

EXAMPLE CASING DESIGN

A 10 ¾ inch surface casing is to be set at 4500 ft with 10.6 ppg mud in the hole. Design the casing to achieve minimum cost.

- (a) Do not include any section shorter than 1000 ft.
- (b) Ignore buoyancy effect on tension.
- (c) Ignore effect of tension on collapse.

Burst Design

Assume an injection pressure that is equivalent to 0.4 ppg greater than the fracture gradient and a safety factor of 1.15. Assume the fracture gradient at 4500f is 0.75 psi/ft. Assume the casing is filled with formation gas which has a gradient of -0.1 psi/ft.

Assume the external (backup pressure) outside the casing that resists burst is the normal pore pressure which has a gradient of 0.45 psi/ft.

Collapse Design

Assume a lost circulation zone below the shoe which has zero pore pressure. Assume a safety factor of (1.1).

Tension Design

Assume maximum tension is due to the weight of the casing. Assume a safety factor of 1.6.

SOLUTION

Start with burst.

Burst load at the shoe

P_b = Fracture pressure + incremental injection pressure

- external pressure

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0.75 \left(\frac{psi}{ft} \right) \times 4500(ft) \\ &+ (0.052) \times (0.4 \text{ ppg}) \times (4500 \text{ ft}) \\ &- 0.45(psi / ft) \times 4500(ft) = \\ &= 3375 + 93.6 - 2025 = 1444 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Taking SF into consideration = $1444 \times 1.15 = 1661 \text{ psi}$

Burst load at surface

$$P_b = 1444 - 0.1(psi / ft) \times 4500 - 0 = 994 \text{ psi}$$

Taking SF into consideration = $994 \times 1.15 = 1143 \text{ psi}$

Collapse Load

$$P_b \text{ at surface} = 0 - 0 = 0 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_c \text{ at shoe} = 0.052 \times 10.6(ppg) \times 4500 - 0 = 2481 \text{ psi}$$

Taking SF into consideration = $2481 \times 1.1 = 2729$

After sketching the loads on the graph, we have the following selection:-

<u>Casing</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Length</u>
H-40, 32.7#	0-1350	1350
J-55, 40.5#	1350-2600	1250
C-75, 51#	2600-4500	1900

Tension Design

$$\begin{aligned} WT &= 32.7 \times 1350 + 40.5 \times (2600 - 1350) \\ &+ 51 \times (4500 - 2600) \\ &= 44145 + 50625 + 96900 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 191670 \text{ lb}$$

Pipe body Yield Strength for H-40, 32.75 # from table 7.6 (page 320) is 367,000 lb

$$SF = \frac{367000}{191670} = 1.91 > 1.6$$

Therefore the selected casing grade satisfies the design criteria.

Selection of Couplings

Start with short round coupling (STC):-

<u>Casing</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Coupling Type</u>	<u>Strength (1000)</u>	<u>SF</u>
H-40, 32.7 #	1350	STC	205	1.07
J-55, 40.5#	2600	STC	420	--
C-75, 51#	4500	STC	756	--

For H-40, 32.7# STC joint strength = 205000 lb from table

$$SF = \frac{205000}{191670} = 1.07 < 1.6$$

Next select H-40, 40.5 #

$$Wt = 40.5 \times 1350 = 54675 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{total } Wt = 54676 + 50625 + 96900 = 202200 \text{ lb}$$

$$SF = \frac{314000}{202200} = 1.55 < 1.6$$

\therefore H - 40,40.5# is not suitable.

Next select J-55, 40.5#, joint strength from table = 420,000

$$Wt = 40.5 \times 1350 = 54675 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Total wt} = 202200$$

$$SF = \frac{420,000}{202200} = 2.08 > 1.6$$

\therefore We select at the top section Casing type J-55, 40.5#, STC.

Final Selection

<u>Casing</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Coupling</u>
J-55, 40.5#	2600	STC
C-75, 51#	4500	STC

