



# Downhole ESP Gauge with Motor Diagnostics

*New Downhole electrical measurements  
optimising efficiency & output*

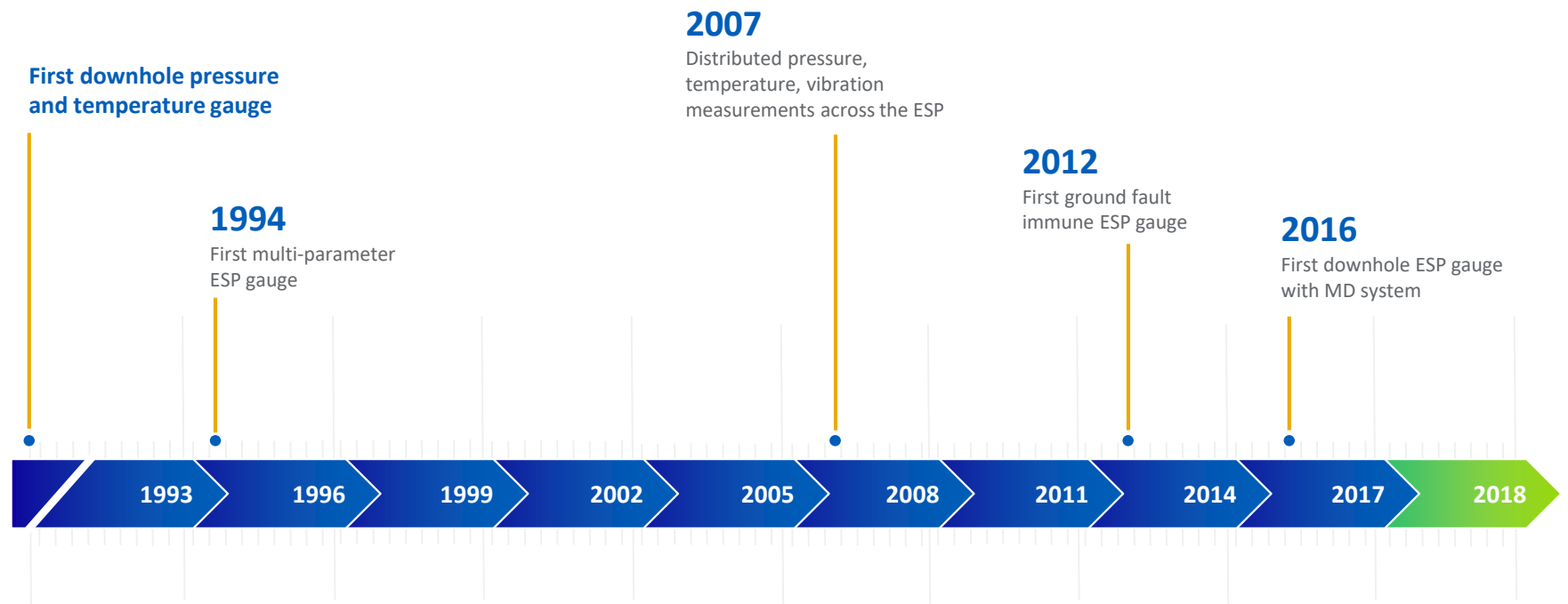
EuALF 2018 European Artificial Lift Forum  
13-14 June 2018, AECC, Aberdeen, UK

**June 27, 2018**

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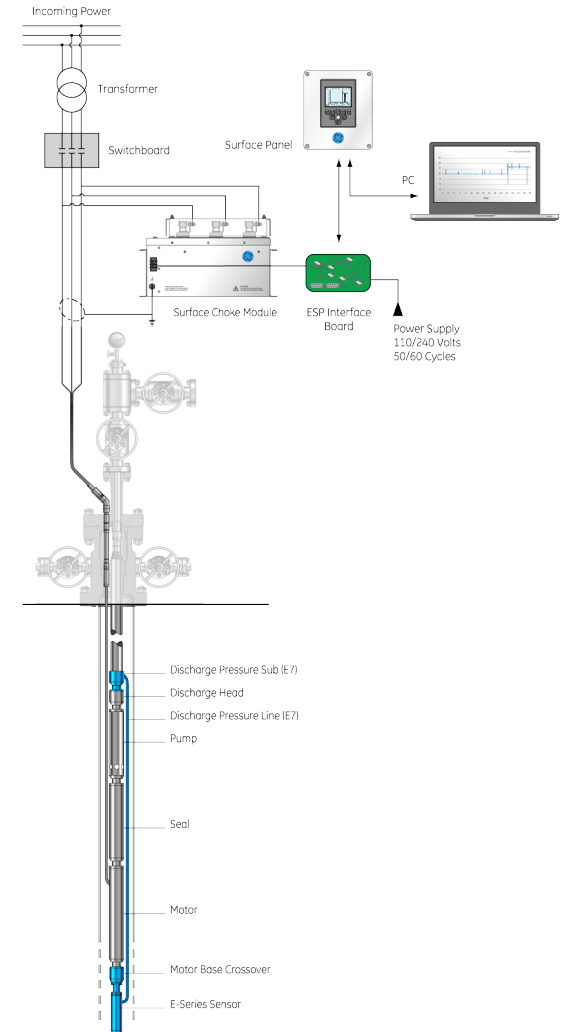
# Gauge history

## DOWNHOLE GAUGE DEVELOPMENT



# ESP gauges are typically “Comms on Power”

- Gauge connected to the motor WYE point
- Gauge power and data superimposed onto the 3phase ESP electrical circuit
- Extracted at surface via an electrical choke
- No separate TEC lines to surface

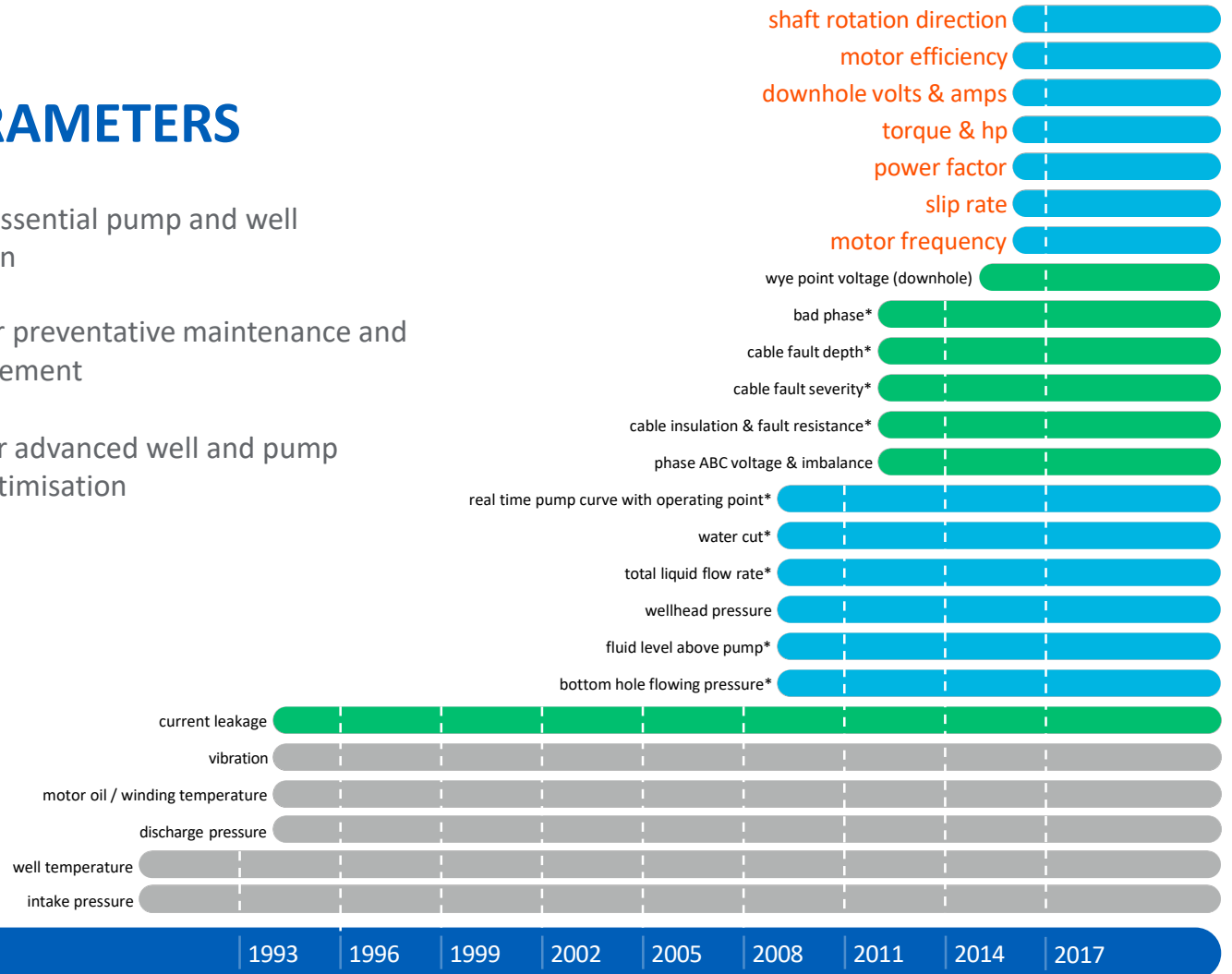


# The latest ESP gauge parameters

## MEASURED PARAMETERS

- Primary Parameters:** for essential pump and well surveillance and protection
- Predictive Parameters:** for preventative maintenance and effective workover management
- Intelligent Parameters:** for advanced well and pump analysis, diagnosis and optimisation

\* *calculated parameter*



# ESP gauge with motor diagnostics

## PACKAGING

Looks like a regular ESP comms on power gauge

- Connects to the motor windings in the same way as a conventional ESP gauge
- New electrical measurements added to the standard pressure, temperature and vibration parameters
- All data transferred via ESP cable to surface
- Conventional surface logger displays/logs parameters



# Zenith E-Series ESP gauge with motor diagnostics

## MEASURED PARAMETERS

Along with  $P_i$ ,  $P_d$ ,  $T_i$ ,  $T_m$ ,  $V_x$  and  $V_z$ , the gauge provides:

| Measurement                | Impact                                |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Shaft RPM                  | Lift Performance / power / production |
| Slip rate                  | Lift Performance / power / production |
| True power factor          | Power                                 |
| Torque                     | Lift Performance                      |
| Motor HP                   | Power                                 |
| Real-time cable insulation | Lift Diagnostics                      |
| Imbalance indicator        | Lift Diagnostics                      |
| Motor efficiency           | Lift Performance / power              |
| Shaft rotation direction   | Lift Diagnostics / production         |





# OPTIMISING POWER USAGE

# Power optimisation

## TRADITIONAL PARAMETERS

- Pressures
- Temperatures
- Vibration

## NEW ELECTRICAL DATA

- Downhole wye-point
- Waveform analysis
- Surface wye-point
- Waveform analysis
- Volts, Amps, Hz

## OUTPUT PARAMETERS

- Slip rate
- Power factor
- True motor horse power
- Efficiency
- Torque
- Imbalance
- Rotation direction

**Replaces calculated parameters with real time measured data**

➔ allowing more accurate and confident ESP optimisation

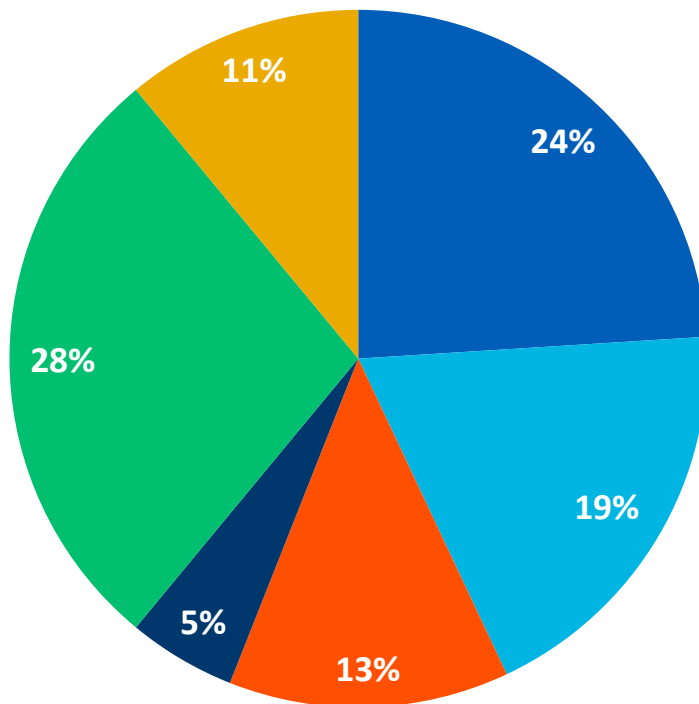
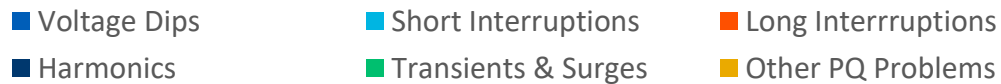
**Fully compatible with intelligent well and field optimisation software**

➔ optimise power vs barrels produced considering both production and ESP power usage



# Customer power quality challenges

## SOURCES OF POWER QUALITY ISSUES



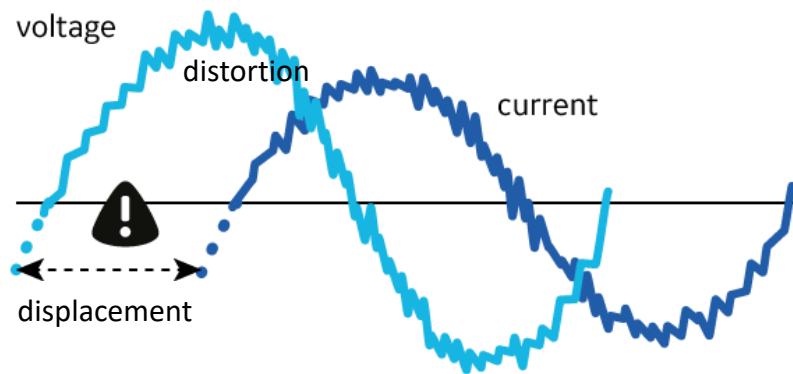
### Effect of power quality on ESP operations:

- Operating Expense
- Downtime
- Equipment Run Life

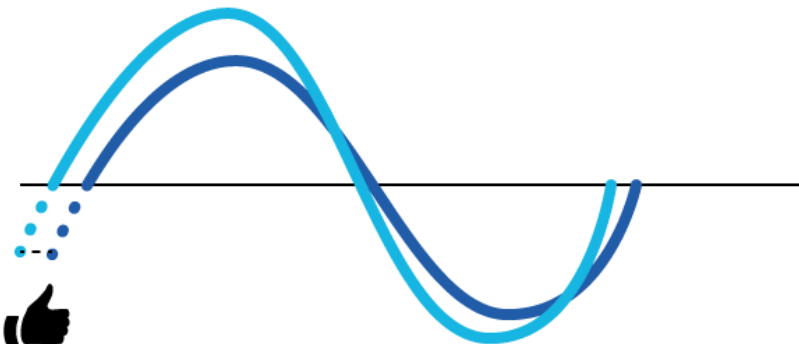
Source:- ResearchGate

# The impact of insight into true power factor

## BENEFITS OF KNOWING YOUR TRUE SURFACE AND DOWNHOLE POWER FACTOR

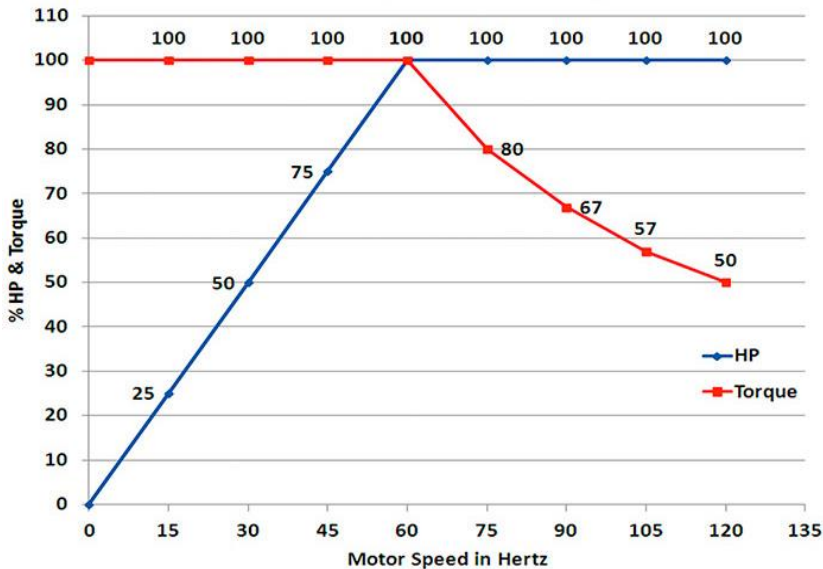


- Reduction of electricity bills
- Extra KVA available from existing supply
- Reduction of losses and voltage drops
- Extended equipment life
- Environmental
  - Reduced consumption / improved efficiency
  - Less emissions / fossil fuel depletion



# Motor load – why is measured torque and horsepower useful?

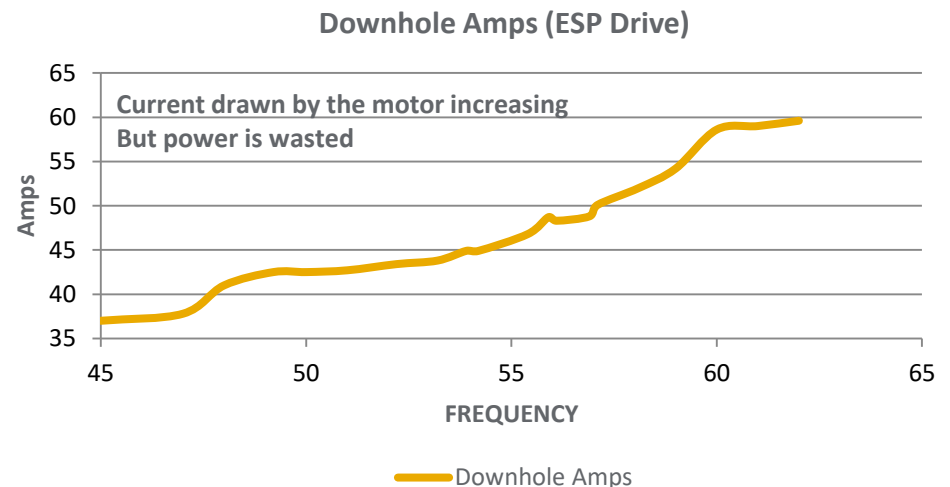
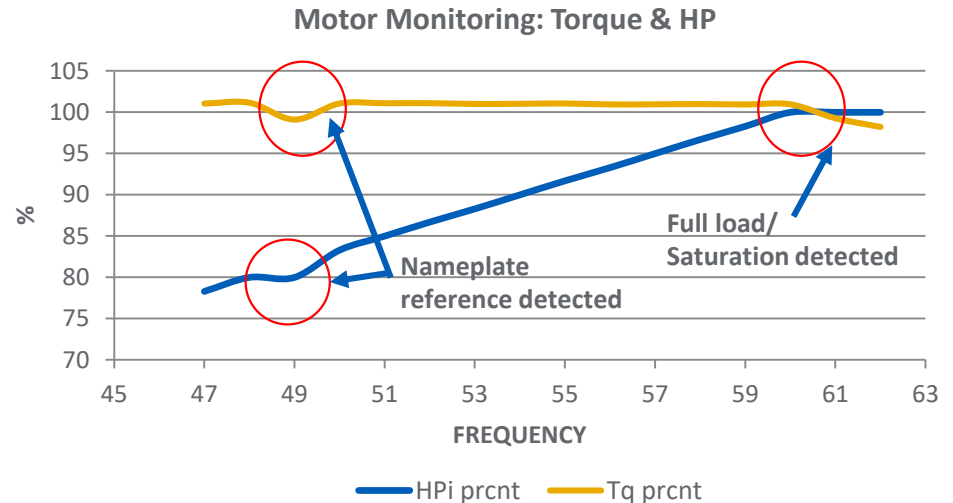
## THE RELATION BETWEEN FULL LOAD AND TORQUE / HP



- Ideally you can vary motor load from 0 – 100% by changing the frequency from 0 – 60Hz, this is in an ideal motor and ideal design.
- To run a motor efficiently it is beneficial to know torque, HP and load.
- A VSD does not have a direct measurement of downhole torque, HP or load at the motor (a VSD calculates these parameters based on correct input of motor vs surface electrical data)
- The motor diagnostics gauge is agnostic of input data and highlights when 100% load is achieved in real time
- **Load and torque can be used to protect the motor and run at optimum power consumption**

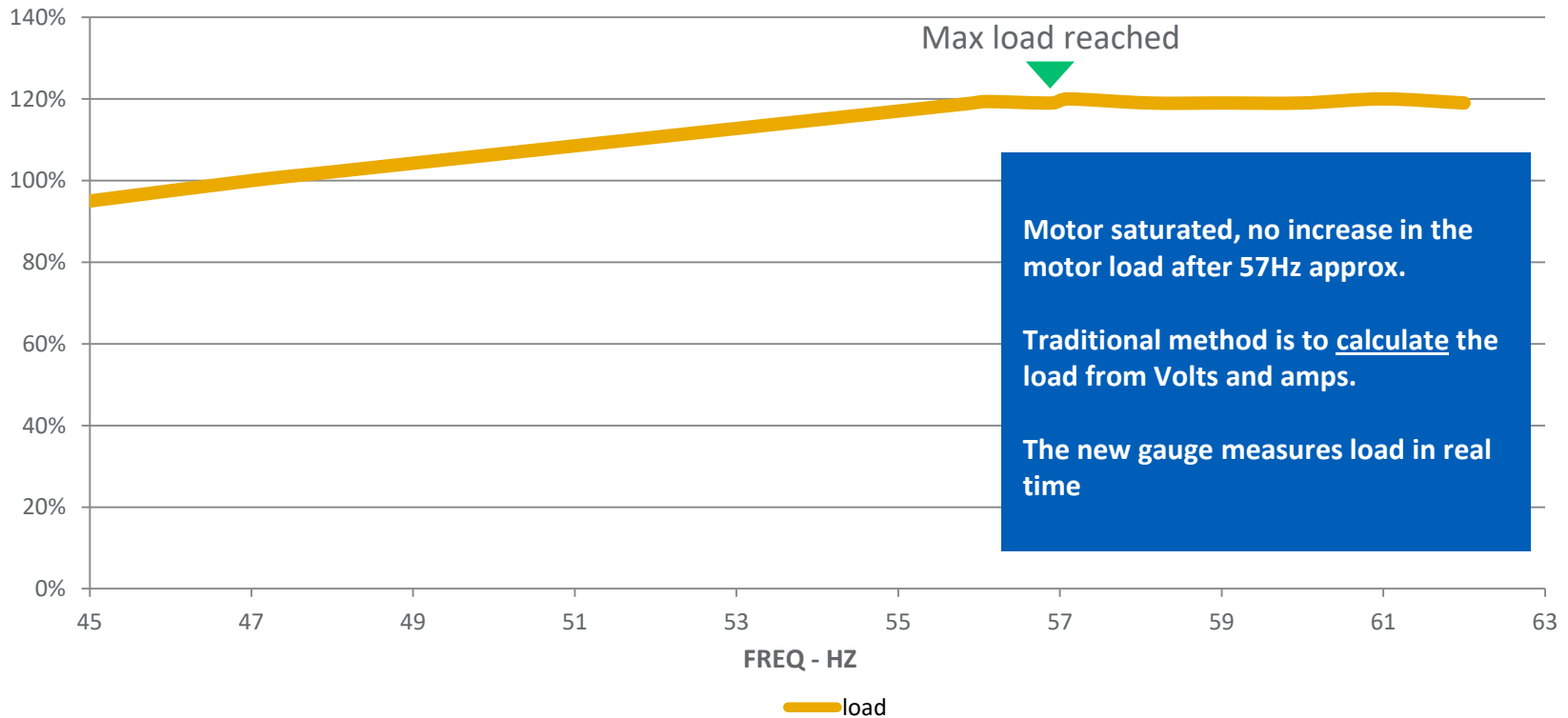
# CASE STUDY: Motor load optimization

- The ESP was designed to reach 100% load and 100% HP at 60Hz.
- However the gauge identified that the motor reached 100% load at around 48Hz.
- It was (later) advised that at this point the motor was re-rated to 150% by adjusting tappings and “adjusting” VSD nameplate value settings
- Full load was detected again by the gauge at ~57Hz.
- **The motor diagnostics gauge advises exactly when 100% HP is achieved so user can correct tappings to operate at best motor efficiency vs load**



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# CASE STUDY: Motor load

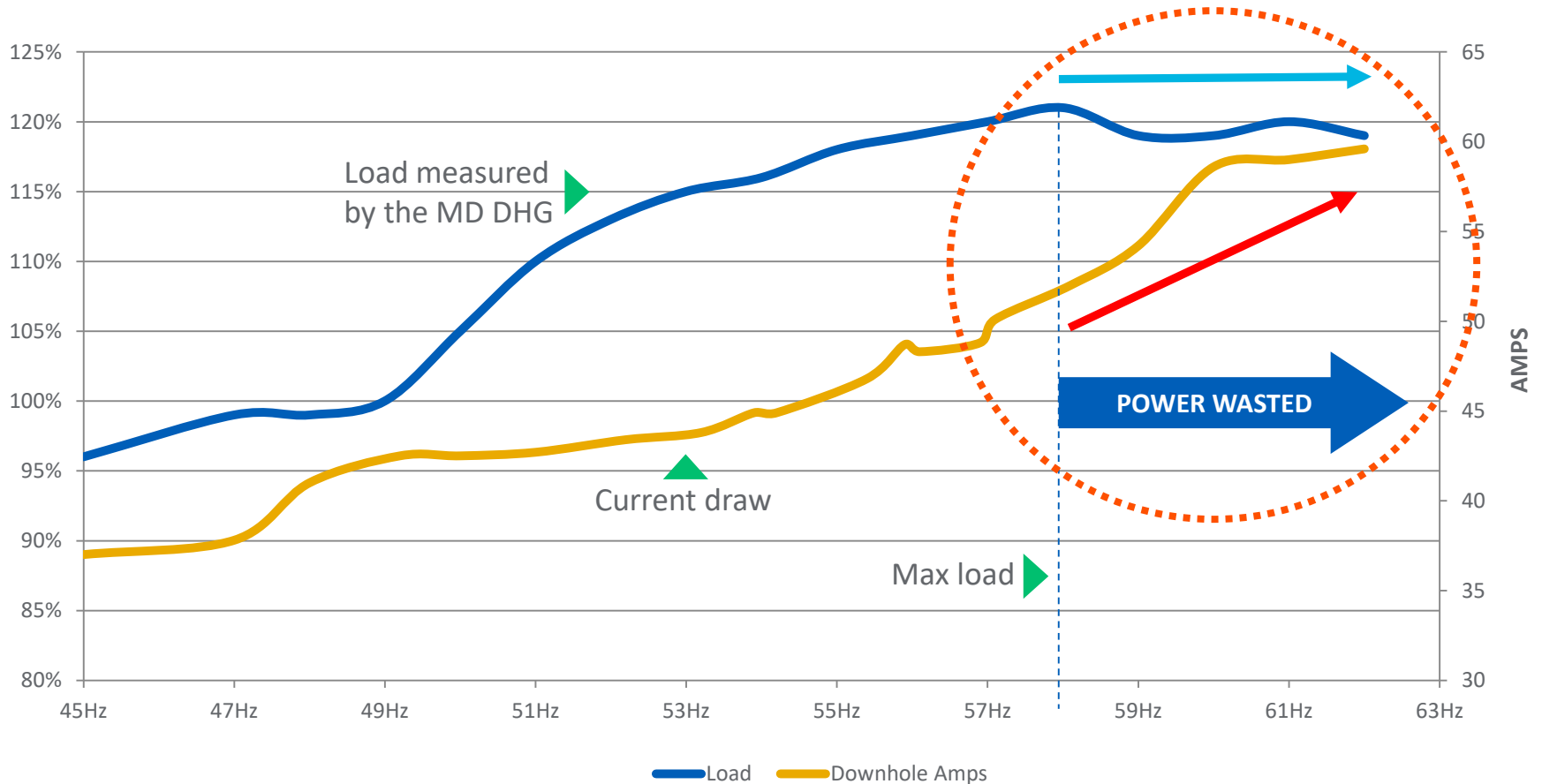


At ~120% of motor rated load (~120% of original nameplate)  
extra power supplied from increasing frequency is wasted

**SAME PRODUCTION @ LESS POWER COST**

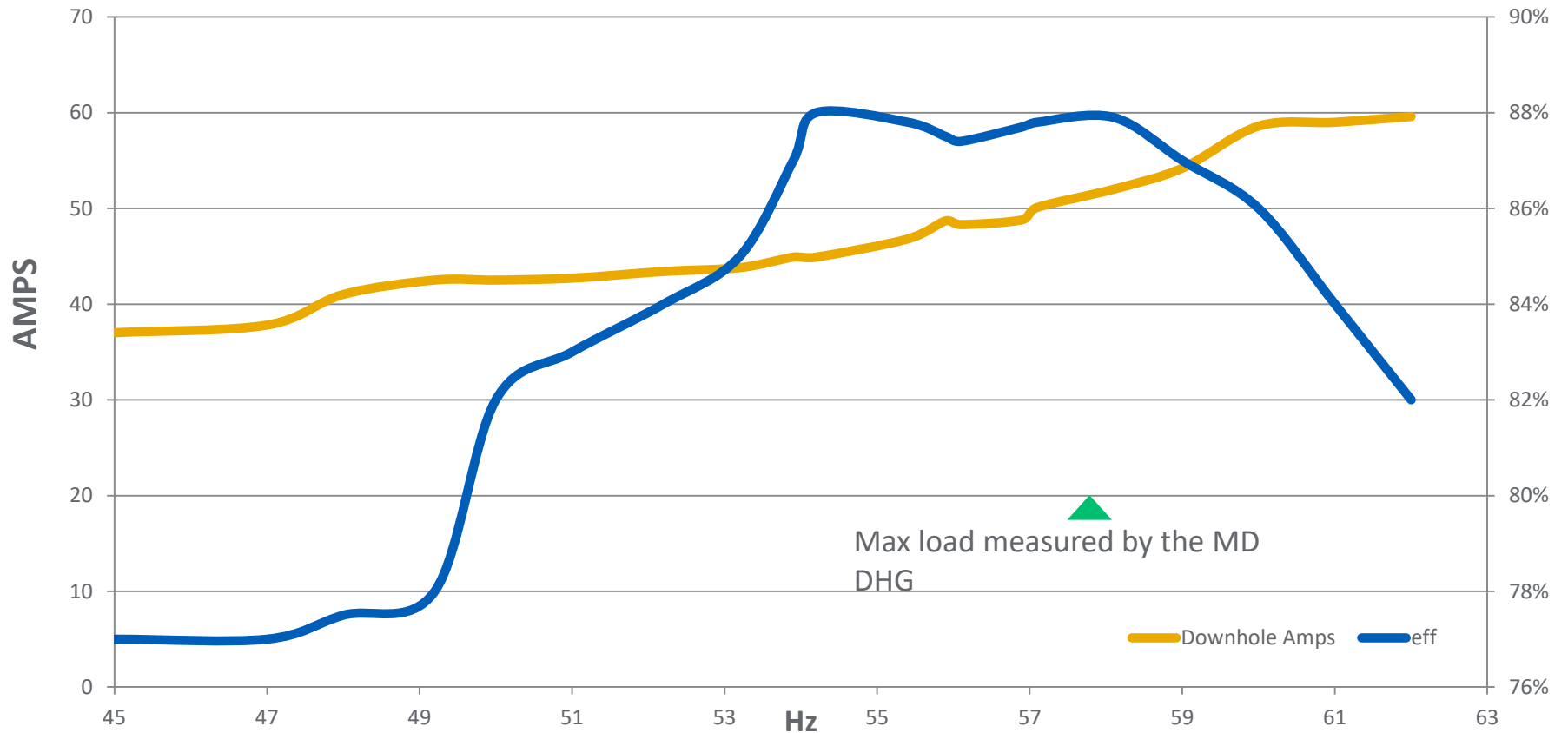
# CASE STUDY: Motor load

## MEASURED MOTOR LOAD (GAUGE) VS. CALCULATED MOTOR AMPS (VSD)



# CASE STUDY: Motor load

## MOTOR EFFICIENCY VS VSD CALCULATED DOWNHOLE AMPS



# CASE STUDY: Available power saving

- Motor data suggests that by changing Volt/Hz ratio from current settings to 60 Hz (e.g. volts which are supplied at 63Hz now to be supplied at 58 – 60Hz) should deliver

**Potential saving of 9% - 13% on power cost  
with the same production**

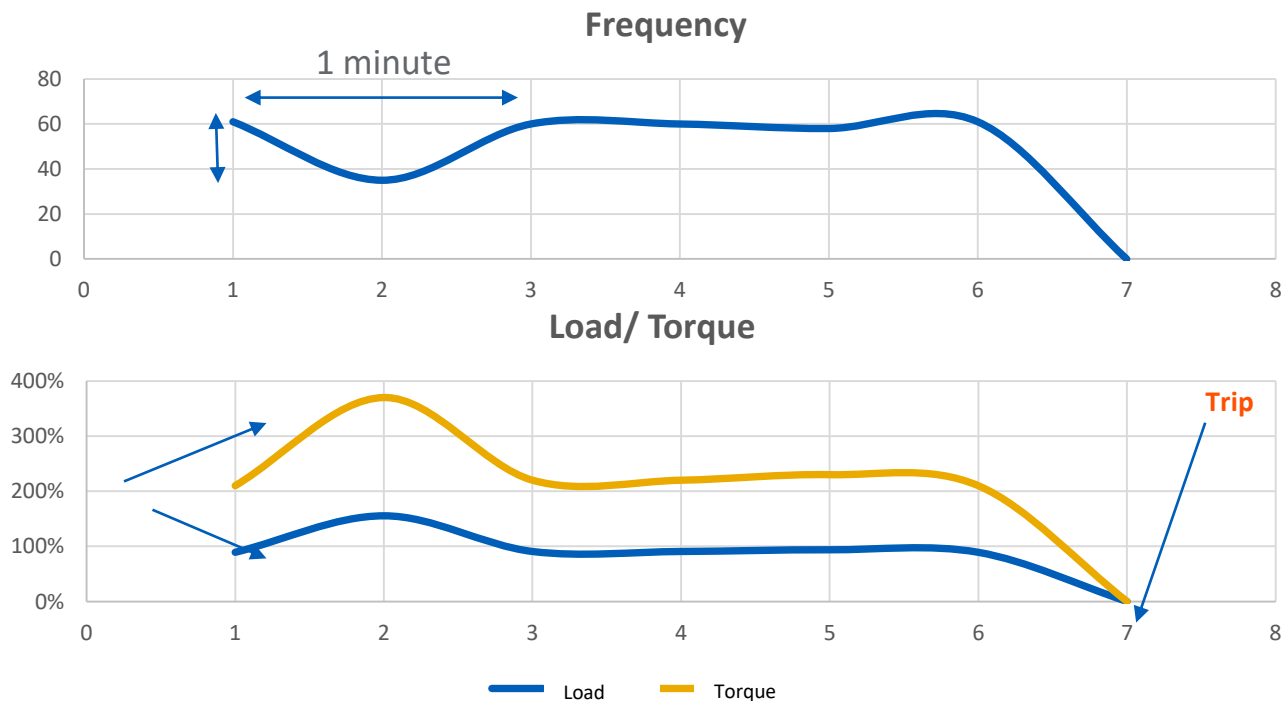
- In this case the VSD tripped many times after exceeding the suggested maximum operating point of 57Hz .
- Due to long log rate of VSD data — poor user input — trips were not always detected in VSD amperage log leading to extended downtime



# CASE STUDY: Motor performance diagnostics

## ~150% SUDDEN INCREASE IN LOAD DETECTED

Exceeding **maximum motor torque**, in this case 350%, may shear the shaft or cause permanent damage – if not controlled or rectified.

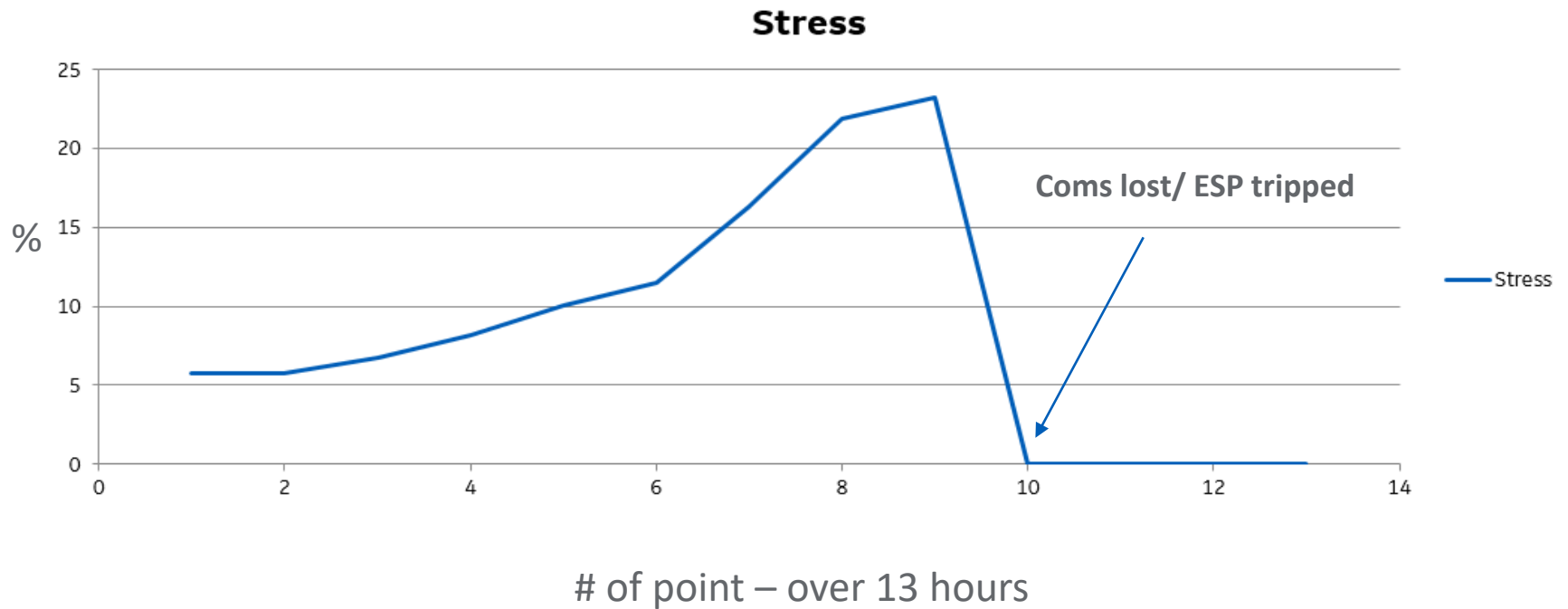


Within 1 minute, frequency drops from 60Hz to 35Hz & returns to 60

Caused huge steps of motor load and torque

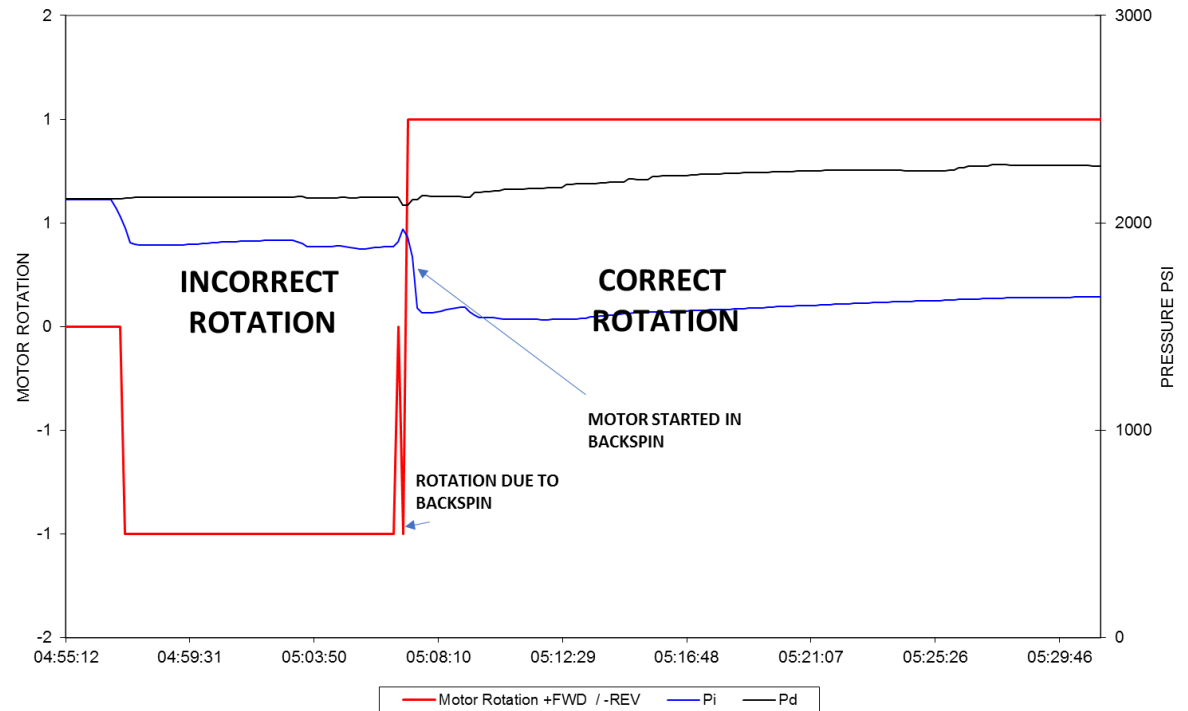
# CASE STUDY: Motor failure prediction

Increased **stress indicated by the DHG**, while  $\Delta P$  and DH amps did not change. The ESP tripped for electrical motor failure.



# Optimising production

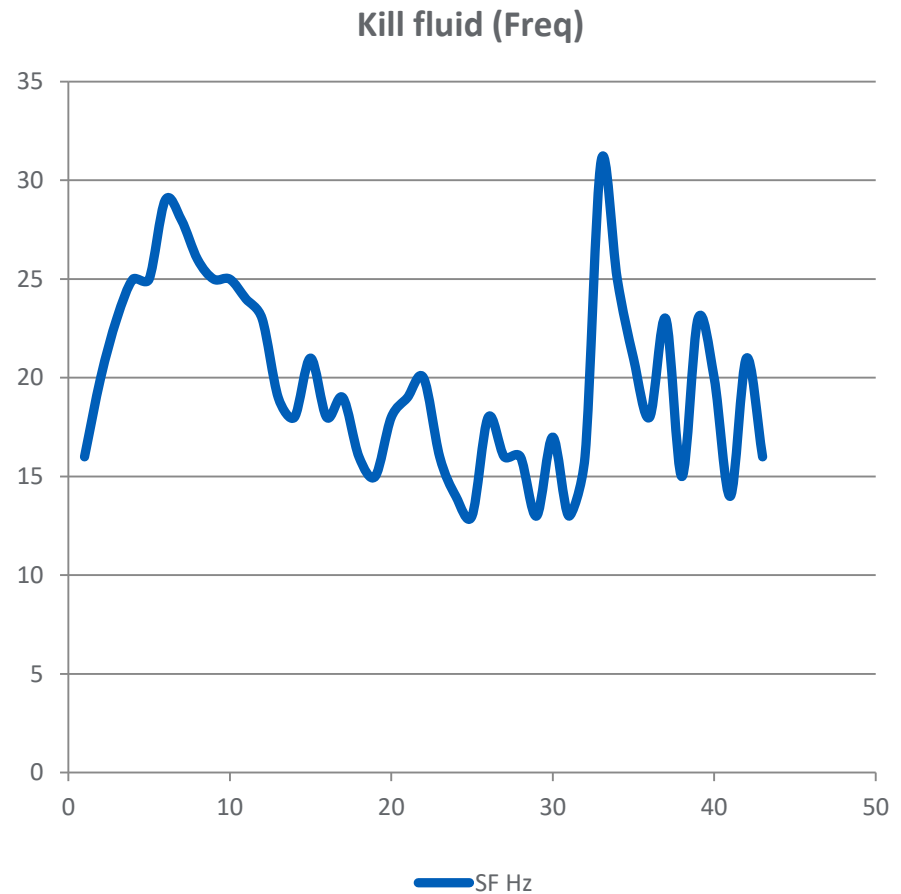
- Motor diagnostics gauge immediately shows motor direction without having to wait for fluid to surface
- Detects stuck pumps
- Forward/reverse configurable for pump manufacturer



# Case study data: Backspin

## MEASURING TRUE BACKSPIN DOWNHOLE

- Zenith gauge is capable of detecting backspin, **ruling out risk** involved in measuring voltage manually & perhaps eliminating need for a backspin relay.
- Backspin info can be vital during RIH ensuring kill fluid rate is within safe range to the ESP stages.
- Pi, Pd readings will not necessarily indicate backspin in all cases.
- Graph is an example of backspin logs taken at intervals during RIH.



# Conclusion

# Zenith E-Series ESP gauge with motor diagnostics

## BENEFITS



Motor  
Shaft RPM



Slip  
Rate



Power  
Factor



Torque  
& HP



Imbalance  
Indicator



Shaft  
Direction



Motor  
Efficiency

- Replaces inaccurate surface calculations
- Enables accurate electrical performance monitoring
- Run equipment at actual optimum points against load

System adjustments are made based on measured not estimated values  
**ensuring truly efficient, safeguarded ESP operations.**

# Zenith E-Series ESP gauge with motor diagnostics

## CONCLUSION

The Zenith E-Series Gauge with Motor Diagnostics provides **real-time power analysis** enabling operator to:

- Monitor motor performance for informed decision-making
- Operate ESP at the best efficiency and lowest cost
- Place less strain on equipment to enhance runlife
- Quickly know pump is spinning the correct way at start up
- Optimize production vs power consumption



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