

Methane to Markets

Reduced Emissions Completions, Plunger Lifts, Smart Well Automation, and Other Solutions to Production Emissions 降低排放的完井、柱塞举升、智能的油井自动化以及其他生产排放的解决方法

Methane to Markets: International Workshop on Methane Emission Reduction Technologies in the Chinese Oil and Natural Gas Industry Qingdao, China

甲烷市场化:中国油气行业甲烷排放降低技术国际研讨会 青岛,中国



Agenda 目录

- China Oil & Gas Methane
 Emissions 中国油气甲烷排放
- Well Venting 井孔放喷
 - Methane Losses 甲烷损失
 - Methane Recovery 甲烷回收
 - Is Recovery Profitable? 回收有利吗?
 - Industry Experience 工业经验

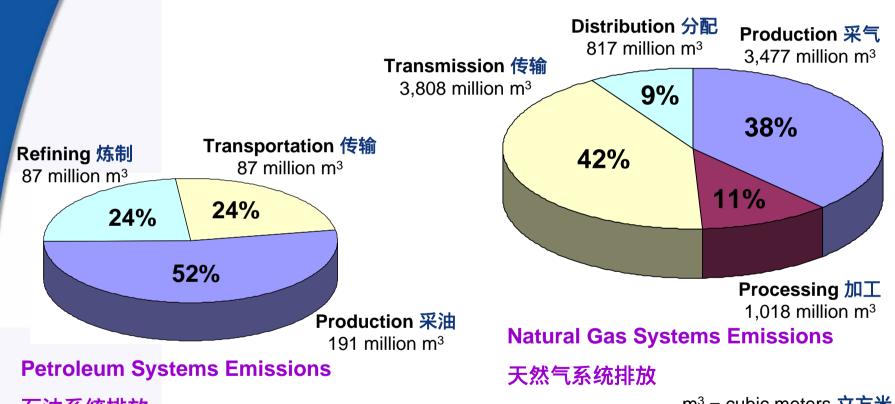


Source: Williams

 Other Wellhead Emission Solutions 其他的井口排 放解决方法



China Oil and Gas Methane Emissions in 2005 中国油气2005年甲烷排放



石油系统排放

m³ = cubic meters 立方米

Sources: 资料来源: 1 – EPA. Global Anthropogenic Emissions of Non-CO2 Greenhouse Gases 1990-

2020 (EPA Report 430-R-06-003). China emissions.

2 - Technology Drives Methane Emissions Down, Profits Up, Oil and Gas Journal,

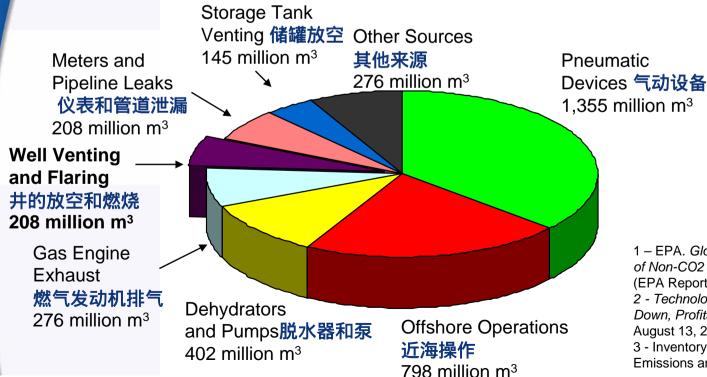
August 13, 2007

Note: It is assumed that all natural gas produced, goes through gas processing.



Estimated Methane Losses from China Production/ Workovers 中国生产/修井过程中甲烷损失估计

- Well venting and flaring is responsible for 6% of methane emissions in the natural gas and oil production sectors 在天然气和石油开采部门,井的放空和 燃烧占甲烷损失量的6%。
 - Anecdotal evidence suggests it could be significantly more 轶事证据证明此值可能更大
 - Total emissions from Production Sectors = 3,668 million m³ 采油部门总排放量等于3,668,000,000方



- 1 EPA. Global Anthropogenic Emissions of Non-CO2 Greenhouse Gases 1990-2020 (EPA Report 430-R-06-003)
- 2 Technology Drives Methane Emissions Down, Profits Up, Oil and Gas Journal, August 13, 2007
- 3 Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2005



Methane Losses During Well Completions/ Workovers 完井和修井过程中甲烷的损失

- Gas wells in tight formations and coal beds require hydraulic fracture 渗透率低的气井和煤层需要水力压裂
- It is necessary to clean out the well bore and formation 清除井眼和地层 是必须的
 - After new well completion 新井完井后
 - After well workovers 修井完毕后
- Operators produce the well to an open pit or tank to collect sand, cuttings, and reservoir fluids for disposal 操作人员在一个开放的矿井施工,或者用一个罐来收集砂子、岩屑和油藏流体以备后续处理。
- Vent or flare the natural gas produced 生产出的天然气进行放空 或者燃烧

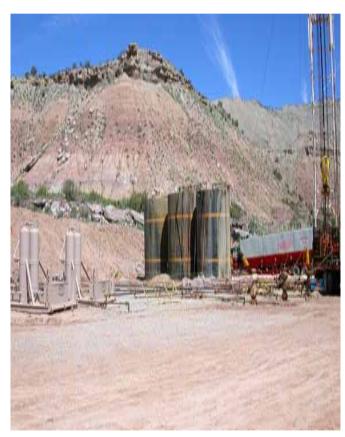


Source: Williams



Methane Recovery: Reduced Emissions Completions 甲烷回收:减少排放的完井

- Reduced Emissions Completions (RECs) or "Green Completions" recover natural gas and condensate produced during well completions or workovers 减少排放的完井(RECs)或者"绿色完井"回收完井或修井过程中的天然气和凝析液
- Use portable equipment to process well clean-out fluids suitable for gas and condensate sales 使用便携设备 处理井的清除流体,以适合于天然气 和凝析液的销售。
- Send recovered gas through permanent dehydrator and meter to sales line, reducing venting and flaring 通过永久脱水器和仪表向销售 管道发送回收的天然气,减少放空和 燃烧。



Source: Williams



Methane Recovery: Reduced Emissions Completions 甲烷回收:减少排放的完井

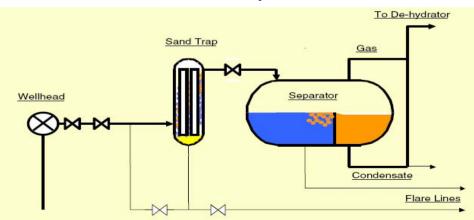
 Technical document available in Chinese 可以获得中文技术文献资料

绿色完井						
Green Completion 合作伙伴推荐的甲烷减排机会(PRO) NO. 703						
适用领域:		压缩机/发动机				
■生产部门 □处理加工部门 □输气和	脱水器					
报道 PRO 的合作伙伴:	管线					
BP, ConocoPhillips Company	气动/控制					
其他相关的 PRO:	储罐					
安装井下分离泵,将套管连接到蒸汽回收装置」	阀门					
	井					
		其他				
技术/实践概况	甲烷节省量:7 000 千立方	英尺/年				
描述	费用					
当气井完钻后,在向销售管线生产天然气	投资费用(包括安装费用)					
	□<1 000 美元 ■1 000~10 000 美元					
前的最后一步是立即"清洗"井筒和气井周围	□>10 000 美元					



REC Equipment 减少排放的完井设备

- Truck or trailer mounted equipment to capture produced gas during cleanup 放喷洗井过程中使用装在拖车或卡车上的设备 捕获采出的气
 - Sand trap 除砂器
 - Three-phase separator 三相分离器
- Use portable desiccant dehydrator for workovers requiring glycol dehydrator maintenance 修井作业中需要乙二醇脱水器 的维持时,使用便携式干燥剂除水器。





Mobile Surface Facilities 地面移动设备

Source: British Petroleum 资料来源:英国石油

Source: Williams



REC Preconditions REC 前提条件

- Must have permanent equipment on site before cleanup 放喷洗井前在井场必须要有固定设备
 - Piping from wellhead to sales line
 连接从井口到销售管线的管道
 - Dehydrator 脱水器
 - Gas meter 天然气流量计
 - Stock tank 油库油罐
- Sales line gas can be used for fuel and/ or gaslift in low pressure wells 可供燃料和/或 低压气举井使用的销售管道



Permanent Dehydrators 固定脱水器

Source: Williams



REC for Low Pressure Wells 低压井REC

- Can use portable compressors to start-up the well when reservoir pressure is low 当油 藏压力很低时,可以使用便携式压缩机启动 油井。
 - Artificial gas lift to clear fluids 人工气举至干净流体
 - Boost gas to sales line给天然气加压至销售管线
- Higher cost with portable compressor 便携式压缩 机具有较高的成本



Portable compressors, separator and other equipment on a trailer 挂车上的便携式压缩机、分离器和其他设备

Source: Herald 10



Methane Savings 甲烷节省

- Operators report recovering an average of 53% (but up to 90%) of total gas produced during well completions and workovers 操作人员报道,在完井和修井过程中,平均节省天然气总产量的53%(最高为90%)。
- Estimate an average of 85 thousand m³ of natural gas can be recovered from each cleanup¹ 据估计,每次放喷洗井操 作平均可以回收85千立方天然气。
 - Estimate up to 65 tonnes
 (580 barrels) of condensate
 can be recovered from each
 cleanup 据估计,每次放喷洗井
 作最高可以回收65吨
 桶)凝析油。

¹ Value for high pressure wells 高压井数据



Portable Three Phase Separator, Source: BP 便携式三相分离器,来源:英国石油 11



Is Recovery Profitable? 回收有无经济价值?

Economics for 25 Well Annual REC Program with Purchased Equipment 购买设备的25口井每年的REC项目经济分析

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Volume of Natural Gas Savings 天然气节省 (thousand m³/year)		7,646	7,646	7,646	7,646	7,646
Value of Natural Gas Savings (\$/year) 节省天然气价值@\$0.25/ thousand m ³		1,890,000	1,890,000	1,890,000	1,890,000	1,890,000
Additional Savings 额外节省(\$/year)		110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Set-up Costs (\$/year) 准备工作花费		-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000
Equipment Costs (\$) 设备费用	-500,000					
Labor Costs (\$/year) 劳务费		-106,250	-106,250	-106,250	-106,250	-106,250
Annual Cash Flow (\$) 年度现金流	-500,000	1,878,750	1,878,750	1,878,750	1,878,750	1,878,750
Internal Rate of Return 内部收益率						376%
Payback 投资回收期						4 months

Source: Natural Gas STAR Recommended Technologies and Practices;*Economics have been updated using the Nelson-

Farrar Index and \$7per cubic feet of Natural Gas

Note: All costs and revenues are represented in U.S economics



REC Benefits REC效益

- Reduced methane emissions during completions and workovers 降低完井和修井过程中的甲烷排 放
- Sales revenue from recovered gas and condensate 回收的天然气和凝析油可获得销售收

入

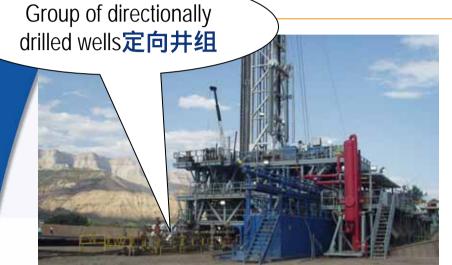
- Improved safety 安全性提高
- Reduced disposal costs处理费用降低
- Improved air quality 空气质量提高



Source: Weatherford 来源:威德福公司



REC Field Setup REC野外装置







Sand trap, gas/ liquids separator 沉砂池、气 液分离器

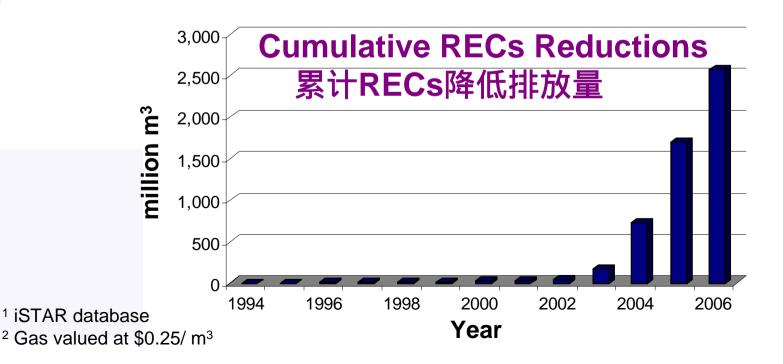


Source: Williams 14



Industry Experience 行业经验

- 12 companies have reported using RECs since 1994 自从 1994年,有12家公司报道使用了RECs技术。
 - saving nearly 2,575 million m³ of methane¹ 节省甲烷近2,
 575百万方
 - worth nearly \$643 million² 价值近6亿4千3百万美元





Methane Losses from Liquids Unloading 由液体卸载引起的甲烷损失

- Completion venting is not the only type of well venting 完井放空并不是油井放空的唯一途径
- Accumulation of liquid hydrocarbons or water in aging wells reduces, and can halt, production 在 老井中累积的液态烃或水会降低产量或者使油井停 产。
- Well is revived by closing it off to build up pressure, then opening it and venting to unload liquids 通过关闭油井以增加井底压力,然后开井排液,可以使油井恢复原来的生产能力。
 - This may vent 2,265 to 16,990 m³/year¹ to the atmosphere per well 每口井每年要向大气中排放2,265 到16,990方气体。

1 – Installing Plunger Lift Systems in Gas Wells Lessons Learned 在气井中安装柱塞举升系统文献资料

http://www.epa.gov/gasstar/pdf/pro_pdfs_chi/lessons/plunger_lift.pdf



Methane Recovery: Plunger Lift 甲烷回收:柱塞举升

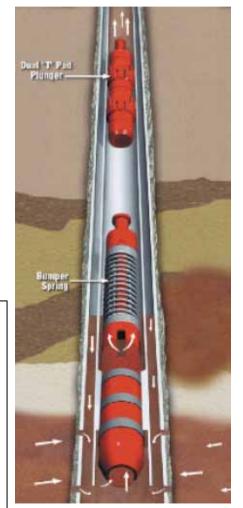
- Plunger lifts remove liquids 柱塞举升移除液体
 - Well is shut-in with plunger at the bottom 当柱塞在 井底时关井
 - Well pressure builds up in casing 套管中井压增加
 - Plunger and liquids are pushed to surface 柱塞和 液体被推向地面
 - Plunger dropped to bottom 柱塞落回井底
- Benefits include 经济效益包括:
 - Continuous production 不间断连续生产
 - Lower maintenance 较低的维修保养费
 - Increased efficiency 效率增加
 - Reduced methane emissions 减少甲烷排放

在气井上安装柱塞举升系统

INSTALLING PLUNGER LIFT SYSTEMS IN GAS WELLS

1 内容提要

在进入开采中后期的气井中,井内积液能阻碍甚至有时会停止气体生产。当出现这种情况时,一般通过使用有杆泵或采用诸如抽汲、泡排或者将气井排放至大气压(称作气井"放空")等补救措施来除去积液,以此来维持气体流动。除液作业,特别是气井放空作业,会造成大量甲烷排放到大气中。

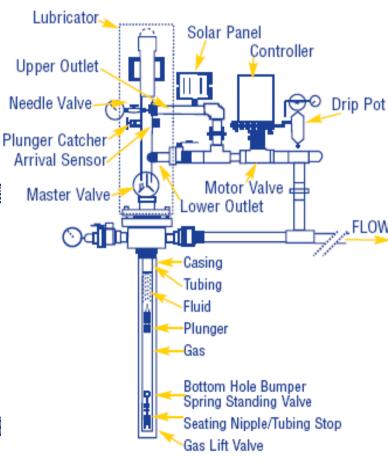


Source: Weatherford 1



What is the Problem? 问题?

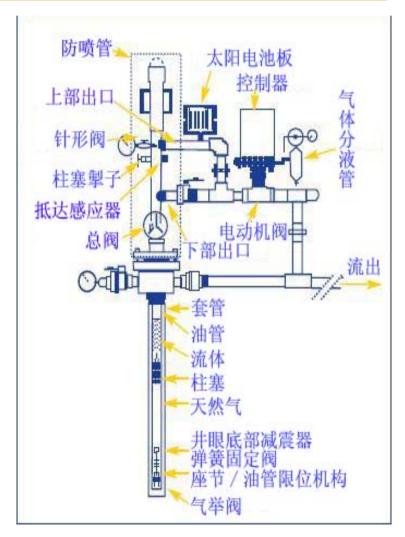
- Fixed timer cycles may not match reservoir performance 固定时间的循环可能与油藏性能不匹配
 - Cycle too frequently (high plunger velocity) 循环频率太大(高的柱塞速率)
 - Plunger not fully loaded 柱塞 不能完全加载
 - Cycle too late (low plunger velocity)循环频率太小(低的 柱塞速率)
 - Shut-in pressure can't lift fluid to top 关井压力不能举 升液体到地面
 - Plunger stalls; vent to atmosphere to lift plunger 村 塞失速;举升柱塞通向大气





What is the Problem? 问题?

- Does not account for gathering line pressure fluctuations, declining well performance, or plunger wear 不能说明 集输管线的压力波动、 井的性能的衰退或者柱 塞的磨损
- Results in manual venting to atmosphere when over or under loaded 当超过或低于加载时,导致手动放空。





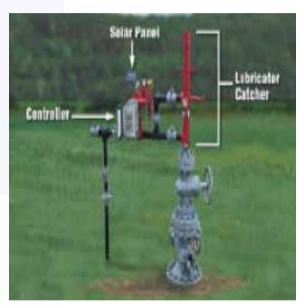
Methane Recovery: Smart Automation 甲烷回收:智能自动化

- Automation can enhance the performance of plunger lifts by monitoring wellhead parameters such as: 自动化技术可以通过检测 井口参数而提高柱塞举升的能力:
 - Tubing and casing pressure 油压和套压
 - Flow rate 流速
 - Plunger travel time 柱塞循环时间
- Using this information, the system is able to optimize plunger operations 使用这些信息,系统可以优化柱塞操作。
 - To minimize well venting to atmosphere 使油井向大气放空次数减到最少
 - Recover more gas 回收更多的天然气
 - Further reduce methane emissions 进一步减少甲烷排放

气井"智能型"自动化系统		
Gas Well "Smart" Automation System 合作伙伴推荐的甲烷减排机会(PRO) NO. 709		
适用领域: ■生产部门 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	压缩机/发动机	
■生产部门 □处理加工部门 □输气和配气部门 报道 PRO 的合作伙伴:	脱水器 管线	



Automated Controllers 自动化控制器



- Low-voltage; solar recharged battery power 低电压; 太阳能充电 电池
- Monitor well parameters 监测井参数
- Adjust plunger cycling 调整柱塞周期变化

Source: Weatherford

- Remote well management 油井远程管理
 - Continuous data logging 连续测井数据采集
 - Remote data transmission 远程数据传输
 - Receive remote instructions 远程指令接收
 - Monitor other equipment 监测其他设备



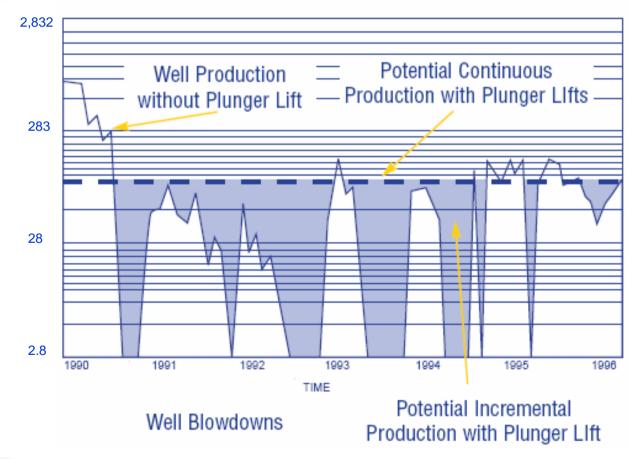
Source: Weatherford



Thousand m3/month

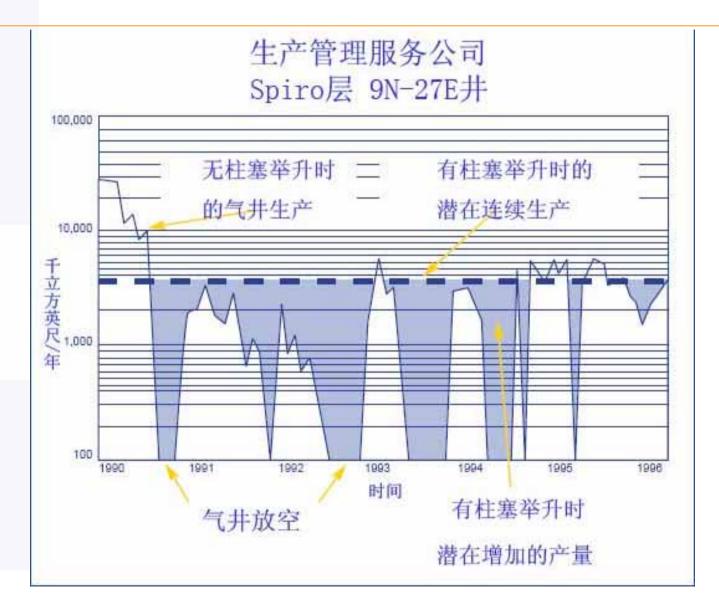
How much production is lost? 损失掉了多少产量?







How much production is lost? 损失掉了多少产量?





Methane Savings: Plunger Lift and Smart Automation 甲烷节省:柱塞举升和智能自动化

- Methane emissions savings a secondary benefit 节省的甲烷 排放属于二次获益
 - Optimized plunger cycling to remove liquids increases well production by 10 to 20%¹ 优化柱塞循环周期、清除液体可以增加油井产量10-20%。
 - Additional 10%¹ production increase from avoided venting 由于 避免放空可以再增加10%的产量
- 14,150 m³/year methane emissions savings on average per mature well 每口老井每年平均减少甲烷排放14,150方
- Other benefits include: 其他的经济效益包括:
 - Continuously optimized production conditions 连续优化生产条件
 - Remotely identify potential unsafe operating conditions 远程识别 潜在的不安全生产操作条件
 - Monitor and log other well site equipment (i.e dehydrator, compressor, vapor recovery units) 监测和记录其他并场设备(如:脱水器、压缩机、蒸汽回收设备)



Is Recovery Profitable? 回收有无效益?

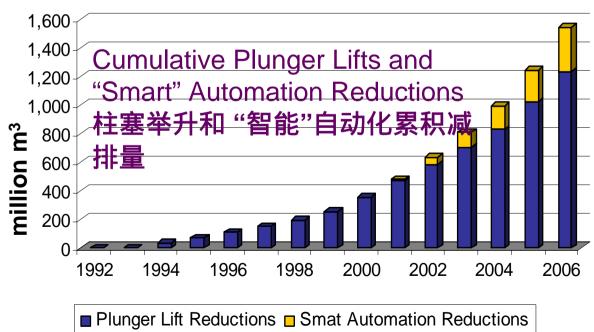
- Plunger lift installed cost: ~\$2,500 to \$10,000 per well¹ 柱塞举 升安装费用:每口井2,500-10,000美元
 - Reported savings of ~50% less venting² 比放空节省可达50%
 - Reported paybacks of 2 to 14 months¹ 投资回收期为2-14个月
- Smart automation controller installed cost: ~\$11,000³ 智能井 控制器安装费用:最高为11,000美元
 - Reported savings of additional ~25% less venting (for a total of ~75% reduction in original blowdown venting)⁴ 与放空相比,最多可以额外节省25%
 - Reported paybacks of 1 to 3 years 5 投资回收期为1-3年
- ¹ EPA. Installing Plunger Lift Systems in Gas Wells Lessons Learned 在气井上安装柱塞举升系统
- ² British Petroleum. Houston Natural Gas STAR Annual Implementation Workshop, 2007 英国石油:休斯敦天然气SYAR年度实施交流会, 2007
- ³ Phone conversation with vendor 与卖主电话交流
- ⁴ EPA. Spring 2004 Partner Update 2004年春季,合作者更新
- ⁵ EPA. Gas Well "Smart" Automation System PRO 气井"智能"自动化系统

Note: All costs and revenues are represented in U.S. economics 所有的花费和收益以美元计算



Industry Experience 行业经验

- 13 companies have reported using plunger lifts since 1992 (2 automated) 自从1992年开始,有13家公司相继报道使用了柱塞举升技术(2个自动化)
 - saving over 1,500 million m³ of methane¹ 节省甲烷15亿方
 - worth nearly \$387 million² 总价值将近3亿8千7百万元



¹ iSTAR database

² Gas valued at \$0.25/ m³



Leak Detection – Infrared Camera 泄露探测-红外摄像机

- Flowlines often leak 流体流动 管线经常发生泄露
 - Inspect with infrared camera to identify leaks 使用红外摄像机进行泄露的识别
 - Creates real-time images of gas plumes from leaks 对泄露源的气体热流可以产生实时图像



Source: Leak Surveys Inc.

在偏远现场进行针对性检修

Conduct DI&M at Remote Sites

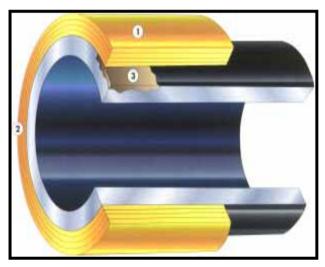
合作伙伴推荐的甲烷减排机会(PRO) NO. 902

适用领域:			压缩机/发	动机	
■生产部门	■处理加工部门	■输气和配气部门	肪	水器	
报道 PRO 的台	合作伙伴:			管线	



Pipeline Defect Emissions Solution- Composite Wrap 管线损伤泄露解决方法-复合管套

- Flowline damage or corrosion leads to leaks 流动管线损坏或者 腐蚀导致的泄露
 - Identify defects in pipeline and use composite wrap to avoid leaks 监测管线上的故障点,使用复合管套以避免泄露
 - Consists of composite sleeve wrapped around the defect and bonded to the pipeline 复合套筒卷绕泄漏点,连接到管线上



Source: Clock Spring® Company L. P.

用于非泄漏管线损伤的复合管套

COMPOSITE WRAP FOR NON-LEAKING PIPELINE DEFECTS

1 内容提要

复合管套是一种永久性的、经济有效的管线修复技术,适用于诸如凹槽、凹痕、凿缝和外部腐蚀等非洲漏损伤。复合管套可直接在运行管线上安装,无须将损坏部分取出进行修复。这种修理技



Blowdown Emissions Solutions 泄压排放解决方案

■ Blowdowns 泄压

- Velocity tubing strings reduces the cross-sectional area of flow, increasing the flow velocity, allowing liquid removal without methane emissions 速度油管柱---减少流动横截面积,增加流动速率,使得流体清除过程中没有甲烷排放。
- Foaming agents (soap) gas bubbling through the soap-water solution creates gas-water foam that is easily lifted to the surface for water removal, preventing emissions 发泡剂---气体经过肥皂水溶液时会产生气水泡沫,泡沫可以轻易地举升水至地面,防止了甲烷的排放。
- Downhole separator pumps separates gas from water below the surface, preventing methane emission 井下分离泵---在地面以下从水中分离气体,阻止甲烷的排放。

		安装井下分离泵			
		使用发泡剂			
		安装速度油管柱			
适用领		Install Velocity Tubing Strings			
■生産	适用	合作伙伴推荐的甲烷减排机会(PRO) NO. 704			
	■生	适用领域:	压缩	耐/发动机	
报道	报道	■生产部门 □处理加工部门 □输气和配气部门		脱水器	
Marat	Texa	报道 PRO 的合作伙伴:		管线	
其他相	其他	TotalFinaElf (现在的 Total)		气动/控制	



Wellhead Emissions Solutions – Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) 井口排放解决方法---蒸汽回收装置

- Casing head gas venting
 套管头天然气放空
 - Recover vapors with compressor or VRU 使用 压缩机或者蒸汽回收装置 回收蒸汽



Source: Hy-bon Engineering

将套管连接到蒸汽回收装置上

安装压缩机收集套管气

Install Compressors to Capture Casinghead Gas

合作伙伴推荐的甲烷减排机会(PRO) NO. 702

适用领域:

■生产部门

报道 PRO

Marathon (其他相关的

用管线将

适用	领域	:

■生产部门 □处理加工部门

□输气和配气部门

报道 PRO 的合作伙伴:

Pioneer Natural Resources USA, Inc. 其他相关的 PRO. 压缩机/发动机

脱水器 □

管线 □

气动/控制 □



Discussion Questions 问题讨论

- To what extent do you have opportunities to implement these technologies? 你有多大机会实施这些技术?
- How could these opportunities be improved upon or altered for use in your operation? 在你的操作过程中,如何改进或改变这些机会以应用这些技术?
- What are the barriers (technological, economic, lack of information, regulatory, focus, labor, etc.) that are preventing you from implementing these practices? 应用这些技术的障碍(技术、经济、缺少信息、调整、重点、劳动力等)是什么?