HALLIBURTON

Fiber Optic Sensing of Subsea Wells

Glenn Wilson Product Manager – Subsea Solutions

Growth in subsea developments

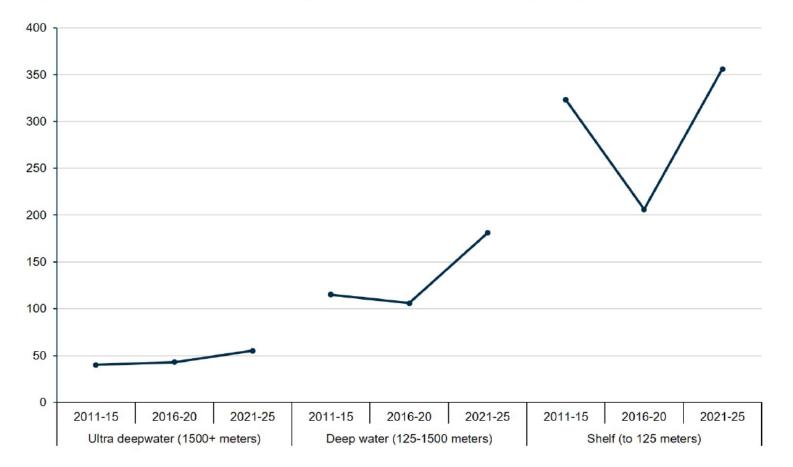


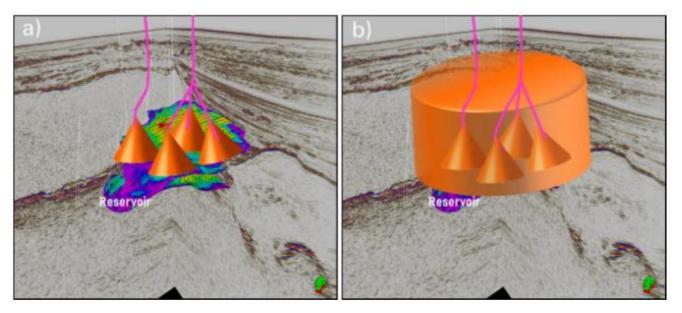
Figure 1: Number of offshore project commitments, split by five-year periods

Source: Rystad Energy Cost Solution, Service Demand Cube

From: Rystad Energy, 26 Feb 2021

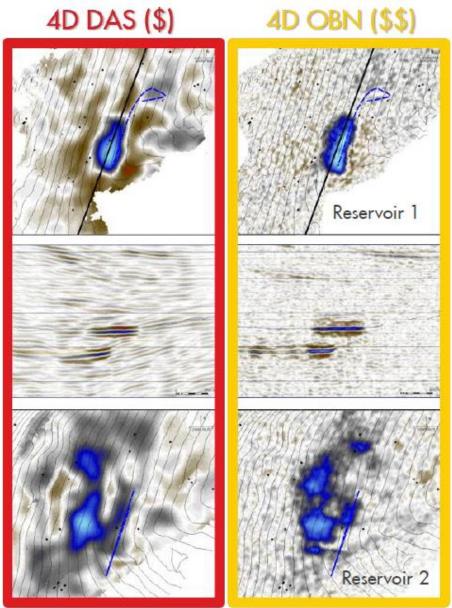
What drives interest in subsea DAS?

- Multiwell DAS VSP yields equivalent images to OBN
- Significantly lower total cost of ownership

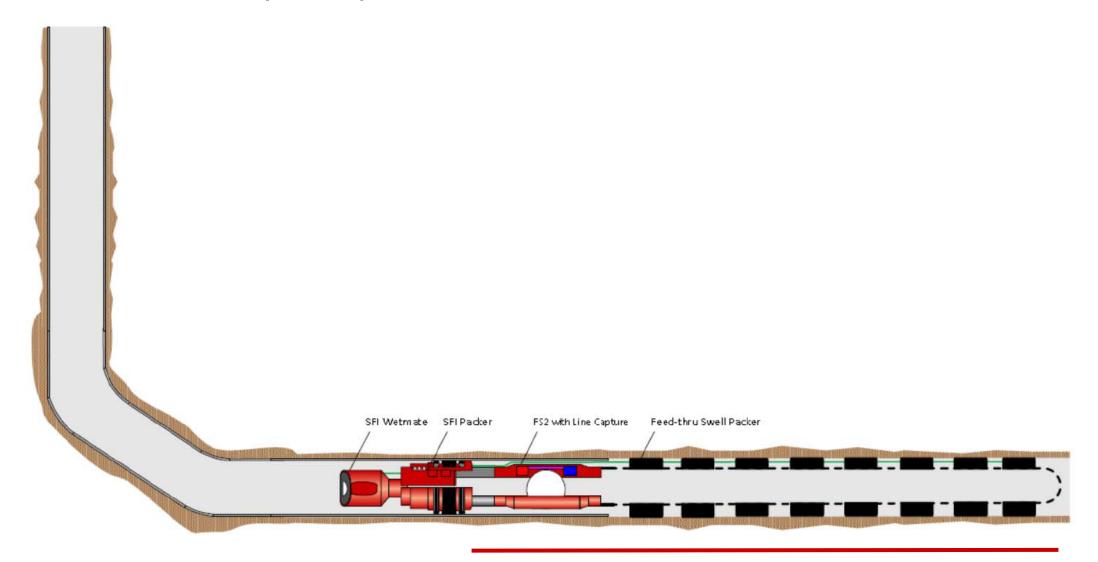


From Zhan & Nahm (2020) SEG

From Mateeva et al. (2019) SPE

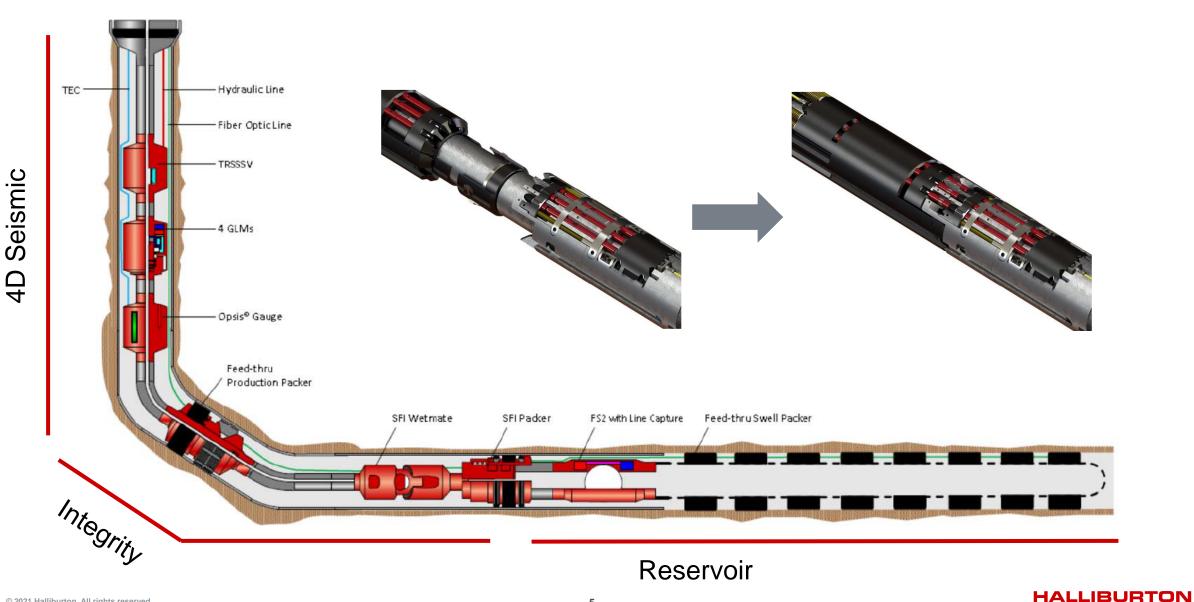


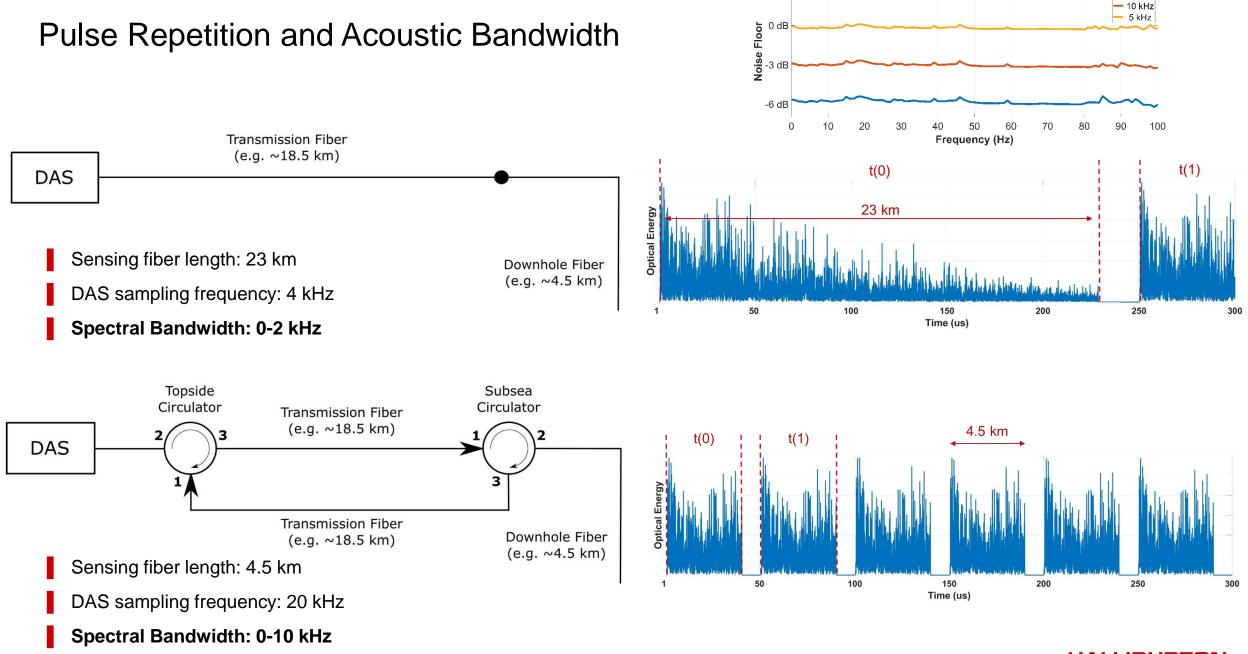
Fiber-Enabled Dual Trip Completions





Fiber-Enabled Dual Trip Completions





HALLIBURTON

— 20 kHz

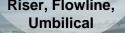
Odassea[™] Fiber Optic Sensing of Subsea Wells





Production measurements Injector/Producer Profiling, Cap Rock Integrity, Sand Control







XT Measurements Optic Feedthrough

States -

Circulator in Subsea Distribution

Downhole **Cable and** Connector

Provide stands with

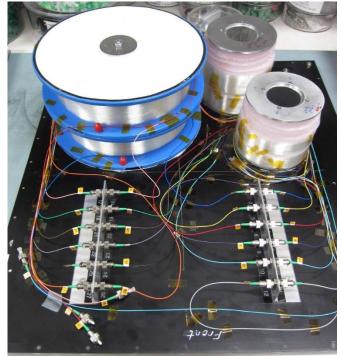
Lower Completion



Subsea Emulator

- 6 FC/APC connector pairs with 0.2 0.5 dB insertion loss simulating 3 drill center nodes
- 2 FC/UPC connectors + Variable optical attenuator simulating 3.5 dB wellhead insertion loss
- Simulated step-out lengths:
 - 12 km
 - 21 km
 - 32 km
 - 52 km

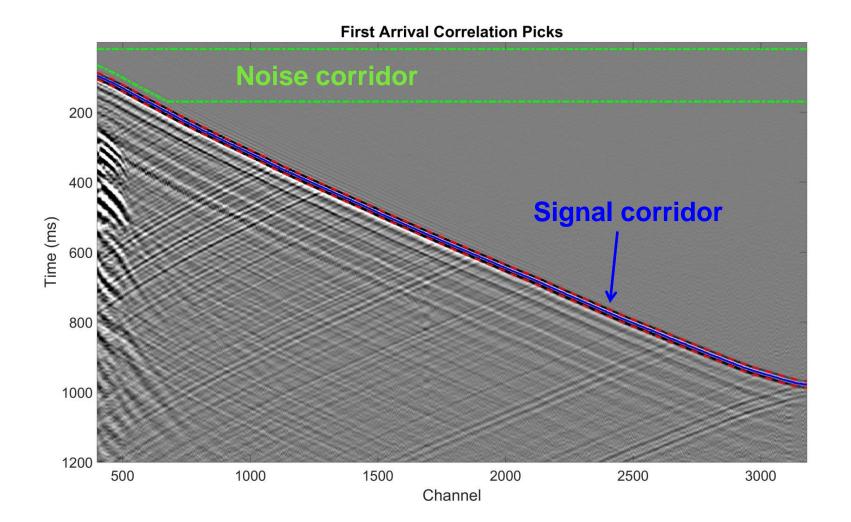




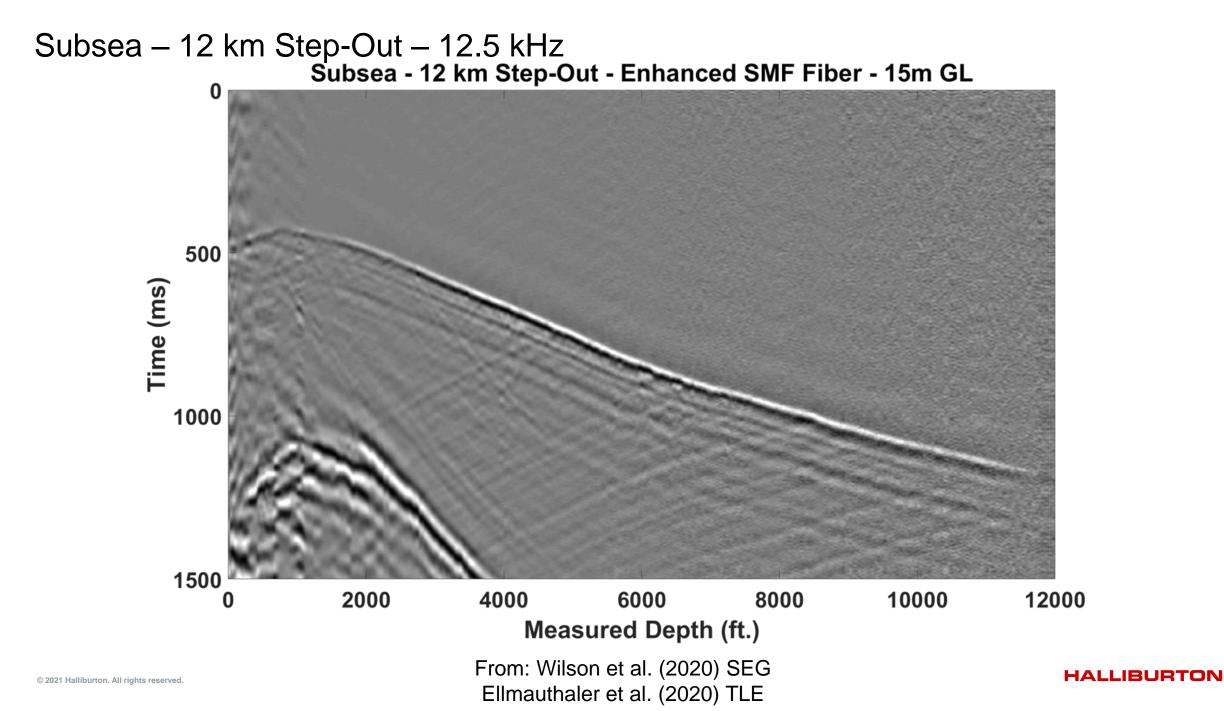
From: Wilson et al. (2020) SEG Ellmauthaler et al. (2020) TLE

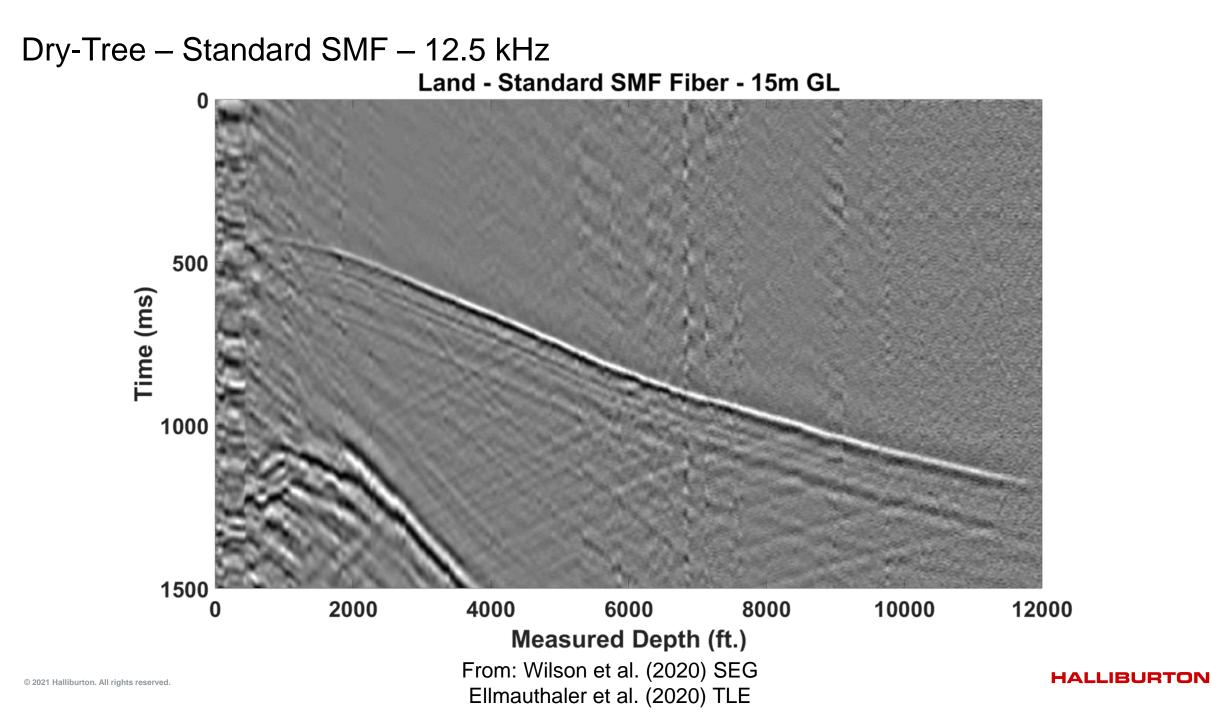


Quantifying SNR for VSP

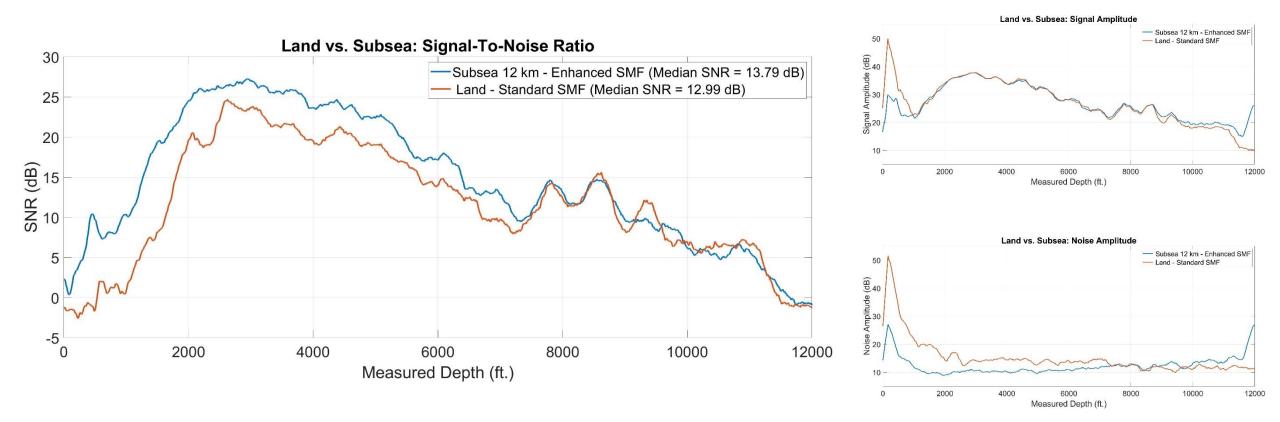


From: Wilson et al. (2020) SEG Ellmauthaler et al. (2020) TLE

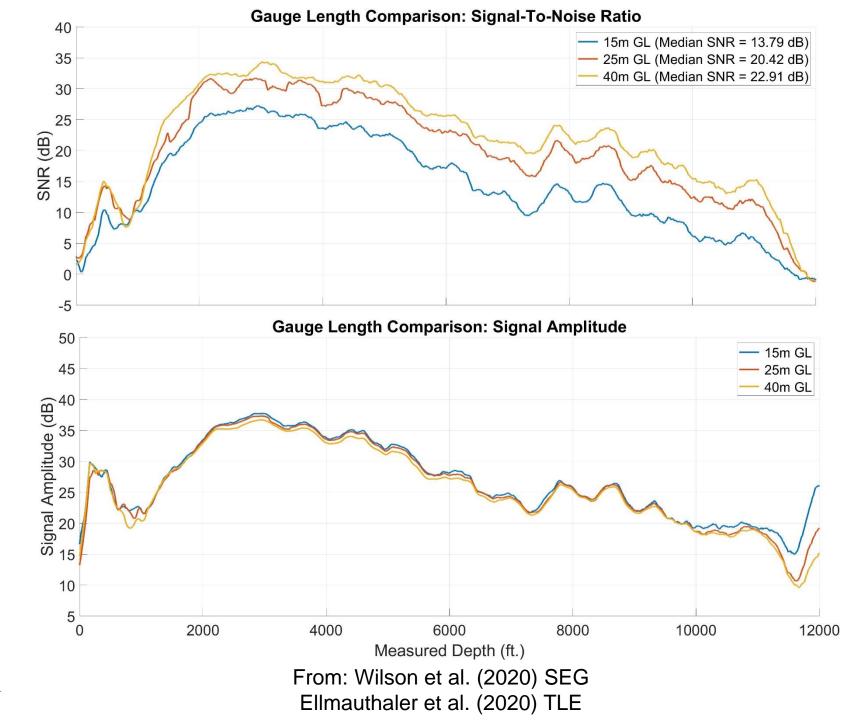




Comparison of Dry-Tree v. Subsea 12 km Step-Out: Same 12.5 kHz



From: Wilson et al. (2020) SEG Ellmauthaler et al. (2020) TLE



© 2021 Halliburton. All rights reserved.

Summary

- OdasseaTM subsea sensing topology able to compensate for various subsea insertion losses
- Odassea system capable of acquiring SNR equal or better than dry-tree equivalent
 - 10+ kHz acoustic bandwidth
 - Independent of tie-back distance
- Executing multiple projects from Pre-FEED to Execution

