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- (73) Patenthaver: **Weatherford Technology Holdings, LLC, 2000, St. James Place, Houston, TX 77056, USA**
- (72) Opfinder: **Smith, Roddie R, Parkhill House, Dyce, Aberdeen, AB21 7AL, Storbritannien**
Maclurg, Michael John, Fauld Cottage, Saphock, Oldmeldrum, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire AB51 0EY, Storbritannien
Birner, Wolfgang Horace, Neues Land 2, Winsen/Aller, 29308 Winsen, Tyskland
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Marks & Clerk (Luxembourg) LLP, 44 rue de la Vallée, B.P. 1775, L-1017 Luxembourg, Luxembourg**
- (54) Benævnelse: **HØJHASTIGHEDSSTRENGE**
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DESCRIPTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates to velocity strings and to apparatus, systems and methods related to the provision and use of velocity strings.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In the oil and gas industry, wells are drilled to access subsurface hydrocarbon-bearing rock formations. Once the appropriate apparatus is in place in the well and at surface, hydrocarbons may flow from the formation or reservoir to surface. However, over a period of time conditions may change such that the rate of production of hydrocarbons falls or even stops. For example, in gas-producing wells, as the reservoir pressure drops, the velocity of the gas flowing through the production tubing may become insufficient to transport liquids present in the gas to surface. Thus, over time, liquids accumulate in the well and ultimately hinder production.

[0003] One established remedial treatment for this situation involves installing a smaller diameter tubing or string inside the existing production tubing, such that the gas travels to surface through the smaller diameter tubing. The reduction in flow area results in an increase in flow velocity sufficient to carry liquids from the wellbore, hence the use of the term "velocity string" to describe the tubing.

[0004] Oil and gas wells feature multiple safety systems to prevent uncontrolled release of fluid from the reservoir, including the provision of one or more safety valves in the production tubing which carries the oil or gas to surface. A typical safety valve will be mounted inside the production tubing and will be controllable from surface via one or more hydraulic control lines mounted on the outside of the production tubing. The valve may be a spring-biased flapper valve which, when activated, acts as a check valve and will open to permit flow from surface into the well but will prevent flow from the reservoir to surface.

[0005] When a velocity string is installed in a well it is desirable to retain the functionality of the safety valve. Thus one solution is to provide a velocity string dimensioned such that the upper end of the string terminates just below the existing safety valve. The string may be suspended from a packer which is run in and set below the safety valve. If desired, a further velocity string is positioned in an upper section of the well, the lower end of this string terminating just above the safety valve. However, this arrangement has a number of disadvantages, one being the discontinuity in the flow area between the ends of the velocity strings: as the flow leaves the upper end of the lower string the gas velocity will fall, and liquid may drop out of the fluid stream. The presence of the packer also tends to reduce the available flow area.

[0006] In some cases it may not be possible to run an appropriate packer through the restriction created by the safety valve. In this situation a velocity string may be provided which passes through the safety valve; however this eliminates the functionality of the safety valve, removing one layer of safety from the well operations.

[0007] US2008/271893 discloses a kit for converting an existing wireline retrievable surface controlled subsurface safety valve into a bypass passageway allowing the injection of production-enhancing fluid into a wellbore while maintaining the operation of the closure member. Bypass passageway can extend between upper and lower adapters external to the existing wireline retrievable surface controlled subsurface safety valve to allow fluid injection bypass thereof. Conversion kit can include a tubing string hanger to suspend a velocity tubing string, a gas lift valve for gas lift operations, a locking mandrel, and/or a spacer tube.

[0008] US4844166 discloses a method and apparatus for recompleting an oil and/gas well inside of an existing well tubing in a well by supporting a coil tubing in the well tubing from a hanger assembly. A hydraulically actuated safety valve is connected in the coil tubing for controlling fluid flow through the coil tubing and is controlled by a hydraulic line connected to the safety valve and extending to the well surface outside of the coil tubing and inside of the well tubing. Packing is provided between the coil tubing and the well tubing and may include a well packer and/or annular safety valve. Gas lift mandrels may be connected to the coil tubing above the packoff.

[0009] US2009/229834 discloses a selectively communicatable hydraulic nipple which includes an upper and lower communications component adapted to communicate with tools landed inside the hydraulic nipple. Each communications component communicates with a control line used by the hydraulic nipple. An operator is allowed to selectively communicate with tools landed inside the nipple via the upper and lower communications components via the nipple control line. As a result, should the TRSCSSV control line loose integrity, the operator has the option of utilizing the nipple control line to continue oil and gas production without the need for well modifications. Alternatively, an operator could land a chemical injection tool, with an injection string suspended therefrom, in the nipple and inject chemicals into the well via the nipple control line.

[0010] US2007/181305 discloses a method and apparatus for providing a pathway for fluid communication through a tubing-retrievable subsurface safety valve (TRSSV). The method and apparatus are designed to be deployed within a hydrocarbon wellbore after the TRSSV has failed. The apparatus is a milling tool that is run into the wellbore and landed within the TRSSV. The milling tool comprises a housing system, a cutting system, a drive system, and an actuating system. In operation, the milling tool is landed within the housing of the TRSSV. Thereafter, the actuating system is initiated. The actuating system actuates the drive system, which in turn drives the cutting system.; In one arrangement, the cutting system includes blades for shaving the pressure containing body of the TRSSV, thereby forming a pathway for fluid communication between a hydraulic fluid line and a bore of the safety valve.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] According to the present invention there is provided a method according to claim 1.

[0012] Another aspect of the invention relates to a velocity string according to claim 9.

[0013] Utilising a key and profile to support the velocity string may obviate the requirement to provide a packer to engage the wellbore wall and support the string. A packer capable of passing through an existing safety valve and then being expanded or set to suspend a velocity string from the wellbore wall below the safety valve is likely to be of relatively robust construction. As such, the packer will tend to occupy a significant volume and place restrictions on the diameter of the velocity string. For example, it is generally not possible to provide anything larger than a 2 7/8 inch velocity string when the string is to be mounted via a packer below the safety valve in 4 1/2 inch production tubing (a step down in diameter of two standard sizes). However, embodiments of the present invention may permit, for example, a 3 1/2 inch velocity string to be mounted in 4 1/2 inch production tubing (a single size reduction). The normal tubing sizes used in completions are: 2 3/8"; 2 7/8"; 3 1/2"; 4 1/2"; 5"; 5 1/2"; and 7", although 5" tubing is rarely used.

[0014] The string may be configured to engage a bore restriction or no-go. The string may include a no-go-engaging member or key and may be configured such that engagement of the key with the no-go causes the profile-engaging key to extend into engagement with a corresponding lock profile. The no-go-engaging key may be configured to retract when the profile-engaging key extends. A typical no-go, such as would be provided in a safety valve nipple, will generally not be configured to support a significant weight, such as the weight of a velocity string. Accordingly, embodiments of the invention may utilise engagement with the no-go as a locating mechanism and further as a mechanism to extend the profile-engaging key; the lock profile associated with the no-go is typically better suited to supporting a significant weight.

[0015] The key may be retractable to facilitate or permit retrieval of the string. In one embodiment the application of an upward tension to the string will tend to cause the key to retract.

[0016] The profile may be provided in combination with a seal area or honed bore, and thus may form part of a nipple. The profile may be part of a ported or safety valve nipple, that is a nipple provided in combination with a port which may communicate with a control line.

[0017] The method may comprise forming a seal with the wall of the wellbore on either side of a port. The string may include seal members configured for location above and below the port to create an isolated volume. The string may be configured to permit fluid communication between the volume and an associated tool or device, such as an insert safety valve or an

inflow control valve.

[0018] The method may comprise running a device or valve into the wellbore, and the device or valve may be configured to be operatively associated with the velocity string. The device or valve may be run in together with the velocity string, or may be run in separately of the velocity string. An insert safety valve may be run into the wellbore to land in the velocity string, with the valve and string configured such that the valve may be controlled via control lines coupled to a safety valve nipple. Alternatively, or in addition, the valve maybe an inflow control valve configured to permit passage or release of fluid, typically gas. For example a gas cap may gather in the annulus between the upper end of the velocity string and the production tubing and the valve may be opened to allow the gas cap to escape into the velocity string.

[0019] The valve may be configured to releasably engage the string, for example the valve may include an extendable key or other member configured to engage a profile formed in the string.

[0020] It should be understood that the features defined above in accordance with any aspect of the present invention or below in relation to any specific embodiment of the invention may be utilised, either alone or in combination, with any other defined feature, in any other aspect of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] These and other embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a velocity string safety system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

Figures 2A through 2D are enlarged views of the system of Figure 1; and

Figures 3A through 3C are further enlarged views of a safety valve of the system of Figure 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] Reference is first made to figure 1 of the drawings which illustrates a velocity string safety system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The figure illustrates a section of a completion or production tubing 10 including a safety valve nipple 12. During normal production the nipple 12 will accommodate an appropriate safety valve (not shown). As seen more clearly in figure 2c of the drawings, the nipple 12 includes a no-go 14 and locking profile 16 positioned above sections of honed bore 18, 19 surrounding a port 20

which communicates with a hydraulic control line 22. During normal production the operation of the safety valve will be controlled from the surface via the control line 22.

[0023] The figures illustrate the safety valve nipple 12 after the safety valve appropriate for the production tubing 10 has been retrieved and a velocity string 24 and velocity string safety valve 26 run in and installed. The figures only illustrate the upper end of the velocity string 24, which includes a nipple engaging portion 28 and above this a portion 30 configured to receive the safety valve 26.

[0024] The nipple engaging portion 28 is perhaps best illustrated in figures 2c and 2d of the drawings and includes a no-go engaging key 32 and a profile engaging key 34. The keys may take any appropriate form and may be, for example, dogs, part-circular segments, or split rings. Figure 2c illustrates the keys 32, 34 in the running configuration and illustrates the positioning of the keys 32, 34 at the instant the no-go engaging key 32 lands on the safety valve nipple no-go 14. The keys 32, 34 form part of an assembly which may move upwards relative to the rest of the velocity string 24 and the keys 32, 34 are also supported by a profiled member 36. The inner faces of the keys 32, 34 and the outer face of the profile member 36 are configured such that, on the key 32 engaging the no-go 14, the weight of the velocity string 24 causes the remainder of the velocity string 24, including the profiled member 36, to continue to move downwards relative to the no-go 14. Thus, the keys 32, 34 travel upwards relative to the profiled member 36 such that the no-go engaging key 32 is retracted while the profile engaging key 34 is extended and retained in the extended position, engaging with the locking profile 14, by the weight of the string 24.

[0025] Below the keys 32, 34 the velocity string 24 carries two spaced seals 38 which are dimensioned and located to engage with the honed bore sections 18, 19 of the nipple 12. Thus, the seals 38, in combination with the outer surface of the string 24 and the inner surface of the nipple 12 form an isolated annulus 40 in communication with the safety valve nipple port 20. The velocity string 24 is configured to define a fluid passage 42 linking the annulus 40, and thus the port 20 and the control line 22, to a port 44 in the safety valve receiving portion 30 (see figure 2a).

[0026] Reference is now also made to figures 3a through 3c which illustrate the safety valve 26 in greater detail. As noted above, the safety valve 26 will generally be run into the well after the velocity string 24 has been secured in the nipple 12. The valve 26 includes an arrangement of keys 46 and profiled sprung sleeves 48 which may be manipulated to secure the valve 26 in the upper end of the string 24.

[0027] The valve 26 includes a sprung flapper 50 (see figure 3c) which is biased to close the valve through bore 52 although the figures illustrate the flapper restrained behind a lockout sleeve 54. A spring 56 biases the sleeve 54 towards a retracted position, allowing the flapper 50 to close. However, the sleeve 54 may be retained in the illustrated extended position by hydraulic fluid pressure acting on the upper end of a piston 58 coupled through an appropriate linkage 60 to the upper end of the sleeve 54. The piston 58 is moveable in an elongate

cylindrical piston chamber 62 which is in fluid communication with a port 64 in the valve body, which port 64 is aligned with the velocity string port 44. Seals 66 are provided on the valve body above and below the port 64 to provide a sealing engagement with the opposing inner diameter of the string 24.

[0028] In use, an operator will be monitoring production from the well and will have identified conditions indicating that provision of a velocity string would be beneficial. For example, in a depleting gas well the velocity of the gas flowing from the reservoir to surface may have decreased to the extent that the gas flow is unable to entrain liquid, leading to a build up of liquid in the well. In this situation the operator will first retrieve the safety valve which would originally be mounted in the safety valve nipple 12. The velocity string 24 is then run into the well. As described above, on the no-go engaging key 32 engaging the nipple no-go 14, the profile engaging key 34 is forced outwards to engage with the locking profile 16, thus securing and supporting the string 24 in the production tubing 10. The safety valve 26 is then run into the upper end of the velocity string 24. The combined assembly is arranged such that the control lines 22 are in communication with the safety valve 26 and the operator thus has full control of the safety valve 26 from surface.

[0029] It will be apparent to those of skill in the art that the ability to utilise the safety valve nipple 12 to hang the velocity string 24 in the production tubing 20 allows the velocity string 24 to be securely retained while still maintaining a relatively large string flow diameter. This contrasts with conventional arrangements, in which the requirement to provide a separate packer, which has to pass through the existing safety valve and then expand sufficiently to engage the production tubing below the safety valve, restricts the maximum internal flow area of the velocity string. As a result, the velocity string flow may be smaller than that required to provide for liquid lift from the well.

[0030] In addition, the ability to utilise the existing hydraulic systems ensures that the safety valve functionality is maintained.

[0031] It will be apparent to those of skill in the art that the above described embodiment is merely exemplary of the present invention and that various modifications and improvements may be made thereto without departing from the scope of the present invention. For example, rather than or in addition to controlling the operation of a safety valve 26 as described above, the system may incorporate an inflow control device (ICD) or valve located in the velocity string below the safety valve nipple 12. The ICD may be coupled to the existing hydraulics such that the ICD may be controlled from the surface and be opened from time to time to, for example, to allow removal of any gas cap that forms in the annulus between the velocity string 24 and the production tubing 10.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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- US4844166A [0008]
- US2009229834A [0009]
- US2007181305A [0010]

HØJHASTIGHEDSSTRENGE

PATENTKRAV

1. Fremgangsmåde til installering af en højhastighedsstreng (24), hvilken fremgangsmåde omfatter:
føring af en højhastighedsstreng (24) ind i en brøndboring;
- 5 at bringe en spærringsindgrebskile (32) i indgreb med en spærring (14) tilvejebragt i en nippel (12); og
fremføring af en profilindgrebskile (34) på højhastighedsstrengen (24) for at gå i indgreb med en tilsvarende låseprofil (16) i en væg af niplen (12) og derved understøtte højhastighedsstrengen (24), hvor det at bringe spærringsindgrebskilen (32) i indgreb med spærringen (14) bevirker, at profilindgrebskilen
10 (34) føres ind i indgreb med låseprofilen (16).
2. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvor spærringsindgrebskilen (32) trækkes tilbage, når profilindgrebskilen (34) føres frem.
3. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor låseprofilen (16) tilvejebringes i kombination med et tætningsområde og danner en del af niplen (12).
- 15 4. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, 2 eller 3, hvor niplen (12) omfatter en gennemboret eller sikkerhedsventilnippel, der indbefatter en åbning (20) i forbindelse med en styreledning (22) og låseprofilen (16) danner en del af sikkerhedsventilniplen.
5. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 4, der omfatter én af:
dannelse af en tætning mellem højhastighedsstrengen (24) og væggen af niplen (12) på begge sider
20 af åbningen (20);
dannelse af en tætning mellem højhastighedsstrengen (24) og væggen af niplen (12) på begge sider af åbningen (20) og placering af tætningselementer (38) på højhastighedsstrengen (24) over og under åbningen (20) for at frembringe et isoleret volumen (40);
dannelse af en tætning mellem højhastighedsstrengen (24) og væggen af niplen (12) på begge sider
25 af åbningen (20) og tilvejebringelse af fluidforbindelse mellem volumenet (40) og mindst én tilhørende anordning.
6. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 5, hvor den mindst ene tilhørende anordning er mindst én af:
en sikkerhedsventil (26) og
en indstrømningsstyreventil.
- 30 7. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, der omfatter én af:
føring af en anordning ind i brøndboringen og operativ sammenkobling af anordningen med højhastighedsstrengen (24);
føring af en anordning ind i brøndboringen og operativ sammenkobling af anordningen med højhastighedsstrengen (24), hvor anordningen føres ind sammen med højhastighedsstrengen (24);
35 føring af en anordning ind i brøndboringen og operativ sammenkobling af anordningen med højhastighedsstrengen (24), hvor anordningen føres ind separat fra højhastighedsstrengen (24).

8. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst foregående krav, hvor:

strengen indsættes i en sikkerhedsventilnippel; en sikkerhedsventil føres ind i brøndboringen og indsættes i højhastighedsstrengen; og ventilen og strengen er konfigureret således, at ventilen kan styres via styreledninger, der er koblet til sikkerhedsventilniplen; og/eller
- 5 strengens indsættes i en sikkerhedsventilnippel; en indstrømningsstyreventil føres ind i brøndboringen; og ventilen og strengen er konfigureret således, at ventilen kan styres via styreledninger, der er koblet til sikkerhedsventilniplen; og/eller

højhastighedsstrengen føres ind i produktionsrør af en standardstørrelse og højhastighedsstrengen er af den næstmindste standardstørrelse.
- 10 9. Højhastighedsstreng (24) med en strengunderstøttende profilindgrebskile (34), der kan føres frem for at gå i indgreb med en tilsvarende låseprofil (16) i en væg af en nippel (12), og en spærringsindgrebskile (32), der er konfigureret til at gå i indgreb med en spærring (14) tilvejebragt i niplen (12), hvor det at bringe spærringsindgrebskilen (32) i indgreb med spærringen (14) bevirker, at profilindgrebskilen (34) føres ind i indgreb med låseprofilen (16).
- 15 10. Højhastighedsstreng (24) ifølge krav 9, hvor spærringsindgrebskilen (32) er konfigureret til at trækkes tilbage, når profilindgrebskilen (34) føres frem.
11. Højhastighedsstreng (24) ifølge krav 9 eller 10, hvor

højhastighedsstrengen (24) er konfigureret til at gå i indgreb med niplen (12), hvor niplen (12) omfatter en sikkerhedsventilnippel,
- 20 og hvor højhastighedsstrengen (24) omfatter eksterne tætningselementer (38), der er placeret adskilt i forhold til profilindgrebskilen (34), hvorved, på profilindgrebskilen (34), der går i indgreb med låseprofilen (16) på niplen (12), tætningselementerne (38) vil blive placeret over og under en åbning (20) i niplen (12) for at frembringe et isoleret volumen (40).
12. Højhastighedsstreng (24) ifølge krav 9, 10 eller 11, hvor én af:
- 25 højhastighedsstrengen (24) er konfigureret til at modtage en sikkerhedsventil (26);

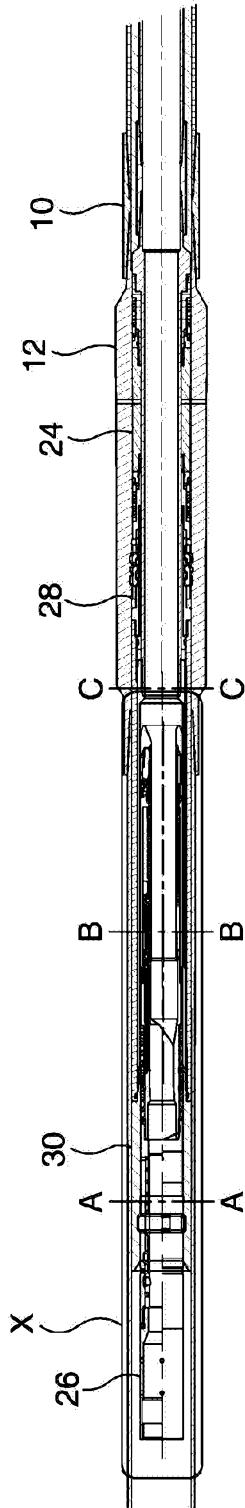
højhastighedsstrengen (24) er konfigureret til at modtage en sikkerhedsventil (26) og

hvor højhastighedsstrengen (24) er konfigureret til at muliggøre hydraulisk aktivering af sikkerhedsventilen (26) via en fluidpassage (42) i højhastighedsstrengen (24).
13. Højhastighedsstreng (24) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 9 til 12 i kombination med mindst
- 30 én af:

en sikkerhedsventil (26), der er konfigureret til modtagelse i højhastighedsstrengen (24);

og en sikkerhedsventilnippel (12), der er konfigureret til at modtage højhastighedsstrengen (24).

DRAWINGS

Fig. 1

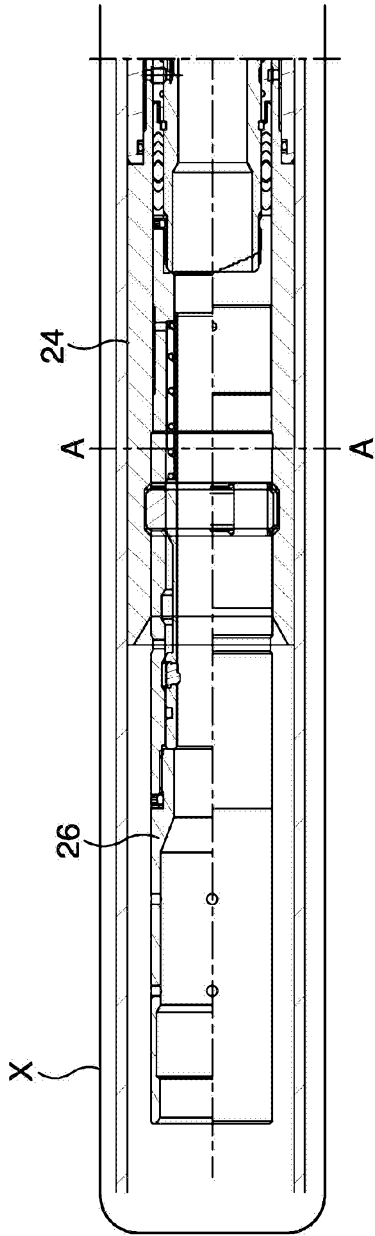


Fig. 2A

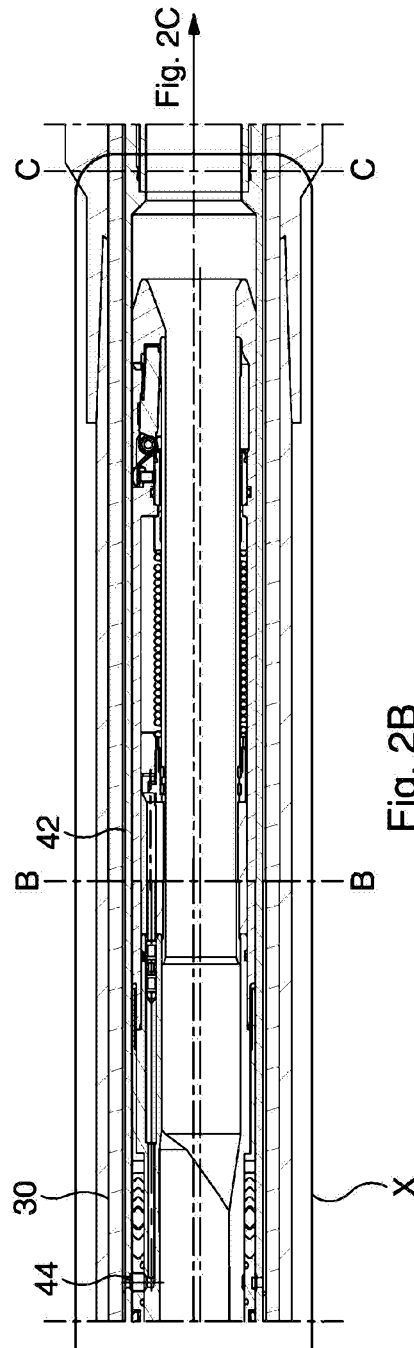


Fig. 2B

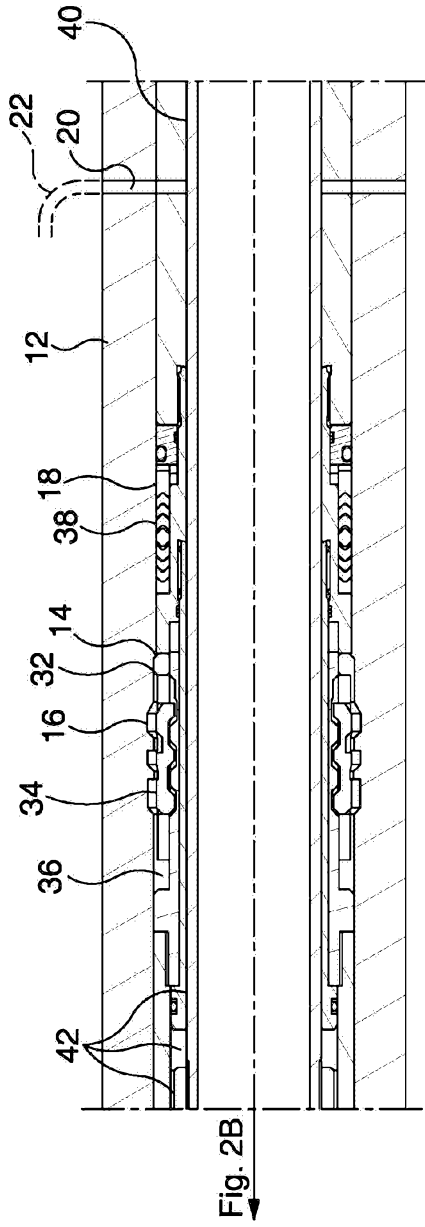
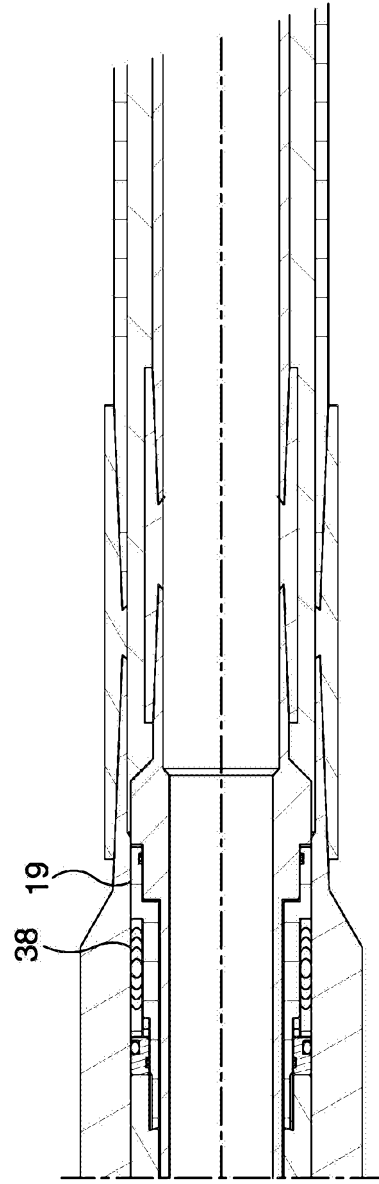


Fig. 2C



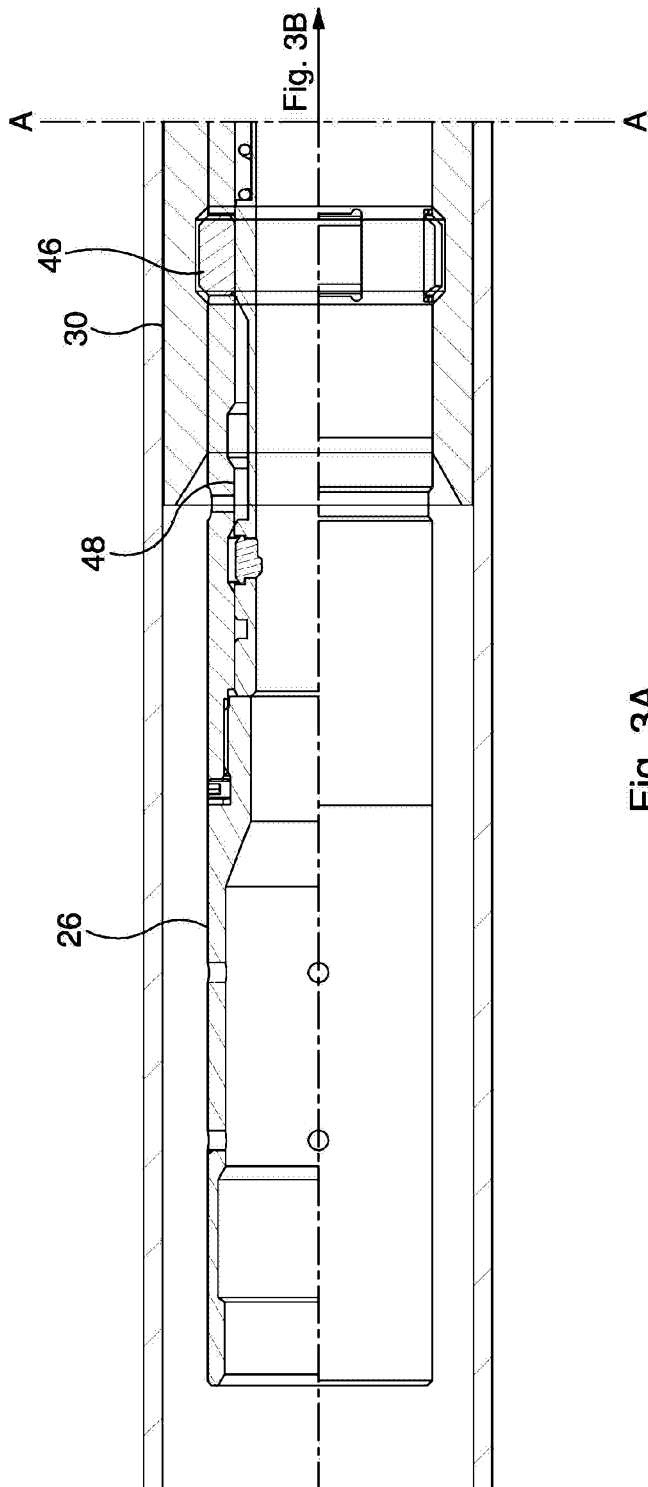
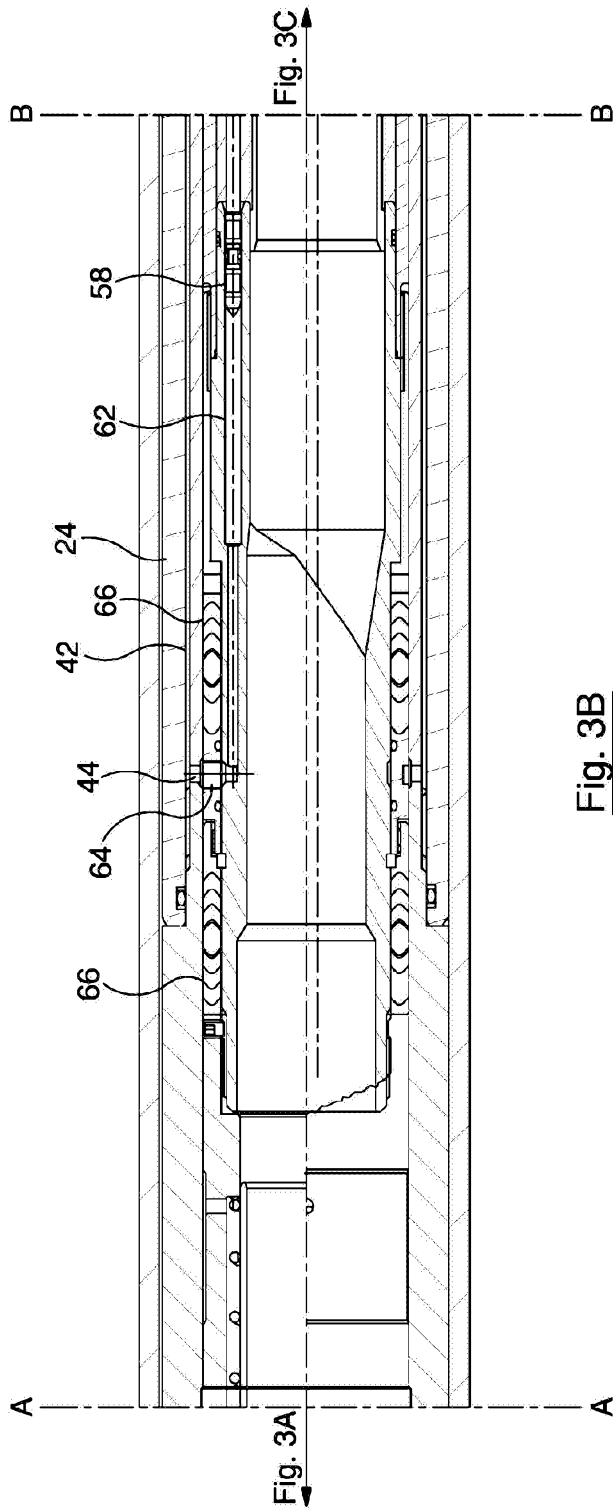


Fig. 3A



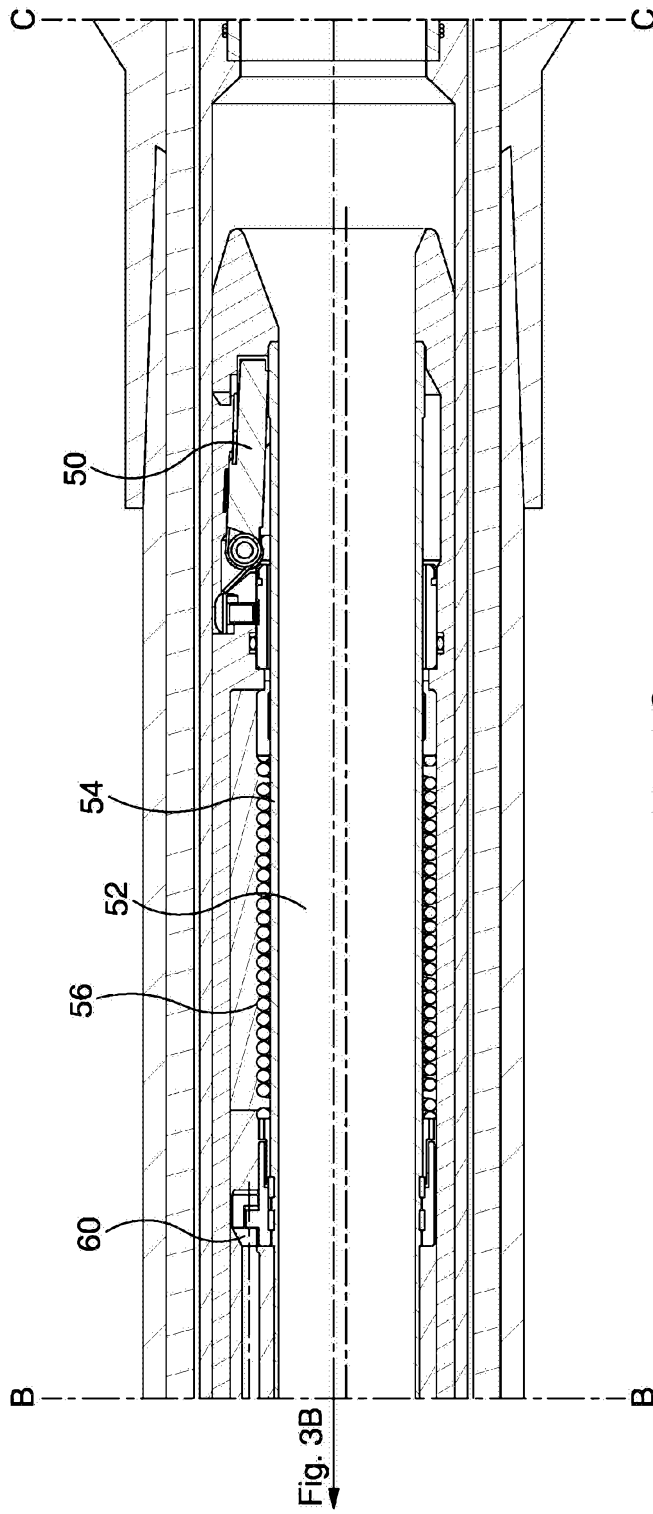


Fig. 3C