



# Weatherford®

## Well Completion Technologies

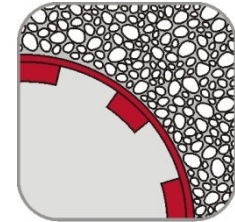
The use of FEA in sand screen design cuts costs and accelerates development

Ken Watson, 3D Design Analyst, Weatherford International Ltd

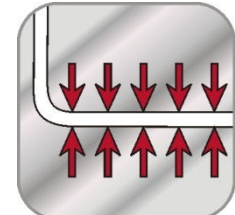


Hotel Fira Palace, Barcelona, Spain  
May 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> 2011

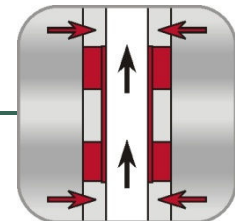
Solving your sand control challenges.



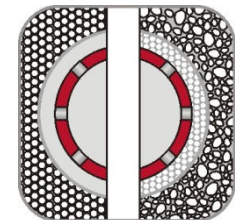
High Productivity



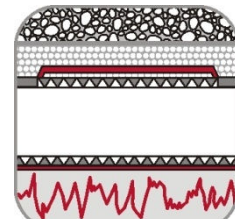
Optimum Drainage



Effective Isolation



Application Versatility

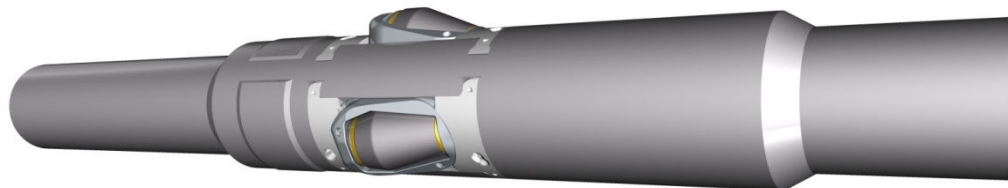


Integrated Function



## Presentation Overview

- Our ESS<sup>®</sup> product – a brief introduction to the design and background
- Client Requirement for Erosion Plates / ten designs / what happens if it goes wrong
- Abaqus/Explicit testing of the ten designs
- Physical testing of the two Abaqus suggested “winning” designs
- Conclusions / Q and A



**Rotary Expansion Tool for 7” ESS**

- *800-1200 psi operating pressure*
- *Requires 20-30 klbs setdown weight*
- *Requires 50 RPM rotation*
- *4-8ft/min expansion rate*

ESS<sup>®</sup> = Expandable Sand Screen



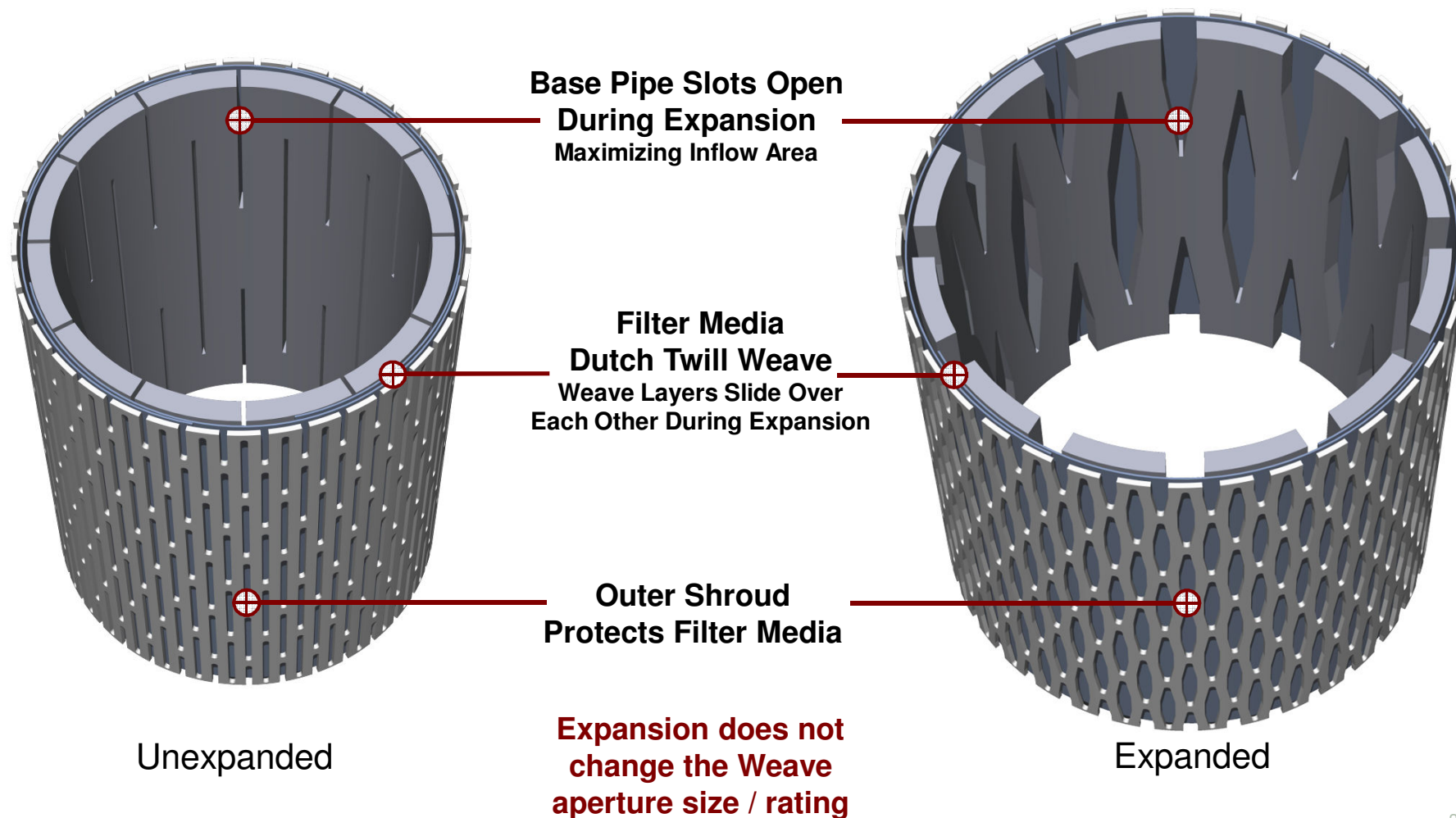


## ESS® Product – Design / Background

*ESS* is a product that controls the ingress of solids in oil and gas reservoirs with weak and unconsolidated formations. *ESS* improves well production and significantly reduces well costs when compared with other systems.

***Product sizes; 4", 4-1/2", 5-1/2" and 7"***

***There are also a variety of Weave aperture sizes / ratings***



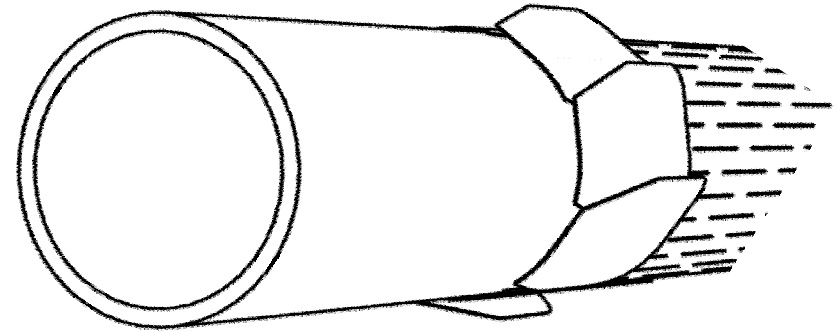
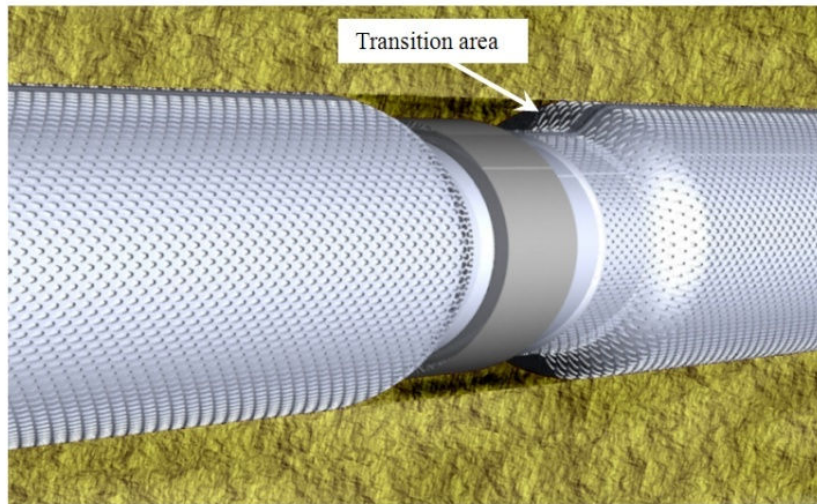


## ESS<sup>®</sup> Product – requirement for Erosion Plates

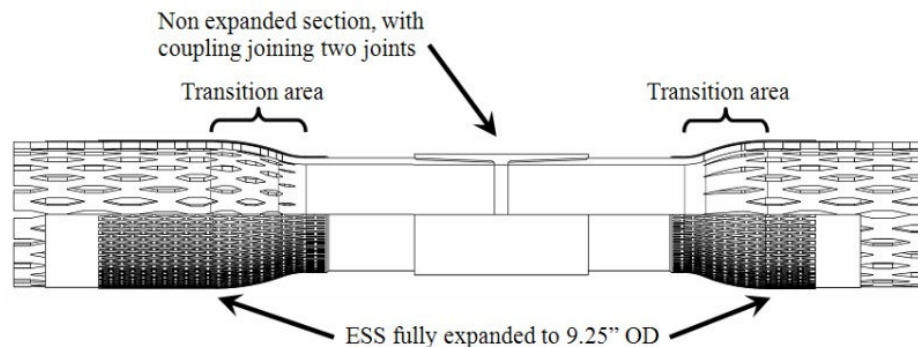
### Background to the Erosion Plates studies

To create a non-flowing transition area between the expanded and non-expanded section on 7" ESS. Erosion of the weave could occur in the transition area in especially high-rate wells.

*Unlike a "Standard" ESS joint, where the connection is slotted (and expanded), the 7" ESS joint uses a Coupling (with premium connection)*



*Example of how the Erosion Plates would be applied to the basepipe (at the transition area)*





# ESS<sup>®</sup> Product – Erosion Plates – ten designs

<b>Model #1</b>		<b>Model #2</b>	
<b>Model #3</b>		<b>Model #4</b>	
<b>Model #5</b>		<b>Model #6</b>	
<b>Model #7</b>		<b>Model #8</b>	
<b>Model #9</b>		<b>Model #10</b>	

*Examples of the ten designs*

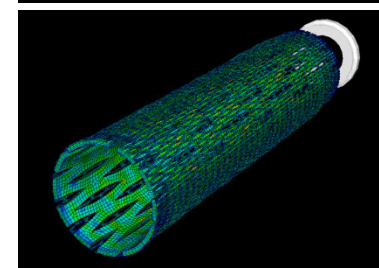
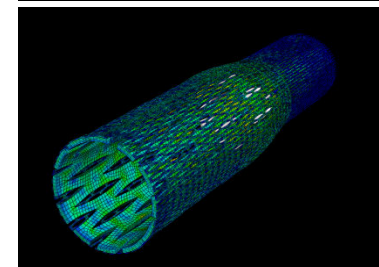
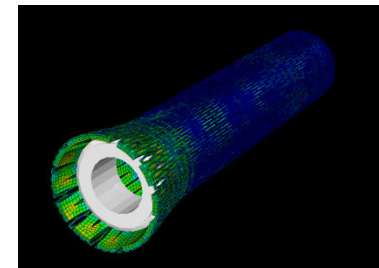
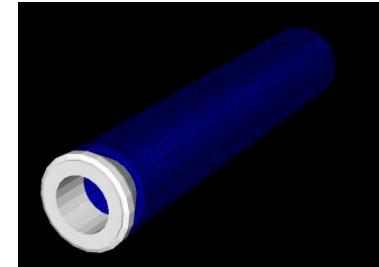
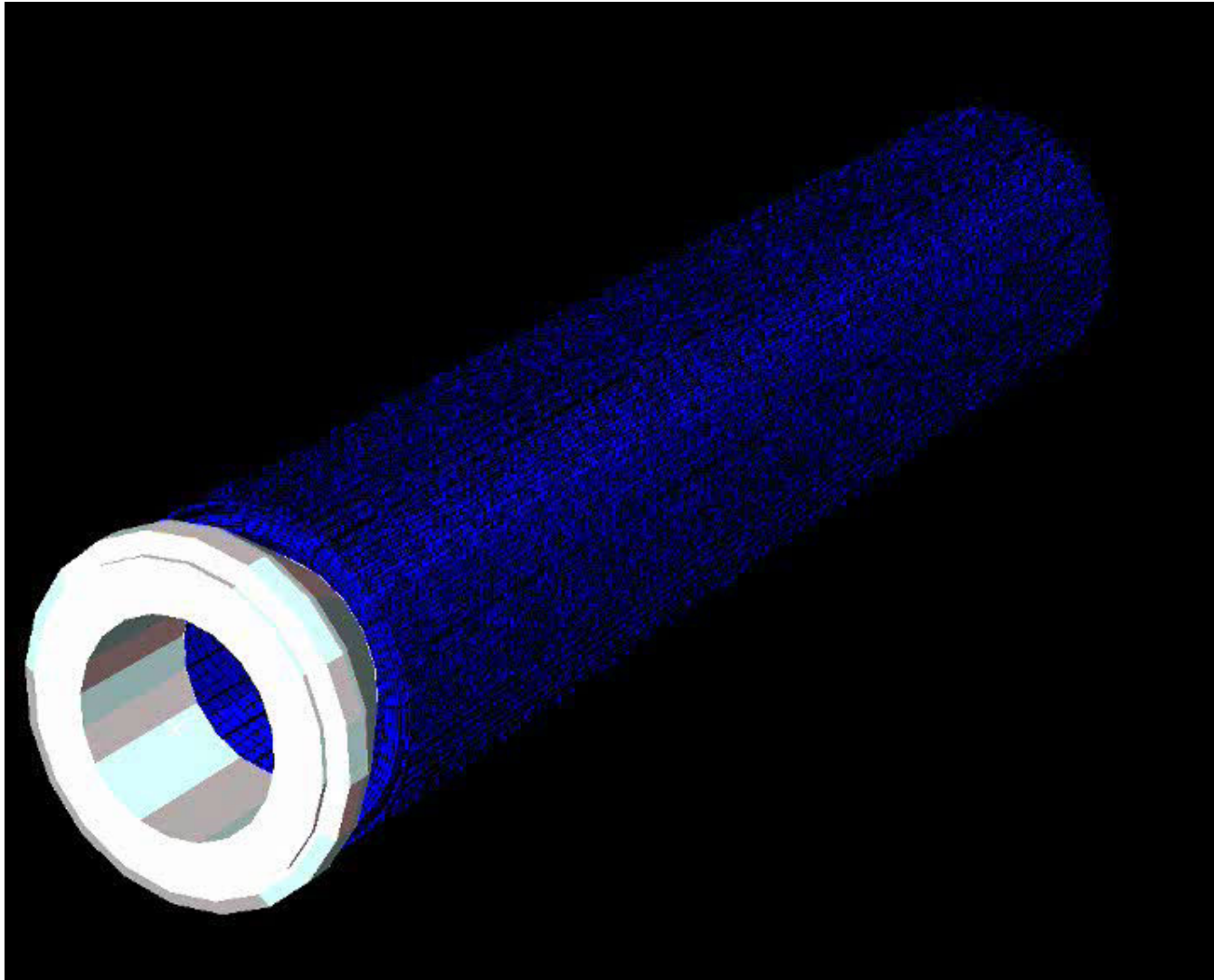




## ESS® Product – Expansion using a Cone

Elements; C3D8R

Slotted 3D parts modelled in Pro-Engineer then imported into Abaqus/CAE

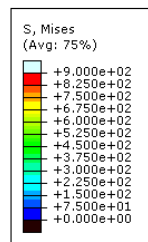




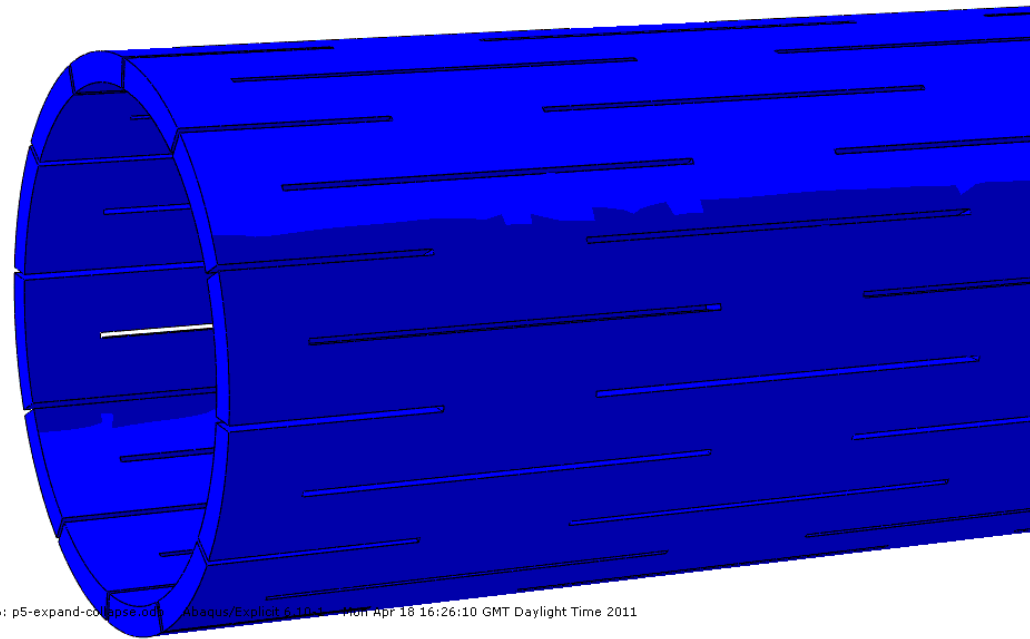
# ESS® Product – Expansion using Pressure

Elements; C3D8R

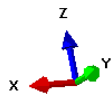
Slotted 3D parts modelled in Pro-Engineer then imported into Abaqus/CAE



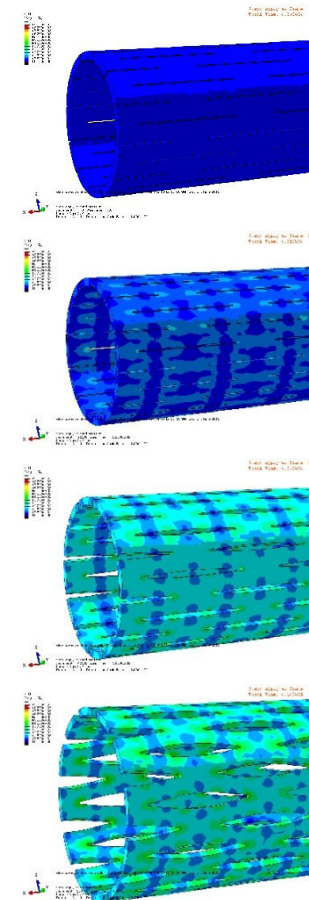
Step: apply-ex Frame: 0  
Total Time: 0.000000



ODB: p5-expand-collapse.odb Abaqus/Explicit 6.10.0 Mon Apr 18 16:26:10 GMT Daylight Time 2011

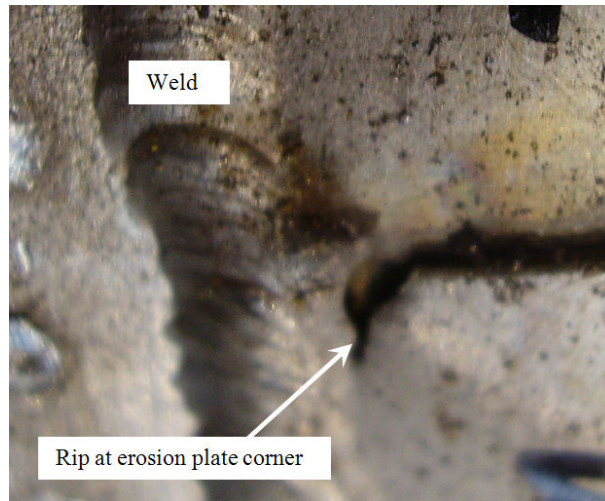


Step: apply-expand-pressure  
Increment: 0; Step Time = 0.0  
Primary Var: S<sub>y</sub> Mises  
Deformed Var: U Deformation Scale Factor: +1.000e+00

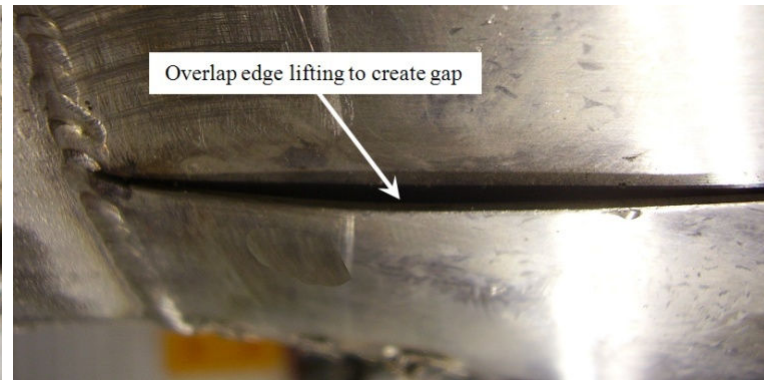




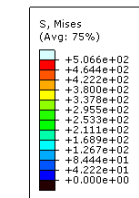
# ESS<sup>®</sup> Product – Erosion Plates – if it goes wrong



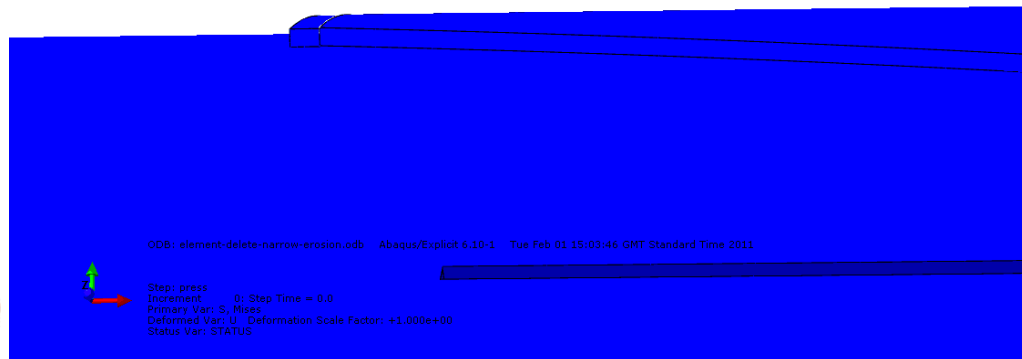
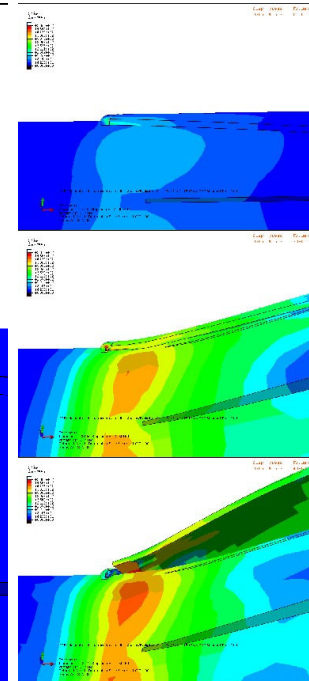
**Example of a rip at the erosion plate corner**



**Example of the overlap edges lifting away**



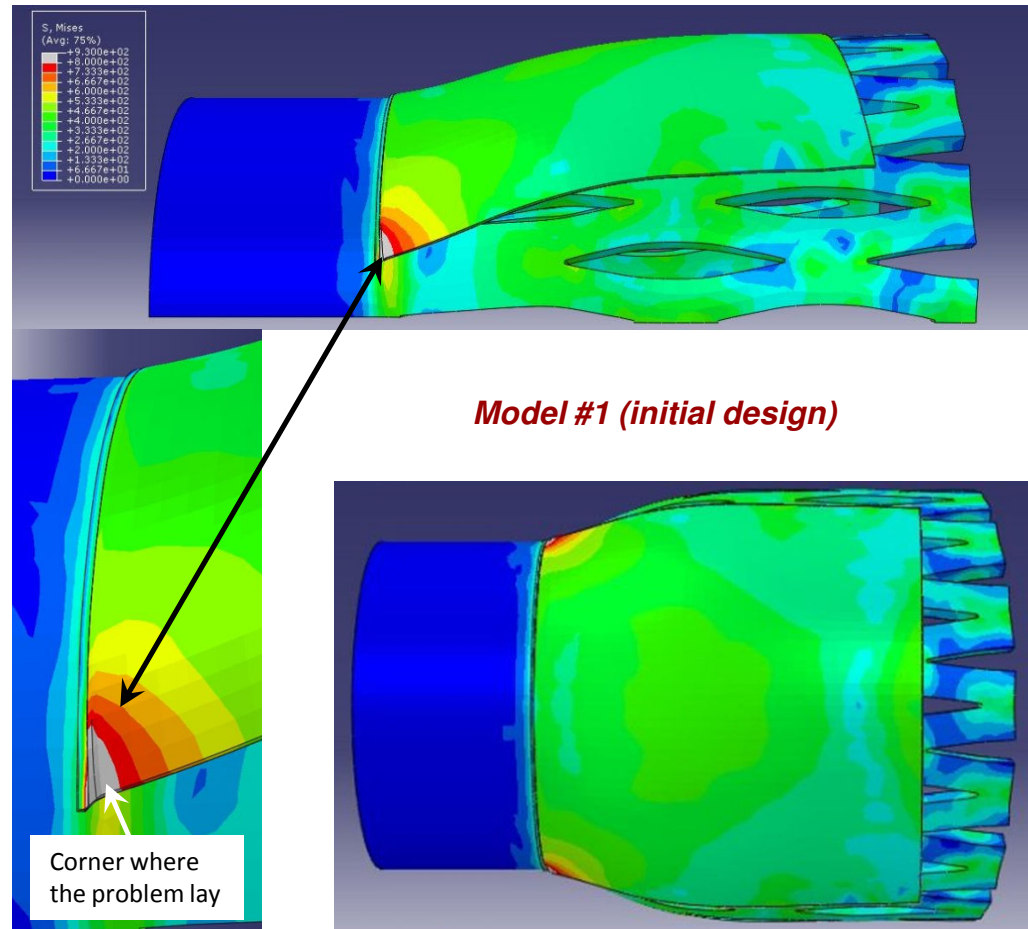
Step: press Frame: 0  
Total Time: 0.000000







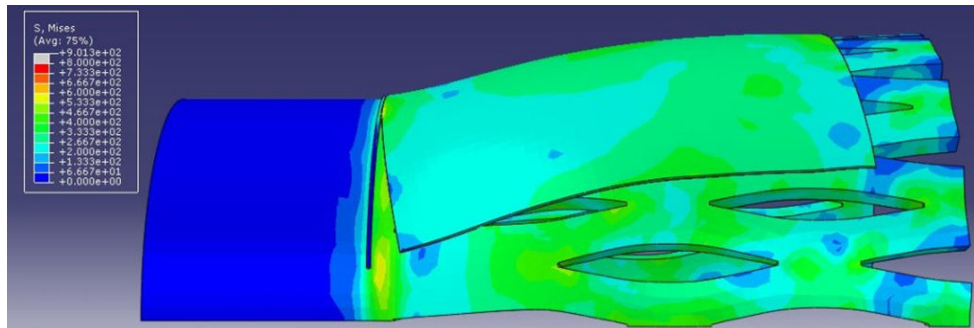
## ESS<sup>®</sup> Product – Erosion Plate designs



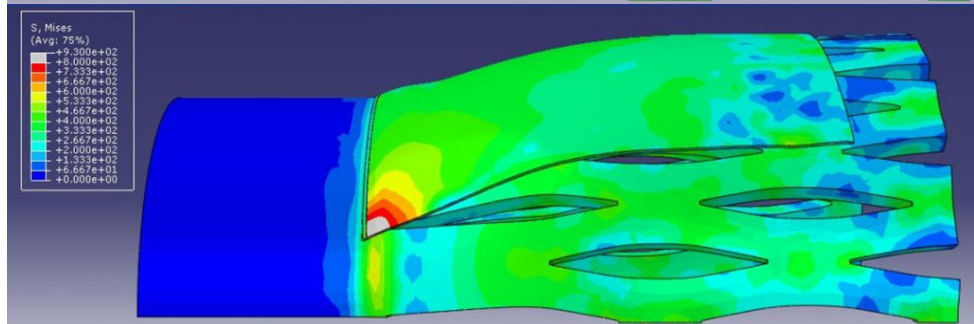
***Legend was set to a constant value throughout all simulations so direct comparisons of stress could be made***



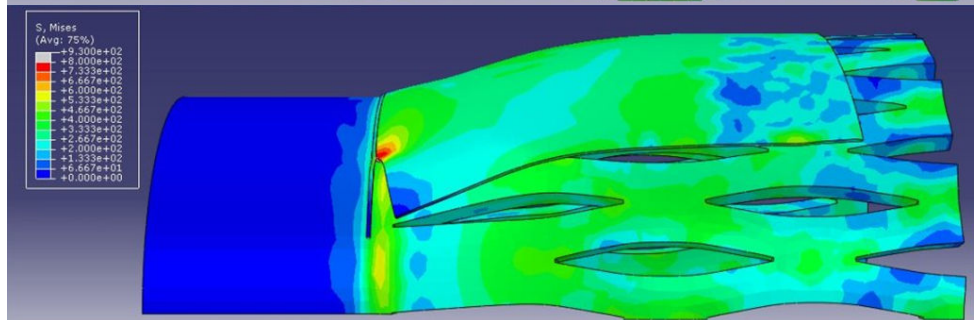
## ESS® Product – Erosion Plate designs



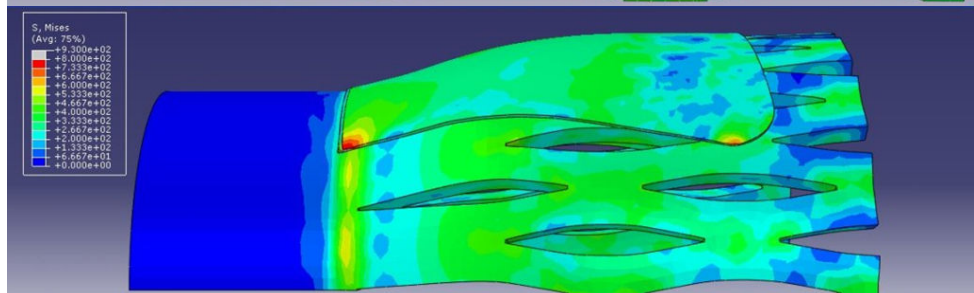
**Model #2**  
*Low stress throughout  
but not ideal due to edge lifting*



**Model #3**  
*High stress at corner*



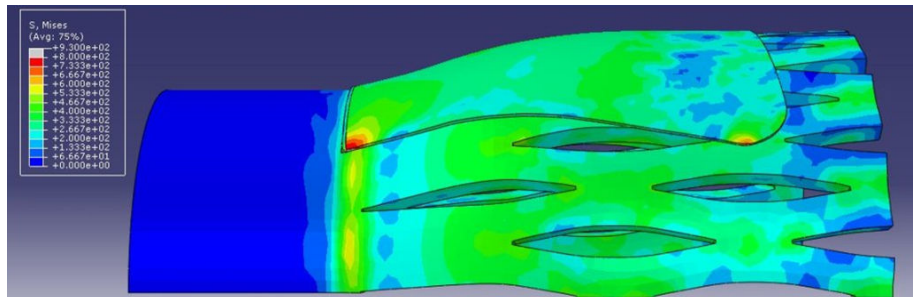
**Model #4**  
*High stress at weld/plate interface*



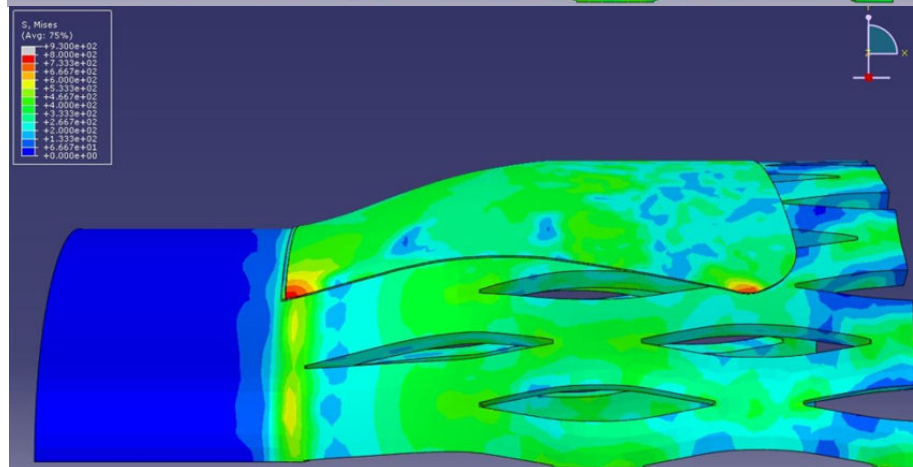
**Model #5**  
*High stress at corner*



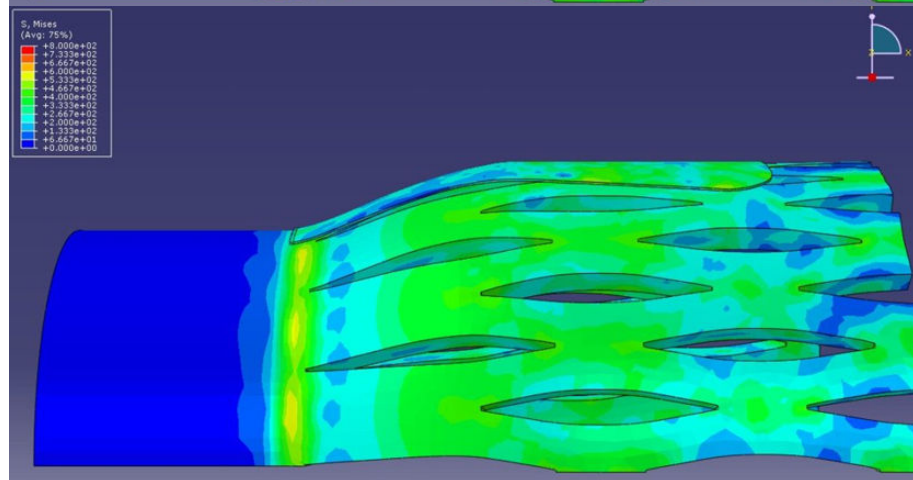
## ESS® Product – Erosion Plate designs



**Model #6**  
*High stress at corner*



**Model #7**  
*High stress at corner*

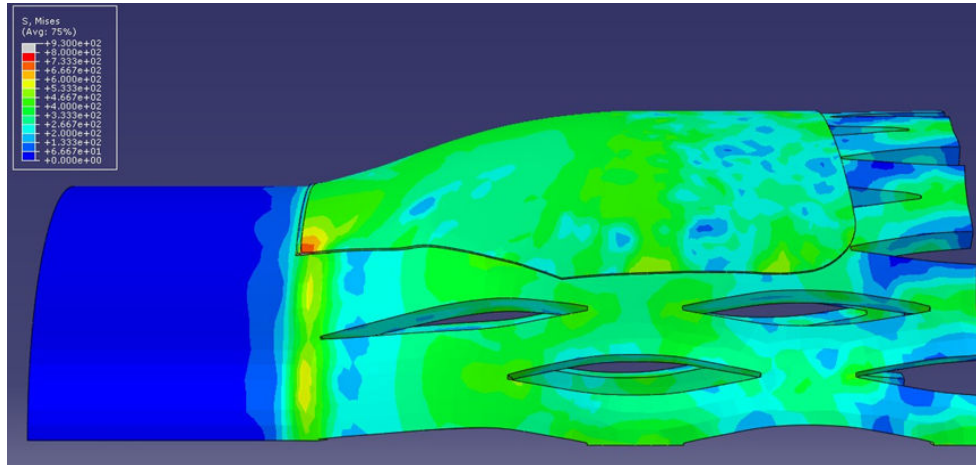


**Model #8**  
*Low stress at throughout  
but potential for overlap edges to lift apart*

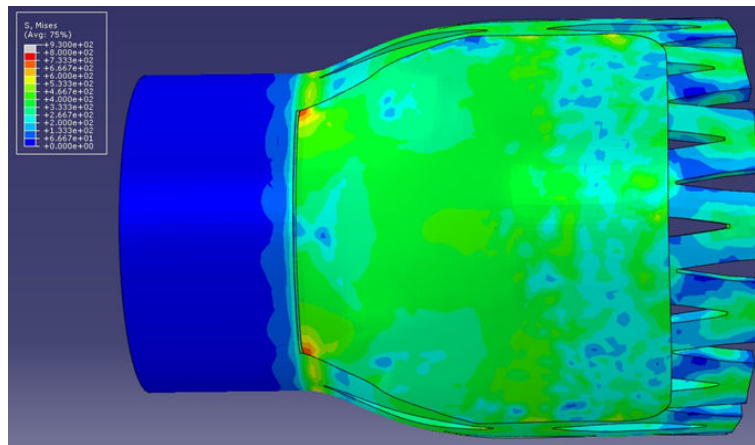
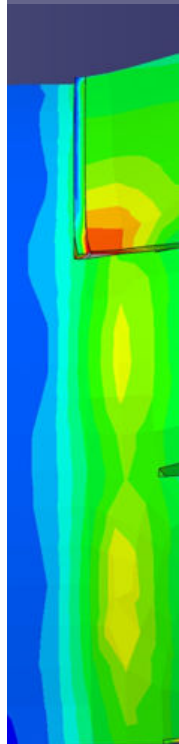




## ESS<sup>®</sup> Product – Erosion Plate designs



**Model #10**  
*Low stress throughout*



**Model #10**  
*During fabrication – with circumferential weld*



**An expanded example**  
*(shroud and filter layers stripped off)*







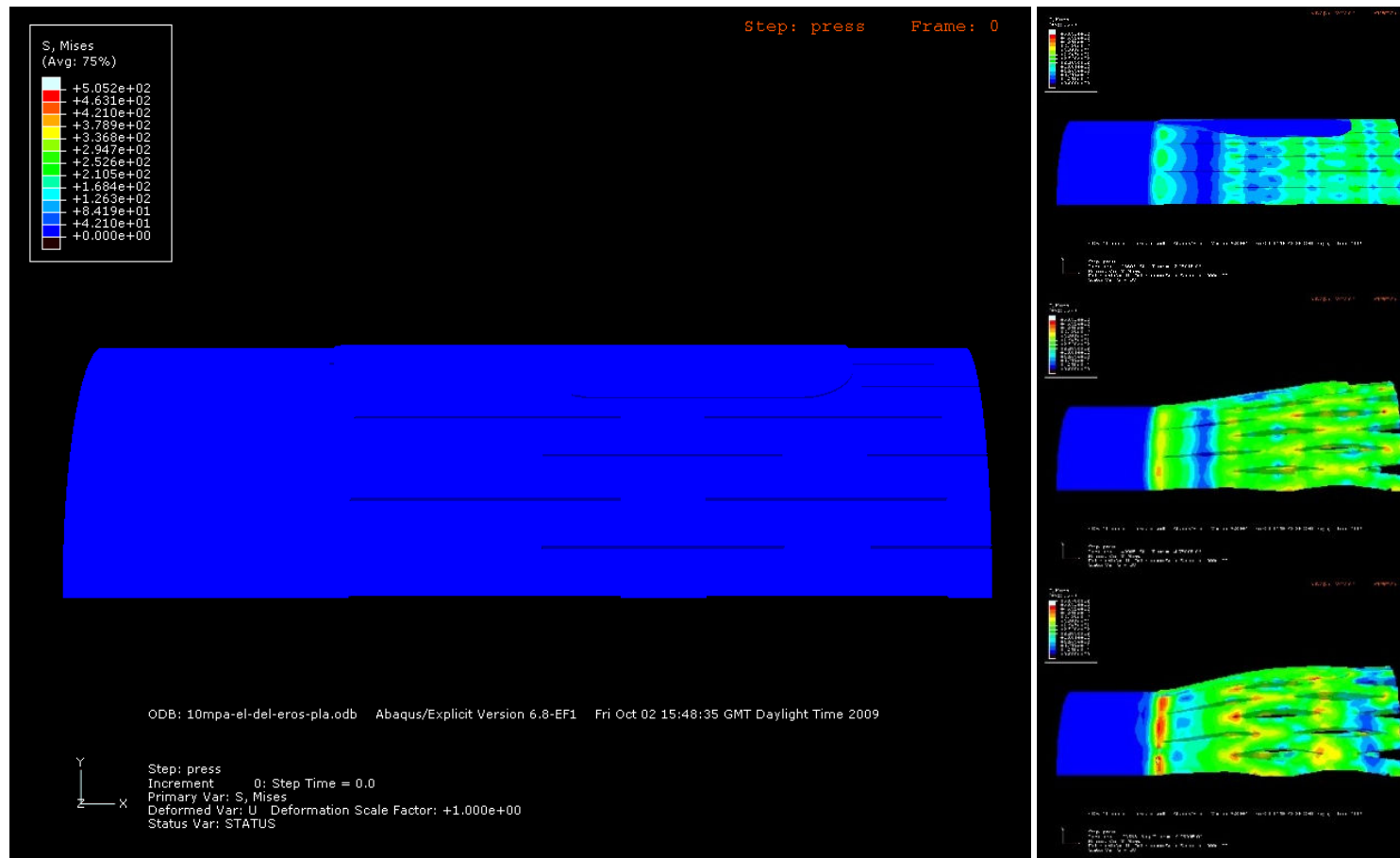
# ESS<sup>®</sup> Product – Expansion (Pressure) with Erosion Plates

## Case Study, for a specific Client requirement

New Plate designs – 10 off

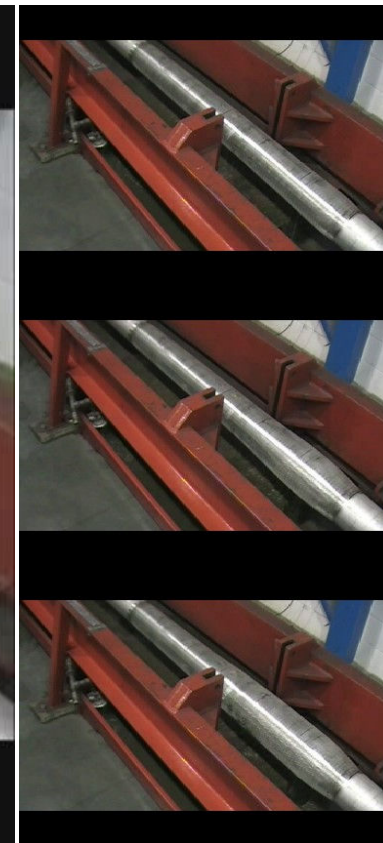
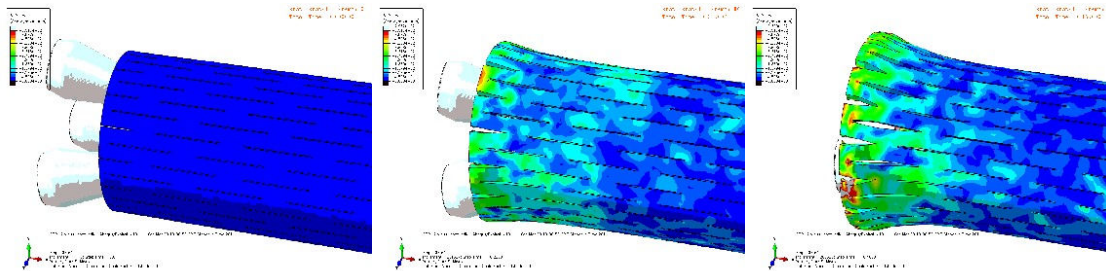
Physical test pieces – 2 off

Weatherford ESS Engineers benefited by  
saving time; 60% and costs; 75% by using  
Abaqus/Explicit in this study





## ESS® Product – Expansion (tested) with Erosion Plates



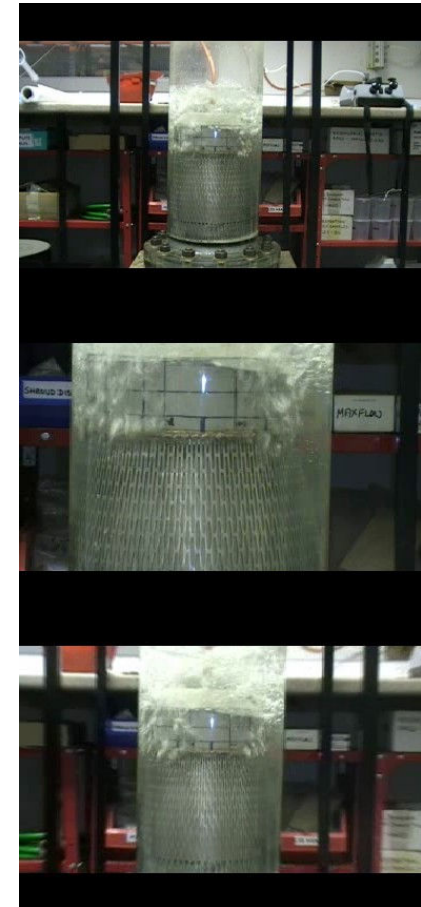




## ESS<sup>®</sup> Product – Erosion Plate testing (laboratory)

Air bubbled through a water filled sample

*Where the bubbles come out give an indication if / where the problem is  
in this case, possible rips at the weld / corners of the plates*







## ESS<sup>®</sup> Product – Erosion Plate testing (laboratory)

Air bubbled through a water filled sample

*Where the bubbles come out give an indication if / where the problem is  
in this case, possible lifting at the overlaps between plates*





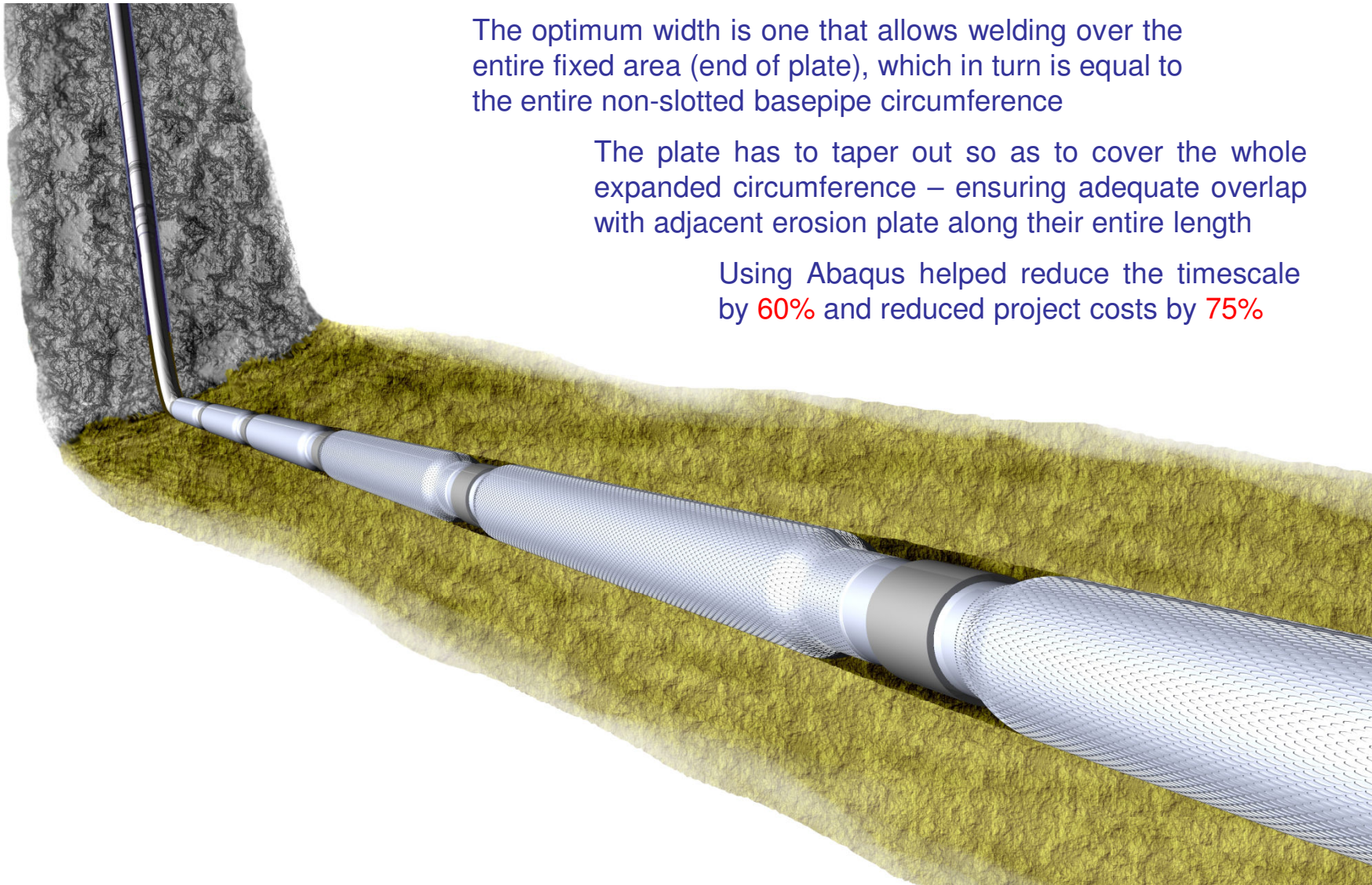
## Conclusions

Abaqus/FEA modelling revealed that a shorter weld reduces the stress levels in the erosion plate.

The optimum width is one that allows welding over the entire fixed area (end of plate), which in turn is equal to the entire non-slotted basepipe circumference

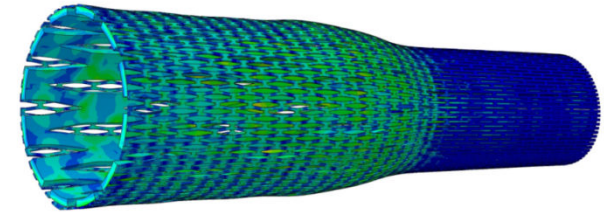
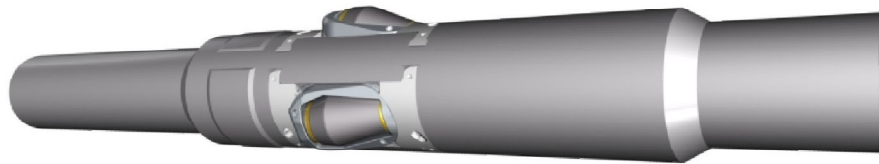
The plate has to taper out so as to cover the whole expanded circumference – ensuring adequate overlap with adjacent erosion plate along their entire length

Using Abaqus helped reduce the timescale by 60% and reduced project costs by 75%





# Weatherford®



**Thank you for your attention    Please feel free to ask any questions**



Hotel Fira Palace, Barcelona, Spain  
May 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> 2011