

# EFFECT OF FLUID PRESSURE ON THE LEAKAGE THROUGH WELLBORE CEMENT FRACTURES

**Mahya Hatambeigi, Ishtiaque Anwar, Kirsten Chojnicki, Mahmoud Reda Taha, John C. Stormont**

**Presented by: Mahya Hatambeigi**



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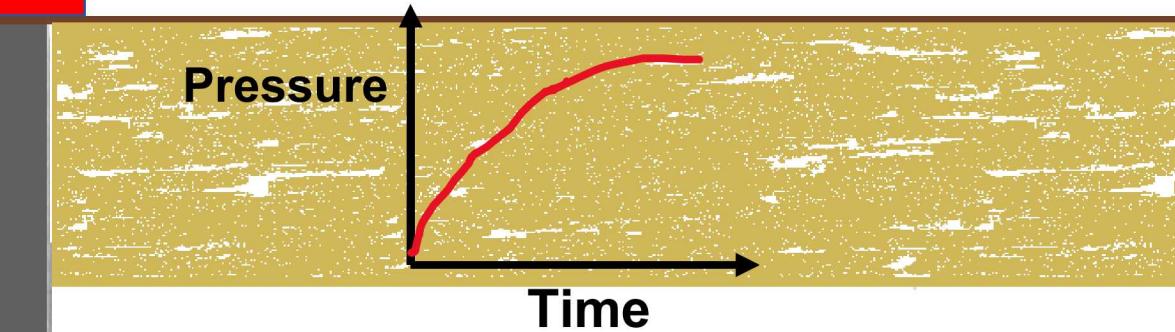
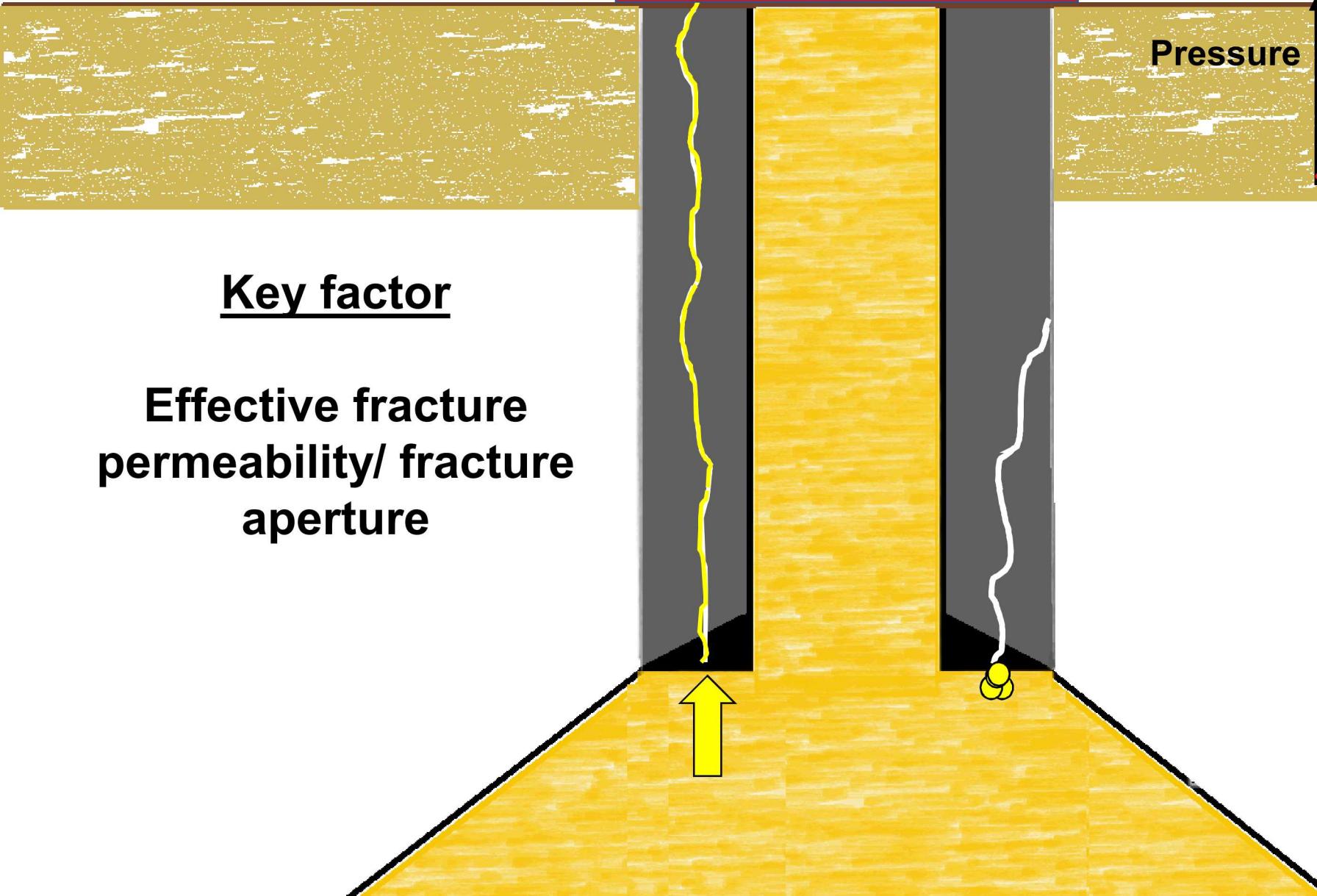


**WELLHEAD OPEN**

Leakage to the atmosphere

**WELLHEAD CLOSED**

Sustained casing pressure

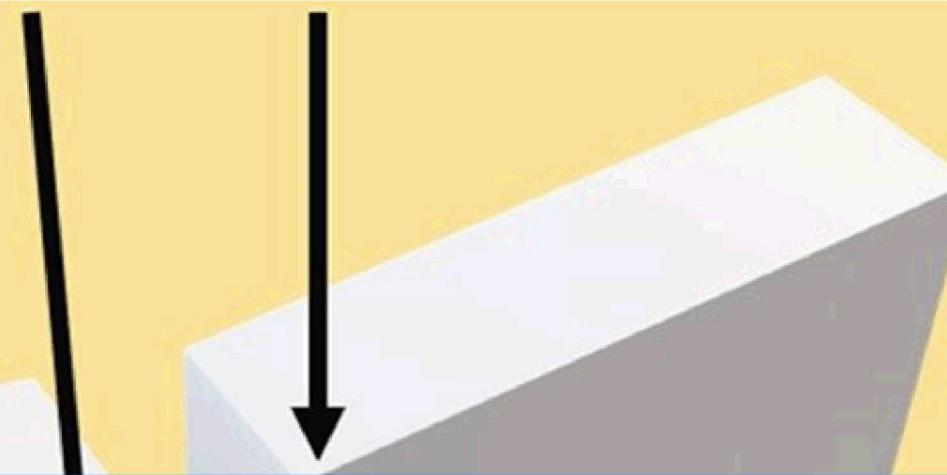


### **Key factor**

**Effective fracture  
permeability/ fracture  
aperture**

- Caprock&other formations
- Salt
- Cement
- Product

EXTERNAL/CONFINING  
STRESS

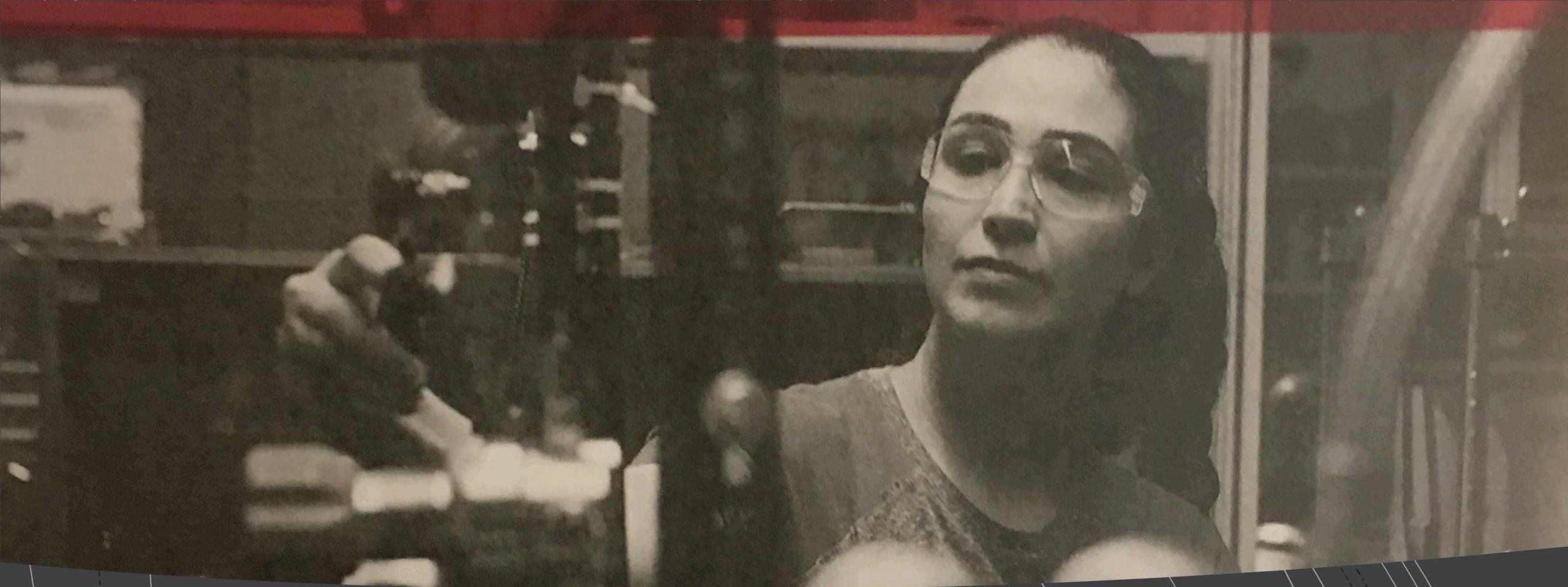


# EFFECT OF EXTERNAL STRESS AND FLUID PRESSURE ON THE PERMEABILITY OF CEMENTED ANNULAR FRACTURES?

FLUID/PORE PRESSURE



- **LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS**
- **NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS**



A black and white photograph of a man with a mustache, wearing safety glasses and a lab coat, looking upwards and to the right. He is in a laboratory setting with various equipment and glassware visible in the background.

# LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS

# Sample preparation

1- Cast and cure cylindrical cement samples: A and B

2- Create fracture (Brazilian tension test)

3- Create offset and cast with Epoxy

*Sample side view*

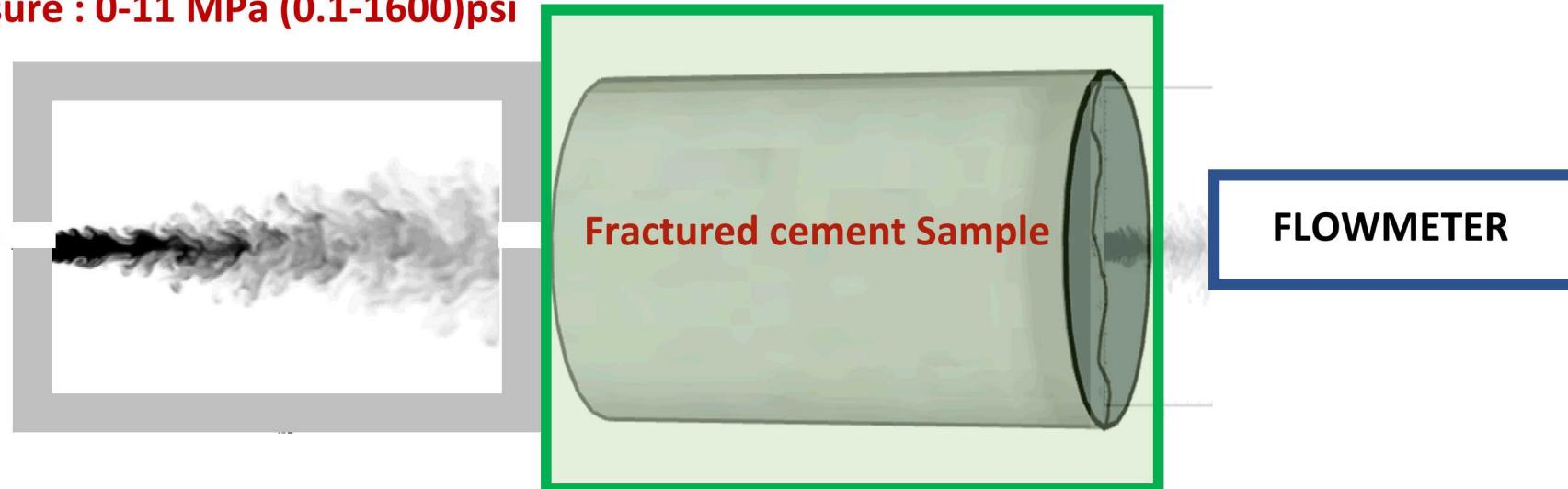


*Sample top view*

# Flow tests

Pore pressure : 0-11 MPa (0.1-1600)psi

Fluid (gas and oil)



Confining stress: 1.3-13.8 MPa(190-2000 psi)

Pressure & Flowrate  $\longrightarrow$  Fracture permeability

**CK4** Does that image of the jet need to be attributed to its owner/creator?  
Chojnicki, Kirsten, 8/21/2020

**MH16** It is created by us  
Mahya Hatambeigi, 8/24/2020

# Permeability measurements

$$-\nabla P = aQ + bQ^2$$

Forchheimer (1901)

$$a = \frac{\mu}{A_f k_f} \quad \text{Viscous term}$$

$$b = \frac{\beta \rho}{A_f^2} \quad \text{Inertial term}$$

$\nabla P$ : Pressure gradient

**$k_f$ : Fracture permeability**

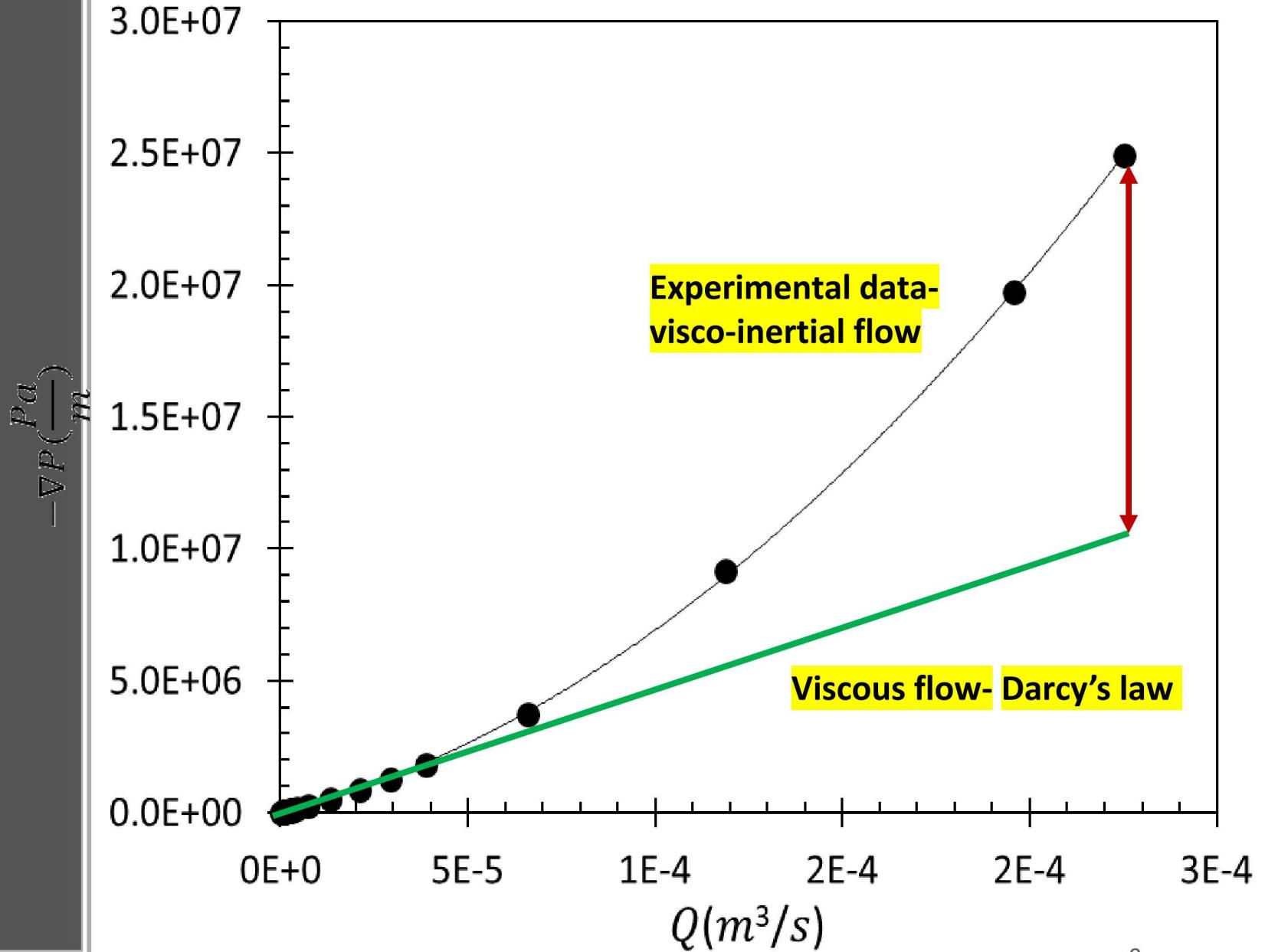
$A_f$ : Cross-sectional area of the fracture

$Q$ : Flowrate

$\mu$ : Dynamic viscosity of the fluid

$\beta$ : Non-Darcy coefficient

# Viscous and Visco-inertial flow



# Hydraulic aperture

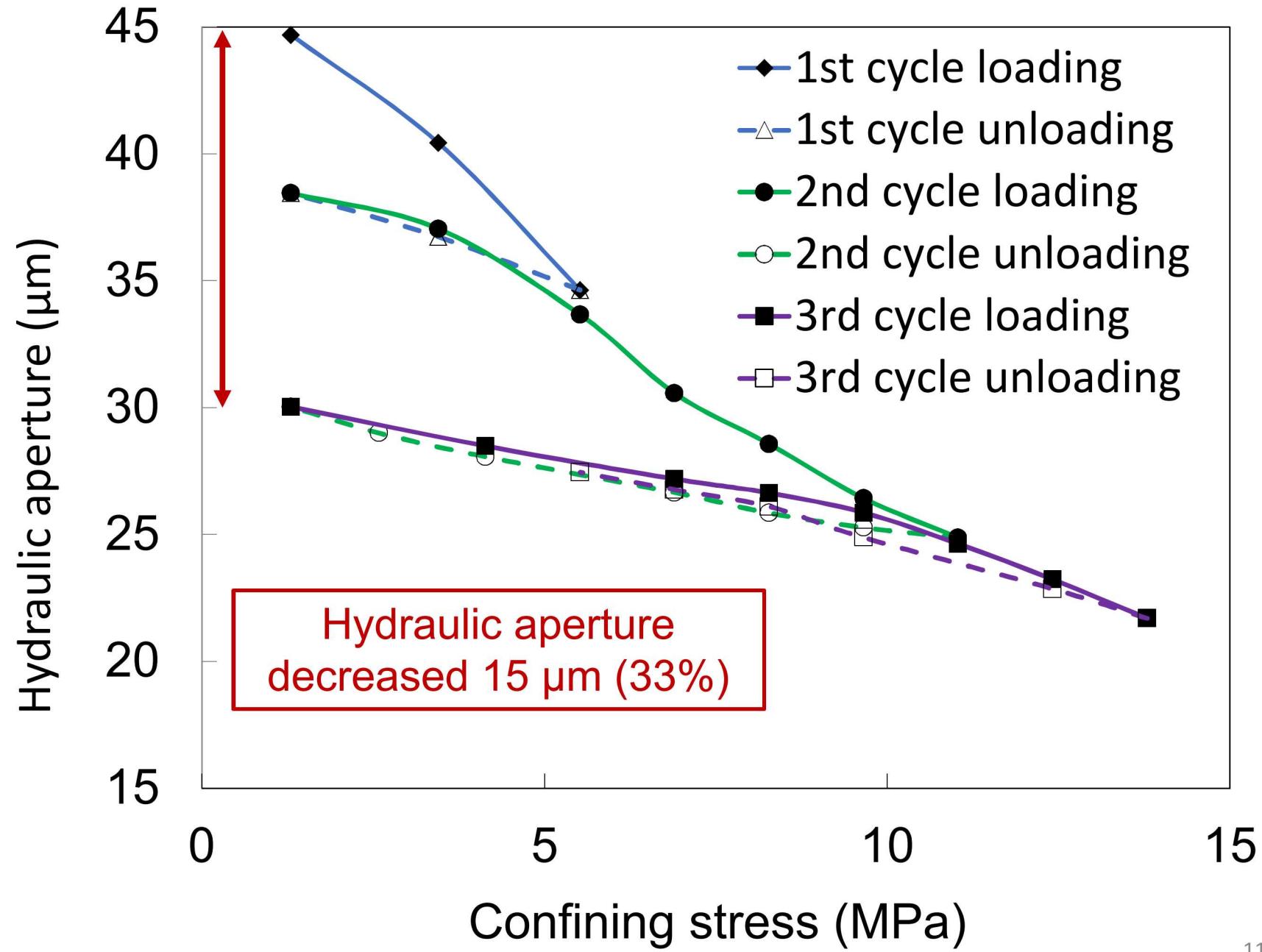
$$h^3 = \frac{12kA}{w}$$

Cubic law (Witherspoon et al., 1980)

**h: Hydraulic aperture**

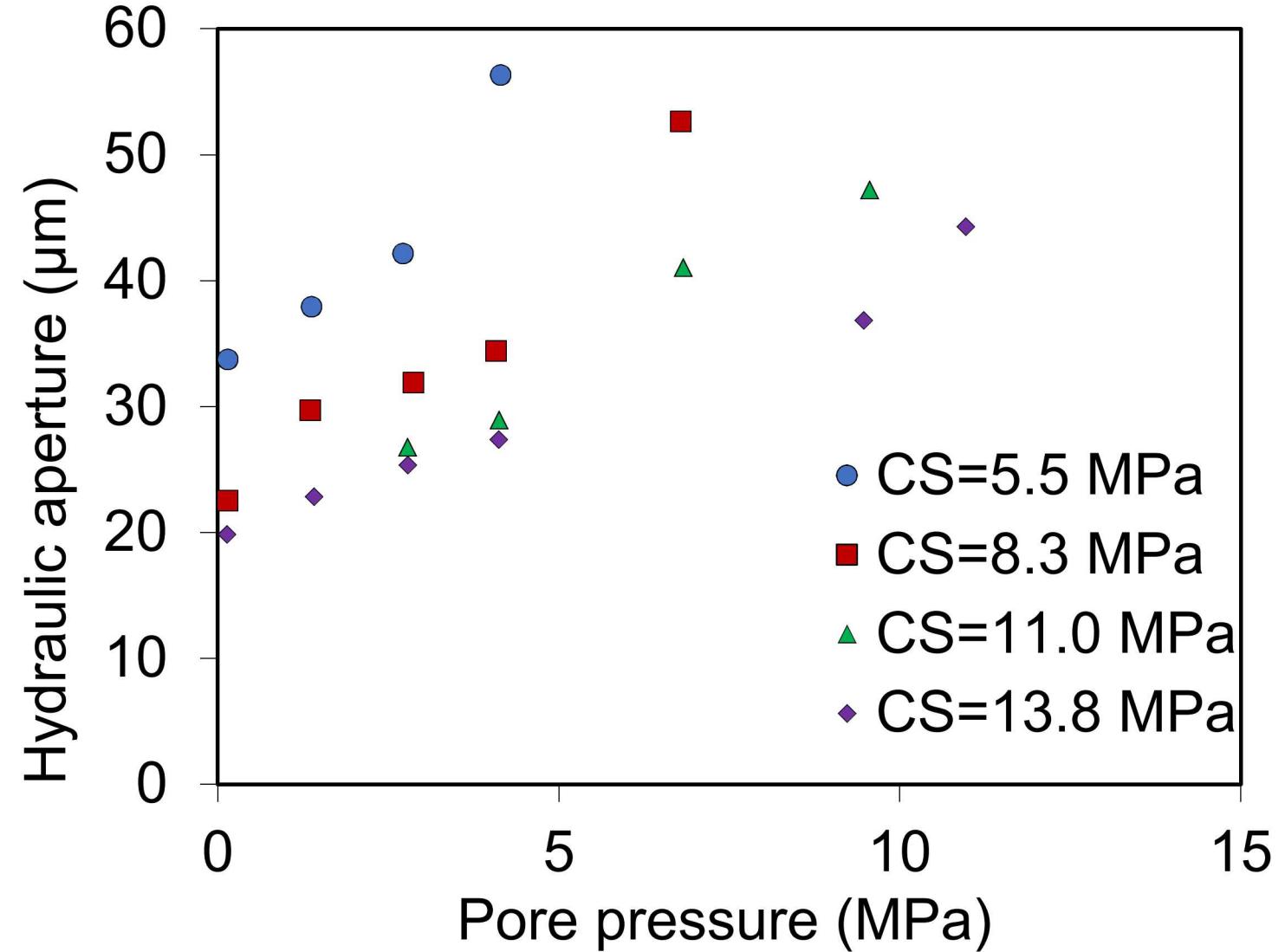
w: width of the fracture

# 1- Effect of confining stress cycles (Sample A)



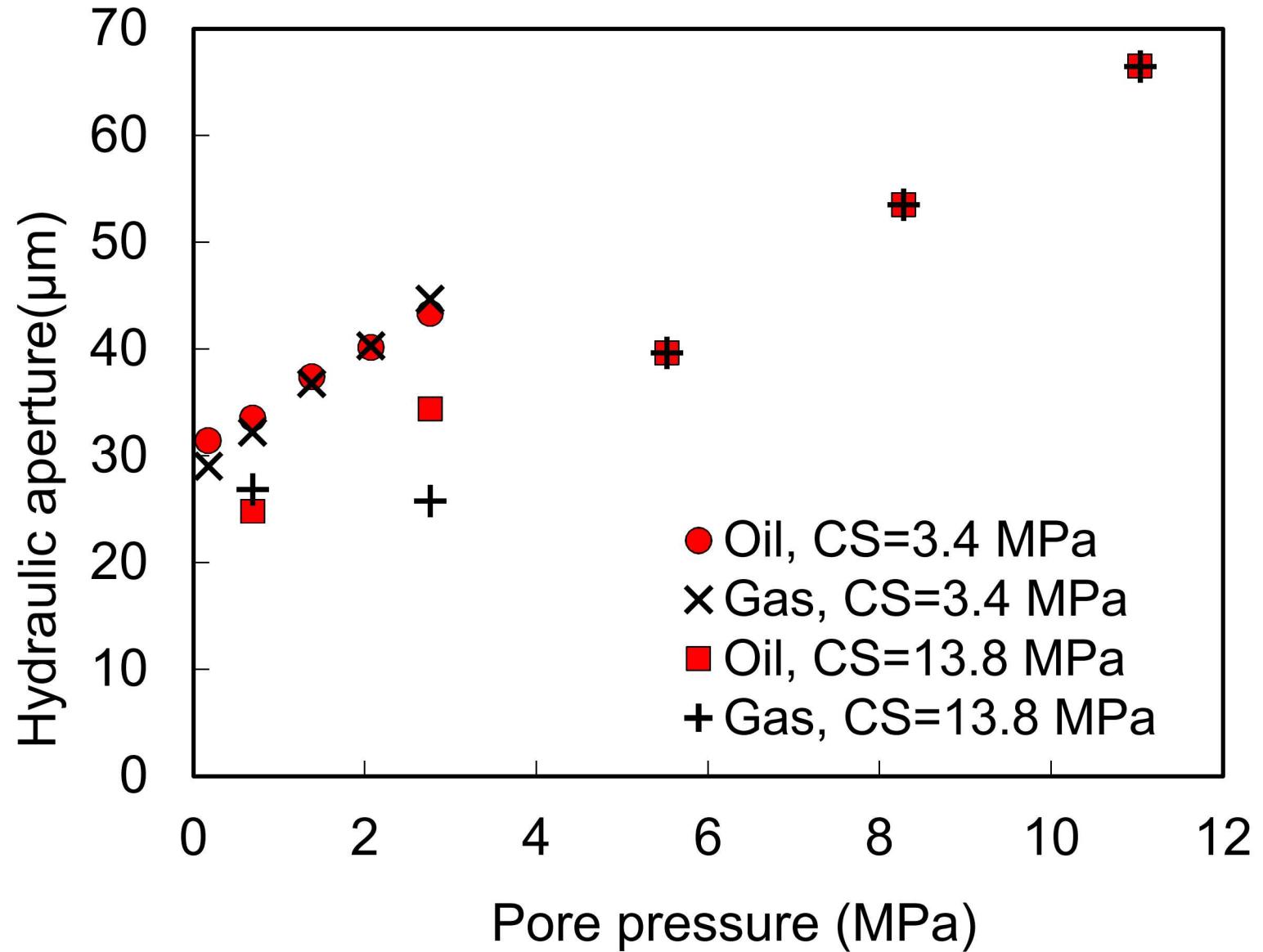
## 2- Effect of pore (gas) pressure on hydraulic aperture of Sample A

Fracture props open with pore pressure at all confining stresses

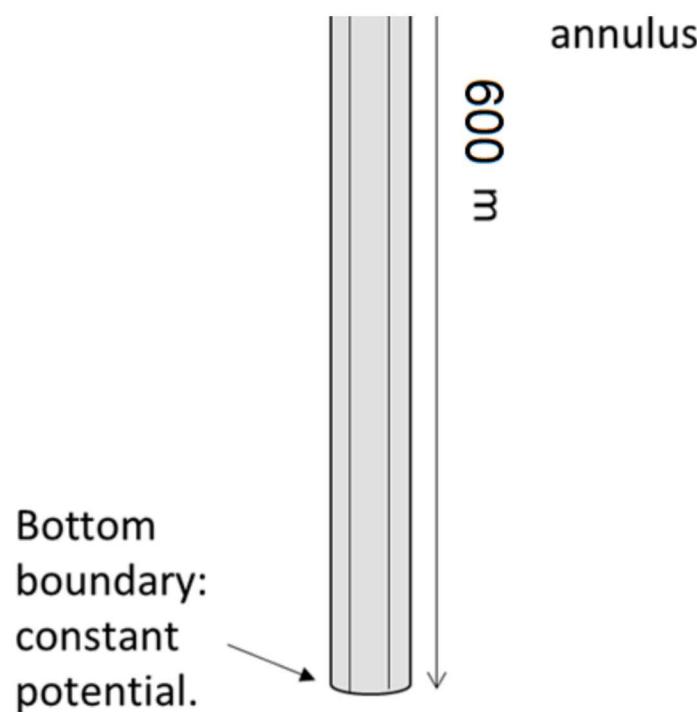


### 3- Effect of pore (gas and oil) pressure on hydraulic aperture of Sample B

Fracture props open with pore pressure applied from both gas and oil



# NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS



# MODEL GEOMETRY

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Hatambeigi et al., 2020

## Slide 15

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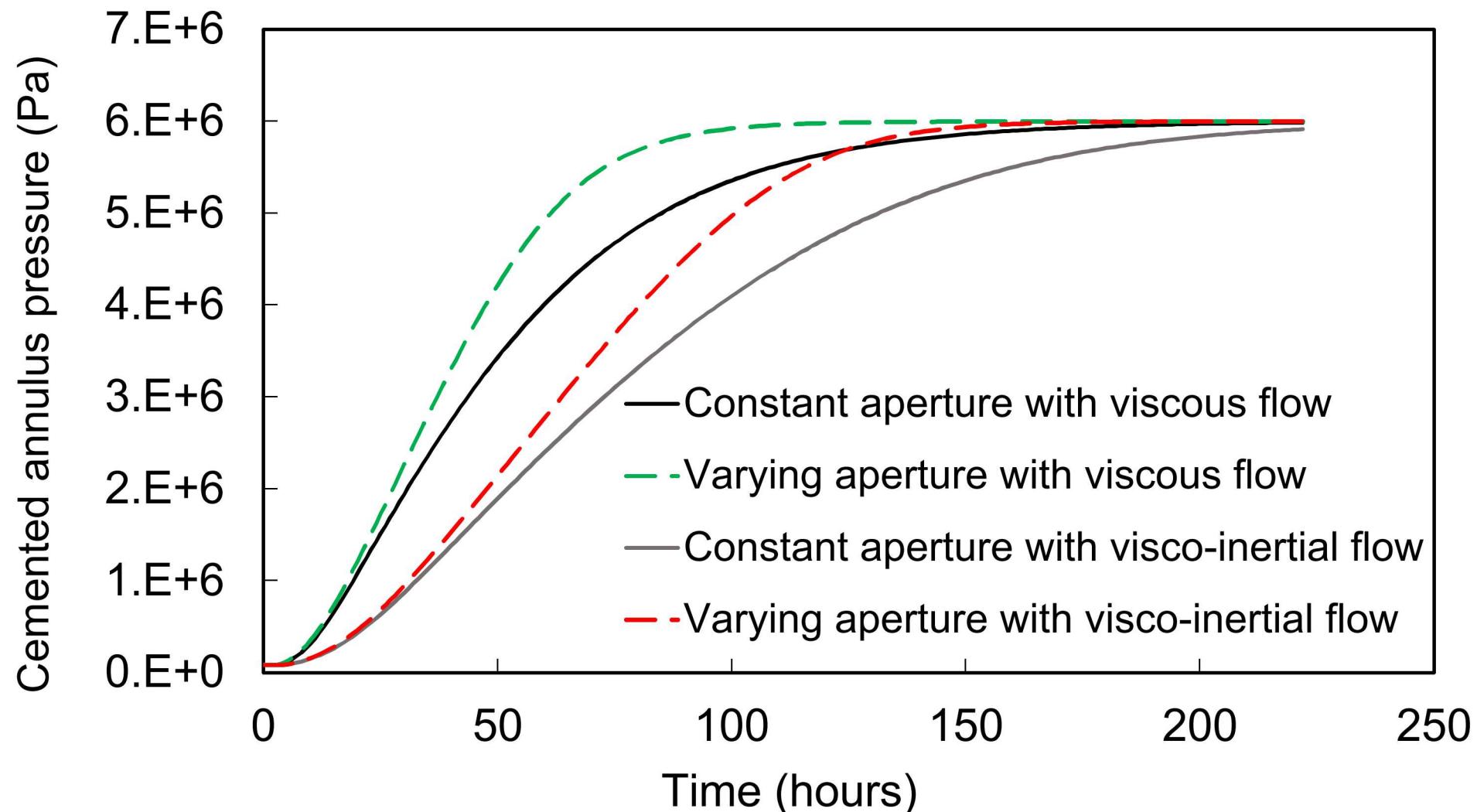
**CK1** what is the orange box on this slide?

Chojnicki, Kirsten, 8/21/2020

**MH14** It was part of the slide design. I removed it to avoid confusion

Mahya Hatambeigi, 8/24/2020

# Pressure build-up at surface in the cemented annulus



# Conclusions

- Elevated fluid pressure props wellbore cement fractures open
- Hydraulic aperture decreases when increasing the confining stress.
- Visco-inertial flow significantly slows the rate of pressure buildup.
- Pore pressure in the fracture accelerates the pressure buildup.
- Field measurements of pressure buildup or vent flow rate may be misinterpreted if pore pressure and visco-inertial flow effects are ignored.
- Consider the effects of visco-inertial flow and pore pressure when simulating the fluid flow through fractured wellbore systems.

**CK2** consider adding another 'impact' bullet: can you comment on how your results may impact inferring wellbore integrity from wells with non-zero behind casing pressure?

Chojnicki, Kirsten, 8/21/2020

**MH17** Added

Mahya Hatambeigi, 8/24/2020

# Acknowledgements

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## Slide 18

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**CK3** The SAND for the talk will be different than the SAND number for the paper so let's be sure to update this.  
Chojnicki, Kirsten, 8/21/2020

**MH15** Sure  
Mahya Hatambeigi, 8/24/2020

# References

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# THANK YOU