



Using Downhole Temperature Sensing Technology to Diagnose Well Performance

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Primary funding is provided by

**The SPE Foundation through member donations
and a contribution from Offshore Europe**

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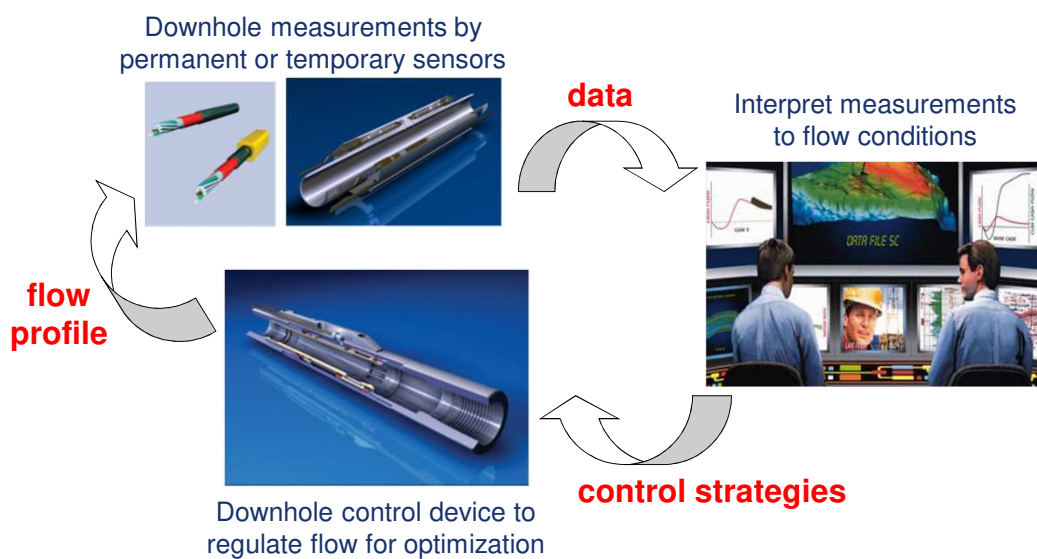
Outline of the Presentation



- Introduction: Concept of Intelligent Wells
- Basics of Distributed Temperature Sensors (DTS)
- Interpretation Measurements: Theoretical Approach
- Applications of DTS
 - Flow profiling
 - Gas Lift
 - Reservoir characterization
 - Acid stimulation
 - Hydraulic fracture diagnosis

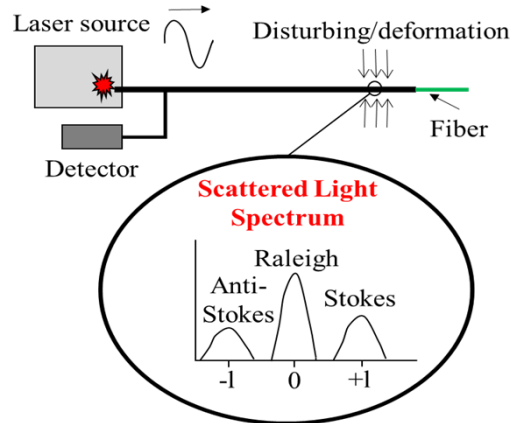
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Concept of Intelligent Technology



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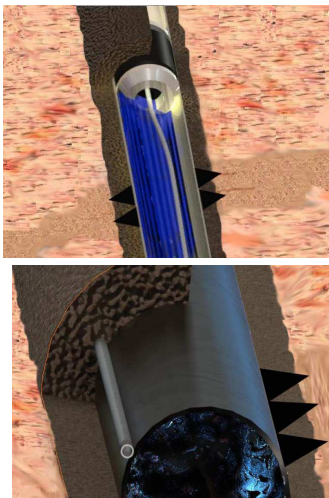
Basics of Fiber Optic Sensor System



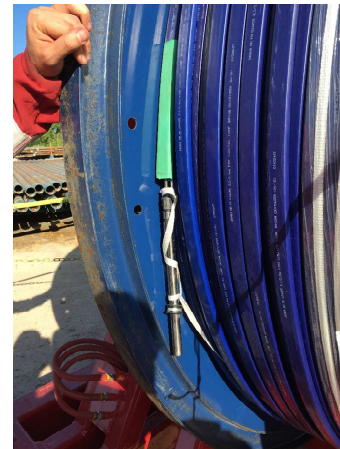
- Based on laser light backscatter
- Anti-stoke Raman band is sensitive to temperature (DTS)
- Rayleigh scatter has the same frequency as source (DAS)

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Deployment of DTS Cable

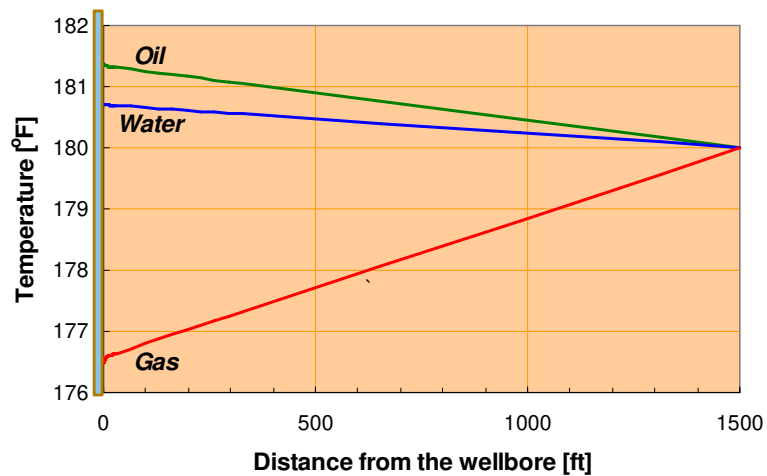


Sierra, et al. SPE 116182



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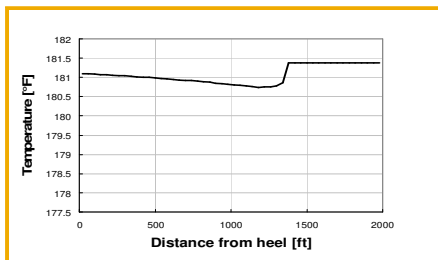
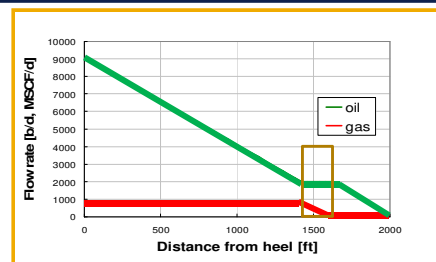
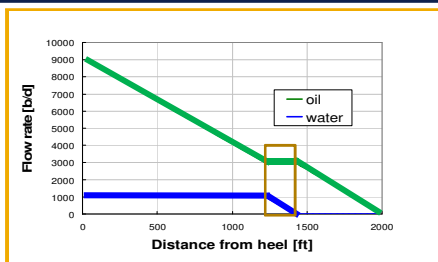
Temperature Behavior of Fluids



Temperature of fluids changes when flow through porous medium

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Inflow Temperature Signatures



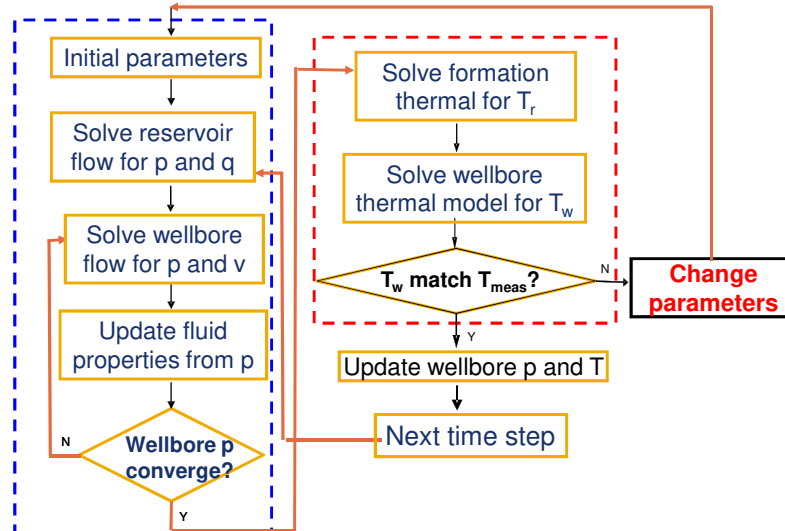
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Interpret Temperature for Flow Conditions



Flow model

Thermal model



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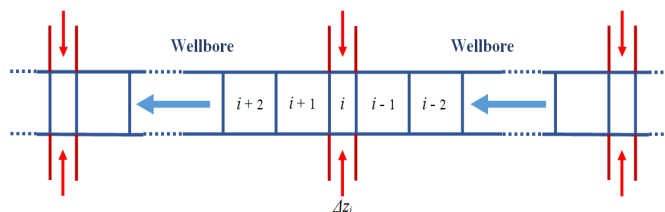
Wellbore Model



Energy balance equation (Yoshioka, et al., 2005)

$$\frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} - \frac{\beta T}{\rho v \hat{C}_p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \frac{2\gamma}{R} \frac{\rho_i v_i}{\rho v} (T_i - T) + \frac{2(1-\gamma)}{R \rho v \hat{C}_p} U_r (T_i|_{r=r_w} - T) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} + K_{JT} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \frac{g \sin \theta}{\hat{C}_p} = 0$$

accumulation convection conduction Joule-Thomas/geothermal



- Can be used for all applications
- Well structure dependent

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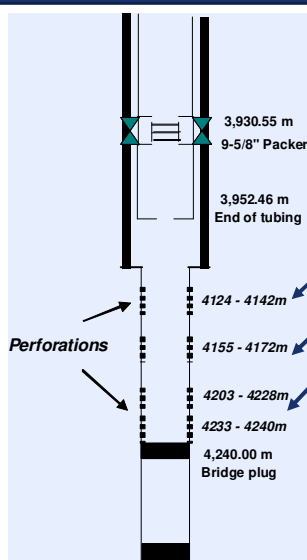
Reservoir Models: Field-Application Based



- Set up the physical model based on the problems
- Applications:
 - Vertical well flow profiling
 - Gas lift well monitoring
 - Reservoir characterization in horizontal wells
 - Acid stimulation evaluation
 - Hydraulic fracture diagnosis

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Application: Identify Water Entry

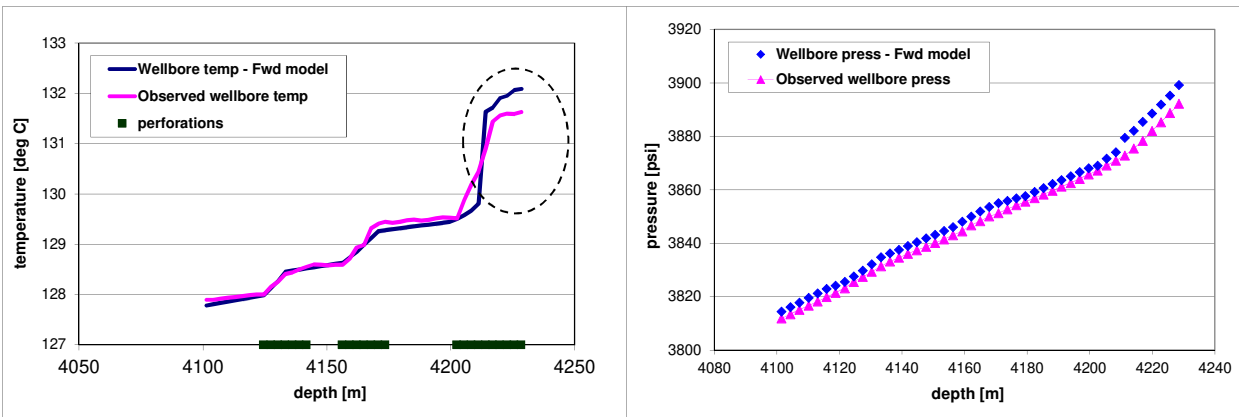


- Inclined gas well (~30° deviation through payzone)
- Permeability: 1.4 – 682 md
- Completion skin factor
 - Zone 1: -0.9
 - Zone 2: -0.8
 - Zone 3 and 4: -1.0
- Gas production: 100 MMCF/day
- Water production: 1000's bbl/day
- **Question: which zone produces water?**

(SPE 115753, Achinivu, et al., 2008)

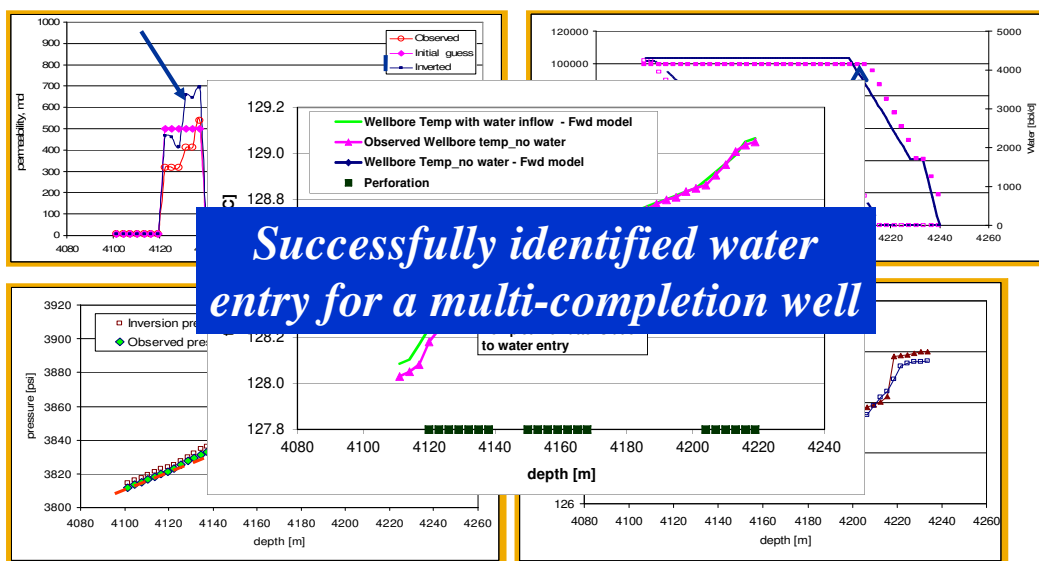
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Matching T and P with Permeability as Parameter



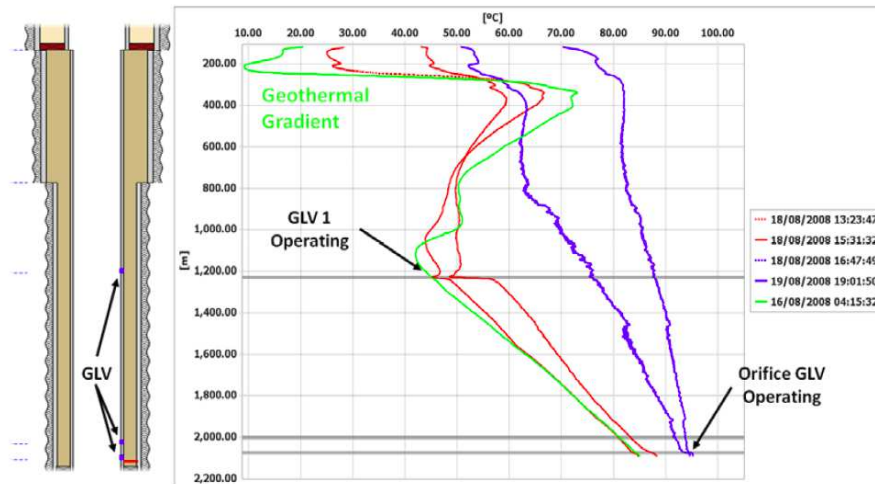
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Inversion of Water Entry in Gas Well



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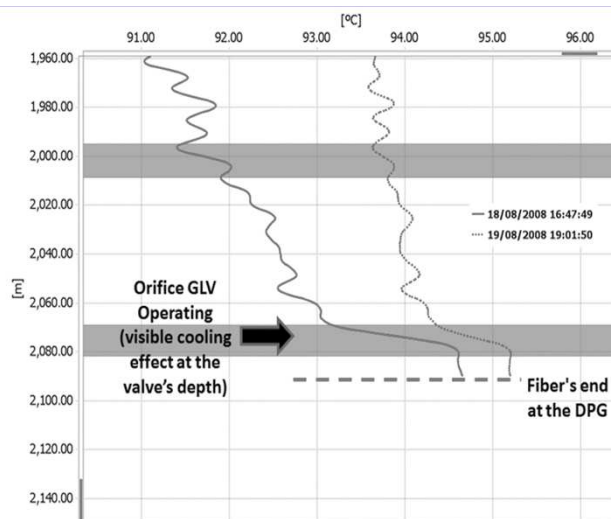
Application: Gas Lift Performance Monitoring



- Offshore UK well (SPE 150197, Castello, et al., 2012)

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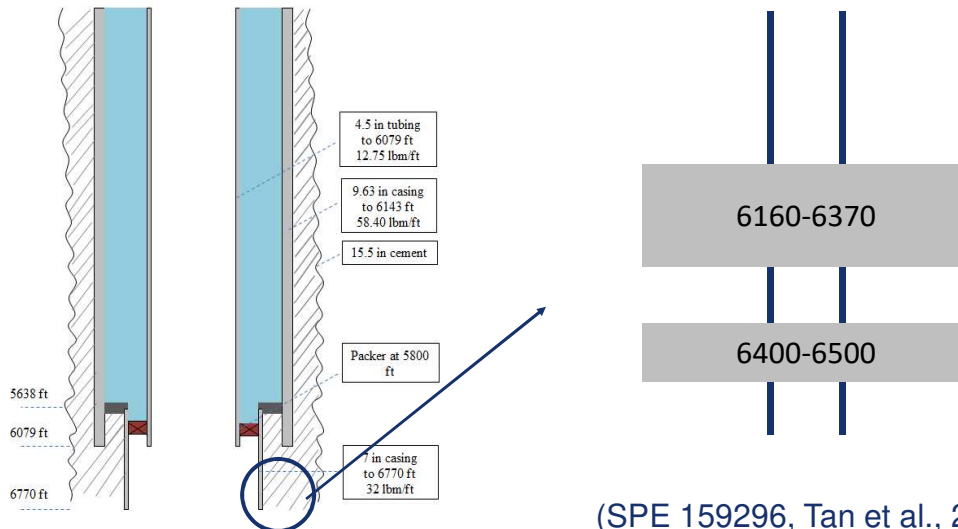
Gas Lift Performance Monitoring



- During production, DTS is monitoring operating valve performance
- Temperature change by Joule-Thomson is about 1°C at stable production
- Simple and quantitative application

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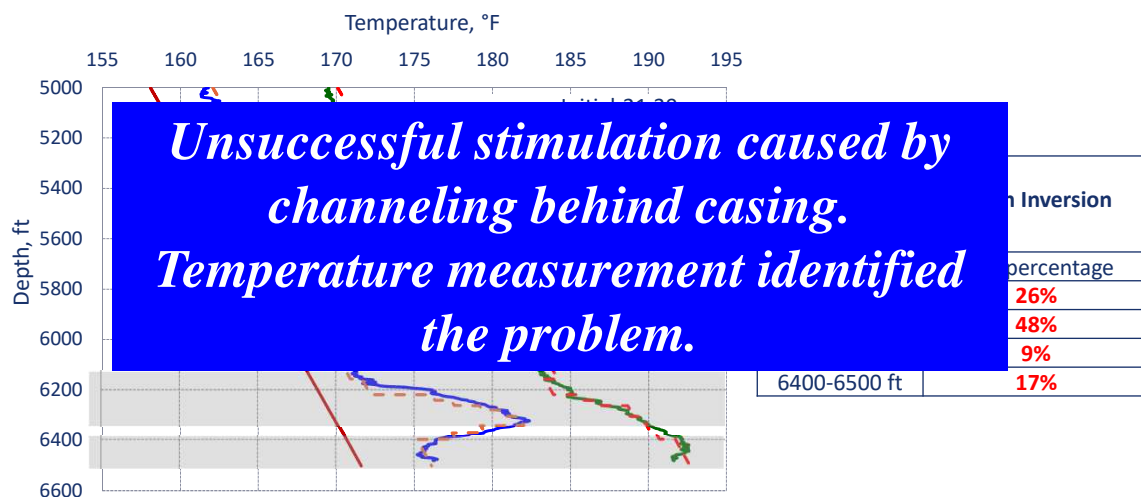
Application: Matrix Acidizing Diagnosis



(SPE 159296, Tan et al., 2012)

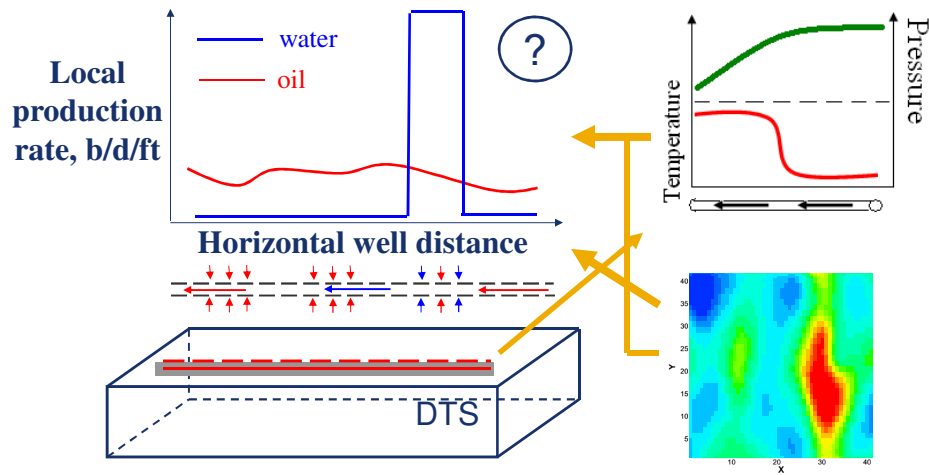
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Temperature Analysis



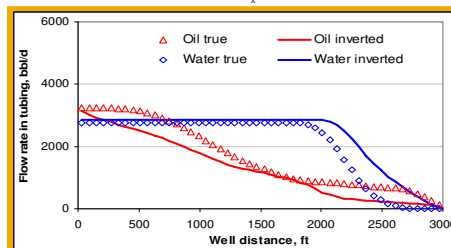
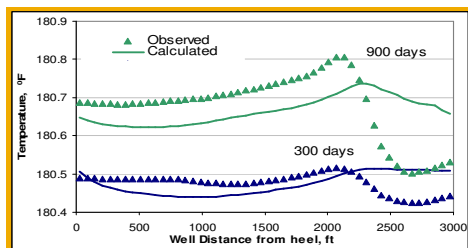
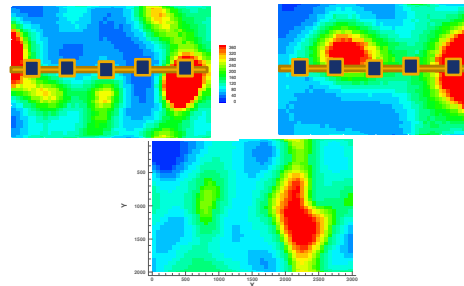
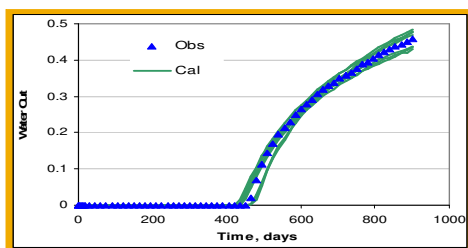
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Application: Reservoir Characterization



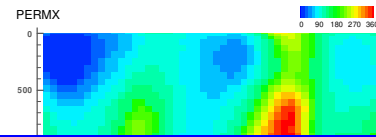
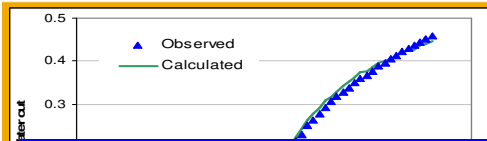
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Conventional History Matching of Watercut

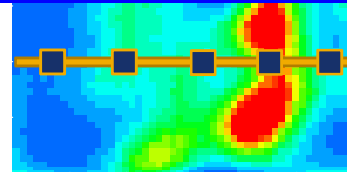
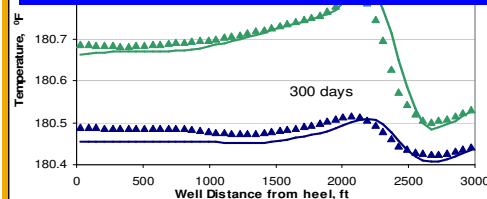


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Integrated Approach – Matching Data

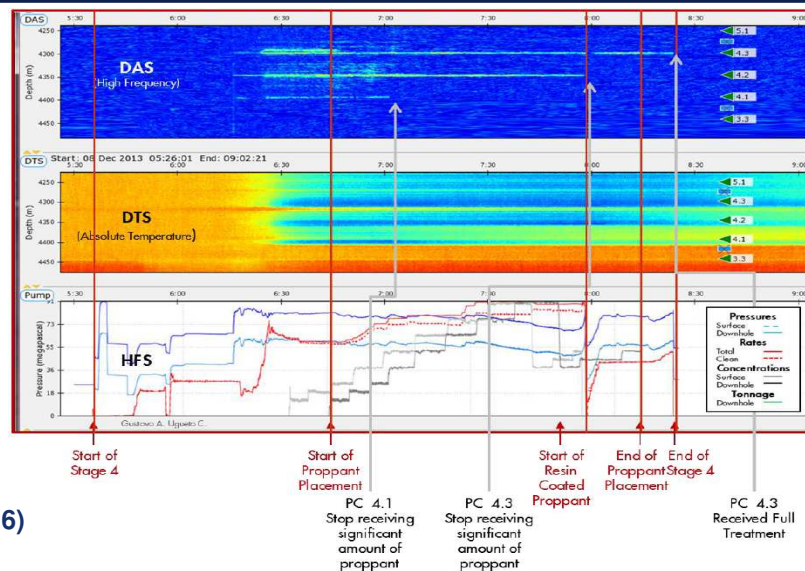


Temperature can fine-tune history match and more accurately locate high-permeability regions. This information is important for inflow control and production optimization.



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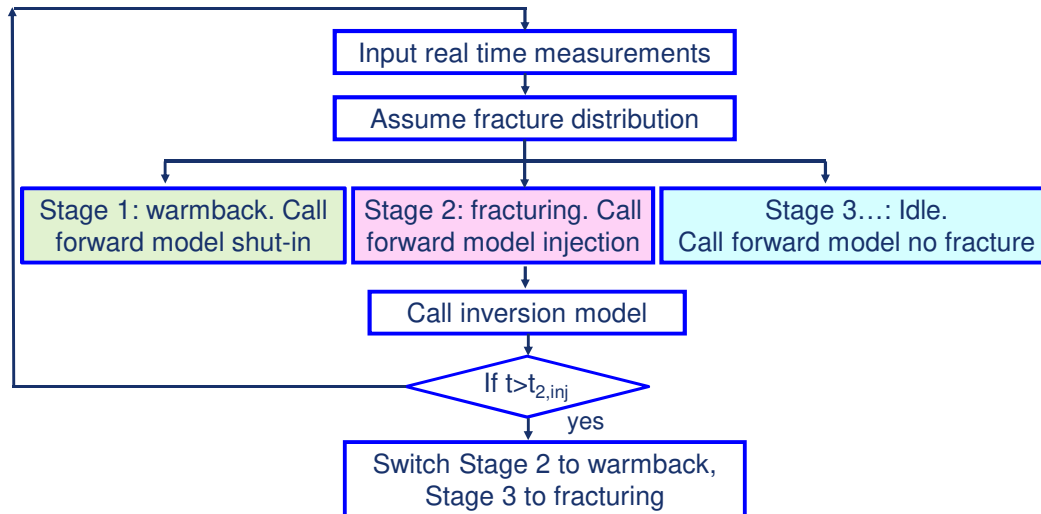
Application 5: Fractured Well Diagnosis



(Ugueto, 2016)

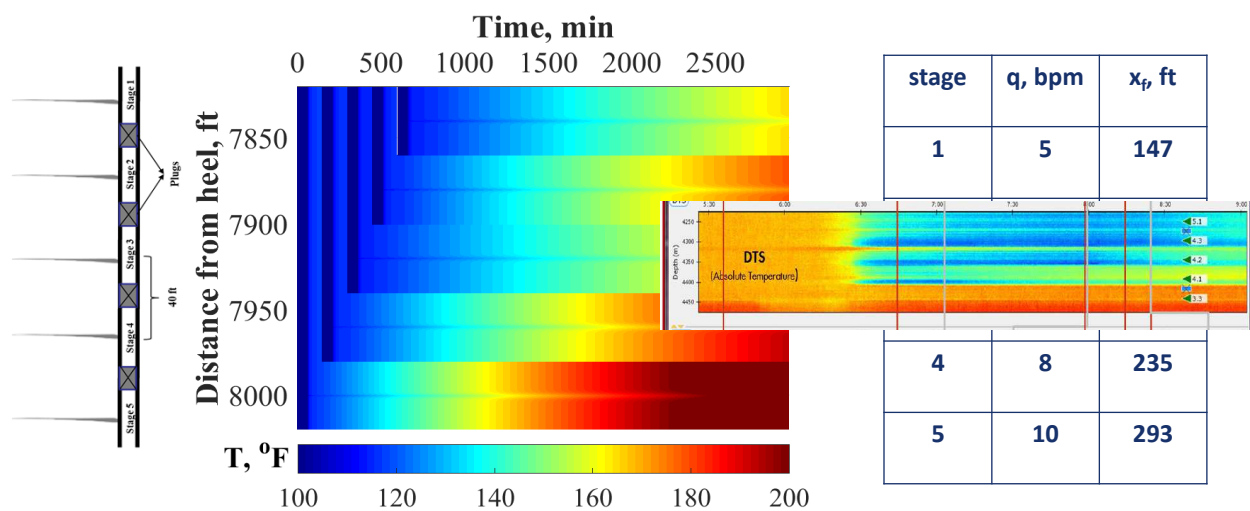
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Workflow for Multistage Fracturing

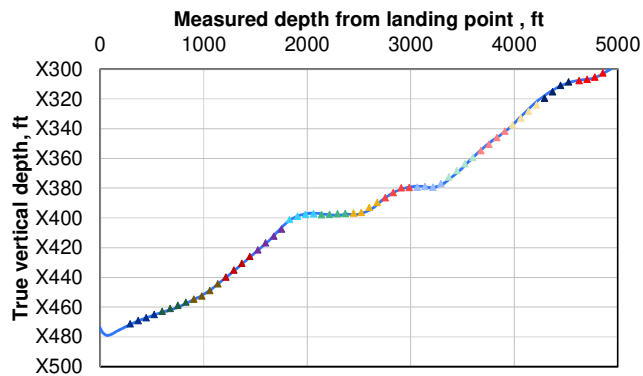


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Simulation of Temperature Distribution



Example: Flow Profile during Production



Formation	
Permeability (mD)	583
Porosity (%)	4.2
Pore pressure (psi)	4630
Reservoir compressibility (1/psi)	1.68E-04
Gas specific gravity	0.56

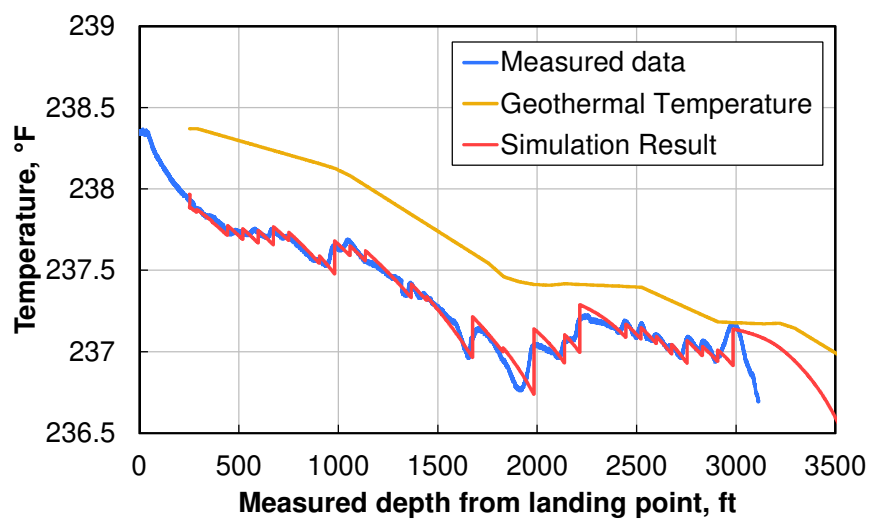
Fracture/Wellbore	
Fracture spacing (ft)	77
Fracture width (in)	0.24
Fracture porosity (%)	25
Fracture permeability(mD)	1250
Wellbore pressure (psi)	2860

Production Profile	
Gas rate (Mscf/d)	1600
Water rate (STB/d)	160
GOR (Mscf/STB)	9-10

- Eagle Ford gas well
- 15-stages fracturing treatment, 4 cluster per stage (SPE 170874, Cui, et al., 2014)

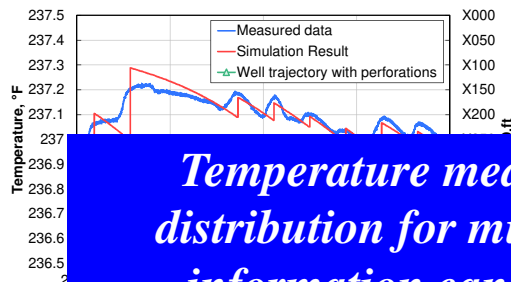
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Matched Temperature for Interpretation

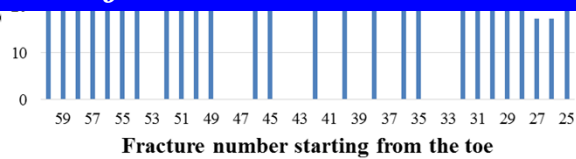


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Fracture Distribution Interpretation

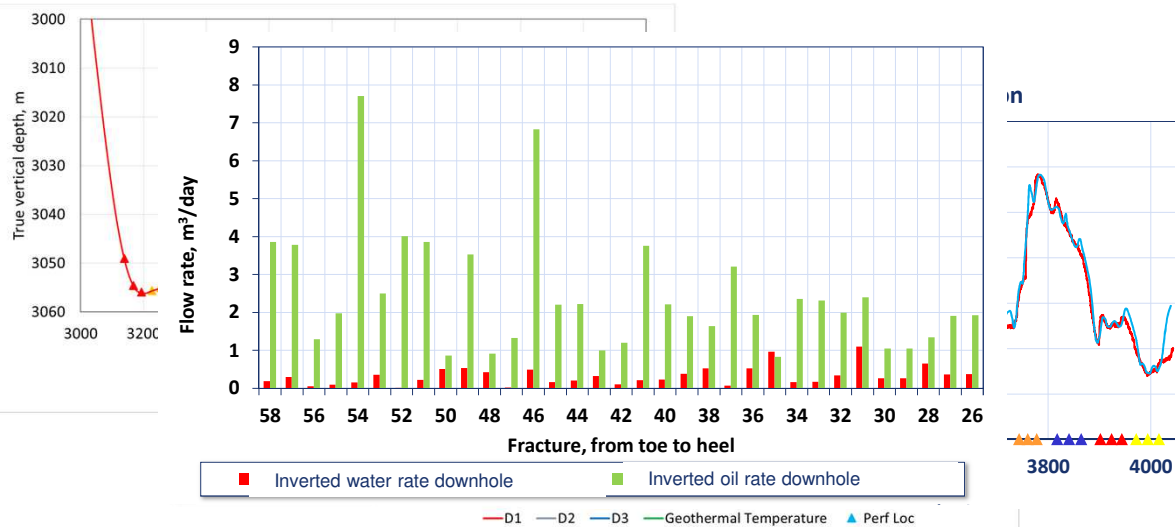


Temperature measurements can predict flow distribution for multistage fractured wells. The information can be used for fracture design optimization and flow control.



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Challenges in Interpretations



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Conclusions



- Downhole measurements by intelligent completion provide valuable information and is a powerful tool for well operation diagnosis
- The applications are broad, ranging from production, injection to well stimulation (acidizing and fracturing)
- Mathematical models are critical for quantitative interpretation
- Challenges are large data base, data processing, computation speed for field application
- Integrated efforts can promote the technology in oil and gas industry

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