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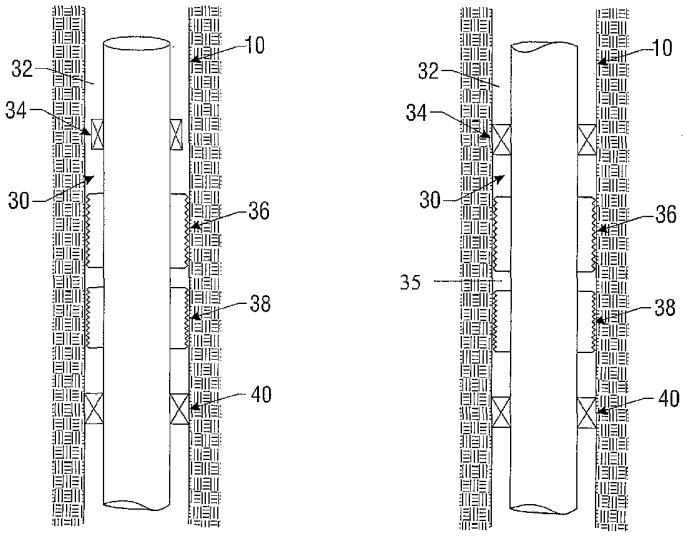
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(54) Title: HYDRAULIC SET PERMANENT PACKER WITH ISOLATION OF HYDRAULIC ACTUATOR AND BUILT IN REDUNDANCY



(57) Abstract: A packer (30) includes one or more anchors (36, 38) for securing the packer in a wellbore and a pair of seal elements (34, 40) that form a fluid seal. The packer assembly is hydraulically set (41) and, thus, it can be located at any desired position within the wellbore, i.e. not necessarily immediately atop the liner hanger. The packer assembly is secured within the wellbore by a staged setting process through use of shear pins (60) that have increasingly stepped shear values. Redundancy in packer sealing is provided by the use of two seal elements to establish fluid sealing. The design of the packer assembly also provides hydraulic isolation of the actuating portions of the packer assembly upon setting and maybe used for a tie back string.

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HYDRAULIC SET PERMANENT PACKER WITH ISOLATION OF HYDRAULIC ACTUATOR AND BUILT IN REDUNDANCY

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The invention relates generally to improved methods and devices for setting a packer assembly within a wellbore.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0003] Packer assemblies are used to secure production tubing within a wellbore. These assemblies typically include an elastomeric seal that is radially expandable to engage the wellbore surface and may also include a set of slips that have serrated or toothed portions that, when set, bitingly engage the wellbore surface. Packer assemblies of this type are often used when it is desired to "tie back" from a section of casing that has been previously set by cementing into the wellbore. There are potential problems in locating and setting the packer assembly in this instance. Typically, the upper end of the previously set casing has a liner hanger with a seal bore. It is desired to land the packer assembly into this seal bore and then set it to secure it within the wellbore. One potential solution would be to use a mechanically set packer. Unfortunately, mechanical setting of this type typically requires that the packer assembly be landed onto a structure (i.e., the liner hanger) in the wellbore. Thus, the packer assembly will be located immediately atop the liner hanger when it may be desired to locate the packer assembly at a distance above the liner hanger.

[0004] Additionally, it is desired to have an improved manner and

arrangement for setting of a packer assembly within the wellbore to ensure that the slips are well set to structurally anchor the packer assembly in place and that proper fluid seals are established within the annulus of the wellbore.

[0005] The present invention addresses the problems of the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] In aspects, the present invention provides a robust packer assembly having features that provide long-term protection against fluid leaks in a wellbore tubular such as a casing or liner. In one embodiment, the packer includes a body, two axially spaced apart seal elements that form a hydraulic chamber or cavity upon being set, and an anchor that secure the packer in the wellbore. The packer includes a hydraulic actuator that sets the seal elements and the anchor. Advantageously, the hydraulic chamber formed by the seal elements substantially isolates any fluid that potentially leaks out of the hydraulic actuator. In one mode of deployment, the seal elements are sequentially set. For example, frangible elements such as shear pins having appropriately selected shear strengths can be use to retain the seal and anchor elements. To set the seals and anchor elements, fluid pressure in the wellbore can be progressively increased to sequentially break the shear pins and set the seal and anchor elements. In one embodiment, the slip anchor includes two sets of slips located axially between the first and second seal elements. In certain embodiments, the first seal element, the and second seal element, and the anchor are adapted to be retracted or otherwise disengaged from the adjacent wellbore tubular. After these elements are unset, the packer can be retrieved using a suitable work string.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] The advantages and further aspects of the invention will be readily appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art as the same becomes better

understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference characters designate like or similar elements throughout the several figures of the drawing and wherein:

[0008] Figure **1** is a schematic, cross-sectional view of an exemplary wellbore having a lower cased portion, liner hanger and a packer assembly, constructed in accordance with the present invention, being run in.

[0009] Figures **2**A-**2**F are a side, partial cross-section, of an exemplary packer assembly constructed in accordance with the present invention.

[0010] Figure **3** is a schematic view of the packer assembly shown in Figures **2**A-**2**F in a run-in position.

[0011] Figure **4** is a schematic view of the packer assembly shown in a first, partially set position.

[0012] Figure **5** is a schematic view of the packer assembly now in a second, partially set position.

[0013] Figure **6** is a schematic view of the packer assembly in a third, partially set position.

[0014] Figure **7** is a schematic view of the packer assembly now in a fully set position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0015] Figure **1** depicts a wellbore **10** that extends through the earth **12** from a wellhead **14**. A lower portion of the wellbore **10** contains a section that has been lined with casing **16**. A liner hanger **18** is located atop the casing **16**

and presents an upward tubular portion **20**. Although shown schematically in Figure **1**, those of skill in the art will understand that the liner hanger **18** is typically set with slips (not shown). A liner **22** for a production tubing string is suspended from the liner hanger **18** and extends downward to a production zone (not shown). A seal bore **24** is defined between the tubular portion **20** and the wall of the wellbore **10**. Those of skill in the art will understand that, although the exemplary wellbore **10** that is depicted is a land-based wellbore, it might also be a subsea wellbore. In addition, while the wellbore **10** is shown as being vertically disposed through the earth **12**, it also may have deviated or horizontal portions.

[0016] In this instance, it is desired to tie back the lower production tubing string to provide a flowline to the surface **26**. To accomplish this, a production tubing string **28** is lowered into the wellbore **10** from the wellhead **14**. At the lower end of the production tubing string **28** includes a packer assembly **30**, in accordance with the present invention. An annulus **32** is defined between the production tubing string **28** and the wall of the wellbore **10**.

[0017] Figures **2**A-**2**F provide a detailed view of the components of the packer assembly **30** with the upper portion of the packer assembly **30** shown in Figure **2**A and the lower portion of the packer assembly **30** shown in Figure **2**F. In general terms, the packer assembly **30** includes an upper seal assembly **34**, an anchor that includes an upper and lower slip elements **36**, **38**, and a lower seal assembly **40**. A hydraulic actuator **41**, discussed in further detail below, is used to set the anchor and/or the seals. Advantageously, the upper and lower seals **34**, **40** form a hydraulic chamber that can capture or isolate fluid therein. As is known, hydraulic actuators include seals to retain pressurized fluid. By positioning a hydraulic actuator axially between the seals **34**, **40**, it will be seen that the failure of any hydraulic actuator seals will direct the leaking fluid into the hydraulic chamber, which then isolates or substantially isolates the fluid leak.

Thus, it should be appreciated that embodiments of the present invention provide a redundant or back-up seal for the hydraulic actuator seals.

[0018] Beginning at the upper end, the packer assembly **30** includes an upper inner mandrel **42**. A central axial flowbore **44** is defined within packer assembly **30** by the inner mandrel **42** and those components axially secured thereto, which make up the packer assembly body. The upper end (not shown) of the mandrel **42** is secured to the production tubing string **28** by threaded connection, as is known in the art. The outer surface of the mandrel **42** features a ramped surface **46**. At its lower end (Figure 2D), the mandrel **42** is threadedly secured to a collar **48** which, in turn is secured to a lower inner mandrel **50**. The lower mandrel **50** also presents a sloped outer surface **52**. The lower end (not shown) of the lower mandrel **50** is shaped and sized to reside within the seal bore **24** that is defined at the upper end of the liner hanger **18**.

[0019] Returning to the upper portions of the packer assembly **30**, it is noted that the upper seal assembly **34** is preferably of the type known as a "ZX seal," which is available commercially from Baker Oil Tools of Houston, Texas. Other seals or seal types, however, may also be utilized. The seal assembly **34** includes a conical sleeve portion **54** that surrounds the mandrel **42** and an engagement element **56** that is typically fashioned of elastomer for creating a sealing engagement with the wall of the wellbore **10**. The lower end of the sleeve portion **54** is secured by set screw **57** and threads to a setting sleeve **58** that is releasably secured to the inner mandrel **42** by a set of shear pins **60**. The hydraulic actuator **41** includes a cylinder **62** that radially surrounds the inner mandrel **42** and that is releasably secured to the setting sleeve **58** by a second set of shear pins **64**. A hydraulic fluid chamber **66** is defined between the cylinder **62** and the inner mandrel **42**. A fluid communication port **68** in the inner mandrel **42** allows fluid from the flowbore **44** to enter the fluid chamber **66**. Fluid chamber **66** is sealed by annular fluid seals **70**, **72**, and **74**. An annular piston

member **76** and a body lock ring **78** are retained within the fluid chamber **66**. The body lock ring **78** is a known component having a radially interior toothed surface that engages a ratchet-like outer surface on the inner mandrel **42**.

[0020] The lower end of the cylinder **62** is secured by set screws **80** to a second body lock ring **82**. The second body lock ring **82** is threadedly connected to a slip setting sleeve **84**. The slip setting sleeve **84** features a plurality of ramped surfaces **86** that underlie the upper slip elements **36**. An annular ring **88** interconnects the upper slip elements **36** to lower slip elements **38**. The ring **88** is secured to upper slips **36** by a set of shear screws **89**. It is noted that the slip elements **36** and **38** both have toothed outer surfaces for engaging the wall of the wellbore **10** and that both sets of slip elements **36**, **38** can be moved radially outwardly independently of the other set. Slip setting sleeve **90** is located at the lower end of the lower slip elements **38** and presents a number of ramped surfaces **92** that underlie the slip elements **38**. The slip setting sleeve **90** is retained in place by lower collar **94** and set screws **96**. It should be understood that the use of two sets of slips is only one exemplary embodiment of an anchor. The use of two slip can facilitate design since each set of slips can be configured to engage and secure the packer in opposing axial direction. Other suitable arrangements could include one set of slips that secure the packer in both axial directions. In still other embodiments, an anchor may be omitted from the packer arrangement if, for example, the packer can be suitable suspended in the wellbore by other means.

[0021] Lower down on the packer assembly **30**, is the lower assembly **40** (see Figures **2**E-**2**F). The lower seal assembly **40** is similar to the upper seal assembly **34** in many respects. The seal assembly **40** includes a conical sleeve portion **98** that surrounds the lower inner mandrel **50** and an engagement element **100**. Setting sleeve **102** is secured to the inner mandrel **50** by shear pins **104**. Above the setting sleeve **102** is cylinder **106**, which surrounds the

lower inner mandrel **50**. A lower hydraulic fluid chamber **108** is defined between the lower inner mandrel **50** and the cylinder **106**. The fluid chamber **108** is sealed by fluid seals **110**, **112** and **114**. Piston **116** and body lock ring **118** reside within the fluid chamber **108**, and fluid communication port **120** allows fluid to enter the fluid chamber **108** from the flowbore **44**. A collar **122** and set screws **124** secure the cylinder **106** in place upon the mandrel **50**. These elements can also be considered part of the hydraulic actuator **41**. The lower end of the mandrel **50** has a sub portion **126** that is shaped and sized to fit within the seal bore **24** of the liner hanger **18**.

[0022] It is noted that the different sets of shear pins **60**, **64**, **89**, and **104** are provided with different shear values so that they require different amounts of axial force to shear. In one embodiment, shear pins **64** require the lowest amount of force to shear and will, therefore, shear first. Shear pins **89** require the next lowest amount of force to shear and will shear in response to a second, higher amount of force. Shear pins **104** require a higher level of force to shear than the shear pins **89**, while shear pins **60** require the highest amount of force to shear and will, therefore, shear last. It should be understood that shear pins are merely representative of any number of frangible elements that are formed to fracture or disintegrate upon application of a predetermined amount of force.

[0023] In operation, the production tubing string **28** and affixed packer assembly **30** are lowered into the wellbore **10** to a location where it is desired to set the packer assembly **30**. The sub portion **126** of the packer assembly **30** is disposed, at least partially, into the seal bore **24** of the liner hanger **18**. Actuation of the packer assembly **30** is accomplished by flowing pressurized hydraulic fluid through the production tubing **28** and into the flowbore **44** within the packer assembly **30**. The pressurized fluid actuates the hydraulic actuator **41** upon entering the two fluid chambers **66** and **108** via ports **68**, **120**, respectively. As fluid pressure is increased within the flowbore **44** and the two

fluid chambers **66**, **108**, the shear pins **64**, **89**, **104**, **60** will shear in order, thereby causing the slips **36**, **38** and the seal assemblies **34**, **40** to become set in a predetermined order. This process is best understood with further reference to Figures **3-7**, which schematically illustrate the staged setting process for the packer assembly **30**. When the packer assembly **30** is run into the wellbore **10**, it is initially in the position depicted in Figure **3** with neither of the slip elements **36**, **38** set and neither of the seals **34**, **40** set. As pressure in the flowbore **44** is increased to a first level, shear screws **64** will shear, allowing the cylinder **62** to be released from the setting sleeve **58**. Fluid pressure within the upper hydraulic fluid chamber **66** will cause the cylinder **62**, lock ring **82**, slip setting sleeve **84**, upper slips **36**, ring **88** and lower slips **38** to all move axially downwardly upon the inner mandrel **42**. The upper slips **36** are not set by the setting sleeve **84** at this point due to their restraint by shear pins **89**. However, the lower slips **38** are urged radially outwardly by the ramped surfaces **92** of the lower slip setting sleeve **90** and into engagement with the wall of the wellbore **10**. Now the packer assembly **30** is in the position illustrated by Figure **4**.

[0024] When pressure within the flowbore **44** is further increased to a second predetermined level, the shear screws **89** will be sheared, thereby allowing the upper slips **36** to be urged outwardly by the ramped surfaces **86** of the upper slip setting sleeve **84**. The upper slips **36** will be brought into contact with the wall of the wellbore **10**, and at this point, the packer assembly **30** will be in the position illustrated in Figure **5** with both sets of slips **36**, **38** now set and neither seal element **34**, **40** set.

[0025] Fluid pressure within the flowbore **44** is now increased to a further level that is sufficient to shear the third set of shear screws **104**. This frees the lower setting sleeve **102** from connection to the cylinder **106**. Fluid pressure within the lower fluid chamber **108** will urge the setting sleeve **102** downwardly along with the affixed sleeve portion **98** and seal element **100**. Ramped surface

52 will urge the seal element **100** radially outwardly and into contact with the wall of the wellbore **10** in order to establish a fluid seal. At this point, the packer assembly **30** is in the configuration depicted in Figure **6**, with both slips **36**, **38** set and the lower seal assembly **40** now set.

[0026] Finally, fluid pressure within the flowbore **44** is then increased still further to a level that is sufficient to shear the final set of shear screws **60**. When this occurs, the upper setting sleeve **58**, sleeve portion **54** and seal element **56** are freed to move axially upwardly upon the inner mandrel **42**. The ramped surface **46** causes the seal element **56** to be urged radially outwardly and brought into contact with the wellbore **10** wall. Now, the packer assembly **30** is in the position shown in Figure **7** with both sets of slips **36**, **38** and both seal assemblies **34**, **40** deployed within the wellbore **10**. As can be seen, a hydraulic chamber or cavity **35** has been formed by the seal assemblies **34**, **40** and the body of the packer.

[0027] The staged or sequential setting process for the packer assembly **30** can be advantageous. Setting of the slips **36**, **38** first, allows the packer assembly **30** to be mechanically anchored within the wellbore **10** before the seal assemblies **34**, **40** are set, thereby assuring that the seal assemblies **34**, **40** will be set where intended and without axial slippage. Also, when seal assemblies **34**, **40** are set, it is known that they physically displace fluid in the annulus **32**. If both seal assemblies were to be set at the same time, mutual displacement of fluid within the annulus **32** might result in incomplete setting of both assemblies **34**, **40**. Once this upward movement of fluid has equalized, the upper slip assembly **34** can be set thereafter.

[0028] As noted previously, fluid seal redundancy is provided by the use of two seal assemblies **34**, **40**. Both seals provide barriers that prevent fluid migration across the packer assembly **30**. The packer assembly **30** adds a

premium seal barrier beyond what conventional assemblies are believed to provide. Additionally, wellbore fluids trapped in the annulus **32** between the two seal assemblies **34**, **40** will actually improve the fluid sealing capability of the packer assembly **30**. As the fluid heats up during subsequent production, it expands and enhances the seal created by the two seal assemblies **34**, **40** by the exertion of fluid pressure against them.

[0029] The dual seal assembly also serves to hydraulically isolate the hydraulic actuation portions of the packer assembly **30** from wellbore fluids in the annulus **32**. In the event that one or more of the O-ring seals **70**, **72**, **74**, or **110**, **112**, **114** fails, tubing fluid in the fluid chambers **66**, **108** might leak into the annulus **32**. The seal assemblies **34**, **40** will contain this fluid with the hydraulic cavity or chamber **35**.

[0030] It is noted that in this embodiment the setting of the packer assembly **30** is a permanent set due to the action of the body lock rings **78**, **82**, **118**, which maintain the assembly **30** in the set position. However, it should be understood that the packer assembly **30** can also be retrievable. For example, elements such as the slips and seals can be adapted to retract or otherwise disengage from the wall to which they are engaged. Once disengaged, the packer assembly **30** can be retrieved utilizing a suitable work string.

[0031] The foregoing description is directed to particular embodiments of the present invention for the purpose of illustration and explanation. It will be apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that many modifications and changes to the embodiment set forth above are possible without departing from the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A packer assembly for use within a wellbore, comprising:

a body;

a first seal element and a second seal element positioned on the body, the first and second seal elements creating a fluid seal between the body and an adjacent wall when set; and

an anchor positioned on the body, the anchor element engaging the adjacent wall when set to thereby secure the body in the wellbore.

2. The packer assembly of claim 1 further comprising a hydraulic actuator adapted to set one of (i) the first seal element, (ii) the second seal element, and (iii) the anchor.

3. The packer assembly of claim 2 wherein the first and second seal elements form a hydraulic chamber that substantially isolates any fluid that may leak out of the hydraulic actuator.

4. The packer assembly of claim 1 wherein the seal elements are sequentially set.

5. The packer assembly of claim 4 wherein a progressive increase in fluid pressure sequentially sets the seal elements.

6. The packer assembly of claim 1 wherein the anchor is located axially between the first and second seal elements.

7. The packer assembly of claim 1 wherein the anchor comprises a first and second set of slips.

8. The packer assembly of claim 1 wherein heating of the fluid trapped between the first and second seal elements increases the sealing effect of the first and second seal elements.

9. The packer assembly of claim 1 wherein the first seal element, the and second seal element, and the anchor are adapted to be unset, the packer assembly thereby being retrievable.

10. A method for deploying a packer in a wellbore, comprising:
securing a packer body in the wellbore by setting an anchor;
forming a first and second seal between the body and an adjacent wall by setting a first and second seal element.

11. The method of claim 10 further comprising actuating a hydraulic actuator to set one of (i) the first seal element, (ii) the second seal element, and (iii) the anchor.

12. The method of claim 11 further comprising substantially isolating any fluid that may leak out of the hydraulic actuator by forming a hydraulic chamber with the first and second seal elements.

13. The method of claim 10 further comprising sequentially setting the seal elements.

14. The method of claim 13 further comprising progressively increasing fluid pressure in the wellbore to sequentially set the seal elements.

15. The method of claim 10 further comprising retrieving the packer body from the wellbore.

16. A apparatus for use in a wellbore, comprising:

a body adapted to be secured within a wellbore;

a first seal element and a second seal element positioned on the body, the first and second seal elements expanding into sealing engagement with an adjacent wall, a substantially isolated hydraulic chamber thereby being formed by the body, the first expanded seal element and the second expanded seal element.

17. The apparatus of claim 16 further comprising a hydraulic actuator adapted to expand the first and second seal elements.

18. The apparatus of claim 17 wherein the hydraulic chamber substantially isolates any fluid that may leak out of the hydraulic actuator.

19. The apparatus of claim 16 further comprising a set of slips that secure the body to the wellbore when set.

20. The apparatus of claim 16 wherein the body is adapted to be retrieved from the wellbore.

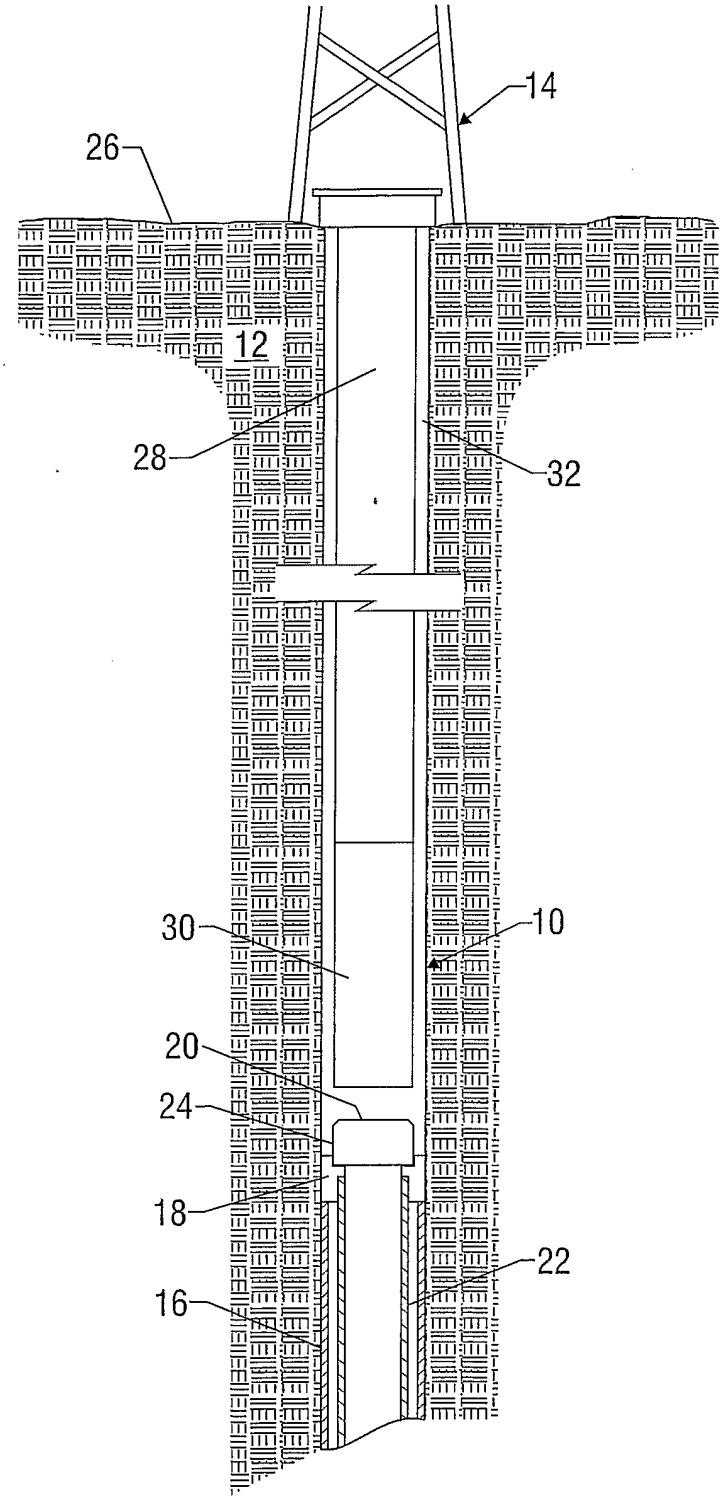


FIG. 1

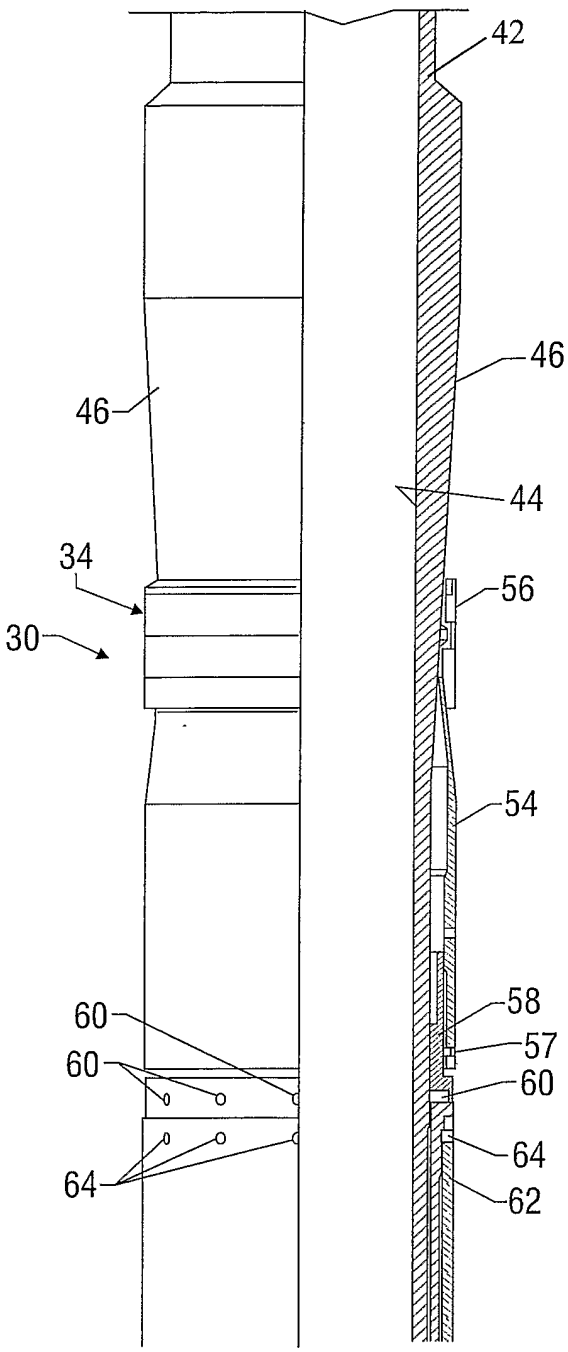

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FIG. 2A

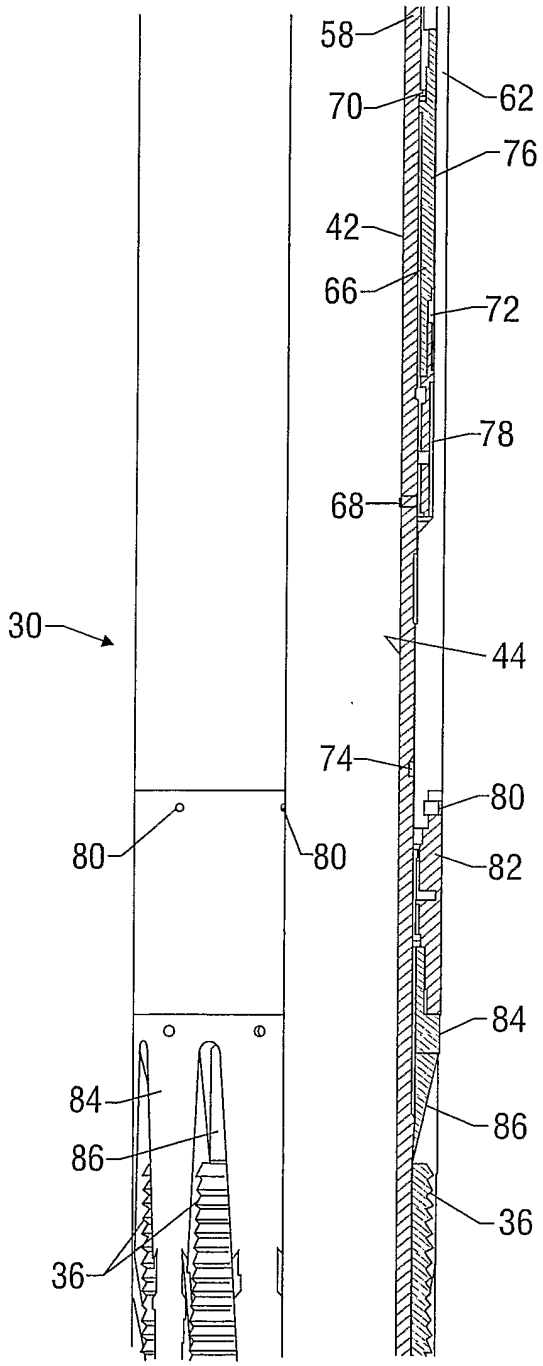

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FIG. 2B

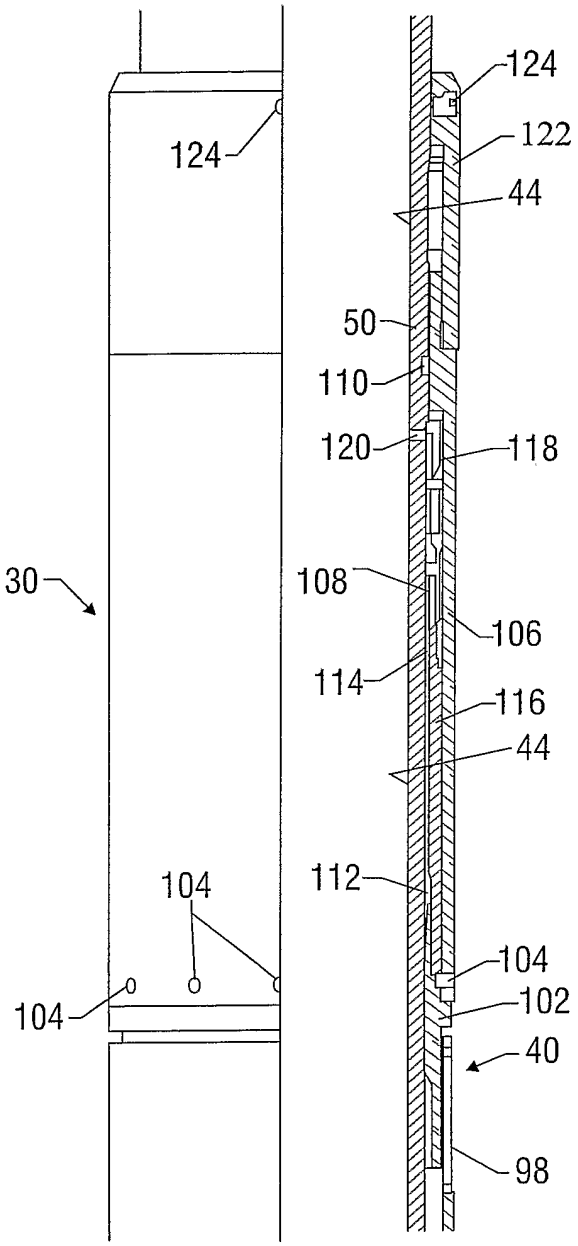

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FIG. 2E

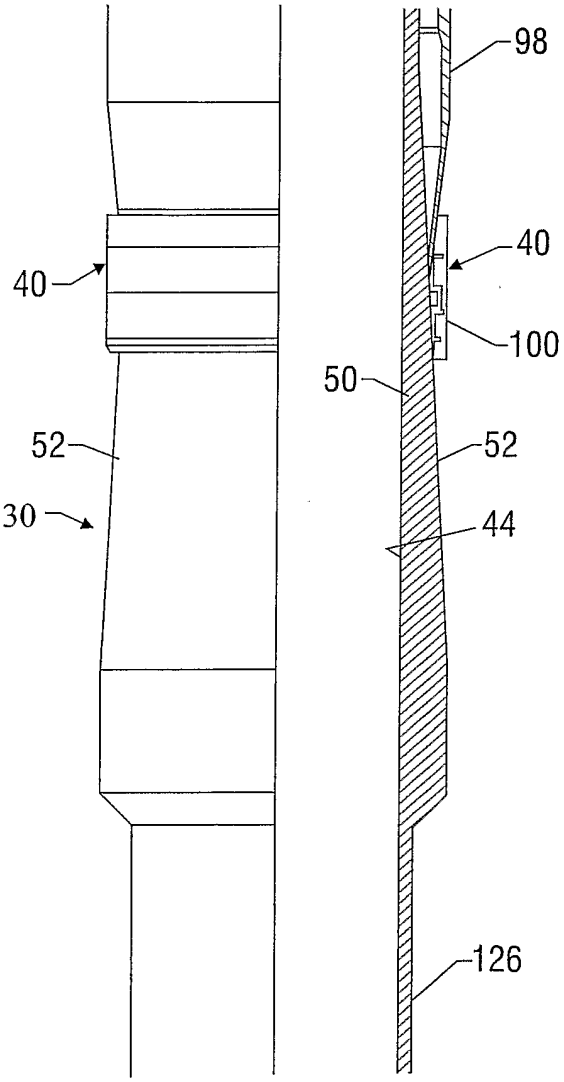

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FIG. 2F

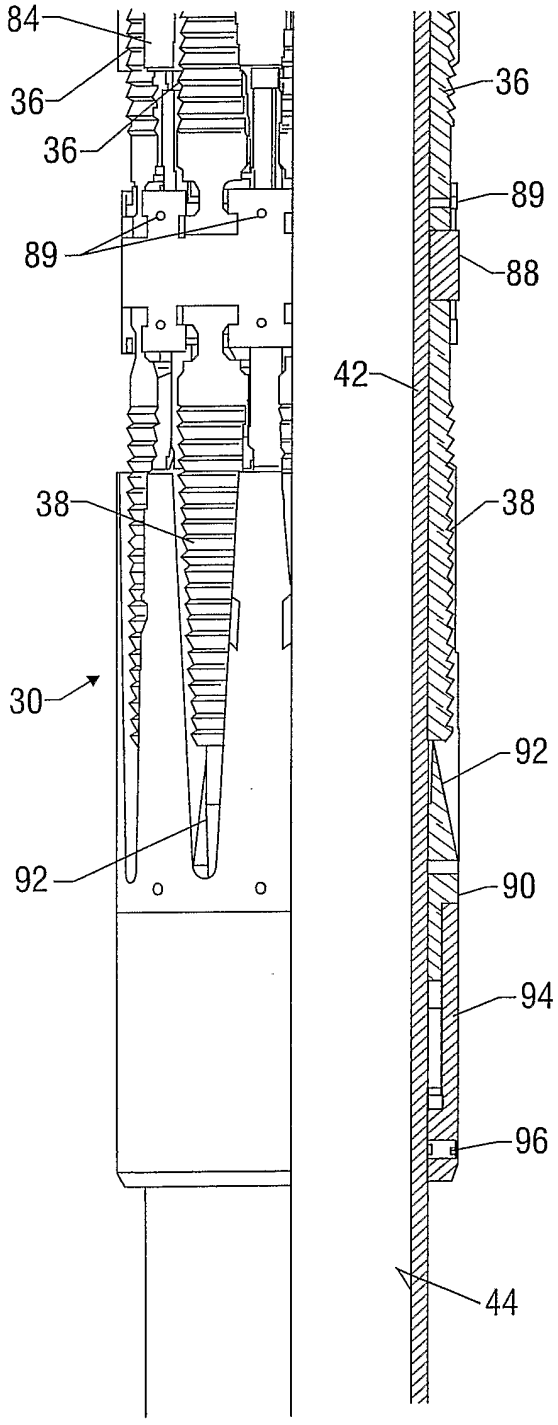


FIG. 2C

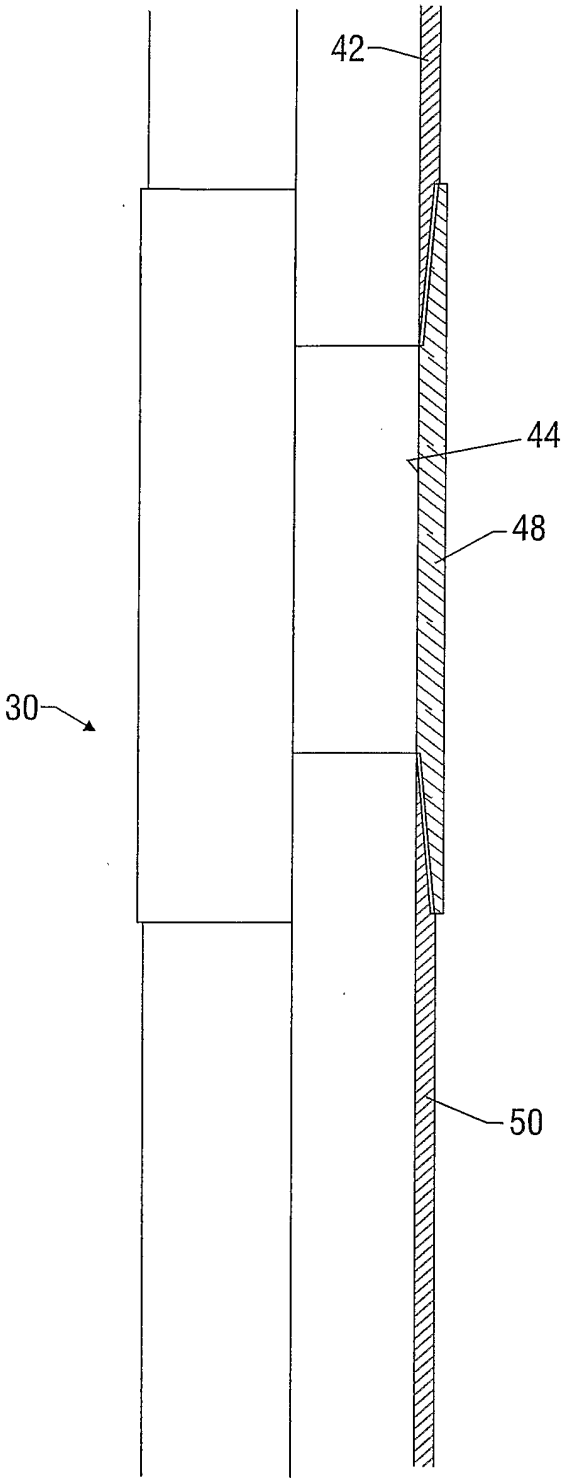


FIG. 2D

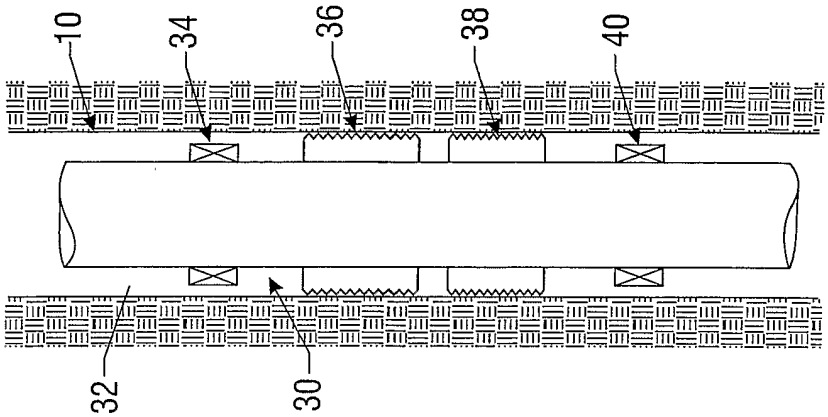


FIG. 5

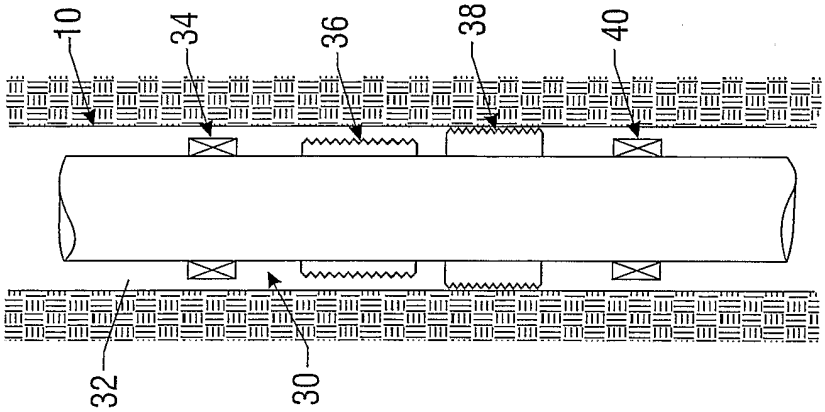


FIG. 4

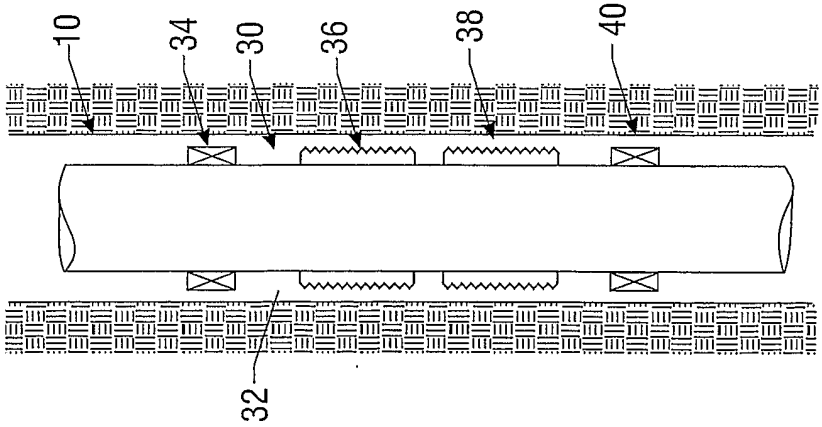


FIG. 3

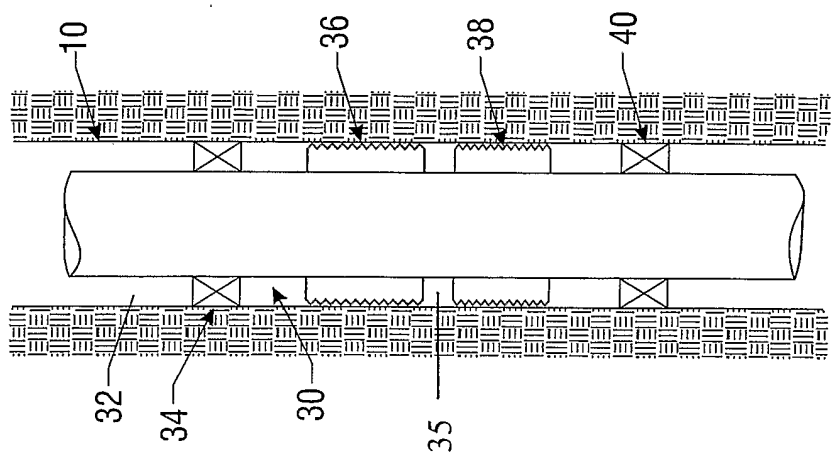


FIG. 7

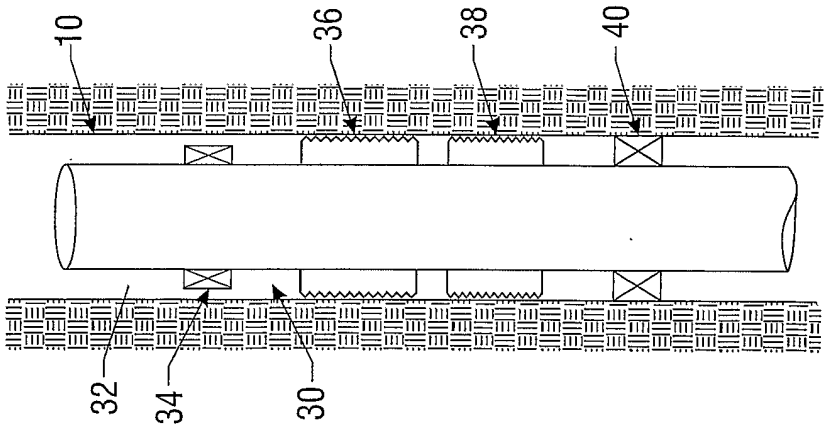


FIG. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US2005/030054

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
E21B33/1295 E21B23/04 E21B23/06 E21B33/124

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
E21B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y	US 6 315 041 B1 (CARLISLE STEPHEN L ET AL) 13 November 2001 (2001-11-13) column 8, line 59 - column 10, line 17; figures 1,4	1-7,9-20 8
X	US 4 708 202 A (SUKUP ET AL) 24 November 1987 (1987-11-24) the whole document	1,4,6, 10,13, 16,19
Y	US 4 869 320 A (KAMILOS ET AL) 26 September 1989 (1989-09-26) column 3, lines 63-65; figures 1-3	8
X	US 3 659 647 A (JOE R. BROWN) 2 May 1972 (1972-05-02) abstract; claims 1,2; figures 1,2	1,10,16

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
7 December 2005	13/12/2005

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31–70) 340–2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31–70) 340–3016	van Berlo, A

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No
PCT/US2005/030054

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 6315041 B1	13-11-2001	NONE	
US 4708202 A	24-11-1987	NONE	
US 4869320 A	26-09-1989	NONE	
US 3659647 A	02-05-1972	NONE	