



Adaptive Well Construction

Designing out Trouble Begins with the Basis-of-Design



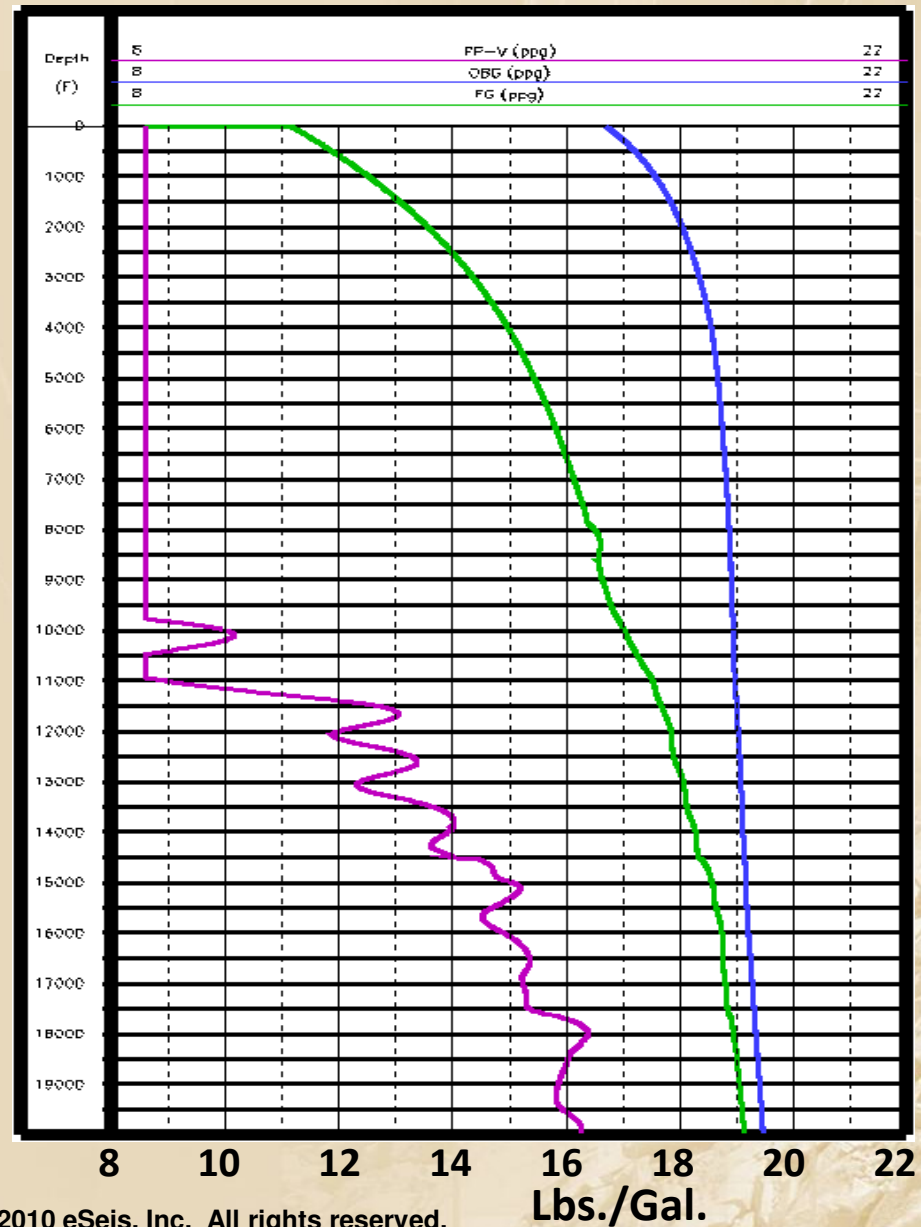
Typical Pore Pressure/Fracture Gradient (PPFG) Product

Typically pore pressure work results in a plot as shown here:
Curves shown represent:

PP-Velocity-based

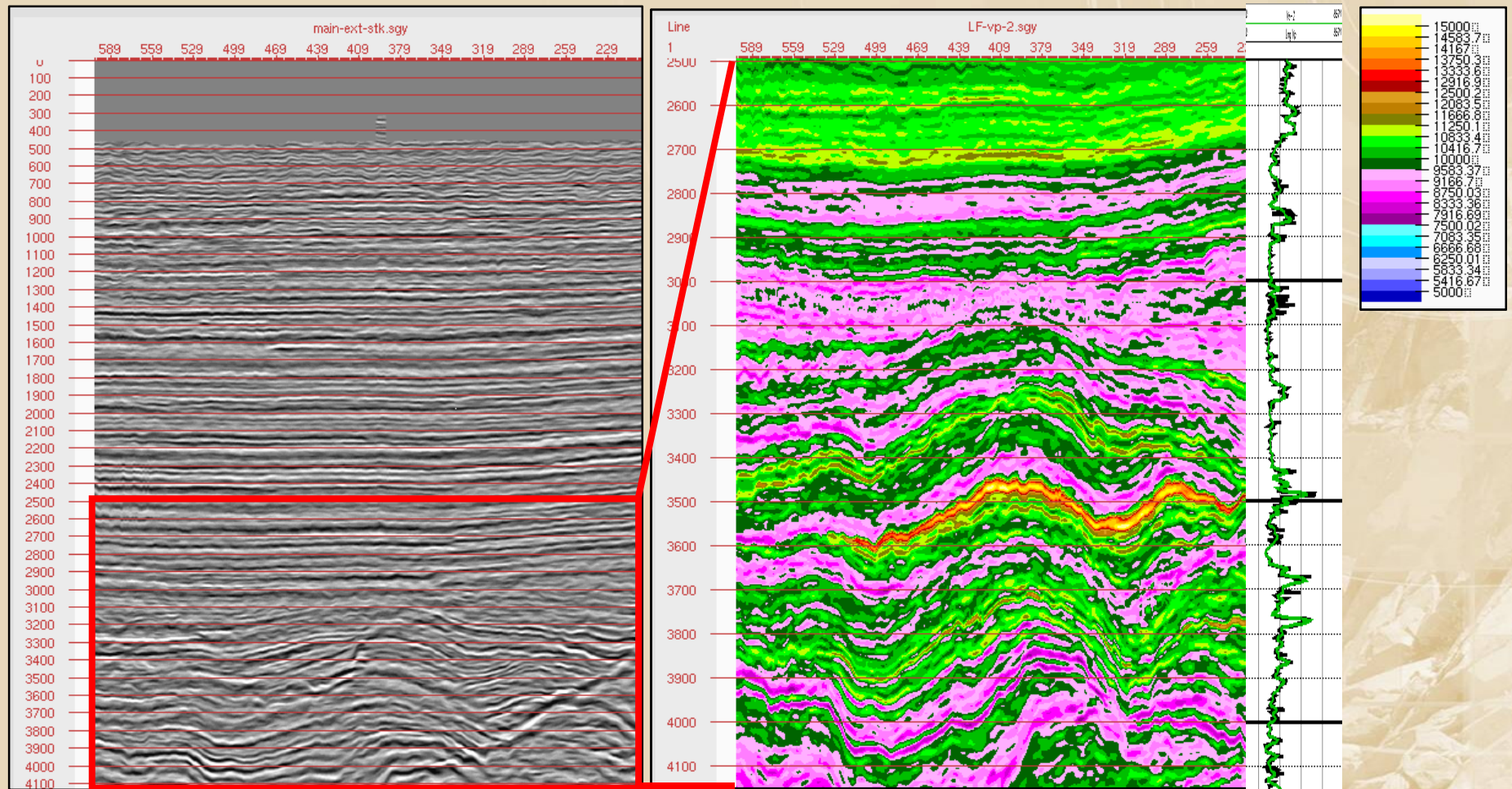
Shale Fracture Gradient (FG)

Overburden Gradient (OBG)



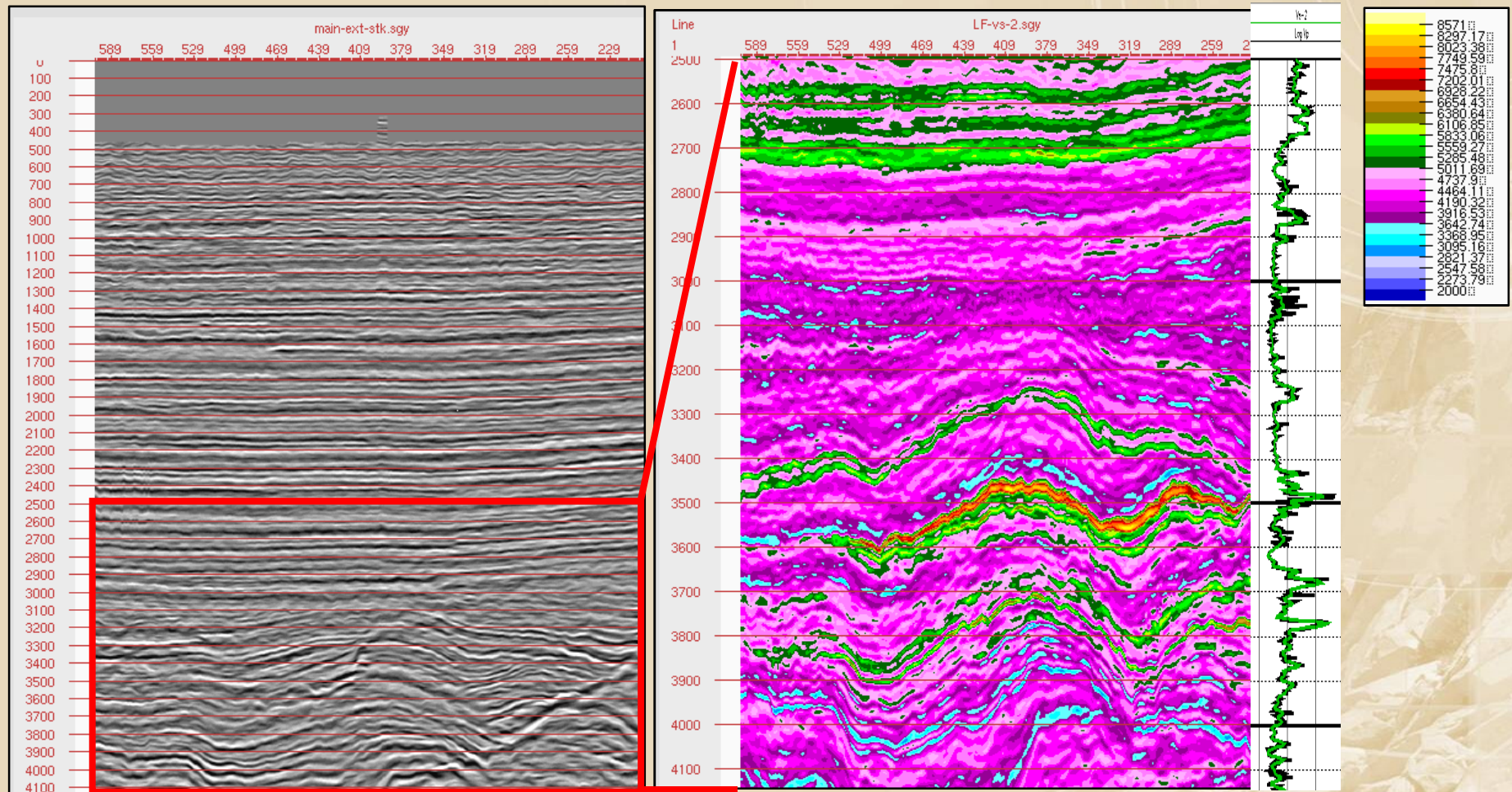


Vp Inversion



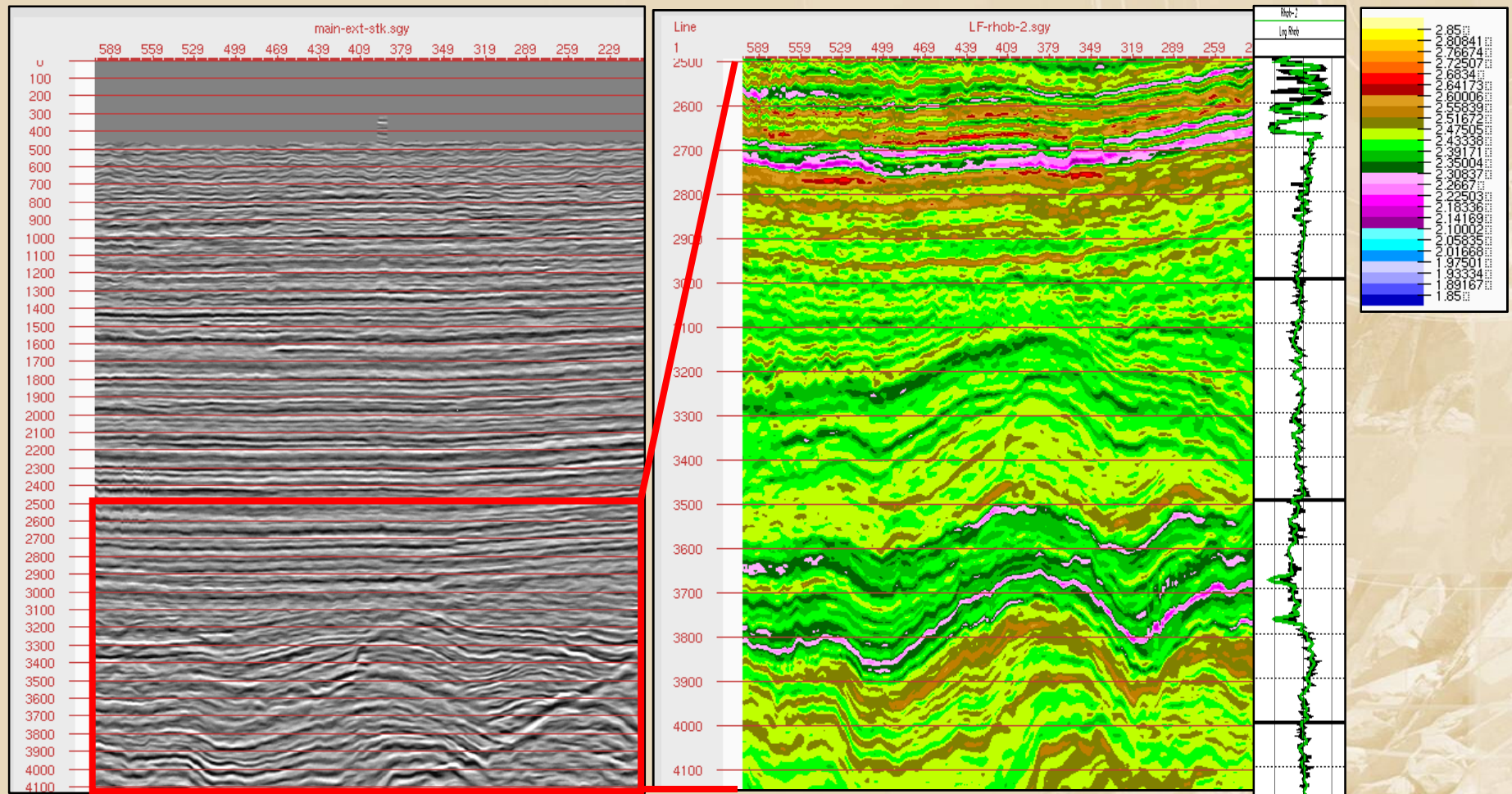


Vs Inversion





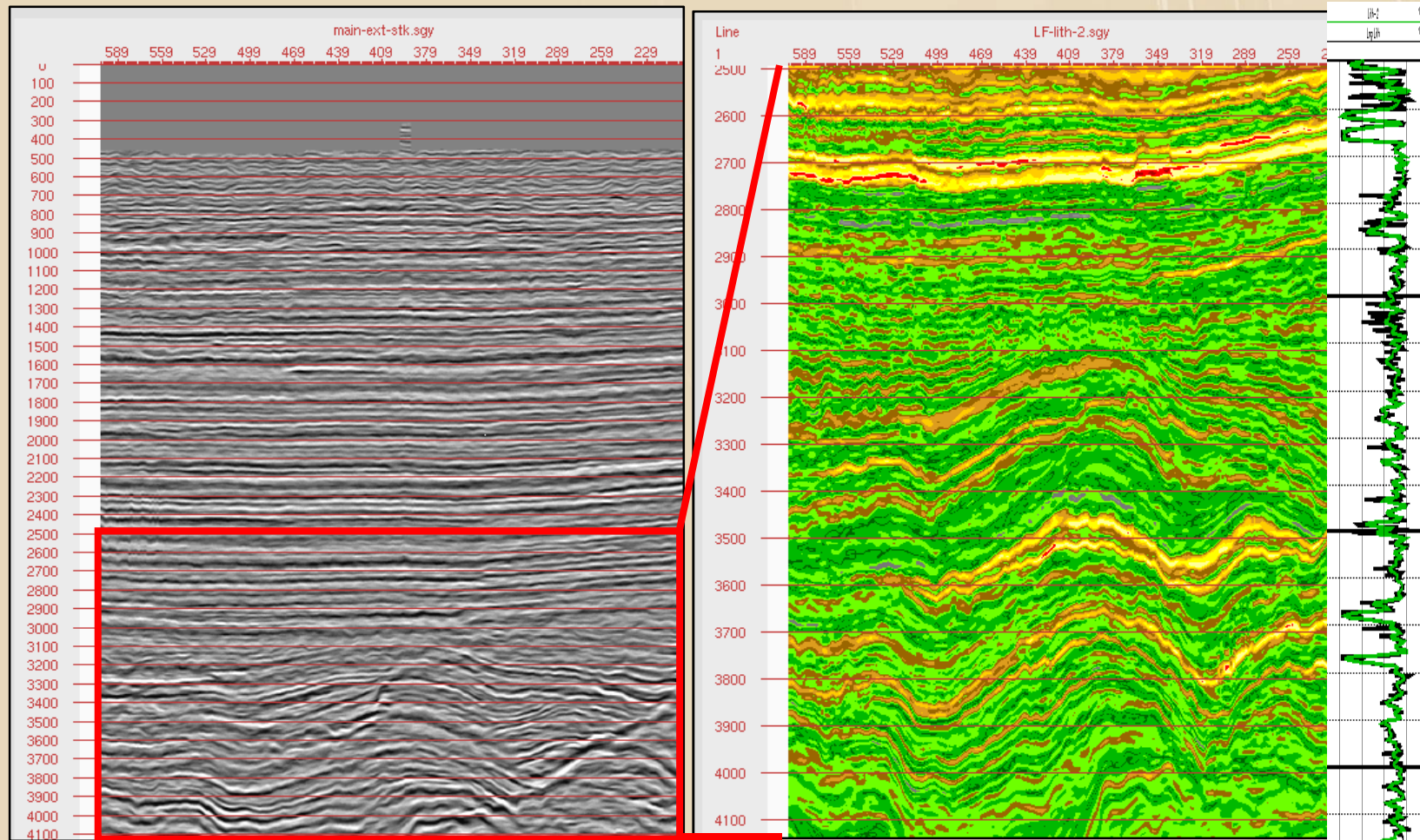
Density Inversion





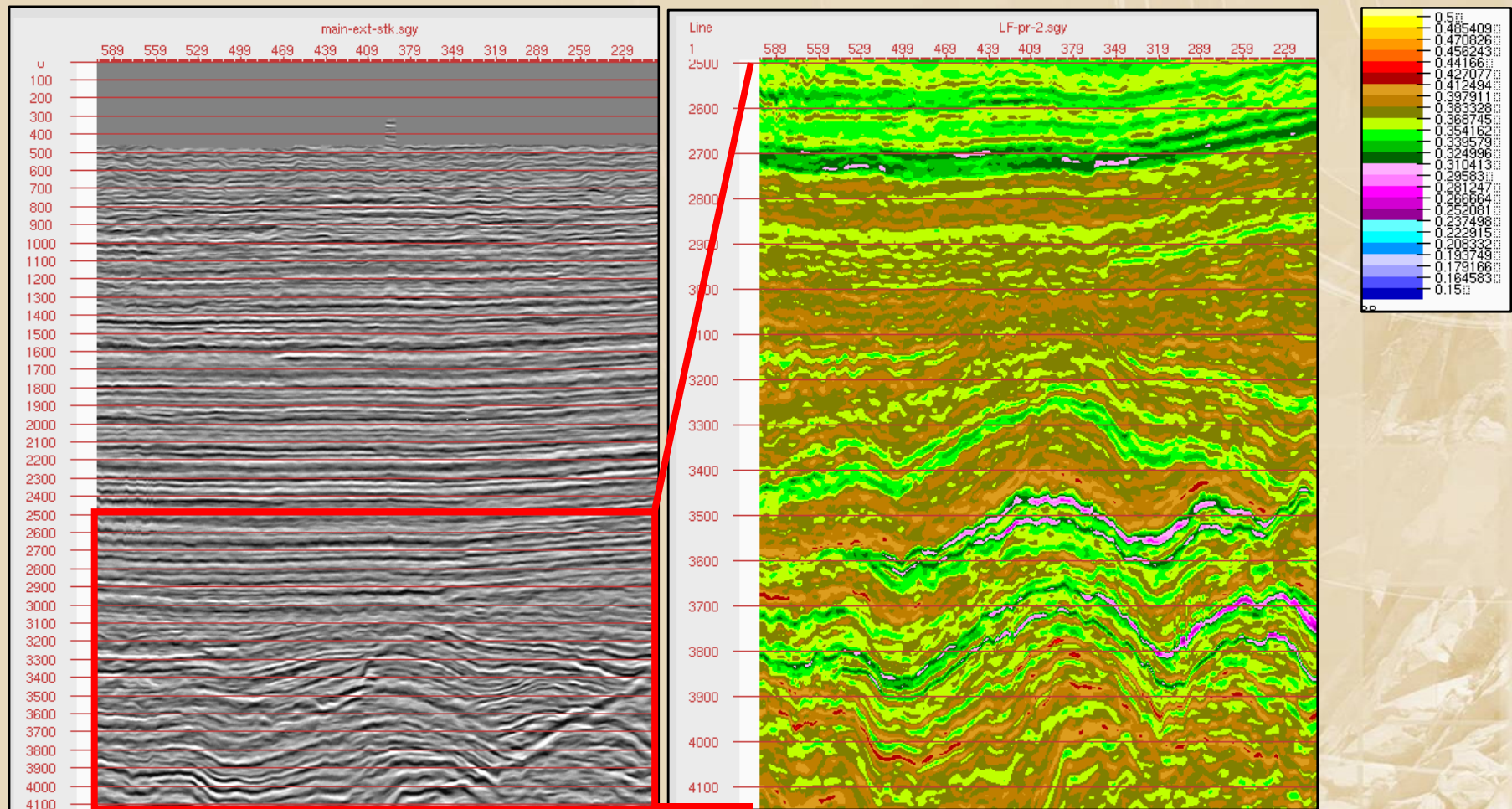
Lithology Inversion

Sand = Yellow
Shale = Green



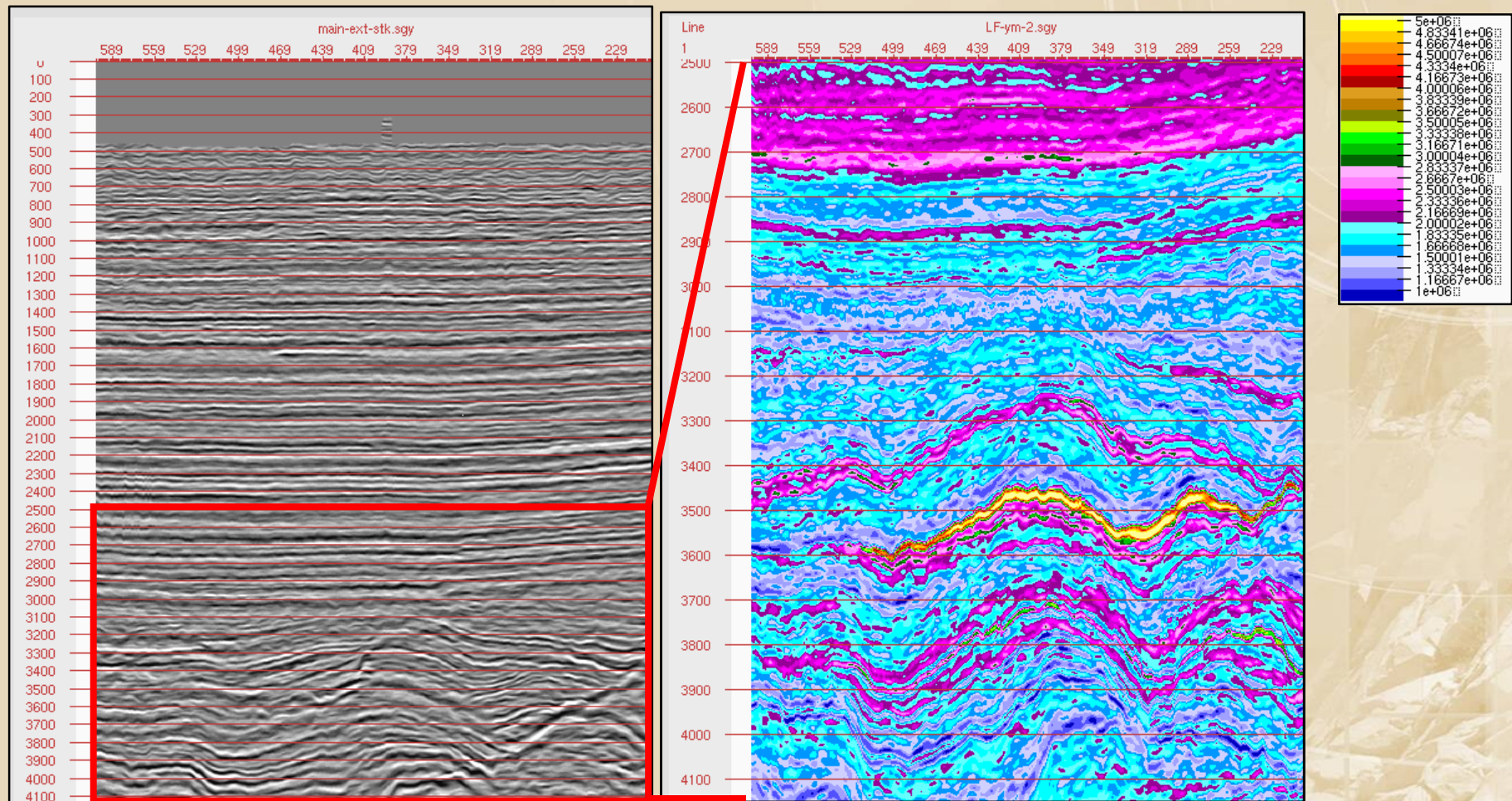


Poisson's Ratio Inversion





Young's Modulus Inversion

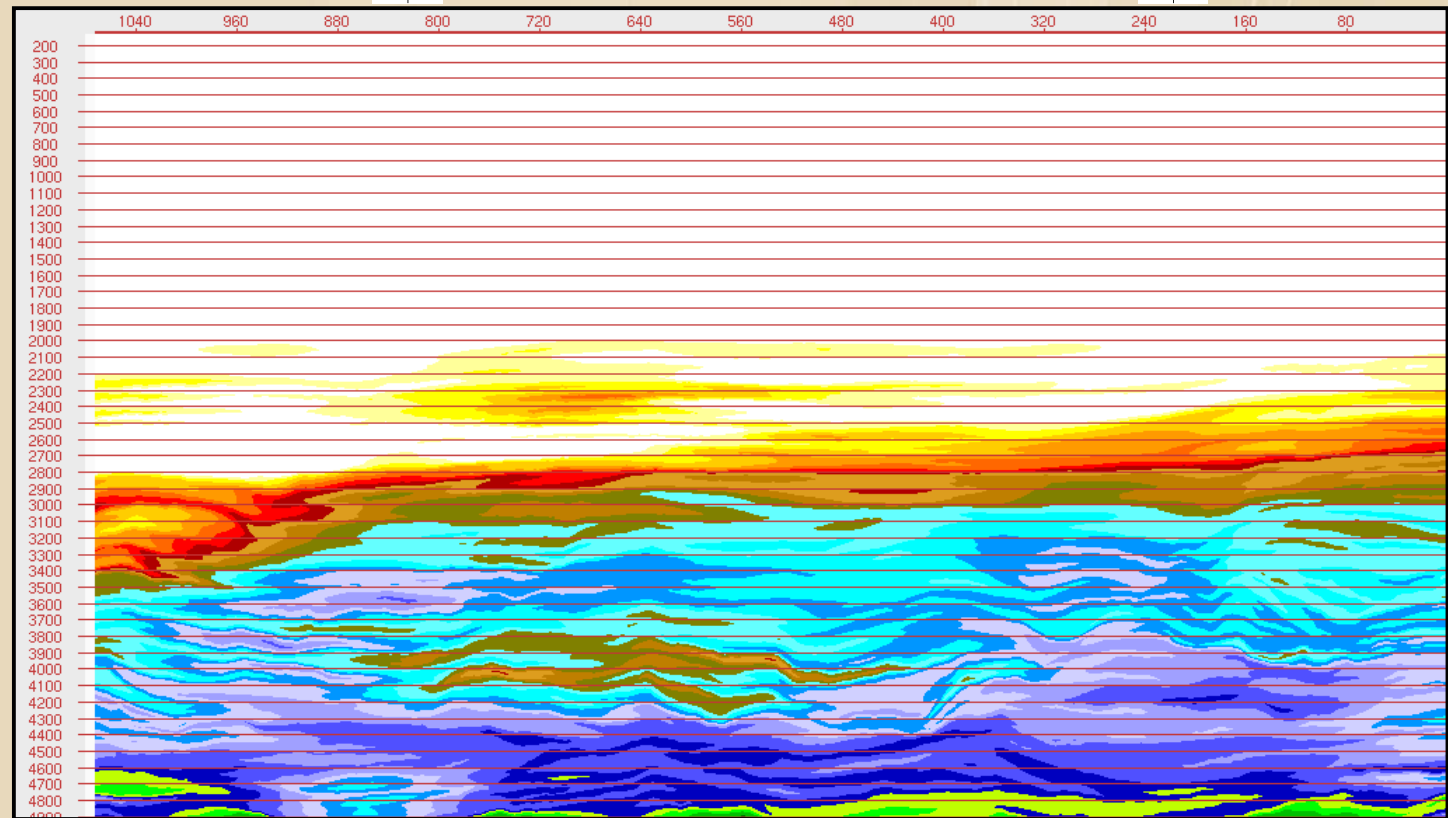
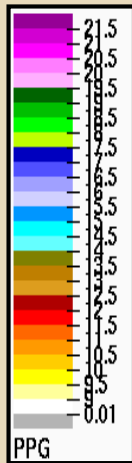




V-Based Shale PP

Well B

Well A



Calibrated PP from seismic velocities



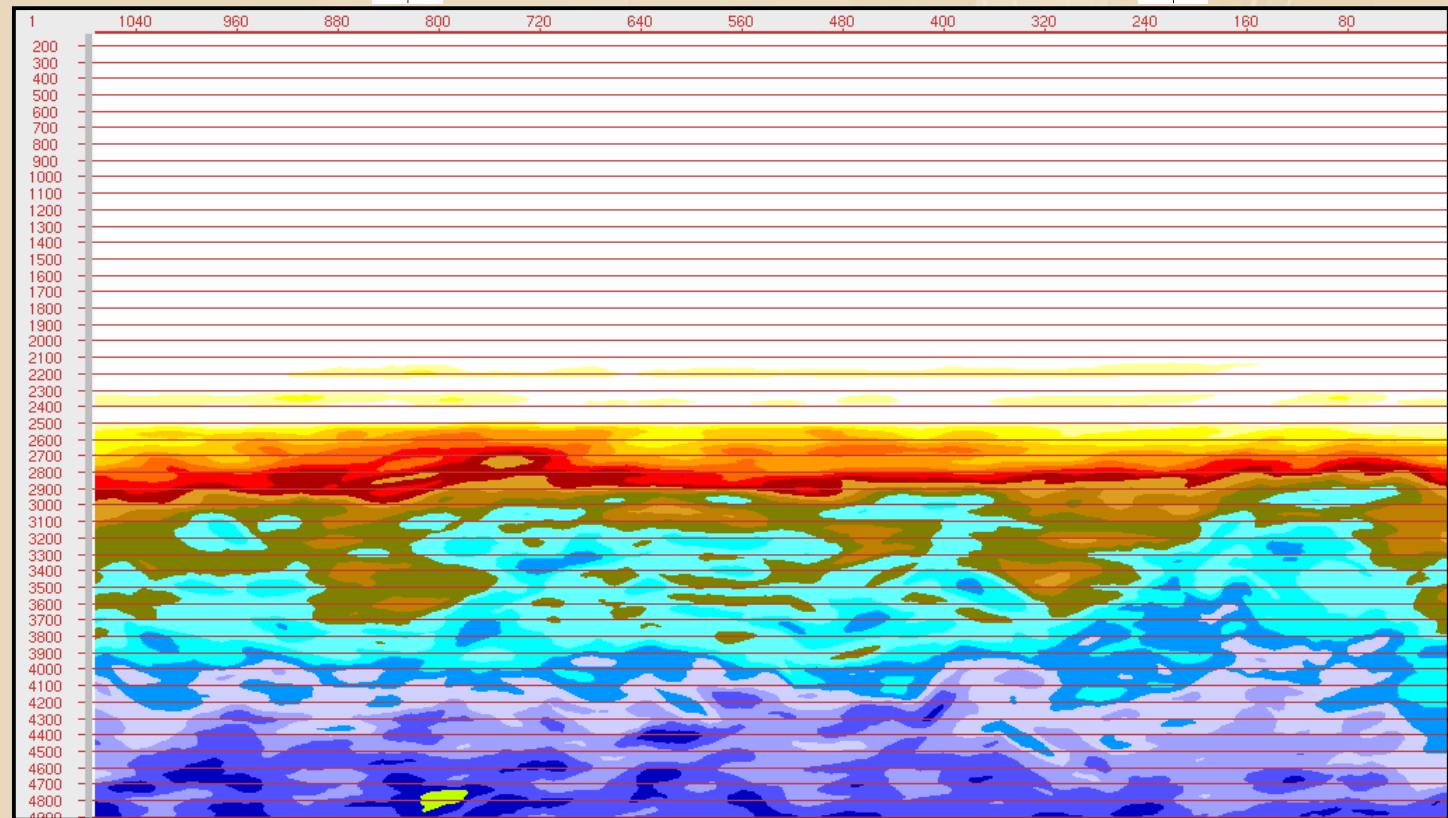
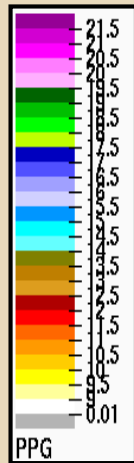
Q-Based Shale PP



Well B



Well A



Calibrated PP from seismic frequencies



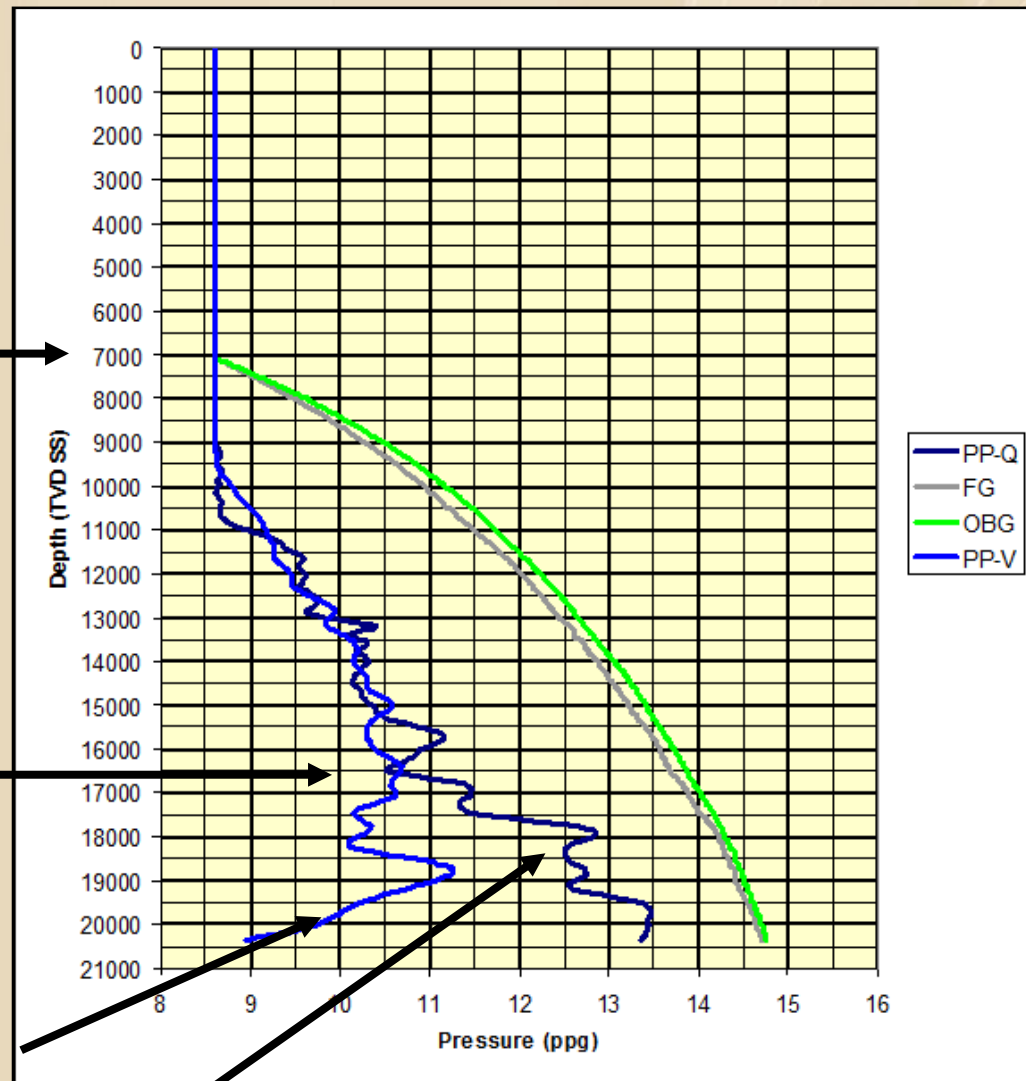
Water Bottom

Shaley
Clastics

Sandy and Tight

PP-V

PP-Q

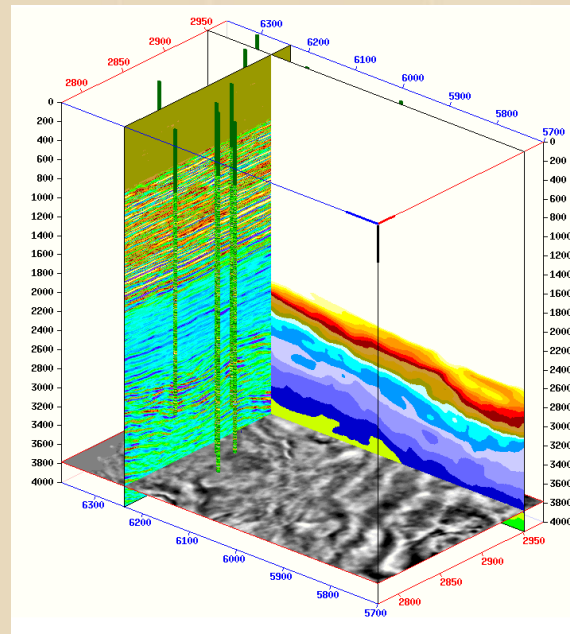




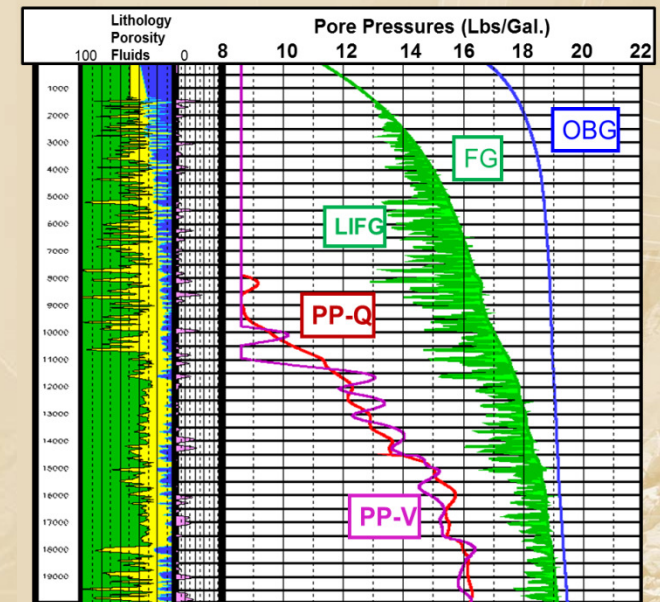
The “Pre-Drill Mud Log” (PDML)

3D Volumes Include:

- 1) **Pore pressure**
 - a) PP-Q (freq-based)
 - b) PP-V (vel-based)
 - c) centroids
- 2) **Fracture Gradient**
 - a) shale
 - b) sand (LIFG)
- 3) **Lithology**
 - a) shale/“not-shale”
 - b) porosity



PDML



The PDML is an extraction of over 10 different inversions/calculations along a proposed well path.



The Elements of the PDML

Depth Track

Track 1 contains:

lithologies

porosity

fluids

Track 2 contains:

gas indication

Track 3 contains:

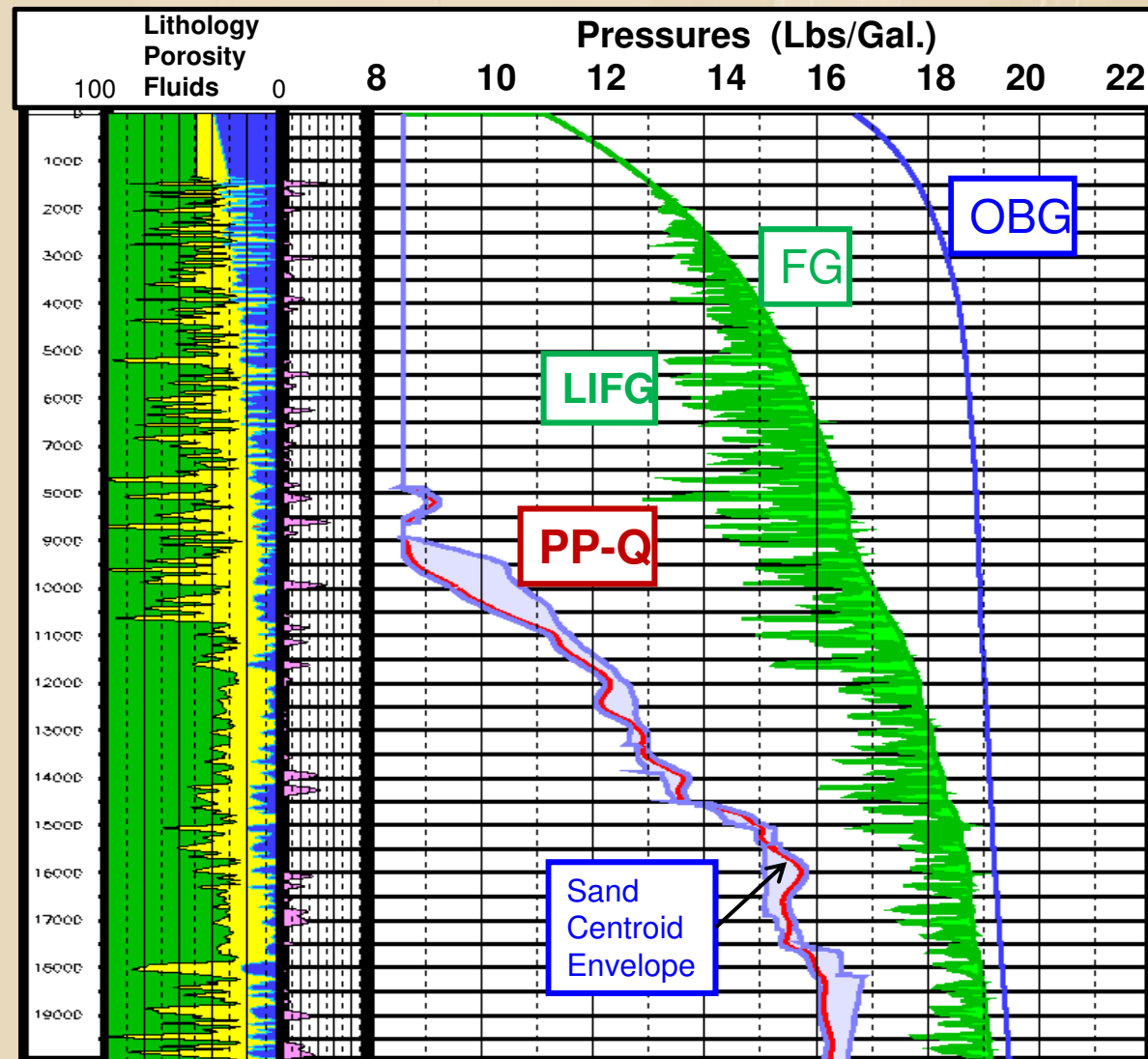
PP-Q

Centroids (min,max)

LIFG

FG

OBG





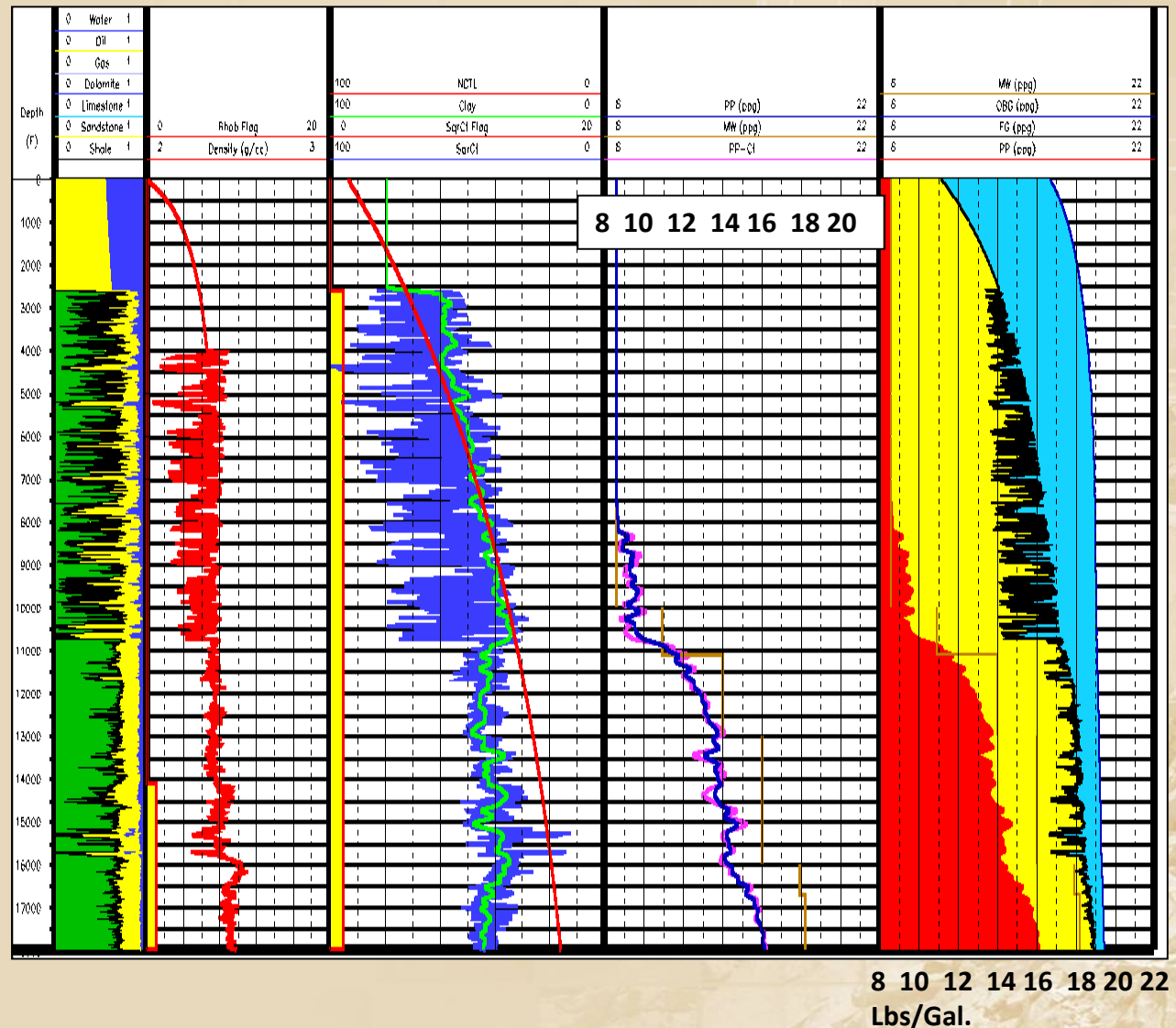
eSeis

Near Time Updating



The Daily Assessment of PP and FG

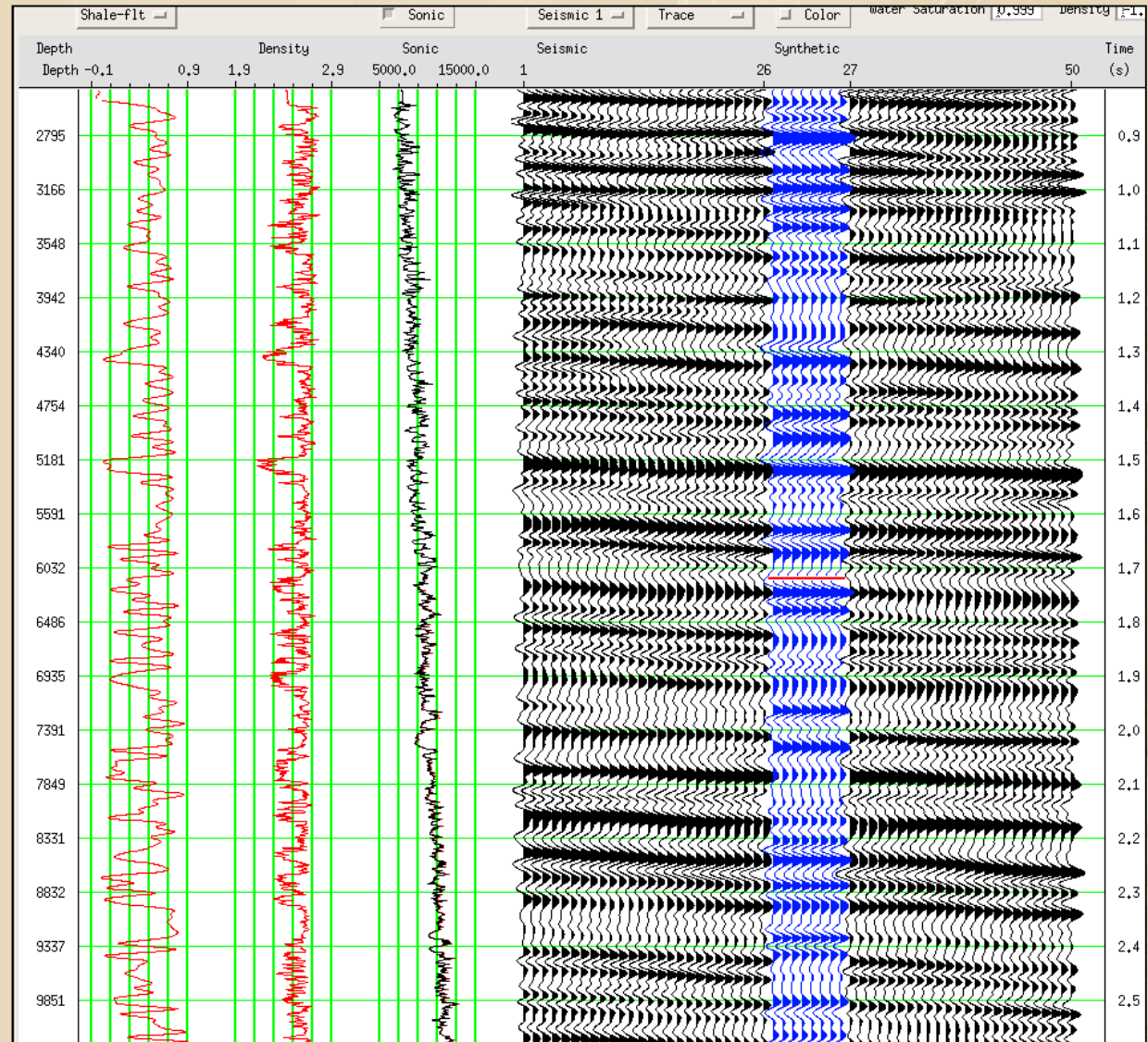
When the drilling starts. The shale pore pressure is assessed using info from LWD logs, wireline logs and other drilling parameters (such as mud weight, LOT's, MDT's, RFT's).





The Daily Update Of Time/Depth

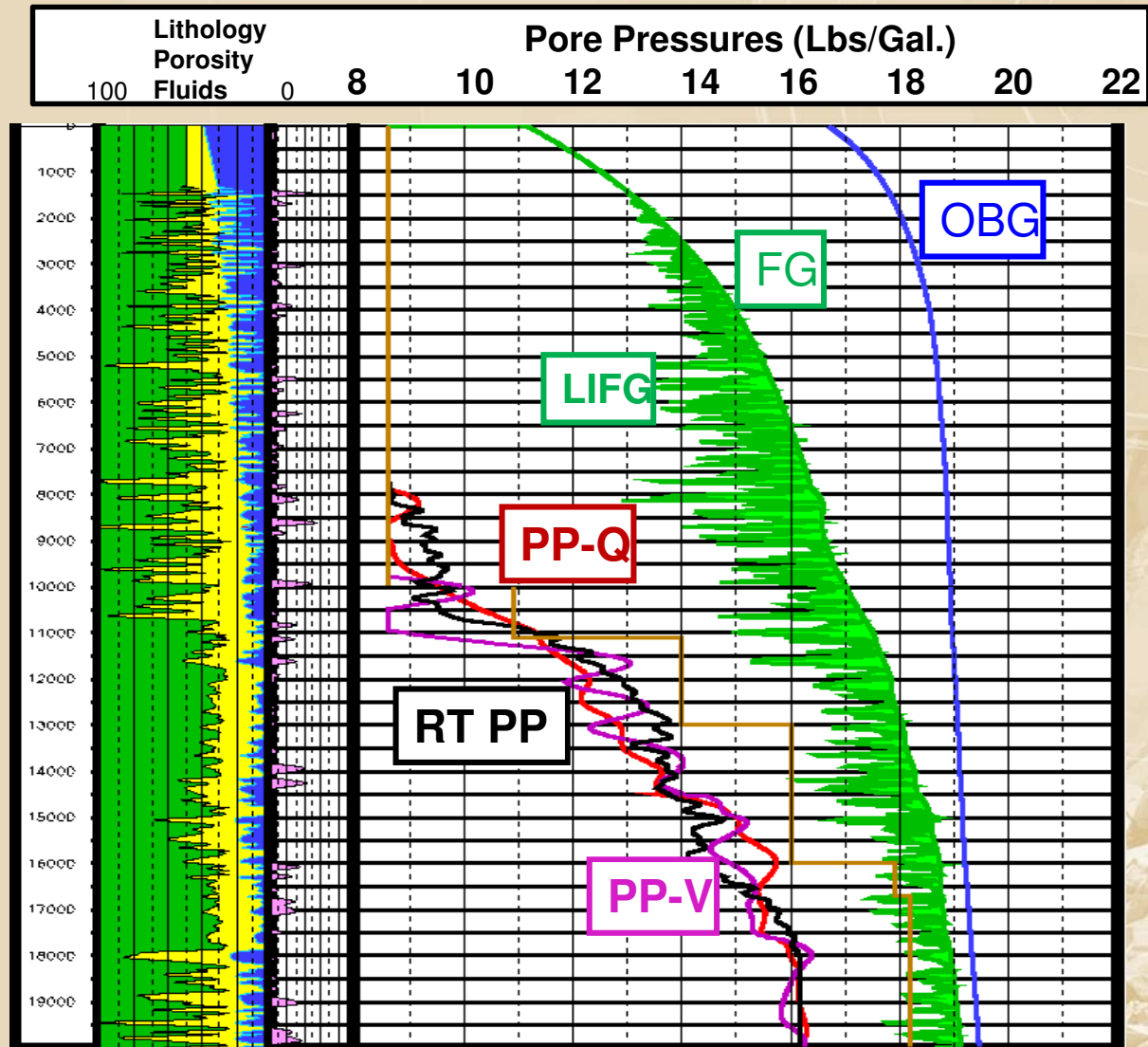
The PDML is a prediction of rock properties for designing the well. These predictions are provided in depth, however the data source is seismic which is in time. The time/depth relationship for the well is assessed by re-tying the well synthetic (shown in blue) to the seismic, as drilling proceeds. This is done using a synthetic from LWD info. The new time/depth relationship is used to convert the PDML to depth.





The Daily Update of the Pre-Drill Mud Log

The latest drilling information is posted on the PDML. Predicted and actual pore pressures and mud weights are displayed, along with the well's GR curve. If required, the PDML can be recalibrated, therefore providing the best prediction of what lies ahead of the bit.

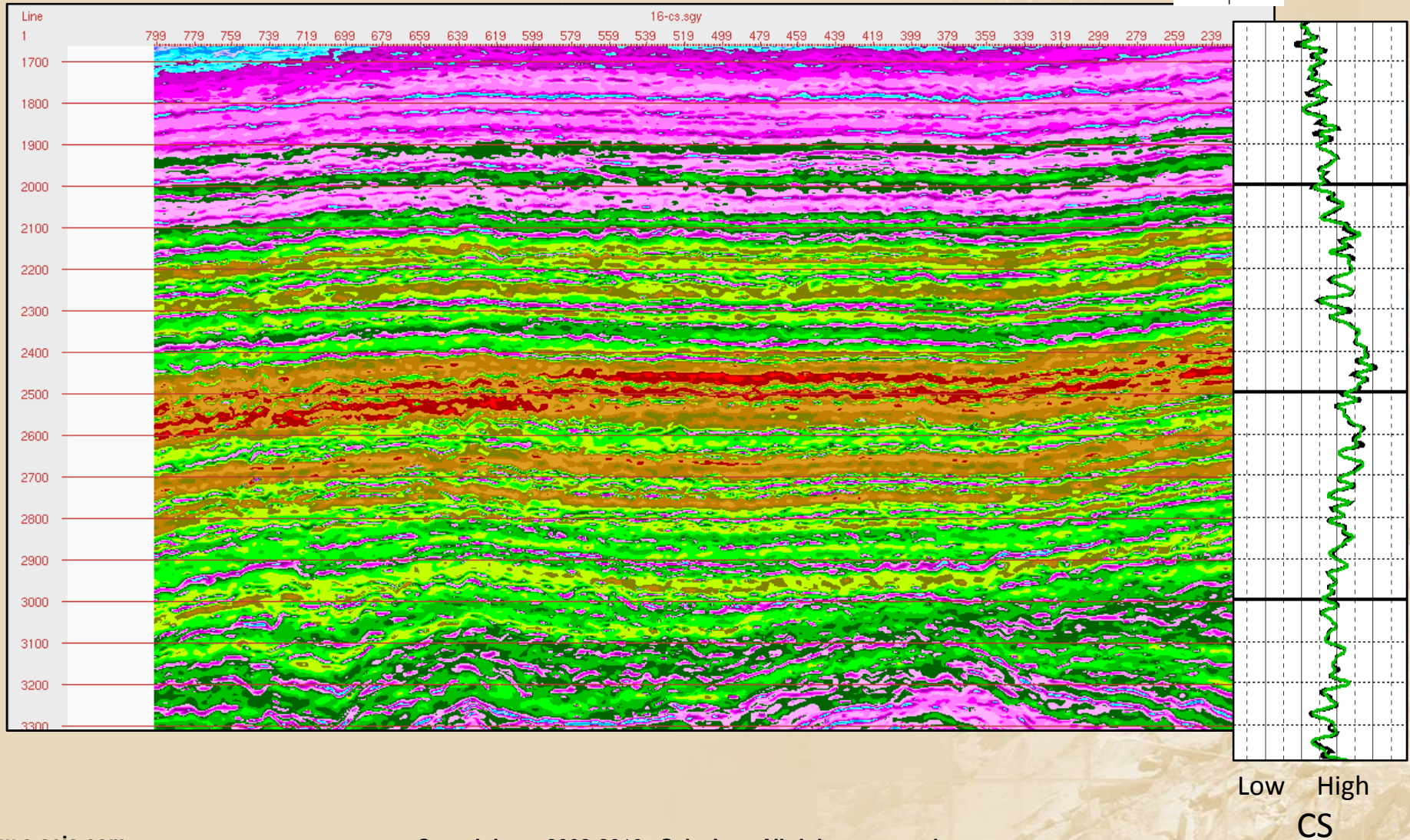
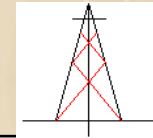




Near Time Compressive Strength

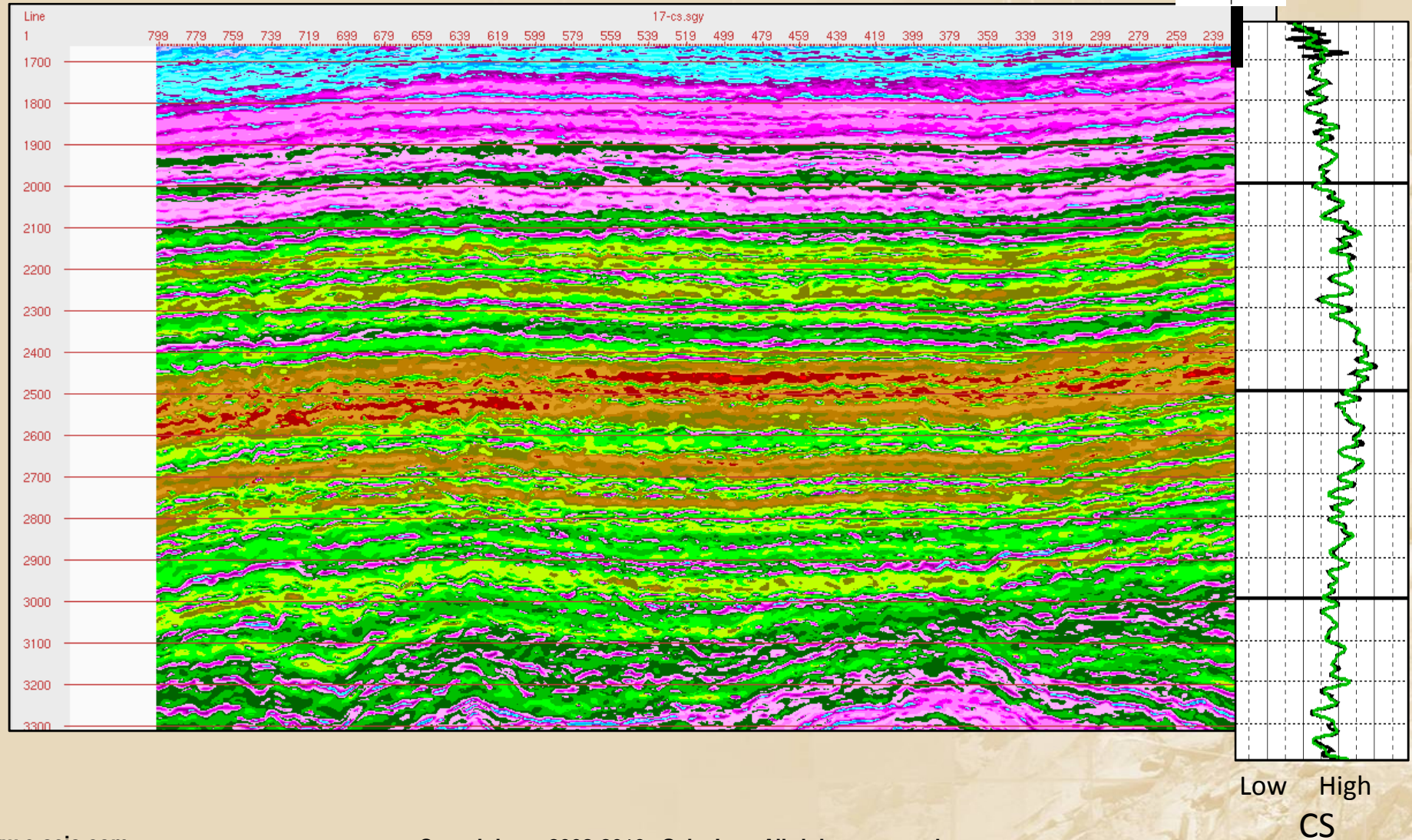
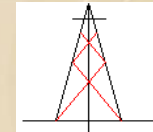


Compressive Strength



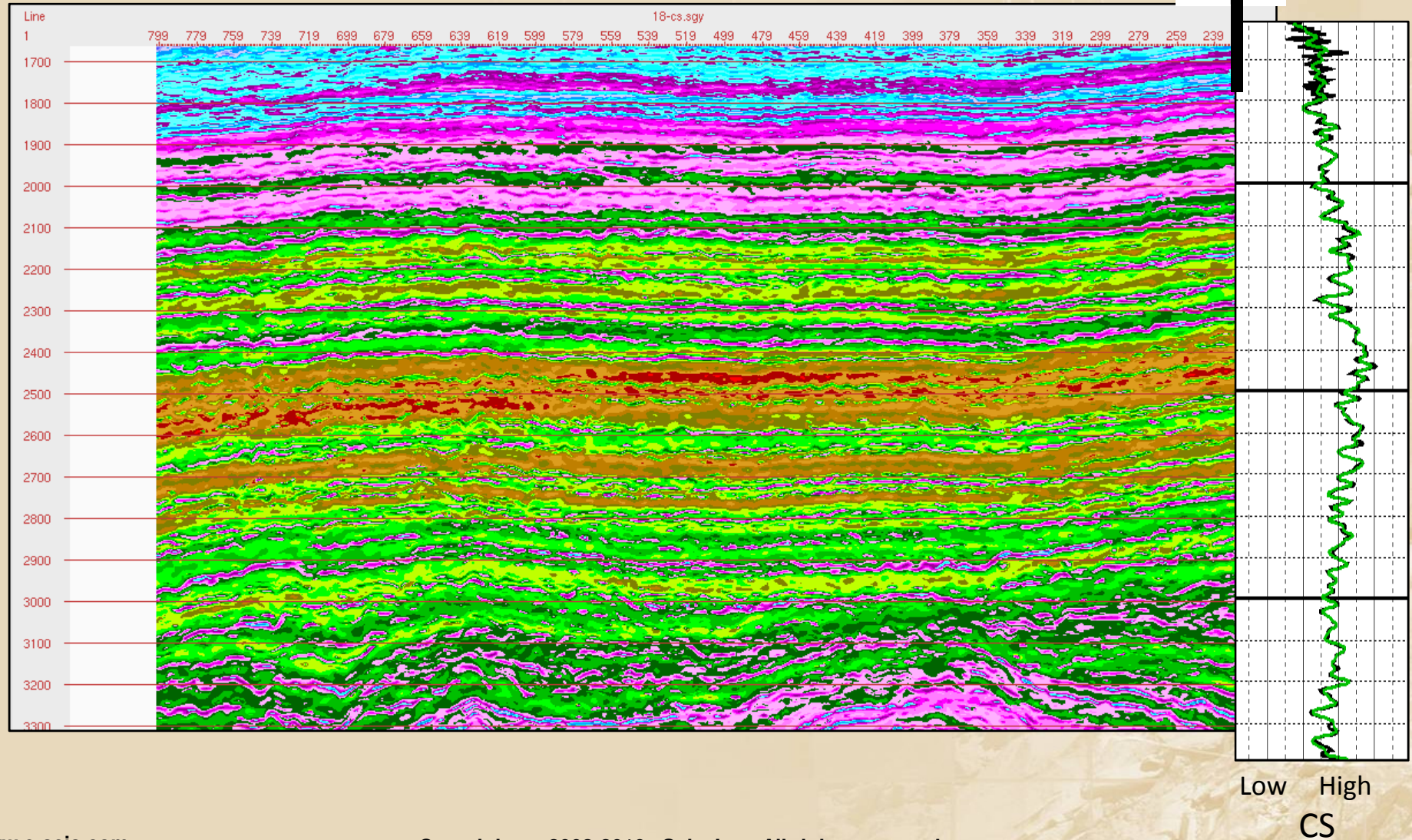
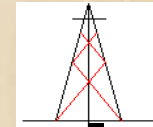


Compressive Strength



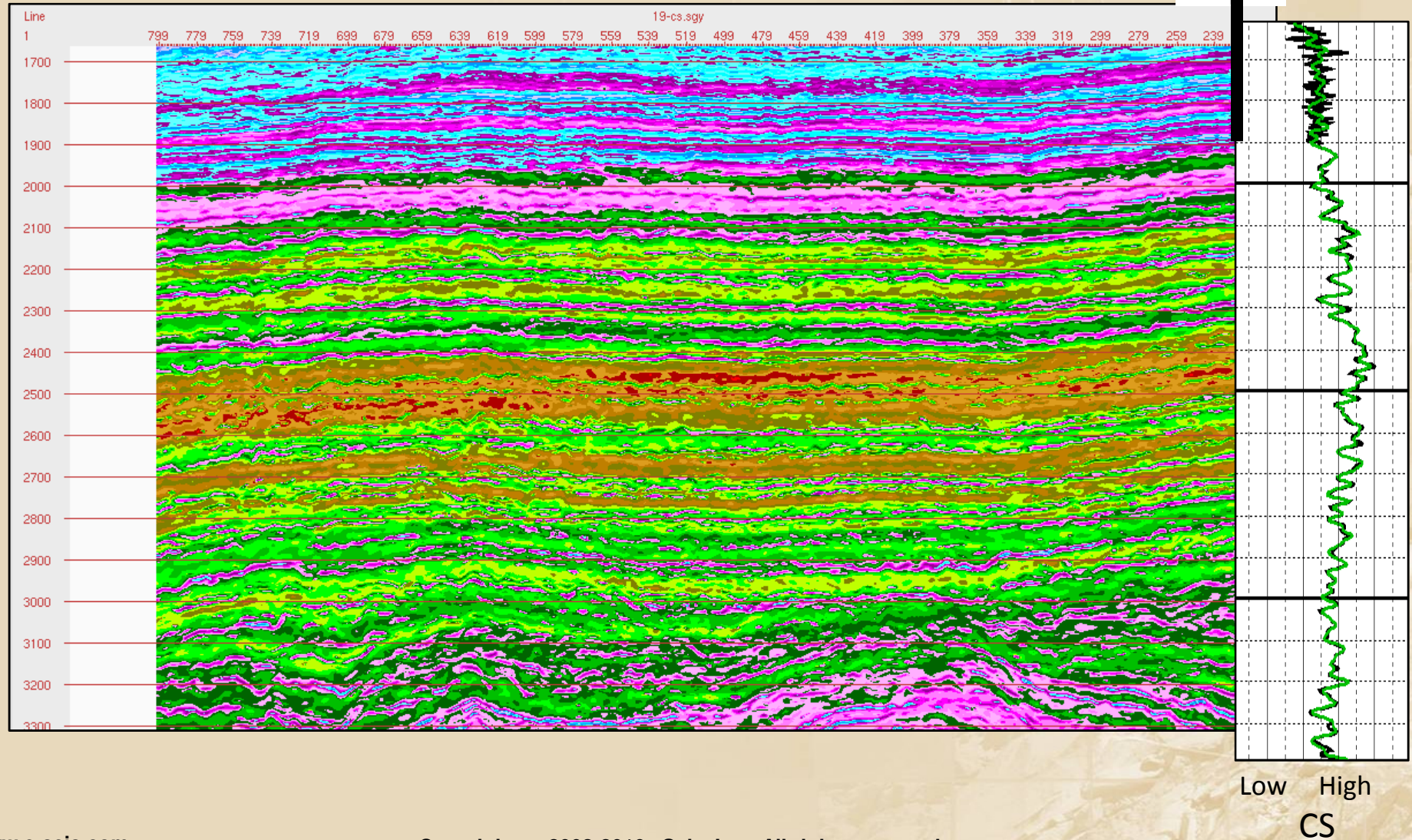
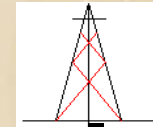


Compressive Strength



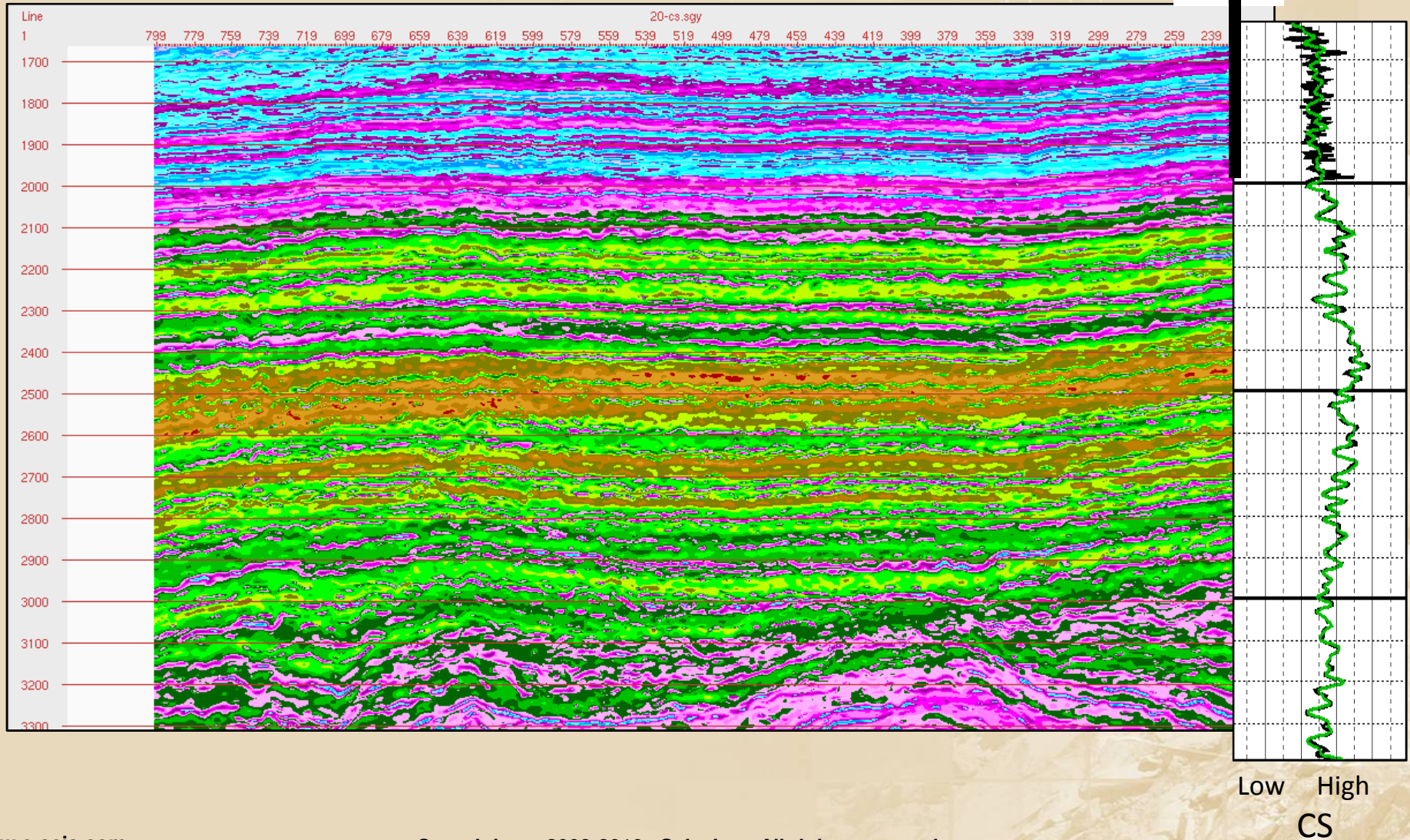
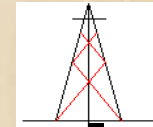


Compressive Strength



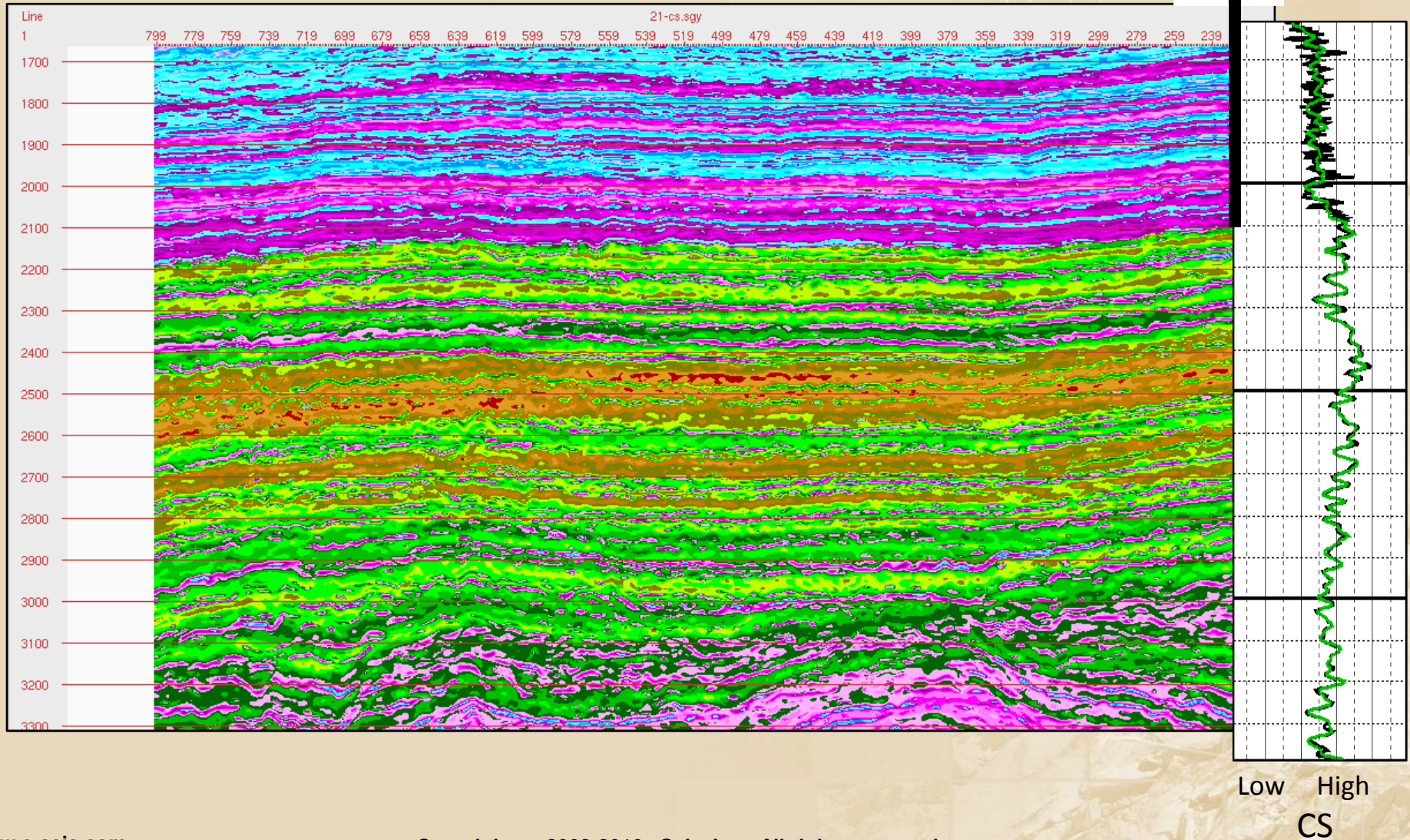
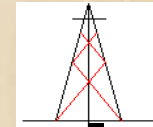


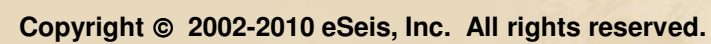
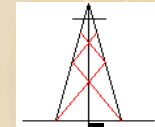
Compressive Strength





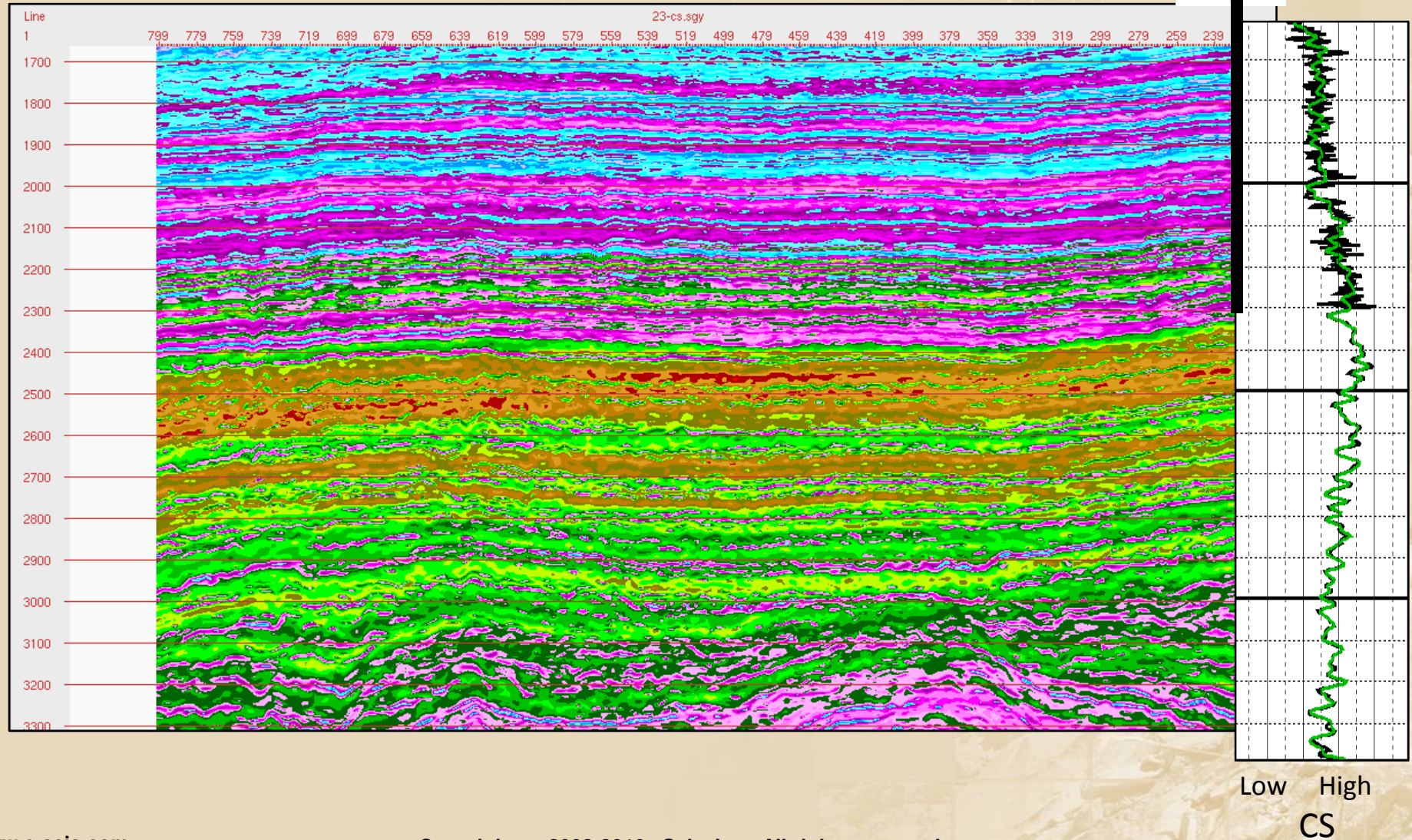
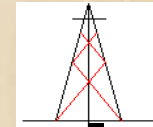
Compressive Strength





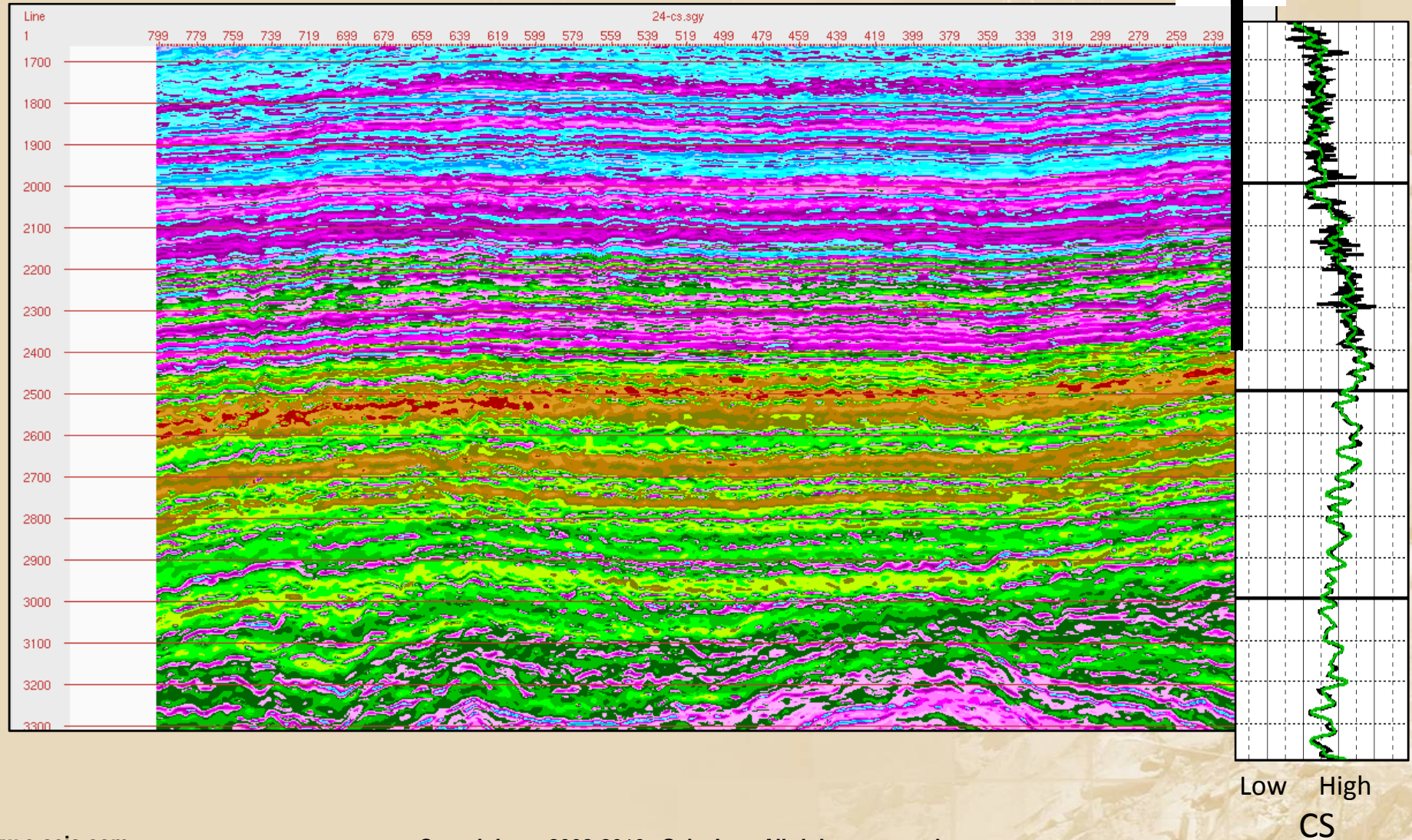
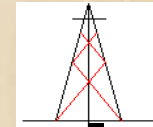


Compressive Strength



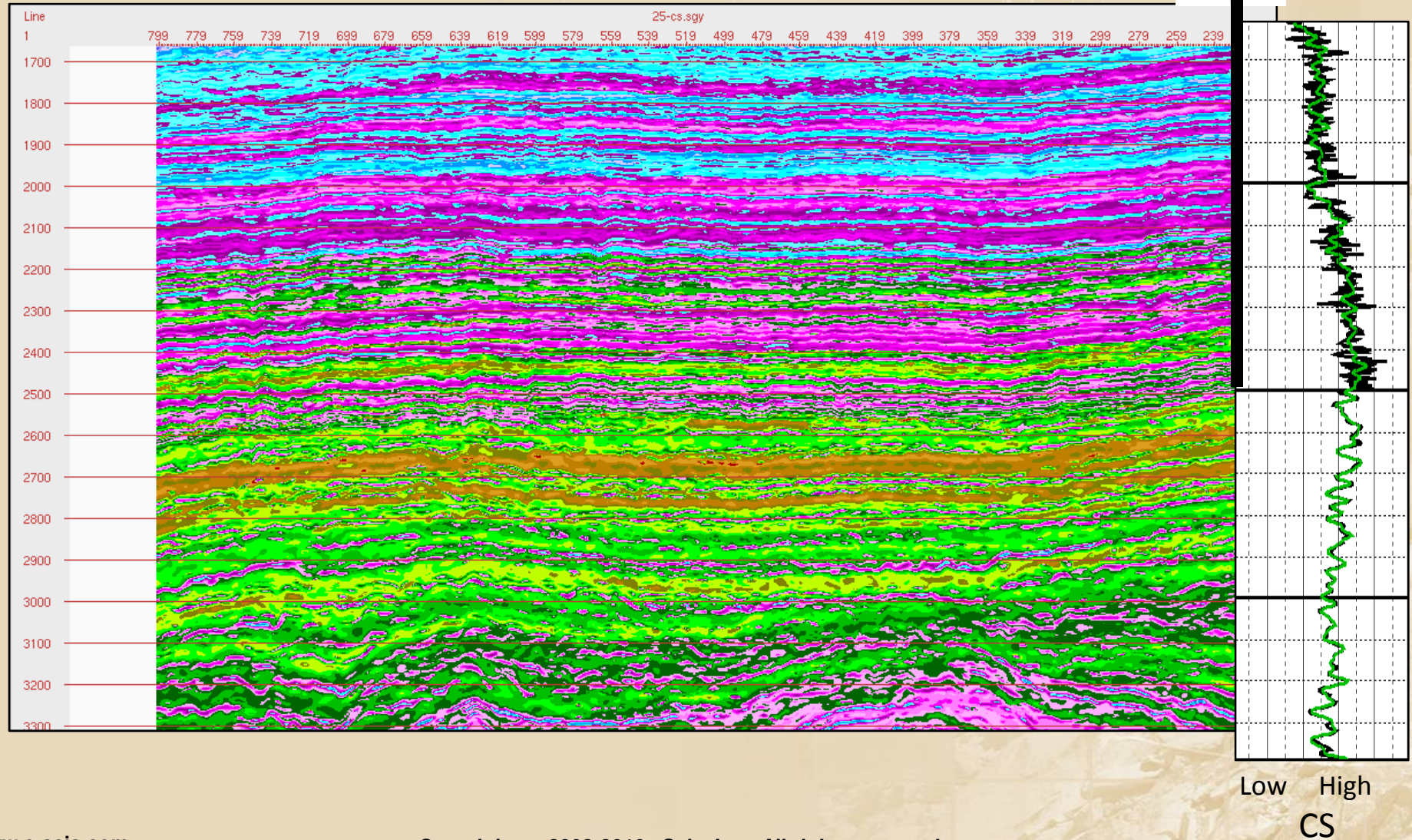
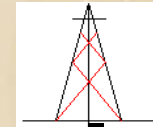


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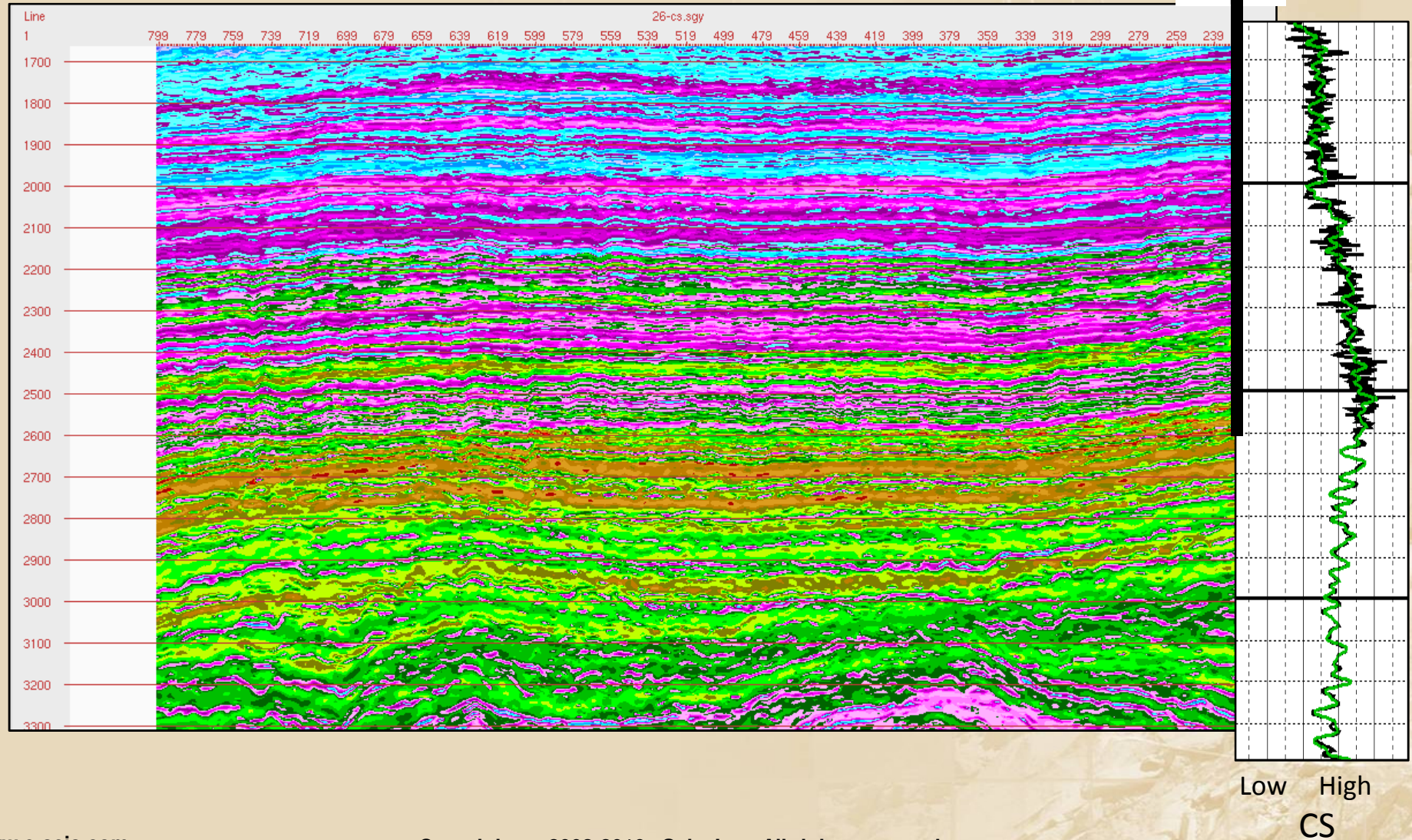
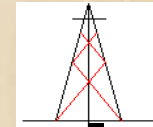


Compressive Strength



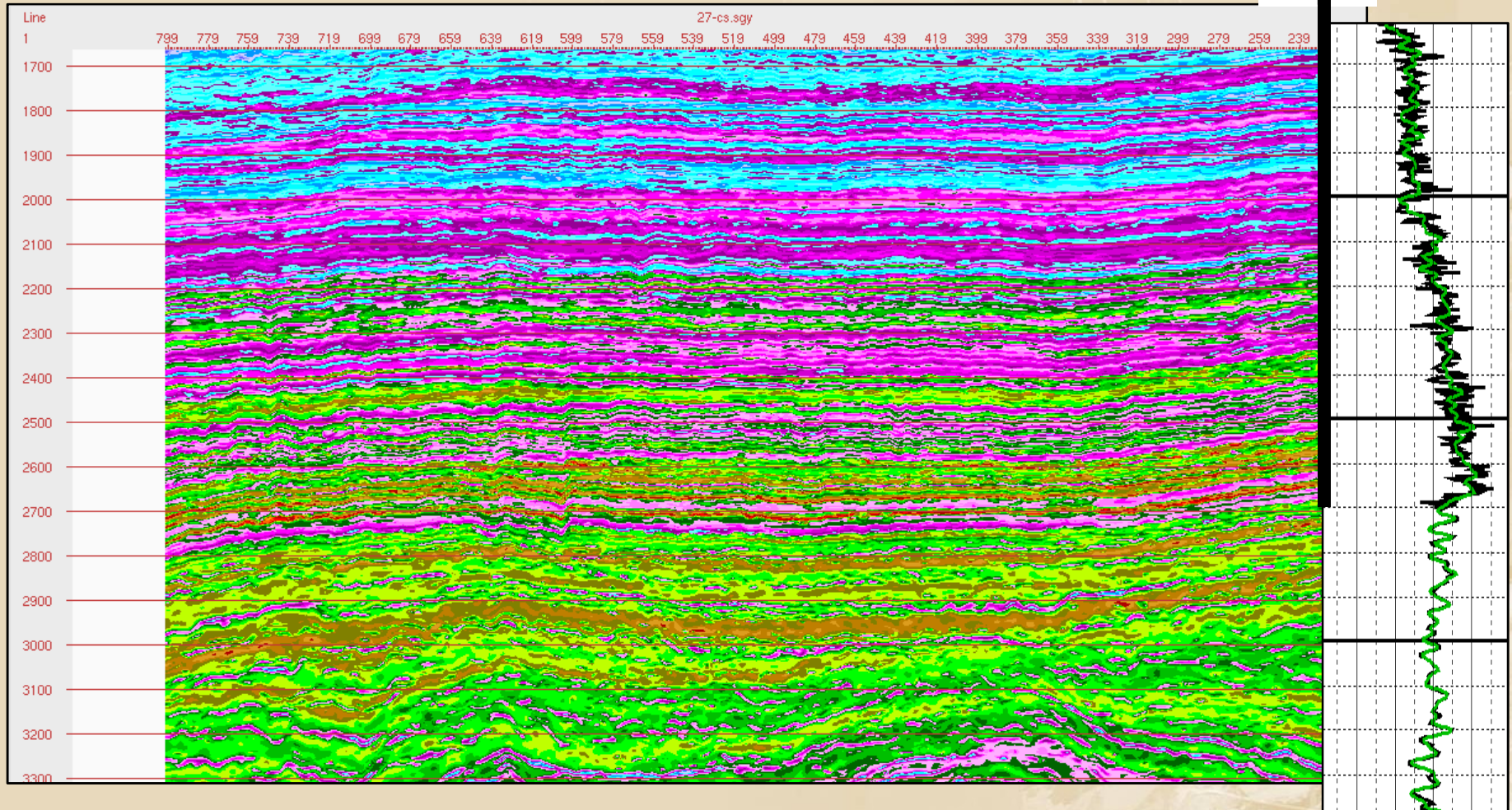
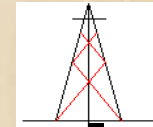


Compressive Strength





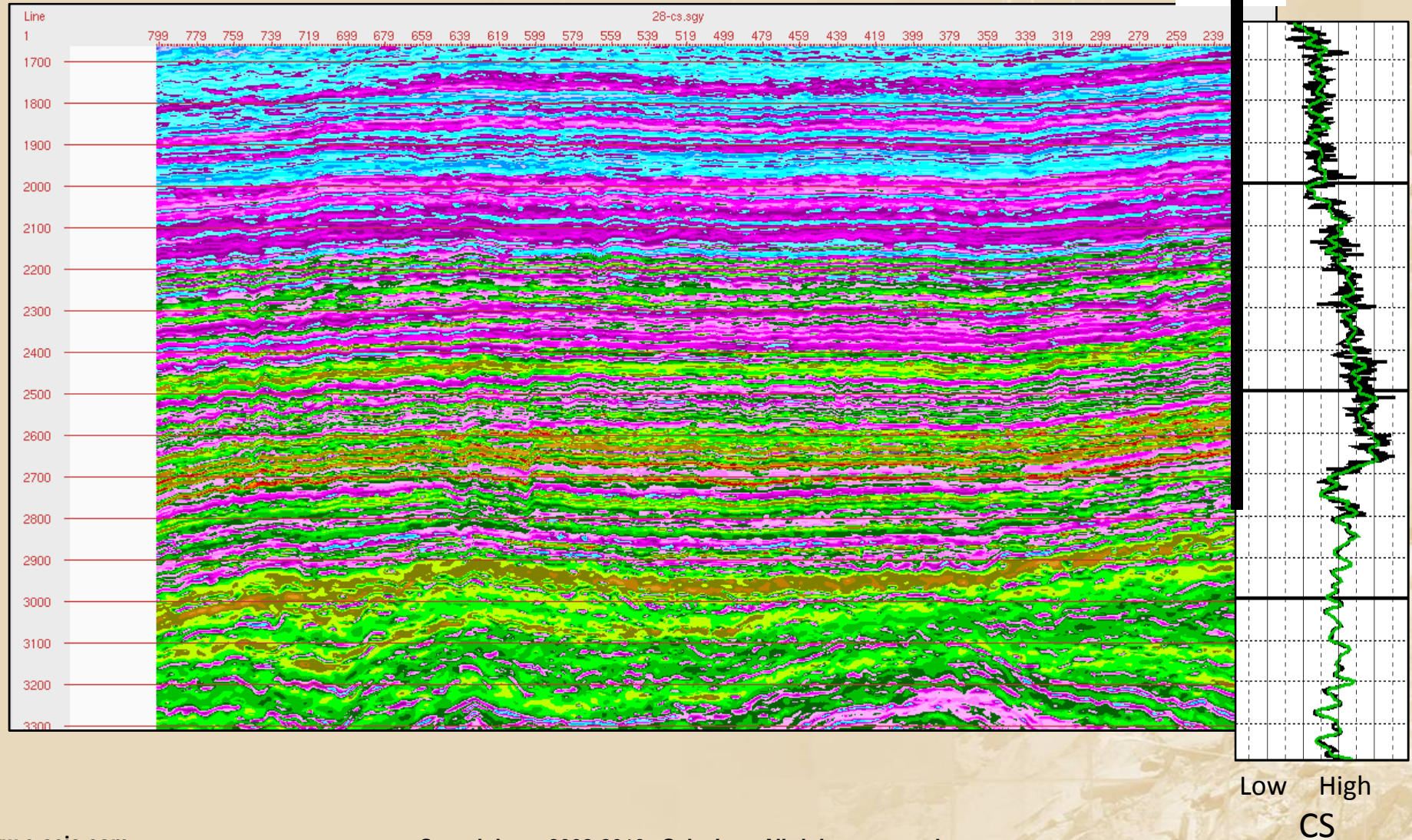
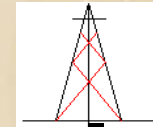
Compressive Strength



Low High
CS

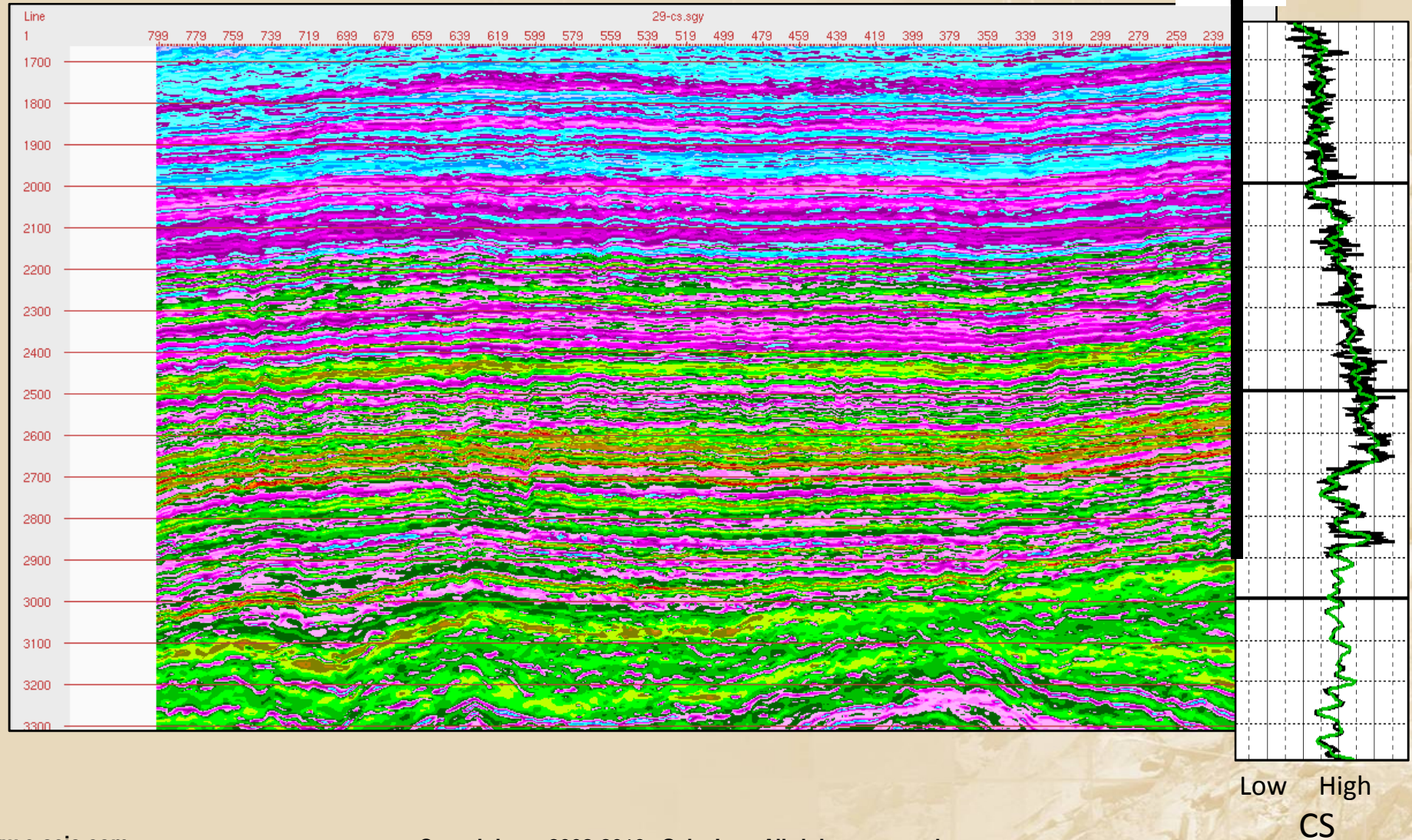
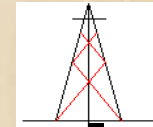


Compressive Strength



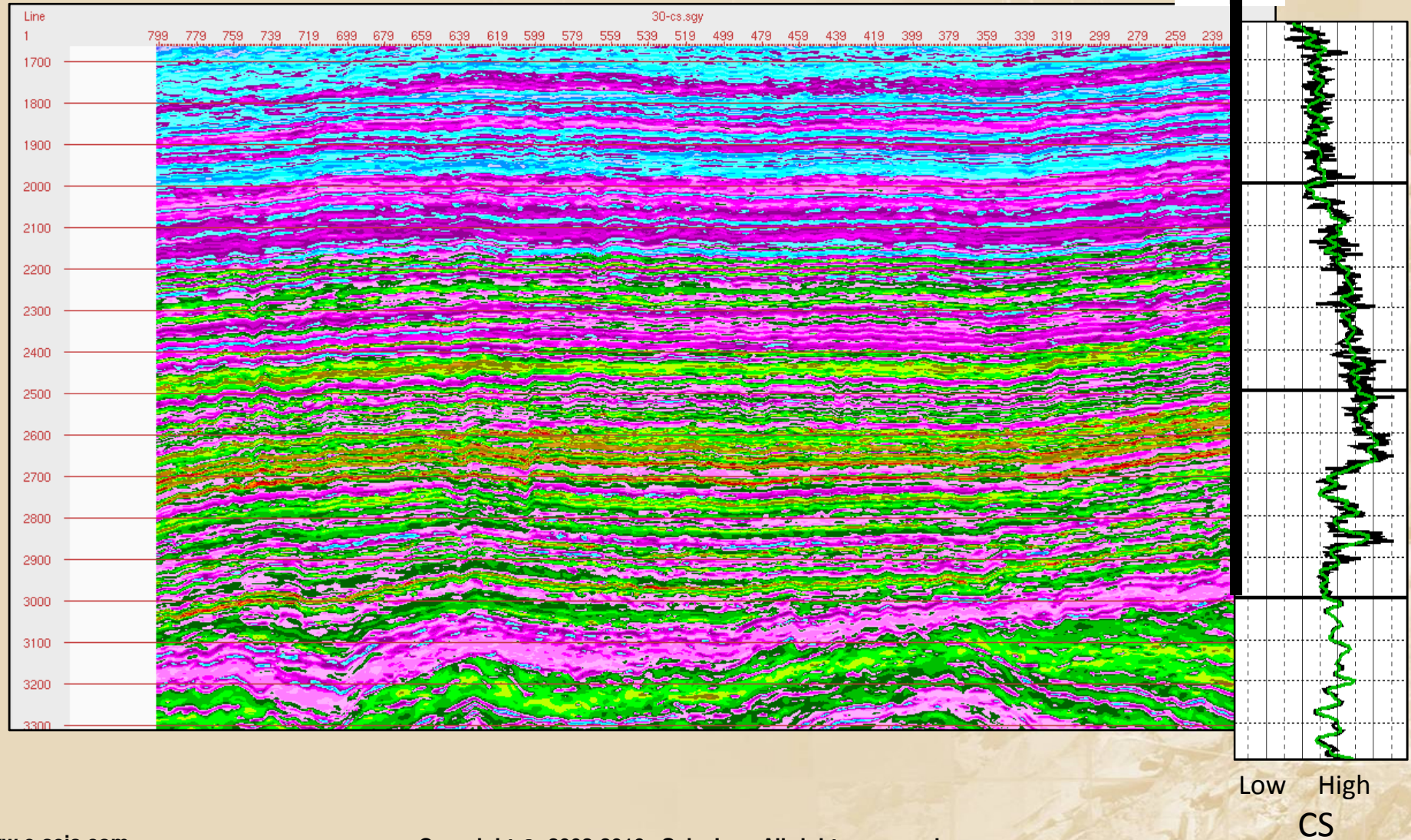
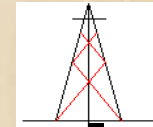


Compressive Strength



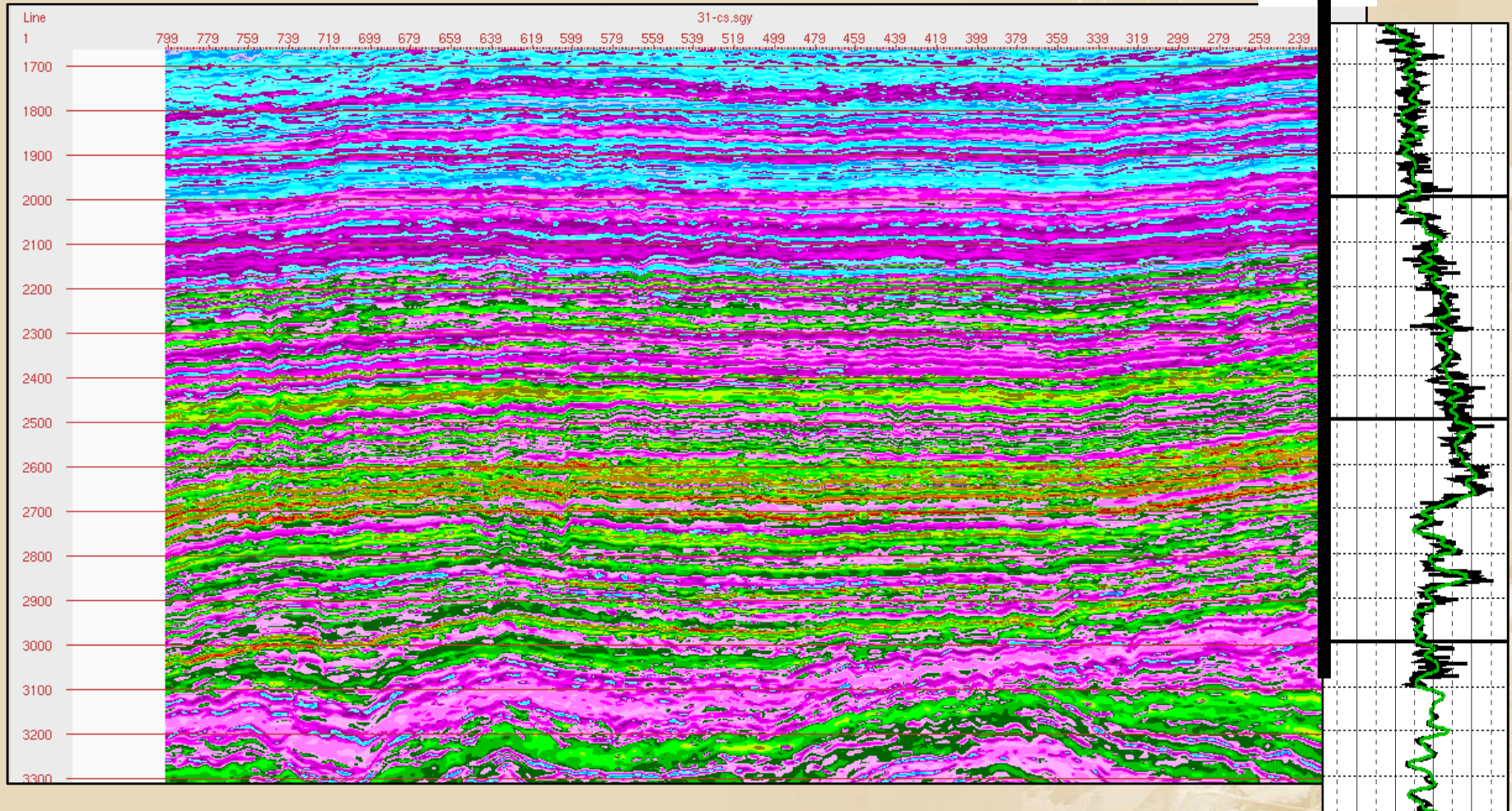
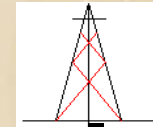


Compressive Strength





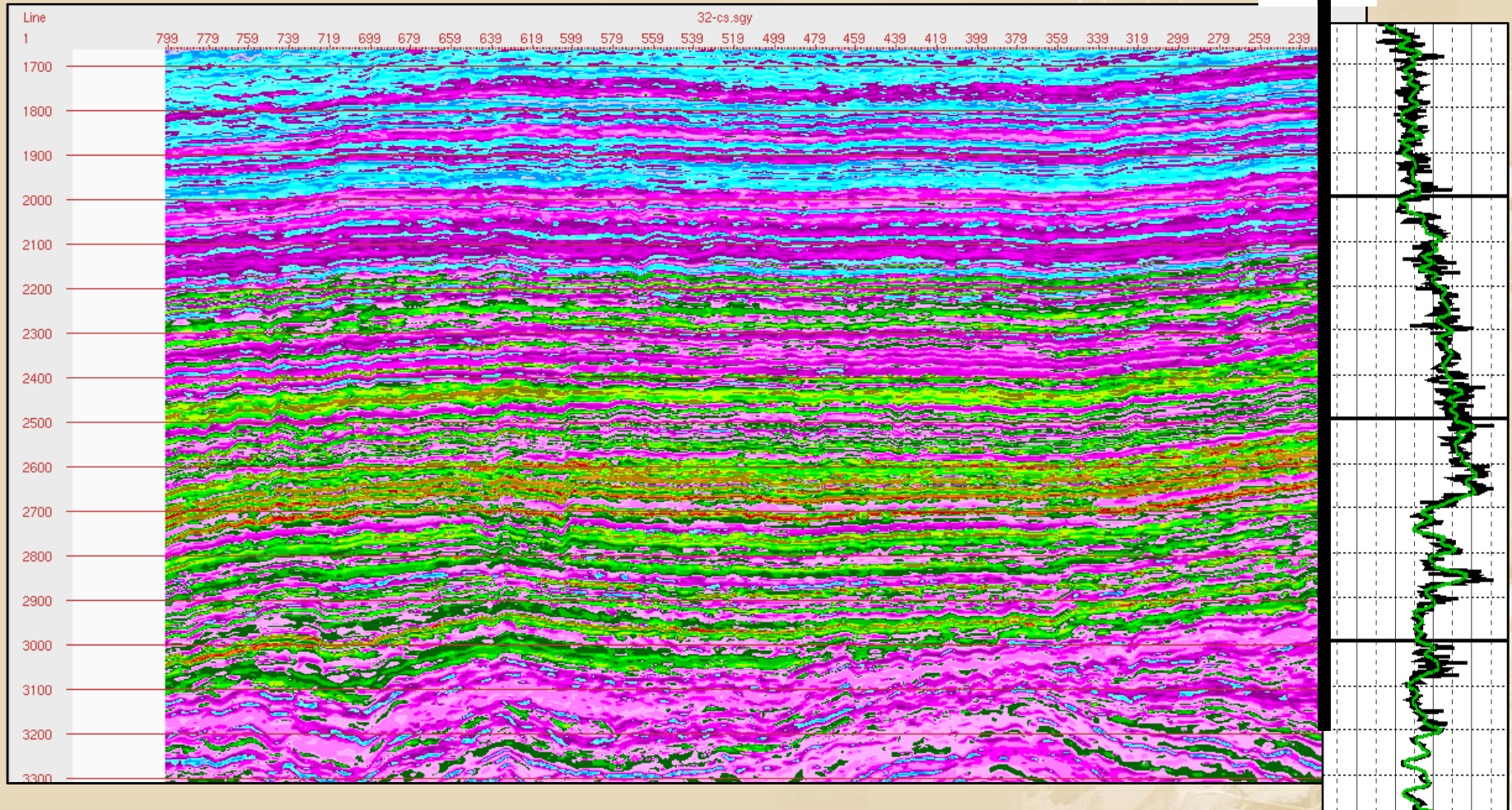
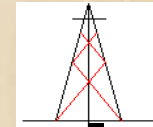
Compressive Strength



Low High
CS

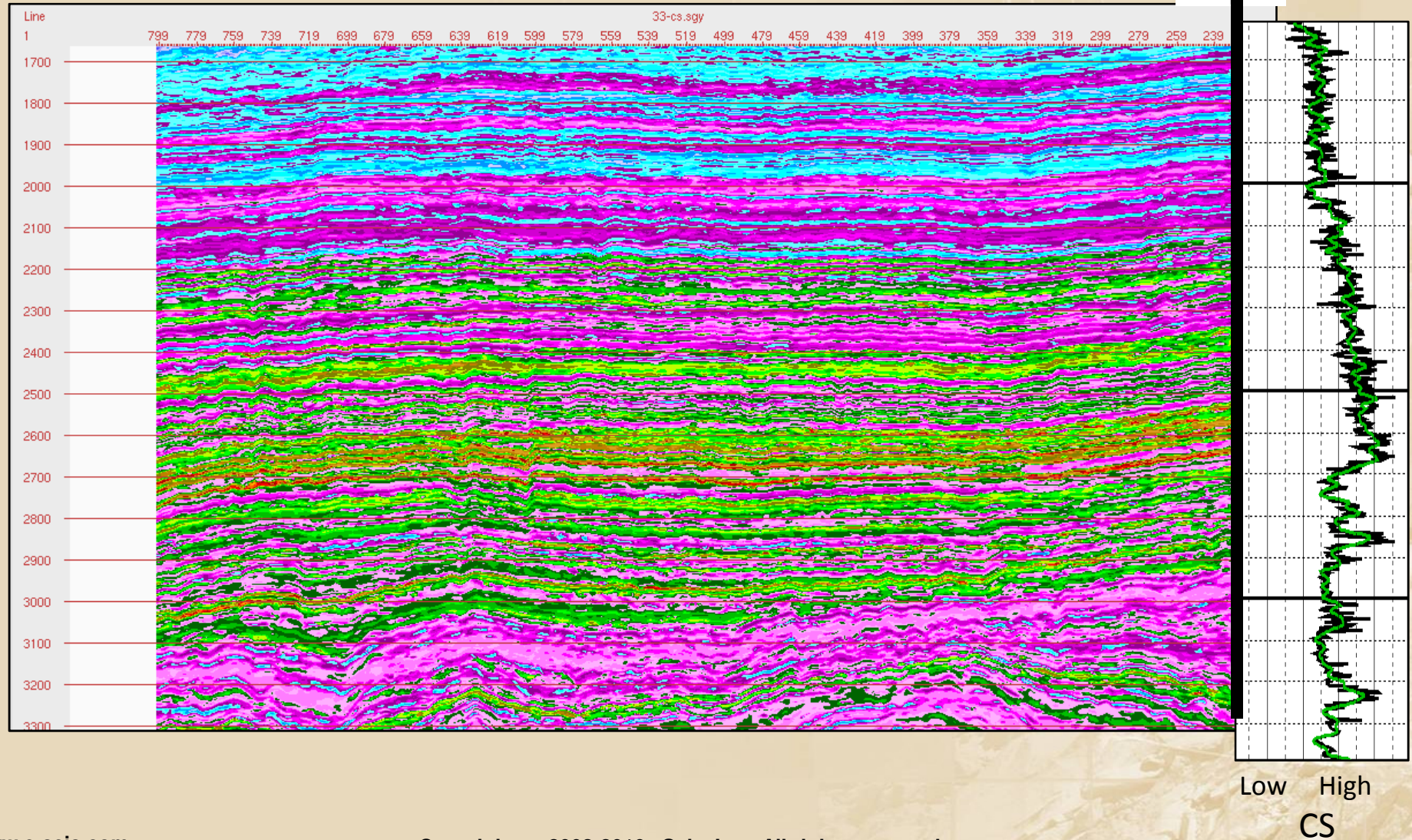
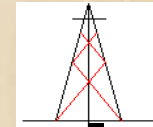


Compressive Strength





Compressive Strength





Compressive Strength

