

Electrical Submersible Pump Stage Construction

Invention description

The proposed invention relates to electrical submersible pumps used for hydrocarbons production from oil wells. Pump construction includes a stack of stages placed inside housing. Each stage includes stationary diffuser and rotating impeller. Abrasive solids are present in the production flow in forms of formation rock or proppant grains. Formation solids average concentration in the production flow is 200 mg/liter. In case of heavy oil production this number can be even much higher. Proppant flow back grains concentration in the production flow can reach concentrations as high as 1 g/liter right after fracturing. Production flow speed inside the pump stage for most applications is around 15 m/sec. This high speed causes the stage geometry erosion wear. Solids being trapped inside the stage small gaps between spinning and stationary components cause the stage material abrasion wear as well. As a result pump efficiency is decreasing. Stages wear also leads to the increase of journal bearings dynamic loads. Accelerated radial bearings wear causes pump premature failure.

There are several known technical solutions (analogues) in existence. One of these patents proposes the implementation of iron and boride carbides layers through stage flow area (USA patent № 19830120). Carbide/boride layers are wear resistant materials. The disadvantage of this technology is surface roughness increase. Consequentially the stage hydraulic characteristics (head and efficiency) are reduced. Diffusion coating technology with wear resistant materials can be used as well. However, due to the limited coating thickness (for diffusion process) eventually it will be worn out with time exposing the base material.

The closest technical solution (prototype 1) to the proposed is a turbodrill stage being described in Russian patent № 2244090. Turbodrill is a hydraulic machine used for well drilling. Turbodrill construction comprises a stack of axial type stages

(rotor plus stator). Stack of rotors is retained on turbodrill shaft and stator stack is retained inside housing. Working fluid circulated from the surface spins the turbodrill shaft with bit attached. According to this patent the turbodrill stage flow area is fabricated from ceramic using the injection molding process. Flow area is retained to metal hub and outside ring through press fit connection. The presented construction of turbodrill stage is wear resistant and maintains good operation characteristics for a long time. Stage disadvantage is the technological complexity of the complete flow area molding from ceramic material.

The above mentioned disadvantage has been resolved in the construction of turbodrill stage proposed by Russian company "Techbur" (prototype 2) In this design the stage flow area is constructed of separate ceramic segments. Each segment consists of a blade and attached surface. Special filler (epoxy type glue) is used for segments connection to each other and press fit ring retains all segments around the hub. Filler is used as well for gaps filling between the blades. Separate segments manufacturing is much easier process. Filler erosion wear in blade gaps is this construction disadvantage. As a result the stage operational parameters are going to be reduced once the filler starts wearing out.

One aspect of the present invention provides an electrical submersible pump stage including impeller and diffuser, each comprising of hub, blades and outside ring wherein: the stage flow area is constructed from separate segments manufactured from wear resistant material, segments retention to hub is achieved by means of external compression fit rings.

The proposed invention is presented on the following drawings. The pump section overall view is shown in Fig.1. Pump cross section through A-A is presented in Fig.2. Impeller construction is shown in Fig.3. Impeller construction with deformable sleeves is shown in Fig.4. Separate impeller segment design is presented in Fig.5. Side connection between segments is shown in Fig.6. Impeller hub construction with sealing gasket is shown in Fig.7. One of the possible designs of the impeller cap is shown in Fig.8. Diffuser construction is shown in Fig.9. Separate diffuser segment design is presented in Fig.10. Diffuser design with

deformable sleeve is shown in Fig. 11. Detailed view of pump section fragment is shown in Fig.12.

Electrical Submersible Pump according to the proposed design (Fig.1) consists of the following main components: housing 1, shaft 2, , journal bearings 3, diffusers 4, compressed inside the housing 1 between head 5 and base 6. Impellers 7 have been compressed on the shaft 2 by means of a nut 8. Torque is transmitted from shaft 2 to impeller 7 by means of a rectangular key 9 (Fig.2).

Impeller design is explained in Fig.3 and Fig.4. Impeller includes hub 10, separate segments 11 located around the hub, cap 12 and external ring 13. Cap 12 and ring 13 connection with segments 11 is press fit. There is a key slot 14 on the hub ID. Segment configuration (Fig.5) includes blade 15 and adjusting surfaces 16 and 17. Cylindrical extrusion 18 adjoins surface 16. Geometry configuration 19 of segment surface 16 is matching the hub configuration 21 through their contact area (Fig.3). Geometry configuration 20 of segment surface 17 is matching the configuration 22 of cap 12 through the contact area (Fig.3). Segments 11 are retained in the impeller through compression load from cap 12 and ring 13. Friction force generated in the connections is sufficient enough for retaining impeller components as one monolithic unit and for torque transmission from the shaft. Segments 11 are being fabricated from wear resistance material with minimum Knoop hardness 500 units. Ceramic and carbides based materials can be used for segment material.

Impeller assembly (Fig.3) is performed in the following way. Segments 11 are being positioned around hub 10. Ring 13 is heated up to fixed temperature. Heating temperature value is determined based on the compression fit load and depends on the coefficient of ring thermal expansion. Once heated up the ring 13 is placed over extrusions 18 of segments 11 (Fig.5). Ring 13 is cooling down compressing the segments 11 and squeezing them against hub 10. At the next step cap 12 is heated up to the fixed temperature and placed over segments. After cooling cap tightly squeezes segments and presses them against hub. In the proposed impeller construction segments retaining is occurring from both ends. This way the construction robustness has been achieved.

In order to achieve segments reliable retention and to eliminate chances of some segments being loose due to differences in dimensional tolerances one of the proposed construction versions of the design includes thin sleeves manufactured from deformable material (Fig.4). First sleeve 23 is installed between segment 11 and cap 12. Second sleeve 24 is installed between ring 13 and segment 11. Under squeezing load the sleeves are plastically deformed and load is distributed uniformly through all impeller segments. Copper or material with similar properties can be used for sleeves manufacturing.

Labyrinth type face seal 25 (Fig.5 and Fig.6) fabricated at segments sides is another version of the stage construction. The face seal prevents produced fluid contact with hub and cap surfaces. The face seal is constructed in form of a shevron connection between male and female features at segment sides.

In order to block fluid recirculation under the segments the certain impeller design version is proposed. Concentric groove 26 (Fig.7) with adjusting radial slots 27 in quantity equal to the segments quantity is implemented on the hub surface. Elastomer seal 27 is shown in Fig.7. Due to cap 12 heating during impeller assembly the elastomer seal can not be placed in contact area between cap and segment. Soft deformable material can be placed in cap slots 28 (Fig.8).

Diffuser construction is shown in Fig.9. Diffuser consists of hub 29, segments 30, oexternal skirt 31 press fit over segments 30 and internal bushing 32. Bushing 32 is press fit in hub 29. Diffuser single segment construction geometry is shown in Fig.10. The segment consists of blade 33 and adjusting surfaces 34 and 35. The contact surface configuration of 35 matches the geometry of the outside surface of hub 29. The contact surface configuration of 34 matches the configuration of skirt 31 inner surface. Segments 30 and bushing 32 are manufactured from wear resistant material with min Knoop hardness 500. Ceramic or carbide based materials should be used for segments and bushing fabricating.

The diffuser assembly is performed in the following order. Bushing 32 is pressed in hub 29. Segments 30 are positioned around hub 29. Skirt 31 is heated up to the fixed temperature. Heating temperature value is determined based on the compression fit load and depends on the coefficient of skirt thermal expansion. Skirt 31 is placed over segments 30 (Fig.9). Cooling down the skirt tightly squeezes segments and presses them against the hub.

The chevron type face seal 36 is constructed at the diffuser segment sides (Fig.10) and prevents hub and skirt surfaces erosion wear. The diffuser face seal configuration is identical to the impeller one, being described above.

In order to achieve diffuser segments reliable retention and to eliminate chances of some segments being loose due to differences in dimensional tolerances one of the proposed versions of the design includes thin deformable sleeve 37 placed between segments and skirt (Fig.11)

In order to block fluid recirculation under the diffuser segments a deformable seal can be used. The seal design is identical to impeller seal 27 and placed between hub and segments.

A fragment of pumps section with proposed stages is shown in Fig.12. Diffusers 4 stack is compressed inside housing 1. Impellers 7 with spacers 38 are compressed on shaft 2. Spacer is fabricated from abrasion resistant material. Ceramic or carbide based materials should be used for spacer manufacturing. Spacer 38 and bushing 32 comprises a pump journal bearing. The proposed pump section design is suited for production of hydrocarbons with high content of abrasive solids. The stage flow area is erosion resistant due to the proper material implementation. Each pump stage has a wear resistant journal bearing to prevent stage abrasion wear.

Invention claims:

1. An electrical submersible pump stage including impeller and diffuser, each comprising of hub, blades and outside ring wherein: the stage flow area is constructed from separate segments manufactured from wear resistant material, segments retention to hub is achieved by means of external compression fit rings.
2. The stage of claim 1 wherein a sleeve comprising plastically deformable material is installed between hub and segments and between ring and segments.
3. The stage of claims 1 or 2, wherein segments side interference is constructed in form of chevron type face labyrinth seal.
4. The stage of any of the preceding claims, wherein gasket with radial beams is placed between segments and hub and the beams quantity is equal to the segments quantity.
5. The stage of any of the preceding claims, wherein bushing from wear resistant material is press fit into the diffuser hub.