

# 天然气流量计量环道检测技术

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摘要:

为提高和确保天然气流量计量准确度,国内外都建立了天然气流量实流检测装置。气体流量计量环道检测技术作为一种新型的流量实流检测技术,已在天然气计量领域得以应用,技术也日趋成熟。但目前国内还没有采用该技术的天然气流量计量检测装置,相关关键技术尚属空白。区分了天然气流量计量检测装置的直排方案和环道方案,介绍和对比了国内外气体流量计量环道检测装置的技术指标,剖析了环道检测装置的基本组成和各部分的功能,以及环道检测装置的基本工艺流程,探讨了环道检测方案的几项关键技术,为天然气流量计量环道实流检定站的设计提供理论依据。

关键词:

天然气;流量计量;检测装置;环道

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## 0 前言

国内外对用于商品天然气贸易计量的流量仪表均规定了严格的周期检测和校准制度,从而建立了较高水平的气体流量标准装置,并形成了相应的气体流量量值传递系统。目前国内外气体流量检测装置主要为直排和环道两种方案,其中直排方案占据主要份额<sup>[1]</sup>。所谓直排方案就是利用输气管线上游的自身压力和气量,经检测后,其气体进入低压管线或下游低压区(管线中间设调节阀)。另外也可利用高低压储气库来实现直排方案。美国科罗拉多工程实验室(CEESI)的Iowa站,德国Pigsar站,加拿大TCC站,荷兰Gasunie以及国家原油大流量计量站成都天然气流量分站和南京分站的检测系统均为直排方案。环道方案的则是利用一台循环动力设备(压缩机)将检测区排出的低压气增压、冷却后重新返回流量计检测区,使整个检

测管路形成一个环形通道,并在此环形通道中通过相应的温度、压力和流量控制手段,进行特定条件下的天然气流量计检定或校准工作。该方案较早在国外一些大学的流体研究实验室使用,仅作为流量检测技术的实验研究,其后美国洛克威尔公司DUBIOS实验室建了一套比较正式的气体流量检测环道装置,后来这种技术逐渐被其他机构采用,目前已在天然气计量领域得以应用,技术日趋成熟。

## 1 国内外天然气流量计量环道检测装置简介

天然气流量计检定用气体可以是空气或天然气等流体,一般为单相流,各国根据自身情况各自建造了以天然气、空气、二氧化碳等气体为试验介质的气体流量计量环道检测装置,并用于天然气流量计的检定或校准工作。国内外具有代表性的气体流量计量环

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道检测装置的主要指标对比见表 1 所示<sup>[2]</sup>。其中,美国的 DUBIOS 环道和西南气体研究院(SwRI GRI)的高压、低压环道均是 20 世纪 90 年代初建成,在当时是比较先进的气体流量标定装置<sup>[3]</sup>。近几年建设起来并成功运行的台湾工业技术研究院量测技术发展中心

空气环道和加拿大 Terasen 公司 TRIPLE POINT 二氧化碳气体环道在一定程度上代表了目前环道技术的世界先进水平。而欧洲气体环道对外公布的各项指标均是目前世界上最好的,但是该环道目前还正在调试中,尚未正式投入运行。

表1 国内外天然气流量计量环道检测装置主要技术指标对比表<sup>[2]</sup>

	美国 DUBIOS 空气环道	美国 SwRI GRI 高压环道	美国 SwRI GRI 低压环道	台湾 空气环道	加拿大 Terasen 气体环道	欧洲 气体环道
最大工况流量 $\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$	1 700	2 379	906	4 000	6 800	30 000
工作压力 MPa	0.035~6.55	1.035~8.275	0.14~1.45	1~6.5	0~1.655	0.1~6.5
压力控制指 标 kPa	未知	未知	未知	20,且 $\leq 0.04\%$	$\leq \pm 0.5$	$\leq 0.5$
工作温度 / $^{\circ}\text{C}$	进行温度控制后 22.5	4.44~48.89	4.44~48.8	19~25	5~40	5~35
温度控制 指标 / $^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 1.5$	$\leq \pm 1$	$\leq \pm 1$	$\leq \pm 0.2$	$\leq \pm 0.5$	$\leq 0.05$
被检流量计 口径	DN 50~DN 300	DN 50~DN 500	DN 25~DN 200	DN 50~DN 300	DN 50~DN 300	DN 50~DN 750
传递标准不 确定度 $k(\%)$	0.25 ( $k=2$ )	0.20~0.25( $k=2$ )	0.20~0.25 ( $k=2$ )	各环路 0.24( $k=2$ ); 0.34( $k=2$ ), 0.42( $k=2$ )	0.27( $k=2$ )	0.15( $k=2$ )
检定用气体	空气	天然气或氮气	天然气或氮气	空气	二氧化碳	空气、天然气、 二氧化碳等
环道循环动 力设备	电驱离心式压缩机	燃气轮机驱动离 心式压缩机	电驱离心式压 缩机	电驱离心式压缩机	电驱离心式压 缩机	电驱离心式 压缩机
建成时间	20 世纪 90 年代初	20 世纪 90 年代初	20 世纪 90 年代初	21 世纪初	21 世纪初	2011 年

2 天然气流量计量环道检测装置的基本组成

从目前国际上已有的天然气流量计量环道检测装置来看,天然气流量计量环道检测装置至少应包括:环道循环动力设备(压缩机),工艺气体冷却器,压力、流量调节管路,流量传递标准和流量计检测管路(包括标准流量计、核查流量计、被检流量计等),补气装置(包括增压用压缩机和储气罐),温度和压力检测装置,控制系统,流量评价系统等。根据系统具体情况,可选设备还有脉动消除装置、过滤器、气体回收装置等。

其中,环道循环动力设备是天然气流量计环道检测装置的“心脏”部分,其作用是为检定用气体在环形管道中的循环流动提供动力,以弥补气体在环形管道内流动的摩阻损失和流体通过各个设备的压力损失,并为检测区提供一定的工况检测流量,具有工作压力范围与流量调节范围均较宽的特点。

工艺气体冷却器的作用是带走检定用气体在环

道装置中循环流动时因环道循环动力设备对其做功而生成的热量,使检定用气体在压缩机出口温度保持在进入压缩机前的温度,以保证流量计检定区的检定用气体温度稳定在一定范围之内。在天然气流量计检定过程中,温度作为流量测流不确定度评定的一个分量,其变化范围应严格控制在一定范围之内。

流量调节管路的功能是调节进入流量计检测管路气体的流量。当流量计检定所要求的气体流量范围超出了环道循环动力设备自身的流量调节范围(通常离心式压缩机通过转速调节实现的流量调节范围为 60%~110%)时,应在流量检定区设置流量调节旁通,用于调节流入流量计检测管路的流量。

流量传递标准和流量计检测管路包括标准流量计及其管路和被检流量计及其管路,是流量计量环道检测装置的核心部分。其中,标准流量计、温度测量、压力测量等仪表的选择,以及计量管路的安装效果直接影响到装置的流量测量不确定度。

补气装置的功能一是向环道管路中充气,以达到

所需检定压力;二是补充环道检测系统运行过程中因环道压缩机的密封用气和系统管路泄漏而造成的环道系统内检定用气体的漏失。因此,在环道装置运行期间,用储存在储气罐内的气体经过调压系统调压后对环道管路进行补气,这也是稳定环道系统检定用气体压力的手段之一。

### 3 天然气流量计环道检测装置的基本流程

天然气流量计环道检测装置的基本工艺流程框图,见图1。从流量传递标准及流量计检定区出来的检定用气体经循环动力设备增压和工艺冷却器冷却后,温度降至循环动力设备入口的温度以保证检定区检定用气体温度的稳定,然后检定用气体又送回到流量传递标准及流量计检定区,如此循环。环道装置运行过程中漏失的气体通过补气装置来补给。

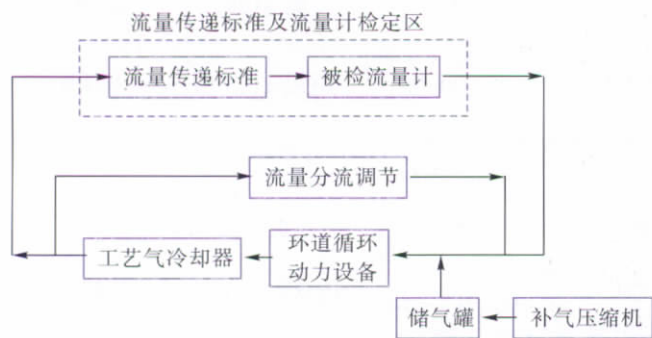


图1 天然气流量计环道检测装置的基本工艺流程框图

## 4 天然气流量计环道检测的关键技术

### 4.1 量值溯源体系的建立

目前,大型天然气计量站在坚持现有的单参数溯源的基础上,已逐步采用计量系统的整体动态实流检定方式,以保证和改善现场流量计量的准确性。实现动态实流检定应首先建立与现场要求基本适应的天然气流量动态溯源体系,它一般是由流量原级标准、传递标准、被校准的现场工作流量计构成<sup>[4]</sup>。建立合理的量值溯源体系才能保证整个天然气工业从生产、输配直到销售的各个环节的气体流量量值达到准确和统一。天然气流量计环道检测装置的量值溯源体系一般也为:原级标准→传递标准→被检流量计。其中,原级标准的不确定度和量值传递链的级数直接影响到对被检流量计的检定精度。因此,量值溯源体系的合理设计和各级标准装置的建立是天然气流量计环道检测的关键技术之一。

### 4.2 环道循环动力设备的选择

环道循环动力设备为检定用气体在环形管道中

的循环流动提供动力,并在一定工作压力范围内为检测区提供一定的工况检测流量。从目前已有的环道装置来看,可作为环道循环动力设备有离心式压缩机和往复式压缩机。其中,以离心式压缩机居多,如欧洲环道,SwRI GRI的高、低压两套环道装置和DUBIOS环道,而往复式压缩机仅在美国CEESI的湿气环道检测装置上采用。主要是因为往复式压缩机会带来气流的脉动,而气流脉动难以消除,进而导致较大的流量测量误差<sup>[5]</sup>。而以离心式压缩机作为环道循环动力设备一般较少考虑脉动流,因此环道系统可相对简化。然而环道循环动力设备不仅要能在一定工作压力范围内提供一定的检定用气体流量,还要能满足各个压力、流量条件下的不同压比,因此,其选型往往不同于一般输气管道压缩机,需进行详细的各个工况点下的工艺计算才能确定选型参数。

### 4.3 环道装置流量计检测区气体温度的控制

对于实流标定系统,为了保证装置测量的不确定度要求,须将检定气体的温度控制在某一个允许范围之内。但由于温度的测量和控制具有一定的滞后性,这给环道流量计检测段的流体的温度控制带来一定的困难。为快速有效地获得所需工况,一方面可选择合适的工艺方案减少温度稳定时间;另外一方面,在仪表选型时提高测量仪表的响应时间,以便于能实时跟踪压缩机出口温度,进而准确调整环道工艺气冷却器的制冷量。

### 4.4 环道装置流量计检测区气体压力的控制

实流标定系统中,为了保证装置测量的不确定度要求,同样须将检定的压力控制在某一个允许范围之内。环道流量计检测区检定用气体的压力受其温度、流量、系统密封性、补气压力和流量等因素的影响,影响因素较多,因此控制起来也有一定难度。

## 5 结语

环道检测方案作为天然气流量计量检测装置的一种设计方案,虽然其运行完全依赖于环道循环动力设备和补气装置,能耗较直排方案高,但是最大的优点在于其对外部气源的依赖性小,可以防止因外部气源变化而造成计量检定站被迫停产或搬迁的局面,且运行过程中检定用气体气质组分不变,可以减小因气质组分变化而引起的流量测量不确定度,此外,检定用气体也可以根据需要进行更换。因此,环道检测装置在天然气流量计量领域有着较好的发展前景。目前,天然气流量计环道检测装置尚属空白,由于技术难度较大,部分关键技术尚需在设计、建设、调试和实

验过程中解决和累积经验。

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艺成熟可靠。

因此最终采用了膨胀机等熵膨胀致冷脱烃工艺方法。

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如管和锻件,产品的制造、检验要求和对材料的要求同等重要。

c)有害金属间相检验是双相不锈钢材料产品的重要、关键的检验项目。

d)严格的管理,科学的制造、检验,是保证现场应用的必要措施,特别是没有制造经验工厂生产的产品,需更多和更严格的检验。

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quality. In order to improve quality of the pipelines, combined with fabrication technology and actual fabrication process of pipe-in-pipes with large diameter and external high density polyethylene coating, taking 3-layer PE corrosion control coating for oil and gas pipelines as an example, described are construction of 3-layer PE corrosion control coating, fabrication of pipes with external high density polyethylene coating and polyurethane foaming plastic insulating layer, installation of tarpaulins and factory inspection of product pipes and put forward are considerations in fabrication process of insulated pipes with hard polyurethane foaming plastic insulating layer according to requirements in relative codes, standards and specifications, which can ensure quality of the insulated pipes as far as possible and ensure project quality accordingly.

**KEYWORDS:** Large diameter; High density polyethylene casing pipe; Pipe-in-pipe; Insulated pipe; Quality control

## OIL FIELD CHEMISTRY

### Analysis on Injected Water Scaling in Ganguyi Oil Field and its Solution

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**ABSTRACT:** It is found that there is scale in water injection pipelines of Ganguyi Oil Field. Predicted and analyzed is the change rate of scaling ions in water injected into pipelines according to the scaling tendency and confirmed is the scaling tendency further. Results from analysis on the scaling things show that scaling things are calcium carbonate scales. Selected are some scale inhibitors in laboratory according to such scaling situations, comparatively analyzed are anti-scaling rates of different scale inhibitors in same experimental conditions, selected further is the optimum scale inhibitor of POCA and test are the effects of pH value and temperature on scale inhibition effects of POCA. The results show that POCA can inhibit scaling obviously and the practices at site show also that there is no new scales appearing in water injected into pipelines after two months of POCA injection, previous scales disappear also and the scale inhibition effect is very obvious.

**KEYWORDS:** Ganguyi Oil Field; POCA; Calcium carbonate scale; Scale ions; Scale-inhibiting effect

## INSTRUMENTATION AND AUTOMATATION

### Analysis on Natural Gas Pressure Regulator Design Principle and its Influence Factors

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**ABSTRACT:** Pressure regulation is necessary for nature gas transported from gas delivery station to gas transmission and distribution network and to city gas network. Gas pressure regulator is the key equipment in gas transmission and distribution network and city gas network. Taking self-operated gas pressure regulator widely applied in natural gas transportation and transmission system for an example, described are general principles of the pressure regulator by means of mechanics and analyzed are effects of such factors on the pressure regulator as pipeline outlet pressure, noise and throttling effect. The findings suggest that such measures as control on differential pressures of upstream and downstream pressure regulators and gas impurity content and heating equipment addition have realistic effects on operation reliability of pressure regulator and proper operation of gas compressor station.

**KEYWORDS:** Regulator; Natural gas; Noise; Pressure; Throttling effect

### Re-circulation Design Technology for Natural Gas Flow Meter

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**ABSTRACT:** In order to enhance and ensure the measuring accuracy of gas flow meter, natural gas flow meter

verification facilities have been established at home and abroad. As a new technology of gas flow meter calibration and verification, re-circulation design has been applied in the field of natural gas flow meter verification and the technology is becoming more and more mature. But so far, there is still no natural gas flow meter verification facility adopting re-circulation design and relative key technologies in China. Pointed out are differences between re-circulation design and direct discharge design of such gas flow meter verification facility and introduced and compared are gas flow meter verification and calibration facilities with re-circulation design in the world, analyzed are fundamental elements of such facilities, their functions and basic flow progress, discussed are some key technologies of the facilities, which has important reference values for re-circulation design of gas flow meter verification facilities.

**KEYWORDS:** Natural gas; Flow metrology; Verification facility; Re-circulation design

## MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

### Design of Electrical Heat Tracing System Based on Low Temperature Drilling Rig Manifold

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**ABSTRACT:** Operating temperature of low temperature drilling rig in Russian polar is  $-45^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+45^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Effective insulation measures must be taken for associated equipment of drilling rig in order to ensure normal drilling operation in low temperature conditions and thus increase drilling efficiency. Drilling rig manifold is one of key equipment, which is the main pipeline supplying the drilling fluid. The ambient temperature will directly affect drilling operation. In low temperature conditions, drilling fluid manifold must be kept within certain temperature range and normal drilling works can be ensured. Based on characteristics of low temperature drilling pipe manifold, introduced are characteristics and application of electrical heat tracing technology, calculated is heat loss and need of drilling manifold in low temperature conditions. Designed is one set of electrical heat tracing system suitable for low temperature drilling rig manifold, which can ensure that drilling system operates properly in low temperature conditions, and further more, the system has energy-saving and environment-friendly features.

**KEYWORDS:** Electrical heat tracing; Low-temperature drilling rig; Low-temperature environment; Manifold; Environmental temperature

## INDUSTRY AND CIVIL CONSTRUCTION

### Discussion on Difficult Points in Design and Construction of East River underwater Drilling and Blasting Tunnel

*Wang Jin, Hu Wenjun, Cheng Haipeng, Hu Daohua* (China Petroleum Engineering Co., Ltd. Southwest Company, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610017, China) **NGO, 2011, 29 (3):79-82**

**ABSTRACT:** In order to reduce risks of underwater drilling and blasting tunnel in pipeline construction project as far as possible, it is necessary to summarize successful experience, difficulties and key issues in underwater drilling and blasting tunnel construction projects completed already. Introduced are considerations in safe and effective burial depth design of underwater drilling and blasting tunnel and reasonable, safe and economical burial depth of the East River underwater drilling and blast tunnel. Crossing mode of the East River underwater tunnel is determined according to geological conditions of the East River cross project. Deeply discussed are such key issues as integrated and look-ahead geological forecast, waterproof, monitor and measurement, construction safety and risk management in underwater drilling and blasting tunnel design. Through analysis, proposed are relative technical measures for solving key or difficult problems during design stage and preventing or avoiding landslide, water and mud gushing and other geological disasters occurring probably in construction process, which have important reference values for engineering design and construction of similar projects in China.

**KEYWORDS:** Underwater drilling and blasting tunnel; Buried depth; Integrated and look-ahead geological forecast; Monitor and measurement