

# Proppant Selection in Unconventional Reservoirs

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# Two Goals of Hydraulic Fracturing



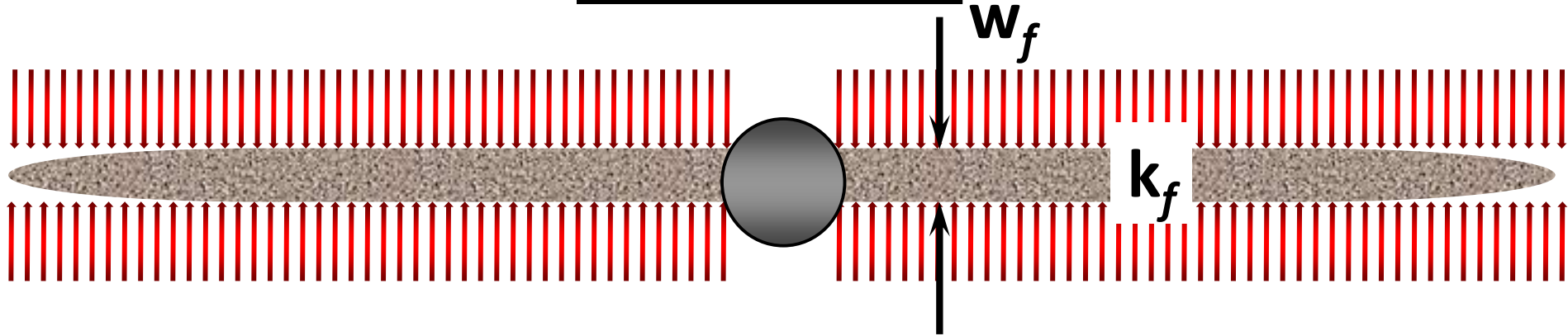
- Reservoir Contact (Half Length)
  - Primarily driven by fluid rate and fluid/proppant volume
- Enhanced Flow Capacity (Conductivity)
  - Primarily driven by the proppant

# Proppant Selection Drivers in Unconventional Reservoirs

- Availability
  - 90 BILLION lbs. worldwide demand (vs 5 Billion in 2003)
  - Quality and cost impacts
- Fluid system
  - Slickwater vs XL fluids and impact on proppant size
- Conductivity requirements
  - How much conductivity do we need?
  - Cost vs benefit

# How Much Conductivity Do I Need?

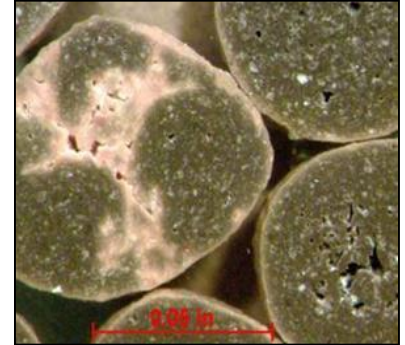
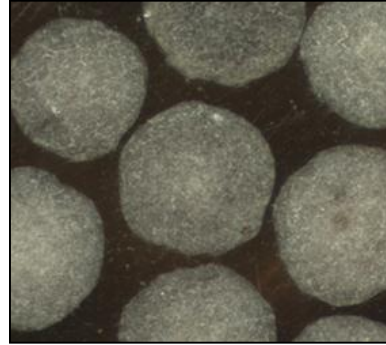
$$C_f = k_f * w_f$$



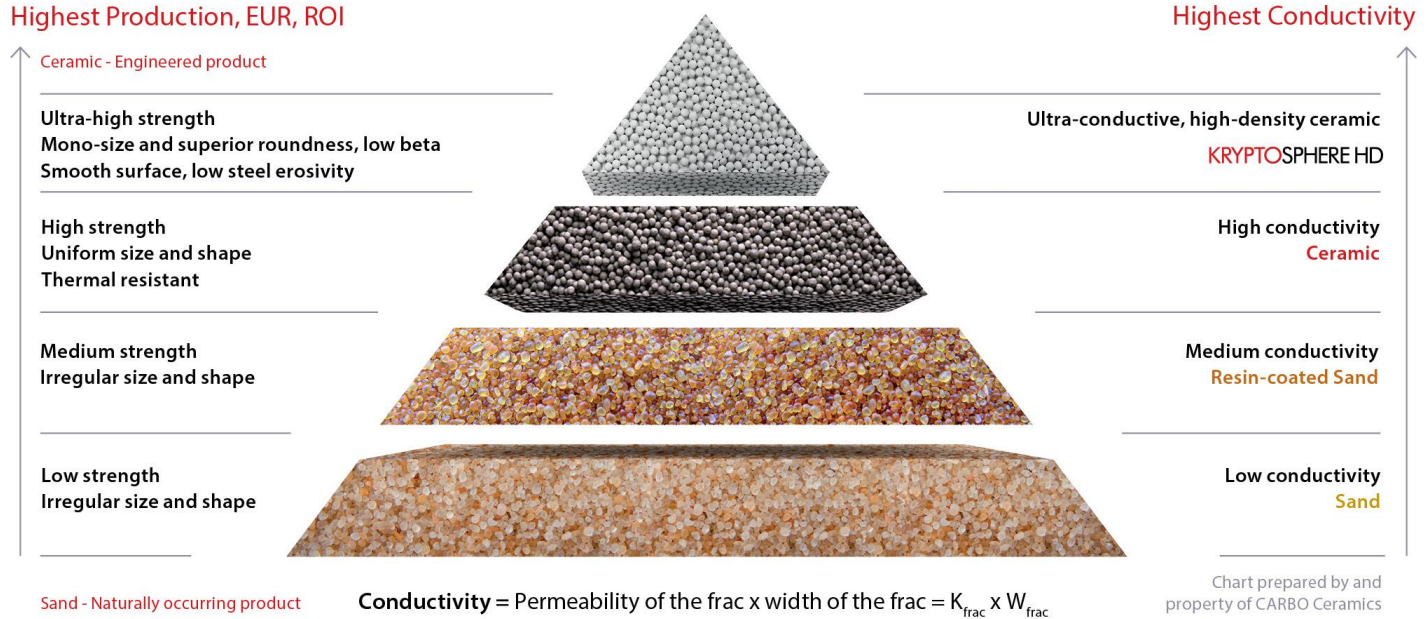
*“How wide is the road and  
how good is the pavement”*

# Characteristics of High Conductivity Proppant

- Strength
  - Minimal internal porosity
- Shape
  - Spherical, round particles
- Size
  - Larger, coarser, uniformly sized
- Durability
  - Thermal stability, resistant to long term degradation

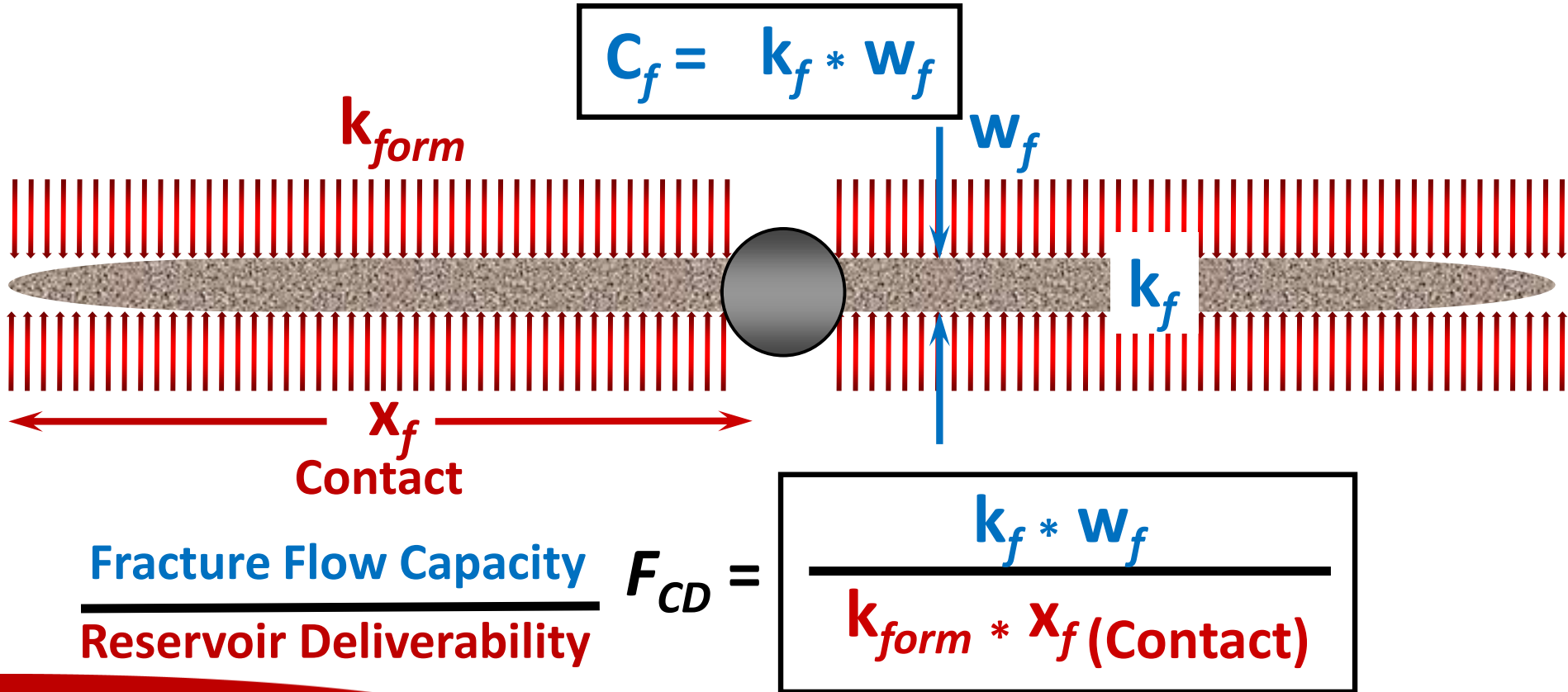


# Hierarchy of Proppant Value



**Higher Conductivity → Higher Production**

# How Much Conductivity Do I Need?

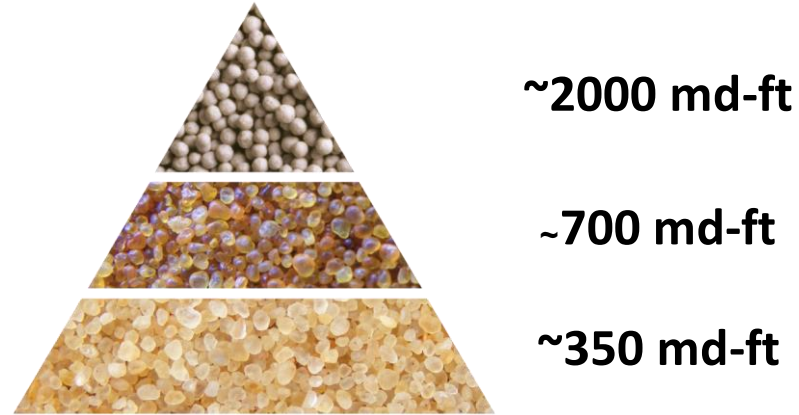




# Why Would Something That Looks Like This...



..be affected by which of these is selected?



**\*30/50 Baseline Conductivity @ 8000 psi**



# Current Conductivity Test

## API/ISO conductivity test

- Ohio Sandstone
- 2 lb/ft<sup>2</sup> proppant loading
- Stress maintained for 50 hours
- 150 or 250° F
- Extremely low water velocity (2 ml/min)

## Holistically accounts for:

- Proppant size
- Proppant strength and crush 'profile'
- 'Wet' system
- Some temperature effects
- Some embedment

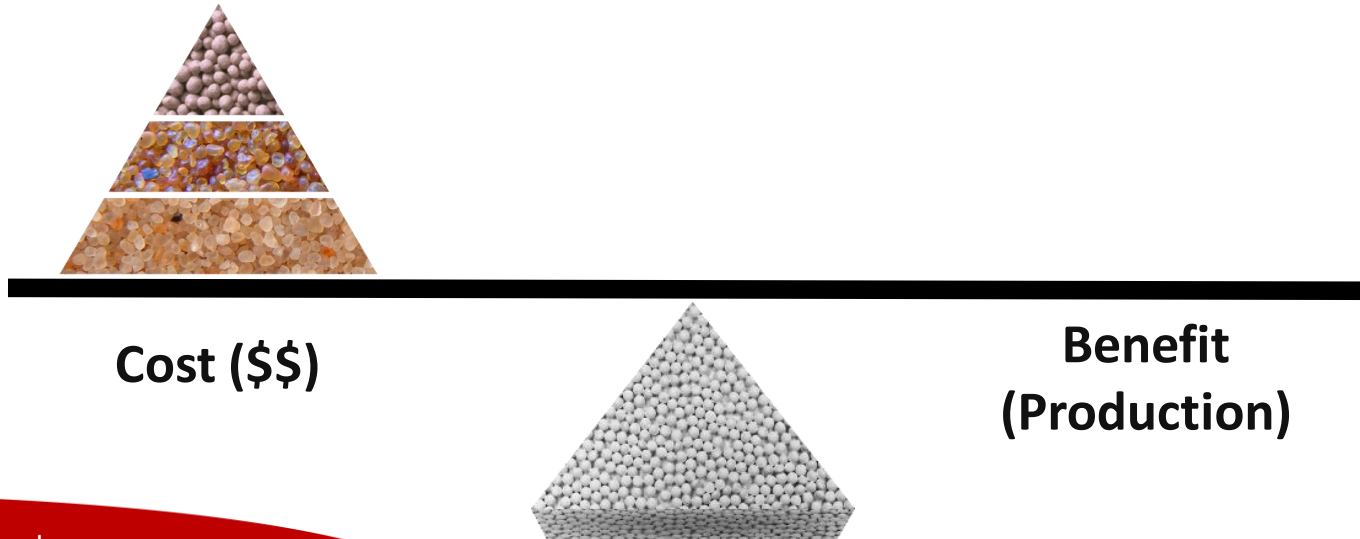


***...Does not account for downhole conditions  
[more details in SPE 106301]***

*Reference: ISO 13503-5 & API RP19D*

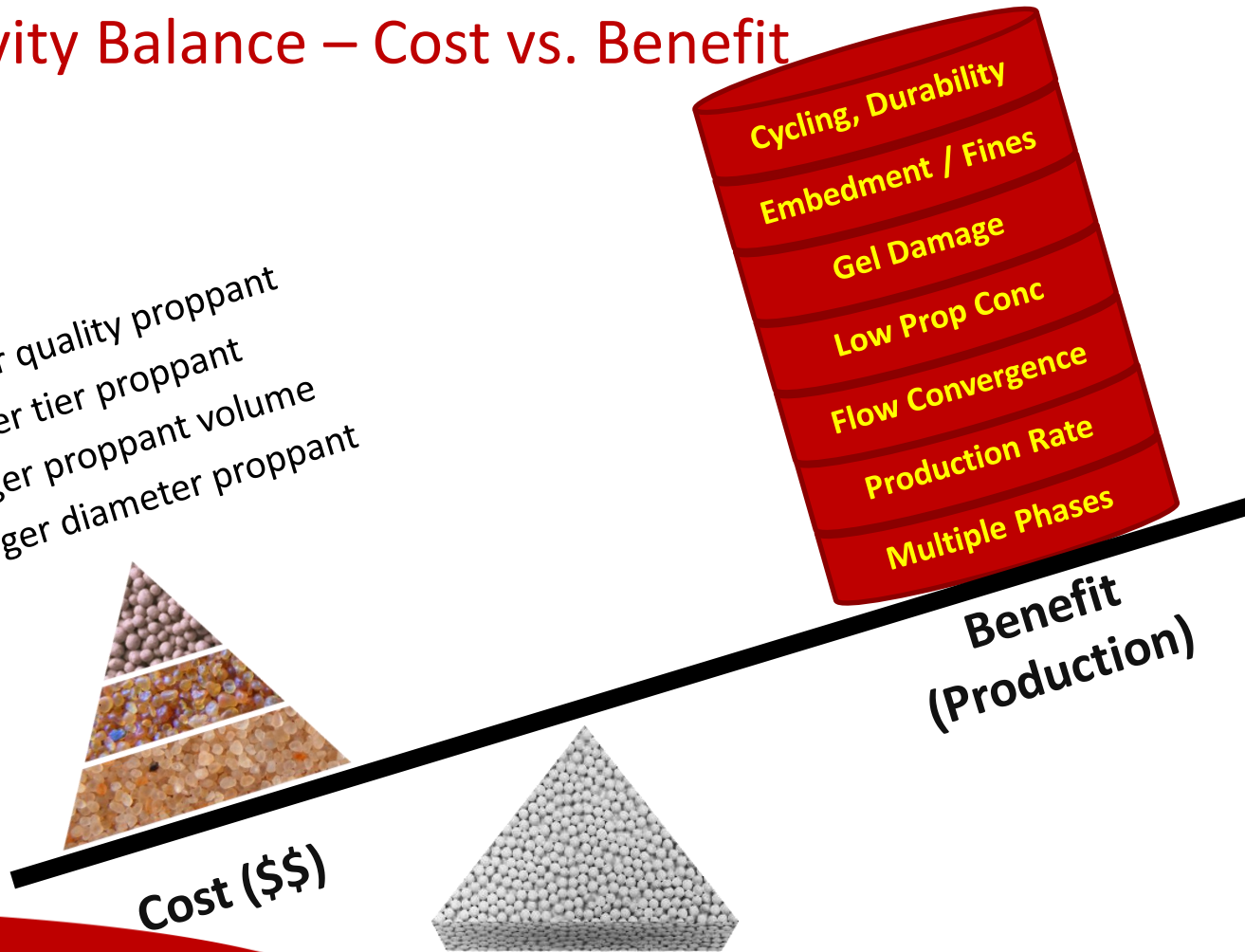
# Conductivity Balance – Cost vs. Benefit

- Higher quality proppant
- Higher tier proppant
- Larger proppant volume
- Larger diameter proppant



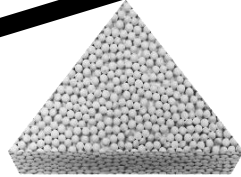
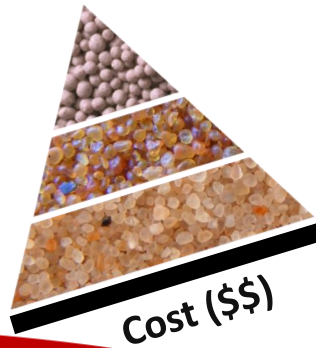
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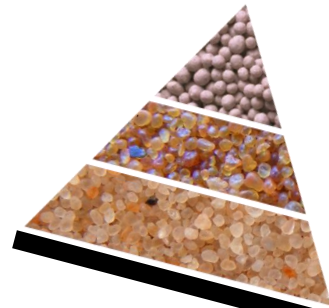
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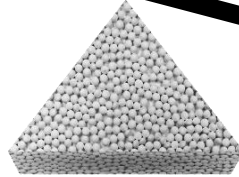
Benefit  
(Production)

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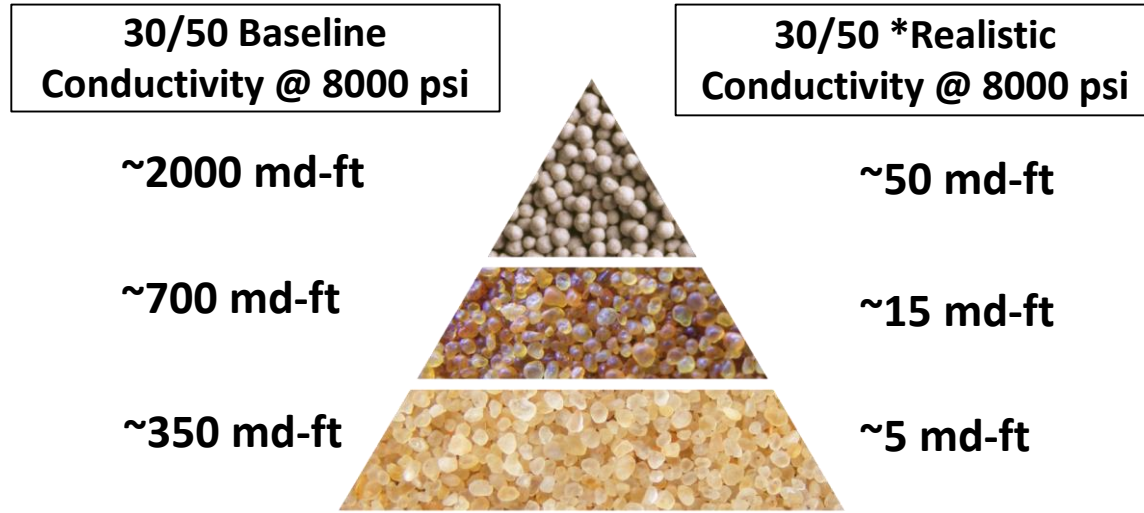


Cost (\$\$)



Benefit  
(Production)

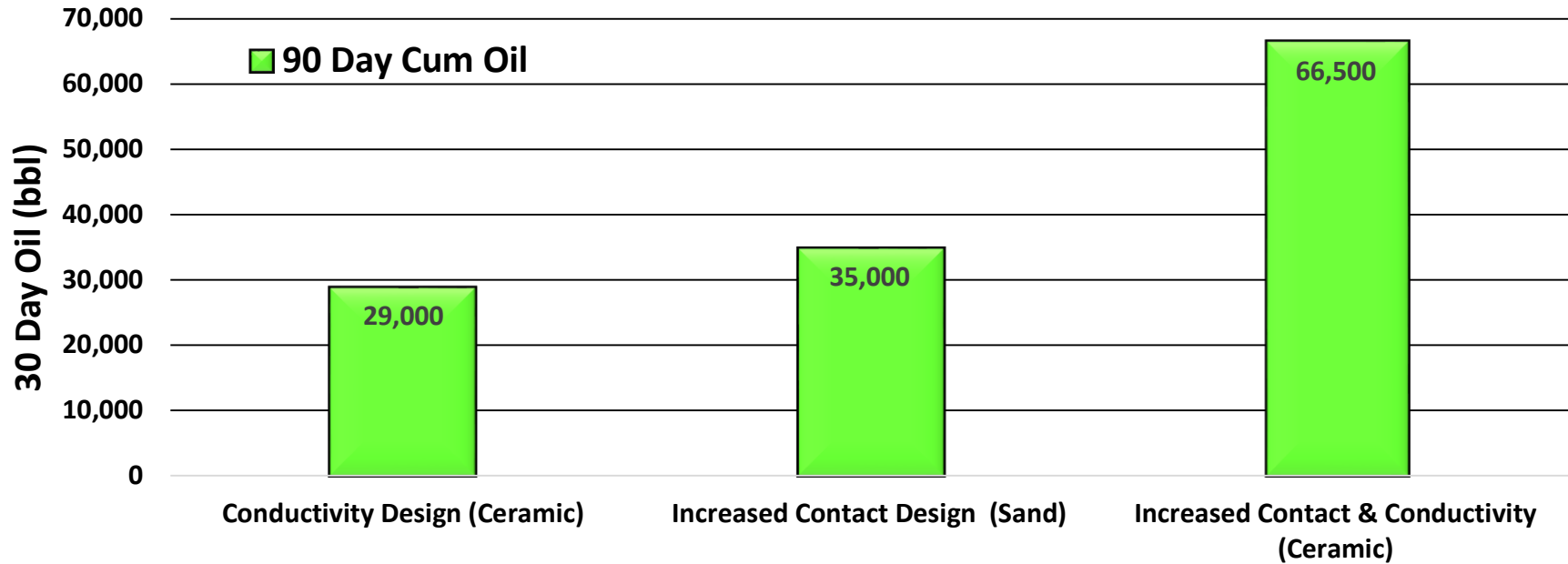
# In Reality our Fractures are Conductivity Limited



.....it is not uncommon to see a loss of >90%!

**\*Tight Gas Condensate Reservoir Conditions**  
Prop Conc. – 0.75 lb/sqft  
Frac Height – 200 ft  
Rate per frac: 300 mcf/d, 100 BOPD, 1 bwpd  
Gel Damage, cyclic stress  
Temp – 275° F

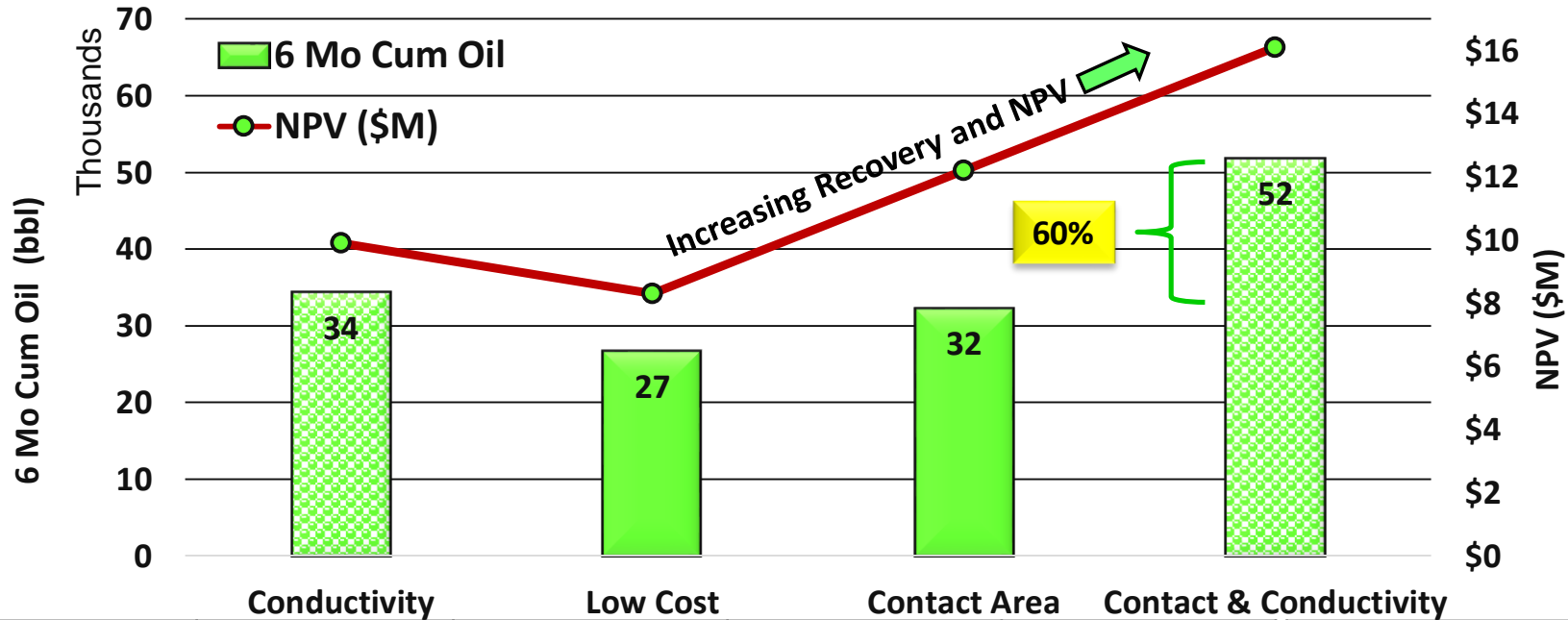
# Contact and Conductivity – Eagle Ford Shale



Period of Time	2013	Incr Length, Stages, Sand	Incr Length, Stages, Ceramic
Avg # Stages	19	25	29
Proppant Type	Ceramic	Sand	Ceramic
Well Count	13	3	2



# Contact and Conductivity - Bakken Shale



	Conductivity	Low Cost	Contact Area	Contact & Conductivity		
<b>Period of Time</b>	<b>Initial Wells</b>	<b>Tested Sand</b>	<b>Tested More Stages</b>	<b>Today's Design</b>	<b>6 Month Production Gain</b>	<b>~ 20,000 bbl oil per well</b>
Stages	20	20	30	30		
<b>Proppant Type</b>	Ceramic	Sand	Sand	Ceramic	<b>Net \$ Gain @ \$75 oil</b>	<b>\$1,500,000</b>
Well Cost	\$5.5M	\$5.0M	\$5.4M	\$6.7M	<b>Payout on Conductivity</b>	<b>~ 5 Months</b>
<b>Model EUR</b>	<b>409 MBO</b>	<b>359 MBO</b>	<b>469 MBO</b>	<b>605 MBO</b>		

# Summary

- Hydraulic fractures require contact and conductivity in unconventional reservoirs
  - Fracture conductivity is driven by proppant
- Conductivity requirements should drive proppant selection
  - Proppant performance determined by strength, shape, size & durability
- Actual Fracture Conductivity is much lower than lab
  - Most fractures are conductivity limited
- Increasing Conductivity Increases Production
  - Typically outweighs the cost and enhances EUR, NPV, ROI and payout

Thank you!

QUESTIONS?