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(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DEPLOYING OPTICAL FIBER**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A technique is provided for utilizing optical fiber in a well environment. A well system is combined with a tube-in-tube system designed to protect one or more internal optical fibers. The tube-in-tube system has an entry at one end and a turn around at an opposite end to enable fluid flow between a flow passage within an inner tube and a flow passage within an annulus between the inner tube and a surrounding outer tube. An optical fiber is deployed in and protected by the tube-in-tube system.

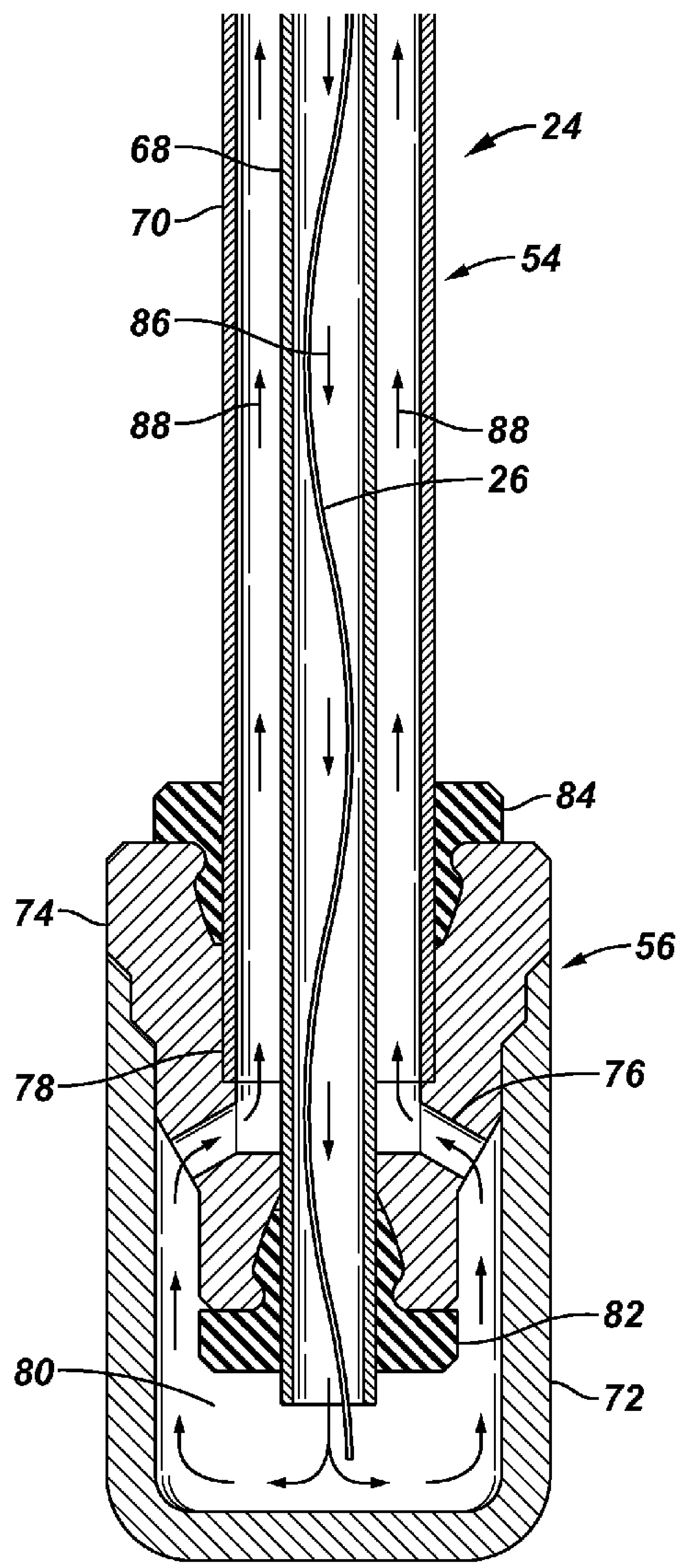


FIG. 1

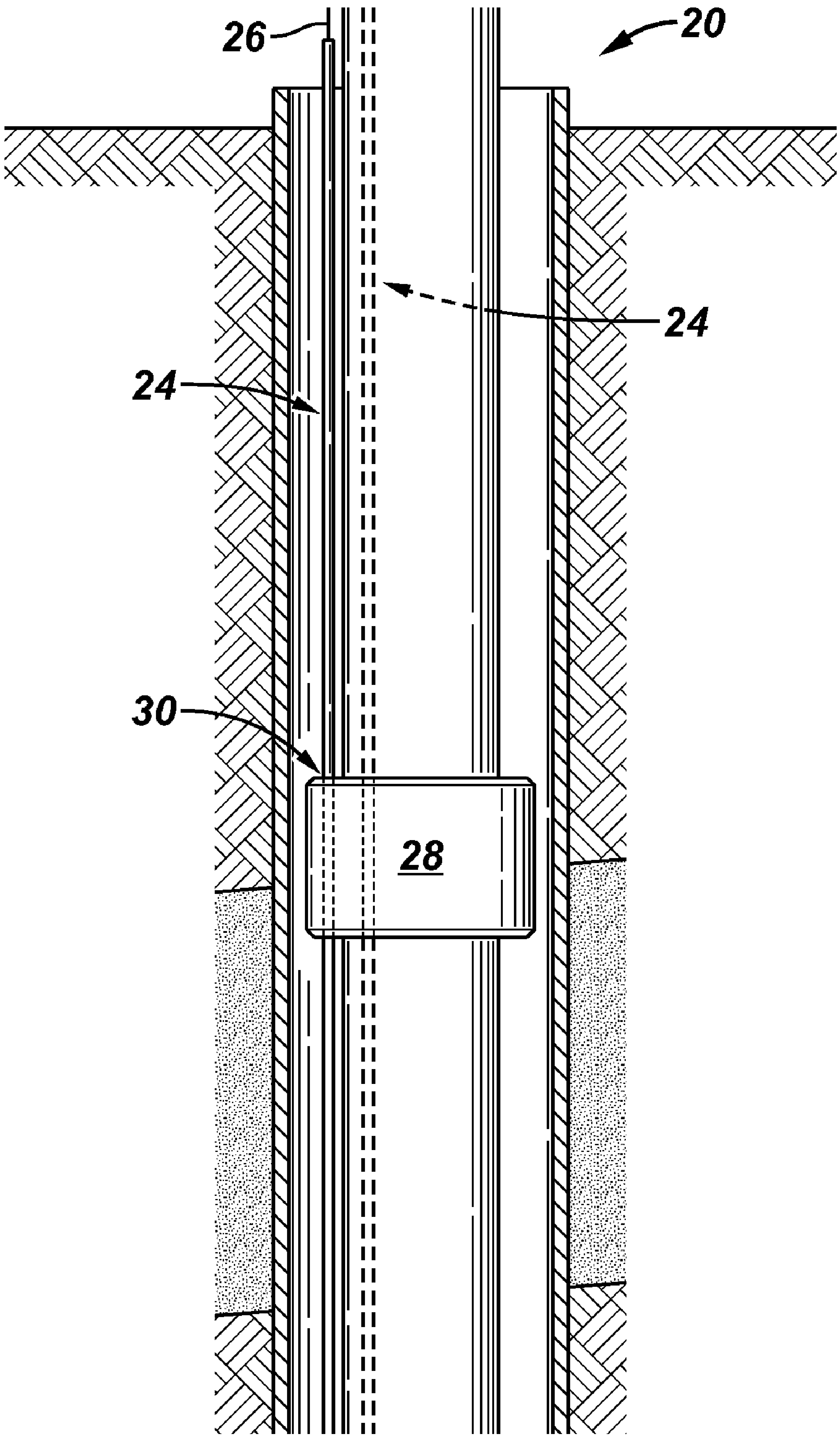


FIG. 2

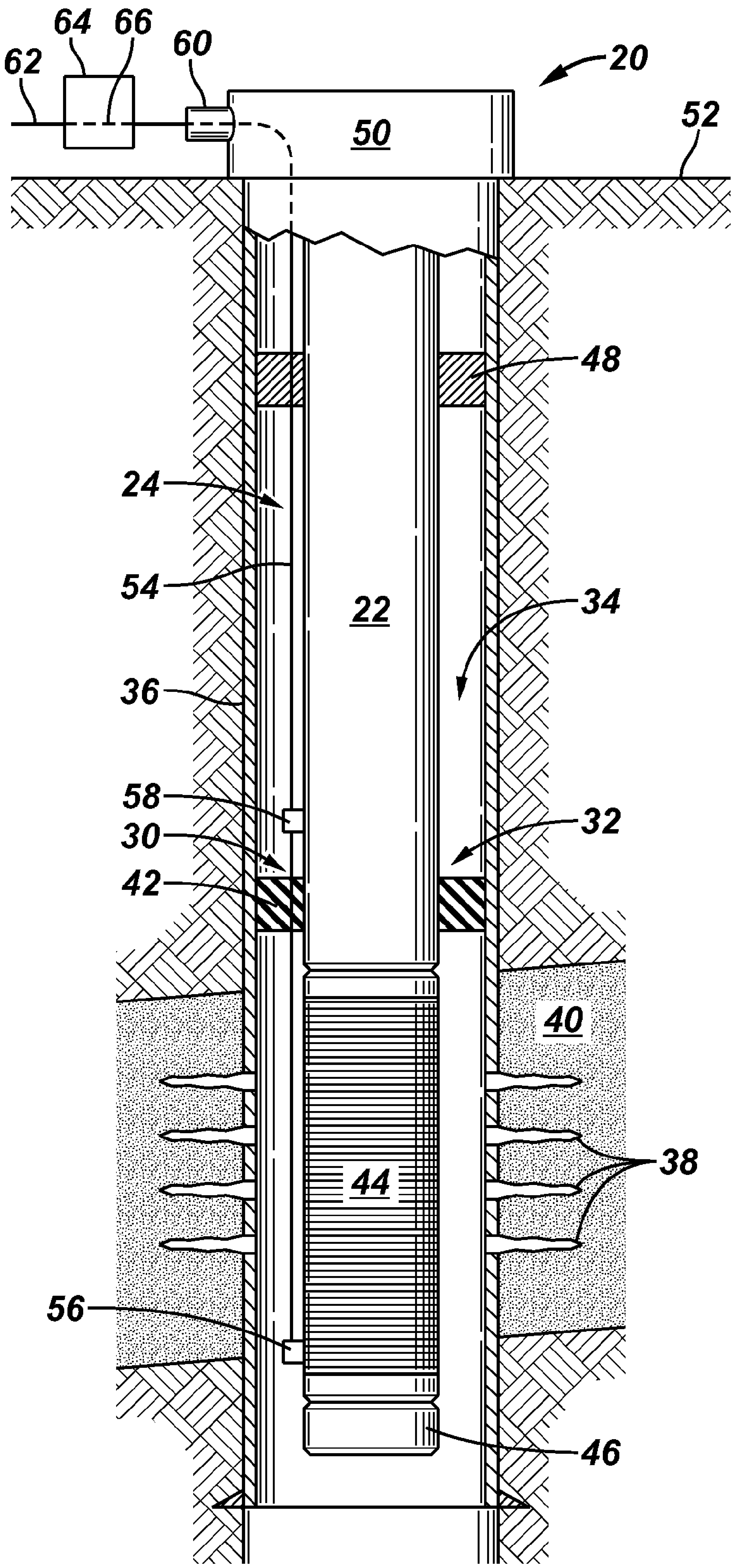


FIG. 3

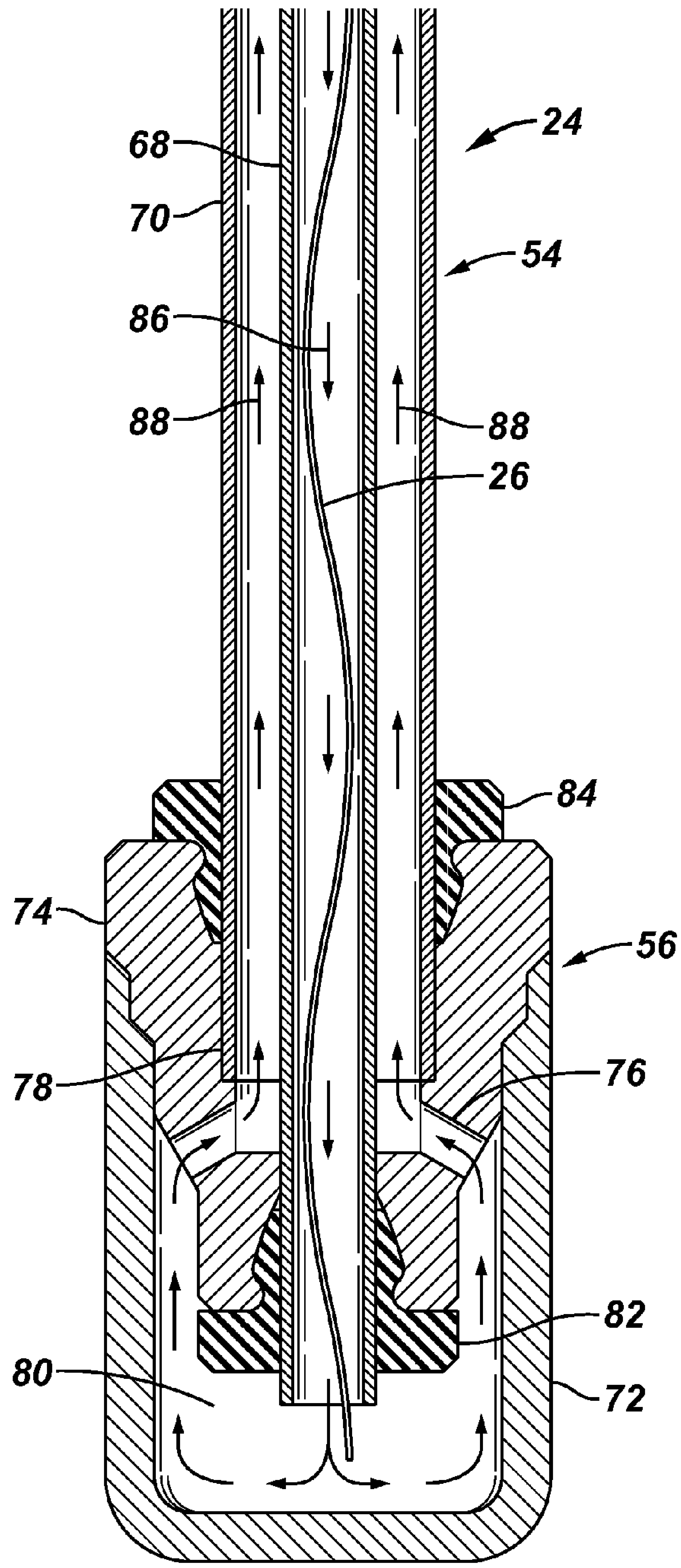


FIG. 4

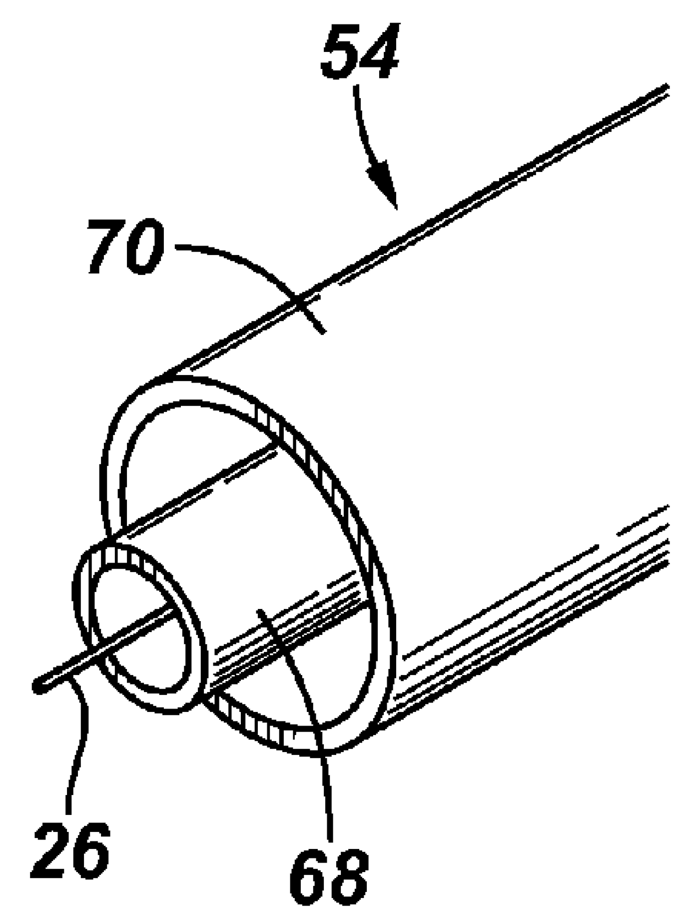


FIG. 5

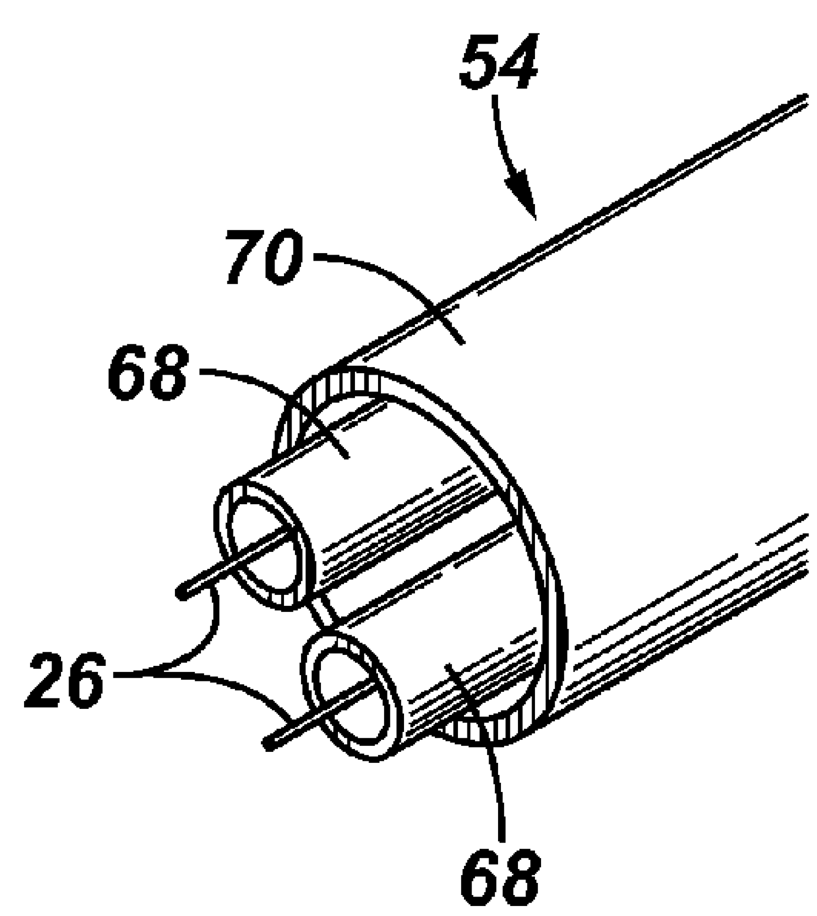


FIG. 6

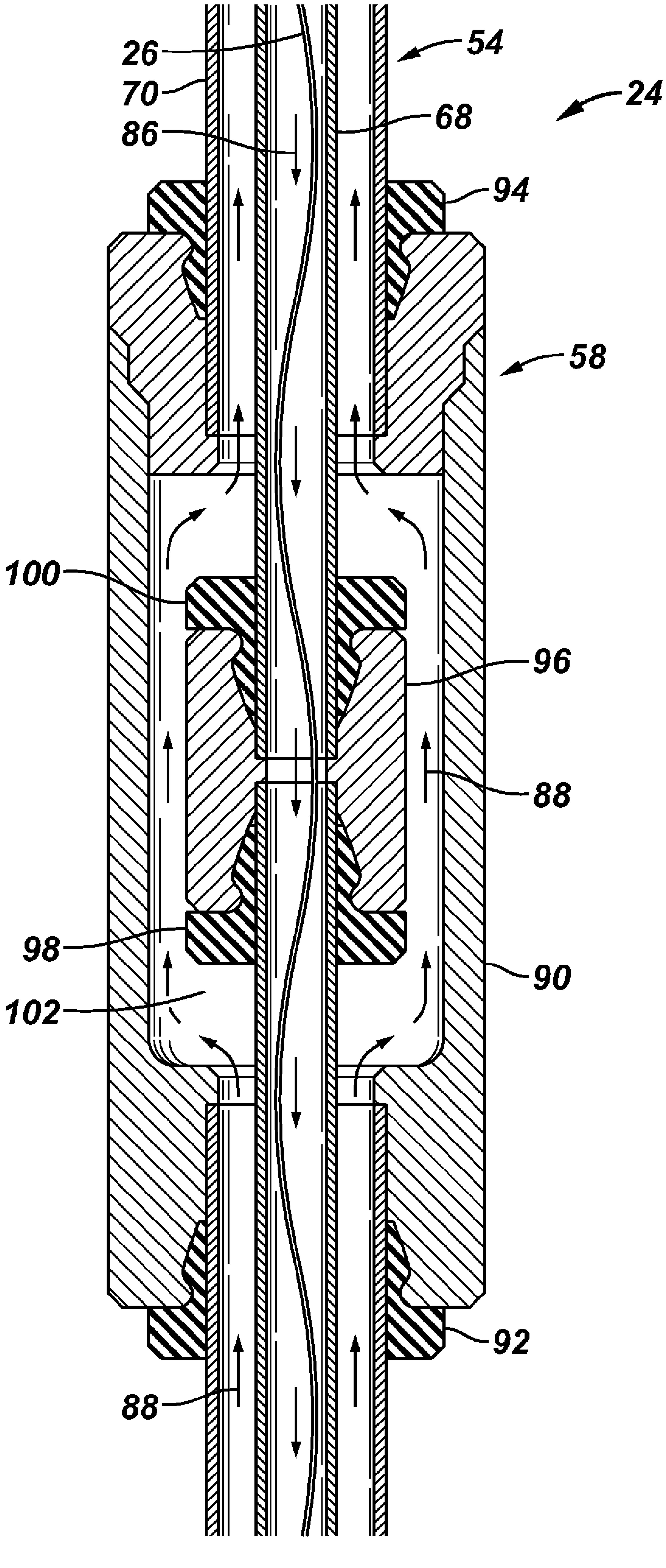
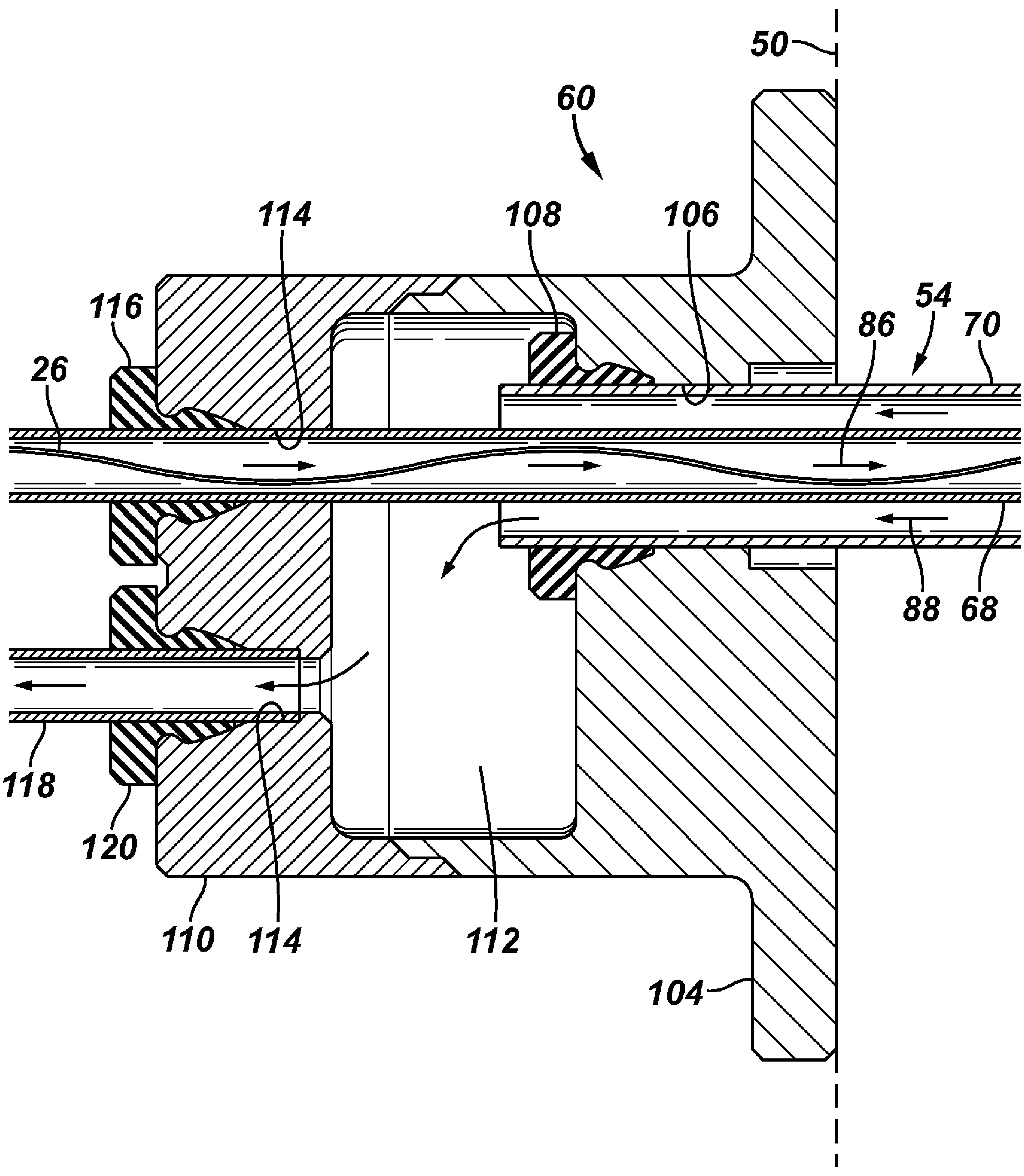


FIG. 7



SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DEPLOYING OPTICAL FIBER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a Continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 12/136,567, filed Jun. 10, 2008 entitled "System And Method For Deploying Optical Fiber" which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/047303, filed Apr. 23, 2008, incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Optical fibers are used for carrying signals in a variety of applications, including telephony applications. The optical fibers are installed into ducting by "blowing" the fiber through the ducting. Generally, the ducting is open on both ends to allow the fiber to be blown through the entire duct. In some well related applications, fluid drag forces also have been used to install fibers into individual control lines. However, well applications can create difficulties in deploying and retrieving optical fiber.

SUMMARY

[0003] In general, the present invention provides a system and method for utilizing optical fiber in a well environment. A well system is combined with a tube-in-tube system designed to protect one or more internal optical fibers. The tube-in-tube system has an entry at one end and a turn around at an opposite end to enable fluid flow between a flow passage within an inner tube and a flow passage created in the space between the inner tube and a surrounding outer tube. An optical fiber is deployed in and protected by the tube-in-tube system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] Certain embodiments of the invention will hereafter be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals denote like elements, and:

[0005] FIG. **1** is a schematic illustration of a well related system having a fiber optic system, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0006] FIG. **2** is a front elevation view of a specific example of a well system deployed in a wellbore with the fiber optic system, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0007] FIG. **3** is a view of one example of a turn around used in the fiber optic system illustrated in FIG. **1**, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0008] FIG. **4** is a partial, orthogonal view of one example of a tube-in-tube arrangement used in the fiber optic system illustrated in FIG. **1**, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0009] FIG. **5** is a partial, orthogonal view of another example of a tube-in-tube arrangement used in the fiber optic system illustrated in FIG. **1**, according to an alternate embodiment of the present invention;

[0010] FIG. **6** is a view of one example of a splice that can be used in the fiber optic system, according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

[0011] FIG. **7** is a view of one example of a well head outlet that can be used in the well system illustrated in FIG. **2**, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] In the following description, numerous details are set forth to provide an understanding of the present invention. However, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these details and that numerous variations or modifications from the described embodiments may be possible.

[0013] The present invention generally relates to a system and method for utilizing and protecting optical fibers in a variety of well related applications. For example, a tube-in-tube technology enables fiber optic deployment and replacement via fluid pumping. The use of the tube-in-tube technology provides a single tubular form that reduces the number of hardware penetrations in many applications while providing greater protection to the optical fiber.

[0014] The technique can be used in well related applications with many types of equipment. For example, the fiber optic protection system can be used in combination with various tubular well components, including wellbores, well completions, pipelines, flowlines, risers and other well related equipment. Additionally, the unique design enables deployment and retrieval of a fiber optic line when access is only available at one end of the system. In many applications, the fiber optic line can be deployed and/or retrieved via the use of fluid that may be pumped to create fluid drag forces. Similarly, an inner tube of the tube-in-tube arrangement can be deployed and/or retrieved via fluid drag forces in at least some well related applications. The optical fibers can be deployed independently, in groups, and/or as pre-fabricated cable.

[0015] With respect to protection, the tube-in-tube technique not only provides physical protection but also provides multiple barriers against the influx of hydrogen. Hydrogen can attack and cause deterioration of fiber optic lines, but the dual walls of the tube-in-tube technology help block the hydrogen. Additionally, fluid can be circulated through the tube-in-tube structure to expel unwanted gases, e.g. hydrogen gases, which could otherwise degrade the internal fiber optic line.

[0016] Referring generally to FIG. **1**, a well system **20** is illustrated according to one embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, well system **20** comprises a tubular well component **22** and a fiber optic line protection system **24** for protecting one or more fiber optic lines **26** which may comprise optical fibers and/or optical fiber cable. In this example, the protection system **24** comprises a tube-in-tube system that provides a plurality of fluid flow paths as well as providing fiber optic line protection against physical damage and deleterious fluids. Well system **20** also may comprise other well related hardware **28**, and the design of protection system **24** enables passage through hardware **28** with a single penetration **30**.

[0017] Tubular well component **22** may comprise a variety of well related components, depending on the specific application utilizing fiber optic line **26**. For example, tubular well component **22** may comprise a well completion, a wellbore tubular, a pipeline, a flowline, a riser, or another type of well related component. The tube-in-tube protection system **24** can be positioned along tubular well component **22** in a variety of ways depending on the application. For example, system **24** can be deployed across a well completion, behind a well completion, across one or more subterranean reservoirs, or as a free hanging member from a surface exit of a well. In other embodiments, system **24** can be deployed along an exterior, inside, or across a pipeline, flowline or riser. As illustrated in FIG. **1**, for example, the protection system **24** is deployed along the exterior of tubular well component **22**. However, the protection system **24** also can be deployed within tubular well component **22**, as indicated by dashed lines.

[0018] In FIG. **2**, one example of well system **20** is illustrated as constructed for use in a wellbore environment. In this example, tubular well component **22** comprises a tubing string having a well completion **32** deployed in a wellbore **34**. In some embodiments, wellbore **34** is lined with a wellbore casing having perforations **38** that allow communication between wellbore **34** and a surrounding formation **40**.

[0019] Although well completion **32** may be constructed with a variety of components and configurations, the illustrated embodiment is provided as an example and comprises a packer **42**, a perforated tubing section **44**, and a tubing bullnose **46**. The perforated tubing section **44** enables communication between wellbore **34** and an interior of well completion **32**. In the embodiment illustrated, protection system **24** comprises a tube-in-tube system that extends through packer **42** via single penetration **30**. The overall well system **20** also may comprise a variety of components and configurations, including, for example, a hangar **48** and a well head **50**. In this example, tubular well component **22** is suspended by hangar **48** and extends downwardly into wellbore **34** from well head **50**. Well head **50** may be positioned at a surface location **52**.

[0020] Similarly, protection system **24** may comprise a variety of components and may be arranged in various configurations. In the embodiment illustrated, protection system **24** comprises tubes or conduits **54** that extend downwardly along tubular well component **22** to a fluid turn around **56**. The system **24** also may comprise one or more splices **58** for splicing sections of tubing together while maintaining the pressure integrity of the tubing **54**. In the example illustrated, tubing **54** encloses fiber optic line **26** and is routed through both packer **42**, via single penetration **30**, and through hangar **48** via another single penetration **30**. The tubing **54** and enclosed fiber optic line pass through well head **50** and out through a well head outlet **60**. Outside of well head **50**, the fiber optic line **26** can be joined with a surface cable **62** in a junction box **64** via a junction **66**. The junction box **64** also may comprise pressure seals used to seal the fiber optic line **26** to the tubing **54** containing the fiber optic line.

[0021] In FIG. **3**, one example of fluid turn around **56** is illustrated. Fluid turn around **56** is connected to a distal end of tubing **54** and is used to sealingly lock together an inner tube **68** and an outer tube **70**. (See also FIG. **4**). The fluid turn around **56** anchors the inner tube **68** and the outer tube **70** at one end while allowing fluid flow between the inner tube and the outer tube. The fluid turn around **56** also is designed to maintain pressure integrity with respect to the surrounding environment.

[0022] As illustrated in FIG. **3**, one embodiment of fluid turn around **56** comprises an outer housing **72** connected and sealed to an inner structure **74** having crossover flow passages **76**. Inner structure **74** also comprises a recessed portion **78** sized to receive outer tube **70**, as illustrated. Inner tube **68** extends through structure **74** into fluid communication with a cavity **80** formed between outer housing **72** and inner structure **74**. The inner structure **74** is sealed against inner tube **68** by a seal member **82** on one side of crossover flow passages **76**, and inner structure **74** is sealed against outer tube **70** by a seal member **84** on an opposite side of passages **76**. Seal members **82**, **84** may be elastomeric or may be metallic, e.g. metallic ferrules, to form metal-to-metal seals.

[0023] Because fluid turn around **56** is sealed with respect to inner tube **68** and outer tube **70**, fluid can be flowed along flow passages within inner tube **68** and within outer tube **70** without being affected by surrounding fluid. For example, fluid can be flowed down through inner tube **68** along an inner tube flow passage, as represented by arrows **86**. The fluid is discharged from inner tube **68** into cavity **80** and directed upwardly through crossover flow passages **76** and into an outer tube flow passage, as represented by arrows **88**. The fluid can then be returned to, for example, a surface location. In the embodiment illustrated, the outer tube flow passage, represented by arrows **88**, comprises an annulus formed between inner tube **68** and outer tube **70**.

[0024] The flow of fluid down through inner tube **68** can be used to deploy fiber optic line **26**, e.g. an optical fiber, as illustrated. The flowing fluid carries or drags the fiber optic line down through inner tube **68**. Retrieval of the fiber optic line **26** can be achieved simply by reversing the direction of flow and flowing fluid down through outer tube **70** along flow passage **88**, out through crossover flow passages **76**, through cavity **80**, and up through inner tube flow passage **86**. It should be noted that in other applications, the flow of fluid along passages **86**, **88** can be used to deploy fiber optic line into the annulus between inner tube **68** and outer tube **70**. In some applications, the fiber optic line may be deployed along both inner tube flow passage **86** and outer tube flow passage **88** as a single optical fiber loop or as separate optical fibers.

[0025] Referring again to FIG. **4**, tubing **54** may be formed in various configurations depending on the specific well application. In the embodiment illustrated, for example, the single inner tube **68** is deployed within the outer tube **70**, and fiber optic line **26** is protected within the inner tube **68**. In alternate embodiments, the inner tube **68** may protect a plurality of fiber optic lines **26**, or a plurality of inner tubes **68** can be used to protect a plurality of fiber optic lines **26**, as illustrated in FIG. **5**. Additional or alternate fiber optic lines also can be routed along the space between the one or more inner tubes **68** and the surrounding outer tube **70**. In many applications, outer tube **70** and inner tube **68** are relatively small in diameter. By way of example, outer tube **70** may be constructed with a diameter of about 1 inch or less and often 0.25 inch or less, and inner tube **68** may be constructed with a diameter of 0.125 inch or less. The size of the inner tube **68** allows deployment of the inner tube **68** within outer tube **70** via fluid drag forces, at least in some applications.

[0026] In FIG. **6**, one embodiment of splice **58** is illustrated. In this embodiment, splice **58** is used to splice sections of inner tube **68** and sections of outer tube **70**. The splice is formed in a sealed manner to prevent commingling of the fluid flowing along flow passages **86** and **88** with each other or with the surrounding environmental fluid. Splice **58** can be formed with a variety of components and configurations depending on the well environment and the configuration of overall protection system **24**.

[0027] As illustrated, splice **58** comprises an outer housing **90** that is sealingly engaged with sections of outer tube **70** via seal members **92** and **94**. An inner splice structure **96** is used to sealingly engage sections of inner tube **68** via a lower seal member **98** and an upper seal member **100**. Seal members **92**, **94**, **98**, **100** may be elastomeric or may be metallic, e.g. metallic ferrules, to form metal-to-metal seals. Inner splice structure **96** is sized to fit within an internal cavity **102** of outer housing **90** in a manner that allows fluid flow past inner splice structure **96** between the inner splice structure and the surrounding outer housing **90**. Fluid flow along inner tube flow passage **86** can freely move through the sections of inner tube **68** and through inner splice structure **96**. The flow along outer tube flow passage **88** can freely move within outer tube **70** along the exterior of inner tube **68** and through splice **58** via the internal cavity **102** formed between inner splice structure **96** and outer housing **90**. The splice **58** enables sections of tubes **68**, **70** to be connected and anchored in place while maintaining pressure integrity with respect to each fluid flow path.

[0028] Referring generally to FIG. **7**, one example of well head **50** and well head outlet **60** is illustrated. The well head outlet **60** enables tubes **68** and **70** to pass through the well head **50** while maintaining the pressure integrity of the well. The outlet **60** also enables separation of each flow passage, e.g. flow passage **86** or **88**, from an individual tube into multiple flow access points while anchoring the flow tubes **68** and **70** in place. The well head outlet **60** also can be used to isolate each tube **68**, **70** separately and, in some applications, to provide a pressure seal with respect to the fiber optic line **26** once the fiber optic line is installed.

[0029] In the illustrated embodiment, well head outlet **60** comprises a flange **104** by which the well head outlet **60** is connected to the main structure of well head **50**. The flange **104** comprises a passage **106** sized to receive outer tube **70** and to form a seal with outer tube **70** via a seal member **108**. The well head outlet **60** further comprises an exterior housing **110** that is joined with flange **104** to form a cavity **112**. Outer tube **70** is in fluid communication with cavity **112** and either discharges fluid into cavity **112** or receives fluid from cavity **112**.

[0030] Housing **110** further comprises a plurality of passages **114** for receiving tubing through which fluid flow is conducted. For example, inner tube **68** may extend through one of the passages **114** while being sealed to housing **110** via a seal member **116**. Another passage **114** may receive a tubing **118** sealed to housing **110** via a seal member **120**. In the illustrated embodiment, cavity **112** provides a fluid link between tubing **118** and outer tube **70**. Accordingly, fiber optic line **26** can be flowed into inner tube **68** through well head outlet **60** and through protection system **24**. The returning fluid can be routed along the outer tube flow passage **88**, out through cavity **112**, and through tubing **118**. Retrieval of fiber opic line **26** can be achieved by reversing the direction of fluid flow.

[0031] The structure, size, and component configuration selected to construct fluid turn around **56**, splice **58**, and well head outlet **60** can vary from one application to another. Similarly, the overall configuration of protection system **24** can change and be adapted according to the environment and types of well systems with which it is utilized. Regardless of the specific form, however, the protection system **24** is designed to provide simple hydraulic connections that allow rapid make-up, and to require no fiber splices during rig time. The tube-in-tube structure provides a compact solution in which one main conduit or outer tube is employed so as to have a minimal effect on hardware installation. For example, only a single feed through port is required at completion hardware such as packer **42**.

[0032] Use of the tube-in-tube structure also allows fiber optic line **26** to be deployed or removed without requiring a work over rig. The optical fibers or fiber optic cable is simply deployed and retrieved by fluid flow in a first direction or a reverse direction. Fluid flow induced deployment and retrieval enables use of a continuous line of optical fiber from a surface location to a distal end of the protection system. Accordingly, the potential for signal losses and for breakage is reduced by avoiding fiber splices. Neutral fluids also can be used to purge inner tube **68** and outer tube **70**, thereby extending the life of the optical fibers.

[0033] The tube-in-tube structure not only provides physical protection but it also protects the fiber optic line **26** by providing an additional hydrogen barrier. The additional hydrogen barrier slows the rate at which hydrogen migrates to the fiber optic line, thus prolonging the life of the system. The normal process for hydrogen to diffuse through metal is in the form of atomic hydrogen that results from the breakup of H_2 molecules during corrosion. However, once the hydrogen diffuses through the outer tube **70** the H_2 molecules normally re-form and must once again dissociate to penetrate inner tube **68**. Accordingly, the tube-in-tube structure provides a redundant hydrogen barrier. The structure also provides opportunities for the hydrogen to migrate to the surface and/or to be removed by circulating fluid through flow passages **86**, **88** to flush hydrogen from the system.

[0034] Although only a few embodiments of the present invention have been described in detail above, those of ordinary skill in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible without materially departing from the teachings of this invention. Such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of this invention as defined in the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method, comprising:

deploying an optical fiber along a tubular for flowing a hydrocarbon based fluid;

positioning the optical fiber within an inner tube;

protecting the inner tube and the optical fiber with an outer tube surrounding the inner tube; and

using a fluid to move the optical fiber through the inner tube.

2. The method as recited in claim **1**, wherein using comprises providing access to the inner tube at only one end of the inner tube.

3. The method as recited in claim **1**, wherein deploying comprises deploying the optical fiber through wellbore hardware with only a single penetration.

4. The method as recited in claim **1**, wherein using comprises pumping the fluid through the inner tube, through a turn around, and through the outer tube external to the inner tube.

5. The method as recited in claim **1**, wherein positioning comprises positioning a plurality of optical fibers in a plurality of inner tubes.

6. The method as recited in claim **1**, further comprising placing a splice along the inner tube and the outer tube while maintaining pressure integrity along both a flow path within the inner tube and a flow path along the annulus between the inner tube and the outer tube.

7. The method as recited in claim **1**, further comprising routing the inner tube and the outer tube through a well head outlet.

8. A system, comprising:

a well system;

a tube-in-tube system disposed along the well system, the tube-in-tube system having an entry at one end and a turn around at an opposite end; and

an optical fiber deployed in the tube-in-tube system.

9. The system as recited in claim **8**, wherein the well system comprises a completion system deployed in a wellbore.

10. The system as recited in claim **8**, wherein the tube-in-tube system comprises an inner tube within an outer tube, further wherein the optical fiber extends through at least one of the inner tube and the outer tube.

11. The system as recited in claim **8**, wherein a fluid is circulated between a first flow passage through the inner tube and a second flow passage along an annulus between the inner tube and the outer tube.

12. The system as recited in claim **8**, wherein the tube-in-tube system further comprises a splice.

13. A method, comprising:

placing an inner optical fiber tube within an outer tube to create an inner flow path through the inner tube and an outer flow path between the inner tube and the outer tube;

connecting the inner flow path with the outer flow path;

isolating the inner flow path and the outer flow path from the surrounding environment; and

deploying an optical fiber by circulating a fluid along the inner flow path and the outer flow path.

14. The method as recited in claim **13**, further comprising retrieving the optical fiber by reversing circulation of the fluid.

15. The method as recited in claim **13**, wherein connecting comprises connecting the inner flow path and the outer flow path with a turn around positioned downhole in a wellbore.

16. The method as recited in claim **13**, further comprising separately routing the inner flow path and the outer flow path through a well head.

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