

Multiple Chemical Supply Line

This invention relates to apparatus and method for supplying chemicals in a supply
5 line. In particular, it relates to an apparatus and method for providing multiple
chemicals down a single supply line, especially from a surface location to an
underwater hydrocarbon extraction facility.

Background

10 The oil and gas industry is increasingly moving towards all-electric arrangements for
underwater hydrocarbon extraction facilities (for subsea controls, for example trees
and actuators), allowing for an umbilical of reduced cost due to the elimination of, for
example, hydraulic lines in the umbilical. A component that cannot be easily
15 removed from the umbilical is a chemical supply line, as these are often needed
throughout the life of the facility and chemicals must be supplied at a consistent rate,
with one dedicated chemical supply line required for each of various chemicals.

It is an aim of the present invention to reduce the number of chemical supply lines
20 required. This aim is achieved by using a single chemical line to send multiple
chemicals, in particular in liquid form, to the underwater area in which they are
needed, for example the wellhead of the hydrocarbon extraction facility.

As prior art there may be mentioned GB2480427, which discloses a storage system
25 for chemicals on the seabed.

As further prior art there may be mentioned, EP0169723, which discloses a method
of supplying a treatment liquid to different zones in a bottling plant. It shows the use
of a single line for multiple chemicals. However, the treatment liquid is mixed with a
30 carrier liquid (see Fig. 4).

Description of the Invention

The present invention is intended for future oil and gas fields where there are no hydraulics, and only electrical power and communications are sent from the surface to subsea. However, chemicals will still be needed subsea for the production fluid. The present invention reduces the need for intervention vessels to fill up large subsea storage tanks if no chemicals supply lines are used on the field.

The invention uses a single line to supply an underwater facility with multiple chemicals.

The invention is implemented by sending multiple chemicals down a single supply line, one at a time. Inert 'slugs' or separators may be used between each chemical to separate and maintain separation between them, and these can be, for example, a solid PIG (pipe inspection gauge), a slug of an inert chemical or gel, a plug of ice, or a volume of inert gas (preferably a gas of low reactivity with respect to each chemical, such as, for example, a noble gas, or air), such as a bubble or pocket of inert gas, sent between one required chemical and the next. In this way, the mixing of two chemicals is avoided or significantly reduced.

As an alternative, for example if it is undesirable to use such separators, the chemicals can be sent down the supply line in such an order that adjacent chemicals are immiscible and do not react with one other. In certain embodiments, some mixing may be permitted, and in such cases the mixed fluid sections may be discarded as waste.

If physical slugs or inert substances are used, a return system can be used for these. Such a return system is in place so that any inert chemicals, if used, or mixed sections, if they exist, are passed by the operational components of the underwater facility to a waste storage tank. The waste may then be returned to the surface via a separate line next to the riser, or purged into the production fluid itself.

A balance can be struck between chemical slug volume and storage size to find an optimal solution to reduce waste produced from any occurring mixed chemical sections, PIGs and inert chemicals.

- 5 In a further embodiment, the present invention enables a single flow with discrete chemicals arriving in slugs, and manages it to various locations subsea (such as storage, an injection point, or a return / waste system). This can be achieved by the monitoring of the flow by a set of sensors, and then the directing of this flow based on those measurements.

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The invention reduces the cost of a field through a reduced number of chemical lines to the field, reduced material requirements and reduced installation costs. It removes the need for excessive storage (compared to the case of smaller, but dedicated chemical lines being included in a field design).

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Summary of the invention

In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of supplying chemicals via a supply line, the method comprising the steps of:

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- supplying a first chemical to the supply line; and
- supplying a second chemical, different from the first chemical, to the supply line, wherein
- the first and second chemicals are sequentially supplied as discrete slugs.

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In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention there is provided an apparatus for supplying chemicals, comprising:

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- a supply line;
- a first chemical supply means for supplying a first chemical to the supply line;
- and
- a second chemical supply means for supplying a second chemical, different from the first chemical, to the supply line, wherein
- the first chemical supply means and second chemical means are adapted to sequentially supply the first and second chemicals to the supply line as discrete slugs.

A third chemical could be supplied in the supply line, wherein the third chemical is a different chemical to each of the first and second chemicals, and the first, second and third chemicals are sequentially supplied as discrete slugs.

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In the context of the present invention, "discrete" has the meaning that the chemicals are initially supplied in an unmixed form and remain substantially unmixed as they transit through the supply line.

10 There could be at least one inert separator provided between the first chemical and the second chemical. There could be at least one inert separator between the second chemical and the third chemical.

Each inert separator could comprise one of: a solid pig, an inert fluid, an inert gel, a
15 volume of inert gas, and ice.

The supply line may have first and second ends, chemicals being supplied from the first end to the second end, and chemicals could be stored in a respective chemical stores at said second end. The identity of each chemical may be sensed as it arrives
20 at the second end of the supply line, and the arriving chemical may be stored based on its sensed identity. Said sensing may comprise sensing one of: electrical capacitance, electrical inductance, resistivity, gamma densitometer, ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), pH measurements, optical measurements, radiological measurements, and fluorescence measurements.

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Where inert separators are used, these may each be stored in a waste store at said second end. The identity of each inert separator may be sensed as it arrives at the second end, and the arriving inert separator may be stored based on its sensed identity. Said sensing may comprise sensing one of: electrical capacitance, electrical
30 inductance, resistivity, gamma densitometer, ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), pH measurements, optical measurements, radiological measurements, and fluorescence measurements.

The supply line may run between a surface location and an underwater hydrocarbon extraction facility.

Detailed description

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The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

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Fig. 1 schematically shows an apparatus in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 2 schematically shows an apparatus in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention;

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Fig. 1 shows a schematic illustration of a method of supplying chemicals in a supply line according to a first embodiment of the invention. A supply line 1 runs from a first end at a surface (topside) location to a second end at an underwater facility 3 (e.g. an underwater hydrocarbon extraction facility).

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A detailed cross-section of the supply line is indicated at 2. A first chemical A has been supplied in the supply line 1. A second chemical B, which is a different chemical to the first chemical A, has also been supplied in the supply line 1. A third chemical C, which is a different chemical to both the first chemical A and the second chemical B, has also been supplied in the supply line 1. As indicated by the arrow S, all the chemicals are flowing from the first end of the supply line 1 towards the second end of the supply line 1.

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Inert separators P have been provided between each of the chemicals A, B, C. In alternative embodiments, the inert separators may comprise solid PIGs (pipe inspection gauges), or inert fluids / gels, or ice, or a combination thereof. It should be noted that, in a yet further embodiment, the separators P could be omitted if the chemicals A, B, C were chosen and ordered so that the adjacent chemicals in the supply line were immiscible and not reactive with each other. In a yet further embodiment, adjacent chemicals could be permitted to mix to a limited extent, the mixed sections being discarded as waste.

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The supply line 1 here is a standard chemical line having a diameter d of 2" (5.08cm), although d could be any workable diameter in practice. The length of the chemical slugs (for example, length z of second chemical B, as illustrated in Fig. 1) could be on the order of hundreds of metres to hundreds of kilometres, depending on the specific chemical and application. The length y of the inert separators would have a minimum length which would be determined by fluid analysis, and would be dependent on the supply line diameter d , the chemicals used and their respective slug lengths.

Once the chemicals arrive at the second end of the supply line they may be used in operations of the underwater facility 3 as required. Used or redundant chemicals are purged via a purge line 4 into the main production line 5, i.e. that line which transports extracted hydrocarbons from the underwater location to the surface. Alternatively, used or redundant chemicals may be simply purged to the surrounding sea water, although this is not a preferred solution. The inert separators may bypass the operational components of the underwater facility 3 and be purged directly into the purge line 4, or they may be separated into a waste store in the underwater facility 3 for disposal at a later time. Used chemicals / separators may be removed from production fluid at a surface location without significant issue.

If, for example, due to a fault, chemicals have mixed or reacted in the supply line 1, this may be sensed as the chemicals enter the underwater facility 4, and the mixed / reacted chemicals may be separated to bypass the operational components of the underwater facility 3, or they may be separated into a waste store in the underwater facility 3 for disposal at a later time.

A method according to a second embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Fig. 2. Like reference numerals have been retained where possible.

A supply line 1 runs from a first end at a surface (topside) location to a second end at a chemical store on the seabed. The chemical store comprises three chemical storage tanks 6, 7, 8 and a waste storage tank 9. The chemical store may have similar features to other underwater installations known in the art, such as, for

example, over-trawl protection, installation and recovery / retrieval points, and work-over access points.

Chemicals are supplied in the supply line similarly to the first embodiment. When a
 5 chemical arrives at the second end of the supply line 1, sensors are used to identify
 (through, for example, sensing of the chemical's density, electrical conductance,
 etc.) which chemical is currently present at the second end of the supply line. In this
 case, two sensors 10, 11 are used, each sensing a different parameter, and
 processing means (not shown) may be used to combine the outputs of each sensor
 10 to provide enhanced identification. The control valves 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 are
 operated to direct the chemical to its respective chemical storage tank in
 dependence on the output from sensors 10, 11 and associated processing means –
 e.g. chemical A may be stored in chemical storage tank 6, chemical B may be stored
 in chemical storage tank 7, and chemical C may be stored in chemical storage tank
 15 8.

With the chemicals separated and stored in their respective chemical storage tanks,
 they may be used in the operations of an underwater field, as indicated by the arrow
 F. The fluids may be delivered to one or more point of delivery in the subsea
 20 environment, such as, for example, Christmas trees, manifolds, and subsea factory
 components such as pumps and separators.

If inert separators are used, the sensors 10, 11 may be used to detect when an inert
 separator arrives at the second end of the supply line 1 and valves 13, 15, 17
 25 operated in response to direct the inert separator to the waste storage tank 9. The
 sensors 10, 11 may also detect when, for example, due to a fault, chemicals that
 have mixed or reacted arrive at the second end of the supply line 1, and valves 13,
 15, 17 operated in response to direct the mixed / reacted chemicals to the waste
 storage tank 9.

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The contents of waste storage tank 9 may be purged via the purge line 4 into the
 production line 5 to return them to the surface, or the contents may be kept in waste
 storage tank 9 for disposal at a later time.

Although three chemicals are shown in the example above, it will be apparent that there is no upper limit on how many different chemicals could be provided using the method and apparatus of the present invention. In practice, the number of different chemicals supplied will depend on the specific application at hand.

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Implementation

Suitable materials for the inner wall of the supply line include PTFE or other non-reactive plastic material, a hydrophobic material, stainless metals such as stainless
10 steel, or ceramics. A hydrophobic-type chemical could also be applied to the inner wall of the supply line to help prevent pipe contamination. If an inert separator is used, said inert separator could be designed to clean the inner wall of the supply line as it moves through the supply line.

15 Common, bulk fluids used in underwater facilities include ethylene glycol (MEG) and methanol (MeOH). These chemicals would need to be provided in large volumes, therefore their slugs would have lengths of many kilometres.

Fluids required in smaller volumes include scale inhibitors, hydrate inhibitors, etc.

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Injection rates may vary between low flow and high flow dependent on chemical demand. Low flow is usually considered as the range of 0.3 litres per hour to 100 litres per hour, with high flow usually being 100 to 9000 litres per hour, with pressures usually from 5kPsi (34.47MPa) to 15kPsi (103.42MPa).

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As discussed above, if inert separators are used these could be solid plugs, or inert fluids / gels, or ice. As a solid plug, pipe inspection gauges (PIGs) could be used. These would need to be collected from the seabed, or could be left on the sea floor if made from a biodegradable material. In all cases the inert separator could be
30 designed to clean or inspect the inner wall of the supply line as it moves through the supply line.

A certain amount of mixing between the inert separators and the chemicals would be acceptable, and the size of each could be changed to allow this. The sensors would then determine when the change has finished tapering from one to the other.

When sensing the inert separators and chemicals for distribution to subsea use or subsea storage, the sensing system should determine:

- i. When a change occurs from a chemical to an inert separator and vice versa;
- ii. When the passing fluid is pure enough to be accepted into the rest of the subsea system; and
- iii. When a PIG arrives at the second end of the supply line, if this is the chosen solution for chemical separation.

The sensing system could use any of the following sensors that are already deployed subsea, such as:

- i. electrical capacitance / inductance
- ii. resistivity
- iii. gamma densitometer
- iv. ultrasound
- v. computed tomography (CT)
- vi. pH measurements
- vii. optical measurements
- viii. radiological measurements
- ix. fluorescence measurements.

A combination of dissimilar sensing technologies could deliver a more effective determination of the passing chemical or separator. Any sensors may be provided with associated processing means for using the data produced by the sensor for identification.

The chemical store could store fluids individually via respective fixed volume storage vessels (with or without pressure compensation), or individually via flexible volume storage vessels, such as, for example, inflatable storage devices, or expanding rigid devices. The chemical store could also store fluids multiple fluids in a single storage vessel, either separated by an inert fluid or solid internal divider, or mixed together.

If the chemicals are stored in a mixed form, they could be separated at the point of use.

When the chemicals are required for use at some point in the underwater facility, the chemicals may be delivered using in-built pressure from the storage vessel pressure compensation, or they may be delivered using pressure from another part of the system, such as from a work-over system, a local hydraulic system or a local pressure storage system. The chemicals may also be simply pumped to their required destination.

The return system should ensure that any mixed sections that are 'rejected' by the sensing system, and any detected inert sections, are separated to bypass the operational components of the underwater facility. If PIGs are used, a collection method, a pigging loop, or pig launcher to collect the pigs should be provided.

Waste fluids could be discharged into the production line (assuming volumes are not significant). Waste could be temporarily held in a waste storage tank (as standard or in the event of sensor failure) and purged into the production line as, and when, required. Any fluids used to clean or flush the supply line should be directed to the production line or held in the waste storage tank for subsequent disposal.

Refining of the overall efficiency and the reduction of waste would lead to the most cost effective solution. This would include optimising the inert separator / chemical slug size ratio, optimising the flow rate / turbulence / mixing of chemicals and inert sections to an allowable level, and optimising the timing of switching between chemicals (large slugs less often, or many smaller slugs, dependent on the requirements of the underwater facility).

Alternative arrangements

The invention is not limited to the specific embodiments disclosed above, and other possibilities will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

For example, two or more supply lines could be used to give the system redundancy. Although this would increase the cost of the system, it would likely still be cheaper than prior art systems with one line per chemical (often resulting in five or more lines).

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An arrangement is possible where the sensors are omitted entirely and replaced with a control system using simple flow meters. As it will be known what order and volume chemicals have been injected into the first end of the supply line at the surface location, a control system at the second end may receive data from the first end to operate the valves and direct chemicals to their respective chemical storage tanks based simply on how much fluid has passed the flow meters. This could also be done based on the time elapsed from chemical injection at the first end.

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The subsea chemical store can be entirely omitted in some embodiments, and the chemicals delivered directly to their point of use from the surface on an as-needed basis. Alternatively, the chemical store could be by-passed in an emergency situation or a period of urgent demand, and the required chemical supplied directly to its point of use.

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Claims

1. A method of supplying chemicals via a supply line, the method comprising the steps of:
5 supplying a first chemical to the supply line; and
supplying a second chemical, different from the first chemical, to the supply line, wherein
the first and second chemicals are sequentially supplied as discrete slugs.
- 10 2. A method of supplying chemicals according to claim 1, further comprising the step of:
supplying a third chemical in the supply line, wherein
the third chemical is a different chemical to each of the first and second chemicals, and
15 the first, second and third chemicals are sequentially supplied as discrete slugs.
3. A method of supplying chemicals according to claim 1 or 2, the method further comprising the step of providing at least one inert separator between the first
20 chemical and the second chemical.
4. A method of supplying chemicals according to claim 2 or 3, the method further comprising the step of providing at least one inert separator between the
25 second chemical and the third chemical.
5. A method of supplying chemicals according to claim 3, wherein the at least one inert separator comprises one of: a solid pig, an inert fluid, an inert gel, a volume of inert gas, and ice.
- 30 6. A method of supplying chemicals according to claim 4, wherein the at least one inert separator comprises one of: a solid pig, an inert fluid, an inert gel, a bubble of inert gas, and ice.
7. A method of supplying chemicals according to any preceding claim, wherein

the supply line has first and second ends, and
chemicals are supplied from the first end to the second end;
said method further comprising the step of:
storing each chemical in a respective chemical store at said second end.

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8. A method of supplying chemicals according to claim 7, said method further comprising the step of:
identifying each chemical as it arrives at said second end, and
storing each chemical in a respective chemical store at said second end
10 comprises storing each chemical in a respective chemical store at said second end based on the identity of the arriving chemical.

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9. A method of supplying chemicals according to claim 8, wherein the step of
identifying each chemical comprises sensing one of: electrical capacitance,
15 electrical inductance, resistivity, gamma densitometer, ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), pH measurements, optical measurements, radiological measurements, and fluorescence measurements.

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10. A method of supplying chemicals according to any of claims 3 to 6, and claims
20 7 to 9 when dependent on claims 3 to 6, further comprising the step of:
storing each inert separator in a waste store at said second end.

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11. A method of supplying chemicals according to claim 10, said method further comprising the step of:
25 sensing each inert separator as it arrives at the second end to sense the identity of the arriving inert separator, and wherein the step of
storing each inert separator in a waste store at said second end comprises
storing each inert separator in a waste store at said second end based on the
sensed identity of the arriving inert separator.

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12. A method of supplying chemicals according to claim 11, wherein the step of
sensing each inert separator comprises sensing one of: electrical capacitance,
electrical inductance, resistivity, gamma densitometer, ultrasound, computed

tomography (CT), pH measurements, optical measurements, radiological measurements, and fluorescence measurements.

13. A method of supplying chemicals according to any preceding claim, wherein
5 the supply line runs between a surface location and an underwater hydrocarbon extraction facility.

14. An apparatus for supplying chemicals, comprising:

a supply line;

10 a first chemical supply means for supplying a first chemical to the supply line;
and

a second chemical supply means for supplying a second chemical, different
from the first chemical, to the supply line, wherein

15 the first chemical supply means and second chemical means are adapted to
sequentially supply the first and second chemicals to the supply line as
discrete slugs.

15. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to claim 14, further
comprising:

20 a third chemical supply means for supplying a third chemical to the supply
line, wherein

the third chemical is a different chemical to the first and second chemicals,
and

25 the third chemical supply means is adapted to supply the third chemical as a
discrete slug.

16. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to claim 14 or 15, the
apparatus further comprising at least one inert separator between the first
chemical and the second chemical in the supply line.

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17. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to claim 16 or 16, the
apparatus further comprising at least one inert separator between the second
chemical and the third chemical in the supply line.

18. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to claim 16, wherein the at least one inert separator comprises one of: a solid pig, an inert fluid, an inert gel, a bubble of inert gas, and ice.
- 5 19. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to claim 17, wherein the at least one inert separator comprises one of: a solid pig, an inert fluid, an inert gel, a bubble of inert gas, and ice.
- 10 20. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to any of claims 14 to 20, wherein
the supply line has first and second ends, and
in use, chemicals are supplied from the first end to the second end,
said apparatus further comprising:
storage means comprising a respective chemical store for storing each
15 chemical at said second end.
21. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to claim 20, said apparatus further comprising:
sensing means for identifying each chemical as it arrives at said second end,
20 and wherein
the storing means stores each chemical in a respective chemical store at said second end based on the sensed identity of the arriving chemical.
- 25 22. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to claim 21, wherein the sensing means comprises one of: an electrical capacitance / inductance sensor, a resistivity sensor, a gamma densitometer sensor, an ultrasound sensor, a computed tomography (CT) sensor, a pH measurement sensor, an optical measurement sensor, a radiological measurement sensor, and a fluorescence measurement sensor.
- 30 23. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to any of claims 16 to 19, and claims 20 to 22 when dependent on claims 16 to 19, further comprising:
waste storing means for storing each inert separator in a waste store at said second end.

24. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to claim 23, said method further comprising:

sensing means for sensing each inert separator as it arrives at the second
5 end to sense the identity of the arriving inert separator, and wherein
the waste storing means stores each inert separator in a waste store at said
second end based on the sensed identity of the arriving inert separator.

25. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to claim 24, wherein the
10 sensing means comprises one of: an electrical capacitance sensor, an
electrical inductance sensor, a resistivity sensor, a gamma densitometer
sensor, an ultrasound sensor, a computed tomography (CT) sensor, a pH
measurement sensor, an optical measurement sensor, a radiological
measurement sensor, and a fluorescence measurement sensor.

26. An apparatus for supplying chemicals according to any of claims 14 to 25,
15 wherein the supply line runs between a surface location and an underwater
hydrocarbon extraction facility.

27. An apparatus for supplying chemicals substantially as hereinbefore described
20 with reference to Figs. 1 and 2.

28. A method for supplying chemicals substantially as hereinbefore described with
25 reference to Figs. 1 and 2.