Chapter Five

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion:

The designing of slim hole by sidetracking from abandon well in hamra oil field are very complex and require making a lot of analysis to ensure drilling operation efficiency and reduce drilling problems. Through this project we come into the following conclusions:

- Constructed well profile from abandon well to target by build-up rate (BUR)
 3deg/30m, and inclination 44.25 deg and also found dogleg severity 3degree
 or less which can make the process of drilling without key seat problems
 which consider one of the most complex drilling problems in directional
 drilling.
- BHA has been designed and selected to provide enough WOB to obtain successful drilling process and enough weight to deviate bit to the pre-planned trajectory.
- Slim hole side track simulation have been done by using FE software which
 provide good results and capability to open window through production casing
 using Backer Huge bit milling.
- Surge /Swab have been calculated and found the density during swab 10.1 ppg and during the surge is equal 10.37 ppg. So that avoiding the problem comes from surge and swab. From the analysis of surge and swab plot we found that time of pulling and running for every stand is range between (10 200) sec.
- Suitable flow rate has been found (240) gpm that make drilling operation safety and ensure a good clean up to bottom and without cutting transport problem which is one of serious slim hole well problems.
- Wellbore stability software program has been designed to analysis fluid mud
 density which make slim hole well drilled with a suitable mud density
 program by graphically depicting the mud stable regions and fracture and
 collapse margin limits.

Torque and drag analyized and found sinusoidal buckling below KOP and this
because inclination of well, this analysis considered acceptable result because
it occurs apart from drill pipe at drill collar and HWDP region.

5.2 Recommendation:

After the completion of this study, and analysis the results we recommended the following points that must be taken into consideration for further studies:

- 1. Exploiting abandon wells to access new target close to it, rather than drilling new wells. Also it reduces the high costs of the drilling.
- 2. Make economical analysis of the slim hole.
- Take into consideration the analysis of critical speed and determine the maximum permissible speed also making well control.
- 4. Conduct stress analysis in the drill string and the possibility of fatigue or failure.
- 5. We also recommended using software in designing BHA behavior.

References:

- Akgun, F. (1999, January 1). Optimum Spacing of Multiple Stabilizers to Increase Critical Buckling Load of BHA in Slim Hole Drilling. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/54322-MS.
- Cartalos, U., King, I., Dupuis, D., & Sagot, A. (1996, January 1). Field Validated Hydraulic Model Predictions Give Guidelines for Optimal Annular Flow in Slim Hole Drilling. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/35131-MS.
- Dupuis, D., & Sagot, A. (1995, January 1). Cost Reduction Deriving From Integration of Services Thanks to Slim Hole Rig Design. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/29338-MS.
- Dupuis, D., Augis, D., Sagot, A., Delahaye, T., Cartalos, U., & Burban, B. (1995, January 1). Validation of Kick Control Method and Pressure Loss Predictions on a Slim Hole Well. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/29348-MS.
- 5. Hollies, Doug and Szutiak, Greg, 1997: "Advanced Slim Hole Technology Used to Drill 800m.
- Huang, W., Gao, D., & Liu, F. (2015, April 1). Buckling Analysis of Tubular Strings in Horizontal Wells. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/171551-PA.
- Hansen, S. A., Rommetveit, R., Sterri, N., Aas, B., & Merlo, A. (1999, January 1).
 A New Hydraulics Model for Slim Hole Drilling Applications. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/57579-MS.
- 8. Horizontal Re-entry Wells-Rainbow Lake Field," paper 97-106, presented at CADEICAODC Spring Drilling Conference, Calgary, April 8-10.
- 9. Kroell, E., & Spoerker, H. F. (1996, January 1). Slim hole Completion & Production-What To Do After We Drilled The Well? Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/35129-MS.
- McCormick, J. E., & Chiu, T. (2011, January 1). The Practice and Evolution of Torque and Drag Reduction: Theory and Field Results. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/147100-MS.
- 11. Prince, P. K., & Cowell, E. E. (1993, January 1). Slim hole Well Kill: A Modified Conventional Approach. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/25707-MS.
- 12. Pearson, C. M., Petrash, D. K., Zernell, J. T., & Zanghi, M. (1999, September 1). The Use of Slim Hole Drilling and Monobore Completions To Reduce

- Development Costs at the Kuparuk River Field. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/57717-PA.
- 13. Strunk, Chris, 1997: "Slim Hole, Coiled Tubing Combine to Enhance Well Economics, " American Oil & Gas Reporter, February.
- Srivastav, R., Enfis, M. S., Crespo, F. E., Ahmed, R. M., Saasen, A., & Laget, M. (2012, January 1). Surge and Swab Pressures in Horizontal and Inclined Wells. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/152662-MS.
- 15. Tao Zhu and Herbert B. Carrol, 1995, Slim hole drilling: applications and improvements, Topical Report NIPER/BDM 0155, August, http://www.netl.doe. Gov / kmd/ cds /disk17 / C%20 %20 Drilling % 20 Completion % 20 Stimulation /NIPER -BDM-0155.pdf.
- 16. Thonhauser, G., Millheim, K. K., & Spoerker, H. F. (1995, January 1). The Applicability of Current Slim Hole Hydraulics Algorithms Under Field Conditions-ACritical Review. Society of Petroleum Engineers. doi:10.2118/30489-MS.