



SCANDINAVIAN ACADEMY
For Training and Development

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Course: Flow Measurement and Custody Transfer

Code	City	Hotel	Start	End	Price	Language - Hours
CM-364	Baku (Azerbaijan)	Hotel Meeting	2026-08-31	2026-09-04	5450 €	En - 25

Introduction

Every process plant in the world takes in bulk raw materials and fuel from tanker ships, railroad cars, tanker trucks, or pipelines. Refineries, chemical plants, pharmaceutical companies, and a host of other industries, have to measure raw materials and finished products accurately, because they pay for what comes in and get paid for what goes out.

Transportation companies—the ones who own the tankers, railroad cars, or pipelines—also get paid for the amount of materials they move. Companies that push oil or gas through pipelines, for example, may operate on slim margins, so they want to know exactly how much of the oil or gas transported is involved. In addition, greenhouse gas emissions and CO2 trading are emerging applications, where accurate Flow Measurement is needed.

Whether it is oil, gas, or chemicals, a tiny error in the flow measurement of materials being transferred can cost a company millions of dollars in one year.

Custody Transfer takes place any time fluids are passed from the possession of one party to another (e.g., from producer to pipeline, pipeline to plant, or pipeline to storage facility). Custody Transfer (or Fiscal Metering) refers to metering, that is a point of a commercial transaction, such as when a change in ownership of fluids takes place.

Hence, Custody Transfer defines the point at which ownership changes hands for the product being measured.



The custody transfer system must generate detailed and indisputable cargo reports, based on accurate flow measurements and calculations.

What makes custody transfer unique among flow-meter applications is that money changes hands and that accuracy requirements are higher than they are for most other applications. Hence, Custody transfer systems are more than just flow-meters and they represent a combination of highly engineered flow measurement systems for the intended application.

Custody transfer metering requires exceptional accuracy, repeatability, and auditable values. For instance, liquid custody transfer meters used to measure refined hydrocarbons have accuracy of $\pm 0.125\%$ or better, and repeatability in the range of $\pm 0.02\%$.

Objectives

- This course introduces participants to a variety of flow measurement technologies and systems that are used custody transfer applications, and gain an understanding about how measurement systems can work properly and accurately.
- These include differential pressure (DP) measurement, turbine meters, positive displacement meters, Coriolis flow measurement, Magnetic and ultrasonic flow measurement.
- Participants will gain the ability to determine if a metering system is adequate for the purpose, select appropriate systems and identify potential problems.
- Other key learning objectives of this seminar include the understanding of the principles and applications of Multiple meters/meter runs, Flow computers, Quality systems, Calibration, Meter Runs, Proving and Supporting Automation.
- Participants will also have a sound understanding of relevant fluid Laws that are needed for the use of flow measurement devices.



Training Methodology

The course combines structured and focused presentations and discussions of topics covered with relevant examples and question & answer sessions to maximise the benefits to the participants.

Participants will be provided with comprehensive course notes and soft copies of all presentation material. These will be very valuable for detailed study and future reference.

Organizational Impact

The company will achieve improved and optimised control of its custody Transfer and flow measurement operations.

Optimised process selection criteria will increase efficiency and Financial Performance and result in Fiscal Savings.

This will be brought about by more accurate measurement techniques and more robust Custody Transfer operations.

Improved competencies will result in higher staff productivity and effectiveness.

Personal Impact

Participants will gain sound and practical understanding and extend their knowledge of Custody Transfer and Flow Measurement systems, principles and types, and how to assess their impact on the strategic and tactical aspirations of the company.

Participants will have the necessary information and confidence to conduct reviews of flow measurement systems and the ability to report to management on the status of the custody transfer systems in place and methods of improvement.



Participants will be able to minimise loss and increase Fiscal Gains, through the correct selection and operation of flow measurement systems that are related to Custody Transfer.

Who Should Attend?

- Mechanical Engineers
- Process Engineers
- Chemical Engineers
- Instrumentation Engineers/ Metering Engineers
- Production Engineers
- Reservoir Engineers
- Valve Technicians
- Measurement Superintendent
- Custody Technicians
- Design Engineers
- Hydrocarbon Accountant
- Regulators (Government Agencies)
- Metering System Suppliers

Training Course Outline

Basic Fluid and Gas Laws

- Pressure
- Flow Volume
- Continuity Principle
- Energy Law (Bernoulli's Equation)
- Pressure Change Equation
- Flow Configurations (Flow Profiles)
- Laminar Flow
- Turbulent Flow



- Reynold's Number
- Flow Losses (Friction Losses)
- Viscosity
- Ideal Gases
- Gas Laws, Boyle's Law, Charles's Law, Gay-Lussac's Law

Types and Applications of Flow Meters

Differential Pressure (DP) Flow Meters

- Types; Orifice plates, Venturi tubes, flow nozzles, averaging Pitot tubes
- Systems, Operating Principle, Performance, Properties, Characteristics, Uses and Applications, Installation, Calibration
- Standard AGA3

Positive Displacement (PD) Flow Meters

- Types; Rotor, Oscillating Piston, Oval Gear, Rotating Paddle
- Slippage, Volume displacement
- Systems, Operating Principle, Performance, Properties, Characteristics, Uses and Applications, Installation, Calibration

Turbine Flow Meters

- Types; Conventional and Helical
- Problems with Erosion, corrosion, Cavitation and Obstructions
- Systems, Operating Principle, Performance, Properties, Characteristics, Uses and Applications, Installation, Calibration
- Standard AGA7

Flow Measurement Systems and Other Consideration

- Meter Factor
- Meter Runs



- Proving Systems; Direct, Indirect, Master Meter, Volume, Displacement
- Time Delay
- Quality Systems (Gas Chromatographs and Sampling Systems)
- Custody Transfer Skids
- Flow Computers and Communication
- Temperature and Pressure Measurements

General Characteristics and Performance of Flow-meters

- System Characteristics
- Flow range and viscosity range
- Performance
- Accuracy
- Stability and Repeatability
- Sensitivity
- Noise
- Linearity
- Reliability
- Applications and Usage
- Sizing
- Calibration

Types and Applications of Flow Meters (contd.)

Ultrasonic Flow Meters

- Systems, Operating Principle, Performance, Properties, Characteristics, Uses and Applications, Installation, Calibration
- Straight run requirement
- Standard AGA 9

Magnetic Flow Meters

- Systems, Operating Principle, Performance, Properties, Characteristics, Uses and



Applications, Installation, Calibration

Coriolis Flow Meters

- Systems, Operating Principle, Performance, Properties, Characteristics, Uses and Applications, Installation, Calibration
- Standard AGA 11



The Scandinavian Academy for Training and Development adopts the latest scientific and professional methodologies in training and human resource development, aiming to enhance the efficiency of individuals and organizations. Training programs are delivered through a comprehensive approach that includes:

- Theoretical lectures supported by PowerPoint presentations and visual materials (videos and short films).
- Scientific evaluation of participants before and after the program to measure progress and knowledge acquisition.
- Brainstorming sessions and practical role-playing to simulate real-life scenarios.
- Case studies tailored to align with the training content and participants work nature.
- Assessment tests conducted at the end of the program to evaluate the achievement of training objectives.

Each participant receives the training material (both theoretical and practical) in printed form and saved on a CD or flash drive. Detailed reports, including attendance records, final results, and overall program evaluations, are also provided.

Training materials are prepared professionally by a team of experts and specialists in various fields. At the end of the program, participants are awarded a professional attendance certificate, signed and accredited by the Scandinavian Academy for Training and Development.

Program Timings:

- 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM in Arab cities.
- 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM in European and Asian cities.

The program includes:

- A daily Coffee Break provided during the sessions to ensure participants comfort.