



Downhole Automatic Calibration of Rotary Steerable System for Real-Time Precision Surveying

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Speaker BIO

- Makito Katayama
- Senior Physicist at SLB for 13 years
- Measurement physics & algorithm development for surveying tools
 - MWD, RSS & Gyroscopic tools

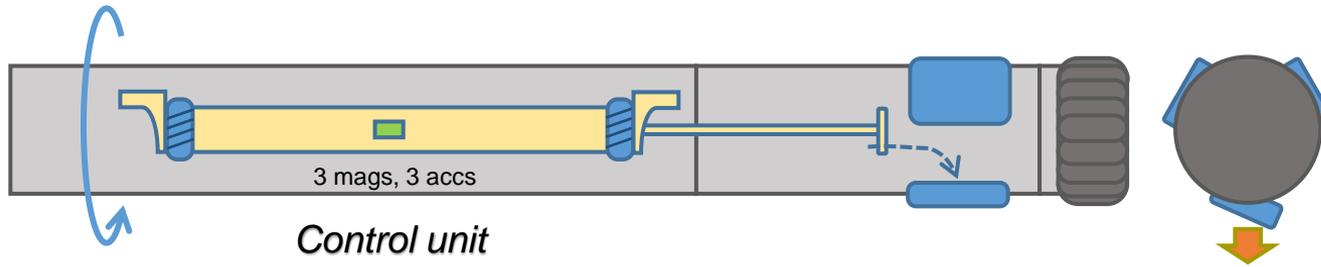
Motivation



- ✓ Offering MWD grade surveying closer to the bit!



Rotary Steerable System: PowerDrive



Challenges for surveying

1. Survey under dynamic condition (collar rotating) as no battery in the system
 1. Eddy current, Dynamic noise.. etc
2. Prone to severe magnetic interference (several mechanics/electronics has impact to mag)

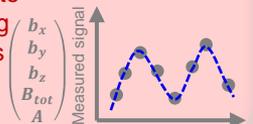
Positive features for surveying

1. Control unit rotates slow toward geostatic condition (relatively easy to suppress the vibration noise)

Modeling of Measurement Error and Compensation

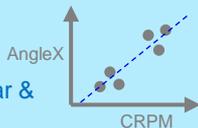
MSA for Bias offset estimation

Simplified MSA run in downhole to estimate mag interferences



Eddy current compensation

Eddy current coefficient is estimated by detecting collar & chassis RPM change and AngleX change



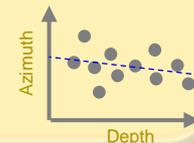
Actuator interference

Active filtering and bias compensation for actuator noise compensation



Suppressing randomness

Use Kalman filter to suppress randomness of the resultant azimuth



Four algorithms to run in downhole

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_x \\ B_y \\ B_z \end{pmatrix}_i = \begin{matrix} \text{Eddy current model} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\gamma_c \omega_c & 0 \\ \gamma_c \omega_c & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{B}_x \\ \widehat{B}_y \\ \widehat{B}_z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{matrix} \text{Mag Bias offset} \\ \begin{pmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_z \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \text{Actuator noise} \\ s \begin{pmatrix} S_x \\ S_y \\ S_z \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \text{Random noise} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{B_x} \\ \epsilon_{B_y} \\ \epsilon_{B_z} \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

γ_c : Eddy current coefficient
 ω_c : Collar Rotation speed
 b_x, b_y, b_z : Bias offset of mags
 s_x, s_y, s_z : Actuator noise amplitude
 $\widehat{B}_x, \widehat{B}_y, \widehat{B}_z$: True magnetic field around BHA
 B_x, B_y, B_z : Measured mag by sensor

Bias Estimation

- Measurement Forward model

$$\mathbf{B}_i = \begin{pmatrix} B_x \\ B_y \\ B_z \end{pmatrix}_i = \mathbf{B}P(\gamma) \begin{pmatrix} \sin D \sin I \sin \phi - \cos D (\cos \phi \sin \psi + \cos \psi \cos I \sin \phi) \\ \cos D (\sin \psi \sin \phi - \cos \psi \cos I \cos \phi) + \cos \phi \sin D \sin I \\ \cos I \sin D + \cos \psi \cos D \sin I \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{B_x} \\ \varepsilon_{B_y} \\ \varepsilon_{B_z} \end{pmatrix}$$

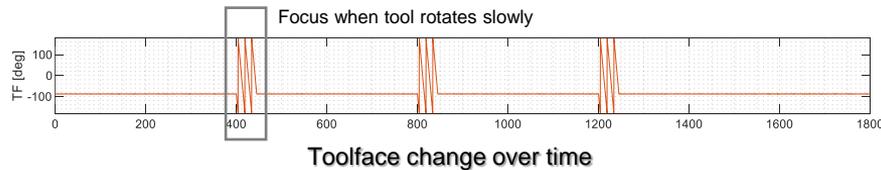
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{F}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{F}_n \end{pmatrix}_x + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{w}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{w}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

F

- Estimation of parameters

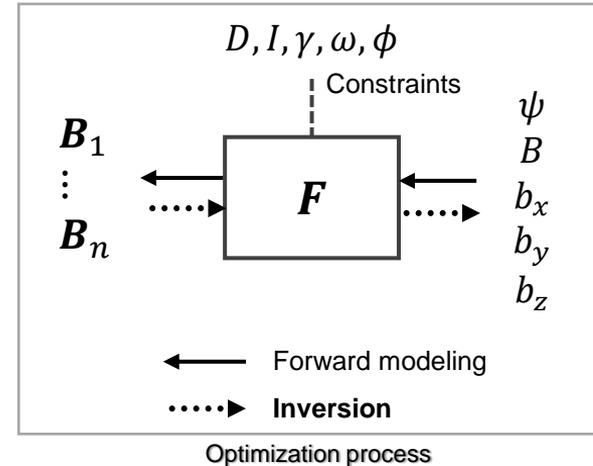
$$\mathbf{x} = (\psi \ B \ b_x \ b_y \ b_z)^T$$

- Sampling mag signals during rotation of controller unit



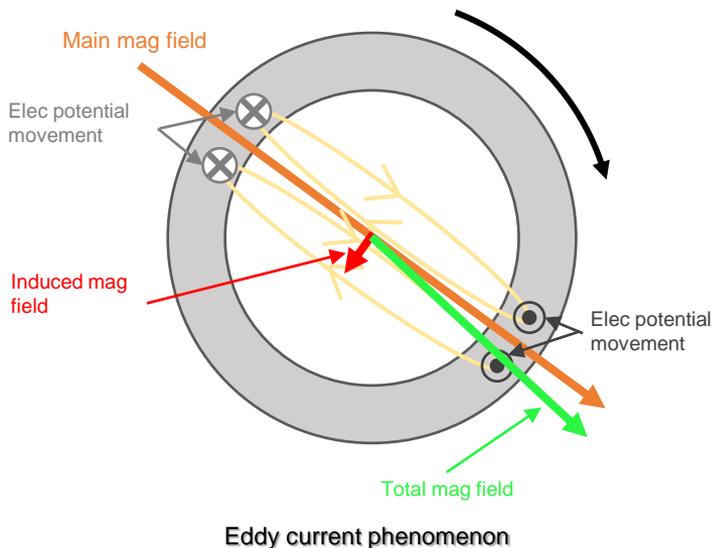
ψ : Azimuth
 B : Total B
 b : Bias
 γ : Eddy current coef.
 ω_c : Collar RPM

I : Inclination
 D : Dip angle
 ϕ : Roll angle
 ε : Error component
 P : Eddy current model

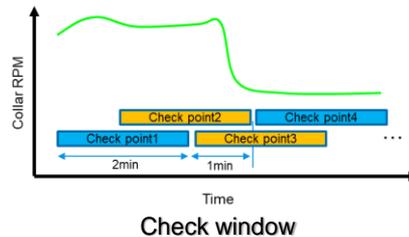


Eddy Current Effect Estimation

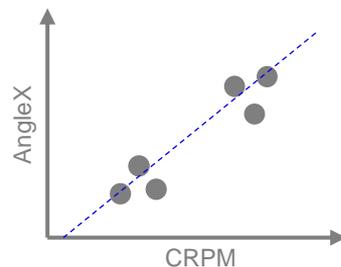
- Eddy current model
 - Orthogonal to main field
 - Magnitude is relative to collar RPM



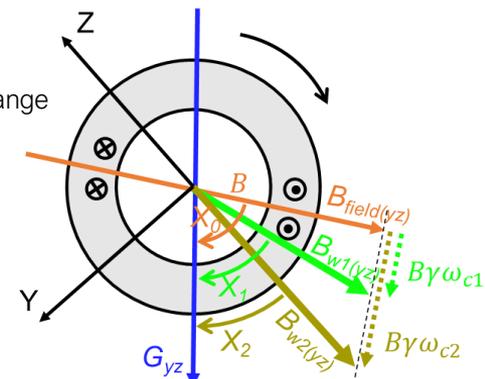
- Angle X vs Collar RPM
 - Angle X changes as collar RPM to change
 - Detect change of collar RPM



- Least square to estimate γ



Angle X and CRPM relationship



Angle X and eddy current impact

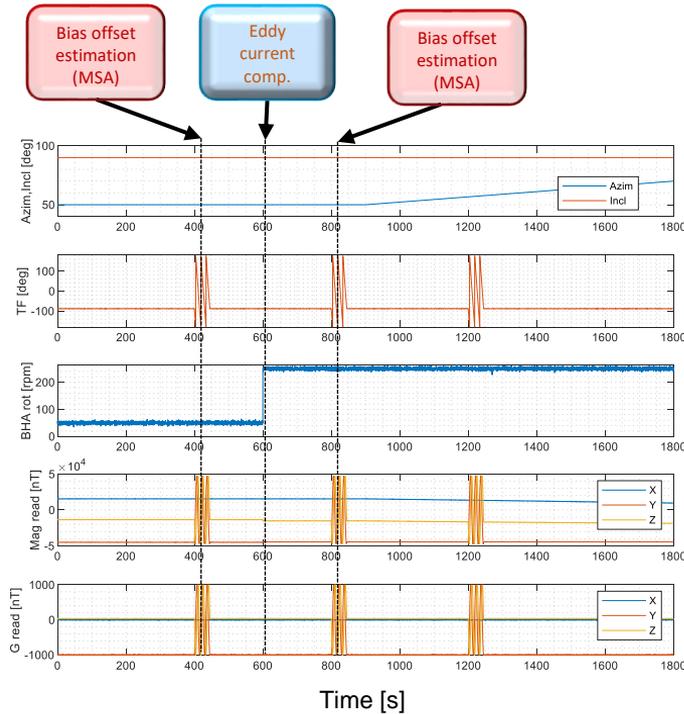
Model

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_{\omega_{c1}} \\ \vdots \\ X_{\omega_{cn}} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{F} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ X_0 \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{w}$$

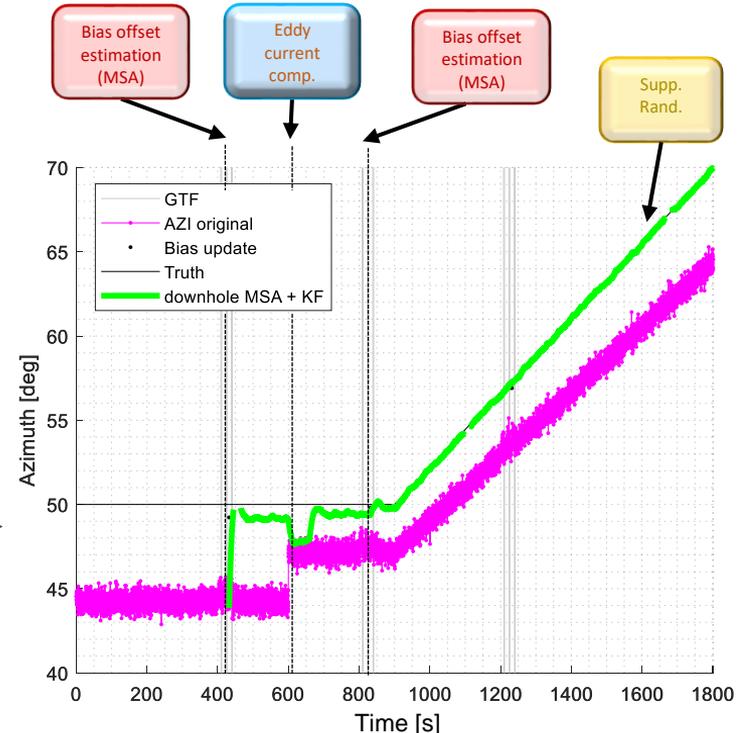
Inversion model

$$\begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ X_0 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F})^{-1} \mathbf{F}^T \begin{pmatrix} X_{\omega_{c1}} \\ \vdots \\ X_{\omega_{cn}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{c1} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \omega_{cn} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Simulation Result



Simulated Signals



Estimation Result



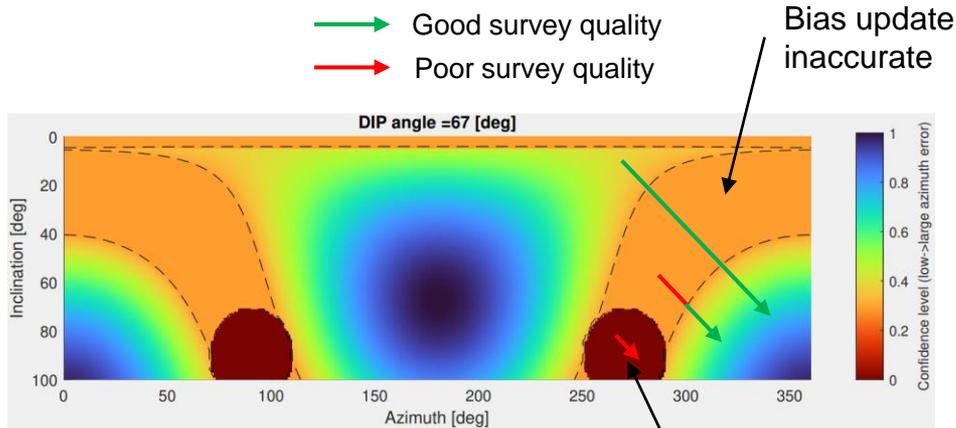
Downhole Processing Field Test

- All processing done in RSS downhole, sending only compensated surveys (used for the statistics analysis)
- Various reference tools (Drop gyro, MWDs)
- Error model: MWD rev5

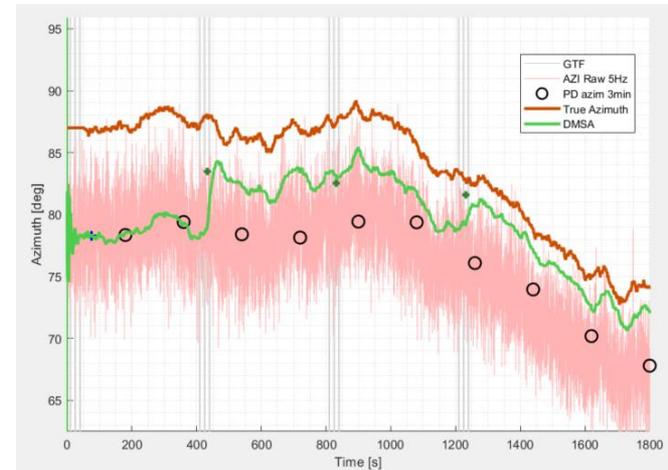
Run	Reference vs Comparison							Comp Type
	Chi-Square (Tor: 34.4)			RIP Test				
	N	E	TVD	Norm Incl Mean	Norm Incl STD	Norm Azi mean	Norm Azi STD	
#1								Gyro Omega (drop)
#2								Gyro Omega (drop)
#3								Gyro Omega (drop)
#4								DDS
#5								Gyro Omega (drop)
#6								MWD

abs(mean_diff) <= 0.50 : Good agreement	std_diff <= 1.00 : Good agreement
abs(mean_diff) <= 0.75 : Average agreement	std_diff <= 1.50 : Average agreement
abs(mean_diff) <= 1.25 : Poor agreement	std_diff <= 2.00 : Poor agreement
abs(mean_diff) > 1.25 : Disagreement	std_diff > 2.00 : Disagreement

Survey Limitations



Bias & azimuth accuracy MAP



“Simulated” example at zone of exclusion
when forced to update bias



Conclusion



- Rotary steerable system allows at bit definitive survey
- Bias correction, eddy current correction, actuator noise and random noise suppression are key algorithm components for the autonomous downhole calibration
- Algorithms were implemented to the PowerDrive downhole rotary steerable
- Surveying results from field test were compared with DropGyro or MWD tools, and passed RIP and χ^2 test for MWD rev5 error model
- Survey accuracy limitations were defined, and continue to be explored