COURSE OVERVIEW PE0085

Oil & Gas Field Operations, Start-up & Shutdown

Gas Processing, Hydrates, Dehydration, Sweetening, NGL Recovery & Fractionation, Oil Production, Desalting, Stabilization, Storage Tanks, Mixers, Meter Proving, Cargo Calculations, Flow Measurement, Start-up & Shutdown

Course Title

Oil & Gas Field Operations, Start-up & Shutdown: *Gas Processing, Hydrates, Dehydration, Sweetening, NGL Recovery & Fractionation, Oil Production, Desalting, Stabilization, Storage Tanks, Mixers, Meter Proving, Cargo Calculations, Flow Measurement, Start-up & Shutdown*

Course Date/Venue

September 29-October 03, 2024/Meeting Room No. 04, Four Seasons Hotel, Cairo at Nile Plaza, Cairo, Egypt

Course Reference

PE0085

Course Duration/Credits

Five days/3.0 CEUs/30 PDHs

3.0 CEUs (30 PDHs) AWARD

Course Description

This practical and highly-interactive course includes various practical sessions and exercises. Theory learnt will be applied using our state-of-the-art simulators

Oil or gas wells produce a mixture of hydrocarbon gas, condensate, or oil; water with dissolved minerals, usually including a large amount of salt; other gases, including nitrogen, carbon dioxide (CO_2), and possibly hydrogen sulphide (H_2S); and solids, including sand from the reservoir, dirt, scale and corrosion products from the tubing.

For the hydrocarbons (gas or liquid) to be sold, they must be separated from the water and solids, measured, sold and transported by pipeline, truck, rail, or ocean tanker to the user. Gas is usually restricted to pipeline transportation but can also be shipped in pressure vessels on ships, trucks, or railroad cars as compressed natural gas or converted to a liquid and sent as a liquefied natural gas (LNG). This course discusses the field processing required before oil and gas can be sold.

This course is designed to provide participants with a detailed and up-to-date overview of oil and gas field operations, start-up and shutdown. It covers the properties of crude oil; crude assay; types and accessories of tanks; operation and inspection guidelines; corrosion and cathodic protection; tank gauging; tank mixers; meter proving and calculations; meter proving; meter factor and calculations; crude tank cleaning; and gas freeing and line pigging.

The course will also discuss the physical properties of gases; gas liquid separation; hydrates and water content of gas; hydrate inhibition and dehydration of gas; NGL recovery; short cycle units; low temperature separation; mechanical refrigeration; and turbo expander; gas sweetening; amine gas sweetening; MEA loading and corrosion; and amine reclaimer.

Course Objectives

Upon the successful completion of this course, each participant will be able to:-

- Apply and gain an in-depth knowledge on oil and gas field operations, start-up and shutdown including gas processing, hydrates, dehydration, sweetening, NGL recovery & fractionation, oil production, desalting, stabilization, storage tanks, mixers, meter proving, cargo calculations, flow measurement and same safety aspects
- Discuss properties of crude oil, crude assay, types and accessories of tanks, operation and inspection guidelines, corrosion and cathodic protection and tank gauging
- Recognize tank mixers, meter proving and calculations, meter proving, meter factor and calculations
- Apply crude tank cleaning, gas freeing and line pigging
- Describe physical properties of gases, gas liquid separation, hydrates and water content of gas, hydrate inhibition and dehydration of gas
- Discuss NGL recovery, short cycle units, low temperature separation, mechanical refrigeration and turbo expander
- Differentiate between gas sweetening and amine gas sweetening and identify MEA loading and corrosion and amine reclaimer

Who Should Attend

This course is intended for those seeking a complete and detailed overview of the various operations that take place in the oil and gas fields. This includes managers, engineers, supervisors and other technical staff. Further, the course is very useful for new recruits and for those who just started to handle responsibilities related to oil and gas operations.

Course Certificate(s)
Internationally recognized certificates will be issued to all participants of the course who completed a minimum of 80% of the total tuition hours.

Certificate Accreditations
Certificates are accredited by the following international accreditation organizations: -

- The International Accreditors for Continuing Education and Training (IACET - USA)

  Haward Technology is an Authorized Training Provider by the International Accreditors for Continuing Education and Training (IACET), 2201 Cooperative Way, Suite 600, Herndon, VA 20171, USA. In obtaining this authority, Haward Technology has demonstrated that it complies with the **ANSI/IACET 2018-1 Standard** which is widely recognized as the standard of good practice internationally. As a result of our Authorized Provider membership status, Haward Technology is authorized to offer IACET CEUs for its programs that qualify under the **ANSI/IACET 2018-1 Standard**.

  Haward Technology's courses meet the professional certification and continuing education requirements for participants seeking **Continuing Education Units** (CEUs) in accordance with the rules & regulations of the International Accreditors for Continuing Education & Training (IACET). IACET is an international authority that evaluates programs according to strict, research-based criteria and guidelines. The CEU is an internationally accepted uniform unit of measurement in qualified courses of continuing education.

  Haward Technology Middle East will award **3.0 CEUs** (Continuing Education Units) or **30 PDHs** (Professional Development Hours) for participants who completed the total tuition hours of this program. One CEU is equivalent to ten Professional Development Hours (PDHs) or ten contact hours of the participation in and completion of Haward Technology programs. A permanent record of a participant's involvement and awarding of CEU will be maintained by Haward Technology. Haward Technology will provide a copy of the participant's CEU and PDH Transcript of Records upon request.

- British Accreditation Council (BAC)

  Haward Technology is accredited by the **British Accreditation Council** for **Independent Further and Higher Education** as an **International Centre**. BAC is the British accrediting body responsible for setting standards within independent further and higher education sector in the UK and overseas. As a BAC-accredited international centre, Haward Technology meets all of the international higher education criteria and standards set by BAC.

Course Instructor(s)

This course will be conducted by the following instructor(s). However, we have the right to change the course instructor(s) prior to the course date and inform participants accordingly:

Dr. Hesham Abdou, PhD, MSc, PgDip, BSc, is a **Senior Process & Petroleum Engineer** with **40 years** of integrated experience within the **Oil & Gas** industries. His specialization widely covers in the areas of **Artificial Lift** System, **Artificial Lift** Methods, **Petroleum Economics**, **Petroleum Refinery Processing**, **Refinery** Material Balance Calculation, **Refinery** Gas Treating, **Asset Operational Integrity**, **Drilling** Operations, **Drilling Rig**, **Bits & BHA**, **Mud Pumps, Mud logging** Services, **Wireline & LWD Sensors**, **Casing & Cementing** Operation, **Completion & Workover** Operations, **Petroleum** Engineering, **Production Optimization**, **Well Completion**, **Rig & Rigless Workover**, Advanced **PVT & EOS Characterization**, **PVT/Fluid Characterization/EOS**, Advanced **Phase Behaviour & EOS Fluid Characterization**, **PVT Properties of Reservoir Fluids**, **Directional Drilling** Fundamentals, Application & Limitation, **Horizontal & Multilateral Wells** (Analysis & Design), **Directional**, **Horizontal & Multilateral Drilling**, Root Cause Analysis (**RCA**), Root Cause Failure Analysis (**RCFA**), **Root Cause Analysis** Study, **Root Cause Analysis** Techniques & Methodologies, Process Hazard Analysis (**PHA**), **Crude Oil Testing & Water Analysis**, **Crude Oil & Water** Sampling Procedures, **Equipment Handling** Procedures, **Crude & Vacuum Process** Technology, **Gas Conditioning & Processing**, **Cooling Towers** Operation & Troubleshooting, **Sucker Rod Pumping**, **ESP & Gas Lift**, **PCP & Jet Pump**, **Pigging** Operations, Electric Submersible Pumps (**ESP**), Progressive Cavity Pumps (**PCP**), **Natural & Artificial Flow Well Completion**, **Well Testing** Procedures & Evaluation, **Well** Performance, **Coiled Tubing** Technology, **Oil Recovery Methods** Enhancement**, Well Integrity** Management, **Well Casing & Cementing**, **Acid Gas** Removal, **Heavy Oil Production** & Treatment Techniques, **Water Flooding**, **Water Lift Pumps** Troubleshooting, **Water System Design** & Installation, **Water Networks Design** Procedures, **Water Pumping** Process, **Pipelines**, **Pumps**, **Turbines**, **Heat Exchangers**, **Separators**, **Heaters**, **Compressors**, **Storage Tanks**, **Valves** Selection, **Compressors**, **Tank & Tank Farms** Operations & Performance, **Oil & Gas Transportation**, **Oil & Gas Production** Strategies, **Artificial Lift** Methods, **Piping & Pumping** Operations, Oil & Water Source Wells Restoration, **Pump** Performance Monitoring, **Rotor Bearing** Modelling, **Hydraulic** Repairs & Cylinders, **Root Cause Analysis**, **Vibration & Condition** Monitoring, **Piping Stress** Analysis, **Amine Gas Sweetening & Sulfur Recovery**, Heat & Mass Transfer and Fluid Mechanics.

During his career life, Dr. Hesham held significant positions and dedication as the **General Manager**, **Petroleum Engineering Assistant General Manager**, **Workover Assistant General Manager**, **Workover Department Manager**, **Artificial Section Head**, **Oil & Gas Production Engineer** from Agiba Petroleum Company and **Engineering Consultant/Instructor** for various Oil & Gas companies as well as a **Senior Instructor/Lecturer** for **PhD, Master & BSc degree students** from **various universities** such as the Cairo University, Helwan University, British University in Egypt, Banha University.

Dr. Hesham has **PhD** and **Master** degrees as well as **Post Graduate Diploma** in **Mechanical Power Engineering** and a **Bachelor** degree in **Petroleum Engineering**. Further, he is a **Certified Instructor/Trainer** and a **Peer Reviewer**. Dr. Hesham is an active member of Egyptian Engineering Syndicate and the Society of Petroleum Engineering. Moreover, he has published technical papers and journals and has delivered numerous trainings, workshops, courses, seminars and conferences internationally.

Training Methodology

All our Courses are including **Hands-on Practical Sessions** using equipment, State-of-the-Art Simulators, Drawings, Case Studies, Videos and Exercises. The courses include the following training methodologies as a percentage of the total tuition hours:-

30% Lectures
20% Practical Workshops & Work Presentations
30% Hands-on Practical Exercises & Case Studies
20% Simulators (Hardware & Software) & Videos

In an unlikely event, the course instructor may modify the above training methodology before or during the course for technical reasons.

Course Fee

US$ 5,500 per Delegate + **VAT**. The rate includes Participants Pack (Folder, Manual, Hand-outs, etc.), buffet lunch, coffee/tea on arrival, morning & afternoon of each day.

Accommodation

Accommodation is not included in the course fees. However, any accommodation required can be arranged at the time of booking.

Course Program

The following program is planned for this course. However, the course instructor(s) may modify this program before or during the course for technical reasons with no prior notice to participants. Nevertheless, the course objectives will always be met:

Day 1: Sunday, 29th of September 2024

0730 – 0800	*Registration & Coffee*
0800 – 0815	*Welcome & Introduction*
0815 – 0830	***PRE-TEST***
0830 – 0900	***Oil Production, Recovery, Dehydration & Desalting***
0900 – 0930	***Properties of Crude Oil***
0930 – 0945	*Break*
0945 – 1030	***Crude Assay***
1030 – 1130	***Types of Tanks***
1130 – 1230	***Accessories of Tanks***
1230 – 1245	*Break*
1245 – 1315	***Operation & Inspection Guidelines***
1315 – 1345	***Corrosion & Cathodic Protection***
1345 – 1420	***Tank Gauging***
1420 – 1430	***Recap***
1430	*Lunch & End of Day One*

Day 2: Monday, 30th of September 2024

0730 – 0810	***Tank Mixers***
0810 – 0850	***Meter Proving & Calculations***
0850 – 0930	***Meter Proving***
0930 – 0945	*Break*
0945 – 1130	***Meter Factor & Calculations***
1130 – 1230	***Crude Tank Cleaning***

1230 – 1245	Break
1245 – 1315	***Gas Freeing & Line Pigging***
1315 – 1345	***Gas Freeing & Pigging***
1345 – 1400	***Case Study***
1400 – 1420	***DVD, Question & Answer***
1420 – 1430	***Recap***
1430	Lunch & End of Day Two

Day 3: *Tuesday, 01st of October 2024*

0730 – 0810	***Physical Properties of Gases***
0810 – 0930	***Gas Liquid Separation***
0930 – 0945	Break
0945 – 1030	***Exercise***
1030 – 1130	***Hydrates & Water Content of Gas***
1130 – 1230	***Hydrate Inhibition***
1230 – 1245	Break
1245 – 1315	***Dehydration of Gas***
1315 – 1330	***Exercise***
1330 – 1420	***Question & Answer, DVD***
1420 – 1430	***Recap***
1430	Lunch & End of Day Three

Day 4: *Wednesday, 02nd of October 2024*

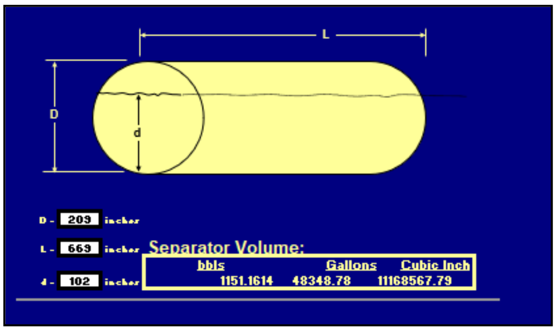
0730 – 0830	***NGL Recovery***
0830 – 0900	***Short Cycle Units***
0900 – 0930	***Low Temperature Separation***
0930 – 0945	Break
0945 – 1100	***Low Temperature Separation (cont'd)***
1100 – 1230	***Mechanical Refrigeration***
1230 – 1245	Break
1245 – 1330	***Turbo Expander***
1330 – 1420	***Question & Answer, DVD***
1420 – 1430	***Recap***
1430	Lunch & End of Day Four

Day 5: *Thursday, 03rd of October 2024*

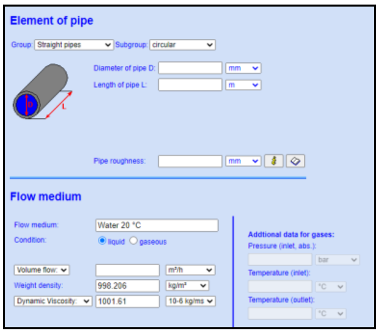
0730 – 0830	***Gas Sweetening***
0830 – 0930	***Amine Gas Sweetening***
0930 – 0945	Break
0945 – 1145	***MEA Loading & Corrosion***
1145 – 1230	***Amine Reclaimer***
1230 – 1245	Break
1245 – 1300	***Question & Answer***
1300 – 1345	***DVD***
1345 – 1400	***Course Conclusion***
1400 – 1415	***POST-TEST***
1415 – 1430	Presentation of Course Certificates
1430	Lunch & End of Course

Simulator (Hands-on Practical Sessions)

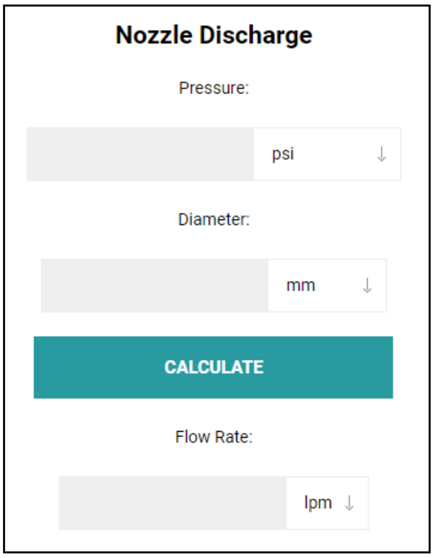
Practical sessions will be organized during the course for delegates to practice the theory learnt. Delegates will be provided with an opportunity to carryout various exercises using various online system calculator.



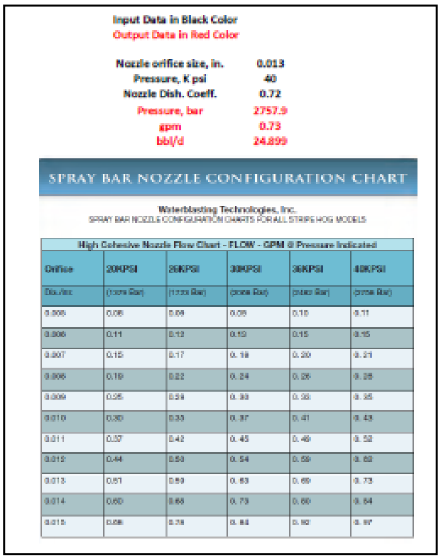
Tank Volume Calculator



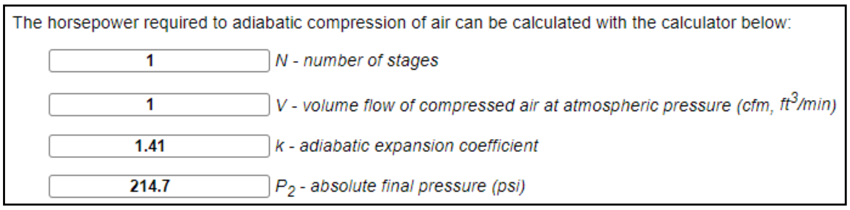
Pressure Drop Online-Calculator



Nozzle Discharge

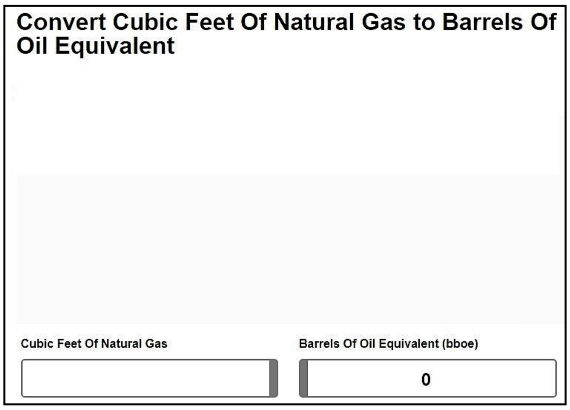


Nozzle Calculator

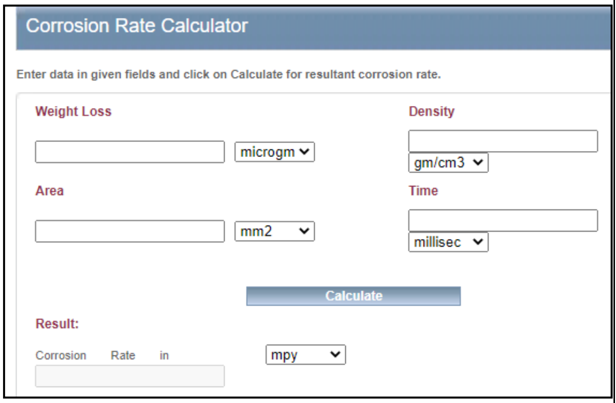


Horsepower Calculator

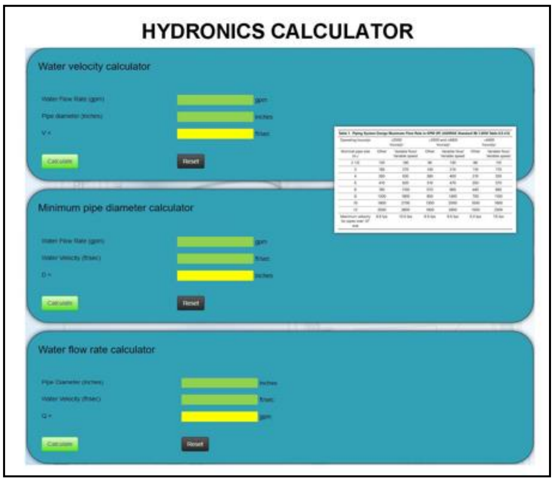
Water Flow Rate through an Orifice Calculator



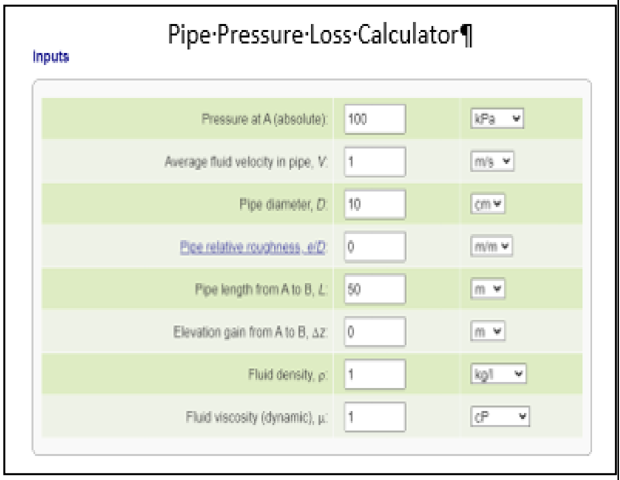
Cubic Feet Calculator



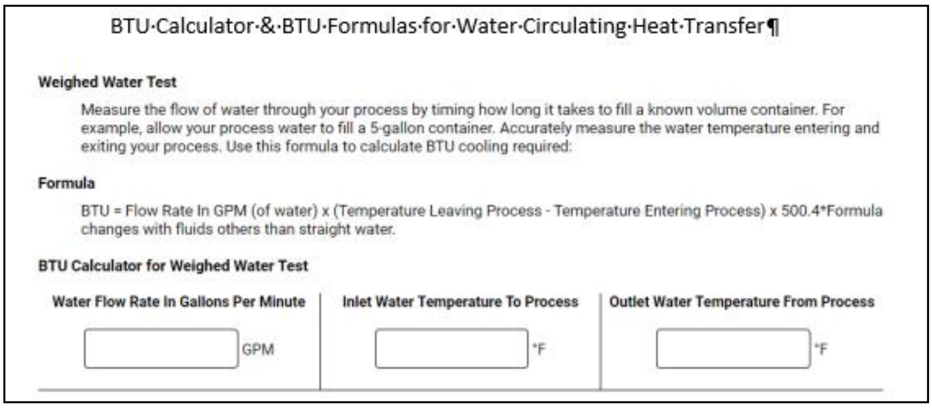
Corrosion Rate Calculator



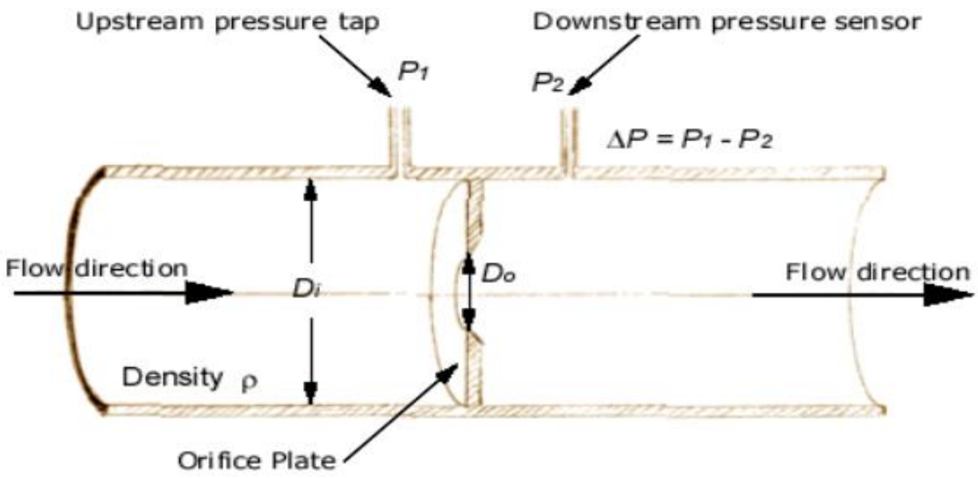
Hydronics Calculator



Pipe Pressure Loss Calculator



BTU Calculator



Inputs

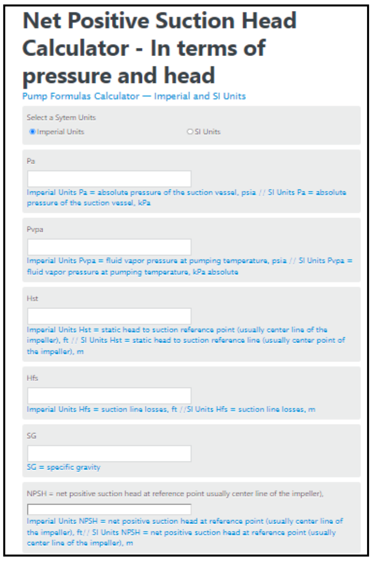
Pipe (inlet) diameter upstream of orifice, D_i:	8	in
Orifice diameter (less than the inlet diameter), D_o:	3	in
Pressure difference across the orifice, Δp:	20	psi
Fluid density, ρ:	835	kg/m^3
Flow Coefficient, C_f:	0.82	

Answers

Velocity at the inlet, V_i:	2.10 m/s	m/s
Volumetric Flowrate, Q:	1080 gpm	gpm
Mass Flowrate:	56.7 kg/s	kg/s

Flow Rate through an Orifice or Valve Calculator

Net Positive Suction Head Calculator



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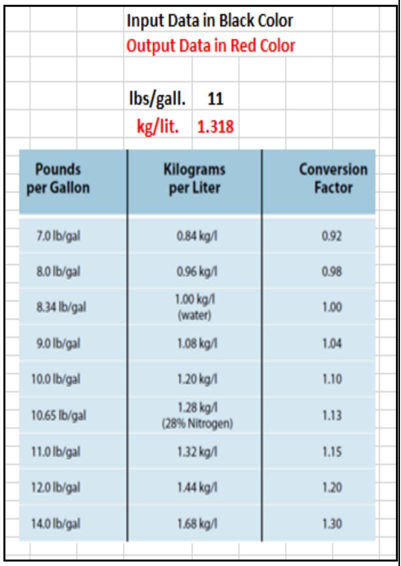
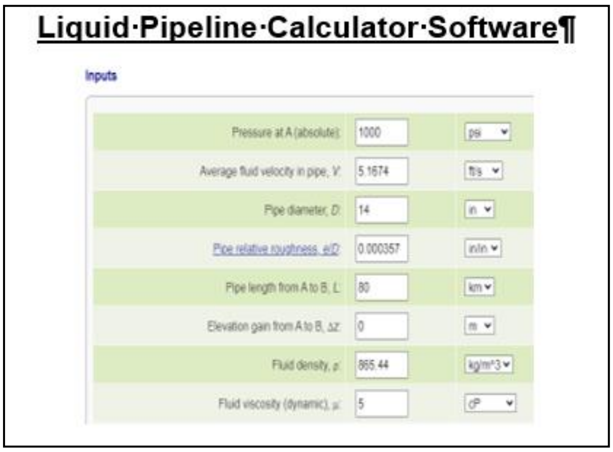
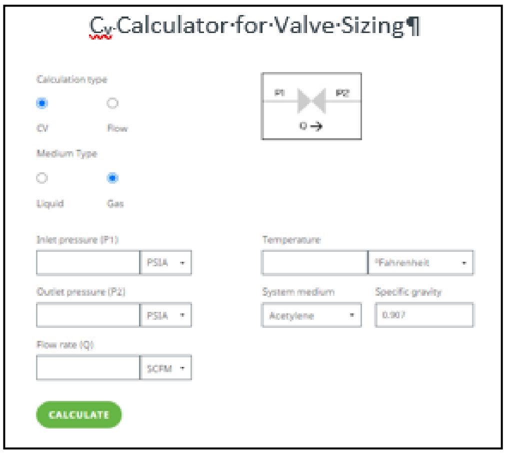


Pounds per Gallon	Kilograms per Liter	Conversion Factor
7.0 lb/gal	0.84 kg/l	0.92
8.0 lb/gal	0.96 kg/l	0.98
8.34 lb/gal	1.00 kg/l (water)	1.00
9.0 lb/gal	1.08 kg/l	1.04
10.0 lb/gal	1.20 kg/l	1.10
10.65 lb/gal	1.28 kg/l (28% Nitrogen)	1.13
11.0 lb/gal	1.32 kg/l	1.15
12.0 lb/gal	1.44 kg/l	1.20
14.0 lb/gal	1.68 kg/l	1.30

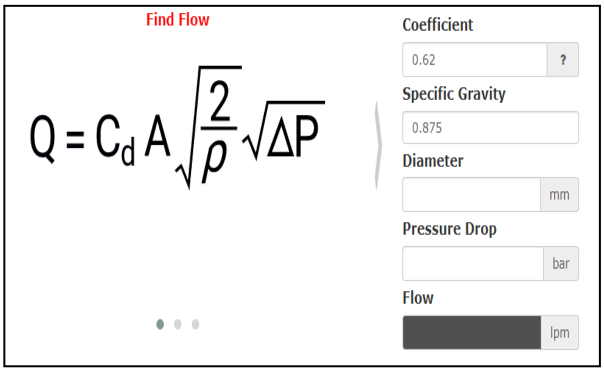
PPG to KG Calculator



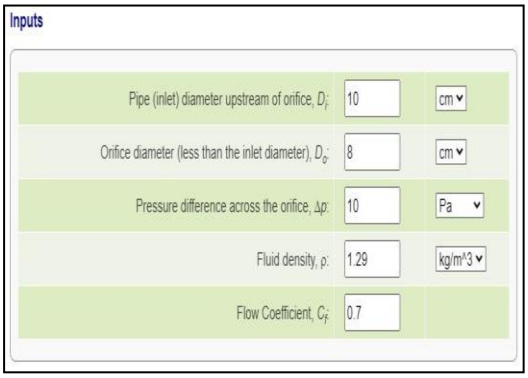
Liquid Pipeline Calculator



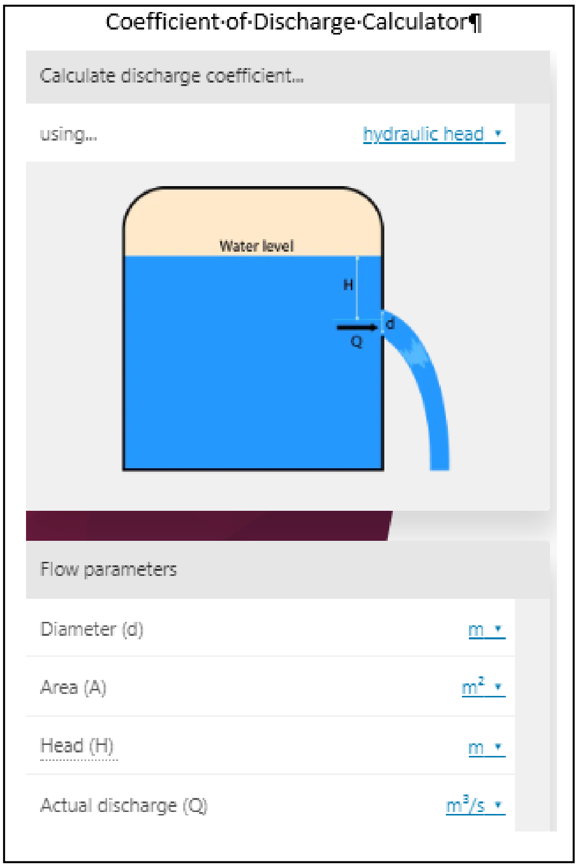
Cv Calculator



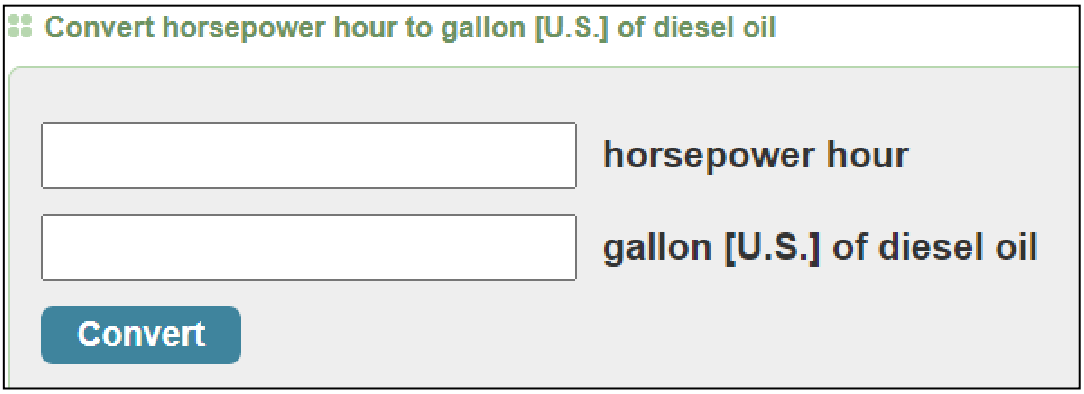
Find Flow Calculator



Flowrate Calculator



Coefficient Discharge Calculator

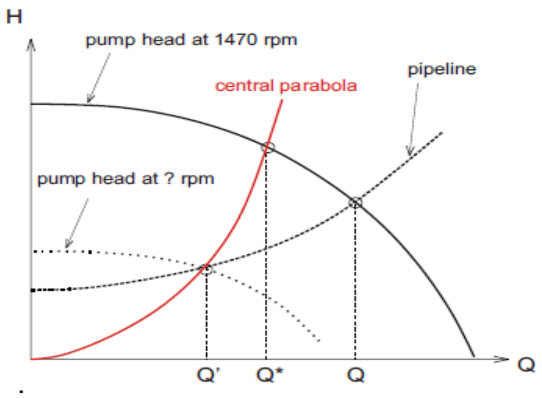


Horsepower Hour Calculator

Liquid Pumping Program	
Input Data	
API	28
c.P.	5
1000 bbl/d	3.3
Length, km	2.4384
I.D., in.	2.800
Rough. (E), in.	0.005
Difference in elev., m	50
Destination press., psi	60
Pump Suc. psi	80
Overall Pump Eff., %	65
Motor Eff., %	90
Motor Loading %	80

Output Results	
Flow Velocity, ft/s	5.0154
Erosion Velocity, ft/s	13.440
E/I.D.	0.001786
sp.gr.	0.8871
Re	19290.3
F	0.02987
Hf, psi	153.67
Hf, m water	108.17
Total Pump Dich. psi	276.68
TDP, psi	196.68
Hydr. Power, HP	16.99
Hydr. Power, Kw	12.67
Shaft Power, HP	18.88
Shaft Power, Kw	14.083
Nama Plate Motor HP	23.60
Nama Plate Motor Kw	17.60

A pump running at $1470[rpm]$ with $H_{pump} = 45 - 2781Q^2$ head delivers water into a pipeline with $H_{pipe} = 20 + 1125Q^2$. Calculate the required revolution number for the reduced flow rate $Q' = 0.05[m^3/s]$.



Solution:

- The actual working point is given by the solution of $H_{pump} = H_{pipe}$, which gives $Q = 0.08[m^3/s]$ and $H = 27.2[m]$.
- Affinity states that while varying the revolutionary speed, H/n^2 and Q/n remain constant. Thus, also H/Q^2 remains constant, let's denote this constant by a. So, while varying the revolutionary speed, the working point moves along the *central parabola* (see figure), given by $H_{ap} = a\,Q^2$.

However, as Q' is given and we also know that this point has to be located on the pipeline characteristic, we know that $H' = 20 + 1125 \times 0.05^2 = 22.81[m]$. Thus, the parameter of the affine parabola is $a = H'/Q'^2 = 9125$.

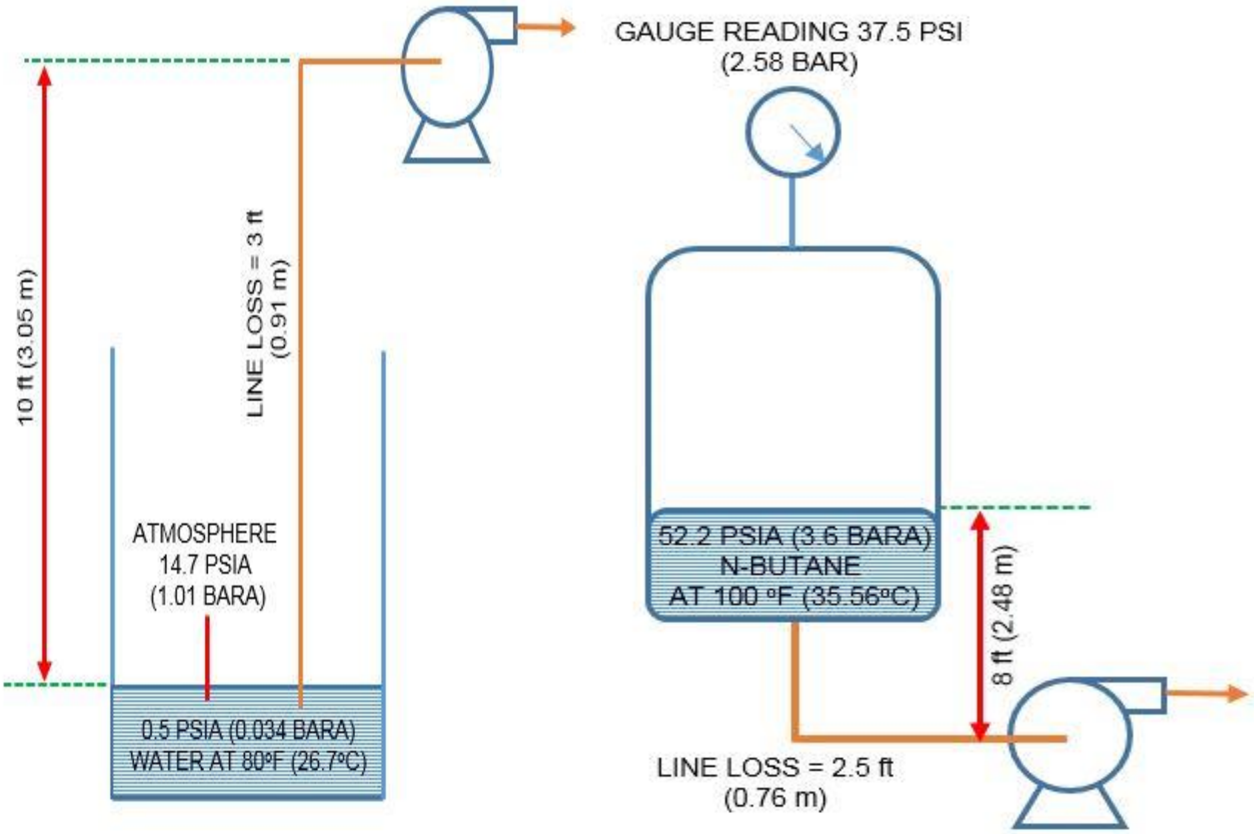
Q^* is given by the intersection of the affine parabola and the original pump characteristic: $H_{ap}(Q^*) = H_{pump}(Q^*)$, which gives $Q^* = 0.06148[m^3/s]$ with $H^* = 34.5[m]$.

Now we can employ affinity between Q^* and Q':

$$n' = n^* \frac{Q'}{Q^*} = 1470 \times \frac{0.05}{0.06148} = 1195.5[rpm]$$

and just for checking the calculation

$$H' = H^* \left(\frac{n'}{n^*}\right)^2 = 34.5 \times \frac{1195.5^2}{1470^2} = 22.81[m].$$



NPSHA of pump – suction lift

NPSHA of pump – at boiling point
SG of n-butane at 100 deg F = 0.56

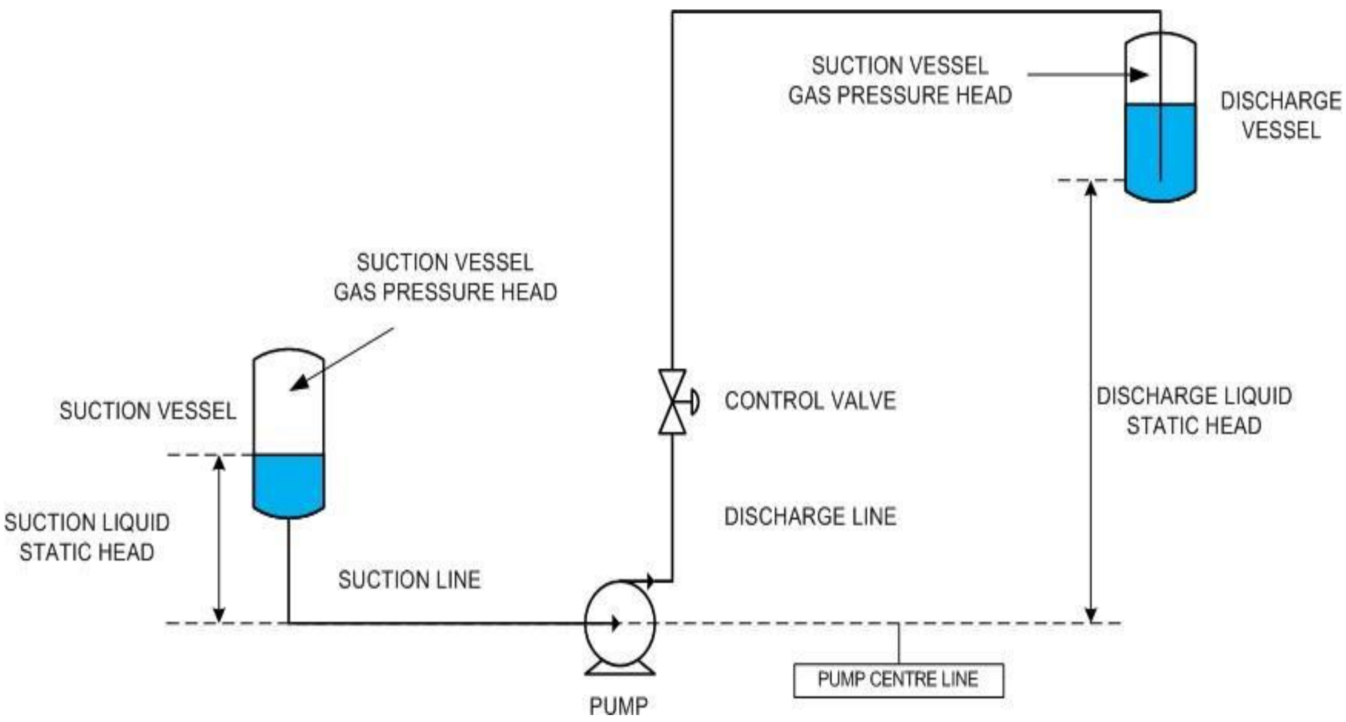
NPSHA = Hatmp.+/- Hs – Hf – Hvap.

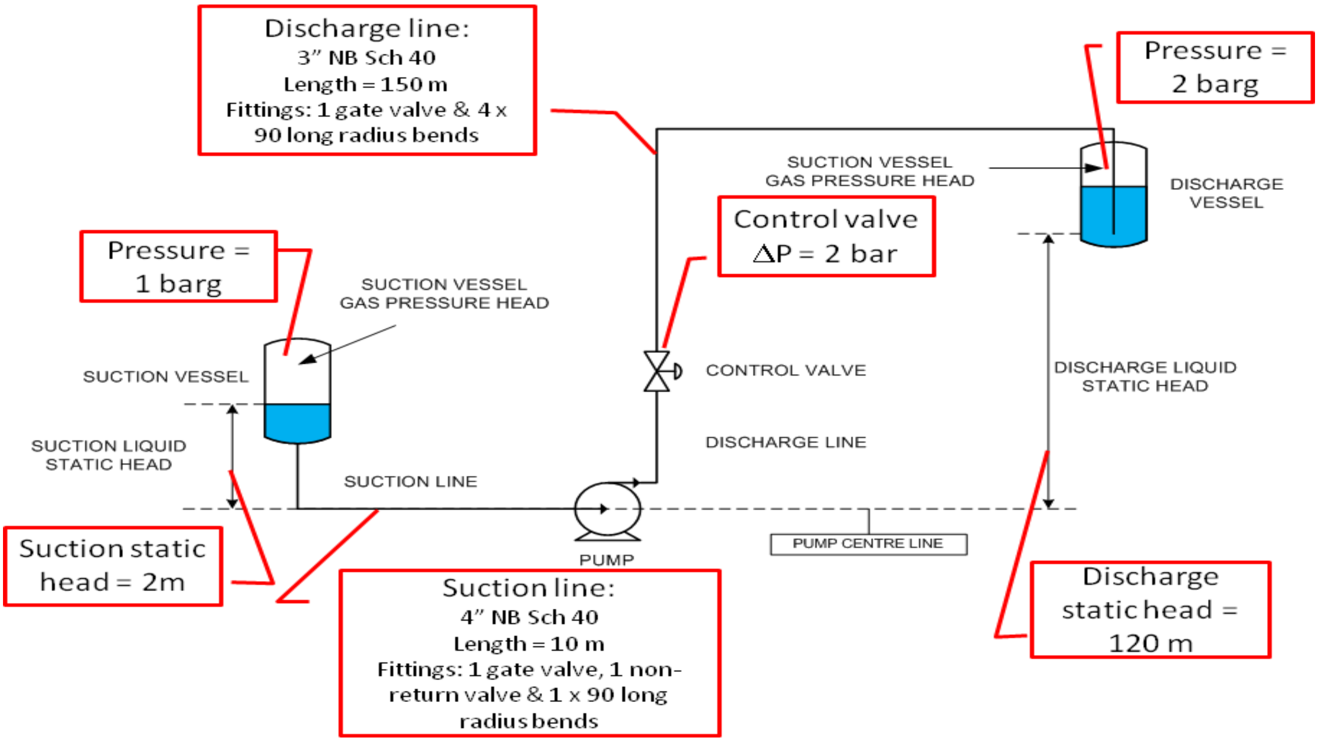
https://engineeringunits.com/net-positive-suction-head-calculator/?utm_content=cmp-true

http://www.pressure-drop.com/Online-Calculator/index.html

NPSH Calculations	
Input Data	
API	36
c.P.	3
Vapor pressure, psi	10
Atmp. Pressure, psi	14.7
Height above pump, ft	20
1000 bbl/d	2.0
Length, km	0.003
I.D., in.	2.992
Rough. (E), in.	0.005

Output Results	
Flow Velocity, ft/s	2.6620
E/I.D.	0.001671
sp.gr.	0.8448
Re	17363.9
F	0.0302
Hf, psi	0.048
Hf, ft water	0.111
NPSHA, ft oil	32.72
NPSHA, ft water	27.64




Discharge line:
3" NB Sch 40
Length = 150 m
Fittings: 1 gate valve & 4 x 90 long radius bends
Pressure = 2 barg
SUCTION VESSEL
GAS PRESSURE HEAD
DISCHARGE VESSEL
Control valve
ΔP = 2 bar
Pressure = 1 barg
SUCTION VESSEL
GAS PRESSURE HEAD
SUCTION VESSEL
CONTROL VALVE
DISCHARGE LIQUID
STATIC HEAD
SUCTION LIQUID
STATIC HEAD
DISCHARGE LINE
SUCTION LINE
PUMP CENTRE LINE
PUMP
Suction static head = 2m
Suction line:
4" NB Sch 40
Length = 10 m
Fittings: 1 gate valve, 1 non-return valve & 1 x 90 long radius bends
Discharge static head = 120 m

Calculator

PUMP DETAILS

Pump tag number		P-001	
Suction vessel tag number		V-001	
Discharge vessel tag number		V-002	
Barometric pressure	P_{atm}	1.013	bara
NPSH available margin	H_{margin}	0	m
Pump efficiency	η	70%	

FLUID PROPERTIES

Fluid		Water	
Phase		Liquid	
Flowrate	m	30000	kg/hr
Density	ρ	998	kg/m3
Viscosity	μ	1	cP
Vapour pressure	P_{vap}	0.023	bara

VESSEL GAS PRESSURES

Suction vessel gas pressure	$P_{suc.\_vessel}$	1	barg
Discharge vessel gas pressure	$P_{dis.\_vessel}$	2	barg

STATIC HEADS

Suction static head	$H_{suc.\_static\_head}$	2	m
Discharge static head	$H_{dis.\_static\_head}$	120	m

PIPELINES

		Suction Line	Discharge Line	
Pipe nominal diameter		4	3	inch
Pipe schedule		Sch 40	Sch 40	
Pipe internal diameter	d	102.26	77.92	mm
Pipe length	L	10	150	m
Absolute roughness	e	0.046	0.046	mm

OUTPUTS

Volumetric flow rate Q 30.060 m3/hr

		Suction Line	Discharge Line	
Relative roughness	e:d	0.00045	0.00059	
Flow area	A	0.00821	0.00477	m2
Velocity	u	1.02	1.75	m/s
Reynolds No.	Re	103758	136170	
Flow regime		turbulent	turbulent	
Friction factor	f	0.02011	0.02010	
Pipe velocity head loss	K_{pipe}	1.966	38.695	
Fittings total velocity head loss	$K_{fittings}$	1.724	2.152	
Frictional pressure loss	$\Delta P_{friction}$	0.02	0.62	bar
Frictional head loss	$H_{friction}$	0.19	6.38	m

Pump suction pressure	$P_{suction}$	2.19	bara
Pump suction head	$H_{suction}$	22.37	m
Pump discharge pressure	$P_{discharge}$	15.39	bara
Pump discharge head	$H_{discharge}$	157.16	m
Net positive suction pressure available	P_{NPSHA}	2.17	bara
Net positive suction head available	NPSHa	22.13	m
Pump total differential pressure	ΔP_{pump}	**13.20**	**bar**
Pump total differential head	H_{pump}	**134.79**	**m**
Pump absorbed power	E	**15.74**	**kW**

Results of above calculations may be confirmed through either of followinglinks:

https://www.swagelok.com/en/toolbox/cv-calculator

https://experttoolsonline.com/danfoss/orifice_calculator

https://www.efunda.com/formulae/fluids/calc_orifice_flowmeter.cfm

https://www.omnicalculator.com/physics/coefficient-of-discharge

Power Calculations:
https://inventory.powerzone.com/resources/centrifugal-pump-power-calculator/%3Aflu%3DGPM%3Apru%3DHEAD%20FT%3Apu%3DHP

http://irrigation.wsu.edu/Content/Calculators/General/Required-Water-Pump-HP.php

Required Compressor Horsepower
https://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/horsepower-compressed-air-d_1363.html

Input Data	
T1, F	60
K	1.35
P1, psi	14.7
P2, psi	500
Gas sp.gr.	1
No. of Comp. stages	3
Gas million SCMD	1.5
Eff. of Gas Comp., %	85
Eff. of Driving Motor, %	90

Output Results	
Compression Ratio	34.014
Cp, J/kg/K	1107
Gas, cfm	36791.50
Gas, kg/s	21.250
Theoretical Power, HP	9731.847
Total Required HP	12721.37

Heater Duty
https://www.advantageengineering.com/fyi/288/advantageFYI288.php

Input Data	
Million BTU/hr.	0.75
API	10.0
Specific Heat, BTU/lb/F	1.00
Delta Temp., F	60
Heater Eff., %	100

Output Results	
Delta Temp., C	15.6
Mega Watt	0.220
Billion Joule/hr.	0.791
gpm	25.0
gallon/hr.	1498.4
Lit./min.	94.5
m3/hr.	5.7
1000 bbl/d	0.856
Required Diesel Lit./day	502.90
Required Diesel bbl/d	3.16
Required Gas, 1000 ft3/d	16.364
Required crude oil, bbl/d	3.268

https://www.enggcyclopedia.com/2011/09/problem-solving-heat-exchanger-tubeside-pressure-drop-calculation/

Input Data		Output Results	
Mass Flow Rate, kg/hr.	2000.0	cm3/s	562.303
Fluid Density, Kg/m3	988.0	V, cm/s	110.9720
Visc., c.P.	0.53	Re	52544.59
Pipe Diameter (D), in.	1	f	0.0261
Roughness (E), mm	0.045	Total Hf, cm (per single tube)	22.5583
Tube Length, m	3.5	Total Hf, psi (per single tube)	0.3166
No. of tubes	1	Total Hf, bar (per single tube)	0.0218

Heat exchanger tube side pressure drop calculation

Calculate the tube side pressure drop for the following heat exchanger specification,

Process fluid = water

Inlet pressure = 4 barg

Inlet temperature = 50^0C

Outlet temperature = 30^0C

Tubeside flowrate = 50000 kg/hr

Number of tubes = 25

Tube ID (internal diameter) = 1 inch

Tube length = 3.5 m

Total volumetric flow = 50000 kg/hr ÷ 988.0 kg/m^3 = 50.61 m^3/hr Volumetric flow in each 1" tube = 50.61 ÷ 25 = 2.02 m^3/hr Pressure loss per unit length of the tube is then calculated using EnggCyclopedia's pressure drop calculators for pipes and tubes. This calculator is based on Darcy-Weisbach equation.

Pressure loss across a single tube (ΔP/L) = 6.17 bar/km

SINGLE PHASEFLOW INPUTS		
W – Mass flow capacity	2000	kg/h
ρ – Density of fluid	988	kg/m^3
μ – Viscosity of fluid (either liquid or gas)	0.53	cP
PIPE SPECIFICATIONS		
e – Effective roughness of the pipe	0.045	mm
d – Nominal diameter of the pipe	1	inches
sch – pipe schedule	STD	
Calculate pressure loss	Reset	
RESULTS		
Fluid Velocity	1.110	m/s
Volumetric flow	2.02	m^3/hr
Reynold's No.	52557.9	
Pressure loss	6.1715	bar/km

Tube length (L) = 3.5 m

Tubeside pressure drop (ΔP) = 6.17 × 3.5 / 1000 = 0.0216 bar

Another alternative is to directly use EnggCyclopedia's Heat Exchanger Tube side Pressure Drop Calculator. All the inputs given in the sample problem statements are given to the calculator and pressure drop across the tubeside is calculated as output. This calculator uses the same basic steps discussed above and hence the answer also matches with the figure above (0.0216 bar) . The following image is a snapshot of this direct calculation of tubeside pressure drop.

Exchanger tubeside pressure drop

Tubeside inputs		
Total tubeside mass flow	50000	kg/hr
Tubeside Density	988	kg/m^3
Tubeside Viscosity	0.53	cP
Number of tubes	25	
Total tube length (accounting for all tube passes)	3.5	m
Tube nominal diameter	1	inches
Tubeside roughness	0.045	mm
Calculate pressure drop	Reset	
Results		
Tubeside pressure drop	0.0216	bar

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