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Improved Dysfunctional Gas-Lift Well Feedback Control System

Prof. Adeboye Olatunbosun[1], Engr, Awani Kester[2]
[1, 2]*Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, University of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria*

Abstract: Gas production wells in low gas elevation levels are at times unreliable, but at higher gas elevation rates, a stable model operates more efficiently. Unstable output and large liquid and gas peaks can lead to a decrease or not even production of liquid. It contributes to less than planned output of petroleum and gas every day and less development capacity than that of the mechanism to boost production without shutdowns. The amount of the lifting gas normally reaches the optimum rate for resolving the issue. If the high gas flow is blocked, other gas sources should be prevented. The established automation sequence for oil production and the latest model-based automation framework are mentioned in this research work. All techniques address unreliable production problems by treating gas-piped piped well development and/or gas-injection chokes. The production series and configuration control system optimize the output at standard operating points. The sensors are used for field adjustments such as wellhead resistance, anulus pressure etc. (or are used by the controller). The model-based controller that fits well with practical transient gas models are examples. Specific dysfunctional well work is developed for model-based controls.

Keywords: feedback control, gas lifting, casing heading, pulse of densities.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial lifting is one of the most frequently employed technologies in order to increase the output of thickets from mature fields and gas injections (Xu,2019). The gas injects into the tank and blends with the tubing fluid as thoroughly as practicable (Asheim, 2019) (Figure 1). The fluid rate and transfer temperatures in the pipeline are lowered because the gas is smaller in temperature than the air in the tank. The output of the reservoir rises as the pressure of the lower hole decreases (Eikrem et al, 2017). The elevating gas is injected into the cavity, the friction between the case and the tube, using a valve or hole inserted from the surface. The rear-flow from the conduit into the annulus therefore does not happen. The instability of the case head will result in severe flow performance oscillations by means of the complex interaction between the injection gas and the multiple phase fluid in the pipeline. The variations usually occur over a few hours, and vary considerably from the hydrodynamic oscillations that occur over a short time. (Hu, 2013)The instability of the boxhead raises two production-related problems. The average production and extremely fluidized flux strains downstream of machinery are reduced in accordance with a stability flow. Industry and scientific reports suggest that input management is a power tool to reduce the voltage volatility of boarding and improve the performance of the gas raise. In this article we suggest an enhanced gas elevator stabilization system. Stability for the controller is analyzed and how its output is regulated through at least local transactions (Jahanshahi, 2018).

II. GAS-LIFT WELLS UNSTABLE ISSUE

This paper deals with the two device instability processes which could cause serious phenomena of instability. One is the case term, which means instabilities and annulus flux dynamics by non-critical gas injection through a gas lift valve. Another process is known as density wave stabilization, necessary for gas injection and thus insulates annulus from all tube instability (Jahanshahi, 2019).

A. Case Heading

For several years the concept of the heading has been researched and tested and its role is now apparent. This requires two conditions. The two-phase tube flow is stronger than gravity, and the second relies on the high annulus power of the compressible gas. If the gas lift valve port size is inadequate, a changed injection rate of gas allows for a certain tube pressure disruption (Jansen et al, 2018). Where the tube side is inherently influenced by negative pressure, the pressure difference through the pipe is enhanced in the gas injection via the gas lift valve. The tubing pressure is reduced as the well is operated uphill from its elevation performance curve due to increased gas injections. It will arise before sufficient annulus pressure and gas injection reduces. The distance between the gas that passes through the shock and the airlift valve from the annulus shows that the strain of this anulus is decreased (see Fig.2). Sadly, this reduction in annulus can often only result in a short circuit instead of a steady flux. The explanation is that the annulus reaction is extremely slow because of its large volume and gas compression. This functions as a storage tank in this situation.

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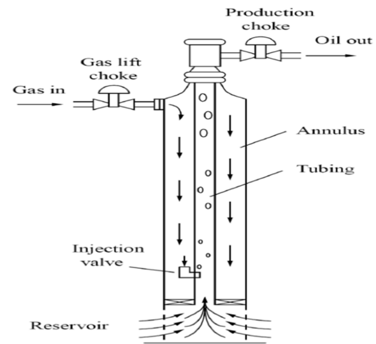

Figure 1. Power elevator design (Source: Xu, 2019)

B. Stream with Pressure

The density wave, with a constant gas injection volume, will easily change the two-phase mixes in the tube by increasing the phase fraction. Another mechanism of instability is the density wave. The mixture density changes would obviously change the hydrostatic pressure lowering, and thus the overall pressure reduction in a gravity-dominant system in particular. The caused density change due to the variation of the phase fraction on the lower part of the well turns into a wave of total density. The device does not need to be instable because this density wave is self-controlled. This is because a decrease in pressure due to the increased mixing rate will reduce the liquid intake and then the mixing intensity shown in Figure 3. There are three main phases to a cyclic operation. Only density wave instability is taken into account in this simulation. To this end, we assume that gas is continuously pumped into tubes at a constant rate of flow (Lopez, et al, 2017).

1) Because gas injection does not reduce the weight of the pipeline oil hub, the bottom of the well will rise to t and the production from the pipeline will be reduced. The gas mass fraction is also precisely boosted by constant gas injection into tubes and achieves the highest value. T raises both the change to step 2 of the device to 150 bar (reservoir pressure) (Sinegre, 2016).
2) This reaches the tank pressure, and the gas mass fraction at the bottom of the tank creates zero oil and is at its maximum 1 values and is situated on the bottom of the tank with a low density area. The same thing. The vortex travels through the tube like a pressure wave. The tank oil column reduces its weight and hence t by continuing injection of gas into the pipeline. Eventually, the device moves to phase 3 dropping to 150 bars and.
3) The amount of flow at the base of the well decreases, the gas weight falls, and the flow rate rises at the bottom of the well 3. system switches to Phase 1

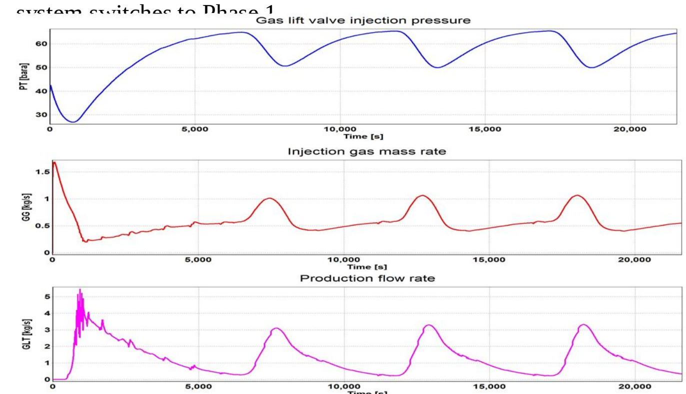

Figure 2. Casing heading phenomenon

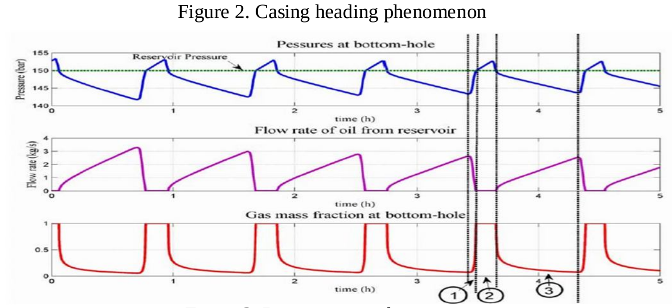

Figure 3. Density wave phenomenon

Source: Sinegre, 2015

III. METHODOLOGY

The invention of a modern complex multi-phase flow simulator makes this increasingly practical.

OLGA is chosen as our simulation tool. OLGA was designed to model a sluggish intermittent process of piping such as trickling, start-up and pipeline closure, fluid variability and pigging. The first version of OLGA was published in 1983. It was mainly produced by two research institutions and several petrolling companies as part of a joint research program. OLGA is based on an extended double liquid model that allows flow and droplet entry and deposition schemes. Associations are chosen according to fluid requirements for holdup and flow friction. The OLGA model was tested against experimental data in terms of structure, friction and a variety of fluids.

A variety of other multi-phase flow simulators are on the market in comparison to OLGA. In various applications and measurements, the strong performances of simulators have been monitored and evaluated. In all tests, no acceptable results were found on any of the simulators. Throughout our simulation analysis, we use the following method to make our findings meaningful and accurate. To check the complex efficiency of OLGA we first use the case heading problems already identified in previous research. If the simulation by OLGA will reflect these characteristics, we have justification enough to focus on the simulation findings from other OLGA gas lifting instabilities. There is a possibility that the OLGA box heading can be simulated. North Sea gas well parameters are abstracted from many gas lifts. The most important parameters in this situation are: • 2048 m (344 ft.) • 5 "tube• 10" (224 ft.) • 22 "output gate • 0.5" (148 ft.) injection channel • PR= 150 bar (345 ft.). The parameters are the major parameters for this method. The main ones are as follows: In order to examine the dynamic characteristics of the well, the fluid produced in this analysis is not a major problem. We presume that the fluids generated are waterless. For the oil sample used in a simulation, the GOR is around 80 Sm3/Sm3. There are three factors limiting the imaginary well. At the other side of the tank are shown the pressure, temperature and effective index. The separator pressure is continuously indicated on the floor. A set injection volume of gas is required on the end of the tube. In addition, the source direction presumes a reasonable temperature range and uses a constant average heat transfer coefficient. The basic example is a full opening intake pressure, a 15 bar separator pressure and a 72000Sm3/d gas injection rate. The density-wave instability study provides a well-known hypothesis with further simplification. As the gas is continuously injected into the gas lifting device, a simulation reduces the velocity of the annulus and valve and produces a continuous gas supply near the bottom of the well. We also chosen to exclude all weak variables from our simulation because of the newly identified density wave instability so that the effects are more reflationary and more realistic. It leads in the use of air and water as research substances rather than oil and gas and in the process is considered isothermal. Specifications for complete well and storage include: • 2500 m depth • 5 inch chocolate tubing • 2.75 inch of chocolate • PR=50 to 260 bar • Pseps = 10 bar• PI=34.5Sm3/D / bar The OLGA Simulator is available from an internal device. All the simulation is triggered by the effects of the constant measures in our analysis.

IV. FEEDBACK MONITORING OF GAS-LIFT WELLS

The feedback may be manually or automatically controlled. Manual feedback management implies that an individual decides on control setting, whereas automatic feedback management means that a machine decides. Mechanically, electrically, mechanically, hydraulically or in combination, the device can be built. Obviously, a number of examples of input controls relevant to both manual and automatic oil are visible. In addition, the shock design of the pipeline and wellhead was controlled manually. The recent results indicate that in steady multi-phase flow rates such as a significant slowing in multi-phase pipelines and the housing units for the gas supply wells.

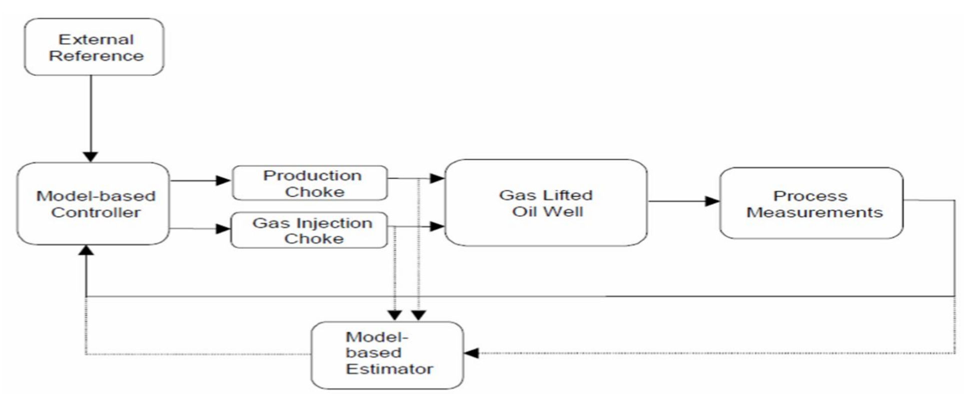

Figure 4. Monitor panel for gas lift feedback

Static shock can only reinforce the well by avoiding the production failure, as the cabinet line issue indicates. Complex feedback-based anxiety not only strengthens healthy wells but also decreases production failure. The effects of both the box heading and the instability of the density wave are listed below for the feedback control function.

A. *Structure Management And Configuration Of The Device*

Since this paper deals specifically with lack of performance or remediation through feedback management, only an extremely simple feedback method is investigated where low loop pressure is regulated by a development effect. The findings of this paper are discussed here. The PI controller is chosen to perform this function.

The following procedures are taken to customize the device parameters. First, a constant OLGA simulation estimates an acceptable shift in the lower hole fluid pressure. Rather than a reasonable state expectations, the condition will be far higher. In relation to the oscillation duration, the integration time is then chosen. A small benefit value is determined in order to achieve stability. With the trialand error, the benefit value is modified to allow for the lower hole pressure set on the steady-state estimation, and for a rapid stabilization.

B. *Casing Going Active Control*

Figure 5 shows the results for the basic case of the chart heading. The simulation starts with a continuing status calculation, accompanied by a maximum loop. The shock length is 96% at the top. Around 8 hours from the start of the simulation the controller started. Figure 6 demonstrates shock opening variations before the device begins and afterwards. The well is dry after almost three hours. The shock range is therefore roughly 88%. The production rate is stable quite close the set forecast.

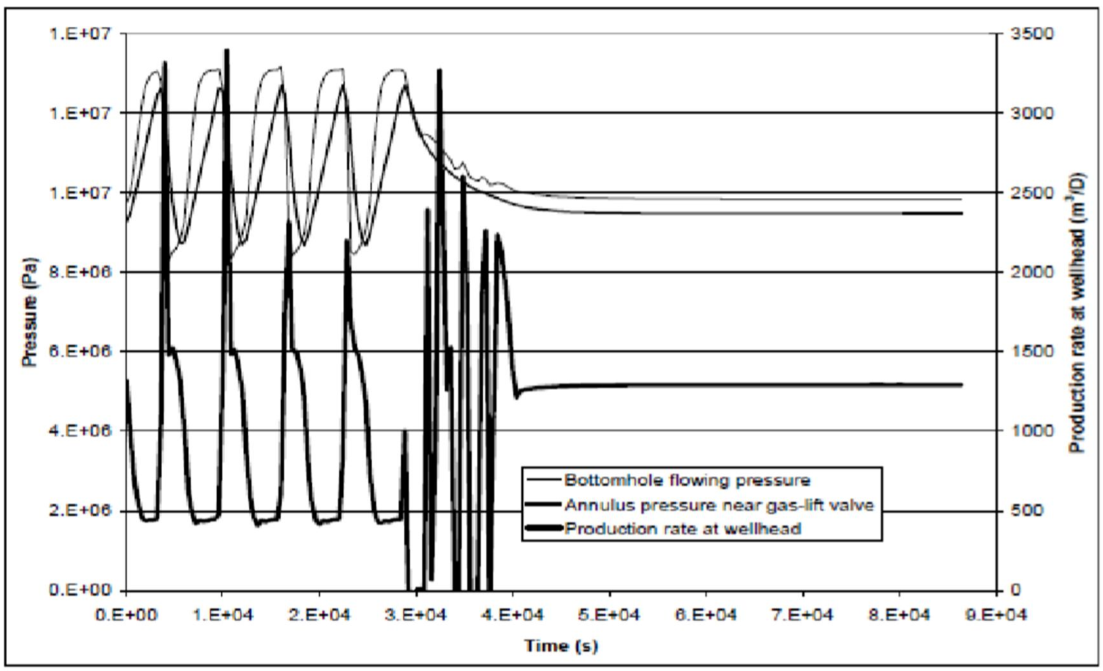

Figure 5. The pressure and the output rate of the casing heading instability before and after the controller is started.

C. *Strong Density Wave Uncertainty Management*

In the case given in Figure 4, Figure 6-7 shows the effects of the implementation of the feedback power. After 5.5 hours from the start of the simulation the controller is started. The difference of visibility reveals in Figure 6. It finally approaches 40% when 10 hours after the controller is launched, the well is stabilized. Currently, after stabilization with input power, a normalized average of 96% is achieved. This is identified with a black dot in Figure 7. In contrast, the output of 20% is saved without input control, in which the amount is only 76%.

Even with the trembling opening only about 40%, the well is again unstable when the shock opening the input controller decides and returns to manual control. This is shown in Figure 7. Instability is this when we see the result of static shock. It shows that a static shock can also decrease wave density.

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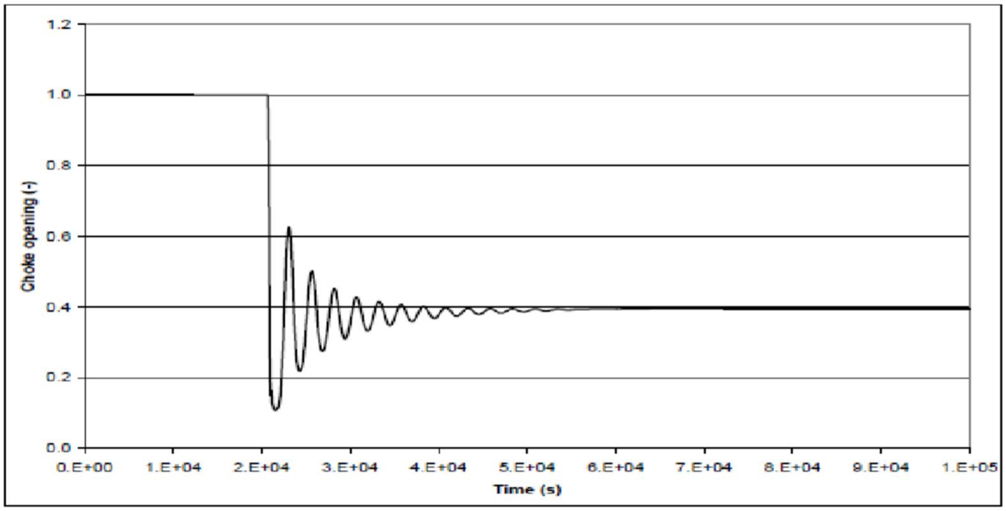

Figure 6. Variation of the release of the choke before and after controller.

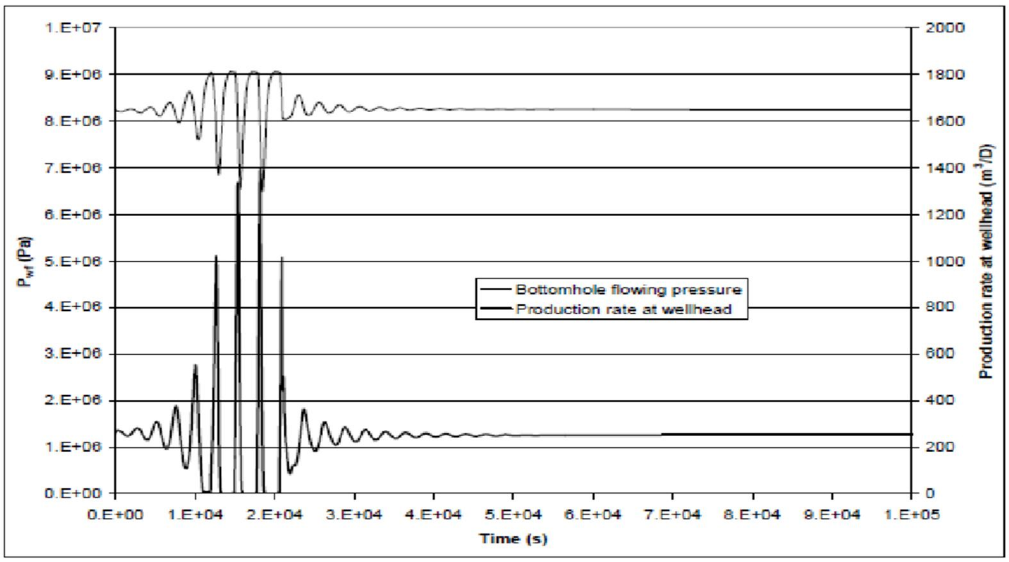

Figure 7. Pressure and output rate changes before and after the controller

V. CONCLUSIONS

This paper can be used to plan, service and automate gas elevators. The findings warn operators to take the necessary steps to encourage unexpected results, although in many situations this does not harm health. Furthermore, the results show that feedback management will reduce production losses and offer a new way to maximize performance. The following conclusions are drawn in this report.

A. Unstable gas level would undoubtedly help to reduce demand. Our simulations show approximately 20 to 40% of the performance losses because of gas height volatility in settings of the well. Normally, the static shock should maintain the amount of gas at a production failure. Yet complex shocks can not only stabilize gas lifting wells, they can also reduce output losses. Throughout model scenarios the wells comply closely with their constant status forecasts as input signal is introduced.

B. Wave pressure instability generally caused by NOVA valves in gas lifting wells, especially when the tank is exhausted and the gas injector rate is low.

C. Taking into account significant characteristics of the case heading problem, complex simulator output OLGA was evaluated. The potential to test gas shifting stabilization is outstanding.

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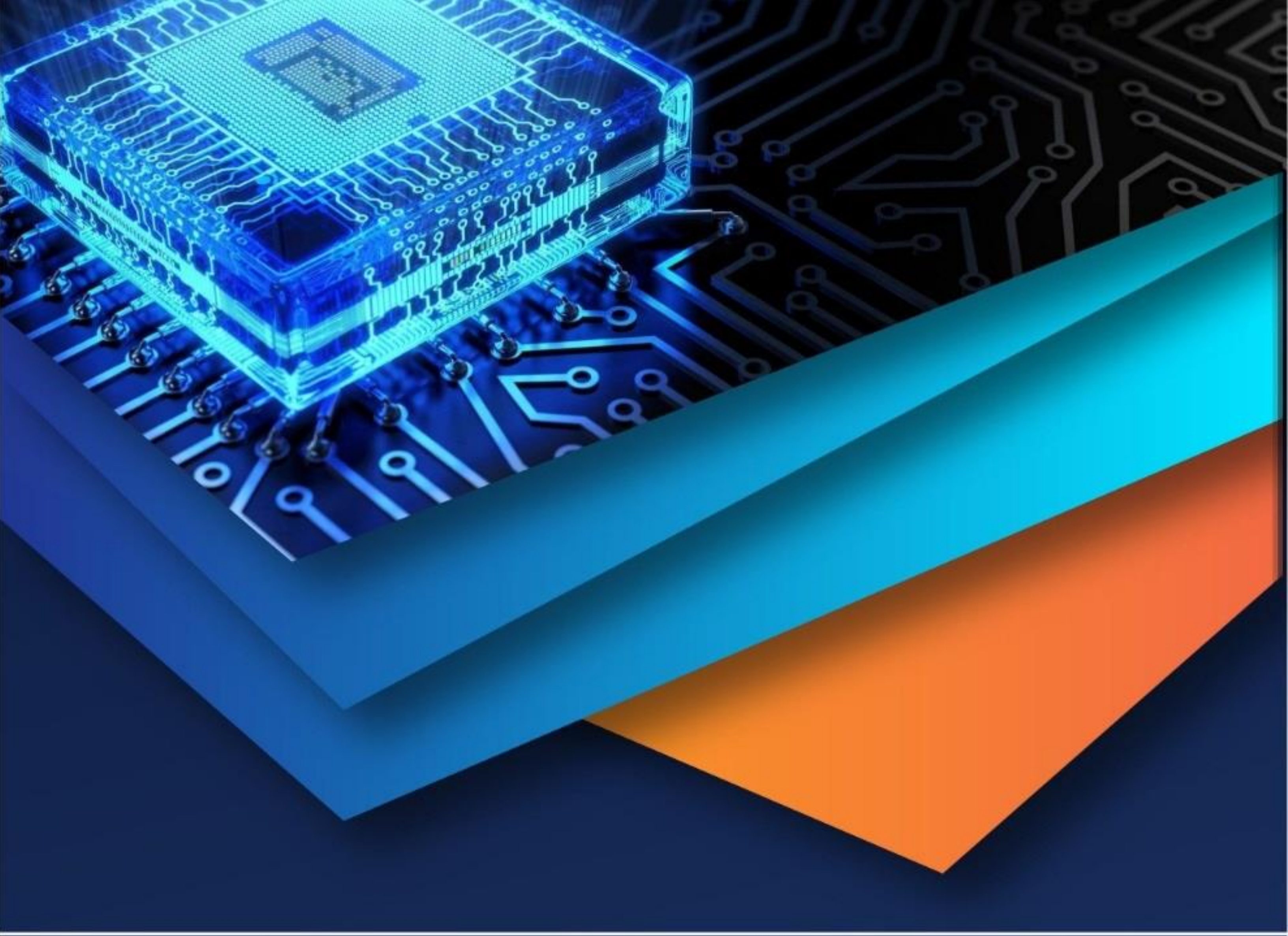

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