Dynamic Imaging Principle
OIW/WIO Analysis

JM Canty International

Presentation Outline

Industry Applications

Dynamic Imaging Principle

Image Retrieval – Hardware

Image Analysis – Software

Data Outputs

Sample Case Studies

Industry Applications

Produced Water / Water for Injection Analysis

- Oil in Water (PPM Concentration, Droplet Size)

Environmental Requirements
- PPM Dispersed Hydrocarbons

Process Control & Optimisation
- Separator Performance Analysis
- Chemical Addition (Emulsion Breaker) Analysis

- Solids in Water (PPM Concentration, Particle Size)

Separator Performance Analysis
Avoid Plugging Issues (WFI)
Control Pipeline / Equipment Erosion

Industry Applications

Crude Oil Analysis

- Water in Oil (PPM Concentration, Droplet Size)

Process Control & Optimisation
- Separator Performance Analysis
- Pipe Line Transfer Issues / Adherence to Refinery Standards

- Solids in Oil (PPM Concentration, Particle Size)

Pipe Line Transfer Issues / Adherence to Refinery Standards

Vision Based Particle Analysis Basic Principle

JM Canty's vision based technique works on the basic principle of presenting the fluid between a high intensity light source, and microscopic camera

The captured images are then sent to Cantyvision Client Software for analysis, where the suspended particulate (water, oil, solids, gas bubbles etc.) is measured under a number of different parameters to provide size, shape and concentration data

Identical optics between the lab and inline system ensures consistent results

Image Retrieval - Hardware

- JM Canty's vision based systems are made up of 3 critical components;

  - CCD Ethernet Camera
  - Flow Path between two Canty fused glass pieces
  - Canty High Intensity Light Source

Image Retrieval – Hardware – CCD Camera

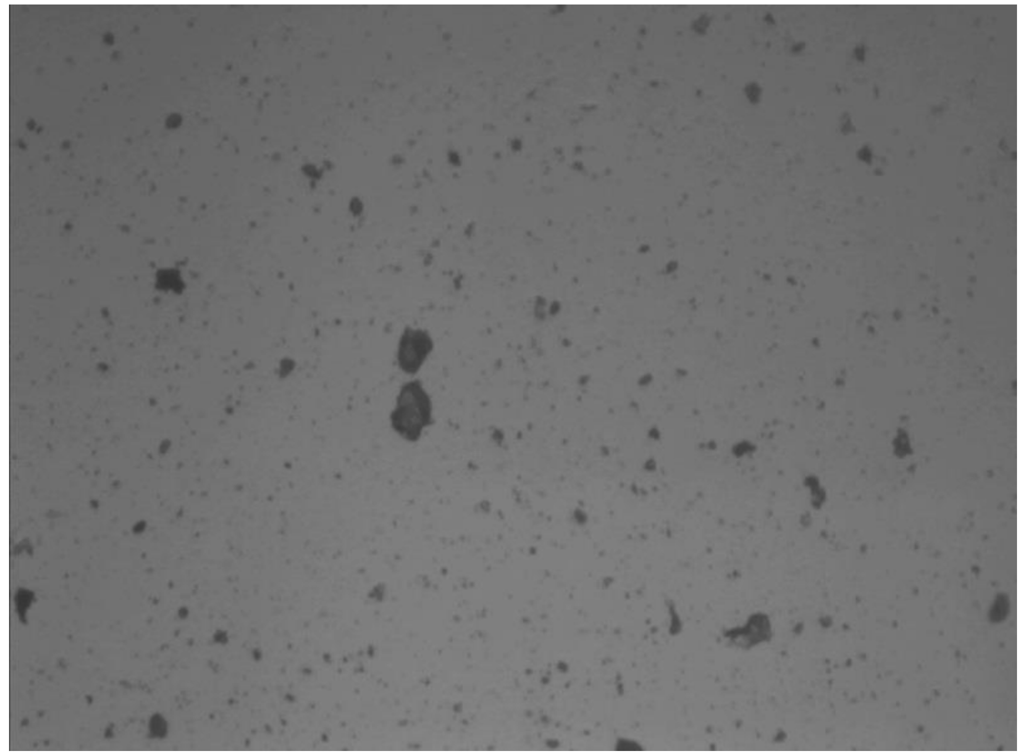
Gigabit Ethernet technology for optimum image retrieval

1600 x 1200 Pixel Array configurable to 0.35µm per Pixel Resolution

1/100,000s Shutter Speed

Particle / Droplet Size to 0.7µm

Simple RJ45 Network Connection to Control PC



Sand in Water

Image Retrieval – Hardware – Fused Glass Flow Path

- Fusion of glass to metal – one piece construction
- Critical to our vision based technique
- Pressures to 600 BAR, Temp -200 to 300ºC

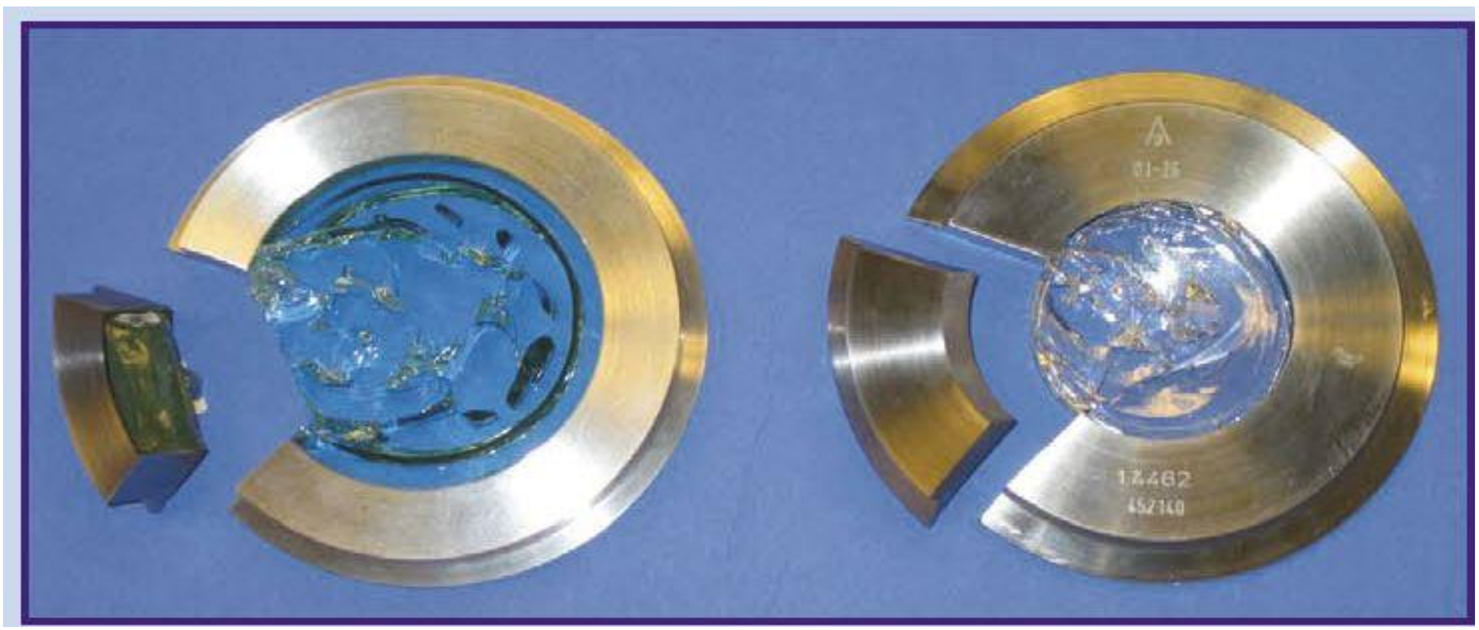
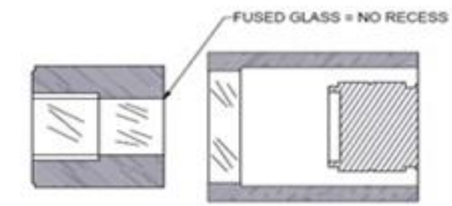


Image Retrieval – Hardware – Fused Glass Flow Path

Importance of fused glass technology

- Hermetically sealed one piece construction means no recesses or gaps where product can adhere to and start to build up
- Spray Ring option included as standard
- Adjustable Gap Size dependent on sample present



CANTY FUSED GLASS

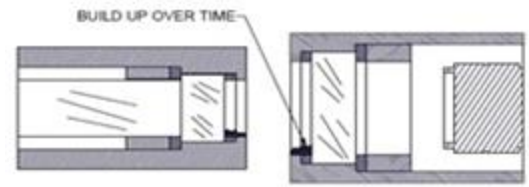


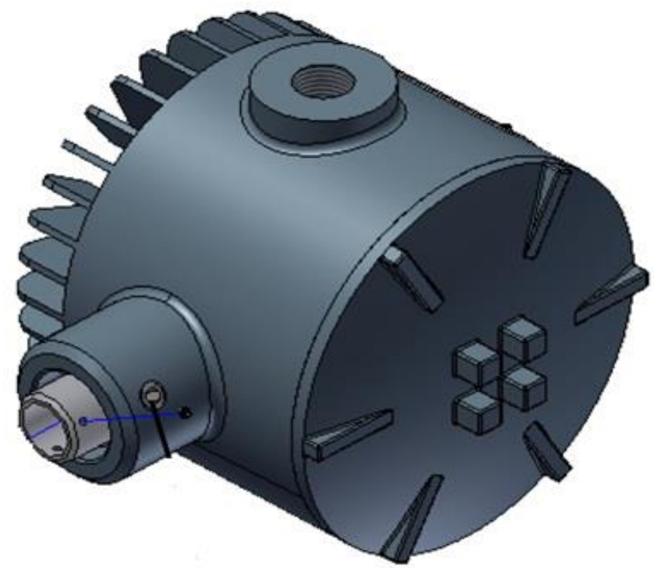
PLATE GLASS WITH BUILD UP

Image Retrieval – Hardware – Lighting System

High flow rates inline require an increased shutter speed and so an increased amount of light to capture particulate in “freeze frame” in order to perform software analysis

Flow speeds up to 2.75m/s (dependent on light transmission through fluid)

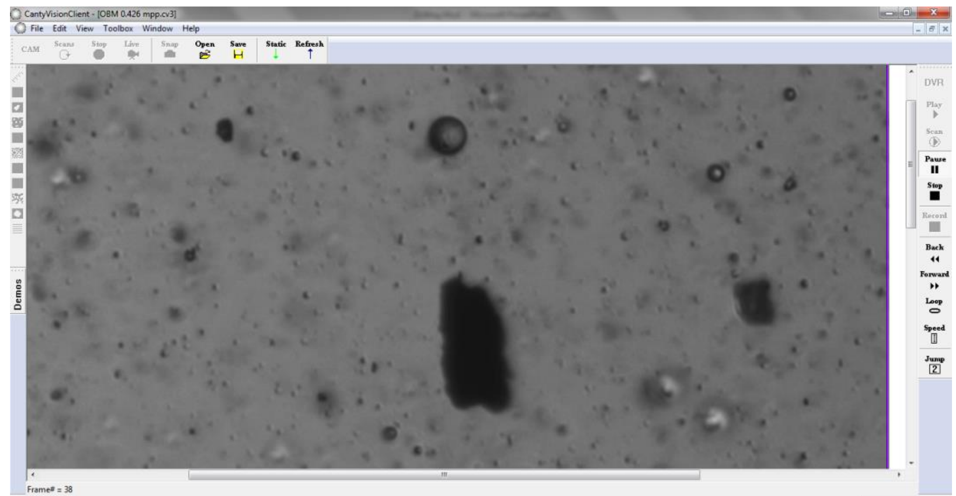
Pipe Line Size	Max Flow Rate
1"	83 l/m
2"	335 l/m
3"	750 l/m
4"	1340 l/m
6"	3000 l/m
8"	5300 l/m



JM Canty's Vision Based Technique

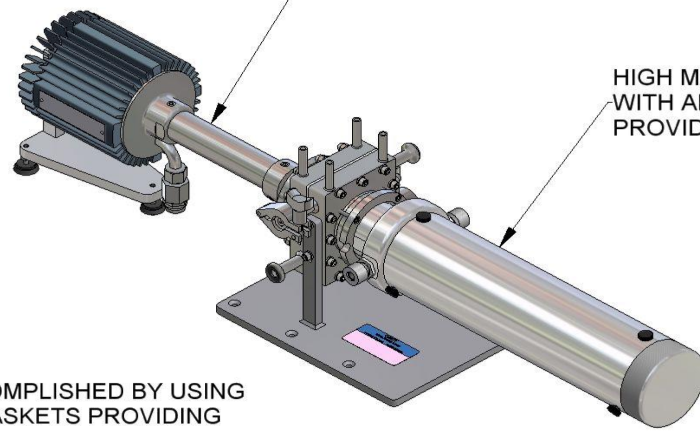
- Various systems depending on application retrieve live images from the process

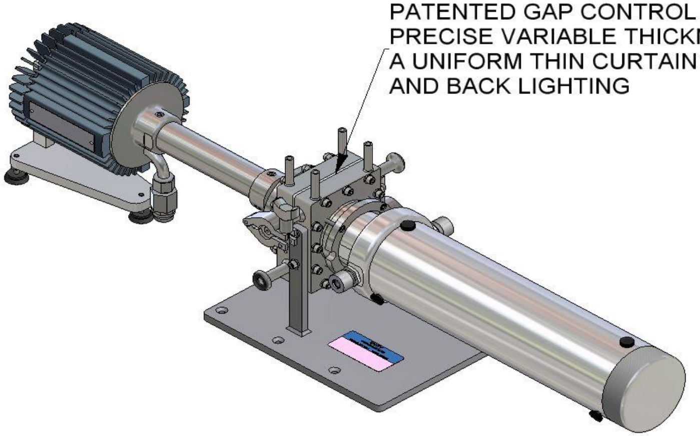
  - Tru-Flow
  - Inflow
  - Particle Probe



Tru-Flow Portable / Lab System

- Lighting
- Camera
- Flow Gap





Tru-Flow Portable / Lab System

Portable system that can be easily transported to different measurement points

The Inflow (pipelines up to 22”) works on the same principle as the Tru-Flow

- Lighting
- Camera
- Flow Gap

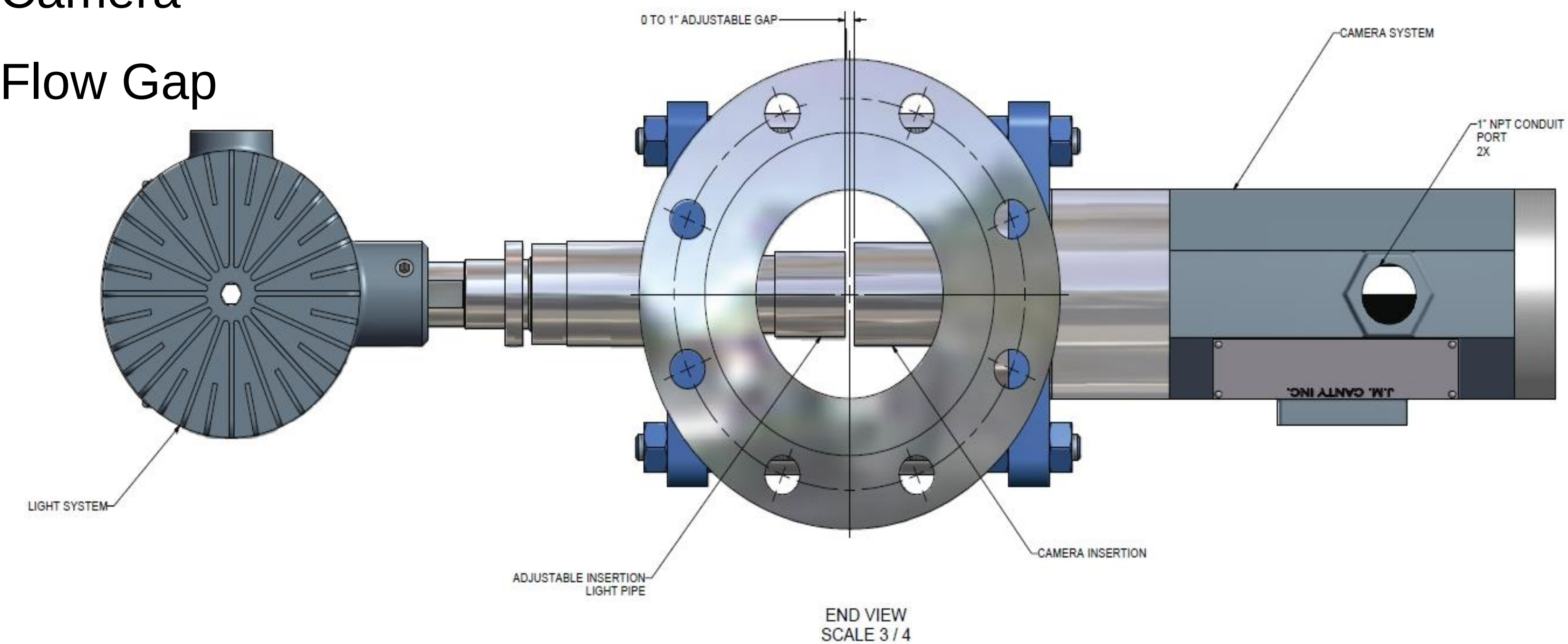
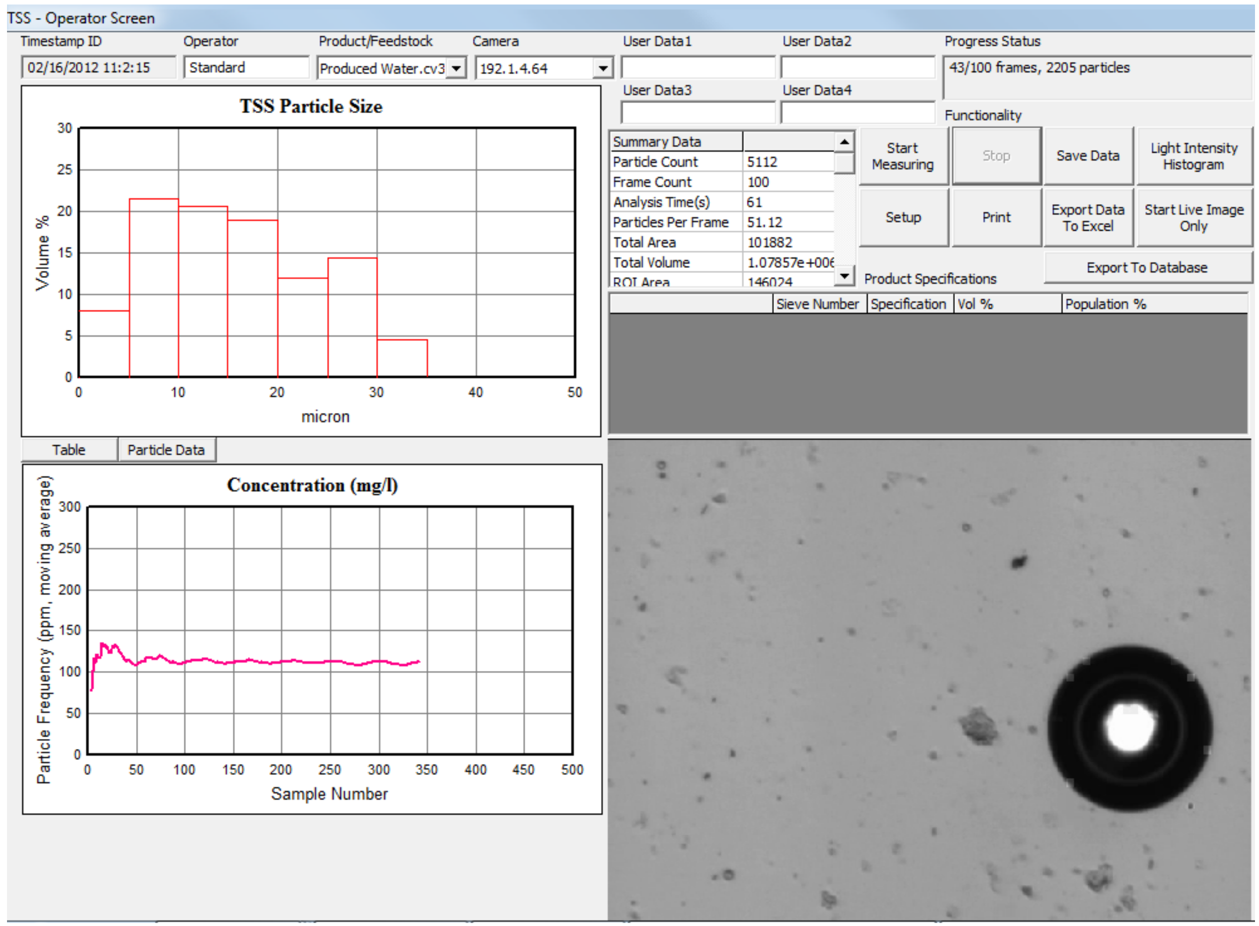


Image Analysis – Cantyvision Software – Operator Screen

Puts information and configuration in an easy to read format fore ease of operator control

Graphical outputs of particle size distribution and concentration

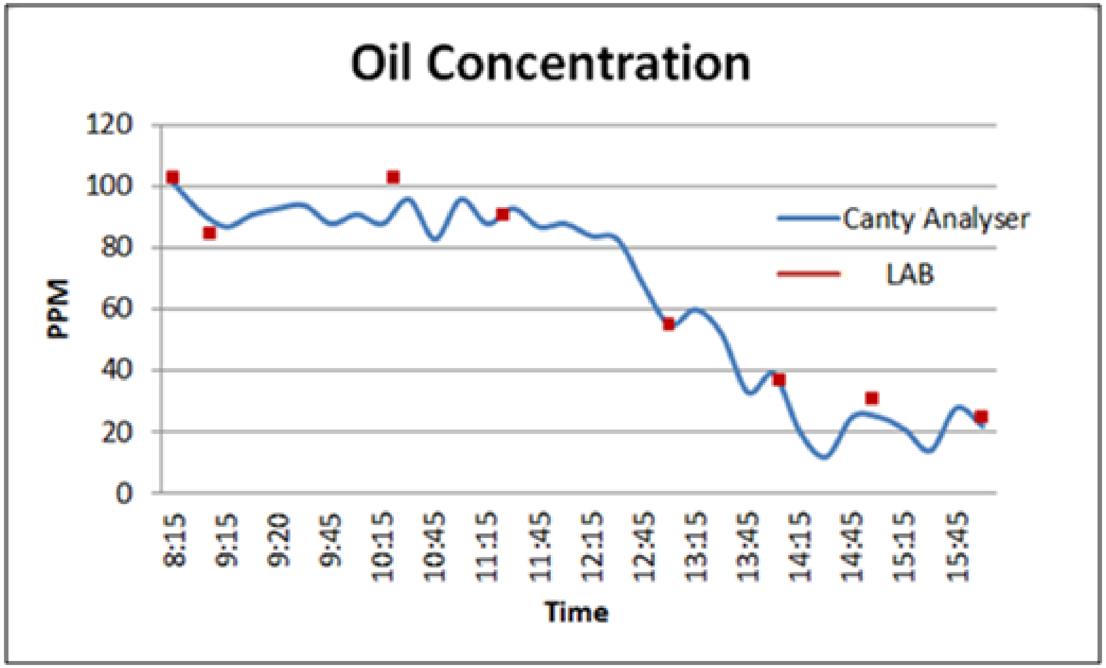
Configurable calculation for client specific products



Case Study 1: OiW (Produced Water Analysis)

Compare the continuous real time in line measurement from the Canty system, to the end user’s lab method (UV analysis)

Field Source	Time	Canty OiW Analyser	Operator’s Lab
Source 1	8:15	101	101
Source 1	9:13	92	86
Source 1	10:30	96	102
Source 1	11:30	93	94
Source 2	13:00	55	56
Source 2	14:00	39	40
Source 2	15:00	25	27
Source 2	16:00	22	25



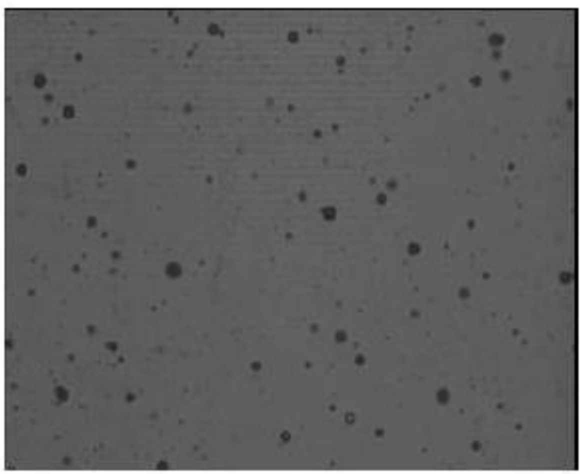
Case Study 2: OiW and TSS
Dynamic Imaging Applied to IGF & Filtration Performance Analysis

The Canty Portable InFlow unit was connected to 3 different sampling points to determine if the inlet / outlet oil & solids were within specification;

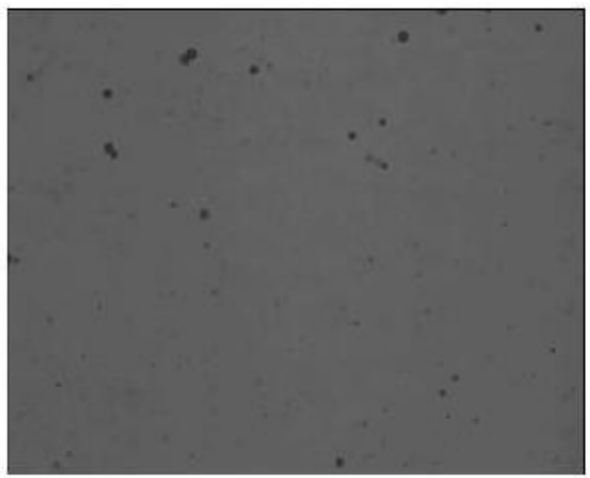
- IGF Inlet
- IGF Outlet / Filter Inlet
- Filter Outlet (Discharge Water)

Case Study 1: Oil in Water
Dynamic Imaging Applied to IGF & Filtration Performance Analysis

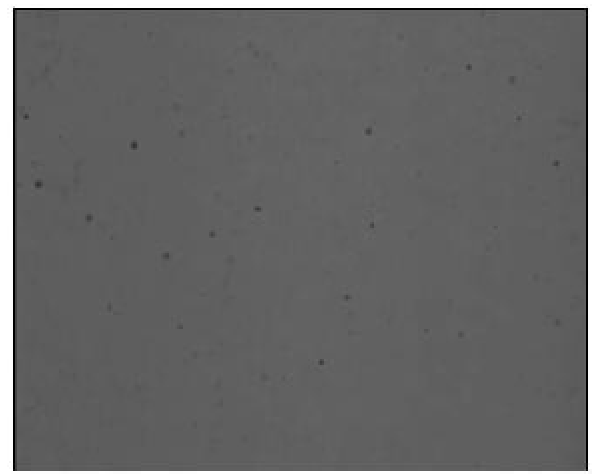
IGF Inlet



IGF Outlet / Filter Inlet



Filter Outlet



Case Study 1: Oil in Water
Dynamic Imaging Applied to IGF & Filtration Performance Analysis

Oil	Untreated	IGF Outlet	Filtered Discharge
PPM	250-350	60-80	20-30
Dv 10*	13.7	6.5	6.0
Dv 50*	38.2	14.2	11.4
Dv 90*	94.2	28.7	19.1

TSS	Untreated	IGF Outlet	Filtered Discharge
PPM	150-170	70-100	10-20
Dv 10*	7.5	6.7	3.9
Dv 50*	21.4	19.7	10.2
Dv 90*	23.9	27.4	21.6

Case Study 3: TSS in Water
Dynamic Imaging Applied to Well Formation Studies

Overview

A cylindrical section of sandstone rock was placed under stress using a core flood cell, whilst flowing brine through the sandstone.

Pressure was increased until sandstone rock failed catastrophically. The unit was connected to the core flood cell output for monitoring sand particle size and concentration

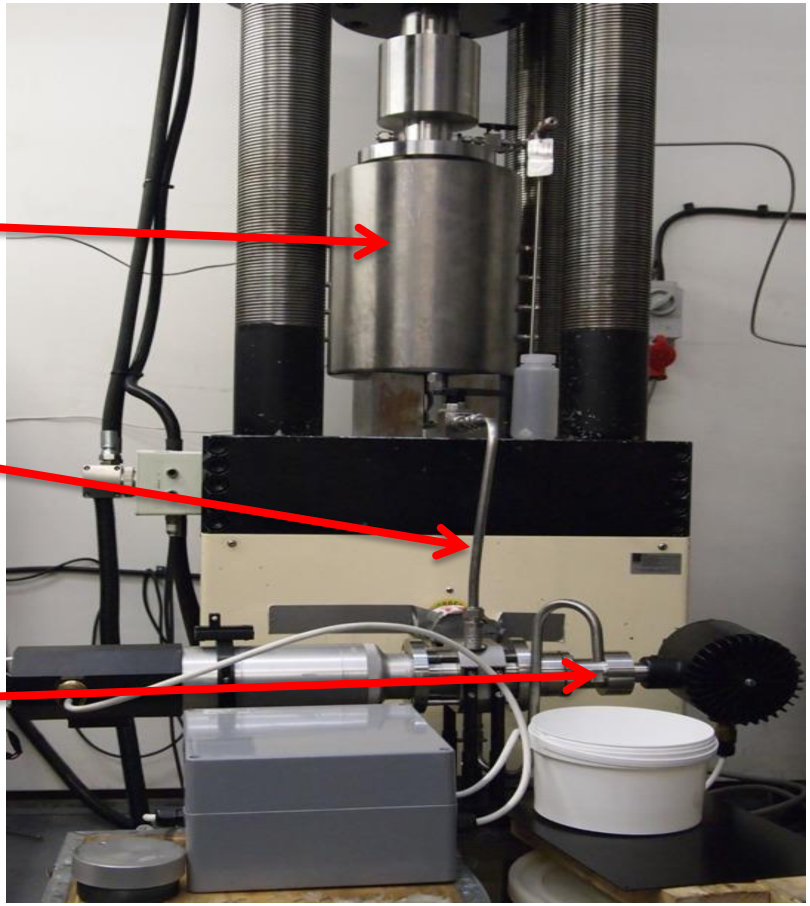
Case Study 3: TSS in Water

Test Setup

Core Flood Cell

Outlet of Flood Cell Connected to Inlet of Analyser

Analyser Outlet Fluid Collected for Visual Observation



Case Study 4: TSS in Water
Dv10-100 Particle Size vs Time

0-10 Minutes	
DV Values	Minor Axis (microns)
Dv 10	14.4476
Dv 20	22.992
Dv 30	29.8377
Dv 40	34.6833
Dv 50	43.6623
Dv 60	60.4913
Dv 70	71.1488
Dv 80	80.3852
Dv 90	86.1794
Dv 100	86.1794

11-20 Minutes	
DV Values	Minor Axis (microns)
Dv 10	16.2698
Dv 20	26.8505
Dv 30	35.7407
Dv 40	45.6363
Dv 50	63.2325
Dv 60	68.0207
Dv 70	85.9203
Dv 80	85.9203
Dv 90	94.872
Dv 100	94.872

21-30 Minutes	
DV Values	Minor Axis (microns)
Dv 10	17.9002
Dv 20	27.105
Dv 30	36.0393
Dv 40	50.1207
Dv 50	54.6894
Dv 60	60.2976
Dv 70	69.8103
Dv 80	72.6854
Dv 90	72.6854
Dv 100	92.8906

31-40 Minutes	
DV Values	Minor Axis (microns)
Dv 10	13.0126
Dv 20	17.4217
Dv 30	20.776
Dv 40	25.0604
Dv 50	31.2569
Dv 60	34.1292
Dv 70	38.8483
Dv 80	44.6082
Dv 90	50.9803
Dv 100	63.1896

41-50 Minutes	
DV Values	Minor Axis (microns)
Dv 10	19.3387
Dv 20	33.0769
Dv 30	42.2934
Dv 40	51.1626
Dv 50	69.0444
Dv 60	83.4214
Dv 70	83.4214
Dv 80	83.4214
Dv 90	120.315
Dv 100	120.315

51-60 Minutes	
DV Values	Minor Axis (microns)
Dv 10	14.3212
Dv 20	25.4378
Dv 30	37.5901
Dv 40	49.7532
Dv 50	75.2213
Dv 60	97.5982
Dv 70	108.986
Dv 80	108.986
Dv 90	136.129
Dv 100	136.129

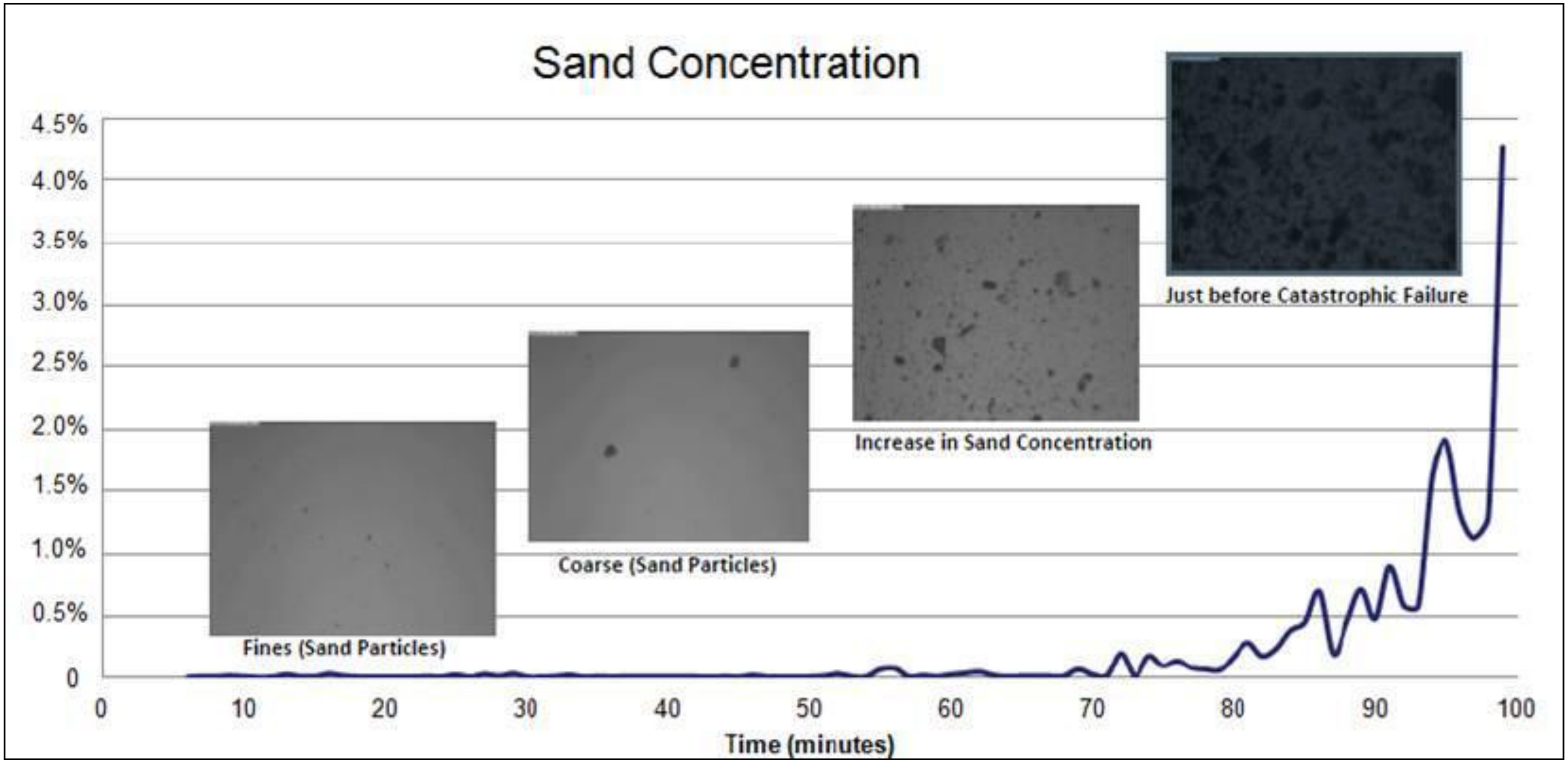
61-70 Minutes	
DV Values	Minor Axis (microns)
Dv 10	28.6419
Dv 20	59.3422
Dv 30	86.2153
Dv 40	114.561
Dv 50	115.021
Dv 60	118.14
Dv 70	169.251
Dv 80	169.251
Dv 90	195.275
Dv 100	195.275

71-80 Minutes	
DV Values	Minor Axis (microns)
Dv 10	26.3377
Dv 20	59.992
Dv 30	84.2383
Dv 40	105.923
Dv 50	142.57
Dv 60	147.865
Dv 70	149.652
Dv 80	150.991
Dv 90	158.344
Dv 100	198.818

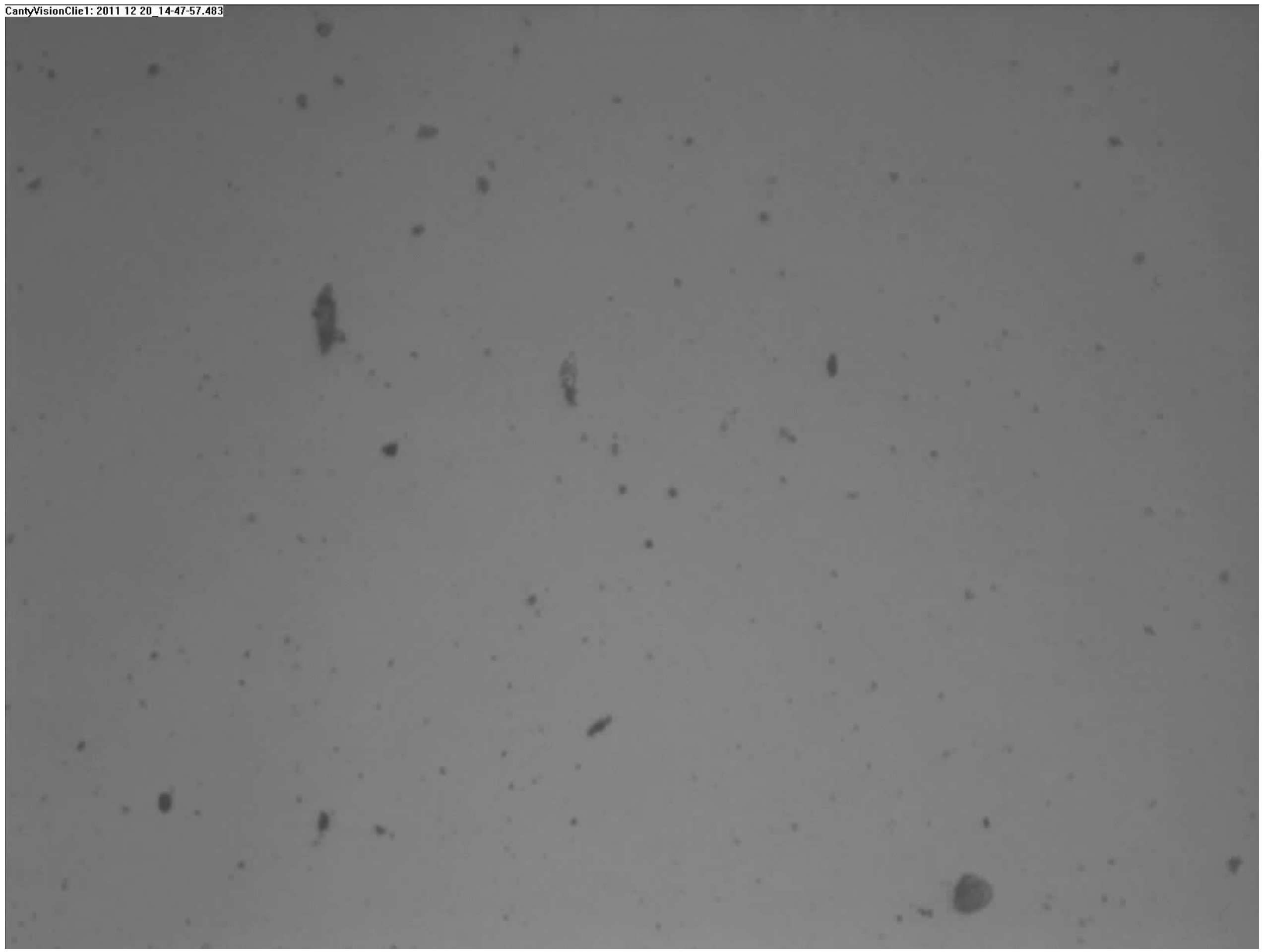
81-90 Minutes	
DV Values	Minor Axis (microns)
Dv 10	32.2158
Dv 20	60.5284
Dv 30	101.538
Dv 40	124.797
Dv 50	138.166
Dv 60	152.119
Dv 70	169.993
Dv 80	185.168
Dv 90	208.435
Dv 100	224.233

Catastrophic Failure	
DV Values	Minor Axis (microns)
Dv 10	42.8068
Dv 20	71.3619
Dv 30	108.203
Dv 40	125.69
Dv 50	135.123
Dv 60	145.013
Dv 70	165.965
Dv 80	198.231
Dv 90	237.742
Dv 100	351.44

Case Study 3: TSS in Water
Sand Concentration vs Time



Case Study: Dynamic Imaging Applied to Well Formation Studies



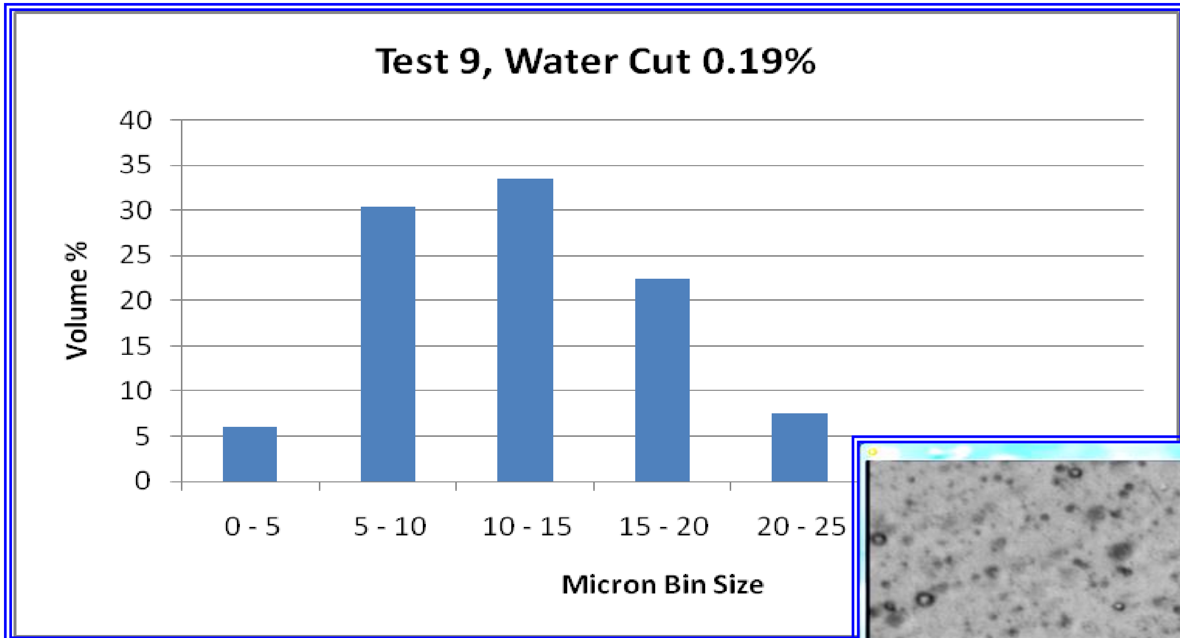
Case Study 4: Measurement of Water Droplets in Crude

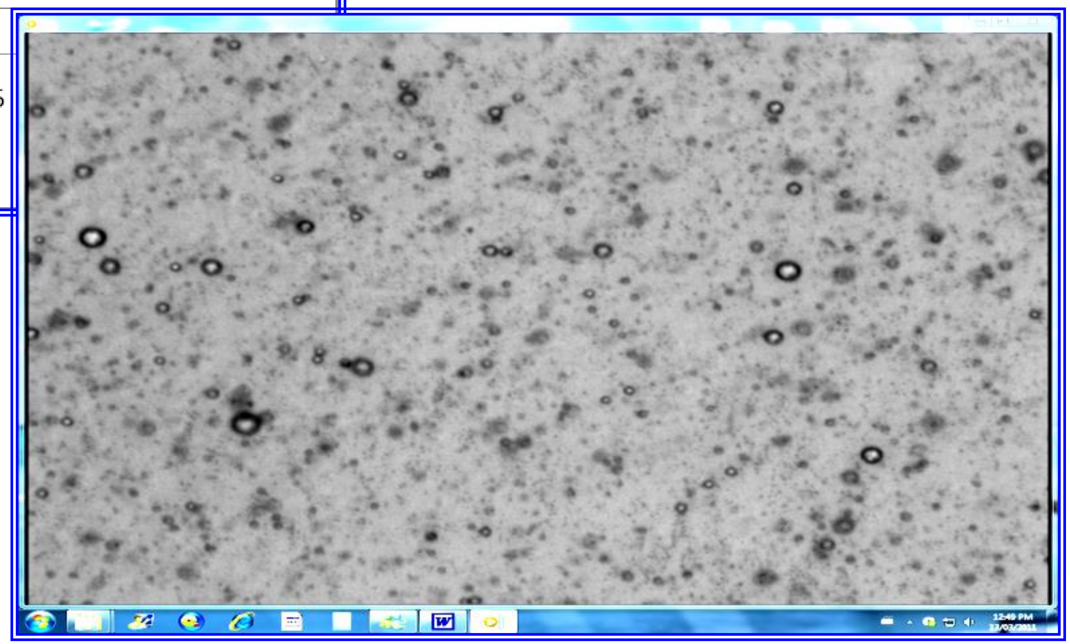
- Recently , there have been intensive studies to determine water droplet size distribution along the 800 mile Alyeska Pipeline stretching from Purdue Bay to Valdez Alaska.

- Over the years, crude flow has decreased significantly from the original design of 2 million barrels per day to the present 700,000 barrels per day.

- This decrease in flow is a major cause of concern for water dropout. The volume of water, water droplet size and crude temperature are the major variables which determine the amount of water dropout in low-lying areas.

- If water happens to accumulate in low-lying areas from reduction in flow or a pipeline shutdown, it could freeze and cause major restart issues and equipment damage.


Test 9, Water Cut 0.19%
Volume %
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
0 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 15
15 - 20
20 - 25
Micron Bin Size



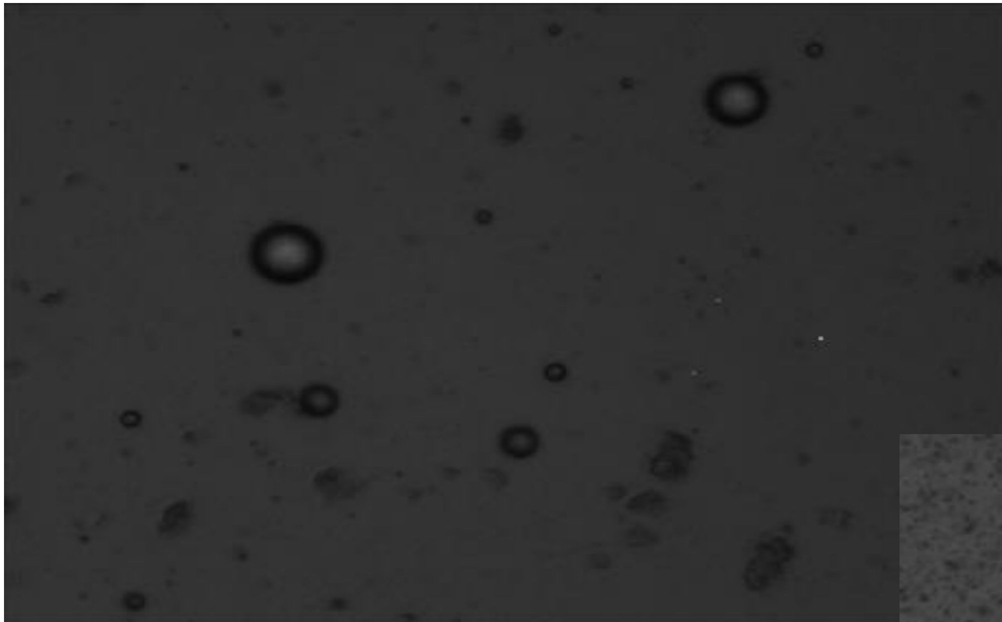
Case Study 5: Effect of Pressure Reduction Valves on Water Droplets in Crude

- As the crude reaches East Meters in Valdez, the line pressure ranges between 750 to 850 psi

- The crude enters East Meters and passes through pressure reduction valves, dropping the pressure to approximately 120 psi

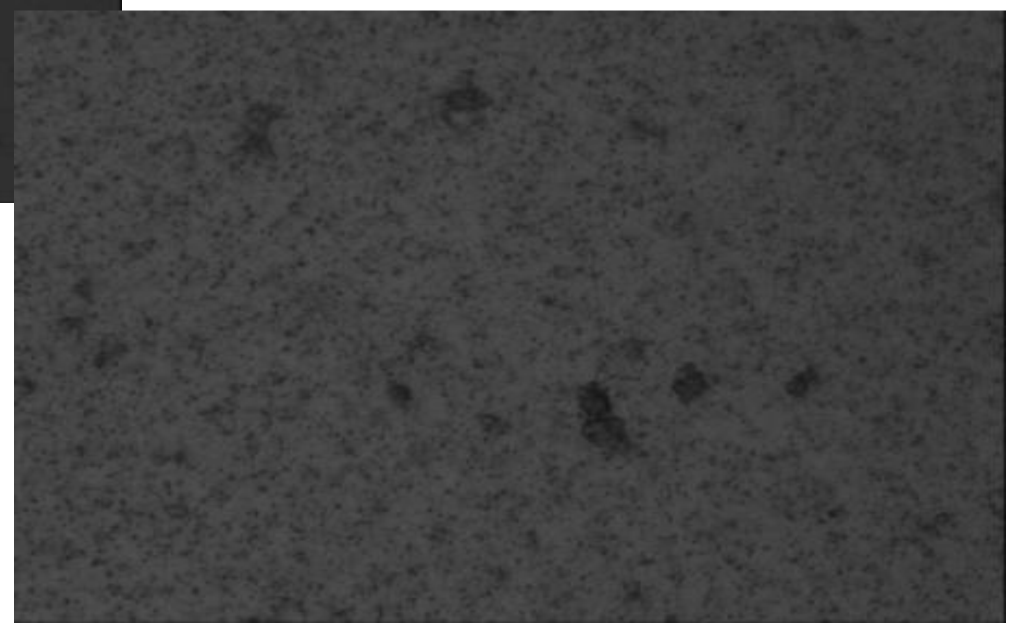
- The Canty was installed to determine the effect of this pressure drop on water droplet size. This application also demonstrates the importance of choosing the correct process location to study droplet size

- The Canty was installed at both the high pressure and low pressure side of the pressure reduction valves



Before Pressure Reduction Valves

Water Droplets Clearly Visible



After Pressure Reduction Valves

Water Droplets Have Been Sheared

Questions
&
Answers

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