



Novel approaches for solving flow assurance problems

Plug-in architecture and solver as an integrated simulation platform

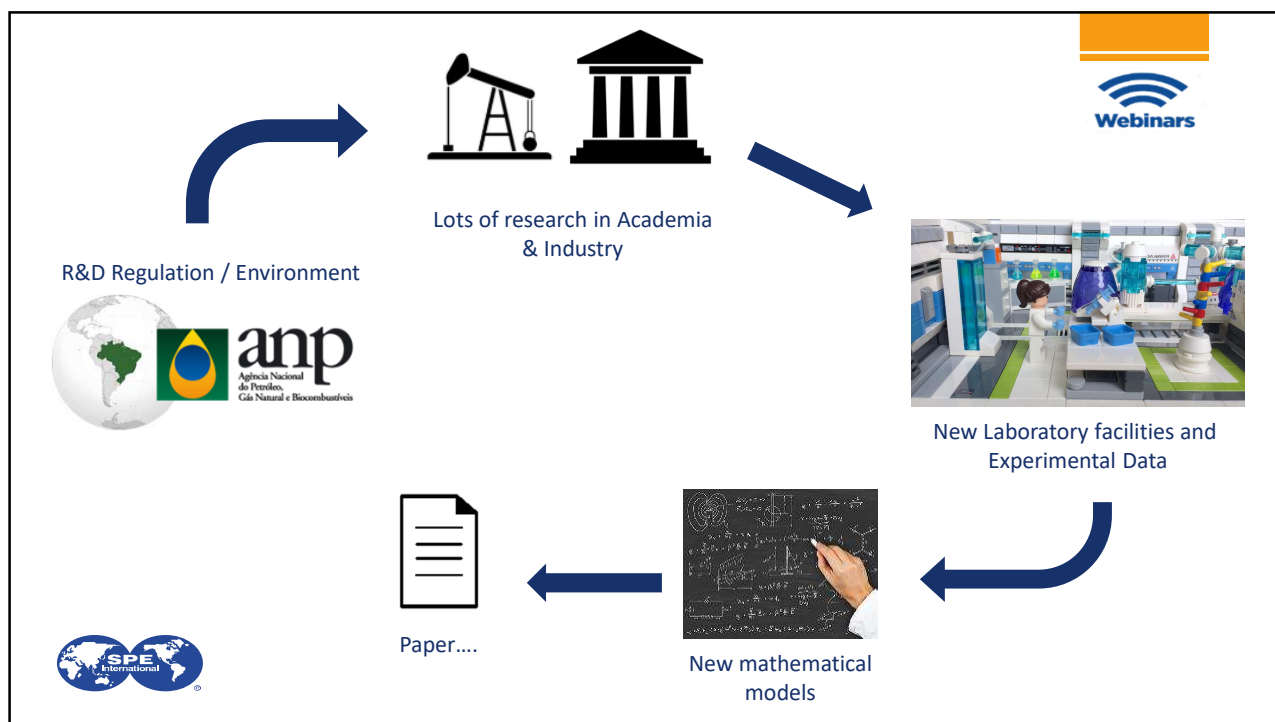
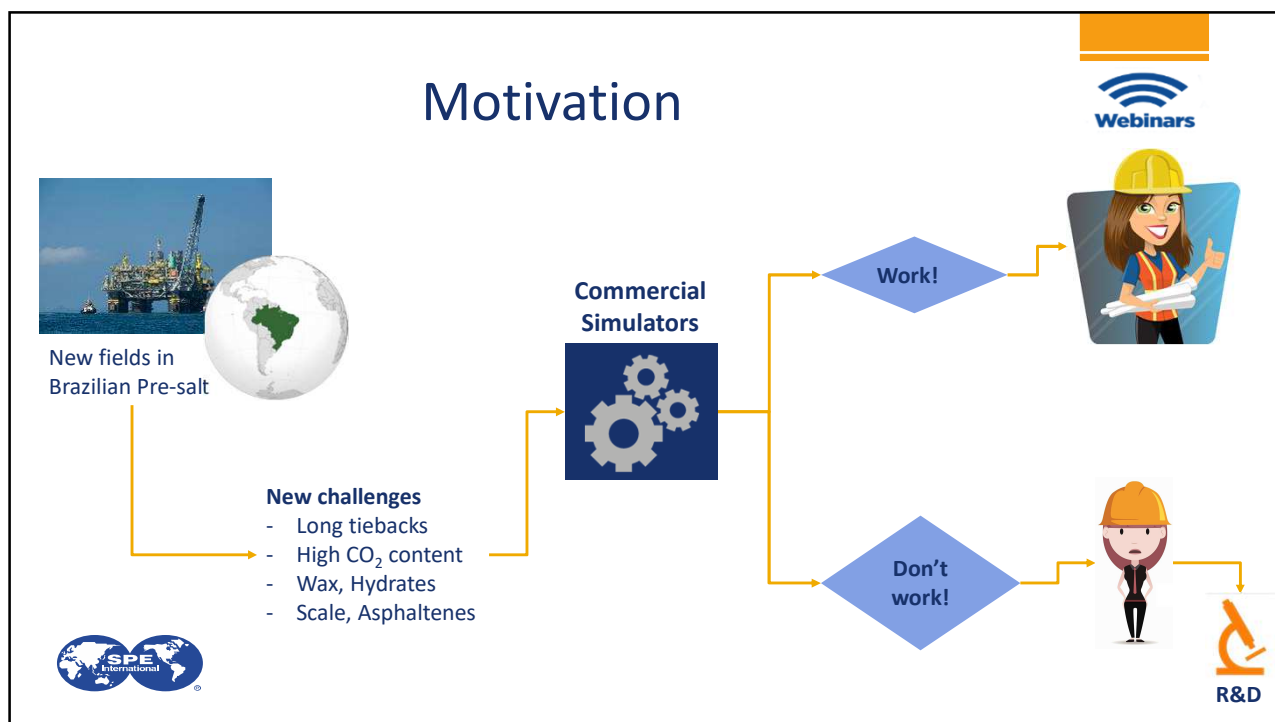


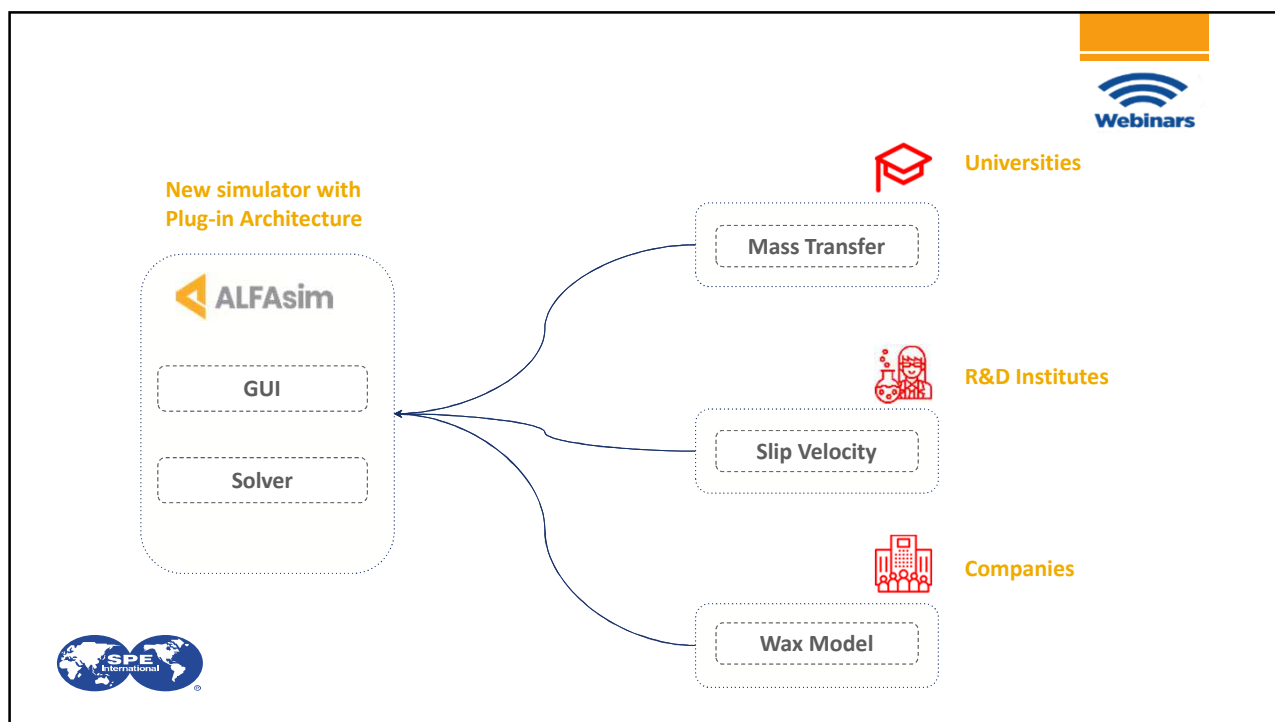
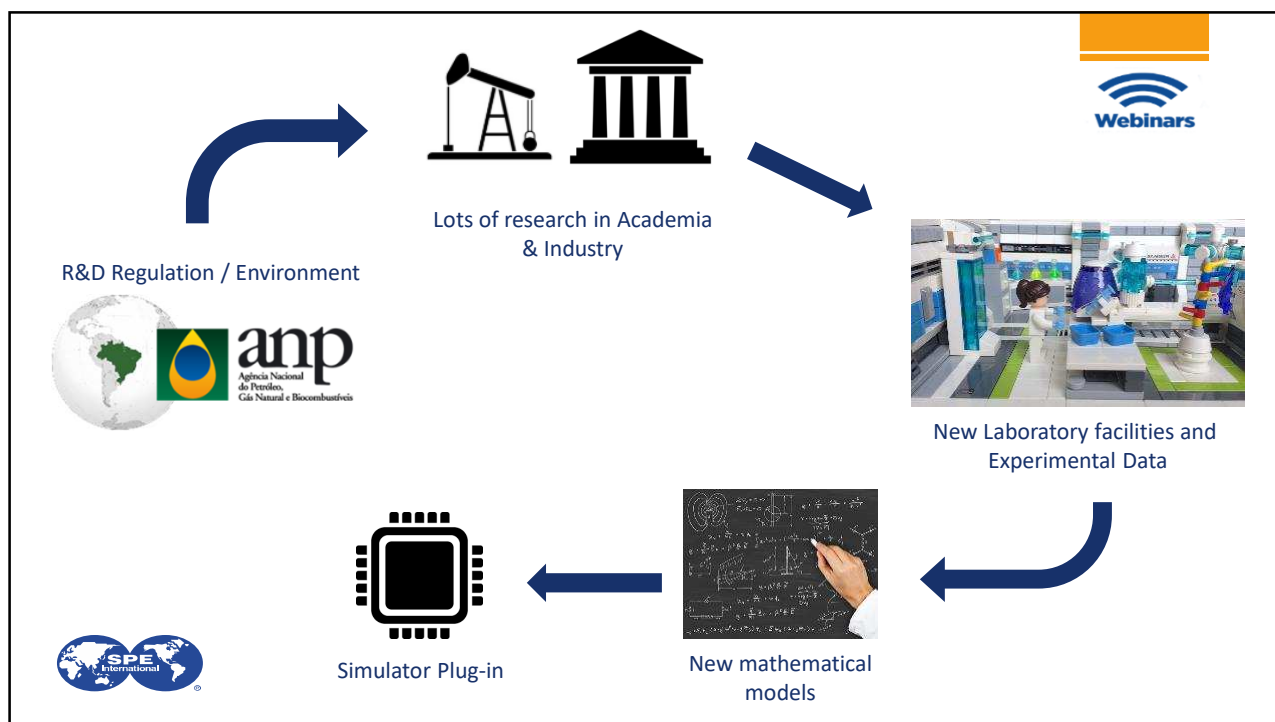
Agenda



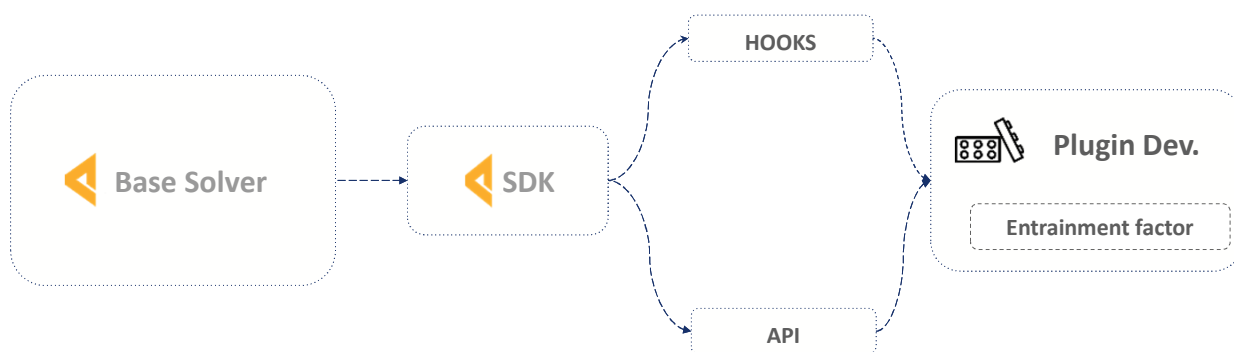
- Motivation
- Architecture
- Benefits and Limitation
- Example – Hydrate Formation Plug-in
- Future
- Final remarks



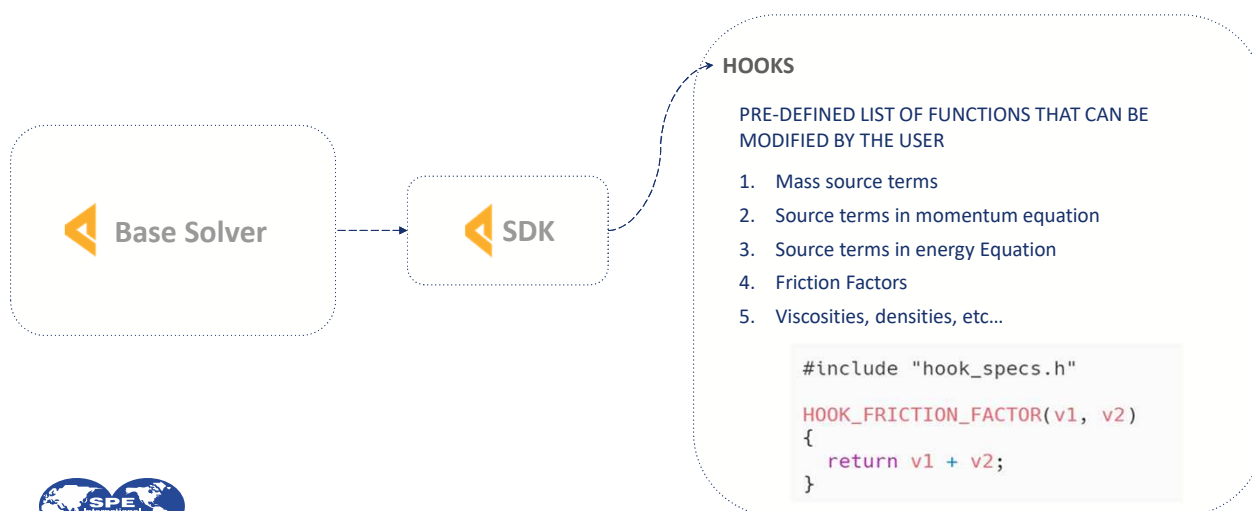




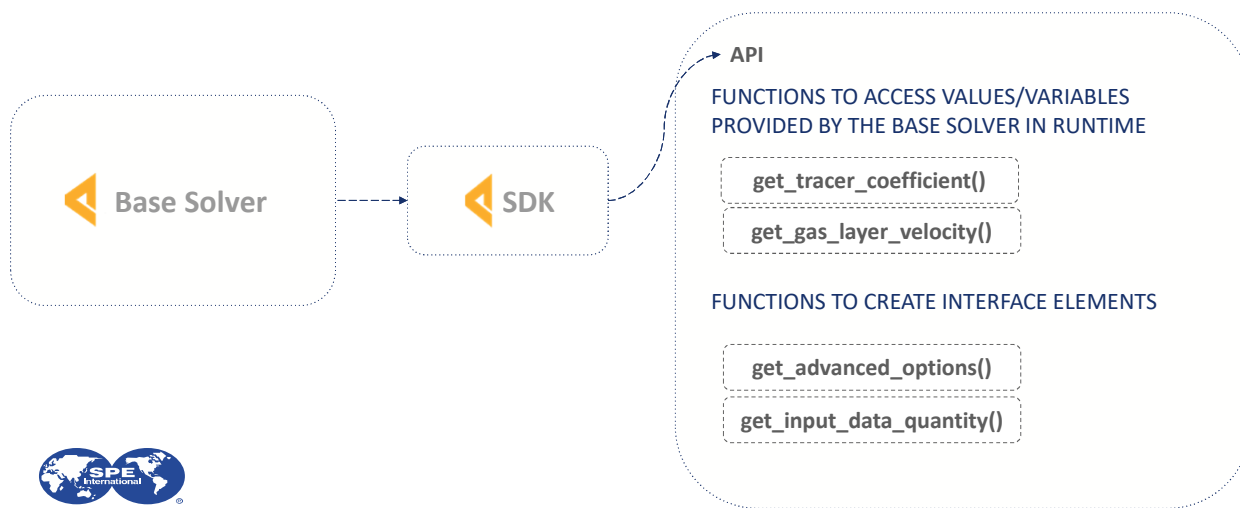
Architecture



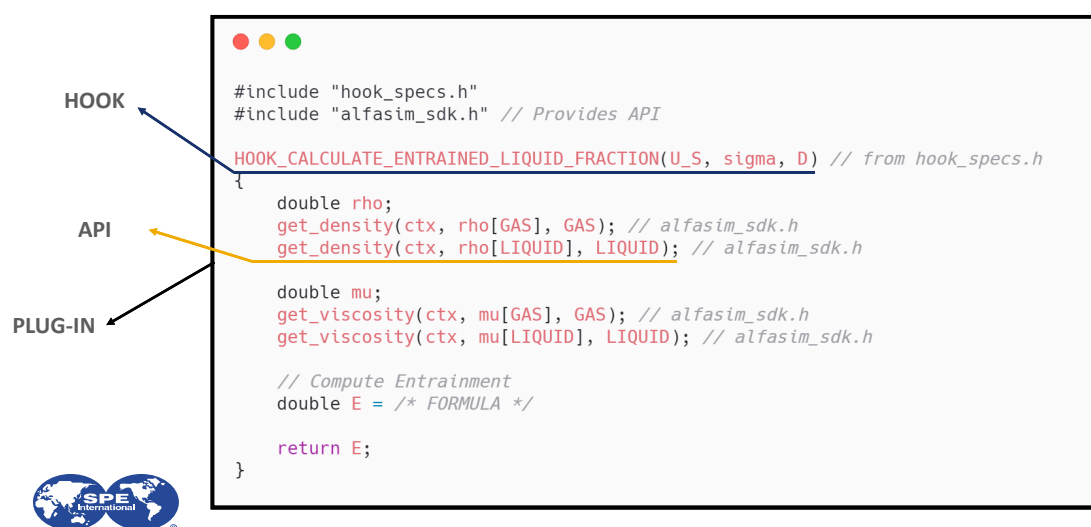
Architecture



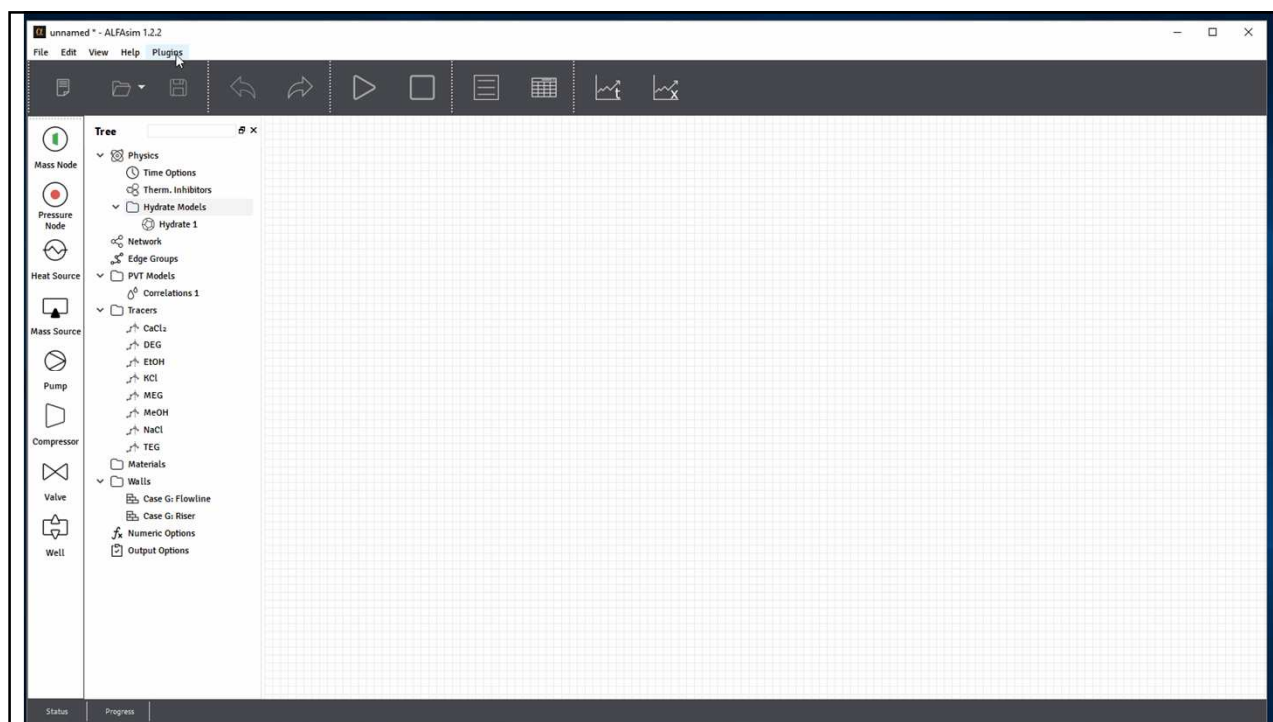
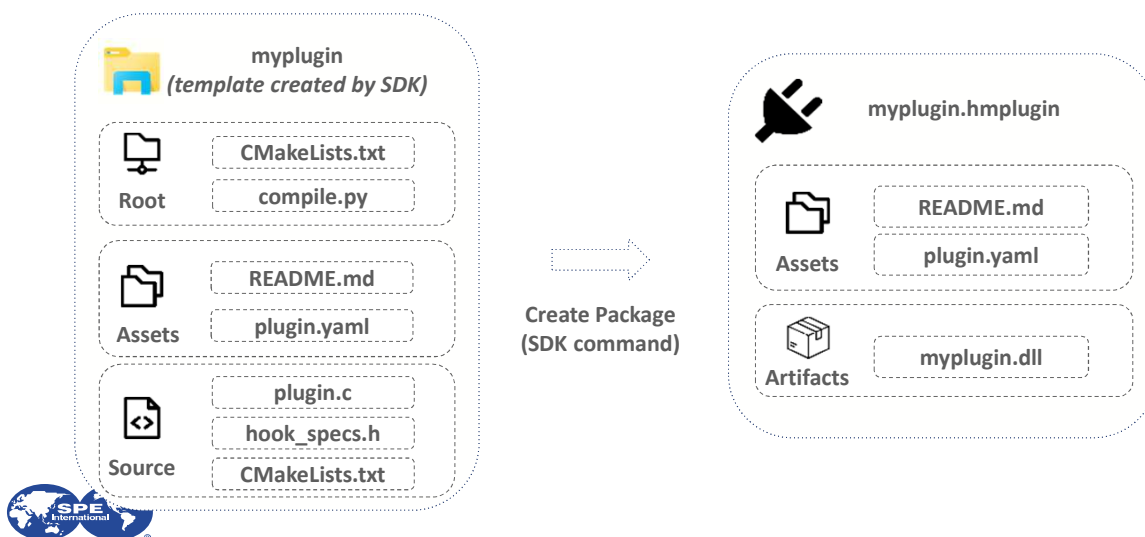
Architecture

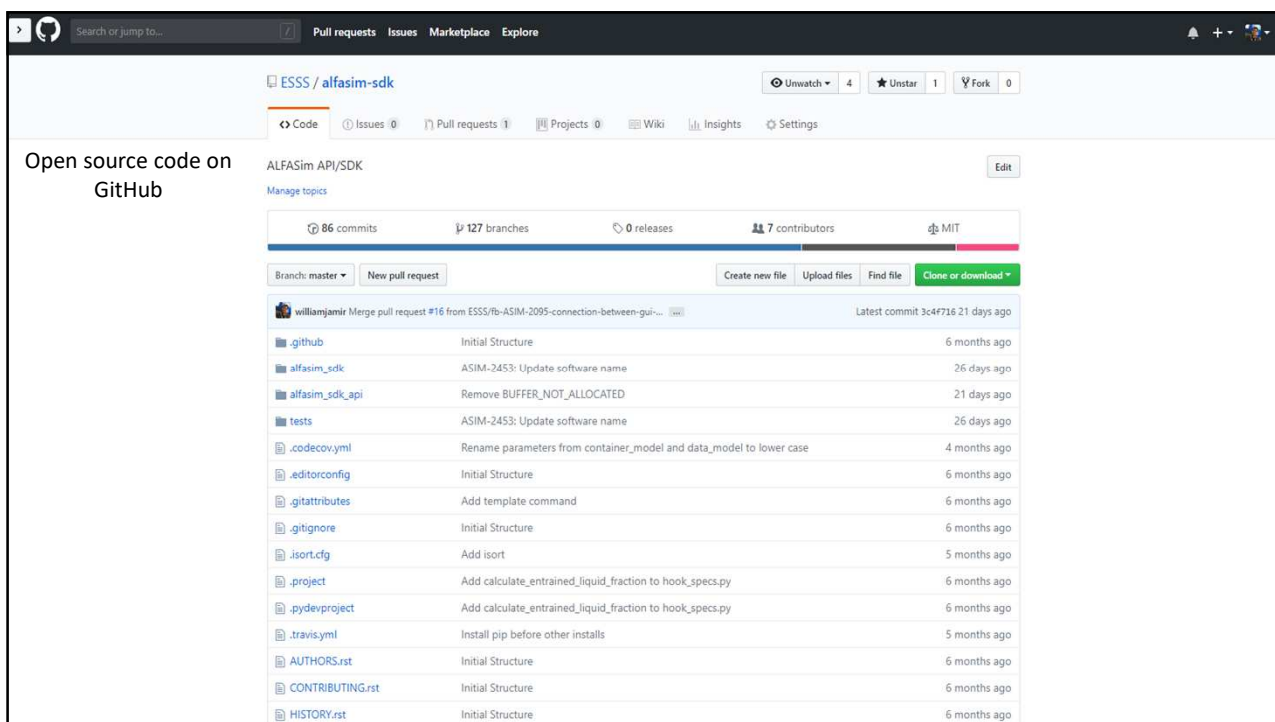
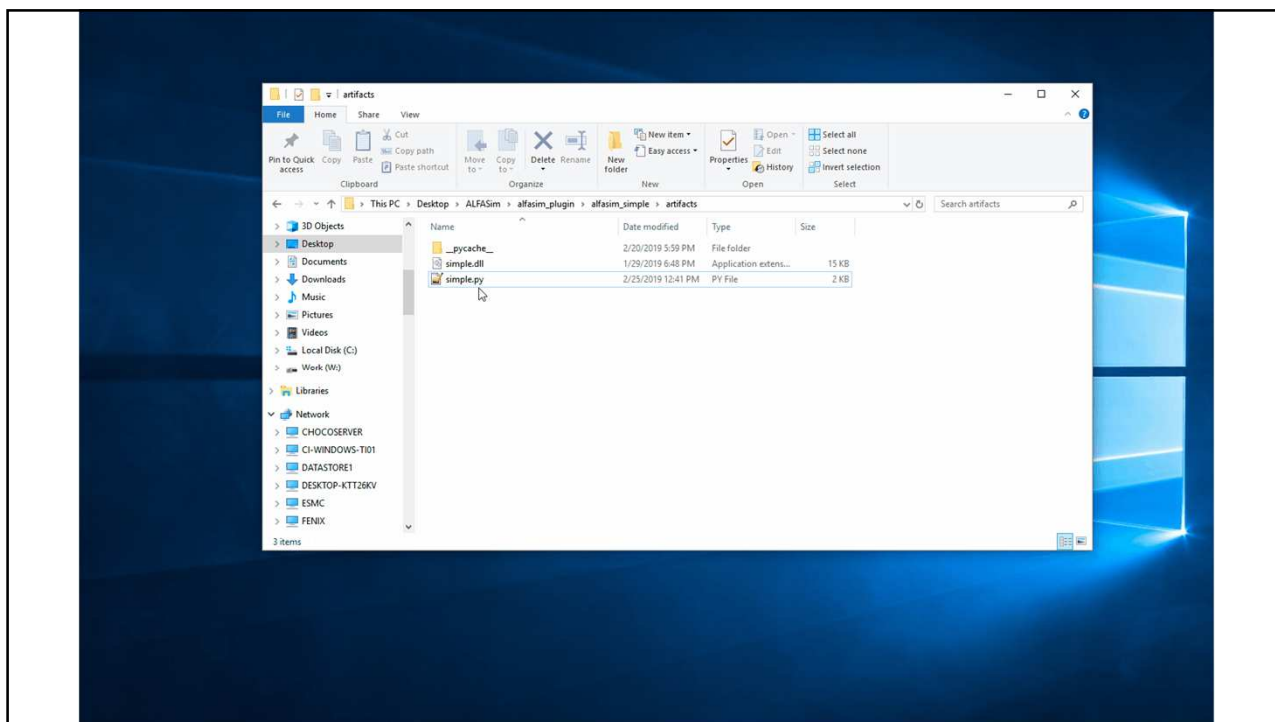


Architecture



Plug-in Structure





Benefits

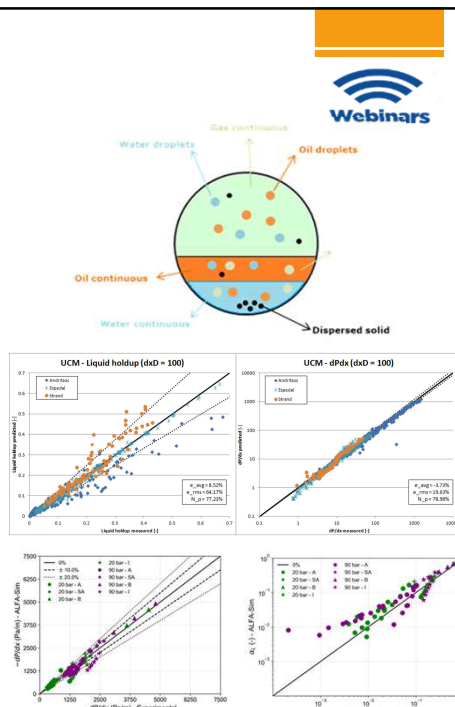
Focus on the development of base model

- Validation against multiple experimental databases
- Inclusion of advanced models and formulations to be used by new plug-ins

Larger community can focus on specific problems

- Validation against field data and proprietary databases
- Can be general or tuned to specific cases

Creation of packages containing solver and GUI



Limitations

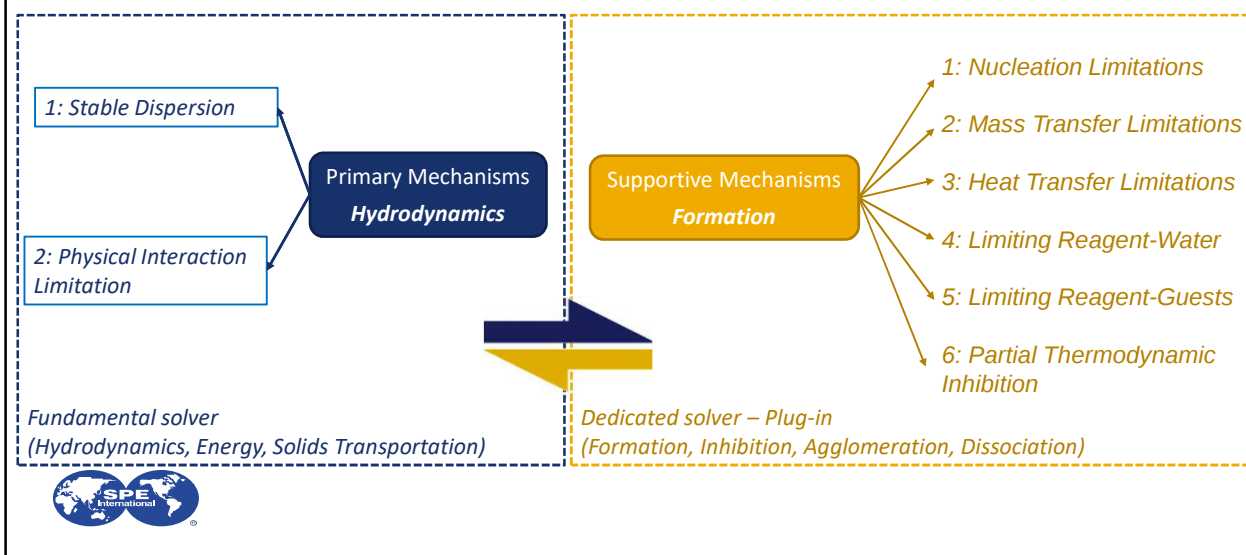


Users are limited by pre-defined functions in HOOKS

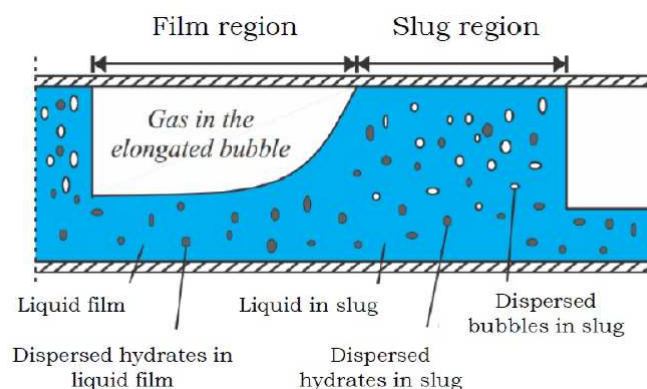
- Not possible to create/modify terms not pre-supported
 - May need developer help to provide new HOOK
- Not possible to include new equations to be solved in base module numerical solver



Example – Hydrate Formation Plug-in



Example – Hydrate Formation Plug-in



Example – Hydrate Formation Plug-in



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\alpha_h \rho_h) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\alpha_h \rho_h u_h) \in \Gamma_h$$

Fundamental solver – Mass conservation



$$\psi_{hyd} = -(n_h + 1)r_G$$

Source term –
Hydrate formation rate
Zerpa et al. (2013)

Dedicated solver – Plug-in (Formation)

Example – Hydrate Formation Plug-in



$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\alpha_1 \rho_1 u_1 + \alpha_b \rho_b u_b + \alpha_h \rho_h u_h) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\alpha_1 \rho_1 u_1 u_1 + \alpha_b \rho_b u_b u_b + \alpha_h \rho_h u_h u_h) \\ &= -\alpha_2 \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \alpha_2 \rho_2 g \sin \theta - P_l \frac{\partial \alpha_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\tau_{wl} S_{wl}}{A} - \frac{\tau_i S_i}{A} + \sum_j \Gamma_j u_j \end{aligned}$$

Fundamental solver – Hydrodynamics with Solids



$$\mu_{eff} = \frac{1 - C_p}{1 - \frac{C_p}{C_{max}}}$$

Mills (1985)

$$U_{slip} = \text{sign}(\tilde{f}_{drag}) \sqrt{\frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{d_s}{C_D \rho_{(L)}} \right) |\tilde{f}_{drag}|}$$

User defined slip velocity

Dedicated solver – Plug-in (Formation)

Example – Hydrate Formation Plug-in



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\alpha_k \rho_k \left(e_k + \frac{u_k^2}{2} + g y \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\alpha_k \rho_k \left(h_k + \frac{u_k^2}{2} + g y \right) \right] = Q_{ki} + Q_{kw} + W_{ki} + W_{kw} + \Gamma_{int,ki} h_{ki} \pm \Gamma_{mech} h_{km}$$

Fundamental solver – Energy Equation for a layer in a Multifield Model

$$\dot{q}_{HYD} = \dot{m}_{CH_4} C_{pHYD} T_{HYD}$$

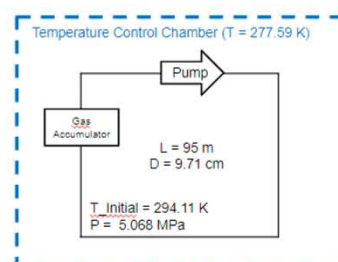
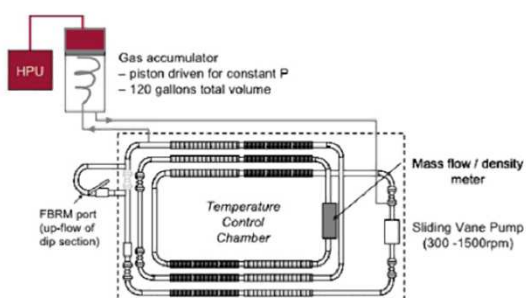
Dedicated solver – Plug-in (Heat Generation)



Example – Hydrate Formation Plug-in



ExxonMobil Flow loop – Ali's PhD Thesis



Pump:
300 – 1500 RPM
 $Q = 2.15e-5 \times \text{motor speed (RPM)} - 2.27e-3$

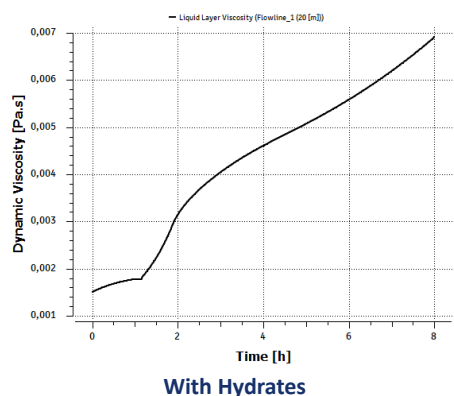
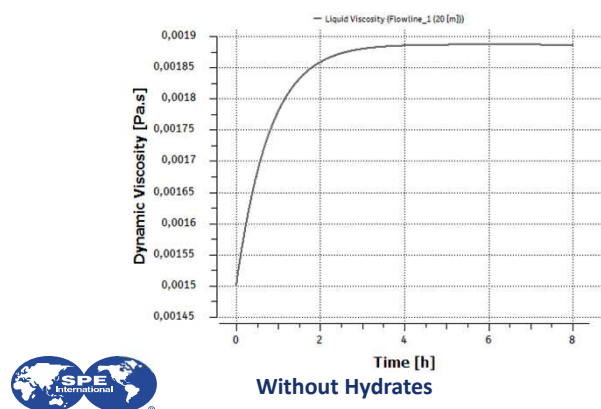
Oil:
Conroe q_{th} low viscosity (0.005 Pa.s)
Pure gas methane (structure I hydrate former)



Example – Hydrate Formation Plug-in



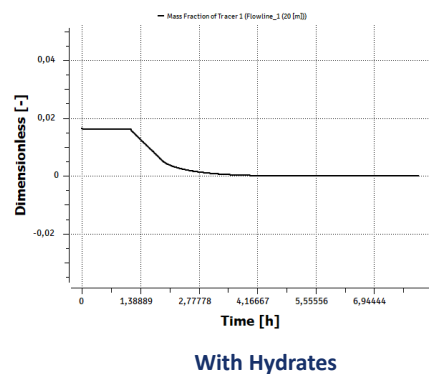
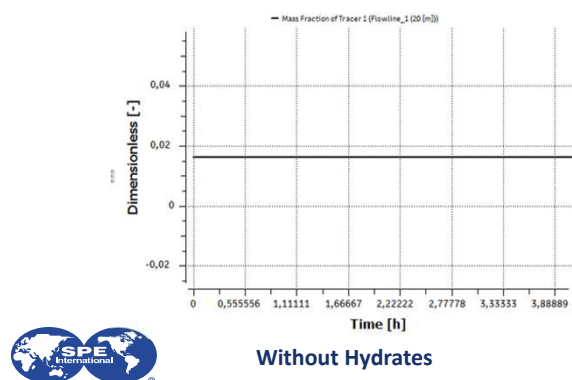
Results - Oil layer Viscosity



Example – Hydrate Formation Plug-in



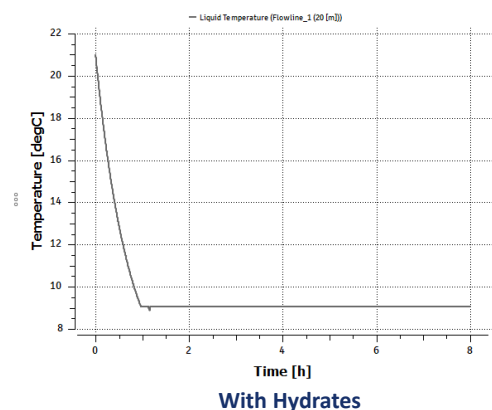
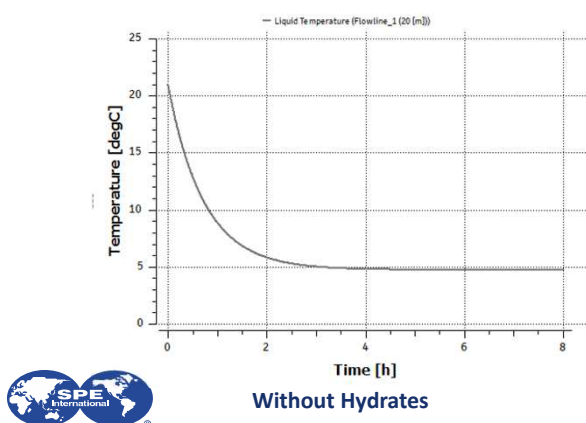
Results Oil – Hydrate former tracer



Example – Hydrate Formation Plug-in



Results Oil – Temperature



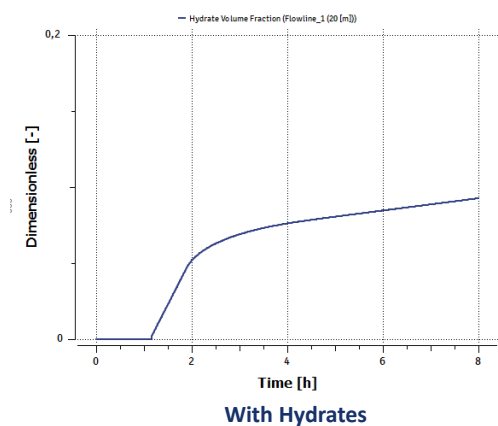
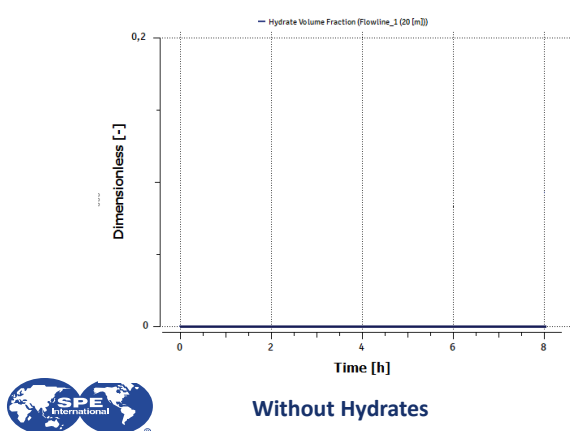
Without Hydrates

With Hydrates

Example – Hydrate Formation Plug-in



Results Oil – Hydrate volume fraction



Without Hydrates

With Hydrates

Future



Hook Versioning / Deprecation Warning



MarketPlace



Pre / Post - Hook call



Thank you!

Questions?

