



Blackstone

A Renewed Look at Dimensionless Curves

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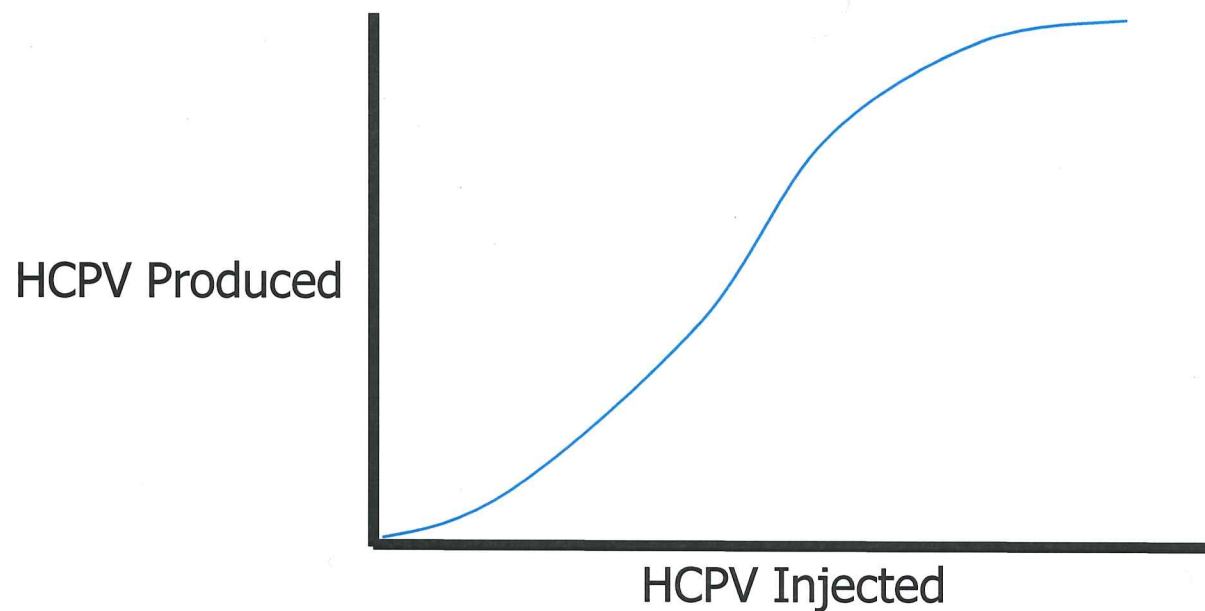


Outline

- **What is a dimensionless curve?**
- **The secret equation**
- **Curve fitting**
- **Weakness of the dimensionless curve**
- **The super secret equation**
- **Uses of the super secret equation**

What is a Dimensionless Curve?

- A plot where everything is normalized by dividing by Hydrocarbon Pore Volume (HCPV)



Why Oh Why?

- **Enables you to compare different projects on a somewhat equal basis**
 - Small field to large field
 - Individual pattern to full field
 - Slow pattern to fast pattern
 - Different start times
 - Different field implementation speeds
- **Issues (whining)**
 - Small changes in the curve make large changes in plans
 - Difficult to interpret what the curve means

Equations are Helpful but Dangerous

- + If you express the dimensionless curves as an equation you can merrily spread your predictions throughout your project.
- + Excel is very good at fitting polynomials to data sets.
- - If you go outside the bounds of the data fit with your prediction who knows where it is going. (It could blow up.)
- That you may need many decimal places for each parameter to keep the fit is merely annoying.

The Secret Equation

$$f(x) = A - A * \exp[-(K * x)^d]$$

In Excel speak (Excel doesn't like unary minus signs)

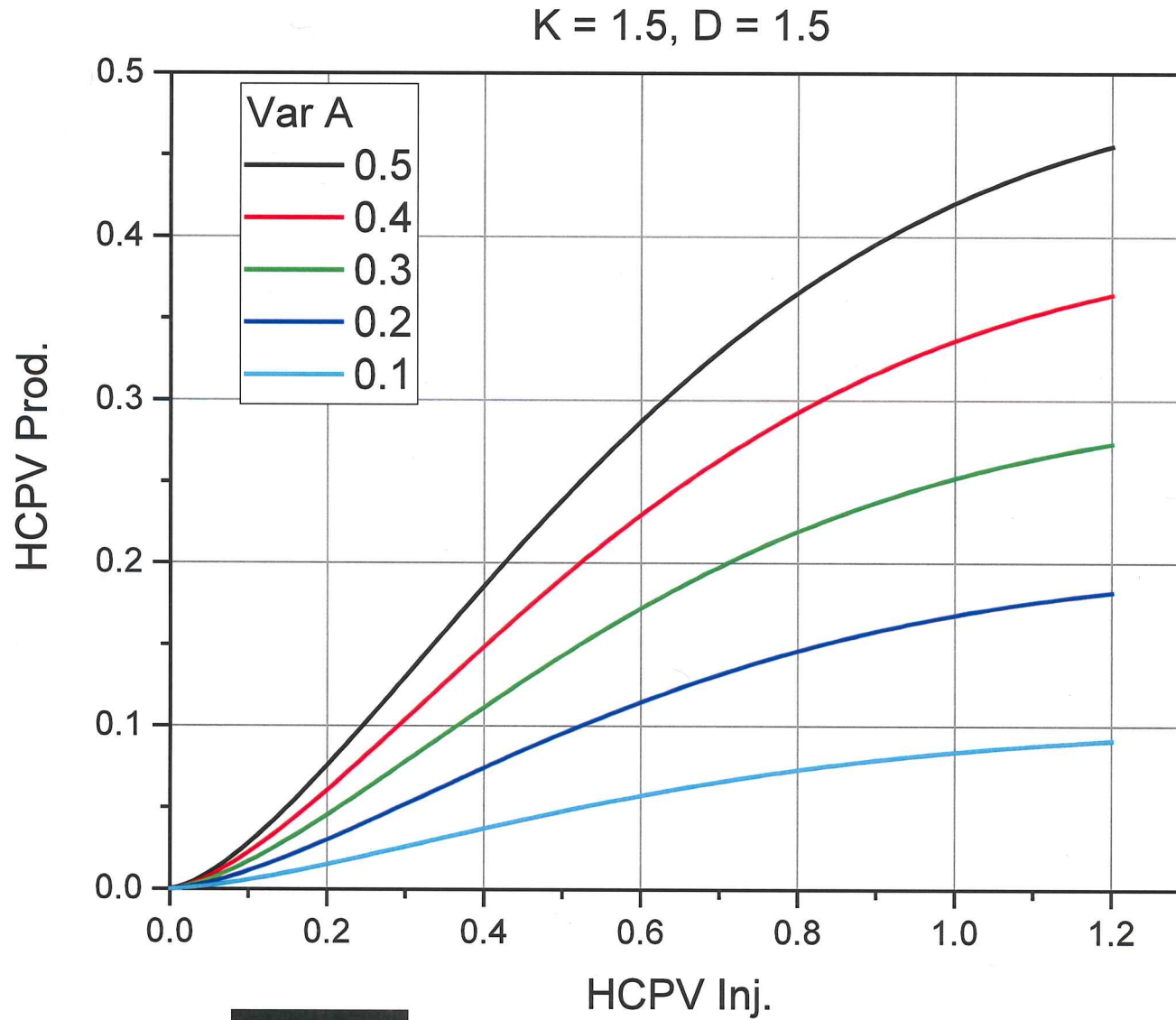
$$=(A - A*EXP(-((K*X)^d)))$$

A, K, d are static cell references and X is the cumulative HCPV injected.

Why Oh Why this Weird Equation?

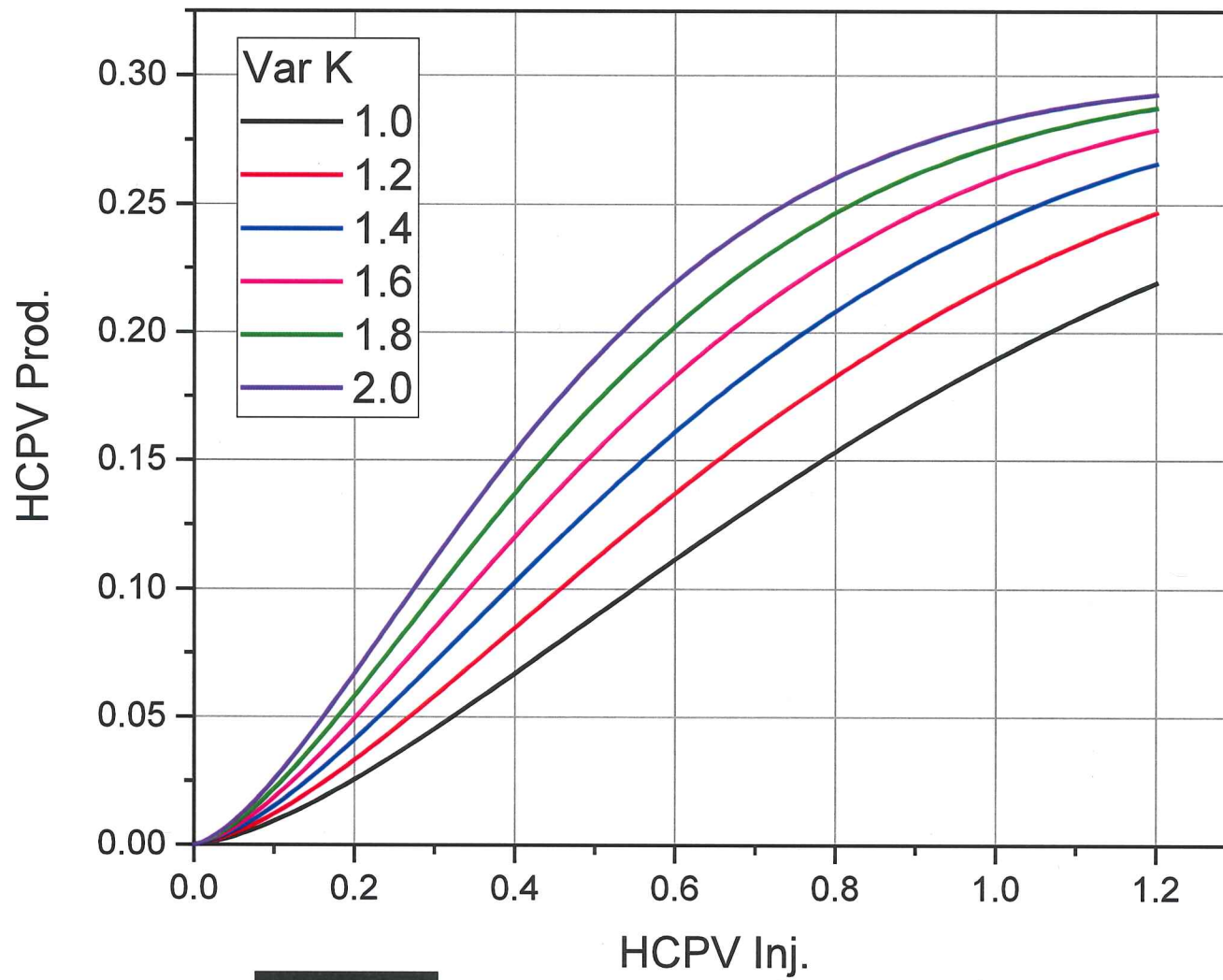
- **Already has the correct shape for dimensionless curves**
- **Asymptotes at zero and upper limit A**
 - This means it can't blow up
- **Can be fit manually**
- **Usually requires only 1 or 2 decimal places on each parameter for the fit**

A, the Asymptote



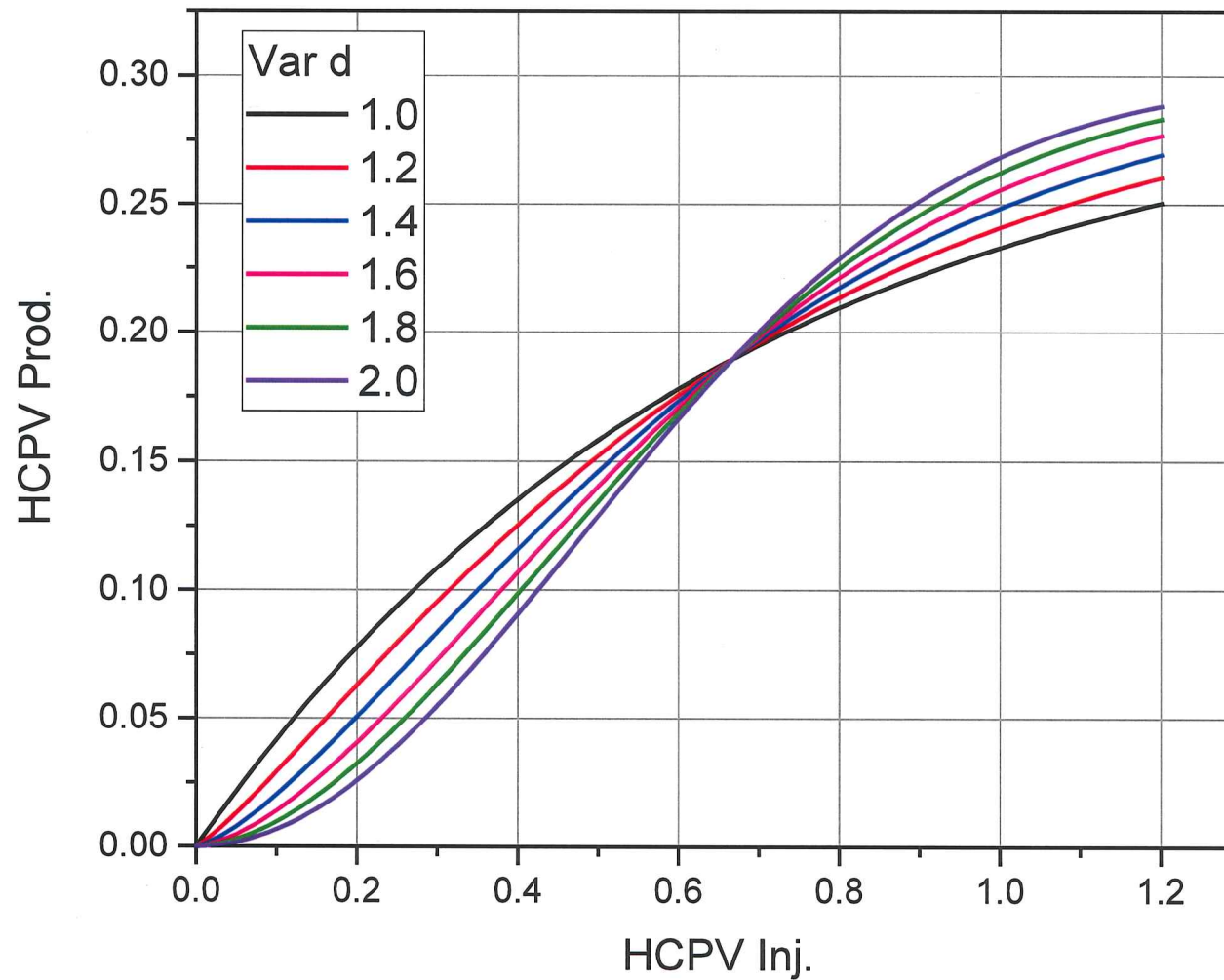
K, How Quick to the Top

$A = 0.3, d = 1.5$

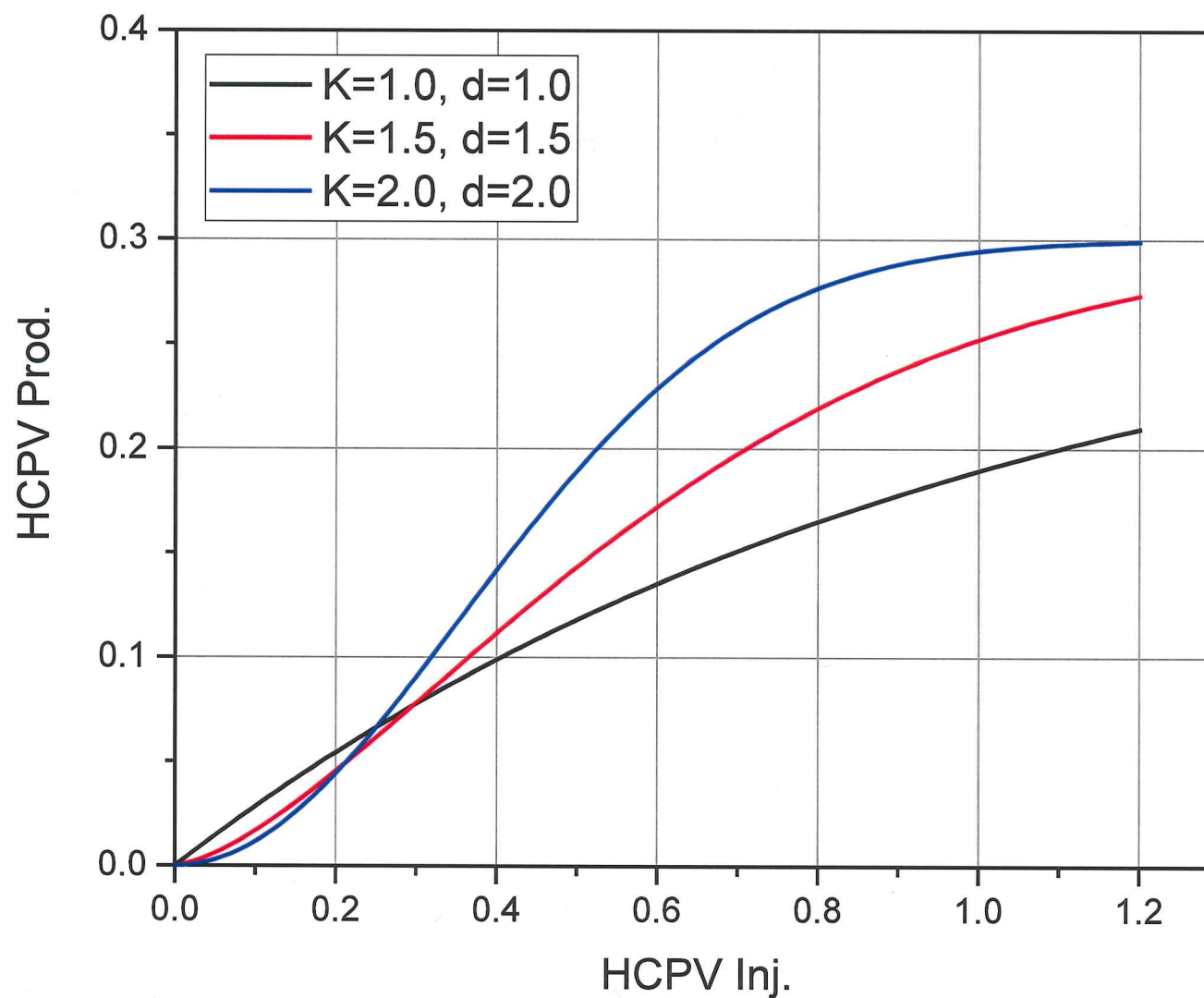


d, How Long to Get Going

$A = 0.3, K = 1.5$

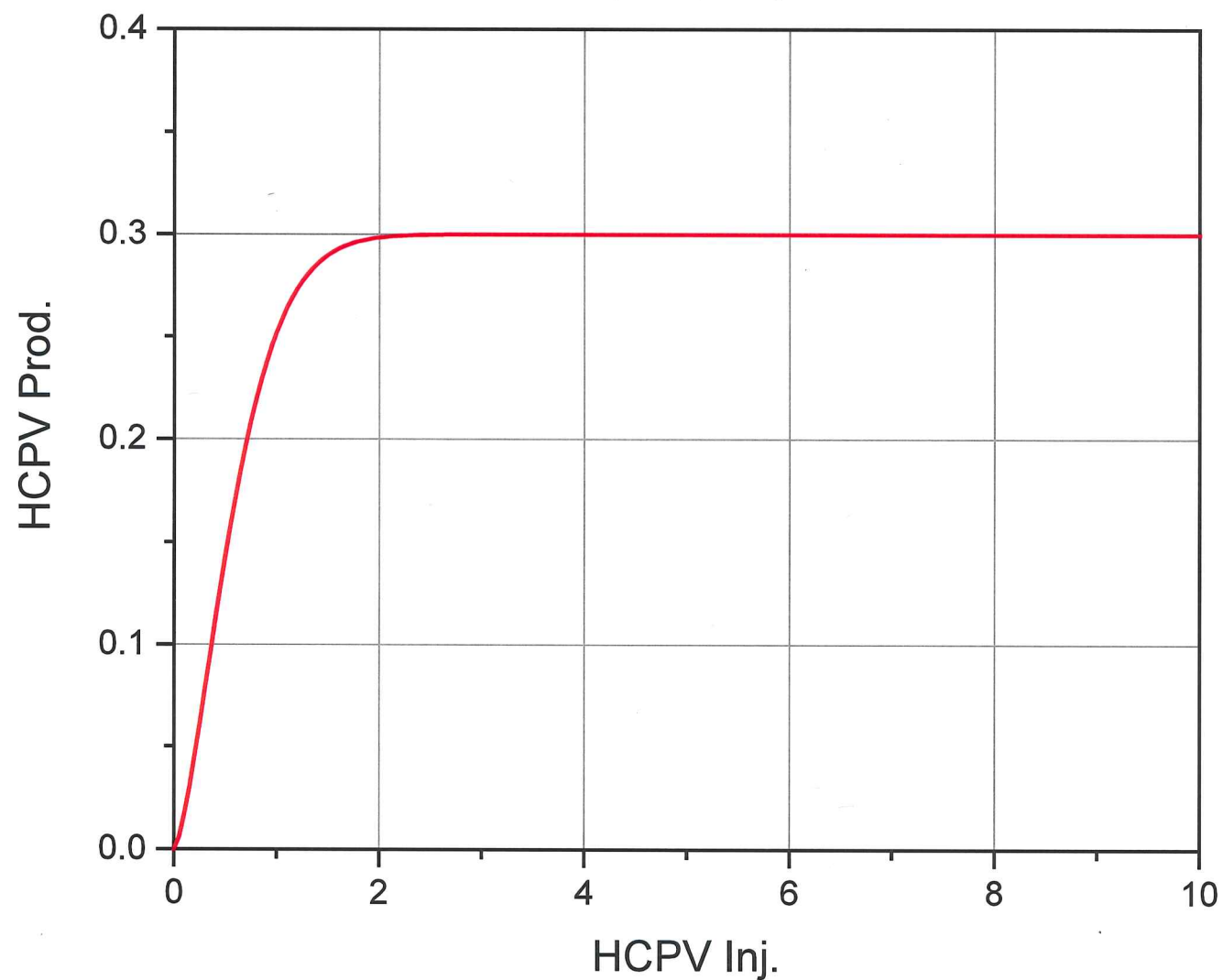


K and d Oppose Each Other

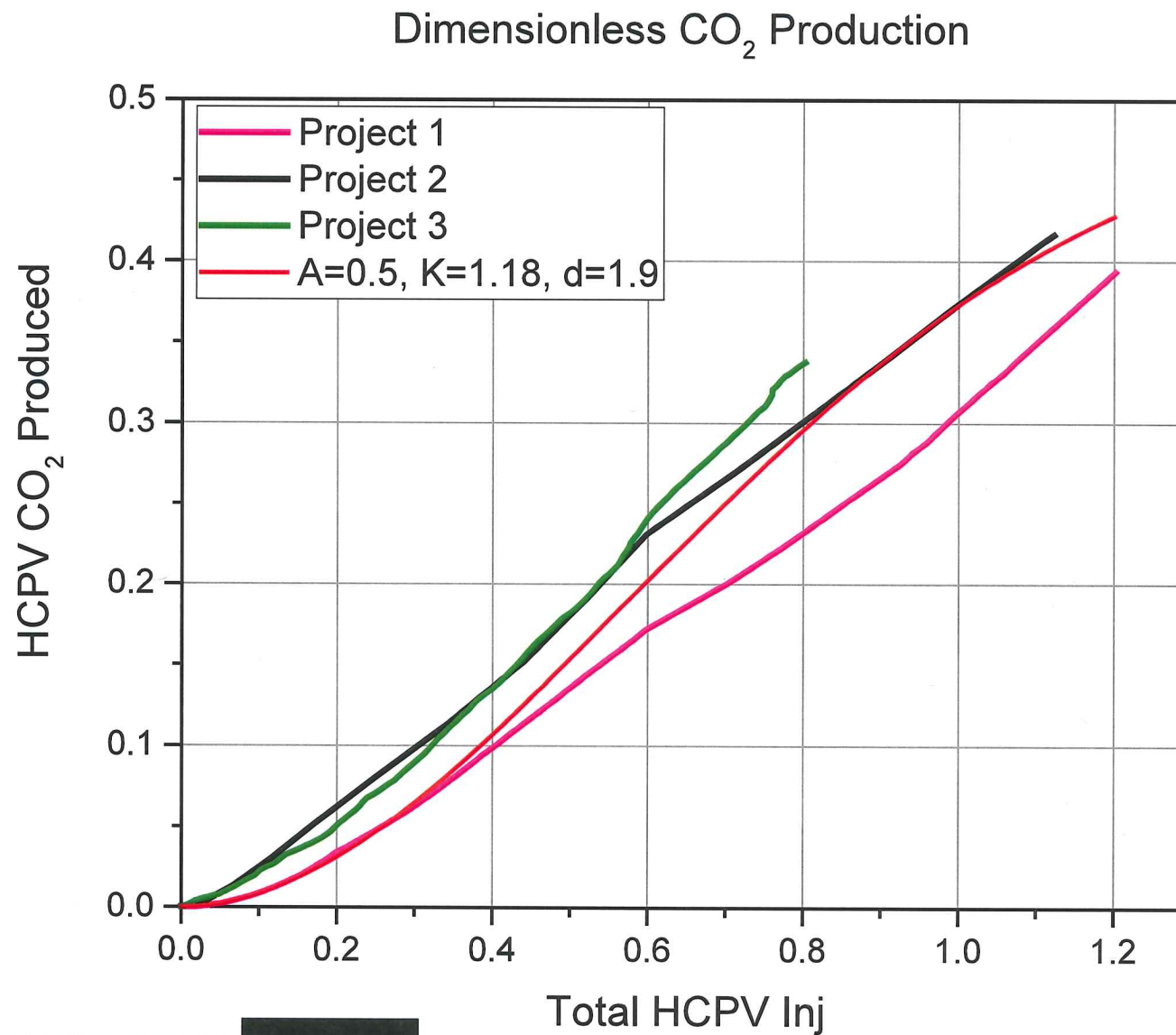


Will it Blow Up?

$$A = 0.3, K = 1.5, d = 1.5$$



A Real Example

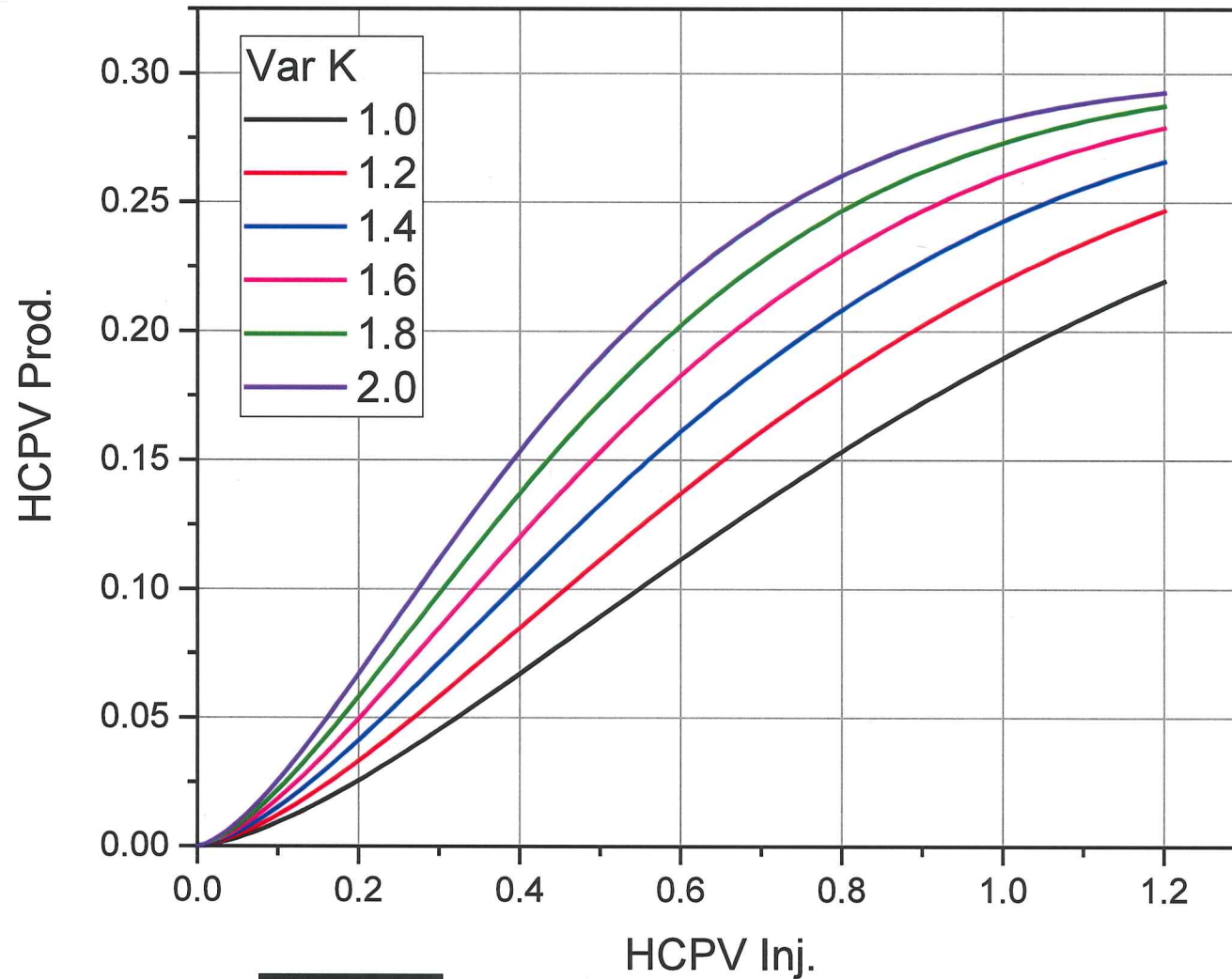


Everything is Wonderful

- **So why am I whining?**
- **The real world is revealed in the slope**
 - Same as speedometer as compared to an odometer
- **Slopes are difficult for people to interpret**
- **Very small changes in slope make huge changes in the real world**
- **What you really want is BOPD not HCPV/HCPV.**

When is the Next Compressor?

$A = 0.3, d = 1.5$



The Super Secret Equation

$$f'(x) = \frac{A * d * \exp[-(K * x)^d] * (K * x)^d}{x}$$

In Excel speak again

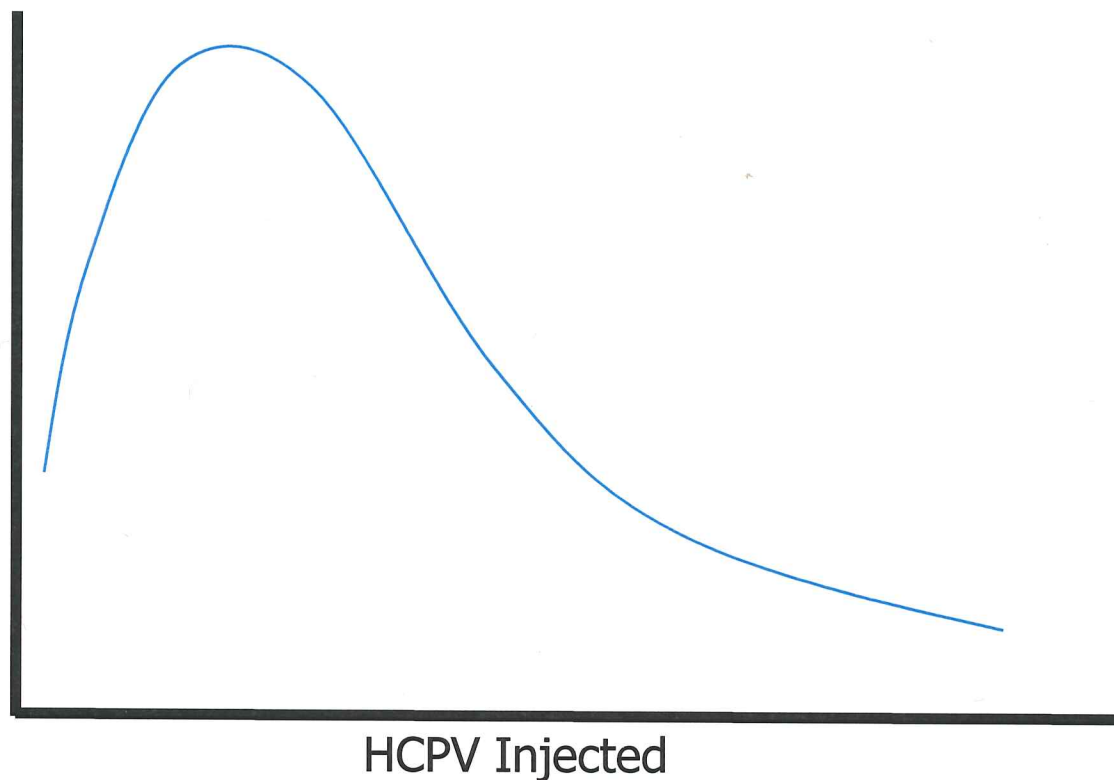
$$=(A*d*EXP(-((K*X)^d))*(K*X)^d)/X$$

A, K, d are static cell references and X is the cumulative HCPV injected.

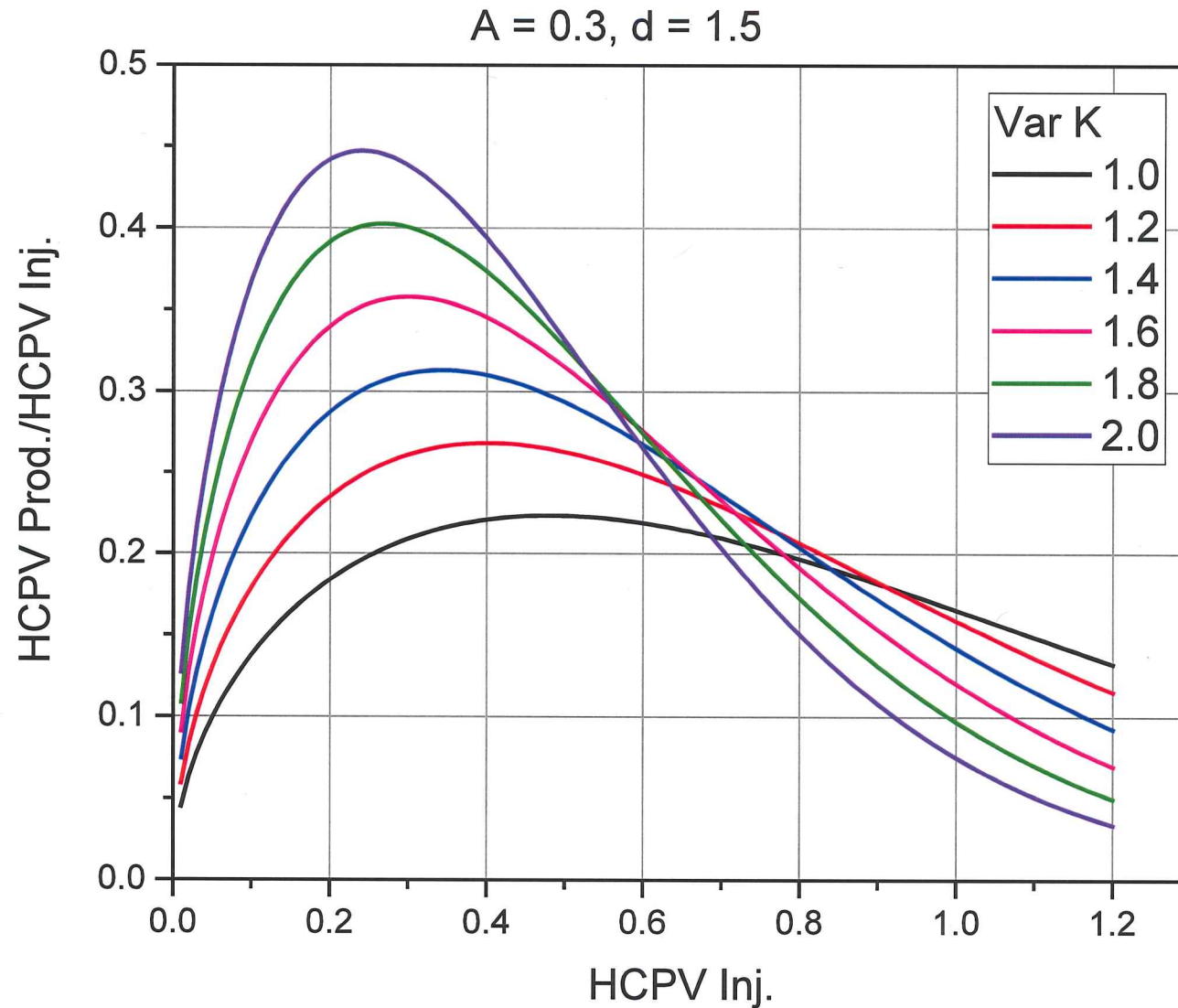
OMG! Is this for real?

- Changes the dimensionless curve to dimensionless rate vs. HCPV Injected

$\frac{\text{HCPV Produced}}{\text{HCPV Injected}}$

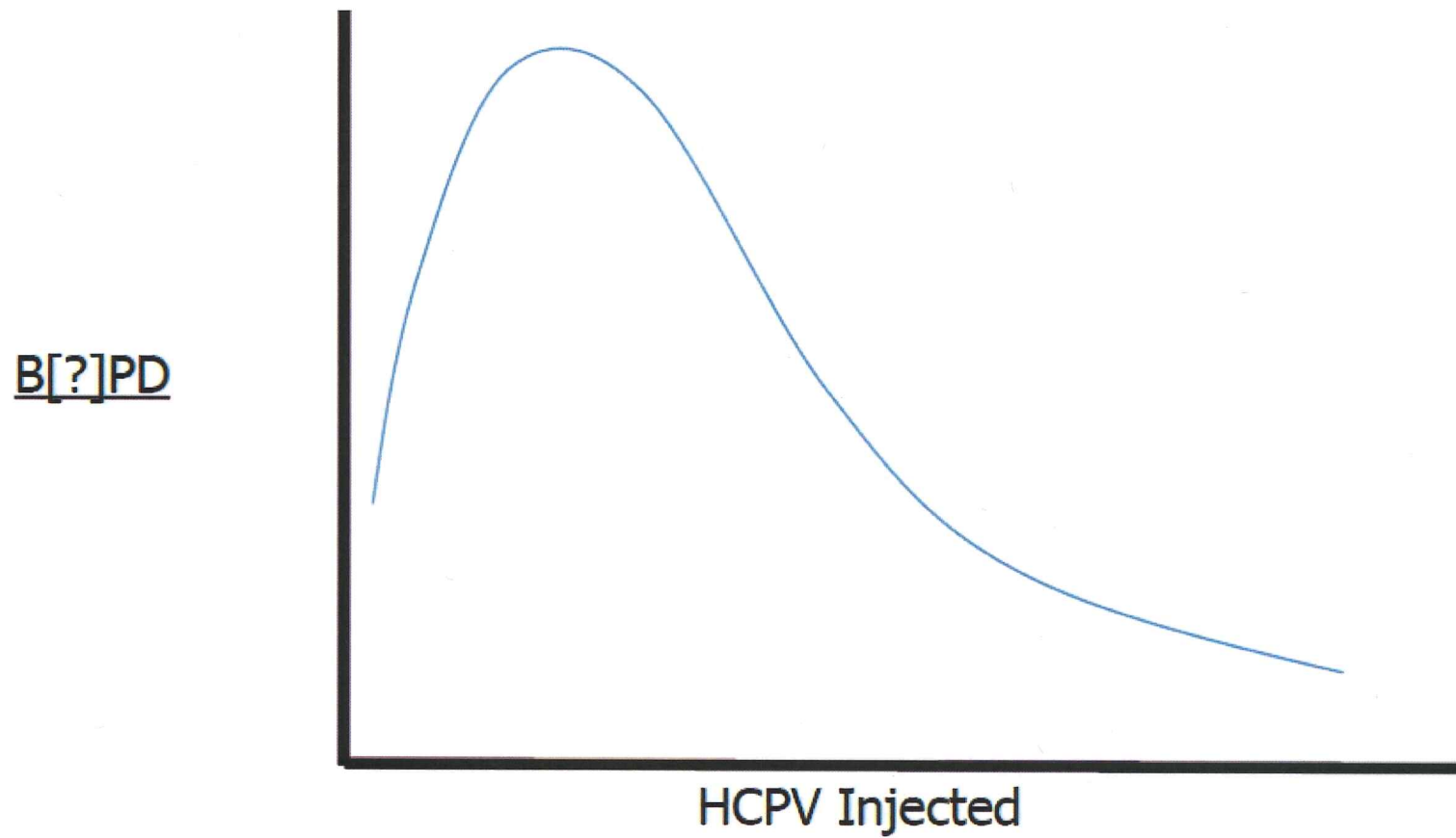


Clues at the Dimensionless Level



We Don't Live in a Dimensionless World

- Multiplying dimensionless rate by bbls/HCPV and then by injection rate in HCPV/day results in actual rates of bbls/day



Real World Units of Imaginary Field

$$OOIP = 50 \frac{MMBO}{HCPV}$$

$$Inj. Rate = 0.1 \frac{HCPV}{year}$$

Lets Get an Oil Rate

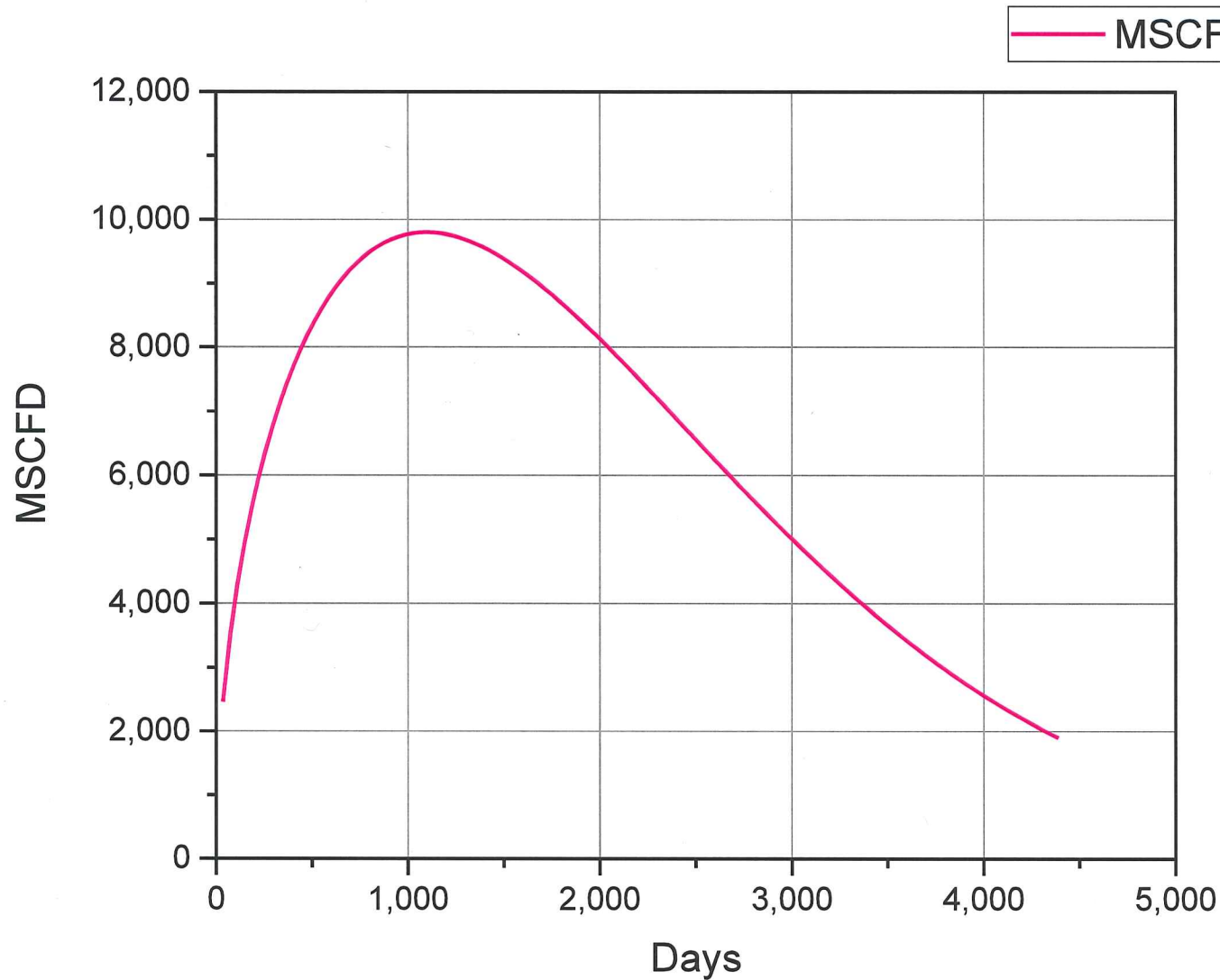
$$\text{Oil Rate} = 0.4 \frac{\text{HCPV}}{\text{HCPV}} * 0.1 \frac{\text{HCPV}}{\text{year}} * 50 \frac{\text{MMBO}}{\text{HCPV}} = 2 \frac{\text{MMBO}}{\text{year}}$$

$$\text{Oil Rate} = 2 \frac{\text{MMB}}{\text{year}} * \frac{\text{Year}}{365 \text{ days}} = 5,479 \frac{\text{bbls}}{\text{day}}$$

Or If a CO₂ Curve

$$CO_2 \text{ Rate} = 5,479 \frac{\text{bbls}}{\text{day}} * 2 \frac{\text{mscf}}{\text{bbl}} = 10,959 \frac{\text{mscf}}{\text{day}}$$

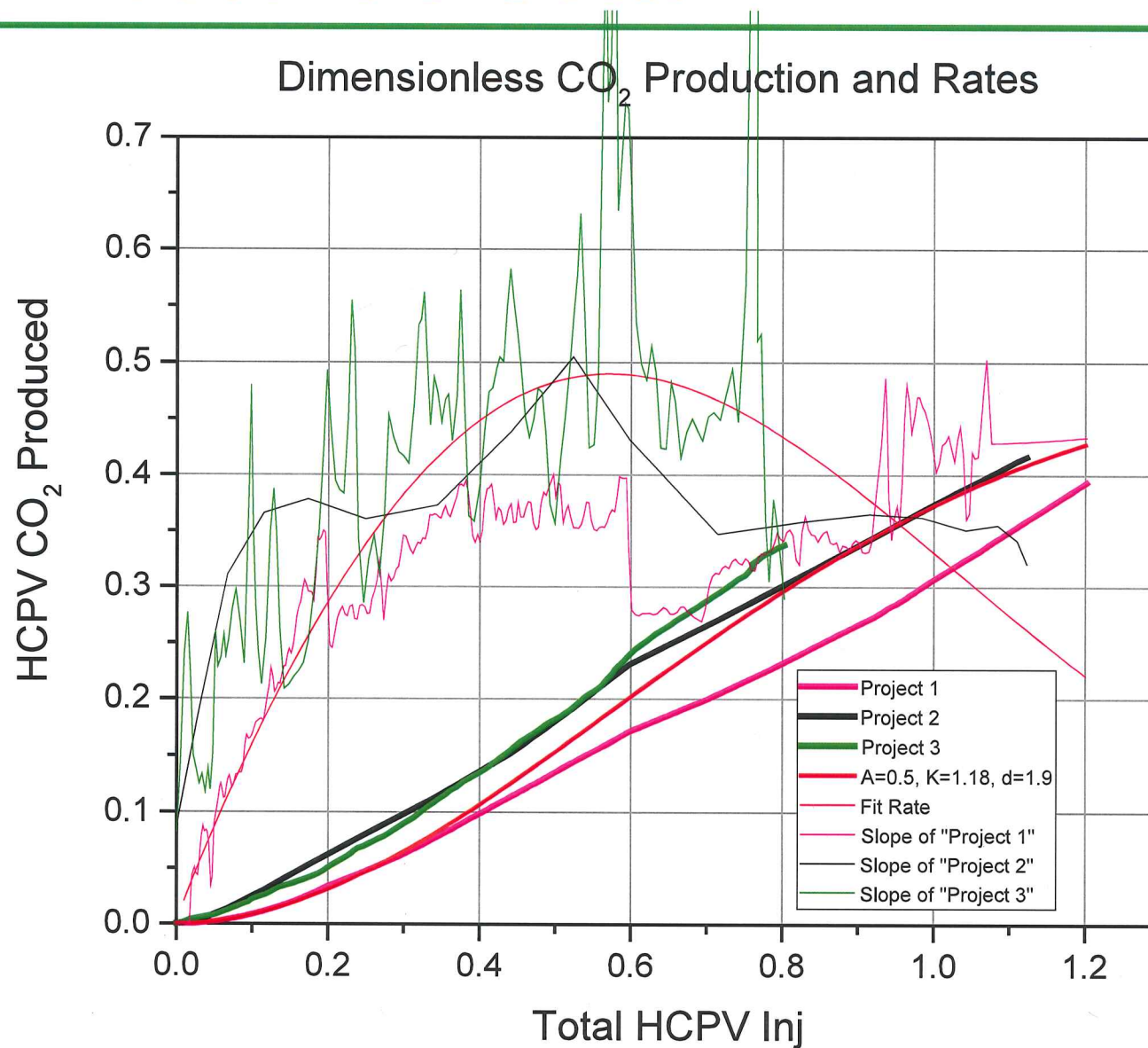
Something You Can Deal With



How Good is the Fit?

- Judging the fitted equation can be difficult
- Once more, we don't do well with slope judging
- Well test methodologies went to derivative curves long ago
- So...

How Good is the Fit?



Thank You for Your Attention



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