

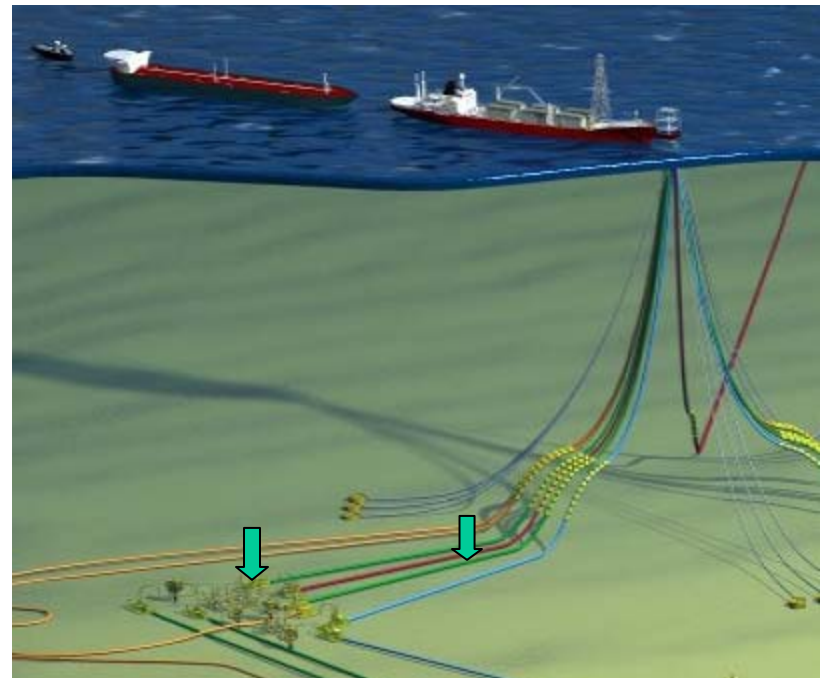
The Use of Subsea Gas-Lift in Deepwater Applications

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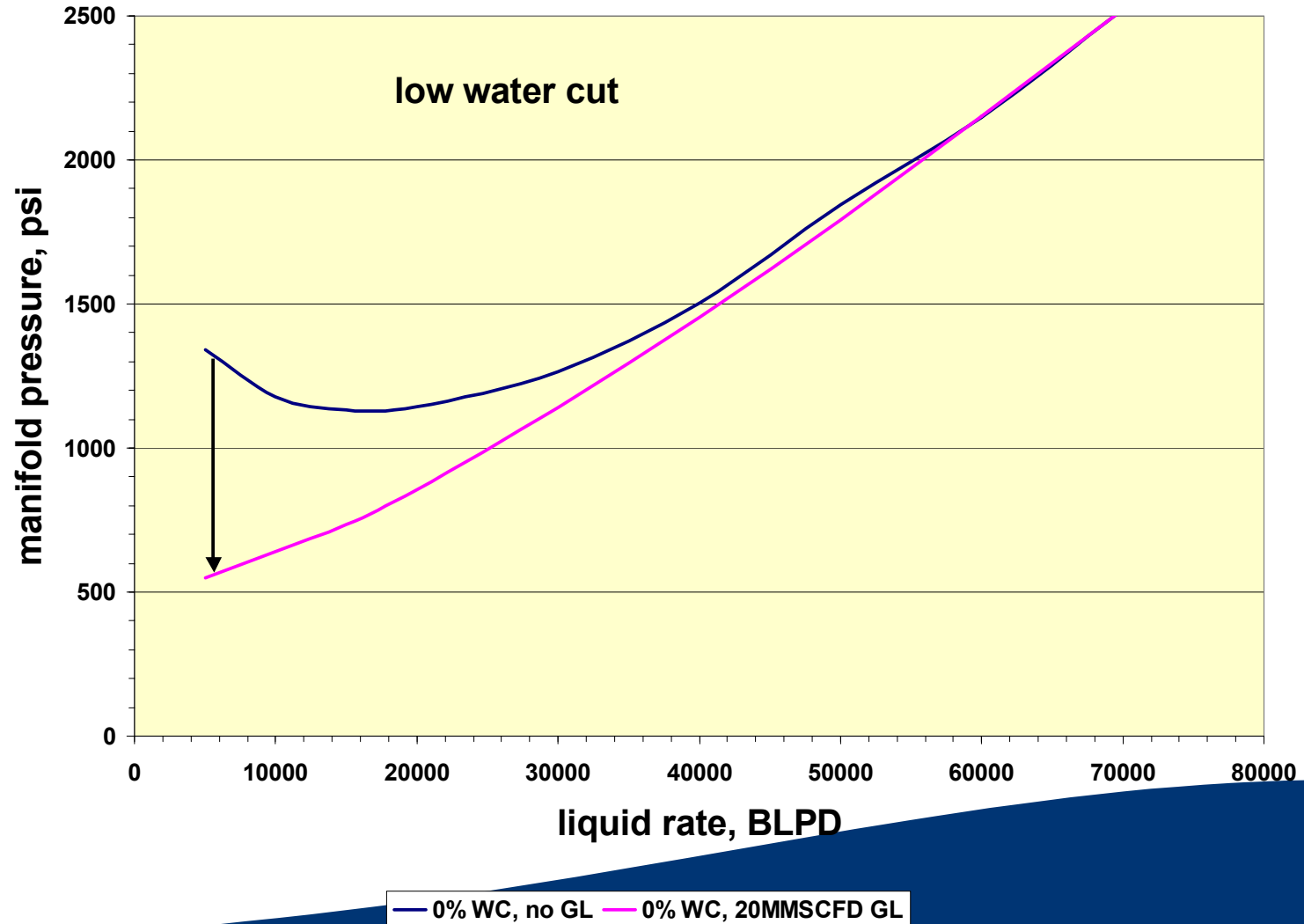
Contents

- Why Gas-Lift is Needed
- Gas Lift Delivery System Design
 - Dedicated GL riser vs. Shared GL riser
 - GL injection location
 - Insulation
- Operating Envelope
- Flow Assurance Concerns
- Case Studies
- Systems Suitable for Gas-lift
- Conclusions



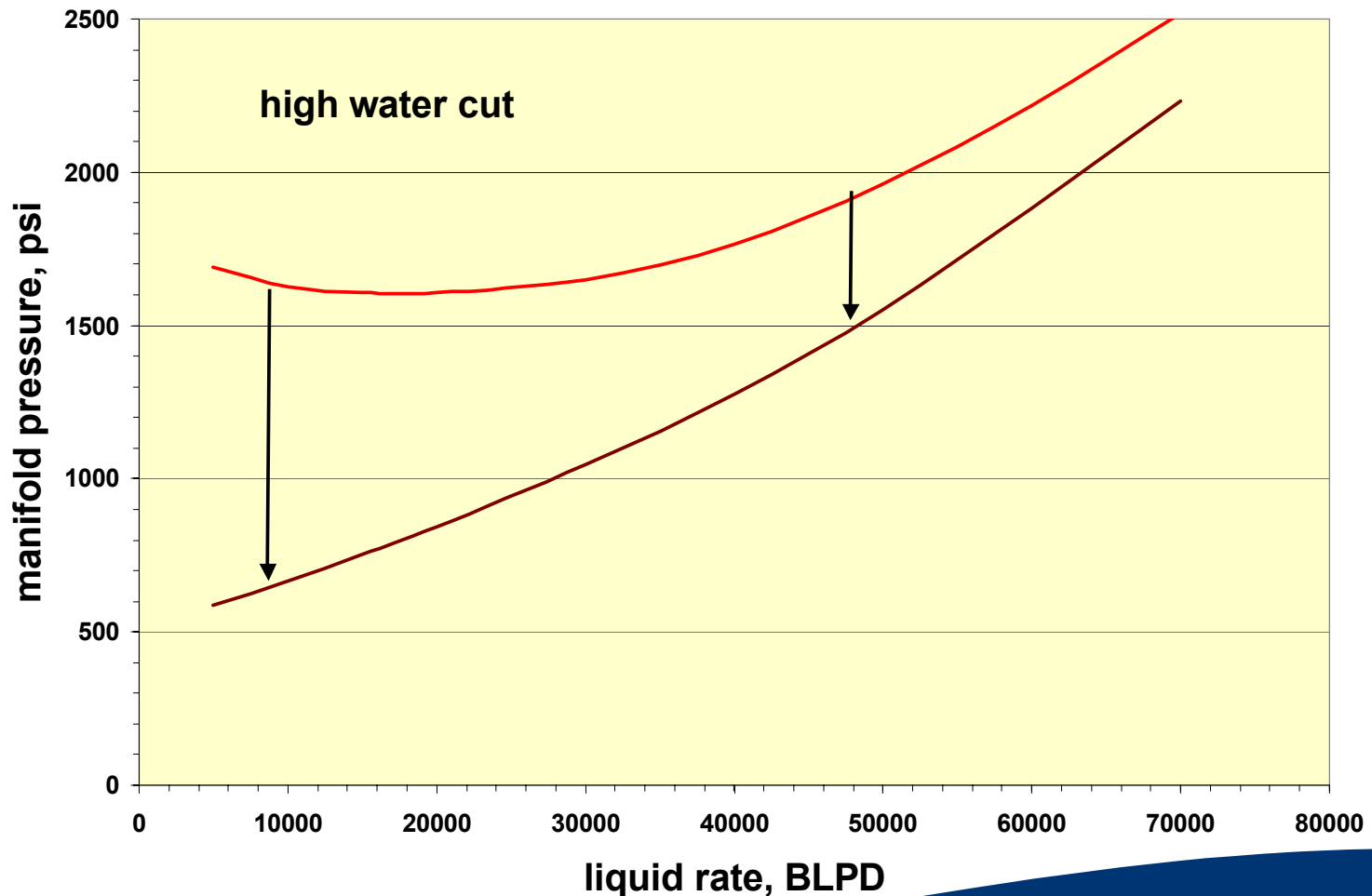
Why Gas-Lift is Needed - Production enhancement

Effect of gas lift on flowline pressure



Why Gas-Lift is Needed - Production enhancement

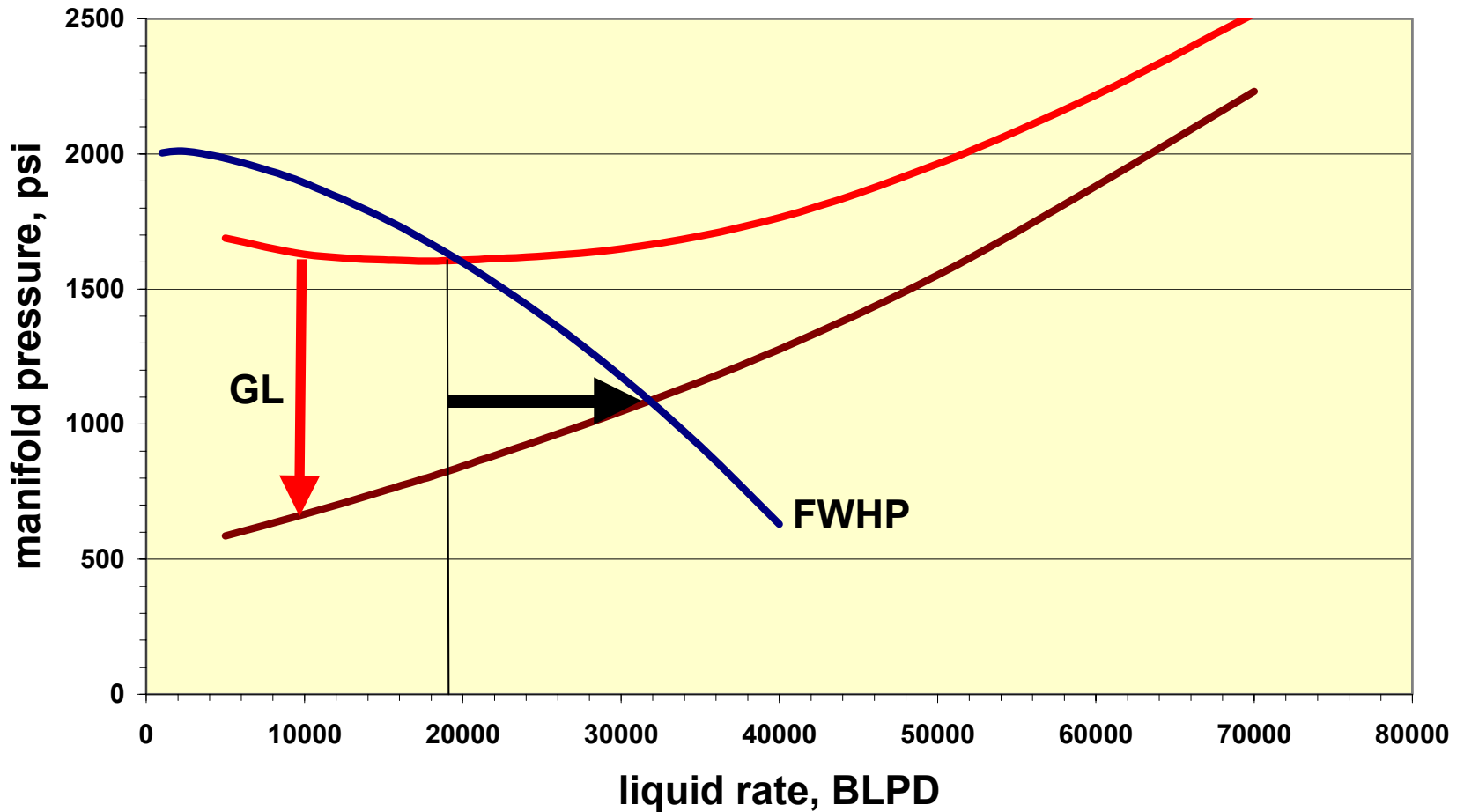
Effect of gas lift on flowline pressure



— 75% WC, no GL — 75% WC, 20MMSCFD GL

Why Gas-Lift is Needed - Production enhancement

Effect of gas lift on flowline pressure



— 75% WC, no GL — 75% WC, 20MMSCFD GL — FWHP

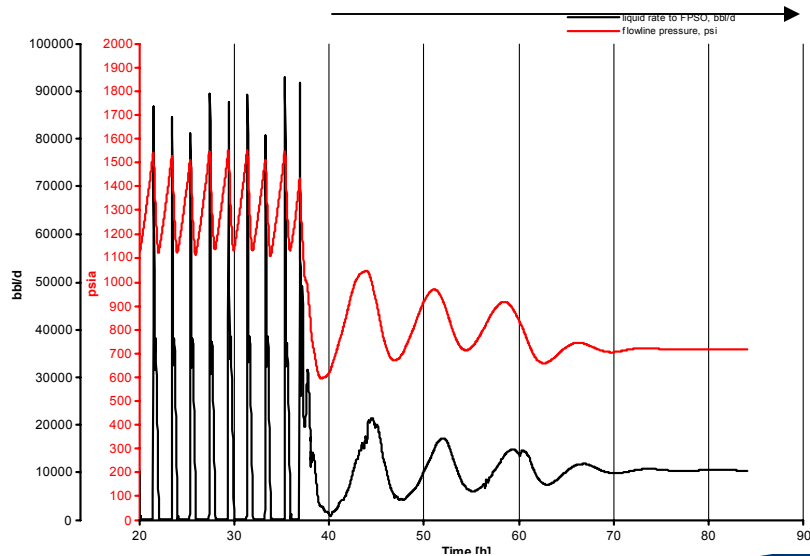
Why Gas-Lift is Needed - Flow stabilization

OLGA results

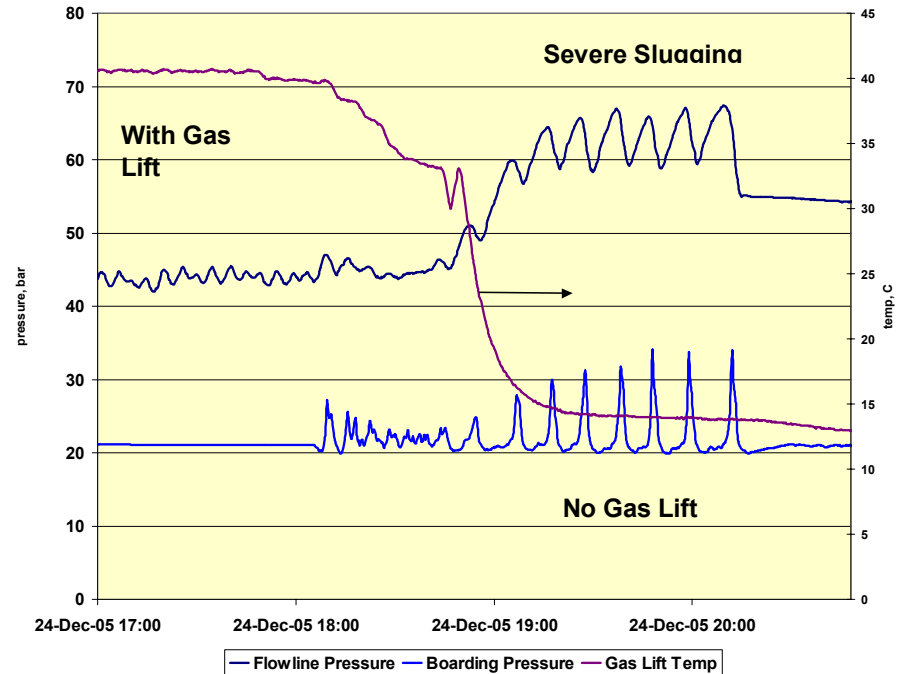
Flow rate to host &
flowline pressure

No GL

With GL



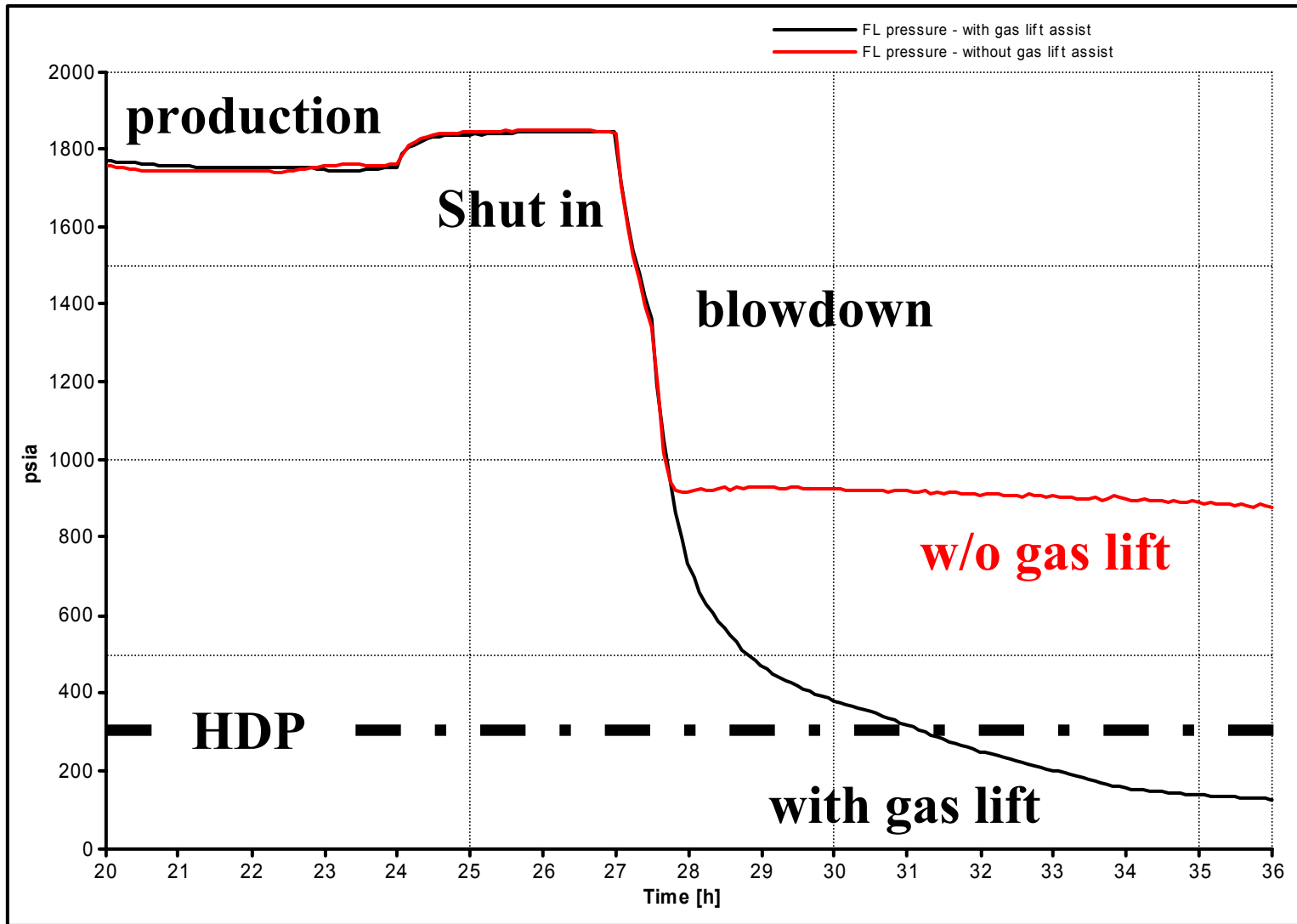
Gas Lift for Slug Suppression



Field Data
pressures
w/ & w/o gas lift

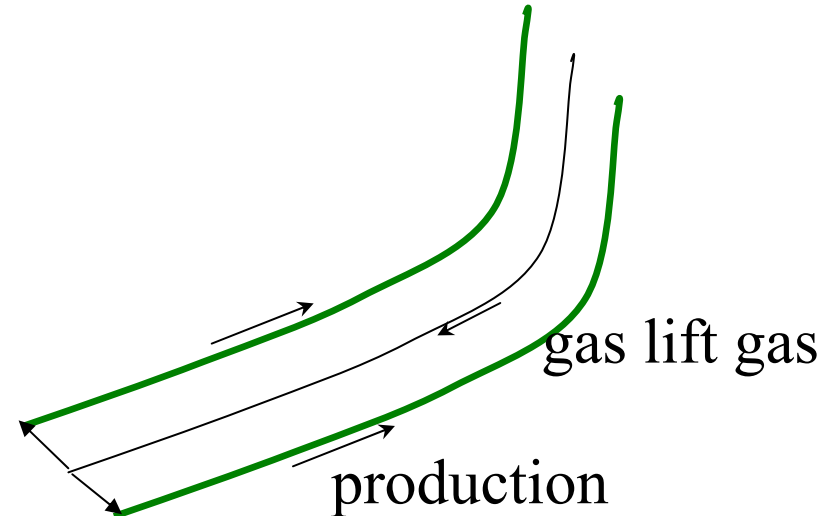
Why Gas-Lift is Needed - Flowline depressurization

Trend data

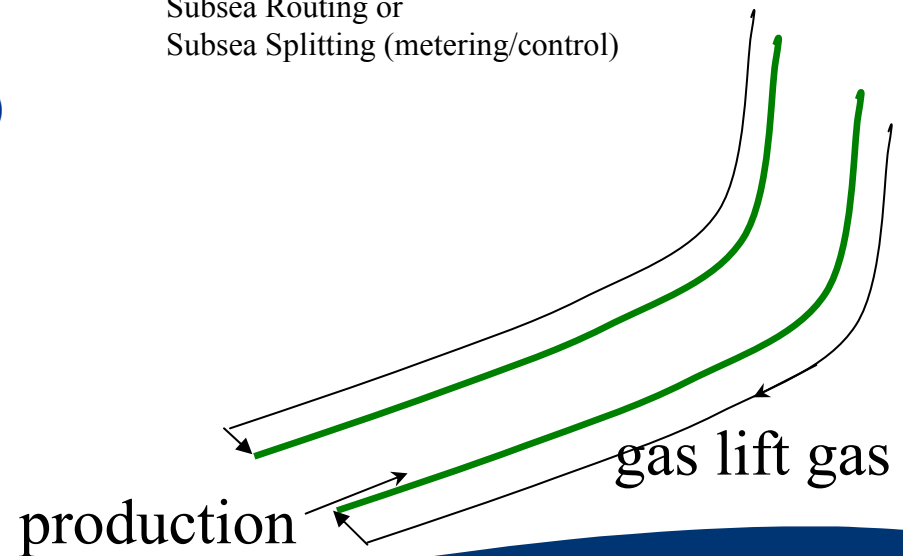


Gas Lift Delivery System Design

- Shared Gas Lift Risers
 - Uses of gas lift
 - Flowline operating conditions
 - Host limitations
- Gas Lift Injection Location
 - Geometry (FL, well location)
 - Uncertainty of reservoir performance
 - Blowdown
- Insulation
 - Cooldown time
- Cost Considerations

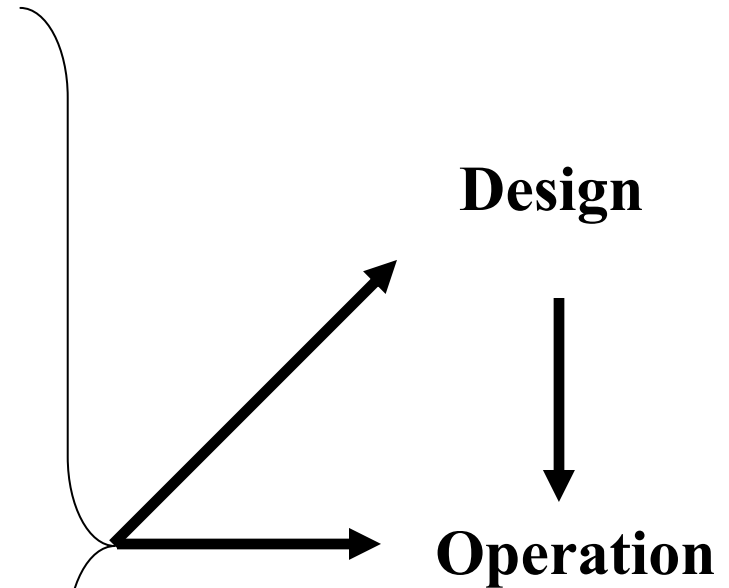


Subsea Routing or
Subsea Splitting (metering/control)



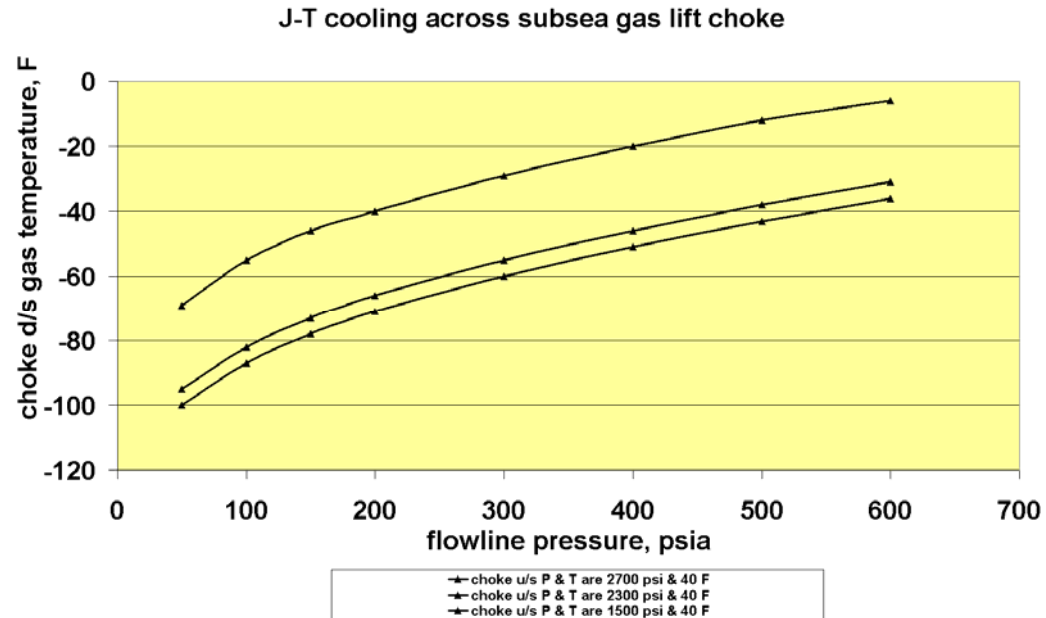
Operating Envelope

- GL Rate Needed (how much and when)
 - Production enhancement
 - Flow stabilization
 - Depressurization
- Source of lift gas
- Available pressure and temperature
 - Heating & compression
- Flowline Pressure
 - With and without gas lift
 - Dead oil filled
- Cooldown time considerations
- Consider all credible scenarios



Flow Assurance Concerns

- Hydrates in GL system
 - Prevention
 - Remediation
- Asphaltene Destabilization
- Thermal Considerations
 - Arrival Temperature
 - Cooldown time
- Slugging
- Erosion in flowline
- Available Gas - quality
- Low Temperature Concerns – J-T cooling
 - Engineering and procedural solutions



Case Studies


case	status	WD ft	FL Geometry	water inj	Gas-Reinj
1a	producing	6000	uphill	no	no
1b	producing	6000	downhill	no	no
2	producing	3000	uphill (with dip)	yes	no
3	design	3000	uphill	yes	no
4	design	3000	mixed	yes	no
5	producing	3500	uphill	yes	no
6	design	4500	downhill	yes	yes

Selected Solutions

case	FL Geometry	water inj	Gas-Reinj	location	shared	insulated	when
1a	uphill	no	no	RB	yes *	?	when needed
1b	downhill	no	no	RB/sled	no	yes/no	first oil
2	uphill (with dip)	yes	no	RB	no	yes	first oil
3	uphill	yes	no	manifold	yes	yes	first oil
4	mixed	yes	no	RB	no ?	yes	first oil
5	uphill	yes	no	manifold	?	yes	when needed
6	downhill	yes	yes	manifold	?	yes	when needed

- Location
 - Well & host locations, flowline size and uncertainties about production rates
- Shared vs. dedicated
 - Host limitations, flowline geometry
- Insulation
 - Arrival temperature and cooldown time, reservoir temperatures
- Timing
 - Uncertainty about gas-to-liquid ratio, uses of gas lift

Systems Suitable for Gas-lift

- Oil systems
 - High water cut and/or low GOR \rightarrow GLR < 500 scf/STB
 - High water depth \rightarrow 3000 to 6000+ ft
 - Watch for J-T cooling
 - Downhill flowlines
 - Some Uphill flowlines
 - Low to moderate viscosities
- 

Conclusions

- There is no *one size fits all* design of gas lift system.
 - Need for integrated subsurface – flowline modeling over the field life
 - Accurate modeling of multiphase flow in large diameter, deepwater risers
 - Understand the uncertainties about the reservoir performance
 - Defining the operating envelope of gas lift system – include all credible scenarios.
 - Shared gas lift risers are possible, but not always.
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