# WELL TEST INTERPRETATION MODELS

NEAR WELLBORE EFFECTS	RESERVOIR BEHAVIOUR	BOUNDARY EFFECTS
Wellbore Storage Skin Fractures Partial Penetration Horizontal Well	Homogeneous Heterogeneous -2-Porosity -2-Permeability -Composite	Infinite extent Specified Rate Specified Pressure Leaky Boundary
EARLY TIMES	MIDDLE TIMES	LATE TIMES

# WELL TEST INTERPRETATION MODELS

NEAR WEI EFFECTS	LLBORE	RESERVOIR BEHAVIOUR	BOUNDARY EFFECTS
Wellbore St Skin Fracture Partial Penetration Horizontal V	vell	Homogeneous Heterogeneous -2-Porosity -2-Permeability -Composite	Infinite extent Specified Rate Specified Pressure Leaky Boundary
EARLY TIM	ES	MIDDLE TIMES	LATE TIMES

### Wellbore Storage and Skin, Homogeneous Behaviour, Infinite Acting



### Wellbore Storage and Skin, Homogeneous Behaviour, Infinite Acting



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# WELL TEST INTERPRETATION MODELS

NEAR WELLBORE EFFECTS	RESERVOIR BEHAVIOUR	BOUNDARY EFFECTS
Wellbore Storage Skin	Homogeneous Heterogeneous	Infinite extent Specified Rate
Fracture Partial Penetration Horizontal Well	-2-Porosity -2-Permeability -Composite	Specified Pressure Leaky Boundary
EARLY TIMES	MIDDLE TIMES	LATE TIMES

#### INTERFERENCE TEST IN AN INFINITE RESERVOIR WITH HOMOGENEOUS BEHAVIOUR:

Production Observation ≪---->O **Dimensionless parameters, non-unique match** 10 Dimensionless Pressure, p<sub>D</sub>  $p_D = \frac{kh}{141.2\Delta q \, B \, \mu} \, \Delta p$ 1 10  $t_D = \frac{0.000264 \, k}{\phi \mu \, c_t r_w^2} \Delta t$ 10<sup>-2</sup>  $f_{\rm D} = 10^2$ = 10 ≡ 103 = 104 11 <u>\_</u>  $r_D = \frac{r}{r_w}$ 10-3 10<sup>-2</sup> **10**<sup>-1</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>3</sup> **10**<sup>4</sup> 10 1 Dimensionless time, t<sub>D</sub> 10 Independent variables, unique match Dimensionless Pressure, p<sub>D</sub>  $p_D = \frac{kh}{141.2\Delta q \, B \, \mu} \Delta p$ 1 10  $t_D / r_D^2 = \frac{0.000264 \, k}{\phi \, \mu \, c_t r^2} \Delta t$ 10<sup>-2</sup> 10<sup>-3</sup> 10<sup>-2</sup> **10**<sup>-1</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>3</sup> 10 1 **10**<sup>4</sup>

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Dimensionless time,  $t_D / r_D^2$ 





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# WELL TEST INTERPRETATION MODELS

NEAR WELLBORE EFFECTS	RESERVOIR BEHAVIOUR	BOUNDARY EFFECTS
Wellbore Storage	Homogeneous	Infinite extent
Skin	Heterogeneous	Specified Rate
Fracture	-2-Porosity	Specified Pressure
Partial	-2-Permeability	Leaky Boundary
Horizontal Well	-Composite	
EARLY TIMES	MIDDLE TIMES	LATE TIMES

#### SCHEMATIC OF A VERTICALLY FRACTURED WELL AT THE CENTRE OF A RECTANGULAR RESERVOIR



### INFINITE CONDUCTIVITY VERTICAL FRACTURE Flow Regimes



#### **Linear Flow**

**Pseudo-Radial Flow** 





#### DERIVATIVE FOR HIGH CONDUCTIVITY FRACTURE (Early Times)



$$p_D = \left(\pi t_{Df}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$p_D = \frac{kh}{141.2\Delta q \, B \, \mu} \, \Delta p$$

$$t_{Df} = \frac{0.000264 \, k}{\phi \mu \, c_t x_f^2} \Delta t$$

$$\frac{dp_{D}}{d\ln(t_{Df})} = 0.5 \left(\pi t_{Df}\right)^{1/2} = (0.5)p_{D}$$

- □ Half-unit slope log-log straight line
- **Derivative is one half the pressure**





#### STRAIGHT LINE METHODS FOR A HIGH CONDUCTIVITY FRACTURE (Early Times)



# **FRACTURED WELL**

**DIRECT METHOD** 

## **INFINITE CONDUCTIVITY FRACTURE**

- Wellbore Storage and Skin type curves
- Infinite Conductivity Fracture

**FINITE CONDUCTIVITY FRACTURE** 

#### DIRECT METHOD FOR HIGH CONDUCTIVITY VERTICAL FRACTURE



#### Well with Wellbore Storage & Skin, in a Reservoir of Infinite Extent with Homogeneous Behaviour

**Minimum value of**  $C_D e^{2S}$  **for an acidized well** Gringarten, Bourdet, Landel and Kniazeff SPE8205 54<sup>th</sup> ATCE Las Vegas 1979

Wellbore

Acidized zone

 $k = \infty \quad \varphi = \varphi_m$ 

 $C_{w+S} = C_w + \pi \left(r_{we}^2 - r_w^2\right) h \varphi c_t$ 

$$\begin{split} C_{w+S} &= C_w + \pi \ r_w^2 \left( e^{-2S} - 1 \right) h \ \varphi \ c_t \\ \left( C e^{2S} \right)_{w+S} &= \left( C e^{2S} \right)_w + \pi \ r_w^2 \left( 1 - e^{-2S} \right) h \ \varphi \ c_t \\ \left( C_D e^{2S} \right)_{w+S} &= \left( C_D e^{2S} \right)_w + \frac{\pi \ r_w^2 \left( 1 - e^{-2S} \right) h \ \varphi \ c_t }{2 \ \pi \ h \ \varphi \ c_t \ r_w^2} = \left( C_D e^{2S} \right)_w + \frac{1 - e^{-2S}}{2} \end{split}$$

Minimum value of  $(C_D e^{2S})_{w+S} = 0.5$ 

Lower values of  $(C_D e^{2S})_{w+S}$  must correspond to fractured wells with wellbore storage

# Drawdown Type Curve for a Well with Wellbore Storage & Skin, in a Reservoir of Infinite Extent with Homogeneous Behaviour



#### Fractured Well with Wellbore Storage & Skin



## INFINITE CONDUCTIVITY VERTICAL FRACTURE AT THE CENTRE OF A CLOSED RECTANGLE

Gringarten SPE 7452 1978



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## INFINITE CONDUCTIVITY VERTICAL FRACTURE AT THE CENTRE OF A CLOSED RECTANGLE



### FINITE CONDUCTIVITY VERTICAL FRACTURE Flow Regimes



# Bi-Linear & Linear Flow

#### **Pseudo-Radial Flow**





#### DERIVATIVE FOR LOW CONDUCTIVITY FRACTURE (Early Times)



$$p_{D} = 2.45 \left( k_{fD} w_{D} \right)^{-1/2} \left( t_{Df} \right)^{1/4}$$

$$p_{D} = \frac{kh}{141.2\Delta q B \mu} \Delta p$$

$$t_{Df} = \frac{0.000264 k}{\phi \mu c_{t} x_{f}^{2}} \Delta t$$

$$k_{fD} w_{D} = \frac{k_{f} w_{f}}{k x_{f}}$$

$$\frac{dp_D}{d\ln(t_{Df})} = (0.25)2.45(k_{fD}w_D)^{-1/2}(t_{Df})^{1/4} = (0.25)p_D$$

- **Quarter-unit slope log-log straight line**
- **Derivative is one fourth the pressure**





# STRAIGHT LINE METHOD FOR A LOW CONDUCTIVITY FRACTURE (Early Times)



#### FINITE CONDUCTIVITY VERTICAL FRACTURE



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### FINITE CONDUCTIVITY VERTICAL FRACTURE



## FINITE CONDUCTIVITY VERTICAL FRACTURE AT THE CENTRE OF A CLOSED SQUARE



#### FINITE CONDUCTIVITY VERTICAL FRACTURE









## DAMAGED FRACTURE

#### **Choked vertical fracture** Vertical fracture with fluid loss damage Cinco-Ley and Samaniego SPE 6752 52<sup>nd</sup> ATCE(Sept 1977) Chavez, Alejandro and Cinco-Ley, SPE 104004(Sept., 2006) **Damaged zone Damaged zone** SKIN ADDITIVE TO DIMENSIONLESS PRESSURE • NO EFFECT ON DERIVATIVE UNLESS THERE IS WELLBORE STORAGE • **INFINITE CONDUCTIVITY** FINITE CONDUCTIVITY Dimensionless Pressure, p<sub>D</sub> & Derivative, p<sub>D</sub> Dimensionless Pressure, p<sub>D</sub> & Derivative, p<sub>D'</sub> 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 10 10 Pressure Pressure Fracture skin C<sub>Df</sub>=0 S=1 1 Derivative Derivative 0.5 10<sup>-1</sup> =0 5=0 0.2 ©Alain C. Gringarten 2015 0.05 **10**<sup>-1</sup> 10<sup>-2</sup> 10 **10**-6 10-4 10<sup>-2</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 1 10<sup>-3</sup> 10<sup>-2</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>-1</sup> 10<sup>3</sup> 1 10 Dimensionless time, t<sub>Df</sub> Dimensionless time, t<sub>Df</sub>

## **UNIFORM FLUX VERTICAL FRACTURE**





 $q_m(x,t)$  influx / unit area / unit time

- $\cdot q_m(x,t)$  uniform (constant) over the fracture length: **UNIFORM FLUX FRACTURE**
- p<sub>m</sub>(x,t) uniform (constant) over the fracture length:
- INFINITE CONDUCTIVITY FRACTURE • Infinite fracture is a limiting case of

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# Well with wellbore storage and skin and limited entry in an infinite reservoir with homogeneous behaviour



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### STRAIGHT LINE METHOD FOR SPHERICAL FLOW (Middle Times)



### DERIVATIVE FOR SPHERICAL FLOW (Middle Times)



$$p_{\text{SPH }D} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \left( \pi t_{\text{SPH }D} \right)^{-1/2} \right]$$
$$p_{\text{SPH }D} = \frac{k_{\text{SPH }} r_{\text{SPH }D}}{141.2 \, \Delta q B \mu} \Delta p$$
$$t_{\text{SPH }D} = \frac{0.00264 k_{\text{SPH }}}{\phi \, \mu \, c_t \, r_{\text{SPH }}^2} \Delta t$$

$$\frac{dp_{D}}{d\ln(t_{\text{SPH }D})} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \pi t_{\text{SPH }D} \right)^{-1/2} \right]$$

✓ Negative Half-unit slope log-log straight line



### WELL WITH LIMITED ENTRY



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### WELL WITH LIMITED ENTRY



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### WELL WITH LIMITED ENTRY

$$S_{c} \approx \left(\frac{h}{h_{w}} - 1\right) \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{h}{r_{w}} \sqrt{\frac{k_{r}}{k_{z}}}\right) + \frac{h}{h_{w}} \ln\left[\frac{1}{2\frac{h}{h_{w}} + 1} \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{Z_{w}}{h} + 0.25\right)\left(1 - \frac{Z_{w}}{h} + 0.25\right)}{\left(\frac{Z_{w}}{h} - 0.25\right)\left(1 - \frac{Z_{w}}{h} - 0.25\right)}}\right]$$



### Maureen A2



### Maureen A2 Test 1 (Exploration)



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Skin	Heterogeneous	Specified Rate
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# Horizontal well with wellbore storage and skin in an infinite reservoir with homogeneous behaviour



Log of Elapsed time

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$$S_{c} = 0.81 - 1.151 \left\{ 2 \log \frac{1}{2} \frac{L}{h} \frac{h}{r_{w}} + 2 \frac{h}{L} \sqrt{\frac{k_{r}}{k_{z}}} \log \left[ \pi \frac{r_{w}}{h} \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{k_{r}}{k_{z}}} \right) \sin \pi \frac{Z_{w}}{h} \right] \right\} - 2 \frac{k_{r}}{k_{z}} \left( \frac{h}{L} \right)^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{Z_{w}}{h} + \left( \frac{Z_{w}}{h} \right)^{2} \right]$$





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## **Cross section Well H**



# **Test on Well H**



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# Analysis of test on Well H



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### **INCLINED WELL**



### 80<sup>0</sup> well



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# Well with wellbore storage and skin in an infinite reservoir with composite behaviour



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### DERIVATIVE FOR HETEROGENEOUS BEHAVIOUR (Middle Times)



$$\left(\frac{kh}{\mu}\right)_{1} \rightarrow \left(\frac{kh}{\mu}\right)_{2}$$

### **Storativity change**

$$(\phi c_t h)_1 \rightarrow (\phi c_t h)_2$$



(2) > (1)

Log of elapsed time











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### **COMPOSITE BEHAVIOUR** Water well in Croatia




# COMPOSITE BEHAVIOUR Water well in Croatia



# **COMPOSITE BEHAVIOUR** Water well in Croatia



# COMPOSITE BEHAVIOUR Water well in Croatia



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# COMPOSITE BEHAVIOUR Gas well off-shore Louisiana



#### **COMPOSITE BEHAVIOUR DUE TO FLUIDS**





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#### **VOLATILE OIL WELL**



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#### **VOLATILE OIL WELL**

