

# Fundamentals of Onshore Drilling



## Basics of Rotary Drilling **Rotary Operations / Coring** presentation No. 2

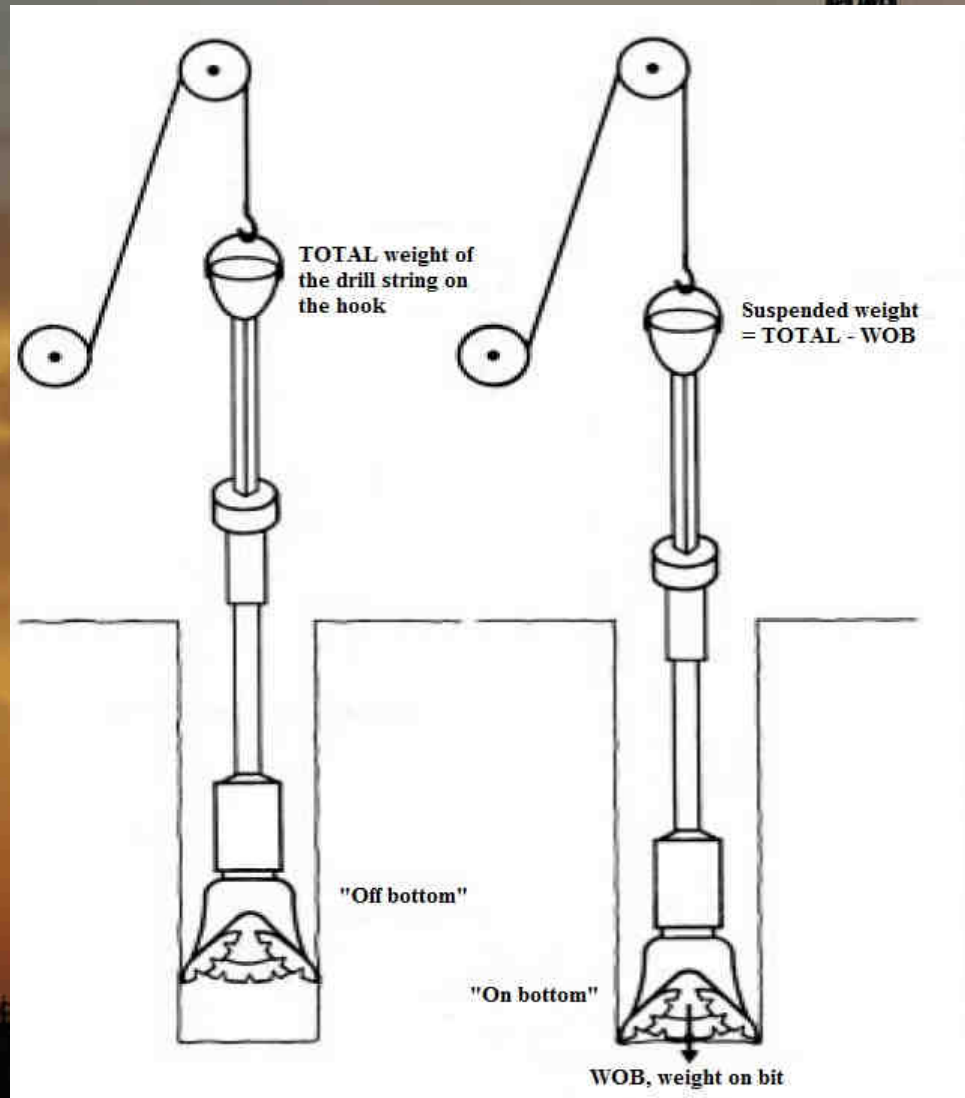
### references:

- Bernt S. Aadnoy, Iain Cooper, Stefan Z. Miska, Robert F. Mitchell, Michael L. Payne: *Advanced Drilling and Well Technology*. SPE 2009, ISBN: 978-1-55563-145-1.
- Robello G. Samuel, Xiushan Liu: *Advanced Drilling Engineering – Principles and Design*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston Texas, 2009, ISBN: 978-1-933762-34-0.
- *World Oil's Handbook of Horizontal Drilling and Completion Technology*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas 1991, ISBN: 0-87201-361-8
- *A Primer of Oilwell Drilling*. Petroleum Extension Service, Houston, Texas 2001, ISBN: 0-88698-194-8.
- Robello, R. G.: *Downhole Drilling Tools*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas 2007, ISBN: 978-1933762135.
- *2010 Drill Bit Classifier*. World Oil September 2010.
- *Casing References Tables 2012*. World Oil January 2012.

# Major Rotary Operations

Operation	Result	Operational Steps
Drilling/Coring	Making Hole/ Cutting Core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Applying Weight on Bit (WOB)</li><li>•Rotating the Bit</li><li>•Circulating Fluid</li></ul>
Adding Drillpipe	Lengthening the Drillstring	Screwing a new joint of drillpipe to the drillstring Circulation stopped
Roundtrip	Changing the Bit	Pulling-Out/Running-In the complete Drillstring Circulation stopped
Casing	Borehole protected by casing	Running in Casing-Pipe Joint by Joint
Cementing	Sheath of Cement in Annulus	Pumping cement slurry in annulus

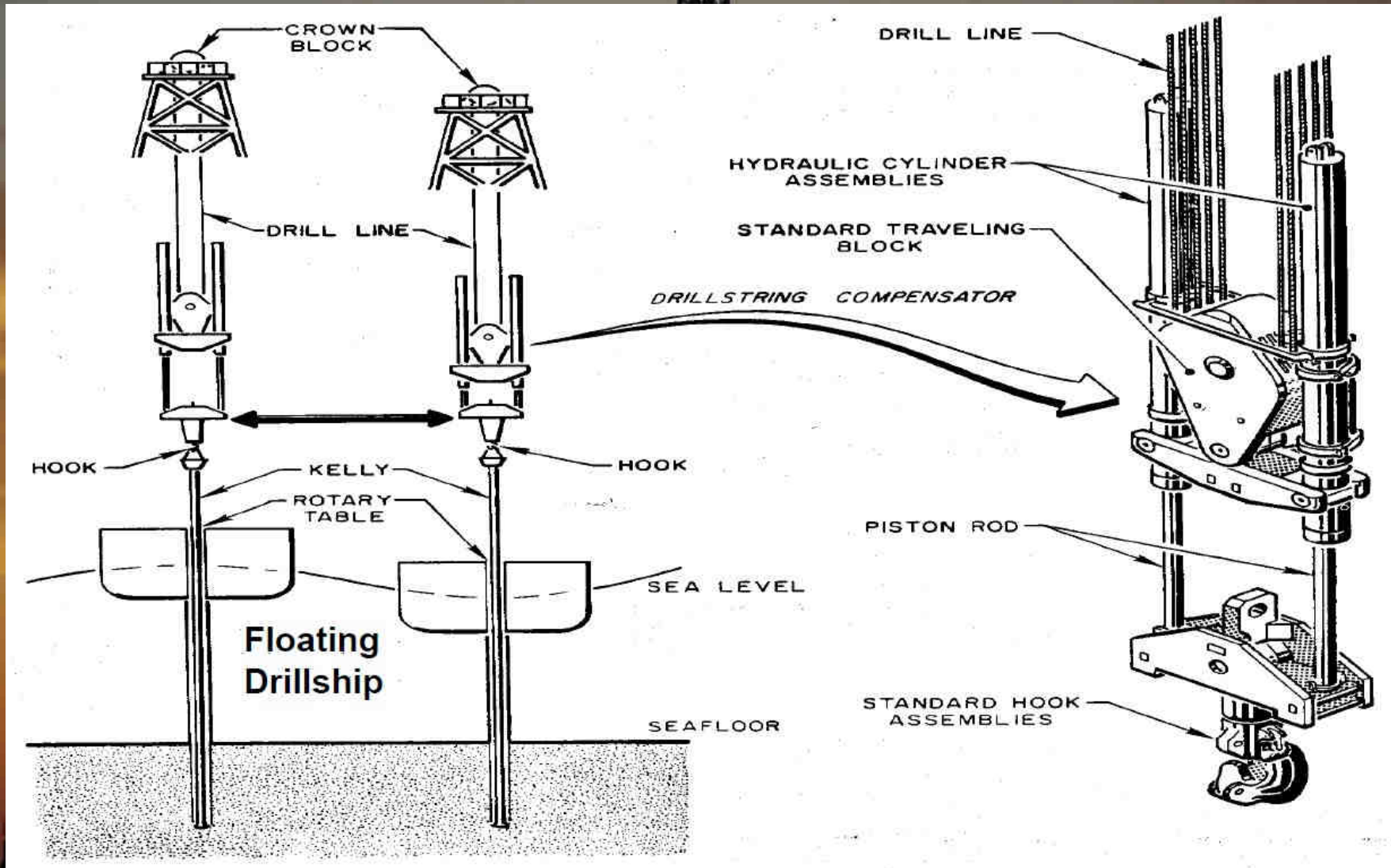
# Major Rotary Operations - Drilling



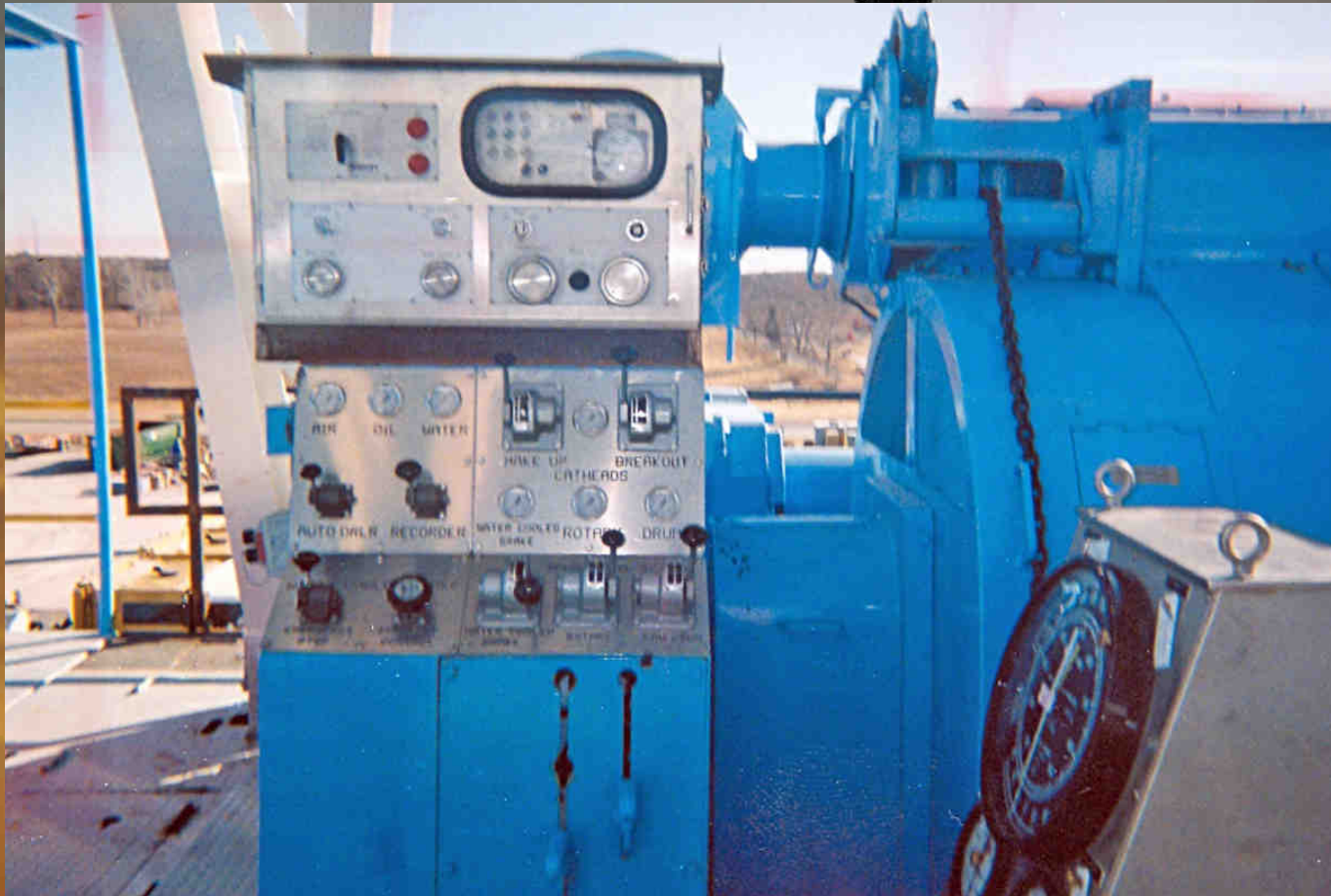
# Major Rotary Operations - Drilling



# Controlling WOB with a Heave Compensation System



# Drillers Console



# Drillers Console

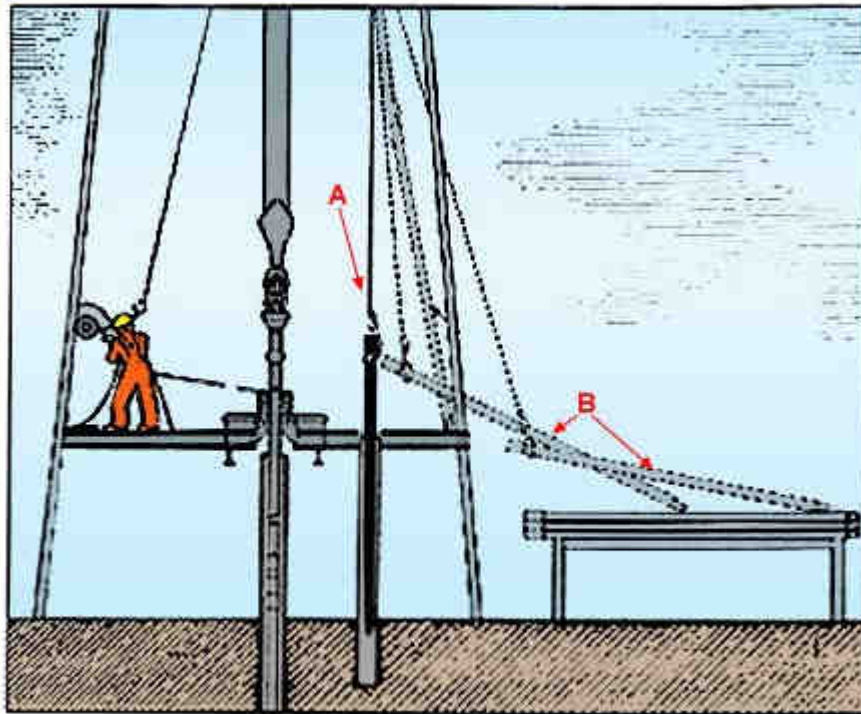


# Drillers Console

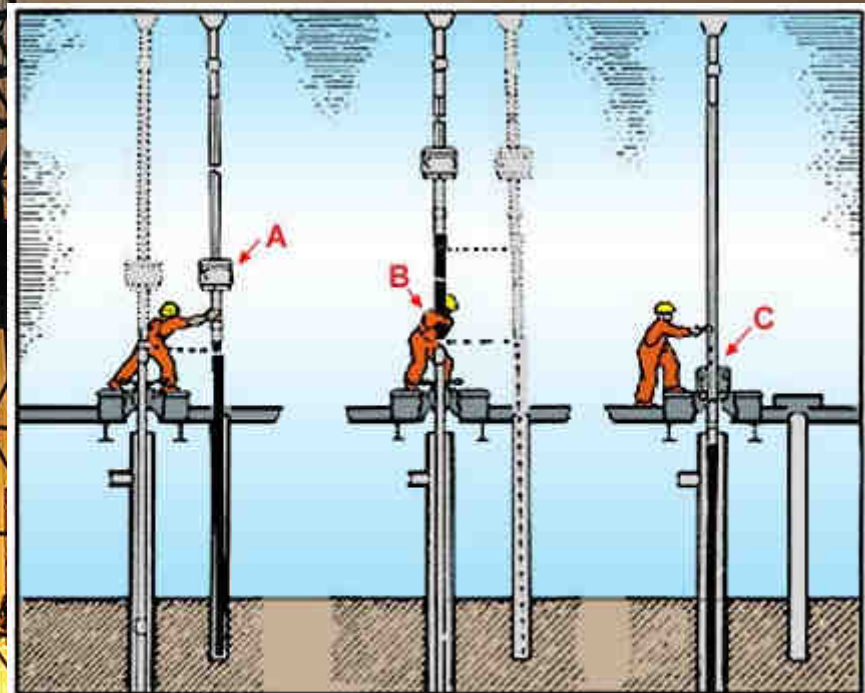




# Major Rotary Operations – Adding Drillpipe

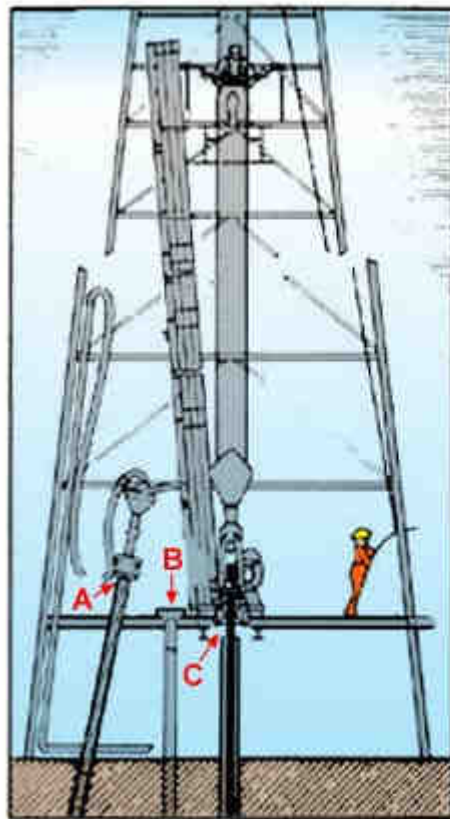


- A Lowering single in mousehole
- B Bringing in single from rack

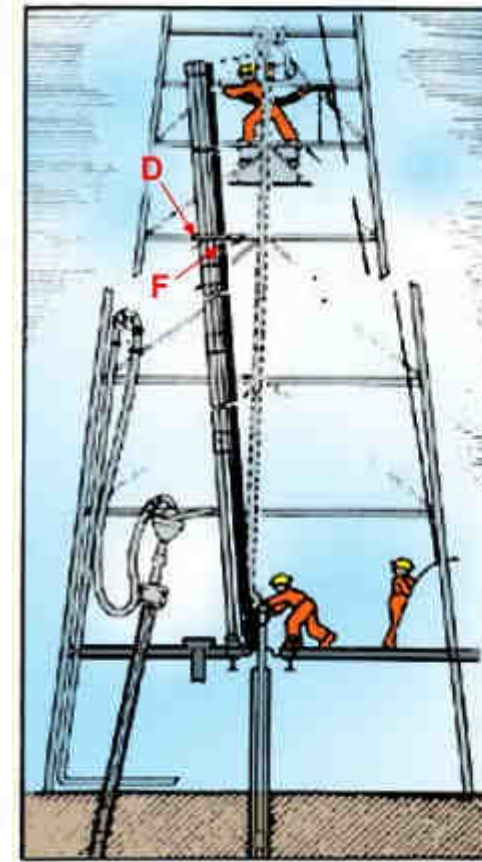
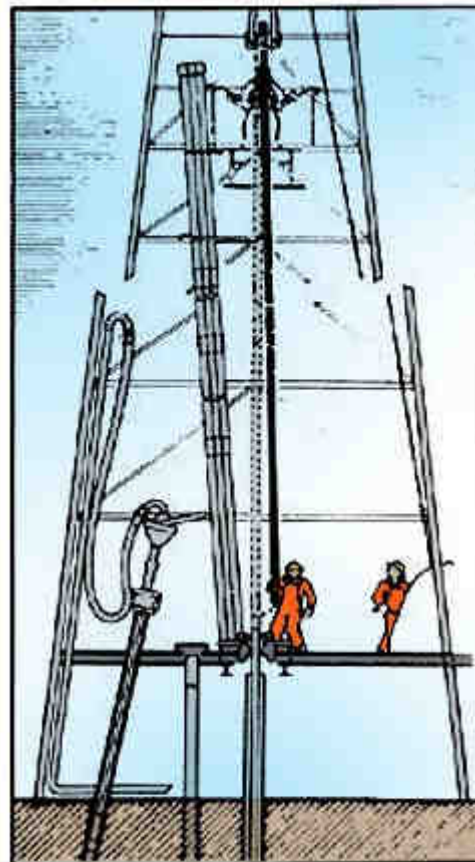


- A Swinging the swivel and kelly over single for mousehole connection
- B Stabbing the added single into top joint of drill pipe
- C Single added and ready to make new hole

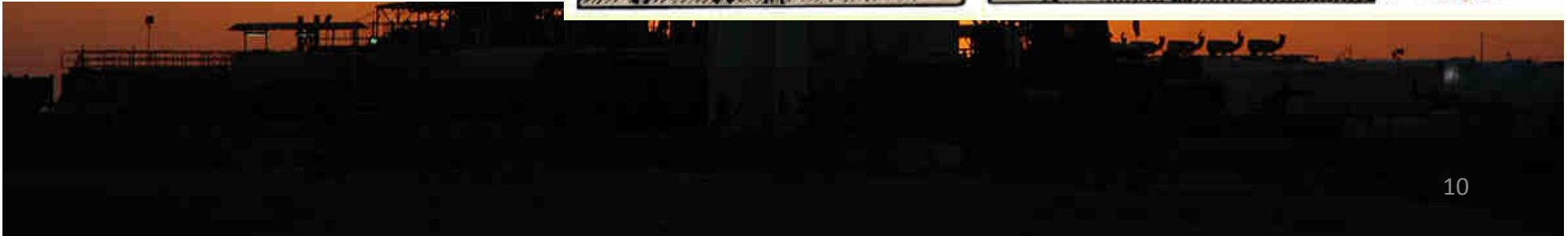
# Major Rotary Operations – Adding Drillpipe



A Rat Hole  
B Mousehole  
C Pipe Wiper



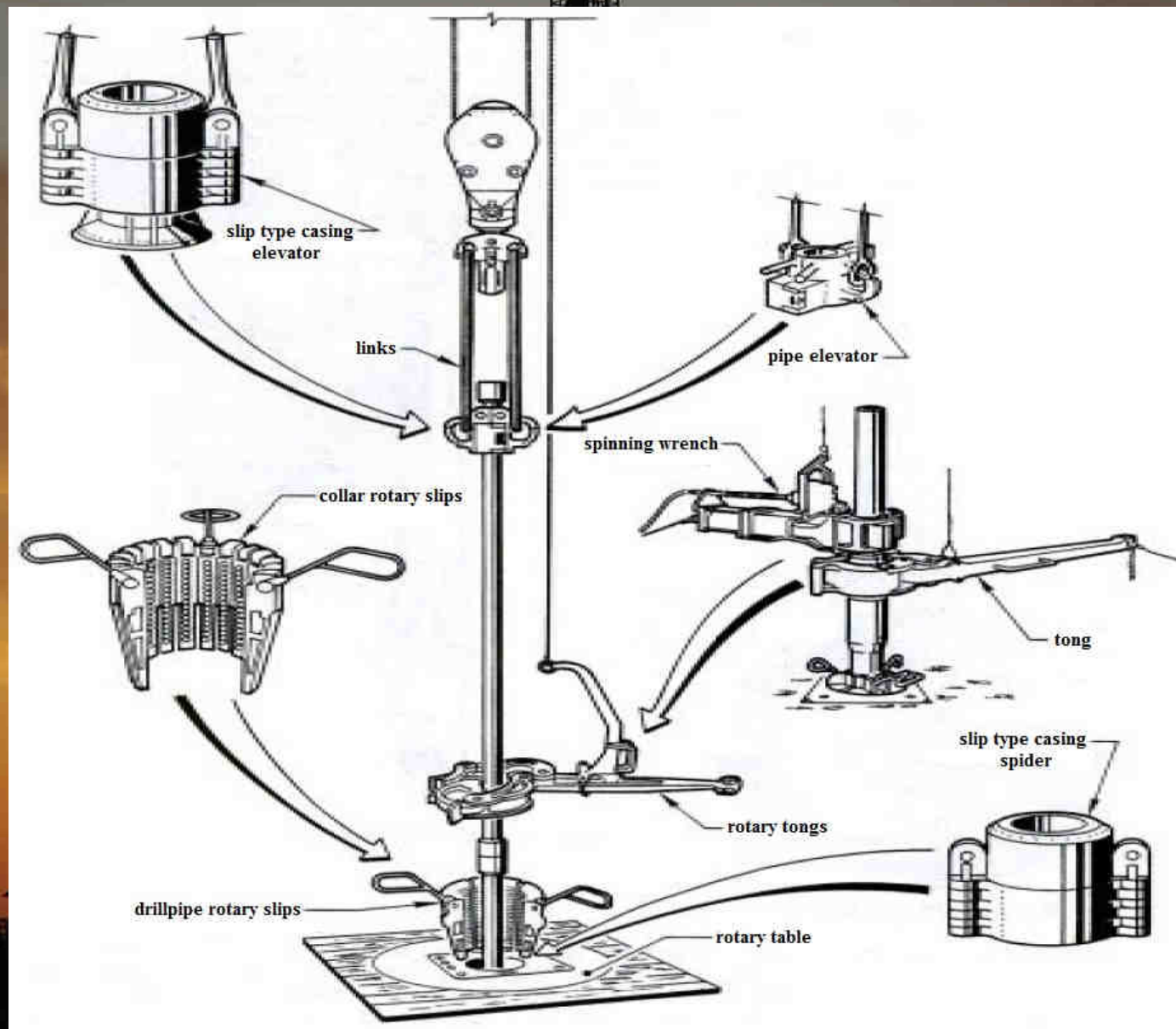
D Steel Beam  
F Finger



# Suspending the Drill String in the Rotary Table by Slip



# Rig Components used for Manual Pipe Handling



# Roundtrip Operating

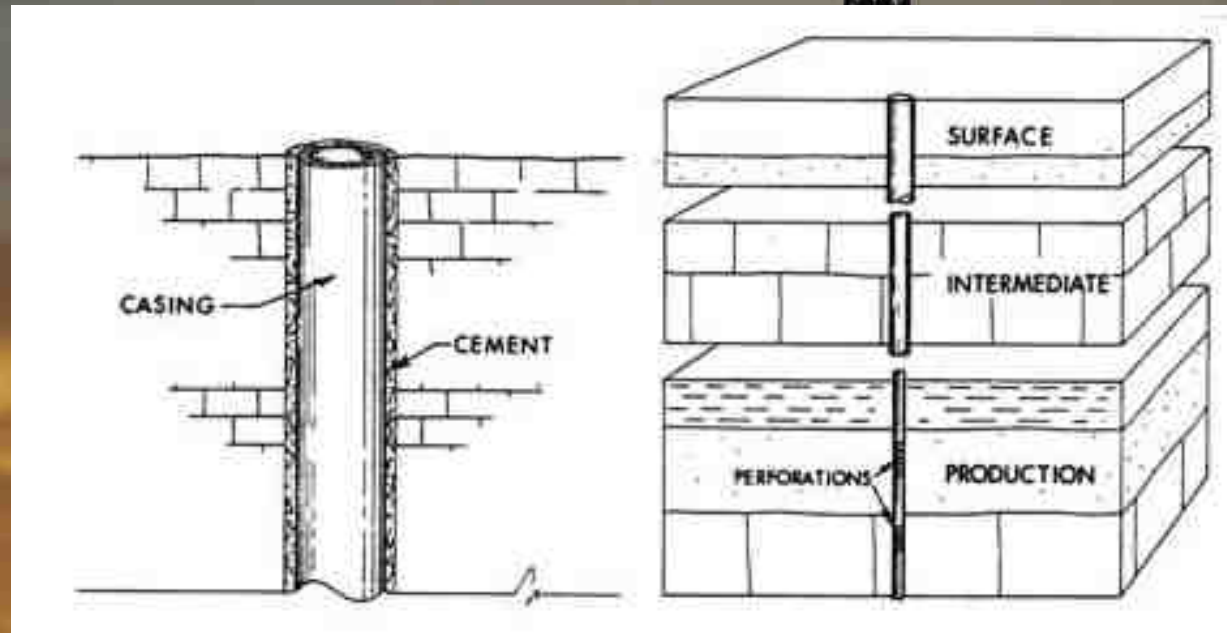
manually



with pipe handling system



# Reasons for Casing the Hole

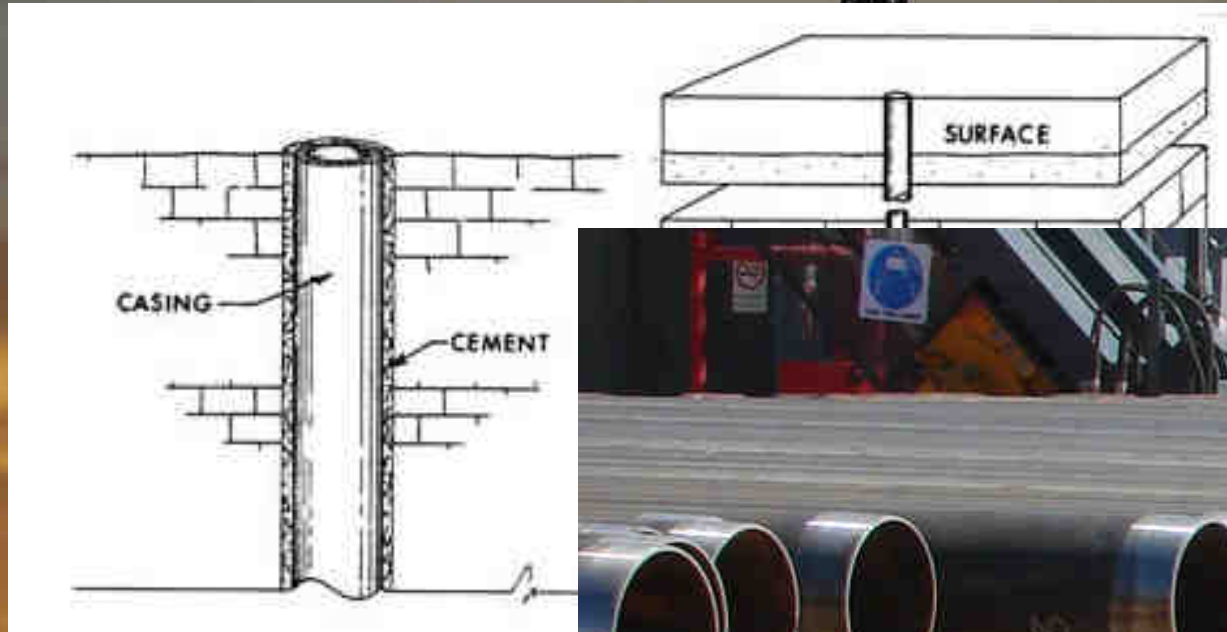


**Casing** is a string of single **steel pipes** with length of 8 – 16 m connected by **threaded couplings**

**Casing** is specified by

- outer diameter of casing pipe
- weight per foot (wall thickness)
- grade of steel
- type of coupling

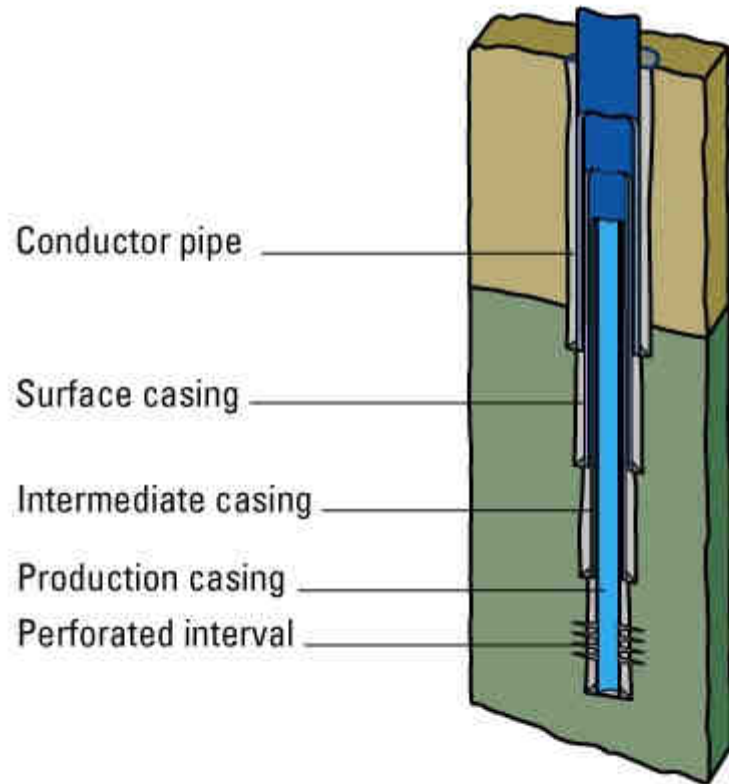
# Reasons for Casing the Hole



**Casing** is a string of single sections of 8 – 16 m connected by threads

- Casing** is specified by
- outer diameter of casing pipe
  - weight per foot (wall thickness)
  - grade of steel
  - type of coupling

# Planning Rules for Drilling and Casing Program



A good drilling and casing program is a **decisive factor** for technical and economical success of a drilling project.

Planning starts with the **minimum borehole or casing diameter** required at **target depth**.

Number of **intermediate casing** and **depths of casing shoes** are determined in dependency of the **preliminary geological profile** moving up progressively to surface.

**Bit Diameters** and **Casing Diameters** are standartized. They have to be selected according to given sizes.

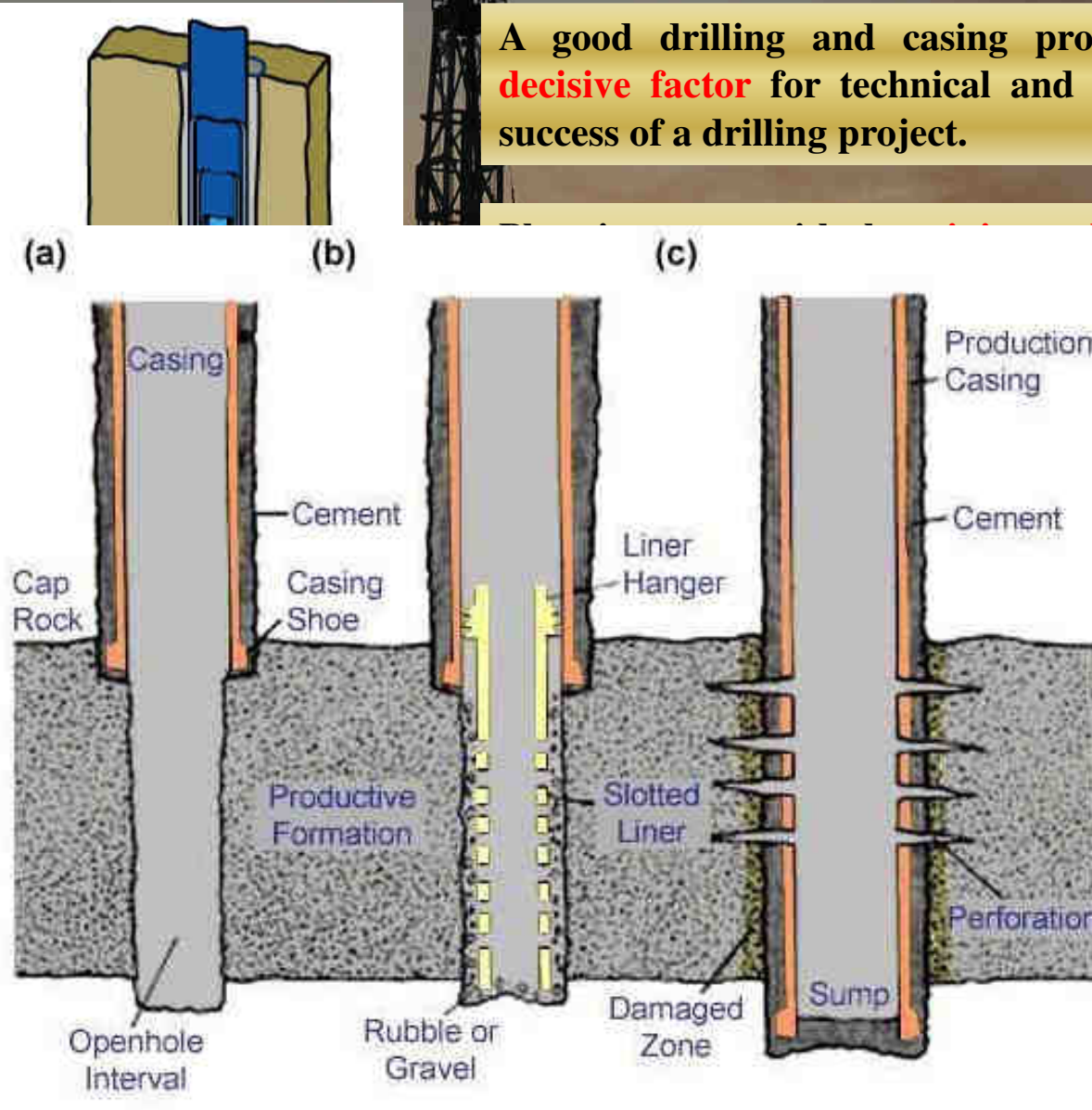
Each casing set **reduces the diameter** that can be drilled through later on.



# Planning Rules for Drilling and Casing Program

A good drilling and casing program is a **decisive factor** for technical and economical success of a drilling project.

Conductor pipe \_\_\_\_\_  
 Surface casing \_\_\_\_\_  
 Intermediate casing \_\_\_\_\_  
 Production casing \_\_\_\_\_  
 Perforated interval \_\_\_\_\_



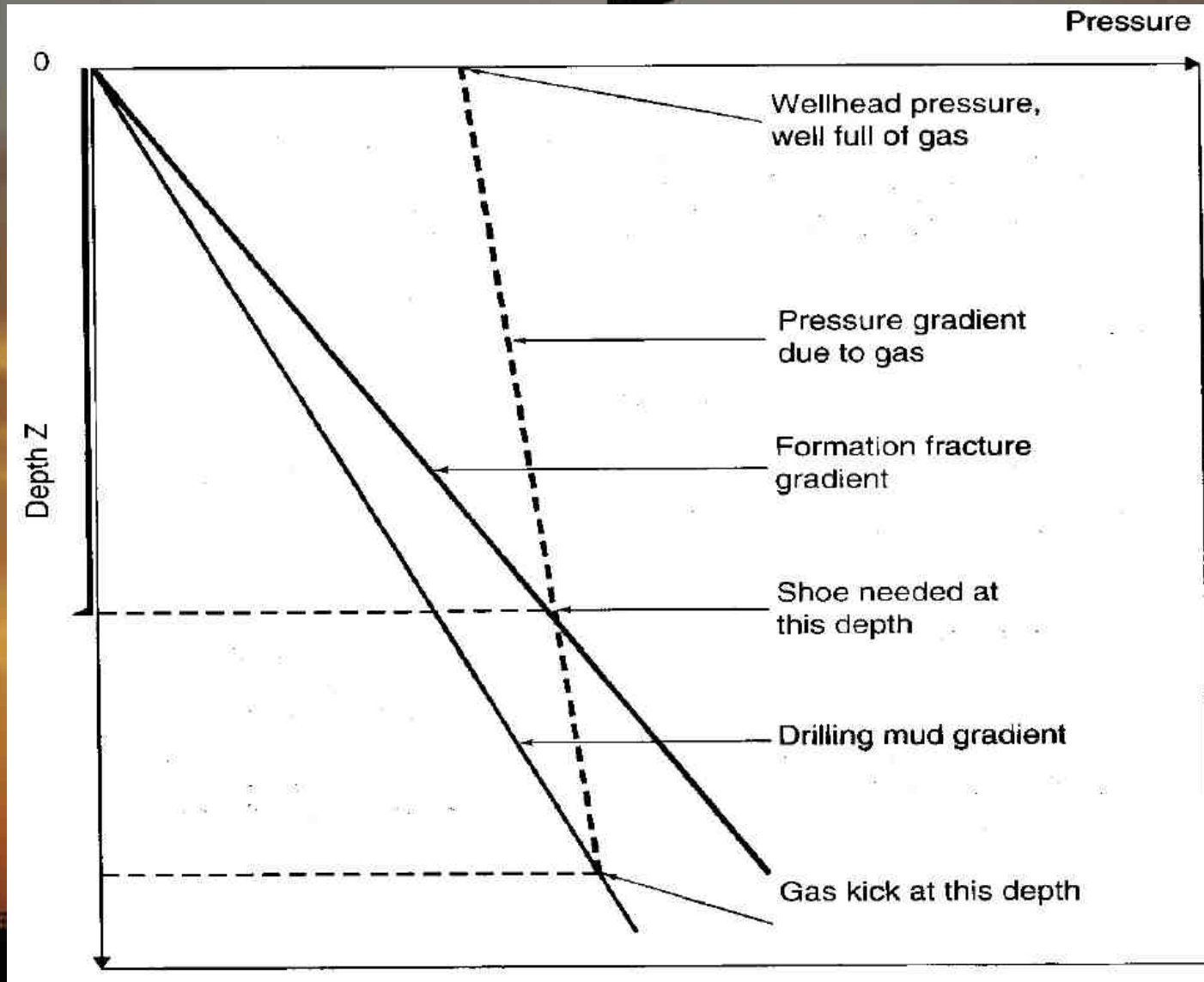
Each casing set requires a depth that can be drilled

depths of

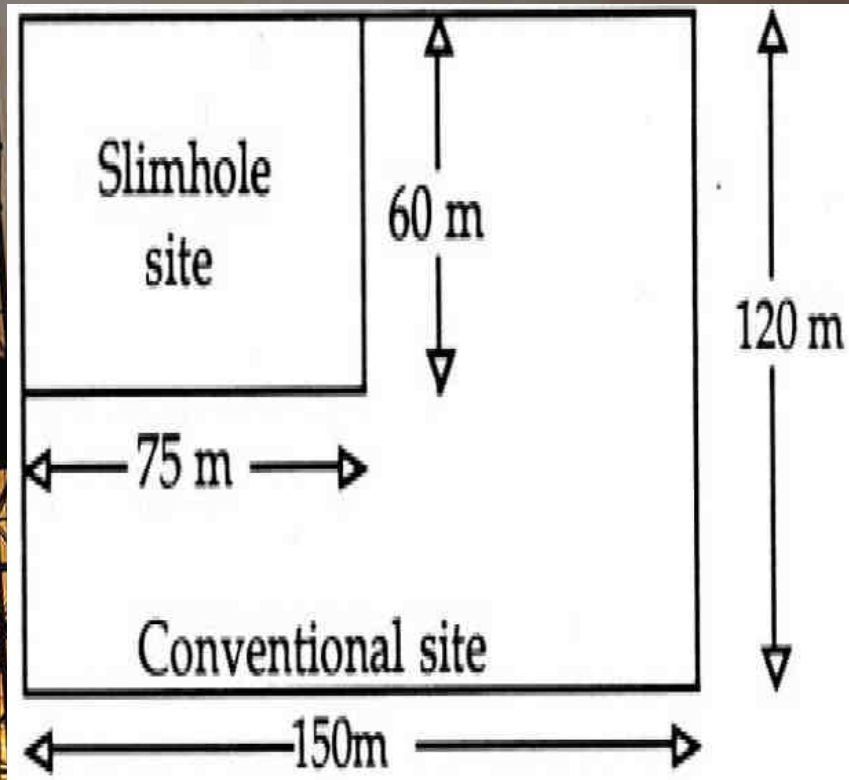
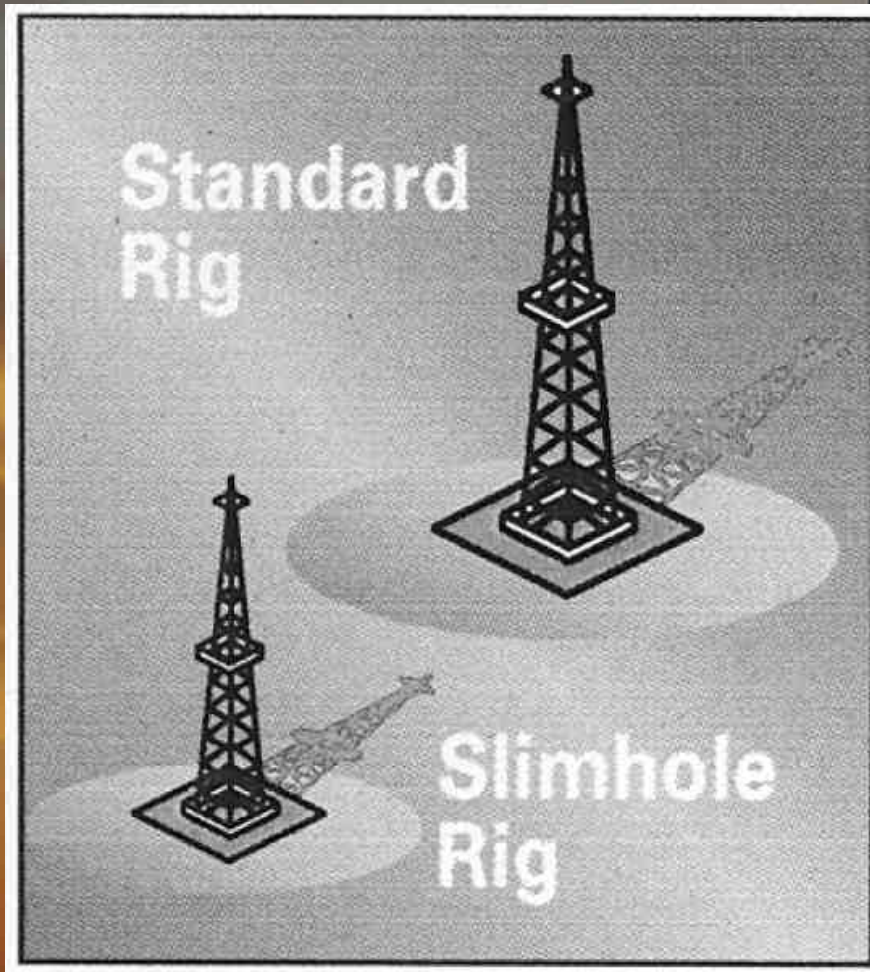
depths of  
 tendency of  
 moving up

depths are  
 selected

# Pressure-Depth Diagram for Determination of Casing Shoe Depth



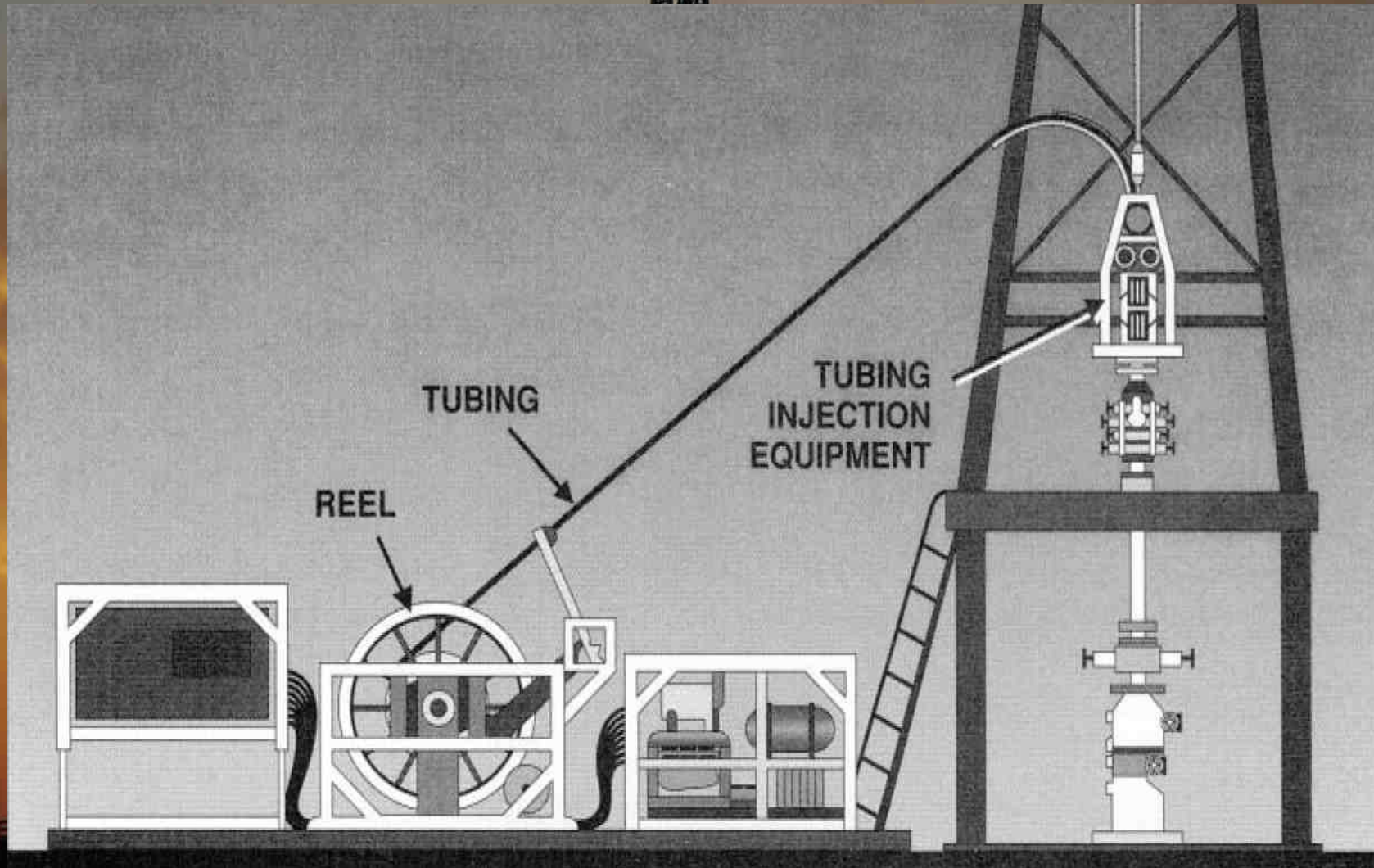
# Benefits of Slim Hole Drilling



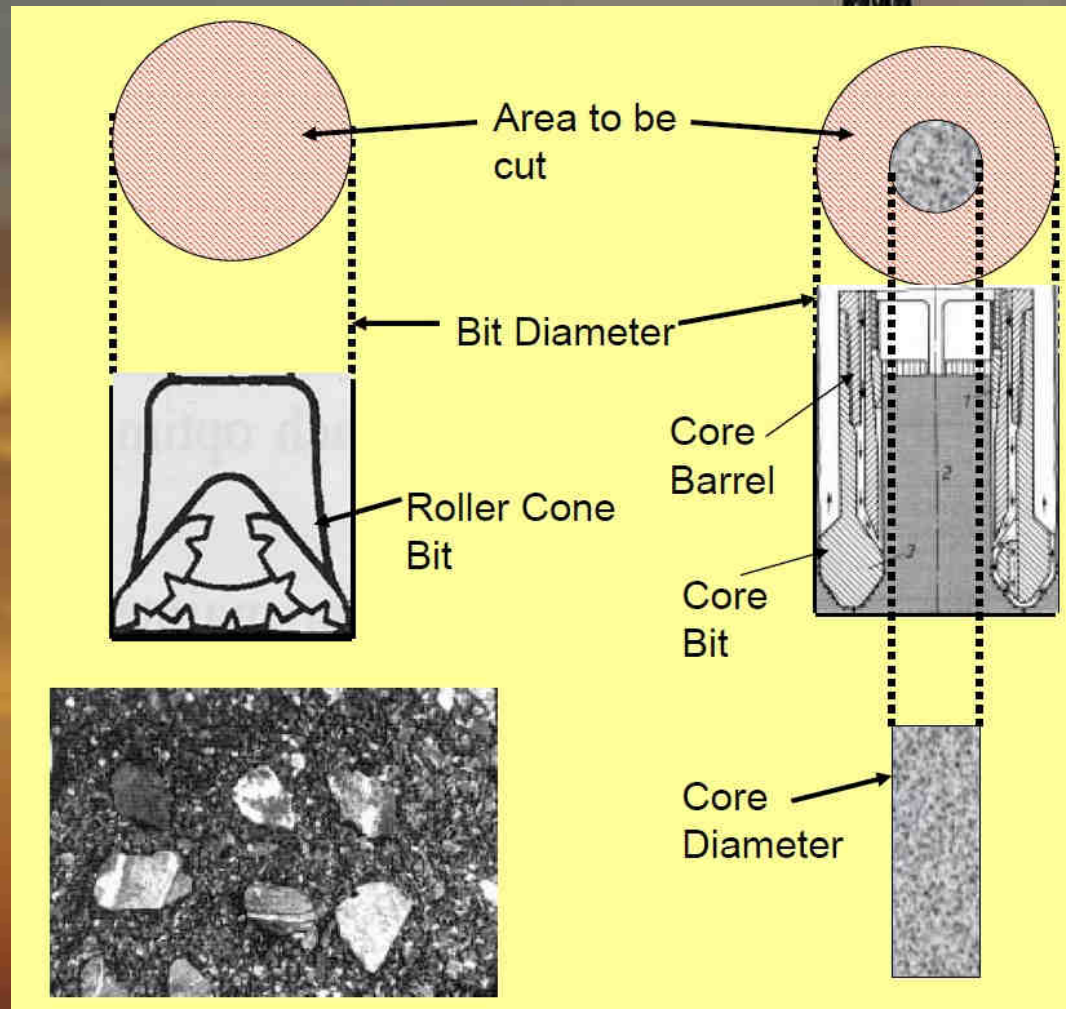
## Benefits of Slim Hole Drilling:

- hole diameters reduced by 50%
- requires smaller rigs
- site reduced by 75%
- overall costs reduced by 40 – 50%

# Slim Hole Drilling with Coiled Tubing Technology



# Principles of Core Drilling



Instead of cutting the **total cross-sectional area** only an **annular ring or kerf of rock** is cut leaving a **solid cylinder** of uncut formation passing into the core barrel above the bit.

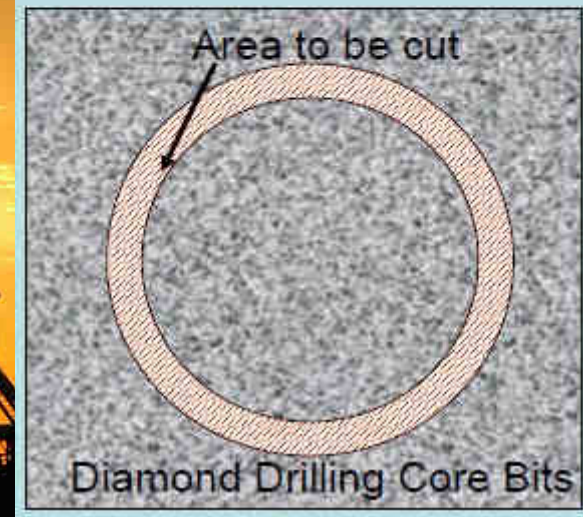
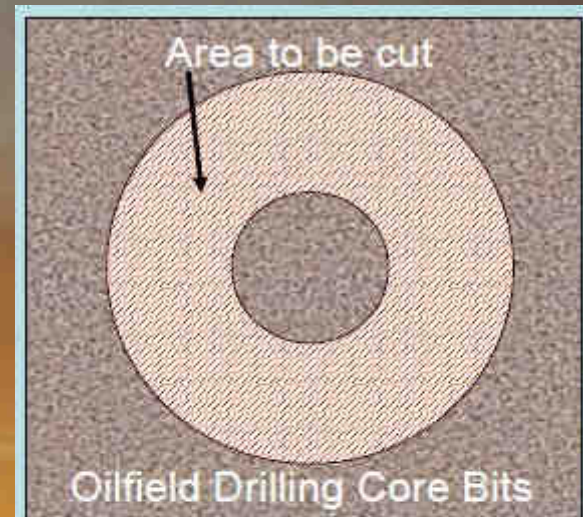
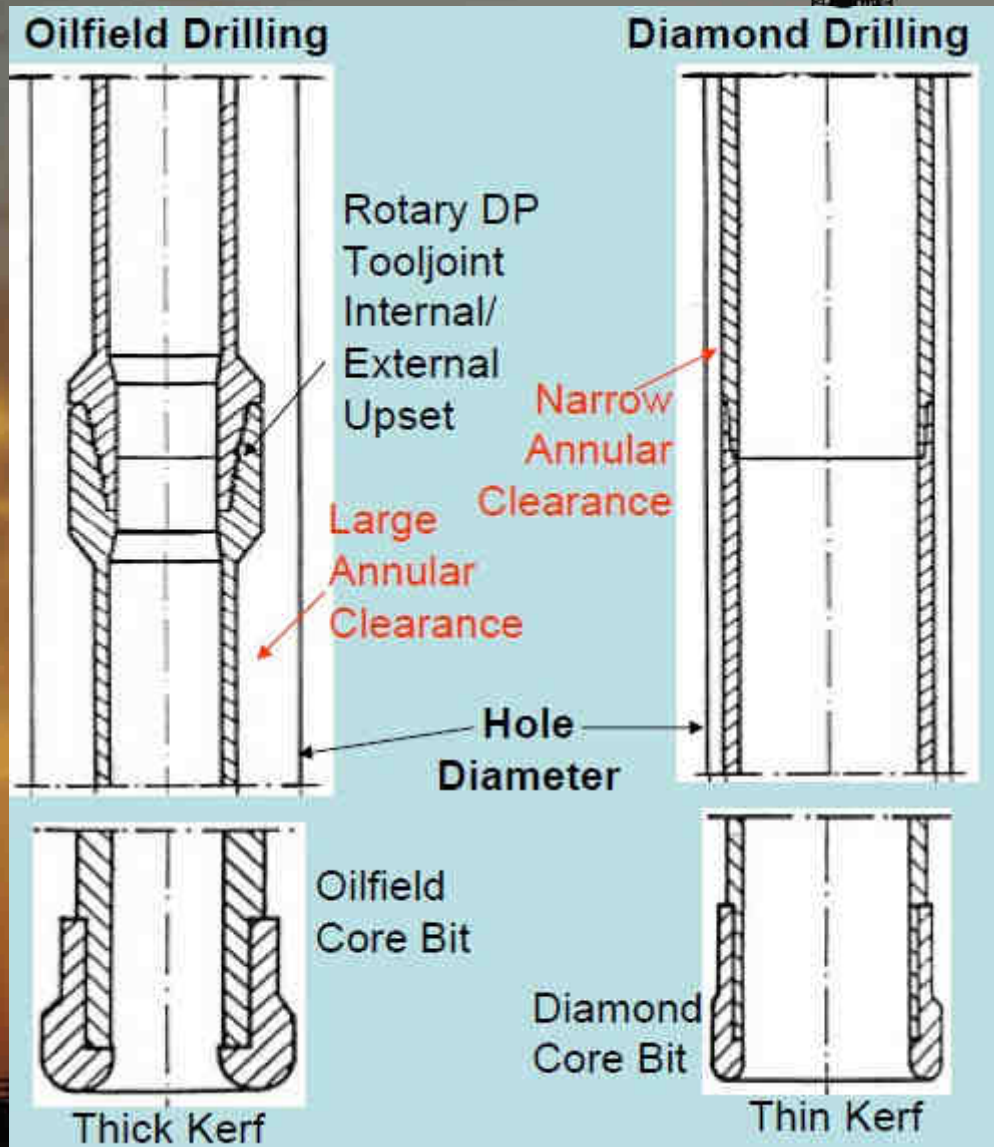
## Key Components:

- Core Bit
- Core Barrel
- Retrieving Equipment

## Reasons for Core Drilling



# Core Drilling Techniques



# Types of Thick Kerfed Rotary Core Bits



Surface Set Diamond Bit



PDC-Diamond Bit

Used in KTB-VB



4- and 6-Roller Cone Bit





# Types of Diamond Drilling Core Bits

Diamond Wireline Core Bits used in KTB-VB



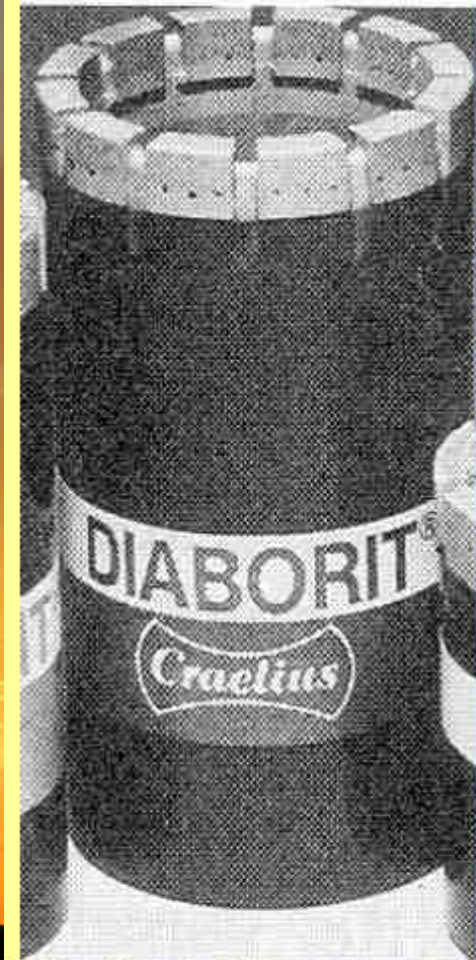
*Tiny Diamonds On A Core Bit*

Surface Set Diamond Bit



Impregnated Diamond Bit

No Wireline



Thin Kerfed Impregnated  
Diamond Core Bit

# Performance of Core Bits in Crystalline Rock

6" Impregnated Diamond Core Bit

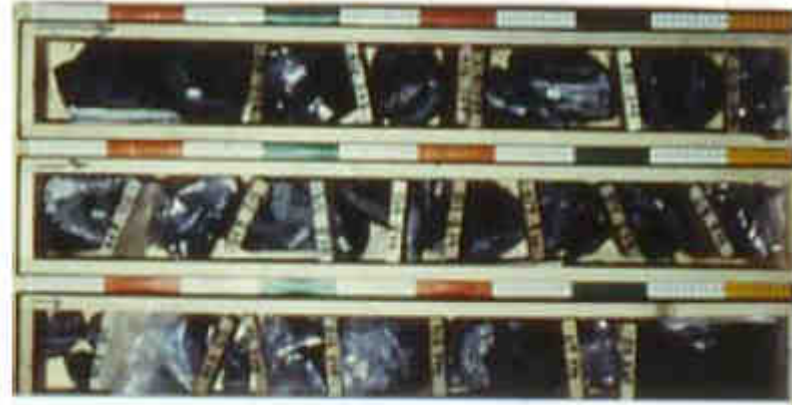


KTB-VB



**Average Core Recovery: 97,8%**

10 5/8" Roller Cone Core Bit



**Average Core Recovery: 42,9 %**

# Large Diameter Diamond Coring in KTB Ultradeep Hole 12 1/4" Hole Section (6013 – 8328 m)

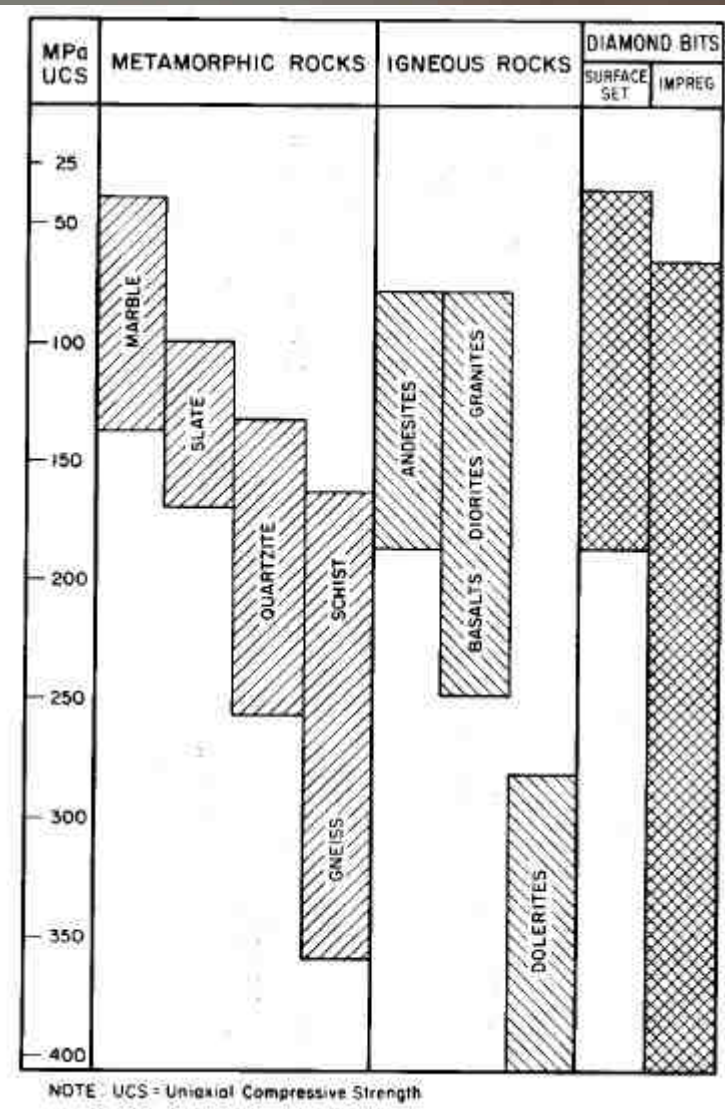
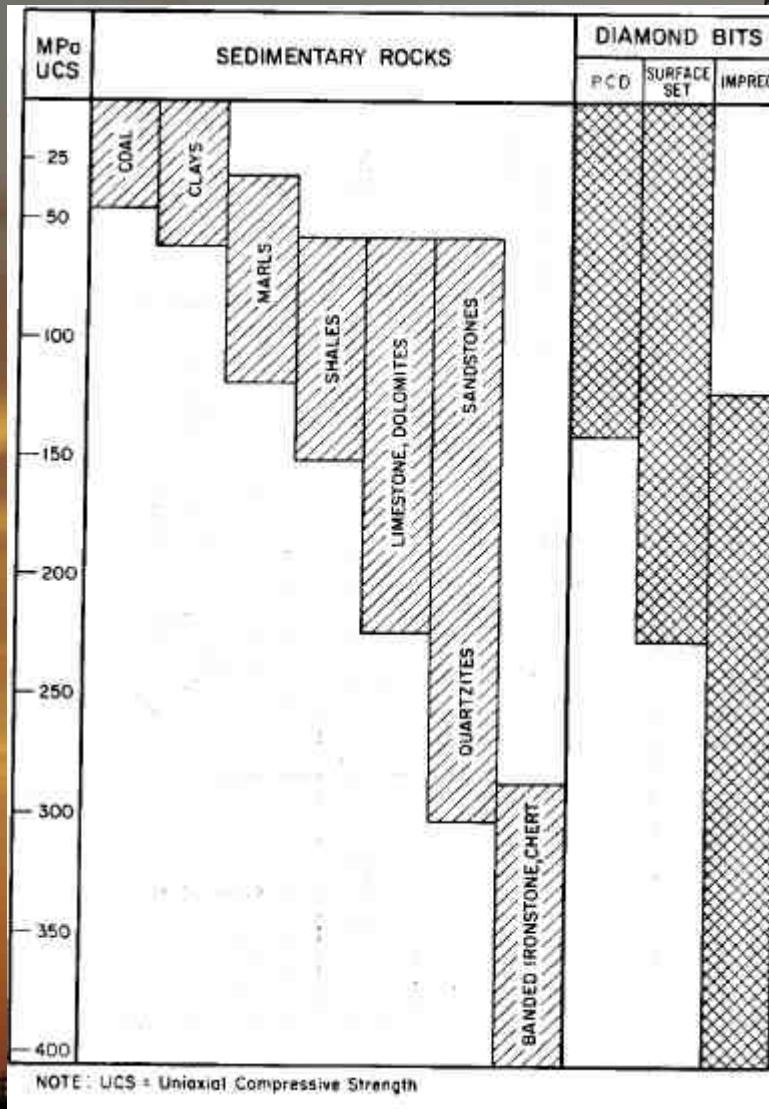
Large Diameter Core 9 1/4" (234,7 mm)



Core from KTB Pilot Hole

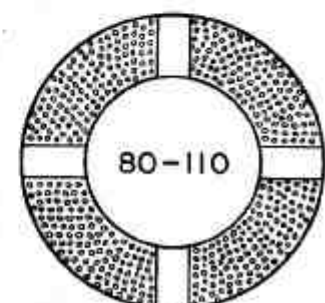
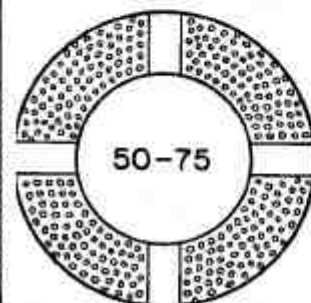
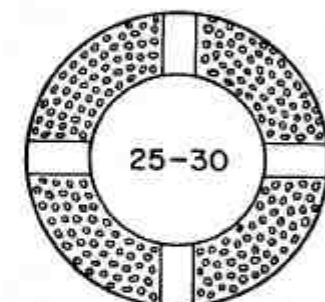
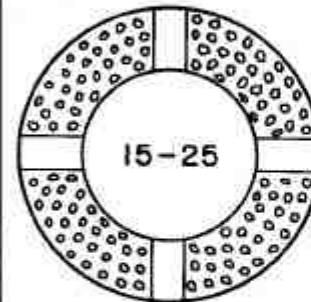
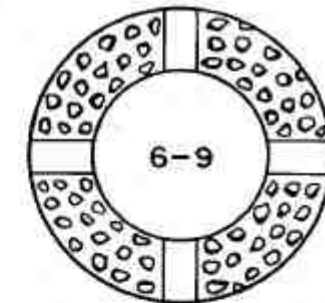
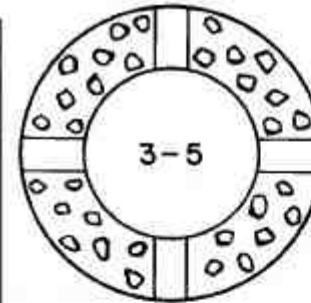


# Diamond Bits Recommended for Various Rock Types



# Recommended Diamond Stone Sizes for Various Rock Types

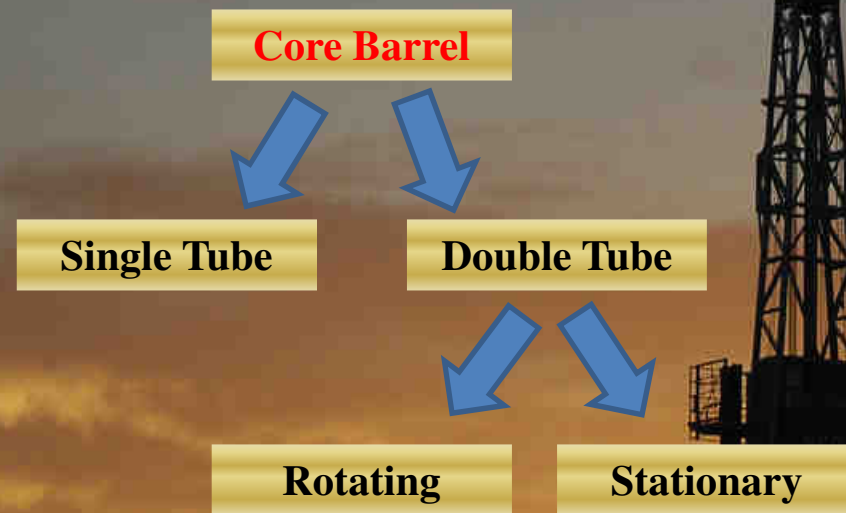
ROCK	4-8 SPC	20-30 SPC	60-80 SPC	80-110 SPC
SOFT SANDSTONE SHALE PLASTIC SHALE SOFT SCHIST	X			
HARD SCHIST DOLOMITE MARBLE ANDESITE		X		
GRANITE BASALT GABBRO			X	
CONGLOMERATE QUARTZITE CHERT				X



**SPC = Stone per Carat (0,2 g)**

**Set Pattern for Diamond Stones**

# Types of Core Barrels



## Main Components:

- outer core barrel
- inner core barrel
- core lifter /catcher
- thrust bearing
- ball valve

➤ Oilfield

➤ Diamond Drilling

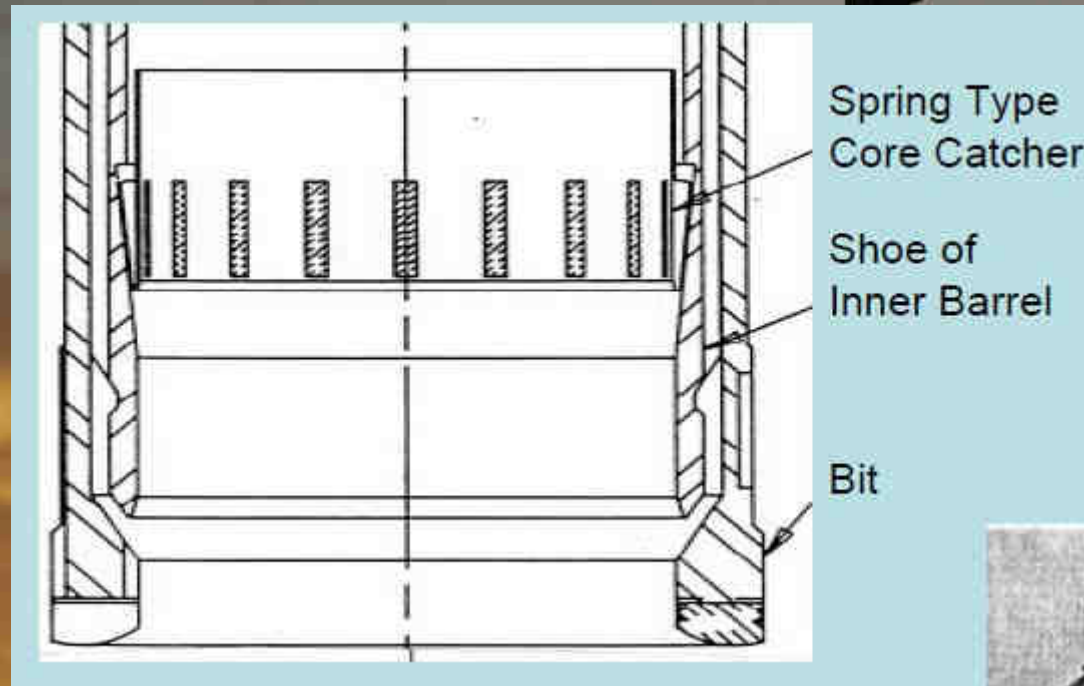
➤ WL - Retrievable

➤ Rubber Sleeve

➤ Oriented

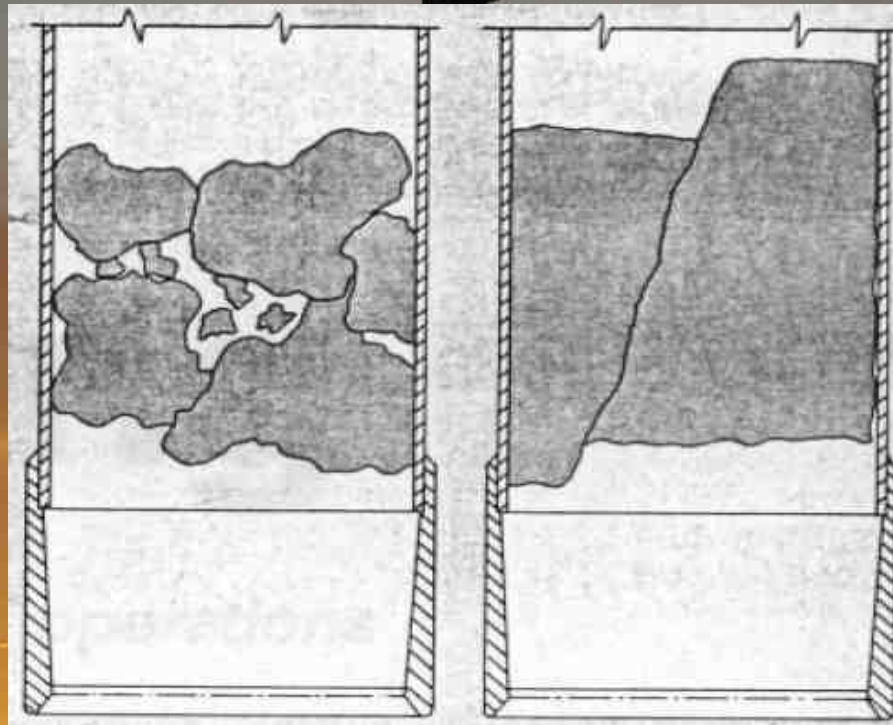


# Schematic of Core Catcher



core is lifted after inner core barrel is filled by lifting the outer barrel which subsequently is transferred to the inner barrel (force for catching the core is supported by the outer barrel) wedging the core in the core lifter

# Mechanism of Core Jamming



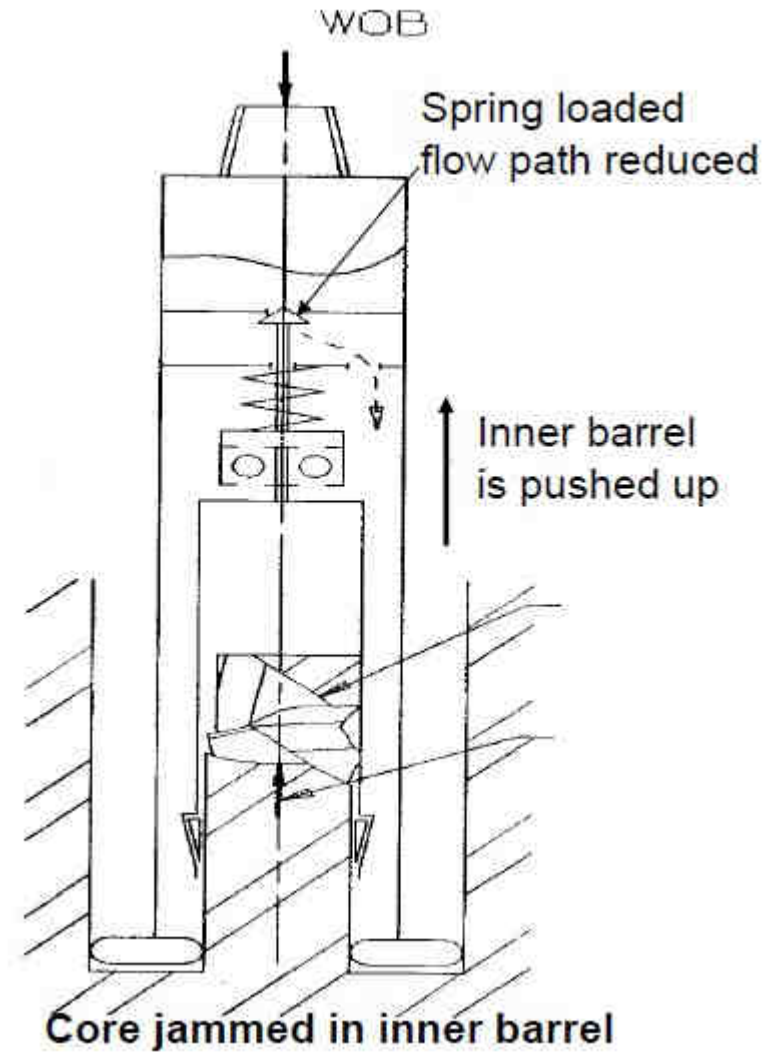
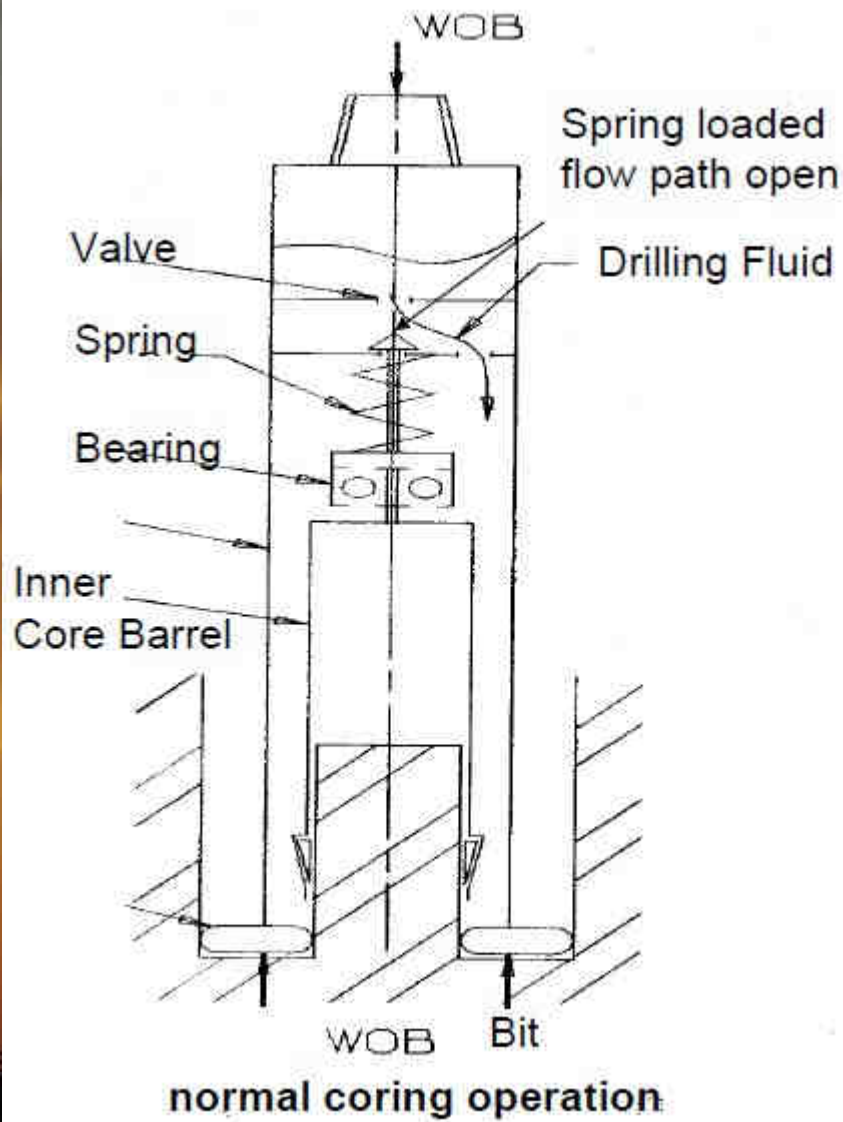
## Consequences of **Core Jamming**:

- premature tripout of core barrel (additional roundtrip time)
- damage of core if not recognized

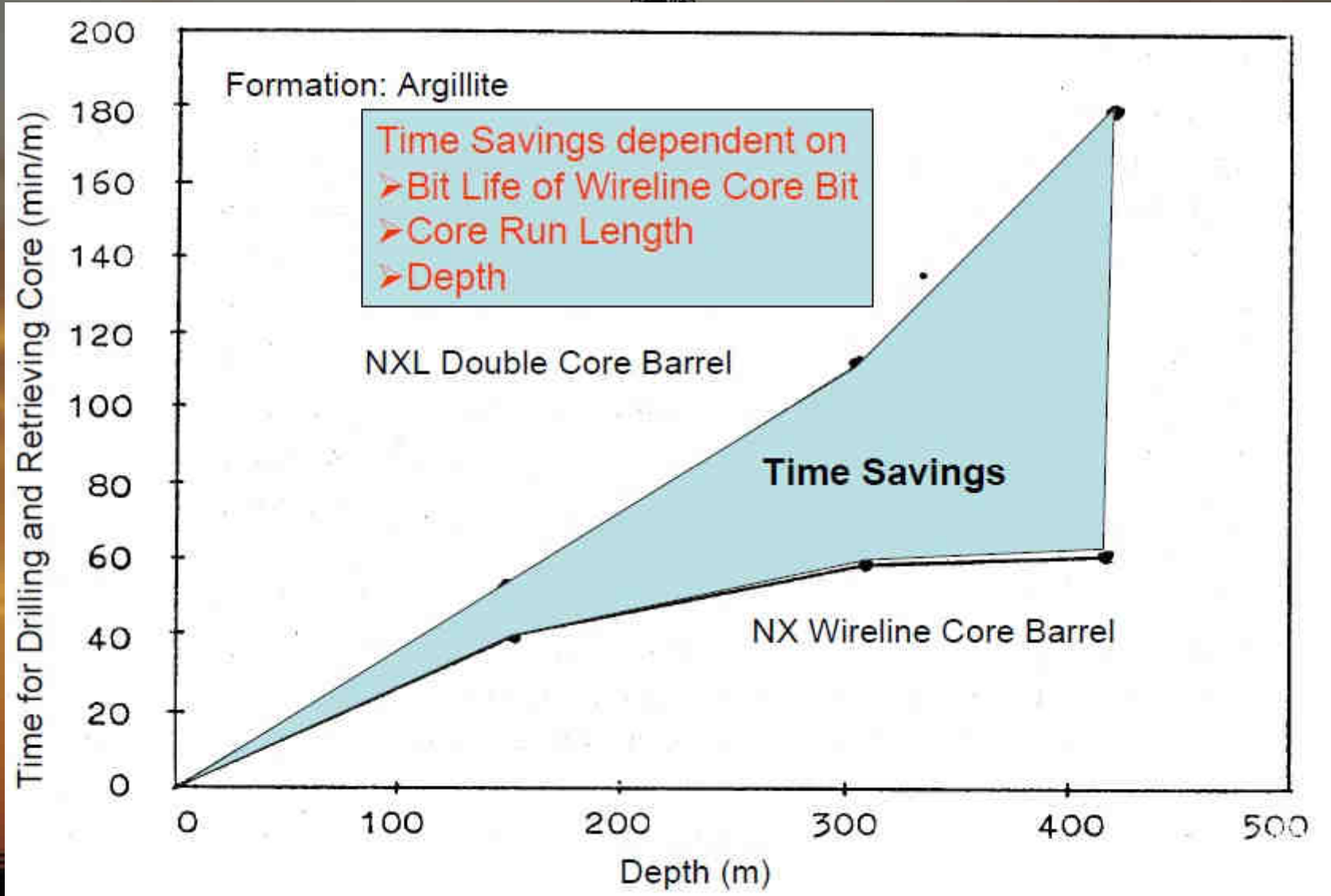
**CORE JAMMING INDICATOR**



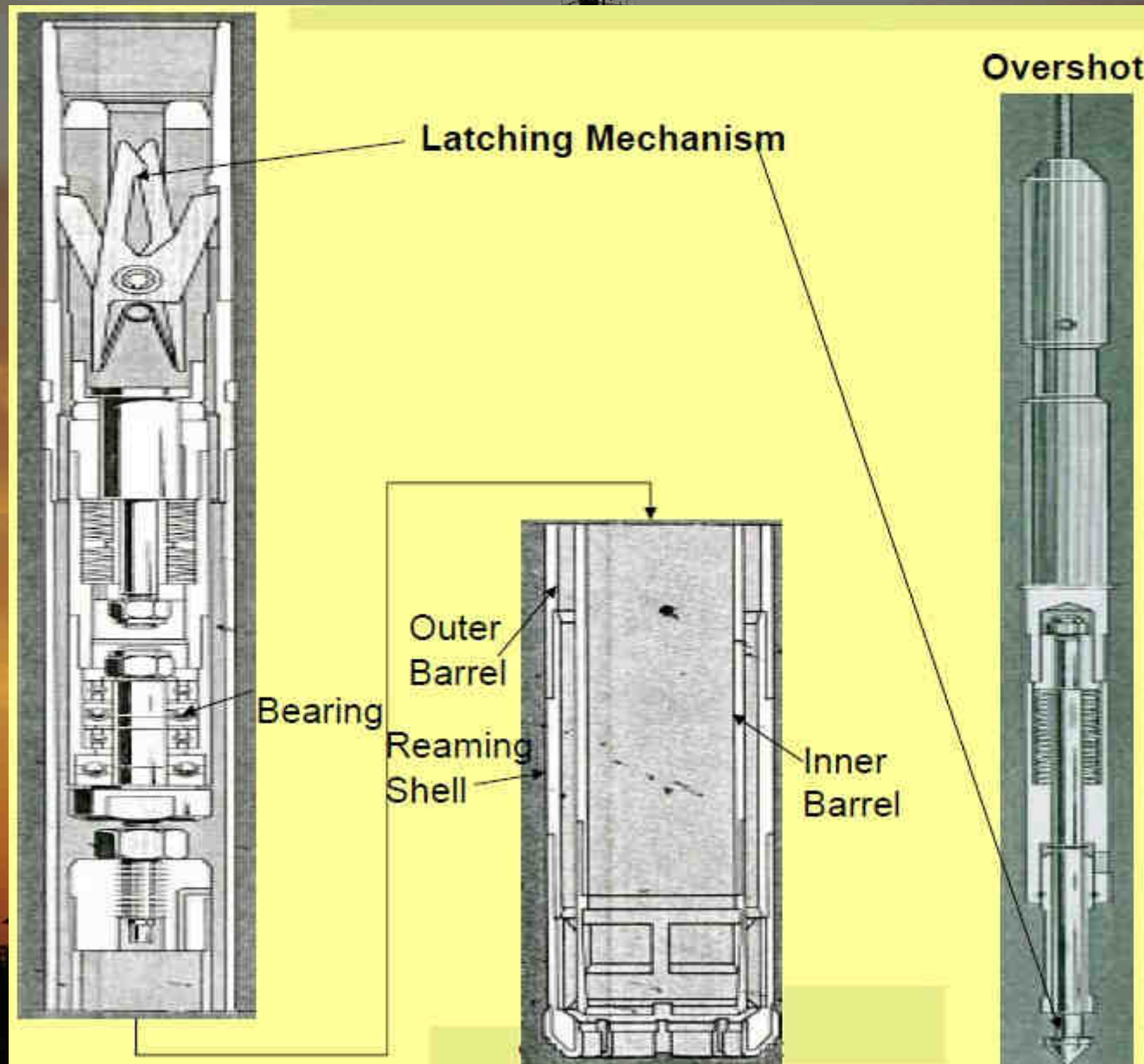
# Mechanism of Core Jamming Indicator



# Reasons for Wireline Coring



# Schematic of Wireline Core Barrels



THE END!!!

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