Wellhead Maintenance

Surface well completion equipment



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- IWCF, HYSYS process modeling, Eclipse certified.



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Well site Field Equipment 01

Well completion functions 02

Factor affecting completion design 03

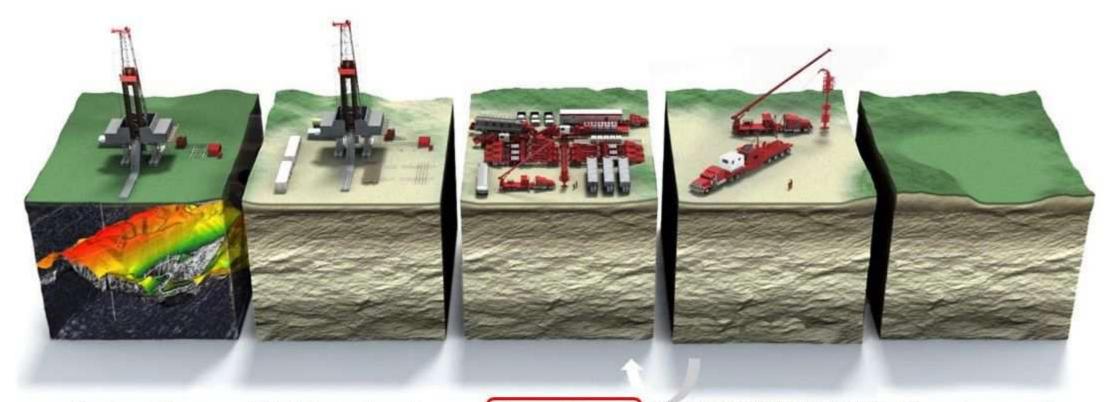
Completion Techniques 04



Well Site
Field Equipment







Exploration

Well Construction

Completion

Production/ Injection/ Abandonment Maintenance

2 years

2 months

2 weeks

20 Years







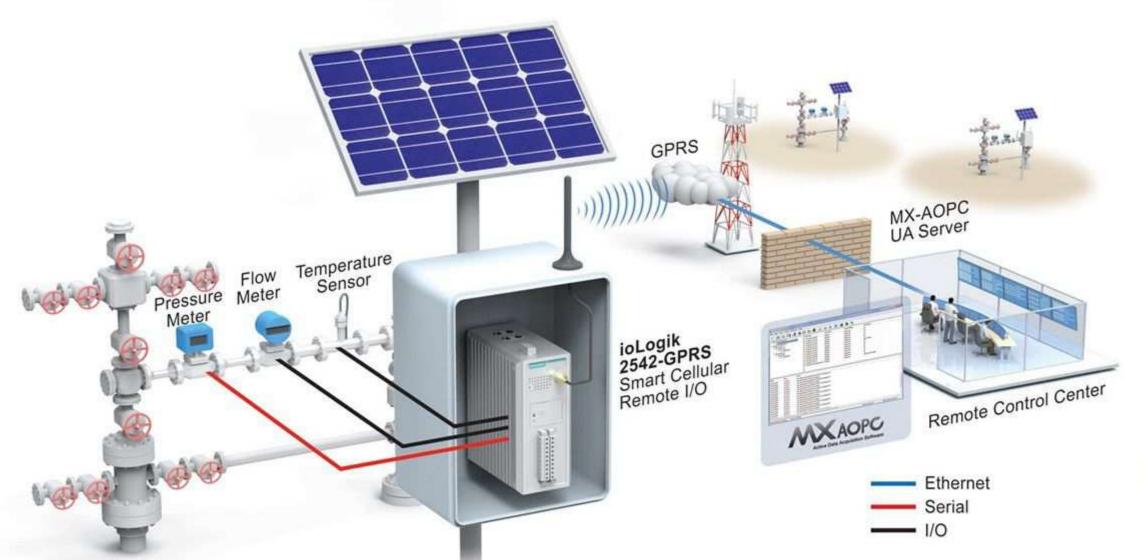


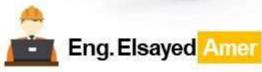




Remote Terminals RTU





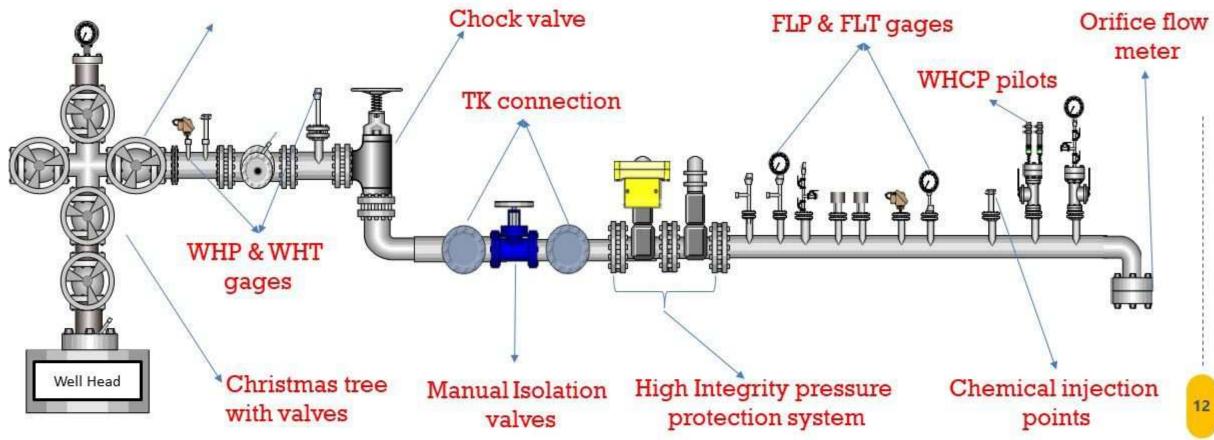




Flow line valves and instrumentations



Automatic Wing valve





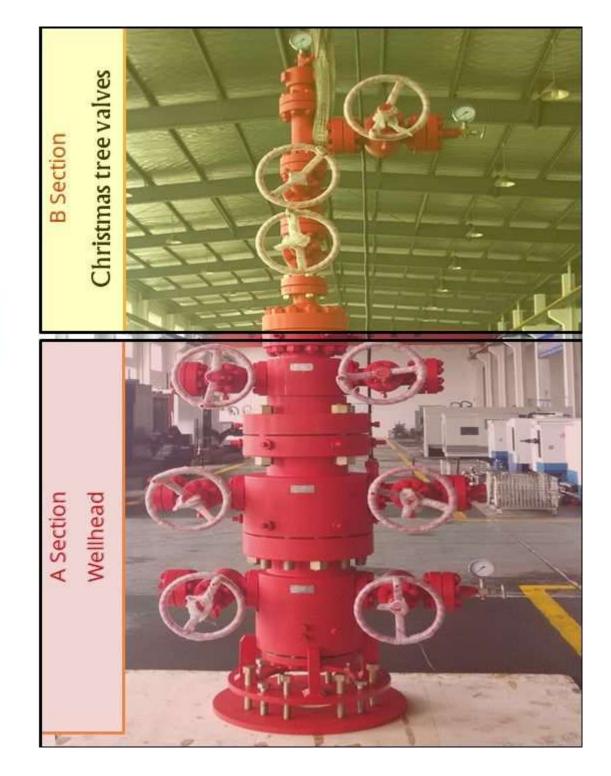
02

Surface Well completion



Surface Completion equipment

- 1. Wellhead
- 2. Christmas tree or X-mass tree

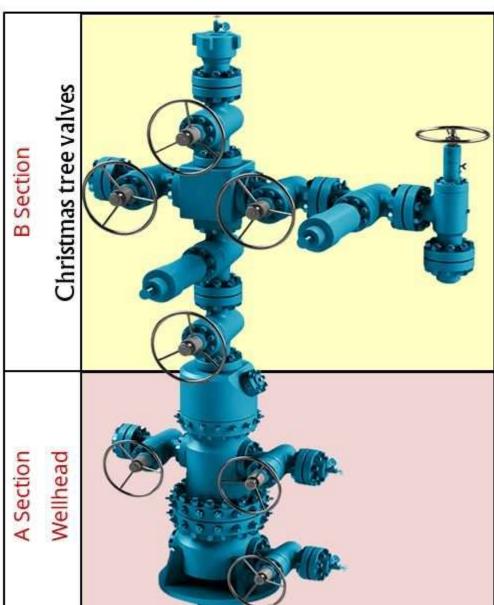




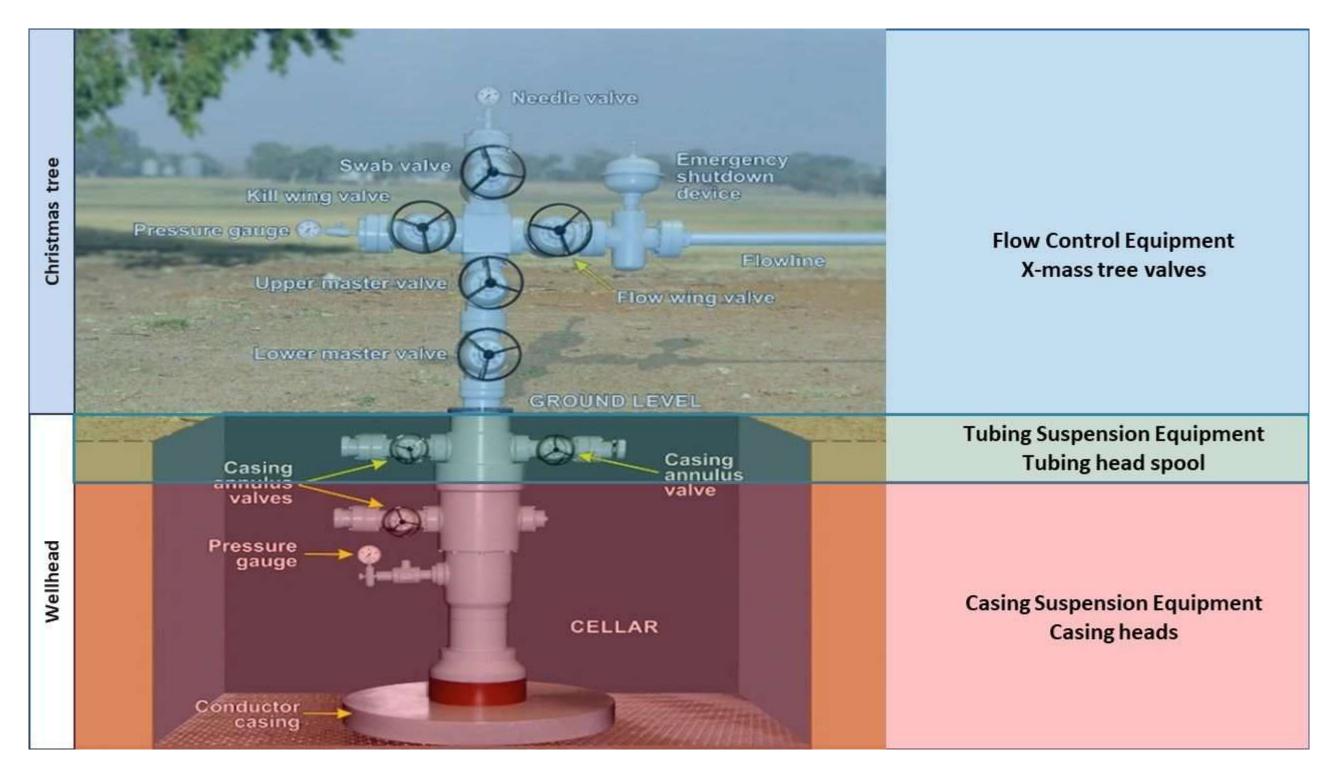
Surface Completion equipment

1. Wellhead

2. Christmas tree or X-mass tree









The wellhead is a surface foundation on which the well is built-up during the drilling operations and is the base for the m-mass tree for production operations.

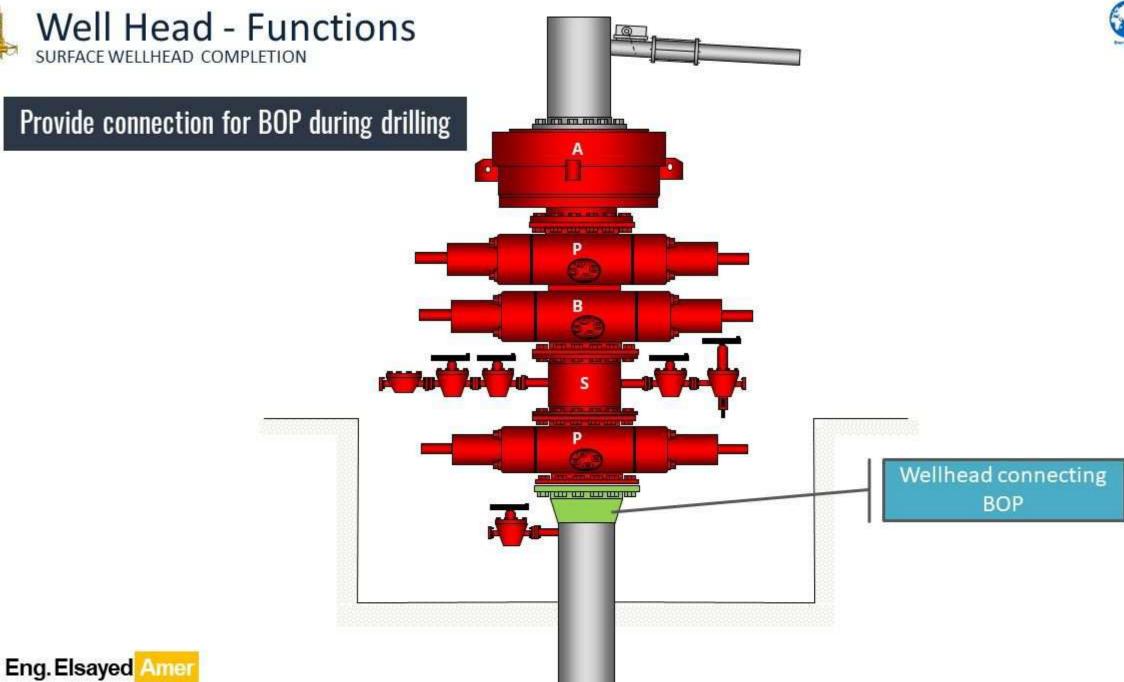
01 Functions of wellhead:

- Safe means of containing well pressures.
- Support for each casing string
- Support for the BOP assembly
- Sealing & monitoring access of annuli
- Support for the completion (tubing) string
- Support for the Xmas Tree











Well Head - Functions

SURFACE WELLHEAD COMPLETION





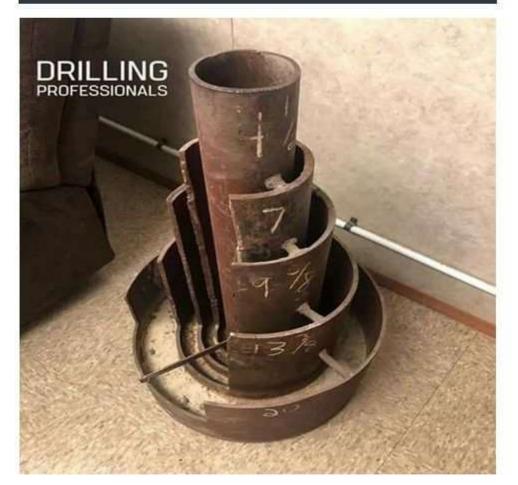




Well Head - Functions

SURFACE WELLHEAD COMPLETION

Accommodate & suspend casing and tubing













Wellhead systems differ by well location:

- Land
- Surface locations offshore (jack up or platform)
- Subsea

Offshore wellhead systems are normally more sophisticated in design to handle ocean currents, bending loads, and other loads induced by the environment during the life of the well.





Land Wellhead











offshore Wellhead

Dry



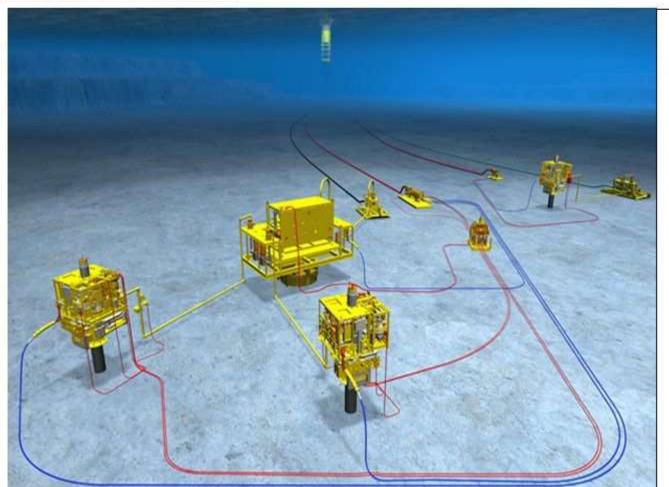




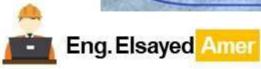


Subsea Wellhead

Wet









assembly of a multi-valved structure consisting of valves, spools, and fittings used to control the flow of oil from the well.

01 Functions of wellhead:

- Provides a means of fluid flow controlling.
- Ensuring the safety of surface facilities
- Provide measuring and Monitoring of well parameters
- Provide connection for Well intervention equipment:
 - Slickline
 - E-line
 - Coiled tubing







Uses of Christmas tree:

- Oil & Gas well,
- Water injection well,
- Water disposal well,
- Gas injection well,
- Condensate well,
- Artificial lift well







Christmas tree SURFACE WELLHEAD COMPLETION

Single Composite Tree (loose valves)



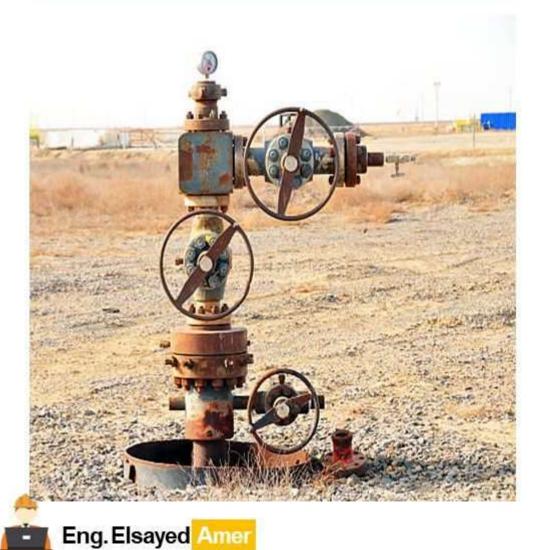








Low pressure x-mass tree





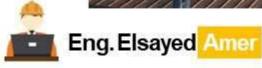


SURFACE WELLHEAD COMPLETION

HPHT Wellhead-Tree 20,000 PSI / 300 C





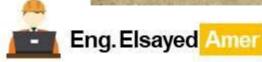




SURFACE WELLHEAD COMPLETION

PCP x-mass tree



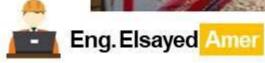




SURFACE WELLHEAD COMPLETION







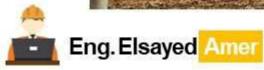
Christmas tree - Definition SURFACE WELLHEAD COMPLETION



ESP x-mass tree









Sucker rod x-mass tree

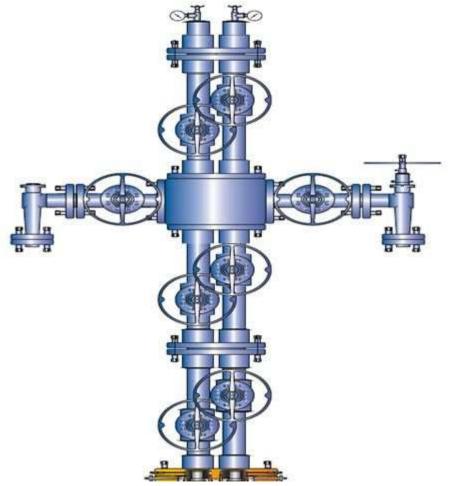








Dual tubing Christmas tree







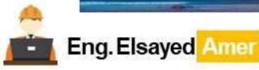
Christmas tree - Definition SURFACE WELLHEAD COMPLETION



Single Solid Block tree







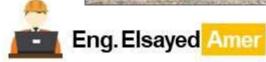


SURFACE WELLHEAD COMPLETION

Y shape Solid Block tree







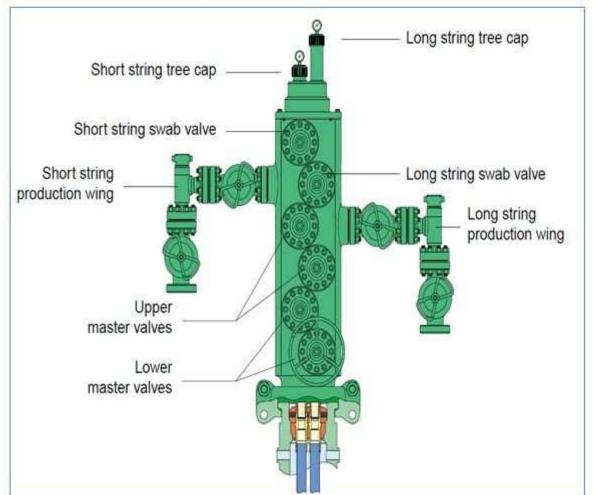


Christmas tree - Definition

SURFACE WELLHEAD COMPLETION

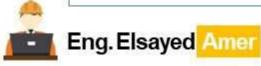


Dual Solid Block tree



integrated wellhead



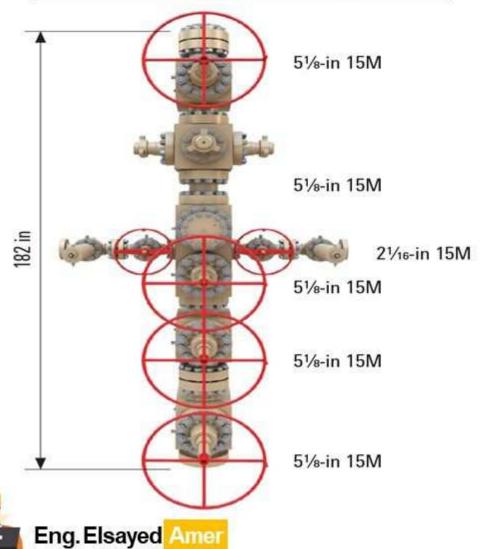


Christmas tree - Definition SURFACE WELLHEAD COMPLETION



Composite frac tree.

Designed for hydraulic fracturing pressures up to 15,000 psi,





03

Wellhead & X-mass tree Selection and design



 Major manufacturers, suppliers, and vendors of wellhead equipment and X-mass trees are:























Two parameters should be considered when selecting a wellhead material:

- Produced fluid properties
- Maximum operating temperature







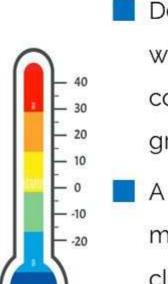




Wellhead equipment materials



1. Rating Temperature



- Defines the application limits within a class to which corresponds the choice of steel grades.
 - A wellhead must commonly meet a number of temperature classes simultaneously and therefore the relevant materials must be chosen with great care.

API TEMP CLASS	OPERATING RANGE (DEG. F)			OPERATING RANGE (DEG. C)		
	(MIN.)		(MAX.)	(MIN.)		(MAX.)
K	-75	ТО	180	-60	ТО	82
L	-50	то	180	-46	ТО	82
N	-50	ТО	140	-46	ТО	60
Р	-20	то	180	-29	то	82
R	ROOM TEMPERATURE			ROOM	TEMPE	RATURE
S	0	ТО	140	-18	ТО	60
Т	0	ТО	180	-18	ТО	82
U	0	ТО	250	-18	ТО	121
٧	35	ТО	250	2	ТО	121



2. Rating Pressure



- Working Pressure (WP) is defined as the highest pressure at which the wellhead will be subjected during its working life.
- Six pressure ratings from 2,000 to 20,000 psi represent the maximum working pressure of the equipment

API Pressure	Rating, psi [MPa]
2,000 [13.8]	
3,000 [20.7]	
5,000 [34.5]	
10,000 [69.0]	
15,000 [103.5]	

20,000 [138.0]



Wellhead equipment materials Design and selection



2. Rating Pressure

Max cold-working Pressure, psi	Hydrostatic Test Pressure
960	1440
2000	4000
3000	6000
5000	10000
10000	15000
15000	22500

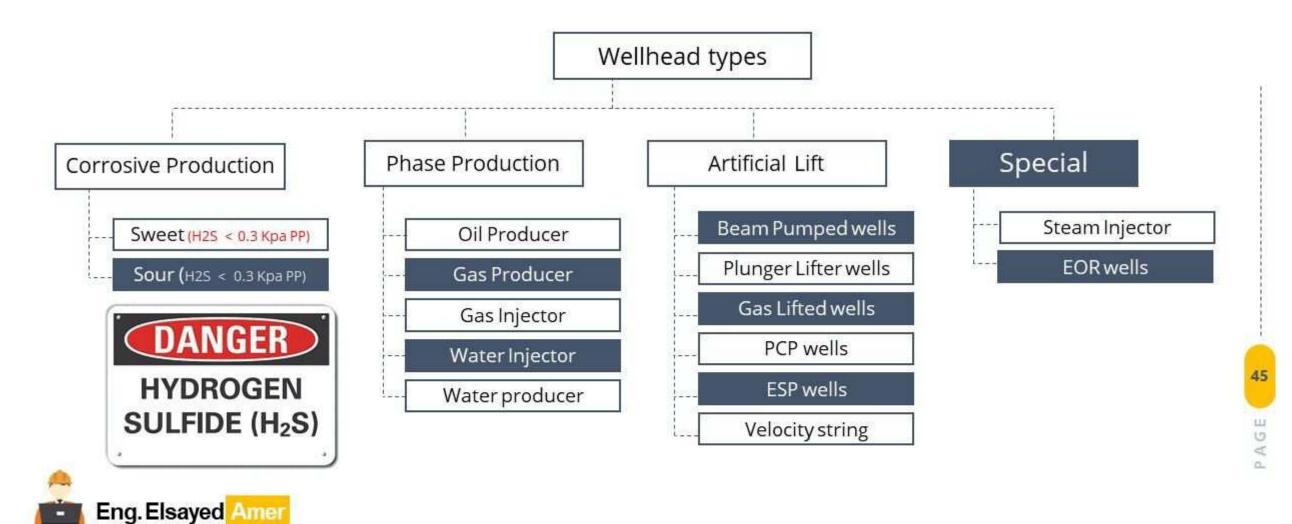


So a 15000 psi Christmas tree means that the maximum operating pressure to which the tree should be subjected is 15000 psi even though the test pressure of the tree had been 22500 psi.





Each well types will create different requirements in terms of wellhead design.







Seven material classes Defines the steel corrosion resistance required

API Material Class	Body, Bonnet, End & Outlet Connections	Pressure Controlling Parts, Stems, & Mandrel Hangers
AA- General Service	Carbon or low alloy steel	Carbon or low alloy steel ^b
BB- General Service	Carbon or low alloy steel	Stainless Steel
CC- General Service	Stainless Steel	Stainless Steel
DD- Sour Service ^a	Carbon or low alloy steel ^b	Carbon or low alloy steel ^b
EE- Sour Service ^a	Carbon or low alloy steel ^b	Stainless steel
FF- Sour Service ^a	Stainless steel ^b	Stainless steel ^b
HH- Sour Service ^a	Corrosion Resistant Alloyb	Corrosion Resistant Alloy ^b
ZZ- Sour Service	User Defined ^b	User Defined ^b







- Product Specification Levels (PSL)
 - Consists of a range of values (from 1 to 4) which defines all of the quality controls to which the materials must be subjected during design, construction and testing.
 - The highest value is that applied for the most severe installation conditions. The
 PSL of the equipment is based on a logical process that evaluates the predicted
 working pressure and the hydrogen sulfide (H2S) content, since this compound
 is highly corrosive for steels and lethal to humans.

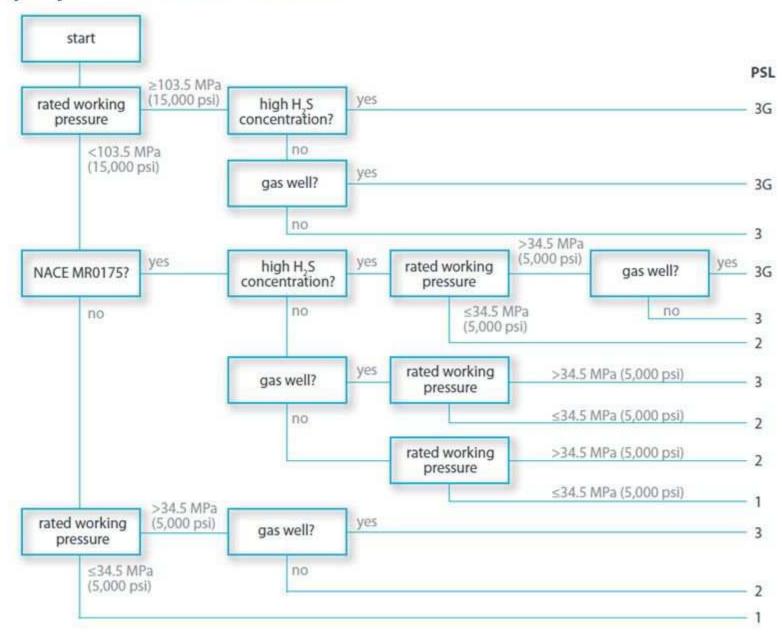




Wellhead equipment materials Design and selection









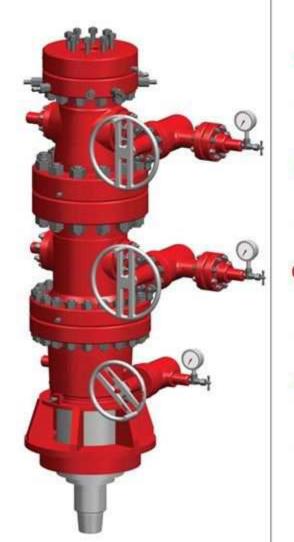
Wellhead
Assembly



Wellhead Components Wellhead assembly

Components of wellhead

Casing head	01
Casing hangers	02
Tubing head	03
Tubing hangers	04
Tubing adaptor	04



Tubing head



Casing spool



Casing hanger



Casing head



Base Plate



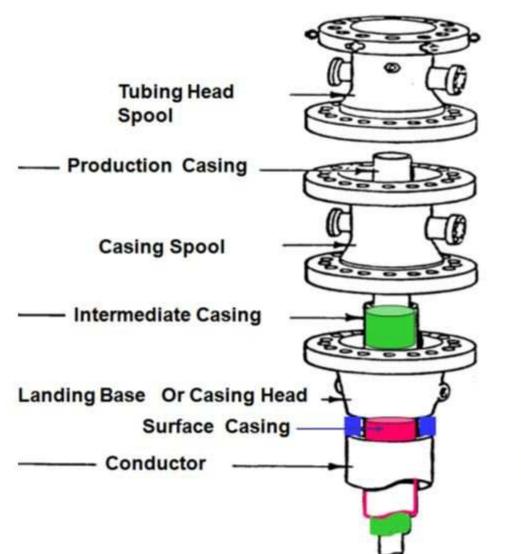






Wellhead Components Wellhead assembly

Hole Size	Casing Size	Casing Name
• 30"	26"	Conductor
• 23"	20" or 18 5/8"	Surface
• 17 1/2"	13 3/8	Intermediate
• 12 1/4"	9 5/8"	Production
• 81/2"	7"	Production Liner





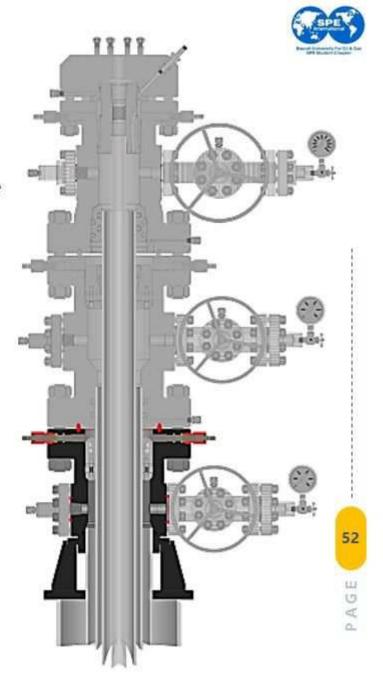


A. Casing **Head**

A simple metal **flange welded** or **screwed** onto the top of the **conductor** pipe or the casing and forms part of the wellhead system.

Functions of casing head

- Support the blowout preventer to the first casing.
- 2. Support the above-ground well completion;
- 3. Support the next, smaller casing
- 4. Seal the annular space between the two casing.
- 5. Ensure access to the annulus.







A. Casing **Head**

Known as

- 1. "A-Section"
- Lower casing head
- 3. Casing Housing
- 4. Braden Head
- 5. Starter Head









A. Casing **Head**

Bottom Connection



Weld Type



Threaded



SLIP



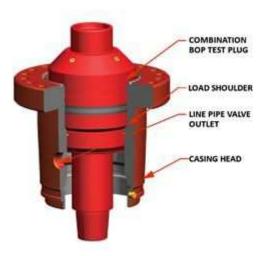


Wellhead Components

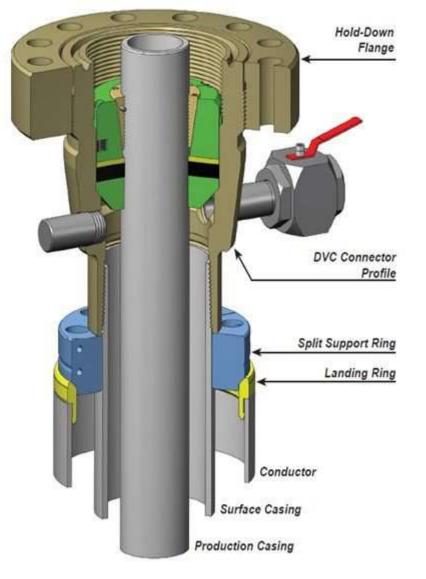
Wellhead assembly

B. Casing Hanger

- Casing hangers attached to the top of casing string,
- Suspends the casing load.
- Center the casing string in the head (or spool)
- Seals off the casing annulus











B. Casing Hanger

Casing hangers come in two main varieties:

1. Slip type hangers

- Installed around the casing after it is run,
- Either before or after the casing is cemented into place.

2. Mandrel type hangers

- Hangers threaded onto the casing.
- provide superior well control when landing the hanger and improve the annular seal.











Wellhead Components Wellhead assembly

Casing Hanger



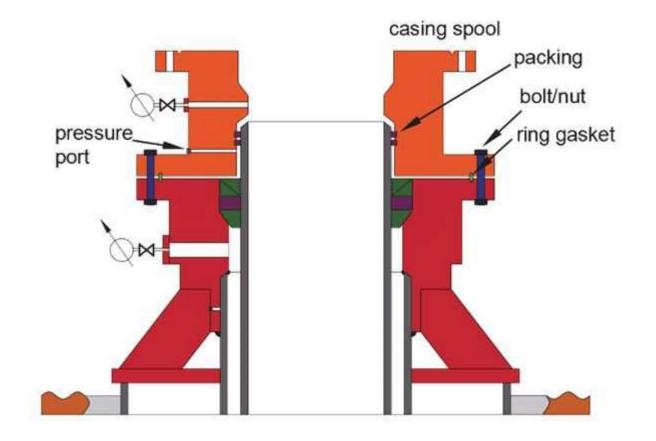






C. casing head spool

If a well includes one or more casing strings between the surface and production casing, the next component required after the casing head is the casing spool.



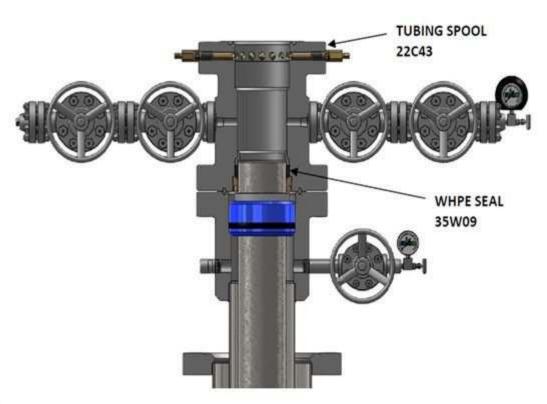




Wellhead Components Wellhead assembly

3

C. casing head spool









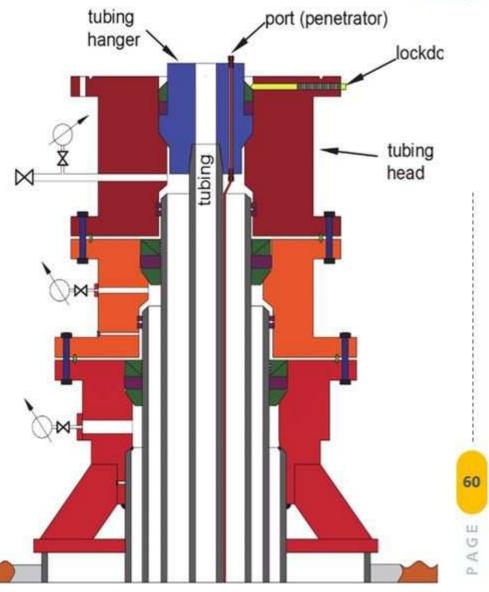
Wellhead Components



Wellhead assembly

D. Tubing Head

- Tubing Head is the uppermost spool in a wellhead assembly.
- It provides a means to support and seal a tubing string
 - Suspend tubing with hanger
 - 2. Provide a hydraulic seal between tubing and annulus
 - 3. Provide access port(s) to annulus
 - 4. Provide mounting for Xmas tree



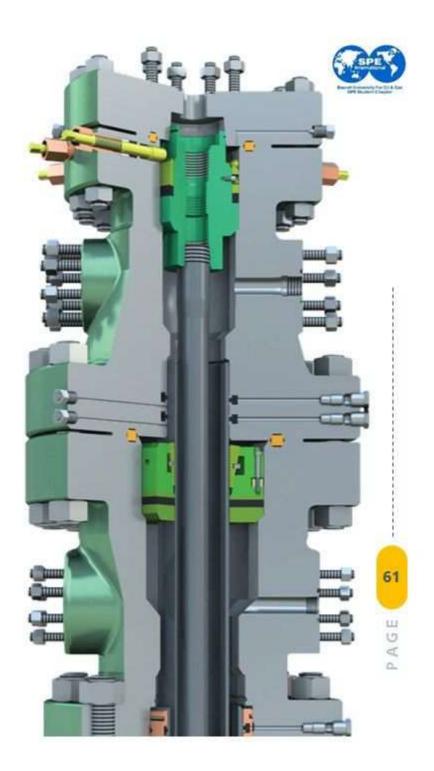




E. Tubing Hanger

- Called Dog nut
- Tubing Head is the uppermost spool in a wellhead assembly.
- It provides a means to support and seal a tubing string
 - 1. Suspend tubing with hanger
 - 2. Provide a hydraulic seal between tubing and annulus
 - 3. Provide access port(s) to annulus
 - 4. Provide mounting for Xmas tree



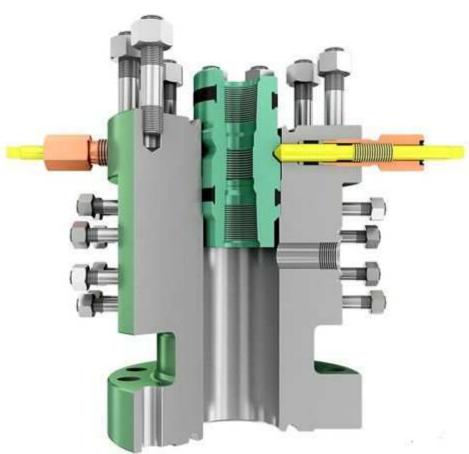








E. Tubing Hanger





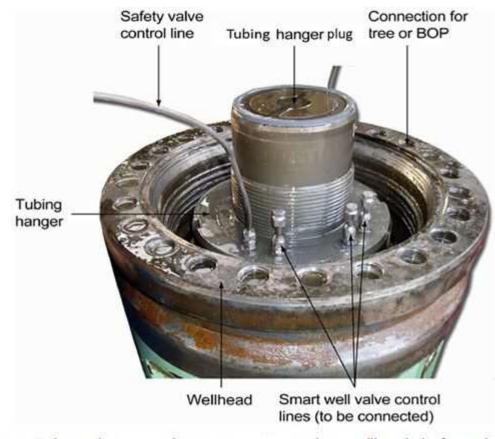


Figure 3.3 Tubing hanger—shown in situ in the wellhead before the tree is installed.





E. Tubing Hanger





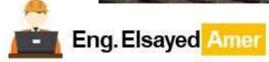


Tubing **Hanger**























F. Tubing Hanger Plug

Tubing hanger usually has a place for locating:

- Tubing Hanger Plug
- One way BPV
- Two Way BPV.









BPV

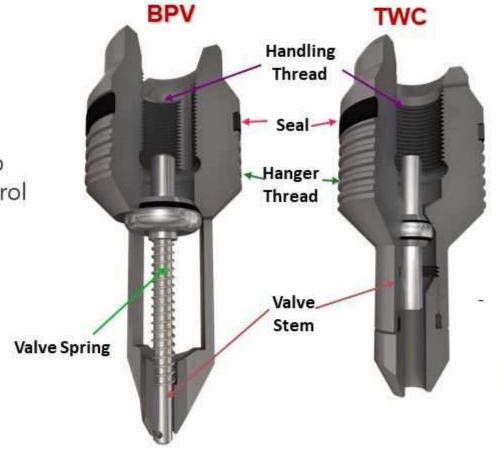
A type of check valve, typically installed in the tubing hanger, to isolate the production tubing.

One way BPV

designed to hold pressure from below yet enable fluids to be pumped from above, as may be required for well-control purposes.

Two way TWC

It holds pressure from both directions while allowing equalization when required and is used to test the tree and BOP assembly.







Wellhead Components Wellhead assembly

BPV



- 1. Nipple up or down BOP stack.
- 2. Nipple up or down Christmas tree.
- 3. Test the Christmas tree (2-way check).
- 4. Replace the master valve.







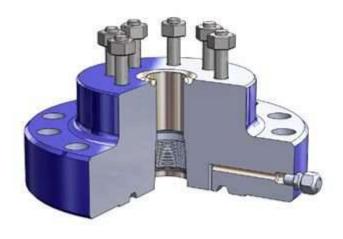


Wellhead Components

Wellhead assembly

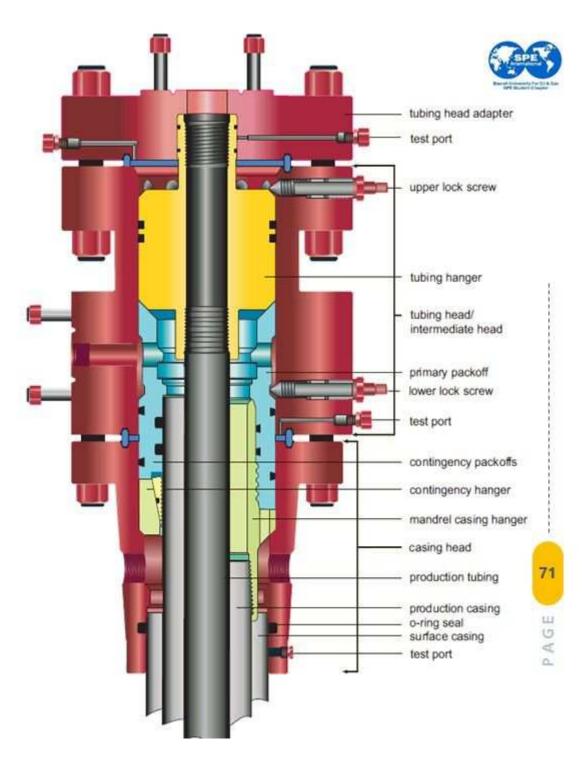
G. Tubing Head Adapter

 The tubing head adaptor provides a transition from the tubing head to the Christmas tree.



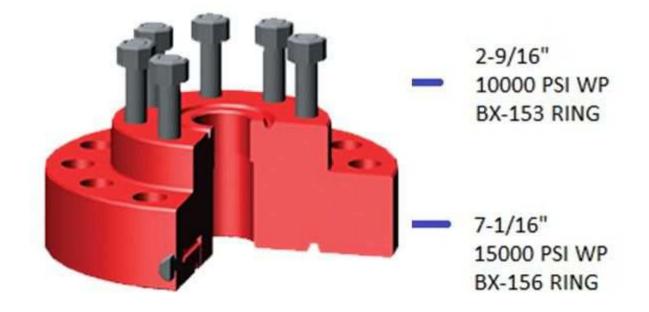








G. Tubing Head **Adapter**

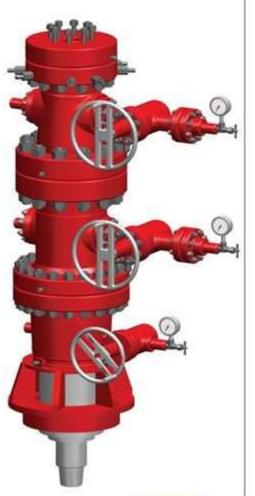








Wellhead **Terminology**



Tubing head



Casing spool



Casing hanger

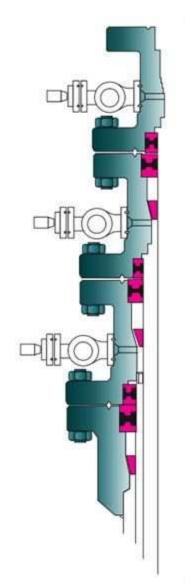


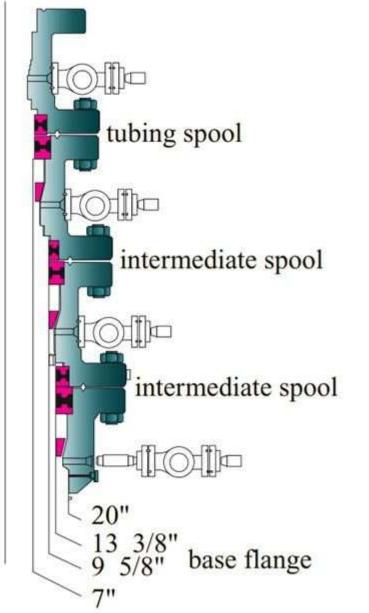
Casing head



Base Plate









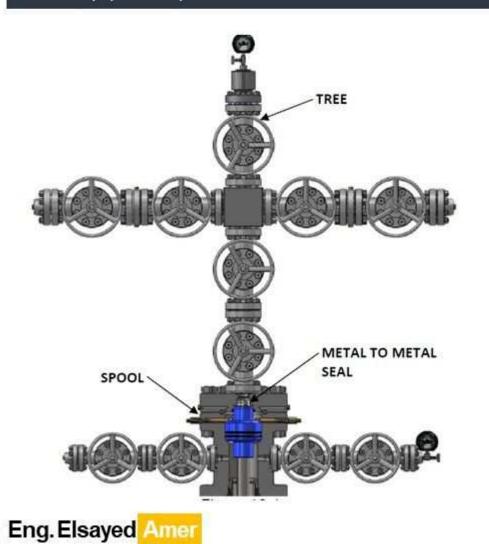
Eng. Elsayed Amer







Nipple Up of Christmas tree







05

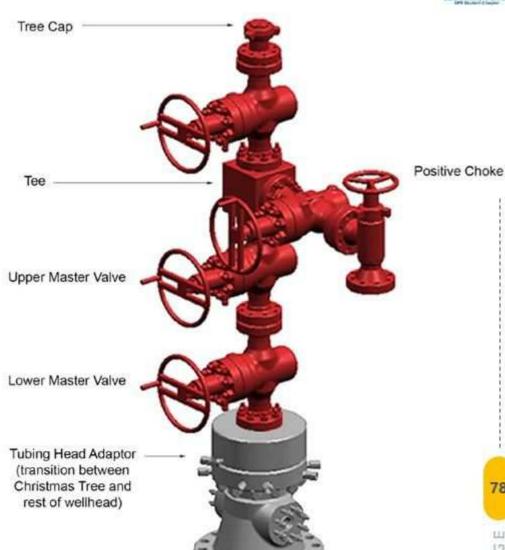
X-mass tree Assembly







- Xmas Tree is an assembly of valves, all with specific functions,
- Used to control flow from the well
- Also to provide well intervention access for well maintenance or reservoir monitoring.





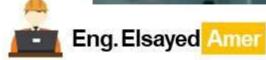




The Christmas tree is pressure control system located at the well head.

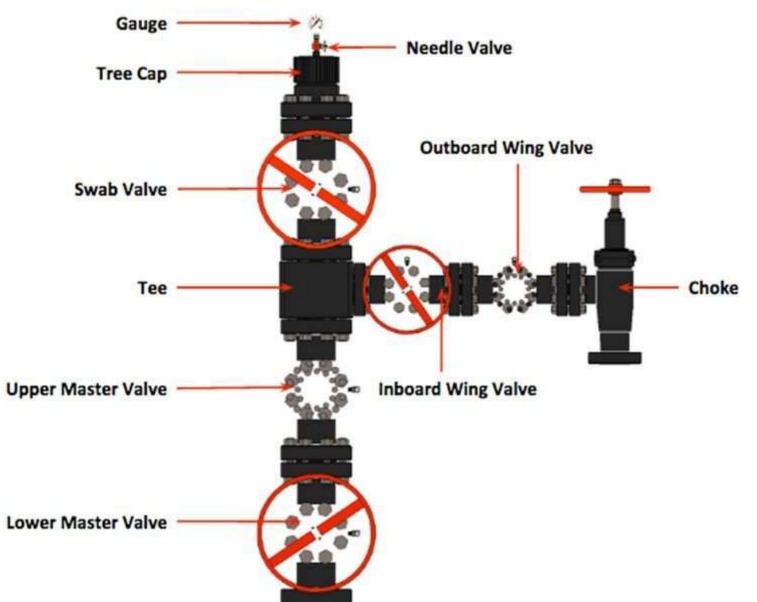




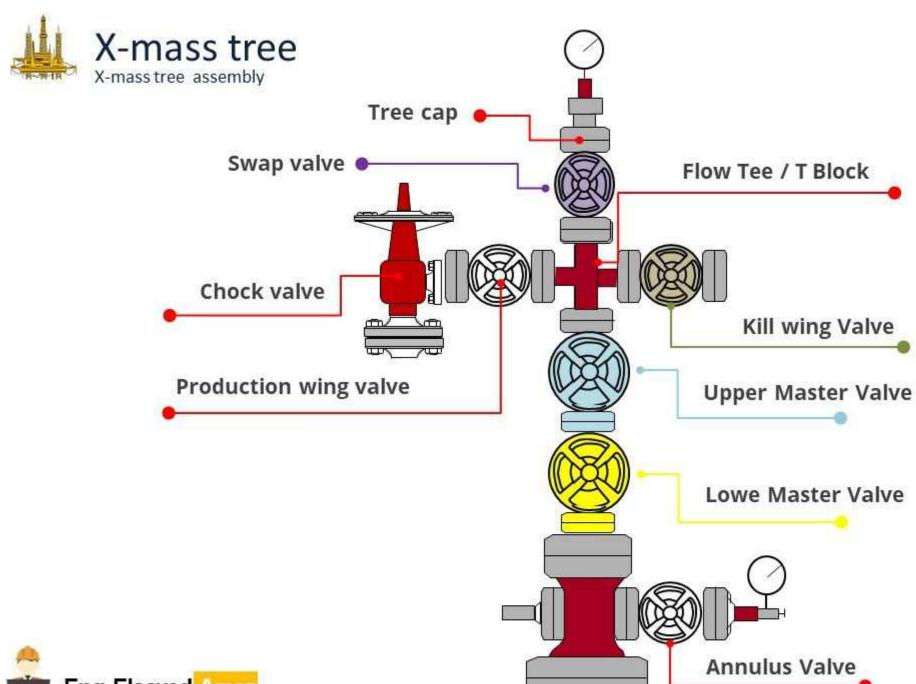










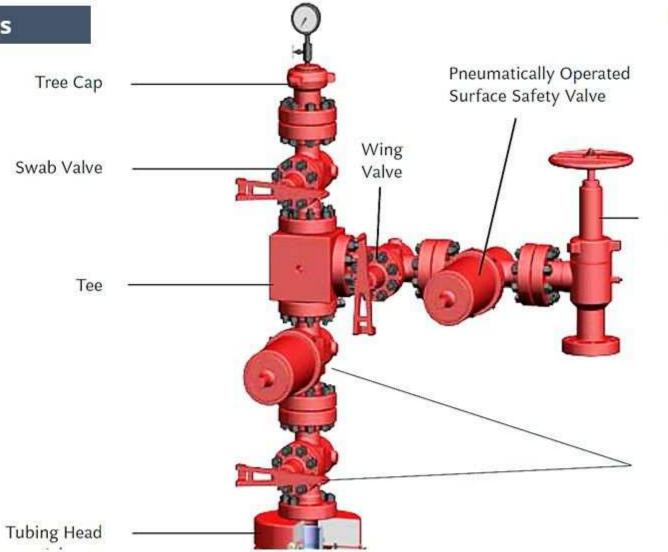








Functions



"Christmas"

Adjustable Choke

Upper and Lower Master Valves

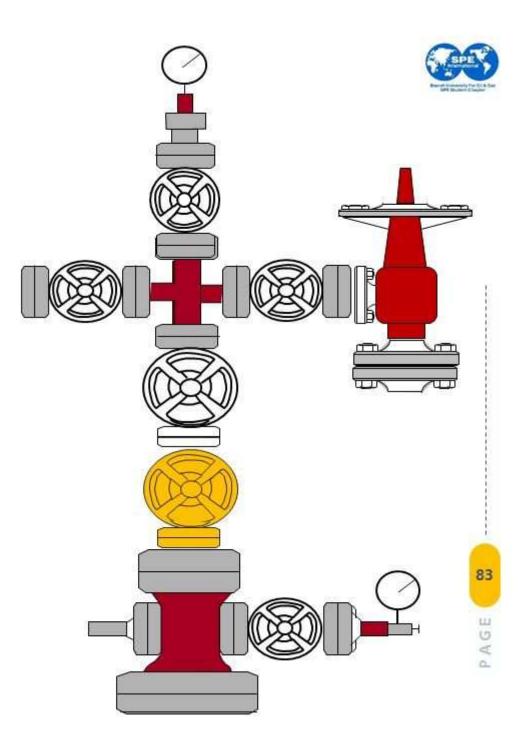


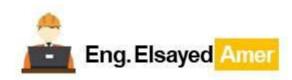




1. Lower Master Valve

- Manually operated gate valve.
- Used as last resort to shut in the well.
- Used as (back-up valve).
- Locked open during operation.
- Require well intervention to be replaced If passing.
- Two valves are often used because they provide redundancy. If one master valve cannot function properly, another valve can perform the function





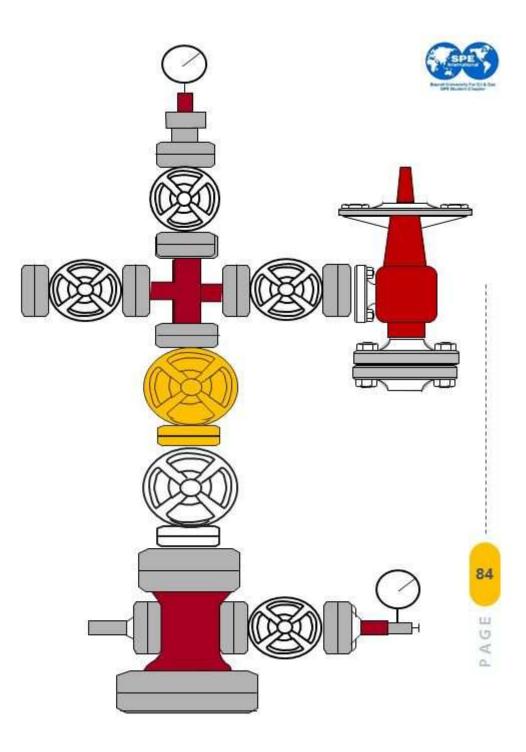


2. Upper Master Valve

- Manually or actuated gate valve.
- usually operated to open and close the wellbore.
- This valve is often fitted with an actuator so that the valve can be controlled remotely.









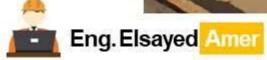


X-mass tree valves

X-mass tree assembly



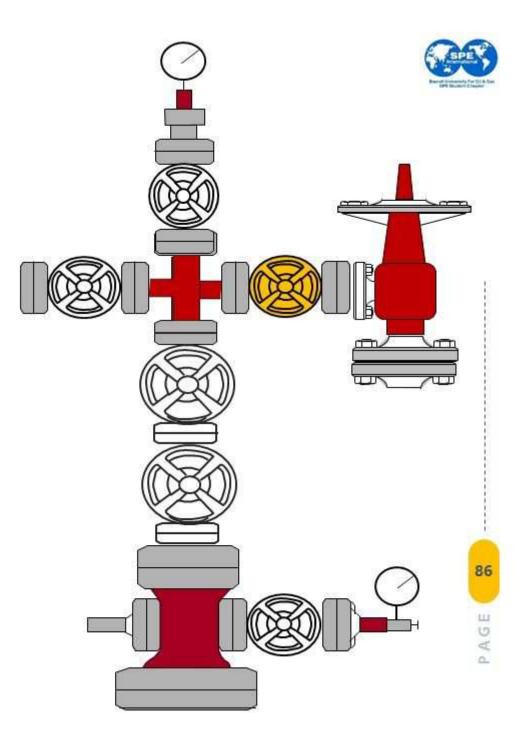






4. Production Wing Valve

- located on the side of a Christmas tree
- Used to control or isolate production from the well into surface pipeline.
- Depending on each design of a Christmas tree, it can be equipped with one or two wing valves.

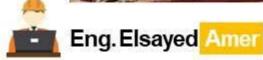








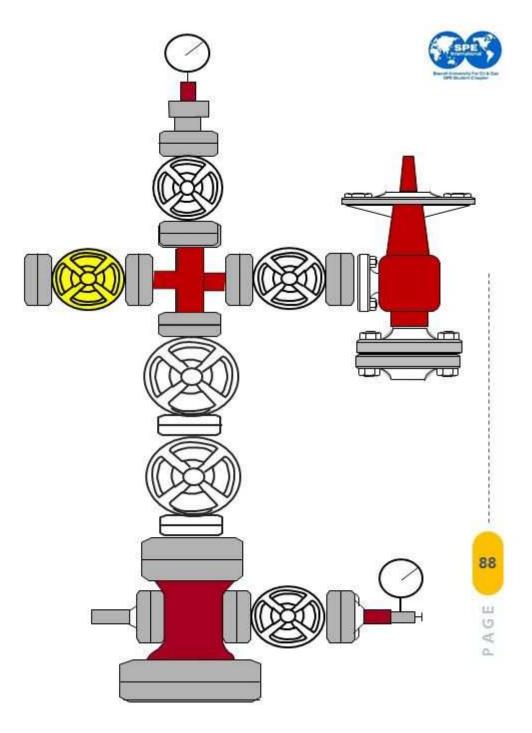






5. Kill Wing Valve

- located on the side of a Christmas tree
- Enables connection of pumping equipment to pump kill fluid into the well for well intervention









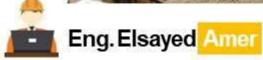








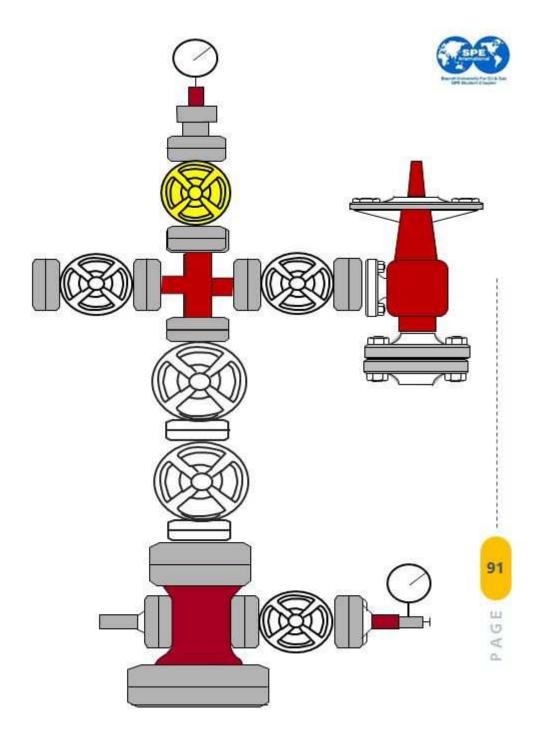






6. Swab Valve

- Topmost valve
- Provide a vertical access to the well for well intervention operations conducted by wireline, slickline, coiled tubing or a snubbing unit.





X-mass tree valves _{X-mass tree assembly}

6. Swab Valve





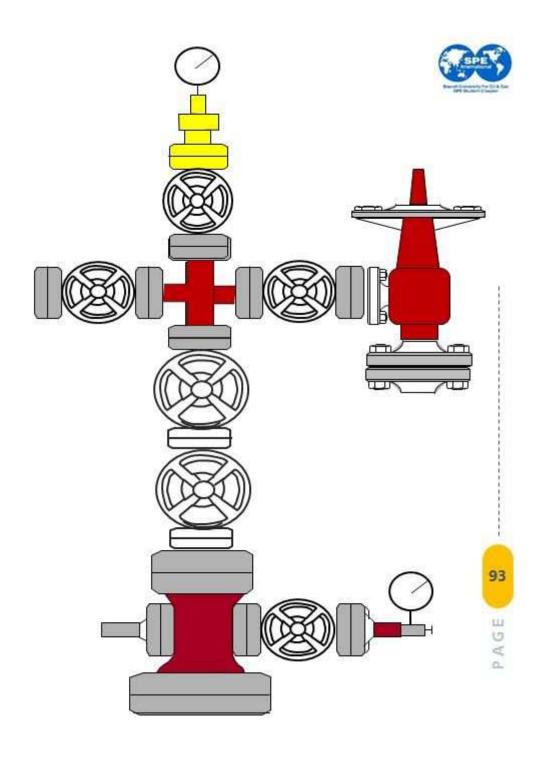


7. Tree cap Valve

T-Cap is a flange located on top of the swab valve which allows a wireline lubricator or a coiled tubing/ snubbing unit BOP to be connected to a well in order to perform well intervention programs.









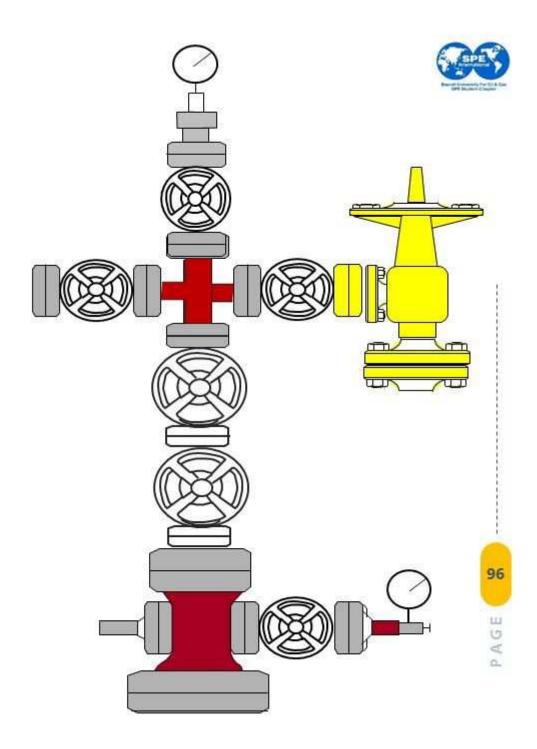






7. Choke Valve

- Used for Adjust the production rate up to pressure of 20,000 psi.
- To reduce the FLOWING pressure.
- Control sand and water production



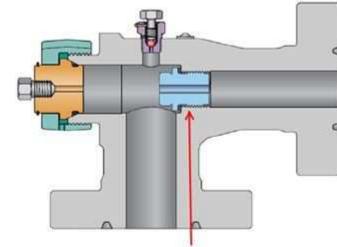




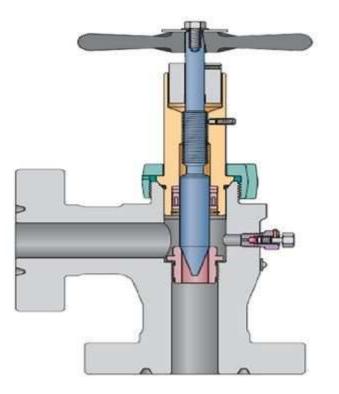
7. Choke Valve

Most Common Chokes

- Fixed: (Positive chokes are used in applications where the well flows at a very constant rate)
 - Fixed orifice
 - Disassemble to change bean
- Adjustable: The adjustable choke valve is designed to adjust the effective area available, for the flow to control the production rate, through rotating the hand wheel









7. Choke Valve



Fixed or Positive



Adjustable Chokes



Choke Throttling Methods

Fixed Bean:

- Best for infrequent adjustments
- Used on Production Xmas trees



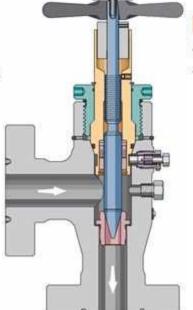
Plug and Cage:

- High capacity
- Good controllability
- Eliminates body erosion



Needle and Seat:

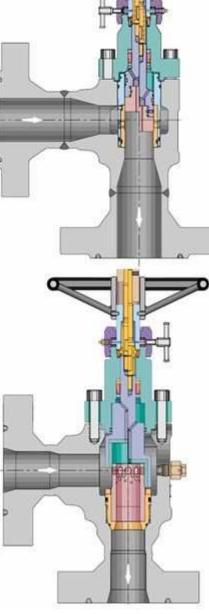
- Simplest application
- Least expensive adjustable choke
- Best for pressure control
- High capacity



External Sleeve:

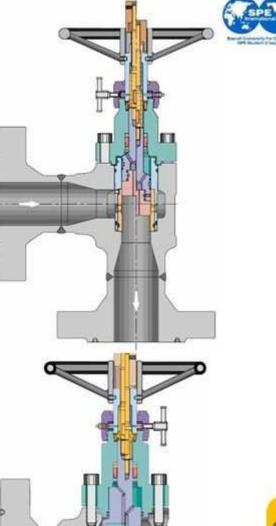
- Superior erosion resistance
- Eliminates body erosion















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8. GATE Valve

- A special mechanical valve used in oilfields to control (close-open) flow stream.
- Used in Christmas tree, wellhead assembly, frac trees, choke manifold, kill manifold, debris catcher, sand filter, cyclone wellhead desander, line heater, etc.
- 3. 3K, 5K, 10K, 15K, 20K







8. GATE Valve













8. GATE Valve

API 6A Gate Valves

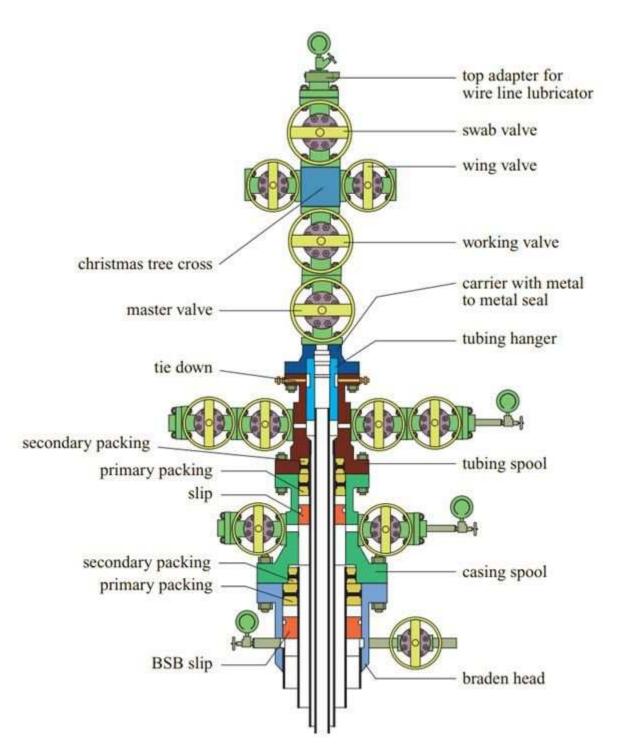


AGE



drilling section







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