

## **PATENT APPLICATION**

### **TUBING RUNNING EQUIPMENT FOR OFFSHORE RIG WITH SURFACE BLOWOUT PREVENTER**

#### **Related Applications**

[0001] Applicant claims priority to the application described herein through a United States provisional patent application titled "Tubing Running Equipment For Offshore Rig With Surface Blowout Preventer," having U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/606,588, which was filed on September 2, 2004, and which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

#### **BACKGROUND OF INVENTION**

##### **1. Field of the Invention**

[0002] This invention relates in general to offshore drilling, and in particular to equipment and methods for running tubing or casing with an offshore rig that uses a surface blowout preventer.

##### **2. Background of the Invention**

[0003] When completing a subsea well with a wellhead assembly having a horizontal tree, a riser extends from a surface vessel and attaches to the horizontal tree. A tubing hanger is lowered with a conduit through the riser and landed in the tree and wellhead assembly. A tubing hanger running tool that is connected to the upper end of the tubing hanger sets the seal and locking member of landing of the tubing hanger. A control line extends from the running tool alongside the conduit to the surface platform. A lower

marine riser package ("LMRP") can be utilized for safety and pressure control. In arrangements in which the LMRP provides the main basis for pressure control, a large subsea blowout preventer ("BOP") assembly is included as part of the LMRP. The BOP typically closes in on and engages the outer surface of the tubing hanger running tool.

[0004] During certain completion operations, the operator closes the BOP on the outer surface of the tubing hanger running tool. This enables the operator to apply pressure to the tubing hanger for testing purposes. Circulation operations can be performed through the subsea well with the fluid line or the conduit in the riser as either return or entry ways for the fluid. One of the drawbacks of these arrangements is that the LMRP is very large and bulky with numerous electrical and hydraulic control lines extending from the surface vessel in order to monitor and operate the subsea LMRP. The drilling riser typically has a large diameter and has a large number of lines extending alongside.

[0005] Accordingly, it has been proposed to utilize a surface (BOP) with a smaller subsea emergency pressure conduit unit during completion work on the subsea well. The surface BOP provides control over the assembly during the drilling and completion operations. The riser may be less complex, such as one using threaded joints.

[0006] An umbilical is attached to the tubing hanger running tool for supplying hydraulic fluid to the tool to perform various tasks. With a conventional subsea LMRP, the BOP closes on the running tool at a point below the attachment of the umbilical to the running tool. Normally, a BOP cannot seal around a conduit if the umbilical is alongside

without damaging the umbilical. This prevents a surface BOP from being used for completion operations in the same manner as a subsea LMRP.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[0007] An apparatus for performing operations on an offshore well includes a subsea wellhead assembly. A riser extends from the subsea wellhead assembly to a surface vessel. A tool connects to a running string and is lowered through the riser into the wellhead assembly for performing operations at the wellhead assembly. A subsea controller is located adjacent the subsea wellhead assembly. The subsea controller controls the operation of the tool. A surface controller is positioned on the surface vessel, and is in communication with the subsea controller via a control line extending downward from the surface controller to the subsea controller. The control line extends downward from the surface controller along an exterior of the riser.

[0008] The tool can be hydraulically actuated. The apparatus can include a connector extending through a sidewall of the wellhead assembly. The connector is controlled by the subsea controller. The connector is in communication with the tool when the tool is in a desired position. The connector can stroke between a disengaged position and an engaged position.

[0009] The subsea controller can be a remote operated vehicle. The remote operated vehicle engages the connector in order to stroke the connector between engaged and disengaged positions. The subsea controller can also be a control pod mounted to an exterior of the subsea wellhead assembly. A control pod line extends from the control pod to the connector.

**[0010]** 7. The subsea controller can also be an acoustical transmitter for transmitting acoustical signals to control the tool. There can also be a relay unit mounted to the wellhead assembly for receiving and transmitting the signals to the tool. A tool signal receiver can also be positioned on the tool. The tool signal receiver actuating the tool upon receiving a signal from the relay unit.

**[0011]** The apparatus can also include an extendable pin that extends through a sidewall of the wellhead assembly into the interior of the wellhead assembly. The extendable pin can be controlled by either the remote operated vehicle or the control pod.

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0012] Figure 1 is a schematic view of a tubing hanger being run through a riser system in accordance with the first embodiment of this invention.

[0013] Figure 2 is a schematic vertical sectional view of portions of two of the upper slick joints of the riser system of Figure 1.

[0014] Figure 3 is a schematic sectional view of the slick joints of Figure 2, taken along the line 3--3 of Figure 2.

[0015] Figure 4 is a schematic view of a second embodiment of a tubing hanger being run through a riser in accordance with this invention.

[0016] Figure 5 is a schematic view of a third embodiment of a tubing hanger being run through a riser in accordance with this invention.

[0017] Figure 6 is a schematic view of a fourth embodiment of a tubing hanger being run through a riser in accordance with this invention.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

**[0018]** Referring to Figure 1, a wellhead 11 is schematically shown located at sea floor 13. Wellhead 11 may be a wellhead housing, a tubing hanger spool, or a Christmas tree of a type that supports a tubing hanger within. An adapter 15 connects wellhead 11 to a subsea set of pipe rams 17. Pipe rams 17 will seal around pipe of a designated size range but will not fully close access to the well if no pipe is present. The subsea pressure control equipment also includes a set of shear rams 19 in the preferred embodiment. Shear rams 19 are used to completely close access to the well in an event of an emergency, and will cut any lines or pipe within the well bore. Pipe rams 17, 19 may be controlled by ultrasonic signals or they may be controlled by an umbilical leading to the surface.

**[0019]** A riser 21 extends from shear rams 19 upward. Most drilling risers use flanged ends on the individual riser pipes that bolt together. Riser 21, on the other hand, preferably utilizes casing with threaded ends that are secured together, the casing being typically smaller in diameter than a conventional drilling riser. Riser 21 extends upward past sea level 23 to a blowout prevent ("BOP") stack 25. BOP stack 25 is an assembly of pressure control equipment that will close on the outer diameter of a size range of tubular members as well as fully close when a tubular member is not located within. BOP stack 25 serves as the primary pressure control unit for the drilling and completion operation.

**[0020]** Riser 21 and BOP stack 25 are supported by a tensioner (not shown) of a floating vessel or platform 27. Platform 27 may be of a variety of types and will have a derrick and drawworks for drilling and completion operations.

[0021] Figure 1 illustrates a string of production tubing 29 lowered into the well below wellhead 11. A tubing hanger 31, secured to the upper end of production tubing 29, lands in wellhead 11 in a conventional manner. A conventional tubing hanger running tool 33 releasably secures to tubing hanger 31 for running and locking it to wellhead 11, and for setting a seal between tubing hanger 31 and the inner diameter of wellhead 11. Tubing hanger running tool 33 typically includes a quick disconnect member 35 on its upper end that extends through rams 17, 19. Rams 17 will be able to close and seal on disconnect member 35. Disconnect member 35 is secured to the lower end of a string of conduit 37, which may also be tubing or it could be drill pipe. Disconnect member 35 allows running tool 33 to be disconnected from conduit 37 in the event of an emergency.

[0022] An umbilical line 39 extends alongside conduit 37 for supplying hydraulic and electrical power to running tool 33. Umbilical line 39 comprises a plurality of separate lines within a jacket for controlling the various functions of running tool 33. The functions include supplying hydraulic fluid pressure to running tool 33 for engaging and disengaging with tubing hanger 31, to a lockdown mechanism for tubing hanger 31, and to a piston member for setting a seal. Umbilical line 39 may also include electrically conductive wires. The electrical functions, if employed, may include sensing various positions of the running tool 33 and measuring fluid pressures during testing. The various lines that make up umbilical line 39 extend through disconnect member 35.

[0023] At least one upper slick joint 41 is secured to the upper end of conduit 37. Figure 2 illustrates two upper slick joints 41, and they are connected to the upper end of conduit 37

at a point so that they will locate within BOP stack 25. Upper slick joints 41 provide a smooth cylindrical exterior for engagement by BOP stack 25.

[0024] As shown in Figure 2, upper slick joint 41 has an inner conduit 43 that axially aligns and connects with conduit 37 to enable tools to pass through inner conduit 43 into conduit 37. Optionally, upper slick joint 41 could have another inner conduit (not shown) located alongside inner conduit 43 for communicating with the tubing annulus surrounding conduit 37. In this embodiment, communication is accomplished by connecting a flow line from the upper end of riser 21 below BOP 25 to platform 27.

[0025] Upper slick joint 41 has an outer conduit 45 that is of larger diameter than inner conduit 43, resulting in an annulus between inner conduit 43 and outer conduit 45. Outer conduit 45 has a smooth cylindrical exterior for sealing engagement by BOP stack 25 (Figure 1). Preferably, upper and lower seal plates 46 at the upper and lower ends of each upper slick joint 41 seal the annular space between inner and outer conduits 43, 45. Penetrator connectors 47 are mounted to the upper and lower seal plates 46 at the upper and lower ends of upper slick joint 41. The various lines from umbilical 39 connect to lower penetrator connectors 47. Penetrator lines 49 extend through the annulus between upper and lower penetrator connectors 47. Lines 50 connect to the upper penetrator connections 47 and lead to a controller 51 on platform 27.

[0026] In the operation of the embodiment of Figure 1, the operator performs drilling by running a drill string through riser 21 and wellhead 11. After the drilling has been completed, the operator runs the final string of casing (not shown) through riser 21 and

cements the casing in place. The operator then runs tubing 29 on tubing hanger running tool 33. The operator straps umbilical line 39 alongside conduit 37 at selected intervals. When at the predetermined length, the operator connects the lines of umbilical 39 to penetrator connectors 47 of a lowermost slick joint 41. The operator assembles the desired number of slick joints 41 so that the uppermost slick joint 41 will extend above BOP 25 and the lowermost slick joint 41 will extend below BOP 25.

[0027] The operator runs control lines 50 from controller 51 to the uppermost penetrator connectors 47 (Figure 2). The operator sets and locks tubing hanger 31 and sets the tubing hanger seals by providing hydraulic pressure through various lines in umbilical 39 to running tool 33. The operator may test the seal by closing surface BOP 25 around slick joints 41 and applying pressure to annulus fluid in riser 21. Subsequently, the operator may perforate by lowering a perforating gun through upper slick joints 41, conduit 37, lower disconnect member 35, running tool 33 and into tubing 29. The operator may circulate fluid through tubing 29 by pumping down conduit 37 and tubing 29, and returning the well fluid up the tubing annulus, or vice versa.

[0028] For emergency purposes, surface BOP 25 can be closed around upper slick joints 41. Similarly, sealing ram 17 can be closed around disconnect member 35. After the testing of the well has been completed, the operator supplies hydraulic power through umbilical 39 to running tool 33 to release it from tubing hanger 31 for retrieval.

[0029] Typically, a number of wells would be drilled in the same general area with the same drilling riser 21 (Figure 1). If a new well is nearby, the operator may choose to leave

drilling riser 21 assembled while platform 27 is being moved to the new location. The distance from surface BOP 25 to shear rams 19, however, may differ from well to well. The operator may need to disconnect surface BOP 25 and add or remove sections of riser 21. Preferably, the length of umbilical 39 is selected so that it does not change even though the length of riser 21 changes. The operator will select the length of umbilical 39 to be the maximum length of umbilical 39 that will work for the location having the shallowest water. That is, the lower end of upper slick joint 41 will be located only slightly below BOP 25 while drilling in the shallowest water. When running tubing 37 for the wells in the shallowest water depth, perhaps only one upper slick joint 41 is needed to span BOP 25. When drilling in deeper water, the operator adds sufficient upper slick joints 41 to extend at least part of the slick joints 41 through BOP 25. When coupling slick joints 41 together, the upper penetrator connectors 47 of one slick joint 41 will preferably stab into and connect to those of the next upper slick joint 41. Consequently, once umbilical line 39 is cut to the desired length, that length will not change for a selected range of water depth.

[0030] Figure 4 discloses a second embodiment. In the embodiment of Figure 4, running tool 53 has an orientation cam or slot 55 that is positioned to contact an orientation pin 57 mounted to the sidewall of adapter 62 below pipe rams 17. As cam slot 55 contacts orientation pin 57 while running tool 53 is being lowered, running tool 53 will rotate to a desired orientation relative to wellhead 11. Preferably, orientation pin 57 is retractable to not protrude into the bore of adapter 15 during normal drilling operations.

[0031] Running tool 53 has a receptacle 59 located on its sidewall that leads to various hydraulic and optionally electrical components of running tool 53. Receptacle 59 aligns with a reciprocal connector 61 when tubing hanger 31 is in the landing position and orientation pin 57 has properly oriented running tool 53. Reciprocal connector 61 is mounted to adapter 62 and has a plunger that extends out and sealingly engages receptacle 59.

[0032] A control line 63 extends from reciprocal connector 61 to a control pod 65. Control pod 65 is located subsea, preferably on a portion of the subsea pressure control equipment such as shear rams 19. Control pod 65 has electrical and hydraulic controls that preferably include a hydraulic accumulator that supplies pressurized hydraulic fluid upon receipt of a signal. Control pod 65 connects to an umbilical 69 that is located on the exterior of riser 21, rather than in the interior as in the first embodiment. Umbilical 69 extends up to a controller 71 mounted on platform 27.

[0033] In the operation of the embodiment of Figure 4, when running tubing hanger 31, the operator applies a signal to control pod 65 to cause orientation pin 57 to extend. Orientation pin 57 engages cam slot 55 and rotates running tool 53 to the desired alignment as running tool 53 moves downward. Control pod 65 provides the power via line 67 to stroke orientation pin 57, the power being either electrical or hydraulic. The operator signals control pod 65 to provide hydraulic power through line 63 to reciprocal connector 61. This causes connector 61 to advance into sealing engagement with receptacle 59. The operator then provides hydraulic pressure to the various lines via control pod 65 to cause running tool 53 to set tubing hanger 31.

[0034] The operator may also sense various functions, such as pressures or positions of components, through lines 63 and 69. Typically, the operator will test the seal of tubing hanger 31 to determine whether the seal has properly set. This may be done by applying pressure to the fluid in the annulus in riser 21 with BOP 25 closed around conduit 37. Alternately, testing may be done by utilizing a remote operated vehicle ("ROV" not shown in Figure 4) to engage a test port 68 located in the sidewall of adapter 62. In that event, pipe rams 17 would be actuated to close around disconnect member 35 to confine the hydraulic pressure to a chamber between the seal of tubing hanger 31 and pipe rams 17. The ROV supplies the hydraulic pressure through an internal pressurized supply of hydraulic fluid. The pressure being exerted into such chamber could be monitored through lines 63 and 69 by controller 71.

[0035] In the embodiment of Figure 5, a reciprocal connector 73 is mounted to adapter 62. Reciprocal connector 73 is the same as connector 61 of Figure 4, except that rather than being connected to a subsea control pod as in Figure 4, it has a port that is engaged by an ROV 75. ROV 75 is a conventional type that is connected to the surface via umbilical 81 that connects to the controller 83. ROV 75 has a pressurized source within it that is capable of supplying hydraulic fluid pressure. Preferably, the pressure source will comprise an accumulator having a sufficient volume to stroke orientation pin 85 and reciprocal connector 73 but also operate running tool 53, and test the seal of tubing hanger 31.

[0036] In the operation of this embodiment, ROV 75 first connects to orientation pin 85 and extends it, then is moved to reciprocal connector 73. After running tool 53 has landed

tubing hanger 31, ROV 75 strokes reciprocal connector 73 into engagement with running tool 53 and sets tubing hanger 31. Then ROV 75 moves over to test port 68 for providing hydraulic fluid pressure for test purposes in the same manner as described in connection with Figure 4.

[0037] In the embodiment of Figure 6, running tool 87 has an ultrasonic receiver 89 therein. A relay receiver/transmitter 91 mounts to adapter 93 and is in communication with the interior of adapter 93. Receiver/transmitter 91 communicates ultrasonic signals to running tool receiver 89. In this embodiment, running tool 87 has an internal pressure source, such as an accumulator, that contains adequate hydraulic fluid pressure for causing it to set and release from tubing hanger 31. A transmitter 95 is lowered into the sea on an umbilical line 97. Umbilical line 97 leads to a controller 99 on platform 27.

[0038] In the operation of the embodiment of Figure 6, after tubing hanger 31 lands at the proper position, the operator supplies a signal to transmitter 95. Transmitter 95 provides an acoustical signal to receiver/transmitter 91, which in turn sends a signal to receiver 89. The signal will cause running tool 87 to perform a designated step. Receiver 89 thus controls electrical solenoids (not shown) within the electro-hydraulic controls of running tool 87. These solenoids distribute hydraulic pressurized fluid from the internal accumulator to perform the various functions of setting and releasing from tubing hanger 31.

[0039] In each of the embodiments described above, the power and hydraulic line or control line is not exposed well pressures during completion operations. These

embodiments help to reduce the risks of shearing the umbilical line from the surface vessel to the running tool, or having a leak at the surface BOP because of the umbilical line. The embodiments in Figure 2-6 also help reduce the risks of the issues associated with conventional assemblies having the control lines extending through the riser while in fluid communication with the bore of the wellhead assembly.

[0040] While the invention has been shown in only some of its forms, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that it is not so limited, but is susceptible to various changes without departing from the scope of the invention.

## CLAIMS

### THAT CLAIMED IS:

1. An apparatus for performing operations on an offshore well, comprising:
  - a subsea wellhead assembly;
  - a riser extending from the subsea wellhead assembly to a surface vessel;
  - a tool connected to a running string and lowered through the riser into the wellhead assembly for performing operations at the wellhead assembly;
  - a subsea controller adjacent the subsea wellhead assembly that controls the operation of the tool;
  - a surface controller positioned on the surface vessel; and
  - a control line extending downward from the surface controller to the subsea controller so that the surface controller is in communication with the subsea controller, the control line extending exterior to riser.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the subsea controller comprises a remote operated vehicle.
3. The apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a connector extending through a sidewall of the wellhead assembly, the connector being controlled by the subsea controller, the connector being in communication with the tool when the tool is in a desired position.
4. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein the connector strokes between a disengaged position and an engaged position.

5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the subsea controller comprises a remote operated vehicle; and further comprising

a connector extending through a sidewall of the wellhead assembly, the connector strokes between a disengaged position and an engaged position, the connector being controlled by the remote operated vehicle and in communication with the tool when the tool is in a desired position.

6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the subsea controller comprises a control pod mounted to an exterior of the subsea wellhead assembly; and further comprising

a connector extending through a sidewall of the wellhead assembly, the connector being controlled by the control pod; and

a control pod line extending from the control pod to the connector.

7. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the subsea controller comprises an acoustical transmitter for transmitting acoustical signals to control the tool.

8. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the subsea controller comprises an acoustical transmitter for transmitting acoustical signals to control the tool; and further comprising

a relay unit mounted to the wellhead assembly for receiving and transmitting the signals to the tool.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, further comprising a tool signal receiver that is positioned on the tool, the tool signal receiver actuating the tool upon receiving a signal from the relay unit.

10. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the tool is hydraulically actuated.
11. An apparatus for performing operations on an offshore well, comprising:
  - a subsea wellhead assembly;
  - a riser extending from the subsea wellhead assembly to a surface vessel;
  - a tool connected to a running string and lowered through the riser into the wellhead assembly for performing operations at the wellhead assembly;
  - a connector that extends through a sidewall of the wellhead assembly into the interior of the wellhead assembly, the connector being in fluid communication with the running tool when the running tool is in the desired position;
  - a subsea controller positioned adjacent the subsea wellhead assembly, the subsea controller being in fluid communication with the running tool through the connector;
  - a surface controller positioned on the surface vessel; and
  - a control line extending downward from the controller to the subsea controller so that the surface controller is in communication with the subsea controller, the control line being exterior to riser.
12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the subsea controller comprises a remote operated vehicle, the remote operated vehicle mechanically stabbing into the connector in order to actuate the running tool.
13. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the subsea controller causes the connector to stroke between inner and outer positions.

14. The apparatus of claim 12, further comprising an extendable pin that extends through a sidewall of the wellhead assembly into the interior of the wellhead assembly; and wherein

the remote operated vehicle actuates the extendable pin.

15. The offshore assembly of claim 14, where the extendable pin further comprises a stab receptacle for the remote operated vehicle to stab into to actuate the extendable pin.

16. The offshore assembly of claim 11, wherein the subsea controller comprises a control pod, the control pod that is in communication with the connector via a control pod line.

17. A method for performing an operation in a subsea wellhead assembly through a riser extending between the wellhead assembly and a surface platform, comprising:

extending a control line downward along an exterior of the riser to a subsea controller;

lowering a tool on a running string through the riser into the wellhead assembly; and

sending a signal through the control line to the subsea controller, which in turn controls the tool to perform an operation.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the subsea controller sends an acoustical signal through sea water to control the tool.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the subsea controller is a control pod mounted on the exterior of the wellhead assembly; and further comprising:

mounting a connector in a sidewall of the wellhead assembly; and

sending a signal through a control pod line to the connector, the connector being in engagement with the tool when the tool is in the desired position.

20. The method of claim 17, further comprising:

mounting a connector in a sidewall of the wellhead assembly; and

stroking the connector inward into engagement with the tool in response a signal from the control line.