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REAM.HMI Coiled Tubing

Coiled tubing data acquisition refers to the collection and analysis of real-time data during coiled tubing operations. Coiled tubing is a method of well intervention that involves running a long, continuous steel pipe (known as coiled tubing) into a wellbore to perform various tasks, such as cleaning out debris or performing maintenance. The data collected during coiled tubing operations can provide valuable insights into the condition of the well, as well as help operators optimize the performance of the coiled tubing unit.

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ADVANTAGES OF COILED TUBING DATA ACQUISITION

1. **Real-time data:** Coiled tubing data acquisition allows operators to collect and analyze data in real-time, providing immediate feedback on the performance of the coiled tubing unit and the condition of the well.
2. **Increased efficiency:** By using data to optimize the coiled tubing operation, operators can minimize the time and resources required to complete the task, resulting in increased efficiency and reduced costs.
3. **Improved safety:** Coiled tubing data acquisition can help identify potential safety hazards before they become serious problems, allowing operators to take corrective action to prevent accidents and injuries.
4. **Enhanced well management:** The data collected during coiled tubing operations can provide valuable insights into the condition of the well, allowing operators to make informed decisions about future maintenance and repair activities.



PARAMETERS MAY VARY DEPENDING ON THE SPECIFIC TYPE OF COILED TUBING OPERATION BEING PERFORMED, BUT TYPICALLY THE MOST COMMON ONES ARE:

1. **Pressure:** Pressure measurements are crucial for monitoring the condition of the wellbore and detecting potential issues such as blockages or leaks. Pressure measurements can also be used to determine the effectiveness of well treatments and to optimize the flow rate during pumping operations.
2. **Temperature:** Temperature measurements are important for monitoring the temperature of the wellbore and detecting potential issues such as scaling or hydrate formation. Temperature data can also be used to optimize the temperature of the fluid being pumped into the well during various operations.
3. **Flow rate:** Flow rate measurements are important for monitoring the rate at which fluids are being pumped into or out of the well. This information can be used to optimize the flow rate and to detect potential issues such as blockages or leaks.
4. **Depth:** Depth measurements are important for determining the location of the coiled tubing unit within the wellbore. This information is essential for performing various well interventions and for accurately positioning the coiled tubing unit during operations.

