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Item 1: Sheets of formulae (pink sheet for oil, yellow sheet for gas)

Type Curves:

* Item	2:	Inf.	Cond.	Frac:	Log-Log:	Pressure Scale 3 Cycles
Item	3:	Inf.	Cond.	Frac:	Log-Log:	Pressure Scale 2 Cycles
Item	4:	Inf.	Cond.	Frac:	Semi-Log:	Pressure Scale 0 to 4.5
Item	5:	Inf.	Cond.	Frac:	Semi-Log:	Pressure Scale 0 to 2.25

* All graphs show data for constant pressure at boundary. Item 2 also has data for closed reservoir.

For oil:

7 ~ 7

$$m = \frac{1.151 \Delta P}{P_D}$$

$$P_D = \frac{1.151 \Delta P}{m}$$

$$= \frac{7.08 \Delta P}{q \mu B} Kh$$

$$Kh = \frac{q \mu B}{7.08} \frac{P_D}{\Delta P} Kh$$

$$Kh = \frac{q \mu B}{7.08} \frac{P_D}{\Delta P} Kh$$

$$m = \frac{6.328 K}{c \mu \phi}$$

$$m = \frac{q \mu b}{6.15 Kh}$$

$$q = BOPD$$

$$\mu = c p$$

$$B = RB/STB$$

$$K = darcys$$

$$h = feet$$

$$C = \Delta V/V/psi$$

$$Xf = fracture half-length$$

$$X_e = distance to outer boundary$$

t = days

For gas:

Q = MCF/D at 14.7 psia P.B. μ ср = Κ darcys = \circ_{R} Т = feet h -= cp at 14.7 psia and reservoir temp. ^{,u}.i $= \frac{1.151\Delta P}{P_{D}}$ m Pe external pressure = = well pressure Pw

$$Kh = \frac{1.637 \ Q \ \mu_{i} \ T}{m}$$
$$= \frac{1000 \ Q \ \mu_{i} \left(\frac{T}{610.9}\right)}{m}$$

Where $\triangle P$ is: $P_e^2 - P_w^2$

and $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{e}}$ and $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{w}}$ are psia

or pseudo-pressures where pseudo-pressure is:



 $Kh = \frac{1.637 \text{ Q T}}{\text{m}}$ if pseudo pressure is $\Psi\left(\frac{\text{psia}^2}{\text{cp}}\right)$