



KITT

Kodiak Inspection
Through Tubing

Kodiak

KITT

KODIAK INSPECTION THROUGH TUBING

OVERVIEW

The Kodiak's KITT Slimhole Electro Magnetic Thickness Tool is a slimhole instrument primarily run through tubing with the unique ability to simultaneously inspect tubing and the casing metal loss. The integrity of the casing string can be evaluated without the requirement for costly work-over rig or time consuming removal of the tubing string. The tool is also capable of measuring large diameter casing (up to 473.1mm).

FEATURES/BENEFITS

- Real time or memory logging capabilities
- Small tool OD relative to Pipe ID allows the tools to log through impairments or restrictions in a single run
- Wall thickness measurement of multi-tubing / casing strings in a single run
- Determination of damage type, pitting, transversal / axial cracks
- Fully combinable with Multi-Finger Calipers / RBL / Gamma Ray / CCL
- Chrome / Alloy Pipe Evaluation
- Locating second pipe casing collars or casing shoe

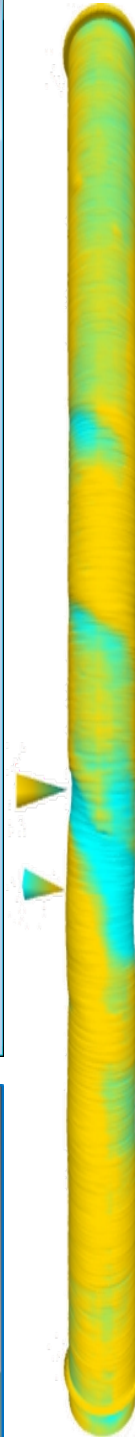
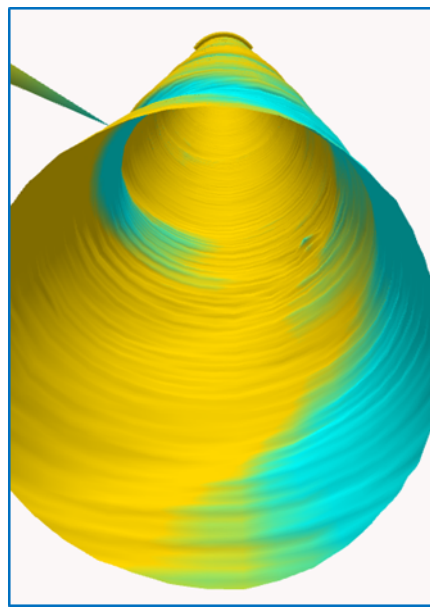
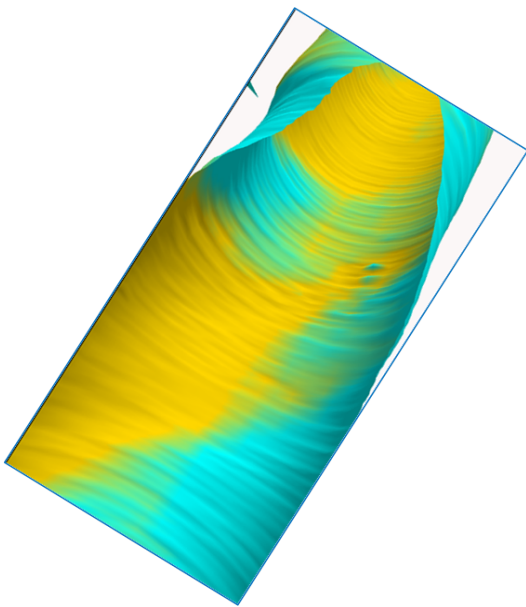
SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum Temperature	350°F (175°C)	
Maximum Pressure	15000PSI (100MPa)	
Tool OD	43mm (1-11/16")	
Tool Weight	7.2kg (16lbs)	
Tool Length	1777mm (69.96")	
Telemetry Modes	Real Time or Memory Capable	
Telemetry Transmission Rate	500 Kbits/sec	
Recommended Logging Speed	6m/min (19.6ft/min)	
Thickness Measurement Accuracy	Single	0.5mm
	Double	1.5mm
Thickness Measurement Resolution	Single	0.15mm
	Double	0.3mm
Min. Detectable "Axial Crack" Length (Variable Depending on Pipe Size)	60.3mm Single	50mm
	139.7mm Single	70mm
	Double	150mm
Min. Detectable "Transversal Crack" Length	1/6 of Perimeter	
Min. Detectable Diameter of 100% Wall Loss	30mm	
Wall Thickness Range of Single Pipe	3-12mm	
Maximum Combined Wall Thickness of Double Pipe	25mm	
Pipe Measurement Range (Single or Double)	60mm-473.1mm (2.362"-18.625")	



KPP3D : 3D Visualization

The screenshot shows the 'frmViewPort' software interface. On the left is a large 3D view of a pipe joint with a color gradient from yellow to cyan. To its right is a control panel with sliders for Z, X, and Y axes, and buttons for 'Up', 'Down', 'Camera Nose', and 'Camera Distance'. Below these are directional keys (N, E, S, W, N) and sliders for 'Camera Near Plane', 'Camera Far Plane', 'Shading Middle Value', 'Shading Spin Value', and 'Exaggeration Factor'. On the right side of the interface, there is a circular cross-section diagram with a blue arc labeled '(297, 3)' and a red line labeled '(99, 3.157)'. Text above this diagram reads: 'File: Joint 36', 'Depth: 1302.482', 'MaxPercLoss: -7.3 %', and 'MinRemWall: 0.438in'. Below the diagram, it shows 'Min/Max Rat: 0.940', 'Ovality: 0.981', 'Max: Az=99; R= 3.157', 'Max: Az=54; D= 6.185', 'Min: Az=297; R= 2.968', and 'Min: Az=144; D= 6.068'. At the bottom right of the interface is a histogram titled 'Joint 36 At Depth: 1302.482' with a y-axis from 0.00 to 0.20 and an x-axis labeled 'Inside Radius (in)' from 2.8 to 3.8. The histogram shows a distribution of data points with a red line overlaid. A vertical red line is labeled 'ORMin=3.376'. Two data points are highlighted with yellow and green dots and labeled '0.92' and '3.5' respectively.



KITT