

Methodological Routes for Failure Analysis in Continuous Rods for Artificial Lift Systems: A Data-Driven and Damage Characteristic Approach

Andrés Fernando Quintana Rondón, Jose Miguel Jiménez Martínez, Giovanni Juzga, Jorge Hernando Panqueva
Corporación para la Investigación de la Corrosión (CIC), Colombia

INTRODUCTION & AIM

Oil Production – Upstream section

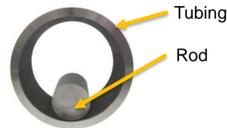
Progressive Cavity Pump System (PCP)

Reciprocating Pump System (RRP)

Well Construction

Slant hole

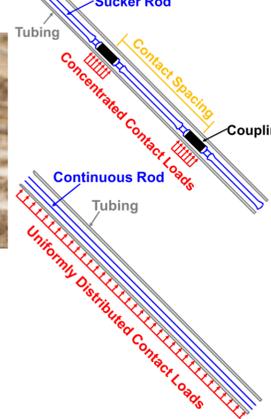
S – Shaped hole



- Tubing and rod follow the well trajectory
- Flexion loads
- Contact loads which let wear by friction
- Buckling
- ALS service consists of cycles (fatigue loads)

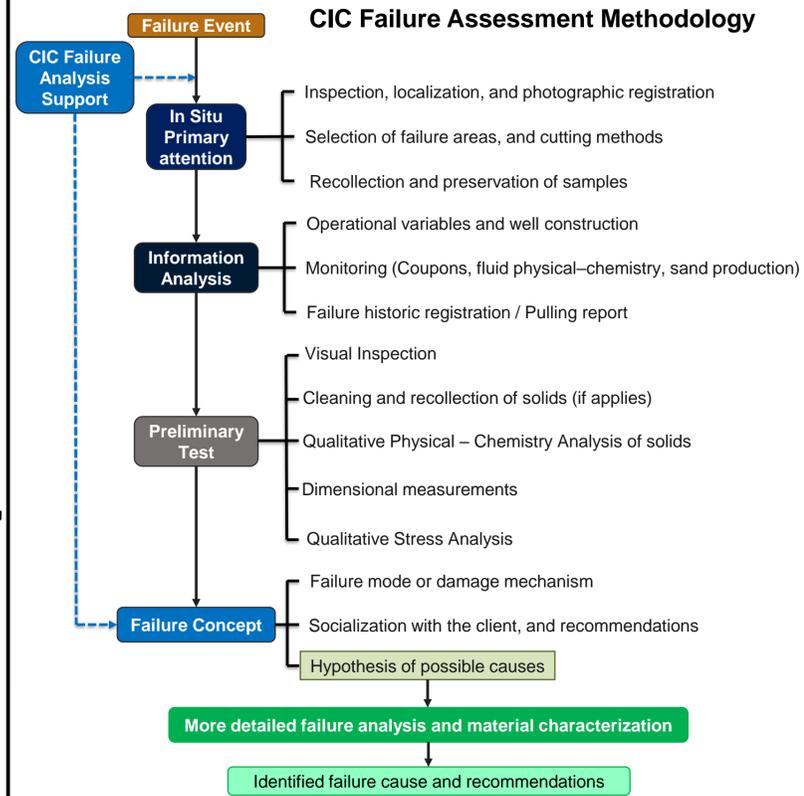
Conventional Rod

Continuous Rod



METHOD

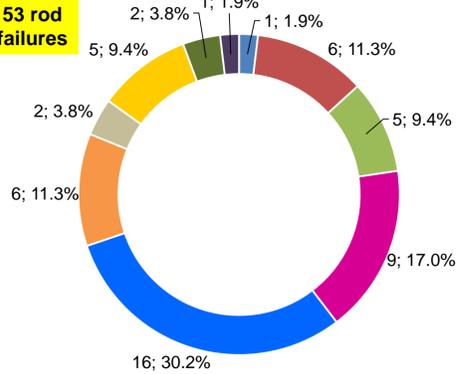
CIC Failure Assessment Methodology



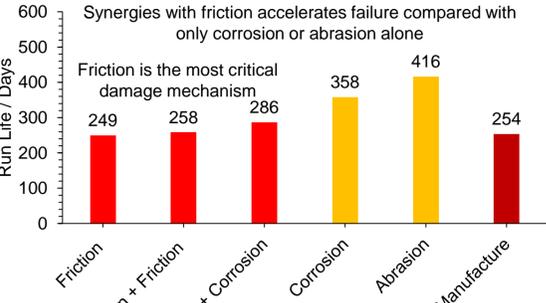
Continuous rod is a relative new technology with no API standard
Need to understand and identify the main failure causes, in order to propose alternatives to avoid those failure mechanisms

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Failure Causes in Continuous Rod

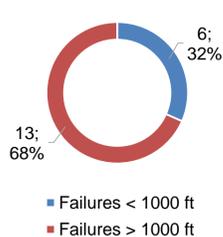
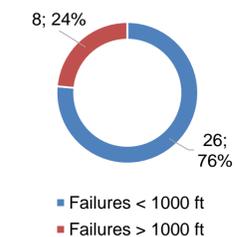


Average Run Life of failure causes



Distribution of failure depths at RRP

Distribution of failure depths at PCP



Coating Options proved in Oil and Gas Industry elements

Plating and Electroplating

- Electroless Nickel
- Hard Chromium plating
- Good option for corrosion protection if well construction and sand production are not critical
- Big disadvantage of galvanic corrosion when the coating is removed

Hot Dip Coating

- Hot Dip Galvanizing (Zn, Al, Al-Si, Zn-Al, Zn-Fe)
- The best option for corrosion protection if dogleg and sand production are not critical
- If there are big removed portions of the coating, the galvanic protection will decrease its effectivity

Epoxy – Based Paintings

- Fusion – Bonded Epoxy
- Good option for corrosion and better resistance to friction and abrasion than Hot Dip Coatings
- More versatile for high dogleg and sand production
- If coating is removed there is no galvanic effect

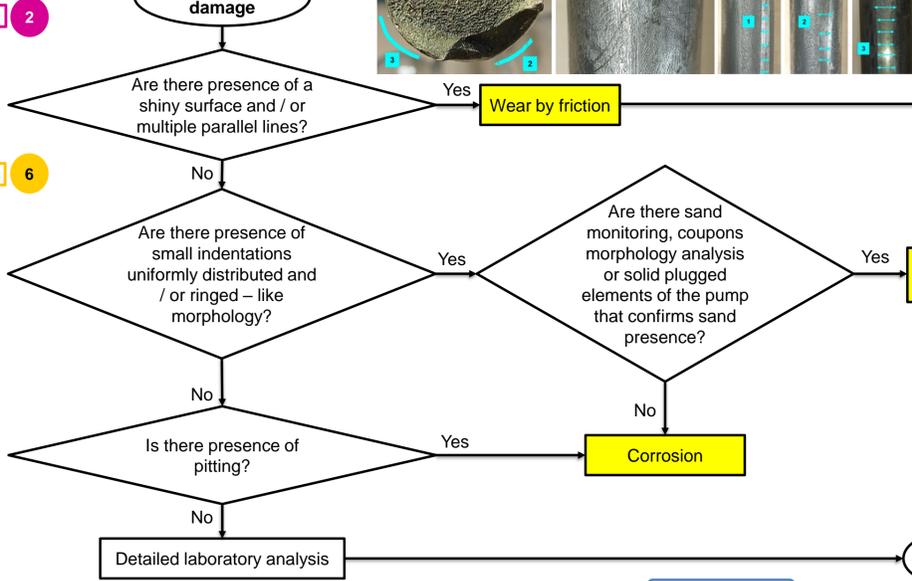
Polymer Based Coating

- High Density Polyethylene
- Polyketone
- Good option for corrosion and better resistance to friction and abrasion than Hot Dip Coatings
- More versatile for high dogleg and sand production
- If coating is removed there is no galvanic effect

Ceramic Coating

- Boronizing
- Option that could be the next generation of coatings
- Superior corrosion and wear resistance than the other coatings herein described
- Need of industrial development to make it cheaper and generate joining processes

Mechanism damage



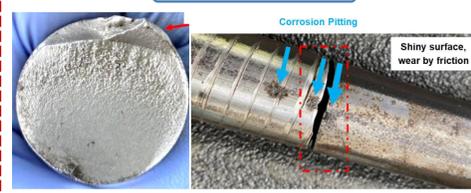
CO₂ Corrosion



MIC Corrosion



Friction + Corrosion



Abrasion



Abrasion + Corrosion



CONCLUSION

Friction generates a shiny surface or multiple parallel lines in axial or circumferential direction. Corrosion generates continuous bands or localized pitting, and abrasion is seen as small indentations uniformly distributed / or ringed – like morphology. These damage mechanisms are enough to initiate fatigue failures

For both ALS friction, corrosion and abrasion are the main failure causes and the best option to mitigate this damage mechanisms is the use of industrial coatings.

Epoxy – Based paintings and polymer – based coatings are the most balanced options nowadays to mitigate friction, abrasion and corrosion. Ceramic – based coatings could be the next generation but need more investigation and technological development to be feasible in costs.

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