

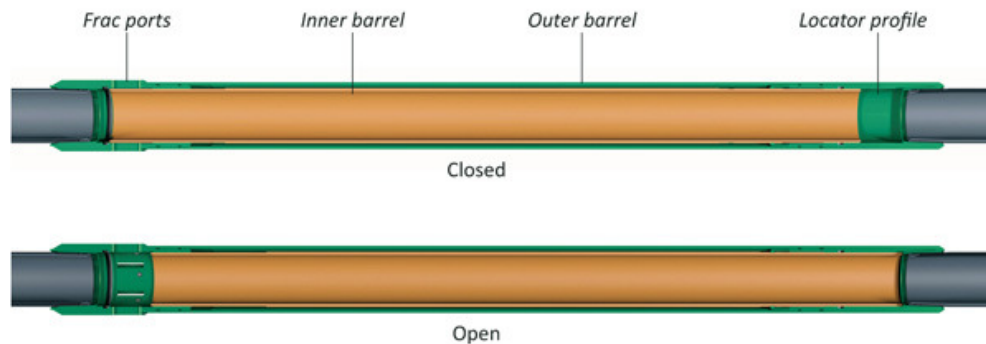
CT Frac Sleeves: What's Next?

Michael Werries
ICOTA Roundtable 2014



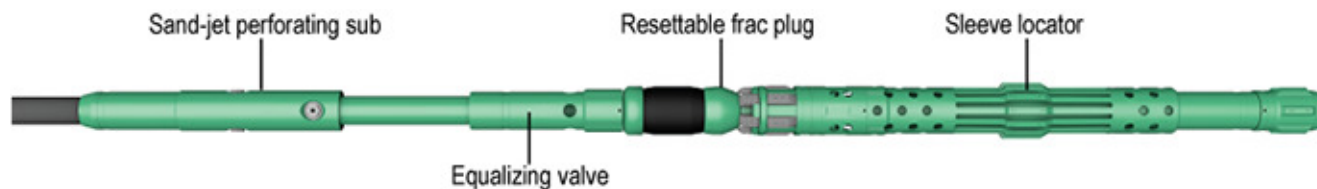
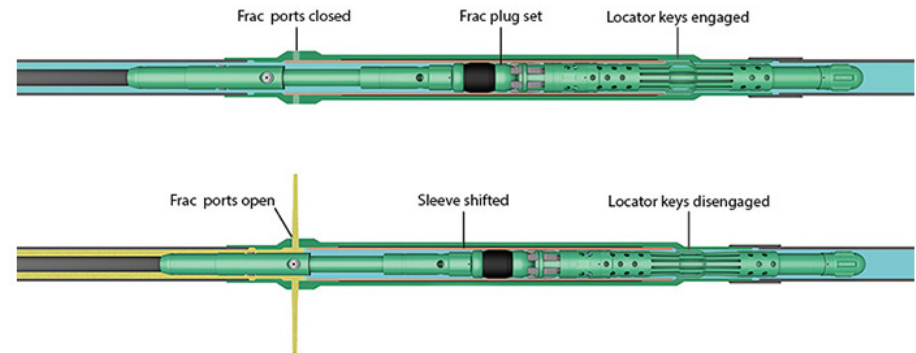
What is a CT Frac Sleeve?

- Installed with completion casing string
- Full-bore, over the drift ID of the casing string
- Typically cemented in place
- BHA ran on CT to locate, shift, and frac



How does a CT Frac Sleeve Work?

- BHA is ran to depth on CT
- Sleeve is located
- Resettable frac plug is set
- Sleeve is shifted down to open
- Frac is pumped
- Zone is equalized
- BHA is moved to next frac sleeve



Why Use CT Frac Sleeves?

- Unlimited number of stages
- Precise frac location– doing what is best for the formation
- Optimized stage spacing
- Contingencies available
 - Cemented well completion
 - Screen-out management => system allows more aggressive fracs
- Fully open bore without mill runs
- Save operators \$
 - Reduced fluid volumes
 - Reduced horsepower requirements
 - Reduced operation time between fracs

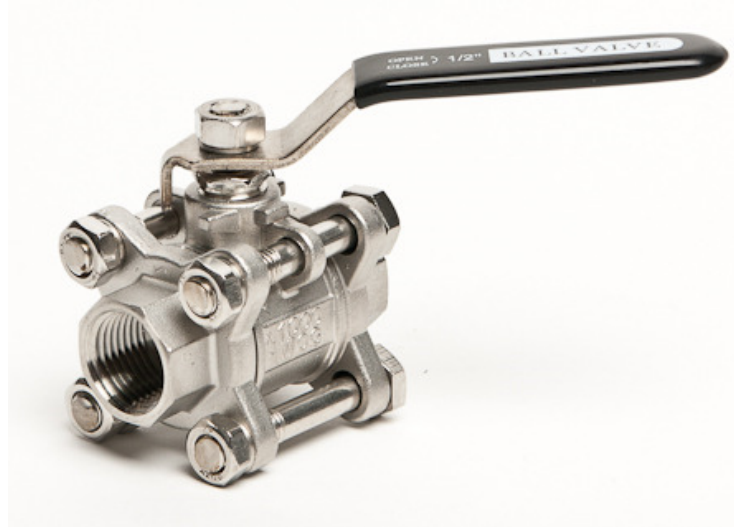
Stuck Open

- But...what do CT sleeves, ball drop, P&P have in common?
- No control over zonal isolation
 - Proppant flow-back
 - Pressure management
 - Water management
- First time your valve opens...



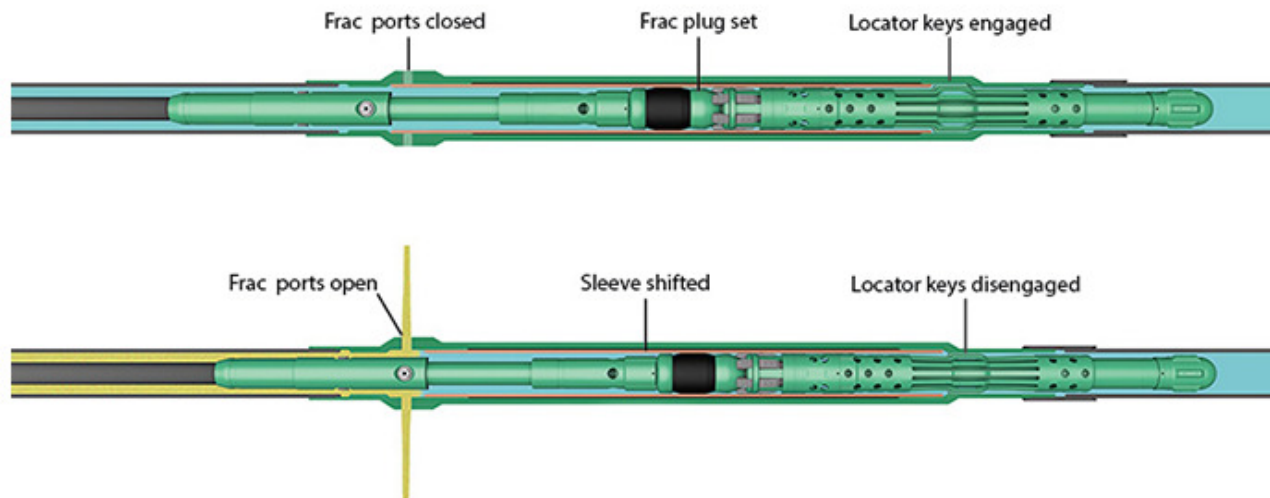
What's Next: Closeable Sleeves

- Fixing the handle: closeable sleeves
- Sleeve shifted and frac'd as normal
- BHA shifts the sleeve open **and closed**
- Force-limited locking profile prevents accidental shifting



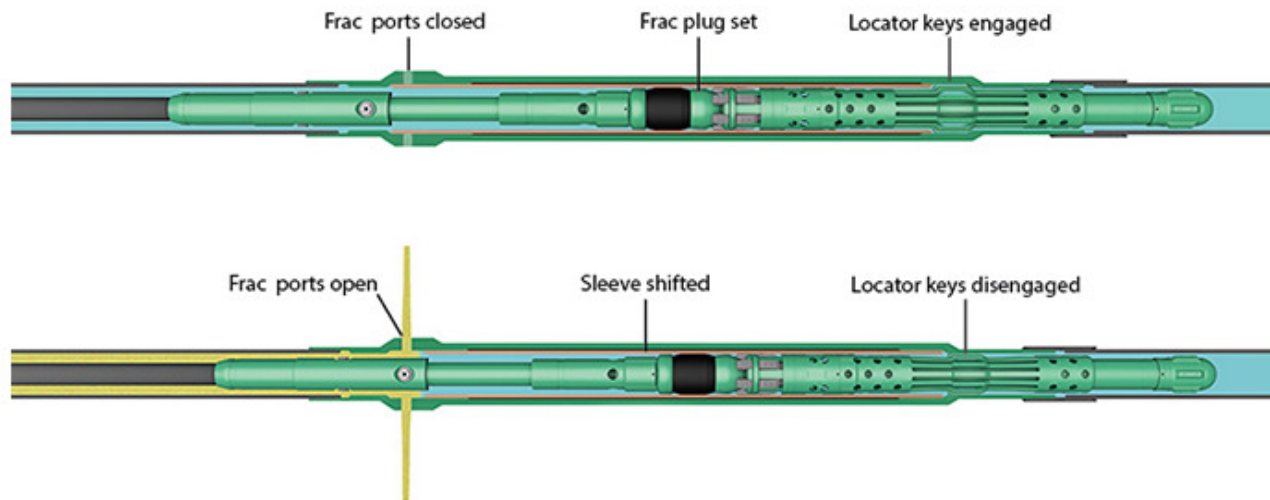
Closeable Sleeves: Technical Advantages

- Proppant flowback
 - Reduce or eliminate wellbore cleanouts
 - Increase frac effectiveness
 - Keep near-wellbore proppant in the reservoir



Closeable Sleeves: Technical Advantages

- Pressure management
 - Circulation advantages
 - Lower equalizing pressures
 - Isolate sub-hydrostatic zones
 - Annular refrac capability



Closeable Sleeves: Technical Advantages

- Water management
 - Production
 - Injection points
- Creative solutions
 - Well testing – incremental production monitoring
 - Gas lift – frac sleeve in tie-back string

Closeable Sleeves – Design Challenges

- Locking profile – space limited
- Spring loaded – force limits
 - Too high => shifting troubles
 - Too low => accidental shifts
- Tightly controlled
 - Highly dependent on friction
 - ~95% of shifts at nominal +/- 20%

Closeable Sleeves – Design Challenges

- Seal design
- Flow testing
 - 600 kg/m³ proppant, 4 m³/min
 - (Thanks for the help Calfrac!)
- Multiple shift cycles
- Differential unloading
- Long-term shifting & sealing
 - Waxes
 - Scale
- Effective washing (patent pending)

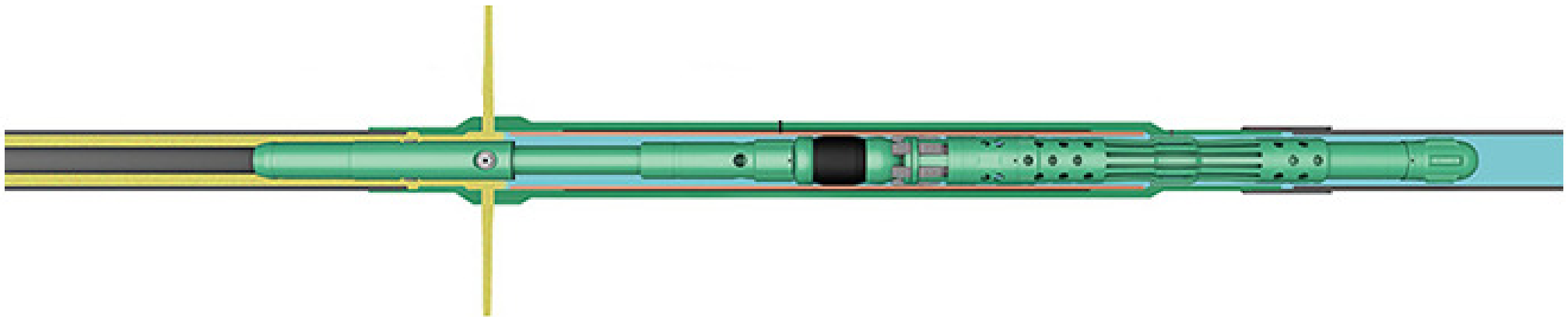


CT Sleeves – Operational Challenges

- 6000m coil depths
- Getting on depth
 - Big coil
 - Heavy tapers
- World record: 93 stages in the Bakken in a single trip
 - 5975 m MD
 - 2" coil, .203" to .134" wall (50.8 mm coil, 5.16 mm – 3.40 mm wall)
- Locate vs drag
- Even more important with closeables

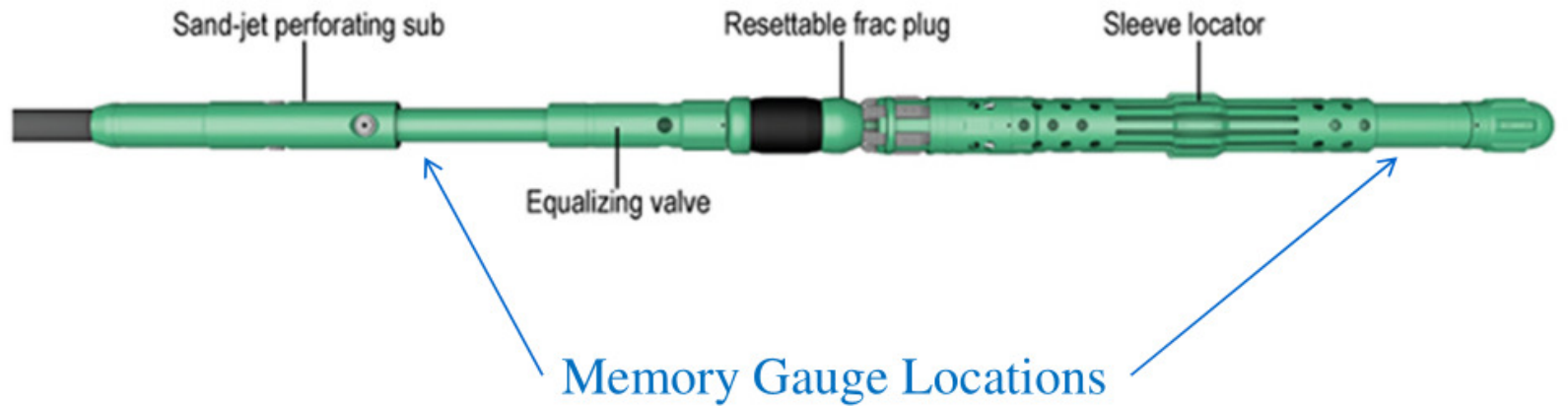
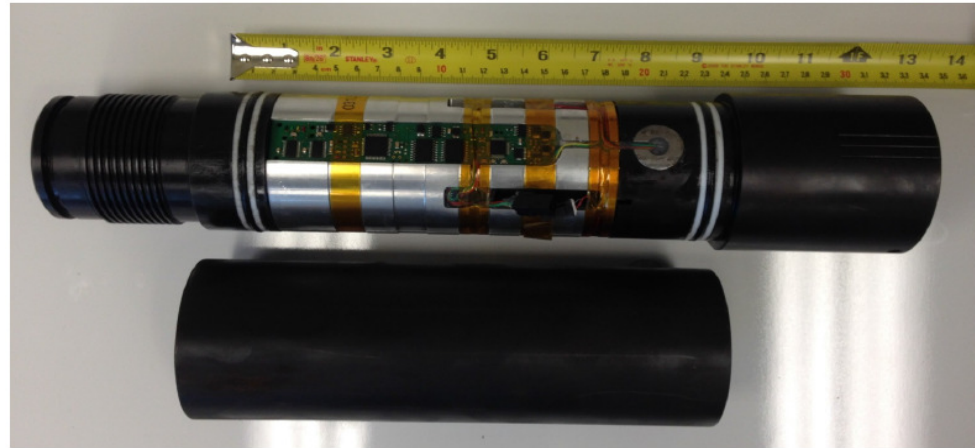
Closeable Sleeves – Operational Challenges

- Closing against differentials
 - Large piston area => large forces
- Shift force + differential force
- Commonly ~8,000 daN at BHA (~17,000 daN at surface)
- Differential shift or equalize & shift?

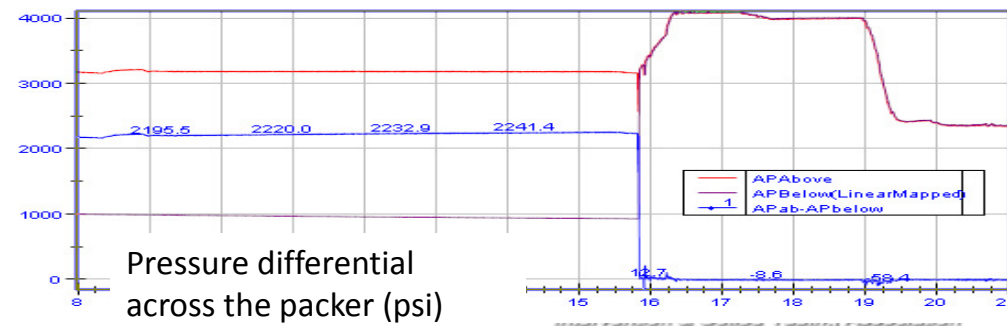
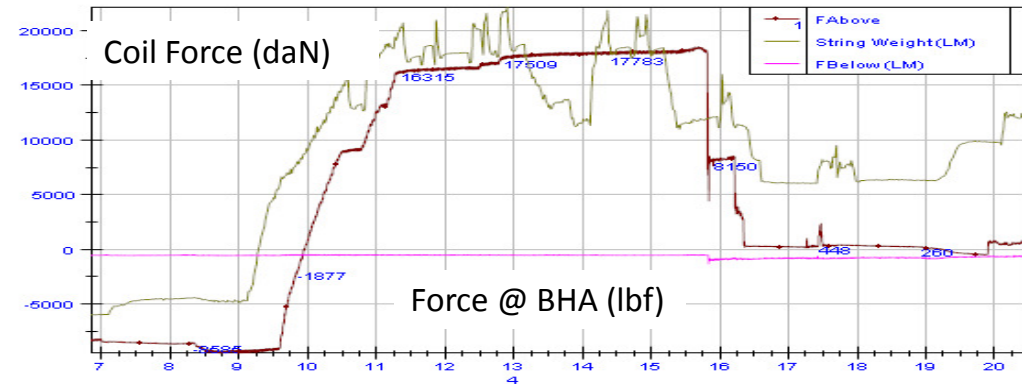
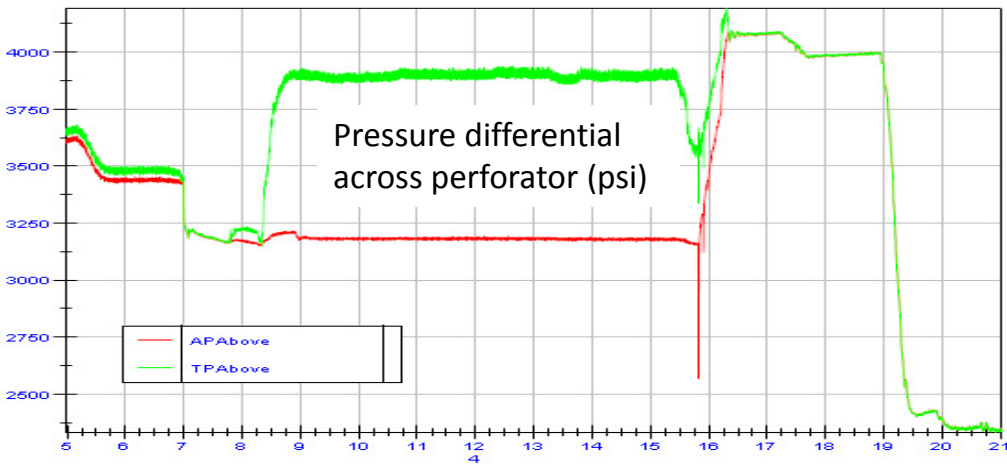
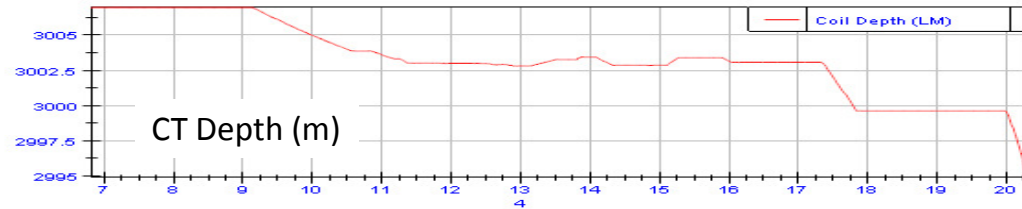
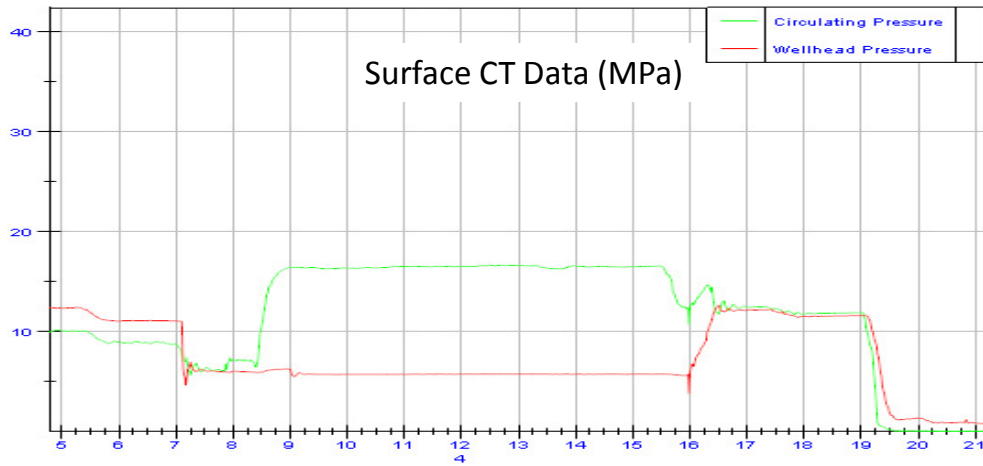


Downhole Data

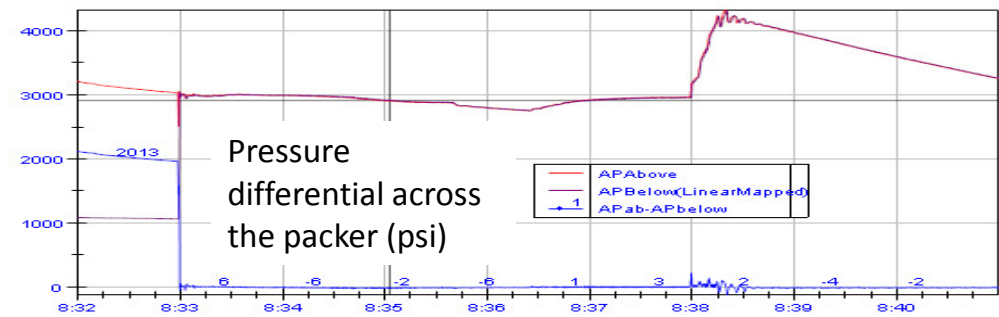
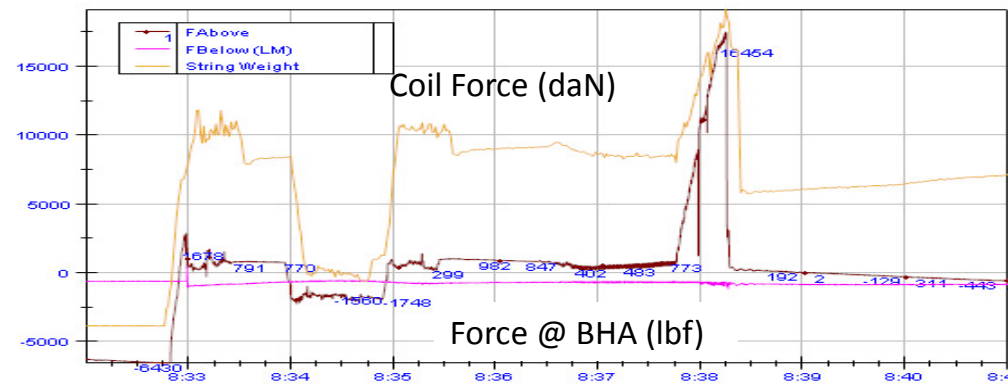
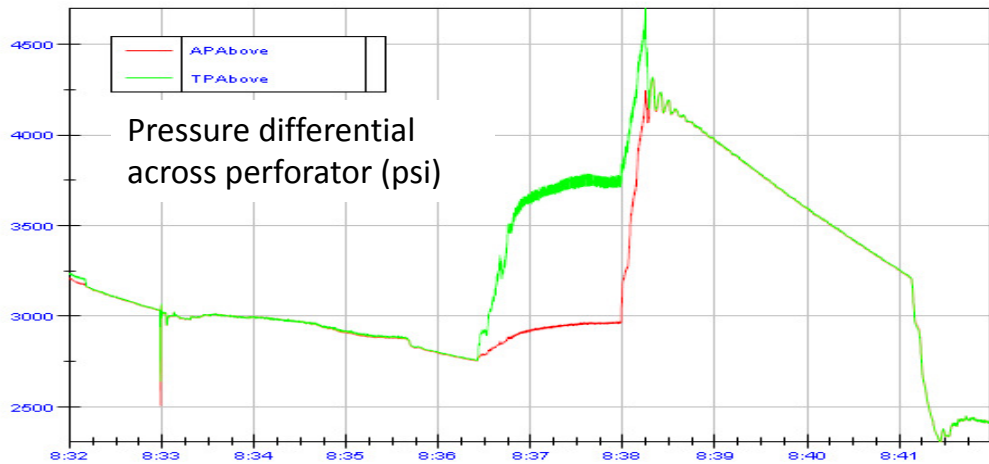
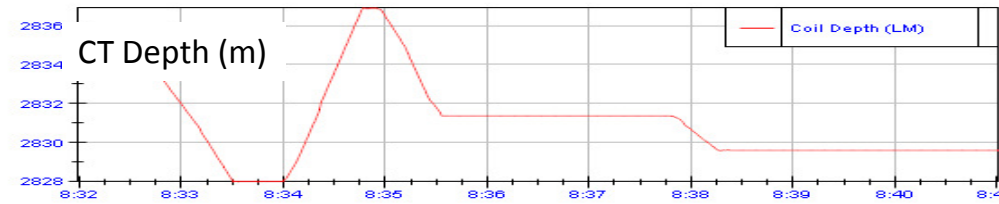
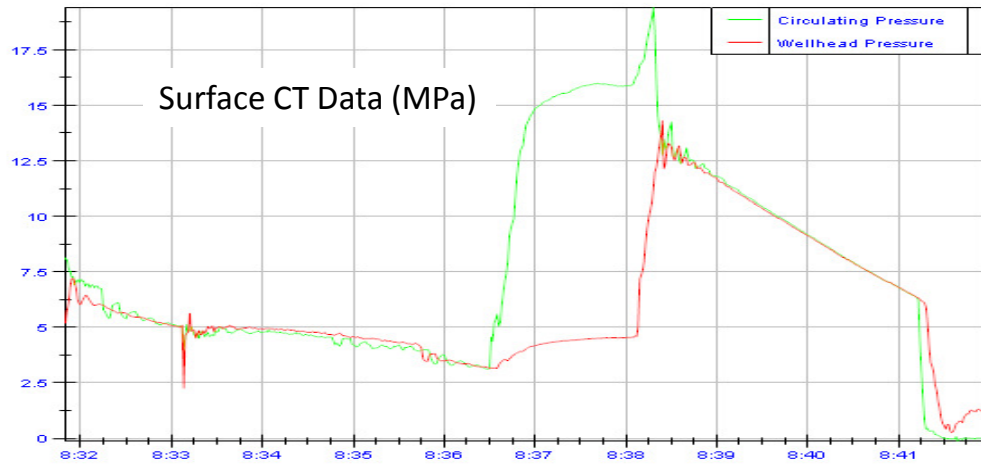
- BHA memory gauge
- Typically x2 per BHA



Differential Shift



Equalized Shift



What's Next: Closeable Sleeves!

- First closeable sleeves in the ground July 13th 2013
- Good results with pressure test on closed sleeves
- Excellent results with sand flow-back
 - 3 wells with no sand & no cleanouts
- Improved pressure management methods
- Annular refrac opportunities
- Creative solutions
- Cheap insurance

Thanks!

NCS

