SLOVENSKI STANDARD
kSIST-TP FprCEN ISO/TR 10400:2021

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Industrija za predelavo nafte in zemeljskega plina - Formule in izračuni lastnosti ohišij, cevi, vrtalnih drogovij in cevovodov (ISO/TR 10400:2018)

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Formulae and calculations for the properties of casing, tubing, drill pipe and line pipe used as casing or tubing (ISO/TR 10400:2018)

Erdöl- und Erdgasindustrie - Formeln und Berechnungen der Eigenschaften von Futterrohren, Steigrohren, Bohrgestängen und Leitungsrohren (ISO/TR 10400:2018)

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel - Formules et calculs relatifs aux propriétés des tubes de cuvelage, des tubes de production, des tiges de forage et des tubes de conduites utilisés comme tubes de cuvelage et tubes de production (ISO/TR 10400:2018)

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Petroleum and natural gas industries — Formulae and calculations for the properties of casing, tubing, drill pipe and line pipe used as casing or tubing

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel — Formules et calculs relatifs aux propriétés des tubes de cuvelage, des tubes de production, des tiges de forage et des tubes de conduites utilisés comme tubes de cuvelage et tubes de production

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Contents

Page

Foreword ..... **vi**

Introduction ..... **vii**

1 Scope **1**

2 Normative references **2**

3 Terms and definitions **2**

4 Symbols **4**

5 Conformance **13**

5.1 References 13

5.2 Units of measurement 13

6 Triaxial yield of pipe body **13**

6.1 General 13

6.2 Assumptions and limitations 13

6.2.1 General 13

6.2.2 Concentric, circular cross-sectional geometry 14

6.2.3 Isotropic yield 14

6.2.4 No residual stress 14

6.2.5 Cross-sectional instability (collapse) and axial instability (column buckling) 14

6.3 Data requirements 14

6.4 Design formula for triaxial yield of pipe body 14

6.5 Application of design formula for triaxial yield of pipe body to line pipe 16

6.6 Example calculations 16

6.6.1 Initial yield of pipe body, Lamé formula for pipe when external pressure, bending and torsion are zero 16

6.6.2 Yield design formula, special case for thin wall pipe with internal pressure only and zero axial load 18

6.6.3 Pipe body yield strength 18

6.6.4 Yield in the absence of bending and torsion 19

7 Ductile rupture of the pipe body **20**

7.1 General 20

7.2 Assumptions and limitations 20

7.3 Data requirements 21

7.3.1 General 21

7.3.2 Determination of the hardening index 21

7.3.3 Determination of the burst strength factor, k_a 22

7.4 Design formula for capped-end ductile rupture 23

7.5 Adjustment for the effect of axial force and external pressure 24

7.5.1 General 24

7.5.2 Design formula for ductile rupture under combined loads 25

7.5.3 Design formula for ductile necking under combined loads 26

7.5.4 Boundary between rupture and necking 27

7.5.5 Axisymmetric wrinkling under combined loads 27

7.6 Example calculations 28

7.6.1 Ductile rupture of an end-capped pipe 28

7.6.2 Ductile rupture for a given true axial load 28

8 External pressure resistance **29**

8.1 General 29

8.2 Assumptions and limitations 29

8.3 Data requirements 29

8.4 Design formula for collapse of pipe body 30

8.4.1 General 30

8.4.2 Yield strength collapse pressure formula 30

8.4.3 Plastic collapse pressure formula ... 31
8.4.4 Transition collapse pressure formula ... 33
8.4.5 Elastic collapse pressure formula ... 34
8.4.6 Collapse pressure under axial tensile stress ... 35
8.4.7 Collapse pressure under axial stress and internal pressure ... 35
8.5 Formulae for empirical constants ... 35
8.5.1 General ... 35
8.5.2 SI units ... 36
8.5.3 USC units ... 36
8.6 Application of collapse pressure formulae to line pipe ... 37
8.7 Example calculations ... 37

9 Joint strength ... 37
9.1 General ... 37
9.2 API casing connection tensile joint strength ... 37
9.2.1 General ... 37
9.2.2 Round thread casing joint strength ... 38
9.2.3 Buttress thread casing joint strength ... 40
9.3 API tubing connection tensile joint strength ... 42
9.3.1 General ... 42
9.3.2 Non-upset tubing joint strength ... 42
9.3.3 Upset tubing joint strength ... 43
9.4 Line pipe connection joint strength ... 44

10 Pressure performance for couplings ... 44
10.1 General ... 44
10.2 Internal yield pressure of round thread and buttress couplings ... 44
10.3 Internal pressure leak resistance of round thread or buttress couplings ... 45

11 Calculated masses ... 48
11.1 General ... 48
11.2 Nominal linear masses ... 48
11.3 Calculated plain-end mass ... 48
11.4 Calculated finished-end mass ... 49
11.5 Calculated threaded and coupled mass ... 49
11.5.1 General ... 49
11.5.2 Direct calculation of e_m, threaded and coupled pipe ... 50
11.6 Calculated upset and threaded mass for integral joint tubing ... 50
11.6.1 General ... 50
11.6.2 Direct calculation of e_m, upset and threaded pipe ... 51
11.7 Calculated upset mass ... 51
11.7.1 General ... 51
11.7.2 Direct calculation of e_m, upset pipe ... 52
11.8 Calculated coupling mass ... 52
11.8.1 General ... 52
11.8.2 Calculated coupling mass for line pipe and round thread casing and tubing ... 52
11.8.3 Calculated coupling mass for buttress thread casing ... 55
11.9 Calculated mass removed during threading ... 56
11.9.1 General ... 56
11.9.2 Calculated mass removed during threading pipe or pin ends ... 56
11.9.3 Calculated mass removed during threading integral joint tubing box ends ... 58
11.10 Calculated mass of upsets ... 59
11.10.1 General ... 59
11.10.2 Calculated mass of external upsets ... 59
11.10.3 Calculated mass of internal upsets ... 60
11.10.4 Calculated mass of external-internal upsets ... 61

12 Elongation ... 61

13 Flattening tests ... 62
13.1 Flattening tests for casing and tubing ... 62

13.2 Flattening tests for line pipe ... 62
14 Hydrostatic test pressures ... 63
14.1 Hydrostatic test pressures for plain-end pipe and integral joint tubing ... 63
14.2 Hydrostatic test pressure for threaded and coupled pipe ... 64
15 Make-up torque for round thread casing and tubing ... 64
16 Guided bend tests for submerged arc-welded line pipe ... 65
16.1 General ... 65
16.2 Background ... 67
16.2.1 Values of ε_{eng} ... 67
16.2.2 Values of A_{gbtj} ... 67
17 Determination of minimum impact specimen size for API couplings and pipe ... 67
17.1 Critical thickness ... 67
17.2 Calculated coupling blank thickness ... 68
17.3 Calculated wall thickness for transverse specimens ... 71
17.4 Calculated wall thickness for longitudinal specimens ... 71
17.5 Minimum specimen size for API couplings ... 71
17.6 Impact specimen size for pipe ... 73
17.7 Larger size specimens ... 73
17.8 Reference information ... 74
Annex A (informative) **Discussion of formulae for triaxial yield of pipe body ... 75**
Annex B (informative) **Discussion of formulae for ductile rupture ... 88**
Annex C (informative) **Rupture test procedure ... 126**
Annex D (informative) **Discussion of formulae for fracture ... 128**
Annex E (informative) **Discussion of historical collapse formulae ... 135**
Annex F (informative) **Development of probabilistic collapse performance properties ... 149**
Annex G (informative) **Calculation of design collapse strength from collapse test data ... 188**
Annex H (informative) **Calculation of design collapse strengths from production quality data ... 191**
Annex I (informative) **Collapse test procedure ... 205**
Annex J (informative) **Discussion of formulae for joint strength ... 211**
Annex K (informative) **Tables of calculated performance properties in SI units ... 219**
Annex L (informative) **Tables of calculated performance properties in USC units ... 221**
Bibliography ... 223

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Casing, tubing and drill pipe*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/TR 10400:2007), which has been technically revised.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Performance design of tubulars for the petroleum and natural gas industries, whether it is formulated by deterministic or probabilistic calculations, compares anticipated loads to which the tubular can be subjected to the anticipated resistance of the tubular to each load. Either or both of the load and resistance can be modified by a design factor.

Both deterministic and probabilistic approaches to performance properties are addressed in this document. The deterministic approach uses specific geometric and material property values to calculate a single performance property value. The probabilistic method treats the same variables as random and thus arrives at a statistical distribution of a performance property. A performance distribution in combination with a defined lower percentile determines the final design formula.

Both the well design process itself and the definition of anticipated loads are currently outside the scope of standardization for the petroleum and natural gas industries. Neither of these aspects is addressed in this document. Rather, it serves to identify useful formulae for obtaining the resistance of a tubular to specified loads, independent of their origin. It provides limit state formulae (see annexes) which are useful for determining the resistance of an individual sample whose geometric and material properties are given, and design formulae which are useful for well design based on conservative geometric and material parameters.

Whenever possible, decisions on specific constants to use in a design formula are left to the discretion of the reader.

Petroleum and natural gas industries — Formulae and calculations for the properties of casing, tubing, drill pipe and line pipe used as casing or tubing

1 Scope

This document illustrates the formulae and templates necessary to calculate the various pipe properties given in International Standards, including

— pipe performance properties, such as axial strength, internal pressure resistance and collapse resistance,

— minimum physical properties,

— product assembly force (torque),

— product test pressures,

— critical product dimensions related to testing criteria,

— critical dimensions of testing equipment, and

— critical dimensions of test samples.

For formulae related to performance properties, extensive background information is also provided regarding their development and use.

Formulae presented here are intended for use with pipe manufactured in accordance with ISO 11960 or API 5CT, ISO 11961 or API 5D, and ISO 3183 or API 5L, as applicable. These formulae and templates can be extended to other pipe with due caution. Pipe cold-worked during production is included in the scope of this document (e.g. cold rotary straightened pipe). Pipe modified by cold working after production, such as expandable tubulars and coiled tubing, is beyond the scope of this document.

Application of performance property formulae in this document to line pipe and other pipe is restricted to their use as casing/tubing in a well or laboratory test, and requires due caution to match the heat-treat process, straightening process, yield strength, etc., with the closest appropriate casing/tubing product. Similar caution is exercised when using the performance formulae for drill pipe.

This document and the formulae contained herein relate the input pipe manufacturing parameters in ISO 11960 or API 5CT, ISO 11961 or API 5D, and ISO 3183 or API 5L to expected pipe performance. The design formulae in this document are not to be understood as a manufacturing warranty. Manufacturers are typically licensed to produce tubular products in accordance with manufacturing specifications which control the dimensions and physical properties of their product. Design formulae, on the other hand, are a reference point for users to characterize tubular performance and begin their own well design or research of pipe input properties.

This document is not a design code. It only provides formulae and templates for calculating the properties of tubulars intended for use in downhole applications. This document does not provide any guidance about loads that can be encountered by tubulars or about safety margins needed for acceptable design. Users are responsible for defining appropriate design loads and selecting adequate safety factors to develop safe and efficient designs. The design loads and safety factors will likely be selected based on historical practice, local regulatory requirements, and specific well conditions.

All formulae and listed values for performance properties in this document assume a benign environment and material properties conforming to ISO 11960 or API 5CT, ISO 11961 or API 5D and

ISO 3183 or API 5L. Other environments can require additional analyses, such as that outlined in Annex D.

Pipe performance properties under dynamic loads and pipe connection sealing resistance are excluded from the scope of this document.

Throughout this document tensile stresses are positive.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
Cauchy stress
true stress
force applied to the surface of a body divided by the current area of that surface

3.2
coefficient of variance
dimensionless measure of the dispersion of a random variable, calculated by dividing the standard deviation by the mean

3.3
design formula
formula which, based on production measurements or specifications, provides a performance property useful in design calculations

Note 1 to entry: A design formula can be defined by applying reasonable extremes to the variables in a limit state formula to arrive at a conservative value of expected performance. When statistically derived, the design formula corresponds to a defined lower percentile of the resistance probability distribution curve.

3.4
deterministic
approach which assumes all variables controlling a performance property are known with certainty

Note 1 to entry: Pipe performance properties generally depend on one or more controlling parameters. A deterministic formula uses specific geometric and material property values to calculate a single performance property value. For design formulations, this value is the expected minimum.

3.5
ductile rupture
failure of a tube due to internal pressure and/or axial force in the plastic deformation range

3.6
e
Euler's constant
2,718 281 828

3.7
effective axial force
material axial force (pipe wall axial stress times cross-sectional area) adjusted for the effect of internal and external pressure

Note 1 to entry: When a tubular is bent laterally into a circular arc, the pressures apply a lateral uniform distributed load (UDL) of $(p_i A_i - p_o A_o)/R$. For small deflections, the curvature is defined as $1/R \cong d^2y/dx^2$, thus, this term can be grouped with the tension term $F\, d^2y/dx^2$ in the governing differential formula. For bending and buckling, the tubular therefore acts as if it were loaded by the *effective axial force* $F_{eff} = F_a - p_i A_i + p_o A_o$[141]. It should be seen as a convenient grouping of terms, which determines the structural response: it does not exist as a physical axial force.

3.8
engineering strain
dimensionless measure of the stretch of a deforming line element, defined as the change in length of the line element divided by its original length

3.9
engineering stress
force applied to the surface of a body divided by the original area of that surface

3.10
fracture pressure
internal pressure at which a tube fails due to propagation of an imperfection

3.11
inspection threshold
maximum size of a crack-like imperfection which is defined to be acceptable by the inspection system

3.12
J-integral
measure of the intensity of the stress-strain field near the tip of a crack

3.13
label 1
dimensionless designation for the size or specified outside diameter that may be used when ordering pipe

3.14
label 2
dimensionless designation for the mass per unit length or wall thickness that may be used when ordering pipe

3.15
limit state formula
formula which, when used with the measured geometry and material properties of a sample, produces an estimate of the failure value of that sample

Note 1 to entry: A limit state formula describes the performance of an individual sample as closely as possible, without regard for the tolerances to which the sample was built.

3.16
logarithmic strain
dimensionless measure of the stretch of a deforming line element, defined as the natural logarithm of the ratio of the current length of the line element to its original length

Note 1 to entry: Alternatively, the logarithmic strain can be estimated as the natural logarithm of one plus the engineering strain.

3.17
mass
label used to represent wall thickness of tube cross section for a given pipe size

3.18
pipe body yield
stress state necessary to initiate yield at any location in the pipe body

3.19
principal stress
stress on a principal plane for which the shear stress is zero

Note 1 to entry: For any general state of stress at any point, there exist three mutually perpendicular planes at that point on which shearing stresses are zero. The remaining normal stress components on these three planes are principal stresses. The largest of these three stresses is called the maximum principal stress.

3.20
probabilistic method
approach which uses distributions of geometric and material property values to calculate a distribution of performance property values

3.21
synthesis method
probability approach which addresses the uncertainty and likely values of pipe performance properties by using distributions of geometric and material property values

Note 1 to entry: These distributions are combined with a limit state formula to determine the statistical distribution of a performance property. The performance distribution in combination with a defined lower percentile determines the final design formula.

3.22
template
procedural guide consisting of formulae, test methods and measurements for establishing design performance properties

3.23
TPI
threads per inch

Note 1 to entry: 1 thread per inch = 0,039 4 threads per millimetre; 1 thread per millimetre = 25,4 threads per inch.

3.24
true stress-strain curve
plot of Cauchy stress (ordinate) versus logarithmic strain (abscissa)

3.25
yield
permanent, inelastic deformation

3.26
yield stress bias
ratio of actual yield stress to specified minimum yield stress

4 Symbols

A hand-tight standoff, turns

A_c empirical constant in historical API collapse formula

A_{crit} area of the weaker connection component at the critical cross section

A_{gbtj} critical dimension on guided bend test jig, denoted as dimension A in ISO 3183 or API 5L

A_i area to pipe inside diameter; $A_i = \pi d^2/4$

A_{jc} area of the coupling cross section; $A_{jc} = \pi/4\ (W^2 - d_1{}^2)$

A_{jp} area of the pipe cross section under the last perfect thread

A_o area to pipe outside diameter; $A_o = \pi D^2/4$

A_p area of the pipe cross section; $A_p = A_o - A_i$

$A_{p\ ave}$ average area of the pipe cross section; A_p ave $= \pi/4\ [D_{ave}{}^2 - (D_{av}e - 2\ t_{c\ ave})^2]$

A_s cross-sectional area of the tensile test specimen in square millimetres (square inches), based on specified outside diameter or nominal specimen width and specified wall thickness, rounded to the nearest 10 mm^2 (0.01 in^2), or 490 mm^2 (0.75 in^2) whichever is smaller

a for a limit state formula, the maximum actual depth of a crack-like imperfection; for a design formula, the maximum depth of a crack-like imperfection that could likely pass the manufacturer's inspection system

a_N imperfection depth associated with a specified inspection threshold, i.e. the maximum depth of a crack-like imperfection that could reasonably be missed by the pipe inspection system. For example, for a 5 % imperfection threshold inspection in a 12,7 mm (0.500 in) wall thickness pipe, a_N = 0,635 mm (0.025 in)

$a_{t/D}$ average value of t/D ratios used in the regression

B_c empirical constant in historical API collapse formula

B_f maximum bearing face diameter, special bevel, in accordance with ISO 11960 or API 5CT

b Weibull shape parameter

C_c empirical constant in historical API collapse formula

C_{iR} random variable that represents model uncertainty

c tube curvature, the inverse of the radius of curvature to the centreline of the pipe

D specified pipe outside diameter

D_{ac} average outside diameter after cutting

D_{ave} average pipe outside diameter

D_{bc} average outside diameter before cutting

D_{max} maximum pipe outside diameter

D_{min} minimum pipe outside diameter

D_4 major diameter, in accordance with API 5B

d pipe inside diameter, $d = D - 2t$

d_{iu} inside diameter of pin upset, in accordance with ISO 11960 or API 5CT

d_{ou} inside diameter at end of upset pipe

d_{wall} inside diameter based on $k_{wall}\ t$; $d_{wall} = D - 2k_{wall}\ t$

$d1$ diameter at the root of the coupling thread at the end of the pipe in the power-tight position