

TSCFA台灣超臨界流體協會

Taiwan Supercritical Fluid Association

電子報第 208 期

活動訊息

◆ 論文徵稿

即日起徵求**「能源與綠色製程」、「食品與生技醫藥」、「淨零碳排 與精密製造」**等3大主題領域的研究論文‧邀請各界踴躍投稿‧及蒞 臨與會交流。

https://www.tscfa.org.tw/ec99/rwd1480/news.asp?newsno=43

◆ 第23屆超臨界流體技術應用與發展研討會暨113年度會員大會

時間:2024年10月18日(五)

地點:高雄蓮潭國際會館R102會議室

◆ Supergreen 2024 (The 13th International Conference on Supercritical Fluids)

時間:2024年11月29日-12月1日

地點:韓國首爾

◆ 14 th ISSF(International Symposium on Supercritical Fluids) & 9th ISHA (International Solvothermal and Hydrothermal Association Conference)

日期: JUNE 15-20, 2025

地點: Bali, Indonesia

CHAIR: JAEHOON KIM, SOUTH KOREA

Scientific Meetings – ISASF (supercriticalfluidsociety.net)

※協會將組團由理事長帶隊前往,屆時歡迎會員踴躍參加!

產業新聞

◆ 台超萃設備 扮演精準保健原料要角

資料來源:<u>https://www.chinatimes.com/newspapers/20240726000479-</u>260210?chdtv

◆ 亞果生醫 開啟器官移植新篇章

資料來源:https://money.udn.com/money/story/5635/8125233

◆ 總統牌超臨界乾燥燕窩震撼上市,開啟燕窩新"食"代

資料來源:

http://big5.china.com.cn/gate/big5/zjnews.china.com.cn/yuanchuan/2024-07-24/430177.html

淨零永續

產業節能減碳資訊網 INDUSTRIAL REBERTS SAVING AND CARBON REDUCTION INFOGRMATION WEE

https://ghg.tgpf.org.tw/



→ 淨零永續學校

https://college.itri.org.tw/nzschool/

團體會員介紹

◆ 尚偉股份有限公司

教育訓練班

- ◆ (日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班 08/19~08/23
- ◆ (夜間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班 09/23~10/06

技術文摘

- ◆ Crossover from gas-like to liquid-like molecular diffusion in a simple supercritical fluid (單一超臨界流體從類氣體跨越到類液體之分子擴散)
- ◆ Near Well Supercritical CO₂ Injectivity Study in Depleted Clastic Gas Field in Offshore Malaysia (馬來西亞離岸貧化碎屑氣田之近井超臨界 CO₂注入研究)
- ◆ Optimization Study on Pche Channels for Lead-Bismuth Eutectic and Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Coupled Flow and Heat Transfer (鉛鉍共晶與超臨界三氧化碳耦合 流動傳熱之 Pche 通道優化研究)
- ◆ Preparation of Mesophase Pitch through Supercritical Fluid Extraction of Coal Tar Pitch (超臨界流體萃取煤焦油瀝青製備介相瀝青)
- ◆ Research on the Interaction Mechanisms between ScCO₂ and Low-Rank / High-Rank Coal with ReaxFF-MD Force Field (ReaxFF-MD 力場研究 ScCO₂ 與低階/高階煤交互 作用機制)
- ◆ Structural Alterations of Oils and Domanic Shales During Supercritical Water Injection (超臨界注水過程中石油和多瑪尼頁岩的結構變化)
- ◆ Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Shock Behavior Near the Critical Point (臨界點附近的 超臨界三氧化碳衝擊行為)

台灣超臨界流體協會

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TSCFA 台灣超臨界流體協會

第二十三屆

超臨界流體技術應用與發展研討會



論文徵稿

發表日期 | 113年10月18日 (五)

申請收件截止日期 | 113年9月10日(二)

審核結果通知日期 | 113年9月20日(五)

發表地點

蓮潭國際會館R102會議室 (高雄市左營區崇德路801號)

論文主題

- ⑥ 能源與綠色製程
- ◎ 食品與生技醫藥
- ◎ 淨零碳排與精密製造

聯絡資訊:

台灣超臨界流體協會 吳家瑩小姐 專線:(07)355-5706 投稿信箱:tscfa@mail.mirdc.org.tw

協會網址: https://www.tscfa.org.tw/

主辦單位 | TSCEA 台灣超臨界流體協會











2024年 第二十三屆 超臨界流體技術應用與發展研討會 暨113年度會員大會

親愛的貴賓 您好:

台灣超臨界流體協會謹訂於民國113年10月18日(星期五),假高雄蓮潭國際會館 R102會議室,舉辦「第23屆超臨界流體技術應用與發展研討會」,並於當日下午16時 舉行113年度會員大會。 恭請

蒞臨指導

技術研討會暨年會籌備會主任委員 梁明在理事長 副主任委員 蘇至善副理事長 台灣超臨界流體協會全體理監事暨籌備會委員

17年度研討會暨會員大會議程

時間		議	程	內	容		
09:30~10:00	報到	110,400		1,000			
10:00~10:10	開幕式(主任委員致歡迎詞/費賓	(致詞)					
10:10~11:00	大會演講(I)						
11:00~11:50	大會演講(Ⅱ)						
11:50~12:30	Poster英文簡報評選(3min/人)						
12:30~13:30	午餐						
13:30~14:00	邀請演講(I)						
14:00~14:30	邀請演講(Ⅱ)	1077 (174 PM 197 17 PM 197					
14:30~15:00	邀請演講(Ⅲ)						
15:00~16:00	海報論文展示及廠商展示區交流/茶敍						
15:30~16:00	會員大會報到						
16:00~16:05	理事長致詞						
16:05~16:35	會務報告						
16:35~16:45	第11屆理監事選舉						
16:45~17:10	提案討論						
17:10~17:40	邀請演講(IV)	理監	事選制	器開票	乍業		
17:40~17:50	宣佈第十一屆理監事當選名單						
17:50~18:00	前往晚宴餐廳						
18:00~20:00	晚宴、頒贈揭助廠商感謝狀、研究論文優良及佳作獎						



台超萃設備 扮演精準保健原料要角

2024/07/26 工商時報 王妙琴

因應政府推動精準健康產業,預防保健品及化妝保養品之原料萃取方式、純化將扮演精準保健之重要源頭角色。

台灣高端超臨界流體及超音波萃取設備研發、製造之領導廠商-台超萃取洗淨精機股份有限公司,在 2024 亞洲美容保養、生技保健大展中,展示最環保、最能保有生物活性和酯類香氣的「超臨界二氧化碳萃取設備」及「超音波低溫萃取設備」,隨著精準保健趨勢的推升,台超萃設備價值,尤其在天然保健品、中草藥、化妝保養品原料等領域的需求日益增多,推動了設備訂單的成長。



台超萃協理邱永和博士表示,精準保健從原料的萃取到純化,要製程安全、低溫才 能萃取出有效活性成份,進而發揮保健食品或保養化妝品的價值。

有別於其他傳統萃取方式會有溶劑殘留、在高溫或長時間浸泡破壞活性等缺點,台超萃的超臨界 CO₂ 萃取設備,則是在低溫和室溫條件下進行操作,避免破壞天然成份,該設備可以從天然物中輕易萃取出脂類、醇類、帖烯類成份,並保留其香氣與活性,無有機溶劑殘留且產品不受熱破壞。

此外,台超萃的超音波低溫萃取設備改良了傳統高溫水煮及溶劑萃取的缺點,減少處理時間,降低或零溶劑使用,在低溫下操作以避免熱損失,保持生物活性物質; 此外利用超音波振盪破壁,可增加萃取效率。

台超萃公司自我要求高,從設計、製造到銷售獲得德國萊茵 ISO 9001:2015 新版全項認證及 ISO 14001:2015 認證,並通過外銷 CE、鄧白氏等多項高標準認證,且該公司是唯一在標準設備上提供投保新台幣 1 千萬產品責任險的設備商,為客戶提供安全使用操作及售後服務的保障,相比歐美或大陸設備,台灣品牌設備具備更高的性價比,尤其在售後服務上優勢明顯。

資料來源:https://www.chinatimes.com/newspapers/20240726000479-260210?chdtv



亞果生醫 開啟器官移植新篇章

2024/07/29 經濟日報 吳國棟

亞果生醫以先進再生醫學技術「超臨界二氧化碳平台技術於再生醫療產業之應用」,繼 2023 年榮獲生技產業「產業創新獎」及國家藥物科技研究發展獎「製造技術類銀質獎」後・2024 年更勢不可擋・亞比斯·可拉膠原蛋白止血敷料、去細胞真皮止血微粒、去細胞真皮止血凝膠等 3 款再生醫材・於 4 月 30 日同時獲衛福部食藥署三類醫材核准上市。



董事長謝達仁博士表示,眾所周知,第三等級醫材是風險最高的植入性醫材,取得衛福部食藥署銷售許可證也最困難。能一次拿到三張第三等級醫材銷售許可證,儼然成為台灣醫療器材產業界的新門檻。此三項高階醫療器材分別是「膠原蛋白止血敷料」、「去細胞真皮止血微粒」以及「去細胞真皮止血凝膠」。都是應用於大外科手術的體內及體外傷口,能有效促進傷口癒合與止血。亞果生醫在國內再生醫學技術及產品應用領域的成就,將成為新的技術指標。

亞果生醫另一項第三等級醫材「膠原蛋白眼角膜基質」也已經在衛福部食藥署送審,因資料不足,衛福部暫未核准,待該公司備妥相關佐證資料補件申覆。

亞果生醫於四月初與印度 CRO 公司 Raptim Research Pvt. Ltd. 正式簽約,在印度開啟 150 人的眼角膜移植人體臨床試驗。預計兩年內可以完成所有試驗,未來除了印度取證之外,此一符合國際 GCP 的臨床試驗結果,也預計應用於美國 FDA 及歐盟 CE 上市許可申請。

此外,亞果生醫研究腎臟重建有良好成效後,持續與國內醫療體系進行心臟及肝臟重建試驗,目前更積極進行同種及異種動物的腎臟重建試驗,多管齊下同時進行驗證,希望藉由去細胞器官支架,實現體內器官重建,展望未來,可為器官移植的病患開啟嶄新的一頁。

另外,先進生物醫學領域,謝達仁博士指出,亞果生醫並未缺席,由於該公司生醫 材料具有優良的生物相容性,已有多組研發單位尋求合作,希望在未來人類醫學的 人機界面、腦機界面的研發應用共同開創新的願景。

資料來源:https://money.udn.com/money/story/5635/8125233



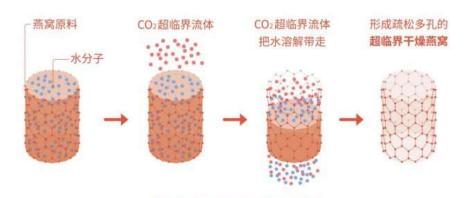
總統牌超臨界乾燥燕窩震撼上市,開啟燕窩新"食"代

2024-07-24

千百年來,燕窩以其獨特的滋補養生魅力,收穫擁薑無數。歷史上,慈禧太后、宋 美齡都是燕窩的忠實愛好者。隨著時代的進步和科技的革新,燕窩的食用方式也發 生了重大轉變,從傳統的幹燕窩,到即食燕窩,再到鮮燉燕窩、凍幹燕窩,吃燕窩 這件事變得越發方便快捷。

如今,同仁堂健康依託超臨界乾燥"黑科技",匠心打造出總統牌超臨界乾燥燕窩,賦予燕窩更便捷的食用體驗,開啟燕窩食用新紀元。

總統牌超臨界乾燥燕窩則是利用乾燥介質 (CO₂, 二氧化碳), 在臨界溫度及臨界壓力狀態下形成超臨界流體,進入燕窩組織內部與水分子發生置換,通過超臨界流體將水分子置換出來,從而達到乾燥的目的。



超临界干燥燕窝工艺示意图

超臨界乾燥專利技術加持 食用燕窩領"鮮"一步

與傳統的"鮮燉"燕窩和"凍幹"燕窩相比,總統牌超臨界乾燥燕窩擁有諸多不可比擬的優勢。經過超臨界乾燥技術處理後的燕窩,其內部組織會形成疏鬆多孔結構,孔壁清晰、孔洞結構較完整,蛋白結構舒展,更有利於吸水溶脹,因此燕窩的泡發率更高。

我們常說"濃縮才是精華",這句話用在超臨界乾燥燕窩上再合適不過。以 2 克/杯超臨界乾燥燕窩為例,可泡發出固形物 160 克/杯 (備註:指將 1 杯超臨界乾燥燕窩用 200ml 熱水沖泡好後,傾倒在圓篩中,瀝幹 2min 後固形物重量),泡發倍數達 80 倍以上,濃稠量足,滿滿一碗看得見! 2 克輕便裝,小巧便攜,食用時只需將燕窩放進智慧速飲杯中加水燜泡 5 分鐘,就可以享受一碗香滑軟糯、口感醇正的燕窩,免挑免洗,省時更省心,隨手養生,健康隨行。

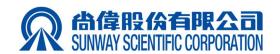
與此同時,總統牌超臨界乾燥燕窩可以更好地鎖住和保留燕窩中的蛋白質、唾液酸

以及微量元素,營養成分不流失,更大程度上保留了燕窩的口感和營養。第三方檢測報告顯示,總統牌超臨界乾燥燕窩唾液酸含量達 115mg/g,蛋白質含量達 64.2%[1],適合多種人群滋補食用。

目前,同仁堂健康已取得"一種燕窩超臨界奈米乾燥裝置"實用新型專利授權(專利號 ZL 201922229044.2),創新專利技術加持,令總統牌超臨界乾燥燕窩在龐大的燕窩市場中脫穎而出,實力不容小覷。

資料來源:http://big5.china.com.cn/gate/big5/zjnews.china.com.cn/yuanchuan/2024-07-24/430177.html





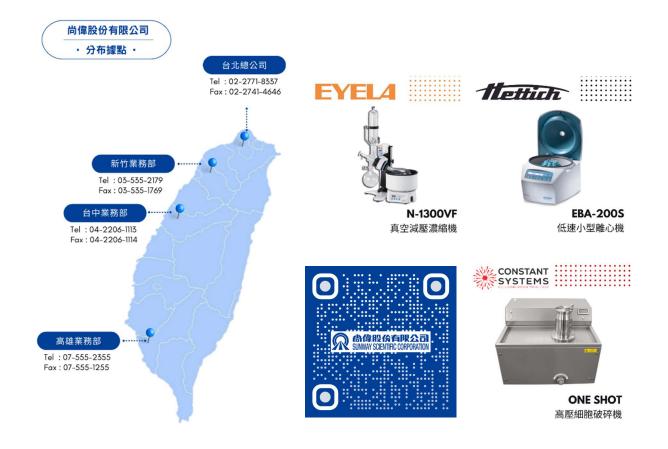
關於尚偉

尚偉股份有限公司,成立於 1985年,係由母公司-尚上國際股份有限公司(創立於 1974年)獨立出來。尚偉股份有限公司以「掌握趨勢,創新成長」為其發展目標,並以「誠信、專業、創新、成長」為其經營理念。在地深耕近 50年,冀能在科學領域服務客戶並一同成長發展。

經營理念

尚偉及其關係企業近 50 年來, 秉持著為科技研究及相關產業服務的經營宗旨, 自歐、美、日等先進國家, 引進各種儀器和相關設備;舉凡理化、分析、環保、醫 檢、生物科技、半導體及光電等相關產業設備, 皆為尚偉服務的對象。其範圍涵括 各公私立大專院校、公民營廠商及醫學研究機構,尚偉期盼在提升科技產業和醫療 服務的時代脈動中,能略盡棉薄之力,扮演良好的架橋工作。

「誠、信」是全體員工待人處事的基本信念;同時,我們深信創新、成長、以 客為尊的服務導向,是從事科技產業應有的立業精神;並以增進專業技術素養和提 升服務品質,達成客戶滿意為努力目標。





日本分光公司 (JASCO) 簡介

在過去的近 60 年間,日本分光公司(JASCO)已成為全球知名分析儀器供應商之一,業務遍及世界各地,產品線相當範圍廣泛,涵蓋各類的超臨界流體層析、液相層析、光譜儀和分光光度計等儀器設備,並持續為科學界、產業界開發與提供最佳技術、產品和解決方案。 JASCO 以領先的技術研發與製造出各類獨特的設備產品,在光譜產品線,JASCO 開發出許多功能強大分析儀器,包含傅立葉變換紅外光譜儀(FTIR)、拉曼光譜儀(Raman)、紫外/可見光和近紅外分光光譜儀(UV/Vis/NIR)、螢光分光光譜儀(FP)與圓二色光譜儀(CD)等,目前皆已成功使用在石油化工、電子、半導體和汽車行業以及醫藥、農業、食品和環境監控等領域,進行識別化合物、確認化學結構和量化樣品的分析檢測工具。





同時,JASCO 長期關注在光學系統研究與設計,除了研製出各類卓越的光學檢測設備,也因在高靈敏度和精確光學系統方面的經驗與成就,開啟了一系列層析檢測系統研發,並相繼推出適用在各類不同應用領域的高效液相層析(HPLC)系統。於 1985年,JASCO 研製著名的動態背壓調節器,推出了首批商業填充式管柱超臨界流體層析(SFC)系統。引領著世界分析技術趨勢,2005年 JASCO 也率先推出超高性能液相層析(UHPLC)系統。當前 JASCO 擁有完整層析系統產品線包括有分析型、半製備型和製備型 HPLC、分析和製備型 SFC 以及 UHPLC。未來也持續結合科學研發、獨特技術與各類應用,從分析、萃取到製備,建立了能夠符合實際所需,具備準確性、高性能和可靠性設備產品。

JASCO



FT/IR - 4X 傅立葉轉換式紅外光譜儀

JASED



V - 730 基本型 UV/VIS 光譜儀

JASED



FP-8650 近紅外螢光光譜儀



超臨界流體層析(SFC)分析級與製備級系統



JASCO SFC-4000 組態配置相當靈活,具有相當多優勢與特點,從分析、萃取、製備一應俱全。JASCO 超過 50 年光學技術,提供最具優勢、性能最高的檢知器,可配置紫外光檢知器(UV)、光二極體陣列檢知器(PDA)與圓二色光檢知器(CD)。自動進樣器最大注射 10,000 μL,超低殘留,更安定,Pre-LOAD 功能,可大幅縮短實驗時間。二氧化碳(CO2)幫浦的使用,可產生液態二氧化碳,流速最高可到 120 mL/min。此外,高壓精密送液幫浦與二氧化碳幫浦組成高壓混合裝置,可提高分析效率。補償幫浦(Make-up Pump)可流洗分離樣品,增加樣品回收率。藉由管柱烘箱提高溫度,使液體二氧化碳形成超臨界態,並可配置大容量烘箱,做大量樣品萃取。利用獨特背壓調節器(Back Pressure Regulator)與全新閥門設計,可以維持超臨界流體所需之壓力,使壓力變化小,讓訊號穩定。搭配電腦全控制的抽氣櫃與分液收集器,可接收檢知器訊號,提升收集效率,且有效率抽離氣化之二氧化碳,保障實驗安全。配合使用 JASCO 獨家專利旋風式分液收集瓶(Micro Cyclone Separator),樣品不噴濺,增加收集效率。完整 SFC 系統使用智慧型層析控制分析系統 ChromNAV 及 LC-Net II /ADC,由電腦全控制,降低系統使用門檻,所有參數、數據全紀錄,確保數據完整性。同時可接收 4個檢知器訊號,擴充性最廣,並符合美國 FDA 21 CFR Part 11。

此外,JASCO SFC 系統,目前提供兩種 ASTM 方法進行燃料分析,分別是以超臨界流體層析法測定汽油中烯烴含量(D6550)與測定柴油燃料和航空渦輪燃料的芳烴含量和多核芳烴含量(D5186)的標準試驗方法。該系統利用全自動 SFC-FID 系統,使用 JASCO 獨特的高性能 SFC 層析管柱、自動進樣器的分析 CO 2 幫浦、管柱烘箱和背壓調節器以及 FID(和分流器烘箱),提供快速準確的分析。並可搭配 UV 或 PDA和 FID 檢知器同時測量樣品。



TSCFA台灣超臨界流體協會

Taiwan Supercritical Fluid Association

(日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班



需要有操作證照的單位,歡迎向協會報名。

●上課日期:113/08/19~08/21 08:00~17:00; 08/22~08/23 08:00~17:00(實習)

●上課時數:高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練課程時數 35 小時+ 2 小時(測驗)。

●課程內容:高壓氣體概論 3HR、種類及構造 3HR、附屬裝置及附屬品 3HR、 自動檢查與檢點維護 3HR、安全裝置及其使用 3HR、操作要領與 異常處理 3HR、事故預防與處置 3HR、安全運轉實習 12HR、高壓 氣體特定設備相關法規 2HR,共 35 小時。(另加學科測驗 1 小時 及術科測驗約 1~2 小時)

●上課地點:高雄市楠梓區高楠公路 1001 號【金屬工業研究發展中心研發大樓 2樓 產業人力發展組】

●參加對象:從事高壓氣體特定設備操作人員或主管人員。

●費用:本班研習費新台幣 7,000 元整,本會會員享九折優惠。

●名 額:每班30名,額滿為止。

◆結訓資格:期滿經測驗成績合格者,取得【高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全 衛生訓練】之證書。

報名辦法:1.傳真報名:(07)355-7586台灣超臨界流體協會

2.報名信箱:tscfa@mail.mirdc.org.tw

3.研習費請電匯至 兆豐國際商銀 港都分行(代碼017)

戶名:社團法人台灣超臨界流體協會 帳號:002-09-018479(註明參加班別及服務單位)或以劃線支票抬頭寫「台灣超臨界流體協會」連同報名表掛號郵寄台灣超臨界流體協會,本會於收款後立即開收據寄回。

※洽詢電話:(07)355-5706 吳小姐繳交一吋相片一張及身份證正本



報 名 表

課	程名稱						日期	113年08/19~08/23			
H/ I·	<u> </u>	1-3/1-1/0/12/13/02/			3 H/ 1/1/1					,, 1,, 00	
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繳	費方式	,□郵政劃撥	□支票 □№	対送現金	報名日:	期		年		月	日

※ 出生年月日、身份證字號、畢業校名、電話、地址須詳填,以利製作證書。

上課日期時間表

課程名稱:(日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班

2024/08/19 (—)	$08:00 \sim 17:00$
2024/08/20 ()	$08:00 \sim 17:00$
2024/08/21 (☰)	$08:00 \sim 17:00$
2024/08/22 (四)	08:00~17:00 (實習第 1 組)
2024/08/23 (五)	08:00~14:00 (實習第 1 組)



TSCFA台灣超臨界流體協會

Taiwan Supercritical Fluid Association

(夜間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班



需要有操作證照的單位,歡迎向協會報名。

●上課日期:(夜班)09/23~10/03 18:30~21:30;10/05~10/06 08:00~17:00(實習)

●上課時數:高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練課程時數 35 小時+ 2 小時(測驗)。

●課程內容: 高壓氣體概論 3HR、種類及構造 3HR、附屬裝置及附屬品 3HR、 自動檢查與檢點維護 3HR、安全裝置及其使用 3HR、操作要領與 異常處理 3HR、事故預防與處置 3HR、安全運轉實習 12HR、高壓 氣體特定設備相關法規 2HR,共 35 小時。(另加學科測驗 1 小時 及術科測驗約 1~2 小時)

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●參加對象:從事高壓氣體特定設備操作人員或主管人員。

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3.研習費請電匯至 兆豐國際商銀 港都分行(代碼017) 戶名:社團法人台灣超臨界流體協會 帳號:002-09-018479(註明 參加班別及服務單位)或以劃線支票抬頭寫「台灣超臨界流體協會 」連同報名表掛號郵寄台灣超臨界流體協會,本會於收款後立即開 收據寄回。

※洽詢電話:(07)355-5706 吳小姐繳交一吋相片一張及身份證正本



報 名 表

課	程名稱	高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練 上談					日期	113年09/23~10/06			
姓	——— 名	出生年月日		手機號碼	畢業相	 交名			1	公司產	—— 品
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繳	費方式	□郵政劃撥	□支票 □№	対送現金	報名日:	期		年	Ē	月	日

※ 出生年月日、身份證字號、畢業校名、電話、地址須詳填,以利製作證書。

上課日期時間表

課程名稱:(日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班

2024/09/23 (—)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/09/24 ()	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/09/25 (=)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/09/26 (四)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/09/30 ()	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/01 ()	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/02 (三)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/03 (四)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/05 (六)	08:00~17:00 (實習第1組)
2024/10/06 (日)	08:00~14:00 (實習第1組)



Crossover from gas-like to liquid-like molecular diffusion in a simple supercritical fluid

單一超臨界流體從類氣體跨越到類液體之分子擴散

By Umbertoluca Ranieri, Ferdinando Formisano, Federico A. Gorelli, Mario Santoro, Michael Marek Koza, Alessio De Francesco & Livia E. Bove

Center for High Pressure Science and Technology Advanced Research (HPSTAR), 1690 Cailun Road, Shanghai, 201203, China

Shanghai Advanced Research in Physical Sciences (SHARPS), Pudong, Shanghai, 201203, China

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto Nazionale di Ottica, CNR-INO, Via Nello Carrara 1, Sesto Fiorentino (FI), 50019, Italy

Abstract

According to textbooks, no physical observable can be discerned allowing to distinguish a liquid from a gas beyond the critical point. Yet, several proposals have been put forward challenging this view and various transition boundaries between a gas-like and a liquid-like behaviour, including the so-called Widom and Frenkel lines, and percolation line, have been suggested to delineate the supercritical state space. Here we report observation of a crossover from gas-like (Gaussian) to liquid-like (Lorentzian) self-dynamic structure factor by incoherent quasi-elastic neutron scattering measurements on supercritical fluid methane as a function of pressure, along the 200 K isotherm. The molecular self-diffusion coefficient was derived from the best Gaussian (at low pressures) or Lorentzian (at high pressures) fits to the neutron spectra. The Gaussian-to-Lorentzian crossover is progressive and takes place at about the Widom line intercept (59 bar). At considerably higher pressures, a liquidlike jump diffusion mechanism properly describes the supercritical fluid on both sides of the Frenkel line. The present observation of a gas-like to liquid-like crossover in the self dynamics of a simple supercritical fluid confirms emerging views on the unexpectedly complex physics of the supercritical state, and could have planet-wide implications and possible industrial applications in green chemistry.

資料來源:https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-024-47961-7#Bib1



Near Well Supercritical CO₂ Injectivity Study in Depleted Clastic Gas Field in Offshore Malaysia

馬來西亞離岸貧化碎屑氣田之近井超臨界 CO 2 注入研究

By M. Z. Kashim; S. S. Md Shah; M. A. M Arof; Z. Harom-Haron; K. Khairuddin; R. D. Tewari

PETRONAS Research Sdn Bhd, Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

PETRONAS is committed to reduce the bulk carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission to the atmosphere by re-injecting the produced CO₂ from high CO₂ gas field to nearby identified storage site. One of the most important components to develop the storage site would be the understanding on the CO₂ injectivity potential. Limited study is identified for near well CO₂ injectivity research especially in determining the critical velocity rate to identify the injectivity potential during supercritical CO₂ injection (scCO₂). In this paper, the injection potential for Field D, which is in Offshore Malaysia has been studies for the storage prospect maturation purposes. Two representative sandstone samples with two distinctive permeability (~80 mD and ~300 mD) from the targeted injected zone in Field D were selected for the analysis. The initially brine saturated core sample was injected with scCO₂ at fixed flowrate to establish the core at irreducible brine saturation. ScCO₂ was then injected at slightly higher flowrate until the stable differential pressure is achieved. For each subsequent increases in flow rate, base rate of scCO₂ is implied in the intervals to observe if there is any formation damage occurred in laminar flow regime. Relative Injectivity Coefficient (RIC) was also calculated using the returned rate differential pressure information. Furthermore, pre- and post-injection core characterization, using routine core analysis (RCA) and X-Ray CT-scan were conducted to examine any petrophysical alteration that might take place during the experiment. The critical velocity rate is then analyzed according to the differential pressure data which later upscaled to well-scale resolution. Based on the differential pressure trend from the two injectivity experiments, there is no clear evidence of formation damage even after the core has been subjected to high scCO₂ lab flowrate (~110 cc/min). Only minor dissolution and fines flush-out was occurred. This observation is confirmed by preand post-scCO₂ injectivity analyses comparison where the petrophysical changes is very minimal. Based on the evidence from differential pressure and pre- and postsample characteristics, it can be concluded that the critical flow rates were higher than



the maximum achievable laboratory flow rates. This denotes that there is no injectivity issues that is expected to occur up to upscaled well flowrate of 18.5 MMscf/day during the CO₂ injection in storage target zone in Field D.

Keywords: sedimentary rock, clastic rock, geologist, fluid dynamics, geology, rock type, enhanced recovery, core analysis, climate change, permeability

資料來源: https://doi.org/10.4043/35000-MS



Optimization Study on Pche Channels for Lead-Bismuth Eutectic and Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Coupled Flow and Heat Transfer

鉛鉍共晶與超臨界二氧化碳耦合流動傳熱之 Pche 通道優化研究

By Xiangyu Fu, Siwei Cai, Guodong Qiu, Jianchuang Sun, Bin Zhao, Qian Li, Wei Hua Cai

Northeast Electric Power University

Abstract

The intermediate heat exchanger (IHX) is a key component in lead-cooled fast reactors (LFRs) between the lead-bismuth eutectic (LBE) loop and supercritical carbon dioxide (SCO2) Brayton cycle. In this paper, the LBE-SCO2 flow and heat transfer in printed circuit heat exchanger channels is studied. Firstly, for a typical identical semicircular channel on the hot and cold side, the best hot and cold flow rate ratio in the constraint of design temperature and pressure drop requirements was explored. On this basis, the flow and heat transfer characteristics of different channel patterns were comparatively analyzed. The "rectangle-to-two" channel pattern has the largest heat transfer in per unit volume, which is 176% larger than the typical identical semicircular channels. Finally, the correlation equations of Nusselt number and Fanning friction factor were established. It provides a basis for the flow and heat transfer calculations and structural optimization design of the LFRs.

Keywords: Printed circuit heat exchanger, Intermediate heat exchanger, Lead-bismuth eutectic, supercritical carbon dioxide, Flow and heat transfer correlation

資料來源:https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4855133



Preparation of Mesophase Pitch through Supercritical Fluid Extraction of Coal Tar Pitch

超臨界流體萃取煤焦油瀝青製備介相瀝青

By Meng Wei, Zhiming Xu*, and Suoqi Zhao

State Key Laboratory of Heavy Oil Processing, China University of Petroleum, Beijing 102249, China

Abstract

This paper explores the preparation of mesophase pitch by employing supercritical fluid extraction on coal tar pitch sourced from a coal chemical company. The raw material undergoes pretreatment using various extraction solvents, and the resulting refined components are thermally polycondensed in a laboratory microreactor to create mesophase pitch. Qualitative and quantitative analyses of the mesophase pitch's structure are conducted through polarized light microscopy, X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Raman spectroscopy, and other analytical methods to identify an optimal supercritical fluid extraction pretreatment solvent for coal tar pitch. The results reveal that using n-hexane solvent in the supercritical fluid extraction process yields a mesophase pitch with a remarkable mesophase content of 90.07%, displaying excellent optical texture distribution, superior directional arrangement and order, the closest lamellar accumulation, and the highest degree of anisotropy and graphitization.

資料來源:https://doi.org/10.1021/acsomega.3c08206



Research on the Interaction Mechanisms between ScCO₂ and Low-Rank / High-Rank Coal with ReaxFF-MD Force Field ReaxFF-MD 力場研究 ScCO₂ 與低階/高階煤交互作用機制

By Kui Dong, Shaoqi Kong *, Zhiyu Niu, Bingyi Jia

University of International Business and Economics

Abstract

CO₂ geological sequestration in coal seams can achieve the dual objectives of CO₂ emission reduction and enhanced coalbed methane production, making it a highly promising carbon capture and storage technology. However, the injection of CO2 into coal reservoirs in the form of supercritical fluid (ScCO₂) leads to complex physicochemical reactions with the coal seam, altering the properties of the coal reservoir and impacting the effectiveness of CO₂ sequestration and methane production enhancement. In this paper, theoretical calculations based on ReaxFF-MD were conducted to study the interaction mechanism between ScCO₂ and the macromolecular structure of both low-rank and high-rank coal, to address the limitations of experimental methods. The reaction of ScCO₂ with low-rank coal and high-rank coal exhibits significant differences. At swelling stage, the low-rank coal experiences a decrease in aromatic structure and aliphatic structure, high-rank coal shows an increase in aromatic structure and a decrease in aliphatic structure, while swelling phenomenon is more pronounced in high-rank coal. At dissolution stage, low-rank coal is initially decomposed into two secondary molecular fragments, and then recombine to form new molecular structure, the aromatic structure increased and the aliphatic structure decreased. In contrast, high-rank coal occurs stretchesbreakage-movement-reconnection, a reduction in aromatic structure and an increase in aliphatic structure. The primary reasons for these variations lie in distinct molecular structure compositions and the properties of ScCO₂, leading to different reaction pathways of functional group and aromatic structure. The reaction pathways of functional groups and aromatic structures in coal can be summarized as follows: the breakage of the O-H bond in hydroxyl groups, the breakage of the C-OH bond in carboxyl groups, transformation of aliphatic structures into smaller hydrocarbon compounds or formation of long-chain alkenes, and various pathways involving broken, rearrangement, recombination of aromatic structures. In low-rank coal, there is a higher abundance of oxygen-containing functional groups and aliphatic structures. The breakage of O-H and C-OH chemical bonds results in the formation of free



radical ions, while some aliphatic structures detach to produce hydrocarbons. Additionally, some of these aliphatic structures combine with carbonyl groups and free radical ions to generate new aromatic structures. Conversely, in high-rank coal, the lower content of oxygen-containing functional groups and aliphatic structures, along with stronger intramolecular forces, results in fewer chemical bond breakages and makes it less conducive to the formation of new aromatic structures. These results elucidate the specific deformations of different chemical groups, offering a molecular-level understanding of the interaction between CO₂ and coal.

Keywords: ScCO₂; Low/High-rank coal; Coal structure; Nano-molecular scale; Response mechinasm

資料來源: https://www.preprints.org/manuscript/202405.0822/v1



Structural Alterations of Oils and Domanic Shales During Supercritical Water Injection

超臨界注水過程中石油和多瑪尼頁岩的結構變化

By Igor Kiselev, Dmitriy Feoktistov, Yaroslav V. Onishchenko, Leysan Akhmetzyanova*, Firdavs A. Aliev, Rail Kadyrov, Nafis A. Nazimov, and Alexey V. Vakhin

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Abstract

Shale oil is a complex organic rock in which kerogen serves as the main source for obtaining liquid hydrocarbons. Traditional methods of light oil extraction prove to be inefficient due to their low bitumen content and high extraction costs. This stimulates the need for the development of new, efficient, and environmentally friendly technologies for the extraction and processing of shale oil. This article proposes a method of hydrothermal conversion of Domanic shale in subcritical and supercritical fluids at various temperatures (300, 350, and 400 °C). Analysis methods include SARA analysis, gas chromatography, GC/MS of saturated and aromatic fractions, IR spectroscopy, X-ray tomography of rocks, and others. The results confirm changes in the composition and structure of shale, including hydrocarbon redistribution, changes in resins and asphaltenes, and heterogeneous changes in pore space. These data reveal the influence of hydrothermal conversion of Domanic shale, opening new perspectives for understanding and optimizing the processes of synthetic oil production.

Keywords:

資料來源:https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.energyfuels.4c01414



Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Shock Behavior Near the Critical Point

臨界點附近的超臨界二氧化碳衝擊行為

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Abstract

This paper aims to provide an understanding of sCO₂ inviscid adiabatic normal shock behavior near the critical point and to develop an explicit tool for faster prediction of the shock relations that can aid the supercritical turbomachinery design process. An iterative algorithm was developed to compute shockwave behaviors for nonideal fluids. Three important shock behavior parameters were investigated: postshock Mach number, shock strength, and polytropic efficiency. A comparative study was carried out between air (ideal gas assumption), ideal gas CO₂ (ideal gas assumption), and nonideal fluid CO₂ (Span–Wagner equation of state). The distinct differences show the inadequacy of the perfect gas shock relations when predicting sCO₂ shock behavior near the critical point. The results of nonideal fluid calculations show a general trend of stronger shock strengths and higher polytropic efficiencies toward lower preshock entropy conditions. This is also distinctive near the critical point due to the reduced speed of sound. Finally, explicit expressions for these parameters were retrieved using symbolic regression. The fitted models have significant improvements compared to the prediction from perfect gas shock relations with a 5-20% point reduction in relative errors. This study also shows the potential for machine learning to be applied in nonideal fluid effects modeling and the methodology developed in this paper can be easily introduced to other working fluids in their ranges of interest.

資料來源: https://doi.org/10.1115/1.4063384