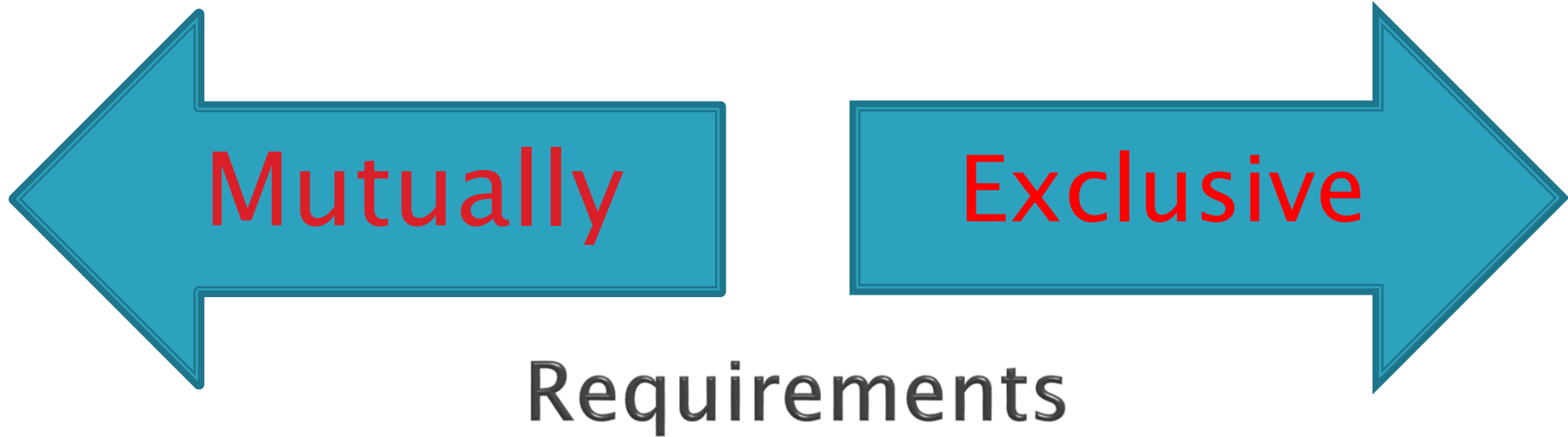


Engineering for



What are they?

When do they happen?

Can failure lead to success?

Mark A. Lobo, P.E.
Lobo Engineering, P.L.C.

LOBO ENGINEERING, P.L.C.

Control Valve Design and Application

What are mutually exclusive requirements?

Definition of Terms

REQUIREMENT

condition described in quantifiable terms

SPECIFICATION

set of requirements describing an objective

CONFLICT

inability to coexist

What are mutually exclusive requirements?



What are mutually exclusive requirements?

- Optimum performance and safety
- Minimum and Maximum
- Consistent performance in complex environments
- Expectation of delivery
- Accuracy over performance range.

What causes mutually exclusive requirements?



Engineering out mutual exclusivity

- ▶ Study the specification carefully
- ▶ Identify the problem
- ▶ Become the authority
- ▶ Inquire about requirement priority
- ▶ Communicate effectively
- ▶ Pursue compromise
- ▶ Develop a novel solution

Case Study:

“We need a control valve . . .”

- ▶ Fluid
 - Viscosity, density, vapor pressure
- ▶ Range of control – Rangeability
 - pressure, flow rate, temperature
- ▶ Accuracy
- ▶ Speed
- ▶ Reliability

Required Rangeability

- ▶ Maximum and Minimum
- ▶ Size, temperature, physical properties
- ▶ Accuracy
 - Hysteresis
 - Linearity/conformability
 - Repeatability
- ▶ Response time

ANSI/ISA-75.11.01-2013

Inherent Flow Characteristic and Rangeability of Control Valves

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Inherent Characteristic

- ▶ Resistance vs. control range
- ▶ Flow Coefficient vs. Control Signal

$$C_V = \frac{Q}{F_P} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_0(\Delta P)}}$$

C_V = Flow Coefficient

Q = Flow rate, gpm

F_P = Piping geometry factor

ρ_1 = Density of fluid at P & T

ρ_0 = Standard density of fluid

ΔP = differential pressure, psi

Turbulent Flow Only!

Inherent Characteristic

- ▶ Static vs. dynamic pressure
- ▶ Phase change
- ▶ Choked flow
- ▶ Valve acts smaller

$$C_V = \frac{Q}{F_{L(P)}} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_0(P_1 - F_F P_v)}}$$

Severe Service!

C_V = Flow Coefficient

Q = Flow rate, gpm

F_L = Liquid pressure recovery factor

$F_{L(P)}$ = F_L + piping geometry

ρ_1 = Density of fluid at P & T

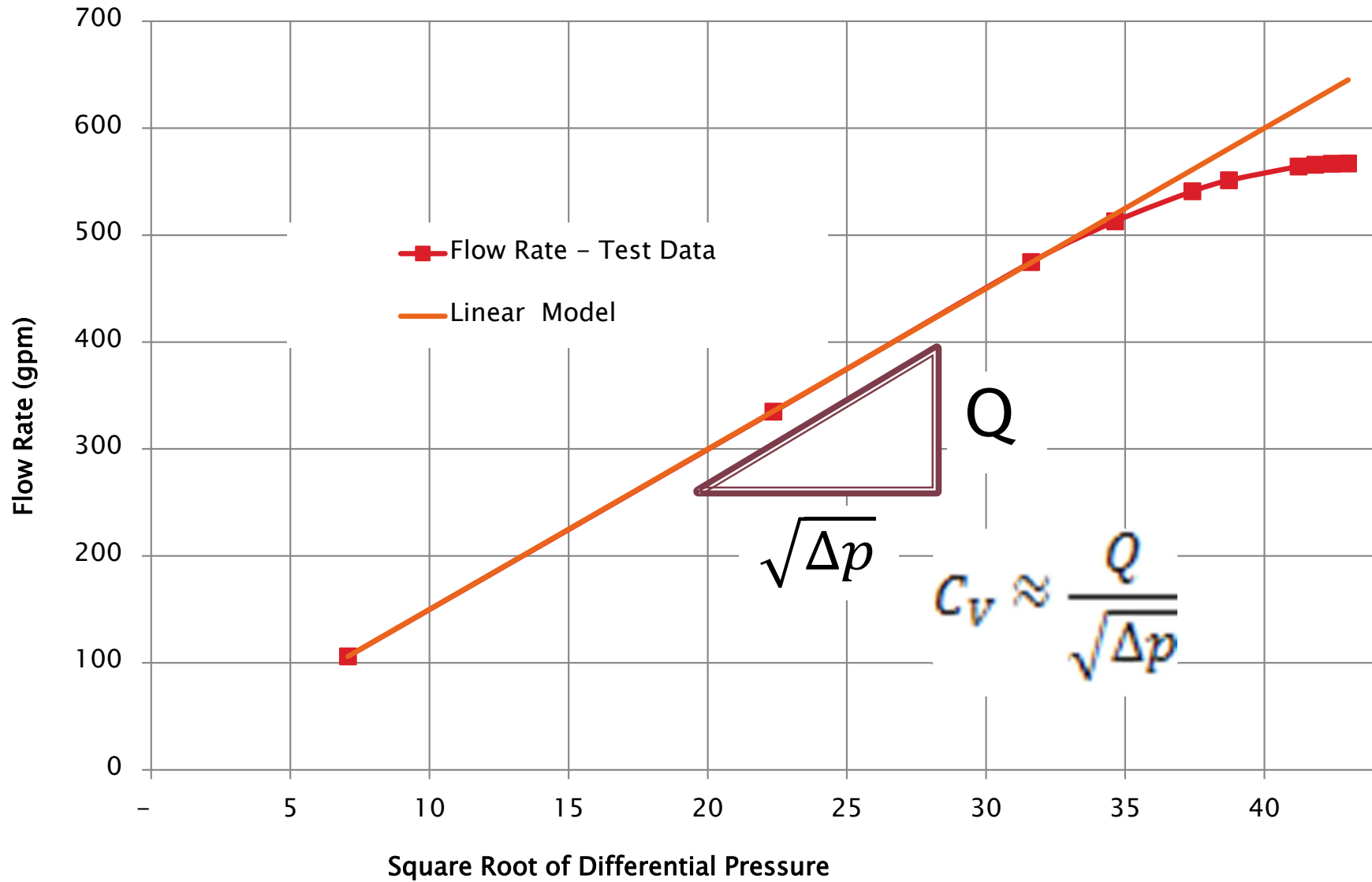
ρ_0 = Standard density of fluid

P_1 = Upstream pressure, psig

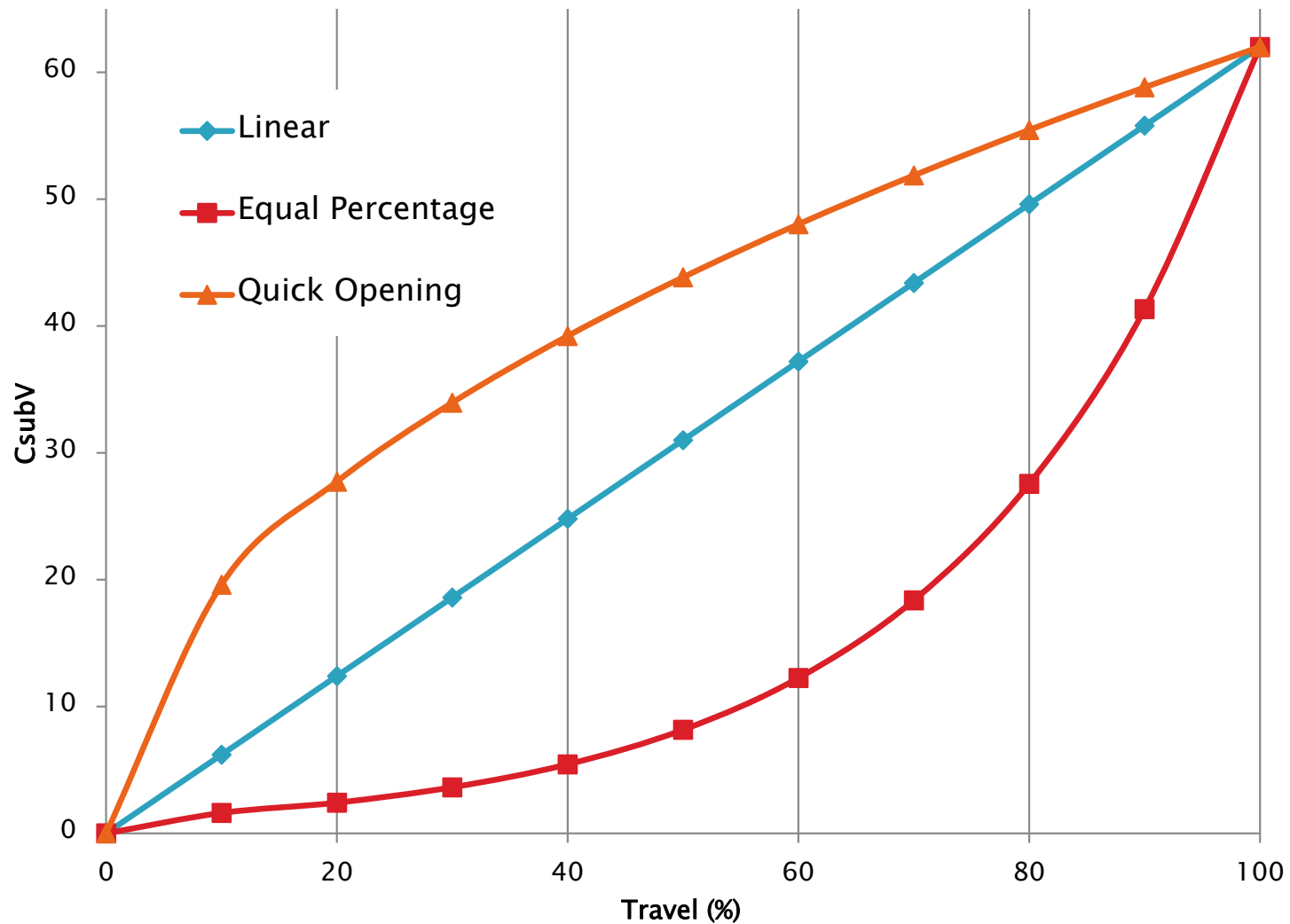
F_F = Pressure drop ratio factor

P_v = Vapor pressure, psig

Flow Response to Pressure Drop Upstream Pressure 2,000 psig



Inherent Characteristic



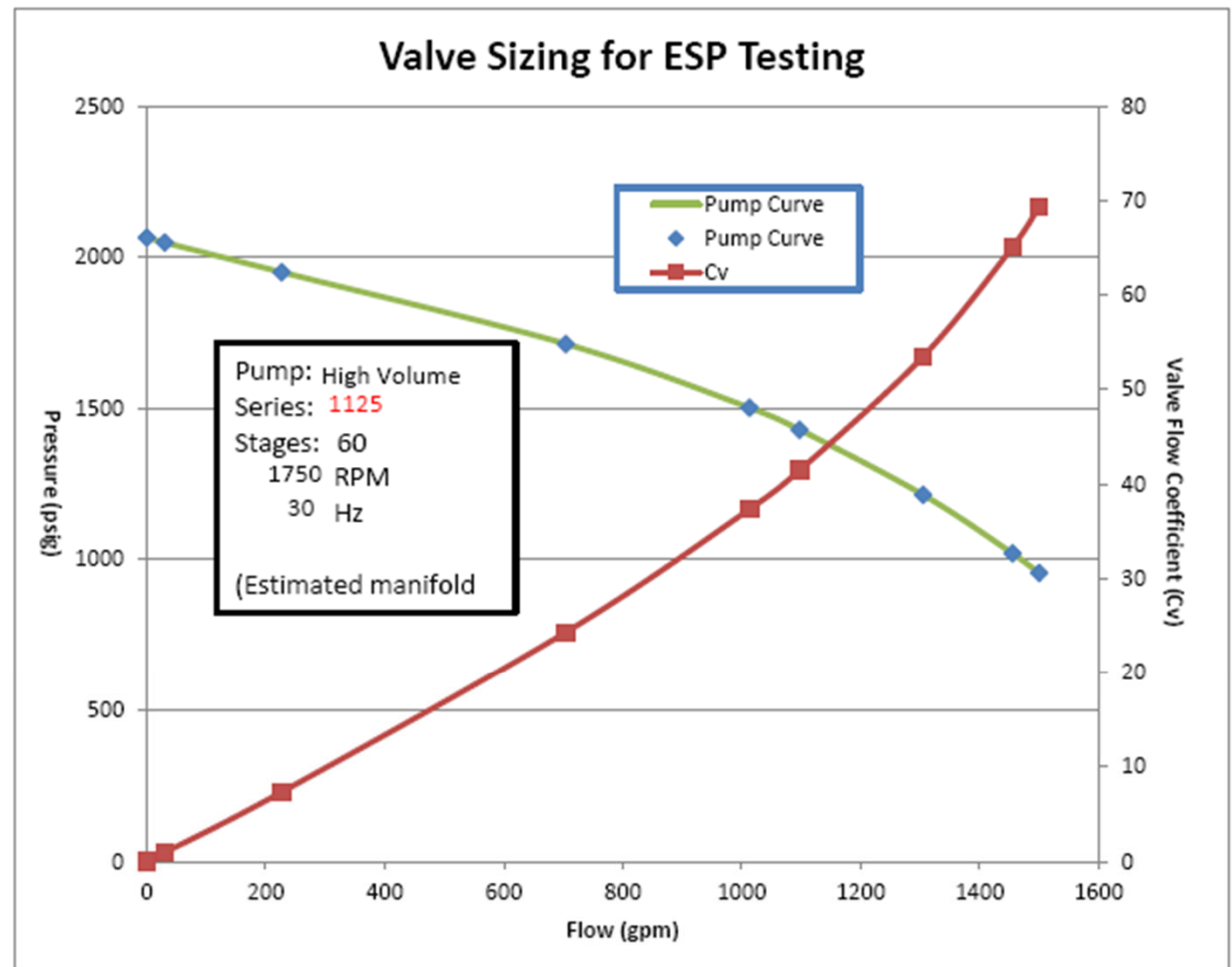
Case Study:

Flow control on ESP test bench

- ▶ Fluid: Water, 150F max
- ▶ Range of control; extreme
- ▶ Accuracy: API Standard 610/ISO 13709
- ▶ Speed: Complete test in 5 minutes
- ▶ Reliability: better than 2-valve current solution
- ▶ Affordable

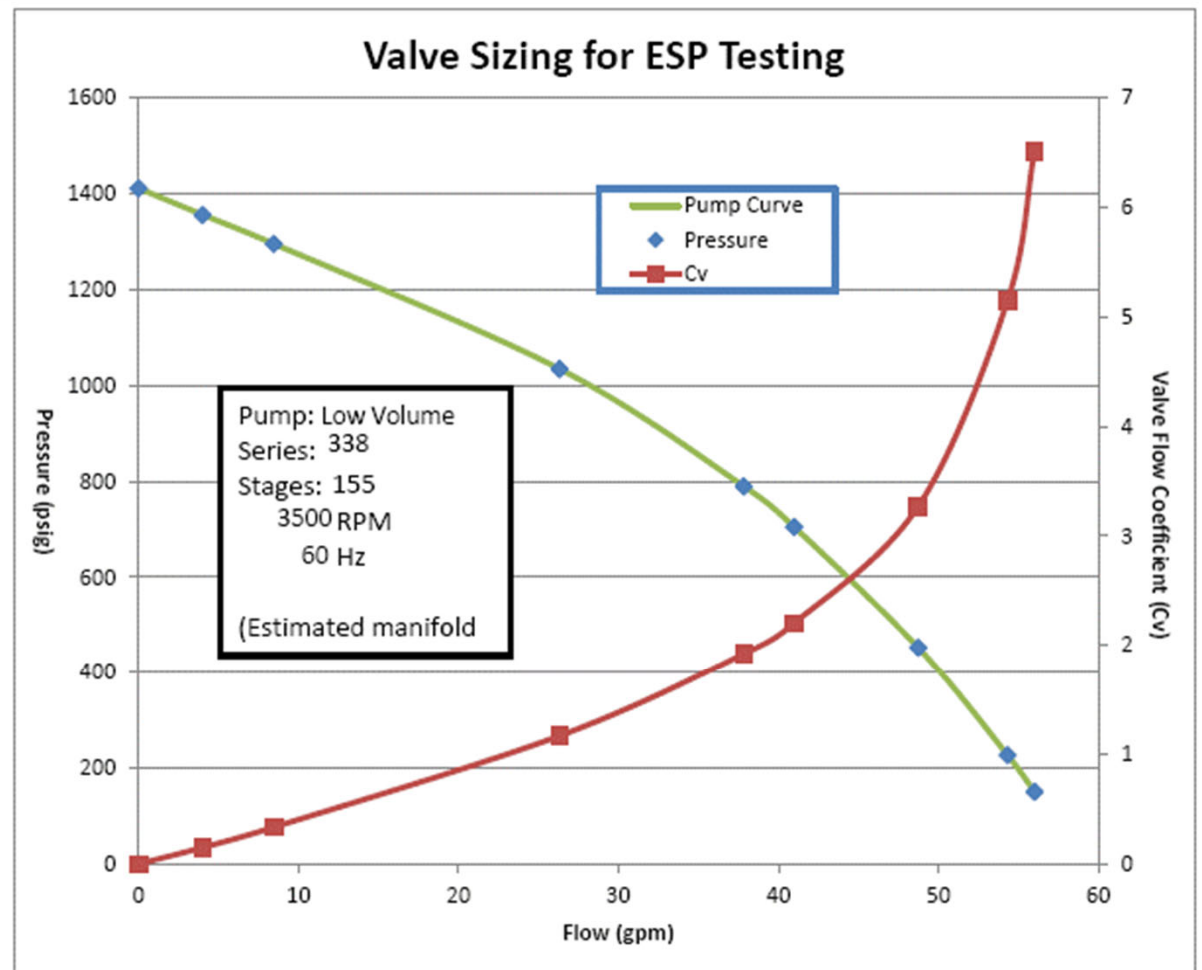
Range of Control

Flow (gpm)	Pressure (psig)	C _v	Predicted Signal
0	2065	0.00	0.0%
30	2049	0.95	8.2%
226	1951	7.32	23.1%
704	1713	24.31	39.1%
1013	1502	37.34	49.8%
1097	1430	41.46	53.5%
1305	1214	53.50	64.9%
1455	1021	65.06	80.1%
1500	956	69.32	94.8%

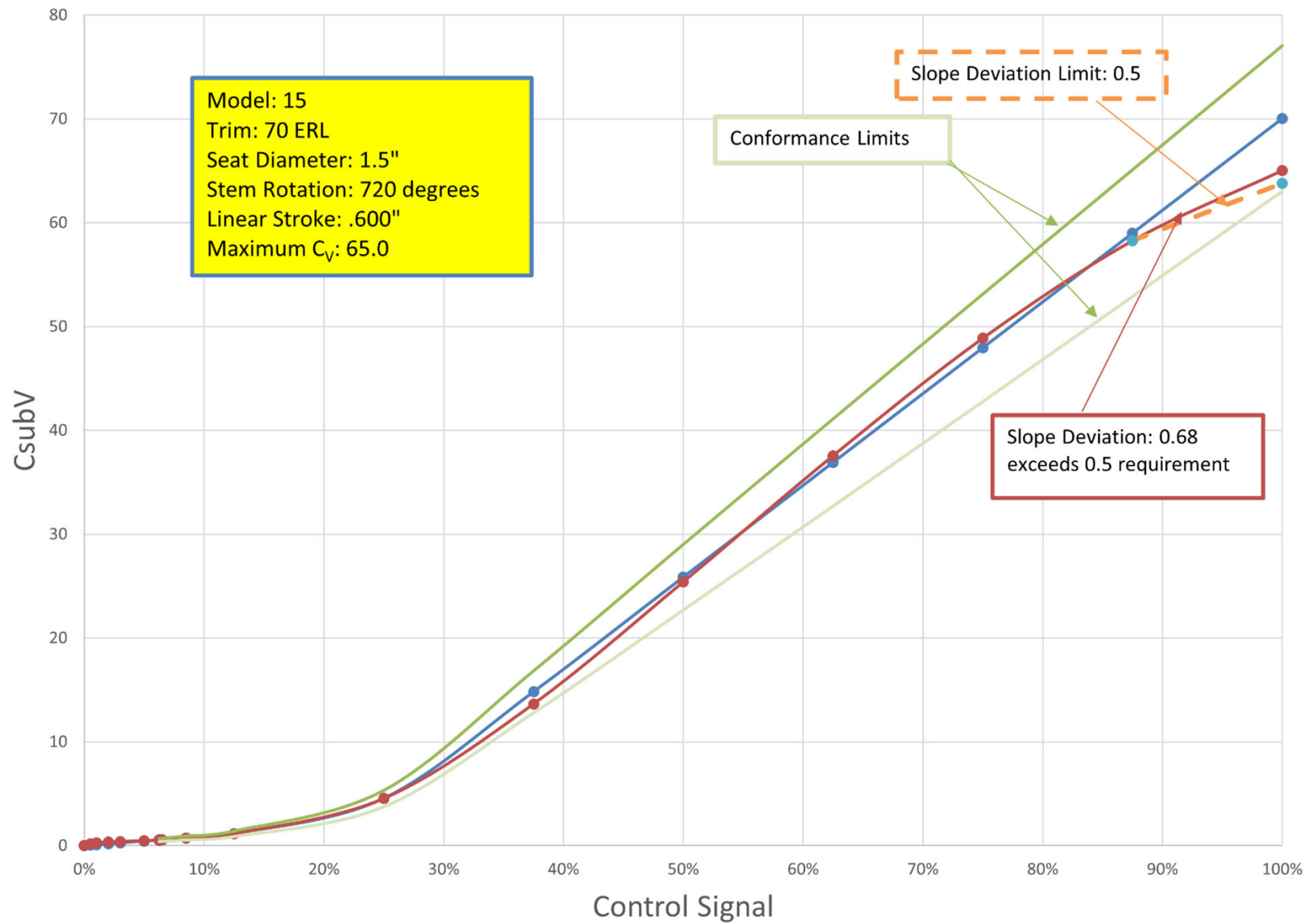


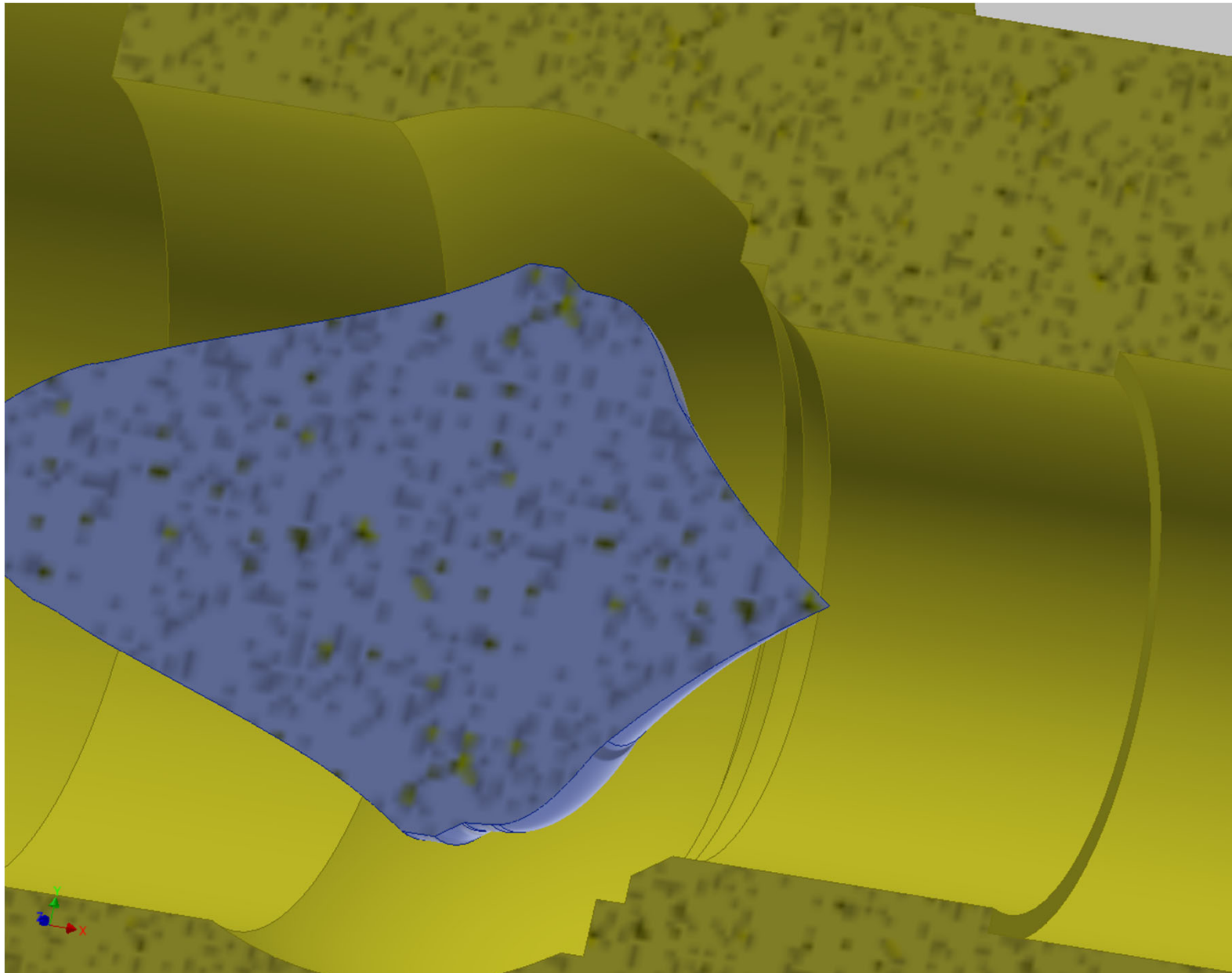
Range of Control

Flow (gpm)	Pressure (psig)	C _v	Predicted Signal
0	1412	0.00	0.0%
4	1357	0.15	1.4%
8	1296	0.34	3.1%
26	1035	1.17	10.0%
38	790	1.92	12.3%
41	705	2.20	13.1%
49	453	3.27	16.2%
54	227	5.15	20.7%
56	151	6.52	22.2%



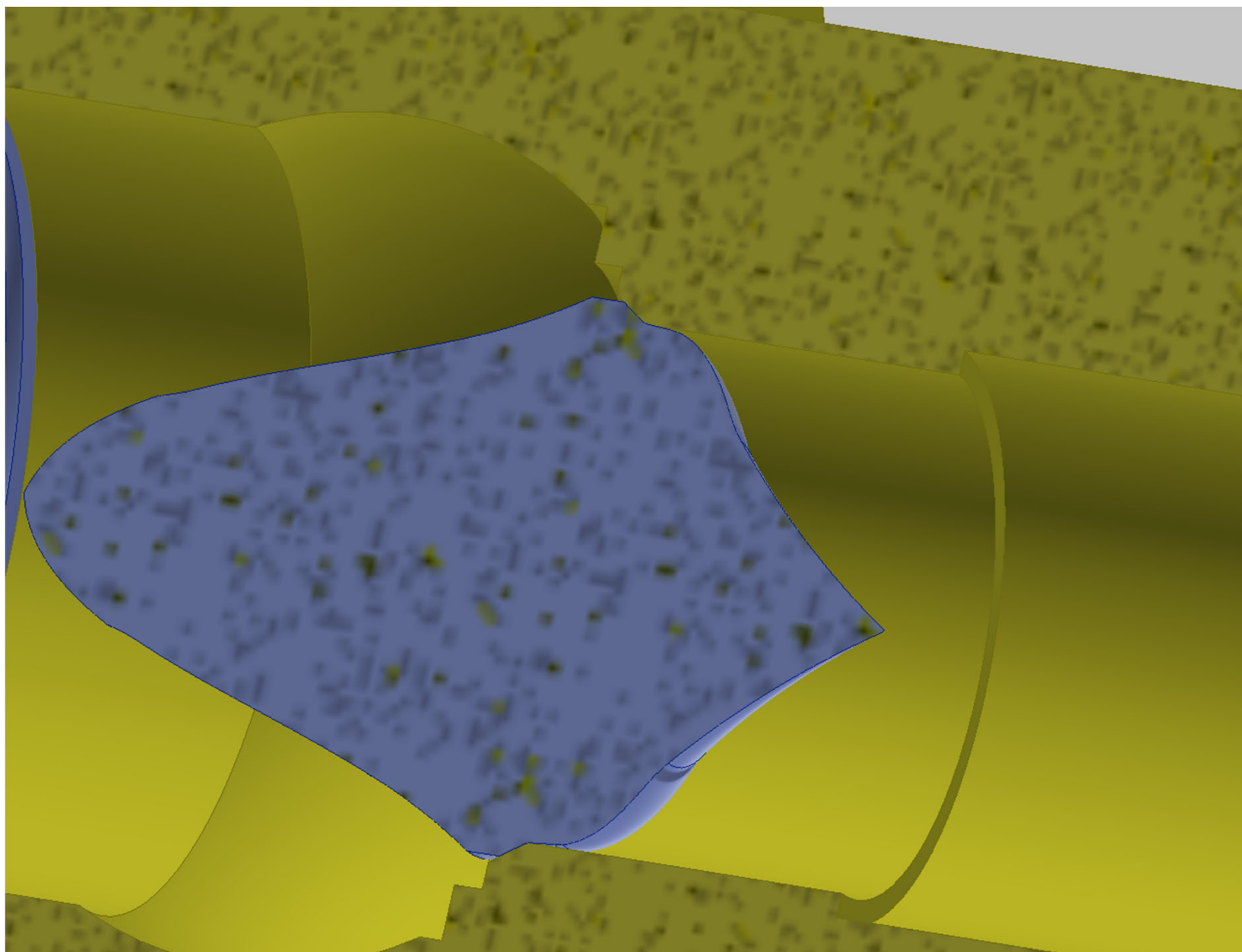
Inherent Characteristic





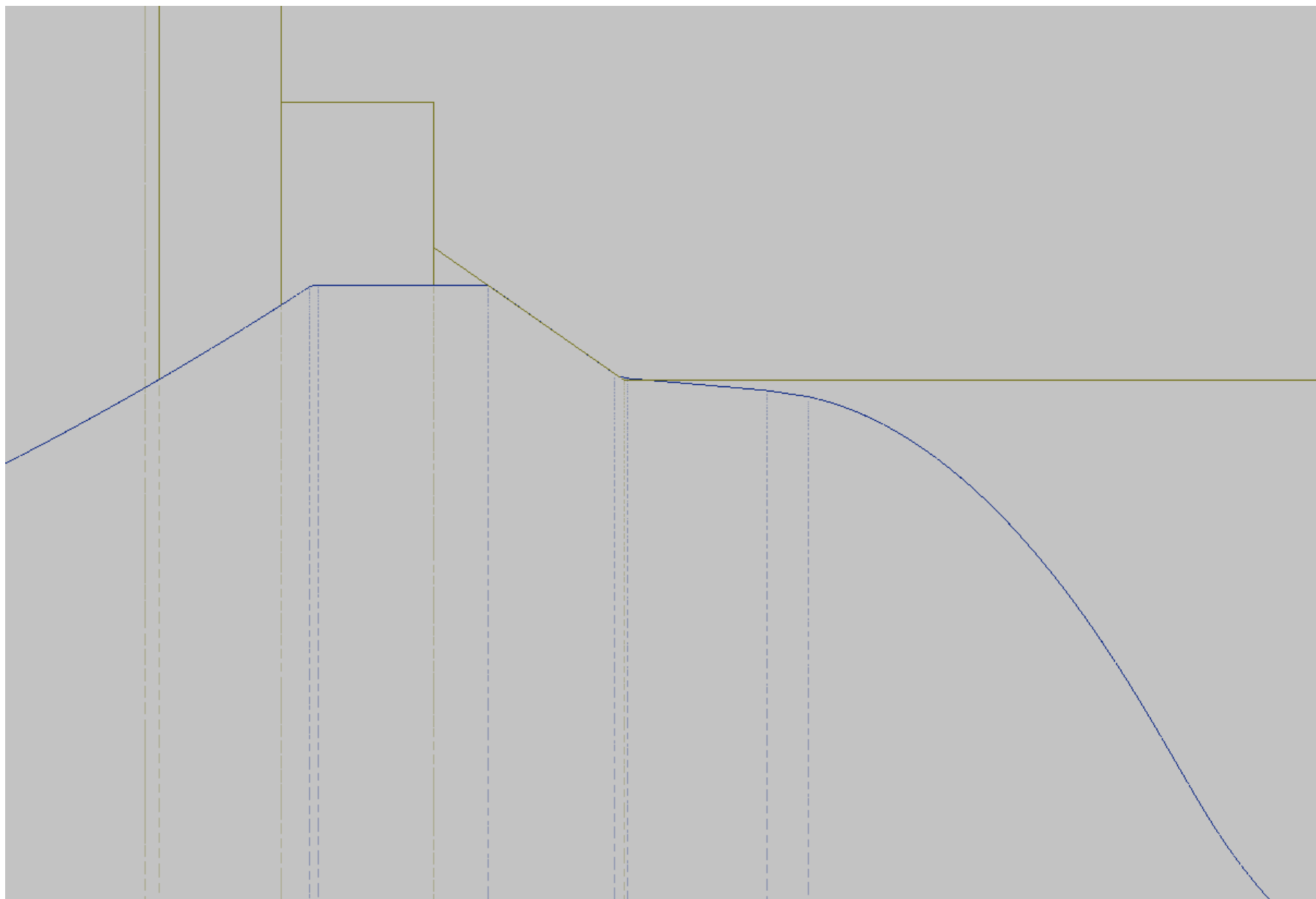
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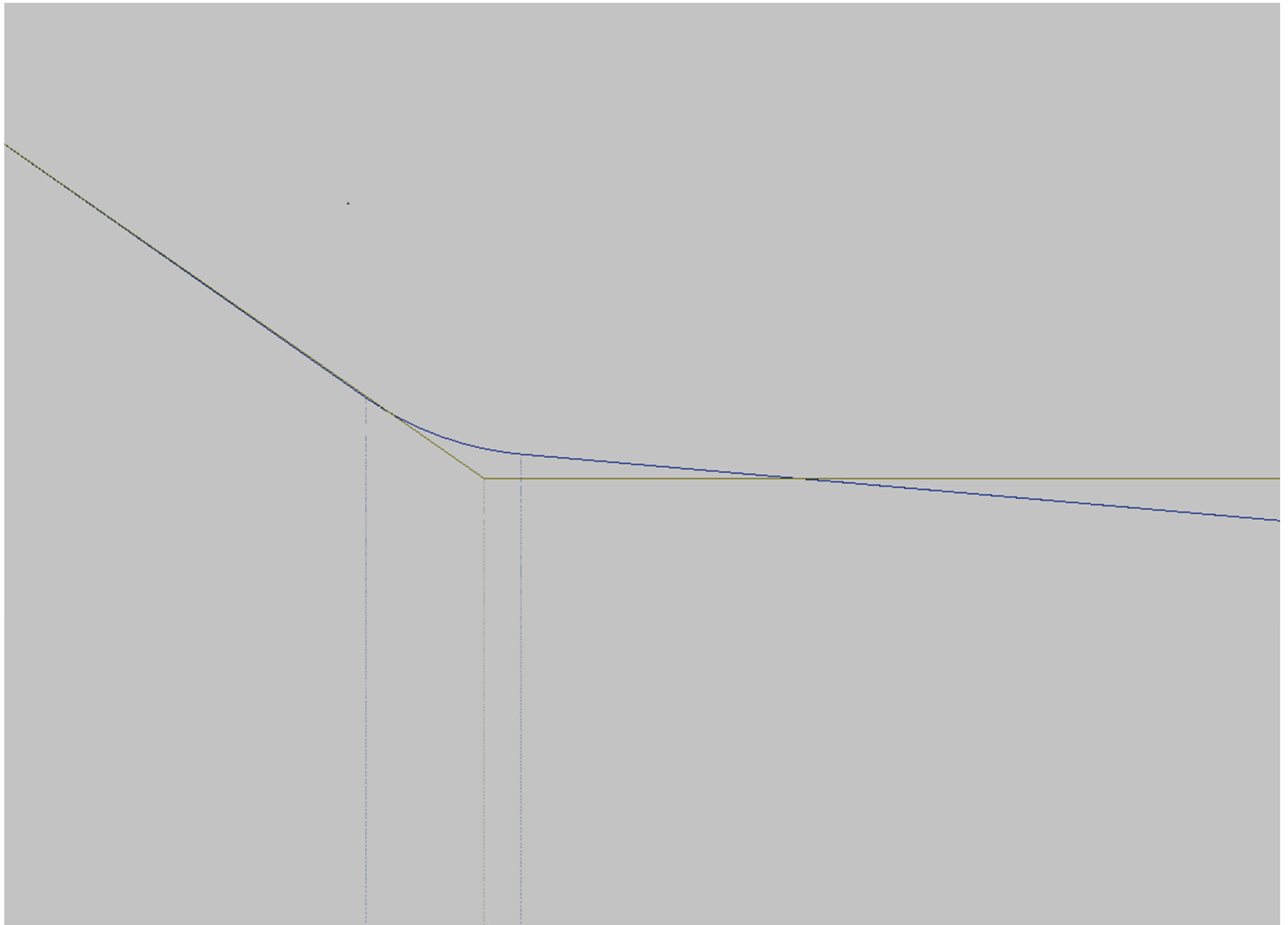
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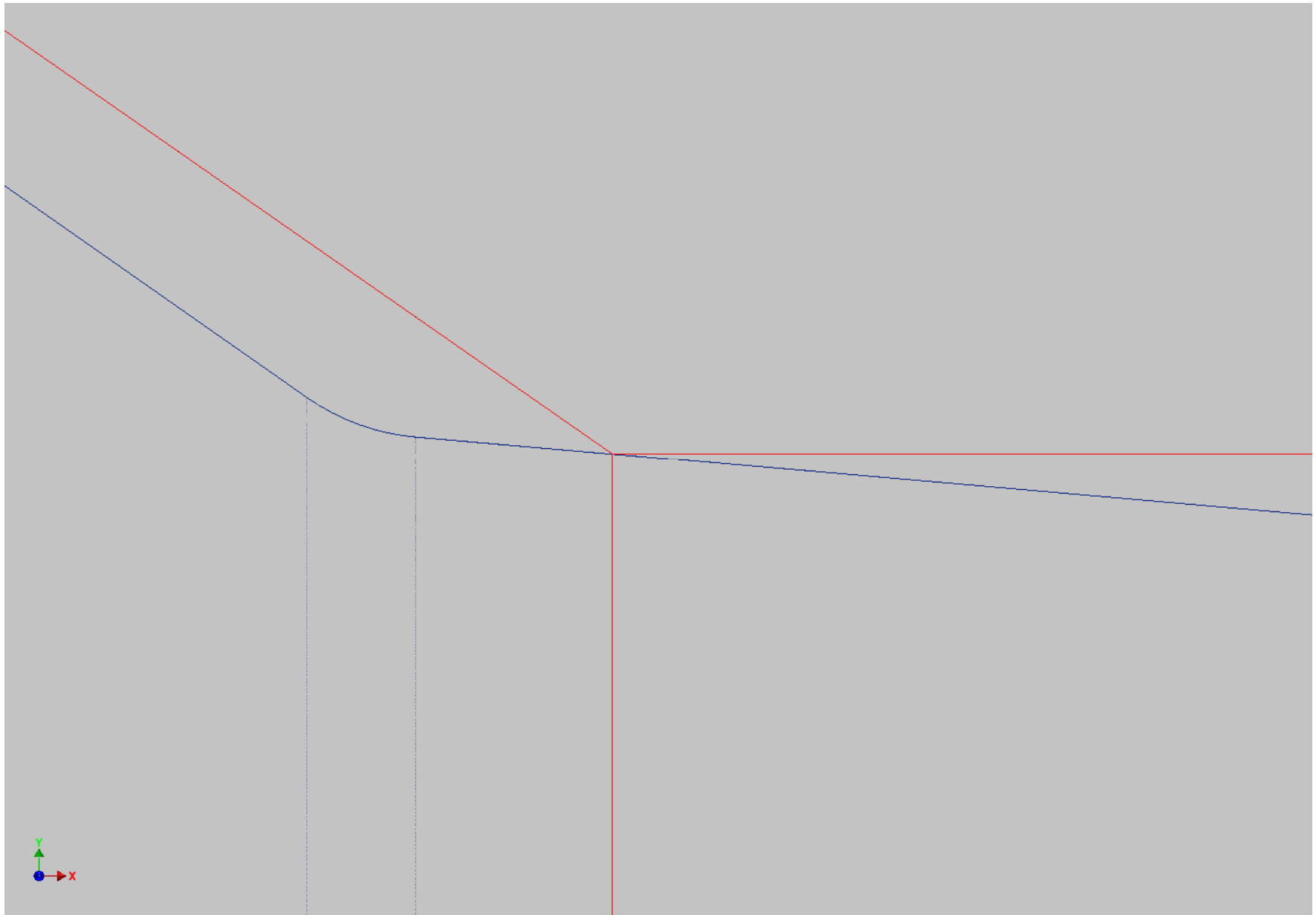
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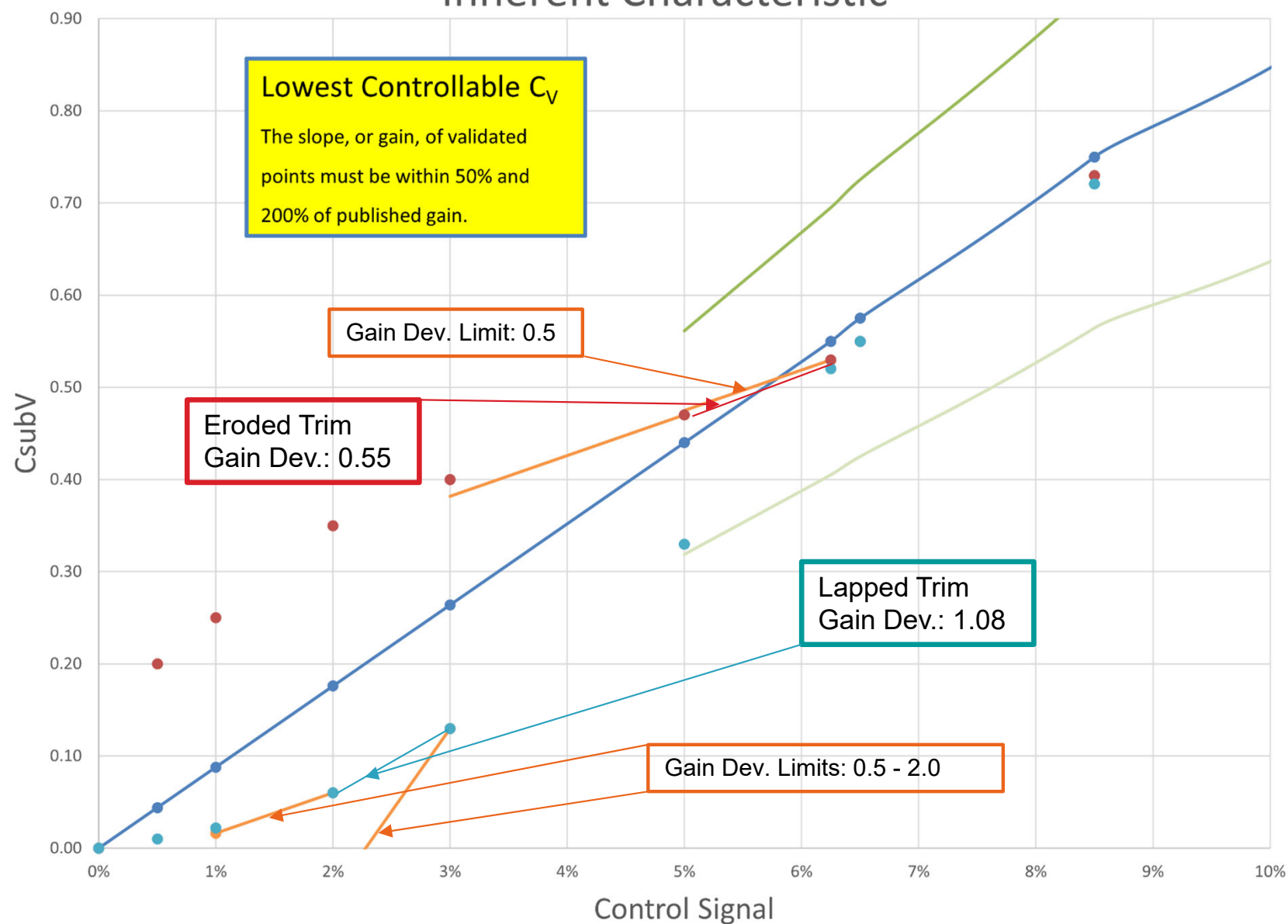
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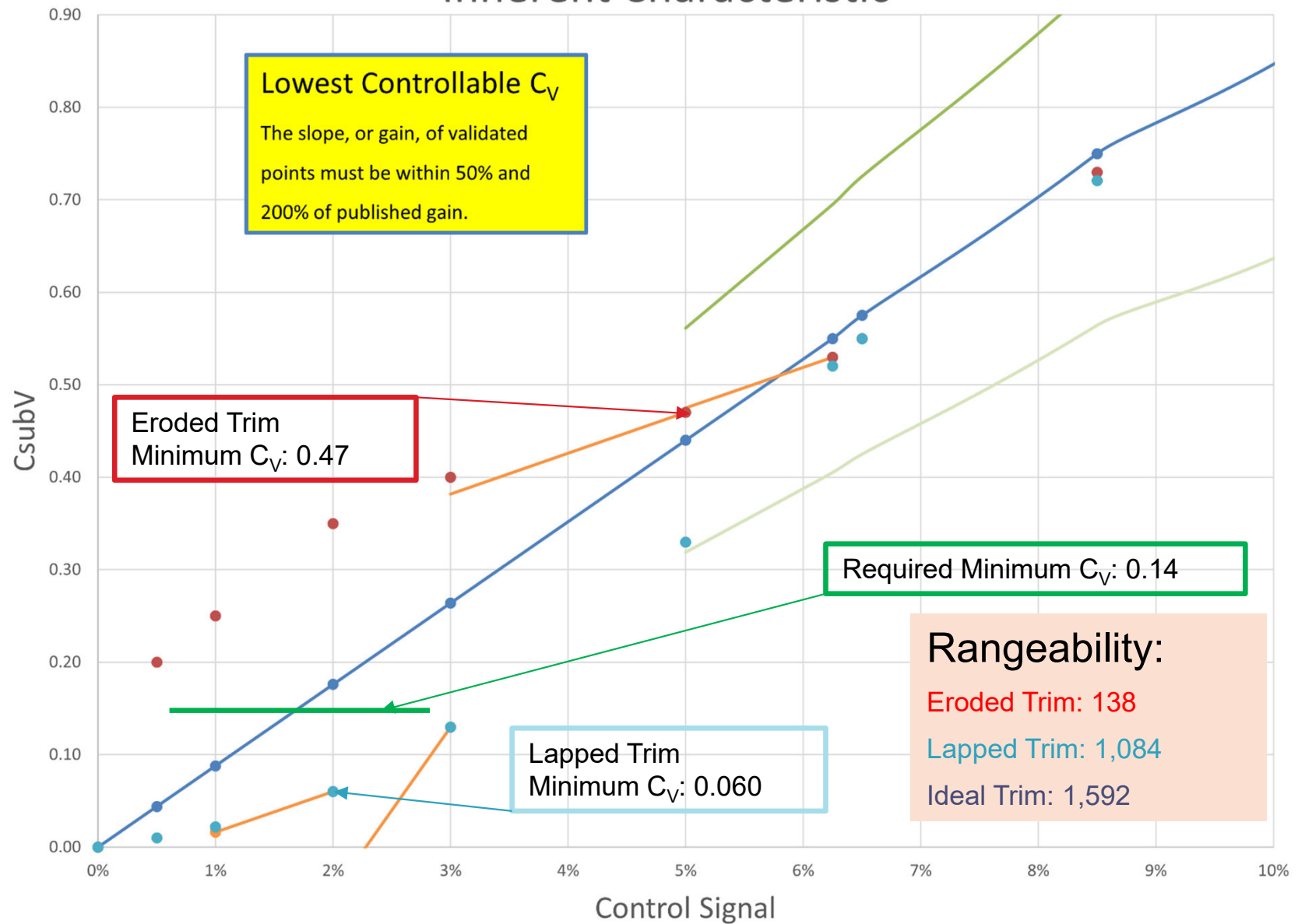
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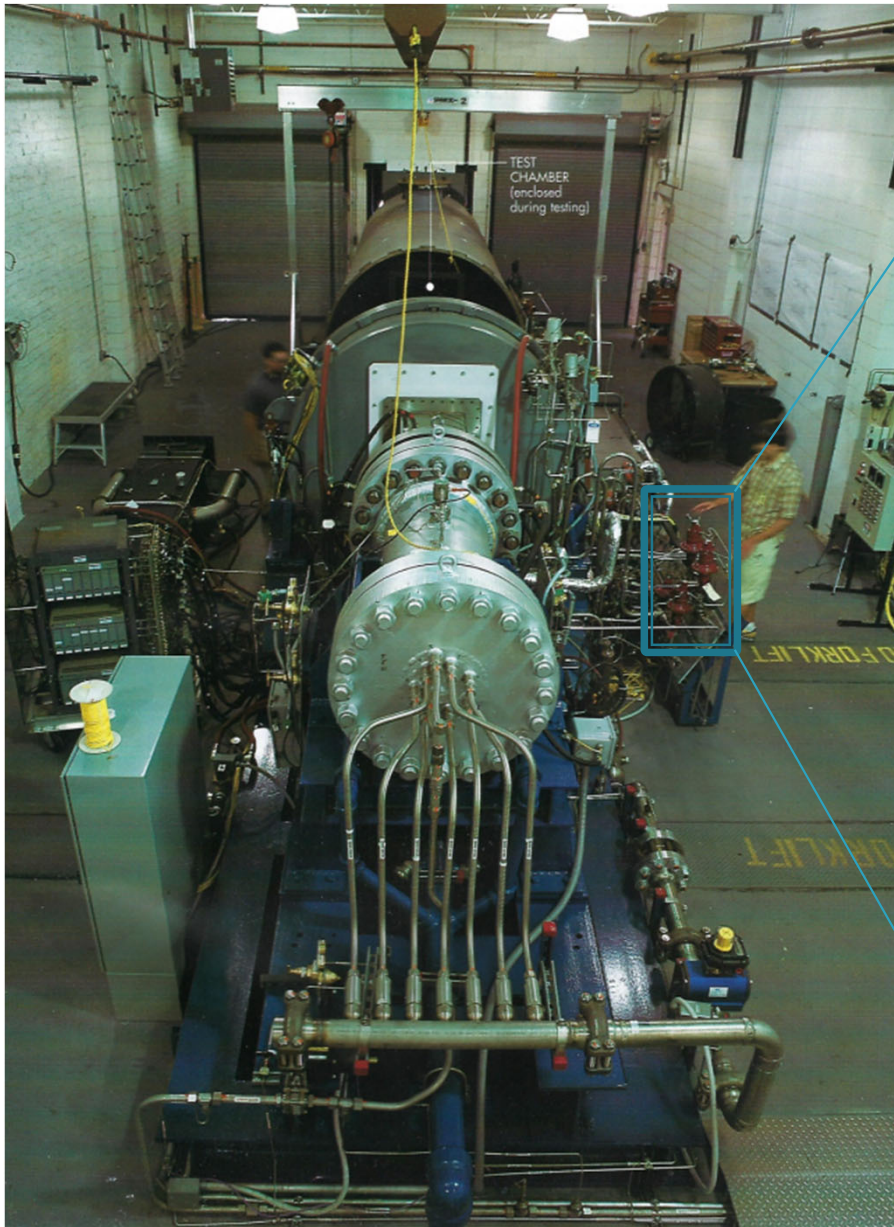
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Inherent Characteristic



Inherent Characteristic





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Thank
You!

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