

ICS 75.180.10

English Version

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Equations and calculations for the properties of casing, tubing, drill pipe and line pipe used as casing or tubing (ISO/TR 10400:2007)

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel - Équations et calculs relatifs aux propriétés des tubes de cuvelage, des tubes de production, des tiges de forage et des tubes de conduites utilisés comme tubes de cuvelage et tubes de production (ISO/TR 10400:2007)

Erdöl- und Erdgasindustrie - Formeln und Berechnungen der Eigenschaften von Futterrohren, Steigrohren, Bohrgestängen und Leitungsrohren (ISO/TR 10400:2007)

This Technical Report was approved by CEN on 27 December 2010. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 12.

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Foreword

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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction.....	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Conformance	2
2.1 Normative references	2
2.2 Units of measurement.....	2
3 Normative references	2
4 Terms and definitions	3
5 Symbols	5
6 Triaxial yield of pipe body	14
6.1 General	14
6.2 Assumptions and limitations	15
6.3 Data requirements	15
6.4 Design equation for triaxial yield of pipe body	16
6.5 Application of design equation for triaxial yield of pipe body to line pipe	17
6.6 Example calculations	17
7 Ductile rupture of the pipe body	21
7.1 General	21
7.2 Assumptions and limitations	21
7.3 Data requirements	22
7.4 Design equation for capped-end ductile rupture	24
7.5 Adjustment for the effect of axial tension and external pressure	25
7.6 Example calculations	28
8 External pressure resistance	30
8.1 General	30
8.2 Assumptions and limitations	30
8.3 Data requirements	31
8.4 Design equation for collapse of pipe body.....	31
8.5 Equations for empirical constants	37
8.6 Application of collapse pressure equations to line pipe.....	38
8.7 Example calculations	39
9 Joint strength.....	39
9.1 General	39
9.2 API casing connection tensile joint strength	40
9.3 API tubing connection tensile joint strength.....	46
9.4 Line pipe connection joint strength	47
10 Pressure performance for couplings	47
10.1 General	47
10.2 Internal yield pressure of round thread and buttress couplings.....	48
10.3 Internal pressure leak resistance of round thread or buttress couplings.....	49
11 Calculated masses	51
11.1 General	51
11.2 Nominal masses	51
11.3 Calculated plain-end mass	51
11.4 Calculated finished-end mass.....	52
11.5 Calculated threaded and coupled mass.....	52

11.6	Calculated upset and threaded mass for integral joint tubing and extreme-line casing	53
11.7	Calculated upset mass	54
11.8	Calculated coupling mass	55
11.9	Calculated mass removed during threading	59
11.10	Calculated mass of upsets	64
12	Elongation	68
13	Flattening tests	68
13.1	Flattening tests for casing and tubing	68
13.2	Flattening tests for line pipe	69
14	Hydrostatic test pressures	70
14.1	Hydrostatic test pressures for plain-end pipe, extreme-line casing and integral joint tubing	70
14.2	Hydrostatic test pressure for threaded and coupled pipe	70
15	Make-up torque for round thread casing and tubing	72
16	Guided bend tests for submerged arc-welded line pipe	72
16.1	General	72
16.2	Background	74
17	Determination of minimum impact specimen size for API couplings and pipe	74
17.1	Critical thickness	74
17.2	Calculated coupling blank thickness	76
17.3	Calculated wall thickness for transverse specimens	77
17.4	Calculated wall thickness for longitudinal specimens	78
17.5	Minimum specimen size for API couplings	79
17.6	Impact specimen size for pipe	81
17.7	Larger size specimens	81
17.8	Reference information	81
Annex A (informative)	Discussion of equations for triaxial yield of pipe body	82
Annex B (informative)	Discussion of equations for ductile rupture	95
Annex C (informative)	Rupture test procedure	131
Annex D (informative)	Discussion of equations for fracture	133
Annex E (informative)	Discussion of historical API collapse equations	140
Annex F (informative)	Development of probabilistic collapse performance properties	154
Annex G (informative)	Calculation of design collapse strength from collapse test data	188
Annex H (informative)	Calculation of design collapse strengths from production quality data	191
Annex I (informative)	Collapse test procedure	205
Annex J (informative)	Discussion of equations for joint strength	210
Annex K (informative)	Tables of calculated performance properties in SI units	220
Annex L (informative)	Tables of calculated performance properties in USC units	222
Bibliography	224

Introduction

Performance design of tubulars for the petroleum and natural gas industries, whether it is formulated by deterministic or probabilistic calculations, compares anticipated loads to which the tubular may be subjected to the anticipated resistance of the tubular to each load. Either or both the load and resistance may be modified by a design factor.

Both deterministic and probabilistic (synthesis method) approaches to performance properties are addressed in this Technical Report. The deterministic approach uses specific geometric and material property values to calculate a single performance property value. The synthesis method treats the same variables as random and thus arrives at a statistical distribution of a performance property. A performance distribution in combination with a defined lower percentile determines the final design equation.

Both the well design process itself and the definition of anticipated loads are currently outside the scope of standardization for the petroleum and natural gas industries. Neither of these aspects is addressed in this Technical Report. Rather, this text serves to identify useful equations for obtaining the resistance of a tubular to specified loads, independent of their origin. This Technical Report provides limit state equations (see annexes) which are useful for determining the resistance of an individual sample whose geometry and material properties are given, and design equations which are useful for well design based on conservative geometric and material parameters.

Whenever possible, decisions on specific constants to use in a design equation are left to the discretion of the reader.

Petroleum and natural gas industries — Equations and calculations for the properties of casing, tubing, drill pipe and line pipe used as casing or tubing

1 Scope

This Technical Report illustrates the equations and templates necessary to calculate the various pipe properties given in International Standards, including

- pipe performance properties, such as axial strength, internal pressure resistance and collapse resistance,
- minimum physical properties,
- product assembly force (torque),
- product test pressures,
- critical product dimensions related to testing criteria,
- critical dimensions of testing equipment, and
- critical dimensions of test samples.

For equations related to performance properties, extensive background information is also provided regarding their development and use.

Equations presented here are intended for use with pipe manufactured in accordance with ISO 11960 or API 5CT, ISO 11961 or API 5D, and ISO 3183 or API 5L, as applicable. These equations and templates may be extended to other pipe with due caution. Pipe cold-worked during production is included in the scope of this Technical Report (e.g. cold rotary straightened pipe). Pipe modified by cold working after production, such as expandable tubulars and coiled tubing, is beyond the scope of this Technical Report.

Application of performance property equations in this Technical Report to line pipe and other pipe is restricted to their use as casing/tubing in a well or laboratory test, and requires due caution to match the heat-treat process, straightening process, yield strength, etc., with the closest appropriate casing/tubing product. Similar caution should be exercised when using the performance equations for drill pipe.

This Technical Report and the equations contained herein relate the input pipe manufacturing parameters in ISO 11960 or API 5CT, ISO 11961 or API 5D, and ISO 3183 or API 5L to expected pipe performance. The design equations in this Technical Report are not to be understood as a manufacturing warrantee. Manufacturers are typically licensed to produce tubular products in accordance with manufacturing specifications which control the dimensions and physical properties of their product. Design equations, on the other hand, are a reference point for users to characterize tubular performance and begin their own well design or research of pipe input properties.

This Technical Report is not a design code. It only provides equations and templates for calculating the properties of tubulars intended for use in downhole applications. This Technical Report does not provide any guidance about loads that can be encountered by tubulars or about safety margins needed for acceptable design. Users are responsible for defining appropriate design loads and selecting adequate safety factors to develop safe and efficient designs. The design loads and safety factors will likely be selected based on historical practice, local regulatory requirements, and specific well conditions.

All equations and listed values for performance properties in this Technical Report assume a benign environment and material properties conforming to ISO 11960 or API 5CT, ISO 11961 or API 5D and ISO 3183 or API 5L. Other environments may require additional analyses, such as that outlined in Annex D.

Pipe performance properties under dynamic loads and pipe connection sealing resistance are excluded from the scope of this Technical Report.

Throughout this Technical Report tensile stresses are positive.

2 Conformance

2.1 Normative references

In the interests of worldwide application of this Technical Report, ISO/TC 67 has decided, after detailed technical analysis, that certain of the normative documents listed in Clause 3 and prepared by ISO/TC 67 or other ISO Technical Committees are interchangeable in the context of the relevant requirement with the relevant document prepared by the American Petroleum Institute (API), the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). These latter documents are cited in the running text following the ISO reference and preceded by or, for example, "ISO XXXX or API YYYY". Application of an alternative normative document cited in this manner will lead to technical results different from the use of the preceding ISO reference. However, both results are acceptable and these documents are thus considered interchangeable in practice.

2.2 Units of measurement

In this Technical Report, data are expressed in both the International System (SI) of units and the United States Customary (USC) system of units. For a specific order item, it is intended that only one system of units be used, without combining data expressed in the other system.

For data expressed in the SI, a comma is used as the decimal separator and a space as the thousands separator. For data expressed in the USC system, a dot (on the line) is used as the decimal separator and a space as the thousands separator.

3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3183:2007, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems*

ISO 10405, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Care and use of casing and tubing*

ISO 11960:2004, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipes for use as casing or tubing for wells*

ISO 11961, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel drill pipe*

ISO 13679, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Procedures for testing casing and tubing connections*

ANSI-NACE International Standard TM0177, *Laboratory Testing of Metals for Resistance to Sulfide Stress Cracking and Stress Corrosion Cracking in H₂S Environments*

API 5B, *Threading, Gauging and Thread Inspection of Casing, Tubing, and Line Pipe Threads (US Customary Units)*

API RP 579, *Recommended Practice for Fitness-for-Service*, January 2000