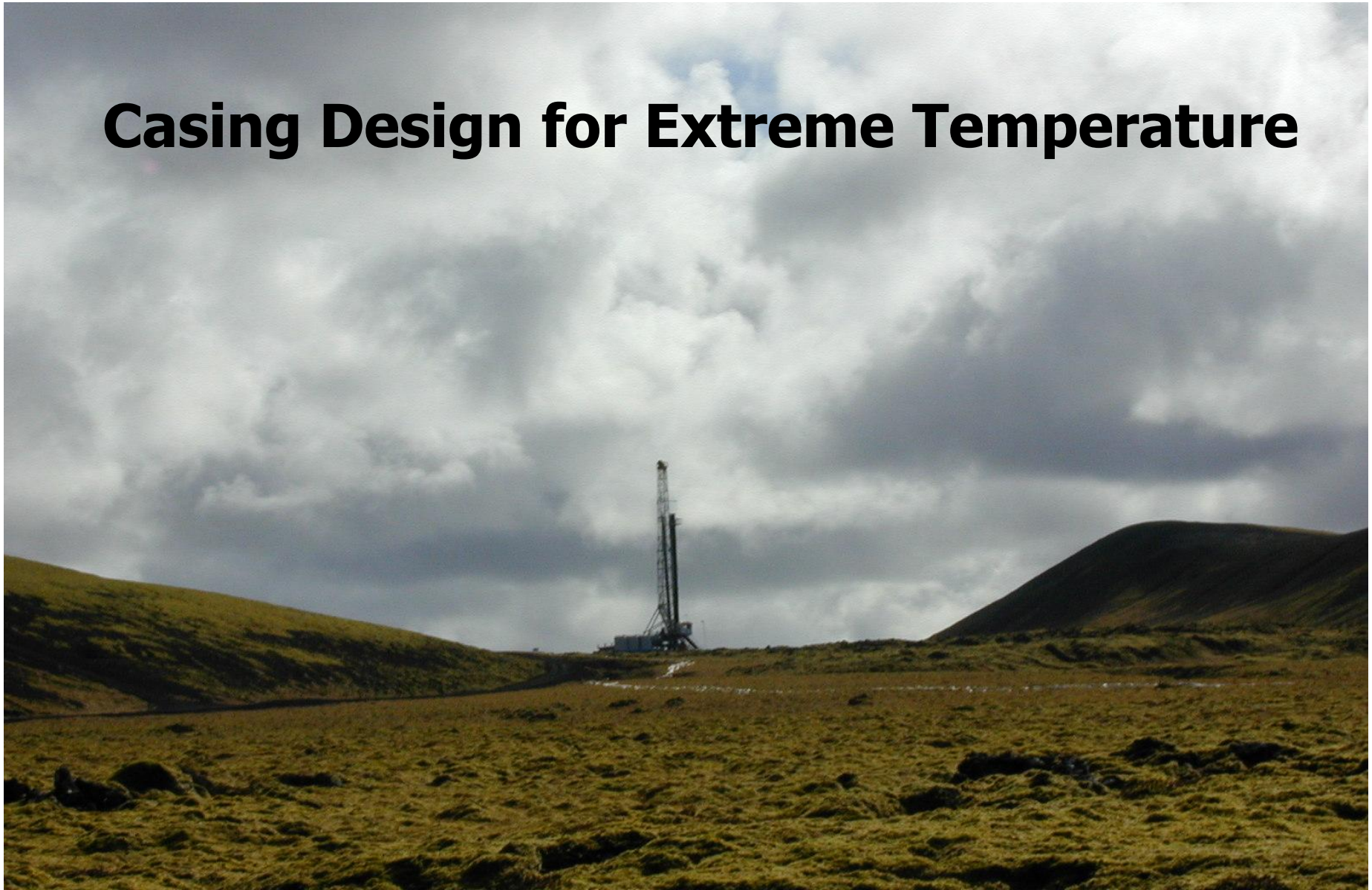


Casing Design for Extreme Temperature



Matthías Matthíasson and Kristinn Ingason

Basic assumptions

- The hole will be cased off down to the critical point
- Bottom Hole Temperature **max 550 C**
- Bottom Hole Pressure **max 26,7 MPa**
- ASME and ASA codes or standards has to be “intertwine” into API standards
- The well shall be “safe” in flowing and closed conditions

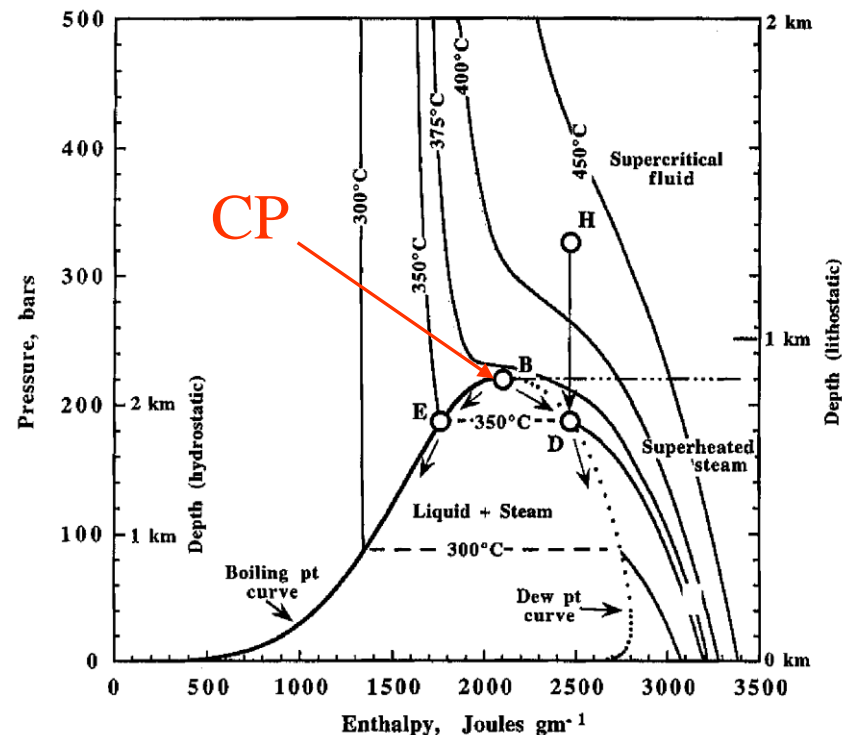
Critical Point (CP)

CP represents the highest temperature and pressure at which the substance can exist as a vapour and liquid in equilibrium.

CP for water:

$$T_C = 374\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$P_C = 22,1\text{ MPa}$$



Temperature and pressure assumptions above CP

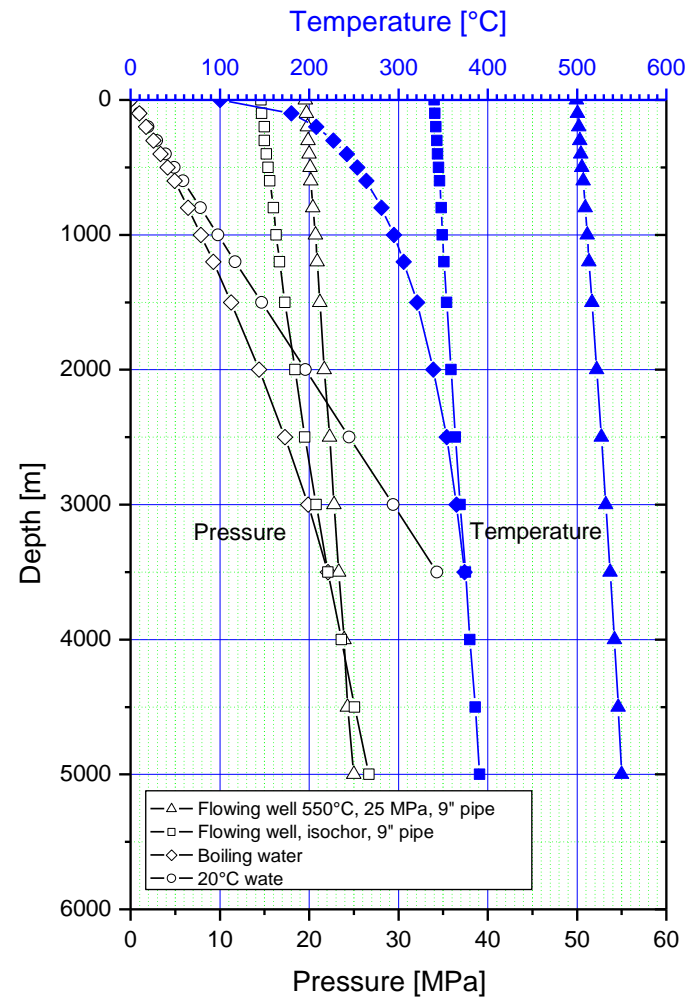
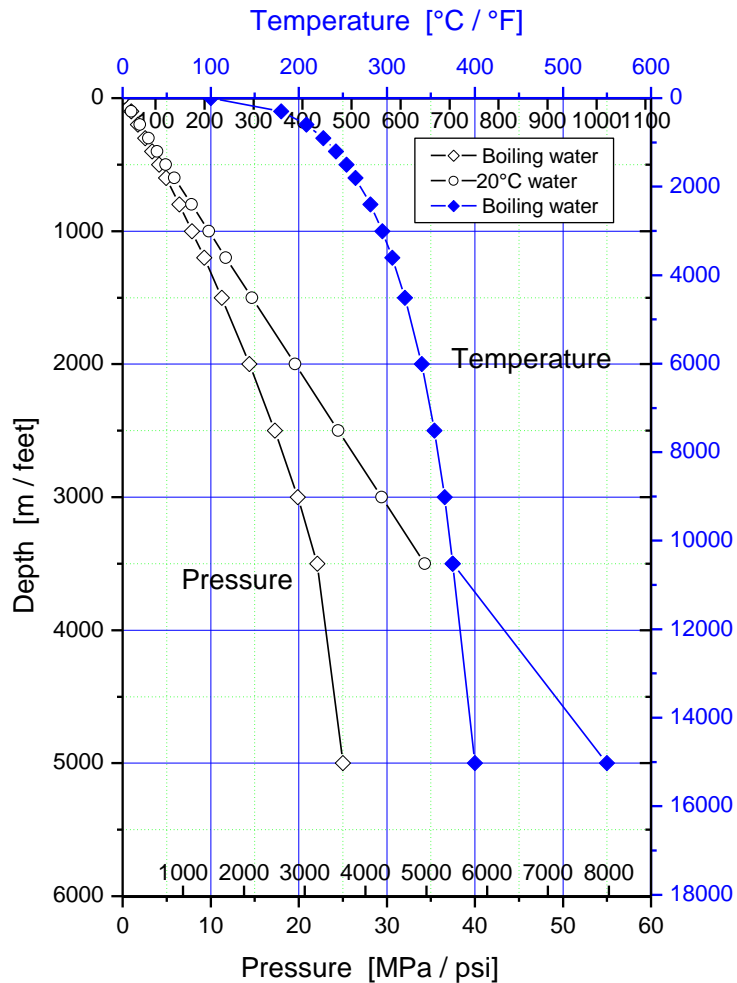
- Boiling point curve to CP (3400 – 3500 m)
- Hydrostatic conditions to CP

below CP

- Temperature will increase by 100 °C/km
or
- Constant density with depth (Icochor)

Reservoir temperature and pressure

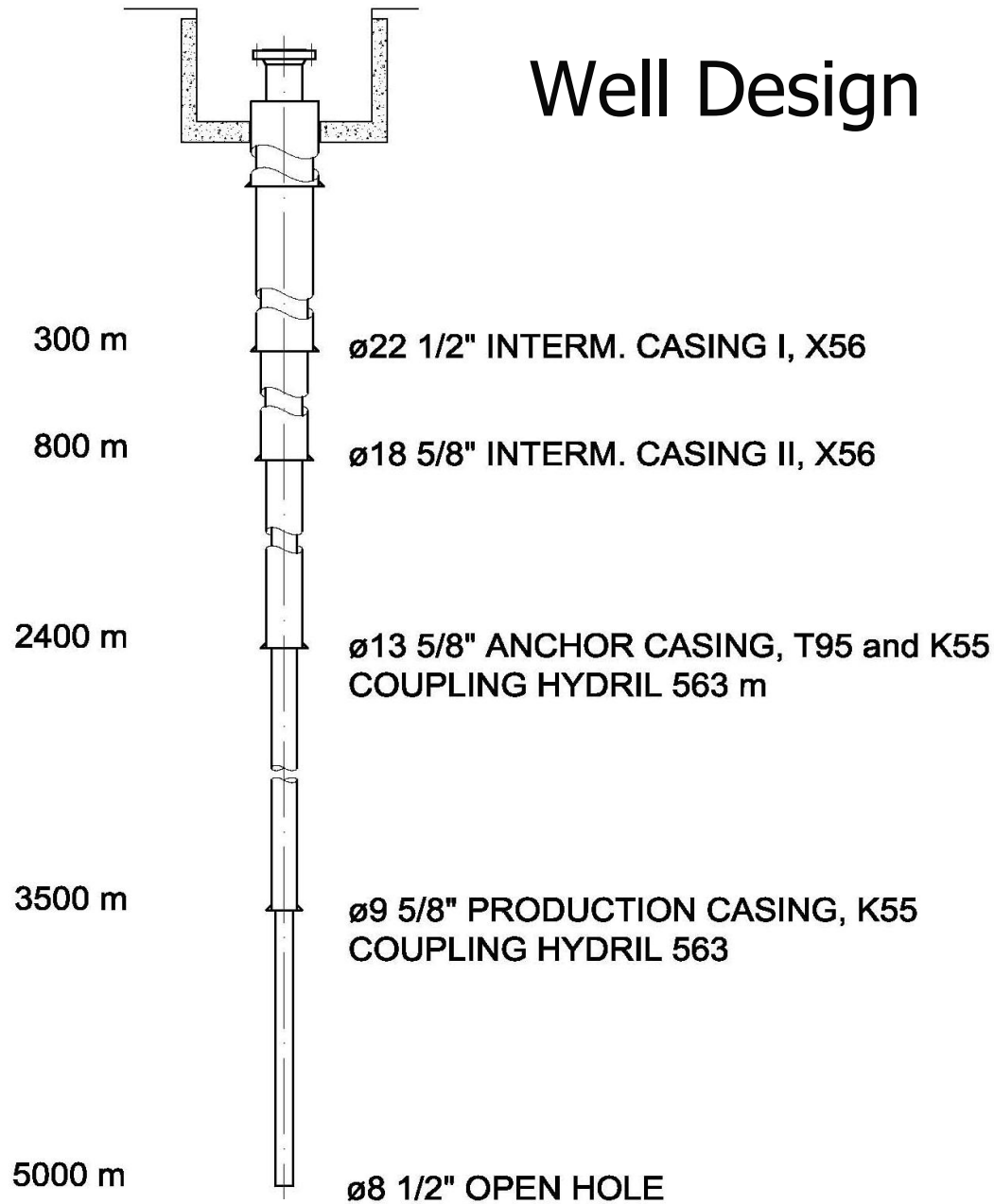
Static and Flowing



Design conditions

- Basic parameters at wellhead
 - Flowing well:
 - $T = 500^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $P = 19,5 \text{ MPa}$ (Linear)
 - $T = 340^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $P = 14,5 \text{ MPa}$ (Isochor)
 - Closed well:
 - $T = 400^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $P = 22 \text{ MPa}$
 - $T = 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $P = 26.7 \text{ MPa}$

Well Design



Conclusions

Diameter:

- $\varnothing 13 \frac{5}{8}''$, 88,2 lbs/ft for top 300 m of anchor casing
- $\varnothing 13 \frac{3}{8}''$, 72,0 lbs/ft for 300 to 2400 m of anchor casing
- $\varnothing 9 \frac{5}{8}''$, 53,5 lbs/ft production casing

Casing materials:

- T-95 type 1 and K-55 for anchor casing
- K-55 for production casing

Casing connections:

- Hydril 563 (coupling and thread)

Wellhead flange:

- $\varnothing 10''$ ANSI, Class 2500 (material group 1.9, ANSI B16.5)

Wellhead master valve:

- $\varnothing 10''$ ANSI, Class 2500 (material group 1.9, ANSI B16.34)

Stress Calculations

axially σ_z ; tangentially σ_t ; radially σ_r

$$\sigma_z = \frac{P_m A_p}{A_r}, \quad \sigma_t = \frac{P_m D_i}{2t}, \quad \sigma_r = -\frac{P_m}{2},$$

Internal overpressure P_m (MPa)

Internal pipe area A_p , (mm²)

Cross-sectional area of pipe wall A_r (mm²)

Internal pipe diameter D_i (mm)

Pipe wall thickness t (mm).

Stress Intensity

Permissible stress levels:

$$S_1 = | \sigma_z - \sigma_t |; \quad S_2 = | \sigma_t - \sigma_r |; \quad S_3 = | \sigma_r - \sigma_z |$$

stress intensity S

$$S = \max(S_1, S_2, S_3)$$

Allowable Stress

$$S_m = \min \left[\frac{2}{3} S_Y, \frac{2}{3} S_Y R_Y, \frac{1}{3} S_T, \frac{1}{3} S_T R_T \right]$$

S_Y = minimum yield strength at room temperature

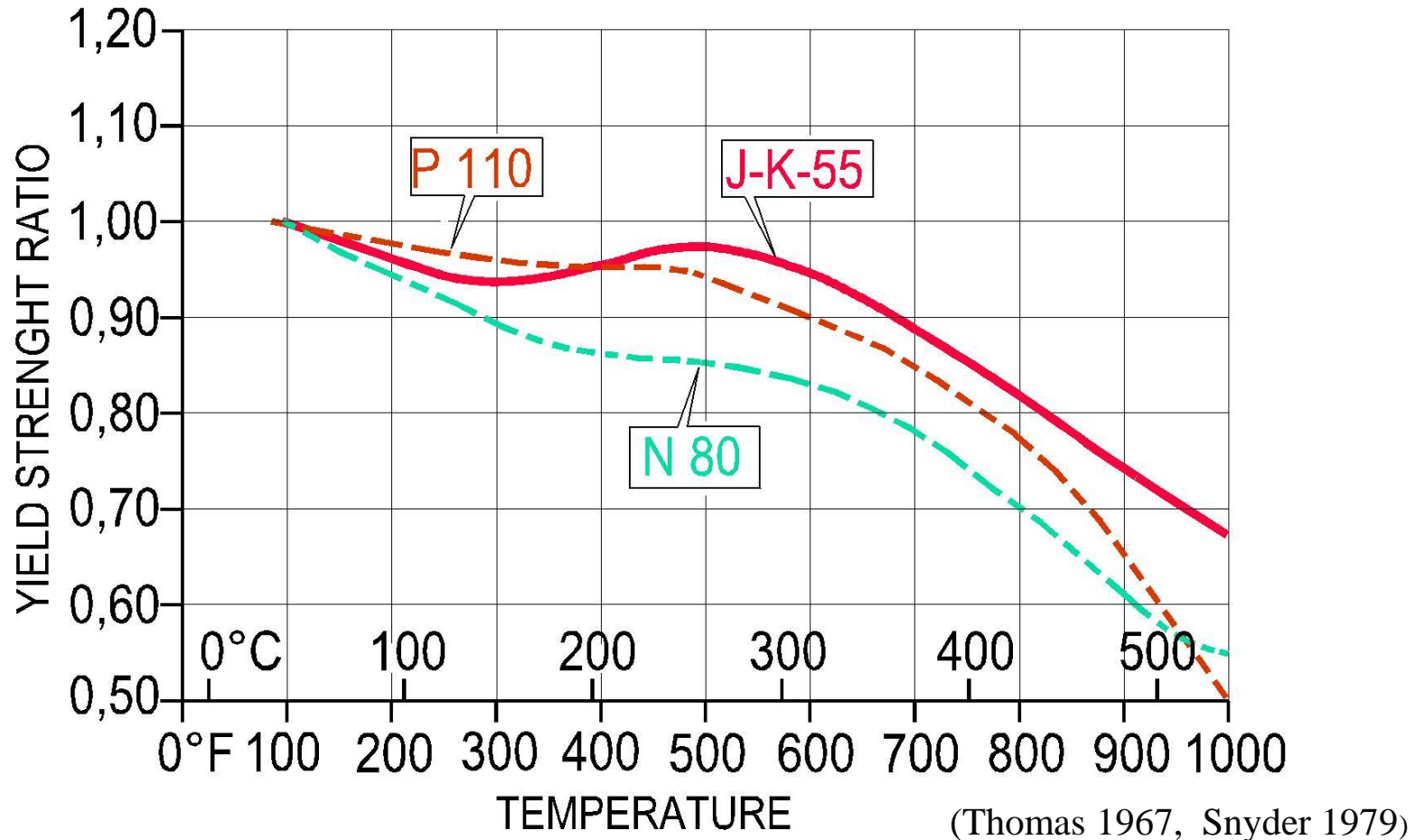
S_T = minimum tensile strength at room temperature

R_Y and R_T are the ratios of minimum yield strength and minimum tensile strength at working temperature to room temperature respectively.

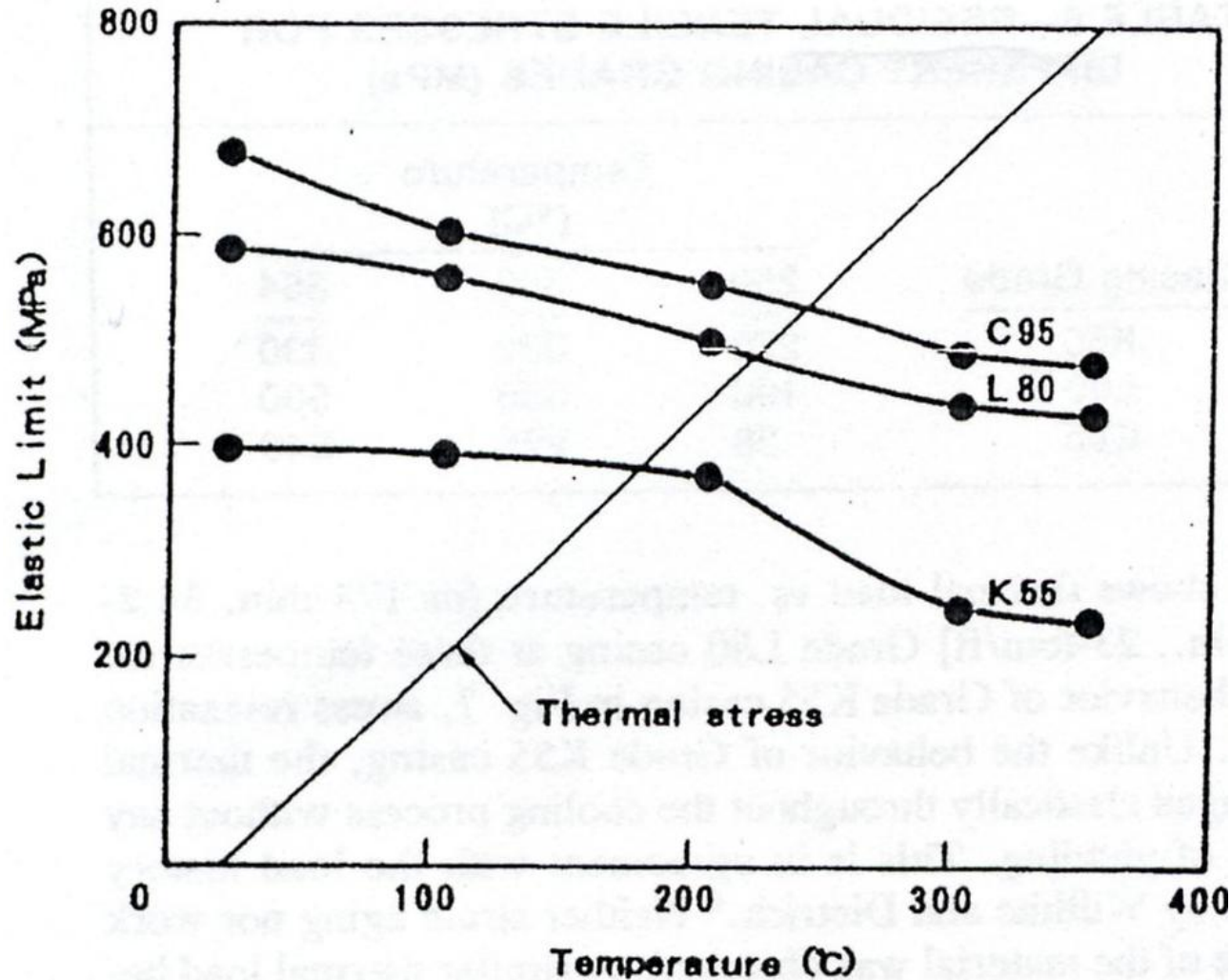
Stress Intensity < Allowable Stress

$$S < S_m$$

Casing material at elevated temperature

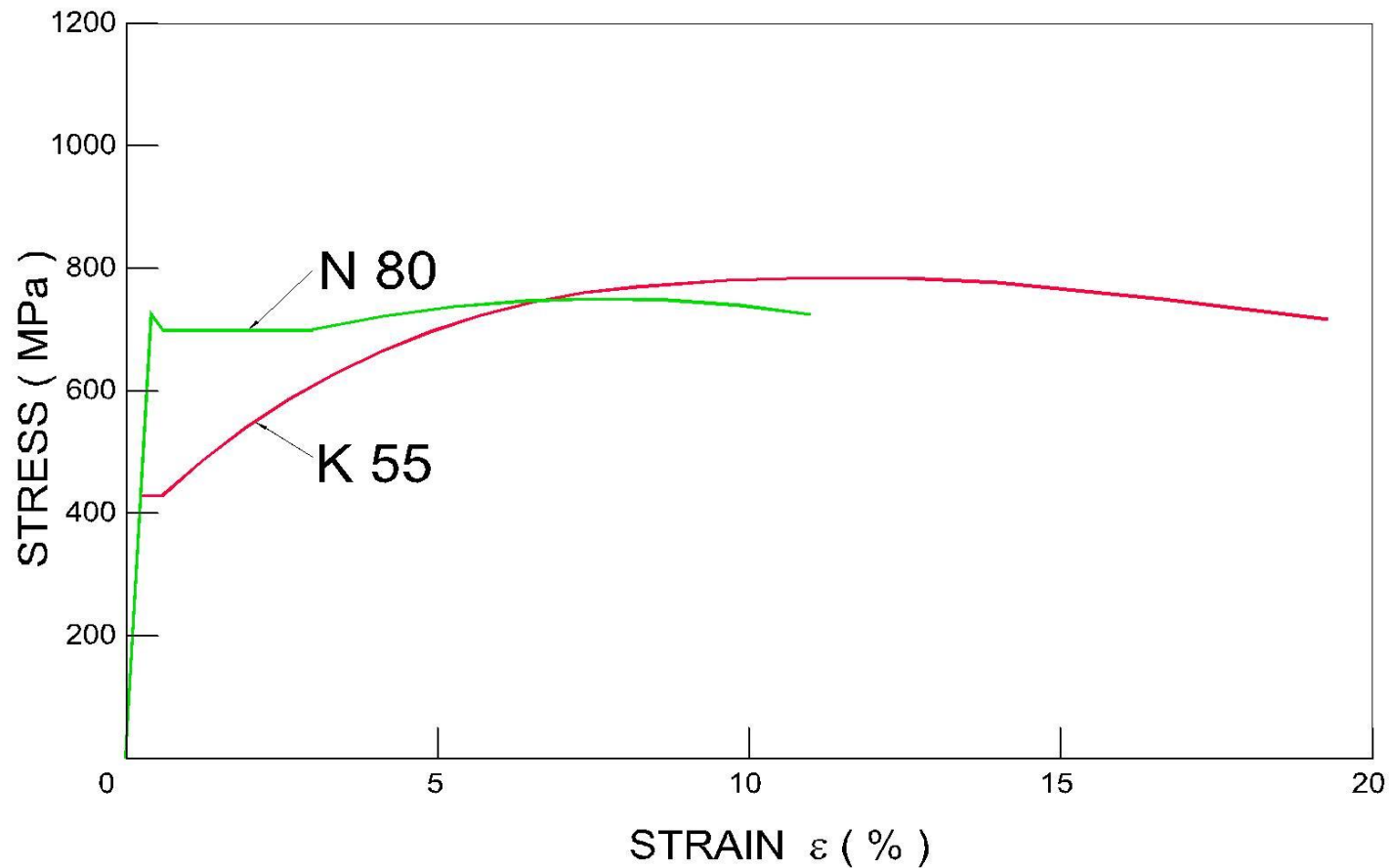


Elastic limit vs. temperature



(Maruyama 1990)

Tensile stress/strain curves



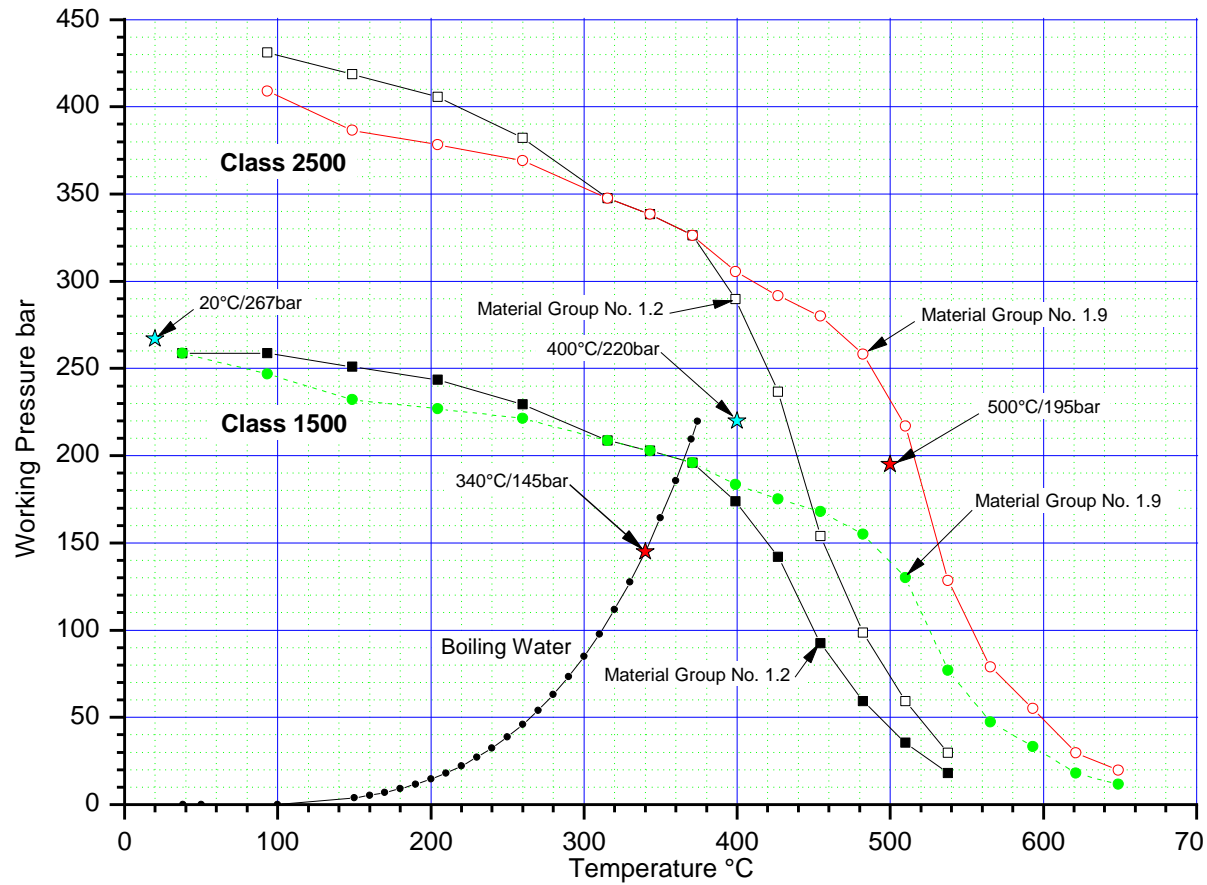
(Maruyama 1990)

ANSI B16.34

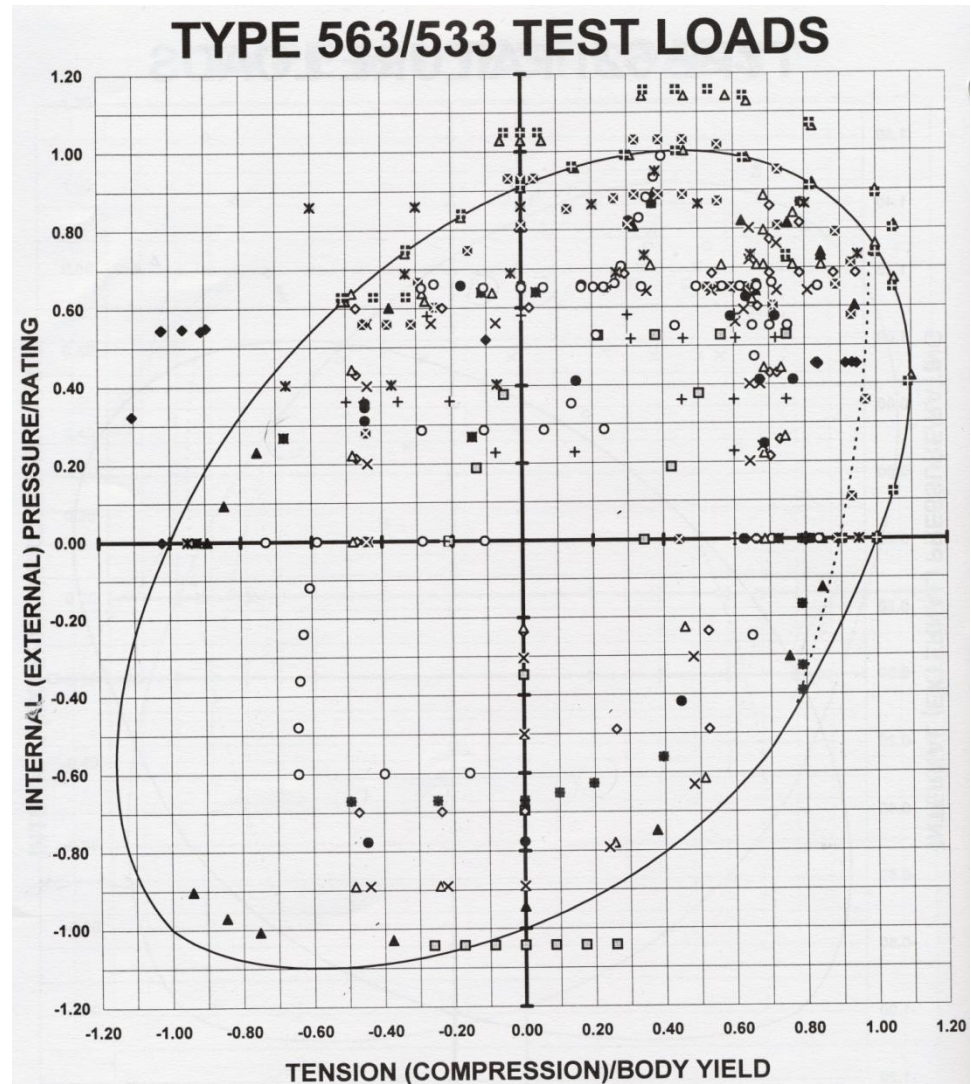
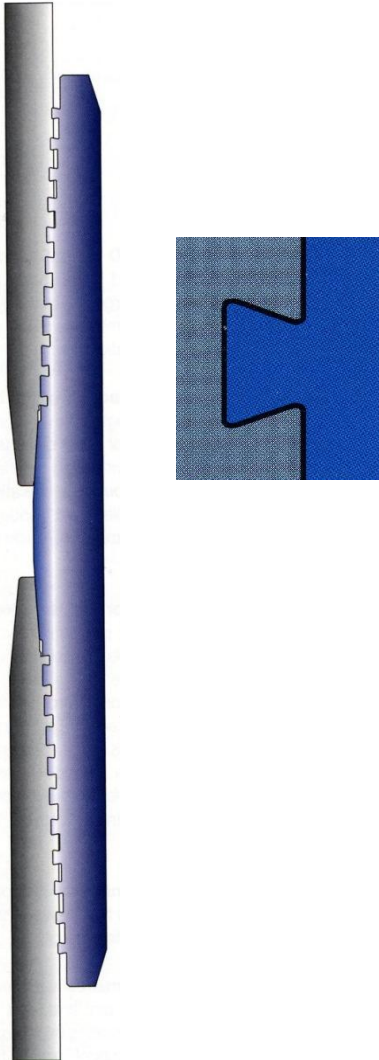
Wellhead master valve selection criteria

PIPE FLANGES, ANSI B16.5

Material Group No. 1.2 (A216-WCC)
1.9 (A217-WC6)



HYDRIL connections, type 563



Final Points

- Information on casing material at temperature higher than 350 C are scarce
- K55 appears to be the best suitable material
- Creep resistant material is needed for top part of anchor casing API T95
- Premium connection are essential HYDRIL 563
- Stress relaxation for K55 and L80 can be expected for temperature as low as 250 C
- Thermal cycling should be kept to minimum



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