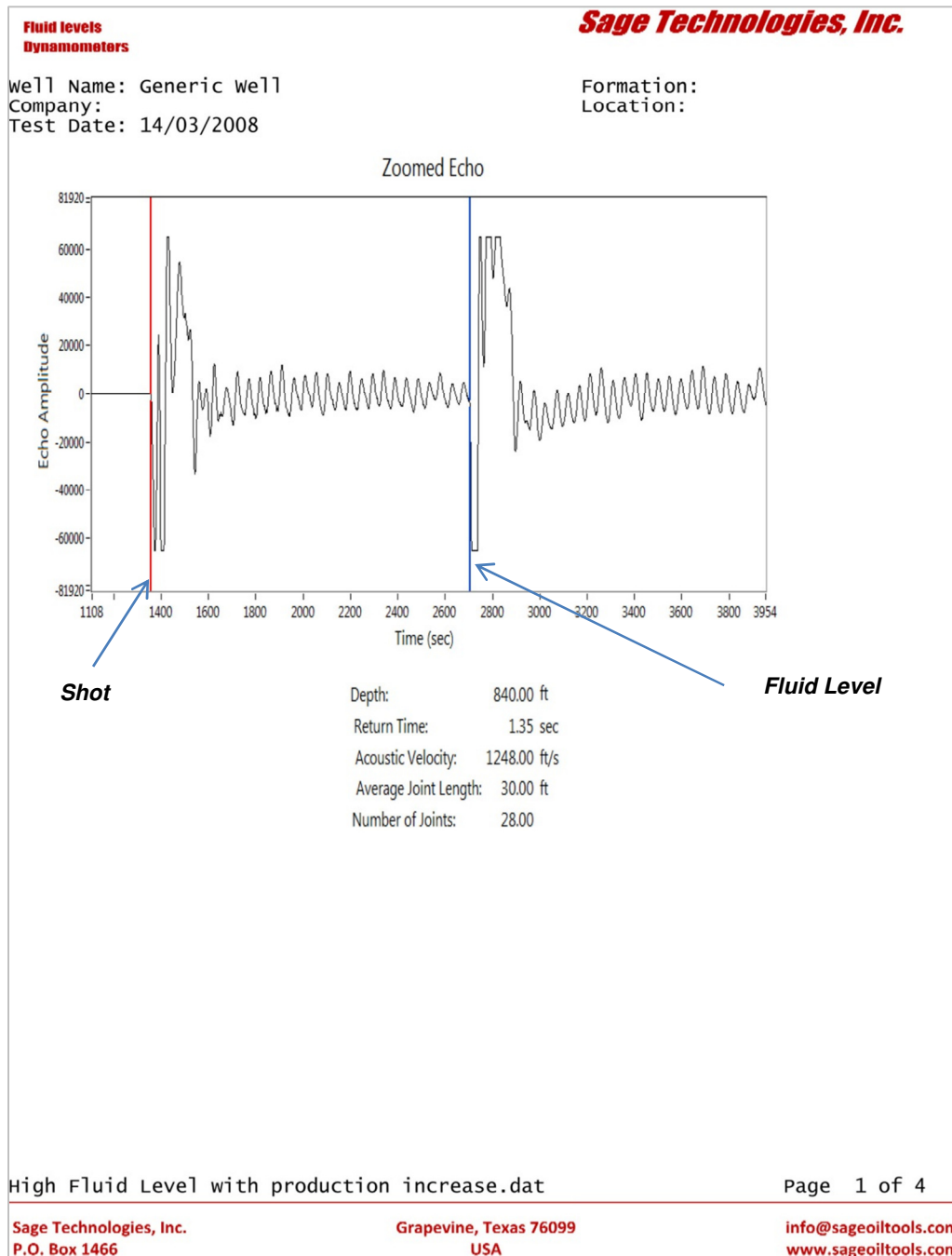


Using Fluid Level Data

Example 1: High Fluid Level

A well has a static reservoir pressure of 950 psia that is below the original bubble point pressure and the pump intake is set below the perforations.

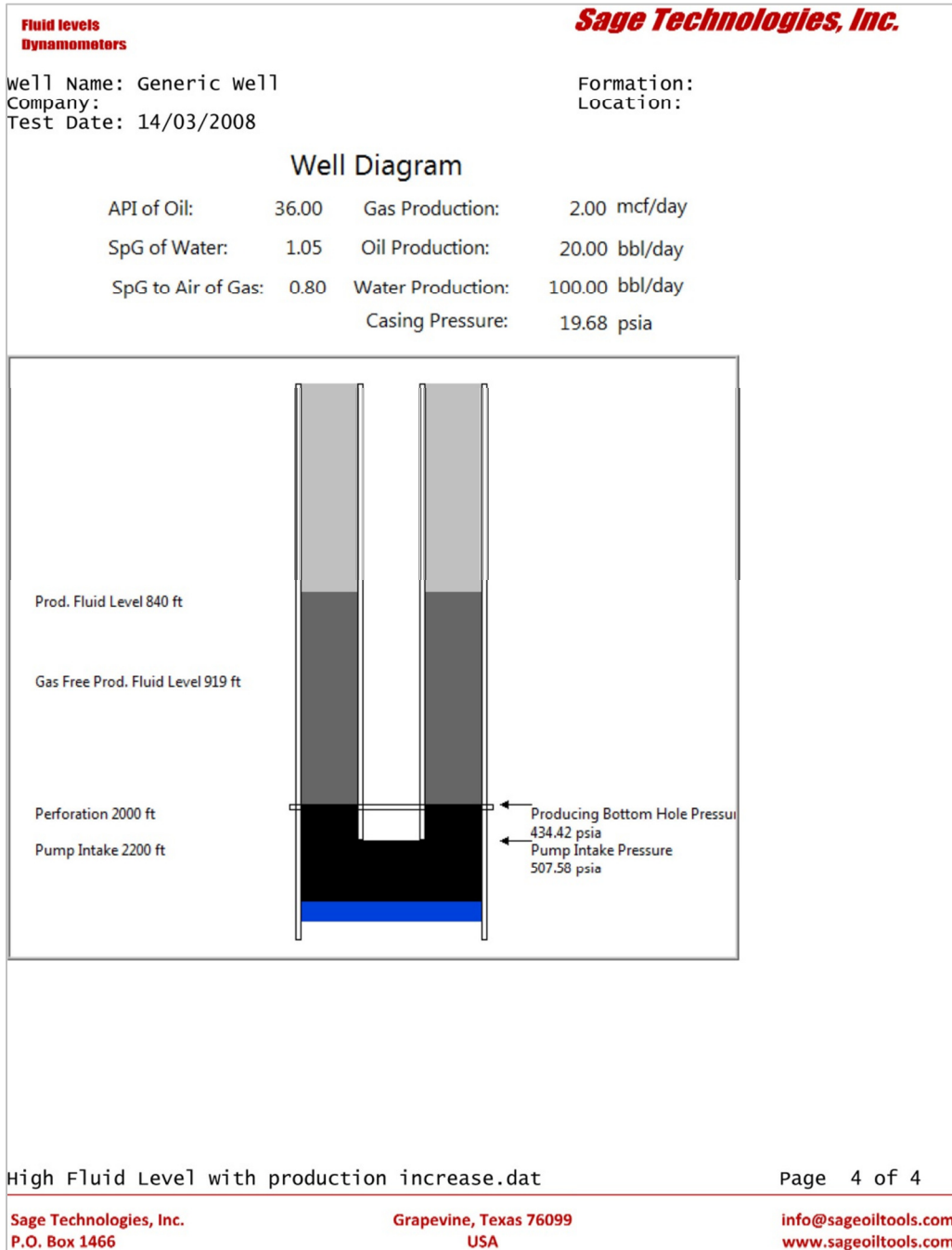
Here is the fluid level shot:




Example from Acoustic Fluid Logger report

In Example 1, the fluid level is found to be 28 joints (840 ft.). the perforations are at 2,000 ft. and the pump intake is set at 2,200 ft.

Use the program to calculate producing bottomhole pressure and pump intake pressure.



Example from Acoustic Fluid Logger report

In Example 1, finish by calculating production increases if the pump intake pressure is lowered to 150 psi from the current 507.58 psia. 

	Current	Maximum	Potential @ 150 psig	Increase
Oil	20.00 (bbl/day)	26.98 (bbl/day)	25.59 (bbl/day)	5.59 (bbl/day)
Water	100.00 (bbl/day)	134.91 (bbl/day)	127.96 (bbl/day)	27.96 (bbl/day)
Gas	2.00 (mcf/day)	2.70 (mcf/day)	2.56 (mcf/day)	0.56 (mcf/day)

Example from Acoustic Fluid Logger report

So, by lowering the fluid level by increasing the spm of the pump, we are able to increase production:
from 20 bbl oil & 100 bbl water
to 25.59 bbl oil & 127.96 bbl water per day.

This is a 5.59 bbl/day increase in oil production, or approximately a 28 % production increase.