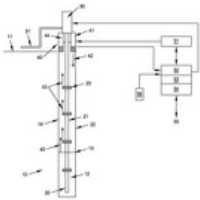
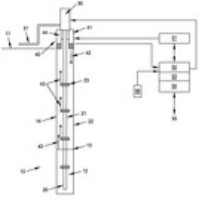
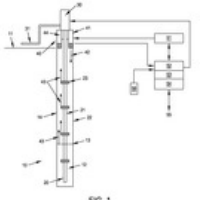
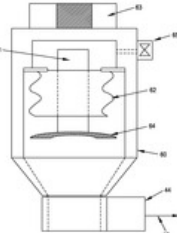
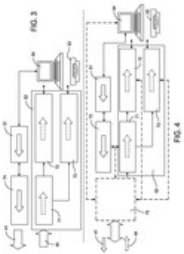
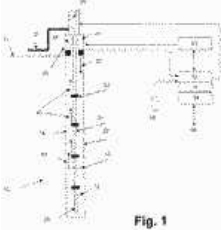
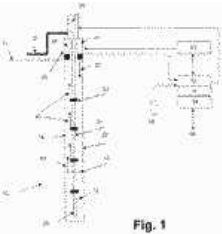
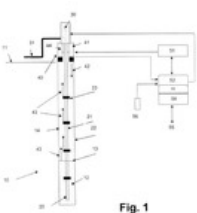
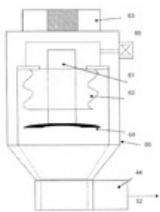
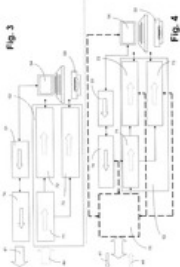


2 results for Cited Patents In category X or Y - Collection: FAMPAT

#	 Title	Publication number	1st App. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st Publ. date	Publ. date	
1.	Method and device for logging the fluid depth in a wellbore	US2011228637	2010-03-22	ROHOL AUFSUCHUNGS*	2011-09-22	2011-09-22	
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.							
							
		FIG. 1	FIG. 2				

2.	Method and device for recognising the depth level in a bore hole	EP2169179	2008-09-25	ROHOEL AUFSUCHUNGS*	2010-03-31	2010-03-31	
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.							
							
	Fig. 1	Fig. 1	Fig. 2				