

Efficient Deepwater Upper Completion with Interwell's Inter Remote Shatter Valve

Date: Nov 2023
Region: Angola



Product Capabilities

- Minimises POB during operation
- Remotely activated from surface removing the need for intervention activities
- Seamless integration with other completion components
- Full bore ID after removal
- Tested in accordance with ISO 14310/14998 Vo

Challenge

We were approached by a Major African operator seeking to enhance the efficiency of their deep-water completion running sequence. In their existing process, one step involved testing the assembled completion string before landing the tubing hanger. Traditionally, they would deploy slickline to install a standing valve, conduct the pressure test, then run in again with slickline to retrieve the standing valve. This approach often led to delays in rigging up, setting, retrieving, and rigging down.

Solution

Interwell recommended utilising our Glass Plug technology and integrated a 580-833 Inter Remote Shatter Valve (IRSV) directly into the completion string, positioned above the production packer. The IRSV serves as a ISO14310/14998 Vo protective barrier during the installation of new completion strings, facilitating the setting of a completion packer and conducting pressure integrity tests on the tubing. This ensures the lower zones remain safeguarded while the upper completion installation is completed. The IRSV's remote actuation, guided by the provided pressure cycling chart, allows for the removal of the barrier without requiring additional intervention.

Value Created

Upon a successful pressure test of the completion string up to 5000psi, the IRSV was then cycled open by following the cycling chart provided, leaving behind a full bore I.D. through the IRSV body. It cycled open according to the procedure, allowing the completion running process to proceed – and all performed without Interwell personnel onboard.

Eliminating the need to rig up Slickline and perform intervention runs achieved a time saving of approximately 6 hours compared to the operator's previous most efficient operation, and over 24 hours compared to their least efficient. Additionally, this approach mitigates several HSE risks associated with well interventions - a crucial consideration for any operator.

