

Offshore Equipment



Lecture Plan

	1	Offshore projects with various equipment
	2	Offshore pipeline design
	3	Production facility
	4	Process selection
	5	Two phase oil and gas separation
	6	Mechanical design of pressure vessels
	7	Valve, Fitting, and Piping details
	8	Compressors
	9	Reciprocating compressors
	10	Topside process design – gas processing system
	Text book	 Printed materials: Topic 1, 2, 10 Surface production operations, Vol. 2 (Gas-Handling): Topic 7, 8, 9 Surface production operations, Vol. 1 (Oil-Handling): 3, 4, 5, 6
	Rating	- Homework, Quiz 20% (March, May) - Midterm 30% (April) - Final 40% (June) - Attendance 10%

Typical Field Layout



Oil FPSO

- Processes hydrocarbons from subsea template into oil, LPG, sales gas, etc.
- A converted tanker or purpose built vessel may be ship shaped
- Eliminate the need for costly long-distance pipelines, which is effective in remote or deep water developments



FPSO in Western Australia

Vincent oil field

- : Located offshore Exmouth in Western Australia
- : Water depth 350m, 17° API crude from 8 wells
- : Oil column thickness 8.5 ~ 19.0 m
- : Total Liquid processing capacity 120,000 b/d with total storage capacity of 1.2 million barrels of oil
- : Water (150,000 b/d) & Gas (80 MMscf/d) Injection
- : Dual sided hull and disconnectable mooring





INPEX - Ichthys Field



- Approximately 200 km from the mainland
- 250-270 m water depth

Field Development Plan

FPSO

- Condensate treatment and export
- MEG regeneration

Semi-submersible

- Fluid Separation
- Gas dehydration
- Gas export

Infield facilities

- 50 wells with 13 drill centres
- 10 * 18" corrosion resistant flowlines
- 13 subsea manifolds
- 10 * 12" Flexible risers

Field Architecture



Subsea Tree

- Primary production and safety device for a well
- Essentially consists of a number of valves to regulate flow and isolate the tree from the well, and monitor the production fluids





Manifold/Template



- A template is a seabed founded structure that provides a guide for other equipment
- A manifold is a system of piping and associated equipment used to gather produced fluids. Associated equipments may include
 - : Isolation valves
 - : Flowline connectors
 - : Xmas tree connectors
 - : Flow control chokes
 - : Umbilical termination and distribution

PLEM/PLET

• PLEM (Pipeline End Manifold)

: Used to comingle 2 or more pipelines together and eliminate the need for additional risers



- PLET (Pipeline End Termination)
 - : Used to link manifold to the production pipeline



Flowline

- Transport reservoir fluid to processing facilities
- Pipelines
 - : horizontal transfer from wellhead
 - : these may be very long
 - : may be rigid or flexible pipe
 - : commonly called flowlines







Riser

- Vertical transfer to above surface processing facilities
- Either Rigid or Flexible
- Rigid risers normally for fixed platforms
 - : pre-installed inside jacket frame
 - : cost effective and added riser protection
- Flexible risers mainly for floating production system
 - : Flexibility and reliability
 - : Easy and rapid installation





Offshore Process Flow Diagram



CPF (Central Processing Facility)



- Design capacity of 1657 MMscf/d export gas
- 4 leg semi-submersible hull structure
- 4 group * 7 mooring legs (28 total mooring legs)
- Inlet flow control and manifolding
 - : Each riser will have a topside choke
 - : Flowlines are connected by manifolds to three production trains
- Inlet separation system
 - : Inlet surge vessel to separate bulk liquids
- TEG gas dehydration
- Gas export compression
 - : Four trains of export compression (each sized for 33% of total throughput)
 - : Discharge at ~20 500 kPa to maintain export flow
- Inlet booster compression Future option
- Condensate export to the FPSO
- Accommodation 150 beds
- Utilities

: Chemical injection package, TEG regeneration, etc (Antifoam, Wax inhibitor, Methanol, Scale inhibitor, MEG, TEG, Subsea hydraulic fluid)

FPSO (Floating Production Storage and Offtake



- Weather veining turret mooring
 - : 3 group * 7 mooring legs (21 total)
- 12 path swivel
- Product storage of 1.2 million barrels
- Condensate treatment and stabilization
 - : Series of 3-phase separators, coalescers, and heat exchanger to stabilize the condensate up to 85 000 bpd
 - : Main tank capacity 150 000 m3
- Mercury removal from condensate and water
- Flash gas compression
- MEG regeneration unit
 - : 2 * 50% MEG regeneration plants
 - : Max. lean MEG injection of 100 m3/hr
 - : MEG storage tank capacity 13 500 m3
- Produced water treatment facilities
- Condensate export system to shuttle tankers

Inlet separation

- Following figure shows a schematic of gas-liquid separators and indicates the four types of separation:
- Primary separation Horizontal separator Gravity settling Gas + liquid Gas Mesh pad Coalescing В Liquid collecting Gas Out Boot Hydrocarbon liquid MIST ELIMINATOR Water GAS FLOW STRAIGHTENING Inlet Fluid FOAM DEVICE BREAKER INLET Mesh pad DEFLECTOR → Gas Gas + liquid A = inlet device B = gas gravity separation в C = mist extraction Oil D = liquid gravity separation SUBMERGED WE D Vortex breaker COALESCER VORTEX BREAKERS Liquid Water Out INLET Vertical separator DISTRIBUTION SAND JETTING SYSTEM BAFFLES

Acid gas removal with MEA



PFD of MEA treating process.

: Contactor operates at pressure up to 70 bar. Flow rates to reclaimer are 1 \sim 3 % of amine circulate rate

Gas dehydration using TEG

• A typical, simplified flow sheet for a glycol absorption unit





NGL recovery

Extensive fractionation of NGL



Offshore facilities on topside



Thank you!