



UNCONVENTIONAL RESERVOIR ENGINEERING PROJECT
Colorado School of Mines



Research Summary

Analytical Modeling of Fractured Nanoporous Reservoirs

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Problem Statement

- Unconventional reservoirs persevere unique features:
 - Extreme low matrix permeability
 - Discrete/continuous fractures
 - Connected/isolated pores
- Scale and structural heterogeneity can lead to preferential flow paths → complex flow events, variations in pressure and composition.



Approach

- **Anomalous Diffusion:** Fluid transport in fractured media with complex geometry is similar to diffusion in disordered media.
- Utilize anomalous diffusion to:
 - Describe flow in matrix while flow in natural fractures follows normal diffusion.
 - Describe flow in both matrix and natural fractures.



Approach

- Flux law as presented by Raghavan and Chen (2013)

– Fractional flux:

$$v_x = \frac{k_\alpha}{\mu} \frac{\partial^{1-\alpha}}{\partial t^{1-\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right)$$

- $\alpha < 1$
- $\alpha = 2/(2+\theta)$, θ is the anomalous diffusion index.
- Note here that: $k_\alpha = L^2 T^{1-\alpha}$



Approach

- Dual porosity idealization:
 - Cylindrical system
 - Spherical matrix (r_m)
 - Radial flow
 - Line sink
 - Matrix: AD
 - Natural fractures: ND/AD

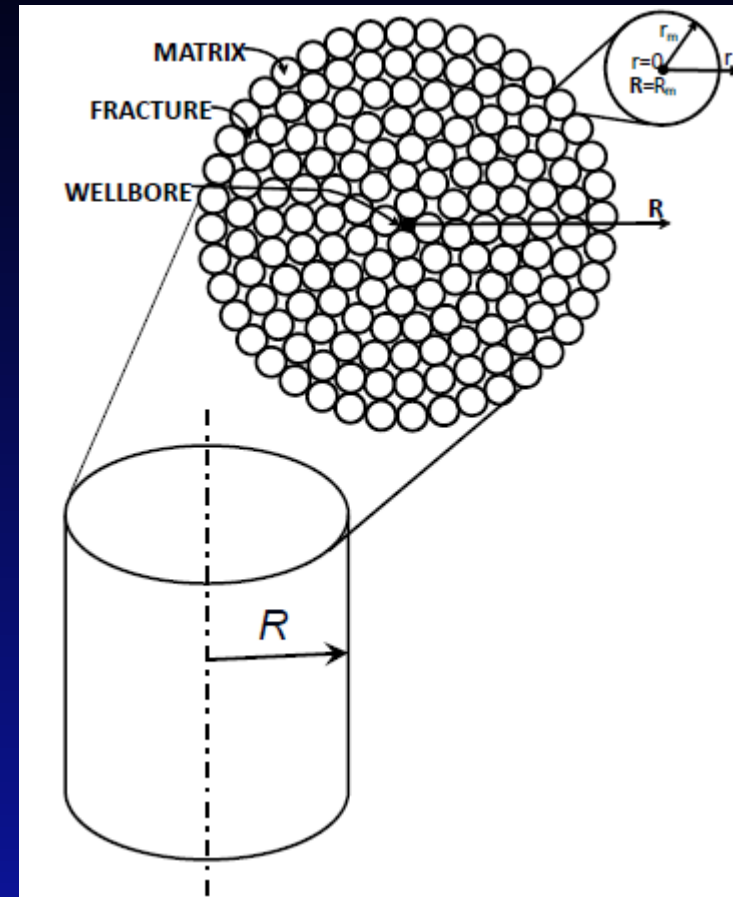


Figure 1: Dual Porosity Medium in Cylindrical System (Ozkan 2011)



Approach

- Extending the solution to:
 - Horizontal well
 - Multi-stage fractured
 - SRV is DP region

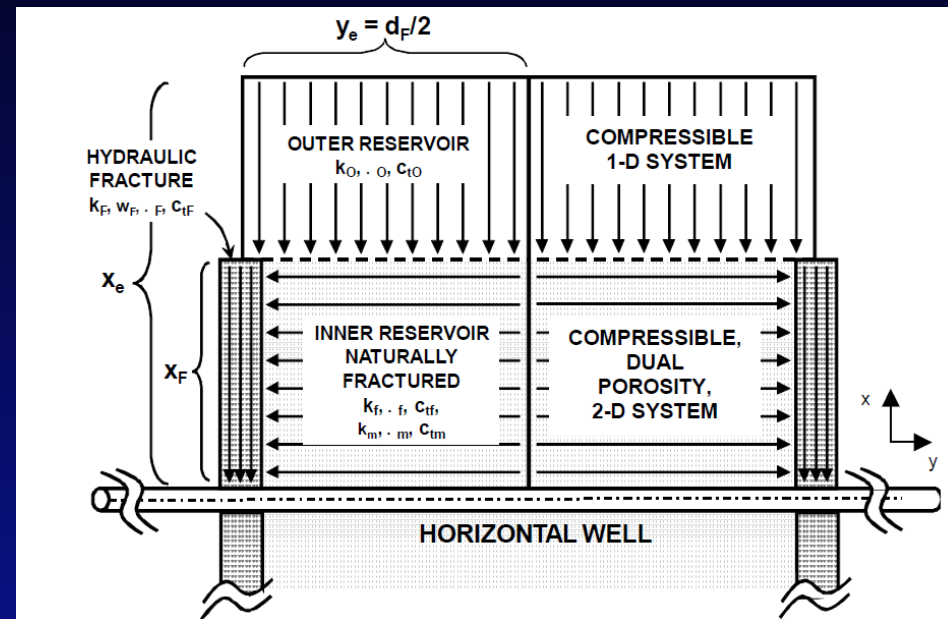


Figure 2: Tri-linear DP Model (Ozkan et al. 2009)



Approach

- Derivation:

$$1) \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \left(R \frac{k_{\alpha f}}{\mu} \frac{\partial^{1-\alpha f}}{\partial t^{1-\alpha f}} \frac{\partial p_f}{\partial R} \right) + \hat{q}_m = (\phi c_t)_f \frac{\partial p_f}{\partial t}$$

$$2) \hat{q}_m = -(4\pi r_m^2) \left[\frac{k_{\alpha m}}{\mu} \frac{\partial^{1-\alpha m}}{\partial t^{1-\alpha m}} \left(\frac{\partial p_m}{\partial r} \right)_{r=r_m} \right] / \left(\frac{4\pi r_m^2 h_f}{2} \right)$$

or,

$$\hat{q}_m = -\frac{2}{h_f} \frac{k_{\alpha m}}{\mu} \frac{\partial^{1-\alpha m}}{\partial t^{1-\alpha m}} \left(\frac{\partial p_m}{\partial r} \right)_{r=r_m}$$

f = natural fractures, m = matrix



Approach

- Derivation:

$$3) \frac{1}{R_D} \frac{\partial}{\partial R_D} \left(R_D \frac{\partial \bar{p}_{fD}}{\partial R_D} \right) - s \left\{ \frac{2k_{\alpha m} X_F}{h_f k_{\alpha f}} \left(\frac{\eta_f}{X_F^2} \right)^{\alpha f - \alpha m} s^{\alpha f - \alpha m - 1} \frac{1}{r_{mD}} \left[\frac{r_{mD} \sqrt{\beta_m}}{\text{Tanh}(\sqrt{\beta_m} r_{mD})} - 1 \right] + \left(\frac{\eta_f}{X_F^2} \right)^{\alpha f - 1} s^{\alpha f - 1} \right\} \bar{p}_{fD} = 0$$

$f(s)$

where $\beta_m = \left(\frac{X_F^2}{\eta_m} \right) \left(\frac{\eta_f}{X_F^2} \right)^{\alpha m} s^{\alpha m}$



Approach

- **Verification** vs. Previous Models

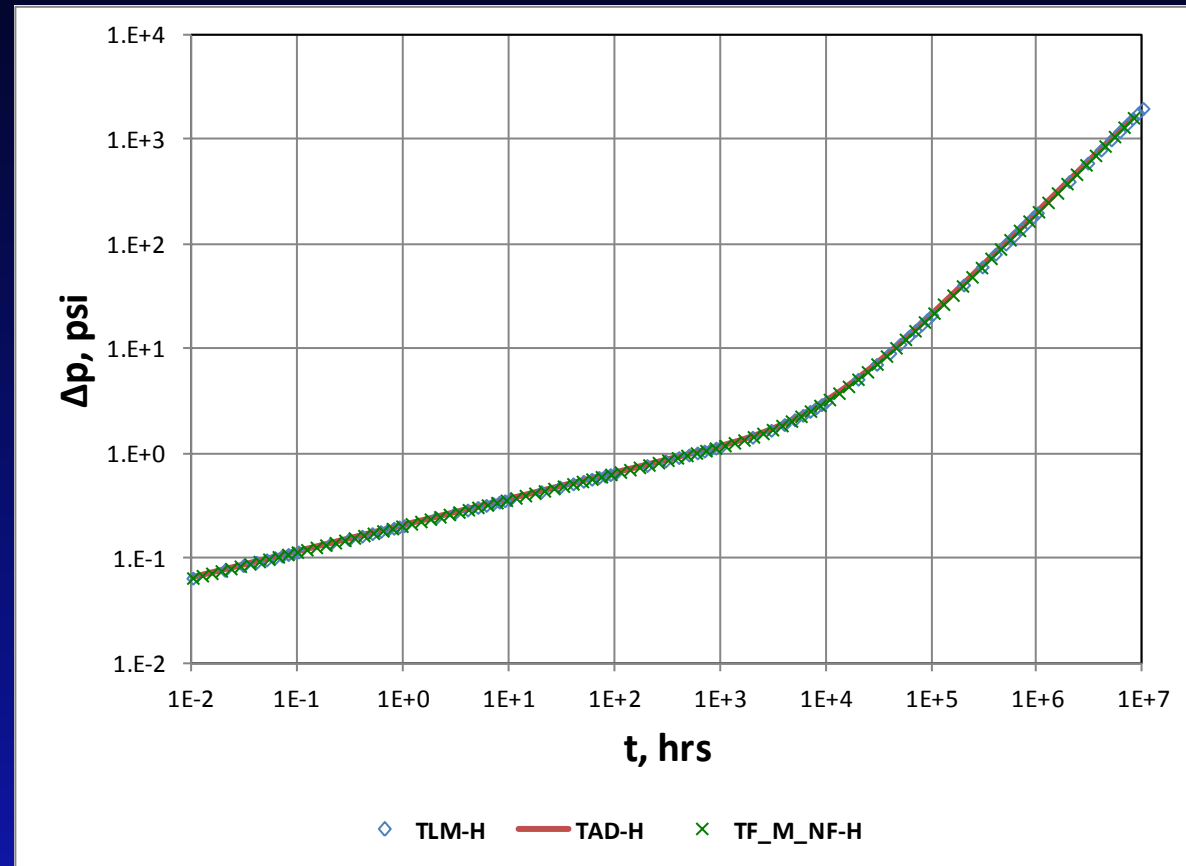


Figure 3: Verification - Homogeneous Reservoir



Approach

- **Verification** vs. Previous Models

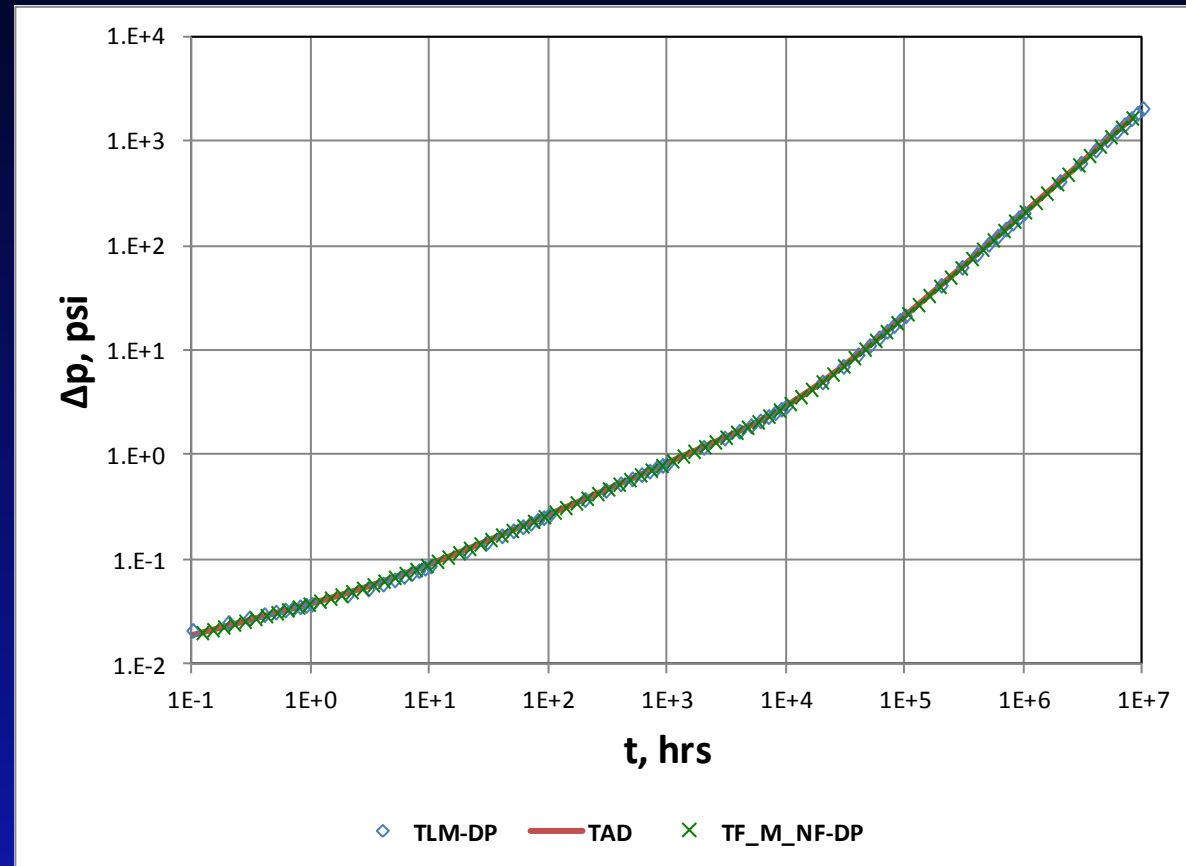


Figure 4: Verification – DP Idealization



Approach

- **Verification** vs. Tri-linear Model

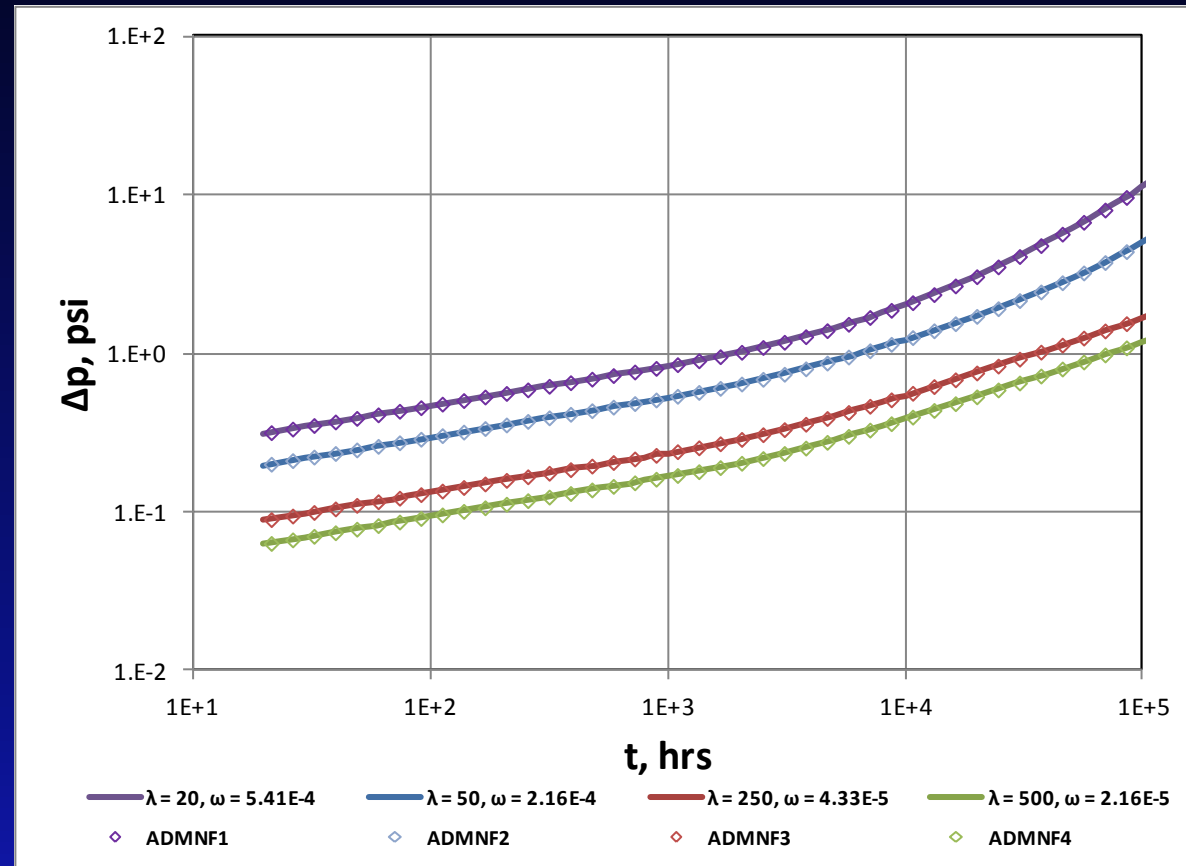


Figure 5: Verification with Tri-linear Model



Planned work

- An elucidation of the anomalous transport in light of petroleum engineering.
- Extend the solution to conventional models.
- Verification and sensitivity analysis.



Conclusion

- Providing alternatives to dual-porosity models for unconventional reservoirs.
- Applying fractals and anomalous diffusion models to unconventional reservoirs (d_f).
- Impact on petrophysical interpretations, pressure transient analysis, description of natural and hydraulic fractures, numerical simulation models and phase behavior studies.



Thank you



References

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