

## Technical Highlights from TC Flow

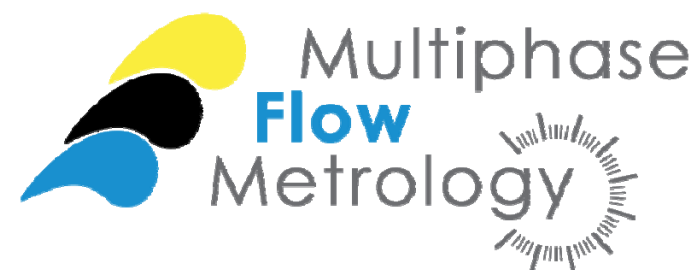
TC- Chair Petra Milota



Flow

# ENG58 – MultiFlowMet

## Improving Multiphase Flow Metrology

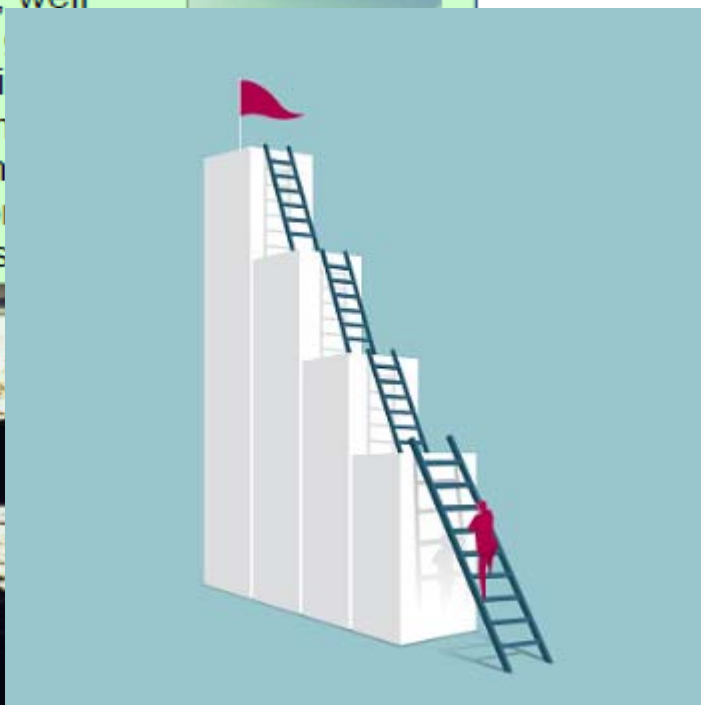


# The Challenge



## The Challenge

Oil & gas satisfies well over half of the world's energy needs. On extraction, well fluids - oil, water and gas - are measured using multi-phase flowmeters. Uncertainties in the field are very high compared to those for single phase measurements.



## Why are field uncertainties so high?

- Intrinsic complexity of the fluids
- Technology is new compared with single phase
- **Differences between metrology labs**
- **No agreed reference methods/standards**

# Partners



EURAMET participants



Model & Software  
developers



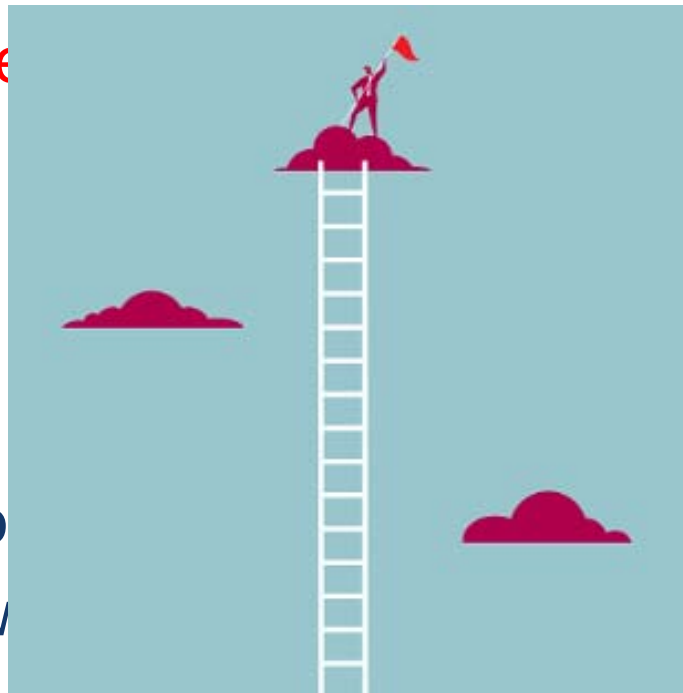
Instrumentation developers

Multiphase flow labs

# Goal



- To develop an accurate and validated metrological reference
- Intercomparison multiphase labs
- Harmonisation of budgets & review evidence

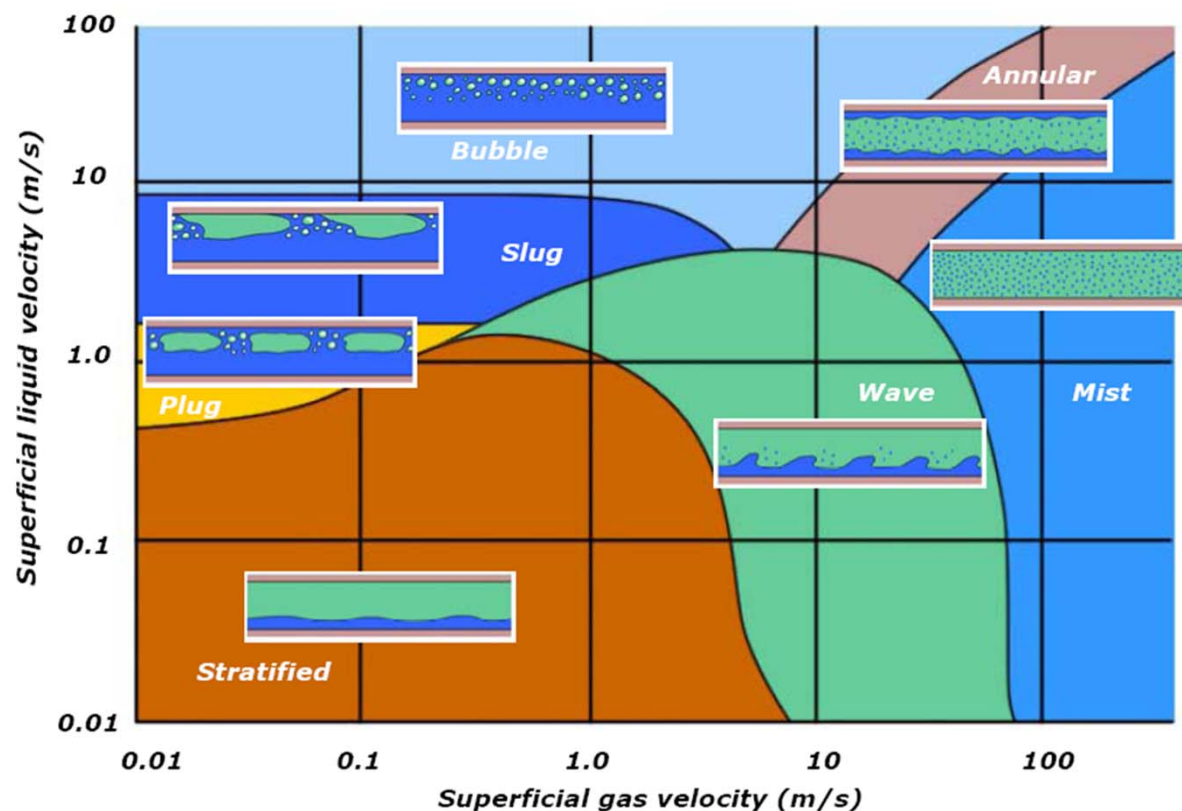




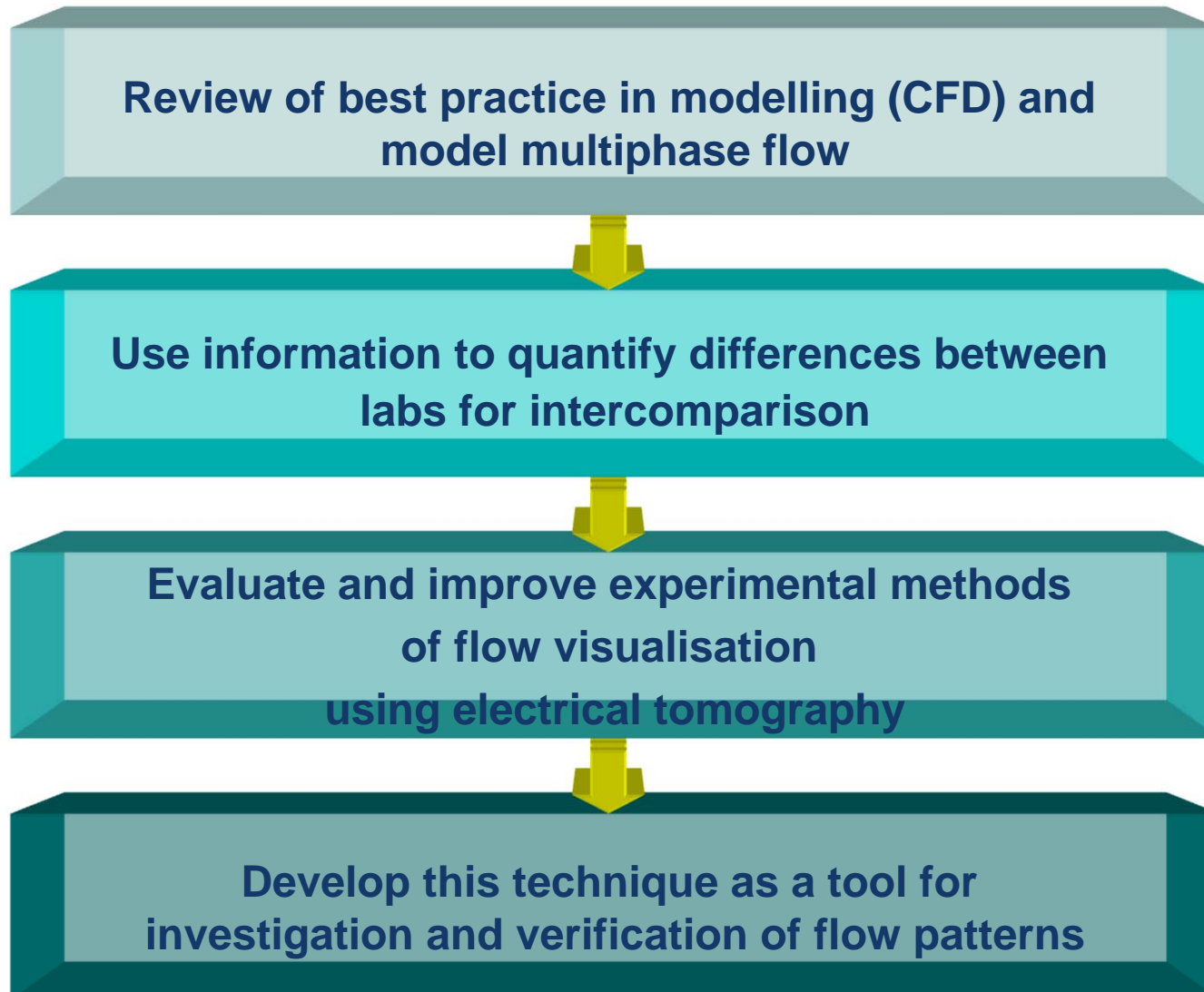
# Theoretical and experimental determination of flow patterns

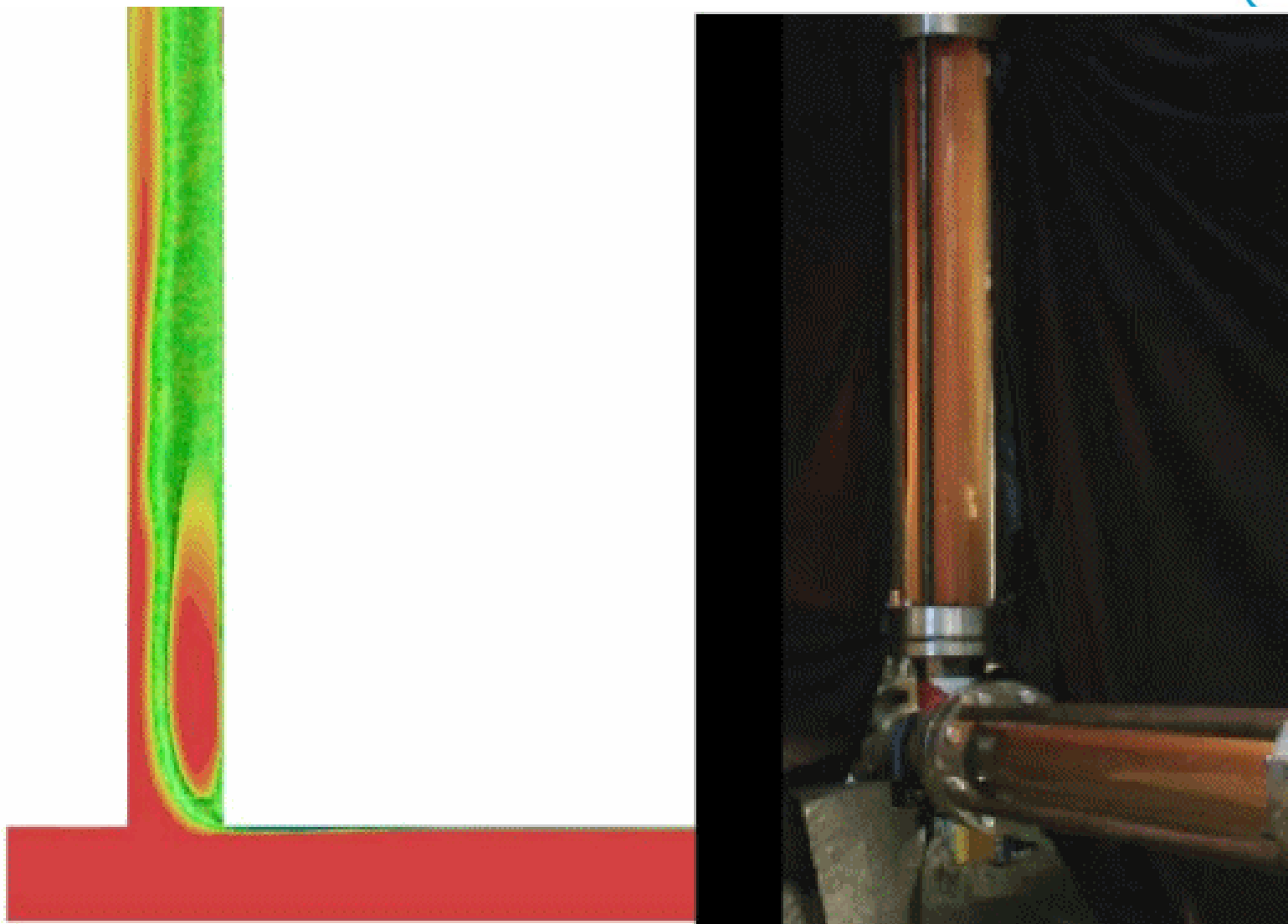


Changes with field variables such as pressure, temperature and component fluid properties and velocities



# To Dos









# Elevated Pressure & Temperature Liquid Flow Facility

**Chris Mills, NEL**

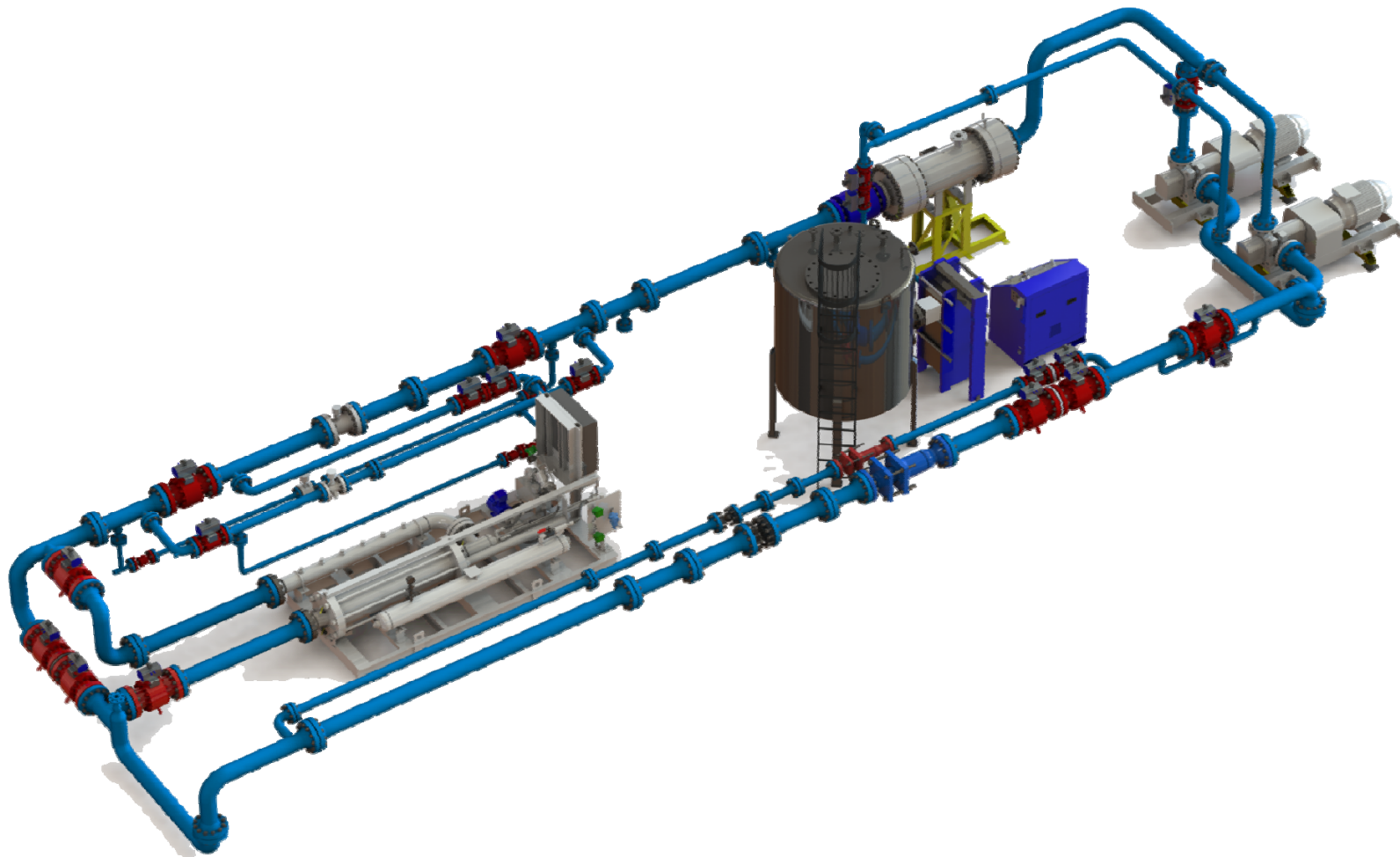


# Facility Design

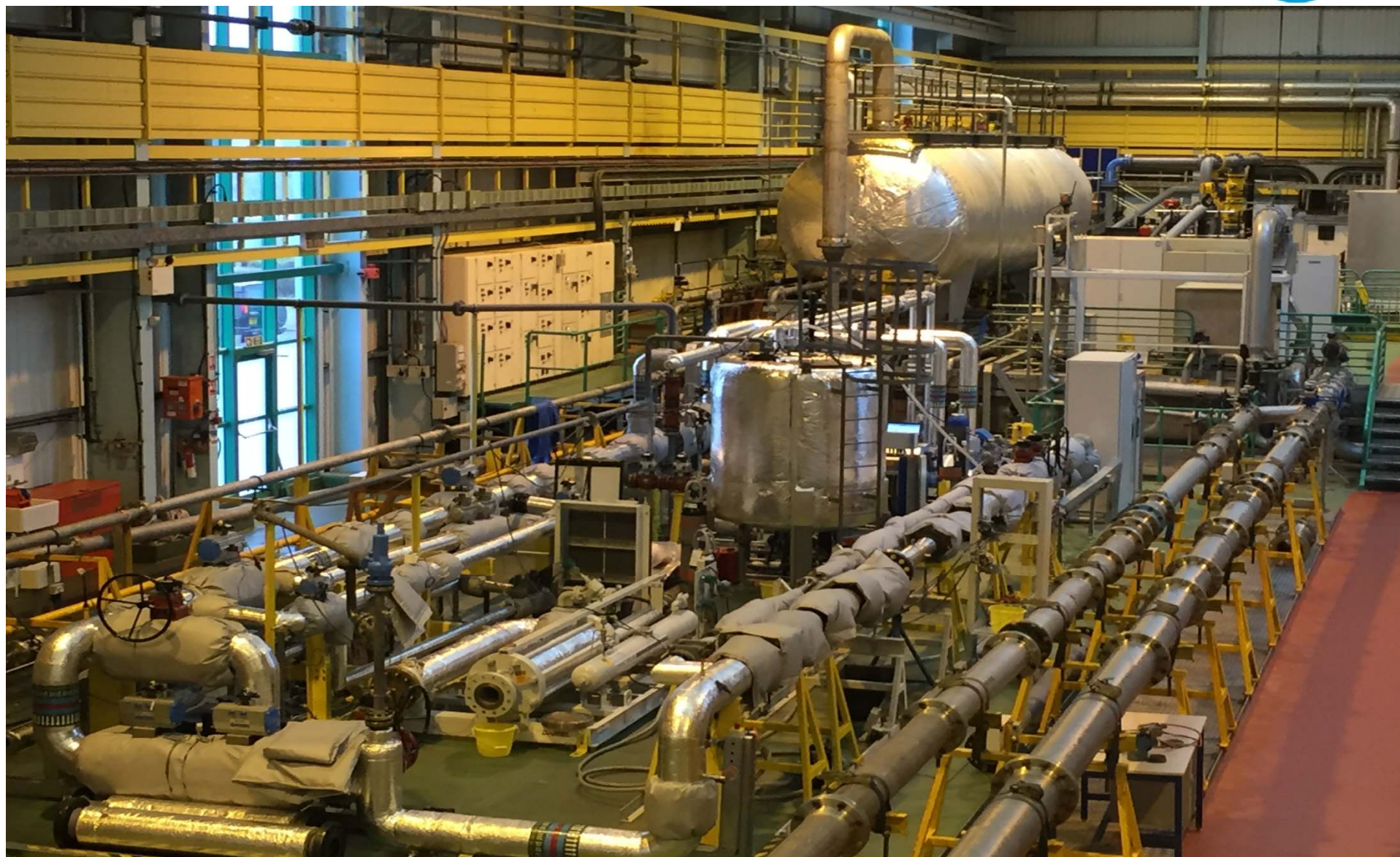


Item	Spec
Maximum Pressure:	100 bar g
Minimum Pressure:	1 bar g
Pressure Control:	+/- 0,5 bar
Maximum Temperature:	80 ° C
Minimum Temperature:	20 ° C
Temperature Control:	+/- 0,5 ° C
Maximum Flow:	100 l/s
Minimum Flow:	0,2 l/s
Maximum Fluid Density:	0,95 kg/l
Minimum Fluid Density:	0,7 kg/l
Maximum Fluid Viscosity:	15 cP [mPa·s]
Minimum Fluid Viscosity:	1 cP
Test Section Pipe Size:	1 – 8 inch OD
Test Section Pipe Length:	10 metres
Measurement Uncertainty:	± 0,08 (k=2)

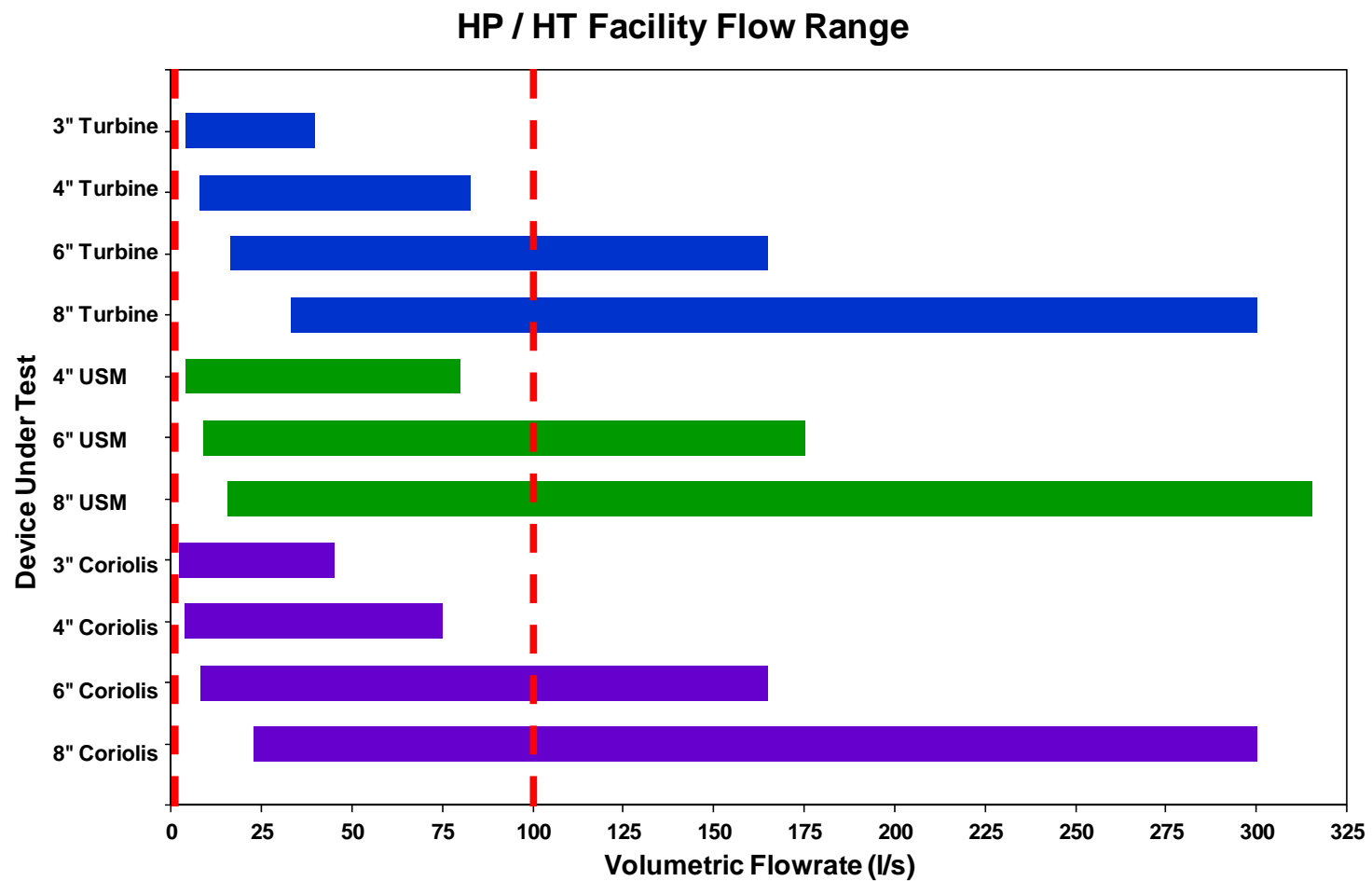
# The Facility







# Flow Range





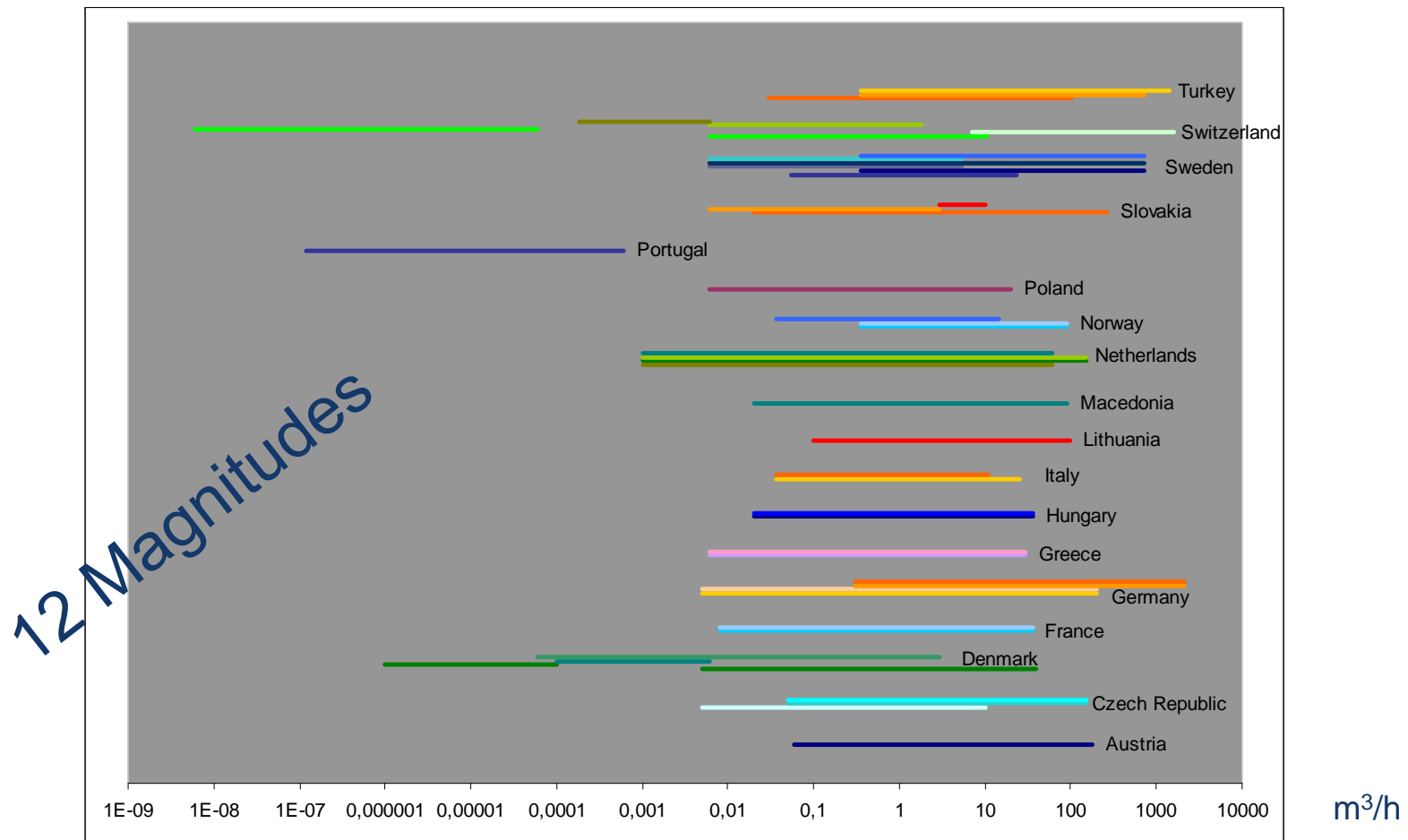


# Water Flow Range



$\text{m}^3/\text{h}$ ,  $\text{L}/\text{s}$ ,  $\text{kg}/\text{s}$ ,  $\text{t}/\text{h}$ ,  $\text{kg}/\text{h}$ ,  $\text{mL}/\text{min}$ ,  $\text{L}/\text{h}$

From  $0,000000006 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} \triangleq 0,001 \text{ mL}/\text{min}$  up to  $2100 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$





Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Institute of Metrology METAS



# New METAS milli-flow primary standard

(1- 100) mL/min, (0,06 – 6,0) L/h

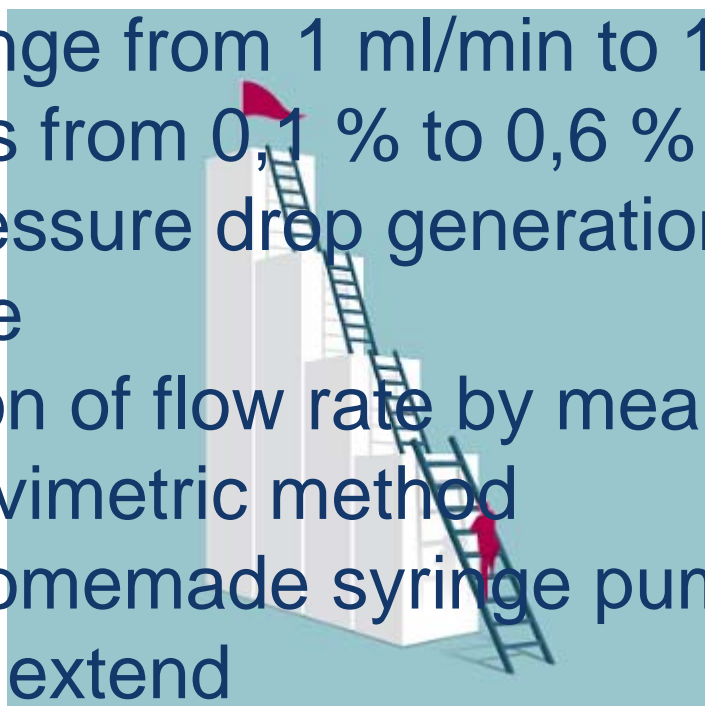
Marc de Huu



# The Challenge



- Build a primary standard
- Flow rate range from 1 ml/min to 100 nl/min
- Uncertainties from 0,1 % to 0,6 %
- Constant pressure drop generation over a capillary tube
- Determination of flow rate by means of the dynamic gravimetric method
- Moreover, homemade syringe pump as flow generator to extend
- flow rate range to 100 ml/min in order to
- calibrate flow sensors with other liquids than water



# Goal



- Calibrate syringe against scales

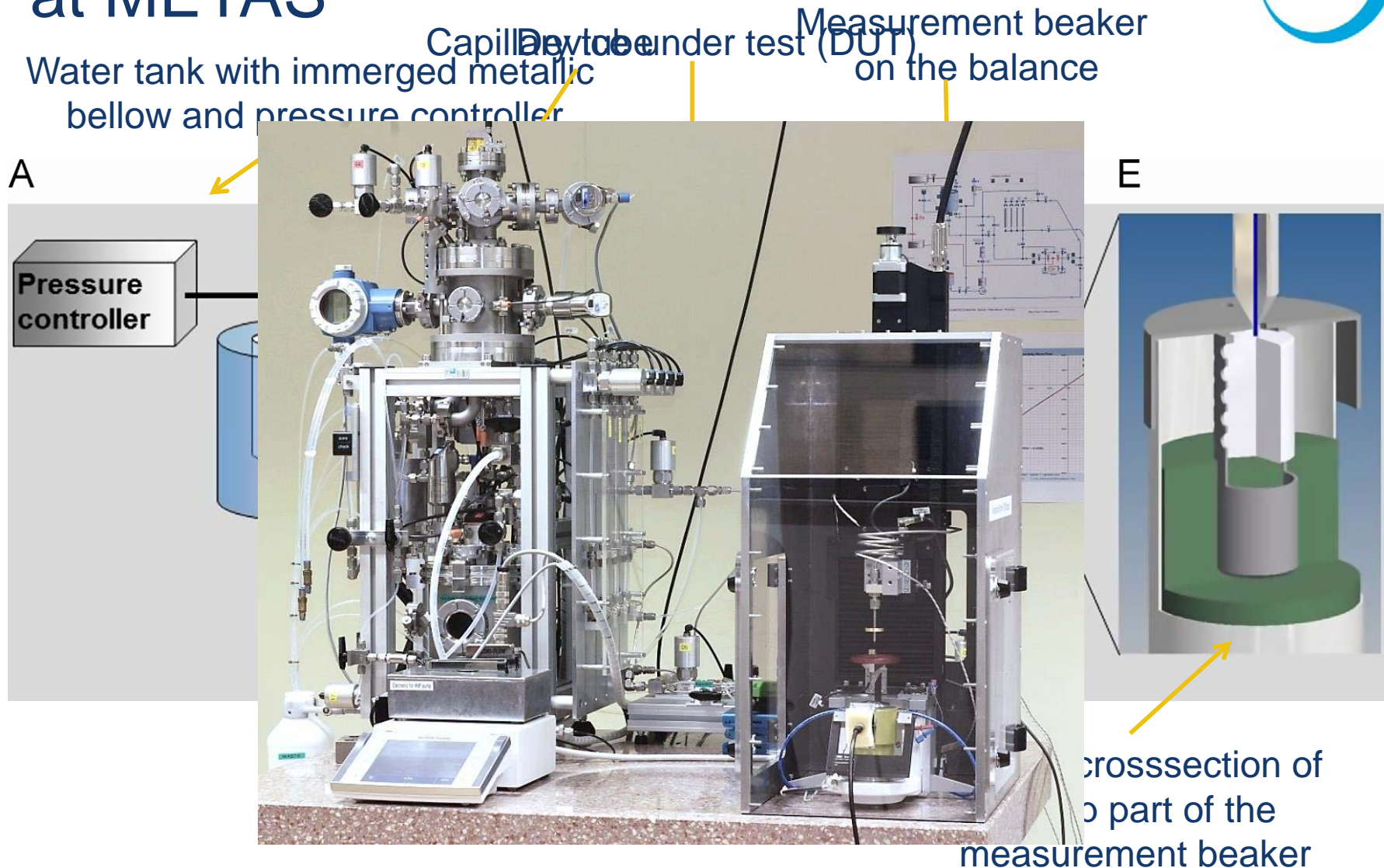
- Dynamic gra

- Calibration c low rates



- Transfer standard with (almost) any liquid

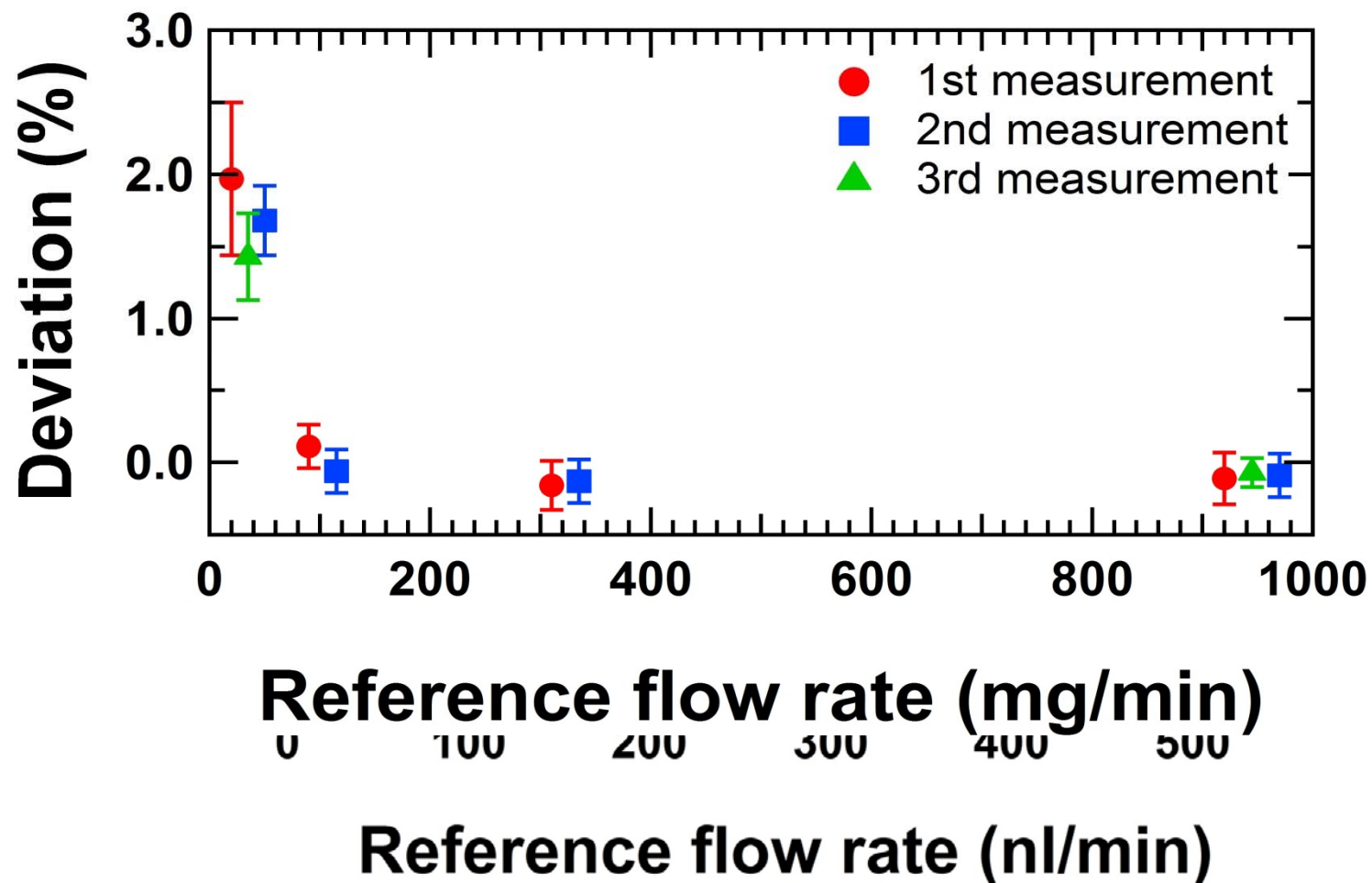
# Results standard for micro-flow at METAS



The flow rate range is from 1 ml/min to 100 nl/min



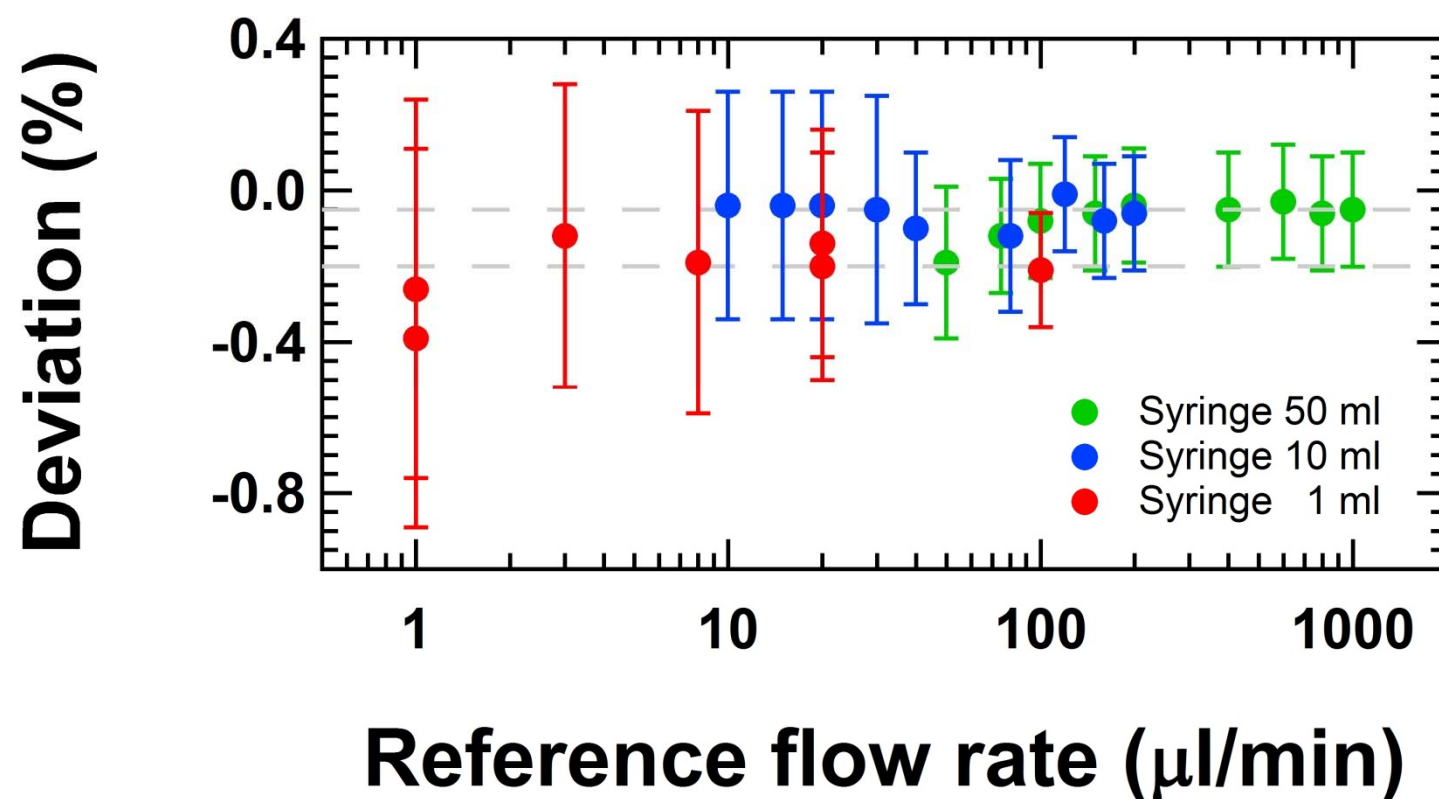
# Reproducibility of the calibrations of different types of flow meters



# How to calibrate flow sensors with other liquids

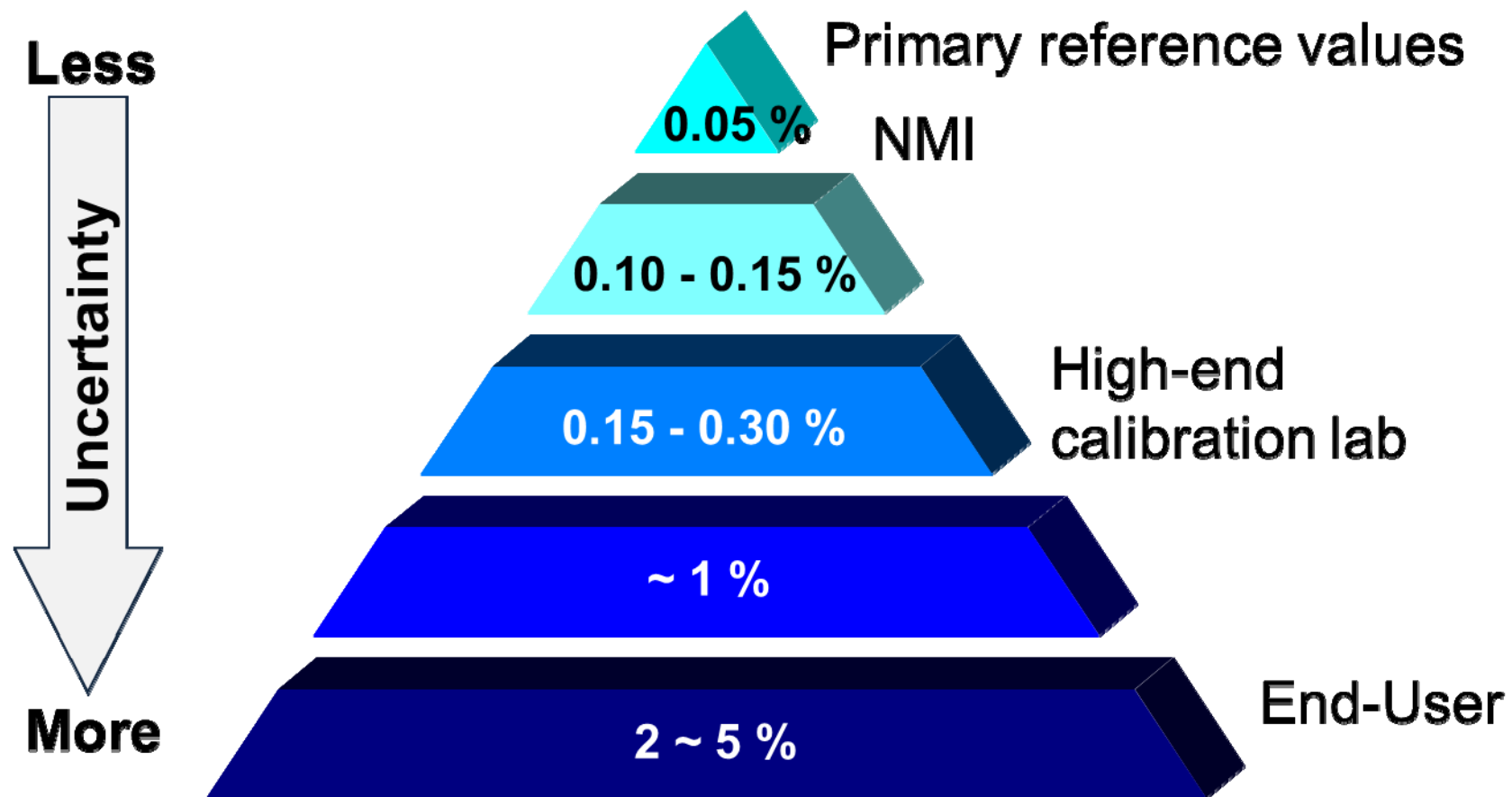


## Calibration results of FSS Syringes



wo  
ge  
r flow  
/min  
l/min.

# International traceability



# METAS flow range

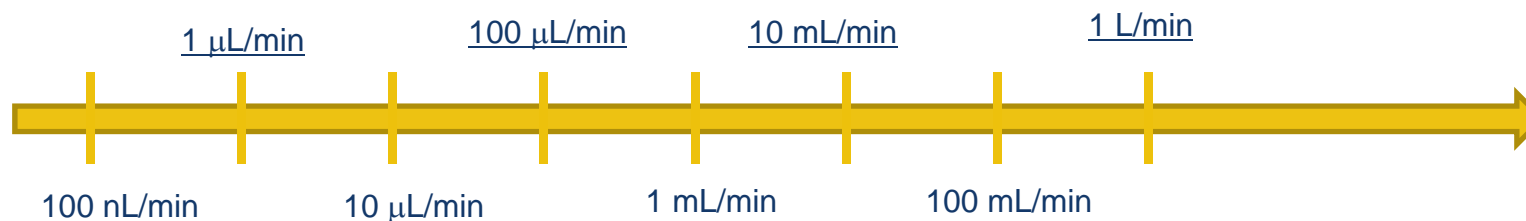


Micro Flow

Syringe pump

Milli Flow

Older rigs



# Conclusion



- New Milli Flow primary standard for liquids
- Dynamic gravimetric method
- Characterisation finished before the summer
- Calibrate flow sensors with other liquids
- (Trans)Portable system
- METAS low flow range:  
100 nL/min – 100 mL/min
- Flow range of food, medical and pharma industry

