# Use of Real-time Monitoring to Minimize Chemical Incompatibility In Hydraulic Fracturing Fluid

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# Outline

- Problem Statement
- Gel Compatibility and the Realtime Monitoring
- Slickwater compatibility and the Realtime Monitoring



# **Problem Statement**

#### Water-Based Fracturing Fluid

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<ul><li>Slickwater</li><li>High Retained Conductivity</li></ul>	<ul><li>Gel Fluid</li><li>May Affect Conductivity</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>Lower Requirement on Water Quality</li> <li>Less Chemical, Lower Cost</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Higher Water Quality Requirement</li> <li>More Chemicals, Higher Cost</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Larger Water Volume</li> <li>Larger Horsepower</li> <li>Reduced Performance for Larger Proppant</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lower Water Volume</li> <li>Smaller Horsepower Requirement</li> <li>Transport Large Proppants</li> </ul>	
<ul><li>&gt; High pun</li><li>&gt; Gel failur</li><li>&gt; Prematu</li></ul>		

## **Cross-linked gel fluids**



- Borate or Zirconium Crosslinker
- TSS, TDS, Chlorides, Hardness and Boron all affect gel compatibility.
- Once Gel recipe is developed water quality must remain in a narrow range to maintain gel compatibility
- Control of water quality is paramount

#### **Gel Compatibility Testing**

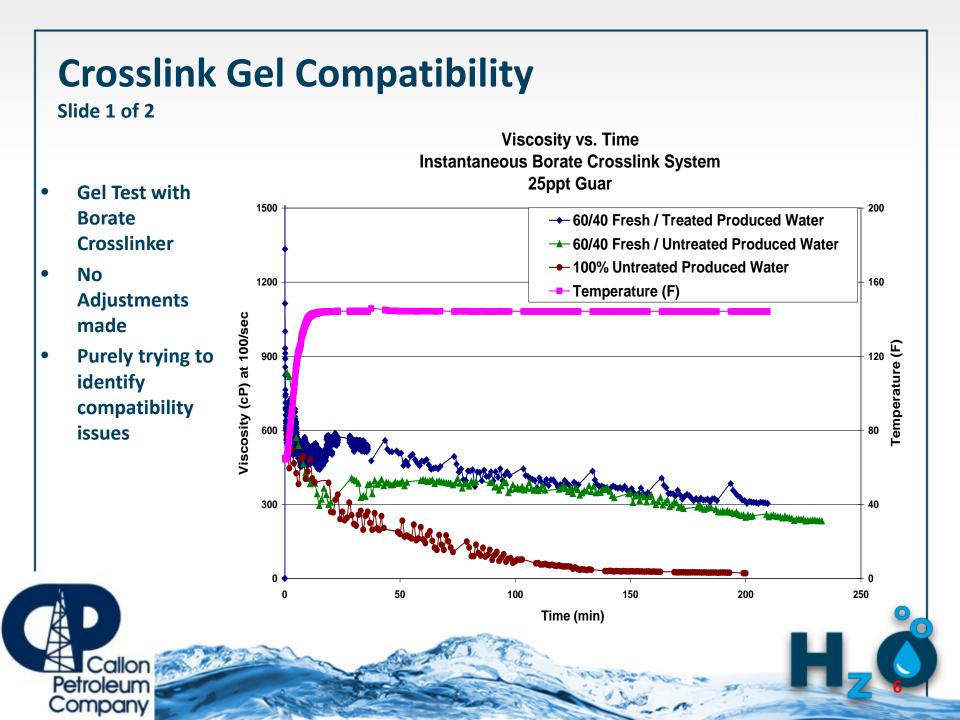
#### **Rheology Testing**

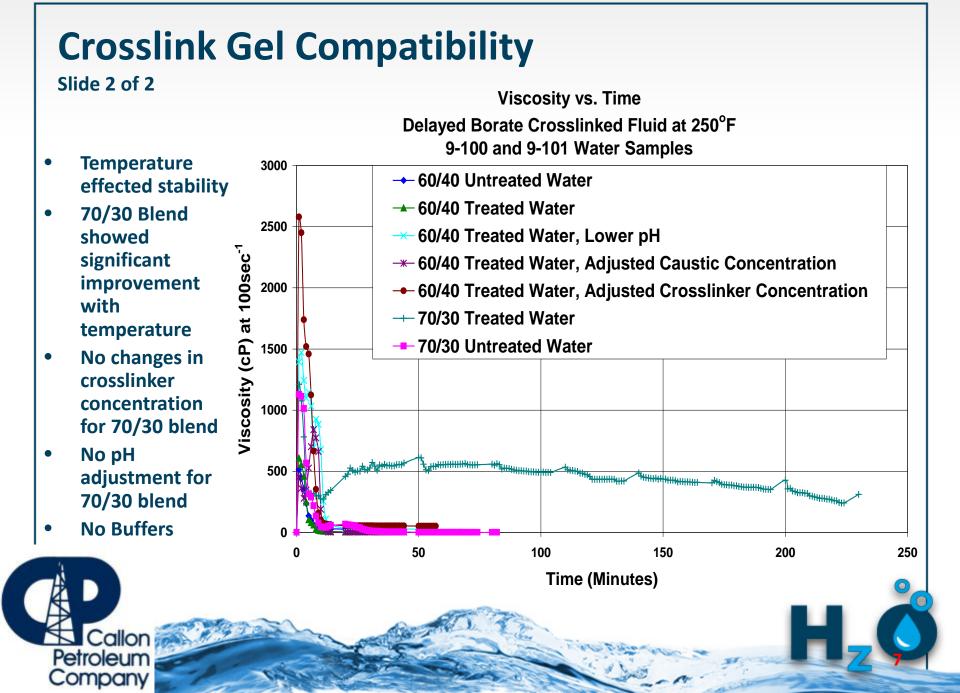
- Viscosity
- Gel Stability
- Break Time









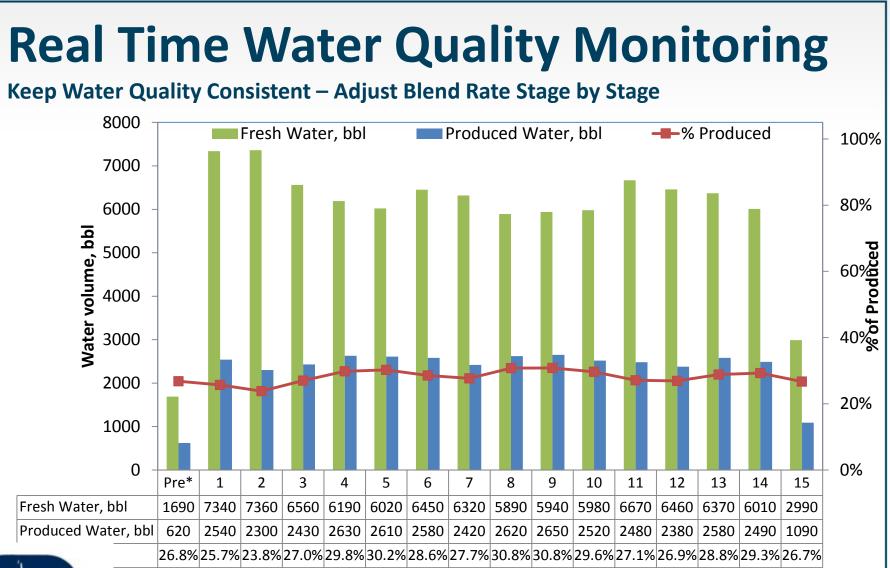


## Real Time Water Quality Monitoring for Crosslinked Gel Frac

- Chloride / TDS
  - Good Indicator of Quality
  - Monitor Blend Consistency
  - For KCl Equivalency
- Boron
  - To Identify Inhibitor Dose Rate
- Bacteria Disinfection Monitoring
  - Test Influent/Effluent
  - Test Working Tanks
- Other Parameters
  - pH / TSS / Hardness etc



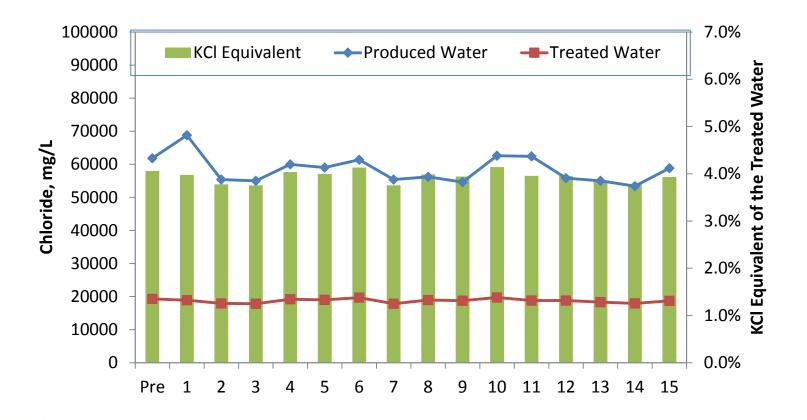






# **Real Time Water Quality Monitoring**

#### **Keep Water Quality Consistent**

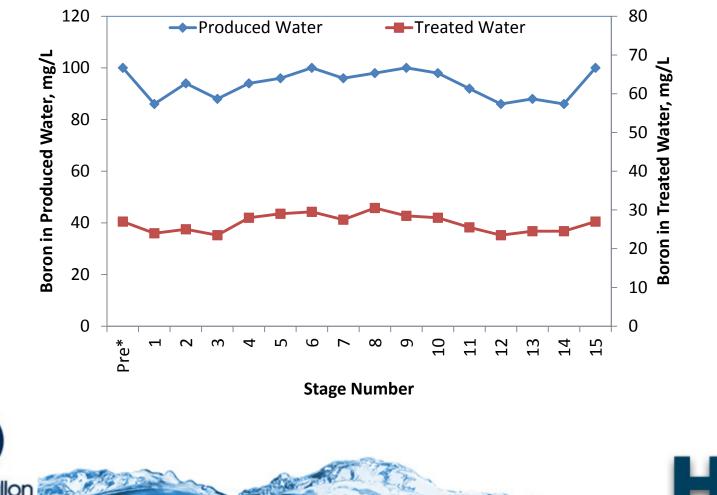


**Stage Number** 

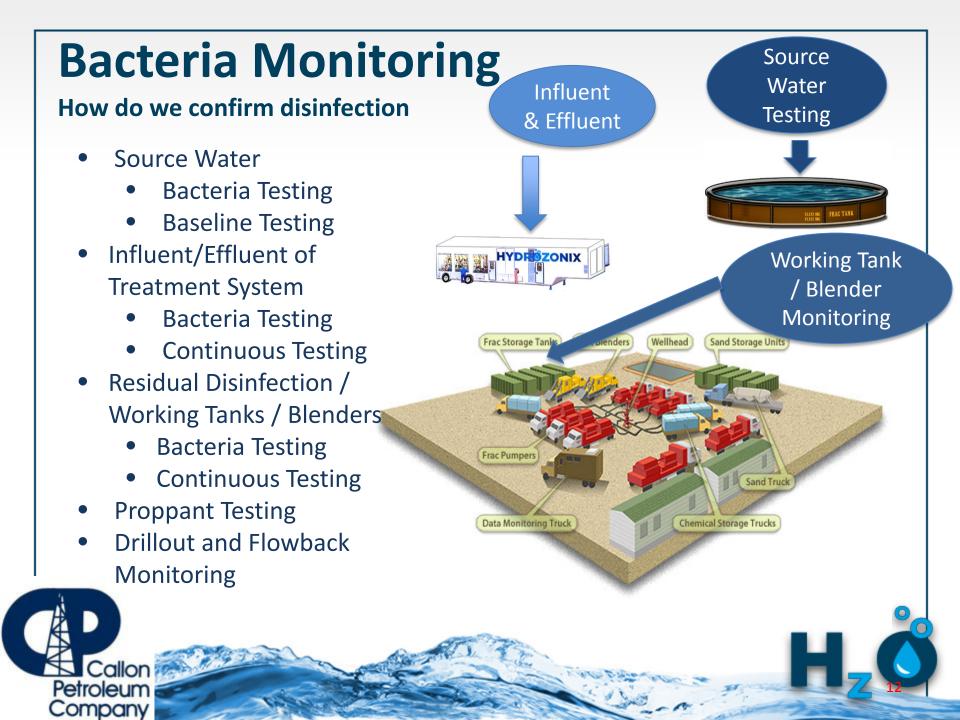


# **Real Time Water Quality Monitoring**

#### **Keep Water Quality Consistent**



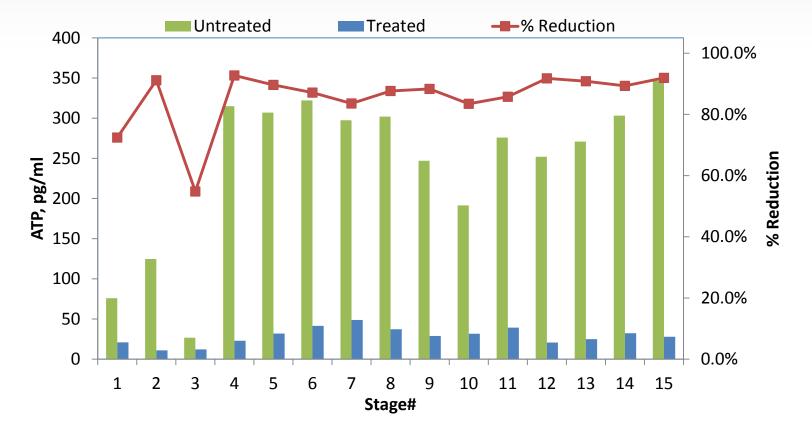




## What do we use for Bacteria Testing



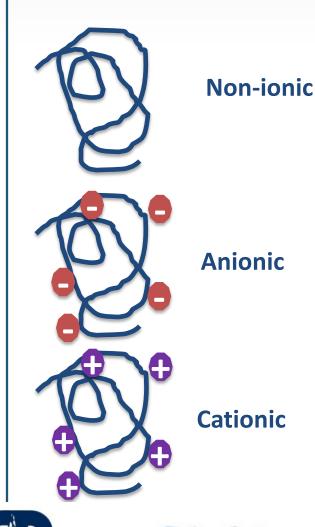
#### **Real-Time Bacteria Treatment Monitoring**



- Testing conducted on location, Real-Time confirmation
- Test the influent and effluent at different stages throughout the frac



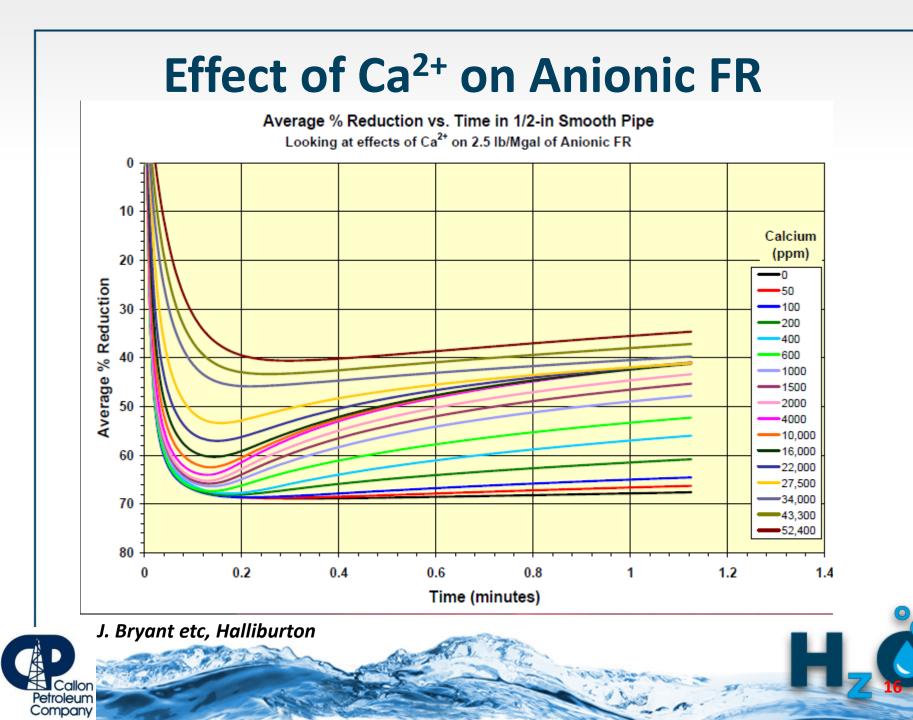
## Slickwater



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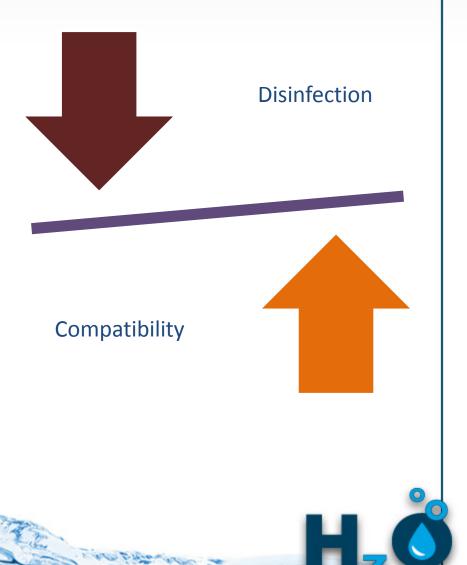
• Three groups of FR

- Reduction of friction by 50% -60% is possible
- May degraded by biocides or oxidants
- May affected by other coexisting chemicals

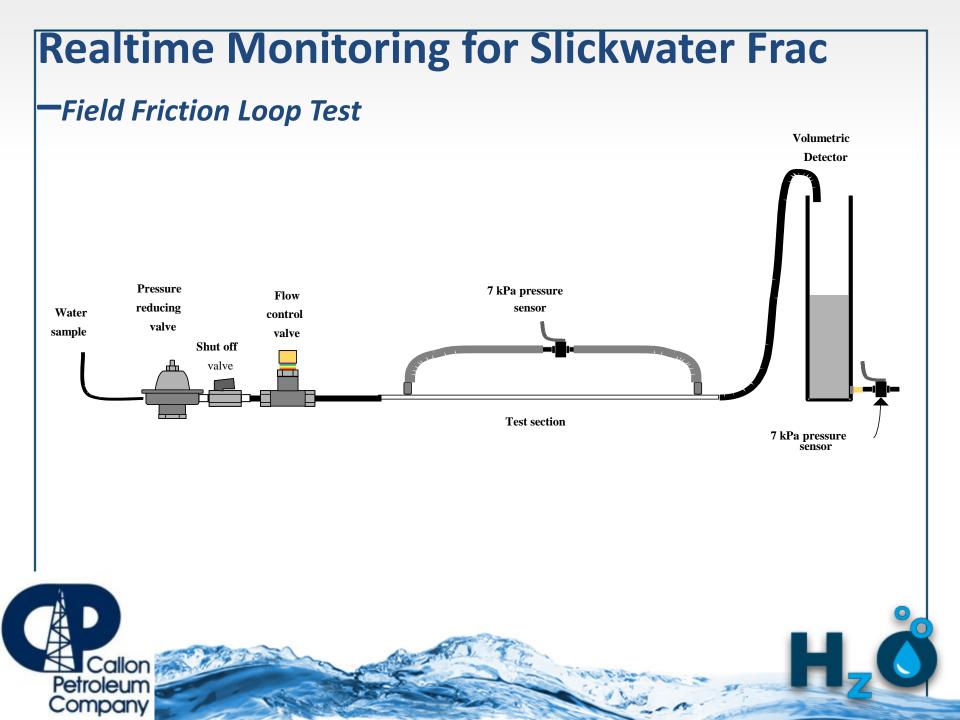


### **Selection of Oxidative Biocides**

Oxidant	Oxidation Potential, V	Half-Life @ 20 <sup>0</sup> C
Hydroxyl Radicals	2.8	< 1 sec
Ozone	2.3	20 min.
Hydrogen Peroxide	1.8	Hours
Chlorine Dioxide	1.5	93 min.
Chlorine	1.4	140 min.

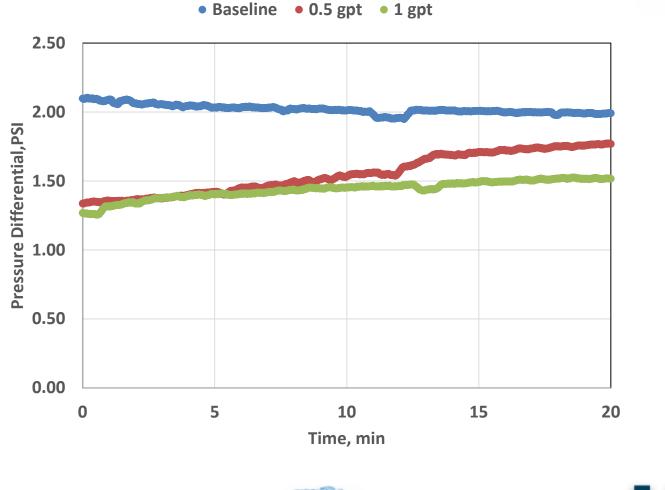






#### **Friction Reducer Compatibility**

#### **Friction Testing Baseline**

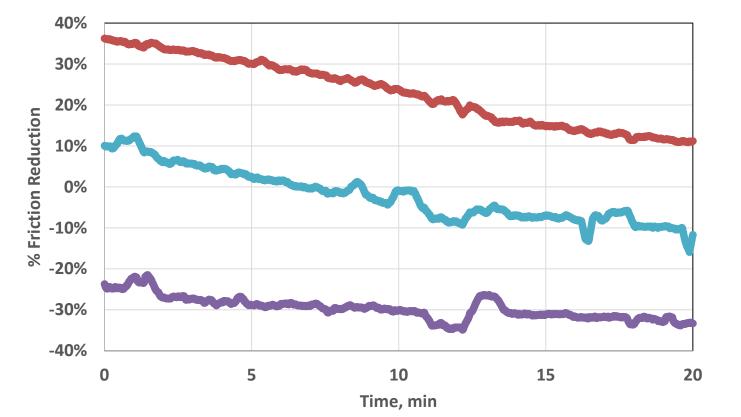




## **Friction Reducer Compatibility**

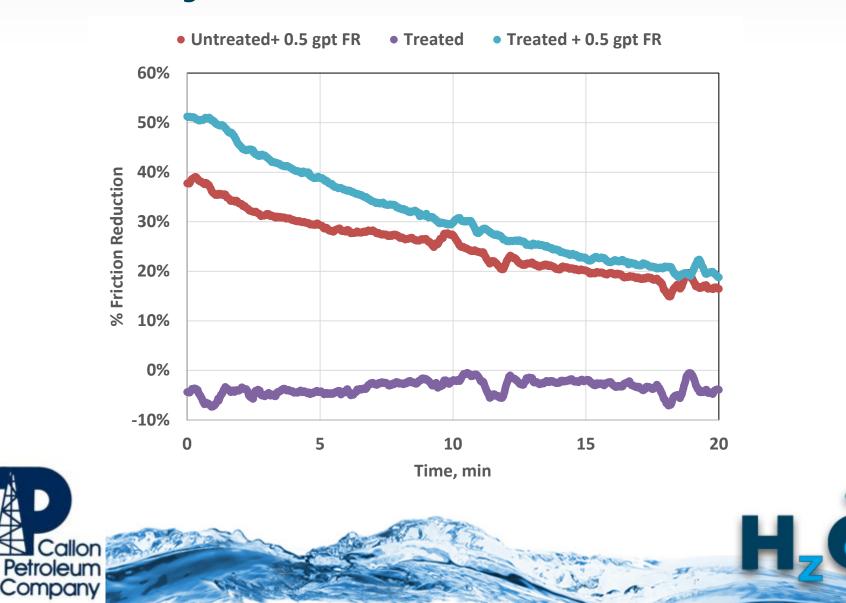
#### *Friction Testing – Chlorine Dioxide*

• Baseline + 0.5 gpt FR • ClO2 Treated Water • ClO2 Treated Water + 0.5 gpt FR



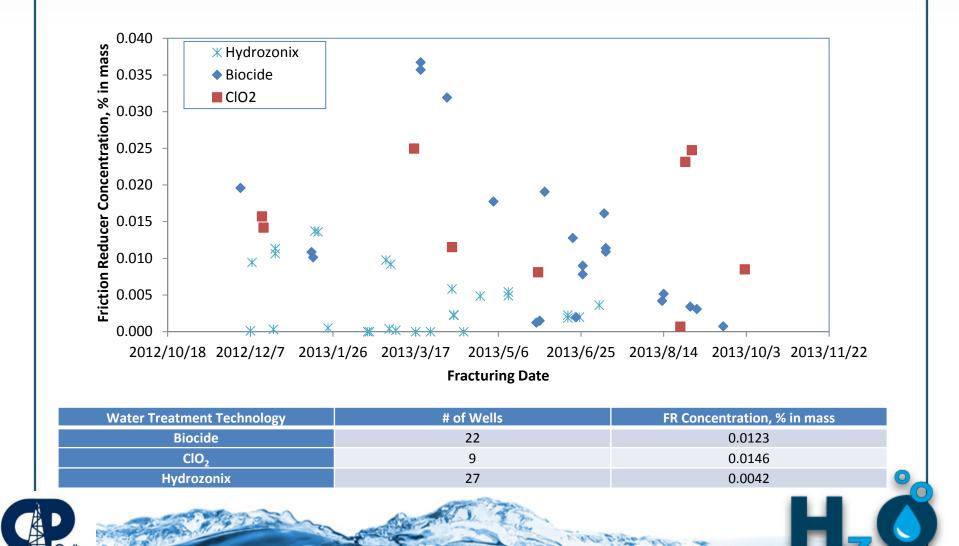


#### **Friction Reducer Compatibility** *Friction Testing – Ozone*

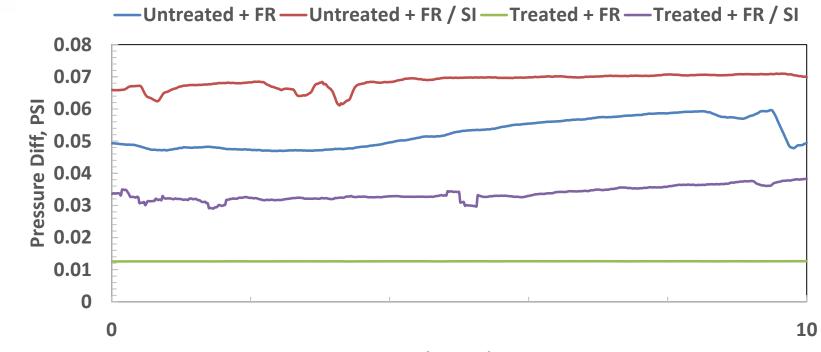


#### **Disinfection vs. Compatibility** *Slickwater: HZO vs. Biocide vs. Chlorine Dioxide*

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#### **Friction Reducer Compatibility** Case 1: FR / SI

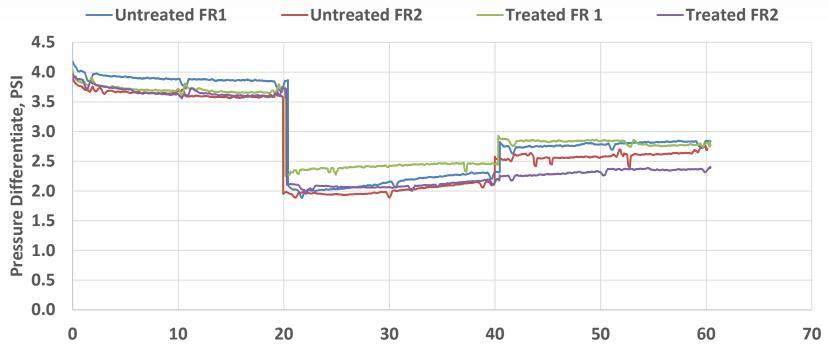


Time, min

- FR concentration was at 1.0 gpt, SI concentration was at 0.25 gpt. Both of the chemicals were obtained from ProPetro.
- Test was run at 1.5 L/min, room temperature.
- Clearly, there is the incompatibility of the FR with the SI.
- Ozone treatment reduced the friction factor of the water.

# **Friction Reducer Compatibility**

#### **Case 2: Friction Testing for Two Different FRs**



• FR1 vs FR2.

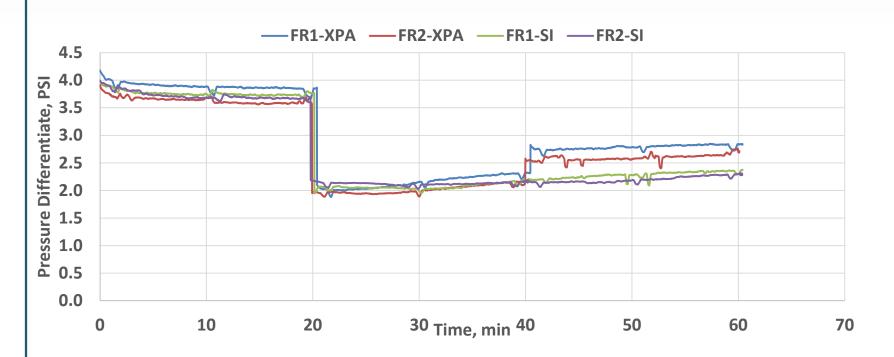
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• First 20 minutes was baseline test. FR was added at time 20 min, following by the addition of breaker (XPA) at time 40 min.

Time, min

- Both FRs were effective.
- No significant difference between untreated and treated water.
- Rapid Increase of pressure after XPA
   addition

#### **Friction Reducer Compatibility** Case 2: Friction Testing for Two Different FR



- FR1 vs FR2.
- First 20 minutes was baseline test. FR was added at time 20 min, following by the addition of breaker (XPA) or SI at time 40 min.
- SI had little impact on the performance of either FR.
- FR1 might have been interfered by other frac chemicals.



# **Takeaways**

#### For Gel Fluid

- Maintain the water quality in a narrow range
- Gel compatibility test needs to be conducted to determine proper recipe
- Monitoring of blend rate, chloride, TDS and boron level is necessary
- Bacteria monitoring is important

#### For Slickwater

- Different types of FR have different tolerances on water quality change
- Proper selection of disinfection technology
  - Field friction loop testing to confirm compatibility



# **Thank You** Petroleum Company