

Direct Electrical Heating of Flowlines

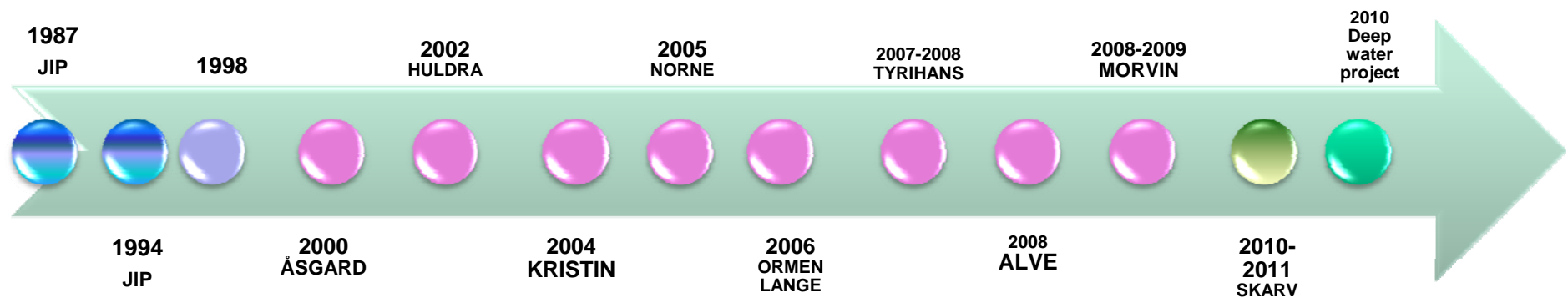
by Audun Haglo

OUTLINE

1. History of DEH
2. What is direct electrical heating?
3. Design of a DEH system
4. Cables in a DEH system
5. Nexans project experience, DEH systems

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- In total Nexans has delivered more than 200 km with DEH cables to heat 18 pipelines
- Built up substantial experience on DEH systems and components
- Nexans holds several patents related to cables and accessories to DEH

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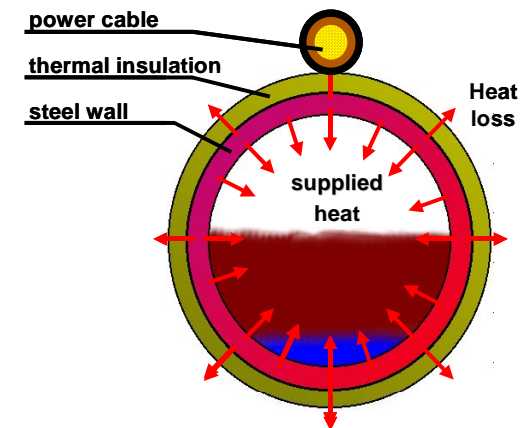
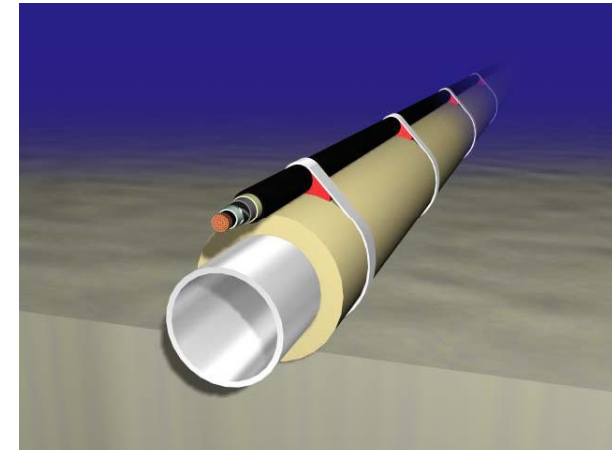
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Flow assurance by actively controlling the temperature on the pipe

Electric alternating current (AC) is passed through the pipe wall.

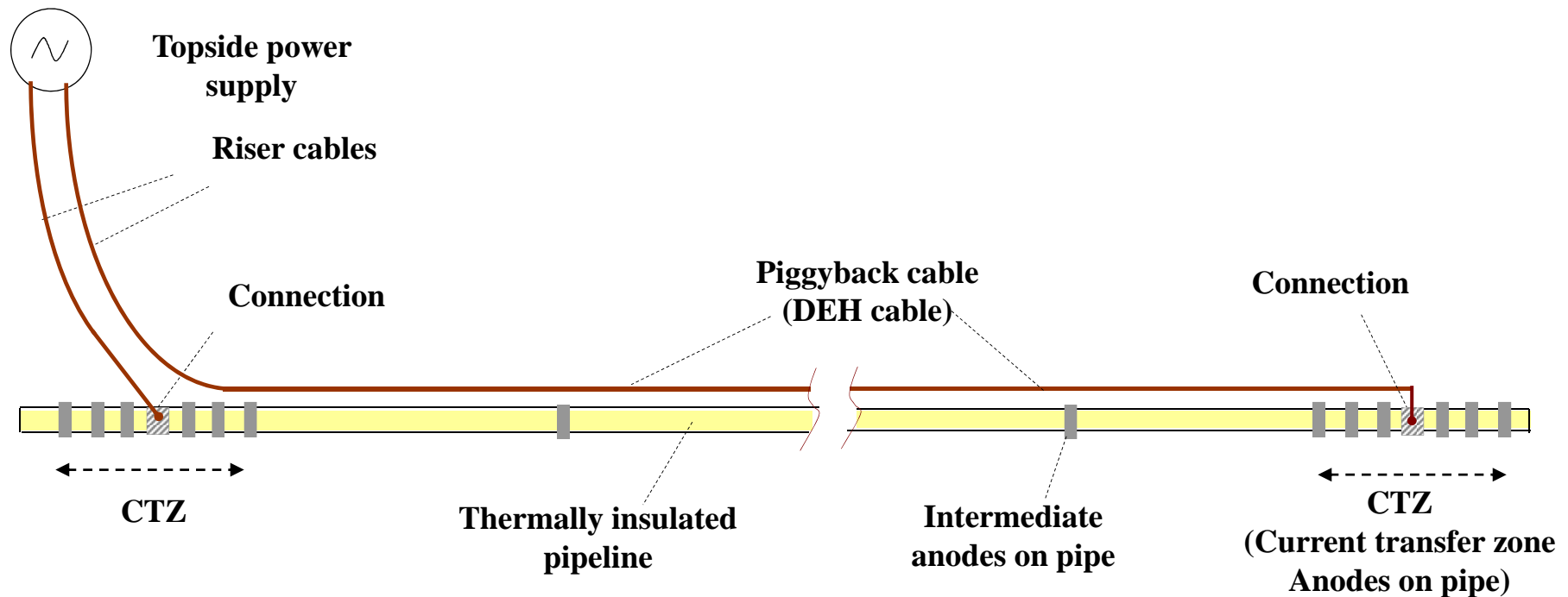
Heat is generated by resistive current losses

The pipeline inner wall is kept above critical temperatures at all times



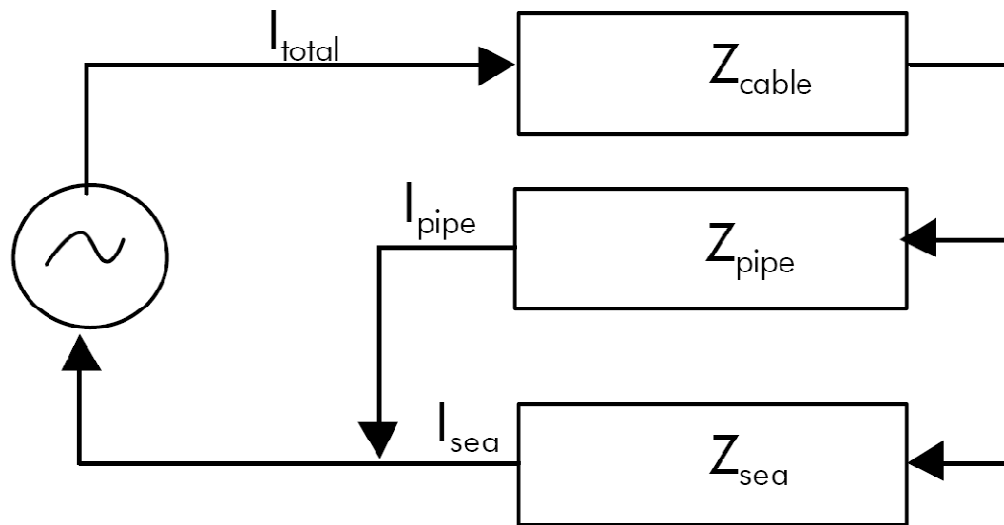
Principle of Direct Electrical Heating

- Single phase system
- Cable as forward conductor, pipe and seawater as return conductor

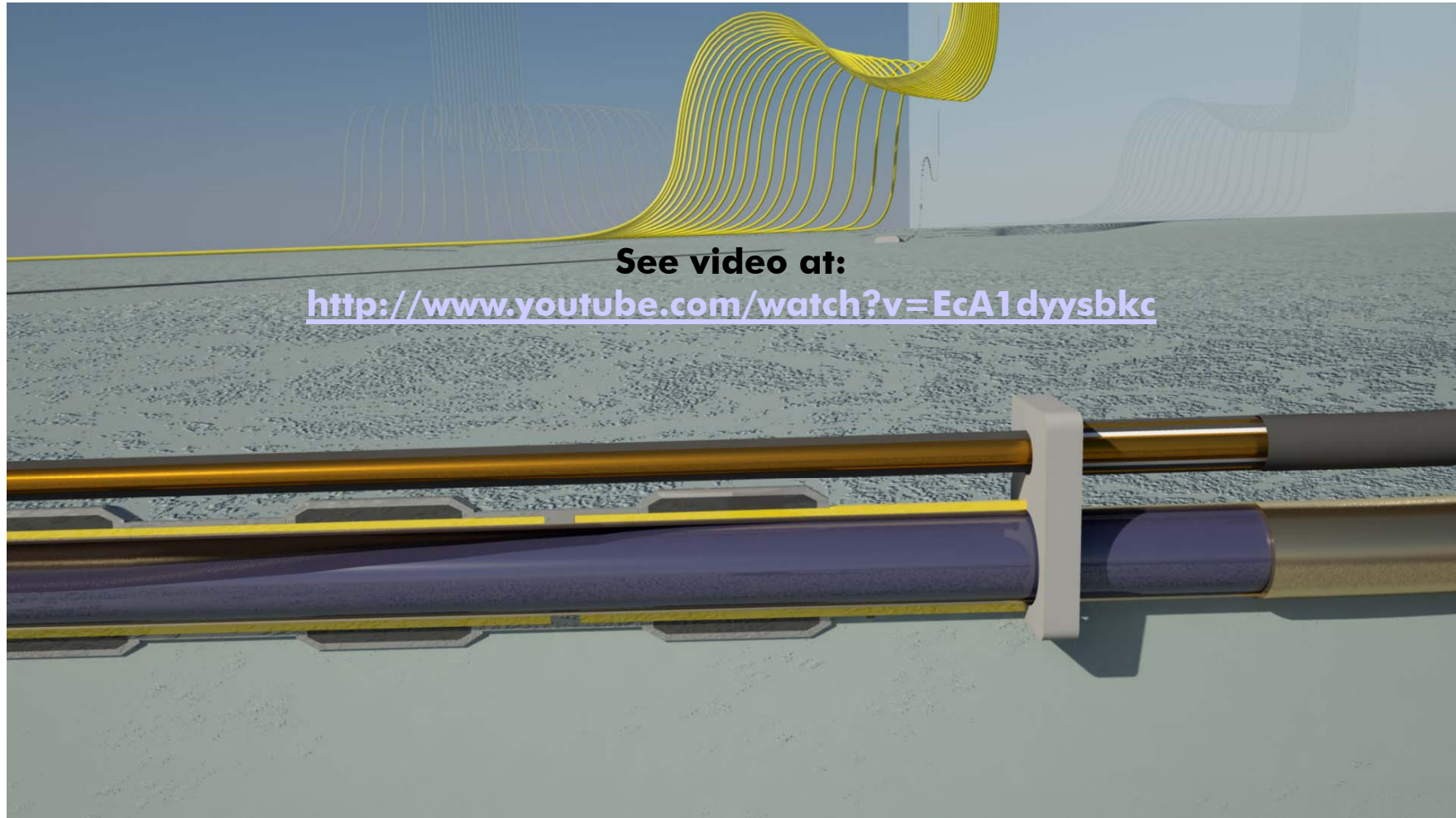


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Circuit connection diagram for the DEHS



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The DEH systems are generally designed to meet the following design criteria:

- Maintain fluid temperature to prevent hydrate formation during shutdowns
- Raise the temperature of the fluid from ambient to above hydrate formation temperature within a specified time period
- For “tail production” or long pipelines the temperature drop along the line may require continuous heating

Design Factors Influencing Power Requirement

- Pipeline properties

- Length
- Thermal insulation on pipe
- Magnetic and electrical properties
- Diameter/wall thickness

- Operational aspects

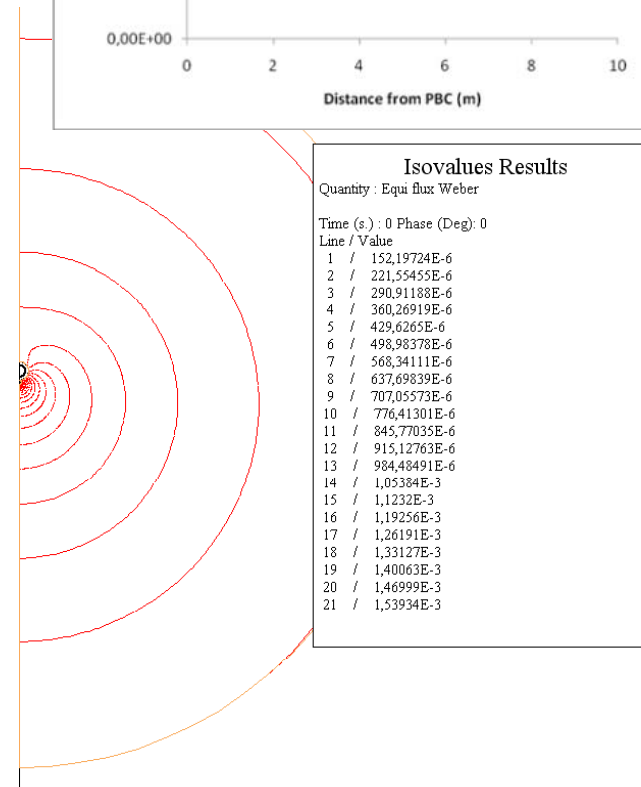
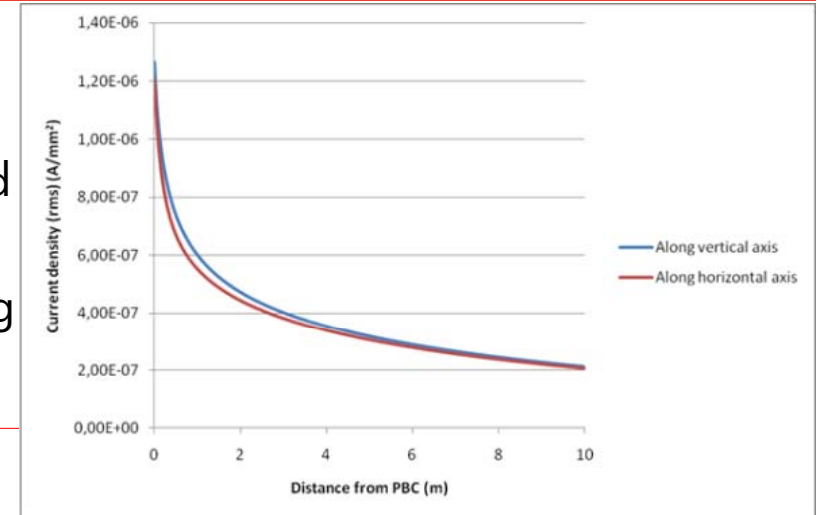
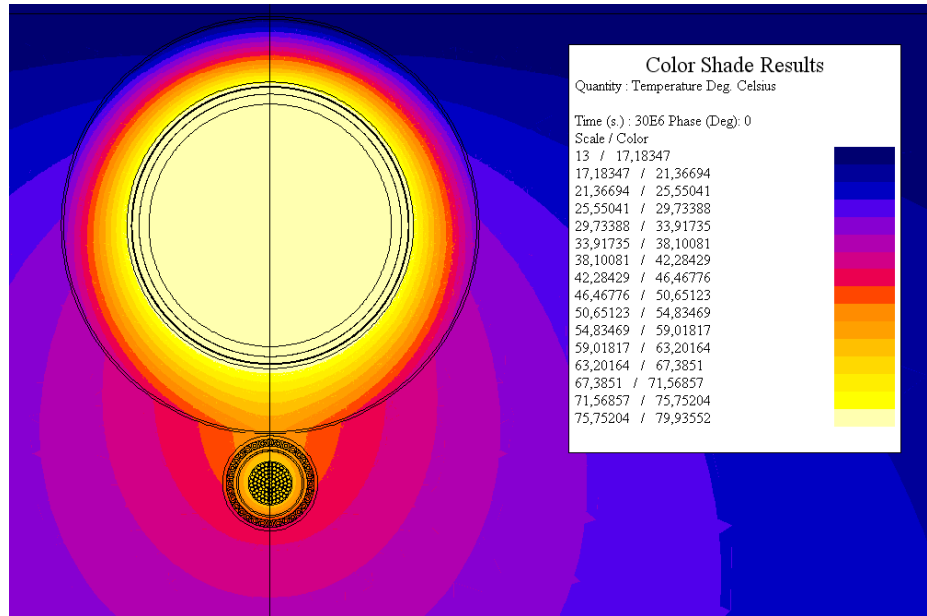
- Temperature requirements
- Required heating time
- Pipe fluid
- Temperature profile

- Installation configuration

- Spacing pipe-cable
- Burial depth
- Backfill, clay, rockdump etc.

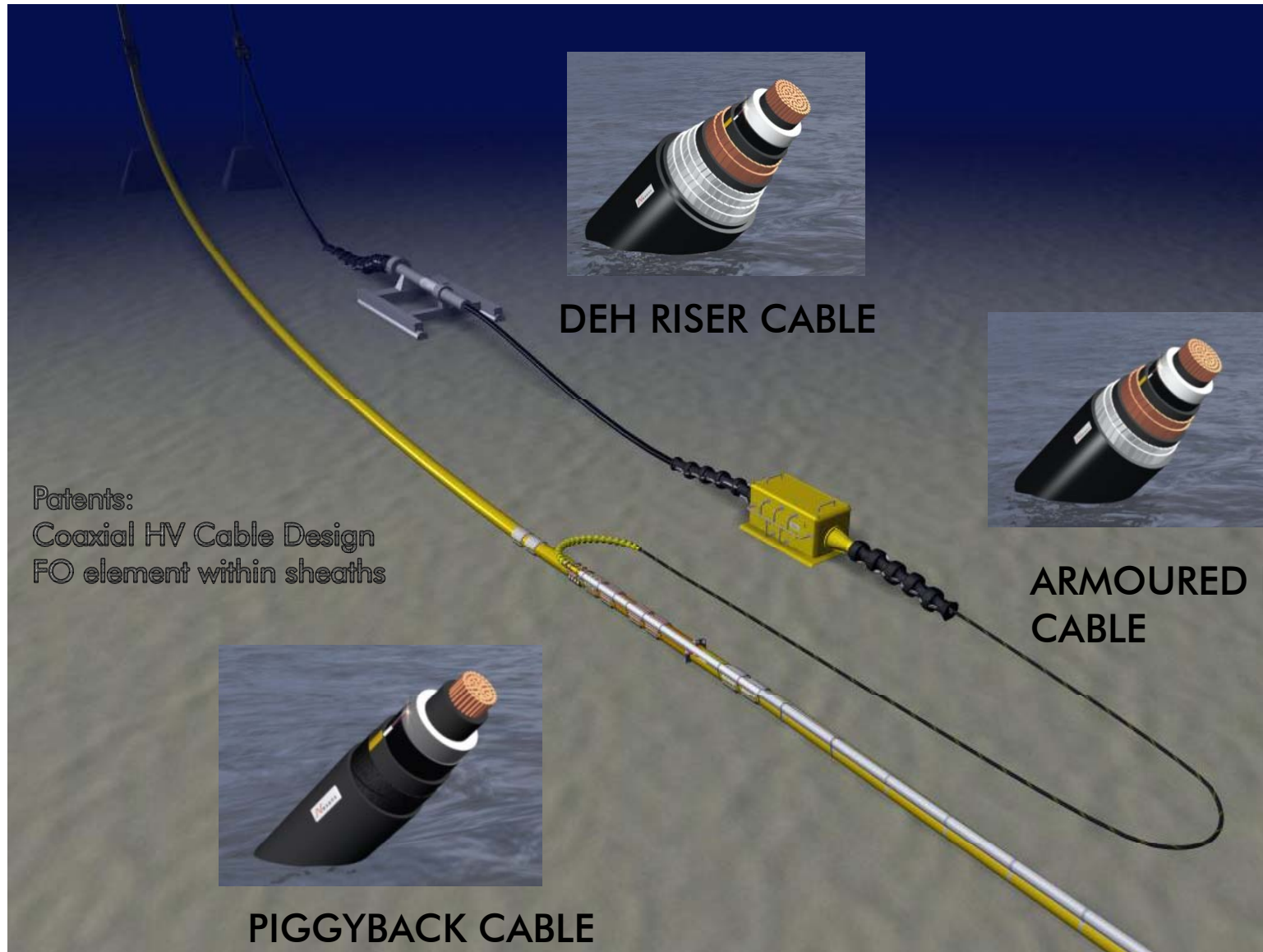
DEH system modelling

- Finite Element modelling tool Flux2D verified through full scale test measurements
- Complex thermal/electromagnetic modelling



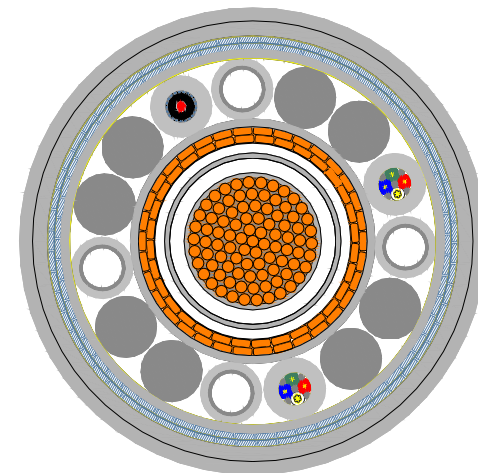
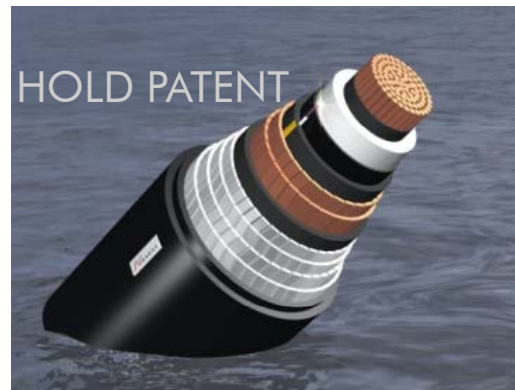
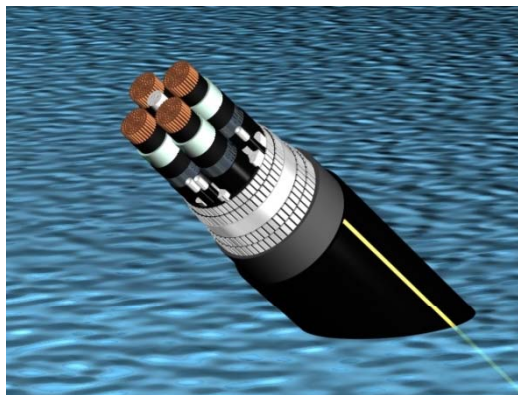
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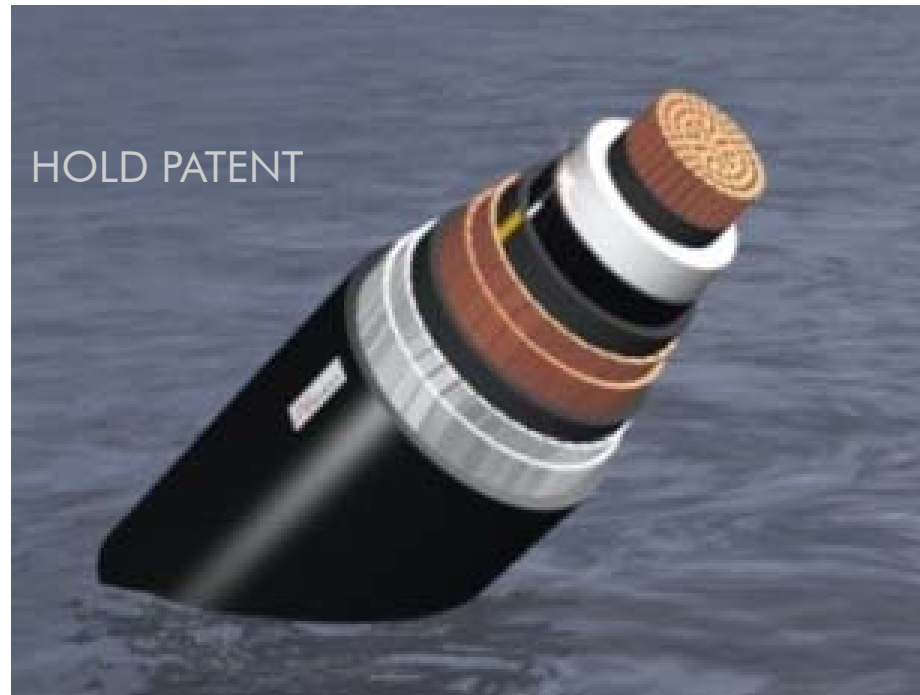
Dynamic DEH Riser Cable Design

Different designs used in existing DEH systems.



Armoured Feeder Cable Design

Recommended design for Armoured Feeder Cable



Piggyback Cable Design Challenges



1. No metallic armour or sheaths
2. Mechanical stress and strain
3. Ageing properties at high temperatures
4. Impact resistance
5. Electric screen
6. Fault detection

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1987-1998 Participated in development and qualification of the DEH technology

- 2000 Åsgard**
- 2002 Huldra**
- 2004 Kristin**
- 2005 Norne**
- 2006 Ormen Lange**
- 2007 Tyrihans**
- 2008 Alve**
- 2009 Morvin**
- 2010 Skarv**



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Thank you for your attention!

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