Longs tie-backs : new flow assurance strategy for cost cutting

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Introduction

- Long-tiebacks : a solution for marginal fields in Deep Offshore, but cost reduction is mandatory
- MCEDD 2016 presentation on longs tie-backs:
 - technology allows cost cutting by 20%
 - extra cost cutting could be achieved by change of operating philosophy (wet insulated line instead of heated line)
- Today's presentation :
 - flow assurance calculation
 - operability



MCEDD 2016 in Pau (reminder)



- 18% cost reduction by replacing heated flowline by wet insulated line.
- Use of AA for planned shutdowns but what happens during unplanned shutdowns?



Update 2017



• Costs have been updated in 2017

• Integration of heated wet insulated flowline (ETH-SP) instead of heated PiP flowline (ETH-PiP) ; this techno should be available by 2020

• Still 12% cost reduction by replacing heated wet insulated flowline by wet insulated line + use of AA for planned shutdowns



Study performed by STAT Marine

- Investigation of Flow Assurance issues
 - Flowline Sizing
 - Insulation required
 - In order to be outside the hydrate zone during production
 - Cooldown time calculation
 - Liquid surge volume at the separator placed at riser base
 - Wax management
 - Hydrate management
 - Sizing of risers after the SSU
- LedaFlow simulator used for simulations





Flowline Sizing

- Uncertainty due to emulsion formation
 - Long distance + small elevation \rightarrow significant impact of the friction
- 14" has been retained for the diameter
 - Otherwise 12" could be challenged





Flowline insulation

• U Value = 3 W/m^2 .K

DEEPWATER DEVELOPMENT

- Can be achieved with foam insulated layers
- Enable transport outside the hydrate zone even under degraded conditions
- Wax deposition only at early field life
 - Operational pigging for wax removal



Shutdown & Cooldown time

- Cooldown time
 - No hydrate formation for 20 hrs of shutdown with depressurization + Restart
 - Longer safe period could be expected by considering hydrate-related fluid properties
 - Simulations performed by using the Hydrate module in LedaFlow
 - Strong impact of input parameters





Slugs calculation

- Liquid surge volume at the SSU
 - Limited to 20 m³ during steady state conditions → OK



- 270 m³ during restart
 - Could be overcome by increasing the drain rate by 10%





Risers sizing downstream SSU

- Gas line downstream SSU
 - 2 x 6" lines (U Value = 8 W/m².K)
 - SSU must be operated at P > 30 bar at beginning of field life
 - Hydraulic turn down = thermal turn down = 30% 50% nominal rate
 - Hydraulic turn down \rightarrow not an issue with 2 lines
 - No incursion in the hydrate zone above the turn down
 - Does not require continuous injection of Methanol
- Oil line downstream SSU
 - 12" diameter has been retained (U Value = 3 W/m².K)
 - Close to flow line diameter (14") for pigging purpose
 - Pump differential pressure ~ 100 bar
 - Cool down time: 50 hrs



Conclusions

- Large cost reduction confirmed by replacing heated flowline by wet insulated flowline
- Operability with respect to flow assurance issues has been shown, thanks to the SSU placed at the riserbase
- 20 hours of shutdown can be achieved without risks
- New hydrate management philosophy has to be developed :
 - Batch injection of AA-LDHI for degraded conditions and planned shutdowns
 - 'Do Nothing' for unplanned shutdowns (more than 20 hours happen very seldom)



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

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