

#### TECHNICAL LIBRARY

AS A SERVICE TO THE HYDROCARBON MEASUREMENT INDUSTRY, CRT-SERVICES CURATES THIS COLLECTION OF DIGITAL RESOURCES.

## MisMeasurement Management







#### What is MisMeasurement Management (MMM)?

#### Mis'meas'ure'ment

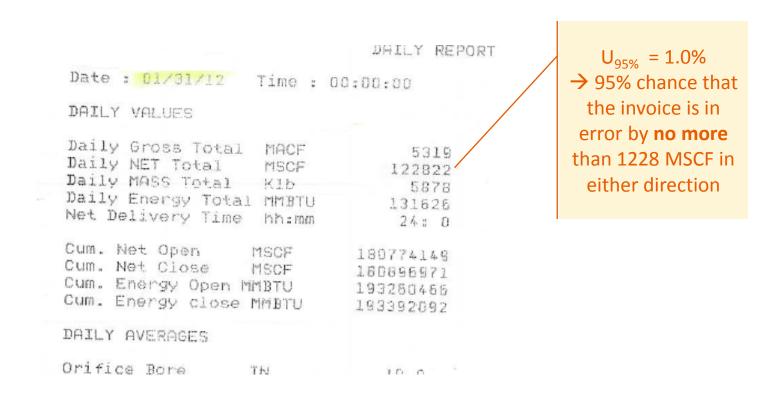
**n. 1.** Wrong measurement.

Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary, published 1913 by C. & G. Merriam Co.



#### What is MisMeasurement Management (MMM)?

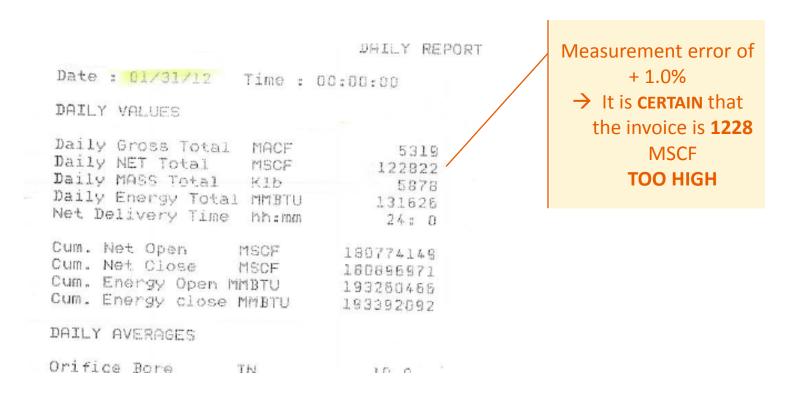
## It is **NOT** about **UNCERTAINTY**





#### What is MisMeasurement Management (MMM)?

#### It is about **CERTAIN** errors





#### **Error Detection**

## Isn't that already taken care of?





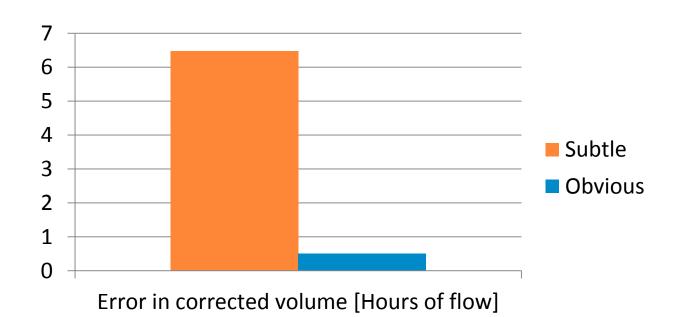






#### **Obvious vs. subtle errors – Example Gas**

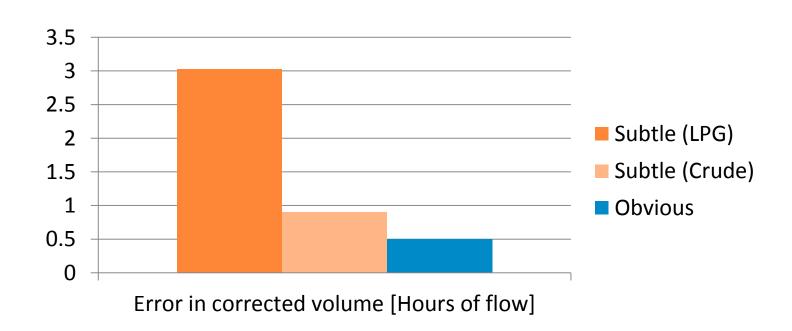
# Flow meter failure for 30 minutes Meter pressure 0.3 % bias for 3 months





#### Obvious vs. subtle errors – Example Liquid

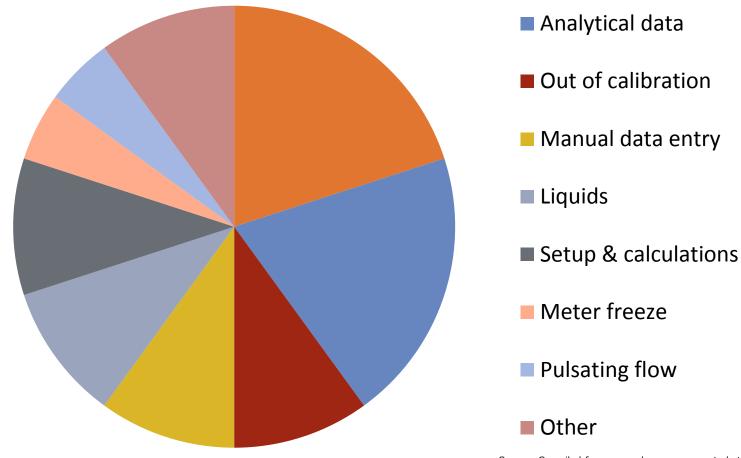
# Flow meter failure for 30 minutes Prover temperature 0.5 °C bias for 3 months





#### **Subtle errors**

Gas orifice measurement USA 2003 - 2011
Failures **only** discovered during audits



Source: Compiled from several papers presented at the ISHM

Orifice plate



#### **Subtle errors**

Examples from UK sector 2010
Errors requiring correction (> 0.1 % on daily basis)

Fault	Duration	Error [1000 Euro]
Turbine HF fail	15.5 hours	7
Both DPs and P failed validation	5 months	17
Double drain hole correction	40 days	6
High dP out of calibration	5.5 months	60
GC failure (cleared automatically)	3 hours	27
Pressure transmitter lock-up	2 hours	30
Low dP failed validation	9 months	20
GC not commissioned correctly	15 months	110

Source: UK Gas Governance web site



## When is MMM important?



3 independent opinions



### When is MMM important?



1 opinion only



#### **Subtle errors**

Ambient temperature influence Leaks Ice formation Plugged impulse lines Disturbed flow profile Transmitter drift and Shift Blockage Debris Wear Corrosion Damage Pulsating flow Solids Proving problems Out of range Calibration errors 2 phases (gas in liquid, liquid in gas) TYPOS Non-compliance with measurement standards and vendor recommendations (Installation, Geometry, Fluid properties, Calculation boundaries) Wrong configuration settings



#### **Subtle Error Detection**

Methods in order of preference

# 2<sup>nd</sup> opinion

**Diagnostics** 

**Proving / Calibration** 

**Audits** 

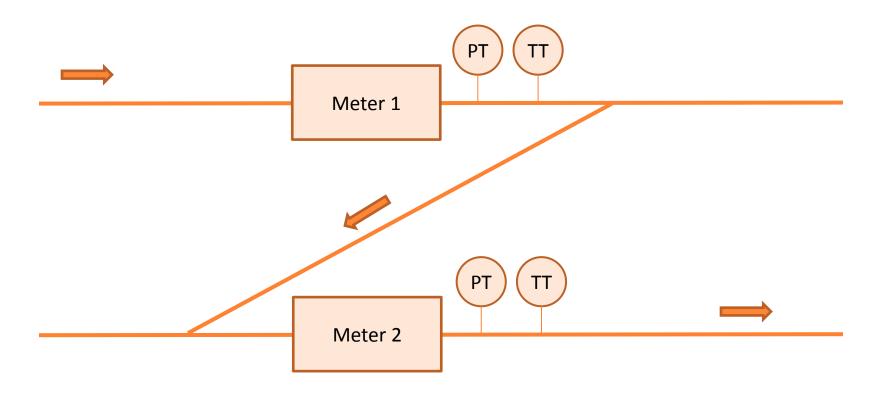
**Accounting Systems** 



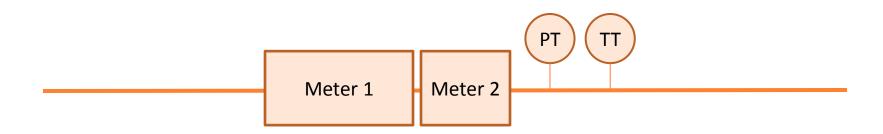




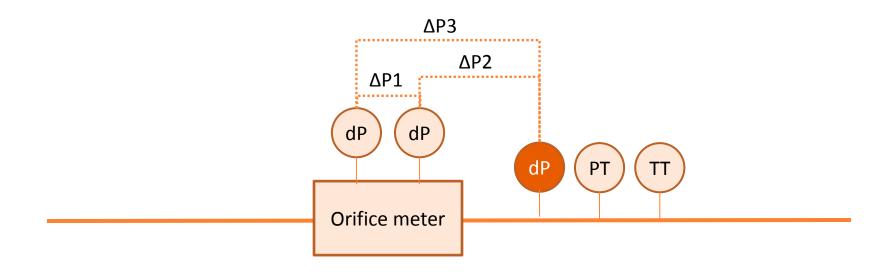




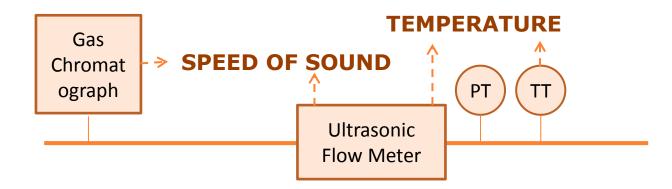




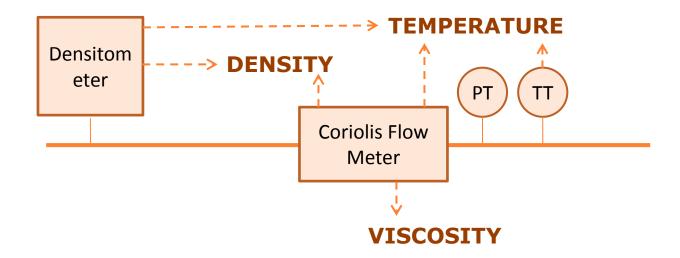




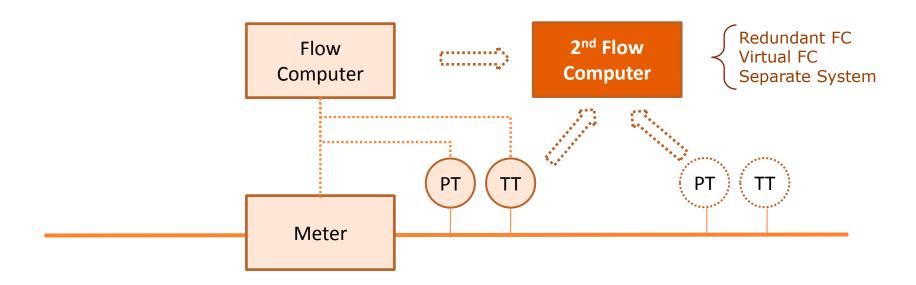






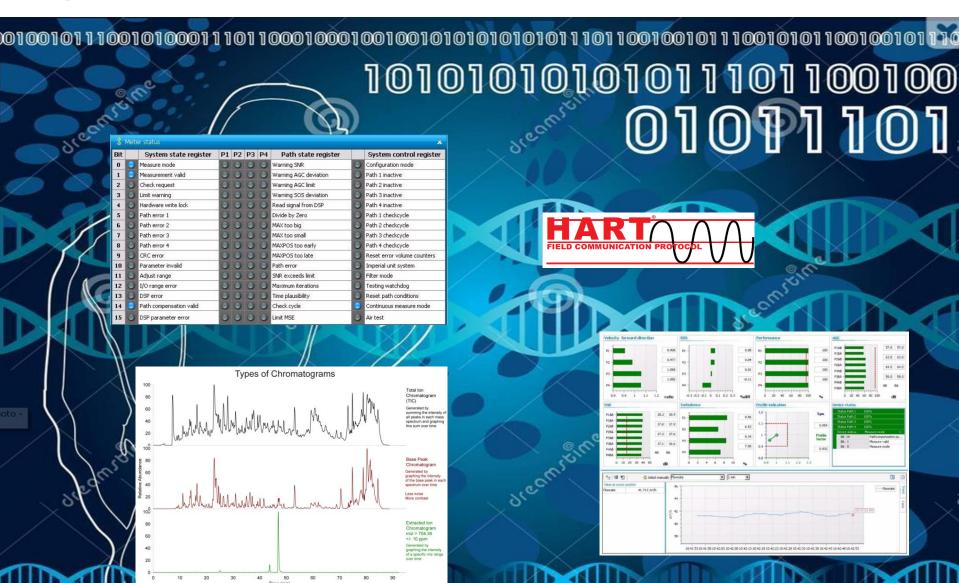






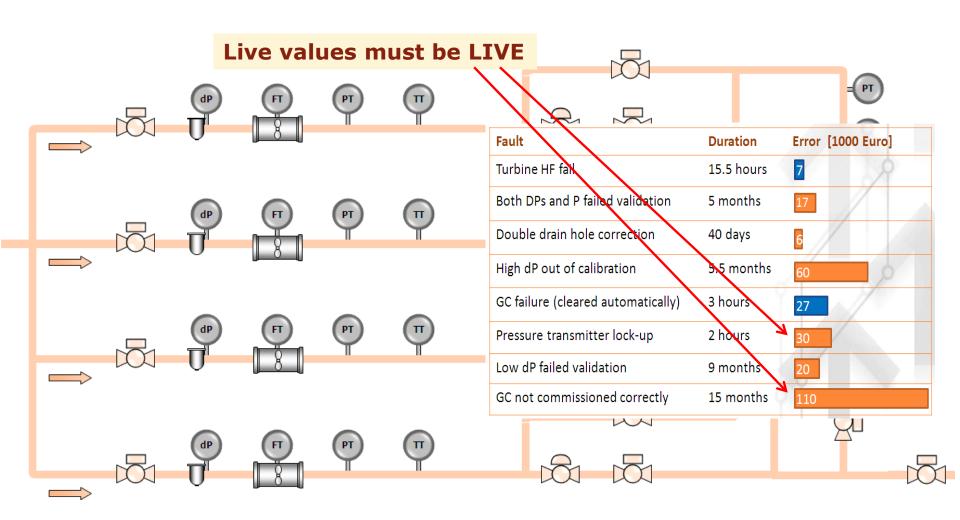


### **Diagnostics – Device level**





### **Diagnostics – System level : Basic checks**





#### **MMM Detection - Current status**

2<sup>nd</sup>-opinion

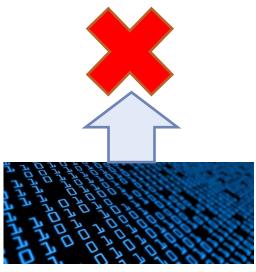
**Diagnostics** 

**Proving / Calibration** 

**Audits** 

**Accounting Systems** 







### **MMM Detection - Way forward?**

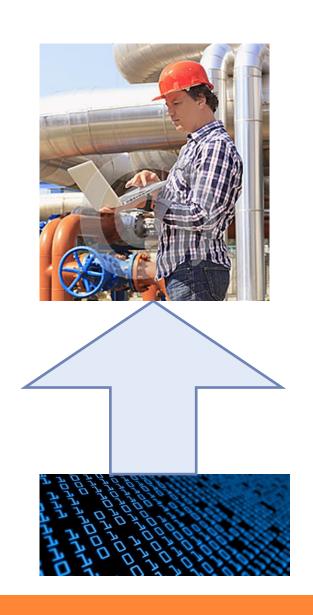
# 2<sup>nd</sup> opinion

**Diagnostics** 

**Proving / Calibration** 

**Audits** 

**Accounting Systems** 





#### **MMM** Detection - Information overload



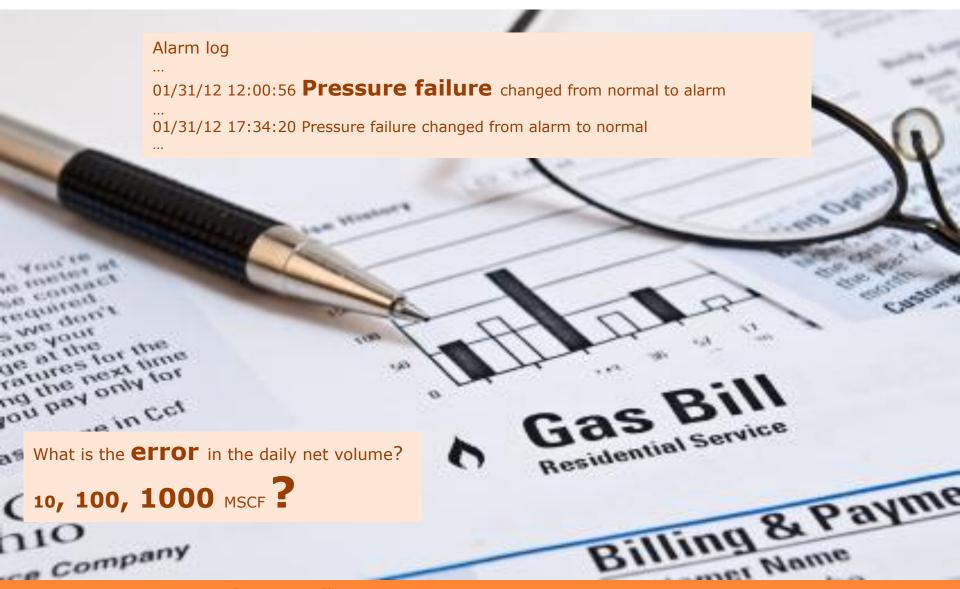


## **MMM Detection - The smart way**





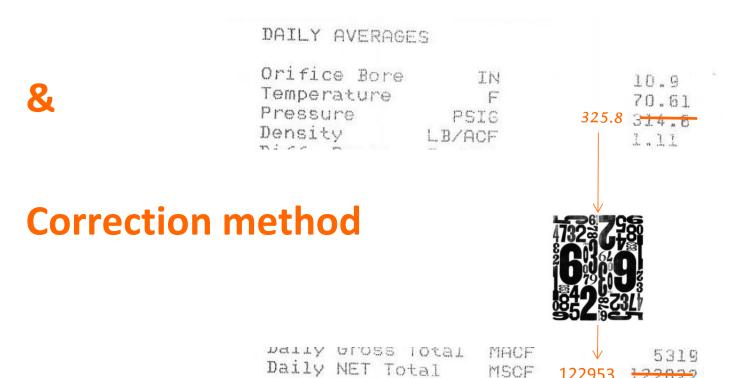
#### **MMM Correction**







## Substitute value

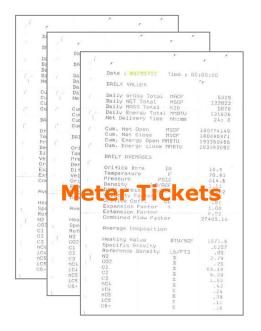


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#### **Substitute value: Without MMM**

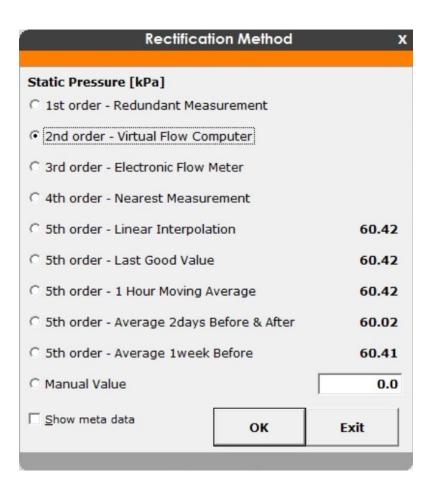








#### **Substitute value: With MMM**





#### **MMM Correction method**

## Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards Chapter 21.1

Flow Measurement Using Electronic Metering Systems—Electronic Gas Measurement

ANSI/API MPMS CHAPTER 21.1 SECOND EDITION, FEBRUARY 2013

AGA REPORT NO. 13









#### **MMM Correction method**

#### 5.7.1 Recalculation of Data

Off-site final calculations and on-going revision to metering standards can be addressed by measurement systems using a recalculation and edit process of the QTR. The volume calculation can be corrected in the measurement system using the correction methodology.

$$Corrected Volume = \frac{Recalculate Volume_{Corrected Values}}{Recalculate Volume_{Original Reported Values}} \times Reported Volume$$
(23)

"Recalculate Volume<sub>Corrected Values</sub>" would recalculate the volume using the new equations or changed variable(s) and "Recalculate Volume<sub>Original Reported Values</sub>" would recalculate the volume using the equation or variable(s) used by the EGM. Multiplying this ratio times the EGM reported volume would correct the volume for these changes. (See Annex C.2.)



#### **MMM Correction method**

## Annex B (normative)

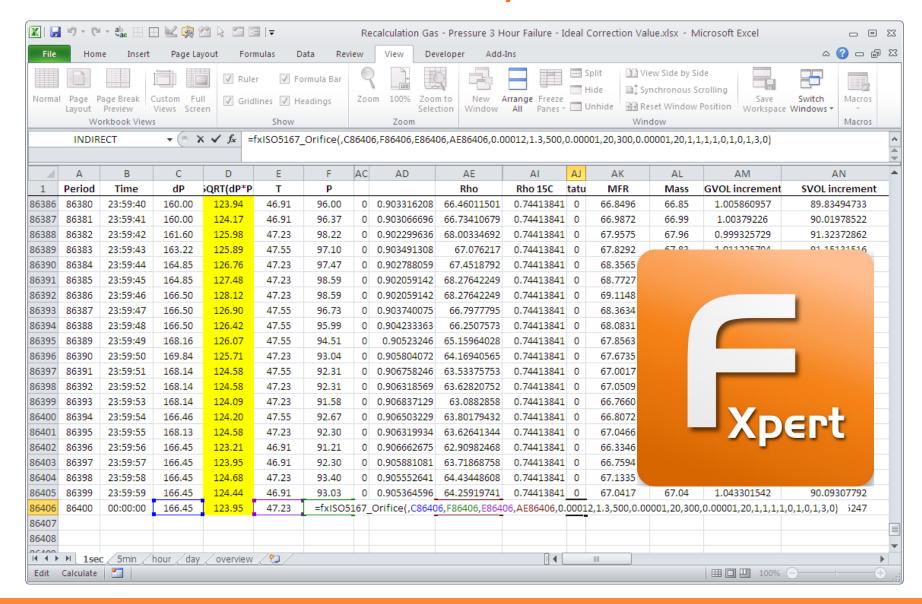
#### Averaging Techniques

#### B.1 Averaging Method

The averaging technique required by this standard is flow time linear averaging. Flow time refers to the requirement that when there are periods of partial flow, these values shall only be calculated during the periods of flow as shown in Annex B.2. When there is no flow for the entire period, these values shall be calculated as shown in Annex B.3. These averages are indicated by the subscript "Linear" throughout this standard, for example  $DP_{Linear}$ .



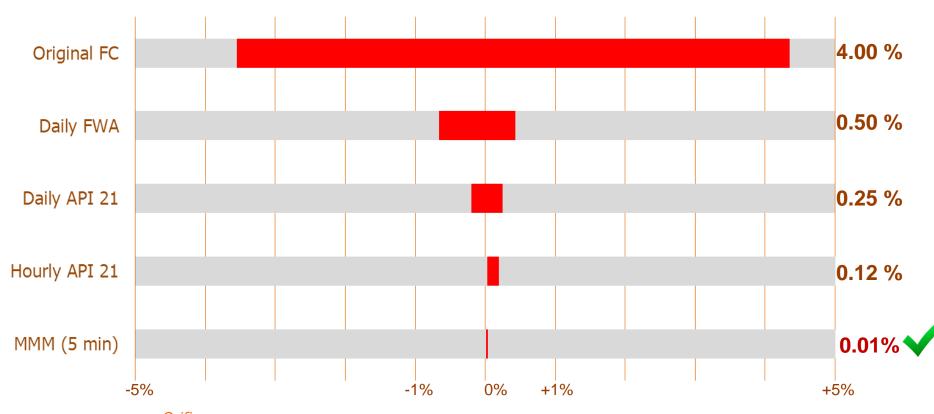
#### **MMM Correction method: Case study**





### **MMM Correction method : Case study**

## Error because of correction method in daily standard volume



Orifice gas
5 hour failure of pressure
Last good value
40 test cases
Ideal substitute value



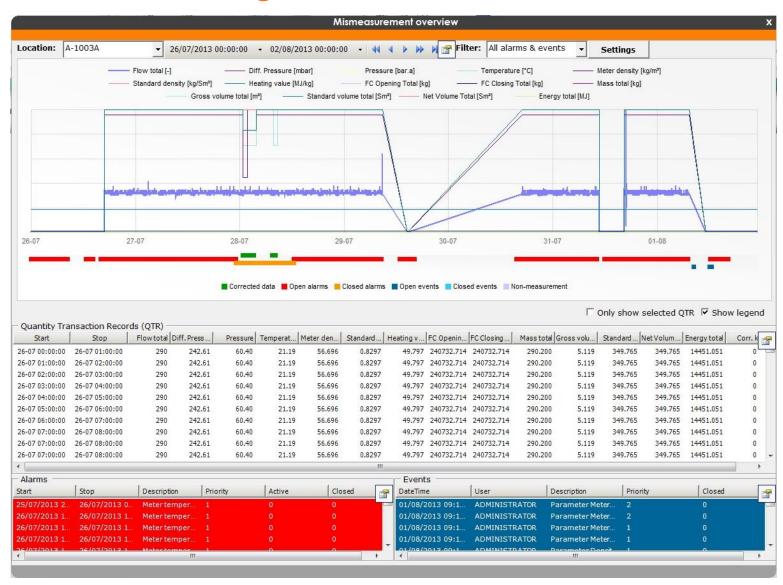
#### Design goals of the MMM software

- 1. To detect errors as quickly as possible and whenever possible
- 2. To draw the user's attention to significant issues only
- 3. To allow the user to efficiently analyze the issue
- 4. To suggest accurate substitute values
- 5. To correct errors as accurately as possible
- 6. To facilitate **automatic billing** corrections
- 7. To ensure full compliance with API MPMS Chapters 21.1 and 21.2

#### **CONTROL YOUR MEASUREMENT DATA**



#### **MisMeasurement Management Sofware**



## Questions?

Please feel free to ask!



Thank you!



Find us online