Notes for Youtube video offshore structures 1

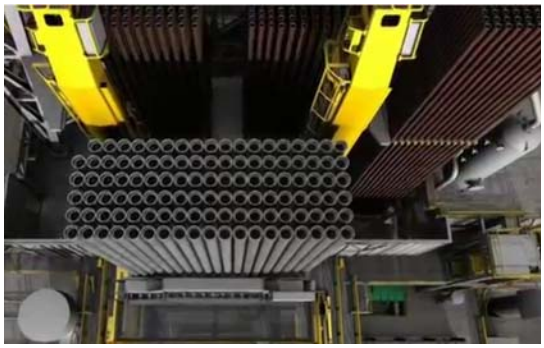
Offshore structures for oil and gas production

Prof. Milan Stanko (NTNU)

1

Components

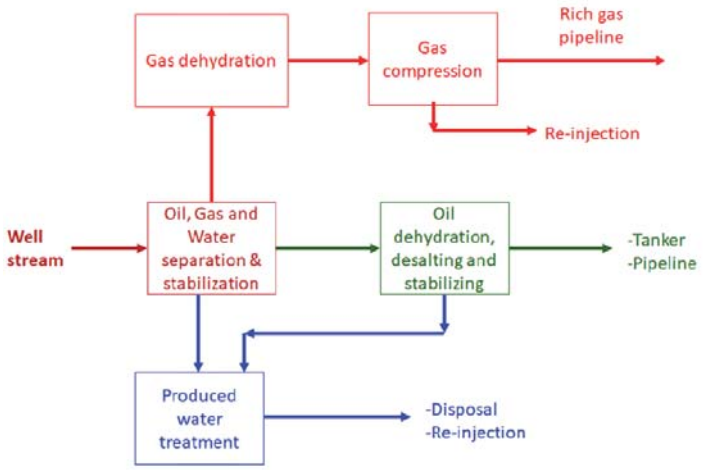
- Facilities for drilling and full intervention. This includes drilling tower, BOP, drilling floor, mud package, cementing pumps, storage deck for drill pipes and tubulars, drilling risers.



2

Components

- Facilities for light well intervention.
- Processing facilities: separator trains for primary oil, gas and water separation, gas processing train, water processing train.
- Gas injection system
- Gas compression units for pipeline transport
- Water injection system



3

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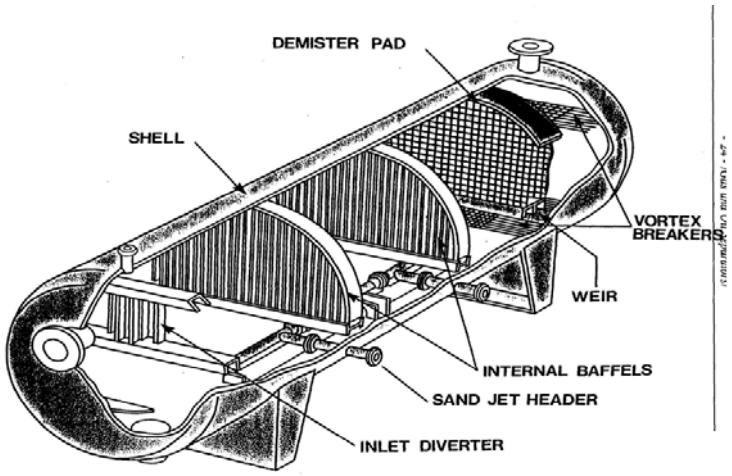

4

Components

- Living quarters
- Helideck.
- Power generation.
- Flare system.
- Utilities (hydraulic power fluid, compressed air, drinking water unit, air condition system, ventilation and heating system)

5

Components

- Bay for wellheads and X-mas trees
- Production manifolds
- Oil storage
- Facilities for oil offloading
- Control system
- Monitoring system
- System for storage, injection and recovery of production chemicals (wax, scale, hydrate or corrosion inhibitors)
- Repair workshop

6

Components

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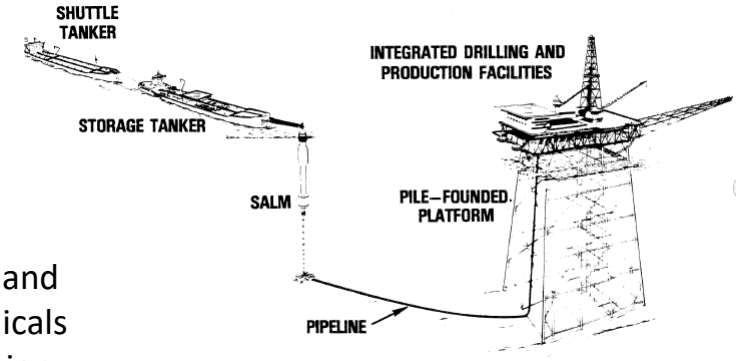
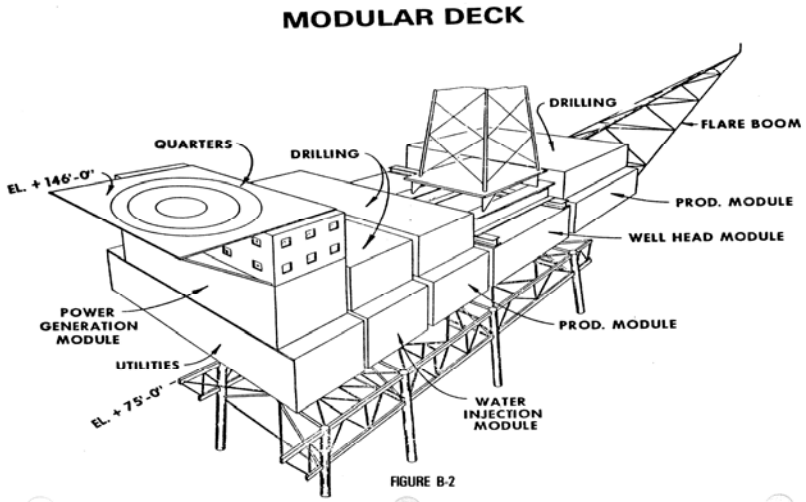


7

Components



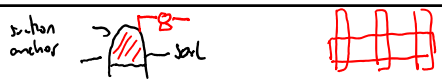
8

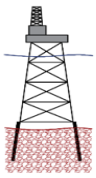
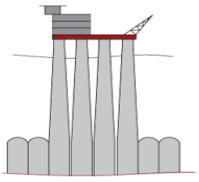
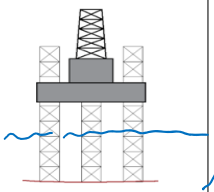
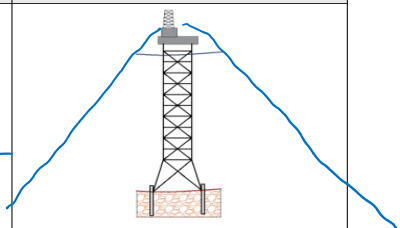
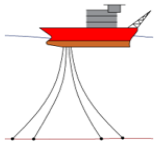
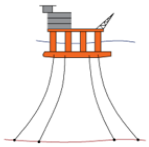
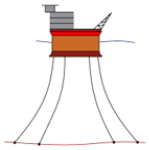
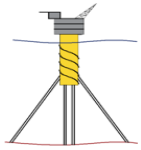
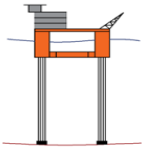
Components – can be spread

https://www.akerbp.com/produksjon/valhall/

9

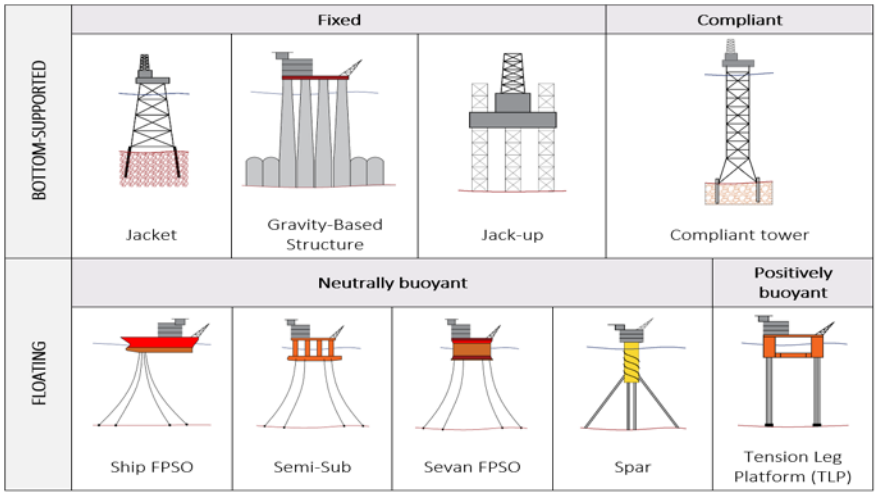
Types



BOTTOM-SUPPORTED	Fixed			Compliant
	 Jacket	 Gravity-Based Structure	 Jack-up	 Compliant tower
FLOATING	Neutrally buoyant			Positively buoyant
	 Ship FPSO	 Semi-Sub	 Sevan FPSO	 Spar	 Tension Leg Platform (TLP)

10

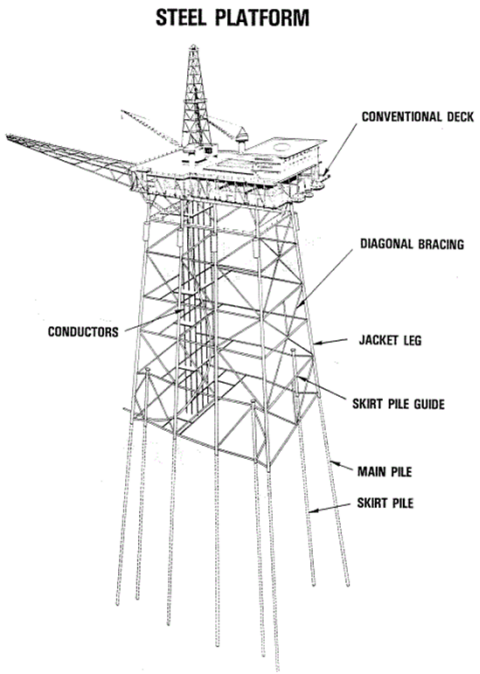
Types



- Have significant movement
- Are usually moored
- Buoyancy is controlled actively with ballast

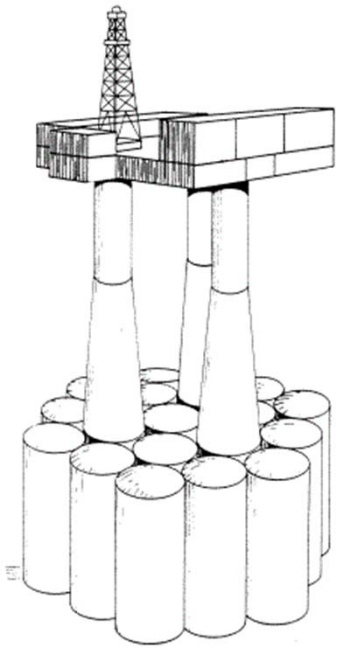
11

Jacket



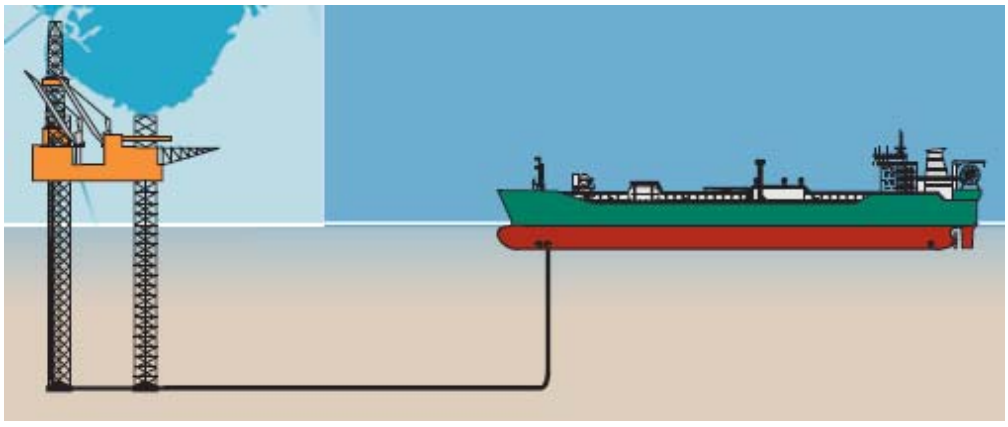
12

GBS



13

JACKUP



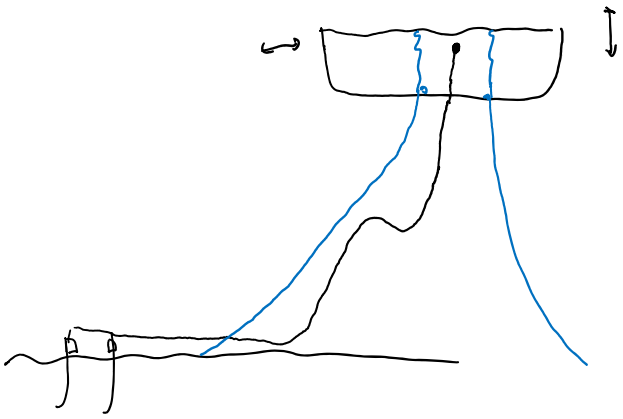
Taken from Volve PDO

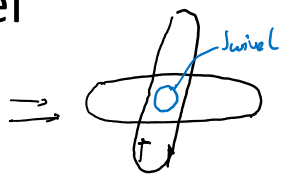
14

FPSO

15

FPSO - Comment about swivel





the swivel allows to adjust the orientation of the FPSO to wind, waves and current

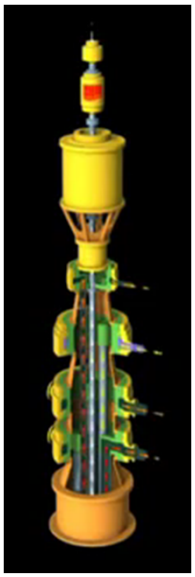
16

FPSO - Swivel

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=70XwYmmZFWs

17

FPSO - Swivel



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sfjay0Rt3hU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cCiUggjUhY0

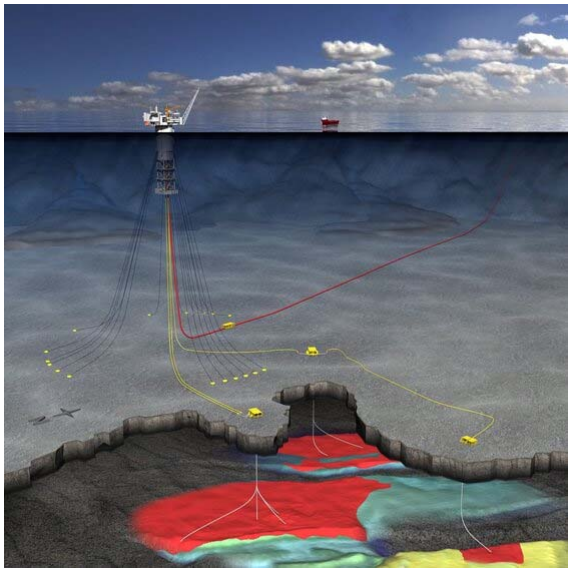
18

FPSO - Swivel

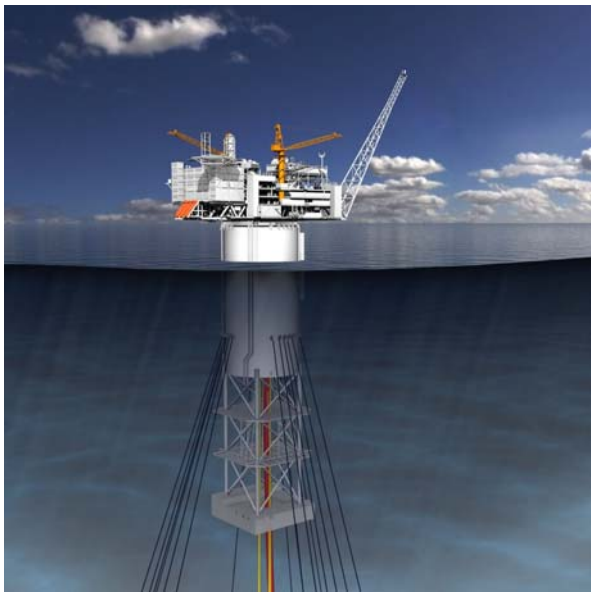
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HbJh1ar0u1s

19

SPAR



https://www.tu.no/artikler/industri-kvaerner-sikrer-enda-et-aasta-hansteen-oppdrag/225940



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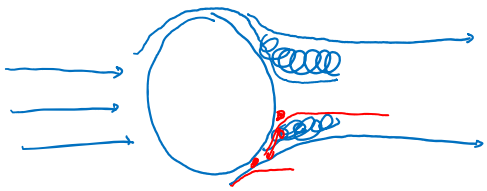
20



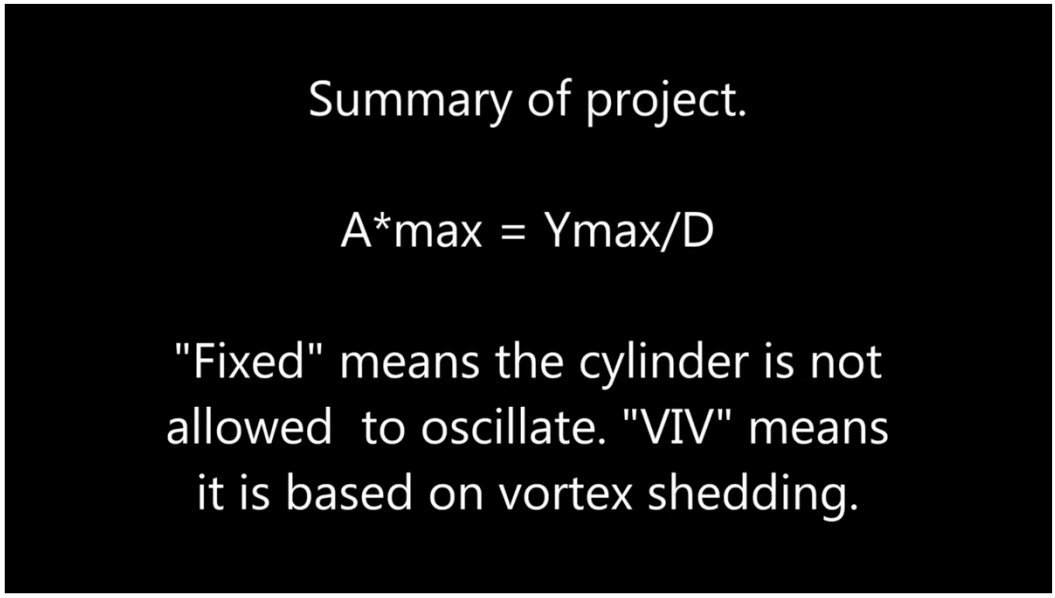
21

SPAR – Vortex induced vibrations

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Hbbkd2d3H8&feature=youtu.be

22

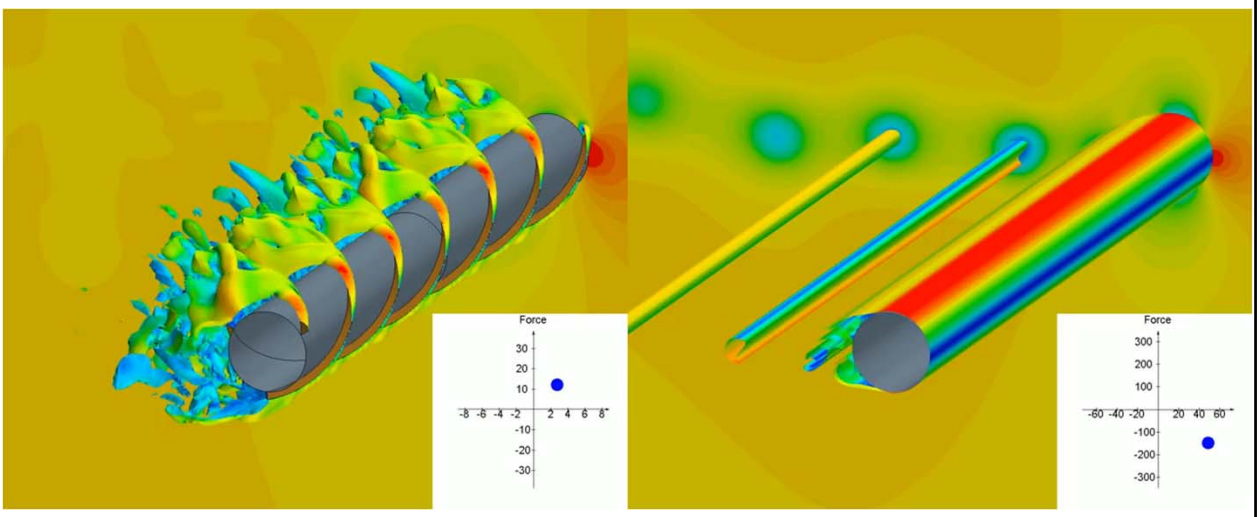
SPAR – Vortex induced vibrations



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24tBX_UD3fM

23

SPAR – Effect of helical strakes



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W-zXwPT2r14

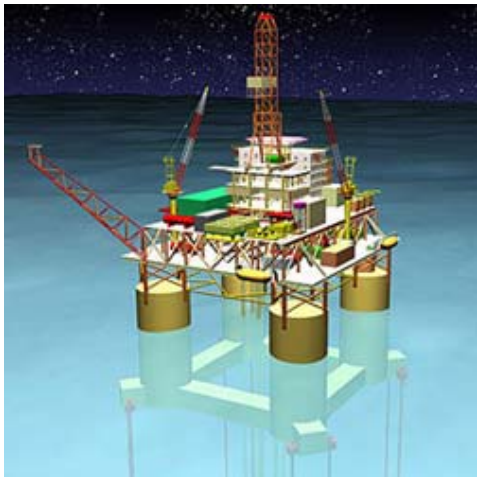
24

SEVAN FPSO

https://www.upstreamonline.com/epaper/sevan-fpso-selected-for-bream/1-1-1160389

25

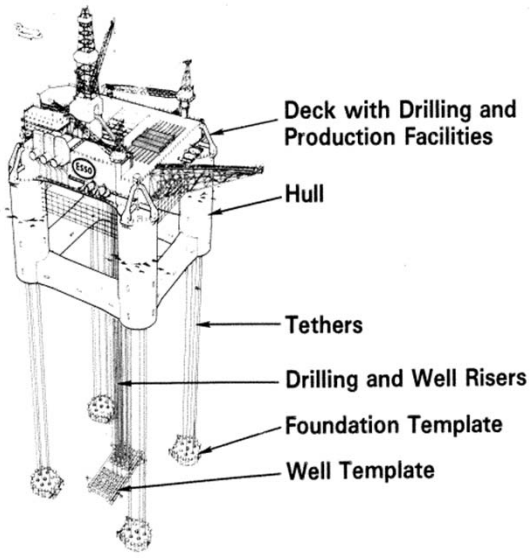
Tension leg platform



https://www.rigzone.com/training/insight.asp?insight_id=305&c_id=

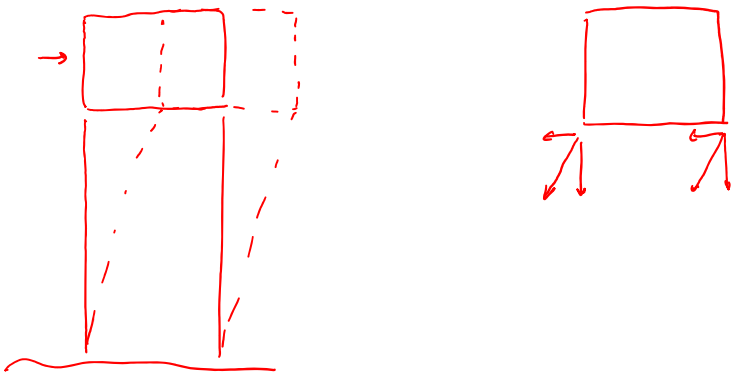
26

Tension leg platform



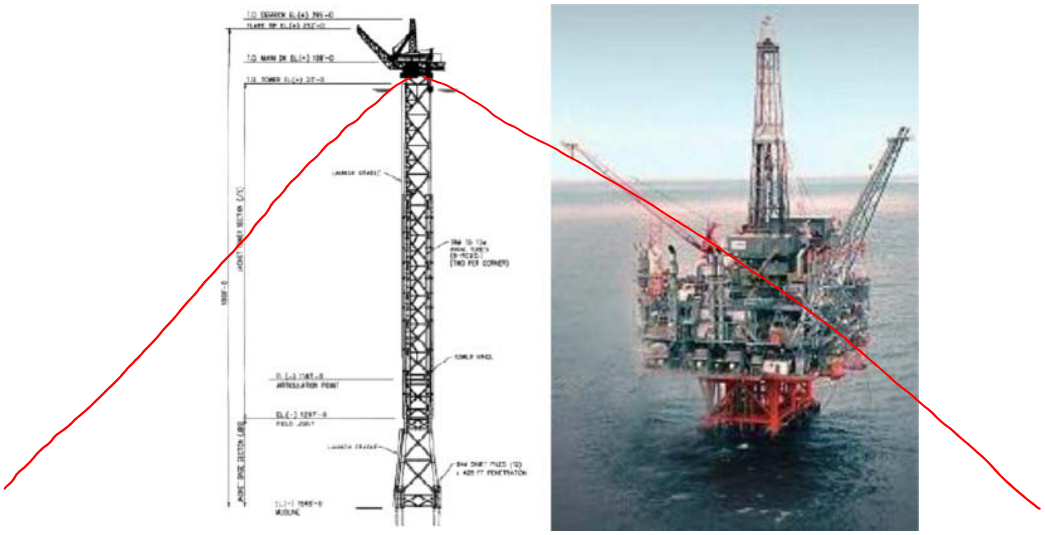
27

Comment about Tension leg platform



28

Compliant tower



https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0951833914000148

29

Semi-Sub

https://www.oedigital.com/news/453987-jack-st-malo-flows-for-chevron

https://www.bairdmaritime.com/work-boat-world/offshore-world/offshore-extraction-and-processing/offshore-drilling/awilco-orders-second-semi-submersible-drilling-rig-from-keppel-fels/

30

Some selection criteria for offshore structures

- Water depth
- Type of X-mas tree
  - Well intervention needs
    - Tubing replacement
    - Completion modifications
    - Artificial lift (ESP)
  - Infill drilling needs
  - Reservoir spread and structure
- Need for oil/condensate storage
- Marine loads Oceanographic environment
  - Wind, waves, current

31

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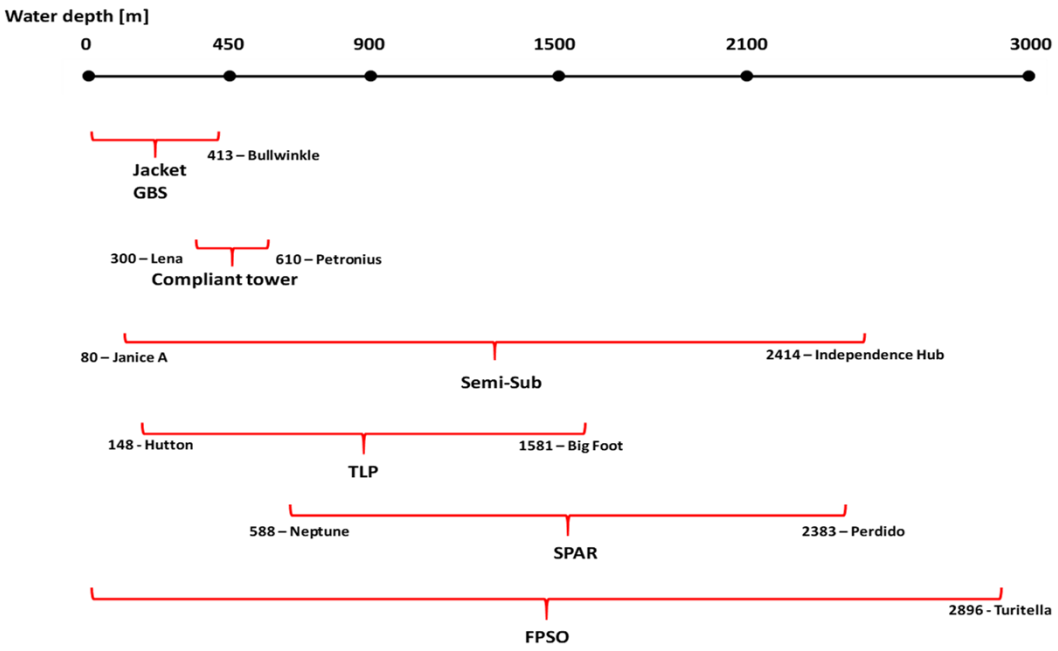
32

Water depth



33

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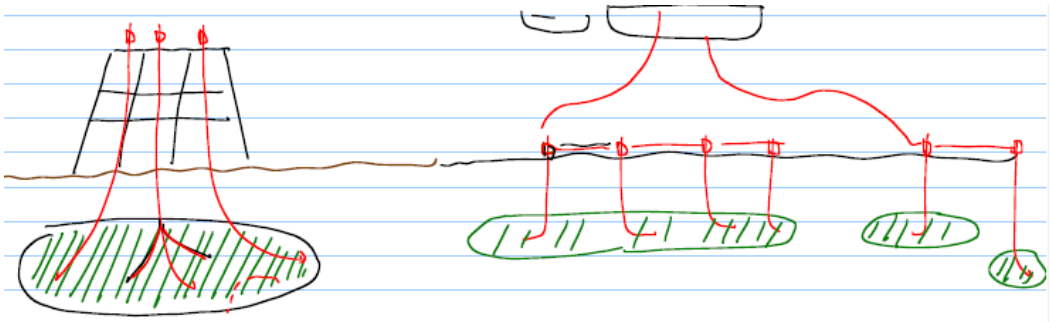
34

Reservoir spread and structure

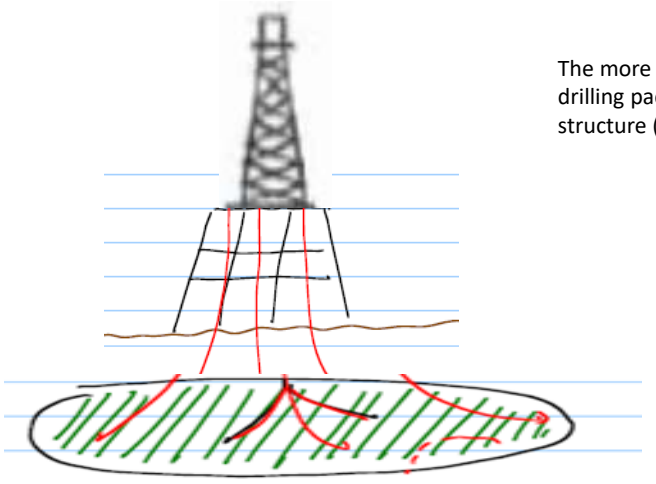


- Long deviated wells ($$$)
- Wells are drilled from one location, no need to spend mobilization time ($$)
- Production startup must be delayed until all wells are drilled

- Shorter, vertical wells ($)
- The drilling rig must be mobilized often which costs money ($$$)
- Production can start in ramp up mode (if topside is in place)

35

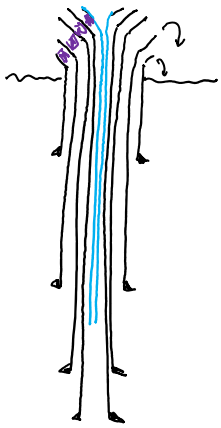
Reservoir spread and structure

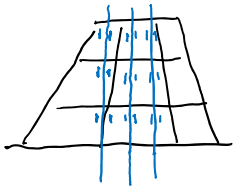


The more spread - requires a bigger and more costly drilling package – more weight on the structure, bigger structure ($$$)

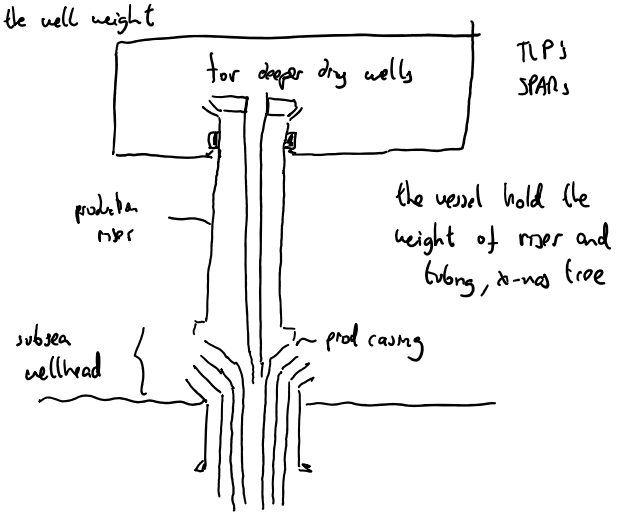
36

Transfer of well weight to soil and to offshore structure



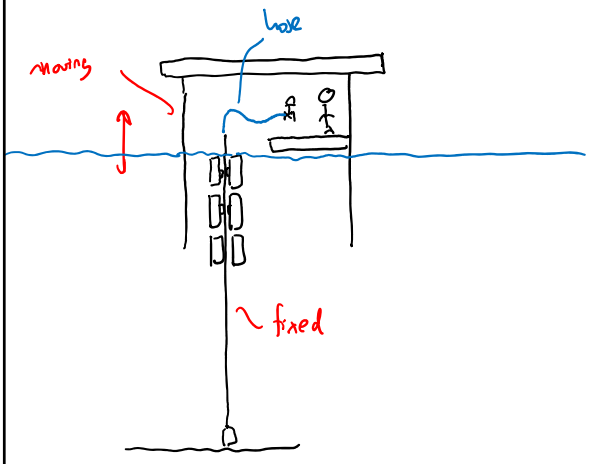


for "shallow" water depth dry well are drilled just like onshore well, the structure doesn't take the well weight



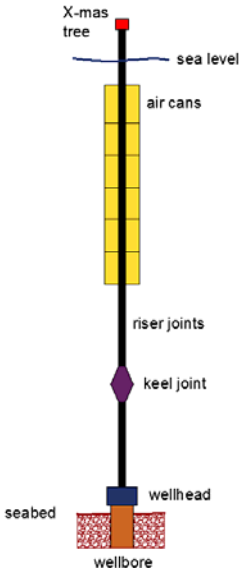
37

Transfer of well weight to soil and to offshore structure



38

Support system for dry X-mas trees – deep water



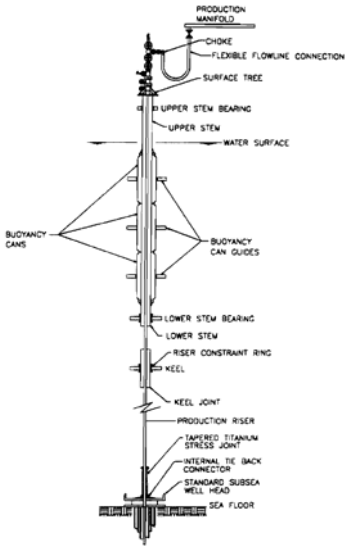


Figure 6 - Well System

OTC 8382

Neptune Project: Spar History and Design Considerations
R.S. Glanville, J.E. Halkyard, R.L. Davies, A. Steen, F. Fimm, Deep Oil Technology, Inc.

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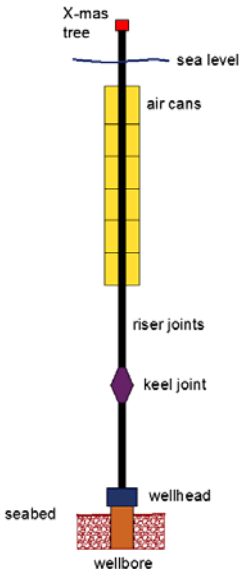
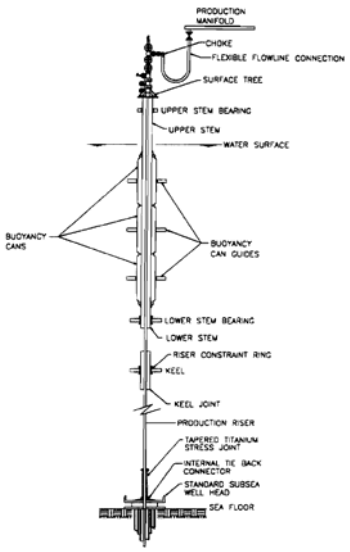
Support system for dry X-mas trees – deep water



Real State on offshore structure is critical, not more slots than what is needed!



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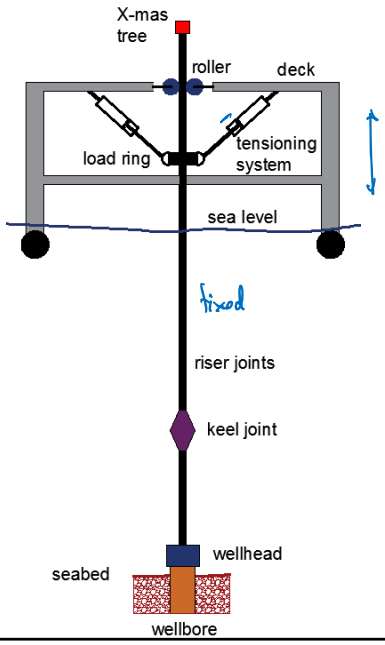
40

Support system for dry X-mas trees – deep water



41

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  - Well intervention needs
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  - Infill drilling needs
  - Reservoir spread and structure
- Need for oil/condensate storage
- Marine loads – Oceanographic environment
  - Wind, waves, current

Only floating structures SPAR, TLPs and Semi-subs have "small" movement ranges suitable for dry X-mas trees

42

Possibility for jackets without drilling package

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-vJmAvqn6dU

43

Possibility for jackets without drilling package

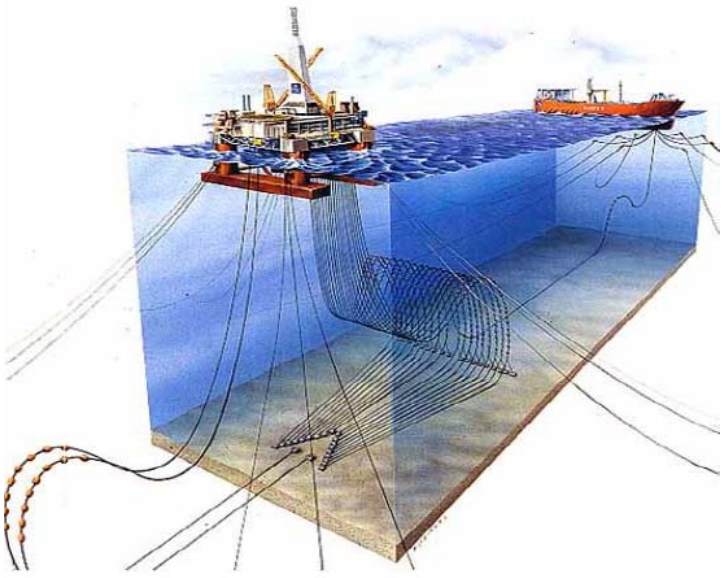
44

Possibility for jackets without drilling package

https://www.offshoreenergytoday.com/offshore-safety-watchdog-to-investigate-maersk-invincible-incident/

45

Njord: subsea wells with well intervention possibility



46

Layout of subsea systems – template wells

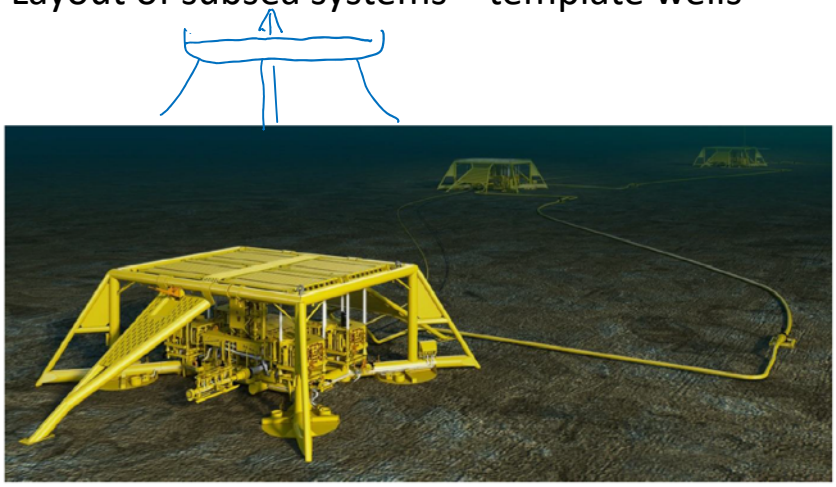


Figure 3.3 Typical NCS tie-back solution (Image: Statoil ASA)

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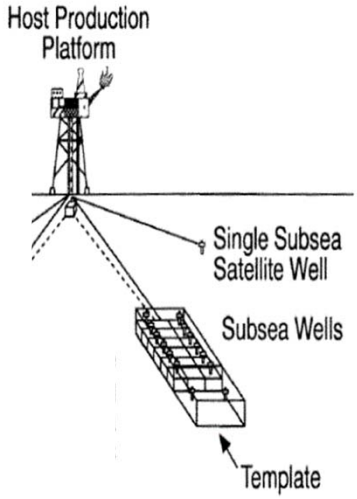
Layout of subsea systems – template wells



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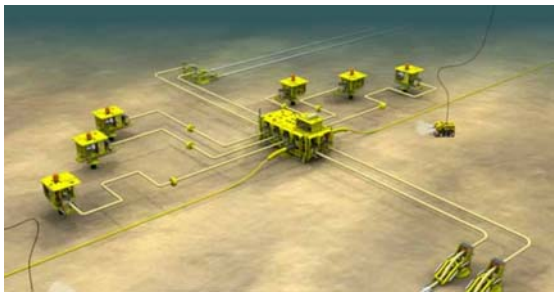
Satellite wells



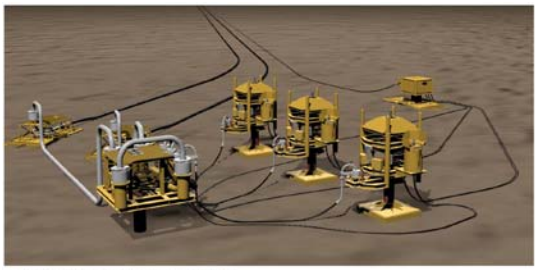


Figure 3.4 Typical GOM subsea tie-back

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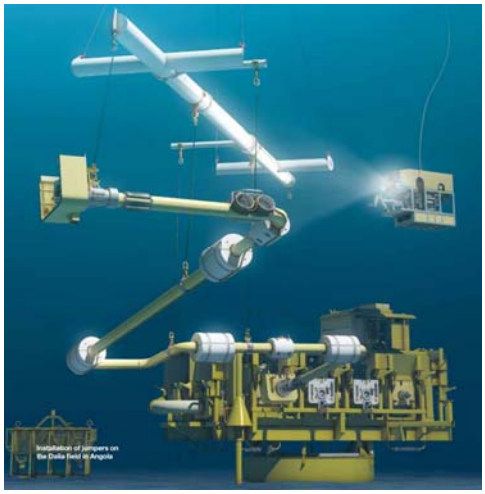
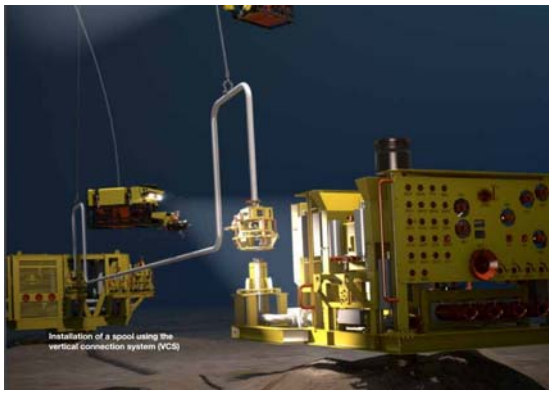
Jumpers for satellite wells (if close)





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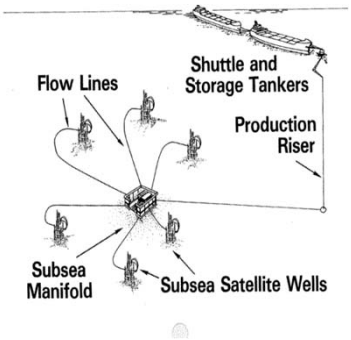
Template wells vs satellite wells – similar dilemma to dry versus wet X-mas tree

Figure 3.3 Typical NCS tie-back solution (Image: Statoil ASA)



- Long deviated wells
- Wells are drilled from one location, no need to spend rig mobilization time
- Less subsea equipment

- Shorter, vertical wells
- The drilling rig must be mobilized often which costs money
- More flowlines, pipelines. Manifolds are required

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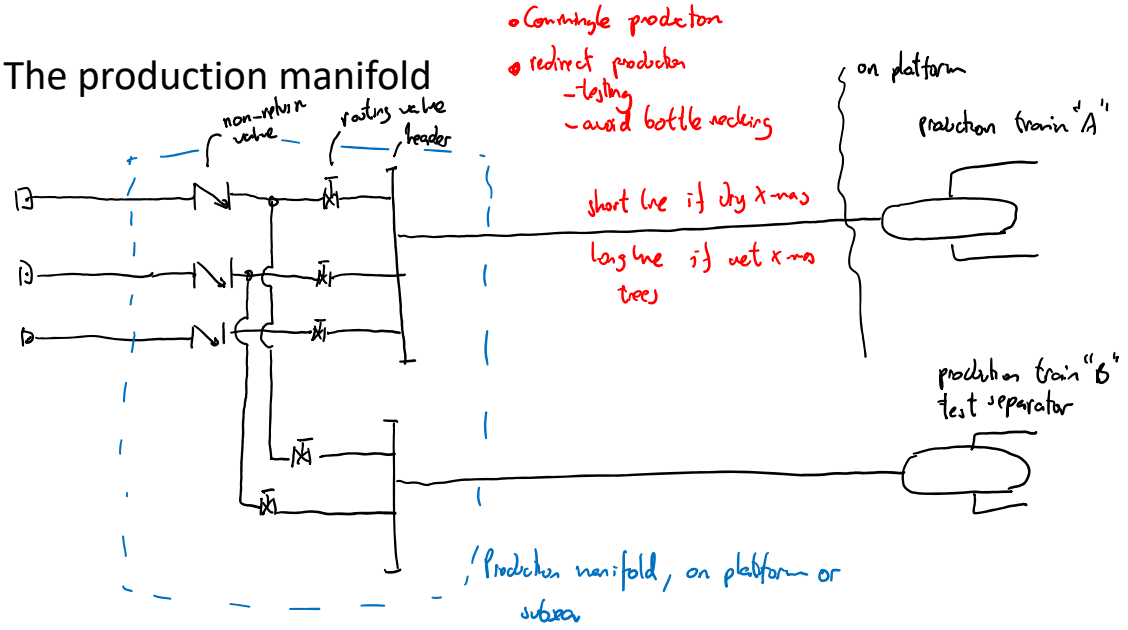
The production manifold



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The production manifold

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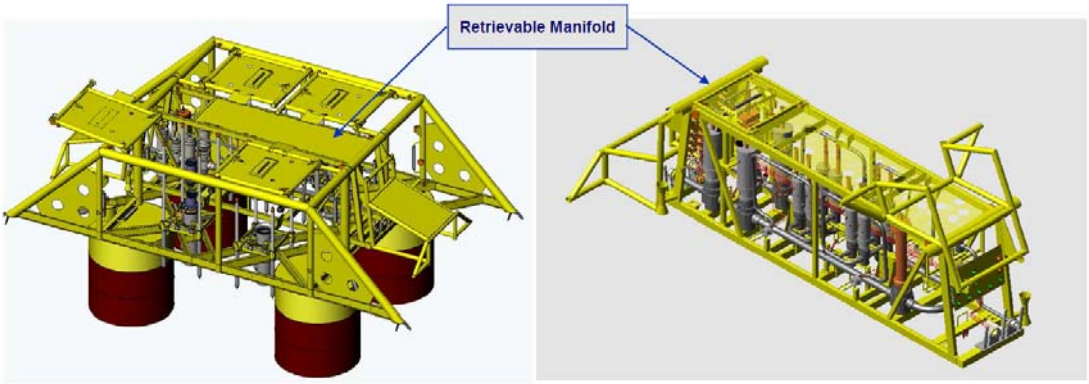
4 well template – the production manifold



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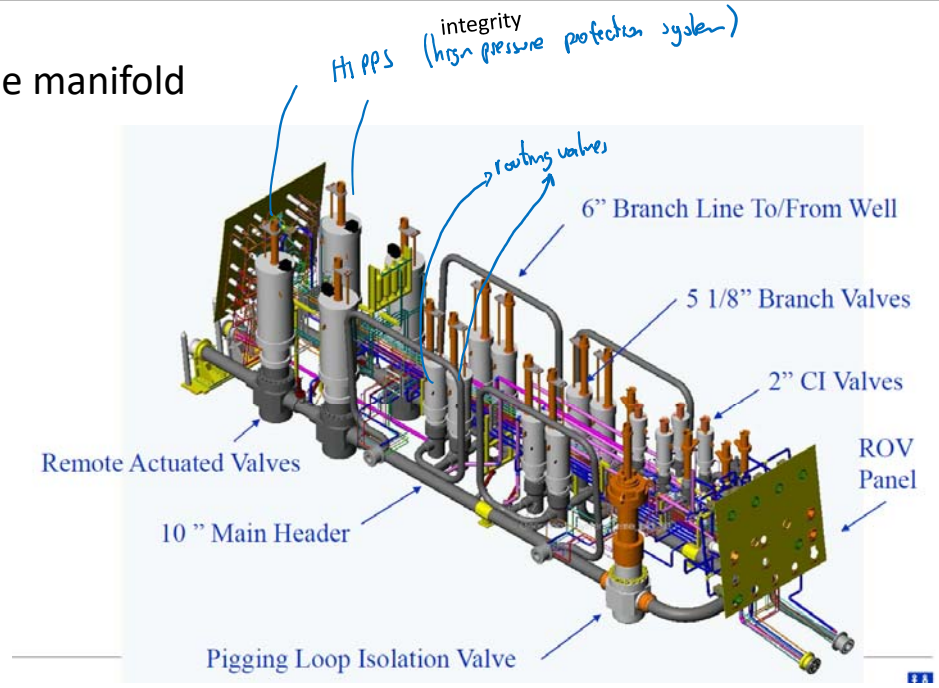
The manifold



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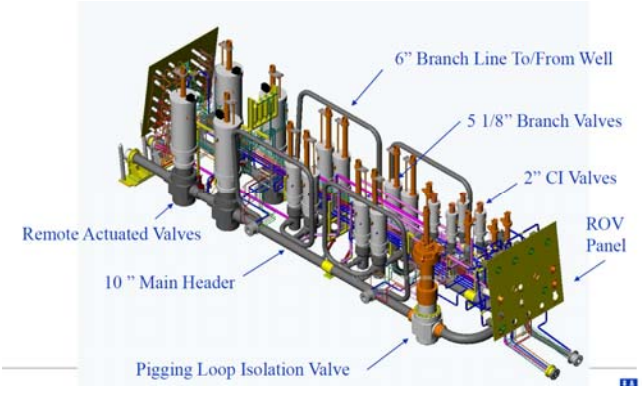
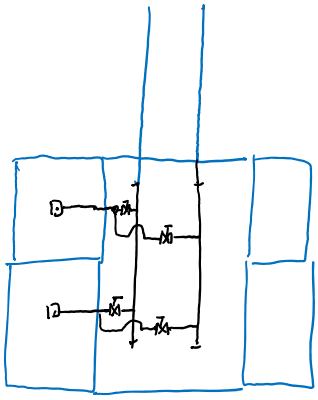
The manifold – reality vs sketch





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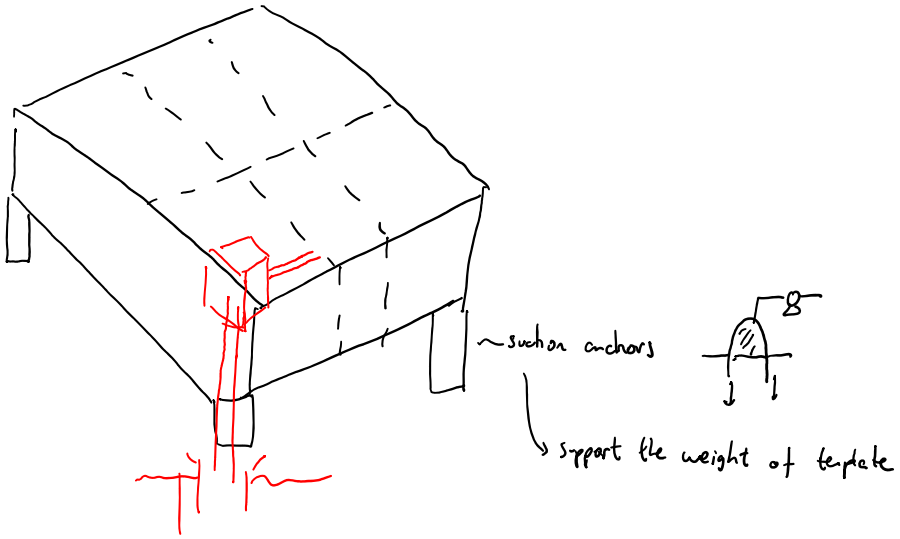
4 well template – weight transfer



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