# **Homework 7 Solutions**

### **Problem 1**

Download the file LostHills.xls. At every depth data point along the vertical well:

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd

excel_file = 'HW7.xlsx'
DataQ1Summary = pd.read_excel(excel_file,sheet_name="Q1")
DataQ1Summary.head(167)
```

Out[1]:

]:	Donth	Donth	Do	Do	Donaitu	Donaitu	dt oomn	dt oboar		w		Ch.	αb	Chmay	ahmay	Chmay	σhmax	Chmin	ahmin	Chmin	ahmin
	Depth [ft]	Depth [m]	Pp [psi]	Pp [MPa]	Density [g/cc]	Density [kg/m3]	dt-comp [us/ft]	dt-shear [us/ft]	φ[-]	vp [m/s]		Sh [psi]	σh [psi]	Shmax [psi]	[psi]	[MPa]	[MPa]	Shmin [psi]	σhmin [psi]	Shmin [MPa]	σhmin [MPa]
	1750	533	700	4.826	1.87	1870	177.3271	477.1760	0.37	1719		1219	519	1592	892	10.980	6.154	1376	676	9.490	4.664
	1755	535	702	4.840	1.86	1860	176.3417	479.4971	0.38	1728		1221	519	1589	887	10.970	6.130	1376	674	9.504	4.664
	1760	536	704	4.854	1.85	1850	180.1919	481.2379	0.39	1692		1213	509	1574	870	10.854	6.000	1364	660	9.410	4.556
	1765	538	706	4.868	1.86	1860	179.5510	482.3984	0.38	1698		1224	518	1586	880	10.951	6.083	1376	670	9.501	4.633
	1770	539	708	4.881	1.87	1870	177.1933	472.7273	0.37	1720		1229	521	1607	899	11.085	6.204	1387	679	9.567	4.686
	1775	541	710	4.895	1.83	1830	167.9760	473.3076	0.40	1815		1231	521	1606	896	11.087	6.192	1391	681	9.607	4.712
	1780	543	712	4.909	1.86	1860	170.4306	481.2379	0.38	1788		1252	540	1621	909	11.189	6.280	1410	698	9.737	4.828
	1785	544	714	4.923	1.77	1770	188.3189	469.2456	0.39	1619			443	1512	798	10.436	5.513	1301	587	8.977	4.054
	1790	546	716	4.937	1.88	1880		455.5126		1898			557	1689	973	11.667	6.730	1452	736	10.026	5.089
	1795	547	718	4.950	1.86		152.6213			1997		1297	579	1685	967	11.626	6.676	1469	751	10.136	5.186
	1800	549	720	4.964	1.77		176.1595					1212	492	1544	824	10.656	5.692	1354	634	9.346	4.382
	1805	550	722	4.978	1.66		194.9070					1122	400	1419	697	9.791	4.813	1243	521	8.583	3.605
	1810	552	724	4.992	1.62			458.4139			•••		362	1423	699	9.824	4.832	1221	497	8.428	3.436
	1815	553	726	5.006	1.71		178.8383			1704			451	1506	780	10.391	5.385	1316	590	9.081	4.075
	1820	555	728	5.019	1.60		240.9146					1028	300	1275	547	8.800	3.781	1117	389	7.709	2.690
	1825	556	730	5.033	1.49		245.7571			1240		989	259	1204	474	8.309	3.276	1068	338	7.371	2.338
	1830	558			1.42		231.4573					975	243	1190	458	8.218	3.171	1057	325	7.300	2.253
	1835	559	750	5.171	1.41		256.2586	500.7737				926	176	1144	394	7.892	2.721	996	246	6.872	1.701
	1840 1845	561	768	5.295 5.426	1.45		245.5023			1187		952	184 229	1197 1270	429	8.260 8.758	2.965 3.332	1031	263	7.114	1.819
	1850	562 564	787 805	5.550	1.61		256.7654 260.8673		0.50				213	1270	483 453	8.678	3.128	1090	309 289	7.562 7.547	2.136 1.997
	1855	565	823	5.674	1.52	1520		497.6789		1175		1005	182	1240	417	8.551	2.877	1094	256	7.441	1.767
	1860	567	841	5.798	1.55	1550			0.55	1313			240	1327	486	9.160	3.362	1172	331	8.093	2.295
	1865	568	863	5.950	1.52		233.8973			1303			192	1318	455	9.096	3.146	1146	283	7.905	1.955
	1870	570	861	5.936	1.48		239.5141			1273			159	1284	423	8.860	2.924	1105	244	7.626	1.690
	1875	572	859	5.923	1.75		221.3747			1377			327	1496	637	10.328	4.405	1300	441	8.978	3.055
	1880	573	857	5.909	1.60	1600		488.0078					292	1441	584	9.949	4.040	1265	408	8.730	2.821
	1885	575	855	5.895	1.54	1540	222.9948	496.1315	0.51	1367		1095	240	1357	502	9.372	3.477	1193	338	8.239	2.344
	1890	576	853	5.881	1.61	1610	204.1745	484.9130	0.50	1493		1153	300	1449	596	9.998	4.117	1269	416	8.756	2.875
	1895	578	852	5.874	1.63	1630	208.1765	490.5222	0.49	1464		1162	310	1454	602	10.039	4.165	1276	424	8.812	2.938
	2435	742	1354	9.336	1.78	1780	165.3772	381.2379	0.38	1843		1680	326	2203	849	15.198	5.862	1881	527	12.978	3.642
	2440	744	1356	9.349	1.72	1720	159.7679	351.8375	0.42	1908		1627	271	2206	850	15.225	5.876	1841	485	12.709	3.360
	2445	745	1358	9.363	1.78	1780	161.1219	390.3288	0.38	1892		1704	346	2214	856	15.277	5.914	1907	549	13.158	3.795
	2450	747	1360	9.377	1.78	1780	169.0522	360.9284	0.38	1803		1657	297	2217	857	15.302	5.925	1859	499	12.830	3.453
	2455	748	1362	9.391	1.77	1770	162.6693	355.5126	0.39	1874		1665	303	2246	884	15.495	6.104	1879	517	12.961	3.570
	2460	750	1364	9.404	1.72	1720	176.4023	395.7447	0.42	1728		1646	282	2108	744	14.551	5.147	1820	456	12.562	3.158
	2465	751	1366	9.418	1.88	1880	175.2418	407.7369	0.37	1739		1769	403	2254	888	15.547	6.129	1956	590	13.495	4.077
	2470	753	1368	9.432	1.80	1800	184.3327	402.3211	0.42	1654		1691	323	2153	785	14.858	5.426	1861	493	12.842	3.410
	2475	754	1370	9.446	1.80	1800	192.2631	397.2921	0.42	1585		1667	297	2126	756	14.663	5.217	1826	456	12.599	3.153
	2480	756	1372	9.460	1.76	1760	186.6538	387.4275	0.40	1633		1650	278	2123	751	14.650	5.190	1815	443	12.525	3.065
	2485	757	1374	9.473	1.65	1650	180.2708	392.2631	0.47	1691		1605	231	2050	676	14.142	4.669	1768	394	12.199	2.726
	2490	759	1376	9.487	1.93	1930	183.7524	394.3907	0.33	1659		1774	398	2285	909	15.764	6.277	1959	583	13.516	4.029

	2495	760	1378	9.501	1.88	1880	170.7930	385.2676	0.37	1785	 1775	397	2310	932	15.933	6.432	1977	599	13.639	4.138
	2500	762	1380	9.515	1.90	1900	196.1315	406.1896	0.35	1554	 1741	361	2205	825	15.214	5.699	1903	523	13.130	3.615
	2505	764	1382	9.529	1.85	1850	186.0735	400.5803	0.39	1638	 1737	355	2212	830	15.264	5.735	1909	527	13.175	3.646
	2510	765	1384	9.542	1.90	1900	173.5010	392.6499	0.35	1757	 1800	416	2321	937	16.013	6.471	1997	613	13.782	4.240
	2515	767	1386	9.556	1.90	1900	164.7969	368.6654	0.35	1850	 1796	410	2384	998	16.453	6.897	2016	630	13.920	4.364
	2520	768	1388	9.570	1.91	1910	156.0928	385.4932	0.35	1953	 1856	468	2421	1033	16.707	7.137	2083	695	14.377	4.807
	2525	770	1390	9.584	1.88	1880	185.2998	394.9710	0.37	1645	 1762	372	2257	867	15.577	5.993	1940	550	13.393	3.809
	2530	771	1392	9.598	1.83	1830	165.7640	393.8104	0.40	1839	 1787	395	2297	905	15.850	6.252	1987	595	13.712	4.114
	2535	773	1394	9.611	1.89	1890	170.4062	399.6132	0.36	1789	 1828	434	2337	943	16.127	6.516	2026	632	13.982	4.371
2	2540	774	1396	9.625	1.88	1880	170.4062	399.4197	0.37	1789	 1824	428	2330	934	16.076	6.451	2021	625	13.943	4.318
	2545	776	1398	9.639	1.93	1930	163.0561	381.0445	0.33	1869	 1860	462	2431	1033	16.777	7.138	2082	684	14.369	4.730
	2550	777	1400	9.653	1.96	1960	168.6654	359.9613	0.32	1807	 1828	428	2448	1048	16.891	7.238	2051	651	14.150	4.497
	2555	779	1402	9.666	1.84	1840	170.8897	334.6228	0.39	1784	 1706	304	2344	942	16.175	6.509	1913	511	13.199	3.533
	2560	780	1404	9.680	1.76	1760	158.4139	382.7853	0.40	1924	 1764	360	2287	883	15.779	6.099	1972	568	13.605	3.925
	2565	782	1406	9.694	1.94	1940	166.7311	397.2921	0.33	1828	 1891	485	2423	1017	16.719	7.025	2100	694	14.494	4.800
	2570	783	1408	9.708	1.95	1950	174.6615	402.7079	0.32	1745	 1883	475	2396	988	16.530	6.822	2080	672	14.351	4.643
	2575	785	1410	9.722	1.91	1910	173.6944	413.5396	0.35	1755	 1876	466	2359	949	16.282	6.560	2066	656	14.260	4.538
	2580	786	1412	9.735	1.95	1950	165.1837	368.6654	0.32	1845	 1870	458	2473	1061	17.060	7.325	2095	683	14.457	4.722

# a) Compute total vertical stress as a function of depth (you may assume homogeneous rock above 1750 ft), and compute overpressure parameter.

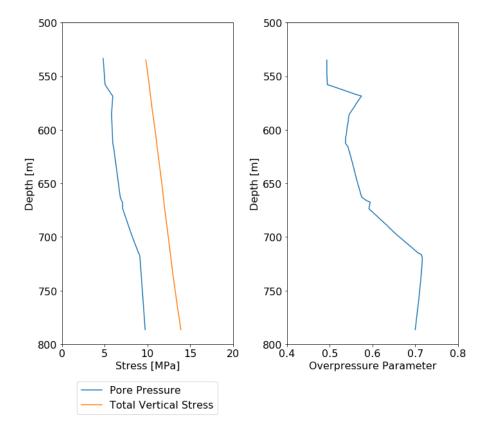
Total vertical stress can be found through the integration of bulk rock densities from the surface to the depth of interest, z

$$S_{\nu} = \int_{0}^{z} \rho gz \, dz$$

Summing the overburden stress of each depth interval below the depth of interest will give the total vertical stress at that depth

```
In [4]: import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        {\tt rho = DataQ1Summary['Density~[g/cc]']*1000~\#[g/cc] -> [kg/m3]}
        rho1 = DataQ1Summary['Density [g/cc]']
        gravity = 9.81 # [m/s2]
        # We are told the rock above 1750 ft is homogeneous, so we can calculate the overburden up till 1750 ft.
        dZ = np.diff(np.linspace(0,Depth.iloc[0]))
        offsetSv = np.sum(dZ*gravity*rho.iloc[0])
        deltaZ = Depth.diff(1)
        Sv = offsetSv + np.cumsum(gravity*rho*deltaZ) # Total Vertical Stress [Pa]
        Sv = Sv*(1e-6) # [Pa] -> [MPa]
        Sv1 = Sv*145.038 # [MPa] -> [psi]
        # Calculate Overpressure Parameter [-]
        lambdaP = Pp/Sv
        # Figure size
        fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,9))
        # Plot Sv and Pp
        ax = fig.add_subplot(121)
        ax.plot(Pp,Depth,label = 'Pore Pressure')
ax.plot(Sv,Depth,label = 'Total Vertical Stress')
        # Plot labels
        ax.set_xlabel("Stress [MPa]")
        ax.set_ylabel("Depth [m]")
        ax.legend(loc=9, bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.1), ncol=1)
        # Axis range
        plt.xlim([0, 20])
        plt.ylim([800, 500])
```

```
# PLot Overpressure
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(122)
ax2.plot(lambdaP,Depth)
# PLot LabeLs
ax2.set_xlabel("Overpressure Parameter")
ax2.set_ylabel("Depth [m]")
# Axis range
plt.xlim([0.4, 0.8])
plt.ylim([800, 500])
# Set font size
plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 16})
# Layout
plt.tight_layout()
```



#### b) Compute dynamic Poisson's ratio and dynamic Young's modulus from compressive and shear slowness (be careful with unit conversion).

Dynamic Poisson's ratio (v) can be calculated using the below formula.

$$v = \frac{(V_p^2 - 2V_s^2)}{2(V_p^2 - V_s^2)} = \frac{[(V_p/V_s)^2 - 2]}{2[(V_p/V_s)^2 - 1]}$$

P-wave velocity (V\_p) and S-wave velocity (V\_s) [m/s] can be calculated from the slowness (dt) [ $\mu s/ft$ ]

$$V = \frac{10^6}{dt} * 0.3048$$

Dynamic Young's modulus (E) can be calculated using the below formulas, where K is the bulk modulus and G is the shear modulus. Density  $(\rho)$  in  $[kg/m^3]$  and velocities in [m/s] will give you modulus in units of [Pa]

$$E = \frac{9KG}{(3K+G)}$$

$$G = \rho V_s^2$$

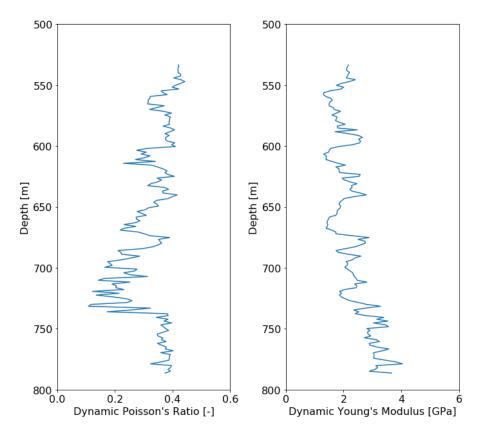
$$K = \rho(V_p^2 - \frac{4}{3}V_s^2)$$

Dynamic Young's modulus (E) can also be calculated using the below formulas

$$E = \rho V_p^2 \frac{(1+v)(1-2v)}{(1-v)}$$

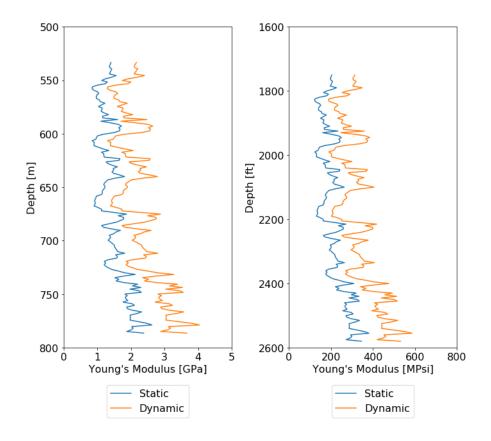
$$E = \rho V_s^2 \frac{[3(V_p/V_s)^2 - 4]}{[(V_p/V_s)^2 - 1]}$$

```
In [5]:  Vp = 1/(DataQ1Summary['dt-comp [us/ft]'] * (1e-6)/0.3048) \# P-wave Slowness [us/ft] -> P-Wave Velocity [km/s] \\ Vs = 1/(DataQ1Summary['dt-shear [us/ft]'] * (1e-6)/0.3048) \# S-wave Slowness [us/ft] -> S-Wave Velocity [km/s] 
         M = (Vp**2)*rho1 # Constrained Modulus []
         G = (Vs**2)*rho1
         v_Dyn = (Vp**2 - 2*(Vs**2))/(2*(Vp**2 - Vs**2)) # Dynamic Poisson's Ratio [-]
         E_{pyn} = rho*(Vs**2)*((3*(Vp**2) - 4*(Vs**2))/((Vp**2) - (Vs**2)))*1e-9 # Dynamic Young's Modulus [GPa]
         # Figure size
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,9))
         # Plot v
         ax = fig.add_subplot(121)
         ax.plot(v_Dyn,Depth)
         # Plot labels
         ax.set_xlabel("Dynamic Poisson's Ratio [-]")
         ax.set_ylabel("Depth [m]")
         # Axis range
         plt.xlim([0, 0.6])
         plt.ylim([800, 500])
         # Plot E
         ax1 = fig.add_subplot(122)
         ax1.plot(E_Dyn,Depth)
         # Plot labels
         ax1.set_xlabel("Dynamic Young's Modulus [GPa]")
         ax1.set_ylabel("Depth [m]")
         # Axis range
         plt.xlim([0, 6])
         plt.ylim([800, 500])
         # Set font size
         plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 16})
         plt.tight_layout()
```



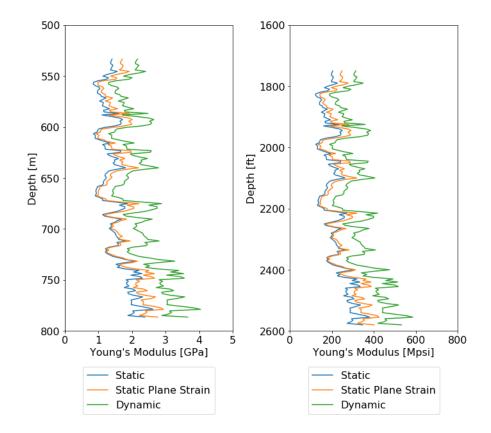
c) Compute static Young's modulus using a coefficient  $E_{static} = 0.65 \times E_{dynamic}$ 

```
In [6]: E_Static = E_Dyn*0.65 # [GPa]
E_Static1 = E_Static *145038 /1000 # [Mpsi]
           # Figure size
           fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,9))
           # Plot E in SI
           ax = fig.add_subplot(121)
           ax.plot(E_Static,Depth,label = "Static")
ax.plot(E_Dyn,Depth,label = "Dynamic")
           ax.legend(loc=9, bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.1), ncol=1)
ax.set_xlabel("Young's Modulus [GPa]")
ax.set_ylabel("Depth [m]")
           # Axis range
           plt.xlim([0, 5])
           plt.ylim([800, 500])
           # Plot E in Field
           ax1 = fig.add_subplot(122)
           ax1.plot(E_Static1,Depth1,label = "Static")
           ax1.plot(E_Dyn1,Depth1,label = "Dynamic")
           # Plot labels
           ax1.legend(loc=9, bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.1), ncol=1)
ax1.set_xlabel("Young's Modulus [MPsi]")
ax1.set_ylabel("Depth [ft]")
           plt.xlim([0, 800])
           plt.ylim([2600, 1600])
           # Set font size
           plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 16})
           # Layout
           plt.tight_layout()
```



d) Compute static plane strain modulus  $E'_{static} = E_{static}/(1-\nu^2)$  (Poisson ratio remains the same with depth).

```
In [7]: E_Static_Plane = E_Static/(1-v_Dyn**2) # [GPa]
E_Static_Plane1 = E_Static_Plane *145038 /1000 # [Mpsi]
           # Figure size
           fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,9))
           # Plot in SI
           ax = fig.add_subplot(121)
           ax.plot(E_Static,Depth,label = "Static")
           ax.plot(E_Static_Plane,Depth,label = "Static Plane Strain")
ax.plot(E_Dyn,Depth,label = "Dynamic")
# Plot Labels
           ax.legend(loc=9, bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.1), ncol=1)
ax.set_xlabel("Young's Modulus [GPa]")
ax.set_ylabel("Depth [m]")
           # Axis range
           plt.xlim([0, 5])
           plt.ylim([800, 500])
           # Plot in Field
           ax1 = fig.add_subplot(122)
           ax1.plot(E_Static1,Depth1,label = "Static")
           ax1.plot(E_Static_Plane1,Depth1,label = "Static Plane Strain")
           ax1.plot(E_Dyn1,Depth1,label = "Dynamic")
           # Plot labels
           ax1.legend(loc=9, bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.1), ncol=1)
ax1.set_xlabel("Young's Modulus [Mpsi]")
ax1.set_ylabel("Depth [ft]")
           # Axis range
           plt.xlim([0, 800])
           plt.ylim([2600, 1600])
           # Set font size
           plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 16})
           # Layout
           plt.tight_layout()
```



# e) Compute total maximum and minimum horizontal stress assuming theory of elasticity and $\epsilon_{Hmax}=0.0015$ and $\epsilon_{hmin}=0.0015$

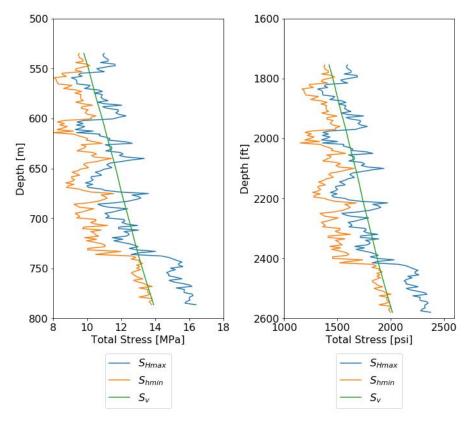
The maximum effective horizontal stress is given by

$$\sigma_{Hmax} = \frac{E}{1 - v^2} \epsilon_{Hmax} + \frac{vE}{1 - v^2} \epsilon_{Hmin} + \frac{v}{1 - v} \sigma_V$$

The minimum effective horizontal stresses is given by

$$\sigma_{Hmin} = \frac{vE}{1 - v^2} \epsilon_{Hmax} + \frac{E}{1 - v^2} \epsilon_{Hmin} + \frac{v}{1 - v} \sigma_V$$

```
In [8]: eHmax = 0.0015
           ehmin = 0
           Ep = E_Static_Plane*(1e3) # [GPa] -> [MPa]
           sigV = Sv - Pp # [MPa]
           sigHmax = Ep*eHmax + v_Dyn*Ep*ehmin + sigV*(v_Dyn/(1-v_Dyn)) # [MPa]
           sighmin = v_Dyn*Ep*eHmax + Ep*ehmin + sigV*(v_Dyn/(1-v_Dyn)) # [MPa]
           SHmax = sigHmax + Pp # [MPa]
Shmin = sighmin + Pp # [MPa]
           SHmax1 = SHmax *145.038 # [psi]
Shmin1 = Shmin *145.038 # [psi]
           # Figure size
           fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,9))
           # Plot in SI
           ax = fig.add_subplot(121)
           ax.plot(SHmax,Depth,label = "$S_{Hmax}$")
ax.plot(Shmin,Depth,label = "$S_{hmin}$")
           ax.plot(Sv,Depth,label = "$5_{v}$")
           # Plot labels
           ax.legend(loc=9, bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.1), ncol=1)
ax.set_xlabel("Total Stress [MPa]")
           ax.set_ylabel("Depth [m]")
           # Axis range
           plt.xlim([8, 18])
           plt.ylim([800, 500])
           # Plot in Field
           ax1 = fig.add_subplot(122)
           ax1.plot(Shmax1,Depth1,label = "$S_{Hmax}$")
ax1.plot(Shmin1,Depth1,label = "$S_{hmin}$")
ax1.plot(Sv1,Depth1,label = "$S_{v}$")
           # Plot labels
           ax1.legend(loc=9, bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.1), ncol=1)
ax1.set_xlabel("Total Stress [psi]")
ax1.set_ylabel("Depth [ft]")
           # Axis range
           plt.xlim([1000, 2600])
           plt.ylim([2600, 1600])
           # Set font size
           plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 16})
           # Layout
           plt.tight_layout()
```

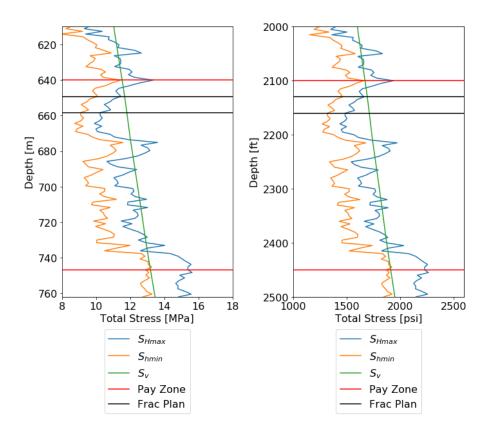


# f) The pay-zone is between 2,100 ft and 2,450 ft. A hydraulic fracture is planned to be executed with a vertical well at a depth between 2,130 ft and 2,160 ft. What will be the height of this fracture? Will it reach out to the entire pay zone?

A hydraulic fracture will open perpendicular to least principal stress. Since for the pay zone of interest we have the case of  $S_V > S_{Hmax} > S_{hmin}$ , we can expect hydraulic fractures to open up perpendicular to  $S_{Hmin}$ .

If a fracture is initiated between 2130 ft and 2160 ft (black boundary lines), the fracture will expand up and down until it reaches the region where the horizontal stress is significantly higher (local peaks at approximately 2100 and 2210 ft), making the height of the fracture a maximum of ~110ft. A second set of perforations between 2300 and 2400 ft may be needed to extend the hydraulic fracture through the entire pay zone

```
In [9]: #Payzone
          payUpperBound1 = 2100 # [ft]
          payUpperBound = 2100 * 0.3048 # [m]
          payLowerBound1 = 2450 # [ft]
          payLowerBound = 2450 * 0.3048 # [m]
          #Fracture Plan
          fracUpperBound1 = 2130 # [ft]
fracUpperBound = 2130 * 0.3048 # [m]
          fracLowerBound1 = 2160 # [ft]
          fracLowerBound = 2160 * 0.3048 # [m]
          # Figure size
          fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,9))
          # PLot in ST
          ax = fig.add_subplot(121)
          ax.plot(SHmax,Depth,label = "$S_{Hmax}$")
ax.plot(Shmin,Depth,label = "$S_{hmin}$")
          ax.plot(Sv,Depth,label = "$5_{v}$")
          ax.plot([0,18e6],[payUpperBound,payUpperBound],'r',label='Pay Zone')
          ax.plot([0,18e6],[payLowerBound,payLowerBound],'r')
          ax.plot([0,18e6],[fracUpperBound,fracUpperBound],'k',label='Frac Plan')
          ax.plot([0,18e6],[fracLowerBound,fracLowerBound],'k')
          # Plot labels
          ax.legend(loc=9, bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.1), ncol=1)
ax.set_xlabel("Total Stress [MPa]")
          ax.set_ylabel("Depth [m]")
          # Axis range
          plt.xlim([8, 18])
          plt.ylim([762, 610])
          # Plot in Field
          ax1 = fig.add subplot(122)
          ax1.plot(SHmax1,Depth1,label = "$S_{Hmax}$")
ax1.plot(Shmin1,Depth1,label = "$S_{hmin}$")
ax1.plot(Sv1,Depth1,label = "$S_{v}$")
          ax1.plot([0,2600],[payUpperBound1,payUpperBound1],'r',label='Pay Zone')
          ax1.plot([0,2600],[payLowerBound1,payLowerBound1],'r')
ax1.plot([0,2600],[fracUpperBound1,fracUpperBound1],'k',label='Frac Plan')
          ax1.plot([0,2600],[fracLowerBound1,fracLowerBound1],'k')
          # Plot labels
          ax1.legend(loc=9, bbox_to_anchor=(0.5, -0.1), ncol=1)
          ax1.set_xlabel("Total Stress [psi]")
          ax1.set_ylabel("Depth [ft]")
          # Axis range
          plt.xlim([1000, 2600])
          plt.ylim([2500, 2000])
          # Set font size
          plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 16})
          # Layout
          plt.tight_layout()
```



### **Problem 2**

A single hydraulic fracture treatment will be performed in a tight sandstone. The hydraulic fracture height is expected to be  $h_f=170ft$ . The tight sandstone has a plane-strain modulus E' = 8.9 MMpsi. The (two-wing) injection rate will be 50 bbl/min (constant) during 1 hour. The fracturing fluid has a viscosity 2 cP. Compute:

```
In [10]: import pandas as pd
    excel_file = 'HW7.xlsx'
    DataQ2Summary = pd.read_excel(excel_file,sheet_name="Q2")
    DataQ2Summary.head(11)
```

Out[10]:

	Parameter	Symbol	Value	-	t [min]	t [sec]	xf [m]	ww,0 [mm]	Pnet [MMPa]
0	Fracture Height	hf [ft]	170.000000	-	0.00	0	0	0.000	0.000
1	Plane-Strain Modulus	E' [MMpsi]	8.900000	-	0.25	15	19	1.608	0.952
2	Fracturing Fluid Viscosity	mu [cP]	2.000000	-	1.00	60	58	2.122	1.256
3	One-Wing Injection Rate	i [bbl/min]	25.000000	-	2.50	150	120	2.548	1.509
4	Injection Period	te [hour]	1.000000	-	5.00	300	209	2.927	1.733
5	Fracture Height	hf [m]	51.816000	-	10.00	600	363	3.363	1.991
6	Plane-Strain Modulus	E' [MMPa]	61363.364000	-	20.00	1200	633	3.863	2.287
7	Fracturing Fluid Viscosity	mu [Pas]	0.002000	-	30.00	1800	875	4.189	2.480
8	One-Wing Injection Rate	i [m3/s]	0.066243	-	40.00	2400	1102	4.437	2.627
9	Injection Period	te [s]	3600.000000	-	50.00	3000	1317	4.640	2.747
10	2-Wing Fracture Volume	2Vf [m3]	477.512048	-	60.00	3600	1524	4.812	2.849

a) The expected fracture half-length  $x_f$ , fracture width at the wellbore  $w_{w,0}$ , and net pressure  $p_n$  as a function of time with the PKN model (no leak-off).

Fracture half-length  $x_f$  can be calculated:

$$x_f = 0.524 \left(\frac{i^3 E'}{\mu h_f^4}\right)^{1/5} t^{4/5}$$

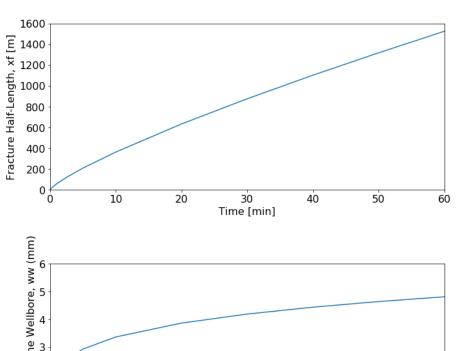
Fracture width at the wellbore  $w_{w,0}$  can be calculated:

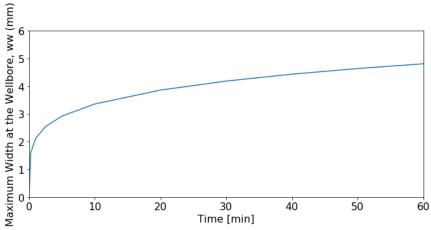
$$w_{w,0} = 3.04 \left(\frac{i^2 \mu}{E' h_f}\right)^{1/5} t^{1/5}$$

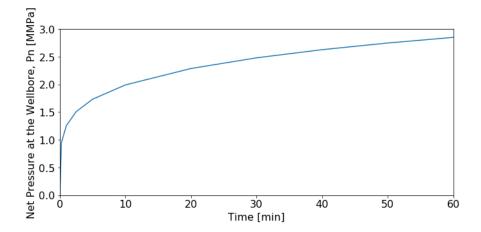
Net pressure  $P_n$  can be calculated:

$$P_n = 1.52 \left(\frac{E'^4 i^2 \mu}{h_f^6}\right)^{1/5} t^{1/5}$$

```
In [11]: import numpy as np
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          Time = DataQ2Summary['t [min]']
xf = DataQ2Summary['xf [m]']
ww = DataQ2Summary['ww,0 [mm]']
          Pnet = DataQ2Summary['Pnet [MMPa]']
           # Figure size
          fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,15))
          # Plot Fracture Half-Length
          ax = fig.add_subplot(311)
          ax.plot(Time,xf)
           # Plot labels
          ax.set_xlabel("Time [min]")
ax.set_ylabel("Fracture Half-Length, xf [m]")
           # Axis range
          plt.xlim([0, 60])
          plt.ylim([0, 1600])
           # Plot Maximum Width at the Wellbore
          ax = fig.add_subplot(312)
          ax.plot(Time,ww)
           # Plot labels
          ax.set_xlabel("Time [min]")
          ax.set_ylabel("Maximum Width at the Wellbore, ww (mm)")
           # Axis range
          plt.xlim([0, 60])
          plt.ylim([0, 6])
           # Plot Fracture Half-Length
          ax = fig.add_subplot(313)
          ax.plot(Time,Pnet)
           # Plot labels
          ax.set_xlabel("Time [min]")
          ax.set_ylabel("Net Pressure at the Wellbore, Pn [MMPa]")
           # Axis range
          plt.xlim([0, 60])
          plt.ylim([0, 3])
           # Set font size
          plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 16})
           # Layout
          plt.tight_layout()
```







b) The total amount of water (volume) and sand (weight) required assuming a constant volume ratio 90% water-10% sand. How many water swimming pools (100,000 L) and sand trucks (10 metric tons) are needed to complete the hydraulic fracturing job?

Fracture volume for one-wing is given by:

$$v_f = \overline{w} x_f h_f$$

Where for the PKN model

$$\overline{w} = \frac{\pi}{5} w_{w,0}$$

Two-wing fracture volume  $2Vf = 477 m^3$ 

90% water volume = 429  $m^3$  = 4.3 swimming pools

10% sand volume = 48  $m^3$  = 126.4 metric tons = 12.6 trucks

### **Problem 3**

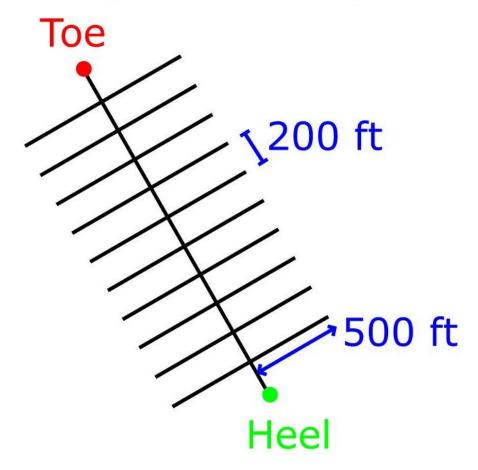
Consider the design of a completion job with horizontal wellbores and multistage hydraulic fracturing in the Barnett shale at 8,200 ft with pore pressure of 4100 psi (NF).

a) What is the direction of horizontal wellbores that maximize drainage area using multistage fractures? (You may need to check the US stress map)

Wells must be drilled in the direction of S3 to maximize drainage surface area from multistage hydraulic fracturing.

In the Barnett shale, a normal faulting stress environment prevails with SHmax striking at ~N60°E. Hence, wellbores should be drilled at an azimuth of N30°W or S30°E.

b) Sketch a horizontal well with 10 fracture stages spaced every 200ft from a top view. Fracture half-length is ~500ft.



c) Calculate a lower bound (absolute minimum) of the pressure needed to propagate hydraulic fractures using the theory of elasticity (v=0.25) and limit equilibrium of faults (q $\sim$ 3.5). Perforations will be done, so you may ignore the effect of near-wellbore stresses.

The minimum pressure to open a hydraulic fracture is  $P = S_3(P_{net} = 0)$ . Thus, the problem is asking for Shmin.

Assuming linear elasticity with perfect containment:

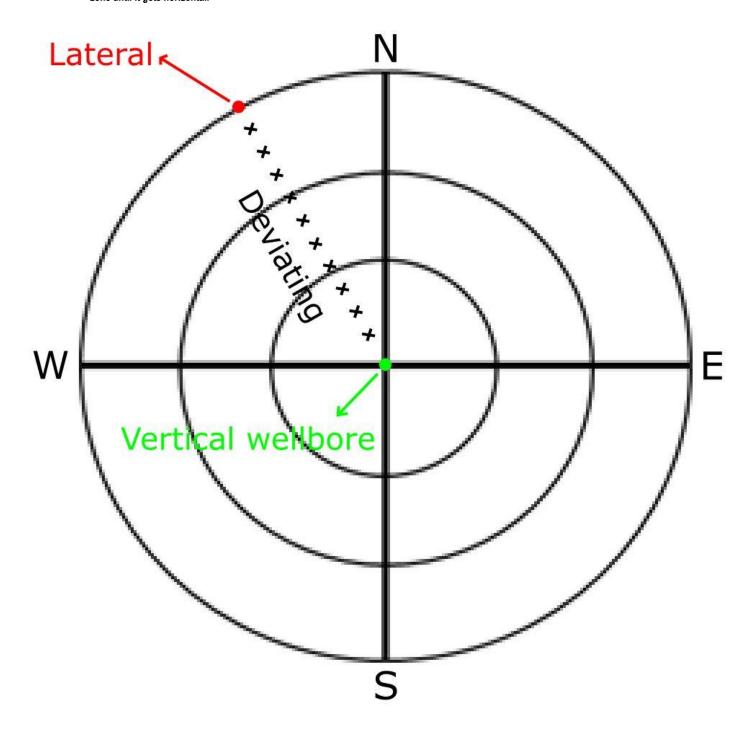
$$\sigma_{hmin} = \left(\frac{\nu}{1 - \nu}\right) \sigma_V = 0.333 \cdot (8200psi - 4100psi) = 1365psi$$

$$S_{hmin} = \sigma_{hmin} + P_p = 5465psi$$

Assuming shear equilibrium of faults:

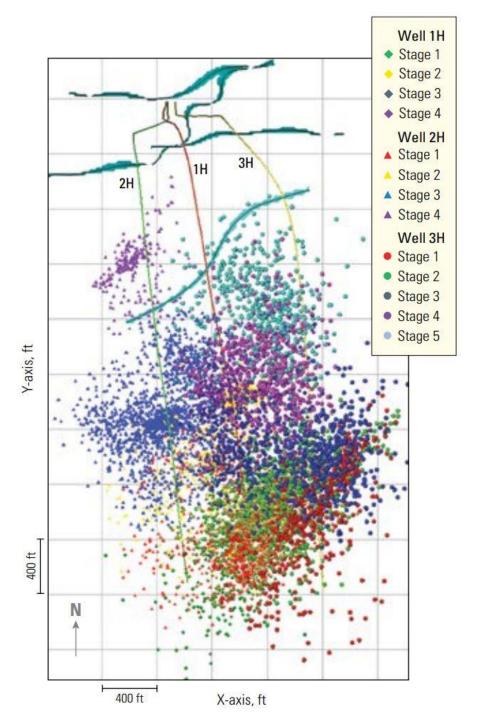
$$\sigma_{hmin} = \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)\sigma_V = 0.286 \cdot (8200psi - 4100psi) = 1171psi$$

$$S_{hmin} = \sigma_{hmin} + P_p = 5271psi$$



### **Problem 4**

The following figures correspond to microseismicity images from hydraulic fracturing stimulation in the Barnett shale (Hydraulic Fracturing Insights from Microseismic Monitoring – SLB Oilfield Review <a href="https://www.slb.com/~/media/Files/resources/oilfield\_review/ors16/May2016/02-microseismic.pdf">https://www.slb.com/~/media/Files/resources/oilfield\_review/ors16/May2016/02-microseismic.pdf</a>).



<sup>&</sup>quot;Stimulation process performed on the three horizontal wells using plug and perf and slickwater treatment with fault traces mapped at laterals depth interval in cyan. The zipper-style frac performed on the 1H (central well in red) and the 3H (east well in yellow) was monitored from 2H (west well in green). The four stimulation stages performed on the 2H were monitored from the 3H."

a) What is the length of the laterals? What is the distance between laterals? What is the approximate distance between stages? (axis units: feet) Note: 1H is 80 ft higher in elevation than 2H and 3H.

Length of laterals is ~3300 ft.

Distance between laterals is ~500 ft.

Distance between stages is ~400-800 ft.

This is similar to the strike of 060° from problem 3.

### c) What is the average fracture half-length $\emph{x}_{\it{f}}$ as interpreted from the microseismic cloud?

$$x_f = 600 ft$$

d Assuming a pay zone thickness of 200 ft, what is the Stimulated Reservoir Volume  $[ft^3]$ ?

$$Area = 2000ft \cdot 2000ft = 4 \cdot 10^6 ft^2$$

$$SRV = Area \cdot Height = 4 \cdot 10^6 ft^2 \cdot *200 ft = 8 \cdot 10^8 ft^3$$