Hydraulic fracturing in reservoir rocks: Experiment & simulation

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Objective: To improve our knowledge on hydraulic fracturing in porous media including fracture propagation & pattern.

Methods: We use different methods at different length scale

- 1) Fracturing test on core sample
- 2) PFC at pore scale
- 3) Beam-lattice model at mesoscopic scale
- 4) MDEM at macro scale (even resorvoir scale)

Application:

- 1) Planning safe & efficient drilling (geothermal, shale-gas)
- 2) Reservoir characterisation (CO₂ storage)
- 3) Prediction of well collapse & leakage
- 4) Enhance production by increasing permeability.



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TerraTek system

MessTek system





Triaxial cell instrumentation







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Pore pressure (fluid flow)



measurements



Test 1: Red sandston





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Medical scan image







CT Scan Image









Amp. Vs. time





AE data: Amplitude distribution





AE data: Location





Test 2: Limestone





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CT scan image





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Amp vs. Time





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AE data: Amplitude distribution





Event location





Pore scale modeling: using PFC





- PFC (Particle Flow Code) is a code based on the Discrete Element Method (DEM).
- PFC solves the equations of motion directly.
- In each time step, the movements of all the particles are calculated according to the motion law, and the forces at all the contacts are calculated according to a contact law.

ITASCA, USA



Hydraulic fracture: PFC 2D







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Fracture modeling at mesoscopic scale Bjørn, NTNU







Fracture pattern and pressure distribution

Elastic beam lattice model





Macro-scale modeling: MDEM Haitham, SINTEF









Effect of Poisson's ratio









Conclusions

- Lab test on core sample: Fracture pattern depends on strength & brittleness of the cores.
- PFC: Ratio between tensile & shear strength influnces fracture pattern & numbers.
- Beam-lattice: Disorder in strength and pressure distribution are responsible for different fracture pattern.
- **MDEM:** Number of fracture branches depends on Poisson ratio.
- Effect of pre-existing ferctures ??

