



In-Drilling Alignment Apparatus for Measurement-While-Drilling Processes

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Outline



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4. Overview of In-Drilling Alignment
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Introduction



- Industry currently utilizes magnetic sensors to determine the azimuth angle of the bottom hole assembly while drilling.
- An inertial navigation system (INS) based apparatus is proposed to decrease the azimuth error during the directional drilling process.

Motivation



- Magnetometers are affected negatively by:
 - randomly located ore deposits
 - magnetic interference from the drill string and drilling fluid
- Magnetometers are insulated from magnetic interference by lengthy nonmagnetic collars
 - adds weight and cost to the MWD tool
 - some near-drill bit rotations are unnoticed

Motivation



- Improve the current borehole surveying accuracy by utilizing an INS-based surveying system
- Reduce the overall cost of Measurement-While-Drilling (MWD)
- Increase production from reservoirs by accurately placing the wellbore

Inertial Navigation System (INS)



- Consists of three mutually perpendicular accelerometers and gyroscopes
- Calculate real-time velocity and position by integrating acceleration
- Calculate real-time roll/pitch/azimuth by integrating rate of turn



Fig. 1 LN-200 Inertial Measurement Unit



Disadvantages of Traditional INS



- Unlimited error growth with surveying time is observed in the position and attitude due to the integration of biases incorporated in the accelerometers and gyroscopes.

Overview of In-Drilling Alignment



- In-Drilling Alignment (IDA) is an algorithm that utilizes a non-stationary reference measurement to reduce the estimated azimuth error.
- The IDA algorithm can be performed within the drill string when the drill bit is idle.

Overview of In-Drilling Alignment

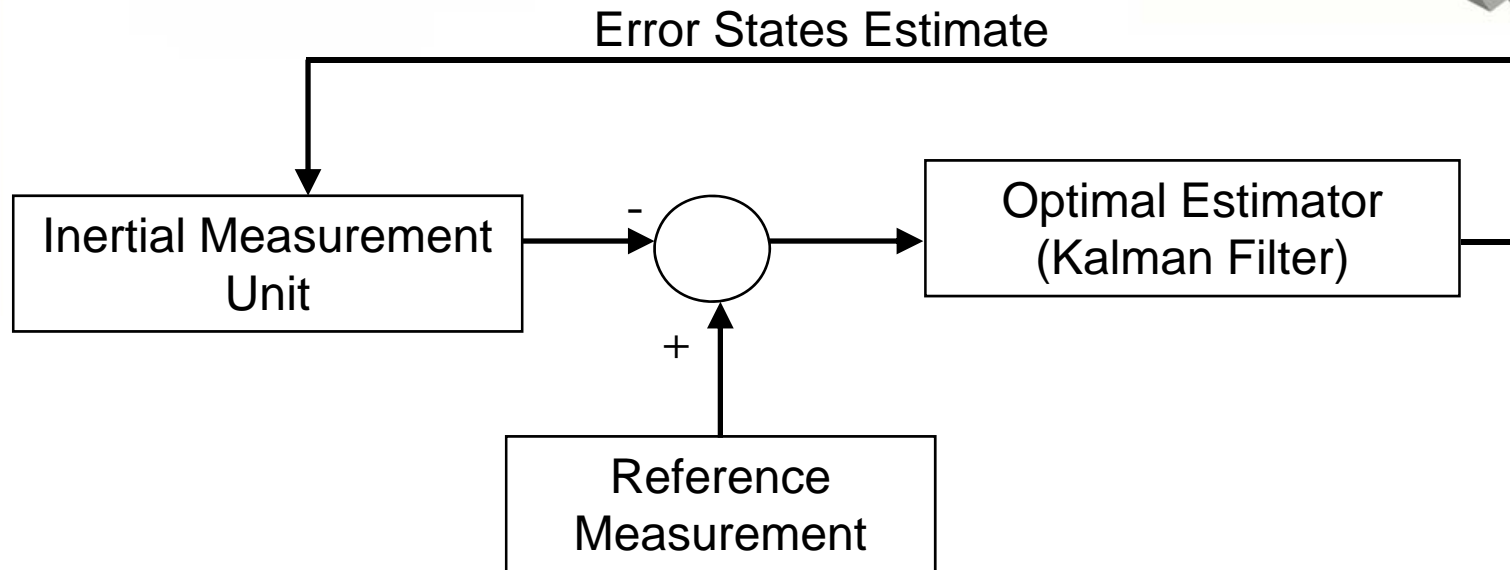


Fig. 2 Schematic of IDA

Overview of In-Drilling Alignment



- A controlled motion is induced on the inertial measurement unit (IMU) to provide a non-stationary reference measurement.
- The induced motion provides a strong force in the horizontal plane (azimuth), while gravity provides a strong force in the vertical plane (pitch and roll).

IDA Apparatus Design – The Inertial Measurement Unit Capsule



Capsule Contains:

- Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)
 - Three mutually perpendicular accelerometers
 - Three mutually perpendicular gyroscopes
- Radio Frequency (RF) Transmitter
- Long-life rechargeable battery



Fig. 3 IMU Capsule

IDA Apparatus Design

The Capsule

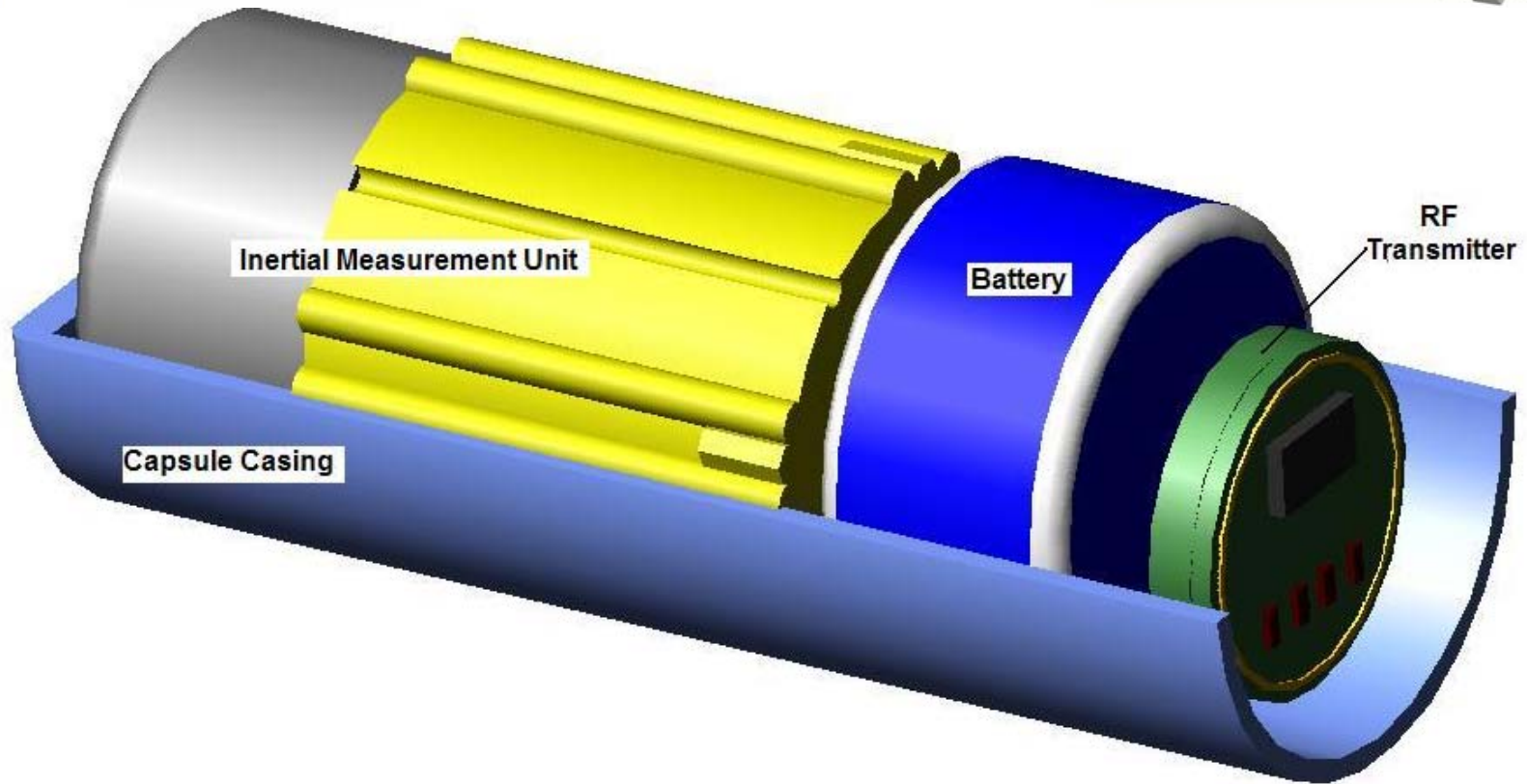
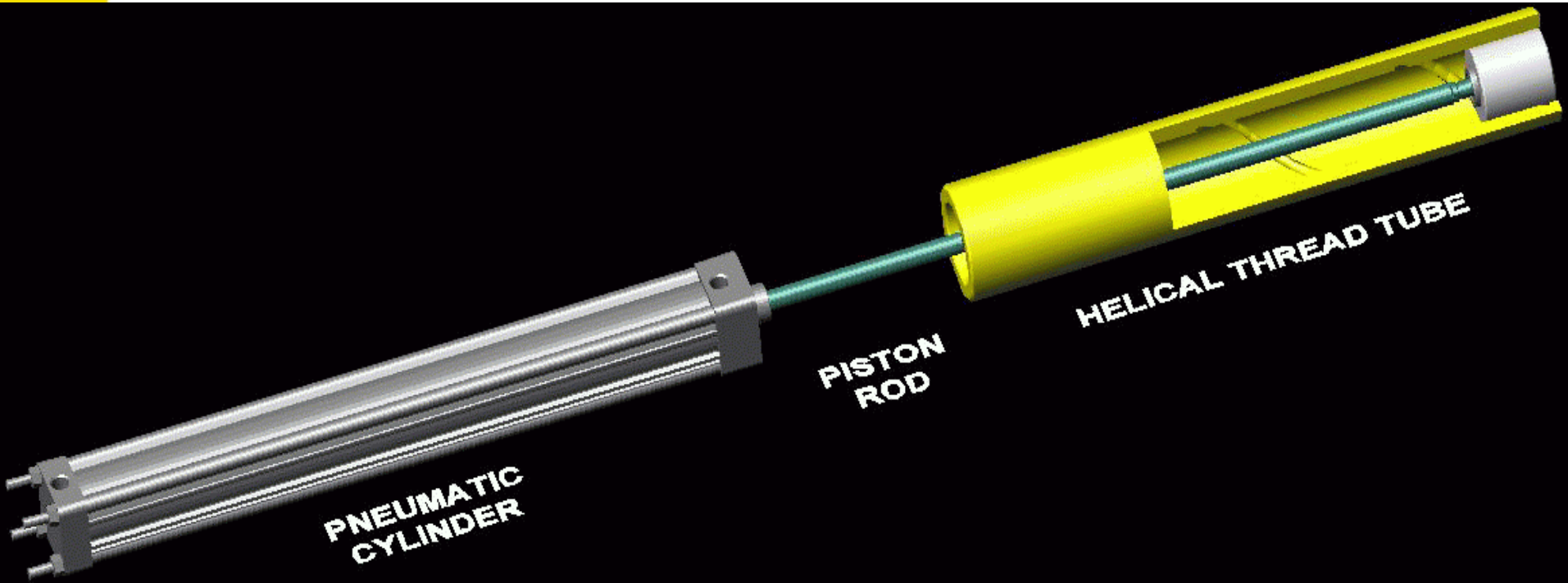


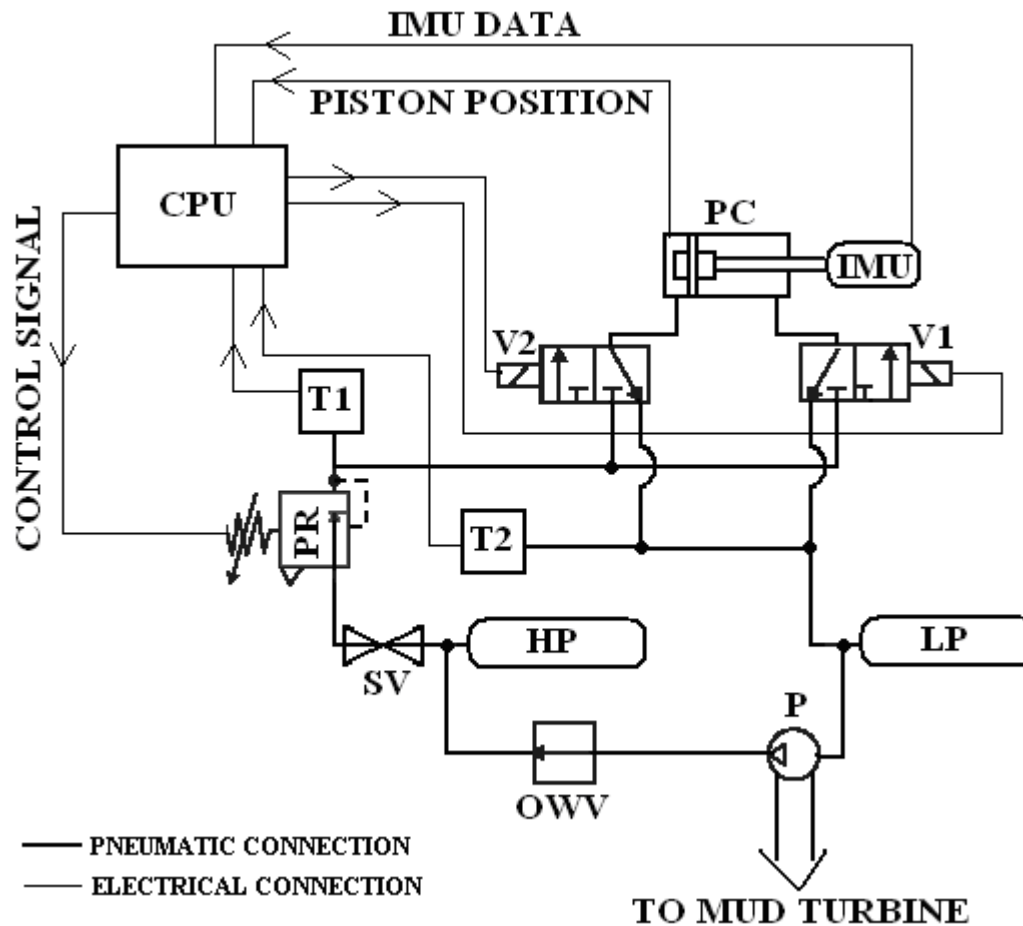
Fig. 4 Schematic of IMU Capsule Internals

IDA Apparatus Design - Inducing Motion on the IMU





IDA Apparatus Design - Pneumatics



- CPU – Central Processing Unit
- PC – Pneumatic Cylinder
- V1/V2 – 3 Way Solenoid Valve
- T1/T2 – Pressure Transducer
- PR – Pressure Regulator
- HP – High Pressure Air Tank
- LP – Low Pressure Air Tank
- SV – Shutoff Valve
- OWV – One-way Air Valve
- P – Air Pump

Fig. 5 Schematic of IDA Pneumatic Components

IDA Apparatus Experimental Results



Table 1 – IDA Error versus Magnetic MWD Error

Azimuth Angle [Degree]	Magnetic MWD Model [Degree]		IDA Method [Degree]	
	Estimated Error ¹	Standard Deviation ²	Estimated Error	Standard Deviation
75	0.837	1.5	0.019	1.45
85	0.868	2.0	0.281	0.97
95	0.889	2.0	-0.0256	1.42
105	0.896	1.5	0.00215	1.21

1. Williamson H.S.: "Accuracy prediction for directional MWD" In: Proceedings of the SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition, Houston, TX, pp: 637-652, Oct 3-6, 1999.
2. Nyrnes E., Torkildsen T.: "Analyses of the accuracy and reliability of magnetic directional surveys" In: Proceedings of the SPE/IADC Middle East Drilling Technology Conference and Exhibition, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, pp: 35-54, Sep 12-14, 2005.



**Thank you for your
attention.**

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