

修井机井架危险截面部位的结构改进*

张见明**

(沙市石油钢管厂)

摘要 对进口修井机井架结构进行的有限元分析表明,这种井架最大应力出现在前大腿与天车下第一层门框联结处,其次在大腿与天车联结处。这些部位都是井架的危险截面,其应力几乎高出大腿平均应力的1倍。为了改善危险截面部位的应力状况,分析了产生应力集中的原因,针对这些原因提出几种结构改进方案,并通过分析和比较选出最佳方案,得到了整体应力分布均匀的新井架结构。新结构最大应力比原结构降低30%,设计质量有较大提高。

主题词 修井机 井架 危险截面 应力分析 有限元法

我国石油机械厂于80年代初开始引进国外修井机制造技术生产修井机。这种国产修井机井架的结构形式、外形尺寸及杆件截面尺寸都与进口修井机井架的相同,但性能却不如进口修井机井架,而且故障率也较高。这是对进口修井机井架结构缺乏深入研究所致。鉴于此,在对测绘得到的进口修井机井架结构进行有限元分析的基础上,找出了井架的应力集中点及产生应力集中的原因,提出了几种能够减小应力集中的结构方案,并通过计算、分析和比较,挑选出了最佳方案,从而得到一种新井架结构。新井架结构的最大应力比原结构降低30%,整个井架大腿应力趋于均匀,从而大大提高了井架的承载能力和使用可靠性,消除了事故隐患,提高了井架的设计质量。

进口井架的有限元分析及危险截面部位的结构

进口修井机的井架如图1所示,为伸缩式结构,由上体和下体组成。下体的截面形状为Π形,

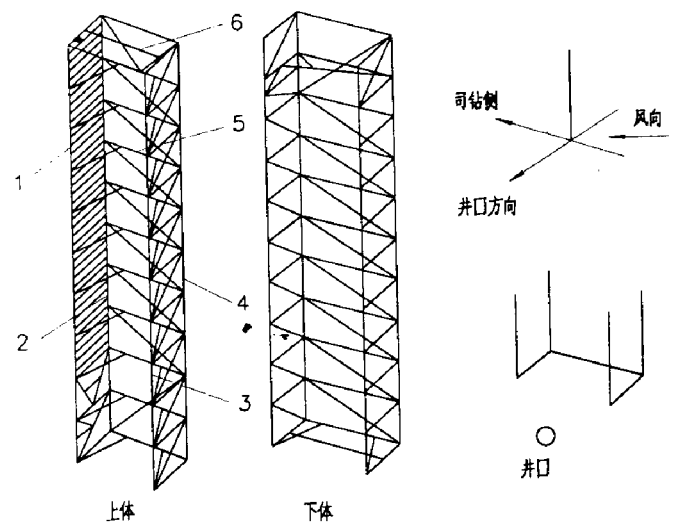


图1 井架结构简图

1—司钻侧前大腿; 2—司钻侧后大腿; 3—司钻对侧前大腿;
4—司钻对侧后大腿; 5—井架上体门框; 6—天车承载框架

其开口朝向井口。在非工作状态,上体套在下体内,当工作时,由伸缩油缸将上体顶出到下体上端,然后由锁紧装置锁紧。井架承受的载荷有大钩载荷、风载荷、二层台上的立根靠力和井架自重等。大钩载荷由钢丝绳传递到置于井架上体顶端的天车承载框架上,取大钩载荷为165t;风载分布于

* 本文撰写过程中得到江汉石油学院孔昭瑞教授的悉心指导,在此表示衷心感谢。

** 张见明,工程师,生于1965年,1989年毕业于西安交通大学力学系工程力学专业,现从事结构分析及新产品开发工作。地址:(434001)湖北省荆州市。电话:(0716)8302345-304(办)或8301937(宅)。

井架各杆件及立根上, 取风载为5级, 风向如图1所示; 立根靠力作用于二层台相应杆件上, 并考虑各杆件自重。经有限元计算得到井架应力情况如下。

1. 天车应力

天车前、中、后横梁上的最大应力分别为238MPa、204MPa及99MPa, 司钻侧横梁上最大应力为208MPa, 司钻对侧横梁上最大应力为207MPa。

2. 井架上体四根大腿应力

司钻侧前大腿应力分布极不均匀, 有两处应力远大于大腿平均应力。第一处在大腿与天车下第一层门框联结处(图2中A点), 其值为-325MPa; 另一处在大腿与天车联结处(图2中B点), 其值为-320MPa。除此两处外, 其它部位应力分布较均匀, 应力值均在-177MPa左右。司钻侧后大腿应力分布比较均匀, 最大应力为-172MPa。

司钻对侧前大腿除与天车下第一层门框联结处(图2中G点)应力为-248MPa外, 其它部位应力分布均匀, 平均应力为-175MPa。

司钻对侧后大腿除与天车联结处(图2中F点)应力为-247MPa外, 其它部位应力分布均匀, 平均应力为-171MPa。

3. 井架门框应力

天车下第一层门框横梁最大应力为-218MPa, 在横梁中点(图2中E点)上。司钻侧横梁及斜撑最大应力分别为141MPa和173MPa, 司钻对侧横梁及斜撑最大应力分别为190MPa和208MPa。天车下第二层门框应力较小, 横梁最大应力为65MPa, 其它杆件最大应力都不超过100MPa。以下各层门框应力更小。

4. 井架上体其它部位及井架下体应力

井架上体梯子横杆应力都小于100MPa, 背面斜撑都小于50MPa, 司钻对侧斜撑除最上面一根为190MPa外, 其它各斜撑应力都小于50MPa。井架下体四根大腿的应力分布比较均匀, 最大应力为-220MPa, 其横梁及斜撑应力都小于70MPa。

从上面的计算结果可知, 井架上体四根大腿应力很不均匀, 高应力点集中在上体顶部。上体顶部的结构及高应力点见图2。图中A、B、C、D、E、F、G各点应力分别为-325MPa, -320MPa, 238MPa, 204MPa, -218MPa, -247MPa, -248MPa。可见A点应力最高, B点次之。这两点可称为井架的危险截

面。危险截面处的应力几乎是大腿平均应力的两倍。危险截面处的应力值偏高, 必然影响井架的性能。因此, 通过改进结构以降低危险点的应力值, 将可以保证井架的使用安全性, 否则, 此处焊接部位稍有缺陷就容易造成事故隐患。

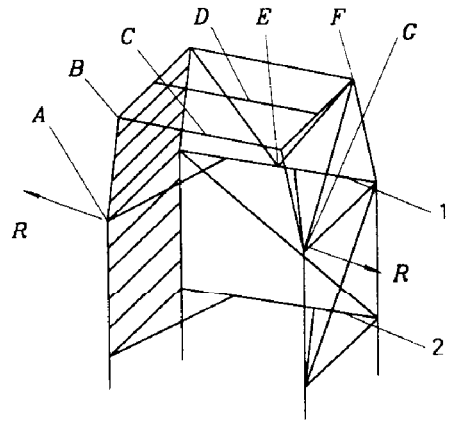


图2 井架顶部原结构

1—第一层门框; 2—第二层门框

应力集中的原因及改进方案

根据上述分析, 井架的危险截面是图2中的A、B两点。进一步分析可知, 造成这两点应力偏大的原因是: 由于天车的宽度比井架的宽度小, 井架大腿在天车下第一层门框以上向内倾斜, 从而受压的“斜大腿”在该门框处产生一对水平分力(图2中R), 这对水平分力将门框开口端向两侧撑开, 使大腿产生弯曲变形, 因而产生了较大的弯曲应力。根据上述原因, 降低大腿应力的峰值有三个结构改进方案: (1)增大天车宽度, 从而增大天车到第一层门框之间的斜大腿的垂直度, 减小斜大腿在水平方向上产生的分力; (2)增大天车下第一层门框的刚度, 减小大腿的弯曲变形; (3)让上体大腿在天车下第二层门框处即开始倾斜内收, 增大斜大腿的垂直度, 减小斜大腿的水平分力。

方案实施及结果

关于第一个改进方案, 由于天车是大钩载荷的作用位置, 而且大钩载荷是以跨间力方式作用于天车上各横梁, 因而天车各横梁应力都很大。若再增加天车宽度, 将使应力本来就很大的天车横梁产生更大的弯曲变形, 不仅使其本身应力过大, 也使大

腿顶端(如图2中B点)应力增大,所以该方案不可取。若采取第二个方案,将天车下第一层门框各杆件截面尺寸增大一倍,由计算得知,第一层门框横梁最大应力降低20MPa,司钻对侧前大腿顶端应力增加2.5MPa,其它各杆件的应力没有多大变化。采取第三个方案,井架上部结构变为图3所示。由计算得知,井架上体顶部A点应力降为-180MPa,B点应力增大到-333MPa,C,D两点应力几乎不变,E,F,G点应力分别降为136MPa,-233MPa,-220MPa。天车下第一层门框侧横梁和斜撑最大应力在90MPa以下。天车下第二层门框横梁最大应力增大为103MPa,侧横梁和斜撑最大应力在115MPa以下。第二层门框以下井架各部位应力几乎不变。

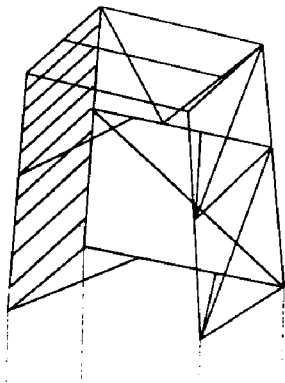


图3 按第三方案改进的井架顶部结构

由以上叙述可见,第二个方案中应力降幅很小。第三个方案与第二个方案相比,不但井架重量没有增加,而且大腿上A点及第一层门框应力水平显著下降。虽然第二层门框应力有所增大,但其应力仍然远小于大腿平均应力。因为其应力在结构改进前本来就很小,该门框应力增大正是应力分布均匀化的表现。不过,虽然A点应力已降到平均水平,但B点应力非但没有减小反而有所增大。进一步分析表明:产生B点高应力的原因是天车承载框架侧横梁的弯曲变形。因为天车承载框架中横梁上承受的

(上接第39页)

动时工作泵腔的容积变化与常规泵相比会略有减少,也就是说会有少量的冲程损失,但这与 Δp_2 相比是微不足道的。

(6) 以上计算过程中未计入柱塞等件的重力、浮力和摩擦力,以及阀球的浮力等因素。

综上所述,可得如下结论:

大钩载荷传递到两侧横梁上,使得这两个侧横梁近似于中间受集中横向力的简支梁,其两端的转角使与之相联的大腿顶端产生了弯曲变形。为了解决这个问题,将井架顶部侧斜撑和梯子横杆改为两组“人”字形斜撑,井架上部结构变成图4所示。再经有限元计算得到井架上体顶部A,B,C,D,E,F,G各点应力值分别为-181MPa,-190MPa,226MPa,197MPa,136MPa,-169MPa,-176MPa。天车两侧横梁上最大应力分别下降到114MPa和129MPa。各层门框上的应力没有变化,井架上所有其它部位应力的绝对值都低于200MPa。

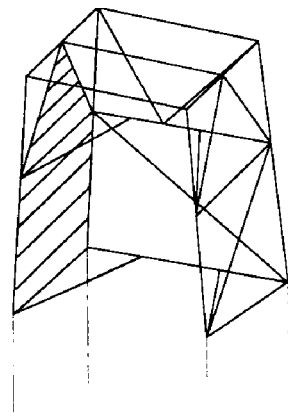


图4 最后确定的井架顶部结构

综上所述,可得如下结论:

(1) 图4所示井架大腿应力分布均匀,天车及门框的应力水平大为降低、井架整体应力分布也趋于均匀,最大应力点在天车承载框架前横梁的中点,其值为226MPa,与井架顶部原结构最大应力值-325MPa相比,最大应力的降幅为30%。

(2) 改进结构的关键在于改善结构内部各杆件之间的内力传递关系,更改拓扑结构比单纯增大杆件截面尺寸对减小应力集中要有效得多。提高井架安全性的关键在于提高井架结构形式的合理性。

(本文编辑 谢守平)

(1) 液压反馈式增压泵能明显提高泵的充满度,特别适合在地层能量低,液面低的油井抽汲油液。

(2) 与常规泵相比,液压反馈式增压泵能降低驴头悬点载荷,减轻抽油机载荷,降低能耗,同时能提高抽油杆柱等采油设备的寿命。

(本文编辑 郑重)

subsurface pump. *CPM*, 1998, 26(6): 37 ~ 39, 42

In the light of low efficiency of conventional rod pumps, a new hydraulic feedback type boosting subsurface pump is developed. The working principle and design features of the new pump are described. The equations for calculating the forces on the boost plunger, the plunger stroke, the pressure at the pump intake and the effective stroke loss of the pump are derived. Calculation shows that, under the condition of no increase of pump setting depth and no change of working liquid level, the fill factor of the new pump is increased remarkably, and the pump is especially suitable for using on wells with low formation energy. By using the new pump, the polished rod load can be decreased, the power consumption can be reduced, and the service life of the rod string can be improved.

Subject Concept Terms oil well pump boost device design

Zhang Jianming(*Shashi Steel Pipe Works, Jingzhou City, Hubei Province*). **Improvement of critical cross section of workover rig mast.** *CPM*, 1998, 26(6): 40 ~ 42

Finite element analysis of the structure of a workover rig mast shows that the maximum stress is at the connecting area of the front leg and the first window frame under the crown block, and the second maximum stress is at the connecting area of the leg and the crown block. The stress on these areas is twice higher than the mean stress of the mast. The causes of stress concentration at these critical areas are analyzed, several schemes for structure improvement are offered, and the best scheme is selected by means of comparison, and a new mast with reasonable structure and uniform stress distribution is designed. The maximum stress of the new mast is reduced by 30% .

Subject Concept Terms workover rig mast critical cross section stress analysis
finite element method

Yi Xianzhong(*Jiangnan Petroleum University, Jingzhou City, Hubei Province*), Xiao Wenhan. **Stator magnetic-field characteristics of asynchronous motors with variable-pole single winding.** *CPM*, 1998, 26(6): 43 ~ 46, 53

The stator magnetic-field of three-phase asynchronous motor with variable-pole single winding and a pole-to-pole of 2/4 is quite different from that of ordinary three-phase asynchronous motor with single number of pole-pairs owing to the difference of the connection mode of winding. In four-pole working mode, the single-winding magnetic motive force (mmf) waveform of the former is double that of the latter in density in the direction of air-gap circumference, and the synchronous rotating speed of the resultant magnetic field of the former is half of that of the latter. In two-pole working mode, the mmf distribution of the former is quite different from that of the latter in the direction of air-gap circumference, and the synchronous rotating speed of the resultant magnetic field of the former is equal and opposite to that of the latter.

Subject Concept Terms electric motor stator magnetic field characteristic

Wu Wenxiu(*Jiangnan Petroleum University, Jingzhou City, Hubei Province*), Yang Xiong, Niu Yuejin, et al. **Current status of application of fault diagnosis technology on oilfield equipment.** *CPM*, 1998, 26(6): 47 ~ 49

The application of fault diagnosis technology on some of oilfield equipments is summarized. It is indicated that fault diagnosis technology has such problems as narrow application scopes, old technique used and few on-line monitoring and fault diagnosis system for complete set of equipment. Thereby it is suggested establishing reasonable maintenance system, enhancing technical quality of operators and building up research center and engineering company of fault diagnosis technology.

Subject Concept Terms oilfield equipment fault diagnosis application suggestion

Wang Youqiang(*University of Petroleum, Beijing*), Zhang Siwei. **Advances in research of coiled tubing reliability.** *CPM*, 1998, 26(6): 50 ~ 53

The early study of coiled tubing is reviewed. The new advances in the research of the reliability of coiled tubing abroad are expounded. The current status of research and application of coiled tubing in China is commented. And it is pointed out that the urgent matter is to develop coiled tubing with high strength, long life and low cost as early as possible.

Subject Concept Terms coiled tubing reliability research advance