

# Selecting Transients Automatically for the Identification of Models for an Oil Well

IFAC Workshop on Automatic Control in Offshore Oil and Gas Production

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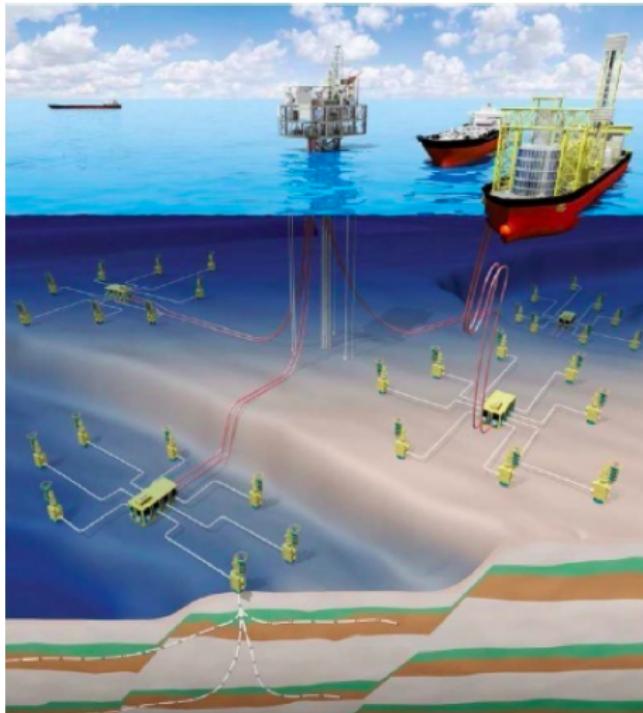
Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG)

Florianópolis, 2nd IFAC Oilfield, 2015



# Offshore Oil Production Process

## Introduction



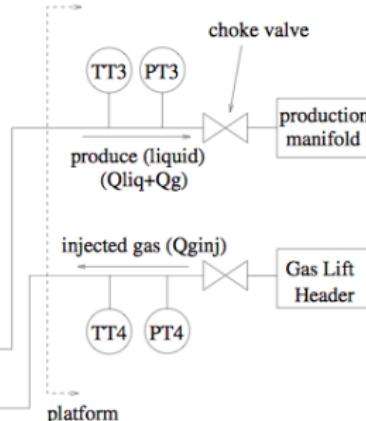
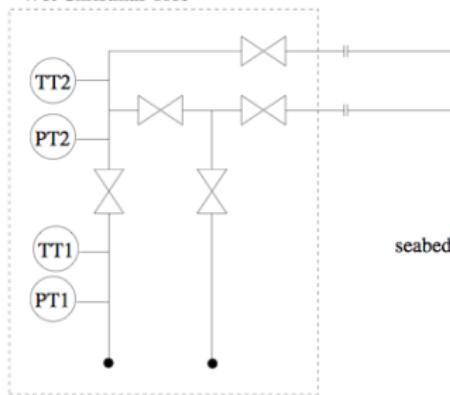
- Stacionary Production Unit;
- Riser;
- Flow Line;
- Manifold;
- Wet Christmas Tree;
- Wellhead;
- Gas Lift;
- Soft Sensors.

# P&ID diagram

## Introduction

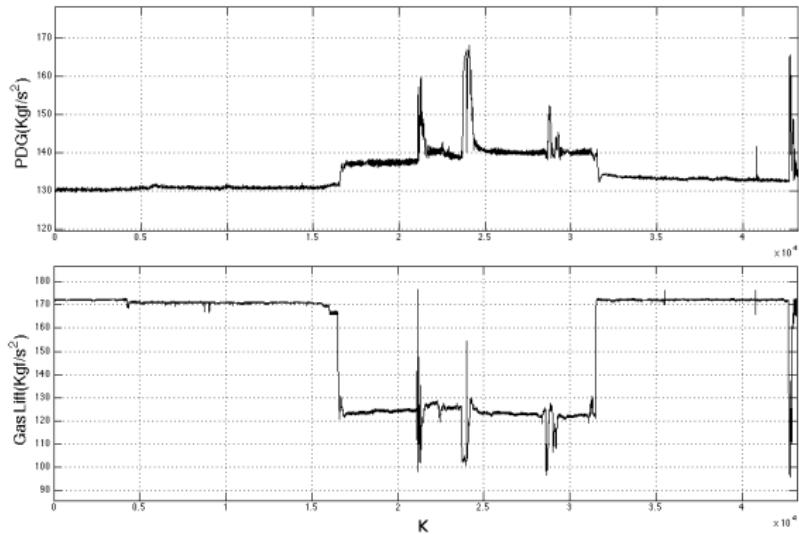
Tag	Description	Units
PT1	Downhole pressure	kgf/s <sup>2</sup>
TT1	Downhole temperature	°C
PT2	Wet christman tree pressure	kgf/s <sup>2</sup>
TT2	Wet christman tree temperature	°C
PT3a	Pressure before shutdown valve	kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>
PT3	Pressure before production choke valve	kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>
TT3	Temperature before production choke valve	°C
PT4a	Pressure before gas-lift shutdown valve	kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>
TT4	Temperature before gas-lift shutdown valve	°C
FT4	Instantaneous gas-lift flow rate	m <sup>3</sup> /h
FV4	Gas-lift valve position	%
PT4	Pressure after gas-lift choke valve	kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>

Wet Christmas Tree



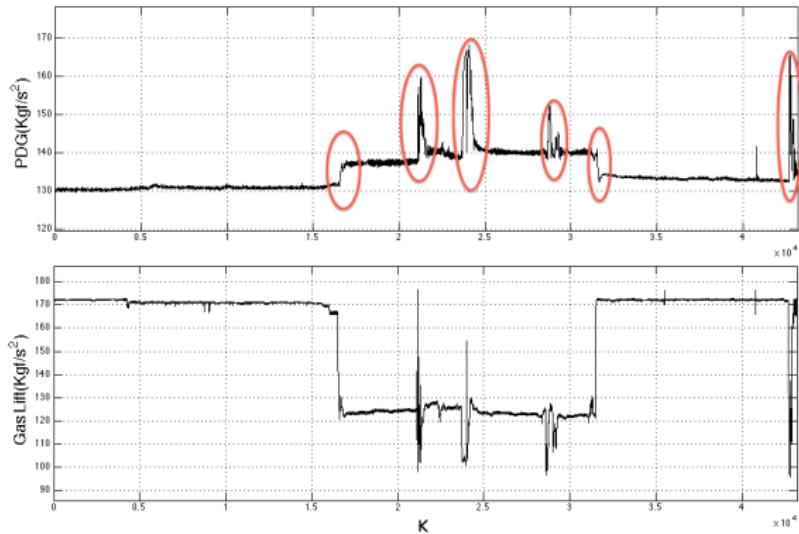
# Time Series

## Introduction



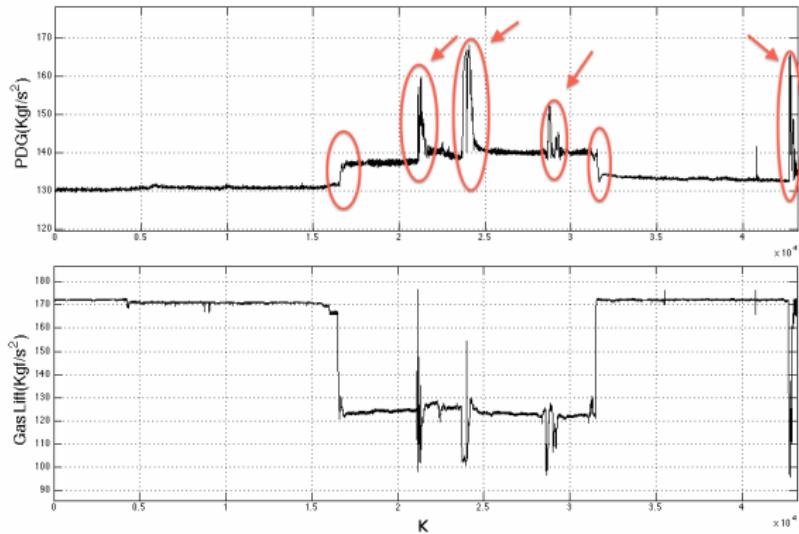
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## Introduction



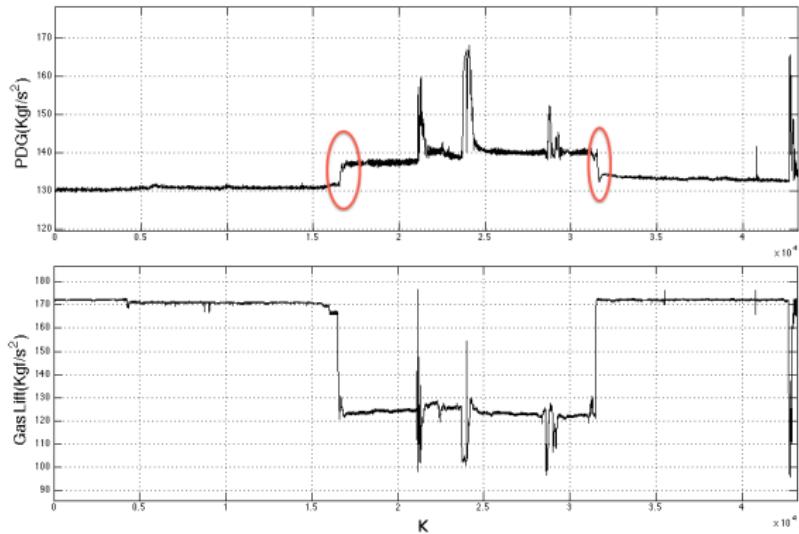
# Time Series

## Introduction



# Time Series

## Introduction



# Goals and Objectives

## Selecting Transients Automatically

- Define a quantitative way to measure how suitable a window is for system identification;
- Define a quantitative measure that can be used to discard windows where the output is not correlated with the input;
- Use these metrics to automatize the process of finding suitable windows for system identification.



# Trajectory Matrix

Dynamic Based Metric

## Trajectory Matrix

If you have a set of data containing values of  $y$  from  $k = 0$  to  $k = m + n$ , you may write:  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  and  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ :

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} y(n-1) & y(n-2) & \dots & y(0) \\ y(n) & y(n-1) & \dots & y(1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y(m+n-2) & y(m+n-3) & \dots & y(m-1) \end{bmatrix};$$

# Rank of Trajectory Matrix

## Dynamic Based Metric

- Deeply related with how strong a transient is;
- Equals the number of parameters one can estimate for an autoregressive model.
- Depends only on signal  $y$  evolution.

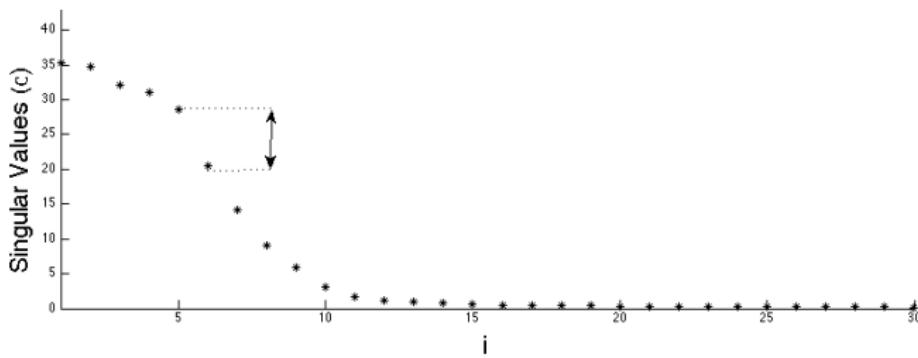


# Effective Rank of Trajectory Matrix

## Dynamic Based Metric

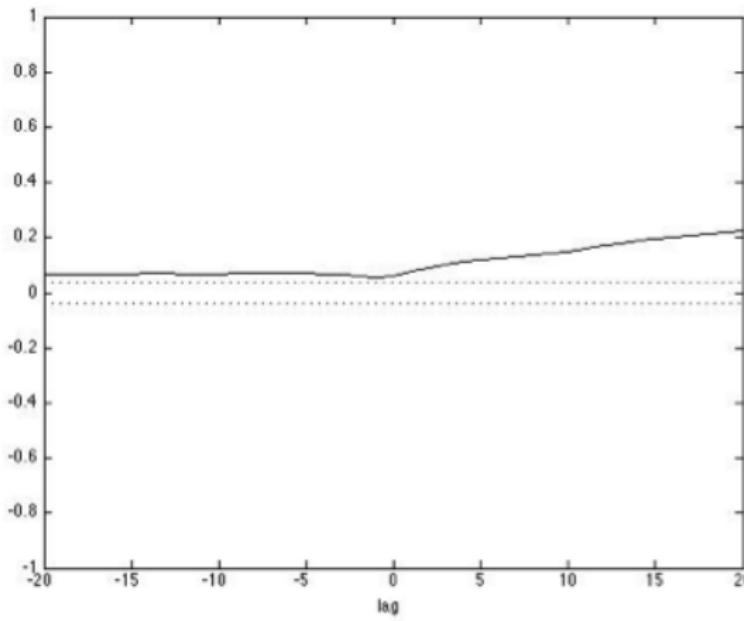
The effective rank  $r$  will be calculated as the maximum value of  $i$ , so that:

$$\sigma_i - \sigma_{i-1} > l$$



# Correlation Based Metric - Definition

## Correlation Based Metric



## Correlation Based Metric

The following scalar metric is proposed:

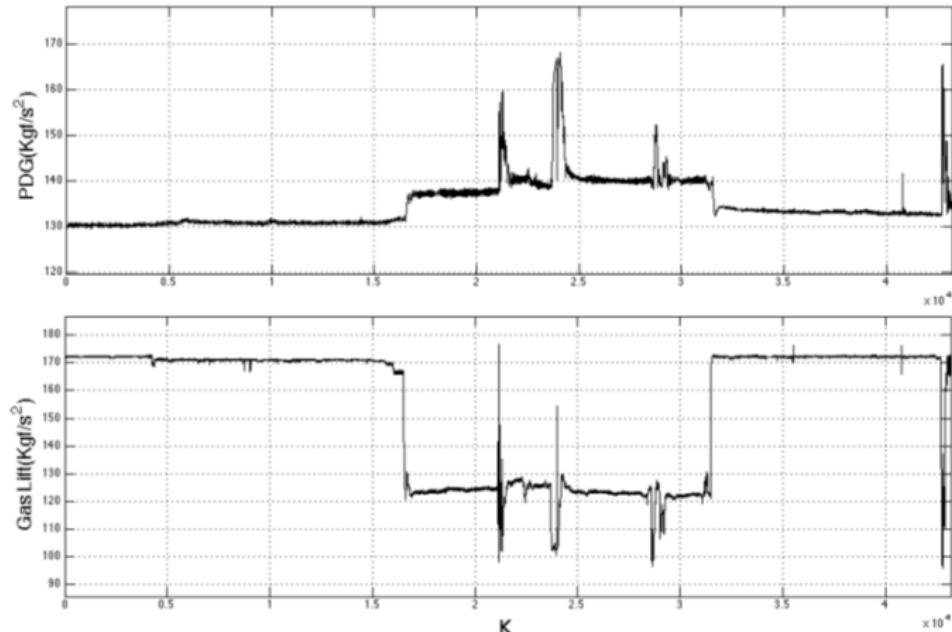
$$s = \sum_{\tau=-\tau_{\max}}^{\tau_{\max}} \frac{|\rho(\tau)| - p}{|\tau|}, \quad (1)$$

$\rho(\tau)$  is the normalized CCF and confidence interval is given by  $\pm p$ .



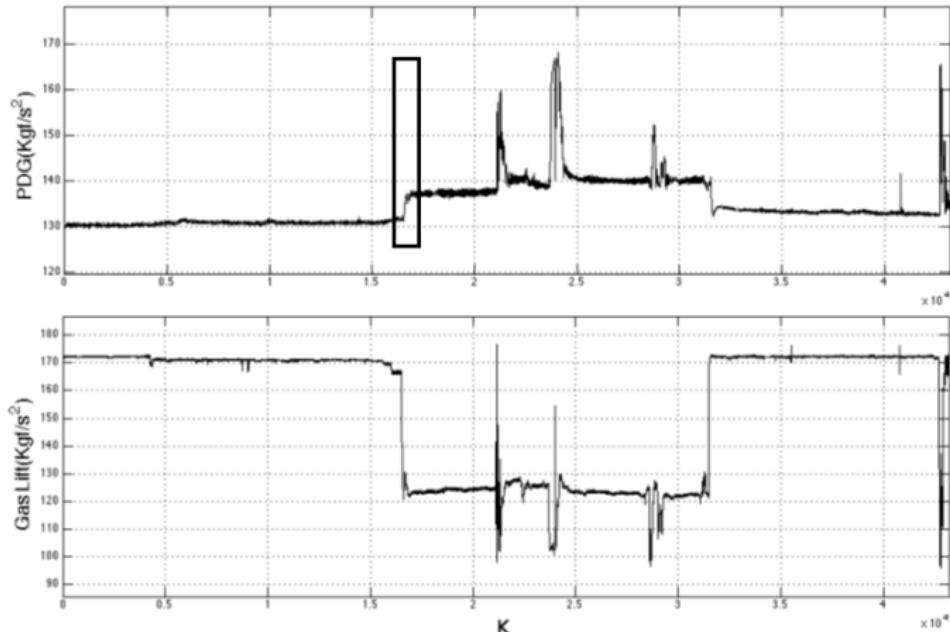
# Global View of the Algorithm

## Selecting Transients Automatically



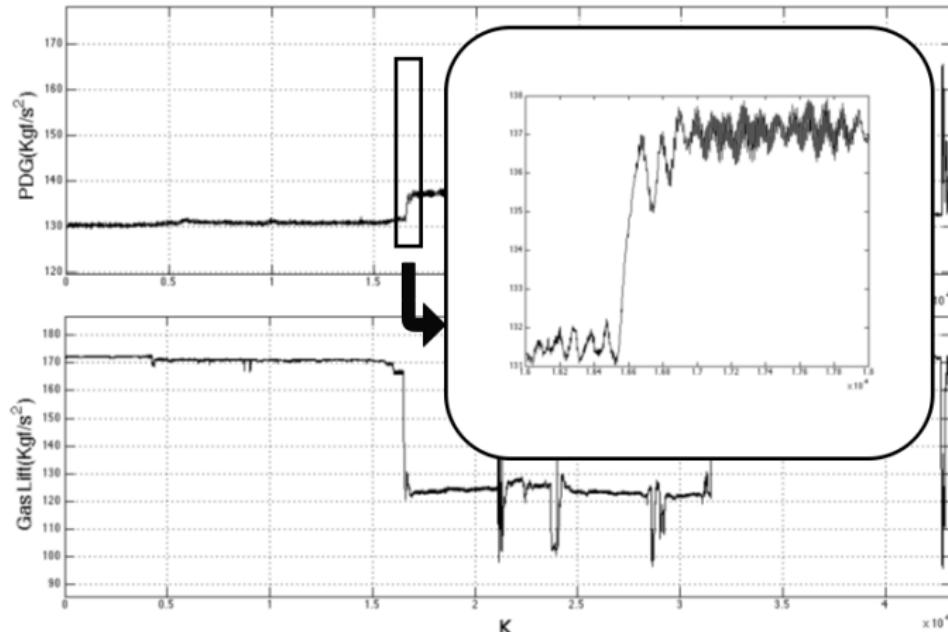
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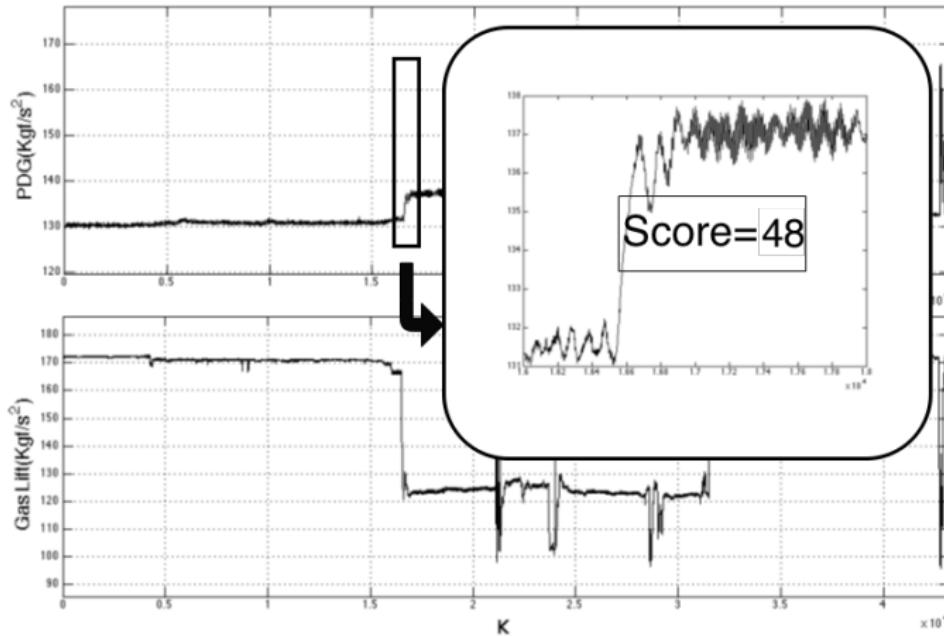
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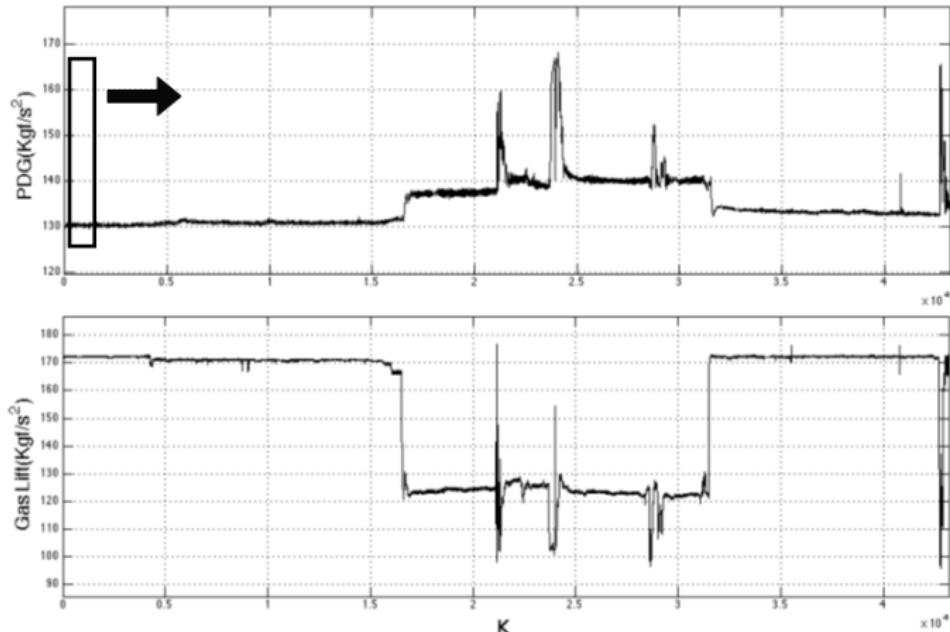
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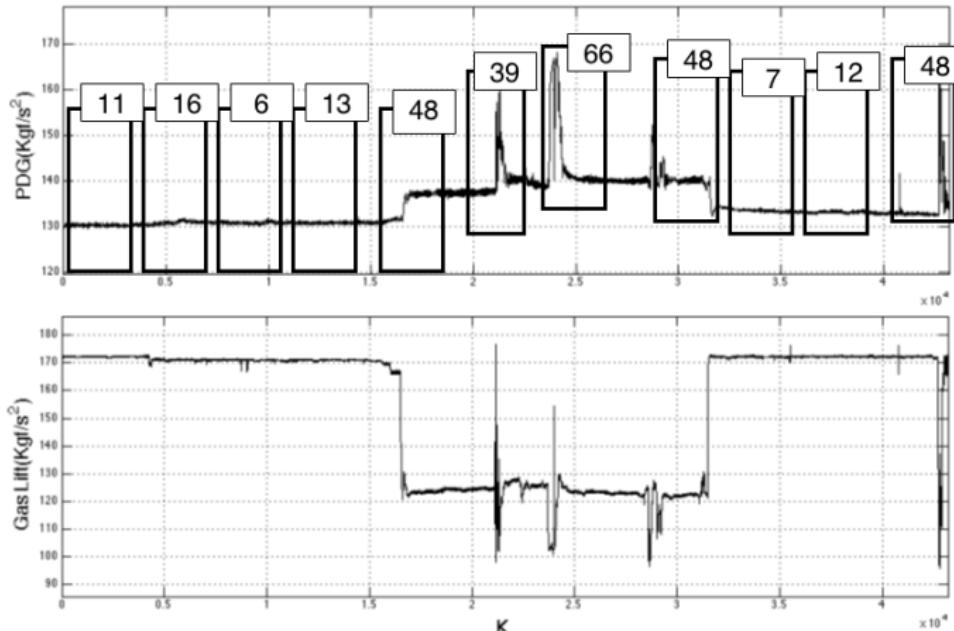
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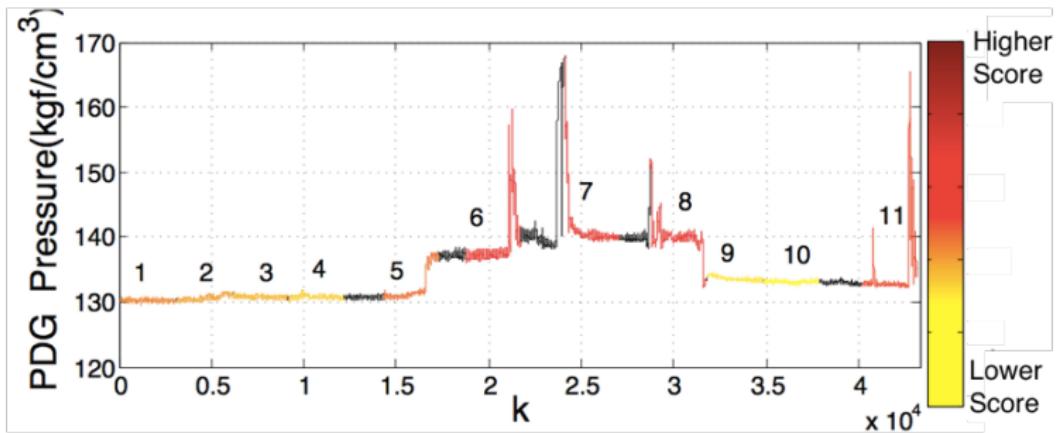
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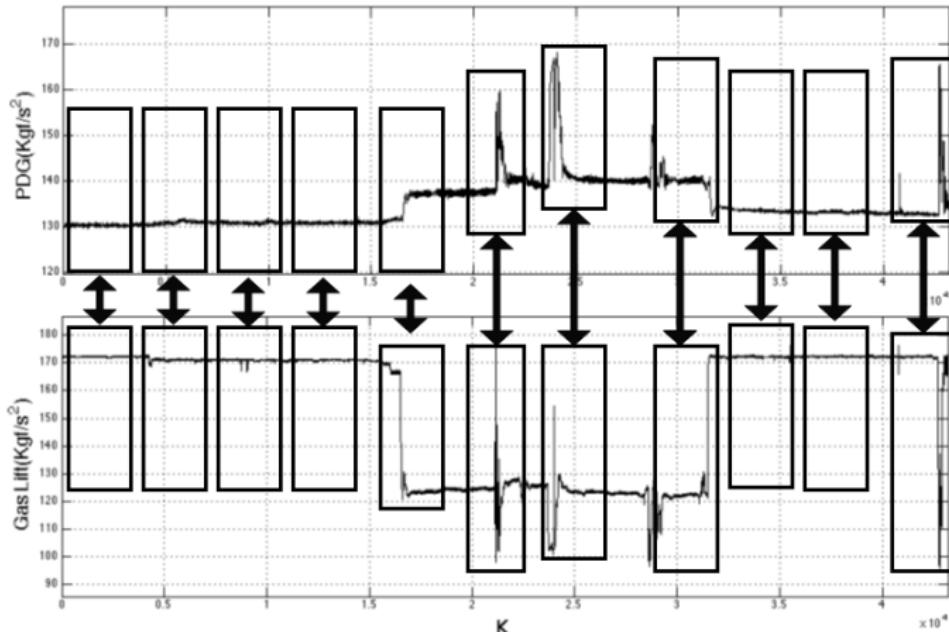
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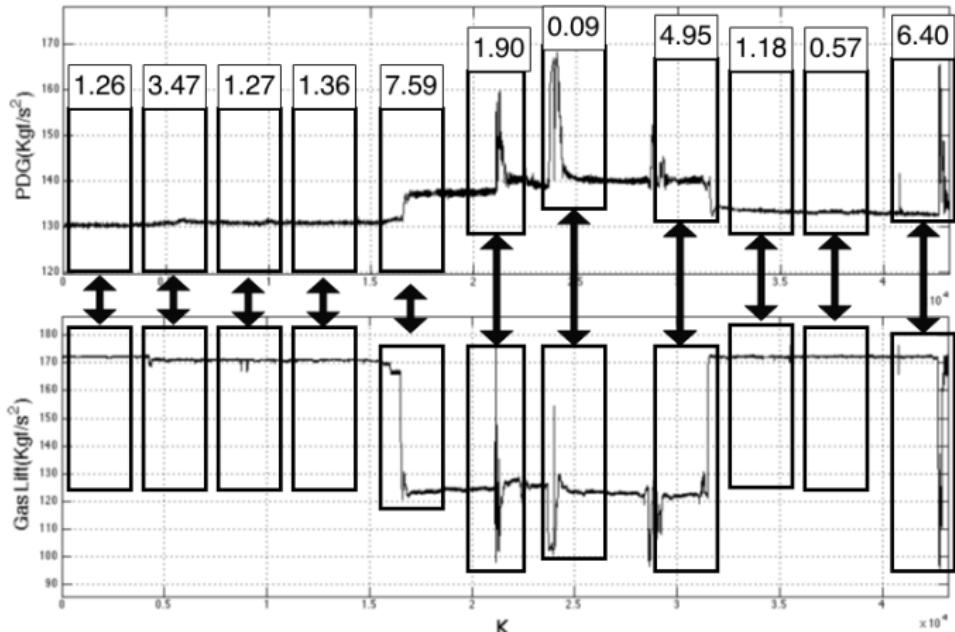
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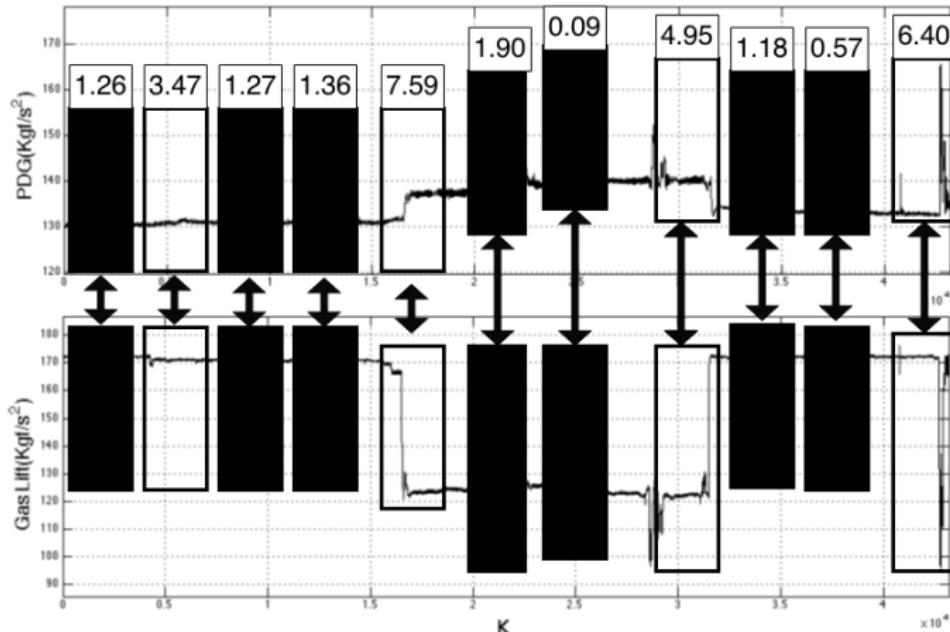
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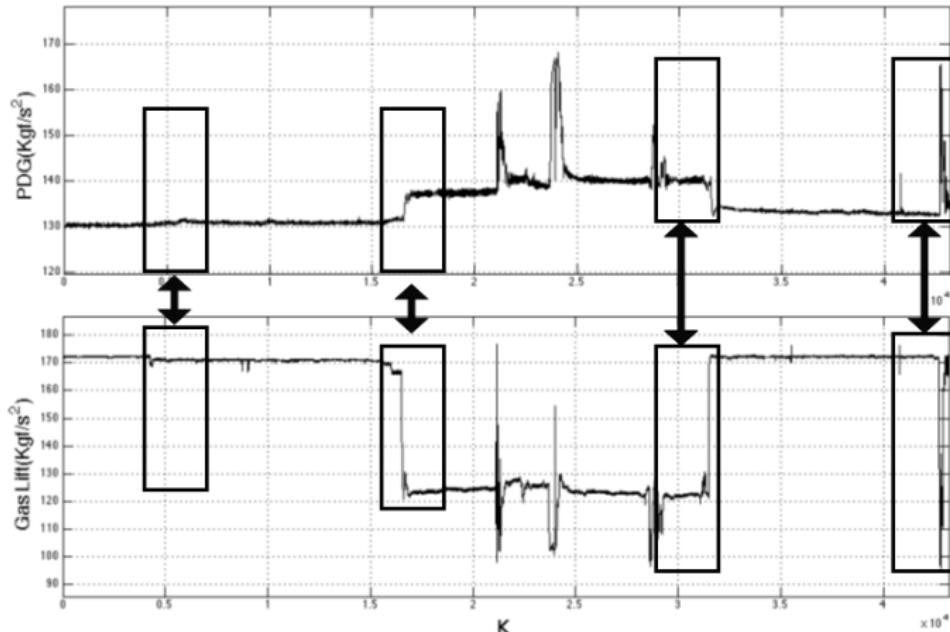
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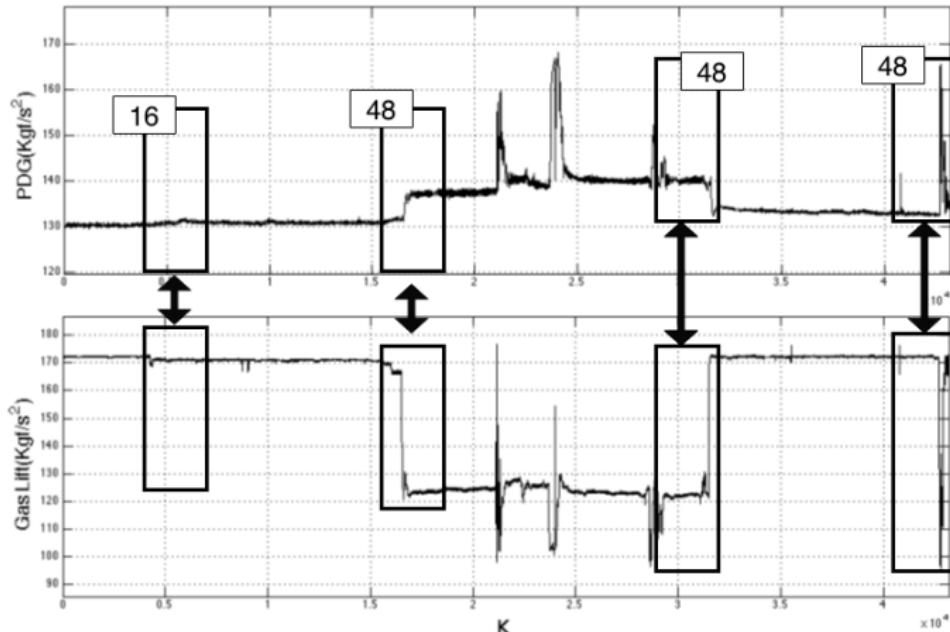
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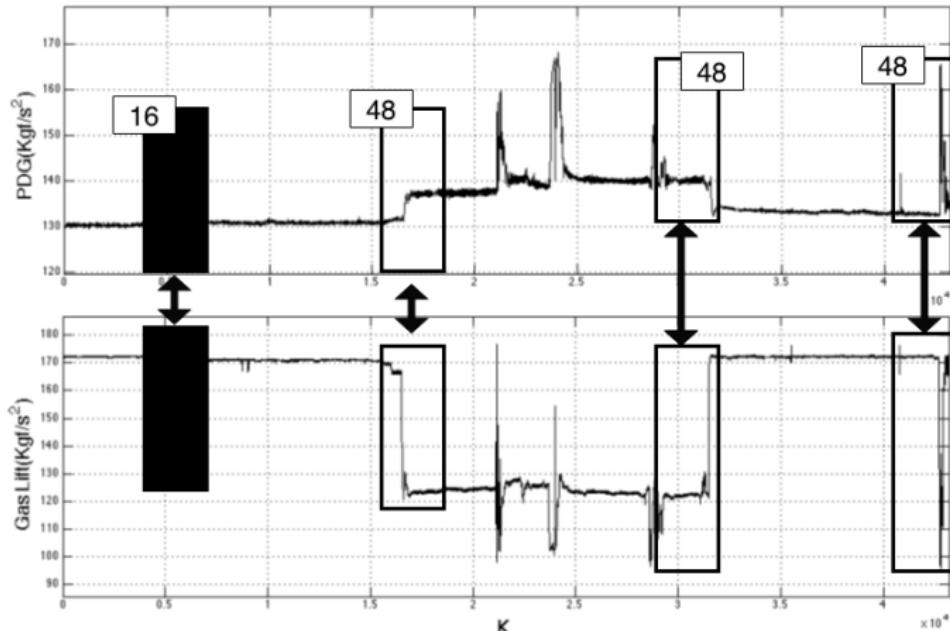
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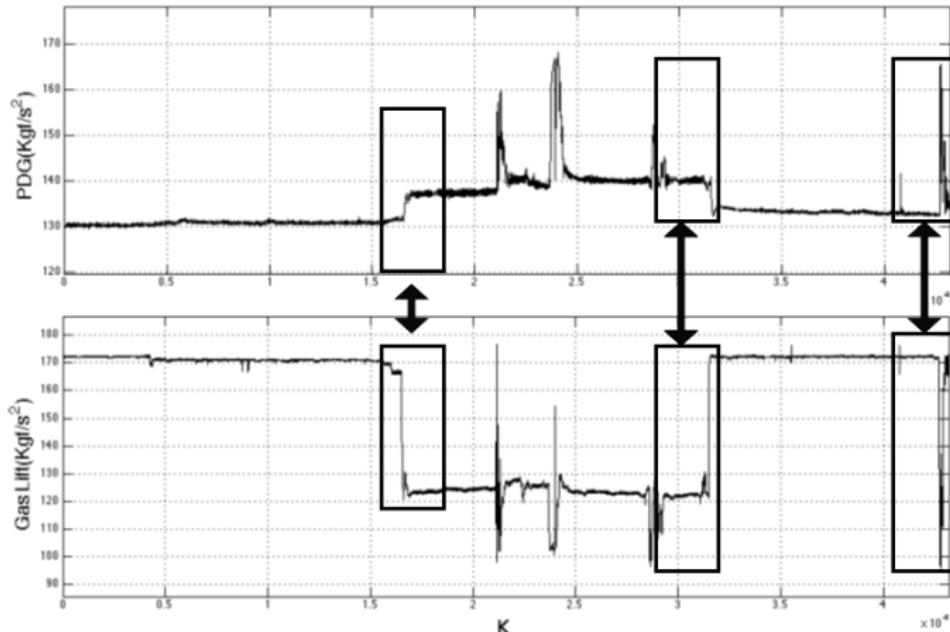
# Global View of the Algorithm

## Selecting Transients Automatically



# Global View of the Algorithm

## Selecting Transients Automatically



# Concluding Remarks

## Conclusion

- Daily operation data vs Creating Tests;
- Easily extended for the multivariated case;
- Some adjustments may be done afterwards;
- Time saving.

