

Virtual Flow Metering

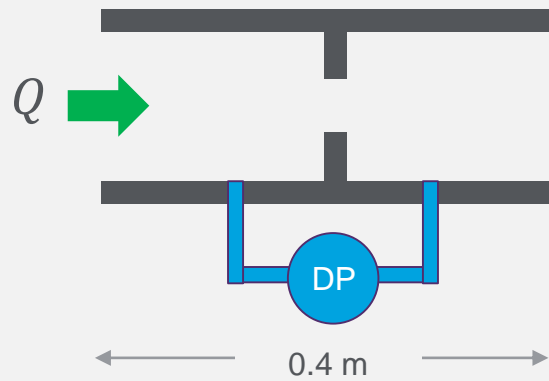
- Characterizing virtual flow metering
- Metering principle
- Maintenance and tuning
- Applications areas

Virtual Flow Metering

- Characterizing virtual flow metering
- Metering principle
- Maintenance and tuning
- Applications areas

Virtual flow metering vs «physical metering»

Single phase flow metering

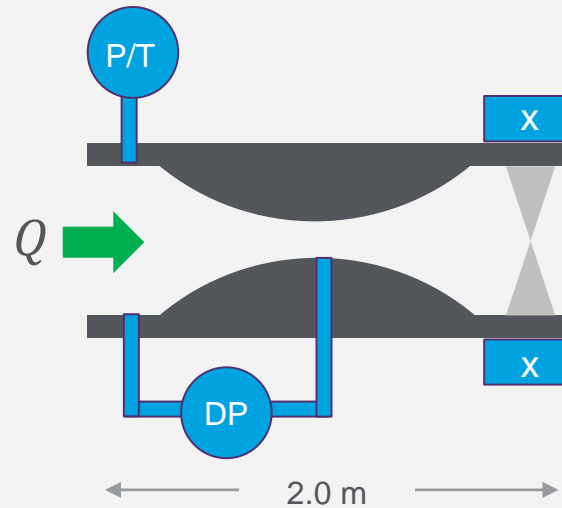


$$Q = f(DP)$$



Compact

Multiphase flow metering

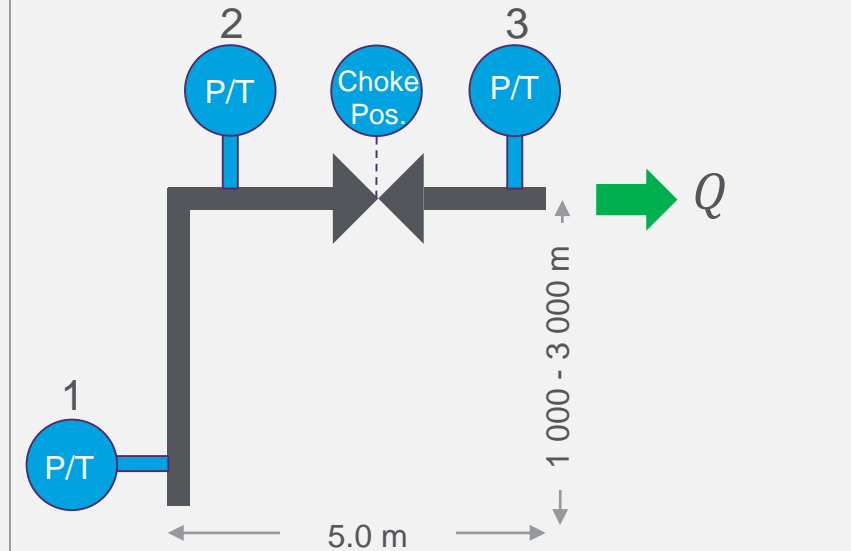


$$Q = f(DP, P, T, x_i)$$



Compact

Virtual flow metering

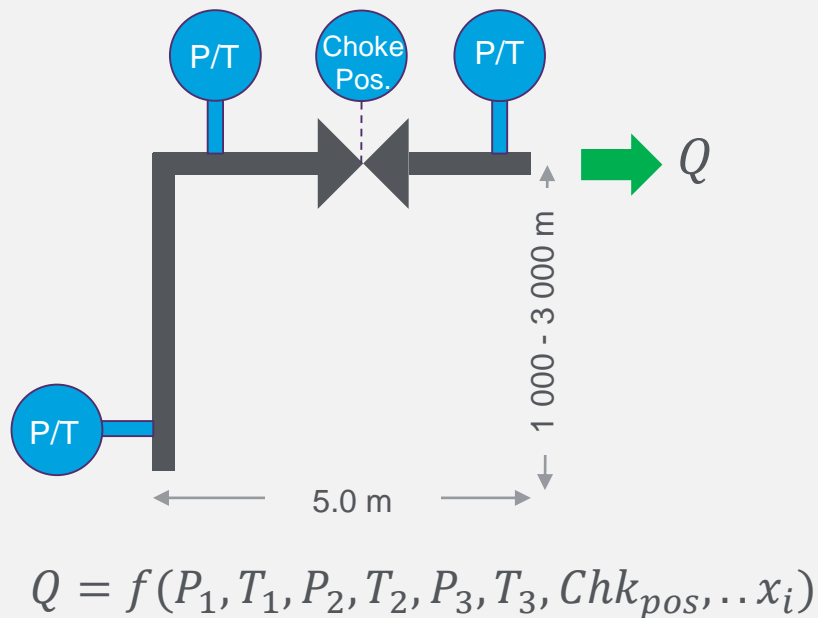


$$Q = f(P_1, T_1, P_2, T_2, P_3, T_3, Chk_{pos}, \dots x_i)$$



Distributed

Virtual flow metering – key characteristics



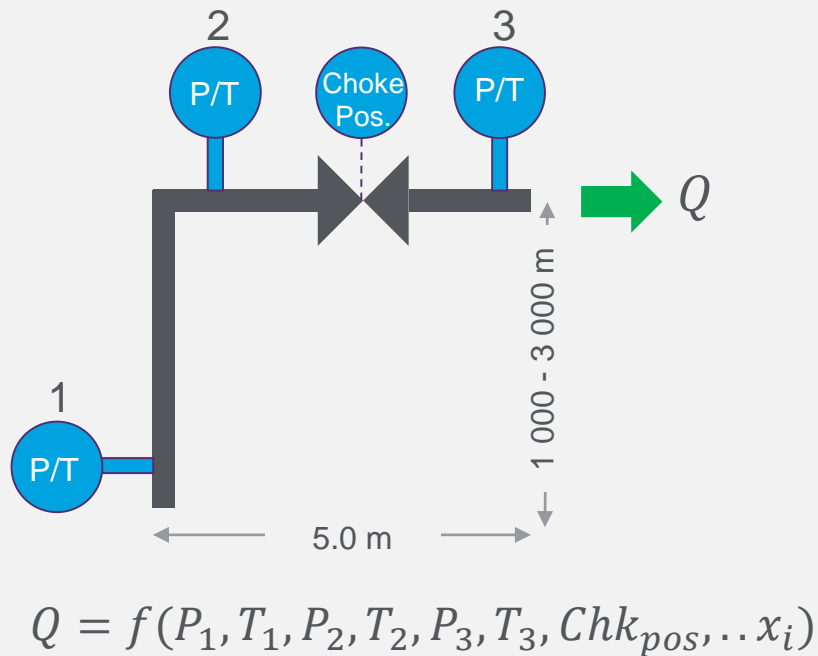
Distributed

- Distributed instrumentation
- Dependent on instrument and system sensitivity to changes in flow and phase fractions
- Solution range; pure data driven, thermo-hydraulic modelling, or hybrids
- Not boxable, therefore «Factory calibration» not possible
- Dependent on tuning/calibration to extend «calibrated range» and adapt to changing operating conditions

Virtual Flow Metering

- Characterizing virtual flow metering
- **Metering principle**
- Maintenance and tuning
- Applications areas

Virtual flow metering – Pressure drop in well



Distributed

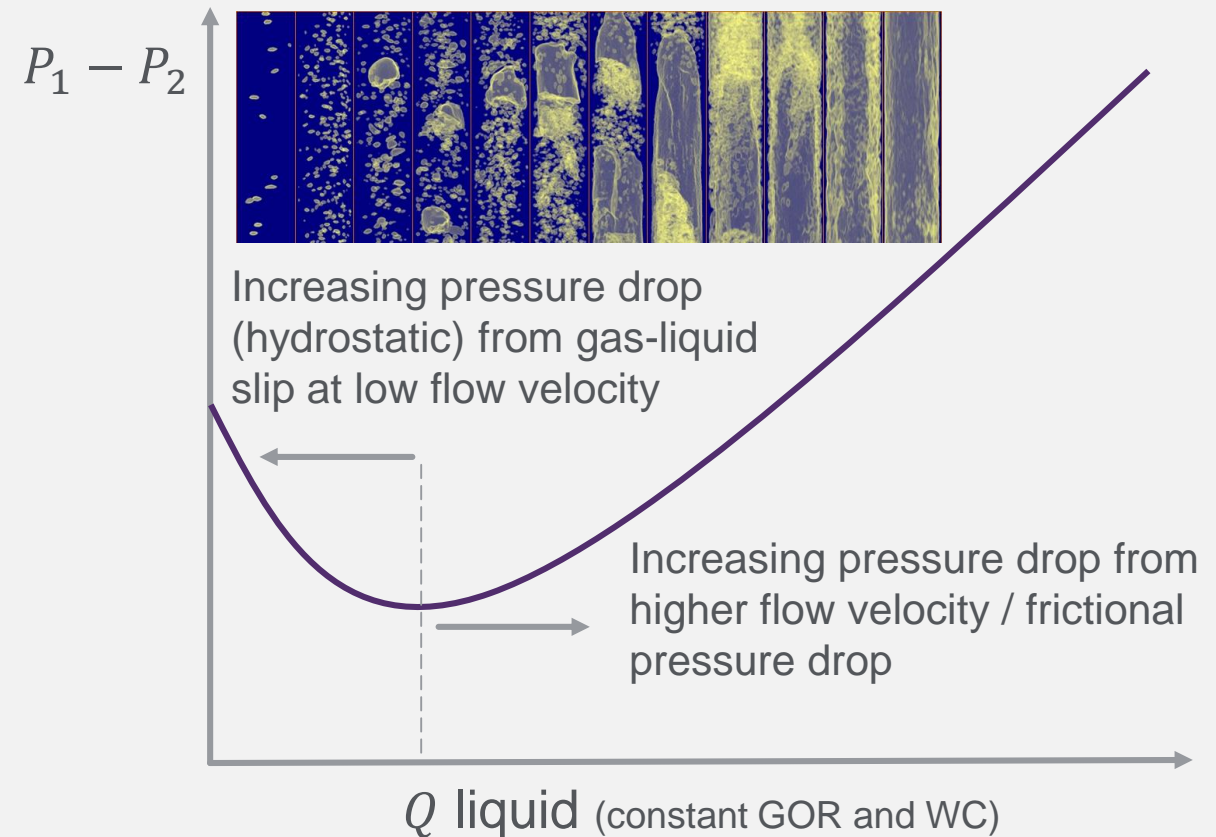
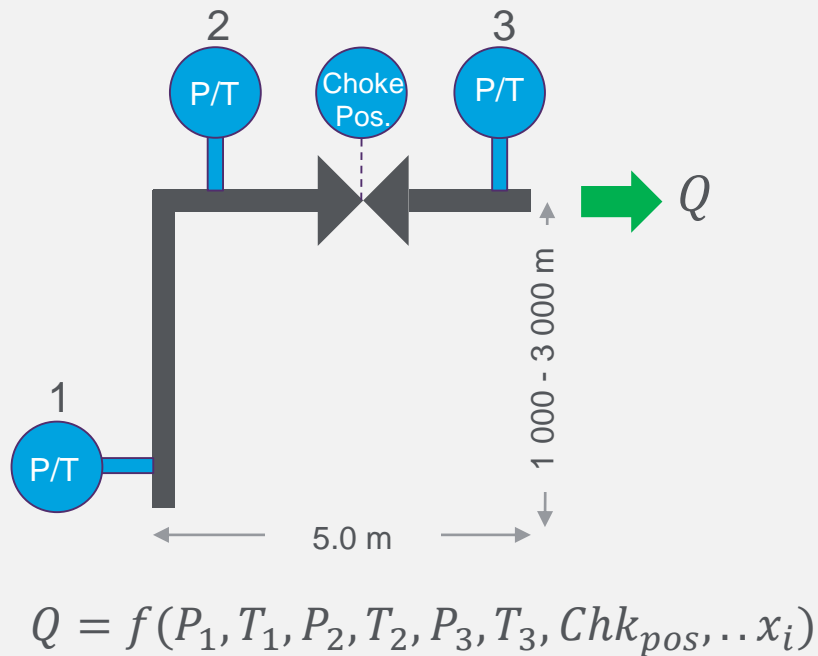
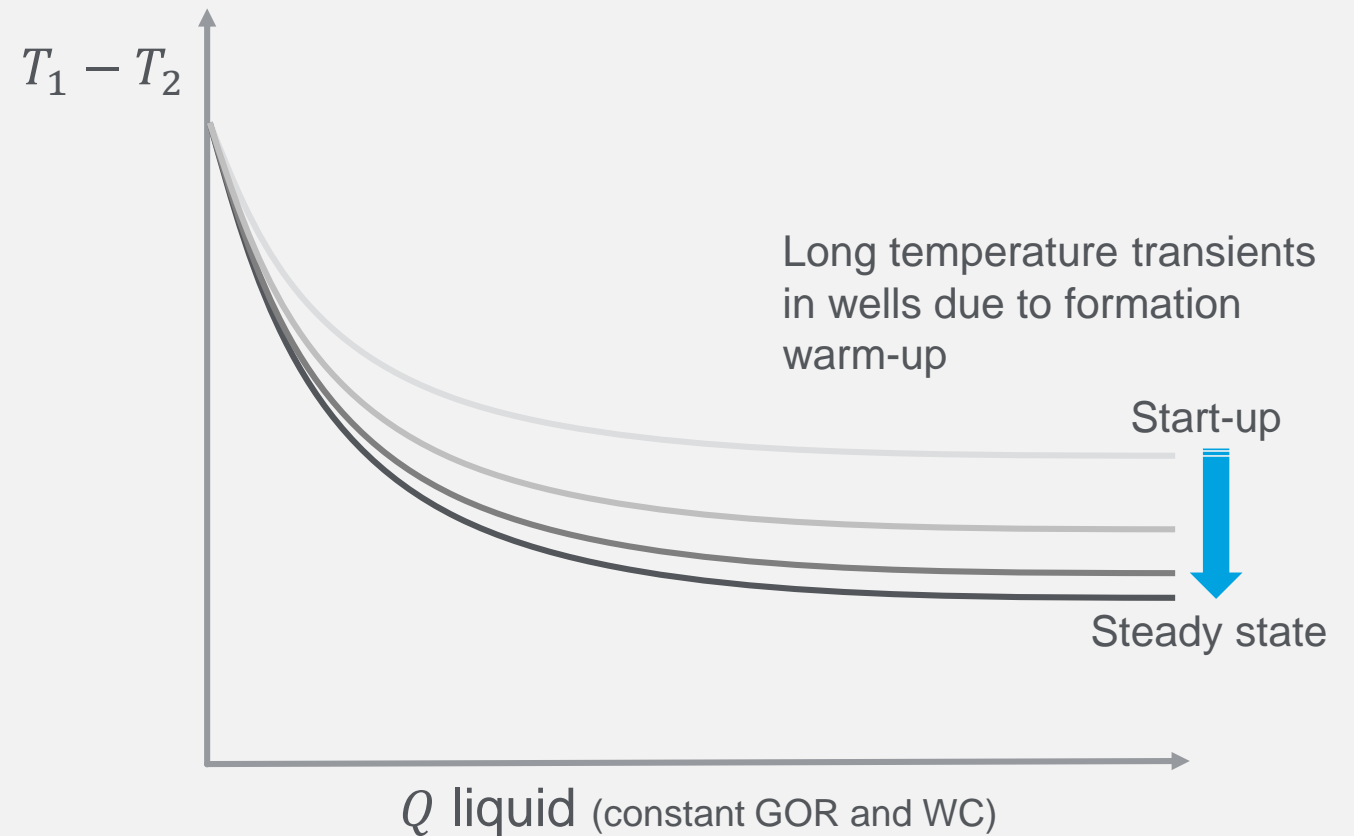


Figure reference:
M. Banowski, Prof. U. Hampel, E. Krepper, M. Beyer, D. Lucas (2018).

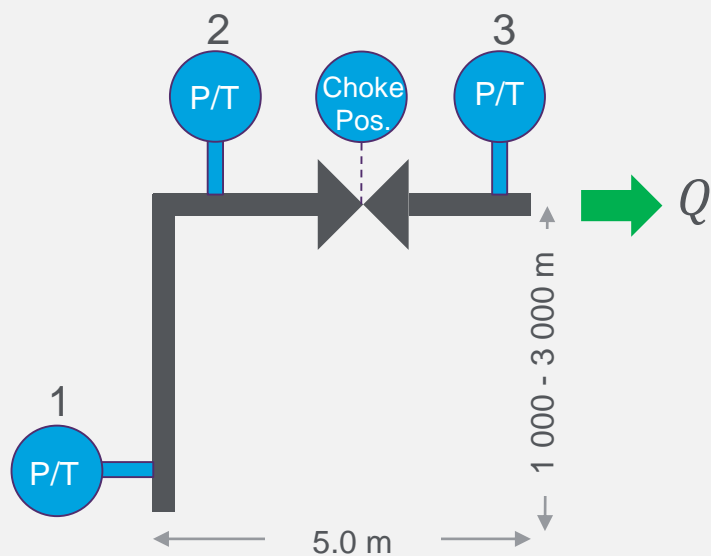
Virtual flow metering – Temperature drop in well



Distributed



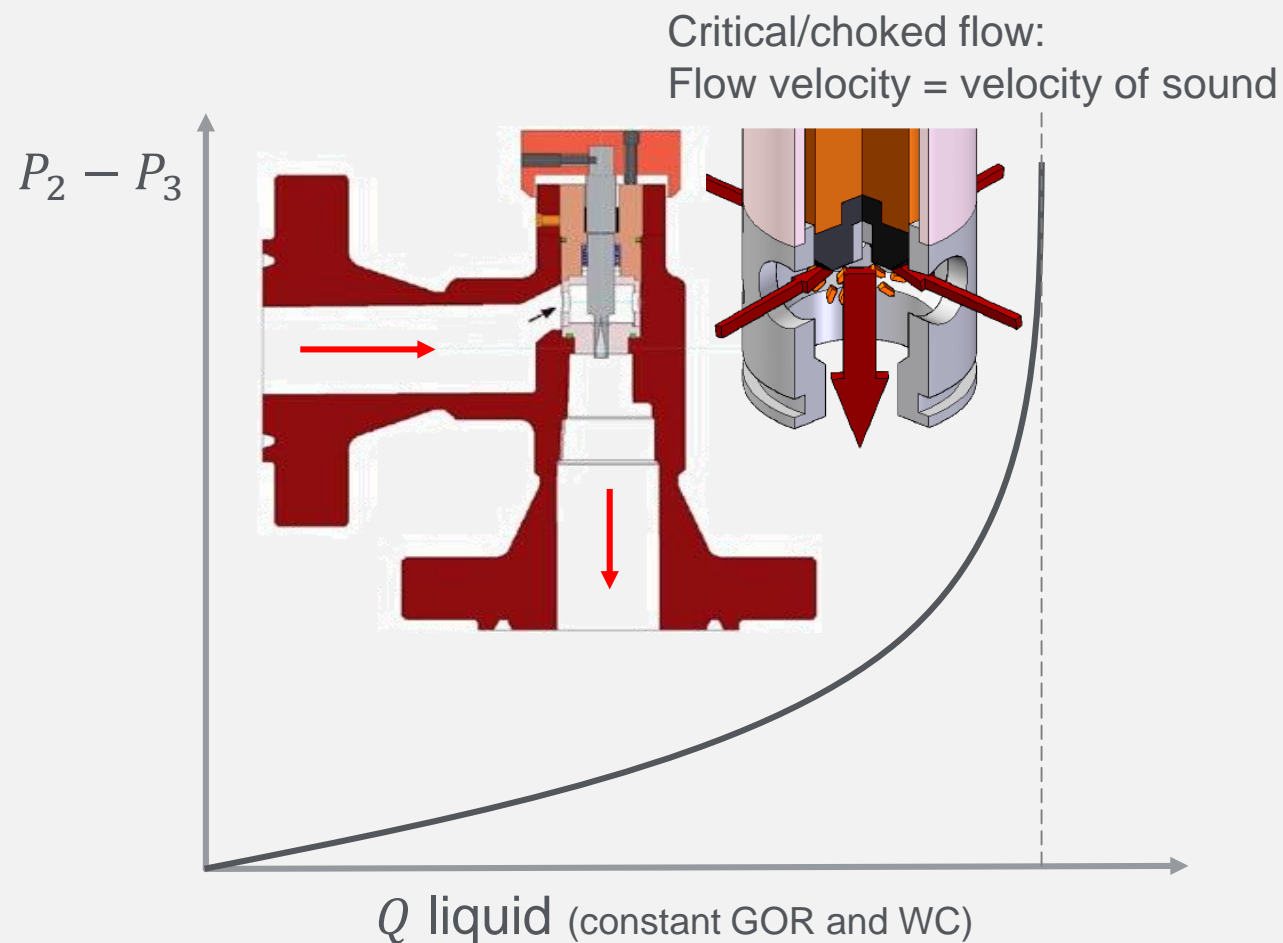
Virtual flow metering – Pressure drop over choke



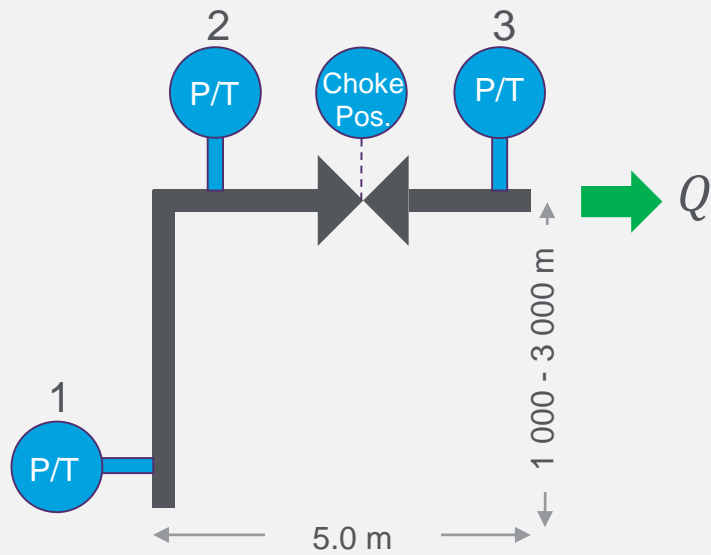
$$Q = f(P_1, T_1, P_2, T_2, P_3, T_3, Chk_{pos}, \dots x_i)$$



Distributed



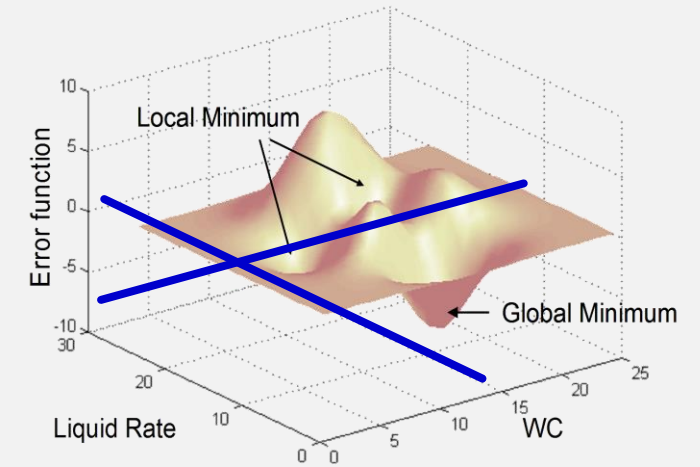
Virtual flow metering – Estimating phase fractions



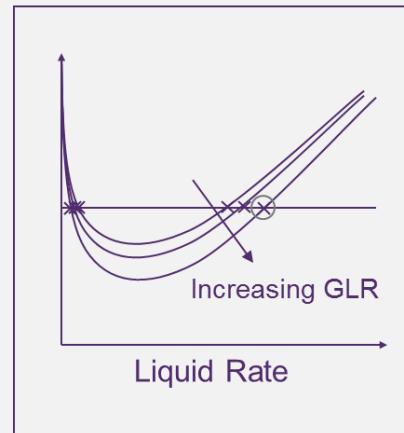
$$Q = f(P_1, T_1, P_2, T_2, P_3, T_3, Chk_{pos}, \dots x_i)$$



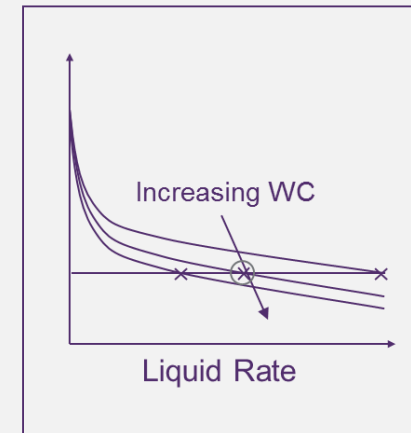
Distributed



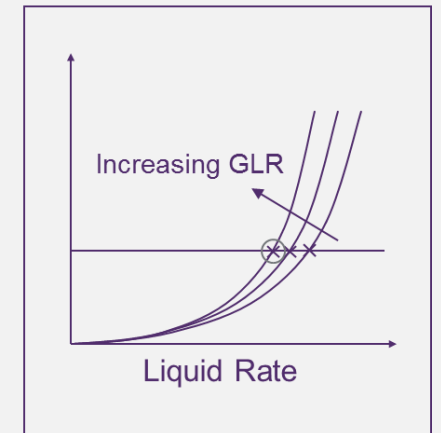
Pressure drop well



Temperature drop well



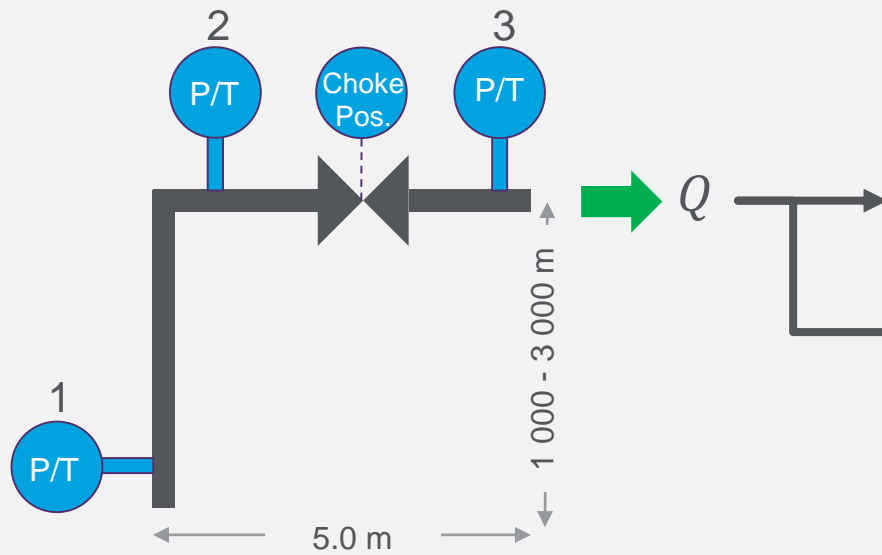
Pressure drop choke



Virtual Flow Metering

- Characterizing virtual flow metering
- Metering principle
- **Maintenance and tuning**
- Applications areas

Virtual flow metering – Well testing



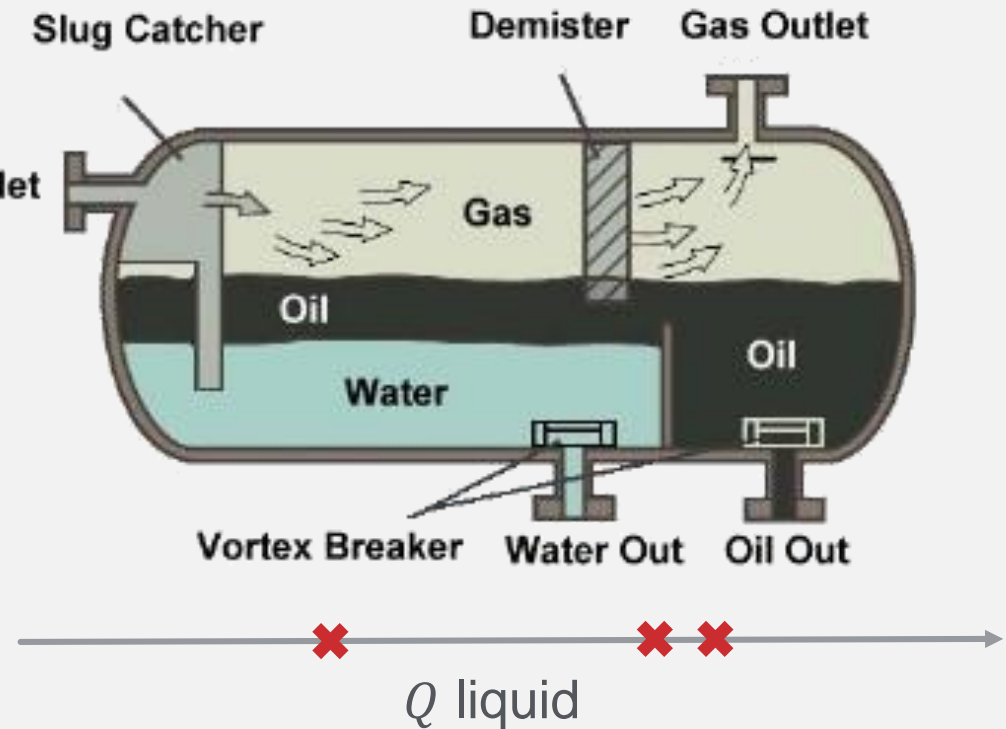
$$Q = f(P_1, T_1, P_2, T_2, P_3, T_3, Chk_{pos}, \dots x_i)$$



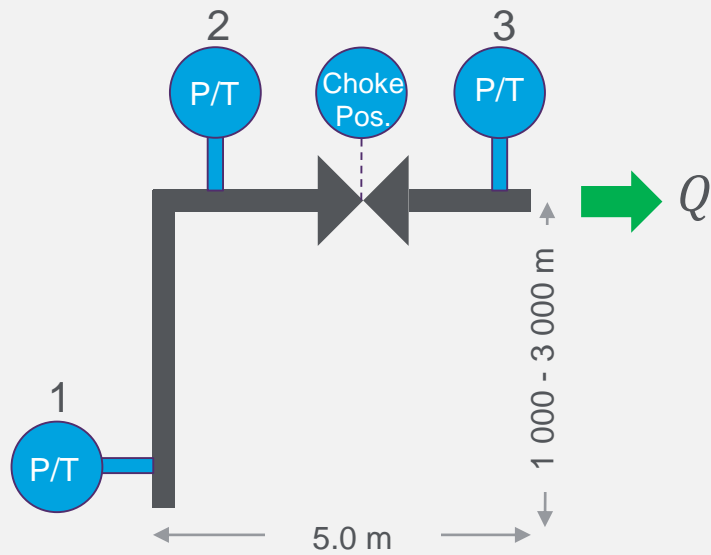
Distributed

Test alternatives:

- A. Test separator test
- B. Deduction test



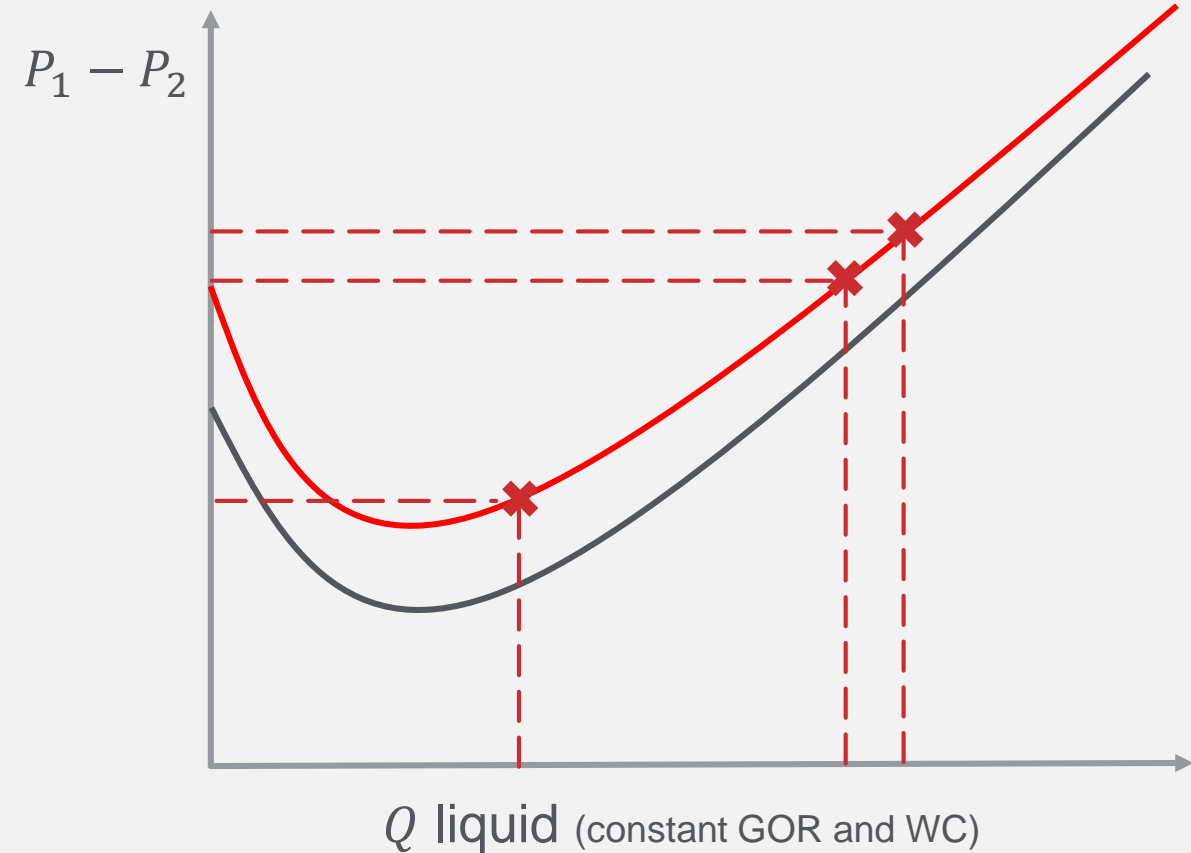
Virtual flow metering - Tuning pressure drop in well



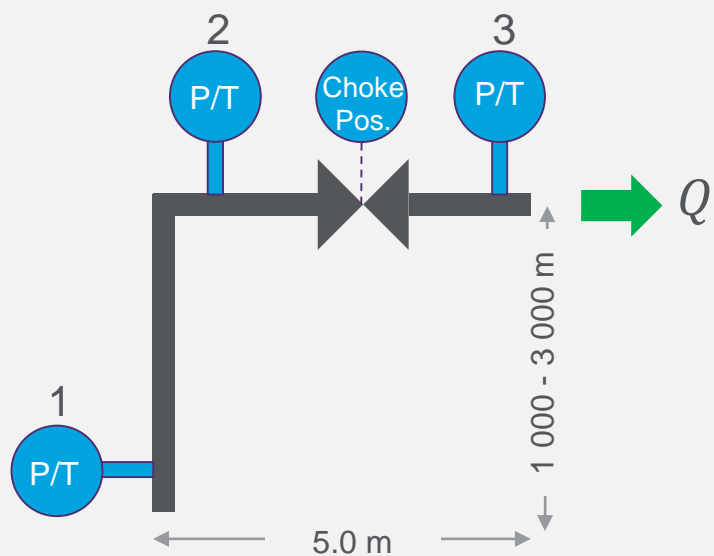
$$Q = f(P_1, T_1, P_2, T_2, P_3, T_3, Chk_{pos}, \dots x_i)$$



Distributed



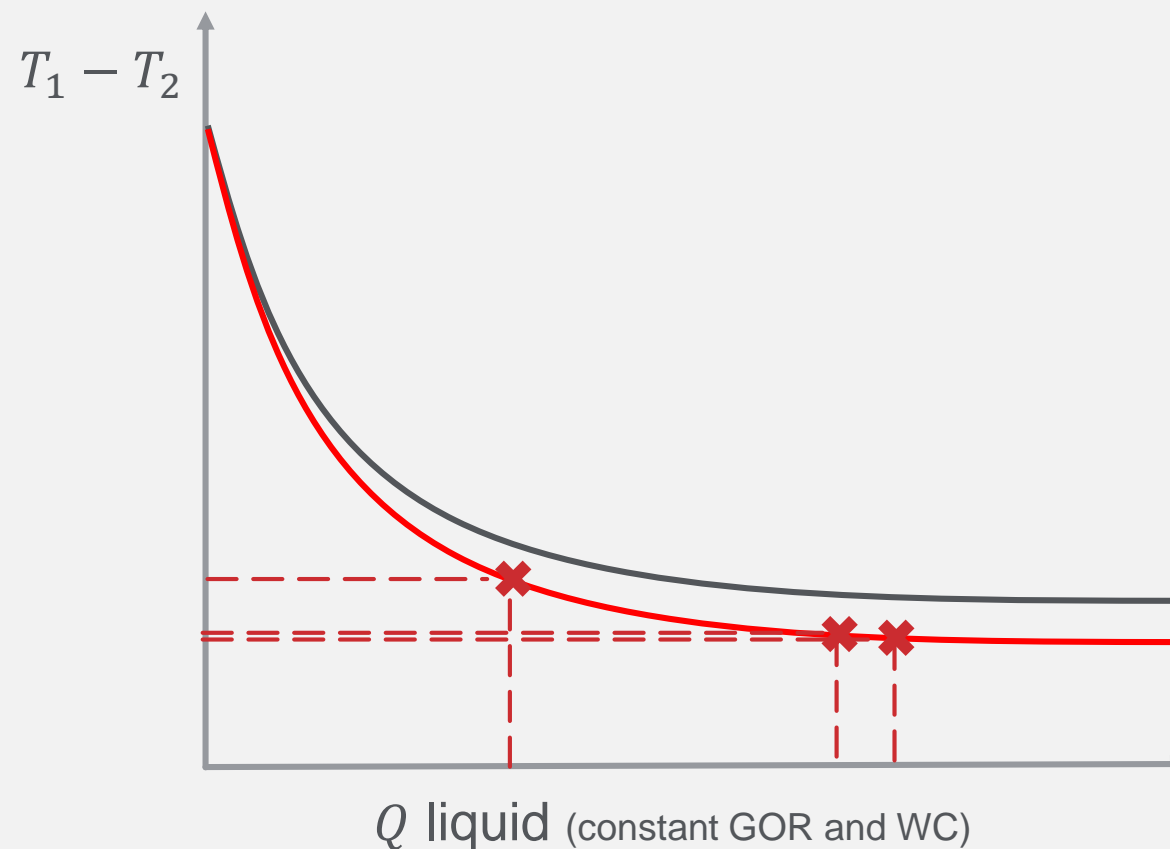
Virtual flow metering - Tuning temperature drop in well



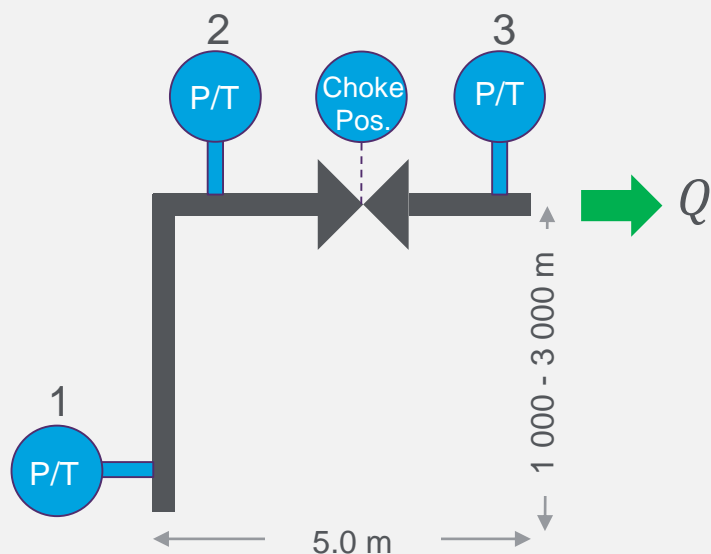
$$Q = f(P_1, T_1, P_2, T_2, P_3, T_3, Chk_{pos}, \dots x_i)$$



Distributed



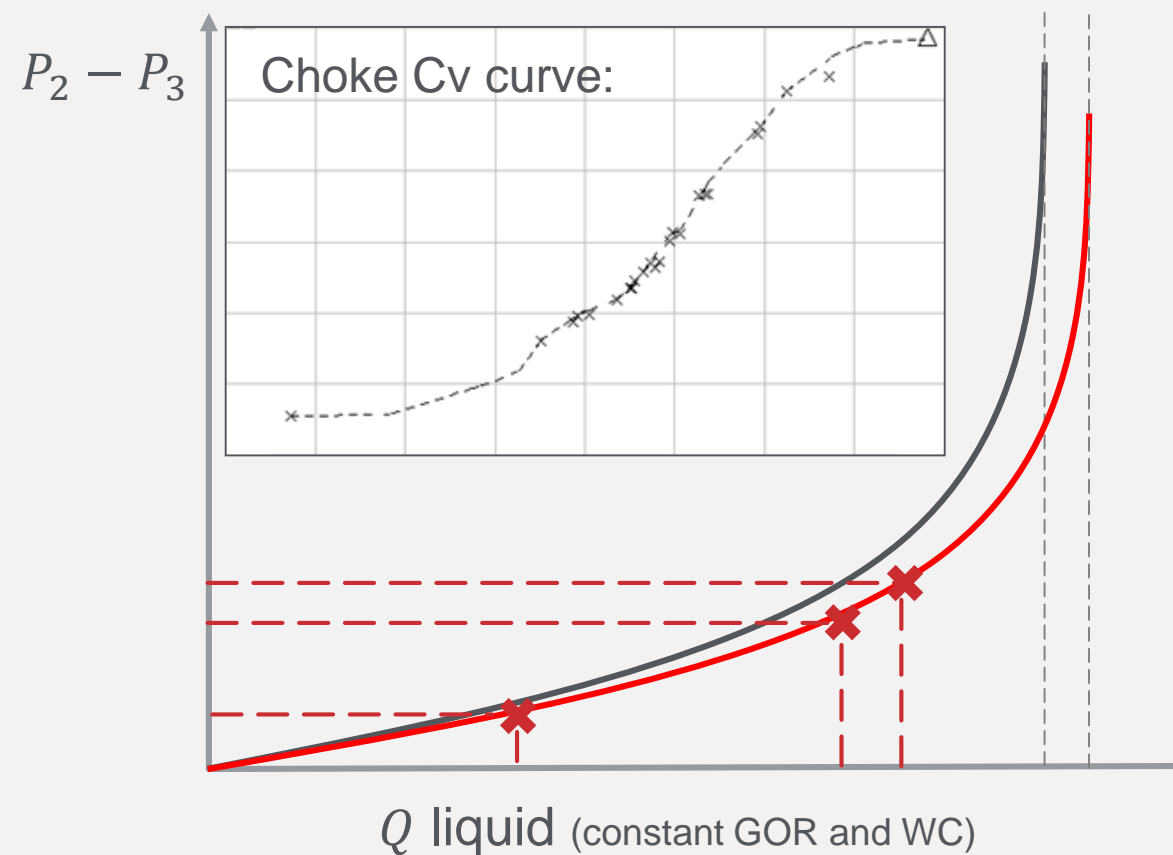
Virtual flow metering - Tuning pressure drop over choke



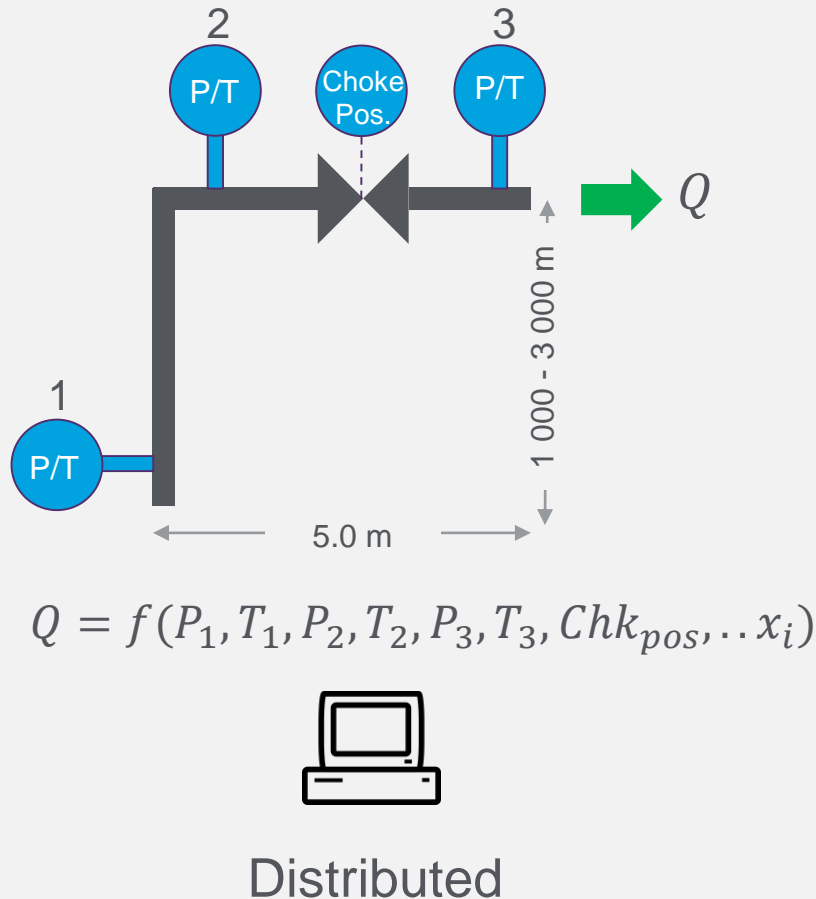
$$Q = f(P_1, T_1, P_2, T_2, P_3, T_3, Chk_{pos}, \dots x_i)$$



Distributed



Virtual flow metering – Uncertainty drivers

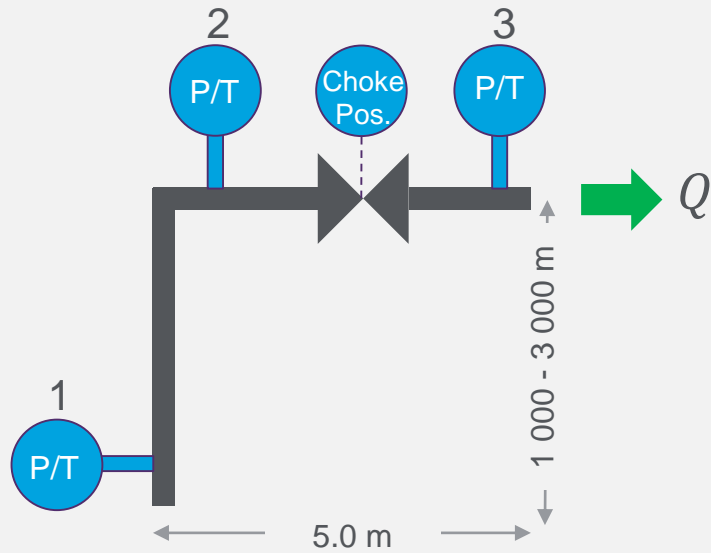


- Installed instrument uncertainty vs measured value
- Fluid properties / PVT description
- Quality of test / reference data
- Instrument sensitivity to changes in flow and phase fractions
- Outdated assumptions, e.g. WC or GOR

Virtual Flow Metering

- Characterizing virtual flow metering
- Metering principle
- Maintenance and tuning
- Applications areas

Virtual flow metering – Main application areas

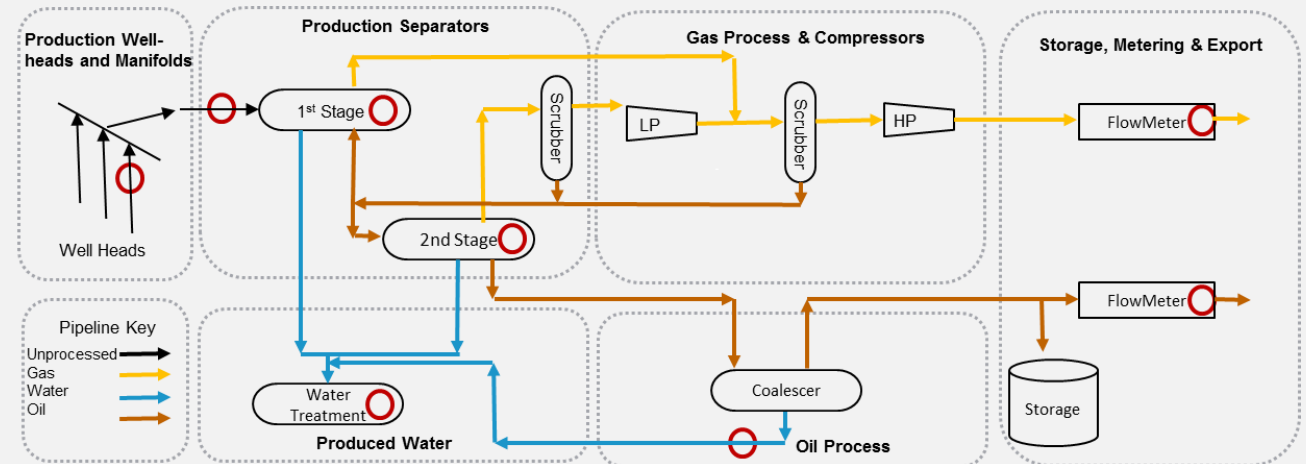


$$Q = f(P_1, T_1, P_2, T_2, P_3, T_3, Chk_{pos}, \dots x_i)$$



Distributed

- A. Establish flow rates without dedicated physical flow meters
- B. Provide back-up for physical flow meters



Virtual Flow Metering

Question?