Gyroscopic Navigation and the HDD Industry

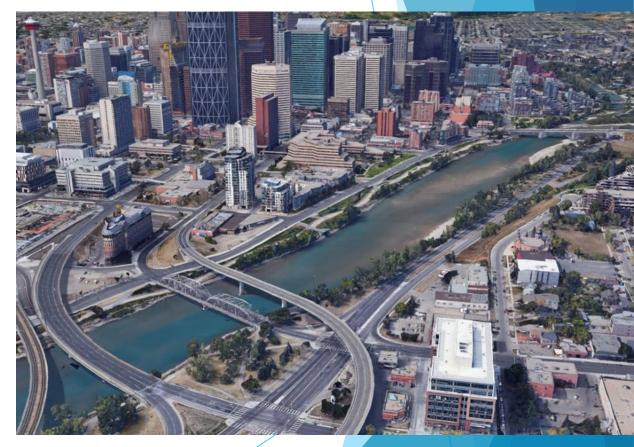
APGA

Hans Blok

Business Development Manager, Brownline h.blok@drillguide.com

Introduction

- Trenchless Technology is continuously expanding
- HDDs getting longer & more complex
- Congested easements
- More and more requirements for HDDs
- Increased need for added curves



Designing a HDD trajectory

- Calculation programs for pulling forces
- Based on NEN 3650 & ASTM 1962
- Safety factor of 40% added

Brownline

- Allow for unforeseen circumstances
- Calculations have not changed
- But many challenges can be overcome!

-29.9 As built -25.3 Design profile -20.7 -16.1 -11.5 -6.9 -23 -9.2 -13.8 -18.4 -23.0 -27.6 -32.2 -36.8

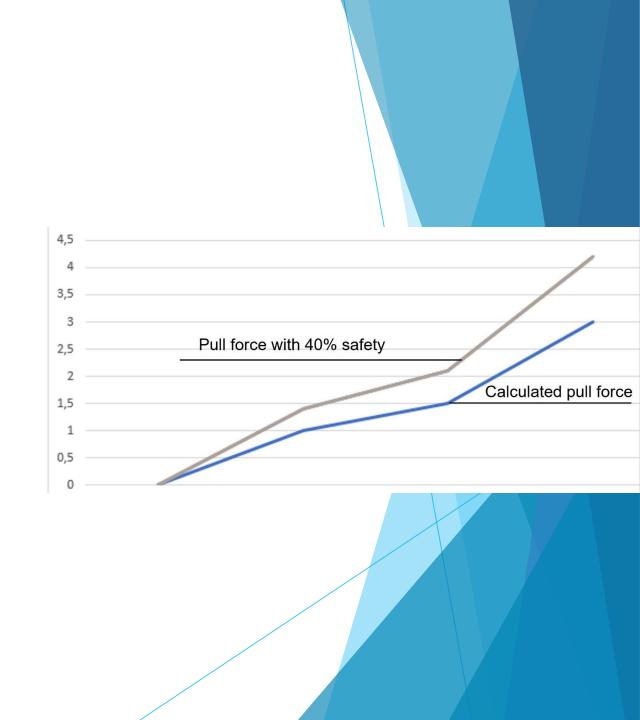
Measured Nr 94, X 295.81(m), Y -28.06(m), Z -28.85(m), total length 301.53, pitch 2.73°, azimuth 195.55°, radius 431.48(m) Waypoint Nr 296, X 296.73(m), Y -27.22(m), Z -29.03(m), total length 303.37, pitch 0.80°, azimuth 199.38°, radius 396.83(m

planned and measured trajectory: 0.23 (m) too high



Safety factor?

- Unforeseen circumstances
- Soil deviations
- Compensating deviations due to interference
- Steering tool tolerances
- Mud weight deviations



Smooth alignment of steel pipelines

- More certainty about pipe stress
- Important for pressurized pipelines
- Reduced risk of coating damage
- Stuck pipe due to doglegs
- Stuck pipe due to insufficient pull force
- Reduce the risk for embrittlement (H2)



State of the art, or...?

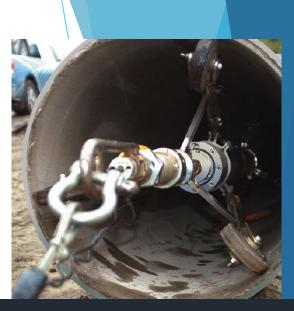
- Improved knowledge about steering, mud, etc.
- Better equipment, safer operations
- But the same calculations & safety factors!
- Using gyro tools
 - Smoother drill line
 - Lower pulling forces
- Mud characteristics
 - ▶ SW 1.05 1.35?

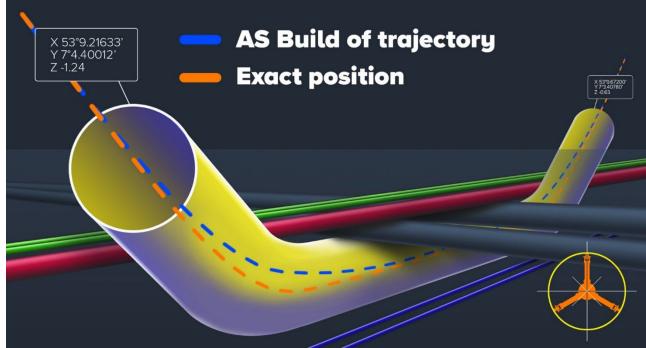


Verification post-installation

- Pipe position can be checked
- Allows calculation of the bending radius
- Results show: gyro gives smoother HDDs
- Lower pulling forces for large diameters

Proposal: Deviate the safety factor



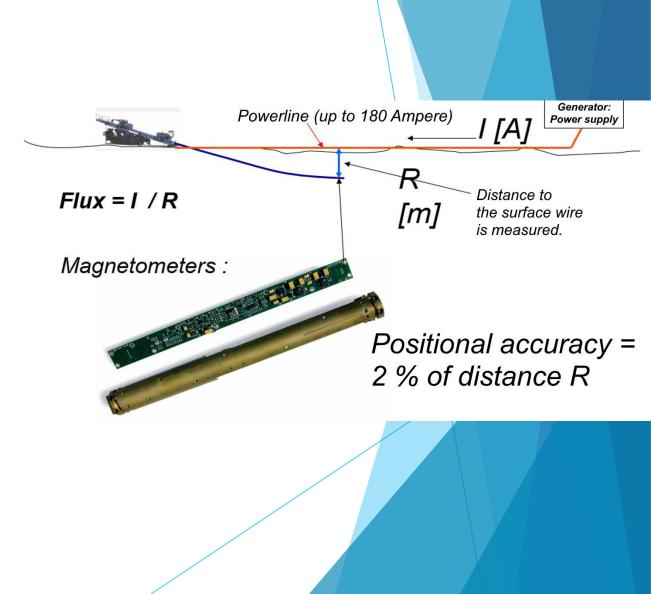


Accuracy: magnetic tools

- Accuracy = ±2% of current depth
- At 40 m: 80 cm tolerance
- Common practice to check every joint
- Next joint could counter-deviate 80 cm
- 160 cm between two joints (9 m)

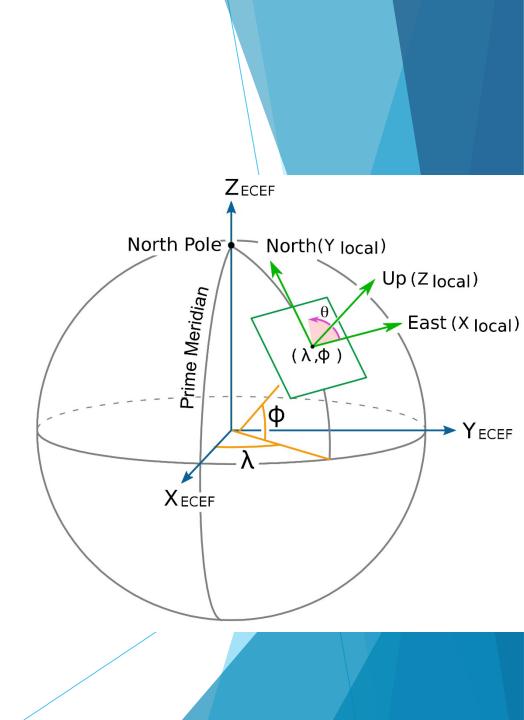
Brownline

80 cm deviation on 9 m = +2.5° bend



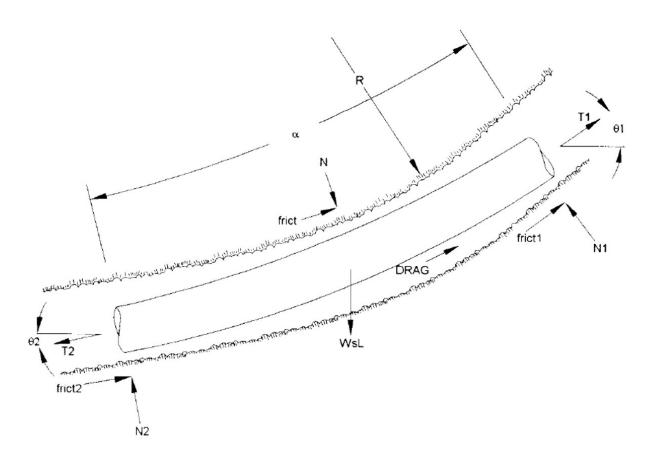
Accuracy: gyro tools

- Accuracy: 0.04°
- Independent of depth
- Independent of interference
- Drilling 18 m: max. 13 mm deviation
- Surface access not necessary



Bending

- Calculation for pipe stress: $M = \frac{EI}{R}$
- Guidelines add a 1.4 safety factor
- Same factor used for pulling forces
- Based on 15-year-old uncertainties
- Reducing safety factor will help industry
- Knowledge can reduce several risks

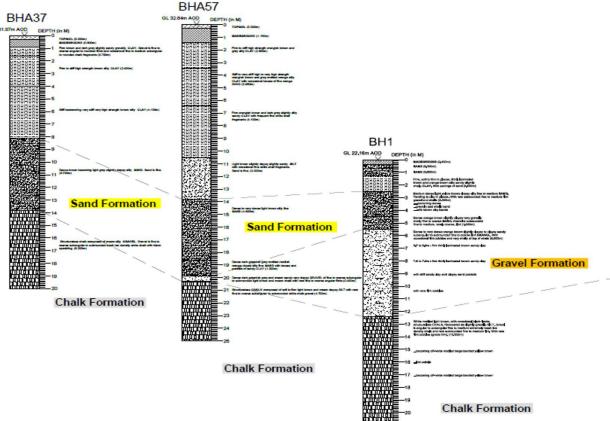




Safety factor based on uncertainties

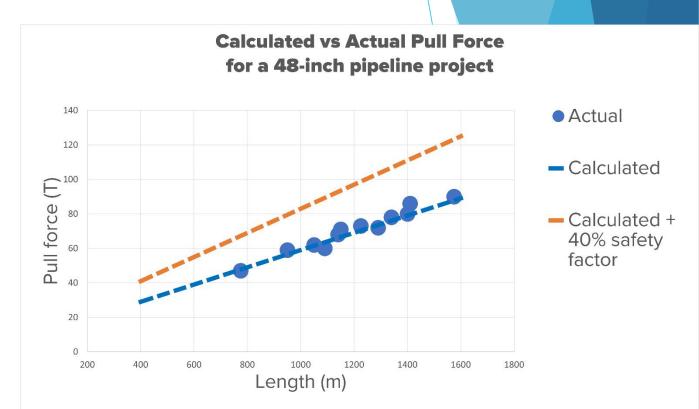
- Still a factor:
 - Soil risks (although improvements made)
 - Unforeseen circumstances
- To be reconsidered:
 - Deviations in mud weight
 - Type of steering tool used
 - Possible interference
- More knowledge is available now





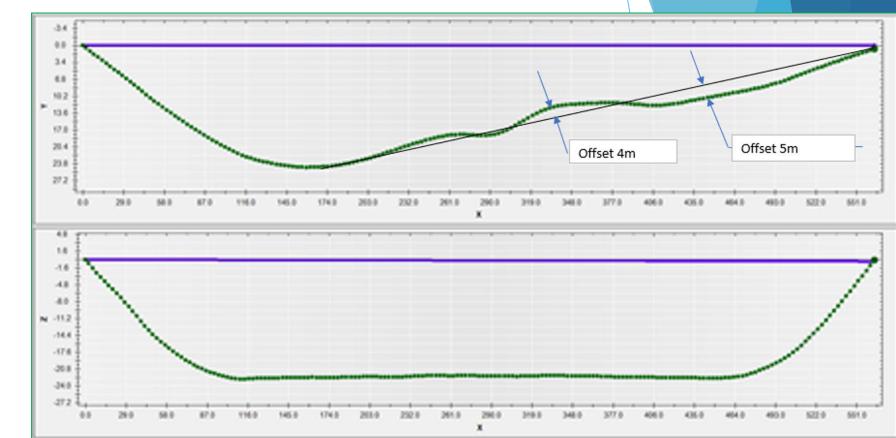
Actual pull forces

- Gasunie Holland 48-inch pipelines
- Calculated and actual pull forces compared
- Substantially lower than calculated model
- HDDs executed using Gyro Steering Tool



Tolerances

- Comparing as-built data: magnetic vs gyro
- Magnetic example: accurate entry and exit
- But deviations up to 5 m!

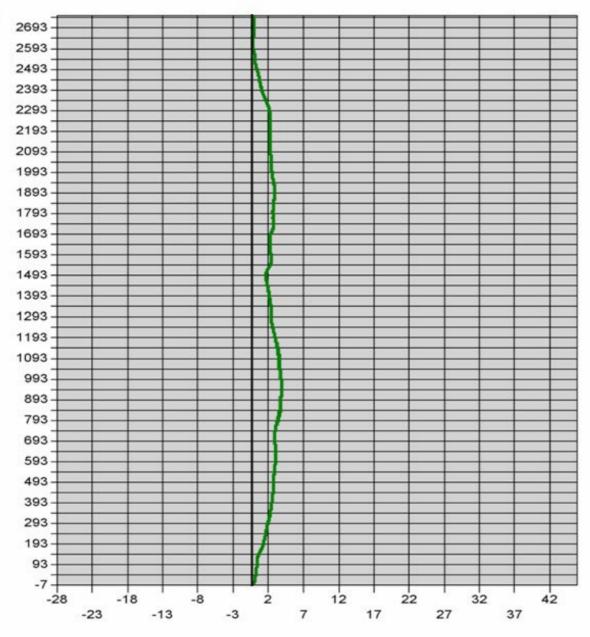


Horizontal Projection

Deviations

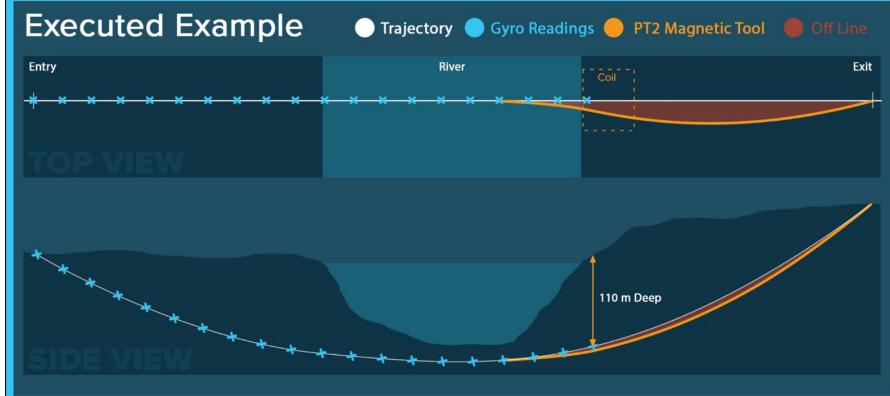
×

 Projected horizontally, the deviations really show



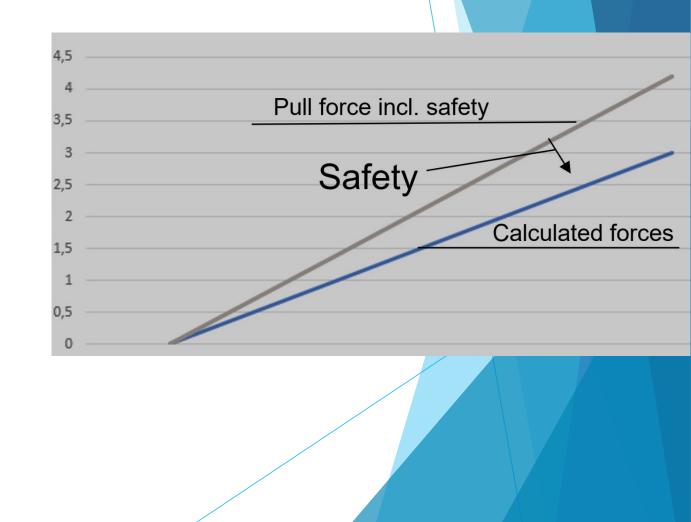
HDD using magnetic + gyro

- Gyro used only for river crossing portion
- Post-installation verification using two tools
- Last section (magnetic steering) showed deviation



Research

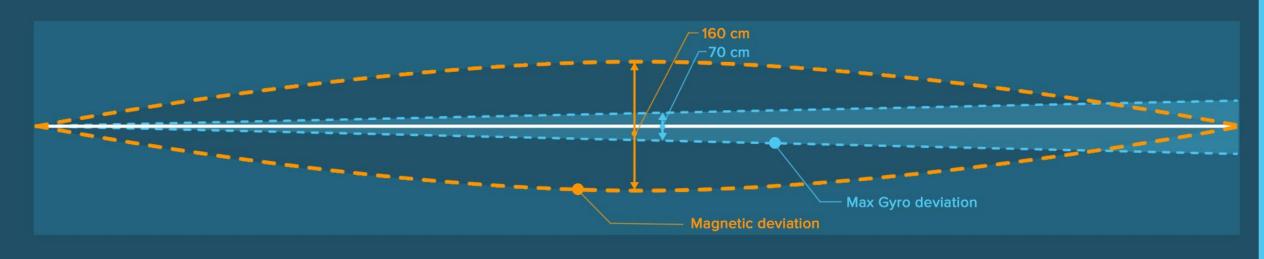
- Gyro Steering Tool:
 - Smoother drill line
 - Lower pulling forces
 - Less pipe stress
- Proposal: deviate safety factor based on:
 - Steering system used
 - Possible interference
 - Mud engineering capabilities



Comparing deviations

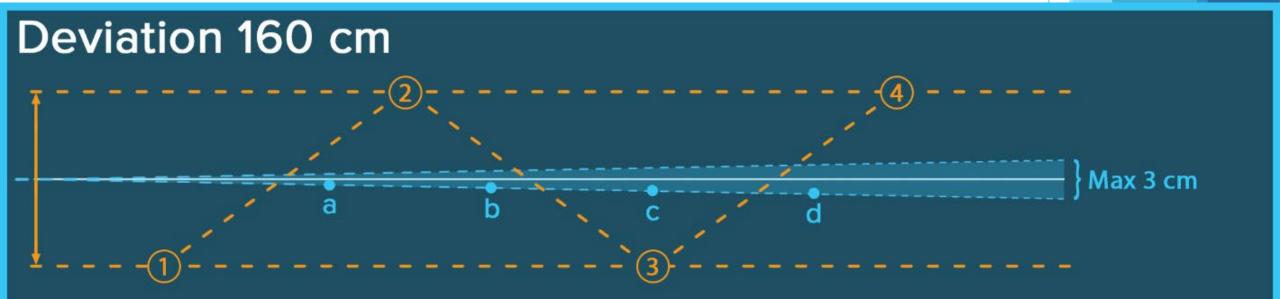
- Maximum deviations for gyro & magnetic HDDs
- Example: 1000 m long, 40 m deep
- Magnetic limitations: interference & surface access

Deviations comparison



Comparing deviations

- Detailed comparison: 50 m section
- Inaccuracy will cause added friction



Calculations

- Drilling radius 70% of design radius:
 - Pro rata higher pipe stress
- \blacktriangleright $\sigma = M/W$
- ► M = E*I/R
- If R = 70%, pipe stress = 140%
- Additional bending = more friction





Conclusion

We can still improve our industry

- Understand the differences in steering tools
 - + effects on your product pipe
- Post-installation checks
 - Better as-built
 - Opportunity to learn



Conclusion

- Increase our collective knowledge about HDD
- Researching accuracy will benefit our industry
- Needed to further develop H2 projects

Questions?

Hans Blok

Business Development Manager

h.blok@drillguide.com



