



Kuwait 4th Flow Measurement Technology Conference

3-5 December 2019
Hilton Kuwait Resort



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الراعي الرسمي



AMIN AMIN

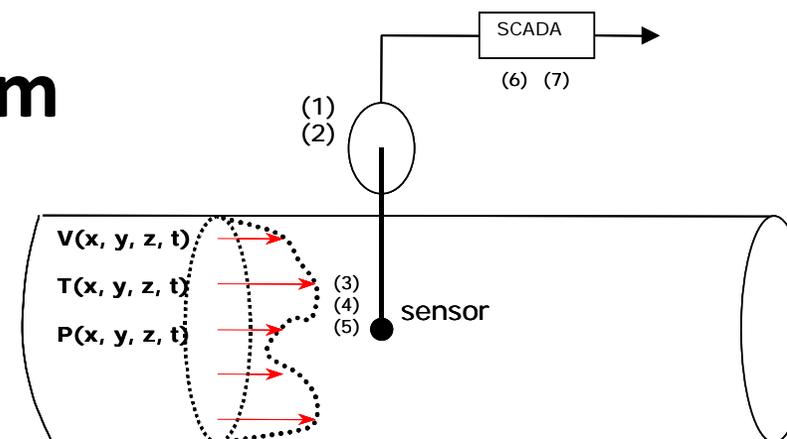
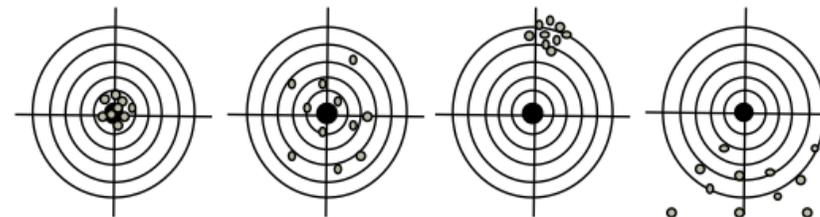
COO – Belsim Engineering USA, INC

Data Validation and Reconciliation (DVR) Technology Application in Upstream Production Systems

**A.Amin – Belsim Engineering, USA
T.Jadot – Belsim Engineering, Belgium**

Measurements are never 100% Correct

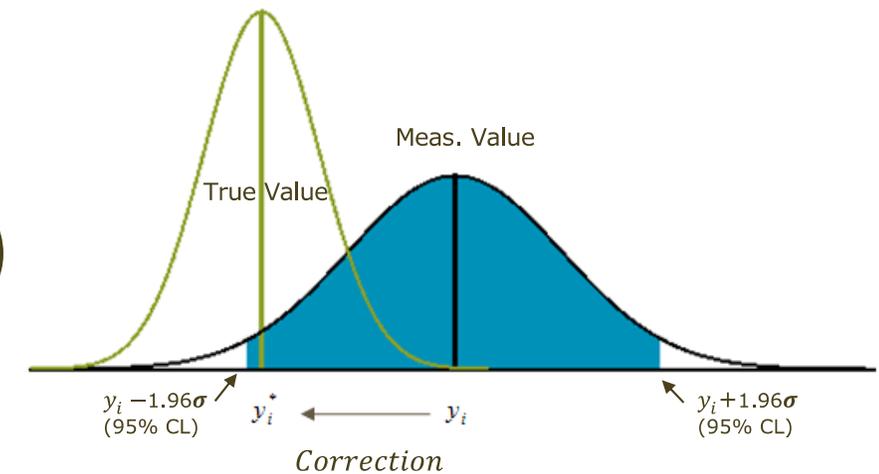
- Sensor precision
- **Installation induced bias**
- Fluctuation of the physical phenomenon
- **Drift** or accuracy bias of the sensor
- **Corrections** (e.g. flow meters)
- Accuracy of the **acquisition system**
- Fluid **sampling** issues
- **Losses and Leaks**



Why Information Redundancy Matters?



- Measurements **Random** and **Systematic** errors are **related**
- Measurements are **guilty** until proven correct – True Value(?)
- **Raw** measurements can lead to **wrong costly decisions**
- Most systems contain **redundancy** - but often **ignored**
- **DVR uses Redundancy to unlock:**
 - Accuracy Assurance (remove bias)
 - Precision Improvement (reduce uncertainty)



tion of Measure Value (Absolute)

Make Redundancy Your Friend

Redundancy and Reconciliation

- **3 variables** and **One Equation** $A-B-C = 0$
- Need 2 measured variables to determine 3rd
- Raw Measurements $35-21-10 = 4 \neq 0$
- 3 measured variables results in 1 redundancy

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| DRY_GAS_CO2 | 0.75 |
| DRY_GAS_N2 | 1.00 |
| DRY_GAS_C1 | 65.97 |
| DRY_GAS_C2 | 10.16 |
| DRY_GAS_C3 | 8.32 |
| DRY_GAS_IC4 | 2.21 |
| DRY_GAS_NC4 | 6.53 |
| DRY_GAS_IC5 | 1.90 |
| DRY_GAS_NC5 | 2.32 |
| DRY_GAS_C6 | 0.53 |
| DRY_GAS_C7 | 0.19 |
| DRY_GAS_C8 | 0.08 |
| DRY_GAS_C9 | 0.02 |
| DRY_GAS_C10 | 0.01 |

Thermodynamic Constraints Increase Redundancy

| Tag | Meas. Value | Meas. Unit | Meas. Unc. | Unc. Type |
|-----|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| A | 35.00 | t/h | 2.10 | Abs. |

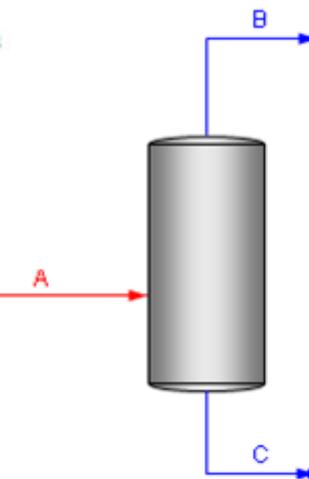
| | |
|------------------|-------|
| SEP_DRY_GAS_CO2 | 0.77 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_N2 | 1.04 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_C1 | 68.32 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_C2 | 10.36 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_C3 | 8.17 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_I-C4 | 2.04 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_N-C4 | 5.81 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_I-C5 | 1.45 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_N-C5 | 1.66 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_C6 | 0.29 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_C7 | 0.06 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_C8 | 0.02 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_C9 | 0.00 |
| SEP_DRY_GAS_C10 | 0.00 |

| Tag | Meas. Value | Meas. Unit | Meas. Unc. | Unc. Type |
|-----|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| B | 21.00 | t/h | 1.0 | Abs. |

Data Reconciliation to seek True Value

- build **process model** (1st principles)
- iteratively **correct** measurements
- as **little** as necessary
- using **redundancy** and **uncertainty**
- so that all process **constraints** are satisfied

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| SEP_LIQ_CO2 | 0.28 |
| SEP_LIQ_N2 | 0.06 |
| SEP_LIQ_C1 | 8.70 |
| SEP_LIQ_C2 | 5.33 |
| SEP_LIQ_C3 | 11.95 |
| SEP_LIQ_IC4 | 6.33 |
| SEP_LIQ_NC4 | 24.18 |
| SEP_LIQ_IC5 | 12.85 |
| SEP_LIQ_NC5 | 18.43 |
| SEP_LIQ_C6 | 6.33 |
| SEP_LIQ_C7 | 3.13 |
| SEP_LIQ_C8 | 1.71 |
| SEP_LIQ_C9 | 0.46 |
| SEP_LIQ_C10 | 0.24 |

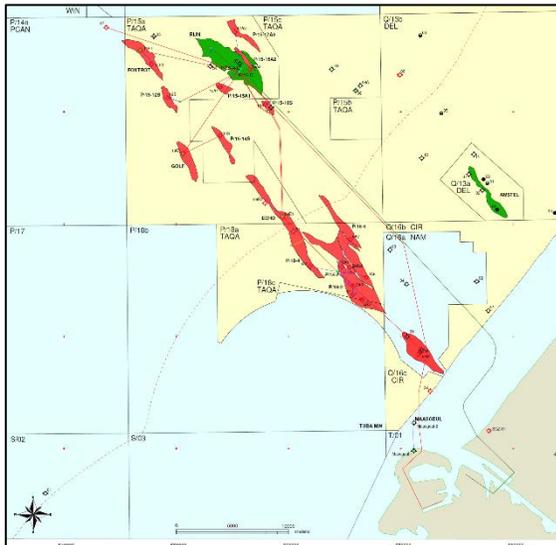


Constrained Minimization of Non-Linear System

| Tag | Meas. Value | Meas. Unit | Meas. Unc. | Unc. Type |
|-----|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| C | 10.00 | t/h | 0.8 | Abs. |

Produces a *single set of coherent data* representing the most probable process state

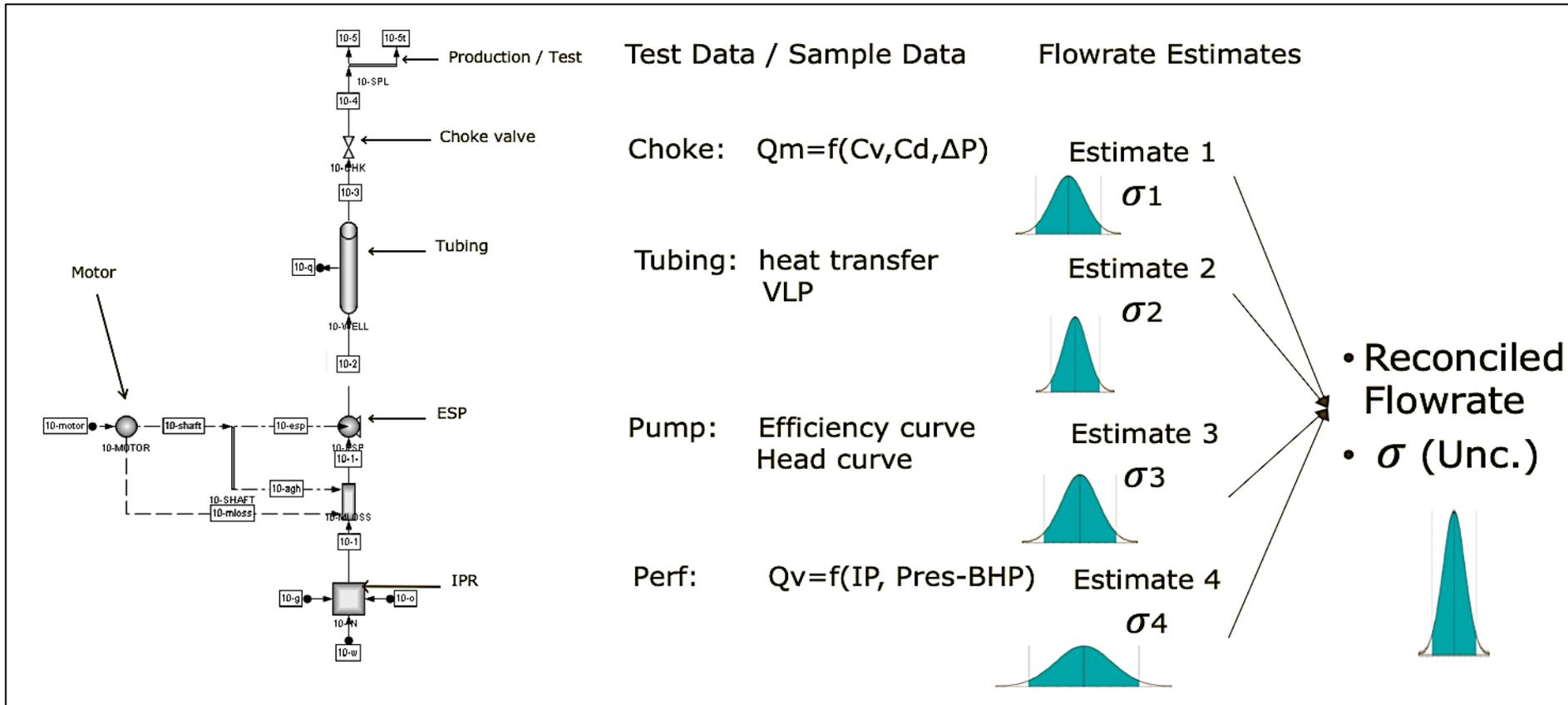
Process Data Integration & Surveillance - Field Case



- **Location:** North Sea
- **First oil:** August 2014
- **Gravity** based structure
- **4 oil wells, 1 water injection well**

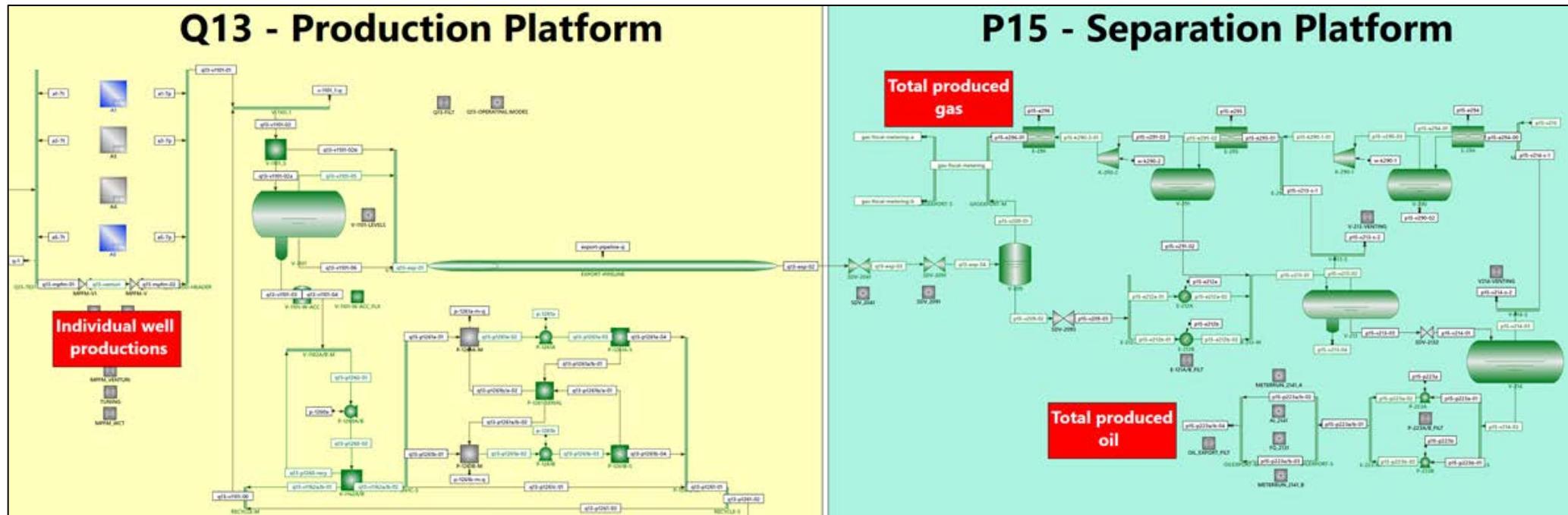
Implementation: Virtual Flow Metering

- Use of downhole measurements and equations to compute **flow rate estimates**
- Reconcile all these estimates into **one single validated flow rate**



Implementation: Process Modeling

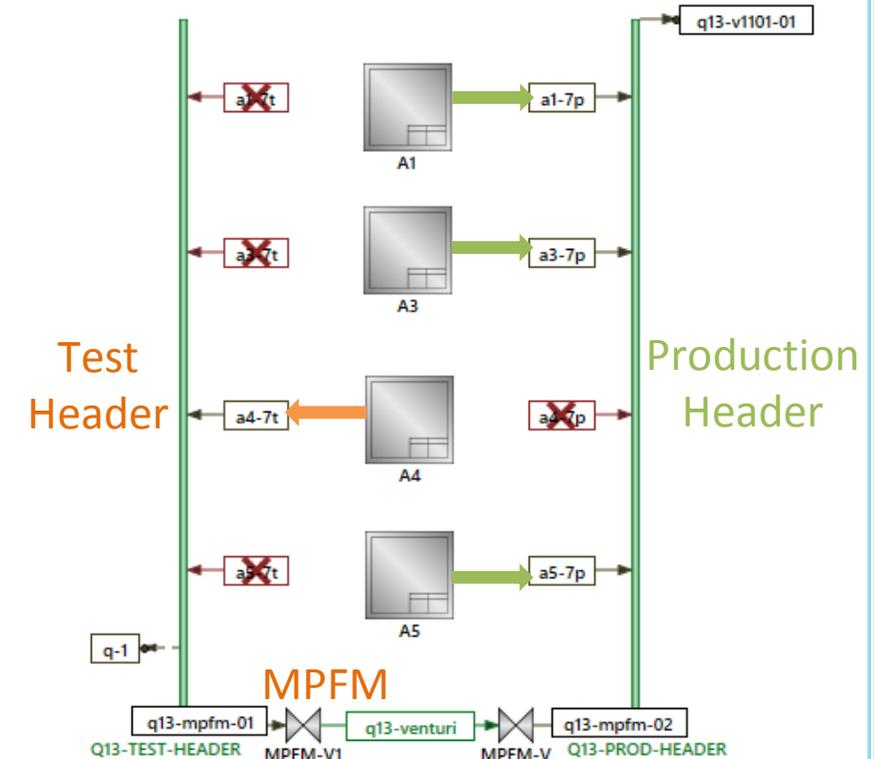
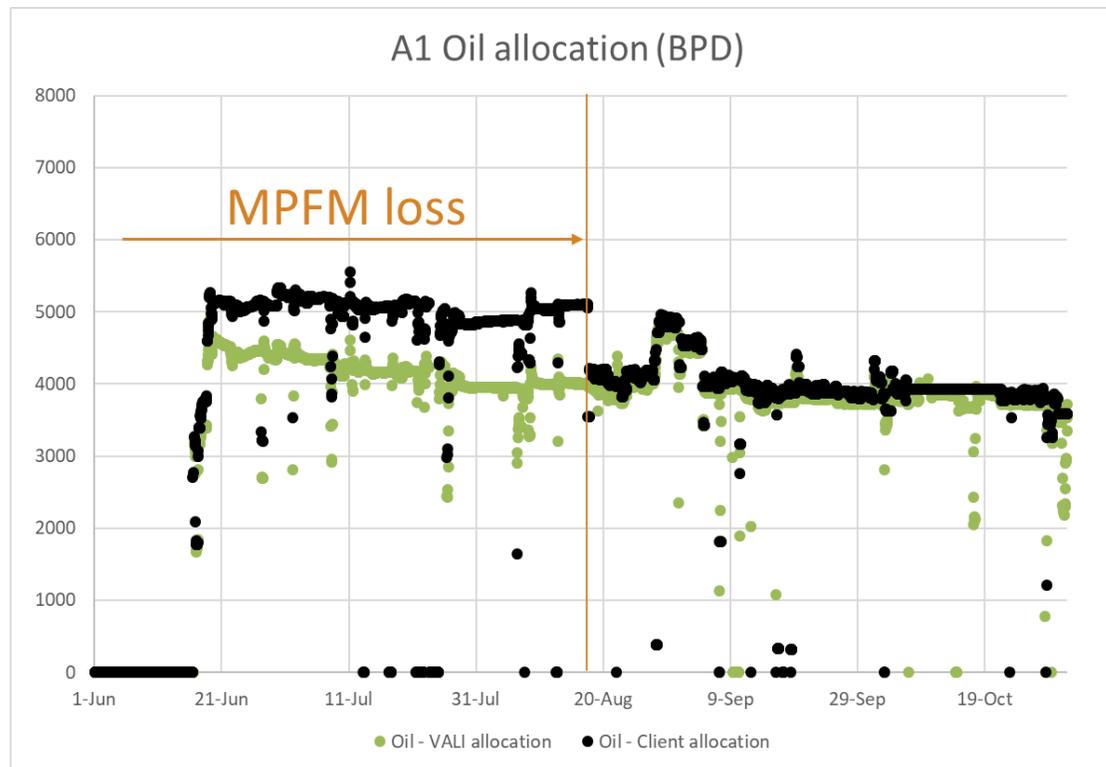
- The **whole process** is modeled, from the production platform to the separation platform
- **Mass and energy and compounds balances** are maintained through the whole process, therefore linking the well production to process facilities



Virtual Flow Metering Applications



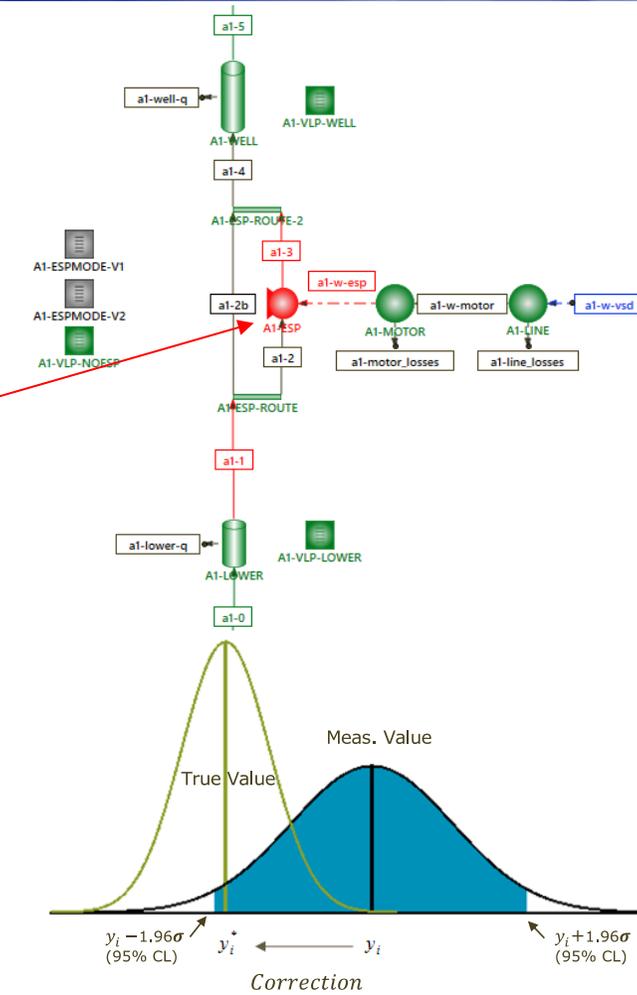
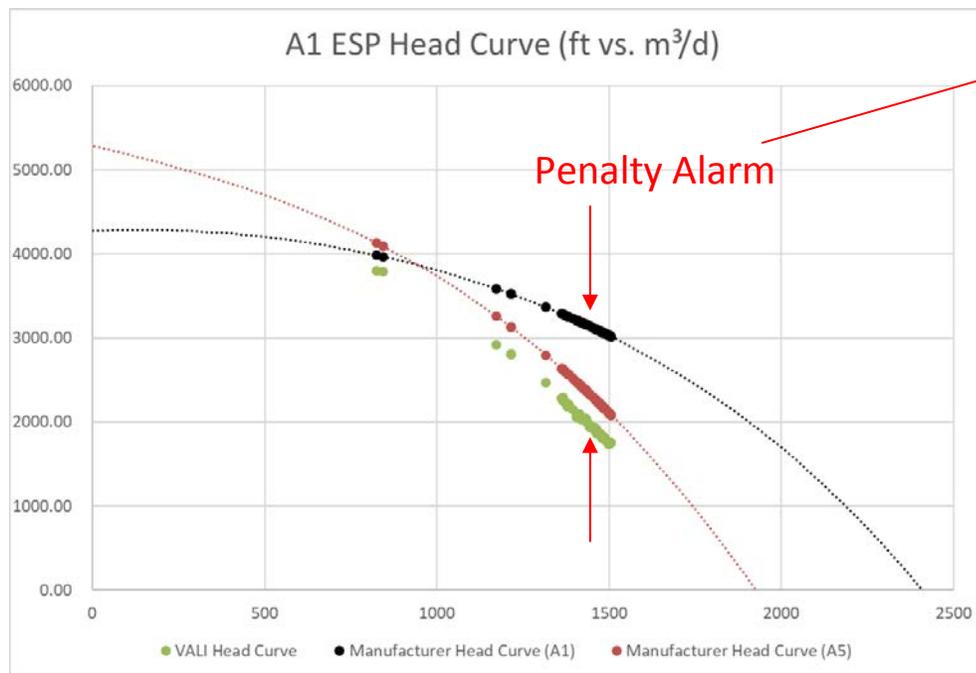
- VALI proved able to fill the gap between the test periods, leading to better allocation of the total production



Downhole Surveillance



- Two of the wells presented a lot of **penalty** around their electrical submersible pumps (ESP)

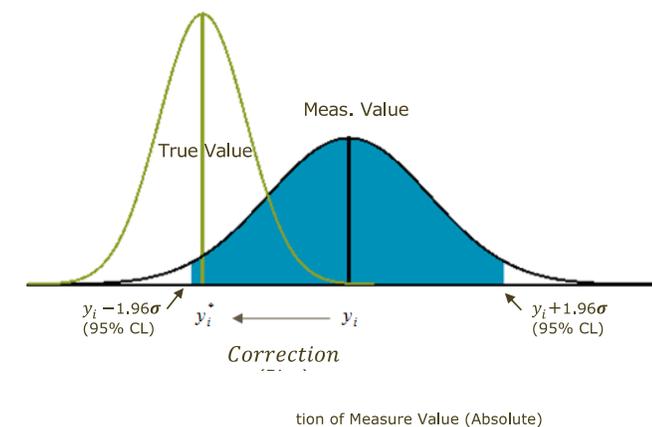
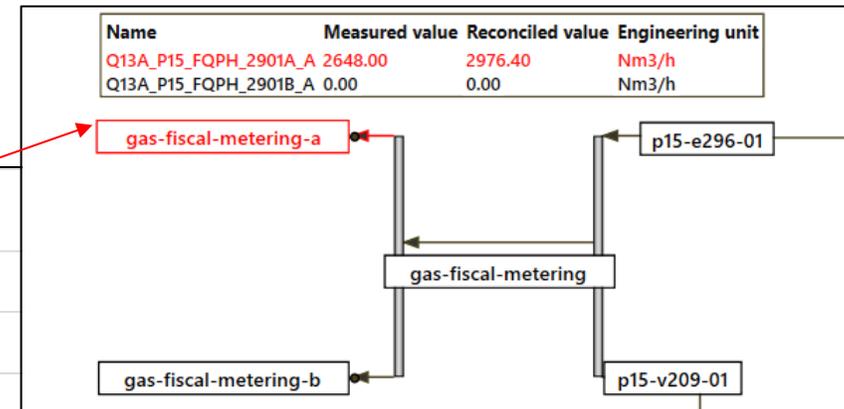
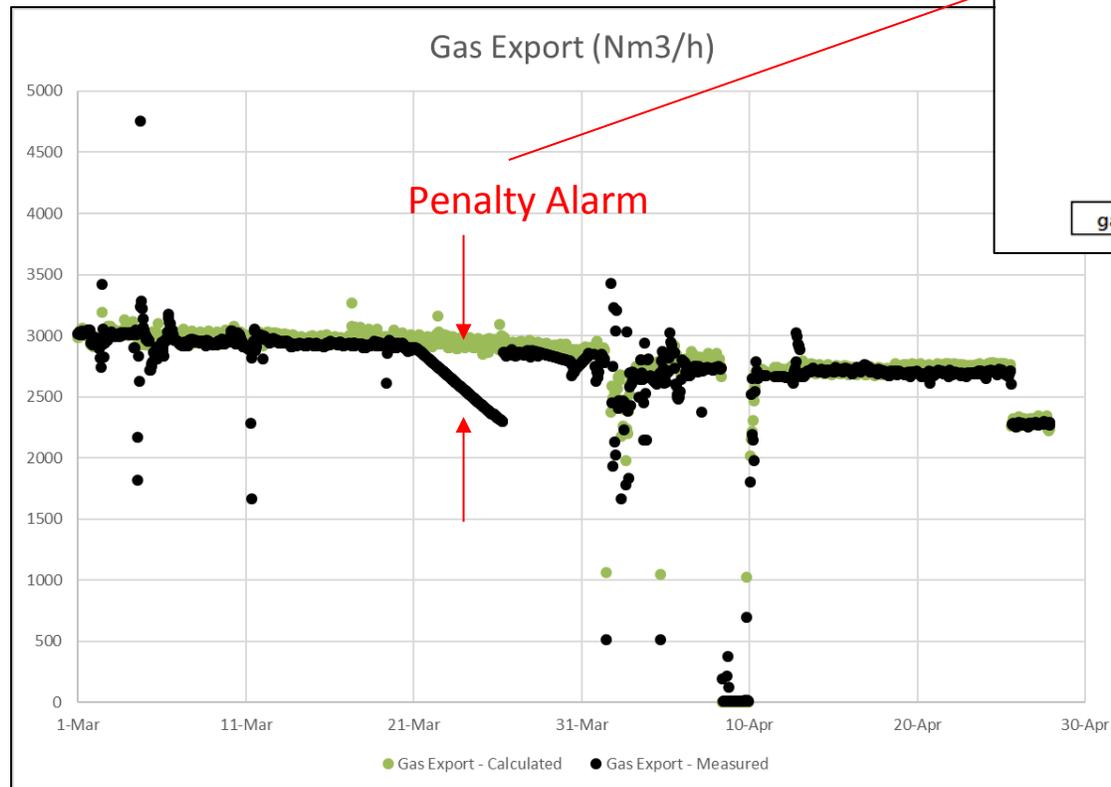


tion of Measure Value (Absolute)

Surface Facility Surveillance



- DVR calculations are able to spot **inconsistent** measurements through their penalty indicator



Summary



- **DVR is Core Modeling Engine** for many upstream applications
- **Examples:** production monitoring, system health check, well-process integration, multiphase validation, allocation, predictive maintenance....
 - Uses **ALL** measurable variables to improve process **accuracy** and **precision** (DP, P&T, flow, phase fractions, composition..)
 - **Integrates ALL data** from VFM, MPFM, Subsea, Surface Process
 - **Integrates thermodynamic models** (fluid properties, constraints)
 - Effective in localizing **bias/leaks** (results resilient to errors)
 - Enables Condition-based Maintenance (**CBM reduces Opex**)
 - Widely used in **downstream**, petrochemical and **power/nuclear** plants
 - Governed by German Engineering **Standard VDI-2048**
 - **Enables the use of ALL measurement data with CONFIDENCE**

DVR White Paper

Theory and Case Studies

A FIRST by SPE

**SPE Multiphase and Wet Gas Metering in Conventional and
Unconventional Data Driven Environment**

Workshop - Galveston Texas, 28-29 Jan 2020



THANK YOU