the BOP, the rams are closed on the painted pipe with sufficient pressure to leave marks that indicate their position relative to the landed hanger. The rams are then retracted, and the dummy string is retrieved uphole. Based upon the markings on the painted pipe, proper positioning of the SSTT within the BOP is determined and the spacing of the fluted hanger from the SSTT is accordingly adjusted at the surface to achieve the desired positioning when the SSTT is deployed in the BOP.

Although simplistic, there is at least one severe drawback to conventional dummy run operations. Making up the jointed tubing used in the dummy assembly is very time consuming. Given this, and the fact that some wells are drilled at ocean depths of up to 10,000 feet or deeper, it can take days to complete a single dummy run. At the present time, it is estimated that some floating rigs have a daily cost of upwards of 400,000 USD. Therefore, conventional dummy run operations are very expensive.

In view of the foregoing, there is a need in the art for cost-effective approaches to properly positioning of the subsea test equipment within the BOP.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method to determine placement of a subsea test tree ("SSTT") within a blow out preventer ("BOP"), the method comprising: positioning a logging assembly along a string, the logging assembly comprising a logging tool; deploying the logging assembly downhole; passing the logging assembly through a BOP and past a hang off location; logging a position of at least one BOP ram and the hang off location; retrieving the logging assembly uphole; and determining a placement of the SSTT within the BOP using the logged positions of the at least one BOP ram and the hang off location.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method to determine placement of a subsea test tree ("SSTT") within a blow out preventer ("BOP"), the method comprising: deploying a logging assembly downhole; logging a position of at least one of a BOP ram or a hang off location, thus generating one or more logged positions; retrieving the logging assembly uphole; and determining a placement of the SSTT within the BOP using the one or more logged positions.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided an assembly to determine placement of a subsea test tree ("SSTT") within a blow out preventer ("BOP"), the assembly comprising: a string extending from a surface location; and a logging tool positioned along the string and configured to log a position of at least one of a BOP ram or a hang off location, whereby placement of the SSTT within the BOP is determined based upon the logged position.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a logging assembly utilized to eliminate a dummy run in accordance to certain exemplary embodiments of the present invention;

FIGS. 2A-2B illustrate a method whereby proper placement of an SSTT within a BOP is determined, in accordance to certain exemplary methodologies of the present invention; and

FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrating a method whereby proper placement of an SSTT within a BOP is determined, in accordance to certain exemplary methodologies of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

Illustrative embodiments and related methodologies of the present invention are described below as they might be employed in an assembly and method for eliminating dummy runs using a logging tool. In the interest of clarity, not all features of an actual implementation or methodology are described in this specification. Also, the "exemplary" embodiments described herein refer to examples of the present invention. It will of course be appreciated that in the development of any such actual embodiment, numerous implementation-specific decisions must be made to achieve the developers' specific goals,