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— *as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))*

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(54) Title: ADAPTIVE SHELL MODULE WITH EMBEDDED FUNCTIONALITY

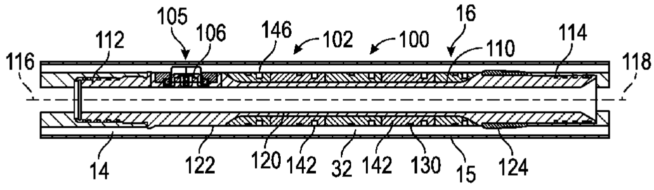

FIG. 2

(57) **Abstract**: An apparatus for use in a borehole formed in an earthen formation includes a flex sub having a reduced diameter flex section connecting a first end to a second end, the flex section having a surface radially recessed from an outer surface of the first end and a second end and a shell disposed around the radially recessed surface. The shell is more flexible than the flex section. The shell includes at least one module that has at least one sensor embedded in the shell that estimates a selected parameter of interest. The apparatus may also include a positioning module connected to the flex sub, the positioning module having a plurality of independently extendable ribs configured to selectively laterally position the flex sub in the borehole.

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TITLE: **ADAPTIVE SHELL MODULE WITH EMBEDDED FUNCTIONALITY**

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

1. Field of the Disclosure

[0001] This disclosure relates generally to systems and devices used in subsurface boreholes.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] To obtain hydrocarbons such as oil and gas, boreholes or wellbores are drilled by rotating a drill bit attached to the bottom of a drilling assembly (also referred to herein as a "Bottom Hole Assembly" or ("BHA"). The drilling assembly is attached to the bottom of a tubing or tubular string, which is usually either a jointed rigid pipe (or "drill pipe") or a relatively flexible spoolable tubing commonly referred to in the art as "coiled tubing." The string comprising the tubing and the drilling assembly is usually referred to as the "drill string." When jointed pipe is utilized as the tubing, the drill bit is rotated by rotating the jointed pipe from the surface and/or by a mud motor contained in the drilling assembly. In the case of a coiled tubing, the drill bit is rotated by the mud motor. During drilling, a drilling fluid (also referred to as the "mud") is supplied under pressure into the tubing. The drilling fluid passes through the drilling assembly and then discharges at the drill bit bottom. The drilling fluid provides lubrication to the drill bit and carries to the surface rock pieces disintegrated by the drill bit in drilling the wellbore via an annulus between the drill string and the wellbore wall. The mud motor is rotated by the drilling fluid passing through the drilling assembly. A drive shaft connected to the motor and the drill bit rotates the drill bit.

[0003] A substantial proportion of the current drilling activity involves drilling of deviated and horizontal wellbores to more fully exploit hydrocarbon reservoirs. Such boreholes can have relatively complex well profiles that may include contoured sections. Conducting well operations in such boreholes may require using work string that includes one or more flexible sections. The present disclosure relates to enhanced functionality of such flexible sections.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0004] In aspects, the present disclosure provides an apparatus for use in a borehole formed in an earthen formation. The apparatus may include a flex sub having a reduced diameter flex section connecting a first end to a second end. The flex section has a surface radially recessed from an outer surfaces of the first and second ends. The apparatus also includes a shell disposed around the radially recessed surface. The shell may be configured to be more flexible than the flex section. In embodiments, the shell may include at least one module that has at least one sensor embedded in the shell. The at least one sensor ma bye configured to estimate a selected parameter of interest. The apparatus may also include a positioning module connected to the flex sub. The positioning module may have a plurality of independently extendable ribs configured to selectively laterally position the flex sub in the borehole.

[0005] In a related method, a work string including the flex sub and shell may be conveyed along the wellbore. The method may include laterally displacing the flex sub using the positioning module and estimating the selected parameter of interest using the at least one module while the flex sub is at two or more different lateral positions.

[0006] Illustrative examples of some features of the disclosure thus have been summarized rather broadly in order that the 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

[0007] 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 illustrates a drilling system that incorporates one or more shells in accordance with the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 sectionally illustrates a side section of a flex sub that includes a shell made in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the **Fig. 2** embodiment;

FIG. 4 illustrates a side view of an alternate embodiment of a shell according to the present disclosure;

FIG. 5 isometrically illustrates one embodiment of a flexible section according to the present disclosure; and

FIGS. 6A-B schematically illustrate end views of the positioning module laterally displacing the flex sub at two different lateral positions in the borehole.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0008] Referring now to **Fig. 1**, there is shown an embodiment of a drilling system **10** that may use the filtering devices and methods according to the present disclosure. While a land-based rig is shown, these concepts and the methods are equally applicable to offshore drilling systems. The system **10** shown in **Fig. 1** has a bottomhole assembly (BHA) **12** conveyed in a borehole **14** via work string such as a drill string **16**. The BHA **12** may include a steering unit, a drilling motor, a sensor sub, a bidirectional communication and power module, stabilizers, a formation evaluation sub, and other known equipment. The drill string **16** includes a tubular string **18**, which may be drill pipe or coiled tubing, extending downward from a rig **20** into the borehole **14**. A drill bit **22**, attached to the drill string end, disintegrates the geological formations when it is rotated to drill the borehole **14**.

[0009] During operation, one or more mud pumps **34** at the surface draw the drilling fluid, or “drilling mud,” from a mud pit **36** and pump the drilling mud via the surface section **33** of the conduit **31** into the borehole **14** via the drill string **16**. The drilling mud exits at the drill bit **22** and flows up the annulus **32** to the surface. The returning drilling fluid may be processed, cleaned and returned to the mud pit **36** or disposed of in a suitable manner. The circulating drilling mud serves a number of functions, including cooling and lubricating the drill bit **22**, cleaning the borehole of cuttings and debris, and maintaining a suitable fluid pressure in the wellbore (*e.g.*, an overbalanced or at-balanced condition). In a sliding drilling mode, only the drilling motor rotates the drill bit **22**. In another drilling mode, the rotation of the drill string **16** is superimposed on the drilling motor rotation.

[0010] Referring now to **Fig. 2**, there is sectionally shown a portion of the drill string **16** disposed in a borehole **14**. The segment includes a flex sub **100** that is at least partially enclosed by a shell **102**. In some arrangements, the segment may also include a positioning module **105** that has one or more active rib elements **106**. The rib elements **106** can extend and retract radially and may be independently adjustable. This independent movement of the rib elements **106** can laterally displace and position the flex sub **100** concentrically or eccentrically in the borehole **14**. For example, the rib elements **106** may be positioned to move the flex sub **100**, and / or connected BHA modules, immediately adjacent to or in contact with a borehole wall **15**. These connected BHA modules (not shown) can be positioned between the flex sub **100** and the positioning module **105**. Such illustrative BHA modules may include logging tools, borehole calipers, sensors, fluid sampling tools, coring devices, etc. By lateral displacement, it is meant movement of in a radial direction relative to a longitudinal axis of the borehole **14**. This controlled movement is forming an Integrated and Narrated Evaluation System (INES) able to perform advanced analysis of the drilling fluid conditions within the annulus **32**, the wall of the wellbore **14** and the geological formations.

[0011] To enable the drill string **16** to accommodate bending while traversing the borehole **14**, the flex sub **100** is formed as a flexible tubular structure. The flex sub **100** has a reduced diameter flex section **110** to enable the ends **112**, **114** of the flex sub **100** to deflect relative to one another. That is, the flex section **110** is specifically engineered to enable a tool axis **116** of the end **112** to be misaligned a predetermined amount with a tool axis **118** of end **114**. This misalignment is typically a bend in the flex section **110**. The reduction in diameter results in the entire outer surface **120** of the flex section **110** to be continuously radially recessed relative the adjacent surfaces **122**, **124** of the flex sub **100**. This is in contrast to pockets or cavities that form a discontinuous radially recessed surface. Additionally, the flex section **110** may have a continuous wall thickness between the ends **112**, **114** that is smaller than the thickness of the walls of the ends **112**, **114**. This is in contrast to pockets or cavities formed in a surface that forms a discontinuous smaller wall thickness.

[0012] Referring to **Fig. 3**, in one non-limiting embodiment of the present disclosure, the shell **102** is configured as a flexible body that fills and surrounds the radially recessed portion of the flex section **110**. The diameter of the shell **102** may be selected to have an outer surface **144** that is flush with the adjacent surfaces **122**, **124**. Thus, a relatively constant sized annular flow space **32** is formed between the flow sub **100** and the borehole wall **15**. Therefore, fluid flowing in the flow space **32** will not encounter significant changes in flow velocity. Moreover, filling the recessed portion minimizes the likelihood of debris being trapped along the flow space **32**.

[0013] In one arrangement, the shell **102** is configured to be more flexible than the flex section **110**. Thus, as a minimum, the shell **102** does not measurably inhibit or prevent the flex section **110** from bending under normal operation. The flexibility may be obtained by forming the shell **102** from one or more materials that are more flexible than the metal or other material making up the flex section **110**. For instance, the shell **102** may be formed of an elastomer; e.g., plastic, rubber, silicone, etc., or a material having a Modulus of Elasticity in the same range as elastomers. The shell **102** may also be formed of materials, such as plastics, that become more flexible when exposed to ambient borehole temperatures. Additionally or alternatively, the shell **102** may be segmented to allow the desired axial deformation as discussed below.

[0014] Referring to **Figs. 2** and **3**, in embodiments, the shell **102** may be segmented axially and / or circumferentially. In the illustrated embodiment, the shell **102** has three circumferentially distributed segments **140** and five axially distributed segments **142**. In this case, the fifteen shell segments in summary will give the design enough aggregate flexibility to follow the elastic deformation of the flex section **110**. For clarity, only one of each such segment has been labeled. It should be understood that greater or fewer segments may be used and in some embodiments, the shell **102** may be a single unitary overmold.

[0015] Referring to **Fig. 4**, there is shown an arrangement for making the shell **102** axially flexible by appropriately shaping and interconnecting the axially aligned segments **142**. For instance, the segments **142** may have ends **144** that are shaped to form a ball joint or other similar connection that allows relative pivoting or sliding. Such configurations may allow the individual segments **114** to be formed of rigid material such as metal or composite while accommodating a large degree of bending of the flex section **110**.

[0016] Referring to **Fig. 2** and **3**, in embodiments, a binding element **146**, such as a ring, band, or strap, may be used to secure the individual segments of the shell **102** to the flex section **110**. The utilization of ring band made of Shape Memory Alloy (SMA) might be a reliable solution for down-hole applications. Of course, in other embodiments, fastening elements such as screws or rivets may be used.

[0017] In some embodiments, the shell **102** may include one or more modules **130** configured to estimate one or more parameters of interest relating to the formation, the borehole, one or more fluids in the borehole, and / or the drill string

16. The modules **130** may be configured to acquire, process, store, and / or transmit information as needed for a particular situation. In one arrangement, the modules **130** may be embedded into one or more segments **140**, **142** of the shell **102**. Exemplary sensors within the modules **130** may include, but are not limited to, formation evaluation tools, radiation detectors, gamma ray detectors, casing collar locators, pressure sensors, temperature sensors, NMR tools, wellbore calipers, directional survey tools, acoustic tools, borehole calipers, fluid analysis tools, accelerometer, odometers, magnetometers, gyroscopes, etc.

[0018] For autonomous operations, the module **130** may be completely self-contained and include one or more sensors, microprocessors programmed with algorithms and instructions, memory modules, batteries, and transceivers. In other embodiments, the module **130** may interact with power and / or signal sources embedded in the flex section **110**. For example, the flex section **110** may include one or more bores **150** that house signal / power communication hardware **152** (e.g., signal carriers such as wires and fibers, induction hardware, etc.). In such embodiments, the module **130** may include only sensors and associated circuitry. The modules **130** may use induction to exchange data / power with the hardware **152**. In still other embodiments, the module **130** may be configured to only measure parameters of interest and store the sensor measurements onboard. The stored measurements may be retrieved at the surface by removing the module **130** from the flex section **110**. It should be understood that the above arrangements are non-limiting and only illustrative of the various configurations that may used for the module **130**.

[0019] Referring now to **Fig. 5**, there is isometrically shown the flex sub **100** and the shell **102** positioned along a drill string **16** that includes active rib elements **106** and a centralizer **154**. The rib elements may also be referred to as force application members, as pads or extensible member. A power source (not shown) for actuating the rib elements **106** may be a hydraulic device, screw device, linear electrical device, an electromechanical device, Shape Memory Alloy (SMA) or any other suitable device. Each rib element **106** may be independently actuated to extend radially a module **107** to apply a selected amount of force on the wellbore wall while the drill string **16** is stationary or moving.

[0020] Referring to **Figs. 6A** and **B**, the positioning module **105** may be used in conjunction with the sensor modules **130** to perform differential measurements. For example, the sensor modules **130** may be shifted to thereby move a pulsed electro-magnetic field while scanning a region or volume of interest. The region or volume of interest may be the drilling fluid in the annulus **32** or the formation adjacent the borehole wall **16**. In **Fig. 6A**, the ribs **106** have been independently actuated to position the modules **130** remotely from a region **160** in the borehole **14**. In **Fig. 6B**, the ribs **106** have been independently actuated to position the modules **130** close to the region **160** in the borehole **104**. Thus, the beam or wave (e.g., magnetic, radiation, acoustic, etc.) used to investigate a region of interest has been emitted from two different lateral locations. Therefore, the beam or wave will travel at different distances between a transmitter and a receiver. Moreover, the beam or wave may travel through different media, *e.g.*, earth or drilling fluid. Making such differential measurements may provide better data resolution, a better transmission window, and / or additional data collection. In addition to providing information about the formation, such measurements may be useful to determine the effectiveness of hole cleaning along a borehole low side **164** along the borehole **14**.

[0021] It should be appreciated that the devices of the present disclosure are susceptible to numerous operating modes. For instance, sensor measurements may be continuously or periodically retrieved from the modules **130** while drilling and communicated to another downhole location or to the surface by using a "short hop" wireless system, inductive communication hardware, and/or wired pipe technology. Of course, other systems, such as mud pulse telemetry systems may also be used. In another operating mode, the information in the modules **120** may be read out or exchanged at the surface. For example, after the modules **130** have been extracted from the borehole **14**, personnel at the surface may wirelessly transfer information from the memory modules of the modules **130**. Such a mode may allow for fast rerun maintenance and operation without braking of BHA or drill-string connections or opening of hatches. Alternatively or additionally, the shell **102** may be disassembled and the modules **130** may be plugged via a physical connection to an information extraction device such as a microprocessor.

[0022] Also, it should be understood that the flex section **100** may be used in conjunction with any work string used in a borehole. For instance, the flex section **100** and shell **102** may be used with non-rigid strings such as coiled tubing or wirelines. Also, the shells **102** of the present disclosure may be used with other conveyance systems such as self-propelled tractors. In still other embodiments, the positioning module **105** may include a non-rotating sleeve on which the rib elements **106** are disposed. An internal bearing arrangement can allow the drill string **16** to rotate relative to the positioning module **105**. Thus, the rib elements **106** remain generally stationary relative to the borehole wall **15**. In such arrangements, the modules **130** may be rotating and may perform circumferential scanning of the surrounding formation. Also, the modules **130** may operate while the drill string **16** is stationary or while axially sliding.

[0023] 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 of the disclosure. It is intended that the following claims be interpreted to embrace all such modifications and changes.

THE CLAIMS

What is claim is:

1. An apparatus for use in a borehole formed in an earthen formation, characterized by:
a flex sub (100) having a reduced diameter flex section (110) connecting a first end to a second end, the flex section (110) having a surface radially recessed from an outer surface of the first and second ends; and
a shell (102) disposed around the radially recessed surface, the shell (102) being configured to be more flexible than the flex section (110).

2. The apparatus of claim 1, further characterized in that the shell (102) includes at least one module (130) configured to estimate a selected parameter of interest.

3. The apparatus of claim 1, further characterized in that the at least one module (130) includes at least one sensor embedded in the shell (102), the at least one sensor being configured to estimate the selected parameter of interest.

4. The apparatus of claim 3, further characterized in that the module (130) further includes at least one of: (i) a memory module storing information related to the estimated selected parameter of interest, (ii) a transmitter transmitting the information related to the estimated selected parameter of interest, and (iii) a battery supplying power to the at least one sensor.

5. The apparatus of claim 3, further characterized by at least one signal carrier extending through the flex section (110), the at least one sensor being in signal communication with the at least one signal carrier.

6. The apparatus of claim 1, further characterized in that the shell (102) includes at plurality of segments.

7. The apparatus of claim 6, further characterized in that the segments are distributed at least one of: (i) circumferentially, and (ii) axially.

8. The apparatus of claim 6, further characterized in that the shell (102) is formed of a material that is more flexible than a material forming the flex section (110).

9. The apparatus of claim 1, further characterized by a positioning module (105) connected to the flex sub (100), the positioning module (105) having a plurality of independently extendable ribs configured to selectively laterally position the flex sub (100) in the borehole.

10. The apparatus of claim 1, further characterized by:

a drill string (16) configured to convey the flex sub (100) along the borehole;

at least one module (130) embedded in the shell (102), the at least one module (130) including at least one sensor configured to estimate a selected parameter of interest; and

a positioning module (105) connected to the flex sub (100), the positioning module (105) having a plurality of independently extendable ribs configured to engage a borehole wall and selectively laterally displace the flex sub (100) in the borehole.

11. The apparatus of claim 10, further characterized in that:

- the shell (102) has segments that are distributed circumferentially;
- the flex section (110) is made of a metal and the shell segments are formed of a non-metal; and
- the module (130) further includes at least one of: (i) a memory module storing information related to the estimated selected parameter of interest, (ii) a transmitter transmitting the information related to the estimated selected parameter of interest, and (iii) a battery supplying power to the at least one sensor.

12. A method for performing a selected operation in a borehole formed in an earthen formation, characterized by:

forming a work string having:

- a flex having a reduced diameter flex section (110) connecting a first end to a second end, the flex section (110) having a surface radially recessed from an outer surface of the first end and a second end, and
- a shell (102) disposed around the radially recessed surface, the shell (102) being configured to be more flexible than the flex section (110); and

conveying the work string through the borehole.

13. The method of claim 12, further characterized in that: the shell (102) includes at least one module (130) configured to estimate a selected parameter of interest, and the at least one module (130) includes at least one of: (i) a sensor embedded in the shell (102), the at least one sensor being configured to estimate the selected parameter of interest, (ii) a memory module storing information related to the estimated selected parameter of interest, (iii) a transmitter transmitting the information related to the estimated selected parameter of interest, and (iv) a battery supplying power to the at least one sensor; and further characterized by:

estimating the selected parameter of interest using the at least one module (130).

14. The method of claim 12, further characterized in that the at least one module (130) includes at least sensor embedded in the shell (102), the at least one sensor being configured to estimate the selected parameter of interest and wherein at least one signal carrier extends through the flex section (110), and further characterized by transmitting signals between the at least one signal carrier and the at least one sensor.

15. The method of claim 12, further characterized by:

- estimating the parameter of interest while the flex sub (100) is in a first lateral position to obtain a first data set;
- laterally displacing the flex sub (100) with a positioning module (105); and

- estimating the parameter of interest while the flex sub (100) is in a second lateral position to obtain a second data set.

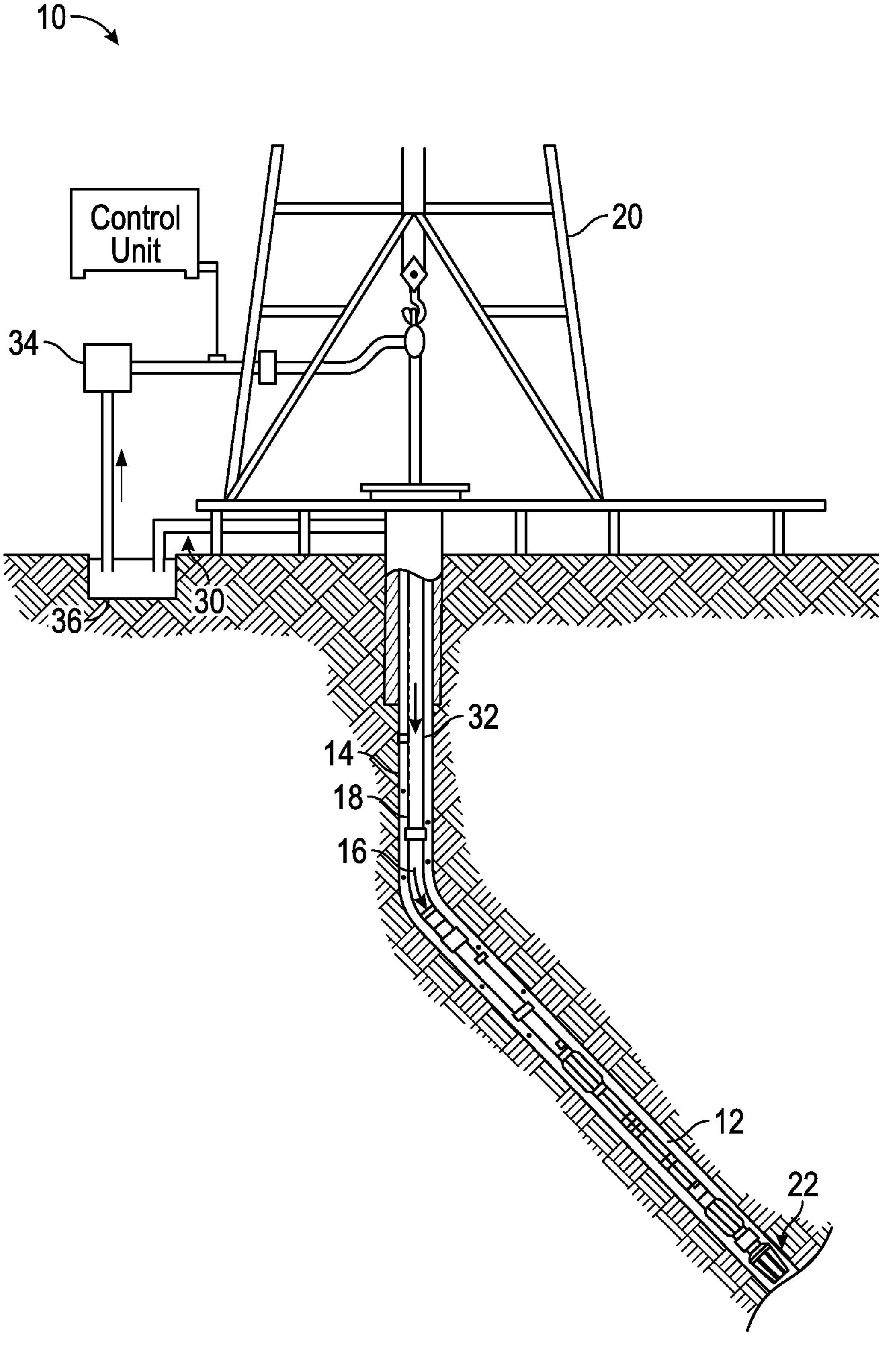
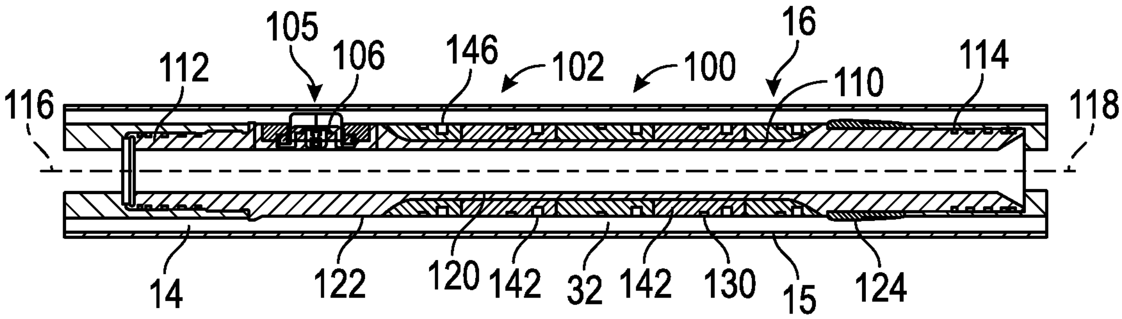


FIG. 1


105
106
146
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16
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114
112
116
118
14
122
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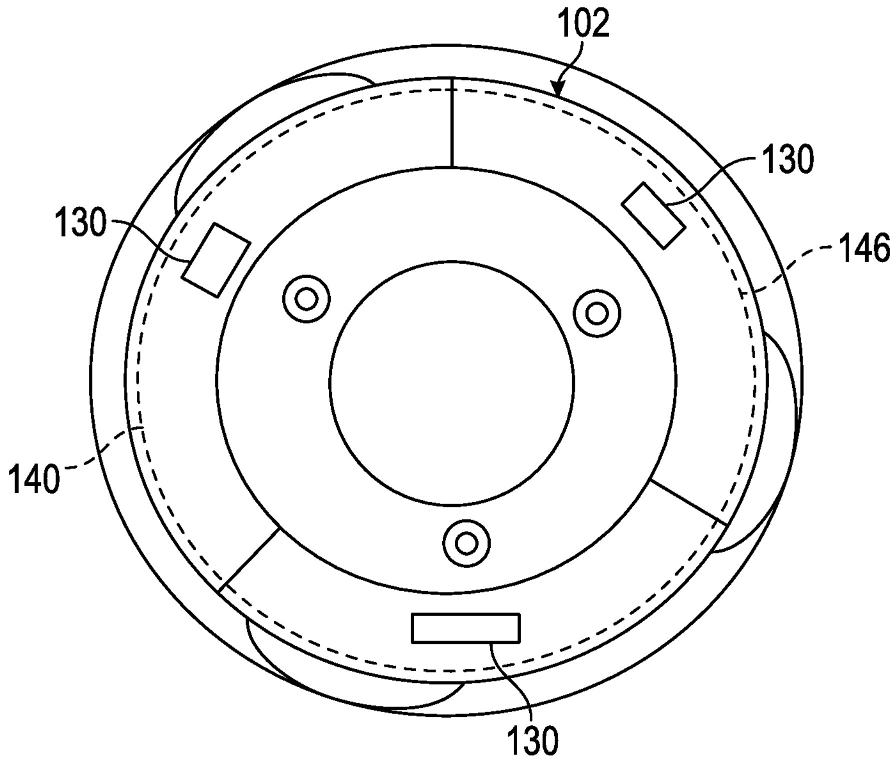
142
32
142
130
15
124

FIG. 2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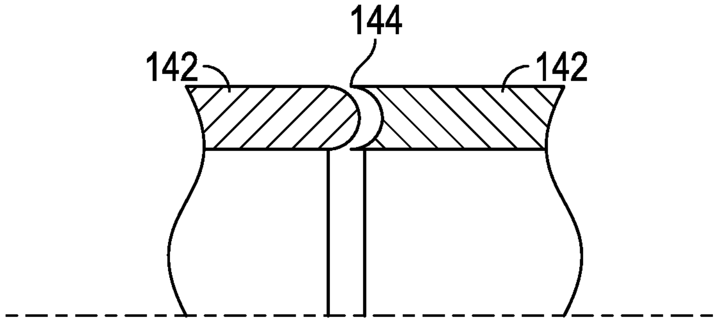
146
140
130

FIG. 3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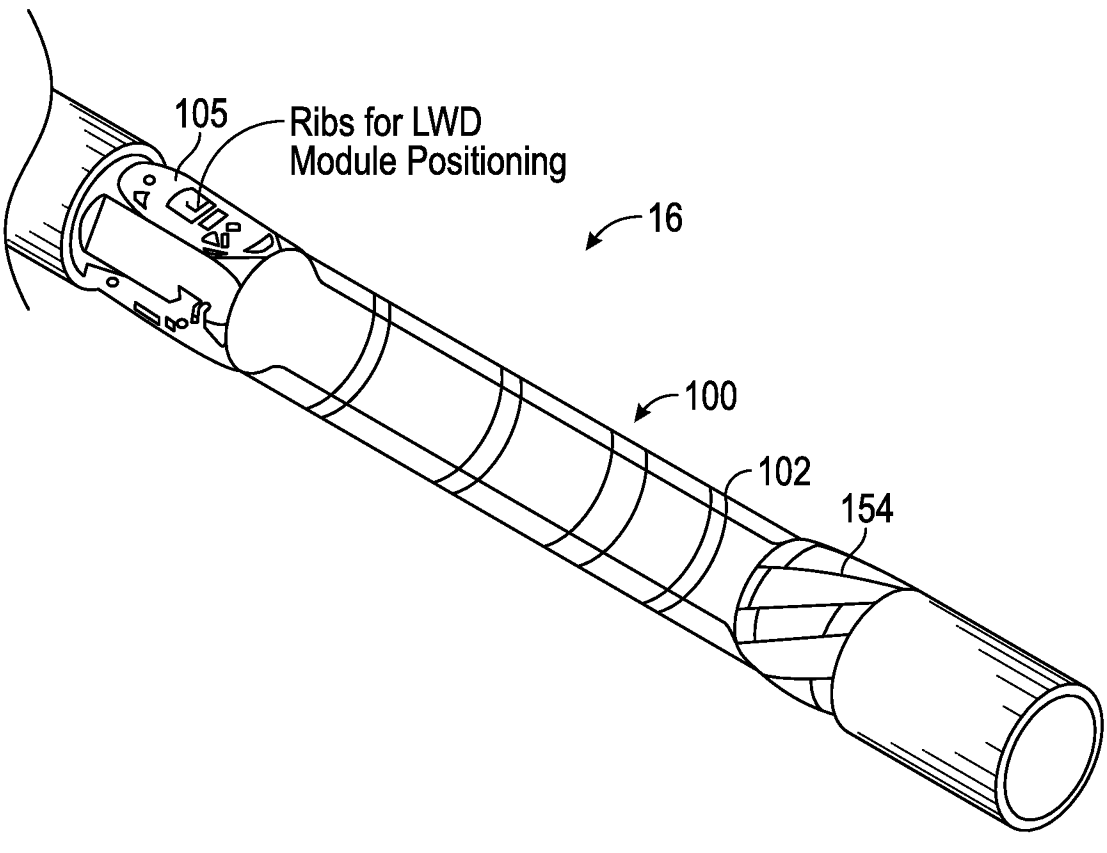
142
142

FIG. 4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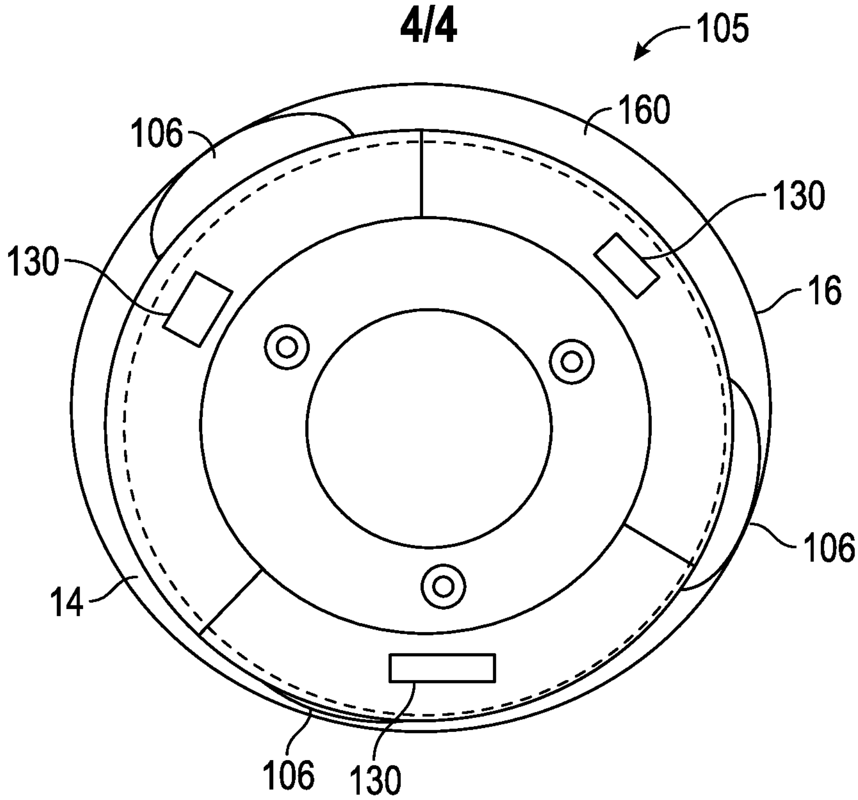
Ribs for LWD
Module Positioning
16
100
102
154

FIG. 5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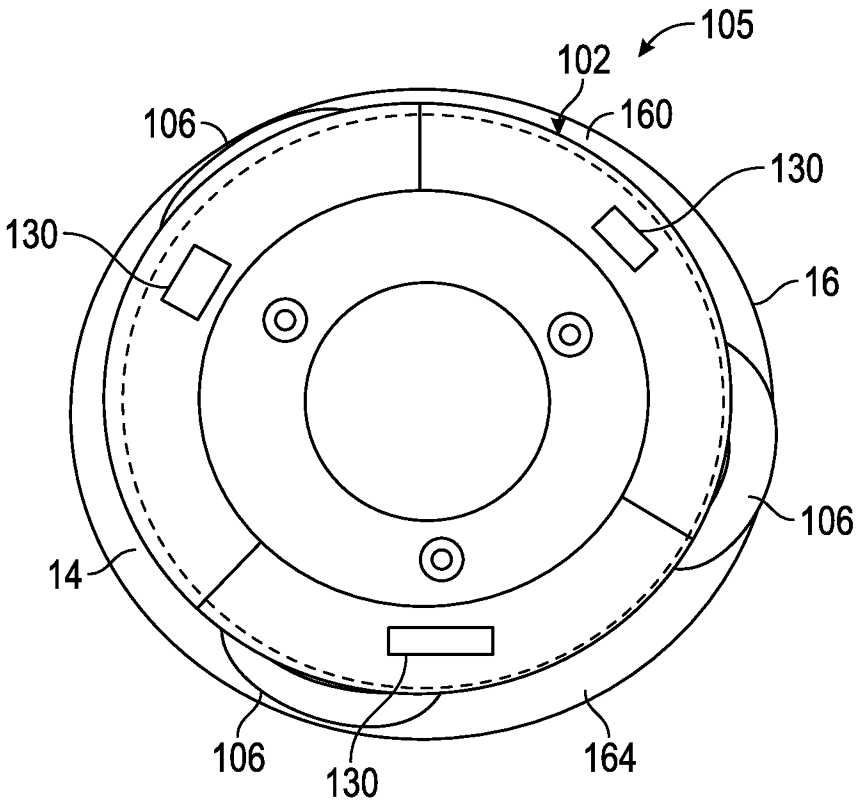
130

FIG. 6A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106
14
106
130
164

FIG. 6B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2016/044362

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

E21B 17/00(2006.01)i, E21B 47/01(2006.01)i, E21B 41/00(2006.01)i

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)
E21B 17/00; E21B 7/00; G01V 3/10; E21B 44/00; B23P 11/00; E21B 7/06; E21B 7/04; E21B 47/01; E21B 41/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Korean utility models and applications for utility models
Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: wellbore, flex sub, reduced diameter, flex portion, shell, sensor, signal carrier, and segments

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 2014-0174831 A1 (SITKA, MARK A.) 26 June 2014 See paragraphs [0024]-[0034], claim 1 and figures 1-2, 3A-3C.	1-2,12 3-11,13-15
Y	US 2009-0179648 A1 (FREDETTE, MARK A. et al.) 16 July 2009 See paragraphs [0005], [0047] and figures 4-5.	3-5,10-11,13-15
Y	US 2008-0041629 A1 (ARONSTAM, PETER et al.) 21 February 2008 See paragraphs [0069], [0081] and figures 5E-5F, 10.	6-11,15
A	US 2011-0308858 A1 (MENGER, CHRISTIAN et al.) 22 December 2011 See paragraphs [0010]-[0021] and figures 1-3.	1-15
A	US 2011-0240368 A1 (ALLEN, PETER et al.) 06 October 2011 See paragraphs [0028]-[0059] and figures 5-9.	1-15

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
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