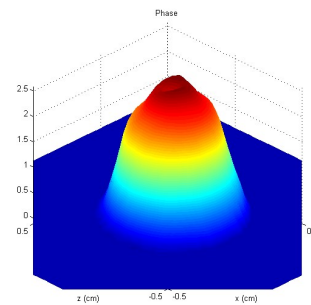




EASYWAX JIP

A JIP DEDICATED TO WAX DEPOSITION

Myriam DARBOURET
(myriam.darbouret@ifpen.fr)



WAX DEPOSITION CONTEXT

Responsible
oil and gas

Current tools and methods

Modeling predictive tools

Several models available (MWP, Olga, TuWax, Leda...)

A criterion of 2 mm thickness before pigging

Dispersed results
Which one to trust?

Experimental means

Flowloops equipped with pressure drop measurements, and sampling methods.

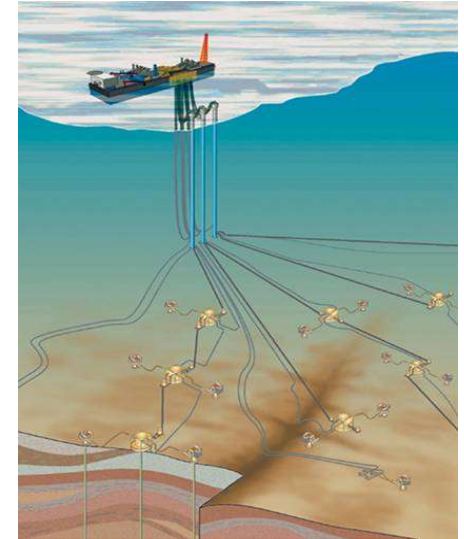
Tests under high temperature gradients (Representativeness?)

Field monitoring

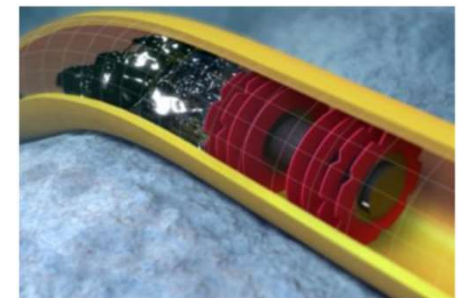
Only through pressure drop (too late?)

→ Pigging frequency optimized depending on the amount of materials scraped by the pig

No reliable real time monitoring of wax deposit thickness



Onshore / Offshore production lines



Pigging operation



REMAINING CHALLENGES

Responsible
oil and gas

● During **design** phase

A need for reliable **predictions** of
wax deposit

- To reduce safety margin
 - Optimized insulation thickness needed
 - Optimized remediation strategy

● During **production** phase

A need for reliable **estimates** of
wax deposit thickness

- To optimize production operations
 - Pigging frequencies
 - Chemical dosages

● Provide recommendations for Design phase

- Identify the predominant mechanisms in wax deposit growth
- Propose a characterization workflow that provide a reliable estimate of the input needed for predictive tools
- Obtain a database using a heavily instrumented pilot scale flowloop that can be compared to the results of predictive codes used by sponsors in single and multiphase flows
- Assess the efficiency of partial melting as a remediation technique

● Explore monitoring techniques for Production phase

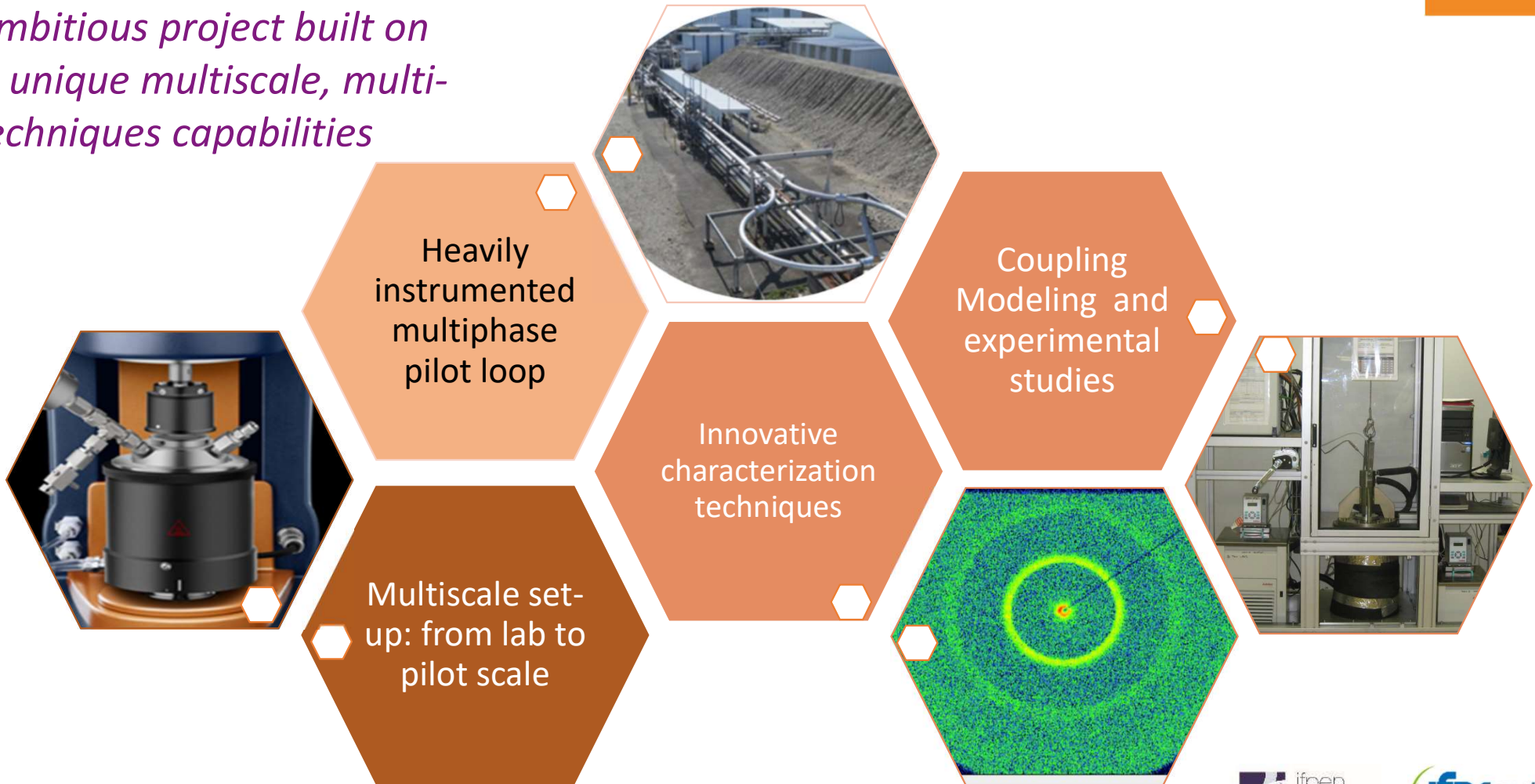
- Survey the literature and assess the most promising monitoring techniques for wax deposition detection
- Test a pilot loop prototype
- Assess the performance of specific new sensors in various flow conditions (single phase, multiphase)

RESPONSIBLE
OIL AND GASInnovative characterization means
Deposition mechanismsA case study on a real crude oil:
Experimental workflow from lab to pilot loopTest of monitoring (field oriented) and instrumentation
(flowloop) sensors*An ambitious program to tackle the whole
challenges of wax deposit*

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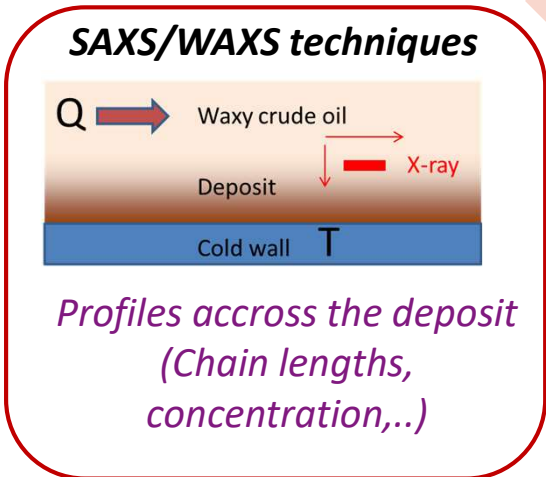
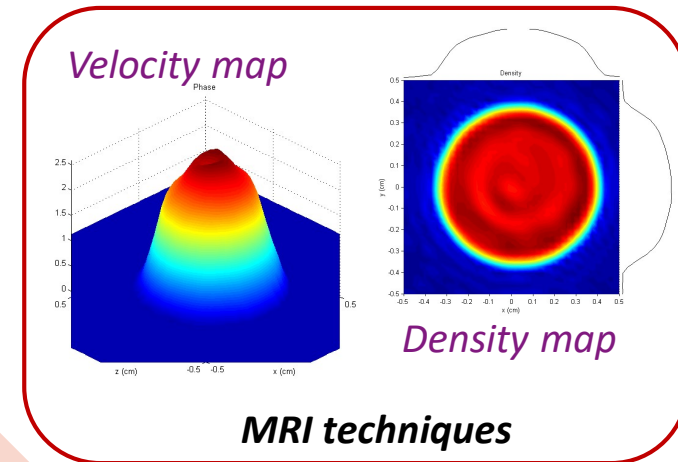
Responsible
oil and gas

*An ambitious project built on
IFPEN unique multiscale, multi-
techniques capabilities*



Updated Literature/Technology watch
modeling,
monitoring/detection,
characterization

Deposition mechanism
Theoretical study
with model fluids
(visualization set-up)



Deposit structure
Innovative
characterization
means (SAXS/
WAXS, MRI)

Remediation techniques (optional)
(Rheometer and
SAXS/WAXS)

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WP2 :A multiscale experimental workflow – a case study

Which tests to characterize the deposition mechanism?

A multi-scale experimental workflow



Lab scale: Crude oil* and deposits characterization

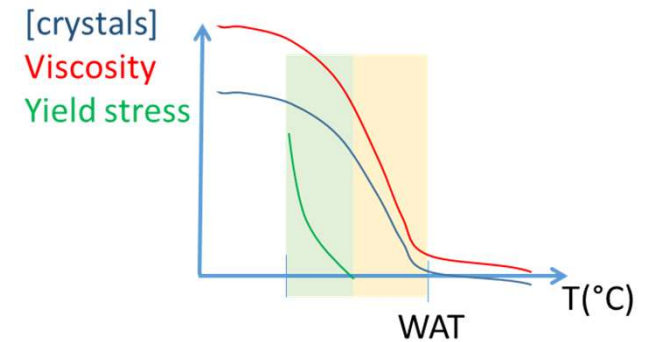
- WAT, solubility curve (DSC)
- Wax content (GC)
- Rheology (impact of solid wax crystals content on yield stress and viscosity)

*Crude oil sample provided by one of the sponsors



Middle-scale: Wax Deposit formation

- Controlled temperature gradient and shear rate
- Kinetics of the deposit growth
- Diffusion coefficient determination



Impact of experimental conditions on wax deposition

- Impact of gelation at the wall and of crystals in bulk
- Link between T_{wall} and deposit composition and rheology
- Tests at different T_{wall} between PP and WAT

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WP3 :Pilot scale: Lyre loop tests and tests of monitoring

A multi-scale experimental workflow



Lab scale: Crude oil and deposits characterization

inputs



Middle-scale: Wax Deposit formation

WP2
inputs



Pilot-scale: Lyre loop tests

- Single phase and multiphase flow conditions
- Real-time monitoring of wax deposit thickness
- Test a pilot loop prototype
- Performance of specific new sensors in various flow conditions (single phase, multiphase)
 - A Database to be compared with the predictions from modeling tools
- Assess partial melting as a remediation technique

WP3

Comparison

From Sponsors:
Available Predictive
tools
Olga
LEDAFlow
Michigan Wax
predictor...
Field data

Crude oil sample and chemicals
provided by sponsors

- A multiscale approach: from lab to pilot scale
 - Innovative characterization means to study the deposit microstructure and deposition mechanisms
 - Overlapping conditions for experiments with different techniques and scales
 - Well-chosen experimental conditions regarding the wall temperature gradient
- Open-minded approach regarding deposition mechanisms
- Building on existing softwares to define their domain of validity and optimal workflow
- Insight on most promising monitoring techniques
- Assess the efficiency of partial melting as a remediation technique

Innovating for energy

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