

Pressure Control

One of the two major [Well Controls](#) with [Lift Mechanism](#) maintaining the manually specified [bottom-hole pressure](#) (for [producers](#)) or [THP](#) (for [Injectors](#)).

The [Pressure Control](#) is a usual condition for [water injectors](#) and [gas injectors](#) and specified by the [THP](#) maintained by the ground booster pump with discount for the pressure losses along the pipelines and the [wellhead choke](#).

In this case a reservoir takes as much fluid as it can depending on [formation pressure](#) quality of [well-reservoir contact](#), [reservoir capacity](#), [reservoir transmissibility](#) around a given [injector](#).

Sometimes [producing wells](#) produce at nearly constant [bottomhole pressure](#), when it is being reduced by the downhole pump to its minimal value $p_{wf} = p_c = \text{const}$, specified by the pump location inside the [wellbore](#).

In this case the liquid rate starts declining $q_L^\uparrow(t) < q_{LL}^\uparrow$

This does not actually qualifies the well operation as [Pressure Control](#) and the well is still under [Liquid Control](#) conditions and once [bottomhole pressure](#) raises above minimal the pump returns to producing the target liquid rate $q_L^\uparrow(t) = q_{LL}^\uparrow = \text{const}$.

See Also

[Petroleum Industry](#) / [Upstream](#) / [Production](#) / [Subsurface Production Operations](#) / [Well Control](#)

[[Liquid Control](#)]

[[Pressure Control \(Dynamic Modelling\)](#)]