

Analysis and Tuning of Discrete MPFM Concept Piston Capture Meter (PCM)

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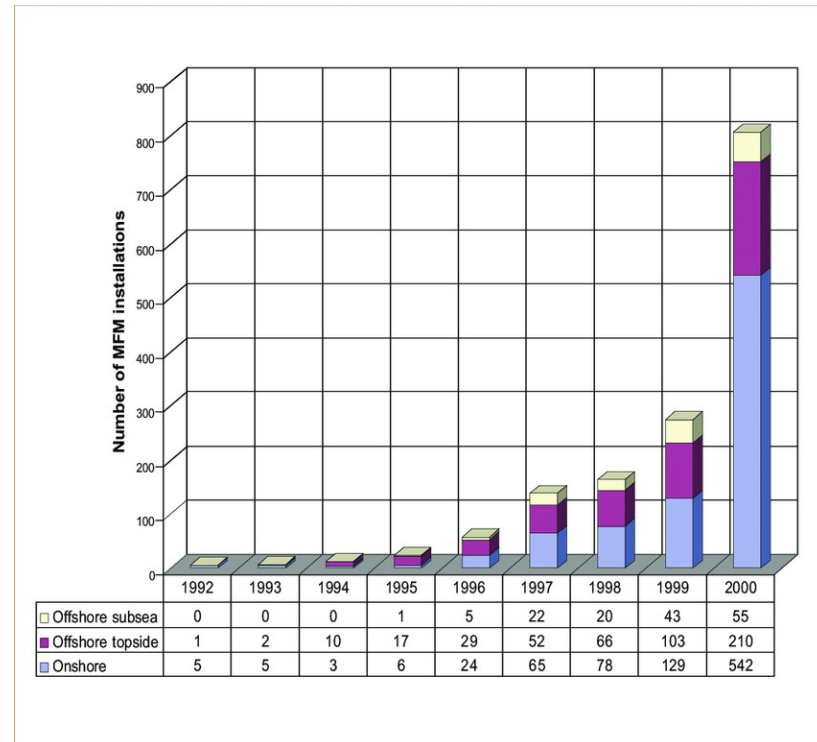
Brief History

- Coriolis meter brought to market in 1977.
- O&G industry investing in MPFM tech in early 80's
- No meters in use until early 90's
- Development by Schlumberger, Roxar/Emerson, MPM, Framo, Pietro Fiorentini, and others
- Introduction of radioactive measurement methods
- Over 8000 MPFM's in use worldwide today

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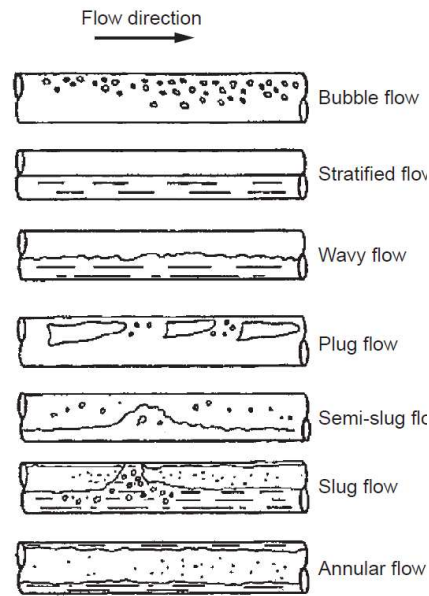
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Falcone, Gioia & Hewitt, G.F. & Alimonti, Claudio & Harrison, B.. (2013). Multiphase Flow Metering: Current Trends and Future Developments. Journal of Petroleum Technology. 54. 10.2118/71474-MS.

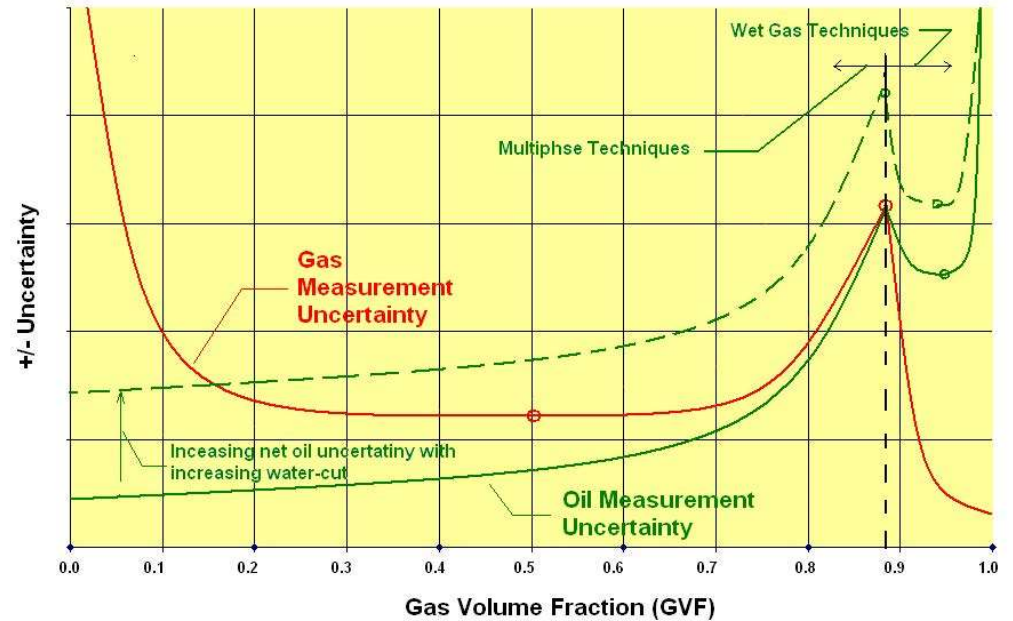
Multi-Phase Flow Metering Challenge

- Phase slip
- Flow regime
- Fluid properties
- 0-100% GVF
- 0-100% WC
- Non-radioactive
- Non-intrusive



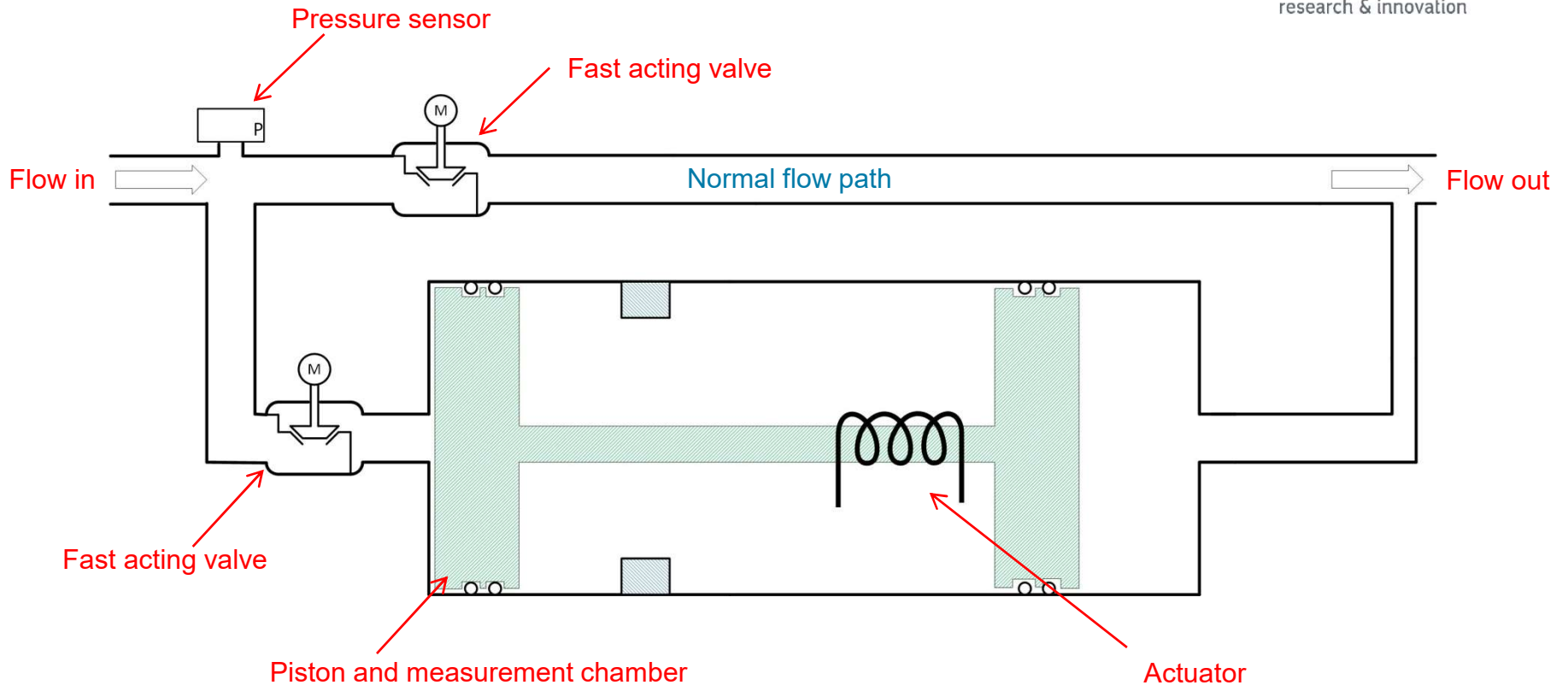
Falcone, G., Hewitt, G. F., & Alimonti, C. (2008). *Multiphase flow metering: Principles and applications*. Oxford: Elsevier.

Typical Multiphase Metering Uncertainty



SPE Multiphase Metering Workshop, Galveston TX 2020, With permission to share from Robert (Bobb) Webb

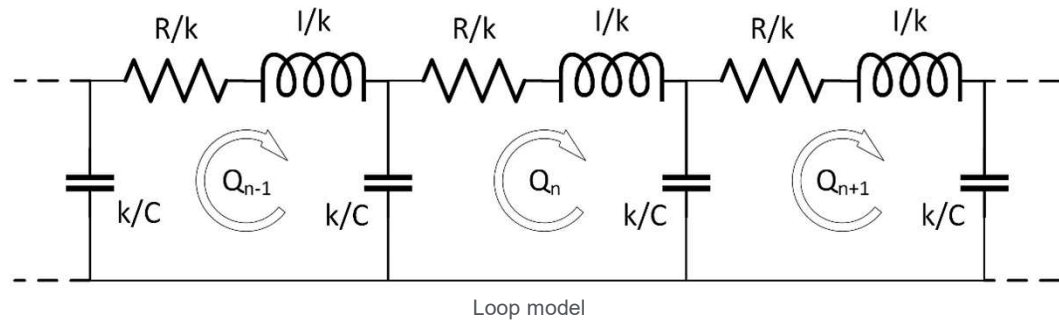
Piston Meter Concept



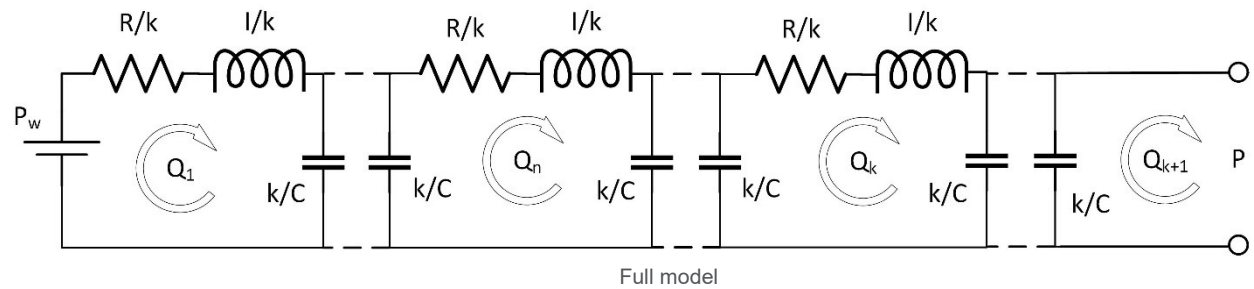
Mathematical Model



- Similar to transmission line model
- Lumped parameters in k loops
- P – Pressure
- Q – Flow rate
- R – Pipeline resistance
- C – Fluid compliance
- I – Fluid inertance

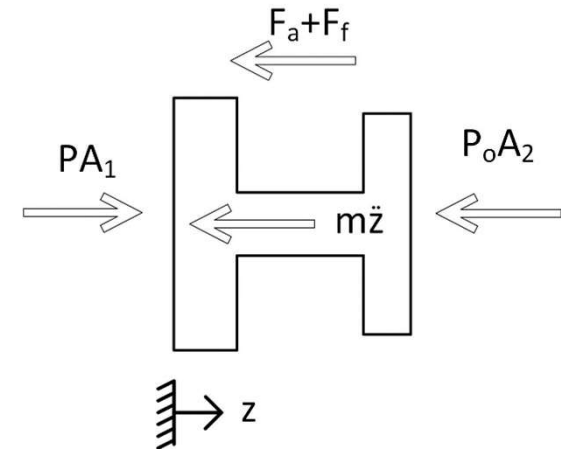
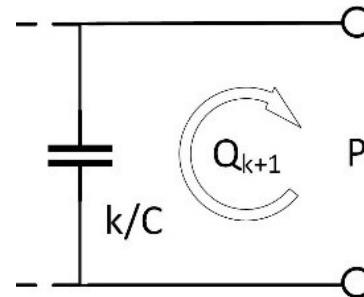


$$\frac{k}{C} \left(\int Q_{n-1} dt - \int Q_n dt \right) - \frac{R}{k} Q_n - \frac{I}{k} \dot{Q}_n - \frac{k}{C} \left(\int Q_n dt - \int Q_{n+1} dt \right) = 0$$



Mathematical Model Cont.

- Simple equation of motion
- Friction forces
- Pressure
- Acceleration
- Applied force from actuator (forcing function)



$$m\ddot{z} = P A_1 - F_a - F_f - P_o A_2$$

State Space Model

Equations for loop n

Equations for 1st loop

Equations for last loop

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$$\dot{X} = aX + bU$$

$$Y = cX + dU$$

Source pressure

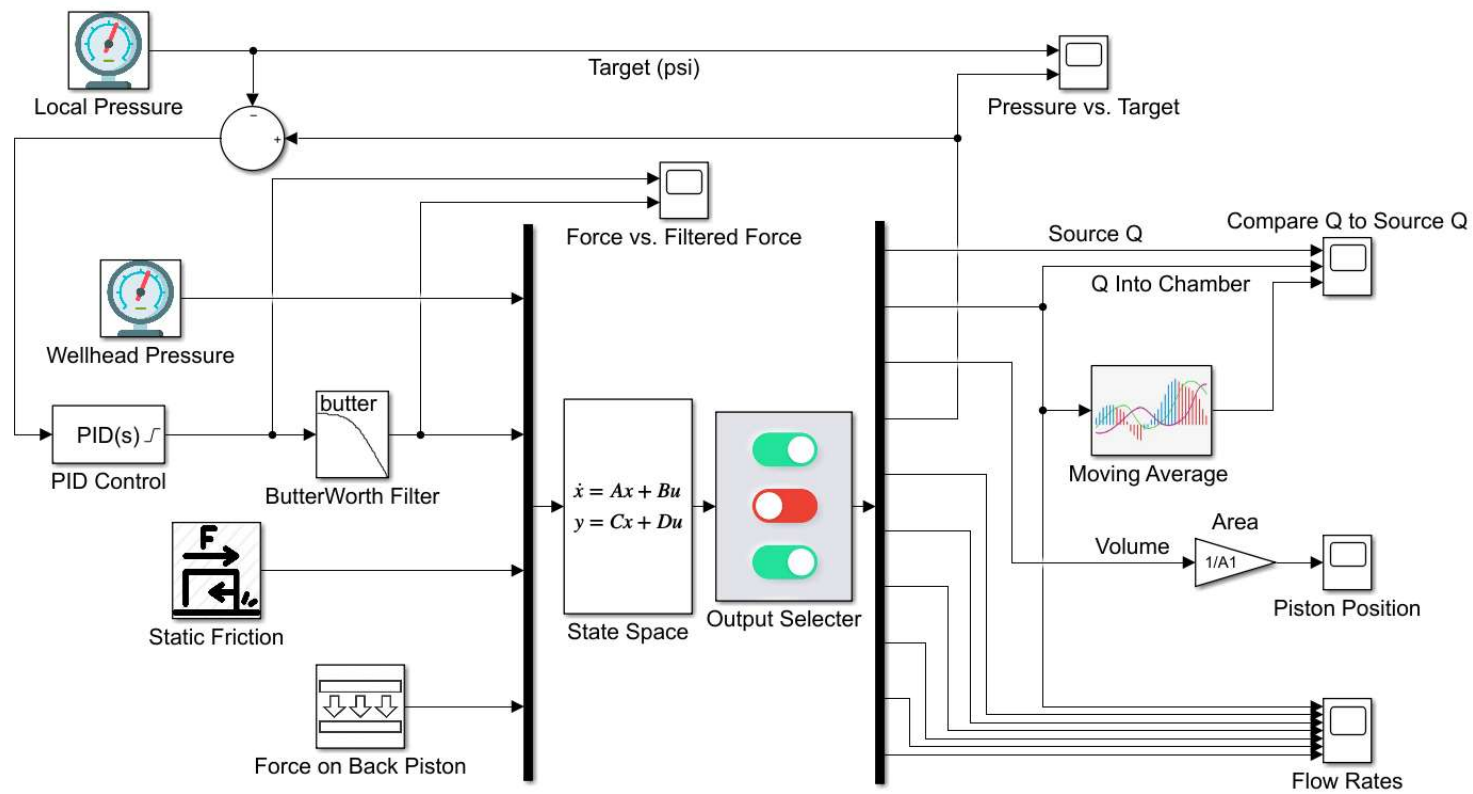
Actuator Friction Back Pressure

Pressure and Flow Rate

Parameters

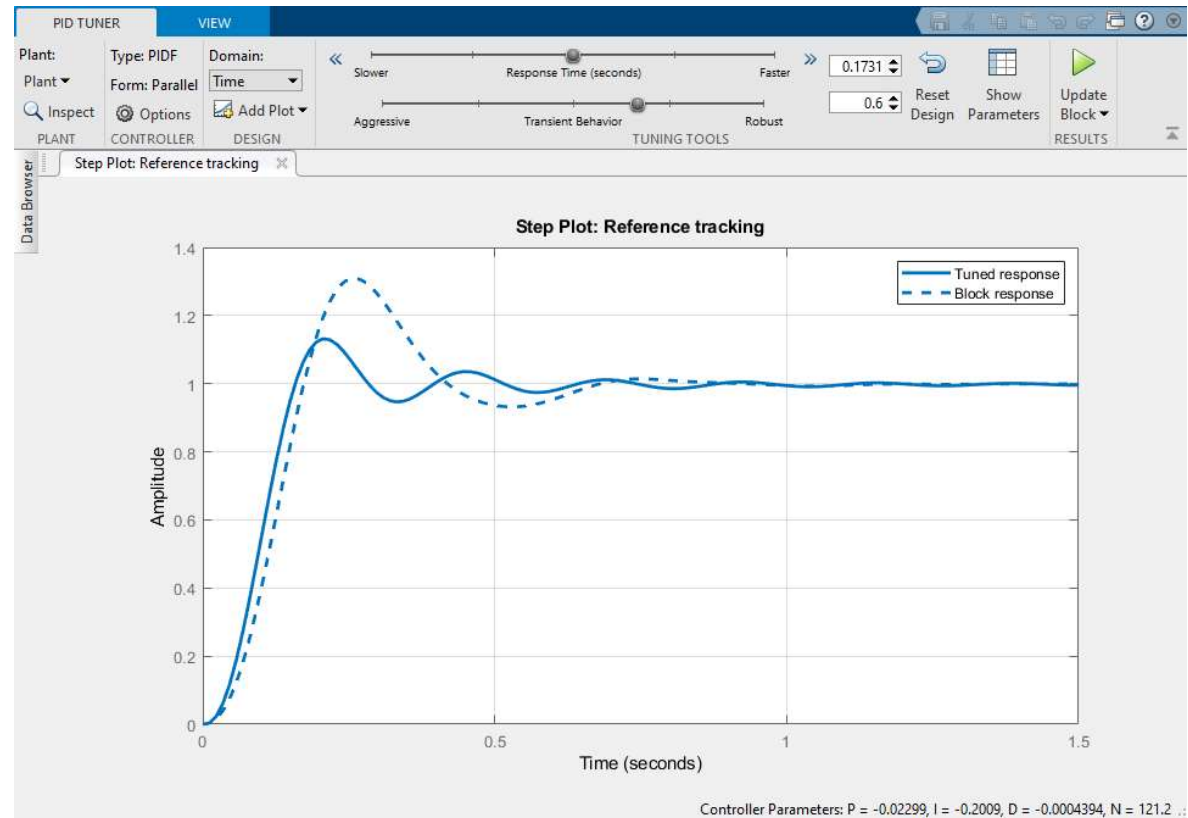
```
diameterPistonMin = 3; diameterPistonMax = 12; diameterPistonStep = 10; %[Inches]
diameterPistonMin = diameterPistonMin * 0.0254; diameterPistonMax = diameterPistonMax * 0.0254; diameterPistonStep = (diameterPistonMax-diameterPistonMin)/(diameterPistonStep-1);
gasVolumeFractionMin = 0.05; gasVolumeFractionMax = 0.95; gasVolumeFractionStep = 10; %[Fraction 0-1]
gasVolumeFractionStep = (gasVolumeFractionMax-gasVolumeFractionMin)/(gasVolumeFractionStep-1);
velocityFluidMin = 1; velocityFluidMax = 4; velocityFluidStep = 4; %[m/s]
velocityFluidStep = (velocityFluidMax-velocityFluidMin)/(velocityFluidStep-1);
pressureWellMin = 200; pressureWellMax = 600; pressureWellStep = 5; %[PSI]
pressureWellMin = pressureWellMin * 6894.757; pressureWellMax = pressureWellMax * 6894.757; pressureWellStep = (pressureWellMax-pressureWellMin)/(pressureWellStep-1);
pressureTargetStep = 5;
massPistonMin = 20; massPistonMax = 100; massPistonStep = 4; %[kg]
massPistonStep = (massPistonMax-massPistonMin)/(massPistonStep-1);
```

Simulink Model

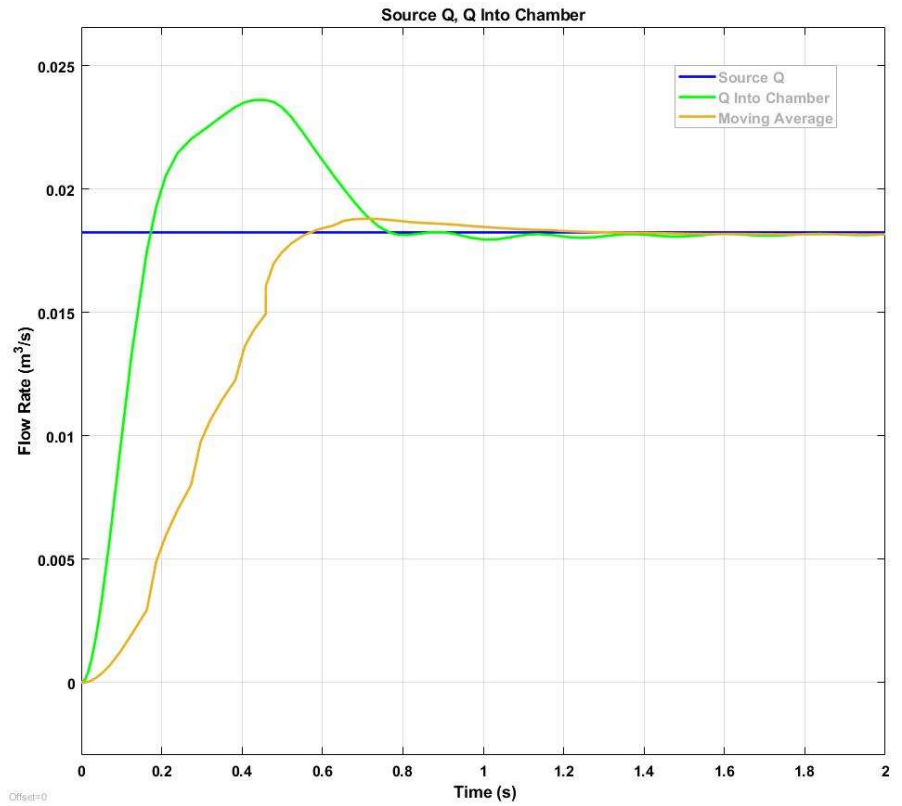
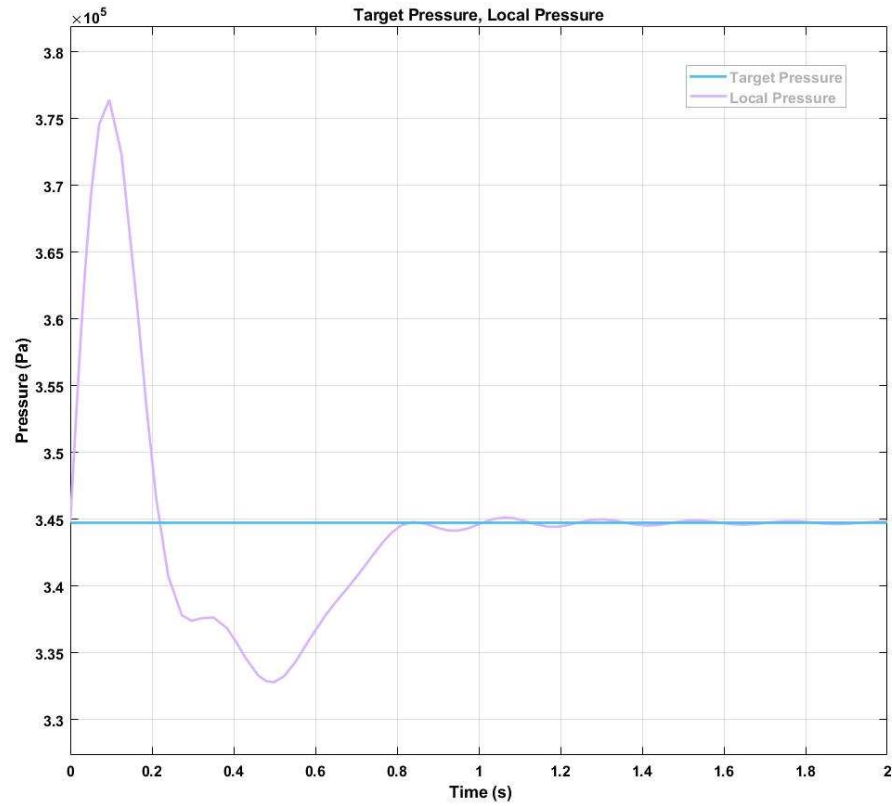


PID Tuning

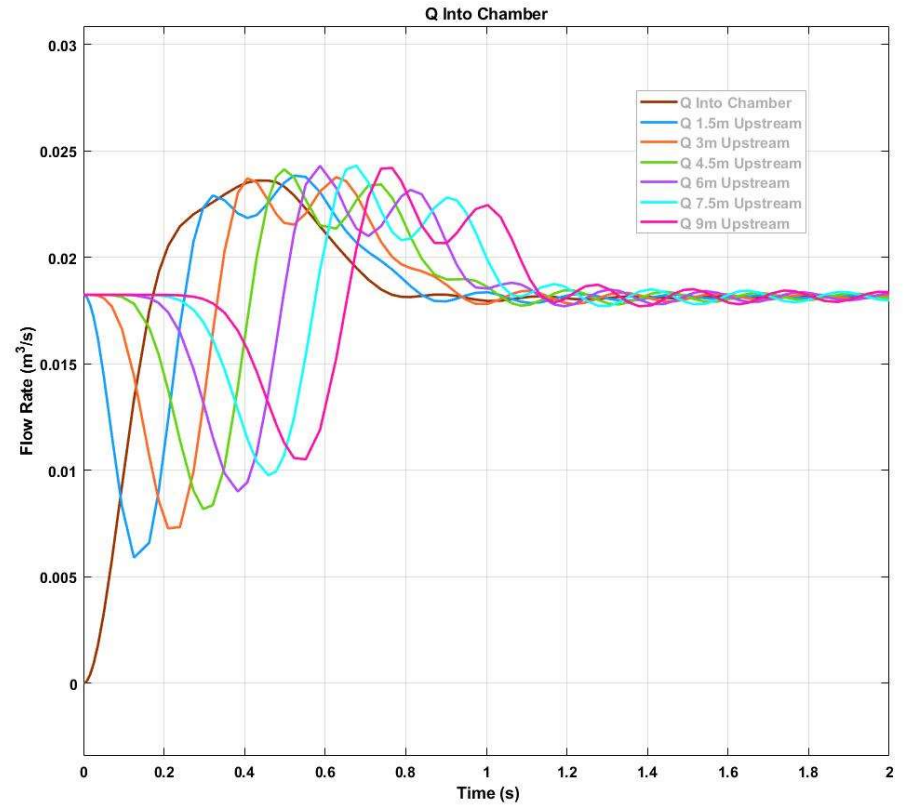
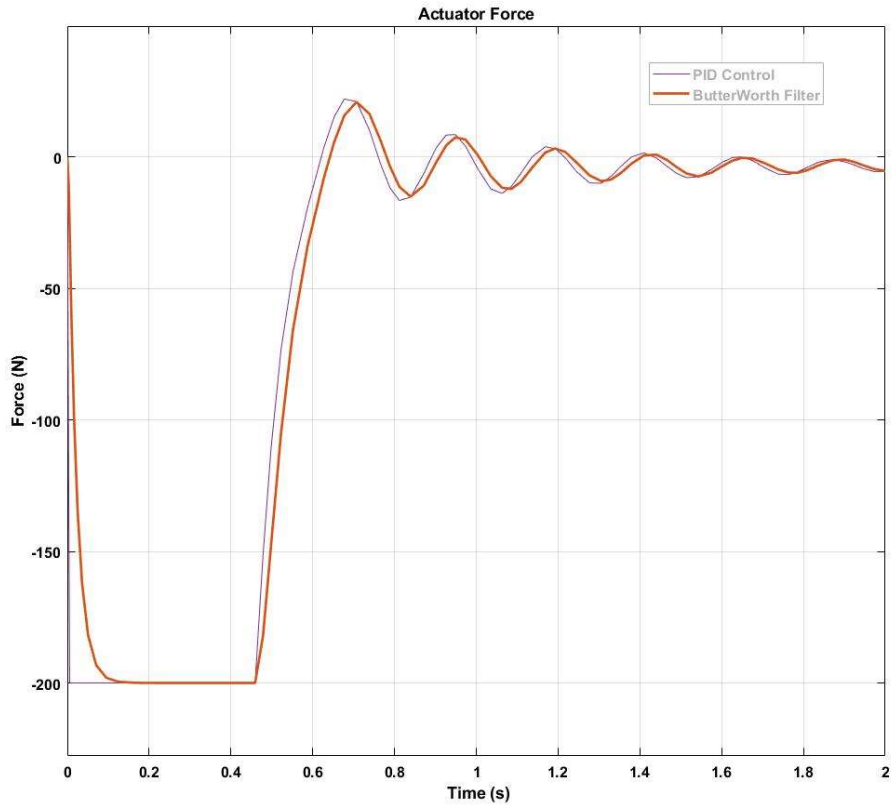
- PID Control tuning with Simulink Control Design
- Tuned gain values were well fit for real system



Example Results - Pressure and Flow



Example Results - Forces and Upstream Analysis





Conclusions

- Fluid flow analysis without CFD
- Power of iteration with state space modelling in MATLAB
- Ability to tune PID system with Simulink Control Design
- Simulated results match expectations, validates concept



MathWorks products and toolboxes used:

- MATLAB R2019b
- Simulink V10.0
- Simulink Control Design V5.4
- Signal Processing Toolbox V8.3
- DSP System Toolbox V9.9
- Control System Toolbox V10.7

Questions and Comments

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