

Alternative Drilling Technologies

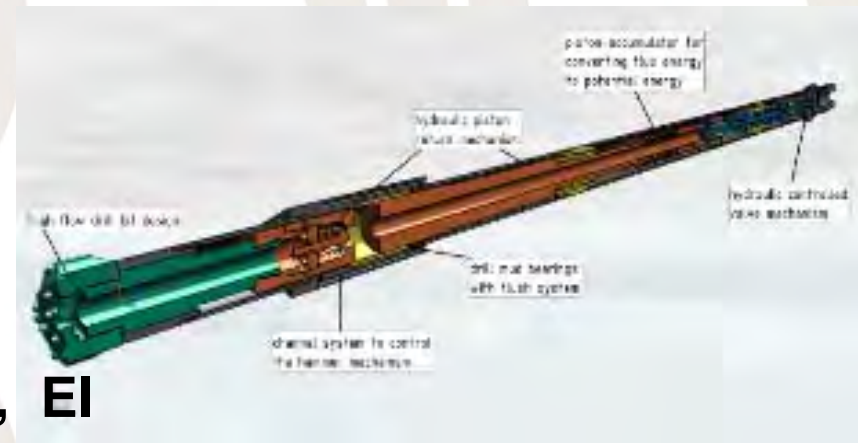
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Drilling R&D at GZB

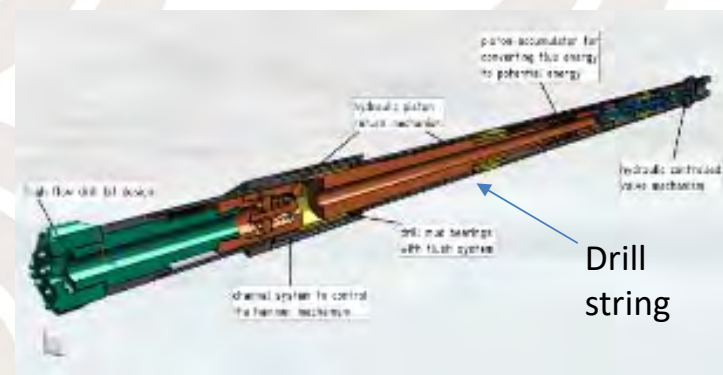
- Hydraulic DTH hammer drilling
- HP jetting
- Thermal drilling methods : Laser, Spallation, drilling, Plasma
- Borehole simulator → reservoir conditions
- MOUSE system to control and log drilling operations : QA + QC
- Work with oil field drilling engineers and contractors



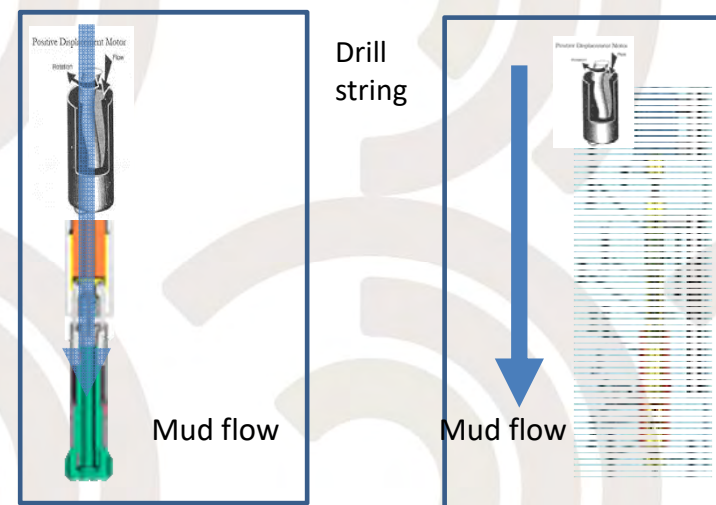
Hydraulic DTH mud hammers : 2 basic systems

■ Closed loop system (“external” tool)

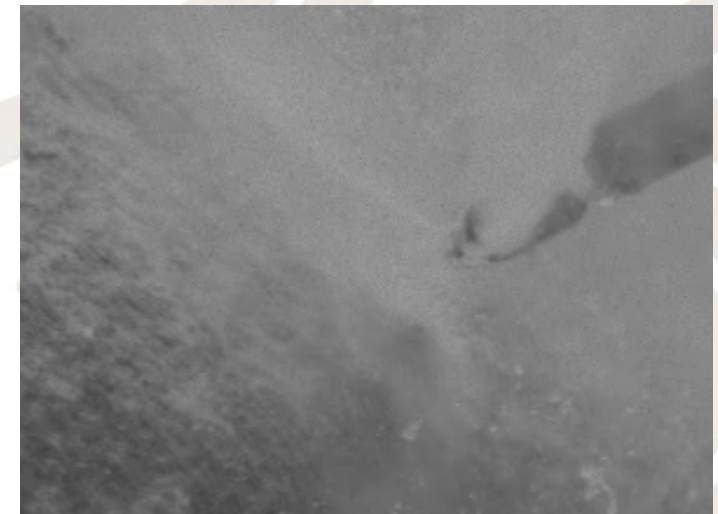
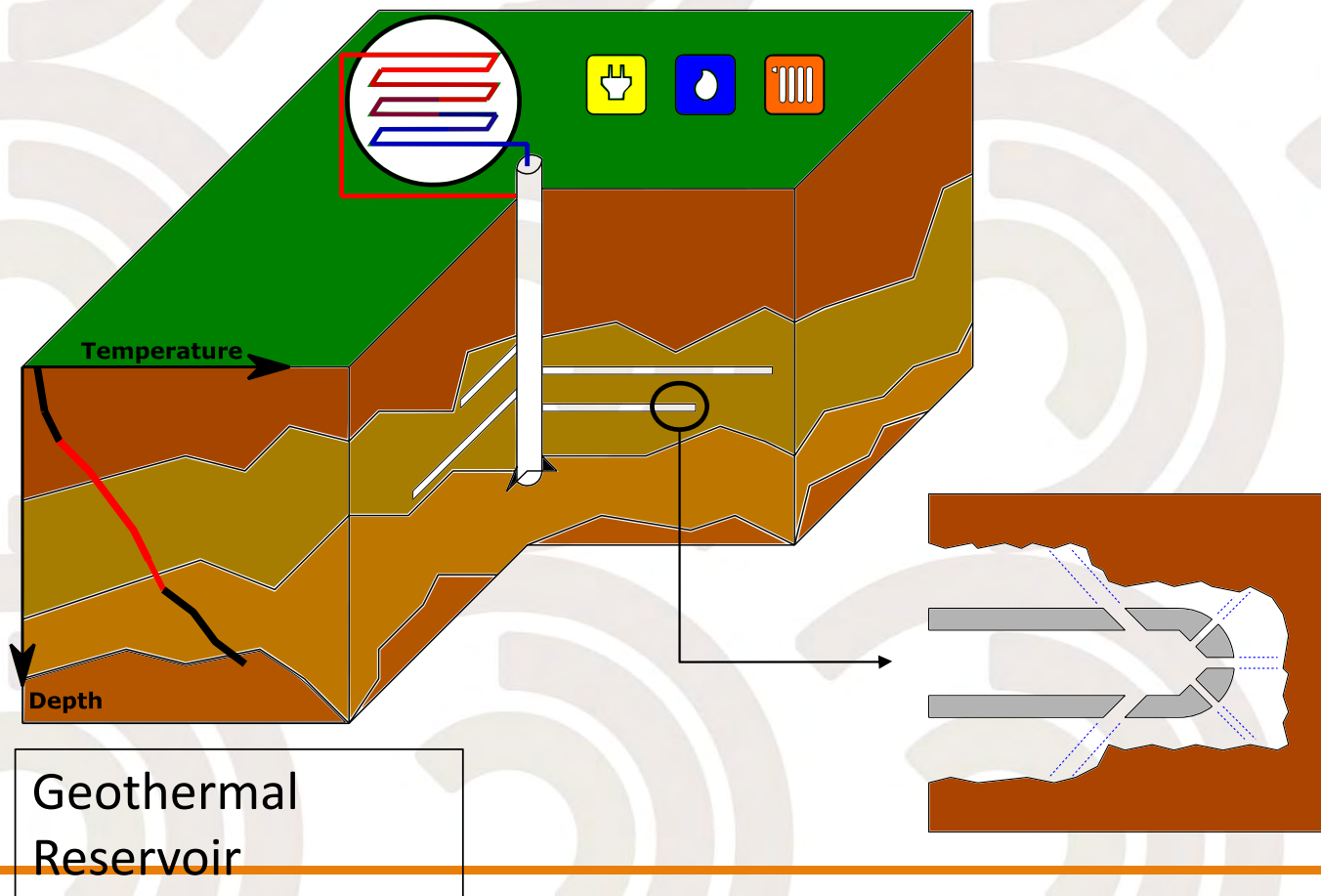
→ percussion section is being powered via hydraulic or electric energy being generated downhole by mud generator
→ tool may be added to any BHA with enough flow (e.g. TU Freiberg is working on a similar design)



■ **Flow through, internal system** → e.g. Wassara in Sweden, Hanjin South Korea, all other developments in the past 30 + years → available



Radial Jet Drilling Technology



Current thermal Drilling technologies under investigation

■ Hydrothermal Spallation process

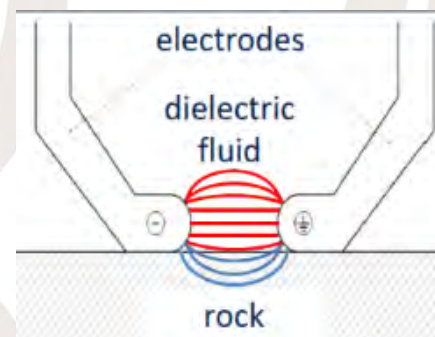
- (Potter Drilling, Inc. & ETH Zurich)
- High temperature fluid-jet → generates heat →
- intense thermal stress → Spallation (Augustine, 2009; Von Rohr, Rothenfluh, & Schuler, 2015; Potter, 2011)



Hydrothermal Spallation (Potter, 2011).

■ Electro Impulse Technology

- (Technische Universität Dresden and Baker Hughes INTEQ GmbH)
- Electrical voltage impulse → passing pulse through rock → volume of rock breaks (Voigt & Anders, 2016)



Electro Impulse Technology (Voigt & Anders, 2016)



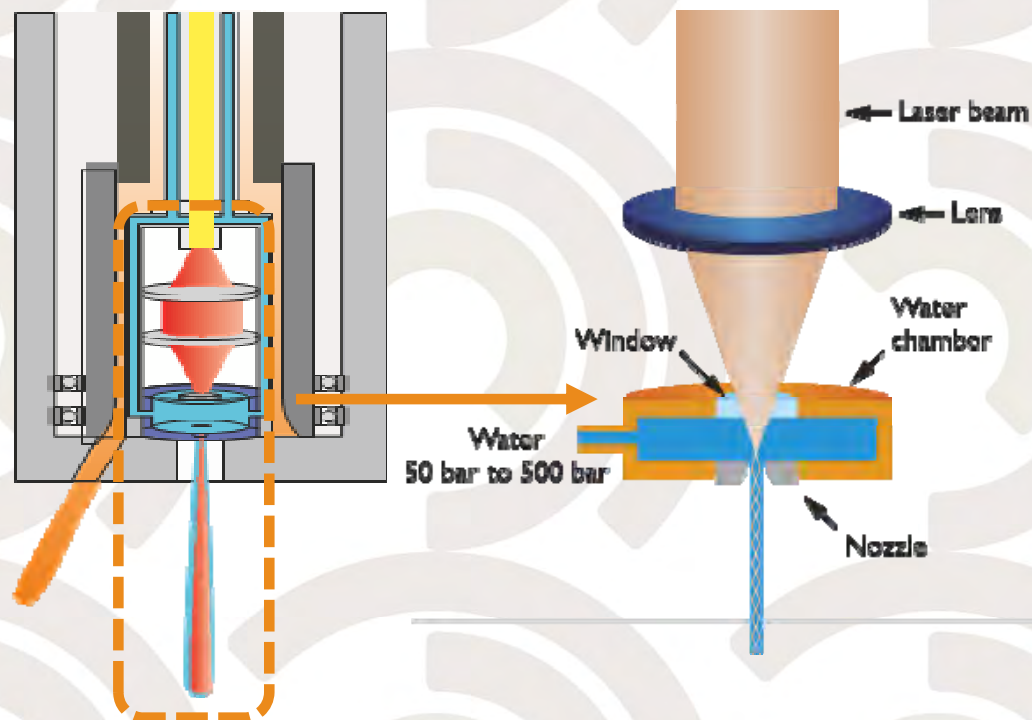
Thermal Drilling : innovative way to break hard rock

LASER JET drilling @ GZB

LaserJet Drilling

Laser + Water jet +
Mechanical assistance

Novel drilling method
for deep hard rocks



Water guided LaserJet

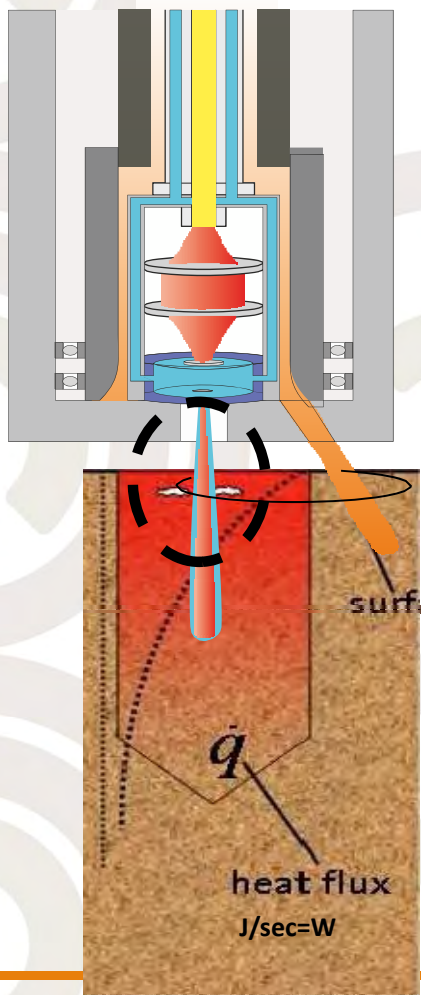
Transportation of
additional energy
to the bit

Spallation + softening of
rock

Mechanical assistance
→ rock destruction

Mechanically Assisted LaserJet and Drill head concept.
modified after (Wagner et al., 2009; Fraunhofer IPT)

Thermal spallation drilling with LaserJet



Laser spallation process principle.
Modified after (Preston & White,
1934; Fraunhofer IPT)

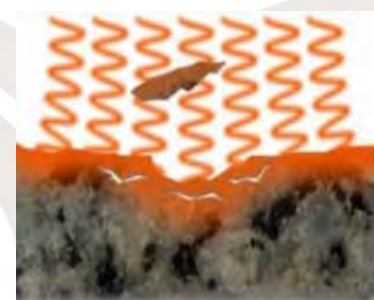
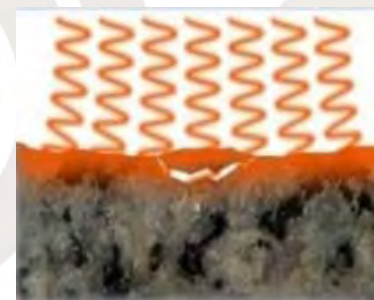
A water jet guided Laser transports the thermal energy

Excessive, rapid thermal energy

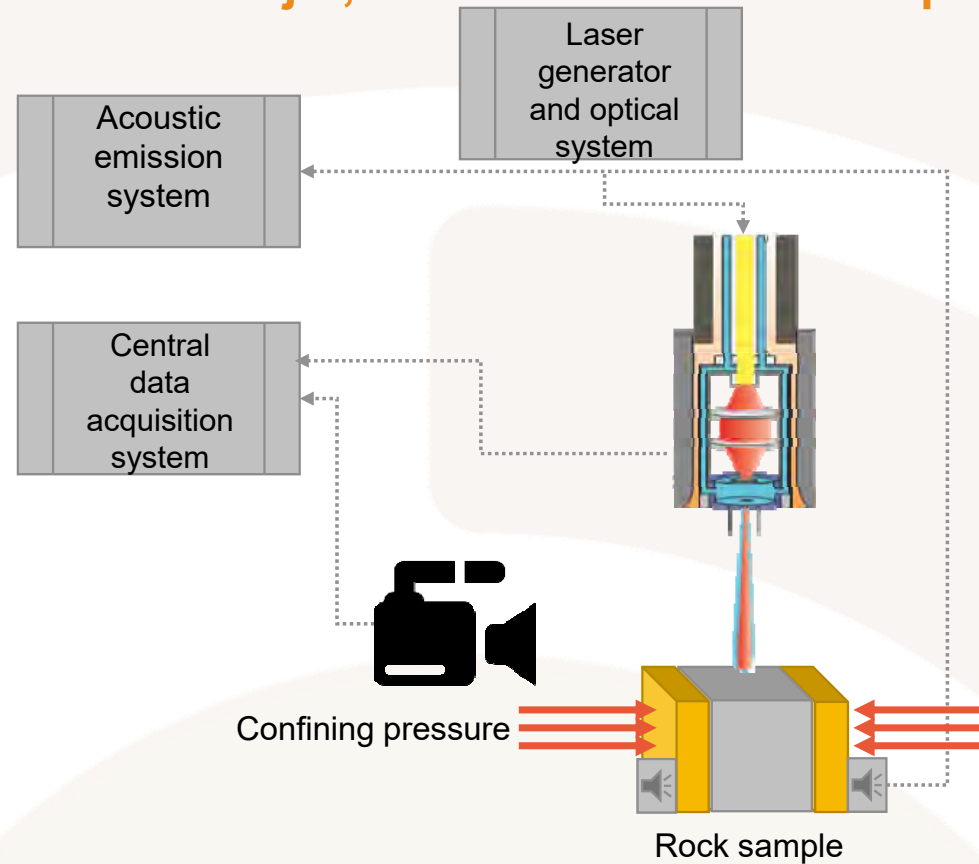
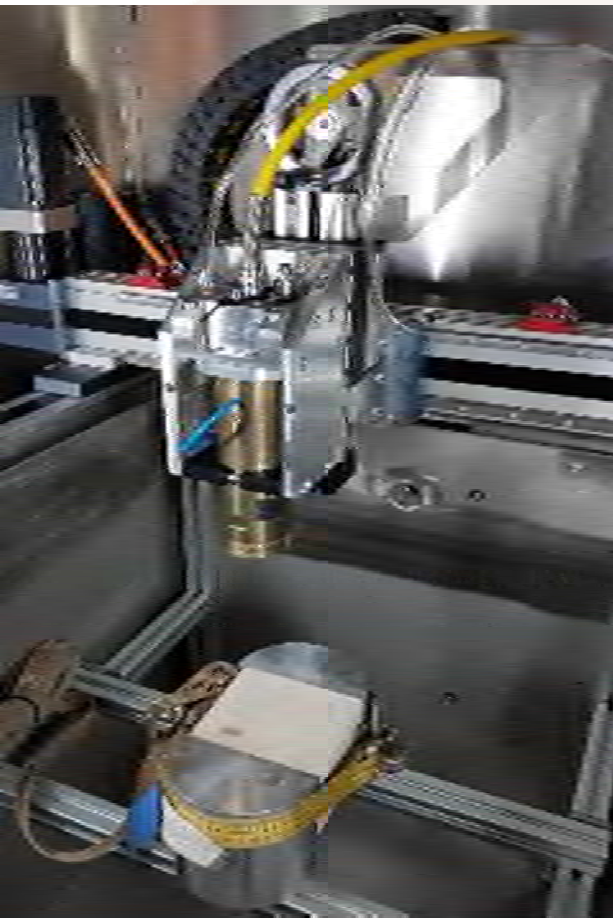
Thermal stresses

Rock weakening +
Thermal Spallation

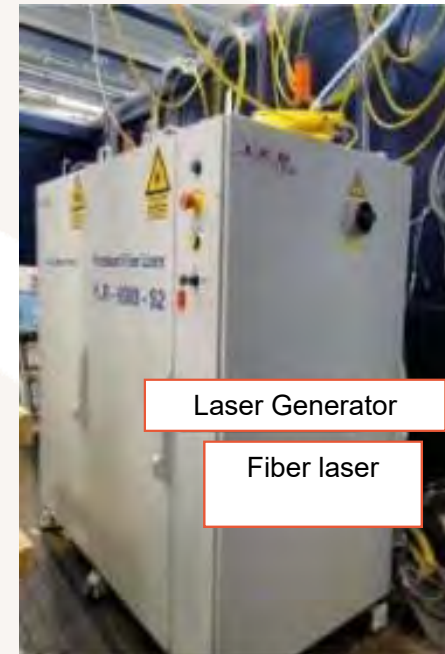
mechanical assistance
complete rock destruction



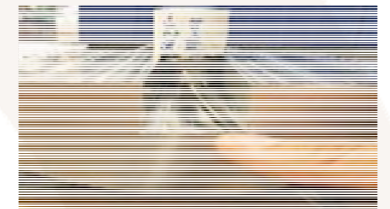
Rock disintegration : drilling via LASER technology combined with monitoring, logging, characterization and analysis of water jet, rock destruction and equipment



determine required drilling parameters

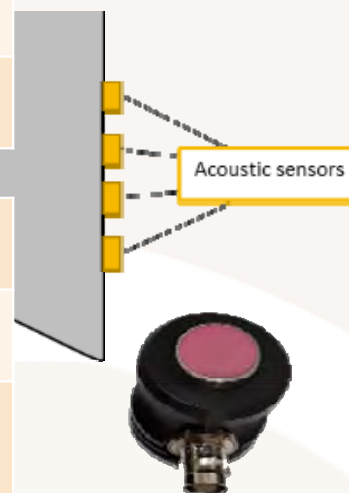


Laser generator and optical system
(Fraunhofer IPT)

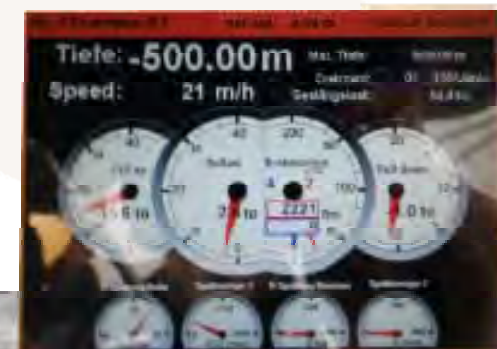


Rock behavior while spalling : monitoring via acoustics and drill rig MWD system

Aim 1 (Dynamic Modulus)	Big cracks detection	Small cracks propagation
Resolution	Low	High
Frequency Range	Low Freq. → < 10 kHz (50 kHz)	High Freq. → < 150 kHz
Aim 2 (Drilling effect)	Crack occurrence	Crack localization
Sensors (No. / Pos.)	1 / any	~ 6 / all around
Observation	Real-time	Post processing (Seismic travelttime tomographic inversion)



Rig control and MWD

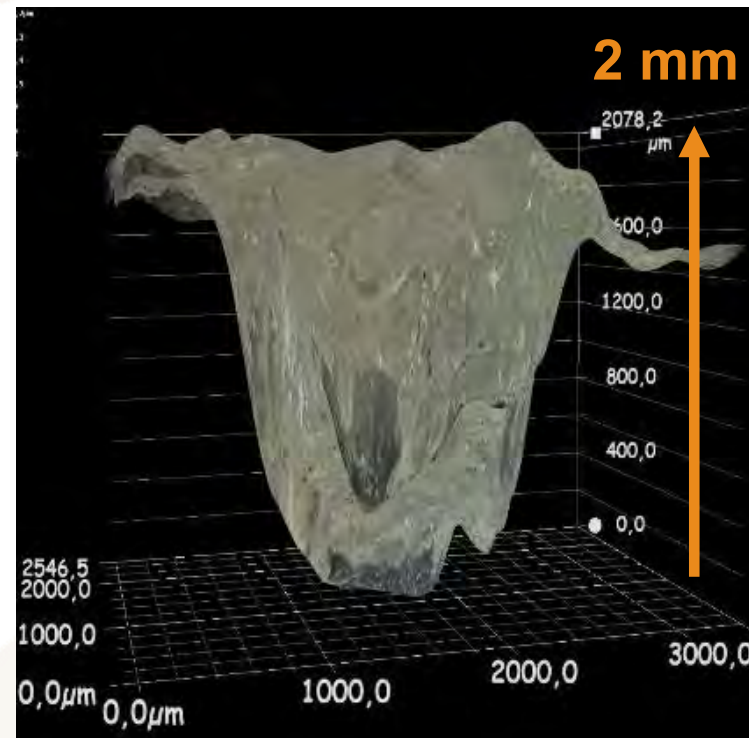


Drilled Holes → spallation analysis + measurement → preparation for new MWD

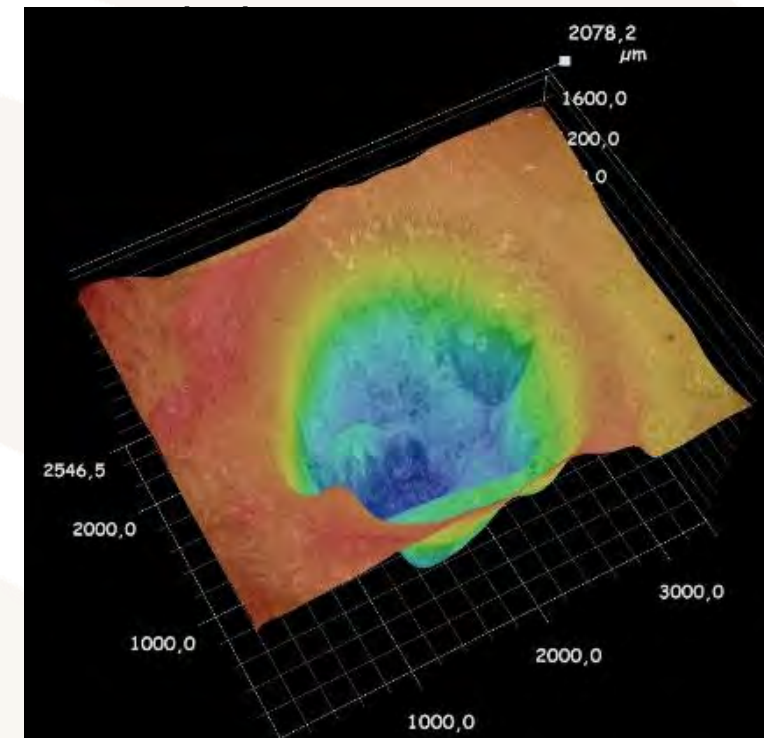
Lazed samples



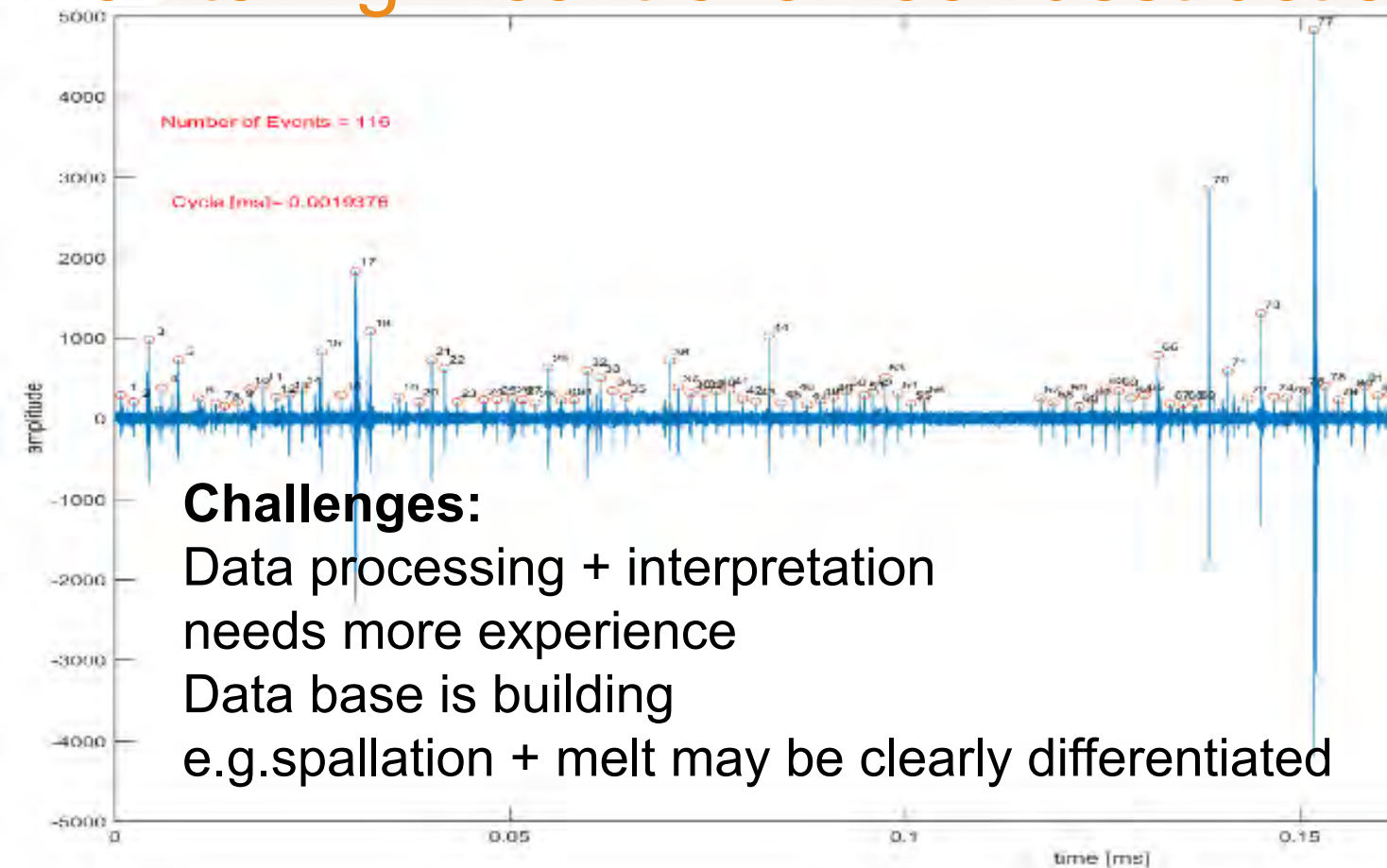
3D side view



Top view 3 D and hole quality



new MWD system for contact-free drilling monitoring + control of rock destruction

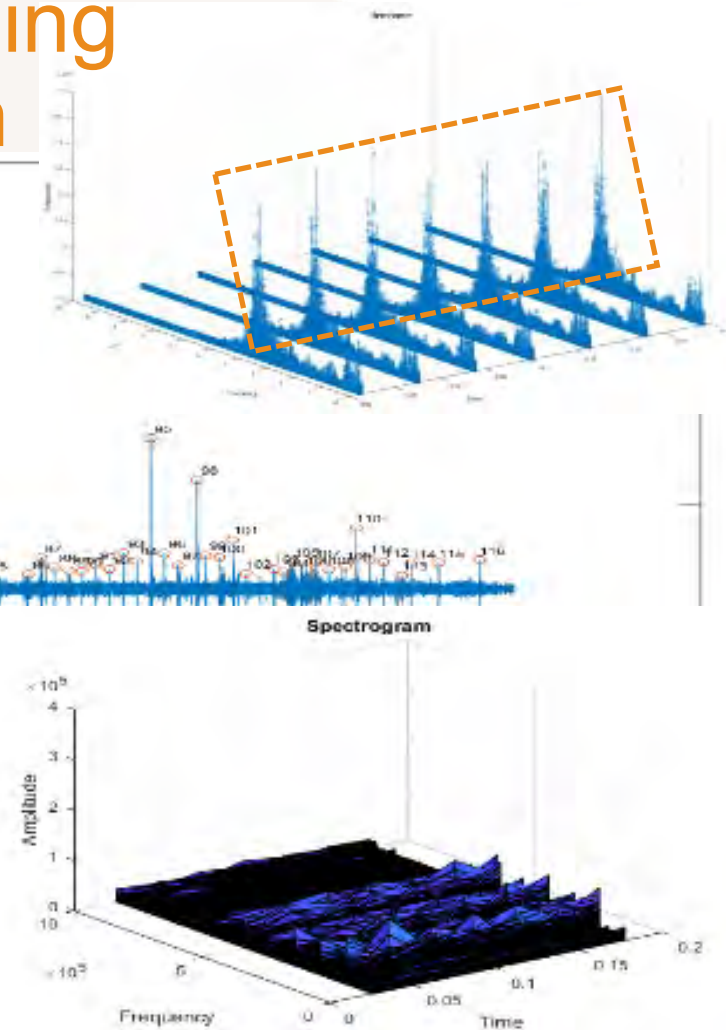


Challenges:

Data processing + interpretation
needs more experience

Data base is building

e.g. spallation + melt may be clearly differentiated



Full scale drill tests @ GZB with mobile rig : “bring the geology to the GZB drill rig + test site” → subsurface installation of rocks + instrumentation

Various investigated methods for sample preparation

Rock sample Cementing
using a metal frame

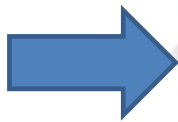
Reinforced cement

Curing the cement

Removing the metal
frame

Measurement system
installation

Sample in manhole
placement



Inspection and analysis

Using a crane for :

Rock handling

Rock lifting

Rock recovery after the test →
Crane

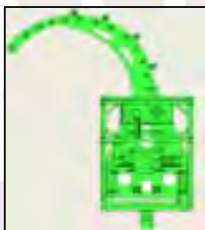
Removing the cement

Inspection and analysis of the
drilled sample and borehole wall

Coiled Tubing rig : easy to integrate fiberoptic cable and Laser energy

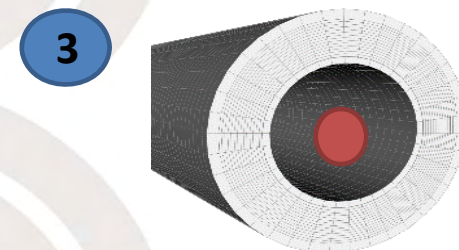
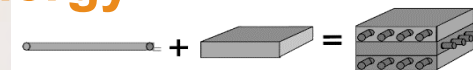


Injector Head



Tubing Reel Assembly

- Testing platform :
 - Endless, continuous coil
 - Investigate, develop and test new drilling methods.
- Compatible with novel drilling technologies:
 - Jetting technologies,
 - Thermal drilling (e.g. Laser assisted, Plasma)
- Good spoolability and low WOB → Improved trajectory control → Suitable for directional / horizontal drilling



Advanced composite coil

- Higher mechanical strength
- Reduced total weight
- Enhanced mechanical, chemical and fatigue resistance properties → longer service life
- higher temperatures possible, depending on coil material + design

Complete MATCH.BOGS system assembly when in full operation

Flow loop
Downhole
Well flow

Fluid.BOGS
Reservoir fluids

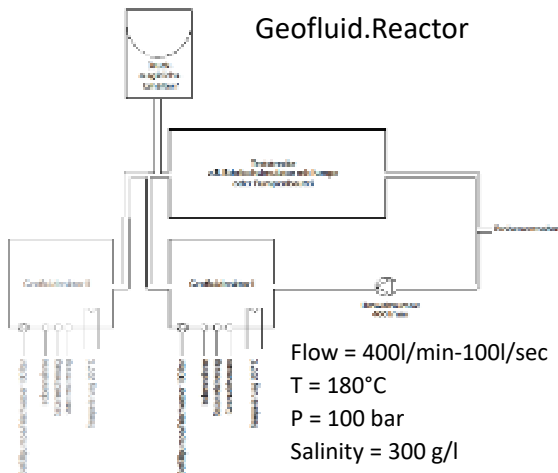
i.BOGS
Reservoir

Drill.BOGS
Drill rig

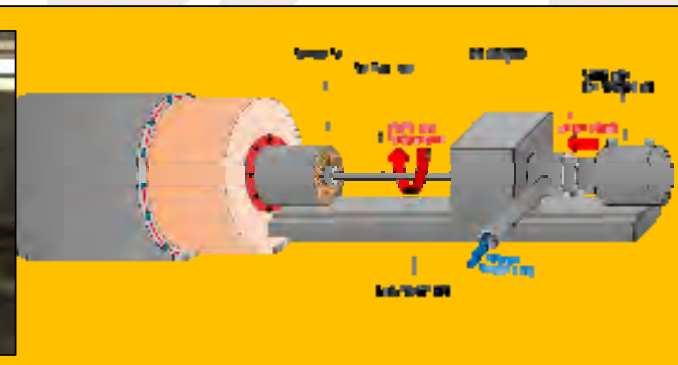
Downhole-Testing-
Device

D = 1500 m D = 200 m

Geofluid.Reactor



L = 4m / 3m
B = 42 cm
T = -10°C to 180°C
P = 125 MPa / 1.250 bar



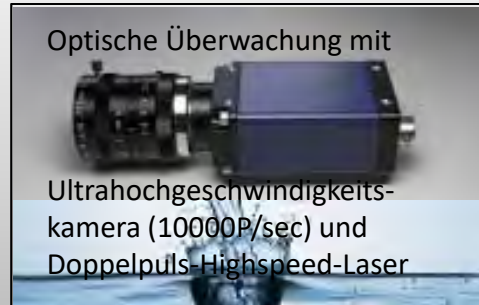
Blow Out Preventer
LPipe = 3m
Torque = 10.000 Nm
Push = 80 kN on rock / 1.250 bar pore pressure



Machine monitoring +
control while drilling
**Innovative
MWD
system**



Acoustic unit
i.BOGS



Optische Überwachung mit
Ultraschallgeschwindigkeits-
kamera (10000P/sec) und
Doppelpuls-Highspeed-Laser

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Thank you for your attention

Do you have any questions ?



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