

What changes during the drilling of a well that may affect the selection of an MWD system?

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- Hole Size (Collar Size)
- Mud Flow Rate
- Mud Density
- Formation Temperature
- Bottom Hole Pressure

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#### Hole Size Usually decreases with hole depth Why?

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#### **Hole Size**

#### L Usually decreases with hole depth Why?

- Casing or liner is run to isolate shallower hole sections.
- A smaller diameter drill bit is then required to pass through the casing.
- Smaller diameter drill collars are used.

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		Tvpical
System	Collar OD	Hole Sizes
1200	7- <sup>3</sup> /4 to 11	24 to 12 1⁄4
650	$6^{-1}/_{2}$ to $9^{-1}/_{2}$	8 1⁄2 to 12 1⁄4
Slimhole	<b>4</b> - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 to 6 ½
Superslim	$3^{-1}/_{8}$ to $3^{-1}/_{2}$	4 to 5 ?

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### **Hole Size**

12 1/4 inch hole 8 inch collars Select 650 or 1200 System 8 1/2 inch hole 6-3/4 inch collars Select 650 system

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#### Mud Flow Rate Usually decreases with hole depth Why?

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#### **Mud Flow Rate**

#### L Usually decreases with hole depth Why?

- As hole diameter decreases less flow is required to clean the hole.
- As hole depth increases circulating pressure also increases
- Flow is reduced to keep the circulating pressure within limits.

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	Flow Range
System	gpm
1500 option	1200 to 1500
1200	400 to 1200
1200	1512-4536 l/m
650	225 to 650
650	850-2457 l/m
Slimbolo	150 to 350
SIITITOLE	567-1323
Superslim	
Straight	60 to 175
Undercut	100 to 220

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### **Flow Rate**

#### 12 1/4 inch hole

8 inch collars 850 gpm Select 1200 System 8 1/2 inch hole 6-3/4 inch collars 620 gpm Select 650 system

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#### Mud Density Changes with hole conditions Why?

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#### **Mud Density**

#### Changes with hole conditions

Why?

- Mud density is adjusted to balance the formation pressure.
- It usually increases with depth, but may decrease again after casing is set.

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#### **Flow Rate Envelopes**



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### **Mud Density**

#### 12 1/4 inch hole

8 inch collars 850 gpm 12 ppg Select 1200 System 8 1/2 inch hole 6-3/4 inch collars 620 gpm 13 ppg Select 650 system

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#### **Temperature**

# Increases with true vertical depth Why?

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#### **Temperature**

#### Increases with true vertical depth Why?

- Due to conductance of heat from earth's core to surface.
- Temperature increases between 0.5°-5°C per 100 m, average 2.5°C per 100 m
- Temperature increases between 0.25°-2.5°F per 100 ft, average 1.5°F per 100 ft

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#### **Temperature**

– Affects the selection of:

• Pulser

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#### Pulser Temperature Ratings

Maximum Pulser Temperature	
Mk VI	175° C (347° F)
Mk VII	200° C (392° F)
Mk VIII	200° C (392° F)

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### **Temperature**

#### 12 1/4 inch hole

8 inch collars 850 gpm 12 ppg 100° C at 10,000 ft Select 1200 System Any pulser 8 1/2 inch hole 6-3/4 inch collars 620 gpm **13 ppg** 145° C at 14,000 ft Select 650 system Any pulser

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#### **Temperature**

- Affects the selection of:
  - Pulser
  - Directional sensor

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 Directional Sensor Temperature Ratings

	Maximium	
Sensor	Temperature	
DEP, DEP II	140° C (284° F)	
PCD, PCD-K, PCD-R	150° C (302° F)	
DM	175° C (347° F)	

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### **Temperature**

#### 12 1/4 inch hole

8 inch collars 850 gpm 12 ppg 100° C at 10,000 ft Select 1200 System Any pulser Any directional probe 8 1/2 inch hole 6-3/4 inch collars 620 gpm **13 ppg** 145° C at 14,000 ft Select 650 System **Any pulser** Do not use DEP/DEPII

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#### **Temperature**

- Affects the selection of:
  - Pulser
  - Directional sensor
  - Gamma sensor

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Gamma Sensor Temperature
 Ratings

	Maximum	
Sensor	Temperature	
PCG, PCG-R	150° C (302° F)	
GM	175° C (347° F)	

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### **Temperature**

#### 12 1/4 inch hole

8 inch collars 850 gpm **12 ppg** 100° C at 10,000 ft Select 1200 System **Any pulser** Any directional probe Any gamma sensor

8 1/2 inch hole 6-3/4 inch collars 620 gpm **13 ppg** 145° C at 14,000 ft Select 650 System **Any pulser** Do not use DEP/DEPII Any gamma sensor

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#### Pressure

#### **Two components**

- Hydrostatic Pressure
- Circulating Pressure

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#### Hydrostatic Pressure Increases with true vertical depth Increases with increases in mud density Why?

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#### **Hydrostatic Pressure**

- Increases with true vertical depth
- Increases with increases in mud density
  Why?
  - Pressure = 0.052 x TVD (ft) x Mud Density (ppg)

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- Circulating Pressure T Increases with hole depth. Increases with increases in flow rate. Increases with increases in Mud Density, PV, YP. Increases with decreases in flow area of
  - drillstring, jets, and annulus.

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#### Pressure

What pressure is the tool exposed to?

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#### Pressure

What pressure is the tool exposed to?

- Hydrostatic Pressure plus the following circulating pressure losses:
  - Pressure loss in the BHA below the tool
  - Pressure loss at the jets
  - Pressure loss in the annulus

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#### **Sensor Pressure Ratings**

- Sondes are limited by pressure case.
- Superslim pressure cases have molded on centralizers, hence thinner walls, lower pressure rating.

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#### **Sensor Pressure Ratings**

	Pressure		
Sensor	Standard	Superslim	
DEP, DEP II	18,000 psi	15,400 psi*	
PCD-R/PCG-R	20,000 psi	??,??? psi*	
DM/GM	22,500 psi	16,500 psi*	

\* Unofficial pressure rating

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#### **Pressure**

#### 12 1/4 inch hole

8 inch collars 850 gpm **12 ppg** 100° C at 10,000 ft 6,240 hyd + 1,500 circ Select 1200 System Any pulser **Any directional probe** Any gamma sensor

8 1/2 inch hole 6-3/4 inch collars 620 gpm **13 ppg** 130 ° C at 14,000 ft 9,464 hyd + 1,200 circ Select 650 System Any pulser Do not use DEP/DEPII Any gamma sensor

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What other specifications are important? **Dogleg Severity** Sand Content **Plastic Viscocity** Lost Circulation Material **Tool Joint Torque** 

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#### Dogleg Severity – Rotating is the worst situation

Collar Size	Rotating	Sliding
3-1/2, 4-3/4	14°/100 ft	30°/100 ft
6-1/2 to 7-1/4	10°/100 ft	21°/100 ft
7-1/4 to 9-1/2	8°/100 ft	14°/100 ft

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#### **Sand Content**

- Less than 2%, recommended less than 1%.
- Above 1100 gpm limited to 1% or less.

#### **Plastic Viscosity**

- Maximum 50 centipoise

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#### Lost Circulation Material (LCM)

- 40 lb/bbl fine to medium non-fibrous (nut plug) and some fine fibrous (kwik seal).
- Superslim is less tolerant to LCM
  - Straight flow sub less than 7.5 lb/bbl
  - Undercut flow sub greater than 7.5 lb/bbl

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#### **Tool Joint Torque**

- Pin ID on positive pulse 1500, 1200, 650
   System HOS/HOC's are bored-out.
- Use torque specifications for standard sizes
  - For Pin ID 2.88 inch, use 2-13/16 inch
  - For Pin ID 3.31 inch, use 3-1/4 inch
  - For Pin ID 4.04 inch, use 4 inch

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**Tool Joint Torque** How do we apply it correctly? For example: 8 inch collar **6-5/8 API Regular Connection** 3-1/4 inch pin bore 47,000 ft-lb Torque 4 foot tongs

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### **Sensor Measure Point**

- Used to calculate sensor to bit distance
- Surveys referenced to where measurements made, not to bit
- Gamma referenced to where measurements made, not to bit

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### **Sensor to bit distance - DEP**



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#### **Sensor Measure Point – DEP2**



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### **Sensor Measure Point - PCD**



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### **Sensor Measure Point - PCG**



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### Sensor Measure Point – PCD Metric Units



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### Sensor Measure Point – PCG Metric Units



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