

Search history

- Search PN=(WO2016100132) (Results 1)
1:
- Search PA=(UNICO INC) (Results 62)
2:
- Search STAC=(device and sampling and density) and PA=(UNICO INC) (Results 0)
3:
- Search STAC=(device and density) and PA=(UNICO INC) (Results 1)
4:
- Search device and muestreo and densidad and dual (Results 9)
5:
- Search [SP]: 1. a dual component density sampler apparatus for determining at least one of a density of a water component and a density of an oil component of a fluid mixture of oil and water extracted from an oil well while maintaining the components in production conditions, the dual component density sampler apparatus comprising: a three-way valve coupled to the oil well during production flow of fluid from the oil well at an input port, with the three-way valve having a first output port and a second output port a dual-in-single-out manifold coupled to the first output port a segregation tank apparatus for separating the water component and the oil component of the fluid mixture, said segregation tank apparatus comprising an entrance tank and an exit tank wherein: an entrance end of the entrance tank is coupled to the second output port an exit end of the entrance tank coupled to an entrance end of the exit tank and an exit end of the exit tank coupled to the dual-in-single-out manifold and a coriolis meter coupled to the dual-in-single-out manifold, the coriolis meter configured to selectively measure a density of the fluid mixture, a density of the oil component, and a density of the water. 2. the dual component density sampler apparatus of claim 1, wherein a volume of the entrance tank is different from a volume of the exit tank. 3. the dual component density sampler apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a water trap disposed between the dual-in-single-out manifold and the exit end of the exit tank, the water trap configured to prevent water from the fluid mixture, flowing from the dual-in-single-out manifold to the coriolis meter, from displacing the oil component in the exit tank. 4. the dual component density sampler apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a temperature control apparatus coupled to the segregation tank apparatus, the temperature control apparatus configured to equalize a temperature of the fluid mixture, the oil component, and the water component in the segregation tank apparatus with the temperature of the fluid mixture from the well. 5. the dual component density sampler apparatus of claim 4, wherein the temperature control apparatus comprises a thermal insulation system. 6. the dual component density sampler apparatus of claim 4, wherein the temperature control apparatus comprises a system of production fluid piping disposed within at least one of the entrance tank and the exit tank. 7. the dual component density sampler apparatus of claim 4, wherein the temperature control apparatus comprises a system of coaxial production fluid piping disposed around at least one of the entrance tank and the exit tank. 8. the dual component density sampler apparatus of claim 4, wherein the temperature control apparatus comprises a resistive heater system, wherein said resistive heater system comprises a resistive heating element and a temperature sensor. 9. the dual component density sampler apparatus of claim 1, wherein the exit end of the entrance tank is coupled to the entrance end of the exit tank via an inter-tank connector. 10. the dual component density sampler apparatus of claim 1, wherein the entrance end of the exit tank includes one or more baffles to reduce a velocity of fluid flowing through the segregation tank apparatus, and to prevent mixing of segregated oil and water components. 11. a method for determining a net oil quantity of a fluid mixture of oil and water from an oil well operating under production conditions with a dual component density sampler apparatus, the method comprising: coupling the dual component density sampler apparatus to the oil well with a fluid mixture of oil and water from the oil well flowing into a three-way valve, the dual component density sampler apparatus including the three-way valve, a dual-in-single-out manifold, a segregation tank apparatus and a coriolis meter, wherein the segregation tank apparatus comprises an entrance tank and an exit tank routing the fluid mixture from the three-way valve into the segregation tank apparatus to fill the segregation tank apparatus with said fluid mixture, wherein routing the fluid mixture from the three-way valve into the segregation tank comprises routing the fluid mixture into the entrance tank, and from the entrance tank into the exit tank allowing sufficient time for the fluid mixture of oil and water in both the entrance tank and the exit tank to separate into an oil component and a water component in both the entrance tank and the exit tank, wherein the separated oil component in the entrance tank pushes the water component from the entrance tank into the exit tank of the segregation tank apparatus, with the water component from the entrance tank and the water component in the exit tank combining to push the oil component in the exit tank to the coriolis meter through the dual-in-single-out manifold measuring, in the coriolis meter, the density of the oil component from the exit tank routing the fluid mixture of oil and water from the oil well into the entrance tank of the segregation tank apparatus such that the separated oil component in the entrance tank pushes the water component from the entrance tank into the exit tank of the segregation tank apparatus, with the water component from the entrance tank and the water component from the exit tank combining to flow from the exit tank to the coriolis meter through the dual-in-single-out manifold measuring, before the oil component or fluid mixture from the entrance tank can mix with the water components exiting the exit tank, the density of the water component flowing through the coriolis meter routing the fluid mixture from the three-way valve to the coriolis meter through the dual-in-single-out manifold measuring, in the coriolis meter, the density and the mass flow rate of the fluid mixture and using the measured values of the densities of the water component, of the oil component, and of the fluid mixture, along with the mass flow rate of the fluid mixture, to calculate the net oil flowing in the fluid mixture. 12. the method of claim 11, wherein the volume of the entrance tank is greater than the volume of the exit tank. 13. the method of claim 11, further comprising controlling a temperature of the fluid mixture, the oil component, and the water component in the segregation tank apparatus to reduce any difference between the temperature of the fluid mixture, the oil component, and the water component in the segregation tank apparatus, and that of the fluid mixture of oil and water flowing from the oil well. 14. the method of claim 13, wherein controlling the temperature of the fluid mixture, the oil component, and the water component in the segregation tank apparatus comprises wherein controlling the temperature of the fluid mixture, the oil component, and the water component in the segregation tank apparatus with a temperature control apparatus coupled to the segregation tank apparatus. 15. the method of claim 14, wherein controlling the temperature of the fluid mixture, the oil component, and the water component in the segregation tank apparatus with a temperature control apparatus comprises controlling the temperature of the fluid mixture, the oil component, and the water component in the segregation tank apparatus with a thermal insulation system. 16. the method of claim 14, further comprising directing the fluid mixture to flow through the temperature control apparatus, which comprises a system of production fluid piping disposed within at least one of the entrance tank and the exit tank. 17. the method of claim 14, further comprising directing the fluid mixture to flow through the temperature control apparatus, which comprises a system of coaxial production fluid piping disposed around at least one of the entrance tank and the exit tank. 18. the method of claim 14, wherein the temperature control apparatus comprises a resistive heater system comprising a resistive heating element and a temperature sensor, the method further comprising controlling the heater element to maintain a measured temperature from the temperature sensor that is the same as a measured temperature from the coriolis meter. 19. the method of claim 11, wherein the water component is pushed from the entrance tank into the exit tank of the segregation tank apparatus through an inter-tank connector. 20. the method of claim 11, further comprising reducing the velocity of fluid flow through the segregation tank, and preventing a mixing of segregated oil and water components by arranging one or more baffles in the entrance end of the exit tank. (Results -1)
- Search DUAL AND COMPONENT AND DENSITY AND SAMPLER AND APPARATUS (Results 8)
7:
- Search [SP]: cross-reference to related patent application this patent application claims the benefit of u.s. provisional patent application no. 62/092,995, filed dec. 17, 2014, the entire teachings and disclosure of which are incorporated herein by reference thereto. field of the invention this present invention relates generally to oil well production, and more specifically to a system that separates oil and water components, determines the densities of the components under oil well production conditions and determines the net oil output using those component densities. background of the invention there are many reasons that oil well operators want to know the amount of oil and the amount of water being extracted from the reservoir by the well. the fluid typically extracted is a mixture of oil, water, and entrained gas. the gas in the fluid can be removed by a gas separator as is well known in the industry. accurately determining the amounts of oil and water in the fluid mixture is more difficult. it is known to measure the density of the fluid produced by the well, as well as the pressure and temperature of the fluid, to calculate in real time the relative amounts of water and oil being produced. then, using methods well known in the art to adjust for temperature and pressure differences, one can determine the amounts of oil and water produced at a standard temperature and pressure. to do so, however, requires that the densities of each component, at a known pressure and temperature, be known values. one method of determining the densities of the components is to remove a sample from the production flow and to send the sample to have oil and water densities determined in a laboratory setting. laboratory analysis is usually done at standard temperature and pressure. such removal presents several problems. the significant differences in pressures and temperature from production conditions can

cause the measured densities to deviate so far from the production densities that the calculations compensating for changes in temperature and pressure become less accurate. also, conditions within the subterranean environment can change over time. for instance, the fluid reservoir may be treated with steam or chemicals or the flow within the reservoir may change from one segment of the reservoir to another resulting in a potential change of density of one or both of the components. taking a sample and sending it to a laboratory on a frequent enough basis to detect and account for such changes is burdensome enough that it is usually not done.using a coriolis meter in the production flow, which measures the density of the fluid passing through it as part of its normal operation, to determine the densities of the individual components would address these problems. however, some past efforts to do this have involved interrupting the operation of the pump for significant portions of time to allow the fluid to separate into components within the production tubing and thereby reduced the total fluid output of the well. the apparatus of the present invention overcomes these limitations.it would therefore be desirable to have an apparatus that could provide for the sampling of component densities, and which would be constructed to be both reliable and long-lasting, and which would overcome many of the disadvantages and limitations of the background art discussed above. additionally, it would be desirable if the apparatus required little or no maintenance to be provided by the user throughout its operating lifetime. in order to enhance the market appeal of the apparatus of the present disclosure, it should also be of inexpensive construction to thereby afford the apparatus the broadest possible market.embodiments of the present invention provide such a component density sampling apparatus. these and other advantages of the invention, as well as additional inventive features, will be apparent from the description of the invention provided herein.summary of the inventionthere is disclosed a dual component density sampler apparatus structured to determine a density of the water component and a density of an oil component of a fluid mixture of oil and water. the fluid mixture of oil and water is extracted from an oil well. the determination of the density of the water and oil components are obtained while maintaining the dual component density sampler apparatus in a production condition. in other words, the temperature and pressure of the fluid being extracted is maintained when in the apparatus.the dual component density sampler apparatus includes a three-way valve, a dual-in-single-out manifold, a segregation tank apparatus, and a coriolis meter. the dual-in-single-out manifold is coupled to the first output port of a three-way valve.in a particular embodiment, the three-way valve is coupled to the oil well by appropriate piping, which may include a gas separator apparatus, during production flow of the fluid from the oil well. the three-way valve includes a first output port and a second output port.the segregation tank apparatus is configured for separating a water component and an oil component of the fluid mixture being extracted from the oil well. the segregation tank apparatus includes an entrance tank and an exit tank. an entrance end of the entrance tank is coupled to the second output port of the three-way valve with an exit end of the entrance tank is coupled to an entrance end of the exit tank. the exit end of the exit tank is coupled to the dual-in-single-out manifold. the entrance tank and exit tank of the segregation tank apparatus may be structured with different volumes. in a specific embodiment, the entrance tank has a volume greater than that of the exit tank.the coriolis meter may be coupled to the dual-in-single-out manifold and receives fluid, as determined by the setting of the three-way valve, from the first output port of the three-way valve or from the segregation tank apparatus. the coriolis meter selectively measures a density of the fluid mixture, the density of the oil component, and the density of the water each of which selectively passes through the coriolis meter.in one exemplary embodiment, the dual component density sampler apparatus includes a water trap disposed between the dual-in-and-single-out manifold and the exit end of the exit tank. the water trap is structured to prevent water from the fluid mixture flowing from the dual-and-single-out manifold to the coriolis meter from displacing oil in the exit tank.in another embodiment, the dual component density sample apparatus includes a temperature control apparatus coupled to at least the segregation tank apparatus. the temperature control apparatus is structured to equalize the temperature of the fluid mixture, the oil component, and the water component in the segregation tank apparatus with the temperature of the fluid mixture from the well so that the temperature of the fluid components from the segregation tank apparatus remain in thermal equilibrium with the tubing of the coriolis meter.several different arrangements for the temperature control apparatus can be included in the dual component density sampler apparatus. in one embodiment, a thermal insulation system is utilized which thermal insulation system surrounds each of the exterior walls of the entrance tank and exit tank of the segregation tank apparatus. in another embodiment, the thermal insulation system is integrated into the walls of the entrance and exit tanks of the segregation tank apparatus.in another embodiment, the temperature control apparatus includes a system of production fluid piping disposed within at least one of the entrance tank and the exit tank. the production fluid piping receives and routes the same fluid mixture from the oil well through the segregation tank apparatus.in another embodiment, the temperature control apparatus includes a system of co-axial production fluid piping disposed around at least one of the entrance tank and the exit tank of the segregation tank apparatus.in another embodiment, the temperature control apparatus includes a resistive heater system which includes a resistive heating element and a temperature sensor. at least one of the tanks of the segregation tank apparatus, and in some instances both tanks, include a resistive heating system disposed in the interior of the tank to heat the fluid to the temperature measured by the coriolis meter.there is also disclosed a method for determining a net oil quantity of a fluid mixture of oil and water from an oil well operation under production conditions. a dual component density sampler apparatus is disclosed, including a three-way valve, a dual-in-single-out manifold, a segregation tank apparatus and a coriolis meter structured to determine the net oil quantity of the fluid mixture from the oil well. the segregation tank apparatus includes an entrance tank and an exit tank.the method may further include coupling the dual component density sampler apparatus to the oil well with a fluid mixture of oil and water from the oil well flowing into the three-way valve. the fluid mixture of oil and water from the oil well is routed from the three-way valve into the segregation tank apparatus to fill the segregation tank apparatus with the fluid mixture. both tanks of the segregation tank apparatus are filled with the fluid mixture. the fluid mixture of oil and water from the three-way valve is routed to the coriolis meter through a dual-in-single-out manifold. the routing of the fluid mixture from the oil well is controlled by the three-way valve to either the segregation tank apparatus or the coriolis meter as determined by the user of the dual component density sampler apparatus. (Results 11)

Search APPARATUS AND MULTI-PHASE AND DENSITY AND PETROLEUM (Results 8)
9:

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10: (Results 10)

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Search EQUIPMENT AND SAMPLING AND DENSITY AND PETROLEUM (Results 11)
12:

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13:

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Search 15 OR 14 (Results 12)
16:

Title:
AUTOMOTIVE FLUID
SERVICING APPARATUS

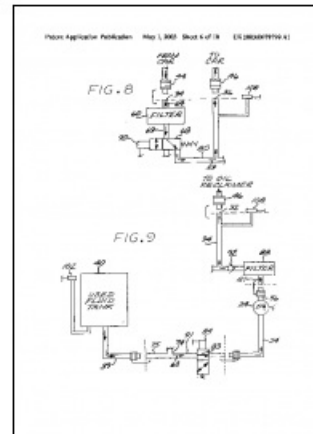
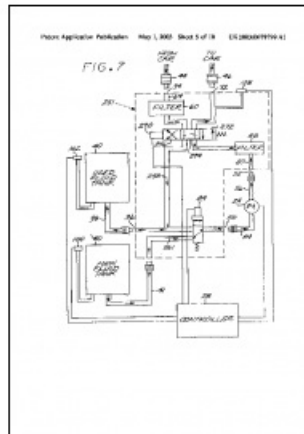
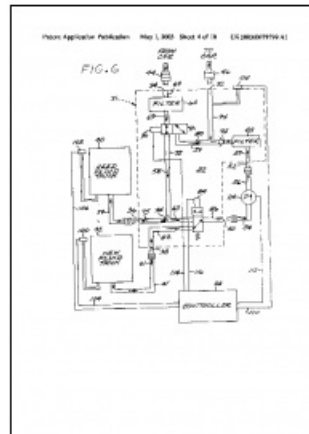
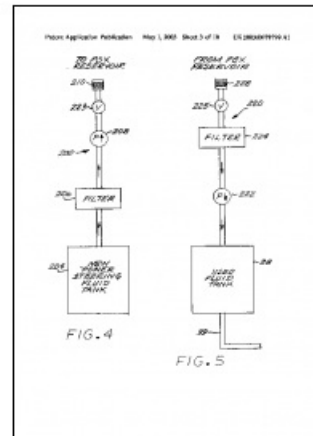
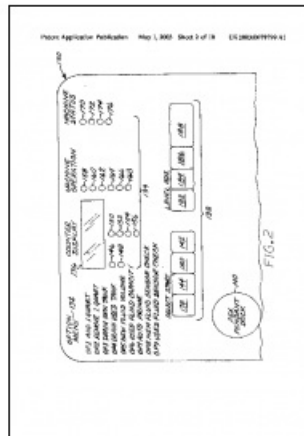
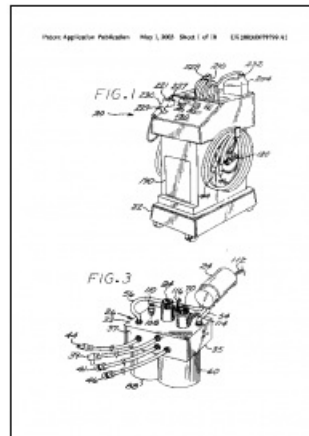
Abstract:

Source: US2003079799A A servicing apparatus for exchanging fluid between a serviceable automobile component and new and used fluid tanks and including a manifold with a fluid circuit defining a plurality of pathways connecting a plurality of ports whereby fluid is directed through the fluid circuit and ports by selectively operating first and second valves and circulated using a common pump to exchange fluid, recirculate fluid, and drain both the used and new fluid tanks as desired.

Probable Assignee:
NORCO IND INC

Assignee(s):(std):
NORCO IND INC ;
SCHWINDAMAN MICHAEL

Assignee(s):
NORCO INDUSTRIES INC ;
NORCO INDUSTRIES ; ALTEA
THERAPEUTICS CORP ; FEW
JEFFERY P ; FEW JEFFERY P ;
FRANK G LIBERTO ; NORCO
IND



4 more images available

Title:
METHODS, SYSTEMS, AND
COMPUTER PROGRAM
PRODUCTS FOR DETERMINING
A PROPERTY OF
CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

Abstract:
Source: US2007046289A
Methods, systems, and
computer program products for
determining a property of
construction material.
According to one aspect, a
material property gauge
operable to determine a
property of construction
material is disclosed. The
gauge may include an
electromagnetic sensor
operable to measure a
response of construction
material to an electromagnetic
field. Further, the
electromagnetic sensor may be
operable to produce a signal
representing the measured
response by the construction
material to the electromagnetic
field. An acoustic detector may
be operable to detect a ...

Probable Assignee:
TROXLER ELECTRONIC
LABORATORIES INC

Assignee(s):(std):
TROXLER ELECTRONIC LAB
INC ; TROXLER ELECTRONIC
LABORATORIES INC ; TROXLER
ELECTRONIC LABS ; TROXLER
ELECTRONICS LAB INC ;
TROXLER ROBERT ERNEST ;
TROXLER ROBERT E ; VERNA
RAFFAELLO ; DEP WEWAGE
HIRAN LINUS ; TROXLER LAB
INC

Assignee(s):
NICER HOLDINGS LTD ;
TROXLER LABORATORIES INC ;
TROXLER ELECTRONICS
LABORATORIES INC

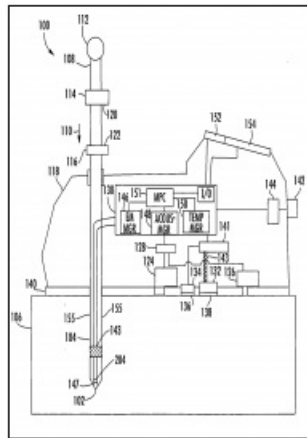


FIG. 1A

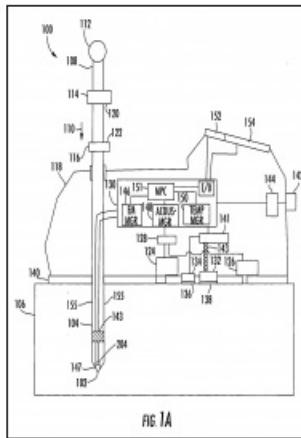


FIG. 1B

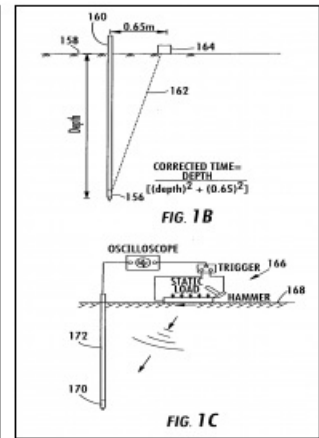


FIG. 1C

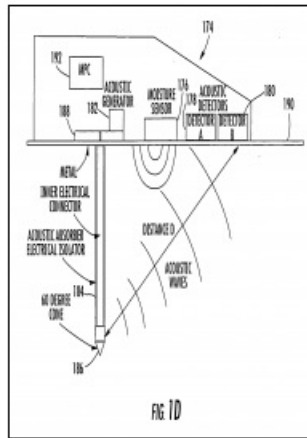


FIG. 1D

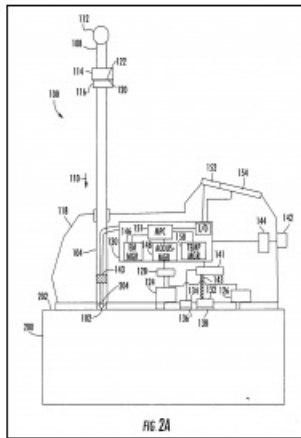


FIG. 2A

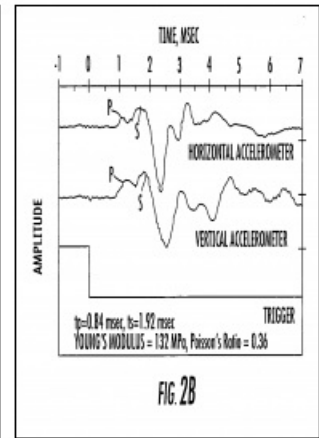


FIG. 2B

19 more images available

Title:

SANITARY TANK VENT VALVE

Abstract:

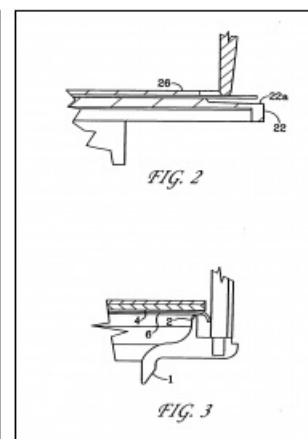
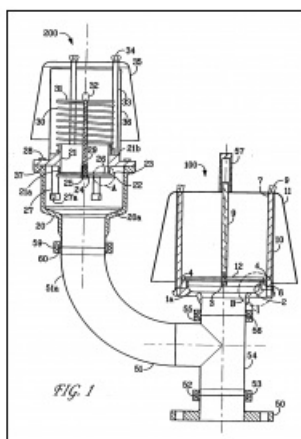
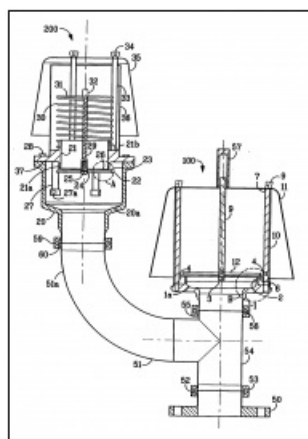
Source: US2007131283A A combination pressure relief and vacuum relief valve for mounting on a storage tank is disclosed as having two vertical mounting connections of different elevations; a pressure relief valve mounted on one connection; and a vacuum relief valve mounted on the other connection such that said vacuum relief valve is higher in elevation than said pressure relief valve. The valve is sanitary for use in food and pharmaceutical production and storage and has highly polished surfaces to prevent processed material from sticking. The valve also includes special sloping surfaces in ...

Probable Assignee:

CASHCO INC

Assignee(s):(std):

CASHCO INC



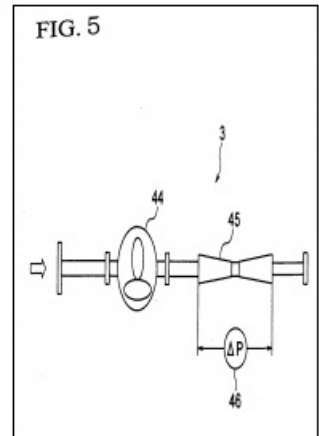
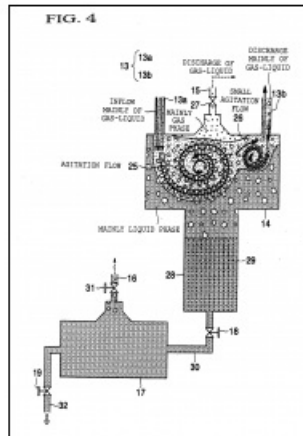
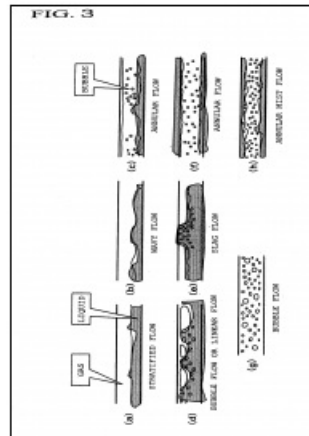
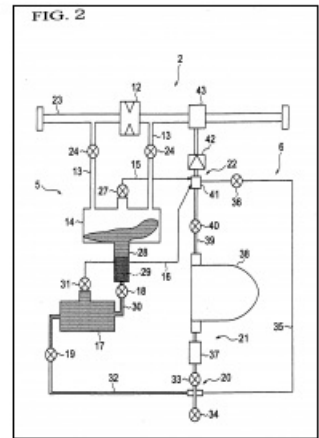
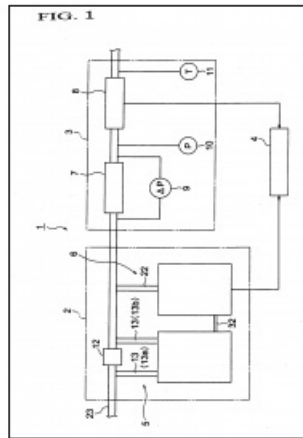
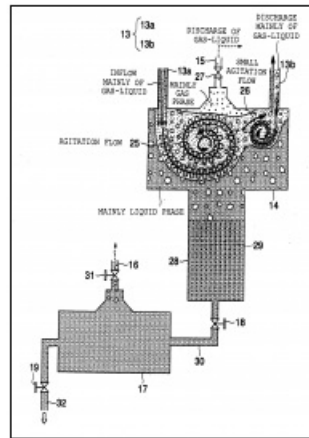
Title:
MULTI-PHASE FLOWMETER

Abstract:
Source: US2009199653A In order to extract a part of a three-phase flow from a pipe line (23), a pair of communication pipes (13), which are connected to upstream and downstream sides of an orifice (12) provided in the pipe line (23), and a gas-liquid extraction tank (14) are used. Flowing of a slag flow or the like into the pipe line (23) causes a periodical change in a pressure difference between input and output sides of the orifice (12). This causes extraction of gas-liquid and discharge mainly of gas to be simultaneously effected in the pair of communication pipes (13) and the gas-liquid ...

Probable Assignee:
OVAL CORP

Assignee(s):(std):
KAWAOTO HIRAKU ; KITAMI
HIROKAZU ; OVAL CORP

Assignee(s):
OVAL KOPPOREJSHN



6 more images available

Title:

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MEASUREMENT OF COMPOSITION AND FLOW RATES OF A WET GAS

Abstract:

Source: US2011290035A A method for determining the flow rates of a fluid comprising a multi-component mixture of a gas and at least one liquid in a pipe, the method comprising the following steps: a. the permittivity of the multi-component mixture is determined based on an electromagnetic measurement, b. a statistical parameter related to the electromagnetic measurement is calculated, c. the density of the multi-component is determined, d. the temperature and pressure are obtained, e. based on the knowledge of densities and dielectric constants of the components of the fluid mixture, and the ...

Probable Assignee:

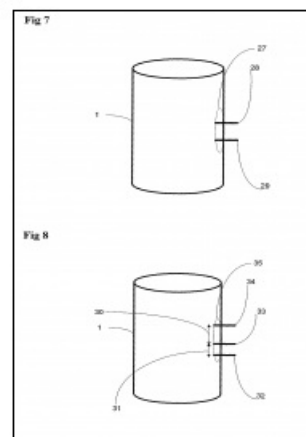
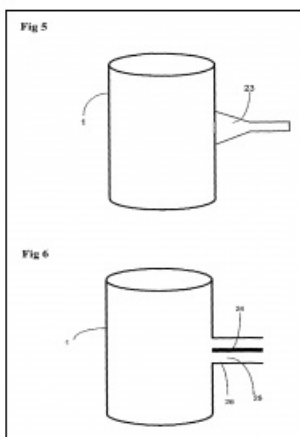
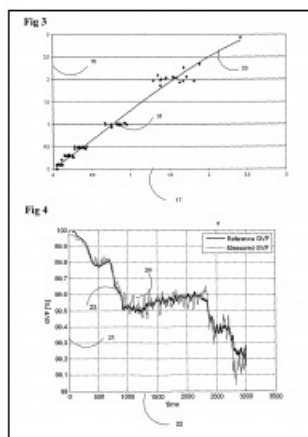
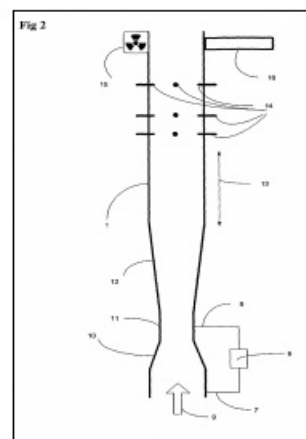
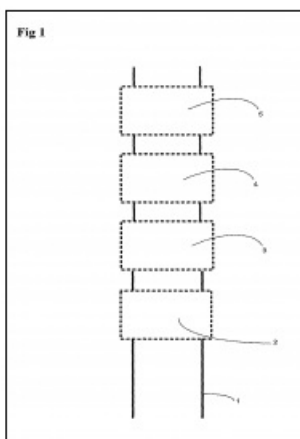
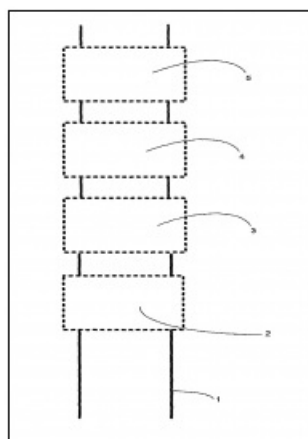
FMC KONGSBERG SUBSEA AS

Assignee(s):(std):

FMC KONGSBERG SUBSEA AS ; MALT FEJZ MITERZ AS ; MULTI PHASE METERS AS ; WEE ARNSTEIN ; SKJAELDAL INGVE MORTEN

Assignee(s):

MULTI PHASE METERS A S



Title:

METHOD FOR SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION FROM A SUBSEA WELL FOR MEASURING SALINITY OF PRODUCED WATER AND ALSO VOLUMETRIC RATIO BETWEEN LIQUID FRACTIONS

Abstract:

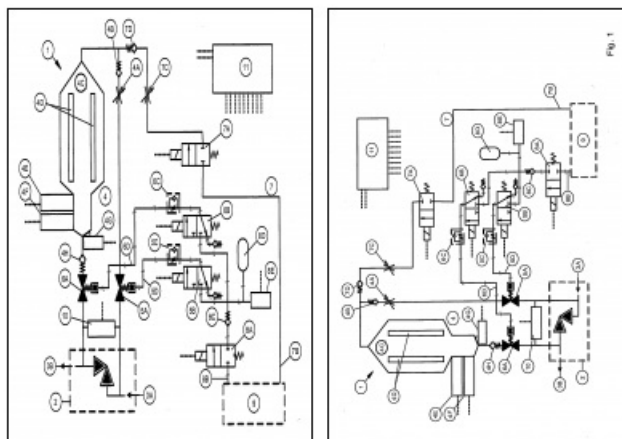
Source: US2012111571A The invention concerns a permanent subsea sampling and analysis system, which typically is integrated into a replaceable equipment module for a choke valve of a subsea production well. The analysis system separates a sample into liquid fractions consisting of crude oil, condensate and produced water and then measures the salinity of the water as well as the volumetric ratio between the liquid fractions. With this equipment it will be possible to check, at regular intervals, the development in salinity of the produced water from a singular well without disturbing the ...

Probable Assignee:

TOOL TECH AS

Assignee(s):(std):

ERIKSEN EGIL ; TOOL TECH AS



Title:

WATER REMOVING DEVICE FOR EXTREMELY HIGH WATER CONTENT THREE-PHASE FLOW, AND MEASUREMENT DEVICE AND METHOD FOR EXTREMELY HIGH WATER CONTENT THREE-PHASE FLOW

Abstract:

Source: US2012253705A An extremely high water cut oil-gas-water three phase flow water removing device, which includes a mist eliminator (8), a fluid rectifier (7), a liquid collection chamber (2), a fluid directing duct (5), an inlet connection pipe section (10), a gas outlet connection pipe section (9), a mixture liquid exit connection pipe section (4), a free water outlet connection pipe section (1). Its function is to effectively remove most of the free water from the high water cut oil-air-water three phase flow mixture liquid. An extremely high water cut oil-air-water three phase flow ...

Probable Assignee:

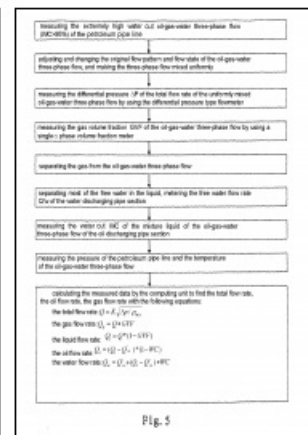
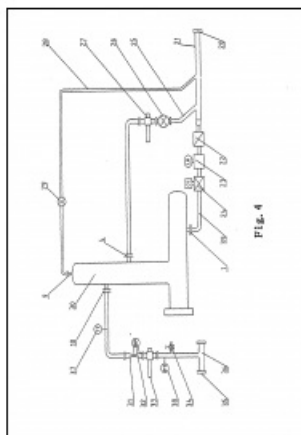
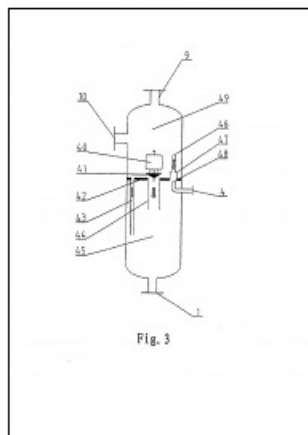
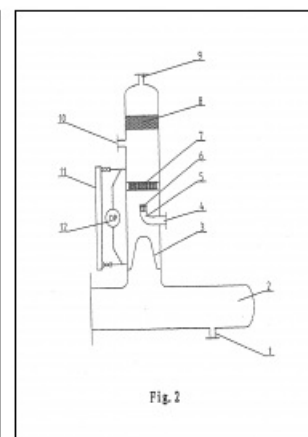
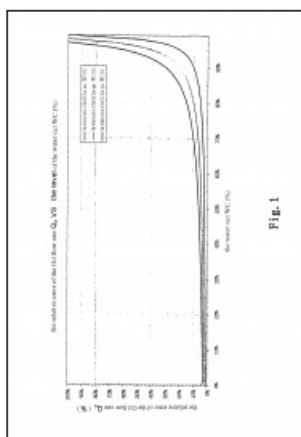
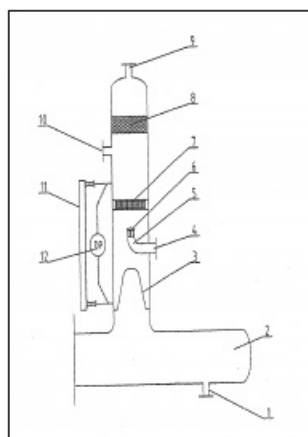
LANZHOU HAIMO TECHNOLOGIES CO LTD

Assignee(s):(std):

LANZHOU HAIMO TECHNOLOGIES CO LTD ; WANG ZHENGANG ; YE JUNJIE ; YU HAI ; CHEN JIGE ; LANZHOU HAIMO TECH CO LTD

Assignee(s):

LANZHOU HAIMO TECHNOLOGIES CO



Title:
OIL DECANTING SYSTEM

Abstract:
Source: US2014083950A A method and apparatus for operating on skimmed oil/water picked up from a body of water to separate the oil from the water and discharge the oil-free water back into the body of water, first feeds the skimmed oil/water into a gravity settling tank wherein the oil tends to settle above the water, removing relatively oil-free water from the bottom of the tank and measuring its oil content with an oil concentration sensor, and either returning the oil/water flow to the settling tank for further processing if the measured concentration of oil exceeds predetermined limits ...

Probable Assignee:
USHER DAVID

Assignee(s):(std):
USHER DAVID

Assignee(s):
MARINE POLLUTION CONTROL CORP

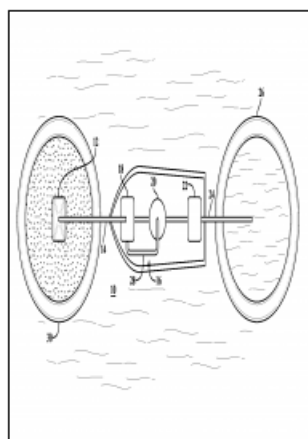


FIG. 1

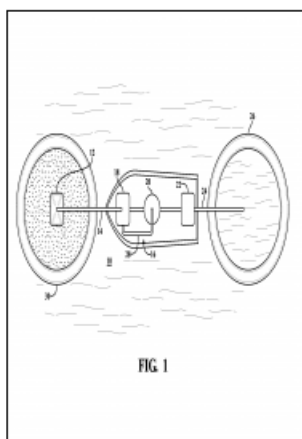


FIG. 1

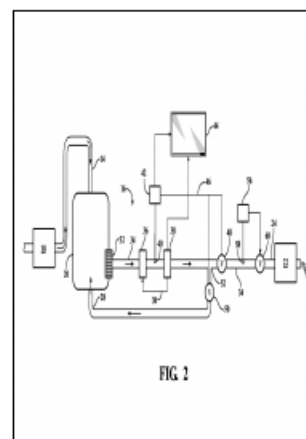


FIG. 2

Title:
INTEGRATED OIL-WATER
SEPARATOR FOR SHIPS

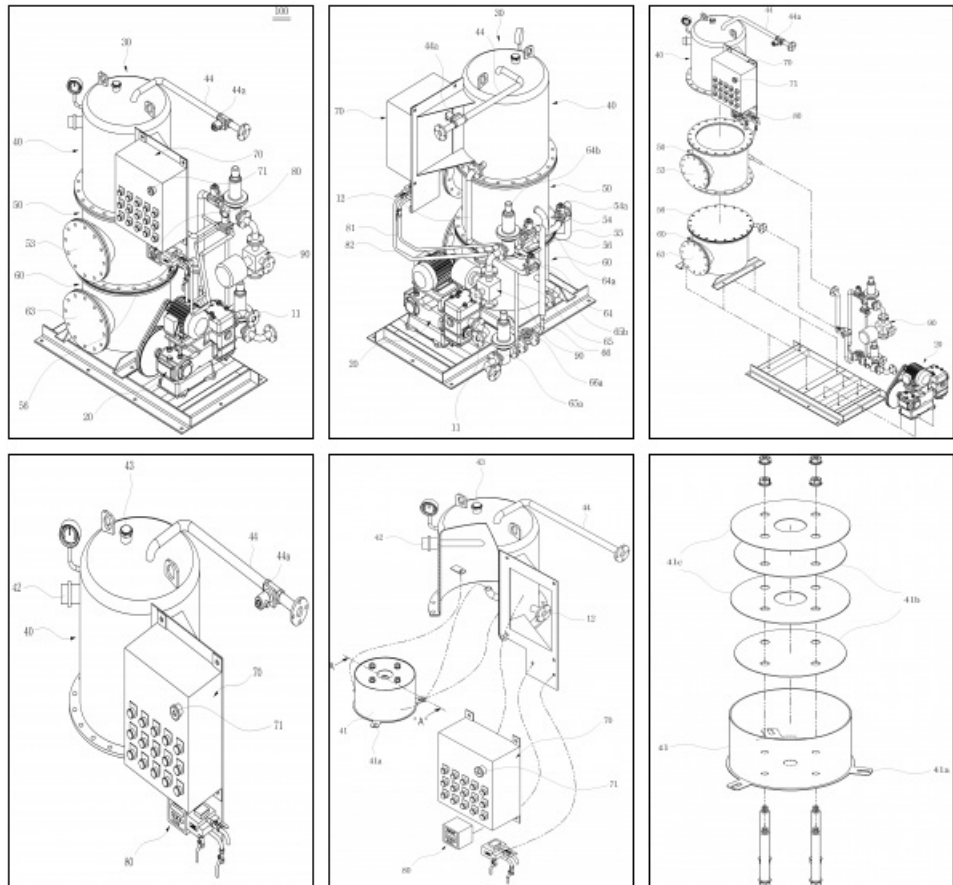
Abstract:

Source: KR101413302B The present invention relates to an oil-water separator for a ship which separates oil and water from waste water containing oil and discharges purified water to the sea. The integrated oil-water separator for a ship includes: an oil-water separation tank comprising an upper tank part performing an oil-water separation process for the first time, a middle tank part performing the oil-water separation process for the second time, and a lower tank part performing the oil-water separation process for the third time; a control panel arranged to control a general operation of ...

Probable Assignee:
DSK CO LTD

Assignee(s):(std):
DSK CO LTD

Assignee(s):
DSK CO



Title:
CONTAMINANT DISSOLVING
FEEDING SYSTEM FOR FIELD
TESTS OF OILFIELD SEWAGE

Abstract:

Source: CN203976539U The utility model provides a contaminant dissolving and feeding system for field tests of oilfield sewage and relates to the technical field of degradation-resistant sewage treatment in oilfield and petrochemical industry. The contaminant dissolving and feeding system is composed of a high-concentration contaminant quantitative feeding tank, a simulation contaminant mixing tank, a settling oil separation tank, an ozone treatment reaction tank and a gas-water mixed jet device; after simulation contaminants are mixed and swelled thoroughly by the simulation contaminant ...

Probable Assignee:

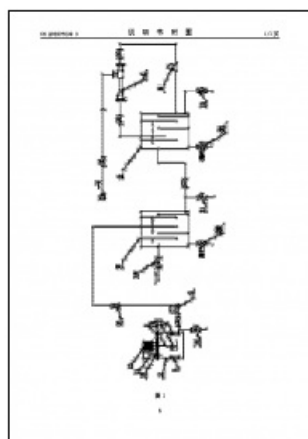
CHINA PETROCHEMICAL AND
CHEMICAL CORP JIANGSU
OILFIELD BRANCH

Assignee(s):(std):

CHINA PETROCHEMICAL AND
CHEMICAL CORP JIANGSU
OILFIE ; CHINA
PETROCHEMICAL AND
CHEMICAL CORP JIANGSU
OILFIELD BRANCH ; CHINA
PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL
CORP ; CHINA PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICAL

Assignee(s):

CHINA PETROCHEMICAL AND
CHEMICAL JIANGSU OILFIELD
BRANCH CORP



Title:

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR ANALYZING FLUID FROM A SEPARATOR

Abstract:

Source: US2016091358A A method for analyzing the reliability of a measured volumetric flow rate of a fluid in a gas outlet line of a gas-liquid separator is provided. In one embodiment, analyzing the reliability of the measured volumetric flow rate includes measuring a gas volume fraction of the fluid in the gas outlet line, comparing the measured gas volume fraction of the fluid to a threshold gas volume fraction level, and determining whether the measured volumetric flow rate of the fluid is reliable based on the comparison. Additional systems, devices, and methods are also ...

Probable Assignee:
SCHLUMBERGER TECHNOLOGY CORP

Assignee(s):(std):
SCHLUMBERGER HOLDINGS ;
SCHLUMBERGER TECHNOLOGY CORP

Assignee(s):
SCHLUMBERGER HOLDINGS LTD

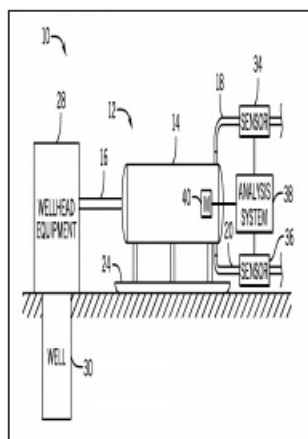


FIG. 1

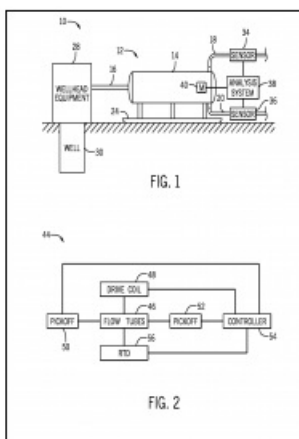


FIG. 2

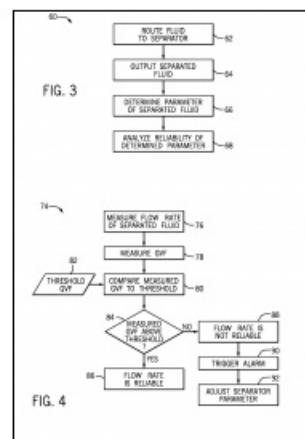


FIG. 3

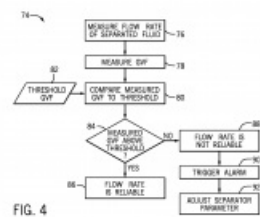


FIG. 4

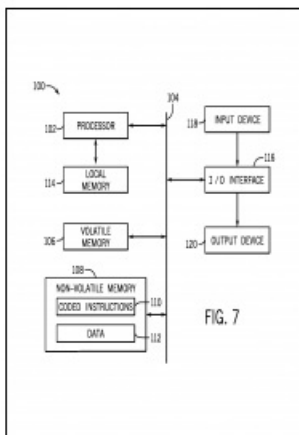
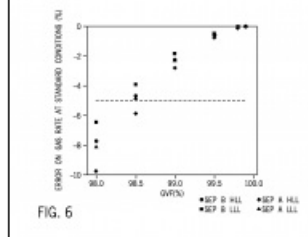
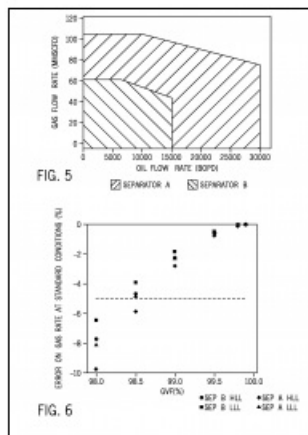


FIG. 7