



Custody Transfer Flow Metering



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Introductory slides:

- Why is measurement important?
- The UK National Measurement Office (NMO) and the National Measurement System (NMS)

Main presentation:

- Custody Transfer
- Meter Types
- Meter Proving
- Density Determination
- Secondary Instrumentation



Why is measurement important?

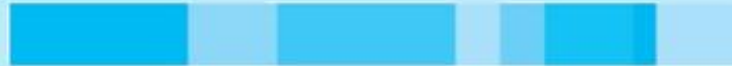


Each year in the UK
£342 BILLION
worth of goods, gas and
electricity
are sold on the basis of
the **measurement** of
their quantity to
consumers.



National Measurement System

National
Measurement
System



“The NMS is responsible for stimulating good measurement practice and enabling business to make accurate and traceable measurements, for the benefit of the nation”



- UK National Standards for Flow Measurement
 - Oil
 - Water
 - Gas
 - Multiphase
- Research
- Joint Industry Projects
- Flow measurement consultancy





MAIN PRESENTATION

CUSTODY TRANSFER FLOW METERING



Why Measure?

- Taxation or custody transfer
- Allocation
- Reservoir management
- Well testing
- Meeting specifications or requirements
- Environmental reporting



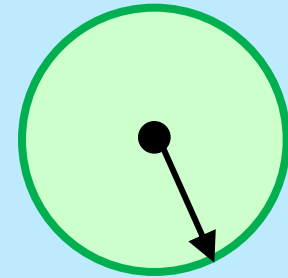
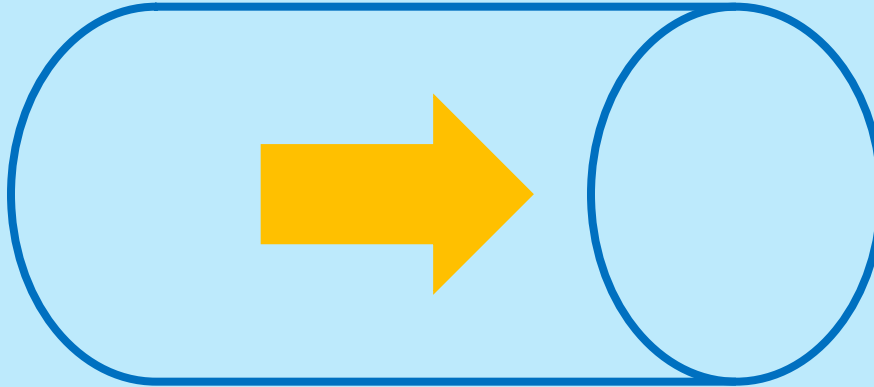
What is Custody Transfer?

- Transactions involving transporting a fluid from one operator to another.
- Metering point where the fluid is being measured for **sale** from one party to another.
- **Accuracy is of great importance** to both the company delivering the material and the eventual recipient

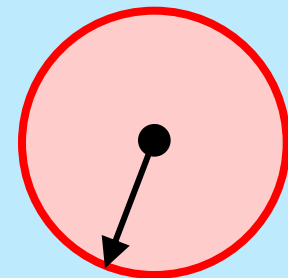
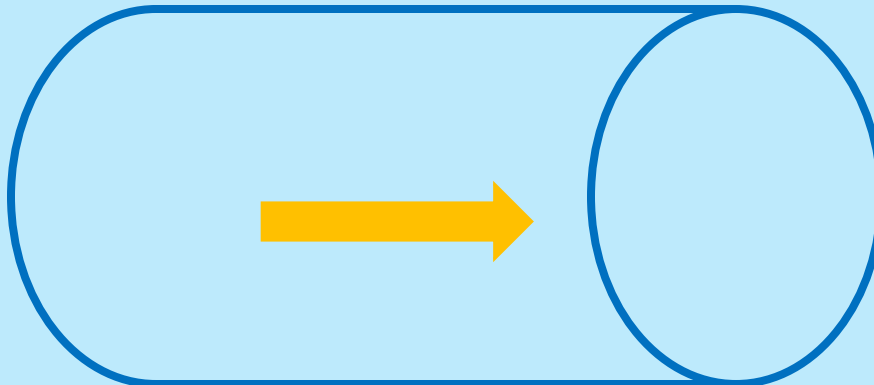




Turn Down Ratio



Max Flow

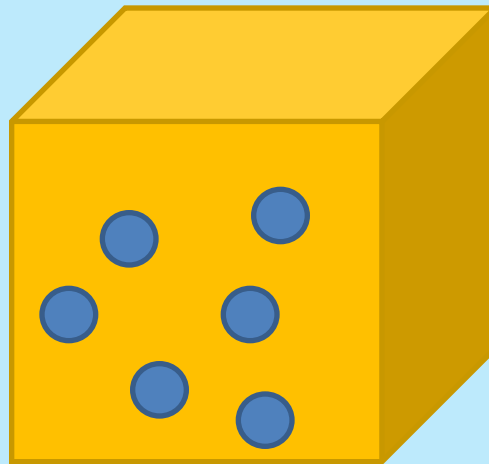


Min Flow

Ratio of max flow to min flow in effective range

Gross Standard Volume (GSV)

The total volume of petroleum liquids, sediment and water at **standard** temperature and pressure





Some Facts

88 Million barrels of Oil **per day**

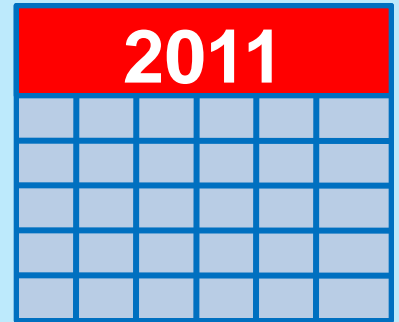
The total cost was approximately
\$9.9 Billion

Uncertainty was

0.25%

Financial exposure

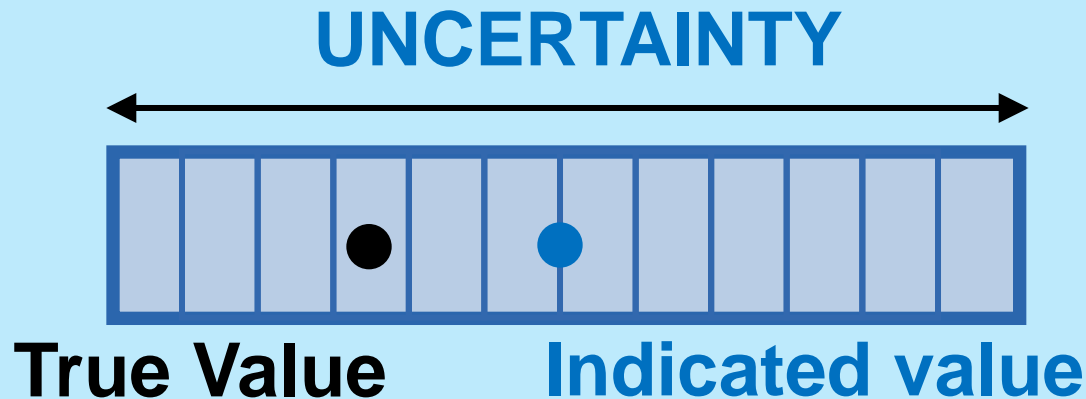
\$25 Million per day





What is uncertainty?

An **INTERVAL** either side of the measurement result within which we expect the true value to lie (with a given confidence)

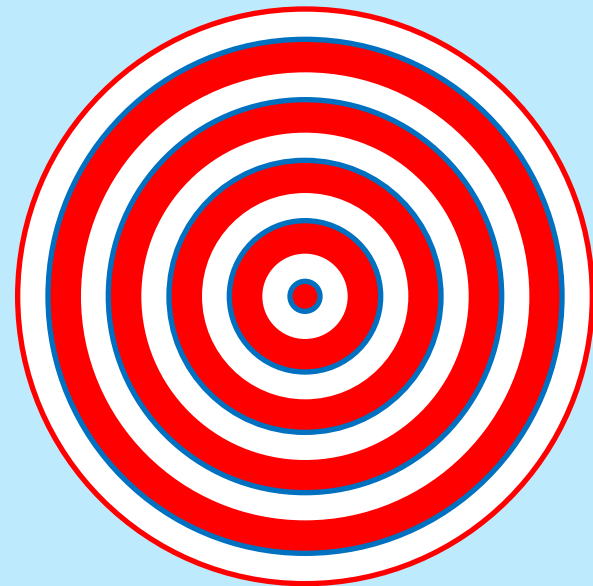


Uncertainty Targets

For Custody Transfer (Fiscal) metering the following uncertainty limits are typical (quoted at 95% confidence) for gross standard volume (GSV)



LIQUID
0.25%



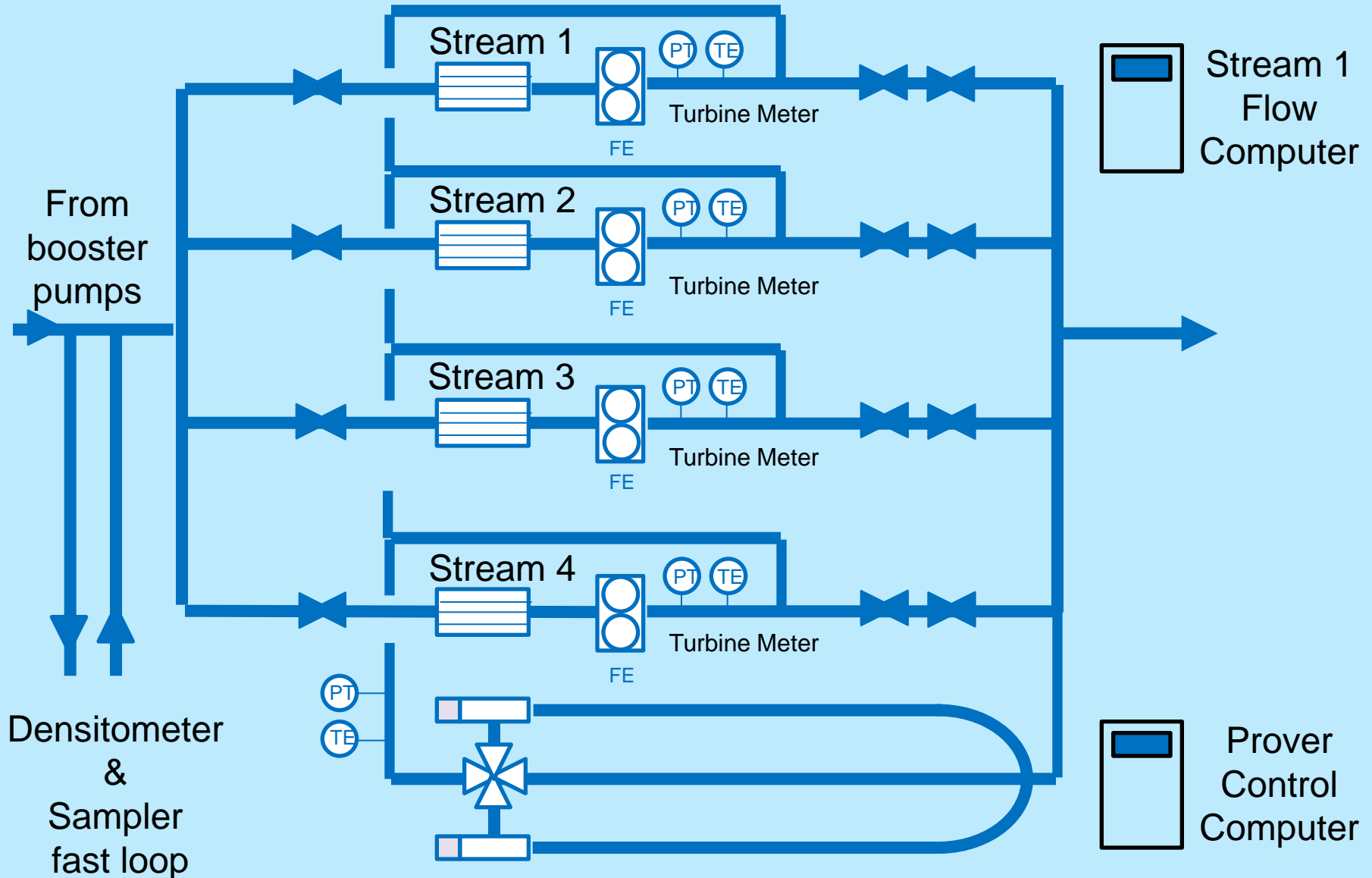
GAS
1.0%



Typical Components

- When metering to **low uncertainty**: a meter placed in a line is **NOT** enough.
- Other components are required to reduce uncertainty
- The components include:
 - A meter prover
 - Density measurement instruments
 - Sampling systems
 - Composition measurement for gas
 - Temperature measurement
 - Pressure measurement
 - Flow conditioning
 - Flow computers

Oil Export Meter Package





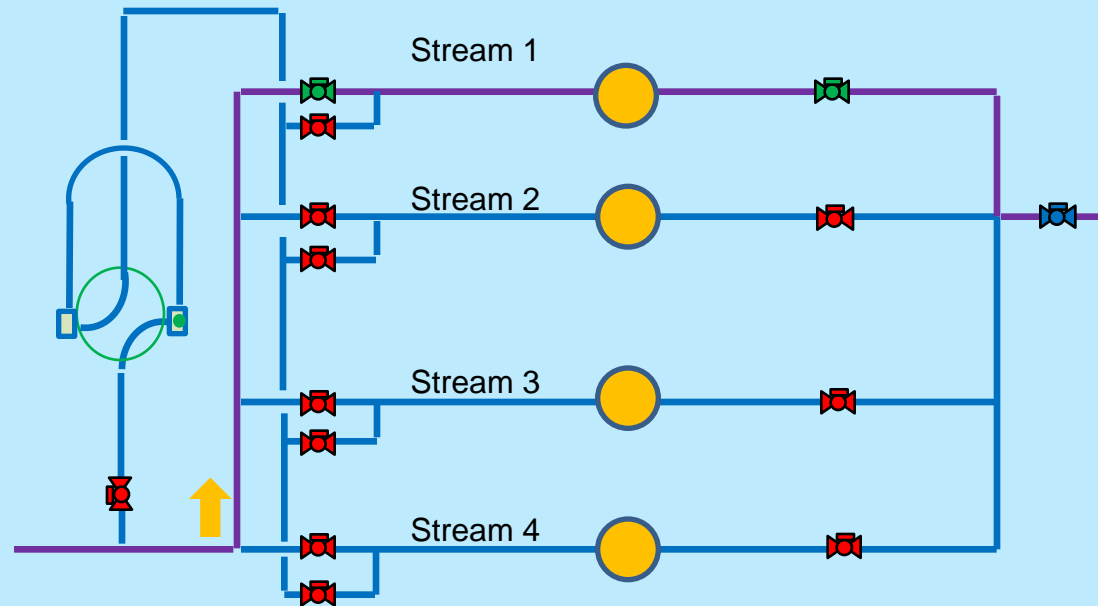
METER TYPES



Meter Types

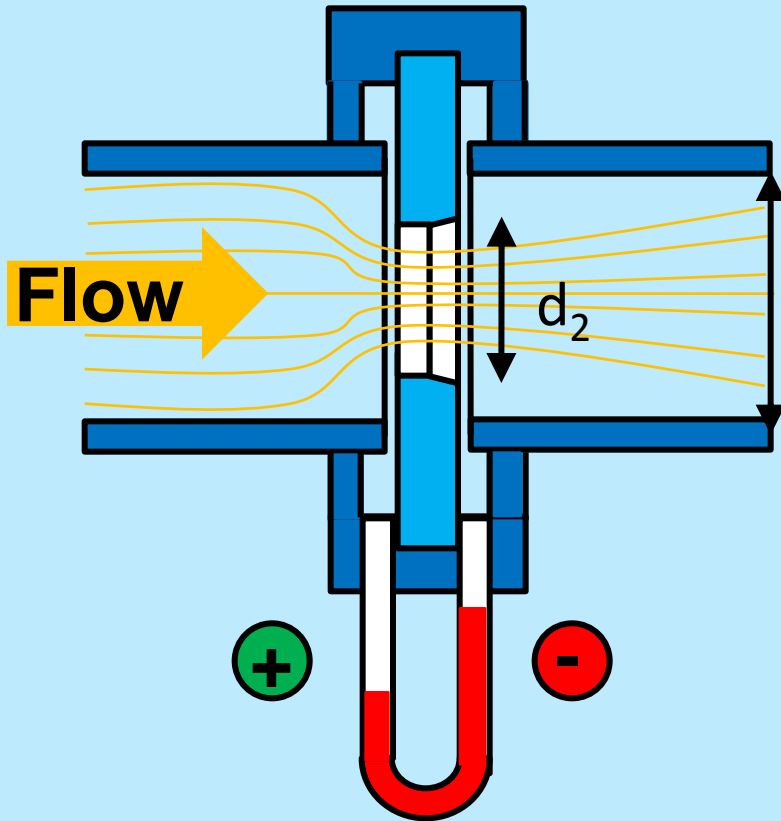
The main meter types used in Custody transfer metering are:

- Orifice plates
- Turbine meters
- Positive displacement meters
- Ultrasonic meters
- Coriolis meters





Orifice Meters



- Most common type of Δp meter
- Machined plate held between two pipes
- Plate has a hole in the centre
- Medium uncertainty
- Low turndown
- Gas and liquid flow

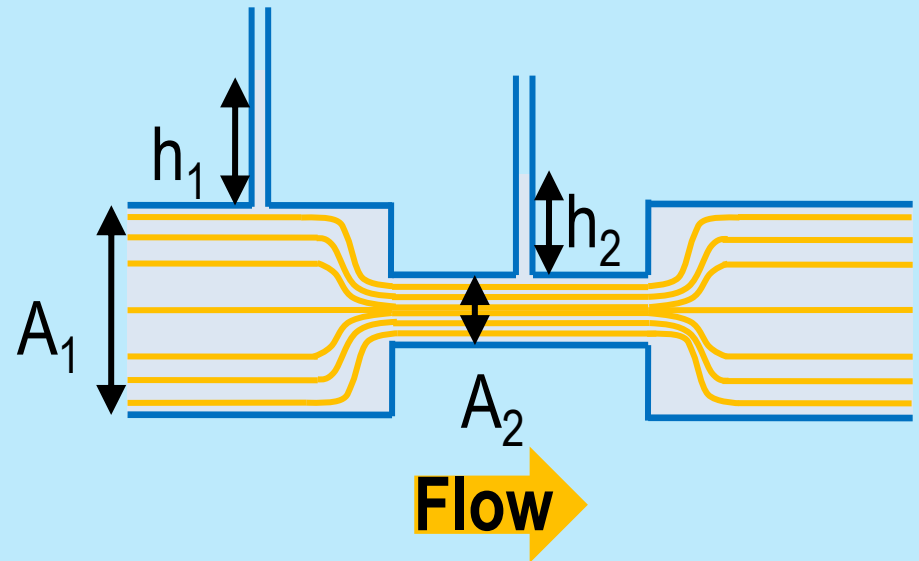


Advantages

- Low cost
- Easy to install
- Comprehensive Standards

Disadvantages

- High Pressure Loss
- Erosion to edges causes error
- Very sensitive to upstream installation (especially large beta devices)





Turbine Meters

- Free rotating rotor with flow in pipe
- Rotor has multiple blades
- Rotor driven by flow
- Flowrate proportional to rotor speed
- Count the rotations – total fluid volume
- Medium uncertainty
- Medium turndown
- Versatile (measures natural gas and crude oil)



Advantages

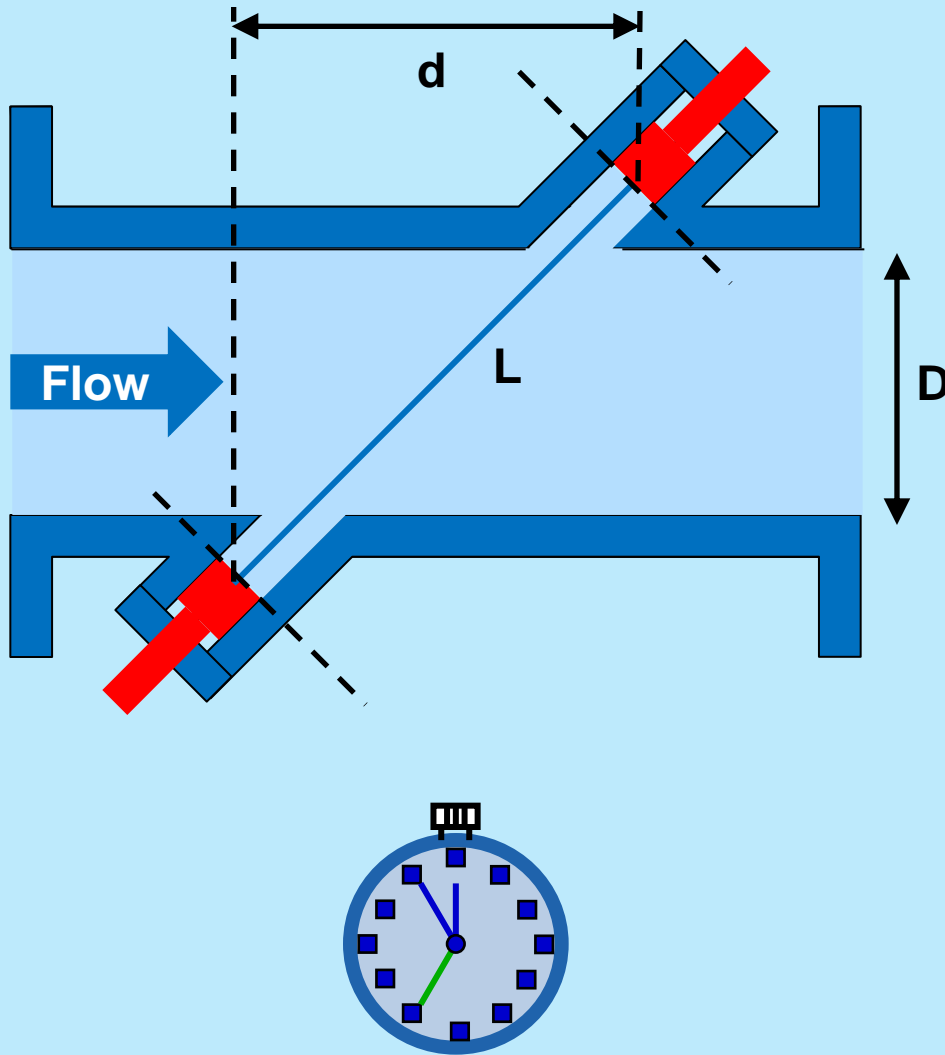
- Very good repeatability
- Easy to install
- Average cost

Disadvantages

- Susceptible to mechanical damage
- Installation effects
- Bearing wear
- Can be blocked by contaminants



Ultrasonic Meters



- Speed of propagation of the ultrasonic signal depends on the speed of the fluid through which it travels
- Analogous to a boat travelling with or against the current
- Very low uncertainty
- High turndown



Advantages

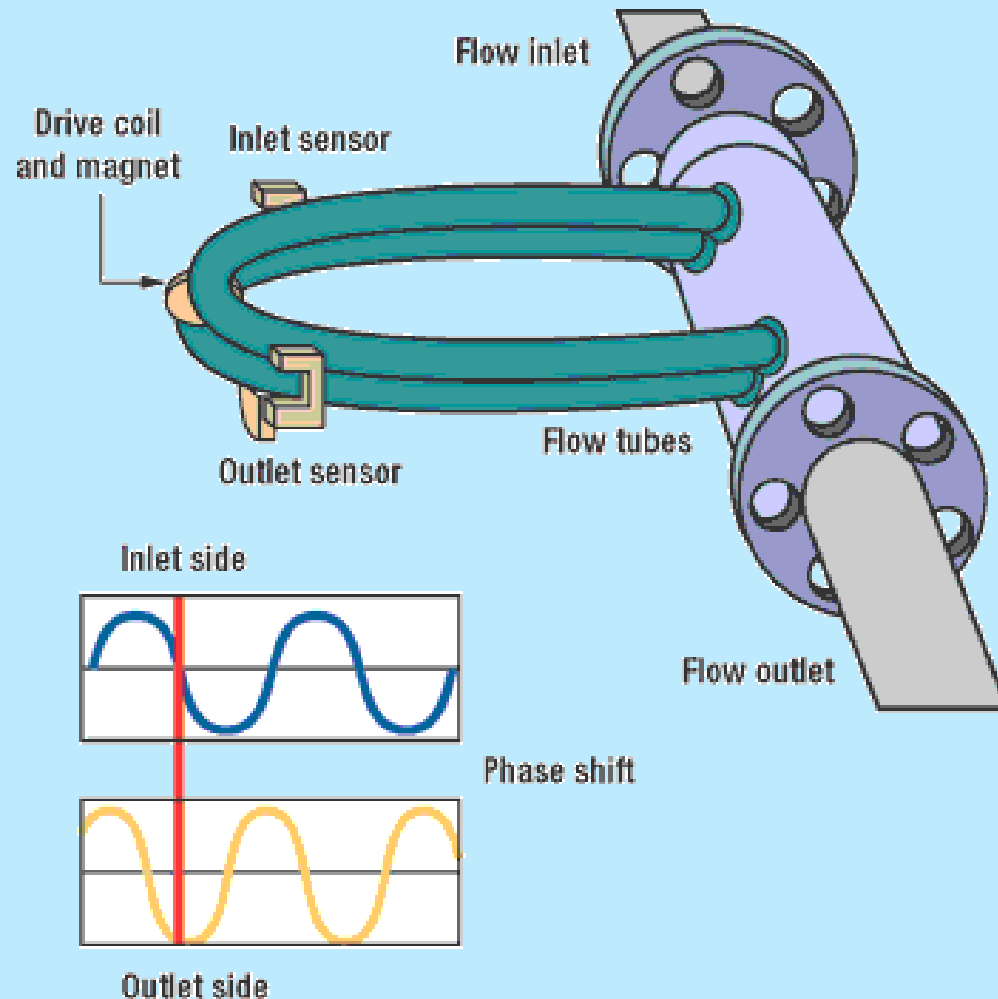
- Non-intrusive and non-invasive
- No moving parts
- Diagnostic and secondary measurements
- Bi-directional measurement

Disadvantages

- Expensive
- Susceptible to installation effects
- Deposition in transducer ports



Coriolis Meters



- Tubes vibrate at natural frequency
- Frequency gives a measure of fluid density
- Flow causes twist
- Twist causes phase difference
- Can measure phase difference very accurately
- Difference proportional to mass flow



Advantages

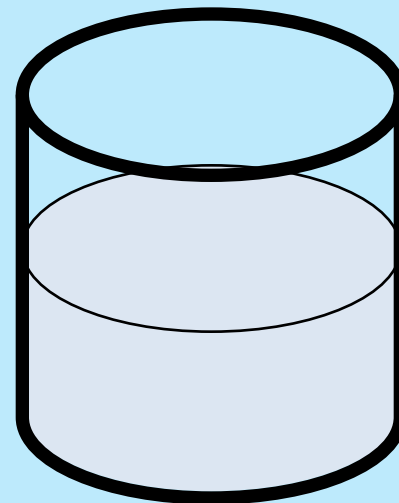
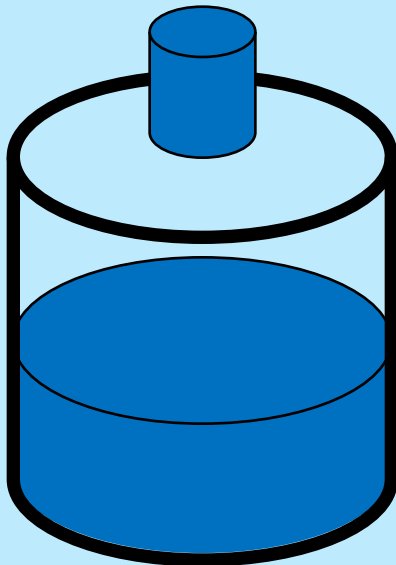
- Insensitive to fluid Parameters (density, viscosity)
- Non-invasive
- High accuracy
- High Turn-down

Disadvantages

- Zero Stability
- Limited Size
- High Cost
- Vibration and stress effects
- Introduces pressure drop

Positive Displacement

- Fluid mechanically displaces component to measure flow
- Like repeatedly filling a bucket to a fixed level
 - Time the rate at which the bucket is being filled
 - Total number of buckets for total volume



Advantages

- Accurate
- Repeatable
- Fast response
- A direct method
- Good for batching
- Insensitive to installation effects

Disadvantages

- Susceptible to mechanical damage
- Bulky and complicated
- Expensive



METER PROVING



Meter Proving

- It's the same as calibration but:
 - Done on-site
 - Usually more often
- Often included as part of liquid metering systems
- Compares the meter's registered throughput to a known reference volume
- Types of prover:
 - Pipe provers
 - Tank provers
 - Compact provers
 - Master meters



Meter Proving

- Meter proved on a number of consecutive runs
- Meter must show repeatability below given tolerance
- Maintenance is important
- Temperature variations can cause problems
 - Fluid can be different temperature to prover
 - Allow time to stabilise if possible



Pipe Provers

- Basically a length of pipe, part of whose internal volume has been determined accurately
 - Capable of calibrating meters with pulsed output
- Provers used where lab calibration not possible
 - The known volume is contained in a specific length of pipe between two detector switches
 - Number of meter pulses (or volume) is then counted between a displacer tripping first one switch then a second

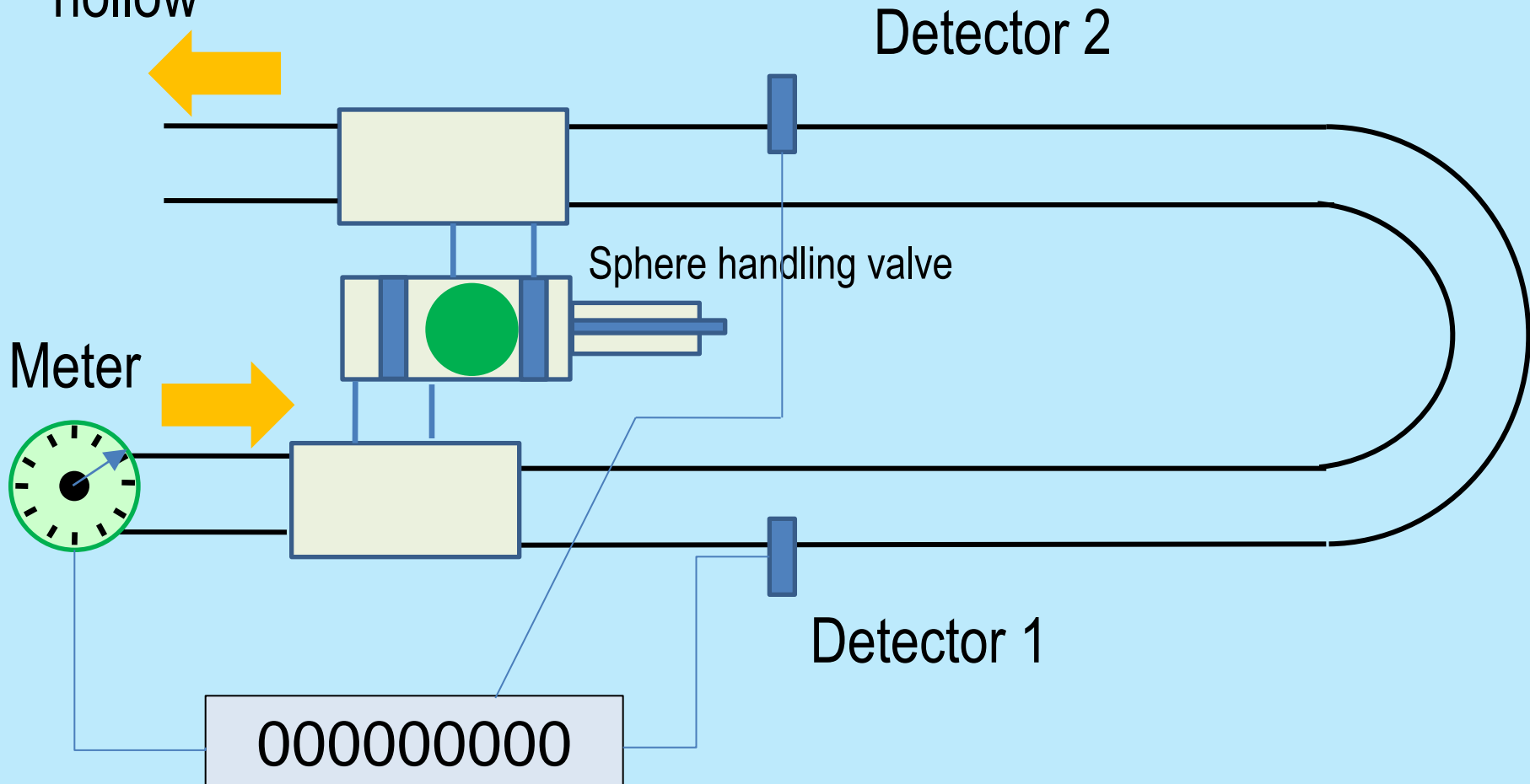


Types of Pipe Prover

There are four main classifications of pipe provers

- Uni-directional ball provers
- Bi-directional ball provers
- Piston provers
- Compact provers

- Displacer travels in ONE direction along the pipe
- Displacer is a elastomer (neoprene, polyurethane etc which is hollow





Master Meters

- A Master Meter is simply a meter that has been proven against displacement or tank provers
- By running the master meter in series with the meter being proved a comparison can be made
- Reliable and repeatable
- Does not adversely alter the flow profile
- Positive displacement used for years:
 - When checking petrol pumps
- Ultrasonic used as master meters
 - No pressure drop through the line



Master Meter Z Configuration

- Configuration to allows one meter to act as duty meter while the other is used as the master
- The master meter and duty meter to be tested in series
- It has compact design – normally uses less space than a prover





DENSITY DETERMINATION

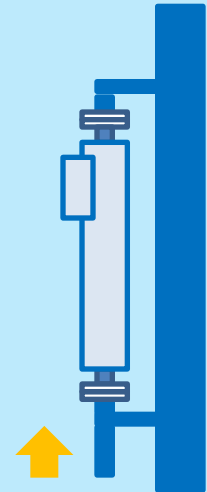


Density Determination

- Density measurement is a fundamental requirement for upstream oil and gas production
- The most commonly used technique is an oscillatory densitometer
- Oscillatory densitometers are very good devices provided that they are
 - Installed correctly
 - Calibrated properly

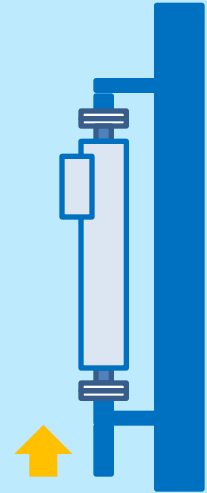
Density Determination

- Densitometer: Spring Mass Oscillating System
 - Vibrating test section
 - Fluid contained in it
- As liquid density changes
 - Changes the total vibrating mass
 - Detected by a change in the resonant frequency
- Resonant frequency depends on the stiffness and the mass of the element.



Density Determination

- The stiffness depends on k factor constants
- These are used with the oscillation period to calculate the density of the fluid
- Density is measured at a reference temperature and pressure





Advantages

- Simple and easily automated
- Can be used over a wide temperature and pressure range
- Can be used in-line
- Commercially available
- Potentially very accurate $\pm 0.1\%$

Disadvantages

- Expensive to purchase
- Careful calibration required - NEL



Fluid Sampling

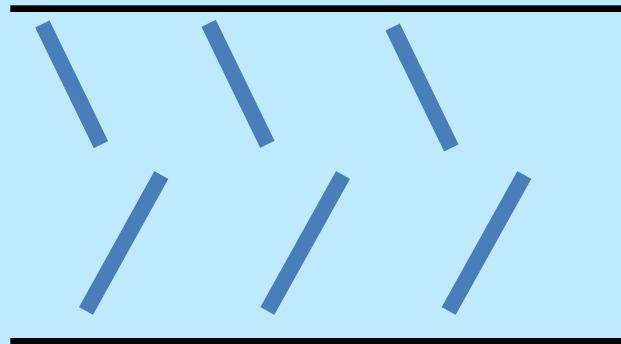
When taking a crude oil sample

- Fluids must be completely mixed
- Flow must remain representative and stable throughout sampling period
- Sample analysed must be the same as that sampled
- Each sub-division must have exactly the same composition as original sample



Static Mixer

- A static mixer is a device for the continuous mixing of fluids.
 - Normally the fluids to be mixed are liquid, but static mixers can also be used to mix gas streams
 - Situated in the pipe in which the fluid is flowing

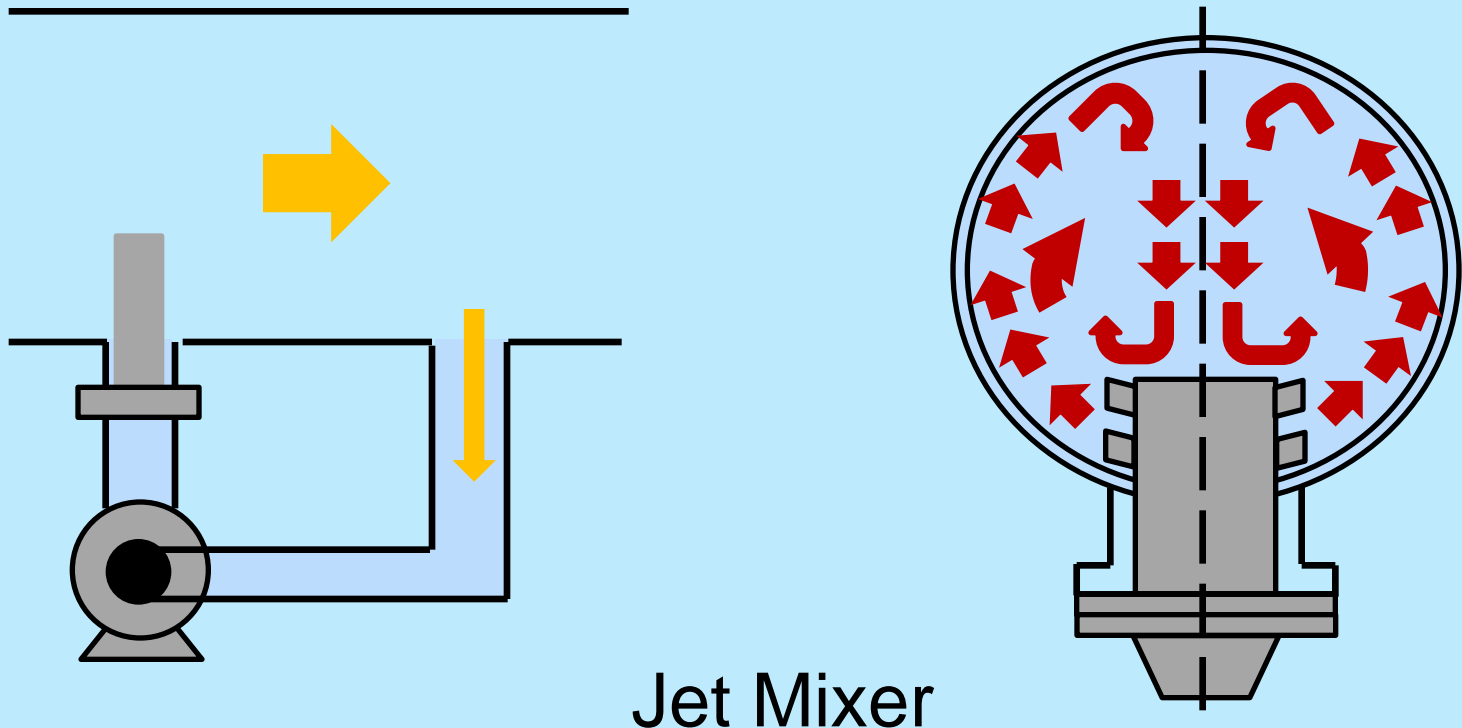


Static Mixer



Jet Mixer

- A jet mixer are jet pumps to mix and circulate models. Used in a bypass system
 - The mixer will not introduce a pressure drop into the pipeline



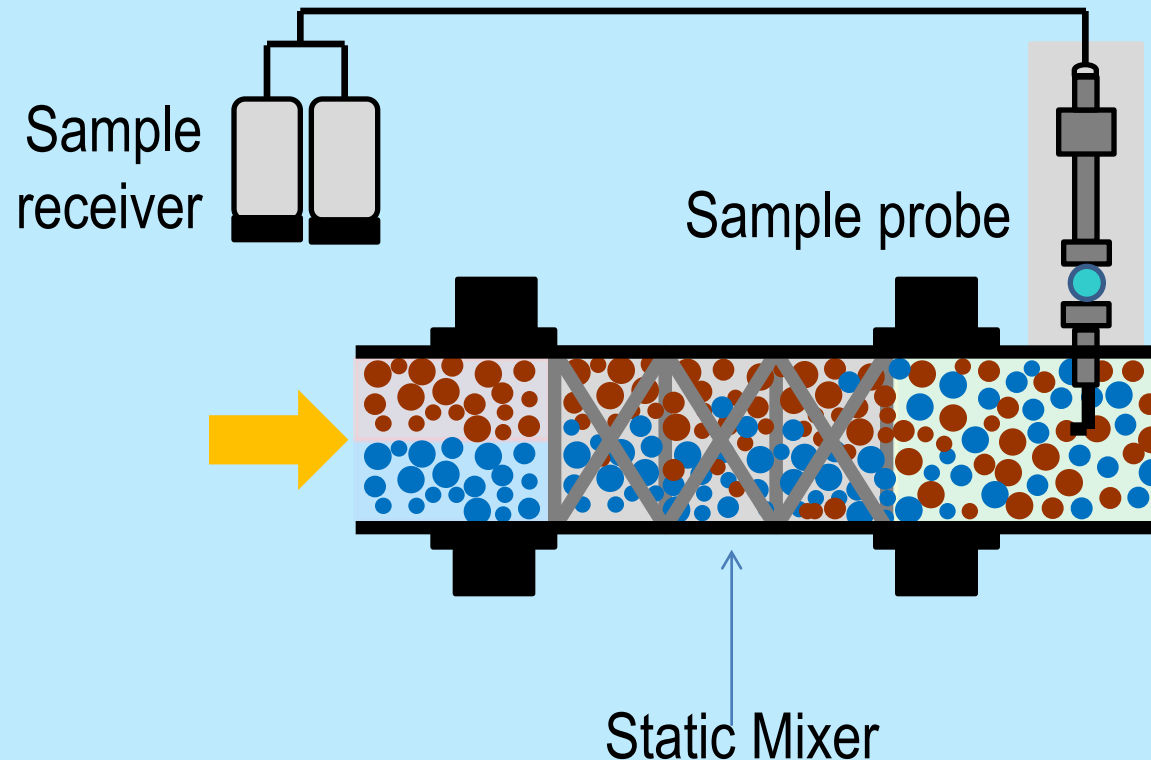


Composite Sampling

- Composed of a number of smaller samples taken over a number of time or flow intervals
- Flow Proportional Sampling
 - Samples collected at defined volume interval
- Time proportional Sampling
 - Samples collected at defined time interval

Types of Sampling System

- In-line installations
- By-pass installations or fast-loop systems



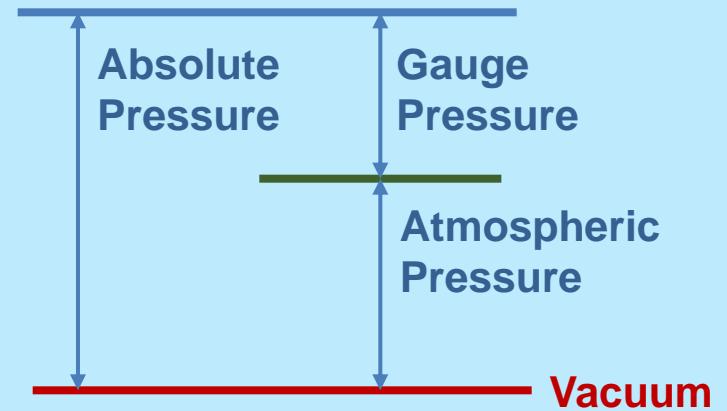


Secondary Instrumentation

- Pressure and pressure measurement
 - Capacitance Diaphragm Transmitters
- Differential pressure transmitters
 - Pressure sensing elements
- Temperature measurement
 - Resistance temperature detectors
 - Temperature transmitters



- Static ‘Absolute’:
 - Pressure relative to vacuum
- Static ‘Gauge’:
 - Pressure relative to atmosphere
- Differential:
 - Pressure relative to another pressure
- “Standard pressure” (101,325 Pa)





- Very often used for the measurement of flow rate in Orifice and Venturi Meters
- These flowmeters have a primary and secondary element
 - The **primary element** is designed to produce a difference in pressure as the flow increases (e.g. Orifice Plate)
 - The **secondary element** of the flowmeter is the differential pressure transmitter
 - It is designed to measure the differential pressure produced by the primary element as accurately as possible

- Senses the difference in pressure between two ports
 - Produces an output signal with reference to a calibrated pressure range
- Industrial differential pressure transmitters are made of two housings
 - Pressure sensing element is housed in the bottom half
 - Electronics are housed at the top half
 - It has two pressure ports marked as high and low



Resistance Temperature Detectors

- A sensor used to measure **temperature** by correlating the **resistance** of the RTD element with temperature.
- Most RTD elements consist of a length of fine coiled wire wrapped around a ceramic or glass core.
- The RTD element is made from a pure material, typically platinum, nickel or copper



Temperature Transmitters

- Works by connecting to some form of temperature sensor
 - For example an RTD (Resistance Temperature Detector)
 - Typically, temperature transmitters isolate, amplify, filter noise, linearise, and convert the input signal from the sensor
 - Then send (transmit) a standardized output signal to the control device.



What is a Flow Computer?

A flow computer is

- An electronic computational device
- Implements the required algorithms using the analogue and digital signals received from
 - flow meters
 - Temperature
 - Pressure
 - density transmitters
- Converts into volumes at base conditions.



Flow Computer Functions

INPUT

Mass Flow

Raw Temperature

Raw Pressure

Raw Density

FLOW COMPUTER

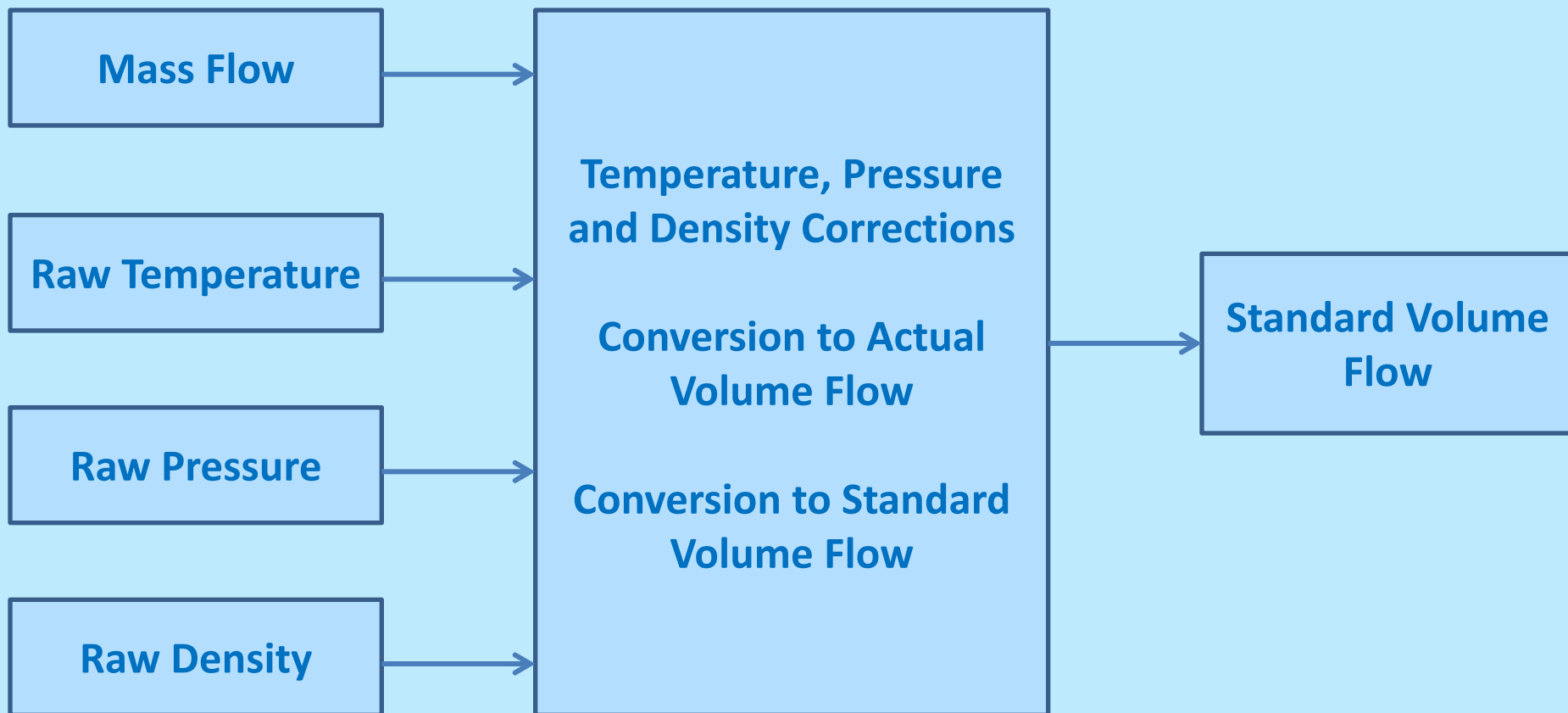
Temperature, Pressure
and Density Corrections

Conversion to Actual
Volume Flow

Conversion to Standard
Volume Flow

OUTPUT

Standard Volume
Flow





Summary

- Custody transfer measurement is defined as a metering point (location) where the fluid is being measured for sale from one party to another.
- Requires low uncertainty (1% on standard volume with gas and 0.25% on standard volume for liquid)
- Metering to this standard requires a full system with
 - Flow meter
 - A prover (depending on metering technology)
 - Density determination
 - Temperature, static and differential pressure measurement
 - Mixing and sampling devices
 - Flow computers



Thank you for listening

Any questions?



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