

# BHP Conversion from Surface Data PTA

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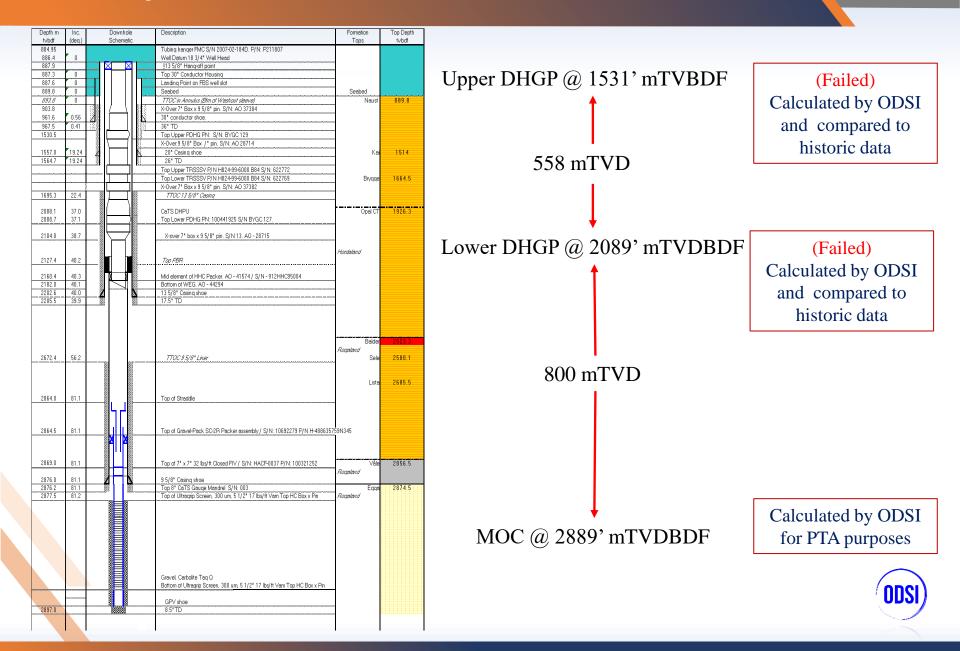
## Outline

- Well Background Information
- Objective
- Data Processing
- Trial Results
  - Rate Comparison
  - BHP Conversion
  - PTA Summary
- Conclusions and Recommendations



# Well Background Information

## **Completion Schematics**



# **Well Background & Objectives**

- The well was equipped with multiple gauges
  - Tree gauges
  - Upper downhole gauge (failed, historic data only)
  - Lower dowhole gauge (failed, historic data only)
- The rates were being measured
- Both downhole gauges failed; ODSI performed BHP conversion from the surface data at the Upper and Lower downhole gauge depths & compared the results to historic data when both gauges were functional (**Proof of Concept**)
- ODSI to calculate BHP at the mid-completion depth
- ODSI to perform PTA and evaluate if the well's a stimulation candidate



# Data Processing & Results

## **Data Processing**

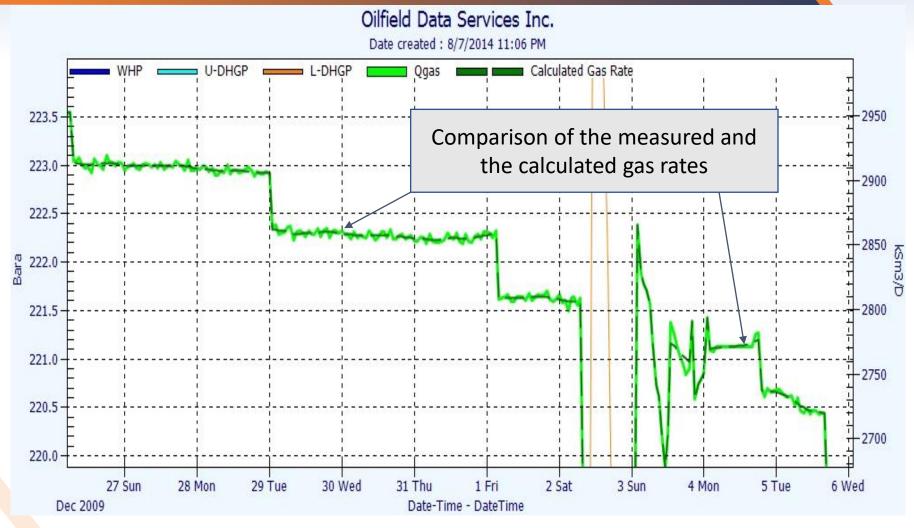
- PVT and frictional component were calibrated using shut-in data and flowing pressure data (DP wellbore)
- Tree gauge and lower DHGP data used to calculate/validate production rates
- Good MPFM measurements (less than 1% deviation)
- Tree gauge data and calculated rates used to perform BHP conversion at the following depths for proof of concept & PTA purposes:
  - Upper Downhole Gauge
  - Lower Downhole Gauge
  - Mid-completion BHP
- Note: All calculations were based on ODSI's direct solution to Mechanical Energy Balance Equation

# **Results – Rate Comparison**

- The gas rate was calculated to demonstrate the accuracy of ODSI's rate calculation method and as a proof of concept
  - Using the DP Wellbore (DP between the Lower DHGP and tree gauge)
  - Less than 1 % error



### **Results – Rate Comparison Zoom**



The calculated rates were within 1 % when compared to the metered rates

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## **Rate Comparison**

- The gas rates were calculated using the pressure drop in the wellbore
- When compared to the metered gas rate, the measured rate was within 1 %

- <u>The method can be used independently:</u>
  - To validate allocations/MPFM accuracy
  - To determine the onset of the water production
  - PVT tuning
  - Alternative solution if flow meter fails
    - Low-cost investment
    - Does not require additional instrumentation



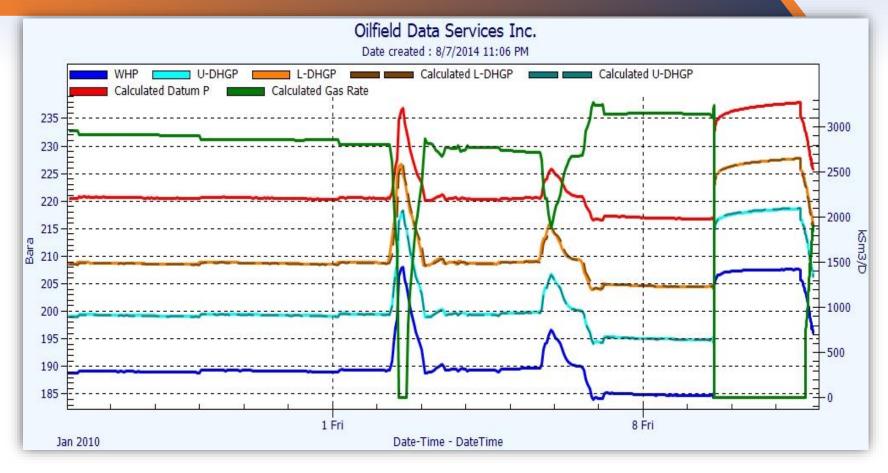
## **BHP** Conversion

- BHP was calculated at the Lower & Upper downhole gauge depths to demonstrate the ability to perform accurate pressure conversions at any point along the wellbore
  - Can be used as an alternative solution if DHGP fails
  - Using tree gauge data and the calculated gas rates
- Similarly, Datum P was calculated at the mid-perforation depth

**Note:** All rate and wellbore calculations were based on ODSI's proprietary solution to *Bernoulli equation* 



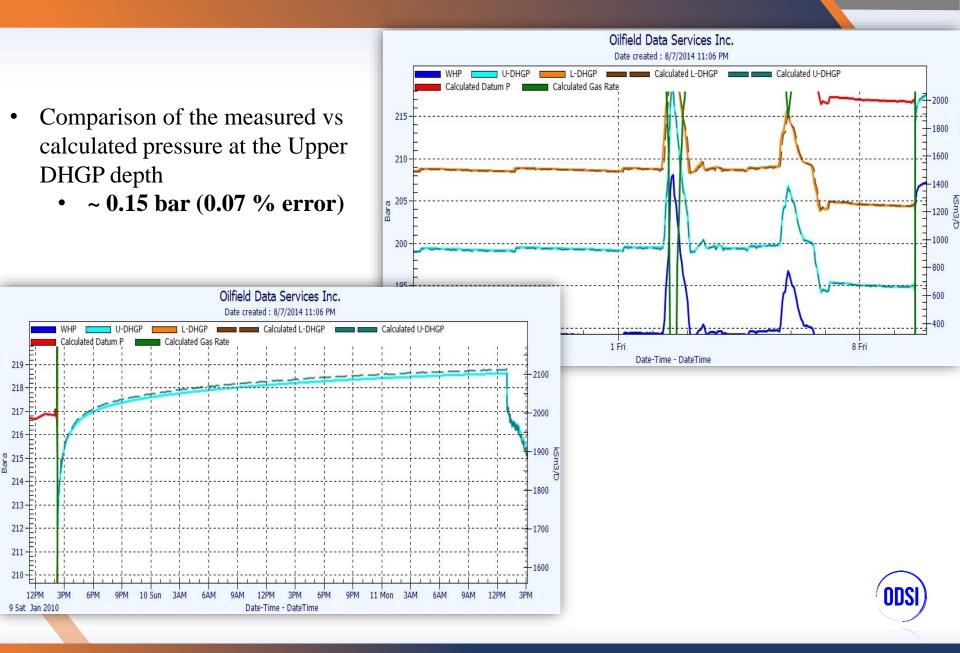
#### **Results – BHP Conversion Overview**



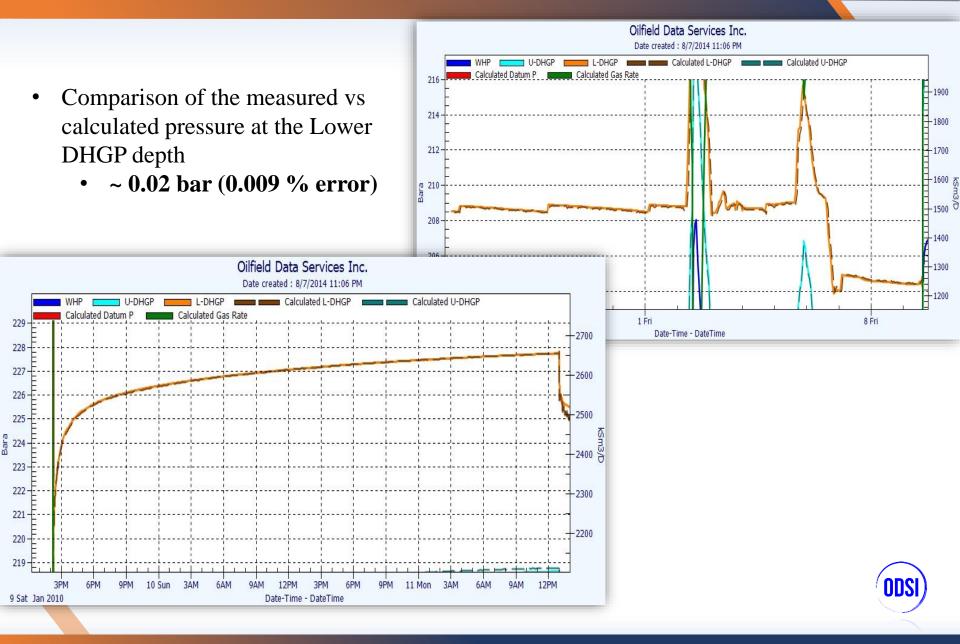
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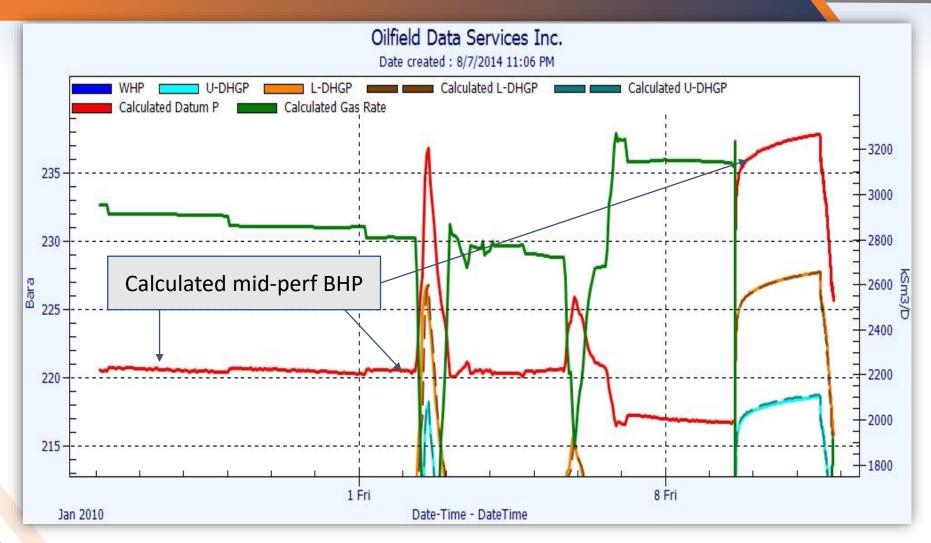
#### **Results: BHP Conversion at Upper Downhole Gauge Depth**



#### **Results: BHP Conversion at Lower Downhole Gauge Depth**



# **Results: BHP at Datum (mid-perf) Depth**



Datum Pressure was calculated at the mid-perforation depth





- Pressure was calculated at the Upper and the Lower DHGP depths to show ODSI's ability to accurately calculate pressure at any point along the wellbore
  - Within ~ 0.07 % accuracy for the Upper DHGP
  - Within ~ 0.009 % accuracy for the Lower DHGP
- Datum P was calculated at the mid-perforation depth

Alternative solution if no downhole gauges are present or downhole gauge fails



# **PTA Results**

## **BHP Conversion Results**

- The main objective was to determine if the well was a stimulation candidate
- It was thought that the well had high skin/damage
- Therefore, PTA was performed on
  - WHP
  - Upper DHGP
  - Lower DHGP
  - Datum P/mid-perf BHP





# **Importance of mid-completion BHP**

• It is important to use a valid mid-perforation BHP for the PTA purposes

#### • Failure to do so leads to:

- Overestimation of Skin
- Overestimation of Permeability
- Underestimation of Reservoir pressure

(Due to additional friction and fluid density changes below the gauge)

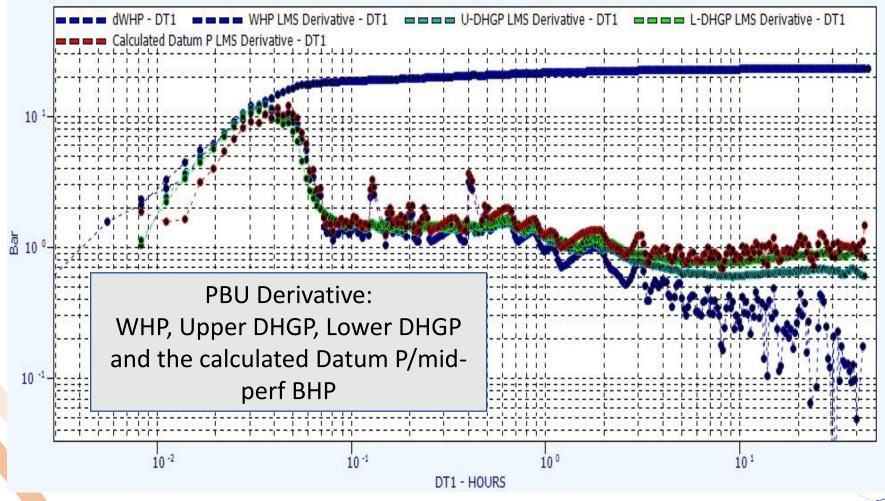
• ODSI's solution accounts for both frictional and phase-thermal changes in the wellbore



## **PBU – Derivative Plot**

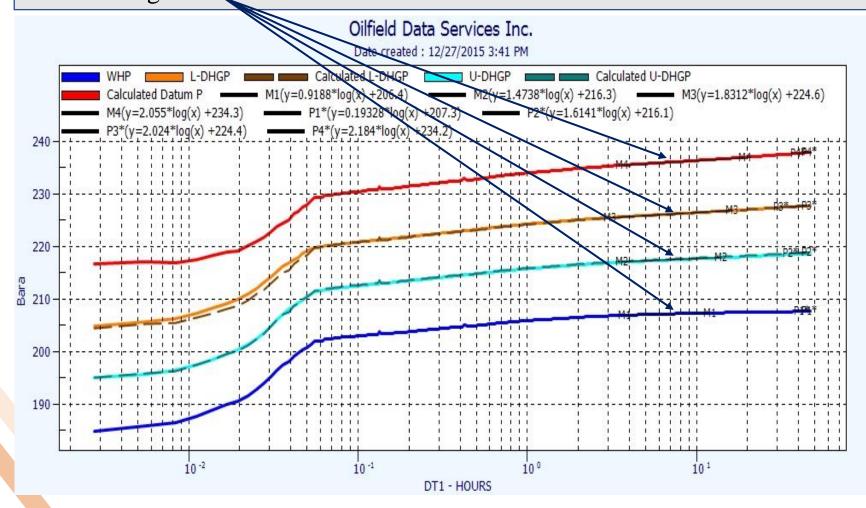
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# **PBU – Semi-log Analysis**

<u>Note:</u> The mid-time slope value differences were caused by the wellbore cooling effect during S/I

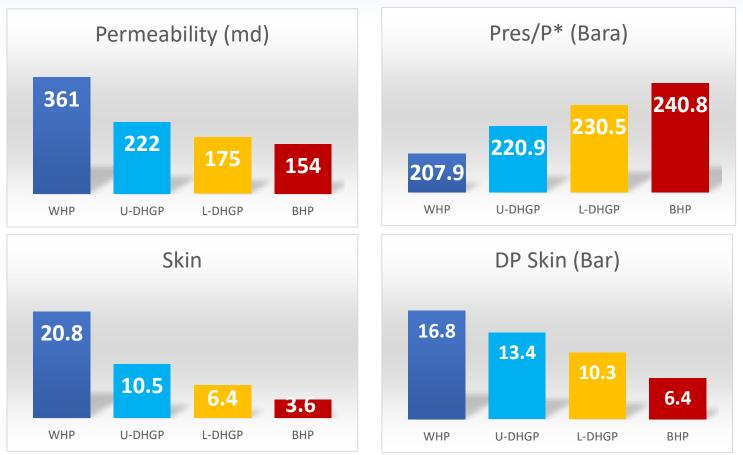


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## **PBU Analysis Results**

PTA was performed on the WHP, Upper DHGP, Lower DHGP and the Calculated mid-perf BHP



Failure to use valid BHP leads to overestimation of skin & perm and<br/>underestimation of reservoir pressure!



## **PTA Summary**

- When the PTA was performed on WHP, the well appeared to have a high skin/damage
- In reality, the well did not have skin
  - Low skin ~ 3.6
  - High permeability ~ 154 md
- Stimulation of that well would not lead to an improved performance



# Well Analyzer – Rate Calculation Feature

- Accurate rate calculations
  - Matched the metered rate with less than 0.04 % error
- Metered rate validation/MPFM Calibration
- Detects errors in allocations
- Detects changes in fluid composition
- Detects onset of the water production
- Alternative and cost-effective solution if flow meter fails



# Well Analyzer – BHP Calculation Feature

- ODSI was able to successfully calculate pressure at the Upper & Lower DHGP depths and match accurately the gauge response
  - Less than 0.07 % error
- Allows accurate BHP conversions from the surface data
- Alternative and cost-effective solution if downhole gauge fails

