

# WATER CUT DETERMINATION IN LIQUID-LIQUID FLOW USING ELECTRICAL CAPACITANCE METERING

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1

## Outline

- I Background
- II Electrical Capacitance Measurement (ECT)
- III Experimental results
- IV Conclusions



#### Oil & Gas industry

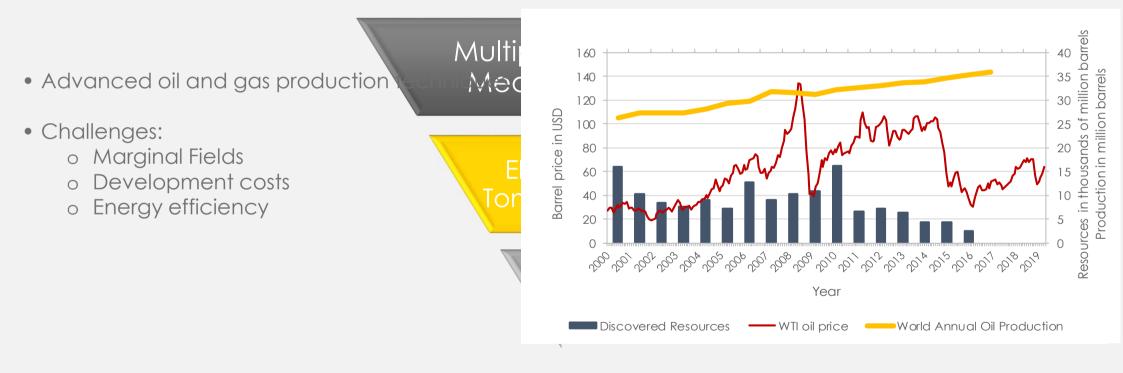
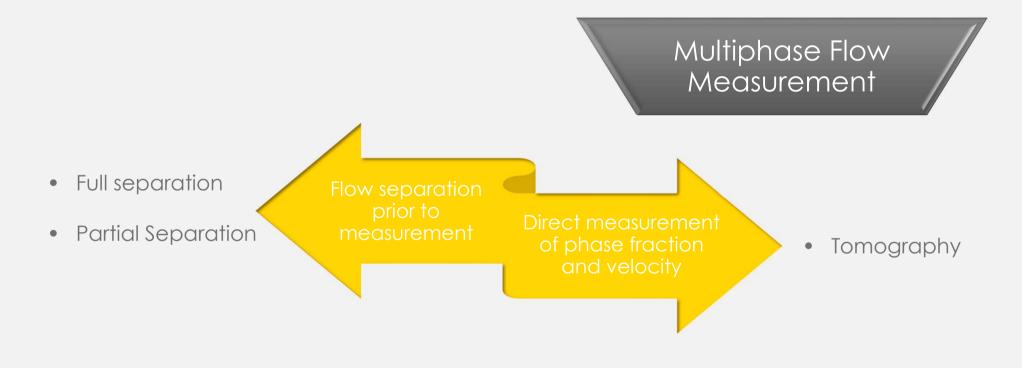
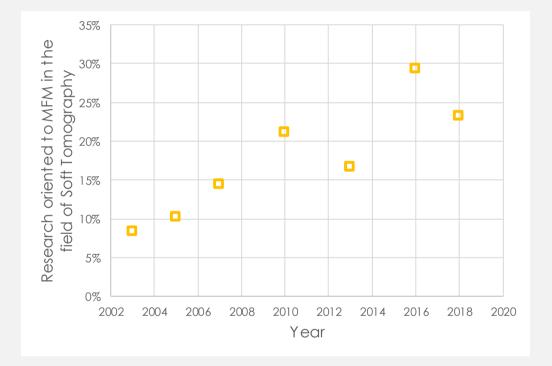




Figure source: EIA (2019, pg.1), IEA (2017, pg.1), Rodrigue, J. (2016, pg. 1.), & BP (2018, pg.14.)



Adapted from Falcone, G and Harrison, B 2011:4 and kbv research [online: https://www.kbvresearch.com/flow-meters-market]



Opportunities:

- Non-intrusive
- Non-radioactive
- No moving parts
- Fast
- Low cost





Source: International Society for Industrial Process Tomography [online: https://www.isipt.org/]

Soft-field tomography technology based on measurement of the electric properties of the fluid phases.

Industrial experiences:

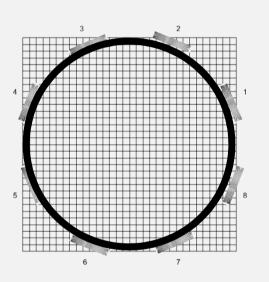
- flow pattern identification
- volumetric rates,
- velocity measurement
- hydrocarbon phase separation
- tankers loading,
- Collapse of oil foams.







# ECT: Principle of operation



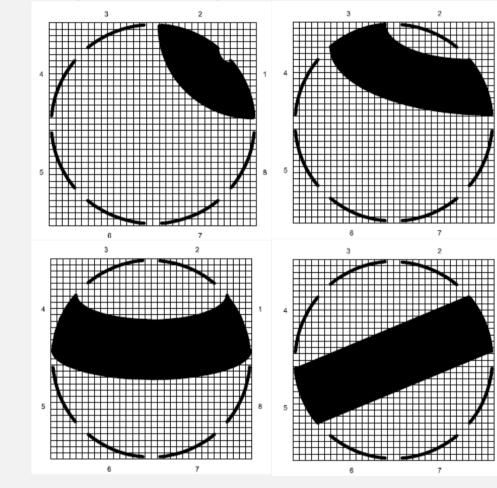




Figure adapted from Process Tomography Ltd. PTL300e operating manual (2018, AN1-22)

# Method

- Working fluids: oil  $\rightarrow \epsilon_r$ =2.2 water  $\rightarrow \epsilon_r$ =80
- Water cuts  $\rightarrow$  25% 75%
- Flow direction: Horizontal
- Full ECT system vs. capacitance measurements from a single sensor pair
- Water cut determination from capacitance metering (for the first time!)

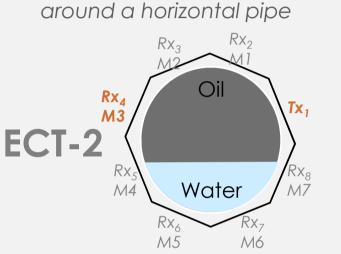


Illustration of the ECT sensor positions



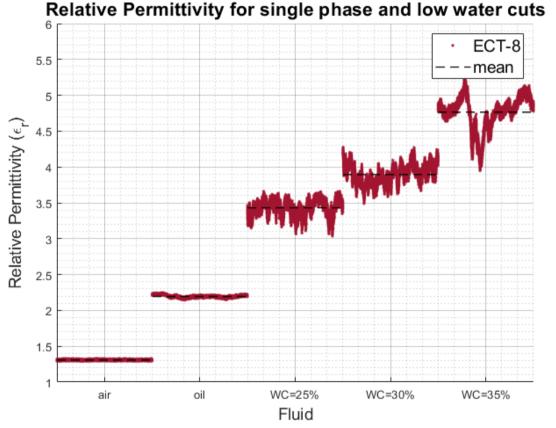
# Experimental facilities



**FLOMEKO** 

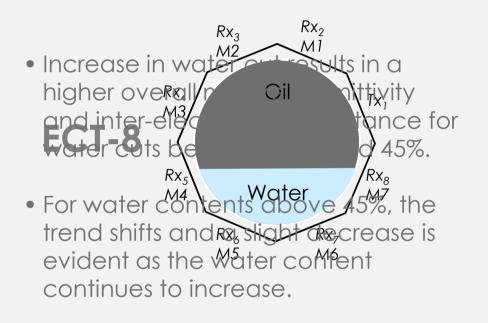
### ECT-8: Single-phase and low water cut measurements

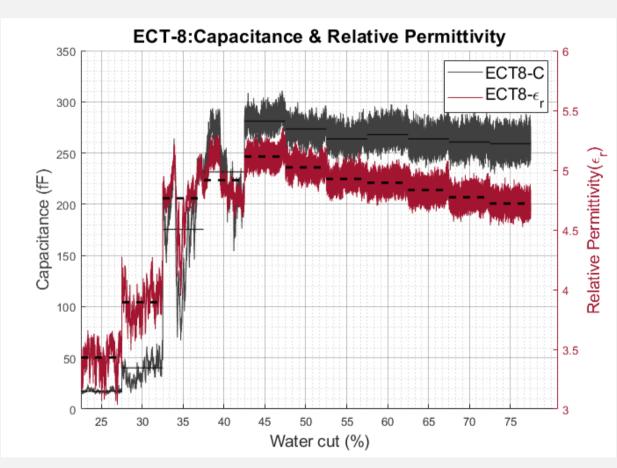
- The results show two clear different levels of relative permittivity for single-phase flows (air and oil)
- As the water content increases in the oilwater flow from 25% to 35%, the measured relative permittivity also increases.
- The multiphase flow measurements show relative permittivity larger than the singlephase flows, with an increasing difference as the water cut increases.





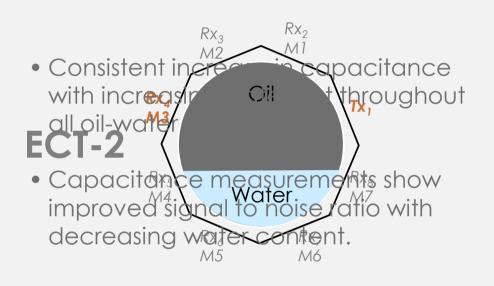
## ECT-8: Multi-phase flow measurements

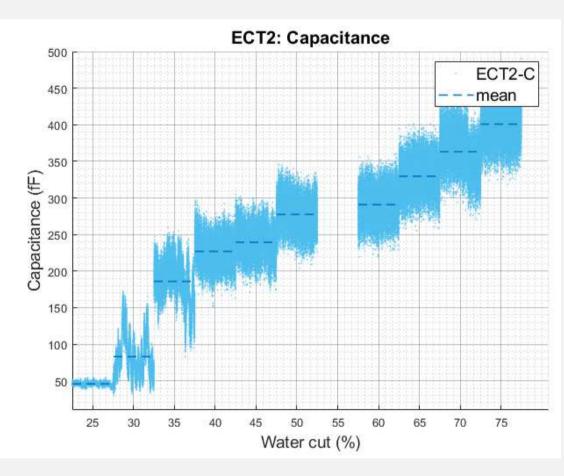






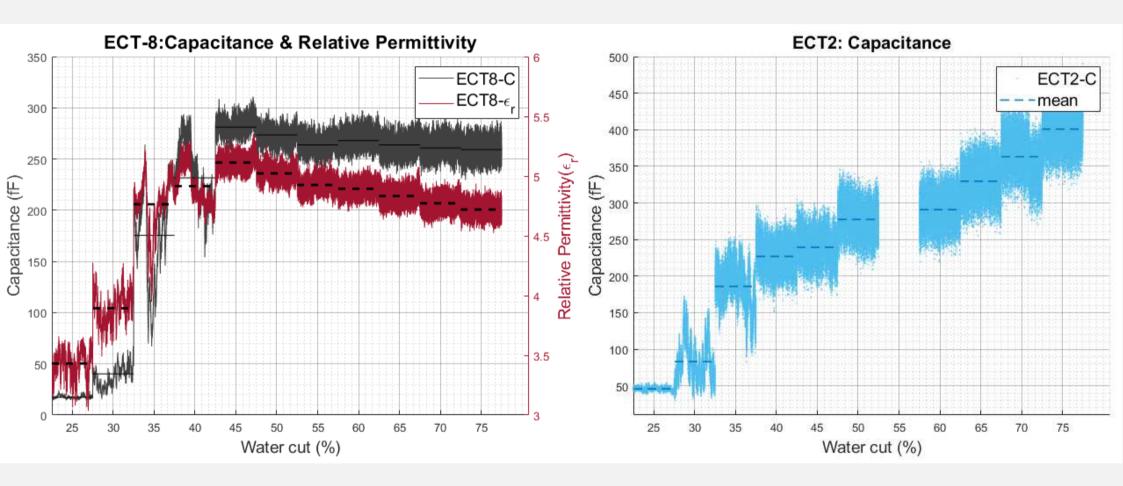
## ECT-2: Multi-phase flow measurements







## ECT: Multi-phase flow measurements





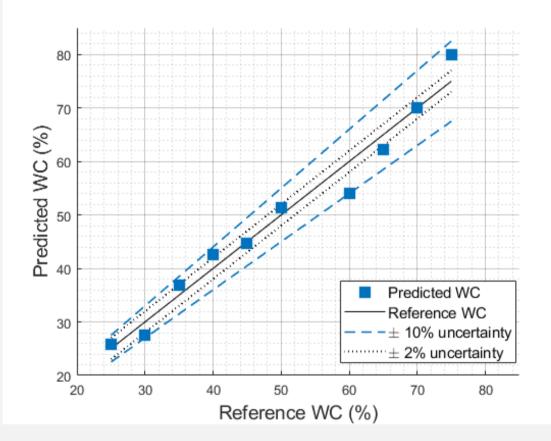
# Water cut determination

 It was determined that for oil flow rates ranging from 3 to 9m<sup>3</sup>/hr, the capacitance varied with water cuts at a ratio given by:

$$C_{M3} = [2931(WC) - 73570]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where  $C_{M3}$  is the capacitance in pF measured from the electrode pair Tx1-Rx4 and WC is the water volumetric fraction expressed in percentage.

• The developed correlation describes over 96% of the variability of the measurement with an overall fitting inside the ±10% deviation range.





## Conclusions

- The 8-sensor ECT meter was able to recognise changes in liquid-liquid concentration for low water ratios.
- Electric capacitance meters are sensitive to changes in flow concentrations regardless of the conductive properties of one of the phases or its volumetric fraction.
- Water cut prediction from single-electrode pair measurements provides an uncertainty range below 10% over a spectrum of water cuts from 25% to 75%.





# Muito Obrigado!



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