



# 2016 LATIN AMERICA PERFORATING SYMPOSIUM, BUENOS AIRES



## ADVANCING CONSISTENT HOLE CHARGE TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE WELL PRODUCTION

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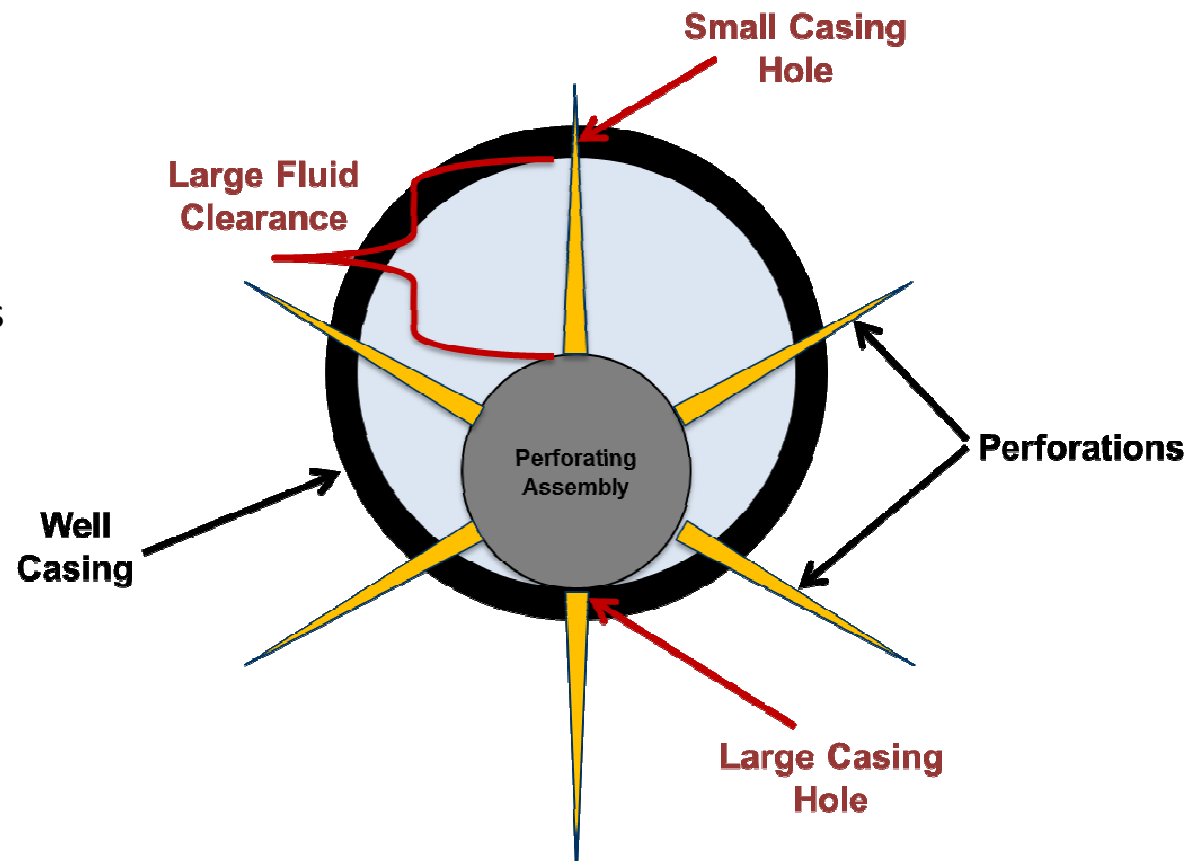
# AGENDA/INTRODUCTION

## ADVANCING CONSISTENT HOLE CHARGE TECHNOLOGY

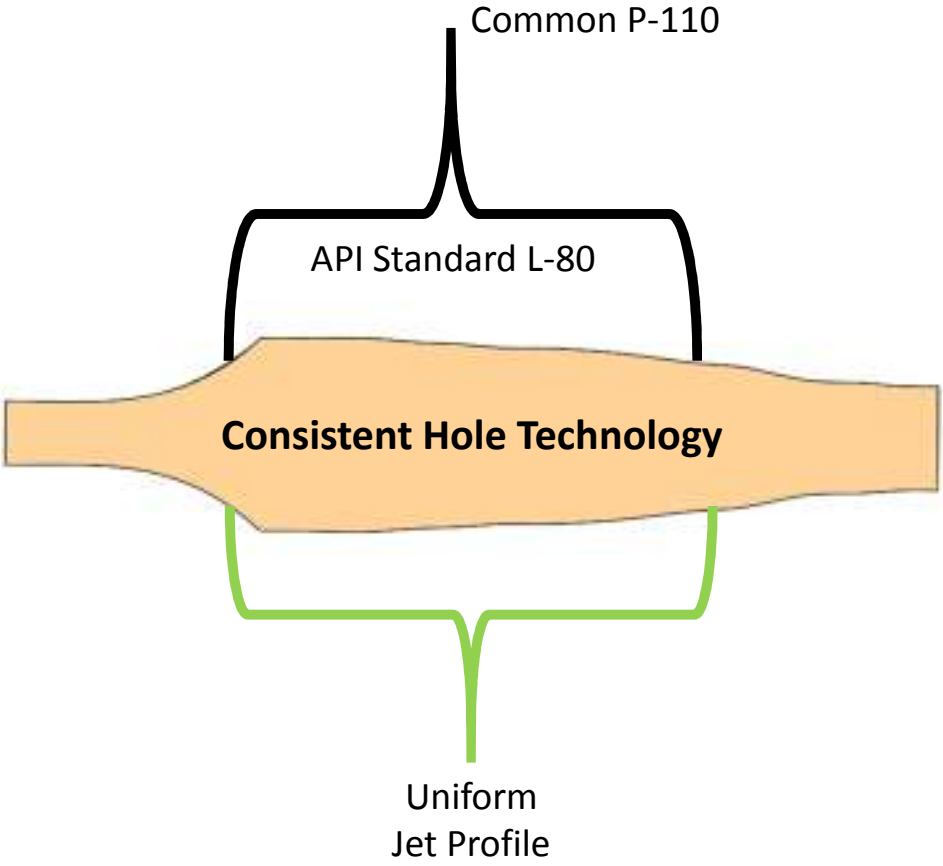
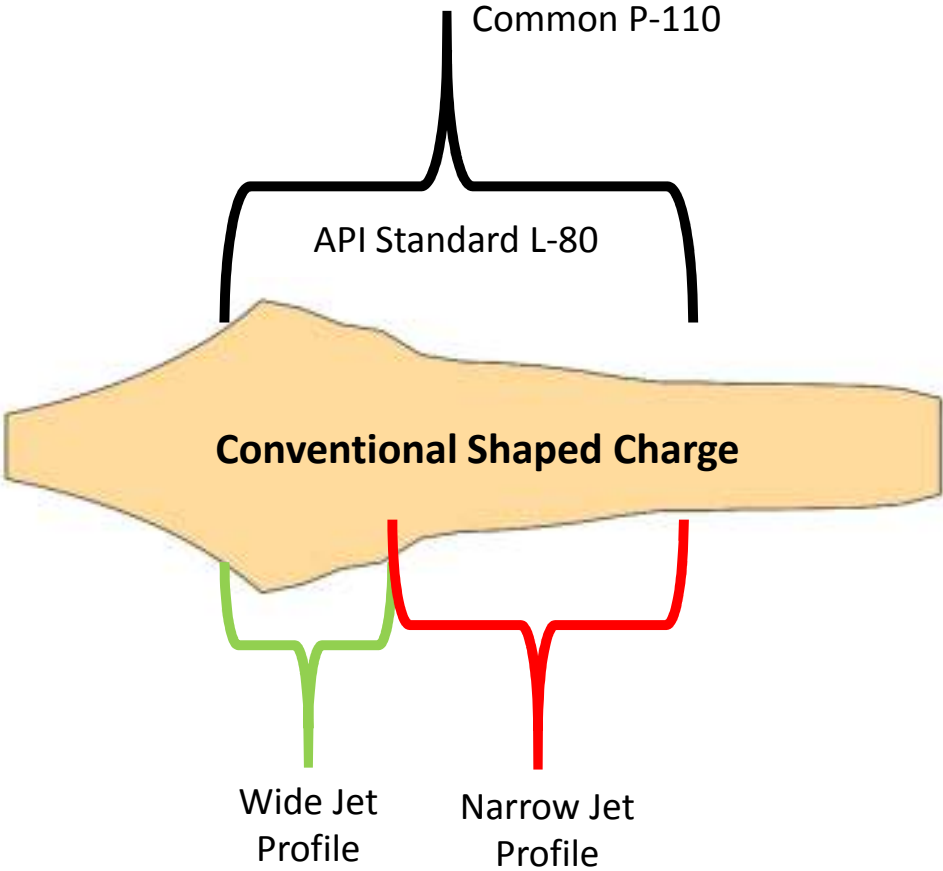
- Consistent Hole (CH) Technology
- Growth in a Down Market
- Opportunities for Advancement
- Review of Published Data
- Comparison of Charges in Common Well Configurations
- Guidelines for Selection, Evaluation, Comparison and Feedback
- Recommendations for Improvement to API RP19B

# Conventional DP and GH Shaped Charges

- Non-uniform distribution of treating fluids
- Erosion and slotting of small perforations
- Under-utilization of all perforations
- Less efficient well stimulation
- Slow ramp-up to higher treating pressures



# Shaped Charge Jet Profiles



# Importance of CH Technology



- API 19B Section 1 Data
- Predictive models

$$\Delta p_{perf} = \frac{0.2369\rho}{d^4 C_d^2} \left(\frac{q}{N}\right)^2$$

# Importance of Consistent Hole Technology



Consistent Hole Technology enables opportunity for optimal well stimulation

# Consistent Hole Shaped Charges

CH Technology



0°  
0.2 in

60°  
0.5 in

120°  
1.1 in

180°  
1.5 in

240°  
1.1 in

300°  
0.5 in

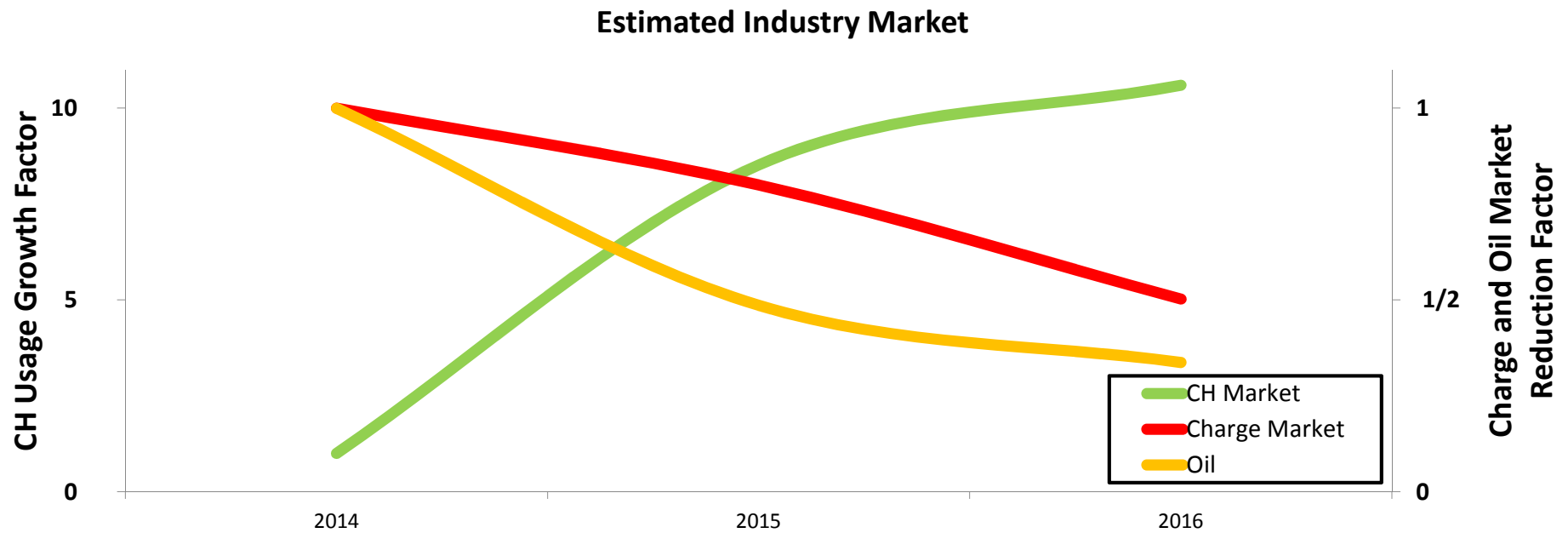


Conventional Charge

- New category of shaped charges
- Designed for decentralized perforating
- Improves efficiency of well stimulation
- Achieves consistent hole size regardless of fluid clearance
- Advertised with Average Hole Size **AND** Variation in Hole Size

# Consistent Hole Market Trend

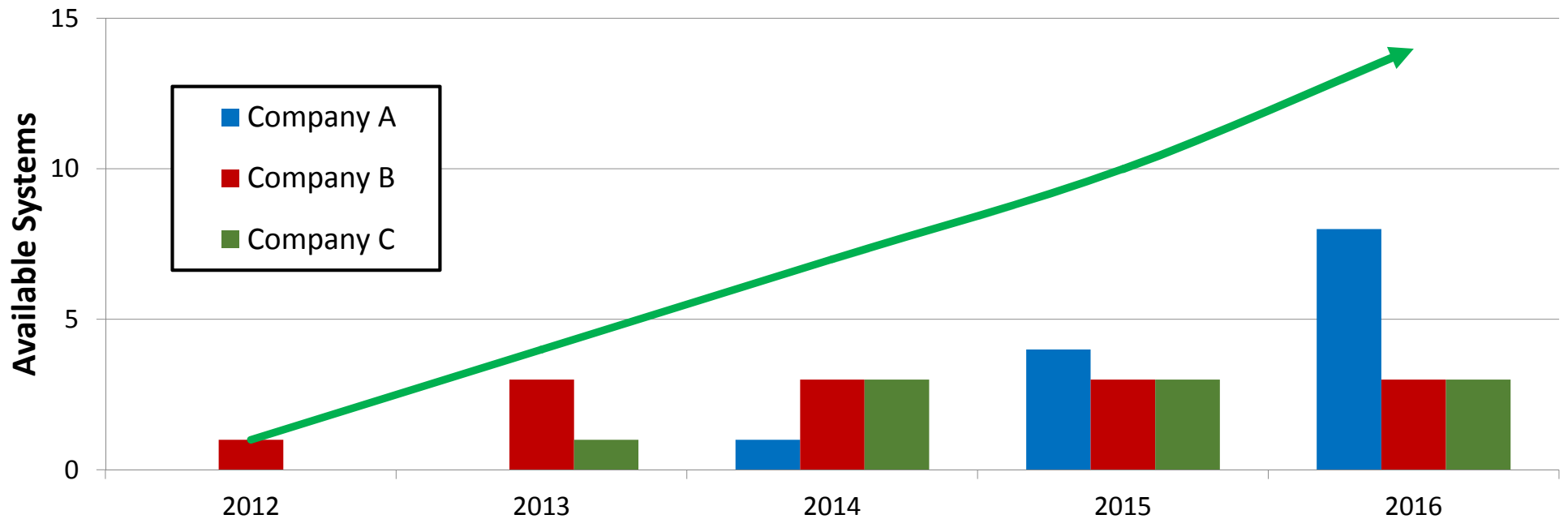
Growth in a Down Market



CH Technology has seen significant growth despite a 50% reduction in the overall charge market



# Consistent Hole System Growth



- Exponential growth in availability of CH perforating systems
- Growth driven by market demand for efficient technology

# Why Growth in Consistent Hole Technology?

- ...operator **Increased Injectivity** by 20%
- ...evaluated 15 frac stages to show **Lower Treating Pressures** at the same pump rate or 8-10% higher pump rate
- ...two well studies show 10% **Reduction in Breakdown Pressure**, 2% **Reduction in Treating Pressure**, and 3% **Increase in Proppant Placement**
- ...**Reduced Injection Pressure** by 15%
- ...achieved and maintained **Faster Pump Rate** with **Reduced Stimulation Pump Pressure**
- ...**More Consistent Treating Rate** with **Increased Sand Concentration** at **Lower Pressure**
- ...**Decentralized** CH charge resulted in 10% **Higher Treating Rate** than a **Centralized** DP charge

*Case study information compiled from multiple CH technology providers*

# Advancing Consistent Hole Technology

Existing case studies highlight benefits of CH Technology utilizing the same well simulation method

**Good News!!**

These studies have established a foundation for CH Technology

Are current well simulation methods and designs best?

# Advancing Consistent Hole Technology

## Conventional Shaped Charges

- Variation in hole size (a key design input) yields unpredictable stimulation result
- Accept that actual results differ from design – often without explanation

## Consistent Hole Technology

- Consistent hole size increases control and predictability of stimulation → More strategic placement of perforations
- Removing hole size variability provides opportunity to investigate difference between design and actual results → Increased understand of effective stimulation

# Advancing Consistent Hole Technology

CH Technology



0°  
0.2 in

60°  
0.5 in

120°  
1.1 in

180°  
1.5 in

240°  
1.1 in

300°  
0.5 in



Conventional Charge

Unlikely that the same stimulation design is optimal for both perforation profiles

# Advancing Consistent Hole Technology

1. Select the optimal CH Technology – use CH Technology with distinctly different performance from conventional charges
2. Evaluate down hole performance – comparable baseline, ideally different stages in the same well
3. Provide feedback – what worked? Where is the opportunity for improvement?

# Selecting Advanced Consistent Hole Technology

<u>Company A</u>	
Number of Systems:	8
Size Range:	2-1/2" – 4-1/2"
Casing:	Common size, grade, weight

<u>Company B</u>	
Number of Systems:	3
Size Range:	2-3/4" – 3 3/8"
Casing:	Unknown grade, weight

<u>Company C</u>	
Number of Systems:	3
Size Range:	3-1/8" – 3 3/8"
Casing:	Low grade and small dia. or low weight

- Several perforating systems currently available
- Anticipate increase in options:
  - Broad range of systems optimized for different casing sizes, weights, and strength
  - Broad range of hole size options tailored for various well stimulation techniques
- **CAUTION!** Variation from tests in low grade, small diameter or low weight casing does not reflect performance in common casing.

# Selecting Advanced Consistent Hole Technology

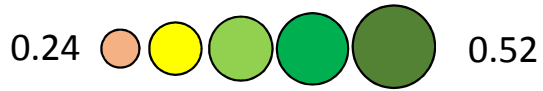
	Gun Size	Casing	Hole Size	Variation	Test
Company A	2-1/2"	4-1/2" 13.5# P-110	0.29	7.3%	Gun
	2-3/4"	4-1/2" 13.5# P-110	0.38	6.8%	19B
	2-3/4"	5-1/2" 23# P-110	0.33	5.9%	Gun
	3-1/8"	4-1/2" 13.5# P-110	0.40	2.5%	19B
	3-3/8"	5-1/2" 23# P-110	0.38	4.9%	19B
	3-3/8"	5-1/2" 23# P-110	0.44	5.9%	Gun
	4"	7" 29# P-110			Gun
Company B	4-1/2"	7" 29# P-110			Gun
	2-3/4"	4-1/2"	0.41	22.0%	Unk.
	3-1/8"	4-1/2"	0.46	10.9%	Unk.
Company C	3-3/8"	5-1/2"	0.43	25.6%	Unk.
	3-1/8"	4-1/2" 11.6# L-80	0.48	7.1%	19B
	3-3/8"	4-1/2" 11.6# L-80	0.50	6.6%	19B
	3-3/8"	5-1/2" 17# L-80	0.45	13.4%	19B

Low variation in high strength casing

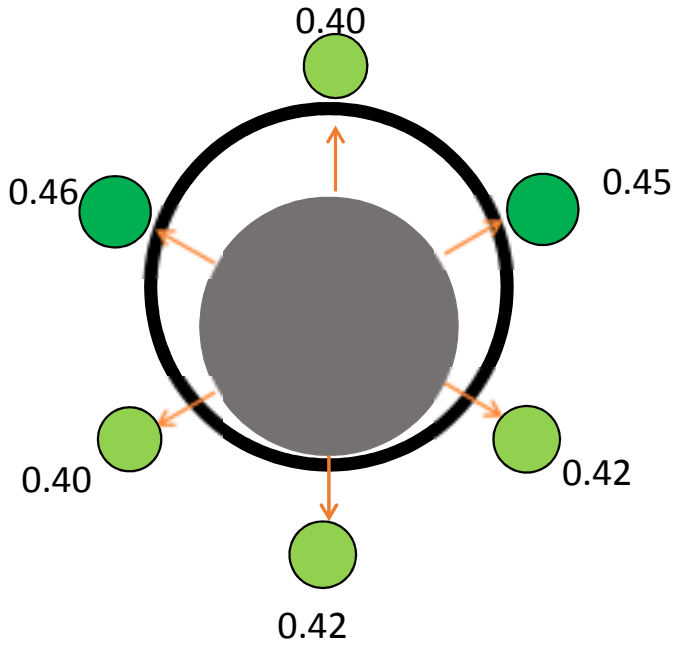
Moderate to high variation in unknown casing strength

Low to moderate variation in low strength casing





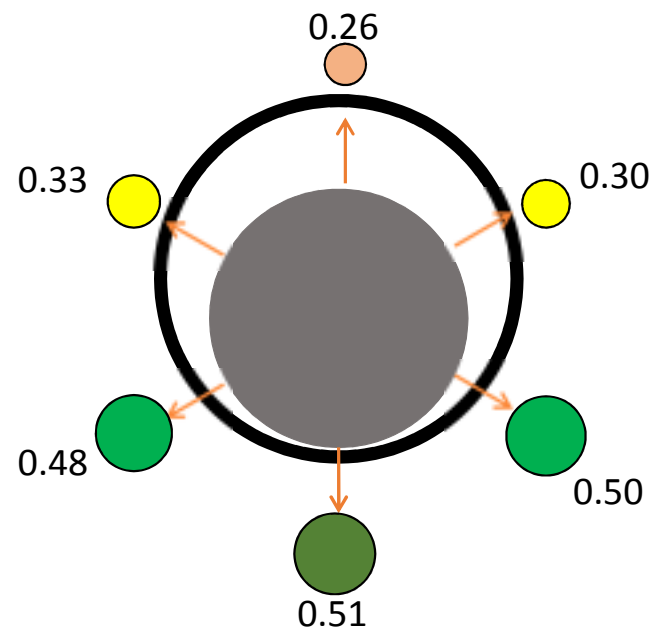
3-3/8" 6 SPF 60 deg. Gun  
5-1/2" 23# P-110



**Company A**

	Average:	0.43 in.
	Min:	0.40 in.
	Max:	0.46 in.
	Variation:	5.9%

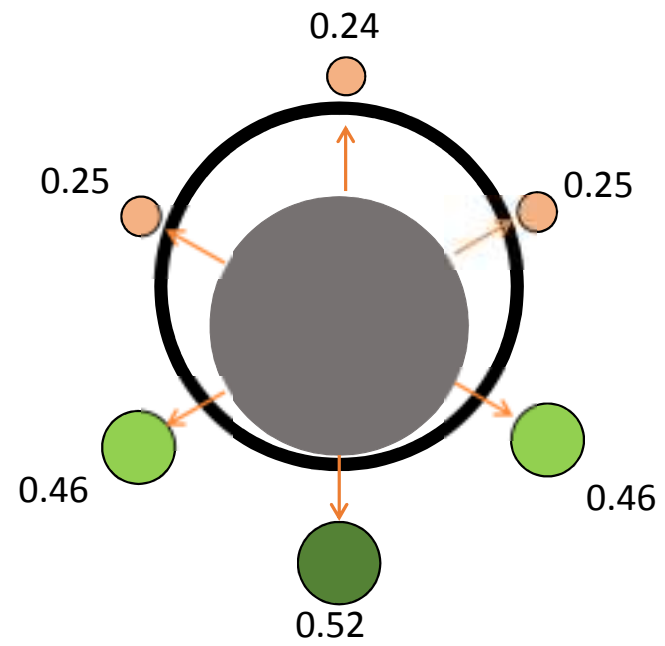
API Test: 5-1/2" 23# P-110



**Company C**

	Average:	0.39 in.
	Min:	0.26 in.
	Max:	0.51 in.
	Variation:	32.6%

API Test: 5-1/2" 17# L-80



**Conventional GH**

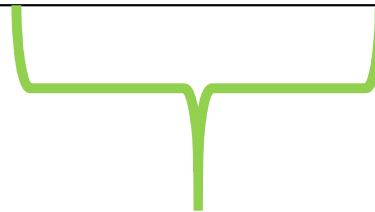
	Average:	0.36 in.
	Min:	0.24 in.
	Max:	0.52 in.
	Variation:	35.7%

# Calculation of Variation

$$\text{Range: } \frac{\text{Max} - \text{Min}}{\text{Avg}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Coefficient of Variation: } \left( \frac{\text{St.Dev}}{\text{Avg}} \right) \times 100$$

System	Min	Max	Range	% Range	CV
Comp. A 3-3/8" (5-1/2" P-110)	0.39	0.47	0.08	18.3%	5.9%
Comp. C 3-3/8" (5-1/2" L-80)	0.35	0.53	0.18	40.1%	13.4%



Important



Statistically Important

# Selection Principles

- Only compare performance data for charges tested:
  - Casing of equivalent or higher strength/weight
  - Fluid clearance of equivalent or greater distance
- Ensure the same calculation method is used when comparing variation
- Verify suitable Quality Control for CH Technology
  - CH Charges require more stringent QC methods
  - Review manufacturer's QC procedure

# Recommendations for API Standardized Testing

- Decentralize perforating gun
- Align perforating gun with one bank of shots at the minimum and maximum fluid clearances
- Common casing strength (i.e. P-110 casing)
- Common casing size (i.e. 5-1/2" casing for 3-3/8" gun)
- Minimum of two shots at each fluid clearance

# Recommendation for Data Publishing

<b>Gun Size</b>	<b>Casing</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Avg.</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>CV</b>
3-3/8"	5-1/2" 23# P-110	0.39	0.47	0.44	0.08	5.9%

OD, Weight, Grade

Specific Hole Size Range

Comparison Values

# Conclusion

- Consistent Hole Technology's market presence is expected to increase
- Consistent Hole Technology has proven to reduce stimulation costs
- There is need for standardized testing and data publication

**Next Phase:**

**Optimizing stimulation design with Consistent Hole Technology to increase well productivity**

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QUESTIONS?  
THANK YOU!

SLAP-16-20

Improving Consistent Hole Charge Technology to Improve  
Well Production