



Remote Monitoring of Pressure Transient Acoustic Tests

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Abstract

Data from acoustic fluid level and surface pressure measurements during a pressure buildup test were acquired by a standalone programmable monitoring system that uses internet and cellphone communication with the Cloud for remote monitoring of pressure transient well performance.

The progress of the buildup test was monitored remotely by downloading the acquired data and reviewing the pressure trend with additional measurements acquired manually as needed.

After the buildup test was completed additional fluid level and dynamometer records were acquired during the pump-down until normal production was stabilized.

Buildup test BHP data was exported for further analysis. Well productivity was estimated from the pump-down data.

Pressure Transient Test

Monitor how BHP changes with time when flow rate at the wellbore is changed.

Buildup test:

- Initially well is flowing at constant stable rate.
- Flow is stopped and pressure is monitored for a long time.

Drawdown test:

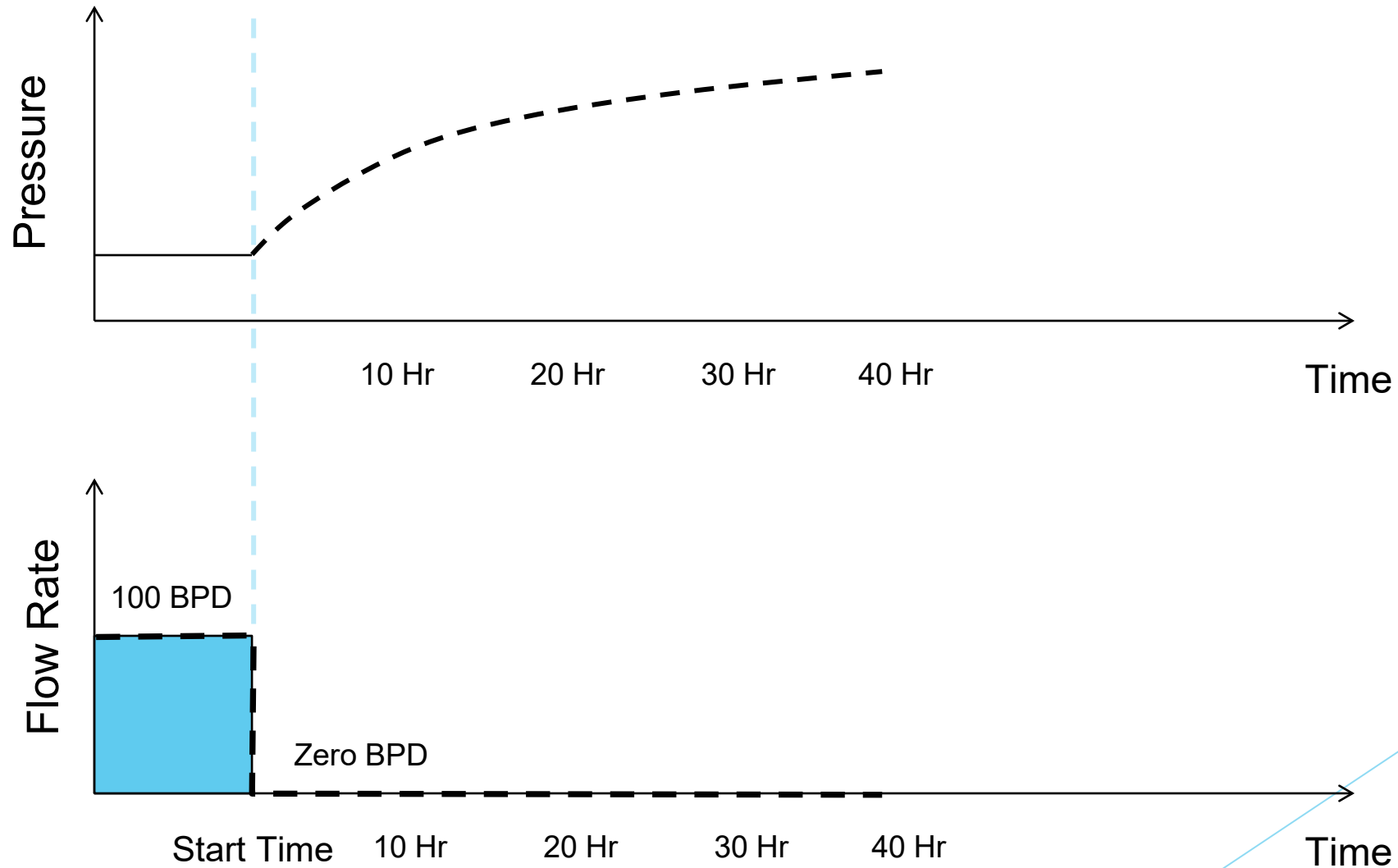
Initially well has been shut-in for a long time then pump is started at a constant rate and pressure is monitored for a long time.



Well Test Objectives

- ❑ Reservoir Pressure
- ❑ Permeability
- ❑ Skin Factor
- ❑ PI or Flow Efficiency

Buildup Test – Pressure and Flow Rate vs. Time





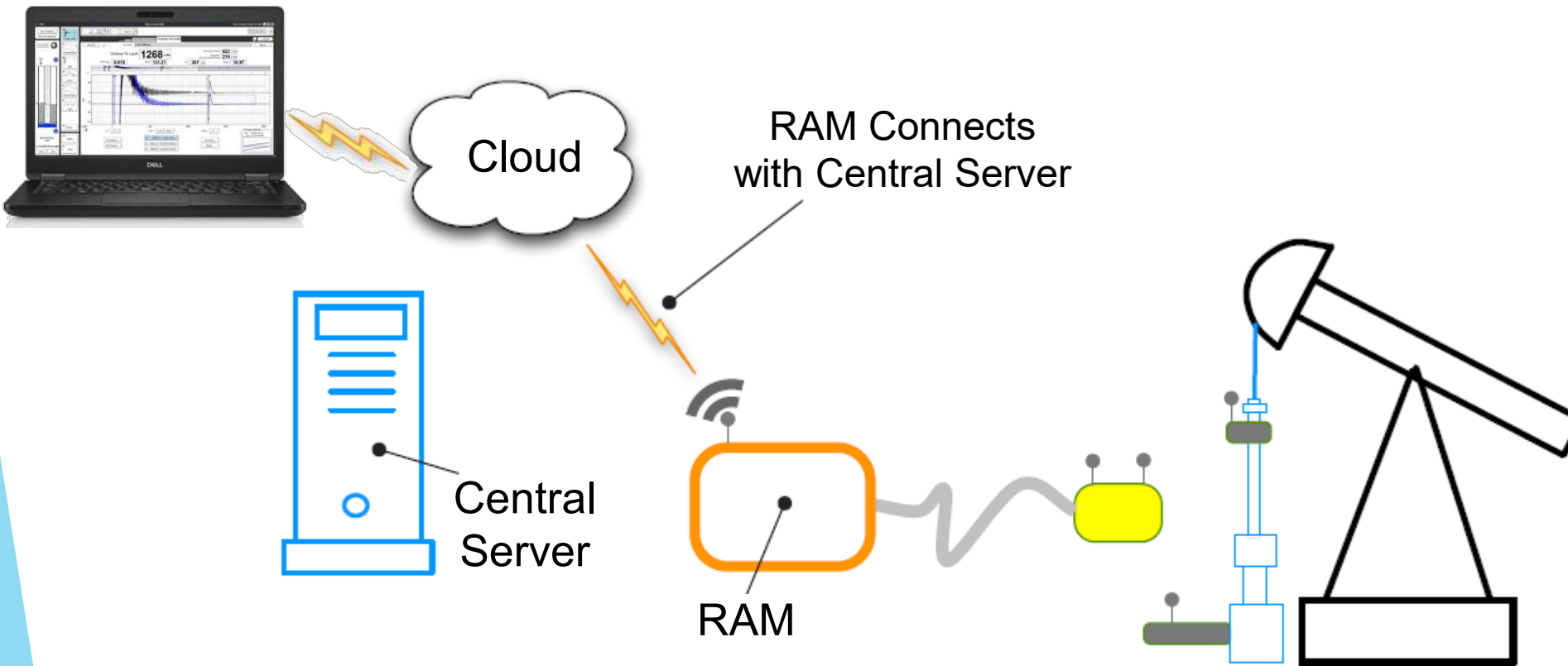
Advantages of Acoustic Buildup Pressure Measurements

- No need to pull rods & pump
 - Less cost
 - Better early time data
- Data viewed in real time
 - Ensures test objectives met
 - Well returned to production ASAP
- No downhole tools
 - Able to test highly deviated wells
 - No potential fishing

Remote Asset Monitor

- ▶ The RAM system, shown schematically in the next slide, has several objectives for improved analysis and optimization of flowing and artificial lift wells:
 - Automatically acquire data without user intervention.
 - Monitor individual well performance trends over extended periods of time.
 - Provide remote access to test equipment deployed in the field.
 - Monitor acquired data remotely and download it to user's computer.
 - Manual Data Acquisition override.
 - Increase productivity and safety of field personnel by reducing travel requirements.
- ▶ These objectives are satisfied by using a programmable system for stand-alone wireless data acquisition and communication via the Internet.

Remote Asset Monitor



RAM: When Configured With Cloud Server

- Logs into Server via cellular network
- Heart Beat, Beams up Vitals
- Uploads Acquired Data
- Looks For Request Of Direct Control From Remote TAM Session
- Provides Pass Through For "Near" Realtime Data Acquisition

- 1) RAM and sensors are installed at the well
- 2) RAM is connected to Cloud via Cellular network
- 3) User connects to RAM via Cloud
- 4) User Acquires fluid level and dynamometer data remotely
- 5) User downloads measurement schedule to RAM
- 6) Schedule is activated and automatic measurements begin.
- 7) User logs out
- 8) At later time user logs in retrieves data and/or modifies schedule



Pressure Transient Test Setup

▶ **HARDWARE**

- ▶ RAM
- ▶ Wireless Acoustic Remote Fired Gun with pressure sensor
- ▶ Nitrogen Supply with Pressure regulator
- ▶ External Power Supply

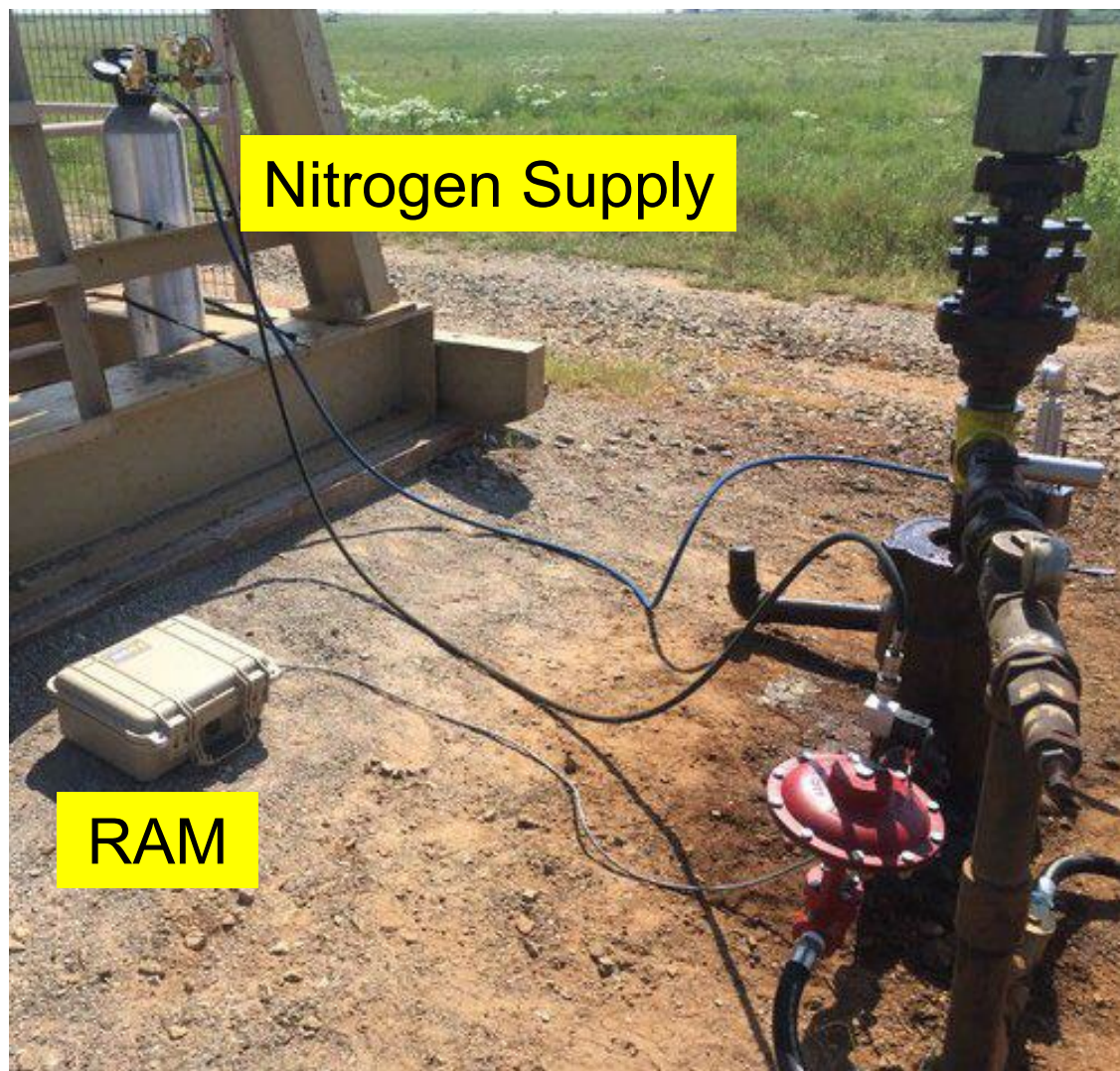
▶ **TEAMWORK**

- ▶ Verify team knows test will be conducted
- ▶ Make sure no one will operate well during test
- ▶ Lock Out / Tag Out

▶ **WELL CONDITION**

- ▶ Inspect well prior to start of pressure transient test
- ▶ Run dynamometer and determine liquid level prior to pt test
- ▶ Verify well is stabilized
- ▶ Verify stuffing box will handle additional pressure
- ▶ Eliminate leaks

RAM Set Up



Field Installation for Scheduled Stand Alone or Remote Acquisition of Fluid Level Records and Dynamometer and Tubing Pressure Data



RAM installation for Buildup Pressure Test

- ▶ Verify no Leaks
- ▶ O-Rings Should be in Good Condition and Lubricated
- ▶ Mount Gun Vertically to Prevent Freezing
- ▶ Check for good wireless signals



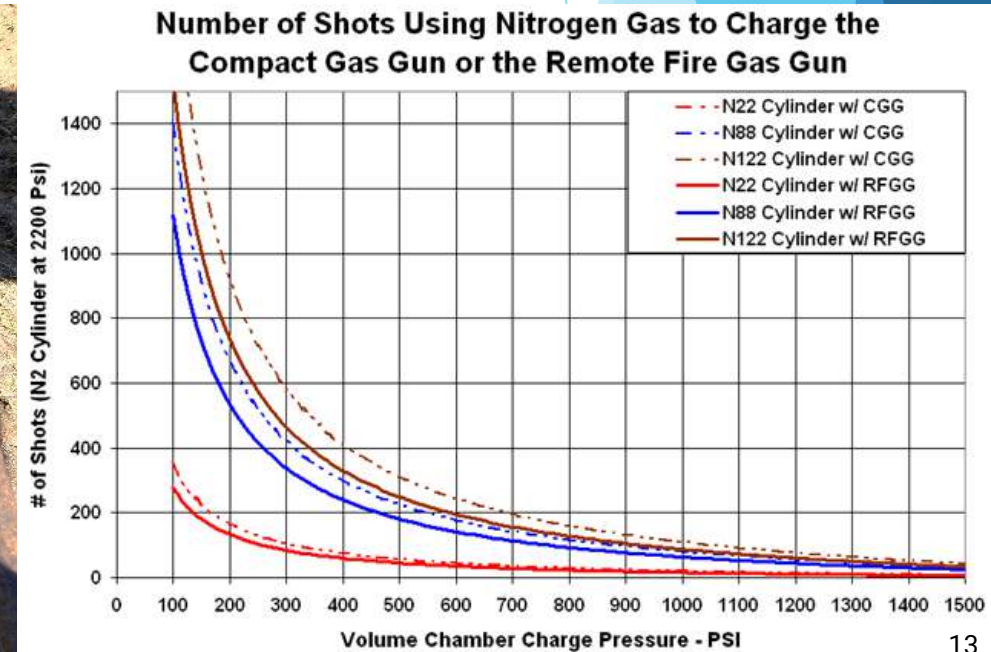
RAM Controls

▶ RAM with Wireless Base



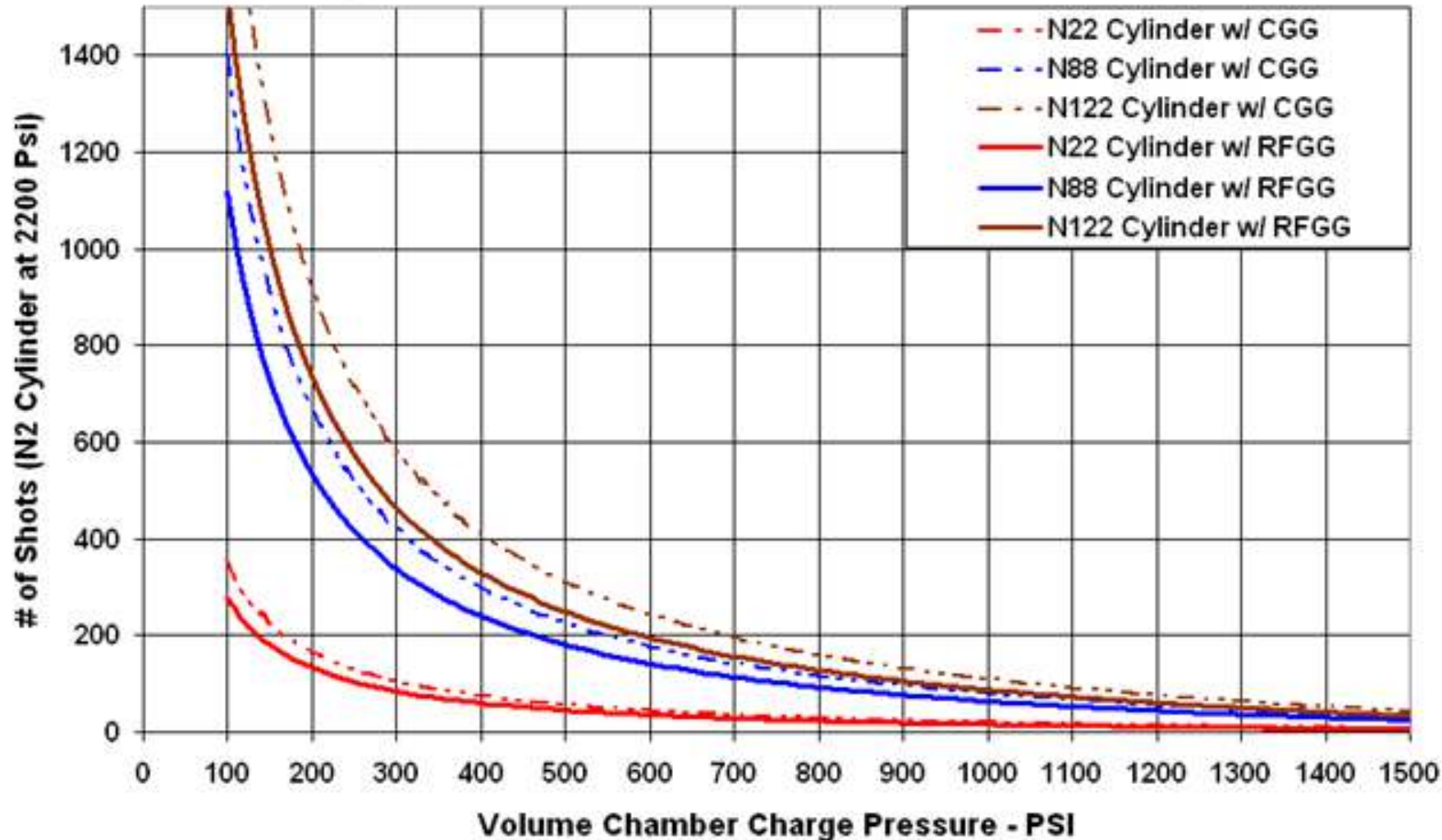
External Power and N2 Gas Supply

- ▶ Deep cycle battery for RAM and sensors
- ▶ Nitrogen recommended



External Power and N2 Gas Supply

Number of Shots Using Nitrogen Gas to Charge the Compact Gas Gun or the Remote Fire Gas Gun

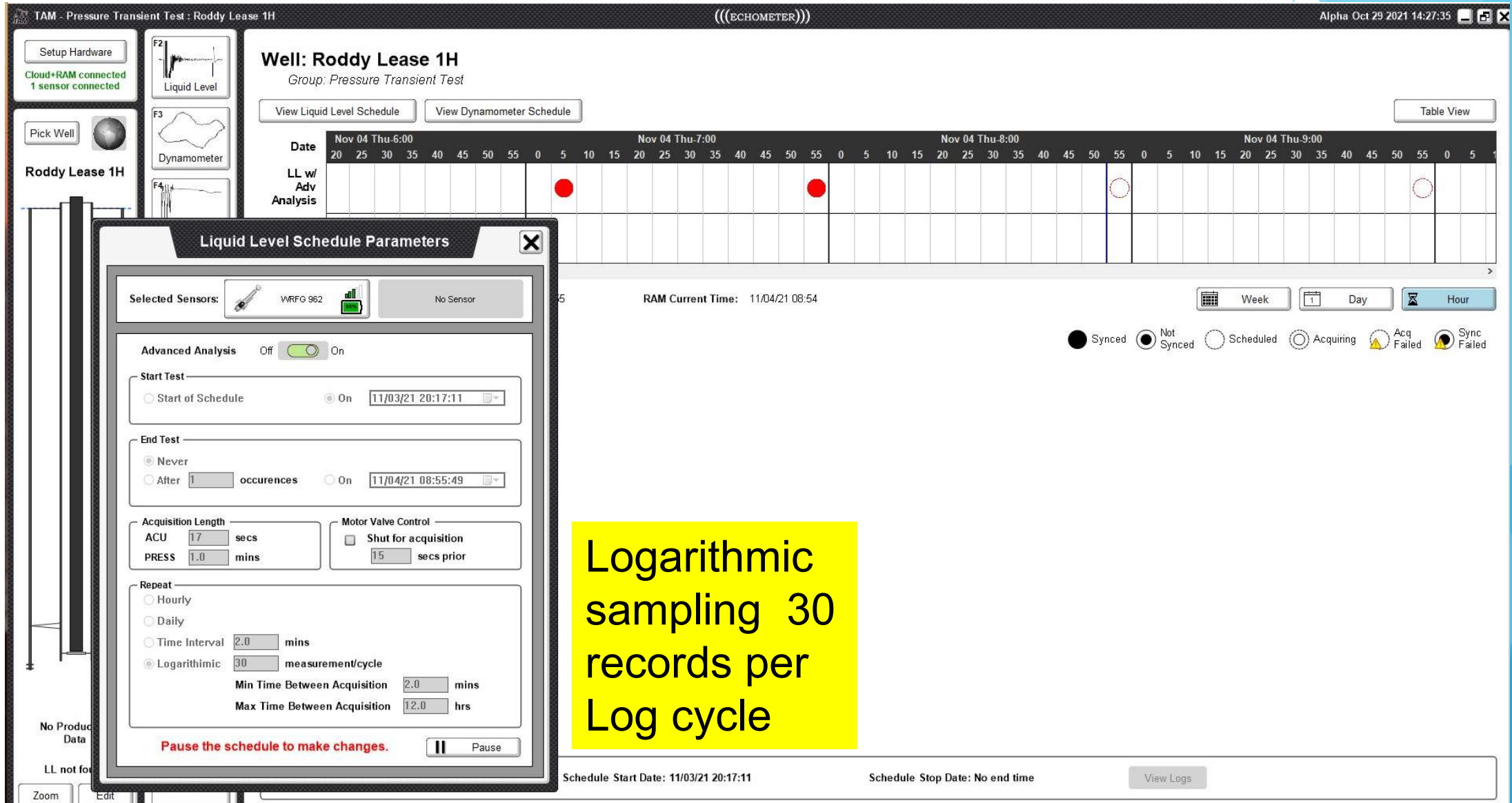




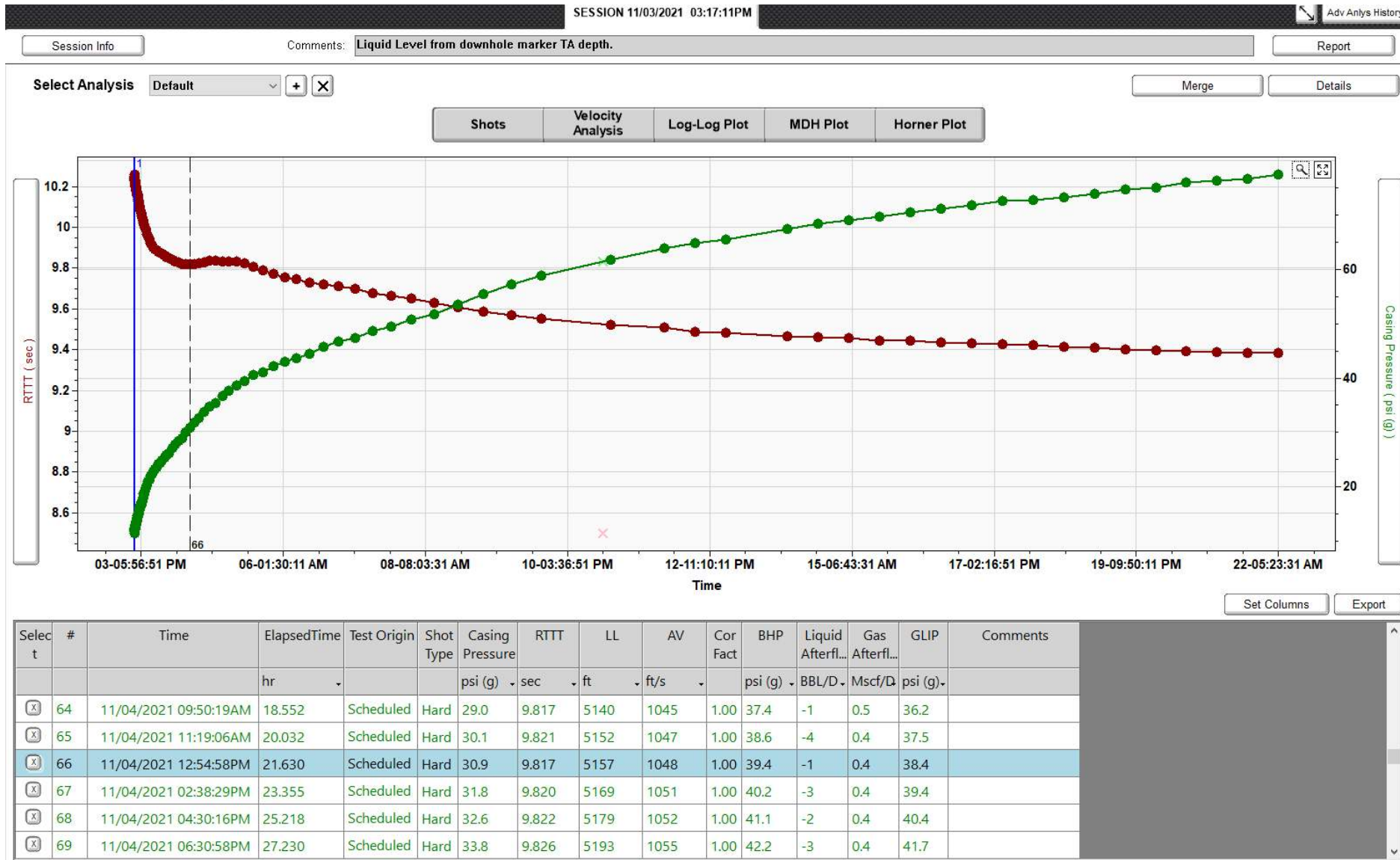
Software Setup

- ▶ At field site
- ▶ Open TAM
- ▶ Verify well data is up to date.
- ▶ Connect to RAM locally.
- ▶ Check sensors are online.
- ▶ Setup Schedule of acquisitions.
- ▶ Start schedule first then stop pump and shut-in well.
- ▶ Verify schedule is running.
- ▶ Disconnect from RAM and Close TAM

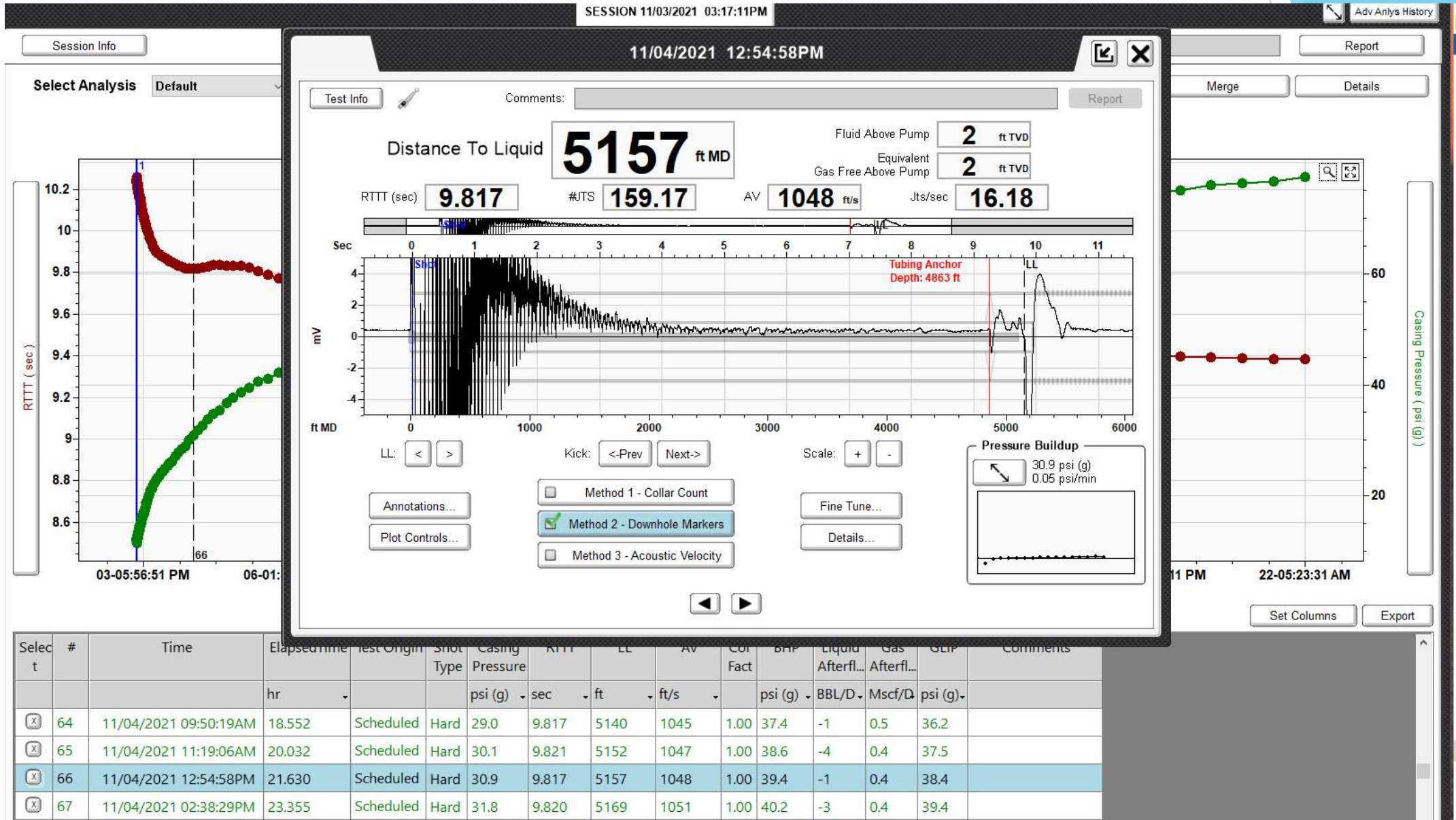
Buildup Schedule Setup



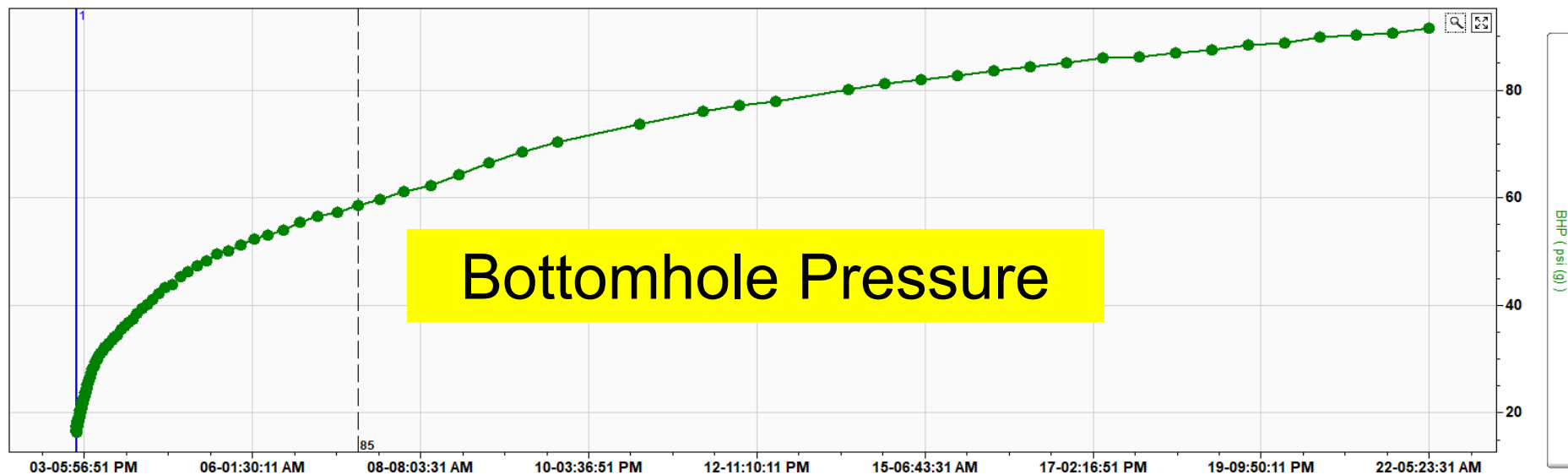
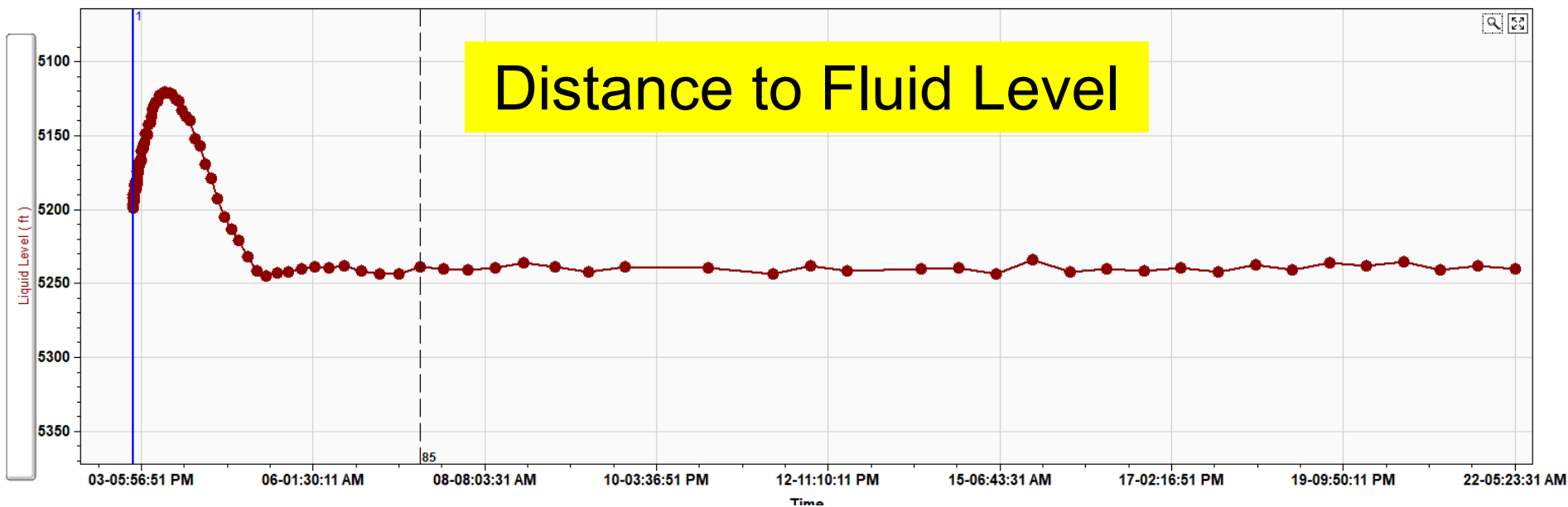
Pressure Buildup Test - RTTT and Casing Pressure during 471 hours.



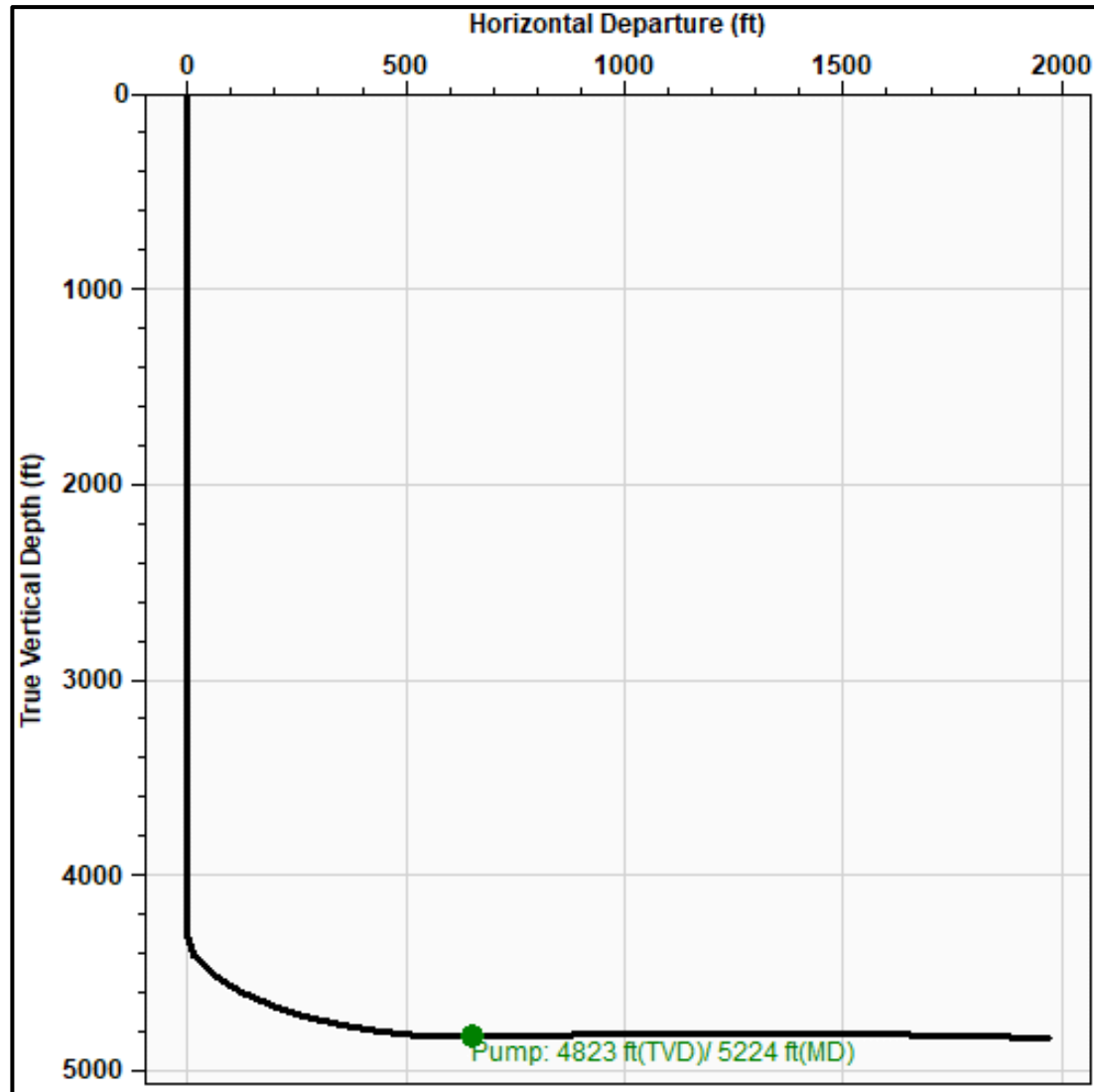
Typical Acoustic Record



Liquid Level and BHP during Buildup Test

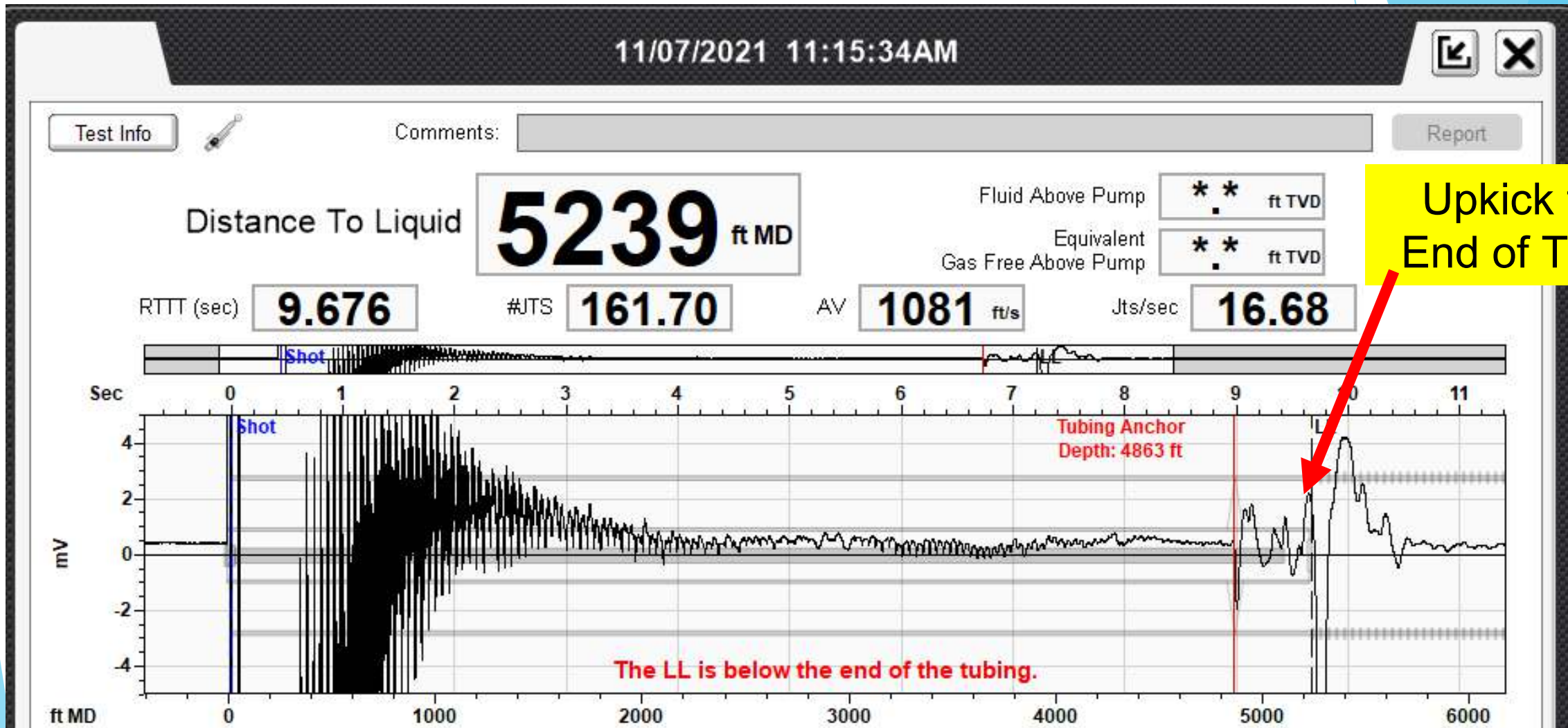


Pump set in Horizontal



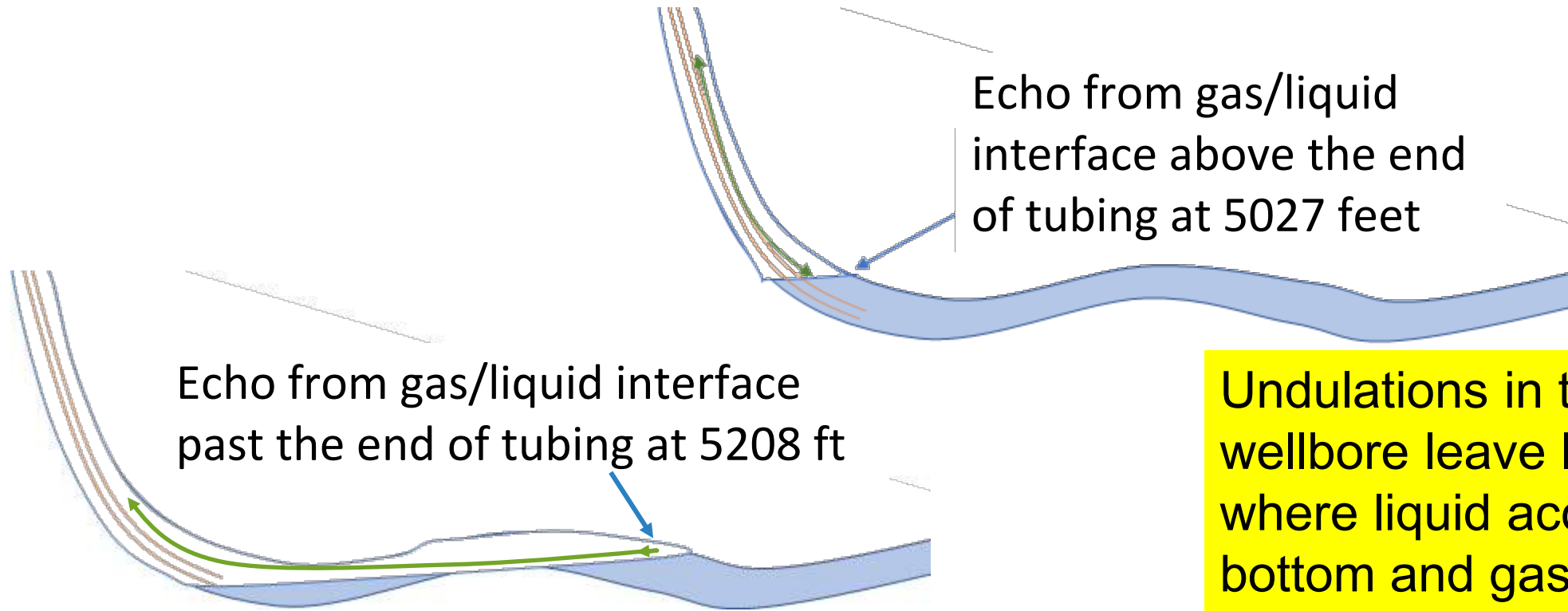
During Buildup test as the casing pressure increases due to gas after-flow the liquid in the annulus may be depressed past the end of the tubing.

Liquid Level Past End of Tubing – Record #85



Upkick from
End of Tubing

Echoes in Horizontal Completions



Undulations in the “horizontal” wellbore leave low spots where liquid accumulates at bottom and gas pockets at top.

As the liquid is pushed down, by the increasing casing pressure, past the end of the tubing there is a path for the sound wave to travel to the next gas/liquid interface and generate a significant echo

Formation and Fluid Properties for Analysis of Transient Test

Producing Intervals

#	Top MD	Bottom ...	Name	Type	Oil Pres...	Water P...	Gas Pro...
	ft	ft					
1	5240	6532		Perforat...	Yes	Yes	Yes
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

Formation Volume Factors

Oil RB/STB
 Water RB/STB
 Gas RB/Mscf

Zone

Net Pay ft
 Wellbore Radius ft
 Drainage Area acre

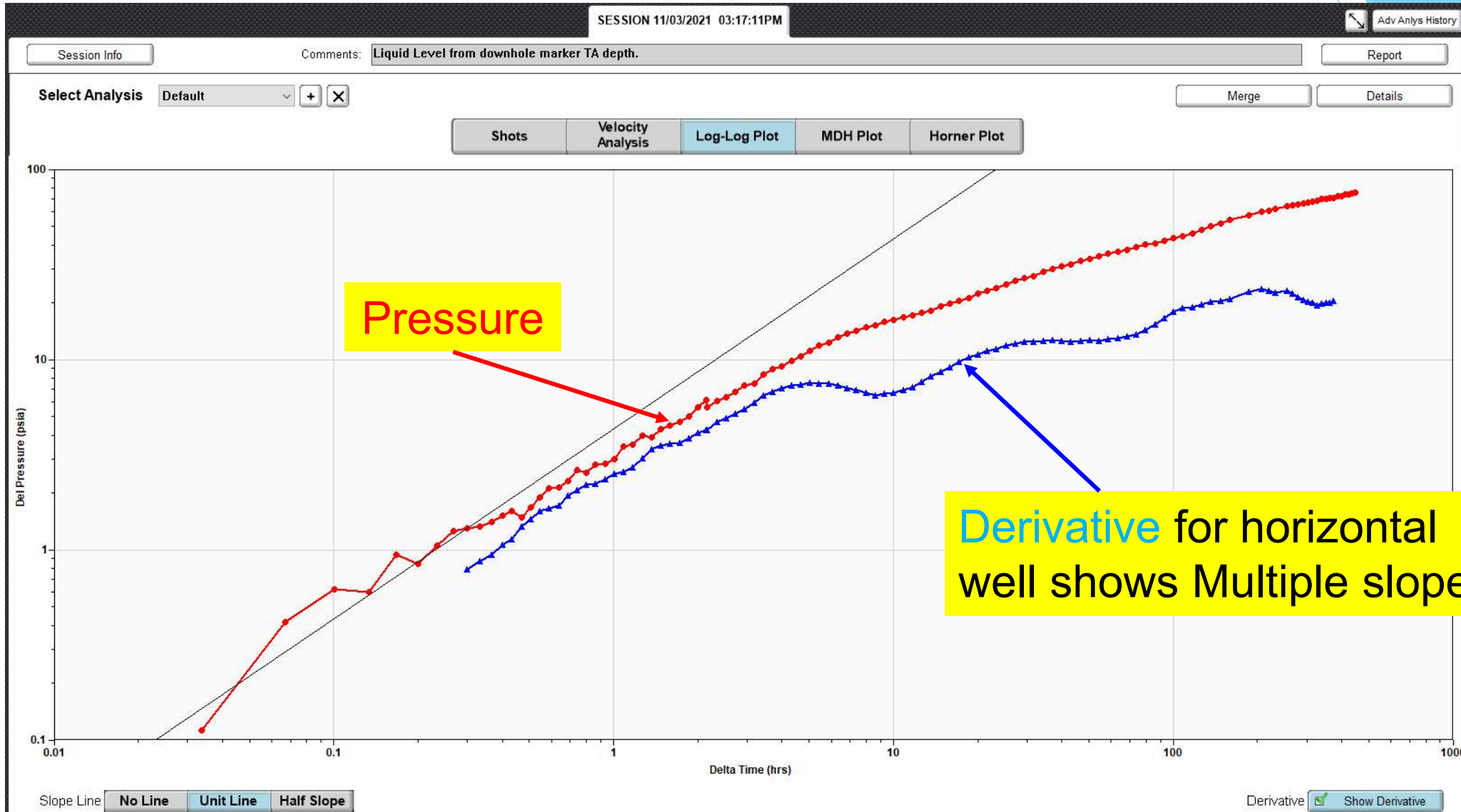
Viscosities

Oil cp
 Water cp
 Gas cp

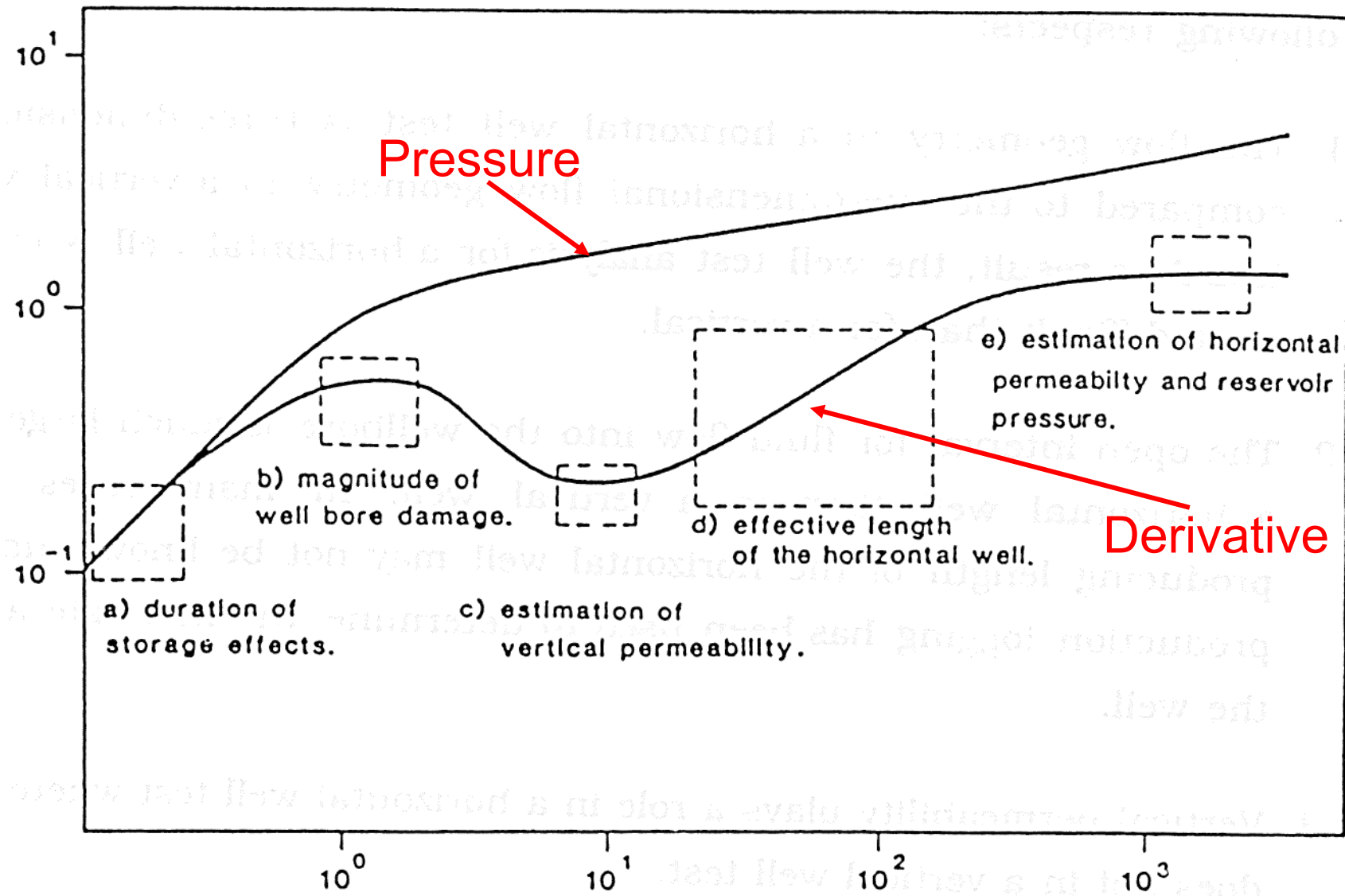
Reservoir Properties

Porosity fraction
 Total Compressibility 1/psi

Log P vs Log dt

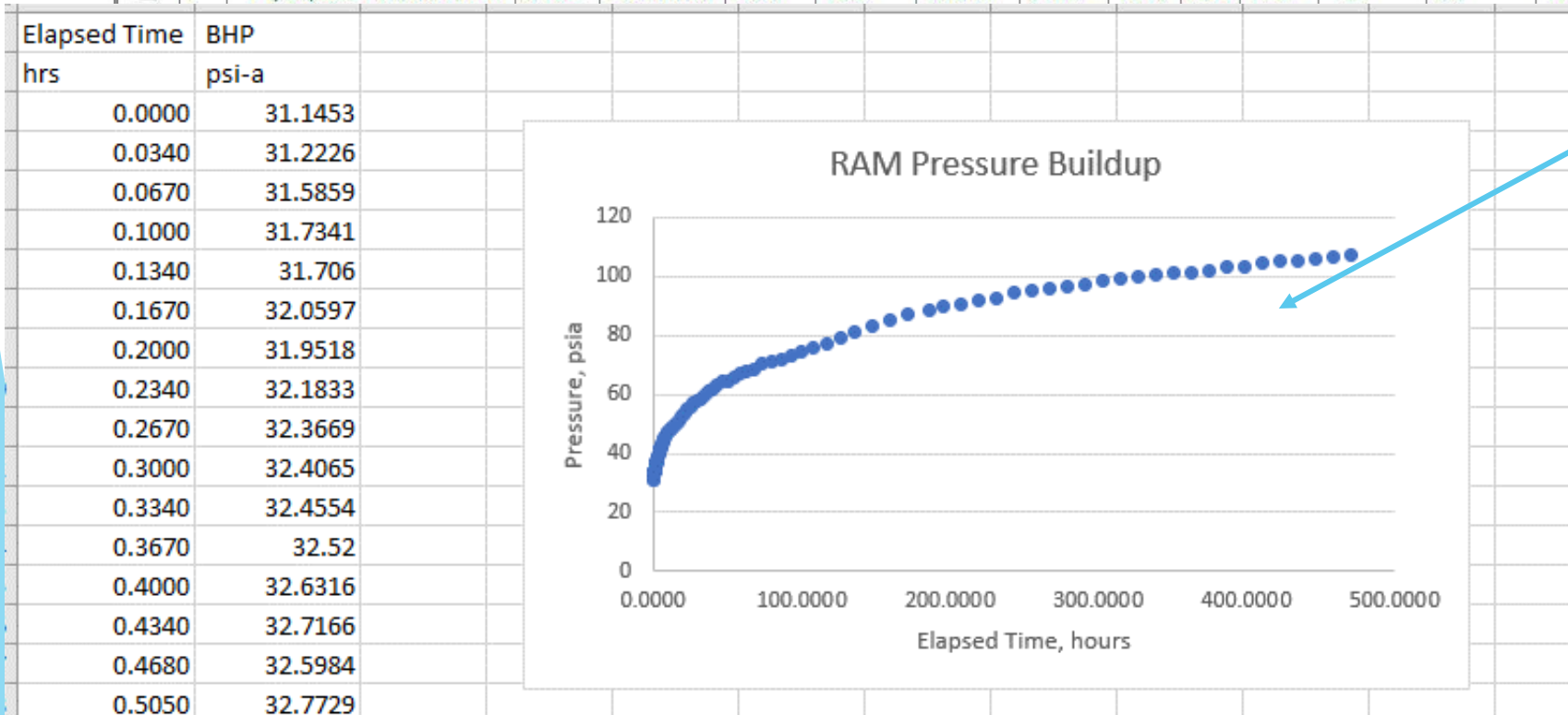
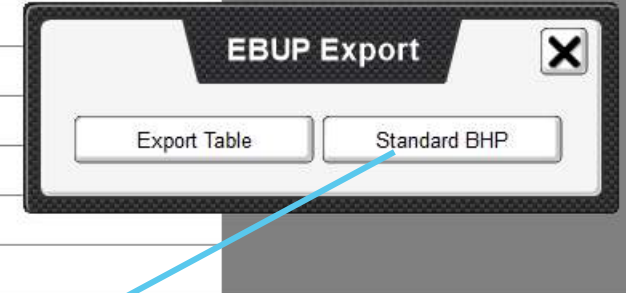


Horizontal Well Pressure Response



Data Exported to Spreadsheet for Input to Specialized Transient Analysis Software

Select	#	Time	Elapsed Time	Test Origin	Shot Type	Casing Pressure	RTTT	LL	AV	Cor Fact	BHP	Liquid Afterflow	Gas Afterflow	GLIP	Comments
			hr			psi (g)	sec	ft	ft/s		psi (g)	BBL/D	Mscf/D	psi (g)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	11/03/2021 03:17:11PM	0.000	Scheduled	Hard	11.5	10.259	5198	1011	0.84	16.4	0	4.0	15.9	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	11/03/2021 03:19:12PM	0.034	Scheduled	Hard	11.5	10.247	5192	1011	0.85	16.5	695	3.8	16.0	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	11/03/2021 03:21:12PM	0.067	Scheduled	Hard	11.8	10.250	5196	1012	0.94	16.9	19	1.4	16.3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	11/03/2021 03:23:12PM	0.100	Scheduled	Hard	11.9	10.241	5190	1011	0.86	17.0	18	3.5	16.5	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	11/03/2021 03:25:12PM	0.134	Scheduled	Hard	12.0	10.240	5199	1013	0.84	17.0	-137	3.9	16.5	





Pumping Down the Well after Buildup Test

▶ SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS

1. Bleed Casing Pressure to normal operating pressure.
2. Acquire periodically fluid level records until casing pressure stabilizes.
3. Install Wireless Polished Rod sensor for dynamometer measurements.
4. Start pump and acquire manual dynamometer record.
5. Setup schedule to acquire fluid level and dynamometer records as the well pumps down.
6. Remotely monitor progress of pump down by downloading accumulated data.
7. Stop schedule once production has stabilized.



De-pressuring Casing



Pump Down RAM Schedules

Liquid Level Schedule Parameters

Selected Sensors:

 WRFG 962  No Sensor

Advanced Analysis

Off ☐ On ☒

Start Test

☐ Start of Schedule ☒ On 11/23/21 16:27:06

End Test

☒ Never ☐ After 1 occurrences ☐ On 11/23/21 17:34:46

Acquisition Length

ACU 17 secs
PRESS 0.8 mins


Motor Valve Control

☒ Shut for acquisition
5 secs prior

Repeat




☐ Hourly ☐ Daily ☐ Time Interval 2.0 mins ☒ Logarithmic 30 measurement/cycle
Min Time Between Acquisition 2.0 mins
Max Time Between Acquisition 12.0 hrs

Pause the schedule to make changes.

 Pause

Dynamometer Schedule Parameters

Selected Sensors:

 WVPT 231  WVPT 504  No Sensor

Start Test

☐ Start of Schedule ☒ On 11/23/21 16:27:01

End Test

☒ Never ☐ After 1 occurrences ☐ On 11/23/21 17:35:50


Acquisition Length

1.0 mins

Repeat

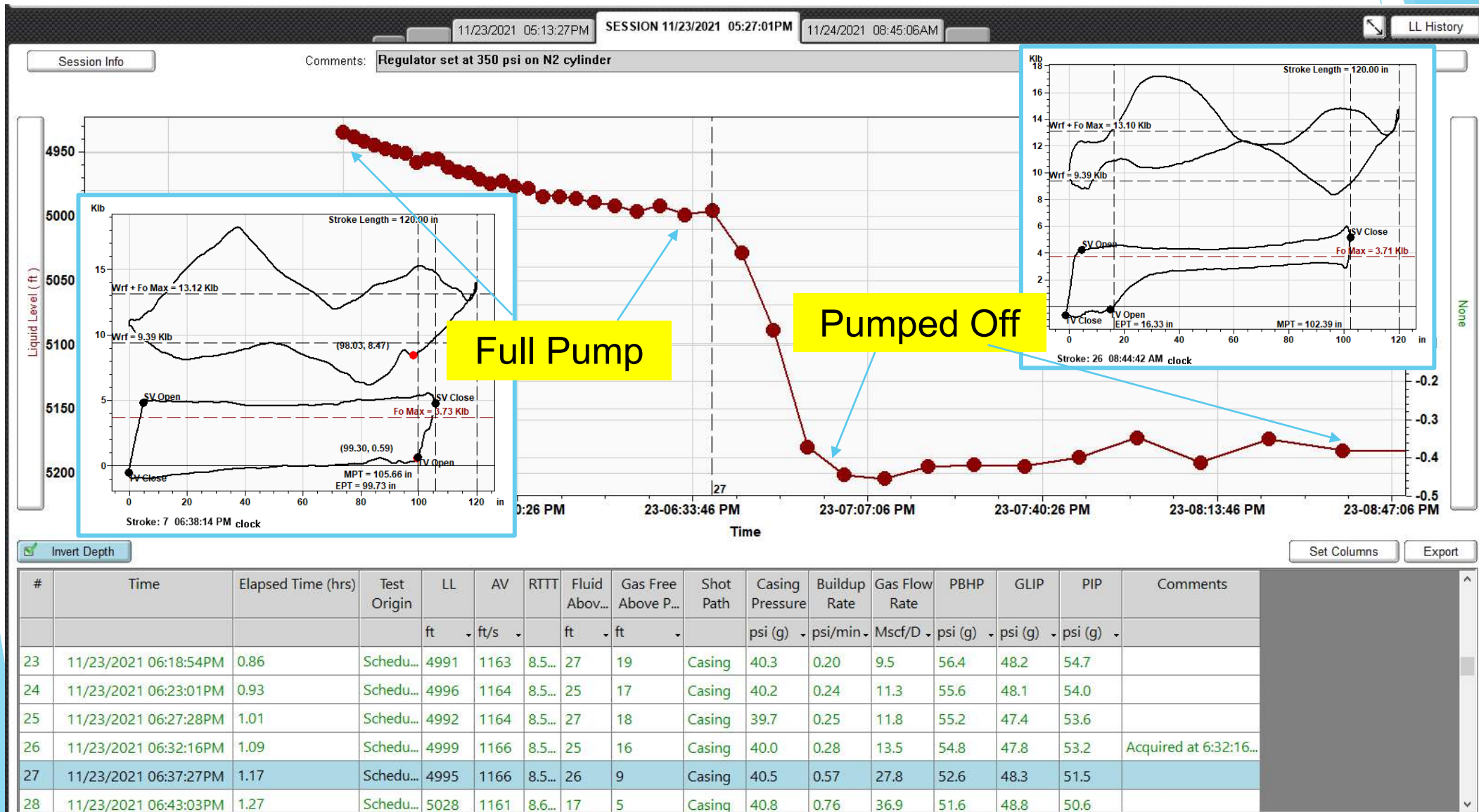
☐ Hourly ☐ Daily ☐ Time Interval 2.0 mins ☒ Logarithmic 30 measurement/cycle
Min Time Between Acquisition 2.0 mins
Max Time Between Acquisition 12.0 hrs

Pause the schedule to make changes.

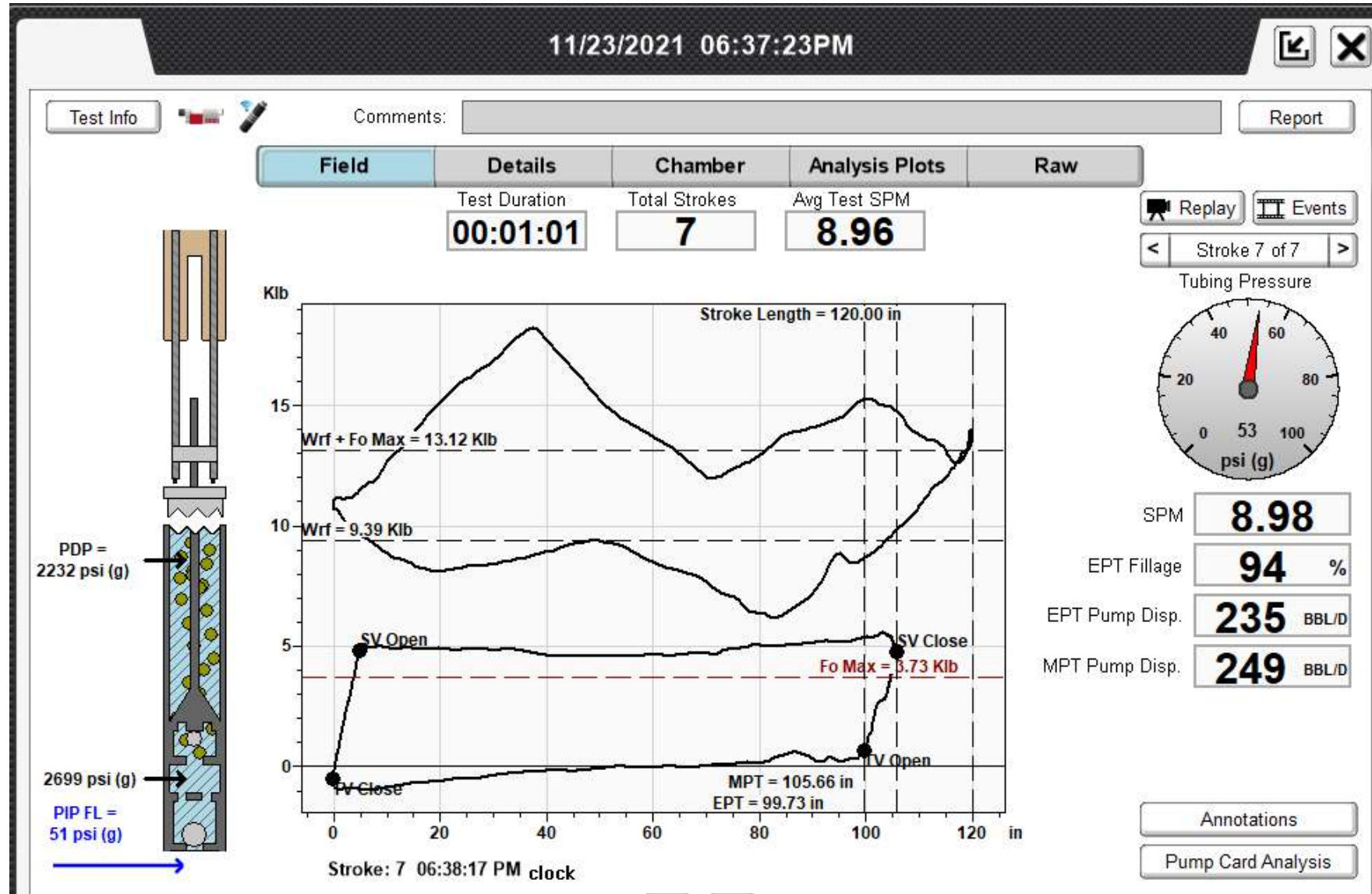
 Pause

Dynamometer records and Fluid Level records acquired at same scheduled times while well was pumping down.

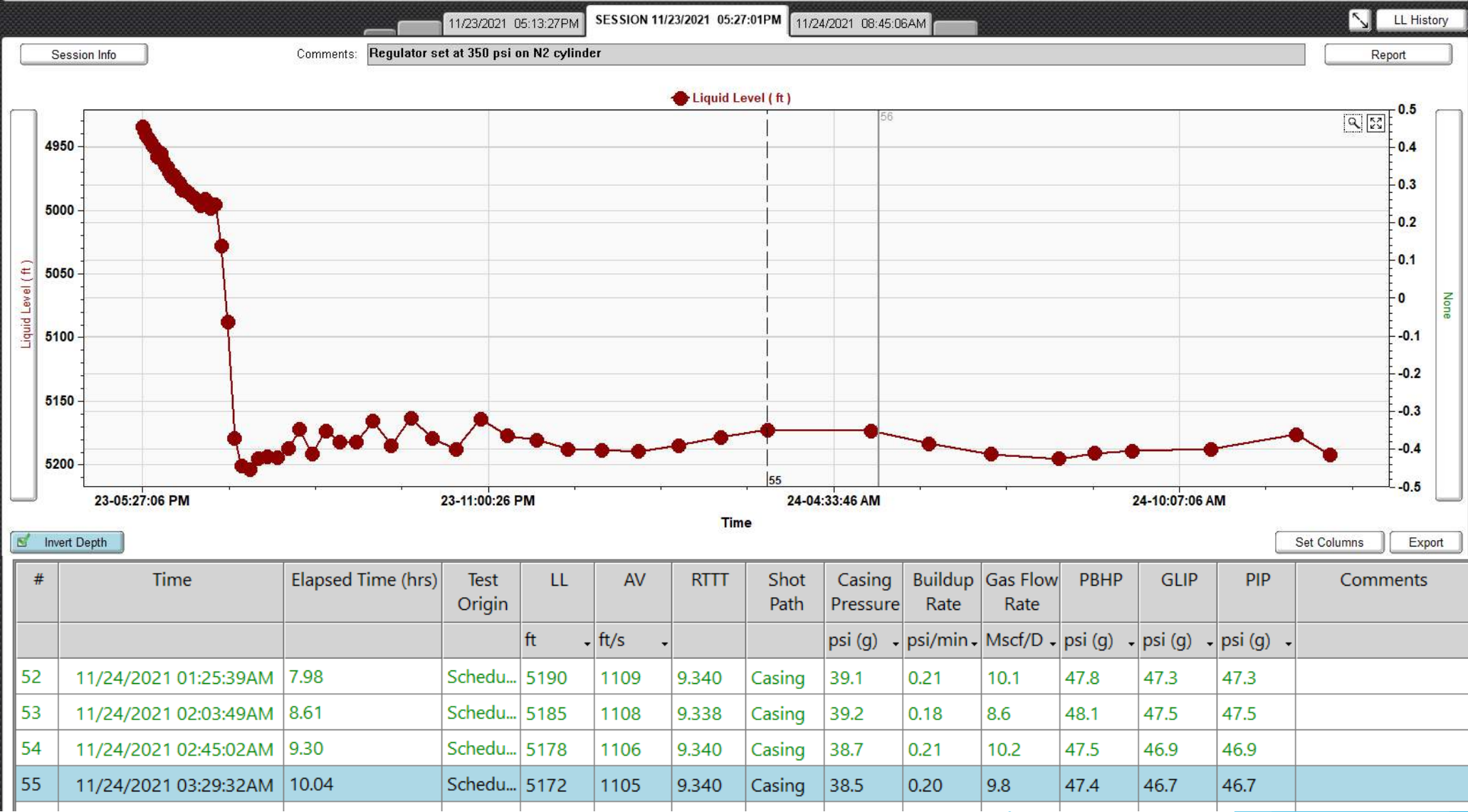
Liquid level while pumping down



Last Full Pump Stroke Detail

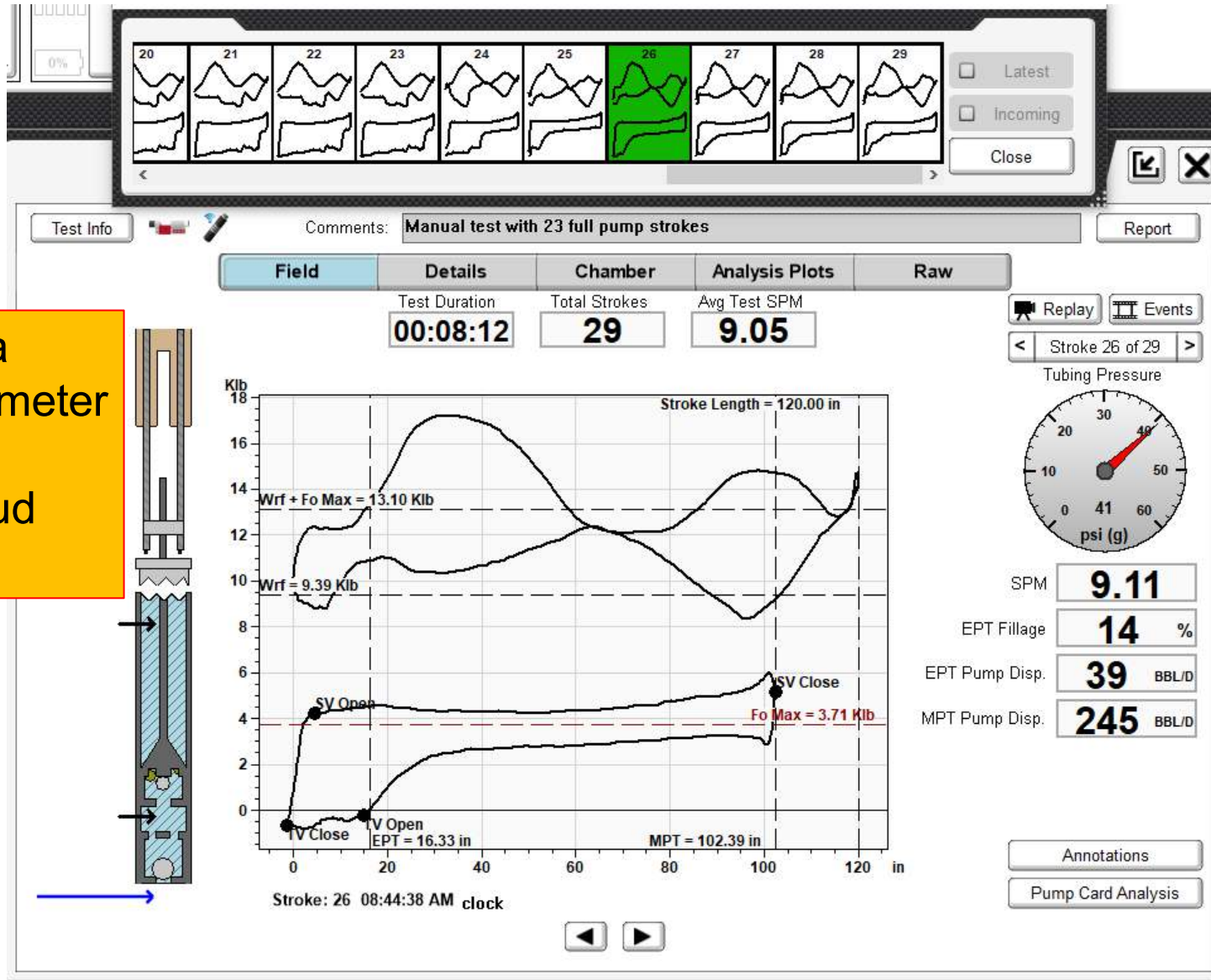


Liquid Level record from Pump-down Until Stabilization



POC active after Liquid Level Pump Down

Note: This was a manual dynamometer record acquired remotely via cloud connection.



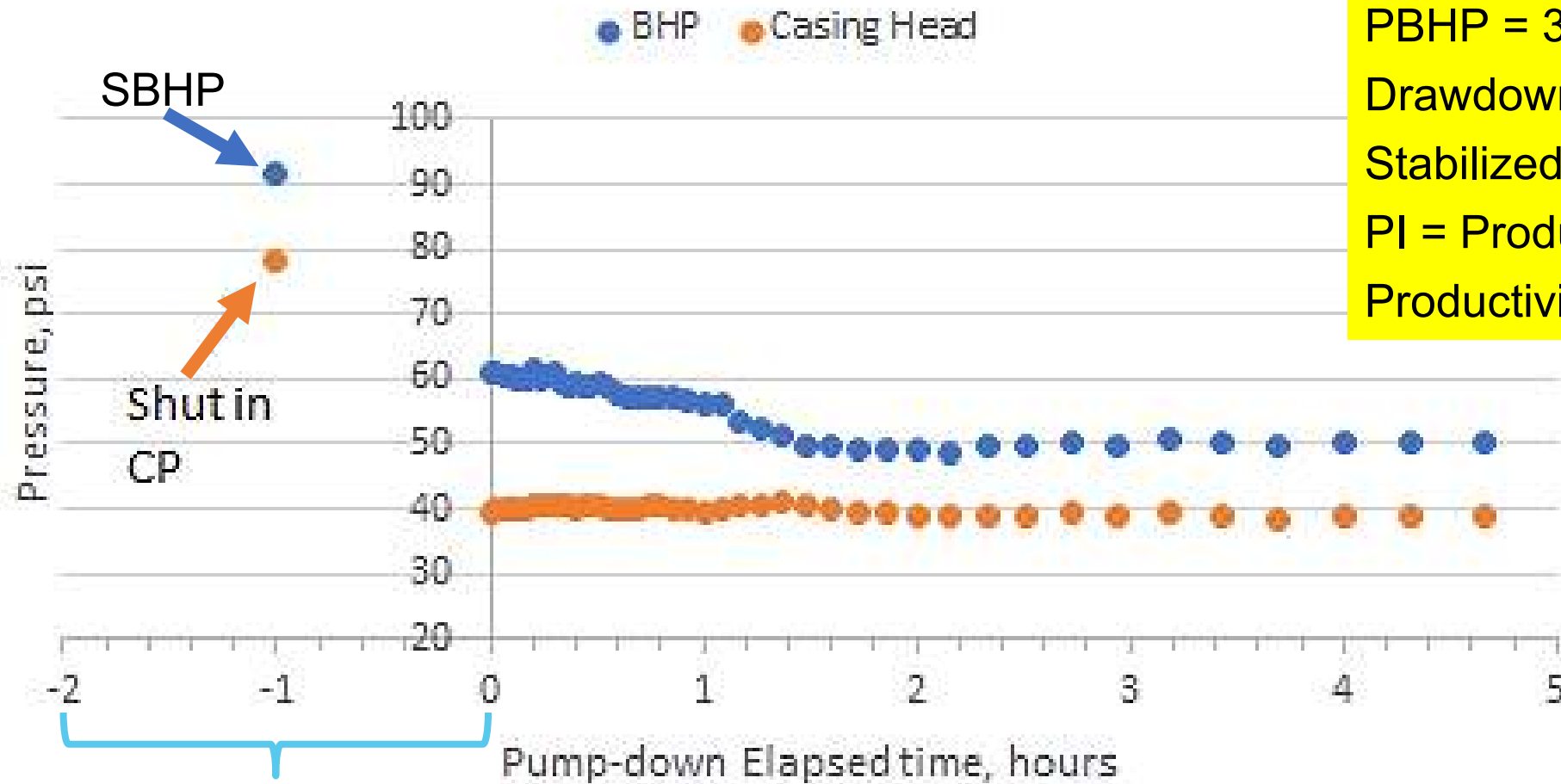
Pump Off Controller Settings

Fillage to turn OFF = 70%

Shut Down Time = 30 Minutes

BHP Drawdown and PI Estimate

Test Well Pump Down BHP



SBHP = 91.5 psi

PBHP = 39 psi

Drawdown = 52.5 psi

Stabilized production = 11 BPD

PI = Production Rate/ Drawdown

Productivity index PI = 0.21 BPD/psi



Summary

- ▶ Pressure buildup test was monitored remotely during 24 days via cloud connection to the RAM.
- ▶ Data was downloaded via Internet at various times during progress of the buildup.
- ▶ Operator visited the well only to check Nitrogen gas supply.
- ▶ Fluid level records were processed to accurately compute BHP
- ▶ BHP data vs. elapsed time was exported for detailed analysis with specialty software.
- ▶ Well pump down was monitored remotely with dynamometer and fluid level records.
- ▶ Buildup SBHP and stabilized producing BHP were used to compute well productivity.

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