



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## التجريدة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في ولاية الوحدة وشملت خمس حقول لمعالجة النفط الخام وهي حقول الوحدة و منقا والنار والتور وحقل توما جنوب التي تمتلكها شركة النيل الكبرى لعمليات البترول المحدودة (GNPOC). تهدف هذه الدراسة لتقليل تكلفه الإنتاج من خلال إيقاف محطة الضخ المساعدة للحقول الخمسة .

تم تصميم نموذجي محاكاة :النموذج الأول حيث المضخة المساعدة في حاله الخدمة ,بينما في النموذج الثاني تم إيقاف المضخة المساعدة .تم تسجيل كل من ضغط التفريغ لكل مضخة وضغط الأنبوب الخاص بكل حقل والإنتاج الكلي من كل حقل . تمت مقارنة النتائج المتحصل عليها من النموذجين بالقراءات الفعلية للعوامل الثلاثة المتمثلة في ضغط التفريغ لكل مضخة وضغط الأنبوب والإنتاج لكل من الحقول الخمسة .

أوضحت هذه الدراسة أنه لا توجد فروقات معنوية للثلاثة عوامل بين القراءات الفعلية ونتائج النموذجين عدا ضغط التفريغ للمضخات. بناء علي هذه النتائج تم الحصول علي التوصية التالية : إيقاف المضخة المساعدة لتقليل التكلفة السنوية المقدرة بمبلغ 868,580.88 دولار امريكي مع زيادة ضغط الأنبوب لكل حقل للتغلب علي الضغط الخلفي للحفاظ علي المستوي الطبيعي للإنتاج.

## **ABSTRACT**

This study is carried out in Unity State at five Field Processing Facilities of crude oil (FPFs): UNITY, MUNGA, ELNAR, ELTOOR and TOMA SOUTH that belong to Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company (GNPOC). The objective of this study was to reduce the cost of production through the removal of the assisting booster pump of the five mentioned transfer pumps of FPFs.

Two simulation models were built in this study. In the first model, the booster pump was running whereas in the second model the booster pump was stopped. Three parameters values: pipeline pressure, discharge pressure and total production were recorded for each of the five FPFs. Then the previous results were compared with the actual three parameters readings for the five fields.

This study shows that the differences between the simulation and actual values are not significant except for discharge pressure values for all fields' pumps. According to these findings the following recommendations are suggested: the assisting booster pump should be stopped to reduce the estimated annual cost of production around 868,580.88 USD, but the pressure of each of the five FPFs pipeline should be increased to overcome and maintain the production at the normal level.

# Table of Contents

	Page No
الاية	I
Acknowledgement	II
التجريدة	III
Abstract	IV
List of Tables	VIII
List of Figures	IX
List of Symbol	XI
List of Abbreviations	XI

---

## CHAPTER ONE

	1
1.1 Introduction	
1.2 Research Objective	3
1.3 Problem Description	3
1.4 Crude Oil Transportation	3
1.5 Approach of solving the problem	4
1.6 Benefit of the Study to the Oil & Gas industry	4
1.7 Chapter Summary	5
1.8 Research Lay out	5

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## CHAPTER TWO

Flow in the pipes system & Behaviors of Centrifugal pumps

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2.1 Pipes Materials, Fittings and Valves	8
2.2 Pressure Drop and Head Loss in Pipelines	17

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2.3	Pipeline Corrosion Problem	22
2.4	Behavior of centrifugal pumps in operation	22
2.4.1	Introduction	22
2.4.2	Centrifugal Pumps	23
2.4.3	Positive Displacement Pumps	23
2.4.4	Multiple pumps Connections (Series and Parallel)	23
2.4.5	Total Head of the Pump	24
2.4.6	Cavitation and pump suction behavior	25
2.4.7	Control Methods of centrifugal pumps	26
2.5	Crude oil processing	34

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### Literature Review

3.1	Application of PIPSIM Software (Gas lift Optimization)	35
3.2	Previous hydraulic study for stopping the booster pump	37
3.3	Modeling & Simulation of the dynamic behavior of pump/pipeline system	38

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### Research Methodology

4.	Research Materials	
4.1	PIPSIM Software	40
4.2	The data of pipeline of the system	40
4.3	Pressure /Discharge ( PQ Curves)	43
4.4	Readings for the actual system	46
		48

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## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **Simulation Models and Results**

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5.1 Booster pump running at suction pressure 55KPA.	49
5.2 Booster pumps not running at suction pressure 711 KPA.	53
5.4 Economical cost calculations for Booster pumps station	58
5.5 Discussions	61

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

6.1 Conclusion	62
6.2 Recommendations	63
References	64
Appendix	
Appendix- A – Data Tables and Charts	
Appendix- B- Simulation Results	
Appendix – C- Theory	

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# List of Tables

<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Page No</b>
<b>2.1</b>	Pipe absolute roughness values	10
<b>2.2</b>	Average values of Thermal Conductivity at Normal P&T	14
<b>2.3</b>	Flanges types and their application	14
<b>2.4</b>	Types of gaskets according to application	15
<b>2.5</b>	Losses coefficients of valves	17
<b>3.1</b>	Gas lift Optimization Result	36
<b>3.2 a,b</b>	Results of previous study	37
<b>5.1</b>	The simulation results when Booster Pump running at suction 550 kPa.	50
<b>5.2</b>	The Simulation results when Booster Pump not running at suction 711 kPa	54
<b>5.3</b>	The Simulation Results Including the Branch & Junction pressure values	57
<b>5.4</b>	Booster Pump Spare part cost per year	58
<b>5.5</b>	Salaries of manpower staff (International Staff) per year	59
<b>5.6</b>	Cost reduction due to stoppage Booster Pump	60

## List of Figures

Figure No	Name	Page No
1.1	Fields Crude Oil Transportation Layout	4
2.1	Typical Laminar and Turbulent Flow	7
2.2	Moody Chart	10
2.3	Multiple pumps connections	24
2.4	Control of Centrifugal pump System Characteristic	27
2.5	Throttling control and power input at constant rpm	28
2.6 a	parallel pumps operation	29
2.6 b	Series pumps operation	29
2.7	Typical bypass control system	30
2.8	Characteristic of a mixed-flow pump with impeller blade Adjustment	32
2.9	Dimensionless NPSH characteristic for (1) impeller blade Adjustment and (2) pre-rotation control	33
2.10	Pump Cavitation Control	33
3.1	Gas Lift Optimization model	36
4.1	The network of case study	42
4.2	The simulation model for fields processing facilities	43
4.3	Data input to pipeline of UNITY FPF	43
4.4	Data input to pipeline of MUNGA FPF	44
4.5	Data input to pipeline of ELNAR FPF.	44
4.6	Data input to pipeline of ELTOOR FPF.	45
4.7	Data input to pipeline of TOMA SOUTH FPF.	45

4.8	Data input to pipeline of Booster Pump Station	45
4.9	Data input to pump of UNITY FPF	46
4.10	Data input to pump of MUNGA FPF	47
4.11	Data input to pump of ELNAR FPF	47
4.12	Data input to pump of ETOOR FPF	48
4.13	Data input to pump of TOMA SOUTH FPF	48
5.1	Fields Layout when Booster Pump Running - Suction Pressure at 550 kPa.	49
5.2	The Actual pipeline pressure values comparison with the simulation values	51
5.3	The Actual Production values comparison with the simulation values	51
5.4	Actual Discharge, pipeline pressure, production values and Simulation values.	52
5.5	Fields Layout when Booster Pump Not Running - Suction Pressure at 711 kPa.	52
5.6	The Actual pumps discharge pressure values comparison with the simulation values	53
5.7	The Actual pipeline pressure values comparison with the simulation values	55
5.8	The Actual Production values comparison with the simulation values	55

## List of symbol

No	Symbol	Unit	Designation
1	$\rho$	Kg/ m <sup>3</sup>	Density
2	P	KN/m <sup>2</sup>	Pressure
3	$\mu$	N.s/m <sup>2</sup>	Dynamic viscosity
4	L	m	Length
5	u	m/s	Velocity
6	$\nu$	St	Kinematic viscosity
7	$\gamma$	N/m <sup>3</sup>	Specific weight
8	$\tau$	N/m <sup>2</sup>	Shearing stress
9	g	m/s <sup>2</sup>	Gravitational acceleration
10	Q	M <sup>3</sup> /s	Volume Flow Rate
11	d	m	Diameter
12	SG		Specific Gravity

## ABBREVIATIONS LIST

1	Re	Reynolds number
2	f	Friction Coefficient factor
3	k/D	Relative Roughness
4	K	Thermal conductivity factor
5	hf	Head lost due friction
6	$\Delta P$	Piezometric pressure
7	$\Delta P_z$	Pressure drop due to elevation
8	wt	Weight
9	PSV	Pressure Safety Valves

10	PRV	Pressure Relief Valves
11	$C_v$	Flow coefficient
12	KL	Losses coefficient
13	SC	Sudden contraction
14	SE	Sudden expansion
15	FPF	Field Production Facilities
16	CPF	Central Processing Facilities
17	NPSH	Net Positive Suction Head
18	NPSHR	Net Positive Suction Head Required
19	FKOD	Flare Knock Out Drum
20	PWT	Produce Water Tank
21	RVP	Reid Vapor Pressure
22	TVP	True Vapor Pressure
23	API	American Petroleum Institute
24	St	Stokes
25	$cSt$	<i>Centistokes</i> )
26	pH	Potential Hydrogen
27	ESDV	Emergency Shutdown Valve
28	TEMA	Tubular Exchanger Manufacturers Association
29	PCV	Pressure Control Valve
30	COST	Crude Oil Storage Tanks
31	PPD	Pour Point Depressant
32	LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
33	NP&T	Normal Pressure and Temperature
34	CGS	Centimeter-Gram-Second
35	ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
36	$H_{geo}$	Geodetic head
37	$H_{dyn}$	dynamic head