

# Learnings from the Design and Testing of a New Surface-Controlled Gas Lift Valve

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## Agenda

- Why Surface-Controlled Lift?
- Implementation of Electric Gas Lift
- -API 19G2 Flow Testing
- -Experimental Testing
- Results and Interpretation
- Conclusions







## Why Surface-Controlled Gas Lift?

#### **Advanced Production**

- Maximize injection depth
- Variable orifice adjustment
- Remote control and adjustments
- Reduced intervention shutdowns

#### **Intervention Avoidance**

- Avoid premature opening of valves
- Online adjustments avoid interventions to perform orifice adjustments

#### **Increased Oil Recovery**

- Improved drainage of reservoir
- Prolonged lifetime of well

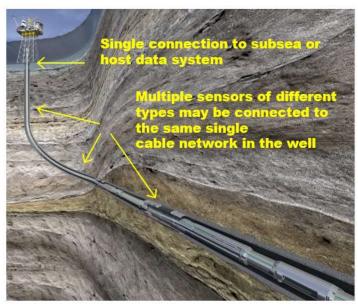
#### **Climate Contribution**

- Avoid carbon footprint associated with interventions
- Improved utilization of available gas, reducing CO<sub>2</sub> per barrel



## How?

- Combined existing and field-proven technologies from Emerson Roxar and PTC Interwell
- Integration and control of PTC gas lift valve on Roxar Integrated Downhole Network
- Electrification enables topside adjustment of gas lift application after installation
- Online and adjustable
- Project initiated in 2020
- Validation testing of prototype valve started in H2 2023 and was completed Q1 2024
- Validation testing according to AWES RP 3362-36 for electronic components
- Validation testing for API 19G2 and 19G1 for valve and side-pocket mandrel
- System designed and tested to an absolute pressure of 15,000 psi and a max temperature of 150°C







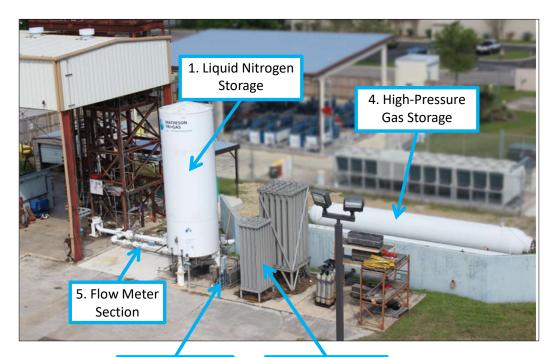
## **API 19G2 Annex G Testing**

#### **System Specifications**

- 6,000-gal [23-m<sup>3</sup>] liquid nitrogen storage
- 1,125-scf [32-scm] high-pressure nitrogen gas storage
- Pressures up to 3,000 psi [207 bar]
- Flow rates up to 12 MMscfd with nitrogen gas [0.4 MMscmd]

#### **System Operation**

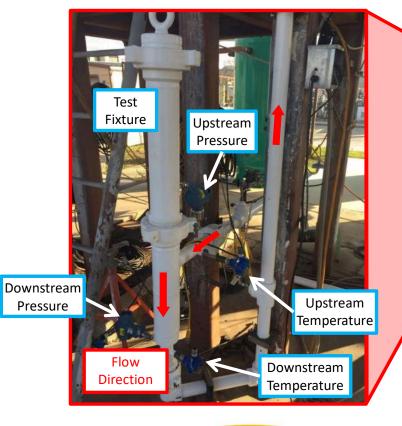
- Accurate flow measurement
- Instrumented test section
- Upstream control valve (UCV) and downstream control valve (DCV) for pressure control
  - PID control on UCV to maintain pressure targets
  - Ramp profile on DCV to control downstream pressure and flow rate
- No temperature control



2. Liquid Nitrogen Pump

3. Heat Exchangers





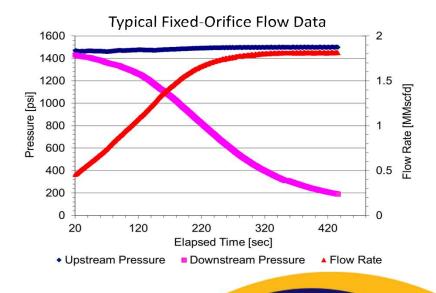


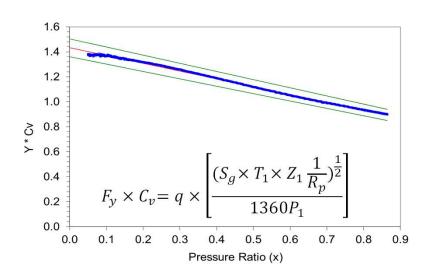


## **Flow Coefficient Testing**

Flow Coefficient testing is performed in accordance with API 19G2, 2nd Edition

- Operator maintains approximately constant upstream pressure while decreasing the downstream pressure
- Flow is continually increased until choked flow is achieved, or facility limitations are reached
- Cv charts are generated according to the equation specified in API 19G2



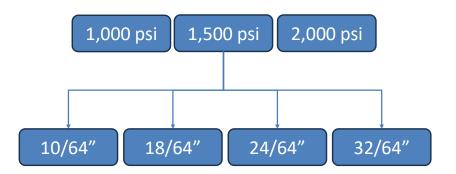




## **Test Plan for Electric Valve**

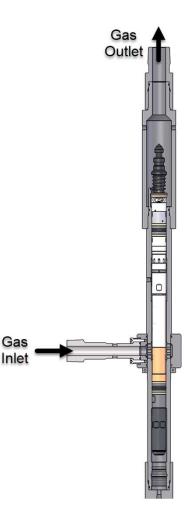
#### API 19G2 Flow Coefficient Testing

- Constant upstream pressures: 1,000 psi,
   1,500 psi and 2,000 psi
- Orifice sizes: 10/64", 18/64", 24/64"and 32/64"



#### **Experimental Testing**

- Operate the electric valve between positions during continuous gas flow
- Operate valve across its operational region with a dP of up to 2,175 psi [150 bar]
- Open and close valve with up to 2,175 psi [150 bar] differential pressure
- Verify behavior of valve during dynamic flow conditions



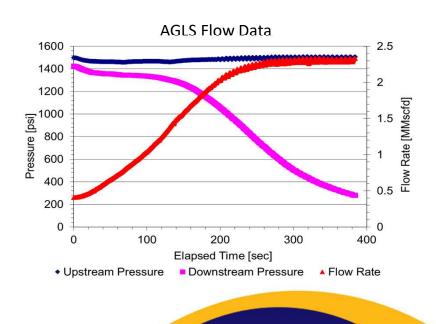


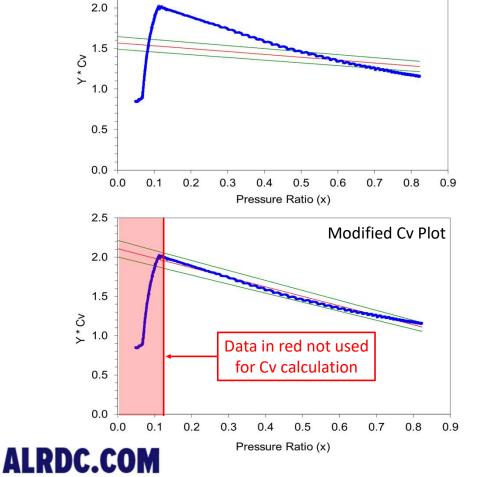


## **Flow Coefficient Results**

Analysis methods were modified to fit the data collected

- Different port geometry → different plot shape
- Used data after inflection point, as progressing towards choked flow, to calculate flow coefficient and critical pressure ratio





Original Cv Plot

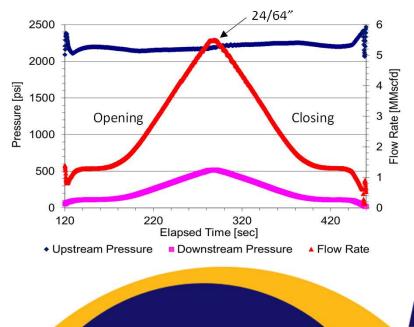
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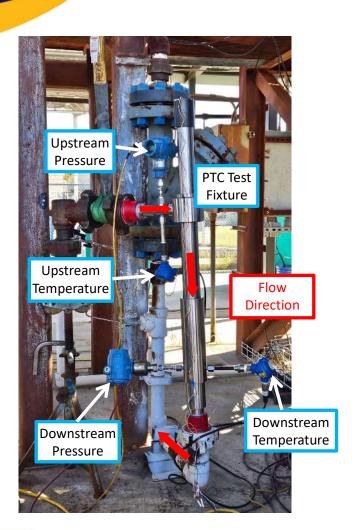


## **Experimental Testing**

Experimental testing was performed while adjusting the position of the AGLS

- DCV was left in the fully open position to maintain the lowest backpressure possible (target differential pressure of 2,175 psi)
- Different AGLS position ranges were tested, optimizing flow control and measurement with different control valve trims and orifice plates







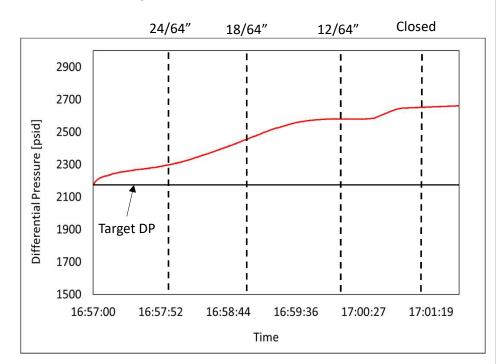
## **Experimental Test Results and Interpretation**

#### Test results

- Opened/closed against 2,500-psi [~175-bar] differential pressure (DP)
- Closed → 24/64" with ≥ 2,175-psi [150-bar] DP
- 24/64" → Closed with ≥ 2,175-psi [150-bar] DP
- -24/64" → 32/64" with max facility DP ≥ 1,700 psi [~120 bar]
- -32/64" → 24/64" with max facility DP ≥ 1,700 psi [~120 bar]

#### Valve performance

- Experimental test was successfully completed according to requirements
  - Capable of adjusting orifice during high flow and high differential pressure
  - No abnormalities experienced during orifice adjustment
- Some limitations to flow facility experienced during testing due to high volume demand and longer flow durations







## **Experimental Test Results and Interpretation**

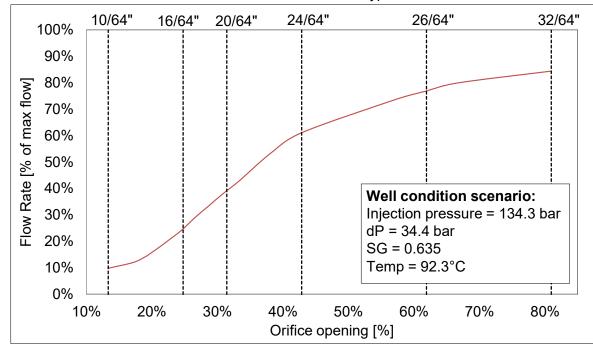
## Nonlinear ratio between flow rate and orifice size

- Equivalent orifice size vs % opening

## Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) Analysis

- Good match between CFD and flow data
- CFD can be used to fill gaps between actual flow data
- Allows creation of dynamic flow performance curves

AGLS Flow Performance vs Orifice Position for a Typical Well Condition Scenario







## **Conclusions**

#### SwRI Nitrogen Blowdown Facility

- Good fit for the experimental tests
- Some limitations on higher flow rates and long-duration test
  - Possible upgrades to Nitrogen Blowdown Facility
  - Possible use of high-pressure recirculating loop (Gas Lift Test Facility)

#### **API Testing**

- Some challenges regarding Cv calculations different equations may be necessary
- Identified a method for analysis in the meantime

#### Successful Experimental Testing

- Valuable information concerning valve movement characteristics
- Verified CFD model
- May bring value to include in future API test procedures





## **Question Time**







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