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Additional support provided by AIME

# Designing Optimal Wells with Inflow Control Technology

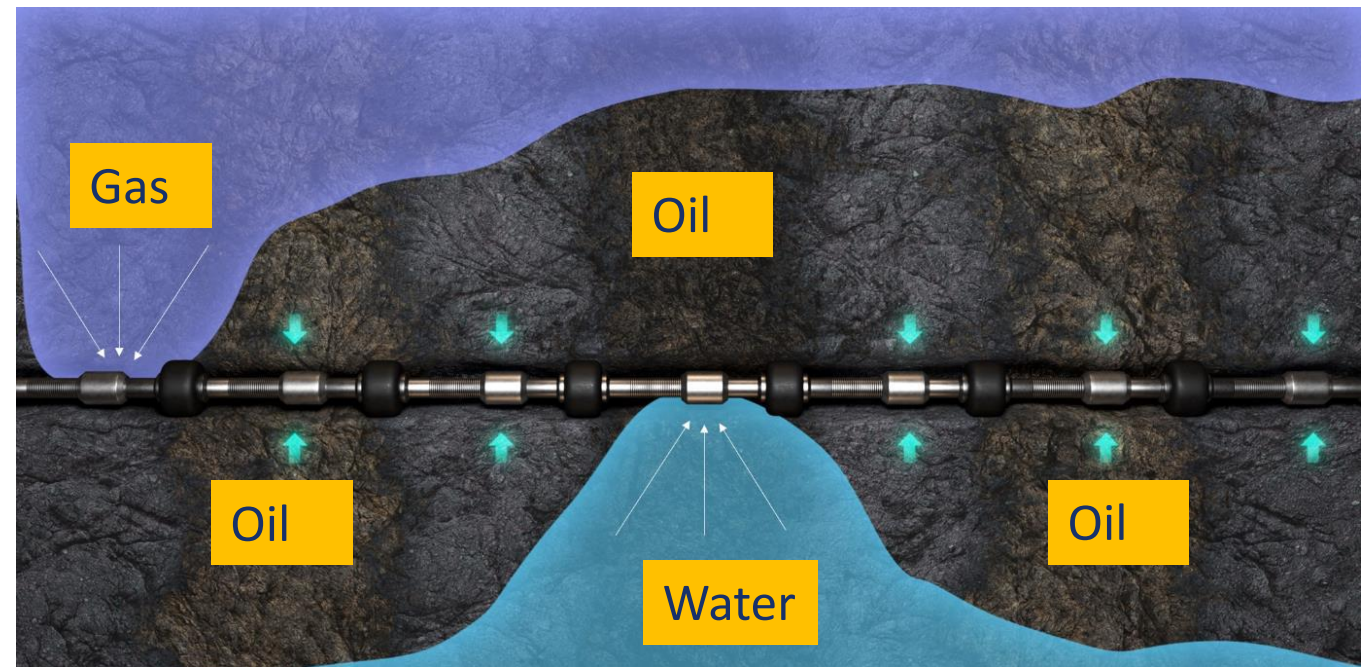
Dr. Kåre Langaas



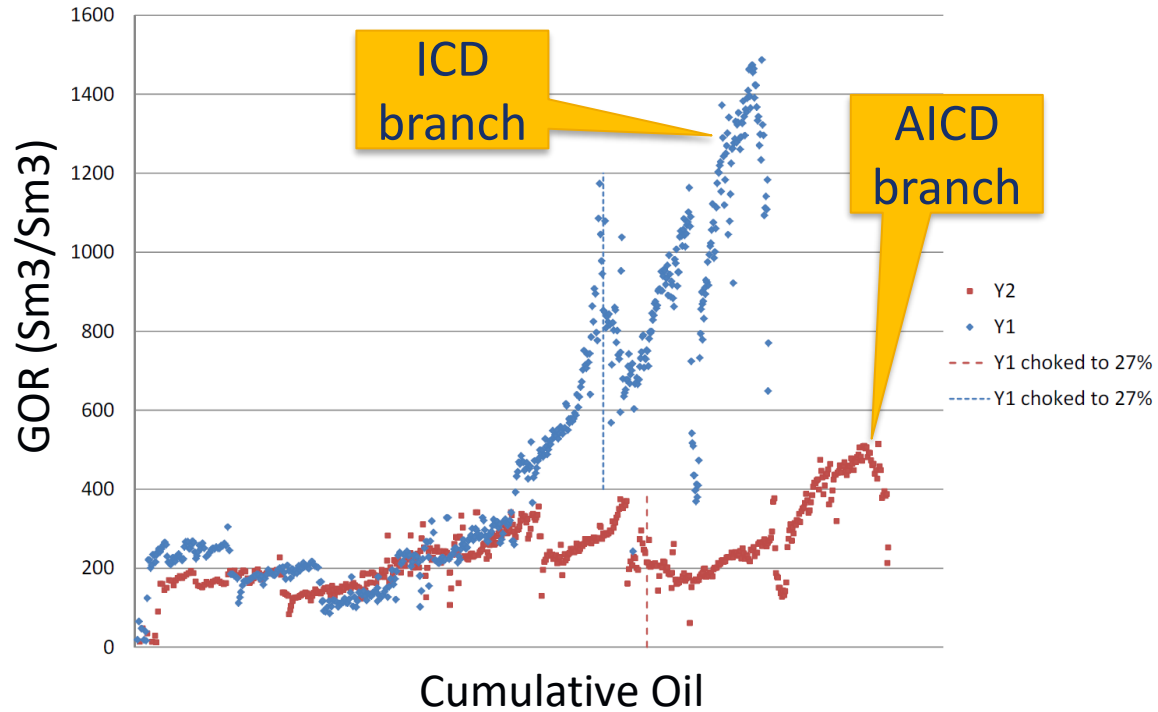
# Motivation

- Better oil recovery
- Less unwanted fluids (water, gas)
  - Reduced energy usage and CO<sub>2</sub> emission
  - Other environmental benefits
- Much pioneering work done by others
  - Brekke and Lien (1994; SPE-24762-PA)
  - Mathiesen et al. (2011; SPE-145737-MS)

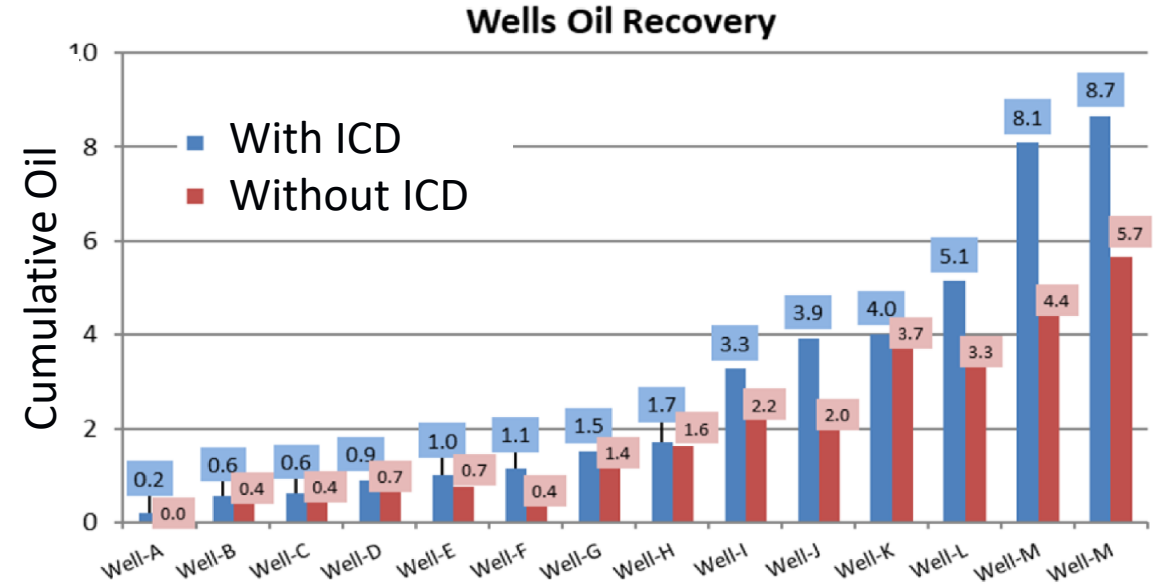
Long horizontal production well with sand screens and inflow control technology (ICT)



# Motivation: Value creation examples



Troll field – thin oil rim - offshore Norway  
(Halvorsen et al., 2012; SPE-159634)



Onshore United Arab Emirates  
(Emegano et al., 2020; SPE-202847)

# Outline

1. Understand reservoir and well objectives

2. Understand ICT and chase improvements

3. Mathematical model of ICT

4. Pre-drill well design study

5. Optimise well design during execution

6. Well surveillance (tracers++)

7. History match

8. Learn and improve

- A step-by-step recipe
  - Applied for more than 40 horizontal branches
- Summary
- Q&A

# Understand reservoir and well objectives

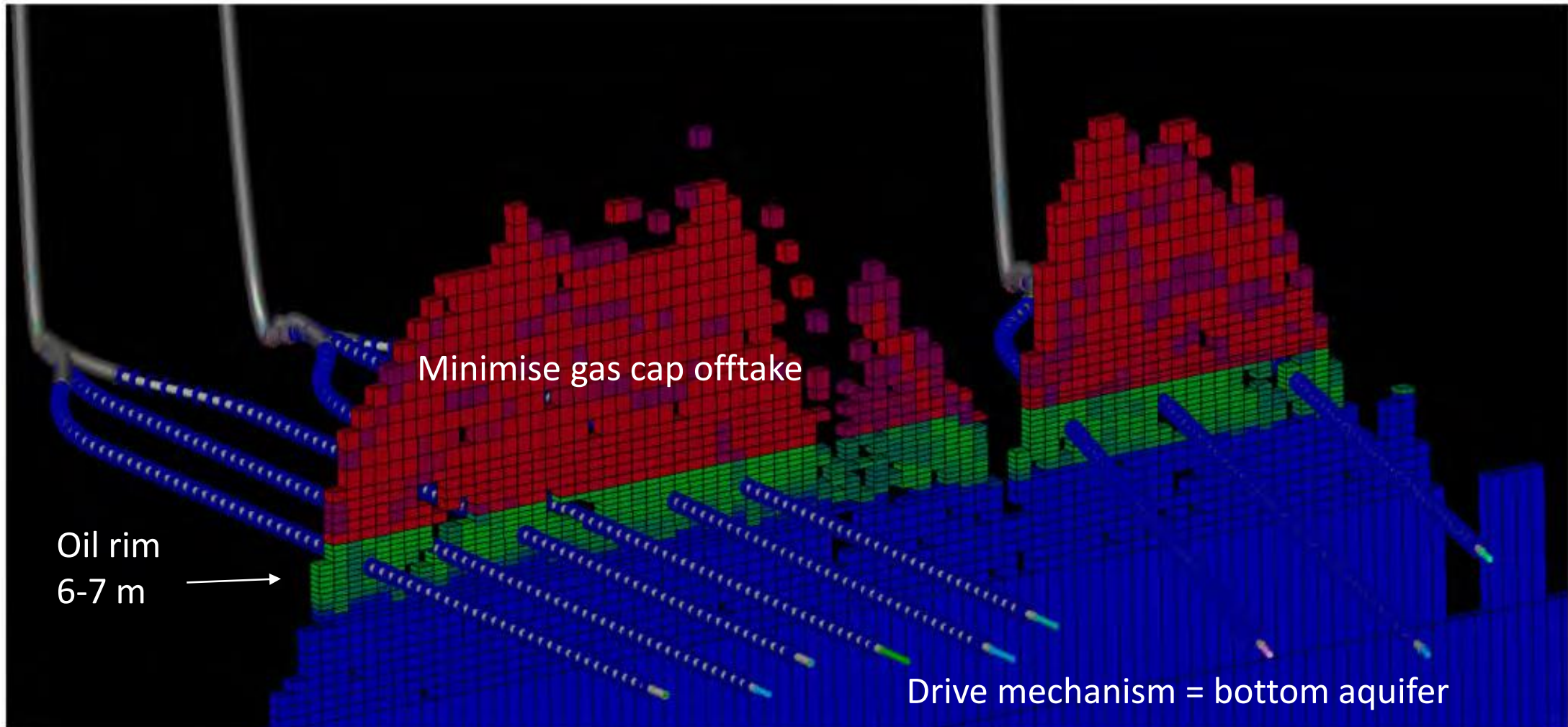
## Reservoir

- Expected permeability
- Zonation or segmentation
  - Key for zonal control possibility
- Sand stability – will annulus stay open?
  - Key input and often uncertain
- Drive mechanisms, pressure support
- Expected fluid contacts

## Well objectives (examples)

- Maximum oil recovery
- Gas rate < limit
- Water rate < limit
- ICT pressure drop at wanted level at the design rate
- Inflow along well proportional to potential reserves along well
- Operational constraints: Flow-check, injection needs,...

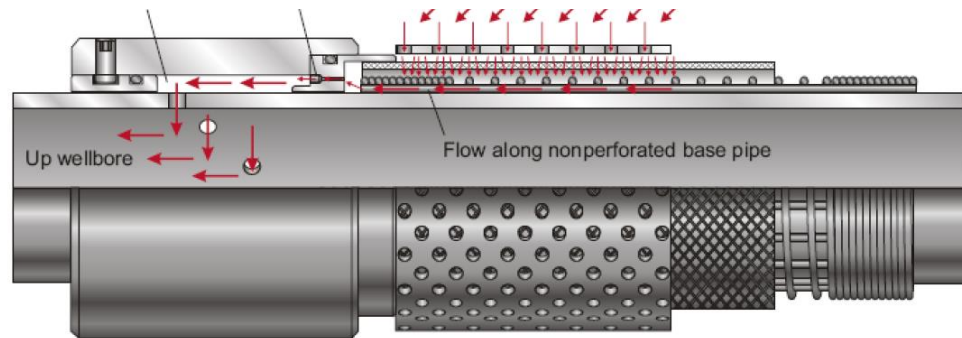
# Example: 2023 development



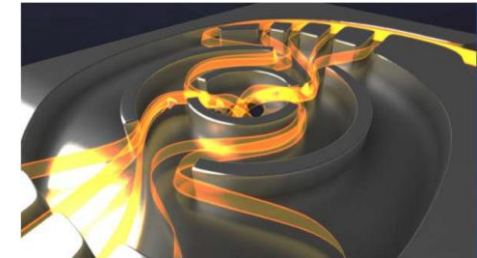
# Understand available technology

## Technology:

- Active operated flow control valves
- Inflow control technology (API)
  - Type 1: An ICD with no moving part, nozzle ICD etc.



Type 2N: Autonomous Inflow Control Devices (AICD) with no moving parts



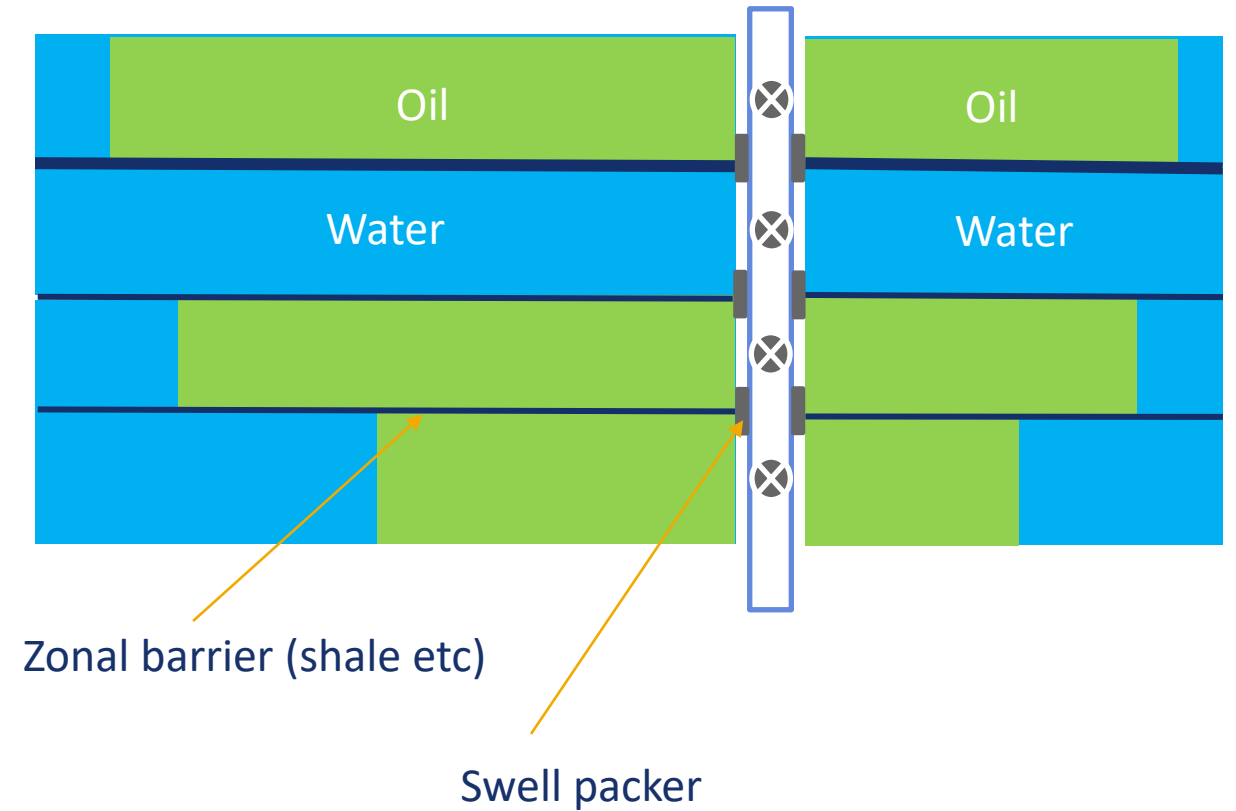
Type 2M: Autonomous Inflow Control Devices (AICD) with moving parts





# Zonal isolation

- For wells with open annulus (outside sand screens) zonal isolation is of key importance
- Well zonation needs to build on any extensive reservoir barriers or zonation
- Swell packers are commonly used



# Chasing improvements

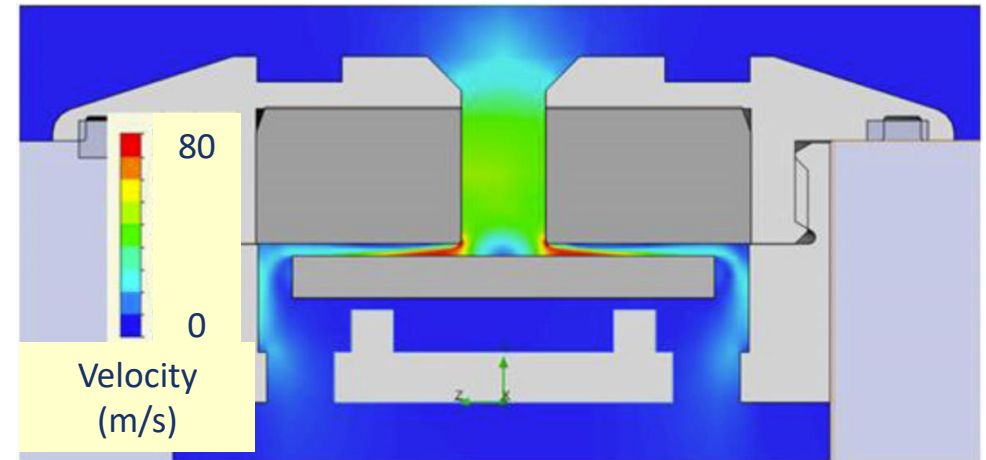
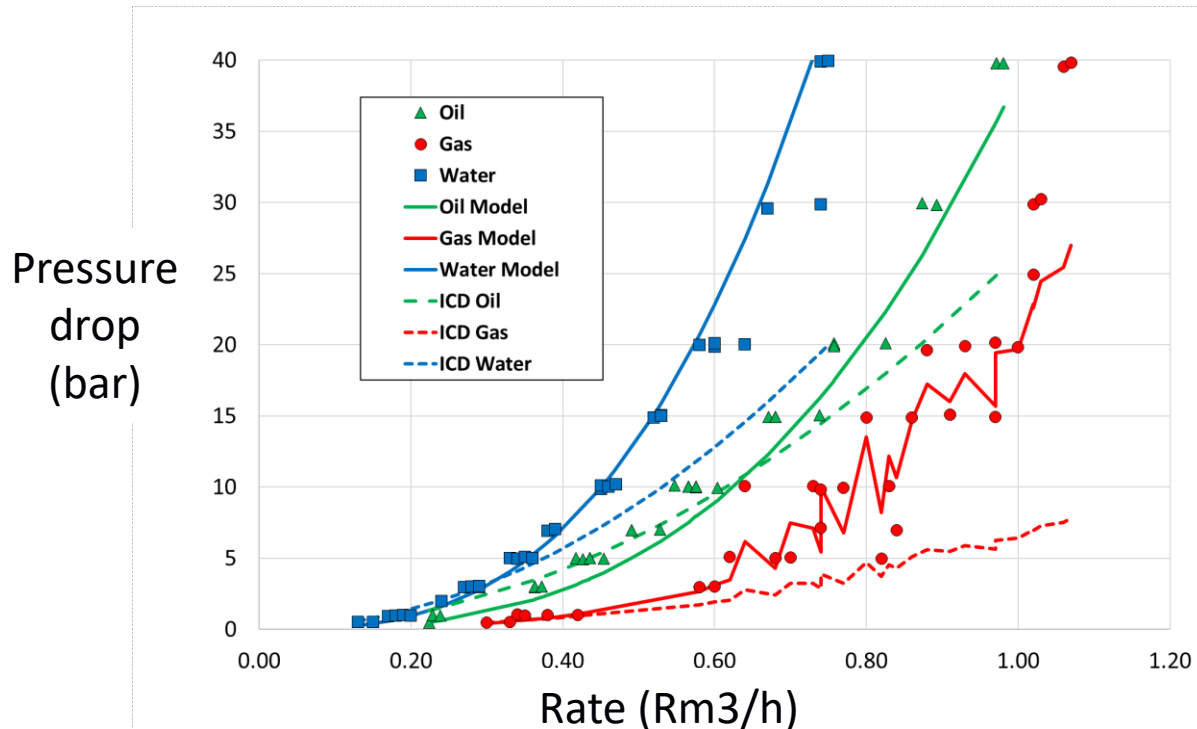
- AICD testing performed  
~yearly at Equinor's lab facility
- Full scale test @ reservoir  
conditions
- 1 m<sup>3</sup> reservoir oil needed!
- Share results openly with  
vendors



AICD reservoir condition test facility in Norway  
(Photo: Equinor)

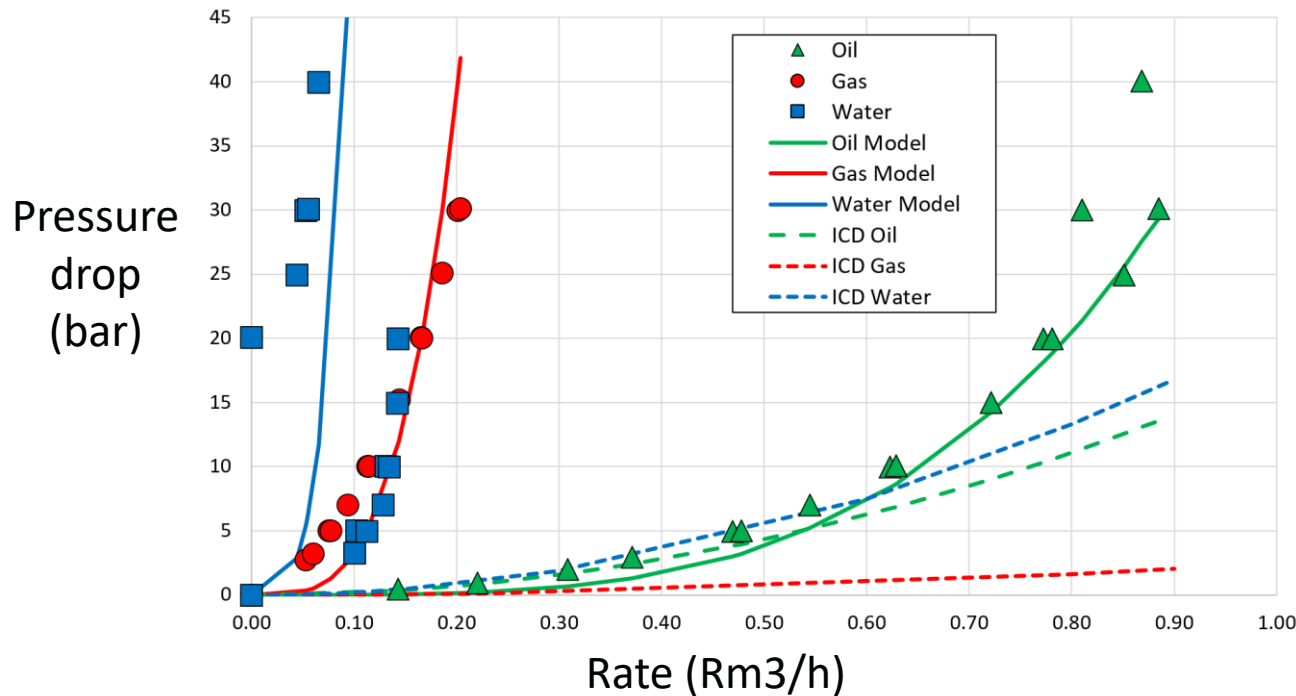
# Floating disk AICD

- Test 2015 (0.84 cP oil, 0.46 cP water)
  - Better gas and water choking

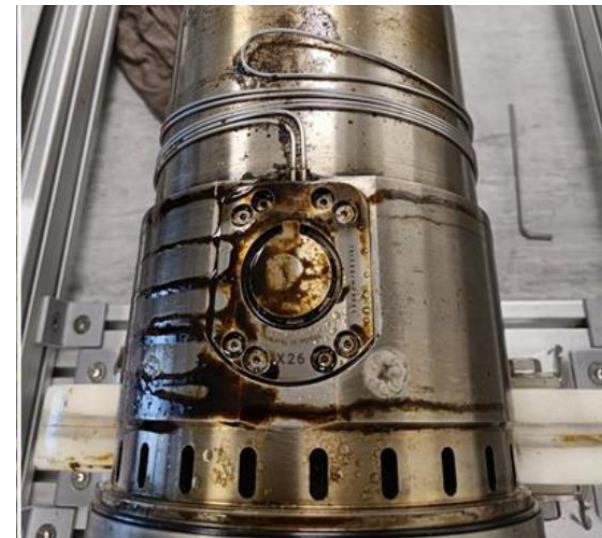
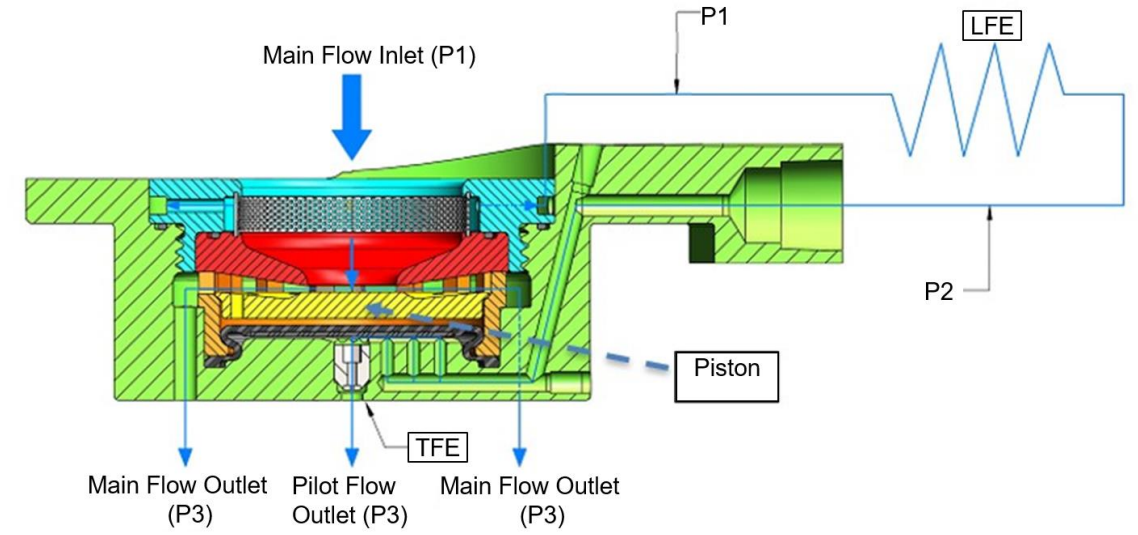


# Autonomous inflow control valve

- Test 2022 (5.6 cP oil, 0.66 cP water)
  - Much better gas and water choking



Langaas et al. (2023) SPE-214342-PA

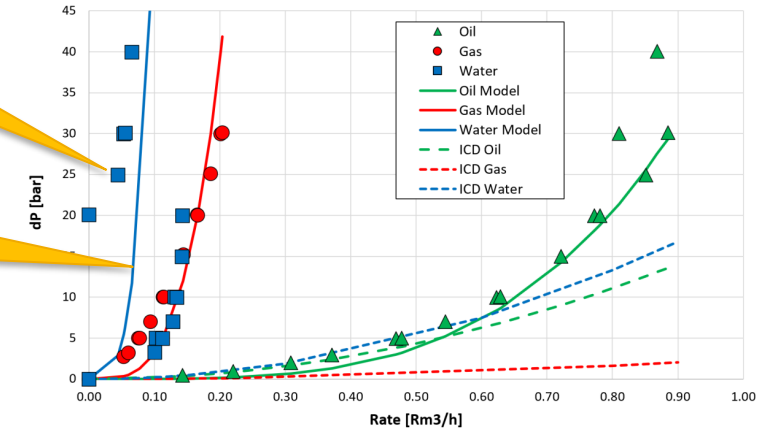


# Mathematical model of ICT

- One device/valve is tested in the laboratory
  - Single phase performance tests
  - Multi-phase performance tests
- Need mathematical model to quantify impact

Measurement

Mathematical Model



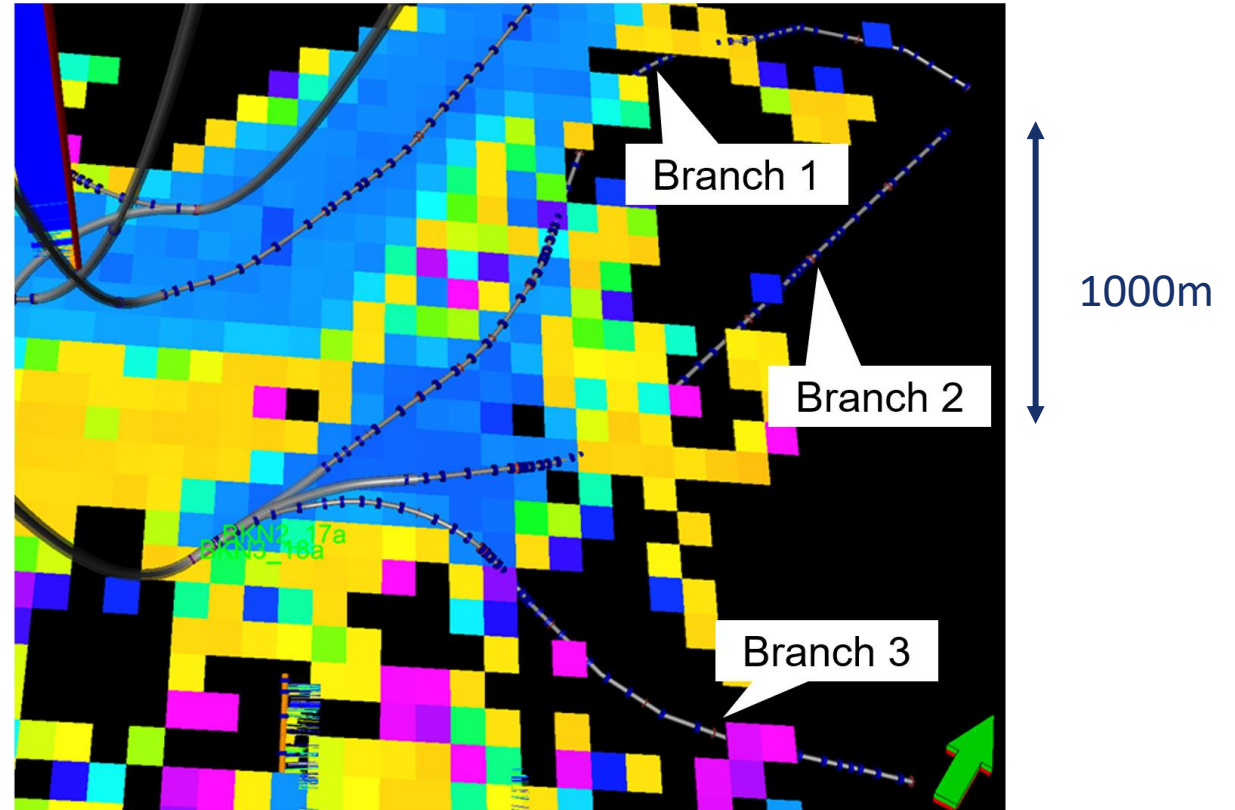
The “AICD equation” is commonly used

$$\Delta p = \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{mix}}}{\rho_{\text{cal}}} \right)^z \left( \frac{\mu_{\text{cal}}}{\mu_{\text{mix}}} \right)^y \rho_{\text{mix}} a \left( \frac{q}{q_{\text{cal}}} \right)^x$$

- $\Delta p$  Pressure drop (Pa)
- $\rho$  Fluid density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- $q$  Volumetric rate (m<sup>3</sup>/s)
- $a$  AICD strength (Pa\*m<sup>3</sup>/kg)
- $\mu$  Viscosity (Pa\*s)
- $x, y, z$  Numbers (dimensionless)

# Pre-drill well design studies

- Dynamic reservoir models best
- Steady state inflow model to QC and finetune design
- Understand what technology is optimal
- Establish lower completion strategy and base design
- Order equipment
  - Keep some flexibility for optimisation

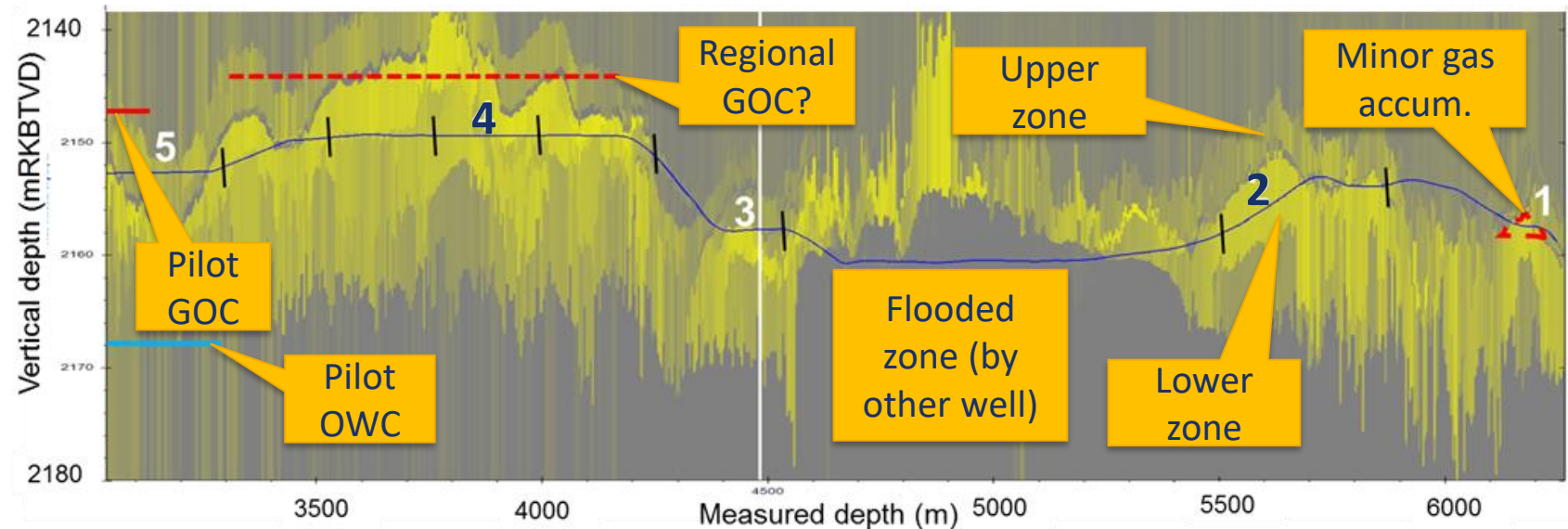


Full field 3D dynamic model and a designed MLT-3 well. Saturation in grid at heel well depth after 12 years production (warm colours = remaining oil)

# Optimise during execution

- Update reservoir understanding during drilling
- Understand
  - Fluid contacts
  - Reservoir pressure
  - Permeability
  - Zonation
  - Potential reserves along well
  - ...

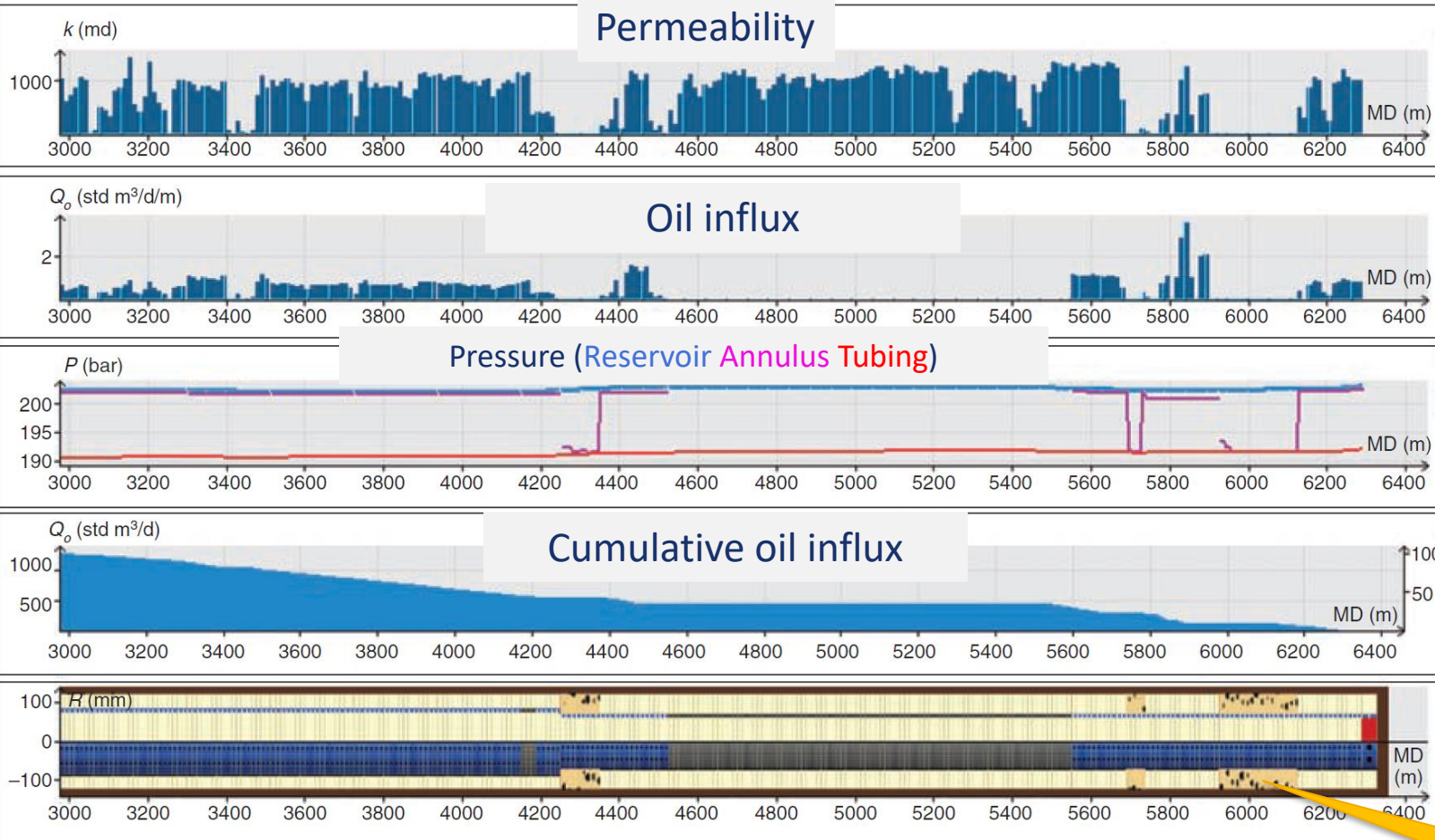
Yellow = hydrocarbon-filled sand, based on a deep resistivity logging tool



# Update model during execution

- Update steady state inflow model
  - Update permeability estimate
  - Adjust swell packer position, blank sections, (A)ICT strength - to get wanted inflow
  - Check pressure drop at design rate
- Typical deadline ~12 h after drilling complete
  - high value creation hours \$\$\$

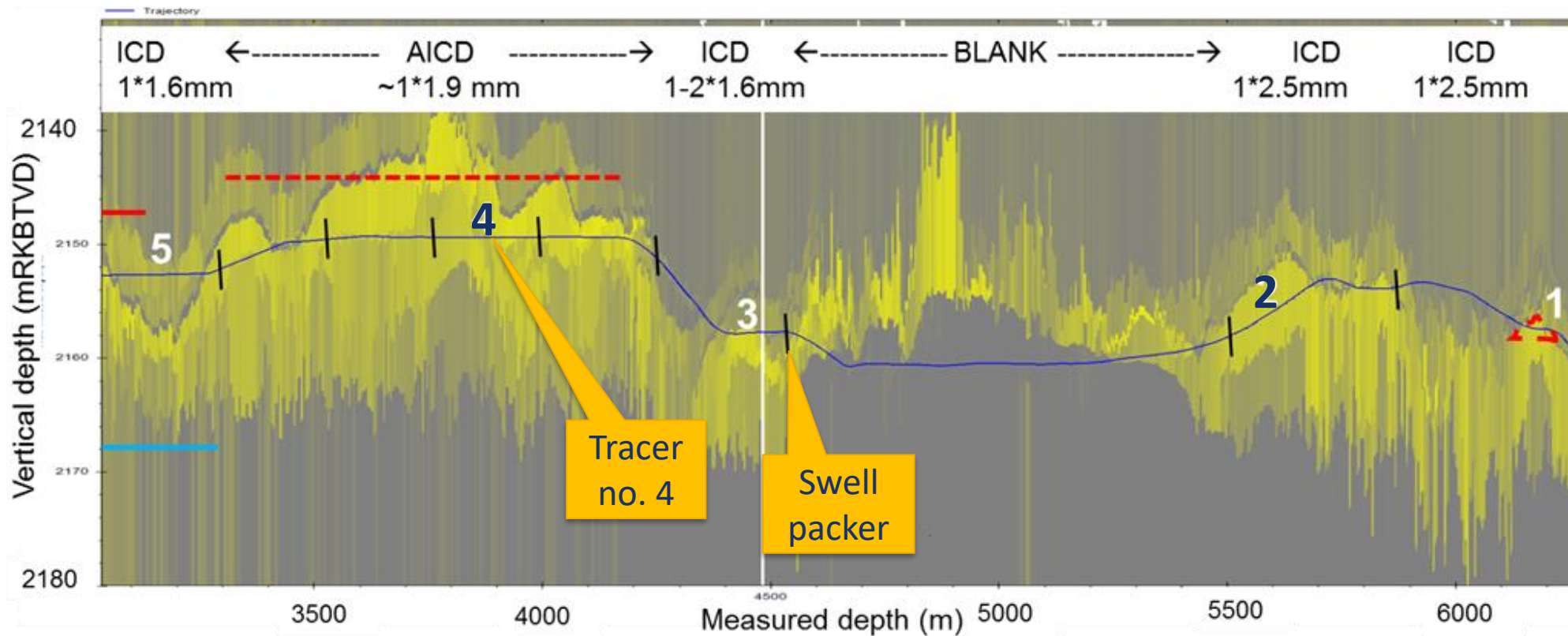
Shale creep assumed - impacts zonal inflow





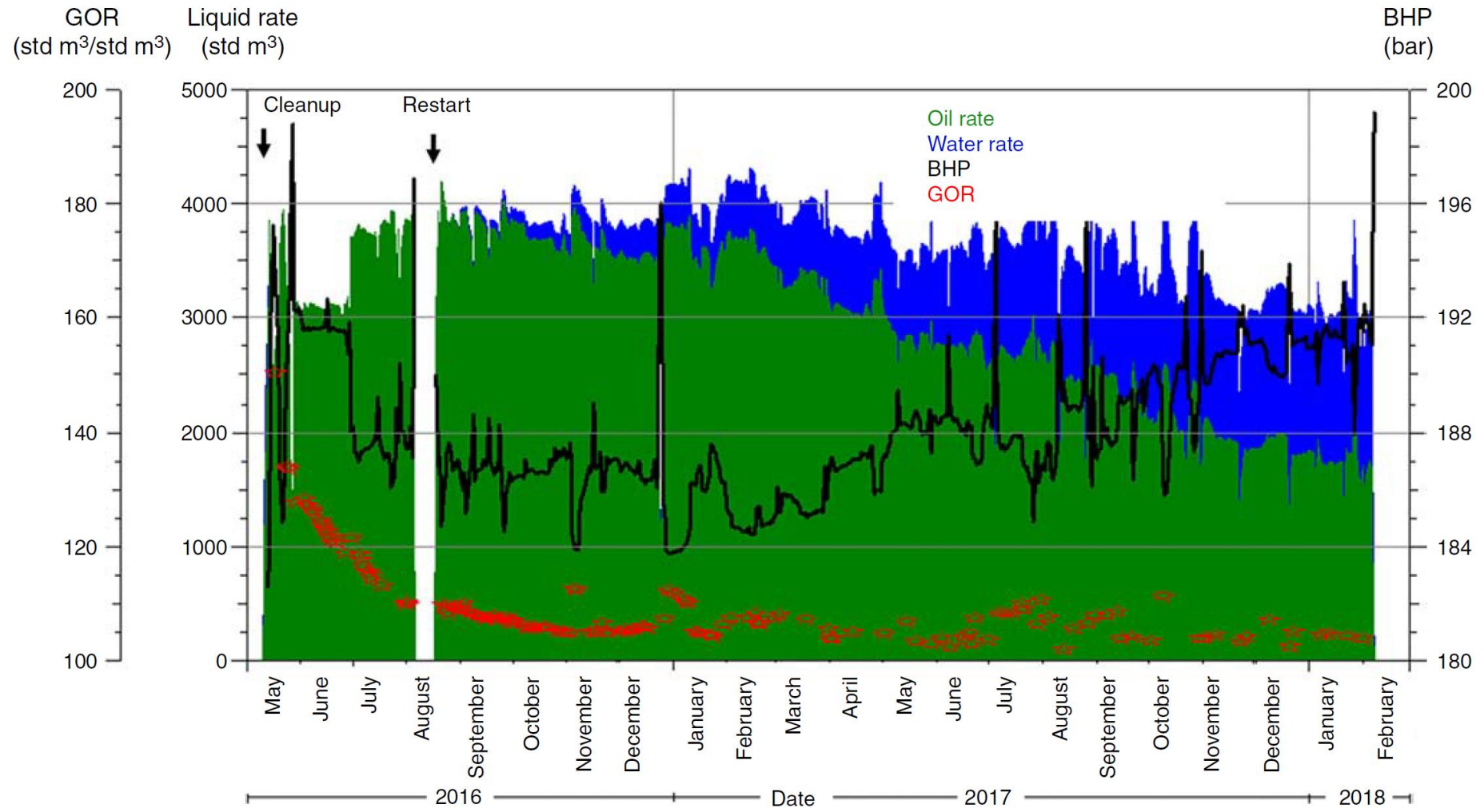
# Optimise well design during execution

Good visualisation of updated design is key for integrated team clarity

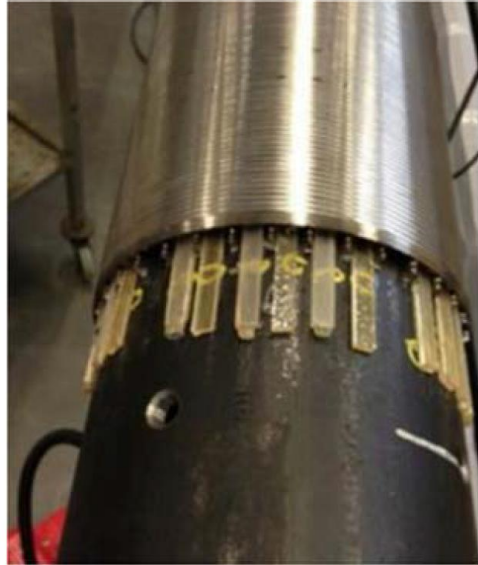


# Well surveillance

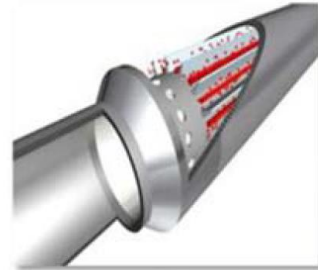
- Pressures
- Rates
- Production logging (PLT)
- Tracers
  - Confirmation of clean-up
  - Influx estimates (restart)
  - Continuous monitoring



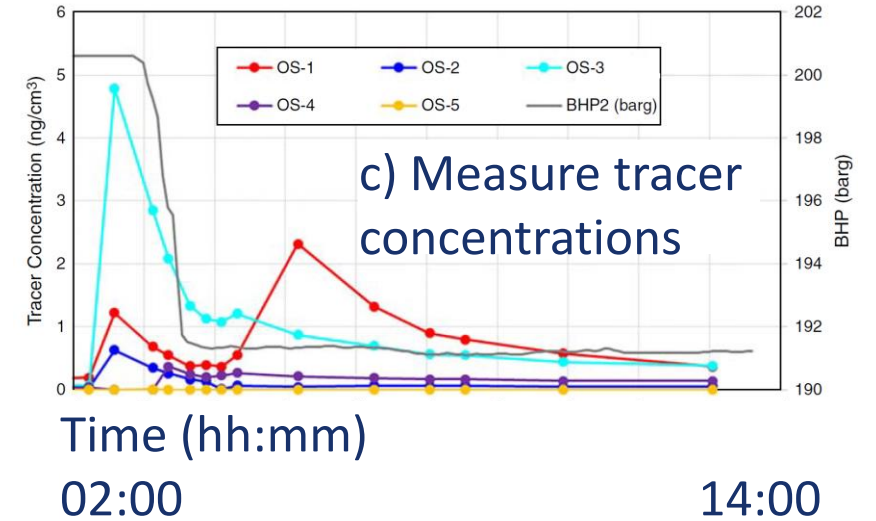
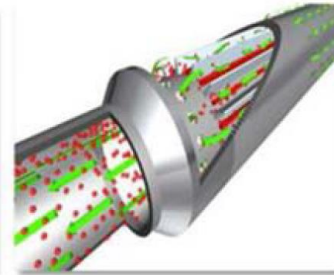
# Tracers: Restart (to estimate influx)



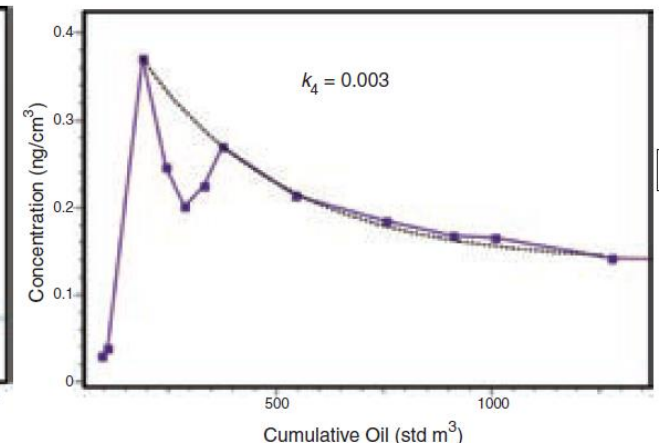
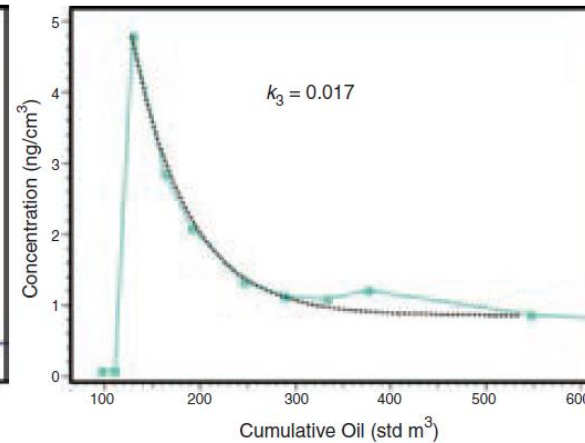
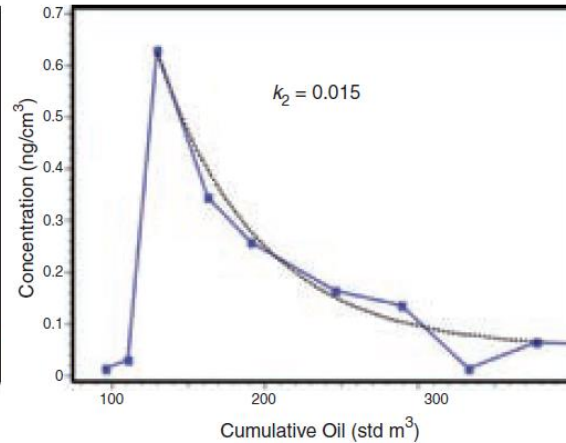
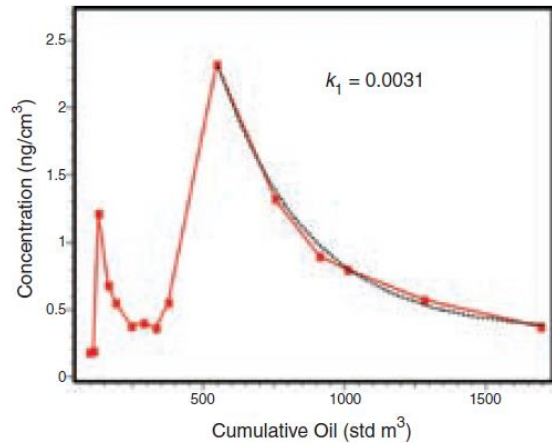
a) Shut-in:  
Tracer cloud  
builds up



b) Restart:  
Production through  
tracer cloud



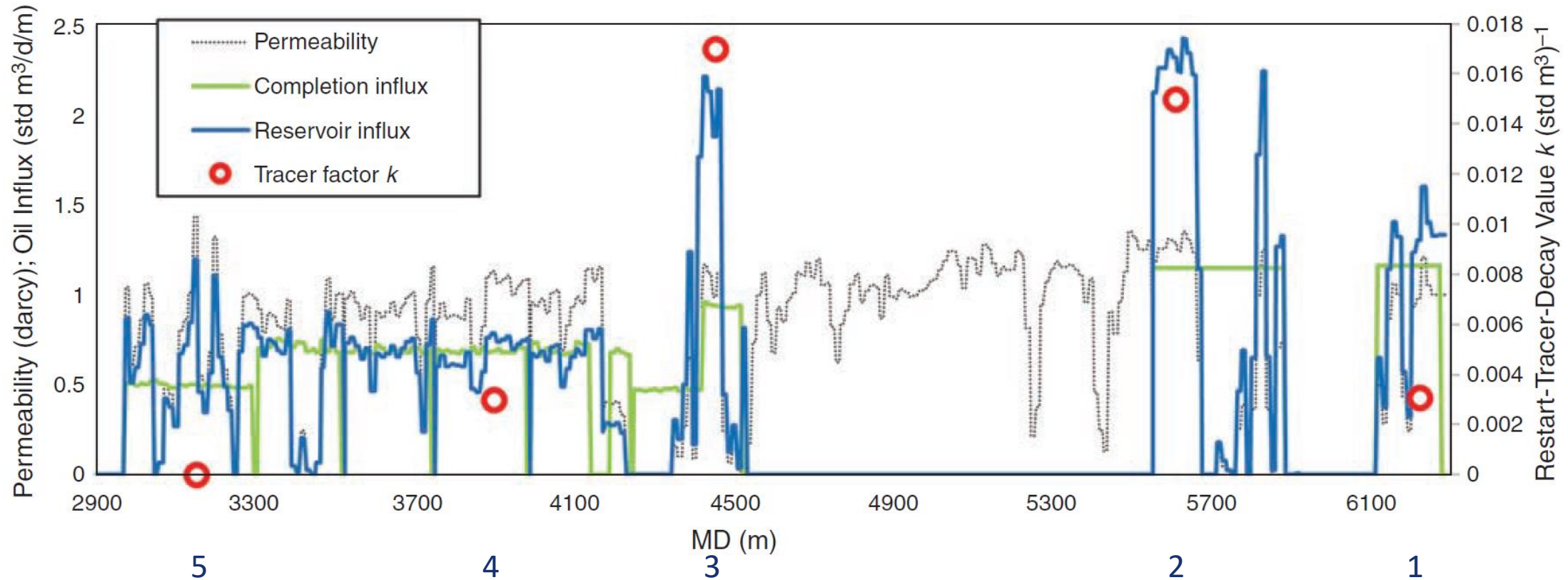
d) Exponential decay fit of each tracer



# History match of well performance

- Both steady state inflow model and full dynamic model can be used
  - Steady state model is practical as easy to test scenarios
- Use lower completion model and try match all data
  - Liquid rate
  - Water-cut
  - Gas oil ratio
  - Flowing bottomhole pressure
  - Compare model with PLT or in our case tracer-based inflow estimates

# History match - steady state inflow



- Mainly oil flow – ideal for history-match uniqueness. Model had good match on lower completion dp
- Some mismatch vs. tracer-based influx estimates

# Summary and way forward

1. Understand reservoir and well objectives

2. Understand ICT and chase improvements

3. Mathematical model of ICT

4. Pre-drill well design study

5. Optimise well design during execution

6. Well surveillance (tracers++)

7. History match

8. Learn and improve

- Recipe used for 40+ horizontal well branches
- Highly valuable – AICT have enabled many new wells
- Still improving
  - New AICT tested 2023
  - Better zonal AICT performance prediction with new software
  - Need shorter swell packer intervals

# Acknowledgement



- Presented material is result of good integrated team work. Thanks to all Aker BP colleagues involved (especially co-authors on papers mentioned)
- Equinor P-lab for great service and support, and for allowing us to test equipment
- All technology vendors of ICT and tracers that we have co-operated openly with to chase improvements together
- Aker BP for permission to publish and share openly within the industry  
- and for supporting the SPE DL program