

Refining Hydraulic Model with PWD - Delaware

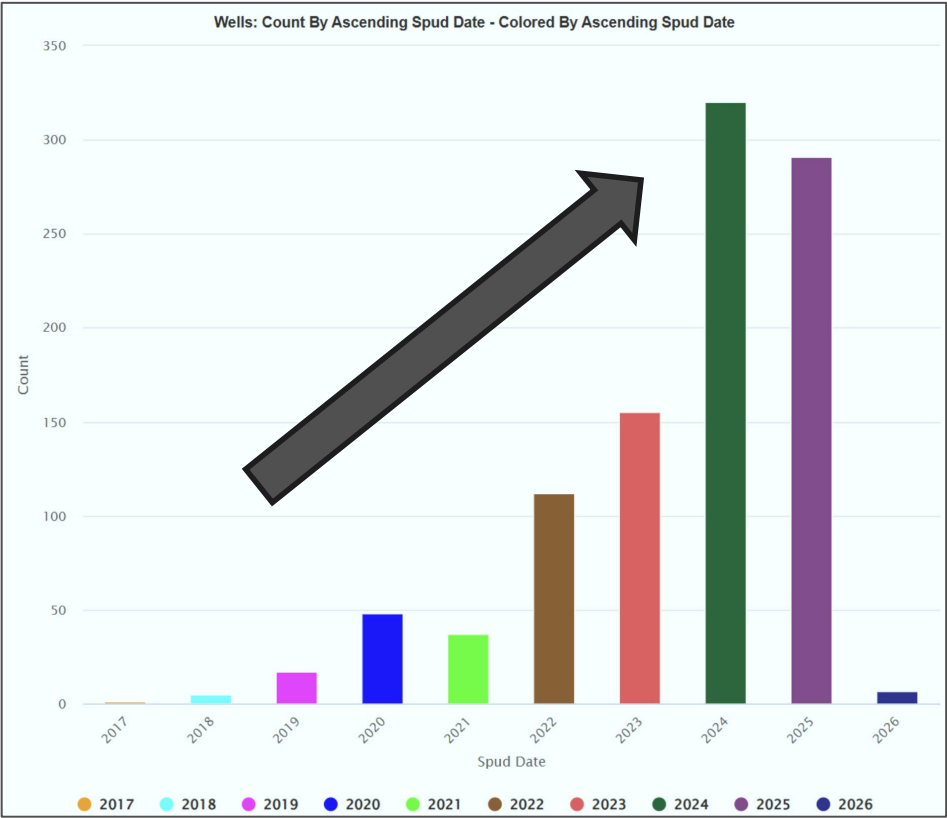
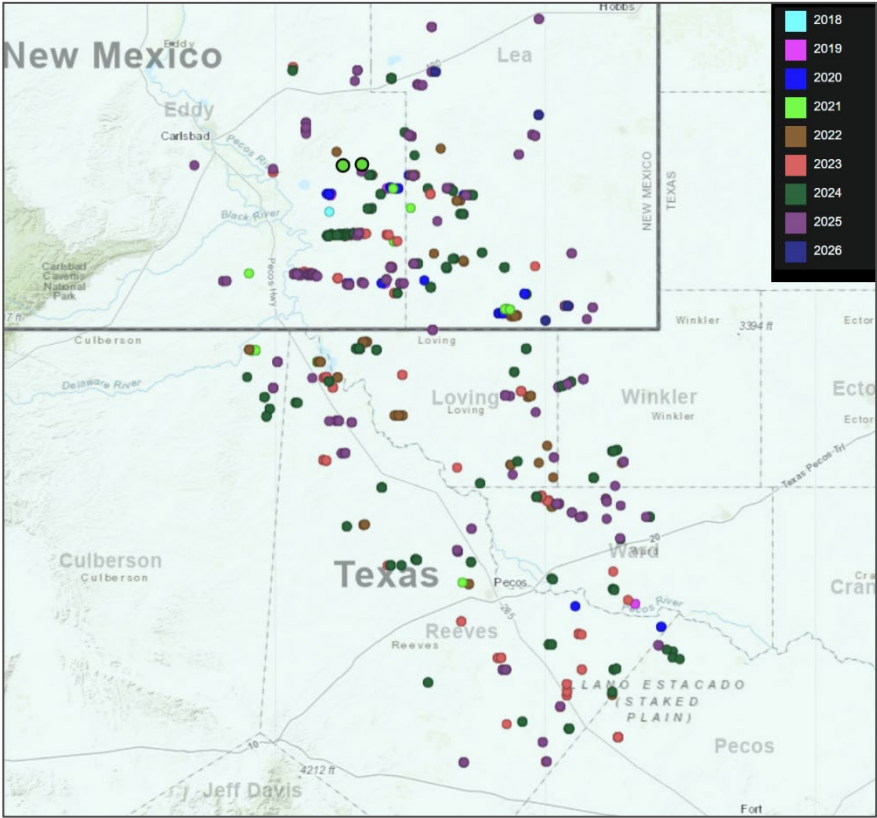
01/2026

NYSE: DVN
devonenergy.com



Introduction

Introduction



What is PWD?

Pressure While Drilling (PWD)

PWD:

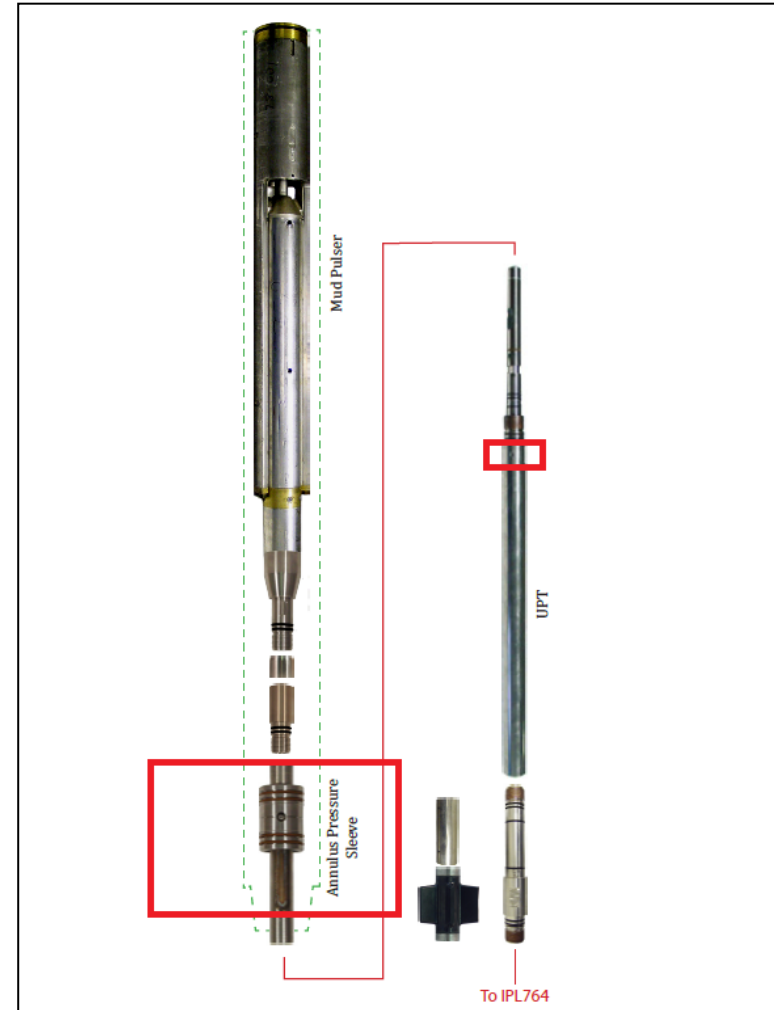
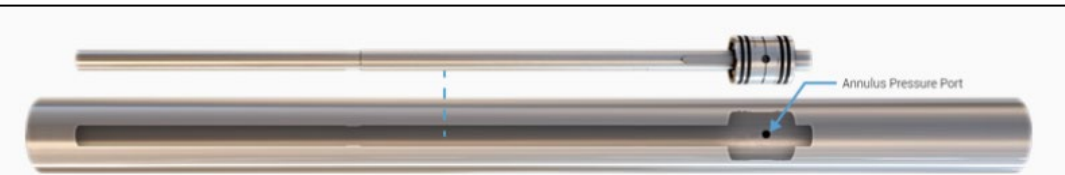
- Tool that measures and records
 - Annulus pressure
 - Drill Pipe pressure
 - Temperature
- Able to WITS in data live to EDR and updates every 5 seconds

Specs:

- Pressure range: 0 – 14,500 psi
- Temperature rating: 347° F

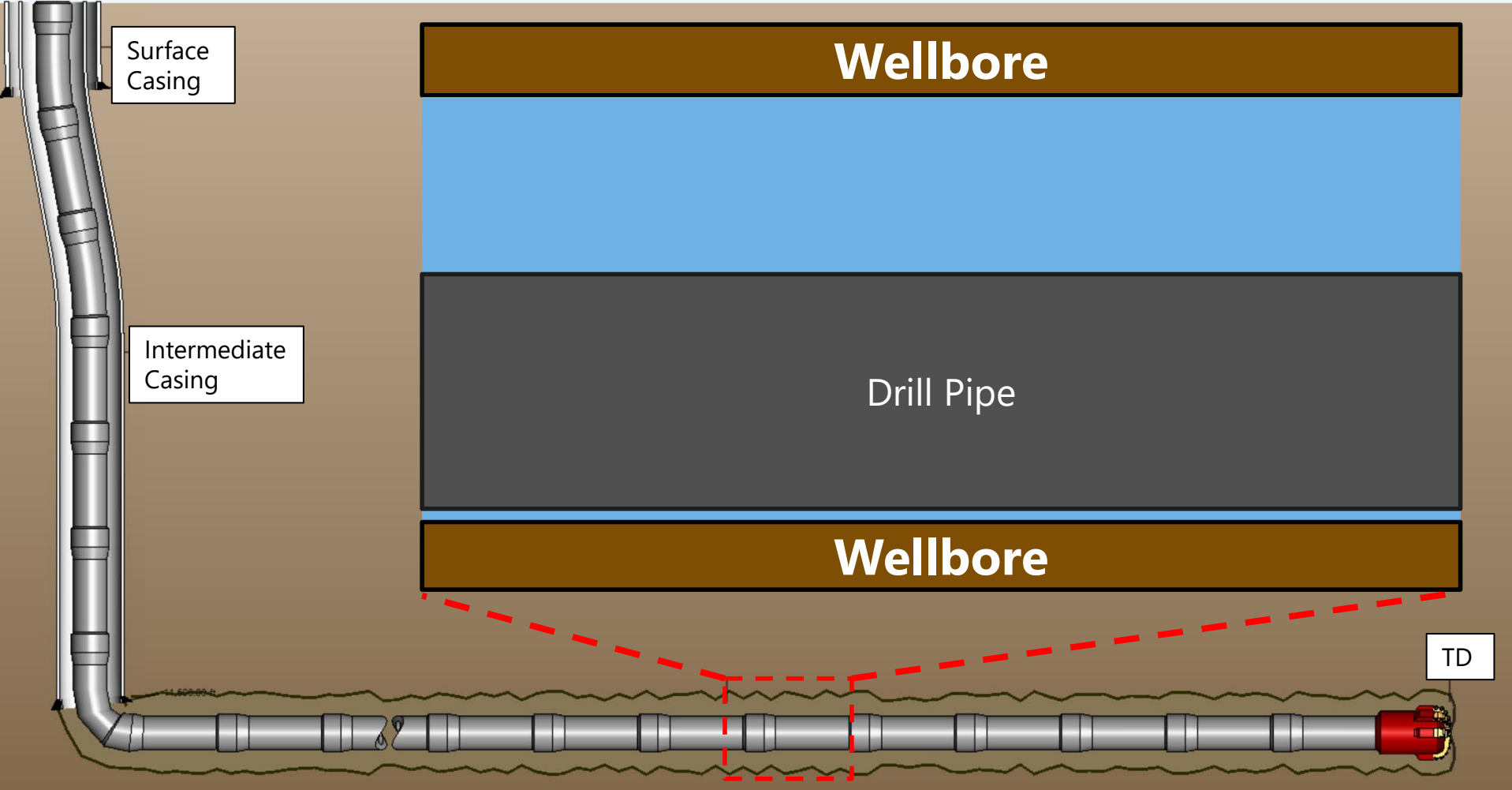
Calibration:

- Calibration done at surface with a hydraulic pump connected to the pressure port
- Pressure up to 2000 psi; confirm readings on pump gauge and tool reading
- Release pressure to 0; confirm readings on pump gauge and tool reading

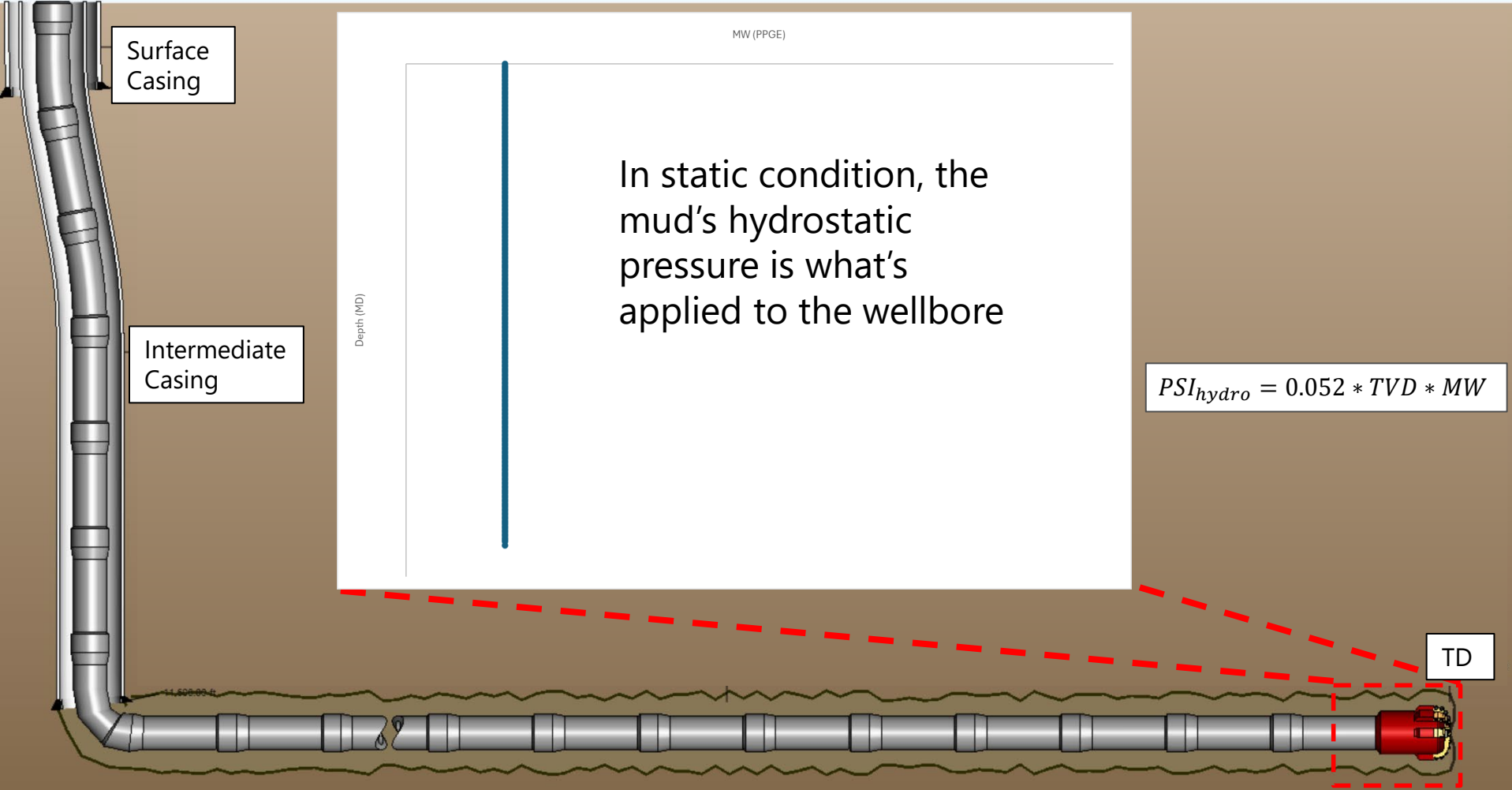


Why PWD?

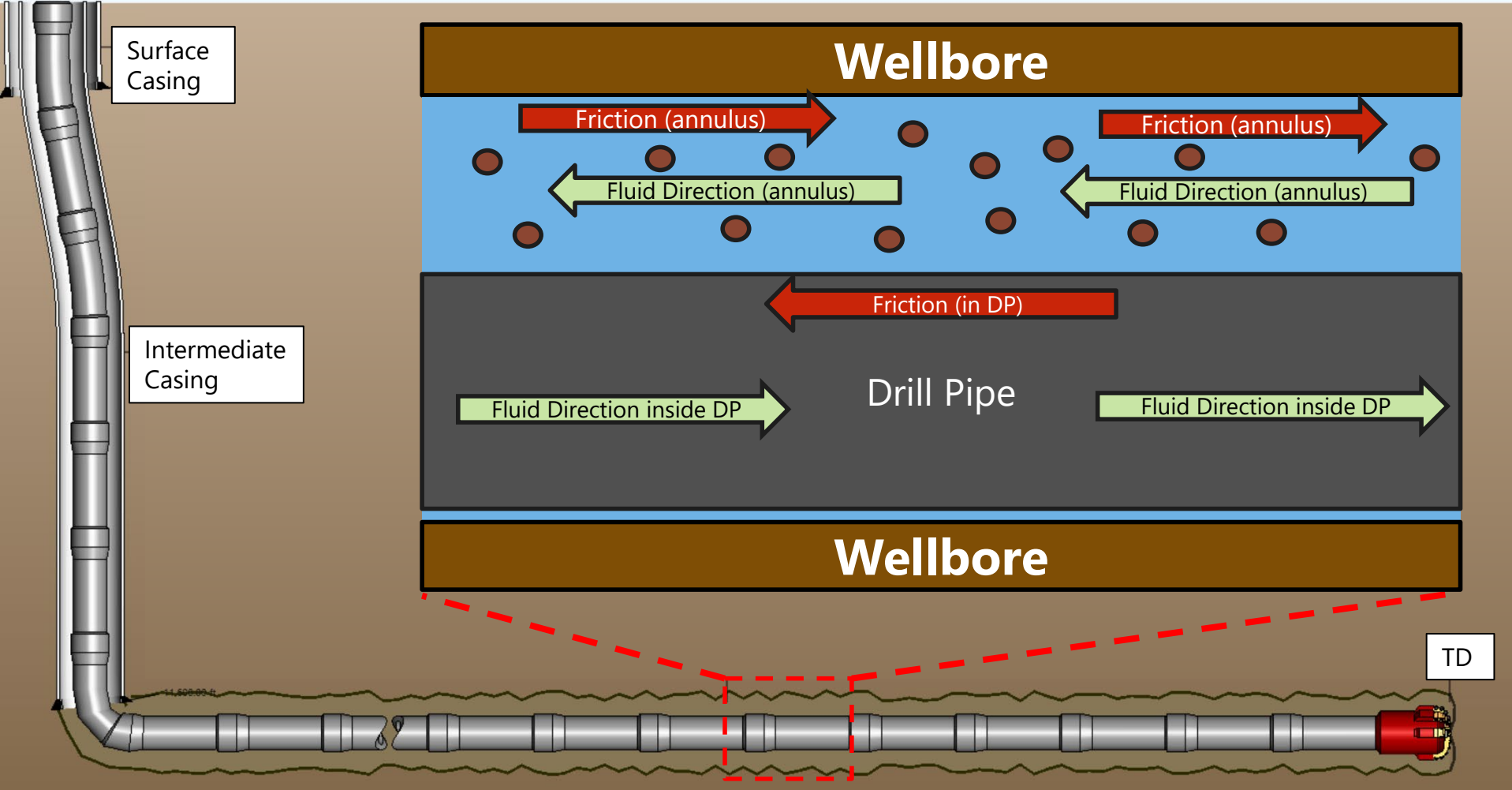
Wellbore – Hydraulics



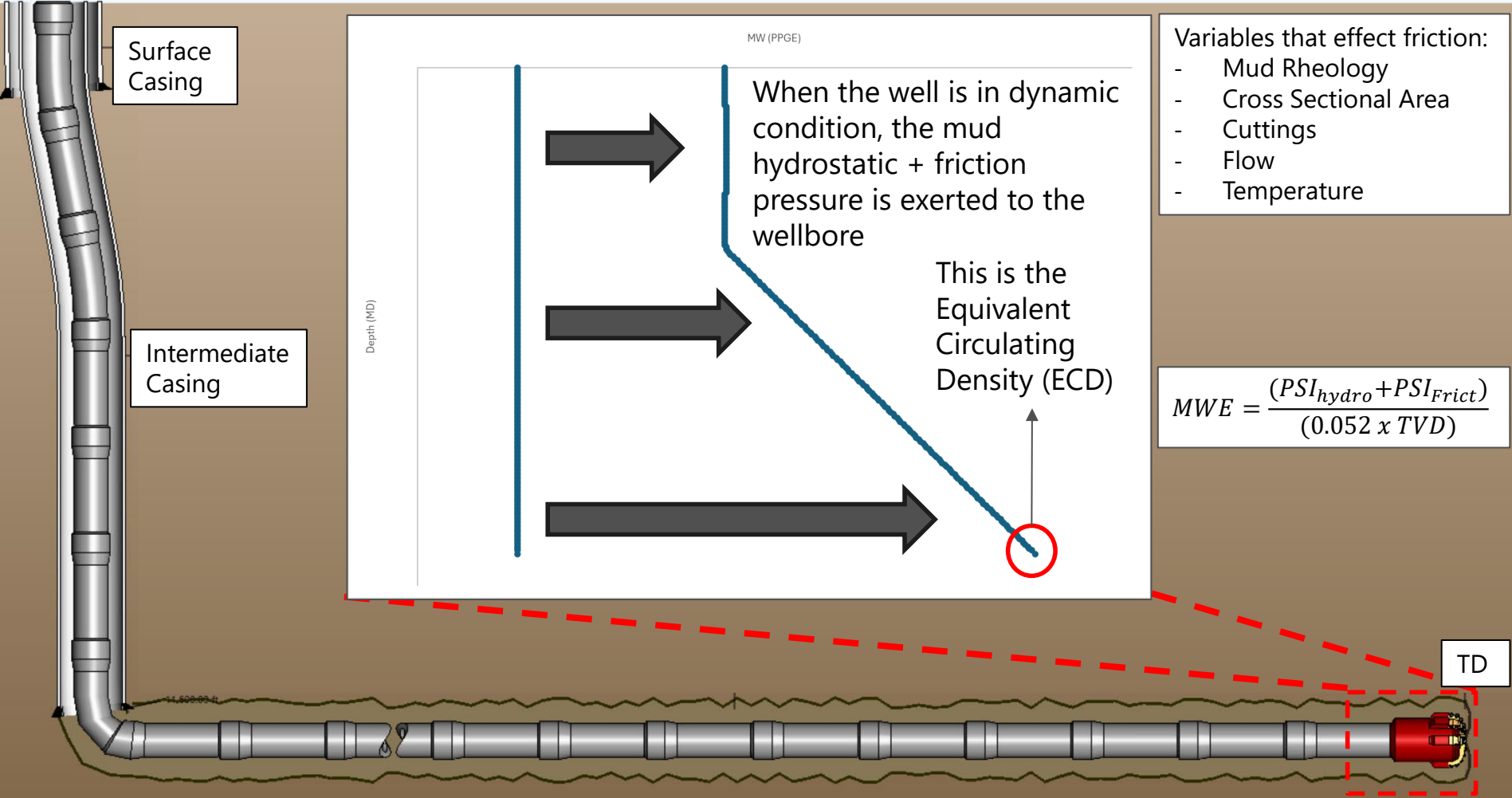
Wellbore – Hydraulics



Wellbore – Hydraulics

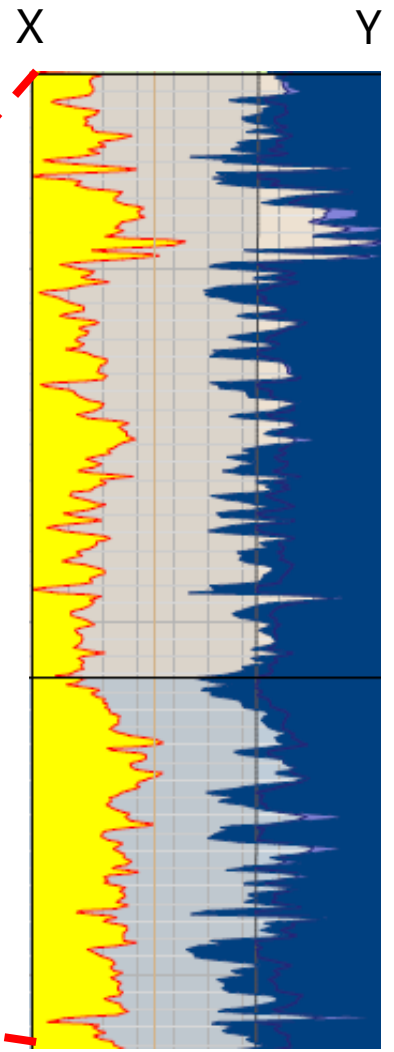
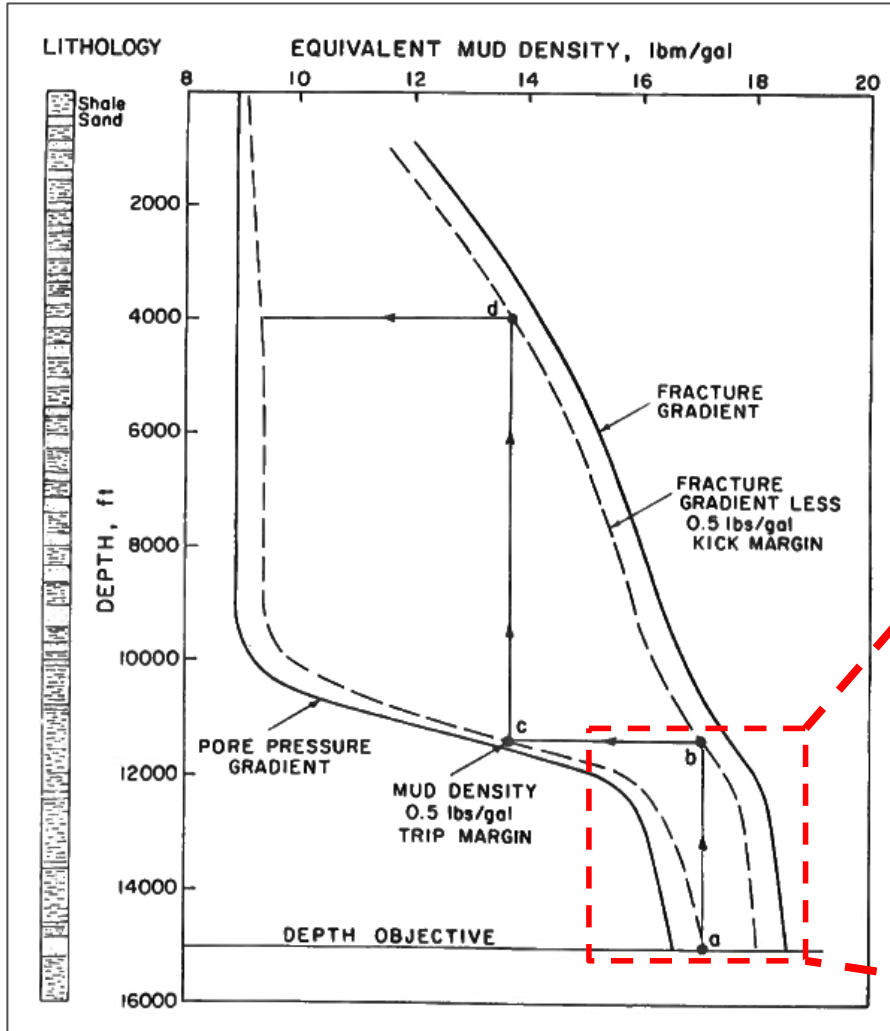


Wellbore – Hydraulics



MW Window – ECD vs Fracture Gradient

Mechanical Earth Model



MW Window - Surge & Swab

Surge

- Pressure increase due to a downward pipe movement
- Fluid movement upward due to steel displacement (open-ended or closed-ended)

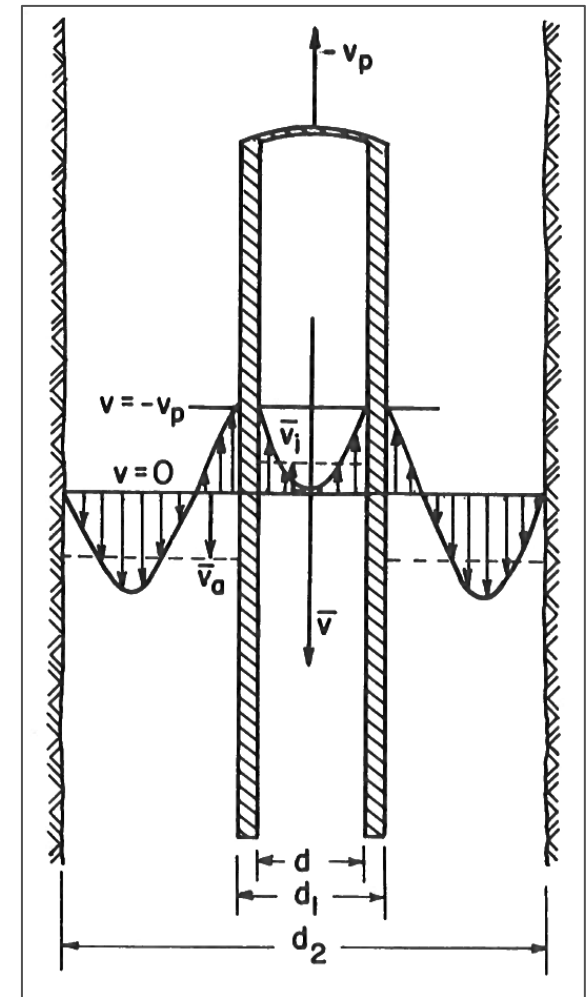
Swab

- Pressure decrease due to an upward pipe movement
- Fluid movement downward due to steel displacement (open-ended or close-ended)

Variables

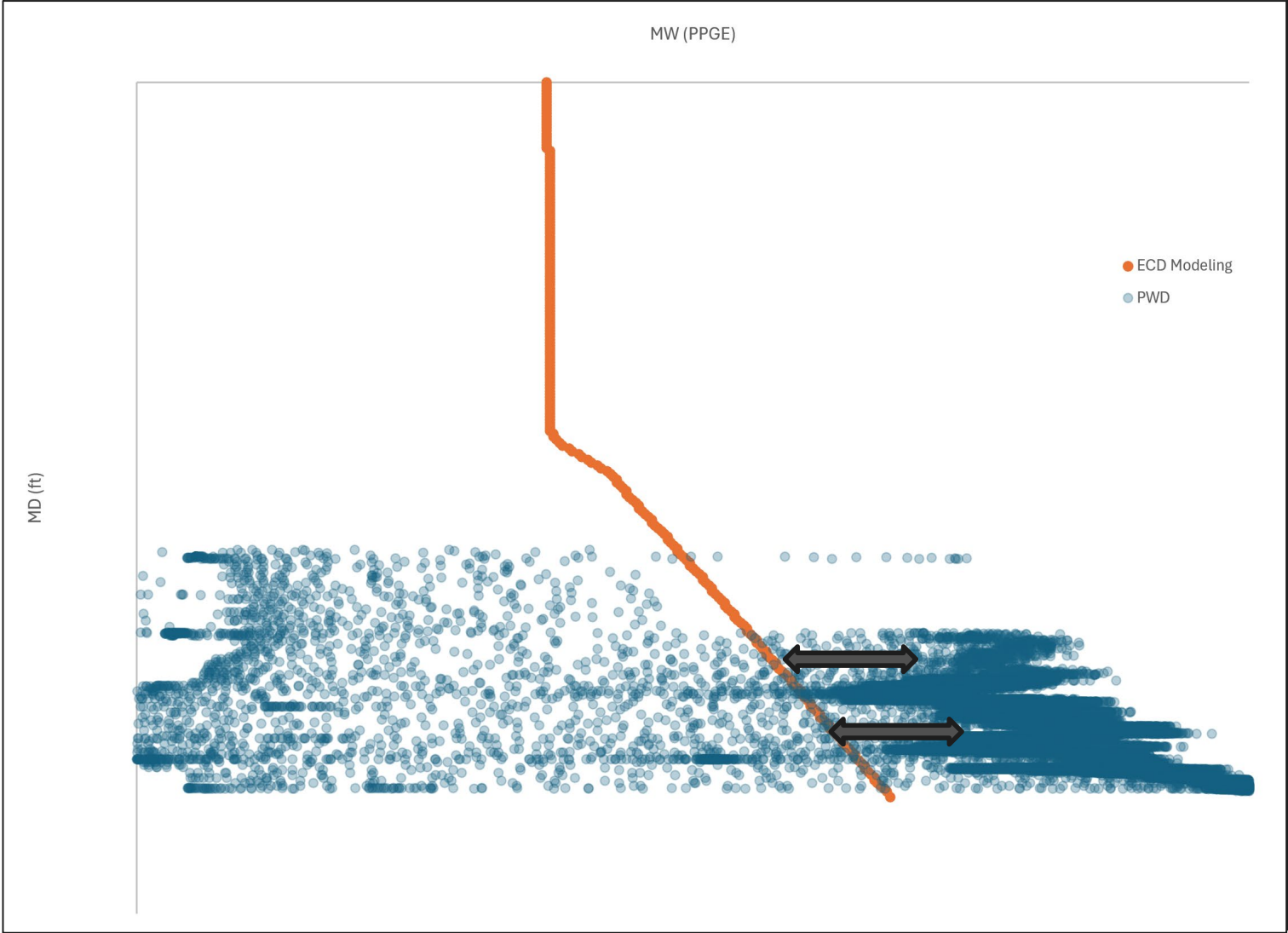
- OD/ID of tubulars
- Cross-sectional area
- Trip speed
- Surface pressure

Velocity Profiles for laminar flow pattern when pipe is pulled out of hole

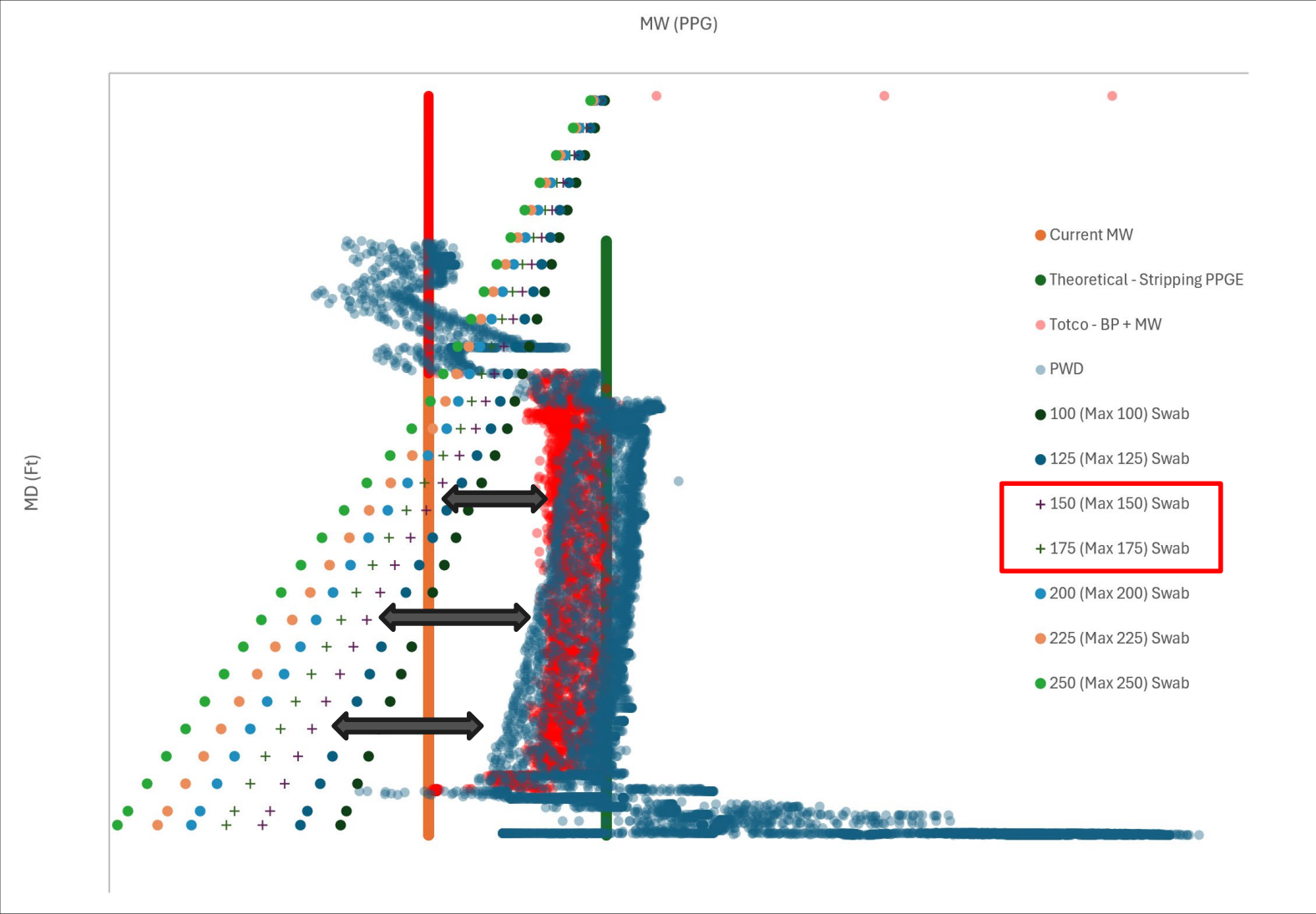


Case Study

Case Study – ECD



Case Study – Swab



Next Steps

Continue to gather more data

- Identify trends
- Adjust modeling parameters to “close the gap”
- Adjust operational practices
- Apply learnings in challenging horizons with wellbore instability



Thank you.

