subsea 7

Aasta Hansteen

Operational Experiences

FFU Seminar – 28th January 2016

Tom-Erik Henriksen

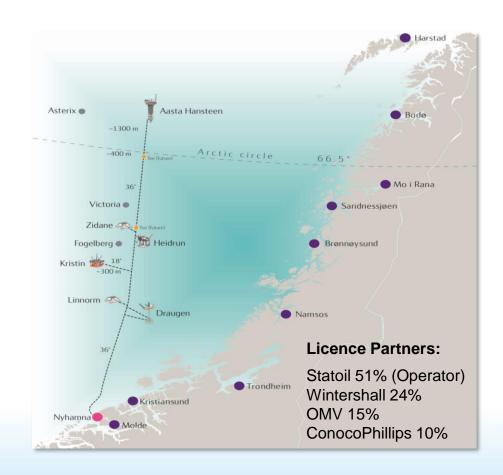


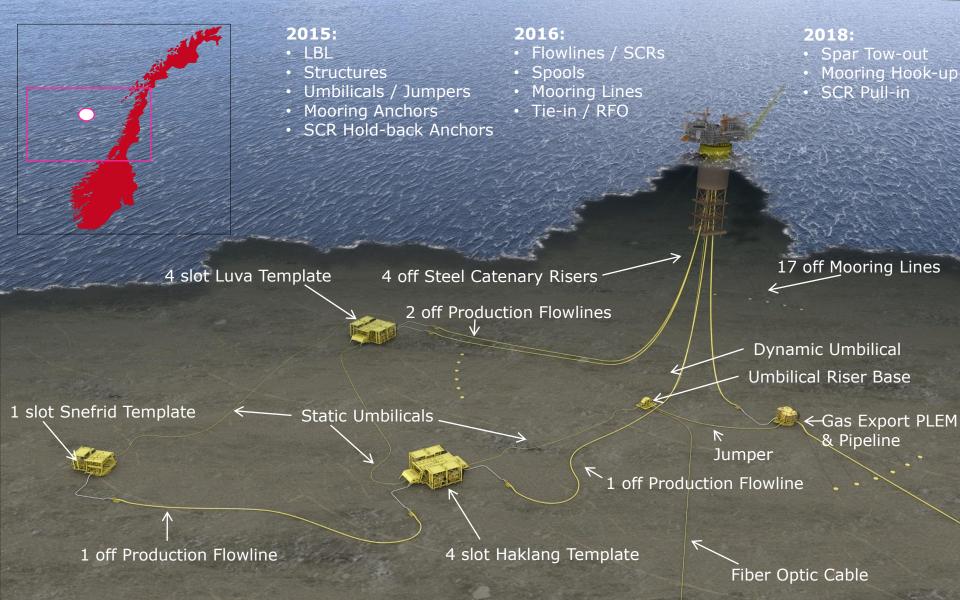
Aasta Hansteen – Pioneer in Norwegian Deep Water



- Dry gas field
- 1300 m water depth
- Reserves 47 billion Sm3
- Process capacity 23 million Sm3/day
- Seven production wells
- New 480 km gas pipeline to Nyhamna (Polarled)

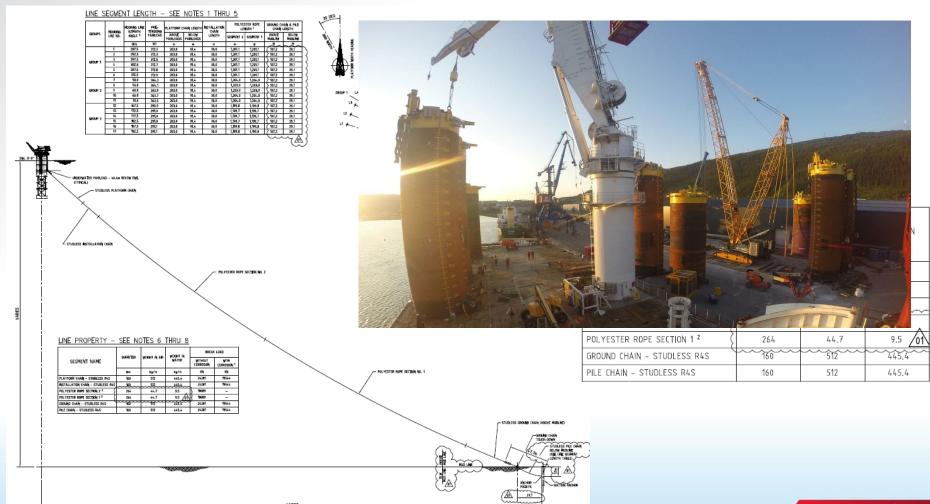
Production start up: 2018





Mooring system





TYPICAL MOORING LINE PROFILE

Vessels & Assets







Seven Oceans





2015















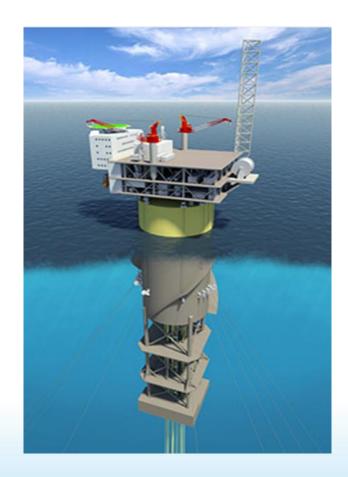


Challenges

- Deepwater technologies are generally not designed for North Sea environmental conditions
- Motion patterns of the SPAR
- Fatigue of SCRs
- Resonance
- Seastate and current

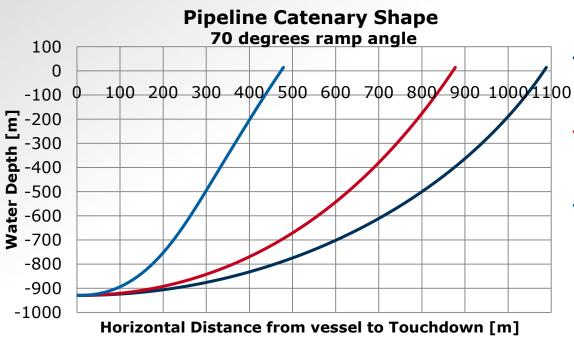
Risk

- Use of local (inexperienced) subcontractors
- Tow out of SPAR
- Limited float between campaigns SIMOPS
- RFO Downline
- Pipe buckling and walking
- Pull-in of SCRs
- Handling of mooring ropes / hook-up



Water Depth, Weather & Current





Resonance

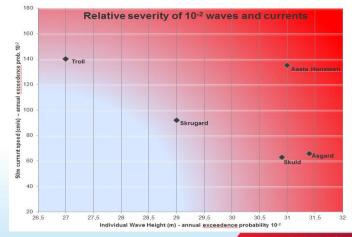
Depth [m]	1 st eigenperiod [s]					
100	2.04					
300	3.53					
500	4.6					
700	<u>5.4</u>					
900	<u>6.15</u>					
1100	<u>6.8</u>					
1300	<u>7.45</u>					

1-year extreme current in the lay direction

No current

1300m Water Depth

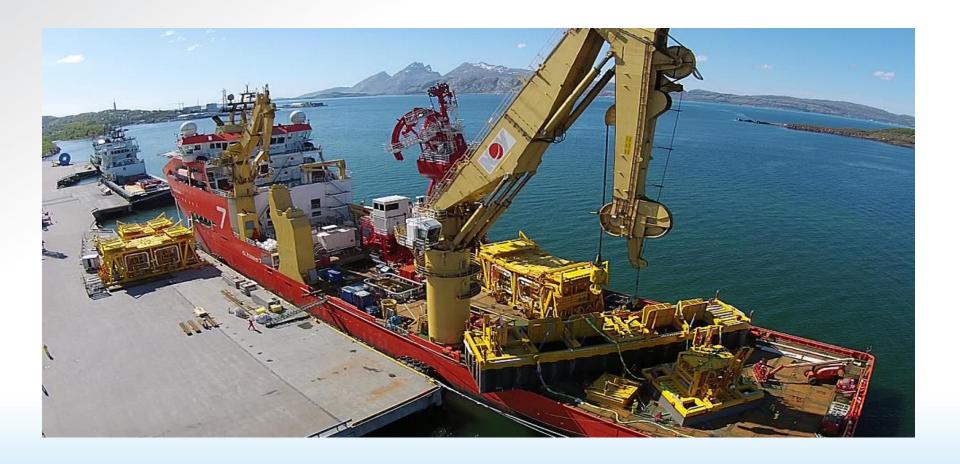
1-year extreme current against the lay direction





- Personnel logistics and crew changes
 - Flights, accomodation, local transport
- Quadsidehamediasedaeilities
 - Harbour facilities Sandnessjøen
 - Harbour facilities Mo i Rana
- Fabrication & Mobilisation support
 - Delivered on large fabrication packages
 - Seafastening





- 2,5 years of planning and engineering
 - Plan, plan and plan has been essential
 - Thorough design reviews and risk assessments
 - Experience transfer from previous projects
- Short installation window due to harsh environment (May to August)
 - Robust solutions
 - Focus on effective installation
- Exceptions for installations outside window:
 - Subsea Positioning System (LBL)
 - Polarled PLEM and Tie-in operations



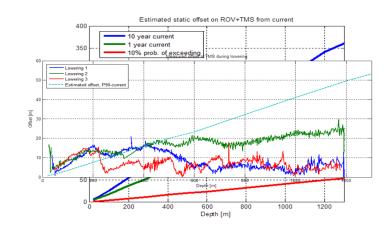


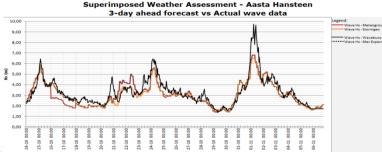
Weather and Current



Strong current

- Included as important factor during design engineering
- Light products drifted more than expected
- Smaller impact on installation times
- Harsh weather conditions
 - Robust schedule and effficient operations
 - Very good summer season between 1st of May and 31st of August.
 - Operations outside window more challenging with sudden changes in seastate
 - Swell and wind direction important factors togehter with Hs





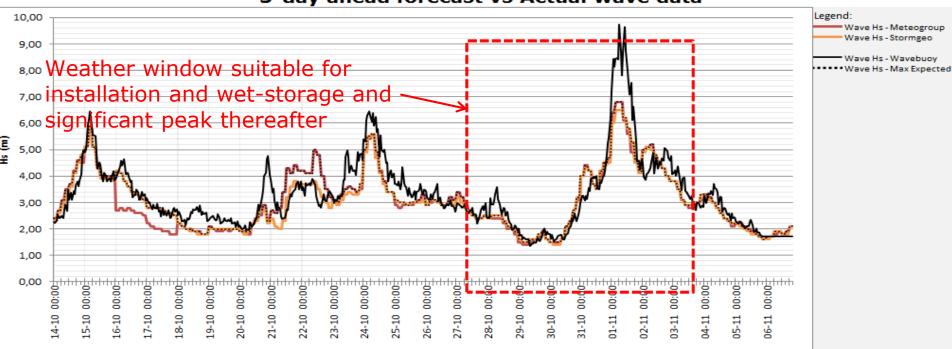
Polar lows

Superimposed Weather Assessment



- Skandi Acergy
- October-November 2015 campaign
- Installation and direct tie-in of 300Te Polarled PLEM

Superimposed Weather Assessment - Aasta Hansteen 3-day ahead forecast vs Actual wave data



What we expected...

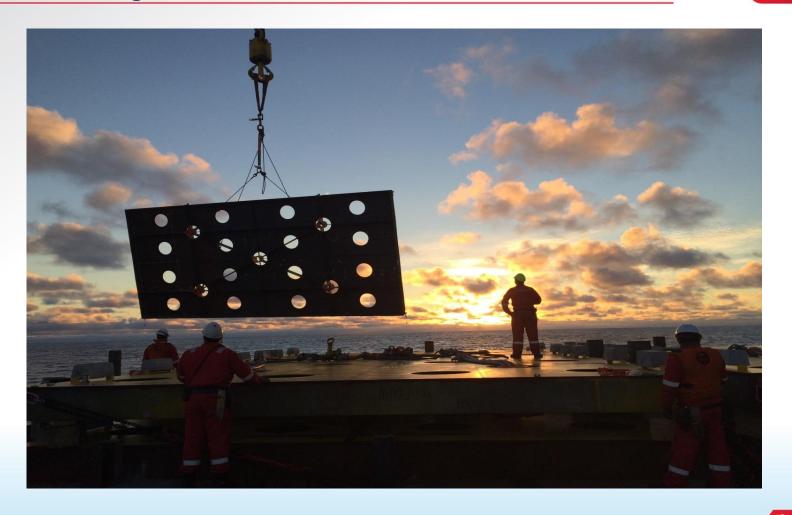














- A method was developped to check current through the full water column without bringing additional equipment on every campaign
- Excursion data from ROV/TMS were used for current heading and strength checks
- Approach is dependant on system properties (weight, wire stiffness, shape of ROV system) and available MetOcean data to compare excursions to.





Method:

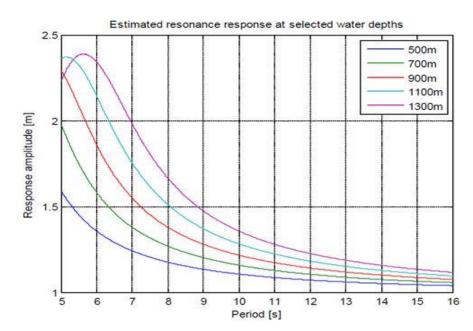
 Analyse impact of current on applicable ROV/TMS system

- Develop spreadsheet with comparison to MetOcean values: 90% probability, 1 year current, 10 year current
- Offshore: deploy ROV with HiPAP transponder on TMS
- Record offset from launch and bearing
- Insert into spreadsheet and calculate offset for deployments
- Evaluate current direction

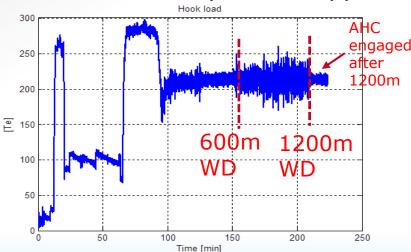
	INPUT								
-	Item	Suction Spar anchor							
	Current	P90		ı					
-	Statistical Offset at surface	68	Update D	ata	_				
-	Current Offset at surface	105							
	Water depth	1300							
	Angular deviation from DNV Table 10	3							
	STRUCTURE OFFSET								
5	Depth of structure	Statistical offset	Current offset	Total offset					
	0	68	105	174					
	100	68	97	165					
Nort	200	68	89	157					
Nort	300	68	81	149	 Vessel Possition 				
	400	68	73	141	 TMS Possition 				
	500	68	65	133					
	600	63	57	120					
	700	54	49	103					
	800	45	41	86					
	900	36	32	68					
	1000	27	24	51					
	1100	18	16	34					
	1150	13	12	26					
	1200 1250	9	8	17					
	1300	4	0	9					
	1300	U	U	U					



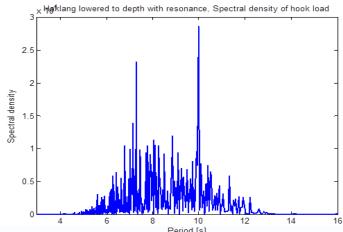
- Analysis: Resonance peaks may coincide with wave periods at larger depths 700m to 1250m
- Practise: Guideline for Crane operators and Shift Supervisors on how to identify 'resonance' and what to do:
 - Live crane load plot to track peaks and trends
 - A range of methods to tackle potential resonance: change in crane pay-out speed, engagement of AHC, vessel heading change, etc



- Empirical evidence from deployments: existence of <u>mild</u> resonance can be argued, typically for lifts >200Te in water
- Increase in dynamics from 600m-700m water depth as per theoretical analysis and expectations
- Spectral analyses completed, however it does not strictly confirm that most of dynamics appear at primary swell Tp



Haklang manifold deployment 247Te in air, 210Te in water

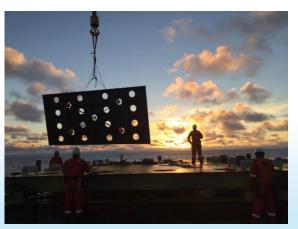


Mild resonance period... Spectral density of the hook load shows most energy in 7s and 10s periods.

Note: primary wave Tp = 7.9s

- Important with good checklists
 - Extended testing/audit of vessel systems
 - Equipment updates crane software/wire length
 - Ensure right tooling and set-up
 - Leak test on deck to ensure no loose fittings etc.
- Launch and Recovery of ROV's
 - Typical time 45min
- Deployment and Recovery of structures
 - Typical crane wire speed through water column (if no resonance): 0.5m/sec
 - Typical deployment/recovery time: 30min to 40min

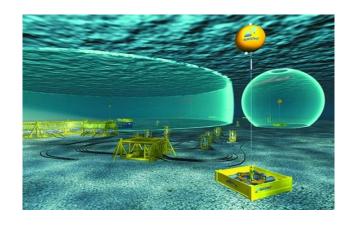


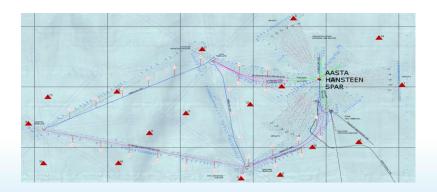


- Survey accuracy at 1300 meters
 - Use of Nasnet LBL system for more accurate positining
 - Installed from MHS onboard Havila Subsea









- Strong current.
- DNV approved tool to assess safe overboarding offset. Reducing offset from ROV current offset, reducing standard distance.



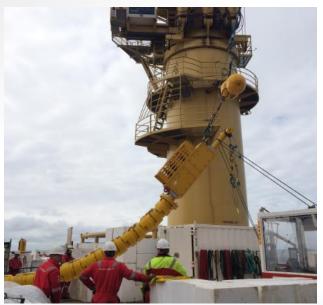




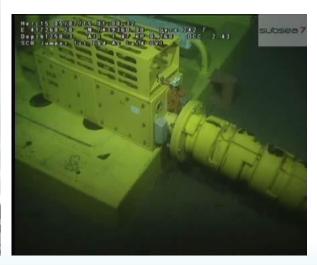
- Lay speed reduced.
- Should consider to use main crane instead of whipline even though weight is less than 20Te to decrease offset.
- Possibility that umbilical have an S shape through the water column due to current in different directions à not sure where umbilical is located. See pic below.
- Subsea transfer can be challenging. Transfer rigging should be a lot longer than static distance if possible.



 Shepherds hooks made for ROV to assist during lay (strong current vs light product).





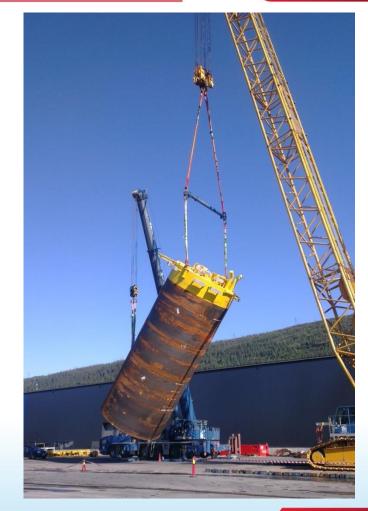


Suction Anchors – Onshore Preparations – Mo i Rana





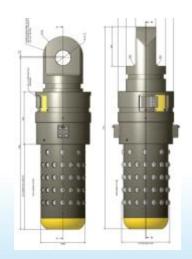




ROV docking for positioning and orientation



Ballgrab solution for single point lifting



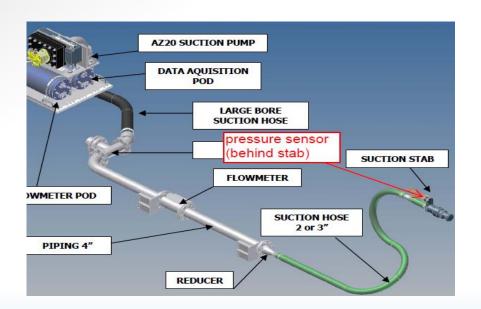




Suction Anchors - ROV Interfaces

subsea 7

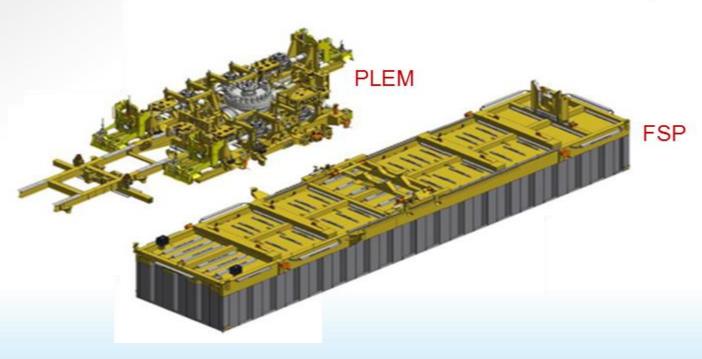
- Stab and pump solution for suction penetration of anchors
- Straight and good penetration











POLARLED PLEM - Direct Tie-in





- Newly developed tooling packages for direct tie-in of 36" pipeline
- Big and heavy tooling
- 3 different hydraulic oil types
- Different stab types on almost all tooling



Torque Tool - 6Te

Complex ROV hydraulic setup



		Stabe	tool sid	•			Hoses Stabs ROV side				uad Receptacie		
_		Stabs tool side Oil type Prezzure (bur) Flux (I/min) Vulume (literz)										Port Function	
	Test	Shell Tellur S2V15	210	19,3 (Straking) 6,13 (Pitch)	Telumo (literz) 15 5.6	Stab 842 TP Stab Skinterv uCV BSP 2/8" ID8.5mm	Canadetian 3×BSP3/6*M-JIC-6M	Here 3×JIC-6FM-FM(8m)	Cunnoction 3×JIC-6M-BSP3/8*M	Skat Sk42 TP Skab Sk IntervuOV BSP 3/4" ID8.5mm	Hose name H1(spare)	Location Kongsberg Jumper (Crane deployment if needed)	A Flow in B Flow out A Flow in/drain B Flow out
F	APS.	Shell Tellur S2V15	210	3,7	12.2	Ø43 QP Stab 4k uCV D8mm	4×BSP3/8*M-JIC-6M	4 × JIC - 6 FM - FM (4m)	4×JIC-6M-BSP3/8*M	843 OP Stab 4k uOV D8mm and 843 DP Stab 5k IntervuOV BSP 1/2* ID11mm	H2	Subsea basket Y Jumper	lalinders Port Function A Extend West
Shell Tellus 2	Laydoun Hoad Trallo	Shell Tellur S2V15	210	2,94	\$,6	Ø43 QP Stab 4k u OV D8mm	4×BSP3/8*M-JIC-6M	4×JIC-6FM-FM(4m)	4×JIC-6M-BSP3/8*M	Ø43 QP Stab 4kuCV D8mm and Ø43 TP Stab Skinterv uCV BSP 348" ID8,5mm	H2 (Spare)	Subsea basket Y jumper	B Retract West A B
F Shell Tellus 2	PLRStraking	Sholl Tollur S2V15	210	3,7	15,8								Port Function A Flow in B Flow out
Shell Tellus 2	Laydoun Head	OceanicHW443	120	N/A	1.7	STD 12628-8 Dual Stab	2× 3/8" AE M - JIC-6 M	2×JIC-6FM-FM(4m)	2×JIC-6 M-BSP 1/2*M	Ø43.DP Stab Sk IntervuCVBSP 1/2" ID11mm	НЗ	Subsea basket	A Drain
F Shell Tellus 2	Axial Shift Tool	Exxon Mobile EAL 32	35	N/A	11.5	STD 13628-8 Dual Stab	2x 3/\$" AE M - JIC-6 M	2×JIC-6FM-FM(4m)	2×JIC-6M-BSP1/2*M	Ø43DP Stab Sk IntervuCVBSP 1f2*ID11mm	H3 (spare)	ROV7	troke cylinders Port Function A Extend B Retract
	Single Cleaning Tool	Exxon Mobile EAL 32	50	50	3								A Drain/return
Shell Tellus 2	鸷	Exxon Mobile EAL 32	50	50	*	STD 13528-8 Quad and Single	4××*BSPM-JIC-6M 1×3/**AE M-JIC-6M	4×JIC-6FM-FM(4m) 1×JIC-6FM-FM(4m)	4×JI0-6M-BSP3/8*M 1×JI0-6M-BSP1/2*M	Ø43 OP Stab Sku OV D8mm, Ø43 DP Stab Sk Interv u OV 8SP 1/2* ID11mm	H4	Subsea Basket	itch cylinders Port Function A Retract B Extend A Drain/return
	BSLOptima					STD 13428-8 Quad and Single	4××1°BSPM-JIC-6M	4×JIO-6FM-FM(4m) 1×JIO-6FM-FM(4m)	4×JIC-6 M - BSP 3/8* M 1×JIC-6 M - BSP 1/2* M	N/A Hard Life d	H4 (Spare)	N/A Hardwired ROV 6	IARD VIRED Port Function A Flow in
	Tuin Terase Teel	Panalin Gearsynch 220 Exxan Mabile EAL 32	230	50		1 Inch and 9/16 Inch (FES)	2×1°-11.5 NPT M - JIC-6 M 9/16° autoclave M - JIC-6 M	2×JIC-6FM-FM(4m) 1×JIC-6FM-FM(4m)	2×JIC-6M-BSP3/8*M 1×JIC-6M-BSP3/8*M	842 TP Stab Sk IntervuCVBSP 3/6**ID1,5mm	H5	FOGT Basket	
Shell Tellus S						11nch and 9/16 Inch (FES)	2×1*-11.5 NPT M - JIC-6 M 9/16* autoclavo M - JIC-6 M	2×JIC-6FM-FM(4m) 1×JIC-6FM-FM(4m)	2×JIC-6M-BSP3/8*M 1×JIC-6M-BSP3/8*M	N/A	H5 (Spare)	N/A	
	Class 4 Torque Tool	Exxen Mebile EAL 32 Shell Tellur 22 Shell Tellur S2V15	110		N/A	Harduired	2×JIC-6 M- JIC 8 M 1×JIC-6 M- JIC 4 M 1×JIC-6 M- 1/4 Swaqolak	4×JIC-6FM-FM(5m)	4×JIC-6M-BSP3/8*M	Hard wired	Н6	ART ops	
	2 Classification Total	Exxen Mebile EAL 32 Shell Tellur 22 Shell Tellur S2V15	110	max 75	N/A	Hardwirod Hardwirod	2×JJO-6 M-JJO 8 M 1×JJO-6 M-JJO 4 M 2×JJO-6 M-JJO 8 M 1×JJO-6 M-JJO 4 M	3×JIC-6FM-FM(8m) 3×JIC-6FM-FM(8m)	3×JIC-6M-BSP3/8*M 3×JIC-6M-BSP3/8*M	0 43 TP Stob 4k IntervuCV BSF 3/8" ID8,5mm	H7 H8	Subsea basket Subsea basket	
	ARTEIwhina	Exxen Mobile EAL 32 Shell Tellur S2V15				Harduirod	(1 and 5/16* JIC 12 M) - JIC 6 M	1×JIC-12FM-FM(5m)	1×JIC-12M-BSP3/8*M	pus ir stasuu interaucivos se iuo _s amm. Harduired	H10	ART ops	
	₽	Exxon Mobile EAL 32 Shell Tellur S2V15				Harduired	(1 and 5/16" JIC 12 M) - JIC 6 M	1× JIO-12 FM-FM (5m)	1×JIC-12M-BSP3/8*M	@43 TP Stab 5k IntervuCVBSP 2/8"ID8,5mm	H11	Subsea basket	
	GRINDER	Exxon Mobile EAL 32 Shell Tellur S2V15				Harduired	(1 and 5/16* JIC 12 M) - JIC 6 M	1× JIC-12 FM-FM (5m)	1×JIC-12M-BSP3/8*M	Ø43 TP Stab 5k IntervuCVBSP 3/8"(D8,5mm	H12	Subsea basket	
	Hframe					GISMA and HP waterstab				GISMA and HP waterztab JIC * P and R	H13	Contingecy	



subsea 7

seabed-to-surface