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(54) **ANNULAR BARRIER WITH SHUNT TUBE**

RINGFÖRMIGE ABSPERRUNG MIT SHUNTROHR

BARRIÈRE ANNULAIRE AVEC TUBE DE DÉRIVATION

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an annular barrier for isolating a production zone. Furthermore, the present invention also relates to a downhole completion system for completing a well and to an expansion method for expanding an annular barrier.

[0002] When producing hydrocarbons from a reservoir downhole, gravel is, in some wells, injected into the production zone to keep the production zone from collapsing during producing. In very long or deep wells, it may be a problem to provide gravel down the annulus formed between the wall of the borehole and the well tubular metal structure, since the gravel packs prevent movement of the gravel further down the well. Therefore, in such completion design, one or more shunt tubes are provided from the top of the well on the outside of the well tubular metal structure. The shunt tubes have a smooth inner surface and thus prevent packing of the gravel and the gravel can therefore be ejected further down the deep or long well.

[0003] In other wells, isolation of the production zones is more important and the completion is thus designed to isolate the production zones by means of annular barriers. However, by providing such isolation, the shunt tubes cannot extend on the outside of the well tubular metal structure, and gravel needs to be provided from within the well tubular metal structure and out through openings in the well tubular metal structure opposite the zones, which induces the risk of the well tubular metal structure, and not the annulus, being filled up with gravel. US 2005/039917 and US 2002/189821 disclose isolation packers that are inflated by gravel and comprise a passage through the inflatable part of the packer for a shunt tube.

[0004] It is an object of the present invention to wholly or partly overcome the above disadvantages and drawbacks of the prior art. More specifically, it is an object to provide an improved completion design in which both production zones are isolated and gravel can be provided further down the well.

[0005] The above objects, together with numerous other objects, advantages and features, which will become evident from the below description, are accomplished by a solution in accordance with the present invention by an annular barrier for isolating a production zone, the annular barrier having a first end and a second end, comprising:

- a tubular metal part for mounting as part of a well tubular metal structure, the tubular metal part having an outer face,
- an expandable metal sleeve surrounding the tubular metal part and having an outer face facing a wall of a borehole, each end of the expandable metal sleeve being connected with the tubular metal part,
- an annular space arranged between the expandable metal sleeve and the tubular metal part, the expand-

able metal sleeve being configured to expand by pressurised fluid entering the annular space, and

- a tubular metal connection assembly surrounding the tubular metal part configured to connect at least one end of the expandable metal sleeve with the tubular metal part, the tubular metal connection assembly having a wall,

wherein the tubular metal connection assembly has at least one opening in the wall through which a shunt tube extends, the shunt tube extending along and outside the tubular metal part from the first end via the annular space to the second end.

[0006] The present invention also relates to an annular barrier for isolating a production zone, the annular barrier having a first end and a second end, comprising:

- a tubular metal part for mounting as part of a well tubular metal structure, the tubular metal part having an outer face,
- an expandable metal sleeve surrounding the tubular metal part and having an outer face facing a wall of a borehole, each end of the expandable metal sleeve being connected with the tubular metal part,
- an annular space arranged between the expandable metal sleeve and the tubular metal part, the expandable metal sleeve being configured to expand by pressurised fluid entering the annular space,
- a first tubular metal connection assembly surrounding the tubular metal part connecting one end of the expandable metal sleeve with the tubular metal part and a second tubular metal connection assembly surrounding the tubular metal part connecting the other end of the expandable metal sleeve with the tubular metal part, each tubular metal connection assembly having a wall, and
- a shunt tube,

wherein the tubular metal connection assemblies have at least one opening in the wall through which the shunt tube extends, the shunt tube extending along and outside the tubular metal part from the first end via the annular space to the second end.

[0007] The shunt tube may extend underneath the expandable metal sleeve.

[0008] Moreover, the shunt tube may be without openings opposite the expandable space.

[0009] Further, the shunt tube may be a bypass tube bypassing the expandable space.

[0010] In addition, the expandable metal sleeve may be tubular and connected to or may form part of an outer face of the tubular metal connection assemblies, so that the connection therebetween forms a circular connection when seen in cross-section.

[0011] By having a circular connection between the expandable metal sleeve and the tubular metal connection assemblies, a sufficient seal can be provided therebetween without decreasing the expandability and the col-

lapse rating of the expandable metal sleeve by a simple weld connection.

[0012] The opening may have a cross-section area, the cross-section area being larger than 2 cm², preferably larger than 4 cm², and more preferably larger than 8 cm².

[0013] The openings may have a common cross-sectional area being preferably larger than 8 cm².

[0014] Also, the shunt tube may be a gravel shunt tube.

[0015] Moreover, the tubular metal connection assembly may have a varying outer diameter.

[0016] Further, the opening may be provided in the wall part having the largest outer radius.

[0017] The tubular metal connection assembly may be an oval cross-section.

[0018] Furthermore, the tubular metal connection assembly may have a plurality of openings in the wall through which a plurality of shunt tubes extend.

[0019] In addition, the annular barrier may comprise part of the shunt tube.

[0020] Moreover, the shunt tube may have several openings.

[0021] Further, the opening may have a cross-sectional shape which is circular, bean-shaped, square-shaped or similar.

[0022] Each tubular metal connection assembly may have an assembly length, the shunt tube may have a shunt length and the expandable metal sleeve may have a sleeve length in the unexpanded position, the shunt length being larger than the sleeve length and/or the assembly length.

[0023] Furthermore, the tubular metal connection assemblies and the expandable metal sleeve may be made in one piece.

[0024] Also, a connection member may be arranged outside the tubular metal connection assembly, the connection member being configured to connect the expandable metal sleeve to the tubular metal connection assembly.

[0025] The tubular metal part may have an expansion opening arranged opposite the annular space through which pressurised fluid may enter into the annular space in order to expand the expandable metal sleeve.

[0026] In addition, the end of the expandable metal sleeve may be arranged between the connection member and the tubular metal connection assembly. The expandable metal sleeve may thus be fastened therebetween as the end of the expandable metal sleeve is squeezed therebetween.

[0027] Moreover, sealing means may be arranged between the opening and the shunt tube.

[0028] An expansion opening may be arranged in the tubular metal part through which pressurised fluid may enter into the annular space in order to expand the expandable metal sleeve.

[0029] Further, the tubular metal part may comprise production openings.

[0030] Additionally, the shunt tube may have an expansion opening arranged opposite the annular space

through which pressurised fluid may enter into the annular space in order to expand the expandable metal sleeve.

[0031] Also, the shunt tube may have shunt openings for ejecting of gravel.

[0032] Furthermore, the tubular metal connection assembly may comprise a fluid channel for fluidly connecting the expansion opening and the space.

[0033] The expandable metal sleeve may be expanded by pressurising the shunt tube and letting the pressurised fluid into the space in order to expand the expandable metal sleeve.

[0034] The present invention also relates to a downhole completion system for completing a well having a top and a borehole, comprising:

- a well tubular metal structure extending in the borehole,
- an annular barrier as described above and mounted as part of the well tubular metal structure, and
- a shunt tube extending along the well tubular metal structure from the top of the well through the annular barrier.

[0035] The downhole completion system as described above may further comprise a screen assembly mounted as part of the well tubular metal structure.

[0036] Moreover, the shunt tube may extend underneath the screen assembly.

[0037] Also, the shunt tube may have several sidetracks along the well tubular metal structure opposite the screen assemblies.

[0038] Said sidetracks may have openings.

[0039] Moreover, the screen assembly may comprise a screen surrounding a base part which is mounted as part of the well tubular metal structure.

[0040] Further, the shunt tube may extend on the outside of the screen assembly.

[0041] Also, the shunt tube may extend between the screen and the base part of the screen assembly.

[0042] In addition, the shunt tube may have at least one sidetrack along the well tubular metal structure opposite the screen assembly.

[0043] Said sidetrack may extend on an outside of the screen assembly.

[0044] The present invention furthermore relates to an expansion method for expanding an annular barrier as described above, comprising:

- expanding the expandable metal sleeve of the annular barrier by letting the pressurised fluid into the space through an expansion opening in the shunt tube opposite the space.

[0045] The expansion method as described above may further comprise:

- mounting the tubular metal part as part of the well tubular metal structure,

- inserting the well tubular metal structure into the borehole, and
- pressurising fluid in the shunt tube.

[0046] The invention and its many advantages will be described in more detail below with reference to the accompanying schematic drawings, which for the purpose of illustration show some non-limiting embodiments and in which

Fig. 1 shows a cross-sectional view of an annular barrier,

Fig. 2 shows a cross-sectional view of another annular barrier having a welded connection for fastening the expandable metal sleeve to the tubular metal part,

Fig. 3 shows a cross-sectional view of yet another annular barrier having two connection parts for fastening the expandable metal sleeve,

Fig. 4 shows a cross-sectional view of another annular barrier,

Fig. 5 shows a cross-sectional view of a downhole completion system,

Fig. 6 shows a partly cross-sectional view of a downhole completion system,

Fig. 7 shows a partly cross-sectional view of downhole completion system, and

Figs. 8-14 show partly cross-sectional views of different annular barriers seen from one end.

[0047] All the figures are highly schematic and not necessarily to scale, and they show only those parts which are necessary in order to elucidate the invention, other parts being omitted or merely suggested.

[0048] Fig. 1 shows an annular barrier 1 for isolating a production zone 101 in a well 11 downhole. The annular barrier comprises a first end 2 and a second end 3 and further comprises a tubular metal part 4 for mounting as part of a well tubular metal structure 5. The tubular metal part has an outer face 6 facing an expandable metal sleeve 7 which surrounds the tubular metal part and has an outer face 8 facing a wall 9 of a borehole 10. Each end 12 of the expandable metal sleeve is connected with the tubular metal part, defining an annular space 15 between the expandable metal sleeve and the tubular metal part. The expandable metal sleeve 7 is configured to expand by entering pressurised fluid into the annular space. The annular barrier further comprises a first tubular metal connection assembly 20, 24 and a second tubular metal connection assembly 20, 25 surrounding the tubular metal part 4 and configured to connect the end 12 of the

expandable metal sleeve with the tubular metal part.

[0049] The tubular metal connection assemblies have a wall 21 in which an opening 22 is provided and through which opening a shunt tube 23 extends. The shunt tube extends along an outer face 8 of the tubular metal part from the first end 2 via the annular space 15 to the second end 3 underneath the expandable metal sleeve 7.

[0050] In Fig. 1, the tubular metal connection assemblies 20, 24, 25 are thus configured to each connect an end of the expandable metal sleeve to the tubular metal part 4. The tubular metal connection assemblies 20 and the expandable metal sleeve 7 are made in one piece and are machined from one metal blank. The tubular metal part 4 is mounted as part of the well tubular metal structure by means of threaded connections 28. The pressurised fluid for expanding the expandable metal sleeve enters through an expansion opening 27 in the tubular metal part 4 from within the well tubular metal structure 5. The shunt tube 23 is a gravel shunt tube configured to provide gravel 42 to a zone 101b downhole in the borehole 10 through shunt openings 29, as shown in Fig. 6.

[0051] When producing hydrocarbons from a reservoir downhole, gravel is, in some wells, injected into the production zone to keep the production zone from collapsing during producing. In very long or deep wells, it may be a problem to provide gravel down the annulus formed between the wall of the borehole and the well tubular metal structure, since the gravel packs prevent movement of the gravel further down the well. Therefore, in such completion design, shunt tubes are provided from the top of the well on the outside of the well tubular metal structure, said shunt tubes having a smooth inner surface and thus preventing packing of the gravel, and thus the gravel can be ejected all the way down the deep or long well. In other wells, isolation of the production zones is more important and the completion design is thus to isolate the production zones by annular barriers. However, by providing such isolation, the shunt tubes cannot extend on the outside of the well tubular metal structure. By having the tubular metal connection assemblies, the shunt tube can extend past the annular barrier, and the two different completion designs can thus be combined to provide a more optimal production and extend the lifetime of the well, and the completion design is no longer a choice between the one or the other design.

[0052] In Fig. 2, the expandable metal sleeve 7 is welded by welded connections 33 to the connection parts 24, 25, respectively. The annular barrier 1 comprises several shunt tubes 23, as shown in Fig. 14, and these shunt tubes are fluidly connected in a shunt collection unit 17. In Fig. 9, which shows the annular barrier 1 of Fig. 3 from one end, the tubular metal connection assembly 20 has a varying outer diameter OD (shown in Fig. 8) and thus an oval cross-section. And the shunt tube 23 extends through the opening provided in the part of the wall 21 having the largest outer radius OR_2 and the opposite part of the wall has a smaller outer radius OR_1 .

[0053] In Fig. 3, a connection member 26 is arranged outside each tubular metal connection assembly 20 and configured to connect the expandable metal sleeve 7 to the tubular metal connection assemblies and thus to the tubular metal part 4. Each end of the expandable metal sleeve is thus arranged between the connection member and the tubular metal connection assembly, and the expandable metal sleeve is thereby fastened as the end of the expandable metal sleeve is squeezed therebetween.

[0054] The expandable metal sleeve 7 of the annular barrier 1 may also be connected to the outside of the tubular metal connection assemblies 20 by welding, as shown in Fig. 4. Each tubular metal connection assembly 20 has an assembly length L_A , the shunt tube has a shunt length L_S and the expandable metal sleeve has a sleeve length L_E in the unexpanded position, as shown in Fig. 4. The shunt length is equal to or larger than the sleeve length and the assembly length.

[0055] In Fig. 8, the opening 22 in the wall 21 of the tubular metal connection assembly 20 is arranged as a recess in the outer face of the wall and the shunt tube 23 is arranged therein. The opening has a cross-section area, the cross-section area being larger than 2 cm^2 , preferably larger than 4 cm^2 and even more preferably larger than 7 cm^2 , as shown in Figs. 8, 11 and 12. In Figs. 10, 13 and 14, each opening has a cross-section area which is larger than 2 cm^2 , preferably larger than 4 cm^2 , and the common cross-sectional area is preferably larger than 4 cm^2 and more preferably larger than 8 cm^2 . The opening in the wall 21 has a cross-sectional shape which in Figs. 13 and 14 is circular, in Fig. 12 is bean-shaped, and in Figs. 8-11 is square-shaped or substantially square-shaped in that the opening has rounded corners. The shunt tube has matching cross-sectional shapes as shown in Figs. 8-14. A sealing means 36 is arranged between the opening and the shunt tube, so that the pressure in the production zone/annulus is not equalised unintentionally with the pressure in the expandable space of the annular barrier. In Figs. 8-13, the tubular metal connection assembly 20 has an oval shape with a circular hole for receiving the tubular metal part 4, and in Fig. 14 the tubular metal connection assembly 20 is circular and round with the circular hole for receiving the tubular metal part 4. By having several openings as shown in Fig. 14, the tubular metal connection assembly 20 does not need to be oval but then a shunt collection unit 17 shown in Fig. 2 is required.

[0056] In Fig. 11, the opening 22 is provided in the inner face of the tubular metal connection assembly 20 as a recess in which the shunt tube 23 is arranged. The shunt tube may have an expansion opening 27 arranged opposite the annular space through which pressurised fluid may enter into the annular space in order to expand the expandable metal sleeve. The tubular metal connection assembly 20 comprises a fluid channel 35 for fluidly connecting the expansion opening and the space. Thus, the expandable metal sleeve is expanded by pressurising the shunt tube and letting the pressurised fluid into the

space through the expansion opening.

[0057] In Fig. 5, a downhole completion system 100 for completing a well 11 is shown. The well 11 has a top (not shown) near the surface or seabed and a borehole 10 into which the well tubular metal structure 5 extends. Two annular barriers 1 are mounted as part of the well tubular metal structure to isolate a production zone 101. A shunt tube 23 extends along the well tubular metal structure 5 from the top of the well through the annular barriers between the expandable metal sleeves and the tubular metal parts 4. The downhole completion system 100 further comprises several screen assemblies 30 mounted as part of the well tubular metal structure 5. Each screen assembly comprises a screen 31 surrounding a base part 32 which is mounted as part of the well tubular metal structure. The shunt tube 23 extends on an outside of the screen assembly between the screen and the base part of the screen assembly. The annular barriers are shown in their expanded position/state, in which the expandable metal sleeve abuts the wall 9 of the borehole 10. The shunt tube is not bent or diverted and extends in a straight line along the well tubular metal structure and thus has the same distance to the outer face 8 of the well tubular metal structure. The production fluid flows from the reservoir through the screen and in through production openings 34 in the well tubular metal structure 5.

[0058] In Fig. 6, the downhole completion system 100 further comprises an inflow control device 41 in a second production zone 101b which device is fluidly connected with the screen assemblies for receiving all fluid flowing in through the adjacent screen assemblies and thus controlling the inflow of production fluid into the well tubular metal structure 5. In Fig. 6, the inflow control device 41 is open and the flow of fluid is illustrated by arrows. The production fluid is, in a first production zone 101a and a third production zone 101c, allowed to flow directly from the screen assembly into the well tubular metal structure through production openings 34. Sealing means 18 are arranged on the outer face of the expandable metal sleeve to provide a more efficient seal against the wall of the borehole.

[0059] In Fig. 7, the shunt tube has several sidetracks 37 along the well tubular metal structure opposite the screen assemblies, and the sidetrack extends on an outside of the screen assembly. In this way, the gravel 42 is led directly further down the well by the main shunt tube, and the gravel for the zone is ejected through the sidetracks, providing a more even flow through the main shunt tube 23 and thus a more efficient flow so that the gravel can flow as far down the well as possible. The arrows illustrate production fluid entering the well tubular metal structure.

[0060] By fluid or well fluid is meant any kind of fluid that may be present in oil or gas wells downhole, such as natural gas, oil, oil mud, crude oil, water, etc. By gas is meant any kind of gas composition present in a well, completion, or open hole, and by oil is meant any kind of

oil composition, such as crude oil, an oil-containing fluid, etc. Gas, oil, and water fluids may thus all comprise other elements or substances than gas, oil, and/or water, respectively.

[0061] By a casing or well tubular metal structure is meant any kind of pipe, tubing, tubular, liner, string etc. used downhole in relation to oil or natural gas production.

[0062] Although the invention has been described in the above in connection with preferred embodiments of the invention, it will be evident for a person skilled in the art that several modifications are conceivable without departing from the invention as defined by the following claims.

Claims

1. An annular barrier (1) for isolating a production zone (101), the annular barrier having a first end (2) and a second end (3), comprising:

- a tubular metal part (4) for mounting as part of a well tubular metal structure (5), the tubular metal part having an outer face (6),
- an expandable metal sleeve (7) surrounding the tubular metal part and having an outer face (8) facing a wall (9) of a borehole (10), each end (12) of the expandable metal sleeve being connected with the tubular metal part,
- an annular space (15) arranged between the expandable metal sleeve and the tubular metal part, the expandable metal sleeve being configured to expand by pressurised fluid entering the annular space,
- a first tubular metal connection assembly (20, 24) surrounding the tubular metal part connecting one end of the expandable metal sleeve with the tubular metal part and a second tubular metal connection assembly (20, 25) surrounding the tubular metal part connecting the other end of the expandable metal sleeve with the tubular metal part, each tubular metal connection assembly having a wall (21), and
- a shunt tube (23),

wherein the tubular metal connection assemblies have at least one opening (22) in the wall through which the shunt tube (23) extends, the shunt tube extending along and outside the tubular metal part from the first end via the annular space to the second end.

2. An annular barrier according to claim 1, wherein the expandable metal sleeve is tubular and connected to or forms part of an outer face of the tubular metal connection assemblies, so that the connection therebetween forms a circular connection when seen in cross-section.

3. An annular barrier according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the shunt tube is a gravel shunt tube.

4. An annular barrier according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the first and/or the second tubular metal connection assembly has a varying outer diameter (OD).

5. An annular barrier according to claim 4, wherein the opening is provided in the wall part having the largest outer radius (OR_2).

6. An annular barrier according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the first and/or the second tubular metal connection assembly has an oval cross-section.

7. An annular barrier according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the shunt tube has several openings (29).

8. An annular barrier according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the opening has a cross-sectional shape which is circular, bean-shaped, square-shaped or similar.

9. An annular barrier according to any of the preceding claims, wherein each tubular metal connection assembly has an assembly length (L_A), the shunt tube has a shunt length (L_S) and the expandable metal sleeve has a sleeve length (L_E) in the unexpanded position, the shunt length being larger than the sleeve length and/or the assembly length.

10. An annular barrier according to any of the preceding claims, wherein a connection member (26) is arranged outside the first and/or the second tubular metal connection assembly, the connection member being configured to connect the expandable metal sleeve to the tubular metal connection assembly.

11. An annular barrier according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the tubular metal part has an expansion opening (27) arranged opposite the annular space through which pressurised fluid may enter into the annular space in order to expand the expandable metal sleeve.

12. A downhole completion system (100) for completing a well (11) having a top and a borehole (10), comprising:

- a well tubular metal structure (5) extending in the borehole,
- an annular barrier (1) according to any of the preceding claims and mounted as part of the well tubular metal structure, and
- the shunt tube (23) extending along the well

tubular metal structure from the top of the well through the annular barrier.

13. A downhole completion system according to claim 12, further comprising:

- a screen assembly (30) mounted as part of the well tubular metal structure.

14. A downhole completion system according to claim 13, wherein the shunt tube extends underneath the screen assembly.

15. An expansion method for expanding an annular barrier (1) according to any of claims 1-11, comprising:

- expanding the expandable metal sleeve of the annular barrier by letting the pressurised fluid into the space through an expansion opening (27) in the shunt tube opposite the space.

Patentansprüche

1. Ringförmige Barriere (1) zum Isolieren einer Produktionszone (101), wobei die ringförmige Barriere ein erstes Ende (2) und ein zweites Ende (3) aufweist, umfassend:

- ein röhrenförmiges Metall-Teil (4) zur Montage als Teil einer röhrenförmigen Metallstruktur (5), wobei das röhrenförmige Metall-Teil eine Außenfläche (6) aufweist,

- eine expandierbare Metallhülse (7), die den röhrenförmigen Metall-Teil umgibt und eine Außenfläche (8) aufweist, die einer Wand (9) eines Bohrlochs (10) gegenüberliegt, wobei jedes Ende (12) der expandierbaren Metallhülse mit dem röhrenförmigen Metall-Teil verbunden ist,

- einen ringförmigen Raum (15), der zwischen der expandierbaren Metallhülse und dem röhrenförmigen Metall-Teil angeordnet ist, wobei die expandierbare Metallhülse so ausgestaltet ist, dass sie durch unter Druck stehendem Fluid, das in den ringförmigen Raum eintritt, expandiert,

- eine erste röhrenförmige Metallverbindungsbaugruppe (20, 24), die das röhrenförmige Metall-Teil umgibt und ein Ende der expandierbaren Metallhülse mit dem röhrenförmigen Metall-Teil verbindet, und eine zweite röhrenförmige Metallverbindungsbaugruppe (20, 25), die das röhrenförmige Metall-Teil umgibt und das andere Ende der expandierbaren Metallhülse mit dem röhrenförmigen Metall-Teil verbindet, wobei jede röhrenförmige Metallverbindungsbaugruppe eine Wand (21) aufweist, und
- ein Nebenanschlussrohr (23),

wobei die röhrenförmigen Metallverbindungsbaugruppen mindestens eine Öffnung (22) in der Wand haben, durch die sich das Nebenanschlussrohr (23) erstreckt, wobei sich das Nebenanschlussrohr entlang und außerhalb des röhrenförmigen Metall-Teils von dem ersten Ende über den ringförmigen Raum zu dem zweiten Ende erstreckt.

2. Ringförmige Barriere gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die expandierbare Metallhülse röhrenförmig ist und mit einer Außenfläche der röhrenförmigen Metallverbindungsbaugruppen verbunden ist oder einen Teil davon bildet, so dass die Verbindung dazwischen in einer Betrachtung im Querschnitt eine ringförmige Verbindung bildet.

3. Ringförmige Barriere gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Nebenanschlussrohr ein Kies-Nebenanschlussrohr ist.

4. Ringförmige Barriere gemäß einem der vorigen Ansprüche, wobei die erste und/oder die zweite röhrenförmige Metallverbindungsbaugruppe einen unterschiedlichen Außendurchmesser (OD) aufweist.

5. Ringförmige Barriere gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei die Öffnung in dem Wandteil mit dem größten Außenradius (OR_2) versehen ist.

6. Ringförmige Barriere gemäß einem der vorigen Ansprüche, wobei die erste und/oder die zweite röhrenförmige Metallverbindungsbaugruppe einen ovalen Querschnitt aufweist.

7. Ringförmige Barriere gemäß einem der vorigen Ansprüche, wobei das Nebenanschlussrohr mehrere Öffnungen (29) aufweist.

8. Ringförmige Barriere gemäß einem der vorigen Ansprüche, wobei die Öffnung eine Querschnittsform aufweist, die kreisförmig, bohnenförmig, quadratisch oder ähnlich ist.

9. Ringförmige Barriere gemäß einem der vorigen Ansprüche, wobei jede röhrenförmige Metallverbindungsbaugruppe eine Baugruppenlänge (L_A), das Nebenanschlussrohr eine Nebenanschlusslänge (L_S) und die expandierbare Metallhülse eine Hülslänge (L_E) im nicht expandierten Zustand aufweist, wobei die Nebenanschlusslänge gleich oder größer ist als die Hülslänge und/oder die Baugruppenlänge.

10. Ringförmige Barriere gemäß einem der vorigen Ansprüche, wobei ein Verbindungsglied (26) außerhalb der ersten und/oder der zweiten röhrenförmigen Metallverbindungsbaugruppe angeordnet ist, wobei das Verbindungsglied dazu ausgebildet ist, die ex-

pandierbare Metallhülse mit der röhrenförmigen Metallverbindungsbaugruppe zu verbinden.

11. Ringförmige Barriere gemäß einem der vorigen Ansprüche, wobei das röhrenförmige Metall-Teil eine gegenüber dem ringförmigen Raum angeordnete Expansionsöffnung (27) aufweist, durch die unter Druck stehendes Fluid in den ringförmigen Raum eintreten kann, um die expandierbare Metallhülse zu expandieren. 5 10
12. Bohrlochkomplettierungssystem (100) zum Komplettieren eines Bohrlochs (11) mit einer Oberseite und einem Bohrloch (10), umfassend: 15
- eine röhrenförmige Metallstruktur (5), die sich in dem Bohrloch erstreckt,
 - eine ringförmige Barriere (1) gemäß einem der vorigen Ansprüche und angebracht als Teil der röhrenförmigen Bohrloch-Metallstruktur, und 20
 - das Nebenanschlussrohr (23), das sich entlang der röhrenförmigen Bohrloch-Metallstruktur von der Oberseite durch die ringförmige Barriere erstreckt. 25
13. Bohrlochkomplettierungssystem gemäß Anspruch 12, ferner umfassend:
- eine Siebanordnung (30), die als Teil der röhrenförmigen Metallstruktur des Bohrlochs angebracht ist. 30
14. Bohrlochkomplettierungssystem gemäß Anspruch 13, wobei das Nebenanschlussrohr unterhalb der Siebanordnung verläuft. 35
15. Expansionsverfahren zum Expandieren einer ringförmigen Barriere (1) gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1-11, umfassend: 40
- Expandieren der expandierbaren Metallhülse der ringförmigen Barriere, indem das unter Druck stehende Fluid in den Raum durch eine Expansionsöffnung (27) in dem Nebenanschlussrohr gegenüber dem Raum eingelassen wird. 45

Revendications

1. Barrière annulaire (1) pour isoler une zone de production (101), la barrière annulaire ayant une première extrémité (2) et une seconde extrémité (3), comprenant : 50
- une partie métallique tubulaire (4) destinée à être montée en tant que partie d'une structure métallique tubulaire de puits (5), la partie métal-

lique tubulaire ayant une face extérieure (6),
 - un manchon métallique extensible (7) entourant la partie métallique tubulaire et ayant une face extérieure (8) faisant face à une paroi (9) d'un trou de forage (10), chaque extrémité (12) du manchon métallique extensible étant reliée à la partie métallique tubulaire,
 - un espace annulaire (15) disposé entre le manchon métallique extensible et la partie métallique tubulaire, le manchon métallique extensible étant configuré pour s'étendre sous l'effet d'un fluide sous pression pénétrant dans l'espace annulaire,
 - un premier ensemble de connexion métallique tubulaire (20, 24) entourant la partie métallique tubulaire reliant une extrémité du manchon métallique extensible à la partie métallique tubulaire et un second ensemble de connexion métallique tubulaire (20, 25) entourant la partie métallique tubulaire reliant l'autre extrémité du manchon métallique extensible à la partie métallique tubulaire, chaque ensemble de connexion métallique tubulaire ayant une paroi (21), et
 - un tube de dérivation (23), 25

dans lequel les ensembles de connexions métalliques tubulaires ont au moins une ouverture (22) dans la paroi à travers laquelle le tube de dérivation (23) s'étend, le tube de dérivation s'étendant le long et à l'extérieur de la partie métallique tubulaire depuis la première extrémité jusqu'à la seconde extrémité en passant par l'espace annulaire.

2. Barrière annulaire selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le manchon métallique extensible est tubulaire et relié à une face extérieure des ensembles de connexion métalliques tubulaires ou en fait partie, de sorte que la connexion entre eux forme une connexion circulaire lorsqu'elle est vue en coupe transversale. 35
3. Barrière annulaire selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans laquelle le tube de dérivation est un tube de dérivation en gravier. 40
4. Barrière annulaire selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le premier et/ou le second ensemble de connexion métallique tubulaire a un diamètre extérieur (OD) variable. 45
5. Barrière annulaire selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle l'ouverture est pourvue dans la partie de paroi ayant le plus grand rayon extérieur (OR₂). 50
6. Barrière annulaire selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le premier et/ou le second ensemble de connexion métallique 55

- tubulaire a une section transversale ovale.
7. Barrière annulaire selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le tube de dérivation a plusieurs ouvertures (29). 5
8. Barrière annulaire selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'ouverture a une forme de section transversale circulaire, en forme de haricot, carrée ou similaire. 10
9. Barrière annulaire selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle chaque ensemble de connexion métallique tubulaire a une longueur d'ensemble (L_A), le tube de dérivation a une longueur de dérivation (L_D) et le manchon métallique extensible a une longueur de manchon (L_E) en position non expansée, la longueur de dérivation étant égale ou supérieure à la longueur de manchon et/ou à la longueur d'ensemble. 15
20
10. Barrière annulaire selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle un élément de connexion (26) est disposé à l'extérieur du premier et/ou du second ensemble de connexion métallique tubulaire, l'élément de connexion étant configuré pour relier le manchon métallique extensible à l'ensemble de connexion métallique tubulaire. 25
11. Barrière annulaire selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la partie métallique tubulaire présente une ouverture d'expansion (27) située à l'opposé de l'espace annulaire, par laquelle un fluide sous pression peut pénétrer dans l'espace annulaire afin d'étendre le manchon métallique extensible. 30
35
12. Système de complétion de fond de trou (100) pour compléter un puits (11) ayant un sommet et un trou de forage (10), comprenant : 40
- une structure métallique tubulaire de puits (5) s'étendant dans le trou de forage,
 - une barrière annulaire (1) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes et montée en tant que partie de la structure métallique tubulaire de puits, et 45
 - le tube de dérivation (23) s'étend le long de la structure métallique tubulaire de puits depuis le haut du puits à travers la barrière annulaire. 50
13. Système de complétion de fond de trou selon la revendication 12, comprenant en outre :
- un ensemble de tamis (30) monté comme une partie de la structure métallique tubulaire de puits. 55
14. Système de complétion de fond de trou selon la revendication 13, dans lequel le tube de dérivation s'étend sous l'ensemble de tamis.
- 5 15. Procédé d'extension d'une barrière annulaire (1) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, comprenant les étapes consistant à :
- étendre le manchon métallique extensible de la barrière annulaire en faisant pénétrer le fluide sous pression dans l'espace par une ouverture d'extension (27) dans le tube de dérivation situé à l'opposé de l'espace.

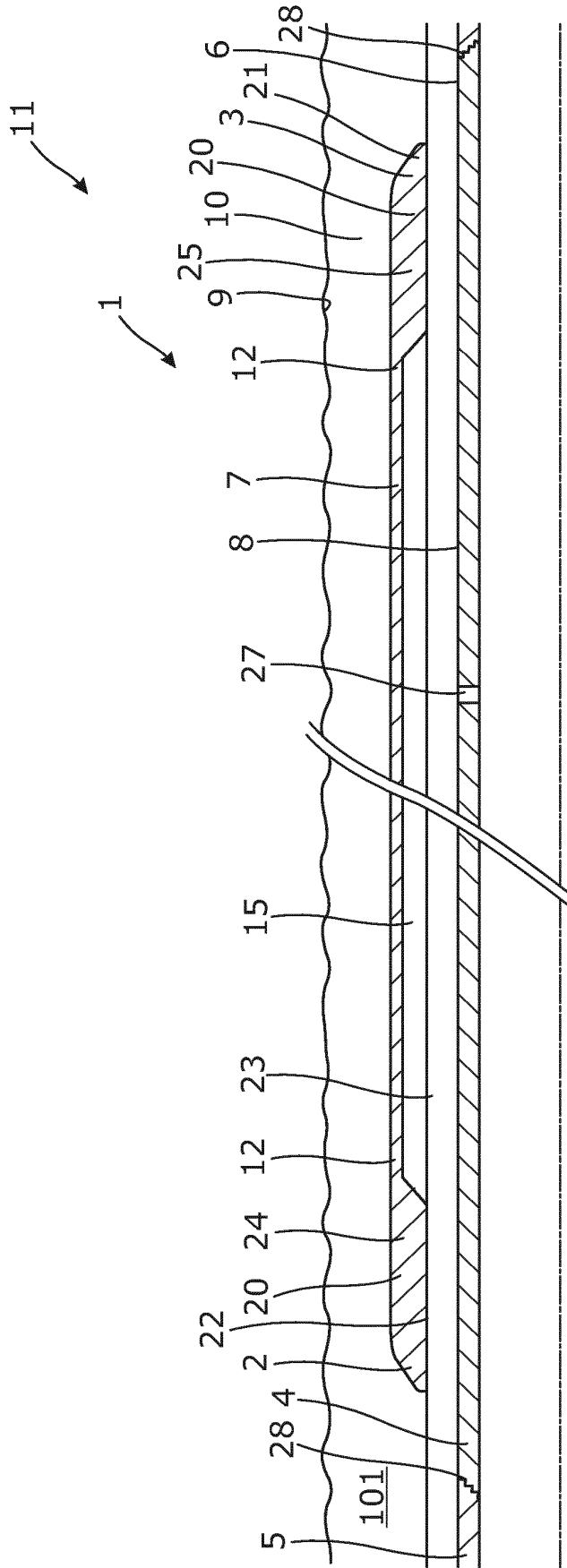


Fig. 1

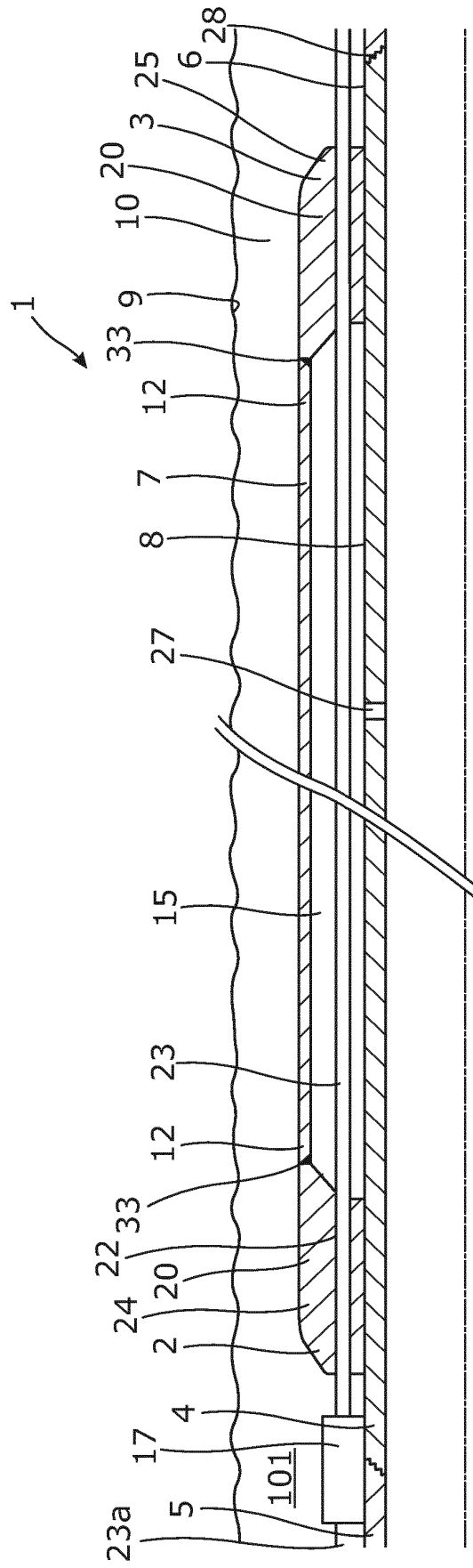


Fig. 2

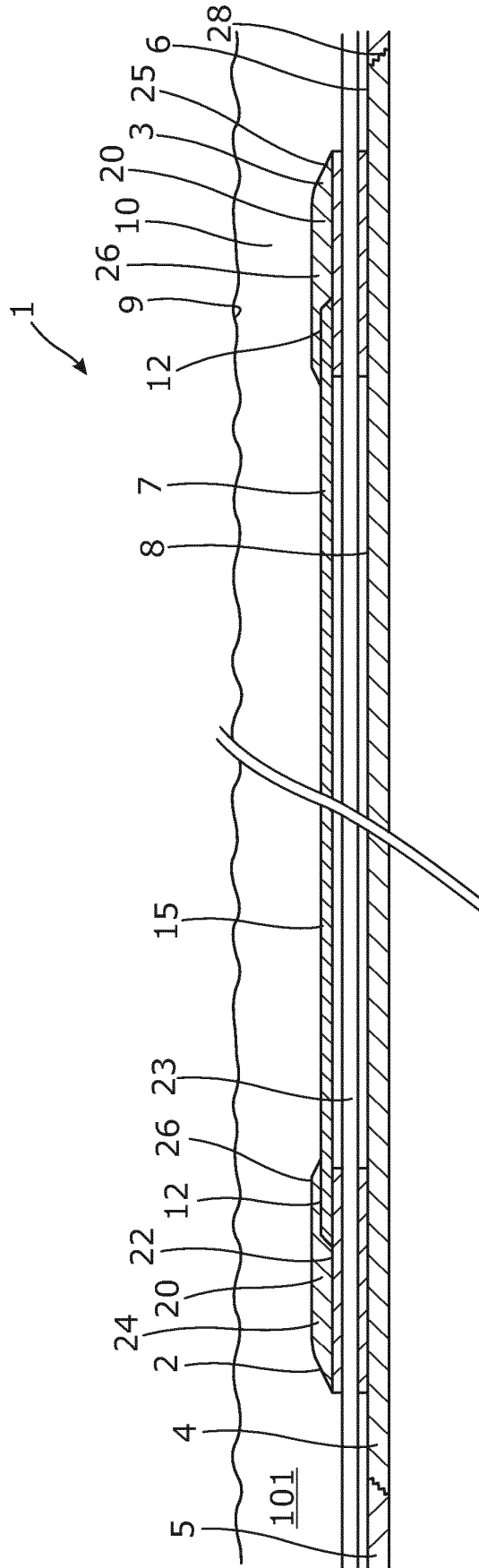


Fig. 3

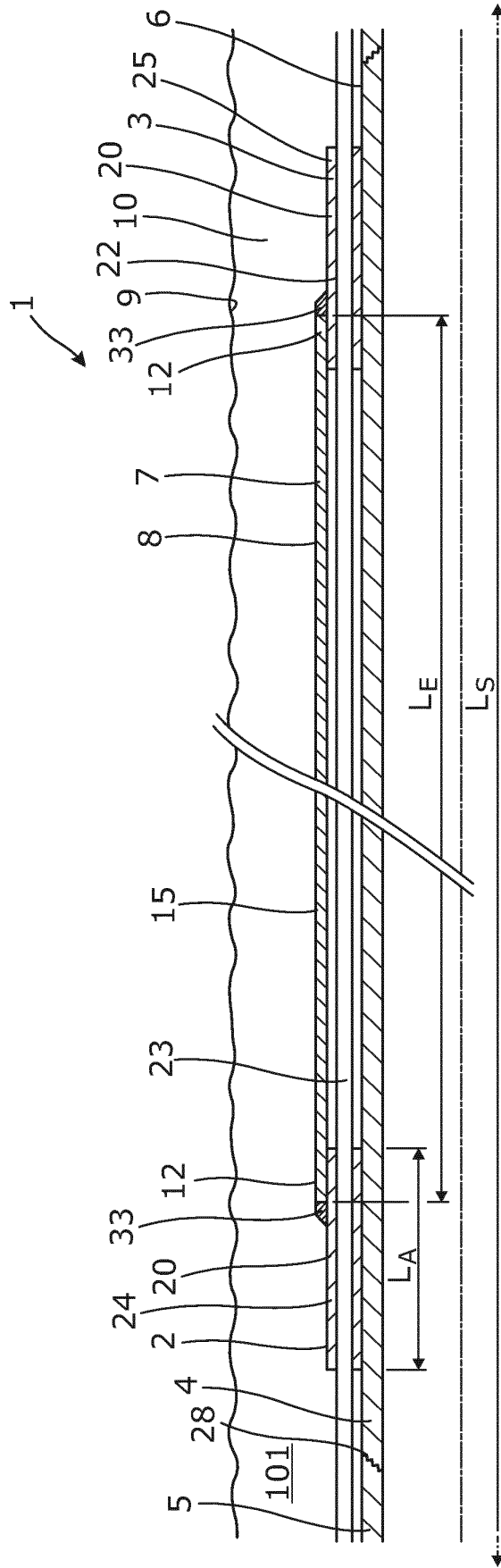


Fig. 4

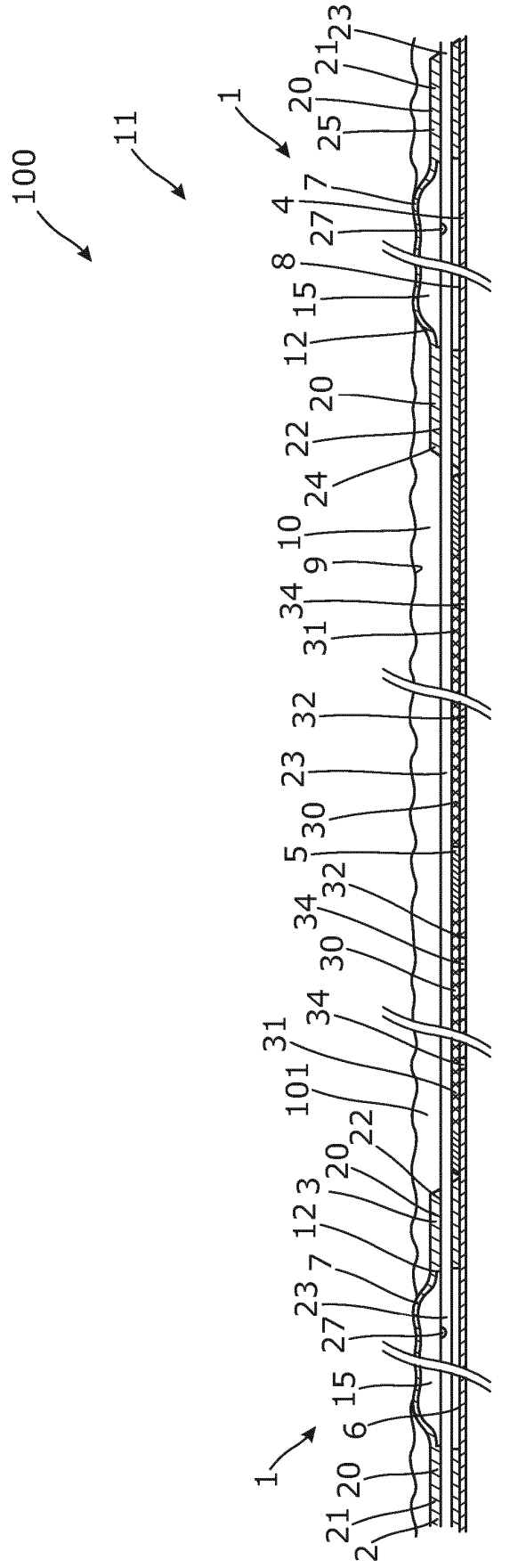


Fig. 5

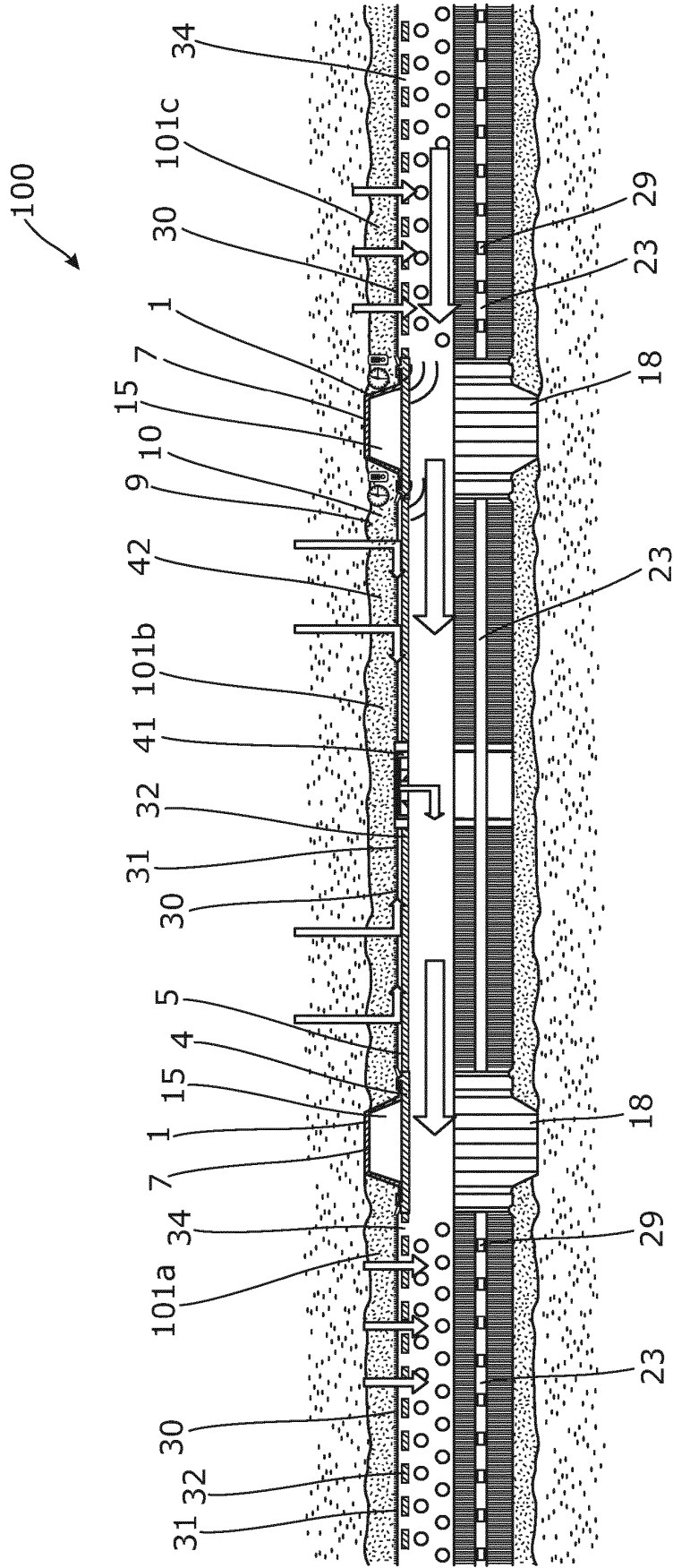


Fig. 6

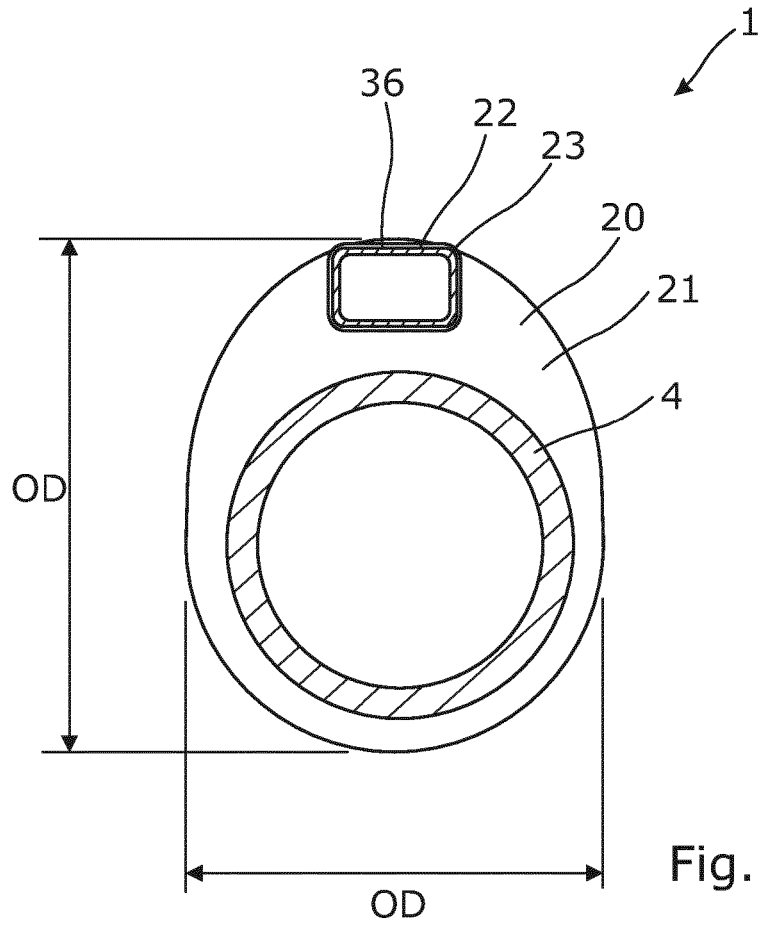


Fig. 8

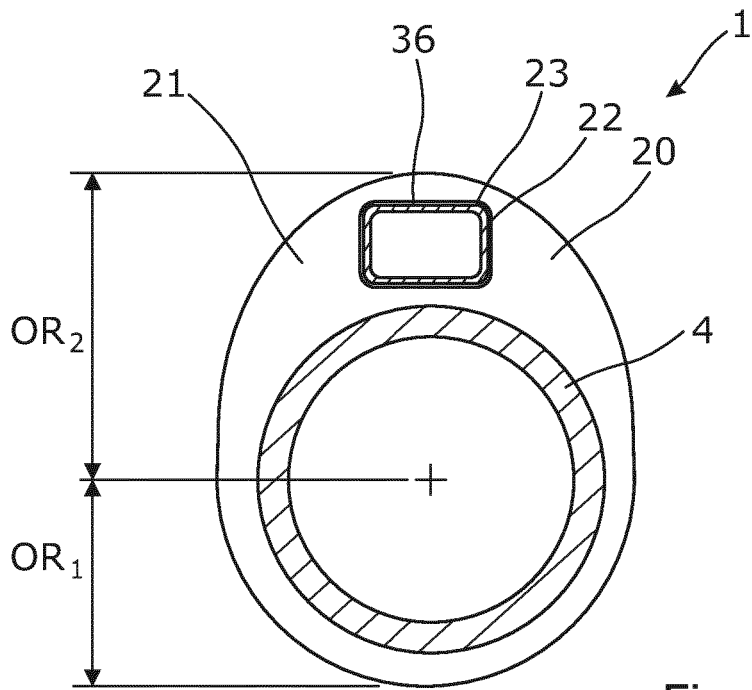


Fig. 9

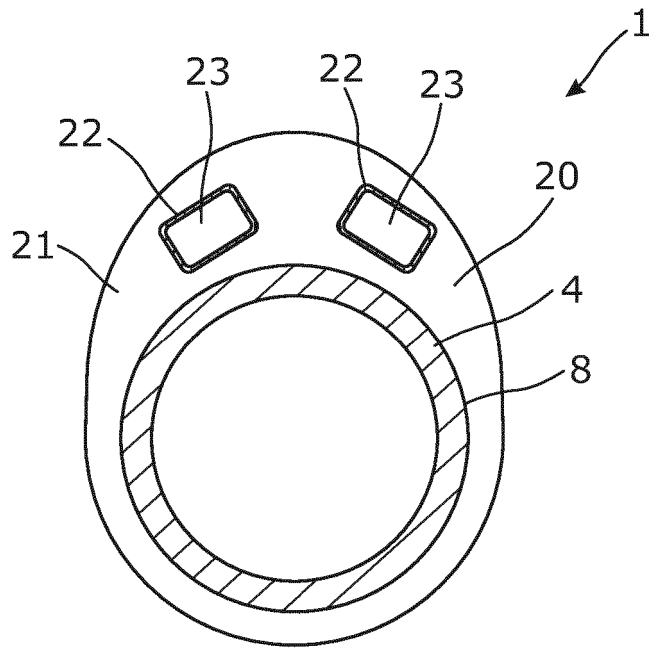


Fig. 10

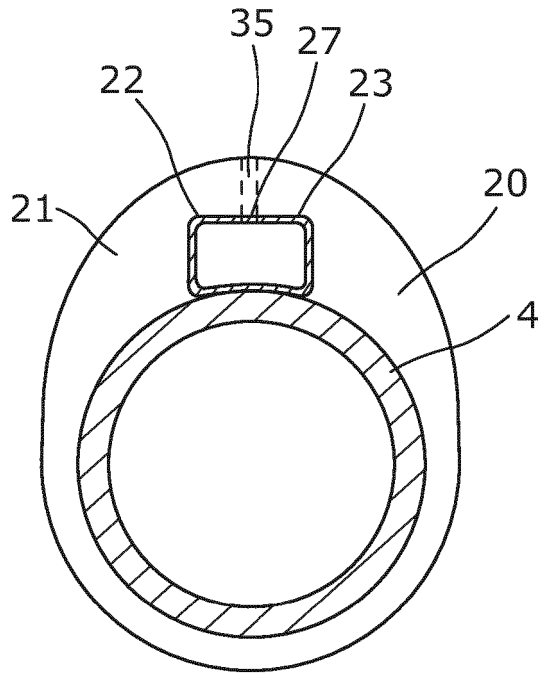


Fig. 11

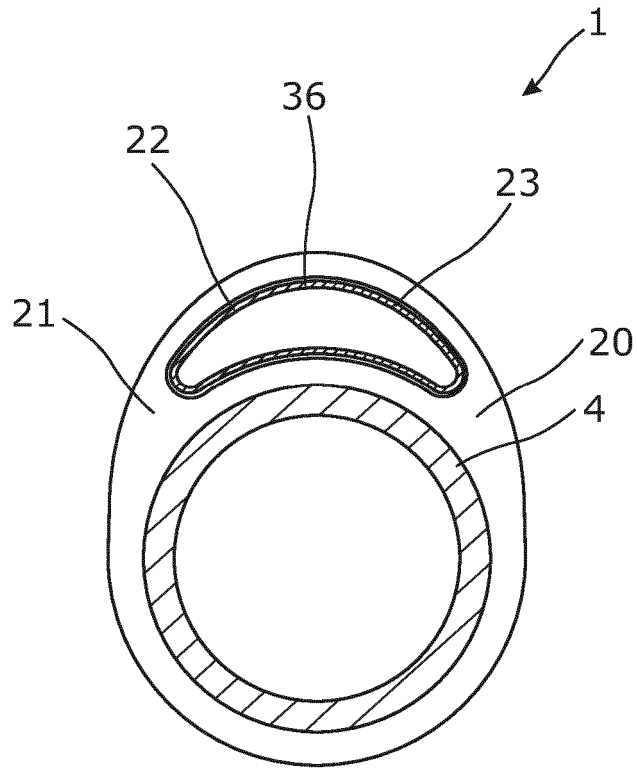


Fig. 12

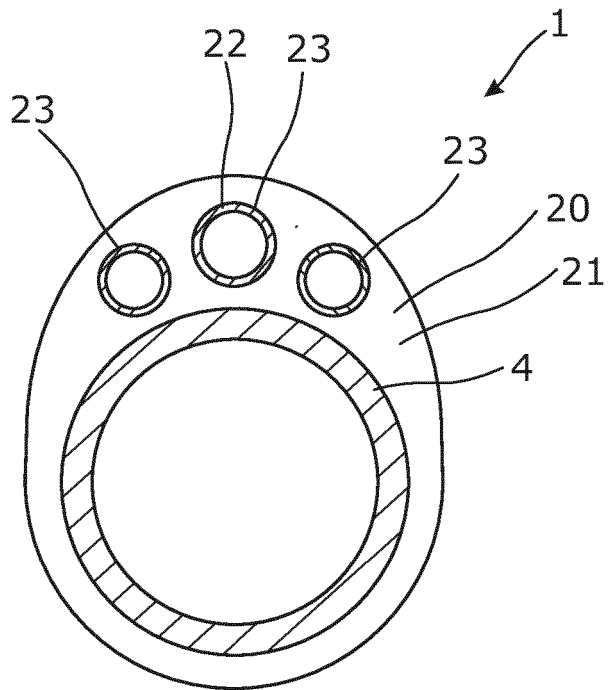


Fig. 13

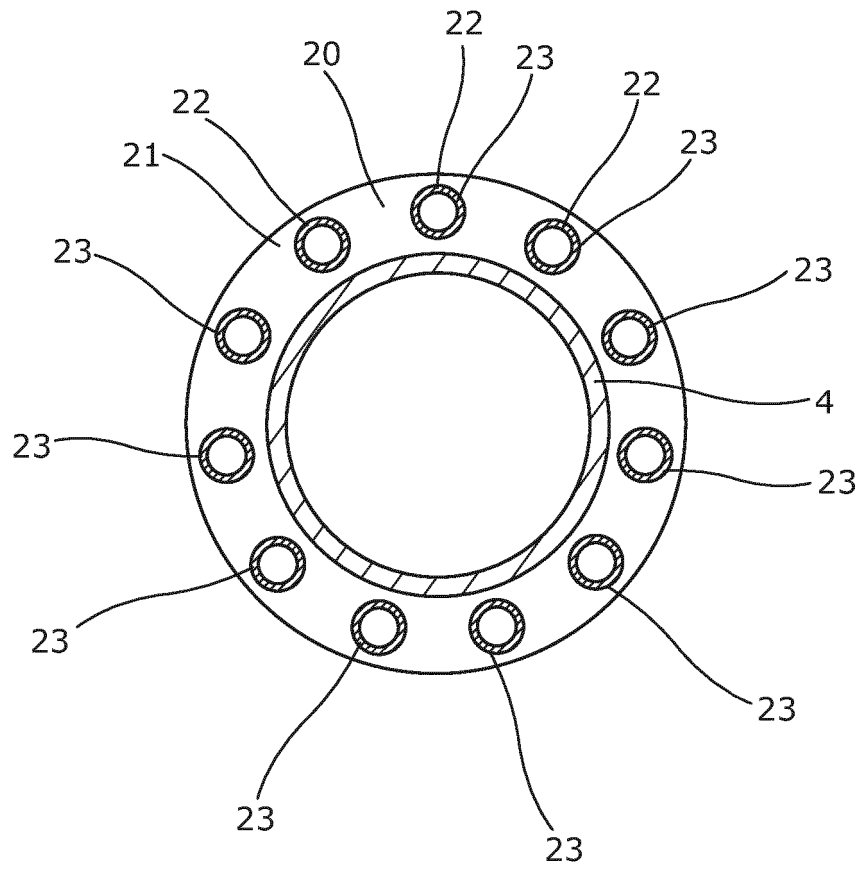


Fig. 14

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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