \AA}$) like gas and isobutene type the S-II structure. Molecules in size go ($7 \text{ \AA} < d < 9 \text{ \AA}$), like isopentane and neohexane, will type S-H only if there are a unit smaller helper molecules like gas [2-3]. Hydrate formation needs the subsequent 3 conditions: correct combination of temperature and pressure (low-temperature and hard-hitting conditions), existence of a hydrate maker like gas moreover as C₂H₆, and adequate quantity of water. The factors that irritate this development embody high speed, turbulence, and locations like valves and boiling points. Though gas hydrates type at air mass and temperature, they will occur in any oil and gas pipeline. Hence, hydrate formation should be avoided to stop the transfer pipes from changing into clogged [4]. When fossil fuel 1st causes corrosion within the transmission pipeline, there's a balance between water and fossil fuel in gas reservoirs, among additional distributing modification within the fossil fuel. Second, corrosion within the transmission pipeline reduces natural gas's heat worth. Throughout fossil fuel transmission, increasing the pressure or decreasing the temperature leads to the condensation of water and water drastically reduces the potency of gas transmission lines. Finally, associate excessive temperature visit winters or once a decrease in adiabatic pressure, that causes a fast visit temperature, leads to the formation of hydration; thus (den)8(s)- of wa

*Corresponding author: Hanwei Zhou, School of Mechanical Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907-2088, USA, E-mail: Hanweizhou@caltech.edu

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abovementioned strategies area unit used this methodology, in contrast to different strategies, doesn't attempt to forestall hydrate formation. Conversely, this methodology forms hydrates 1st so injects the fashioned hydrates into the pipeline. Hydrates area unit 1st fashioned within the cold flow methodology so flow as a hydrate suspension within the pipeline. The cold flow technology is predicated on the principle that once there's a break of sediment formation or association within the liquid being transferred within the pipeline, by cooling it, the thrust is totally eliminated or decreased. This can permit simple transfer while not blockage over long distances [12].

Discussion

These results counsel that many mechanisms have an effect on hydrate formation. Still, within the early stages of hydrate formation, the reduction in temperature is that the main impact due to supplying