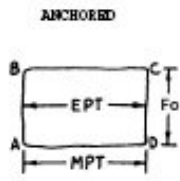


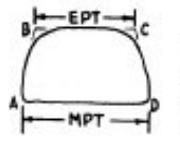
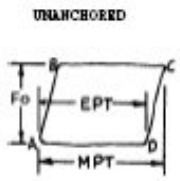
**Generalized Synthetic Pump Cards**

The following pump cards are in two (2) groups: 1) the group of cards on the left has tubing anchored and 2) the group on the right has unanchored tubing. These generalized synthetic pump cards represent pumping systems experiencing some of the more common problems. The cards illustrate different pumping conditions and malfunctions of downhole equipment. The terms shown are as follows:

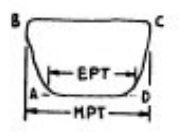
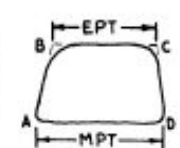
- MPT = Maximum Plunger Travel
- EPT = Effective Plunger Travel
- Fo = Differential Load On Plunger



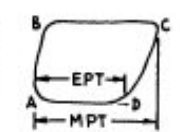
Normal Pumping-Full liquid and no gas. Pump functioning properly. With tubing anchored, EPT=MPT. With unanchored tubing, EPT<MPT.



Leaking traveling valve, TV, or excessive plunger slippage causes delay in picking up fluid load from A to B and premature unloading from C to D, (the traveling valve, TV, is effective only during a portion of the upstroke).

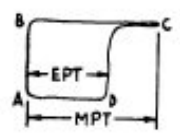


Leaking standing valve, SV, causes premature loading of rods from A to B, and a delay in unloading from C to D, (the standing valve, SV, is effective only during a portion of the downstroke).

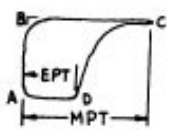


**Echometer Help Center  
(Technical Note)**

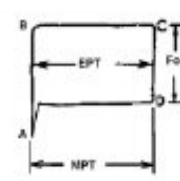
**ANCHORED**



Severe fluid pound, well is being pumped off. Pump components functioning properly.

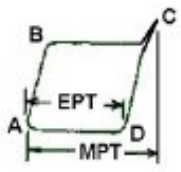
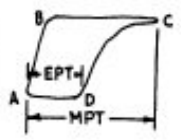
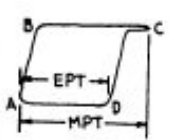


Gas interference is causing loss of EPT. Pump components functioning properly. Unstable well conditions exist when EPT changes from stroke-to-stroke.



Pump is tapping at bottom of stroke(left) and pump is tapping on top of stroke(right).

**UNANCHORED**

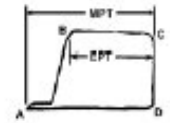


Practically any combination of the malfunctions shown above may exist in any well. The effects of these malfunctions may be superimposed on one another and the combined effect may be masked. For instance, the presence of gas interference and a tubing anchor that is has become unseated may exhibit a card whose individual effects may not readily be evident. The tubing stretch constant, K, superimposed on the card may afford an insight into the problem.

**Anchored or Unanchored Tubing**



(Left) Worn out pump. No apparent tubing movement in either case.

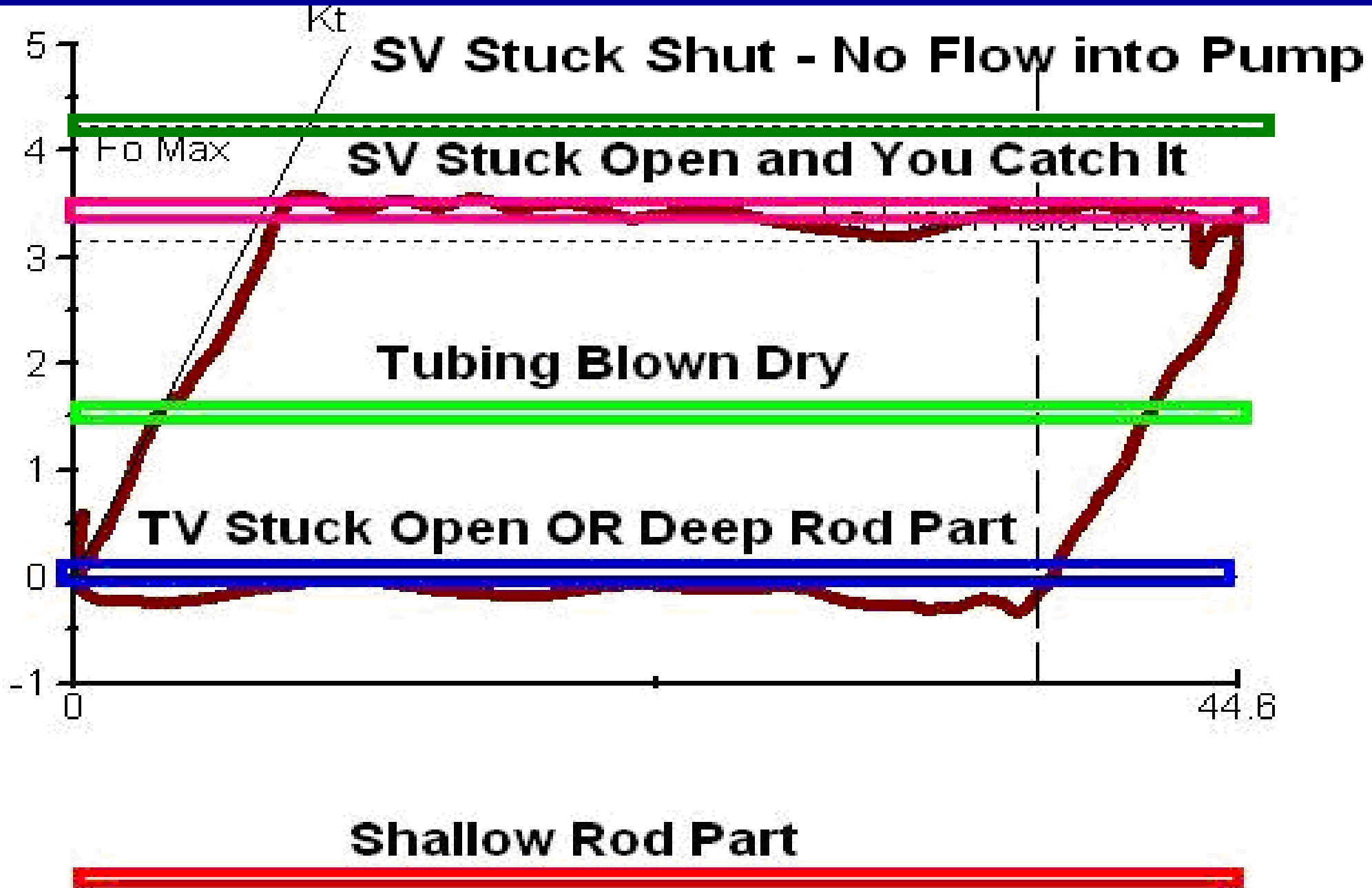


(Right) Traveling Valve not closing properly. Flow restricted by very viscous fluid in pump or flow area smaller than plunger above pump to small.

# Flat Pump Card Load Lines

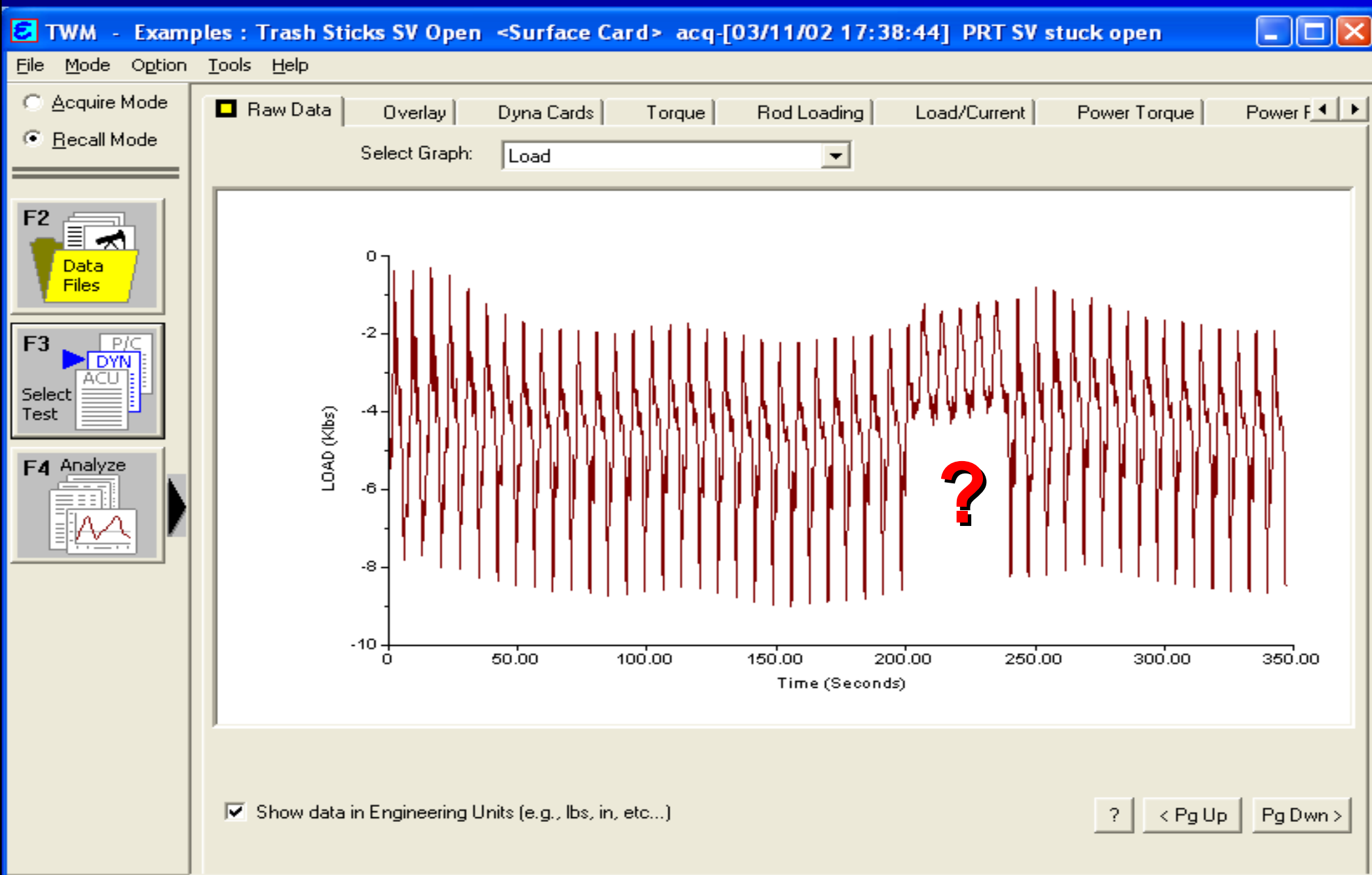
- 1) TV Stuck Open - Looks like Deep Rod Part but you can often tag or jar the rods and knock the debris out of the pump and re-start pump action.
- 2) Deep Rod Part – Plots on the Zero Load Line
- 3) Shallow Rod Part – Plots below the Zero Load Line by the amount of missing rod weight in fluid no longer attached to the polished rod.
- 4) Tubing Blown Dry – Plots as a flat line @ a height of Wra-Wrf pounds above the zero load line.
- 5) SV Stuck Open – Plots on the Fo from the Fluid Level line.
- 6) Blocked Intake – No fluid entry into pump and low slippage through pump clearances

# Horse Shoe Pump Card Flat Load Lines

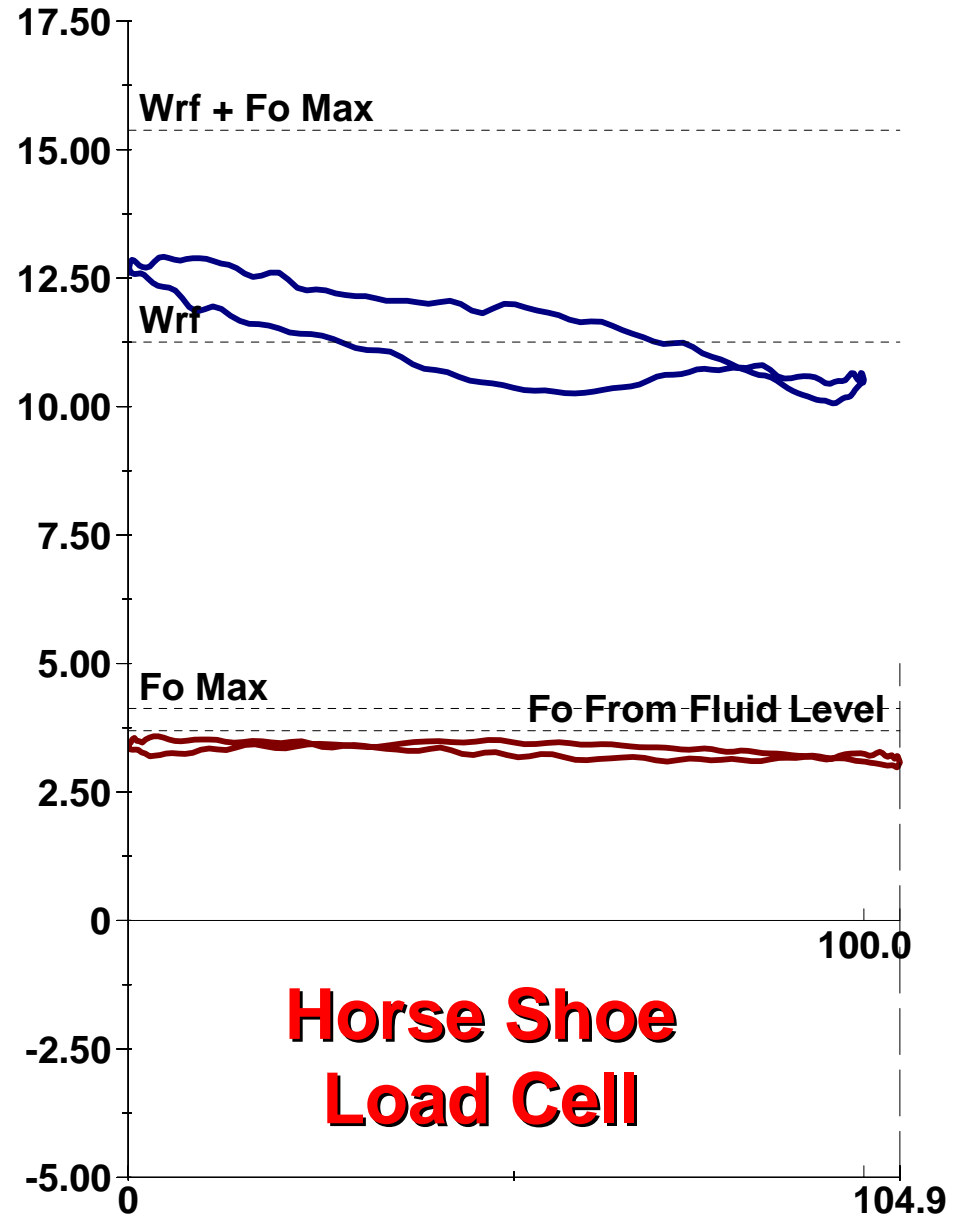
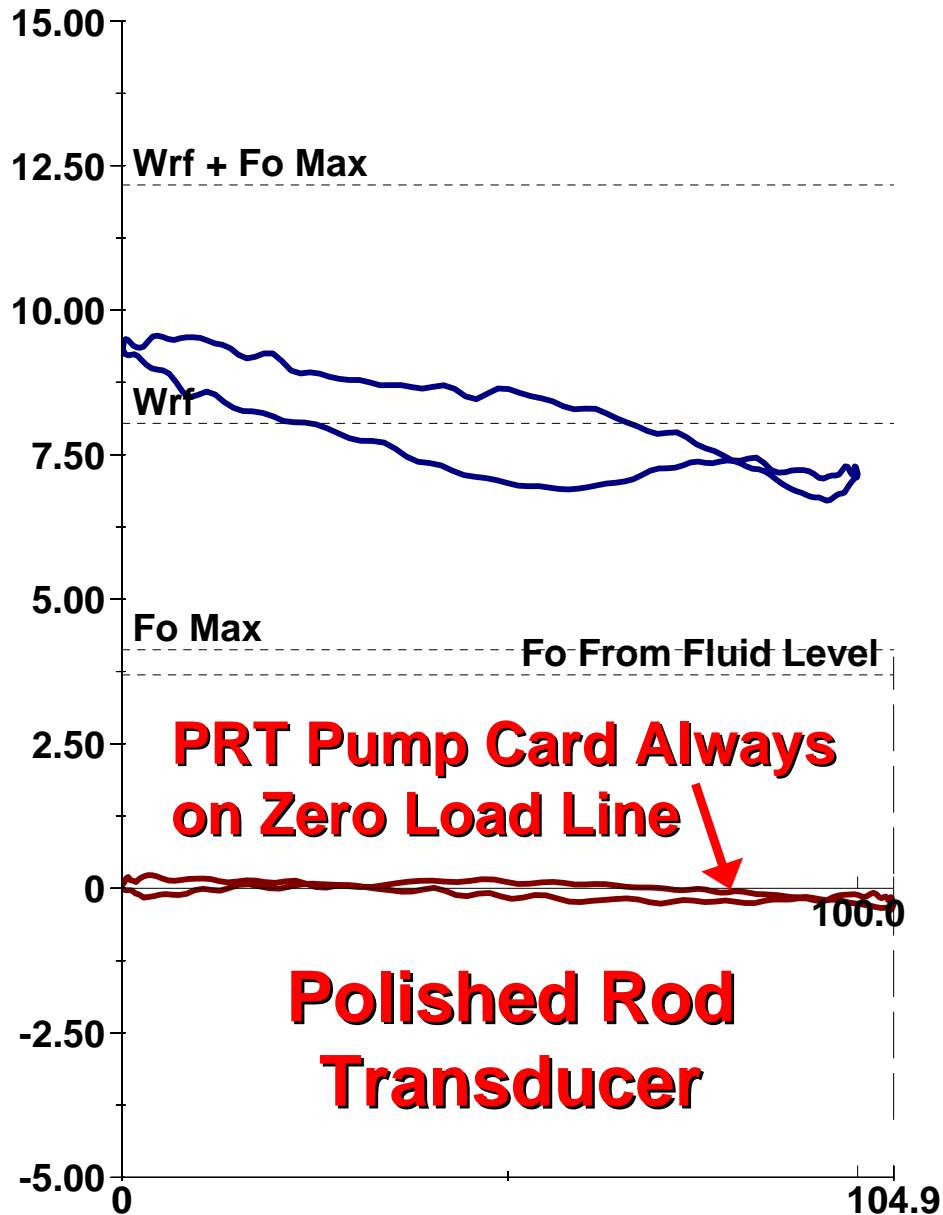


# SV Sticks Open

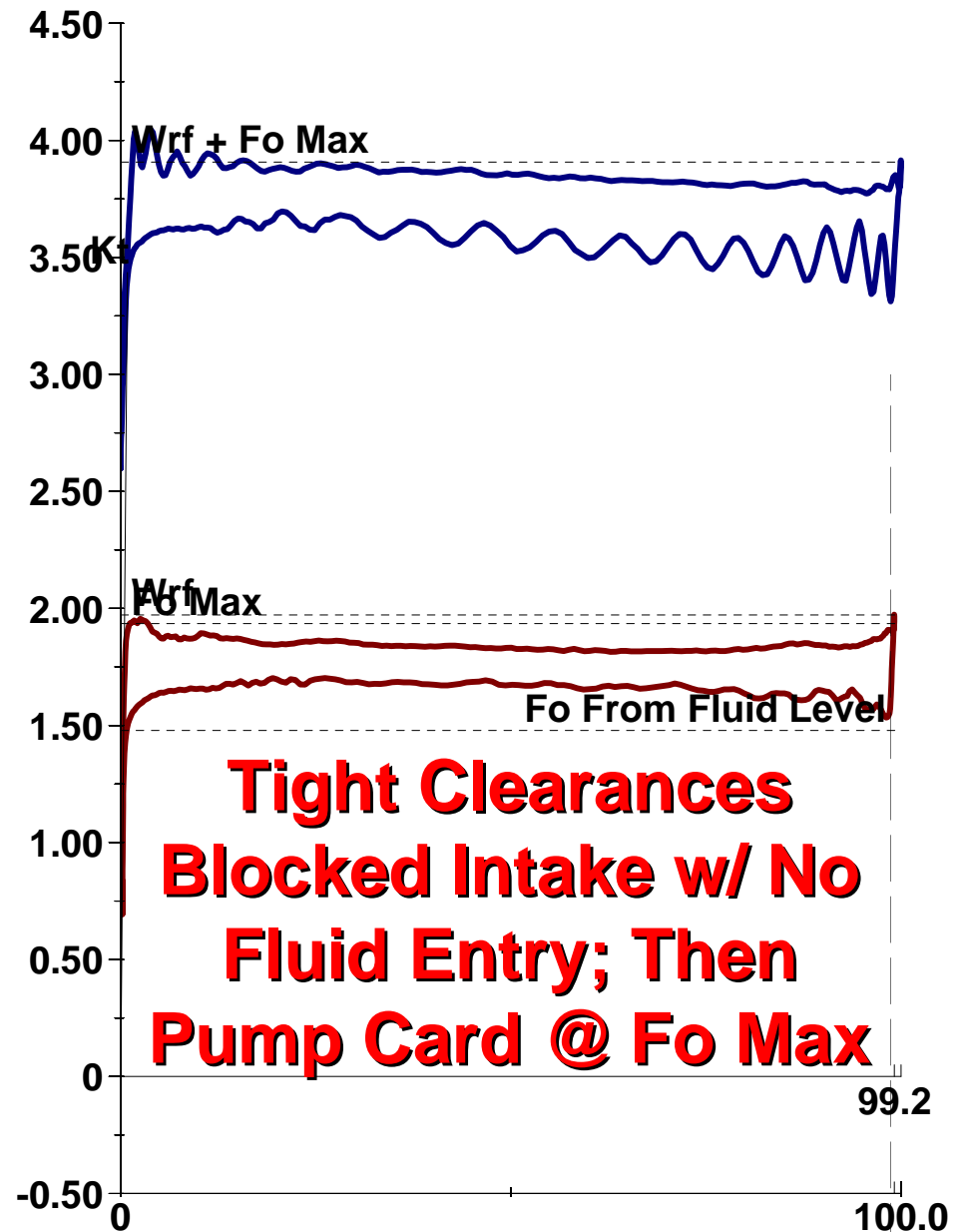
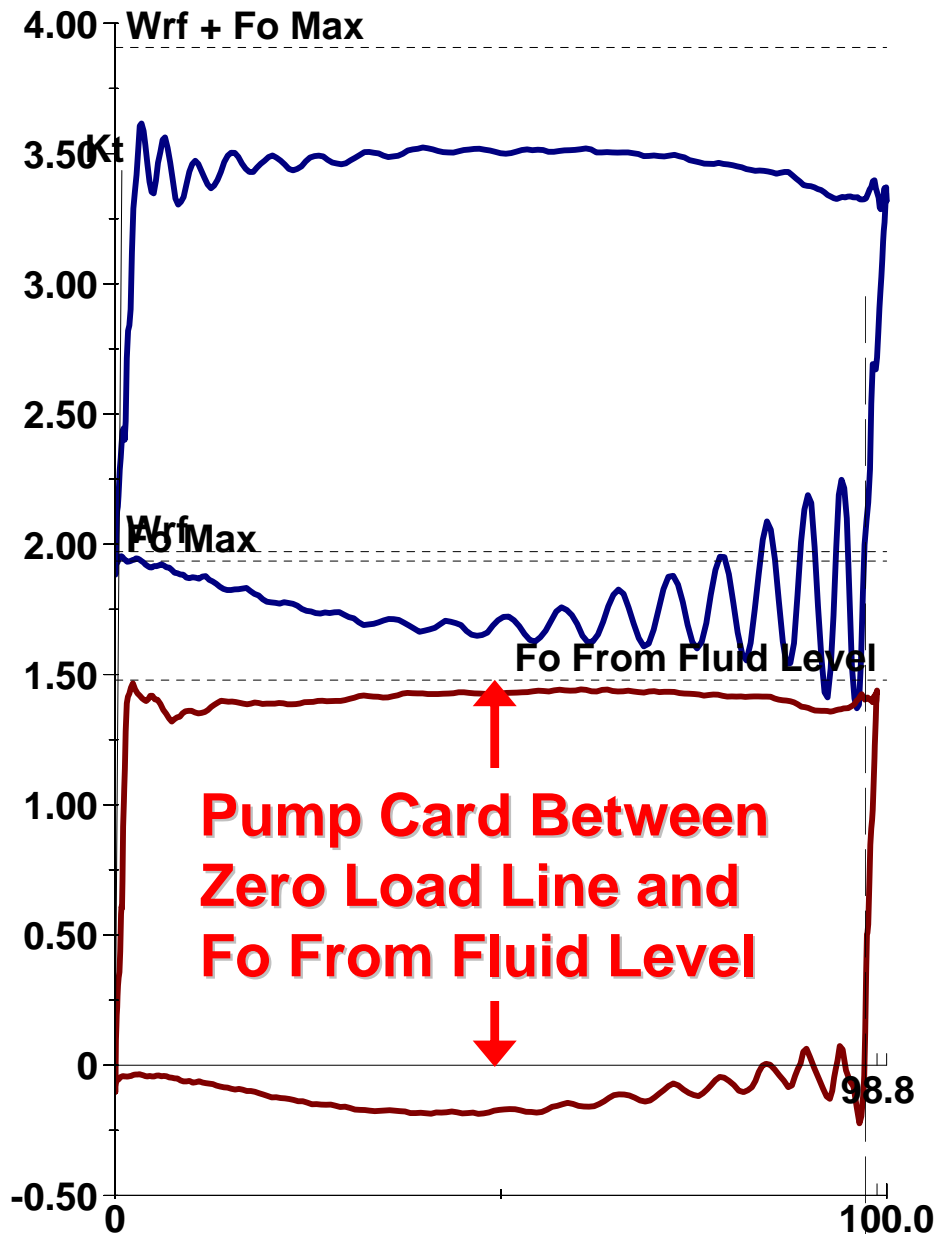
## Strokes 29-34 SV Missing



# SV Sticks Open ~ TV OK?



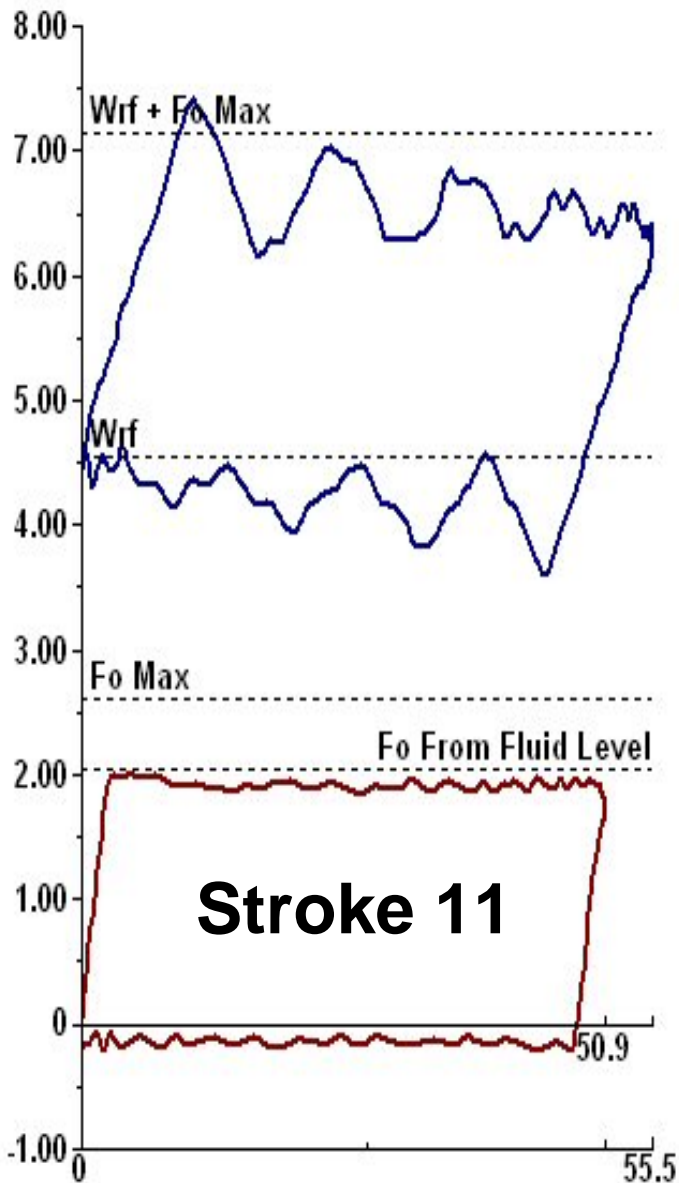
# SV Stuck Closed ~ TV OK?



# Lost TV Load

Strokes 10 seconds apart.  
Is this a deep Rod Part?

Load(K-Lbs) vs Position (in)



HT660

PPRL 7415 PPUMPL 1996

MPRL 3612 MPUMPL -229

Calculated Fluid Load Max 2610 lb

Polished Rod Power 1.8 HP

Polished Rod / Motor Eff. %

Strokes Per Minute 6.04

Pump Card HP 1.5 HP

Pump / Motor Eff. %

Pump Displacement 76.6 BBL/D

Pump Intake Pressure... 319.2 psi (g)

Damp Up 0.05

Damp Down 0.05

<< Reset

Tubing Head Pressure 58.0 psi (g)

Effective Plunger Stroke

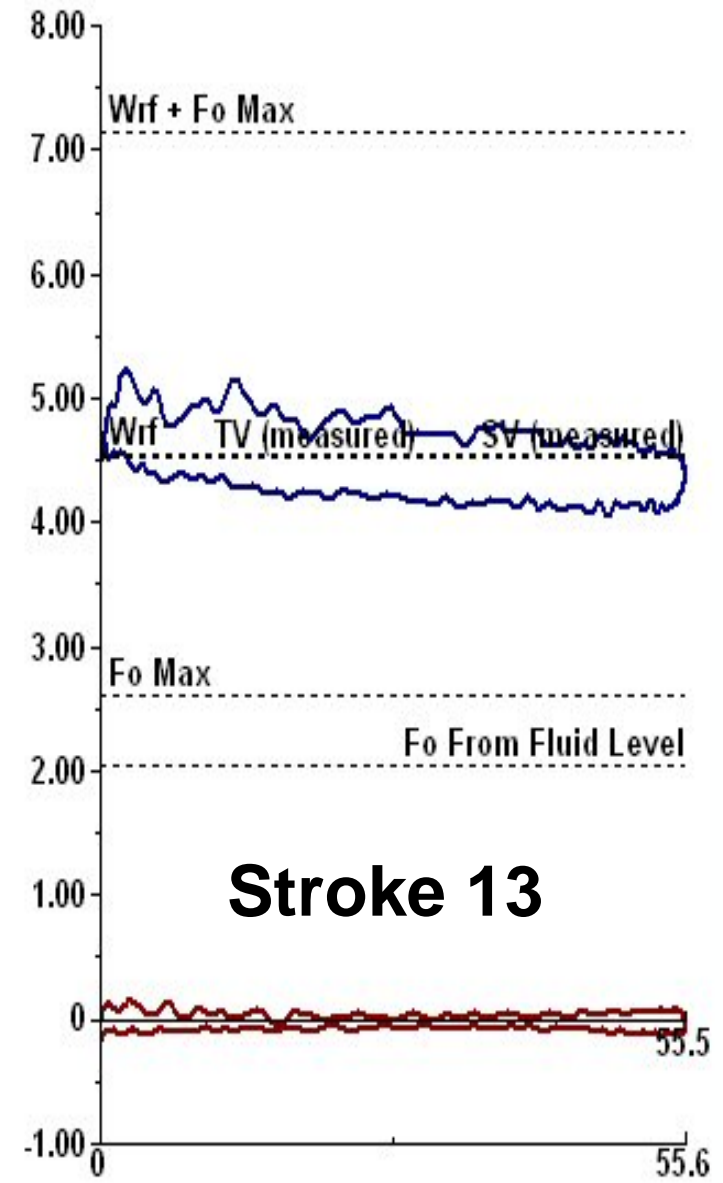
< ... Left Right ... >

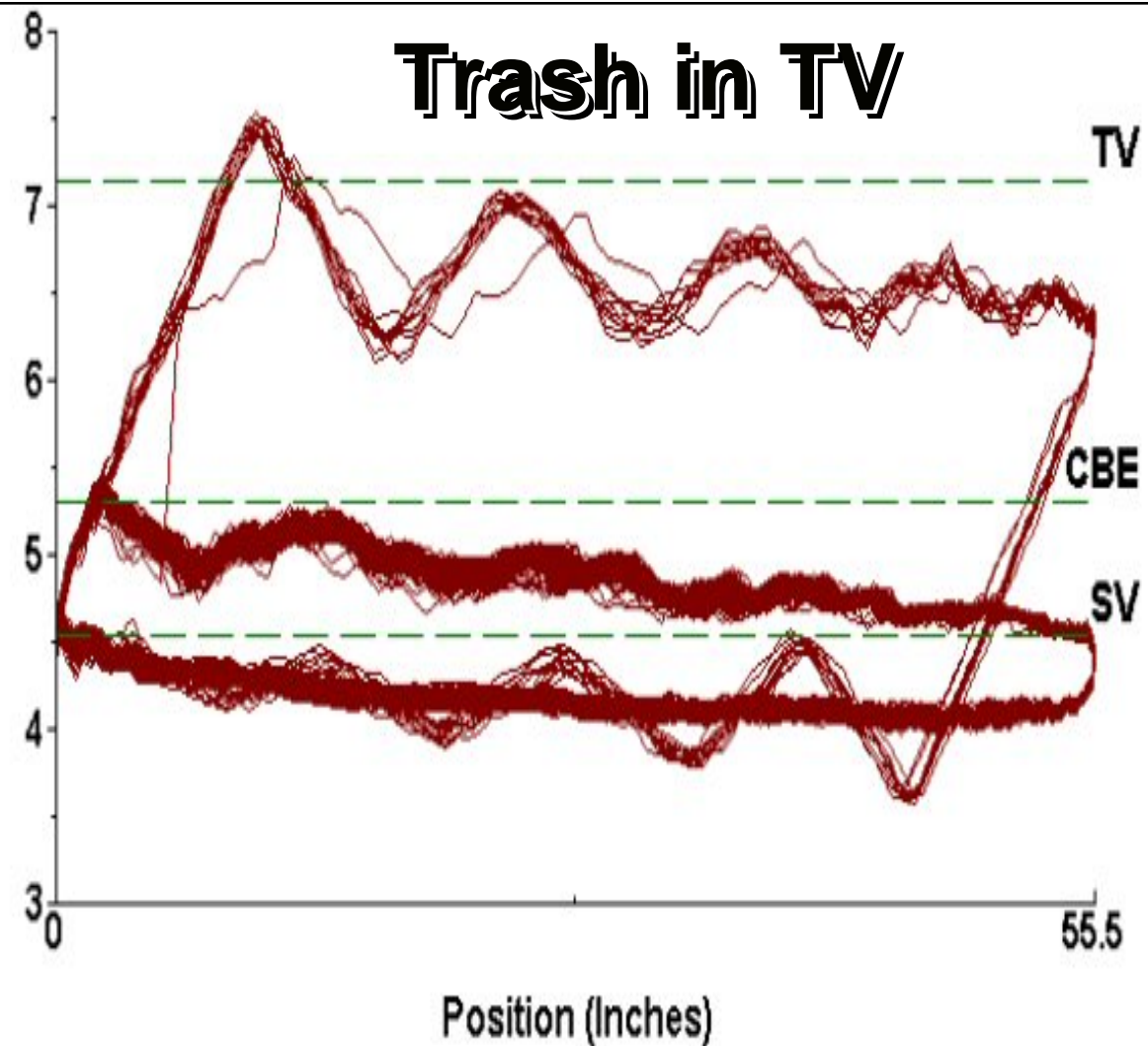
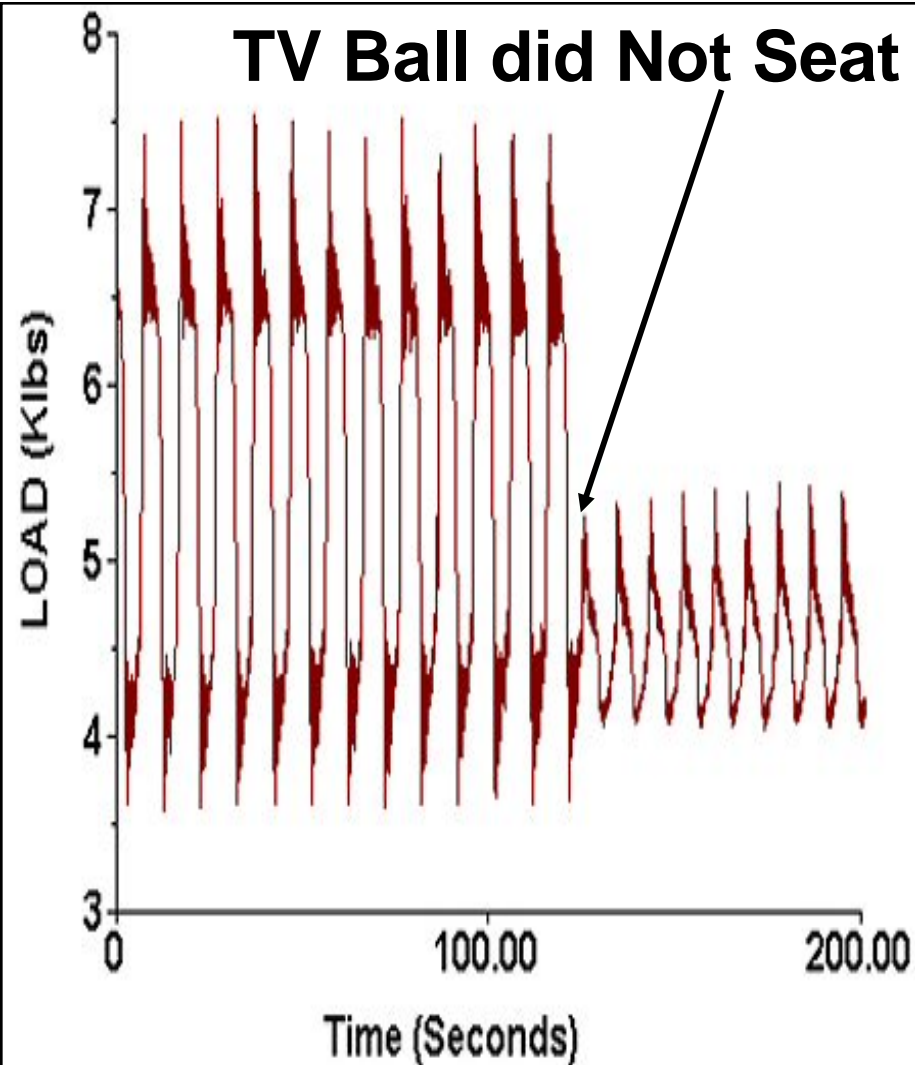
Appr Best

95.06 % 48.4 in

Stroke 11 ? < Pg Up Pg I

Load(K-Lbs) vs Position (in)





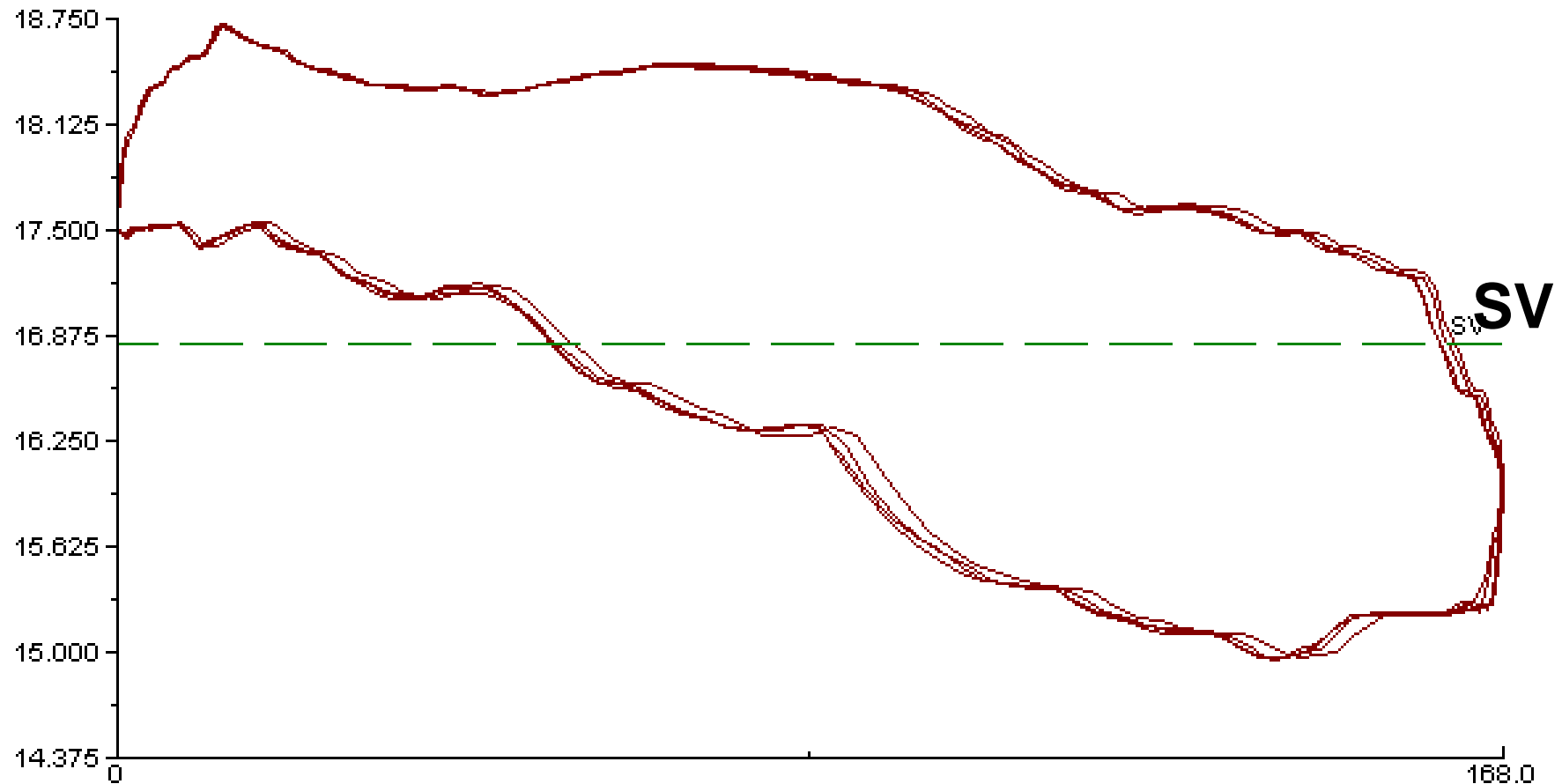
**Trash in TV** Notice normal appearing Surface Dynamometer Card, on the 13<sup>th</sup> stroke TV became stuck open due to trash. Same type of surface card could occur, if Pump unseated, Pull Rod became unscrewed or parted, or rods parted at the pump.

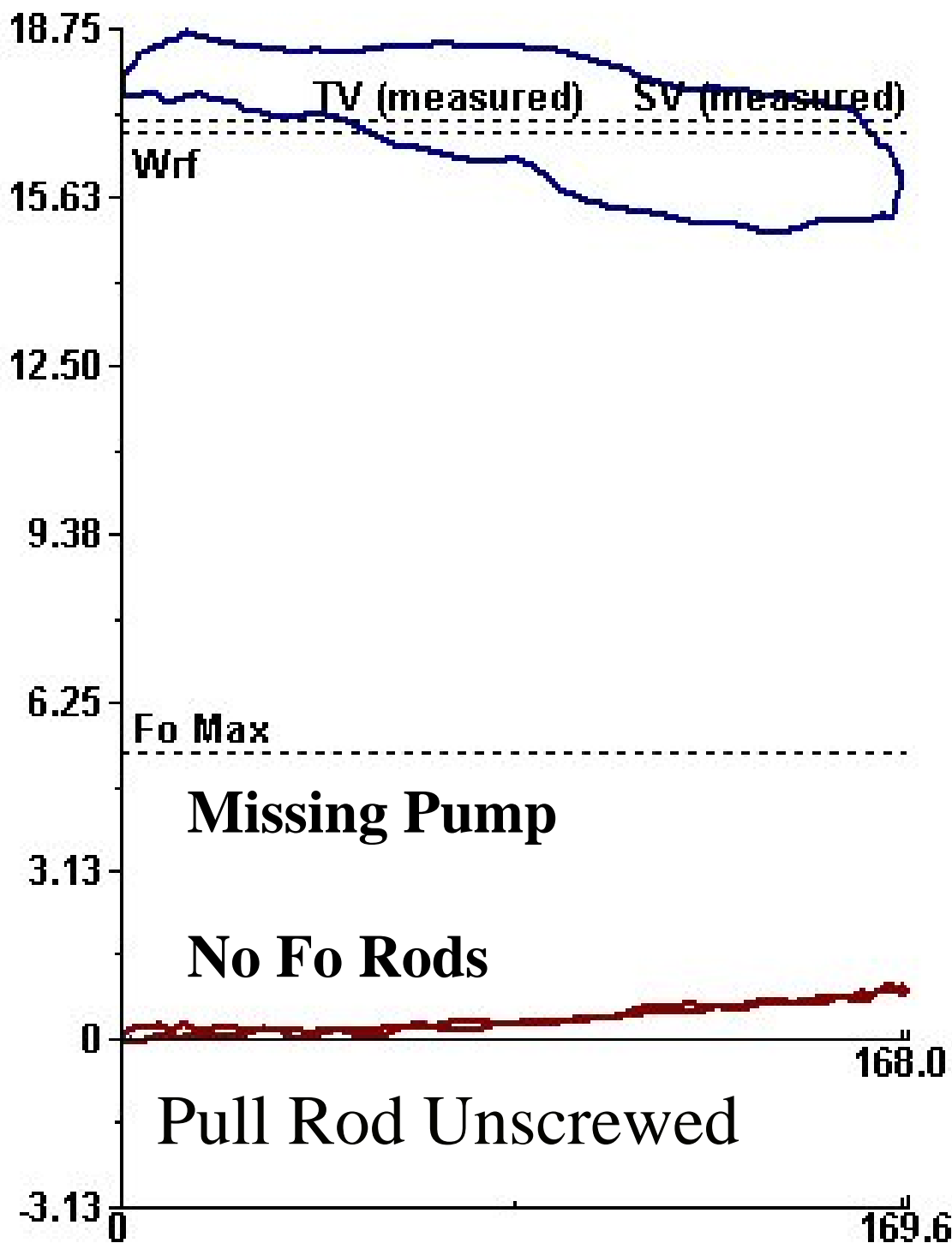


# Surface card OK. Pump OK?

OVERLAY of Load (K-Lbs) vs Position (in)

HT011





## Rods Parted at Pump

No fluid load from pump being applied to rod string. Parted rods are overtravel cards, because there is no loss of downhole stroke due to the static stretch of rods picking up fluid load. Measured surface dynamometer card loads are near standing valve load (Wrf).

Note that both the standing and traveling valves measured test loads are at the calculated standing valve test load.

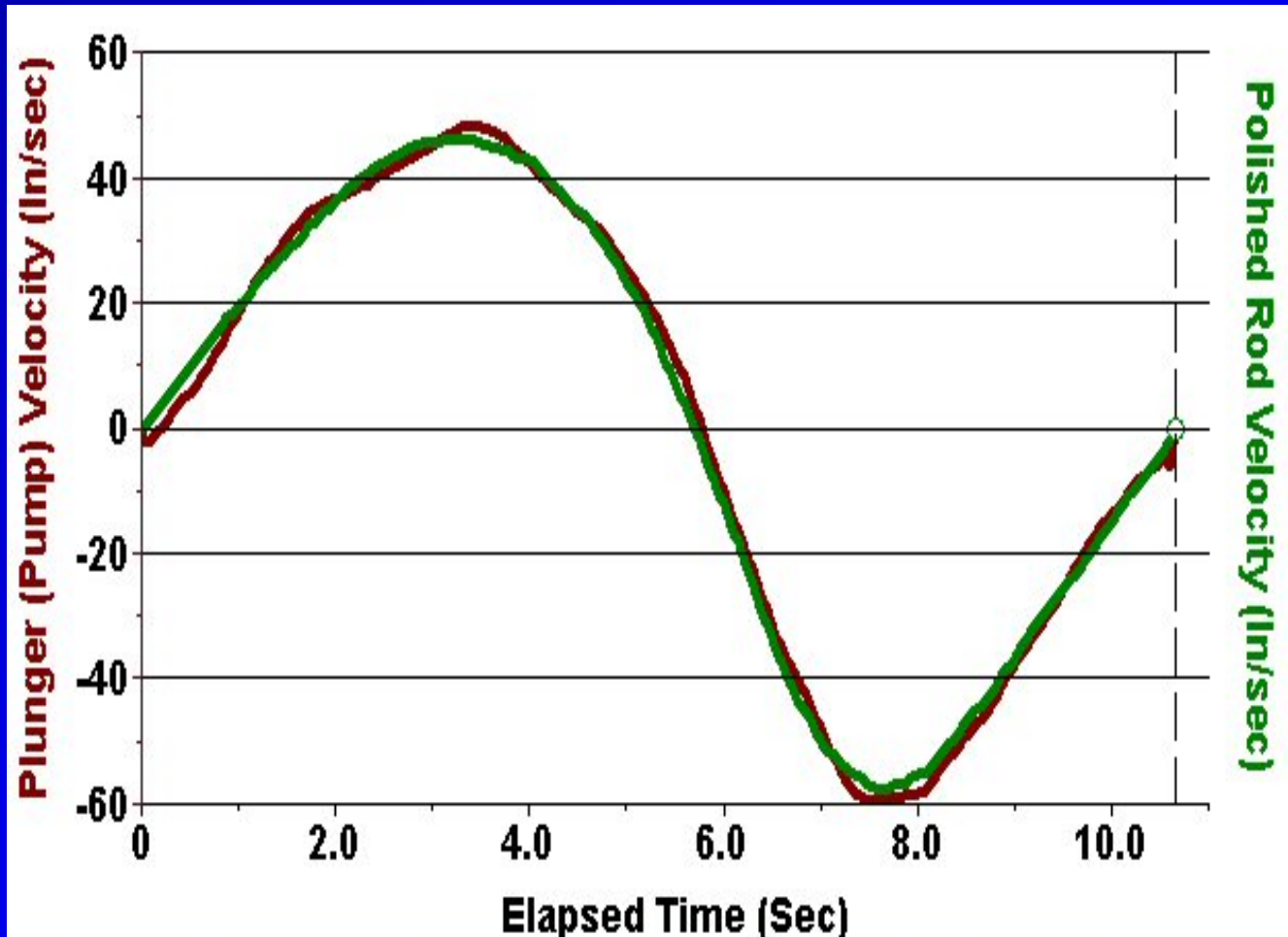
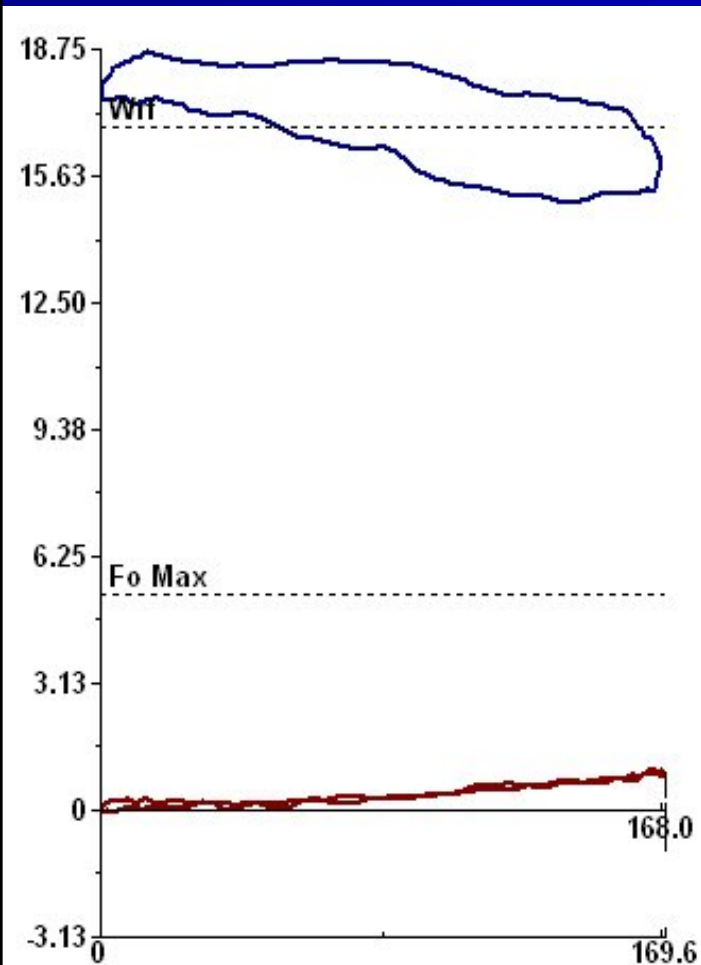
Sometimes trash in the pump keeps the traveling valve ball from going on seat. Tagging on the down stroke before pulling, may knock out trash.

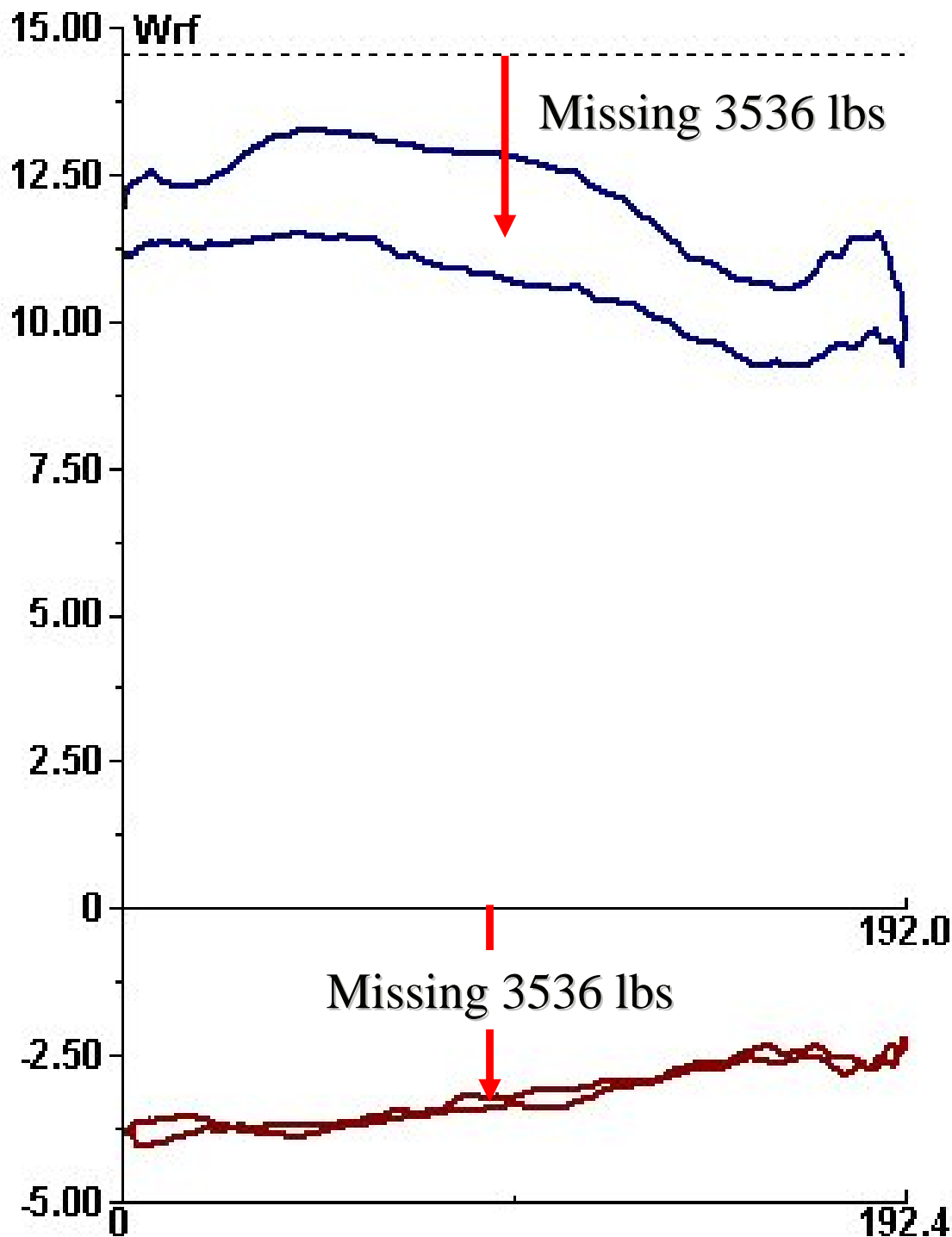
# Deep Rod Part

# Pull Rod on Pump Parted

## Plunger & Polished Rod Velocity Equal

1. No Fluid Produced to Surface
2. No Fluid Load – No Pump – No Rod Stretch
3. Plunger Does Not Stop while Rods Stretch
4. Momentum of Rod String results in Slight Over-travel of Rods at Pump Depth





**Rods Parted Higher Above Pump** results in dynamometer cards load measured below weight of rods in fluid. The actual location of the rod part will determine the trace's relative position with respect to the theoretical weight of rods in fluid.

Rod parted at a depth of 5365 feet results in 3536 lbs missing weight of rods in fluid.

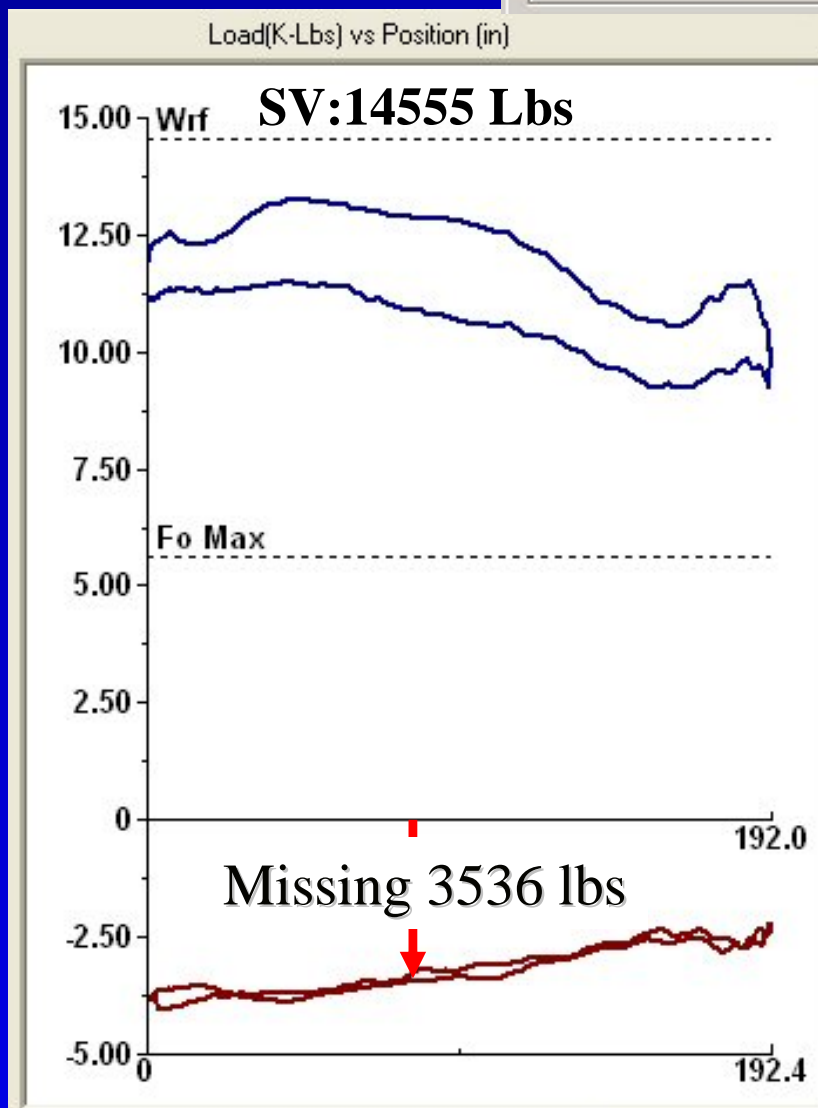
# Missing 37 3/4" Rods Parted 5365'

Pump Card  
Sets Below the  
Zero Load Line  
By Weight of  
Missing Rods

Missing:  
Wrf 3536 lbs

[Alt-2] Rod String

	Top Taper	Taper 2	Taper 3	Taper 4
Rod Type	D	D	D	SB
Length	1927.00	2475.00	2350.00	275.00
Diameter	1.000	0.875	0.750	1.500
Weight	5573.2	5474.6	3815.1	1795.6
Damp Up	0.05		Damp Down 0.05	



HT5007

PPRL 13232 PPUMPL -2207

MPRL 9220 MPUMPL -4077

Calculated Fluid Load Max 5625 lb

Polished Rod Power 4.7 HP

Polished Rod / Motor Eff. %

Strokes Per Minute 6.06

Pump Card HP -0.2 HP

Pump / Motor Eff. %

Pump Displacement 286.2 BBL/D

Pump Intake Pressure... 4920.7 psi (g)

Damp Up 0.05

Damp Down 0.05

Tubing Head Pressure 150.0 psi (g)

Effective Plunger Stroke

93.53 % 180.0 in

Stroke 1

< Pg Up Pg Dwn >

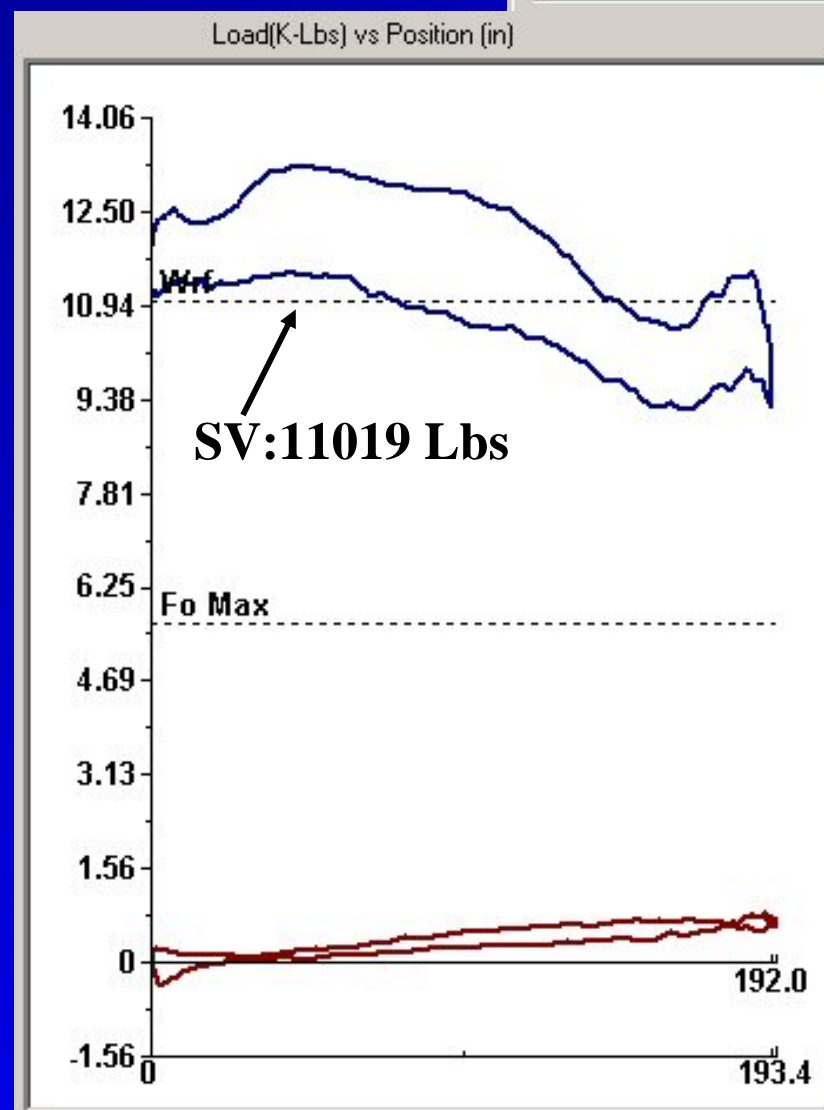
# Missing 37 3/4" Rods Parted 5365'

Adjusted Rod Length, then Pump Card sets on Zero Load Line

No Pump  
No Fo Rods

[Alt-2] Rod String

	Top Taper	Taper 2	Taper 3	Taper 4
Rod Type	D	D	D	NONE
Length	1927.00	2475.00	963.00	275.00
Diameter	1.000	0.875	0.750	1.500
Weight	5573.2	5474.6	1563.3	
Damp Up	0.05	Damp Down	0.05	



HT5007

PPRL	13232	PPUMPL	814
MPRL	9220	MPUMPL	389

Calculated Fluid Load Max 5625 lb

Polished Rod Power 4.7 HP

Polished Rod / Motor Eff. %

Strokes Per Minute 6.06

Pump Card HP -0.3 HP

Pump / Motor Eff. %

Pump Displacement 287.6 BBL/D

Pump Intake Pressure... 3011.2 psi (g)

Damp Up 0.05

Damp Down 0.05

Tubing Head Pressure 150.0 psi (g)

Effective Plunger Stroke

93.53 % 180.9 in

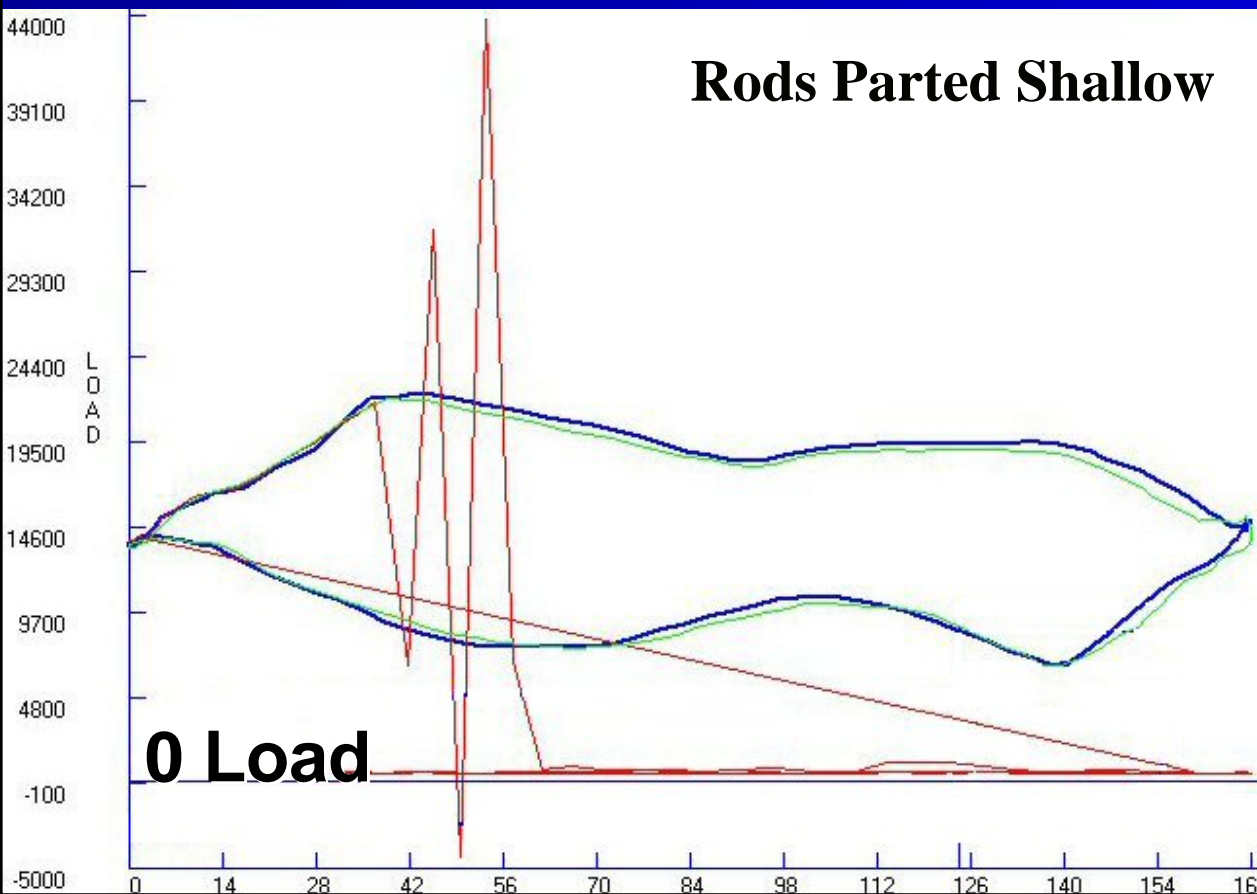
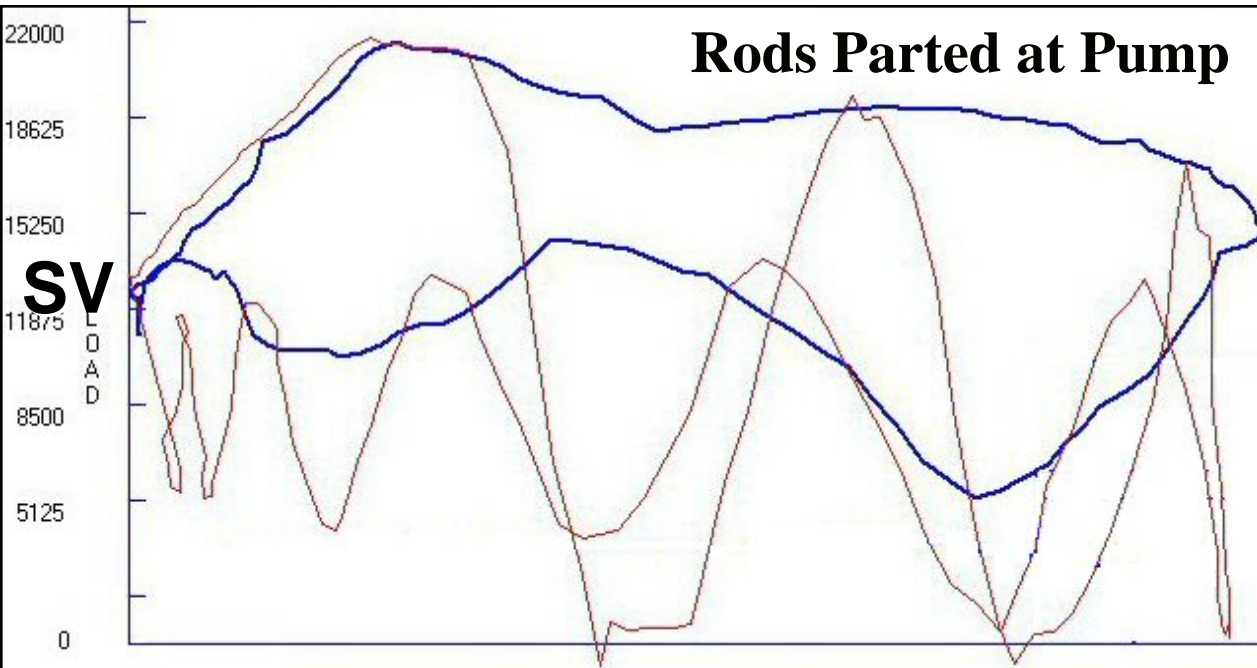
Stroke 1

# Location of Pump Card with Respect to Basic Loads are Critical to Analysis

- 1) Location of Pump Load can be Used to Identify and Troubleshoot Problem in the Well.
- 2) Pump card that plots as a flat line could be:

TV Stuck Open	Tubing Dry
Deep Rod Part	SV Stuck Open
Shallow Rod Part	Blocked Intake

- 3) OK Pump Card should plot between Zero Load Line and Fo from Fluid Level Line
- 4) If Polished Rod Transducer used to acquire dynamometer data **and pump card is flat**
  - Difficult to identify problem
  - All of the loads plot on the zero load line.



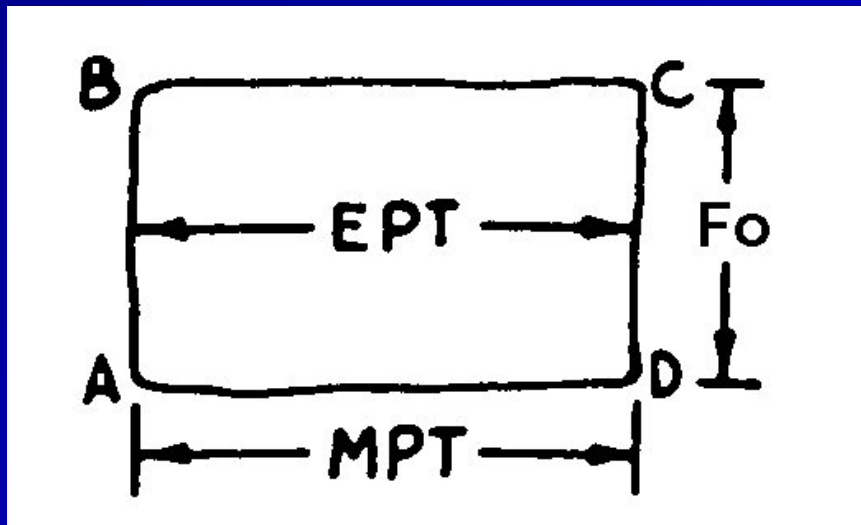
## Rod Parts

1. Usually Rod Part occurs at or near peak load.
2. Deep Rod Part Load Ended Near SV Load.
3. Shallow Rod Part Load Ended Near Zero Load Line.
4. Both Polished Rods came off the carrier bar.
5. Shallow Rod part releases more energy and usually results in more damage to Surface Equipment and Rod String.

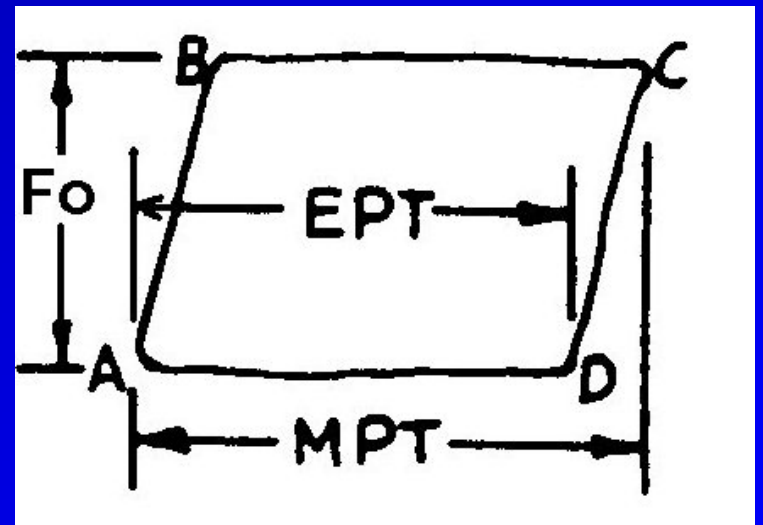


# Synthetic Pump Cards: Normal Full Pump

Tubing anchored,  $EPT=MPT$ .



Unanchored tubing,  $EPT < MPT$

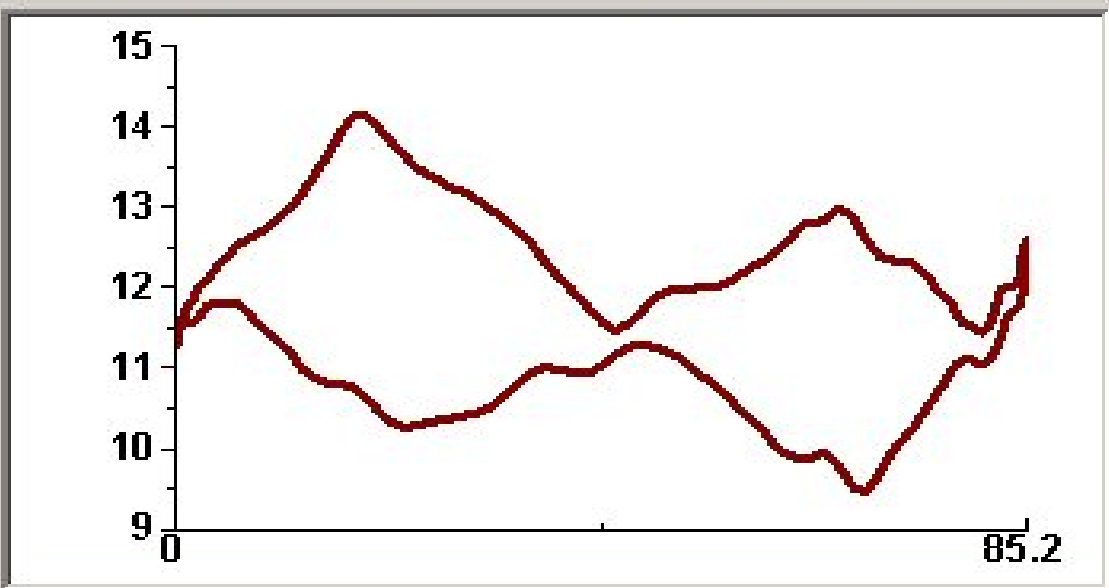


1. Pumping-Full of Liquid
2. No gas in Pump.
3. Valves Not Leaking
4. Pump functioning properly.

# TV OK - Tubing Leak, No Fluid to Surface

Raw Data | Errors/Warnings | Overlay  Dyna Cards | Torque | Rod Loading | Analysis Plot

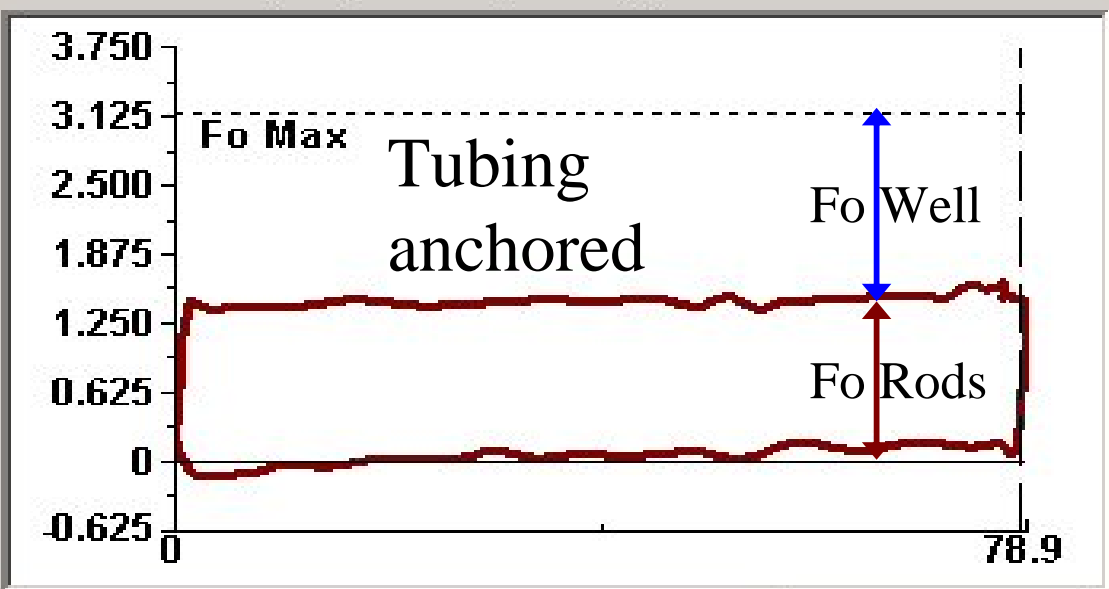
Load (K-Lbs) vs Polished Rod Pos. (in)



PRT138  
 PPRL  PPUMPL   
 MPRL  MPUMPL

Calculated Fluid Load Max  lb  
 Polished Rod Power  HP  
 Polished Rod / Motor Eff.  %  
 Strokes Per Minute   
 Pump Card HP  HP  
 Pump / Motor Eff.  %  
 Pump Displacement  BBL/D  
 Pump Intake Pressure...  psi (g)

Load (K-Lbs) vs Plunger Pos. (in)



Damp Up

Damp Down

Tubing Head Pressure  psi (g)

Effective Plunger Stroke

%  in

Stroke

Kr  lb/in Kt  lb/in

# Fluid Level: Split Tubing Joint 4052'

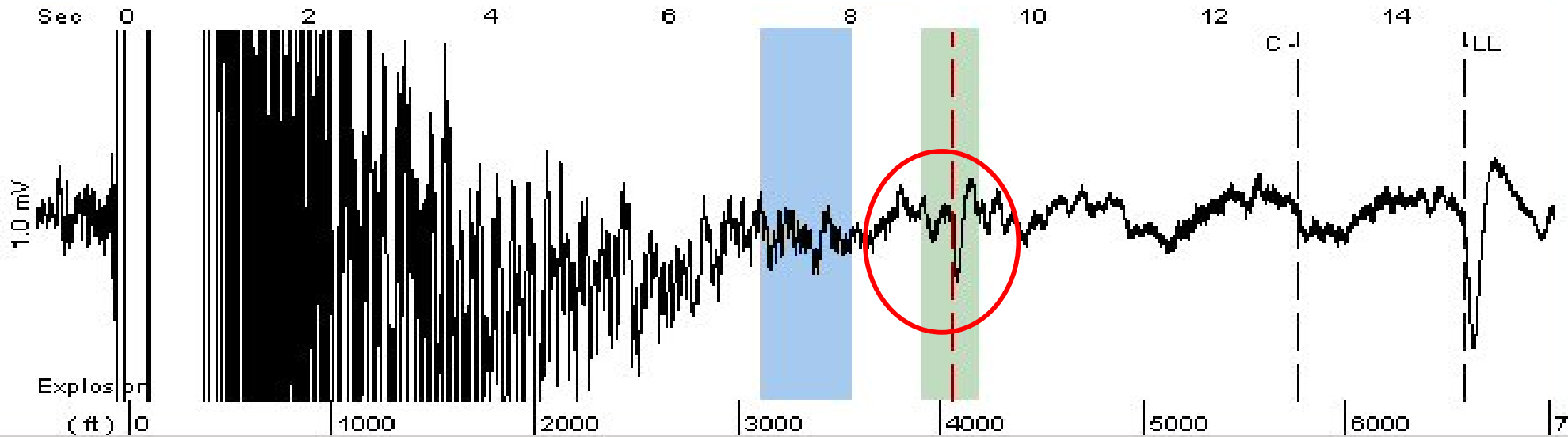
Select Liquid Level

Depth Determination

Casing Pressure

BHP

Collars



JTS/sec 14.8148

Acoustic Vel. 920

ft/s

<<<

[ 7.0 to 8.0 (Sec) ]

>>>

Coarse

Fine

[<- ->]

>|<

<-

->

Filter Type: High Pass

122.4  $\mu$ V

Scale:

Up

Down

Rst

Analysis Method: Manual

RTTT 14.744

sec

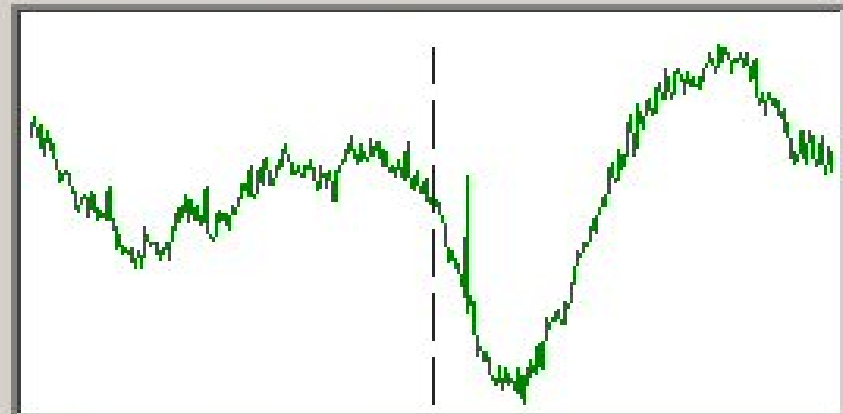
212.094

Jts

6585.51

ft

Apply Automatic Collar Count



Show Depth Reference Line

4056.54

ft

<-

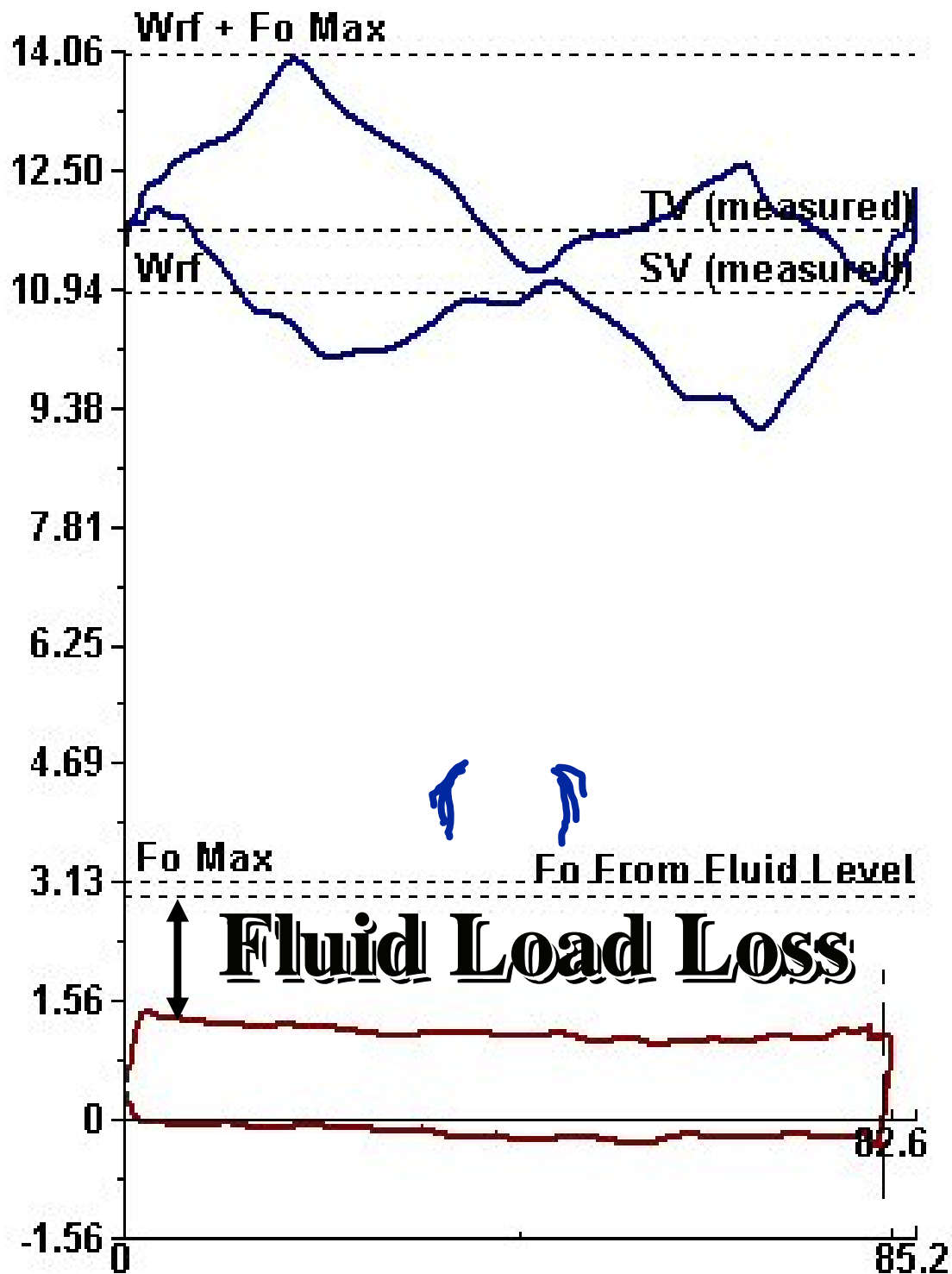
->



?

< Pg Up

Pg Dwn >



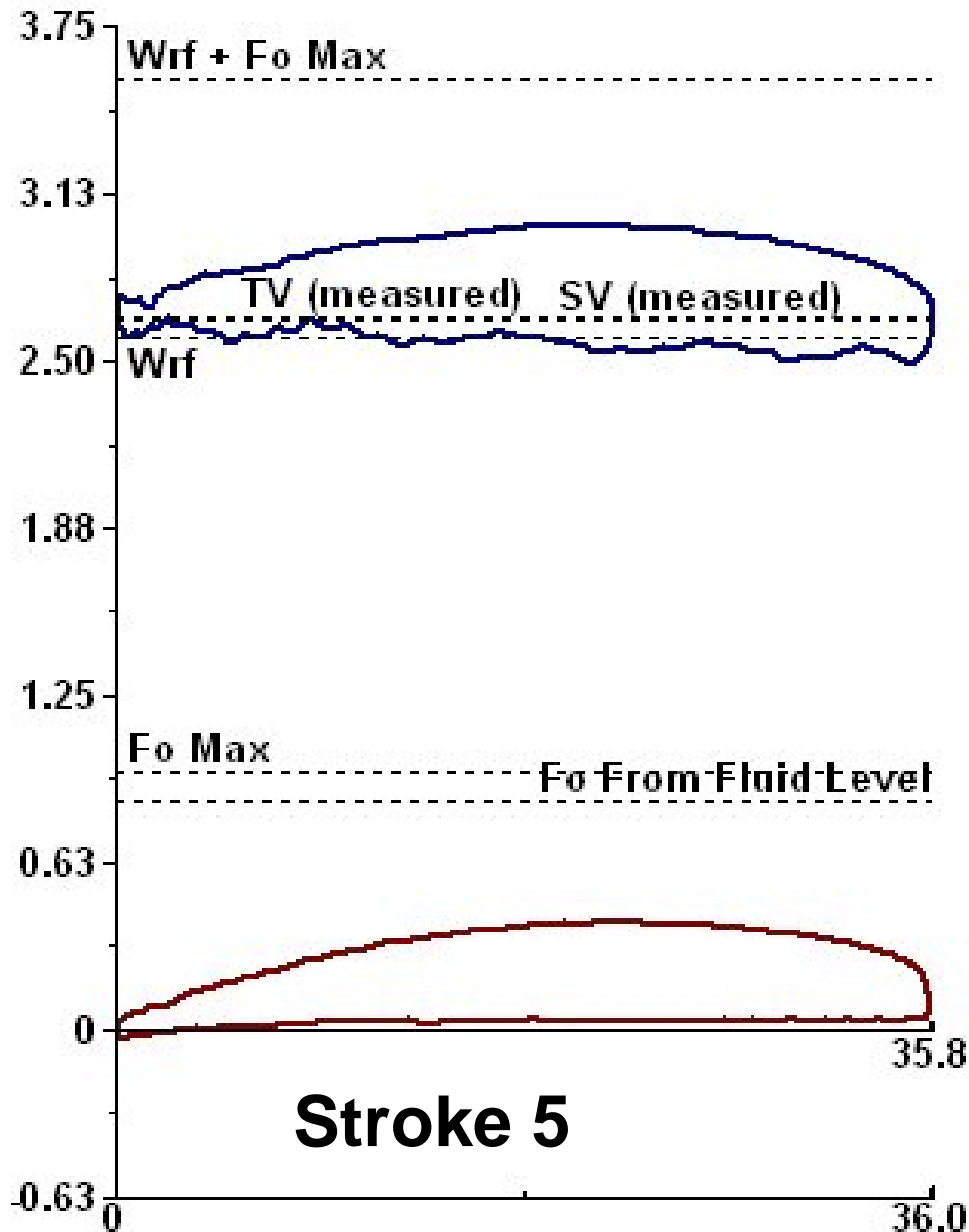
**Fluid Load Loss** reflects a surface dynamometer card when actual fluid load is less than the pre-calculated fluid load. This can be caused by a tubing or pump leak, a worn out pump, leaky valves or a high tubing-casing annulus fluid level when the net lift, H, has arbitrarily assumed or established at pump depth, L.

Split Tubing Joint	4000'
Fluid Level	6583'
Pump Depth	6975'
<b><u>Net Lift</u></b>	<b><u>2583'</u></b>

Hole in Tubing is detected using dynamometer, because Net Lift shown by the pump card Fo is much less than Fo required by fluid level and full pump card's valves are OK .

# Is the ball/seat Or plunger/ barrel worn out?

Load(K-Lbs) vs Position (in)



HT491

PPRL 3005

PPUMPL 403

MPRL 2490

MPUMPL -35

Calculated Fluid Load Max 964 lb

Polished Rod Power 0.2 HP

Polished Rod / Motor Eff. %

Strokes Per Minute 7.17

Pump Card HP 0.2 HP

Pump / Motor Eff. %

Pump Displacement 29.9 BBL/D

Pump Intake Pressure... 744.7 psi (g)

Damp Up 0.02

Damp Down 0.02

<< Reset

Tubing Head Pressure 12.0 psi (g)

Effective Plunger Stroke

≤ --- Left

Right --- ≥



Approx. Best Pos.

99.65 %

%

35.7

in

Stroke 5

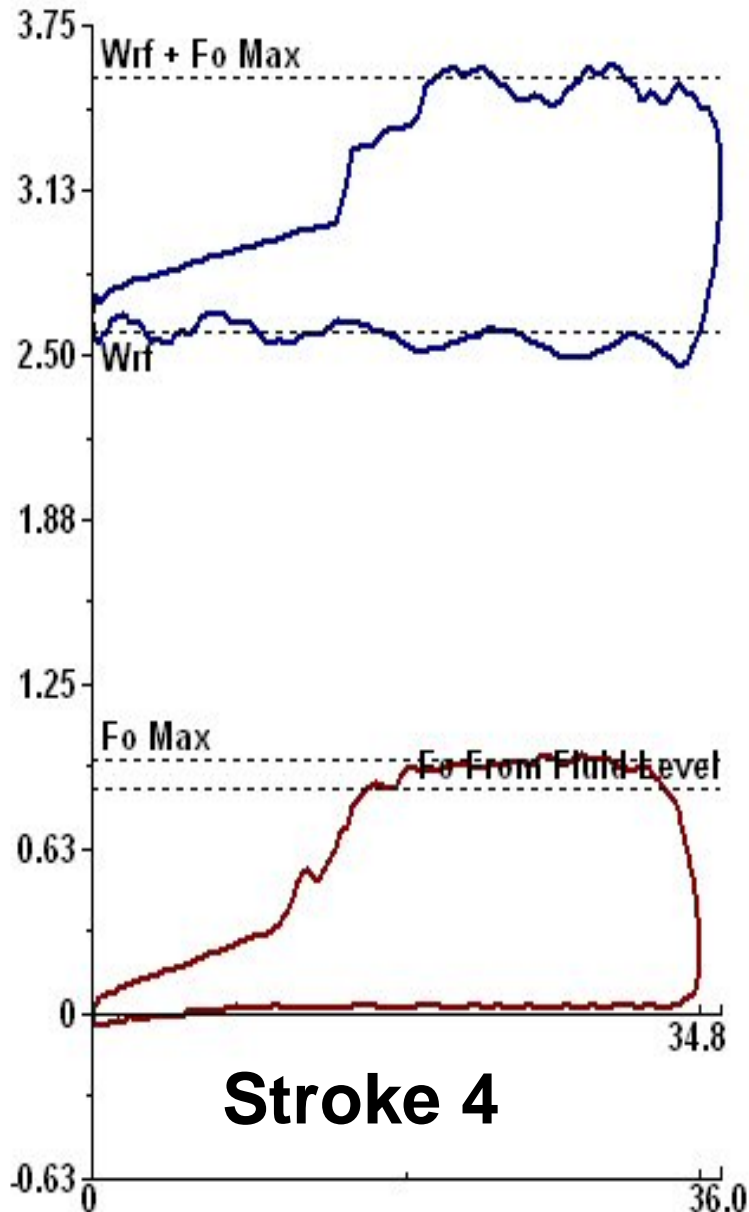
?

< Pg Up

Pg Dwn >

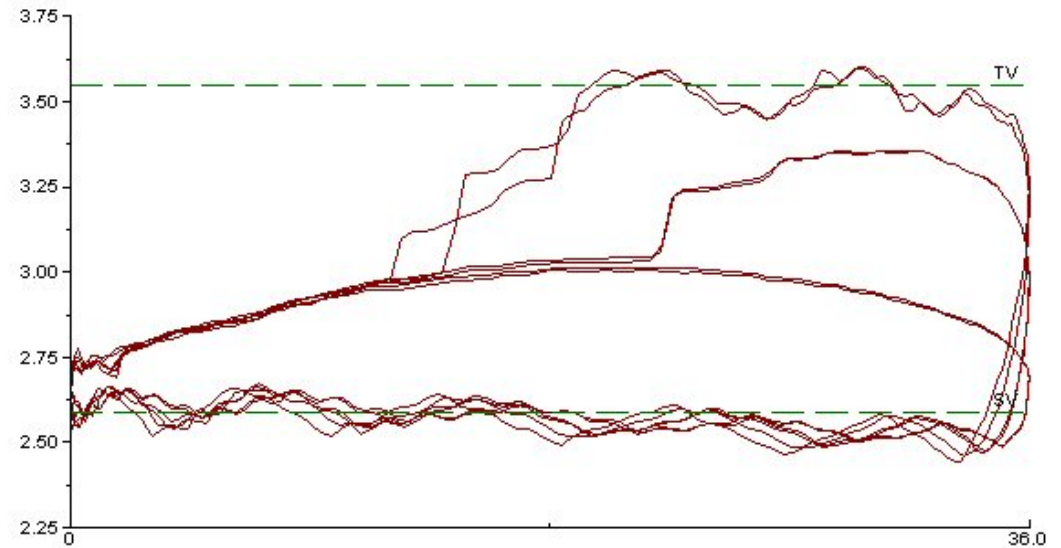
# NO, Damaged TV Ball and seat.

Load(K-Lbs) vs Position (in)



OVERLAY of Load (K-Lbs) vs Position (in)

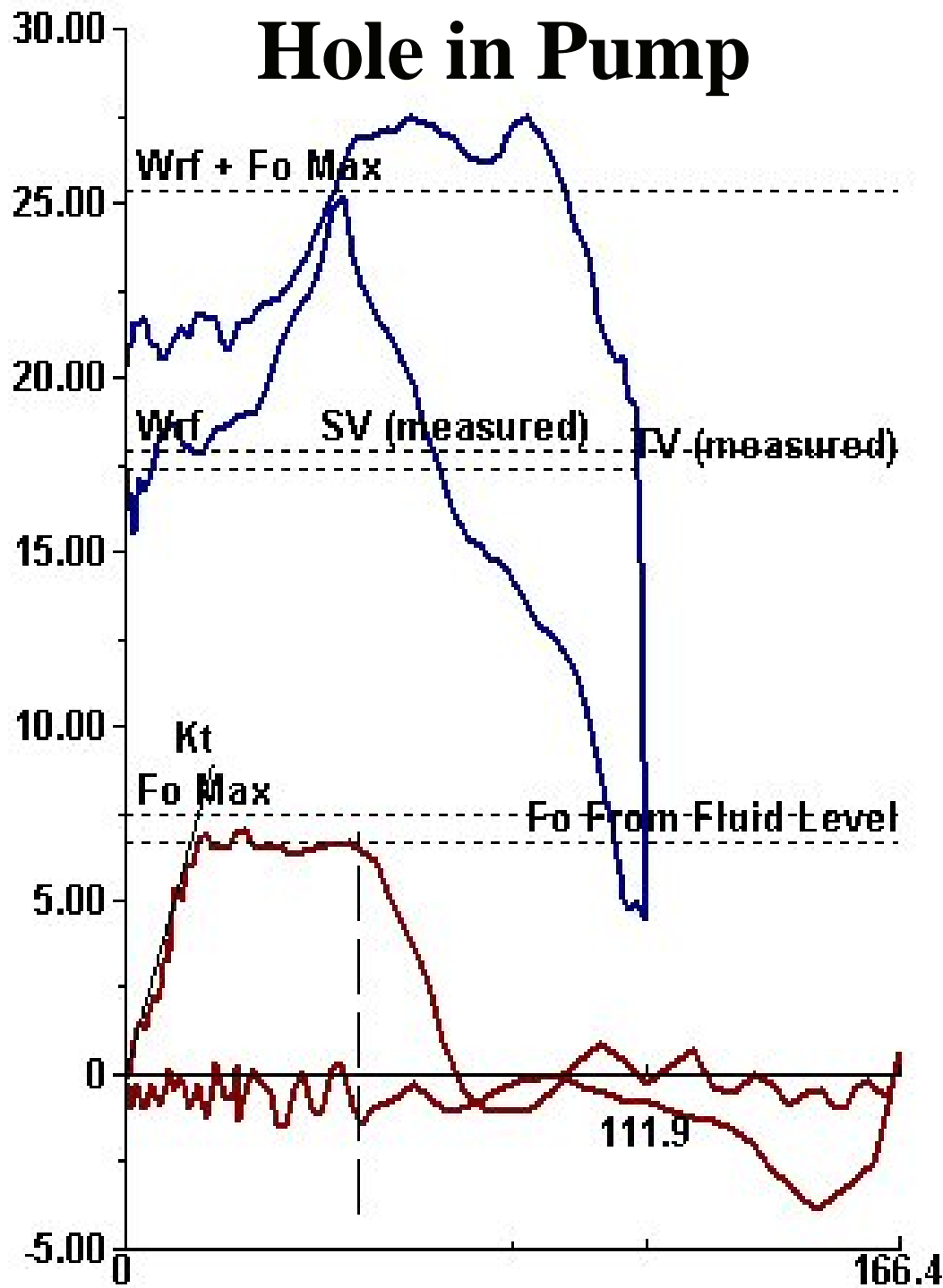
HT491



Overlay of many Dynamometer Cards shows each stroke is different.

Worn pump plunger/barrel cards usually overlay.

# Hole in Pump



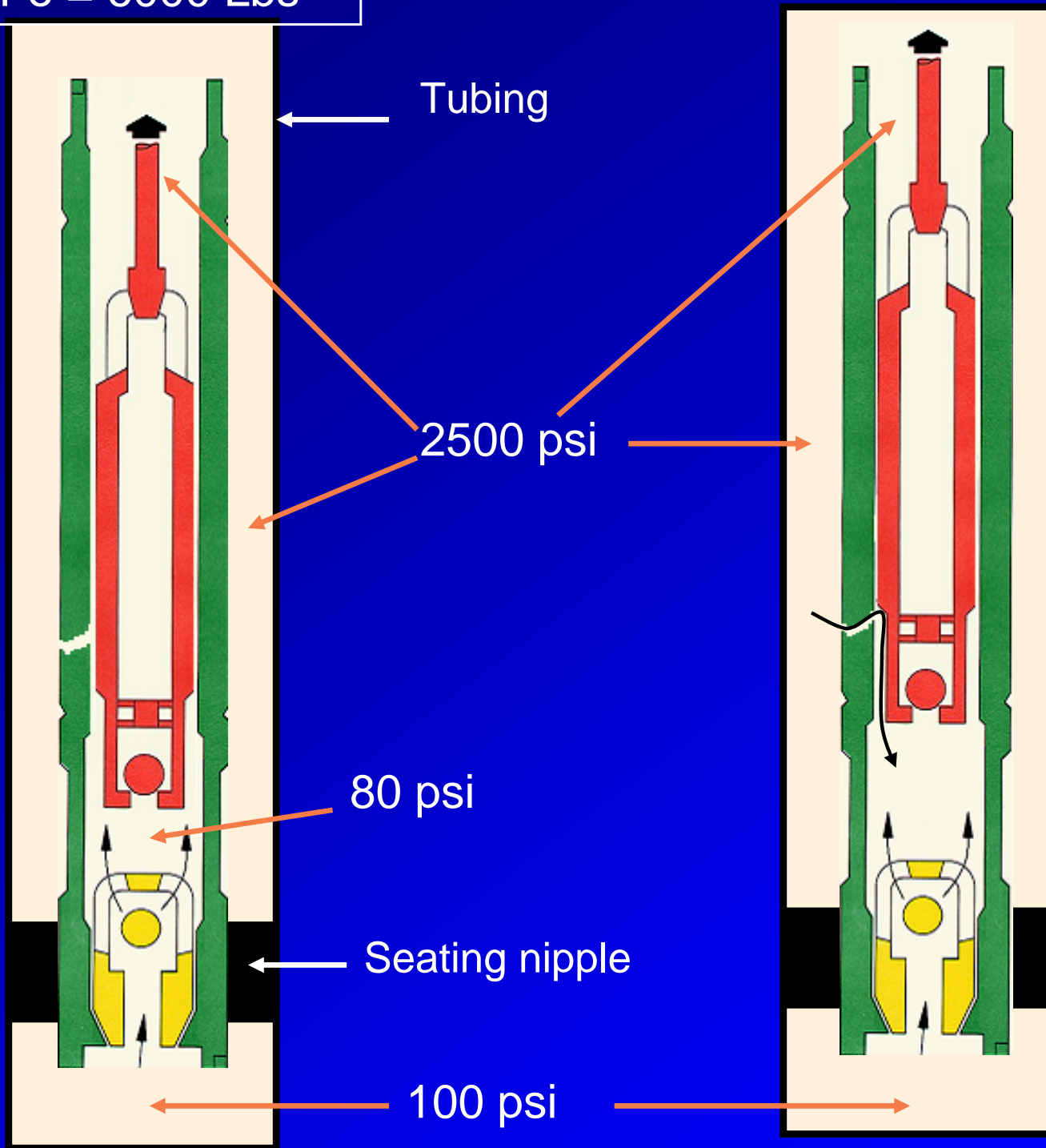
Well has a bottom hold down pump and the tubing anchor is not set. The hole in the pump barrel is about 56 inches from bottom of the stroke.

On the upstroke the fluid load is suddenly lost, which causes a much longer downhole stroke (over travel). When the bottom of the plunger is lifted past the hole, then the tubing pressure leaks between the outside of the pump barrel and the inside of the tubing.

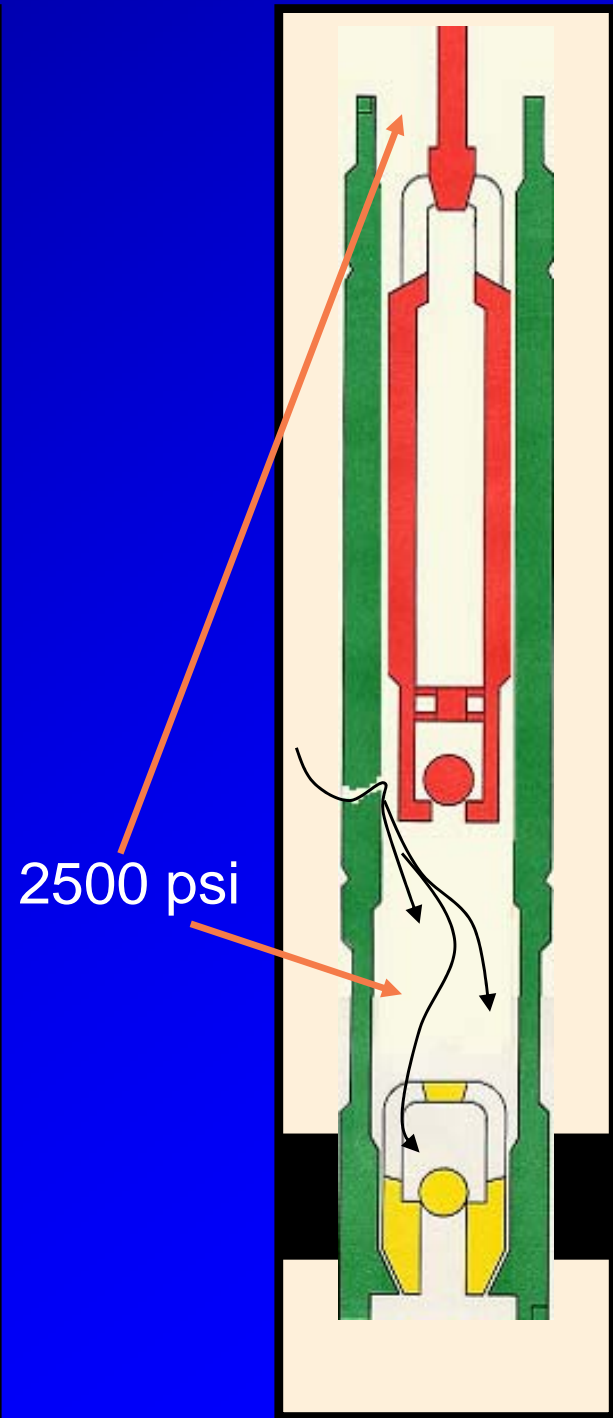
The pumping unit wobbled real bad when on the downstroke, often an indicator of deep parted rods.

TV and SV load checks equal, if stopped early on upstroke the fluid load would have been measured. Don't always stop in same place for valve checks when trying to troubleshoot a problem.

$F_o = 6000 \text{ Lbs}$



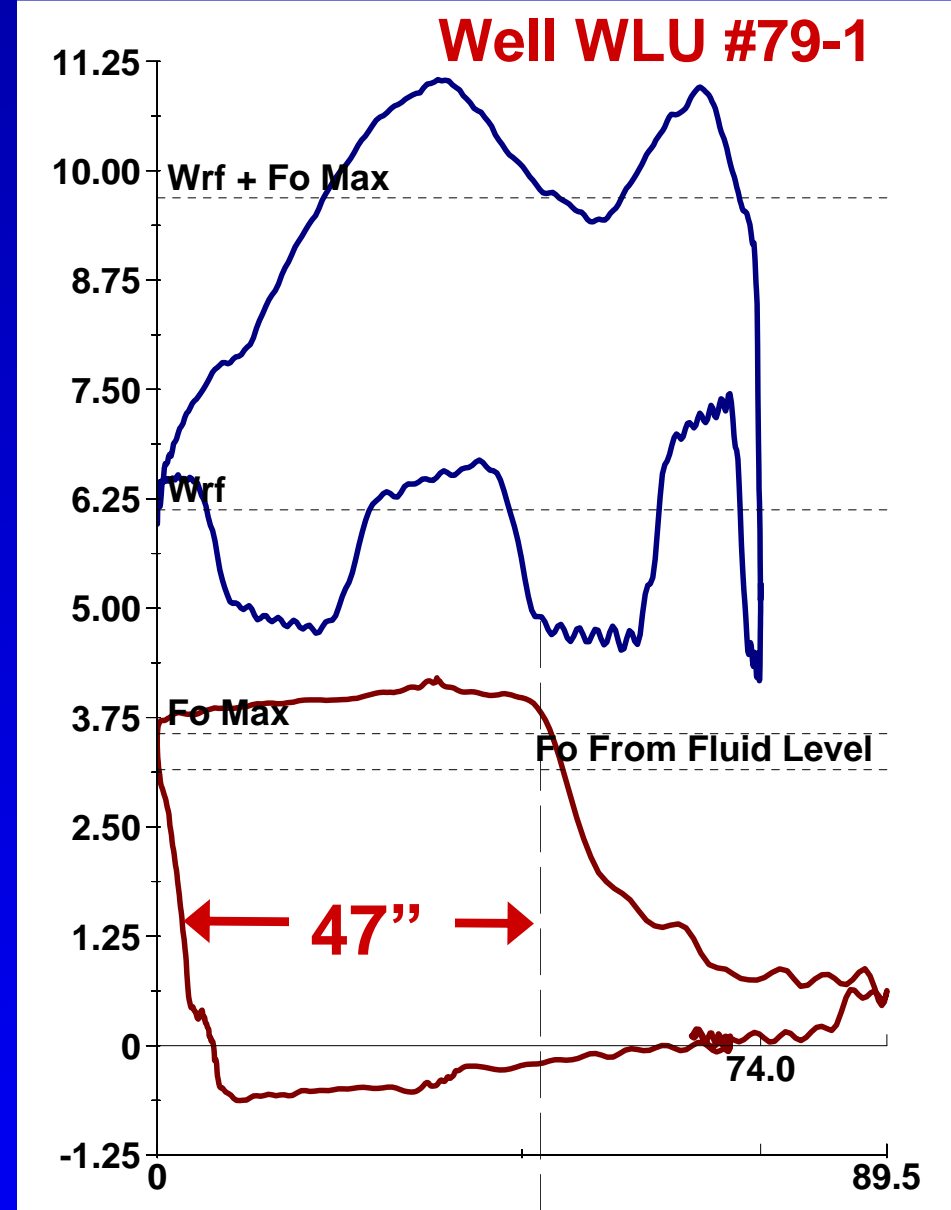
$F_o = 0 \text{ Lbs}$





# Hole in Pump Split Barrel @ 4.8 Ft

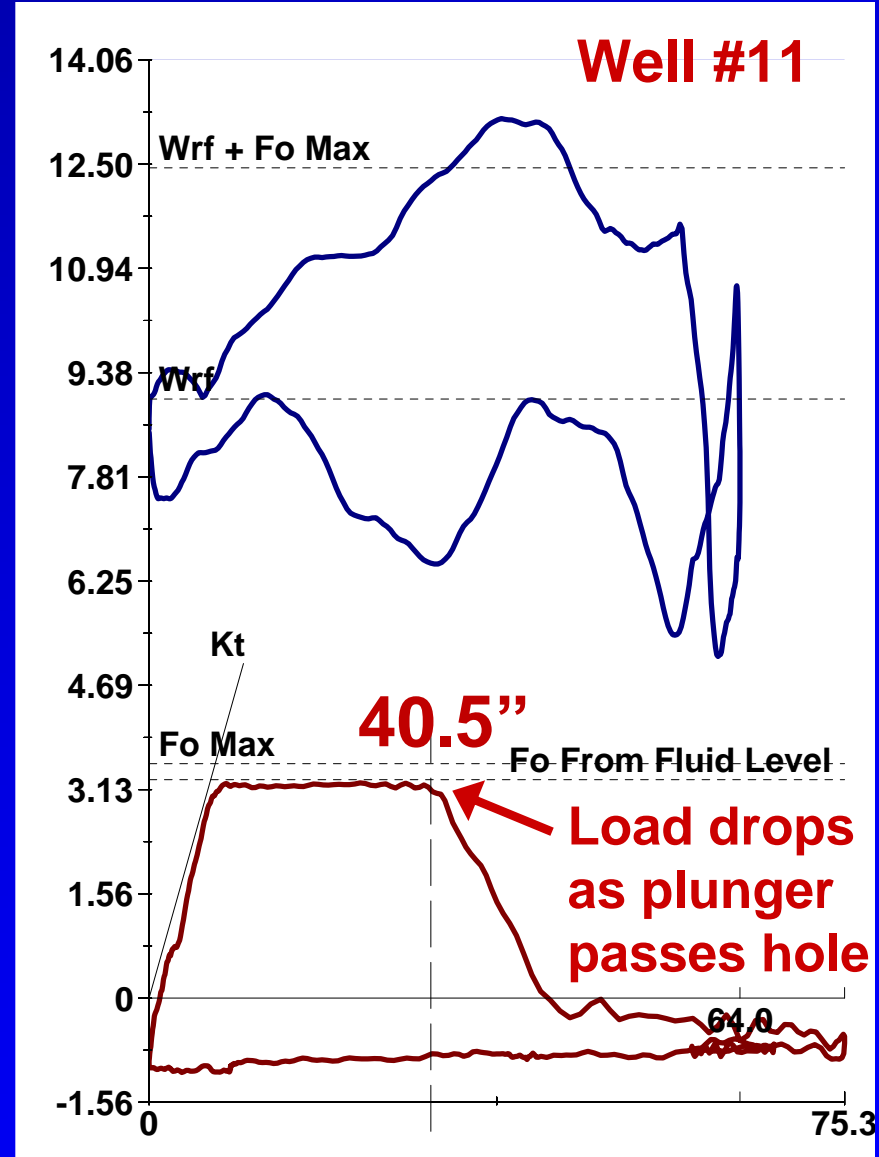
- Pump Spaced 1 Ft off bottom
- Split Barrel From Fluid Pound
- Pound Damages and Weakens Pump Barrel.



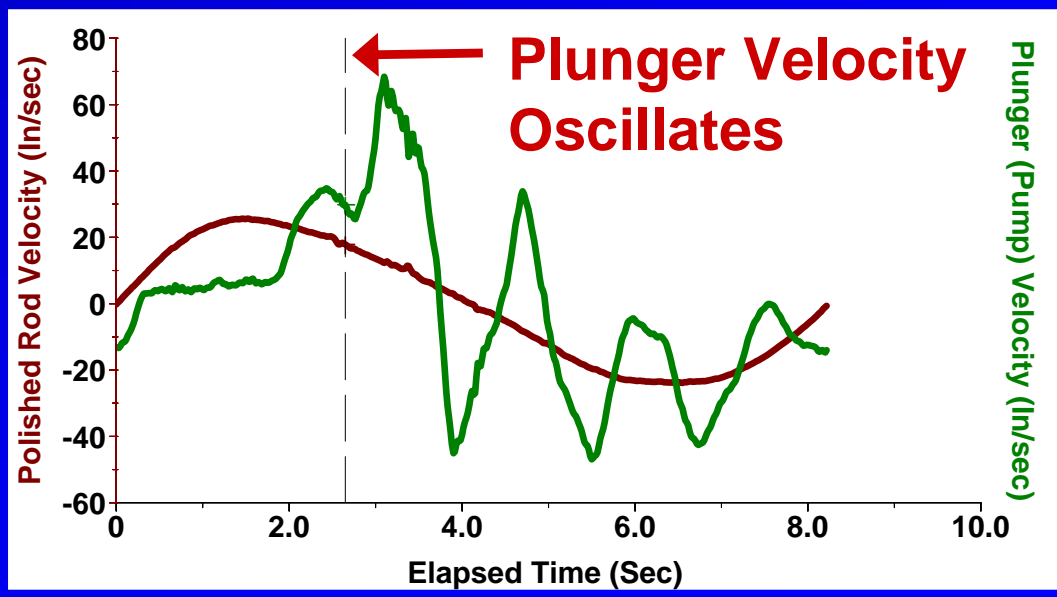
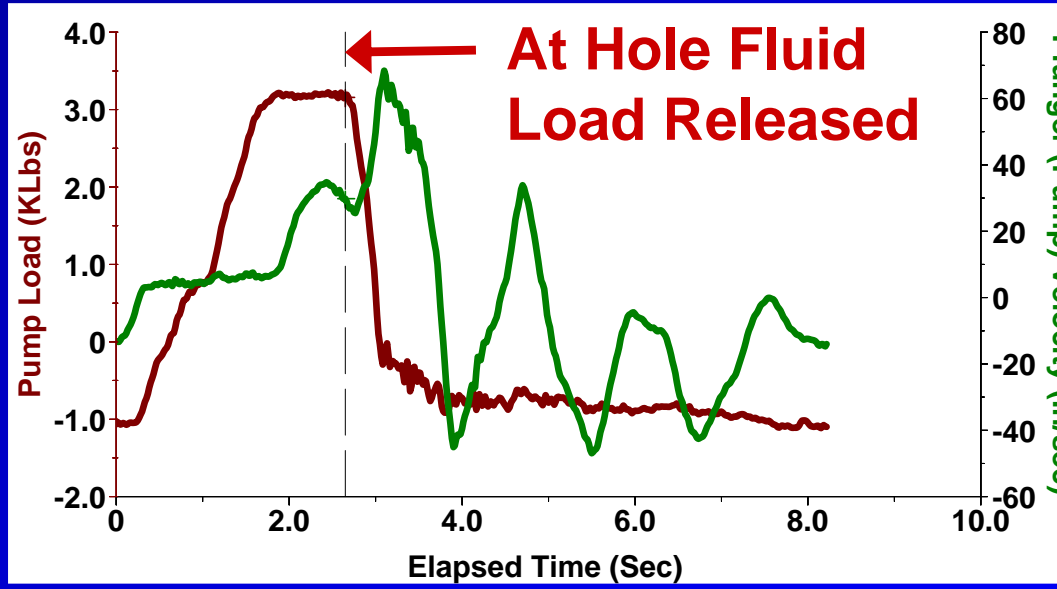
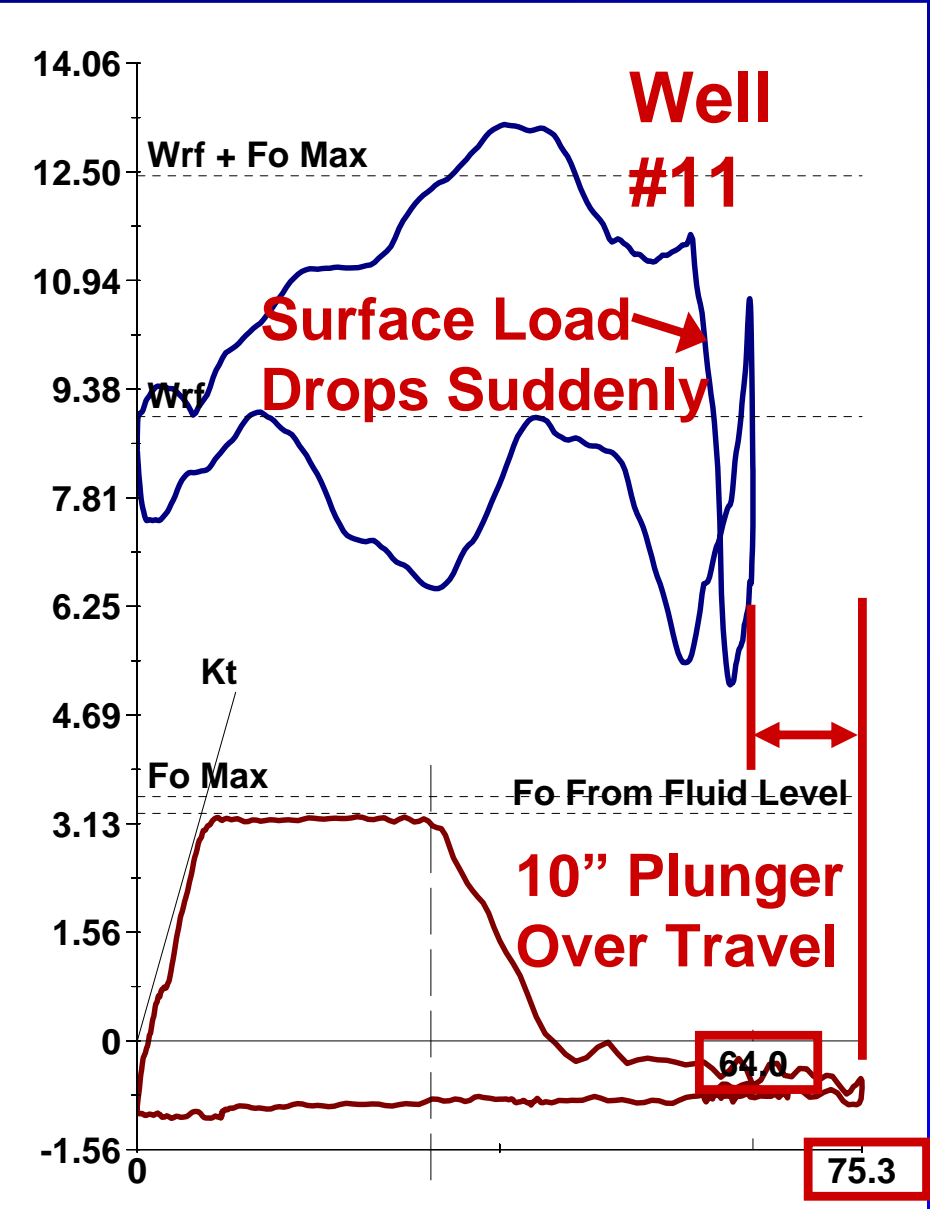
# Hole in Pump Barrel 40.5 Inches From Bottom

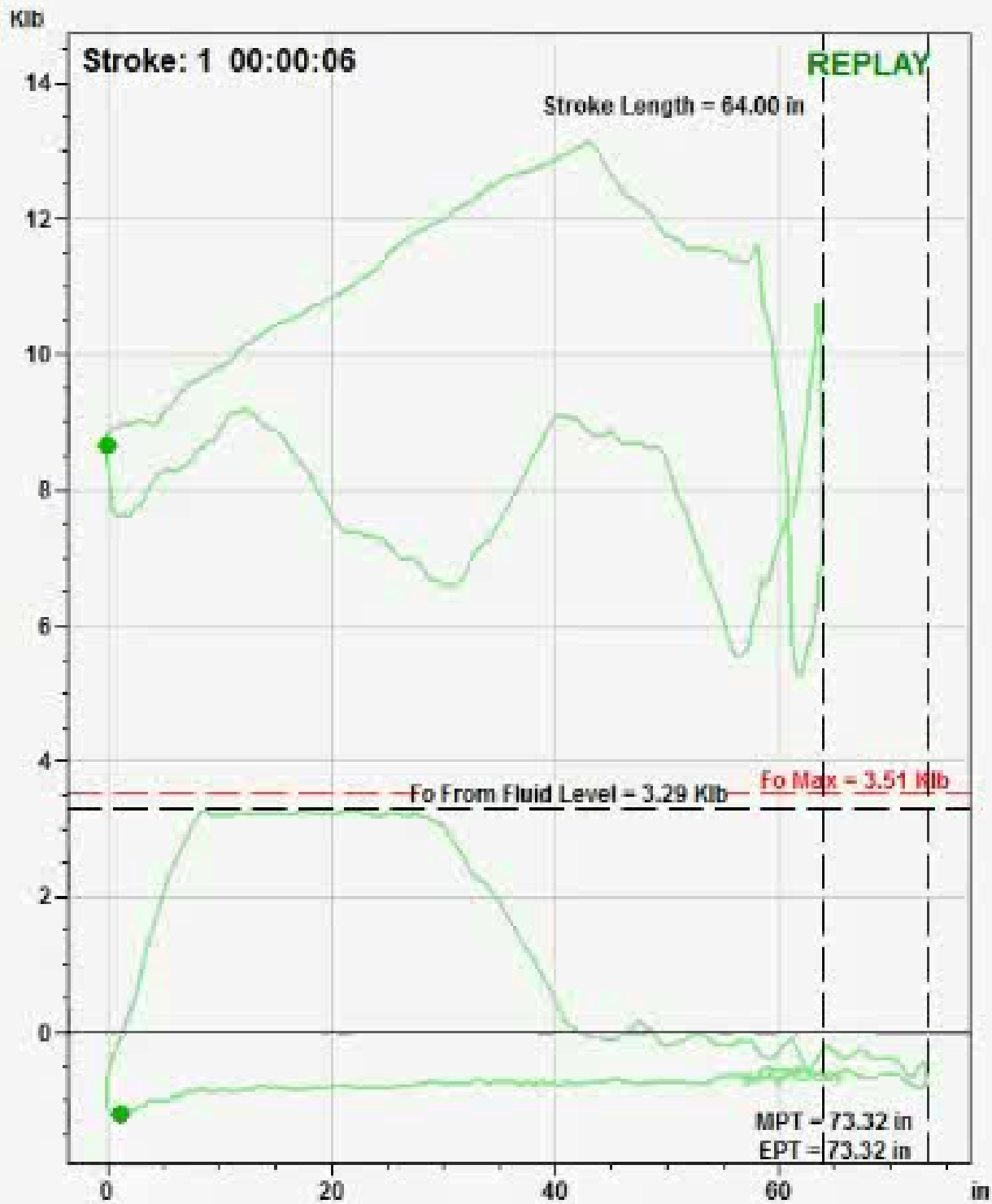


Hole in pump barrel due to corrosion



# When the Plunger Goes Past the Hole ~ Fluid Load Released and the Plunger Takes Off

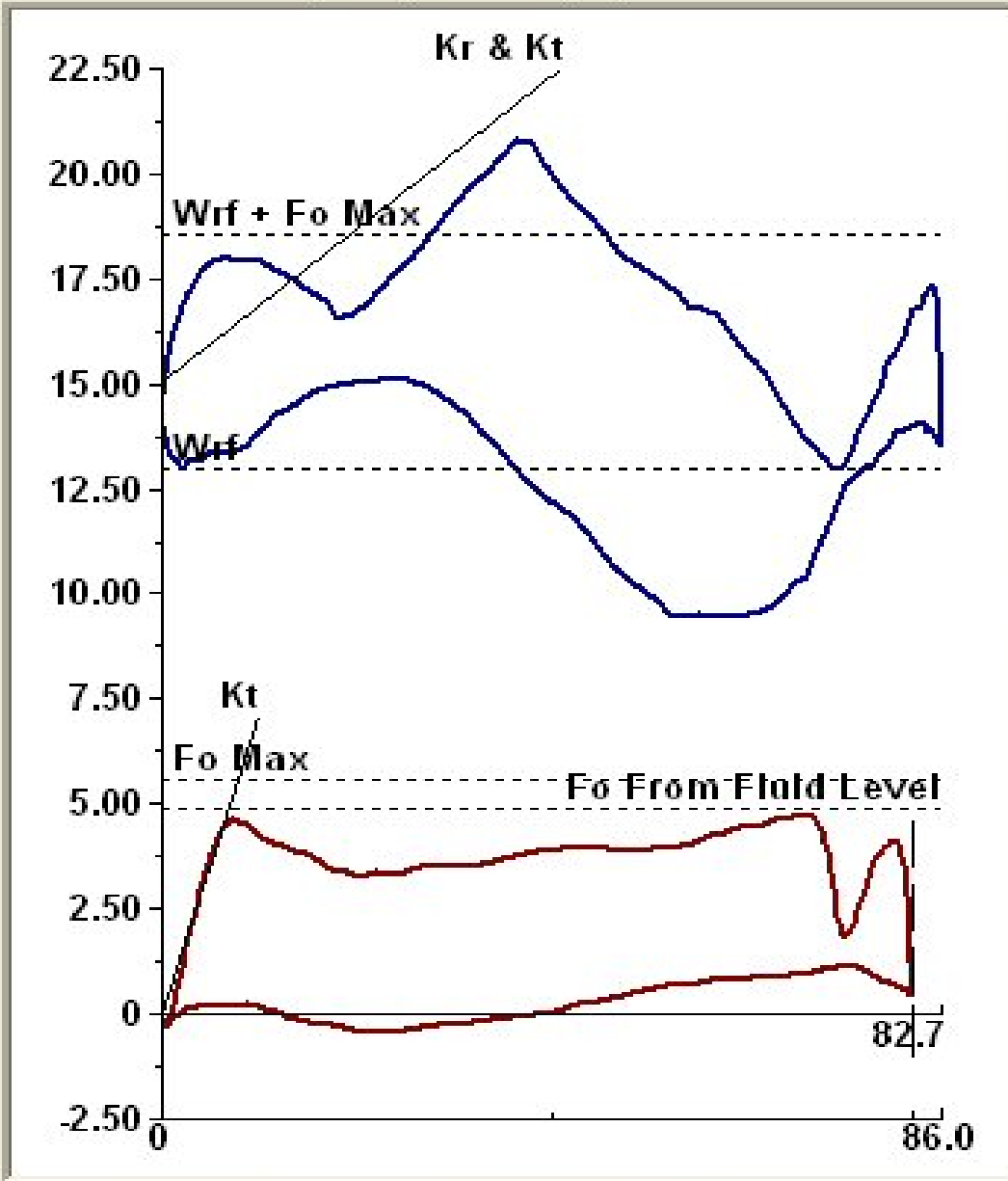




# Worn Barrel

Data was collected on this well because the production to the tank had fallen off.

Load(K-Lbs) vs Position (in)



PRT926  
 PPRL 20821 PPUMPL 4727  
 MPRL 9451 MPUMPL -468

Calculated Fluid Load Max 5574 lb  
 Polished Rod Power 11.0 HP  
 Polished Rod / Motor Eff. %  
 Strokes Per Minute 10.98  
 Pump Card HP 7.8 HP  
 Pump / Motor Eff. %  
 Pump Displacement 238.0 BBL/D  
 Pump Intake Pressure... 832.9 psi (g)  
 Damp Up 0.05 << Reset  
 Damp Down 0.05  
 Tubing Head Pressure 100.0 psi (g)

Effective Plunger Stroke

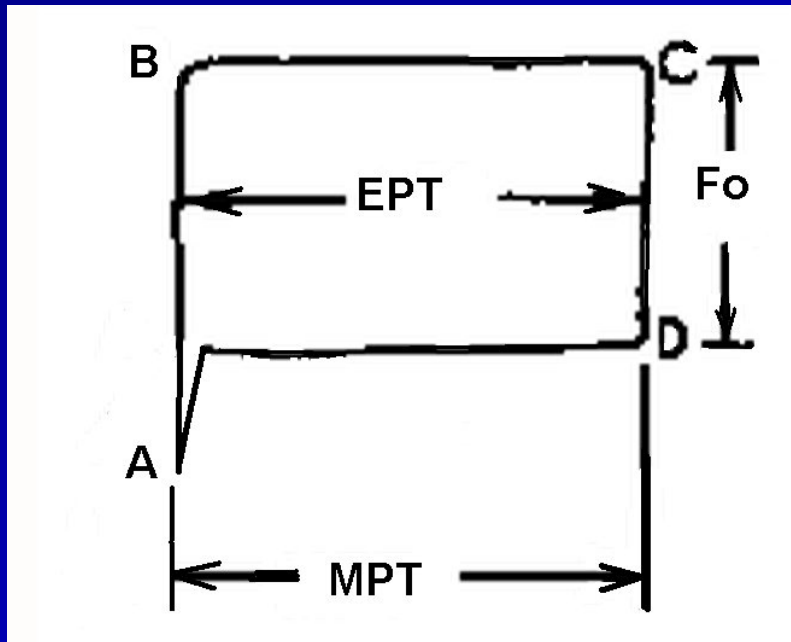
%
  in

Stroke 1

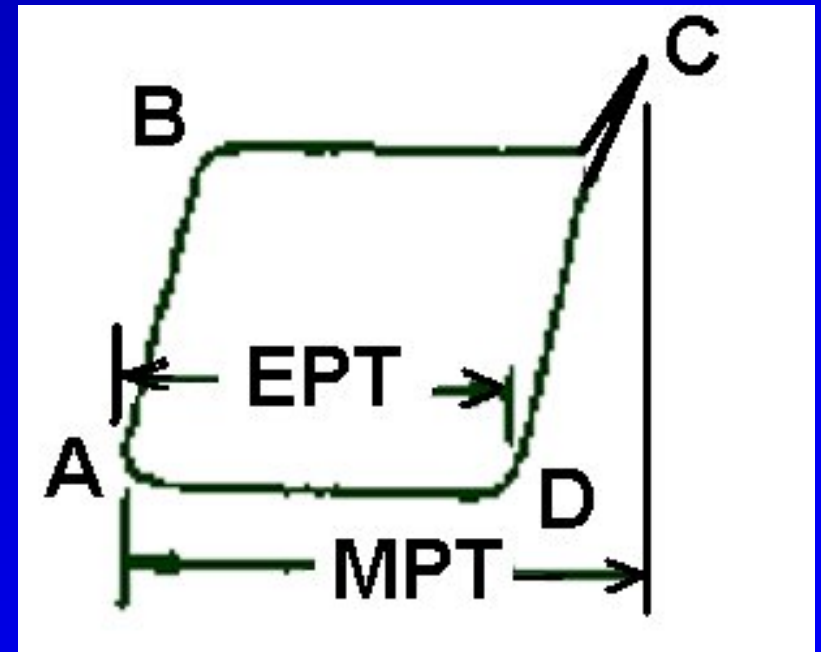
Kr & Kt 168 lb/in Kt 661 lb/in Dyna Card Options...

# Synthetic Pump Cards: Improperly Spaced Plunger

Tubing anchored,  $EPT=MPT$ .

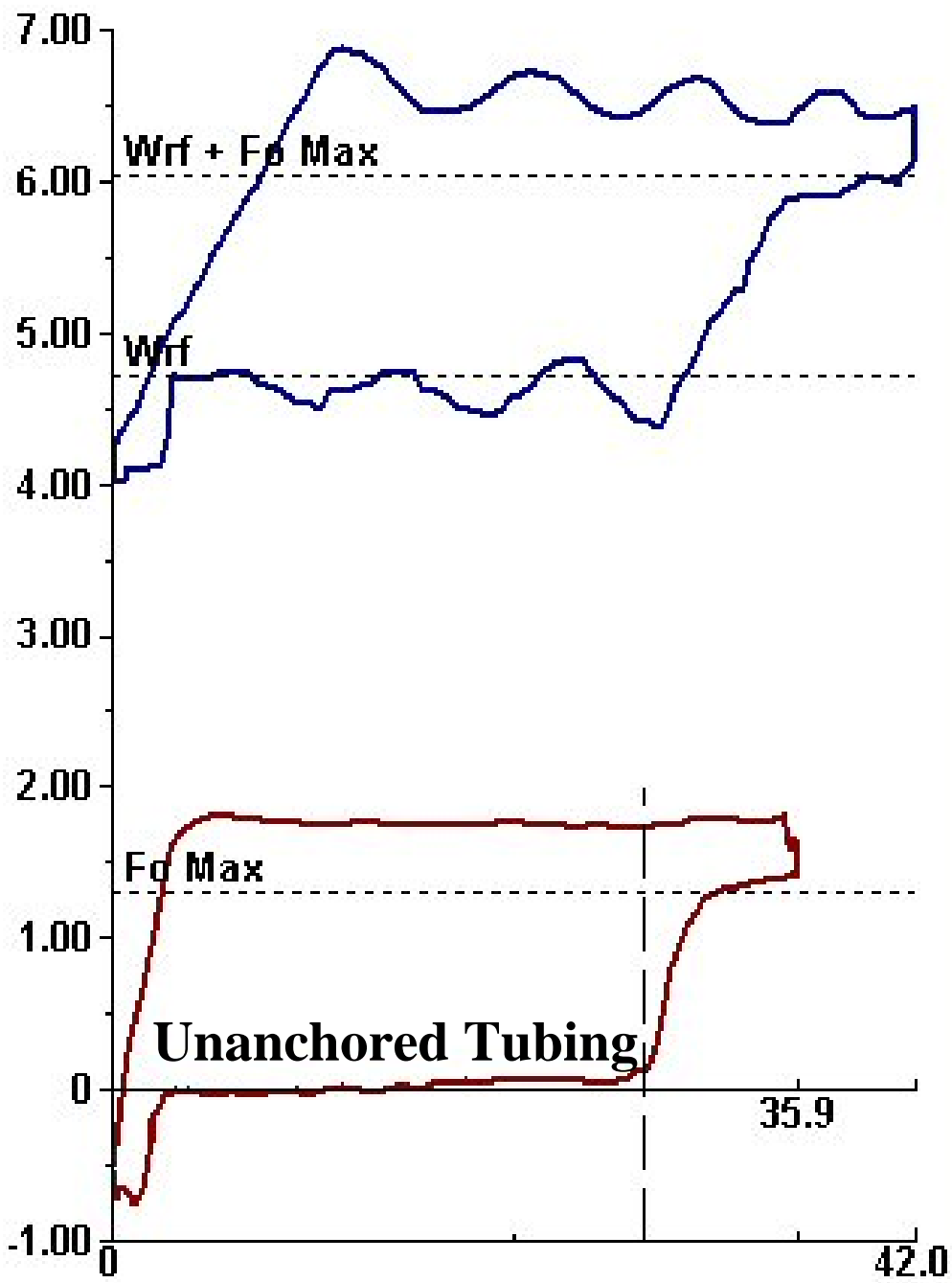


Unanchored tubing,  $EPT < MPT$



Pump is tapping at bottom of stroke(left). Pump is tapping at the top of stroke(right). Damage to pump, rods, and tubing is likely.

Load(K-Lbs) vs Position (in)



HLT024

PPRL 6878

PPUMPL 1820

MPRL 4004

MPUMPL -753

Calculated Fluid Load Max

1313

lb

Polished Rod Power

0.8

HP

Polished Rod / Motor Eff.

%

Strokes Per Minute

5.06

Pump Card HP

0.7

HP

Pump / Motor Eff.

%

Pump Displacement

20.7

BBL/D

Pump Intake Pressure...

53.6

psi (g)

Damp Up

0.05

Damp Down

0.05

<< Reset

Tubing Head Pressure

60.0

psi (g)

Effective Plunger Stroke

< --- Left

Right --- >



Approx. Best Pos.

77.35

%

27.8

in

Stroke

1

?

< Pg Up

Pg Dwn >

Kr 343

lb/in

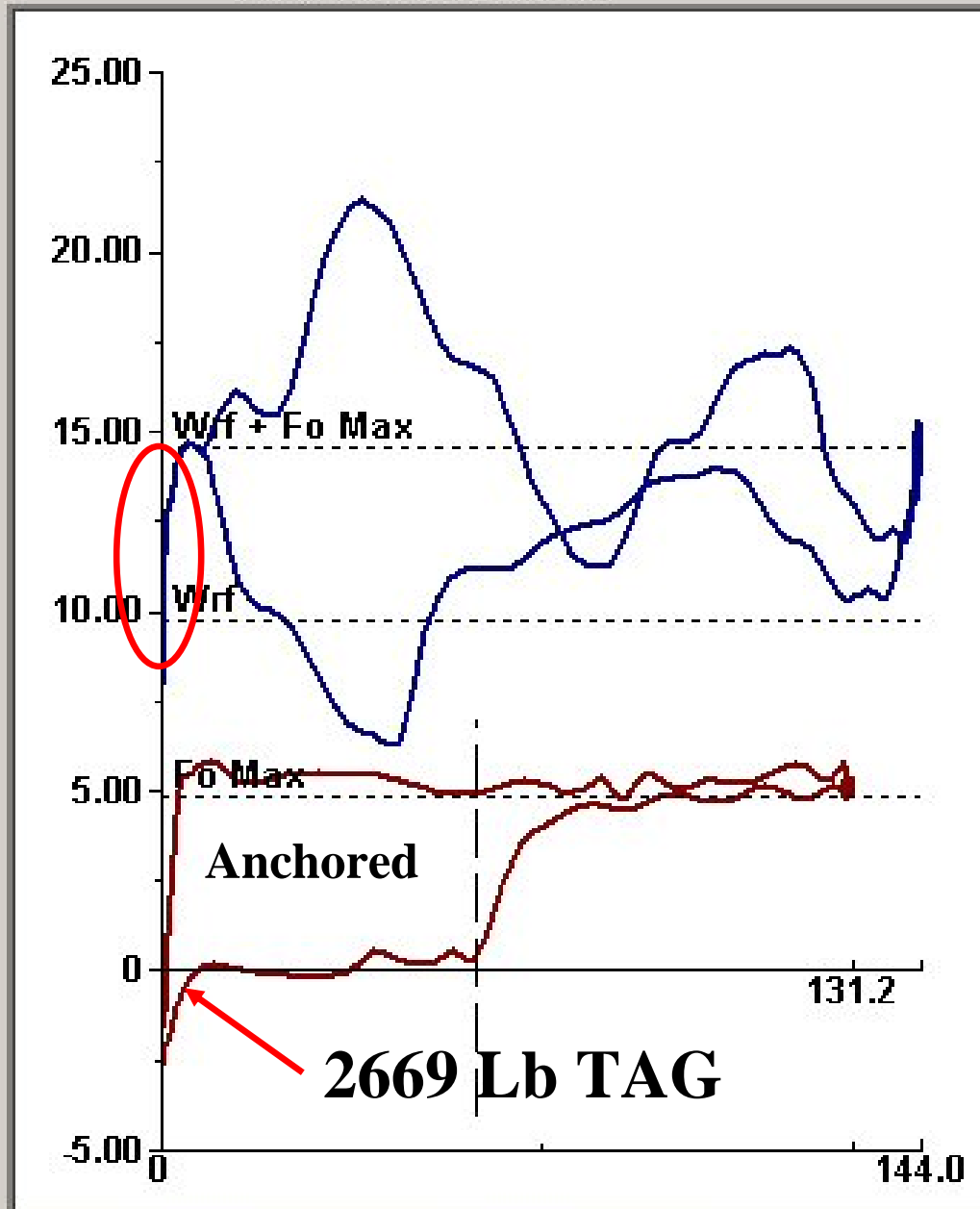
Kt 970

lb/in

Dyna Card Options...

# Severe Tag on Steel Rods

Load(K-Lbs) vs Position (in)



PRT525

PPRL 21500

PPUMPL 5828

MPRL 6239

MPUMPL -2669

Calculated Fluid Load Max 4818 lb

Polished Rod Power 16.3 HP

Polished Rod / Motor Eff. %

Strokes Per Minute 10.40

Pump Card HP 9.8 HP

Pump / Motor Eff. %

Pump Displacement 220.4 BBL/D

Pump Intake Pressure... 44.6 psi (g)

Damp Up 0.04

Damp Down 0.04

<< Reset

Tubing Head Pressure 50.0 psi (g)

Effective Plunger Stroke

≤ --- Left

Right --- ≥

Approx. Best Pos.

45.23

%

59.3

in

Stroke 10

?

< Pg Up

Pg Dwn >

Kr 374 lb/in

Kt 980 lb/in

Dyna Card Options...