

### **D-Series Software**

# **D-ROCK**

# **Outline**

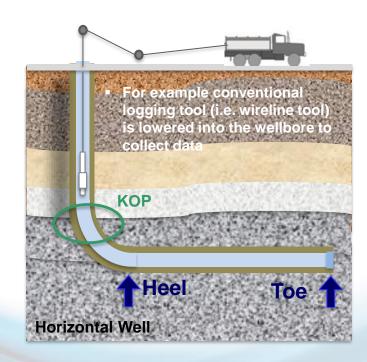
- Challenges of Horizontal Well Logging
- Introduction to D-Series Technology
- □ Required Inputs for D-Series Software
- □ Downhole WOB from D-WOB using Typical Drilling Data
- ☐ Geomechanical Property Log from D-ROCK Software

26 January, 2017



# **Challenges of Horizontal Well Logging**

- Conventional logging and rock mechanical testing are expensive (logging cost and rig time) and has uncertainties
- Continuous monitoring of rock mechanical and reservoir properties along the wellbore in horizontal wells
- ☐ In horizontal wells, the conventional logging tools can sometimes difficult to process (depth correlations and averaged data)
- Possible risks and concerns of trapping logging tools downhole
- □ Sometimes too late to make operational decisions and make changes in the drilling based on the information obtained using the conventional techniques such as, core analysis and well logging using sonic and resistivity image logs
- ☐ The conventional logging techniques are therefore not done on all unconventional wells (1 in 10 or 1 in 20) and mainly due to associated cost, uncertain and time consuming to process





# **A New Technology**

## **Introduction and Benefits**

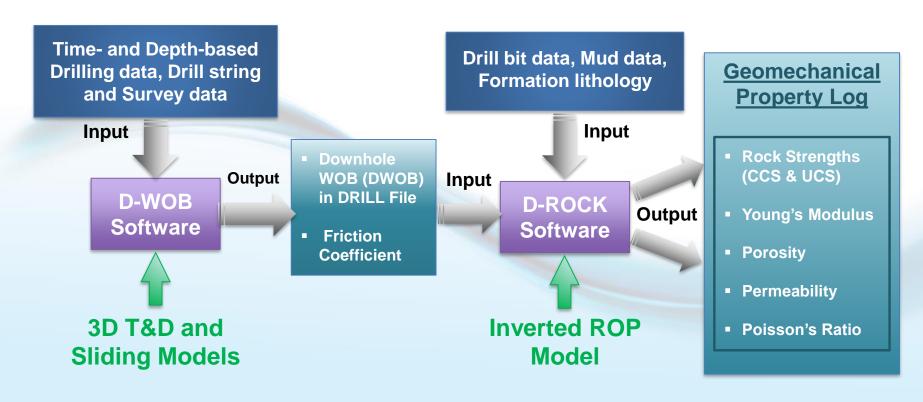
A convenient logging technology composed of two D-Series software products: D-WOB and D-ROCK
The software generates continuous rock mechanical and potential natural fracture property logs versus depth from drilling data collected during the drilling process (and some formation mapped correlations) and does not add cost
The properties include confined compressive strength (CCS), unconfined compressive strength (UCS) and dynamic Young's modulus (E), porosity, permeability and Poisson Ratio
The possible natural fractures and fracture zones can be identified from recognized behavior of the rock strengths (UCS) when penetrating the reservoir fractures at different depths
UCS, Young's modulus, porosity, permeability and Poisson Ratio are key design parameters in unconventional fracture design software
The rock mechanical logs and information on natural fractures in reservoir can be used to design an optimal stimulation (through selective perforation/zoning) treatment for maximum well productivity and NPT (Net Present Value)



## **D-Series Technology**

#### □ D-Series Software

- D-WOB: Calculates friction coefficient (FC) and downhole weight on bit (DWOB) from drilling data, drill string information and wellbore survey measurement
- D-ROCK: Calculates rock strengths and Young's modulus, porosity, permeability and Poisson's ratio using the output from D-WOB software, drill bit information, mud data and formation lithology







- ☐ For D-WOB
  - Numeric Input:
- a) Single sheave efficiency percentage (%)
- b) Static hook weight Metric System (kdaN) Imperial System (klbf)
- c) Number of lines (dimensionless)
- Input Files:
- a) Depth-based file (default file extension: **.Depth**)
- b) Survey file (default file extension: .survey)
- c) Time-based file (default file extension: .time)
- d) Drill-string (BHA) file (default file extension: .bha)
- e) Lithology file (default file extension: .lith) Optional for Abrasiveness calculation
- ☐ For D-ROCK
  - Input Files:
- a) Drill data input file (default file extension: .DRILL) From D-WOB output
- b) Drill bit input file (default file extension: .Bit)
- Data saved in D-ROCK's Database
  - a) Bit constants
  - b) Formation constants

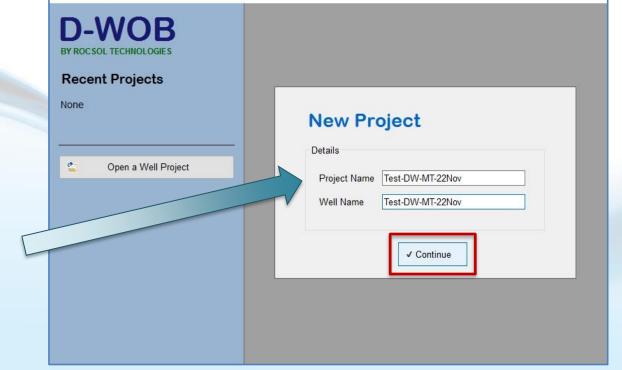
# **Start New Project with D-WOB**

M Rocsol - D-WOB - Project Selection





D-WOB Splash Screen



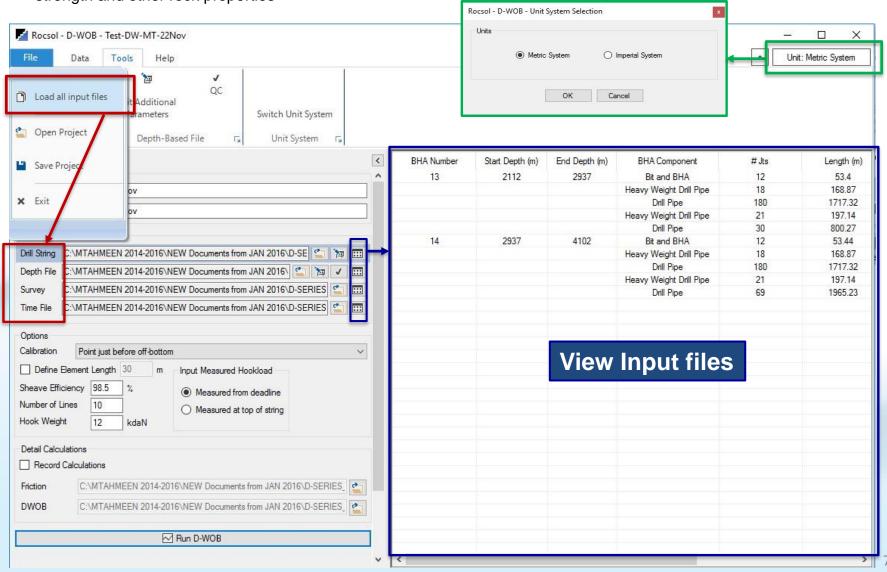
To start a new D-WOB project



### **D-WOB Software**

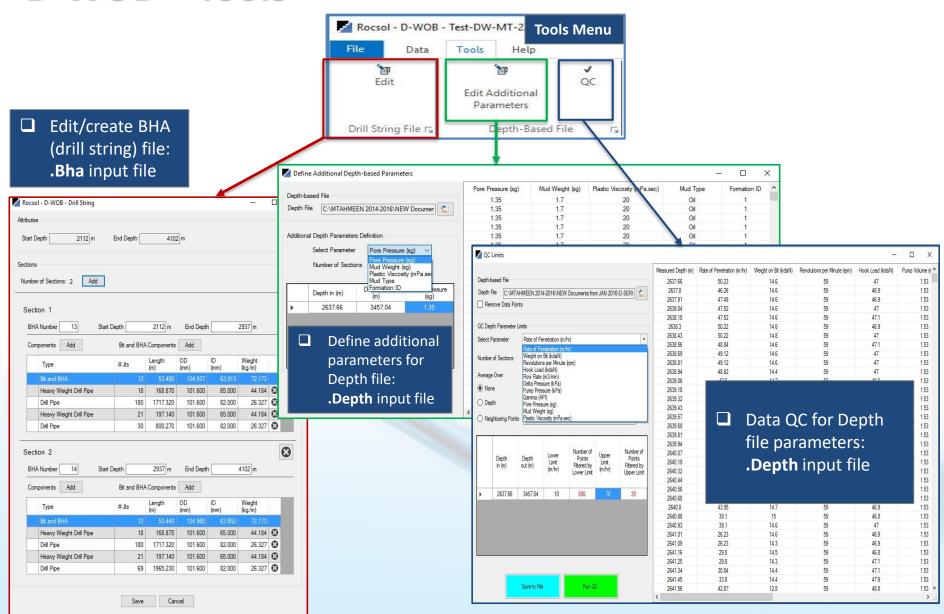
☐ Select Unit system for drilling parameters. Load and view 4 drilling input files

**D-WOB** calculates downhole weight on bit (DWOB) which is used in Inverted ROP models to accurately predict rock strength and other rock properties







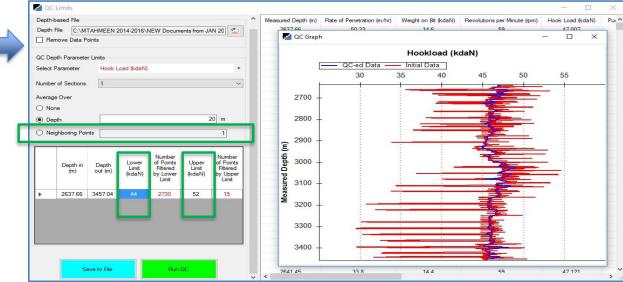


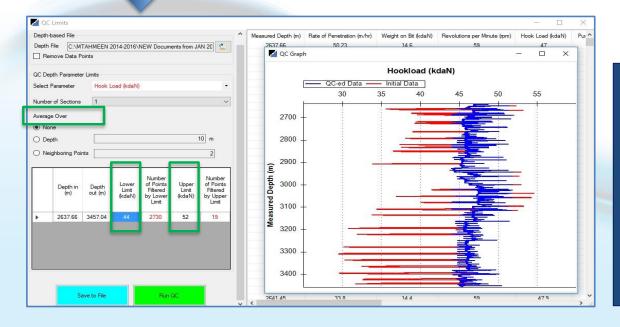




☐ Smoothing average over 20m depth range and based on set values of lower and upper limits

QC based on set values of lower and upper limits without removing data points



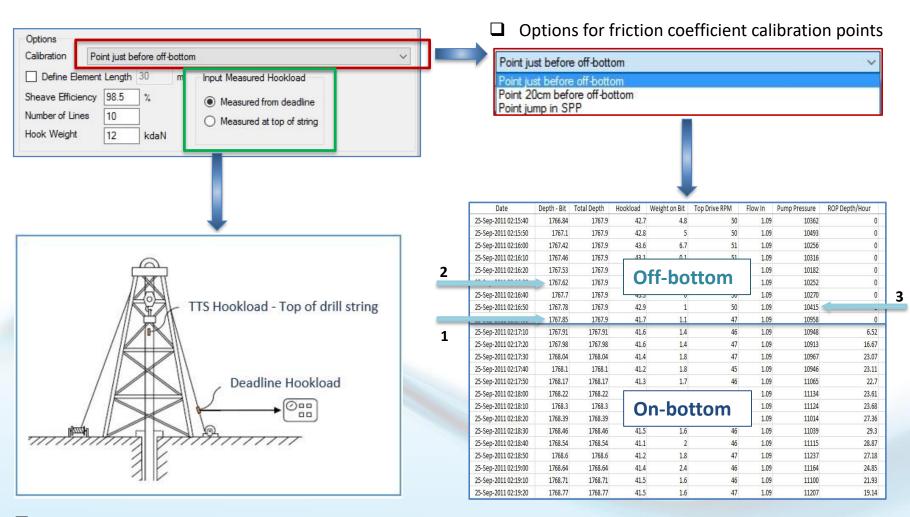


QC Options based on set lower and upper limits

- ☐ Remove data points
- ☐ QC without removing data points
- ☐ Smoothing average over depth range
- ☐ Smoothing average over neighboring data points (1, 5, 10,...)





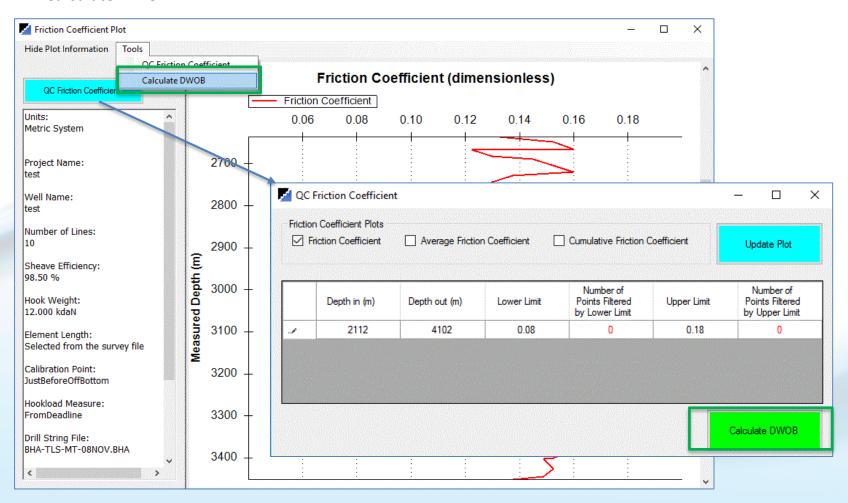


Options of hook load measurement



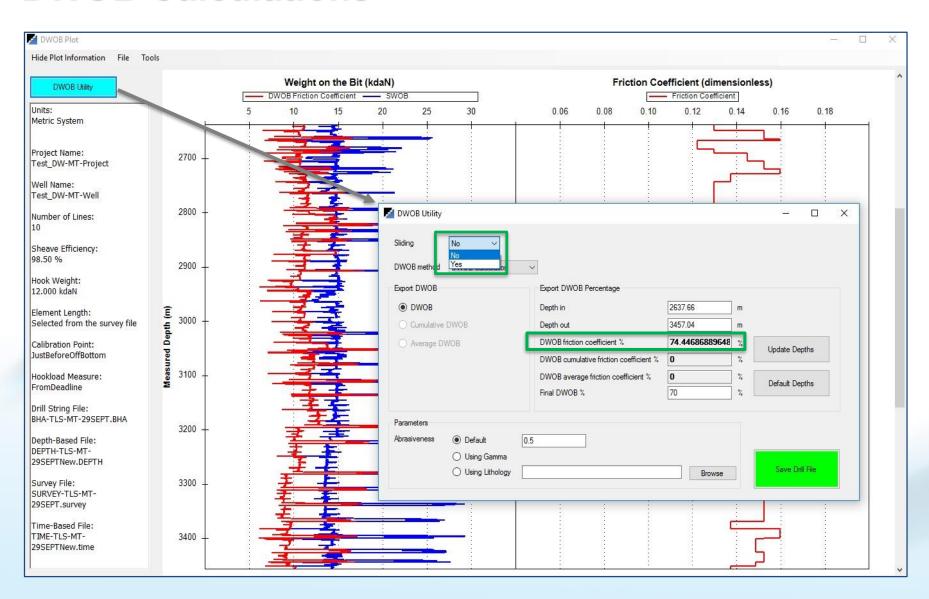


- ☐ Calculate friction coefficient
- QC friction coefficient and update plot (optional)
- Calculate DWOB





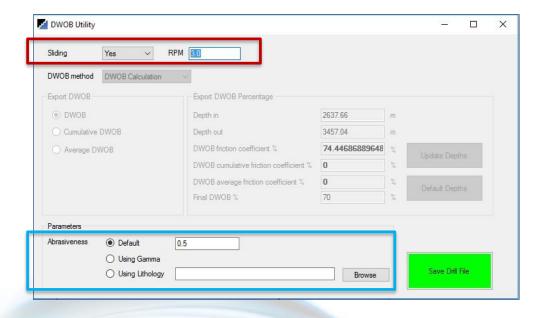
### **DWOB Calculations**



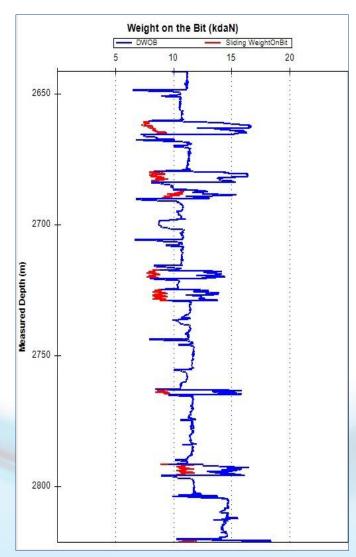
<sup>☐</sup> Sliding No: Only T&D model for both rotating and sliding sections



## **DWOB Calculations – Sliding: Yes**



- ☐ Sliding Yes: T&D model for rotating sections and sliding model for sliding sections
- Option to set sliding RPM
- Options to calculate abrasiveness
- ☐ Save Drill file for D-ROCK



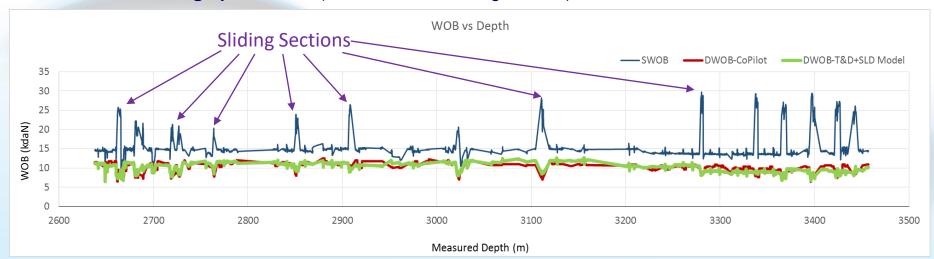


### **D-WOB Validation**

If D-WOB Sliding option: No (only T&D model)



☐ If D-WOB Sliding option : Yes (both T&D and Sliding models)



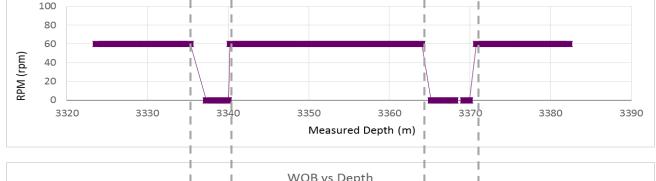
☐ Validation with downhole measuring tool — Co-Pilot

## **D-WOB Validation – Cont'd**



15



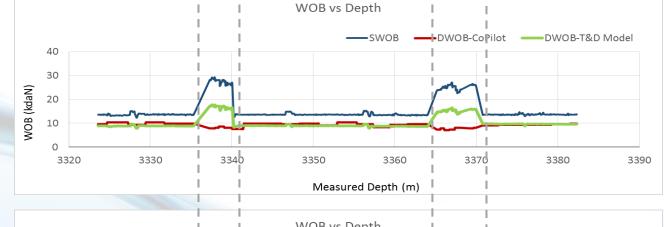


**RPM** 

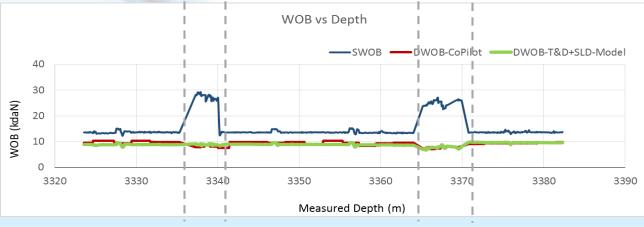
Sliding

| Sliding|

Sliding: NO – T&D Model

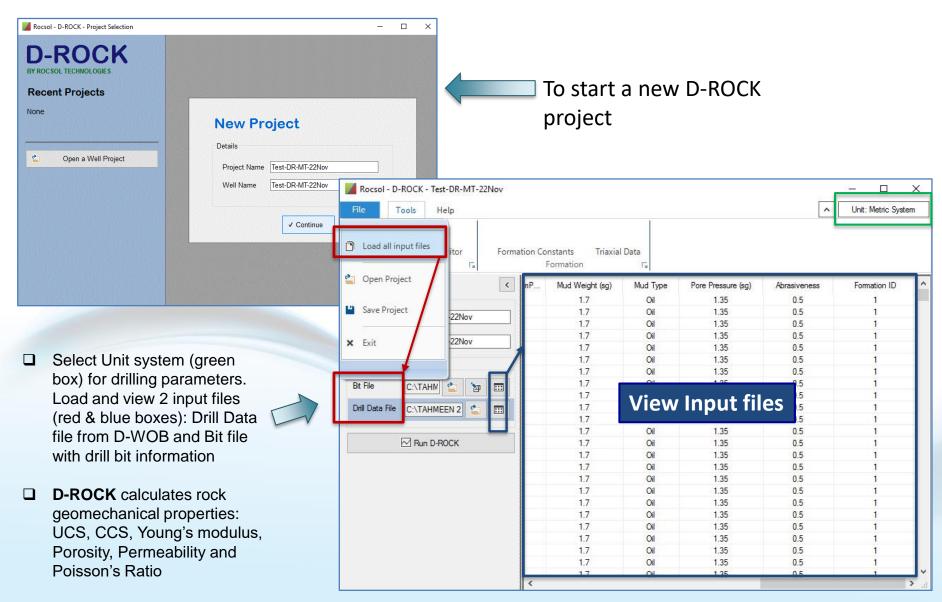


Sliding: **YES – SLD Model** for sliding sections



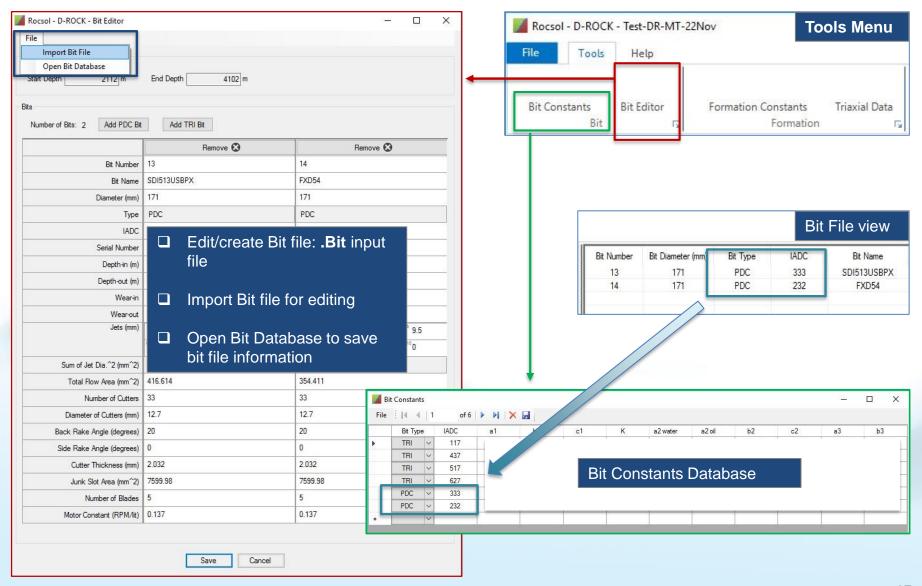


# **Start New Project with D-ROCK**



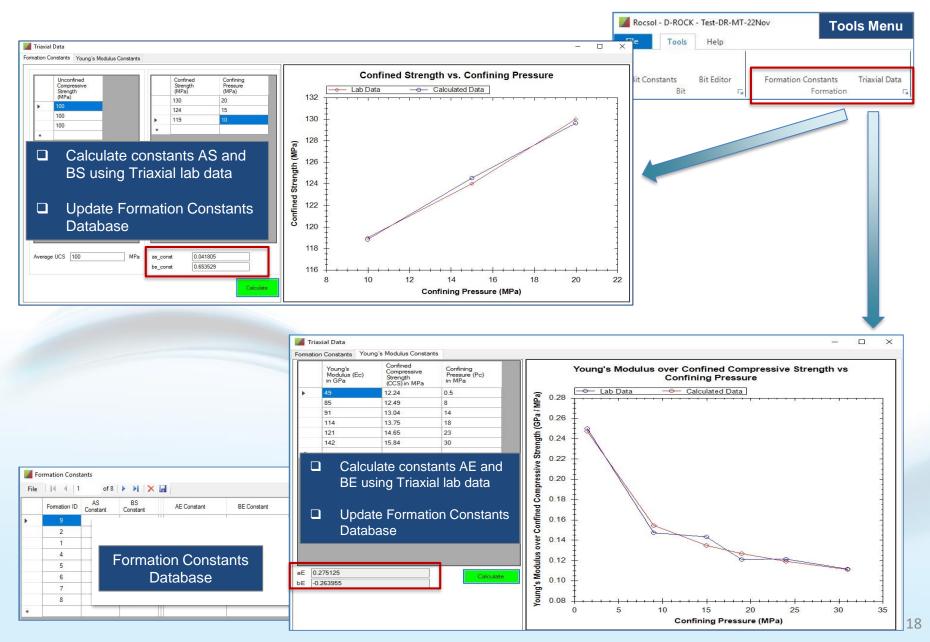


## **D-ROCK Tool – Drill Bit and Data Information**





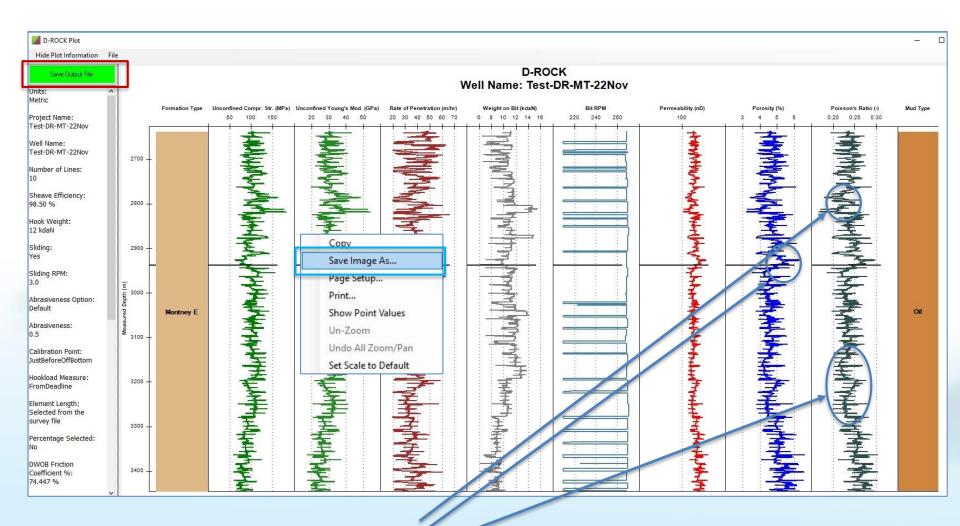
## **D-ROCK Tool** – Formation Characteristics from Cores





# **D-ROCK Outputs**

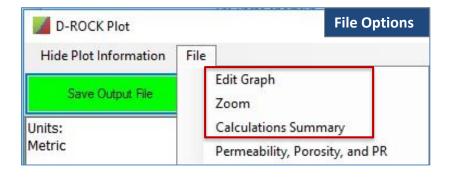
- ☐ Calculates CCS, UCS, Young's Modulus, Porosity, Permeability and Poisson's Ratio
- ☐ Outputs can be used in stimulations design, reservoir mapping (Earth model Petrel/Landmark) or drilling simulation

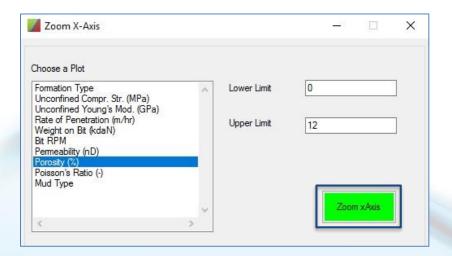


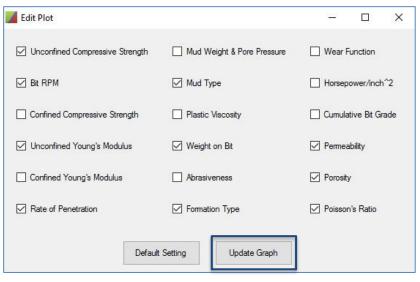
Where do we stimulate?



## **D-ROCK Plot – File Options**





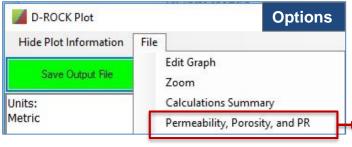


- □ Edit Plot/Graph: Parameter selection to view on D-ROCK Plot UI
- ☐ Zoom X-Axis: Zoom X-axis of any selected parameter
- ☐ Calculation Summary: Average of all parameters at bit run section

A	Calculations Su	mmary															- 🗆	×
	Bit Name	Depth-in (m)	Depth-out (m)	Delta-Depth (m)	Average Rate of Peneteration (m/hr)	Average Unconfined Compressive Strength (MPa)	Average Unconfined Young's Modulus (GPa)	Average Confined Young's Modulus (GPa)	Average Weight on Bit (kdaN)	Average Bit RPM (rpm)	Average Flow-Rate (lpm)	Average Mud Weight (sg)	Average Pore Pressure (sg)	Average Abrasiveness	Average Plastic Viscosity (mPa.sec)	Average Permeability (nD)	Average Porosity (%)	Average Poisson's Ratio (-)
	SDI513USBPX	2112	2937	825	34.98	105.77	31.49	23.29	10.64	249.5	1530	1.69	1.35	0.5	20	189.2	4.62	0.235
	FXD54	2937	4102	1165	35.25	99.92	29.75	22.05	10.25	252.1	1530	1.68	1.35	0.5	20	201.4	4.78	0.242

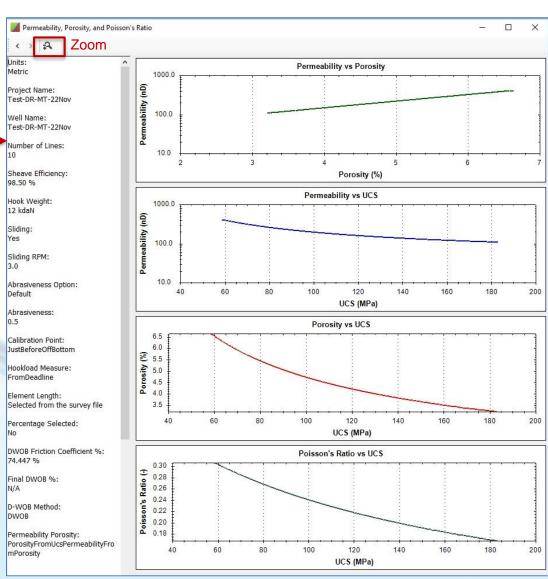
# **D-ROCK Outputs – Plot Options**





#### **Plot Options**

- ☐ UCS versus Permeability and Porosity (Lower Eagle Ford formation)
- □ Poisson's Ratio from UCS and Mohr Failure Envelope



### **D-ROCK Verification**



#### Results from a case study

#### **Well Information**

- Montney formation
- Montney: Dark grey siltstone with minor sandstone
- $\square$  Porosity: 3 8%
- ☐ Poisson's Ratio: 0.22 0.28
- ☐ Horizontal section: 2600m 4102m
- Oil and water based mud
- ☐ Smith drill bit: 171 mm Haliburton drill bit: 171 mm

#### **Results from Case Study**

- □ Prediction on geomechanical properties are consistent with laboratory determined rock properties
- Average UCS: 99.92 106 MPa Average Young's Modulus (YM): 29.75 – 31.49 GPa
- □ Similar analysis on an identical well yields average UCS around 109 MPa and YM around 32 GPa
- □ Average Porosity: 4.62 4.72%
  Average Poisson's Ratio: 0.24