



# Horizontal directional drilling

Pipeline installation by pulling or pushing

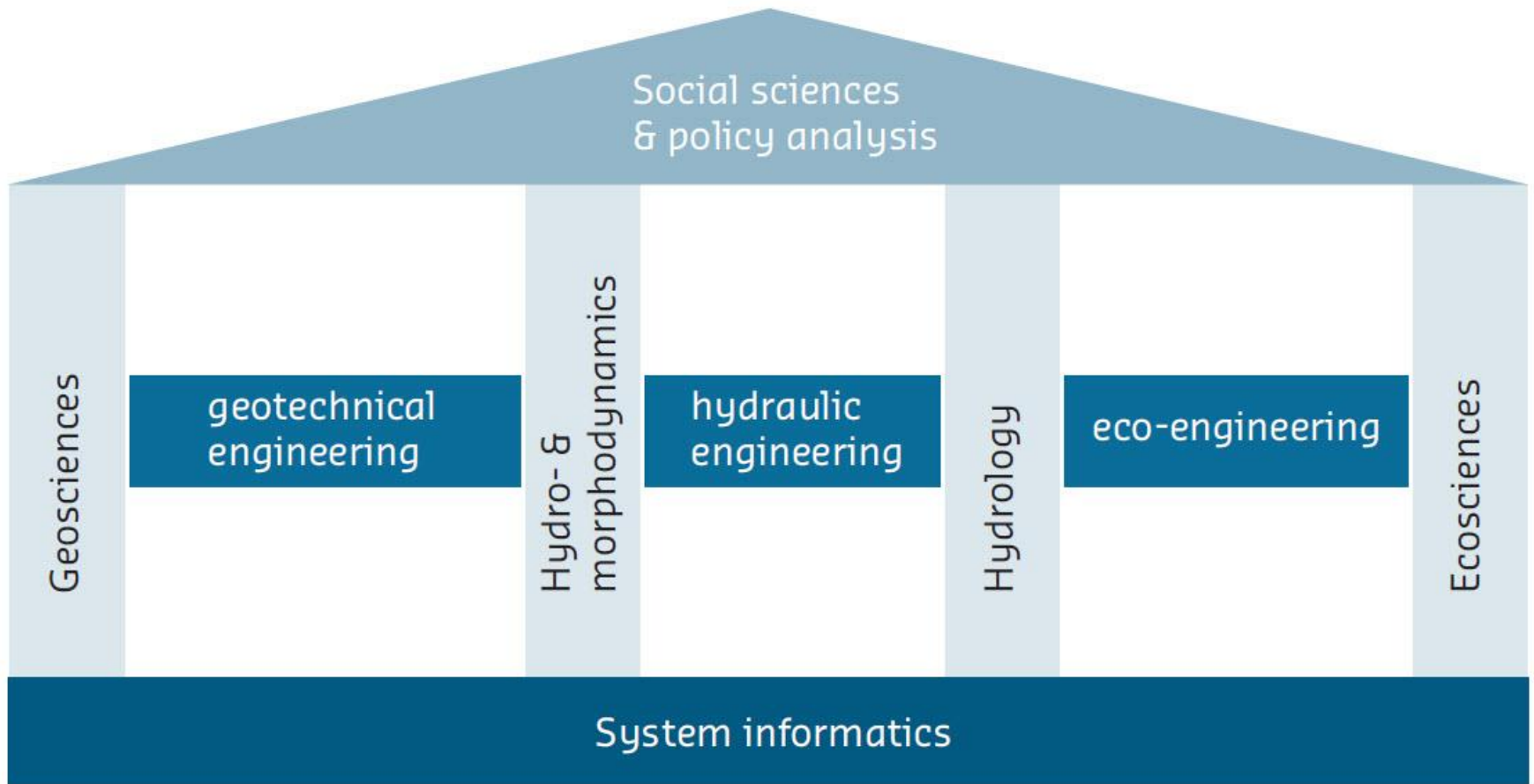
Henk Kruse and Jorn Stoelinga



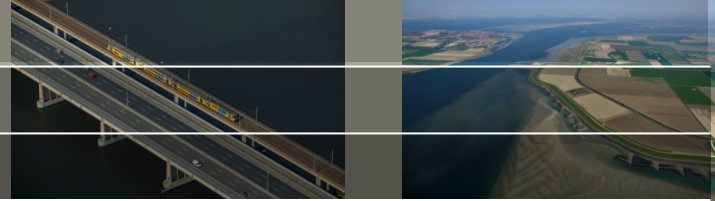
**LMR DRILLING**

Ein Unternehmen der Ludwig Freytag Gruppe

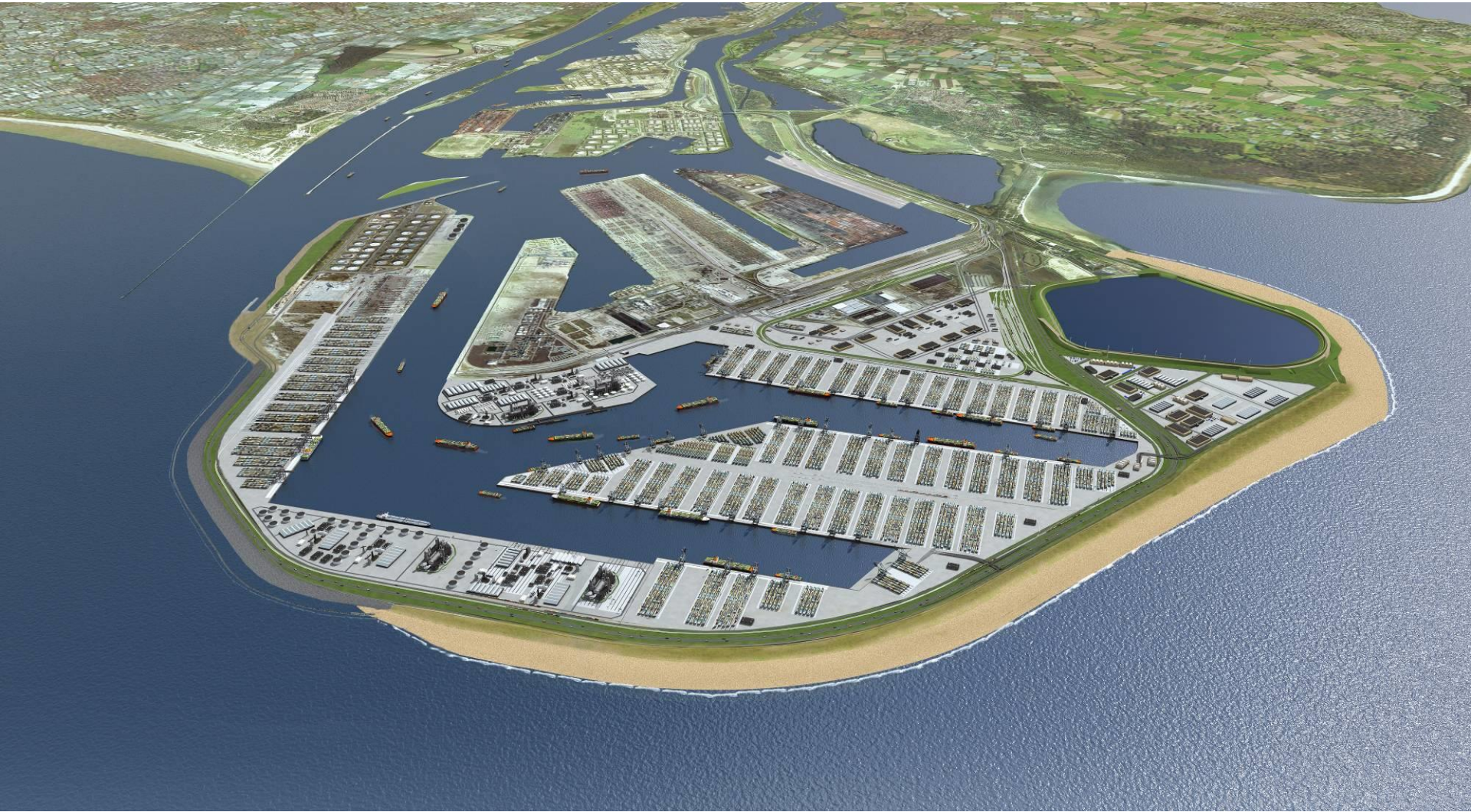
# Deltares is a Dutch National Institute



# Research and consultancy



# Design of the extension of the harbour in Rotterdam



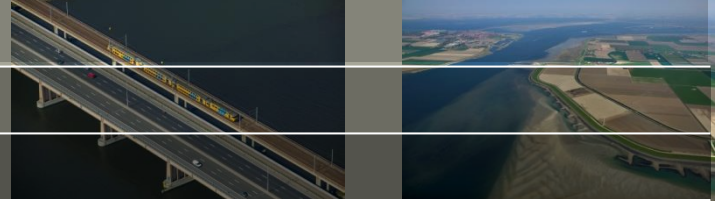
# Horizontal directional drilling

**Horizontal directional drilling is the most used trenchless method for pipeline installation.**

- **In the Past, pipelines were installed by pull back**
- **In the Future forward pipeline installation will be carried out more often**

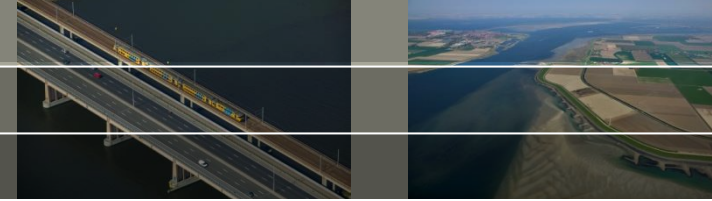


# Pull back operation

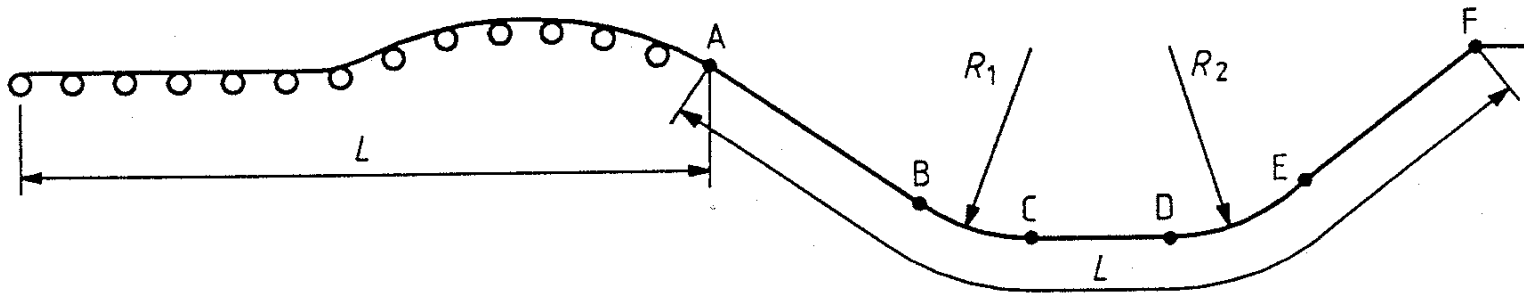


- Standard prediction model to calculate the pulling force is available
- The model ‘works well’ but has several shortcomings
  - Independent soil type
  - No influence of the shape of the borehole
  - Application of overall safety factor
- Ballasting of the pipeline is important

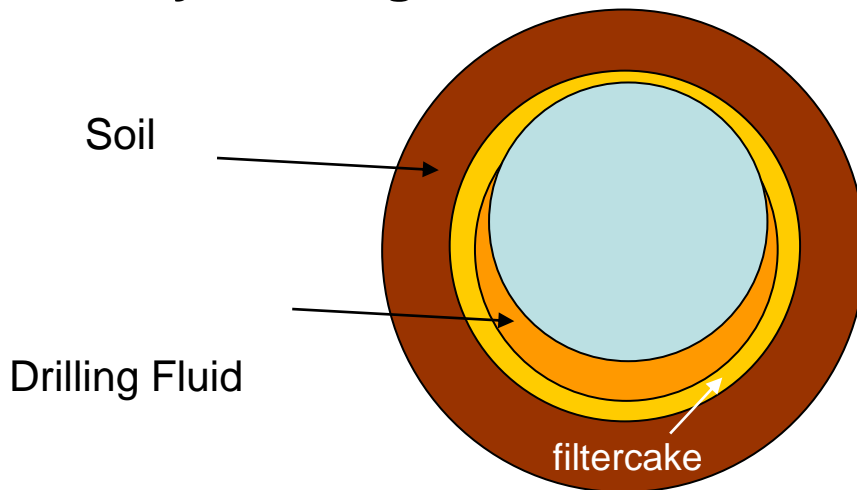
# Pulling force calculation



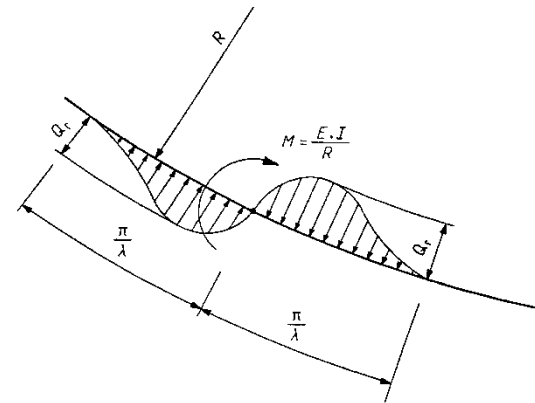
## Simple prediction model based on downhole mechanisms



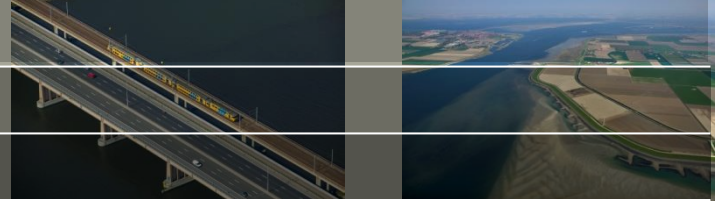
## Buoyant weight



## Soil reaction in the curves



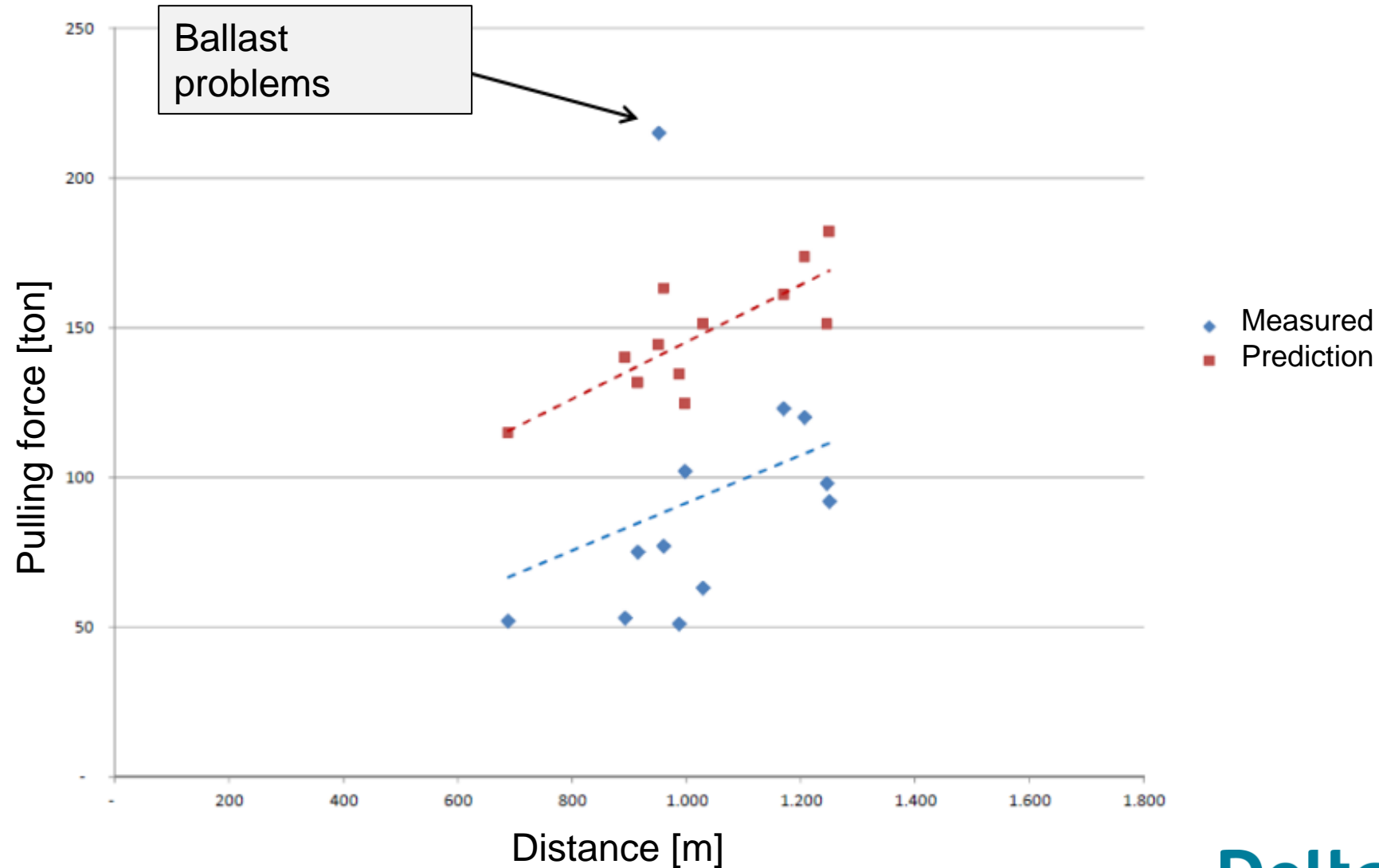
# Buoyant weight



Ballasting techniques have been improved



# Pulling forces lower than predictions



# Shape of the Borehole important for pull back

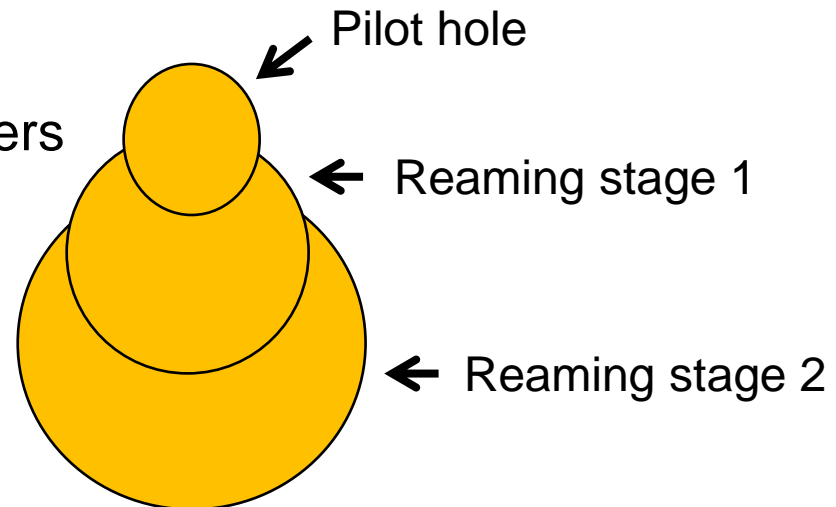
- Axial shape of the borehole.

Quality of the drilling line depends on steering of the drilling head

- Tangential shape of the borehole

Determined by the interaction of the downhole drilling tools and the soil.

Often loose soils and heavy reamers are a Risk factor for the creation of irregular boreholes



# Drilling line : Steering using the Gyroscope

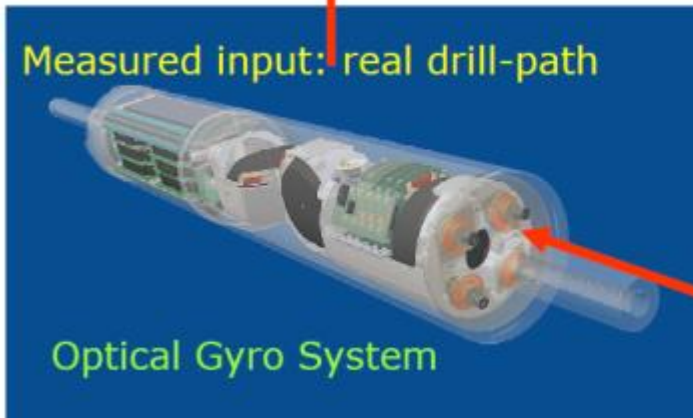
Guidance input: desired drill-path

Dead  
Reckoning  
based  
Guidance

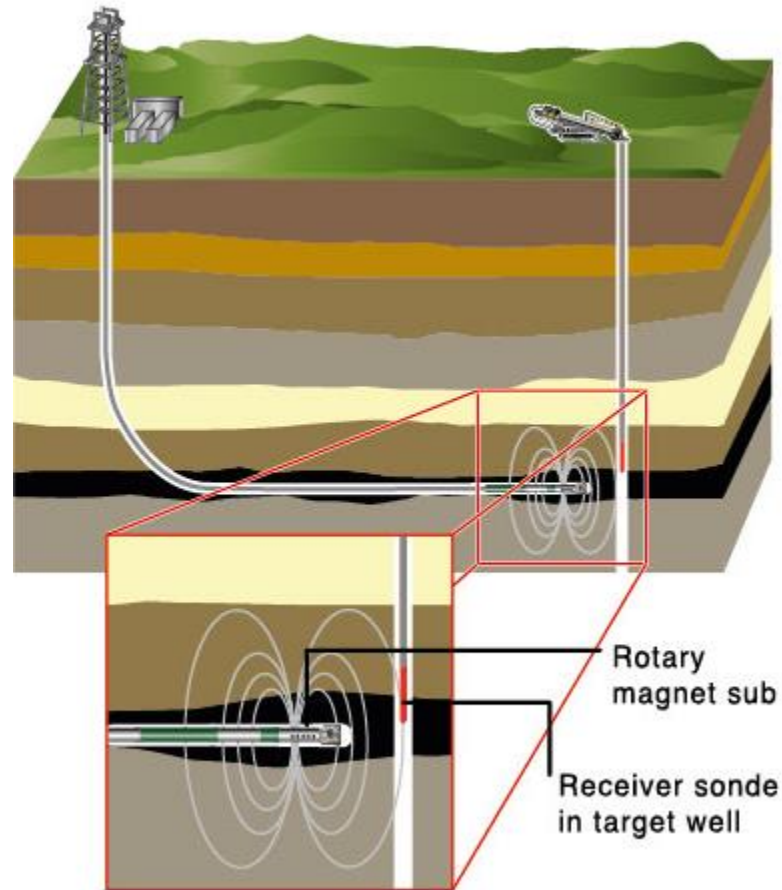


Driller

Measured input: real drill-path



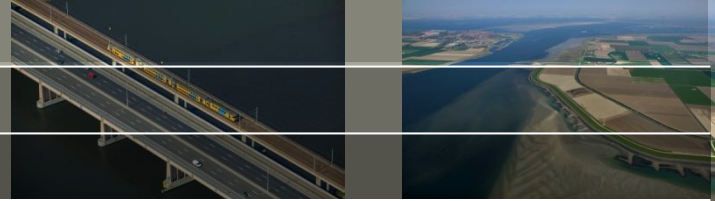
# Drilling line Steering Magnetic system



The AC Beacon



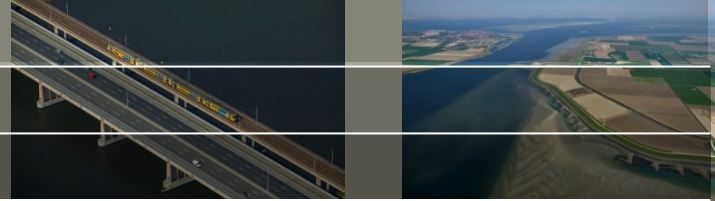
# The drilling line control



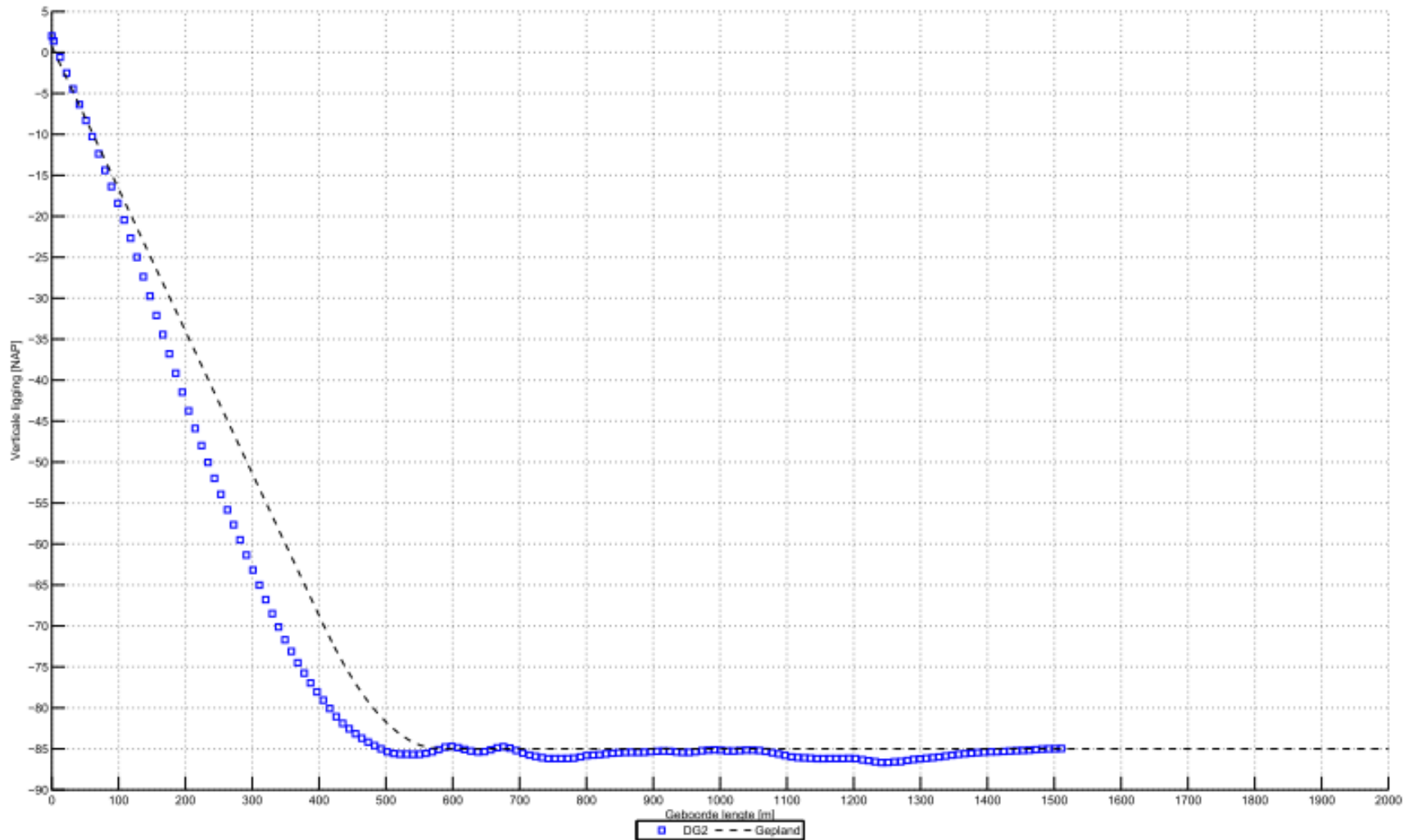
# The drilling line at the exit point



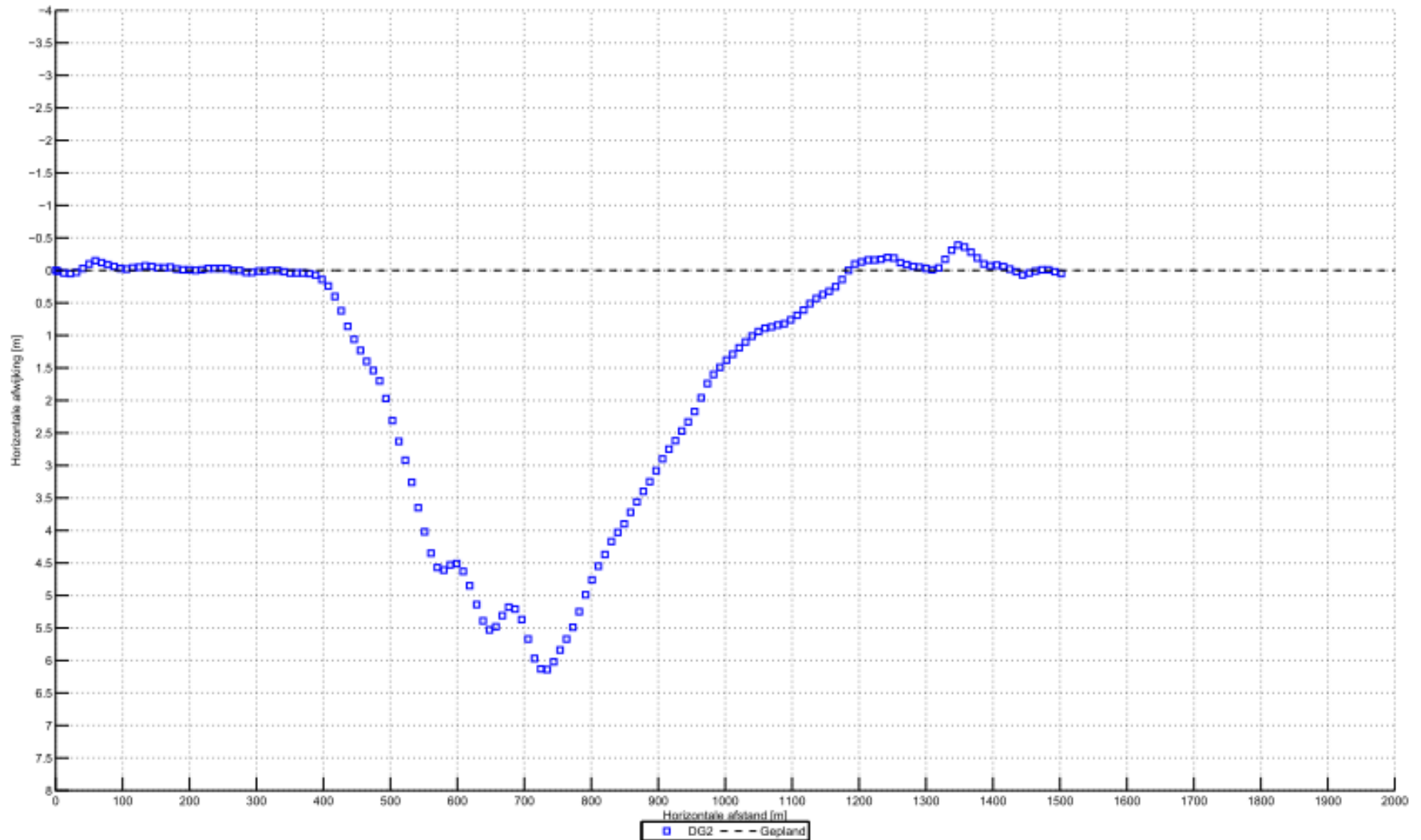
# Exit point



# Drilling line in between entry and exit point

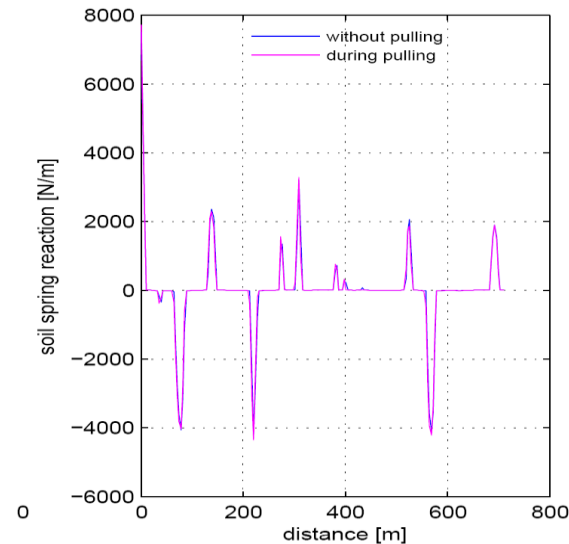


# Drilling line in between entry and exit point



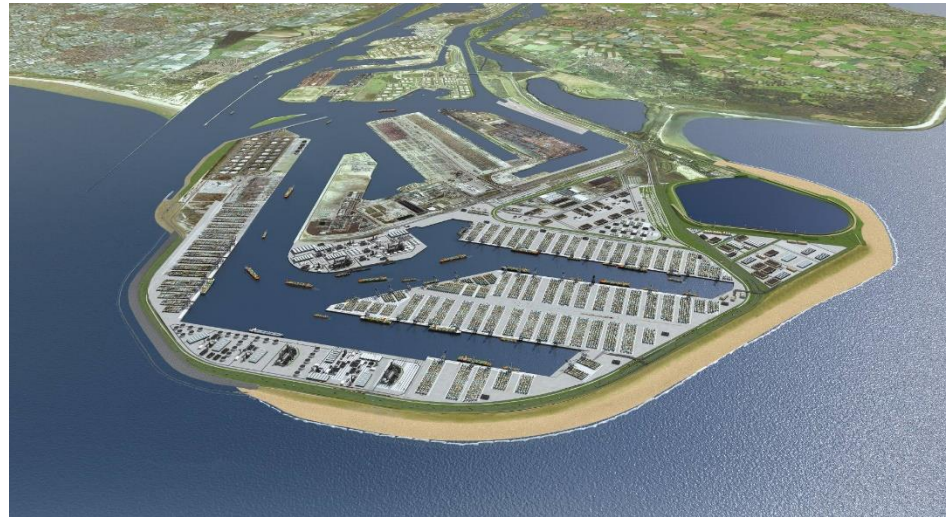
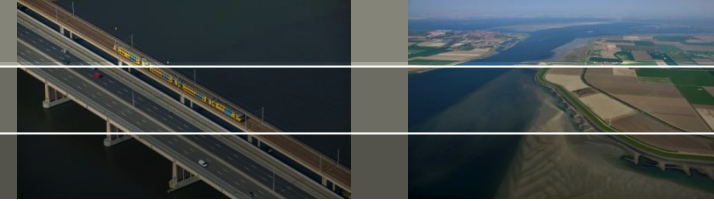
# Monitoring of drilling line required

- Friction increases considerably in irregular shaped boreholes



- *Avoiding so called dog legs by experienced drillers and sufficient soil investigation*
- *Avoiding a small bending radius by analyzing the measurement data from the pilot stage*
- *Continuation of the monitoring during reaming and or wiper trip*

# Forward pipeline installation



- Landfall of offshore electricity cables
- Installation of 4 \* 800 mm PE pipes for the cables
- Drillings carried out by LMR GmbH

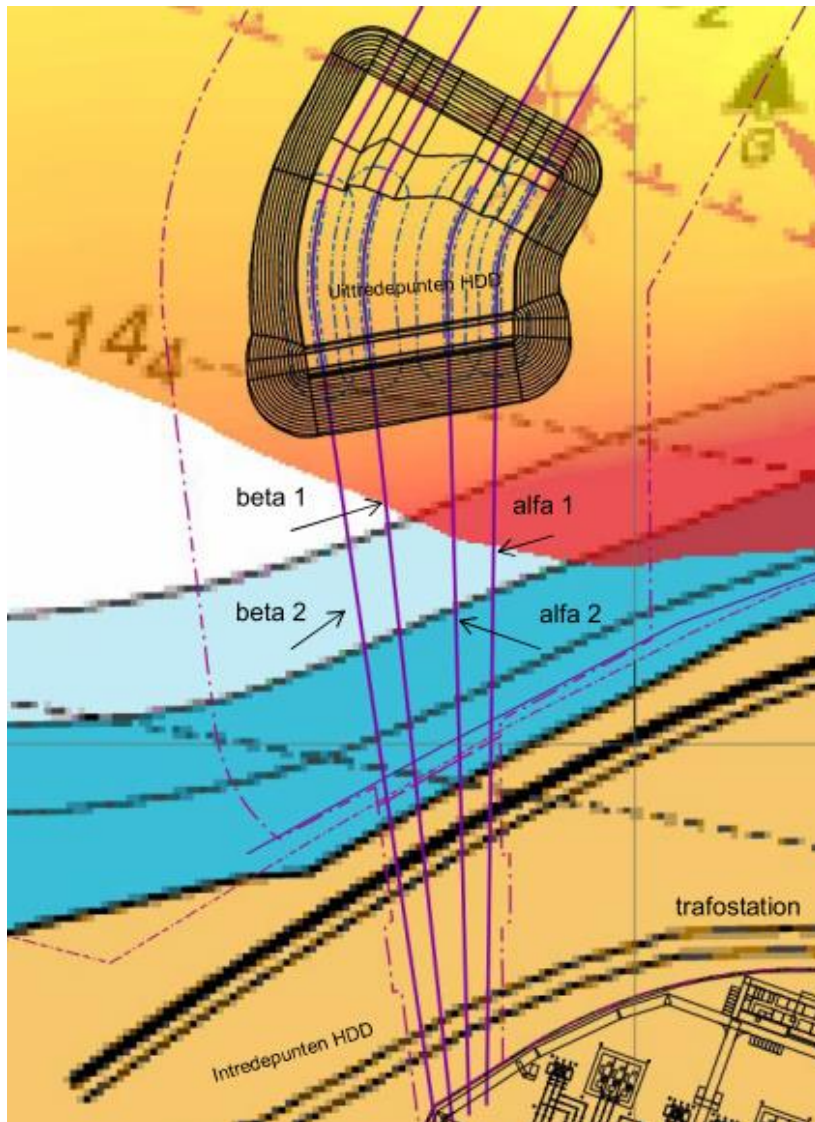


**LMR DRILLING**

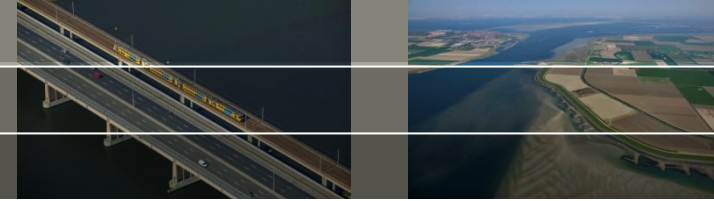
Ein Unternehmen der Ludwig Freytag Gruppe

**Deltares**

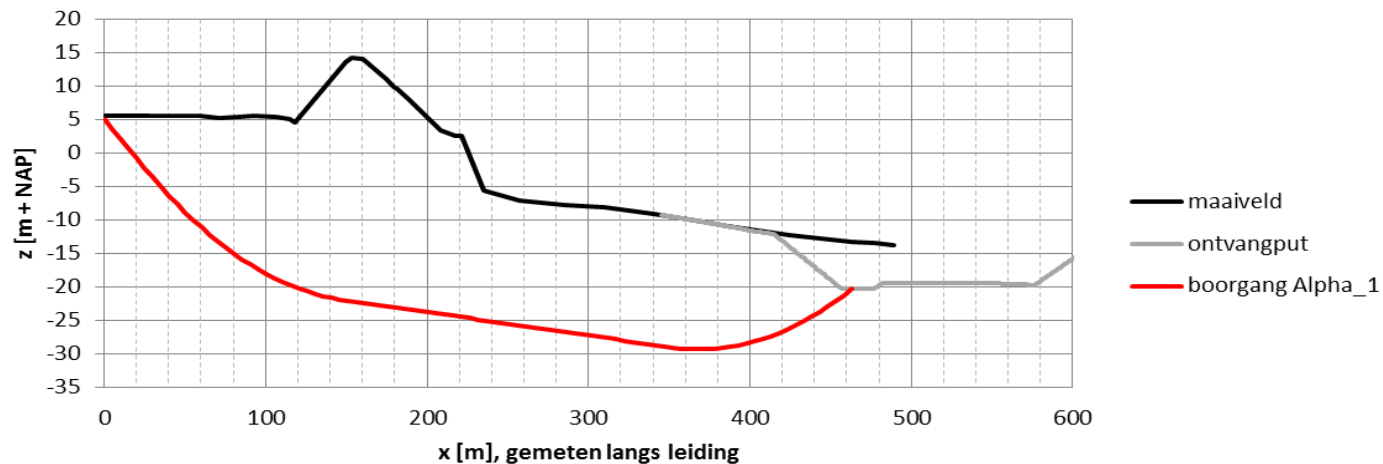
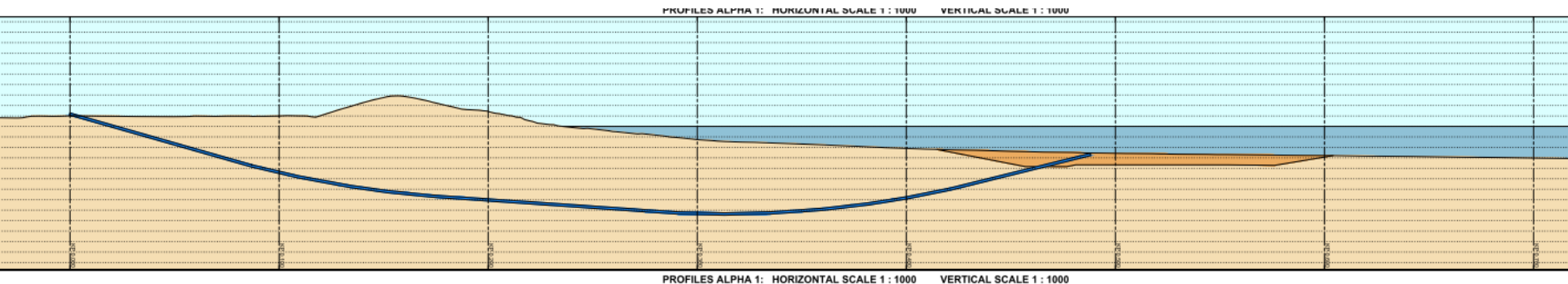
# 4 HDD's with exit points in a dredged pit



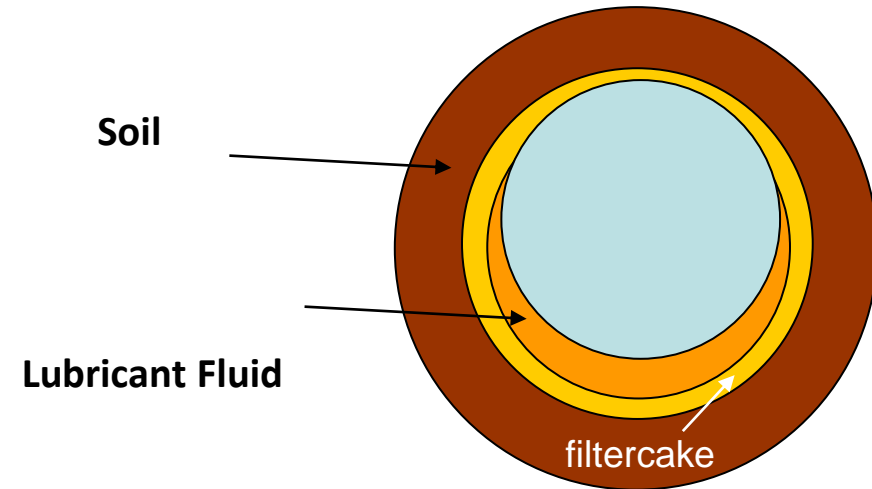
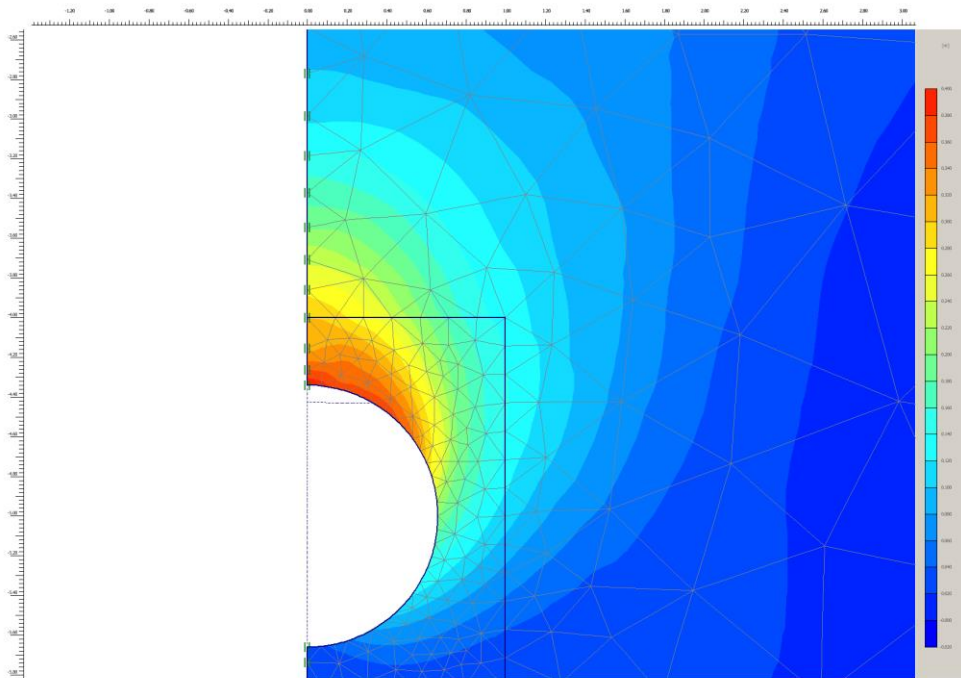
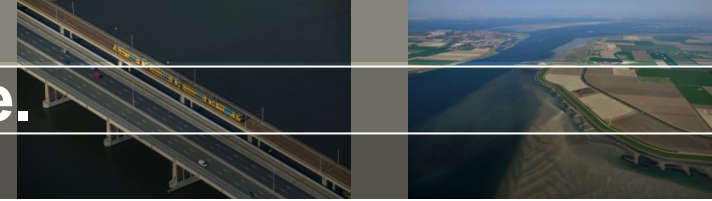
# Drilling with forward reaming



- Exit point at a distance of 160 m from the sea dike
- Exit point in dredged pit with a slope angle of 1:5



# Calculation of required thrust force.

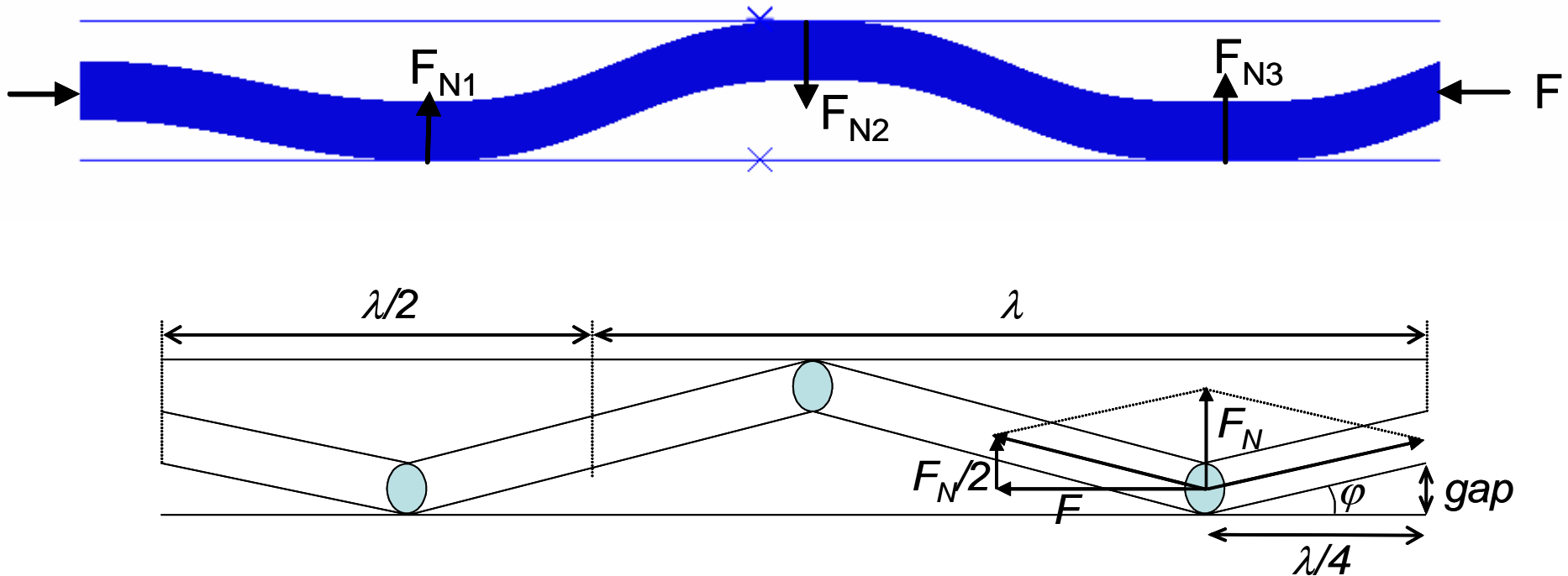
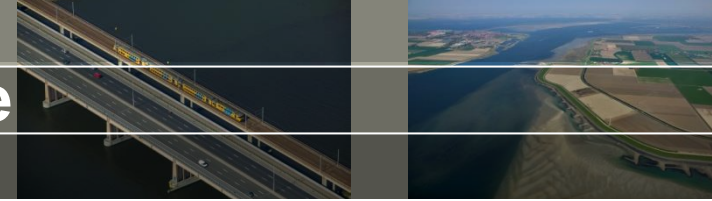


- Behavior in the bends is different from pulling
- Buckling may play a role

# Calculation formula's for the thrust force

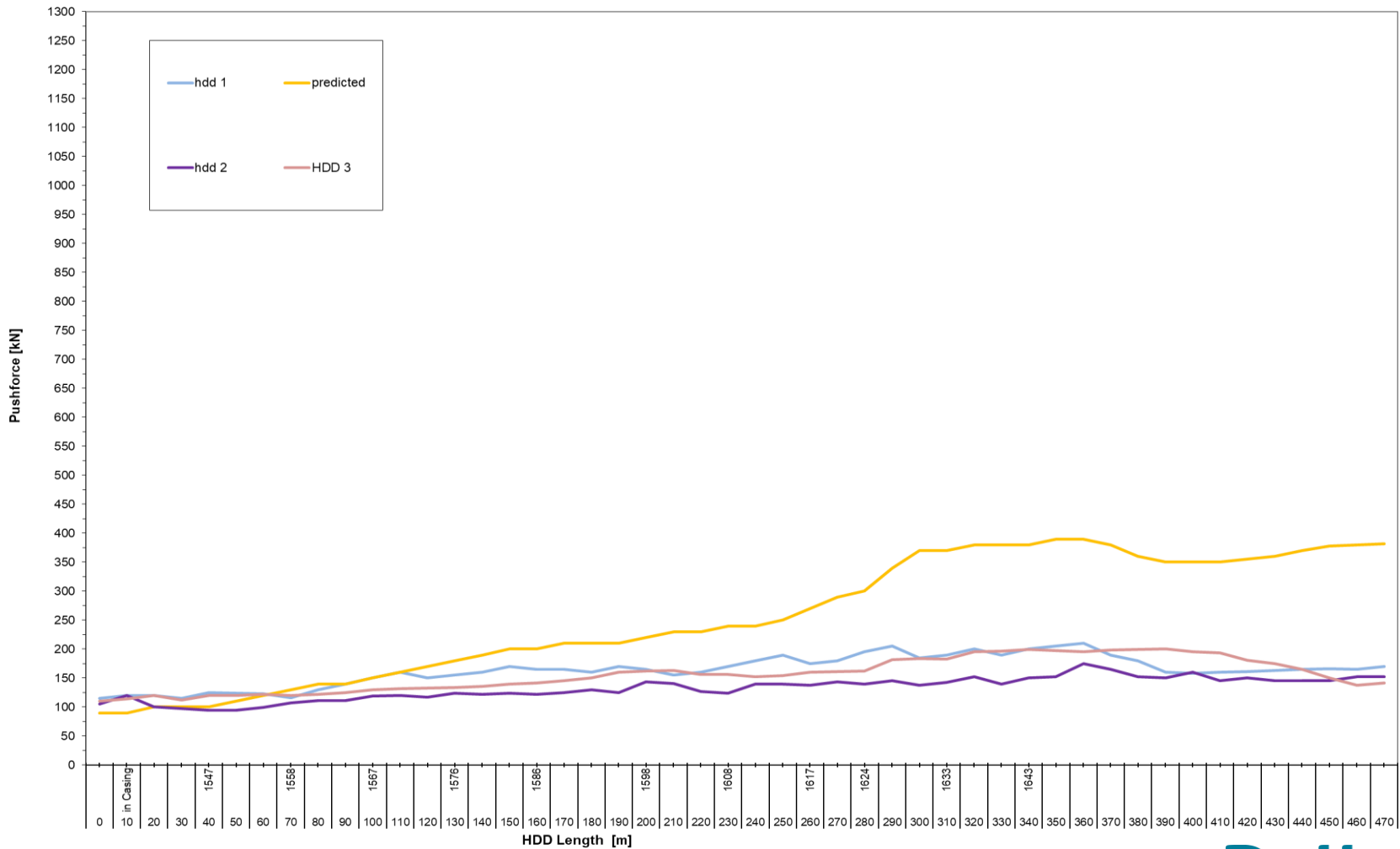
- Normal friction determined by the buoyant weight of the pipe
- Interaction between the buoyant weight and the thrust force
- Effect of the thrust force partly determined by additional friction in the bends.
- Buckling of the pipe is considered in a conservative way
- Assumptions for the safety factor

# Friction due to buckling of the pipe

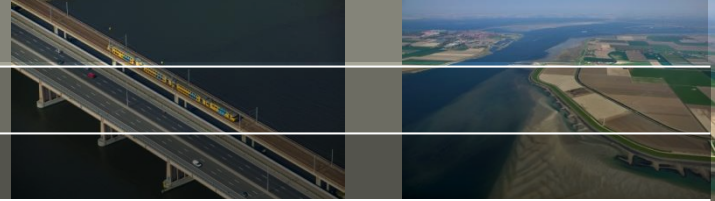


**Stiffness of the pipe and gap size/ overcut of the borehole play an important role**

# Results of Thrust forces for three HDD's



# Conclusions



- 1) The prediction of the pulling force can and should be improved
- 2) Shape of the borehole is important for pipeline installation
- 3) Calculation formulas for forward pipe installation are available
- 4) Predicted Thrust forces for forward installation are higher than measured
- 5) Forward pipe installation is carried out more often nowadays  
and in the future

End

