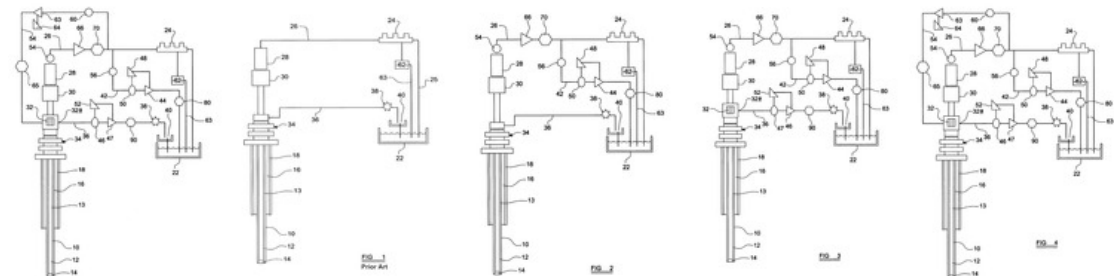
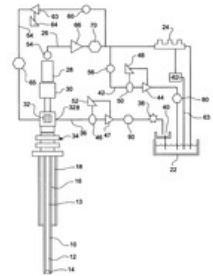


20 results for ((CORIOLIS)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/TX AND (PUMP)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (MEASURE)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (DRILL)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (PERFORATION)/TI/AB/IW/OBJ/ADB/ICLM AND (CONTROL)/TI/AB/IW/OBJ/ADB/ICLM) - Collection: FAMPAT

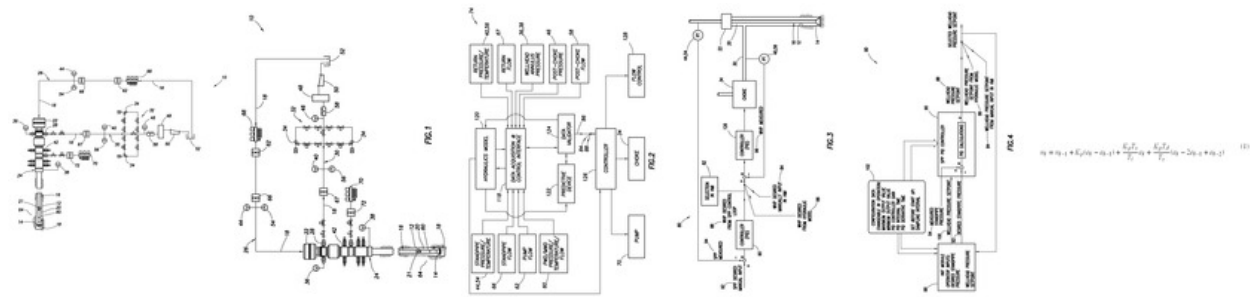
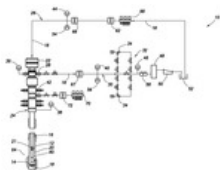
#	 Title	Publication number	1st App. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st Publ. date	Publ. date
1.	 Apparatus for and method of drilling a subterranean borehole	GB0905633	2009-04-01	MANAGED PRESSURE OPERATIONS* MANAGED PRESSURE OPERATIONS LL MANAGED PRESSURE OPERATIONS PTE	2009-05-13	2009-05-13

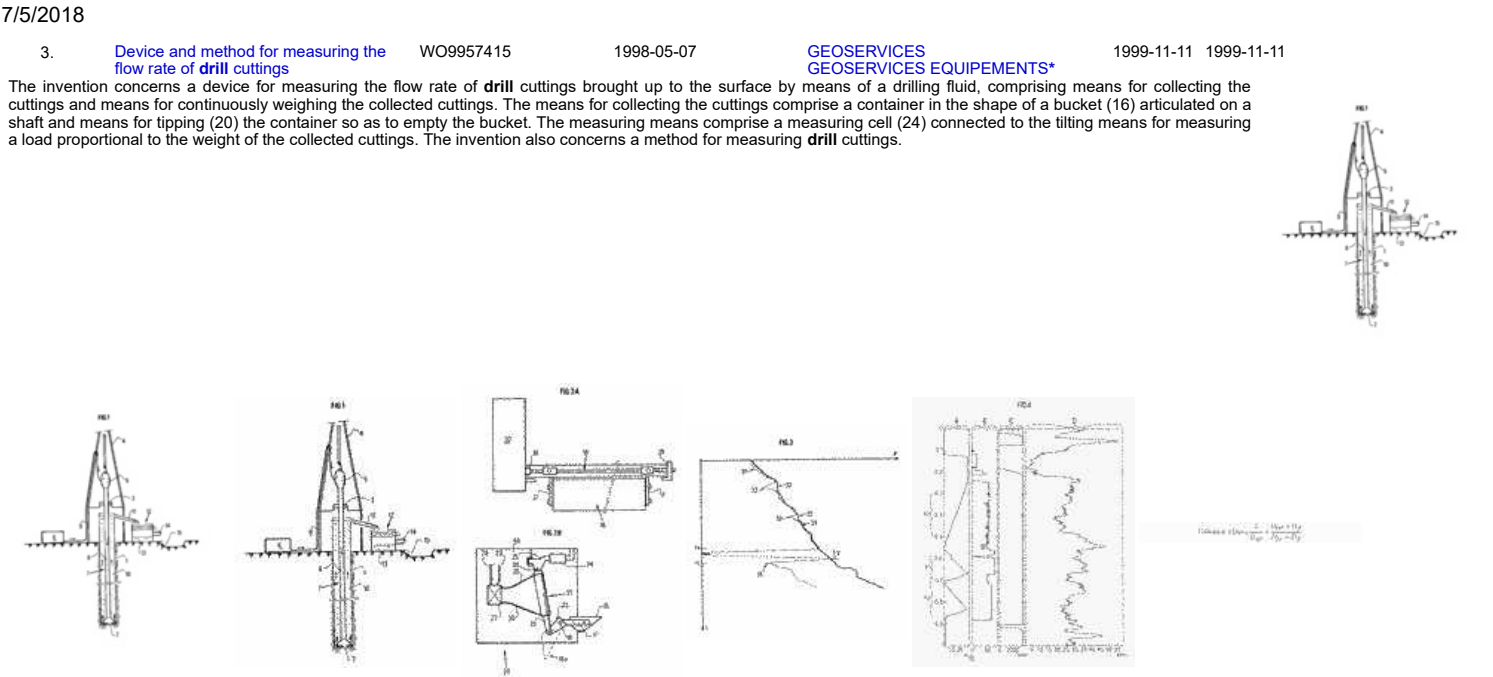
A **control** apparatus for use in controlling the fluid pressure in a borehole during drilling of the borehole, the apparatus including an inlet suitable for connection to a **pump**, a main outlet suitable for connection to a **drill** pipe, and an overflow outlet suitable for connection to a fluid reservoir; the inlet being connected to the main outlet by a main flow conduit, and the overflow outlet being connected to the main flow conduit by means of an overflow conduit, wherein the overflow conduit is provided with a pressure regulator by means of which the pressure of fluid in the main flow conduit may be maintained at or around a predetermined pressure value.



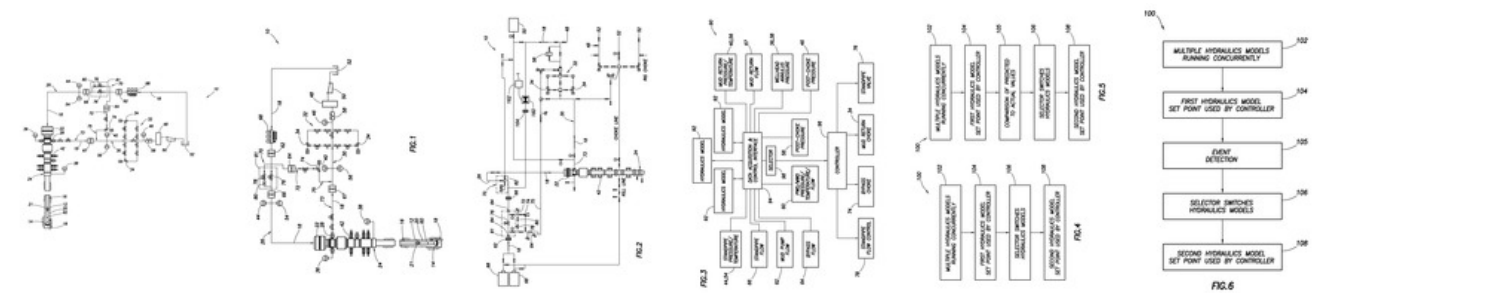
2.	 Automatic standpipe pressure control in drilling	US2012255776	2011-04-08	HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES*	2012-10-11	2012-10-11
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A method of controlling standpipe pressure in a drilling operation can include comparing a measured standpipe pressure to a desired standpipe pressure, and automatically adjusting a choke in response to the comparing, thereby reducing a difference between the measured standpipe pressure and the desired standpipe pressure. A standpipe pressure **control** system for use in a drilling operation can include a controller which outputs an annulus pressure setpoint based on a comparison of a measured standpipe pressure to a desired standpipe pressure, and a choke which is automatically adjusted in response to the annulus pressure setpoint. A well system can include a standpipe line connected to a **drill** string in a wellbore, a sensor which measures pressure in the standpipe line, and a controller which outputs an annulus pressure setpoint based at least in part on a difference between the measured pressure and a desired standpipe pressure.



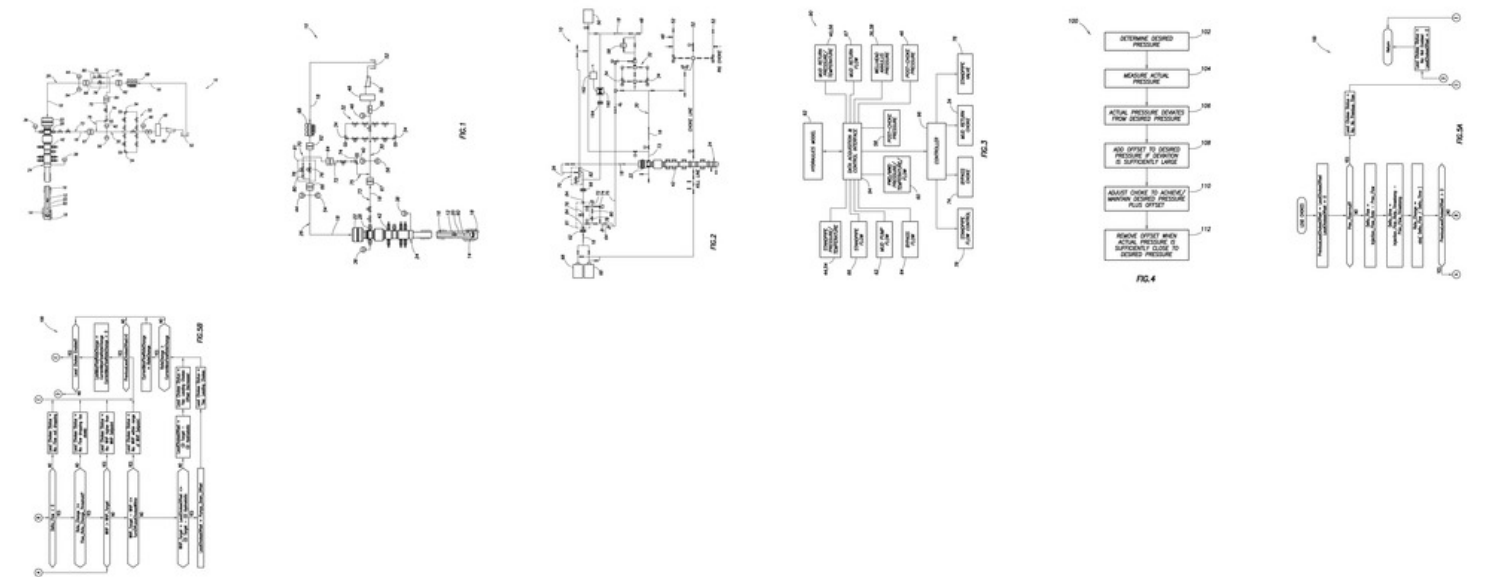


A **control** system for drilling a subterranean well can include multiple concurrently running hydraulics models, each of the hydraulics models outputting a pressure setpoint, in real time during a drilling operation. A method of controlling a drilling operation can comprise concurrently running multiple hydraulics models during the drilling operation, and switching between outputs of the multiple hydraulics models to **control** the drilling operation, the switching being performed during the drilling operation. Another method of controlling a drilling operation can include controlling operation of at least one flow **control** device, thereby maintaining a pressure at a pressure setpoint, and selecting the pressure setpoint from among outputs of multiple concurrently running hydraulics models.



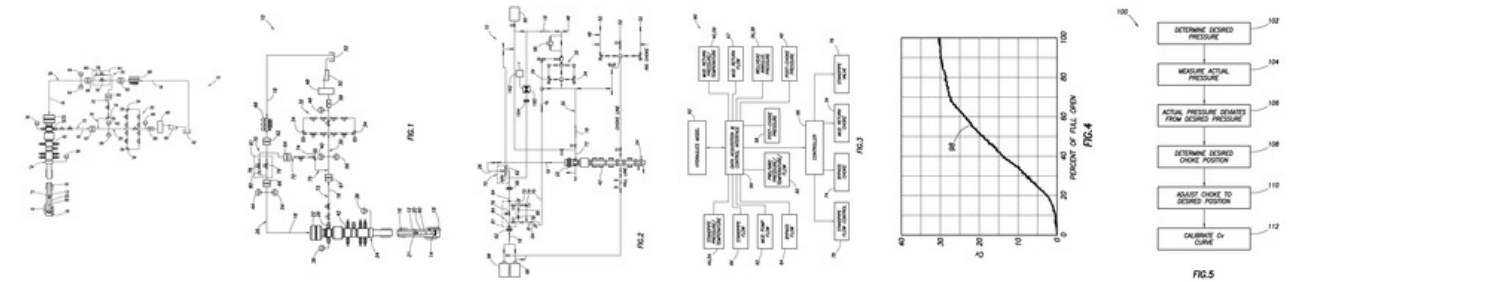
6. Pressure control in drilling operations with offset applied in response to predetermined conditions CA2877702 2012-07-02 HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES* 2014-01-09 2014-01-09

A method of controlling pressure in a wellbore can include determining a desired well pressure setpoint, adding an offset to the setpoint in response to an actual well pressure deviating from the setpoint by a predetermined amount, and adjusting a flow **control** device, thereby influencing the actual well pressure toward the setpoint plus the offset. A well system can include a flow **control** device which variably restricts flow from a wellbore, and a **control** system which determines a desired well pressure setpoint, compares the setpoint to an actual well pressure, and adds an offset to the setpoint in response to a predetermined amount of deviation between the setpoint and the actual well pressure, whereby the **control** system adjusts the flow **control** device, and thereby influences the actual well pressure toward the setpoint plus the offset.

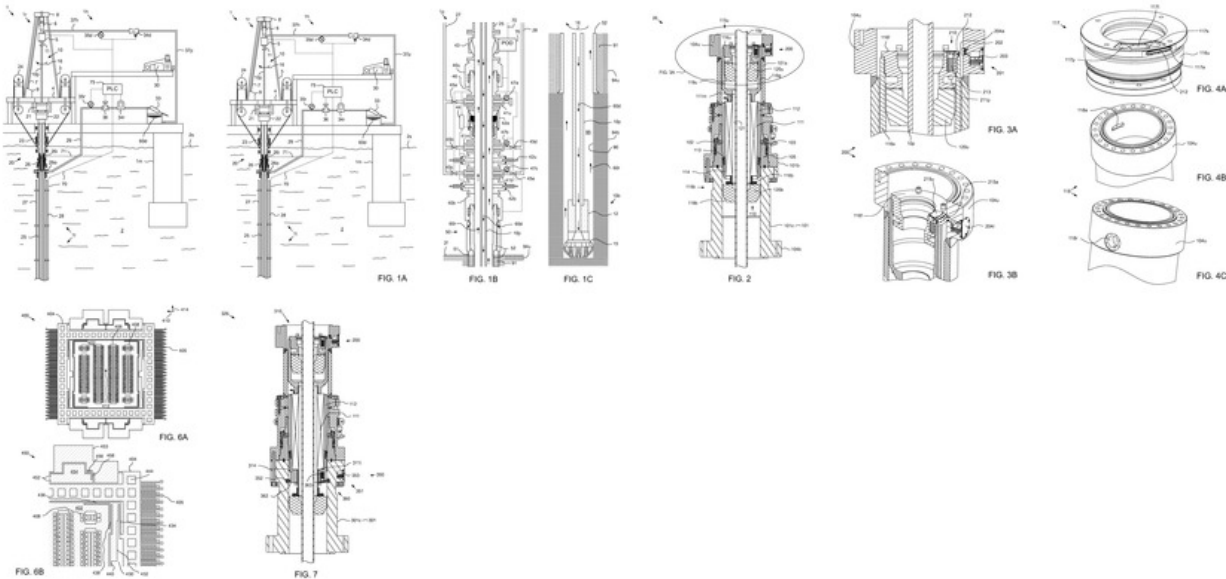
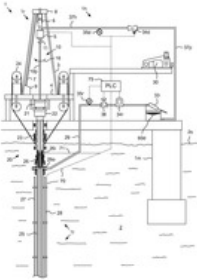


7. Pressure control in drilling operations with choke position determined by cv curve CA2877697 2012-07-02 HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES* 2014-01-09 2014-01-09

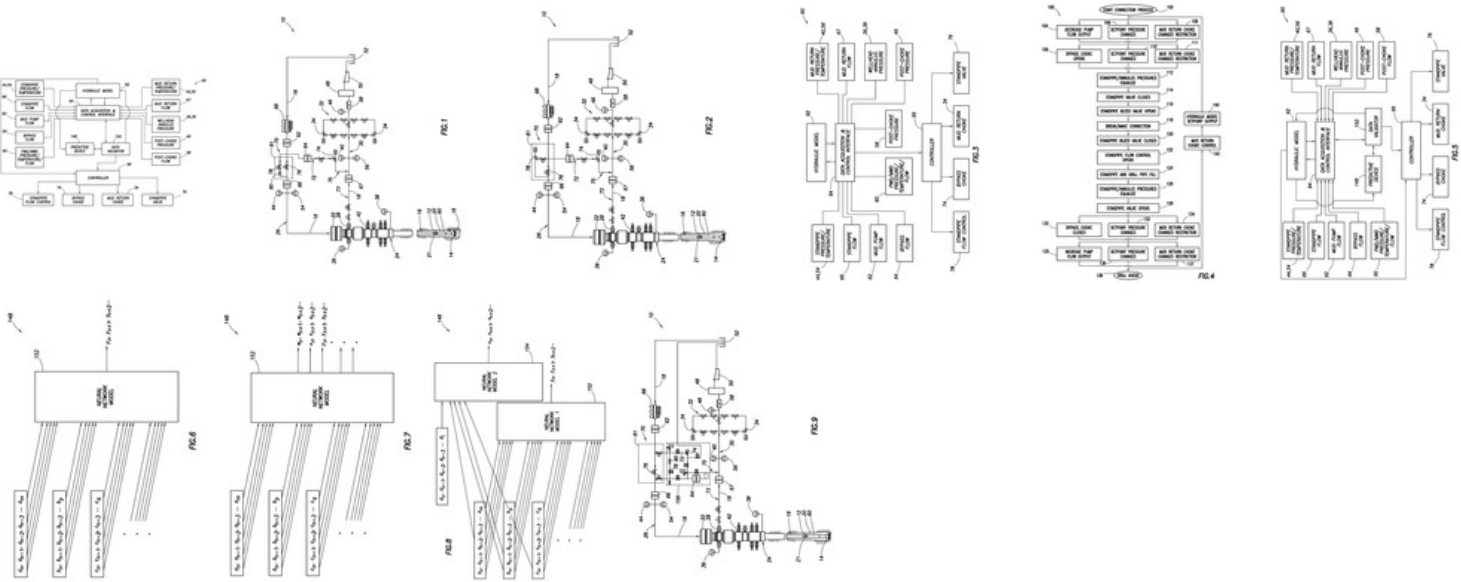
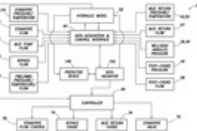
A method of controlling pressure in a wellbore can include determining a desired position for a choke, the determining being based on a Cv curve for the choke, and adjusting the choke to the desired position, thereby producing a desired backpressure. A wellbore drilling system can include a choke which variably restricts flow of fluid from the wellbore, and a **control** system which compares actual and desired wellbore pressures and, in response to a difference between the actual and desired wellbore pressures, adjusts the choke to a predetermined position which corresponds to a desired Cv of the choke. A method of controlling pressure in a wellbore can include comparing an actual wellbore pressure to a desired wellbore pressure and, in response to a difference between the actual and desired wellbore pressures, adjusting a choke to a predetermined position, the predetermined position corresponding to a desired Cv of the choke.



A rotating control device (RCD) includes: a tubular housing having a flange formed at each end thereof; a stripper seal for receiving and sealing against a tubular; a bearing for supporting rotation of the stripper seal relative to the housing; a retainer for connecting the stripper seal to the bearing; and a tachometer. The tachometer includes a probe connected to the retainer and including: a tilt sensor, an angular speed sensor, an angular acceleration sensor, a first wireless data coupling, and a microcontroller operable to receive measurements from the sensors and to transmit the measurements to a base using the first wireless data coupling. The tachometer further includes the base connected to the housing and including: a second wireless data coupling operable to receive the measurements; and an electronics package in communication with the second wireless data coupling and operable to relay the measurements to an offshore drilling unit.

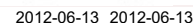


A method of controlling pressure in a well can include transmitting an instruction to change flow through an annulus formed radially between a drill string and a wellbore, and adjusting a pressure setpoint in response to the transmitting. A well drilling system can include a flow control device which varies flow through a drill string, and a control system which changes a pressure setpoint in response to an instruction for the flow control device to change the flow through the drill string. A method of controlling pressure in a well can include transmitting an instruction to divert flow from a drill string, and adjusting a pressure setpoint in response to the transmitting.

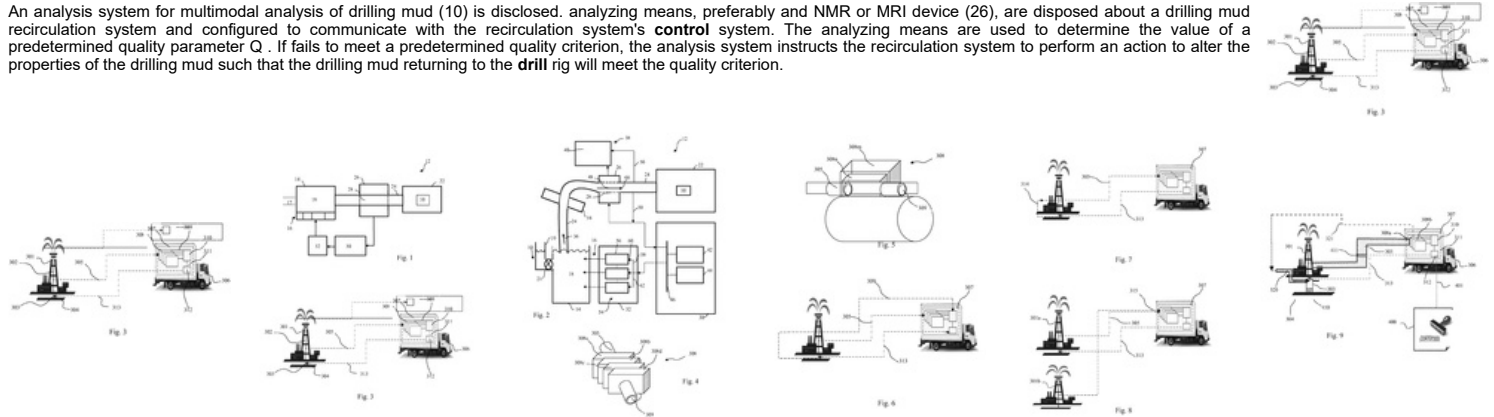




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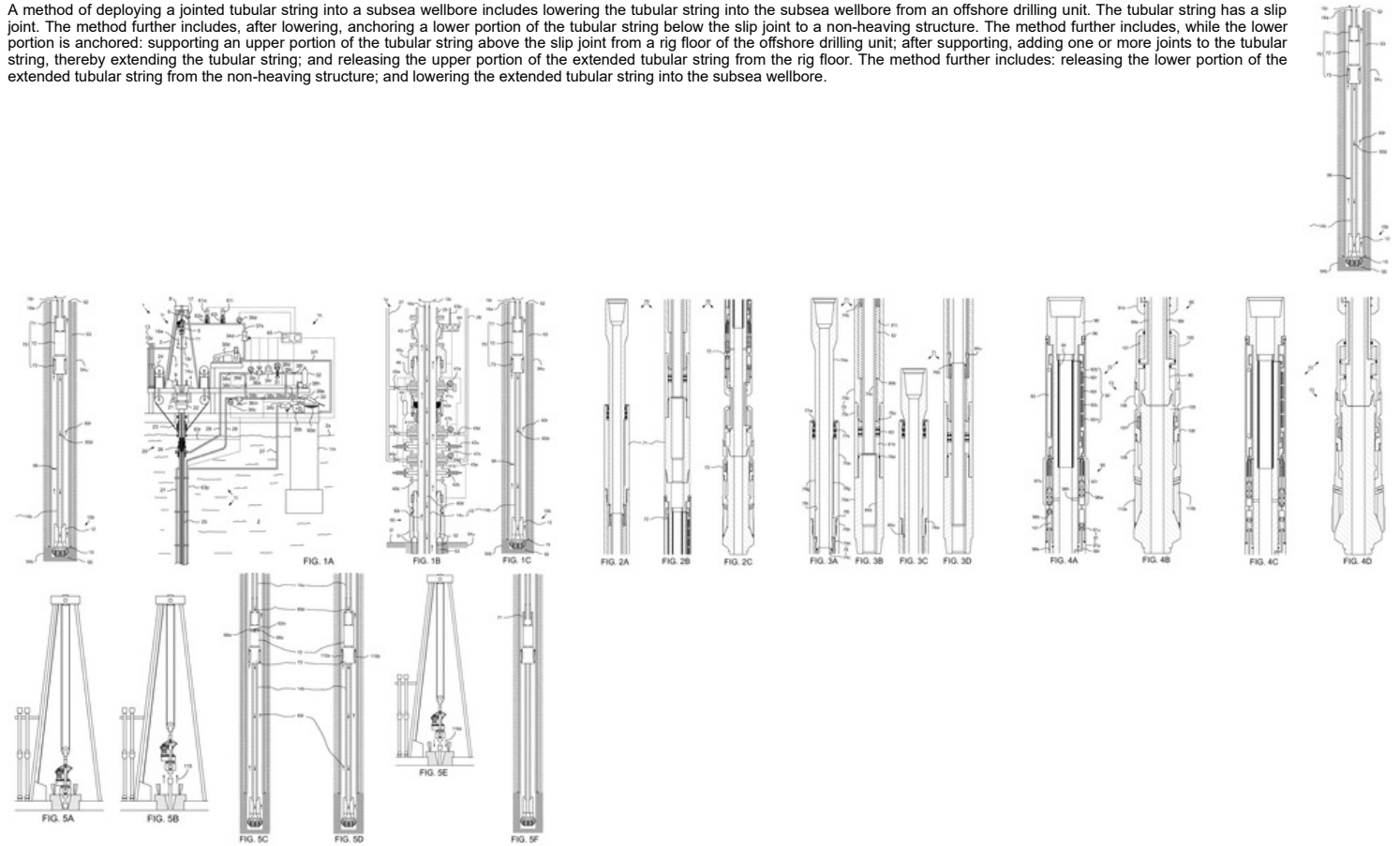
[illegible]

An analysis system for multimodal analysis of drilling mud (10) is disclosed. analyzing means, preferably and NMR or MRI device (26), are disposed about a drilling mud recirculation system and configured to communicate with the recirculation system's **control** system. The analyzing means are used to determine the value of a predetermined quality parameter Q . If fails to meet a predetermined quality criterion, the analysis system instructs the recirculation system to perform an action to alter the properties of the drilling mud such that the drilling mud returning to the **drill** rig will meet the quality criterion.

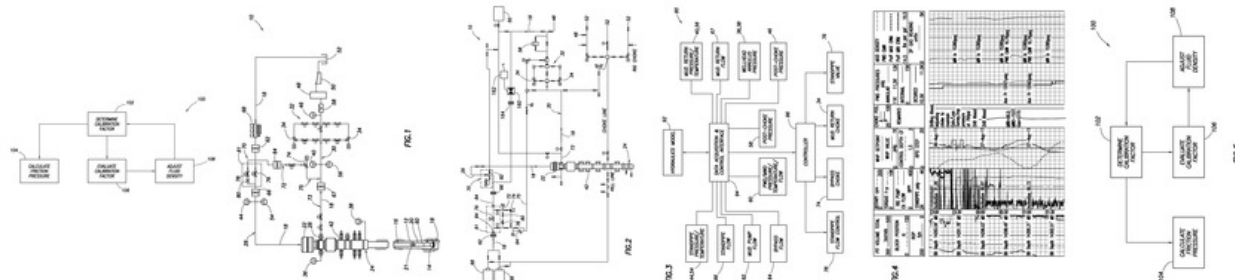


$$\sqrt{k^2 + n^2}, Q = \sqrt{k^2 + n^2}. \quad \tau(r) = -\frac{\Delta P(r)}{2L} r \quad \dot{\gamma}(r) = \frac{dv(r)}{dr}$$

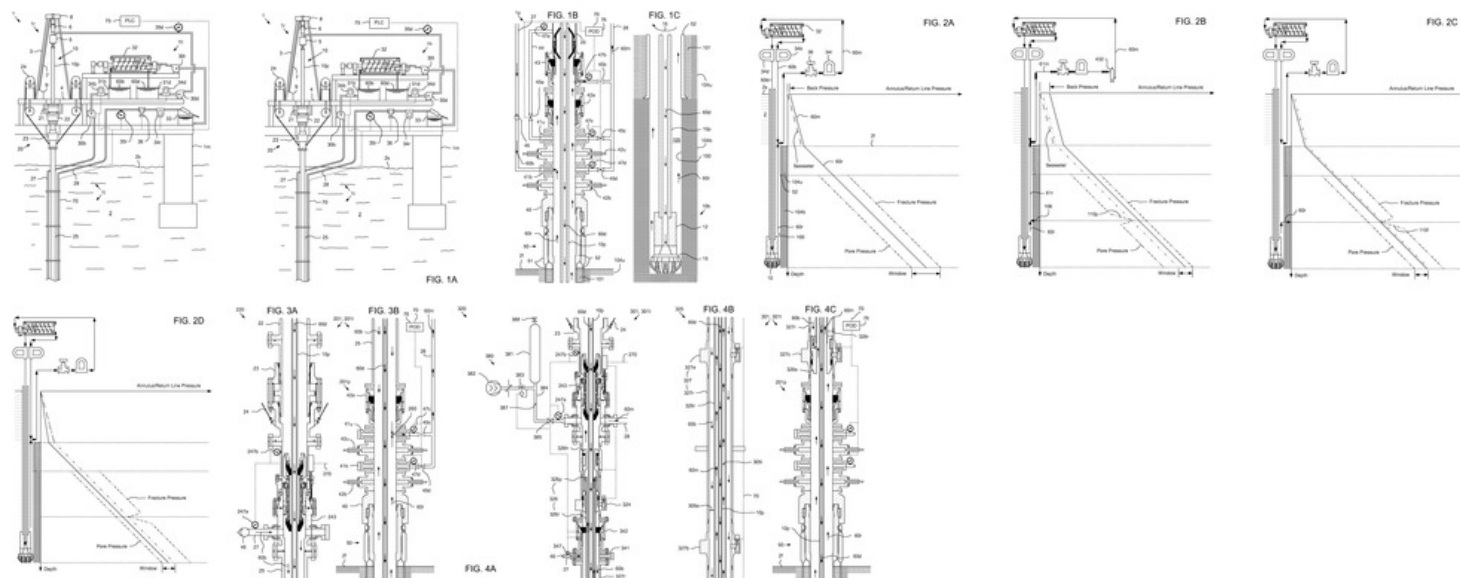
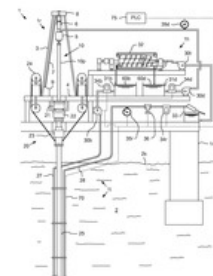
A method of deploying a jointed tubular string into a subsea wellbore includes lowering the tubular string into the subsea wellbore from an offshore drilling unit. The tubular string has a slip joint. The method further includes, after lowering, anchoring a lower portion of the tubular string below the slip joint to a non-heaving structure. The method further includes, while the lower portion is anchored: supporting an upper portion of the tubular string above the slip joint from a rig floor of the offshore drilling unit; after supporting, adding one or more joints to the tubular string, thereby extending the tubular string; and releasing the upper portion of the extended tubular string from the rig floor. The method further includes: releasing the lower portion of the extended tubular string from the non-heaving structure; and lowering the extended tubular string into the subsea wellbore.



A well drilling system can include a hydraulics model which determines a modeled fluid friction pressure and a calibration factor applied to the modeled friction pressure, and a flow **control** device which is automatically controlled in response to a change in the calibration factor. A well drilling method can include drilling a wellbore, a fluid circulating through the wellbore during the drilling, determining a calibration factor which is applied to a modeled fluid friction pressure, and controlling the drilling based at least in part on a change in the calibration factor.



A method of drilling a subsea wellbore includes drilling the wellbore by injecting drilling fluid through a tubular string extending into the wellbore from an offshore drilling unit (ODU) and rotating a **drill** bit disposed on a bottom of the tubular string. The method further includes, while drilling the wellbore: mixing lifting fluid with drilling returns at a flow rate proportionate to a flow rate of the drilling fluid, thereby forming a return mixture. The lifting fluid has a density substantially less than a density of the drilling fluid. The return mixture has a density substantially less than the drilling fluid density. The method further includes, while drilling the wellbore: measuring a flow rate of the returns or the return mixture; and comparing the measured flow rate to the drilling fluid flow rate to ensure **control** of a formation being drilled.





2015-05-28 2015-05-28

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graph TD
    202[Well 202] -- Well Flow Line 206 --> 204[Well Head 204]
    204 --> 208[Delivery Pump 208]
    208 --> 210[Meter 210]
    210 --> 212[Header 212]
    212 -- Gas Flow Line 214 --> 216[Gas Analyzer 216]
    212 -- Liquid Flow Line 218 --> 220[Liquid Pump 220]
    216 --> 222[Controller 222]
    220 --> 222
    222 --> 224[Remote Area Operating Station 224]
    224 -- Network 226 --> 222
    228[Input Device 228] --> 222
  
```

