



**Weatherford®**



Drilling



Evaluation



Completion



Production



Intervention



Gulf Coast Section

# Analyzing Performance of North American Shale Gas Resources

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2013 SPE - GCS - Reservoir Technology Forum

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# NanoDarcy Rock Changes Everything

- **G&G:** Shale petrophysics, seismic, core analysis, microseismic fracture monitoring
- **Engineering:** “transient flow” lasts months or years versus hours or days
  - Months to years for fracs to see nearest neighbors
  - Years to Never for wells to see nearest offset wells
  - Frac spacing – reservoir dominated or completion dominated
- **What can you learn from early production (transient flow)?**
- **Fracturing:** how successful, how effective
- **Must quantify uncertainties:** to forecast, reserves bookings, optimal completion & well designs
- **Hard to keep up with the drill bit**

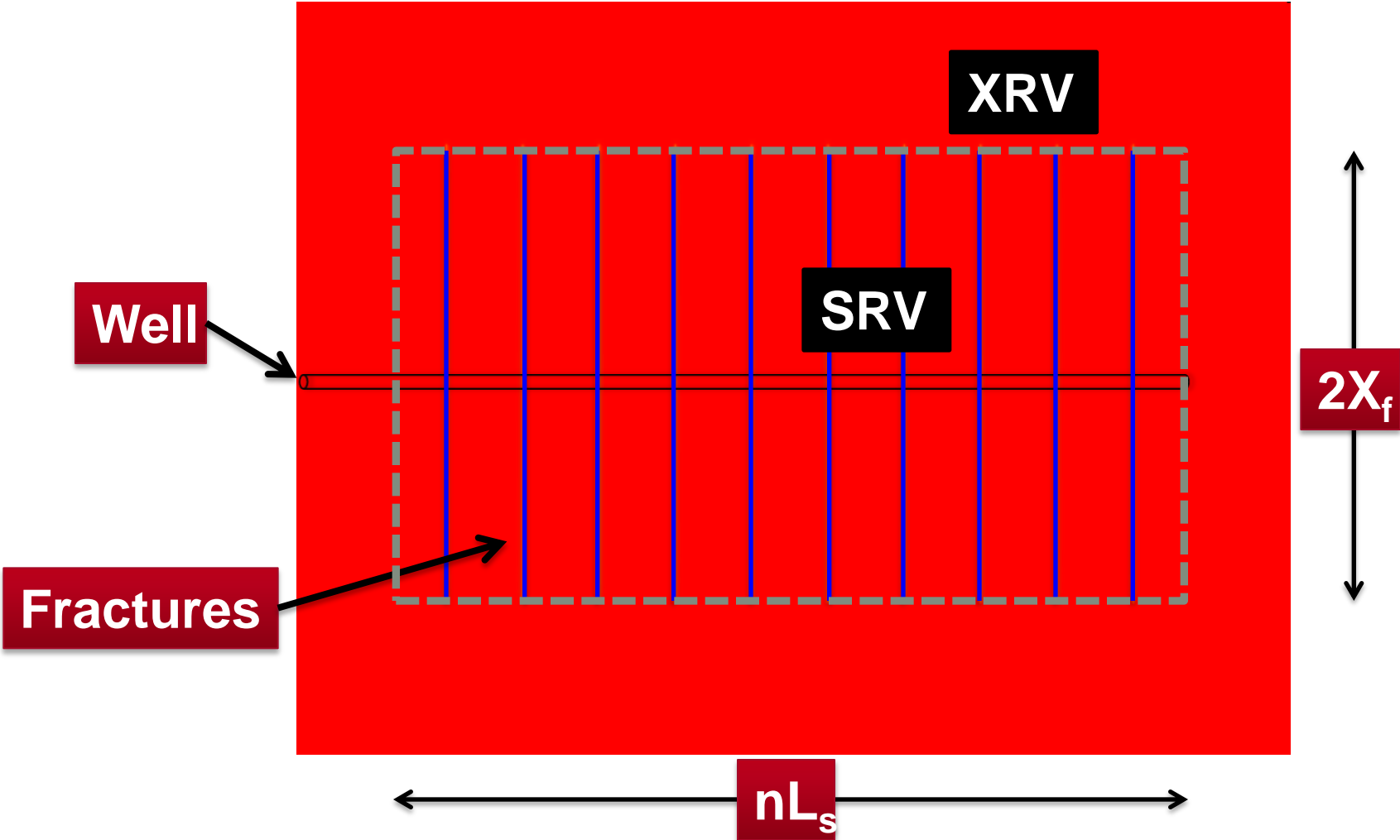
# Shale Resource Drivers

- **Shale well performance depends on**
  - OHIP
  - Effective permeability ( $k$ )
  - Effective fracture area ( $A_f$ )
  - Average fracture spacing ( $L_s$ )
  - Drainage area ( $A_d$ )

And is dictated by....

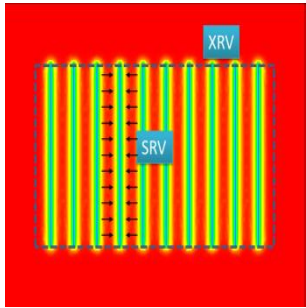
- **Nature**
  - Reservoir Quality
  - Rock Quality
- **Nurture**
  - Well, completion design & efficiency
  - Facilities & production philosophy
  - Field development strategy
- **Economic & Regulatory Constraints**

# Shale Gas Well Schematic

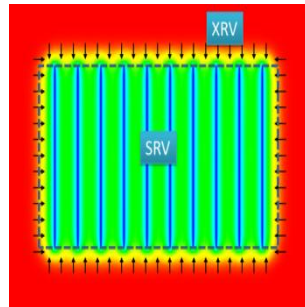
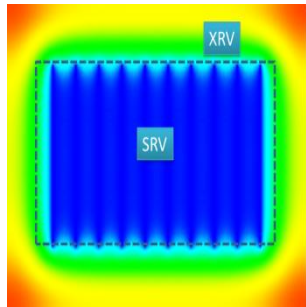
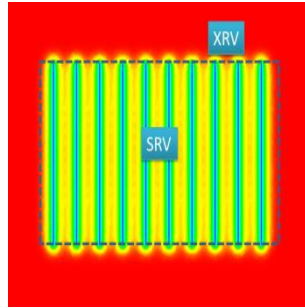


# Shale Well Performance Analysis

Internal Linear Transient Flow

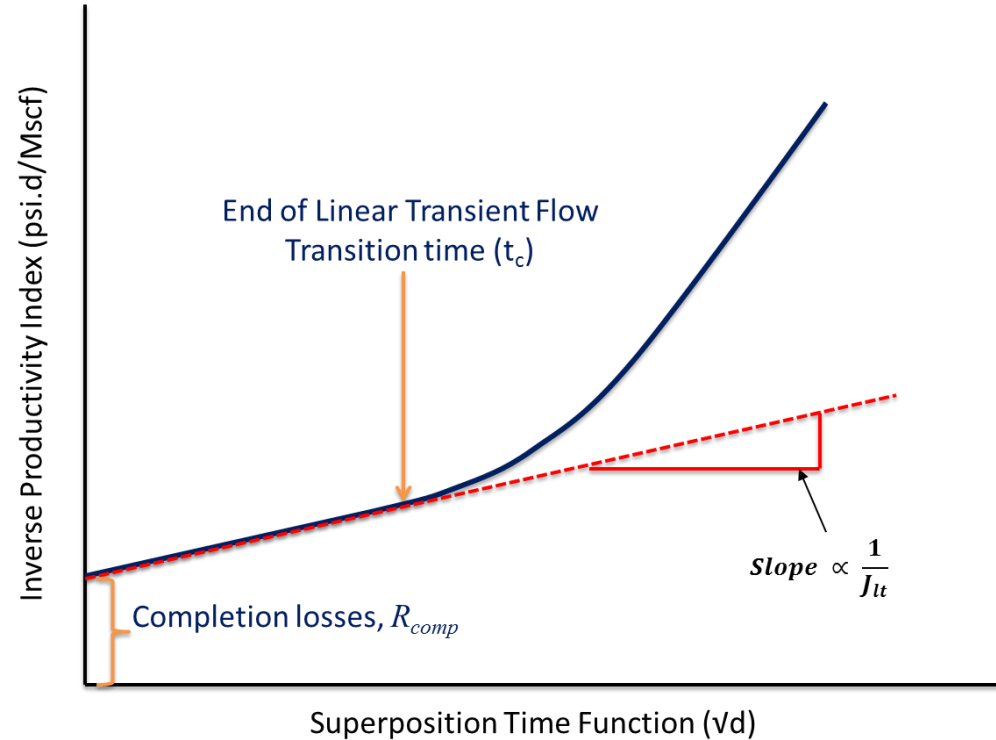


Internal Depletion Flow



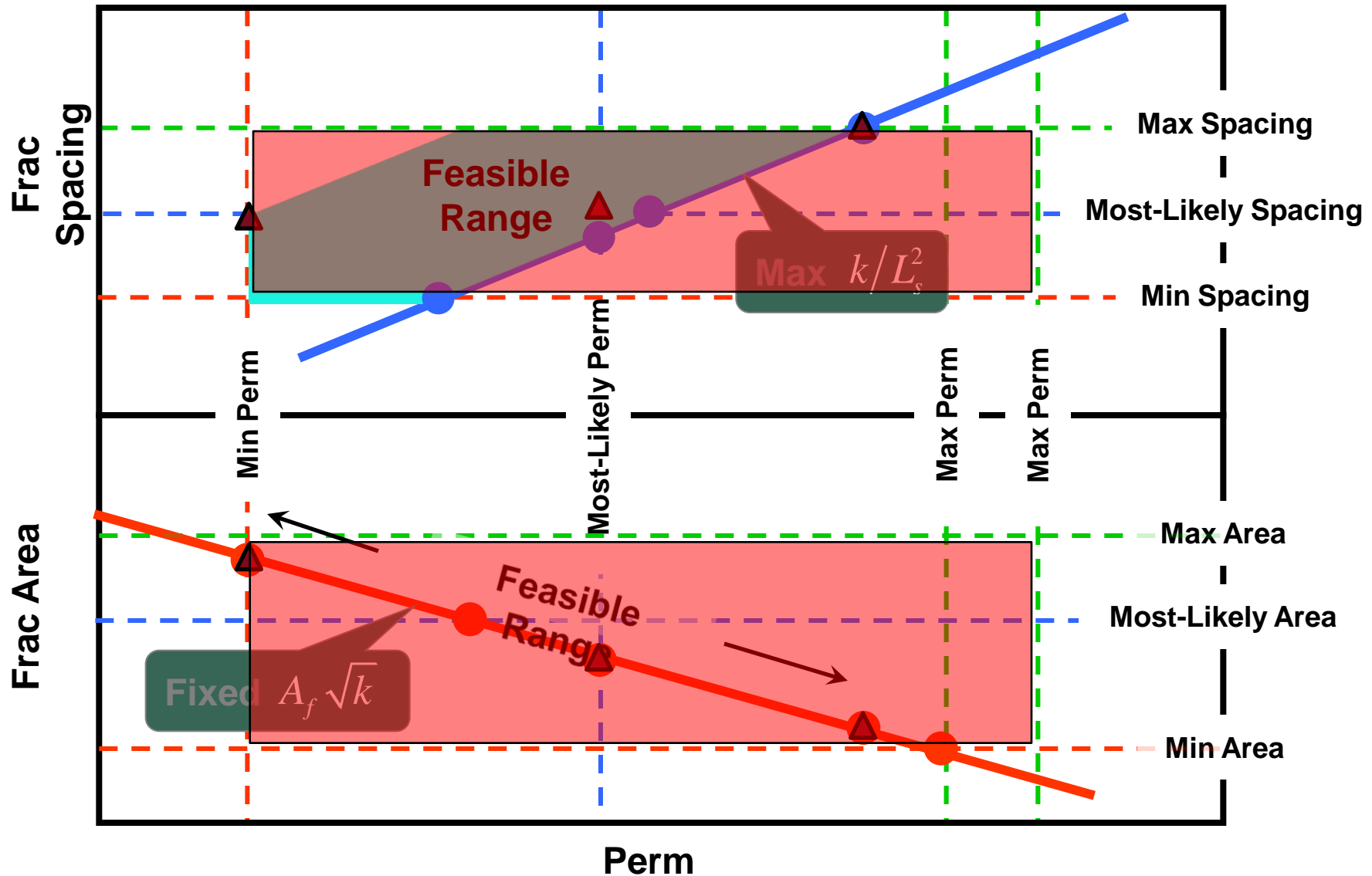
Drainage Volume Depletion Flow

External Linear Transient Flow

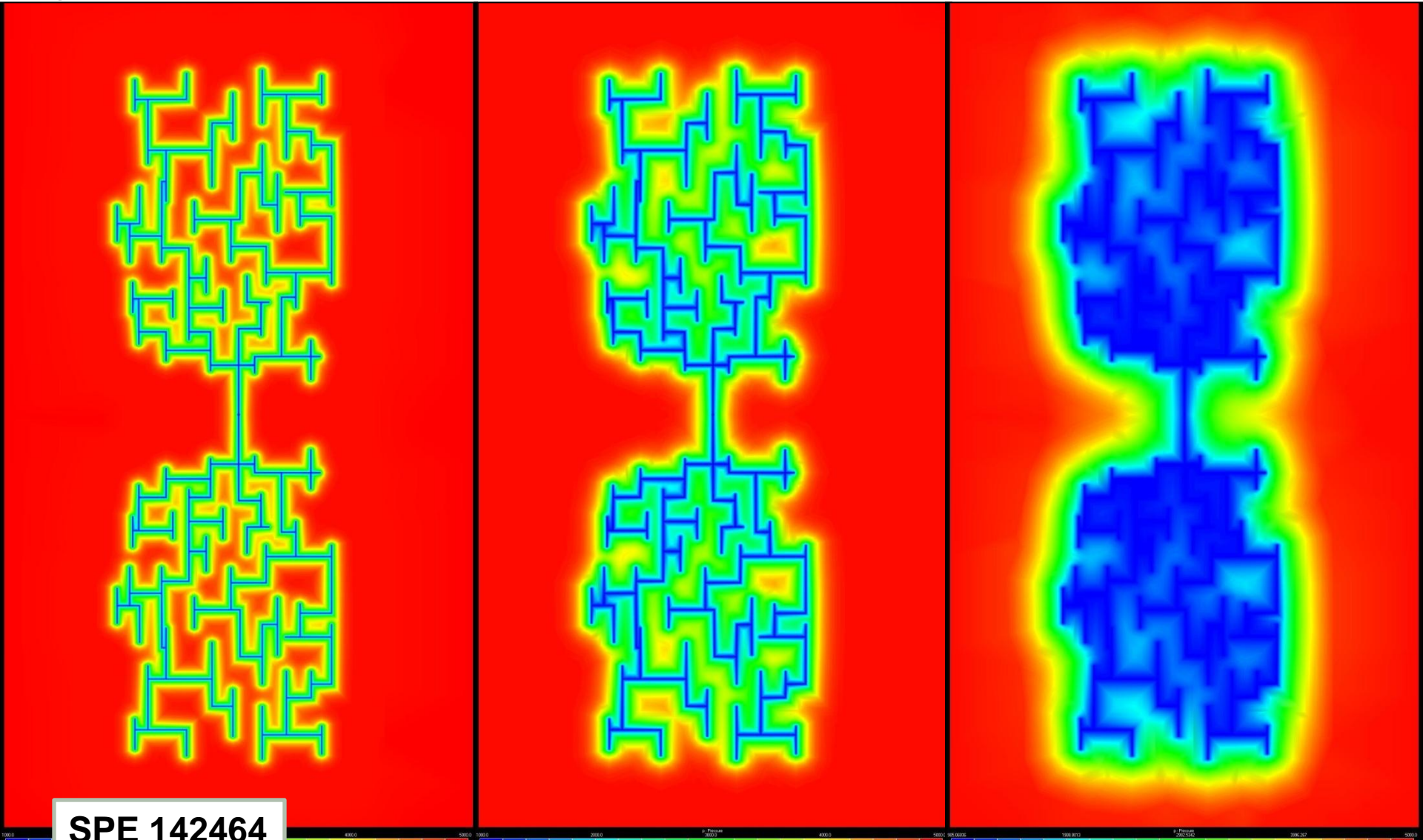


$$STF(t_n) = \frac{1}{q_n} \left[ \Delta q_1 \sqrt{t_{p,n}} + \sum_{j=2}^n \Delta q_j \sqrt{t_{p,n} - t_{p,j-1}} \right]$$

# Feasible Range Analysis



# Simple or Complex Fractures



SPE 142464

# Semi-Analytical Shale Model

SRV Dominated

$$J_{lt} \equiv \frac{A_f R_{n/g}}{B_{gi}} \sqrt{\frac{k_i \phi_i c_{ti}}{158.0206 \mu_{gi}}} \frac{\text{Mscf}}{\text{psi} \cdot \text{d}^{1/2}}$$

Internal Linear Transient  
Productivity Index

$$J_{dep} \equiv \frac{1}{158.0206} \frac{k_i R_{n/g} A_f \sqrt{\sigma}}{B_{gi} \mu_{gi}} \frac{\text{Mscf}}{\text{psi} \cdot \text{d}}$$

Internal Depletion Flow  
Productivity Index

XRV Dominated

External Linear Transient  
Productivity Index

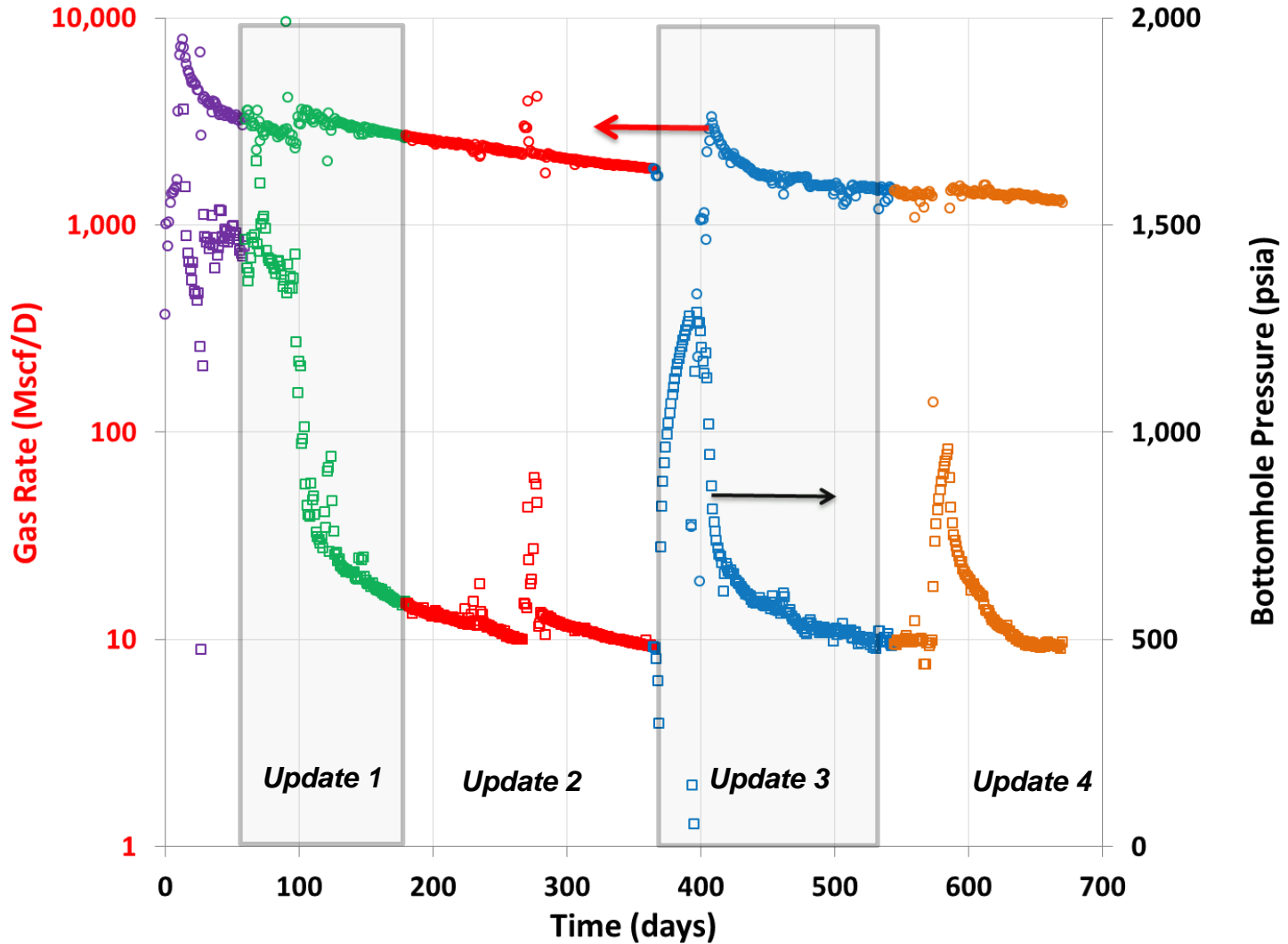
$$J_{lt,ex} \equiv \frac{A_{SR} R_{n/g}}{B_{gi}} \sqrt{\frac{k_i \phi_i c_t}{158.0206 \mu_{gi}}} \frac{\text{Mscf}}{\text{psi} \cdot \text{d}^{1/2}}$$

External Depletion Flow  
Productivity Index

$$J_{dep,ex} \equiv \frac{1}{158.0206} \frac{k_i R_{n/g} A_{SR}}{B_{gi} \mu_{gi} L_d} \frac{\text{Mscf}}{\text{psi} \cdot \text{d}}$$

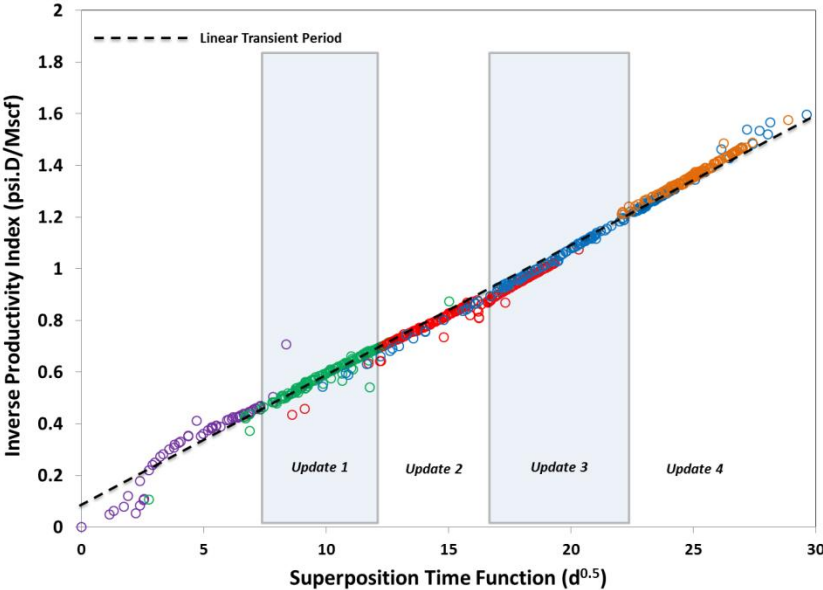


# Example Well

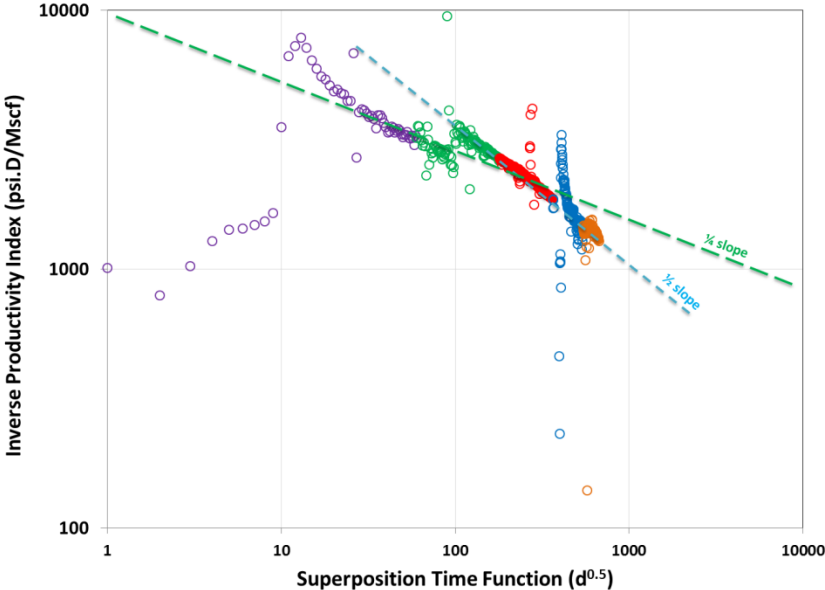


# Diagnostic Plots

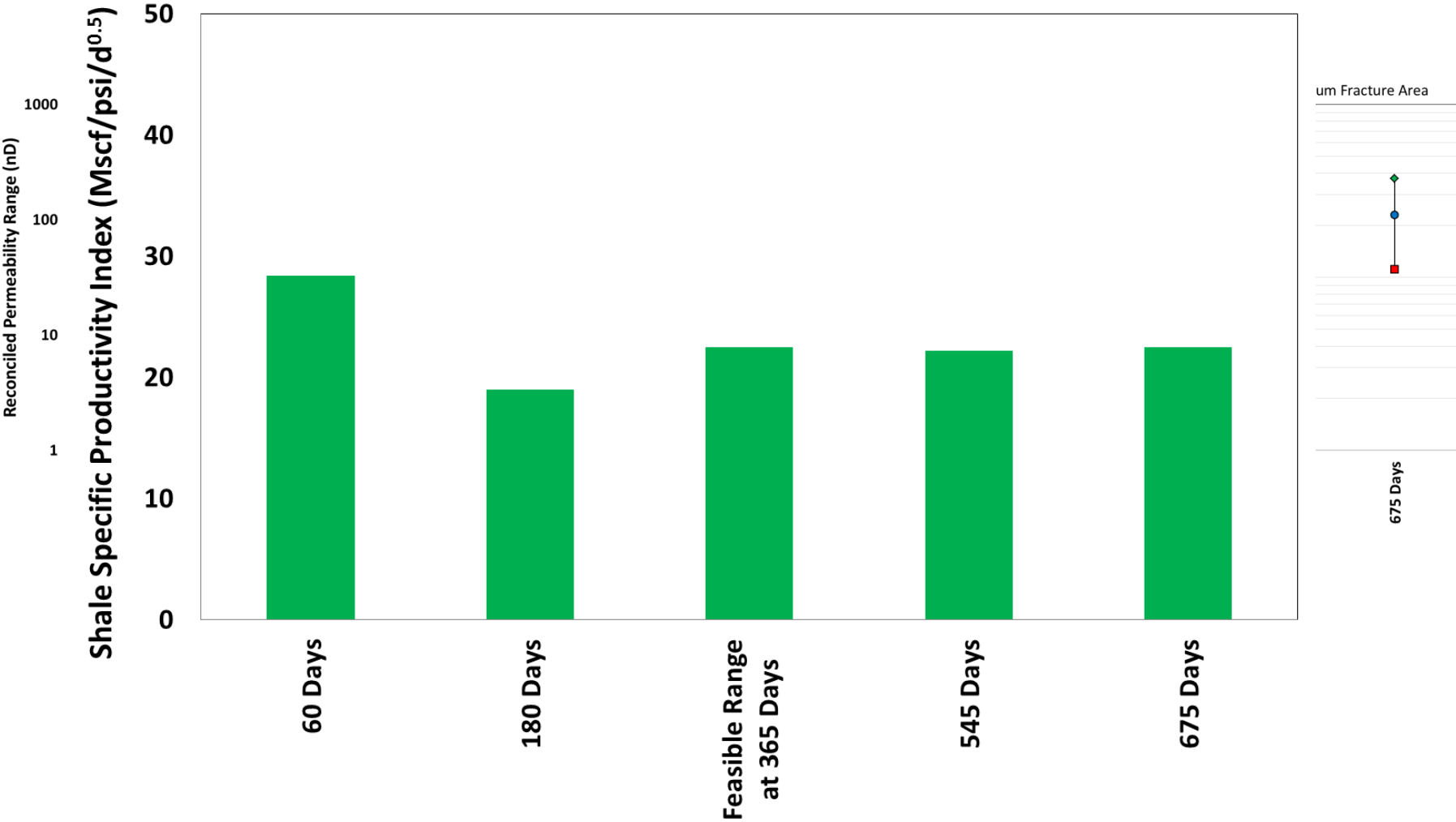
## Linear Flow Diagnostic Plot



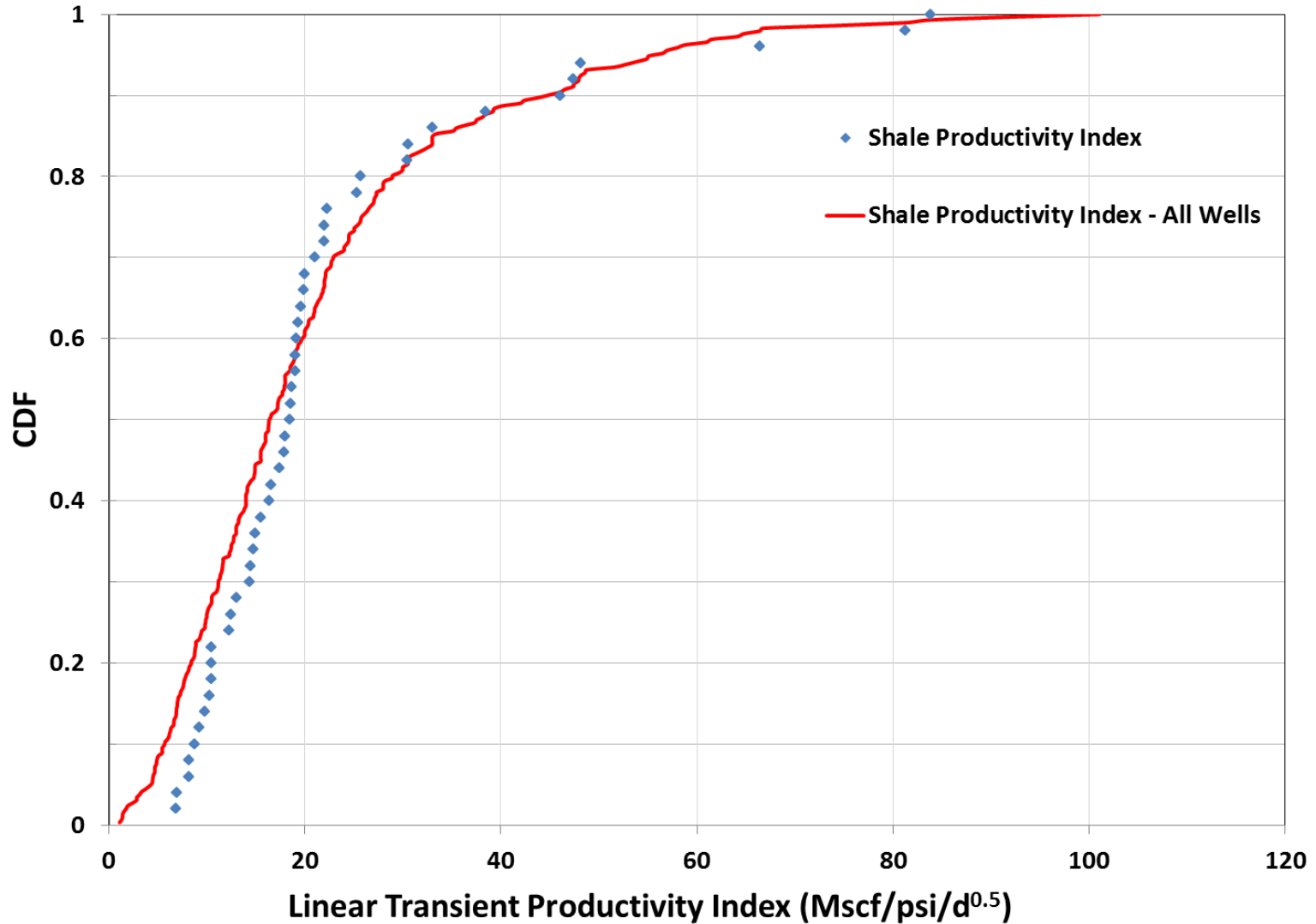
## Log-Log Diagnostic Plot



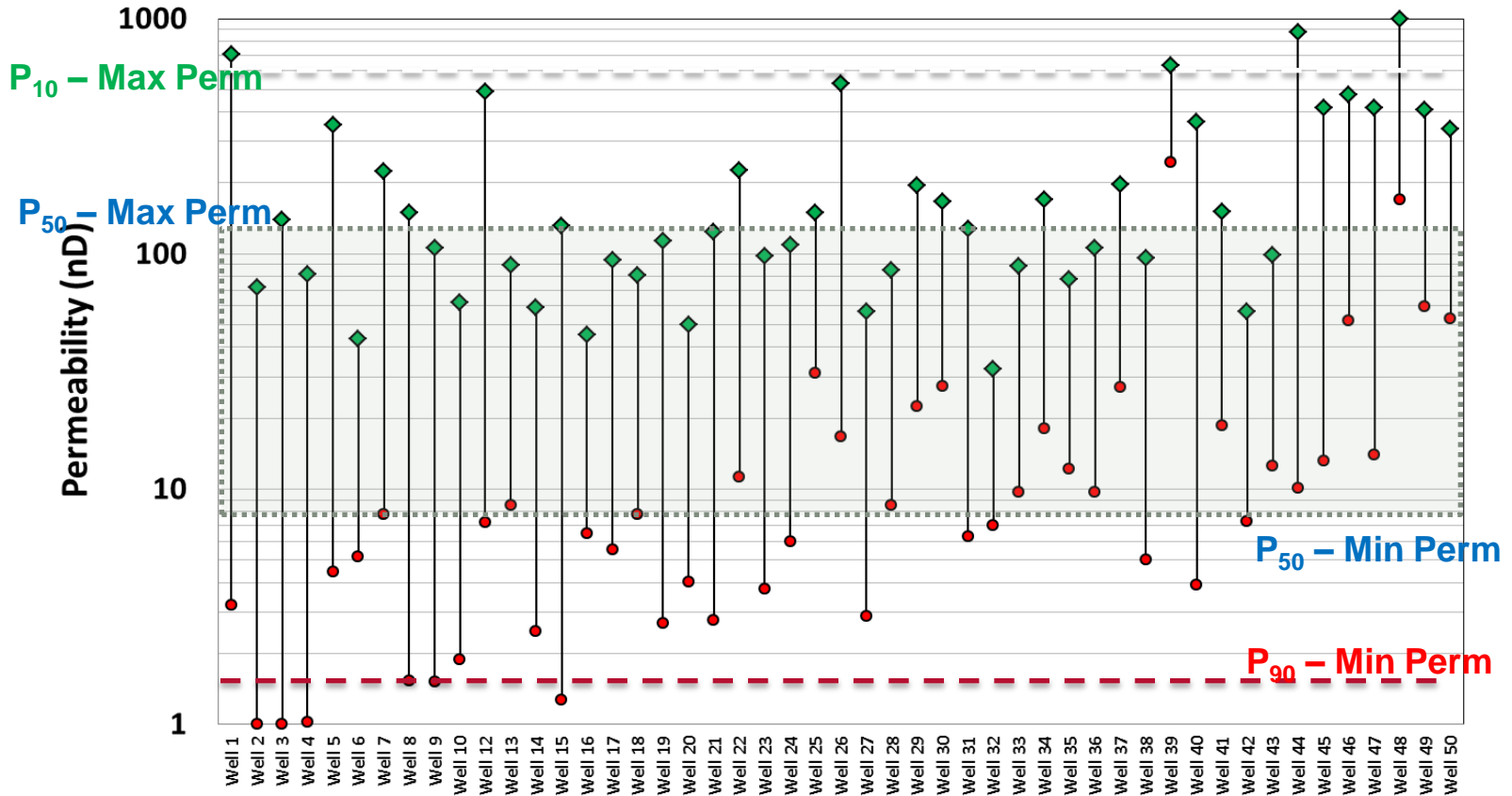
# Asset Progression



# Benchmarking Well Performance

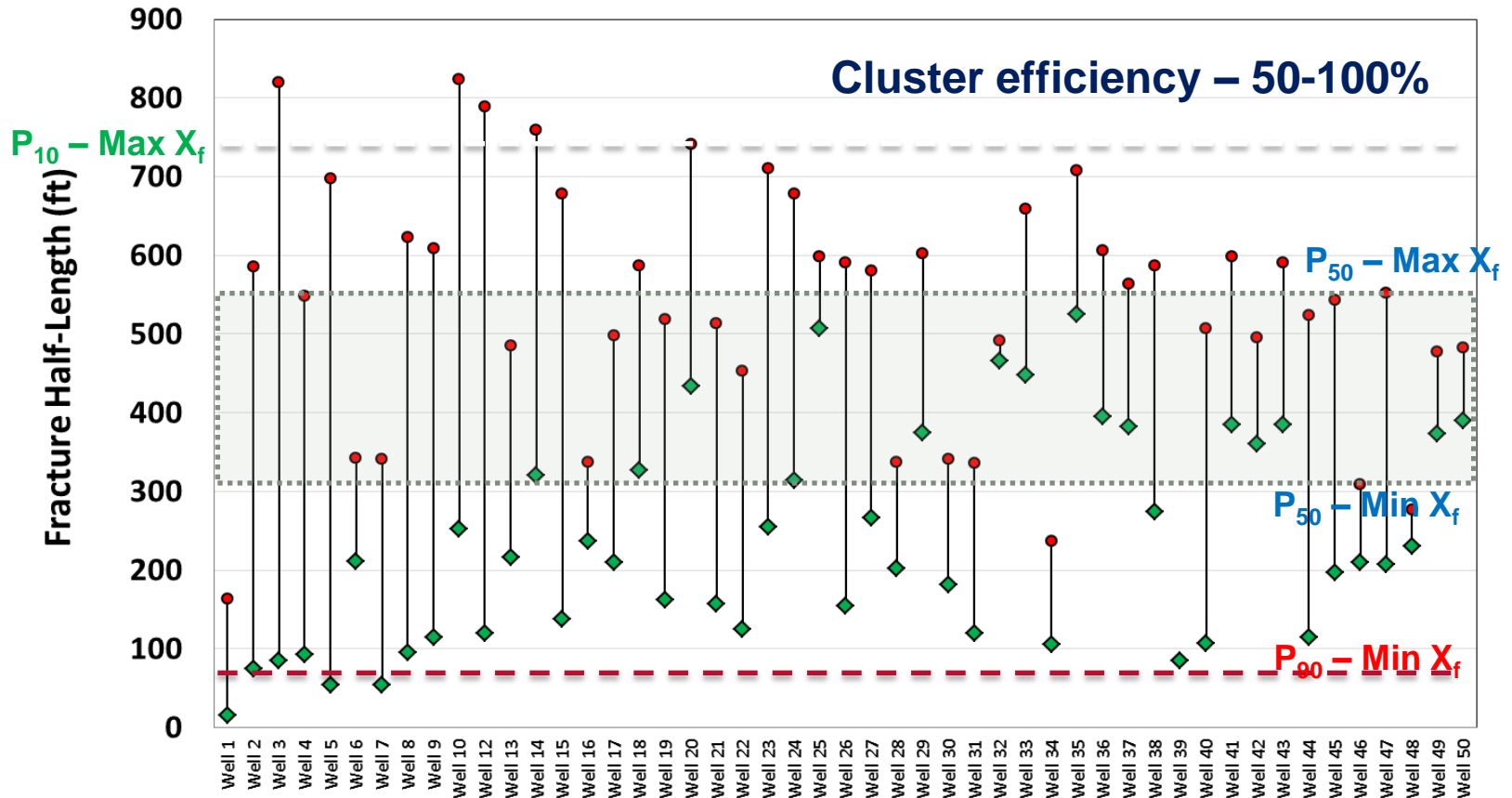


# Estimated Permeability



Better Wells

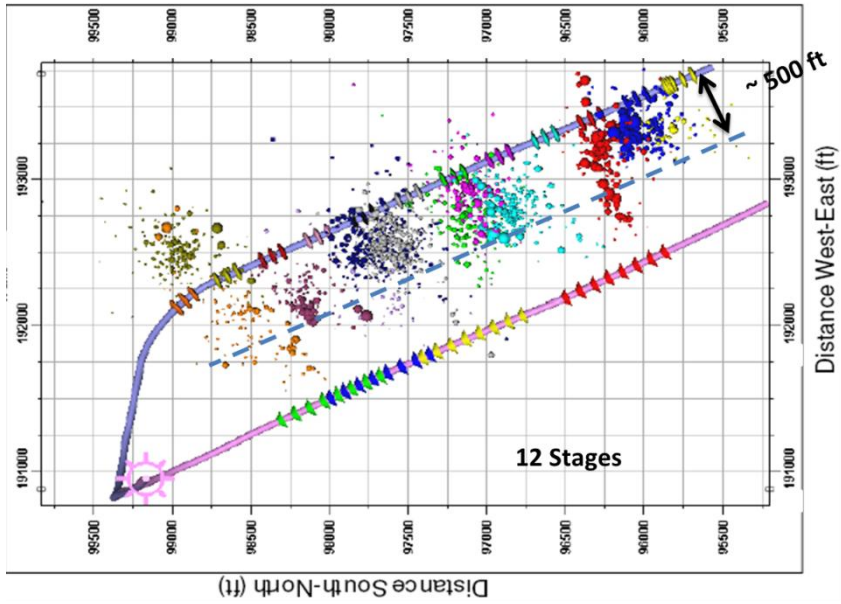
# Interpreted Fracture $x_f$



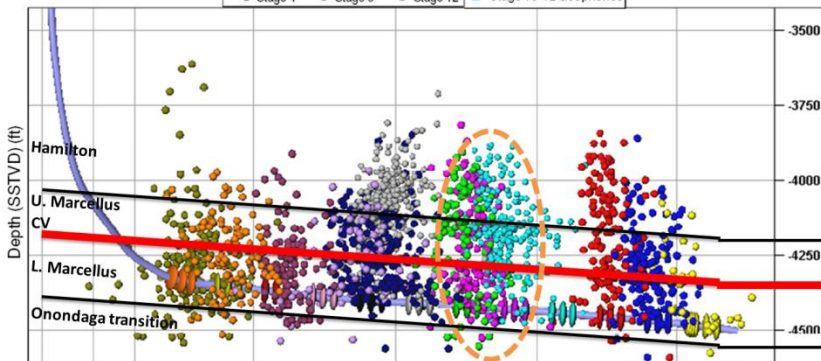
Better Wells

# Reconcile – Completion

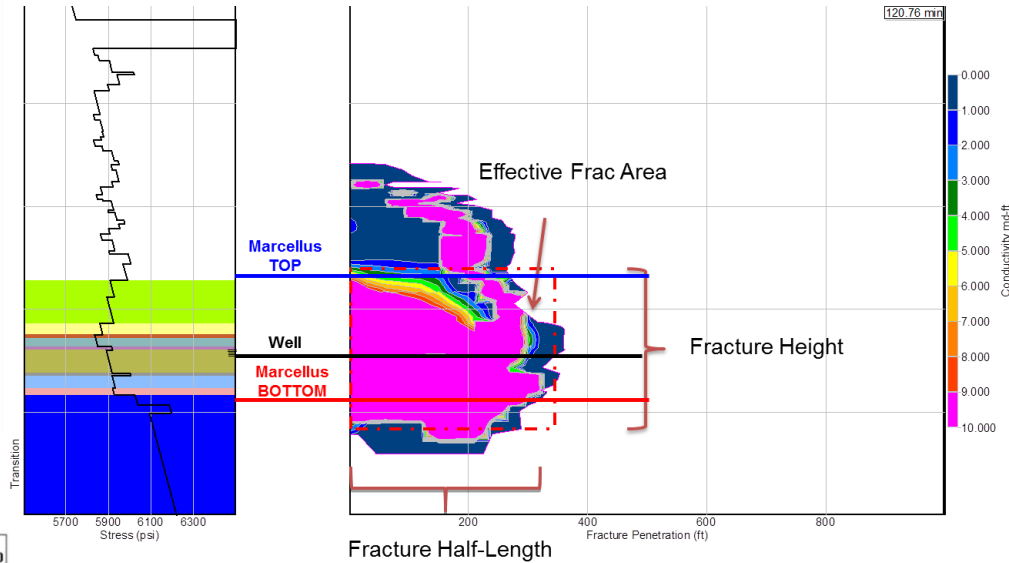
## Microseismic



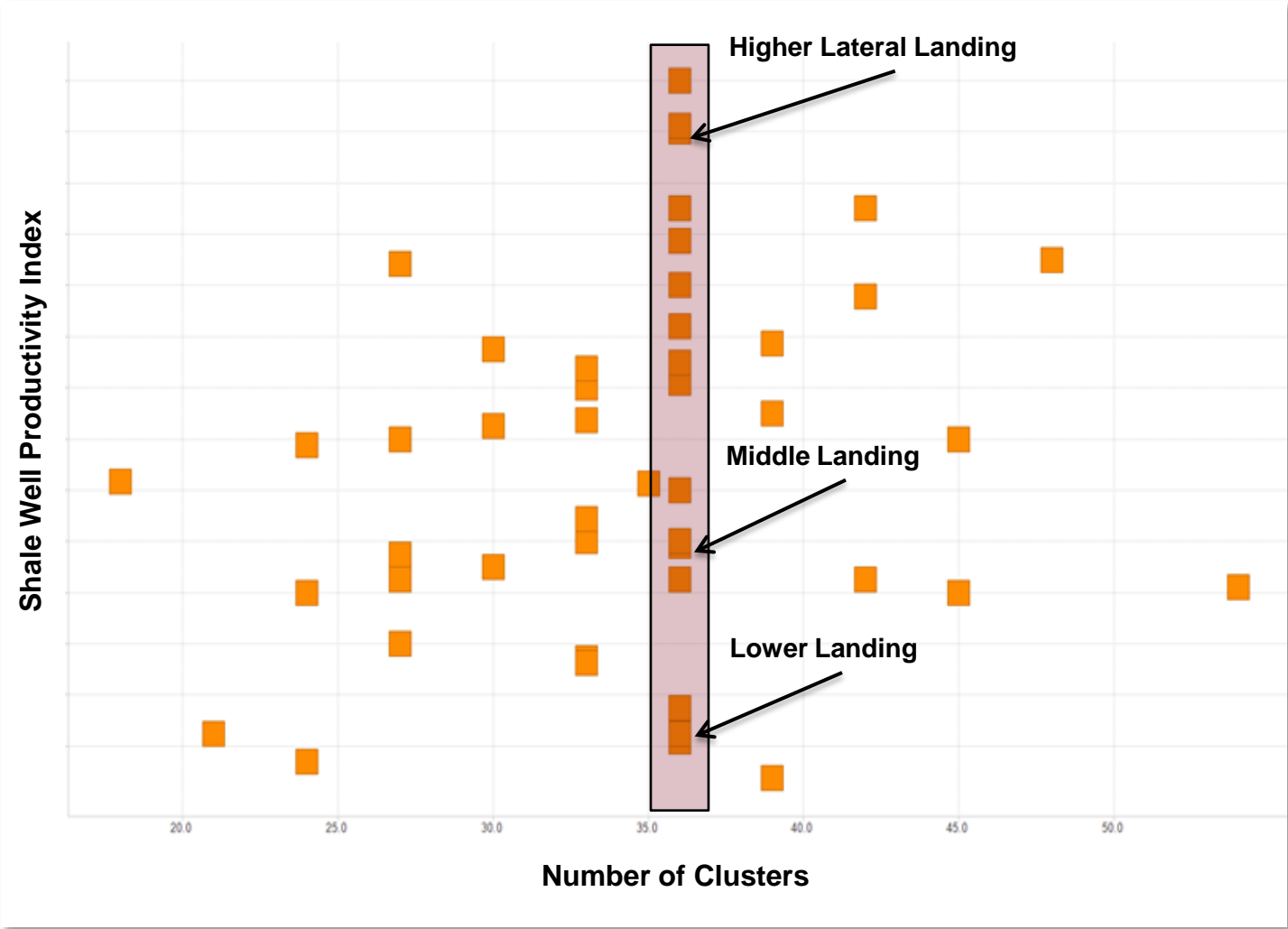
- Stage 1
- Stage 2
- Stage 3
- Stage 4
- Stage 5
- Stage 6
- Stage 7
- Stage 8
- Stage 9
- Stage 10
- Stage 11
- Stage 12
- ▲ Stage 1-3 Geophones
- ▲ Stage 4-6 Geophones
- ▲ Stage 7-9 Geophones
- ▲ Stage 10-12 Geophones



## Geomechanical Model

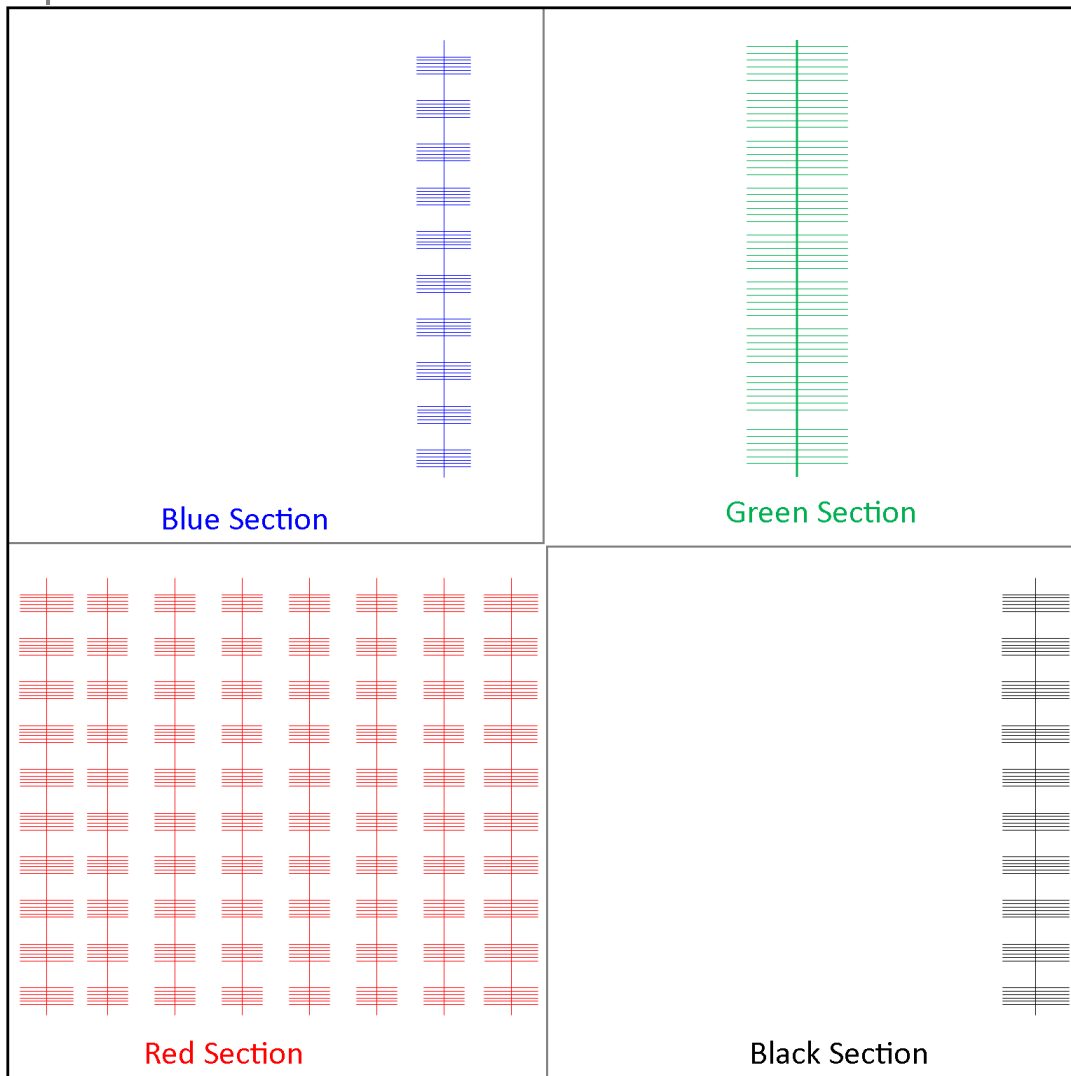


# Reconcile – Drilling





# Woodford Field Development Planning

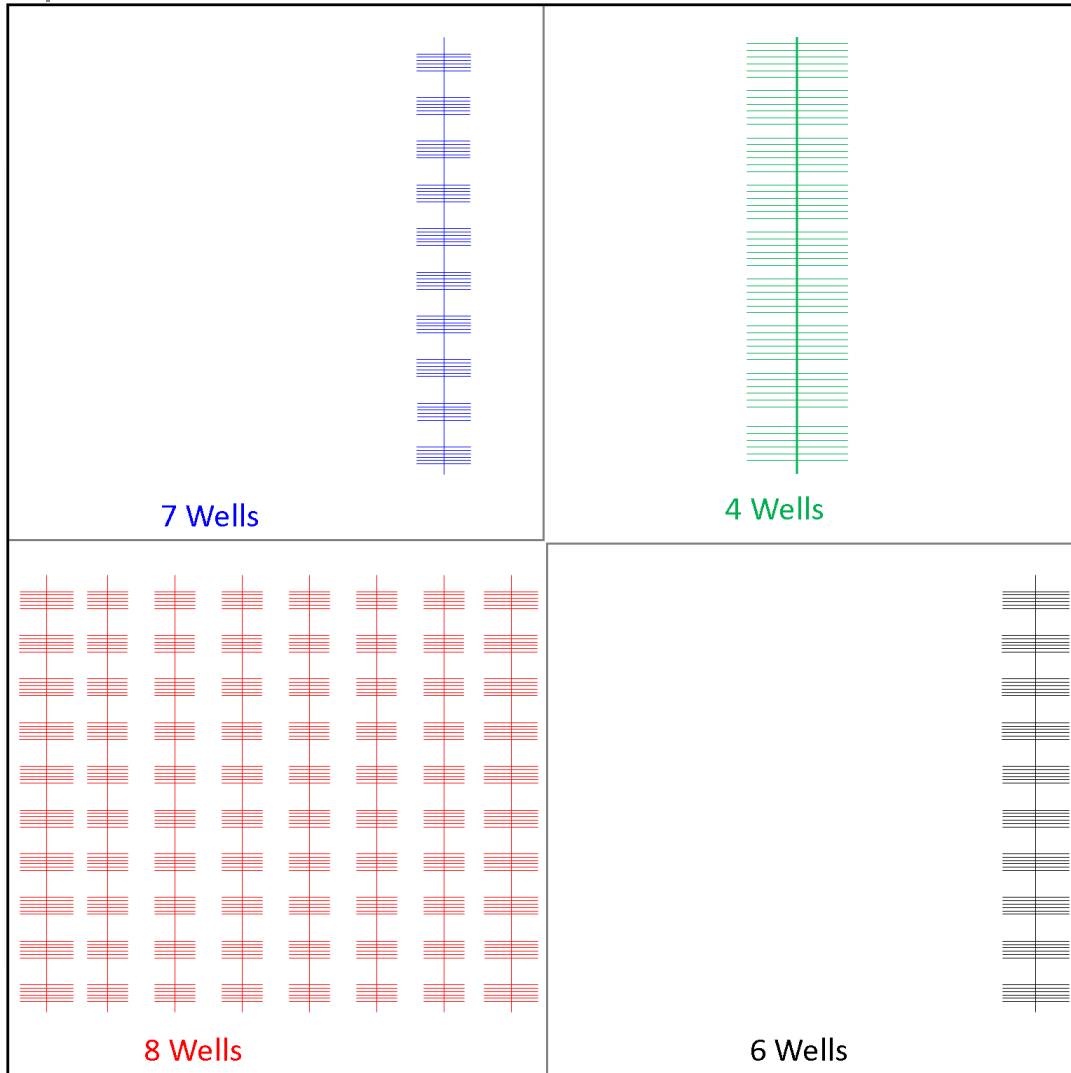


## Red Section

- Inner wells have 20% less productivity
  - Inner wells drive economics
  - Outer wells suggest larger spacing

% More Proppant	% Better Productivity	% Higher Rate <sub>90</sub>
80	40	55
100	60	80
125	90	135

# Woodford Field Development Planning



- 8 wells initially planned per section reduced to 4-6 wells
- Increased completion cost offset by higher productivity wells
- Significantly higher NPV
- Planning cycle: Multiple months became <3 weeks

# Review

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- What are the key reservoir & completion properties impacting Shale well performance
  - a) Reservoir permeability
  - b) Fracture Area
  - c) Hydrocarbon in place
  - d) All of above