

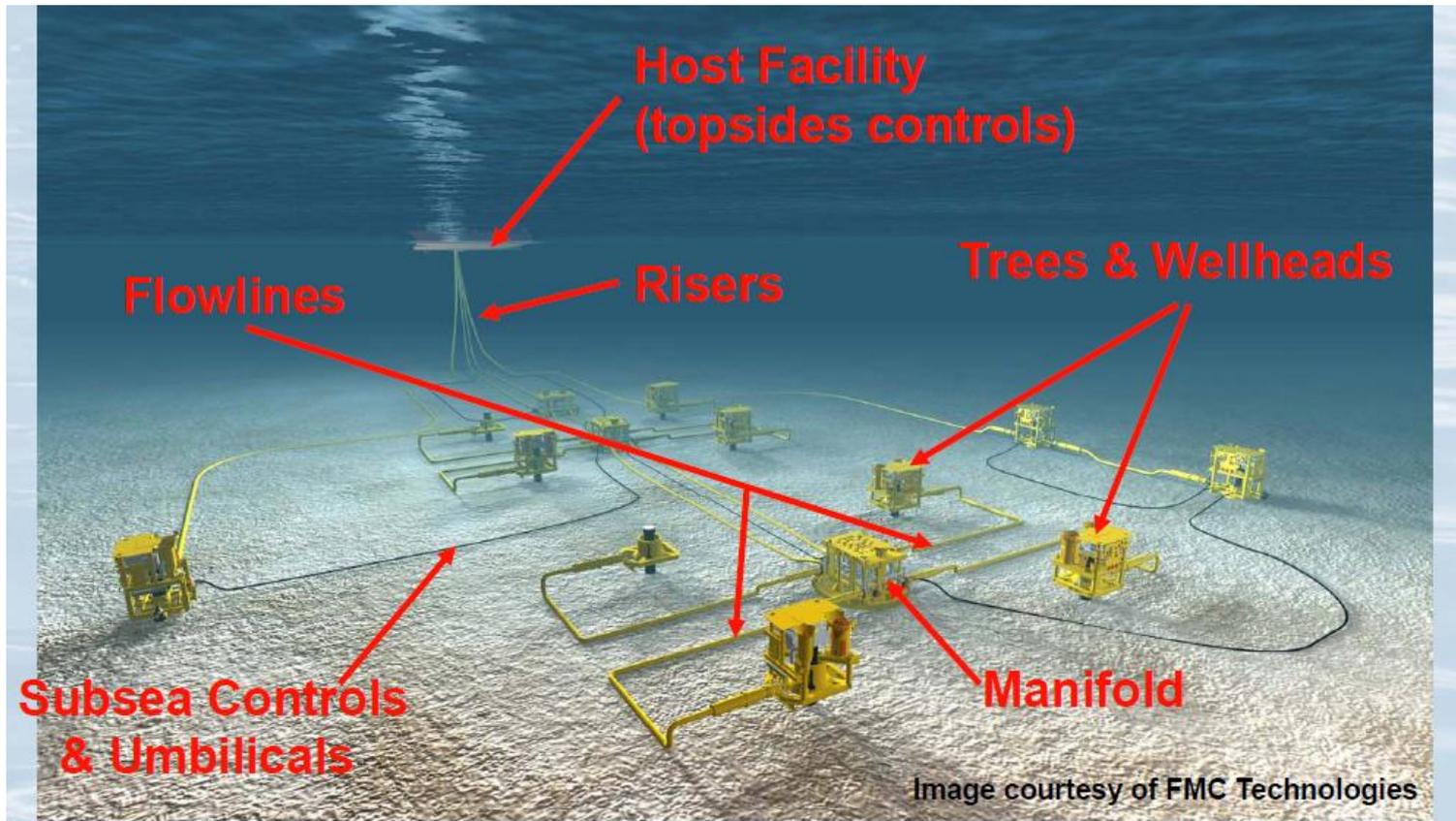
Image courtesy of FMC Technologies

# Introduction to Offshore Engineering

Yutaek Seo

# What you must be learned?

- Production system components required for subsea fields development
- Engineering and scientific knowledge to design and operate subsea production system



# Lecture Plan

1	해양사업 구조/저류층 유체 특성
2	해저 생산 시스템
3	Flow assurance: 다상 유동, 고체 침적
4	해저 배관 제작 및 설치
5	해양 플랫폼 분류와 설치 및 계류: 고정식/유연식/부유식
6	Oil FPSO, LNG FPSO, LNG carrier
	중간고사
7	삼상분리설비 (Separator) 설계를 위한 상평형 계산
8	Flash calculation
9	Separator와 Slug catcher 설계
10	해양 자원과 에너지
11	Term-project 발표
	기말고사

출석 (%)	과제 (%)	중간 (%)	기말 (%)	수시평가 (%)	태도 (%)	기타 (%)	합계 (%)
10%	20%	30%	40%	0%	(-10)%	0%	100

# Subsea field development

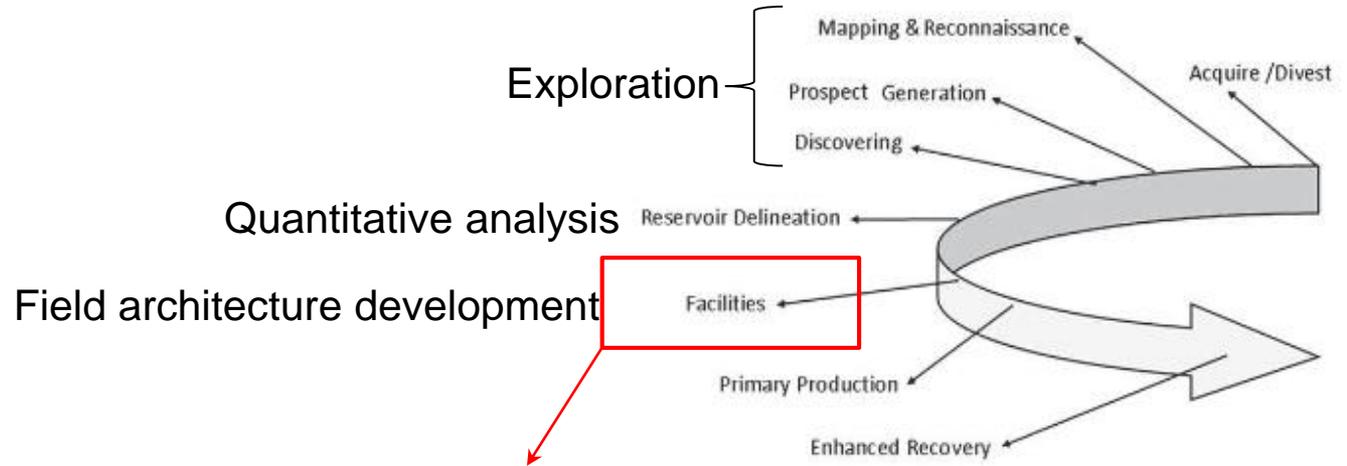
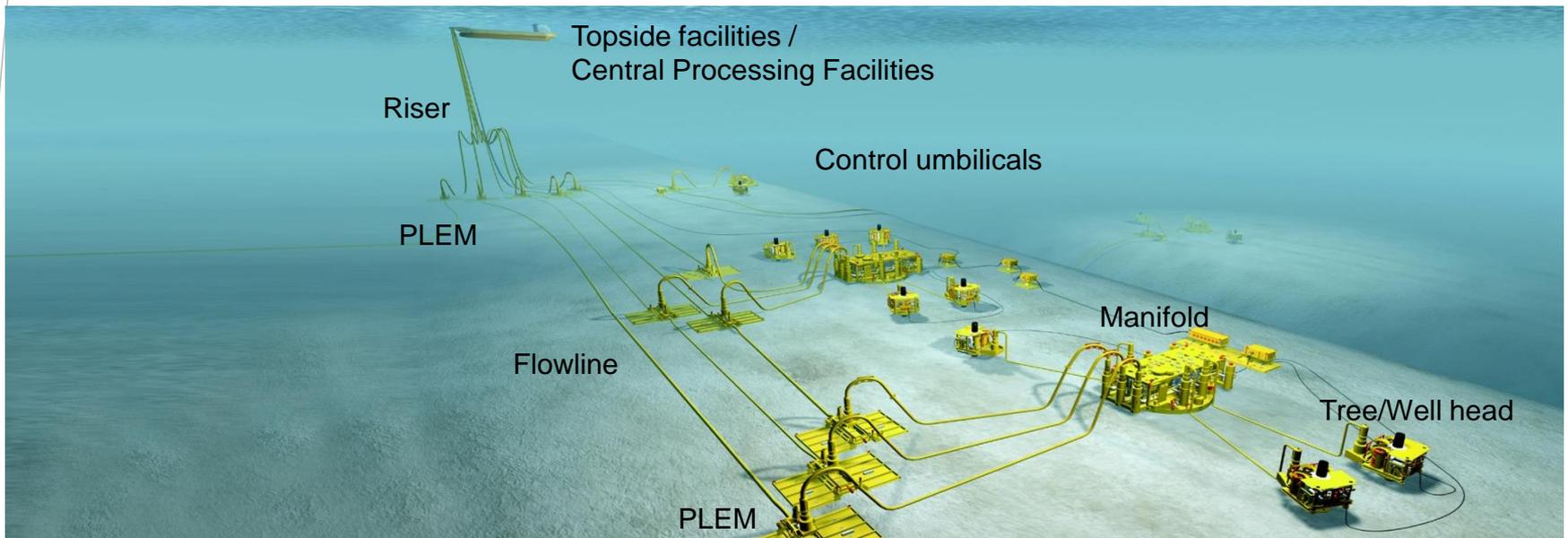
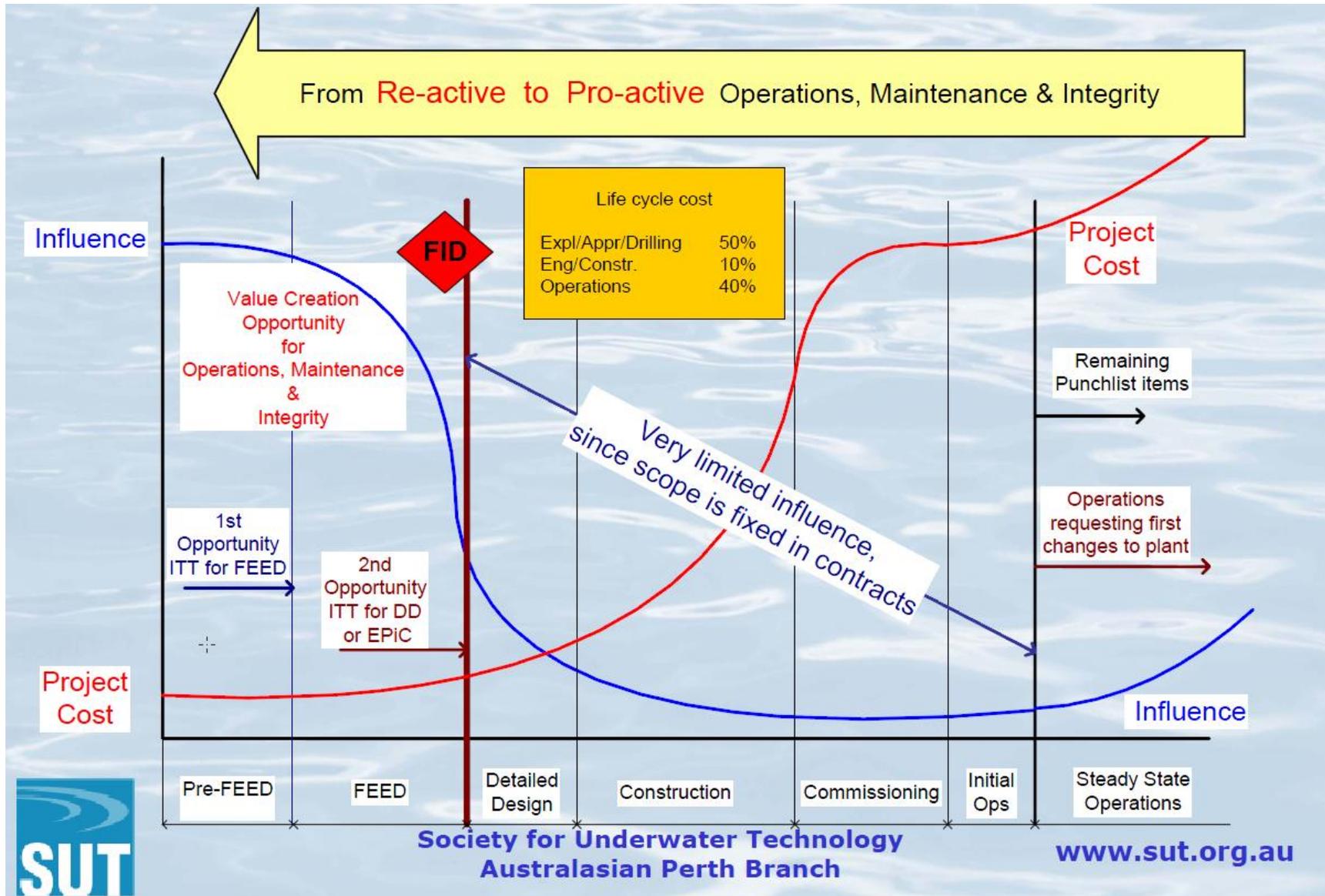


Figure 2-1 Field Development Life Cycle



# Subsea system design phases





# **Offshore fields development**

# Wet tree vs. Dry tree

- For the dry tree system, trees are located on or close to the platform, whereas wet trees can be anywhere in a field in terms of cluster, template, or tie-back methods.
- Globally, more than 70% of the wells in deepwater developments that are either in service or committed are wet tree systems.

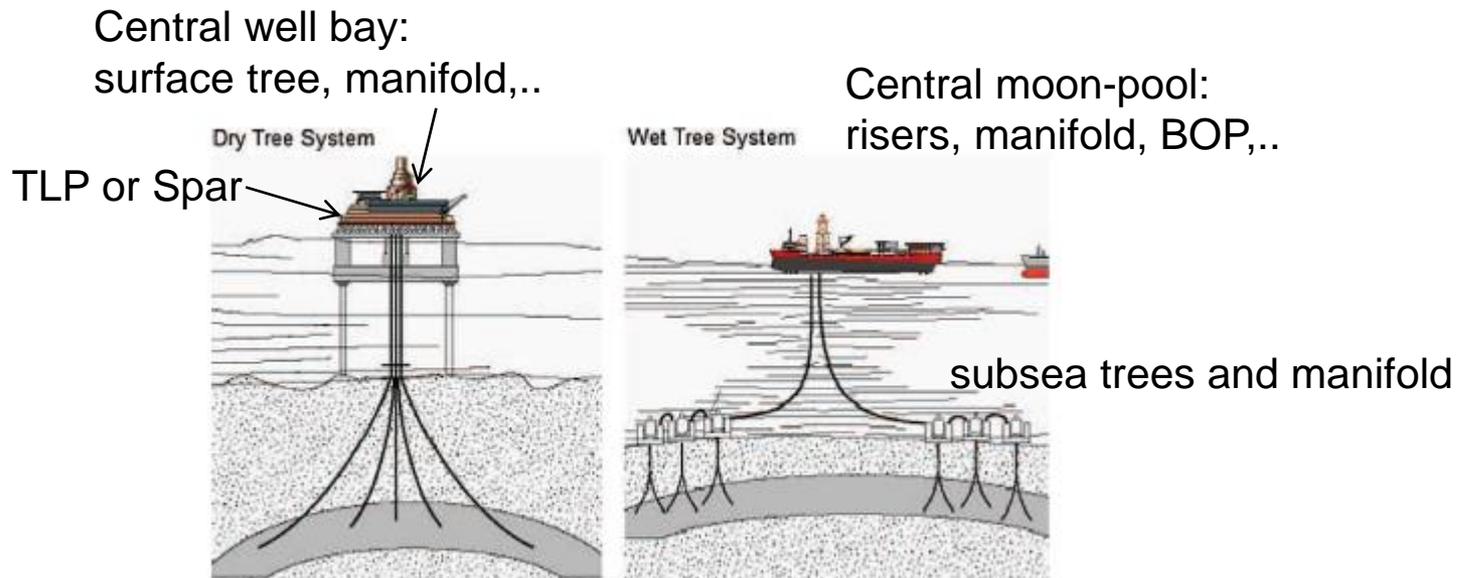


Figure 2-2 Dry Tree and Wet Tree Systems [1]

# Wet tree systems

- Subsea cluster wells

: gathers the production in the most efficient and cost-effective way from nearby subsea wells, or from a remote /distant subsea tie-back to an already existing infrastructure based on either a FPSO or a FPU

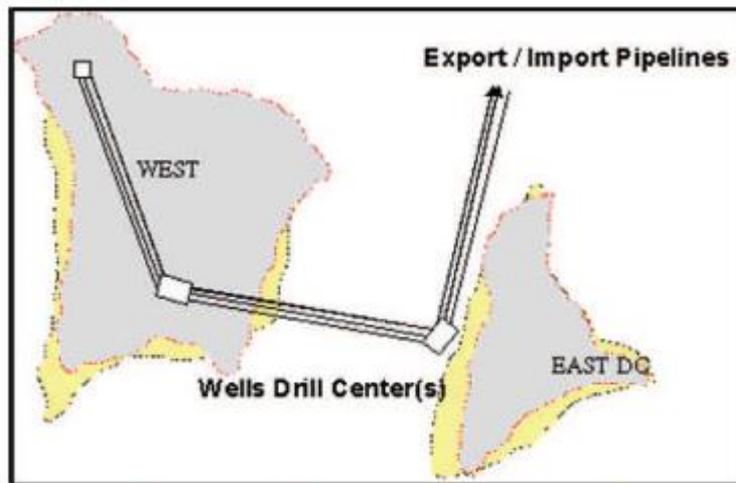


Figure 2-3 Tie-Back Field Architecture [1]

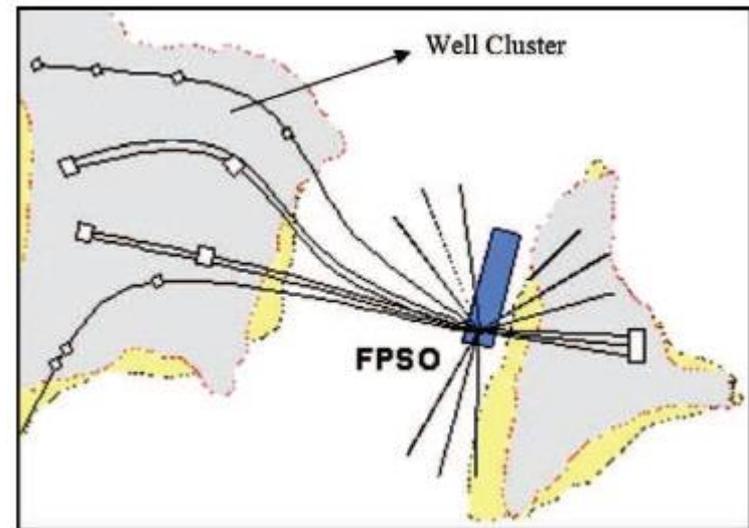
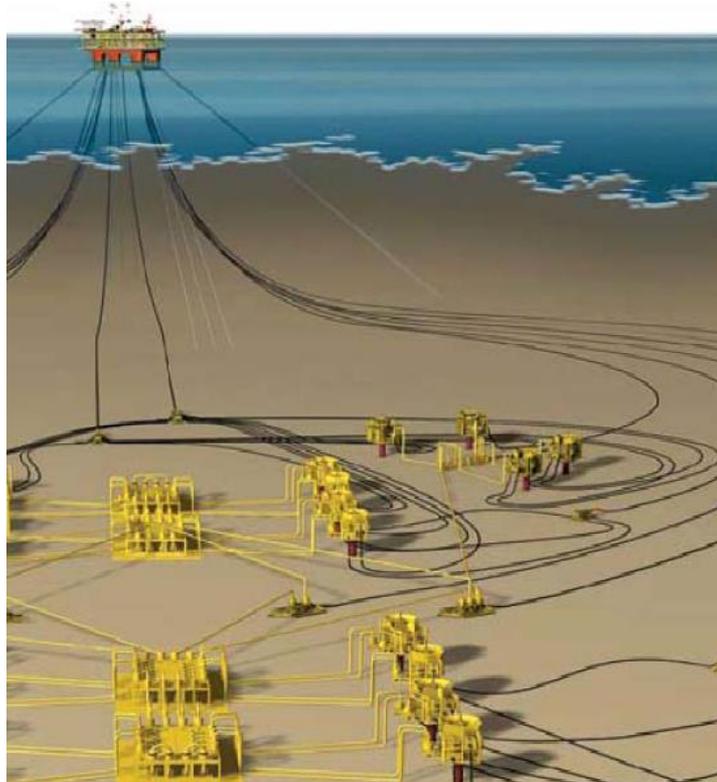


Figure 2-5 FPSO Field Architecture [1]

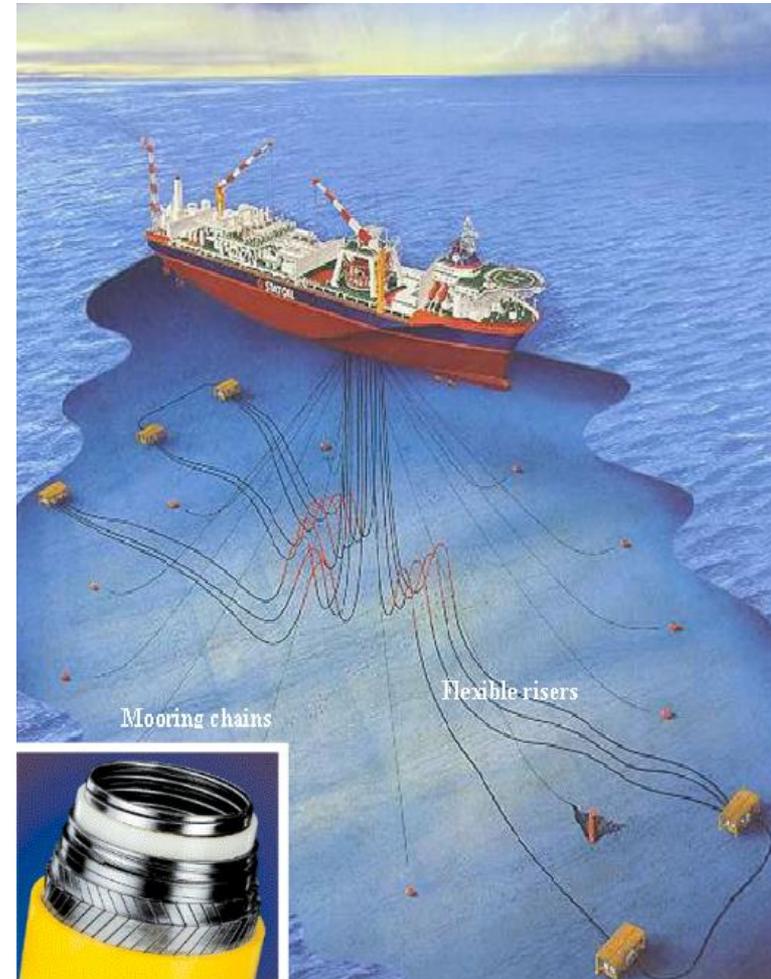
# Wet tree system benefits

- Tree and well access at the seabed isolated from people
- Full range of hull types can be used
- Low cost hull forms are feasible
- Simplified riser/vessel interfaces



# Wet tree risers challenges

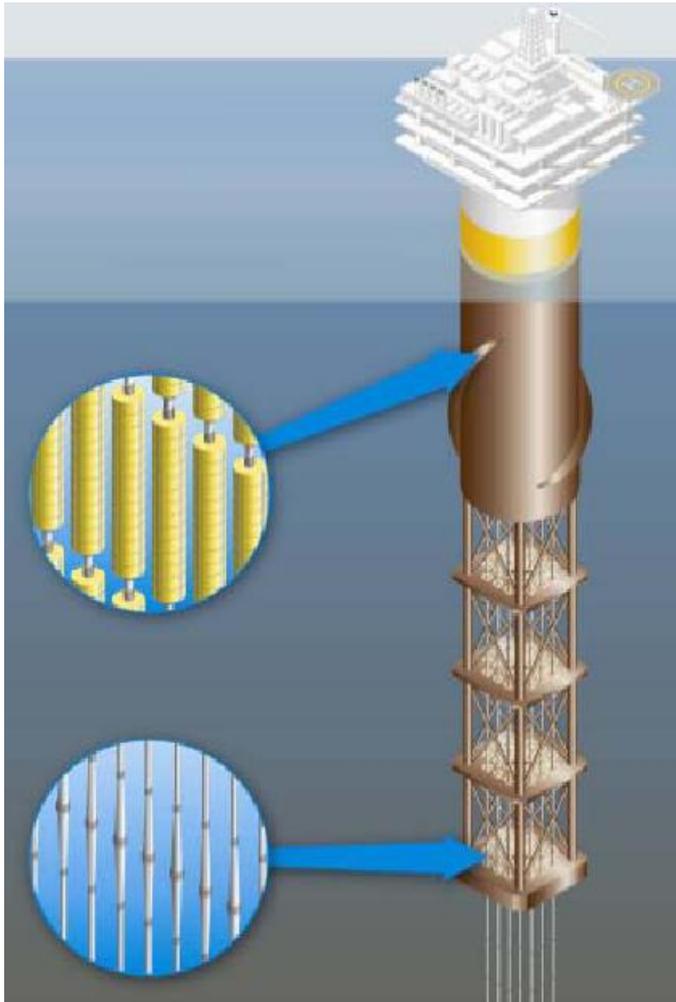
- Steel risers
  - : Fatigue critical requiring good quality offshore welds and fatigue testing requirement
- Flexible risers
  - : Water depth (collapse) limitations
  - : Pipe diameter limitations for deep water and higher internal pressure
  - : Prone to external sheath damage during installation
  - : Potential of internal sheath (PA11) aging due to high water cut
  - : Potential end fitting integrity issue



# Dry tree systems

- the main alternative to the subsea well cluster architecture
- surface well architectures provide direct access to the wells
- system architectures consist of an FPDU hub based either on a TLP, on a Spar, or even (in some cases) on a compliant piled tower (CPT)
- Risers for dry completion units (DCUs) could be either single casing, dual casing, combo risers (used also as drilling risers), or tubing risers and could include a split tree in some cases.
- The riser tensioning system also offers several options such as active hydropneumatic tensioners, air cans (integral or nonintegral), locked-off risers, or king-post tensioning mechanism

# Dry tree system benefits



- Tree and well control at surface in close proximity of people
- Drilling conducted from the facility –reduced CAPEX
- Direct vertical access to wells for future intervention activities
- Minimal offshore construction
- Enable future drilling and expansion

# Dry tree system challenges

- Safety concern due to well access at surface
- Large vessel payloads due to the need for supporting risers
- Require high cost vessels such as Spar, TLP due to design sensitivity to vessel motions
- Complex riser design issues
- Limited by existing riser tensioner capacity
- Riser interface with vessel require specialty joints, e.g. keel joint, tapered stress joint
- Heavy lift requirement for riser installation

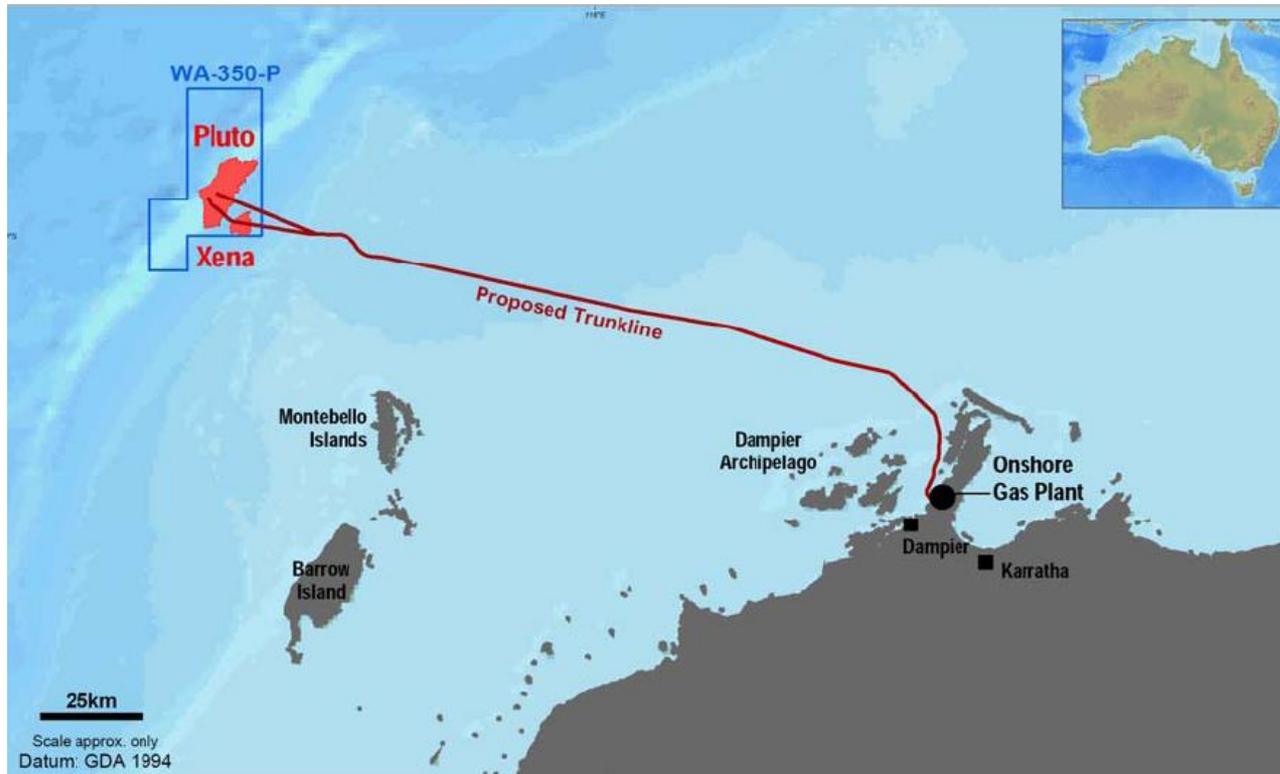
# System selection

- Economic factors: Estimated NPV, internal rate of return (IRR), project cash flow, project schedule, and possibly enhanced proliferation control initiative (EPCI) proposals (if any available at the time of the selection) will most certainly be the key drivers of this choice.
- Technical factors: These factors are driven primarily by reservoir depletion plans and means, field worldwide location, operating philosophy, concept maturity and reliability, feasibility, and industry readiness.
- External factors: These factors are in the form of project risks, project management, innovative thinking, operator preferences, and people (the evaluation method may vary between each individual).

# Woodside – Pluto project

## 100% Woodside-owned gas field

- Discovered in early 2005 at North West Shelf (NWS) area
- 190km from the Burrup Peninsula
- Water depth ranging from 400 to 1000m
- Potential resource 4.1 trillion ft<sup>3</sup> gas and small amount of condensate (42mmbbl)
- Potential revenue boost by AUD 5.5 billion and Job creation of more than 4500



# Woodside – Pluto project (cont'd)

Criteria	Key characteristics
Hydrocarbon resource size	Approximately 116 000 Mm <sup>3</sup> (4.1tcf) – recoverable dry gas Approximately 6.7Mm <sup>3</sup> (42mmbbl) – recoverable condensate
Proposed number of wells	Up to 7 wells in 2008 Up to 12 wells in total
Subsea infrastructure	Two manifolds with dual flowlines, 32km
Offshore platform	Unmanned riser platform located in 80~85m water depth
Offshore gas trunkline	A 762~1068 mm (30~42”) carbon steel trunkline A 188km length offshore trunkline from platform through Mermaid Sound.
Onshore gas trunkline	Trunkline from landfall to processing plant at Burrup Peninsula
Onshore gas processing plant	Up to 12 Mtpa
Gas storage and export facilities	2 * 160 000m <sup>3</sup> LNG cryogenic tanks 2-3 condensate tanks with a combined capacity of up to 130000m <sup>3</sup>
First gas	End 2010
Design life	Up to 30 years



# Ichthys: Western Australia

## FPSO

- Condensate treatment and export
- MEG regeneration

## Semi-submersible

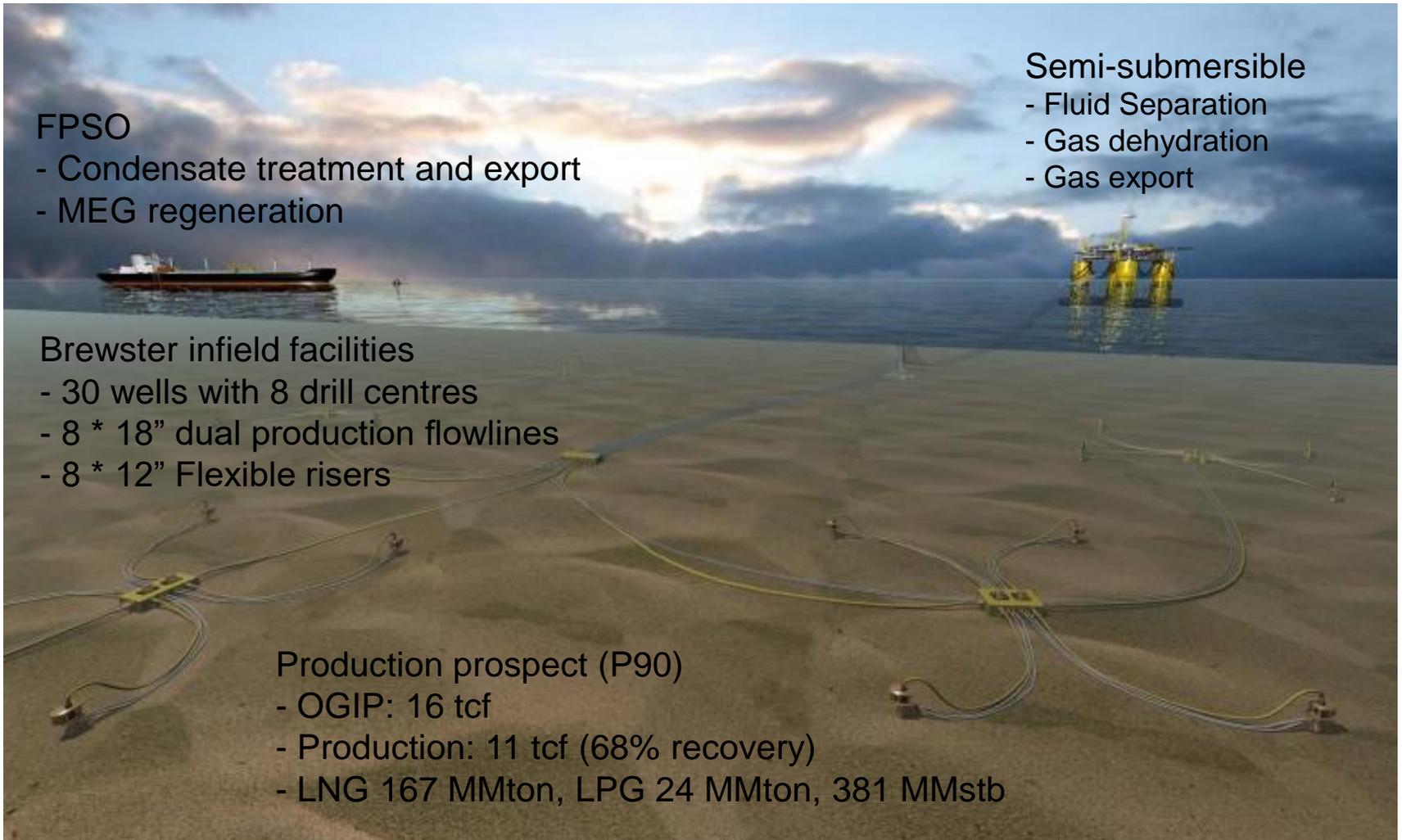
- Fluid Separation
- Gas dehydration
- Gas export

## Brewster infield facilities

- 30 wells with 8 drill centres
- 8 \* 18" dual production flowlines
- 8 \* 12" Flexible risers

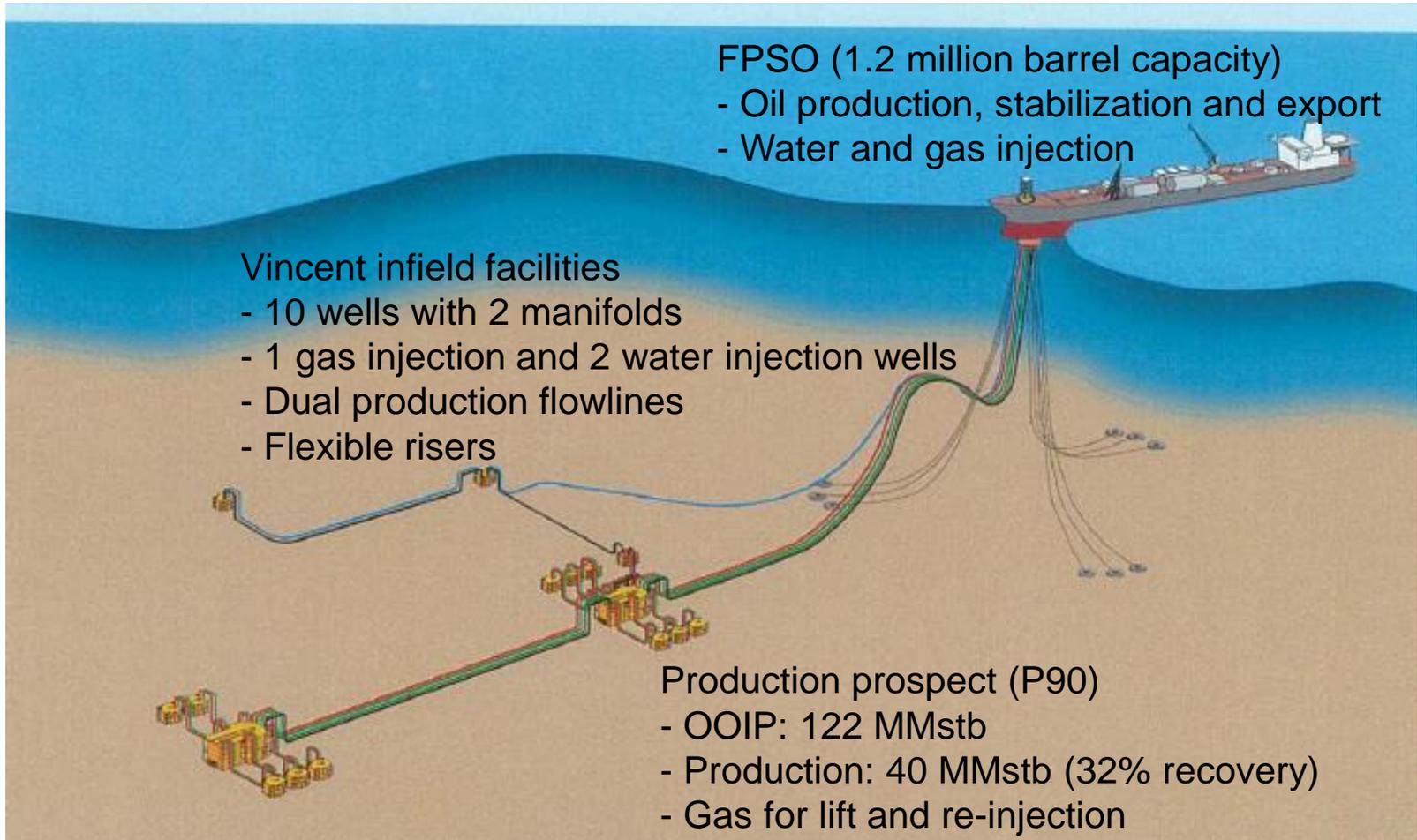
## Production prospect (P90)

- OGIP: 16 tcf
- Production: 11 tcf (68% recovery)
- LNG 167 MMton, LPG 24 MMton, 381 MMstb





# Vincent: Western Australia



# Remote Production System

## Ormen Lange flow assurance technology Multiphase flow risk mitigation

### Flexible system design !

Offshore Processing  
Avoid!!



2700~2900 m  
water depth

120km long tie-back

2x6" MEG injection lines

- Redundancy
- Remote control

Subsea MEG distribution system

- MEG dosage unit
- Wet gas metering
- Formation water detection
- Remote control

Subsea chokes

- Balance/control well production
- Control slugcatcher pressure
- Remote control

Pigging loop

Manifolds with dual headers

- Wells may be routed to either of the two manifolds
- Remote control

Onshore facilities

- Slugcatchers (2x1500 m<sup>3</sup>)
- Gas backflow and circulation
- Pipeline monitoring and liquid holdup management system
- MEG injection control and monitoring system

2x30" multiphase production pipelines

- Improved turndown and swing flexibility
- Enable production through only one line at low turndowns
- Enable "dynamic pigging" for liquid holdup management
- Enable gas circulation to improve liquid holdup management
- Reduced slug volumes during transient operations, i.e. reduced slugcatcher size
- Increased production availability in case hydrates blockage or failure in one line.

# Subsea tie-back development

- the overall capital expenditure can be decreased by utilizing the processing capacity on existing platform infrastructures, rather than by continuing to build new structures for every field.
- The economics of having a long tie-back are governed by a number of factors specific to that field
  - : Distance from existing installation;
  - : Water depth;
  - : Recoverable volumes, reservoir size, and complexity;
  - : Tariffs for processing the produced fluids on an existing installation;
  - : The potential recovery rates from subsea tie-backs, usually low due to limitations in the receiving facility's processing systems;
  - : The potential recovery rates in case of building new platform wells, usually high due to easier access to well intervention and workovers.

# Limitations of long distance tie-back

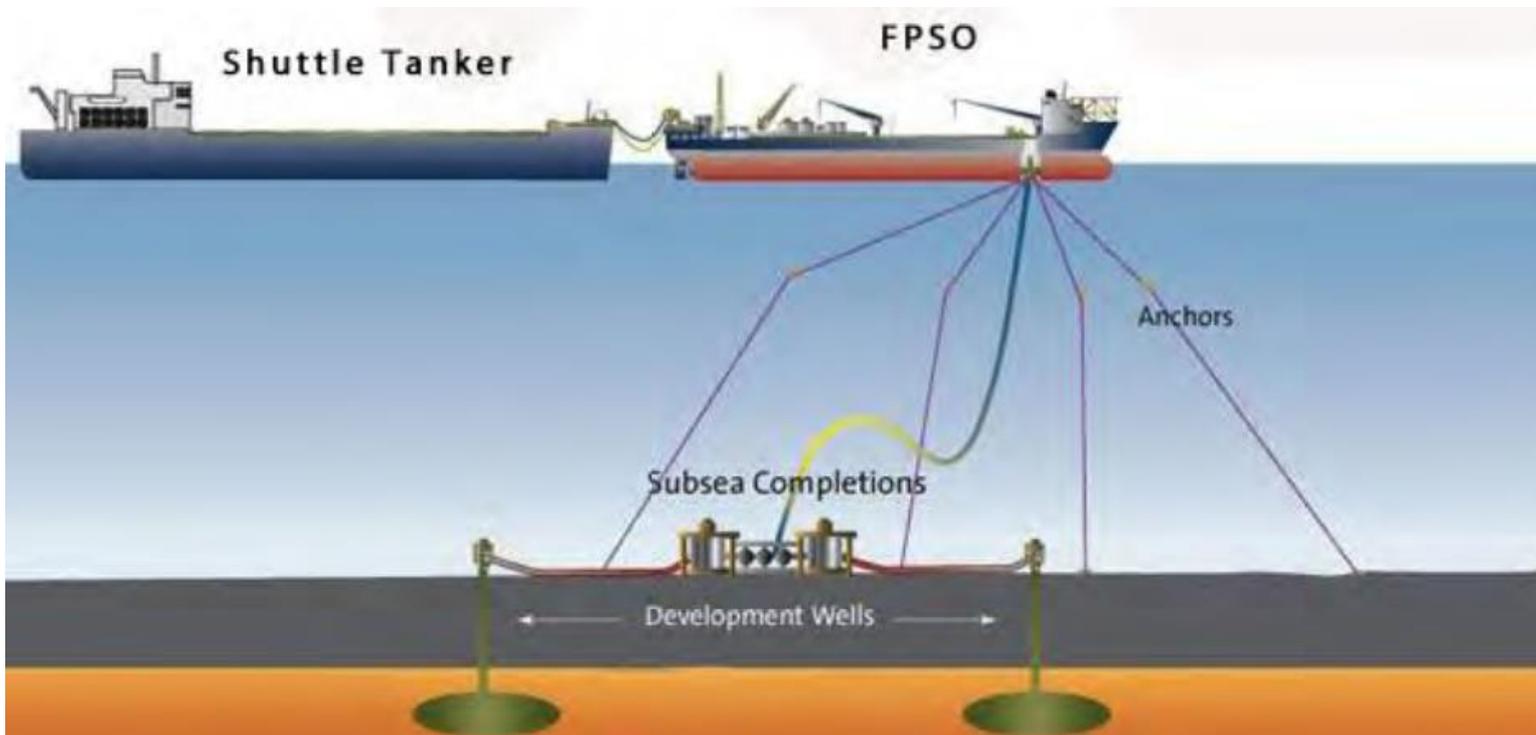
- Reservoir pressure must be sufficient to provide a high enough production rate over a long enough period to make the development commercially viable. Gas wells offer more opportunity for long tie-backs than oil wells. Hydraulic studies must be conducted to find the optimum line size.
- It may be difficult to conserve the heat of the production fluids and they may be expected to approach ambient seabed temperatures. Flow assurance issues of hydrate, asphaltene, paraffin, and high viscosity must be addressed. Insulating the flowline and tree might not be enough. Other solutions can involve chemical treatment and heating.
- The gel strength of the cold production fluids might be too great to be overcome by the natural pressure of the well after a prolonged shutdown. It may be necessary to make provisions to circulate out the well fluids in the pipeline upon shutdown, or to push them back down the well with a high-pressure pump on the production platform, using water or diesel fuel to displace the production fluids.

# Host Facilities Geographic Trends

	<u>Gulf of Mexico</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>North Atlantic</u>	<u>West Africa</u>
TLP/Spar	High	Med	Med	Med
Subsea to Platform	High	Low	Med	Low
Subsea to FPSO	Med	High	High	High

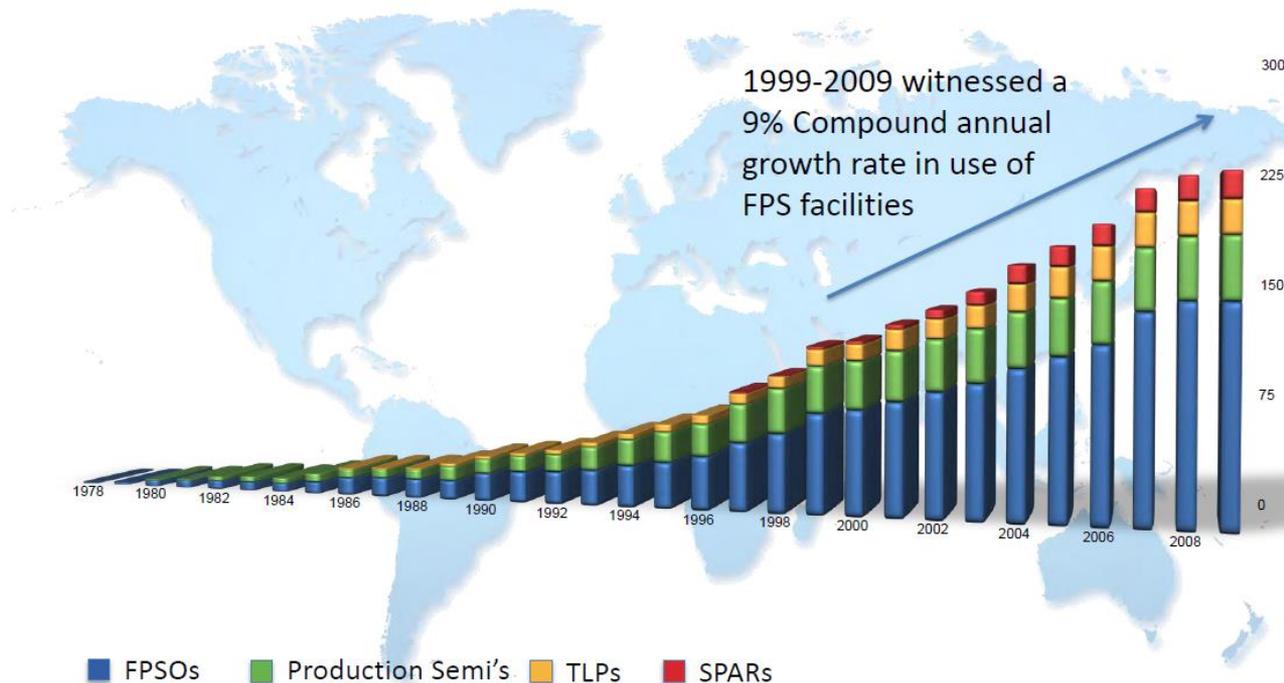
# Oil FPSO

- Processes hydrocarbons received from local production wells i.e. from a platform or subsea template
- Well stream is processed & stored on the vessel, offloaded to a shuttle tanker or exported via a pipeline



# Advantages

- They eliminate the need for costly long-distance pipelines to an onshore terminal
- Particularly effective in remote or deep water locations where seabed pipeline are not cost effective
- In bad weather situations (cyclones, icebergs etc.) FPSOs release mooring/risers and steam to safety.
- On field depletion FPSOs can be relocated to a new field

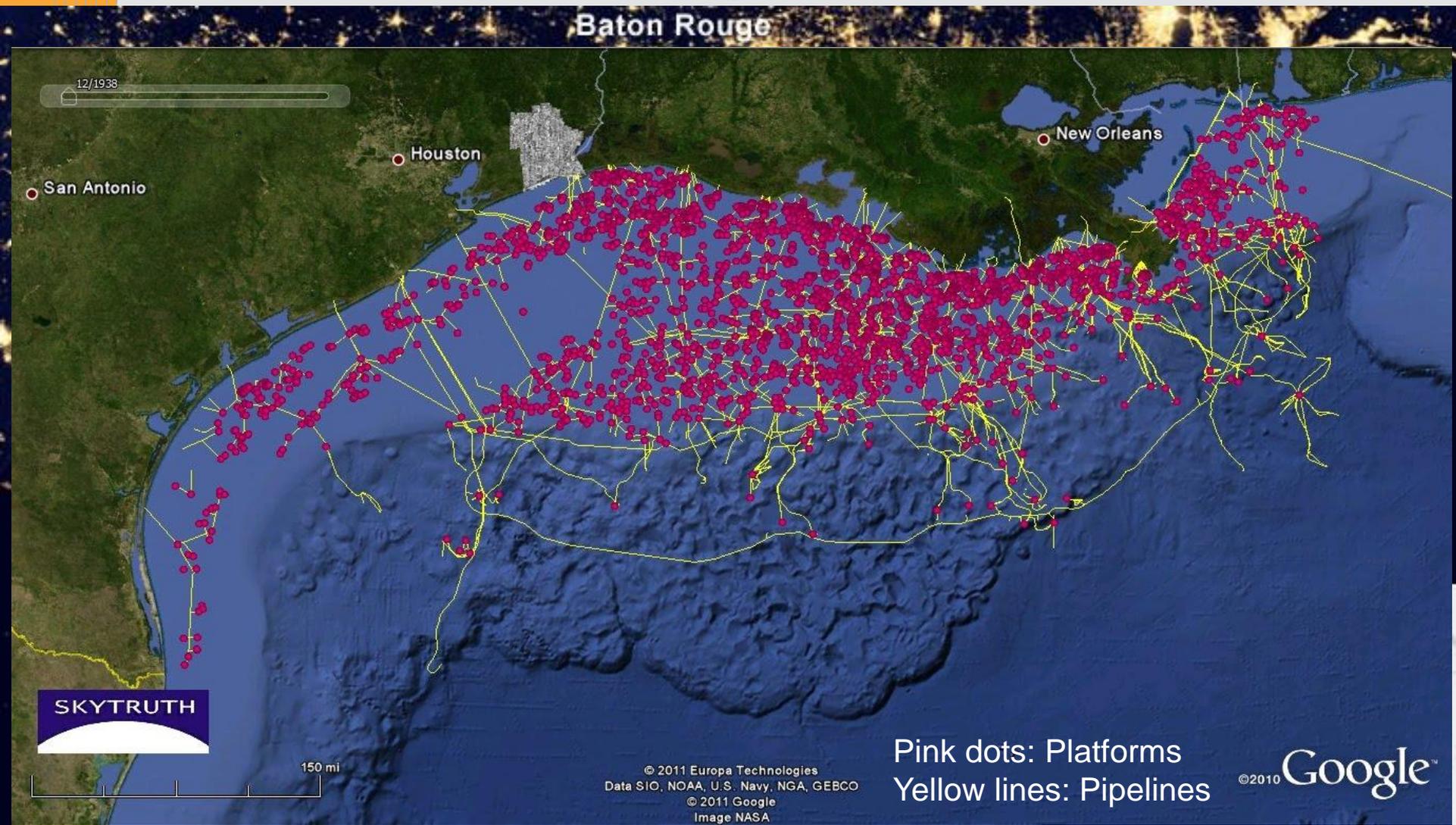


# FPSO for Deepest Water

- FPSO Pioneer
  - : BW Offshore operated on behalf of Petrobras Americas Inc.
  - : 8,530 feet (2,600m) depth of water (DOW) in Gulf of Mexico
  - : 100,000bbl/d (16,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d)
  - : First oil Q3 2011
  - : FPSO conversion at Keppel Shipyard in Singapore
  - : Vessel has disconnectable turret so it can disconnect for hurricanes and reconnect with minimal downtime



# GoM from Space at night



Hundreds of tiny dots in the Gulf of Mexico represent night time illumination at oil platforms where drilling and collection activities are taking place. Many of these flare natural gas that can not be stored, used or transported to market. (image from NASA and Geology.com)

# Longest FPSO

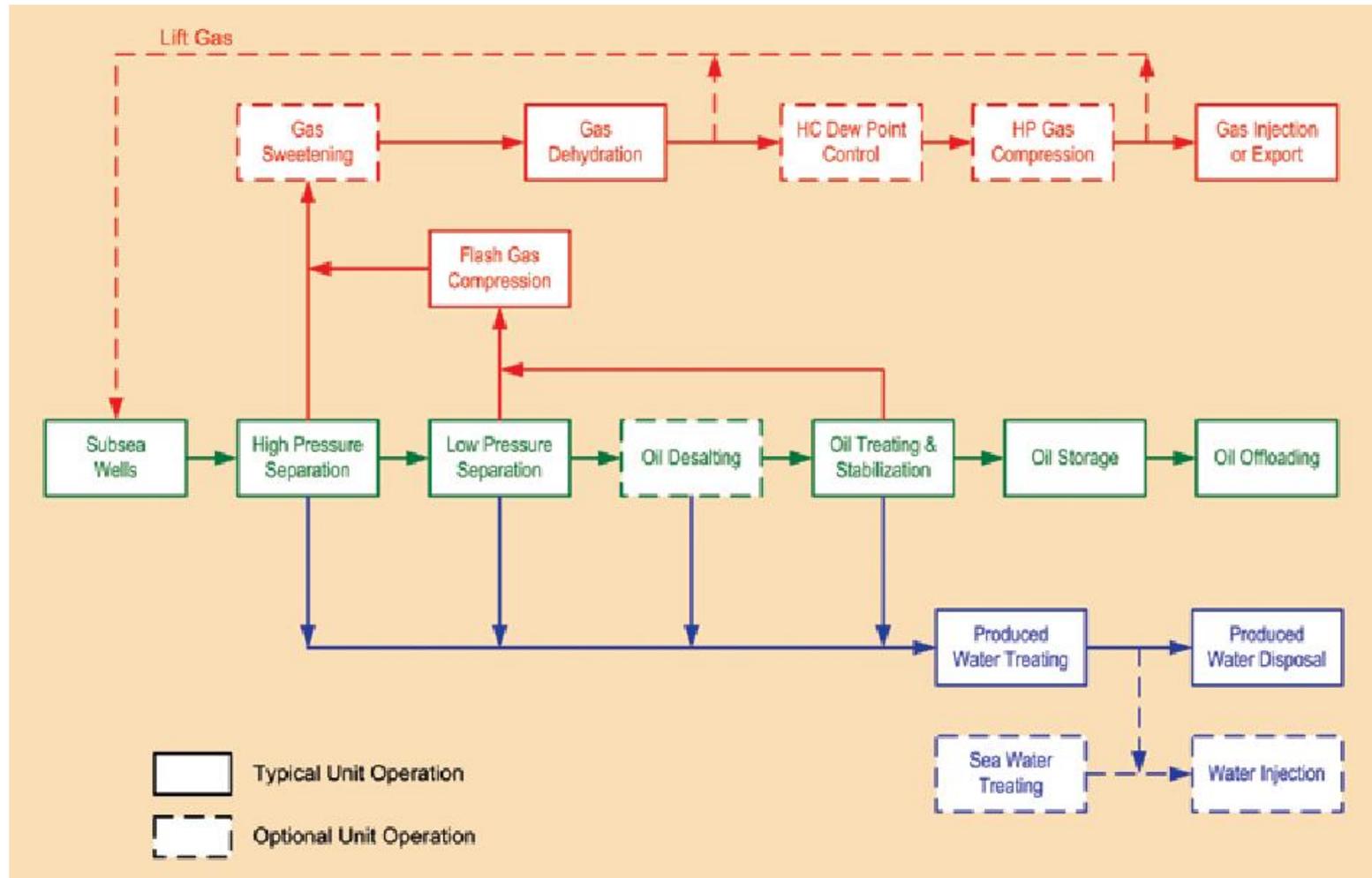
- FPSO Girassol
  - : Operated by TotalFinaElf
  - : Located of NNW Luanda, Angola - 1350m of water
  - : 300m Long x 59.6m Wide, 30.5m High
  - : Average draught 23m
  - : Displacement 396,288 tons



# FPSO topside configuration (~25,000 Te Belanak)

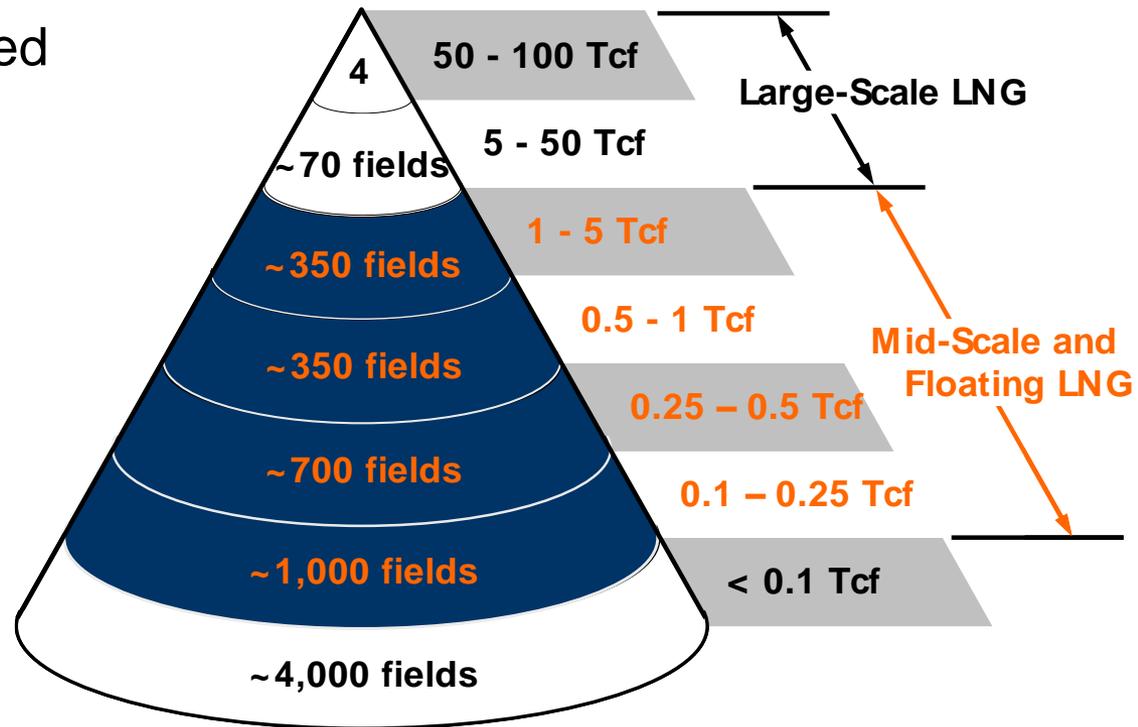


# Oil FPSO topside facilities



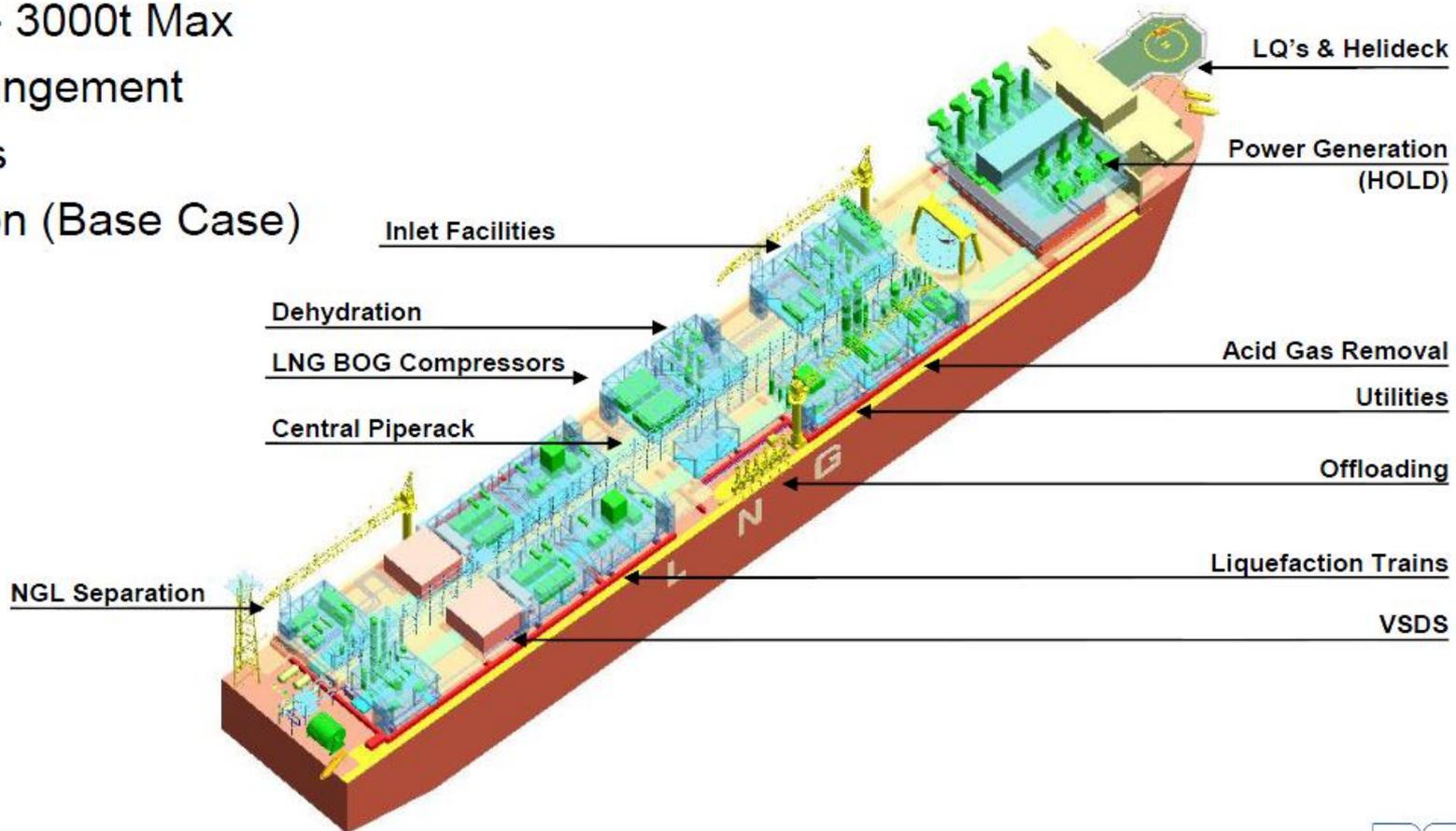
# FLNG opening more gas to development

- Accesses gas unsuitable for baseload development
- Eliminates pipeline & loading infrastructure costs
- Reduces security and political risks
- Constructed in controlled shipyard environment
- Can relocate facility upon field depletion



# HÖEGH FLNG, 2008

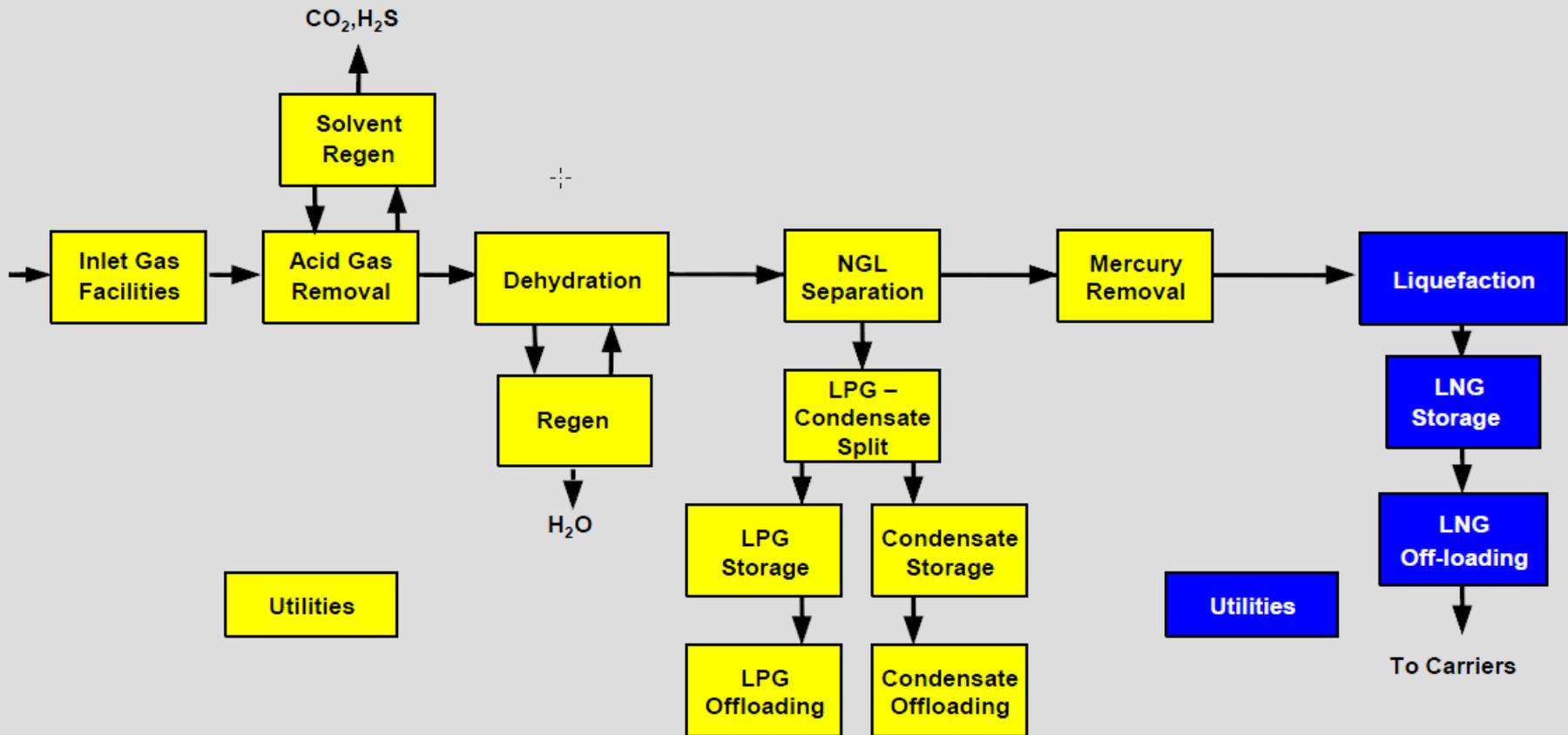
- 14 Modules
- Installation - 3000t Max
- Module Arrangement
- Safety Gaps
- Electrification (Base Case)
- Offloading



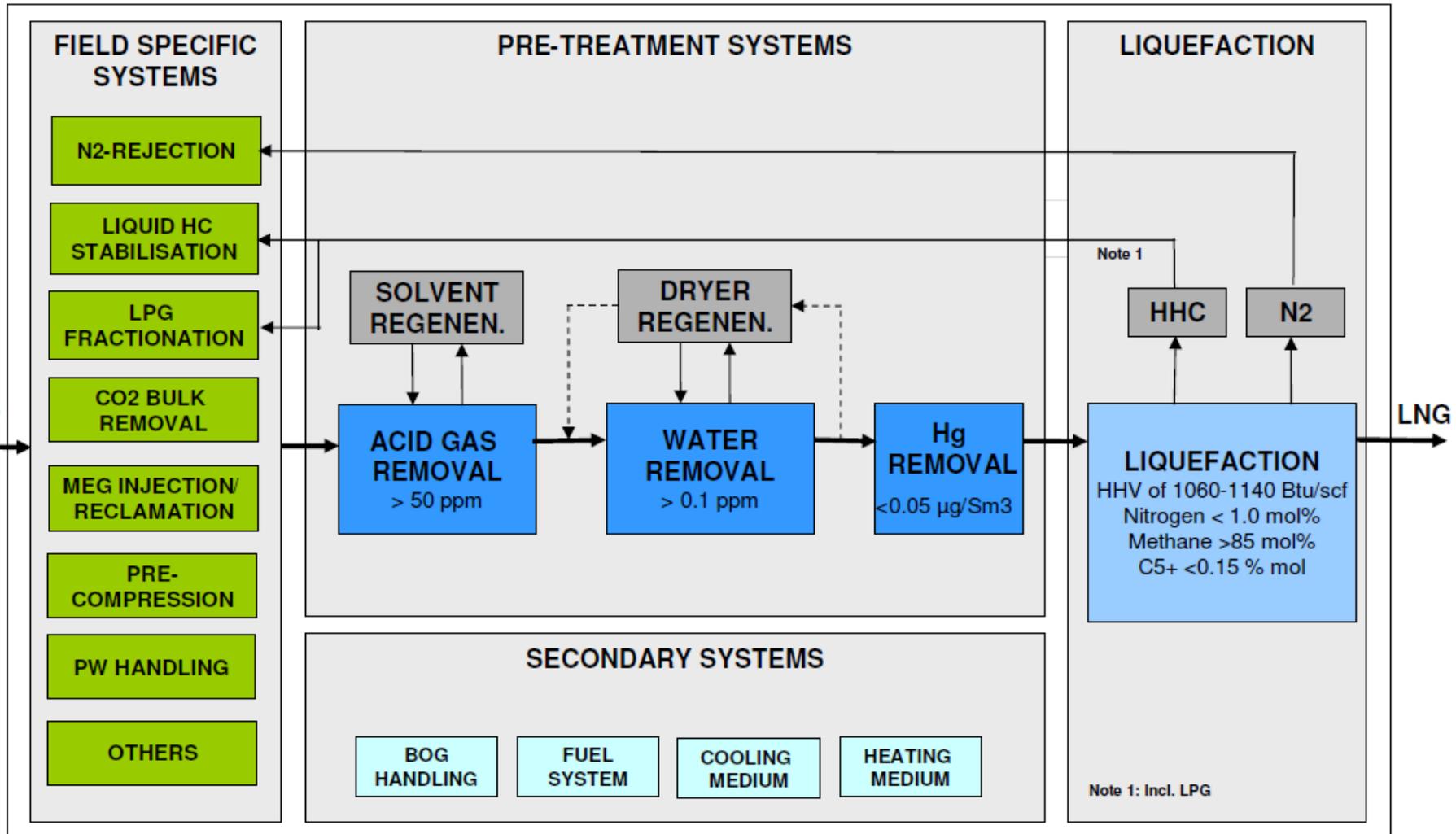
# LNG FPSO topside facilities

## Feed Gas Pre-Treatment

## LNG Liquefaction



# Field specific and pre-treatment systems



# Primary elements

- Trees and Wellheads
- Manifolds
- Flowlines and Risers
- Control systems
- Umbilicals
- Topside facilities
  - Master control station with operator interface
  - Electrical power unit for power conditioning & monitoring
  - Hydraulic power unit for pressure generation, fluid storage
  - Topside umbilical junction boxes
  - Chemical injection skid
- Construction vessels
- Divers and ROVs
- Intervention systems



# Onshore vs Offshore trees

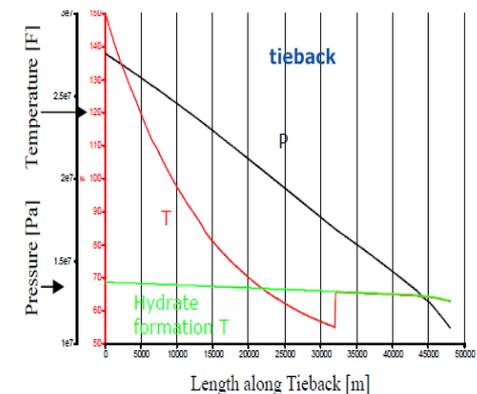
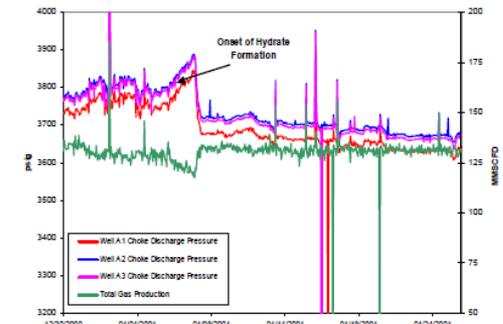
Onshore Trees..



Offshore Trees.. can you see??

# Operating production system

- It's a lot easier to picture what is happening in onshore system
- But, understanding what is happening in offshore system requires experience and inferences
- Challenges
  - : Hydrates
  - : Corrosion
  - : Wax
  - : Asphaltenes
  - : Scale
  - : Sand (erosion, deposition etc.)
  - : Other issues e.g. emulsion, heavy oil..



# Typical subsea developments

## Crude oil subsea tieback

- Crude oil field
- Wells tied back to existing platform 10km away
- Water depth – 150m
- 20,000 bbl/d
- 2 \* 6" flowlines
- Water injection required into reservoir
- Fluid composition
  - : Gas Oil Ratio 1000scf/bbl
  - : water cut 20%
  - : Temperature 35~70 °C
  - : Pressure 30~80 bar
  - : Rates 7000~20000 bbl/d

## Gas tieback to LNG plant

- Gas condensate field
- Wells tied back to an LNG plant 150km away
- Water depth – 1200m
- 1000 MMscfd
- 10~30" flowline
- Continuous MEG or MeOH injection required at subsea chokes
- Fluid composition
  - : Condensate gas ratio 5bbl/MMscf
  - : Water gas ratio 1bbl/MMscf
  - : Temperature 3~130 °C
  - : Pressure 75~300 bar
  - : Rates 500~1000 MMscfd

# Operation challenges

## Crude oil subsea tieback

- Steady-state operation
  - : System operated at capacity
  - : Wellhead chokes fully open
- Shutdown
  - : Followed by flowline depressurization
  - : Keep fluid hot to avoid wax & hydrate
- Restart
  - : Hot oil circulation is required to warm enough flowline to prevent hydrates
- Pigging
  - : may require routine pigging if wax deposition is an issue



## Gas tieback to LNG plant

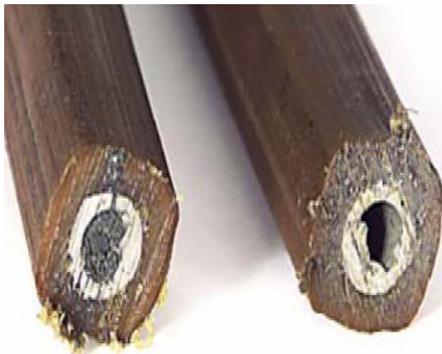
- Steady-state operation
  - : Gas offtake at required rate
  - : Subsea choking to maintain pressure
- Shutdown
  - : Followed by MEG injection, but maintain pressure and flowline content
- Restart
  - : May be accompanied by very low temperature downstream of choke
- Pigging
  - : Hopefully is not a routine procedure
  - : Rigorous modelling to control speed



# Chemical injection

## Crude oil subsea tieback

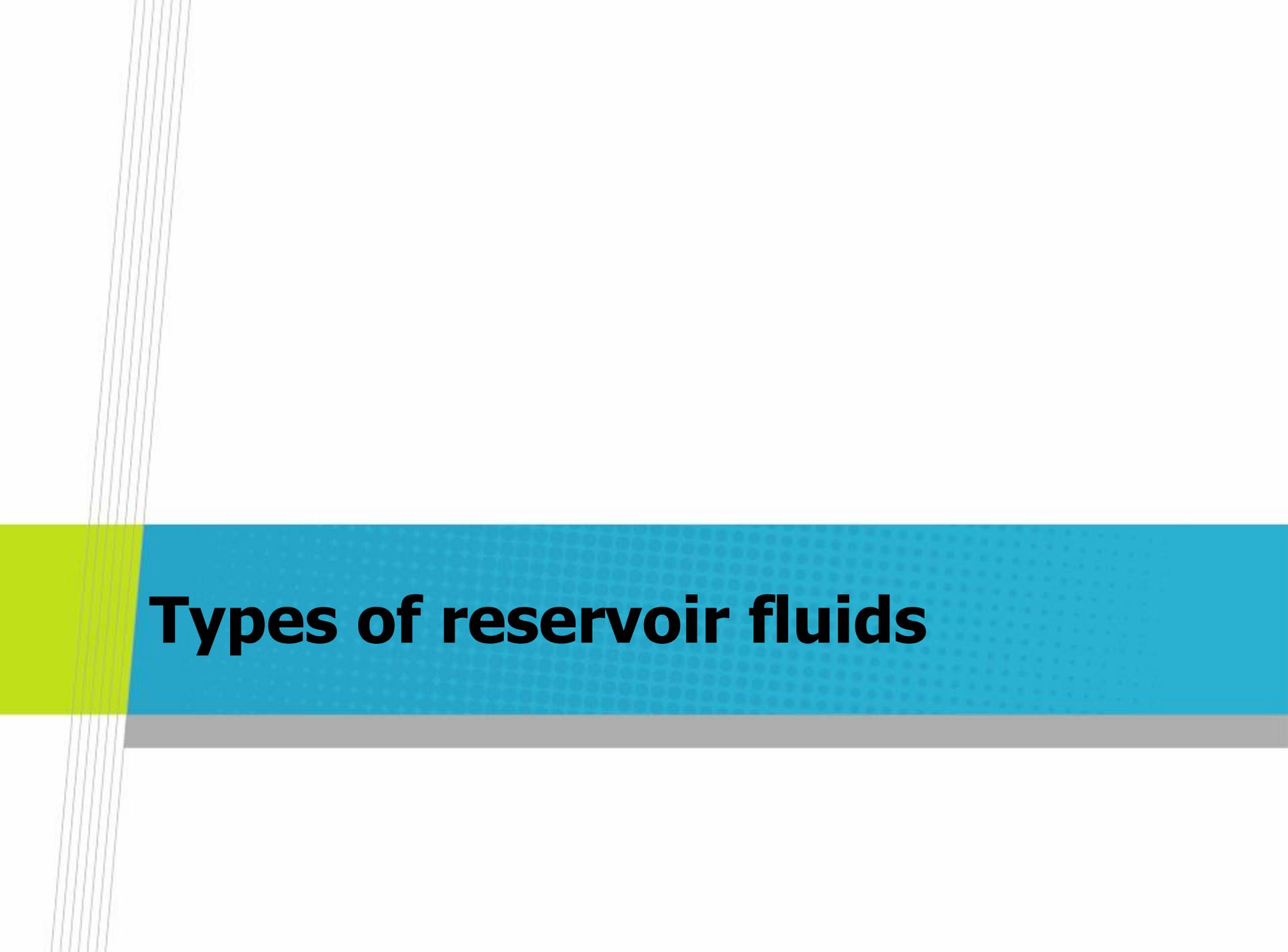
- Scale, wax, & corrosion inhibitors may require continuous injection
- Monitoring of chemical injection system performance is important both for effectiveness of chemical treatment and cost management
- Introduction of new chemical products should only follow lab testing to verify compatibility



## Gas tieback to LNG plant

- Continuous MEG injection can result in a large complex processing system that may induce operation troubles
- MEG needs to be regenerated and reclaimed to remove salts





# **Types of reservoir fluids**

# Main Petroleum Components

Table 13-1 Physical Properties of Main Petroleum Components [1]

Component	Formula	Boiling Temperature at 1 atm (°C)		Density at 1 atm and 15°C (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
		Paraffins	LNG	
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	-161.5		—
Ethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	-88.3		—
Propane	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	-42.2		—
<i>i</i> -Butane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	-10.2		—
<i>n</i> -Butane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	-0.6		—
<i>n</i> -Pentane	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	36.2		0.626
<i>n</i> -Hexane	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	69.0		0.659
<i>i</i> -Octane	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub>	99.3		0.692
<i>n</i> -Decane	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>22</sub>	174.0		0.730
Naphthenes				
Cyclopentane	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	49.5		0.745
Methyl cyclo-pentane	CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	71.8		0.754
Cyclohexane	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	81.4		0.779
Aromatics				
Benzene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	80.1		0.885
Toluene	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	110.6		0.867
<i>o</i> -Xylene	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	144.4		0.880
Naphthalene	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	217.9		0.971
Others				
Nitrogen	N <sub>2</sub>	-195.8		—
<u>Carbon dioxide</u>	CO <sub>2</sub>	-78.4		—
<u>Hydrogen sulfide</u>	H <sub>2</sub> S	-60.3		—

Note:  
Paraffin wax = 20 < n < 40

Paraffin  
= Alkane  
(C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+2</sub>)

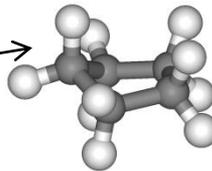
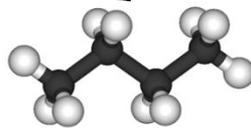
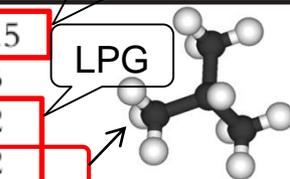
Naphthene  
= Cycloalkane

Sweet corrosion

Sour corrosion

LNG

LPG



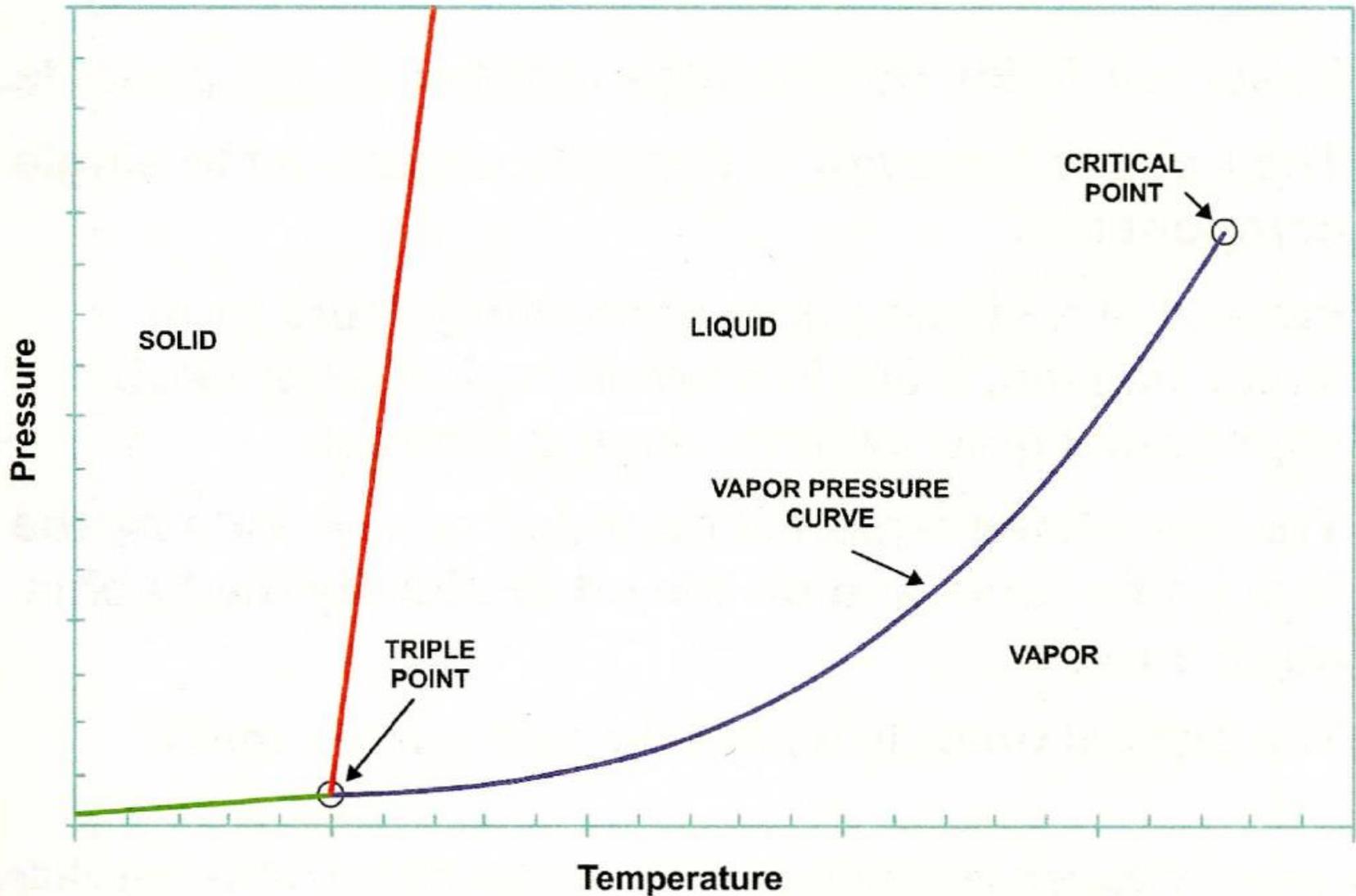
# Natural Gas Compositions

Component	Pluto (mol %)	NWS (mol %)	Gorgon (vol. %)	Jansz (vol. %)	Browse (mol %)	Ichthys (mol %)
N <sub>2</sub>	8.1	0.8	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.4
CO <sub>2</sub>	1.9	3.0	14.0	0.3	9.8	8.5
CH <sub>4</sub>	83.0	85.3	76.7	91.5	79.3	70.0
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	3.9	5.8	3.2	3.8	5.6	10.3
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.1	2.1	4.2
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.9
C <sub>5</sub> +	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.6	1.8	4.4

# Reservoir considerations

- Oil and gas reservoirs formed in porous sedimentary rock many millions of years ago.
- Some reservoirs are close to the earth's surface whilst others are deep in the formation.
- Some have very high pressure and temperatures whilst other do not.
- The range of hydrocarbons varies, as does their concentration.
- Need to classify !!
  - Phase behavior: compositions
  - Fluid characteristics: API gravity
  - Reservoir flow characteristics: phase diagram

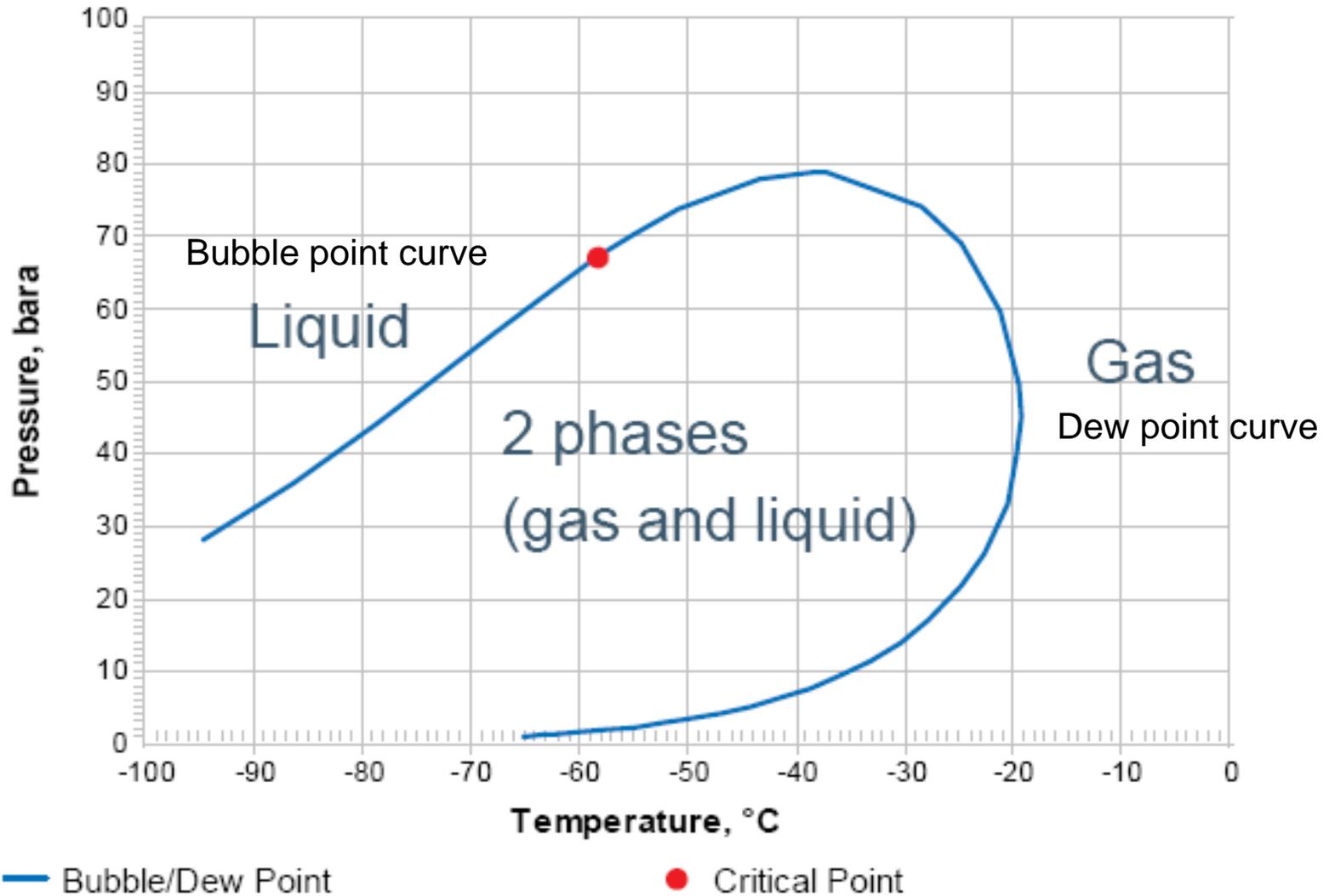
# Phase behavior – Pure component



# Phase behavior - Multicomponents

- Reservoir fluids have a huge number of components.
- Their phase behavior is complex compared to single components.
- Instead of a single curve separating liquid from vapor phases, there is a broad region where both vapor and liquid exist .
- The two-phase region is bounded on one side by the dew point curve and on the other side by the bubble point curve.
- The critical point is where the two curves meet

# Phase behavior – Natural Gas



# Multicomponent Phase Diagram

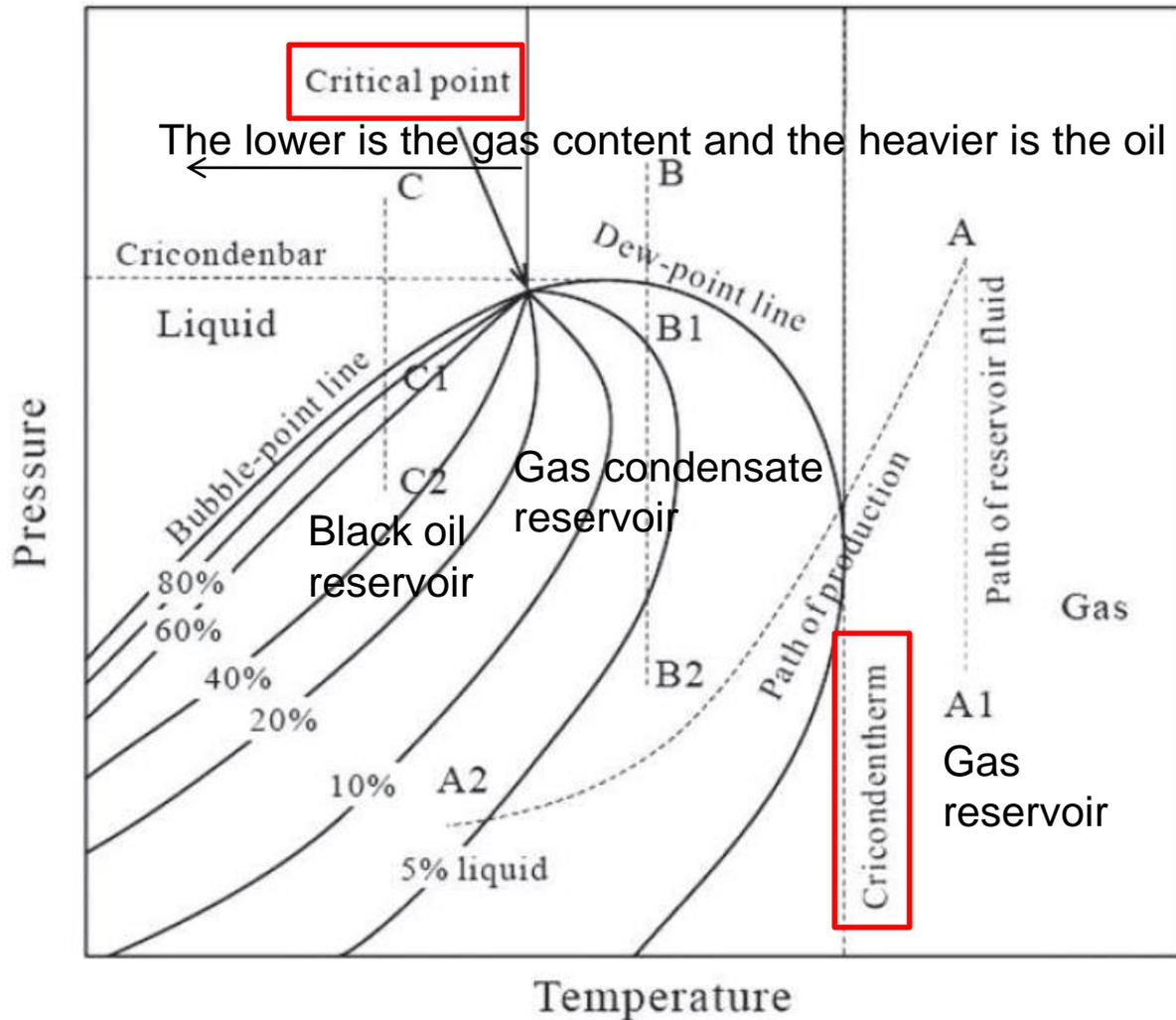


Figure 13-2 Typical Phase Diagram of Hydrocarbons

# Physical properties - Density

- Dead oil is defined as oil without gas in solution.
- Specific gravity
  - : the ratio of oil density and water density at the same T and P

$$\gamma_o = \frac{\rho_o}{\rho_w}$$

- API gravity
  - : the standard method of defining the density of a reservoir fluid
  - : API gravity of water is 10
  - : was designed so that most values would fall between 10 and 70 API gravity degrees

$$^{\circ}API = \frac{141.5}{\gamma_o} - 131.5$$

where  $\gamma_o$  is the specific gravity of oil at 60°F

- Gas gravity is defined as

$$\rho_g = \frac{PM}{zRT}$$

*M* : molecular weight of the gas

*R* : gas constant

*P* : pressure

*T* : temperature

*z* : compressibility factor

- The gas specific gravity is defined as the ratio of the gas density and the air density at the same T and P

$$\gamma_g = \frac{\rho_g}{\rho_a} = \frac{M}{29}$$

# Physical properties - Viscosity

- Dynamic viscosity
  - : the resistance to flow exerted by a fluid
  - : for a Newtonian fluid (typical units Pa·s, Poise, P)

$$\mu = \frac{\tau}{dv / dn}$$

$\tau$  : *shear stress*

$v$  : *velocity of the fluid in the shear stress direction*

$dv / dn$  : *gradient of  $v$  in the direction perpendicular to flow direction*

- Kinematic viscosity
  - : the dynamic viscosity divided by the density (typical units cm<sup>2</sup>/s, Stokes, St).

$$\nu = \mu / \rho$$

$\rho$  : *density*

# Fluid characteristics

Fluid type	API gravity	GOR (scf/STB)	C1 mol%	Character
Black oil	< 30	< 2000	< 60	Liquid oil composed of various chemical species
Volatile oil	< 40	2000 ~ 3000	60 ~ 70	Fewer heavy molecules but more C2~C6; release of large amount of gas
Condensate	40 ~ 60	3300 ~ 50,000*	70 ~ 80	Gas at reservoir; Retrograde behavior yield light oil
Wet gas	40 ~ 60	> 50,000	80 ~ 90	Gas at reservoir; Two phase mixture in a flowline
Dry gas	NA	No liquid at STP	90 ~ 100	Primarily methane; solely gas under all conditions

\* Retrograde gas can go as high as 150,000 scf/STB

# Hydrocarbon Composition

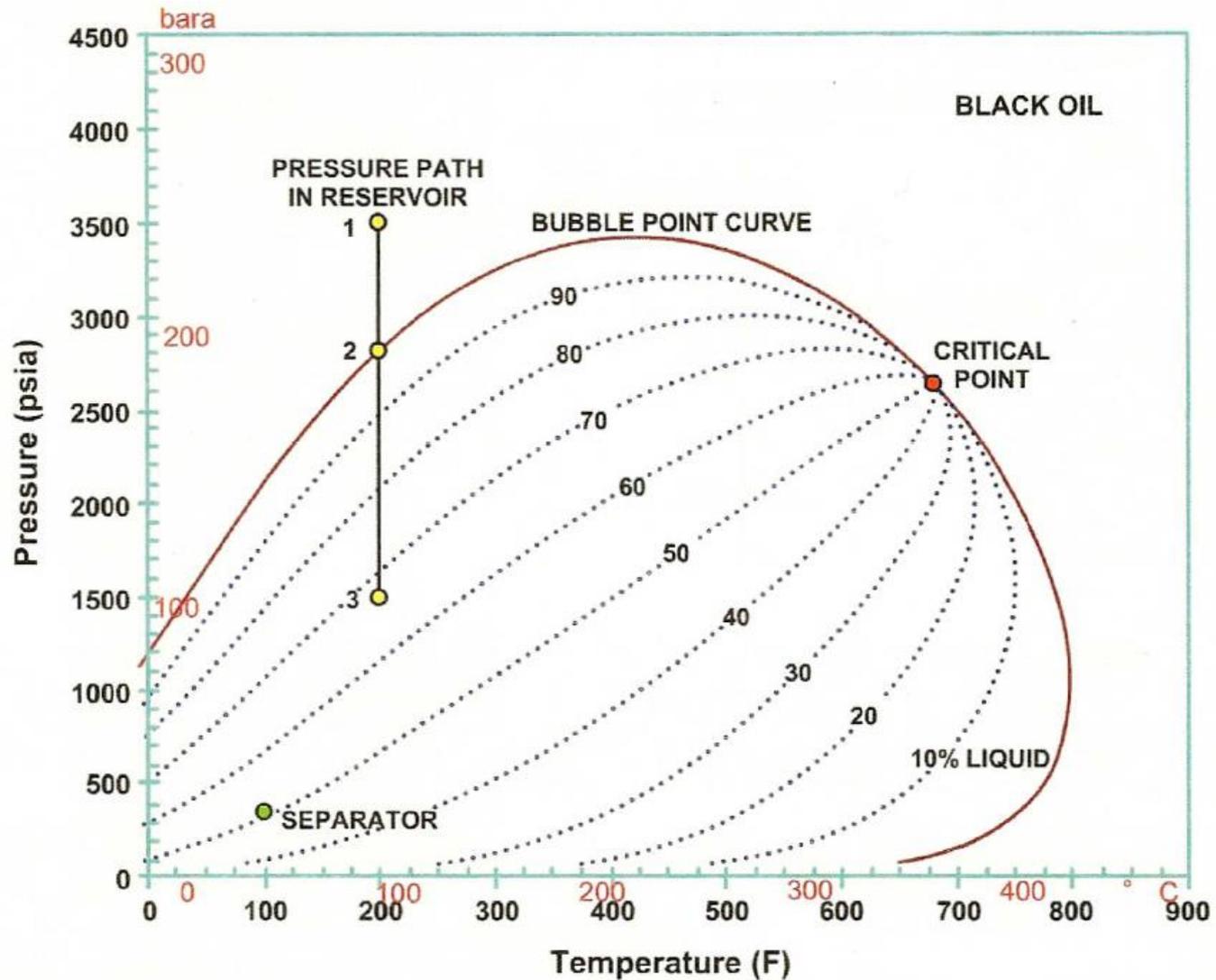
## Composition (mol %)

Component	Black Oil	Volatile Oil	Condensate	Wet Gas	Dry Gas
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.02	0.93	2.37	1.41	0.10
N <sub>2</sub>	0.34	0.21	0.31	0.25	2.07
C <sub>1</sub>	34.62	58.77	73.19	92.46	86.12
C <sub>2</sub>	4.11	7.57	7.80	3.18	5.91
C <sub>3</sub>	1.01	4.09	3.55	1.01	3.58
<i>i</i> -C <sub>4</sub>	0.76	0.91	0.71	0.28	1.72
<i>n</i> -C <sub>4</sub>	0.49	2.09	1.45	0.24	0.0
<i>i</i> -C <sub>5</sub>	0.43	0.77	0.64	0.13	0.50
<i>n</i> -C <sub>5</sub>	0.21	1.15	0.68	0.08	0.0
C <sub>6</sub>	1.61	1.75	1.09	0.14	0.0
C <sub>7</sub> <sup>+</sup>	56.40	21.76	8.21	0.82	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

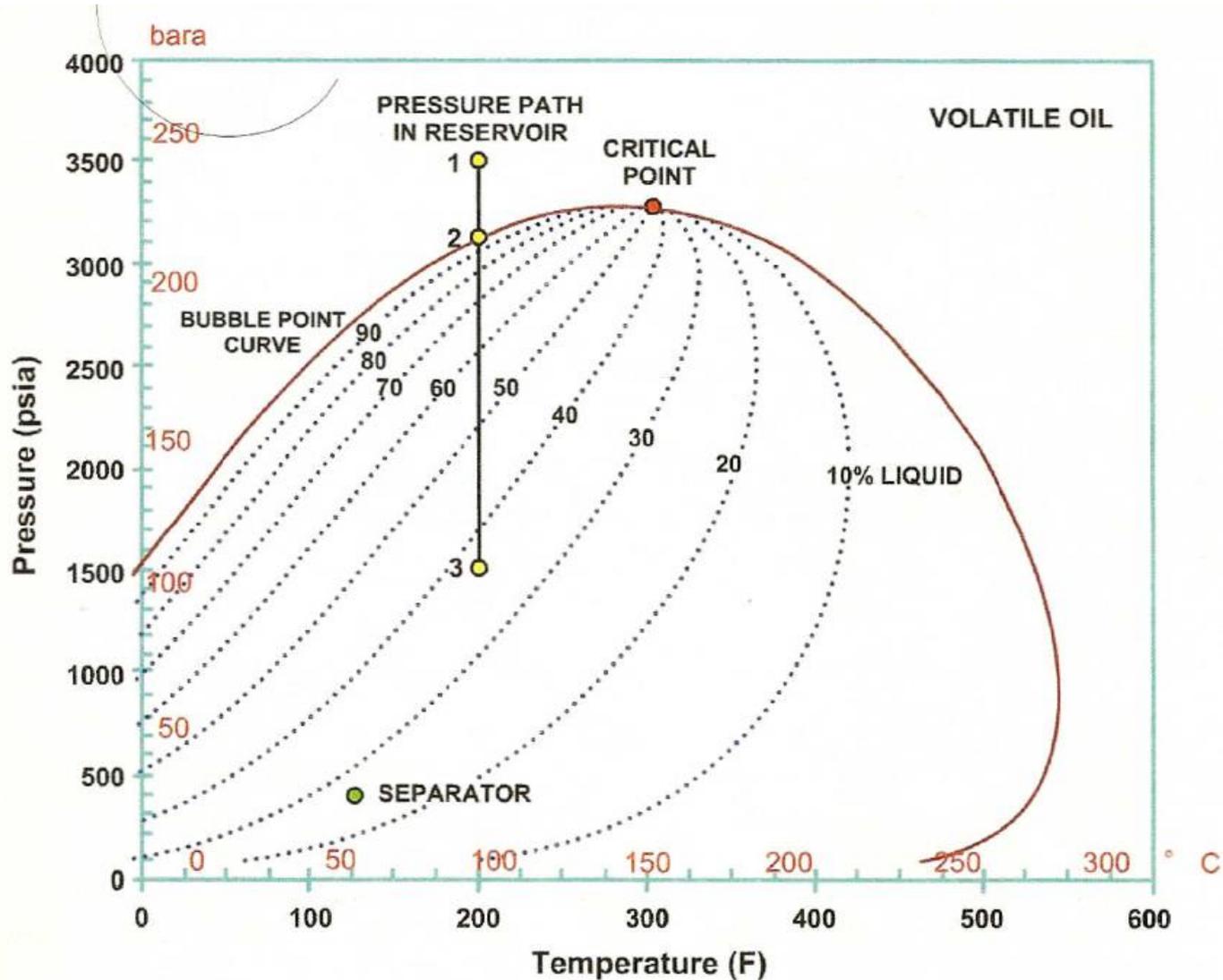
# Flow characteristics

- Pressure is the main driving force for a reservoir and this will decay with time.
- The initial pressure and subsequent pressure profile of the reservoir will determine how a reservoir flows and how it will produce.
- Above the bubble point pressure, all the gas is in solution and will remain in solution until the bubble point pressure is reached.  
: The reservoir produces under “solution” drive. (only 5~25% recovery of available reserves)
- At or below the bubble point pressure, the gas comes out of solution and forms a gas cap above the oil. The fluid is in the two-phase region and at equilibrium.  
: The reservoir produces under “gas” drive. (20~40% recover)
- Once the well bottom pressure is equal to the reservoir pressure, the reservoir pressure can no longer support production.

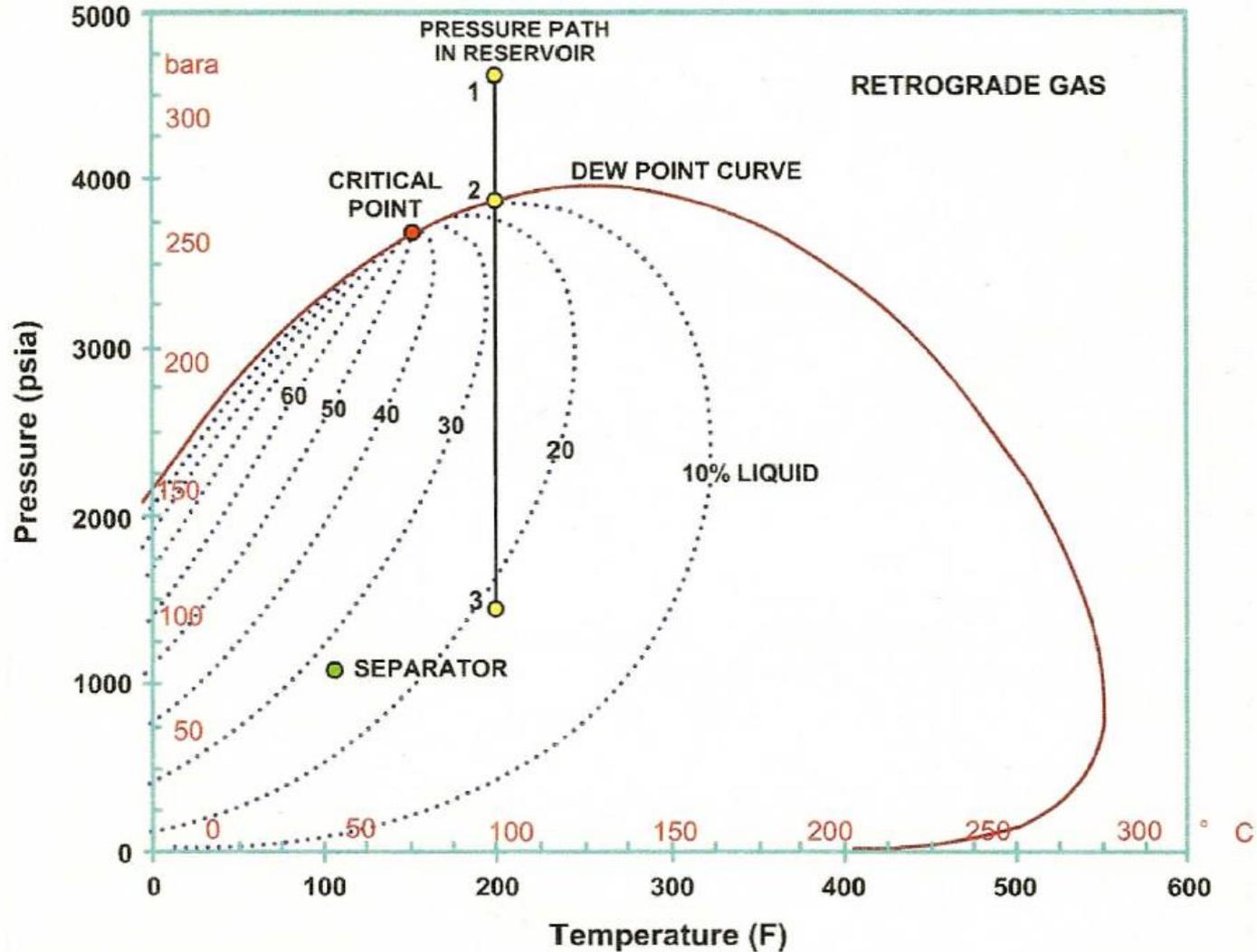
# Black oil phase diagram



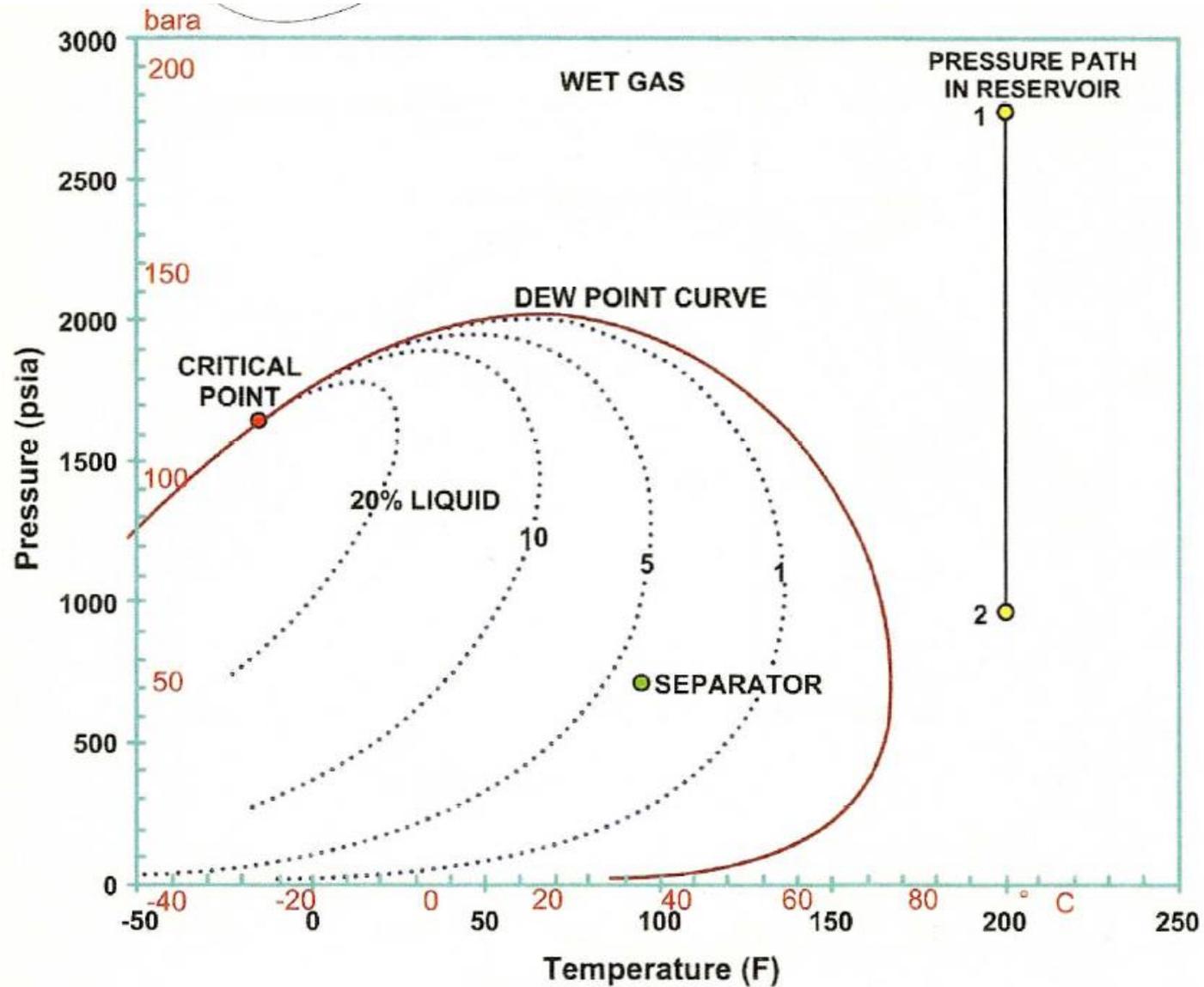
# Volatile oil phase diagram



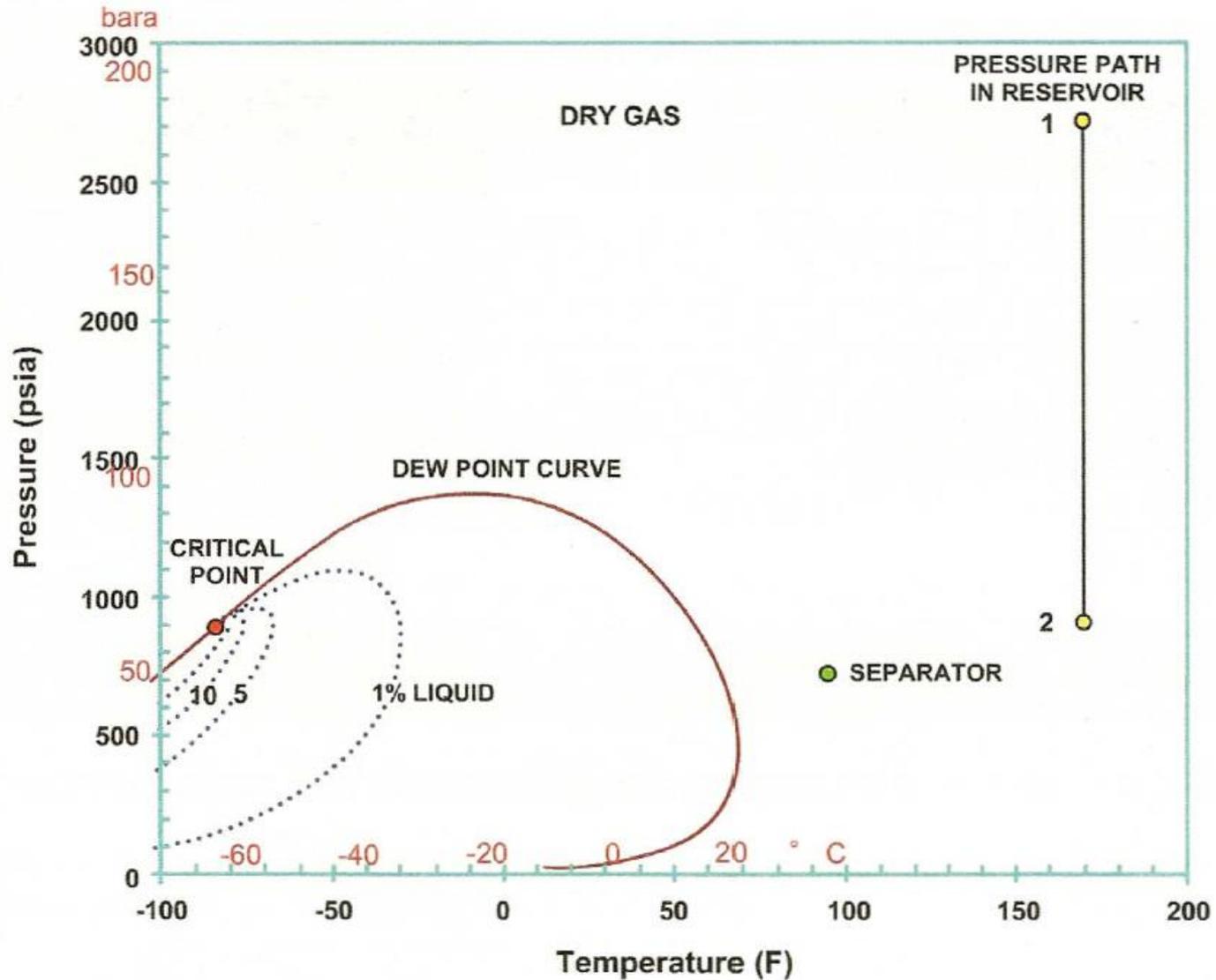
# Condensate phase diagram



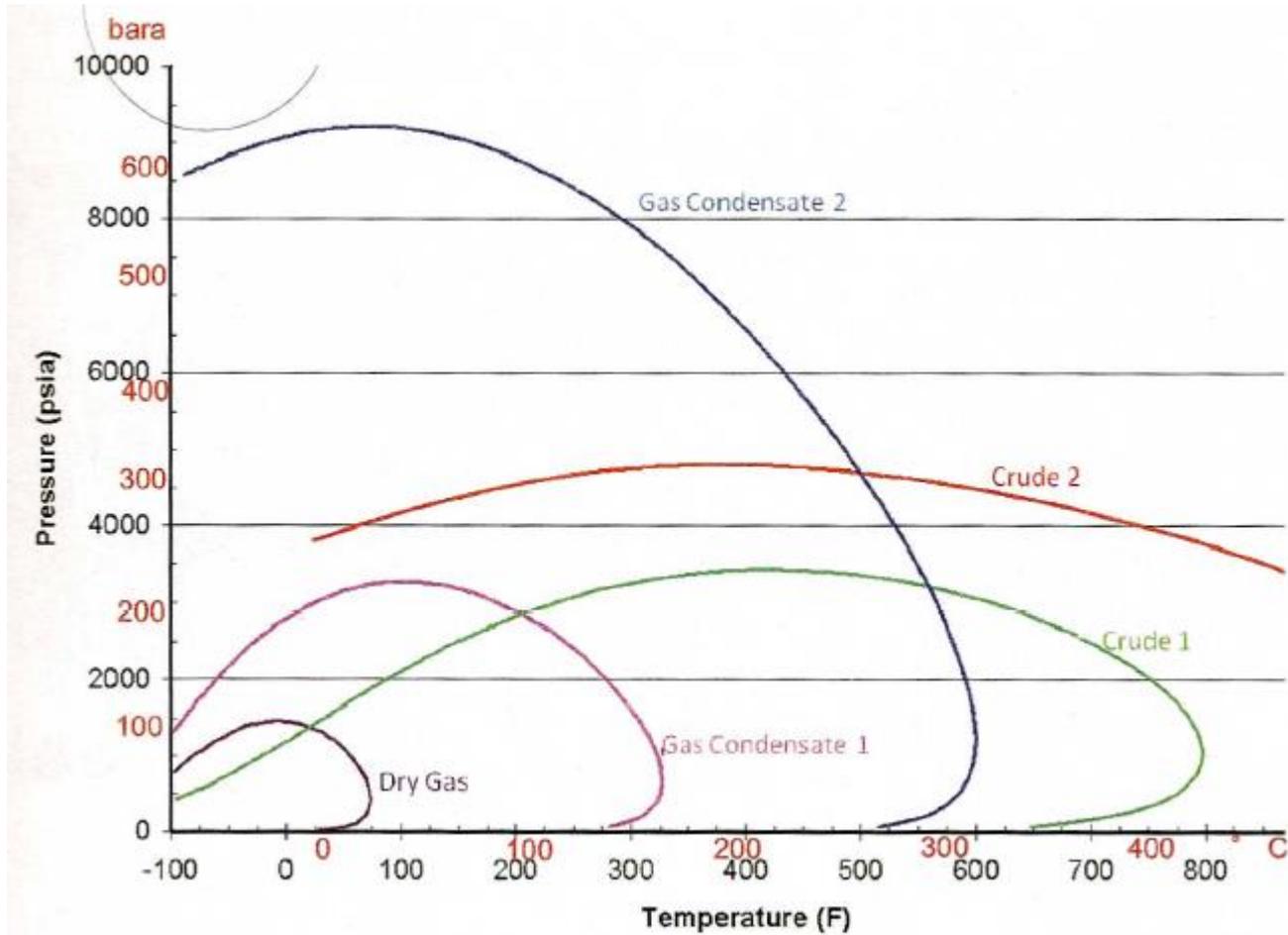
# Wet gas phase diagram



# Dry gas phase diagram

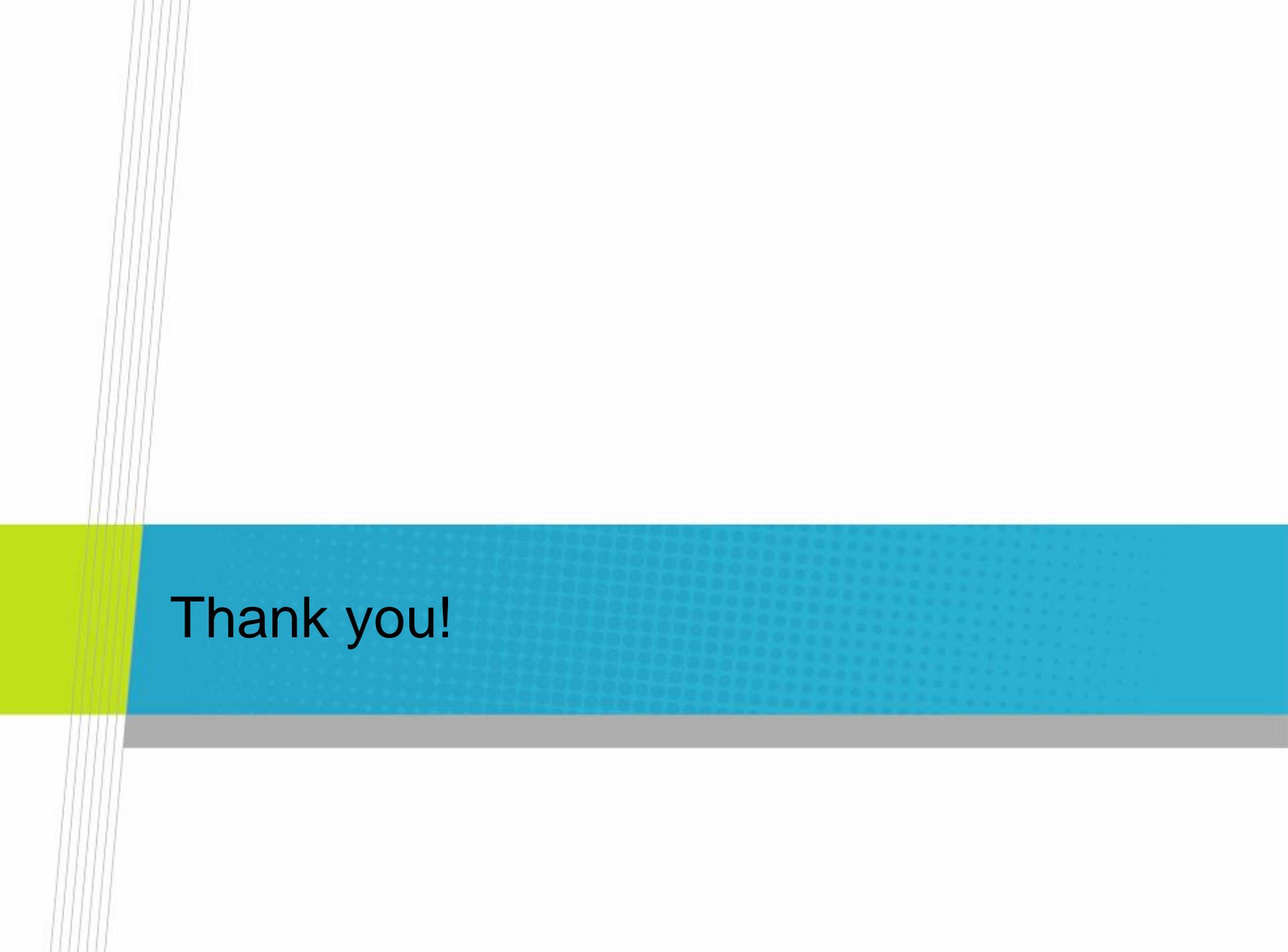


# Two phase envelopes for various fluids



# Summary

- Subsea field development
- Wet tree vs. Dry tree
- Fixed / Floating – FPSO
- Subsea production system and its operation
- Multicomponent phase diagram
- Black oil / Volatile oil / Gas condensate / Wet gas / Dry gas



Thank you!