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COURSE BROCHURE

Well Stimulation Fluid and Diversion Technology Training Course

8 – 12 February 2027
New York

Well Stimulation Fluid and Diversion Technology Training Course

Ref: 2927_111326 **Date:** 8 – 12 February 2027 **Location:** New York **Fees:** 9500 GBP

Well Stimulation Fluid and Diversion Technology is a 1-week training course for production and completion engineers who choose acid systems, fracturing fluids and diverters, built around a stimulation candidate and treatment selection sheet. Treatment fluids now span many chemistries, and the wrong fluid or poor diversion can leave whole intervals untreated. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course on well stimulation fluid and diversion technology.

Why Well Stimulation Fluid and Diversion Technology Matters Now

Two pressures shape well stimulation fluid and diversion technology today. Longer horizontal laterals and multi-zone completions make even fluid placement harder, so diversion now decides much of a treatment's outcome. Fluid chemistry has widened from plain hydrochloric acid to retarded, emulsified and chelating systems and from guar gels to slickwater and viscoelastic fluids, each with its own fit. Operators that match fluid and diverter to rock and completion see steadier post-job rates; those that do not waste chemicals, damage formations and repeat treatments.

Who Gains Most from Well Stimulation Fluid and Diversion Technology

- Production engineers responsible for choosing wells and intervals for stimulation
- Completion engineers who specify fluid systems, pump schedules and placement methods
- Well intervention engineers who run coiled tubing and bullhead treatments
- Reservoir engineers who supply mineralogy, permeability and pressure inputs
- Chemical and laboratory specialists who test fluid compatibility and breaker performance

An asset team of production, completion and intervention engineers gains most when several of its members attend together.

Well Stimulation Fluid and Diversion Technology Capabilities

The outcomes below tie rock mineralogy, completion type and fluid chemistry to the choice between acid and proppant treatments.

- Weigh matrix acidising against hydraulic fracturing for a given rock and completion — the stimulation method decision
- Assess candidate wells using productivity index, damage indicators and reservoir pressure — the asset's treatment ranking
- Specify an acid system by mineralogy, temperature and reaction rate — the completion engineer's fluid order
- Design a diversion scheme with particulate, foam, viscous or mechanical methods — even coverage across zones
- Test fluid compatibility with crude, brine and formation samples — avoiding sludge and emulsion damage
- Calculate post-job gain from pressure and rate response — the decision to repeat or change a treatment

Key Well Stimulation Fluid and Diversion Technology Terms

- Diverter — a material or tool that temporarily blocks treated zones so fluid flows into untreated ones.
- Retarded acid — an acid system slowed by gelling, emulsifying or chemistry so it penetrates deeper before spending.
- Chelating agent — a chemical that binds metal ions, used as a gentler acid alternative in hot or sensitive rock.
- Wormhole — a high-permeability channel etched by acid in carbonate rock, bypassing near-wellbore damage.
- Breaker — an additive that reduces fracturing fluid viscosity after pumping so the fluid flows back.
- Fluid loss additive — a material that limits fluid leak-off into the formation during a treatment.

Well Stimulation Fluid and Diversion Technology Day by Day

Day 1: Stimulation Choices in the Well Life Cycle

- Inflow Performance and Damage Indicators — Spotting Wells That Need Treatment
- Rock Mineralogy and Permeability Inputs — Matching Rock to Stimulation Method
- Matrix Acidising Versus Hydraulic Fracturing Decision Chart — Choosing the Method
- Completion Type Constraints from Liners to Sleeves — Limits on Fluid Placement
- Candidate Well Ranking Sheet — Prioritising Wells by Expected Gain

Day 2: Acid Systems for Carbonate and Sandstone

- Hydrochloric Acid Strength and Additive Package — Carbonate Treatment Design
- Retarded and Emulsified Acid Systems — Deeper Wormhole Penetration in Hot Wells
- Mud Acid and Sequenced Sandstone Treatments — Avoiding Secondary Precipitation
- Chelating and Organic Acid Options — Gentler Treatments for Sensitive Rock
- Laboratory Compatibility and Sludge Tests — Protecting Against Emulsion Damage

Day 3: Fracturing Fluids and Proppant

- Crosslinked Gel, Slickwater and Viscoelastic Fluids — Fluid Choice by Rock Type
- Breaker and Fluid Loss Additive Selection — Clean-Up and Leak-Off Control
- Proppant Size and Strength Selection — Conductivity Under Closure Stress
- Acid Fracturing in Carbonates — When Etched Faces Replace Proppant
- Water Sourcing and Flowback Handling — Fluid Recovery and Disposal Choices

Day 4: Diversion and Placement Methods

- Particulate and Degradable Diverters — Temporary Blocking of Treated Zones
- Foam and Viscous Diversion — Coverage in Long Open-Hole Sections
- Ball Sealers and Mechanical Isolation — Zone-by-Zone Placement Control
- Coiled Tubing Versus Bullhead Placement — Matching Conveyance to Completion
- Real-Time Pressure and Distributed Temperature Monitoring — Judging Diversion During Pumping

Day 5: Practising the Stimulation Candidate and Treatment Selection Sheet

- Candidate Ranking from Day One — Choosing Wells for the Next Campaign
- Fluid System Choice from Days Two and Three — Matching Chemistry to Rock
- Diversion Scheme from Day Four — Setting Placement and Monitoring Steps
- Post-Job Evaluation by Rate and Skin Change — Deciding on Repeat Treatments
- Stimulation Candidate and Treatment Selection Sheet — Presenting the Final Case

Applying Well Stimulation Fluid and Diversion Technology After the Course

- Lead a review of the last three stimulation jobs on one field.
- Run compatibility and sludge tests on crude and brine from the next candidate well before the acid system is ordered.

Well Stimulation Fluid and Diversion Technology Questions FAQ

What is well stimulation fluid and diversion technology and why does it matter now?

Well stimulation fluid and diversion technology is the choice of acid systems, fracturing fluids and diverters that restore or raise well inflow. It matters now because longer, multi-zone wells make fluid placement decisive for results.

Which roles gain most from well stimulation fluid and diversion technology training?

Production, completion and well intervention engineers gain most.

How does well stimulation fluid and diversion technology differ from a fracture candidate screening course?

Well stimulation fluid and diversion technology centres on fluid chemistry, diverters and placement for both acid and proppant treatments. A screening course focuses on ranking wells for fracturing.

What do you bring back from well stimulation fluid and diversion technology training?

You bring back a stimulation candidate and treatment selection sheet that ranks wells, names the fluid system and diverter for each, and sets post-job evaluation steps.

Well Stimulation Fluid and Diversion Technology: The Way Forward

The stimulation candidate and treatment selection sheet first informs which wells enter the next stimulation campaign and which fluid each receives. Production and completion engineers use it with intervention crews and laboratory staff. After the first treatments, the sheet is worth revisiting against measured rate gains and diversion response.