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**The SPE Foundation through member donations  
and a contribution from Offshore Europe**

The Society is grateful to those companies that allow their  
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Charles Pope  
Stop, Drop And Circulate, An Engineered Approach To  
Coiled Tubing Intervention in Horizontal Wells  
#SPEDL



# Stop, Drop And Circulate An Engineered Approach To Coiled Tubing Intervention in Horizontal Wells

Charles Pope  
Complete Shale



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# Agenda



- Global coiled tubing usage
- Problems with historical practices
- Results from a few case histories
- Take away



Where and how  
coiled tubing is  
used

# Coiled Tubing Intervention



## Initial Completion:

- Well Prep
- Perforating
- After Frac Drillouts
- Coiled Tubing Fracs

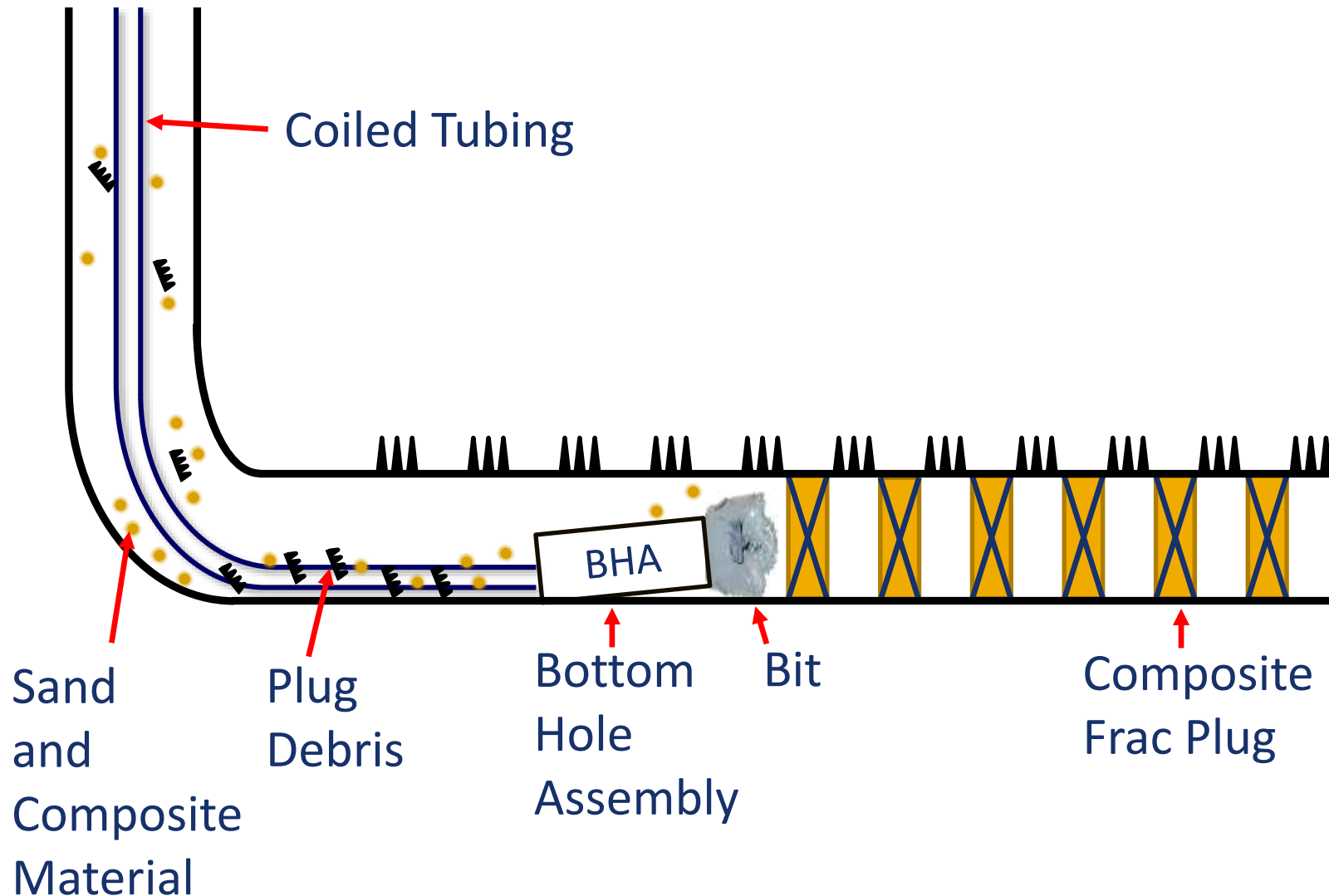
## Cleanouts Prior to:

- Acid Stimulation
- Chemical Treatments

## Also used for:

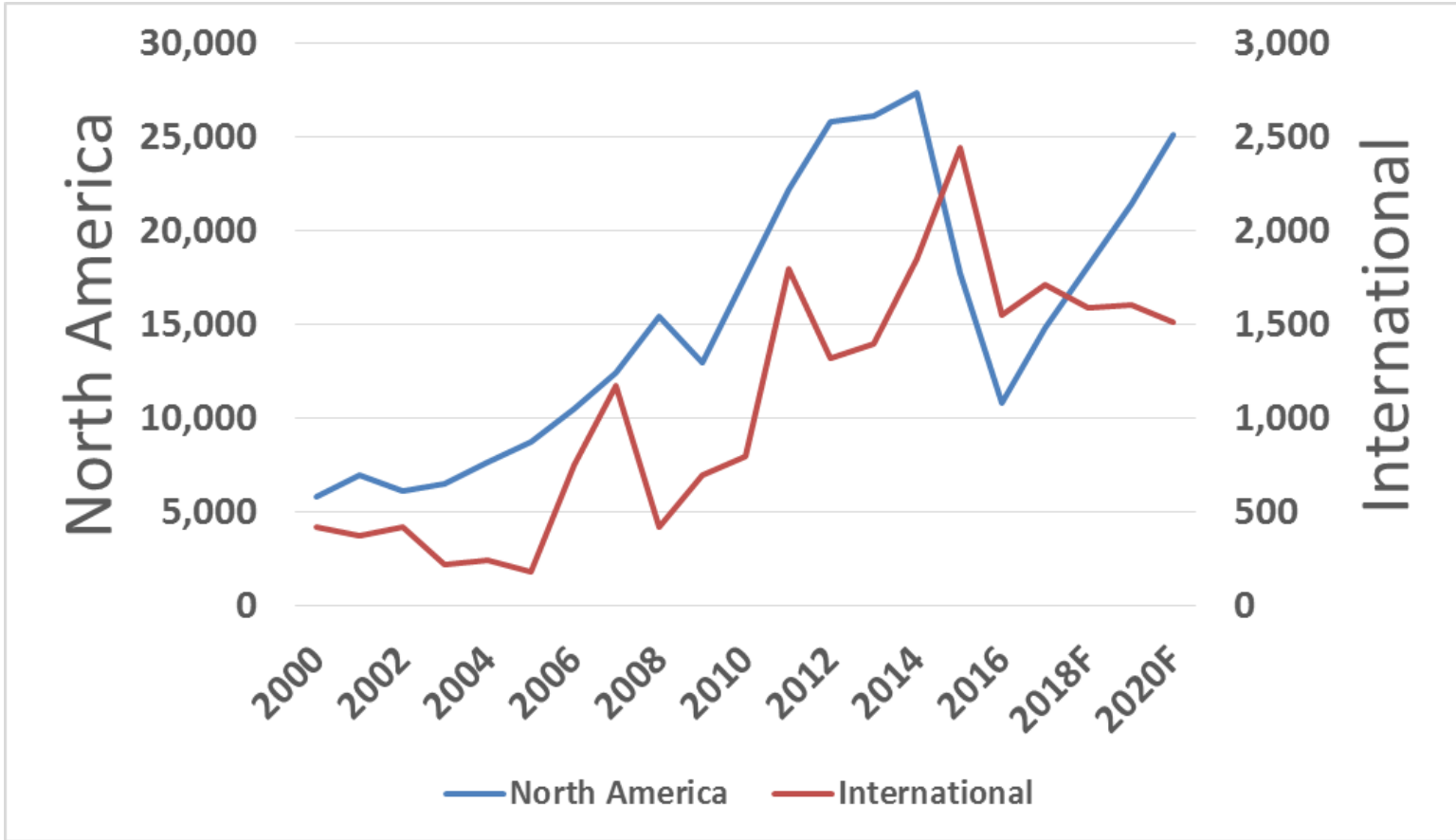
- Logging
- Fishing
- P&A

# Typical Wellbore Configuration



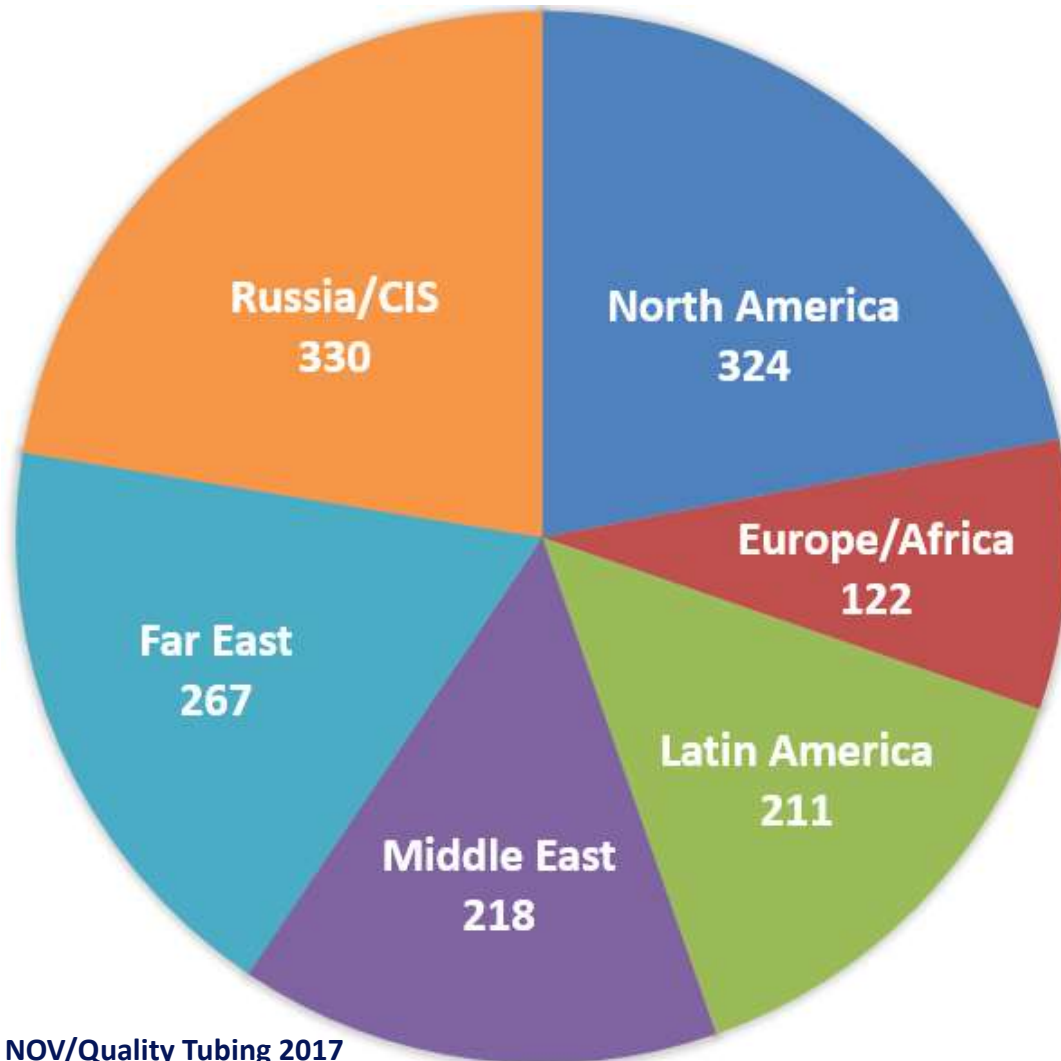


# Annual Horizontal Wells Drilled



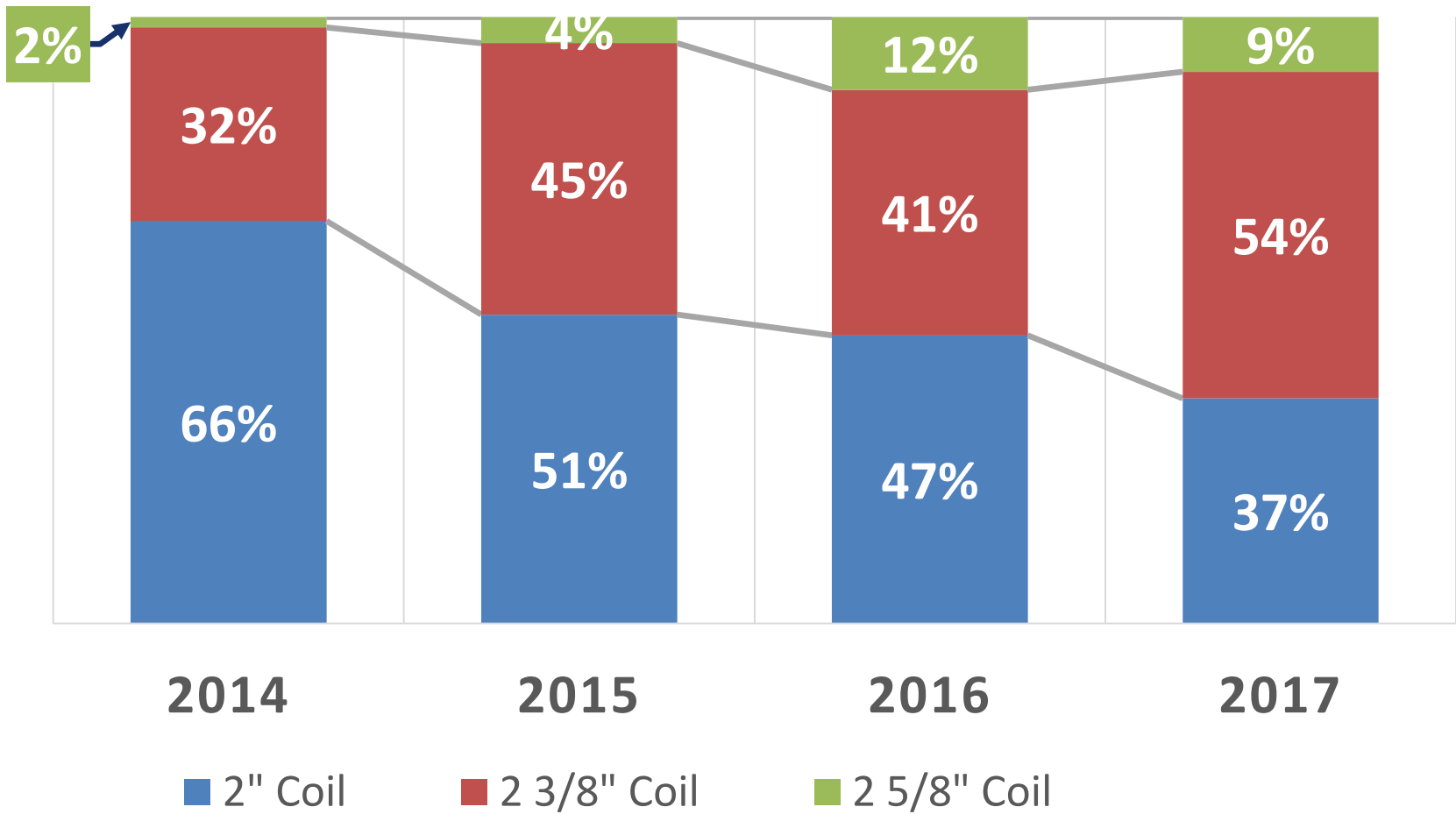
• Sources: Rystad Energy, 2017; Baker Hughes

# Active Coiled Tubing Units



**1472 Active Units**

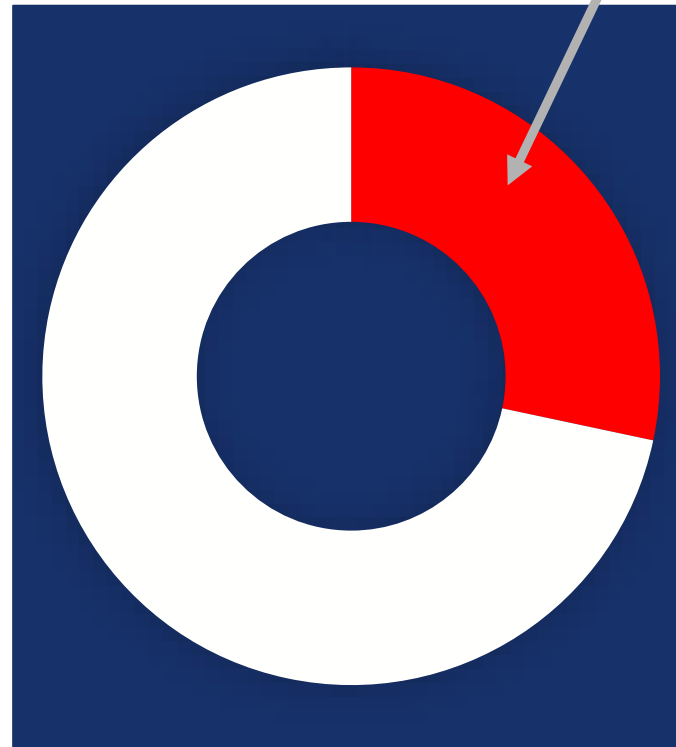
# Horizontal Wells Drive Larger Pipe



# Why is this Important?

Spent  
\$60MM

Average  
costs \$250k



28% of spend

2015

Top 10 drillouts  
cost \$17MM

Cost overruns on  
30% of wells

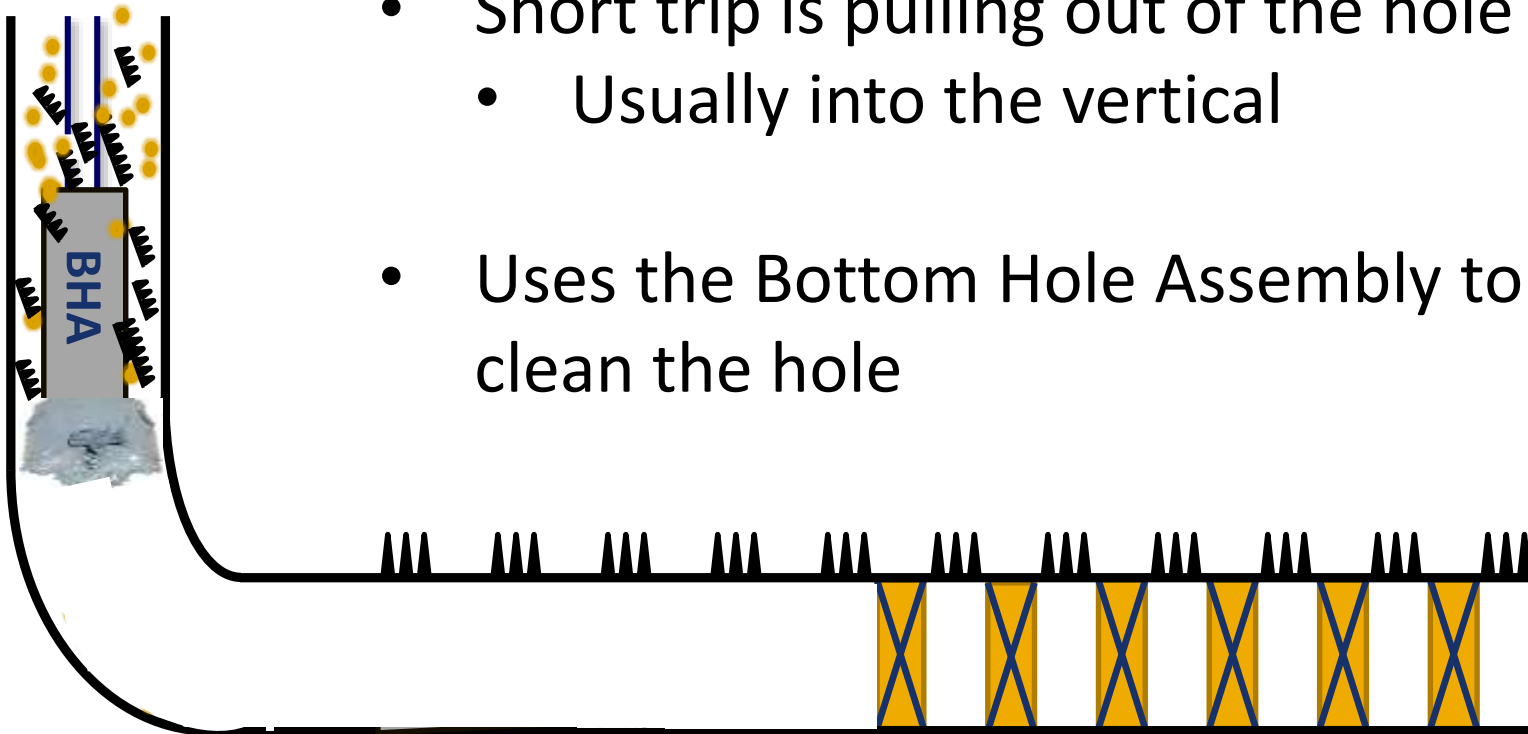
Stuck pipe: 1 well  
in 16

# Historical Practices

- Very little engineering support
- Applied vertical well techniques
- Short trips
- Gel sweeps
- No digital data gathered



# Short Trips



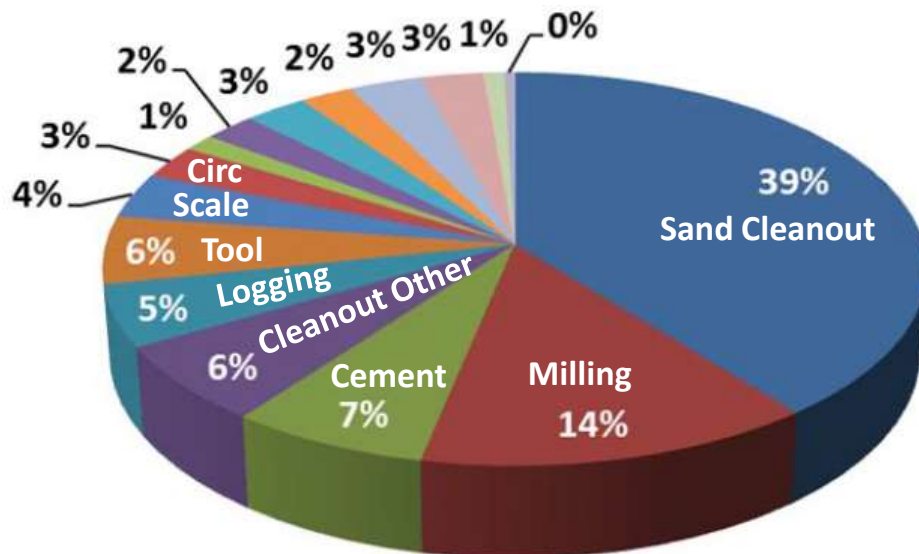
- Short trip is pulling out of the hole
  - Usually into the vertical
- Uses the Bottom Hole Assembly to clean the hole

# How Common is Stuck Pipe?



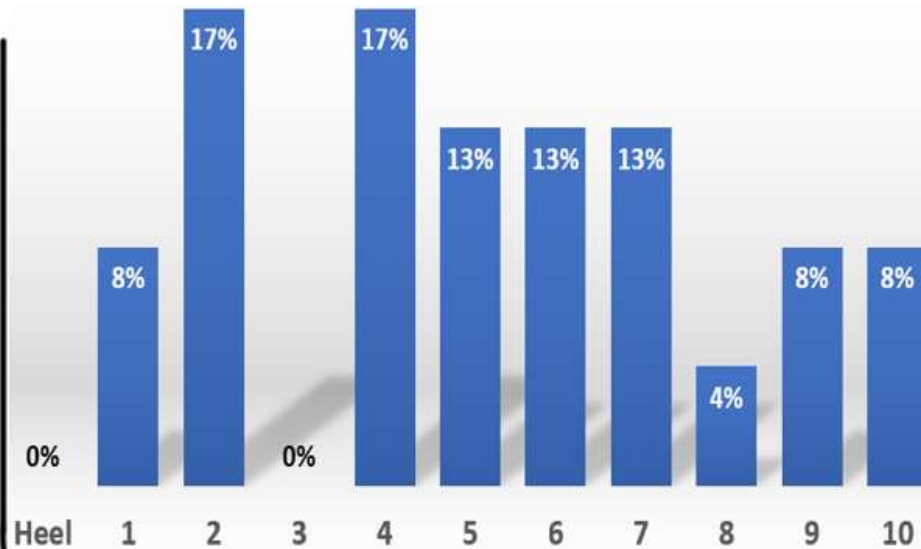
- From 2001 to 2010: stuck pipe incidents increased 43%. (Burgos, SPE 163914)
- 2012 in BC: stuck ~0.25 hrs per plug. (Lyndsey, SPE 178644-MS)
- From 2013 to 2015: 600 interventions, stuck 14 hrs per well. (Pope, SPE 187337-MS)

# Causes of Stuck Pipe



- Sand cleanouts represent biggest hazard
- Routine interventions account for 77%

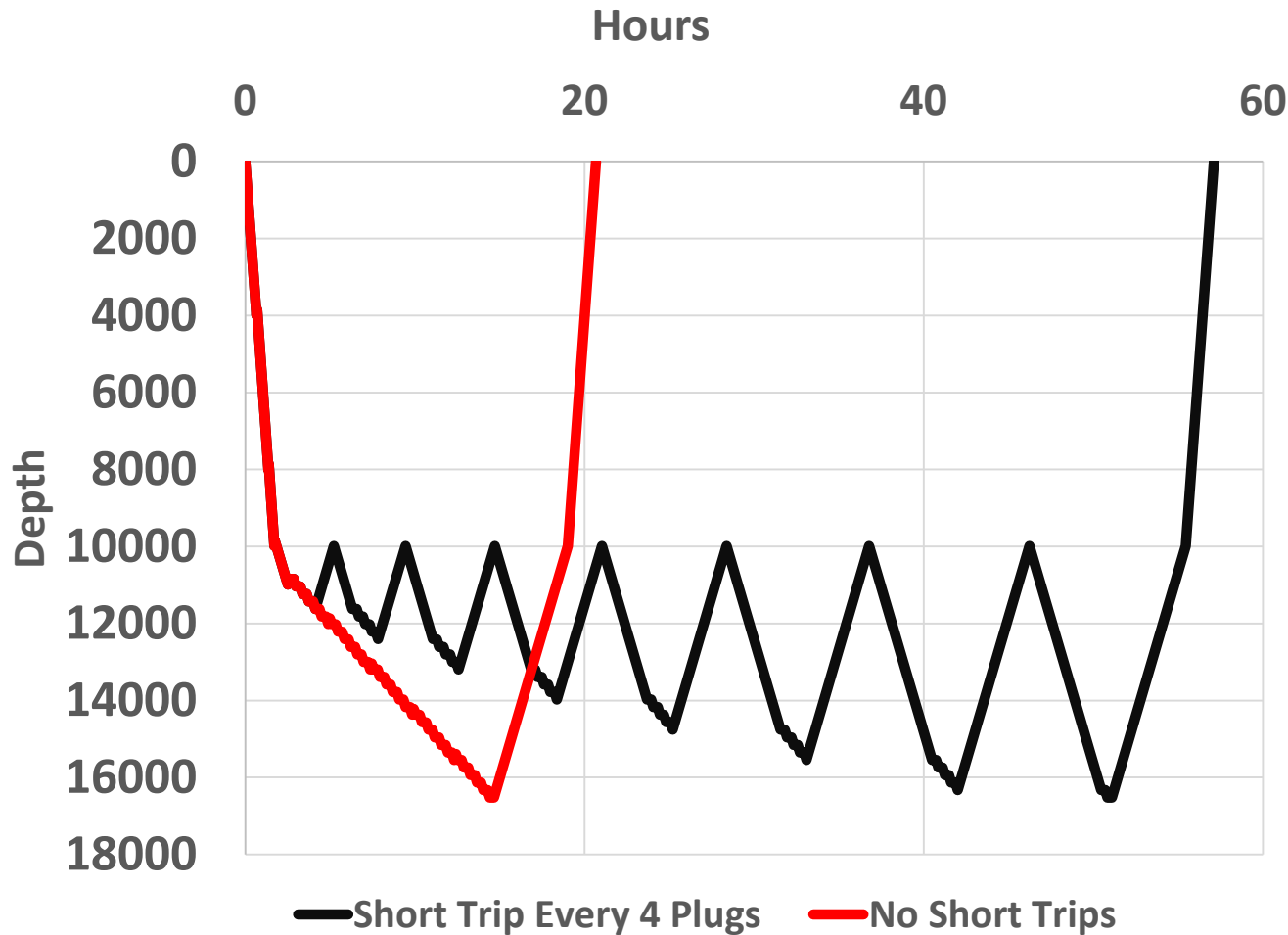
# Where do we get Stuck?



Location of stuck pipe event normalized by lateral length

- 26 confirmed events
  - 22 short trips
  - 2 when picking up off bottom
- No stuck events in curve
- 85% of time stuck pipe is related to the short trip

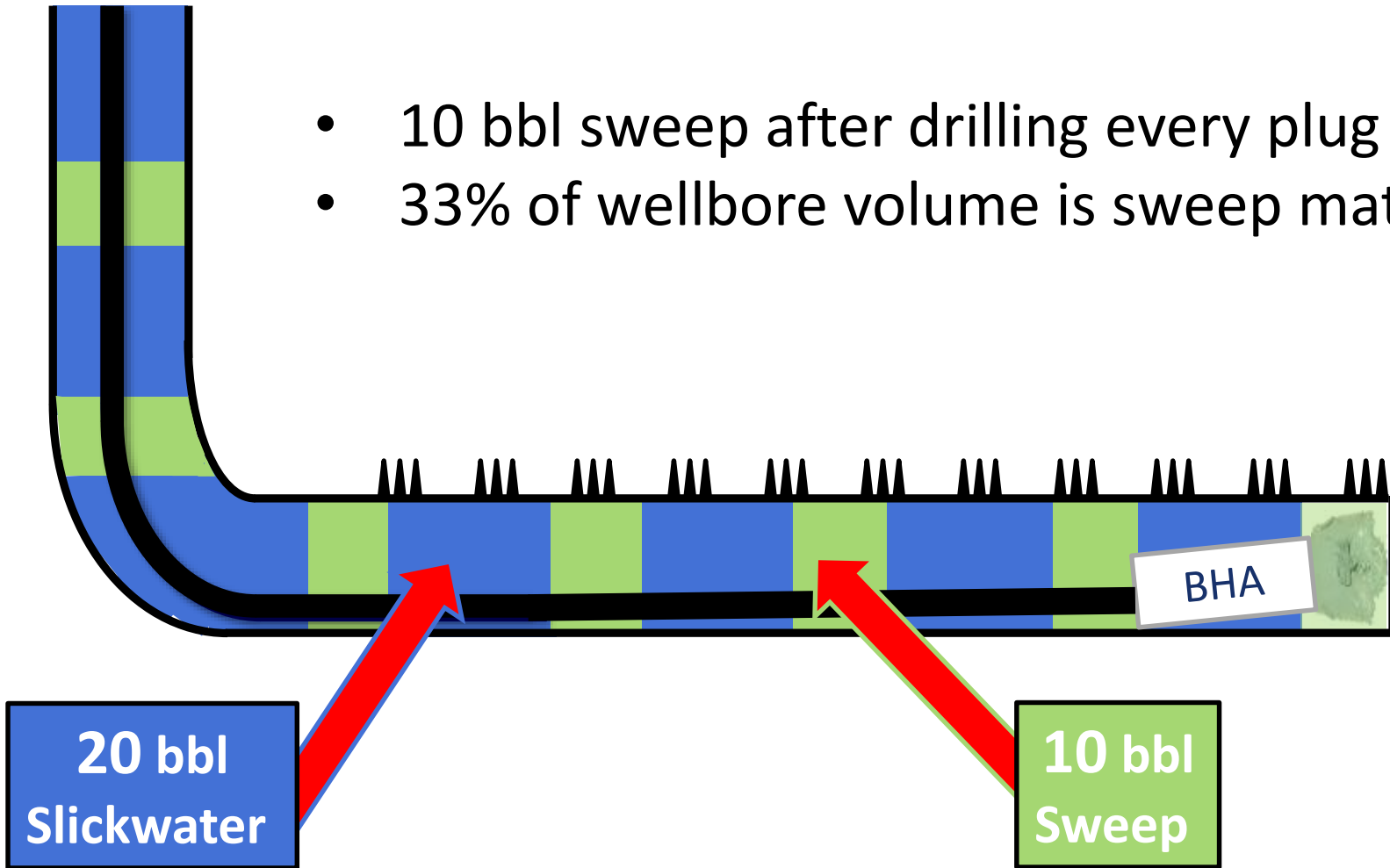
# Effect of Short Trips on Time



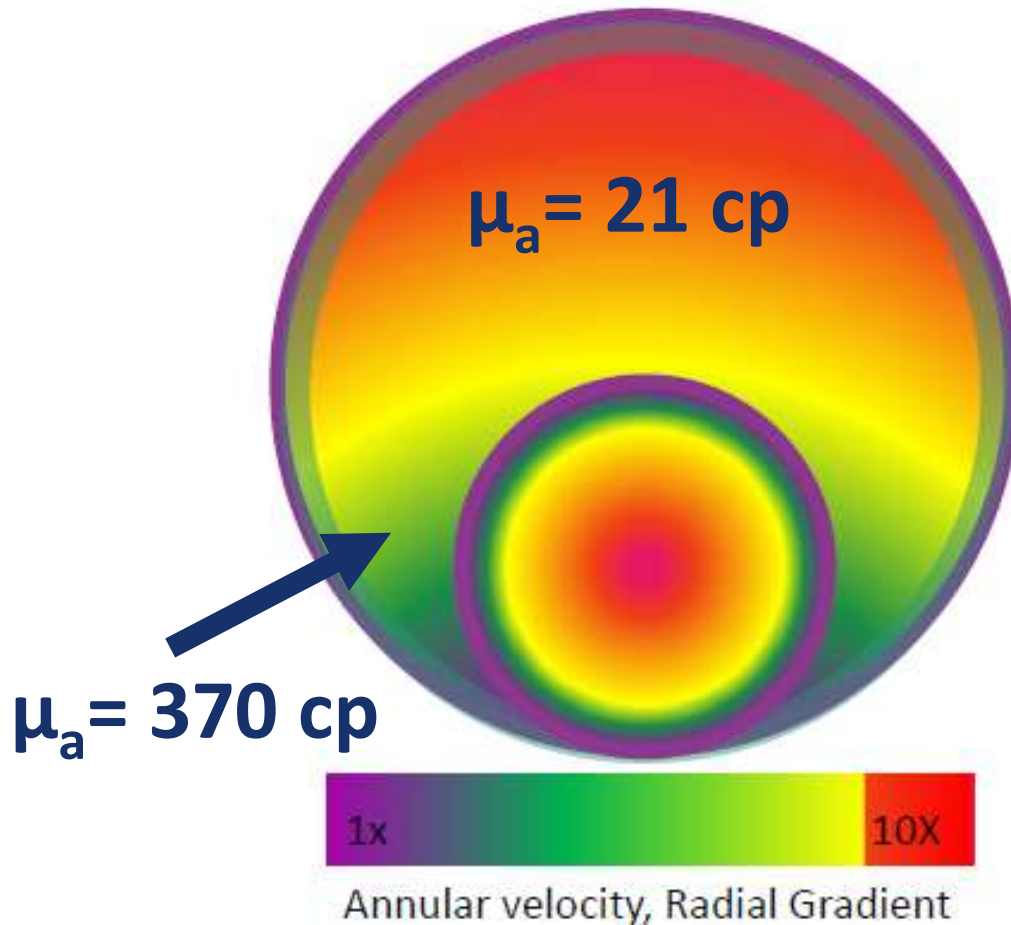
Example:  
16,500 ft  
30 Plugs

# Sweeps

- 10 bbl sweep after drilling every plug
- 33% of wellbore volume is sweep material



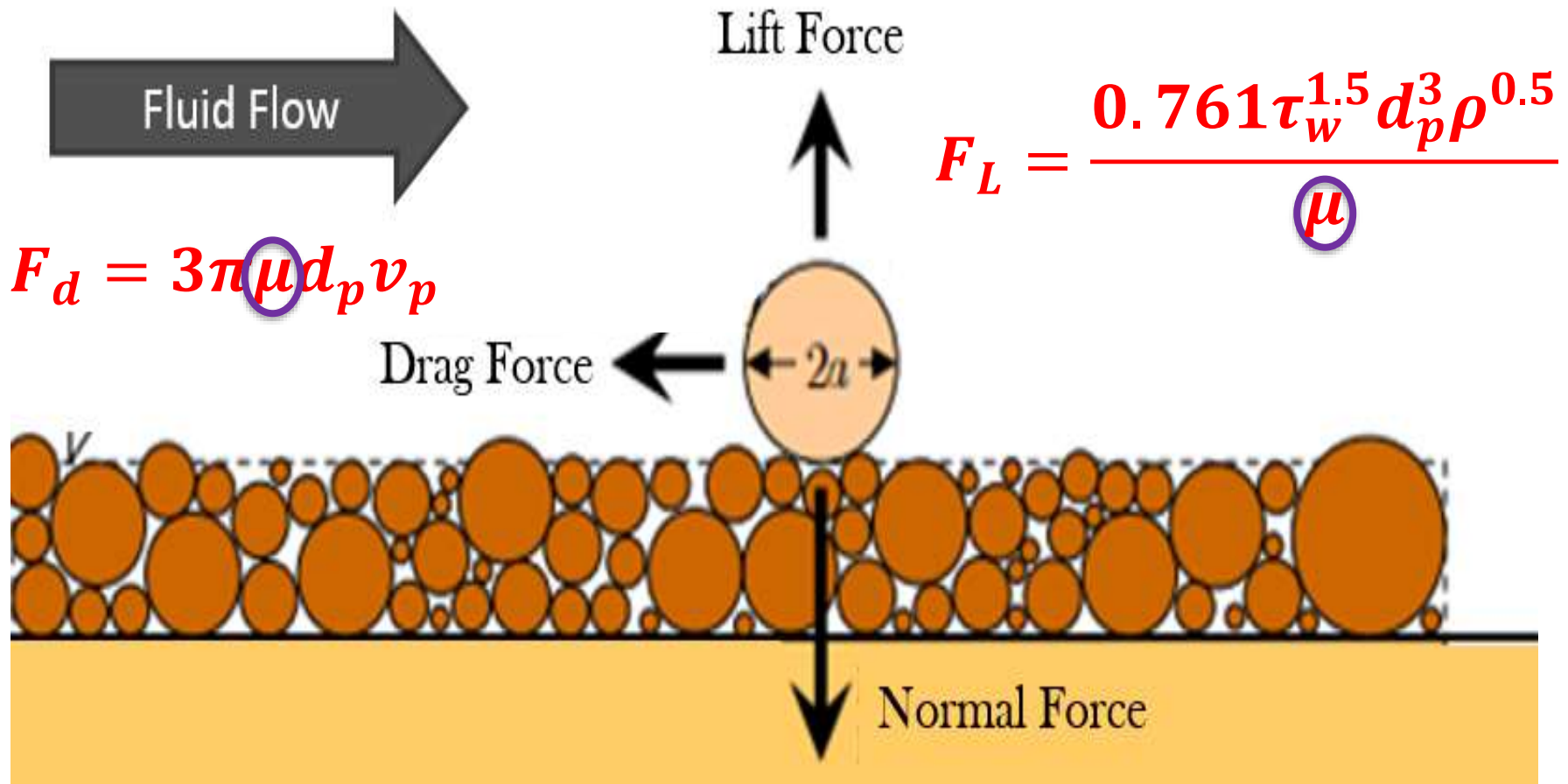
# Velocity and Viscosity



Model Parameters:  
5 ½" Casing  
2" Coiled Tubing  
3 BPM  
175 fpm  
108 cp

Modified from Hutchings (2013) and Chin (2001)

# Lift and Drag Forces



Modified from Farajzadeh, 2004

# Investigate Laboratory Results



- Observe the fluid-debris interaction
- Are basic assumptions about hole cleaning valid?
- Many service companies have flow loops
- Several Universities have horizontal flow loop consortiums

# Debris Movement Viscous Fluid

*200 Funnel vis, 3 BPM, 260 fpm*



# Debris Movement in Slickwater



*27 Funnel vis, 3 BPM, 260 fpm*



# Annular Velocity and Reynolds Number

$$Re = \frac{928 * \rho * v * (d2 - d1)}{60 * \mu}$$

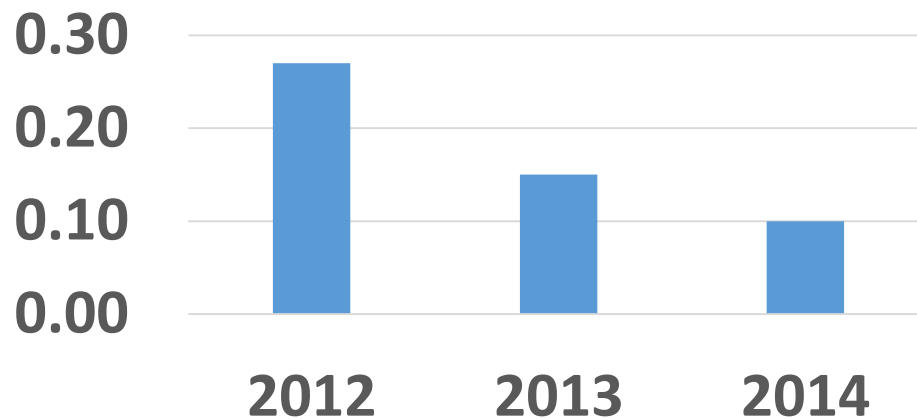
		Funnel Vis			
		27	36	200	
BPM	AV, fpm				
3	260	Re	66,982	6,698	385

# Sweep Displaced by Slickwater

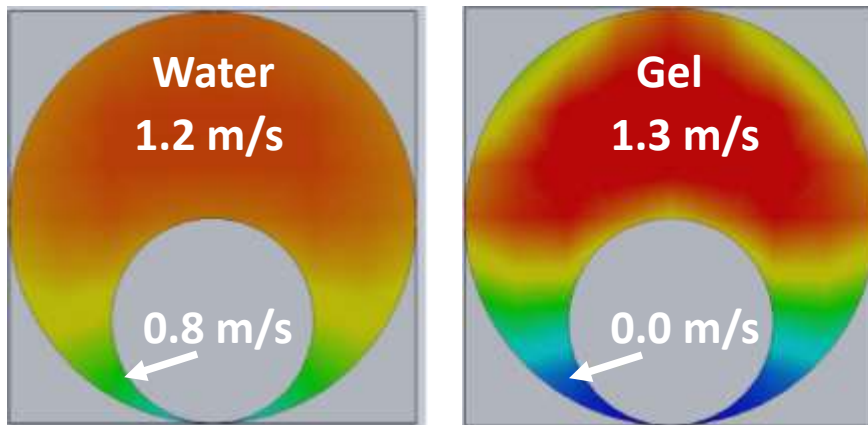


# British Columbia Case History

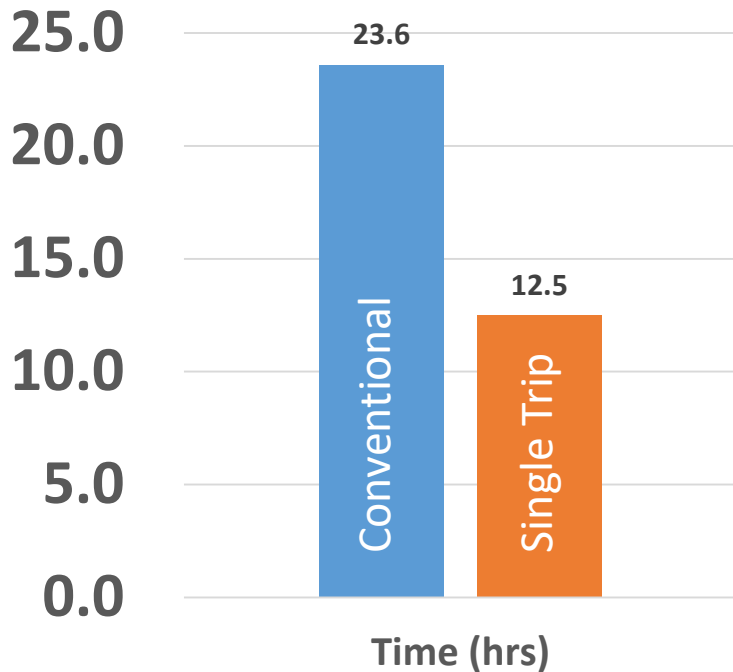
Stuck Time/Plug (hrs)



- Wiper Trip Matrix
- Stuck pipe: every well
- Fluid Costs > \$40k
- Re-entrainment of solids a function of Reynolds number



# DJ & Williston Basin Case History

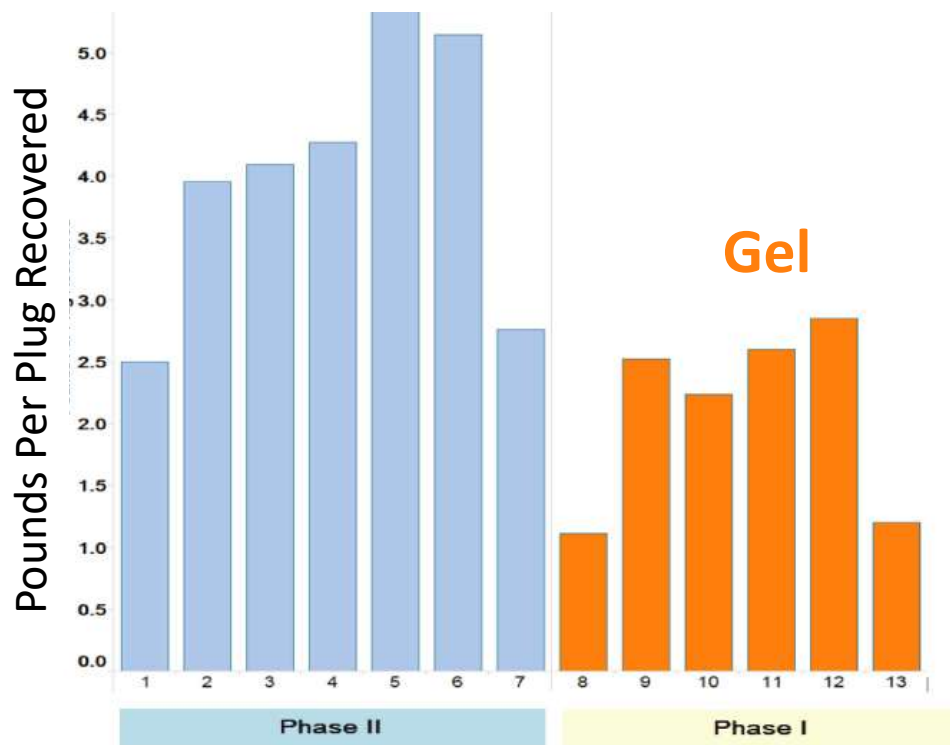


- Single Trip Cleanouts (some wiper trips)
- Gel Sweeps minimized
- Chemical usage down 95%
- Reynolds number >20,000

# Eagle Ford Shale Case History



## Gel elimination trial



- Single Trip Drillouts
- Non-Viscous Fluids
- ~2x plug recovery

# Woodford Case History



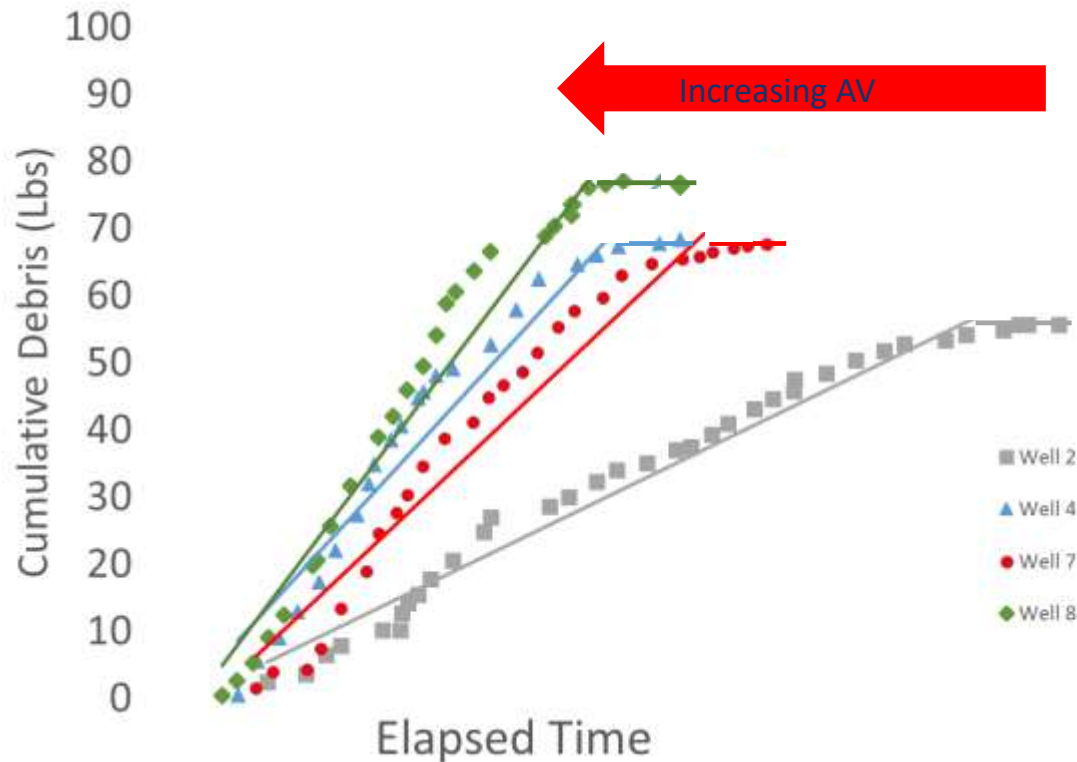
- 33 similar wells
- 2" Coiled Tubing, 5 ½" Casing
- 5000 ft laterals
- 30 or more composite frac plugs
- 1 coiled tubing vendor
- 1 chemical vendor
- No short trips
- No gel sweeps

# Debris at Surface



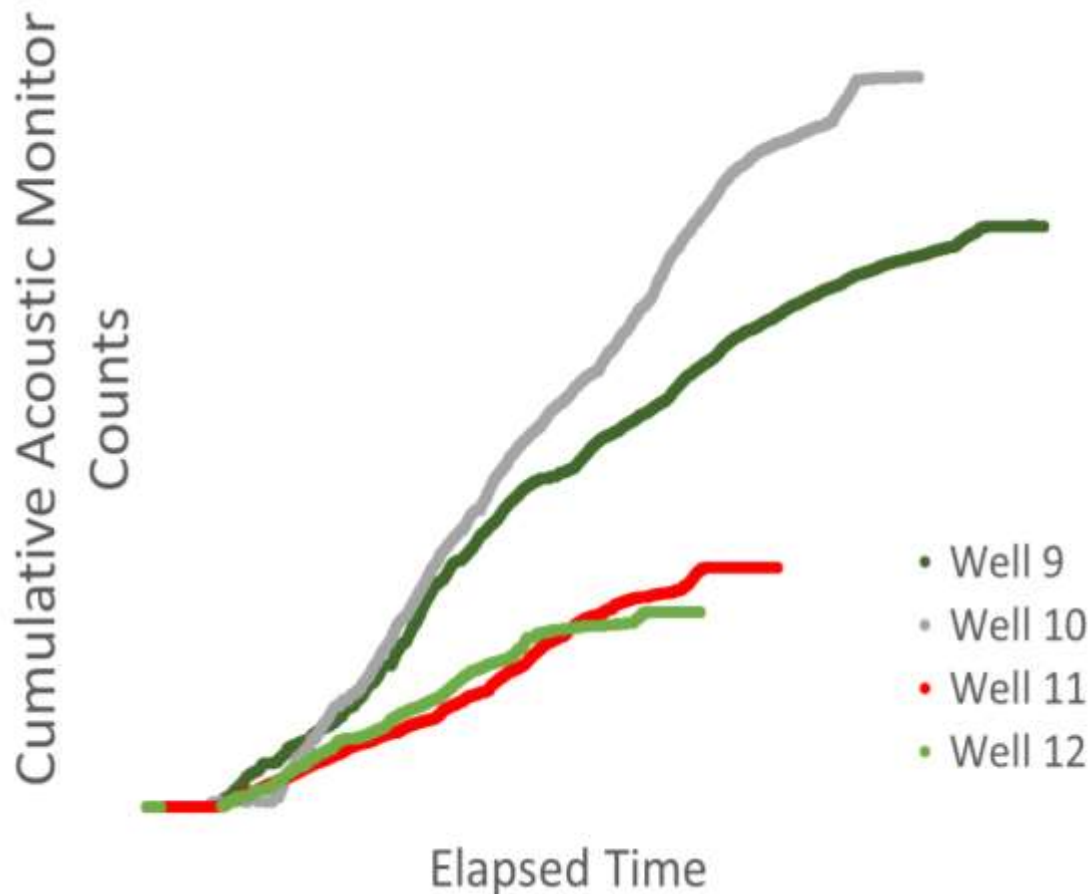
- Weigh Debris
- Record Time
- Plot Data

# Debris Monitoring



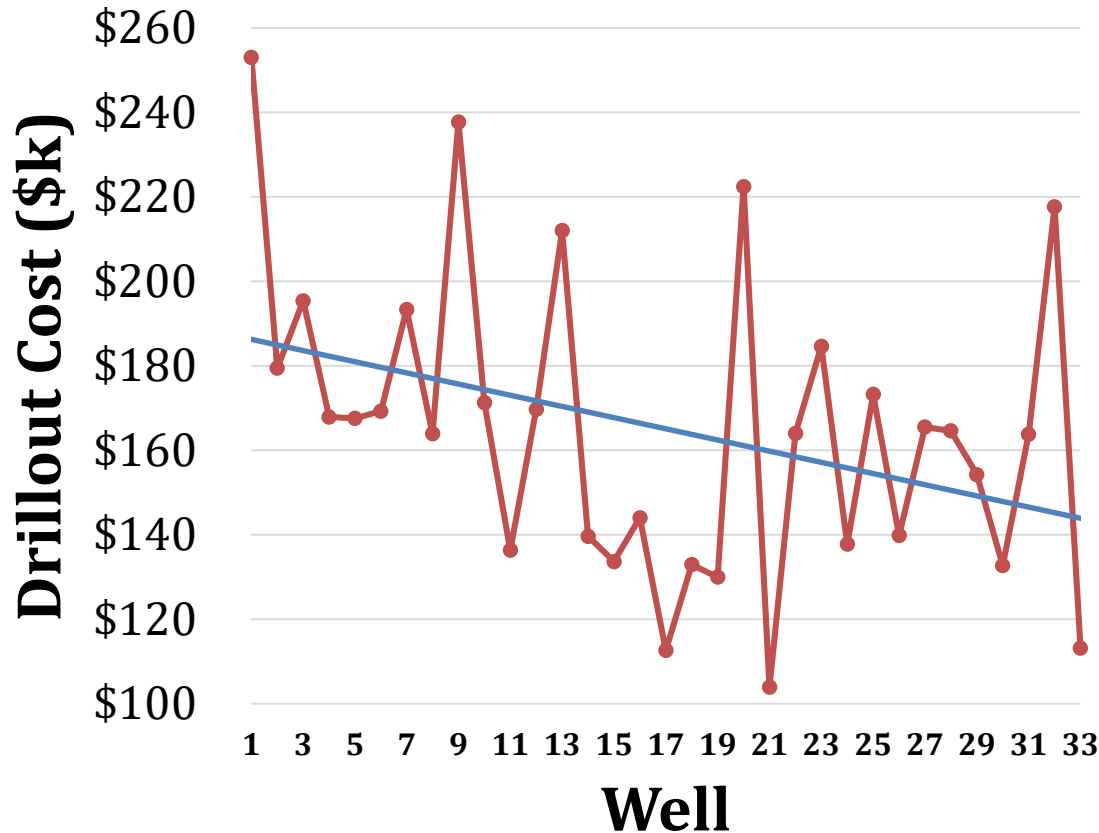
- Better hole cleaning
  - Higher AV's up to 300 fpm
  - Higher Re up to 50,000
- BHA is not bringing up additional debris

# Sand Monitoring



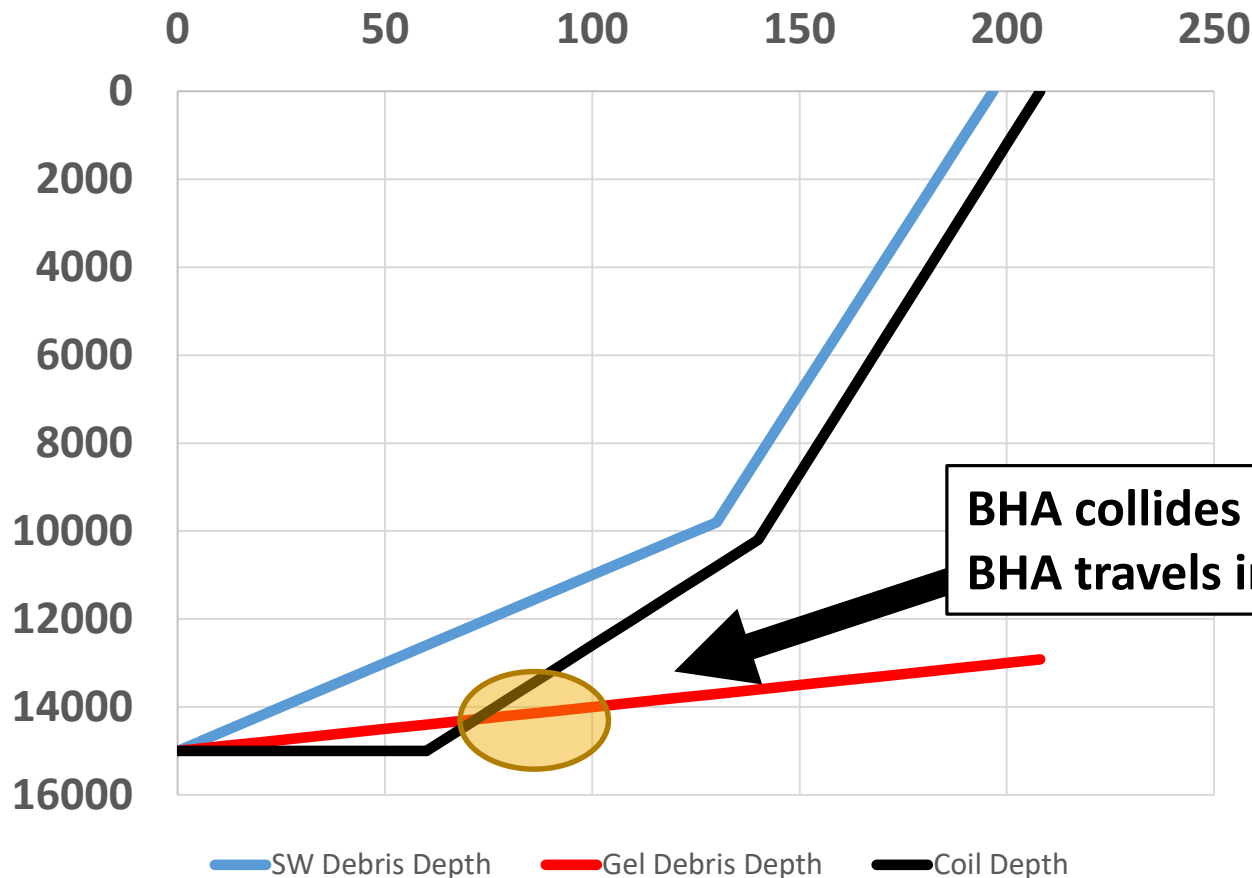
- Acoustic meters provide continuous sand measurement
- Good hole cleaning
  - Linear response
- Curve flattens as a BHA nears the surface

# Woodford Results



- No stuck pipe
- Costs decreased 50%
- Time on location improved 50%

# Location of Plug Debris



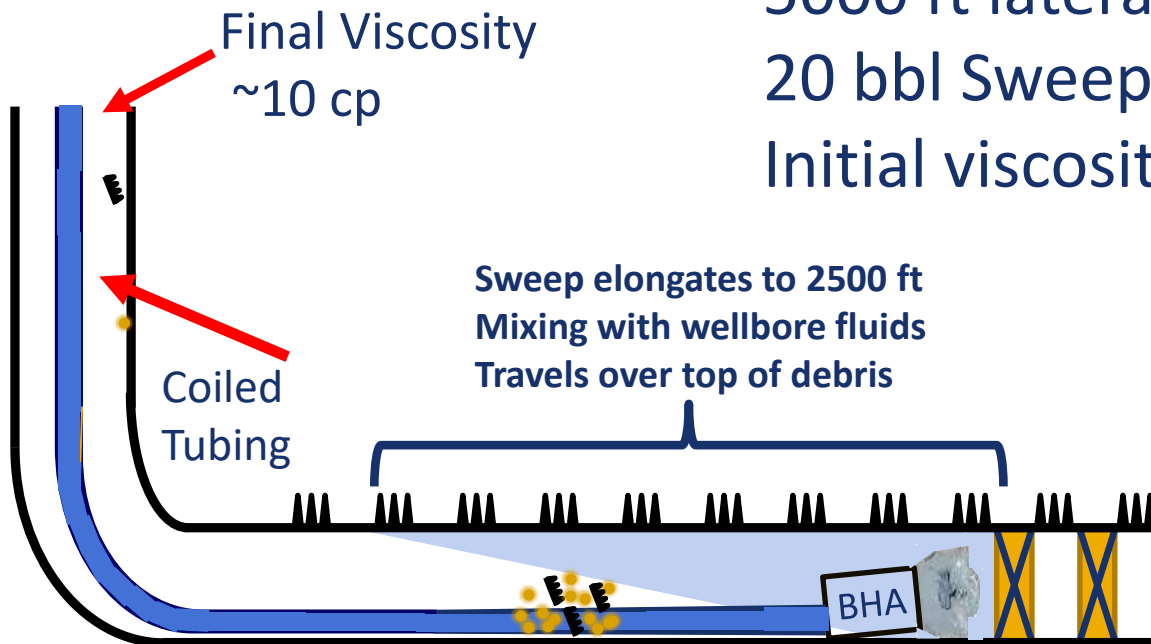
AV=200 fpm  
Slickwater:  
1/5 of AV  
Sweep:  
1/20 of AV

**BHA collides with plug debris  
BHA travels in debris field to surface**

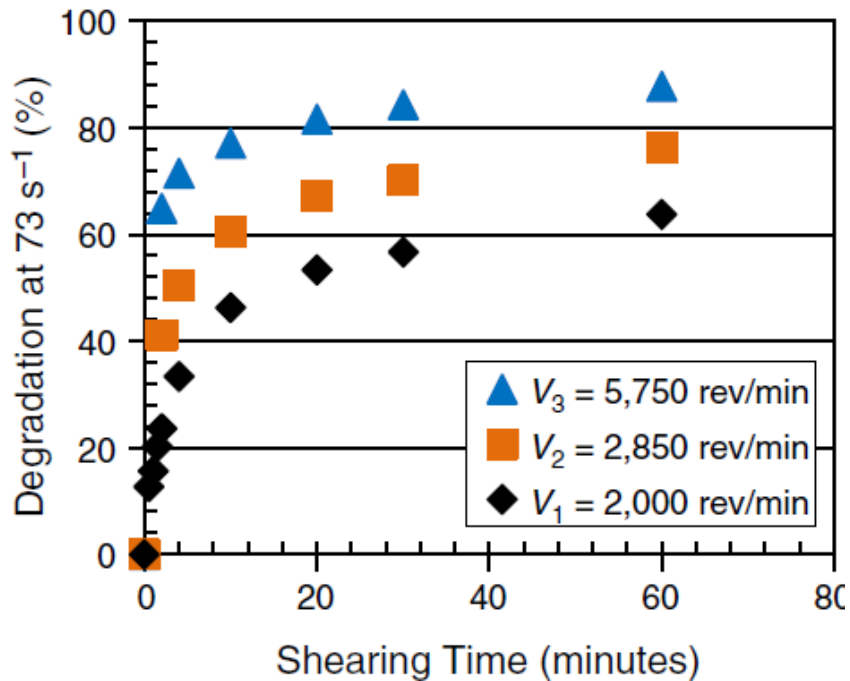
# WHAT HAPPENS TO A GEL SWEEP WHEN IT IS PUMPED DOWNHOLE?

# What happens to a gel sweep downhole?

Commercial Cementing Simulator  
2" Coil in 5 1/2" casing  
5000 ft lateral  
20 bbl Sweep  
Initial viscosity 150 cp  
Final Viscosity ~10 cp



# Polymers Breakdown



- Mechanical forces
  - Pumps, motors, bit jets, etc.
- Chemical Reactions
  - O<sub>2</sub>
- Fluid loses 65-85% of original viscosity

# OTHER CRITICAL ISSUES

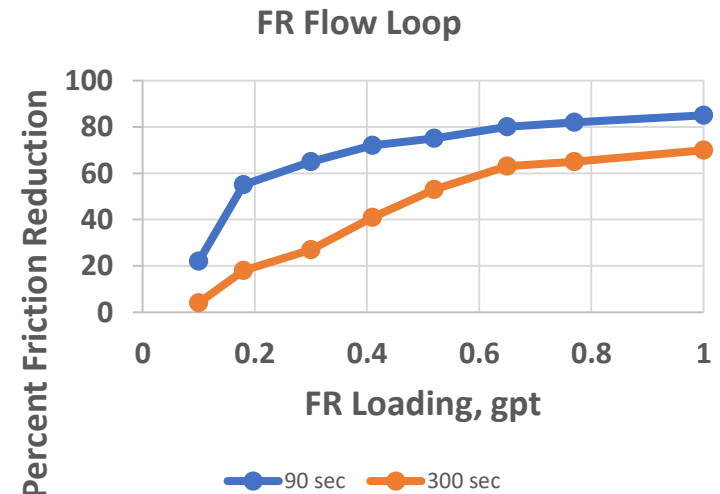
# Low Bottomhole Pressure



- Information Gap
  - Bottomhole pressure
  - Required N2 injection rate
  - Engineers do not recommend N2 injection rates
- Field is expected to just know the correct N2 rate
  - Results in over injection
  - Drives costs higher
- Wait too long to start N2
- Several commercial models are available
- Use gas lift curves to estimate circulation bottomhole pressure

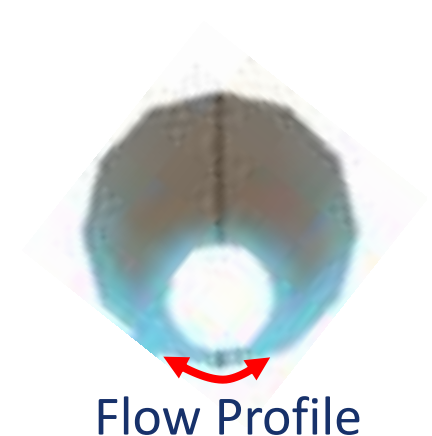
# Friction Reducers

- Reduces the pumping pressure
- Polyacrylamide is most common
- Does not extend reach
- More is not better
  - Lab based loading
- Will not prevent stuck pipe
- Check effectiveness
  - Pump pressure before and after
  - Discontinue if not effective



# Metal to Metal Friction Reducers

- Often called “Pipe on Pipe” (POP)
- Only works where there is:
  - **metal to POP to metal contact**
- Usually batch treated
- Usually applied too late
- Will not prevent stuck pipe
- Check effectiveness
  - Weight check before and after
  - Discontinue if not effective

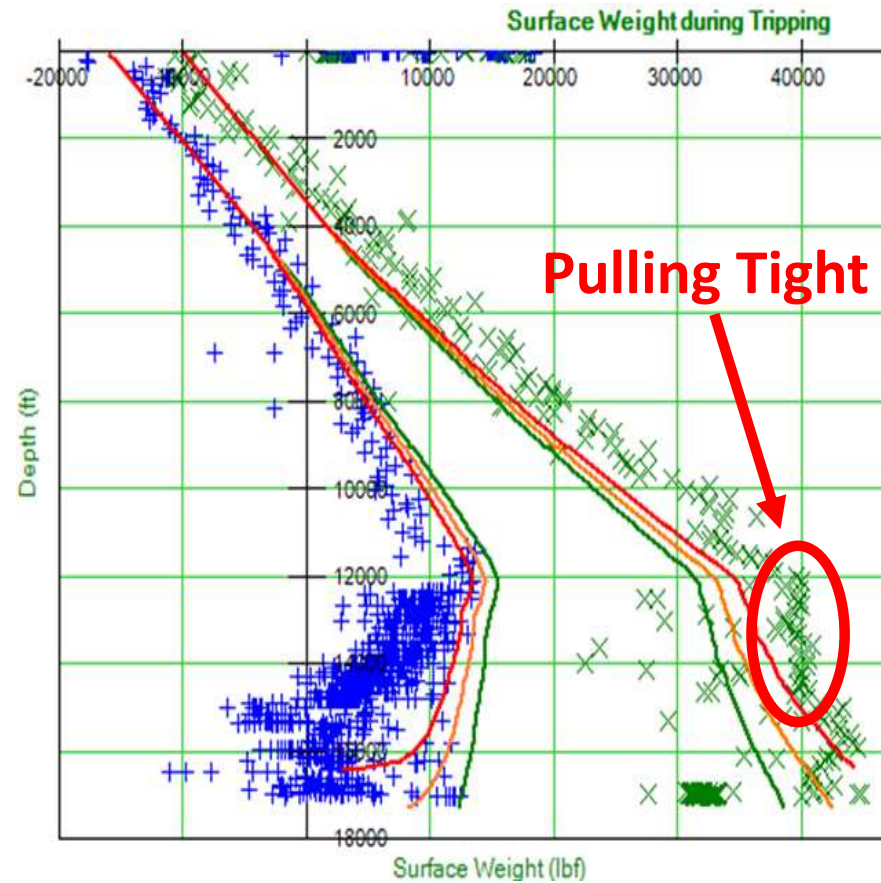


# Warning Signs of Stuck Pipe



- Reduced or lost returns
- Abnormal weight check
- Erratic pump pressure/motor stalls
- Loss of plug debris being collected in plug catcher
- Reduction in produced sand at the surface

# Preventing Stuck Pipe



Torque and Drag (TAD) Plot

## What to do:

- **Stop, Drop and Circulate**
  - Do not continue to pull into tight spot
- Circulate 1 hole volume
- Perform a weight check
- Repeat until surface weight returns to trend

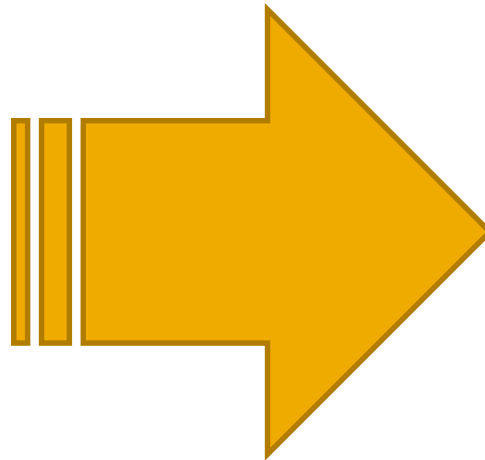
# Increase Engineering Involvement

Create TAD  
Roadmap

Model Cleanout

Plan Fluid System

Data  
Requirements



Procedure

# Take Away

## *An Engineering Approach*



- Use bit/BHA to drillout debris
- Use fluid to clean the hole
- Improved hole cleaning
  - High annular velocities
  - High Reynolds numbers
- Electronically record all the data
- Learn from the data
- Observe warning signs of getting stuck
  - **Stop, Drop and Circulate**

# Thank You



- Complete Shale
- Drillout Group
- Industry Partners
- My Family
- SPE Foundation

# Thank You!



Questions?

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