

# An economical subsea wet gas flow meter: reliable well production solutions for a low cost environment

Subsea Controls Down Under  
Perth, October 2016



# What is a wet gas ?

*API RP17S – Recommended Practice for the Design & Operation of Subsea Multiphase Flow Meters*

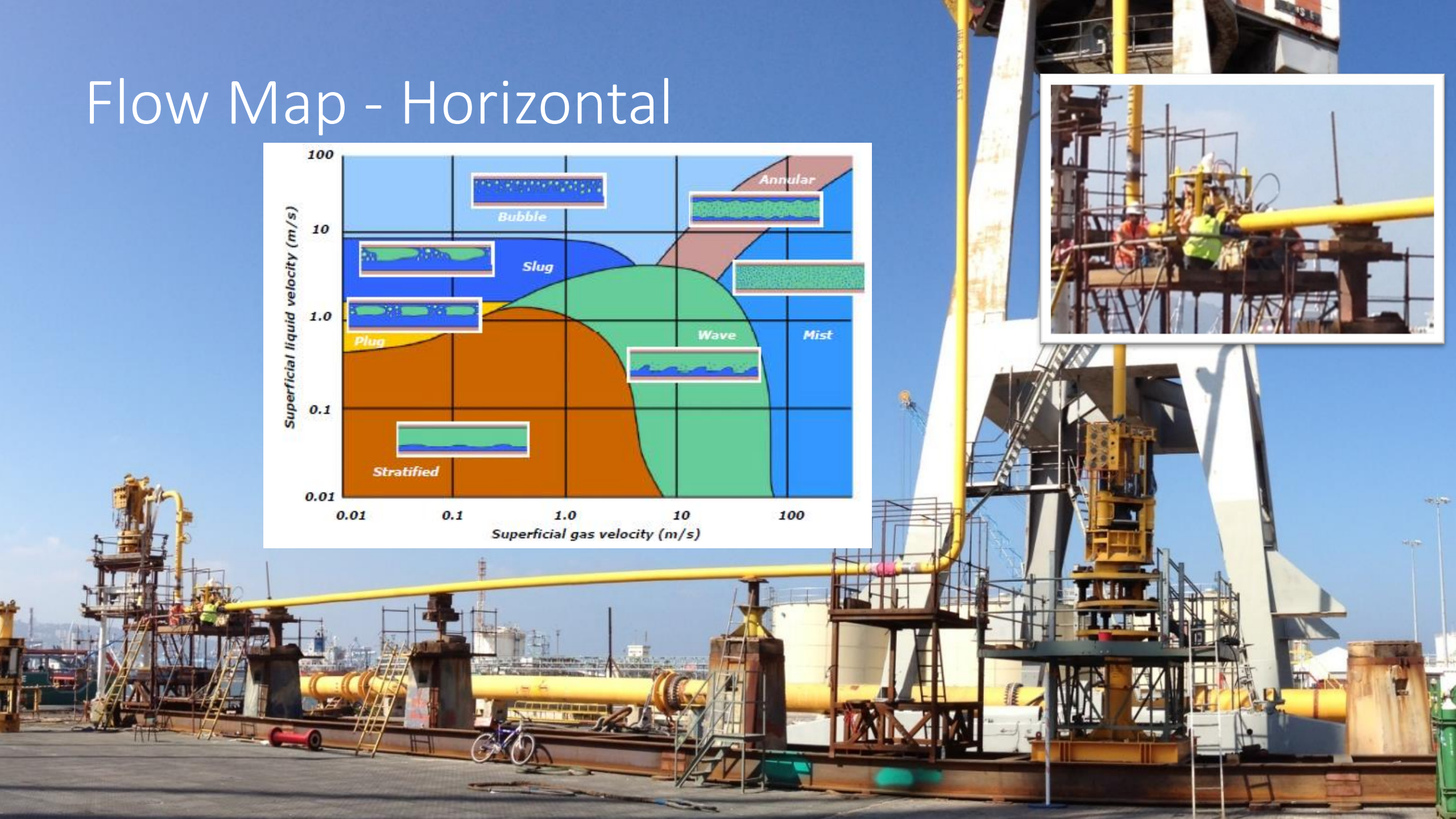
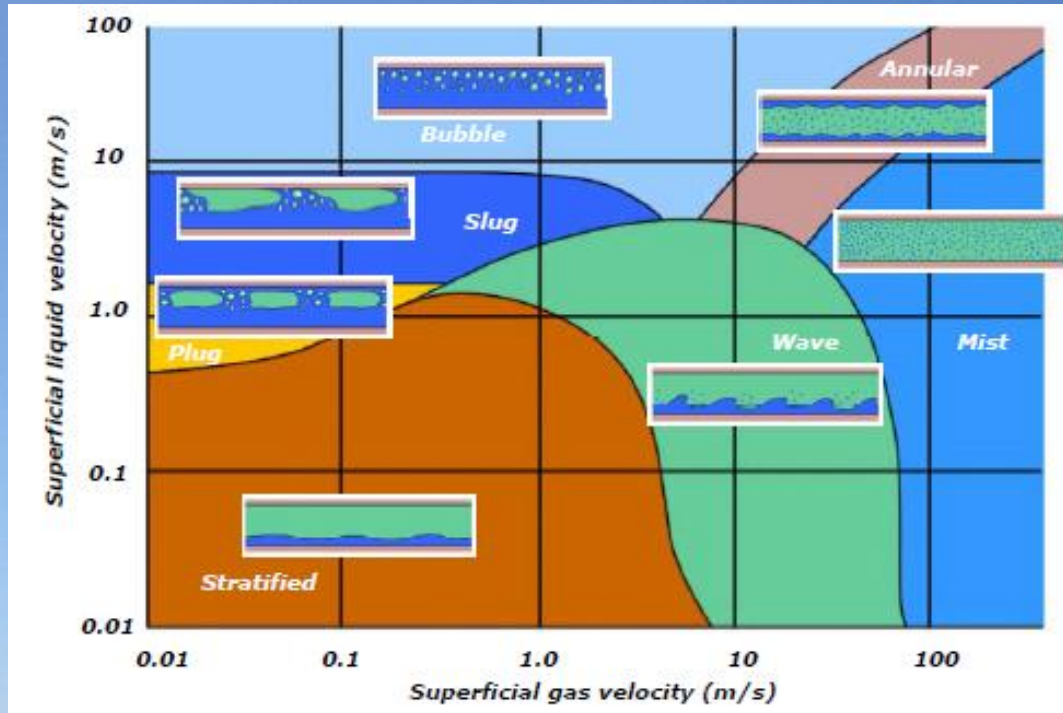
## 1.2.19 **multiphase flow**

Flow of a composite fluid that includes natural gas, hydrocarbon liquids, water, and injected fluids, or any combination of these.

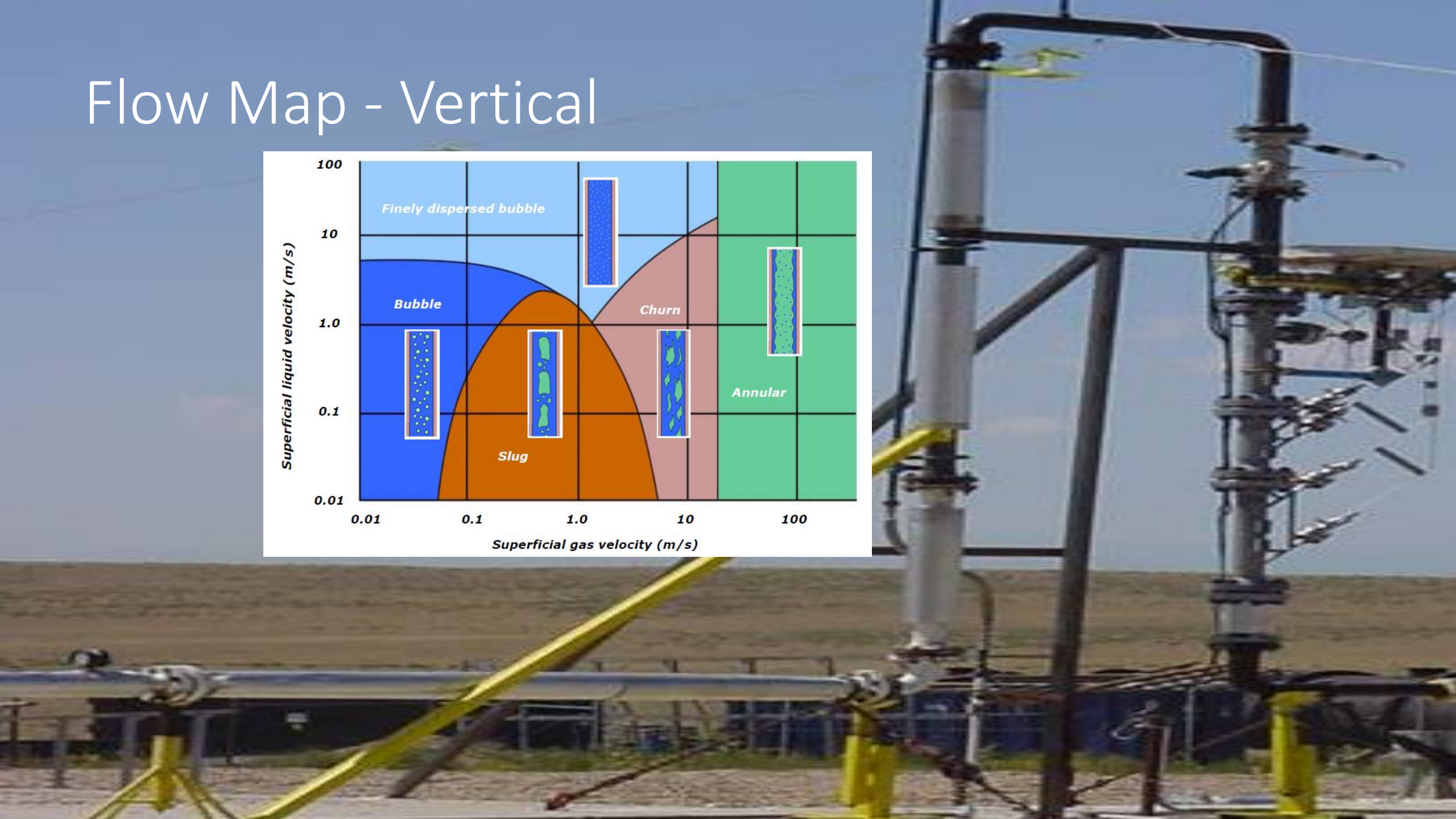
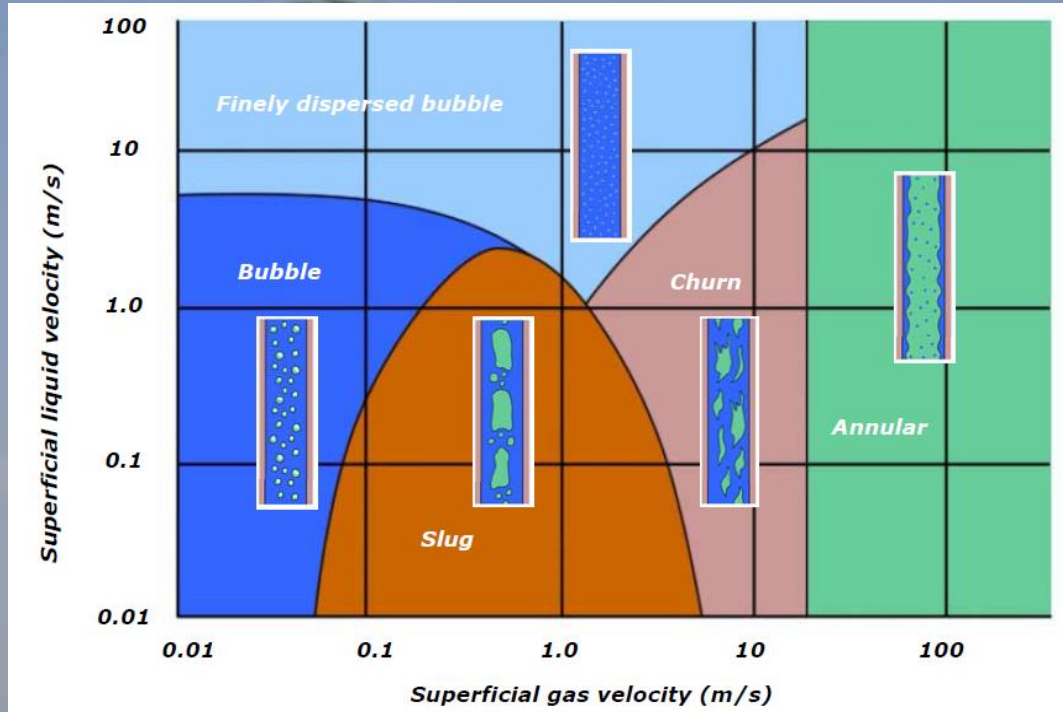
## 1.2.41 **wet gas**

A subset of multiphase flow in which the dominant fluid is gas and in which there is a presence of some liquid.

# Flow Map - Horizontal



# Flow Map - Vertical



# 99.9% GVF

P = 40 Bara  
Qg = 1800 m<sup>3</sup>/hr

GVF = 99.90%  
WLR = 100%

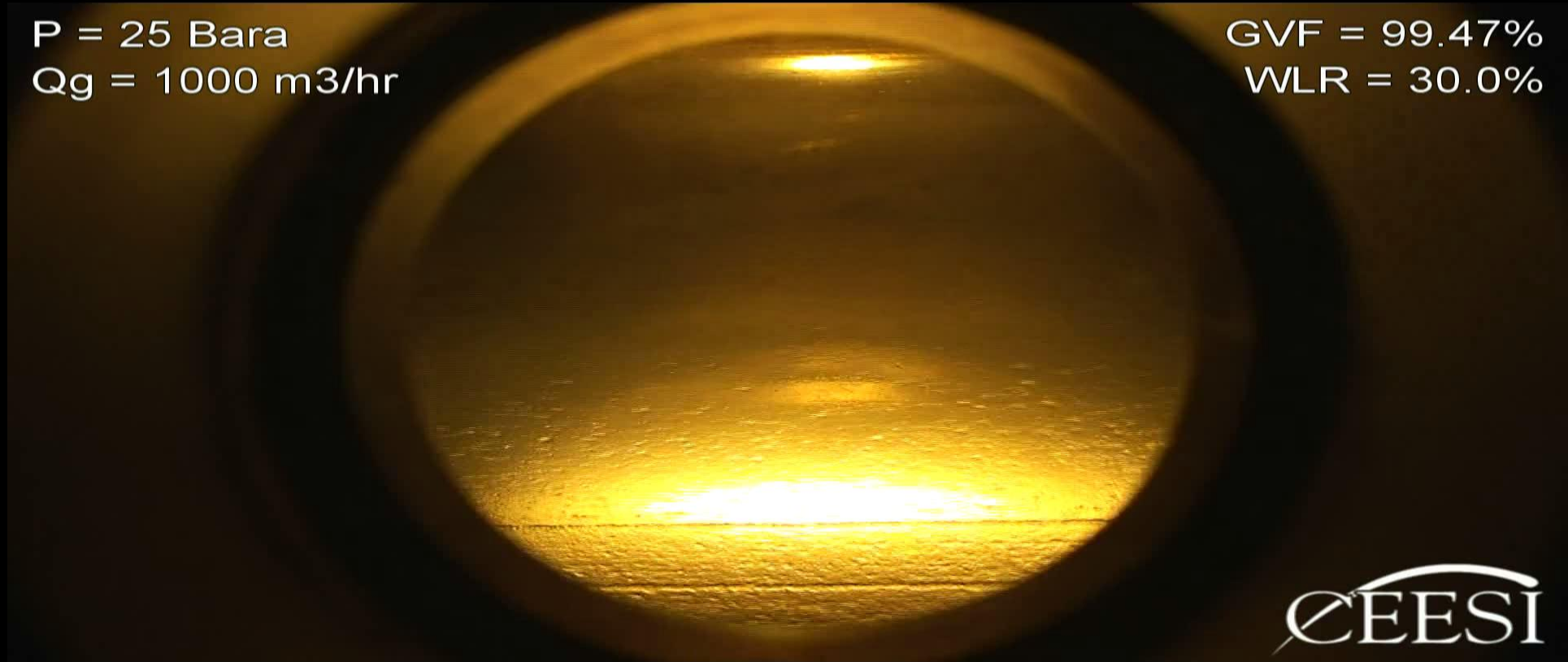


CEESI

# 99.5% GVF

P = 25 Bara  
Qg = 1000 m<sup>3</sup>/hr

GVF = 99.47%  
WLR = 30.0%



CEESI

# Why do we measure wet gas ?

- Reservoir management
  - optimise production
  - obtain long term reservoir recovery
  - Detection of water breakthrough
- Production allocation
  - extremely important in the development of marginal fields



How should we measure it?

Bernoulli



Venturi



Reynolds



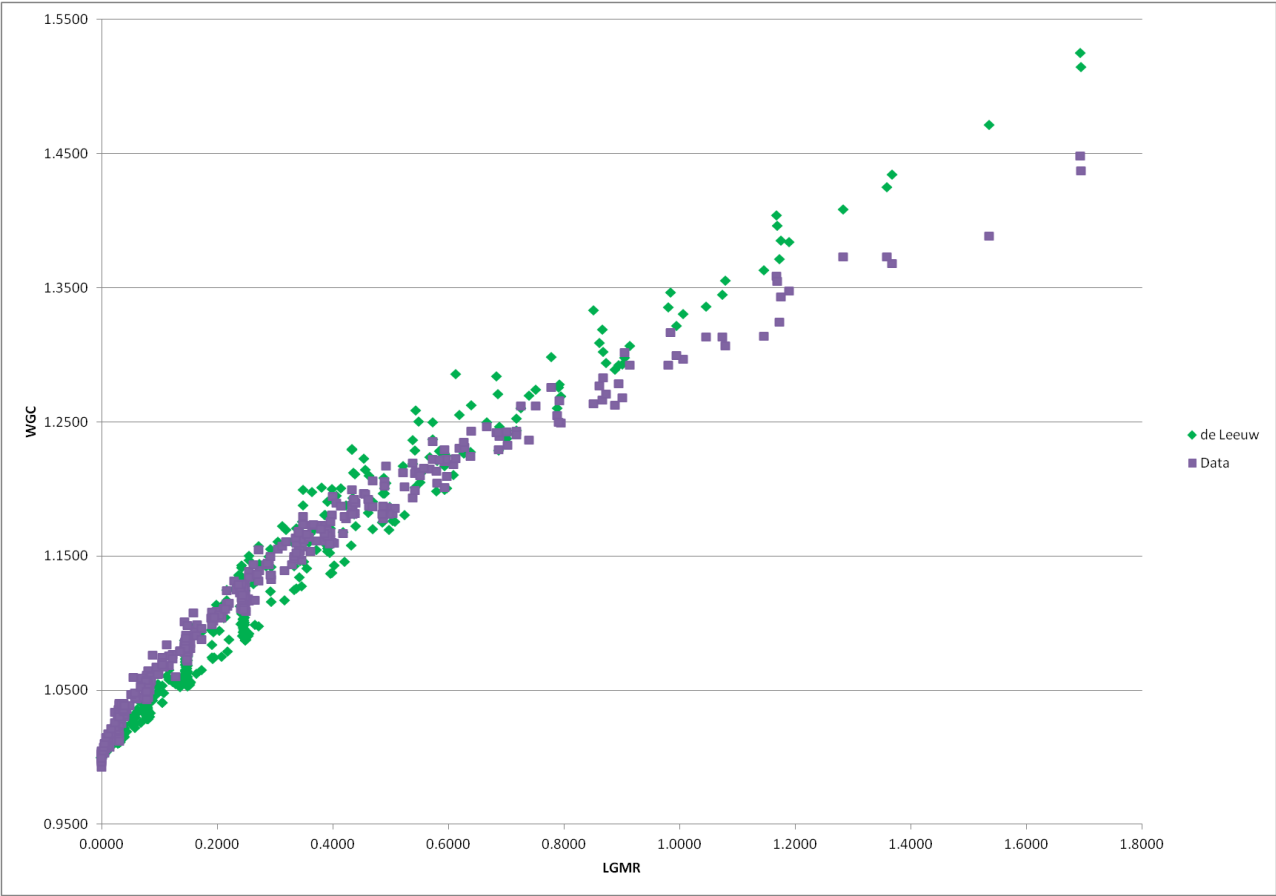
From ISO 5167:

$$Q_m = \frac{C}{\sqrt{1-\beta^4}} \varepsilon \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \sqrt{2\rho\Delta P}$$



# Wet Gas Correction:

$$Q_{gm} = \frac{Q_{gi}}{WGC} \quad (\text{for wet gas})$$



## EVALUATING AND IMPROVING WET GAS CORRECTIONS FOR HORIZONTAL VENTURI METERS

*Alistair Collins, Mark Tudge, Carol Wade (Solartron ISA)*

	2σ relative wet gas correction uncertainty		
	All Data Points	X ≤ 0.3	X ≤ 0.1
CONVENTIONAL / ORIFICE WET GAS CORRECTIONS			
Homogeneous	6.036%	5.583%	3.570%
Murdock (M = 1.26)	10.061%	9.990%	8.720%
Murdock (M = 1.50)	7.774%	7.739%	7.305%
Chisholm	10.464%	10.362%	8.772%
James	14.676%	14.215%	10.309%
Lin	17.481%	16.602%	11.323%
Smith and Leang	19.158%	18.825%	16.598%
VENTURI SPECIFIC CORRECTIONS			
de Leeuw	4.011%	3.829%	3.311%
Steven	4.719%	4.458%	4.208%
ISO TR 11583:2012	2.584%	2.502%	2.338%
He and Bai	4.186%	4.010%	3.198%
EXAMPLE OF MANUFACTURER-SPECIFIC WET GAS CORRECTION			
Solartron ISA	1.579%	1.497%	1.217%

Table 2 – Performance of the Wet Gas Corrections

# COST EFFECTIVE INTELLIGENCE

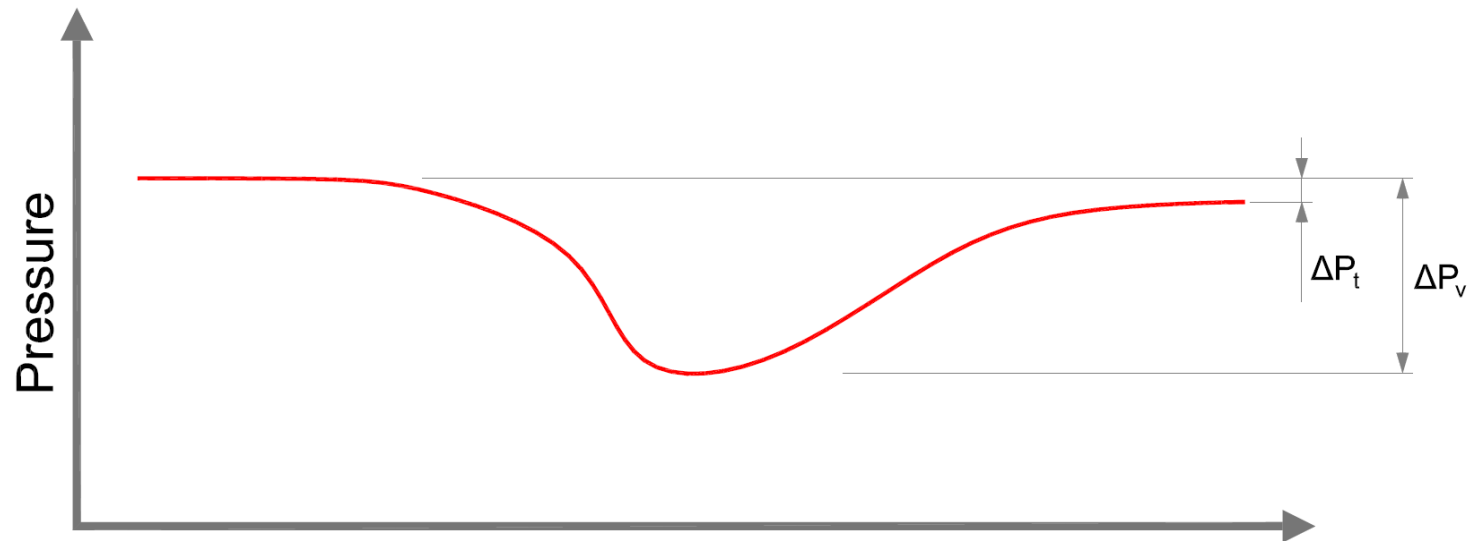
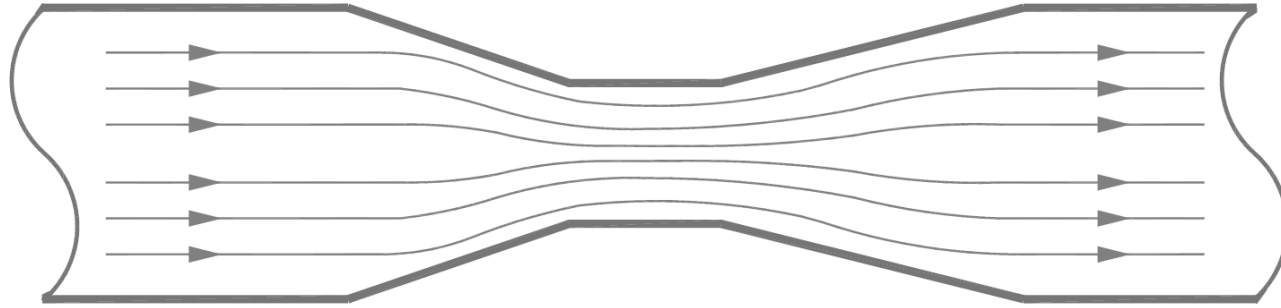
## ***DUALSTREAM 1 (ADVANCED)***

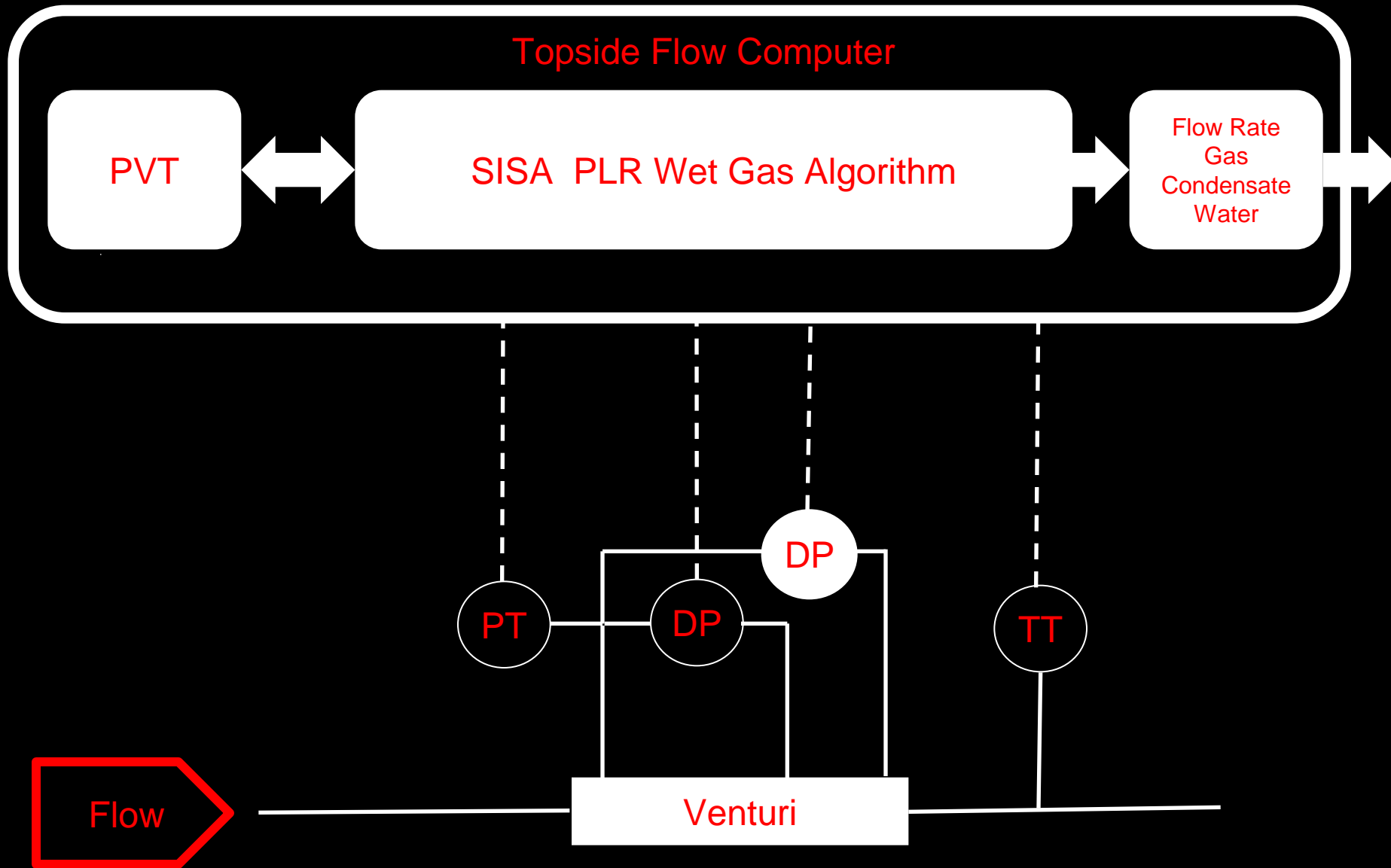
- ✓ High Accuracy
- ✓ Low CAPEX
- ✓ Low OPEX
- ✓ Low Power

**COST  
EFFECTIVE**



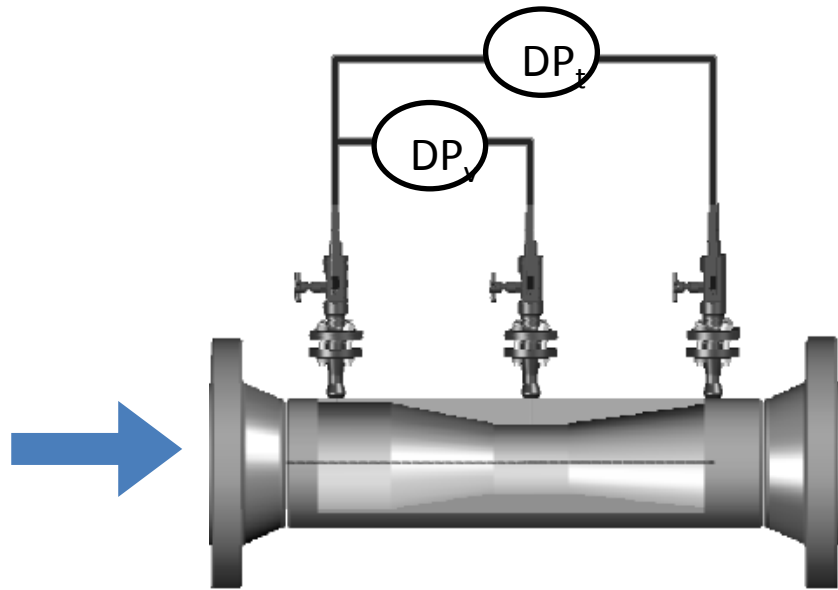
# Pressure Profile



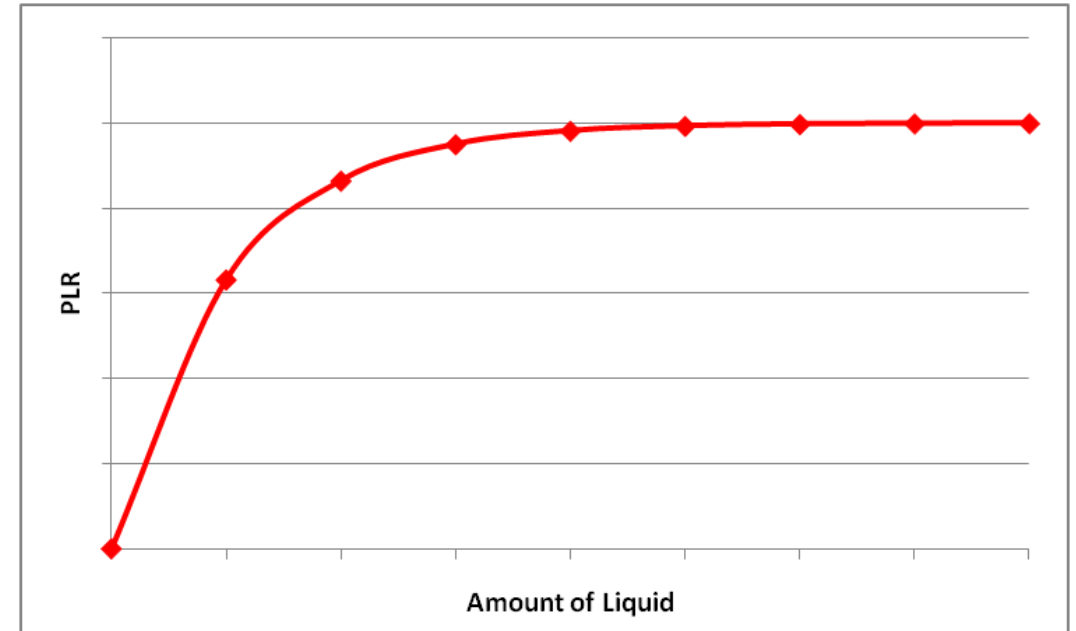


# Pressure Loss Ratio

*The ratio of the total differential pressure ( $DP_t$ ) across the Venturi to the standard Venturi differential pressure ( $DP_v$ )*

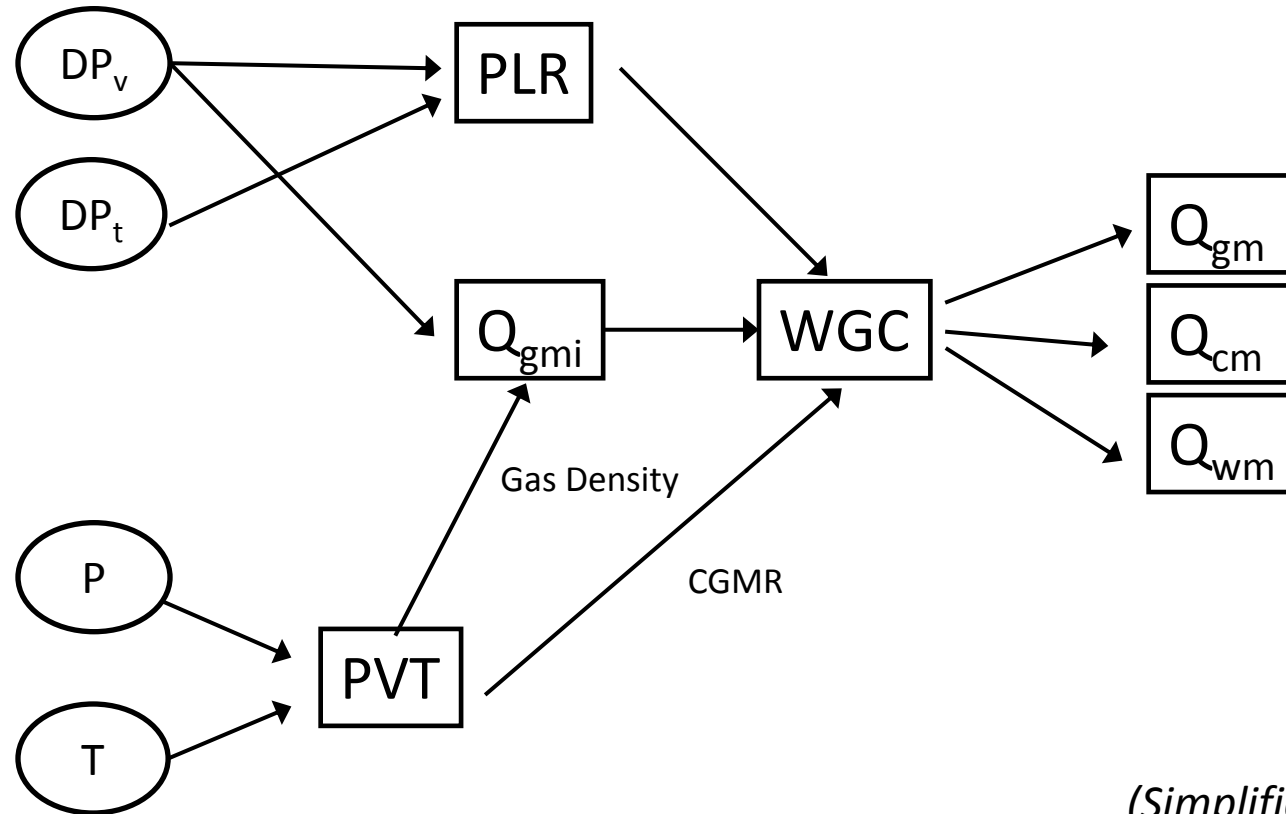


$$PLR = \frac{DP_t}{DP_v}$$



PLR used to quantify water content

# Dualstream 1 (Advanced)



*(Simplified Diagram)*

# PLR from industry

**de Leeuw paper at 1997 NSFMW**

Section 4.3 Venturi Pressure Loss Ratio

**ASME MFC 19G-2008**

Section 6.2.2 and Appendix J.2

**ISO/TR 11583:2012**

Section 6.4.5 Use of the Pressure Loss Ratio to determine X (Lockhart-Martinelli parameter)

**ISO TR 12748:2015**

Section 6.5.2 Differential pressure meter classical DP/permanent pressure loss wet gas meters

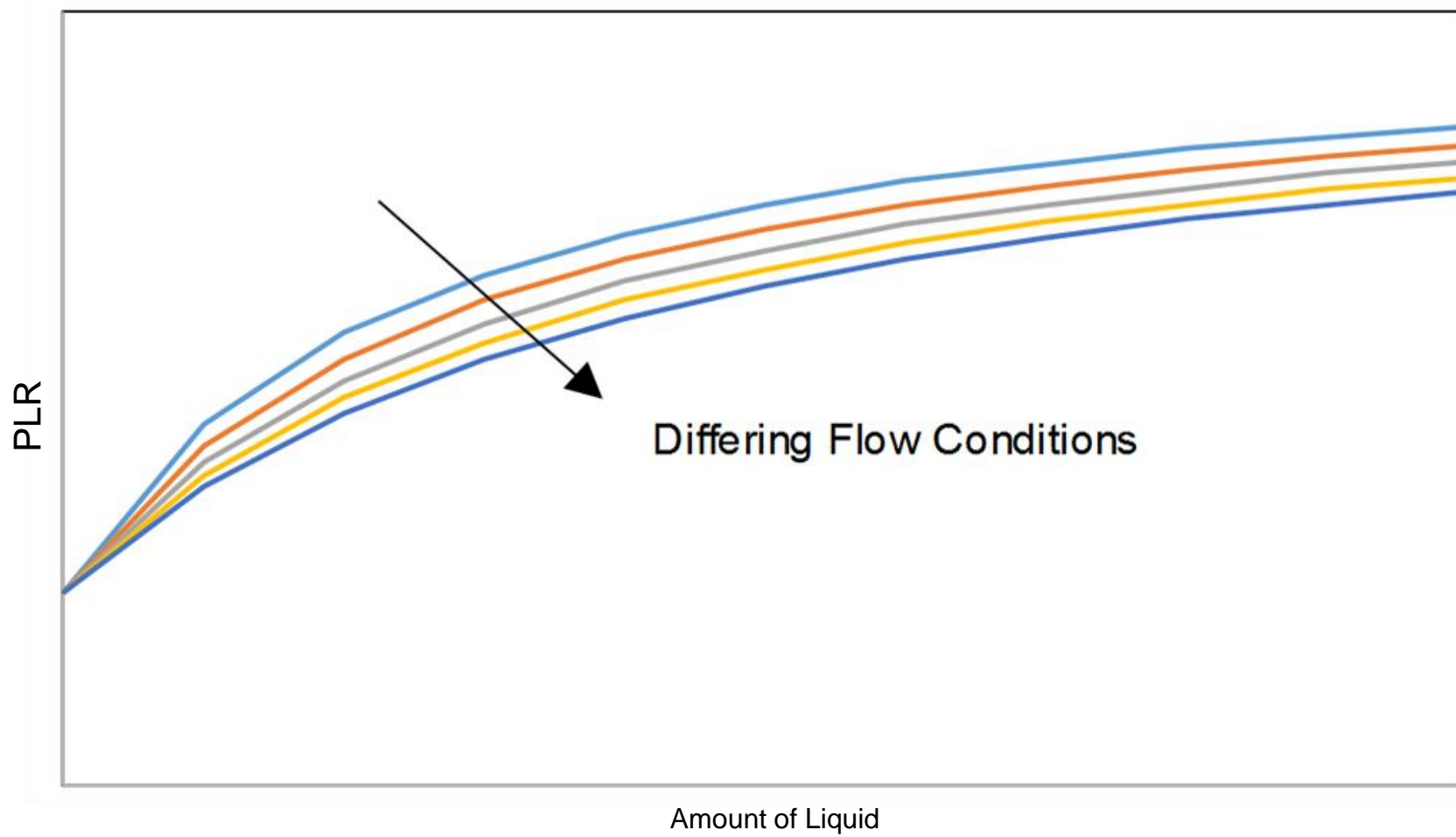
**NSFMW 2015 - Impact of using ISO/TR 11583 for a Venturi Tube in 3-phase Wet Gas Conditions**

Section 3.2 Correlation Developed for Determining the Wetness

# Wet Gas Calibration

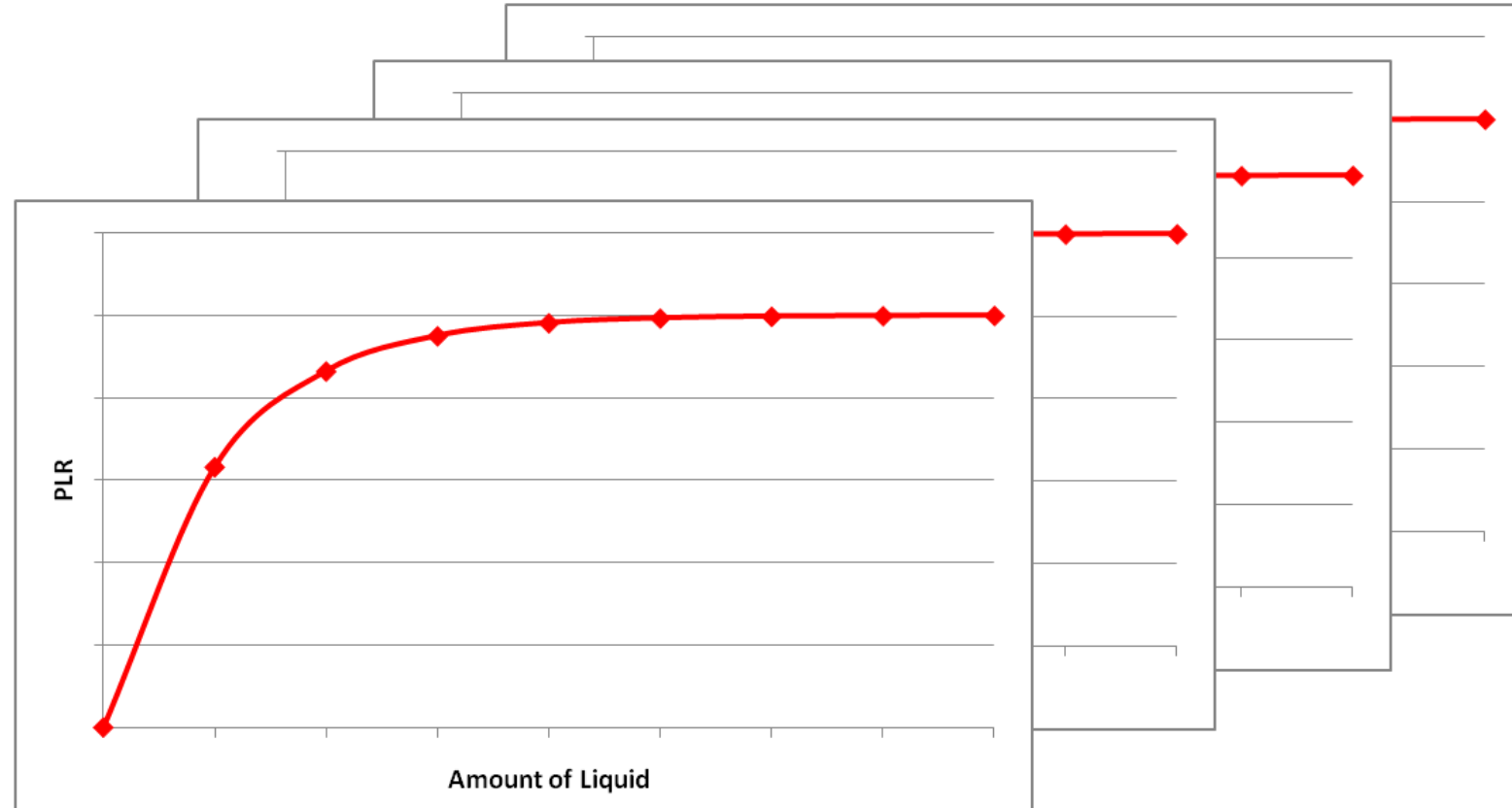


# Wet Gas Calibration – PLR

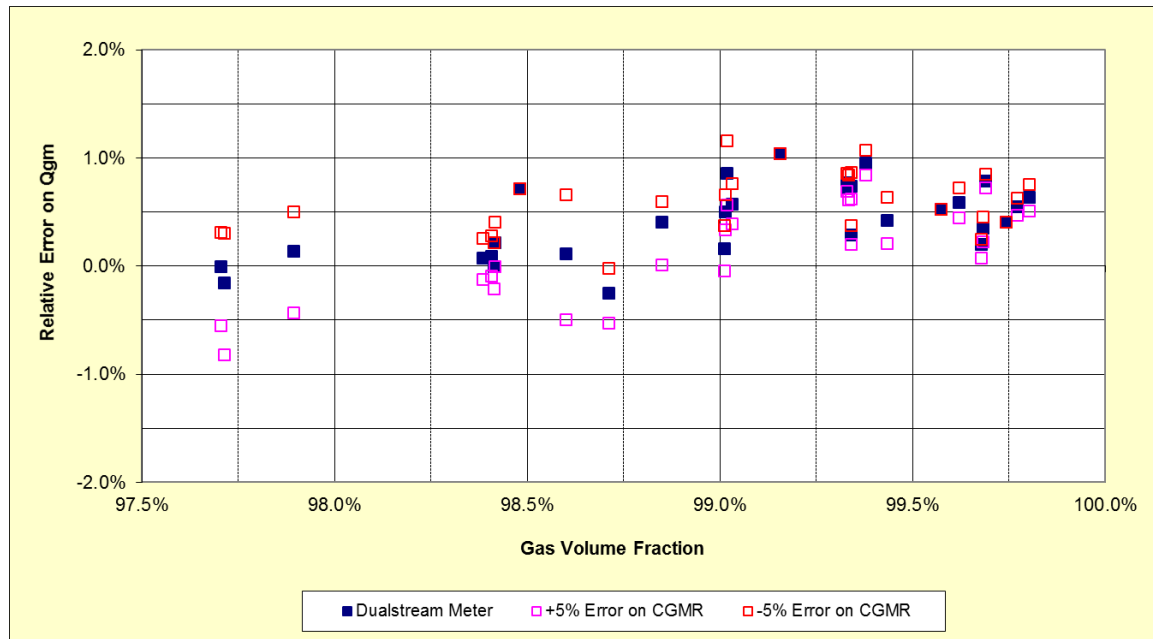


# Wet Gas Calibration – PLR

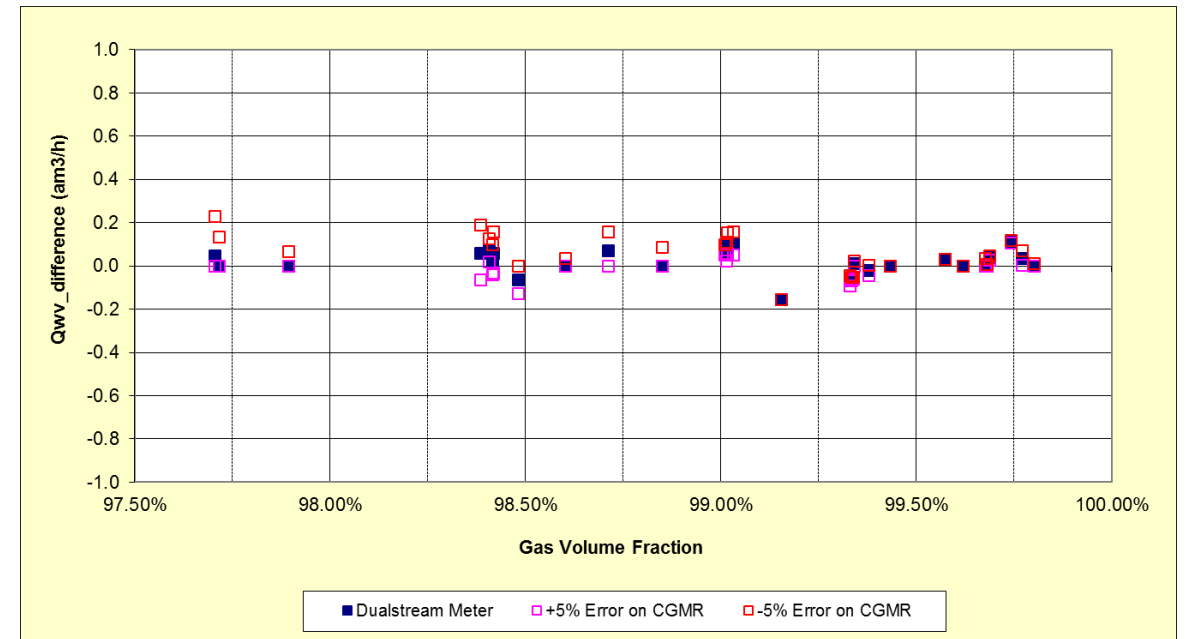
Suite of curves are used to form algorithm – calibration optimises for specific field conditions



# Performance:



Gas Rate  $\pm 2\%$



Water Rate  $\pm 1$  am3/h

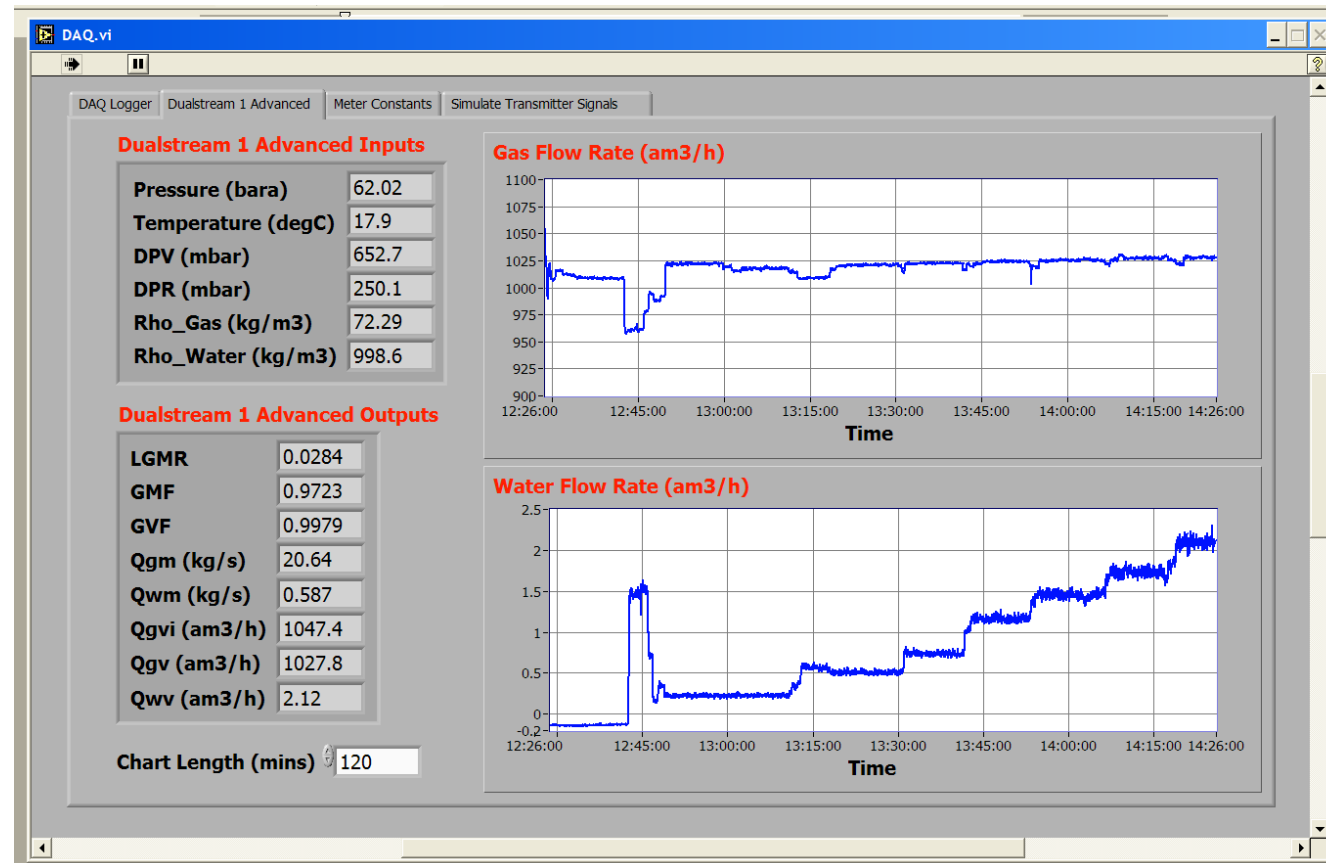


Recent Third Party Testing

# Water Sensitivity $\pm 0.2 \text{ am}^3/\text{h}$

'Well management / flow assurance applications are defined by the need to track changes...Tracking the difference between measurements over a period of time, rather than the validity of an individual measurement, is of greatest concern.'

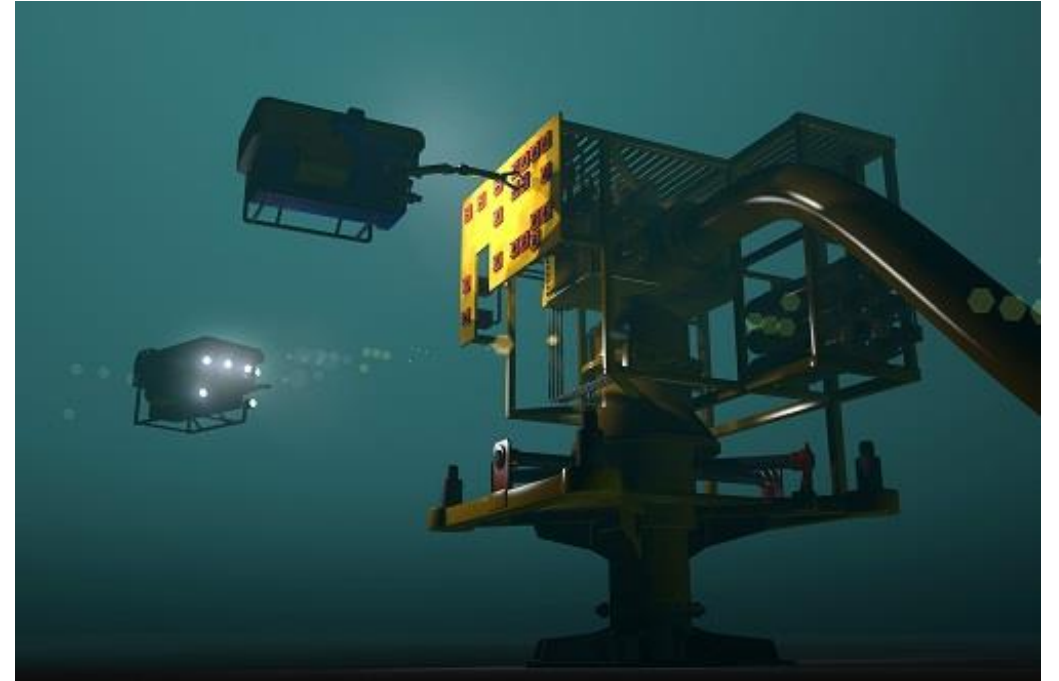
*API RP 17S*



# Subsea interventions...

“In deepwater areas, the cost of well intervention is a formidable barrier. A single intervention can cost many millions of dollars, and in many cases, the result is uncertain. There are no guarantees.”

Dick Ghiselin, Offshore Magazine, 7<sup>th</sup> October 2013



# Redundancy vs Replacement

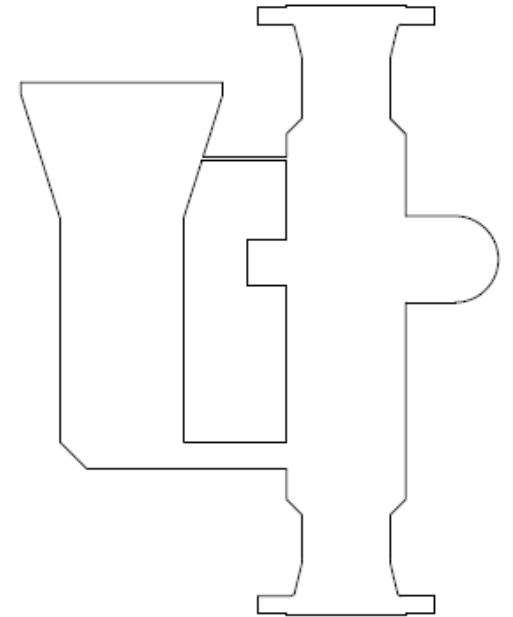
## REDUNDANT INSTRUMENTS

- Redundant instruments online
- Ready to swap
- Multiple communications paths



## REPLACEABLE INSTRUMENTS

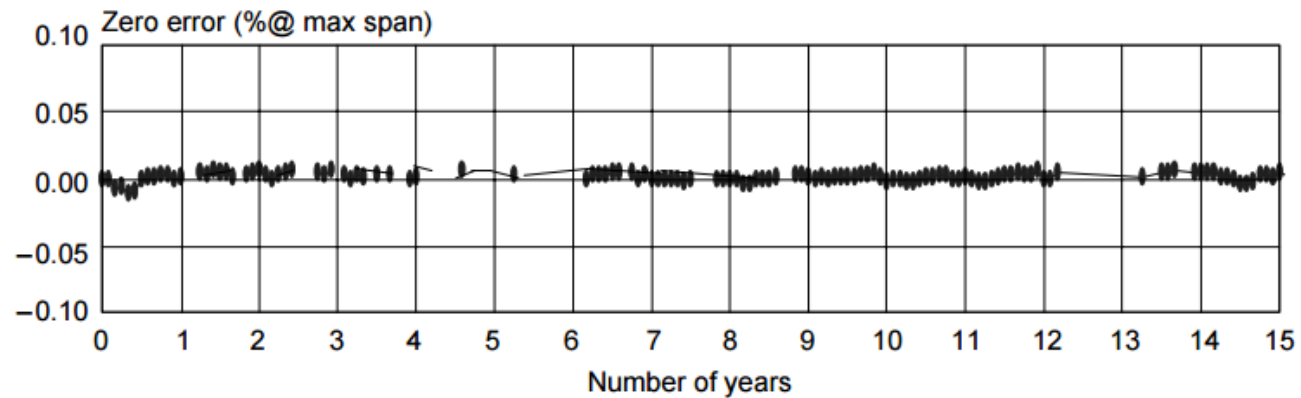
- Replace electronics or pull tree?
- How much?!
- How long before it's fully working again?



# Long term stability

## SST3010DP

- Based on Yokogawa DP Cells
- Full welded construction
- Accurate and Stable

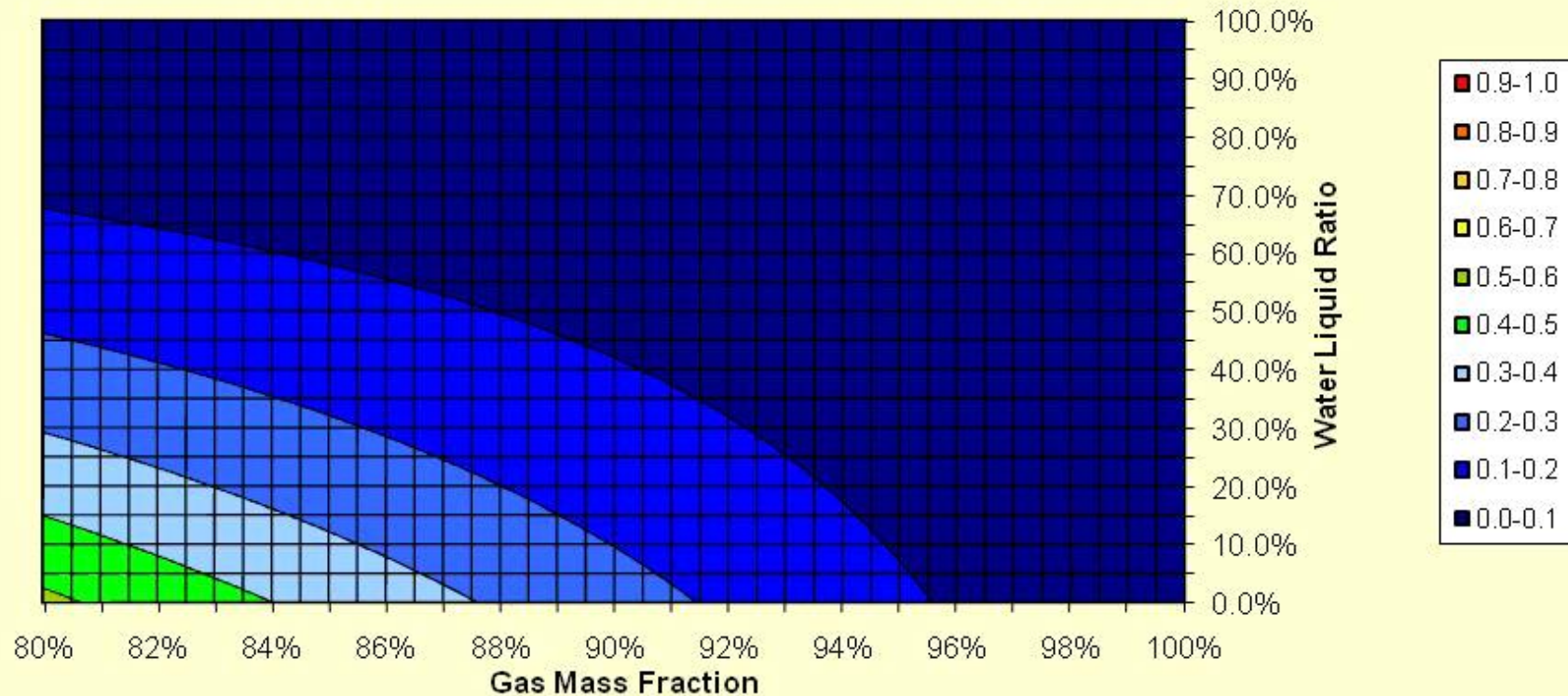


*Data from long term stability test*

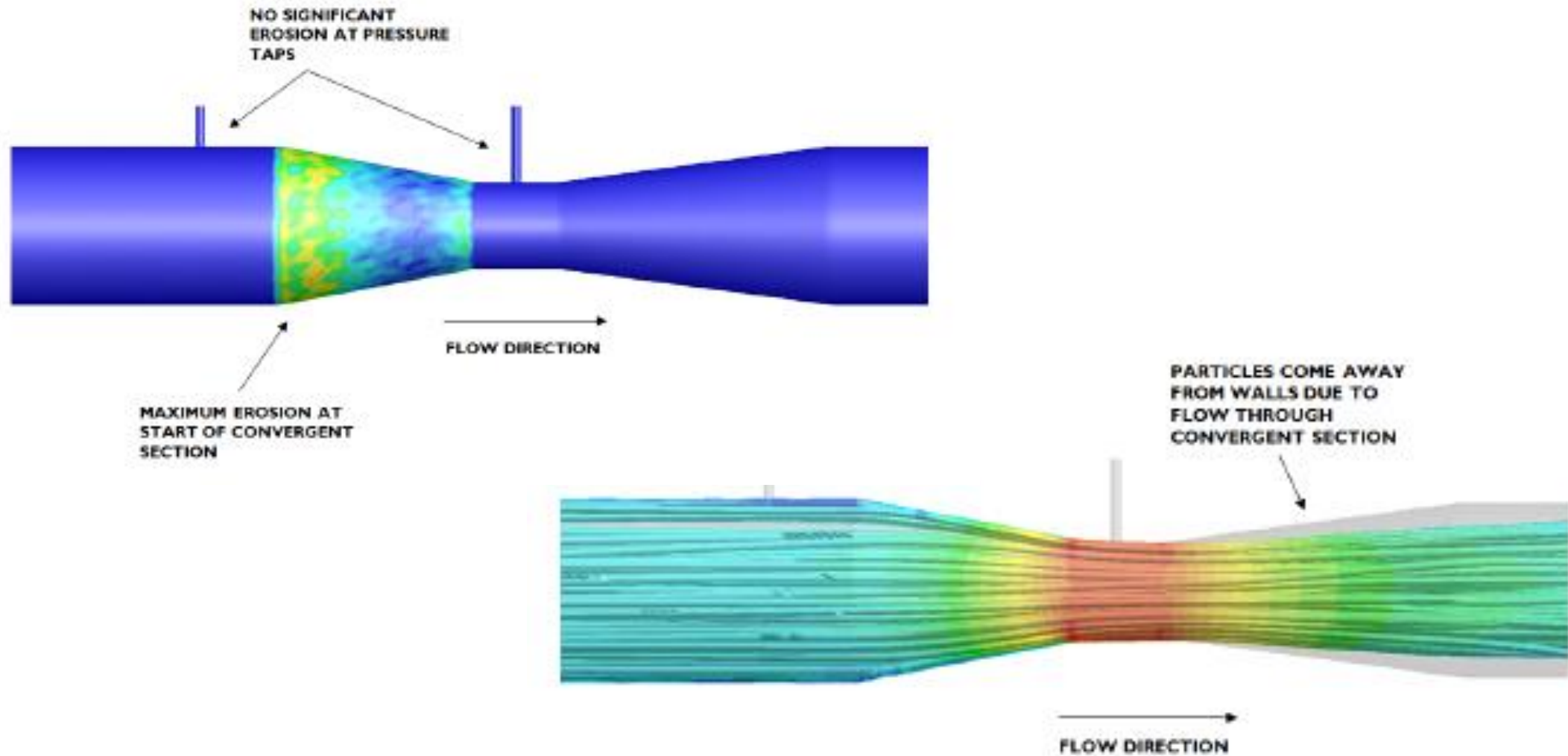


# Water Accuracy vs. PVT Sensitivity

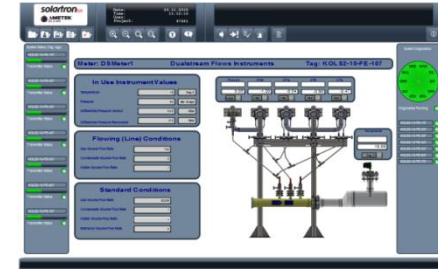
Shift on O/P Water Volume Flow (am<sup>3</sup>/h) for 5% shift in CGMR



# Venturi – Resilience to Erosion

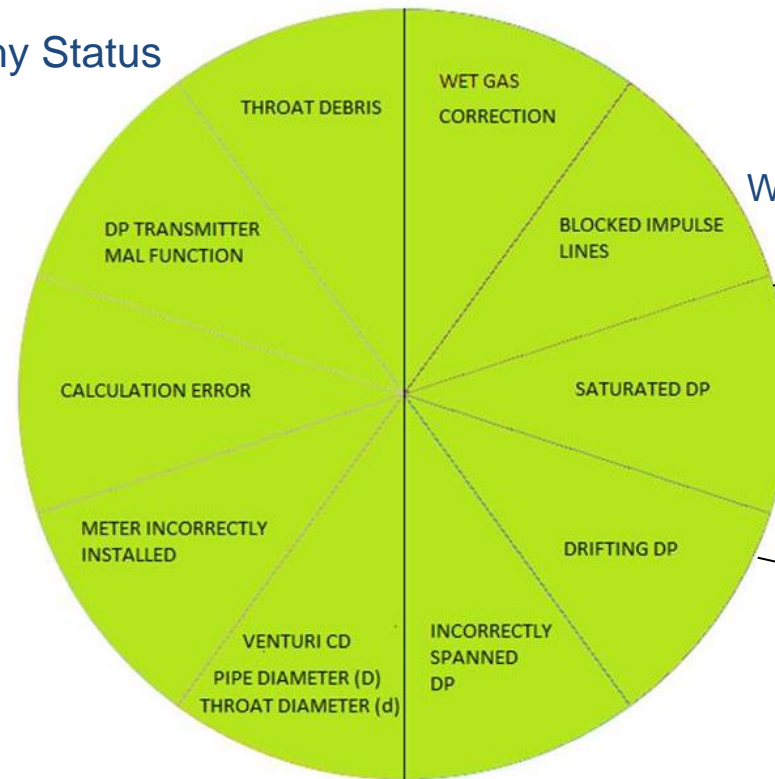


# Dualstream Diagnostics

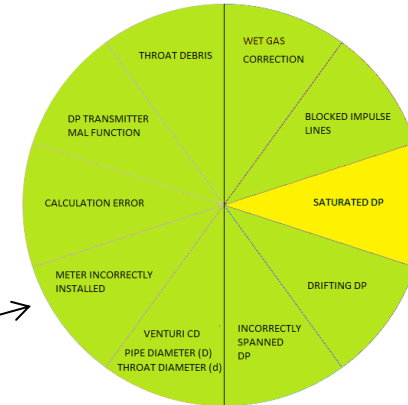


## The Diagnostic Pi ( $\pi$ )

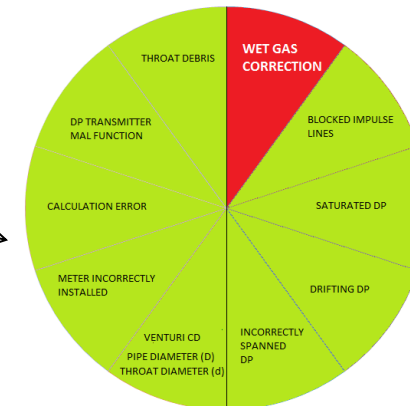
Healthy Status



Warning Status



Alarm Status



**COMING  
soon**

# Summary

Even in a low cost environment you can get valuable multiphase data for wet gas wells

# THANK YOU – Any questions?

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Perth, October 2016

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