



UNCONVENTIONAL RESERVOIR ENGINEERING PROJECT
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES



Progress Report

Fractional Diffusion in Naturally Fractured
Unconventional Reservoirs

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UNCONVENTIONAL RESERVOIR ENGINEERING PROJECT
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Non-Local Anomalous Diffusion

Diffusion is the result of the random Brownian motion of individual particles.

The mean square displacement of a particle is a linear function of time

$$\sigma_r^2 \sim Dt$$

For the Brownian motion, the probability density function in space, evolving in time, is of the Gaussian type



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Non-Local Anomalous Diffusion

However, a convincing number of works have indicated anomalous diffusion in which the mean square variance grows faster (superdiffusion) or slower (subdiffusion) than that in a Gaussian diffusion process.

Thus, a general relationship between the mean square variance and time is given by

$$\sigma_r^2 \sim Dt^\alpha$$

- $\alpha = 1$ Normal Diffusion
- $\alpha \neq 1$ Anomalous Diffusion
- $\alpha > 1$ Superdiffusion
- $\alpha < 1$ Subdiffusion.



Non-Local Anomalous Diffusion

Flux Equation for normal diffusion: $v = -D \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$

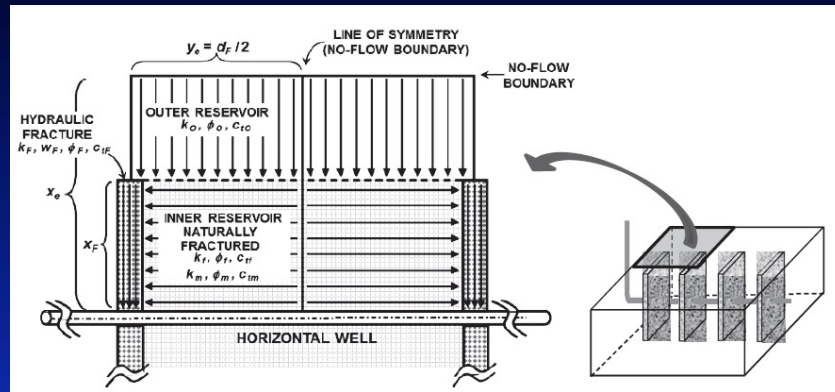
Flux Equation for non-local anomalous diffusion (time fractional): $v = -D_f \frac{\partial^{1-\alpha}}{\partial t^{1-\alpha}} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$

Flux Equation for non-local anomalous diffusion (time and space fractional): $v = D_f \partial_t^{1-\gamma} \left(\frac{\partial^\beta p}{\partial x^\beta} \right), \quad 0 < \gamma, \beta < 1$



Model Description

Trilinear Flow Model



(Brown, M., 2009)



Outer Reservoir Solution

- Flow from the outer reservoir to the inner reservoir is assumed to be linear

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \right) - s/\eta$$

Outer Boundary Condition : $\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right)_{x=D} = x \leq D = 0$

Inner Boundary Condition : $(p)_{x=D} = 1 = (p)_{x=D} = 1$

Solution for Outer Res. :

$$= 1 \frac{\cosh(\sqrt{s/\eta} (x \leq D - x \leq D))}{\cosh(\sqrt{s/\eta} (x \leq D - 1))}$$



Inner Reservoir Solution

➤ Non-Local Flux

1. Only Time Fractional (Bounded)
2. Space and Time Fractional (Infinite)



Inner Reservoir Solution (Time Fractional)

Flux Term

$$v = -\lambda \frac{\partial \Delta p}{\partial x} \frac{\partial t^{1-\alpha}}{\partial x}$$

Outer Boundary Condition :

Inner Boundary Condition :

Solution for Inner Res. :

Diffusion Eq

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \lambda \frac{\partial \Delta p}{\partial x} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ \lambda \frac{\partial \Delta p}{\partial y} \right\} = (\phi c \lambda t)^{-1} \frac{\partial \Delta p}{\partial t}$$

$$\left(\frac{dp}{dy} \right)_{y=D} = y \leq D = 0$$

$$(p)_{y=D} = w/2 = (p)_{y=D} =$$

$$(p)_{y=D} = w/2 = (p)_{y=D} \frac{y \leq D = w/2 \cosh[\sqrt{\alpha} (y \leq D - y \leq D)]}{\cosh[\sqrt{\alpha} (y \leq D - w/2)]}$$



Hydraulic Fracture and Wellbore Solution

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Delta p_{FD}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Delta p_{FD}}{\partial y^2} = (\phi c_t)_{FD} \frac{\partial \Delta p_{FD}}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 p_{FD}}{dx^2} + \frac{2}{wD} \frac{\lambda_I}{\lambda_F} (\eta_I / x_{FD})^{1-\alpha} s^{1-\alpha} \frac{dp_{FD}}{dx} = \frac{1}{\eta_{FD}} \frac{sp_{FD}}{dx} = 0$$

Outer Boundary Condition :

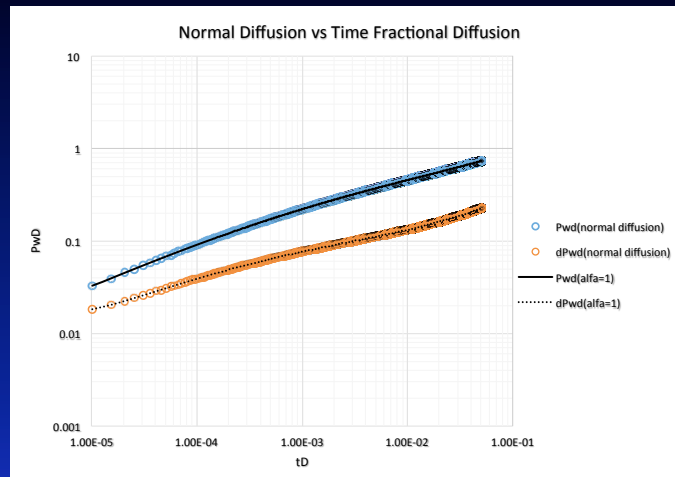
$$\text{Inner Boundary Condition : } \left(\frac{dp_{FD}}{dx} \right)_{x=D} = 0 = -\pi / sC_{FD}$$

$$\text{Solution for Hyd. Fracture : } p_{FD} = \frac{\pi}{sC_{FD}} \sqrt{\alpha F} \frac{\cosh[\sqrt{\alpha F} (1-x/D)]}{\sinh(\sqrt{\alpha F})}$$

$$\text{Wellbore Pressure Solution : } p_{wD} = (p_{FD})_{x=D} = 0 = \frac{\pi}{sC_{FD}} \sqrt{\alpha F} \tanh(\sqrt{\alpha F})$$

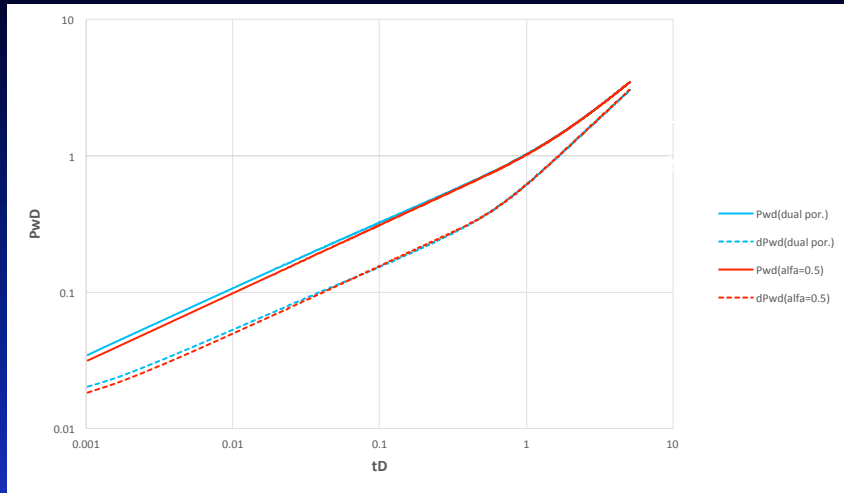


Results



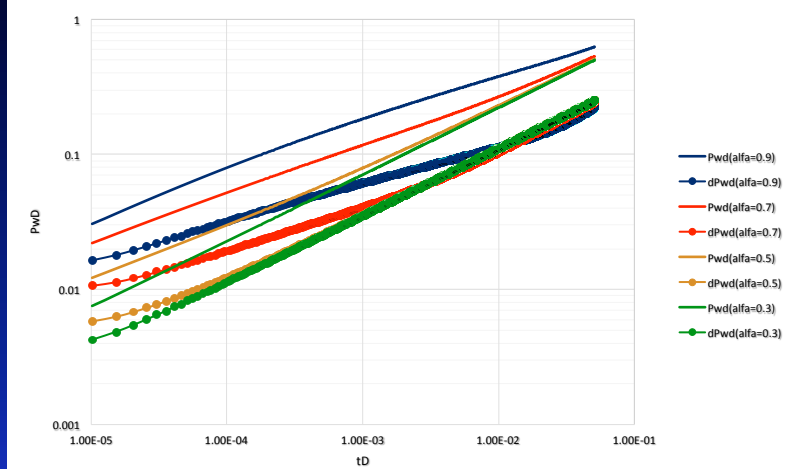
Results

Dual Porosity vs Time Fractional Model



Comparison For Different "α" Values

Time Fractional Model



Inner Reservoir Solution (Space & Time Fractional)

Flux Term: $v = -\lambda \alpha, \beta \frac{\partial^{1-\alpha}}{\partial t^{1-\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} \Delta p \right)$

Diffusion Equation: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \lambda \alpha, \beta \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} \Delta p \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ \lambda \alpha, \beta \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial y} \Delta p \right\} = (\phi c) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} \Delta p$

Continuity of flux at the boundary of the inner and outer res: $\lambda \alpha, \beta \frac{\partial^{1-\alpha}}{\partial t^{1-\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} \Delta p \right) \Big|_{x=x_f} = k_o / \mu \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Delta p \right) \Big|_{x=x_f}$

Solution for Inner Res. :

$$p \Delta ID(y \Delta D, s) = p \Delta ID(0, s) E^{\beta+1}(\alpha \Delta O y \Delta D^{\beta+1}) + \left[\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial y} \Delta ID(y \Delta D, s) \right] \Delta y \Delta D = 0 \quad y \Delta D^{\beta} E^{\beta+1, \beta} + 1(\alpha \Delta O y \Delta D^{\beta+1})$$



Comments and Questions

- An alternative to dual porosity models
- Needs physical interpretation
- What does the permeability in fractional diffusion model refer to?
- What is the meaning of α ?

