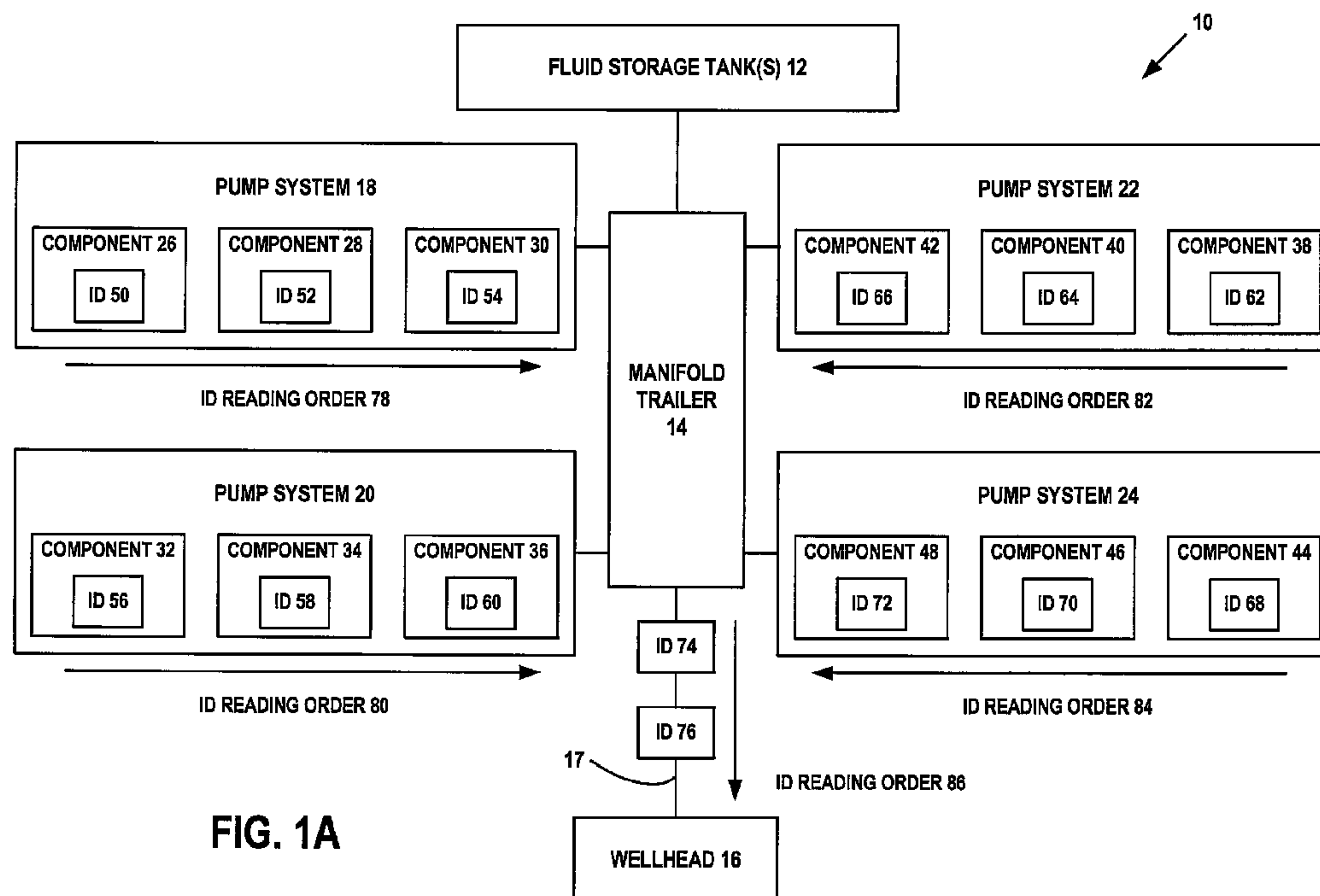




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(54) **Titre : APPAREIL ET PROCEDES D'EVALUATION DE SYSTEMES ASSOCIES A DES TETES DE PUITS**
(54) **Title: APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR EVALUATING SYSTEMS ASSOCIATED WITH WELLHEADS**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

According to one aspect, data identifying a component (26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 or 48) is received, wherein the component is part of a system (10, 18, 20, 22 or 24) associated with a wellhead (16). A location at which the component (26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 or 48) is positioned relative to one or more other components (26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48) is identified. According to another aspect, a model (110) representing at least a portion of a proposed system associated with a wellhead is generated, the model comprising a plurality of objects (110a, 110b and 110c), each of which has a proposed location and represents an existing component (26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 or 48).



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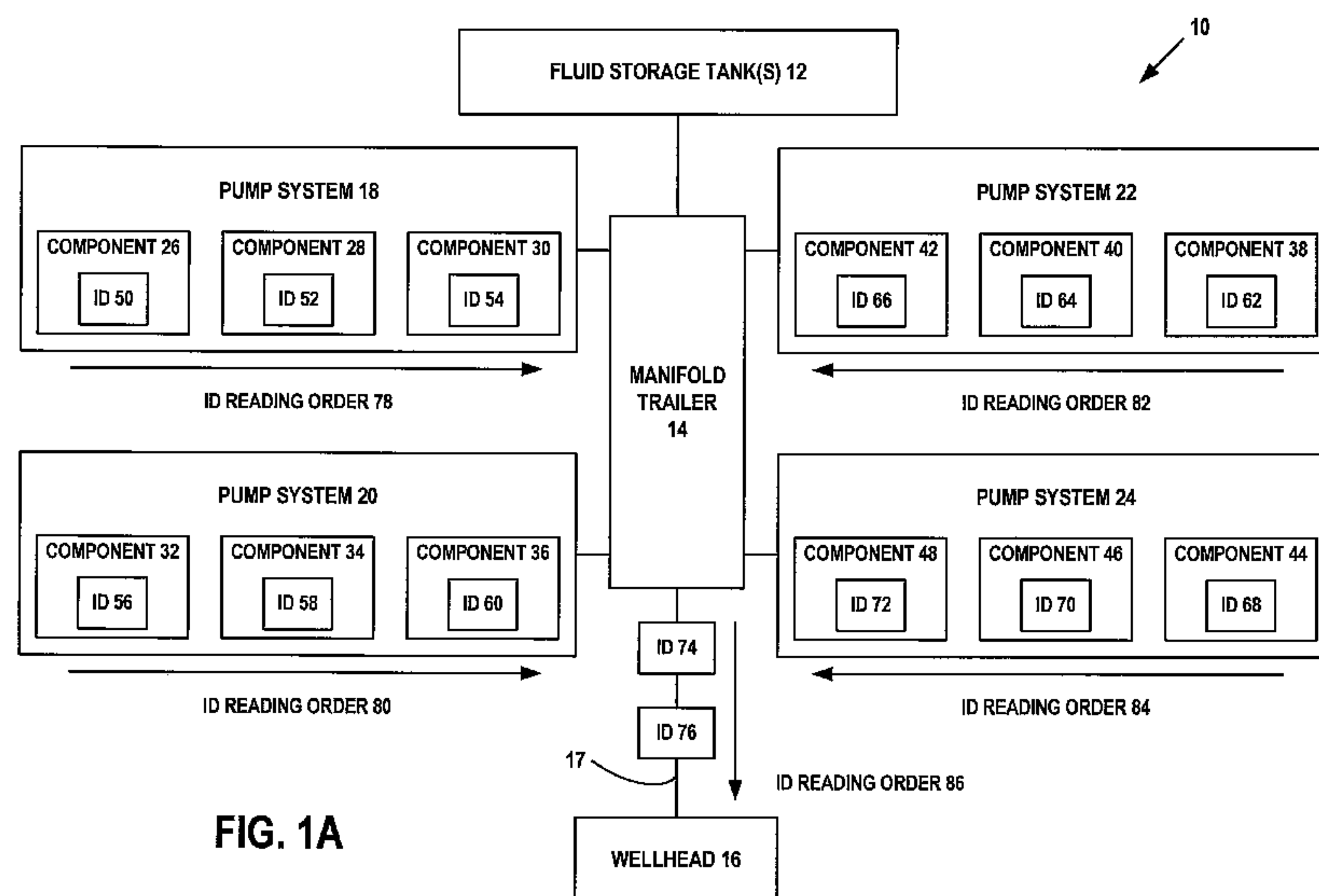


FIG. 1A

(57) Abstract: According to one aspect, data identifying a component (26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 or 48) is received, wherein the component is part of a system (10, 18, 20, 22 or 24) associated with a wellhead (16). A location at which the component (26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 or 48) is positioned relative to one or more other components (26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48) is identified. According to another aspect, a model (110) representing at least a portion of a proposed system associated with a wellhead is generated, the model comprising a plurality of objects (110a, 110b and 110c), each of which has a proposed location and represents an existing component (26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 or 48).

In an exemplary embodiment, the system associated with the wellhead is a system for pumping fluid to the wellhead.

In an exemplary embodiment, receiving the data identifying the first component includes receiving data associated with a first reading of a first identifier that is coupled to the
5 first component.

In certain exemplary embodiments, receiving data associated with the first reading of the first identifier includes coupling the first identifier to the first component; positioning at least one reader in the vicinity of the first component; reading the first identifier using the at least one reader to thereby obtain the first reading; and transmitting the data associated with
10 the first reading to the computer.

In another exemplary embodiment, the first identifier includes an RFID tag; and wherein the at least one reader is an RFID reader.

In certain embodiments, the first reading is part of a first plurality of readings to be taken in a first predetermined order, each place in the first predetermined order corresponding
15 to a respective location of one component in the first plurality of components; and wherein identifying the first location at which the first component is positioned includes determining the place in the first predetermined order at which the first reading was made.

In yet another exemplary embodiment, the first operational parameter is selected from the group consisting of a fluid flow rate through the first component, a fluid pressure within
20 the first component, a volume of media within the first component, a volume of proppant within the first component, a volume of sand within the first component, and a time period during which fluid is to be pumped through the first component.

In an exemplary embodiment, the first operational parameter specifies a value or range of values; and wherein receiving data associated with the operational history includes
25 receiving data associated with measurements of one or more wear life attributes of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto taken against time and under one or more operational parameters, the one or more operational parameters having the same, or different, values or ranges of values than that specified by the first operational parameter; and storing the data associated with the wear life attribute measurements and the one or more
30 operational parameters made thereunder; and querying the stored data.

In another exemplary embodiment, predicting the useful remaining operational life of the first component includes determining a wear trend for the first component based on at least the first operational parameter and the data associated with the operational history of the

first component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and predicting the useful remaining operational life of the first component using the wear trend.

In yet another exemplary embodiment, the method includes (a) receiving, using the computer, data identifying another component in the first plurality of components, wherein
5 the another component has a useful remaining operational life; (b) identifying, using the computer, another location at which the another component is positioned relative to one or more other components in the first plurality of components; (c) receiving, using the computer, data associated with another operational parameter specific to the another location; (d) receiving, using the computer, data associated with an operational history of the another
10 component or one or more components equivalent thereto; (e) predicting, using the computer, the useful remaining operational life of the another component based on at least: the another operational parameter, and the operational history of the another component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and (f) repeating (a)-(e) until the respective useful remaining operational lives of all the components in the first plurality of components have been
15 predicted.

In an exemplary embodiment, the method includes receiving, using the computer, data identifying a second component in a second plurality of components, wherein the second plurality of components is part of the system associated with the wellhead, and wherein the second component has a useful remaining operational life; identifying, using the computer, a
20 second location at which the second component is positioned relative to one or more other components in the second plurality of components; receiving, using the computer, data associated with a second operational parameter specific to the second location; receiving, using the computer, data associated with an operational history of the second component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and predicting, using the computer, the useful
25 remaining operational life of the second component based on at least: the second operational parameter, and the operational history of the second component or one or more components equivalent thereto.

In a second aspect, an apparatus is provided that includes a non-transitory computer readable medium; and a plurality of instructions stored on the non-transitory computer
30 readable medium and executable by a processor, the plurality of instructions including instructions that cause the processor to receive data identifying a first component in a first plurality of components, wherein the first plurality of components is part of a system associated with a wellhead, and wherein the first component has a useful remaining operational life; instructions that cause the processor to identify a first location at which the

first component is positioned relative to one or more other components in the first plurality of components; instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with a first operational parameter specific to the first location; instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with an operational history of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life of the first component based on at least: the first operational parameter, and the operational history of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto. Since the useful remaining operational life of the first component can be predicted, the apparatus improves safety, reduces downtime and cost, and facilitates planning.

In an exemplary embodiment, the system associated with the wellhead is a system for pumping fluid to the wellhead.

In certain embodiments, the apparatus includes a first identifier adapted to be coupled to the first component; and at least one reader adapted to read the first identifier and transmit the data identifying the first component.

In an exemplary embodiment, the first identifier is an RFID tag; and wherein the at least one reader is an RFID reader.

In another exemplary embodiment, the instructions that cause the processor to receive the data identifying the first component include instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with a first reading of a first identifier that is coupled to the first component.

In yet another exemplary embodiment, the first reading is part of a first plurality of readings to be taken in a first predetermined order, each place in the first predetermined order corresponding to a respective location of one component in the first plurality of components; and wherein instructions that cause the processor to identify the first location at which the first component is positioned includes instructions that cause the processor to determine the place in the first predetermined order at which the first reading was made.

In certain exemplary embodiments, the first operational parameter is selected from the group consisting of a fluid flow rate through the first component, a fluid pressure within the first component, a volume of media within the first component, a volume of proppant within the first component, a volume of sand within the first component, and a time period during which fluid is to be pumped through the first component.

In another exemplary embodiment, the first operational parameter specifies a value or range of values; and wherein the operational history indicates a wear life of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto as a function of time and the first

operational parameter; and wherein instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with the operational history includes instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with measurements of one or more wear life attributes of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto taken against time and under one or more operational parameters, the one or more operational parameters having the same, or different, values or ranges of values than that specified by the first operational parameter; and instructions that cause processor to store the data associated with the wear life attribute measurements and the one or more operational parameters made thereunder; and instructions that cause the processor to query the stored data.

10 In an exemplary embodiment, the instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life of the first component include instructions that cause the processor to determine a wear trend for the first component based on at least the first operational parameter and the data associated with the operational history of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life of the first component using the wear trend.

15 In another exemplary embodiment, the plurality of instructions further includes instructions that cause the processor to: (a) receive data identifying another component in the first plurality of components, wherein the another component has a useful remaining operational life; (b) identify another location at which the another component is positioned relative to one or more other components in the first plurality of components; (c) receive data associated with another operational parameter specific to the another location; (d) receive data associated with an operational history of the another component or one or more components equivalent thereto; (e) predict the useful remaining operational life of the another component based on at least: the another operational parameter, and the operational history of the another component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and (f) repeat (a)-(e) until the respective useful remaining operational lives of all the components in the first plurality of components have been predicted.

20 In yet another exemplary embodiment, the plurality of instructions further includes instructions that cause the processor to receive data identifying a second component in a second plurality of components, wherein the second plurality of components is part of the system associated with the wellhead, and wherein the second component has a useful remaining operational life; instructions that cause the processor to identify a second location at which the second component is positioned relative to one or more other components in the

second plurality of components; instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with a second operational parameter specific to the second location; instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with an operational history of the second component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life of the second component based on at least: the second operational parameter, and the operational history of the second component or one or more components equivalent thereto.

In a third aspect, there is provided a method that includes generating, using a computer, a model that represents at least a portion of a proposed system associated with a wellhead, the model including a plurality of objects, wherein each of the objects has a proposed location within the model, wherein each of the objects represents an existing component proposed to be part of the proposed system, and wherein each of the existing components has a useful remaining operational life; specifying, using the computer, at least one operational parameter at each of the respective proposed locations of the objects; receiving, using the computer, data associated with respective operational histories of the existing components; and predicting, using the computer, the useful remaining operational life for each object, wherein the prediction of the useful remaining operational life for each object is based on at least: the respective at least one operational parameter at the corresponding proposed location, and the data associated with the respective operational history of the existing component represented by the each object. Since the useful remaining operational life for each object can be predicted, the method improves safety, reduces downtime and cost, and facilitates planning.

In an exemplary embodiment, the proposed system associated with the wellhead is a proposed system for pumping fluid to the wellhead.

In an exemplary embodiment, the method includes rearranging the objects in the model and/or replacing one or more of the objects in the model with one or more other objects, wherein each of the other objects has a proposed location within the model, and wherein each of the other objects represents another existing component proposed to be part of the proposed system; and predicting, using the computer, the useful remaining operational life of each rearranged object and/or other object, wherein the prediction of the useful remaining operational life of the each rearranged object and/or other object is based on at least: the respective at least one operational parameter at the corresponding proposed location, and the data associated with the respective operational history of the existing component represented by the each rearranged object and/or other object.

In another exemplary embodiment, the method includes optimizing, using the computer, at least one of the objects in the model by maximizing the respective useful remaining operational life of the at least one object, including (a) moving, using the computer, the at least one object to another proposed location in the model; (b) after moving
5 the at least one object to the another location in the model, predicting, using the computer, the useful remaining operational life of the at least one object, wherein the prediction of the useful remaining operational life of the at least one object is based on at least: the respective at least one operational parameter at the another proposed location, and the data associated with the respective operational history of the existing component represented by the at least
10 one object; (c) repeating (a) and (b) until the another location at which the useful remaining operational life of the at least one object is at a maximum is determined; (d) if the at least one object is not at the another location at which the useful remaining operation life of the at least one object is at the maximum, then moving, using the computer, the at least one object to the another location at which the useful remaining operational life of the at least one object is at
15 the maximum.

In yet another exemplary embodiment, the at least one operational parameter is selected from the group consisting of a proposed fluid flow rate, a proposed fluid pressure, a proposed volume of media, a proposed volume of proppant, a proposed volume of sand, and a proposed time period during which fluid is to be pumped.

20 In certain exemplary embodiments, each at least one operational parameter specifies a value or range of values; and wherein receiving data associated with each respective operational history includes receiving data associated with measurements of one or more wear life attributes of the corresponding existing component or one or more components equivalent thereto taken against time and under one or more operational parameters, the one
25 or more operational parameters having the same, or different, values or ranges of values than that specified by the corresponding at least one operational parameter at the proposed location of the object that represents the corresponding existing component.

In other exemplary embodiments, predicting the useful remaining operational life for each object includes determining a wear trend for the corresponding existing component
30 based on at least: the at least one operational parameter at the proposed location of the each object, and the data associated with the operational history of the existing component that is represented by the each object; and predicting the useful remaining operational life of the each object using the wear trend.

In a fourth aspect, there is provided an apparatus that includes a non-transitory computer readable medium; and a plurality of instructions stored on the non-transitory computer readable medium and executable by a processor, the plurality of instructions including instructions that cause the processor to generate a model that represents at least a portion of a proposed system associated with a wellhead, the model including a plurality of objects, wherein each of the objects has a proposed location within the model, wherein each of the objects represents an existing component proposed to be part of the proposed system, and wherein each of the existing components has a useful remaining operational life; instructions that cause the processor to specify at least one operational parameter at each of the respective proposed locations of the objects; instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with respective operational histories of the existing components; and instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life for each object, wherein the prediction of the useful remaining operational life for each object is based on at least: the respective at least one operational parameter at the corresponding proposed location, and the data associated with the respective operational history of the existing component represented by the each object. Since the useful remaining operational life for each object can be predicted, the apparatus improves safety, reduces downtime and cost, and facilitates planning.

In an exemplary embodiment, the proposed system associated with the wellhead is a proposed system for pumping fluid to the wellhead.

In an exemplary embodiment, the plurality of instructions further includes: instructions that cause the processor to rearrange the objects in the model and/or replace one or more of the objects in the model with one or more other objects, wherein each of the other objects has a proposed location within the model, and wherein each of the other objects represents another existing component proposed to be part of the proposed system; and instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life of each rearranged object and/or other object, wherein the prediction of the useful remaining operational life of the each rearranged object and/or other object is based on at least: the respective at least one operational parameter at the corresponding proposed location, and the data associated with the respective operational history of the existing component represented by the each rearranged object and/or other object.

In another exemplary embodiment, the plurality of instructions further includes instructions that cause the processor to optimize at least one of the objects in the model by maximizing the respective useful remaining operational life of the at least one object,

including instructions that cause the processor to: (a) move the at least one object to another proposed location in the model; (b) predict, after moving the at least one object to the another location in the model, the useful remaining operational life of the at least one object, wherein the prediction of the useful remaining operational life of the at least one object is based on at least: the respective at least one operational parameter at the another proposed location, and the data associated with the respective operational history of the existing component represented by the at least one object; (c) repeat (a) and (b) until the another location at which the useful remaining operational life of the at least one object is at a maximum is determined; (d) if the at least one object is not at the another location at which the useful remaining operation life of the at least one object is at the maximum, then move the at least one object to the another location at which the useful remaining operational life of the at least one object is at the maximum.

In yet another exemplary embodiment, the at least one operational parameter is selected from the group consisting of a proposed fluid flow rate, a proposed fluid pressure, a proposed volume of media, a proposed volume of proppant, a proposed volume of sand, and a proposed time period during which fluid is to be pumped.

In certain exemplary embodiments, each at least one operational parameter specifies a value or range of values; and wherein instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with each respective operational history includes instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with measurements of one or more wear life attributes of the corresponding existing component or one or more components equivalent thereto taken against time and under one or more operational parameters, the one or more operational parameters having the same, or different, values or ranges of values than that specified by the corresponding at least one operational parameter at the proposed location of the object that represents the corresponding existing component.

In other exemplary embodiments, the instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life for each object include instructions that cause the processor to determine a wear trend for the corresponding existing component based on at least: the at least one operational parameter at the proposed location of the each object, and the data associated with the operational history of the existing component that is represented by the each object; and instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life of the each object using the wear trend.

Other aspects, features, and advantages will become apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which are a

part of this disclosure and which illustrate, by way of example, principles of the inventions disclosed.

Description of Figures

The accompanying drawings facilitate an understanding of the various embodiments.

5 Figures 1A and 1B are diagrammatic illustrations of a system for pumping fluid to a wellhead according to an exemplary embodiment, the system including identifiers.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of one of the identifiers illustrated in Figure 1A, according to an exemplary embodiment.

10 Figure 3 is another perspective view of the identifier of Figure 2, according to an exemplary embodiment.

Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7 are flow chart illustrations of respective steps of the method of Figure 3, according to respective exemplary embodiments.

Figure 8A is a flow chart illustration of a method of evaluating a system similar to that of Figures 1A and 1B, according to an exemplary embodiment.

15 Figure 8B is a diagrammatic illustration of a user interface generated during the execution of the method of Figure 8A, according to an exemplary embodiment.

Figure 9A is a flow chart illustration of additional steps of the method of Figure 8A, according to an exemplary embodiment.

20 Figure 9B is a diagrammatic illustration of a user interface generated during the execution of the steps of Figure 9A, according to an exemplary embodiment.

Figure 10 is a flow chart illustration of additional steps of the method of Figure 8A, according to an exemplary embodiment.

Figure 11 is a diagrammatic illustration of a node for implementing one or more exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure, according to an exemplary embodiment.

Detailed Description

25 In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figures 1A and 1B, a system is generally referred to by the reference numeral 10 and includes one or more fluid storage tanks 12 for a fracturing system. The exemplary embodiments provided herein are not limited to a fracturing system as the embodiments may used or adapted to a mud pump system, well treatment system, or other pumping system.

A manifold trailer 14 is in fluid communication with the fluid storage tanks 12. A wellhead 16 is in fluid communication with the manifold trailer 14 via one or more fluid lines 17. The wellhead 16 is the surface termination of a wellbore (not shown). Pump systems 18, 20, 22 and 24 are in fluid communication with the manifold trailer 14. The pump system 18

includes components 26, 28 and 30. The pump system 20 includes components 32, 34 and 36. The pump system 22 includes components 38, 40 and 42. The pump system 24 includes components 44, 46 and 48.

In an exemplary embodiment, the system 10 is configured to pump fluid to the wellhead 16. More particularly, one or more of the pump systems 18, 20, 22 and 24 pump fluid from the fluid storage tanks 12 to the wellhead 16 via at least the manifold trailer 14 and the fluid lines 17. In an exemplary embodiment, the system 10 is, includes, or is part of, a hydraulic fracturing (or “frac”) system. In an exemplary embodiment, the fluid storage tanks 12 are frac tanks. In an exemplary embodiment, each of the pump systems 18, 20, 22 and 24 is, includes, or is part of, a frac truck, a frac or well service pump, and/or any combination thereof. In an exemplary embodiment, each of the components 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 is a section of pipe, a fitting, a valve, a frac or well service pump component, a fluid line, a manifold, a fluid connection, and/or any combination thereof.

As shown in Figure 1A, identifiers 50, 52 and 54 are coupled to the components 26, 28 and 30, respectively, of the pump system 18. Identifiers 56, 58 and 60 are coupled to the components 32, 34 and 36, respectively, of the pump system 20. Identifiers 62, 64 and 66 are coupled to the components 38, 40 and 42, respectively, of the pump system 22. Identifiers 68, 70 and 72 are coupled to the components 44, 46 and 48, respectively, of the pump system 24. Identifiers 74 and 76 are coupled to the fluid lines 17. As will be described in further detail below, the identifiers 50, 52 and 54 are arranged to be scanned or read in a predetermined reading order 78, the identifiers 56, 58 and 60 are arranged to be read in a predetermined reading order 80, the identifiers 62, 64 and 66 are arranged to be read in a predetermined reading order 82, the identifiers 68, 70 and 72 are arranged to be read in a predetermined reading order 84, and the identifiers 74 and 76 are arranged to be read in a predetermined reading order 86.

As shown in Figure 1B, the system 10 further includes a computer 88, which includes a processor 90 and a computer readable medium 92 operably coupled thereto. Instructions accessible to, and executable by, the processor 90 are stored in the computer readable medium 92. A database 94 is also stored in the computer readable medium 92. An identification (ID) interrogator or reader 96 is operably coupled to, and in communication with, the computer 88 via a network 98. Likewise, ID readers 100 and 102 are each operably coupled to, and in communication with, the computer 88 via the network 98. Each of the ID readers 96, 100 and 102 is adapted to transmit signals to, and receive signals from, one or more of the identifiers 50-76.

In an exemplary embodiment, each of the identifiers 50-76 is a radio frequency identification (RFID) tag, and each of the ID readers 96, 100 and 102 is an RFID reader. In an exemplary embodiment, each of the identifiers 50-76 is a radio frequency identification (RFID) tag, and each of the ID readers 96, 100 and 102 is an MC9090-G Handheld RFID
5 Reader, which is available from Motorola Solutions, Inc., Schaumburg, Illinois.

In several exemplary embodiments, the computer 88 is a workstation, personal computer, server, portable computer, smartphone, personal digital assistant (PDA), cell phone, another type of computing device, and/or any combination thereof. In an exemplary embodiment, the computer 88 is part of one or more of the ID readers 96, 100 and 102. In an
10 exemplary embodiment, the network 98 includes the Internet, one or more local area networks, one or more wide area networks, one or more cellular networks, one or more wireless networks, one or more voice networks, one or more data networks, one or more communication systems, and/or any combination thereof. In several exemplary embodiments, one or more of the components of the system 10 and/or content stored therein,
15 and/or any combination thereof, are parts of, and/or are distributed throughout, the system 10 and/or one or more other components thereof. In several exemplary embodiments, the platforms of the system 10 are identical, different, or vary with respect to equipment, peripherals, hardware architecture and/or specifications, software architecture and/or specifications, and/or any combination thereof.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 2 with continuing reference to Figures 1A and 1B, the identifier 50 includes a plate 50a and a recess 50b formed therein. An RFID chip 50c is disposed in the recess 50b. An insert material 50d such as, for example, an elastomeric material, an epoxy, a potting compound or material, and/or any combination thereof, is disposed in the recess 50b and surrounds the RFID chip 50c. The component 26
20 is, or includes, a pipe 105 in the pump system 18. A band 104 is connected to the plate 50a of the identifier 50 by spot welding. The band 104 extends about the pipe 105, thereby coupling the identifier 50 to the component 26.

In an exemplary embodiment, each of the identifiers 52-76 is identical to the identifier 50 and therefore will not be described in further detail. In an exemplary embodiment, one or
30 more of the identifiers 52-72 are coupled to the components 26-48, respectively, using respective bands that are similar to the band 104 and in a manner similar to the manner by which the identifier 50 is coupled to the pipe 105. In an exemplary embodiment, one or both of the identifiers 74 and 76 are coupled to the fluid lines 17 using respective bands that are similar to the band 104 and in a manner similar to the manner by which the identifier 50 is

coupled to the pipe 105. In several exemplary embodiments, instead of, or in addition to the band 104 or a band similar thereto, one or more of the identifiers 50-72 are coupled to the components 26-48, respectively, using another type of fastener component, such as, but not limited to, an adhesive and/or a mechanical fastener such as, but not limited to, a disc or plate. In several exemplary embodiments, instead of, or in addition to the band 104 or a band similar thereto, one or both of the identifiers 74 and 76 are coupled to the fluid lines 17 using another type of fastener, such as an adhesive and/or a mechanical fastener.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 3 with continuing reference to Figures 1A, 1B and 2, a method of operating the system 10 is generally referred to by the reference numeral 106. In several exemplary embodiments, the method 106 is implemented in whole or in part using the computer 88, one or more of the ID readers 96, 100 and 102, or any combination thereof. As an example, the method 106 will be described with respect to the component 26. However, the execution of the method 106 with respect to any of the components 28-48, or the fluid lines 17 of the system 10, is identical to the execution of the method 106 with respect to the component 26, but for replacing the component 26 with one of the components 28-48 or the fluid lines 17.

As shown in Figure 3, the method 106 includes a step 106a, at which data identifying the component 26 is received. Before, during or after the step 106a, the location within the system 10 at which the component 26 is positioned is identified at step 106b. Before, during or after the step 106b, data associated with an operational parameter specific to the location identified at the step 106b is received at step 106c. Before, during or after the step 106c, data associated with the operational history of the component 26 is received at step 106d. At step 106e, the useful remaining operational life of the component 26 is predicted based on at least the operational parameter with which the data received at the step 106c is associated, as well as the operational history with which the data is received at the step 106d. At step 106f, it is determined whether all useful remaining operational lives of all components of interest have been predicted. That is, it is determined at the step 106f whether there is a component other than the component 26 for which the useful remaining operational life is desired to be predicted. If so, then the steps 106a, 106b, 106c, 106d and 106e are repeated for another of the components 28-48.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 4 with continuing reference to Figures 1A, 1B, 2 and 3, to receive the data identifying the component 26 at the step 106a, the identifier 50 is coupled to the component 26 at the step 106aa, in accordance with the foregoing. At step 106ab, the identifier 50 is read using one of the ID readers 96, 100 and

102. For example, at the step 106ab, the ID reader 96 sends at least one signal to the identifier 50 and then receives response signal(s) from the identifier 50, the response signal(s) including identification information such as, for example, a stock number or unique tag serial number. At step 106ac, data associated with the reading taken at the step 106ab is transmitted to the computer 88. In an exemplary embodiment, the data transmitted at the step 106ac is stored in the database 94.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 5 with continuing reference to Figures 1A, 1B, 2, 3 and 4, to identify the location at which the component 26 is positioned within the system 10 at the step 106b, at step 106ba the identifiers 50-72 are coupled to the components 26-48, respectively, and the identifiers 74 and 76 are coupled to the fluid lines 17. In an exemplary embodiment, the step 106aa is part of the step 106ba.

Before, during or after the step 106ba, the identifiers 50-76 are read in a predetermined order at step 106bb. In an exemplary embodiment, the step 106ab is part of the step 106bb.

In an exemplary embodiment, the predetermined order in which the identifiers 50-76 are read at the step 106bb begins with the predetermined reading order 78, followed by the predetermined reading orders 80, 82, 84 and 86. In an exemplary embodiment, the predetermined order in which the identifiers 50-76 are read at the step 106bb begins with one of the predetermined reading orders 78, 80, 82, 84 and 86, followed by a predetermined order of the remaining predetermined reading orders 78, 80, 82, 84 and 86. In an exemplary embodiment, at the step 106bb, only the identifiers 26-30 are read in the predetermined reading order 78 and thus the predetermined order is the predetermined order 78. In an exemplary embodiment, if the method 106 is executed with respect to another of the components 28-48, then only the identifiers 28-48 that are part of the corresponding pump system 18, 20, 22 and 24 are read in the corresponding predetermined reading order 78-84, which is the predetermined order at the step 106bb.

Before, during or after the step 106bb, data associated with the readings taken at the step 106bb are transmitted to the computer 88 at step 106bc. In an exemplary embodiment, the ID readers 96, 100 and 102 used to execute the step 106ba count the respective readings as they are taken in the predetermined order, and this counting data is transmitted along with the identification information data to the computer 88. In an exemplary embodiment, the data transmitted at the step 106bc is stored in the database 94.

Before, during or after the step 106bc, at step 106bd the place in the predetermined order at which the reading of the identifier 50 was made is identified, and the location of the

component 26 is determined based on the place. In an exemplary embodiment, at the step 106bd, the processor 90 accesses the identification information and counting data transmitted at the step 106bc and stored in the database 94, and correlates the identification information data associated with the identifier 50, that is, the identity of the component 26, with the counting data to thereby determine the location of the component 26. In an exemplary embodiment, at the step 106bd, the respective ID reader 96, 100 or 102 used to read the identifier 50 correlates the identification information data associated with the identifier 50, that is, the identity of the component 26, with the counting data to thereby determine the location of the component 26. In an exemplary embodiment, at the step 106bd, a combination of the computer 88 and the respective ID reader 96, 100 or 102 used to read the identifier 50 correlates the identification information data associated with the identifier 50, that is, the identity of the component 26, with the counting data to thereby determine the location of the component 26.

In an exemplary embodiment, as noted above, before, during or after the step 106b, at the step 106c data associated with one or more operational parameters specific to the location identified at the step 106b is received by the computer 88. In an exemplary embodiment, the data is received at the step 106c as a result of a user entering the data into the computer 88. In an exemplary embodiment, the one or more operational parameters, with which the data received at the step 106c is associated, includes one or more of the following: a fluid flow rate through the component 26, a fluid pressure within the component 26, a volume of media within the component 26, a volume of proppant within the component 26, a volume of sand within the component 26, and a time period during which fluid is to be pumped through the component 26.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 6 with continuing reference to Figures 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4 and 5, to receive data associated with the operational history of the component 26 at the step 106d, at step 106da data associated with measurements of one or more wear life attributes taken against time and under one or more operational parameters is received by the computer 88. Before, during or after the step 106da, the data received at the step 106da is stored in the database 94 at step 106db. At step 106dc, the computer 88 queries the stored data to thereby receive the data associated with the operational history of the component 26.

In an exemplary embodiment, the data received at the step 106da is, or includes, measurements of wear life attributes, such as erosion measurements, pressure ratings or wall thickness measurements of the component 26 or one or more components equivalent thereto,

over a period time and under one or more operational parameters such as, for example, a fluid pressure within the component 26, a fluid flow rate through the component 26, a volume of media within the component 26, a volume of proppant within the component 26, or a volume of sand within the component 26. In several exemplary embodiments, the data received at the step 106da may be obtained by taking physical measurements, or conducting testing, of the component 26, or one or more components equivalent thereto, over a period of time while noting the operational parameters under which the measurements or tests are being taken. In several exemplary embodiments, components that may be equivalent to the component 26 may be components that have functions, dimensions, material properties, surface finishes, etc. that are similar to that of the component 26.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 7 with continuing reference to Figures 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, to predict the useful remaining operational life of the component 26 at the step 106e, a wear trend is determined at step 106ea, and the useful remaining operational life of the component 26 is predicted using the wear trend at step 106eb. At the step 106ea, the wear trend is determined based on at least the operational parameter and operational history with which the data received at steps 106c and 106d, respectively, are associated. For example, the data received at the step 106da may indicate that there is a 25% reduction in wall thickness in the component 26 over a certain period of time under a condition wherein a certain type of sand flows through the component 26, and/or under a certain pressure range. The wear trend determined at the step 106ea may be based on this 25% reduction, but may be adjusted due to a variation of the type of sand to flow through the component 26 at the location identified at the step 106b, and/or due to a variation of the pressure at the location identified at the step 106b. For another example, the data received at the step 106da may indicate a wear trendline (linear or otherwise, as a function of time) under certain operational parameter(s), and the wear trendline may be modified due to a variation of the type of sand to flow through the component 26 at the location identified at the step 106b, due to a variation of the pressure at the location identified at the step 106b, and/or due to another variation in operational parameter(s) at the location identified at the step 106b. More particularly, in one example, the rate of wear may be increased from that indicated by the data received at the step 106da when the pressure at the location identified at the step 106b is expected to be greater than the pressure under which the measurements that are associated with the data received at the step 106da, and/or when the type of material expected to flow at the location identified at the step 106b is more caustic than the type of material used during the measurements that are associated with the data received at the step 106da. In another

example, the rate of wear may be decreased from that indicated by the data received at the step 106da when the pressure at the location identified at the step 106b is expected to be less than the pressure under which the measurements that are associated with the data received at the step 106da, and/or when the type of material expected to flow at the location identified at the step 106b is less caustic than the type of material used during the measurements that are associated with the data received at the step 106da.

In an exemplary embodiment, once the wear trend has been determined at the step 106ea, the useful remaining operational life of the component 26 is predicted at the step 106eb using the wear trend determined at the step 106ea. More particularly, the amount of time remaining under the operational parameters specific to the location identified at the step 106b, during which time the component 26 can operate while still meeting specifications, such as safety and/or performance specifications, is determined at the step 106eb using the wear trend determined at the step 106ea. This time calculation at the step 106eb indicates the amount of time left before the wear on the component 26 causes wear life attribute(s) of the component 26 to drop below minimum acceptable level(s) with respect to, for example, safety and/or performance. These wear life attribute(s) can include one or more dimensions, relationships or ratios between dimensions, degrees or percentages of erosion, degradations in pressure test results, variances in quality/inspection tests, etc.

As noted above, although the method 106 has been described above in connection with the component 26, the execution of the method 106 with respect to any of the components 28-48 of the system 10 is identical to the execution of the method 106 with respect to the component 26, but for replacing the component 26 with one of the components 28-48 or the fluid lines 17. If it is determined at the step 106f that the useful remaining operational lives of all components of interest have not been predicted, the steps 106a, 106b, 106c, 106d and 106e are repeated for one of the components 28-48 or the fluid lines 17.

In several exemplary embodiments, one or more of the steps 106a, 106b, 106c, 106d, 106e and 106f of the method 106 are implemented in whole or in part using the computer 88, one or more of the ID readers 96, 100 and 102, or any combination thereof.

As a result of the method 106, safety is improved because the useful remaining operational lives of different components of the system 10 are predicted, and plans may be made to replace those components having relatively short useful remaining operational lives. As a result of the method 106, components of the system 10 nearing or past minimum specifications may be identified and removed from service prior to failure. Moreover, as a result of the method 106, downtime due to component failure during the operation of the

system 10 is reduced because the replacement of components having relatively short useful remaining operational lives can be planned before operating the system 10, rather than having to replace such components midway during the operation of the system 10. Additionally, execution of the method 106 provides the ability to plan well service item requirements and replacement costs, improves operational performance, and reduces operating costs. Also, execution of the method 106 may assist well service companies and operators with spending plans by predicting the amount of well site-related jobs different components of the system 10 will be able to complete.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 8 with continuing reference to Figures 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, a method is generally referred to by the reference numeral 108. In an exemplary embodiment, the method 108 is implemented in whole or in part using the computer 88, one or more of the ID readers 96, 100 and 102, or any combination thereof.

The method 108 includes a step 108a, at which a model representing at least a portion of a system for pumping fluid to a wellhead is generated. In an exemplary embodiment, the model generated at the step 108a represents a system equivalent to the system 10 or at least a portion thereof, such as one or more of the pump systems 18, 20, 22 or 24. At step 108b, respective operational parameters are specified for objects in the model generated at the step 108a. At the step 108b, the objects represent existing components proposed to be a part of the system represented by the model generated at the step 108a, such as, for example, the pump systems 18, 20, 22 and 24, the components 26-48, etc. Before, during or after the steps 108a and 108b, data associated with the respective operational histories of the existing components represented by the objects is received at step 108c. The useful remaining operational lives for the objects in the model are predicted at step 108d.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 8B with continuing reference to Figures 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8A, a pump system model 110 is, or is part of, the model generated at the step 108a. A user interface 112 graphically displays the pump system model 110. The user interface 112 may be displayed on any type of output device or display, which may be part of, or operably coupled to, one or more of the computer 88, and the ID readers 96, 100 and 102. The pump system model 110 includes objects 110a, 110b and 110c, the operational parameters for which are specified at the step 108b. The objects 110a, 110b and 110c represent existing components proposed to be a part of the proposed pump system represented by the pump system model 110, and each of the existing components has a useful remaining operational life. For example, the objects 110a, 110b and 110c may represent the existing components 26, 28 and 30, respectively, with the components 26, 28 and 30 having

respective useful remaining operational lives. As shown in Figure 8B, each of the objects 110a, 110b and 110c has a proposed location within the pump system model 110.

In an exemplary embodiment, at the step 108b, operational parameters at the locations of the objects 110a, 110b and 110c are specified using, for example, the user interface 112.

5 In several exemplary embodiments, the operational parameters specified at the step 108b may include a proposed fluid flow rate, a proposed fluid pressure, a proposed volume of media, a proposed volume of proppant, a proposed volume of sand, and a proposed time period during which fluid is to be pumped.

In an exemplary embodiment, the step 108c is substantially identical to the step 106d,
10 except that at the step 108c operational history data for all of the respective components represented by the objects 110a, 110b and 110c are received, rather than for just one component. That is, the step 108c includes respective executions of the step 106d in connection with the objects 110a, 110b and 110c, and these executions may be carried out in whole or in part simultaneously and/or sequentially. In an exemplary embodiment, at the step
15 108c, the received data is associated with measurements of wear life attributes of the existing components represented by the objects 110a, 110b and 110c, or components equivalent thereto, which measurements are taken against time and under operational parameters(s) having the same, or different, values or ranges of values than that specified at the step 108b.

In an exemplary embodiment, the step 108d is substantially identical to the step 106e,
20 except that at the step 108d the useful remaining operational lives for all of the objects 110a, 110b and 110c are predicted, rather than for just one object. That is, the step 108d includes respective executions of the step 106e in connection with the objects 110a, 110b and 110c, and these executions may be carried out in whole or in part simultaneously and/or sequentially. In an exemplary embodiment, at the step 108d, wear trends are determined for
25 the existing components represented by the objects 110a, 110b and 110c, and the useful remaining operational lives of the objects 110a, 110b and 110c are predicted using the wear trends. The wear trends used at the step 108d are based on at least the operational parameters specified at the step 108b and the data received at the step 108c.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figures 9A and 9B with continuing
30 reference to Figures 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8A and 8B, the method 108 further includes rearranging the objects 110a, 110b and 110c in the pump system model 110 at step 108e, replacing one of the objects 110a, 110b and 110c with another object at step 108f, and predicting the useful remaining operational lives for the objects in the model 110 at step 108g. As shown in Figure 9B, the user interface 112 displays the rearranging of the objects

110a and 110c in accordance with the step 108e, and the replacing of the object 110b (not shown) with an object 110d, which represents an existing component other than the existing component represented by the object 110b. The step 108g is then executed, the step 108g being substantially identical to the step 108d except that the step 108g is executed in connection with the objects 110a, 110c and 110d, rather than in connection with the objects 110a, 110b and 110c. By repeating the steps 108e, 108f and 108g, different what-if scenarios may be evaluated quickly and efficiently, that is, different proposed systems for pumping fluid to the wellhead 16 may be evaluated quickly and efficiently.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 10 with continuing reference to Figures 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8A, 8B, 9A and 9B, the method 108 may further include steps for optimizing the operational life of at least one of the objects in the pump system model 110 such as, for example, the object 110a. More particularly, the object 110a is moved to a proposed location at step 108h, and the useful remaining operational life of the object 110a at the proposed location is predicted at step 108i. The variance in the useful remaining operational life of the object 110a between different locations in the pump system model 110 is dependent upon the respective operational parameters at the locations. At step 108j it is determined whether the maximum useful remaining operational life for the object 110a has been determined. If not, then the steps 108h, 108i and 108j are repeated until it is determined at the step 108j that the maximum useful remaining operational life for the object 110a has been determined. At step 108k, if necessary, the object 110a is moved to the proposed location in the pump system model 110 at which the useful remaining operational life is at its maximum.

In an exemplary embodiment, the method 108 may be combined with the method 106, and the model generated at the step 108a may represent the system 10. In an exemplary embodiment, the method 106 may be carried out using the method 108 in whole or in part, with the model generated at the step 108a representing the system 10.

As a result of the method 108, safety is improved because the useful remaining operational lives of different components of the system represented by the pump system model 110 are predicted, and plans may be made to replace those components having relatively short useful remaining operational lives. As a result of the method 108, proposed components of the system represented by the model 110 nearing or past minimum specifications may be identified and removed from the model 110. Moreover, as a result of the method 108, downtime due to component failure during the operation of the system represented by the model 110 is reduced because the replacement of components having

relatively short useful remaining operational lives can be planned before operating the system represented by the model 110, rather than having to replace such components midway during the operation of the system. Additionally, execution of the method 108 provides the ability to plan well service item requirements and replacement costs, improves operational performance, and reduces operating costs. Also, execution of the method 108 may assist well service companies and operators with spending plans by predicting the amount of well site-related jobs different components of the system represented by the model 110 will be able to complete. Execution of the method 108 may also assist well service companies and operators to plan well service-related jobs and select components for the job that will allow successful completion of the job without interruption.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 11 with continuing reference to Figures 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8A, 8B, 9A, 9B and 10, an illustrative node 114 for implementing one or more embodiments of one or more of the above-described networks, elements, methods and/or steps, and/or any combination thereof, is depicted. The node 114 includes a processor 114a, an input device 114b, a storage device 114c, a video controller 114d, a system memory 114e, a display 114f, and a communication device 114g, all of which are interconnected by one or more buses 114h. In several exemplary embodiments, the storage device 114c may include a floppy drive, hard drive, CD-ROM, optical drive, any other form of storage device and/or any combination thereof. In several exemplary embodiments, the storage device 114c may include, and/or be capable of receiving, a floppy disk, CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, or any other form of computer readable medium that may contain executable instructions. In several exemplary embodiments, the communication device 114g may include a modem, network card, or any other device to enable the node to communicate with other nodes. In several exemplary embodiments, any node represents a plurality of interconnected (whether by intranet or Internet) computer systems, including without limitation, personal computers, mainframes, PDAs, smartphones and cell phones.

In several exemplary embodiments, one or more of the computer 88 and the ID readers 96, 100 and 102, and/or one or more components thereof, are, or at least include, the node 114 and/or components thereof, and/or one or more nodes that are substantially similar to the node 114 and/or components thereof. In several exemplary embodiments, one or more of the above-described components of one or more of the node 114, the computer 88 and the ID readers 96, 100 and 102, and/or one or more components thereof, include respective pluralities of same components.

In several exemplary embodiments, a computer system typically includes at least hardware capable of executing machine readable instructions, as well as the software for executing acts (typically machine-readable instructions) that produce a desired result. In several exemplary embodiments, a computer system may include hybrids of hardware and software, as well as computer sub-systems.

In several exemplary embodiments, hardware generally includes at least processor-capable platforms, such as client-machines (also known as personal computers or servers), and hand-held processing devices (such as smart phones, tablet computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), or personal computing devices (PCDs), for example). In several exemplary embodiments, hardware may include any physical device that is capable of storing machine-readable instructions, such as memory or other data storage devices. In several exemplary embodiments, other forms of hardware include hardware sub-systems, including transfer devices such as modems, modem cards, ports, and port cards, for example.

In several exemplary embodiments, software includes any machine code stored in any memory medium, such as RAM or ROM, and machine code stored on other devices (such as floppy disks, flash memory, or a CD ROM, for example). In several exemplary embodiments, software may include source or object code. In several exemplary embodiments, software encompasses any set of instructions capable of being executed on a node such as, for example, on a client machine or server.

In several exemplary embodiments, combinations of software and hardware could also be used for providing enhanced functionality and performance for certain embodiments of the present disclosure. In an exemplary embodiment, software functions may be directly manufactured into a silicon chip. Accordingly, combinations of hardware and software are also included within the definition of a computer system and are thus envisioned by the present disclosure as possible equivalent structures and equivalent methods.

In several exemplary embodiments, computer readable mediums include, for example, passive data storage, such as a random access memory (RAM) as well as semi-permanent data storage such as a compact disk read only memory (CD-ROM). One or more exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure may be embodied in the RAM of a computer to transform a standard computer into a new specific computing machine. In several exemplary embodiments, data structures are defined organizations of data that may enable an embodiment of the present disclosure. In an exemplary embodiment, a data structure may provide an organization of data, or an organization of executable code.

In several exemplary embodiments, the network 98, and/or one or more portions thereof, may be designed to work on any specific architecture. In an exemplary embodiment, one or more portions of the network 98 may be executed on a single computer, local area networks, client-server networks, wide area networks, internets, hand-held and other portable
5 and wireless devices and networks.

In several exemplary embodiments, a database may be any standard or proprietary database software, such as Oracle, Microsoft Access, SyBase, or dBase II, for example. In several exemplary embodiments, the database may have fields, records, data, and other database elements that may be associated through database specific software. In several
10 exemplary embodiments, data may be mapped. In several exemplary embodiments, mapping is the process of associating one data entry with another data entry. In an exemplary embodiment, the data contained in the location of a character file can be mapped to a field in a second table. In several exemplary embodiments, the physical location of the database is not limiting, and the database may be distributed. In an exemplary embodiment, the database
15 may exist remotely from the server, and run on a separate platform. In an exemplary embodiment, the database may be accessible across the Internet. In several exemplary embodiments, more than one database may be implemented.

In several exemplary embodiments, a computer program, such as a plurality of instructions stored on a computer readable medium, such as the computer readable medium
20 92, the database 94, the system memory 114e, and/or any combination thereof, may be executed by a processor to cause the processor to carry out or implement in whole or in part the operation of the system 10, one or more of the methods 106 and 108, and/or any combination thereof. In several exemplary embodiments, such a processor may include one or more of the processor 90, the processor 114a, and/or any combination thereof. In several
25 exemplary embodiments, such a processor may execute the plurality of instructions in connection with a virtual computer system.

In the foregoing description of certain embodiments, specific terminology has been resorted to for the sake of clarity. However, the disclosure is not intended to be limited to the specific terms so selected, and it is to be understood that each specific term includes other
30 technical equivalents which operate in a similar manner to accomplish a similar technical purpose. Terms such as “left” and “right”, “front” and “rear”, “above” and “below” and the like are used as words of convenience to provide reference points and are not to be construed as limiting terms.

In this specification, the word “comprising” is to be understood in its “open” sense, that is, in the sense of “including”, and thus not limited to its “closed” sense, that is the sense of “consisting only of”. A corresponding meaning is to be attributed to the corresponding words “comprise”, “comprised” and “comprises” where they appear.

5 In addition, the foregoing describes only some embodiments of the invention(s), and alterations, modifications, additions and/or changes can be made thereto without departing from the scope and spirit of the disclosed embodiments, the embodiments being illustrative and not restrictive.

10 Furthermore, invention(s) have described in connection with what are presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiments, but on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the invention(s). Also, the various embodiments described above may be implemented in conjunction with other embodiments, e.g., aspects of one embodiment may be combined with
15 aspects of another embodiment to realize yet other embodiments. Further, each independent feature or component of any given assembly may constitute an additional embodiment.

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1. A method, comprising:
 - receiving, using a computer, data identifying a first component in a first plurality of components,
 - wherein the first plurality of components is part of a system associated with a wellhead, and
 - wherein the first component has a useful remaining operational life;
 - identifying, using the computer, a first location at which the first component is positioned relative to one or more other components in the first plurality of components;
 - receiving, using the computer, data associated with a first operational parameter specific to the first location;
 - receiving, using the computer, data associated with an operational history of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and
 - predicting, using the computer, the useful remaining operational life of the first component based on at least:
 - the first operational parameter, and
 - the operational history of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto;
 - wherein receiving the data identifying the first component comprises receiving data associated with a first reading of a first identifier that is coupled to the first component;
 - wherein the first reading is part of a first plurality of readings to be taken in a first predetermined order, each place in the first predetermined order corresponding to a respective location of one component in the first plurality of components;
 - and
 - wherein identifying the first location at which the first component is positioned comprises determining the place in the first predetermined order at which the first reading was made.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the system associated with the wellhead is a system for pumping fluid to the wellhead.

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3. (Canceled)
4. The method of claim 1, wherein receiving data associated with the first reading of the first identifier comprises:
coupling the first identifier to the first component;
positioning at least one reader in the vicinity of the first component;
reading the first identifier using the at least one reader to thereby obtain the first reading; and
transmitting the data associated with the first reading to the computer.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the first identifier comprises an RFID tag; and
wherein the at least one reader is an RFID reader.
6. (Canceled)
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the first operational parameter is selected from the group consisting of a fluid flow rate through the first component, a fluid pressure within the first component, a volume of media within the first component, a volume of proppant within the first component, a volume of sand within the first component, and a time period during which fluid is to be pumped through the first component.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the first operational parameter specifies a value or range of values; and
wherein receiving data associated with the operational history comprises:
receiving data associated with measurements of one or more wear life attributes of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto taken against time and under one or more operational parameters, the one or more operational parameters having the same, or different, values or ranges of values than that specified by the first operational parameter; and

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storing the data associated with the wear life attribute measurements and the one or more operational parameters made thereunder; and querying the stored data.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein predicting the useful remaining operational life of the first component comprises:
- determining a wear trend for the first component based on at least the first operational parameter and the data associated with the operational history of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and predicting the useful remaining operational life of the first component using the wear trend.
10. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
- (a) receiving, using the computer, data identifying another component in the first plurality of components, wherein the another component has a useful remaining operational life;
 - (b) identifying, using the computer, another location at which the another component is positioned relative to one or more other components in the first plurality of components;
 - (c) receiving, using the computer, data associated with another operational parameter specific to the another location;
 - (d) receiving, using the computer, data associated with an operational history of the another component or one or more components equivalent thereto;
 - (e) predicting, using the computer, the useful remaining operational life of the another component based on at least:
 - the another operational parameter, and
 - the operational history of the another component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and
 - (f) repeating (a)-(e) until the respective useful remaining operational lives of all the components in the first plurality of components have been predicted.

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11. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
receiving, using the computer, data identifying a second component in a second plurality of components,
wherein the second plurality of components is part of the system associated with the wellhead, and
wherein the second component has a useful remaining operational life;
identifying, using the computer, a second location at which the second component is positioned relative to one or more other components in the second plurality of components;
receiving, using the computer, data associated with a second operational parameter specific to the second location;
receiving, using the computer, data associated with an operational history of the second component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and
predicting, using the computer, the useful remaining operational life of the second component based on at least:
the second operational parameter, and
the operational history of the second component or one or more components equivalent thereto.
12. An apparatus, comprising:
a non-transitory computer readable medium; and
a plurality of instructions stored on the non-transitory computer readable medium and executable by a processor, the plurality of instructions comprising:
instructions that cause the processor to receive data identifying a first component in a first plurality of components,
wherein the first plurality of components is part of a system associated with a wellhead, and
wherein the first component has a useful remaining operational life;
instructions that cause the processor to identify a first location at which the first component is positioned relative to one or more other components in the first plurality of components;

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instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with a first operational parameter specific to the first location;
instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with an operational history of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and
instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life of the first component based on at least:
the first operational parameter, and
the operational history of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto;

wherein the instructions that cause the processor to receive the data identifying the first component comprise instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with a first reading of a first identifier that is coupled to the first component;

wherein the first reading is part of a first plurality of readings to be taken in a first predetermined order, each place in the first predetermined order corresponding to a respective location of one component in the first plurality of components;
and

wherein the instructions that cause the processor to identify the first location at which the first component is positioned comprises instructions that cause the processor to determine the place in the first predetermined order at which the first reading was made.

13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the system associated with the wellhead is a system for pumping fluid to the wellhead.
14. The apparatus of claim 12, further comprising:
the first identifier, which is adapted to be coupled to the first component; and
at least one reader adapted to read the first identifier and transmit the data identifying the first component.

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15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the first identifier is an RFID tag; and wherein the at least one reader is an RFID reader.
16. (Canceled)
17. (Canceled)
18. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the first operational parameter is selected from the group consisting of a fluid flow rate through the first component, a fluid pressure within the first component, a volume of media within the first component, a volume of proppant within the first component, a volume of sand within the first component, and a time period during which fluid is to be pumped through the first component.
19. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the first operational parameter specifies a value or range of values; and wherein the operational history indicates a wear life of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto as a function of time and the first operational parameter; and wherein instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with the operational history comprises:
 - instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with measurements of one or more wear life attributes of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto taken against time and under one or more operational parameters, the one or more operational parameters having the same, or different, values or ranges of values than that specified by the first operational parameter; and
 - instructions that cause processor to store the data associated with the wear life attribute measurements and the one or more operational parameters made thereunder; and
 - instructions that cause the processor to query the stored data.

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20. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life of the first component comprise:
instructions that cause the processor to determine a wear trend for the first component based on at least the first operational parameter and the data associated with the operational history of the first component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and
instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life of the first component using the wear trend.
21. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the plurality of instructions further comprises instructions that cause the processor to:
- (a) receive data identifying another component in the first plurality of components, wherein the another component has a useful remaining operational life;
 - (b) identify another location at which the another component is positioned relative to one or more other components in the first plurality of components;
 - (c) receive data associated with another operational parameter specific to the another location;
 - (d) receive data associated with an operational history of the another component or one or more components equivalent thereto;
 - (e) predict the useful remaining operational life of the another component based on at least:
the another operational parameter, and
the operational history of the another component or one or more components equivalent thereto; and
 - (f) repeat (a)-(e) until the respective useful remaining operational lives of all the components in the first plurality of components have been predicted.
22. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the plurality of instructions further comprises: instructions that cause the processor to receive data identifying a second component in a second plurality of components,

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wherein the second plurality of components is part of the system associated
with the wellhead, and

wherein the second component has a useful remaining operational life;

instructions that cause the processor to identify a second location at which the second
component is positioned relative to one or more other components in the
second plurality of components;

instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with a second
operational parameter specific to the second location;

instructions that cause the processor to receive data associated with an operational
history of the second component or one or more components equivalent
thereto; and

instructions that cause the processor to predict the useful remaining operational life of
the second component based on at least:
the second operational parameter, and
the operational history of the second component or one or more components
equivalent thereto.

23-36 (Canceled)

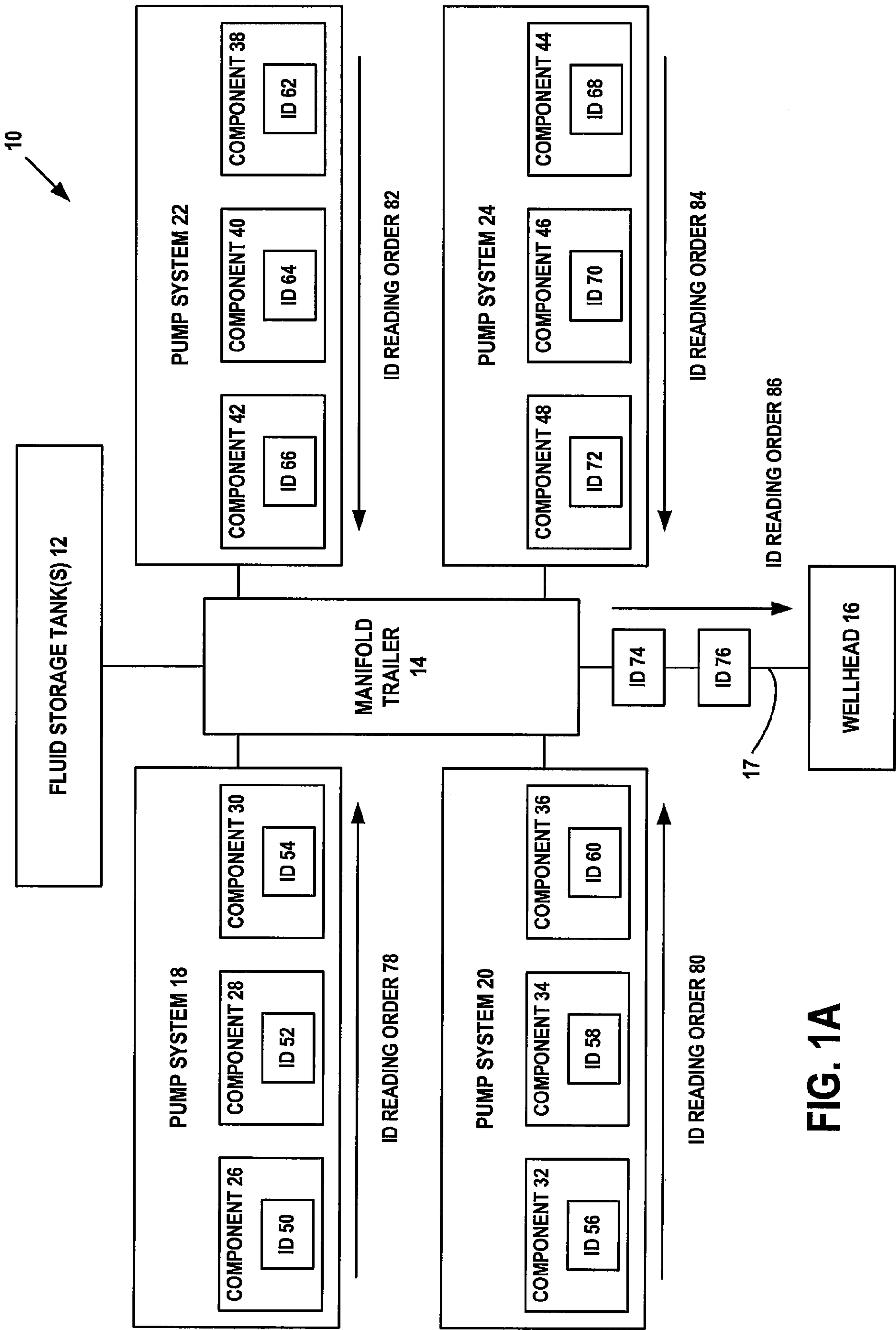


FIG. 1A

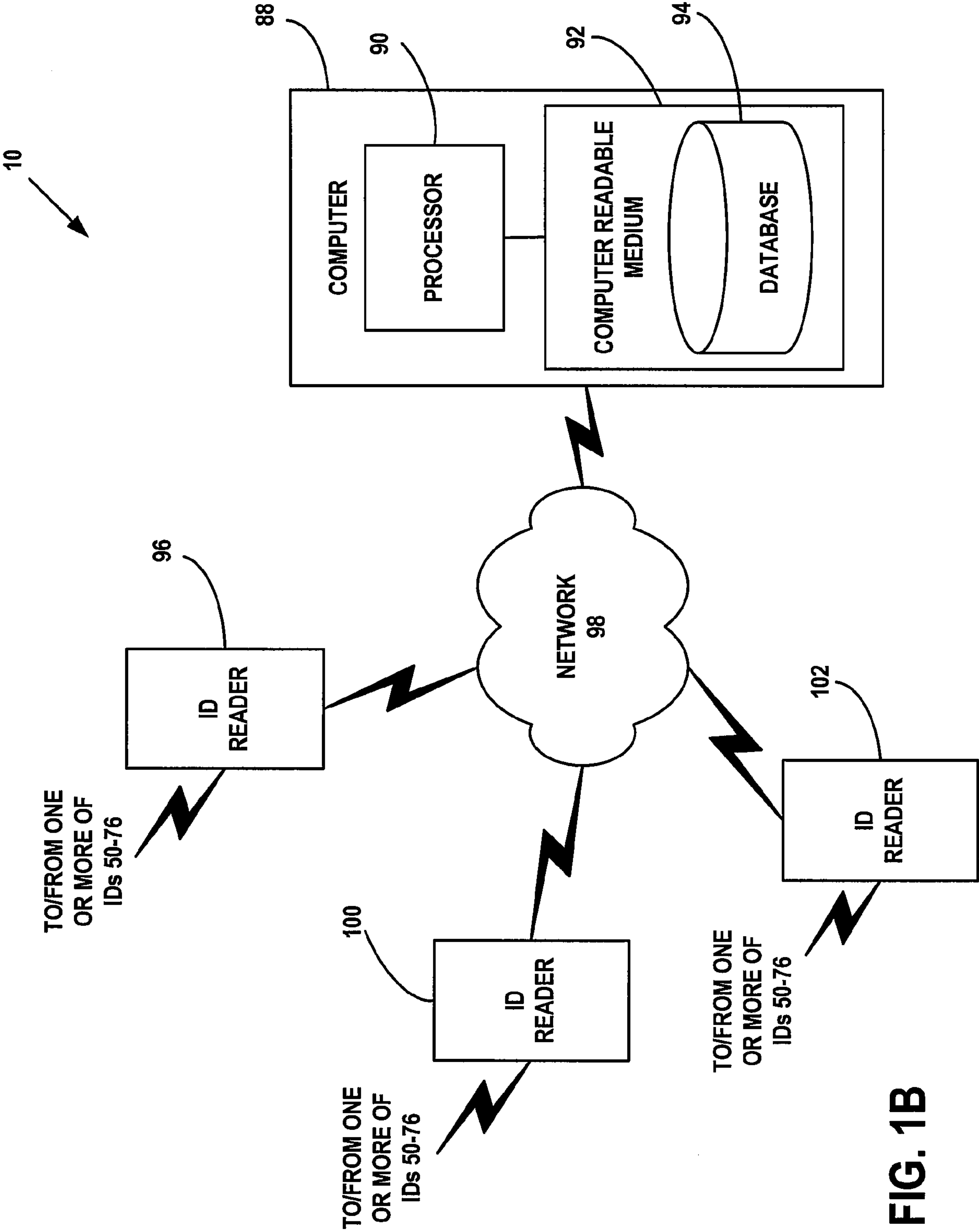
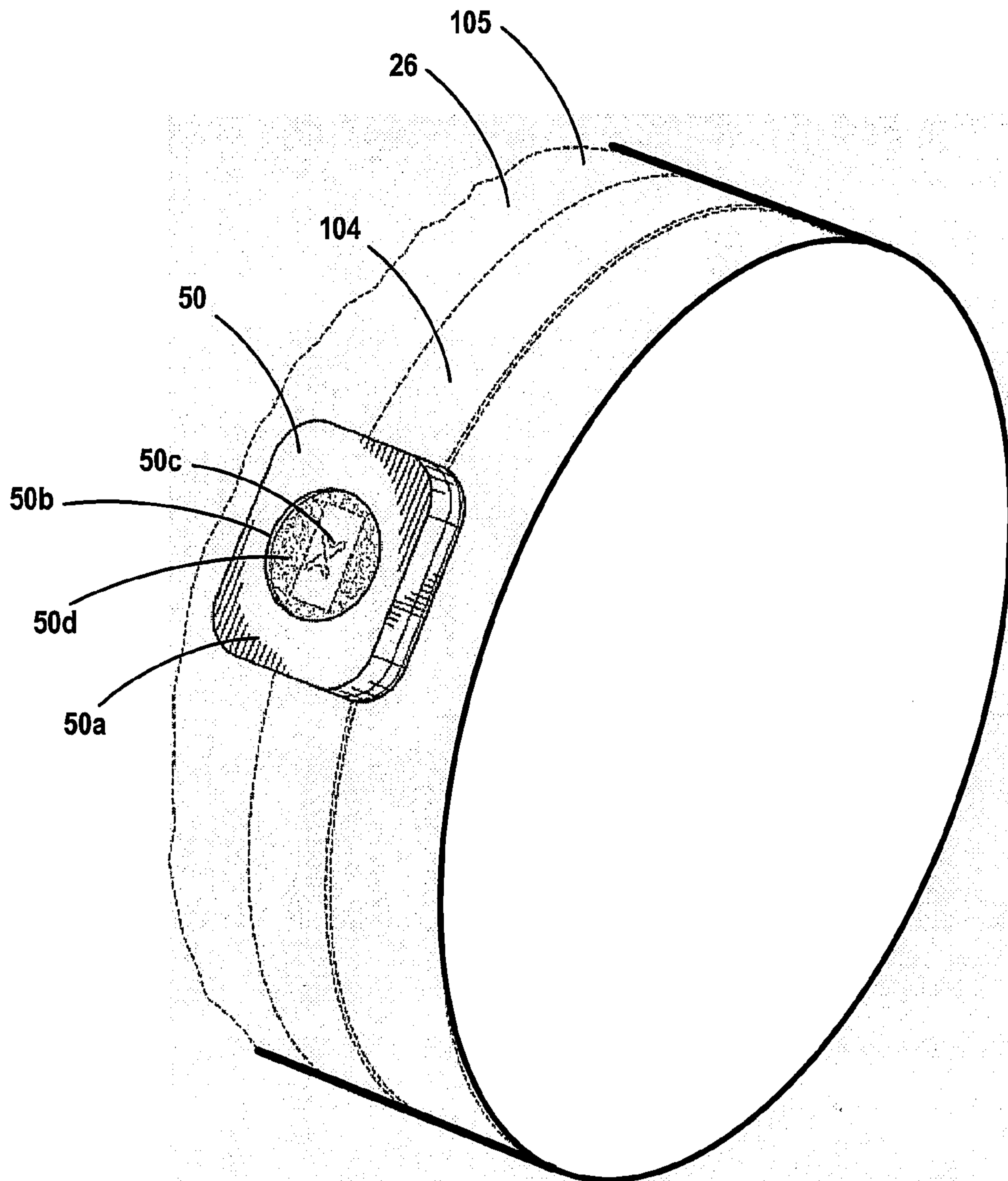


FIG. 1B

**FIG. 2**

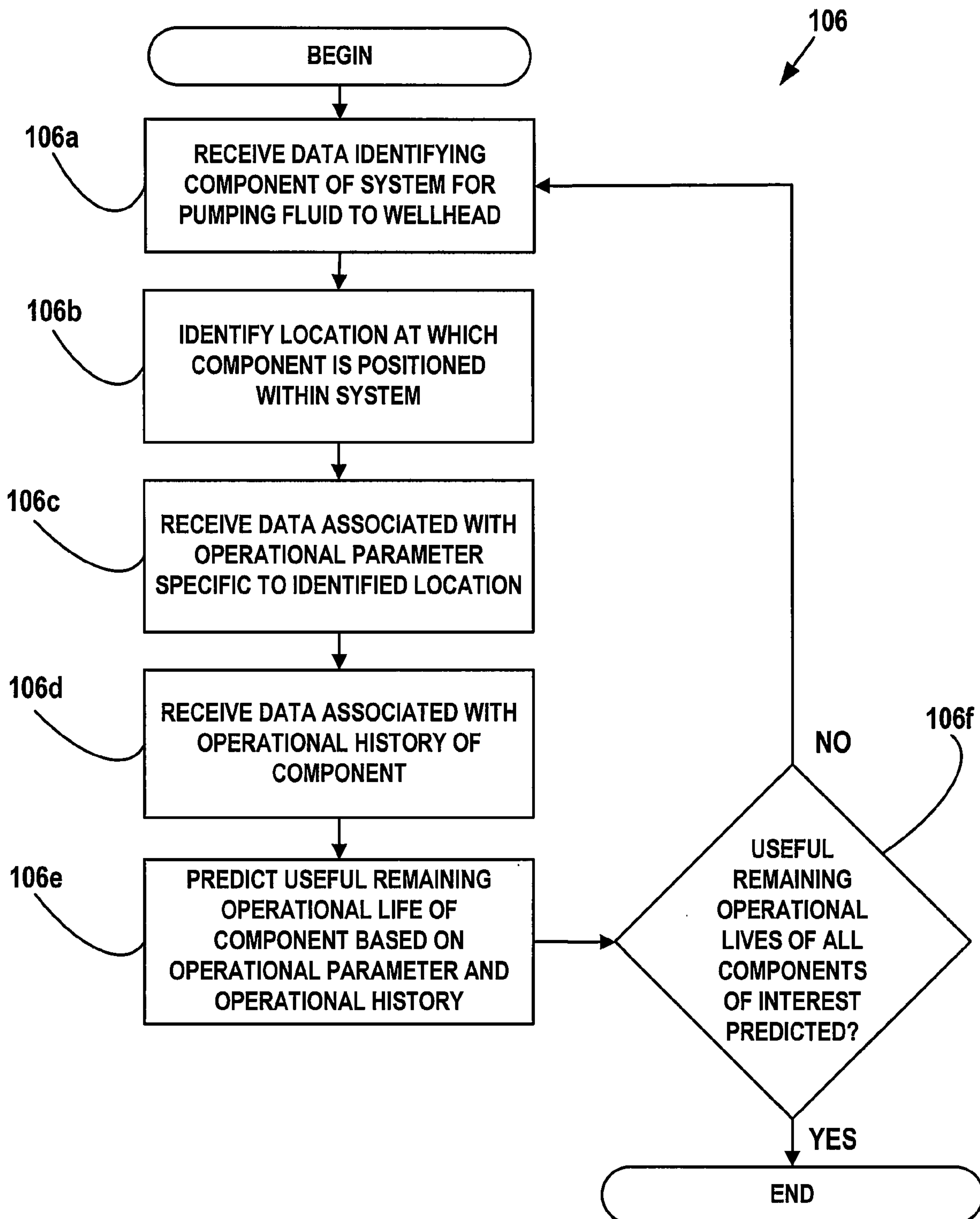
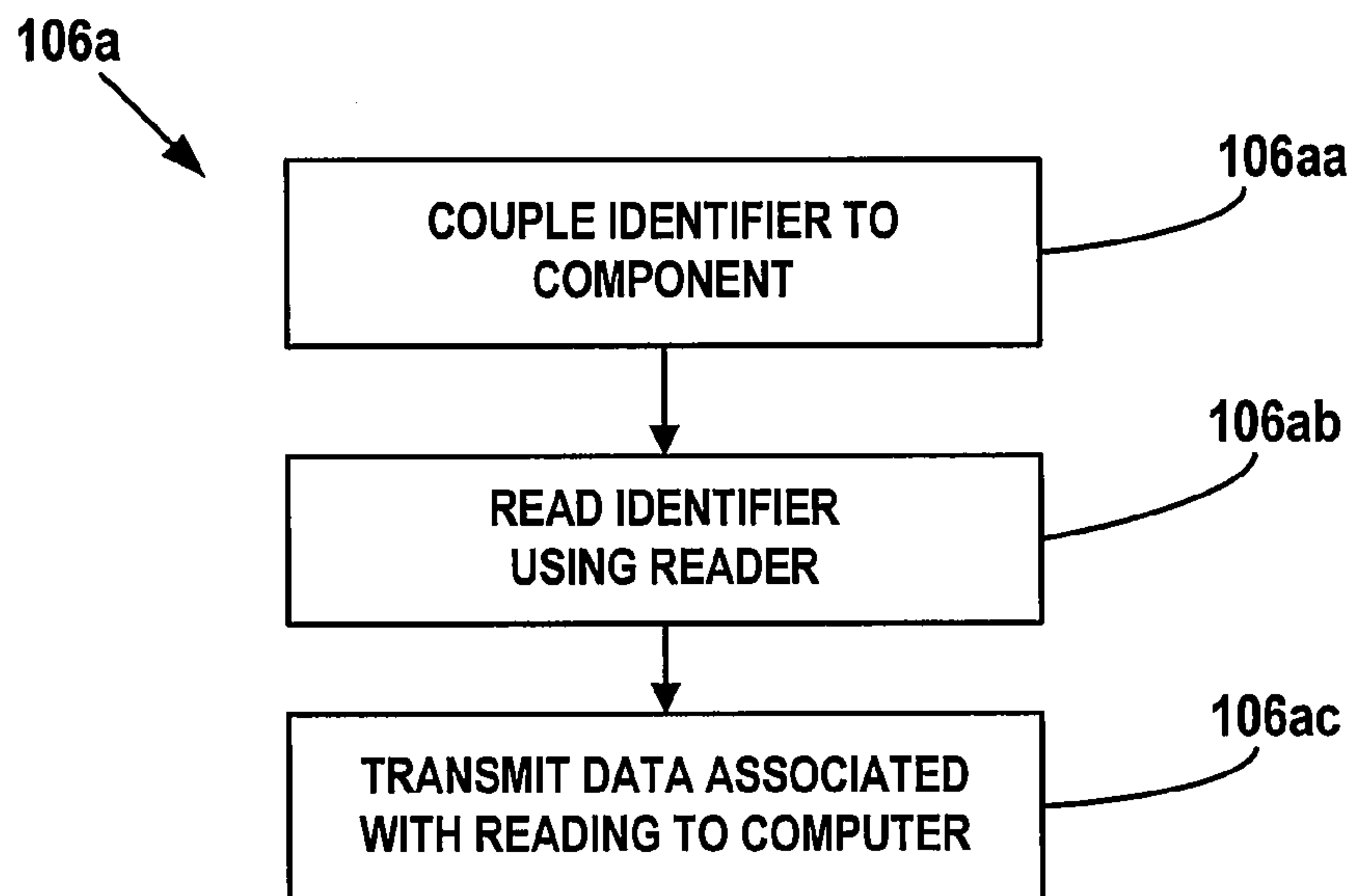
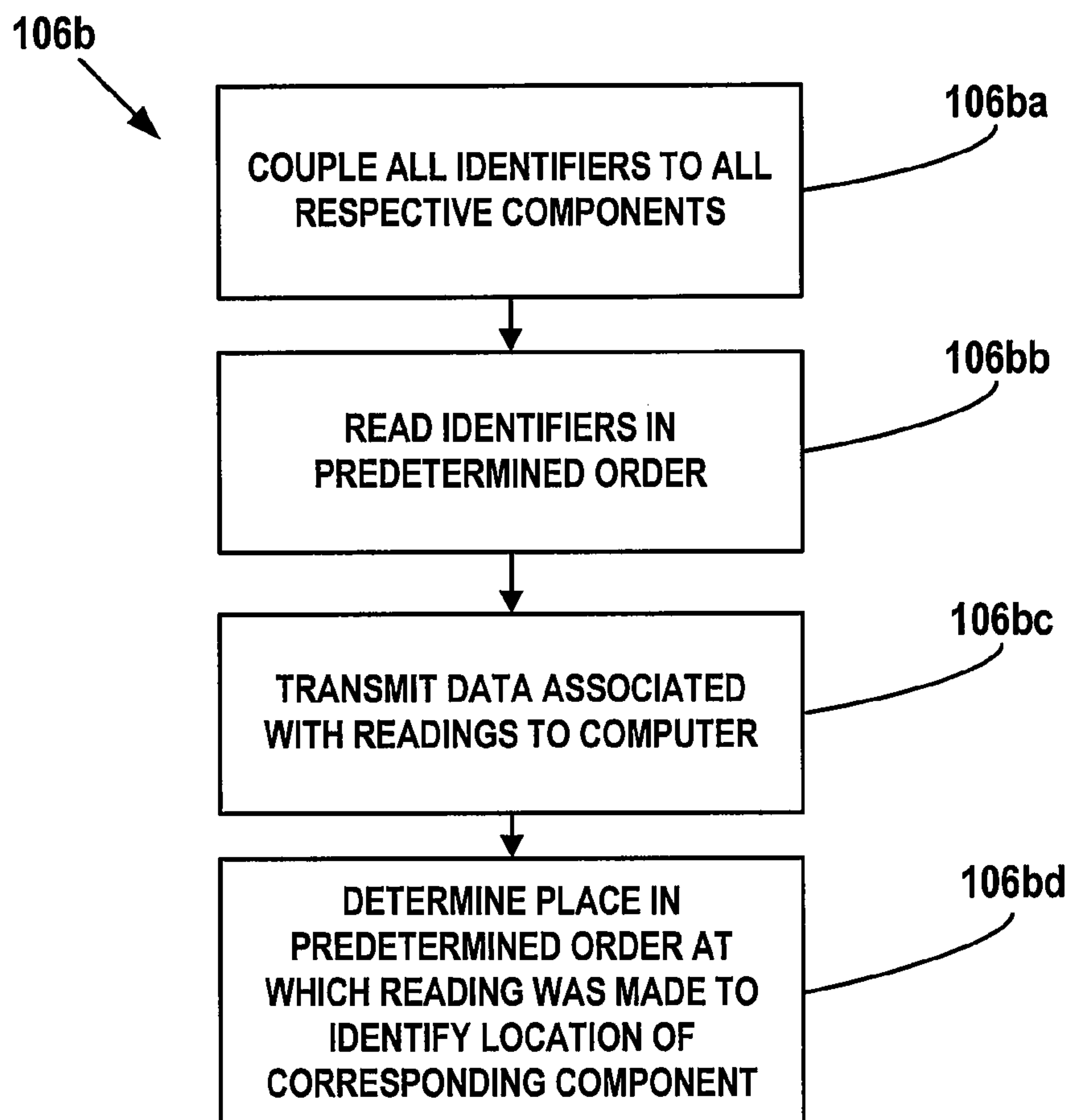
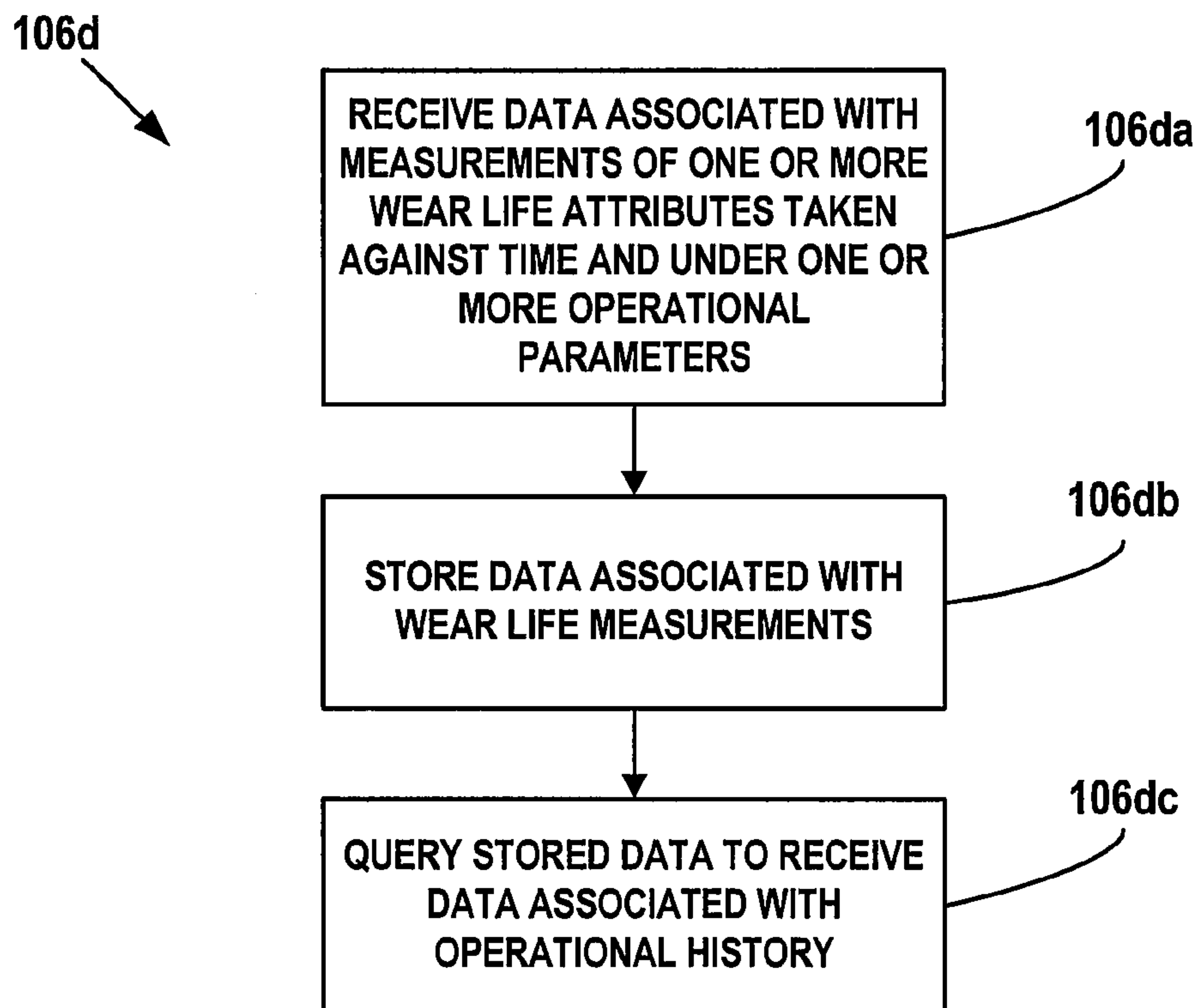
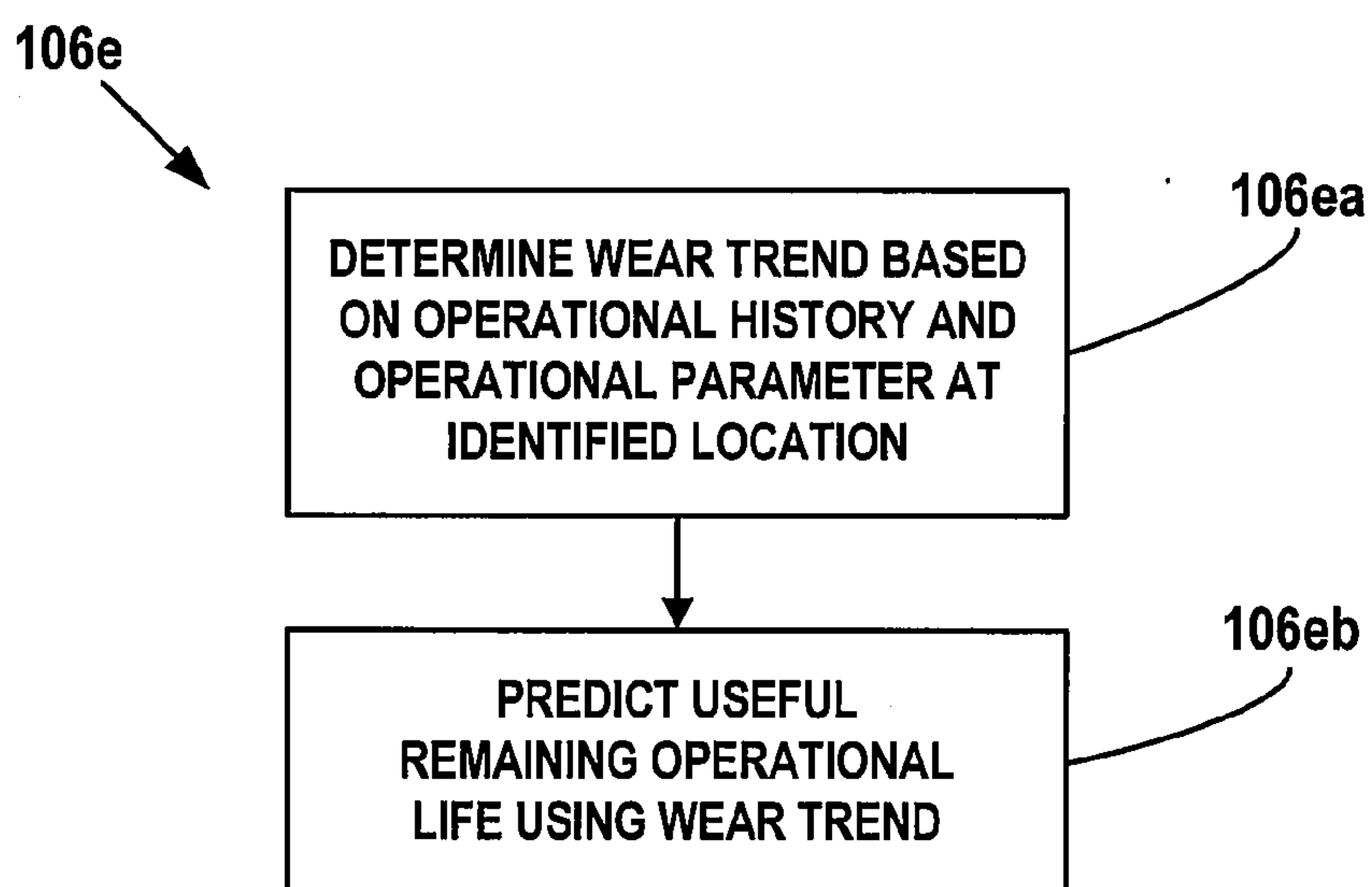
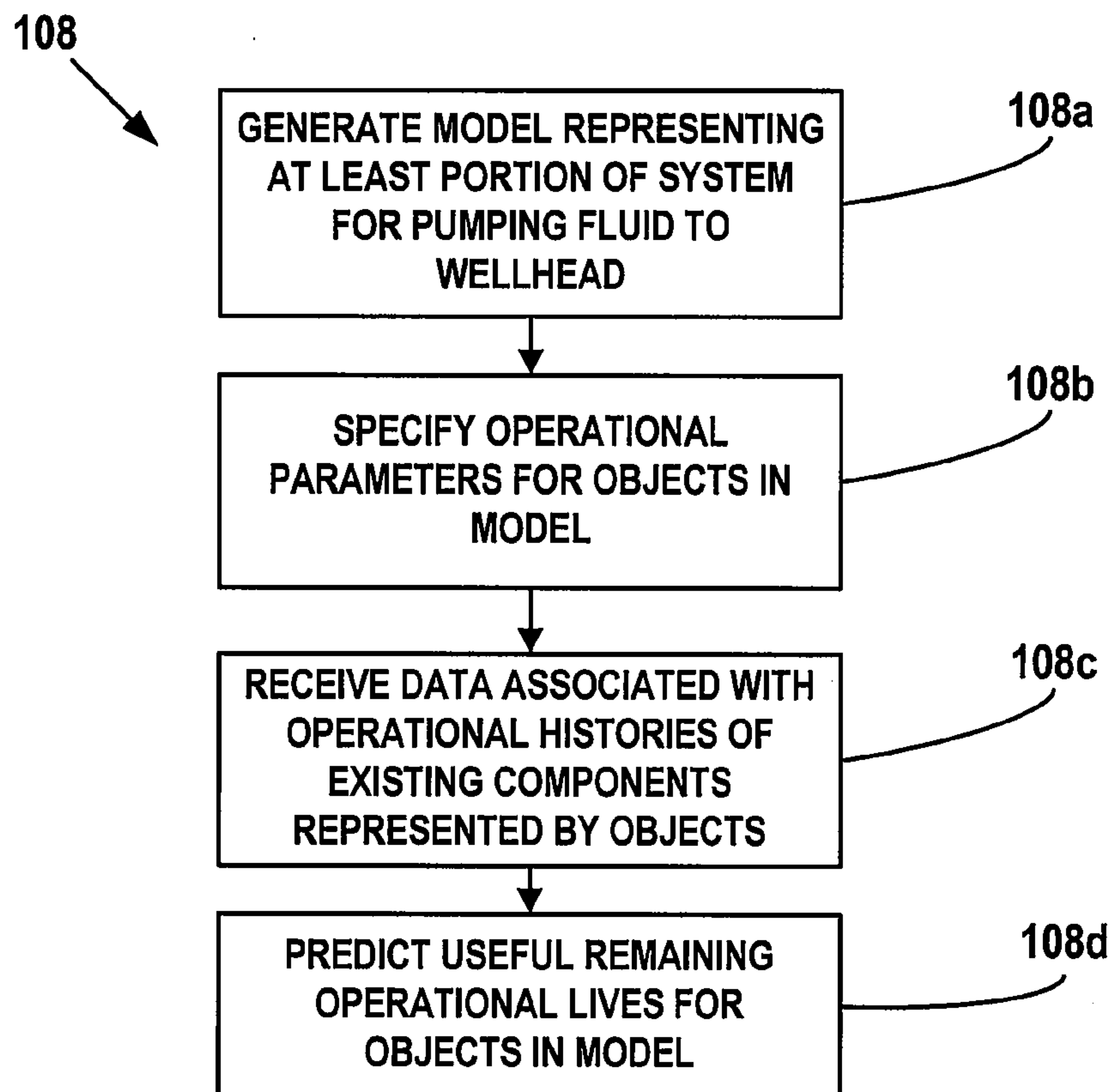
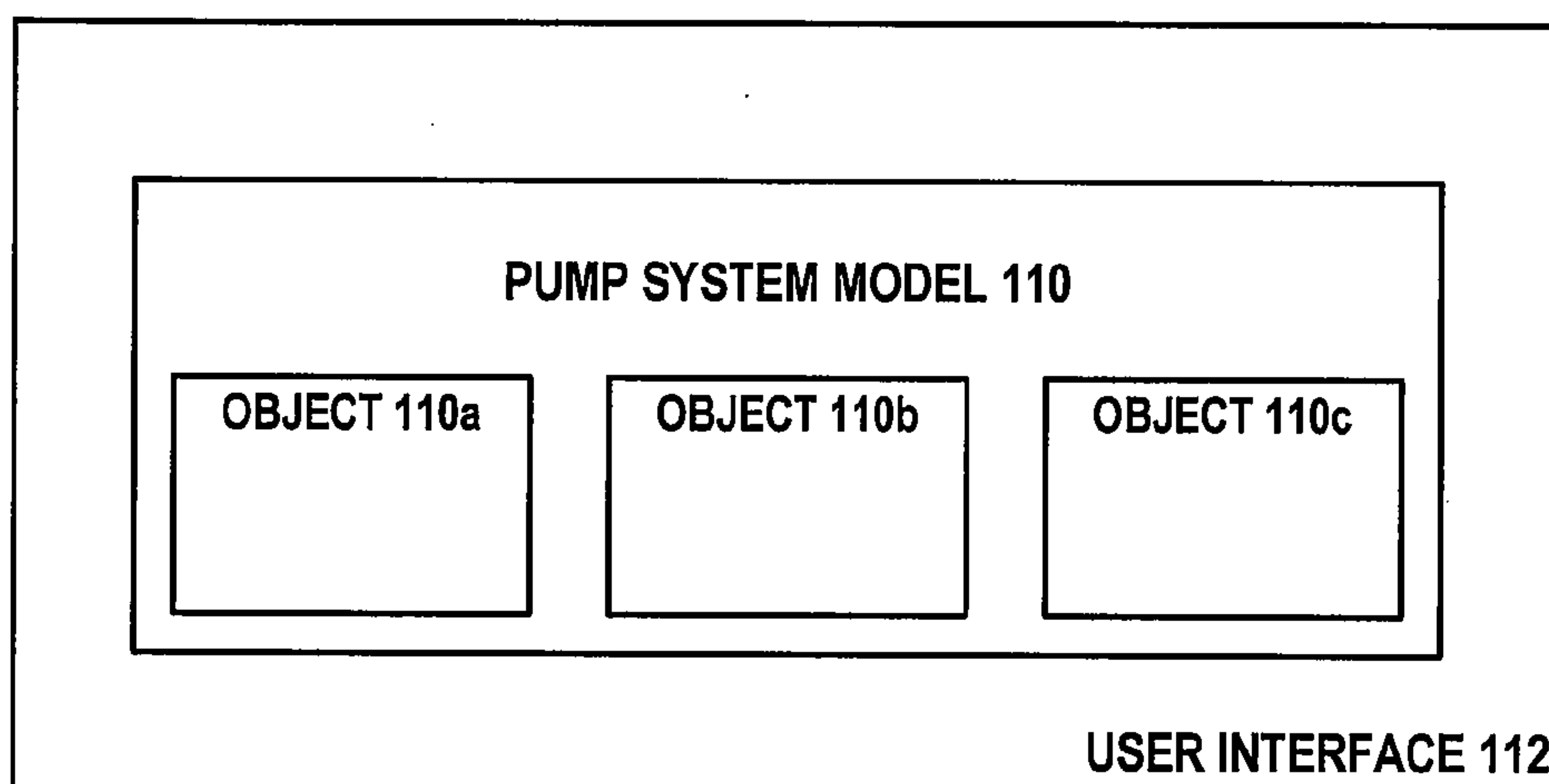


FIG. 3

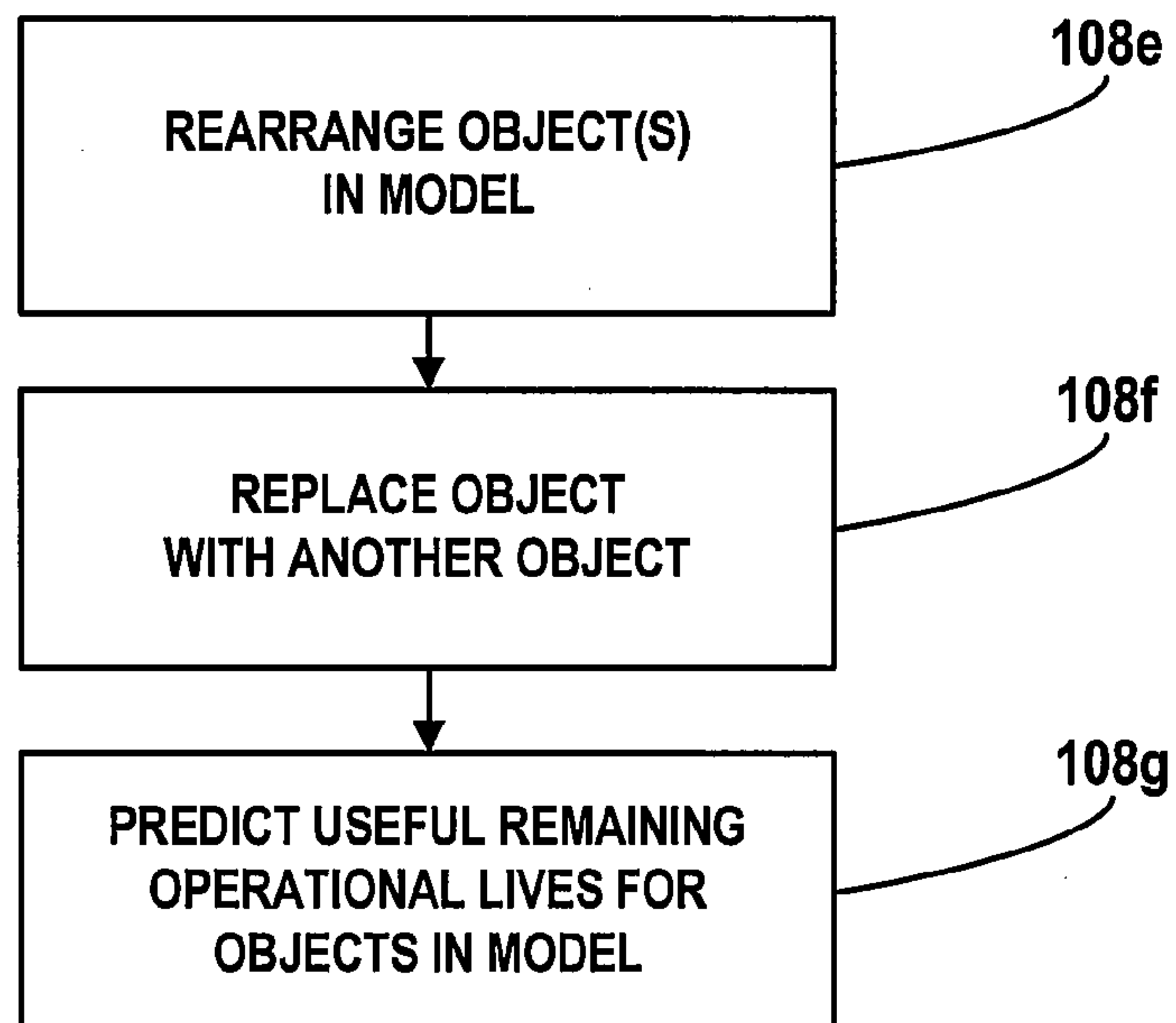
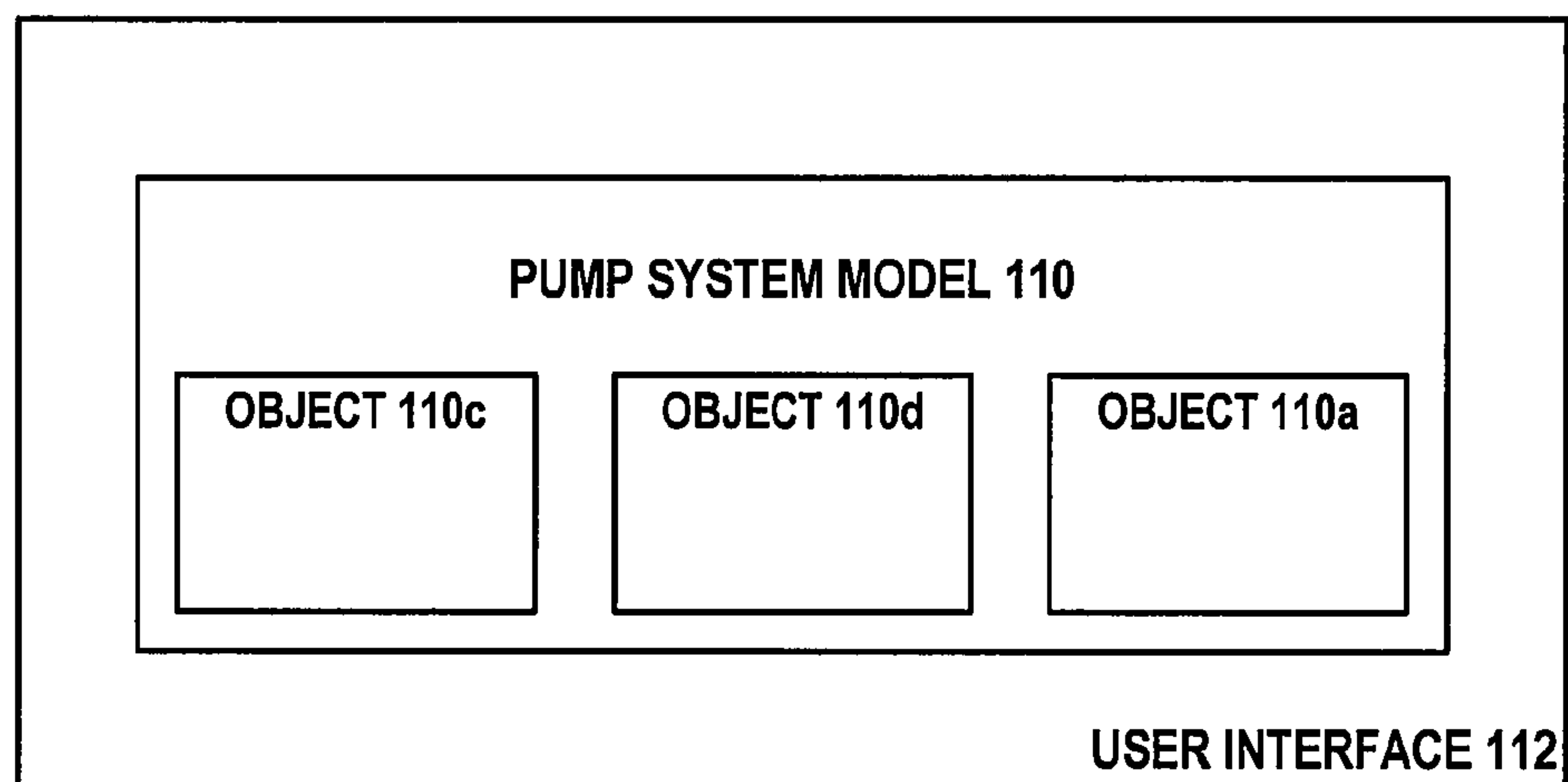
5/10

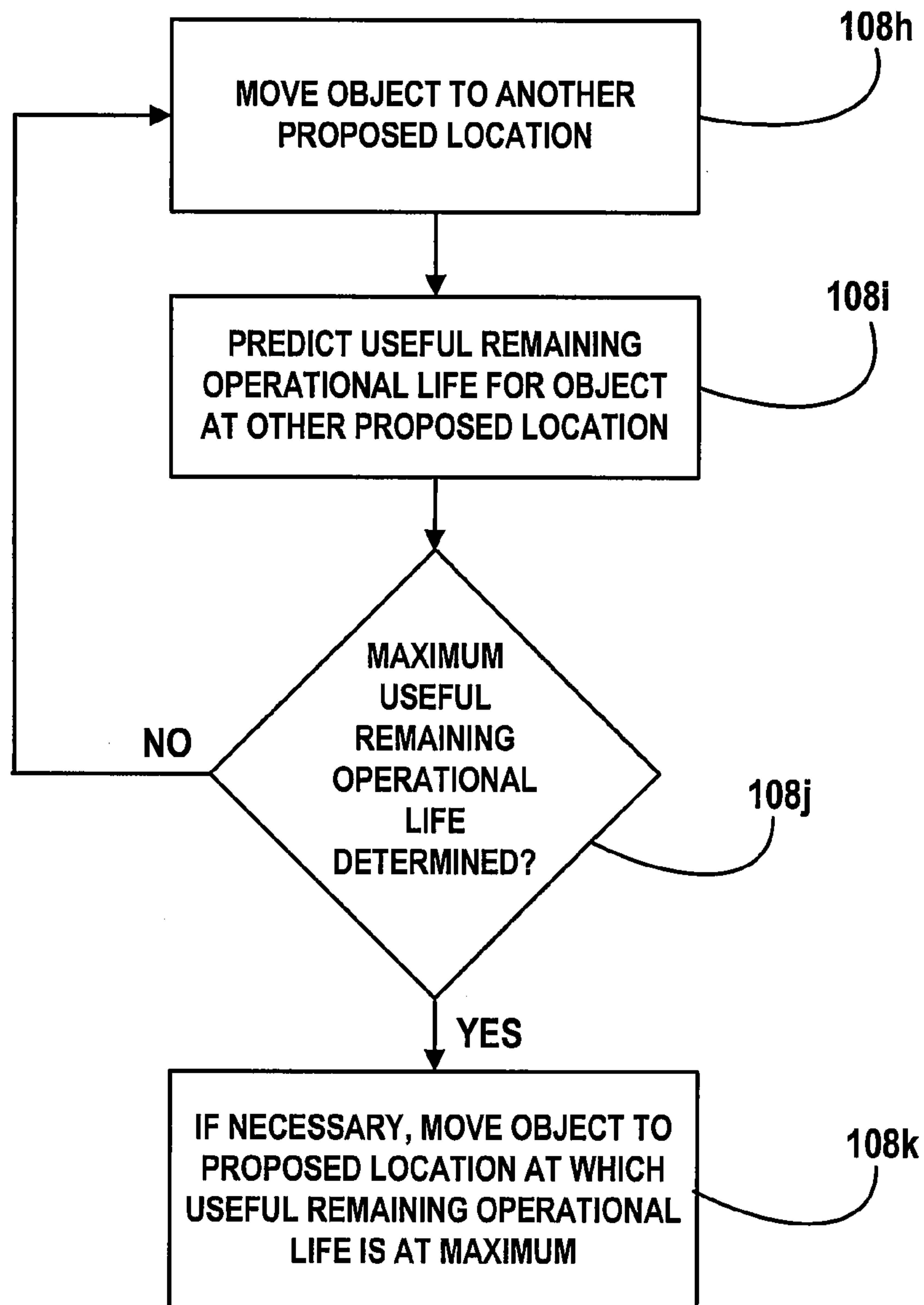
**FIG. 4****FIG. 5**

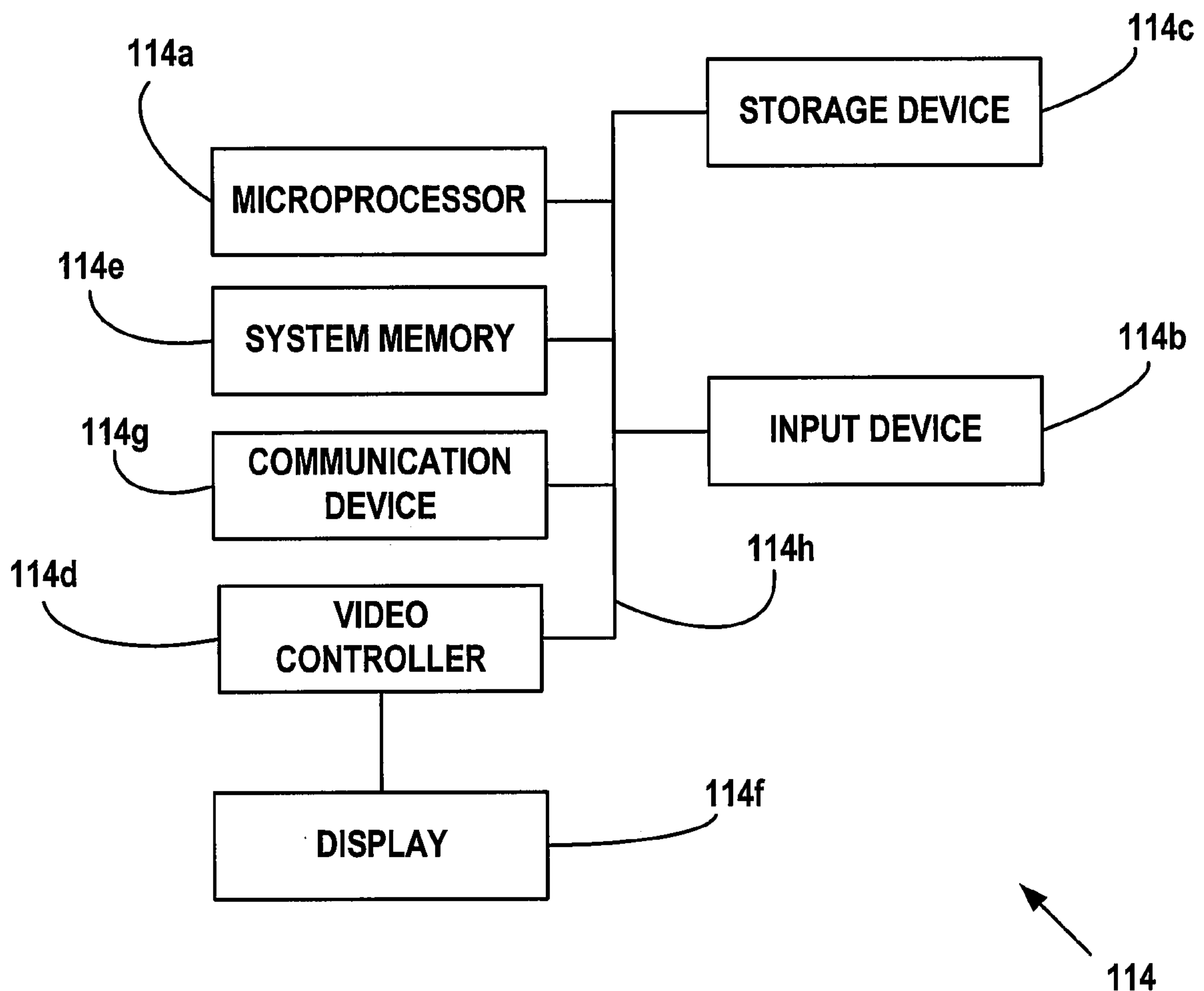
**FIG. 6****FIG. 7**

**FIG. 8A****FIG. 8B**

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**FIG. 9A****FIG. 9B**

**FIG. 10**

**FIG. 11**

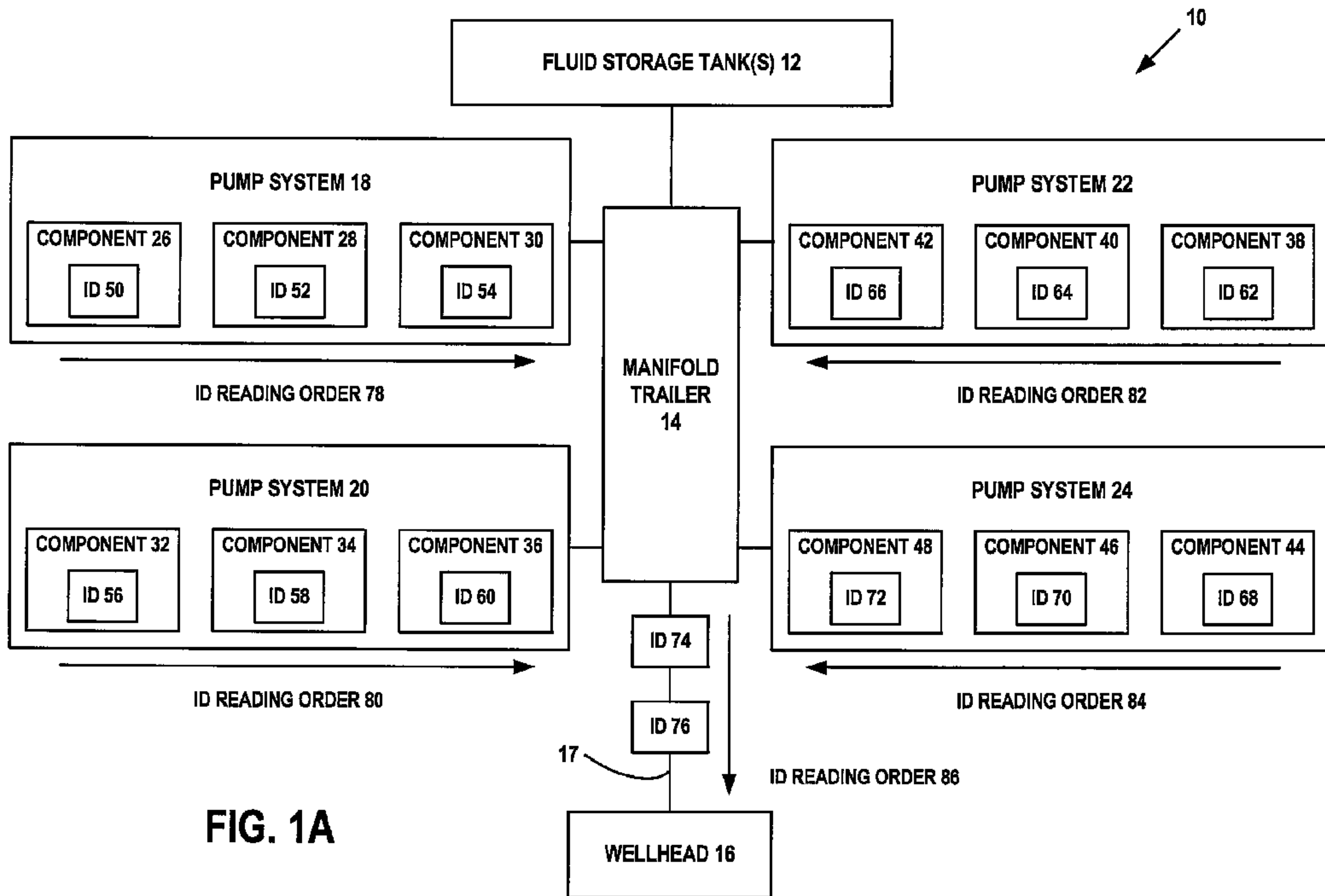


FIG. 1A