MTU Series 4000 generator sets power natural gas drilling operations in Oklahoma

Unit Drilling Company uses 18 MTU Series 4000 generator sets to power its operations at the Granite Wash Oil Field in Oklahoma. By utilizing new drilling and hydrofracturing techniques, the company is helping drive America’s new energy boom.

With crude oil prices rising as supplies are dwindling, the United States needs more— and more affordable—energy sources to power electric utility plants, businesses and homes. Thanks to recent advances in horizontal drilling and hydrofracturing techniques, the country is experiencing a reversal of energy fortunes, and seems suddenly awash with liquid natural gas and oil extracted from shale, sandstone and other underground rock formations.

A leader in the field
One such shale reserve rests 180 miles west of Oklahoma City: the Granite Wash Oil Field, a 160 mile by 30 mile swath of land rich in natural gas. At the site, you’ll find Rig 306 of the Unit Drilling Company operating around the clock. The 172-foot Rig 306 performs directional drilling and hydrofracturing to optimize well production. Directional or horizontal drilling has been in use for more than 50 years. But it only recently became widely practical and cost-effective with the integration of more reliable steerable motors, semi-continuous underground surveying and diesel-powered electrical drilling packages capable of delivering the combination of torque, horsepower, reliability and field-serviceability the drilling technique requires.

Mike Almond, Unit Drilling’s corporate maintenance manager, explains, “Oil plays are shallow and flat, but gas plays are deep and tougher to drill, and require the kind of power that the MTU engines deliver.” Unit owns 18 new MTU Series 4000 G73 generator sets, each incorporating the latest version of MTU’s 12V Series 4000 Tier 2-compliant engines. The engines can generate up to 1,105 kilowatts of electricity, enough to provide drilling and standby power for drilling operations to depths.
in excess of 20,000 feet—more than enough for Granite Wash. “Even though the engines only have about 4,000 hours on them now, we have no doubts about their durability in our fleet,” Almond says.

**New drilling techniques get the job done**

Like directional drilling, hydrofracturing (or fracking), has been used to complete and optimize vertical wells since the late 1940s but only recently has technology caught up with the process’s potential. Unlike conventional vertical wells, horizontally-drilled wells are well-suited to repeated fracking over their lifespan, making such wells more productive, durable and attractive to the energy companies who contract with drillers like Unit Drilling. Shale and other underground rock formation plays, including mammoth reservoirs like Bakken (North Dakota), Barnett (Texas) and Marcellus (Mid-Atlantic United States) all rely on horizontally drilled, hydrofractured wells for maximum gas and oil production, and indeed would likely not even be in use if not for these updated production techniques.

Refinements to both of these processes, ranging from better electronic controls to more powerful engines, make shale oil and gas drilling practical. Crude oil prices of more than $100 per barrel make shale oil and gas worthwhile financially—extremely so in the case of electricity producers, which would otherwise be out-produced by reservoirs such as Bakken or Bakken (North Dakota), Barnett (Texas) and Marcellus (Mid-Atlantic United States) all rely on horizontally drilled, hydrofractured wells for maximum gas and oil production, and indeed would likely not even be in use if not for these updated production techniques.

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**Performing at high standards**

Granite Wash, home to about 2,600 wells and counting, holds massive supplies of gas and oil and is considered one of the biggest current plays in the country, out-producing experts’ estimates since its first horizontal well opened in 2010.

MTU engines are up for the task. Rig 306 manager James Hinnenkamp says, “The MTU engines don’t care what we’re drilling. We’re going straight down about two miles and when we can’t push any further, hanging a right. We’ll be down about 12,000 feet and it’ll take us about three to four days to make that turn, and then drill another 5,000 feet. As far as the MTU engines go, so far, so good.”

Over his 32 years in drilling, Hinnenkamp has witnessed the tumultuous evolution of the oil business and the steady progress of the equipment used to get oil and gas out of the ground. He says, “It’s early yet, but the MTUs are working fine. They’re powerful, and (MTU distributor) United Engines gives us great support when we need it.” That’s no small praise from Hinnenkamp, who confesses to being “old-fashioned” in his preference for the simpler, albeit more labor-intensive drilling gear from days gone by.

**A rock solid solution**

If MTU generator sets were not so durable and easy to maintain, in addition to being fuel efficient and outright powerful, drilling at Rig 306 could not proceed as planned. The operation works countless hours driving through thousands of feet of soil and rock. The generator sets must have the power to perform as expected with no questions asked, no matter how demanding the work. Engineered for solid, steady performance, MTU generator sets are more than ready.