

ELECTRONIC CONTROL
CONSOLE FOR

WELL VALVE CONTROL SYSTEM

an electronic control console

The present invention relates to a ~~system~~ ^{Control Console} for electro/hydraulically controlling one or more remotely located valves, and more particularly, to a ~~system~~ ^{Control Console} for controlling one or more well valves in order to optimize testing of hydrocarbon producing formations. The system also provides for monitoring of selected parameters such as pressure, temperature, and valve position.

Each underground hydrocarbon producing formation, known as a reservoir, has its own characteristics with respect to permeability, porosity, pressure, temperature, hydrocarbon density and relative mixture of gas, oil and water within the formation. The cost of building and maintaining a large offshore oil and gas production facility can easily exceed \$500,000,000 over the life of the facility. Therefore, extensive testing, sometimes for many months, must be conducted of each new reservoir before the commitment to establish an offshore production facility can be justified. Testing of offshore exploratory wells typically requires a sophisticated system of flow control valves at various locations within the well bore, on the ocean floor, and on the drilling vessel.

These valves are designed both to control formation fluid flow for optimum test results and for safety during emergency conditions such as a storm forcing the drilling vessel to leave the well site.

Examples of surface and subsurface well testing equipment are shown on pages 5958 and 5959 of the 1980-81 Composite Catalog published by World Oil.

Suitable apparatus to control fluid flow through a subsea wellhead is shown in Taylor Patent No. 3,411,576, issued November 19, 1968. Taylor teaches the first use of subsea test trees (SSTT) suspended in the wellhead and associated blowout preventers to control fluid flow during testing of offshore wells. In the Taylor patent multiple valves with their operators are left in the wellhead, and the production string above the wellhead is released when a disconnect is required such as during adverse weather conditions. Later versions of subsea test trees are shown in the patents to Aumann, No. 3,955,623 issued May 11, 1976; Young, No. 3,967,647 issued July 6, 1976; and Helmus, No. 3,870,101 issued March 11, 1975. U. S. Patent 4,234,043 to William M. Roberts and U. S. Patent 4,375,239 to Burchus Q. Barrington et al disclose subsea test trees designed for deep water well sites. U. S. Patent 3,071,188 to G. M. Raulins discloses a latch assembly satisfactory for use with the present invention.

The above referenced patents are incorporated for all purposes within this application.

Under certain circumstances, particularly deep water testing, a significant amount of time may elapse between initiation of a hydraulic control signal onboard the drilling vessel and the response of a remotely located valve to this signal. Various electrical and acoustic actuators have been developed to reduce the elapsed time before a subsea test tree responds to a signal on a drilling vessel. One limitation of such prior art systems is that spurious electrical or acoustic signals may trigger undesired and possibly even dangerous valve operations.

As reservoir testing technology becomes more sophisticated, more is learned about testing procedures and data requirements to accurately evaluate the size of a reservoir. It is clear that a system which provides for reliable and quick operation of various flow control valves will improve the accuracy of well testing. In addition, a system which constantly monitors critical well parameters, system operating limits and valve status adds to the safety of well testing and allows better correlation between measurements of formation fluid flow and equipment changes affecting this flow. Micro-processor technology offers the opportunity to measure many parameters and to rapidly respond to changes in these parameters. It is highly desirable to provide a fully programmable system which can quickly and reliably operate multiple flow control valves remotely located from a central location and measure responses to any change in a valve's

status. The present invention provides such full programmable capability to optimize both safety and accuracy of well testing.

The ^{electronic control console} ~~valve control system~~ of the present invention is not limited to controlling multiple remotely located valves during well testing. The ^{control console} ~~system~~ can be modified to control remotely located valves during long term production from an oil and gas well or any other system of remotely located valves or hydraulic equipment. The present invention is described for use in a well testing system which has a retainer valve with a locking mechanism, a subsea test tree, and an emergency disconnect latch assembly.

An object of the present invention is to provide an ^{an electronic control console for an} electro/hydraulic system which measures various well parameters, analyzes those measurements based upon pre-programmed considerations, and controls remotely located valves to provide for optimum production testing from the well.

Another object of the present invention is to provide ^{an electronic control console for} a system which includes flow control valves, parameter sensing equipment, programmable electronic controllers, and hydraulic accumulators for opening and closing the flow control valves for optimum formation testing. In addition, the ^{electronic control panel of the} system can monitor such parameters as hydraulic supply fluid pressure, accumulator pressure, valve position, wellhead production fluid pressure, wellhead production fluid temperature, wellhead

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production flow rate, riser pressure system temperature, voltages at selected components, contact closure, and latch position to optimise production testing from the well.

An additional object of the present invention is to provide visual and/or audible warnings to personnel conducting well testing when a critical parameter exceeds programmed limits. The present invention allows these limits to be easily changed for various well conditions.

According to the present invention there is provided an electronic control console for operating selected ones of remotely located valves each one of which has associated therewith a microprocessor and receiving and transmitting means for storing a received command signal, retransmitting the identical received command signal and responding to a unique enable signal to operate the associated valve, the control console comprising:

- a. selectively programmable microprocessor means;
- b. means connected to the microprocessor means for transmitting and receiving signals along a single conductive path connected between the control console and each one of the remotely located valves;
- c. means responsive to the microprocessor means for generating a command signal indicative of a selected one of the remotely located valves to be operated and coupling that command signal to the transmitting means for transmission along the conductive path;

- d. means in the microprocessor means response to receipt by the receiving means of the identical command signal previously transmitted for validating communication between the control console and the selected remotely located valve; and
- e. means responsive to validation means of the command signal by the microprocessor for generating a unique enable signal and coupling that enable signal to the transmitting means for transmission along the conductive path to operate the selected remotely located valve.

An important feature of the present invention is that command signals are sent from the central location to the remote location, stored in a programmable memory, transmitted back (echoed) to the central location for validation, and a unique enable signal sent from the central location prior to any response to the command signal. Constant comparison and validation of signals between the central station and remote location to ensure electrical continuity and that components are functioning satisfactorily to allow continued well testing.

Reference is now made to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a schematic drawing of a drilling vessel and well testing equipment which is suitable for being controlled by the control console of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic drawing of the hydraulic system and related components incorporated in the equipment illustrated in Figure 1.

~~teachings of the present invention to operate the well testing equipment of Figure 1.~~

FIGURES 3A and B are schematic drawings of the electrical system and related components constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention to control and monitor the well testing equipment of Figure 1.

FIGURE 4 is a block diagram of an electronic control cabinet and related components used in conjunction with the electrical systems of Figures 1 and 3A.

FIGURE 5 is a block diagram of a portion of the electrical circuit shown in Figure 3A.

FIGURE 6 is a schematic drawing of the key pad located on the electronic control cabinet of Figure 4.

FIGURES 7, 8, and 9 represent various displays of information, equipment status, and command signals available on the electronic control cabinet of Figure 4 during well testing.

A typical arrangement for conducting testing of offshore oil and gas wells is shown in Figure 1. This arrangement includes floating work station or drilling vessel 10 located over a submerged well site 11. The well comprises well bore 12 lined with casing string 13 extending from wellhead 14 to a potential underground hydrocarbon producing formation 15. A plurality of perforations 16, near the lower end of casing string 13 and extending radially therethrough, allow fluid communication between formation 15 and bore 17 of casing 13.

Wellhead 14 includes blowout preventer stack 18 with marine riser 19 attached thereto and extending upwardly to drilling vessel 10. Marine riser 19 has bore 20 extending therethrough and concentrically aligned with bore 21 through wellhead 14 and bore 17 of casing string 13. Well site 11 can be drilled, tested, and completed through aligned bores 20, 21, and 17. Drilling vessel 10 provides the required working deck 22, derrick 23, and associated equipment to accomplish these tasks.

After well bore 12 has been drilled, formation 15 must be tested to determine if the recoverable reserves of oil or gas justify the expense of further completing the well site to place it into commercial production. Such well testing is frequently conducted by installing production test string 25 between drilling vessel 10 and the vicinity of perforations 16. As shown in Figure 1, production test string 25 extends longitudinally through bores 20, 21, and 17 and is concentrically aligned therewith. Derrick 23 is used to install and remove test string 25 as required. During normal testing of formation 15, production test string 25 may be suspended from and supported by wellhead closure 24. Test string 25 comprises two main portions, upper test string 25a and lower test string 25b, releasably engaged to each other by latch assembly 61. Well packer 27 is carried by lower string 25b to form a fluid barrier with the interior of casing 13 adjacent thereto above perforations 16. Well packer 27 directs formation fluid flow into production test string 25. Various downhole well tools 28



may be included within lower string 25b. Examples of such downhole well tools are landing nipples, subsurface safety valves, flow control valves, pressure and temperature recorders, etc.

Starting at working deck 22, upper string 25a includes surface test tree 30 and associated valves which control fluid flow from test string 25 into appropriate production test facilities (not shown) via flowline 31. Upper string 25a also includes sealed atmospheric chamber 40 and hydraulic accumulator 50 disposed within marine riser 19 above wellhead 14. Atmospheric chamber 40 is preferably divided into two separate chambers 40a and 40b. Additional hydraulic accumulators 50 may be added as required. These modifications will be explained later in detail.

During normal well testing, upper string 25a is attached to and communicates fluid with lower string 25b via subsea test tree (SSTT) 60. Production test string 25 including SSTT 60 is normally raised and lowered as a single unit. During emergency conditions when drilling vessel 10 must be moved quickly away from well site 11, latch assembly 61 is incorporated into SSTT 60 to disengage upper string 25a from lower string 25b. The portion of SSTT 60 containing valves 62 and 63 along with lower string 25b is then left suspended from wellhead 14. Valves 62 and 63 are designed to close during such emergency disconnect to prevent undesired escape of well fluids from lower string 25b. Preferably, SSTT 60 is designed to allow at least one set of blowout preventers 18 to close when latch assembly 61 is

actuated to allow removal of upper string 25a. An example of an SSTT and latch assembly satisfactory for use with the present invention is disclosed in U. S. Patent Application serial number 329,920 filed December 11, 1981.

Hydraulic control manifold 35 located on working deck 22 contains pumps, valves, gauges, and fluid sources normally used to operate an SSTT and other downhole well valves. Hose reel 36 and high pressure conduit 37 communicate hydraulic control fluid from manifold 35 to accumulator 50. In Figure 2 the control fluid system is shown in more detail with two accumulators 50a and 50b for increased downhole control fluid capacity. The number of accumulators can be varied as required. Each accumulator 50a and 50b is essentially a large cylindrical fluid reservoir carried by upper string 25a. The capacity of accumulators 50a and 50b is designed to allow multiple cycling of all downhole equipment following damage to conduit 37. Movable piston 51 divides each accumulator into two variable volume chambers, one for a nitrogen charge and the other to receive hydraulic fluid from conduit 37. The use of nitrogen charged accumulators is a well-known means to maintain a downhole supply of control fluid at a relatively constant pressure for operating well valves. In Figure 2 the control fluid chambers of accumulators 50a and 50b are connected in series with conduit 37. Alternatively, the control fluid chambers could be connected in parallel with conduit 37. For

this embodiment of the invention, control fluid from accumulator 50a is supplied to retainer valve 66 via solenoid valve 41 and fluid lines 52. Control fluid from accumulator 50b is supplied to SSTT 60 via solenoid valve 42 and fluid line 53. Control fluid is also supplied directly from conduit 37 to SSTT 60 via solenoid valve 43 and fluid line 54. Control fluid is also supplied directly from conduit 37 to retainer valve 66 via solenoid valve 44 and fluid line 55.

Atmospheric chamber 40 is divided into two sections, electronic chamber 40a and valve and transducer chamber 40b. Solenoid valves 41 through 44 are located within chamber 40b. These valves have a conduit (not shown) which vents hydraulic fluid into the annulus formed by bore 20 surrounding chamber 40b. The electronic components within chamber 40a are separated from chamber 40b. When electrical power is supplied to the solenoid of each valve 41 through 44, the respective valve shifts to close its vent path and to allow hydraulic fluid to flow therethrough. When the solenoid is de-energized, each valve 41 through 44 is spring loaded to its vent position. Chambers 40a and 40b are preferably filled with nitrogen for increased safety and to reduce corrosion of electrical and electronic components. Desiccant may also be placed in chamber 40 to control moisture.

Solenoid valves 41 through 44 are critical components. Solenoid valves satisfactory for use in the present invention are designated P/N 20950 3-WAY NC and are available from

Futurcraft Corporation, 15430 Proctor Avenue, City of Industry, California. The use of solenoid valves allows a single hydraulic line to provide operating fluid for a plurality of remotely located valves. A major advantage of the present invention is the ability to individually control each valve and monitor its status.

Appropriate filters 57 and check valves 58 are installed within the hydraulic fluid lines as required by good engineering practices for high pressure hydraulic systems.

Electronic control panel 70 located on working deck 22 contains electrical power supplies, switches, microprocessors, monitors, etc., comprising a vital portion of the present invention. These components will be described later in detail. Single conductor electrical line 72, carried on cable reel 71, transmits electrical signals and power between the surface and subsurface components of the electrical system. Incorporating microprocessors and their associated programmable memory means into both the surface and subsurface electrical circuits allows single conductor electrical line 72 to transmit a large volume of information and commands in both directions. In addition, line 72 carries a DC voltage which directly controls latch assembly 61 to greatly increase the safety and reliability of well testing. Figure 3A shows the electrical schematic for the surface components, and Figure 3B shows the electrical schematic for the subsurface components located in

atmospheric chamber 40. The DC voltage on line 72 provides the electrical power required to operate the subsurface components.

Figure 3A shows only one control console 73. However, the present invention allows multiple consoles to be integrated into the system via terminals 74. These additional consoles can be placed at any desired location onboard drilling vessel 10. In addition to receiving signals from line 72, each console 73 can receive information from other sources such as pressure transducer 38 which monitors hydraulic system pressure or pressure transducer 75 which monitors nitrogen system pressure. This additional information is supplied to console 73 via terminals 68. If desired, the present invention allows information relating to production flow rate, temperature, and pressure; status of the production testing facility (not shown); and even status of drilling vessel 10 to be displayed on console 73. The capability to monitor and display such information on console 73 greatly adds to the safety and reliability of well testing.

A source of nitrogen such as bottle 76 and regulator 77 is provided at each control panel 70. A steady flow of nitrogen from regulator 77 to console 73 prevents the buildup of explosive or combustible gases within console 73. Explosion-proof boxes 78, 79, and 80 are attached to the exterior of console 73. Electrical power from cable 81 is supplied to console 73 via box 78. Box 79 is used to connect terminals 68 to console 73. Box 80 provides the electrical

connection between console 73 and the other portions of the electrical system. Box 80 carries several important switches which will be described later in detail. Console 73 further provides video display screen or monitor 84 and key pad 90 which will also be described later in detail. If desired, video screen 84 can be replaced by other commercially available monitors such as liquid crystal displays, hard copy printers, or plasma display. A video screen with color graphics display capability is particularly desirable for personnel training.

Electrical signals are transmitted between console 73 and cable reel 71 via electrical cables 85. Explosion proof box 86 is located adjacent to cable reel 71 to provide terminals for cables 85. As previously noted, box 86 also provides terminals 74 for additional control consoles 73. Diode protection circuits 87 and 88 within box 86 are used to protect the electrical signals associated with operating solenoid valves 41, 42, 43, and 44. Diode protection circuits 87 and 88 prevent the loss or failure of one console 73 from affecting any other console 73. Therefore, well testing can be reliably controlled even though only one console 73 is operating. Box 86 also contains time delay relay 91, which controls the unlatch DC voltage signal, control relays 92 and 93, and manual switches 94 and 95. Manual switch 94 is normally closed. Opening switch 94 results in closing valves 62 and 63 in SSTT 60. Manual switch 95 is normally open. Closing switch 95 activates latch assembly 61 to disengage upper string 25a for SSTT 60. Manual switches 94 and 95 are preferably provided

with interlocking handles to prevent unlatching of upper string 25a before valves 62 and 63 are closed. Placing these manual switches at cable reel 71 provides backup protection if neither console 73 can be operated.

Console 73 generates two types of signals, a modem signal and a DC signal. The modem signal is modulated American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII). The DC signal which controls the latch assembly is produced by reversing the polarity of the DC voltage on line 72. Single conductor line 72 carries these signals to the electrical circuits contained within atmospheric chamber 40a. The DC signal on line 72 is transmitted directly via diodes 98 and 99 to solenoid valve 42 which controls the latch assembly. This arrangement bypasses the microprocessors and other electrical components whose failure might cause an undesired disconnect of upper string 25a from SSTT 60.

As best shown by the block diagram of Figure 5, time delay relay 91 prevents immediate reversal of the DC voltage which controls solenoid valve 42. Therefore, an unlatch signal is first sensed by power interrupt relay 93 which causes SSTT valves 62 and 63 and retainer valve 66 to close before latch assembly 61 is actuated. Solenoid valve 42 requires a reversal in the polarity of the DC signal on line 72 before latch assembly 61 is actuated. Therefore, a loss of the DC signal does not cause upper string 25a to disengage from SSTT 60. The direct DC signal to solenoid valve 42, time delay relay 91, and

the requirement for reversal in polarity add greatly to the safety of well testing.

Chamber 40a contains identical primary and secondary circuits which process the modem signal. These circuits receive command signals from line 72, validate the signals with control console 73, and actuate solenoid valves 41, 43, or 44 accordingly. Each circuit contains a microprocessor 100, modem 101, valve driver 102, analog to digital converter 103 and signal conditioner or amplifier 104 which comprise a portion of the means for opening and closing remotely located valves 62, 63 and 66. Various commercially available components can be satisfactorily used in the present invention. Examples of such components are microprocessors designated K9000 SERIES from Transwave Corporation, Cedar Valley Building, Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania 15486; modems designated COLOR COMPUTER MODEM from Radio Shack; and analog to digital converters designated K9000 SERIES from Transwave. Modem signals from line 72 are directed to each signal bus 105 via filter and choke 106. Modem 101 translates the signal for its associated microprocessor 100. Microprocessor 100 responds to properly validated signals by causing its associated valve driver 102 to activate the appropriate solenoid valve 41, 43, or 44. Valve drivers 102 maintain solenoid valves 41, 43, and 44 energized by producing multiple DC output voltages or de-energize the appropriate solenoid by stopping the associated DC output voltage. Valve driver 102 directs each DC voltage to the appropriate solenoid valve. If line 72 should break, solenoid valve 42

remains closed (latch assembly 61 remains latched), and solenoid valves 41, 43, and 44 shift to their bleed position which causes SSTT valves 62 and 63 and retainer valve 66 to close. Choke and filter 106, signal conditioner 104, and modem 101 can be generally classified as peripheral interface adapter means. Analog to digital converter 103 and valve drive 102 function generally as a solenoid decoder. Signal bus and power supply 105 provide means for interconnecting microprocessor 100 and its programmable memory with the peripheral interface adapter means resulting in microprocessor 100 controlling solenoid valves 41, 43 and 44 in response to validated signals.

In the specific embodiment shown in this application, the primary circuit is also referred to as deep water actuator (DWA) system 1 and the secondary circuit as deep water actuator (DWA) system 2. Appendixes A and B show that control console 73 can monitor the status of either of these circuits.

Control console 73 monitors a wide variety of downhole parameters. Figure 3B shows transducer 108 which monitors pressure in chamber 40b and sends an appropriate signal to console 73 via signal conditioner 104, analog to digital converter 103, microprocessor 100, modem 101, interconnected with each other by signal bus 105, choke and filter 106, and line 72. Other parameters, which can be measured and sent to console 73, are pressure and temperature of accumulator 50, voltage across solenoids 41, 42, 43, and 44, fluid pressure and temperature within test string 25, etc.

As best shown in Figure 4, control console 73 contains circuitry similar to chamber 40. Major differences are DC

power supply 109, monitor 84, and key pad 90. Signal bus 110, modem 111 and microprocessor 112 are similar to those contained in chamber 40. Key pad 90 provides input for command signals plus limited programmability and data entry capability at console 73. During maintenance or reprogramming, key pad 90 can be replaced by a standard computer keyboard to allow more extensive programmability of microprocessors 112 and 100 and their associated memory. Appendix A shows an example of the data entry capability of key pad 90. Figures 7, 8, and 9 show the displays available on monitor 84.

Power supply 109 provides a DC voltage which powers the electrical components shown in Figure 3B and a signal to control latch assembly 61. Manual switch 114 can be closed to send this DC voltage via lines 85b to energize solenoid 42 which releases latch assembly 61. Manual switch 115 can be used to close SSTT valves 62 and 63. Preferably, manual switches 114 and 115, contained in explosion-proof box 80, are interlocked such that latch assembly 61 cannot be released until after SSTT valves 62 and 63 are closed.

Figure 4 also shows an additional safety feature within box 78. Pressure switch 120 senses nitrogen pressure within console 73. If sufficient pressure is not present, switch 120 de-energizes console 73 resulting in the closure of SSTT valves 62 and 63 unless another console is satisfactorily operating.

Duplicate, redundant components are used throughout the electrical system so that the failure of one component will

not cause the system to fail. Examples of such duplicate components are installing two control consoles 73 on drilling vessel 10 and the primary and secondary circuits in chamber 40.

The following comments are made with reference to controlling the well testing system of Figure 1 which has a hydraulically actuated SSTT, latch assembly, retainer valve, and retainer valve lock. SSTT valves 62 and 63 and retainer valve 66 are opened by control fluid pressure and closed by spring force when control fluid pressure is vented. Retainer valve 66 can be locked closed by supplying control fluid pressure to the lock mechanism (not shown). The vent path for the hydraulic system of Figure 2 is from hydraulic lines 52, 53, 54, or 55 via the respective solenoid valve 41, 42, 43, or 44 and then into bore 20 of riser 19. Latch assembly 61 may also be mechanically disengaged as taught by Raulins Patent 3,071,188, if desired. Those skilled in the art will readily see that the present invention can be adapted to control other remotely located valves or well tools.

Personnel at console 73 can open or close SSTT valves 62 and 63, engage or disengage latch assembly 61, open or close retainer valve 66, and lock valve 66 closed as desired. SSTT 60 and retainer valve 66 are controlled by first depressing the appropriate key (RET, LOCK, or SSTT) on key pad 90 as shown in Figure 6. Next, the desired command is entered into micro-processor 112 by depressing either the close key or open key on

key pad 90. Each command and the response thereto is displayed on monitor 84. These functions can be repeatedly performed without having to retrieve SSTT 60 and/or testing string 25 from wellhead 14. Key pad 90 does not have a key which controls latch assembly 61. The programmable capabilities of control console 73 and the validation of command signals greatly enhance the reliability and safety of well testing. The combination of electrical and hydraulic systems results in quicker valve response. The present invention provides these improvements while at the same time requiring only a single hydraulic hose and a single conductor electrical line.

In a well testing system of the type shown in Figure 1, several requirements must be satisfied to ensure safety. First, valves 62 and 63 must respond quickly to closure signals. As water depth increases, the response time for hydraulically operated valves also increases. By incorporating solenoid valves 41, 42, 43, and 44 into the present invention as pilot valves for other primary valves such as SSTT valves 62 and 63, the response time of an electrical signal to the solenoid valves results in much faster valve response time as compared to a purely hydraulic system. The downhole components of the well testing systems must respond only to valid signals and not electrical interference or noise. Signal validation or verification between microprocessors 100 and 112 provides this reliability.

Prior to unlatching upper test string 25a from SSTT 60, valves 62 and 63 must be closed. Also, when testing high

pressure wells, particularly those having a large concentration of gas, retainer valve 66 should also be closed to prevent undesired escape of fluids from upper string 25a. If desired, the present embodiment provides a source of hydraulic fluid to lock retainer valve 66 closed. Multiple redundant interlocks are provided to ensure that valves 62 and 63 are closed before latch assembly 61 is actuated. For example, on loss of electrical power, solenoid valve 42 fails as is. Solenoid valve 42 can only be opened by reversing the polarity of the DC voltage on line 72. As previously noted, this DC signal is not controlled by any of the microprocessors. Various mechanical and electrical interlocks plus time delay relay 91 cause valves 62 and 63 to close before the DC signal activates solenoid valve 42.

Finally, control console 73 monitors critical parameters of the hydraulic system, electrical system, and well fluid being tested. Monitor 84 displays these parameters and warnings if required. Key pad 90 provides limited programmability and data entry including changing the safe operating limits for each parameter.

One of three displays as shown in Figures 7, 8, or 9 is present on monitor 84. Normally, the display shown in Figure 8 is present on monitor 84 during well testing. Programming entries are made by first depressing the "PAGE" key on keyboard 90 which causes Figure 7 to appear. The full text present on monitor 84 during this time is shown on attached Appendix A. Appendix B lists the various parameters and/or limits which can

be entered into microprocessor 112 when Appendix A is displayed on monitor 84.

The display shown in Figure 9 can also be selected by depressing the "PAGE" key. The left-hand side of the display in both Figures 8 and 9 shows the present status of the downhole equipment and system parameter. The right-hand side of both displays in Figures 8 and 9 shows commands which have been entered into the system. In Figure 8, these commands are close retainer valve 66, close the lock for retainer valve 66, and close SSTT valves 62 and 63. In Figure 9, open commands for these same components are shown. Both Figures 8 and 9 show a small box which reads "SYSTEM OK". If a critical parameter exceeds its preselected limits, microprocessor 112 will cause a red "WARNING" to appear in this same box and an audible warning to sound. Also, any parameter outside of its limits will be highlighted on the display of either Figure 8 or 9.

The programmable capability of control console 73 provides excellent training for personnel. Various well conditions can be simulated and the appropriate response thereto displayed without having to actually operate downhole equipment. Control consoles 73 can be used in a classroom as effectively as onboard drilling vessel 10.

The word "RECEIVING" is displayed in the lower left-hand corner of Figure 9. This word indicates that microprocessors 100 at the remote location are transmitting signals to microprocessor 112. For this particular embodiment, signals are transmitted from control console 73 for approximately one-half

a second and received back for approximately 4 seconds. Any commands which are not validated cause microprocessor 112 to flash a warning on the display of both Figure 8 and 9. Comparison of command signals between microprocessors must be validated before downhole equipment can be activated.

During normal well testing, solenoid valves 43 and 44 are electrically energized with their vent path closed and control fluid pressure flowing therethrough to open SSTT valves 62 and 63 and retainer valve 66. Solenoid valve 42 is de-energized with its vent path open and blocking control fluid pressure from latch assembly 61. Upon loss of all electrical power, solenoid valves 43 and 44 are de-energized which opens their respective vent flow paths and closes SSTT valves 62 and 63 and retainer valve 66. As previously noted, solenoid valve 42 is only actuated by reversing the polarity of the DC voltage on line 72. Diodes 98 and 99 as shown in Figure 3B block the DC voltage present on line 72 from flowing to solenoid 42 prior to reversing the polarity. Therefore, a loss of electrical power does not cause upper test string 25a to disengage from SSTT 60. Loss of microprocessors 112 or 100 or other electrical component causing a failure in the modem signal results in a warning being flashed on monitor 84. However, solenoid valves 41, 42, 43, and 44 remain in their last position. Therefore, well testing can continue while personnel troubleshoot the electronic components.

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The present invention can be readily adapted to control other well tools or remotely located valves. Those skilled in the art will readily see other embodiments without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention which is defined in the claims.

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Reference is made to our UK Patent Application 8718150 (publication no. 2159195) from which ~~which has been divided out of~~ the present specification has been divided.

APPENDIX A

DATA ENTRY

TOTAL LINE LENGTH 10000

KEY IN THE VALUE - PRESS "ENTER"
OR PRESS "ENTER" ONLY TO LEAVE
A VALUE UNCHANGED.

THIS PAGE INTERRUPTS COMMUNICATION WITH THE DWA.
THEREFORE, THERE IS A TIME-OUT FEATURE WHICH CAUSES
AUTOMATIC CYCLING AND RETURN TO NORMAL OPERATION IF
NO KEY IS PRESSED FOR 10 SECONDS. (HOLD THE "PAGE"
KEY DOWN FOR 3 SECONDS TO RETURN TO THIS PAGE.)

APPENDIX B
(EXAMPLES OF DATA ENTRY)

DEEP WATER ACTUATOR SYSTEM (1 or 2)

DEPTH

TOTAL LINE LENGTH (ELECTRIC)

MUD WEIGHT

MAXIMUM HYDRAULIC SYSTEM PRESSURE

MINIMUM SYSTEM ACCUMULATOR PRESSURE

MINIMUM LATCH ACCUMULATOR PRESSURE

RETAINER VALVE FULL OPEN PRESSURE

RETAINER VALVE FULL CLOSED PRESSURE

UNLATCH PRESSURE

SSTT FULL OPEN PRESSURE

SSTT FULL CLOSED PRESSURE

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CLAIMS

1. An electronic control console for operating selected ones of remotely located valves each one of which has associated therewith a microprocessor and receiving and transmitting means for storing a received command signal, retransmitting the identical received command signal and responding to a unique enable signal to operate the associated valve, the control console comprising:
 - a. selectively programmable microprocessor means;
 - b. means connected to the microprocessor means for transmitting and receiving signals along a single conductive path connected between the control console and each one of the remotely located valves;
 - c. means responsive to the microprocessor means for generating a command signal indicative of a selected one of the remotely located valves to be operated and coupling that command signal to the transmitting means for transmission along the conductive path;
 - d. means in the microprocessor means response to receipt by the receiving means of the identical command signal previously transmitted for validating communication between the control console and the selected remotely located valve; and
 - e. means responsive to validation means of the command signal by the microprocessor for generating a unique enable signal and coupling that enable signal to the transmitting means for transmission along the conductive path to operate the selected remotely located valve.



2. An electronic control console as defined in Claim 1 further comprising a key pad and a monitor display electrically connected to the microprocessor means.

3. An electronic control console as defined in Claim 1 or 2 further comprising:

- a. means for simultaneously generating a DC voltage signal and transmitting one or more modulated modem command signals from the control console along the single conductive path; and
- b. a time relay for connecting the DC voltage signal to the single conductive path whereby the transmitted modem signal is validated and the associated valves operated prior to the DC voltage being connected to the path to operate all other remotely located valves.

4. An electronic control console as defined in Claim 1, 2, or 3 further comprising:

- a. means for storing limits for selected physical parameters the value of which is to be monitored by the control console;
- b. means for changing the value of the stored limits;
- c. means for receiving signals indicative of the value of physical parameters measured at remotely located positions along the single conductive path;
- d. means for comparing the value of measured physical parameters with the stored limits for the same parameter in the microprocessor means; and



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e. means for providing an alarm indication when the value of any received value of a measured physical parameter is outside the stored limits for that parameter.

5. An electronic control console as defined in any of Claims 1 to 4 further comprising:

- a. a source of inert gas connected to the console.;
- b. means for regulating the flow of inert gas into the console; and
- c. a pressure switch to interrupt electrical power to the panel when the pressure of the inert gas drops below a preselected value.

6. An electronic control console according to Claim 1 substantially as described herein with reference to and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

