

2016 INTERNATIONAL PERFORATING SYMPOSIUM GALVESTON

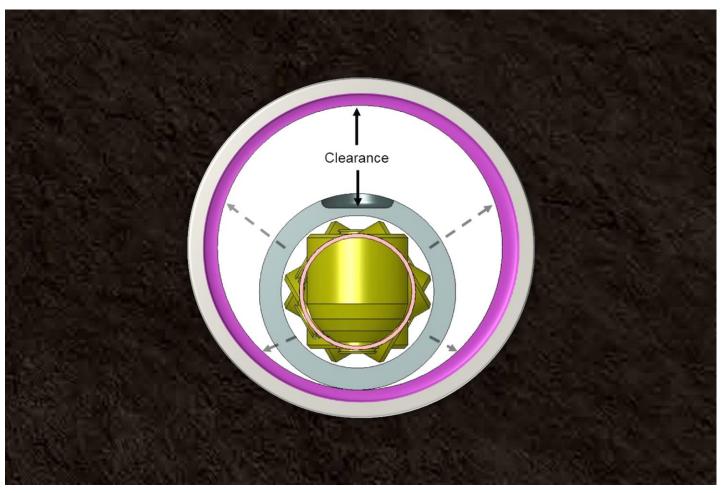
Perforating Charges Engineered to Optimize Hydraulic Stimulation Outperform Industry Standard and Reactive Liner Technology

IPS 16-11

May 10th, 2016

AUTHORS: Joel Walden, Kevin Harive, and John Pinkett^{*}, Halliburton

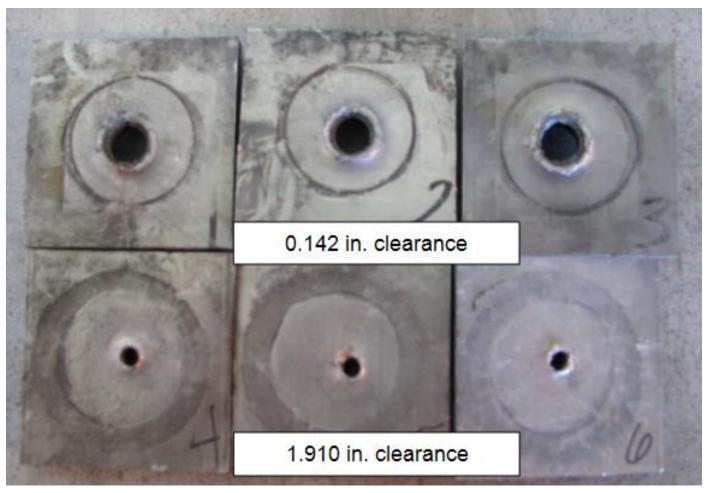
Horizontal Perforating



1

IPS-16-11 • Perforating Charges Engineered to Optimize Hydraulic Stimulation Outperform Industry Standard and Reactive Line Technology • John Pinkett

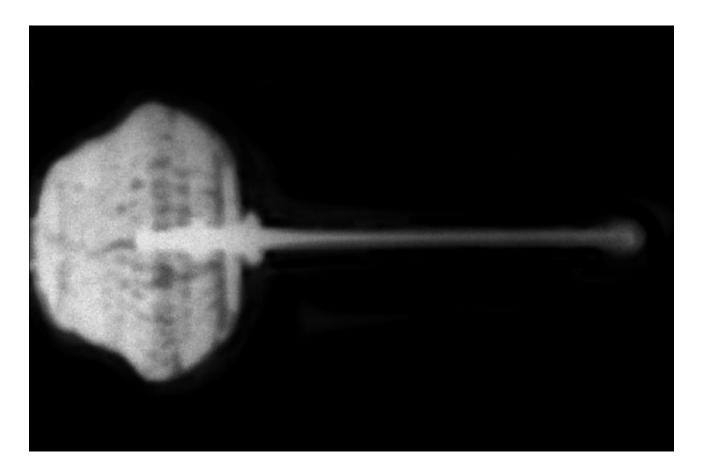
Horizontal Perforating



IPS-16-11 • Perforating Charges Engineered to Optimize Hydraulic Stimulation Outperform Industry Standard and Reactive Line Technology • John Pinkett

Horizontal Perforating

- Centralized perforating guns
- Oriented perforating
- Hydrajetting
- Bullets
- Chemically reactive compounds



IPS-16-11 • Perforating Charges Engineered to Optimize Hydraulic Stimulation Outperform Industry Standard and Reactive Line Technology • John Pinkett

IPS 16-11

Horizontal Perforating

0.6 Consistent EHD 0.55 A 🛦 B 0.5 **Hole Size (in)** 0.45 0.35 0.3 3 1/8" - 4 1/2" Casing 0.25 3 3/8" - 5 1/2[†] Casing 0.2 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 1.80 0.00 0.20 0.40 Gun Clearance (in)

Gun Performance Analysis

IPS-16-11 • Perforating Charges Engineered to Optimize Hydraulic Stimulation Outperform Industry Standard and Reactive Line Technology • John Pinkett

Standard and Reactive Liner Technology

Case Study

Wyoming, Niobrara Formation

Two wells in the Powder River basin

- First well: alternating stages
 - Seven stages shot with low entry-hole diameter (EHD) variability charge
 - 12 Stages shot with deep penetrator
- Second well: alternating stages
 - Six stages shot with low EHD variability charge
 - 14 Stages shot with deep penetrator
 - 11 Stages shot with reactive liner charge

IPS 16-11

Case Study

Wyoming, Niobrara Formation

Result

- First well: alternating stages
 - 6% Reduction in treating pressure <u>with</u> a 5% increase in rate
 - 6.3% More proppant placed per stage with only a 0.4% increase in fluid required
- Second well: alternating stages
- 5.5% Reduction in breakdown pressure compared to the reactive liner charge stages
- 3% Reduction in treating pressure compared to deep penetrator and reactive liner charge stages
- 5% Increase in pump rate
- 12% More proppant pumped with only a 0.83% increase in fluid required



2016 INTERNATIONAL PERFORATING SYMPOSIUM GALVESTON

QUESTIONS? THANK YOU!

IPS 16-11

PERFORATING CHARGES ENGINEERED TO OPTIMIZE HYDRAULIC STIMULATION OUTPERFORM INDUSTRY STANDARD AND REACTIVE LINER TECHNOLOGY