

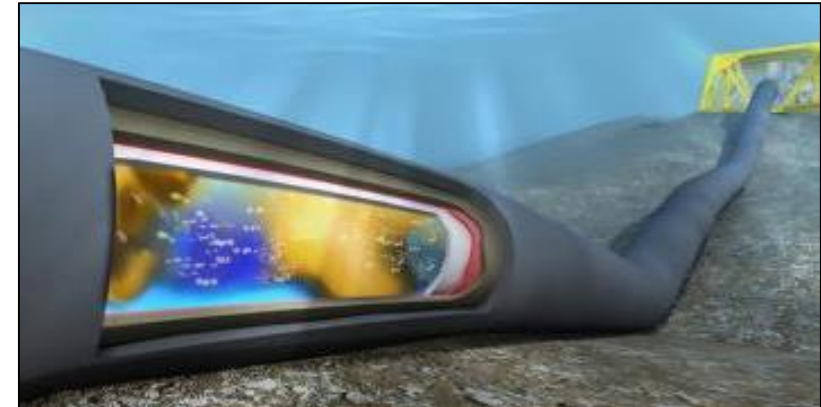
Multifunctional Pipeline Systems

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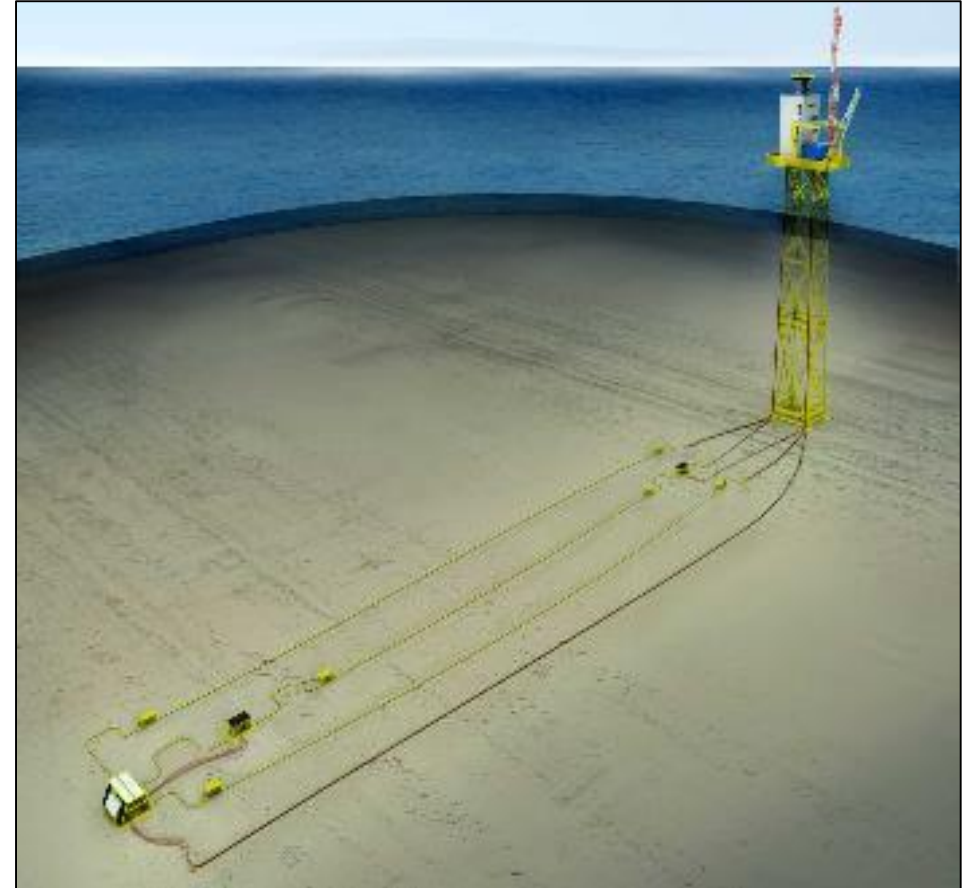
Agenda

- Introduction
- Multifunctional Pipeline System (MFPS) Overview
- Concepts and Operational Scenarios
 - Water Injection
 - Gas Injection
- Flow Assurance
- Conclusion



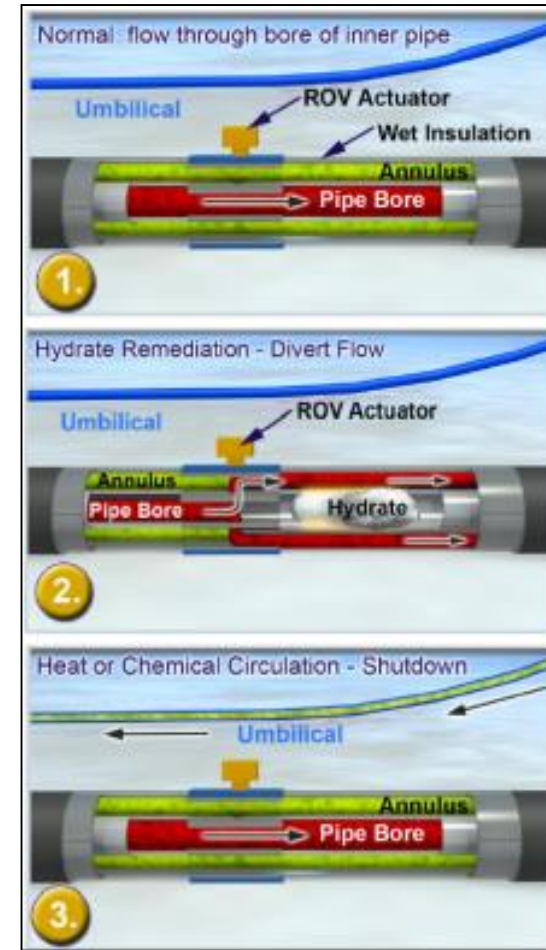
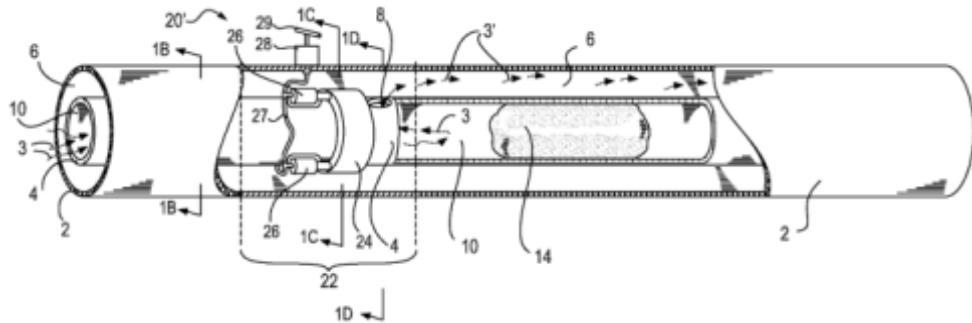
Introduction: Problem Statement

- The tieback of new fields to existing facilities can be used to develop offshore fields that are often too small for economical development.
- Long tiebacks specifically come with inherent challenges, despite existing technologies in place to accommodate these scenarios.
- Challenges include
 - turndown
 - shutdown
 - active heating
 - depressurization
 - cost



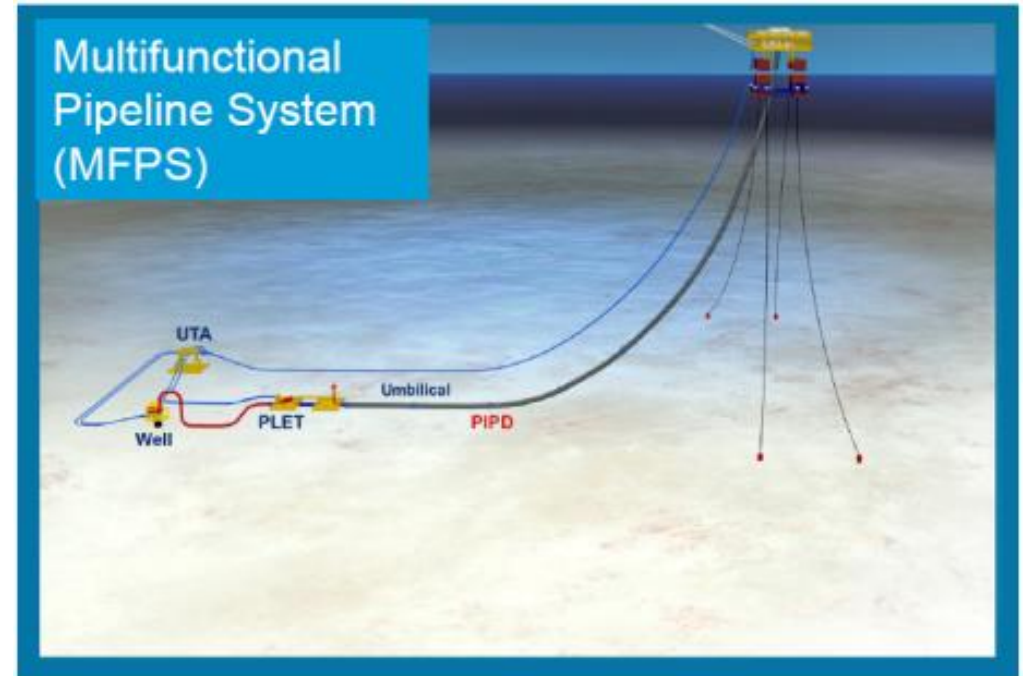
Proposed Solution: MFPS

- Multifunctional pipeline system
- Stations along pipe-in-pipe pipeline
 - Enable communication between the bore and annulus
 - Simplify subsea architecture
 - Provide operational flexibility to address flow assurance problems
 - US Patent No. US 8,950,499 B2



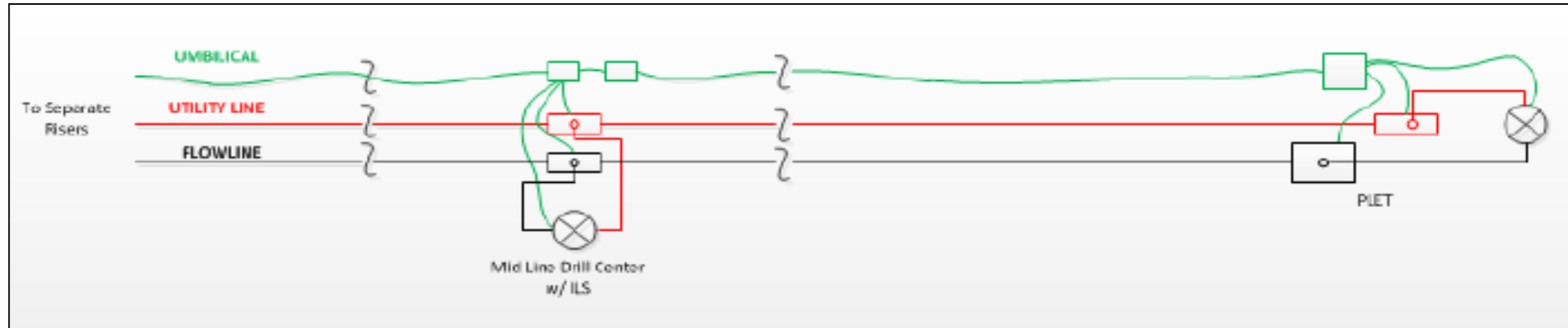
MFPS Overview

- Key functionalities
- Localized hydrate remediation
- Localized gas lift without additional flowline
- Chemical injection without umbilical
- Fluid sampling
- Well testing capabilities without dedicated test line
- Ability to circulate hot oil without looped flowline

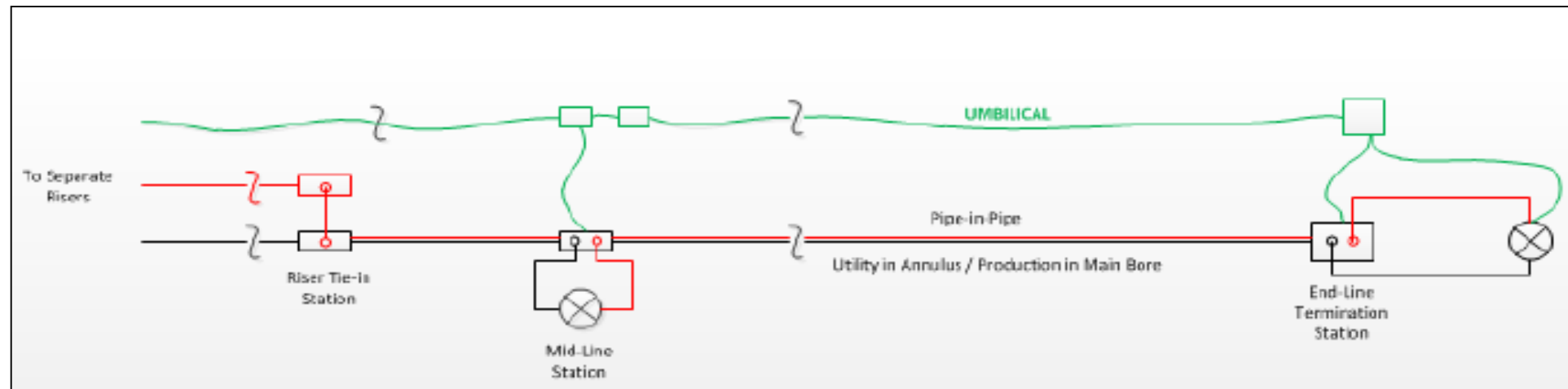


Pipe in Pipe system with multiple communicating stations along pipeline

MFPS Case Study: Gas Lift System



Traditional Layout



MFPS Layout

Operational Scenario: Parameters

Water injection

- Production Fluid in Bore
- Water Injection in Annulus
- No Bore to Annulus Communication
- Intermittent Chemical Injection

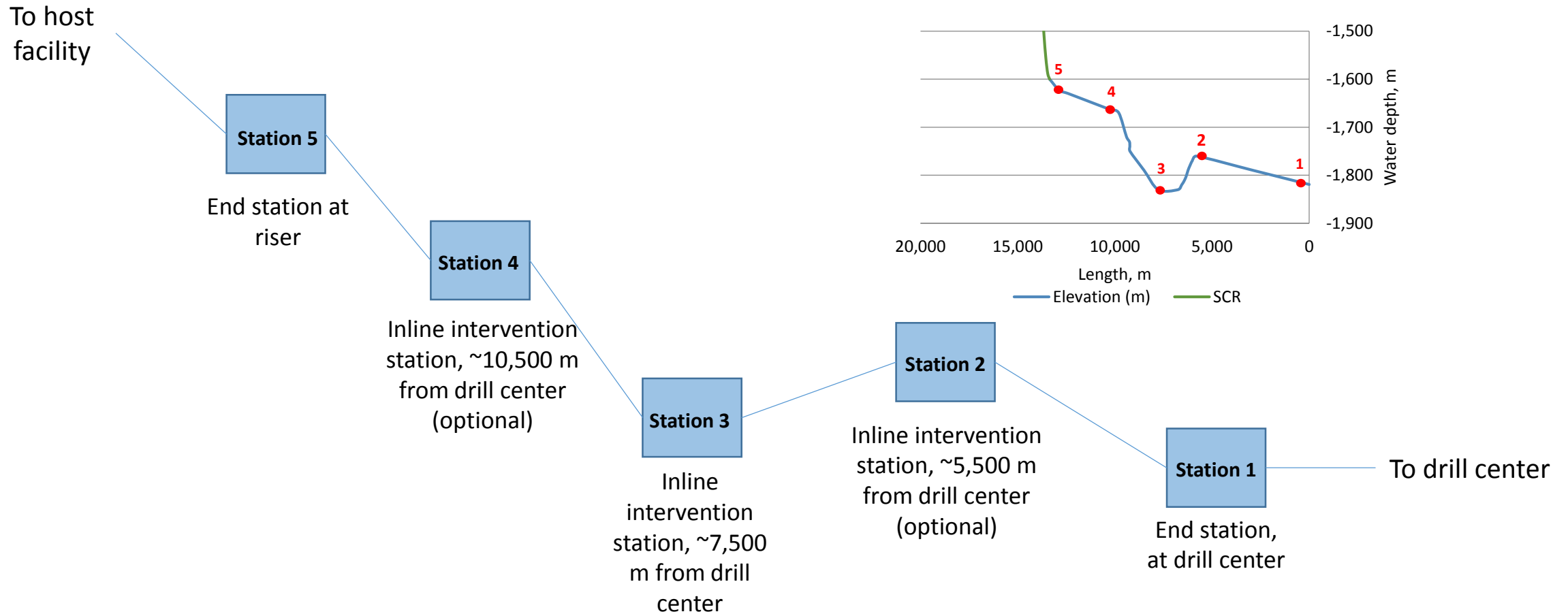
Gas injection functional requirements

- Production Fluid in Bore
- Gas Injection in Annulus
- Bore to Annulus Communication Required
- Intermittent Chemical Injection

Design criteria

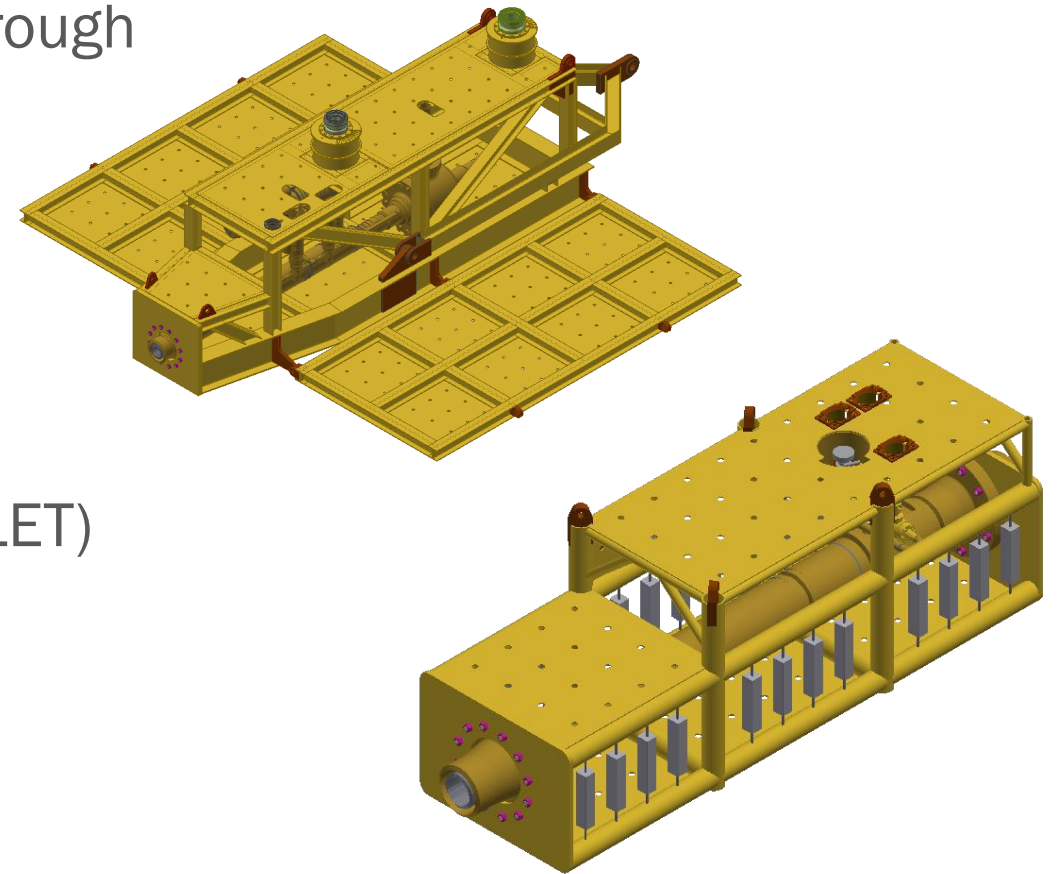
- Pressure: 6,000 psi (bore and annulus)
- Depth: 7,000 ft
- Design life: 10 years
- Temperature: -20 to 250 deg F
- Dimensions:
 - 16-in-OD × 1.219-in-wall-thickness outer pipe
 - 10-in-OD × 0.844-in-wall-thickness inner pipe
- Tieback distance: 12.5 mi [20 km]

Operational Scenario: Field Layout

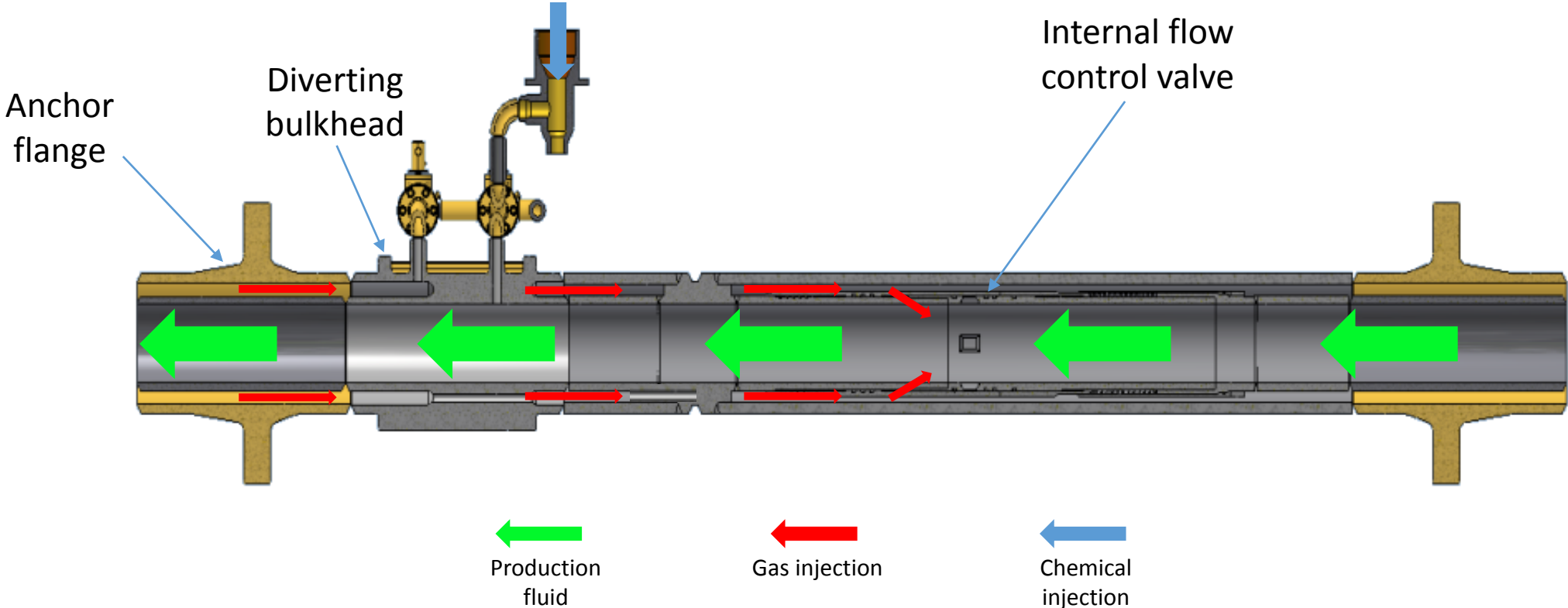


Station Concept Development

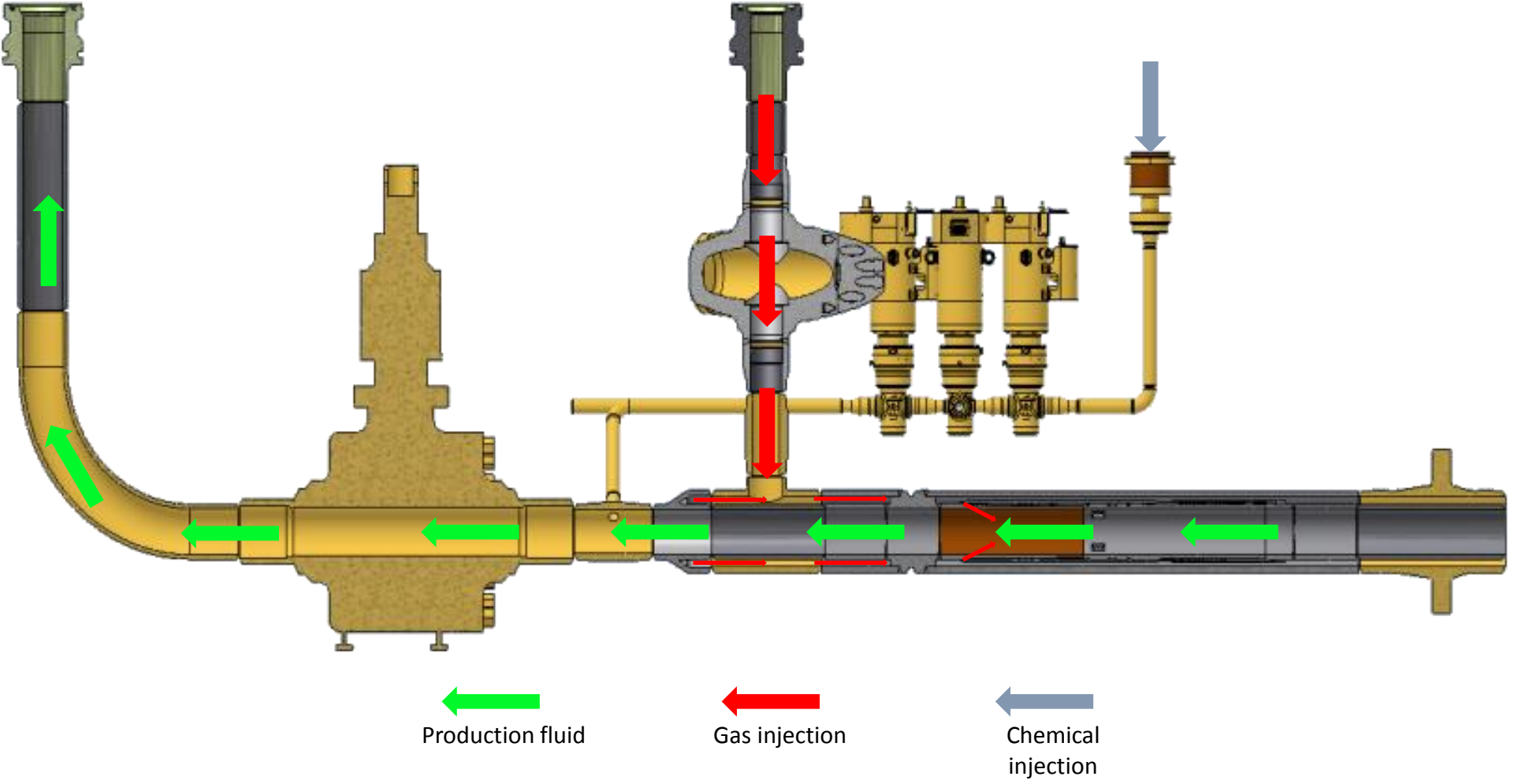
- Station functionalities
 - Production fluid through bore; injection fluid through annulus
 - Chemical injection into annulus and bore
 - Annulus to bore communication
 - Traditional valve configuration
 - Flow control valve implementation
 - In-line sled (ILS) or pipeline end termination (PLET) configuration and installation methodology
 - Welded to pipeline
 - Diverless connection points
 - Manual, hydraulic, or electric operation



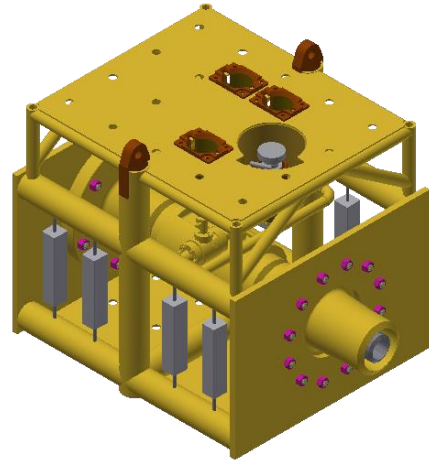
Station Concepts: Functional Overview



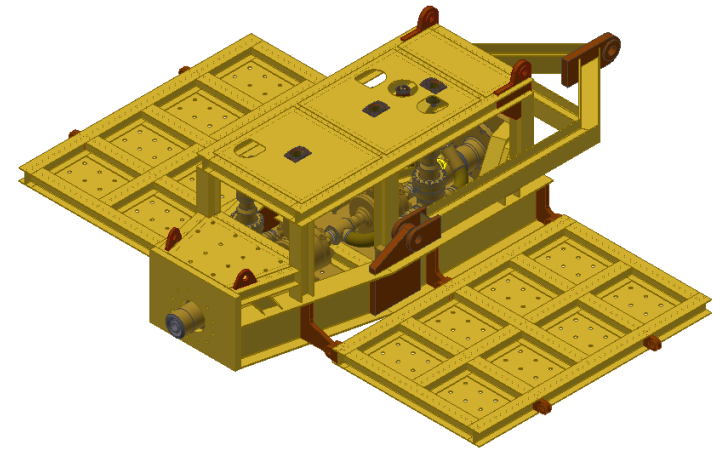
Station Concepts: Functional Overview



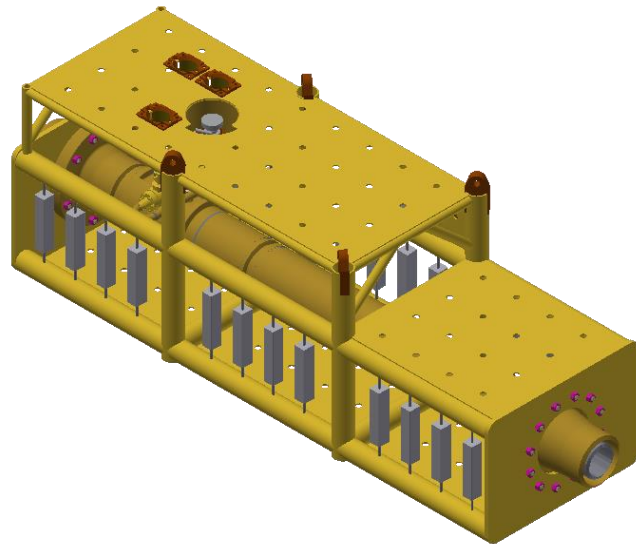
Station Summary



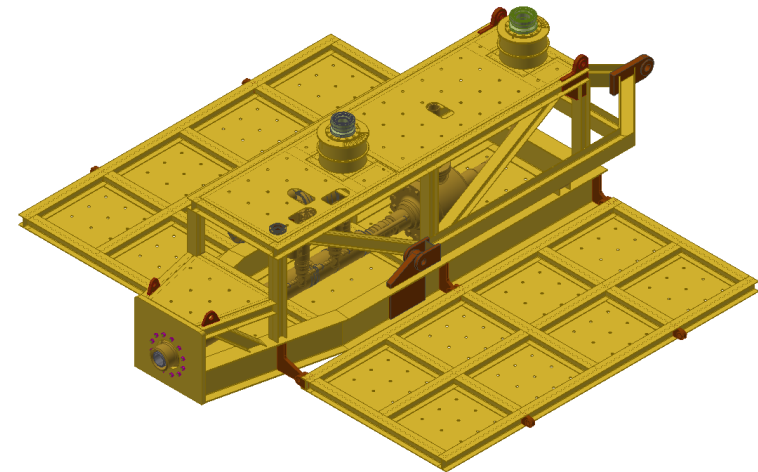
Inline intervention station



Inline flow control station



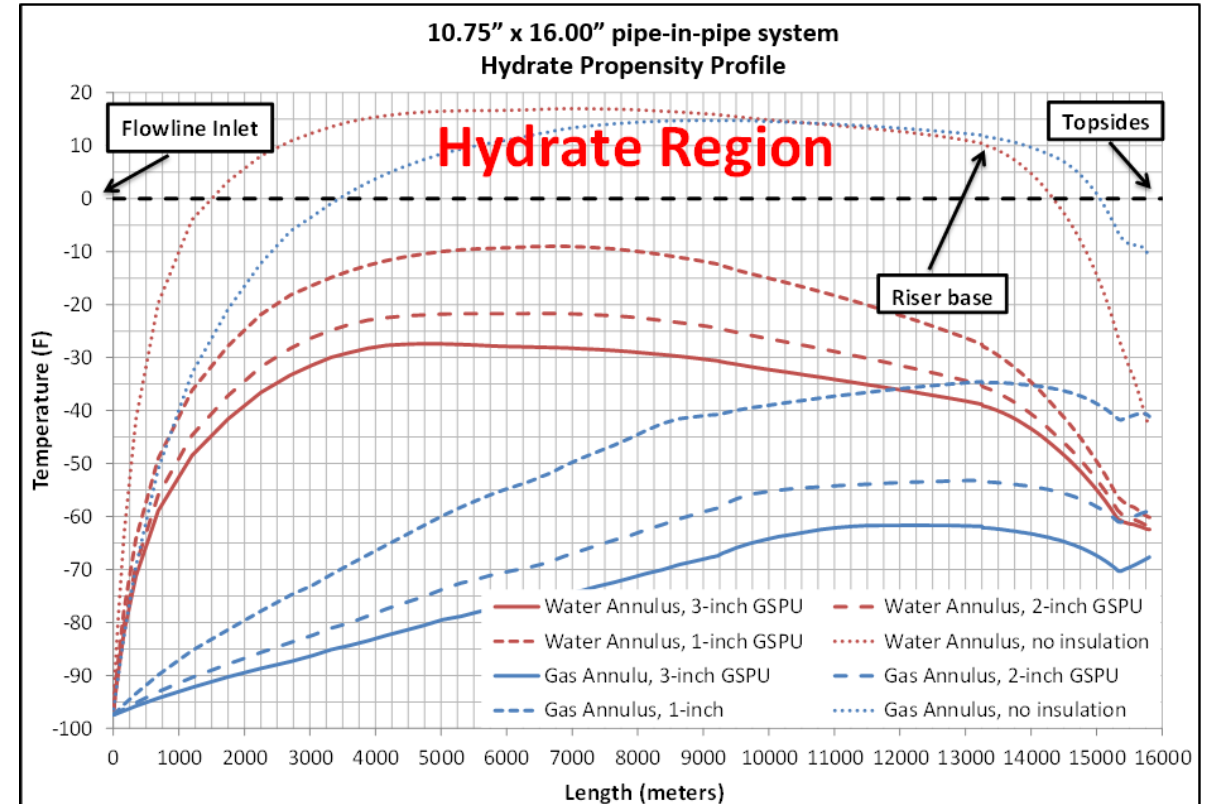
Inline flow control valve station



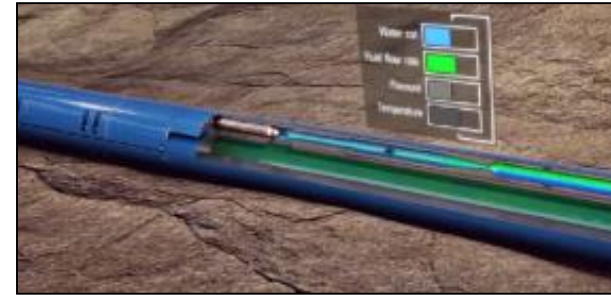
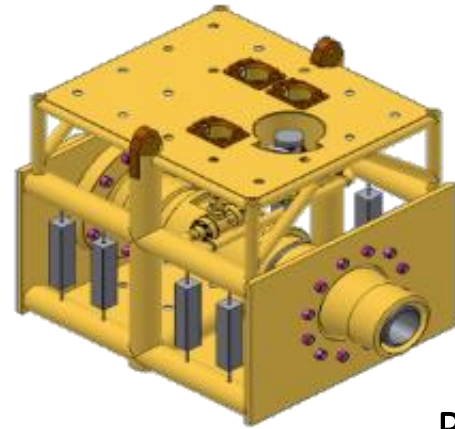
End station

Flow Assurance

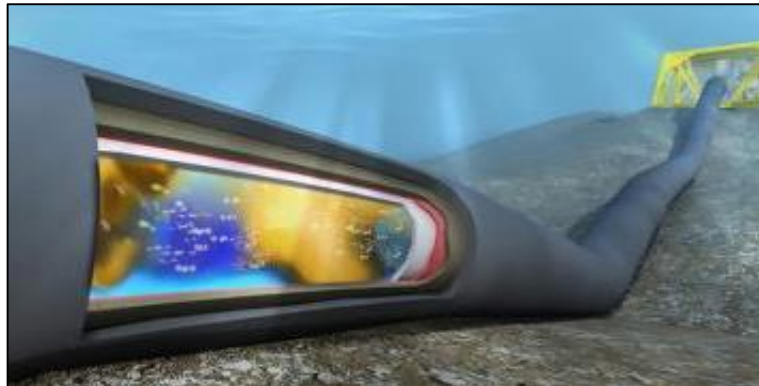
- Screening performed to determine vulnerability to hydrate formation
- Thermal performance analyzed using dynamic multiphase flow simulator based on historical Gulf of Mexico data
- Only passive insulation considered, although system could benefit from active insulation from hot fluid in annulus
- Results
 - Fluid in the bore operated within hydrate region based on reservoir characteristics
 - Mitigations include passive insulation, direct electrical heating, continuous chemical inhibition, and hot fluid circulation in annulus



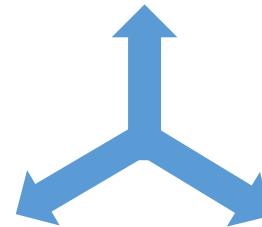
Conclusion



Product design expertise



Flow assurance



Installation

Thank you

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