

Utilizing Measured Drilling Parameters to Optimize Completions Design*

Jason VanderKooi¹

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Abstract

Current best practices in North America's shale basins deliver inconsistent production results due to a lack of reservoir understanding in the laterals. Reservoir data is difficult and expensive to attain in laterals and therefore most completions are designed geometrically, with little or no concern for reservoir heterogeneity along the lateral. This leads to dramatic variability in productivity between neighboring wells, typically described as the statistical nature of the play.

In this study we demonstrate a reliable, cost effective methodology that empowers shale operators with reservoir data on every well. This technique will enable operators to engineer their designs using reservoir-based data on every completion, resulting in improved productivity on every well. This productivity improvement will be realized without any significant cost or inconvenience.

This methodology leverages commonly available drilling measurements (ROP, WOB, RPM, D) and mud motor parameters (Q, P, Kn, Tmax, Pmax) to derive Mechanical Specific Energy (MSE), using well established algorithms. The MSE parameter is then shown to be a good proxy for Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS), a valuable reservoir parameter commonly used in hydraulic fracture designs. The MSE drives a facies-based answer product that allows the operator to position perforation clusters so that they breakdown at a common treating pressure, resulting in uniform fracture treatment within each hydraulic fracture stage.

This technique has been applied successfully on over 400 wells to date. It is validated through comparison to OH wireline logs, production logs and by comparing productivity to offsetting wells. The technique is shown to be superior to similar attempts done using OH wireline logs and production data confirms its' accuracy and reliability. This study demonstrates that drilling data can be effectively used to derive reservoir parameters that lead to completion designs that produce superior production results.



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Utilizing Measured Drilling Parameters to Optimize Completions Design

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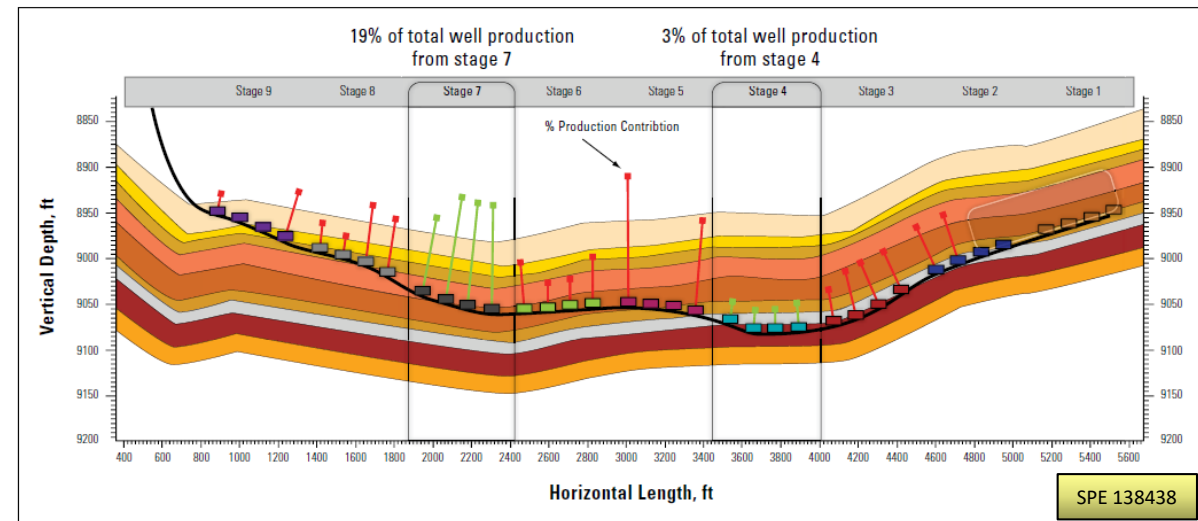
Business Development Manager

C&J Energy Services



Goal of Engineered Completions

- Heterogeneity exists along a horizontal well
- Geometric completions do not account for heterogeneity, resulting in inefficient completions
- Engineered completions use data acquired along the lateral to place stages/perfs in “like rock”, resulting in improved completions and improved production

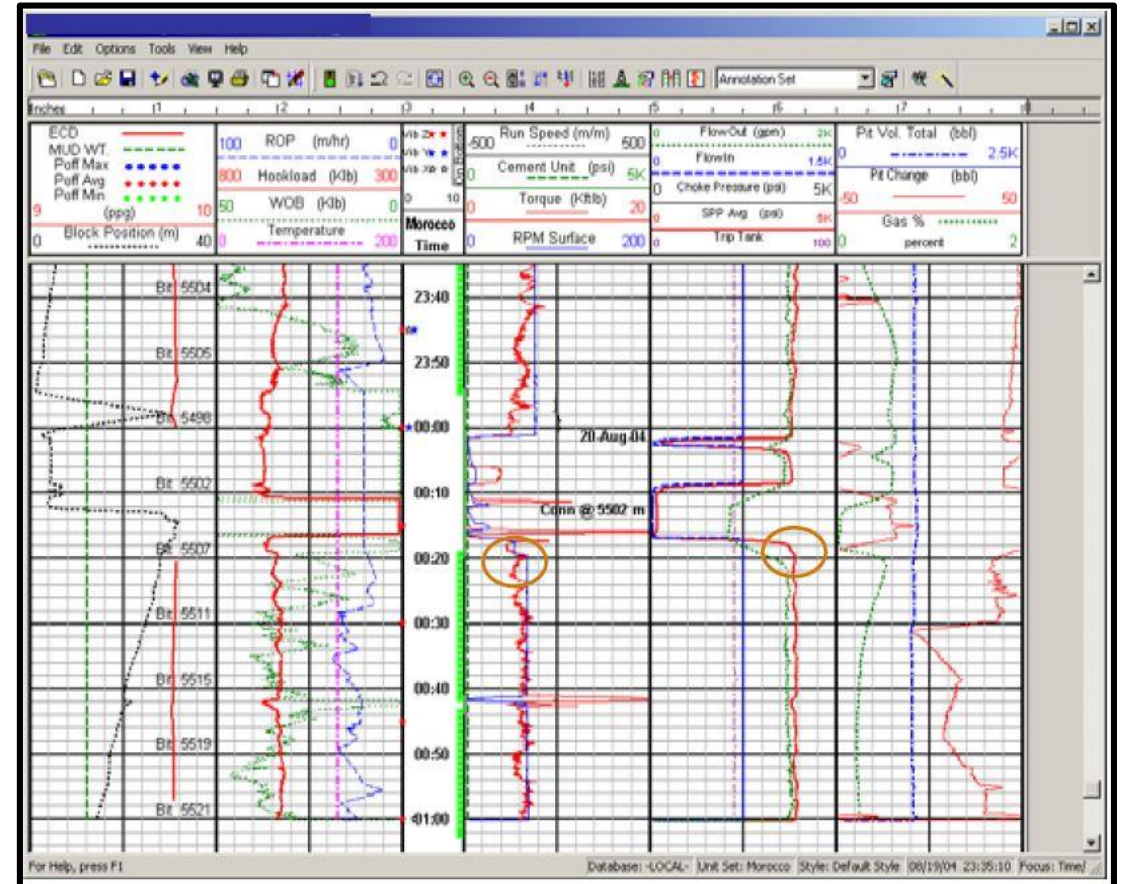




What is LateralScience™

- Calculate Mechanical Specific Energy (MSE) using commonly available drilling data

- Weight On Bit (WOB)
- Drilling Speed (RPM)
- Rotary Torque (TOR)
- Rate of Penetration (ROP)
- Differential Pressure (DIFP)
- StandPipe Pressure (SPP)
- Mud Flow Rate (Q)





MSE Equation (with Mud Motors)

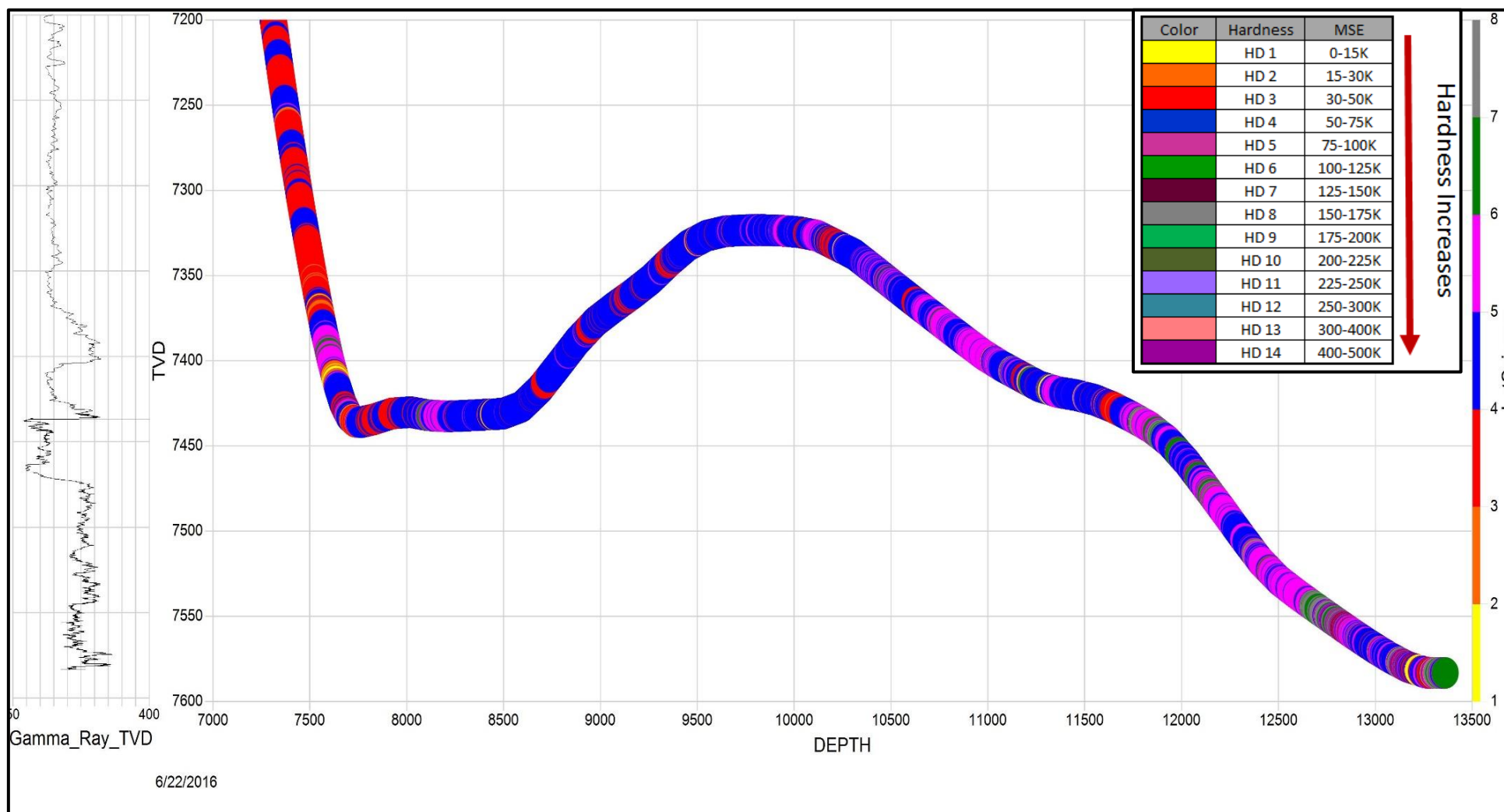
$$\text{MSE [ksi]} = \frac{4 \cdot \text{WOB}}{\pi D^2} + \frac{480}{D^2} \frac{(N + K_N \cdot Q) \cdot ((T_{\text{MAX}} / \Delta P_{\text{MAX}}) \cdot \Delta P / 1000)}{\text{ROP}}$$

$$\text{MSE} = \text{UCS} * \text{Deff}$$

WOB	Weight on Bit (k-lbs)	Tmax	Mud motor max-rated torque (ft-lb)
N	Rotary Speed (RPM)	ΔPmax	Mud motor max-rated ΔP (psi)
D	Bit diameter (in)	Kn	Mud motor speed to flow ratio (rev/gal)
ROP	Rate of Penetration (ft/hr)	ΔP	Differential Pressure (psi)
Q	Mud Flow Rate (gal/min)		

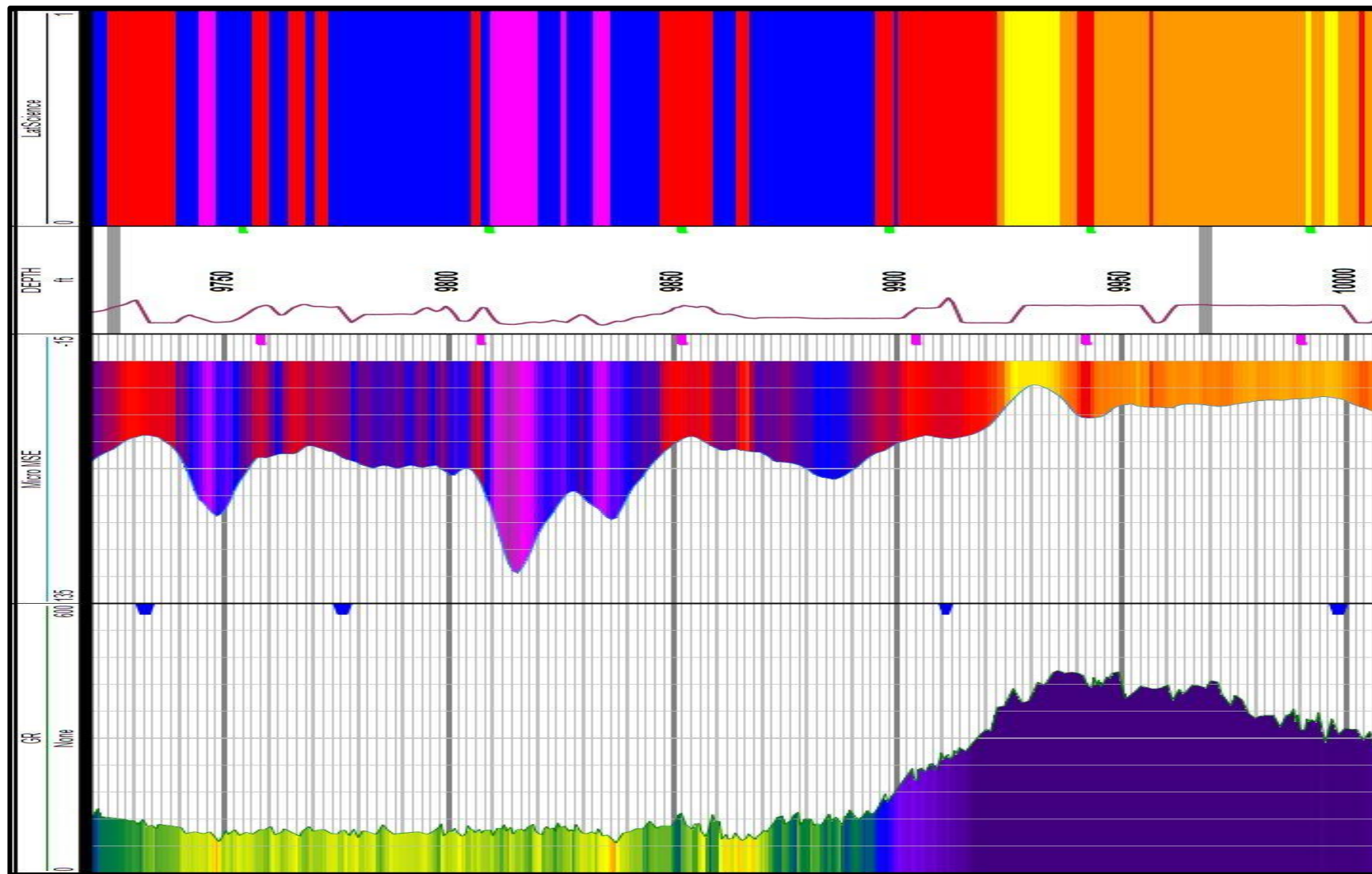


Macro View of Hardness Index





Facies LogPlot



Color	Hardness	MSE
Yellow	HD 1	0-20K
Orange	HD 2	20-30K
Red	HD 3	30-50K
Blue	HD 4	50-85K
Magenta	HD 5	85-135K
Green	HD 6	135-200K
Grey	HD 7	200K +



Hardness Increases



Facies Based Engineered Completions

Geometric Design						
Stage	Plug Depth	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5
1	15563	15783	15734	15685	15636	15587
2	15563	15539	15490	15441	15392	15343
3	15319	15295	15246	15197	15148	15099
4	15075	15051	15002	14953	14904	14855
5	14831	14807	14758	14709	14660	14611
6	14587	14563	14514	14465	14416	14367
7	14343	14319	14270	14221	14172	14123
8	14099	14075	14026	13977	13928	13879
9	13855	13831	13782	13733	13684	13635
10	13611	13587	13538	13489	13440	13391
11	13367	13343	13294	13245	13196	13147
12	13123	13099	13050	13001	12952	12903
13	12879	12855	12806	12757	12708	12659
14	12635	12611	12562	12513	12464	12415
15	12391	12367	12318	12269	12220	12171
16	12147	12123	12074	12025	11976	11927
17	11903	11879	11830	11781	11732	11683
18	11659	11635	11586	11537	11488	11439
19	11415	11391	11342	11293	11244	11195
20	11171	11147	11098	11049	11000	10951

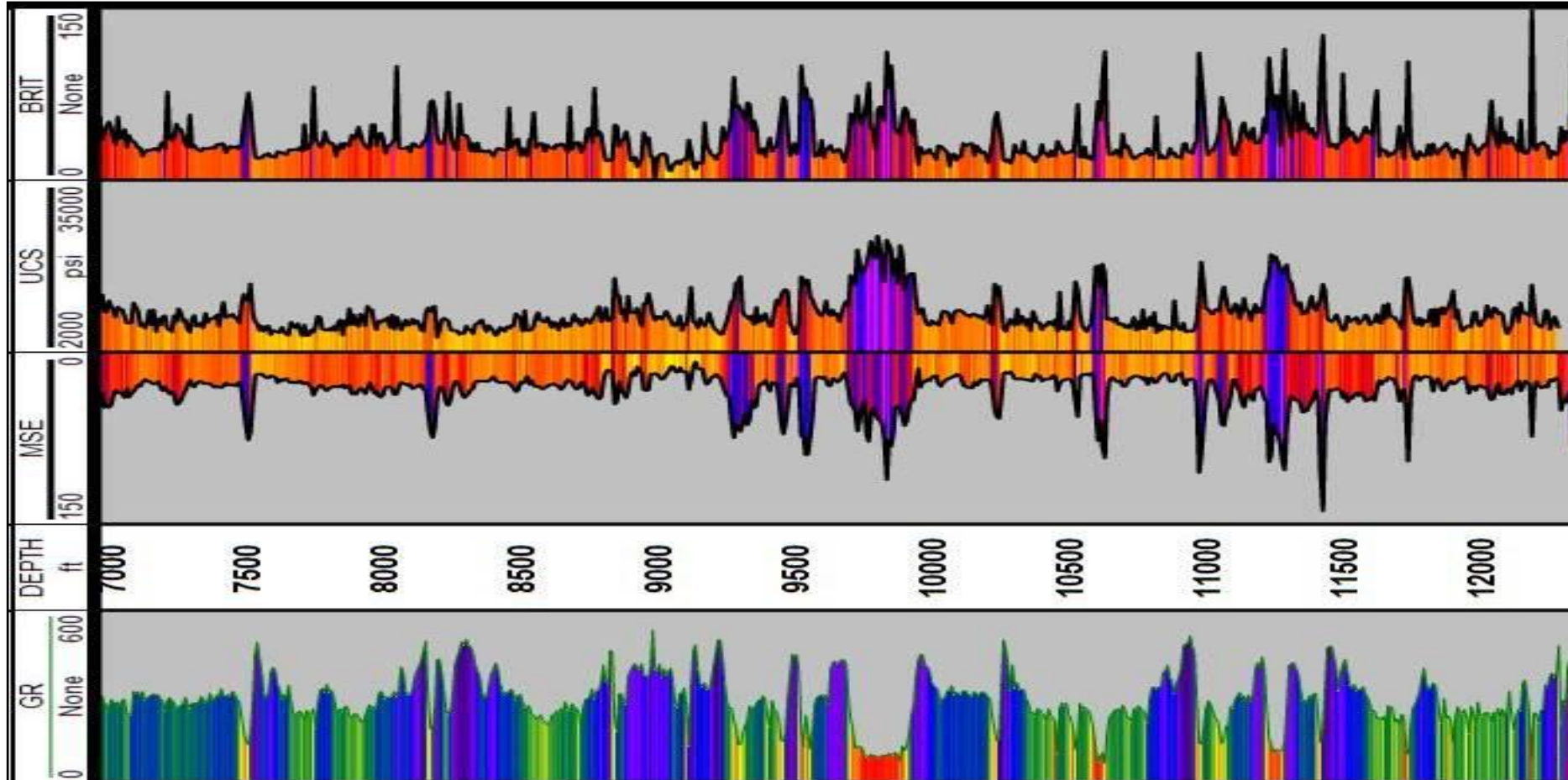
LateralScience Design						
Stage	Plug Depth	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5
1	15563	15783	15734	15685	15630	15587
2	15563	15544	15508	15441	15392	15350
3	15319	15295	15246	15205	15148	15108
4	15075	15051	15002	14957	14900	14866
5	14831	14802	14758	14709	14660	14611
6	14587	14563	14514	14460	14416	14367
7	14343	14323	14270	14221	14179	14123
8	14099	14075	14026	13977	13920	13879
9	13855	13831	13782	13738	13696	13635
10	13611	13575	13538	13489	13440	13391
11	13367	13341	13294	13234	13198	13152
12	13123	13099	13046	13001	12952	12903
13	12879	12855	12806	12757	12708	12659
14	12635	12611	12562	12513	12464	12415
15	12391	12367	12318	12275	12220	12162
16	12147	12123	12078	12025	11976	11927
17	11903	11879	11823	11781	11740	11683
18	11659	11635	11586	11537	11480	11439
19	11415	11391	11342	11293	11240	11195
20	11171	11147	11098	11049	11000	10951

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Hardness Increases



Case Study – Comparison with OH Sonic

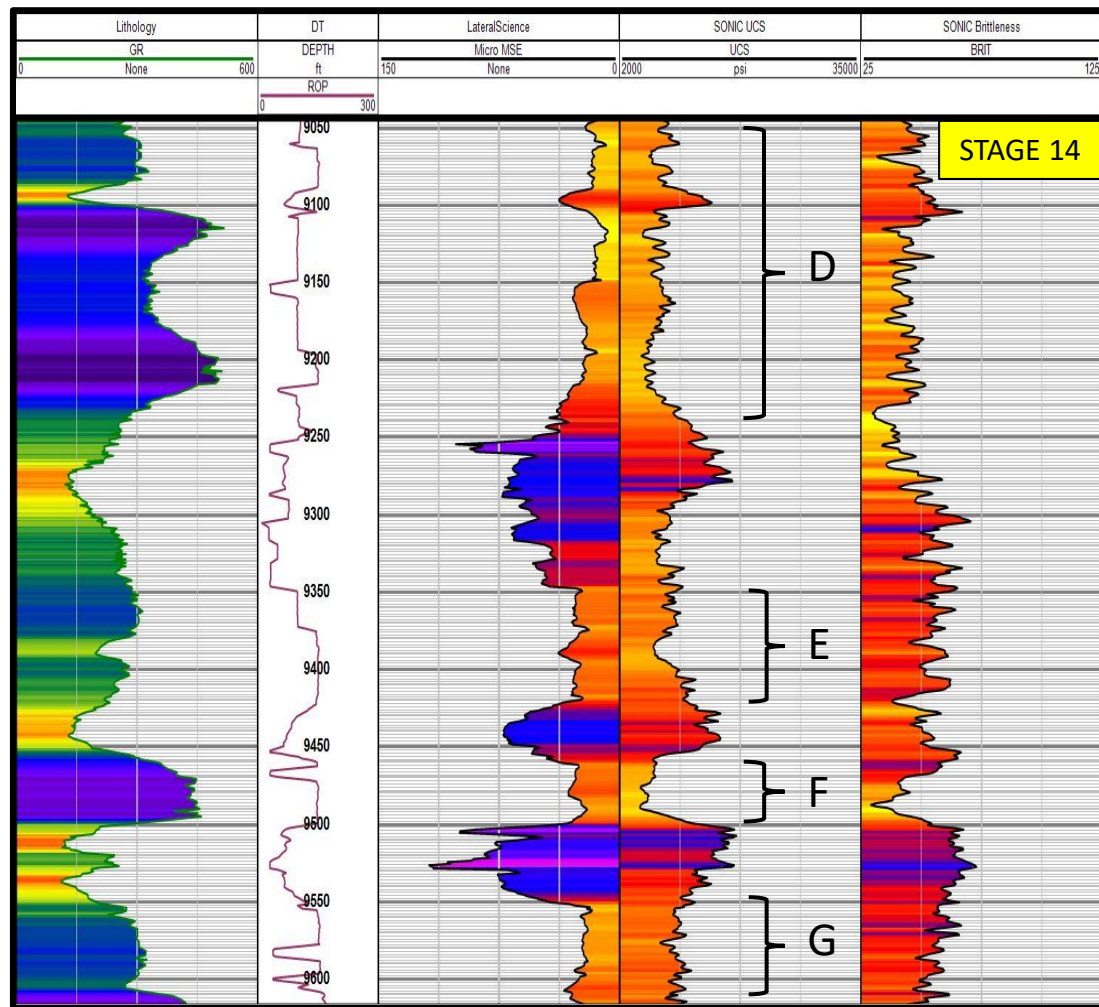
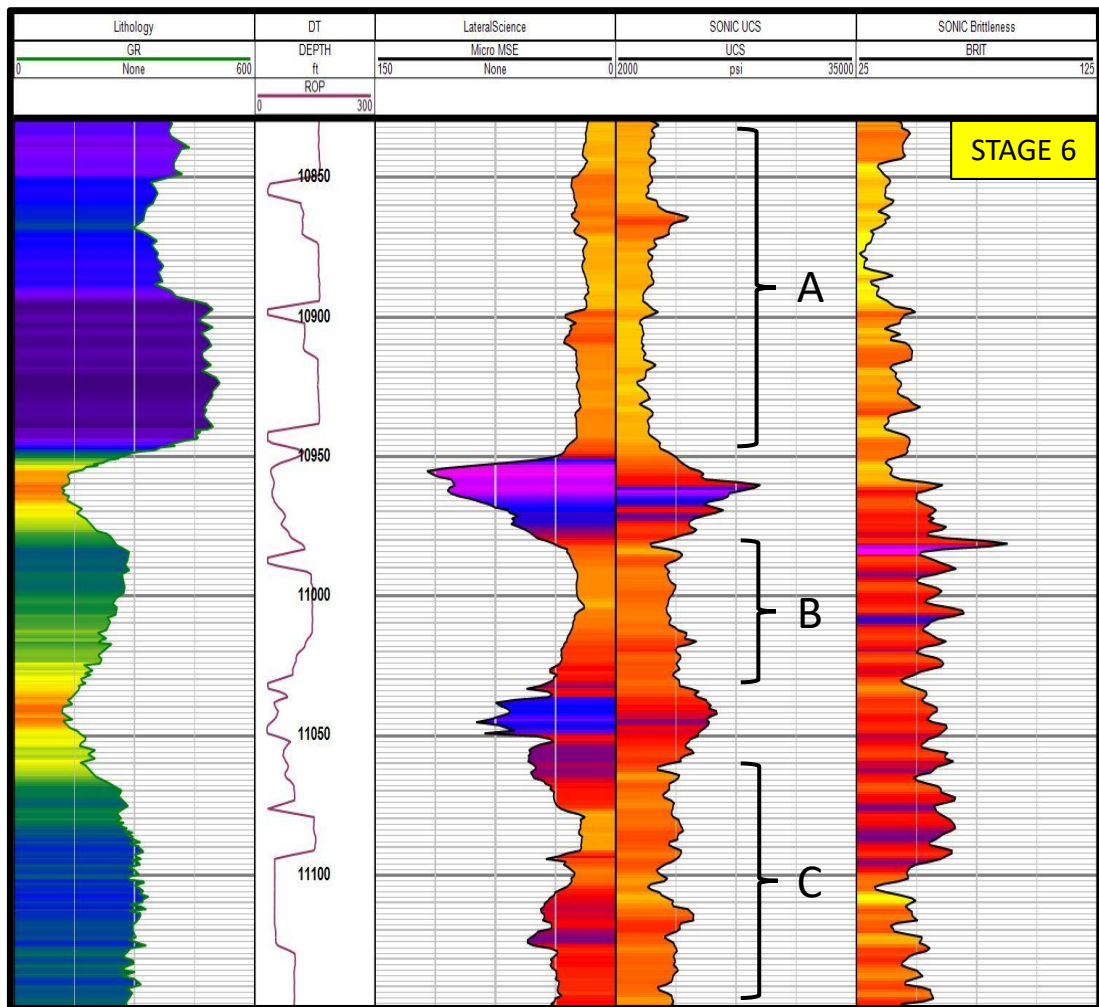


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Hardness Increases ↓



Case Study – Comparison with OH Sonic

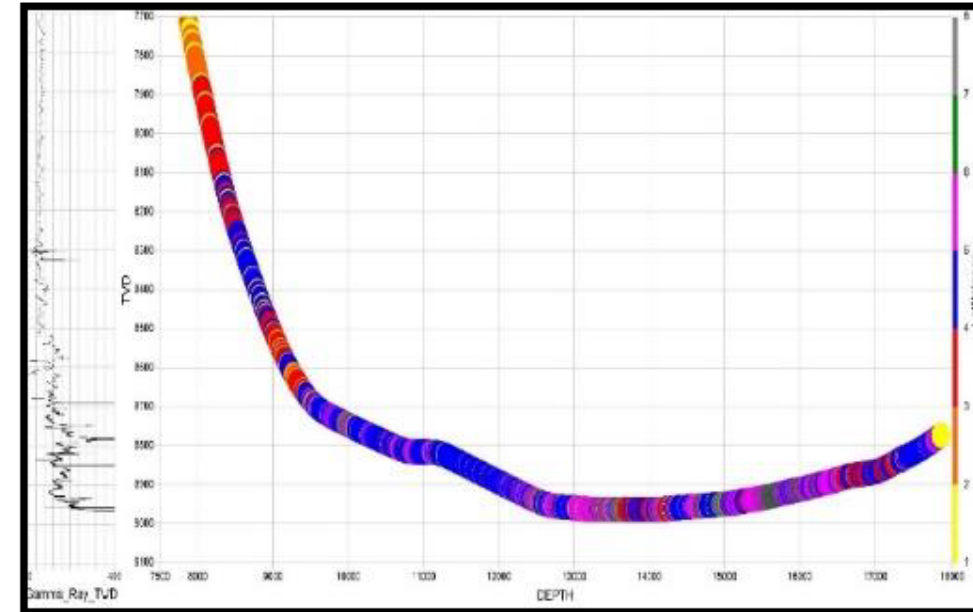




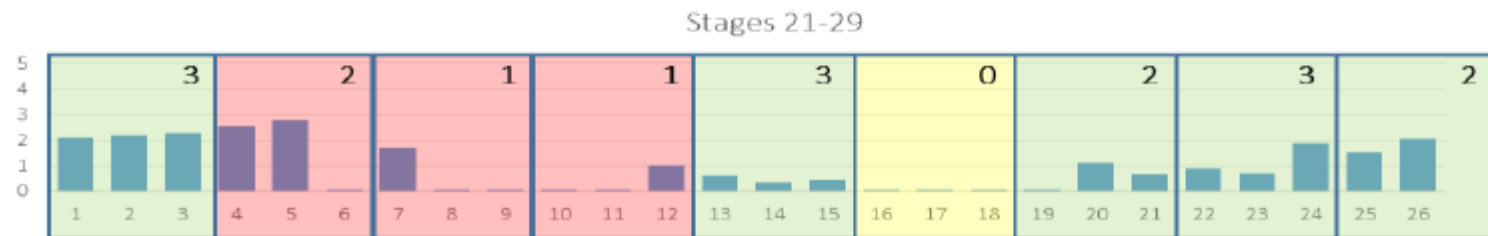
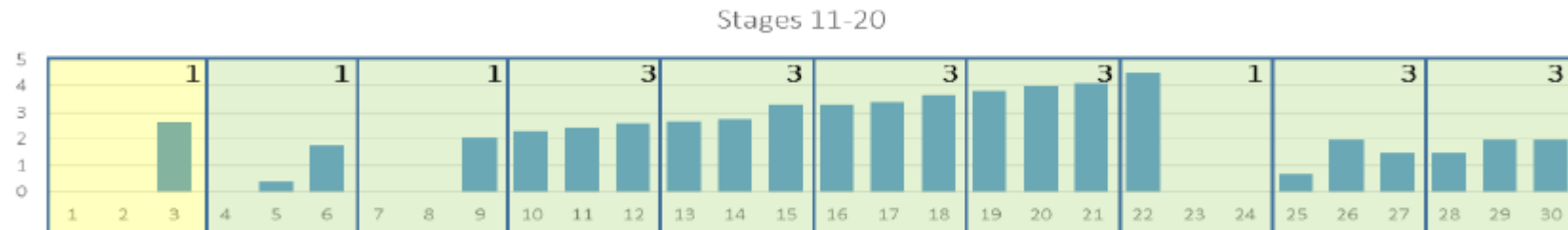
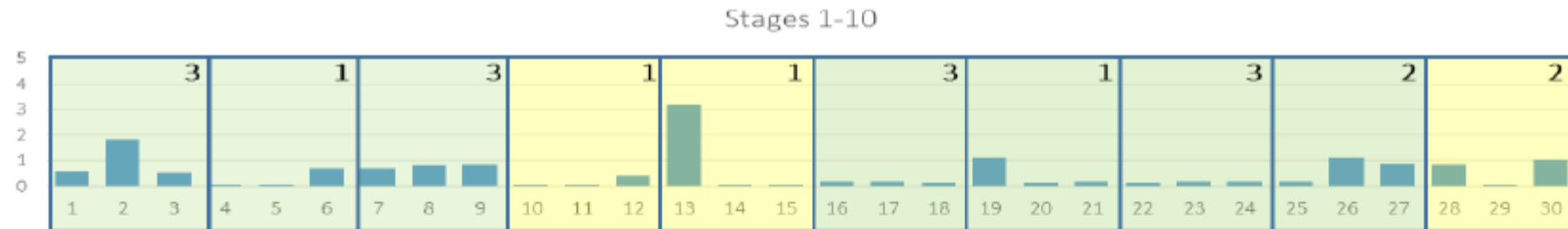
Case Study – Production Log Comparison

- Lateral Science prediction
 - 9 stages with 3 clusters flowing
 - 5 stages with 2 clusters flowing
 - 10 stages with 1 cluster flowing
 - 5 stages with data issues
 - 58 flowing clusters

Geometric Perf Design				
Stage	Plug	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3
1		17749	17650	17550
2	17500	17450	17351	17251
3	17201	17151	17052	16952
4	16903	16853	16753	16653
5	16604	16554	16454	16354
6	16305	16255	16155	16055
7	16006	15956	15856	15756
8	15707	15657	15557	15457
9	15408	15358	15258	15158
10	15109	15059	14959	14860
11	14810	14760	14660	14561
12	14511	14461	14361	14262
13	14212	14162	14062	13963
14	13913	13863	13763	13664
15	13614	13564	13464	13365
16	13315	13265	13165	13066
17	13016	12966	12867	12767
18	12717	12667	12568	12468
19	12418	12368	12269	12169
20	12119	12069	11970	11870
21	11820	11770	11671	11571
22	11521	11471	11372	11272
23	11222	11172	11073	10973
24	10924	10874	10774	10674
25	10625	10575	10475	10375
26	10326	10276	10176	10076
27	10027	9977	9877	9777
28	9728	9678	9578	9478
29	9429	9379	9279	



Case Study – Production Log Comparison



Contributing Clusters
59/86

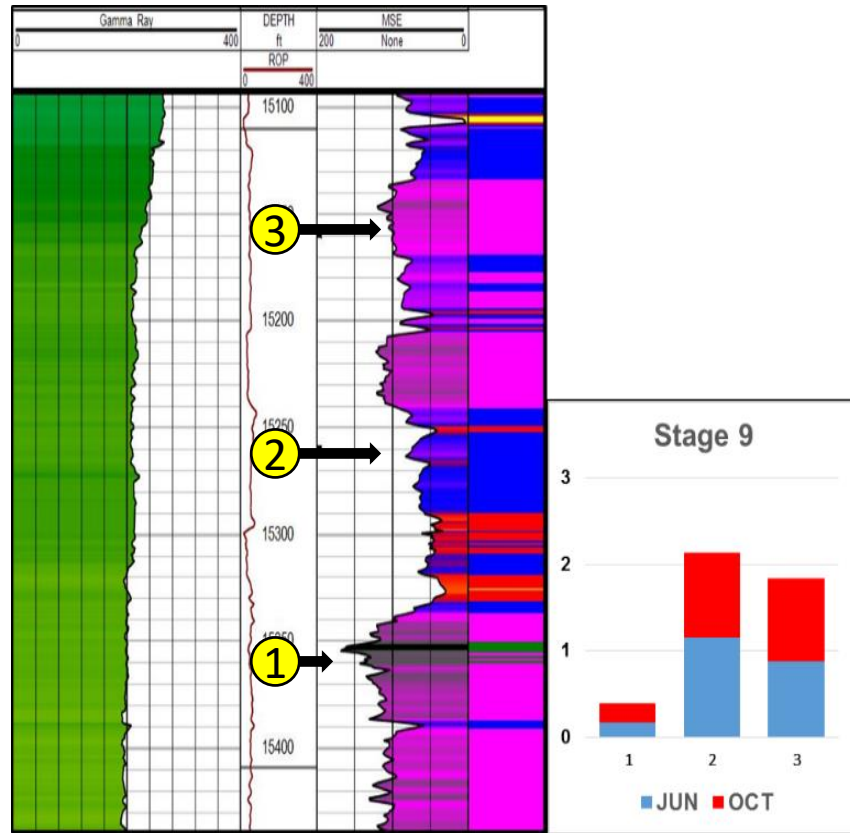
Exact Match – Green Shading

Mismatch – Red Shading

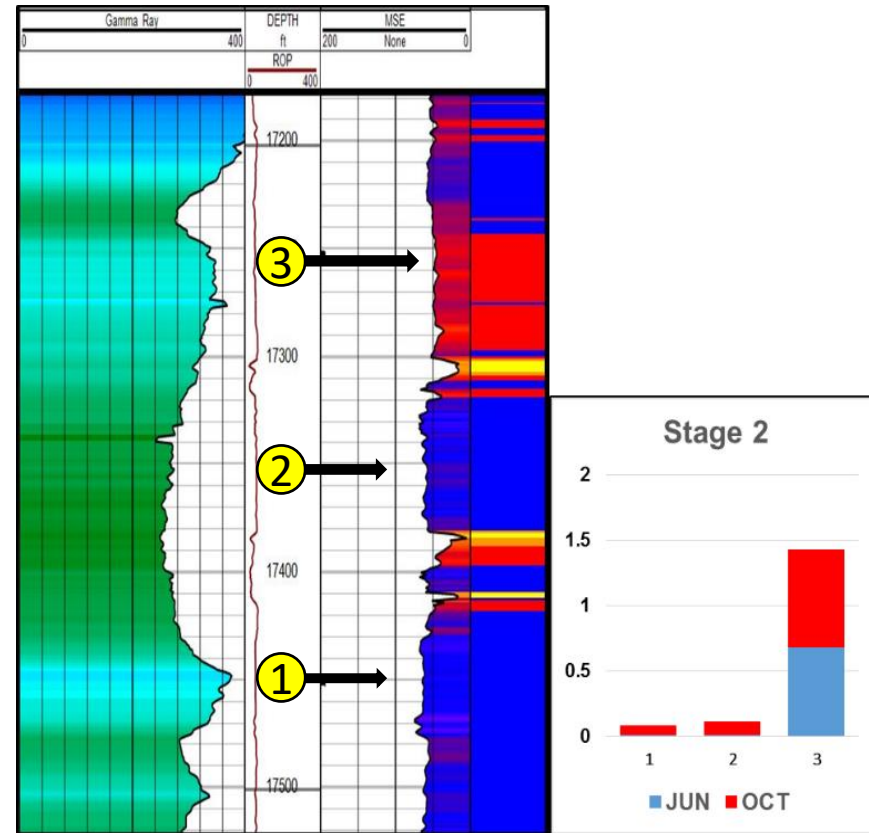
Incomplete Data – Yellow Shading

Case Study – Stage Level Detail

Stage 9

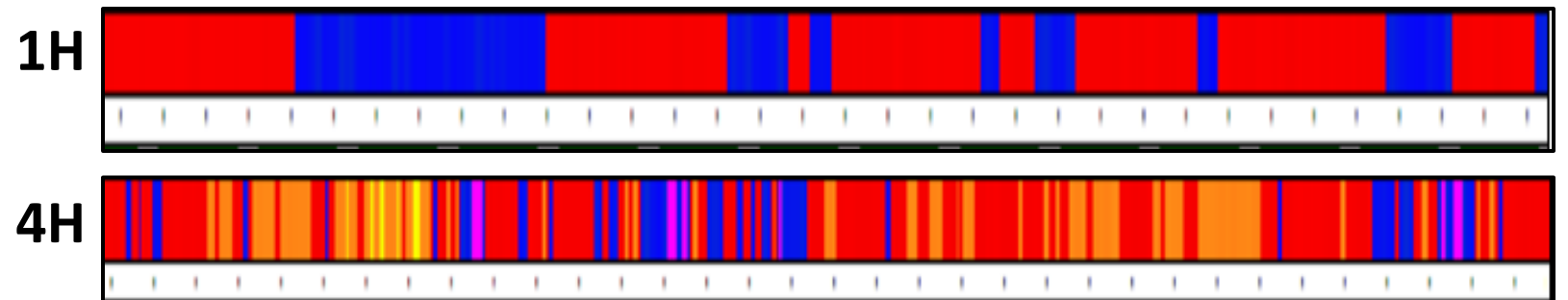
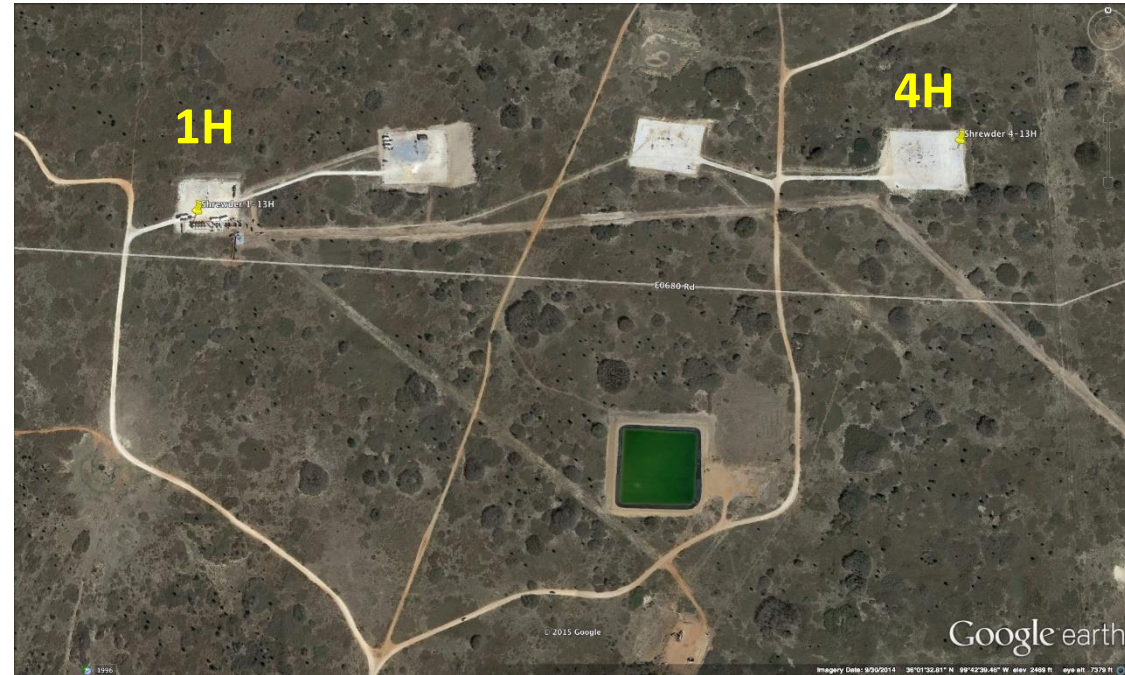


Stage 2



Case Study – Cleveland Sands

- Completion
 - 20 stages
 - 4 clusters per stage
 - 235 ft stage length
- Well 1H
 - 3.9 MM lb of 40/70
 - 73,000 bbls slickwater
- Well 4H
 - 4.0 MM lb 40/70
 - 77,000 bbls slickwater





Case Study – Cleveland Sands

Cleveland 1H

Stage	Plug Depth	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4
1	XXXX	14127	14067	14007	13947
2	13905	13892	13832	13772	13712
3	13670	13657	13597	13537	13477
4	13435	13422	13362	13302	13242
5	13200	13187	13127	13067	13007
6	12965	12952	12892	12832	12772
7	12730	12717	63		12537
8	12495	12482			12302
9	12260	12247			12067
10	12025	12012			11832
11	11790	11777			11597
12	11555	11542			11362
13	11320	11307	11247	11187	11127
14	11085	11072	11012	10952	10892
15	10850	10837	10777	10717	10657
16	10615	10602	10542	10482	10422
17	10380	10367	10307	10247	10187
18	10145	10132	10072	10012	9952
19	9910	9897	9837	9777	9717
20	9675	9662	9622	9582	9532

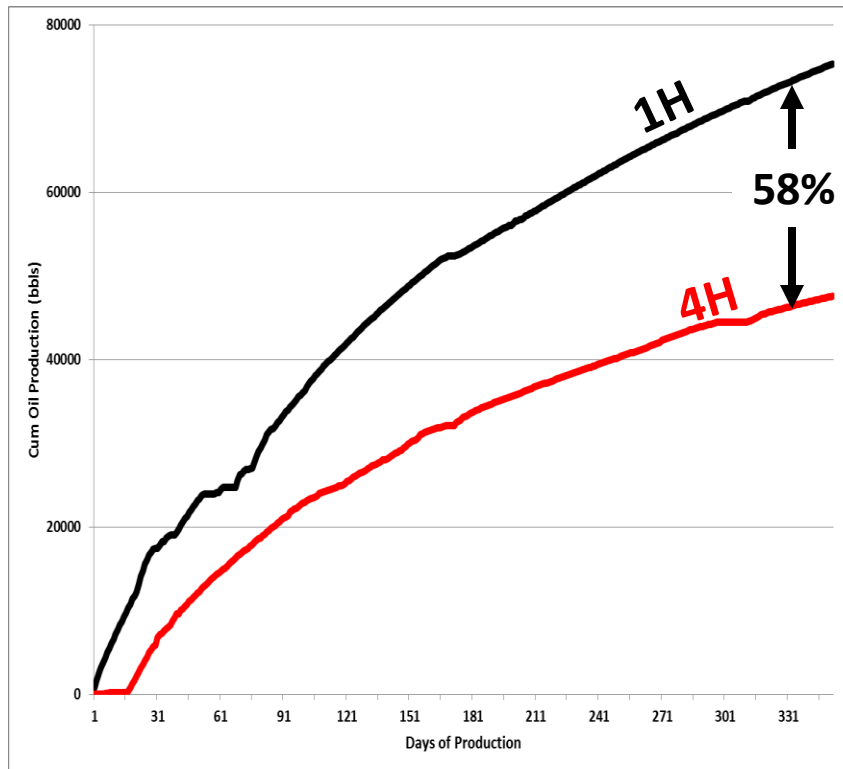
Cleveland 4H

Stage	Plug Depth	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4
1	XXXX	14160	14100	14040	13980
2	13950	13920	13860	13800	13740
3	13710	13680	13620	13560	13510
4	13470	13440	13380	13320	13260
5	13220	13190	13100	13050	13010
6	12910	12885	12860	12830	12790
7	12750	12730	42		12550
8	12510	12480			12300
9	12280	12250			12070
10	12024	11970			11820
11	11780	11740			11610
12	11560	11510			11330
13	11310	11300	11200	11115	11090
14	11030	11000	10950	10900	10850
15	10815	10800	10740	10710	10650
16	10545	10485	10460	10400	10370
17	10340	10325	10280	10225	10150
18	10135	10100	10030	9970	9890
19	9870	9850	9790	9750	9700
20	9660	9620	9550	9510	9470

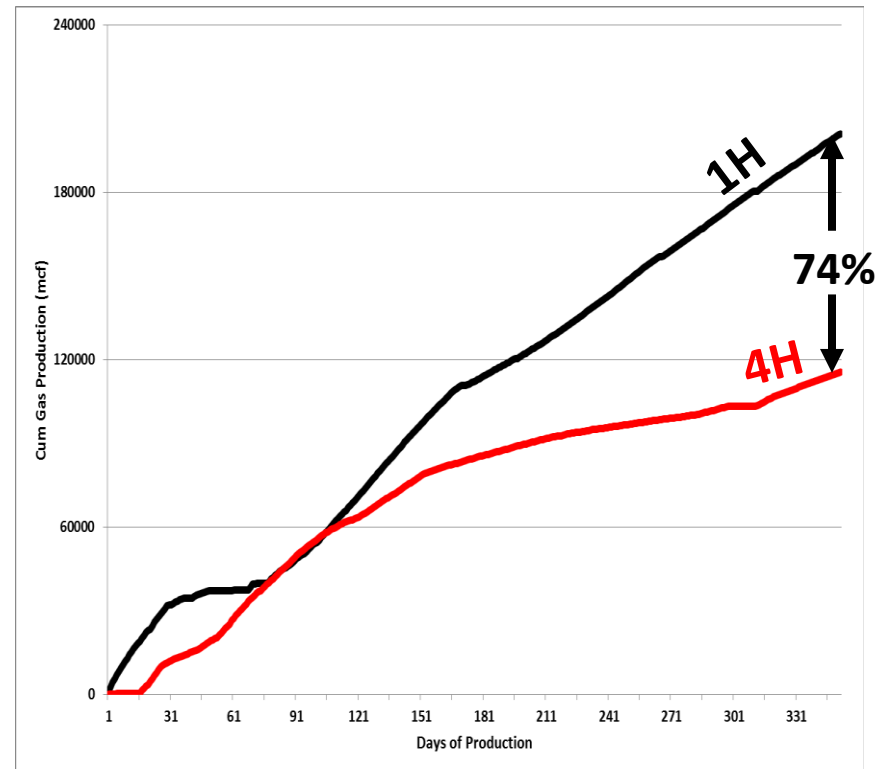


Case Study – Cleveland Sands

Oil Production



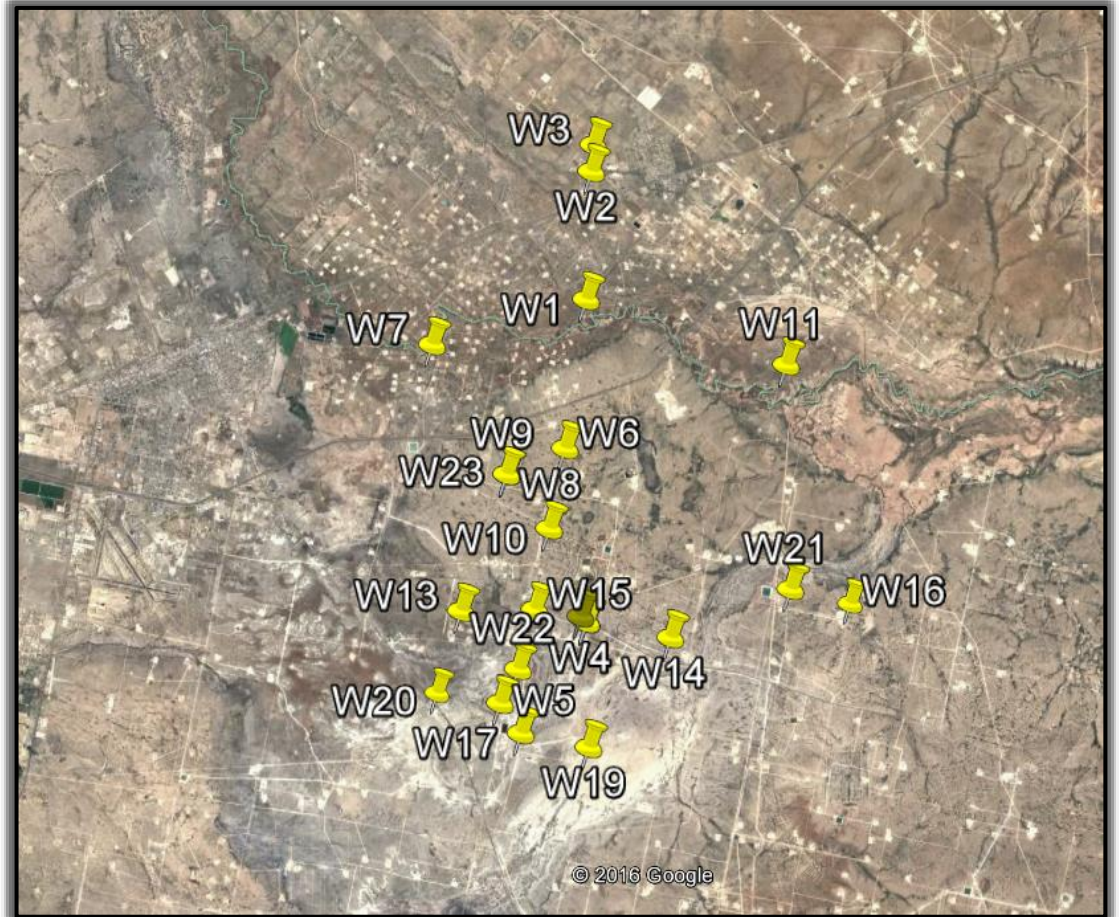
Gas Production



Case Study

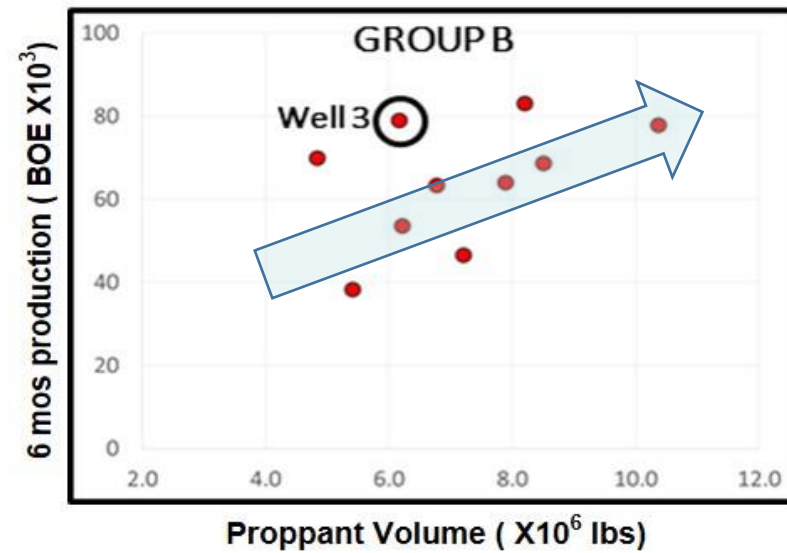
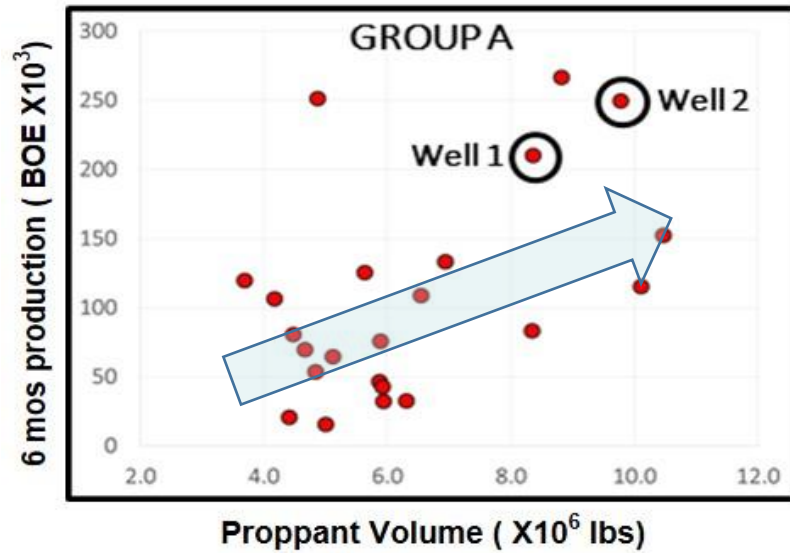
Wolfcamp Engineered Completions

- 3 Wolfcamp completions in 2015 using MSE-based engineered designs
- 2 wells in close proximity and placed in a group of 23 wells all within a 4 mile radius
- 3rd well placed in a 9 well group, also within a 4 mile radius



Case Study

Wolfcamp Engineered Completions



Case Study

Wolfcamp Engineered Completions

Group A	(BOE/mo)/ lateral ft	(BOE/mo)/ Proppant (k-lbs)
Avg for 23 wells	3.4	2.79
Subject well 1	5.7	4.24
Subject well 2	5.2	4.17
Impact	+61%	+50%
Ranking	3,4	4,5

Group B	(BOE/mo)/ lateral ft	(BOE/mo)/ Proppant(k-lbs)
Avg for 9 wells	2.30	1.54
Subject well 3	2.94	2.13
Impact	+28%	+38%
Ranking	1	2

Groups include wells that were:

- All drilled in same calendar year
- All within a 4 mile radius
- All had comparable TVD

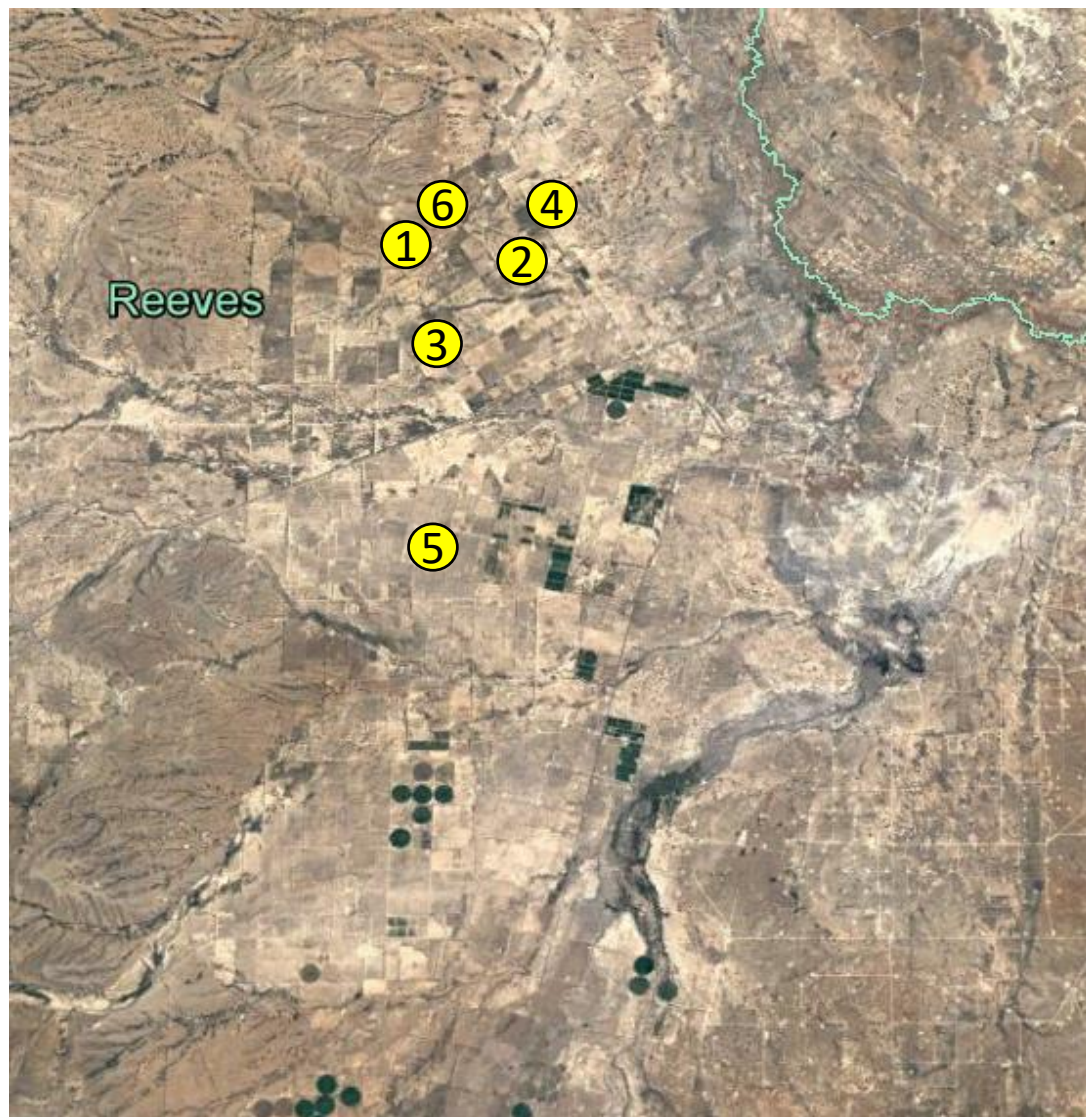
Wells normalized for lateral length & proppant volume:

- BOE/mo/lateral (bbls/ft)
- BOE/mo/proppant (bbls/klbs)

This enables comparison of wells that used different completion strategies and to compare wells with different length laterals.

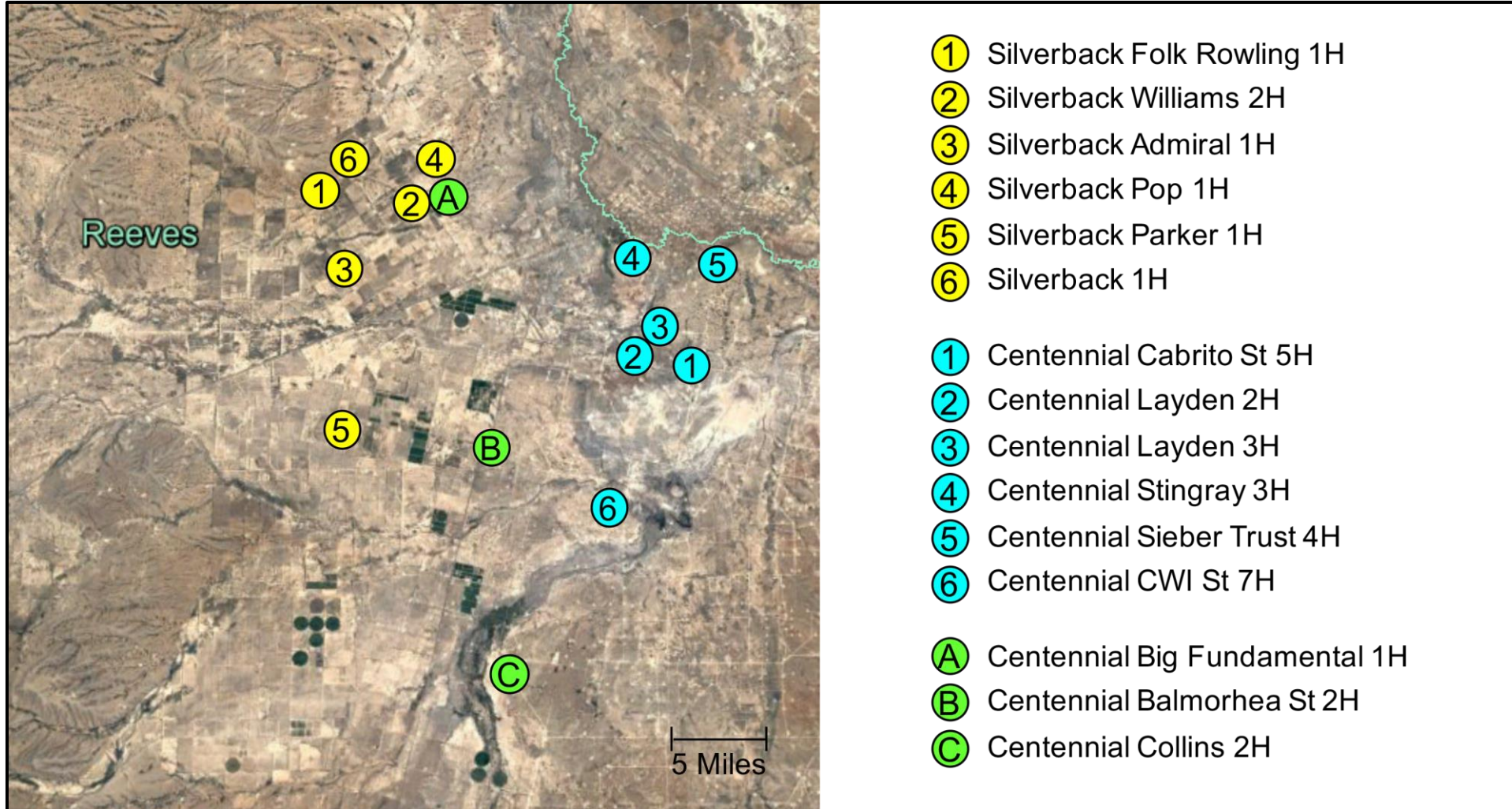


Case Study – Wolfcamp Completions



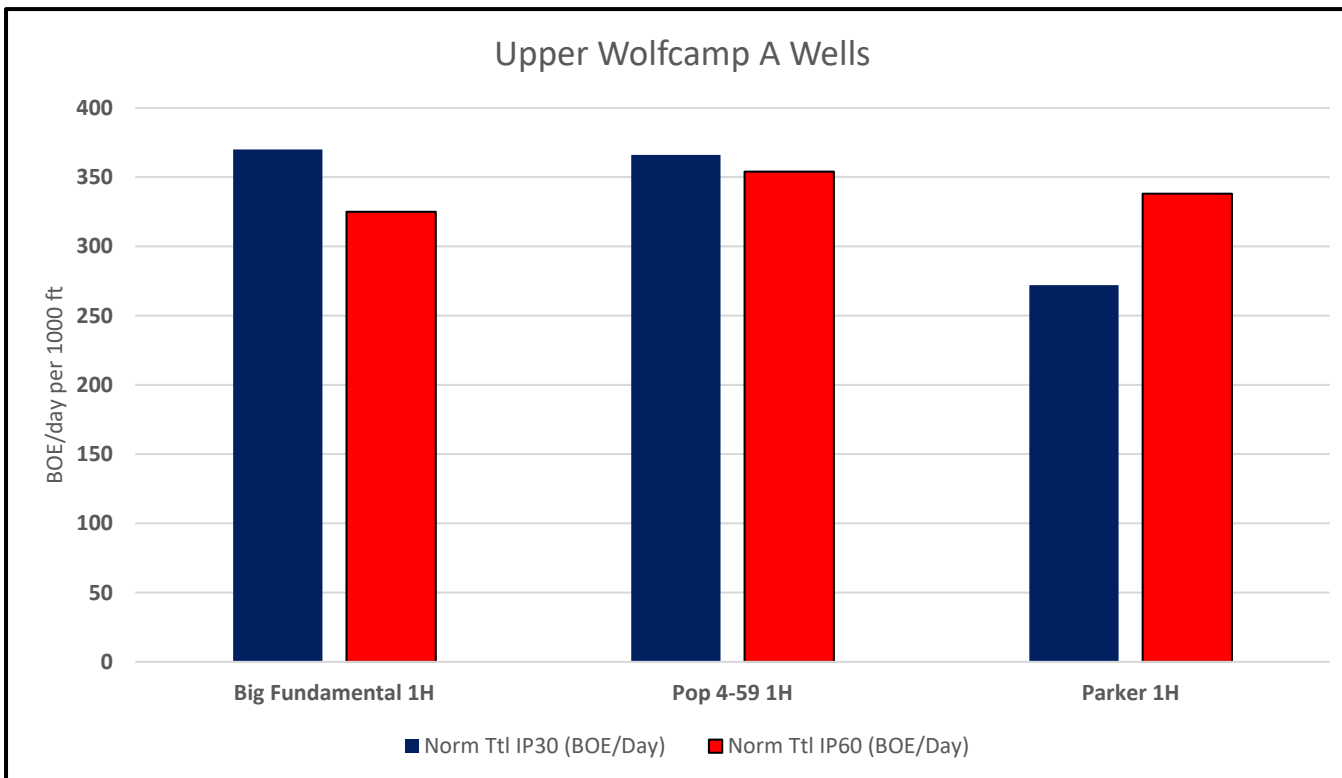
- Silverback drilled 2 wells and completed using engineered designs (driven by sonic data)
- Both wells had Oil IP30 rates that exceeded 600 bbls/day and were considered a success
- Next 4 wells were engineered with LatScience
- Completions were done with 100 ft stages, 4-6 clusters per stage
- The average Oil IP30 rate for the 4 wells > 1000 bbls/day
- Centennial paid \$855M for the acreage
- After normalizing for lateral length, Centennial determined that Silverback wells were outperforming CDEV wells by 28%. They also stated that the EUR estimates were 33% higher.

Case Study – Wolfcamp Completions



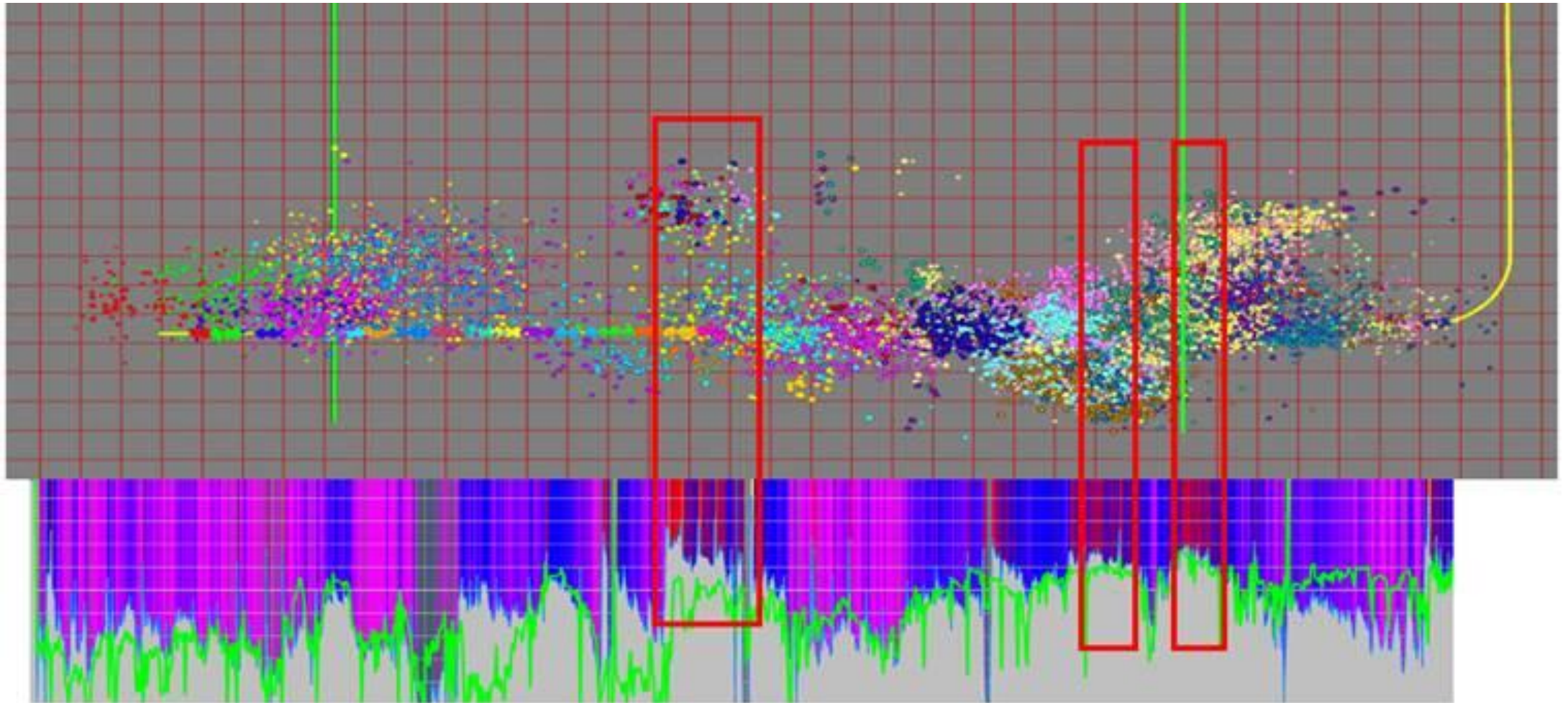
Case Study – Wolfcamp Completions

Centennial Q1 2017 Wells	Lat Length (ft)	Oil IP 30 (BO/day)	Ttl IP 30 (BOE/day)
Big Fundamental 1H	4600	1135	1700
Collins 2H	6315	976	1183
Balmorhea S t 2H	5750	1079	1311

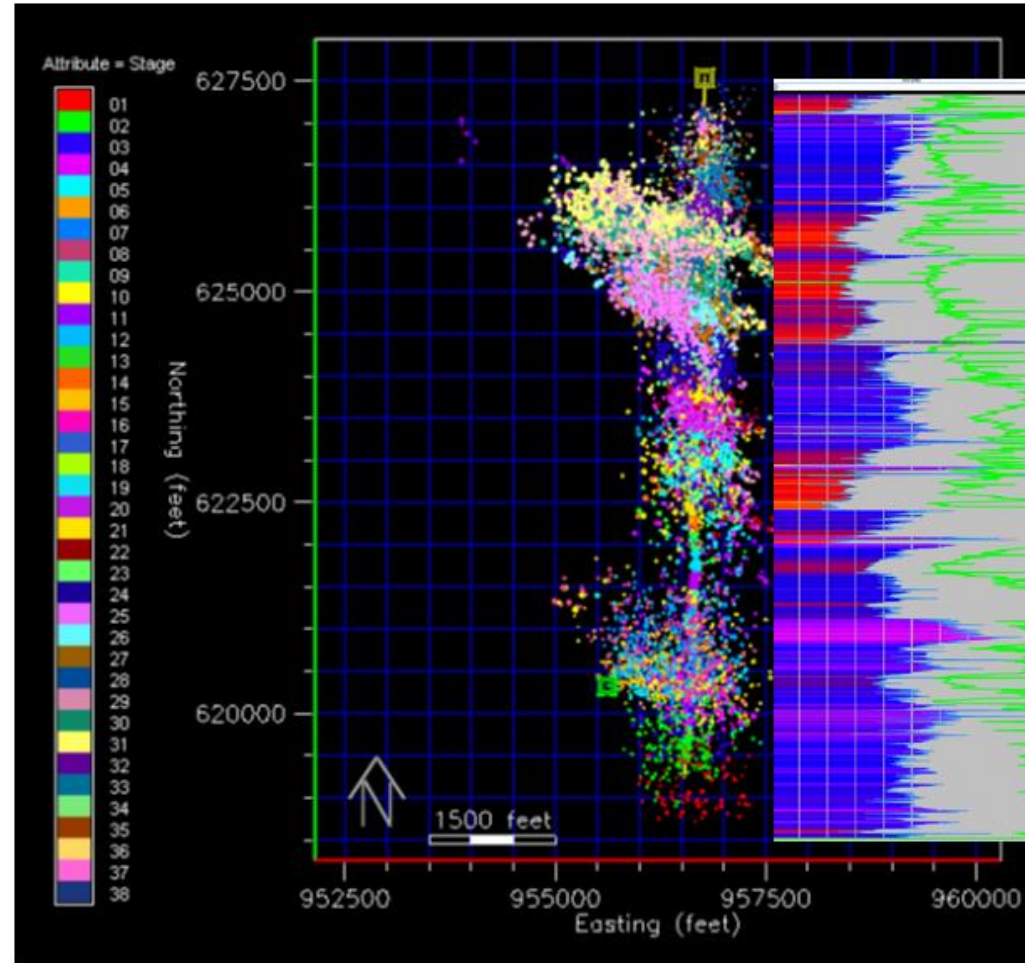


- New Centennial completions done with 15 clusters/stage
- The best of the 3 new wells still struggling to keep up with Upper Wolfcamp A LateralScience wells

Lateral Science and MicroSeismic Comparison



Lateral Science and MicroSeismic Comparison





Data Requirements

- Mandatory
 - ROP, WOB, RPM, D
 - DIFP, PRAT/SPM, SPP
 - Kn, Tmax, ΔP_{max}
 - Daily Drilling Reports
- Preferred
 - Directional data
 - Mudlog data
 - LWD GR
 - Completion Design Preferences
- Nice To Have
 - Production Logs
 - Production History
 - Geological cross section
 - Any FE data available in the area