

RINGKASAN

**PERHITUNGAN LAJU ALIR KRITIS KEPASIRAN
UNTUK DESAIN *PROGRESSIVE CAVITY PUMP (PCP)*
PADA SUMUR "MF-1202" LAPANGAN "MIM"**

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Sumur MF-1202 ini di lakukan pemboran pada tahun 1977 dengan TD 505 m dan pertama kali di produksi pada lapisan 340Mza1 dengan hasil laju produksi total (gross) sebesar 340 bfpd dan menggunakan artificial lift *Sucker Rod Pump* (SRP) serta tidak memasang sand screen untuk penyaringan laju alir pasir dari well bore. Kondisi ini mengakibatkan problem kepasiran sehingga dilakukan beberapa pekerjaan well services pada sumur ini.

Metode penanggulangan kepasiran yang digunakan adalah pengurangan *Drag Force* yang merupakan laju alir kritis sebagai batasan laju produksi agar pasir tidak ikut terproduksi. Inflow Performance Relationship dengan menggunakan metode Vogel menunjukkan sumur "MF-1202" memiliki Q_{max} sebesar 379 bfpd. Perbandingan laju produksi aktual dengan Q_{max} sebesar 55%. Laju produksi tersebut berdasarkan batasan dari laju alir kritis kepasiran dan mempertimbangkan Water Cut yang tinggi sebesar 90%. Dari hasil perhitungan sumur "MF-1202" memiliki nilai derajat sementasi 1.75 dimana nilai ini kurang dari 1.8, Nilai V_{clay} sumur MF-1202 ini sebesar 48.75 % ($V_{sh} > 5\%$), Transit time formasi yang relatif besar dengan nilai 136 $\mu s/ft$ ($\Delta t > 105 \mu s/ft$), memiliki nilai kekutan formasi kurang dari nilai $G/C_b < 0.8 \times 10^{12} \text{ psi}^2$ dengan nilai $0.719 \times 10^{12} \text{ psi}^2$ serta memiliki laju alir kritis sebesar 226 bbl/day, laju alir produksi yang akan direncanakan tidak melebihi batas laju alir kritis tersebut.

Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan Design PCP sumur "MF-1202" didapatkan hasil laju alir produksi sebesar 208 bfpd, itu sudah berada dibawah laju alir kritis yang telah ditentukan, dengan RPM sebesar 185, dan PSD optimum 606 ft.

Kata kunci: Kepasiran, Laju alir Kritis, *Progressive Cavity Pump* (PCP)

ABSTRACT

**CALCULATION OF CRITICAL SAND FLOW RATE
FOR PROGRESSIVE CAVITY PUMP (PCP) DESIGN IN
WELL "MF-1202" OF THE "MIM" FIELD**

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The MF-1202 well was drilled in 1977 with a total depth (TD) of 505 meters and was first produced from the 340MZA1 layer with a total production rate (gross) of 340 bfpd. The well-utilized artificial lift system, the Sucker Rod Pump (SRP), did not install a sand screen to filter sand flow from the wellbore. This condition caused sand-related issues, leading to several well service operations on this well.

The method to address the sanding problem was reducing the drag force, which represents the critical flow rate limit to prevent sand from being produced. An Inflow Performance Relationship analysis using the Vogel method showed that the "MF-1202" well had a Q_{max} of 379 bfpd. The actual production rate compared to Q_{max} was 55%. This production rate was determined based on the critical flow rate for sand control and considering a high water cut of 90%. The calculations showed that the "MF-1202" well had a cementation degree of 1.75, less than the threshold of 1.8. The V_{clay} value for the "MF-1202" well was 48.75% ($V_{sh} > 5\%$). The formation transit time was relatively high at 136 $\mu s/ft$ ($\Delta t > 105 \mu s/ft$). The formation strength was calculated to be less than the threshold $G/Cb < 0.8 \times 10^{12} \text{ psi}^2$, with a value of $0.719 \times 10^{12} \text{ psi}^2$. The critical flow rate was determined to be 226 bbl/day, and the planned production flow rate would not exceed this critical limit.

Based on the PCP design calculations for the "MF-1202" well, the planned production flow rate was 208 bfpd, below the specified critical flow rate. The system was designed to operate at 185 RPM with an optimum pump setting depth (PSD) of 606 feet.

Keywords: *Sand Production, Critical Flow Rate, Progressive Cavity Pump (PCP)*