

Nicolas Vargas

Search history

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19:
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20:
Search [SP]: 1. method for operating a process for the extraction of a fluid in a borehole in which the location of an interface depth in the borehole is detected in the case of deep wells, characterized in that a pressure measurement of the pressure at the head of the borehole is made, in that the pressure in the liquid below the interface depth in the borehole is determined from the measured pressure at the head of the borehole and the detected location of the interface depth and in that the determination of this pressure is utilised for regulating the performance of an extracting device for the liquid that is to be extracted. 2. a method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that an acoustic event which produces acoustic pressure waves is deliberately effected for the purposes of detecting the location of the interface depth in the borehole at the earth's surface in the case of deep wells, in that the pressure waves produced in the borehole by the event travel into the depths, in that pressure waves travelling into the borehole are also reflected at least at the interface depth, in that the pressure waves travelling out of the borehole at the earth's surface are captured there and the time that has elapsed since the acoustic event is measured, in that the captured and measured pressure waves are evaluated and are used together with the associated elapsed time for indicating the location of the interface depth, in that the acoustic event produces signal samples having a predetermined, time-varying frequency spectrum, in that the signal sample is emitted into the borehole as an oscillatory event, travels into the depths and is reflected, in that captured signals emanating from the borehole at the earth's surface are analyzed, in that oscillatory events which correlate to the emitted signal sample are filtered out from the captured signals during the analysis, and in that an estimate of the location of the interface depth is made from the oscillatory events which are correlated to the emitted signal sample amongst the captured signals and the time elapsing since the transmission of the signal sample. 3. a method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that the pumping performance of the pump is regulated in such a way that constant feed rates and/or a constant location of the interface depth and/or the pressure at the head of the borehole prevail. 4. a method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that for the purposes of determining the pressure in the liquid in the borehole, this is determined using the following equations:
$$[ftimg=113417834] \pi = q \cdot p \cdot r - p \cdot w \cdot f \cdot (1) \cdot q \cdot \max = \pi \cdot p \cdot r \cdot (2) \cdot q = q \cdot \max \cdot [1 - (p \cdot w \cdot f \cdot r \cdot 2)] \cdot (3) \cdot v \cdot s \cdot g = q \cdot \max \cdot [1 - (p \cdot w \cdot f \cdot r \cdot 2)] \cdot \text{gor} \cdot b \cdot g \cdot a \cdot f \cdot (4) \cdot f \cdot g = v \cdot s \cdot g \cdot (c + d \cdot \text{tu} \cdot \text{od} \cdot \text{ca} \cdot \text{id}) \cdot v \cdot s \cdot g + e \cdot [g \cdot s \cdot (? \cdot o - ? \cdot g) \cdot ? \cdot o \cdot 2] \cdot 0.25 \cdot (5) \cdot 5. a method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that the determination of the pressure at the bottom of the borehole is utilised for the regulation process in such a way that the pressure is always held above the boiling point or the bubble point or the beginning of the degassing process. 6. a method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that in the case of extraction process conditions using an intermittent mode consisting of cyclic running and switched-off periods, automatic adjustment of the switch-off and the switch-on time points of the extracting device situated in the borehole is effected as a function of the pressure at the bottom of the borehole. 7. arrangement for carrying out the method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that a pressure measuring device is provided above the earth's surface for the purposes of measuring the pressure at the head of the borehole, in that a device is provided for detecting the location of the interface depth, in that there is provided an evaluating device to which the values of the pressure measuring device and the device for detecting the location of the interface depth are supplied, and in that the evaluating device supplies values determined from the input data to a control system of the extracting device. 8. a method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that an acoustic event which produces acoustic pressure waves is deliberately effected for the purposes of detecting the location of the interface depth in the borehole at the earth's surface in the case of deep wells, in that the pressure waves produced in the borehole by the event travel into the depths, in that pressure waves travelling into the borehole are also reflected at least at the interface depth. 9. a method in accordance with claim 8 in that the pressure waves travelling out of the borehole at the earth's surface are captured there and the time that has elapsed since the acoustic event is measured. 10. a method in accordance with claim 9 in that the captured and measured pressure waves are evaluated and are used together with the associated elapsed time for indicating the location of the interface depth, in that the acoustic event produces signal samples having a predetermined, time-varying frequency spectrum. 11. a method in accordance with claim 10 in that the signal sample is emitted into the borehole as an oscillatory event, travels into the depths and is reflected. 12. a method in accordance with claim 11 in that captured signals emanating from the borehole at the earth's surface are analysed. 13. a method in accordance with claim 12 in that oscillatory events which correlate to the emitted signal sample are filtered out from the captured signals during the analysis. 14. a method in accordance with claim 13 in that an estimate of the location of the interface depth is made from the$$

oscillatory events which are correlated to the emitted signal sample amongst the captured signals and the time elapsing since the transmission of the signal sample. 15. a system for the extraction of a fluid in a bore hole in which the location of an interface depth in the borehole is detected in the case of deep wells, and comprising: a pressure measuring device that is provided above the earth's surface for the purposes of measuring the pressure at the head of the borehole, a device is provided for detecting the location of the interface depth, an evaluating device to which the values of the pressure measuring device and the device for detecting the location of the interface depth are supplied, and an extracting device for extracting the fluid, wherein the evaluating device supplies values determined from input data to a control system of the extracting device. 16. a system in accordance with claim 15 including a system of pipes or a pipeline is provided in order to transport the crude oil from the borehole to the earth's surface. 17. a system in accordance with claim 16 wherein the pipeline runs vertically in the borehole. 18. a system in accordance with claim 17 wherein the pipeline includes an inner tubular pipe and an outer tubular pipe which surrounds the inner tubular pipe concentrically and at the same time forms a pipe wall. 19. a system in accordance with claim 18 wherein the crude oil is extracted upwardly through the inner tubular pipe and an annular space is formed between the inner tubular pipe and the outer tubular pipe. 20. a system in accordance with claim 19 wherein, during the extraction process, crude oil is ascending in the inner tubular pipe, crude oil is likewise present in the annular space below the interface depth, but above it, it is substantially a gas which is ascending upwardly. (Results 0)

Search [SP]: method and arrangement for operating an extraction in a borehole a method and an arrangement for operating a process for
22: extracting a fluid in a borehole are optimized. in the case of deep wells, the location of an interface depth in the borehole is detected. a pressure measurement of the pressure at the head of the borehole is made. the pressure in the liquid in the borehole below the interface depth is determined from the measured pressure at the head of the borehole and the detected location of the interface depth. the determination of this pressure is used for regulating the performance of an extracting device for the liquid that is to be extracted. (Results 450)

Search 22 and extract* and off (Results 67)

23:

Search 23 and cycl* (Results 38)

24:

Search 24 and wellbore (Results 9)

25:

Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLING A MECHANICAL PUMP TO MONITOR AND OPTIMIZE BOTH RESERVOIR AND EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE

Abstract: Method and apparatus for optimizing the overall production efficiency of any pumping well based on accurate measurements of the time-averaged rate that fluid exists the wellhead. The improved apparatus includes temperature compensated, hermetically sealed electronic sensors that accurately measure the instantaneous rate of both pulsating and steady-state flow, and device for processing measured flow-rate information to ascertain the performance of downhole equipment and fluid reservoirs. The apparatus is self-calibrating on any well, and automatically compensates for normal changes in both downhole equipment and reservoir performance that typically limit the operation of conventional well-control devices. The apparatus may be easily installed at ground level without major changes to existing wellhead equipment, and readily adapts to the efficient control of pumping equipment utilized with any other type of fluid reservoir.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): E21B47/00 F04B47/02 F04B49/06

G01F1/28 (Advanced/Invention);

F02B75/02 (Advanced/Non-invention);

E21B47/00 F04B47/00 F04B49/06 G01F1/20 (Core/Invention);

F02B75/02 (Core/Non-invention)

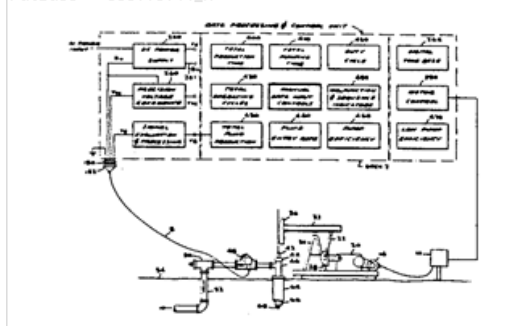
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European: E21B47/00P2 R02B75/02S4

US: 417/12 417/43 417/53 417/63 73/152.31 73/152.52 73/155 73/861.75

PatBase - US5006044_A



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CA1333962 A1	19950117	CA19870545794	19870831
US5006044 A	19910409	US19890430418	19891102
US5063775 A	19911112	US19900494413	19900316
US5222867 A	19930629	US19910776566	19911015

Priority:

US19860901692 19860829	US19870087505 19870819	CA19870545794 19870831
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Probable Assignee: WALKER FRANK J JR

Assignee(s): (std): WALKER FRANK J ; WALKER JR FRANK J ; WALKER SR FRANK J

Assignee(s): WALKER FRANK J JR ; WALKER FRANK J SR

Inventor(s): (std): WALKER FRANK J JR ; WALKER FRANK J SR ; WALKER JR FRANK J ; WALKER SR FRANK J

Inventor(s): WALKER FRANK J

Agent(s): MCCARTHY TETRAULT LLP

Title: ROD PUMP CONTROL SYSTEM INCLUDING PARAMETER ESTIMATOR

Abstract: A rod pump control system includes a parameter estimator that determines from motor data parameters relating to operation of the rod pump and/or downhole dynamometer card without the need for external instrumentation, such as down hole sensors, rod load sensors, flow sensors, acoustic fluid level sensors, etc. In one embodiment, instantaneous motor current and voltage together with pump parameters are used in determining rod position and load. The rod position and load are used to control the operation of the rod pump to optimize the operation of the pump. Also disclosed is a pump stroke amplifier that is capable of increasing pump stroke without changing the overall pumping speed, or in the alternative, maintaining the well output with decreased overall pumping speed.

Classifications:

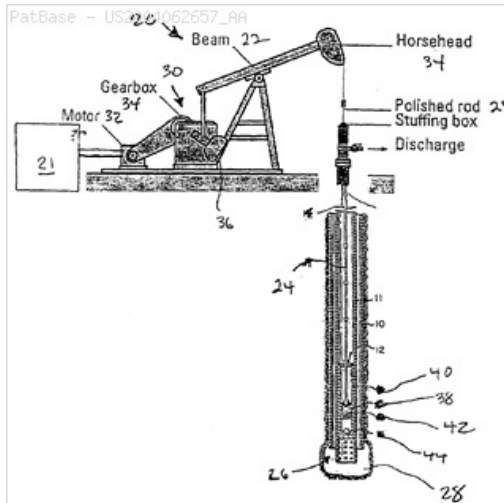
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G01F15/00 G01F23/00 G01F23/14 G05D9/00 G06F11/30 G06F15/00
G06F19/00 G21C17/00 (Advanced/Invention);
F04B47/06 (Advanced/Non-invention);
E21B21/00 F01D17/00 F04B49/06 F04B49/20 G01F15/00 G01F23/00
G05D9/00 G06F11/30 G06F19/00 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): F04B47/02 F04B49/00 F04B49/06

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CPC: F04D15/0088 G01F1/80 E21B47/042 G01F1/78 G01F23/00
G01F23/22 G05B17/02 G05D9/12 F04D13/10 E21B43/126 F04B47/02
F04B49/065 F04B2203/0201 F04B2203/0202 F04B2203/0207
F04B2203/0208 F04B2205/00 F04B2205/05 F04D15/0066

European: E21B43/12B9 E21B47/04B F04B47/02 F04B49/06C
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R04B203/0208 R04B205/00 R04B205/05

US: 210/100 415/17 415/17S 417/1 417/18 417/18P 417/42 417/42P
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417/44.2 417/53 417/53P 417/555.1 417/555.2 417/556 700/281
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**Family:**

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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EP2156007 A1	20100224	EP20080746405	20080421
EP2156007 A4	20171206	EP20080746405	20080421
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WO08134278 A1	20081106	WO2008US60978	20080421

Priority:

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US20120550778	20120717				

Probable Assignee: UNICO INC

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Inventor(s): (std): PETERSON RONALD G ; GARLOW MARK E ; SMIGURA THERESA ; OLSON STEVEN J ; ANDERSON ROBB G ; BECK THOMAS L ; BECK THMAS L

Inventor(s): BECK THOMAS ; GARLOW MARK ; ANDERSON ROBB ; ROBB G ANDERSON ; THOMAS L BECK ; PETERSON RONALD ; OLSON STEVEN

Agent(s): FINLAYSON AND SINGLEHURST; BORDEN LADNER GERVAIS LLP; HOEGER STELLRECHT AND PARTNER PATENTANWAELTE; REINHART BOERNER VAN DEUREN SC ATTN LINDA KASULKE DOCKET COORDINATOR; REINHART BOERNER VAN DEUREN PC; REINHARD BOERNER VAN DEUREN SC; REINHART BOERNER VAN DEUREN SC; REINHART BOERNER VAN DEUREN; REINHART BOERNER VAN DEUREN S C; CROWE LAWRENCE E

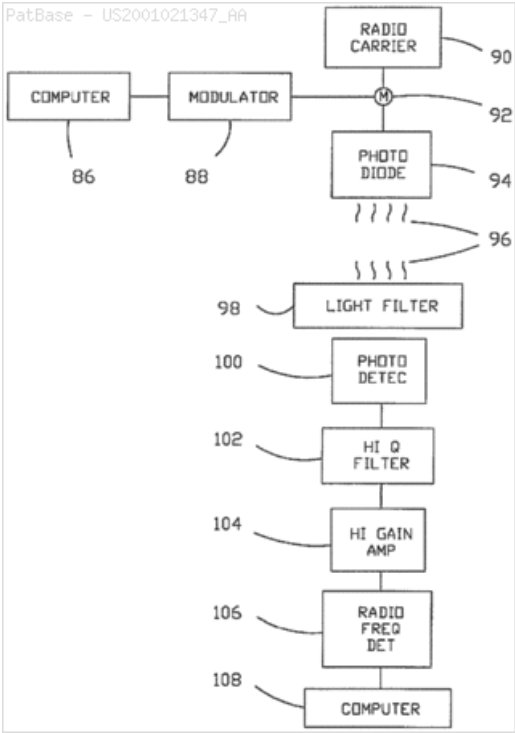
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Title: Pumpjack dynamometer and method

Abstract: A dynamometer readout (42, 46) and method is disclosed for obtaining dynamometer information (110) related to pumpjacks (10). For this purpose, a change of pivotal direction of the walking beam (18) may be detected by processor (82) utilizing an encoder component (60) with spaced slots (64) therein and light signal devices (68, 70, 72, 74) positioned to have a spacing different from that of the spacing of the slots (64). Software techniques filter out effects of stray mechanical vibrations. An infrared transceiver (46, 50, 100) of a preferred embodiment includes a radio frequency carrier generator (90) and modulator (88) that produces an infrared signal receivable by a low cost consumer radio receiver. The radio frequency modulation technique for infrared signals (96) and related filtering (98, 102, 104) condition formatted infrared signals for utilization in daylight and through a car window for drive-by downloading of data to second computer (108). A sensor (163) may be substituted for the encoder. A sensor (163) may include a moveable light interrupter, such as a ball (160) or a bubble (260), moveably disposed within the sensor. The sensor may also provide one or more apertures (180) for transmitting light through the apertures.

Classifications:

International (ipc 8-9): E21B47/00 F04B47/02
F04B49/06 (Advanced/Invention);
E21B47/00 F04B47/00 F04B49/06 (Core/Invention)
International (ipc 1-7): F04B49/00
CPC: E21B47/0006 E21B47/0008 F04B47/022 F04B49/065
European: E21B47/00K E21B47/00P2 F04B47/02D F04B49/06C
US: 417/12 417/12S 417/18 417/18P



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US2001021347 AA	20010913	US20000747831	20001222
US6176682 BA	20010123	US19990369792	19990806
US6409476 BB	20020625	US20000747831	20001222

Priority:

US19990369792 19990806 US20000747831 20001222

Probable Assignee:

MILLS MANUEL D

Assignee(s): (std):

DJAX CORP ; MILLS MANUEL D

Assignee(s):

MILLS MANUEL D PO BOX

Inventor(s): (std):

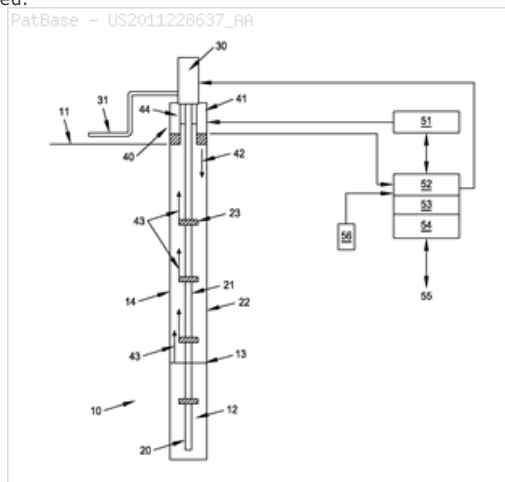
MILLS MANUEL D

Title: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR LOGGING THE FLUID DEPTH IN A **WELLBORE**

Abstract: In a method for logging the location of a fluid depth in a **wellbore**, an acoustic event is allowed to take place in a specific manner at the ground surface. This acoustic event generates pressure waves. The pressure waves travel in the **wellbore** downward. The pressure waves traveling in the **wellbore** are reflected at least also at the fluid depth. At the ground surface, the pressure waves traveling there out of the **wellbore** are picked up and the time of travel since the acoustic event is measured. The picked-up and measured pressure waves are analyzed and, together with the associated time of travel, the location of the fluid depth is deduced. The acoustic event generates a signal pattern having a predetermined, time-variable frequency spectrum. The signal pattern is emitted as vibration event into the **wellbore**, travels downward, and is reflected. At the ground surface, the picked-up signals originating from the **wellbore** are analyzed. During the analysis, vibration events that do not correlate with the emitted signal pattern are filtered out. From the vibration events that are among the picked-up signals and correlate with the emitted signal pattern and from the time of travel since the radiation of the signal pattern, the location of the fluid depth is deduced.

Classifications:**International (IPC 8-9):** E21B47/04 G01F23/296 G01V1/40

G01V1/44 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: G01V1/44 E21B47/042 G01F23/2962**European:** E21B47/04B G01F23/296D G01V1/44**US:** 181/105 181/124 367/35 367/35P 367/99**Family:**

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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Priority:

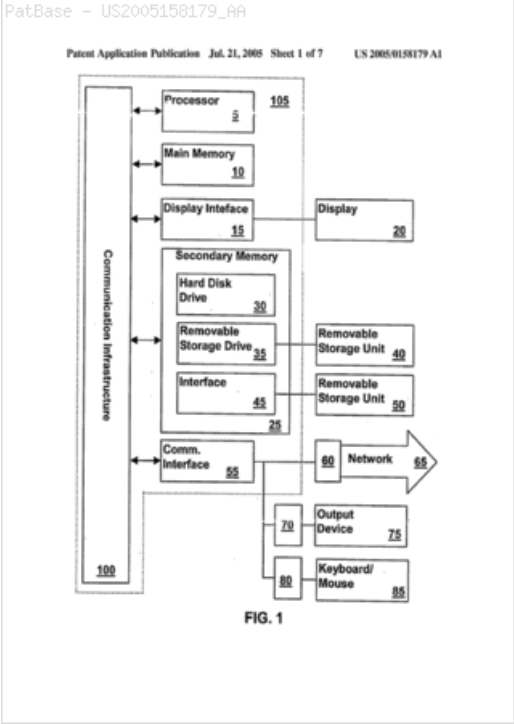
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Probable Assignee: ROHOL AUFSUCHUNGS AG**Assignee(s):** (std): ROHOL AUFSUCHUNGS AG ; SONNLEITNER KURT ; ZAMOW RAINER**Inventor(s):** (std): SONNLEITNER KURT ; ZAMOW RAINER**Agent(s):** SALTER AND MICHAELSON

Title: METHOD, SYSTEM AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCT FOR MONITORING AND OPTIMIZING FLUID **EXTRACTION** FROM GEOLOGIC STRATA

Abstract: An arrangement which utilizes an inexpensive flap valve/flow transducer combination and a simple local supervisory control system to monitor and/or control the operation of a positive displacement pump used to **extract** petroleum from geologic strata. The local supervisory control system controls the operation of an electric motor which drives a reciprocating positive displacement pump so as to maximize the volume of petroleum **extracted** from the well per pump stroke while minimizing electricity usage and pump-**off** situations. By reducing the electrical demand and pump-**off** (i.e., "pounding" or "fluid pound") occurrences, operating and maintenance costs should be reduced sufficiently to allow petroleum recovery from marginally productive petroleum fields. The local supervisory control system includes one or more applications to at least collect flow signal data generated during operation of the positive displacement pump. No flow, low flow and flow duration are easily evaluated using the flap valve/flow transducer arrangement.

Classifications:
International (IPC 8-9): F04B49/06 F16K51/00 G01F1/00 G01N15/08 G05D7/00 G05D7/06 G06F11/00 (Advanced/Invention); F04B49/06 G01F1/00 G01N15/08 G05D7/00 G06F11/00 (Core/Invention)
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Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US2005158179 AA	20050721	US20040760437	20040120
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US20040760437 20040120 US20090636781 20091214 US20110072816 20110328

Probable Assignee: VAQUERO ENERGY INC
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Assignee(s): VAQUERO ENERGY INC
Inventor(s): (std): MEDIZADE MASOUD ; RIDGELY JOHN R ; RIDGELY JOHN ROBERT ; RIDGELY JOHN ; MEDIZADE MASON
Agent(s): LAW OFFICE OF PHILIP A STEINER; JOSEPH CURTIS EDMONDSON; J CURTIS

Title: PUMP CONTROLLER WITH MULTIPHASE MEASUREMENT

Abstract: Methods and apparatus for measuring phase flow rate of the components of a multiphase fluid in a conduit. A pumping system pumps out a multiphase fluid from a **wellbore**. At least one processor, which may also control the pump, is used to determine the total liquid flow rate over time. An optical phase fraction meter (e.g., an infrared filter photometer) is used to determine the real-time phase fraction of the components of the multiphase fluid. Algorithms are used to calculate the volumetric flow rates of the individual components of the multiphase fluid based upon the total liquid flow rate and the phase fraction. Embodiments of the present invention provide an inexpensive system capable of measuring real time water-to-oil ratios in mature fields, where the water-to-oil ratio is high and the oil per-well production is low.

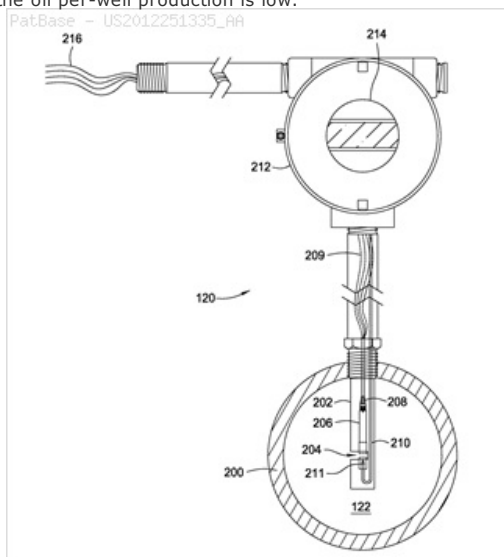
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): E21B43/12 F01C1/10 F04B49/00 F04B49/06 G01F1/74 G01J3/42 G01N21/85 (Advanced/Invention); F04C2/107 G01N21/35 G01N21/359 (Advanced/Non-invention)

CPC: G01F1/74 E21B43/121 G01N21/8507 G01N2021/855

European: E21B43/12B G01F1/74 G01N21/85B S01N21/85B4

US: 356/51 417/1 417/45 418/48

**Family:**

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CA2772901 AA	20121001	CA20122772901	20120329
CA2772901 C	20160112	CA20122772901	20120329
EP2505971 A2	20121003	EP20120162085	20120329
EP2505971 A3	20140611	EP20120162085	20120329
US2012251335 AA	20121004	US20110078772	20110401

Priority:

US20110078772 20110401 CA20122772901 20120329

Probable Assignee: WEATHERFORD LAMB INC

Assignee(s): (std): BOOTH KEN GEORGE ; HURST GREGG ; LIEVOIS JOHN ; WEATHERFORD LAMB

Assignee(s): WEATHERFORD LAMB INC ; WEATHERFORD TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS LLC

Inventor(s): (std): BOOTH KEN GEORGE ; HURST GREGG ; LIEVOIS JOHN

Agent(s): DEETH WILLIAMS WALL LLP; SHANKS ANDREW

Designated states: AL AT BA BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC ME MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR

Title: Method and device for recognising the depth level in a bore hole

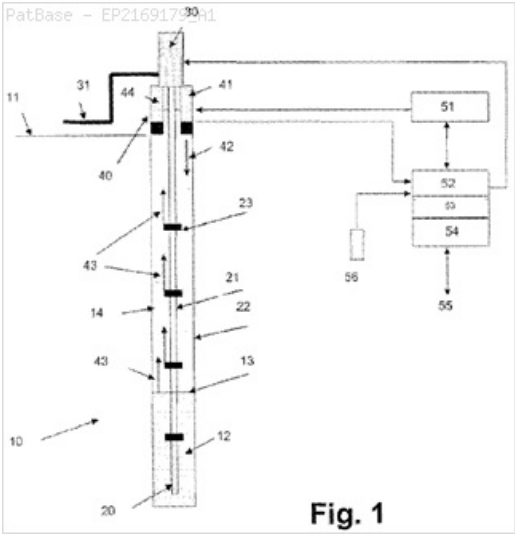
Abstract: The method involves producing a signal sample (42) with a given, temporally variable frequency spectrum by an acoustic event. The signal sample is radiated as oscillation event into a borehole (10). The signals coming at the earth surface (11) from the borehole are caught to be analyzed, and from the caught signals, the analysis oscillation events are filtered and correlate the radiated signal sample. An independent claim is included for a device for execution of the method.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): E21B47/04 G01F23/296 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: E21B47/042

European: E21B47/04B



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AT535678 E	20111215	AT20090171183T	20090924
DE102008048964 A1	20100610	DE200810048964	20080925
DE102008048964 B4	20100826	DE200810048964	20080925
DE502009002061 D1	20120126	DE200950002061T	20090924
EP2169179 A1	20100331	EP20090171183	20090924
EP2169179 B1	20111130	EP20090171183	20090924
HR20110944 T1	20120131	HR20110000944	20111215

Priority:

DE200810048964 20080925 EP20090171183 20090924

Probable Assignee: ROHOEL AUFSUCHUNGS AG

Assignee(s): (std): ROHOEL AUFSUCHUNGS AG

Inventor(s): (std): ZAMOW RAINER ; SONNLEITNER KURT

Inventor(s): KURT SONNLEITNER ; RAINER ZAMOW

Agent(s): PATENTANWAELTE EINSEL AND KOLLEGEN; EINSEL MARTIN

Designated states: AL AT BA BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR

Title: SUBSURFACE MULTIPLE ANTENNA RADIATION TECHNOLOGY (SMART)

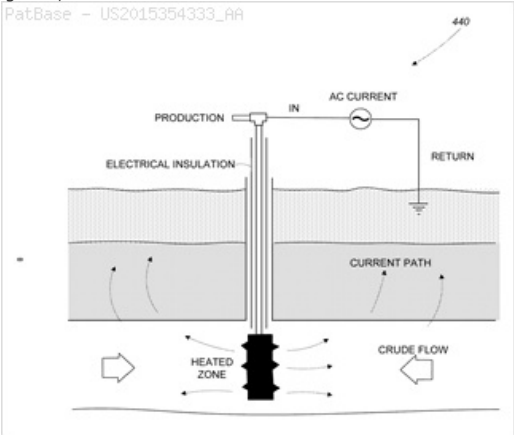
Abstract: An in-situ radar guidance system with a collocated high power electromagnetic heating system or SMART System (Subsurface Multiple Antenna Radiation Technology) creates chemical, physical, and electrical changes as needed to certain organic or inorganic materials for energy efficient recovery of liquids, gases, and solids.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): E21B43/24 E21B47/09 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: E21B43/24 E21B47/09

US: 166/247 166/254.1 166/302 166/57



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US2015354333 AA	20151210	US20150734150	20150609

Priority:

US20140009482P 20140609 US20140017408P 20140626 US20150734150 20150609

Probable Assignee:

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JR TECHNOLOGIES LLC

Assignee(s):

TURBOSHALE INC

Inventor(s): (std):

KASEVICH RAYMOND ; RONG JEB