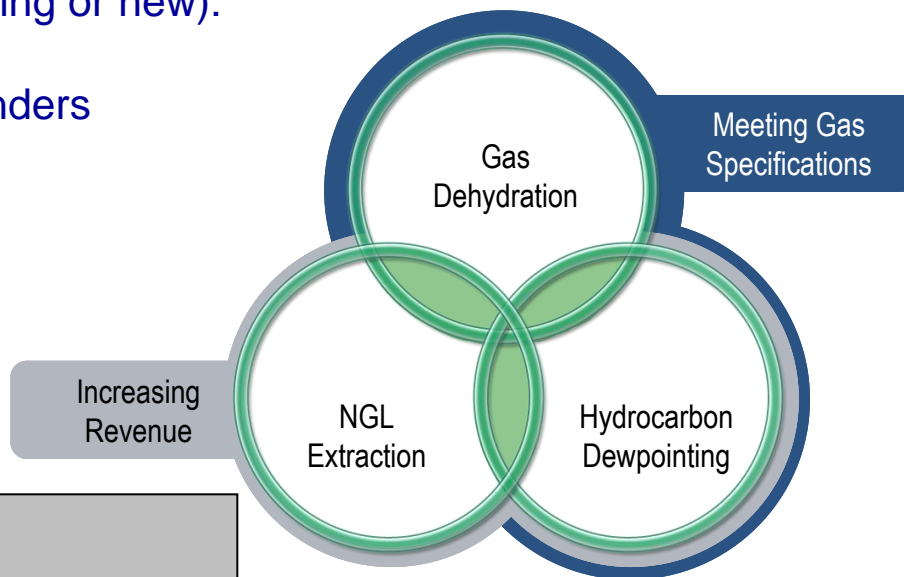


# When to consider Twister?

Replacing (existing or new):

1. JT-LTS
2. Turbo-expanders



## Dehydration vs. wet gas evacuation

- dP > 25%
- no glycol

### Typical cases:

- (sour) gas from offshore field
- avoiding flow assurance issues
- subsea (future)

## NGL from Rich Gas

- dP < 45%
- gas preferably already dehydrated

### Typical cases:

- onshore NGL stripping vs. JT/Turbo Exp.
- Liquids recovery from AG/flare stack
- Gas recycle NGL stripping

## Dehydration + Dewpointing vs JT-LTS

- dP up to 25% less than for JT-LTS
- no glycol

### Typical cases:

- domestic gas
- fuel gas (power plants)
- Underground Gas Storage

## Why Twister?

- Proven technology
- Minimum operator intervention
- High reliability (availability >98%)
- Chemical-free operation
- Green & safe

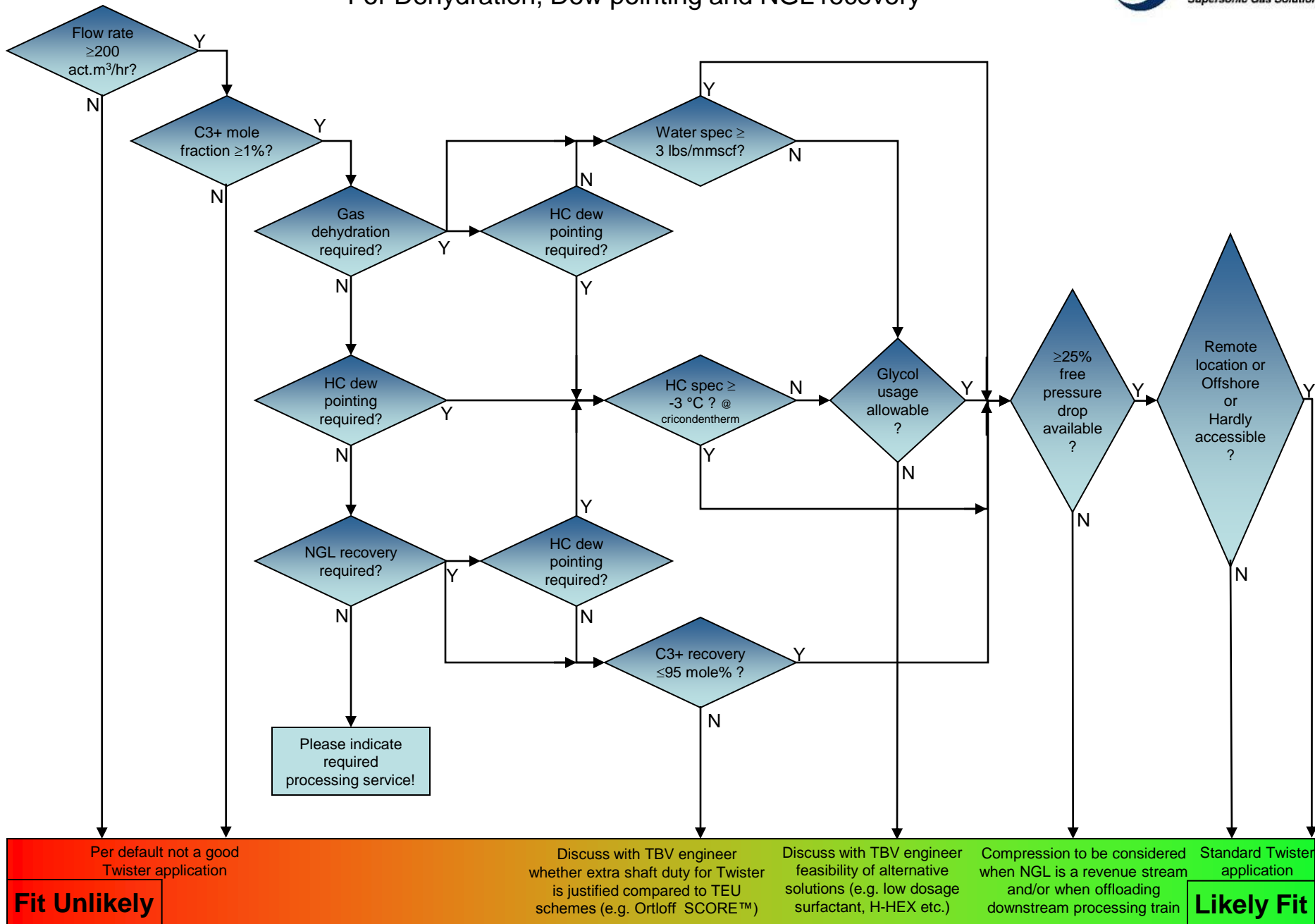


## General rules

- If JT-LTS can handle it, Twister can outperform
- Twister can recover up to 20% more liquids than JT-LTS
- Twister can usually demonstrate lower life cycle cost if chemical-free operation is required

# Screening Guide Twister Supersonic Separator

For Dehydration, Dew pointing and NGL recovery



Per default not a good Twister application  
**Fit Unlikely**

Discuss with TBV engineer whether extra shaft duty for Twister is justified compared to TEU schemes (e.g. Ortloff SCORE™)

Discuss with TBV engineer feasibility of alternative solutions (e.g. low dosage surfactant, H-HEX etc.)

Compression to be considered when NGL is a revenue stream and/or when offloading downstream processing train

Standard Twister application  
**Likely Fit**