

# **Data Requirements and Collection for Wellbore Strengthening**

Hong (Max) Wang, PhD  
Global Technical Advisor – Wellbore Management  
Baroid Drilling Fluids

# Pictures Removed

- Pictures have been removed that were used to make transitions or specific points during the presentation.
- For Further Information or discussion contact: [hong.wang@halliburton.com](mailto:hong.wang@halliburton.com); phone 281-871-5927



# Wellbore Strengthening Design Process

**Product List:**

Product	Family	SG	D50
BARACARE 5	La0333	2.7	5
BARACARE 50	La0333	2.7	50
BARACARE 600	La0333	2.7	600
BAROFINE SF	Blue	1.3	30
BOF 30	graphite	1.75	1130
BOF 350	graphite	1.75	1129
BOF 380	graphite	1.75	464
BOF 390	graphite	1.75	95
STEELSEAL	graphite	1.75	343
STEELSEAL FINE	graphite	1.75	78

**Particle Volume Fractions Table:**

Product	Fracture Size	Crack Width	Fracture Weight	Fracture Volume
12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
5	5	5	5	5
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
24	24	24	24	24
26	26	26	26	26

**Clipboard Data:**

X, inch	WFD, inch	WFD, micron
0.0000	02750	597.52446
0.0000	00281	578.49202
1.00000	00284	598.84872
1.50000	02118	528.15285
2.00000	02023	513.82662
2.50000	01946	496.62129
3.00000	01795	455.96483
3.50000	01658	421.18188
4.00000	01580	381.87183
4.50000	01514	353.74687
5.00000	01465	329.51435
5.50000	01425	308.32434
6.00000	00000	00000

**Graphs:**

- % Volume vs Particle Size:** Shows cumulative and differential volume percentages for BARACARE 150 (34.4 lb/m³) and STEELSEAL (5.6 lb/m³). Vertical lines indicate D50 = 306 and D90 = 403.
- Frac Width vs Fracture Size:** Shows the relationship between fracture size and width, with a peak around 1.5 inches.

**Design Steps:**

- (1) Calculate Frac Width
- (2) Select LCM
- (3) Displays Solution

# Required Data for Wellbore Strengthening

- Wellbore geometry
- Rock mechanical properties
- Stress field
- Needed wellbore pressure containment

# Summary of the Data Documents for Geomechanical Modeling

- Well diagrams
- Formation Pressure, Mud weight, Frac Gradient Profile Plots
- Drilling, Mud and Mud Logging reports
- Logs
  - Full Wave Sonic (Compressional & Shear)/other sonic logs
  - Density/Neutron/GR/Caliper/Borehole image logs
  - Formation pressure tests
  - Other logs
- Region information
  - Basin study report/Seismic map/Fault map
- Other information
  - Core test report
  - Well testing, hydraulic fracturing report or water injection report
  - LOT/Extended LOT

# Minimum Data Requirements for Wellbore Strengthening

- Young's Modulus ( $E$ )
- Poisson's Ratio ( $\nu$ )
- Hole size
- Minimum Horizontal Stress ( $S_h$ )
- Needed Wellbore Pressure Containment

# Measuring E and $\nu$ in the Lab



# Determine E and $\nu$ from Electrical Logs

$$\nu = \frac{\left(\frac{v_p}{v_s}\right)^2 - 2}{2\left(\left(\frac{v_p}{v_s}\right)^2 - 1\right)}$$

$v_p$  – compressional velocity

$v_s$  – shear velocity

$\rho$  - density

$$E = \frac{\frac{\rho}{v_s^2} * \left(3\left(\frac{v_p}{v_s}\right)^2 - 4\right)}{\left(\frac{v_p}{v_s}\right)^2 - 1}$$

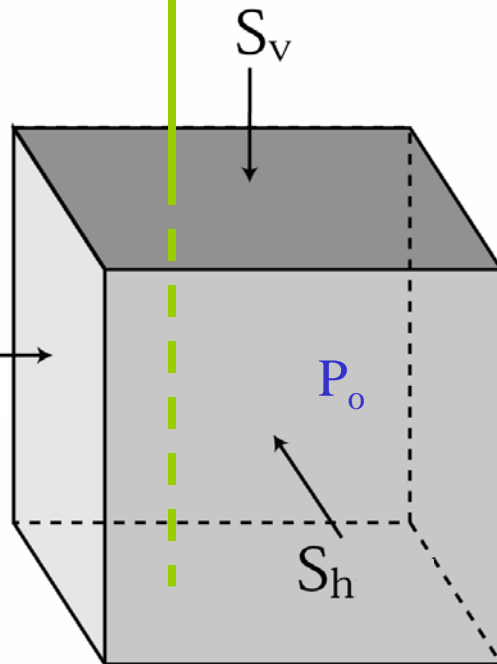
The YM determined is a dynamic one. Empirical relationships are needed based on lab tests to convert it into a static one.

## Mechanical Properties of Selected Materials

<b>Material</b>	<b>Young's Modulus (psi)</b>	<b>Poisson's Ratio</b>
<b>Unconsolidated sands</b>	1,450 - 14,500	~0.45
<b>Sandstone</b>	14,500 - 4,340,000	0.0 - 0.45
<b>Clay</b>	8,700 - 21,800	~0.40
<b>Shale</b>	58,000 - 10,000,000	0.0 - 0.30
<b>High Porosity Chalk</b>	72,500 - 725,000	0.05 - 0.35
<b>Low Porosity Chalk</b>	725,000 - 4,350,000	0.05 - 0.30
<b>Basalt</b>	7,250,000 - 14,500,000	0.2 - 0.3
<b>Granite</b>	725,000 - 12,300,000	0.3 - 0.4
<b>Marble</b>	725,000 - 13,000,000	0.0 - 0.3
<b>Ice</b>	1,160,000	0.35
<b>Steel</b>	29,000,000	0.28

Source: Petroleum Related Rock Mechanics, Elsevier, 1992

# Subterranean in-situ Stresses



- $S_v$  – Vertical stress (overburden)
- $S_H$  – Maximum horizontal principal stress
- $S_h$  – Minimum horizontal principal stress
- $P_o$  – Pore pressure

# $S_h$ from Overburden $S_v$ and Pore Pressure

$$S_h = \sigma_h + P_p$$

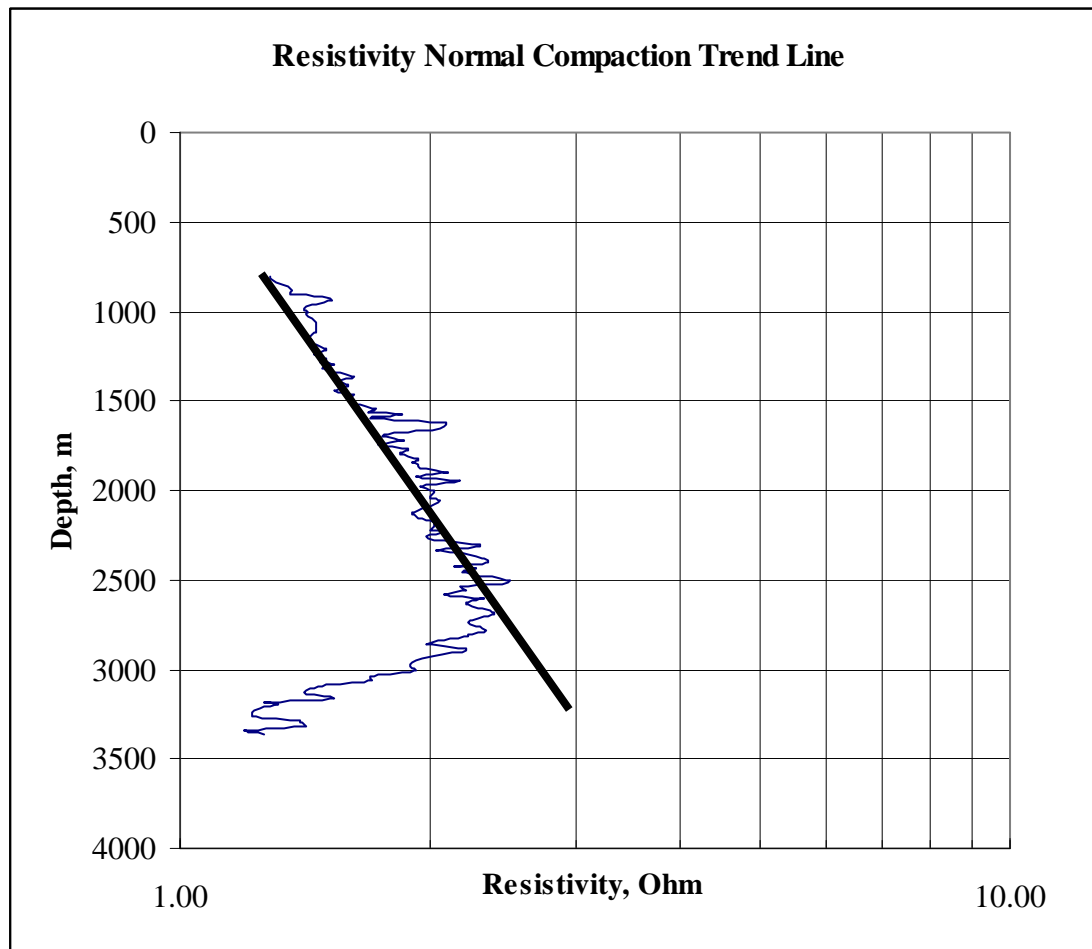
Assuming linear elastic relations

$$S_h = \sigma_h + P_p = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \sigma_v + P_p$$

# $S_v$ from Integrating Density Logs

$$S_v(z_0) = \int_0^{z_0} \rho dz$$

# Normal Compaction Trendlines for Pore Pressure Analysis



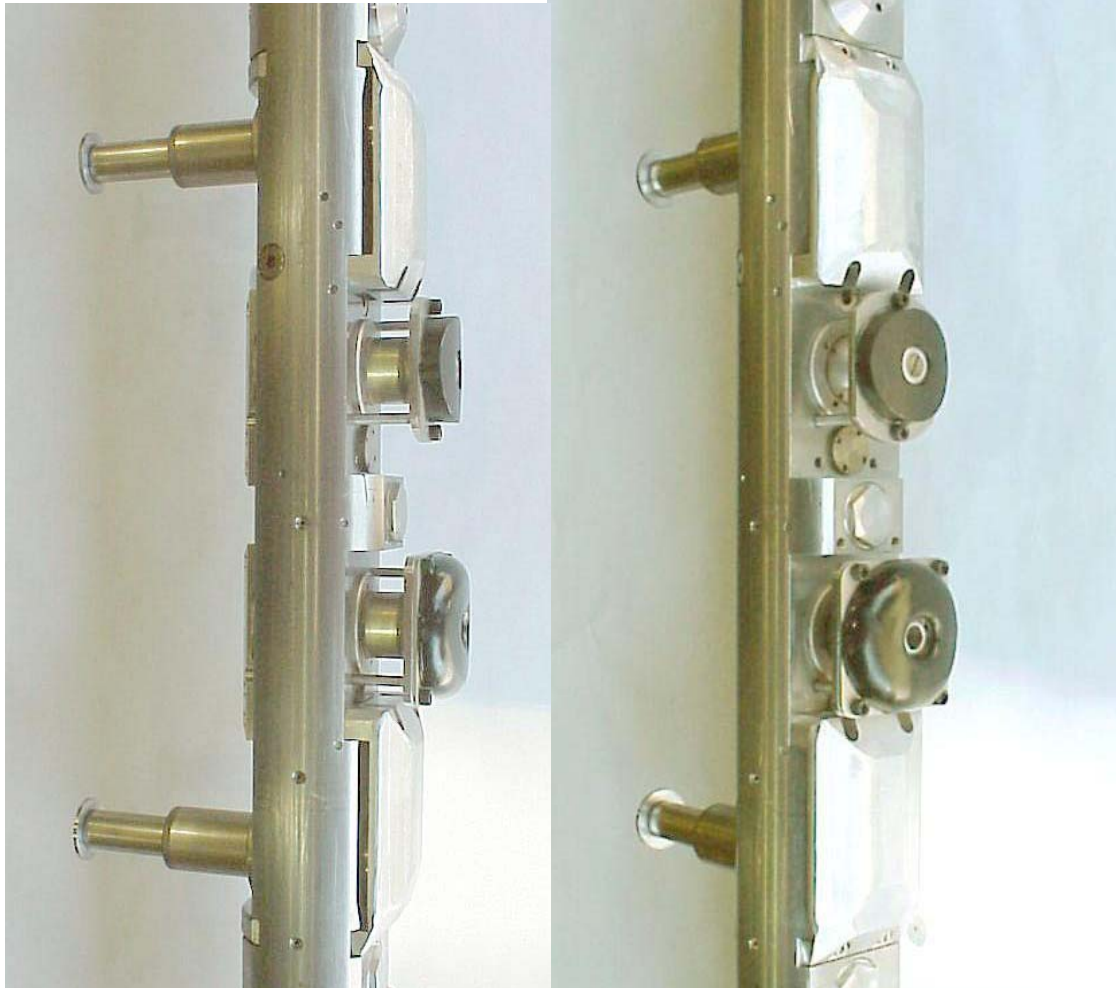
# GeoTap™ Formation Tester



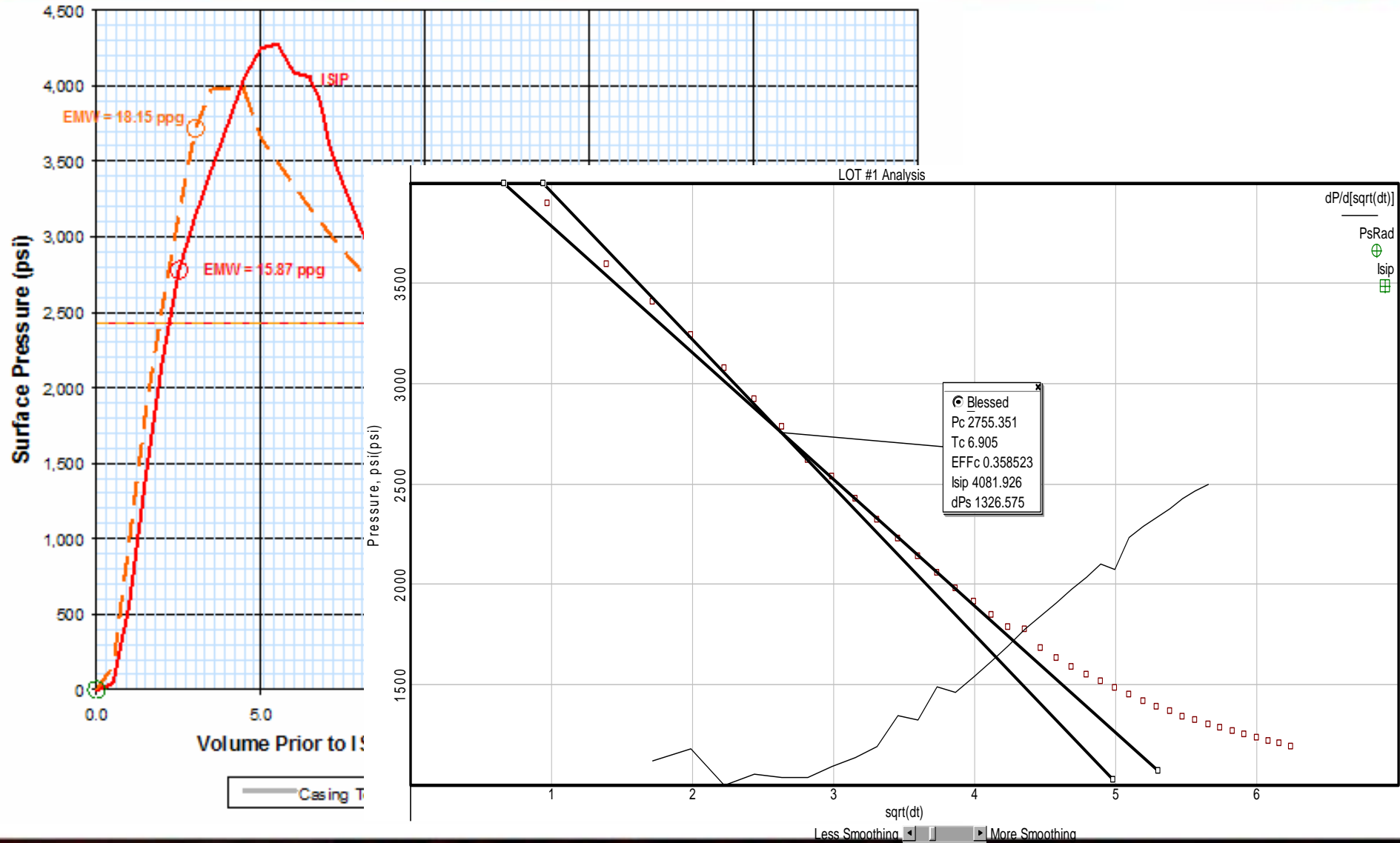
## Applications

- Formation pore pressure for fluid type, fluid contacts, and reservoir connectivity / isolation determination
- Formation/fluid mobility (permeability / viscosity) indicator
- Precise overbalance determination
- Improved well control and drilling safety
- Improved borehole stability
- Cost savings (rig time and wireline costs)
- Doubles as pressure-while-drilling tool

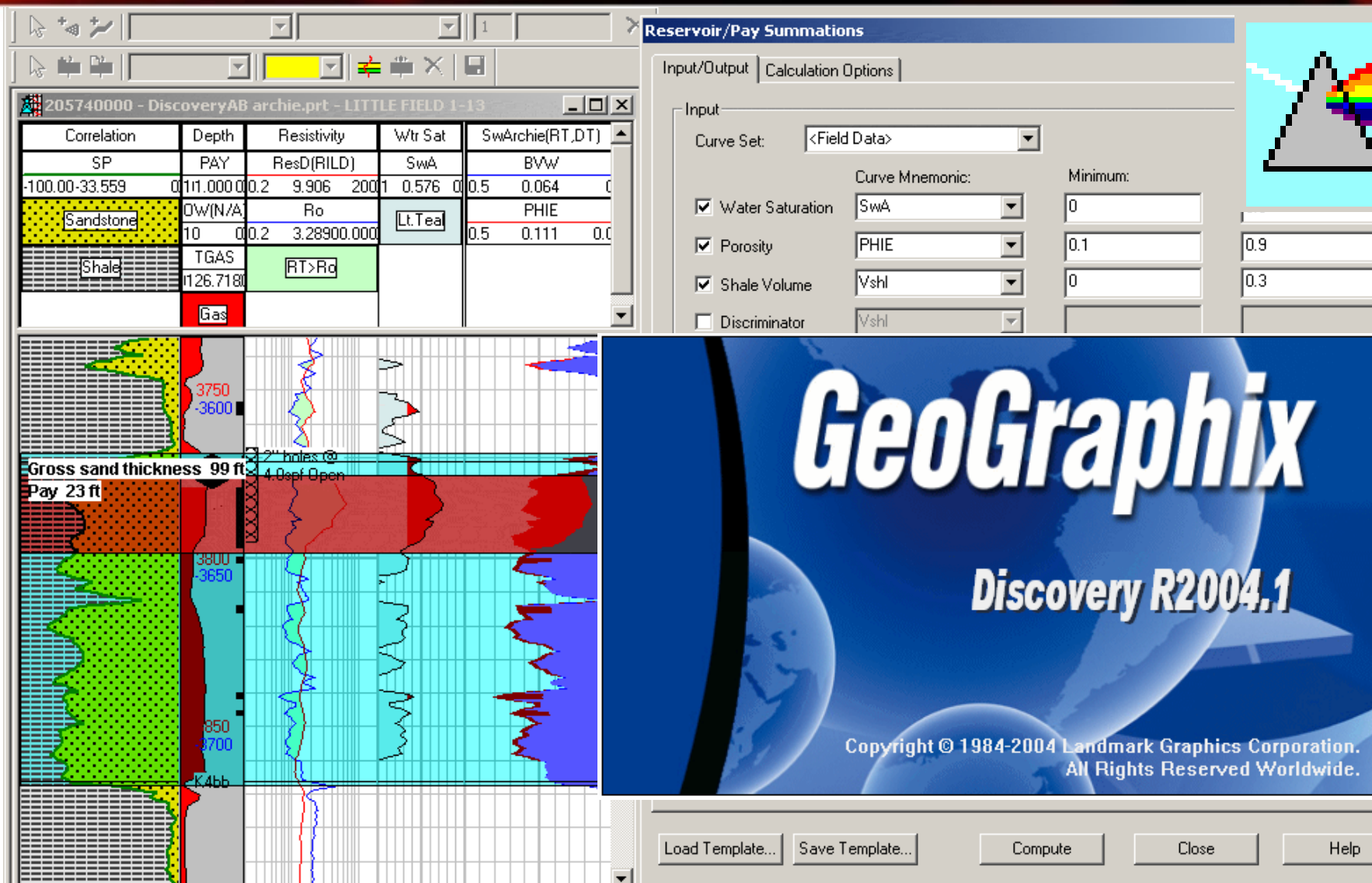
# Halliburton RDT - Dual Probe Section



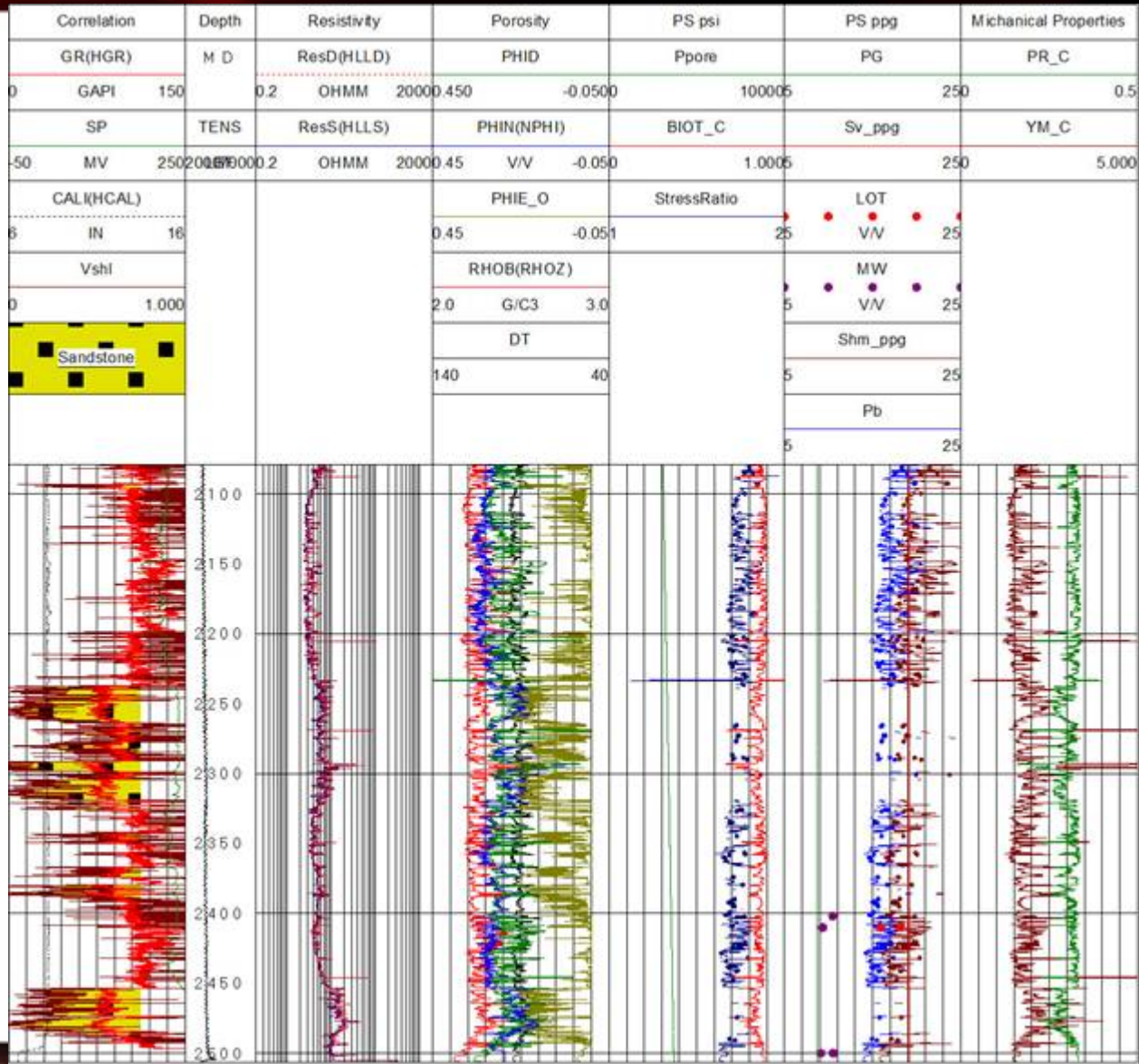
# $S_h$ Obtained from LOT and PDA



# Log Based Geomechanical Modeling with PRIZM



# Log Based Geomechanical Modeling

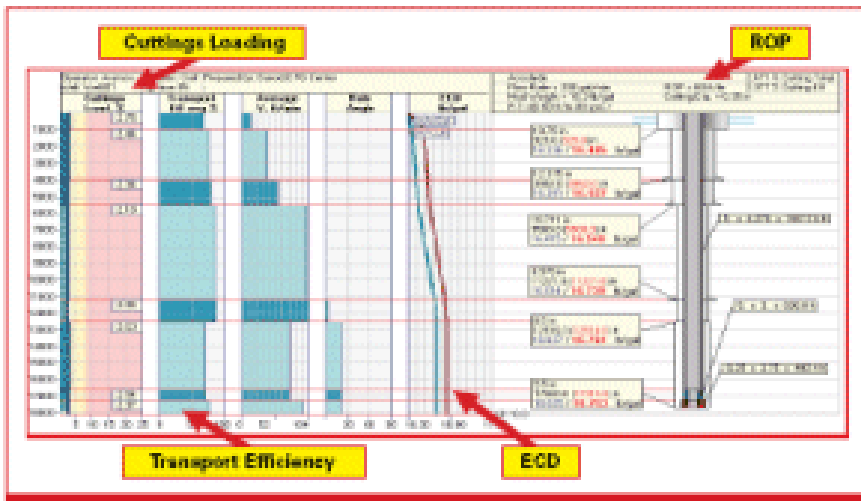


# ECD Predictions

**HALLIBURTON**

**Fluid Systems**

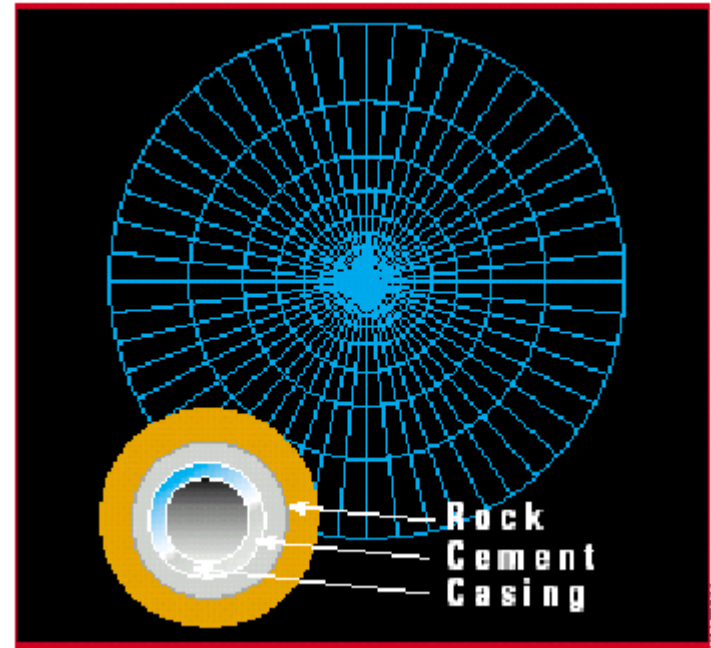
**DFG™ v4.3 RT**  
**DrillAhead® Hydraulics**



DFG Software with DrillAhead Hydraulics Planning Service  
Drill Well On Paper (DWoP)

**OptiCem™ Software**

Wellbore simulation program  
for all cementing jobs



**HALLIBURTON**

**Questions?**