

Welcome!

The program will begin soon.
You will not hear audio until we begin.



How to Write an Abstract, and Get it Accepted!

Terry Palisch
10 October 2023



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HOW TO WRITE AN ABSTRACT

And get it accepted!



Terry Palisch

2019-21 SPEI Completions Technical Director
2017 ATCE Program Committee Chair
2024 SPEI President

Agenda



- Introduction
- Process
- Writing the abstract
- Tips
- ORCID & AI
- Submission process
- Summary
- Q&A

Poll Question #1:

Where are you joining us from?

- a) Africa
- b) Asia
- c) Australia
- d) Europe
- e) North America
- f) South America
- g) Antarctica



Poll Question #2:

What is your company affiliation?

- a) Major IOC/NOC
- b) Independent O&G company
- c) Service company/supplier
- d) Manufacturing company
- e) Consultant
- f) In between jobs
- g) Academia
- h) Student



Poll Question #3:

Have you ever written/submitted an SPE paper abstract?

- a) Yes, and it was accepted
- b) Yes, but it was rejected
- c) Yes, I have had abstracts both accepted/rejected
- d) No, I have never submitted an SPE abstract



Poll Question #4:

If you have NEVER written/submitted an SPE abstract, why not?
(select all that apply)

- a) Too much work/time
- b) My company will not let me write a paper or attend a conference
- c) Did not think it would be accepted
- d) Do not think I have anything to write about, or do not think I am experienced enough to write a paper
- e) Do not see any reason/benefit to writing a paper





INTRODUCTION



Introduction



- Joined SPE in 1982 (while in university)
- Became active in SPE International 10-15 years ago
- Co-authored over 50 papers (first paper in '94)
- Served on ATCE Program Technical Committee for several years
- 2017 Program chair
- 2024 SPEI President





Why Write an SPE Abstract/Paper?

- Knowledge transfer on a global platform (Exposure!)
- Preservation of work (Longevity)
- Build your reputation
- Creates discussion in the community
- Professional obligation

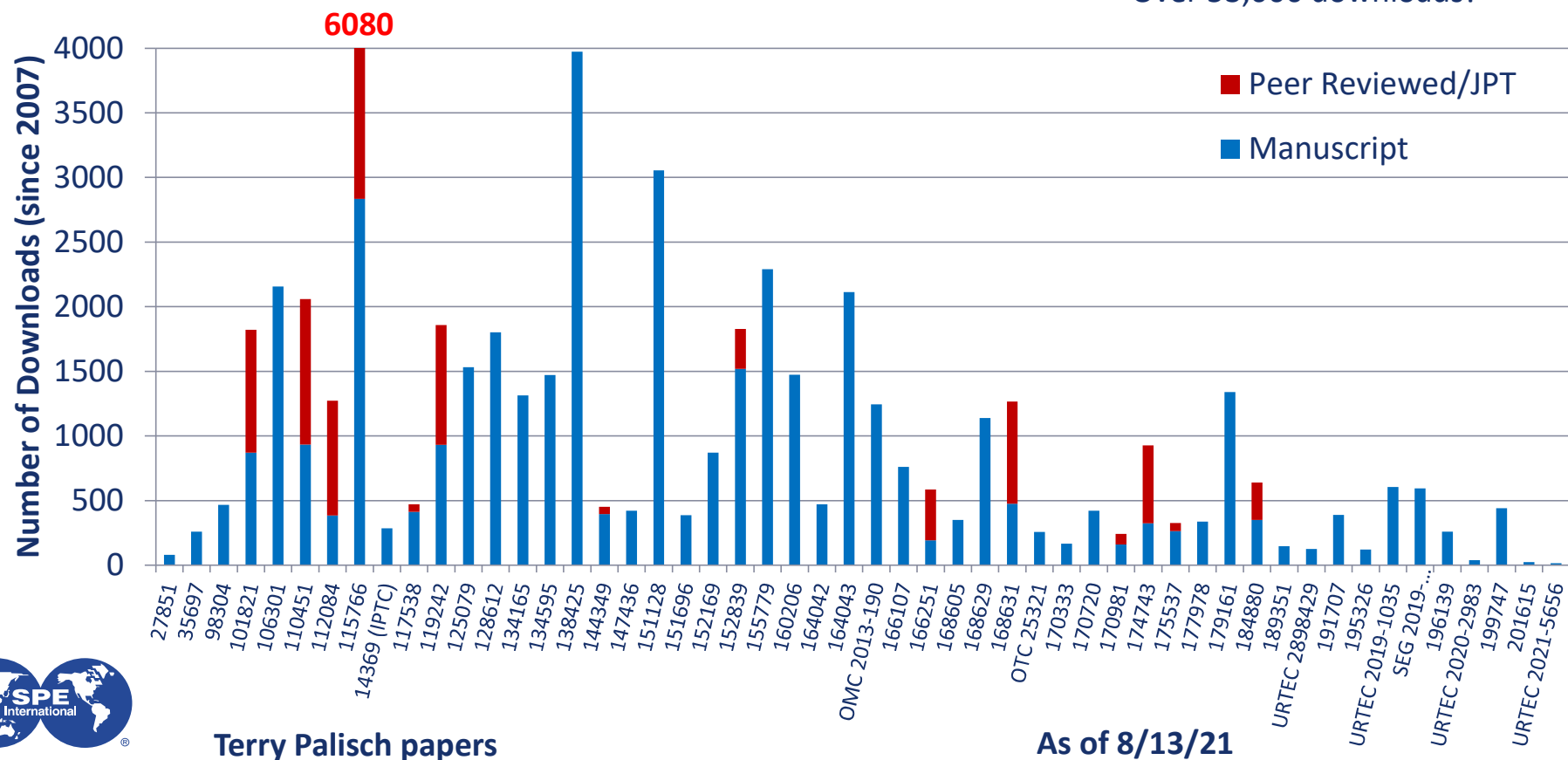
➤ SPE Mission



"To connect a global community of engineers, scientists, and related energy professionals to exchange knowledge, innovate, and advance their technical and professional competence regarding the exploration, development, and production of oil and gas and related energy resources to achieve a safe, secure, and sustainable energy future."

Exposure

Over 53,000 downloads!

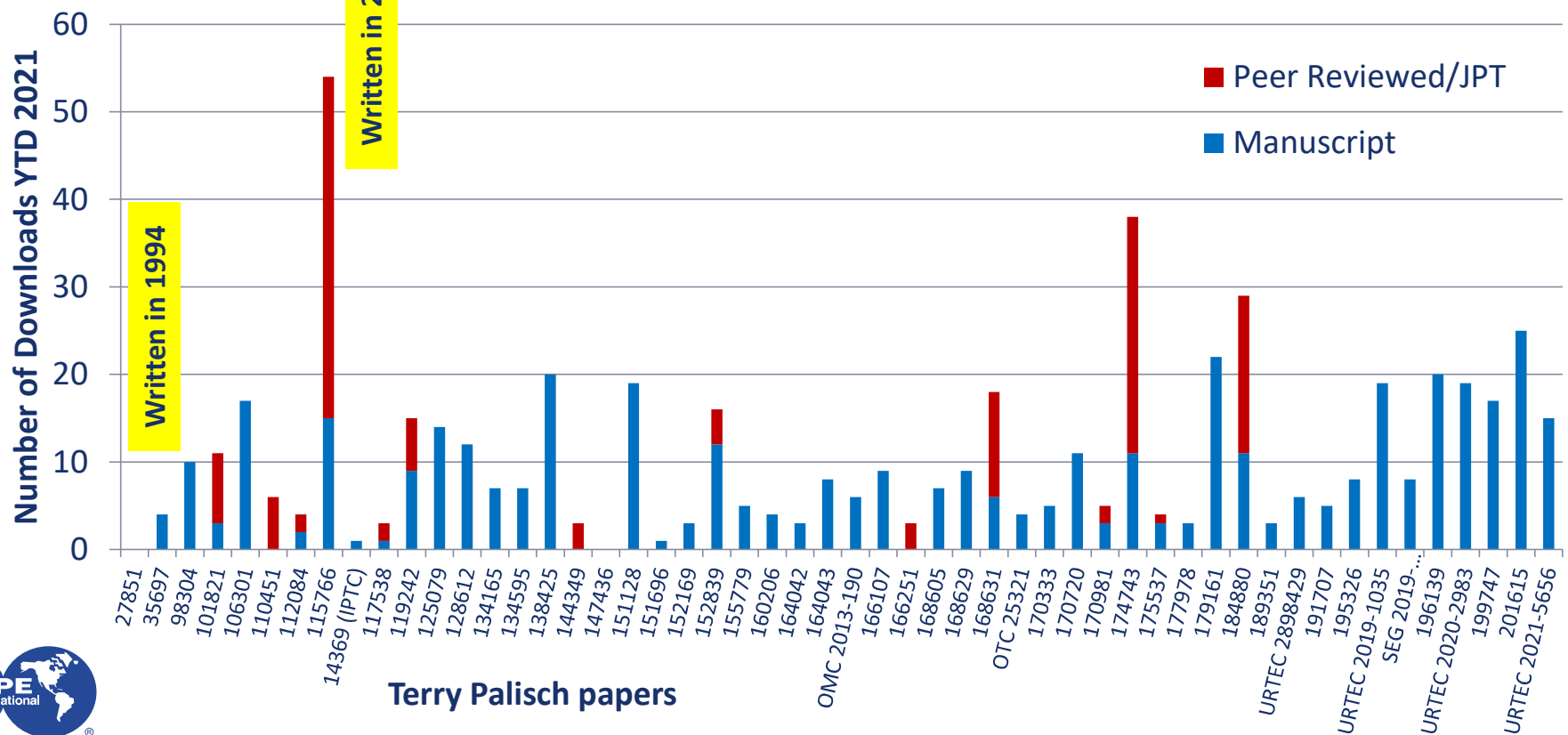


Terry Palisch papers

As of 8/13/21

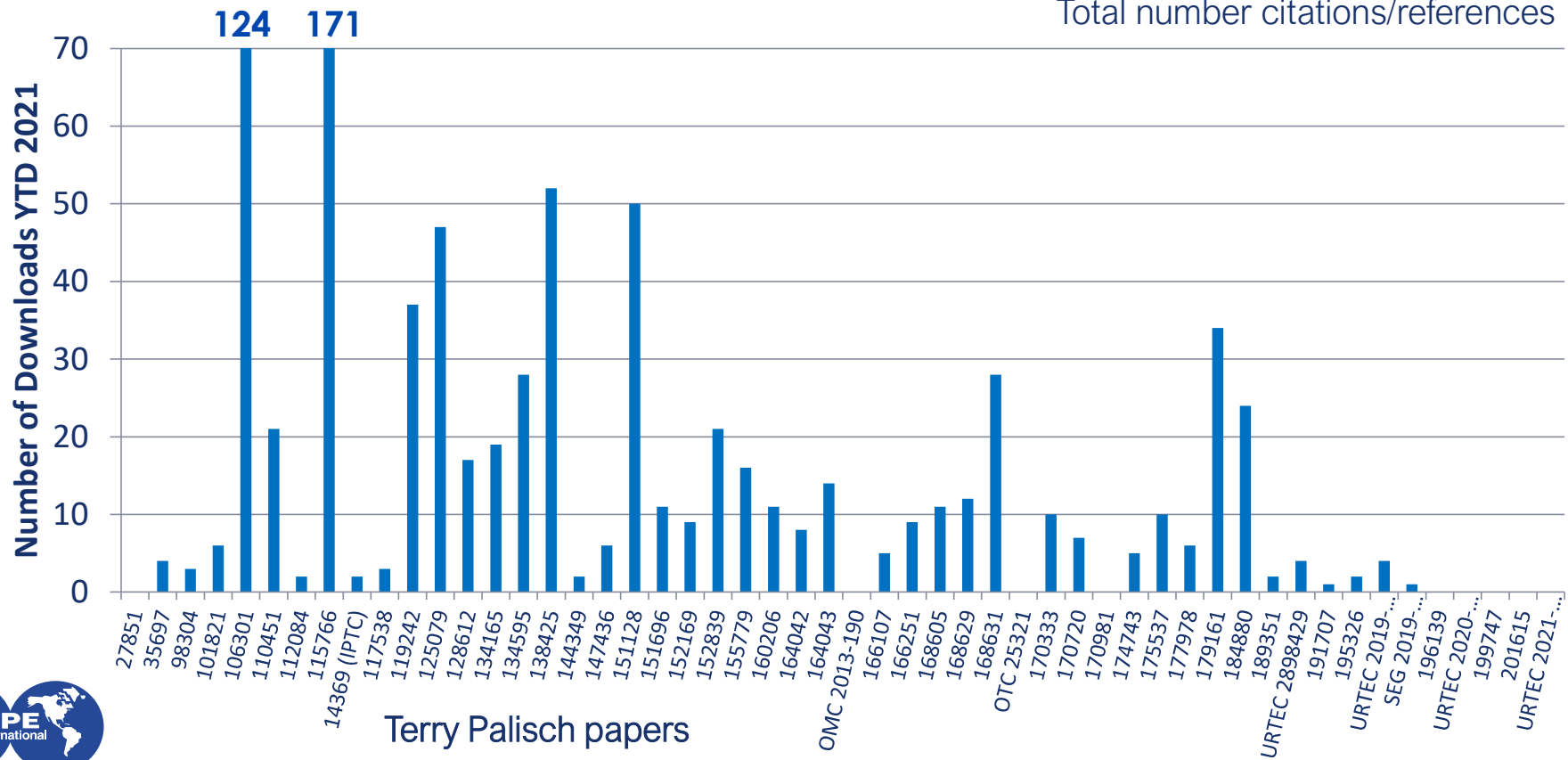
Longevity

Total number of downloads in 2021 (as of July '21)



Exposure & Reputation

Total number citations/references



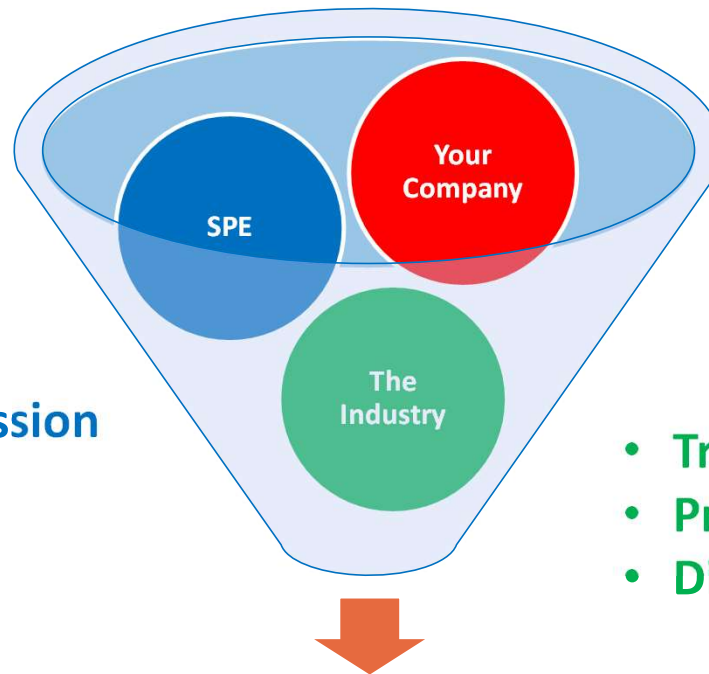
OnePetro Facts and Figures

- SPE is responsible for OnePetro
- Multiple societies/publishing partners
 - Including SPE, SEG, SPWLA, etc.
- Over 250,000 papers
 - Over 110,000 SPE papers
- ~4 million downloads each year
 - More than 3500 SPE papers added annually



Who Benefits When You Write?

- Enhance meetings
- Improve journals
- Promote our profession



- Showcase innovation
- Enhance reputation
- Attract customers

- Transfer knowledge
- Promote our industry
- Disseminate best practices

YOU!

Poll Question #5

Who was quoted as saying:

"I am 100% certain that all of the awards and rewards that I have achieved in my career were a result of writing papers and presenting them at SPE meetings. It was the best advertisement possible for my consulting business."

- a) Tom Blasingame
- b) Steve Holditch
- c) Terry Palisch
- d) Bill Gates





Will I Really Benefit?

"I am 100% certain that all of the awards and rewards that I have achieved in my career were a result of writing papers and presenting them at SPE meetings. It was the best advertisement possible for my consulting business."



Steve Holditch

2002 SPE President

*Author of over **100** papers and still writing until his passing.*

Do You Have What it Takes?

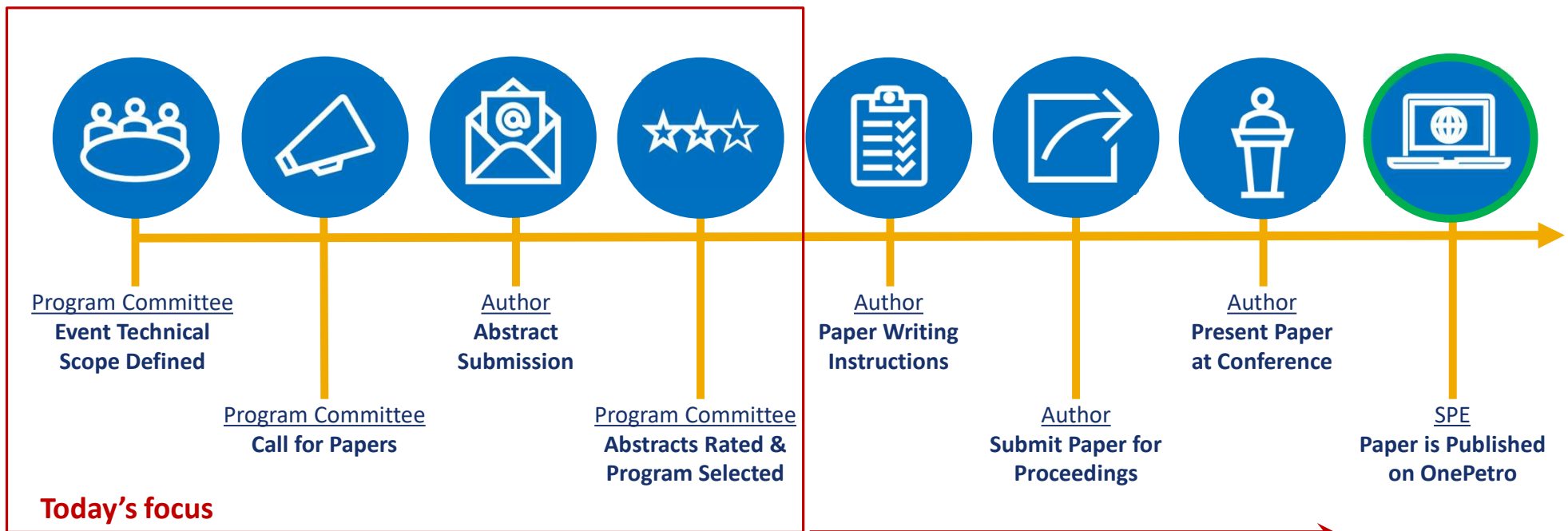
- A good topic?
 - Case History, project, process, workflow, lab study, etc.
- A willingness to share your knowledge?
- The time?
 - To write the abstract, paper and to make the presentation
 - The manuscript could take many days/weeks to write
- Company approval?
 - To publish the paper and travel to the conference
 - By you and your co-authors



PROCESS



The Process



Today's focus

Tomorrow: "How to Write a Manuscript"
October 11th – Jonathan Wylde



Find a Conference



- Calls for papers can be found on SPE's website
 - www.spe.org/en/events/calendar/
 - You can sort by region, calls open, topic, etc.
- Choose a conference that matches your topic/timing/travel
 - Regional meetings are easier to get into than ATCE/HFTC



Poll Question #6:

Assuming you have read one or more SPE papers, what caused you to read those specific papers?

(select all that apply)

- A. Subject matter matched what I was looking for
- B. It was from the field/basin/reservoir I work
- C. It was a case history or field study
- D. It had multiple authors from multiple companies
- E. It looked like it was a commercial for a product/service
- F. A colleague gave it to me to read
- G. It had a catchy title



WRITING THE ABSTRACT

Writing the Abstract



- Before you start you should:
 - Note the submission timeline
 - Consider co-authors
 - Ensure all authors have an ORCID iD set up before submission (more on this later)
 - Reconsider company approvals and timeline
- MEET THE DEADLINES!



What is an Abstract?

- Clear, concise summary of topic/paper – no one will ask for clarification
- Communicates to the reviewer what the paper is about and *WHY your abstract (and paper) should be accepted*
 - Think of it as an interview – this is your one chance so make it good
 - **No one will ask for clarification**
 - The abstract should have key terms that will help index your published work
 - **Treat it like your resume/CV**
 - Solicit input, proofing assistance, etc.



Elements of a Good Abstract

- Good title
- Clear and concise – aim, methodology, findings, conclusion
- No grammatical errors. PROOFREAD!
 - Use formal language and proper English unless otherwise specified
 - SPE utilizes the Chicago Manual of Style
- State significant new information
 - “This paper will discuss/present...”
- State who will benefit from reading this paper
 - “This paper will be useful to those who...”



Title



- Critical to acceptance
 - Should have key terms/phrases relevant to your paper and findings
 - This is also important in terms of discoverability
 - Don't be afraid to be provocative, edgy, etc.
 - But also exercise good judgement
- Focus reader/reviewer on the paper content
 - This is your “hook” to get them interested in more
 - Think of it as their first impression of the paper/abstract



Four Parts of the Abstract

- Objective/scope (25-100 words)
 - List the objectives and scope – what is the purpose?
 - Background introduction, etc.
- Methods, Procedures, Process (75-125 words)
 - Overall approach – “what you did you find and how did you find it?”
- Results, Observations, and Conclusions (100-225 words)
 - Describe your results and your findings. Why is it important?
 - “This paper will...”
- Novel/Additive Information (25-100 words)
 - Who will this paper benefit? Be specific.

What does the reviewer see?

Control Number: 1842

Title: Refracturing Horizontal Wells at Optimum Conditions: When and Where Refracs Are Necessary?

Category: +06c-Well Stimulation

Keyword1: Refracturing

Keyword2: Shale resources

Keyword3: Well stimulation

Keyword4: Drilling and completion

Keyword5: Multistage horizontal wells

Authors: Corresponding Author & Company; Coauthors & Company Affiliations

Abstract: **Objectives/Scope:**

Shale oil and gas wells undergo a dramatic decline in production, only months after they start production. Although refracturing or refrac horizontal wells, it's considered as a new method in the multi-stage horizontal wells due to operations challenges and engineering design uncertainties. Access to new reserves compared to drilling a new well have prevented this practice from being more common in horizontal wells.

Methods, Procedures, Process: Industry sources estimate that ineffective stages have costed upward of USD 40 billion. Refrac service providers preparing, refracturing, and putting the well back on production can be only 25% of the initial drilling and completions costs. However, there are operators which have the know-how and experience of repeated refracturing wells. The science behind the technique is complicated by many factors such as the original fractures and depletion, type of initial completion, rock mechanical quality and heterogeneity, reservoir pressure, fracturing fluid, etc. It is not always easy to actually to refrac a well. The benefits of refracs are not being realized consistently by all operators which makes the overall "value proposition" less attractive than drilling a new well.

Results, Observations, Conclusions:

This study looks at refrac and production data interpretations in multistage fractured horizontal wells in North America and shows the optimum timing for completing refracs. Depending on the case study in this research the IP of the refrac compared the IP of the original fracs is between 50% at the end of the well life to between 15% for long term producing wells to over 300% for refracs done relatively earlier in a well's production life.

Novel/Additive Information: The profitability success can be shown to increase the NPV in one of our case studies by 22.3% while another case study shows a 15.1% loss of NPV.

SPE 115766

Slickwater Fracturing – Food for Thought

T. T. Palisch, SPE, CARBO Ceramics; M. C. Vincent, SPE, Insight Consulting; P. J. Handren, SPE, Denbury Resources

Abstract

The evolution of fracturing technology has provided the industry with numerous advances, ranging from sophisticated fluid systems, to tip screen out designs, to propagation modeling. Interestingly, these advances have typically been focused on 'conventional' designs which utilize a cross-linked fluid system. However, as the development of unconventional (tight gas, shales, coal-bed methane etc) or underpressured reservoirs has increased, so has the demand for innovative hydraulic fracture designs. The most recent of these design changes has been the popular method of placing proppant with slickwater, linear gel or hybrid treatments.

Although our industry has significant expertise in fracture design, most of our experience has been in conventional cross-linked fluid systems. However, there are many aspects of cross-linked fluid design that either do not apply to slickwater treatments, or in some cases are exactly opposite.

This paper will begin by reviewing the motivation, benefits and concerns with slickwater fracturing, and discuss why this seemingly 'old' method has regained popularity over conventional cross-linked designs in many reservoirs. In addition, the authors will detail some of the important theories related to slickwater fracturing, including fracture width and complexity, proppant transport and settling, and conductivity requirements. In each case, emphasis will be placed on the different strategy that must be employed compared to cross-linked fluid designs, and highlight the mistakes or misunderstandings that are frequently made.

Where appropriate, lab testing, field measurements, reference material and other resources are presented to support the observations made by the authors. This paper will serve as a resource to any engineer or technician who is designing/pumping slickwater fracs, or who is considering this technology for potential application. By applying the concepts presented in this paper, engineers will be able to appropriately evaluate the potential benefits of using this technique in their completions, as well as draw on the experiences of others to take full advantage of this technology.



TIPS



Improve Your Chance of Acceptance

DO...

- Use simple, direct sentences and common terminology
- Present a technically sound story
- Clearly demonstrate relevance to reviewer
- Get an E&P co-author
- Have a colleague review
- Proofread your proposal

Improve Your Chance of Acceptance



DON'T...

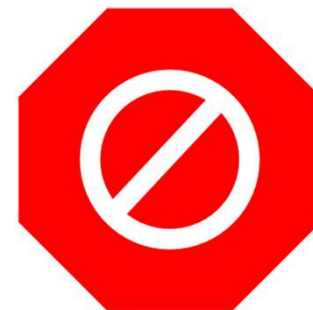
- Be commercial – including trade, company or product names
 - This is the “Kiss of Death”
- “Overwrite” ...keep it simple
- Use poor grammar, broken sentences
- Use poor English – get help if English is not your native language
- Miss the deadline



Other Cautions



- Submitting an abstract to multiple venues (concurrently) is prohibited
 - The abstract will be removed from both venues
- SPE utilizes a “plagiarism checker”
 - Most common offense is “self-plagiarism” or “text recycling” – copying from your own prior work/papers
 - Overt plagiarism will result in the removal of the paper
- AI/ChatGPT/etc



AI-Generated Content

- AI-language tools (such as ChatGPT) can be an excellent tool to aid in the research and writing process, but the following guidelines should be considered:
 - AI-language tools **cannot be listed as a co-author**.
 - Any use of AI-language tools should be **clearly stated in the methodology or acknowledgements** section. It should be treated like any other software tool that is used for research. *Not disclosing this information could be grounds for rejection of your paper.*
 - It is the **author's responsibility to verify any information** from an AI-language tool. These tools are generally reliable, but they have been known to share incorrect, misleading, biased content; and even completely fabricated data and references. Any information gathered from AI-language tools should be **thoroughly fact checked**.
 - Anecdotally, we have found AI-language tools work best for **brainstorming** new ideas, **synthesizing** information, and **polishing** your writing, *but still have a long way to go before being used as a reliable research aid.*



ORCID



ORCID

- Beginning January 2023, all authors and co-authors for SPE conference and journal articles must have an ORCID iD.
 - If a co-author refuses to provide their ORCID iD, they will be dropped as an author on that publication.
- What is an ORCID iD?
 - ORCID iD or “Open Researcher and Contributor ID” is a widely accepted/used unique author identifier. It is a simple numerical identifier which is unique to an author and will stay the same over time.
 - Registration for an ORCID iD can be done at <https://orcid.org/register>



ORCID

ORCID iD

- An ORCID iD on each paper for every author enables SPE to create disambiguation between two authors with the same name ensuring all credit for publication is given to the correct author.
- Why is it important?
 - Distinguishes you and ensures your work is attributed back to you
 - Reliably and easily connects you with your contributions and affiliations
 - Reduces form-filling (enter data once, re-use often)
 - Improves recognition and discoverability for you and your research outputs
 - Interoperable (many institutions, funders, publishers already use it)
 - It is enduring



SUBMISSION PROCESS



Submitting Your Abstract



- Submitting online
 - Follow the link on the SPE event page
- Follow Instructions
 - Have everything ready
 - Names, ORCID iDs and contacts of all co-authors
- **WORD OF ADVICE**
 - Do not wait until the last minute to log into the system for the first time...



Did You Make the Cut?

- Program Committee rates, ranks and selects papers
 - Objective and impartial
- There are three potential responses
 - Abstract accepted for paper and presentation
 - Abstract Accepted for paper and alternate/poster
 - Abstract not accepted – do not despair!
- If you are selected as an alternate...
 - Still write the paper, goes into OnePetro
 - May be promoted to presentation



SUMMARY



Summary

- Many good reasons to write an SPE paper
 - Yourself, your employers and your colleagues
- Abstract is critical to acceptance
 - Good title, concise, grammatically correct
 - Co-authors from E&P and case studies are beneficial
- Proofread, proofread, proofread!
- Make sure you set up your ORCID iD ahead of time
- MEET THE DEADLINES





Current Calls for Papers Open

- NAM Western Regional in California – April '24 (October 26 deadline)
- Asia-Pacific Drilling Technology Conference in Bangkok – August '24 (Nov 6 deadline)
- HSE & Sustainability Conference in Abu Dhabi – Sept '24 (Dec 29 deadline)
- Asia Pacific Oil & Gas Conference in Perth – Oct '24 (Jan 9 deadline)
- SPE Europe Energy Conference in Turin – June '24 (Jan 29 deadline)
- Plus ATCE 2024 & HFTC 2025 and many more coming

QUESTIONS?

Terry.Palisch@carboceramics.com





VISIBILITY





Tips to Increase Your Paper's Visibility

- Utilize keywords relevant to your paper
 - What words would people search for to find your paper?
- Promote yourself!
 - Utilize social media platforms to share your findings (Twitter, LinkedIn, Kudos)
 - Be brief and to the point in a way that peaks people's interest.
 - Tag the publisher, society, your company, etc.
 - Utilize hashtags
 - Engage in the comment sections
- Consider expanding your co-authorship base

