

Table of Contents

Index of Features	I-1
Offshore Gas Condensate Pipeline	P1-1
Problem Description	P1-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P1-3
Results and Discussions	P1-3
Simulation Highlights	P1-4
Input Data	P1-4
Output	P1-6
Gas Pipeline Sizing	P2-1
Problem Description	P2-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P2-2
Results and Discussions	P2-2
Simulation Highlights	P2-3
Input Data	P2-3
Output	P2-5
Dense-phase CO₂ Transportation Pipeline	P3-1
Problem Description	P3-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P3-4
Results and Discussions	P3-4
Simulation Highlights	P3-5
Input Data	P3-5
Output	P3-6
Heavy Oil Pipeline With Heaters	P4-1
Problem Description	P4-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P4-2
Results and Discussion	P4-2
Simulation Highlights	P4-3
Input Data	P4-3
Output	P4-5



Offshore Gas Condensate Gathering Network	P5-1
Problem Description	P5-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P5-4
Results and Discussions	P5-4
Simulation Highlights	P5-5
Input Data	P5-6
Output	P5-7
Gas Gathering Distribution System	P6-1
Problem Description	P6-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P6-2
Results and Discussions	P6-3
Simulation Highlights	P6-3
Input Data	P6-4
Output	P6-4
Multiphase Gas Condensate Pipeline	P7-1
Problem Description	P7-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P7-2
Results and Discussion	P7-3
Simulation Highlights	P7-4
Input Data	P7-5
Output	P7-5
Pipeline Capacity Study	P8-1
Problem Description	P8-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P8-2
Results and Discussion	P8-3
Simulation Highlights	P8-3
Input Data	P8-4
Output	P8-4

Retrograde Gas Pipeline	P9-1
Problem Description	P9-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P9-3
Results and Discussion	P9-3
Simulation Highlights	P9-4
Input Data	P9-5
Output	P9-6
Blackoil Looped Network	P10-1
Problem Description	P10-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P10-3
Results and Discussion	P10-3
Simulation Highlights	P10-5
Input Data	P10-6
Output	P10-7
Condensate Well Tubing Design	P11-1
Problem Description	P11-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P11-4
Results and Discussion	P11-4
Simulation Highlights	P11-4
Input Data	P11-5
Output	P11-5
Retrograde Gas Condensate Well	P12-1
Problem Description	P12-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P12-4
Results and Discussion	P12-4
Simulation Highlights	P12-4
Input Data	P12-5
Output	P12-6

Geothermal Well	P13-1
Problem Description	P13-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P13-3
Results and Discussion	P13-3
Simulation Highlights	P13-3
Input Data	P13-4
Output	P13-4
Well With Artificial Lift	P14-1
Problem Description	P14-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P14-4
Results and Discussion	P14-4
Simulation Highlights	P14-5
Input Data	P14-6
Output	P14-6
Compositional Modeling For Gas-lift Well	P15-1
Problem Description	P15-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In The Problem	P15-4
Results and Discussion	P15-4
Simulation Highlights	P15-4
Input Data	P15-5
Output	P15-5
Optimizing Gas-oil Ratios (GOR) for a Gas-lift Well . . .	P16-1
Problem Description	P16-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P16-3
Results and Discussion	P16-4
Simulation Highlights	P16-4
Input Data	P16-5
Output	P16-6

Gas Condensate Production Networks	P17-1
Problem Description	P17-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P17-4
Results and Discussion	P17-4
Simulation Highlights	P17-5
Input Data	P17-6
Output	P17-9
Steam Injection Network	P18-1
Problem Description	P18-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P18-4
Results and Discussion	P18-4
Simulation Highlights	P18-5
Input Data	P18-6
Output	P18-8
Water Injection Well	P19-1
Problem Description	P19-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P19-4
Results and Discussion	P19-4
Simulation Highlights	P19-4
Input Data	P19-5
Output	P19-5
Gas-lift Study	P20-1
Problem Description	P20-1
PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem	P20-4
Results and Discussion	P20-4
Simulation Highlights	P20-4
Input Data	P20-5
Output	P20-5

Index of Features

BLACKOIL	P10, P16
CASE STUDY	P13, P16
COMPLETION MODEL	
Jones	P14
McLeod	P19
COMPOSITIONAL	P1, P3, P6, P9, P11, P12, P15
COMPRESSORS	P1, P6, P7, P8
CONDENSATE (LIQUID PHASE)	P8, P19
CONDENSATE (MULTIPHASE)	P7, P17
CONDENSATE-GAS RATIO (CGR)	P17
COOLERS	P8
DENSE-PHASE	P3
DIMENSIONAL UNITS	
English	P2, P3, P6, P7
Metric	P5
Petroleum	P1, P4, P10, P11
SI	P9
FLOW REGIME PREDICTORS	
Pattern map	P1, P8
Taiter-Dukler-Barnea	P1, P5, P8, P17
GAS PHASE	P1, P2, P5, P6, P9, P11
GAS-OIL RATIO (GOR)	P14, P16, P20
HEATERS	P1, P4
HYDRATES	
Curves	P1
Prediction	P1
INJECTORS	P1, P6
JOULE-THOMPSON COOLING	P12

JUNCTIONS	P5, P10
LIQUID PHASE	P4
NETWORK CALCULATIONS	P2, P5, P9, P17, P18
NON-COMPOSITIONAL	P2, P4, P5, P7, P8, P9 P16, P17, P18, P19
OUTPUT REPORTS	
Device details (full)	P1, P2, P3, P4, P6, P10
Device details (partial)	P5
Flow pattern maps	P1, P8
Link details (full)	P8
Network iteration	P10
Plots	P2, P3, P4, P6
Property details	P1
PHASE ENVELOPE	P1, P3, P9, P11, P12
PIPES	
Buried	P1, P2, P3, P8
Downcomers	P1
Elevated	P2, P3, P5, P8
Insulated	P3
Liquid holdup	P5
Non-insulated	P3
Risers	P1
PRESSURE DROP CORRELATIONS	
AGA	P2
Beggs-Brill-Moody	P1, P3, P4, P5, P6, P8, P9 P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P17
Gray-Moody	P17
Hagedorn-Brown	P14, P20
Moody	P20
Mukherjee-Brill-Eaton	P7
Orkiszewski	P15, P16
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX (PI)	P14, P15, P20
PSEUDOCOMPONENTS	P15
PUMPS	P4, P14

PVT DATA

see Thermodynamic Properties, PVT data

REGULATOR P5

SALES P6

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS P4, P7, P14, P15, P16, P18, P19

SEPARATOR P1, P14

STEAM P13, P18

THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES

Adjusted Standing model P20

Peng-Robinson P3, P9, P12, P15

PVT data . . . P2, P4, P5, P7, P8, P9, P10, P14, P20

Soave-Redlich-Kwong (SRK) P1, P6, P11

VOGEL METHOD P16

WATER CUT P14, P16, P20

WATER-GAS RATIO (WGR) P17

WELLS P11, P12, P13, P15, P16, P17

Artificial lift P14

Gas-lift P20

Injection P18, P19

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Offshore Gas Condensate Pipeline

Problem Description

Wet gas is produced offshore and subsequently transported to shore through a 32-inch pipeline. As shown in Figure P1.1, the wet gas passes through a booster platform where the gas is separated and compressed. This gas is then re-combined with the condensate and sent to the onshore destination. The process conditions are given in Table P1.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the onshore slug catcher size. To do this, you must calculate the onshore fluid temperature, pressure, liquid and vapor rate, and total liquid holdup.
2. Generate fluid phase envelope and hydrate curves. Assuming that the average seabed temperature is 10°C, you are assigned to determine if hydrate will form in the line by using PIPEPHASE's point-by-point hydrate prediction cap.

Figure P1.1: Offshore Gas Condensate Pipeline System

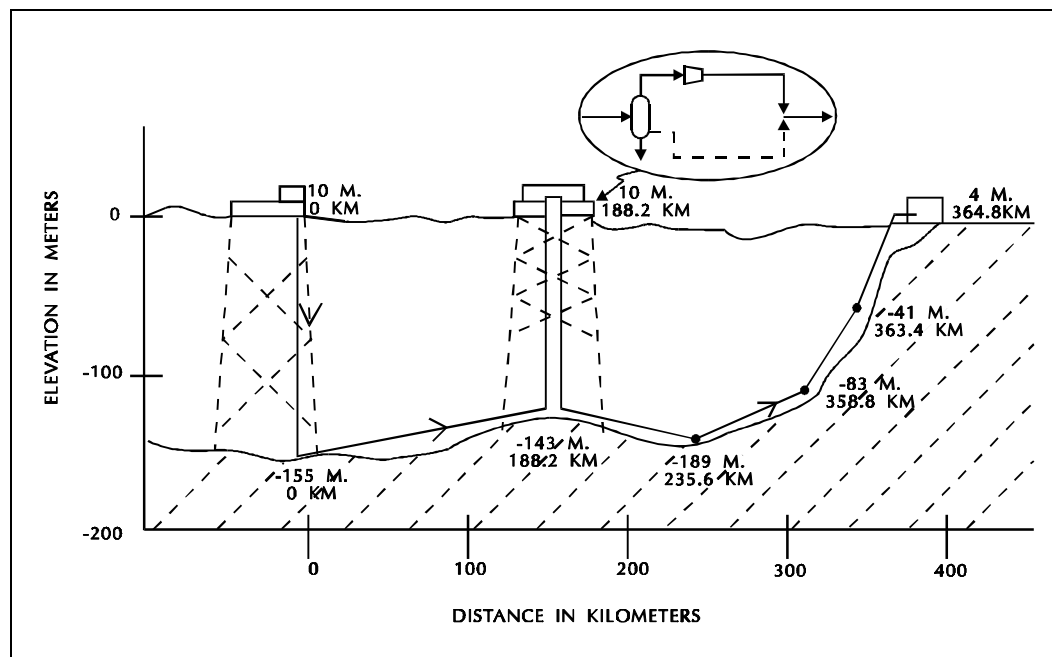


Table P1.1: Process Information

Pipeline Data	
Inside Diameter	30.5 inches
Wall Thickness	19.05 millimeters
Insulation Thickness	1.8 inches
Pipe Roughness	0.056 millimeters
Heat Transfer Data	
Water Temperature	10 C°
Normal Water Velocity	5 km/hr
Insulation Conductivity	0.4 Btu/ft-hr-F
No Other Data	use default
Fluid Rate and Composition	
Fluid Rate	10 ⁶ Kg/hr
Component	Mole%
H2O	0.08
N2	0.19
CO2	2.07
C1	87.18
C2	4.93
C3	2.98
IC4	0.54
NC4	0.69
IC5	0.29
NC5	0.20
NC6	0.30
NC7	0.55

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- Rigorous heat transfer for submerged pipeline is necessary for simulating gas condensate pipeline in cold environments.
- Compositional analysis using library components provides accurate phase behavior and fluid properties. A phase envelope is generated. The envelope also shows the fluid path.
- The SRK equation of state for all PVT is used for accurate modeling of gas condensates.
- Compositional separator and re-injection are easily simulated.
- The Taitel-Dukler-Barnea flow regime predictor is used to accurately predict the flow pattern.
- Holdup, velocity, temperature, pressure and fluid property details are requested in the output report.
- Link pressure, link temperature and phase envelope plots are requested in the output report.

Results and Discussions

1. Partial output listings are shown at the end of this document; the following results were obtained:

Onshore temperature	5.6°C
Onshore pressure	73.39 bars
Onshore liquid rate (<i>in situ</i>)	110.8 m ³ /hr
Onshore vapor rate (<i>in situ</i>)	12.32 x 10 ³ m ³ /hr
Total liquid holdup:	
- main to booster platform	3630.7 m ³
- booster platform to shore	5924.1 m ³

2. The PIPEPHASE output shows a possibility of formation of type II hydrate below 22.3°C (about 26 kilometers from the inlet). To avoid hydrate formation, addition of a hydrate inhibitor should be considered.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- The Beggs and Brill-Moody correlation was chosen for pressure drop and holdup calculations.
- Since the vertical pipes are not insulated, heat transfer coefficients of $0.25 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{-hr-F}$ and $1.6 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{-hr-F}$ are assumed for heat loss to air and water respectively.
- A roughness factor of 0.056 mm is used for all pipe sections.

TECHNIQUE

- The rigorous heat transfer for pipe laid along the ocean floor is calculated based on pipe thickness, insulation (concrete) thickness, normal water velocity, pipe and concrete conductivities, and seabed temperature.

Input Data

Metric units of measure are used throughout the simulation. Selected data are input using petroleum units of measure. The keyword input data file for this simulation is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE    PROB=OFFSHORE, PROJ=PIPE1, USER=SIMSCI
DESC     COMPOSITIONAL MODEL FOR GAS CONDENSATE LINE
DIME     METRIC, PRES=BAR
OUTDIME  PETRO
CALC     SINGLE, COMPOSITION
PRINT    DEVICE=FULL, MAP=TAITEL, PROP=FULL, PLOT=FULL
DEFAULT  TAMB=10, IDPIPE(IN)=30.5, THKP(MM)=19.05,ROUG(MM)=.056,*
          THKI(IN)=1.875, CONI(BTUFTF)=.40,*
          WATER, VELOCITY=5.0
FCODE    PIPE=BBM
SEGMENT  DLHOR(KM)=2, DLVERT=1000
$
COMPONENT DATA
          LIBID H2O/N2/CO2/C1/C2/C3/IC4/NC4/IC5/NC5/NC6/NC7
$
METHOD DATA
          THERMO SYSTEM=SRK
$
STRUCTURE DATA
          SOURCE NAME=1,PRES=140,TEMP=47,RATE(W,KGHR)=1000000,*
          COMP=0.08/0.19/2.07/87.18/4.93/2.98/*
          0.54/0.69/0.29/0.20/0.3/0.55
$ VERTICAL PIPE IN AIR (U=0.25) AND WATER (U=1.6)
          PIPE LENGTH=10, ECHG=-10, U(BTUFTF)=0.25
          PIPE LENGTH=155, ECHG=-155, U(BTUFTF)=1.6
$ PIPE ON SEABED
          PIPE LENGTH(KM)=188.2, ECHG=8
$ VERTICAL PIPE IN AIR (U=0.25) AND WATER (U=1.6)
          PIPE LENGTH=143, ECHG=143, U(BTUFTF)=1.6
          PIPE LENGTH=10, ECHG=10, U(BTUFTF)=0.25
$ OFF-SHORE EQUIPMENT
          SEPARATOR NAME=SEPT, PERCENT(COND)=100,PERCENT(WATER)=100
          COMPRESSOR PRES=120, EFF=85
          INJECT FROM=SEPT, COND
$ DOWNCOMERS IN AIR (U=0.25) AND WATER (U=1.6)
          PIPE LENGTH=10, ECHG=-10, U(BTUFTF)=0.25
          PIPE LENGTH=143, ECHG=-143, U(BTUFTF)=1.6
$ PIPES ON SEABED
          PIPE LENGTH(KM)=47.4, ECHG=-46
          PIPE LENGTH(KM)=123.2, ECHG=106
          PIPE LENGTH(KM)=4.6, ECHG=42
          PIPE LENGTH(KM)=1.4, ECHG=45
END
```

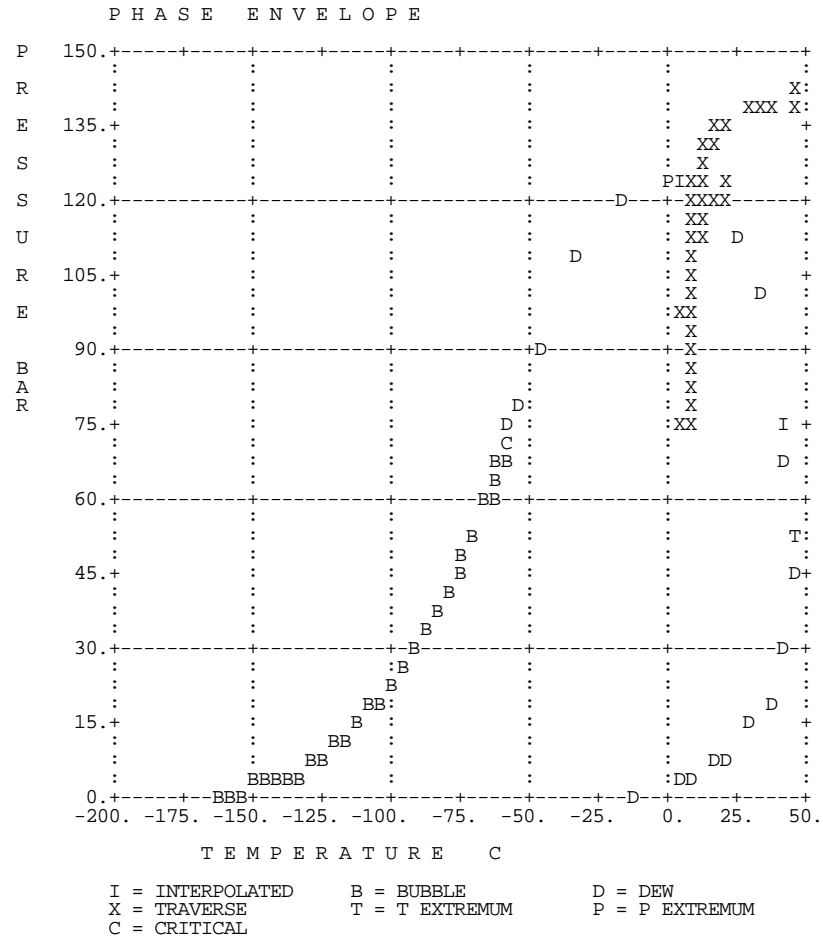
Output

- Compositional runs provide flash reports at the inlet and outlet of the pipeline. These reports show a detailed breakdown of gas and condensate compositions and associated properties.
- Compositional runs provide separator reports which show the main and separated stream compositions and their associated properties.
- The device detail report shows that the offshore processing facility removes 642 Kg/hr of water. The compressor requires approximately 6300 Kw to increase the stream pressure to 120 bar.
- A heat transfer coefficient of $13.4 \text{ kcal/hr-m}^2\text{-C}$ is calculated by the program for most pipe sections.
- Plots of pressure and temperature profiles were requested. The pressure and temperature increases across the compressor are clearly shown. In addition, the Joule-Thomson temperature effect is evident.
- The Taitel-Dukler-Barnea flow pattern map is also printed. The results indicate single-phase and stratified flow through most of the pipeline. The last vertical pipes are shown to be in annular or intermittent flow.

Partial Output

The phase envelope for the pipeline fluid is shown in Figure P1.2 below.

Figure P1.2: Fluid Composition and Phase Envelope



Partial Output (continued)

The flash report for the outlet of the link is shown below.

NODE AT 5.6 DEG C AND 73.4 BAR

-----MOLE FRACTION-----					
COMPONENT	----HYDROCARBON----		COMBINED	LIQUID2	TOTAL
	VAPOR	LIQUID1	VAP+LIQ1		STREAM
H2O	0.000097	0.000230	0.000100	0.000000	0.000100
N2	0.001945	0.000279	0.001901	0.000000	0.001901
CO2	0.020770	0.018642	0.020714	0.000000	0.020714
C1	0.885803	0.373512	0.872410	0.000000	0.872410
C2	0.048564	0.078035	0.049335	0.000000	0.049335
C3	0.027457	0.117891	0.029821	0.000000	0.029821
IC4	0.004564	0.036680	0.005404	0.000000	0.005404
NC4	0.005491	0.059590	0.006905	0.000000	0.006905
IC5	0.001888	0.040676	0.002902	0.000000	0.002902
NC5	0.001194	0.032063	0.002001	0.000000	0.002001
NC6	0.001135	0.072557	0.003002	0.000000	0.003002
NC7	0.001092	0.169844	0.005504	0.000000	0.005504
TOTAL RATE (INLET TO NODE IF JUNCTION)					
KG/HR	934863.2	64494.9	999358.1	0.0	999358.1
MOLE/HR	49551.71	1330.18	50881.89	0.00	50881.89
WT FRAC LIQ			0.064536		0.064536
PHASE PROPERTIES					
MASS FRACTION	0.935464	0.064536	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000
VOLUME FRAC	0.991088	0.008912	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000
DENSITY KG/M3	75.88	582.12		0.00	
SPECIFIC GRAV	0.651195	0.582695		0.000000	
VISCOSITY CP	0.0129	0.1006		0.0000	
ENTHALPY KCAL/KG	-0.667	-5.045		0.000	-0.949
SURF TENS NEWTON/M		0.007		0.000	
MOLECULAR WT	18.8664	48.4858	19.6407	0.0000	19.6407

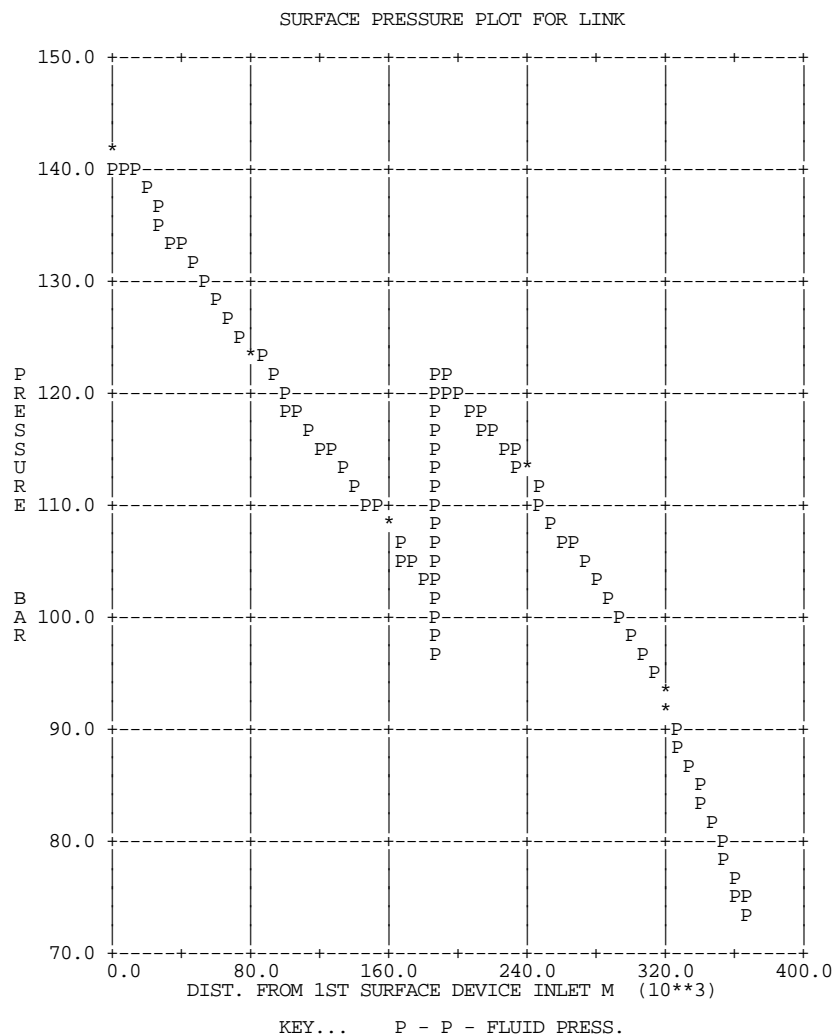
Partial Output (continued)

The following separator report shows the fluid compositions for separator inlet and outlet.

SEPARATOR SEPT AT	6.0 DEG C	AND	95.9 BAR
----- MOLE FRACTION -----			
COMPONENT	FEED	FLUID REMAINING	FLUID REMOVED
H2O	0.000800	0.000096	0.029127
N2	0.001900	0.001937	0.000402
CO2	0.020700	0.020713	0.020195
C1	0.871800	0.882167	0.454876
C2	0.049300	0.048634	0.076066
C3	0.029800	0.028091	0.098548
IC4	0.005400	0.004834	0.028163
NC4	0.006900	0.005960	0.044721
IC5	0.002900	0.002242	0.029375
NC5	0.002000	0.001473	0.023176
NC6	0.003000	0.001716	0.054628
NC7	0.005500	0.002138	0.140721
PHASE	MIXED	VAPOR	MIXED
TOTAL, 10**3 KG/HR	1000.00	947.88	52.12
WT PCT TOTAL LIQUID	5.21	0.00	99.99
ENTHALPY	-14.39	-14.49	-12.60
MOLECULAR WEIGHT	19.64	19.08	42.19
VAPOR PHASE			
GAS MM M3/HR	0.0088	0.0088	4.948E-8
DENSITY KG/M3	107.61	107.61	107.62
VISCOSITY CP	0.015	0.015	0.015
ENTHALPY	-14.49	-14.49	-14.49
MOLECULAR WEIGHT	19.08	19.08	19.08
LIQUID PHASE			
LIQUID M3/HR	88.52	0.00	88.51
DENSITY KG/M3	588.85	0.00	588.85
VISCOSITY CP	0.091	0.000	0.091
ENTHALPY	-12.36	0.00	-12.36
MOLECULAR WEIGHT	41.71	0.00	41.71

Partial Output (continued)

The following is a plot of the total pipeline pressure profile.



Partial Output (continued)

Link and node summaries shown below are generated for every PIPEPHASE run.
Also shown is the device summary.

LINK SUMMARY

RATE, PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE SUMMARY

```

FROM(F)
AND
TO(T)
LINK NODE  ----ACTUAL FLOW RATES***--  PRESS:  ---HOLDUP**---
              GAS      OIL      WATER  PRESS:  DROP  TEMP:  GAS  LIQ
              (MMCMHR) (CMHR)  (CMHR) (BAR)  (BAR)  (C)  (MM  (ACM)
              (SCM)
-----
LINK SORS(F) 0.007907 0.000 0.000 140.00* 47.0
      SNK (T) 0.012321 110.785 0.000 73.39 66.61 5.6 2.486E1 9557.85
              SPHERE GENERATED VOLUME (BASED ON HL) = 8708.0
              SPHERE GENERATED VOLUME (BASED ON (HL-HLNS)) = 7961.0

```

* - INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE

** REPORTED VOLUME AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F (GAS ONLY)

*** RATE REPORTED AT ACTUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE CONDITIONS

NODE SUMMARY

```

NODE PRES.  ----GAS----  ----OIL----  ----WATER----  TOTAL  TEMP
              RATE  GRAV  RATE  GRAV  RATE  GRAV  RATE  (C)
              (KGHR)
-----
SORS 140.00 *1000000. 0.68 0. 0.00 0. 0.00 1000000. *4.700E1
              1.202323(MMCMHR) 0.000(CMHR) 0.000(CMHR)
SNK 73.39 999358. 0.68 0. 0.00 0. 0.00 999358. 5.56366
              1.201476(MMCMHR) 0.000(CMHR) 0.000(CMHR)

```

* INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE OR FLOW

** FLOW RATES REPORTED AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

DEVICE SUMMARY

```

LINK DEVI DEVI C  INSIDE MEAS ELEV  OUTLET  INSITU  AVG.
NAME NAME TYPE R  DIAM  LENGTH  CHNG  PRESS:  TEMP:  QUALITY  LIQ
              (MM)  (M)  (M)  (BAR)  (C)  (FRAC)  HOLDUP
-----
LINK ***SOURCE*** RATE= 1.000E6 (KGHR) 140.00 47.0 QUAL= 1.00
      SORS 140.00 47.0
      P001 PIPE BM 774.70 10.00 -10.00 140.12 47.1 1.00 0.00
      P002 PIPE BM 774.70 155.00 -155.00 142.02 47.9 1.00 0.00
      P003 PIPE BM 774.70 188199.89 8.00 99.98 7.8 0.96 0.04
      P004 PIPE BM 774.70 143.00 143.00 96.19 6.1 0.95 0.33
      P005 PIPE BM 774.70 10.00 10.00 95.92 6.0 0.95 0.34
      SEPT SEPR LQ 0.00 0.00 0.00 95.92 6.0 0.00 0.00
      C007 COMP XX 0.00 0.00 0.00 120.00 22.0 0.00 0.00
      I008 INJE 0.00 0.00 0.00 120.00 20.4 0.00 0.00
      P009 PIPE BM 774.70 10.00 -10.00 120.13 20.4 1.00 0.00
      P010 PIPE BM 774.70 143.00 -143.00 121.93 21.4 1.00 0.00
      P011 PIPE BM 774.70 47400.04 -46.00 113.16 10.6 0.98 0.03
      P012 PIPE BM 774.70 123200.10 106.00 76.84 6.3 0.94 0.09
      P013 PIPE BM 774.70 4599.98 42.00 74.58 6.0 0.94 0.10
      P014 PIPE BM 774.70 1400.00 45.00 73.39 5.6 0.94 0.13
      *** SINK *** PRES= 73.39 (BAR) TEMP= 5.6 (C)

```

Partial Output (continued)

The following abridged device detail shows how liquid starts dropping out before and after the separator.

LINK "LINK" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (MM)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (M)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (M)	CALC PRESS (BAR)	CALC TEMP (C)	OVERALL U-FACT (KCMC)	AMB TEMP (C)	QUAL (FRAC)
P001 (PIPE)	0000 0001	774.70	0.00 10.00	I O	0.00 -10.00	140.00 140.12	47.0 47.1		10.0 10.0	1.00 1.00
P002 (PIPE)	0000 0001	774.70	0.00 77.50	I O	0.00 -77.50	140.12 141.07	47.1 47.5	1.22	10.0 10.0	1.00 1.00
P003 (PIPE)	0000 0001 0002	774.70	155.00 0.00 1524.00 6162.05	O I O	-77.50 0.00 0.06 0.20	142.02 142.02 141.72 140.54	47.9 47.9 45.5 39.1	7.81	10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
:										
P005 (PIPE)	0000 0001	774.70	0.00 10.00	I O	0.00 10.00	96.19 95.92	6.1 6.0		10.0 10.0	0.95 0.95
SEPT (SEPR)	0000		0.00	I	0.00	95.92	IN		OUT	
						RATE	SP. GR	RATE	SP. GR	
						GAS KG/HR	947877.	0.66	947877.	0.66
						OIL KG/HR	51481.	0.58	0.	0.58
						WATER KG/HR	642.	1.00	0.	1.00
C007 (COMP)	0000		0.00	O	0.00	95.92	6.0	AVG. POWER/STAGE	KW	0.0
I008 (INJ)	0000		0.00	O	0.00	120.00	22.0	REQUIRED		6301.4
						INJ. PRESSURE	120.00	RATE IN	947877.	KG/HR
						INJ. TEMPERATURE	6.0	DEG C		
						RATE OUT	999358.	KG/HR		
P009 (PIPE)	0000 0001	774.70	0.00 10.00	O I	0.00 -10.00	120.00 120.13	20.4 20.4		10.0 10.0	1.00 1.00
P010 (PIPE)	0000 0001 0002	774.70	0.00 71.50 143.00	I O O	0.00 -71.50 -71.50	120.13 121.03 121.93	20.4 20.9 21.4	1.22	10.0 10.0 10.0	1.00 1.00 1.00
:										
P013 (PIPE)	0000 0001 0002 0003	774.70	0.00 1524.00 3523.79 4599.98	I O O O	0.00 13.91 18.26 9.83	76.84 76.09 75.11 74.58	6.3 6.2 6.0 6.0	13.39	10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	0.94 0.94 0.94 0.94
P014 (PIPE)	0000 0001 0002	774.70	0.00 700.00 1400.00	I O O	0.00 22.50 22.50	74.58 73.98 73.39	6.0 5.8 5.6	13.39	10.0 10.0 10.0	0.94 0.94 0.94

Partial Output (continued)

The flow regime column indicates that segregated flow pressure drop equations were used with the Beggs-Brill-Moody option. However, the actual flow regime is more likely to be as predicted by the Taitel-Dukler correlation.

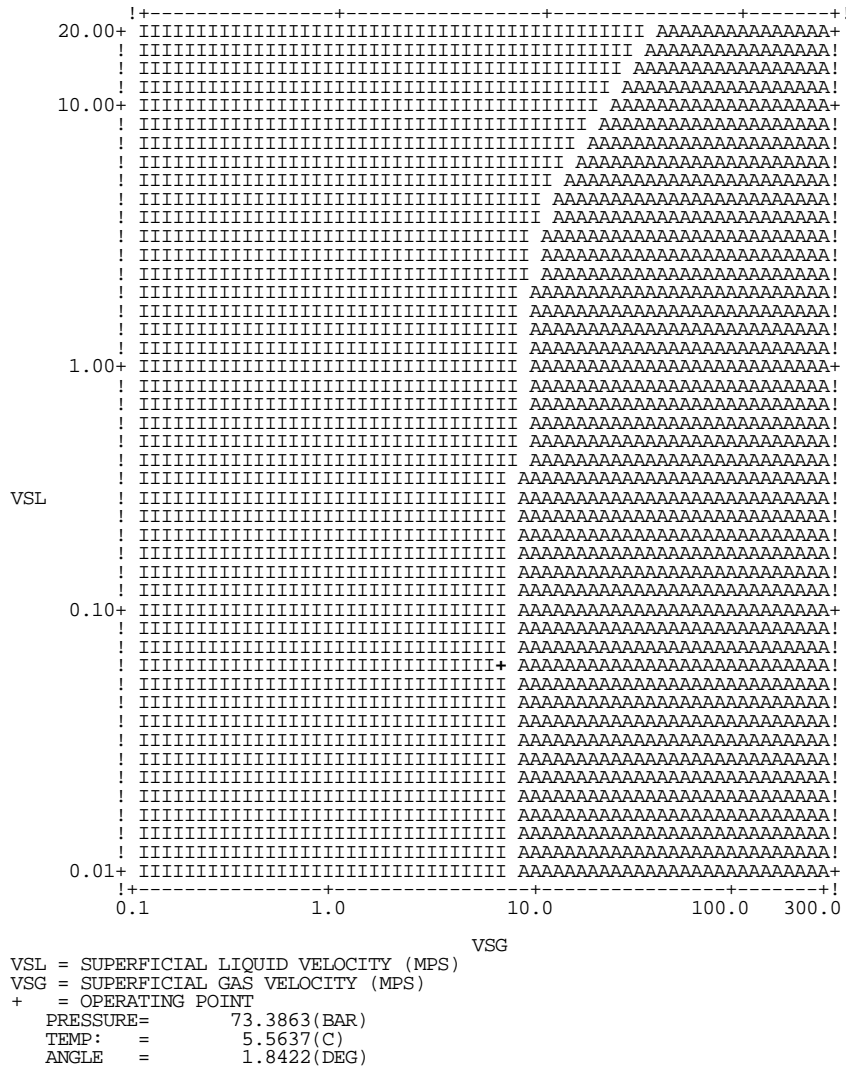
LINK "LINK" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEG. NO.	NO SLIP	LIQUID HOLDUP SLIP	TOTAL (ACM)	LIQ VEL (MPS)	ACTUAL GAS VEL (MPS)	MIX VEL (MPS)	FLOW REGM	T-D FLOW REGM	SONIC VEL (MPS)
P001 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.66	4.66	1-PH	1-PH	393.94
P002 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.65	4.65	1-PH	1-PH	394.79
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.63	4.63	1-PH	1-PH	395.27
P003 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.59	4.59	1-PH	1-PH	393.14
	0002	3.E-5	5.E-3	11.81	0.02	4.50	4.48	SEGR	STRT	311.99
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	0022	9.E-3	0.09	3527.13	0.48	5.39	4.95	SEGR	STRT	405.75
	0023	9.E-3	0.09	3606.89	0.50	5.49	5.04	SEGR	STRT	405.12
P004 (PIPE)	0000 0001	9.E-3	0.33	3617.89	0.14	7.50	5.10	SEGR	ANNU	403.55
	0002	1.E-2	0.33	3629.14	0.15	7.71	5.19	SEGR	ANNU	401.34
P005 (PIPE)	0000 0001	1.E-2	0.34	3630.72	0.15	7.82	5.24	SEGR	ANNU	400.45
(SEPR)	0000									
SEPT	0001									
(COMP)	0000									
C007	0001									
I008	0000									
I008	0001									
P009 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.00	0.00	3630.72	0.00	4.52	4.52	1-PH	1-PH	359.31
P010 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.00	0.00	3630.72	0.00	4.51	4.51	1-PH	1-PH	360.22
	0002	0.00	0.00	3630.72	0.00	4.49	4.49	1-PH	1-PH	360.81
P011 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.00	0.00	3630.72	0.00	4.47	4.47	1-PH	1-PH	359.69
	0002	0.00	0.00	3630.72	0.00	4.45	4.45	1-PH	1-PH	358.27
	0003	0.00	0.00	3630.72	0.00	4.43	4.43	1-PH	1-PH	356.79
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	0020	4.E-3	0.06	4245.89	0.29	4.71	4.43	SEGR	STRT	403.54
	0021	4.E-3	0.06	4271.26	0.30	4.72	4.44	SEGR	STRT	404.52
P012 (PIPE)	0000 0001	4.E-3	0.07	4318.59	0.30	4.74	4.45	SEGR	STRT	405.13
	0002	5.E-3	0.07	4518.55	0.31	4.79	4.48	SEGR	STRT	406.64
	0003	5.E-3	0.07	4730.76	0.34	4.86	4.53	SEGR	STRT	408.38
	0004	6.E-3	0.08	4953.35	0.36	4.93	4.58	SEGR	STRT	409.21
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	0020	9.E-3	0.09	9072.09	0.70	7.19	6.62	SEGR	STRT	392.07
	0021	9.E-3	0.09	9262.62	0.72	7.44	6.85	SEGR	STRT	391.16
P013 (PIPE)	0000 0001	9.E-3	0.10	9332.41	0.65	7.68	7.00	SEGR	ANNU	390.91
	0002	9.E-3	0.10	9423.50	0.66	7.78	7.09	SEGR	ANNU	390.39
	0003	9.E-3	0.10	9472.29	0.67	7.87	7.17	SEGR	ANNU	390.16
P014 (PIPE)	0000 0001	9.E-3	0.13	9513.63	0.52	8.20	7.23	SEGR	INTR	389.82
	0002	9.E-3	0.13	9554.87	0.52	8.26	7.29	SEGR	INTR	389.45

Partial Output (continued)

A two-phase flow pattern map is output when two-phase flow occurs at the end of a link. The operating point (+) indicates that the flow at the end of the link is close to the intermittent-annular boundary.



Partial Output (continued)

The following are the point-by-point fluid properties calculated by PIPEPHASE.

LINK "LINK" PROPERTY DETAIL REPORT

VISCOSITY AND DENSITY RESULTS

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE		SEGM NO	VISCOSITY			DENSITY			
			OIL (CP)	LIQ (CP)	VAP (CP)	LIQ (KG/M3)	VAP (KG/M3)	SLIP (KG/M3)	NO-SLIP (KG/M3)
P001	0000								
(PIPE)	0001		0.000	0.000	0.017	0.00	126.50	126.50	126.50
P002	0000								
(PIPE)	0001		0.000	0.000	0.017	0.00	126.82	126.82	126.82
	0002		0.000	0.000	0.017	0.00	127.36	127.36	127.36
	:								
	:								
P013	0000								
(PIPE)	0001		0.097	0.097	0.013	580.86	79.62	128.32	84.16
	0002		0.098	0.098	0.013	581.15	78.53	127.11	83.06
	0003		0.099	0.099	0.013	581.43	77.59	126.05	82.10
P014	0000								
(PIPE)	0001		0.100	0.100	0.013	581.68	76.91	140.16	81.42
	0002		0.100	0.100	0.013	581.98	76.22	139.45	80.73

FRICTION AND SURFACE TENSION RESULTS

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE		SEGM NUM.	FRICTION				FRIC. FACTOR	REYNOLDS NUMBER	LIQ SURFACE TENSION (NEWT/M)
			DENSITY (KG/M3)	VELO (MPS)	ID. (MM)	VISCOSITY (CP)			
P001 (PIPE)	0000 0001		126.50	4.66	774.70	0.017	0.0114	2.6705E7	0.00000
P002 (PIPE)	0000 0001		126.82	4.65	774.70	0.017	0.0114	2.6660E7	0.00000
	0002		127.36	4.63	774.70	0.017	0.0114	2.6583E7	0.00000
P003 (PIPE)	0000 0001		128.47	4.59	774.70	0.017	0.0114	2.6514E7	0.00000
	0002		131.52	4.48	774.70	0.017	0.0149	2.6382E7	0.06925
	:								
	:								
P013 (PIPE)	0000 0001		84.16	7.00	774.70	0.014	0.0142	3.2834E7	0.00633
	0002		83.06	7.09	774.70	0.014	0.0141	3.2957E7	0.00643
	0003		82.10	7.17	774.70	0.014	0.0140	3.3064E7	0.00653
P014 (PIPE)	0000 0001		81.42	7.23	774.70	0.014	0.0148	3.3143E7	0.00660
	0002		80.73	7.29	774.70	0.014	0.0148	3.3224E7	0.00668

Partial Output (continued)

Pipe segment friction and surface tension results are shown below.

FRICTION AND SURFACE TENSION RESULTS								

DEVICE	NAME	SEGM	FRICTION			FRIC.	REYNOLDS	LIQ
AND	TYPE	NUM.	DENSITY	VELO	ID.	VISCOSITY	FACTOR	SURFACE
			(KG/M3)	(MPS)	(MM)	(CP)		TENSION

P001	(PIPE)	0000						
		0001	126.50	4.66	774.70	0.017	0.0114	2.6705E7 0.00000
P002	(PIPE)	0000						
		0001	126.82	4.65	774.70	0.017	0.0114	2.6660E7 0.00000
		0002	127.36	4.63	774.70	0.017	0.0114	2.6583E7 0.00000
P003	(PIPE)	0000						
		0001	128.47	4.59	774.70	0.017	0.0114	2.6514E7 0.00000
		0002	131.52	4.48	774.70	0.017	0.0149	2.6382E7 0.06925
		:						
		:						
P013	(PIPE)	0000						
		0001	84.16	7.00	774.70	0.014	0.0142	3.2834E7 0.00633
		0002	83.06	7.09	774.70	0.014	0.0141	3.2957E7 0.00643
		0003	82.10	7.17	774.70	0.014	0.0140	3.3064E7 0.00653
P014	(PIPE)	0000						
		0001	81.42	7.23	774.70	0.014	0.0148	3.3143E7 0.00660
		0002	80.73	7.29	774.70	0.014	0.0148	3.3224E7 0.00668

Partial Output (continued)

Thermal conductivities, film resistances, etc. used to calculate the heat transfer coefficient are output. Point-by-point hydrate prediction is shown - "N" indicating no hydrate formation and "II" indicating possibility of type "II" hydrate formation.

HEAT TRANSFER CALCULATIONS

DEVICE NAME AND (TYPE)	SEGM NO:	FLUID THERMAL CONDUCT- IVITY (KCMC)	INSIDE FILM (HR-M2- C/KCAL)	PIPE (HR-M2- C/KCAL)	RESISTANCE- INSULAT- ION (HR-M2- C/KCAL)	SURROUN- DING (HR-M2- C/KCAL)	LIQ (KCAL/KG)	VAP (KCAL/KG)	HYD
P001 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	14.432	N
P002 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	14.569	N
P003 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	14.708	N
	0002	0.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000		
	0003	0.046	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	0.000	12.880	N
	0002	0.046	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	42.075	8.000	N
	0003	0.046	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	36.261	3.506	N
	:								
	:								
	0021	0.040	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-6.199	-8.548	II
	0022	0.040	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-6.055	-7.897	II
	0023	0.040	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-6.031	-7.759	II
P004 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-6.478	-7.903	II
	0002	0.040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-6.925	-8.029	II
P005 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-6.997	-8.050	II
SEPT (SEPR)	0000 0001								
C007 (COMP)	0000 0001								
I008 (INJ)	0000 0001								
P009 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	-2.552	II
P010 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	-2.392	II
	0002	0.040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	-2.230	N
P011 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.043	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	0.000	-2.766	II
	0002	0.043	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	0.000	-3.546	II
	0003	0.043	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	0.000	-4.246	II
	:								
	:								
	0020	0.042	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-5.573	-9.204	II
	0021	0.042	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-5.609	-9.221	II
P012 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.042	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-5.678	-9.254	II
	0002	0.042	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-5.907	-9.322	II
	0003	0.042	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-6.067	-9.297	II
	0004	0.042	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-6.171	-9.196	II
	0005	0.041	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-6.230	-9.030	II
	0006	0.041	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-6.251	-8.808	II
	0007	0.041	0.0009	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-6.244	-8.539	II
	:								
	:								
	0020	0.035	0.0010	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-4.982	-1.865	II
	0021	0.035	0.0010	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-4.881	-1.287	II
P013 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.035	0.0010	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-4.885	-1.119	II
	0002	0.035	0.0010	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-4.891	-0.896	II
	0003	0.034	0.0010	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-4.893	-0.776	II
P014 (PIPE)	0000 0001	0.034	0.0010	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-4.970	-0.723	II
	0002	0.034	0.0010	0.0004	0.0721	0.0012	-5.043	-0.667	II

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Gas Pipeline Sizing

Problem Description

An existing 14-inch pipeline is used to transport 50 MMscfd of gas across the countryside to a gas distribution station. A new field is developed and an additional 50 MMscfd of gas will be transported through the same pipeline to this gas distribution facility. The required inlet pressure for the gas distribution station is 250 psig. Figure P2.1 illustrates this system. Process conditions are given in Table P2.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the minimum pipeline inlet pressure to satisfy the downstream pressure requirement for the throughput of 100 MMscfd.
2. Determine the minimum inside diameter required for the pipeline section PIP2, assuming the pipeline inlet pressure is limited at 650 psig, and that changing the size of the section is an acceptable alternative.

P2 Gas Pipeline Sizing

Figure P2.1: Pipeline System

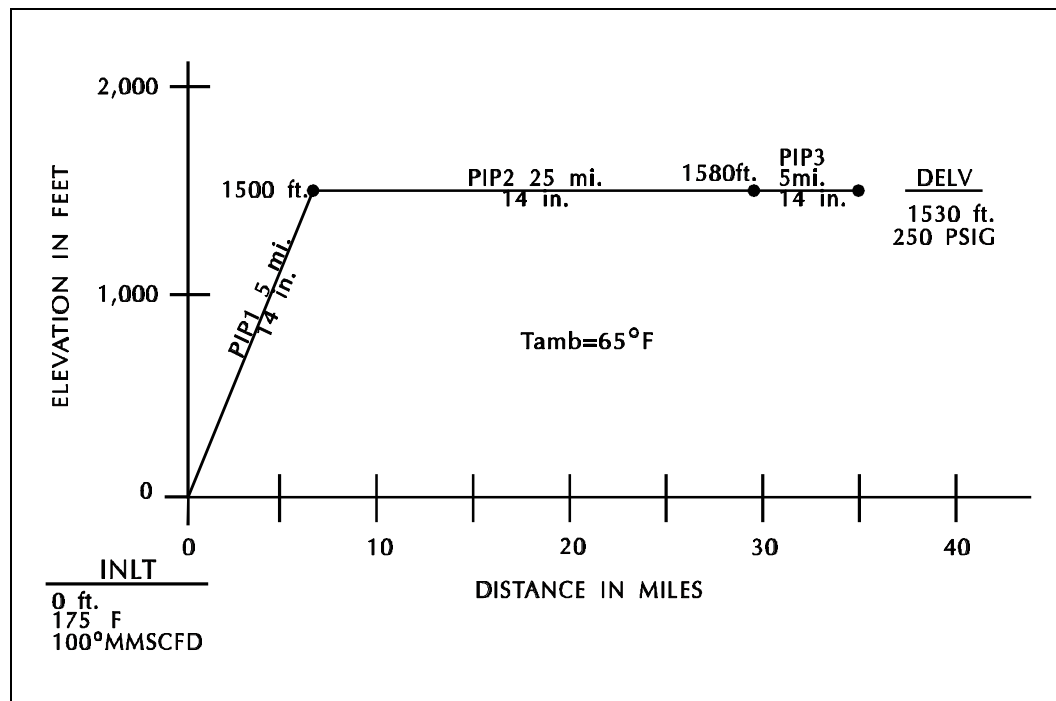


Table P2.1: Process Information

Fluid Properties	
Gas Gravity	0.88
Pipeline Data	
Inside Diameter	14 inches
Roughness	0.0018 inch
Heat Transfer Data	
Overall U-factor	0.4 Btu/hr - ft ² -F
Ambient Temperature	65° F

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- The line sizing feature with pressure constraint is used to automatically determine the line size.
- The American Gas Association (AGA) gas pressure drop correlation is chosen because it is best suited to the system.
- Rigorous heat transfer calculation is required for more accurate heat balance and property calculations.
- The device detail report is requested to examine the *in situ* (actual) velocity.
- The single-phase gas model is used to demonstrate the use of single-phase gas properties.

Results and Discussions

1. When the sink pressure is set at 250 psig and the flowrate is set at 100 MMscfd, the inlet pressure to the pipeline is calculated to be 754.0 psig (case A).
2. If the inlet pressure of 650 psig and the outlet minimum pressure of 250 psig are given, the program calculates the required pipe (PIP2) diameter of 16.876 inches (Schedule 40, 18-inch pipe). The second input file shown represents this case (case B).

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- Two sets of input are presented on the following pages to demonstrate the different calculation requirements.
- The pipe roughness is the same as the program default value (0.0018 inches), and therefore not input.
- The pipe inside diameter and overall U-value are entered on the DEFAULT statement instead of on the individual PIPE statements.

TECHNIQUE

- To determine the inlet pressure, network calculation is chosen. The SOURCE pressure is estimated and the rate is given.
- To determine the minimum diameter for PIP2, the line size feature is used. In this case, the SOURCE and SINK pressures and SOURCE rate are given. In the input file, the sizing option is appended with the device name specified as PIP2.

Input Data

The keyword input data files for both cases are given below.

Keyword Input Data File

INPUT FOR INLET PRESSURE DETERMINATION (Case A)

```

TITLE    PROBLEM=PIPE2A, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESCRIP  PRESSURE DETERMINATION OF GAS CONDENSATE PIPELINE
DIMENSI  PETRO, RATE(GV)=CFD
CALCULA  GAS, NETWORK
FCODE    PIPE=AGA
DEFAULT  IDPIPE=14, UPIPE=0.4, TAMB=65
SEGMENT  DLHOR(MI)=1
PRINT    INPUT=FULL, DEVICE=FULL, PLOT=FULL
$
PVT DATA
      SET      SETN=1, GRAV(GAS)=0.88
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE   NAME=INLT, SETN=1, TEMP=175, PRES(ESTI)=650, *
        RATE=100
$
LINK     NAME=1, FROM=INLT, TO=DELV
        PIPE   LENGTH(MI)=5, ECHG=1500
        PIPE   LENGTH(MI)=25, ECHG=80
        PIPE   LENGTH(MI)=5, ECHG=-50
$
SINK     NAME=DELV, PRES=250, RATE(ESTI)=100
$
END

```

Keyword Input Data File

INPUT FOR PIP2 LINE SIZING (Case B)

```

TITLE    PROBLEM=PIPE2B, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESCRIP  SIZE DETERMINATION OF GAS CONDENSATE PIPELINE
DIMENSI  RATE(GV)=CFD
CALCULA  SINGLE, GAS
FCODE    PIPE=AGA
DEFAULT  IDPIPE=14, UPIPE=0.4, TAMB=65
SEGMENT  DLHOR(MI)=1
PRINT    INPUT=FULL, DEVICE=FULL, PLOT=FULL
$
PVT DATA
      SET      SETN=1, GRAV(GAS)=0.88
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE   NAME=INLT, SETN=1, TEMP=175, PRES=650, RATE=100
$
LINK     NAME=1, FROM=INLT, TO=DELV
        PIPE   LENGTH(MI)=5, ECHG=1500
        PIPE   NAME=PIP2, LENGTH(MI)=25, ECHG=80
        PIPE   LENGTH(MI)=5, ECHG=-50
$
SINK     NAME=DELV, PRES=250, RATE(ESTI)=100
$
SIZE DATA
      DEVICE   NAME=PIP2
$
END

```


Output

- Device summary and velocity reports for two runs are presented, along with plots of pressure versus distance.
- The velocity report for case A shows gradually increasing velocities due to pressure loss and the associated fluid expansion. The velocity report for case B shows a sudden velocity drop at the entrance of the higher-diameter pipe PIP2.

Partial Output (Case A)

The following output shows the inlet pressure required for the increased throughput is 754.0 psig.

LINK "1" " DEVICE DETAIL REPORT									
PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT									
DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)
P001 (PIPE)	0000	14.000	0.0	I	0.0	754.0	175.0		65.0
	0001		5280.0		300.0	737.2	168.5	0.400	65.0
	0002		10560.0		300.0	720.4	162.3	0.400	65.0
	0003		15840.0		300.0	703.5	156.5	0.400	65.0
	0004		21120.0		300.0	686.6	150.9	0.400	65.0
	0005		26400.0	O	300.0	669.7	145.6	0.400	65.0
P002 (PIPE)	0000	14.000	0.0	I	0.0	669.7	145.6		65.0
	0001		6600.0		4.0	656.6	139.4	0.400	65.0
	0002		13200.0		4.0	643.4	133.6	0.400	65.0
	0003		19800.0		4.0	630.1	128.1	0.400	65.0
	0004		26400.0		4.0	616.6	123.1	0.400	65.0
	0005		33000.0		4.0	603.0	118.4	0.400	65.0
	0006		39600.0		4.0	589.2	114.1	0.400	65.0
	0007		46200.0		4.0	575.2	110.0	0.400	65.0
	0008		52800.0		4.0	561.0	106.3	0.400	65.0
	0009		59400.0		4.0	546.5	102.8	0.400	65.0
	0010		66000.0		4.0	531.6	99.6	0.400	65.0
	0011		72600.0		4.0	516.4	96.7	0.400	65.0
	0012		79200.0		4.0	500.9	94.0	0.400	65.0
	0013		85800.0		4.0	484.9	91.5	0.400	65.0
	0014		92400.0		4.0	468.3	89.2	0.400	65.0
	0015		99000.0		4.0	451.2	87.1	0.400	65.0
	0016		105600.0		4.0	433.5	85.2	0.400	65.0
	0017		112200.0		4.0	415.0	83.4	0.400	65.0
	0018		118800.0		4.0	395.7	81.8	0.400	65.0
	0019		125400.0		4.0	375.3	80.3	0.400	65.0
	0020		132000.0	O	4.0	353.8	78.9	0.400	65.0
P003 (PIPE)	0000	14.000	0.0	I	0.0	353.8	78.9		65.0
	0001		5280.0		-10.0	335.7	77.9	0.400	65.0
	0002		10560.0		-10.0	316.6	77.0	0.400	65.0
	0003		15840.0		-10.0	296.1	76.2	0.400	65.0
	0004		21120.0		-10.0	274.1	75.4	0.400	65.0
	0005		26400.0	O	-10.0	250.1	74.6	0.400	65.0

Partial Output (Case B)

The following output from line size run shows the required diameter of PIP2 is calculated to be 16.876 inches.

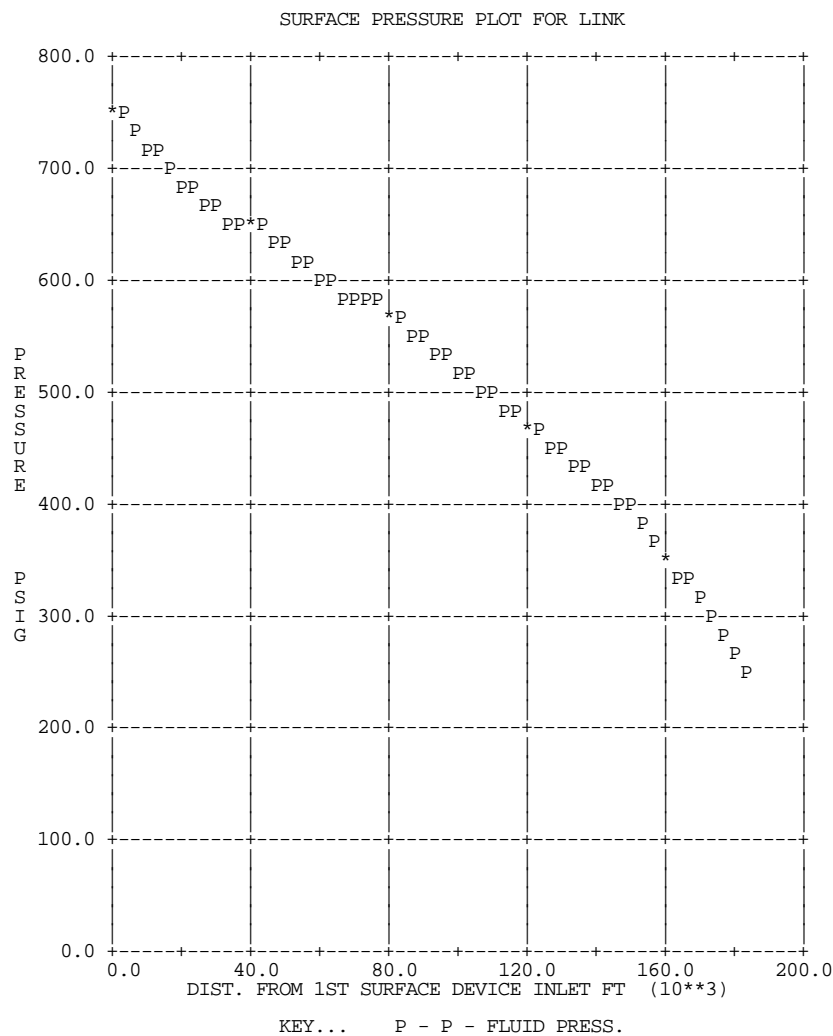
LINK "1" " DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)
P001 (PIPE)	0000	14.000	0.0	I	0.0	650.0	175.0		65.0
	0001		5280.0		300.0	632.5	168.5	0.400	65.0
	0002		10560.0		300.0	614.9	162.3	0.400	65.0
	0003		15840.0		300.0	597.2	156.4	0.400	65.0
	0004		21120.0		300.0	579.4	150.9	0.400	65.0
	0005		26400.0	O	300.0	561.4	145.5	0.400	65.0
PIP2 (PIPE)	0000	16.876	0.0	I	0.0	561.4	145.5		65.0
	0001		6600.0		4.0	555.4	138.0	0.400	65.0
	0002		13200.0		4.0	549.3	131.2	0.400	65.0
	0003		19800.0		4.0	543.4	124.9	0.400	65.0
	0004		26400.0		4.0	537.4	119.2	0.400	65.0
	0005		33000.0		4.0	531.4	114.0	0.400	65.0
	0006		39600.0		4.0	525.5	109.2	0.400	65.0
	0007		46200.0		4.0	519.5	104.8	0.400	65.0
	0008		52800.0		4.0	513.5	100.8	0.400	65.0
	0009		59400.0		4.0	507.6	97.2	0.400	65.0
	0010		66000.0		4.0	501.6	94.0	0.400	65.0
	0011		72600.0		4.0	495.5	91.0	0.400	65.0
	0012		79200.0		4.0	489.5	88.3	0.400	65.0
	0013		85800.0		4.0	483.4	85.9	0.400	65.0
	0014		92400.0		4.0	477.2	83.7	0.400	65.0
	0015		99000.0		4.0	471.1	81.8	0.400	65.0
	0016		105600.0		4.0	464.8	80.0	0.400	65.0
	0017		112200.0		4.0	458.5	78.4	0.400	65.0
	0018		118800.0		4.0	452.1	77.0	0.400	65.0
	0019		125400.0		4.0	445.7	75.7	0.400	65.0
	0020		132000.0	O	4.0	439.1	74.6	0.400	65.0
P003 (PIPE)	0000	14.000	0.0	I	0.0	439.1	74.6		65.0
	0001		5280.0		-10.0	425.3	73.9	0.400	65.0
	0002		10560.0		-10.0	411.0	73.3	0.400	65.0
	0003		15840.0		-10.0	396.1	72.7	0.400	65.0
	0004		21120.0		-10.0	380.6	72.1	0.400	65.0
	0005		26400.0	O	-10.0	364.3	71.6	0.400	65.0

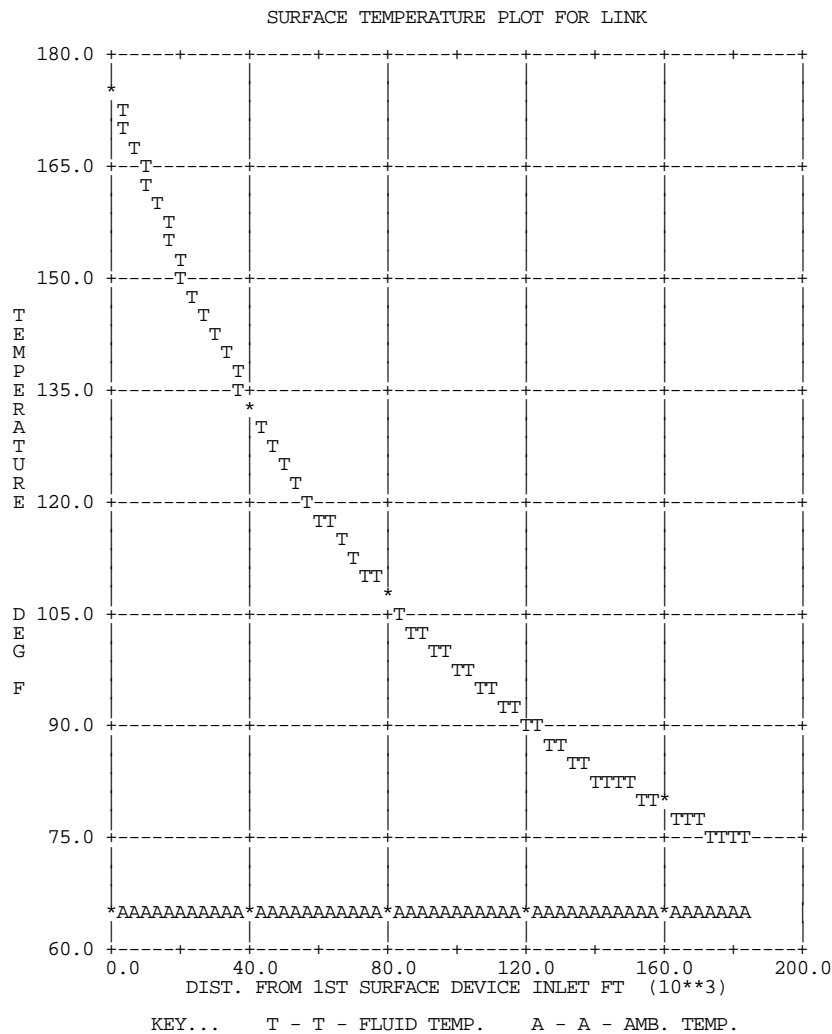
Partial Output (Case A)

The figure below shows the surface pressure plot for case A.



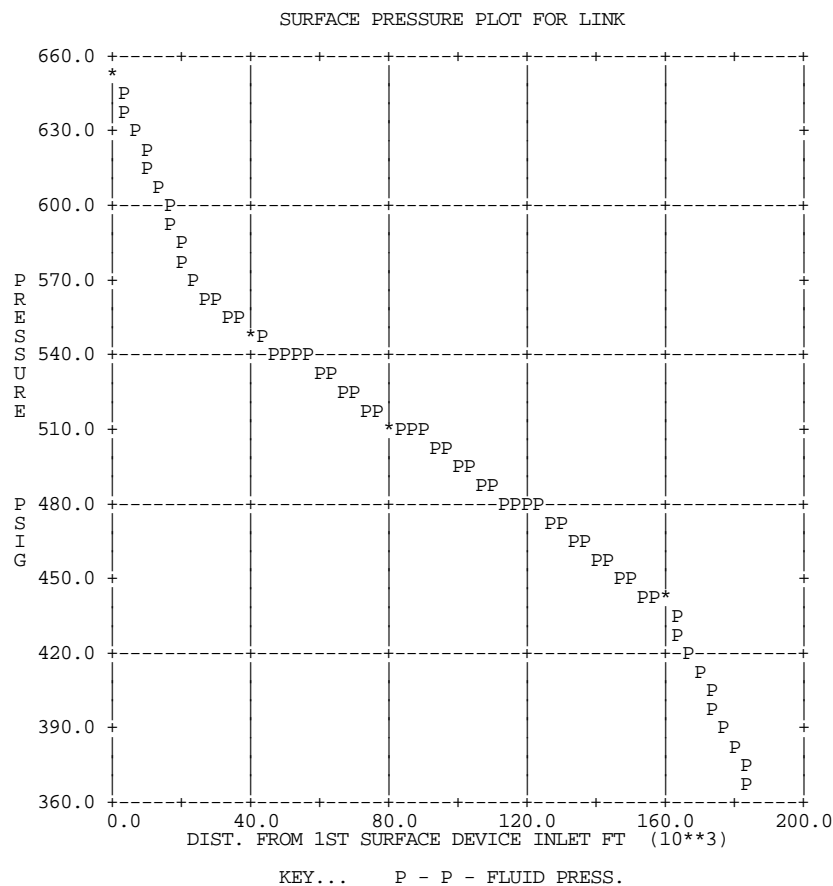
Partial Output (Case A)

The figure below shows the surface temperature plot for case A.



Partial Output (Case B)

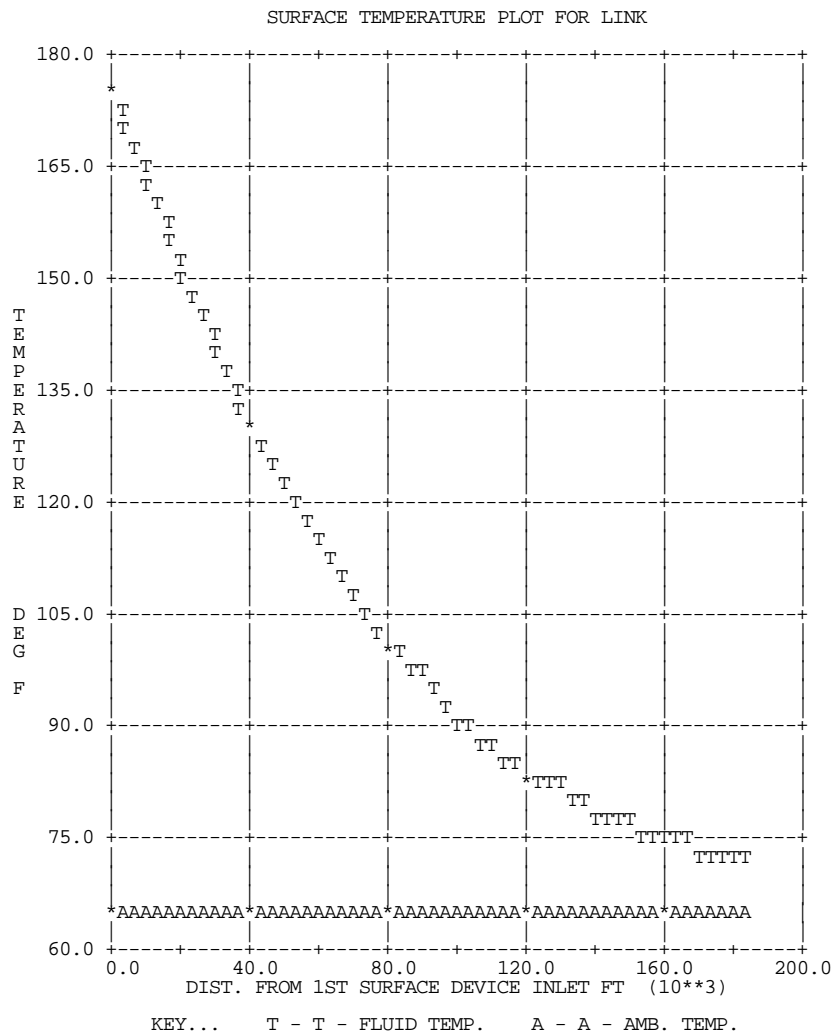
The figure below shows the surface pressure plot for case B.



P2 Gas Pipeline Sizing

Partial Output (Case B)

The figure below shows the surface temperature plot for case B.



Partial Output (Case A)

Following is a partial detail report for Case A.

HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	---	LIQUID HOLDUP---				ACTUAL GAS			T-D	
	SEG. NO.	NO SLIP	SLIP	TOTAL (ABBL)	LIQ VEL (FPS)	VEL (FPS)	MIX VEL (FPS)	FLOW REGM	FLOW REGM	SONIC VEL (FPS)
P001 (PIPE)	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	21.95	21.95	----	1-PH	1212.38
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	22.17	22.17	----	1-PH	1204.77
	0003	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	22.41	22.41	----	1-PH	1197.34
	0004	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	22.68	22.68	----	1-PH	1190.36
P002 (PIPE)	0005	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	22.99	22.99	----	1-PH	1183.89
	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	23.23	23.23	----	1-PH	1178.45
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	23.38	23.38	----	1-PH	1170.60
	0003	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	23.58	23.58	----	1-PH	1163.71
	0004	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	23.82	23.82	----	1-PH	1157.41
	0005	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	24.12	24.12	----	1-PH	1151.94
	0006	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	24.43	24.43	----	1-PH	1146.42
	0007	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	24.81	24.81	----	1-PH	1141.72
	0008	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	25.24	25.24	----	1-PH	1137.58
	0009	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	25.73	25.73	----	1-PH	1134.11
	0010	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	26.30	26.30	----	1-PH	1131.25
	0011	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	26.94	26.94	----	1-PH	1128.96
	0012	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	27.64	27.64	----	1-PH	1126.62
	0013	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	28.43	28.43	----	1-PH	1124.68
	0014	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	29.32	29.32	----	1-PH	1123.24
P003 (PIPE)	0015	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	30.34	30.34	----	1-PH	1122.25
	0016	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	31.51	31.51	----	1-PH	1121.58
	0017	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	32.83	32.83	----	1-PH	1121.08
	0018	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	34.37	34.37	----	1-PH	1120.89
	0019	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	36.17	36.17	----	1-PH	1120.94
	0020	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	38.29	38.29	----	1-PH	1121.14
	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	40.56	40.56	----	1-PH	1125.14
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	42.94	42.94	----	1-PH	1125.70
	0003	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	45.80	45.80	----	1-PH	1126.16
	0004	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	49.31	49.31	----	1-PH	1126.34
	0005	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	53.75	53.75	----	1-PH	1125.96

Partial Output (Case B)

Following is a partial detail report for Case B.

HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE		---LIQUID HOLDUP---			LIQ VEL (FPS)	ACTUAL GAS VEL (FPS)	MIX VEL (FPS)	FLOW REGM	T-D FLOW REGM	SONIC VEL (FPS)
NAME AND TYPE	SEG. NO.	NO.	SLIP	TOTAL (ABBL)						
P001 (PIPE)	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	25.97	25.97	----	1-PH	1223.85
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	26.39	26.39	----	1-PH	1216.82
	0003	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	26.84	26.84	----	1-PH	1209.72
	0004	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	27.33	27.33	----	1-PH	1202.96
	0005	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	27.90	27.90	----	1-PH	1196.94
PIP2 (PIPE)	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.35	19.35	----	1-PH	1195.12
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.24	19.24	----	1-PH	1185.32
	0003	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.15	19.15	----	1-PH	1176.51
	0004	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.10	19.10	----	1-PH	1168.54
	0005	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.06	19.06	----	1-PH	1161.04
	0006	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.04	19.04	----	1-PH	1154.15
	0007	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.05	19.05	----	1-PH	1148.03
	0008	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.08	19.08	----	1-PH	1142.61
	0009	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.14	19.14	----	1-PH	1137.85
	0010	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.21	19.21	----	1-PH	1133.17
	0011	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.28	19.28	----	1-PH	1128.76
	0012	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.38	19.38	----	1-PH	1124.92
	0013	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.50	19.50	----	1-PH	1121.61
	0014	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.65	19.65	----	1-PH	1118.78
	0015	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	19.81	19.81	----	1-PH	1116.39
	0016	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	20.00	20.00	----	1-PH	1114.53
	0017	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	20.21	20.21	----	1-PH	1112.88
	0018	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	20.44	20.44	----	1-PH	1111.57
	0019	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	20.69	20.69	----	1-PH	1110.69
	0020	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	20.96	20.96	----	1-PH	1109.82
P003 (PIPE)	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	31.17	31.17	----	1-PH	1105.66
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	32.29	32.29	----	1-PH	1106.86
	0003	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	33.54	33.54	----	1-PH	1108.18
	0004	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	34.95	34.95	----	1-PH	1109.64
	0005	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	36.56	36.56	----	1-PH	1111.19

Dense-phase CO₂ Transportation Pipeline

Problem Description

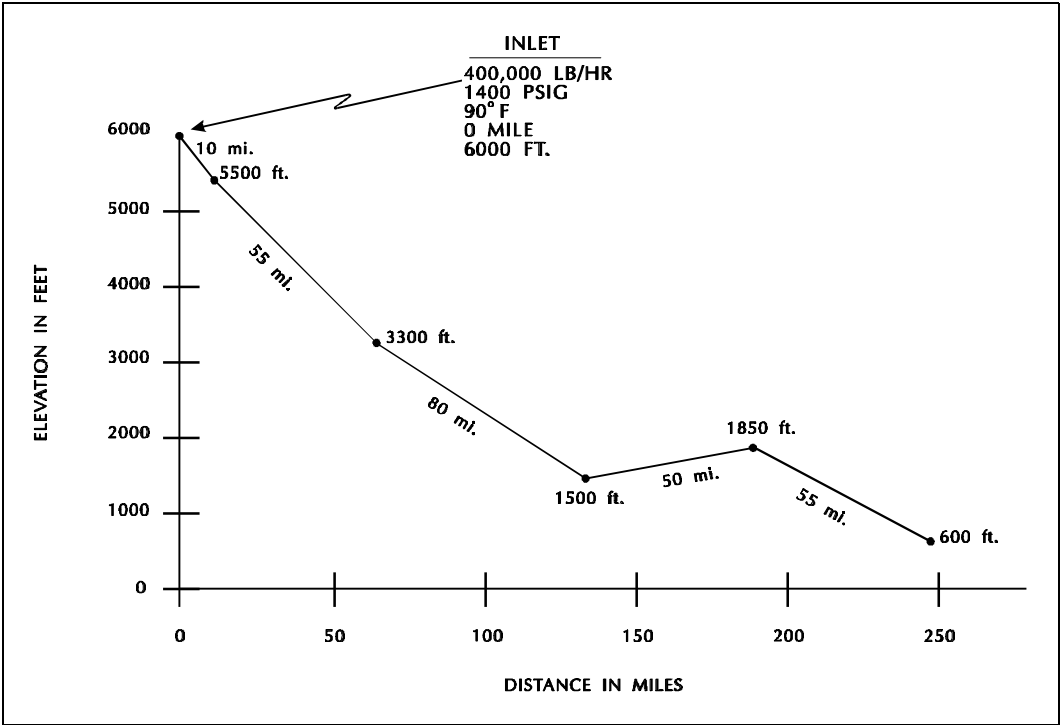
High purity carbon dioxide is liquified and pumped through a 12-inch I.D., 250 miles long insulated pipeline downhill to its destination. To efficiently transport the CO₂, this pipeline should be operated in the dense-phase region at all times. Figure P3.1 describes this system. Table P3.1 shows the process conditions.

You are required to:

1. Determine the temperature profile for the pipeline to see if this line operates isothermally.
2. Determine if the existing insulation will keep the fluid in the dense-phase region, given that the critical pressure of the fluid is 1081 psia.
3. Determine if there is any danger of exceeding the 100°F temperature safety limit for the high pressure operation.
4. Determine the delivery pressure and temperature at the destination based on the existing set-up.

P3 Dense-phase CO₂
Transportation
Pipeline

Figure P3.1: Dense-phase CO2 Transportation Pipeline



P3 Dense-phase CO2
Transportation
Pipeline

Table P3.1: Process Conditions	
Heat Transfer Data	
Ground Temperature	70°F
Pipe Thermal Conductivity	27.7 Btu/ft-hr-F
Insulation Thermal Conductivity	0.11 Btu/ft-hr-F
Note: Use Default For All Other Data	
Pipeline Data	
Length	250 miles
Inside Diameter	11.938 inches
Wall Thickness	0.406 inches
Pipe Roughness	0.0007 inch
Burial Depth	1 foot
Insulation Thickness	10 inches
Composition	
Component	Mole%
CO2	97.75
N2	0.25
C1	1.50
C2	0.30
C3	0.20

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- Dense-phase fluid properties can only be accurately simulated with the compositional model. Hence, compositional analysis is used for dense-phase fluid.
- The Peng-Robinson equation of state is used for all PVT to accurately predict phase behavior.
- Rigorous detail heat transfer calculation is required in order to simulate the compression heating effect.

Results and Discussions

1. When simulating the existing system with rigorous heat transfer, the temperature is shown to vary from 90° to 75.4°F. Thus, the isothermal assumption would have been incorrect.
2. The results show that although the temperature drops, the compression heating effect helps to maintain the temperature. The pressure also increases as elevation drops. In this problem, the fluid remains as a dense-phase fluid all through the pipeline.
3. PIPEPHASE calculations based on the total energy balance show that the fluid actually gains temperature when going downhill. This can be seen in the last pipe section and its temperature plot. The highest temperature in the pipeline is approximately 93°F which is below the safety limit of 100°F.
4. It is interesting to note that this system will operate safely within a dense-phase region *without* the insulation. The temperature ranges from 90° to 71°F while the pressure ranges from 1400 to 2689 psig.
5. The calculated pressure and temperature at the destination are 2495 psig and 75.4°F for the case *with* the insulation.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- In order that the density calculation be consistent in the dense-phase region, the liquid density method of Peng-Robinson is specified.
- Insulation data are entered on the DEFAULT statement for detail U-value calculation.

Input Data

The keyword input data files for the simulation case with and without insulation are given below.

Keyword Input Data File (Case *With* Insulation)

```
TITLE    PROBLEM=PIPE3A, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESCRIP  DENSEPHASE CO2 TRANSPORTATION STUDY
DIMENSI  PETRO, RATE(W)=MLBHR
CALCULA  SINGLE, COMPOSITIONAL
DEFAULT  TAMB=70, ROUGH=0.0007, IDPIPE=11.938, SOIL, BDTOP=12, *
        COMP=27.7, THKP=0.406, THKI=10, CONI=0.11
SEGMENT  DLHOR(MI)=1
PRINT    INPUT=FULL, DEVICE=FULL, PLOT=FULL
$
COMPONENT DATA
LIBID    CO2/N2/C1/C2/C3
$
METHODS DATA
THERMOD  SYSTEM=PR, DENSITY(LIQ)=PR
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE   NAME=HILL, TEMP=90, PRES=1400, RATE(W)=400, *
        COMP=97.75/0.25/1.5/0.3/0.2
$
LINK      NAME=L001, FROM=HILL, TO=TANK
        PIPE    LENGTH(MI)=10, ECHG=-500, SOIL
        PIPE    LENGTH(MI)=55, ECHG=-2200, SOIL
        PIPE    LENGTH(MI)=80, ECHG=-1800, SOIL
        PIPE    LENGTH(MI)=50, ECHG=350, SOIL
        PIPE    LENGTH(MI)=55, ECHG=-1250, SOIL
$
SINK      NAME=TANK, PRES(ESTI)=1000, RATE(ESTI)=400
END
```

Keyword Input Data File (Case *Without* Insulation)

```

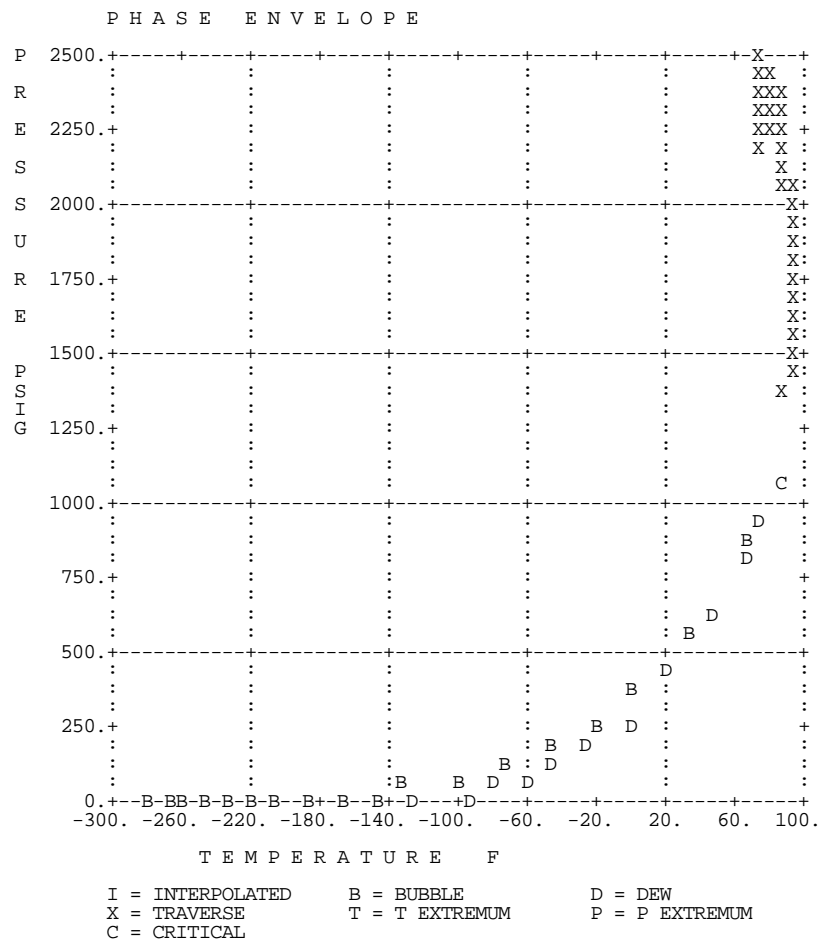
TITLE    PROBLEM=PIPE3B, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESCRIP  DENSEPHASE CO2 TRANSPORTATION STUDY
DIMENSI  PETRO, RATE(W)=MLBHR
CALCULA  SINGLE, COMPOSITIONAL
DEFAULT  TAMB=70, ROUGH=0.0007, IDPIPE=11.938, SOIL, BDTOP=12, *
          COMP=27.7, THKP=0.406
SEGMENT  DLHOR(MI)=1
PRINT    INPUT=FULL, DEVICE=FULL, PLOT=FULL
$
COMPONENT DATA
LIBID    CO2/N2/C1/C2/C3
$
METHODS  DATA
THERMOD  SYSTEM=PR, DENSITY(LIQ)=PR
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE   NAME=HILL, TEMP=90, PRES=1400, RATE(W)=400, *
          COMP=97.75/0.25/1.5/0.3/0.2
$
LINK     NAME=L001, FROM=HILL, TO=TANK
PIPE     LENGTH(MI)=10, ECHG=-500, SOIL
PIPE     LENGTH(MI)=55, ECHG=-2200, SOIL
PIPE     LENGTH(MI)=80, ECHG=-1800, SOIL
PIPE     LENGTH(MI)=50, ECHG=350, SOIL
PIPE     LENGTH(MI)=55, ECHG=-1250, SOIL
$
SINK     NAME=TANK, PRES(ESTI)=1000, RATE(ESTI)=400
END

```

Output

- Substantial pressure gain is realized in all downhill pipe sections due to the high density of the fluid. Total pressure gain is approximately 1100 psi for a net elevation drop of 5400 feet.
- PIPEPHASE calculates the compression heating effect due to pressure increase. This is demonstrated on the temperature plot. A few sections of the pipeline show temperature actually increasing.
- The fluid conditions along the pipeline fall outside the two-phase region (refer to the phase-envelope). Although the fluid quality is reported to be 100% (vapor) and 0% (liquid) at different sections, this is due to the logic which the program uses to label the fluid when it falls outside the two-phase region. This does not affect the pressure drop calculations. Printing the phase densities through PROP=FULL options indicates that the fluid density is always above 40 lb/ft³ irrespective of its being labelled a liquid or a gas outside the two-phase region.
- The phase envelope generated by PIPEPHASE is shown in Figure P3.2.

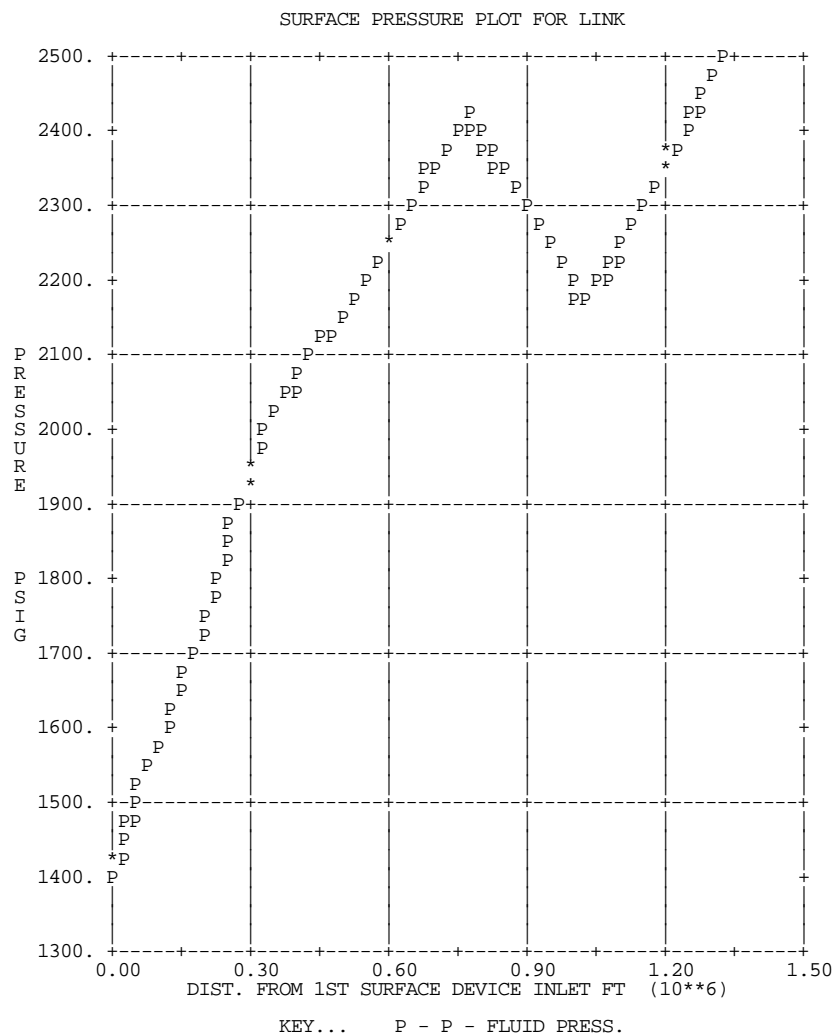
Figure P3.2: Phase Envelope Generated by PIPEPHASE



P3 Dense-phase CO2
Transportation
Pipeline

Partial Output (Case *With* Insulation)

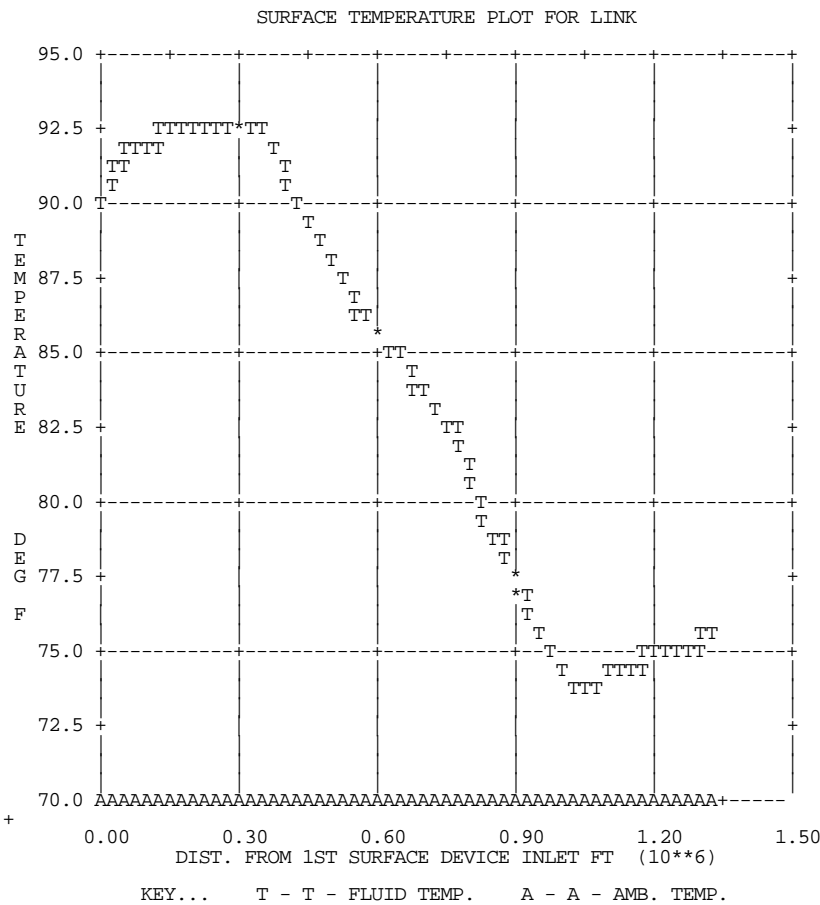
The pressure profile for the insulated pipe is shown below.



P3 Dense-phase CO2
Transportation
Pipeline

Partial Output (Case *With* Insulation)

This plot shows the temperature profile for the insulated pipe.



P3 Dense-phase CO2
Transportation
Pipeline

Partial Output (Case *With* Insulation)

The following temperature detail report shows that the temperature range is below the safety limit of 100°F.

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)	QUAL (FRAC)
P001 (PIPE)	0000	11.938	0.0	I	0.0	1400.0	90.0		70.0	1.00
	0001		5000.0		-47.3	1410.0	90.1	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0002		10280.0		-50.0	1420.6	90.3	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0003		15560.0		-50.0	1431.3	90.5	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0004		20840.0		-50.0	1442.0	90.6	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0005		26120.0		-50.0	1452.8	90.8	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0006		31400.0		-50.0	1463.6	90.9	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0007		36680.0		-50.0	1474.5	91.1	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0008		41960.0		-50.0	1485.5	91.2	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0009		47240.0		-50.0	1496.5	91.4	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0010		52520.0		-50.0	1507.5	91.5	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0011		52800.0	O	-2.7	1508.1	91.5	0.201	70.0	1.00
P002 (PIPE)	0000	11.938	0.0	I	0.0	1508.1	91.5		70.0	1.00
	0001		5000.0		-37.9	1515.9	91.6	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0002		19520.0		-110.0	1538.7	91.7	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0003		34040.0		-110.0	1561.8	91.9	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0004		48560.0		-110.0	1585.3	92.0	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0005		63080.0		-110.0	1609.0	92.2	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0006		77600.0		-110.0	1632.9	92.3	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0007		92120.0		-110.0	1657.2	92.4	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0008		106640.0		-110.0	1681.7	92.5	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0009		121160.0		-110.0	1706.5	92.6	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0010		135680.0		-110.0	1731.6	92.6	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0011		150200.0		-110.0	1756.9	92.6	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0012		164720.0		-110.0	1782.5	92.7	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0013		179240.0		-110.0	1808.4	92.7	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0014		193760.0		-110.0	1834.5	92.7	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0015		208280.0		-110.0	1861.0	92.7	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0016		222800.0		-110.0	1887.6	92.7	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0017		237320.0		-110.0	1914.6	92.6	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0018		251840.0		-110.0	1941.8	92.5	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0019		266360.0		-110.0	1969.2	92.5	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0020		280880.0		-110.0	1996.9	92.4	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0021		290400.0	O	-72.1	2015.2	92.4	0.201	70.0	1.00

P3 Dense-phase CO2
Transportation
Pipeline

Partial Output (Case *With* Insulation, continued)

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)	QUAL (FRAC)
P003 (PIPE)	0000	11.938	0.0	I	0.0	2015.2	92.4		70.0	1.00
	0001		5000.0		-21.3	2019.5	92.3	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0002		26120.0		-90.0	2037.6	91.7	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0003		47240.0		-90.0	2055.9	91.0	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0004		68360.0		-90.0	2074.6	90.4	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0005		89480.0		-90.0	2093.5	89.8	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0006		110600.0		-90.0	2112.7	89.2	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0007		131720.0		-90.0	2132.1	88.7	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0008		152840.0		-90.0	2151.8	88.1	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0009		173960.0		-90.0	2171.7	87.6	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0010		195080.0		-90.0	2191.9	87.0	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0011		216200.0		-90.0	2212.3	86.6	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0012		237320.0		-90.0	2232.9	86.1	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0013		258440.0		-90.0	2253.7	85.6	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0014		279560.0		-90.0	2274.8	85.2	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0015		300680.0		-90.0	2296.0	84.7	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0016		321800.0		-90.0	2317.4	84.3	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0017		342920.0		-90.0	2339.1	83.9	0.201	70.0	1.00
	0018		364040.0		-90.0	2361.2	83.6	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0019		385160.0		-90.0	2383.5	83.2	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0020		406280.0		-90.0	2406.0	82.8	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0021		422400.0	O	-68.7	2423.3	82.5	0.201	70.0	0.00
P004 (PIPE)	0000	11.938	0.0	I	0.0	2423.3	82.5		70.0	0.00
	0001		5000.0		6.6	2418.4	82.3	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0002		18200.0		17.5	2405.6	81.7	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0003		31400.0		17.5	2392.8	81.1	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0004		44600.0		17.5	2380.0	80.5	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0005		57800.0		17.5	2367.2	80.0	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0006		71000.0		17.5	2354.4	79.5	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0007		84200.0		17.5	2341.5	79.0	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0008		97400.0		17.5	2328.7	78.5	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0009		110600.0		17.5	2315.8	78.0	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0010		123800.0		17.5	2303.0	77.5	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0011		137000.0		17.5	2290.1	77.1	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0012		150200.0		17.5	2277.2	76.7	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0013		163400.0		17.5	2264.3	76.3	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0014		176600.0		17.5	2251.4	75.9	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0015		189800.0		17.5	2238.6	75.4	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0016		203000.0		17.5	2225.7	75.1	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0017		216200.0		17.5	2212.8	74.8	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0018		229400.0		17.5	2199.9	74.5	0.201	70.0	0.00
	0019		242600.0		17.5	2187.0	74.1	0.201	70.0	0.00

P3 Dense-phase CO2
Transportation
Pipeline

Partial Output (Case *Without* Insulation)

The link device detail report is given below.

LINK "L001" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)	QUAL (FRAC)
P001 (PIPE)	0000	11.938	0.0	I	0.0	1400.0	90.0		70.0	1.00
	0001		5000.0		-47.3	1410.1	89.6	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0002		10280.0		-50.0	1420.8	89.3	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0003		15560.0		-50.0	1431.8	88.9	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0004		20840.0		-50.0	1442.9	88.5	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0005		26120.0		-50.0	1454.2	88.2	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0006		31400.0		-50.0	1465.7	87.8	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0007		36680.0		-50.0	1477.2	87.4	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0008		41960.0		-50.0	1489.0	87.0	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0009		47240.0		-50.0	1500.9	86.7	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0010		52520.0		-50.0	1512.9	86.3	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0011		52800.0	O	-2.7	1513.5	86.3	0.930	70.0	1.00
P002 (PIPE)	0000	11.938	0.0	I	0.0	1513.5	86.3		70.0	1.00
	0001		5000.0		-37.9	1522.1	85.8	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0002		19520.0		-110.0	1547.7	84.6	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0003		34040.0		-110.0	1574.1	83.5	0.930	70.0	1.00
	0004		48560.0		-110.0	1601.2	82.4	0.933	70.0	0.00
	0005		63080.0		-110.0	1628.9	81.5	0.933	70.0	0.00
	0006		77600.0		-110.0	1657.2	80.6	0.933	70.0	0.00
	0007		92120.0		-110.0	1686.0	79.7	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0008		106640.0		-110.0	1715.3	79.0	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0009		121160.0		-110.0	1745.0	78.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0010		135680.0		-110.0	1775.1	77.7	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0011		150200.0		-110.0	1805.6	77.1	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0012		164720.0		-110.0	1836.5	76.6	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0013		179240.0		-110.0	1867.7	76.1	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0014		193760.0		-110.0	1899.2	75.7	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0015		208280.0		-110.0	1931.0	75.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0016		222800.0		-110.0	1963.1	75.0	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0017		237320.0		-110.0	1995.4	74.7	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0018		251840.0		-110.0	2028.0	74.4	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0019		266360.0		-110.0	2060.9	74.2	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0020		280880.0		-110.0	2094.0	74.0	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0021		290400.0	O	-72.1	2115.8	73.9	0.932	70.0	0.00
P003 (PIPE)	0000	11.938	0.0	I	0.0	2115.8	73.9		70.0	0.00
	0001		5000.0		-21.3	2121.2	73.8	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0002		26120.0		-90.0	2144.1	73.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0003		47240.0		-90.0	2167.2	72.9	0.932	70.0	0.00

P3 Dense-phase CO2
Transportation
Pipeline

Partial Output (Case *Without* Insulation, continued)

LINK "L001" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)	QUAL (FRAC)
	0004		68360.0		-90.0	2190.5	72.6	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0005		89480.0		-90.0	2214.0	72.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0006		110600.0		-90.0	2237.6	72.1	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0007		131720.0		-90.0	2261.3	71.9	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0008		152840.0		-90.0	2285.2	71.7	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0009		173960.0		-90.0	2309.2	71.7	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0010		195080.0		-90.0	2333.3	71.6	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0011		216200.0		-90.0	2357.5	71.5	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0012		237320.0		-90.0	2381.9	71.5	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0013		258440.0		-90.0	2406.3	71.4	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0014		279560.0		-90.0	2430.8	71.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0015		300680.0		-90.0	2455.5	71.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0016		321800.0		-90.0	2480.2	71.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0017		342920.0		-90.0	2505.0	71.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0018		364040.0		-90.0	2529.9	71.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0019		385160.0		-90.0	2554.9	71.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0020		406280.0		-90.0	2580.0	71.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0021		422400.0	O	-68.7	2599.2	71.3	0.932	70.0	0.00
P004	0000	11.938	0.0	I	0.0	2599.2	71.3		70.0	0.00
(PIPE)	0001		5000.0		6.6	2594.3	71.2	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0002		18200.0		17.5	2581.4	70.9	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0003		31400.0		17.5	2568.5	70.6	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0004		44600.0		17.5	2555.5	70.4	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0005		57800.0		17.5	2542.6	70.2	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0006		71000.0		17.5	2529.7	70.1	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0007		84200.0		17.5	2516.7	70.0	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0008		97400.0		17.5	2503.8	69.8	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0009		110600.0		17.5	2490.9	69.8	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0010		123800.0		17.5	2477.9	69.7	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0011		137000.0		17.5	2465.0	69.6	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0012		150200.0		17.5	2452.1	69.6	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0013		163400.0		17.5	2439.1	69.5	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0014		176600.0		17.5	2426.2	69.5	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0015		189800.0		17.5	2413.3	69.4	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0016		203000.0		17.5	2400.4	69.4	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0017		216200.0		17.5	2387.4	69.4	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0018		229400.0		17.5	2374.5	69.4	0.932	70.0	0.00
	0019		242600.0		17.5	2361.6	69.3	0.932	70.0	0.00

P3 Dense-phase CO2
Transportation
Pipeline

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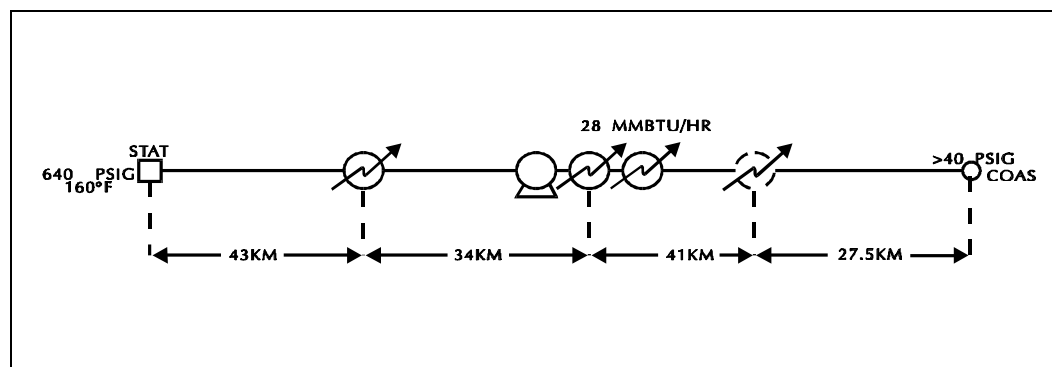
Heavy Oil Pipeline With Heaters

Problem Description

A heavy oil pipeline transporting crude oil to the coast for shipping is operating far below the design capacity. The problem is due to low API gravity and extremely high viscosity of oil. In addition, the pipe is eroded and thus limited to an operating pressure of 640 psig instead of the design operating pressure of 780 psig.

Figure P4.1 illustrates this pipeline system. The project is to increase the capacity from current 45,000 bpd to 200,000 bpd. According to previous experience, one 28 MMBtu/hr heater unit at the booster station (77 kilometers from inlet) has proven to reduce the oil viscosity sufficiently to increase the capacity. In addition, due to the number of rivers and a swamp area the pipeline passes through, replacing or insulating this 30-inch line is economically infeasible at the present time.

Figure P4.1: Crude Oil Transportation Pipeline



Additional heater locations at 43 kilometers and 118 kilometers from the inlet are selected. Each new heating station unit provides a 28 MMBtu/hr heater.

You are required to:

1. Determine the capacities of the following four heating station combinations shown in Table P4.1 for the 12.5°API crude oil (viscosity of 8,000 cp at 85°F and 850 cp at 110°F).

Table P4.1: Process Information

	Heater #1	Heater #2*	Heater #3
Location	43 km	77km	118 km
Case 1	1 unit	2 units	1 unit
Case 2	1 unit	2 units	----
Case 3	1 unit	1 unit	----
Case 4	----	1 unit	1 unit
Case 5	----	1 unit	----

*Include one existing heater unit

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

2. Evaluate the pressure profile for the highest capacity case to ensure that the operating pressure does not exceed the 640 psig limit.
- Sensitivity Analysis is used to reduce the number of runs and obtain large amounts of information in a condensed format.
 - Rigorous heat transfer is required in this problem due to the sensitivity to insulation requirements.
 - Two-point viscosity data entry is used for easy input of actual laboratory data.
 - The non-compositional liquid model is most appropriate given the limited fluid data available.
 - Heaters with duty specification are used.

Results and Discussion

1. According to the results from the sensitivity run, both Case #1 and Case #2 provide pipeline throughput over 289,000 bpd. Case #3 provides 65,161 bpd throughput.
2. A separate simulation run reports the detail pressure results of the pipeline for Case #1. The operating pressures are below 640 psig for all pipeline sections at 200,000 bpd throughput.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- Base case for sensitivity analysis is set up as a rate calculation run.
- The sensitivity analysis input is "appended" to the base case.
- Rigorous heat transfer calculation uses an overall U-factor of 1.0 Btu/ft²-hr-F. Since this is the same as the default value, it is not input.
- Pipe absolute roughness of 0.0018 inches is the same as the program default and is not input.
- Single-phase liquid two-point viscosity data are input on the SET statement.
- The outflow parameter is the sink pressure of 40 psig (the minimum operating pressure allowable).
- Flowrates evaluated for the sensitivity runs range from 20,000 bpd to 300,000 bpd.

TECHNIQUE

- To determine the combined heater effect on the pipeline operation, all heaters are used as inflow parameters in the sensitivity study. The sink is selected as the solution node and the actual sink pressure is defined using the outflow parameter. Note that the source could be used as the solution node, but this selection would require iterative calculations. Refer to the results for a description of the calculation methods.

Input Data

The keyword input data files for both simulation cases are given below.

Keyword Input Data File (Sensitivity Analysis Run)

```
TITLE    PROBLEM=PIPE4A, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESCRIP  PIPELINE HEATER VERSUS CAPACITY STUDY
DIME     PETROLEUM
CALCULA  SINGLE, LIQUID
DEFAULT  TAMB=84, IDPIPE=30
SEGMENT  DLHOR(KM)=10
$
PVT DATA
SET      SETN=1, GRAV=12.5, VISC=85, 8000/110, 850
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE   SETN=1, NAME=STAT, TEMP=160, PRES=640, RATE(ESTI)=200000
PIPE     NAME=P1, LENGTH(KM)=43
HEATER   NAME=H1, DUTY=28
PIPE     NAME=P2, LENGTH(KM)=34
PUMP     NAME=PUM1, POWER=300,EFF=75
HEATER   NAME=H2, DUTY=56
PIPE     NAME=P3, LENGTH(KM)=41
HEATER   NAME=H3, DUTY=28
PIPE     NAME=P4, LENGTH(KM)=27.5
SINK     NAME=COAS, PRES=40, RATE(ESTI)=200000
$
SENSITIVITY DATA
NODE     SINK
FLOW     RATE=20000, 40000, 70000, 100000, 130000, 160000, *
          200000, 250000, 300000
DESC     INFLOW=3 HEATERS,2 HEATERS,1 HEATER,1A HEATER,ORIGINAL
INFLOW   NAME=H1, DUTY=28, 28, 28, 0, 0, *
          NAME=H2, DUTY=56, 56, 28, 28, 28, *
          NAME=H3, DUTY=28, 0, 0, 28, 0
DESC     OUTFLOW=40 PSI
OUTFLOW  NAME=COAS, PRES=40
```

Keyword Input Data File (Single Link Run for Case 1)

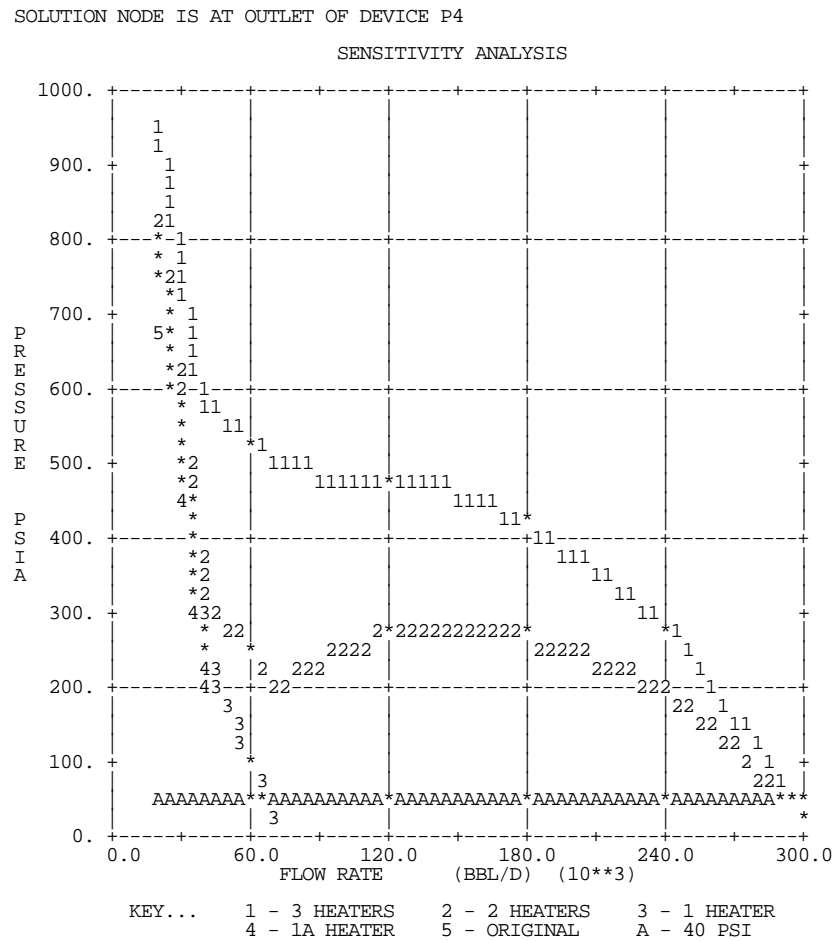
```
TITLE    PROBLEM=PIPE4B, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESCRIP  PIPELINE HEATER VERSUS CAPACITY STUDY
DIME     PETROLEUM
CALCULA  SINGLE, LIQUID
DEFAULT  TAMB=84, IDPIPE=30
SEGMENT  DLHOR(KM)=10
PRINT    DEVICE=FULL, PLOT=FULL
$
PVT DATA
SET      SETN=1, GRAV=12.5, VISC=85, 8000/110, 850
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE   SETN=1, NAME=STAT, TEMP=160, PRES=640, RATE=200000
PIPE     NAME=P1, LENGTH(KM)=43
HEATER   NAME=H1, DUTY=28
PIPE     NAME=P2, LENGTH(KM)=34
PUMP     NAME=PUM1, POWER=300,EFF=75
HEATER   NAME=H2, DUTY=56
PIPE     NAME=P3, LENGTH(KM)=41
HEATER   NAME=H3, DUTY=28
PIPE     NAME=P4, LENGTH(KM)=27.5
SINK     NAME=COAS, PRES(ESTI)=40, RATE(ESTI)=200000
```

Output

- The heavy oil viscosity is greatly reduced due to the heat input. Thus, the installation of additional heaters benefits throughput.
- Comparing Case #2 to Case #3, the heater installed closer to the inlet provides a much greater throughput.
- The extreme high operating pressures for low throughput are due to fixed pump power and should be avoided if possible.
- The single link run for Case #1 at 200,000 bpd provides a detailed temperature and pressure profile of the pipeline. Results show that the operating pressure is below 640 psig and the temperature ranges from 119° to 160°F.

Partial Output

The following sensitivity analysis output shows that the heater installation increases the total throughput.



Partial Output (continued)

The following are the inflow and outflow curves for the sensitivity study. The first table gives the sink pressure calculated for each flowrate and heater configuration, assuming that the source pressure is maintained at 640 psig. Sink pressures of zero indicate that the flowrate was not obtainable. The second table shows the actual operating pressure for each flowrate. The last table gives the estimated flowrate for each case as determined from the intersection between the curves for the calculated and actual sink pressures. Solutions are not given for cases 4 and 5, because these curves do not intersect. Note that solutions can be obtained for these cases by adding low flowrate cases to the study.

SOLUTION NODE IS AT OUTLET OF DEVICE P4

NODE PRESSURES FOR INFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (BBL/D)	INFLOW VARIABLE				
	3 HEATERS	2 HEATERS	1 HEATER	1A HEATER	ORIGINAL
20000.00	939.39	825.86	799.84	796.84	683.07
40000.00	568.30	326.99	241.41	202.80	0.00
70000.13	492.22	212.26	18.79	0.00	0.00
100000.00	486.15	241.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
129999.88	472.06	267.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
160000.17	444.70	270.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
200000.00	381.86	244.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
250000.22	244.26	168.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
299999.97	30.69	23.79	0.00	0.00	0.00

NODE PRESSURES FOR OUTFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (BBL/D)	OUTFLOW VARIABLE	
	40 PSI	
20000.00	54.70	
40000.00	54.70	
70000.13	54.70	
100000.00	54.70	
129999.88	54.70	
160000.17	54.70	
200000.00	54.70	
250000.22	54.70	
299999.97	54.70	

INFLOW-OUTFLOW CURVE INTERSECTION POINTS

INFLOW CASE	OUTFLOW CASE	RATE (BBL/D)	PRESSURE (PSIA)
3 HEATERS	40 PSI	294380.22	54.70
2 HEATERS	40 PSI	289318.63	54.70
1 HEATER	40 PSI	65160.82	54.70

P4 Heavy Oil Pipe-
Line With Heaters

Partial Output (continued)

The following pressure detail report for Case 1 (run separately) shows that operating pressures are below 640 psig

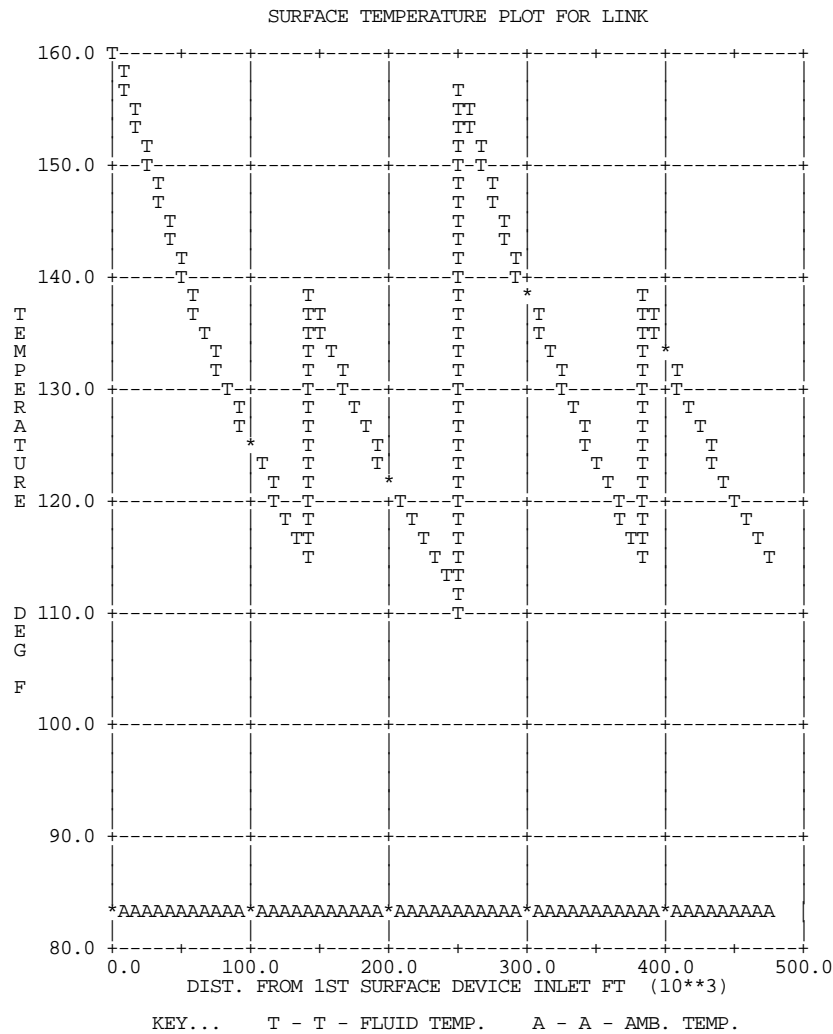
LINK "LINK" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)
P1 (PIPE)	0000	30.000	0.0	I	0.0	640.0	160.0		84.0
	0001		32808.0		0.0	624.6	146.0	1.000	84.0
	0002		65616.0		0.0	604.8	134.4	1.000	84.0
	0003		98424.0		0.0	579.6	124.9	1.000	84.0
	0004		131232.0		0.0	557.9	117.1	1.000	84.0
	0005		141076.0	O	0.0	548.0	115.0	1.000	84.0
H1 (XCH1)	0000		0.0	I	0.0	548.0	115.0	DUTY	MM BTU/HR
								AVAILABLE	28.
								REQUIRED	28.
P2 (PIPE)	0000	30.000	0.0	O	0.0	548.0	138.2		84.0
	0001		32808.0	I	0.0	548.0	138.2		84.0
	0002		65616.0		0.0	524.8	128.0	1.000	84.0
	0003		98424.0		0.0	507.8	119.6	1.000	84.0
	0004		111548.0	O	0.0	475.3	112.8	1.000	84.0
PUM1 (PUMP)	0000		0.0	I	0.0	455.9	110.4	1.000	84.0
								AVG. POWER/STAGE	HP
								AVAILABLE	300.0
								REQUIRED	300.0
H2 (XCH1)	0000		0.0	O	0.0	520.8	110.6	DUTY	MM BTU/HR
								AVAILABLE	56.
								REQUIRED	56.
P3 (PIPE)	0000	30.000	0.0	O	0.0	520.8	157.3		84.0
	0001		32808.0	I	0.0	520.8	157.3		84.0
	0002		65616.0		0.0	504.7	143.8	1.000	84.0
	0003		98424.0		0.0	484.0	132.6	1.000	84.0
	0004		131232.0		0.0	457.6	123.4	1.000	84.0
	0005		134514.0	O	0.0	433.3	115.8	1.000	84.0
H3 (XCH1)	0000		0.0	I	0.0	429.8	115.2	1.000	84.0
								DUTY	MM BTU/HR
								AVAILABLE	28.
								REQUIRED	28.
P4 (PIPE)	0000	30.000	0.0	O	0.0	429.8	138.4		84.0
	0001		32808.0	I	0.0	429.8	138.4		84.0
	0002		65616.0		0.0	406.6	128.1	1.000	84.0
	0003		90223.3	O	0.0	389.8	119.7	1.000	84.0
								1.000	84.0

Partial Output (continued)

The temperature profile below shows the heater locations and the temperature distribution for the pipeline.



P4 Heavy Oil Pipeline With Heaters

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Offshore Gas Condensate Gathering Network

Problem Description

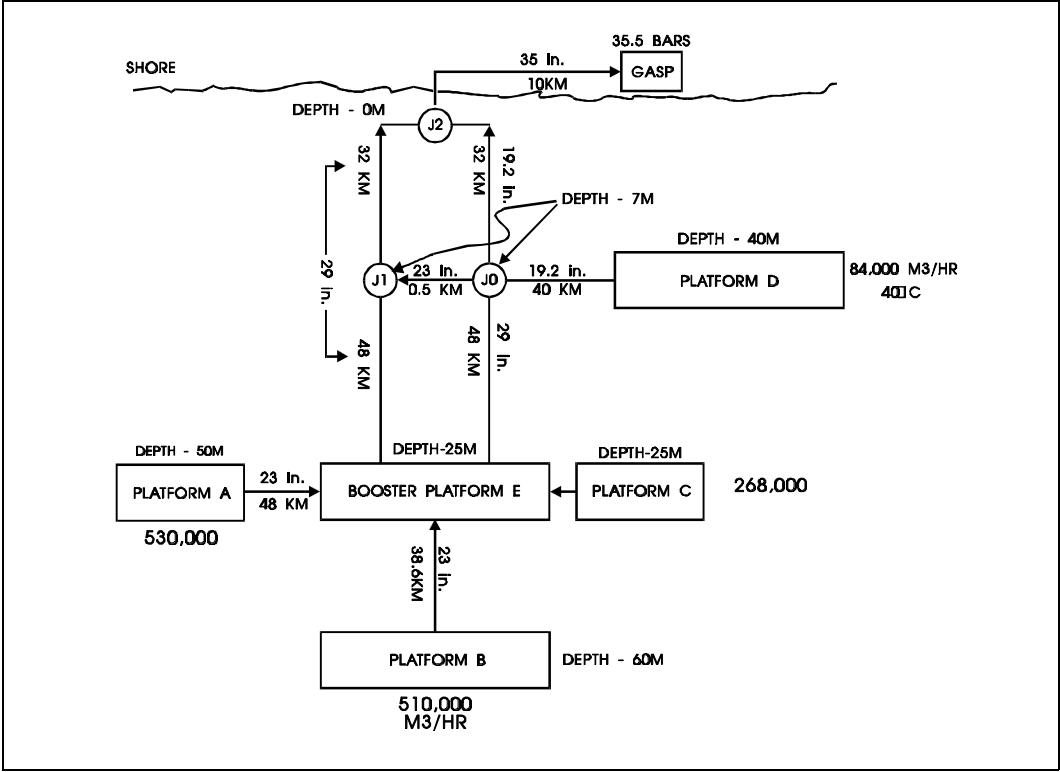
A multiphase offshore gathering network collects gas condensate to be processed at an onshore facility as shown in Figure P5.1. There are four gas gathering platforms (A,B,C, and D) and one booster platform (E). A 5,000 horsepower compressor is installed on the booster platform. Gas from platforms A,B, and C pass through platform E. Two parallel pipelines connect this booster platform to the onshore facility. Gas condensate from platform D flows directly to the two parallel offshore lines, 32 kilometers from the shore. All gathering platform gas condensate rates are known and described in Table P5.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the operating pressure required at each platform, assuming the onshore gas processing pressure is 35.5 bars.
2. Determine the liquid holdup in each segment.

P5 Offshore Gas Con-
densate Gathering
Network

Figure P5.1: Offshore Gas Condensate Gathering Network



P5 Offshore Gas Condensate Gathering Network

Table P5.1: Process Information

Production Rate

Platform Name	Gas Rate 10 ³ M ³ /HR	CGR M ³ /MMSCM
A	530	16.8
B	510	11.2
C	268	0.0
D	84	33.7

Fluid Properties

For Platform A, B, C:

Gas Specific Gravity	0.60
Condensate Specific Gravity	0.85

For Platform D:

Gas Specific Gravity	0.80
Condensate Specific Gravity	0.75

Compressor Data

Location	Platform "E"
# of Stages	1
Power	5,000 HP
Efficiency	80%

Heat Transfer Data

Water Temperature	20°C
Onshore Temperature	30°C
Overall U-Factor	2.50 Kcal/hr-m ² -°C

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- Non-compositional gas condensate PVT method is used for this network analysis. If compositions are known for the sources, compositional PVT should be used for a more accurate simulation.
- A compressor with fixed power is input in the network.
- The Dukler-Eaton-Flannigan pressure drop and holdup correlations are best suited for the low condensate gas system.
- The Taitel-Dukler-Barnea flow pattern predictor is used to evaluate the flow patterns for diagnostic purposes. Note that the Dukler-Eaton-Flannigan correlation does not predict flow patterns.

Results and Discussions

1. Gathering platform operating pressures obtained from the simulation results are listed below in Table P5.2.

Table P5.2: Platform Operating Pressures

Platform	Operating pressure(bars)
A	79.38
B	74.44
C	61.28
D	59.86
E	61.28

2. Liquid holdup for each segment are summarized in Table P5.3 below.

Table P5.3: Segment Liquid Holdup

Segment			Length	Liquid holdup
from		to	(km)	(m ³)
A		E	48.0	204.0
B		E	38.6	152.25
D		J0	40.0	146.45
E	---J1--	J2	80.0*	485.63
E	---J0--	J2	80.0*	375.98
J2		GASP	10.0	72.3

*Parallel offshore lines connect booster platform to onshore facility.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- In order to obtain the pressure and liquid holdup detail report for a network run, PRINT DEVICE=PART is specified.
- Two different sets of PVT are used. The program automatically takes care of the mixing where the different fluids meet.
- A dummy node (EE), is added for the booster platform at the compressor outlet. Node E is located where nodes A,B, and C come together and the compressor is placed downstream of node E where fluid from A,B, and C are combined.
- Junction nodes J0, J1, and J2 are necessary when the links meet or a link splits. In the network setup, each junction should have at least one link flowing in and one link flowing out of it.
- Onshore temperature is different than the water temperature. The ambient water temperature is entered on the DEFAULT statement for all pipe sections. The ambient air temperature onshore is input on the pipe section in LINK 11.
- A hydraulic calculation for the segment from C to E was not performed. A regulator is used to introduce the fluid from platform C. A high pressure is given so that the pressure in the downstream link will be used in the simulation.

TECHNIQUE

- Network connectivity is based on the link FROM and TO nodes. Link input order is not important. However, it is recommended that links be input according to flow direction. Flow devices and equipment inside of each link must be entered in the flow direction. For further details on setting up networks, consult the *PIPEPHASE Input Manual*.
- The pressure drop of downcomers and risers are not to be considered, so their hydraulic calculations are not specified.

Input Data

The keyword input data file for this simulation is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE  PROBLEM=PIPE5, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC    OFFSHORE GAS CONDENSATE GATHERING SYSTEM
DIME    METRIC, RATE(GV)=CMHR, LENGTH=M, IN
CALC    NETWORK, CONDENSATE
FCODE    PIPE=DE
DEFAULT TAMB=20, UPIPE=2.5
SEGMENT DLHOR=2000
PRINT   DEVICE=PART, INPUT=FULL, CONNECT=NONE
$
PVT DATA
      SET SETNO=1, GRAV(COND)=0.85, GRAV(GAS)=0.60, GRAV(WATER)=1.0
      SET SETNO=2, GRAV(COND)=0.75, GRAV(GAS)=0.80, GRAV(WATER)=1.0
$
STRUCTURE DATA
      SOURCE NAME=A, SETNO=1, TEMP=40, PRES(ESTI)=80, *
      RATE=0.530, CGR=16.8
      SOURCE NAME=B, SETNO=1, TEMP=40, PRES(ESTI)=80, *
      RATE=0.51, CGR=11.2
      SOURCE NAME=C, SETNO=1, TEMP=40, PRES(ESTI)=65, *
      RATE=0.268, CGR=0
      SOURCE NAME=D, SETNO=2, TEMP=40, PRES(ESTI)=80, *
      RATE=0.084, CGR=33.7
$
      JUNC NAME=E, PRES(ESTI)=55
      JUNC NAME=EE, PRES(ESTI)=75
      JUNC NAME=JO, PRES(ESTI)=60
      JUNC NAME=J1, PRES(ESTI)=60.5
      JUNC NAME=J2, PRES(ESTI)=50
$
      LINK NAME=1, FROM=A, TO=E
      PIPE LENGTH(KM)=48, ID=23, ECHG=25
      LINK NAME=2, FROM=B, TO=E
      PIPE LENGTH(KM)=38.6, ID=23, ECHG=35
      LINK NAME=3, FROM=C, TO=E
      REGULAT PRES=9999
      LINK NAME=7, FROM=D, TO=JO
      PIPE LENGTH(KM)=40, ID=19.2, ECHG=33
      LINK NAME=4, FROM=E, TO=EE
      COMPRES POWER(HP)=5000, EFF=80
      LINK NAME=5, FROM=EE, TO=JO
      PIPE LENGTH(KM)=48, ID=29, ECHG=18
      LINK NAME=6, FROM=EE, TO=J1
      PIPE LENGTH(KM)=48, ID=29, ECHG=18
      LINK NAME=8, FROM=JO, TO=J1
      PIPE LENGTH(KM)=0.5, ID=23, ECHG=0
      LINK NAME=9, FROM=JO, TO=J2
      PIPE LENGTH(KM)=32, ID=19.2, ECHG=7
      LINK NAME=10, FROM=J1, TO=J2
      PIPE LENGTH(KM)=32, ID=29, ECHG=7
      LINK NAME=11, FROM=J2, TO=GASP
      PIPE LENGTH(KM)=10, ID=35, ECHG=0, TAMB=30
$
      SINK NAME=GASP, PRES=35.5, RATE(ESTI)=1.4
```

Output

- Network link and node reports summarize each node pressure, flowrate, and temperature, as well as total pressure drop for each link. These are used to describe the network operating conditions in a condensed format.
- The Taitel-Dukler-Barnea method predicts that all pipe segments are in stratified flow.
- The device summary shows the effect of fluid mixing on junction temperatures. This explains why the temperature of the fluid just before mixing is different from the outflow junction temperature (after mixing).

Partial Output

The following node and link reports summarize the node operating conditions.

LINK SUMMARY										
RATE, PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE SUMMARY										

LINK	FROM(F) AND TO(T) NODE	---	ACTUAL FLOW RATES***--		PRESS:	PRESS:	TEMP:	---	HOLDUP**---	
		GAS	OIL	WATER	(BAR)	DROP	(C)	GAS	LIQ	
		(MMCMHR)	(CMHR)	(CMHR)		(BAR)		(MM	(SCM)	
								SCM)		
1	A (F)	0.006715	8406.600	0.000	79.38		40.0			
	E (T)	0.008802	7939.999	0.000	61.28	18.10	38.4	0.88592	204.18	
10	J1 (F)	0.017326	15.392	0.000	57.41		24.4			
	J2 (T)	0.025215	12.416	0.000	40.08	17.33	22.0	0.68690	179.07	
11	J2 (F)	0.033755	17.224	0.000	40.08		21.8			
	GASP(T)	0.038635	15.577	0.000	35.50*	4.58	23.4	0.23721	72.36	
2	B (F)	0.006924	5330.865	0.000	74.44		40.0			
	E (T)	0.008458	5112.665	0.000	61.28	13.16	38.1	0.68498	152.39	
3	C (F)	0.004481	0.000	0.000	61.28		40.0			
	E (T)	0.004481	0.000	0.000	61.28	1.69E-3	40.0	0.00000	0.00	
4	E (F)	0.021712	16.092	0.000	61.28		38.3			
	EE (T)	0.020004	16.460	0.000	66.37	-5.09	39.0	0.00000	0.00	
5	EE (F)	0.009969	8.203	0.000	66.37		39.0			
	JO (T)	0.010812	9.019	0.000	57.53	8.84	23.0	1.28304	307.40	
6	EE (F)	0.010036	8.258	0.000	66.37		39.0			
	J1 (T)	0.010911	9.067	0.000	57.41	8.96	23.0	1.28154	306.99	
7	D (F)	0.001353	2783.094	0.000	59.86		40.0			
	JO (T)	0.001392	2830.865	0.000	57.53	2.34	36.8	0.44889	146.58	
8	JO (F)	0.006392	6.321	0.000	57.53		26.4			
	J1 (T)	0.006402	6.323	0.000	57.41	0.12	26.2	0.00789	2.06	
9	JO (F)	0.005916	5.849	0.000	57.53		26.4			
	J2 (T)	0.008542	4.808	0.000	40.08	17.45	21.5	0.30172	83.50	

* - INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE

** REPORTED VOLUME AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

*** RATE REPORTED AT ACTUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE CONDITIONS

NODE SUMMARY					
---STANDARD FLOW RATES ---**					
NODE	PRES.	GAS	OIL	WATER	TEMP.
	(BAR)	(MMCMHR)	(CMHR)	(CMHR)	(C)
---	---	---	---	---	---
A	79.38	0.530000*	8.904	0.000	40.0
J1	57.41	0.000000*	0.000	0.000	24.4
J2	40.08	0.000000*	0.000	0.000	21.8
B	74.44	0.510000*	5.712	0.000	40.0
C	61.28	0.268000*	0.000	0.000	40.0
E	61.28	0.000000*	0.000	0.000	38.3
EE	66.37	0.000000*	0.000	0.000	39.0
D	59.86	0.084000*	2.831	0.000	40.0
JO	57.53	0.000000*	0.000	0.000	26.4
GASP	35.50*	-1.392E0	-17.447	0.000	23.4

* INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE OR FLOW

** STANDARD FLOW RATES REPORTED AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

Partial Output (continued)

Note that temperatures prior to mixing (link outlet temperatures) are different from junction temperature that reflects temperatures after mixing.

DEVICE SUMMARY

LINK NAME	DEVI NAME	DEVI TYPE	C O R R	INSIDE DIAM (IN)	MEAS LENGTH (M)	ELEV CHNG (M)	----- PRESS: (BAR)	OUTLET TEMP: (C)	----- INSITU LGR (M3MM- 3)	AVG. LIQ HOLDUP
1	***SOURCE***				RATE= 0.53000 (MMCMHR)		79.38	40.0	CGR =	16.8
	A						79.38	40.0		
	P001	PIPE ED		23.000	47999.88	25.00	61.28	38.4	2.888E5	0.02
	***JUNCTION**			PRES=	61.28 (BAR)		TEMP=	38.3 (C)		
10	***JUNCTION**			RATE= 1.03834 (MMCMHR)			57.41	24.4	CGR =	12.1
	J1						57.41	24.4		
	P010	PIPE ED		29.000	32000.02	7.00	40.08	22.0	1.263E5	0.01
	***JUNCTION**			PRES=	40.08 (BAR)		TEMP=	21.8 (C)		
11	***JUNCTION**			RATE= 1.39200 (MMCMHR)			40.08	21.8	CGR =	12.5
	J2						40.08	21.8		
	P011	PIPE ED		35.000	10000.00	0.00	35.43	23.4	1.031E5	0.01
	*** SINK ***			PRES=	35.50 (BAR)		TEMP=	23.4 (C)		
2	***SOURCE***				RATE= 0.51000 (MMCMHR)		74.44	40.0	CGR =	11.2
	B						74.44	40.0		
	P002	PIPE ED		23.000	38600.16	35.00	61.21	38.1	1.914E5	0.01
	***JUNCTION**			PRES=	61.28 (BAR)		TEMP=	38.3 (C)		
3	***SOURCE***				RATE= 0.26800 (MMCMHR)		61.28	40.0	CGR =	0.0
	C						61.28	40.0		
	R003	DREG DN		0.000	0.00	0.00	61.28	40.0	0.0	0.00
	***JUNCTION**			PRES=	61.28 (BAR)		TEMP=	38.3 (C)		
4	***JUNCTION**			RATE= 1.30800 (MMCMHR)			61.28	38.3	CGR =	11.2
	E						61.28	38.3		
	C005	COMP XX		0.000	0.00	0.00	66.37	39.0	0.0	0.00
	***JUNCTION**			PRES=	66.37 (BAR)		TEMP=	39.0 (C)		
5	***JUNCTION**			RATE= 0.65182 (MMCMHR)			66.37	39.0	CGR =	11.2
	EE						66.37	39.0		
	P006	PIPE ED		29.000	47999.88	18.00	57.53	23.0	2.150E5	0.02
	***JUNCTION**			PRES=	57.53 (BAR)		TEMP=	26.4 (C)		
6	***JUNCTION**			RATE= 0.65618 (MMCMHR)			66.37	39.0	CGR =	11.2
	EE						66.37	39.0		
	P007	PIPE ED		29.000	47999.88	18.00	57.41	23.0	2.142E5	0.01
	***JUNCTION**			PRES=	57.41 (BAR)		TEMP=	24.4 (C)		
7	***SOURCE***				RATE= 0.08400 (MMCMHR)		59.86	40.0	CGR =	33.7
	D						59.86	40.0		
	P004	PIPE ED		19.200	39999.80	33.00	57.45	36.8	5.671E5	0.02
	***JUNCTION**			PRES=	57.53 (BAR)		TEMP=	26.4 (C)		
8	***JUNCTION**			RATE= 0.38215 (MMCMHR)			57.53	26.4	CGR =	13.7
	JO						57.53	26.4		
	P008	PIPE ED		23.000	500.00	0.00	57.41	26.2	2.535E5	0.02
	***JUNCTION**			PRES=	57.41 (BAR)		TEMP=	24.4 (C)		
9	***JUNCTION**			RATE= 0.35366 (MMCMHR)			57.53	26.4	CGR =	13.7
	JO						57.53	26.4		
	P009	PIPE ED		19.200	32000.02	7.00	40.04	21.5	1.442E5	0.01
	***JUNCTION**			PRES=	40.08 (BAR)		TEMP=	21.8 (C)		

P5 Offshore Gas Con-
densate Gathering
Network

Partial Output (continued)

Total liquid holdup for each link is reported on the pressure detail report. The following selected link (from Platform A to booster Platform E) pressure and holdup reports show that the total liquid holdup is 204.0 cubic meters for this link.

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (M)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (M)	CALC PRESS (BAR)	CALC TEMP (C)	OVERALL U-FACT (KCMC)	AMB TEMP (C)
P001 (PIPE)	0000	23.000	0.00	I	0.00	79.38	40.0		20.0
	0001		2399.99		1.25	78.56	39.9	2.50	20.0
	0002		4799.99		1.25	77.73	39.8	2.50	20.0
	0003		7199.98		1.25	76.89	39.8	2.50	20.0
	0004		9599.98		1.25	76.05	39.7	2.50	20.0
	0005		11999.97		1.25	75.20	39.6	2.50	20.0
	0006		14399.96		1.25	74.34	39.5	2.50	20.0
	0007		16799.96		1.25	73.47	39.4	2.50	20.0
	0008		19199.95		1.25	72.59	39.4	2.50	20.0
	0009		21599.95		1.25	71.71	39.3	2.50	20.0
	0010		23999.94		1.25	70.81	39.2	2.50	20.0
	0011		26399.93		1.25	69.91	39.1	2.50	20.0
	0012		28799.93		1.25	68.99	39.0	2.50	20.0
	0013		31199.92		1.25	68.07	39.0	2.50	20.0
	0014		33599.92		1.25	67.13	38.9	2.50	20.0
	0015		35999.91		1.25	66.19	38.8	2.50	20.0
	0016		38399.91		1.25	65.23	38.7	2.50	20.0
	0017		40799.90		1.25	64.26	38.6	2.50	20.0
	0018		43199.89		1.25	63.28	38.6	2.50	20.0
	0019		45599.89		1.25	62.29	38.5	2.50	20.0
	0020		47999.88	O	1.25	61.28	38.4	2.50	20.0

HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO.	NO SLIP	SLIP	---LIQUID HOLDUP---	LIQ VEL (MPS)	ACTUAL GAS VEL (MPS)	MIX VEL (MPS)	FLOW REGM	T-D FLOW REGM	SONIC VEL (MPS)
				TOTAL (ACM)						
P001 (PIPE)	0000									
	0001	2.E-3	0.02	10.58	0.65	7.11	7.01	----	STRT	367.89
	0002	2.E-3	0.02	21.13	0.65	7.19	7.08	----	STRT	367.36
	0003	1.E-3	0.02	31.65	0.66	7.27	7.16	----	STRT	366.82
	0004	1.E-3	0.02	42.13	0.66	7.35	7.25	----	STRT	366.28
	0005	1.E-3	0.02	52.57	0.66	7.44	7.33	----	STRT	365.71
	0006	1.E-3	0.02	62.97	0.66	7.53	7.42	----	STRT	365.14
	0007	1.E-3	0.02	73.34	0.66	7.62	7.51	----	STRT	364.55
	0008	1.E-3	0.02	83.67	0.66	7.72	7.60	----	STRT	363.95
	0009	1.E-3	0.02	93.96	0.66	7.81	7.70	----	STRT	363.33
	0010	1.E-3	0.02	104.20	0.67	7.92	7.80	----	STRT	362.70
	0011	1.E-3	0.02	114.40	0.67	8.02	7.91	----	STRT	362.05
	0012	1.E-3	0.02	124.56	0.67	8.13	8.01	----	STRT	361.40
	0013	1.E-3	0.02	134.67	0.67	8.25	8.13	----	STRT	360.72
	0014	1.E-3	0.02	144.73	0.67	8.36	8.24	----	STRT	360.03
	0015	1.E-3	0.02	154.74	0.67	8.49	8.37	----	STRT	359.32
	0016	1.E-3	0.02	164.70	0.67	8.61	8.49	----	STRT	358.60
	0017	1.E-3	0.02	174.61	0.67	8.75	8.62	----	STRT	357.86
	0018	1.E-3	0.02	184.46	0.67	8.89	8.76	----	STRT	357.10
	0019	1.E-3	0.02	194.26	0.67	9.03	8.90	----	STRT	356.32
	0020	1.E-3	0.02	204.00	0.67	9.18	9.05	----	STRT	355.53

Gas Gathering Distribution System

Problem Description

Natural gas is collected from two different fields ten miles apart and sold to four customers along a main pipeline. There is a booster compressor which provides 1100 psig outlet pressure to meet the minimum delivery pressure of 650 psig imposed by all the customers. Based on the data provided in Figure P6.1 and Table P6.1, determine the following:

1. Compressor power requirement.
2. Delivery pressures at each sales point.

Figure P6.1: Gas Gathering Distribution System

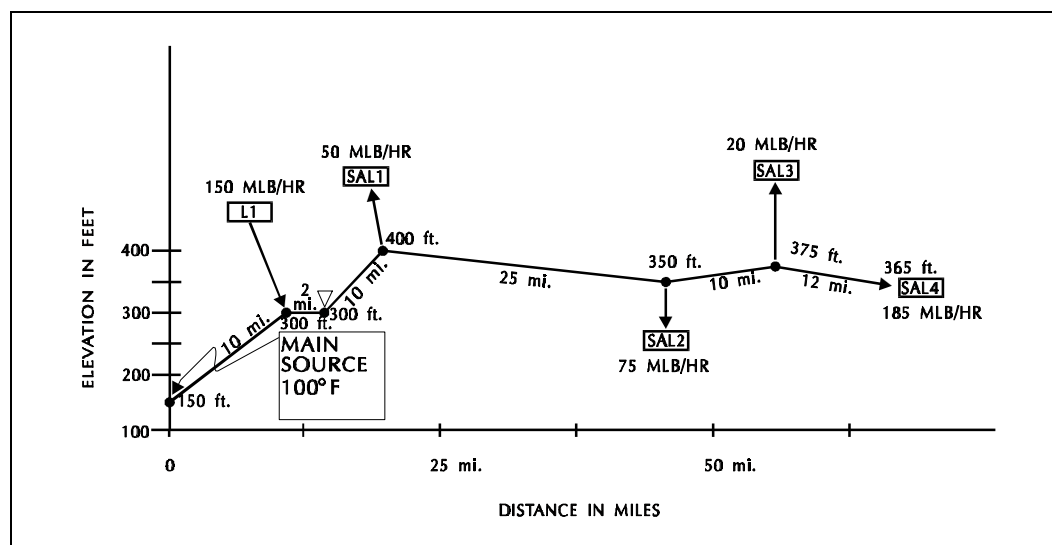


Table P6.1: Process Information

Fluid Compositions		
Components	Main Source	L1
C1	0.664	0.700
C2	0.186	0.176
C3	0.091	0.078
IC4	0.028	0.022
NC4	0.020	0.019
IC5	0.007	0.002
NC5	0.003	0.002
NC6	0.001	0.001
Compressor Data		
Outlet Pressure		1,100 psig
Adiabatic Efficiency		75%
Heat Transfer Data		
Ambient Temperature		80°F
Overall U-Factor		1 Btu/hr-ft ² -F
Pipeline Data		
Inside Diameter		14.75 inch
Roughness		0.0018 inch

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- Lateral source and lateral sales devices are used to simplify the network since the hydraulics for lateral sources or sinks are not to be considered here.
- Compositional modeling is used for a more accurate PVT prediction.
- Rigorous heat transfer is specified for more accurate heat balance and physical property calculations.
- Compositional compressor calculations with outlet pressure specifications are used.

Results and Discussions

1. Compressor power required is 827 horsepower.
2. Sales point pressures:
 - Sales #1- 1037 psig
 - Sales #2- 862 psig
 - Sales #3- 812 psig
 - Sales #4- 761 psig

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- The main source must appear as the first source on the input. Lateral source temperature and pressure are not given and will be set at the same values as the injection mainline conditions. If the temperature and pressure are given for the lateral source, the program does not check if the injection pressure is higher than the mainline pressure. This data is used for enthalpy balance calculations only.
- The pipe heat transfer coefficient of 1.0 Btu/hr-ft²-F and pipe roughness of 0.0018 inches are the same as the program default values and are not entered in the input.

TECHNIQUE

- Lateral source and sales options are used for this problem. Lateral source and sales options cannot be used for non-compositional fluids. For non-compositional fluid cases, the network model must be used.
- A one mile calculation segment is used for each pipeline section. In general, more segments improve the accuracy. However, this also increases the run time.

Input Data

The keyword input data file for this simulation is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE  PROBLEM=PIPE6, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC   LATERAL SOURCE AND SALES STUDY OF WET GAS LINE
DIME   PETROLEUM, RATE(W)=MLBHR
CALC   SINGLE, COMPOSITIONAL
DEFAULT IDPIPE=14.75
PRINT  INPUT=FULL, DEVICE=FULL, PLOT=FULL
FCODE  PIPE=DE
SEGMENT DLHOR(MI)=1, MAXS=50
$
COMPONENT DATA
      LIBID  C1/C2/C3/IC4/NC4/IC5/NC5/NC6
$
METHOD DATA
      THERMOD SYSTEM=SRK
$
STRUCTURE DATA
      SOURCE NAME=MAIN, TEMP=100, PRES=1010, RATE(W)=180, *
            COMP=0.664/0.186/0.091/0.028/0.02/0.007/0.003/0.001
      SOURCE NAME=L1, RATE(W)=150, *
            COMP=0.70/0.176/0.078/0.022/0.019/0.002/0.002/0.001
$
      LINK  NAME=L1, FROM=MAIN, TO=SNK
            PIPE  LENGTH(MI)=10, ECHG=150
            INJECT FROM=L1
            PIPE  LENGTH(MI)=2
            COMPRES PRES=1100, EFF=75
            PIPE  LENGTH(MI)=10, ECHG=100
            SALES NAME=SAL1, RATE(W)=50
            PIPE  LENGTH(MI)=25, ECHG=-50
            SALES NAME=SAL2, RATE(W)=75
            PIPE  LENGTH(MI)=10, ECHG=25
            SALES NAME=SAL3, RATE(W)=20
            PIPE  LENGTH(MI)=12, ECHG=-10
$
      SINK  NAME=SNK, PRES(ESTI)=500, RATE(ESTI)=185
END
```

Output

- The mainline flowrate in and out of the injection or sales points are reported in the pressure detail printout shown on the following pages.
- The device detail report shows the calculated power for the compressor is 827 horsepower for an outlet pressure of 1100 psig.
- The sales fluid composition is shown on a flash report. This is the weighted combination of the two sources.

Partial Output

Selected parts of the device detail output shows the temperature, pressure, and quality. The flowrates for sales and injection devices are also given.

LINK "L1 " DEVICE DETAIL REPORT										
PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT										
DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)	QUAL (FRAC)
P001 (PIPE)	0000	14.750	0.0	I	0.0	1010.0	100.0		80.0	1.00
	0001		5000.0		14.2	1007.7	97.1	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0002		10280.0		15.0	1005.2	94.6	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0003		15560.0		15.0	1002.8	92.5	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0004		20840.0		15.0	999.4	91.1	1.000	80.0	0.99
	0005		26120.0		15.0	995.7	89.8	1.000	80.0	0.99
	0006		31400.0		15.0	991.8	88.6	1.000	80.0	0.98
	0007		36680.0		15.0	987.9	87.6	1.000	80.0	0.97
	0008		41960.0		15.0	983.9	86.6	1.000	80.0	0.97
	0009		47240.0		15.0	979.9	85.8	1.000	80.0	0.96
	0010		52520.0		15.0	975.9	85.0	1.000	80.0	0.95
	0011		52800.0	O	0.8	975.7	85.0	1.000	80.0	0.95
I002 (INJ)	0000		0.0	I	0.0	975.7	85.0	RATE IN 180.000 M LB/HR		
						INJ. PRESSURE		975.7 PSIG		
						INJ. TEMPERATURE		85.0 DEG F		
						RATE OUT		330.000 M LB/HR		
P003 (PIPE)	0000	14.750	0.0	O	0.0	975.7	85.0		80.0	1.00
	0001		5000.0	I	0.0	975.7	85.0		80.0	1.00
	0002		10280.0		0.0	961.2	83.9	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0003		10560.0	O	0.0	952.2	83.2	1.000	80.0	0.99
C004 (COMP)	0000		0.0	I	0.0	951.7	83.2	1.000	80.0	0.99
						AVG. POWER/STAGE		HP		
						AVAILABLE		0.0		
						REQUIRED		826.8		
P005 (PIPE)	0000	14.750	0.0	I	0.0	1100.0	101.9		80.0	0.99
	0001		5000.0		9.5	1094.0	99.9	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0002		10280.0		10.0	1087.7	97.9	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0003		15560.0		10.0	1081.4	96.1	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0004		20840.0		10.0	1075.1	94.4	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0005		26120.0		10.0	1068.9	92.8	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0006		31400.0		10.0	1062.6	91.4	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0007		36680.0		10.0	1056.3	90.1	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0008		41960.0		10.0	1050.0	88.8	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0009		47240.0		10.0	1043.7	87.7	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0010		52520.0		10.0	1037.3	86.6	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0011		52800.0	O	0.5	1037.0	86.6	1.000	80.0	1.00
SAL1 (SALE)	0000		0.0	I	0.0	1037.0	86.6	RATE IN 330.000 M LB/HR		
						OUT		280.000		
P007 (PIPE)	0001	14.750	0.0	O	0.0	1037.0	86.6		80.0	1.00
	0001		5000.0	I	0.0	1037.0	86.6		80.0	1.00
	0002		10280.0		-1.9	1033.0	85.7	1.000	80.0	1.00
	0003		15560.0		-2.0	1028.8	84.9	1.000	80.0	1.00
	:				-2.0	1024.6	84.3	1.000	80.0	1.00
	:									
	:									
	0009		47240.0		2.5	817.4	76.6	1.000	80.0	0.96
	0010		52520.0		2.5	812.3	76.6	1.000	80.0	0.96
	0011		52800.0	O	0.1	812.0	76.6	1.000	80.0	0.96
SAL3 (SALE)	0000		0.0	I	0.0	812.0	76.6	RATE IN 205.000 M LB/HR		
						OUT		185.000		
P011 (PIPE)	0001	14.750	0.0	O	0.0	812.0	76.6		80.0	0.96
	0001		5000.0	I	0.0	812.0	76.6		80.0	0.96
	0002		10280.0		-0.8	808.1	76.7	1.000	80.0	0.96
	0003		15560.0		-0.8	804.0	76.8	1.000	80.0	0.96
	:				-0.8	799.8	76.9	1.000	80.0	0.97
	:									

Partial Output (continued)

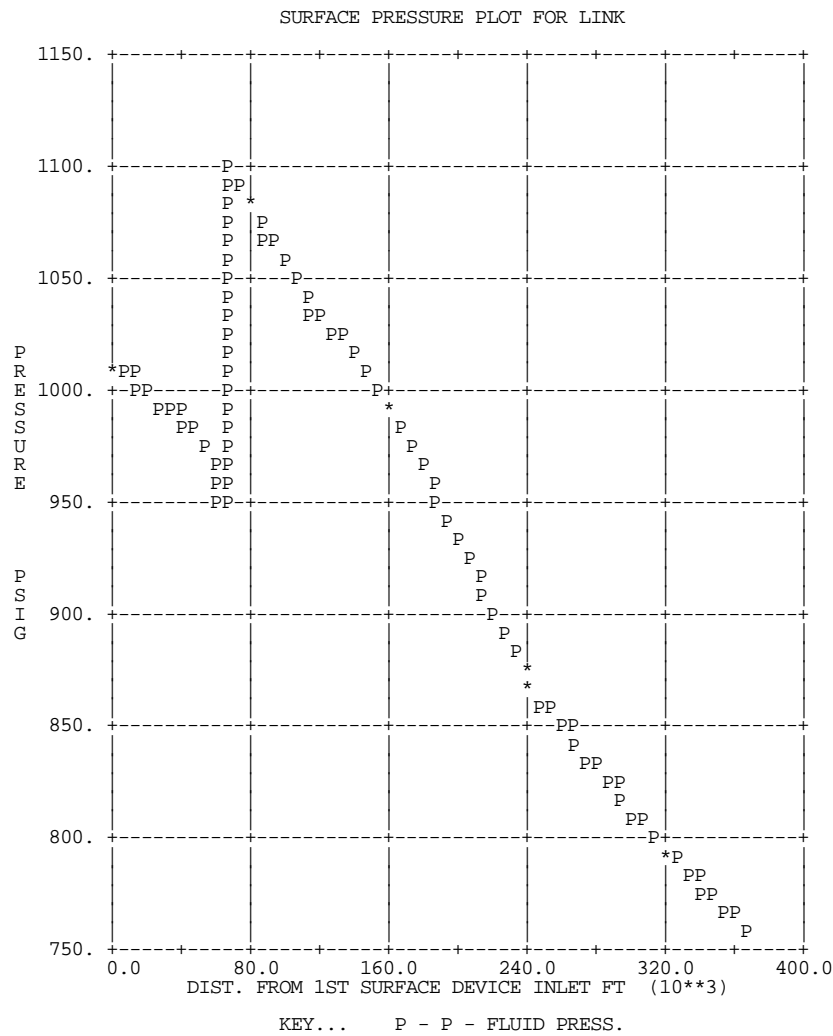
The following is a flash report generated for the sink.

NODE SNK AT 77.3 DEG F AND 761.4 PSIG

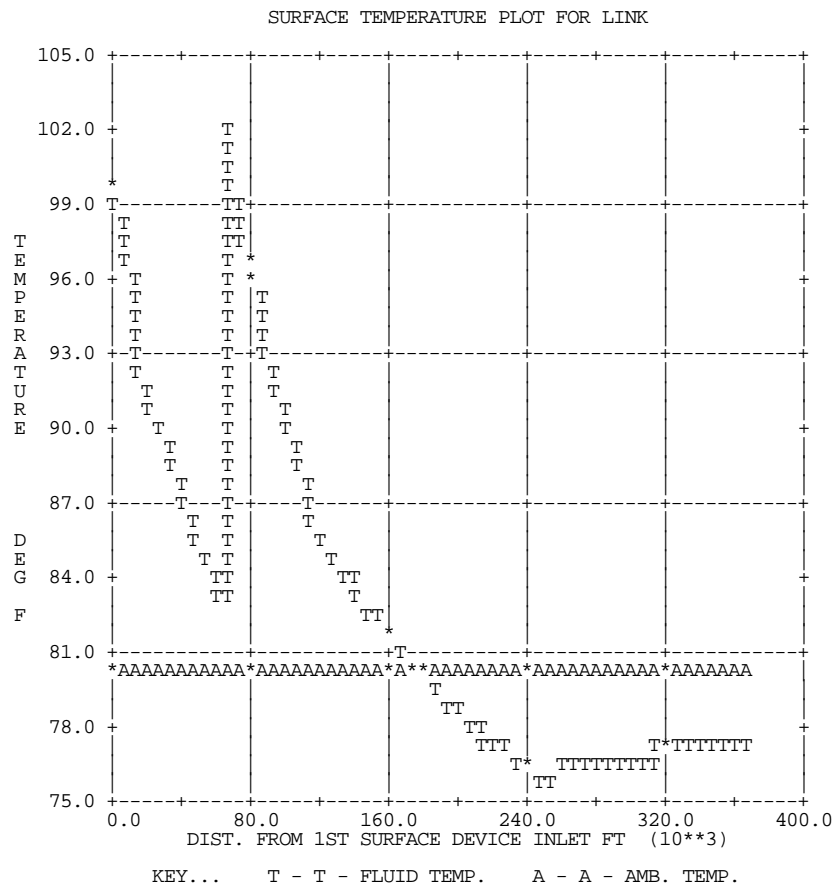
-----MOLE FRACTION-----					
COMPONENT	----HYDROCARBON----		COMBINED VAP+LIQ1	LIQUID2	TOTAL STREAM
	VAPOR	LIQUID1			
C1	0.687543	0.242544	0.680800	0.000000	0.680800
C2	0.180980	0.204321	0.181333	0.000000	0.181333
C3	0.082795	0.223890	0.084933	0.000000	0.084933
IC4	0.023793	0.116651	0.025200	0.000000	0.025200
NC4	0.018089	0.113402	0.019533	0.000000	0.019533
IC5	0.004009	0.047419	0.004667	0.000000	0.004667
NC5	0.002109	0.030089	0.002533	0.000000	0.002533
NC6	0.000682	0.021685	0.001000	0.000000	0.001000
TOTAL RATE (INLET TO NODE IF JUNCTION)					
M LB/HR	180.104	4.896	185.000	0.000	185.000
MOLE/HR	7.8109	0.1202	7.9311	0.0000	7.9311
WT FRAC LIQ			0.026465		0.026465
PHASE PROPERTIES					
MASS FRACTION	0.973535	0.026465	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000
VOLUME FRAC	0.996391	0.003609	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000
DENSITY LB/FT3	4.00	30.03		0.00	
SPECIFIC GRAV	0.795868	0.481570		0.000000	
VISCOSITY CP	0.0124	0.0660		0.0000	
ENTHALPY BTU/LB	69.024	18.200		0.000	67.679
SURF TENS DYNES/CM		3.014		0.000	
MOLECULAR WT	23.0579	40.7405	23.3258	0.0000	23.3258

Partial Output (continued)

The PLOT=FULL option generates plots of pressure and temperature versus distance.



Partial Output (continued)



Multiphase Gas Condensate Pipeline

Problem Description

A multiphase pipeline is to be installed for a new condensate field. The initial production rate is to be 100 MMscfd. The production is expected to increase linearly over the next three years to a maximum of 350 MMscfd. The sales contract requires a minimum delivery pressure of 800 psig. The pipeline inlet pressure is 1,100 psig. Refer to Figure P7.1 and Table P7.1 for process information.

You are required to:

1. Determine the hydraulically feasible combination of compressor horsepower and pipeline sizes which are able to transport 100 MMscfd to 350 MMscfd of gas condensate with a minimum delivery pressure of 800 psig.
2. Determine the production rate at which a compressor will need to be installed for the chosen pipe diameter. Also find the required compressor size.

Figure P7.1: Multiphase Gas Condensate Pipeline

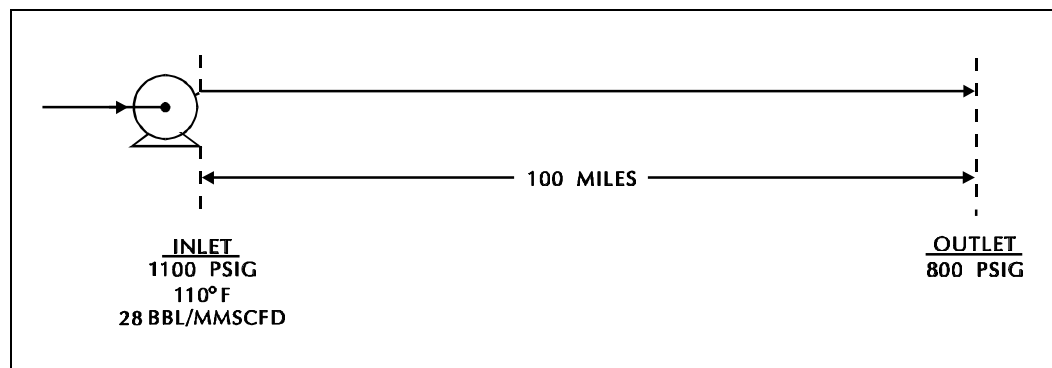


Table P7.1: Process Information	
Fluid Properties	
Gas Specific Gravity	0.8
Condensate Specific Gravity	0.7
Water Specific Gravity	1.002
Heat Transfer Data	
Overall U-factor	1.0 Btu/hr-ft ² -F
Abient Temperature	80°F
CompressorData	
Adiabatic Efficiency	75%
Available Power	1,000, 2,000, 4,000 HP
Fixed Elevation Pipeline Data	
Smooth Pipe Roughness	0.0018 inches
Available Inside Diameters	18, 22, 24, 28, 32 inches

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- Sensitivity analysis is used to obtain all necessary information in one run.
- Non-compositional gas condensate analysis is used since only limited fluid properties are required for the analysis.
- The Mukherjee & Brill-Eaton hybrid correlation is used.
- Rigorous heat transfer calculation is used to incorporate the heat effect on total energy balance.

Results and Discussion

1. The following results are obtained using the Sensitivity Analysis option.

Table P7.2: Throughput in MMscfd

INFLOW	OUTFLOW				
(compressor hp)	(pipe diameter)				
	18-inch	22-inch	24-inch	28-inch	32-inch
4,000	219.4	321.0	367.7	491.0	>500.0
2,000	180.8	273.1	320.0	446.1	>500.0
1,000	156.3	244.8	289.6	420.9	>500.0
0	122.7	213.5	254.4	390.2	>500.0

Even with maximum compressor power, the 18 and 22-inch line sizes are too small to handle 350 MMscfd of gas condensate. The line sizes that will deliver throughput up to 350 MMscfd are: 24-inch (4,000 hp compressor required), 28 and 32-inch (no compressor required).

2. If a 24-inch line size is chosen, the compressor should be online at a throughput of about 260 MMscfd. The required size for a rate of 350 MMscfd is 4,000 horsepower. Both options of a 28-inch line without a compressor and a 24-inch line with 4,000 horsepower compressor are hydraulically feasible given the throughput and delivery pressure constraints. A choice between these two options can then be made based on economics not discussed here.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- Base input is the same as that for a single link run with end pressures fixed.
- Overall heat transfer coefficient and pipe roughness use the program default values.
- The pipe inlet pressure is chosen as the solution node.
- Compressor power and pipeline ID are the inflow and outflow parameters respectively, since these are the two main variables in the decision.

TECHNIQUE

- The use of Sensitivity Analysis in this problem produces the same results as with manual studies, but in less time and at a reduced cost. PIPEPHASE allows compounding of parameters in much the same manner as other sensitivity programs.

Input Data The keyword input data file for this simulation is given below.

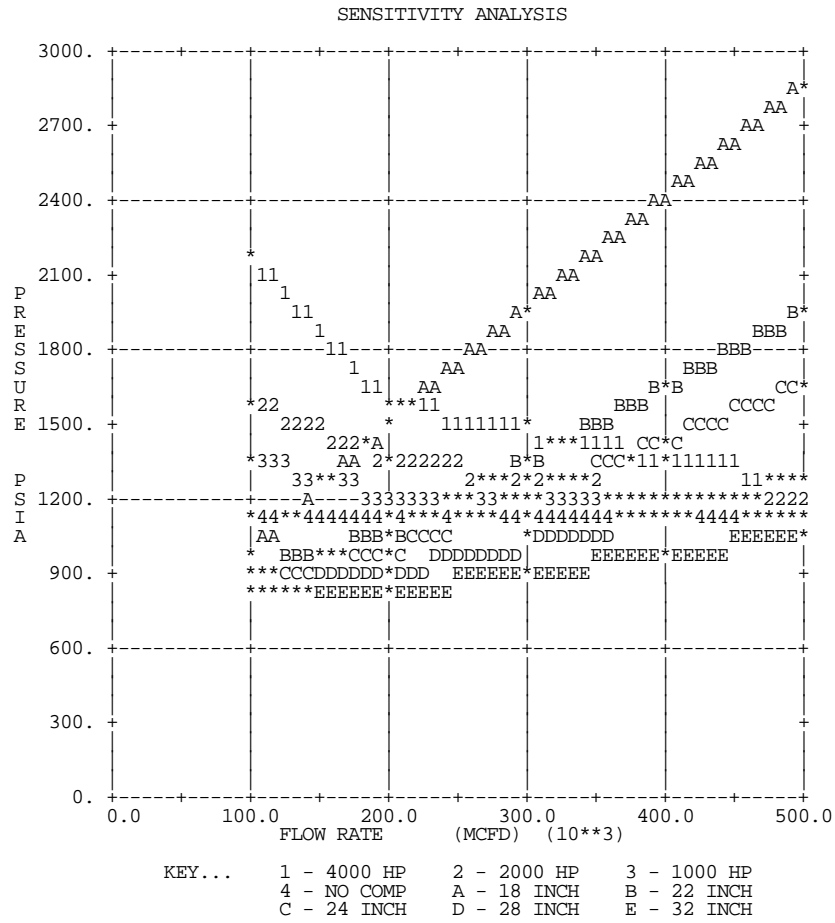
Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE      PROBLEM=PIPE7, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC      STUDY COMPRESSOR POWER VERSUS PIPE ID
DIME      PETROLEUM, GRAV=SPGR, LENGTH=MI,IN
CALC      SINGLE, CONDENSATE
FCODE     PIPE=MBE
SEGMENT   DLHOR=10
PRINT     INPUT=NONE
$
PVT DATA
      SET      SETN=1, GRAV(GAS)=0.8, GRAV(COND)=0.7, *
              GRAV(WATER)=1.002
$
STRUCTURE DATA
      SOURCE    SETN=1, NAME=3, TEMP=110, PRES=1100, *
              RATE(ESTI)=30, CGR=28
$
      LINK      NAME=L1, FROM=3, TO=1
              COMPRES NAME=C1, POWER=4000, EFF=75
              PIPE    NAME=P1, LENGTH=100, ID=18
$
      SINK      NAME=1, PRES=800, RATE(ESTI)=30
$
SENSITIVITY DATA
      NODE      NAME=P1
      FLOW      RATE=100, 200, 400, 500
      DESC      INFLOW=4000 HP, 2000 HP, 1000 HP, NO COMP
      INFLOW     NAME=C1, POWER=4000, 2000, 1000, 0
      DESC      OUTFLOW=18 INCH, 22 INCH, 24 INCH, *
              28 INCH, 32 INCH
      OUTFLOW    NAME=P1, ID=18, 22, 24, 28, 32
```

Output ■ A node pressure vs. flowrate plot gives the general trend of the in-flow and outflow parameters.

Partial Output

The node pressure sensitivity plot below shows the geneal trend for the different parameter values.



Partial Output (continued)

The following are the inflow and outflow curves for the sensitivity study. The inflow curves are given in the first table. The pipe inlet pressure is calculated for each flowrate and compressor horsepower based on the source pressure of 1110 psig. The outflow curves are given in the second table. The pipe inlet pressure is calculated for each flowrate and pipe diameter based on the sink pressure of 800 psig. The last table gives the estimated flowrate for each combination of compressor horsepower and pipe diameter as determined from the intersection between the inflow and outflow curves. Solutions are not given for combinations where these curves do not intersect. All flowrates for the 32 inch pipe fall outside the boundaries of the simulation and will be greater than 500 MMDCFD.

SOLUTION NODE IS AT INLET OF DEVICE P1

NODE PRESSURES FOR INFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (MCFD)	INFLOW VARIABLE			
	4000 HP	2000 HP	1000 HP	NO COMP
100000.00	2197.46	1585.80	1332.21	1114.70
200000.00	1585.80	1332.21	1218.97	1114.70
400000.50	1332.21	1218.97	1165.72	1114.70
500001.22	1285.82	1197.40	1155.34	1114.70

NODE PRESSURES FOR OUTFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (MCFD)	OUTFLOW VARIABLE				
	18 INCH	22 INCH	24 INCH	28 INCH	32 INCH
100000.00	1010.90	891.80	865.48	838.72	827.21
200000.00	1468.66	1074.62	990.81	900.57	859.89
400000.50	2421.89	1666.30	1446.67	1125.79	973.08
500001.22	2876.03	1938.02	1661.74	1306.31	1060.99

RATE (MCFD)	INFLOW VARIABLE			
	4000 HP	2000 HP	1000 HP	NO COMP
100000.00	187.09	148.95	129.45	110.00
200000.00	148.95	129.45	119.70	110.00
400000.50	129.45	119.70	114.84	110.00
500001.22	125.54	117.75	113.87	110.00

INFLOW-OUTFLOW CURVE INTERSECTION POINTS

INFLOW CASE	OUTFLOW CASE	RATE (MCFD)	PRESSURE (PSIA)
4000 HP	18 INCH	219412.83	1561.19
	22 INCH	320951.56	1432.44
	24 INCH	367733.94	1373.12
	28 INCH	490971.88	1290.01
2000 HP	18 INCH	180818.05	1380.85
	22 INCH	273083.84	1290.83
	24 INCH	319978.63	1264.28
	28 INCH	446109.50	1209.02
1000 HP	18 INCH	156270.84	1268.49
	22 INCH	244764.05	1207.05
	24 INCH	289629.91	1195.10
	28 INCH	420917.53	1163.55
NO COMP	18 INCH	122675.16	1114.70
	22 INCH	213548.09	1114.70
	24 INCH	254353.53	1114.70
	28 INCH	390152.50	1114.70

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Pipeline Capacity Study

Problem Description

It is desired to evaluate the possibility of using an existing dry gas pipeline to transport two-phase gas condensate across 100 miles of terrain. The gas is compressed and cooled to 100°F. It then flows through the 100 mile buried pipeline. The terminal pressure required is 500 psig for downstream processing. The pipeline profile is described in Figure P8.1 and process information is given in Table P8.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the capacity of the pipeline for two-phase gas condensate fluid, assuming that inlet compressor capacity is fixed.
2. Determine the additional equipment required for switching this pipeline from a single-phase to a multiphase operation.

Figure P8.1: Gas Condensate Pipeline

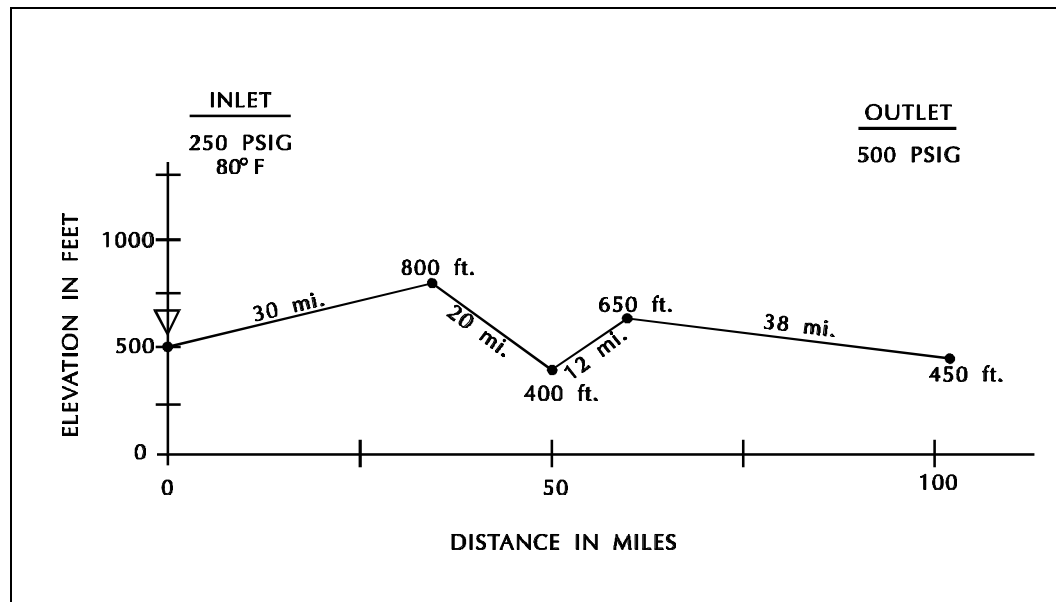


Table P8.1: Process Information

Fluid Properties		
Gas Gravity	0.79	
Condensate Gravity	0.645	
Condensate Gas Rate	5 BBL/MMscfd	
Water Gas Rate	5 BBL/MMscfd	
Pipeline Data		
Inside Diameter	14.75 inches	
Pipe Roughness	0.005 inch	
Heat Transfer Data		
Ground Temperature	70°F	
U-factor	0.55 Btu/hr-ft ² -F	
CompressorData		
Rate (MMscfd)	Head (ft)	Efficiency (%)
0	3,600	85
10	3,200	81
15	2,880	75
25	2,000	70
50	0	70
Maximum Power Per Stage		350 Hp
# of Stages		10

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- Single link rate calculation easily finds the maximum throughput in a single run.
- Non-compositional gas condensate analysis for multiphase fluid behavior.
- A compressor curve is supplied and can be easily input into the program.
- The velocity report output requested for slip holdup and *in situ* (actual) velocities along the pipeline.
- The Taitel-Dukler-Barnea flow regime prediction for accurate flow pattern prediction.
- The Dukler-Eaton-Flannigan pressure drop correlation is used.

Results and Discussion

1. The total flow capacity calculated is 34.5 MMscfd when using the Dukler-Eaton-Flannigan pressure drop and holdup correlation. This correlation predicts a conservatively lower capacity, because pressure gains for downhill sections are considered negligible. This assumption is valid for downhill stratified flow. Taitel-Dukler-Barnea predicts stratified flow in both downhill pipe sections, but predicts annular and intermittent flow for the uphill sections. Based on these results, terrain induced slug flow may occur in certain sections of pipeline.
2. The downstream process must include a vapor and liquid separation facility in order to handle the steady flow of 350 barrels per day of liquid. Additionally, pigging equipment and a slug catcher that can handle 3,200 barrels may also be required.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- Rigorous heat transfer calculations are based on an overall U-factor of 0.55 Btu/hr-ft²-F for shallow buried pipe.
- Pipe roughness is specified as 0.005 inches on the DEFAULT card and applies to all pipe sections.
- A performance curve is supplied for the ten compressor stages.

TECHNIQUE

- Rate calculation in the program will be automatically invoked when source and sink pressures are specified. Source rate estimation is required for initial iteration calculation.

Input Data

The keyword input data file for this simulation is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE  PROBLEM=PIPE8, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC   PIPELINE CAPACITY DETERMINATION
DIME   PETROLEUM, GRAV=SPGR, LENGTH=MI,IN
CALC   SINGLE, CONDENSATE
FCODE   PIPE=DE
DEFAULT TAMB=70, ROUGH=0.005, IDPIPE=14.75, UPIPE=0.55
SEGMENT DLHOR(MI)=1
PRINT  INPUT=FULL, DEVICE=PART, PLOTS=FULL, MAP=TAITEL
$
PVT DATA
      SET      SETNO=1, GRAV(GAS)=0.79, GRAV(COND)=0.645, *
              GRAV(WATER)=1.0
$
STRUCTURE DATA
      SOURCE   SETNO=1, NAME=1, TEMP=80, PRES=250,*
              RATE(ESTI)=10, CGR=5, WGR=5
$
              COMPRES STAGES=10, POWER(MAX)=350, CURVE=0,3600,85/*
              10,3200,81/15,2880,75/25,2000,70/50,0,70
              COOLER  TOUT=100
              PIPE    LENGTH=30, ECHG(FT)=300
              PIPE    LENGTH=20, ECHG(FT)=-400
              PIPE    LENGTH=12, ECHG(FT)=250
              PIPE    LENGTH=38, ECHG(FT)=-200
$
      SINK     NAME=2, PRES=500, RATE(ESTI)=10
END
```

Output

- A compressor discharge pressure of 708 psig is calculated. The available power limit for each stage is 350 horsepower, and the calculated power is 199 horsepower.
- A compressor discharge temperature of 186°F is calculated. An aftercooler is required to cool the temperature to 100°F.
- The two downhill pipe sections are in stratified flow based on the Taitel-Dukler-Barnea flow regime map.

Partial Output

The link, node and device summaries are shown below.

LINK SUMMARY

RATE, PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE SUMMARY

LINK	FROM(F) AND TO(T) NODE	---ACTUAL FLOW RATES--- GAS (MMCFD)	OIL (BPD)	WATER (BPD)	PRESS: (PSIG)	PRESS: DROP (PSIG)	TEMP: (F)	---HOLDUP--- GAS (MM SCF)	LIQ (STB)
SORS	(F)	1.8482	93.0	172.5	250.0*		80.0		
SNK	(T)	0.8633	166.1	172.1	500.7*	-250.7	70.0	29.7499	3175.7

* - INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE

** REPORTED VOLUME AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

*** RATE REPORTED AT ACTUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE CONDITIONS

NODE SUMMARY

NODE	PRES. (PSIG)	---STANDARD FLOW RATES--- GAS (MMCFD)	OIL (BPD)	WATER (BPD)	TEMP. (F)
SORS	250.0*	34.4680	172.3	172.3	80.0
SNK	500.7*	34.4680	172.3	172.3	70.0

* INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE OR FLOW

** STANDARD FLOW RATES REPORTED AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

NODE CONTAMINANT AND GAS SUMMARY

NODE	N2(%)	CO2(%)	H2S(%)
SORS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SNK	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

DEVICE SUMMARY

LINK	DEVI	DEVI	C O R	INSIDE DIAM (IN)	MEAS LENGTH (MI)	ELEV CHNG (MI)	----- PRESS: (PSIG)	OUTLET TEMP: (F)	----- INSITU LGR (BBLMM- CF)	AVG. LIQ HOLDUP
SORS							250.0	80.0		
C001	COMP	XX		0.000	0.00000	0.00000	707.9	185.6	0.00	0.00
C002	XCH1	TC		0.000	0.00000	0.00000	707.9	100.0	0.00	0.00
P003	PIPE	ED		14.750	30.00000	0.05682	633.9	70.0	1.402E5	0.04
P004	PIPE	ED		14.750	20.00000	-7.6E-2	605.6	70.0	1.303E5	0.03
P005	PIPE	ED		14.750	12.00000	0.04735	562.2	70.0	1.166E5	0.03
P006	PIPE	ED		14.750	38.00000	-3.8E-2	500.7	70.0	9.780E4	0.02
	*** SINK			*** PRES=	500.7 (PSIG)		TEMP=	70.0 (F)		

Partial Output (continued)

The link device detail report below indicates that the calculated pressure and temperature for compressor C001 is about 708 psig and 186 degrees F respectively.

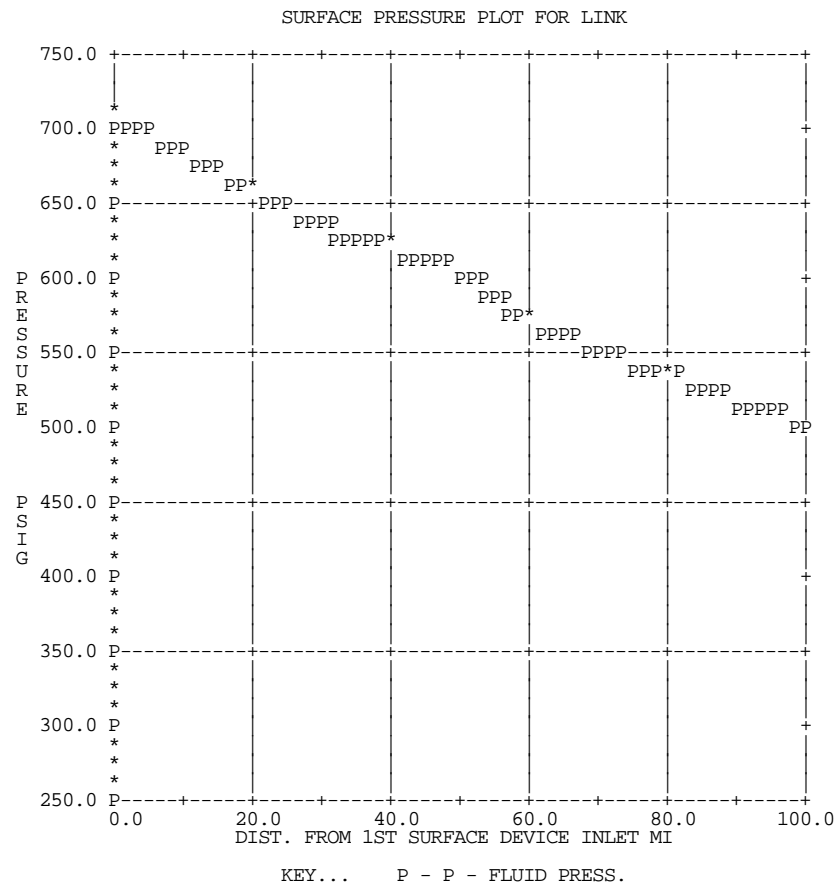
LINK "LINK" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (MI)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (MI)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)	HP
C001 (COMP)	0000		0.00000	I	0.00000	250.0	80.0	AVG. POWER/STAGE AVAILABLE		350.0
			0.00000	O	0.00000	707.9	185.6	REQUIRED		199.2
C002 (XCH1)	0000		0.00000	I	0.00000	707.9	185.6	DUTY	MM BTU/HR	0.
			0.00000	O	0.00000	707.9	100.0	AVAILABLE		-4.
P003 (PIPE)	0000	14.750	0.00000	I	0.00000	707.9	100.0	REQUIRED	70.0	
	0001		1.50000		0.00284	704.2	89.0	0.550	70.0	
	0002		3.00000		0.00284	700.5	82.1	0.550	70.0	
	0003		4.50000		0.00284	696.8	77.6	0.550	70.0	
	0004		6.00000		0.00284	693.1	74.7	0.550	70.0	
	0005		7.50000		0.00284	689.4	73.0	0.550	70.0	
	0006		9.00000		0.00284	685.7	71.8	0.550	70.0	
	0007		10.50000		0.00284	682.0	71.1	0.550	70.0	
	0008		12.00000		0.00284	678.4	70.7	0.550	70.0	
	0009		13.50000		0.00284	674.7	70.4	0.550	70.0	
	0010		15.00000		0.00284	671.0	70.3	0.550	70.0	
	0011		16.50000		0.00284	667.3	70.2	0.550	70.0	
	0012		18.00000		0.00284	663.6	70.1	0.550	70.0	
	0013		19.50000		0.00284	659.9	70.1	0.550	70.0	
	0014		21.00000		0.00284	656.2	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0015		22.50000		0.00284	652.5	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0016		24.00000		0.00284	648.8	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0017		25.50000		0.00284	645.1	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0018		27.00000		0.00284	641.4	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0019		28.50000		0.00284	637.6	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0020		30.00000	O	0.00284	633.9	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	:									
	:									
P006 (PIPE)	0000	14.750	0.00000	I	0.00000	562.2	70.0		70.0	
	0001		1.90000		-0.00189	559.3	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0002		3.80000		-0.00189	556.4	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0003		5.70000		-0.00189	553.4	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0004		7.60000		-0.00189	550.4	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0005		9.50000		-0.00189	547.4	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0006		11.40000		-0.00189	544.4	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0007		13.30000		-0.00189	541.4	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0008		15.20000		-0.00189	538.4	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0009		17.10000		-0.00189	535.3	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0010		19.00000		-0.00189	532.3	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0011		20.90000		-0.00189	529.2	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0012		22.80000		-0.00189	526.1	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0013		24.70000		-0.00189	523.0	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0014		26.60000		-0.00189	519.9	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0015		28.50000		-0.00189	516.7	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0016		30.40000		-0.00189	513.5	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0017		32.30000		-0.00189	510.4	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0018		34.20000		-0.00189	507.2	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0019		36.10000		-0.00189	504.0	70.0	0.550	70.0	
	0020		38.00000	O	-0.00189	500.7	70.0	0.550	70.0	

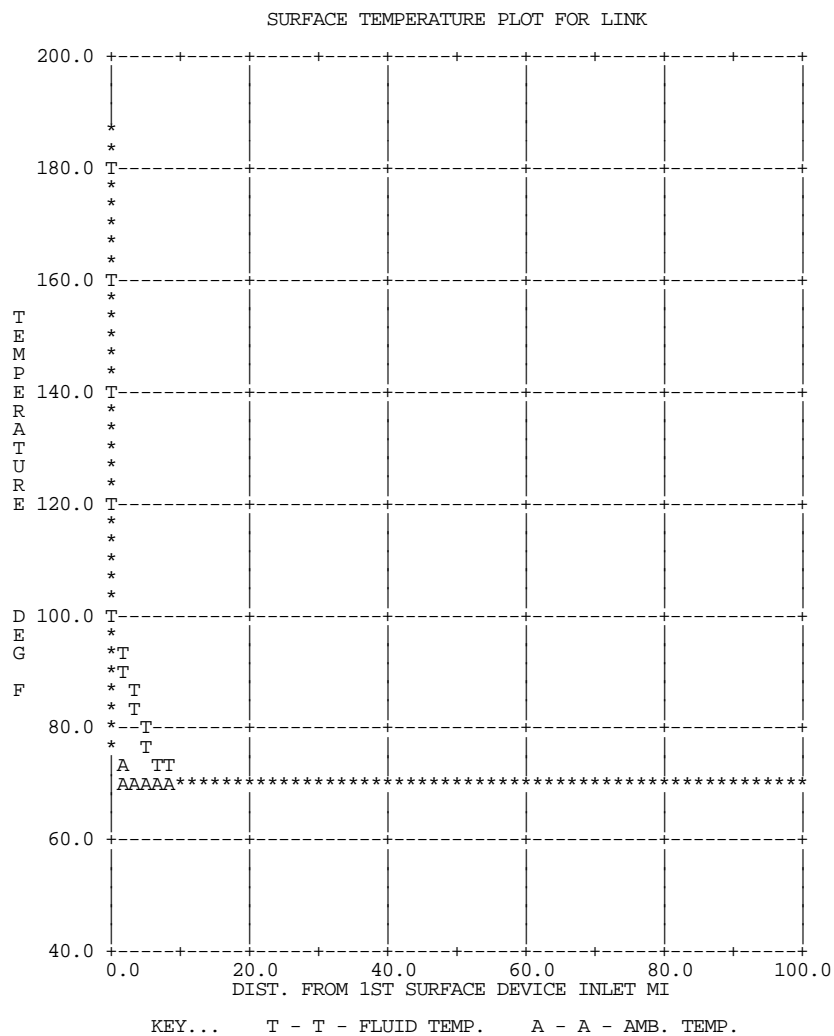
Partial Output (continued)

The surface pressure plot for the link is given below.



Partial Output (continued)

The surface temperature plot for the link is given below.



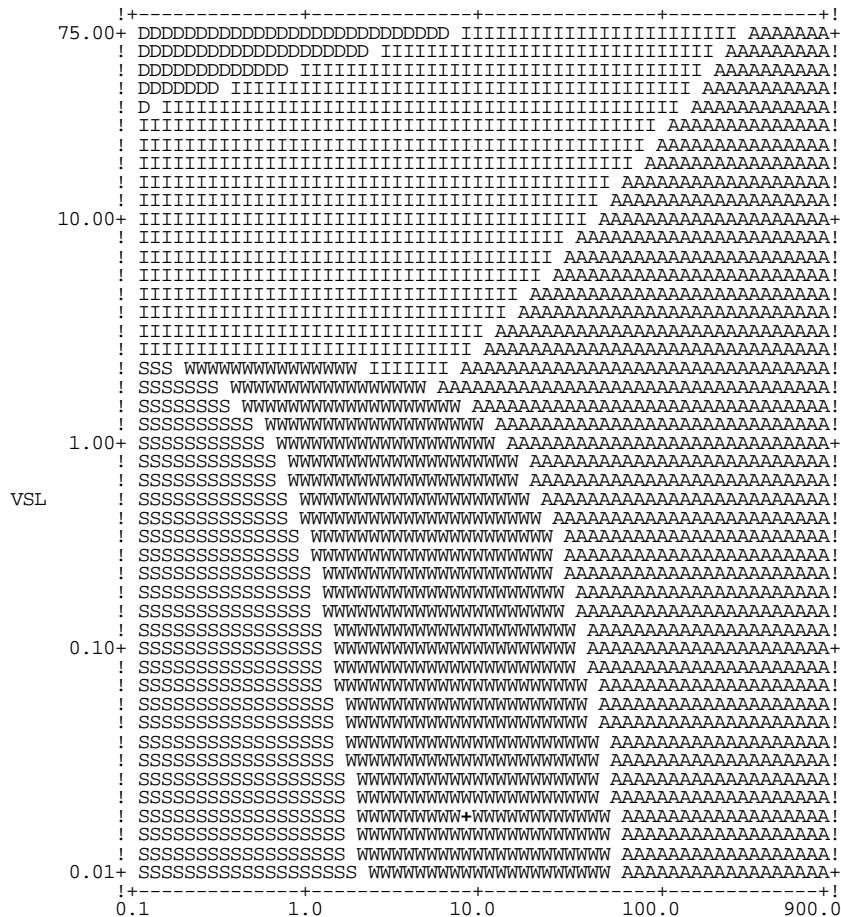
Partial Output (continued)

The holdup and velocity detail report given below indicates that the downhill pipe sections P004 and P006 are operating under stratified flow conditions.

LINK "LINK" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEG. NO.	---LIQUID HOLDUP---		TOTAL (ABBL)	LIQ VEL (FPS)	ACTUAL		MIX VEL (FPS)	FLOW REGM	T-D FLOW REGM	SONIC VEL (FPS)
		NO	SLIP			GAS VEL (FPS)					
(COMP)	0000										
C001	0001										
(XCH1)	0000										
C002	0001										
:	:										
:	:										
P004	0000										
(PIPE)	0001	3.E-3	0.03	1295.3	0.58	6.63	6.43	----	STRT	1201.71	
	0002	3.E-3	0.03	1332.5	0.59	6.65	6.45	----	STRT	1201.33	
	0003	3.E-3	0.03	1369.5	0.59	6.66	6.46	----	STRT	1200.95	
	0004	3.E-3	0.03	1406.3	0.59	6.68	6.48	----	STRT	1200.57	
	0005	3.E-3	0.03	1442.8	0.60	6.70	6.50	----	STRT	1200.19	
	0006	3.E-3	0.03	1479.1	0.60	6.71	6.51	----	STRT	1199.80	
	0007	3.E-3	0.03	1515.1	0.60	6.73	6.53	----	STRT	1199.42	
	0008	3.E-3	0.03	1551.0	0.61	6.75	6.55	----	STRT	1199.03	
	0009	3.E-3	0.03	1586.6	0.61	6.76	6.57	----	STRT	1198.64	
	0010	3.E-3	0.03	1622.0	0.61	6.78	6.58	----	STRT	1198.25	
	0011	3.E-3	0.03	1657.1	0.62	6.80	6.60	----	STRT	1197.86	
	0012	3.E-3	0.03	1692.1	0.62	6.81	6.62	----	STRT	1197.47	
	0013	3.E-3	0.03	1726.8	0.62	6.83	6.64	----	STRT	1197.08	
	0014	3.E-3	0.03	1761.2	0.63	6.85	6.66	----	STRT	1196.68	
	0015	3.E-3	0.03	1795.4	0.63	6.87	6.67	----	STRT	1196.29	
	0016	3.E-3	0.03	1829.4	0.63	6.88	6.69	----	STRT	1195.89	
	0017	3.E-3	0.03	1863.2	0.64	6.90	6.71	----	STRT	1195.49	
	0018	3.E-3	0.03	1896.7	0.64	6.92	6.73	----	STRT	1195.09	
	0019	3.E-3	0.03	1930.0	0.65	6.94	6.75	----	STRT	1194.69	
	0020	3.E-3	0.03	1963.0	0.65	6.95	6.77	----	STRT	1194.29	
P005	0000										
(PIPE)	0001	3.E-3	0.03	1995.7	0.66	6.99	6.80	----	INTR	1193.40	
	0002	3.E-3	0.03	2027.7	0.67	7.03	6.85	----	INTR	1192.38	
	0003	3.E-3	0.03	2059.1	0.68	7.08	6.90	----	INTR	1191.36	
	0004	3.E-3	0.03	2089.9	0.69	7.13	6.95	----	INTR	1190.33	
	0005	3.E-3	0.03	2120.0	0.70	7.17	7.00	----	INTR	1189.30	
	0006	3.E-3	0.03	2149.6	0.72	7.22	7.05	----	INTR	1188.27	
	0007	3.E-3	0.03	2178.5	0.73	7.27	7.10	----	INTR	1187.23	
	0008	3.E-3	0.03	2206.9	0.75	7.32	7.15	----	INTR	1186.19	
	0009	3.E-3	0.02	2234.6	0.76	7.37	7.20	----	INTR	1185.15	
	0010	3.E-3	0.02	2261.6	0.78	7.42	7.26	----	INTR	1184.10	
	0011	3.E-3	0.02	2288.1	0.79	7.47	7.31	----	INTR	1183.05	
	0012	3.E-3	0.02	2313.9	0.81	7.52	7.36	----	INTR	1182.00	
P006	0000										
(PIPE)	0001	3.E-3	0.02	2361.8	0.83	7.57	7.41	----	STRT	1181.10	
	0002	3.E-3	0.02	2408.8	0.84	7.61	7.46	----	STRT	1180.24	
	0003	2.E-3	0.02	2454.7	0.86	7.65	7.50	----	STRT	1179.36	
	0004	2.E-3	0.02	2499.7	0.88	7.70	7.55	----	STRT	1178.49	
	0005	2.E-3	0.02	2543.6	0.90	7.74	7.60	----	STRT	1177.60	
	0006	2.E-3	0.02	2586.5	0.91	7.78	7.65	----	STRT	1176.71	
	0007	2.E-3	0.02	2628.9	0.92	7.83	7.69	----	STRT	1175.81	
	0008	2.E-3	0.02	2671.2	0.92	7.88	7.74	----	STRT	1174.91	
	0009	2.E-3	0.02	2713.4	0.92	7.93	7.79	----	STRT	1173.99	
	0010	2.E-3	0.02	2755.5	0.92	7.99	7.85	----	STRT	1173.07	
	0011	2.E-3	0.02	2797.6	0.92	8.04	7.90	----	STRT	1172.15	
	0012	2.E-3	0.02	2839.6	0.92	8.09	7.95	----	STRT	1171.21	
	0013	2.E-3	0.02	2881.5	0.92	8.15	8.00	----	STRT	1170.27	
	0014	2.E-3	0.02	2923.4	0.92	8.20	8.06	----	STRT	1169.32	
	0015	2.E-3	0.02	2965.2	0.92	8.26	8.11	----	STRT	1168.34	
	0016	2.E-3	0.02	3006.9	0.92	8.32	8.17	----	STRT	1167.37	
	0017	2.E-3	0.02	3048.5	0.92	8.37	8.23	----	STRT	1166.40	
	0018	2.E-3	0.02	3090.0	0.92	8.43	8.29	----	STRT	1165.41	
	0019	2.E-3	0.02	3131.5	0.92	8.49	8.35	----	STRT	1164.42	
	0020	2.E-3	0.02	3172.9	0.92	8.56	8.41	----	STRT	1163.42	



```
VSL = SUPERFICIAL LIQUID VELOCITY (FPS)
VSG = SUPERFICIAL GAS VELOCITY (FPS)
+   = OPERATING POINT
PRESSURE=      500.7184(PSIG)
TEMP:   =      70.0000(F)
ANGLE   =      -0.0573(DEG)
```

Retrograde Gas Pipeline

Problem Description

A 205-kilometer long gas pipeline is transporting 55,000 cubic meters per hour of gas to a distribution station. The contract delivery pressure at the terminal point is 550 kPa. A schematic of this pipeline is shown in Figure P9.1 and process information is given in Table P9.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the inlet pressure required to satisfy the delivery pressure of 550 kilopascals.
2. Determine the fluid temperature at the terminal point.
3. Based on an outlet temperature of 8°C (ambient temperature), the phase envelope shows the fluid to be a single-phase gas. Determine if the entire pipeline can be simulated as a non-compositional gas.

Figure P9.1: Retrograde Gas Pipeline System

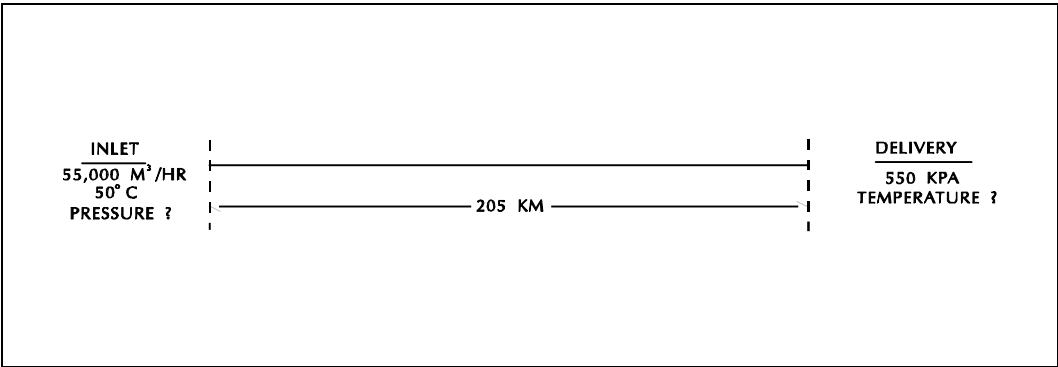


Table P9.1: Process Information

Composition Data

Component	Mole %
N2	10.53
C1	70.53
C2	12.04
C3	4.21
IC4	0.50
NC4	1.25
IC4	0.35
NC5	0.43
NC6	0.13
NC7	0.03
Specific Gravity	0.74

Fixed Elevation Pipeline Data

Inside Diameter	12.0 inches
Wall Thickness	0.375 inches
Roughness	0.0018 inch

Heat Transfer Data

Ground Temperature	8°C
Pipe Buried Depth	1 meter

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- Compositional analysis using library components is done to provide accurate phase behavior such as retrograde condensation.
- The Peng-Robinson equation of state is used for the PVT calculations.
- Rigorous detailed heat transfer calculations are performed for buried pipes.
- Gas volume output from compositional analysis is specified in order to have direct comparison with the non-compositional gas model.

Results and Discussion

1. The calculated inlet pressure is 6033 kPa if a full compositional analysis is used. When using the non-compositional gas model, the inlet pressure is calculated to be 5138 kPa. A difference of 896 kPa (130 psi) is attributed to the different fluid properties calculated. Using the results of a non-compositional model could cause the under-design of the compressor at the inlet to the pipeline.
2. The fluid temperature reaches 8°C at about 47 kilometers from the inlet using the compositional model. A fluid outlet temperature of 3.2°C is much lower than the ambient temperature of 8°C. This is due to the Joule-Thomson effect calculated in compositional analysis. The non-compositional gas model reported the fluid temperature reaches 8°C at 38 kilometers from the inlet and stays at 8°C, thereafter.
3. Although the compositional model shows the fluid at the inlet and outlet of the pipeline is single-phase gas, the BBM correlation predicts a region of segregated fluid flow within the pipeline. Retrograde condensation exists between 23 and 174 kilometers from the inlet. The non-compositional gas model will not predict any liquid holdup in the line due to the nature of the model. Thus, the accurate phase behavior and associated liquid holdup can only be predicted by using compositional modeling.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- Separate runs are made, the first with compositional and the second with non-compositional calculation option.
- When the inlet temperature and outlet pressure are known, the iterative network model can be used.
- The default absolute roughness of the pipe is 0.0018 inches.
- The Beggs and Brill-Moody (BBM), pressure drop and holdup correlation is used with the compositional analysis. The Moody pressure drop pressure correlation is automatically used in the non-compositional gas model since the BBM correlation degenerates to Moody when the fluid becomes single-phase.

TECHNIQUE

- Thirty calculation segments were specified to model the pipeline. In general more segments are required to improve the accuracy, but this will also increase run time.
- Point-by-point PVT calculation is used in this problem, although a PVT table may be generated to save run time.

Input Data The keyword input data files for both simulation cases are given below.

Keyword Input Data File (Compositional Analysis)

```
TITLE    PROBLEM=PIPE9A, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC     ASSESSMENT OF GAS LINE INLET PRESSURE - COMPOSITIONAL
DIME     SI, RATE(GV)=CMHR, TEMP=C, LENGTH=M, IN
CALC     COMP, NETWORK
DEFAULT  TAMB=8, SOIL, BDTOP(M)=1, THKPIPE=0.375
SEGMENT  NHOR=30
PRINT    INPUT=FULL, DEVICE=FULL, PLOTS=FULL
$
COMPONENT DATA
LIBID    N2/C1/C2/C3/IC4/NC4/IC5/NC5/NC6/NC7
$
METHOD DATA
THERMO   SYSTEM=PR
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE   NAME=SUPP, TEMP=50, PRES(ESTI)=6000, RATE(GV)=0.055, *
        COMP=10.53/70.53/12.04/4.21/0.5/1.25/0.35/0.43/0.13/0.03
$
LINK     NAME=1, FROM=SUPP, TO=DELI
PIPE     ID=12, LENGTH(KM)=205, SOIL
$
SINK     NAME=DELI, PRES=550, RATE(ESTI)=16000
END
```

Keyword Input Data File (Non-compositional Analysis)

```
TITLE    PROBLEM=PIPE9, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC     ASSESSMENT OF GAS LINE INLET PRESSURE - NON-COMPOSITIONAL
DIME     SI, RATE(GV)=CMHR, TEMP=C, LENGTH=M, IN
CALC     GAS, NETWORK
DEFAULT  TAMB=8, SOIL, BDTOP(M)=1, THKPIPE=0.375
SEGMENT  NHOR=30
PRINT    INPUT=FULL, DEVICE=PART, PLOTS=FULL
$
PVT DATA
SET      SETNO=1, GRAV(GAS)=0.74
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE   SETNO=1, NAME=SUPP, TEMP=50, *
        PRES(ESTI)=6000, RATE(GV)=0.055
$
LINK     NAME=1, FROM=SUPP, TO=DELI
PIPE     ID=12, LENGTH(KM)=205, SOIL
$
SINK     NAME=DELI, PRES=550, RATE(ESTI)=16000
END
```

Output

- Partial outputs of both compositional and non-compositional runs are presented for comparison purposes.
- A rigorous detailed heat transfer coefficient of $3.4 \text{ kcal/hr-m}^2\text{-}^\circ\text{C}$ is calculated by the program.
- The program automatically increases the number of calculation segments in compositional analysis when a large temperature (or pressure) change is recognized. This is illustrated at the first 50 kilometers of the pipeline.
- Although the heat transfer coefficients calculated from the two runs are very close together ($3.4 \text{ kcal/hr-m}^2\text{-}^\circ\text{C}$), the temperature profiles shown are different due to the accuracy of the phase split and fluid properties in the different fluid models.

Partial Output

Portions of the PIPEPHASE output report are given in this section. Among the reports featured are link device reports, link surface temperature and pressure plots, and a phase envelope generated by PIPEPHASE.

Detailed reports for the compositional analysis are shown below.

LINK "1" " DEVICE DETAIL REPORT										
PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT										
DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (M)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (M)	CALC PRESS (KPA)	CALC TEMP (C)	OVERALL U-FACT (WMC)	AMB TEMP (C)	QUAL (FRAC)
P001 (PIPE)	0000	12.000	0.00	I	0.00	6033.	50.0		8.0	1.00
	0001		1524.00		0.00	6012.	44.0	3.40	8.0	1.00
	0002		4061.18		0.00	5978.	35.9	3.40	8.0	1.00
	0003		7162.98		0.00	5937.	28.5	3.40	8.0	1.00
	0004		11270.59		0.00	5886.	21.5	3.39	8.0	1.00
	0005		17135.47		0.00	5814.	15.3	3.39	8.0	1.00
	0006		23968.81		0.00	5717.	11.8	3.39	8.0	1.00
	0007		30802.15		0.00	5632.	10.0	3.39	8.0	0.99
	0008		37635.48		0.00	5543.	8.8	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0009		44468.82		0.00	5452.	8.2	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0010		51302.16		0.00	5357.	7.7	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0011		58135.49		0.00	5259.	7.5	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0012		64968.83		0.00	5157.	7.3	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0013		71802.17		0.00	5052.	7.2	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0014		78635.50		0.00	4941.	7.1	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0015		85468.84		0.00	4826.	7.0	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0016		92302.18		0.00	4706.	6.9	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0017		99135.52		0.00	4579.	6.8	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0018		105968.85		0.00	4446.	6.8	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0019		112802.18		0.00	4305.	6.7	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0020		119635.52		0.00	4154.	6.6	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0021		126468.86		0.00	3994.	6.5	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0022		133302.19		0.00	3821.	6.4	3.39	8.0	0.98
	0023		140135.53		0.00	3634.	6.2	3.39	8.0	0.99
	0024		146968.88		0.00	3432.	6.1	3.39	8.0	0.99
	0025		153802.20		0.00	3216.	5.9	3.39	8.0	0.99
	0026		160635.55		0.00	2982.	5.7	3.39	8.0	0.99
	0027		167468.89		0.00	2726.	5.5	3.39	8.0	0.99
	0028		174302.23		0.00	2439.	5.2	3.39	8.0	0.99
	0029		181135.58		0.00	2019.	4.3	3.39	8.0	1.00
	0030		187399.06		0.00	1763.	4.8	3.39	8.0	1.00
	0031		194232.41		0.00	1426.	5.0	3.39	8.0	1.00
	0032		197528.77		0.00	1229.	4.8	3.39	8.0	1.00
	0033		200825.11		0.00	990.	4.4	3.39	8.0	1.00
	0034		202386.16		0.00	853.	4.1	3.39	8.0	1.00
	0035		203947.22		0.00	689.	3.7	3.39	8.0	1.00
	0036		204578.97		0.00	609.	3.4	3.39	8.0	1.00
	0037		205000.16	O	0.00	549.	3.2	3.39	8.0	1.00

Partial Output (continued)

Pressure detail report for non-compositional gas analysis is shown below.

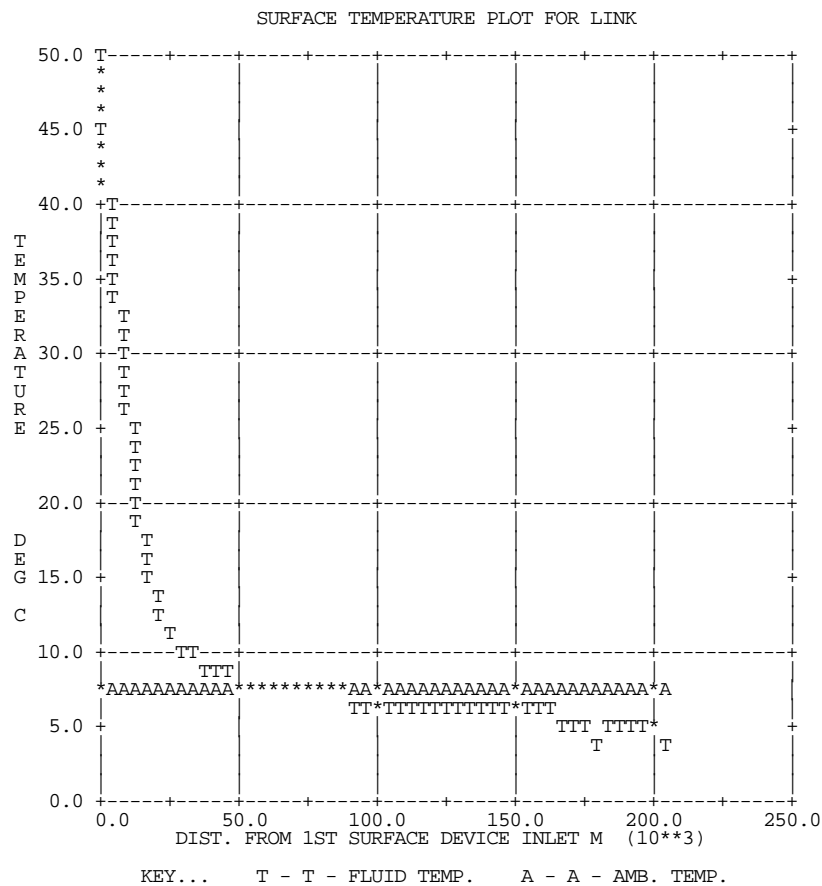
LINK "1" " DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (M)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (M)	CALC PRESS (KPA)	CALC TEMP (C)	OVERALL U-FACT (WMC)	AMB TEMP (C)
P001 (PIPE)	0000	12.000	0.00	I	0.00	5138.	50.0		8.0
	0001		6833.34		0.00	5046.	20.5	3.38	8.0
	0002		13666.68		0.00	4959.	11.4	3.38	8.0
	0003		20500.01		0.00	4874.	8.9	3.38	8.0
	0004		27333.35		0.00	4788.	8.2	3.38	8.0
	0005		34166.69		0.00	4700.	8.1	3.38	8.0
	0006		41000.03		0.00	4610.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0007		47833.36		0.00	4518.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0008		54666.70		0.00	4424.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0009		61500.04		0.00	4328.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0010		68333.37		0.00	4230.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0011		75166.71		0.00	4128.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0012		82000.05		0.00	4024.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0013		88833.38		0.00	3917.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0014		95666.72		0.00	3806.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0015		102500.05		0.00	3692.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0016		109333.40		0.00	3573.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0017		116166.73		0.00	3451.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0018		123000.06		0.00	3323.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0019		129833.41		0.00	3189.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0020		136666.73		0.00	3049.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0021		143500.08		0.00	2902.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0022		150333.41		0.00	2746.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0023		157166.73		0.00	2580.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0024		164000.09		0.00	2402.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0025		170833.44		0.00	2208.	8.0	3.38	8.0
	0026		177666.80		0.00	1994.	8.0	3.39	8.0
	0027		184500.13		0.00	1753.	8.0	3.39	8.0
	0028		191333.48		0.00	1470.	8.0	3.39	8.0
	0029		198166.81		0.00	1114.	8.0	3.39	8.0
	0030		205000.16	O	0.00	553.	8.0	3.39	8.0

Partial Output (continued)

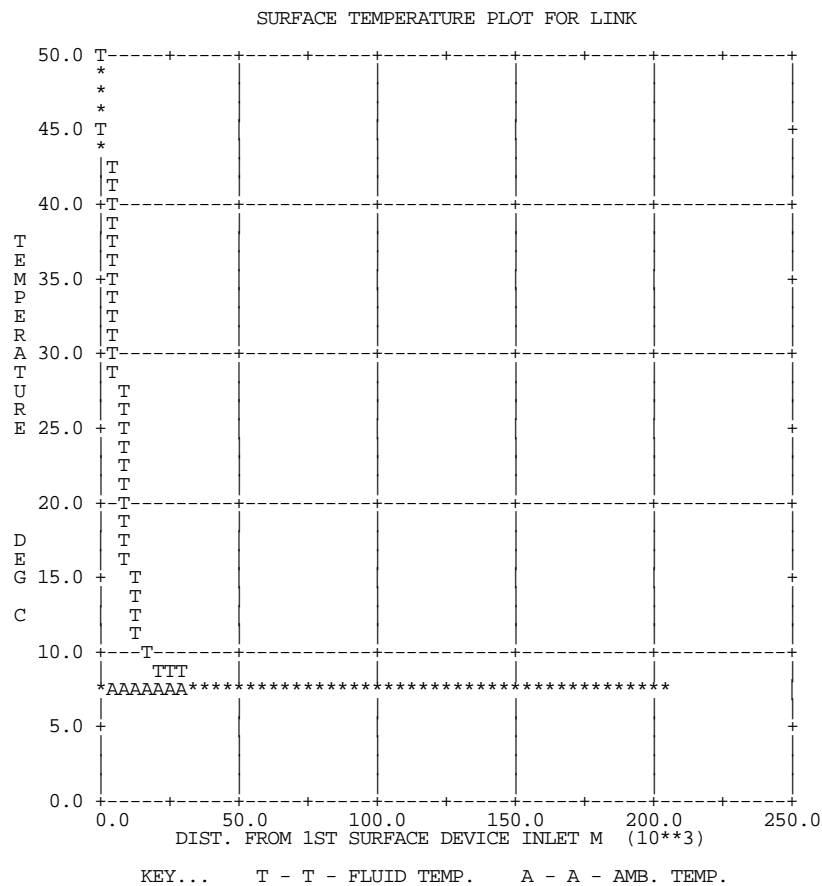
The temperature plot below shows the Joule-Thomson cooling from the composition analysis.



Partial Output (continued)

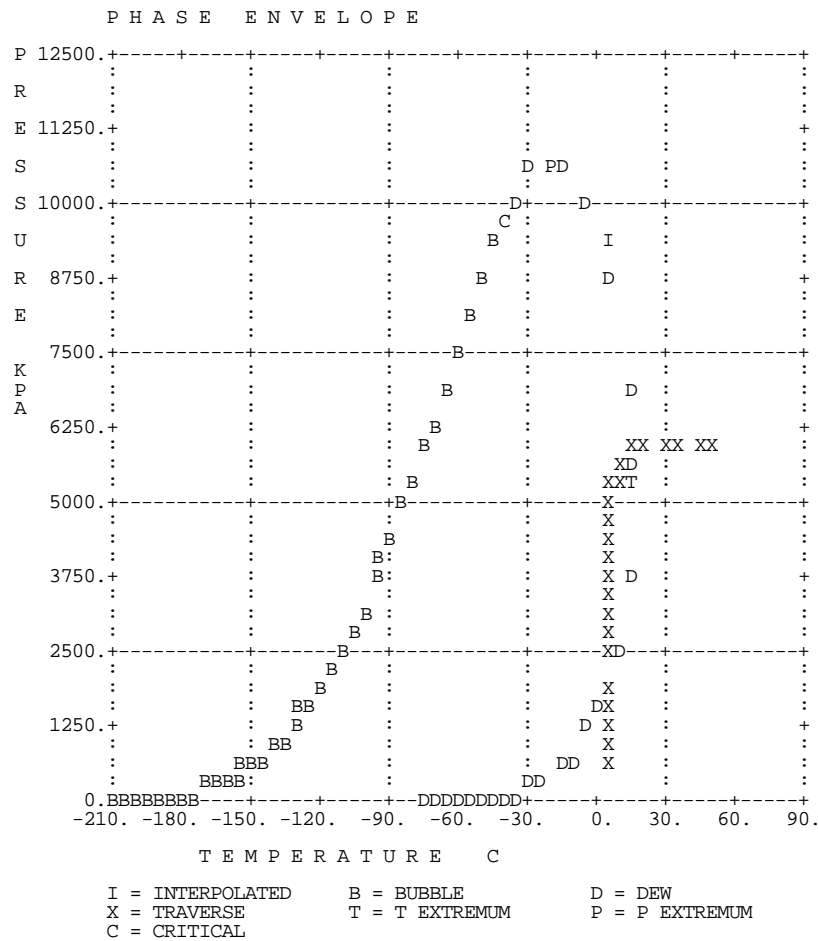
The non-compositional gas simulation temperature plot does not show Joule-Thomson cooling.

P9 Retrograde Gas Pipeline



Partial Output (continued)

PIPEPHASE can generate phase envelopes for the SRK and PR compositional methods. The phase envelope generated in this case is shown below. The path of fluid traverse is marked by 'X'.



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Blackoil Looped Network

Problem Description

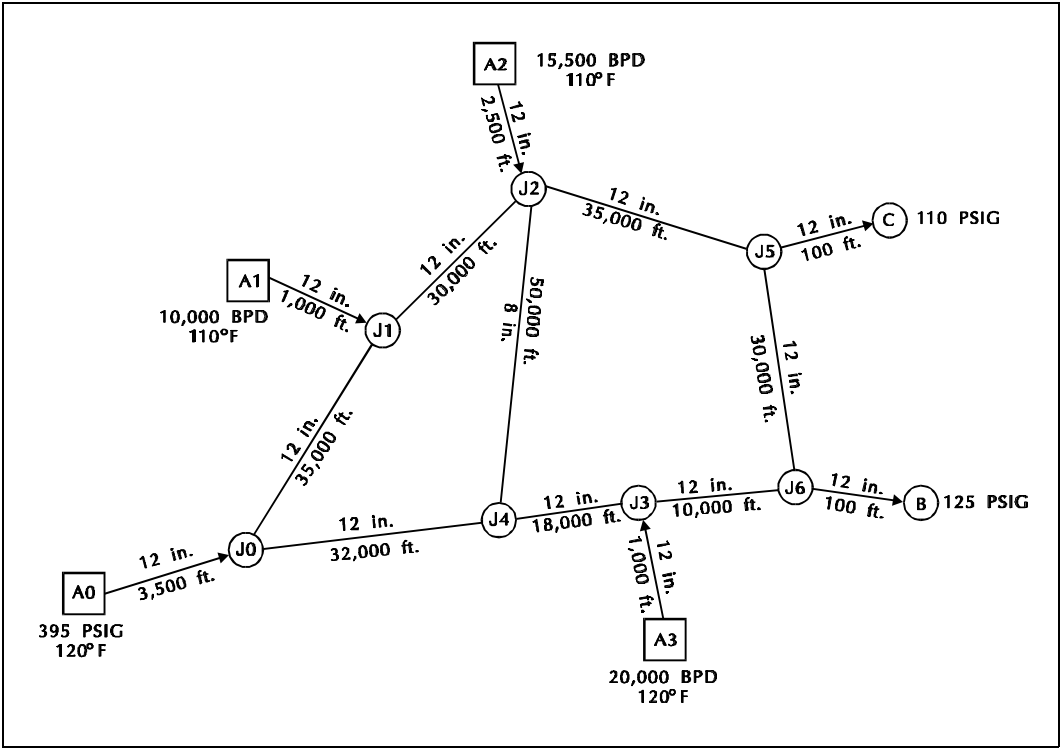
In a blackoil gathering and distribution facility, oil is collected from four different fields and then transported to two terminal points (B and C). This system consists of loops and crossover lines. A schematic of this system, along with a set of operating data is shown in Figure P10.1 and process information is given in Table P10.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the unknown boundary flows and pressures, along with the flow distribution in the loops and crossovers.
2. Determine the location of potential bottlenecks, identifying problem links for corrective action.
3. Determine individual delivery rates for the terminal points, as well as the total system capacity.

P10 Blackoil Looped Network

Figure P10.1: Blackoil Looped Network



P10 Blackoil Looped Network

Table P10.1: Process Information

Node Data		
Source	Flowrate, bpd	Gas-Oil Ratio (GOR), ft ³ /Bbl
A0	8,000 (Estimated)	400
A1	10,000 (Fixed)	300
A2	15,500 (Fixed)	350
A3	20,000 (Fixed)	230
Blackoil Properties		
Oil Specific Gravity		0.54
Gas Specific Gravity		0.765
Pipeline Data		
Inside Diameter		12 inches
Roughness		0.0018 inch
Heat Transfer Data		
Overall U-factor		2.0 Btu/hr - ft ² -F
Ambient Temperature		80° F

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- The network option with mixed boundary conditions is used to solve for unknown pressures and flowrates.
- The Blackoil Vazquez PVT equation, best suited for moderate gravity blackoil fluids, is used.
- Rigorous heat transfer uses an overall U-factor to obtain more accurate fluid properties and energy balance.
- A velocity detail report is requested in order to determine if there are erosion problems in any of the pipeline segments.

Results and Discussion

1. The link and node reports in the OUTPUT section show the pressure distribution and flowrate in each link. Table P10.2 below summarizes the boundary conditions.

Table P10.2: Node Pressure and Flowrate Results

Node Name	Pressure(psig)	Flowrate(bpd)
AO (source)	395.0*	147,209
A1 (source)	299.5	10,000*
A2 (source)	233.6	15,500*
A3 (source)	176.1	20,000*
B (sink)	125.0*	71,828
C (sink)	110.0*	120,800

*Denotes user-specified values.

- The results show that the following pipe sections have the highest pressure drops:

Link Name	Pressure Gradient (psi/ft)	Pressure Drop (psi)
3	0.0038	121.3
8	0.0035	122.1

Some links have a higher pressure gradient but are short enough that their pressure drops are relatively small. The 50,000 ft. long crossover line from J2 to J4 has a flowrate of 5,695 bbl/day and a total pressure drop of 3.8 psi. This crossover link is insignificant in transporting the fluid. It may be shut down without substantially affecting the whole network throughput.

- The total system delivers 192,628 bbl/day of oil. Terminal B receives 71,828 bpd and Terminal C receives 120,800.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- The Beggs and Brill-Moody correlation (DEFAULT) is chosen for pressure drop and holdup calculations. Thus, there is no entry required for FCODE.
- An ambient temperature of 80°F, which is the same as the program default value, is also not input into the data file.
- Although water is not present in this problem, water gravity must be input for the Blackoil model. A specific gravity of 1.0 is used in the input.
- The Vazquez correlation for blackoil properties calculation is the default method in the program. There is no need to specify this correlation.

TECHNIQUE

- For looped networks, the direction of flow in the link should be consistent with the pressure estimates of the nodes. The more complicated the network, the more important junction pressure estimates become.

Input Data

The keyword input data file for this simulation is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE  PROBLEM=PIPE10, PROJECT=PIPEAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC    LOOPED NETWORK
DIME    PETROLEUM, GRAV=SPGR
CALC    NETWORK, BLACKOIL
DEFAULT IDPIPE=12, UPIPE=2.0
SEGMENT DLHOR=1000
PRINT   INPUT=FULL, DEVICE=FULL
$
PVT DATA
      SET      SETN=1, GRAV(GAS)=0.765, GRAV(OIL)=0.54, *
              GRAV(WATER)=1.0
$
STRUCTURE DATA
      SOURCE   SETNO=1, NAME=A0, TEMP=120, PRES=395, *
              RATE(ESTI)=100000, GOR=400
      SOURCE   SETNO=1, NAME=A1, TEMP=110, PRES(ESTI)=300, *
              RATE=10000, GOR=300
      SOURCE   SETNO=1, NAME=A2, TEMP=110, PRES(ESTI)=250, *
              RATE=15500, GOR=100
      SOURCE   SETNO=1, NAME=A3, TEMP=120, PRES(ESTI)=200, *
              RATE=20000, GOR=230
$
      JUNCTIO  NAME=J0
      JUNCTIO  NAME=J1
      JUNCTIO  NAME=J2
      JUNCTIO  NAME=J3
      JUNCTIO  NAME=J4
      JUNCTIO  NAME=J5
      JUNCTIO  NAME=J6
$
      LINK     NAME=1, FROM=A0, TO=J0
              PIPE  LENGTH=3500
      LINK     NAME=2, FROM=J0, TO=J1
              PIPE  LENGTH=35000
      LINK     NAME=3, FROM=J0, TO=J4
              PIPE  LENGTH=32000
      LINK     NAME=4, FROM=A1, TO=J1
              PIPE  LENGTH=1000
      LINK     NAME=5, FROM=J1, TO=J2
              PIPE  LENGTH=30000
      LINK     NAME=6, FROM=A2, TO=J2
              PIPE  LENGTH=2500
      LINK     NAME=7, FROM=J2, TO=J4
              PIPE  LENGTH=50000, ID=8
      LINK     NAME=8, FROM=J2, TO=J5
              PIPE  LENGTH=35000
      LINK     NAME=9, FROM=J4, TO=J3
              PIPE  LENGTH=18000
      LINK     NAME=10, FROM=A3, TO=J3
              PIPE  LENGTH=1000
      LINK     NAME=11, FROM=J3, TO=J6
              PIPE  LENGTH=10000
      LINK     NAME=12, FROM=J5, TO=J6
              PIPE  LENGTH=30000
      LINK     NAME=13, FROM=J6, TO=B
              PIPE  LENGTH=100
      LINK     NAME=14, FROM=J5, TO=C
              PIPE  LENGTH=100
$
      SINK     NAME=B, PRES=125, RATE(ESTI)=14000
      SINK     NAME=C, PRES=110, RATE(ESTI)=14000
END
```

P10 Blackoil Looped
Network

Output

- If the link flow direction is different than that specified by the user, a negative flowrate is printed for this link in all reports. For example, Link 7 has negative flowrate which means that the flow direction is from Junction 4 to Junction 2.

Partial Output

The following link and node reports show the flow distribution and flowrates for each link. Negative flowrates mean the link direction is reversed from that given by the user.

LINK SUMMARY

RATE, PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE SUMMARY

LINK	FROM(F) AND TO(T) NODE	---ACTUAL FLOW RATES***---			PRESS: DROP (PSIG)	PRESS: TEMP: (F)	---HOLDUP**---	
		GAS (MMCFD)	OIL (BPD)	WATER (BPD)			GAS (MM SCF)	LIQ (STB)
1	A0 (F)	0.0000	198313.5	0.0	395.0*	120.0		
	J0 (T)	0.0000	198036.4	0.0	357.9	37.1	0.0000	408.7
10	A3 (F)	0.0000	25556.5	0.0	176.1	120.0		
	J3 (T)	0.0000	25422.5	0.0	175.9	0.2	0.0000	117.6
11	J3 (F)	0.0000	134613.8	0.0	175.9	104.4		
	J6 (T)	0.0000	134465.8	0.0	125.2	50.6	0.0000	1205.4
12	J6 (F)	0.0000	-41664.1	0.0	125.2	102.1		
	J5 (T)	0.0000	-41754.2	0.0	110.7	-14.6	0.0000	3702.1
13	J6 (F)	0.0000	92801.7	0.0	125.2	102.1		
	B (T)	0.0000	92796.7	0.0	125.0*	0.2	0.0000	12.1
14	J5 (F)	0.0000	151678.0	0.0	110.7	93.7		
	C (T)	0.0000	151686.5	0.0	110.0*	0.7	0.0000	12.3
2	J0 (F)	0.0000	79089.5	0.0	357.9	119.0		
	J1 (T)	0.0000	75817.1	0.0	299.4	58.4	0.0000	4185.9
3	J0 (F)	0.0000	118946.9	0.0	357.9	119.0		
	J4 (T)	0.0000	115964.6	0.0	236.6	121.3	0.0000	3790.9
4	A1 (F)	0.0000	12735.6	0.0	299.5	110.0		
	J1 (T)	0.0000	12639.7	0.0	299.4	7.23E-2	0.0000	120.5
5	J1 (F)	0.0000	88454.7	0.0	299.4	101.8		
	J2 (T)	0.0000	86872.4	0.0	232.7	66.7	0.0000	3688.9
6	A2 (F)	0.0000	18371.3	0.0	233.6	110.0		
	J2 (T)	0.0000	18135.4	0.0	232.7	0.9	0.0000	306.2
7	J4 (F)	0.0000	-5694.3	0.0	236.6	106.7		
	J2 (T)	0.0000	-5695.4	0.0	232.7	-3.8	0.0000	2842.8
8	J2 (F)	0.0000	110671.5	0.0	232.7	96.2		
	J5 (T)	0.0000	109927.8	0.0	110.7	122.1	0.0000	4348.8
9	J4 (F)	0.0000	110270.3	0.0	236.6	106.7		
	J3 (T)	0.0000	109199.4	0.0	175.9	60.7	0.0000	2168.7

* - INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE

** REPORTED VOLUME AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

*** RATE REPORTED AT ACTUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE CONDITIONS

NODE SUMMARY

NODE	PRES. (PSIG)	---STANDARD FLOW RATES ---**			TEMP. (F)
		GAS (MMCFD)	OIL (BPD)	WATER (BPD)	
A0	395.0*	58.8834	147208.5	0.0	120.0
A3	176.1	4.6000	20000.0*	0.0	120.0
J3	175.9	0.0000	0.0*	0.0	104.4
J5	110.7	0.0000	0.0*	0.0	93.7
J6	125.2	0.0000	0.0*	0.0	102.1
J0	357.9	0.0000	0.0*	0.0	119.0
A1	299.5	3.0000	10000.0*	0.0	110.0
J1	299.4	0.0000	0.0*	0.0	101.8
A2	233.6	1.5500	15500.0*	0.0	110.0
J2	232.7	0.0000	0.0*	0.0	96.2
J4	236.6	0.0000	0.0*	0.0	106.7
B	125.0*	-26.3849	-71828.4	0.0	102.0
C	110.0*	-41.6485	-1.208E5	0.0	93.7

* INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE OR FLOW

** STANDARD FLOW RATES REPORTED AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

Partial Output (continued)

The following pressure, holdup and pressure gradient reports for the crossover Link 7 (from J2 to J4) show a very low velocity and low pressure gradient for this link.

LINK "7 " DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I OR & O CHNG (FT)	TVD ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)
P007 (PIPE)	0000	8.000	0.0	I	0.0	236.6	106.7		80.0
	0001		2500.0		0.0	236.4	97.7	2.000	80.0
	0002		5000.0		0.0	236.2	91.7	2.000	80.0
	0003		7500.0		0.0	236.0	87.8	2.000	80.0
	0004		10000.0		0.0	235.8	85.1	2.000	80.0
	0005		12500.0		0.0	235.6	83.4	2.000	80.0
	0006		15000.0		0.0	235.4	82.2	2.000	80.0
	0007		17500.0		0.0	235.3	81.5	2.000	80.0
	0008		20000.0		0.0	235.1	81.0	2.000	80.0
	0009		22500.0		0.0	234.9	80.6	2.000	80.0
	0010		25000.0		0.0	234.7	80.4	2.000	80.0
	:								
	:								
	:								

HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEG. NO.	SLIP	SLIP	---LIQUID HOLDUP--- TOTAL (ABBL)	LIQ VEL (FPS)	ACTUAL GAS VEL (FPS)	MIX VEL (FPS)	FLOW REGM	T-D FLOW REGM	SONIC VEL (FPS)
P007 (PIPE)	0000									
	0001	1.00	1.00	155.4	1.02	0.00	1.02	1-PH	1-PH	0.00
	0002	1.00	1.00	310.8	1.01	0.00	1.01	1-PH	1-PH	0.00
	0003	1.00	1.00	466.3	0.99	0.00	0.99	1-PH	1-PH	0.00
	0004	1.00	1.00	621.7	0.98	0.00	0.98	1-PH	1-PH	0.00
	0005	1.00	1.00	777.1	0.98	0.00	0.98	1-PH	1-PH	0.00
	0006	1.00	1.00	932.5	0.97	0.00	0.97	1-PH	1-PH	0.00
	0007	1.00	1.00	1087.9	0.97	0.00	0.97	1-PH	1-PH	0.00
	0008	1.00	1.00	1243.3	0.97	0.00	0.97	1-PH	1-PH	0.00
	0009	1.00	1.00	1398.8	0.97	0.00	0.97	1-PH	1-PH	0.00
	0010	1.00	1.00	1554.2	0.97	0.00	0.97	1-PH	1-PH	0.00
	:									
	:									
	:									

PRESSURE GRADIENT DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM. NO:	---PRESSURE GRADIENT--- FRIC (PSIFT)	ELEV (PSIFT)	TOTAL (PSIFT)	---PRESSURE DROP--- FRIC (PSIG)	ELEV (PSIG)
P007 (PIPE)	0000					
	0001	-7.59E-5	0.0000	-7.59E-5	-0.2	0.0
	0002	-7.47E-5	0.0000	-7.47E-5	-0.2	0.0
	0003	-7.40E-5	0.0000	-7.40E-5	-0.2	0.0
	0004	-7.35E-5	0.0000	-7.35E-5	-0.2	0.0
	0005	-7.32E-5	0.0000	-7.32E-5	-0.2	0.0
	0006	-7.30E-5	0.0000	-7.30E-5	-0.2	0.0
	0007	-7.29E-5	0.0000	-7.29E-5	-0.2	0.0
	0008	-7.28E-5	0.0000	-7.28E-5	-0.2	0.0
	0009	-7.28E-5	0.0000	-7.28E-5	-0.2	0.0
	0010	-7.27E-5	0.0000	-7.27E-5	-0.2	0.0
	:					
	:					

P10 Blackoil Looped
Network

Partial Output (continued)

The device summary is shown below.

DEVICE SUMMARY

LINK	DEVI	DEVI	C O R	INSIDE	MEAS	ELEV	-----	OUTLET	-----	AVG.
NAME	NAME	TYPE	R	DIAM	LENGTH	CHNG	PRESS:	TEMP:	INSITU	LIQ
				(IN)	(FT)	(FT)	(PSIG)	(F)	GLR	HOLDUP
									(CFBBL)	
1	***SOURCE***				RATE= 1.472E5 (BPD)		395.0	120.0	GLR=	400.
	A0						395.0	120.0		
	P001	PIPE BM		12.000	3500.0	0.0	357.9	119.0	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 357.9 (PSIG)		TEMP= 119.0 (F)			
10	***SOURCE***				RATE= 20000.0 (BPD)		176.1	120.0	GLR=	230.
	A3						176.1	120.0		
	P010	PIPE BM		12.000	1000.0	0.0	175.9	117.9	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 175.9 (PSIG)		TEMP= 104.4 (F)			
11	***JUNCTION**				RATE= 1.040E5 (BPD)		175.9	104.4	GLR=	367.
	J3						175.9	104.4		
	P011	PIPE BM		12.000	10000.0	0.0	125.2	102.1	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 125.2 (PSIG)		TEMP= 102.1 (F)			
12	***JUNCTION**				RATE= -3.22E4 (BPD)		125.2	102.1	GLR=	367.
	J5						125.2	102.1		
	P012	PIPE BM		12.000	30000.0	0.0	110.9	88.1	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 110.7 (PSIG)		TEMP= 93.7 (F)			
13	***JUNCTION**				RATE= 71828.4 (BPD)		125.2	102.1	GLR=	367.
	J6						125.2	102.1		
	P013	PIPE BM		12.000	100.0	0.0	125.0	102.0	0.	1.00
	*** SINK ***				PRES= 125.0 (PSIG)		TEMP= 102.0 (F)			
14	***JUNCTION**				RATE= 1.208E5 (BPD)		110.7	93.7	GLR=	345.
	J5						110.7	93.7		
	P014	PIPE BM		12.000	100.0	0.0	110.0	93.7	0.	1.00
	*** SINK ***				PRES= 110.0 (PSIG)		TEMP= 93.7 (F)			
2	***JUNCTION**				RATE= 58790.4 (BPD)		357.9	119.0	GLR=	400.
	J0						357.9	119.0		
	P002	PIPE BM		12.000	35000.0	0.0	299.4	100.9	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 299.4 (PSIG)		TEMP= 101.8 (F)			
3	***JUNCTION**				RATE= 88418.0 (BPD)		357.9	119.0	GLR=	400.
	J0						357.9	119.0		
	P003	PIPE BM		12.000	32000.0	0.0	236.6	106.7	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 236.6 (PSIG)		TEMP= 106.7 (F)			
4	***SOURCE***				RATE= 10000.0 (BPD)		299.5	110.0	GLR=	300.
	A1						299.5	110.0		
	P004	PIPE BM		12.000	1000.0	0.0	299.5	106.9	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 299.4 (PSIG)		TEMP= 101.8 (F)			
5	***JUNCTION**				RATE= 68790.4 (BPD)		299.4	101.8	GLR=	385.
	J1						299.4	101.8		
	P005	PIPE BM		12.000	30000.0	0.0	233.4	93.7	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 232.7 (PSIG)		TEMP= 96.2 (F)			
6	***SOURCE***				RATE= 15500.0 (BPD)		233.6	110.0	GLR=	100.
	A2						233.6	110.0		
	P006	PIPE BM		12.000	2500.0	0.0	233.4	104.9	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 232.7 (PSIG)		TEMP= 96.2 (F)			
7	***JUNCTION**				RATE= -4341.7 (BPD)		236.6	106.7	GLR=	400.
	J2						236.6	106.7		
	P007	PIPE BM		8.000	50000.0	0.0	232.9	80.0	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 232.7 (PSIG)		TEMP= 96.2 (F)			
8	***JUNCTION**				RATE= 88632.1 (BPD)		232.7	96.2	GLR=	336.
	J2						232.7	96.2		
	P008	PIPE BM		12.000	35000.0	0.0	109.9	90.6	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 110.7 (PSIG)		TEMP= 93.7 (F)			
9	***JUNCTION**				RATE= 84076.4 (BPD)		236.6	106.7	GLR=	400.
	J4						236.6	106.7		
	P009	PIPE BM		12.000	18000.0	0.0	175.8	101.3	0.	1.00
	***JUNCTION**				PRES= 175.9 (PSIG)		TEMP= 104.4 (F)			

Condensate Well Tubing Design

Problem Description

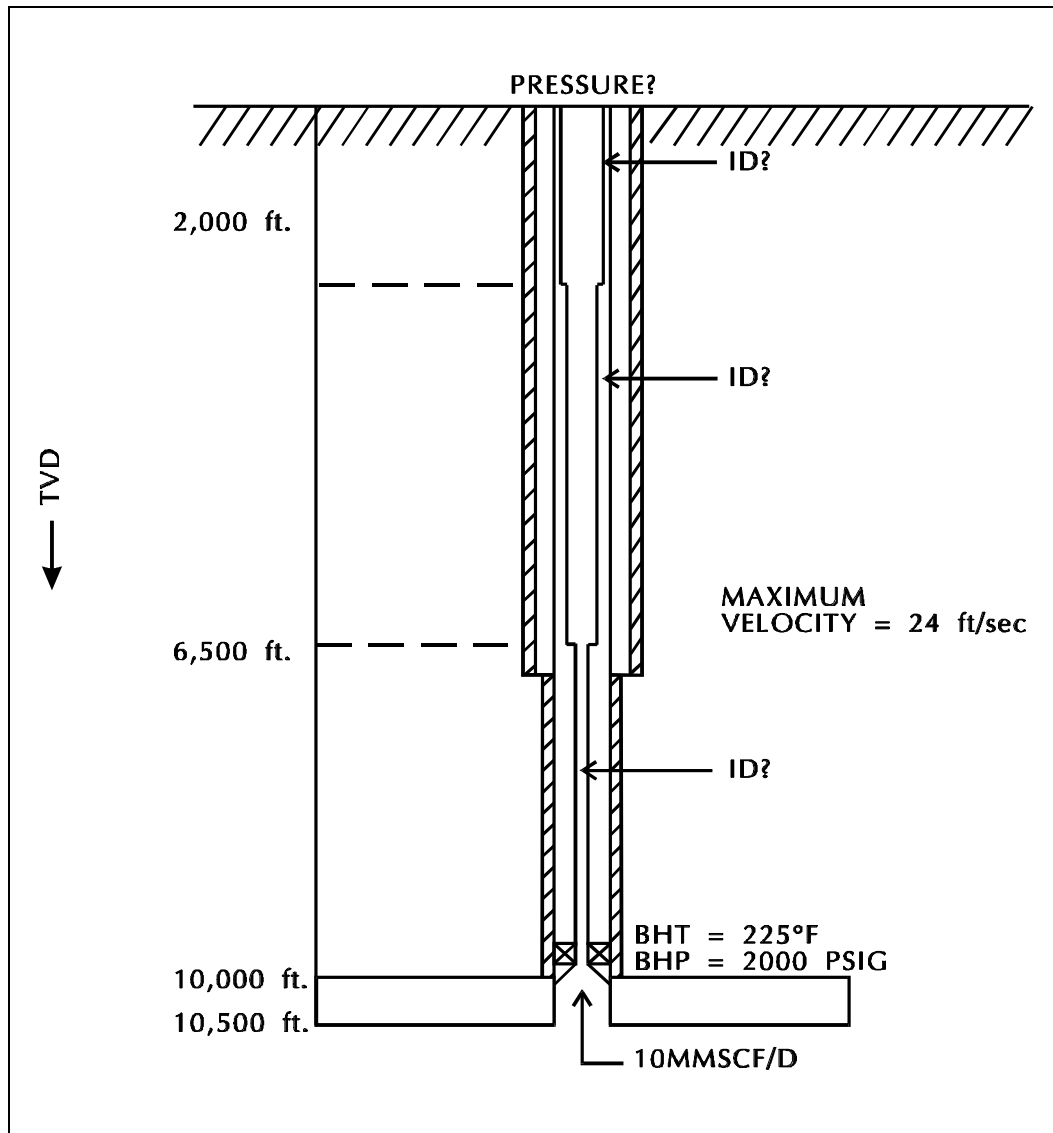
A gas well completed in a sandstone reservoir produces some sand. From erosional velocity considerations the well can be safely produced at a gas velocity of up to 24 ft/sec. The maximum production rate will be 10 MMscfd. The minimum bottomhole pressure is expected to be 2000 psig (abandonment pressure.) A schematic of the well is shown in Figure P11.1. Other process data for the well are given in Table P11.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the minimum size of the inner tubings TUB2, TUB3 and TUB4 in order that the erosion velocity is not exceeded for the maximum allowable rate. Note that the outermost tubing TUB1 is not sized.
2. Determine the maximum velocity in the tubing string.
3. Determine where the maximum velocity occurs.

P11 Condensate Well
Tubing Design

Figure P11.1: Condensate Well



P11 Condensate Well
Tubing Design

Table P11.1: Process Information
Fluid Compositions

Components	Mole %
N2	11.21
H2S	0.05
CO2	6.49
H2	0.3
C1	80.12
C2	1.37
C3	0.28
IC4	0.05
NC4	0.08
IC5	0.03
NC5	0.02

Compressor Data

MWD (ft)	ID (in)
10500	5.5
10000	2.441
6500	2.992
2000	3.958

Heat Transfer Data

$$U = 2.5 \text{ Btu/hr-ft}^2\text{-F}$$

$$\text{Temp. Gradient} = 1.4^\circ\text{F}/100 \text{ ft}$$

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- The automatic line sizer with velocity criteria option is used to size selected piping devices. This eliminates the need for manual trial runs to achieve the design criteria.
- The compositional model is used which treats heat transfer and temperature effects accurately.
- Rigorous enthalpy and heat transfer calculations are performed. This is important especially if parameters such as velocity are of primary interest as in this problem.

Results and Discussion

A partial output listing is given. The following results were obtained:

1. The tubing sizes calculated were 3.548 in., 3.548 in. and 2.992 in., starting at the surface. These are shown in the device summary of the output.
2. The maximum velocity is 23.7 ft/sec as shown in the velocity report of link detail output. Without the sizing constraint, the maximum velocity would be 38.4 ft/sec.
3. This maximum velocity occurs at a depth of about 6500 ft.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- The compositional gas option was used since it was known beforehand there will be no liquid phase over the range of pressures and temperatures in the system. This option bypasses the unnecessary flash calculations. The effects of non-hydrocarbon gases (N₂, CO₂, H₂S) were taken into account rigorously through the use of the SRK equation of state.
- The default (BEGGS-BRILL-MOODY) correlation was used. For single phase, this degenerates to MOODY and considers acceleration effects rigorously.

TECHNIQUE

- Segment sizes of 400 ft. were used.
- A constant maximum velocity (24 ft/sec) curve was used for the velocity criteria in line sizing.
- Multiple tubings were used. The greater the number of tubings, the closer the design to the theoretical minimum size combination.

Input Data

Petroleum units of measure are used throughout the simulation. The keyword input file for this simulation is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE    PROB=WELL1, PROJ=WELLAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC     CONDENSATE WELL TUBING DESIGN
DIME     PETROLEUM
CALC     SINGLE, COMP(GAS)
PRINT    DEVICE=PART, PLOT=FULL, INPUT=NONE
DEFAULT  UTUBE=2.5, TGRAD=1.4
SEGMENT  DLVERT=400
$
COMP DATA
LIBID    CO2/H2S/N2/H2/C1/C2/C3/IC4/NC4/IC5/NC5
$
METHOD DATA
THERMO   SYSTEM=SRK
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE   NAME=S1, PRES=2000, TEMP=225, RATE(GV)=10,*
COMP=6.49/0.05/11.21/0.3/80.12/1.37/0.28/0.05/0.08/0.03/0.02
$
TUBING   NAME=TUB1, LENGTH=10500, ID=5.5
TUBING   NAME=TUB2, LENGTH=10000, ID=2.441
TUBING   NAME=TUB3, LENGTH=6500, ID=2.992
TUBING   NAME=TUB4, LENGTH=2000, ID=3.958
$
SINK     NAME=S2, PRES(ESTI)=500, RATE(ESTI)=10
$
SIZING DATA
DEVICE   NAME=TUB2,TUB3,TUB4
LINE     ID=1.995,2.441,2.992,3.548,3.958
MAXV     VELO(FPS)=24/24, ID=1/6
END
```

Output

- The maximum velocity does not occur at the surface (lowest pressure point) because of the tapered tubing where the tubing size increases as it nears the surface.
- The velocities in the wellbore are printed in the link device detail report (holdup and velocity detail section).
- The linesizing option in PIPEPHASE checks if the conduit diameter is large enough to satisfy a maximum velocity criteria. If the maximum velocity is exceeded, the next larger diameter is tried. However, if the maximum velocity is not exceeded, calculations are not tried with a smaller diameter.

Partial Output

The pressure and velocity reports are given below and on the following page. The results show that the maximum velocity of 23.7 ft/sec occurs at a depth of 6500 ft.

LINK "LINK" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)	QUAL (FRAC)
TUB1 (TBNG)	0000	5.500	10500.0	I	10500.0	2000.0	225.0		225.0	1.00
	0001		10250.0		10250.0	1990.3	224.2	2.500	221.5	1.00
	0002		10000.0	O	10000.0	1980.6	223.1	2.500	218.0	1.00
TUB2 (TBNG)	0000	2.992	10000.0	I	10000.0	1980.6	223.1		218.0	1.00
	0001		9600.0		9600.0	1957.1	221.3	2.500	212.4	1.00
	0002		9200.0		9200.0	1933.8	219.3	2.500	206.8	1.00
	0003		8800.0		8800.0	1910.5	217.0	2.500	201.2	1.00
	0004		8400.0		8400.0	1887.2	214.5	2.500	195.6	1.00
	0005		8000.0		8000.0	1864.0	211.8	2.500	190.0	1.00
	0006		7600.0		7600.0	1840.8	208.9	2.500	184.4	1.00
	0007		7200.0		7200.0	1817.6	205.8	2.500	178.8	1.00
	0008		6800.0		6800.0	1794.5	202.6	2.500	173.2	1.00
	0009		6500.0	O	6500.0	1777.2	200.1	2.500	169.0	1.00
TUB3 (TBNG)	0000	3.548	6500.0	I	6500.0	1777.2	200.1		169.0	1.00
	0001		6100.0		6100.0	1759.3	196.3	2.500	163.4	1.00
	0002		5700.0		5700.0	1741.5	192.4	2.500	157.8	1.00
	0003		5300.0		5300.0	1723.6	188.4	2.500	152.2	1.00
	0004		4900.0		4900.0	1705.8	184.2	2.500	146.6	1.00
	0005		4500.0		4500.0	1688.0	179.9	2.500	141.0	1.00
	0006		4100.0		4100.0	1670.2	175.5	2.500	135.4	1.00
	0007		3700.0		3700.0	1652.4	171.1	2.500	129.8	1.00
	0008		3300.0		3300.0	1634.6	166.5	2.500	124.2	1.00
	0009		2900.0		2900.0	1616.8	161.9	2.500	118.6	1.00
	0010		2500.0		2500.0	1599.0	157.2	2.500	113.0	1.00
	0011		2100.0		2100.0	1581.3	152.4	2.500	107.4	1.00
	0012		2000.0	O	2000.0	1576.8	151.2	2.500	106.0	1.00
TUB4 (TBNG)	0000	3.548	2000.0	I	2000.0	1576.8	151.2		106.0	1.00
	0001		1600.0		1600.0	1559.1	146.3	2.500	100.4	1.00
	0002		1200.0		1200.0	1541.3	141.4	2.500	94.8	1.00
	0003		800.0		800.0	1523.5	136.4	2.500	89.2	1.00
	0004		400.0		400.0	1505.7	131.4	2.500	83.6	1.00
	0005		0.0	O	0.0	1487.9	126.2	2.500	78.0	1.00

Partial Output (continued)

The velocities in the well are given in the output below.

LINK "LINK" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT										
HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT										

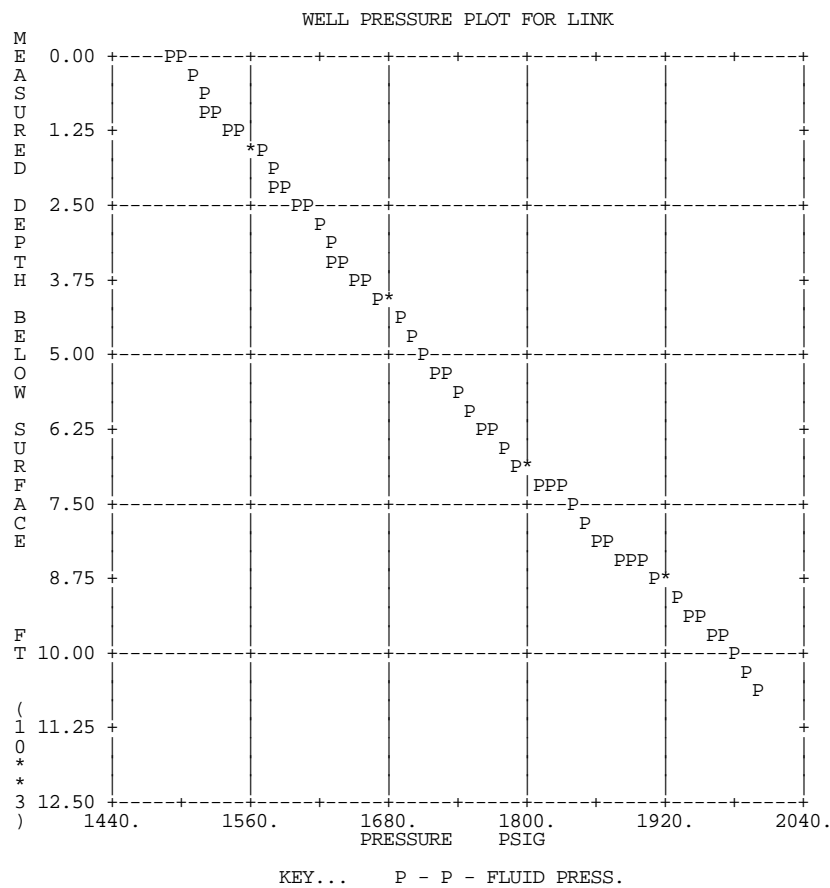
DEVICE	---LIQUID HOLDUP---				ACTUAL		T-D		SONIC	
NAME	SEG.	NO			LIQ	GAS	MIX	FLOW	FLOW	SONIC
AND										
TYPE	NO.	SLIP	SLIP	TOTAL	VEL	VEL	VEL	REGM	REGM	VEL
				(ABBL)	(FPS)	(FPS)	(FPS)			(FPS)

TUB1 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	6.58	6.58	1-PH	1-PH	1540.30
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	6.60	6.60	1-PH	1-PH	1538.82
TUB2 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	22.41	22.41	1-PH	1-PH	1533.88
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	22.59	22.59	1-PH	1-PH	1530.79
	0003	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	22.76	22.76	1-PH	1-PH	1527.36
	0004	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	22.92	22.92	1-PH	1-PH	1523.59
	0005	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	23.08	23.08	1-PH	1-PH	1519.51
	0006	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	23.23	23.23	1-PH	1-PH	1515.08
	0007	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	23.38	23.38	1-PH	1-PH	1510.42
	0008	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	23.53	23.53	1-PH	1-PH	1505.49
0009	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	23.65	23.65	1-PH	1-PH	1502.16	
TUB3 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	16.87	16.87	1-PH	1-PH	1497.12
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	16.91	16.91	1-PH	1-PH	1491.13
	0003	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	16.94	16.94	1-PH	1-PH	1484.89
	0004	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	16.97	16.97	1-PH	1-PH	1478.42
	0005	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	16.99	16.99	1-PH	1-PH	1471.73
	0006	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.01	17.01	1-PH	1-PH	1464.82
	0007	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.02	17.02	1-PH	1-PH	1457.72
	0008	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.04	17.04	1-PH	1-PH	1450.42
	0009	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.05	17.05	1-PH	1-PH	1443.01
	0010	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.05	17.05	1-PH	1-PH	1435.40
	0011	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.06	17.06	1-PH	1-PH	1427.61
0012	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.06	17.06	1-PH	1-PH	1425.68	
TUB4 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.06	17.06	1-PH	1-PH	1417.65
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.05	17.05	1-PH	1-PH	1409.48
	0003	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.05	17.05	1-PH	1-PH	1401.13
	0004	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.04	17.04	1-PH	1-PH	1392.62
	0005	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	17.02	17.02	1-PH	1-PH	1383.95

P11 Condensate Well
Tubing Design

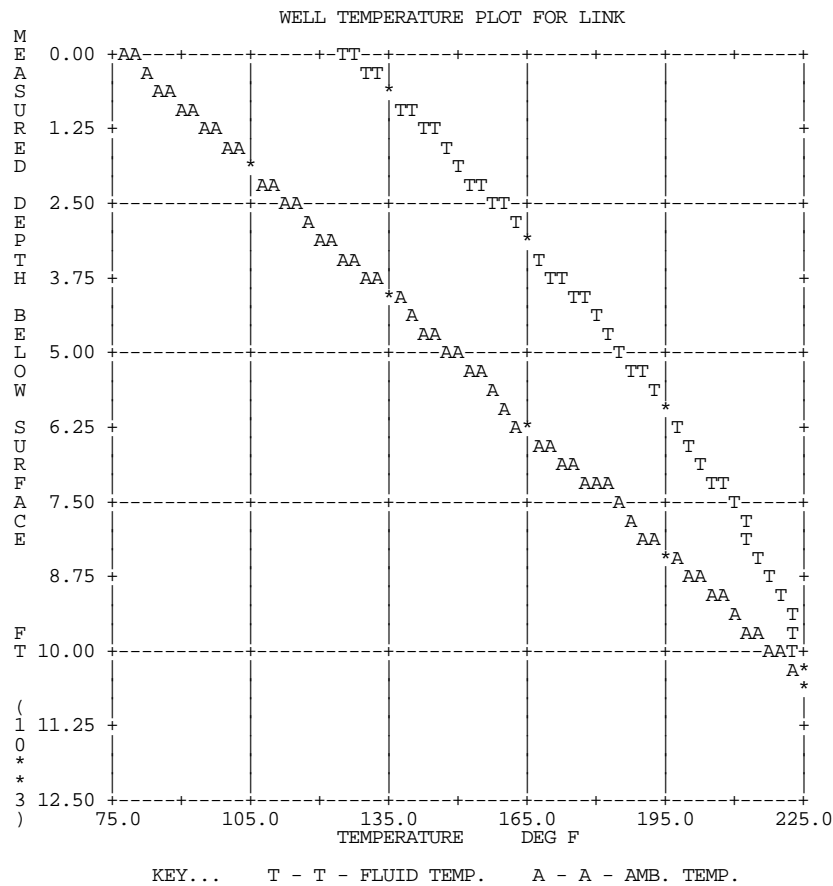
Partial Output (continued)

The pressure profile in the well is shown below.



Partial Output (continued)

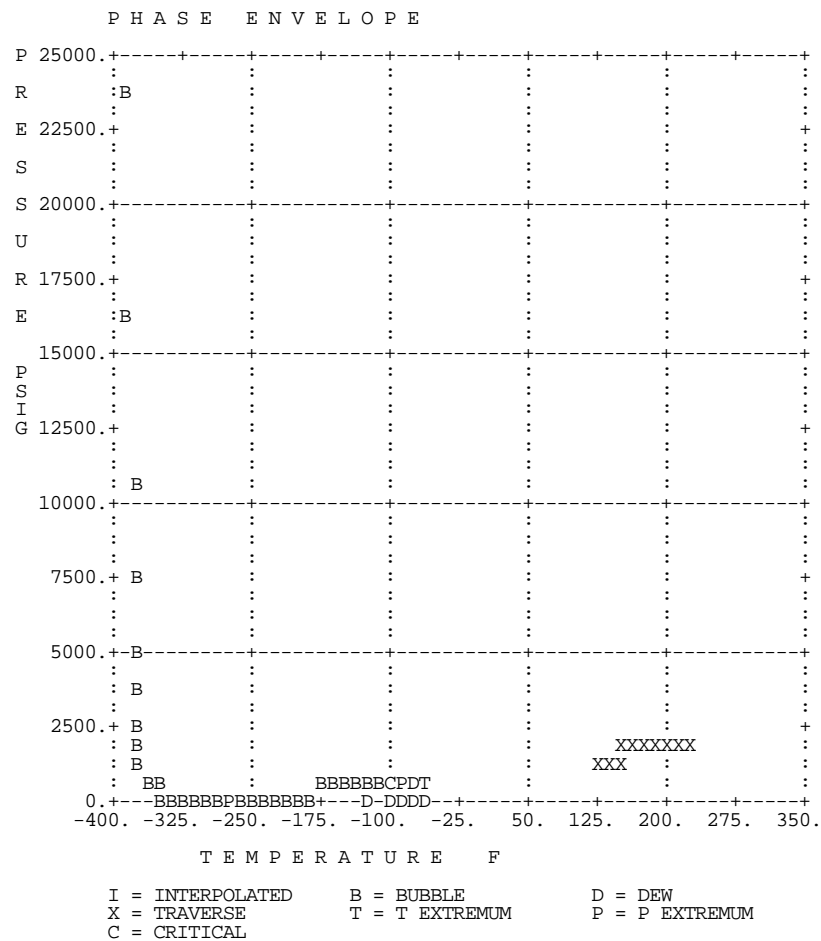
The temperature profile in the well is shown below.



P11 Condensate Well
Tubing Design

Partial Output (continued)

The traverse of the fluid (marked by 'X' on the phase envelope below) shows that the initial assumption of a gas-only phase at the process conditions was correct.



Retrograde Gas Condensate Well

Problem Description

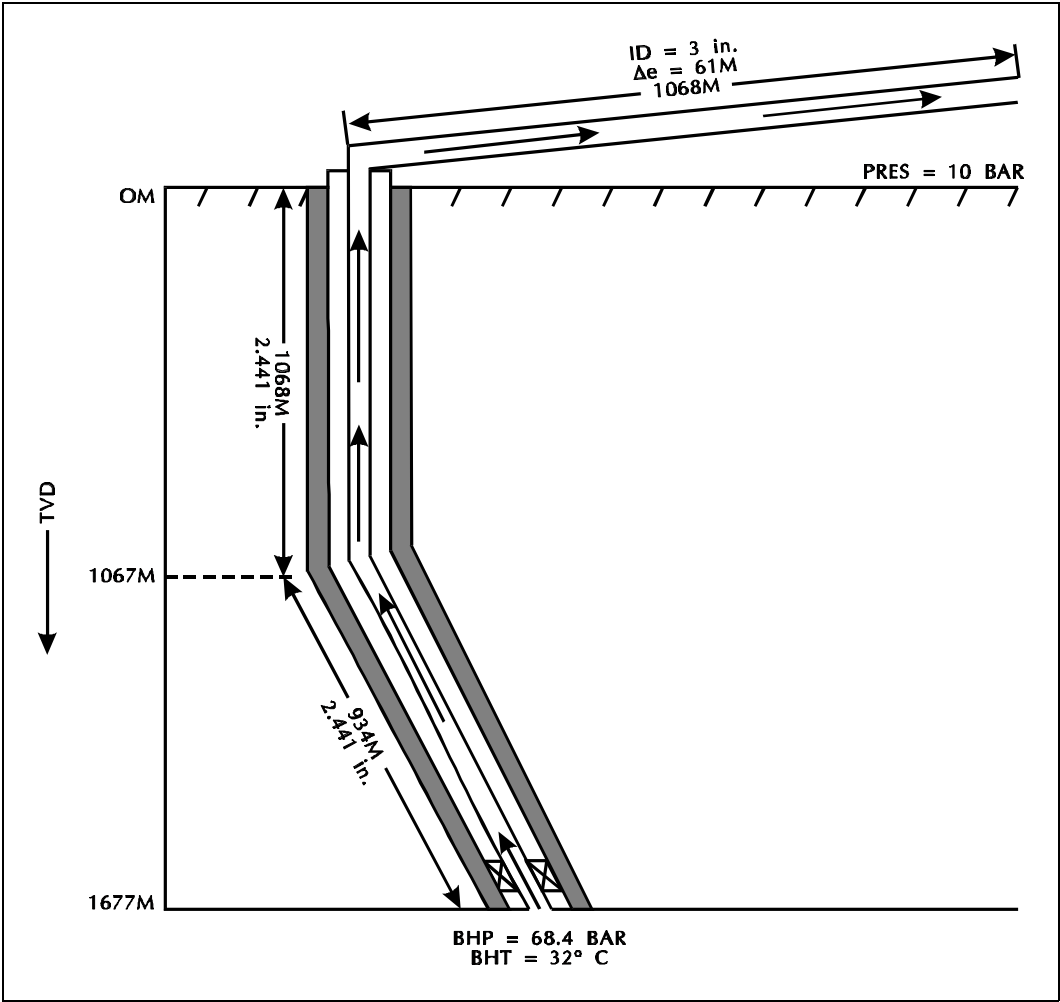
A dry gas well, 1677 meters deep, has started producing some hydrocarbon liquids. A schematic of this well is given in Figure P12.1. Laboratory PVT analysis indicates the fluid is in the gas phase at reservoir conditions. You have been asked to study the well performance and the phase behavior in the well to explain this behavior. The flowing bottomhole pressure is 68.4 bar and surface pressure is 10 bar. Other data for the well are shown on Figure P12.1 and Table P12.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the flowrate and the outlet temperature for the given inlet and outlet pressures.
2. Determine if there is a significant Joule-Thomson effect present.
3. Determine the point where first condensation begins.

P12 Retrograde Gas
Condensate Well

Figure P12.1: Retrograde Gas Condensate Well



P12 Retrograde Gas
Condensate Well

Table P12.1: Process Information

Fluid Compositions

Components	Mole %
N2	10.2
C1	70.1
C2	11.9
C3	4.11
IC4	0.45
NC4	1.20
IC5	0.35
NC5	0.43
NC6	0.13
NC7	0.03

Heat Transfer Data

U	3.0 Btu/hr-ft ² -F
Temp. Gradient	1.6°C/100 m
Ambient Temperature	8°C

Pipeline Data

Roughness	0.018 mm
Segment Horizontal Length Change	1000 m
Segment Vertical Length Change	300 m

P12 Retrograde Gas
Condensate Well

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- The compositional model is used to rigorously model the condensing fluid and Joule-Thomson cooling effects.
- Rigorous heat transfer is used to accurately model the overall heat balance.
- The Beggs-Brill-Moody correlation is used for calculating the pressure drop and holdup. This correlation is well behaved for all ranges of phase behavior.

Results and Discussion

1. For the given boundary pressure the flowrate was calculated at 7558 Kg/hr (gas volume is equivalent to 8.34 Mscfd). The outlet temperature was -10.4°C, significantly below the ambient temperature of 8°C.
2. Condensation first forms at about 167 meters depth in the well.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- The Peng-Robinson (PR) equation of state was used for phase split, enthalpy, and gas density calculations. The API method was used for liquid density and viscosity determination.
- The values for composition that were input were not normalized; the PIPEPHASE program performs this function.

TECHNIQUE

- The deviated well was simulated by dividing the production string into two tubings. This step provides a more accurate ambient temperature profile and well profile.
- The condensate model is inadequate because it is incapable of simulating more complex phenomena such as Joule-Thomson and retrograde effects, therefore, the compositional model was used.

Input Data

The Metric units of measure are used throughout the simulation. The keyword input data file for this simulation is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

Input for a Compositional Analysis.

```
TITLE    PROB=WELL2, PROJ=WELLAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC     GAS WELL PRODUCING LIQUIDS
CALC     SINGLE, COMPOSITIONAL
DIME     METRIC
DEFAULT  TGRAD=1.6, UTUB(BTU*TF)=3.0, TAMB=8
PRINT    DEVICE=FULL, INPUT=FULL, PLOT=FULL, ITER
SEGMENT  DLVERT=300, DLHOR=1000
$
COMPONENT DATA
LIBID    N2/C1/C2/C3/IC4/NC4/IC5/NC5/NC6/NC7
$
METHOD DATA
THERMO   SYSTEM=PR
$
STRUCTURE
SOURCE   NAME=S1, TEMP=32, PRES=68.4, RATE(ESTI,W)=7500, *
COMP=10.2/70.1/11.9/4.11/0.45/1.20/0.35/ *
0.43/0.13/0.03, NOCHECK
$
TUBING   LENGTH=2002, DEPTH=1677, ID(IN)=2.441, ROUGH=.018
TUBING   LENGTH=1068, DEPTH=1067, ID(IN)=2.441, ROUGH=.018
PIPE     LENGTH=1068, ID(IN)=3, ECHG=61
$
SINK     NAME=SNK1, PRES=10, RATE(ESTI,W)=7500
END
```

P12 Retrograde Gas
Condensate Well

Output

- The device detail report indicates flow is single phase gas until about 167 meters depth.
- The phase envelope shows the traverse of the fluid, which illustrates the retrograde condensation effect. If the well head pressure were lowered, a gas phase would be produced.

Partial Output

The flash report for the inlet is given below.

FLASH REPORT

NODE S1 AT 32.0 DEG C AND 68.4 BAR

-----MOLE FRACTION-----					
COMPONENT	----HYDROCARBON----		COMBINED VAP+LIQ1	LIQUID2	TOTAL STREAM
	VAPOR	LIQUID1			
N2	0.103134	0.000000	0.103134	0.000000	0.103134
C1	0.708797	0.000000	0.708797	0.000000	0.708797
C2	0.120324	0.000000	0.120324	0.000000	0.120324
C3	0.041557	0.000000	0.041557	0.000000	0.041557
IC4	0.004550	0.000000	0.004550	0.000000	0.004550
NC4	0.012133	0.000000	0.012133	0.000000	0.012134
IC5	0.003539	0.000000	0.003539	0.000000	0.003539
NC5	0.004348	0.000000	0.004348	0.000000	0.004348
NC6	0.001314	0.000000	0.001314	0.000000	0.001314
NC7	0.000303	0.000000	0.000303	0.000000	0.000303
TOTAL RATE (INLET TO NODE IF JUNCTION)					
	KG/HR	7558.2	0.0	7558.2	0.0
	MOLE/HR	353.30	0.00	353.30	0.00
WT FRAC LIQ			0.000000		0.000000
PHASE PROPERTIES					
MASS FRACTION	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000
VOLUME FRAC	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000
DENSITY KG/M3	70.73	0.00		0.00	
SPECIFIC GRAV	0.738418	0.000000		0.000000	
VISCOSITY CP	0.0136	0.0000		0.0000	
ENTHALPY KCAL/KG	18.892	0.000		0.000	18.892
SURF TENS NEWTON/M		0.000		0.000	
MOLECULAR WT	21.3934	0.0000	21.3934	0.0000	21.3934

P12 Retrograde Gas
Condensate Well

Partial Output (continued)

The flash report for the outlet is given below. Note the presence of two phases at the outlet and that the outlet temperature goes below the ambient temperature of 8 degrees C.

NODE SNK1 AT -10.4 DEG C AND 10.1 BAR

-----MOLE FRACTION-----					
COMPONENT	----HYDROCARBON----		COMBINED	LIQUID2	TOTAL
	VAPOR	LIQUID1	VAP+LIQ1		STREAM
N2	0.103304	0.001881	0.103134	0.000000	0.103134
C1	0.709892	0.055134	0.708797	0.000000	0.708797
C2	0.120405	0.071749	0.120324	0.000000	0.120324
C3	0.041443	0.109383	0.041557	0.000000	0.041557
IC4	0.004502	0.033389	0.004550	0.000000	0.004550
NC4	0.011923	0.138009	0.012133	0.000000	0.012134
IC5	0.003354	0.113646	0.003539	0.000000	0.003539
NC5	0.004034	0.191426	0.004348	0.000000	0.004348
NC6	0.001006	0.185551	0.001314	0.000000	0.001314
NC7	0.000137	0.099832	0.000303	0.000000	0.000303
TOTAL RATE (INLET TO NODE IF JUNCTION)					
KG/HR	7519.3	38.9	7558.2	0.0	7558.2
MOLE/HR	352.70	0.59	353.30	0.00	353.30
WT FRAC LIQ			0.005152		0.005152
PHASE PROPERTIES					
MASS FRACTION	0.994848	0.005152	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000
VOLUME FRAC	0.999915	0.000085	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000
DENSITY KG/M3	10.38	630.17		0.00	
SPECIFIC GRAV	0.735844	0.630792		0.000000	
VISCOSITY CP	0.0102	0.2538		0.0000	
ENTHALPY KCAL/KG	15.672	-6.309		0.000	15.559
SURF TENS NEWTON/M		0.016		0.000	
MOLECULAR WT	21.3189	65.8860	21.3934	0.0000	21.3934

P12 Retrograde Gas
Condensate Well

Partial Output (continued)

Following are link, node, and device summary reports.

```

LINK SUMMARY
RATE, PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE SUMMARY
-----
FROM(F)
AND
TO(T)  ----ACTUAL FLOW RATES***--
LINK  NODE      GAS      OIL      WATER  PRESS:  PRESS:  TEMP:  ----HOLDUP**---
      (MMCMHR) (CMHR)   (CMHR)  (BAR)   (BAR)   (C)    (MM  GAS  LIQ
      (SCM)    (ACM)
-----
LINK  SORS(F) 0.000107  0.000  0.000  68.40*  32.0
      SNK (T) 0.000725  0.062  0.000  10.12*  58.28 -10.4 0.00051  0.06
      SPHERE GENERATED VOLUME (BASED ON HL) = 0.1
      SPHERE GENERATED VOLUME (BASED ON (HL-HLNS)) = 0.0

* - INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE
** REPORTED VOLUME AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F (GAS ONLY)
*** RATE REPORTED AT ACTUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE CONDITIONS
  
```

```

NODE SUMMARY
-----
NODE  PRES.  -----GAS----- -----OIL----- -----WATER-----  TOTAL  TEMP
      (BAR)  RATE  GRAV  RATE  GRAV  RATE  GRAV  RATE  (KGHR)  (C)
-----
SORS  68.40 *  7558.  0.74  0.  0.00  0.  0.00  7558.  3.200E1
      0.008336(MMCMHR)  0.000(CMHR)  0.000(CMHR)
SNK   10.12 *  7558.  0.74  0.  0.00  0.  0.00  7558.  -1.03E1
      0.008336(MMCMHR)  0.000(CMHR)  0.000(CMHR)

* INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE OR FLOW
** FLOW RATES REPORTED AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F
  
```

```

DEVICE SUMMARY
-----
LINK  DEVI  DEVI  C  INSIDE  MEAS  ELEV  OUTLET  INSITU  AVG.
NAME  NAME  TYPE  R  DIAM  LENGTH  CHNG  PRESS:  TEMP:  QUALITY  LIQ
      (MM)  (M)  (M)  (BAR)  (C)  (FRAC)  HOLDUP
-----
LINK  ***SOURCE***  RATE=  7558. (KGHR)  68.40  32.0  QUAL=  1.00
      SORS
      T001 TBNG BM  62.00  934.00  610.00  56.05  23.0  1.00  0.00
      T002 TBNG BM  62.00  1068.00  1067.00  32.12  4.6  0.99  3.8E-3
      P003 PIPE BM  76.20  1068.00  61.00  10.12 -10.4 0.99  9.1E-3
      *** SINK *** PRES=  10.12 (BAR)  TEMP= -10.4 (C)
  
```

Partial Output (continued)

The pressure and temperature and holdup and velocity reports for the link devices are given below. The reports show that liquid starts to drop out of the gas stream with decreasing pressure (retrograde condensate behavior) in segment number 003 of device T002 (at about 167 meters).

LINK "LINK" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (MM)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (M)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (M)	CALC PRESS (BAR)	CALC TEMP (C)	OVERALL U-FACT (KCMC)	AMB TEMP (C)	QUAL (FRAC)
T001 (TBNG)	0000	62.00	2002.00	I	1677.00	68.40	32.0		32.0	1.00
	0001		1542.77		1377.08	62.43	27.8	14.65	27.2	1.00
	0002		1083.55		1077.16	56.26	23.1	14.65	22.4	1.00
	0003		1068.00	O	1067.00	56.05	23.0	14.65	22.2	1.00
T002 (TBNG)	0000	62.00	1068.00	I	1067.00	56.05	23.0		22.2	1.00
	0001		767.80		767.08	51.27	18.8	14.65	17.4	1.00
	0002		467.59		467.15	46.34	14.4	14.65	12.6	1.00
	0003		167.39		167.23	37.64	8.4	14.65	7.8	1.00
	0004		2.2567E-5	O	0.00	32.12	4.6	14.65	5.2	0.99
P003 (PIPE)	0000	76.20	0.00	I	0.00	32.12	4.6		8.0	0.99
	0001		320.40		18.30	27.66	2.0	4.88	8.0	0.99
	0002		546.99		12.94	23.95	-0.2	4.88	8.0	0.99
	0003		773.57		12.94	19.41	-3.1	4.88	8.0	0.99
	0004		884.22		6.32	16.66	-5.0	4.88	8.0	0.99
	0005		950.61		3.79	14.71	-6.4	4.88	8.0	0.99
	0006		1017.01		3.79	12.38	-8.3	4.88	8.0	0.99
	0007		1068.00	O	2.91	10.12	-10.4	4.88	8.0	0.99

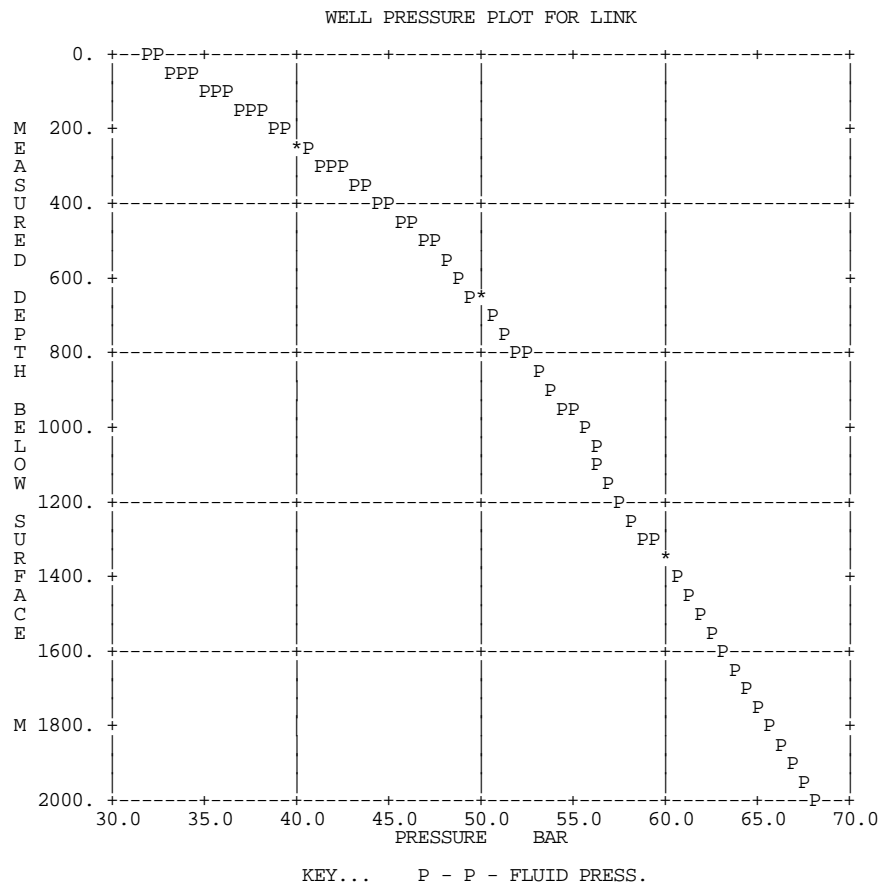
HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEG. NO.	NO SLIP	LIQUID HOLDUP SLIP	TOTAL (ACM)	LIQ VEL (MPS)	ACTUAL GAS VEL (MPS)	MIX VEL (MPS)	FLOW REGM	T-D FLOW REGM	SONIC VEL (MPS)
T001 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.23	10.23	1-PH	1-PH	358.78
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.18	11.18	1-PH	1-PH	356.02
	0003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.77	11.77	1-PH	1-PH	364.55
T002 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.26	12.26	1-PH	1-PH	355.89
	0002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.37	13.37	1-PH	1-PH	353.36
	0003	4.E-4	8.E-3	6.874E-3	0.78	15.59	15.48	DIST	ANNU	329.70
	0004	7.E-4	0.01	0.01	1.28	18.86	18.67	DIST	ANNU	336.62
P003 (PIPE)	0000									
	0001	8.E-4	0.01	0.03	0.96	14.65	14.49	DIST	ANNU	334.50
	0002	7.E-4	0.01	0.04	1.07	17.06	16.89	DIST	ANNU	330.32
	0003	5.E-4	9.E-3	0.05	1.18	20.41	20.24	DIST	ANNU	324.45
	0004	4.E-4	7.E-3	0.05	1.27	24.65	24.49	DIST	ANNU	319.24
	0005	3.E-4	6.E-3	0.05	1.32	28.44	28.28	DIST	ANNU	315.40
	0006	2.E-4	5.E-3	0.06	1.36	32.99	32.84	DIST	ANNU	311.32
	0007	1.E-4	3.E-3	0.06	1.36	39.79	39.66	DIST	ANNU	306.85

P12 Retrograde Gas
Condensate Well

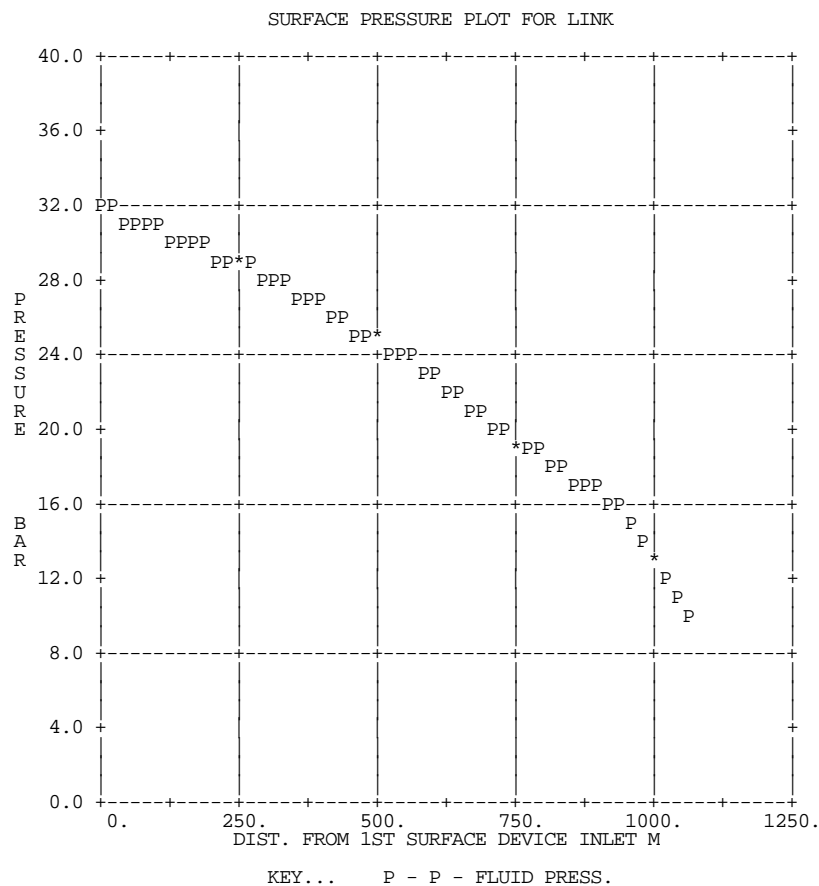
Partial Output (continued)

The well pressure plot is shown below.



Partial Output (continued)

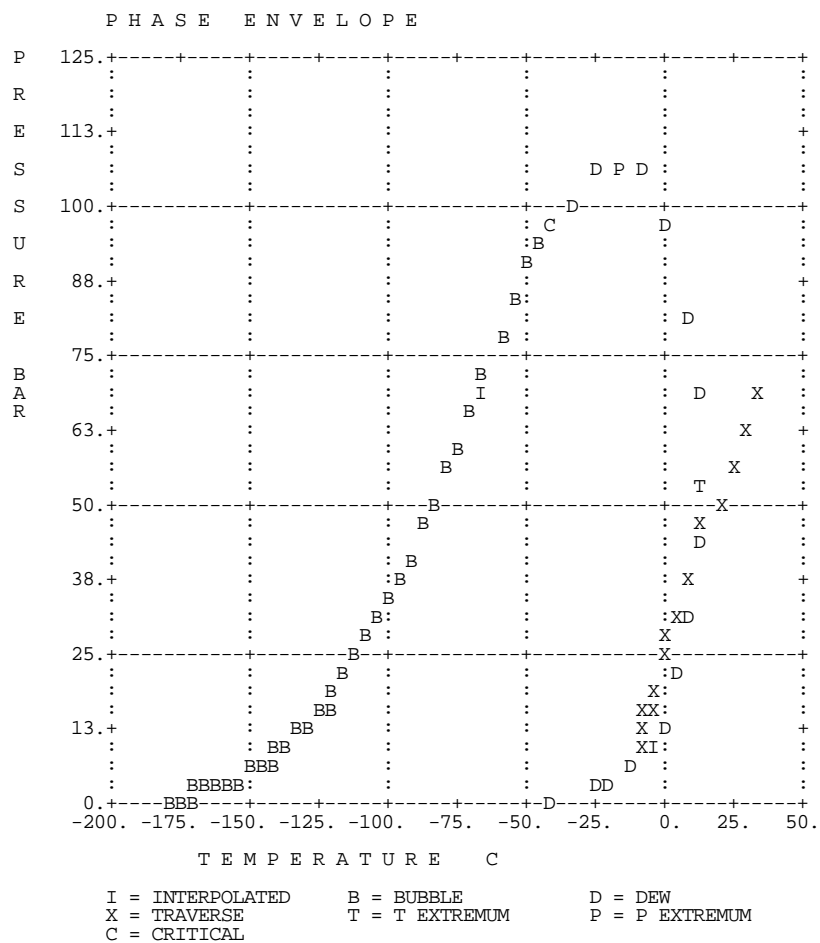
The surface pressure plot is shown below.



P12 Retrograde Gas
Condensate Well

Partial Output (continued)

The traverse of the fluid (marked by 'X' on the phase envelope) shows the retrograde condensation effect.



Geothermal Well

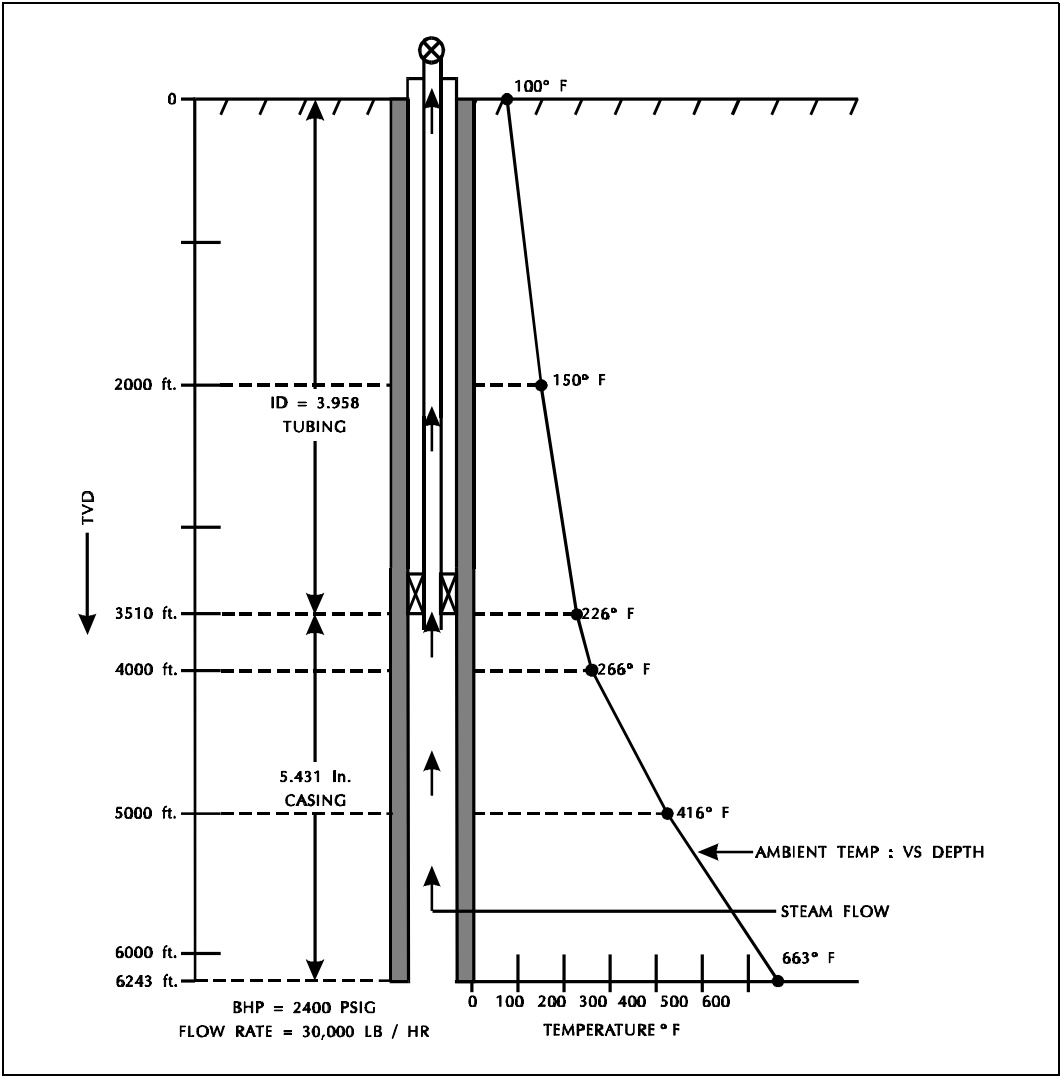
Problem Description

Steam, produced from a high capacity geothermal well, is to be used for electric power generation. The power plant operator is interested in having a high surface steam quality and enthalpy. The flowrate is set at 30,000 lb/hr. The quality of the steam at the bottomhole is 55%, and the pressure is 2400 psi. Due to the hot producing formation, the geothermal gradient is non-linear. Figure P13.1 shows a schematic of the well. Additional process data is given in Table P13.1.

As the well operator, you are required to:

1. Determine the steam enthalpy and quality at the surface.
2. Determine the increase in the outlet enthalpy if the upper 3500 feet of tubing is insulated to an effective U-value of 0.25 Btu/hr-ft²-F.

Figure P13.1: Geothermal Well



P13 Geothermal Well

Table P13.1: Process Information

Fluid Steam

Water SP GR = 1.002

Initial Quality = 55%

Heat Transfer Data

$U = 3 \text{ Btu/hr-ft}^2\text{-}^\circ\text{F}$

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- The built-in steam package covers the range of pressure and temperature normally encountered in steam systems.
- Rigorous heat transfer calculations are critical as heat availability is of primary concern for most steam systems.
- The pressure and quality specification completely defines the steam at the source. Pressure and temperature alone do not define the steam quality.
- The case-study feature allows the use of $U=0.25$ for tubing TUB1. Note that case studies are cumulative.

Results and Discussion

1. The calculated quality at the wellhead is about 15%, the temperature is 604°F and the pressure is 1580 psi. Mixture enthalpy is calculated as $(618.97 \times .85 + 1190.1 \times .15) = 704.6$ Btu/lb.
2. If the upper 3500 feet of tubing were insulated to an effective U-value of 0.25 Btu/hr-ft²-F the quality at the wellhead would be 40% at the temperature of 611°F and 1662.3 pressure. This means substantially increased quality over the uninsulated tubing. The mixture enthalpy is now calculated as $(628.8 \times .6 + 118.1 \times .4) = 852.0$ Btu/lb.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- A detailed geothermal temperature gradient was input for rigorous heat transfer calculations.
- The tubing overall heat transfer coefficient was set at 3 Btu/hr-ft²-F.
- The Beggs and Brill correlation was used for pressure drop and holdup calculations.
- The segment size was set at 500 feet.
- The specific gravity of the water was greater than 1.0 due to dissolved solids in the processed fluids.

TECHNIQUE

- The non-linear temperature gradient due to the heat source was incorporated into the run by dividing the tubing string into several individual tubings and imposing an average temperature gradient for each depth interval.

Input Data

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE    PROB=WELL3, PROJ=WELLAPP, USER=SIMSCI
CALC     SINGLE, STEAM
PRINT    INPUT=NONE, DEVICE=PART, PLOT=FULL
DEFAULT  IDTUBI=5.431, UTUBING=3
SEGMENT  DLVERT=500, DLHOR=500
$
PVT DATA
      SET      SETNO=1, GRAV(WATER, SPGR)=1.002
$
STRUCTURE DATA
      SOURCE    NAME=S1, SETN=1, PRES=2400, QUAL=55, RATE=30000
$
      LINK      NAME=L001, FROM=S1, TO=S2
                TUBING  LENGTH=6243, TGRAD=20
                TUBING  LENGTH=5000, TGRAD=15
                TUBING  LENGTH=4000, TGRAD=8
                TUBING  NAME=TUB4, LENGTH=3510, TGRAD=5, ID=3.958
                TUBING  NAME=TUB5, LENGTH=2000, TGRAD=2.5, ID=3.958
$
      SINK      NAME=S2, PRES(ESTI)=1000, RATE(ESTI)=30000
$
CASE STUDY
      CHANGE    NAME=TUB5, U=0.25
$
CASE STUDY
      CHANGE    NAME=TUB4, U=0.25
```

Output

- The output gives the quality of the steam at each increment.
- The temperature profile plot indicates that the temperature change is small. This is to be expected as the steam is two-phase. The heat lost by the steam is mostly the latent heat.

Partial Output (Uninsulated Tubing Case)

The output shows parts of the device detail report.

LINK "L001" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)	QUAL (FRAC)
T001 (TBNG)	0000	5.431	6243.0	I	6243.0	2400.0	663.0		663.0	0.55
	0001		5743.0		5743.0	2335.9	659.0	3.000	563.0	0.55
	0002		5243.0		5243.0	2273.5	655.0	3.000	463.0	0.53
	0003		5000.0	O	5000.0	2243.9	653.1	3.000	414.4	0.52
T002 (TBNG)	0000	5.431	5000.0	I	5000.0	2243.9	653.1		414.4	0.52
	0001		4500.0		4500.0	2185.2	649.3	3.000	339.4	0.48
	0002		4000.0	O	4000.0	2127.6	645.4	3.000	264.4	0.44
T003 (TBNG)	0000	5.431	4000.0	I	4000.0	2127.6	645.4		264.4	0.46
	0001		3755.0		3755.0	2098.5	643.4	3.000	244.8	0.41
	0002		3510.0	O	3510.0	2068.9	641.4	3.000	225.2	0.39
TUB4 (TBNG)	0000	3.958	3510.0	I	3510.0	2068.9	641.4		225.2	0.40
	0001		3010.0		3010.0	2006.6	637.1	3.000	200.2	0.35
	0002		2510.0		2510.0	1942.5	632.5	3.000	175.2	0.31
	0003		2010.0		2010.0	1876.3	627.7	3.000	150.2	0.28
	0004		2000.0	O	2000.0	1874.9	627.6	3.000	149.7	0.28
TUB5 (TBNG)	0000	3.958	2000.0	I	2000.0	1874.9	627.6		149.7	0.28
	0001		1500.0		1500.0	1806.1	622.4	3.000	137.2	0.24
	0002		1000.0		1000.0	1734.4	616.9	3.000	124.7	0.20
	0003		500.0		500.0	1659.2	610.9	3.000	112.2	0.17
	0004		0.0	O	0.0	1579.8	604.4	3.000	99.7	0.14

HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO.	NO SLIP	LIQUID HOLDUP SLIP	TOTAL (ABBL)	LIQ VEL (FPS)	ACTUAL GAS VEL (FPS)	MIX VEL (FPS)	FLOW REGM	T-D FLOW REGM	SONIC VEL (FPS)
T001 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.14	0.39	5.6	1.67	6.61	4.69	TRAN	ANNU	1259.00
	0002	0.14	0.37	10.9	1.75	6.63	4.81	TRAN	ANNU	1246.07
	0003	0.14	0.36	13.4	1.87	6.50	4.85	TRAN	ANNU	1241.74
T002 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.14	0.34	18.2	2.06	6.20	4.81	TRAN	ANNU	1233.08
	0002	0.16	0.33	22.9	2.27	5.86	4.69	INTR	ANNU	1220.50
T003 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.17	0.34	25.3	2.28	5.73	4.55	INTR	ANNU	1205.82
	0002	0.18	0.35	27.7	2.29	5.61	4.44	INTR	ANNU	1187.56
TUB4 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.20	0.35	30.4	4.58	9.98	8.11	INTR	ANNU	1153.62
	0002	0.21	0.36	33.2	4.57	9.66	7.81	INTR	ANNU	1140.16
	0003	0.23	0.38	36.1	4.54	9.28	7.47	INTR	ANNU	1131.37
	0004	0.24	0.39	36.1	4.51	9.05	7.27	INTR	ANNU	1131.85
TUB5 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.26	0.40	39.2	4.47	8.82	7.07	INTR	ANNU	1113.51
	0002	0.28	0.43	42.4	4.38	8.31	6.63	INTR	ANNU	1083.99
	0003	0.31	0.45	45.9	4.26	7.74	6.16	INTR	ANNU	1052.90
	0004	0.35	0.48	49.5	4.10	7.11	5.66	INTR	ANNU	1029.37

P13 Geothermal Well

Partial Output (Insulated Tubing Case)

The following shows parts of the device detail report for the case when the upper 3500 feet of tubing was insulated (U=0.25 Btu/hr-ft²-F, Case 2):

CASE NO. 2 LINK "L001" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)	QUAL (FRAC)
T001 (TBNG)	0000 0001 0002 0003	5.431	6243.0 5743.0 5243.0 5000.0	I I O O	6243.0 5743.0 5243.0 5000.0	2400.0 2335.9 2273.5 2243.9	663.0 659.0 655.0 653.1		663.0 563.0 463.0 414.4	0.55 0.55 0.53 0.52
T002 (TBNG)	0000 0001 0002	5.431	5000.0 4500.0 4000.0	I O O	5000.0 4500.0 4000.0	2243.9 2185.2 2127.6	653.1 649.3 645.4		414.4 339.4 264.4	0.52 0.48 0.44
T003 (TBNG)	0000 0001 0002	5.431	4000.0 3755.0 3510.0	I O O	4000.0 3755.0 3510.0	2127.6 2098.5 2068.9	645.4 643.4 641.4		264.4 244.8 225.2	0.46 0.41 0.39
TUB4 (TBNG)	0000 0001 0002 0003 0004	3.958	3510.0 3010.0 2510.0 2010.0 2000.0	I O O O O	3510.0 3010.0 2510.0 2010.0 2000.0	2068.9 2007.9 1948.1 1889.2 1888.1	641.4 637.2 632.9 628.6 628.6		225.2 200.2 175.2 150.2 149.7	0.40 0.39 0.39 0.40 0.40
TUB5 (TBNG)	0000 0001 0002 0003 0004	3.958	2000.0 1500.0 1000.0 500.0 0.0	I O O O O	2000.0 1500.0 1000.0 500.0 0.0	1888.1 1830.2 1773.3 1717.4 1662.3	628.6 624.3 619.9 615.6 611.2		149.7 137.2 124.7 112.2 99.7	0.40 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.40

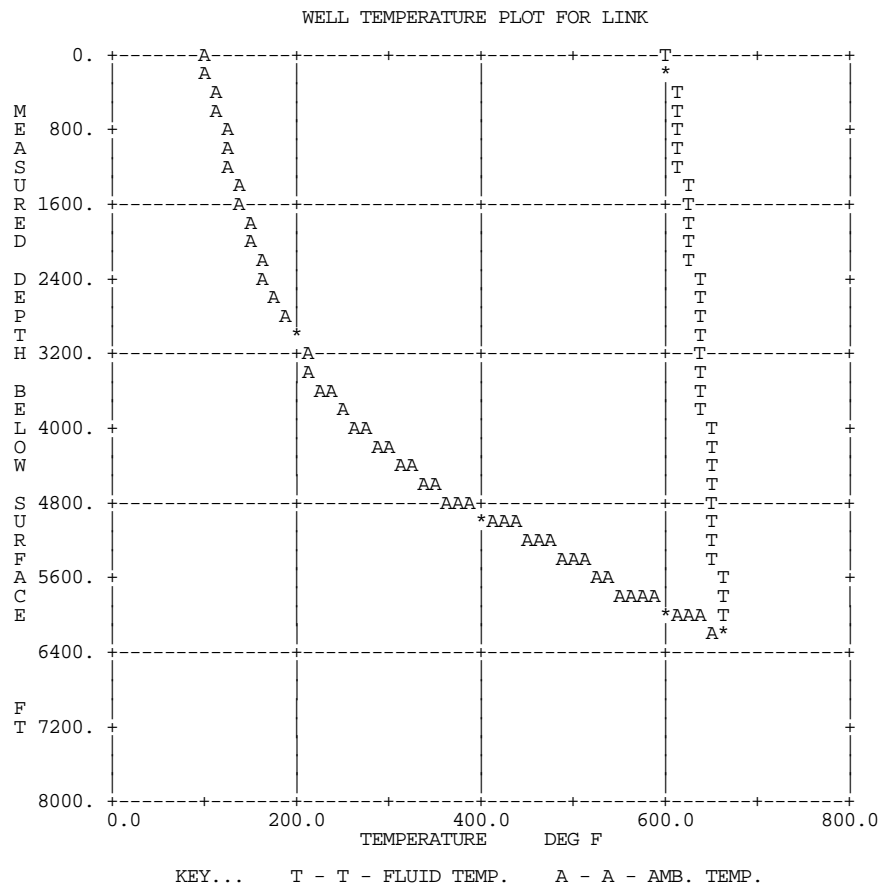
HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEG. NO.	NO SLIP	LIQUID SLIP	HOLDUP TOTAL (ABBL)	LIQ VEL (FPS)	ACTUAL GAS VEL (FPS)	MIX VEL (FPS)	FLOW REGM	T-D FLOW REGM	SONIC VEL (FPS)
T001 (TBNG)	0000 0001 0002 0003									
T002 (TBNG)	0000 0001 0002									
T003 (TBNG)	0000 0001 0002									
TUB4 (TBNG)	0000 0001 0002 0003 0004									
TUB5 (TBNG)	0000 0001 0002 0003 0004									

Partial Output (Uninsulated Case)

The non-linear ambient temperature profile that was input by the user is shown with the well temperature profile in Figures P13.2 and P13.3 for both the uninsulated and insulated cases.

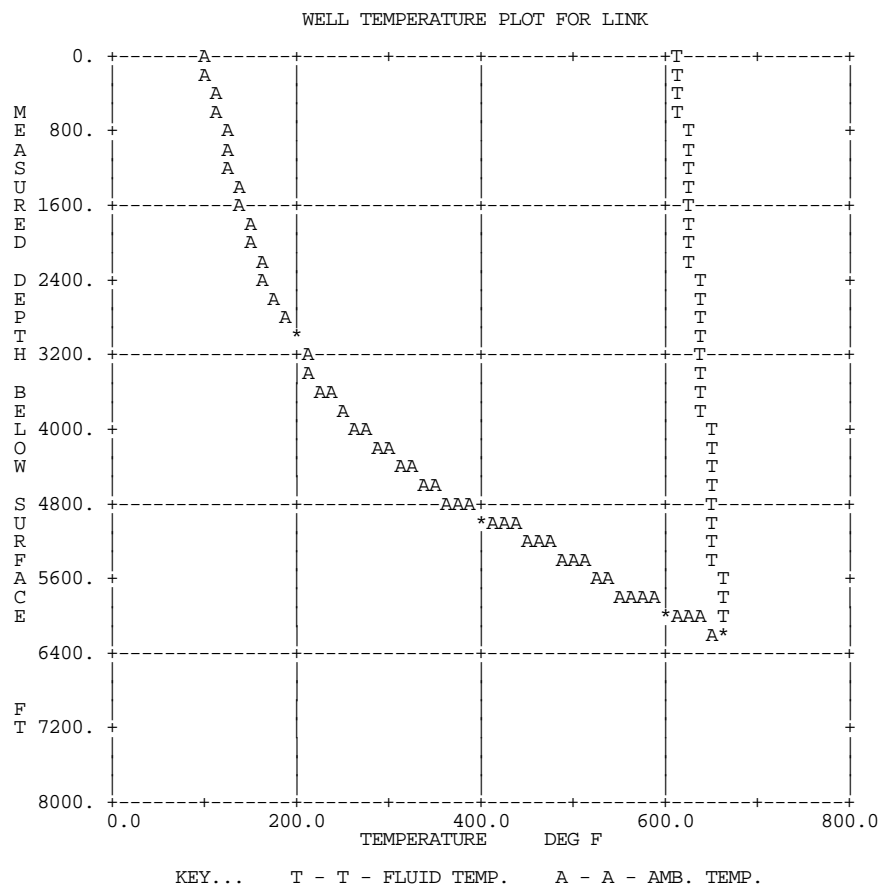
Figure P13.2: Temperature Profile for the Uninsulated Case



P13 Geothermal Well

Partial Output (Insulated Case)

Figure P13.3: Temperature Profile for the Insulated Case



Well With Artificial Lift

Problem Description

A 6500 foot deep oil well has a high PI (productivity index) of 40 bbl/d/psi and a low reservoir pressure of 1400 psi. To exploit the production potential of the well, an artificial lift method is necessary. The high PI indicates that submersible pumping is a likely candidate because this method is suitable for high volume production. Two types of pumps are to be evaluated. The schematic is shown in Figure P14.1 and process information is given in Table P12.1.

You are required to:

1. Evaluate the performance of the first pump (75 hp) for a reservoir pressure of 1400 psi, 850 psi, and 650 psi (assume the PI remains the same) with and without bottomhole separators.
2. Evaluate the performance of the second pump (130 hp) for the same set of reservoir pressure conditions.

Figure P14.1: Well with Artificial Lift

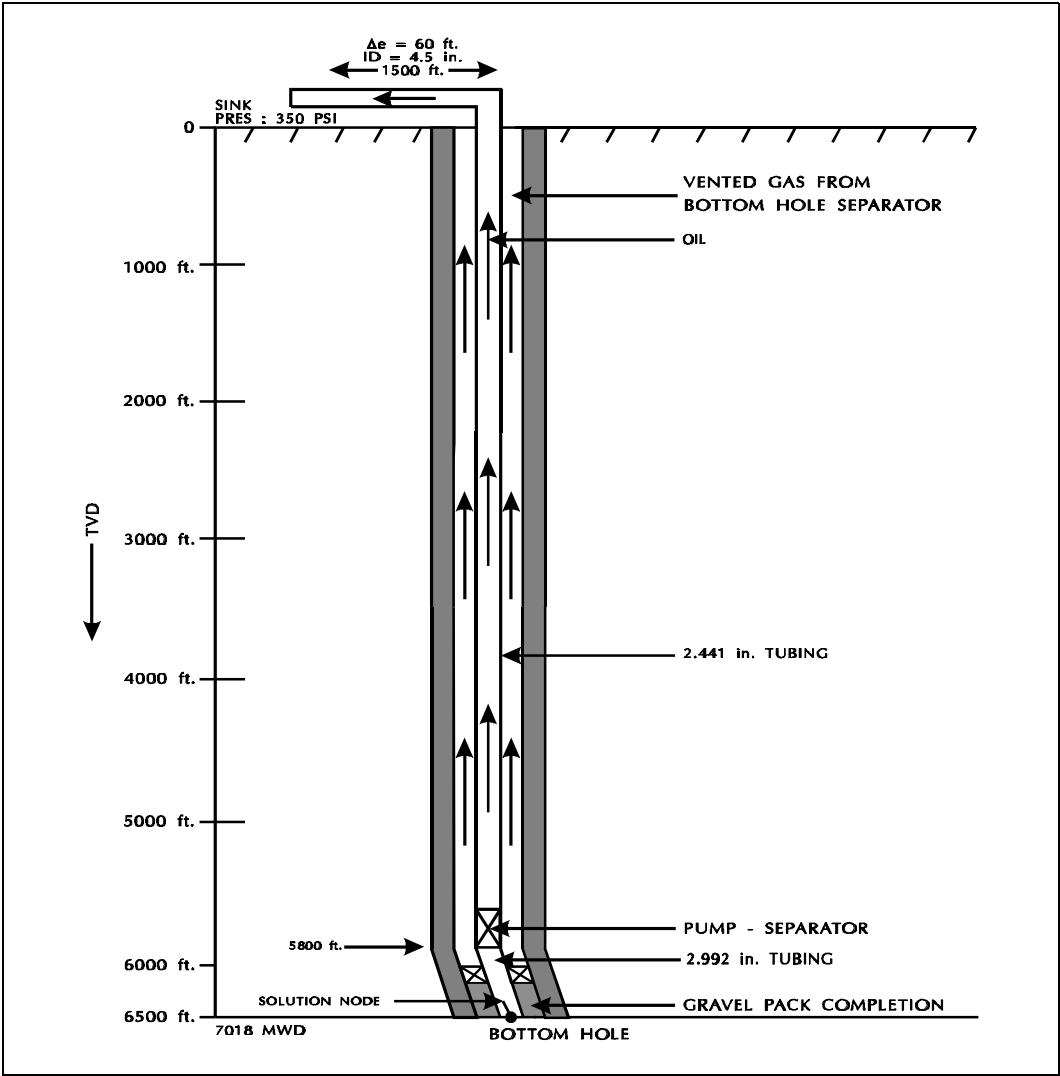


Table P14.1: Process Information**Fluid Data**

Oil Gravity	28°API
Gas Specific Gravity	0.56
Water Specific Gravity	1.003

Completion Data

Gravel Permeability	45 d
Tunnel Length	2 in
Shot Density	8 spf
Completion Length	45 ft
Perforation Diameter	.51 in

Pump Data

HP/Stage	# of Stages	Efficiency
0.75	100	96%
1.3	100	96%

Well Data

Bottomhole Temperature	150°F
Gas-oil Ratio	700 scf/stb
Productivity Index (PI)	40 stb/d/psi
Separation Pressure	350 psig

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- Sensitivity analysis with compounded parameters enables case studies to be made in a single run instead of multiple runs. All the relevant information is then presented in a concise manner.
- The Blackoil model with heat transfer is appropriate for typical crude oils when limited data is available.
- The Jones gravel-pack completion model is used as it is necessary to be aware of the gravel pack performance to prevent damage to the completion when flowing the well at design production rates.
- Submersible pump and bottomhole separator options are used.

Results and Discussion

Following are the results for the case study.

Table P14.2: Case Study Results

Reservoir Pressure (psi)	Flowrate (stb/d)			
	75 HP Pump without Separator	75 HP Pump with Separator	130 HP Pump without Separator	130 HP Pump with Separator
1400	2803	2612	3512	3756
850	1777	1903	2447	2930
650	1352	1703	1952	2669

1. For a reservoir pressure of 1400 psi the bottomhole separator lowers production for the smaller pump (75 hp). The gas reduces the efficiency of the pump but helps to lift the oil better. In this case the net effect is greater production if the gas is not separated. For the lower reservoir pressures the bottomhole separation marginally increases production. Note that two-phase pumphead degradation has been ignored. The user may account for this by decreasing the pump efficiency.
2. For the larger horsepower pump (130 hp) the bottomhole separator increases production substantially due to increased pumping efficiency.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- The Hagedorn and Brown correlation was chosen for pressure drop in the tubing and the Beggs & Brill correlation chosen for the surface pipe.
- The pump was set at 6000 feet, about 500 feet from the sandface. The length of the pump was about 200 feet.

TECHNIQUE

- The solution node was set at the inlet of the bottom tubing. This isolates the production string performance from the reservoir and completion performance. The reservoir pressure was used as the inflow parameter. The downhole separator and pump were used as the compound outflow parameter.
- PIPEPHASE does not allow zero separation, therefore a small amount of separation was effected by putting in a very small number. The effect on the result is minimal.
- Inputting the pump data as hp per stage instead of total horsepower gives more accurate results, since it takes into account the phase changes after each stage.

Input Data

The keyword input data file for this simulation problem is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE   PROB=WELL4, PROJ=WELLAPP, USER=SIMSCI
FCODE   TUBI=HB
SEGMENT DLVERT=500, DLHOR=1000
$
PVT DATA
      SET      SETNO=1, GRAV(OIL)=28, GRAV(GAS)=0.56, *
              GRAV(WATER,SPGR)=1.003
$
STRUCTURE DATA
      SOURCE   NAME=SRC1, TEMP=150, PRES=600, RATE=3000, *
              PI=40, WCUT=10, GOR=700
$
      LINK     NAME=L001, FROM=SRC1, TO=SNK1
              COMPLET NAME=CMP1, JONES, PERFD=0.51, TUNNEL=2, *
              PERM(GRAVEL)=45, SHOTS=8, LENG=45
              TUBING NAME=TUB1, LENGTH=7010, DEPTH=6500, ID=2.992
              SEPARAT NAME=SEP1, PERC(GAS)=100
              PUMP     NAME=PMP1, POWER=1.3, EFF=96, STAGES=100, *
              WELL, LENGTH=6000
              TUBING   LENGTH=5800, ID=2.441
              PIPE     LENGTH=1500, ECHG=60, ID=4.5
$
      SINK     NAME=SNK1, PRESSURE=350, RATE(ESTI)=3000
$
SENSITIVITY DATA
      NODE     NAME=TUB1
      FLOW     RATE=1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000
      DESC     INFLOW=1400 PSI, 850 PSI, 650 PSI
      INFLOW   NAME=SRC1, PRES=1400, 850, 600
      DESC     OUTFLOW=75 HP, 75 HP + SEP, 130 HP, 130 HP + SEP
      OUTFLOW  NAME=SEP1, PERCENT(GAS)=0.001, 100, 0.001, 100,*
              NAME=PMP1, POWER=0.75, 0.75, 1.3, 1.3
```

Output

- The input reprint shows the compound sensitivity parameters.
- The sensitivity pressure and temperature plots are automatically printed along with the completion pressure drop.
- The numerical results from which the plots were generated are printed out.
- The intersection points are also printed.

Partial Output

The input reprint below shows the parameters used for the sensitivity analysis.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS DATA									
SOLUTION NODE IS AT NODE TUB1 (INLET OF DEVICE IF IT IS A DEVICE NAME)									
FLOW RATES, BBL/DAY				1000.00	1500.00	2000.00	2500.00		
				3000.00	4000.00				
INFLOW	SECTION	SENSITIVITY TO SOURCE					PARAMETERS		
		DESCRIPTION							

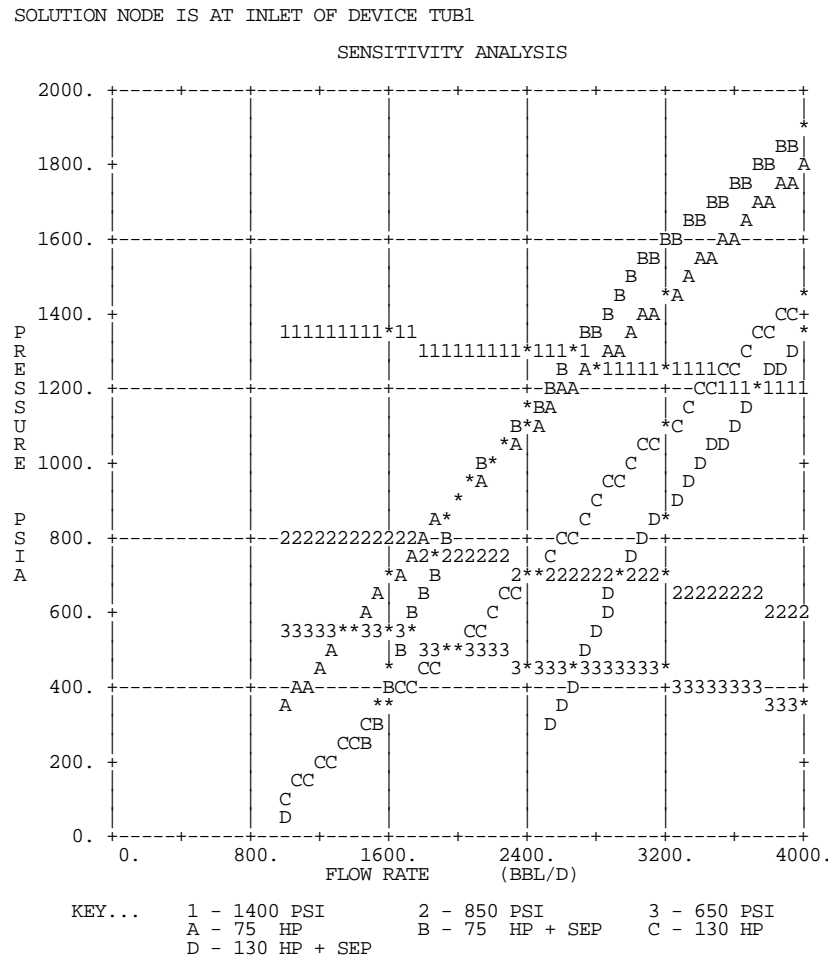
CASE	1	1400 PSI							
CASE	2	850 PSI							
CASE	3	650 PSI							
SOURCE			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3				
PRESSURE	,SRC1								
PSIG		1400.00403	850.00006	600.00006					
			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3				
OUTFLOW	SECTION	SENSITIVITY TO STRUCTURE					PARAMETERS		
		DESCRIPTION							

CASE	1	75 HP							
CASE	2	75 HP + SEP							
CASE	3	130 HP							
CASE	4	130 HP + SEP							
			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3	CASE 4			
SEPARATOR	,SEP1								
PERCENT(GAS)		0.00100	100.00000	0.00100	100.00000				
PUMP	,PMP1								
POWER		0.75000	0.75000	1.30000	1.30000				
HP									
			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3	CASE 4			

Partial Output (continued)

Figure P14.2 below shows the sensitivity analysis plot of pressure versus flowrate.

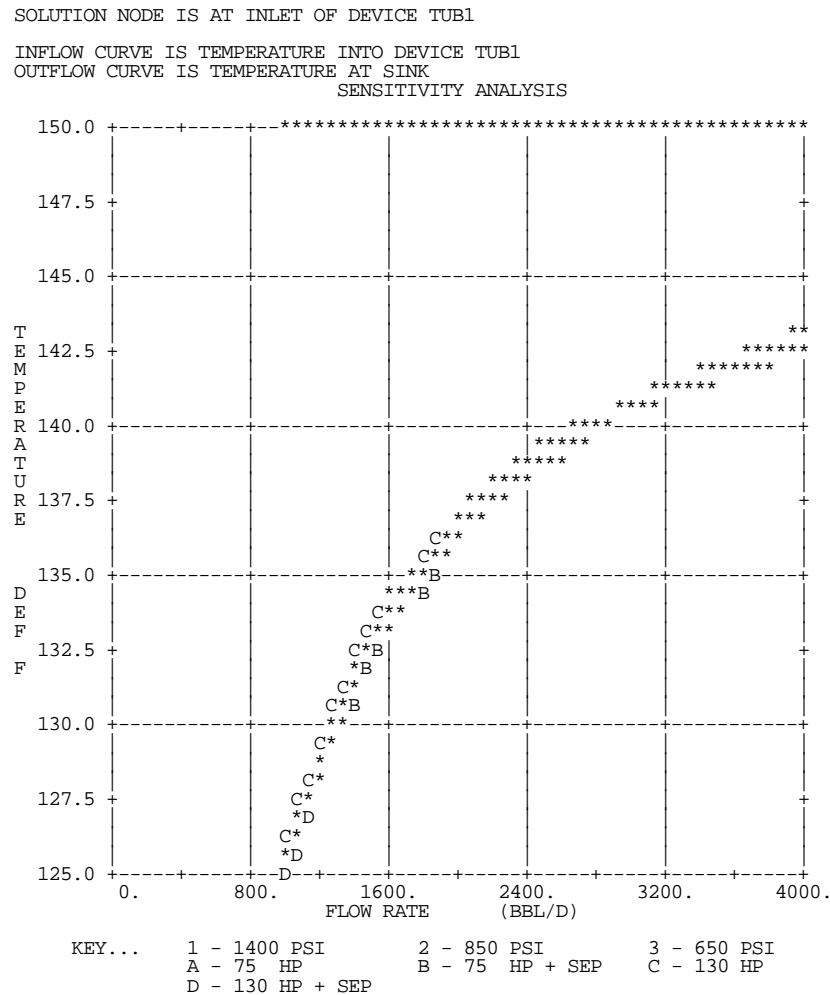
Figure P14.2: Sensitivity Analysis Pressure Plot



Partial Output (continued)

Figure P14.3 below shows the sensitivity analysis plot of temperature versus flowrate.

Figure P14.3: Sensitivity Analysis Temperature Plot



P14 Well With
Artificial Lift

Partial Output (continued)

The output below consists of the printout of the data points from which the plots shown in Figures P14.2 and P14.3 were generated.

SOLUTION NODE IS AT INLET OF DEVICE TUB1
 NODE PRESSURES FOR INFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (BBL/D)	INFLOW VARIABLE		
	1400 PSI	850 PSI	650 PSI
1000.00	1366.03	810.50	556.64
1500.00	1340.13	781.76	525.87
2000.00	1313.18	751.91	493.95
2500.00	1285.18	720.95	460.87
3000.00	1256.13	688.89	426.61
4000.00	1194.91	621.42	354.56

NODE PRESSURES FOR OUTFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (BBL/D)	OUTFLOW VARIABLE			
	75 HP	75 HP + SEP	130 HP	130 HP + SEP
1000.00	332.40	0.00	117.22	73.08
1500.00	620.04	264.61	297.61	0.00
2000.00	882.42	876.96	517.96	0.00
2500.00	1125.73	1220.85	748.87	290.65
3000.00	1359.90	1478.20	981.82	759.03
4000.00	1813.11	1896.39	1456.66	1354.96

SOLUTION NODE IS AT INLET OF DEVICE TUB1
 NODE TEMPERATURES FOR INFLOW VARIABLES (DEG F)

RATE (BBL/D)	INFLOW VARIABLE		
	1400 PSI	850 PSI	650 PSI
1000.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
1500.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
2000.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
2500.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
3000.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
4000.00	150.00	150.00	150.00

OUTLET TEMPERATURES FOR OUTFLOW VARIABLES (DEG F)

RATE (BBL/D)	OUTFLOW VARIABLE			
	75 HP	75 HP + SEP	130 HP	130 HP + SEP
1000.00	125.90	125.73	125.94	125.18
1500.00	132.79	131.99	132.86	132.61
2000.00	136.64	136.06	136.73	136.47
2500.00	139.09	138.63	139.18	138.71
3000.00	140.79	140.41	140.88	140.50
4000.00	142.97	142.70	143.06	142.78

Partial Output (continued)

Valid solutions for the sensitivity analysis plot shown in Figure P14.2 occur at the intersection and are given in the table below.

SOLUTION NODE IS AT INLET OF DEVICE TUB1

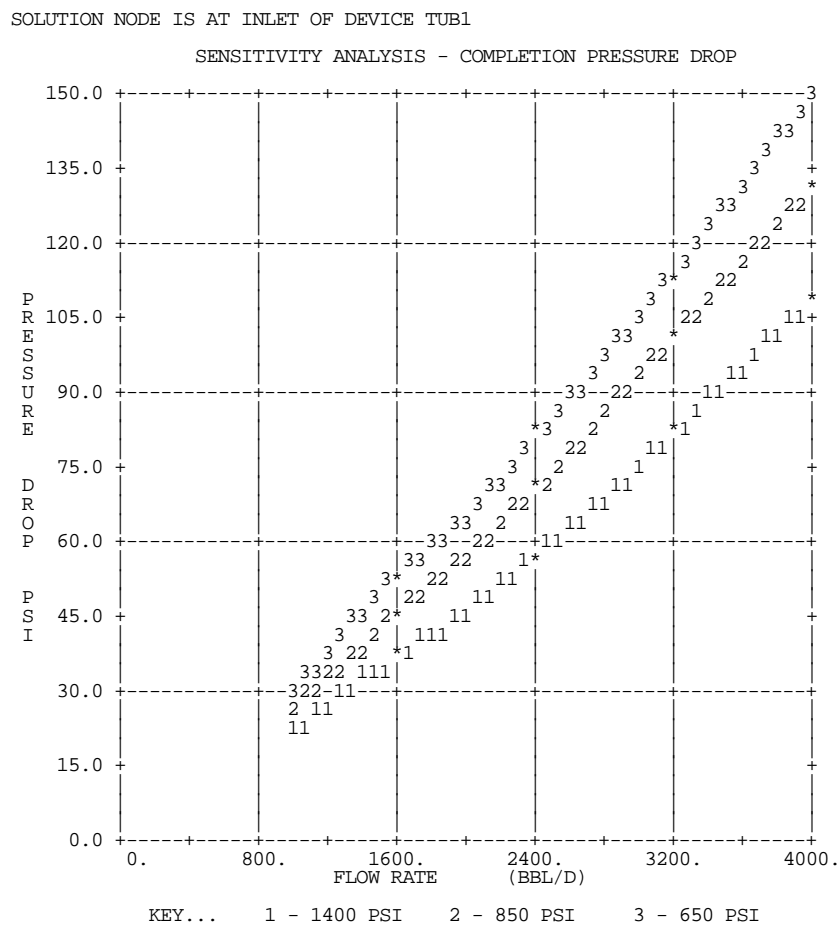
INFLOW-OUTFLOW CURVE INTERSECTION POINTS

INFLOW CASE	OUTFLOW CASE	RATE (BBL/D)	PRESSURE (PSIA)
1400 PSI	75 HP	2802.88	1267.58
	75 HP + SEP	2612.31	1278.65
	130 HP	3511.72	1224.80
	130 HP + SEP	3756.44	1209.82
850 PSI	75 HP	1776.69	765.24
	75 HP + SEP	1902.64	757.72
	130 HP	2446.70	724.25
	130 HP + SEP	2929.93	693.38
650 PSI	75 HP	1352.12	534.97
	75 HP + SEP	1702.76	512.93
	130 HP	1952.42	496.99
	130 HP + SEP	2669.32	449.26

Partial Output (continued)

The completion pressure drop results are shown below in Figure P14.4. This plot may be used for analyzing the completion performance.

Figure P14.4: Sensitivity Analysis Completion Pressure Drop Plot



Partial Output (continued)

The output below consists of the printout of the data points from which the plot shown in Figure P14.4 was generated.

COMPLETION ZONE PRESSURE DROPS (PSIA)				

RATE (BBL/D)	INFLOW VARIABLE			
	1400 PSI	850 PSI	650 PSI	

1000.00	20.89	26.41	30.28	
1500.00	32.91	41.27	47.15	
2000.00	45.97	57.23	65.19	
2500.00	60.08	74.30	84.39	
3000.00	75.23	92.47	104.75	
4000.00	108.68	132.16	149.03	

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Compositional Modeling For Gas-lift Well

Problem Description

A gas condensate well is producing from a reservoir with a low PI (productivity index) of 0.2637 Mkg/hr/bar. A high pressure drop across the sandface creates a low bottom hole pressure which is not sufficient to produce the liquid condensate. As a result, the liquid phase builds up in the wellbore and kills the well's production. Gas lift may be able to stimulate the well's production by decreasing the fluid density. Refer to Figure P15.1 and Table P15.1 for additional process data.

You are therefore required to:

1. Determine if injecting lift gas into the bottom of the wellbore will allow the well to produce.
2. Determine the minimum lift gas injection rate required if the well is to produce at a wellhead pressure of 33 bar (685 psia).

Figure P15.1: Compositional Modeling for Gas-Lift Well

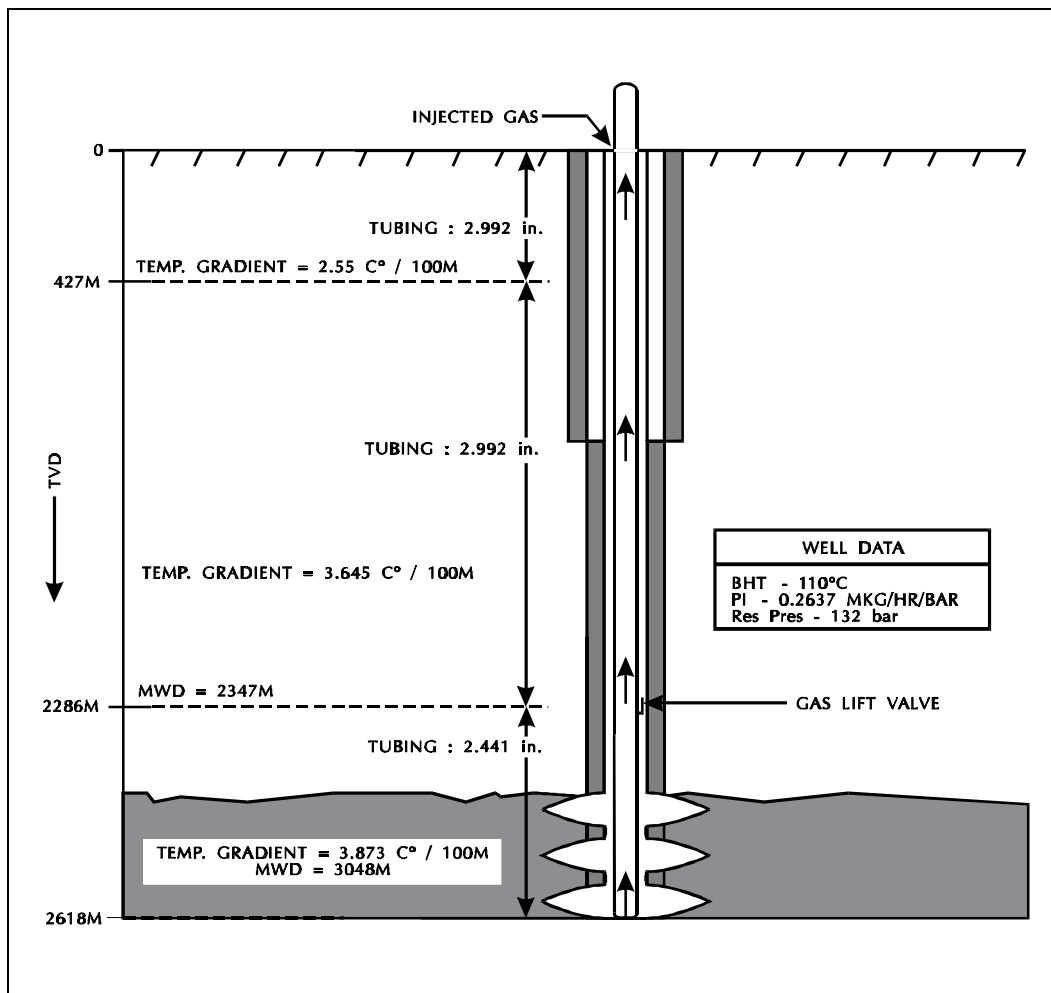


Table P15.1: Process Information

Fluid Composition

Component	Reservoir Fluid Mole %	Lift Gas Mole %	MW	Density Kg/m ³	NBP °C
N2	1.30	-	-	-	-
CO2	12.34	-	-	-	-
C1	72.06	90.0	-	-	-
C2	8.73	8.0	-	-	-
C3	2.71	2.0	-	-	-
IC4	0.37	-	-	-	-
NC4	0.70	-	-	-	-
IC5	0.20	-	-	-	-
NC5	0.25	-	-	-	-
G127	0.25	-	81.00	700.50	53.0
G183	0.29	-	94.00	721.20	84.0
G249	2.00	-	111.57	744.10	121.0
G387	2.00	-	161.07	788.80	197.0
G593	0.70	-	259.90	847.41	312.0
G828	0.60	-	405.60	907.28	442.0

Tubing Data

Depth (m)	Length (m)	Inside Diameter (in)	Temp. Gradient °C/100 ft	Heat Transfer Coefficient Btu/hr-ft ² -F
427	427	2.992	2.55	1.5
2286	2347	2.992	3.645	1.5
2618	3048	2.441	3.873	3.0

PIPEPHASE Features Used In The Problem

- Compositional gas-lift using the lateral source option is used since the Blackoil Model is inadequate for modeling condensate phase behavior.
- Pseudocomponents are used to simulate the heavier fractions. Data, in terms of petroleum cuts, were available for the heavier compositions from laboratory analysis.
- Rigorous heat and energy balance is required because condensate phase behavior is very sensitive to temperature.
- The Sensitivity Analysis feature enables the study of system sensitivity to parameters of interest in a single computer run (gas injection rate in this case). The results are also presented in graphical form.

Results and Discussion

1. Gas-lifting the condensate well decreased the unstable (density dominated) flow region. This is a viable method of preventing liquid build up in the well.
2. For a wellhead pressure of 33 bar, the minimum gas injection rate is slightly below 273 Kg/hr. The corresponding stable production rate is about 1700 Kg/hr.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- The Orkiszewski correlation was used. This correlation is good for gas dominated wells.
- The Peng-Robinson equation of state is used for flash calculations along with the API method for liquid density.

TECHNIQUE

- Compositional gas-lift was simulated using the lateral source feature. The rate of the lift gas was varied as the inflow parameter in the sensitivity analysis. The sink is used as the solution node. When a lateral source is used, the sensitivity analysis can only vary parameters on the side of the solution node that contains the lateral source. As a result, the solution for the minimum lift gas rate must be interpolated from the available cases.

Input Data

Metric units of measure are used throughout the simulation. The keyword input file for this simulation problem is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

```

TITLE    PROB=WELL5, PROJECT=WELLAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC     NODE IS AT THE WELLHEAD
PRINT    INPUT=NONE, DEVICE=FULL
DIME     METRIC
SEGMENT  DLHOR=100, DLVERT=100
CALC     SINGLE, COMPOSITION
FCODE    TUBI=ORK
DEFAULT  IDTUBI(IN)=2.992, UTUBI(BTUFTF)=1.5
$
COMPONENT DATA
          LIBID    CO2/N2/C1/C2/C3/IC4/NC4/IC5/NC5
          PETRO(KGM3,C)  BP53,81,700.5,53/*
                           BP84,94,721.2,84/*
                           BP121,111.57,744.1,121/*
                           BP197,161.07,788.8,197/*
                           BP312,259.9,847.41,312/*
                           BP442,405.6,907.28,442
$
METHODS  DATA
          THERMO    SYSTEM=PR
$
STRUCTURE DATA
          SOURCE     NAME=S1, TEMP=110, PRES=132, RATE(W)=4545, *
                     PI=0.264, COMP=11.8/1.2/69.0/8.3/2.6/0.4/0.7/ *
                     0.2/0.2/0.2/0.3/1.9/1.9/0.7/0.6
          SOURCE     NAME=G1, TEMP=93.3, PRES=120, RATE(W,KGHR)=2273, *
                     COMP=0/0/90/8/2/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0/0
$
          LINK       NAME=L001, FROM=S1, TO=S2
          TUBING     NAME=TUB1, LENGTH=3048, DEPTH=2618, *
                     ID(IN)=2.441, U(BTUFTF)=3, TGRAD=3.873
          INJECT     FROM=G1
          TUBING     NAME=TUB2, LENGTH=2347, DEPTH=2286, TGRAD=3.645
          TUBING     NAME=TUB3, LENGTH=427, TGRAD=2.55
$
          SINK       NAME=WHSP, PRES(ESTI)=33, RATE(ESTI)=6818
$
SENSITIVITY DATA
          NODE       SINK
          FLOW       RATE(W,KGHR)=455,1364,2273,4545,6818,9091
          DESC       INFLOW=0 KGHR, 273 KGHR,1091 KGHR, 2727 KGHR
          INFLOW     NAME=G1, RATE(W, KGHR)=0, 273, 1091, 2727
END

```

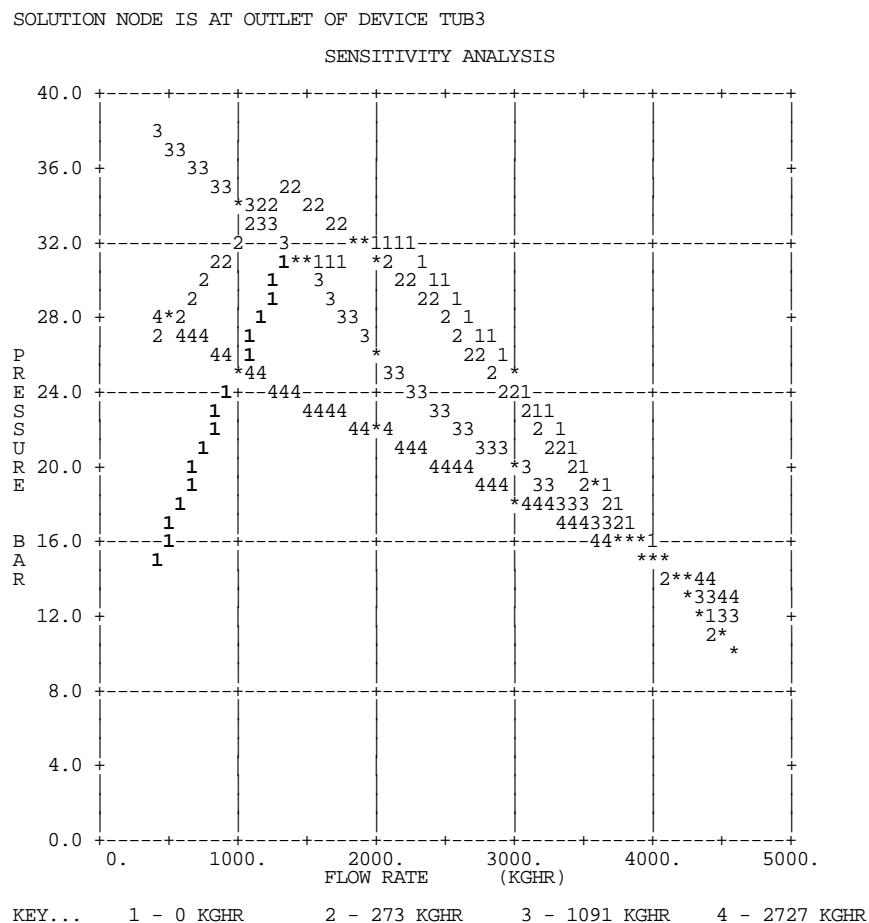
Output

- The portion of the pressure versus flowrate curve with a positive slope represents the density-dominated, unstable flow region. This shows up clearly in the sensitivity plot given in Figure P15.2.
- For higher gas injection rates the shift from density-dominated flow to friction-dominated flow takes place at lower production flowrates. Also, the lower the gas injection rate, the greater the unstable flow region.

Partial Output

The sensitivity plot and the tabulated results are given below in Figure P15.2. The positive slope highlighted on the figure below indicates the unstable flow region.

Figure P15.2: Pressure vs. Flowrate Plot (Sensitivity Analysis)



Partial Output (continued)

The node pressures and temperatures are shown in the tables below.

SOLUTION NODE IS AT OUTLET OF DEVICE TUB3

NODE PRESSURES FOR INFLOW VARIABLES (BAR)

RATE (KGHR)	INFLOW VARIABLE			
	0 KGHR	273 KGHR	1091 KGHR	2727 KGHR
455.00	15.04	27.22	38.20	28.23
1364.00	30.66	35.02	32.07	23.53
2273.00	31.74	30.18	23.82	21.07
4545.00	9.65	10.26	11.97	13.50
6818.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9091.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NODE TEMPERATURES FOR INFLOW VARIABLES (DEG C)

RATE (KGHR)	INFLOW VARIABLE			
	0 KGHR	273 KGHR	1091 KGHR	2727 KGHR
455.00	19.54	20.77	25.26	31.47
1364.00	24.07	25.88	29.74	34.37
2273.00	29.36	30.60	32.87	38.13
4545.00	36.98	38.38	41.51	44.55
6818.00	46.38	52.00	53.72	56.08
9091.00	70.32	66.74	72.52	67.57

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Optimizing Gas-oil Ratios (GOR) for a Gas-lift Well

Problem Description

A 7700 foot deep oil well, shown in the Figure P16.1, is producing at a formation gas-oil ratio (GOR) of 400 scf/stb. To increase production, gas-lifting the well is a possible option. The reservoir pressure is 2600 psig and the watercut is 10%. Other pertinent process data are given in Table P16.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the optimum GOR required to achieve the maximum rate in the tubing flowline system. Determine this maximum rate.
2. Determine the required gas injection rate.
3. Determine the maximum oil production if the watercut increases to 35% from the existing 10%. Determine the new optimum GOR.
4. Determine the new required gas injection rate.

P16 Optimizing Gas-oil Ratios (GOR) for a Gas-lift Well

Table P16.1: Process Information	
Heat Transfer Data	
Temp. Gradient	1.3 °F/100 ft
U PIPE	3 Btu/hr-ft ² -F
TUBE ID	2.992 inch
Well Data	
Source Temperature	180°F
Source Pressure	2600 psig
Source Rate (estimated)	1000 bbl/d
Sink Pressure	100 psig
Vogel Index	6000 bbl/d
Fluid Data	
Oil Gravity	28 API
Gas Specific Gravity	0.62
Water Specific Gravity	1.003
GOR	400 scf/stb
Water Cut	10%

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- The Sensitivity Analysis feature of PIPEPHASE can be used to quickly obtain a preliminary feasibility study and the optimum GOR using the GOR as a parameter.
- The Blackoil model with heat transfer is used. Accurate temperature prediction leads to better results.
- The reservoir IPR (Inflow Performance Relationship) is described by the VOGEL method. This method is appropriate for reservoirs producing below the bubble point.
- The case study feature is used to study the effects of a 35% water cut.

Results and Discussion

1. The GOR required to maximize production is about 1200 scf/stb. The maximum oil flowrate is about 2790 bbl/d at 10% water cut.
2. The required gas injection rate is 2.23 MMscfd for 10% water cut.
3. The maximum oil production rate will be 1976 stb/d at 35% water cut. The GOR required for this rate is 1600 scf/stb.
4. The required gas injection rate is 2.37 MMscfd for 35% water cut.
5. For both cases, the production is increased only slightly by increasing the GOR near the maximum. A GOR of 800 for the 10% water cut and a GOR of 1200 for the 35% water cut may be a more economical selection.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- The solution node was set at the wellhead since wellhead pressures are easily available. The calculated node pressures can be directly compared with this data for design evaluation in the future.
- The Orkiszewski pressure drop correlation was used for pressure drop in the tubing, since it is known to be well suited for high GOR wells (e.g. gas lift wells).

TECHNIQUE

- The gas-lift analysis was done by using GOR as a sensitivity parameter in both the inflow and outflow segments.
- Of the various intersection points, the solutions relevant to the gas lift problems are the intersection points for which the GORs are the same for both the inflow and the outflow side.
- If a line connecting these intersection points is drawn, the maximum flowrate can be easily obtained. The optimum GOR is then taken to be at the point of maximum flowrate. See Figures P16.2 and P16.3 for details.
- It was assumed that the injection gas gravity is the same as produced gas and that the injection is at the bottomhole.

Input Data

The keyword input file for this simulation problem is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE    PROB=WELL6, PROJ=WELLAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC     OPTIMIZING GOR FOR GAS LIFT WELL
CALC     SINGLE, BLACKOIL
PRINT    DEVICE=PART
SEGMENT  DLHOR=300, DLVERT=300
FCODE    TUBI=ORK
DEFAULT  IDTUBI=2.992, UTUBI=3, TGRAD=1.3
$
PVT PROPERTY DATA
      SET      SETNO=1, GRAV(OIL)=28, GRAV(GAS)=0.62, *
              GRAV(WATER,SPGR)=1.003
$
STRUCTURE DATA
      SOURCE   NAME=S1, TEMP=180, PRES=2600, RATE(ESTI)=1000, *
              GOR=500, VOGEL=6000, WCUT=10
$
      LINK     NAME=L001, FROM=S1, TO=S2
              TUBING  LENGTH=7700, DEPTH=7500
              TUBING  LENGTH=3000, DEPTH=3000
              PIPE    NAME=PIP1, LENGTH=3000, ID=3
$
SINK      NAME=S2, PRES=100, RATE(ESTI)=1000
$
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS
      NODE     NAME=PIP1
      FLOW     RATE=500, 800, 1000, 1200, 1500, *
              2000, 2500, 3000, 3500
      DESCRIP  INFLOW=400 GOR,800 GOR,1200 GOR, *
              1600 GOR, 2000 GOR
      INFLOW   GOR=400,800,1200,1600,2000
      DESCRIP  OUTFLOW=400 GOR,800 GOR,1200 GOR, *
              1600 GOR,2000 GOR
      OUTFLOW  GOR=400,800,1200,1600,2000
$
CASE STUDY
      CHANGE   NAME=S1, WCUT=35
END
```

P16 Optimizing Gas-oil Ratios (GOR) for a Gas-lift Well

Output

- The sensitivity plot and tables indicate the intersection points. The solution points have to be chosen according to the technique described in the Simulation Highlights section above.

Partial Output

The calculated points for the nodal plot are given below together with the intersection points for the 10% watercut case (solution node is at inlet of PIP1).

SOLUTION NODE IS AT INLET OF DEVICE PIP1

NODE PRESSURES FOR INFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (BBL/D)	INFLOW VARIABLE							
	400	GOR	800	GOR	1200	GOR	1600	GOR
500.00		410.37		739.77		956.83		1123.36
800.00		509.24		879.49		1105.91		1253.90
1000.00		549.34		919.88		1116.40		1215.94
1200.00		562.77		916.29		1066.93		1154.97
1500.00		553.19		843.31		975.48		1053.92
2000.00		462.42		692.62		819.85		911.75
2500.00		324.83		538.74		664.57		752.76
3000.00		181.74		365.87		473.99		528.01
3500.00		0.00		104.18		146.78		25.82

NODE PRESSURES FOR OUTFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (BBL/D)	OUTFLOW VARIABLE							
	400	GOR	800	GOR	1200	GOR	1600	GOR
500.00		132.96		144.92		156.08		166.92
800.00		151.48		175.31		197.00		218.56
1000.00		166.00		198.45		228.27		257.07
1200.00		181.95		223.41		261.36		296.97
1500.00		207.93		263.60		313.45		359.69
2000.00		255.51		335.04		403.99		467.38
2500.00		306.74		410.15		498.21		577.88
3000.00		361.06		487.25		593.99		690.14
3500.00		417.15		566.09		691.26		803.74

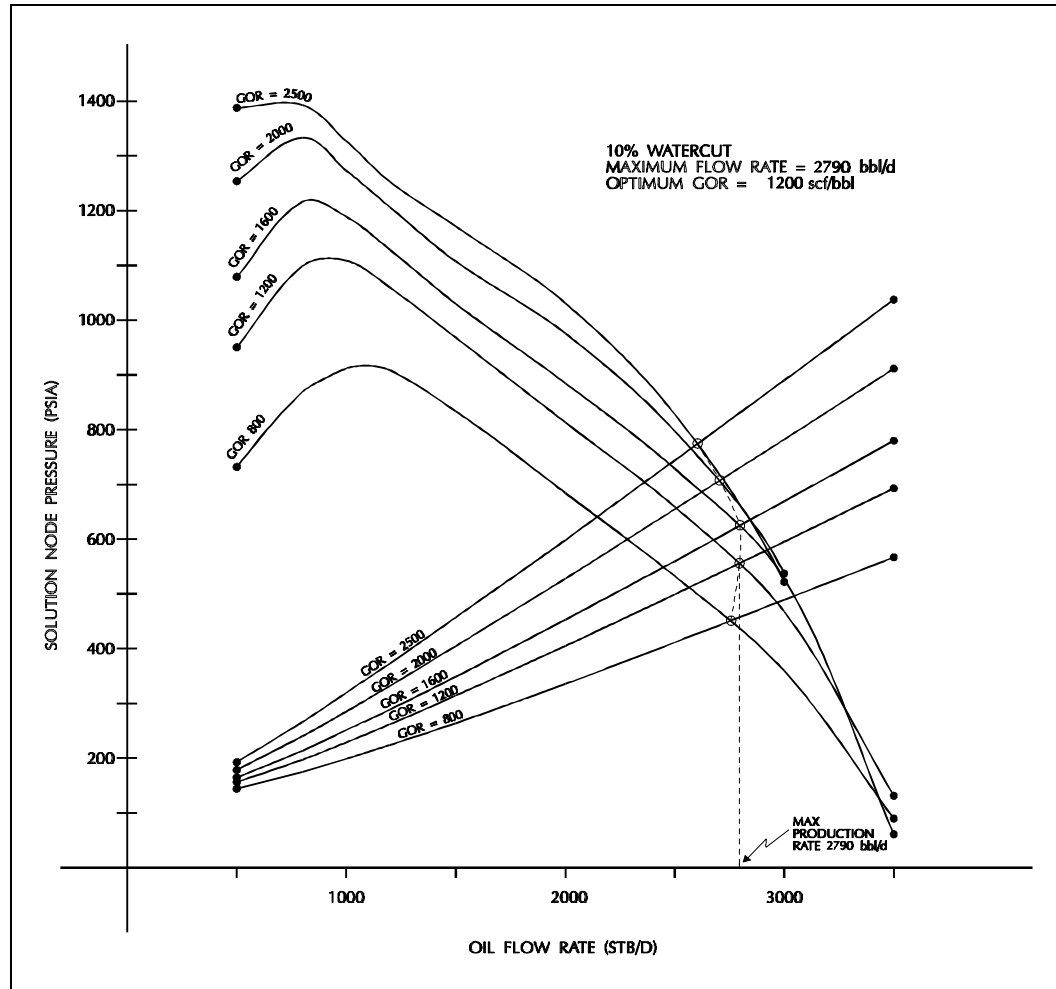
INFLOW-OUTFLOW CURVE INTERSECTION POINTS

INFLOW CASE	OUTFLOW CASE	RATE (BBL/D)	PRESSURE (PSIA)
400 GOR	400 GOR	2545.83	311.72
	800 GOR	2299.43	380.02
	1200 GOR	2126.03	427.74
	1600 GOR	1987.50	464.68
	2000 GOR	1848.62	489.90
800 GOR	400 GOR	3007.58	361.91
	800 GOR	2757.21	449.82
	1200 GOR	2575.44	512.66
	1600 GOR	2425.97	561.52
	2000 GOR	2295.29	601.74
1200 GOR	400 GOR	3147.32	377.59
	800 GOR	2975.23	483.43
	1200 GOR	2790.48	553.85
	1600 GOR	2643.13	610.02
	2000 GOR	2517.66	657.84
1600 GOR	400 GOR	3149.52	377.83
	800 GOR	3035.08	492.78
	1200 GOR	2897.08	574.28
	1600 GOR	2759.46	636.14
	2000 GOR	2641.15	689.32
2000 GOR	1200 GOR	2931.09	580.79
	1600 GOR	2804.43	646.23
	2000 GOR	2694.65	702.95

Partial Output (continued)

The pressure versus flowrate values from the PIPEPHASE sensitivity plots for 10% water cut were used to create the Sensitivity Analysis graph shown in Figure P16.2.

Figure P16.2: Sensitivity Analysis for Water Cut of 10%



P16 Optimizing Gas-oil Ratios (GOR) for a Gas-lift Well

Partial Output

The calculated points for the nodal plot are given below for the 35% water cut case.

SOLUTION NODE IS AT INLET OF DEVICE PIP1

NODE PRESSURES FOR INFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (BBL/D)	INFLOW VARIABLE									
	400	GOR	800	GOR	1200	GOR	1600	GOR	2000	GOR
500.00		331.97		645.94		853.06		1009.98		1132.44
800.00		394.72		735.51		922.04		1029.84		1093.70
1000.00		398.83		718.46		857.76		942.17		999.26
1200.00		376.42		647.24		770.83		848.83		909.81
1500.00		292.80		525.49		649.29		732.78		795.71
2000.00		146.02		333.37		452.10		527.25		569.30
2500.00		0.00		0.00		127.61		137.80		21.51
3000.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
3500.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00

NODE PRESSURES FOR OUTFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (BBL/D)	OUTFLOW VARIABLE									
	400	GOR	800	GOR	1200	GOR	1600	GOR	2000	GOR
500.00		136.85		151.15		164.43		177.23		189.79
800.00		160.88		189.71		215.61		240.79		264.79
1000.00		179.93		219.33		254.69		287.74		318.98
1200.00		200.96		251.13		295.52		336.58		375.45
1500.00		235.21		302.00		359.95		412.37		462.00
2000.00		297.56		392.02		471.39		543.49		610.05
2500.00		364.78		486.03		586.91		677.62		761.23
3000.00		436.11		583.31		705.71		814.43		914.88
3500.00		510.28		683.34		826.59		953.50		1070.60

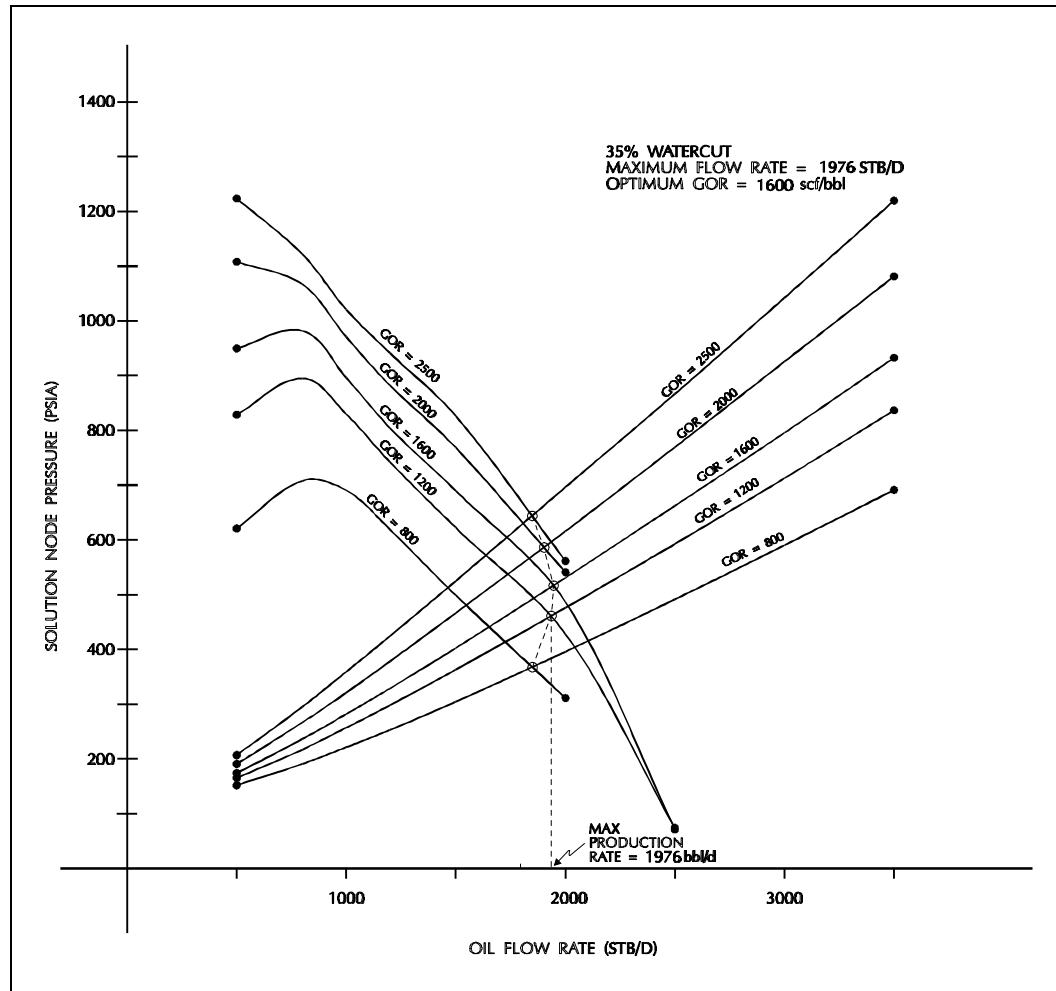
INFLOW-OUTFLOW CURVE INTERSECTION POINTS

INFLOW CASE	OUTFLOW CASE	RATE (BBL/D)	PRESSURE (PSIA)
400 GOR	400 GOR	1637.68	252.38
	800 GOR	1479.46	298.52
	1200 GOR	1363.93	330.72
	1600 GOR	1274.96	355.52
	2000 GOR	1201.70	375.94
800 GOR	800 GOR	1896.07	373.31
	1200 GOR	1772.67	420.72
	1600 GOR	1674.98	458.26
	2000 GOR	1593.32	489.63
	400 GOR	2197.26	324.08
1200 GOR	800 GOR	2071.78	405.52
	1200 GOR	1968.76	464.42
	1600 GOR	1860.82	506.99
	2000 GOR	1771.24	542.31
	400 GOR	2251.48	331.37
1600 GOR	800 GOR	2139.86	418.31
	1200 GOR	2055.31	484.17
	1600 GOR	1975.89	537.16
	2000 GOR	1882.91	575.38
	400 GOR	2220.92	327.26
2000 GOR	800 GOR	2138.11	417.99
	1200 GOR	2073.80	488.44
	1600 GOR	2018.92	548.56
	2000 GOR	1945.59	593.94
	400 GOR		

Partial Output

The pressure versus flowrate values from the PIPEPHASE sensitivity plots for 35% water cut were used to create the Sensitivity Analysis graph shown in Figure P16.3.

Figure P16.3: Sensitivity Analysis for Water Cut of 35%



P16 Optimizing Gas-oil Ratios (GOR) for a Gas-lift Well

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Gas Condensate Production Networks

Problem Description

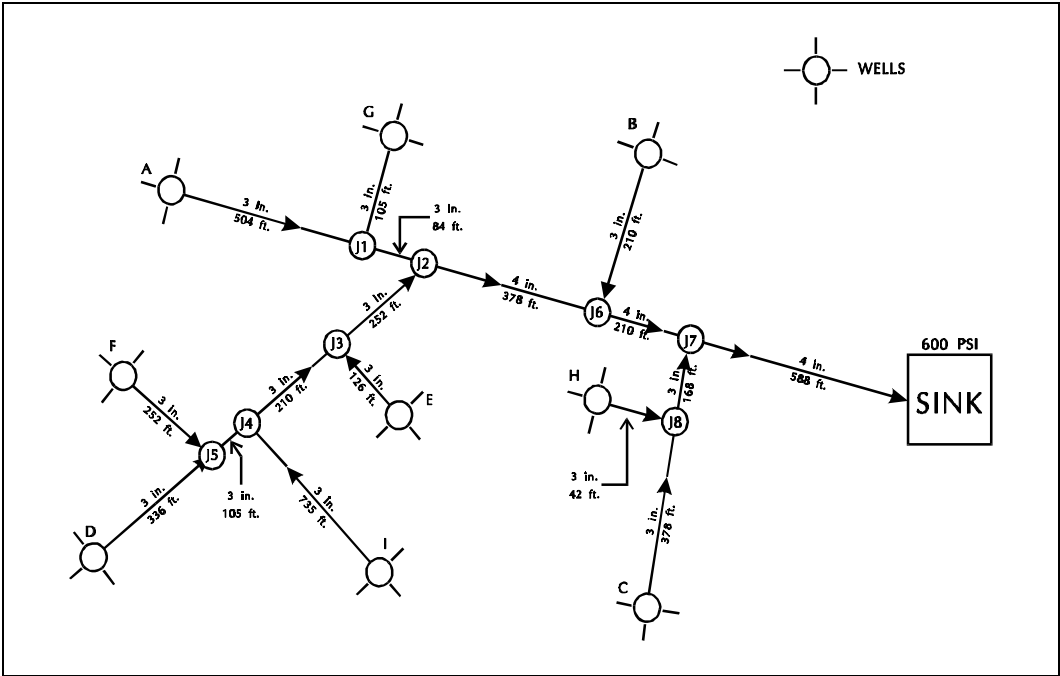
A gas condensate field has four producing wells (A, B, C, and D). A surface gathering network is installed to deliver the produced gas to a gathering station. The gathering station inlet pressure requirement is 600 psig. To accommodate the increasing demand on production, it is decided to add five more infill wells. The effect of bringing in the new wells onto the existing network needs to be evaluated. A schematic of the new network is given in Figure P17.1 and process information is given in Table P17.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the production rate in each of the four wells before the infill wells are tied into the network.
2. Determine the change in flowrate in the old wells after the infill wells are brought into production.
3. Determine the increase in the total throughput.

P17 Gas Condensate
Production
Networks

Figure P17.1: Gas Condensate Production



P17 Gas Condensate
Production
Networks

Table P17.1: Process Information

Tubing Data

Link	Length (ft)	Depth (in)	ID (in)
A to J1	6150	5500	2.441
B to J6	6350	6100	2.441
C to J8	6350	5900	2.441
D to J5	6450	6000	2.441
E to J3	6300	5900	2.441
F to J5	6300	6000	2.441
G to J1	6300	6000	2.441
H to J8	6400	6000	2.441
I to J4	6300	6000	2.441

Well Data

Temperature Gradient	1.4°F/100 ft
Water Gravity	1.02
Gas Gravity	0.65
Condensate Gravity	55 API

Source Data

Source	Temperature °F	Pressure psig	Gas Flowrate (MMscf/d)	Condensate- Gas Ratio (CGR)	Water Gas Ratio (WGR)	Gas Flow Equation Parameters	
						Coefficient Mcf/d	Exponent
A	165	1500	3 (estim.)	600	20	20000	0.89
B	170	1520	3 (estim.)	600	30	21000	0.89
C	169	1510	3 (estim.)	600	10	18000	0.89
D	169	1515	3 (estim.)	600	25	22000	0.89
E	166	1510	3 (estim.)	600	10	19000	0.89
F	165	1515	3 (estim.)	600	10	19000	0.89
G	165	1515	3 (estim.)	600	10	19000	0.89
H	165	1515	3 (estim.)	600	10	19000	0.89
I	165	1515	3 (estim.)	600	10	19000	0.89

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- The condensate model is used.
- The Gray-Moody equation, which is specially suited for condensate wells, is used for the wells while the Beggs-Brill-Moody method is used for the surface lines by default.

Results and Discussion

1. The production rate in the four existing wells prior to bringing the new wells to production (mscfd) was calculated as given for Case 1 in Table P17.2.
2. If the five new wells are brought into production (mscfd) the flowrate in each well would be as given for Case 2 in Table P17.2.

Table P17.2: Results				
Well	Case 1		Case 2	
	Gas Flowrate MMscf/D	Liquid Flowrate BBL/D	Gas Flowrate MMscf/D	Liquid Flowrate BBL/D
A	4.442	2665	3.204	1993
B	4.118	2647	3.432	2059
C	4.645	2787	3.780	2268
D	4.184	2511	2.232	1339
E	N/A	N/A	2.761	1657
F	N/A	N/A	2.357	1414
G	N/A	N/A	3.145	1887
H	N/A	N/A	3.723	2234
I	N/A	N/A	2.345	1407
	17.389	10610	26.979	16258

3. The total production increases from 17220 MMscfd to 26474 MMscfd.

From the two cases it is apparent that the production in the existing wells will decline. This is due to the fact that the surface lines are too small for a higher flowrate.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- Since most of the pipes were 3 inches and tube IDs all 2.441 inches, the DEFAULT statement was used to specify these values.
- The segment was set at 400 feet for wells. The smaller the segment size, the more accurate the simulated results. For this example, the non-compositional PVT does not pose excess run time problems.
- Junction pressure has to be estimated and are made consistent with the flow direction assumed.

TECHNIQUE

- Since reservoir and IPR data (Inflow Performance Relationship) were reliable, these were set as the fixed boundary conditions for the well.
- The Taitel-Dukler-Barnea map was used to check on the flow pattern especially in the surface lines. Gray-Moody does not predict flow patterns.

Input Data

The keyword input data files for both Case 1 (Wells A-D producing) and Case 2 (Wells A-I producing) for this simulation problem are given below.

Keyword Input Data File (Case 1: Wells A, B, C, D Producing)

```
TITLE   PROB=WELL7, PROJECT=WELLAPP, USER=SIMSCI, DATE=12/20/93
DESC    GAS CONDENSATE PRODUCTION

PRINT   INPUT=FULL, DEVICE=FULL, PLOT=FULL
CALCU   NETWORK, CONDENSATE
FCODE   TUBING=GRYM
DEFAULT TGRAD=1.4, IDPIPE=3, IDTUBING=2.441
SEGMENT DLHORIZ=100, DLVERTICAL=400
$
PVT PROPERTY DATA
SET     SETNO=1, GRAV(GAS)=0.65, GRAV(COND)=55, GRAV(WATER,SPGR)=1.02
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE  NAME=A, SETNO=1, TEMP=165, PRES=1500, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
        CGR=600, WGR=20, COEFF=20000, EXP=0.89
SOURCE  NAME=B, SETNO=1, TEMP=170, PRES=1520, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
        CGR=600, WGR=30, COEFF=21000, EXP=0.89
SOURCE  NAME=C, SETNO=1, TEMP=169, PRES=1510, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
        CGR=600, WGR=10, COEFF=18000, EXP=0.89
SOURCE  NAME=D, SETNO=1, TEMP=169, PRES=1515, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
        CGR=600, WGR=25, COEFF=22000, EXP=0.89
$
JUNC    NAME=J2
JUNC    NAME=J6
JUNC    NAME=J7
$
LINK    NAME=A2, FROM=A, TO=J2
        TUBE   LENGTH=6150, DEPTH=5500
        PIPE   LENGTH=588
LINK    NAME=B6, FROM=B, TO=J6
        TUBE   LENGTH=6350, DEPTH=6100
        PIPE   LENGTH=210
LINK    NAME=C7, FROM=C, TO=J7
        TUBE   LENGTH=6350, DEPTH=5900
        PIPE   LENGTH=546
LINK    NAME=D2, FROM=D, TO=J2
        TUBE   LENGTH=6450, DEPTH=6000
        PIPE   LENGTH=903
LINK    NAME=J67, FROM=J6, TO=J7
        PIPE   LENGTH=210, ID=4
LINK    NAME=J26, FROM=J2, TO=J6
        PIPE   LENGTH=378, ID=4
LINK    NAME=J7SK, FROM=J7, TO=SK
        PIPE   LENGTH=588, ID=4
$
SINK    NAME=SK, PRES=600, RATE(ESTI)=40
END
```

Keyword Input Data File

(Case 2: Wells A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I Producing)

```

TITLE    PROB=WELL7, PROJECT=WELLAPP, USER=SIMSCI, DATE=12/20/93
DESCRIP  Gas condensate production

PRINT    INPUT=None, DEVICE=Full, PLOT=Full
CALCULA  Network, Condensate
FCODE    TUBING=GRYM
DEFAULT  TGRAD=1.4, IDPIPE=3, IDTUBING=2.441
SEGMENT  DLHORIZ=1000, DLVERTICAL=400
$
METHODS  DATA
TOLER    PRES=0.2
$
PVT PROPERTY DATA
SET       SETNO=1, GRAV(GAS)=0.65, GRAV(COND)=55, GRAV(WATER,SPGR)=1.02
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE    NAME=A, SETNO=1, TEMP=165, PRES=1500, RATE(esti)=3, *
          CGR=600, WGR=20, COEFF=20000, EXP=0.89
SOURCE    NAME=B, SETNO=1, TEMP=170, PRES=1520, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
          CGR=600, WGR=30, COEFF=21000, EXP=0.89
SOURCE    NAME=C, SETNO=1, TEMP=169, PRES=1510, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
          CGR=600, WGR=10, COEFF=18000, EXP=0.89
SOURCE    NAME=D, SETNO=1, TEMP=169, PRES=1515, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
          CGR=600, WGR=25, COEFF=22000, EXP=0.89
SOURCE    NAME=E, SETNO=1, TEMP=166, PRES=1510, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
          CGR=600, WGR=10, COEFF=19000, EXP=0.89
SOURCE    NAME=F, SETNO=1, TEMP=165, PRES=1515, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
          CGR=600, WGR=10, COEFF=19000, EXP=0.89
SOURCE    NAME=G, SETNO=1, TEMP=165, PRES=1515, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
          CGR=600, WGR=10, COEFF=19000, EXP=0.89
SOURCE    NAME=H, SETNO=1, TEMP=165, PRES=1515, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
          CGR=600, WGR=10, COEFF=19000, EXP=0.89
SOURCE    NAME=I, SETNO=1, TEMP=165, PRES=1515, RATE(ESTI)=3, *
          CGR=600, WGR=10, COEFF=19000, EXP=0.89
$
JUNC      NAME=J1
JUNC      NAME=J2
JUNC      NAME=J3
JUNC      NAME=J4
JUNC      NAME=J5
JUNC      NAME=J6
JUNC      NAME=J7
JUNC      NAME=J8
$

```

P17 Gas Condensate
Production
Networks

Keyword Input Data File (continued)

(Case 2: Wells A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I Producing)

```

LINK  NAME=A2, FROM=A, TO=J1
      TUBE  LENGTH=6150, DEPTH=5500
      PIPE  LENGTH=504
LINK  NAME=B6, FROM=B, TO=J6
      TUBE  LENGTH=6350, DEPTH=6100
      PIPE  LENGTH=210
LINK  NAME=C8, FROM=C, TO=J8, rate(esti)=5
      TUBE  LENGTH=6350, DEPTH=5900
      PIPE  LENGTH=378
LINK  NAME=D2, FROM=D, TO=J5
      TUBE  LENGTH=6450, DEPTH=6000
      PIPE  LENGTH=336
LINK  NAME=EJ3, FROM=E, TO=J3
      TUBE  LENGTH=6300, DEPTH=5900
      PIPE  LENGTH=126
LINK  NAME=FJ5, FROM=F, TO=J5
      TUBE  LENGTH=6300, DEPTH=6000
      PIPE  LENGTH=252
LINK  NAME=GJ1, FROM=G, TO=J1
      TUBE  LENGTH=6300, DEPTH=6000
      PIPE  LENGTH=105
LINK  NAME=HJ8, FROM=H, TO=J8
      TUBE  LENGTH=6400, DEPTH=6000
      PIPE  LENGTH=42
LINK  NAME=IJ4, FROM=I, TO=J4
      TUBE  LENGTH=6300, DEPTH=6000
      PIPE  LENGTH=735
LINK  NAME=J8J7, FROM=J8, TO=J7
      PIPE  LENGTH=168
LINK  NAME=J3J2, FROM=J3, TO=J2
      PIPE  LENGTH=252
LINK  NAME=J4J3, FROM=J4, TO=J3
      PIPE  LENGTH=210
LINK  NAME=J5J4, FROM=J5, TO=J4
      PIPE  LENGTH=105
LINK  NAME=J1J2, FROM=J1, TO=J2
      PIPE  LENGTH=84
LINK  NAME=J7SK, FROM=J7, TO=SK
      PIPE  LENGTH=588, ID=4
LINK  NAME=J67, FROM=J6, TO=J7
      PIPE  LENGTH=210, ID=4
LINK  NAME=J26, FROM=J2, TO=J6
      PIPE  LENGTH=378, ID=4
$
SINK  NAME=SK, PRES=600, RATE(ESTI)=40

```


Output

- The pressure traverse of each link is printed out in order to evaluate the surface line pressure drops and flow pattern. The Taitel-Dukler-Barnea flow pattern map was used to predict the flow pattern. All the devices indicated annular flow.
- The node reports without and with the new wells show the effect of bringing the new wells on line. The well summary gives both the average reservoir pressure and the flowing bottomhole pressure resulting from the gas flow equation.

Partial Output

The link, node and well summaries for Case 1 (Wells A-D) are shown below.

LINK SUMMARY									
RATE, PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE SUMMARY									

LINK	FROM(F) AND TO(T) NODE	---	ACTUAL FLOW RATES***--		PRESS:	PRESS:	TEMP:	---	HOLDUP**---
		GAS	OIL	WATER	(PSIG)	DROP	(F)	GAS	LIQ
		(MMCFD)	(BPD)	(BPD)		(PSIG)		(MM	(STB)
								SCF)	
A2	A (F)	0.0453	1515.3	90.5	1500.0*		165.0		
	J2 (T)	0.0952	1560.7	90.5	738.5	761.5	156.6	0.0136	5.9
B6	B (F)	0.0450	1446.7	135.0	1520.0*		170.0		
	J6 (T)	0.0976	1487.8	135.0	724.4	795.6	161.9	0.0132	5.2
C7	C (F)	0.0476	1536.2	47.4	1510.0*		169.0		
	J7 (T)	0.1052	1582.9	47.3	705.6	804.4	160.0	0.0138	5.6
D2	D (F)	0.0427	1383.3	106.7	1515.0*		169.0		
	J2 (T)	0.0900	1452.6	106.6	738.5	776.5	158.3	0.0149	6.7
J26	J2 (F)	0.1852	3013.1	197.0	738.5		157.4		
	J6 (T)	0.1887	3021.3	197.0	724.4	14.0	156.7	0.0012	1.3
J67	J6 (F)	0.2863	4507.8	331.9	724.4		158.5		
	J7 (T)	0.2942	4501.0	331.9	705.6	18.8	158.2	0.0007	0.6
J7SK	J7 (F)	0.3993	6084.7	379.3	705.6		158.7		
	SK (T)	0.4724	5976.0	379.3	600.0*	105.6	158.1	0.0018	1.5

* - INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE
 ** REPORTED VOLUME AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F
 *** RATE REPORTED AT ACTUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE CONDITIONS

NODE SUMMARY					
---STANDARD FLOW RATES ---**					
NODE	PRES. (PSIG)	GAS (MMCFD)	OIL (BPD)	WATER (BPD)	TEMP. (F)
A	1500.0*	4.4420	2665.2	88.8	165.0
B	1520.0*	4.4118	2647.1	132.4	170.0
C	1510.0*	4.6445	2786.7	46.4	169.0
D	1515.0*	4.1841	2510.5	104.6	169.0
J2	738.5	0.0000*	0.0	0.0	157.4
J6	724.4	0.0000*	0.0	0.0	158.5
J7	705.6	0.0000*	0.0	0.0	158.7
SK	600.0*	-17.6825	-10609.5	-372.2	158.1

* INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE OR FLOW
 ** STANDARD FLOW RATES REPORTED AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

WELL SUMMARY									
		WELLHEAD		FLOWING		RESERVOIR			
WELL									
LINK	NODE	PRESS:	TEMP:	PRESS:	TEMP:	PRESS:	IPR		
		(PSIG)	(F)	(PSIG)	(F)	(PSIG)			
A2	A	763.8	158.3	1500.0	165.0	1500.0	2.00E7 M	FT3/DAY-(PSI)2	0.
							EXP =	0.9	
B6	B	733.7	162.6	1520.0	170.0	1520.0	2.10E7 M	FT3/DAY-(PSI)2	0.
							EXP =	0.9	
C7	C	731.4	161.6	1510.0	169.0	1510.0	1.80E7 M	FT3/DAY-(PSI)2	0.
							EXP =	0.9	
D2	D	773.1	161.1	1515.0	169.0	1515.0	2.20E7 M	FT3/DAY-(PSI)2	0.
							EXP =	0.9	

Partial Output

The link summary for Case 2 (Wells A-I) is shown below.

LINK SUMMARY									
RATE, PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE SUMMARY									

LINK	FROM(F) AND TO(T) NODE	---	ACTUAL FLOW RATES***--		PRESS:	PRESS:	TEMP:	---	HOLDUP**---
		GAS	OIL	WATER	(PSIG)	DROP	(F)	GAS	LIQ
		(MMCFD)	(BPD)	(BPD)		(PSIG)		(MM	(STB)
								SCF)	
A2	A (F)	0.0327	1093.1	65.3	1500.0*		165.0		
	J1 (T)	0.0543	1175.6	65.2	914.5	585.5	153.9	0.0144	6.3
B6	B (F)	0.0350	1125.4	105.0	1520.0*		170.0		
	J6 (T)	0.0624	1201.7	104.9	867.0	653.0	159.8	0.0139	5.7
C8	C (F)	0.0387	1250.3	38.6	1510.0*		169.0		
	J8 (T)	0.0701	1330.9	38.5	849.6	660.4	158.7	0.0143	5.7
D2	D (F)	0.0228	738.0	56.9	1515.0*		169.0		
	J5 (T)	0.0353	828.7	56.7	974.1	540.9	153.1	0.0149	6.5
EJ3	E (F)	0.0281	934.2	28.1	1510.0*		166.0		
	J3 (T)	0.0448	1019.6	28.1	952.4	557.6	153.6	0.0141	5.6
FJ5	F (F)	0.0238	803.0	24.0	1515.0*		165.0		
	J5 (T)	0.0370	894.5	23.9	974.1	540.9	149.8	0.0146	6.1
GJ1	G (F)	0.0318	1071.4	32.0	1515.0*		165.0		
	J1 (T)	0.0533	1154.5	32.0	914.5	600.5	153.9	0.0139	5.5
HJ8	H (F)	0.0376	1268.2	37.9	1515.0*		165.0		
	J8 (T)	0.0685	1340.3	37.9	849.6	665.4	155.5	0.0137	5.2
IJ4	I (F)	0.0237	798.8	23.9	1515.0*		165.0		
	J4 (T)	0.0367	904.3	23.8	970.2	544.8	147.3	0.0157	7.2
J1J2	J1 (F)	0.1076	2330.1	97.1	914.5		153.9		
	J2 (T)	0.1083	2331.2	97.1	908.3	6.2	153.7	0.0002	0.2
J26	J2 (F)	0.2724	5972.9	229.6	908.3		151.7		
	J6 (T)	0.2860	5959.3	229.6	867.0	41.3	151.3	0.0015	1.3
J3J2	J3 (F)	0.1561	3650.8	132.5	952.4		150.7		
	J2 (T)	0.1641	3642.0	132.5	908.3	44.1	150.3	0.0006	0.5
J4J3	J4 (F)	0.1092	2629.0	104.4	970.2		149.9		
	J3 (T)	0.1113	2630.9	104.4	952.4	17.8	149.5	0.0005	0.5
J5J4	J5 (F)	0.0722	1722.6	80.6	974.1		151.4		
	J4 (T)	0.0725	1725.2	80.6	970.2	3.9	151.2	0.0002	0.2
J67	J6 (F)	0.3485	7156.7	334.4	867.0		152.9		
	J7 (T)	0.3647	7131.4	334.4	831.0	36.0	152.7	0.0008	0.7
J7SK	J7 (F)	0.5065	9802.5	410.8	831.0		153.8		
	SK (T)	0.7139	9422.5	411.1	600.0*	231.0	153.5	0.0019	1.6
J8J7	J8 (F)	0.1386	2671.1	76.4	849.6		157.1		
	J7 (T)	0.1418	2669.8	76.4	831.0	18.7	156.8	0.0004	0.3

* - INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE

** REPORTED VOLUME AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

*** RATE REPORTED AT ACTUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE CONDITIONS

P17 Gas Condensate
Production
Networks

Partial Output (continued)

The node and well summaries for Case 2 (Wells A-I) are shown below.

NODE SUMMARY					
NODE	PRES. (PSIG)	---STANDARD FLOW RATES ---**			TEMP. (F)
		GAS (MMCFD)	OIL (BPD)	WATER (BPD)	
A	1500.0*	3.2043	1922.6	64.1	165.0
B	1520.0*	3.4321	2059.3	103.0	170.0
C	1510.0*	3.7800	2268.0	37.8	169.0
D	1515.0*	2.2323	1339.4	55.8	169.0
E	1510.0*	2.7614	1656.9	27.6	166.0
F	1515.0*	2.3574	1414.4	23.6	165.0
G	1515.0*	3.1452	1887.1	31.5	165.0
H	1515.0*	3.7230	2233.8	37.2	165.0
I	1515.0*	2.3450	1407.0	23.4	165.0
J1	914.5	0.0000*	0.0	0.0	153.9
J2	908.3	0.0000*	0.0	0.0	151.7
J3	952.4	0.0000*	0.0	0.0	150.7
J4	970.2	0.0000*	0.0	0.0	149.9
J5	974.1	0.0000*	0.0	0.0	151.4
J6	867.0	0.0000*	0.0	0.0	152.9
J7	831.0	0.0000*	0.0	0.0	153.8
J8	849.6	0.0000*	0.0	0.0	157.1
SK	600.0*	-26.9806	-16188.4	-404.0	153.5

* INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE OR FLOW

** STANDARD FLOW RATES REPORTED AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

WELL SUMMARY									
		WELLHEAD		FLOWING		RESERVOIR			
WELL LINK	NODE	PRESS: (PSIG)	TEMP: (F)	PRESS: (PSIG)	TEMP: (F)	PRESS: (PSIG)	IPR		
A2	A	924.0	155.9	1500.0	165.0	1500.0	2.00E7 M FT3/DAY-(PSI)2 EXP = 0.9	0.	
B6	B	871.9	160.6	1520.0	170.0	1520.0	2.10E7 M FT3/DAY-(PSI)2 EXP = 0.9	0.	
C8	C	859.8	160.1	1510.0	169.0	1510.0	1.80E7 M FT3/DAY-(PSI)2 EXP = 0.9	0.	
D2	D	977.1	154.9	1515.0	169.0	1515.0	2.20E7 M FT3/DAY-(PSI)2 EXP = 0.9	0.	
EJ3	E	954.1	154.1	1510.0	166.0	1510.0	1.90E7 M FT3/DAY-(PSI)2 EXP = 0.9	0.	
FJ5	F	976.5	151.1	1515.0	165.0	1515.0	1.90E7 M FT3/DAY-(PSI)2 EXP = 0.9	0.	
GJ1	G	916.4	154.3	1515.0	165.0	1515.0	1.90E7 M FT3/DAY-(PSI)2 EXP = 0.9	0.	
HJ8	H	850.8	155.7	1515.0	165.0	1515.0	1.90E7 M FT3/DAY-(PSI)2 EXP = 0.9	0.	
IJ4	I	977.3	151.0	1515.0	165.0	1515.0	1.90E7 M FT3/DAY-(PSI)2 EXP = 0.9	0.	

Partial Output (continued)

For Case 2, the detail report and Taitel-Dukler-Barnea flow pattern map for the sink link (J7SK) are shown below and on the following page. Note that the Taitel-Dukler-Barnea map is considered to be the most accurate flow pattern predictor available. Taitel-Dukler-Barnea map calculations do not affect the pressure drop calculations which are based on the device flow code specified by the user. In this case, the Beggs-Brill-Moody flow correlation predicts results in the BBM correlation the *distributed* flow pattern for pipes as shown below in the "FLOW REGM" column. This column will not have any entries if the flow correlation used does not depend on flow pattern (for example using the Hagedorn-Brown method).

LINK "J7SK" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)
P024 (PIPE)	0000	4.000	0.0	I	0.0	831.0	153.8		80.0
	0001		147.0		0.0	779.6	153.8	1.000	80.0
	0002		294.0		0.0	724.6	153.7	1.000	80.0
	0003		441.0		0.0	665.2	153.6	1.000	80.0
	0004		588.0	O	0.0	600.0	153.5	1.000	80.0

HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEG. NO.	---LIQUID HOLDUP---			LIQ VEL (FPS)	ACTUAL GAS VEL (FPS)	MIX VEL (FPS)	FLOW REGM	T-D FLOW REGM	SONIC VEL (FPS)
		SLIP	SLIP	TOTAL (ABBL)						
P024 (PIPE)	0000									
	0001	0.10	0.19	0.4	40.37	85.56	77.07	DIST	ANNU	870.24
	0002	0.09	0.18	0.8	42.13	90.98	82.25	DIST	ANNU	867.30
	0003	0.08	0.17	1.2	44.25	97.68	88.68	DIST	ANNU	860.16
	0004	0.08	0.16	1.6	46.91	106.33	97.00	DIST	ANNU	847.66

[illegible]

P17-14 Gas Condensate Production Networks

PIPEPHASE APPLICATION BRIEFS
January 1995

Steam Injection Network

Problem Description

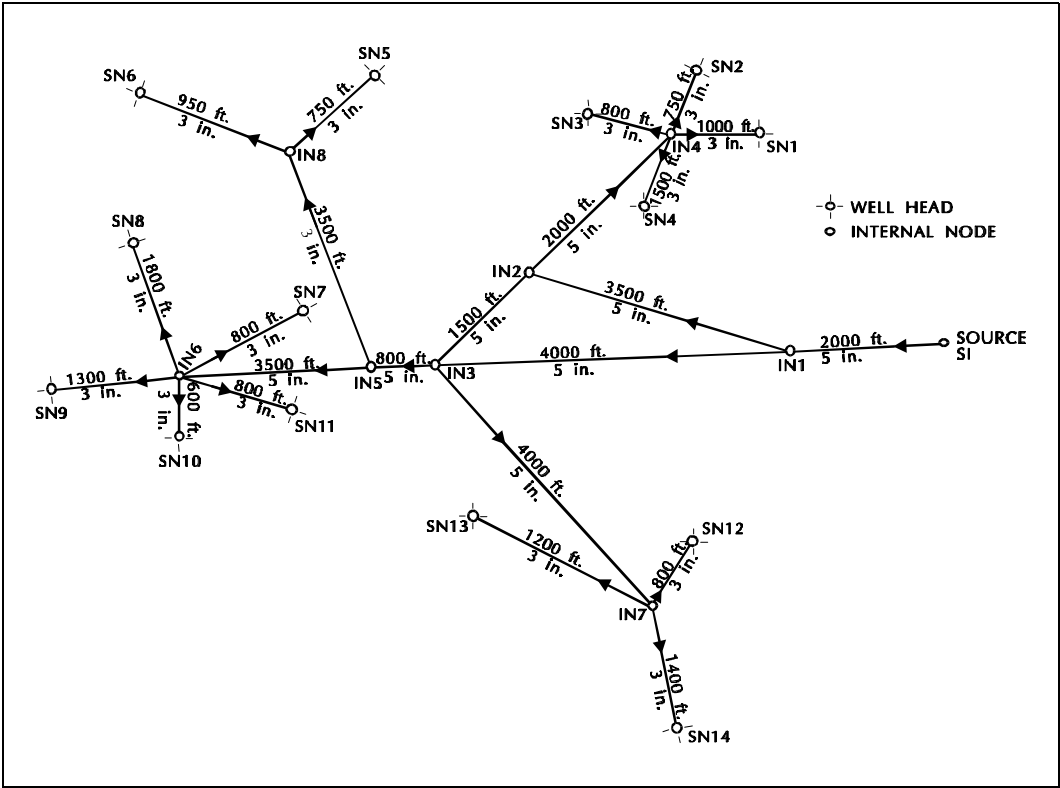
A steam distribution network supplies a fixed quantity of steam for fourteen injection wells into a heavy oil reservoir. The reservoir pressure for these wells varies from 1,140 psig to 1,260 psig. The surface lines are insulated to reduce surface heat losses. Process information are provided on Figure P18.1 and in Table P18.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the required source pressure for this steam network.
2. Determine the injection rate, wellhead pressure, and the wellhead temperature for each well.
3. Determine the steam quality delivered at the sandface.

P18 Steam Injection
Network

Figure P18.1: Steam Injection Network



P18 Steam Injection Network

Table P18.1: Process Information

Heat Transfer Data

Temp. Gradient	1.4°F/100 ft
U PIPE	0.05 Btu/hr-ft ² -F
U TUBING	0.5 Btu/hr-ft ² -F
Source Temperature	650°F
Source Rate	2000 X10 ³ lb/d
Steam Specific Gravity	1.01

Well and Reservoir Data

Well	Injectivity Index (II) (Mlb/hr/psi)	Pressure (psig)	Depth (ft)	ID (in)
SN1	2.0	1200	3200	3.548
SN2	1.8	1250	3100	3.548
SN3	1.6	1260	3000	3.548
SN4	2.0	1246	3350	3.548
SN5	1.5	1235	3120	3.548
SN6	1.4	1230	3400	3.548
SN7	1.7	1140	3300	3.548
SN8	1.7	1150	3150	3.548
SN9	1.7	1140	3090	3.548
SN10	1.7	1140	3060	3.548
SN11	1.7	1140	3050	3.548
SN12	1.5	1150	3025	3.548
SN13	1.6	1160	3500	3.548
SN14	1.6	1190	3060	3.548

P18 Steam Injection
Network

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- Networks with mixed boundary conditions and a loop can be easily solved by the program.
- Rigorous heat balance is necessary in order to obtain accurate results on steam quality and phase properties.
- The steam model is used for phase split and fluid properties. It is based on PIPEPHASE's built-in steam table.

Results and Discussion

1. The source pressure required was calculated at 1265 psig.
2. The injection rate, wellhead pressure, and wellhead temperature for each well is given in the following table.

Table P18.1: Well Results

Well Name	Q _{INJ} (Mlb/d)	Injected Quality (%)	WHT (°F)	WHP (psig)
SN1	152.5	92	619.3	1106
SN2	102.4	84	619.3	1109
SN3	89.6	81	618.4	1109
SN4	121.0	86	615.9	1106
SN5	88.6	79	605.8	1070
SN6	109.6	83	605.6	1069
SN7	173.8	94	613.4	1062
SN8	152.4	92	608.6	1059
SN9	161.2	93	611.0	1060
SN10	160.4	94	614.1	1064
SN11	159.3	94	613.2	1063
SN12	187.4	96	614.4	1089
SN13	204.6	95	612.9	1085
SN14	136.9	90	610.8	1090

3. The quality of the steam delivered is between 79 - 96%. The quality at the sandface can be obtained by looking at the node summary and device summaries of each link.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- The total source rate is given. The inlet steam quality is defaulted to 100%. Initial estimates for source pressure and sink rates are required for the Newton-Raphson network convergence method used by the program.
- The DEFAULT statement is used to input the temperature gradient and U-factors for pipes and tubings.
- The reservoir IPR (Inflow Performance Relationship) is simulated using the injectivity indices which are supplied in Table P18.1. It is used to calculate the pressure drop from the bottomhole to the reservoir.

TECHNIQUE

- Steam PVT is used in the problem. The built-in steam tables provide the quality (phase split) and other fluid properties required for the calculations. Steam PVT may be used for steam or steam condensate systems.

Input Data

The keyword input file for this problem is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE    PROB=WELL8, PROJ=WELLAPP, USER=SIMSCI
CALCULA  STEAM, NETWORK
DIMENSI  RATE(W)=MLBD
DEFAULT  UTUBI=0.5, TGRAD=1.4, IDPIPE=3, UPIPE=0.05, IDTUBI=3.548
PRINT    DEVI=FULL, INPUT=NONE, CONNECT=NONE
SEGMENT  DLHOR=1000, DLVERT=500
$
METHODS  DATA
TOLER    PRES=0.2
$
PVT DATA
SET      SETNO=1, GRAV(WATER, SPGR)=1.01
$
STRUCTURE
SOURCE   NAME=S1, SETNO=1, TEMP=650, PRES(ESTI)=800, RATE=2000
$
JUNCTIO  NAME=IN1
JUNCTIO  NAME=IN2
JUNCTIO  NAME=IN3
JUNCTIO  NAME=IN4
JUNCTIO  NAME=IN5
JUNCTIO  NAME=IN6
JUNCTIO  NAME=IN7
JUNCTIO  NAME=IN8
$
LINK     NAME=LN11, FROM=S1, TO=IN1
        PIPE    LENGTH=2000, ID=5
LINK     NAME=LN12, FROM=IN1, TO=IN2
        PIPE    LENGTH=3500, ID=5
LINK     NAME=LN13, FROM=IN1, TO=IN3
        PIPE    LENGTH=4000, ID=5
LINK     NAME=LN23, FROM=IN2, TO=IN3
        PIPE    LENGTH=1500, ID=5
LINK     NAME=LN24, FROM=IN2, TO=IN4
        PIPE    LENGTH=2000, ID=5
LINK     NAME=LN35, FROM=IN3, TO=IN5
        PIPE    LENGTH=800, ID=5
LINK     NAME=LN56, FROM=IN5, TO=IN6
        PIPE    LENGTH=3500, ID=5
LINK     NAME=LN37, FROM=IN3, TO=IN7
        PIPE    LENGTH=4000, ID=5
LINK     NAME=41, FROM=IN4, TO=SN1
        PIPE    LENGTH=1000
        TUBI    LENGTH=3200
LINK     NAME=42, FROM=IN4, TO=SN2
        PIPE    LENGTH=750
        TUBI    LENGTH=3100
```

Keyword Input Data File (continued)

```

LINK      NAME=43, FROM=IN4, TO=SN3
          PIPE      LENGTH=800
          TUBI      LENGTH=3000
LINK      NAME=44, FROM=IN4, TO=SN4
          PIPE      LENGTH=1500
          TUBI      LENGTH=3350
LINK      NAME=58, FROM=IN5, TO=IN8
          PIPE      LENGTH=3500
LINK      NAME=85, FROM=IN8, TO=SN5
          PIPE      LENGTH=750
          TUBI      LENGTH=3120
LINK      NAME=86, FROM=IN8, TO=SN6
          PIPE      LENGTH=950
          TUBI      LENGTH=3400
LINK      NAME=67, FROM=IN6, TO=SN7
          PIPE      LENGTH=800
          TUBI      LENGTH=3300
LINK      NAME=68, FROM=IN6, TO=SN8
          PIPE      LENGTH=1800
          TUBI      LENGTH=3150
LINK      NAME=69, FROM=IN6, TO=SN9
          PIPE      LENGTH=1300
          TUBI      LENGTH=3090
LINK      NAME=610, FROM=IN6, TO=SN10
          PIPE      LENGTH=600
          TUBI      LENGTH=3060
LINK      NAME=611, FROM=IN6, TO=SN11
          PIPE      LENGTH=800
          TUBI      LENGTH=3050
LINK      NAME=712, FROM=IN7, TO=SN12
          PIPE      LENGTH=800
          TUBI      LENGTH=3025
LINK      NAME=713, FROM=IN7, TO=SN13
          PIPE      LENGTH=1200
          TUBI      LENGTH=3500
LINK      NAME=714, FROM=IN7, TO=SN14
          PIPE      LENGTH=1400
          TUBI      LENGTH=3060
$
SINK      NAME=SN1, PRES=1200, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=2.0
SINK      NAME=SN2, PRES=1250, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.8
SINK      NAME=SN3, PRES=1260, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.6
SINK      NAME=SN4, PRES=1246, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=2.0
SINK      NAME=SN5, PRES=1235, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.5
SINK      NAME=SN6, PRES=1230, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.4
SINK      NAME=SN7, PRES=1140, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.7
SINK      NAME=SN8, PRES=1150, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.7
SINK      NAME=SN9, PRES=1140, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.7
SINK      NAME=SN10, PRES=1140, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.7
SINK      NAME=SN11, PRES=1140, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.7
SINK      NAME=SN12, PRES=1150, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.5
SINK      NAME=SN13, PRES=1160, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.6
SINK      NAME=SN14, PRES=1190, RATE(ESTI)=100, INJECT, II=1.6

```

Output

- The DEVICE=FULL printout option is necessary to provide all intermediate data points. The quality, pressure, and temperature profiles for each link are printed out in detail. Flow patterns are also output wherever two-phase flow occurs.

Partial Output

The link, node, and well summaries are shown below and on the following page.

LINK SUMMARY									
RATE, PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE SUMMARY									

LINK	FROM(F) AND TO(T) NODE	---ACTUAL FLOW RATES--- GAS (MMCFD)	OIL (BPD)	WATER (BPD)	PRESS: (PSIG)	PRESS: DROP (PSIG)	TEMP: (F)	---HOLDUP--- GAS (MM SCF)	LIQ (ABBL)
LN11	S1 (F)	0.8275	0.0	0.0	1265.0		650.0		
	IN1 (T)	0.7402	0.0	0.2	1164.1	100.9	638.1	0.0107	0.0
LN12	IN1 (F)	0.4511	0.0	0.0	1164.1		638.1		
	IN2 (T)	0.3896	0.0	9.503E-2	1116.6	47.5	629.0	0.0178	0.0
LN13	IN1 (F)	0.4475	0.0	0.0	1164.1		638.1		
	IN3 (T)	0.3889	0.0	9.114E-2	1110.5	53.6	627.8	0.0203	0.0
LN23	IN2 (F)	0.2506	0.0	0.0	1116.6		629.0		
	IN3 (T)	0.2103	0.0	4.399E-2	1110.5	6.0	625.5	0.0075	0.0
LN24	IN2 (F)	0.2166	0.0	0.0	1116.6		629.0		
	IN4 (T)	0.1817	0.0	3.519E-2	1110.5	6.0	623.9	0.0100	0.0
LN35	IN3 (F)	0.4691	0.0	0.0	1110.5		627.0		
	IN5 (T)	0.3971	0.0	8.410E-2	1099.4	11.2	624.9	0.0040	0.0
LN37	IN3 (F)	0.2467	0.0	0.0	1110.5		627.0		
	IN7 (T)	0.2098	0.0	0.3	1094.9	15.6	617.5	0.0199	0.0
LN56	IN5 (F)	0.3799	0.0	0.0	1099.4		624.9		
	IN6 (T)	0.3296	0.0	5.046E-2	1067.3	32.1	616.7	0.0172	0.0
41	IN4 (F)	0.0707	0.0	0.0	1110.5		623.9		
	SN1 (T)	0.0502	0.0	47.9	1200.0*	-89.5	569.1	0.0100	1.9
42	IN4 (F)	0.0475	0.0	0.0	1110.5		623.9		
	SN2 (T)	0.0294	0.0	64.6	1250.0*	-139.5	574.2	0.0090	3.7
43	IN4 (F)	0.0415	0.0	0.0	1110.5		623.9		
	SN3 (T)	0.0246	0.0	67.1	1260.0*	-149.5	575.2	0.0088	4.2
44	IN4 (F)	0.0561	0.0	0.0	1110.5		623.9		
	SN4 (T)	0.0357	0.0	66.9	1246.0*	-135.5	573.8	0.0111	3.6
58	IN5 (F)	0.0933	0.0	0.0	1099.4		624.9		
	IN8 (T)	0.0806	0.0	9.623E-2	1071.5	27.9	610.9	0.0062	0.0
610	IN6 (F)	0.0771	0.0	0.0	1067.3		616.7		
	SN10 (T)	0.0569	0.0	40.3	1140.0*	-72.7	562.8	0.0087	1.4
611	IN6 (F)	0.0766	0.0	0.0	1067.3		616.7		
	SN11 (T)	0.0565	0.0	40.8	1140.0*	-72.7	562.8	0.0090	1.5
67	IN6 (F)	0.0835	0.0	0.0	1067.3		616.7		
	SN7 (T)	0.0618	0.0	42.9	1140.0*	-72.7	562.9	0.0097	1.4
68	IN6 (F)	0.0732	0.0	0.0	1067.3		616.7		
	SN8 (T)	0.0525	0.0	49.1	1150.0*	-82.7	563.9	0.0109	2.0
69	IN6 (F)	0.0774	0.0	0.0	1067.3		616.7		
	SN9 (T)	0.0570	0.0	42.7	1140.0*	-72.7	562.8	0.0100	1.6
712	IN7 (F)	0.0873	0.0	0.0	1094.9		617.5		
	SN12 (T)	0.0672	0.0	32.8	1150.0*	-55.1	564.0	0.0092	0.9
713	IN7 (F)	0.0953	0.0	0.0	1094.9		617.5		
	SN13 (T)	0.0721	0.0	41.4	1160.0*	-65.1	565.1	0.0111	1.3
714	IN7 (F)	0.0638	0.0	0.0	1094.9		617.5		
	SN14 (T)	0.0446	0.0	53.4	1190.0*	-95.1	568.1	0.0102	2.3
85	IN8 (F)	0.0419	0.0	0.0	1071.5		610.9		
	SN5 (T)	0.0243	0.0	73.3	1235.0*	-163.5	572.6	0.0087	4.7
86	IN8 (F)	0.0518	0.0	0.0	1071.5		610.9		
	SN6 (T)	0.0316	0.0	74.8	1230.0*	-158.5	572.2	0.0098	4.4

* - INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE

** REPORTED VOLUME AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F (GAS ONLY)

*** RATE REPORTED AT ACTUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE CONDITIONS

P18 Steam Injection
Network

Partial Output (continued)

NODE SUMMARY

NODE	PRES. (PSIG)	STEAM QUAL.	TOTAL RATE (MLBD)	TEMP. (F)
S1	1265.0	1.00	2000.00*	650.0
IN1	1164.1	1.00	0.00*	638.1
IN2	1116.6	1.00	0.00*	629.0
IN3	1110.5	1.00	0.00*	627.0
IN5	1099.4	1.00	0.00*	624.9
IN4	1110.5	1.00	0.00*	623.9
IN6	1067.3	1.00	0.00*	616.7
IN7	1094.9	1.00	0.00*	617.5
IN8	1071.5	1.00	0.00*	610.9
SN1	1200.0 *	0.92	-152.53	569.1
SN2	1250.0 *	0.84	-102.43	574.2
SN3	1260.0 *	0.81	-89.57	575.2
SN4	1246.0 *	0.86	-120.98	573.8
SN10	1140.0 *	0.94	-160.39	562.8
SN11	1140.0 *	0.94	-159.53	562.8
SN7	1140.0 *	0.94	-173.84	562.9
SN8	1150.0 *	0.92	-152.39	563.9
SN9	1140.0 *	0.93	-161.20	562.8
SN12	1150.0 *	0.96	-187.41	564.0
SN13	1160.0 *	0.95	-204.55	565.1
SN14	1190.0 *	0.90	-136.92	568.1
SN5	1235.0 *	0.79	-88.64	572.6
SN6	1230.0 *	0.83	-109.64	572.2

* INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE OR FLOW

WELL SUMMARY

WELLHEAD		FLOWING		RESERVOIR			
WELL LINK	NODE	PRESS: (PSIG)	TEMP: (F)	PRESS: (PSIG)	TEMP: (F)	PRESS: (PSIG)	IPR
41	IN4	1105.9	619.3	1203.2	569.1	1200.0	2.000 MLB/HR-PSI
42	IN4	1108.9	619.3	1252.4	574.2	1250.0	1.800 MLB/HR-PSI
43	IN4	1109.2	618.4	1262.3	575.2	1260.0	1.600 MLB/HR-PSI
44	IN4	1106.1	615.9	1248.5	573.8	1246.0	2.000 MLB/HR-PSI
610	IN6	1064.1	614.1	1144.0	562.8	1140.0	1.700 MLB/HR-PSI
611	IN6	1063.0	613.2	1144.0	562.8	1140.0	1.700 MLB/HR-PSI
67	IN6	1062.3	613.4	1144.4	562.9	1140.0	1.700 MLB/HR-PSI
68	IN6	1058.6	608.6	1153.8	563.9	1150.0	1.700 MLB/HR-PSI
69	IN6	1060.3	611.0	1144.0	562.8	1140.0	1.700 MLB/HR-PSI
712	IN7	1089.3	614.4	1155.2	564.0	1150.0	1.500 MLB/HR-PSI
713	IN7	1084.9	612.9	1165.3	565.1	1160.0	1.600 MLB/HR-PSI
714	IN7	1089.6	610.8	1193.5	568.1	1190.0	1.600 MLB/HR-PSI
85	IN8	1070.2	605.8	1237.3	572.6	1235.0	1.500 MLB/HR-PSI
86	IN8	1069.1	605.6	1233.1	572.2	1230.0	1.400 MLB/HR-PSI

Partial Output (continued)

The device detail report for link 86 is shown below.

LINK "86 " DEVICE DETAIL REPORT											
PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT											
DEVICE NAME AND TYPE		SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I OR O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT-F)	AMB TEMP (F)	QUAL (FRAC)
P020 (PIPE)	0000	3.000	0.0	I	0.0	1071.5	611.0			80.0	1.00
	0001		237.5		0.0	1070.9	609.6	0.050	80.0	1.00	
	0002		475.0		0.0	1070.3	608.3	0.050	80.0	1.00	
	0003		712.5		0.0	1069.7	606.9	0.050	80.0	1.00	
	0004		950.0	O	0.0	1069.1	605.6	0.050	80.0	1.00	
T021 (TBNG)	0000	3.548	0.0	I	0.0	1069.1	605.6			80.0	1.00
	0001		500.0		500.0	1076.3	578.1	0.500	87.0	1.00	
	0002		1000.0		1000.0	1084.2	556.2	0.500	94.0	1.00	
	0003		1500.0		1500.0	1103.3	558.4	0.500	101.0	0.96	
	0004		2000.0		2000.0	1129.9	561.3	0.500	108.0	0.93	
	0005		2500.0		2500.0	1162.1	564.8	0.500	115.0	0.89	
	0006		3000.0		3000.0	1199.5	568.7	0.500	122.0	0.86	
0007		3400.0	O	3400.0	1233.1	572.2	0.500	127.6	0.83		
HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT											
DEVICE NAME AND TYPE		SEG. NO	---LIQUID HOLDUP---			LIQ VEL (FPS)	ACTUAL GAS VEL (FPS)	MIX VEL (FPS)	T-D FLOW FLOW REGM SONIC VEL (FPS)		
		NO.	SLIP	SLIP	TOTAL (ABBL)				REGM	REGM	
P020 (PIPE)	0000										
	0001	0.00	0.00		0.0	0.00	12.20	12.20	1-PH	1-PH	1823.37
	0002	0.00	0.00		0.0	0.00	12.17	12.17	1-PH	1-PH	1820.82
	0003	0.00	0.00		0.0	0.00	12.14	12.14	1-PH	1-PH	1818.27
	0004	0.00	0.00		0.0	0.00	12.11	12.11	1-PH	1-PH	1815.73
T021 (TBNG)	0000										
	0001	0.00	0.00		0.0	0.00	8.33	8.33	1-PH	1-PH	1786.95
	0002	0.00	0.00		0.0	0.00	7.70	7.70	1-PH	1-PH	1724.11
	0003	1.E-3	0.07		0.4	0.11	7.77	7.21	SEGR	ANNU	1178.65
	0004	3.E-3	0.12		1.2	0.18	7.72	6.81	SEGR	ANNU	1264.37
	0005	6.E-3	0.16		2.1	0.23	7.53	6.38	SEGR	ANNU	1298.64
	0006	8.E-3	0.19		3.3	0.26	7.30	5.95	SEGR	ANNU	1301.68
0007	0.01	0.22		4.4	0.29	7.06	5.56	SEGR	ANNU	1277.41	

P18 Steam Injection
Network

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Water Injection Well

Problem Description

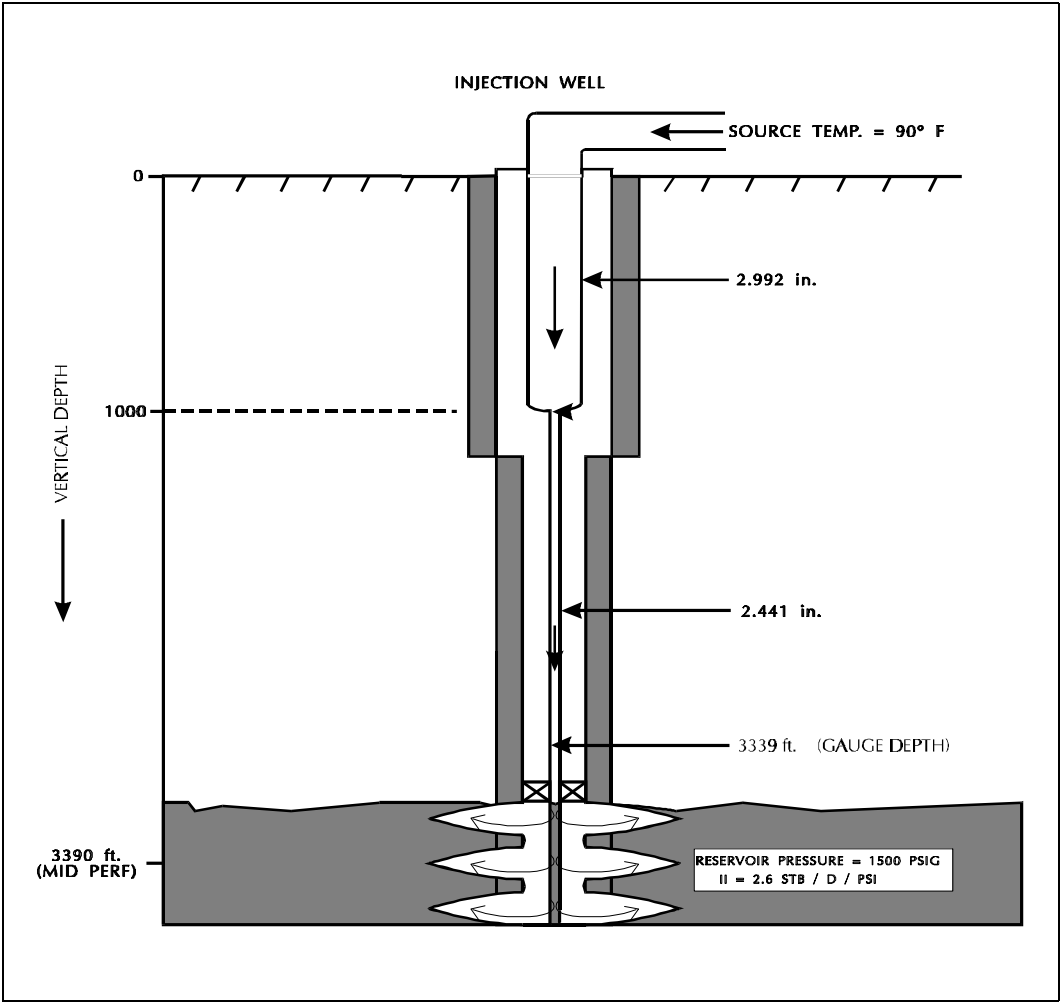
A 3390 foot deep water injection well is performing below design capacity. A multi-rate injectivity pressure transient test was conducted to evaluate the performance. The wellhead and bottomhole pressures were monitored during the test. The pressure transient analysis indicated that there is wellbore damage. The well was perforated at 8 spf. If the damage can be removed, then higher injection rates can be achieved. The decision to be made is whether to acidize the well or reperforate it to achieve this objective. All data for the well are given in Figure P19.1. The process conditions and measured data are provided in Tables P19.1 and P19.2.

You are required to:

1. Determine how well the predicted bottomhole pressures match the measured data.
2. Determine the principal cause of the well performing below expectations.
3. Analyze what remedial action is required to improve the performance of the well.

P19 Water Injection Well

Figure P19.1: Water Injection Well



P19 Water Injection Well

Table P19.1: Process Information

Tubing Data	
Depth	I D
1000 ft	2.992 in
3339 ft	2.441 in
3390 ft	2.441 in
Reservoir Data	
Reservoir Pressure	1500 psig
Injectivity Index	2.6 bbl/day/psi
Temperature Gradient	1.4°F/100 ft
Water Gravity	1.02 (water = 1)
Source Temperature	90°F
Completion Data	
Reservoir Permeability	30 MD
Shot Density	8 spf
Perforation Diameter	0.5 in
Penetration Depth	6 in
Perforation Condition	Underbalanced
Perforated Interval	30 ft
Crushed Zone Thickness	0.5 in

Table P19.2: Measured Data

Measured Data		
Wellhead Pressure (WHP)	Bottomhole Pressure	Flowrate
450 psig (32.0 bar)	1950 psia	550 bbl/d
600 psig (42.4 bar)	2100 psia	755 bbl/d
750 psig (52.7 bar)	2255 psia	955 bbl/d

P19 Water Injection
Well

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- Sensitivity analysis allows an easy comparison of measured and calculated results. The sensitivity plot shows all the cases in one plot giving the entire picture.
- The McLeod model for open perforated completion is used to evaluate the effect of the completion. By using this model, it is possible to distinguish between formation damage and flow impairment as a result of too few holes open to flow.

Results and Discussion

1. The measured pressures at the bottomhole fall close to the predicted values. This indicates that the sensitivity curves generated can be used for diagnosis.
2. The data match follows the general trend of the 2 spf outflow curve for the three test rates. This suggests that the system is operating at an effective shot density of approximately 2 spf. This is markedly lower than the designed shot density of 8 spf, strongly indicating that the number of shots open to flow is much lower than the design hoped for. If the skin damage was mainly due to wellbore damage the measured bottomhole pressure would have been linear with the flowrate. This would have caused the measured pressures to cut across the outflow curves instead of following the general trend of one of the outflow curves.
3. The data indicates that the dominant impairment to flow is the low effective shot density. Reperforating the well will be the correct remedial action to be taken in such a case.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- The liquid model was used with water specific gravity specified. This enables the program to simulate the pressure drops using water fluid properties.
- The bottomhole completion was modeled using the McLeod model for open-hole completions.

TECHNIQUE

- Sensitivity analysis is used to evaluate the effect of wellhead pressure and shot density. The measured wellhead pressures were supplied as inflow parameters. Shot densities ranging from 2-12 were supplied as the outflow parameters. The solution node was placed at the point where the pressure gauge was located to monitor the bottomhole pressures. This enables the predicted node pressure to be directly compared with the measured pressure data.

Input Data

The keyword input file for this problem is shown below.

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE    PROB=WELL9, PROJ=WELLAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC     WATER INJECTION WELL
CALC     SINGLE, LIQUID
DEFAULT  TGRAD=1.4
PRINT    INPUT=FULL, DEVICE=PART
SEGMENT  DLVERT=1000
$
PVT DATA
$
SET       SETNO=1, GRAV(WATER, SPGR)=1.02
$
STRUCTURE DATA
$
SOURCE    NAME=SOUR, TEMP=90, PRESS=450, RATE(ESTI)=1000
$
LINK      NAME=L001, FROM=SOUR, TO=SNK
          TUBING LENGTH=1000, ID=2.992
          TUBING LENGTH=3339, ID=2.441
          TUBING NAME=TUB3, LENGTH=3390, ID=2.441
          COMPLET MCLEOD LENGTH=30, PERFD=.5, PENE=6, SHOTS=12, *
          PERM(RES,MD)=30, UNDER, NAME=CMPL
$
SINK      NAME=SNK, PRES=1500, RATE(ESTI)=1000, INJECTI, II=2.6
$
SENSITIVITY DATA
$
NODE      NAME=TUB3
FLOW      RATE(BPD)=400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200, *
          1400, 1600, 1800, 2000
DESC      INFLOW=WHP 450, WHP 600, WHP 750
INFLOW    NAME=SOUR, PRES=450, 600, 750
DESC      OUTFLOW=2 SHOTS, 4 SHOTS, 6 SHOTS, 8 SHOTS, 12 SHOTS
OUTFLOW    NAME=CMPL, SHOTS=2,4,6,8,12
END
```

Output

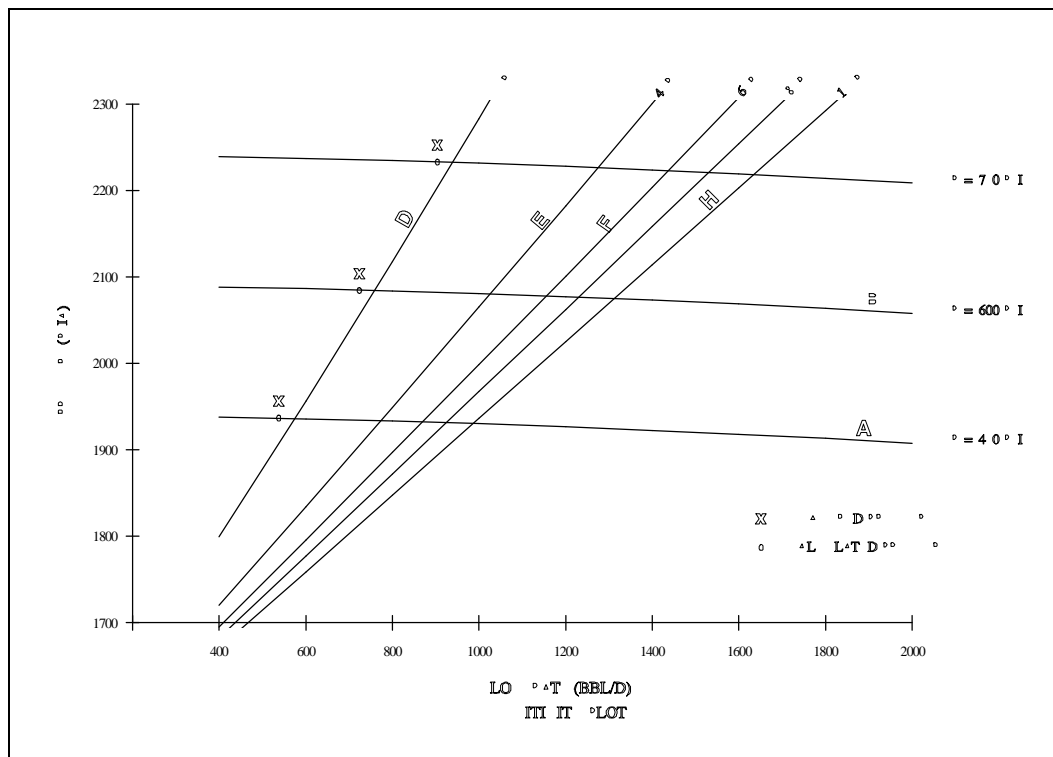
- The sensitivity plot shows the effect of wellhead pressure and shot density on the downhole gauge pressure (solution node). Measured data are added to the plot for comparison.
- The completion pressure drops predicted for various completion shot densities are plotted. This plot is useful for investigating the sensitivity of pressure drop to shot density.

P19 Water Injection
Well

Partial Output

The PIPEPHASE output gives the sensitivity results in graphical and tabular format. Figure P19.2 below was generated by importing the tabular results into a plotting package and adding measured data.

Figure P19.2: Pressure vs. Flowrate Sensitivity Plot



Partial Output (continued)

The tables below and on the following page show the data used to generate the plot shown in Figure P19.2.

SOLUTION NODE IS AT INLET OF DEVICE TUB3

NODE PRESSURES FOR INFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (BBL/D)	INFLOW VARIABLE		
	WHP 450	WHP 600	WHP 750
400.00	1937.85	2088.52	2239.19
600.00	1935.75	2086.42	2237.09
800.00	1933.24	2083.91	2234.58
1000.00	1930.25	2080.92	2231.59
1200.00	1926.75	2077.42	2228.09
1400.00	1922.72	2073.40	2224.07
1600.00	1918.17	2068.84	2219.51
1800.00	1913.08	2063.76	2214.44
2000.00	1907.47	2058.15	2208.83

NODE PRESSURES FOR OUTFLOW VARIABLES (PSIA)

RATE (BBL/D)	OUTFLOW VARIABLE				
	2 SHOTS	4 SHOTS	6 SHOTS	8 SHOTS	12 SHOTS
400.00	1799.57	1720.37	1695.04	1682.59	1670.26
600.00	1956.33	1834.19	1795.91	1777.22	1758.83
800.00	2117.49	1949.02	1897.17	1872.05	1847.47
1000.00	2283.28	2064.96	1998.91	1967.14	1936.22
1200.00	2453.78	2182.06	2101.15	2062.52	2025.10
1400.00	2629.02	2300.33	2203.92	2158.19	2114.10
1600.00	2809.00	2419.79	2307.21	2254.15	2203.24
1800.00	2993.73	2540.44	2411.03	2350.41	2292.52
2000.00	3183.20	2662.28	2515.39	2446.98	2381.93

INFLOW-OUTFLOW CURVE INTERSECTION POINTS

INFLOW CASE	OUTFLOW CASE	RATE (BBL/D)	PRESSURE (PSIA)
WHP 450	2 SHOTS	574.10	1936.02
	4 SHOTS	773.11	1933.58
	6 SHOTS	868.89	1932.21
	8 SHOTS	924.77	1931.38
	12 SHOTS	986.98	1930.45
WHP 600	2 SHOTS	758.97	2084.43
	4 SHOTS	1026.47	2080.46
	6 SHOTS	1155.11	2078.20
	8 SHOTS	1229.89	2076.82
	12 SHOTS	1312.48	2075.16
WHP 750	2 SHOTS	938.75	2232.50
	4 SHOTS	1275.28	2226.57
	6 SHOTS	1437.36	2223.22
	8 SHOTS	1531.08	2221.08
	12 SHOTS	1634.49	2218.64

P19 Water Injection
Well

Partial Output (continued)

COMPLETION ZONE PRESSURE DROPS (PSIA)

RATE (BBL/D)	OUTFLOW VARIABLE				
	2 SHOTS	4 SHOTS	6 SHOTS	8 SHOTS	12 SHOTS
400.00	153.57	74.36	49.03	36.57	24.25
600.00	233.37	111.23	72.94	54.25	35.86
800.00	317.57	149.09	97.23	72.12	47.54
1000.00	406.39	188.06	122.00	90.24	59.31
1200.00	499.92	228.17	147.27	108.63	71.21
1400.00	598.17	269.46	173.04	127.30	83.22
1600.00	701.16	311.92	199.33	146.27	95.35
1800.00	808.88	355.56	226.14	165.52	107.61
2000.00	921.33	400.37	253.47	185.06	120.00

P19 Water Injection Well

Gas-lift Study

Problem Description

A 3765 feet deviated blackoil well is completed but had trouble producing oil with 300 psig wellhead pressure. The results of a well test indicated that the productivity index (PI), gas-oil ratio (GOR) and reservoir pressure are 62 stb/day/psi, 250 scf/stb, and 1,200 psig respectively. In order to explore the possibility of producing the well at the rate of 5,000 bpd, the gas-lift method is considered. A schematic of the well is shown in Figure 20.1, while the process information is given in Table P20.1.

You are required to:

1. Determine the gas injection depth required for 5,000 bpd production and a wellhead pressure of about 300 psig, assuming that the optimum total gas-oil ratio is 1,000 scf/stb and the maximum injection gas pressure at the wellhead is 800 psig,
2. Determine if the 800 psig casing head pressure is sufficient for the lift gas knowing there is a 50 psi pressure drop across the gas-lift valve.

Figure P20.1: Gas-Lift Study

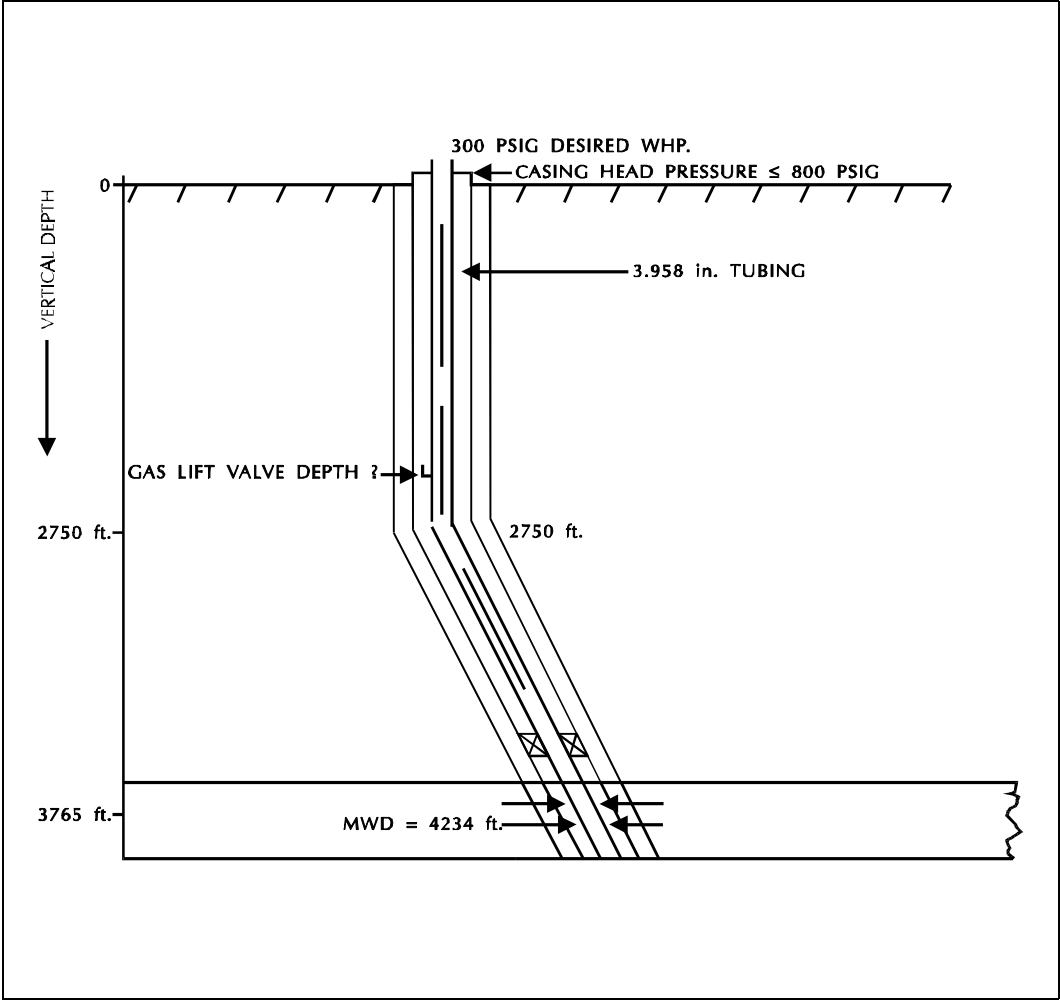


Table P20.1: Process Information

Fluid Data				
Oil Gravity		26°API		
Gas gravity		0.66 (air = 1)		
Water gravity		1.04 (water = 1)		
Lift Gas Gravity		0.62		
Contaminants				
N2		0.48%		
C02		4.22%		
H2S		0.01%		
PVT Data				
Pres (psig)		Solution Gas-Oil Ratio		Formation Volume Factor
1636 (BPP)		451 (scf/stb)		1.345
900		267 (scf/stb)		1.265
127		65 (scf/stb)		1.141
Viscosity (at BPP and Reservoir Temp. 225°F)				0.656 CP
Compressibility				11.6E-6 psi ⁻¹
Well Reservoir Data				
Reservoir Pressure		1200 psi		
Reservoir Temperature		150°F		
PI		62 stb/day/psi		
Rate		5,000 stbo/day		
Reservoir GOR		250 scf/stb		
Water Cut		5%		
Injection Gas Temperature		95°F		
Gas Injection Rate		2.25 MMscf/day		
Casing and Tubing Data				
MWD (ft)	Vertical Depth (ft)	Tubing ID (in) OD (in)		Casing ID (in)
4234	3765	3.548	4.0	6.049
2750	2750	3.958	4.5	7.125
Heat Transfer Data				
U (Tubing)		2.5 Btu/hr-ft ² -F		
Temp. Gradient		1.4°F/100 ft		

PIPEPHASE Features Used In This Problem

- Gas-lift Analysis is used to determine the location of the gas-lift value for the required wellhead pressure.
- Rigorous heat transfer is used to accurately model the overall heat balance.
- The Hagedorn and Brown correlation is used for pressure drop and holdup.
- The Adjusted Standing correlation is used to incorporate measured data.
- The Moody pressure drop equation is used for the gas injection in the annulus.

Results and Discussion

1. For the required production rate of 5,000 bpd, wellhead pressure of 300 psig and total GOR of 1,000 scf/stb, the required injection depth is 2,400 feet.
2. The calculated tubing pressure at injection depth of about 2,400 feet is 623.7 psig, and casing pressure is 850 psig, this allows more than 50 psi pressure drop across the gas-lift valve.

Simulation Highlights

INPUT

- The Standing model for PVT properties was adjusted to better fit measured data as supplied in the Figure P20.1.
- For total GOR of 700 scf/stb and natural GOR of 250 scf/stb, an injection gas rate of 2.25 MMscfd is input into the program.
- Several gas-lift valve locations are input as trial injection depths by the user.

TECHNIQUE

- Two vertical flow devices are used to demonstrate the input for both inclined casing-tubing annulus and tapered tubing strings.
- The gas-lift flowrate, temperature and pressure are given. The wellhead pressure is determined for each possible injection depth supplied to the simulation.

Input Data

The keyword input file for this simulation example is given below.

Keyword Input Data File

```
TITLE    PROB=WELL10, PROJ=WELLAPP, USER=SIMSCI
DESC     GASLIFT STUDY FOR BLACKOIL WELL
CALC     GASLIFT
DEFAULT  TGRAD=1.4, UTUBE=2.5
FCODE    TUBI=HB, ANNU=MOODY
SEGMENT  DLVERT=400
PRINT    DEVICE=FULL, PROP=FULL
$
PVT DATA
SET       SETNO=1, GRAV(OIL)=26, GRAV(GAS)=0.66, *
GRAV(WATER, SPGR)=1.04, CONT=0.48, 4.22, 0.01
ADJUST    TRES=225, VISC=0.656, COMPRESS=0.0000116, *
PRES=1635,900,127, SGOR=451,267,65, FVF=1.345,1.265,1.141
LIFTGAS   GRAV(GAS)=0.62
DEFAULT   VISC(OIL)=STANDING, SGOR=STANDING, FVF=STANDING
$
STRUCTURE DATA
SOURCE    NAME=SR1, TEMP=150, PRESS=1200, RATE=5000, *
          PI=62, GOR=250, WCUT=5
$
LINK      NAME=PROD, FROM=SR1, TO=SNK
          TUBING LENGTH=4234, DEPTH=3765, ID=3.548
          TUBING LENGTH=2750, DEPTH=2750, ID=3.958
LINK      NAME=GASL
          ANNULUS LENGTH=4234, DEPTH=3765, IDANN=6.049, ODTUB=4.0
          ANNULUS LENGTH=2750, DEPTH=2750, IDANN=7.125, ODTUB=4.5
$
SINK      NAME=SNK, PRES=300, RATE(ESTI)=5000
$
GASLIFT
LOCATIO   PRES=800, TEMP=95, RATE=2.25, *
          DEPTH=3000/2500/2000/1500/1000
END
```

Output

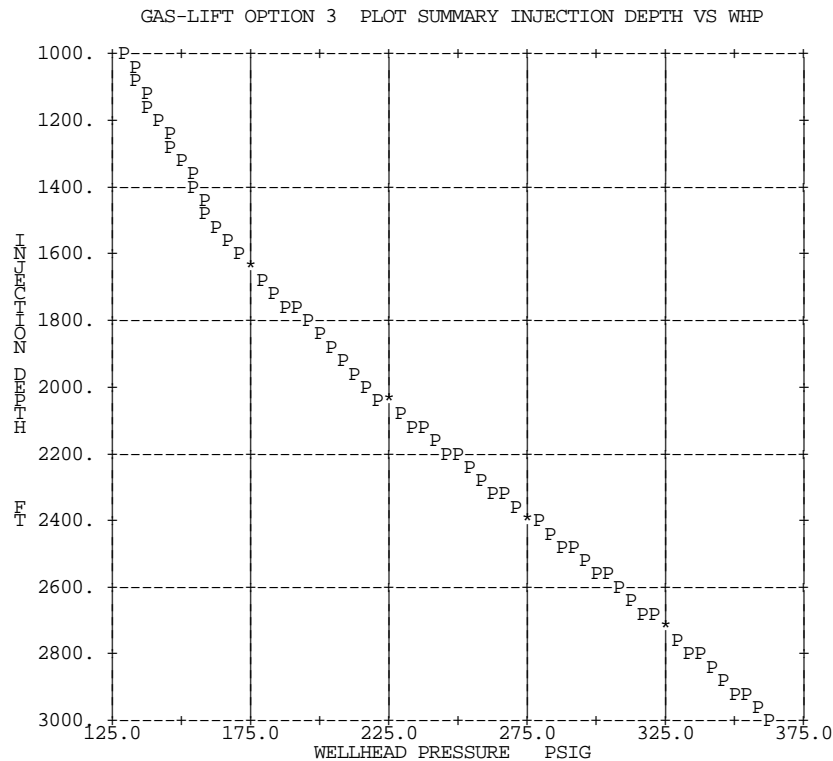
- A table and plot showing pressure versus lift gas injection depth are generated by PIPEPHASE for the production wellhead. The results show that the injection depth of 2,500 feet gives the closest match to the production wellhead pressure of 300 psig.
- The injection string pressure and production string pressure are calculated independent of each other. The user should verify that the injection pressure is sufficiently higher than the production pressure at the gas-lift valve. In this case, the production pressure is 659.1 psig and injection pressure is 849.4 psig.
- The node and device detail reports give the results for the case where the lift gas is injected at 2500 ft.
- The pressure detail report clearly shows the change in two-phase from a density 49.9 lb/ft³ to 20.1 lb/ft³ due to the lift gas injection.

Partial Output

A table and plot of injection depths versus calculated wellhead pressure are printed out as shown below.

GASLIFT SUMMARY RESULTS -- OPTION 3							
OIL PROD:	RATE=	5000.0(BPD)					
WATER PROD:	RATE=	263.2(BPD)					
GAS PROD:	RATE=	3.5000(MMCFD)					
GAS INJECTION	RATE=	2.2500(MMCFD)					
CASING HEAD PRES	=	800.0(PSIG)					

WELLHEAD PRESSURE VERSUS INJECTION DEPTH							
CASE NO.	INJEC: DEPTH (FT)	WELLHEAD PRES: (PSIG)	VALVE TUBING PRES: (PSIG)	VALVE TUBING TEMP: (F)	VALVE CASING PRES: (PSIG)	VALVE CASING TEMP: (F)	VALVE PRES: DROP (PSIG)
1	3000.0	361.3	839.2	149.6	859.3	102.3	20.1
2	2500.0	294.6	659.1	149.1	849.4	98.4	190.2
3	2000.0	218.1	492.3	148.3	839.3	95.5	347.0
4	1500.0	162.0	356.1	147.4	829.3	93.5	473.2
5	1000.0	127.3	250.8	146.2	819.4	92.6	568.6



Partial Output (continued)

The link, node, and device summaries for the tubing wellhead pressure that matches the desired wellhead pressure (case 2 -- 294.6 psig) closest is included below.

LINK SUMMARY

RATE, PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE SUMMARY

LINK	NODE	FROM(F) AND TO(T)	---ACTUAL FLOW RATES***---			PRESS: DROP (PSIG)	TEMP: (F)	---HOLDUP**---	
			GAS (MMCFD)	OIL (BPD)	WATER (BPD)			GAS (MM SCF)	LIQ (STB)
GASL	CSHD(F)		0.0385	0.0	0.0	800.0*	95.0		
	INJB(T)		0.0362	0.0	0.0	874.4	109.6	0.0382	0.0
PROD	BOTM(F)		0.0008	5982.0	267.0	1200.0*	150.0		
	WLHD(T)		0.0281	5595.1	267.2	294.6	143.6	0.0042	30.9

* - INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE

** REPORTED VOLUME AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

*** RATE REPORTED AT ACTUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE CONDITIONS

NODE SUMMARY

NODE	PRES. (PSIG)	---STANDARD FLOW RATES ---**			TEMP. (F)
		GAS (MMCFD)	OIL (BPD)	WATER (BPD)	
INJB	874.4	2.2500	0.0	0.0	109.6
CSHD	800.0*	2.2500*	0.0	0.0	95.0
BOTM	1200.0*	1.2500	5000.0*	263.2	150.0
WLHD	294.6	1.2500	5000.0	263.2	143.6

* INDICATES KNOWN PRESSURE OR FLOW

** STANDARD FLOW RATES REPORTED AT 14.7 PSIA AND 60 F

DEVICE SUMMARY

LINK	DEVI	DEVI	C O R	INSIDE	MEAS	ELEV	OUTLET		AVG.
NAME	NAME	TYPE	R	DIAM (IN)	LENGTH (FT)	CHNG (FT)	PRESS: (PSIG)	TEMP: (F)	LIQ HOLDUP
GASL	***SOURCE***			RATE=	2.2500 (MMCFD)		800.0	95.0	
	CSHD						800.0	95.0	
	A004 ANLS FF			2.625	2750.0	2750.0	854.4	100.1	
	A003 ANLS FF			2.049	1484.0	1015.0	874.4	109.6	
	*** SINK			PRES=	874.4 (PSIG)		TEMP=	109.6 (F)	
PROD	***RESERVOIR**			RATE=	5000.0 (BPD)		1200.0	150.0	GLR= 238.
				PI =	62.000 (BPDPsi)				
	BOTM IPR PI						1115.1	150.0	
	T001 TENG HB			3.548	1484.0	1015.0	747.8	149.3	
	T002 TENG HB			3.958	2750.0	2750.0	294.6	143.6	0. 1.00
	*** SINK			PRES=	294.6 (PSIG)		TEMP=	143.6 (F)	25. 0.34

Partial Output (continued)

The link device detail reports are given below and on the following 2 pages.

LINK "PROD" DEVICE DETAIL REPORT

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO	INSIDE DIAM. (IN)	MWD OR LENGTH FROM INLET (FT)	I & O	TVD OR ELEV CHNG (FT)	CALC PRESS (PSIG)	CALC TEMP (F)	OVERALL U-FACT (BTUFT- F)	AMB TEMP (F)
T001 (TBNG)	0000	3.548	4234.0	I	3765.0	1115.1	150.0		150.0
	0001		3649.2		3365.0	970.8	149.9	2.500	144.4
	0002		3064.3		2965.0	826.6	149.6	2.500	138.8
	0003		2750.0	O	2750.0	747.8	149.3	2.500	135.8
T002 (TBNG)	0000	3.958	2750.0	I	2750.0	747.8	149.3		135.8
	0001		2625.0		2625.0	703.5	149.2	2.500	134.0
	0002		2500.0	O	2500.0	659.1	149.1	2.500	132.3
	0000		2500.0	I	2500.0	GAS INJECTED			2.2500 MM FT3/D
(GVAL)						GLR FT3/BBL	IN	238.	OUT 665.
			2500.0	I	2500.0	659.1	149.1		132.3
T002 (TBNG)	0000	3.958	2500.0		2500.0	659.1	149.1		132.3
	0001		2100.0		2100.0	596.5	148.5	2.500	126.7
	0002		1700.0		1700.0	535.8	147.9	2.500	121.1
	0003		1300.0		1300.0	476.6	147.1	2.500	115.5
	0004		900.0		900.0	418.9	146.1	2.500	109.9
	0005		500.0		500.0	362.7	145.1	2.500	104.3
	0006		100.0		100.0	308.0	143.9	2.500	98.7
	0007		0.0	O	0.0	294.6	143.6	2.500	97.3

HOLDUP AND VELOCITY DETAIL REPORT

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE	SEGM NO.	---LIQUID HOLDUP---			LIQ VEL (FPS)	ACTUAL GAS VEL (FPS)	MIX VEL (FPS)	FLOW REGM	T-D FLOW REGM	SONIC VEL (FPS)
		SLIP	SLIP	TOTAL (ABBL)						
T001 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	1.00	1.00	7.2	5.95	0.00	5.95	----	1-PH	0.00
	0002	1.00	1.00	14.3	5.96	0.00	5.96	----	1-PH	0.00
	0003	1.00	1.00	18.1	5.84	0.00	5.84	----	1-PH	0.00
T002 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	1.00	1.00	20.0	4.70	0.00	4.70	----	1-PH	0.00
	0002	1.00	1.00	22.0	4.70	0.00	4.70	----	1-PH	0.00
(GVAL)	0000									
	0001									
T002 (TBNG)	0000									
	0001	0.38	0.38	24.3	12.39	12.39	12.39	----	ANNU	662.71
	0002	0.34	0.36	26.5	12.85	13.94	13.55	----	ANNU	645.03
	0003	0.31	0.35	28.6	13.19	15.89	14.95	----	ANNU	621.74

Partial Output (continued)

The link detail report clearly shows the change in two-phase density from 49.9 lb/ft³ to 20.1 lb/ft³ due to the lift gas injection.

LINK "PROD" PROPERTY DETAIL REPORT

VISCOSITY AND DENSITY RESULTS

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE		SEGM NO	VISCOSITY			DENSITY			
			OIL (CP)	LIQ (CP)	VAP (CP)	LIQ (LB/CF)	VAP (LB/CF)	SLIP (LB/CF)	NO-SLIP (LB/CF)
T001 (TBNG)	0000	0001	2.343	2.262	0.014	49.041	3.465	49.041	49.041
		0002	2.326	2.245	0.014	48.976	2.952	48.976	48.976
		0003	2.321	2.240	0.013	49.953	2.563	49.953	49.953
T002 (TBNG)	0000	0001	2.317	2.236	0.013	49.932	2.351	49.932	49.932
		0002	2.314	2.233	0.013	49.917	2.200	49.917	49.917
		0000							
(GVAL)	0001								
T002	0000								
(TBNG)	0000	0001	2.332	2.250	0.013	49.950	1.929	20.117	20.117
		0002	2.471	2.382	0.013	50.269	1.736	19.303	18.401
		0003	2.625	2.529	0.013	50.588	1.550	18.688	16.673
		0004	2.799	2.694	0.013	50.907	1.371	18.047	14.933
		0005	2.995	2.880	0.013	51.227	1.198	17.400	13.188
		0006	3.217	3.092	0.013	51.548	1.030	16.685	11.448
		0007	3.371	3.238	0.013	51.749	0.929	16.192	10.364

FRICTION AND SURFACE TENSION RESULTS

DEVICE NAME AND TYPE		SEGM NUM.	FRICTION			FRIC.	REYNOLDS	LIQ SURFACE
			DENSITY (LB/CF)	VELO (FPS)	ID. (IN)	VISCOSITY (CP)	FACTOR	TENSION (DN/CM)
T001 (TBNG)	0000	0001	49.041	5.95	3.548	2.262	0.0221	5.6774E4
		0002	48.976	5.96	3.548	2.245	0.0221	5.7193E4
		0003	49.953	5.84	3.548	2.240	0.0221	5.7334E4
T002 (TBNG)	0000	0001	49.932	4.70	3.958	2.236	0.0223	5.1488E4
		0002	49.917	4.70	3.958	2.233	0.0223	5.1555E4
		0000						
(GVAL)	0001							
T002	0000							
(TBNG)	0000	0001	20.117	12.39	3.958	0.093	0.0168	1.3226E6
		0002	17.542	13.55	3.958	0.086	0.0167	1.4190E6
		0003	14.875	14.95	3.958	0.082	0.0167	1.4897E6
		0004	12.357	16.69	3.958	0.078	0.0167	1.5675E6
		0005	9.995	18.90	3.958	0.074	0.0167	1.6498E6
		0006	7.855	21.77	3.958	0.070	0.0167	1.7486E6

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