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(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: **OWEN OIL TOOLS LP** [—/US]; 6316 Windfern, Houston, TX 77040 (US).

(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: **BARTON, John, A.** [US/US]; 3203 Fisher Court, Arlington, TX 76001 (US). **ANDRICH, Lyle, W.** [US/US]; 10516 CR 418, Grandview, TX 76050 (US). **LAGRANGE, Timothy, Edward** [CA/US]; 2877 FM 200, Rainbow, TX 76077 (US).

(74) Agent: **KUMAR, Chandran, D.**; Mossman, Kumar & Tyler PC, P.O. Box 421239, Houston, TX 77242 (US).

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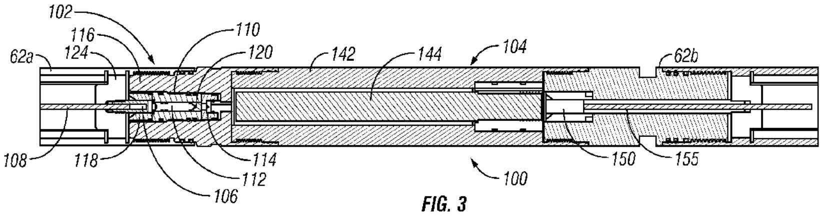

FIG. 3

(57) **Abstract**: A perforating gun train for perforating two or more zones of interest includes two or more gun sets made up of guns, one or more activators, and other associated equipment. An illustrative apparatus may include a first perforating gun; an activator responsive to the firing of the first perforating gun and a fuse element detonated by the activator; and a second perforating gun that is fired by the fuse element. An illustrative method for perforating a subterranean formation may include forming a perforating gun train using at least a first perforating gun and a second perforating gun; and energetically coupling the first perforating gun and the second perforating gun with an activator.

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NOVEL DEVICE AND METHODS FOR FIRING PERFORATING GUNS

BARTON, John A.; ANDRICH, Lyle W.; LAGRANGE, Timothy Edward

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

Field of the Disclosure

[001] The present disclosure relates to devices and methods for selective actuation of wellbore tools. More particularly, the present disclosure is in the field of control devices and methods for selective firing of a gun assembly.

Description of the Related Art

[002] Hydrocarbons, such as oil and gas, are produced from cased wellbores intersecting one or more hydrocarbon reservoirs in a formation. These hydrocarbons flow into the wellbore through perforations in the cased wellbore. Perforations are usually made using a perforating gun loaded with shaped charges. The gun is lowered into the wellbore on electric wireline, slickline, tubing, coiled tubing, or other conveyance device until it is adjacent the hydrocarbon producing formation. Thereafter, a surface signal actuates a firing head associated with the perforating gun, which then detonates the shaped charges. Projectiles or jets formed by the explosion of the shaped charges penetrate the casing to thereby allow formation fluids to flow through the perforations and into a production string. In wells that have long or substantial gaps between zones, an operator must consider the efficiency and cost of perforating the zones. The zones can be perforated separately via multiple trips into the well, which requires running the work string in and out of the well for each zone to be perforated. This increases rig and personnel time and can be costly.

[003] These conventional firing systems for various reasons, such as capacity, reliability, cost, and complexity, have proven inadequate for these and other applications. The present disclosure addresses these and other drawbacks of the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[004] In aspects, the present disclosure provides an apparatus for perforating a subterranean formation. The apparatus may include a first perforating gun; an activator responsive to the firing of the first perforating gun and a fuse element detonated by the activator; and a second perforating gun having a detonator activated by the fuse element. In arrangements, a first detonator cord may explosively couple the first perforating gun to the activator. Also, in embodiments, the activator may include an energetic material, a pin positioned adjacent to the energetic material, and an igniter positioned adjacent to the pin. A shock wave generated by the energetic material may propel the pin into the igniter. In such embodiments, the igniter may include an energetic material that detonates the fuse element. In further arrangements, the apparatus may include a second detonator cord explosively coupled to the second perforating gun; and a detonator energetically coupling the second detonator cord to the fuse element. Also, the apparatus may include a housing that receives the firing pin and a frangible element that connects the firing pin to the housing. The frangible element may break in response to the shock wave generated by the energetic material. In arrangements, the fuse element may deflagrate. In applications, a second detonator cord associated with the second perforating gun may be explosively coupled to the fuse element.

[005] In aspects, the present disclosure also provides a perforating apparatus that may include a first perforating gun that has a pressure activated firing head; an activator that may include a firing head responsive to the detonation of the first perforating gun and an igniter detonated by the firing head; and a fuse element including an energetic material, the fuse element energetically coupled to and detonated by the igniter; and a second perforating gun having a detonator activated by the fuse element. The apparatus may also include a detonator cord and a booster element that energetically couple the first perforating gun to the activator. Further, the apparatus may include a second detonator cord and a second booster element that energetically couple the fuse element to the second perforating gun.

[006] In aspects, the present disclosure also provides a method for perforating a subterranean formation. The method may include forming a perforating gun train using at least a first perforating gun and a second perforating gun that has a detonator; energetically coupling the first perforating gun and the second perforating gun; firing the first perforating gun; and firing the second perforating gun. The energetic coupling may include an activator responsive to the firing of the first perforating gun; and a fuse element detonated by the activator. The fuse element may activate the detonator of the second perforating gun. The method may further include conveying the perforating gun train into a wellbore formed in the subterranean formation. In certain deployments, the method may involve firing the first perforating, wherein the firing of the first perforating gun initiates the firing of the second perforating gun.

[007] In aspects, the present disclosure further provides a perforating method that may include forming a perforating gun train using a first perforating gun and a second perforating gun; and energetically coupling the first perforating gun and the second perforating gun using an activator and a fuse element. The activator may include a firing head responsive to the detonation of the first perforating gun; and an igniter configured to be detonated by the firing head. The fuse element may include an energetic material that is energetically coupled to and detonated by the igniter.

[008] It should be understood that examples of the more important features of the disclosure have been summarized rather broadly in order that detailed description thereof that follows may be better understood, and in order that the contributions to the art may be appreciated. There are, of course, additional features of the disclosure that will be described hereinafter and which will form the subject of the claims appended hereto.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[009] For detailed understanding of the present disclosure, references should be made to the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like elements have been given like numerals and wherein:

Fig. 1 schematically illustrates a deployment of a perforating gun train utilizing one embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 2A schematically illustrates one embodiment of the present disclosure that is adapted to selectively permit transmission of signals to a downhole tool;

Fig. 2B schematically illustrates an embodiment of the present disclosure that is adapted to selectively permit transmission of signals to a downhole tool using a time delay;

Fig. 3 schematically illustrates a firing system according to one embodiment of the present disclosure;

Fig. 4 schematically illustrates further details of the **Fig. 3** embodiment; and

Fig. 5 schematically illustrates another firing system according to one embodiment of the present disclosure.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0010] The present disclosure relates to devices and methods for firing two or more downhole tools. The present disclosure is susceptible to embodiments of different forms. There are shown in the drawings, and herein will be described in detail, specific embodiments of the present disclosure with the understanding that the present disclosure is to be considered an exemplification of the principles of the disclosure, and is not intended to limit the disclosure to that illustrated and described herein.

[0011] Referring initially to **Fig. 1**, there is shown a well construction and/or hydrocarbon production facility **30** positioned over subterranean formations of interest **32, 34** separated by a gap section **36**. The teachings of the present disclosure, however, may be applied to any type of subsurface formation. The facility **30** can be a land-based or offshore rig adapted to drill, complete, or service a wellbore **38**. The wellbore **38** can include a wellbore fluid **WF** that is made up of formation fluids such as water or hydrocarbons and/or man-made fluids such as drilling fluids. The facility **30** can include known equipment and structures such as a platform **40** at the earth's surface **42**, a wellhead **44**, and casing **46**. A work string **48** suspended within the wellbore **38** is used to convey tooling into and out of the wellbore **38**. The work string **48** can include coiled tubing **50** injected by a coiled tubing injector **52**. Other work strings can include tubing, drill pipe, wireline, slickline, or any other known conveyance means. The work string **48** can include telemetry lines or other signal/power transmission mediums that establish one-way or two-way telemetric communication from the surface to a tool connected to an end of the work string **48**. A suitable telemetry system (not shown) can be known types as mud pulse, electrical signals, acoustic, or other suitable systems. A surface control unit (e.g., a power source and/or firing panel)

54 can be used to monitor and/or operate tooling connected to the work string **48**.

[0012] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, a perforating gun train **60** is coupled to an end of the work string **48**. An exemplary gun train includes a plurality of guns or gun sets **62a-c**, each of which includes perforating shaped charges **64a-c**, and detonators or firing heads **66a-c**. To control the time delay between successive firings, the guns **62a-c** are operatively connected to one another by an activator **68**. Other equipment associated with the gun train **60** includes a bottom sub **51**, a top sub **53**, and an accessories package **55** that may carry equipment such as a casing collar locator, formation sampling tools, casing evaluation tools, etc. Tubular members such as subs may be used to physically or structurally interconnect the guns **62a-c**. It should be understood that more than the perforating gun train **60** can include two or more guns. Also, while a 'top-down' firing sequence is described, it should be understood that a 'bottom-up' sequence may also be utilized. That is, instead of the top most gun being fired first with the lower guns sequentially firing, the bottom most gun may be fired with the upper guns sequentially firing.

[0013] Referring now to **Fig. 2A**, the energy released by the gun **62a** can also be used to indirectly initiate a firing sequence for gun **62b**. In **Fig. 2A**, an activator **80** is used to initiate the firing sequence for gun **62b** while the energy released by the gun **62a** is used to actuate the activator **80**. The activator **80** can be actuated explosively, mechanically, electrically, chemically or other suitable method. For example, the energy release may include a high detonation component that detonates material in the activator **80**, a pressure component that moves mechanical devices in the activator **80**, or a vibration component that jars or disintegrates structural elements in the activator **80**. When actuated, the activator **80** transmits an activation signal, such as a pressure change, electrical signal, or projectile, to the firing head **66b** of the gun **62b**. The type of activation signal will depend on the configuration of the firing head **66b**, *i.e.*, whether it has pressure sensitive sensors, a mechanically actuated pin, electrically actuated contact, etc.

[0014] In certain embodiments, the tubular connector may be omitted and the activator may utilize operational features such as a time delay. Referring now to **Fig. 2B**, there is shown in functional block diagram format another embodiment of an activator **68** that may be used to initiate the firing of and / or control one or more characteristics of a firing sequence for the guns **62a-c**. The activator **68** may include an internally activated initiator **70** and a time delay mechanism **72**. An externally activated firing head **74** may be used to fire the first perforating gun **62a**. By “externally activated” firing head, it is meant that a signal or condition external to or not associated with the perforating guns **62a-c** actuates the initiator. Such signals or conditions include, but are not limited to, a surface transmitted signal, a “drop bar,” wellbore conditions such as pressure and / or temperature (*e.g.*, a firing device actuated upon detection of one or more specified wellbore conditions), time (e.g., a firing head coupled to a timer), etc. The activator **68** may be constructed to initiate the firing sequence for gun **62b** in response to the firing of the gun **62a**. The internally activated initiator **70** may be triggered explosively, mechanically, electrically, chemically or other suitable method. The time delay mechanism **72** may be constructed to control the time interval between the firing of the gun **62a** and **62b**. As noted above, in configurations where the perforating gun **60** includes a third gun **62c**, a second firing control device **100** may be inserted between the second gun **62b** and the third gun **62c**. Of course, a similar arrangement may be used to add four or more guns.

[0015] Referring now to **Fig. 3**, there is shown further details of an activator that, for convenience, will be referred to as a firing control device **100**. In one embodiment, the firing control device **100** includes an initiator **102** and a time delay **104**. The initiator **102** may include an explosive booster charge **106** that is energetically coupled to a detonator cord **108** associated with an immediately adjacent perforating gun **62a**, a firing pin housing **110** that receives a firing pin **112**, and an igniter assembly **114**. These components may be positioned within a housing **116**. The booster charge **106** may include an energetic material that, when detonated, generates a shock wave or pressure pulse that is applied to the firing pin **112**. In arrangements, a retainer **118** may be used to house and retain the booster charge **106**. The retainer **118** may also contain the energy released by the booster charge **106** in a manner that protects or shields the housing **110** from the detonation. The firing pin housing **110** includes a bore **120** in which the firing pin **112** translates. The housing **110** may also be configured to protect the housing **116** from detonation effects associated with the firing of the perforating gun **62a** and booster charge **106**. A portion of the booster charge **106** may be retained in an end cap **124**.

[0016] In one embodiment, the firing pin **112** may be calibrated to maintain structural integrity when exposed to a base line or normal operating pressure and break when subjected to a shock associated with a firing of the booster charge **106**. As best seen in **Fig. 4**, in one arrangement, the firing pin **112** may include a protrusion **126** that seats within a recess **128**. For example, the protrusion **126** may be formed as a flange that rests inside a machined groove. The protrusion **126** may be coupled or attached to a body **130** of the pin **112** with a tube **132** or other frangible element that breaks when subjected to a force or stress of a predetermined magnitude. When released from the protrusion **126**, the firing pin body **130** is propelled by the detonation force of the booster charge **106** into and against the igniter assembly **114** with sufficient force to cause the igniter assembly **114** to detonate. The igniter assembly **114** includes an energetic material that is capable of igniting the time delay mechanism **104** (**Fig. 3**). Additionally, seals **140** may be utilized to provide a liquid-tight, gas-tight, or fluid-tight, environment for the booster charge **106**, the firing pin **112** and the igniter assembly **114**.

[0017] In embodiments, the time delay mechanism **104** may include a housing **142** and one or more fuse(s) element **144** that is/are energetically coupled to a detonator **150** of an adjacent gun (*e.g.*, gun **62c)**. In embodiments, a time delay mechanism adjusts or controls the time needed for the energy train to travel to the detonator **150** for the gun **62b**. By adjustable or controllable, it is meant that the time delay mechanism **104** can be configured to increase or decrease the time between the firing of the first gun **62a** and the eventual firing of the gun **62b**. In one embodiment, the time delay mechanism **104** includes a combination of energetic materials, each of which exhibit different burn characteristics, *e.g.*, the type or rate of energy released by that material. By appropriately configuring the chemistry, volume, and positioning of these energetic materials, a desired or predetermined time delay can be in the firing sequence. Generally, the energetic materials can include materials such as RDX and HMX that provides a high order detonation and a second energetic material that provides a low order detonation. The burn rate of an energetic material exhibiting a high order detonation, or high order detonation material, is generally viewed as instantaneous, *e.g.*, on the order of microseconds or milliseconds. The burn rate of an energetic material exhibiting a low order detonation, or low order detonation material, may be on the order of seconds. In some conventions, the high order detonation is referred to simply as a detonation and the low order detonation is referred to as a deflagration. Also, the number of fuses **144** may be varied to control the duration of the time delay.

[0018] In variants, the time delay mechanism **104** may utilize other methodologies for activating the detonator **150**. For instance, the detonator **150** may incorporate a pressure activated device. Thus, the time delay mechanism **104** may apply a pressure or other induced generated force in sufficiency to break a shear pin or other similar element and allow the firing pin to impact a detonator or igniter. In other variants, a shear stud could be used in place of "shear pins" to function with the application of pressure, differential pressure or other method or device that would generate a sufficient force to cause failure of the shear stud and allow the firing pin to impact a detonator or igniter. Shear studs and shear pins are representative of calibrated frangible elements that utilize material(s) and machining methods that allow these elements to withstand a determined amount of force until ultimate failure. In embodiments, a rupture disc may be used to withstand a predetermined amount of pressure or force and fail at a know amount of pressure or force to allow pressure or force to act against a piston or firing pin to and allow the firing pin to impact a detonator or igniter. Similarly, a bulkhead, which is machined directly into the component, may be fabricated to fail at a known application of pressure or force to allow the firing pin to impact a detonator or igniter. In these variants, the components are configured to withstand pressure from the well up to a predetermined amount and then to fail in such a way as to activate or cause to be activated other components to cause the successful functioning of a detonator or igniter.

[0019] The configuration of the detonator **150** may depend on the nature of the energy transfer from the time delay mechanism **104** to the adjacent gun **62b**. In some embodiments, the detonator **150** may utilize an energetic material, such as but not limited to those described above, formed as a booster element or charge to transform a deflagration input to a high-order detonation output. Also, the detonator **150** may utilize a firing head to generate a high-order detonation output from a deflagration input or firing signal (*e.g.*, pressure increase). In embodiments where a high-order detonation is the input, then the detonator **150** may be configured to transfer the high-order detonation to the adjacent gun **62b** via a suitable energetic connection.

[0020] Referring now to **Figs. 1-3**, in an illustrative deployment, the gun train **60** is assembled at the surface and conveyed into the wellbore via a coiled tubing or standard tubing **50**. After the gun system **60** is positioned adjacent a zone to be perforated, a firing signal is transmitted from the surface to the gun system **60**. This firing signal may be caused by increasing the pressure of the fluid in the wellbore via suitable pumps (not shown), an electrical signal, or a dropped device such as a bar. Upon receiving the firing signal, the firing head **68** generates a high order detonation that fires the perforating gun **62a**. This detonation may be transmitted to the firing control mechanism **100** via the detonator cord **108**. Upon being detonated by the detonator cord **108**, this high order detonation also actuates the activator **102**. For example, the high-order detonation of the detonator cord **108** detonates the booster charge **106**, which in response, generates a shock wave or pressure pulse. The shock wave breaks the connection between the protrusion **126** and the body **130** of the pin **112**. The now-released firing pin body **130** is propelled by the shock wave into and against the igniter assembly **114** with sufficient force to cause the igniter assembly **114** to detonate. The igniter assembly **114** detonates the fuse element **144**, which then burns for a predetermined amount of time. Eventually, the fuse element **144** transfers the high-order detonation to the detonator **150** of the second perforating gun **62b**. The detonator **150** thereafter detonates the detonator cord **155** of the second perforating gun **62b**, which causes the second perforating gun **62b** to fire.

[0021] In some situations, the time delay between the firing of successive guns may be used to facilitate the surface monitoring of the firings and to determine whether all the guns have fired. In other situations, the time delay may be used to move the gun train from one depth to another in a wellbore. For example, referring now to **Fig. 1**, the gun **36** may be initially positioned at a depth corresponding with the reservoir **34**. Once so positioned, the gun may be fired by actuating the externally activated firing head **66a**. The subsequent firing of gun **62a** activates the activator **68** and it's time delay device. During the time delay, the gun **36** may be moved to a depth corresponding with the reservoir **32**. Once the time delay expires, the gun **62b** fires. This process may be repeated as necessary for any remaining guns in the gun train.

[0022] Referring now to **Fig. 5**, there is shown another embodiment of a firing control device **200**. In one embodiment, the firing control device **200** includes an initiator **202** and a time delay **204**. The initiator **202** may include an explosive booster charge **206** that is energetically coupled to a detonator cord **108** associated with an immediately adjacent perforating gun **62a**, a firing pin housing **210** that receives a firing pin **212**, and an igniter assembly **214**. These components may be positioned within a housing **216**, which has a bore **220** in which the firing pin **212** translates. The booster charge **206** may include an energetic material that, when detonated, generates a shock wave or pressure pulse that is applied to the firing pin **212**. As described previously, the firing pin **212** may be calibrated to maintain structural integrity when exposed to a base line or normal operating pressure and break when subjected to a shock associated with a firing of the booster **206**. Illustrative structural details for and operation of a firing pin has been discussed in connection with the firing pin **112** of **Fig. 4** and will not be repeated here. The igniter assembly **214** includes an energetic material that is capable of igniting the time delay mechanism **104** (**Fig. 3**), an embodiment of which is shown as the time delay mechanism **204**.

[0023] In embodiments, the time delay mechanism **204** may include a housing **242** and one or more fuse element(s) **244** that is/are energetically coupled to an adjacent gun (*e.g.*, gun **62b)**. An exemplary energetic coupling may include a booster charge **207** that is coupled to a detonator cord **108**. In embodiments, the time delay mechanism adjusts or controls the time needed for the energy train to travel to the gun **62b**. By adjustable or controllable, it is meant that the time delay mechanism **204** can be configured to increase or decrease the time between the firing of the first gun **62a** and the eventual firing of the gun **62b**. As described previously, the time delay mechanism **204** includes a combination of energetic materials, each of which exhibit different burn characteristics, *e.g.*, the type or rate of energy released by that material. The time delay may also be varied by varying the number of time delay fuses.

[0024] In embodiments, the firing control device **200** may be inserted into a gun train by using subs **218**. The subs **218** may be constructed as modular elements that may be selected to mate with different diameter sizes of perforating guns. A tube **219** secures the detonator cord **108** within a bore of the sub **218** and ensures that the boosters **206, 207** are held in the proper position; *i.e.*, within a distance across which the explosive energy can be conveyed to the firing head and fuse, respectively.

[0025] In an illustrative deployment, the firing of the perforating gun **62a** detonates the detonator cord **108** leading to the initiator **202**. In turn, the detonator cord **108** actuates the initiator **202**. For example, the high-order detonation of the detonator cord **108** detonates the booster charge **206**, which in response, generates a shock wave or pressure pulse. The shock wave releases and propels the firing pin **212** into and against the igniter assembly **214** with sufficient force to cause the igniter assembly **214** to detonate. The igniter assembly **214** detonates the fuse element(s) **244**, which then burns for a predetermined amount of time. Eventually, the fuse element **244** transfers the high-order detonation to the booster charge **207** and associated detonator cord **108** of the second perforating gun **62b**. The detonator cord **108** fires the second perforating gun **62b**. The firing pin **212** may include sealing elements that provide fluid isolation after detonation.

[0026] From the above, it should be appreciated that what has been described includes, in part, an apparatus for perforating a subterranean formation. The apparatus may include a first and a second perforating gun, an activator responsive to the firing of the first perforating gun and a fuse element detonated by the activator that fires the second perforating gun. The second perforating gun may include a detonator that is activated by the fuse element. The detonator may be a firing head, a booster element formed of an energetic material, or other device suitable for outputting a high-order detonation. In arrangements, a first detonator cord may explosively couple the first perforating gun to the activator. Also, in embodiments, the activator may include an energetic material, a pin positioned adjacent to the energetic material, and an igniter positioned adjacent to the pin. A shock wave generated by the energetic material may propel the pin into the igniter. In such embodiments, the igniter may include an energetic material that detonates the fuse element. In further arrangements, the apparatus may include a second detonator cord explosively coupled to the second perforating gun; and a detonator energetically coupling the second detonator cord to the fuse element. Also, the apparatus may include a housing that receives the firing pin and a frangible element that connects the firing pin to the housing. The frangible element may break in response to the shock wave generated by the energetic material. In arrangements, the fuse element may deflagrate. In applications, a second detonator cord associated with the second perforating gun may be explosively coupled to the fuse element.

[0027] From the above, it should be appreciated that what has been described includes, in part, a perforating apparatus that may include a first perforating gun that has a pressure activated firing head; an activator that may include a firing head responsive to the detonation of the first perforating gun and an igniter detonated by the firing head; and a fuse element including an energetic material, the fuse element being energetically coupled to and detonated by the igniter; and a second perforating gun having a detonator fired by the fuse element. The apparatus may also include a detonator cord and a booster element that energetically couple the first perforating gun to the activator. Further, the apparatus may include a second detonator cord and a second booster element that energetically couple the fuse element to the second perforating gun.

[0028] From the above, it should be appreciated that what has been described includes, in part, a method for perforating a subterranean formation. The method may include forming a perforating gun train using at least a first perforating gun and a second perforating gun; and energetically coupling the first perforating gun and the second perforating gun with an activator responsive to the firing of the first perforating gun; and a fuse element detonated by the activator. The method may further include conveying the perforating gun train into a wellbore formed in the subterranean formation. In certain deployments, the method may involve firing the first perforating, wherein the firing of the first perforating gun initiates the firing of the second perforating gun.

[0029] From the above, it should be appreciated that what has been described includes, in part, a perforating method that may include forming a perforating gun train using a first perforating gun and a second perforating gun; and energetically coupling the first perforating gun and the second perforating gun using an activator and a fuse element. The activator may include a firing head responsive to the detonation of the first perforating gun; and an igniter configured to be detonated by the firing head. The fuse element may include an energetic material that is energetically coupled to and detonated by the igniter.

[0030] The foregoing description is directed to particular embodiments of the present disclosure for the purpose of illustration and explanation. It will be apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that many modifications and changes to the embodiment set forth above are possible without departing from the scope and the spirit of the disclosure. For example, while a “top down” firing sequence has been described, suitable embodiments can also employ a “bottom up” firing sequence. Moreover, the activator can be used to supplement the energy release of a perforating gun to initiate the firing sequence rather than act as the primary or sole device for initiating the firing sequence. It is intended that the following claims be interpreted to embrace all such modifications and changes.

THE CLAIMS

1. An apparatus for perforating a subterranean formation, comprising:

- a first perforating gun that is configured to perforate the subterranean formation;
- an activator responsive to the firing of the first perforating gun;
- a fuse element detonated by the activator;
- a second perforating gun that is configured to perforate the subterranean formation, the second perforating gun having a detonator activated by the fuse element.

2. The apparatus according to claim 1 further comprising a first detonator cord explosively coupling the first perforating gun to the activator.

3. The apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the activator includes an energetic material, a pin positioned adjacent to the energetic material, and an igniter positioned adjacent to the pin, wherein a shock wave generated by the energetic material propels the pin into the igniter.

4. The apparatus according to claim 3 wherein the igniter includes an energetic material that detonates the fuse element.

5. The apparatus according to claim 3 further comprising a housing configured to receive the firing pin, and wherein the firing pin includes a frangible element connecting the firing pin to the housing, wherein the

frangible element is configured to break in response to the shock wave generated by the energetic material of the activator.

6. The apparatus according to claim 1 further comprising a second detonator cord explosively coupled to the second perforating gun; and the detonator energetically couples the second detonator cord to the fuse element.

7. The apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the detonator is a booster element formed of an energetic material.

8. The apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the detonator is a firing head.

9. An apparatus for perforating a subterranean formation, comprising:

(a) a first perforating gun that is configured to perforate the subterranean formation, the first perforating gun having a pressure activated firing head;

(b) an activator responsive to the firing of the first perforating gun, the activator including:

(i) a firing head responsive to the detonation of the first perforating gun; and

(ii) an igniter configured to be detonated by the firing head;

(c) a fuse element including an energetic material, the fuse element energetically coupled to and detonated by the igniter; and

(d) a second perforating gun that is configured to perforate the subterranean formation, the second perforating gun having detonator activated by the fuse element.

10. The apparatus of claim 9 further comprising a first detonator cord and a first booster element energetically coupling the first perforating gun to the activator.

11. The apparatus of claim 10 further comprising a second detonator cord and wherein the detonator includes a second booster element energetically coupling the fuse element to the second perforating gun.

12. A method for perforating a subterranean formation, comprising:

- forming a perforating gun train using at least a first perforating gun and a second perforating gun, the second perforating gun having a detonator;

- energetically coupling the first perforating gun and the second perforating gun with:

  - an activator responsive to the firing of the first perforating gun; and

  - a fuse element explosively coupled to the activator;

- firing the first perforating gun; and

- firing the second perforating gun by using the fuse element to activate the detonator of the second perforating gun.

13. The method of claim 12 further comprising conveying the perforating gun train into a wellbore formed in the subterranean formation.

14. The method of claim 12 further comprising firing the first perforating gun, wherein the firing of the first perforating gun initiates the firing of the second perforating gun.

15. The method of claim 12 further comprising explosively coupling the first perforating gun to the activator with a first detonator cord and a first booster; and explosively coupling the fuse element to the detonator.

16. The method of claim 12 wherein the activator includes an energetic material, a pin positioned adjacent to the energetic material, and an igniter positioned adjacent to the pin, wherein a shock wave generated by the energetic material propels the pin into the igniter.

17. A method for perforating a subterranean formation, comprising:

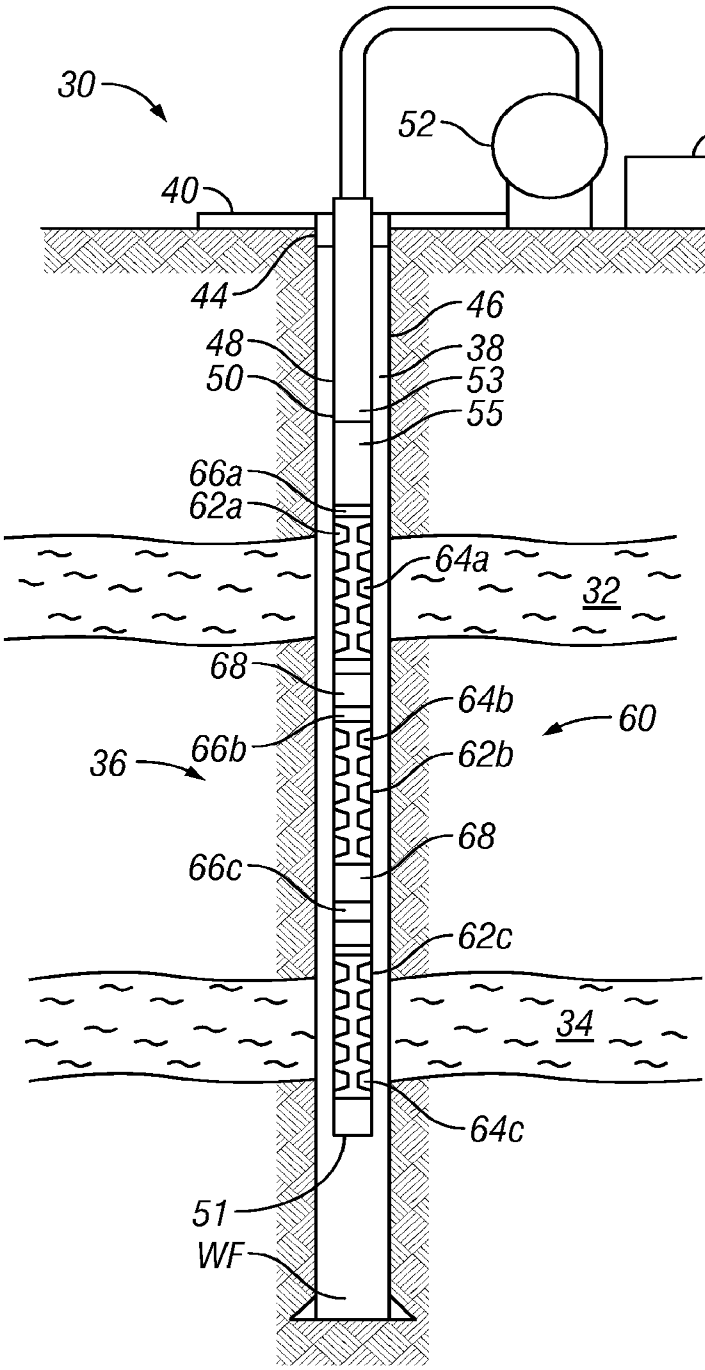
(a) forming a perforating gun train using a first perforating gun and a second perforating gun, the second perforating gun having a detonator; and

(b) energetically coupling the first perforating gun and the second perforating gun using an activator and a fuse element, the activator including: (i) a firing head responsive to the detonation of the first perforating gun; and(ii) an igniter configured to be detonated by the firing head; and the fuse element including an energetic material, the fuse element explosively coupled to the igniter and energetically coupled to the detonator.

18. The method of claim 17 further comprising conveying the perforating gun train into a wellbore formed in the subterranean formation.

19. The method of claim 17 further comprising firing the first perforating gun by detonating a pressure activated firing head associated with the first perforating gun.

20. The method of claim 17 further comprising energetically coupling the first perforating gun to the activator with a first detonator cord and a first booster element, wherein the detonator includes a booster element energetically coupled to the fuse element.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52
54
40
42
44
46
48
38
50
53
55
66a
62a
64a
32
68
64b
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36
62b
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66c
62c
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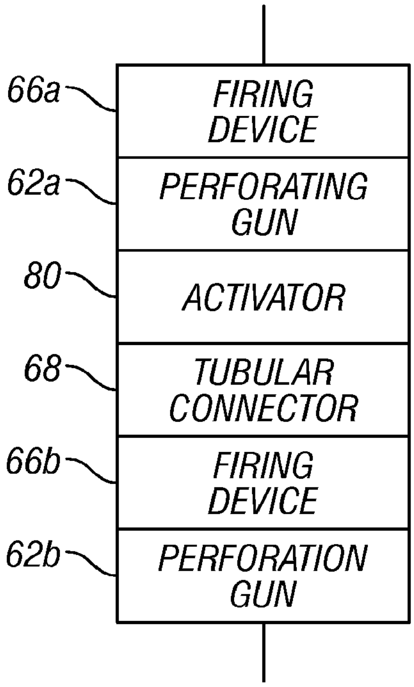
64c
51
WF

FIG. 1


66a
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62a
PERFORATING GUN
80
ACTIVATOR
68
TUBULAR CONNECTOR
66b
FIRING DEVICE
62b
PERFORATION GUN

FIG. 2A

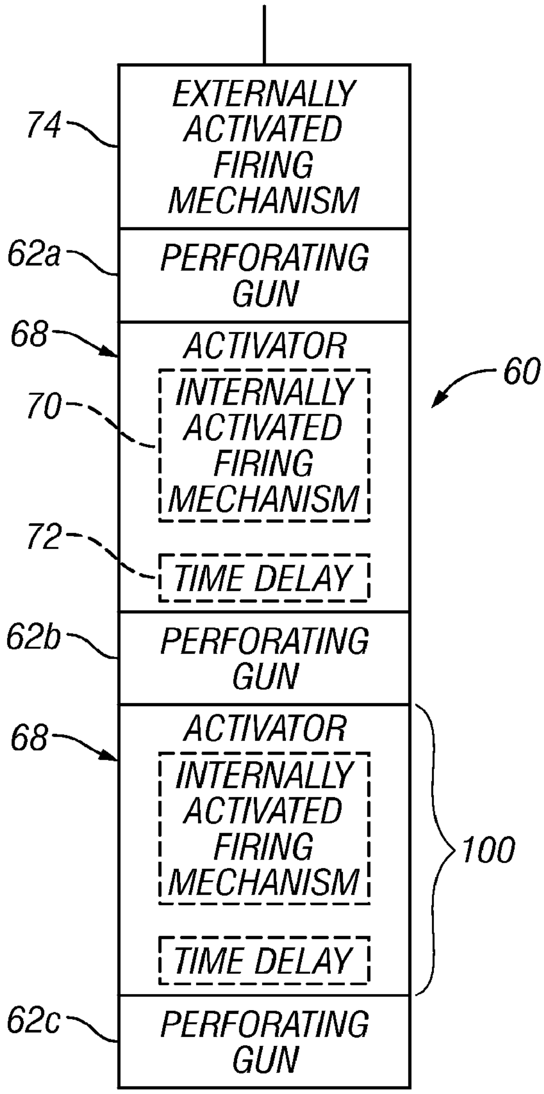
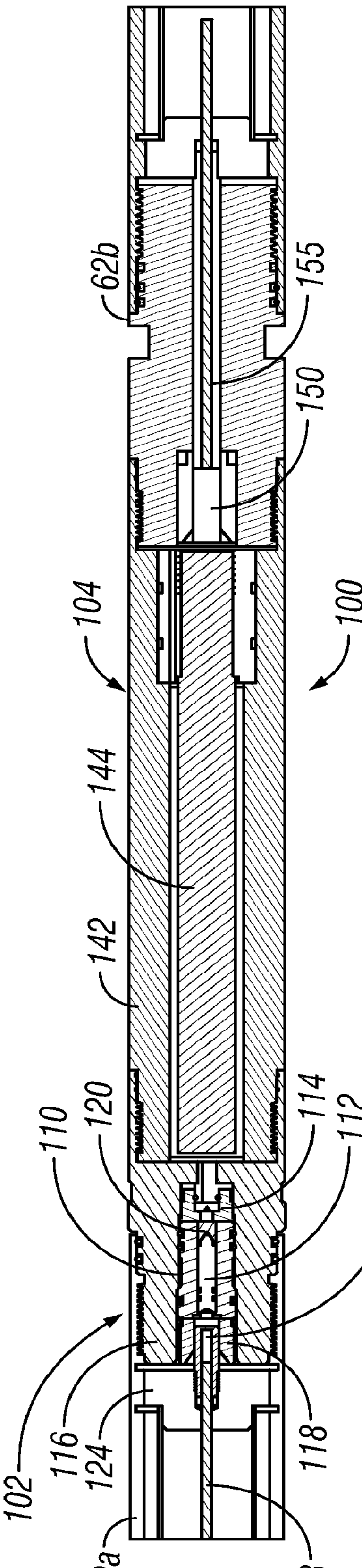

74
EXTERNALLY ACTIVATED FIRING MECHANISM
62a
PERFORATING GUN
68
ACTIVATOR
70
INTERNALLY ACTIVATED FIRING MECHANISM
72
TIME DELAY
60
62b
PERFORATING GUN
68
ACTIVATOR
INTERNALLY ACTIVATED FIRING MECHANISM
TIME DELAY
100
62c
PERFORATING GUN

FIG. 2B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120
114
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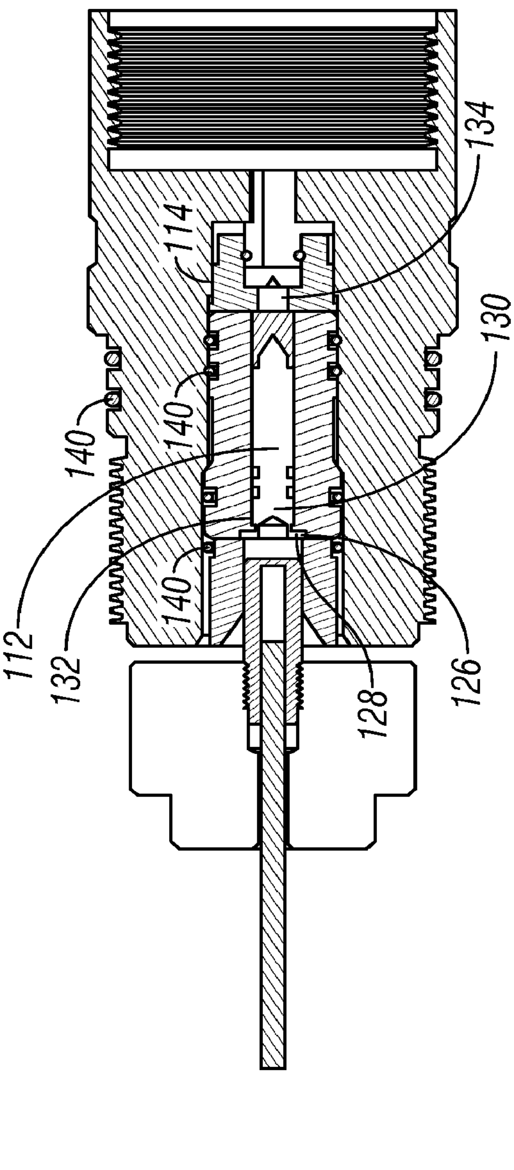
124
118
62a
108

FIG. 3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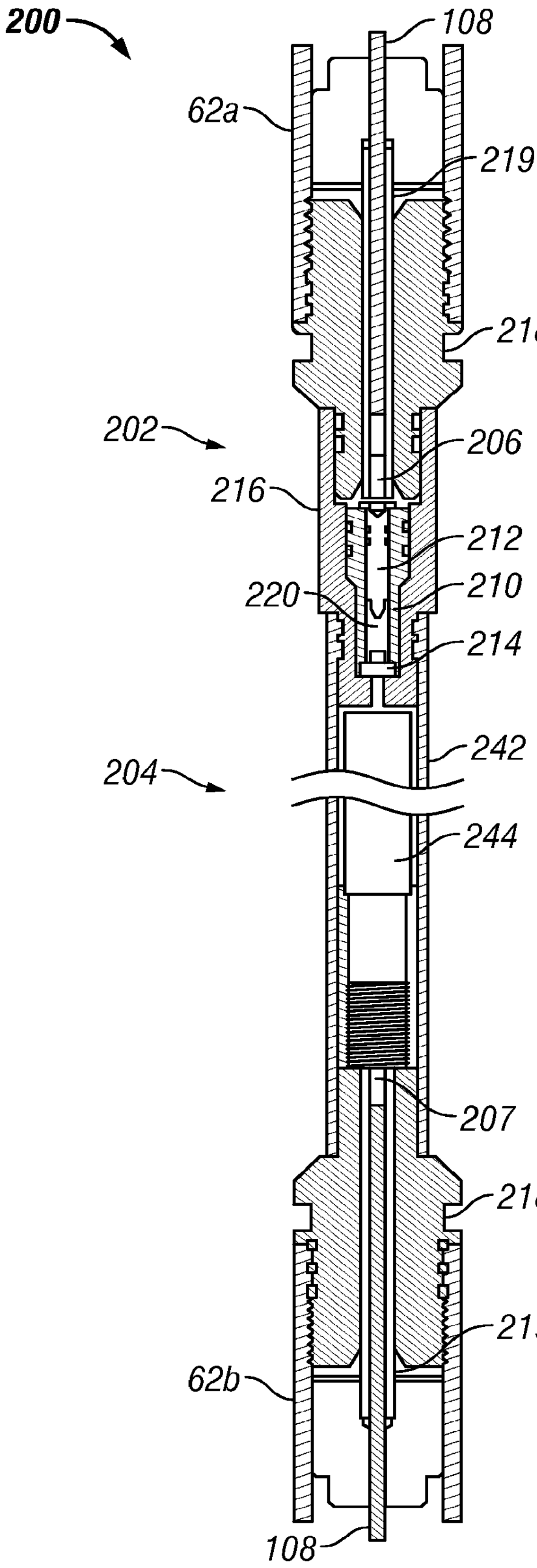
140
112
132
128
126

FIG. 4



200
108
62a
219
218
202
206
216
212
220
210
214
242
204
244
207
218
219
62b
108

FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2010/025646

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC(8) - E21B 43/11 (2010.01)
USPC - 166/298
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC(8) - E21B 43/11 (2010.01)
USPC - 166/55, 298; 175/2

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
PatBase

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X -- Y	US 2006/0196665 A1 (LAGRANGE et al) 07 September 2006 (07.09.2006) entire document	1-4, 7-20 ------------ 5, 6
Y	US 5,971,072 A (HUBER et al) 26 October 1999 (26.10.1999) entire document	5
Y	US 4,649,822 A (SEEMAN) 17 March 1987 (17.03.1987) entire document	6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐

* Special categories of cited documents:
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
21 April 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report
04 MAY 2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
Facsimile No. 571-273-3201

Authorized officer:
Blaine R. Copenheaver
PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300
PCT OSP: 571-272-7774