

## Original article

# A well-testing method for parameter evaluation of multiple fractured horizontal wells with non-uniform fractures in shale oil reservoirs

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### Abstract:

Owing to intricate geological and engineering factors, the hydraulic fractures in shale oil reservoirs sometimes are in heterogeneous and random lengths, which brings a difficulty in fracture estimation. To improve this situation, a simple and quick well-testing method is presented for fracturing evaluation and parameter estimation of multiple fractured horizontal wells with non-uniform fractures. The semianalytical method and Laplace transformation are used for model solution. With the proposed model, we estimate the properties of non-uniform fractures in shale oil wells from the Ordos Basin based on the buildup testing data. Results from the case studies show that there is a good relationship between fracturing treatment parameters and generated fracture properties, including fracture length and storativity ratio (or fracture volume ratio). The fracture parameter values increase with the increase in fracturing liquid volume, especially the inner region permeability and storativity ratio. When the fracturing liquid volume per stage increases by 200-300 m<sup>3</sup>, the fracture impacts are weaker on generated parameters, which indicates that there would be an optimized fracturing liquid volume in the field case.

## 1. Introduction

As the permeability of shale oil reservoir is extremely low, there is no economic productivity under natural production conditions. To acquire economic productivity, the horizontal well with large-scale fracturing technology is the most effective mean. Micro-seismic data shows that after the treatment of large-scale fracturing, complex fractures are generated around the wellbore (Liu et al., 2019). Property estimations of reservoir, fracture, and fluid are necessary for performance forecasting and plan designing of production wells (Cipolla et al., 2009; Dong et al., 2019). Undoubtedly, fracturing evaluation and parameter estimation are the preconditions of efficient development of shale resources. As some researchers concluded that fracture properties had great influence on productivity of multiple fractured horizontal wells (MFHW) in shale oil reservoir, such as fracture number, fracture length, and fracture permeability or conductivity.

However, owing to intricate geological and engineering

factors, the fractures in shale oil reservoirs were very complex (Clarkson and Pedersen, 2010; Harikesavanallur et al., 2010; Mayerhofer et al., 2010; Chen et al., 2018; Li et al., 2018a; Shakiba et al., 2018; Wang, 2019), which brings a difficult work for fracture estimation. Cipolla et al. (2009) presented a detailed description of the complex fracture morphology formed in shale reservoirs. Their work showed that the complex fractures were developed with arbitrary length and non-unique fracture conductivities.

The fracture identification techniques are generally divided into three main groups including direct far field approaches, direct near-wellbore approaches, and indirect approaches (Cipolla and Wright, 2000), as shown in Fig. 1. These techniques are more and more mature to identify single bi-wing fracture. However, as mentioned above, owing to intricate geological and engineering factors, the fractures in shale oil reservoirs are very complex, which brings a difficult work for fracture estimation. Fisher et al. (2002) evaluated



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Group	Diagnostic	Ability to Estimate							
		Length	Height	Asymmetry	Width	Azimuth	Dip	Volume	Conductivity
Direct, Far Field	Surface Tilt Fracture Mapping								
	Downhole Tilt Fracture Mapping								
	Microseismic Fracture Mapping								
Direct, Near-wellbore	Radioactive Tracers								
	Temperature Logging								
	Production Logging								
	Borehole Image Logging								
	Downhole Video								
	Caliper Logging								
Indirect	Net Pressure Fracture Analysis								
	Well Testing								
	Production Analysis								

**May Determine**

**Can determine**

**Can not Determine**

Fig. 1. Capabilities and limitations of fracture diagnostics (Cipolla and Wright, 2000).

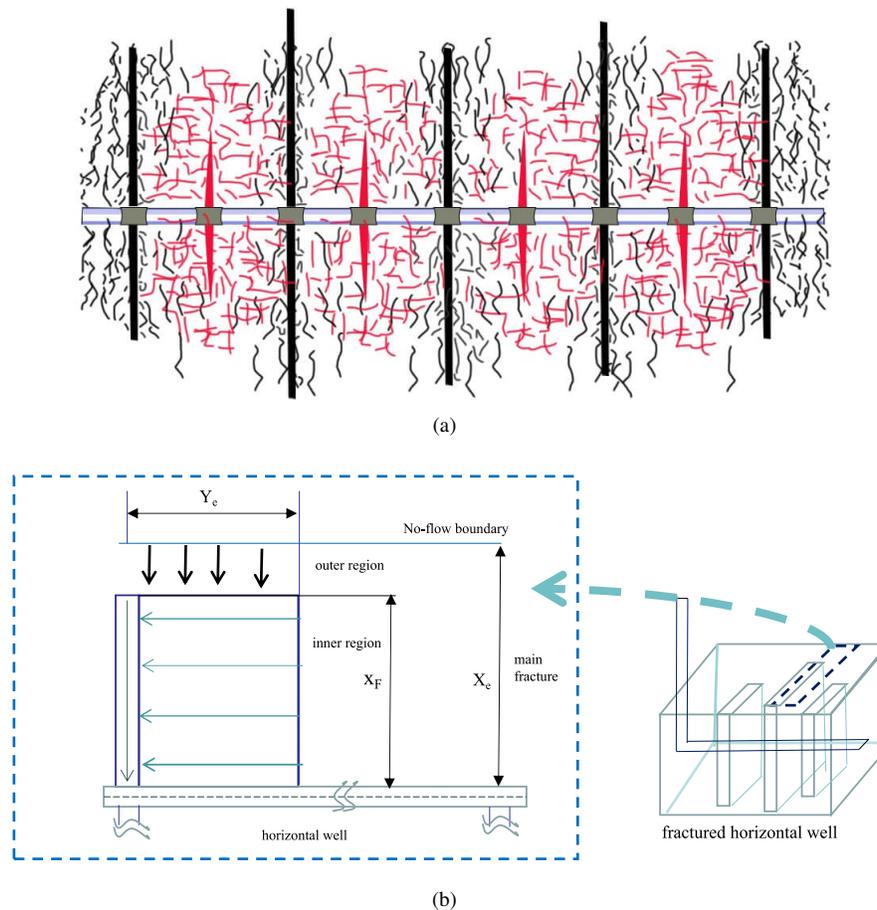
fracture geometry and properties by micro-seismic monitoring technology. First, the ground and underground measuring instruments were used to obtain the micro-seismic monitoring data, and then the micro-seismic data was analyzed to determine fracture properties. Suliman et al. (2013) estimated the properties of reservoir and fracture based on micro-seismic data, and the reservoir was divided into three regions: the crushed area, the fracturing affected area, and the unstimulated area. Among them, the crushed area was estimated as the associated areas where micro-seismic events occurred, and the fracturing affected area was estimated as the areas where the formation permeability increased, and the unstimulated area was the original formation without fracturing treatment.

Then, a method coupled micro-seismic monitoring interpretation with production history match is applied for fracture estimation. Mayerhofer et al. (2010) thought that a three-dimensional stimulated zone with complex fractures would be generated in the near-well region after a large-scale hydraulic fracturing. Then, based on the micro-seismic monitoring data and the history production data, they used history production matching method to evaluate the fracture parameters. Similarly, Cipolla et al. (2009) estimated the fracture parameters with micro-seismic technology and history matching of production data. In their work, the complex fractures were subdivided into proppant-filled and non-proppant-filled ones. Combining with micro-seismic data and history production data, the parameters of reservoir and fracture in unconventional reservoirs were obtained, based on a volume fracturing simulation method (Harikesavanallur et al., 2010).

Another effective technique for fracture evaluation is well

testing interpretation, and the first step of well testing interpretation is model development. For instance, Lee and Brock (1986) proposed a trilinear-flow model for vertical fractured wells in infinite homogeneous reservoir. Later, Ozkan et al. (2011) and Brown et al. (2011) proposed trilinear-flow model for fractured horizontal well with three linear-flow regions including fracture flow, inter-fracture flow, and outer-region flow. Based on the trilinear flow, Stalgorova (2013) proposed the multi-linear flow model of fractured horizontal well in finite reservoir. Although the fracture topology and fracture interference cannot be reflected explicitly, these models have good advantages of fast calculation speed and strong adaptability.

Recently, Chen et al. (2016, 2019) proposed semi-analytical models for multiple fractured horizontal well, and then they used well testing data and/or micro-seismic data to estimate the fracture geometries and properties of horizontal wells after large-scale fracturing treatments in shale reservoirs. However, the fractures in their work were mainly simple and bi-wing. Virtually, the fractures in shale reservoirs are in generally heterogeneous and random length, due to intricate geological and engineering factors. Wang et al. (2016) proposed a trilinear flow model for MFHW with considering fracture interferences, and their work provided a new perspective on pressure transient analysis in MFHW with a convenient and practical approach. Zhou et al. (2014), Chen et al. (2017), and Yu et al. (2018) proposed mathematical models of complex fractures for pressure/rate transient analysis. In their model, the fractures were with random geometries and properties. However, their works were mainly a theoretical work for well



**Fig. 2.** (a) Schematic of a horizontal well after large-scale fracturing treatments (revised on Essca (2020)); (b) simplified MFHW with heterogeneous fractures.

testing, and model application was limitedly involved for fracturing evaluation and parameter estimation. Also, few works figure out the relationship between the fracturing treatment parameters and generated fracture parameters, based on well testing approach.

To improve this situation, a semi-analytical well-testing approach based on trilinear flow (Ozkan et al., 2011) was proposed in this work to identify the fracture properties. This work was organized as follows: (1) developing a well-testing model of MFHW with complex fractures including reservoir flow equations and fracture flow equations, (2) solving and verifying the proposed model by using Laplace transformation, superposition principle, and semi-analytical approach, (3) applying the well-testing model to case studies, and (4) estimating the fracture properties of shale oil wells from the Ordos Basin.

## 2. Physical model

### 2.1 Conceptual model

A multiple fractured horizontal well with complex fractures is located in the shale oil reservoir. The fractures are composed of main fractures and secondary fractures, with heterogeneous fracture half-length, as shown in Fig. 2(a). To facilitate model development, a simplified conceptual model is developed (Fig.

2(b)). As can be seen, the whole formation contains three distinct flow regions, namely (1) main fractures with arbitrary and non-unique lengths, (2) inner region with matrix and high-permeability secondary fractures, (3) outer region affected by hydraulic fracturing with lower permeability.

### 2.2 Assumptions

Given that the trilinear flow models have good advantages of fast calculation speed and strong adaptability, a semi-analytical model is proposed for MFHW with heterogeneous fractures based on those models. In the semi-analytical model, each fracture is divided into multiple quarter-fractures (QFs) to describe the non-uniform fractures. Each QF has an independent drainage region, containing matrix, secondary fractures, and main fractures (Fig. 2(b)). Dual-porosity model is used to simulate the matrix system and secondary fracture system, with pseudo-steady state flow. The flow rates into the QFs are diverse. The flow modes contain the linear flow in main fractures, linear flow in inner region, and linear flow in outer region. The following assumptions are made for model development, including:

- 1) The reservoir is a horizontal, homogeneous, in rectangular shape with closed boundary.
- 2) Fluid is slightly compressible and single-phase, observing

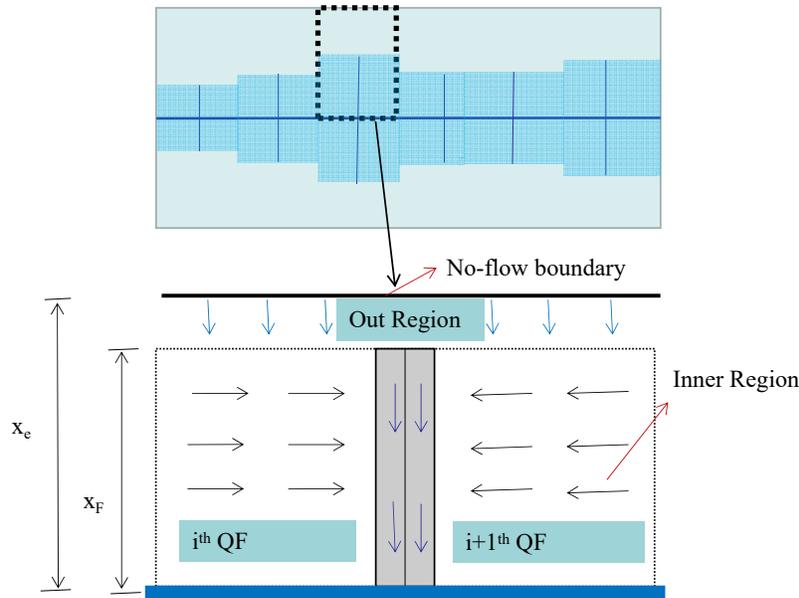


Fig. 3. Schematic of discretized MFHW model with complex fractures (revised from Wang et al. (2016)).

Darcy's law, the fluid flows in a planar slab, and the reservoir fluid can only flow from the main fracture to the wellbore.

- 3) The fractures with finite conductivity penetrate the entire reservoir completely.
- 4) The fracturing zone is coupled with the dual-porosity model, and the reservoir matrix fluid flows only to the secondary fracture network.
- 5) Effects of gravity and pressure loss within the horizontal wellbore are negligible.
- 6) The well produces at a constant rate and then falloff, taking into account the effects of wellbore storage and skin.
- 7) Fracture interferences are considered, and flow rates into the QFs are diverse.

### 3. Mathematical model

#### 3.1 Model development

A semi-analytical model is developed for MFHW with heterogeneous fracture half-length. If we assume that the number of fractures is  $n_F$ , the number of QFs is  $4n_F$ . Each QF is treated as production source, and then a superposition method is used to solve flow model. Details about the model development are discussed in the Appendix A.

**Reservoir Flow.** With the linear flows, the reservoir flow of outer region and inner region can be described as follows (Ozkan et al., 2011). First, the mass balance equation in the outer region is expressed as Eq. (1) with considering stress-sensitivity effect:

$$\begin{cases} e^{-\alpha_D p_{OD}} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 p_{OD}}{\partial x_D^2} - \alpha_D \left( \frac{\partial p_{OD}}{\partial x_D} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{\partial p_{OD}}{\partial t_D} \\ p_{OD}|_{t_D=0} = 0 \\ \left. \frac{\partial p_{OD}}{\partial x_D} \right|_{x_D=x_{eD}} = 0, \quad p_{OD}|_{x_D=1} = p_{ID}|_{x_D=1} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where  $p_{OD}$  is the pressure in the outer region;  $p_{ID}$  is the pressure in the inner region;  $x_D$  is the distance in the X-direction;  $x_{eD}$  is the boundary distance in the X-direction;  $t_D$  is the production time. Then, the mass balance equation in the inner region is expressed as Eq. (2) with considering stress-sensitivity effect:

$$\begin{cases} e^{-\alpha_D p_{ID}} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 p_{ID}}{\partial y_D^2} - \alpha_D \left( \frac{\partial p_{ID}}{\partial y_D} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{e^{-\alpha_D p_{OD}}}{y_{eD} C_{RD}} \frac{\partial p_{OD}}{\partial x_D} \Big|_{x_D=1} \\ = \lambda (p_{ID} - p_{mD}) + \omega \frac{\partial p_{ID}}{\partial t_D} \\ p_{ID}|_{t_D=0} = 0 \\ \left. \frac{\partial p_{ID}}{\partial y_D} \right|_{y_D=y_{eD}} = 0, \quad p_{ID}|_{y_D=w_{FD}/2} = p_{FD}|_{y_D=w_{FD}/2} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where  $p_{FD}$  is the pressure in the main hydraulic fracture;  $y_D$  is the distance in the Y-direction;  $y_{eD}$  is the boundary distance in the Y-direction;  $\alpha_D$ ,  $C_{RD}$  are representatively stress-sensitivity coefficient and the dimensionless reservoir conductivity (see Appendix A);  $\omega$  indicates storativity ratio;  $\lambda$  indicates interporosity flow coefficient.

**Main Fracture Flow.** With Assuming linear flow within the hydraulic-fracture, the associated partial-differential equation and boundary conditions for the hydraulic fracture are

given by:

$$\begin{cases} e^{-\alpha_D p_{FD}} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 p_{FD}}{\partial x_D^2} - \alpha_D \left( \frac{\partial p_{FD}}{\partial x_D} \right)^2 \right] \\ + e^{-\alpha_D p_{FD}} \frac{2}{C_{FD}} \frac{\partial p_{FD}}{\partial y_D} \Big|_{y_D=w_{FD}/2} = \frac{1}{\kappa_{FD}} \frac{\partial p_{FD}}{\partial t_D} \\ p_{FD}|_{t_D=0} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial p_{FD}}{\partial x_D} \Big|_{x_D=1} = 0, e^{-\alpha_D p_{FD}} \frac{\partial p_{FD}}{\partial x_D} \Big|_{x_D=0} = -\frac{\pi q_D}{C_{FD}} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where  $p_{FD}$  is the pressure in the main hydraulic fracture;  $w_{FD}$  is the fracture width;  $C_{FD}$  is the fracture conductivity;  $\kappa_{FD}$  is the diffusivity ratio of hydraulic fracture to outer region.

### 3.2 Model solution

**Pressure solution.** Given that the value of  $\alpha_D$  of shale formation is tiny, the zero-order perturbation solution  $\eta_D$  can be used for replace with  $p_D$  when considering stress-sensitivity effect (Pedrosa, 1986; Wang, 2014).

$$p_D(r_D, t_D) = -\frac{1}{\alpha_D} \ln[1 - \alpha_D \eta_D(r_D, t_D)] \quad (4)$$

By coupling reservoir flow and matrix flow, we obtain the dimensionless pressure solution:

$$\bar{\eta}_{wD}(s) = \frac{\pi \bar{q}_D}{C_{FD} \sqrt{f_F(s)}} \frac{1}{\tanh[\sqrt{f_F(s)}]} \quad (5)$$

where

$$\begin{cases} f_F(s) = \frac{s}{\kappa_{FD}} + \frac{2\sqrt{f_I(s)} \tanh\left[\sqrt{f_I(s)}\left(y_{eD} - \frac{w_D}{2}\right)\right]}{C_{FD}} \\ f_I(s) = \frac{\sqrt{s} \tanh[\sqrt{s}(x_{eD} - 1)]}{y_{eD} R_{CD}} + \left[ \omega s + \frac{(1 - \omega)s\lambda}{s(1 - \omega) + \lambda} \right] \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

If we assume that the number of fractures is  $n_F$ , the number of QFs is  $4n_F$ . Each QF is treated as production source, then we can obtain the pressure solutions:

$$\bar{\eta}_{wD}(s) = \frac{\pi \bar{q}_{iD}}{C_{FD} \sqrt{f_F(s)}} \frac{1}{\tanh[\sqrt{f_F(s)}]}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 4n_F \quad (7)$$

**Mass Balance Equation.** This is a requirement on mass balance for all QF, namely, the total flow rate into QFs is equal to the constant production rate, then we obtained:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4n_F} \bar{q}_{FDi} = \frac{1}{s}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 4n_F \quad (8)$$

When coupling the pressure equations and mass balance equations, one can obtain a closed equation of  $8n_F$  and the same number of unknowns, namely a wellbore pressure  $\bar{\eta}_{wD}$ ,  $4n_F$  flow rate into QF  $\bar{q}_{FD}$ . As can be seen, we have the same number of unknowns and equation sets are closed. By solving

**Table 1.** Input parameters for model verification.

Parameters	Values	Units
Wellbore storage coefficient	0	m <sup>3</sup> /MPa
Well radius	0.1	m
Well length	6000	m
Well location	5	m
Fracture number	30	-
Skin factor	0	-
Thickness	10	m
Porosity	0.1	-
Permeability	0.01	mD
Permeability	1	mD
Storativity ratio	0.2	-
Interporosity flow coefficient	10	-
Uniform fracture half-length	100	m
Uniform Fracture conductivity	1200	mD-m

the equation system, we can obtain the wellbore pressure  $\bar{\eta}_{wD}(s)$ . Then, by applying the inversion of Pedrosa's substitution, the wellbore pressure with stress-sensitivity effect is acquired.

Due to complex situations like chocking and damaged fracture face, the wellbore storage effect and skin effect are taken into account in convolution method (Ozkan et al. 2011). Finally, with the Laplace-inverse transformation, the Laplace-domain pressure solution is easily transformed into time-domain pressure solution:

$$\bar{p}_{wD}(s, S, C_D) = \frac{S + s\bar{p}_{wD}(s)}{s + C_D s^2 [s\bar{p}_{wD}(s) + S]} \quad (9)$$

where  $S$  and  $C_D$  are respectively the skin effect factor and the dimensionless wellbore-storage coefficient. For a buildup testing, the well pressure is obtained with the superposition equation:

$$\bar{p}_{wD,shut} = \bar{p}_{wD}(t_{pD}) - \bar{p}_{wD}(t_{pD} + \Delta t_D) + \bar{p}_{wD}(\Delta t_D) \quad (10)$$

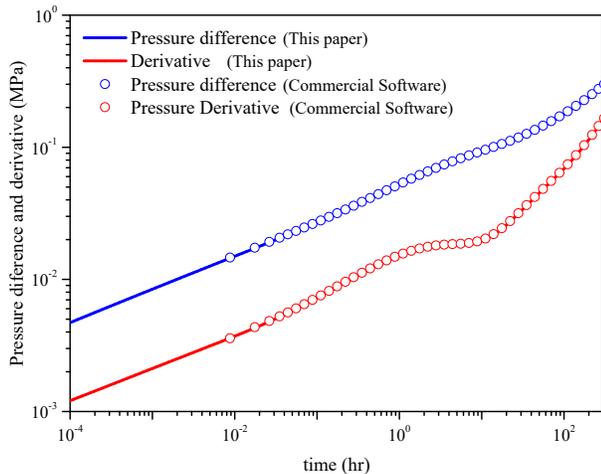
where  $t_{pD}$  is the production time;  $\Delta t_D$  is the buildup time after buildup;  $\bar{p}_{wD,shut}$  is the dimensionless pressure increment after buildup;  $\bar{p}_{wD}(t_{pD})$  is the dimensionless pressure at the instant of buildup;  $\bar{p}_{wD}(t_{pD} + \Delta t_D)$  is the pressure increase caused by production;  $\bar{p}_{wD}(\Delta t_D)$  is the dimensionless wellbore pressure of buildup well.

## 4. Model results

To show the reliability of the proposed model, a model verification is performed based on a commercial well-testing software, KAPPA Saphir. Given that its trilinear flow model can only consider uniform fractures, a simplified case with pressure drop is used here, and the input parameters of the model verification are given in Table 1. As can be seen, there is good match between the proposed model and commercial software (Fig. 4).

**Table 2.** Input parameters to calculate the pressure behaviors of MFHW with heterogeneous fractures.

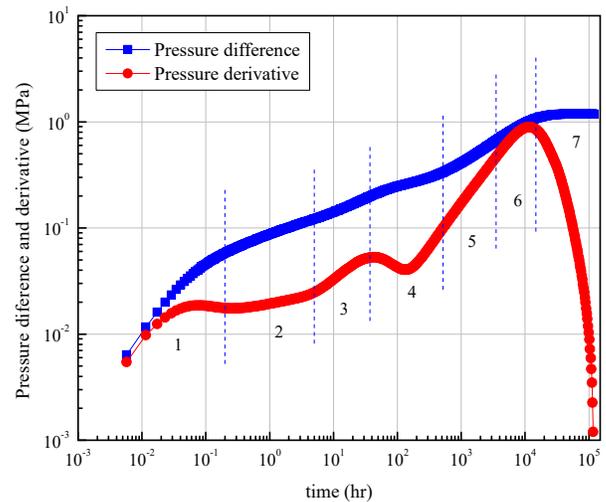
Type	Parameters	Values	Units
Wellbore	Wellbore storage coefficient	0.15	m <sup>3</sup> /MPa
	Well radius	0.09	m
	Well length	1000	m
	Well location	5	m
	Fracture number	10	-
	Skin factor	0.01	-
Outer region	Thickness	10	m
	Porosity	0.1	-
	Permeability	0.01	mD
Inner region	Permeability	1	mD
	Storativity ratio	0.1	-
Main hydraulic fracture	Interporosity flow coefficient	10 <sup>-6</sup>	-
	Heterogeneous fracture half-length	90, 100, 60, 100, 70 100, 60, 100, 70, 100	m

**Fig. 4.** Result comparison between the proposed model and commercial software.

Further, with the proposed model, the flow regimes of MFHW with heterogeneous fractures are identified during buildup testing. Based on the input parameters (Table 2), a log-log graph of the calculated pressure difference and its derivative vs. time is obtained. The type curves are shown in Fig. 5.

It can be seen from Fig. 5 that the flow regimes of MFHW with heterogeneous fractures could be divided into:

- 1) Wellbore-storage stage and skin-effect stage (stage 1). Due to the wellbore storage effect, the pressure difference curve and the pressure derivative curve coincide at this stage and their slopes are 1, which is determined by the wellbore storage coefficient. Then, the pressure derivative curve exhibits a “hump” characteristic after the end of a straight line with a slope of 1. The skin factor dominates the height of “hump”, with the wellbore storage coefficient.

**Fig. 5.** Calculated pressure difference and its derivative vs. time. Different number refers to different flow stages.

- 2) Bilinear flow stage (stage 2). The pressure derivative curve behaves straight line with a slope of 1/4. This stage reflects finite conductivity characteristic of main fractures. The parameters of main fractures can affect this stage, like half-length and conductivity.
- 3) Linear flow in the inner region (stage 3). A 1/2-slope straight line occurs in the pressure derivative curves at this stage, which shows the linear flow from inner region to main fracture.
- 4) Cross flow stage (stage 4). The “V-shape” of the pressure derivative curve reflects the inter-flow from the matrix to the secondary fractures in the inner region. This stage is mainly controlled by the storativity ratio and the interporosity flow coefficient.
- 5) Transition flow stage (stage 5). This stage reflects the transition flow from the inner region into outer region, and the pressure derivative shows a nearly-unit slope,

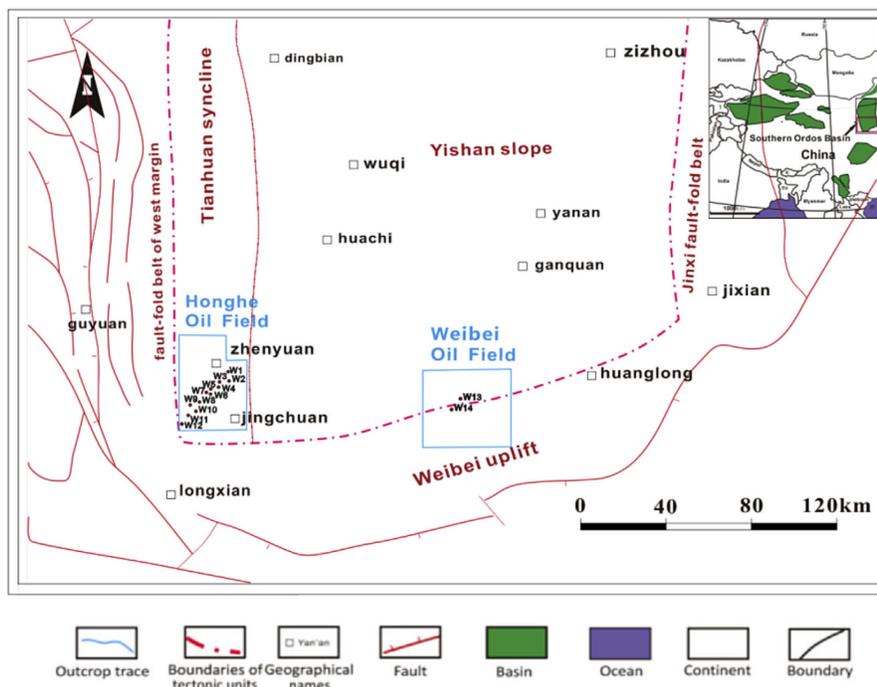


Fig. 6. Location of the HH oilfield of Yanchang Formation in Ordos Basin (Li et al., 2018b).

indicating that the transition flow occurs.

- 6) Linear flow in the outer region (stage 6). A 1/2-slope straight line occurs in the pressure derivative curves at this stage, which shows the linear flow from outer region into inner region.
- 7) Boundary dominated flow stage (stage 7). At this stage, the pressure derivative curve is falling off quickly. This stage indicates that the pressure wave has reached the boundary, occurring the boundary-effect flow and its occurrence time is controlled by the volume of the large-scale fracturing formation.

## 5. Model application

### 5.1 Geology background

**Reservoir information.** In this part, the case in HH oilfield is used for showing the model application of fracturing evaluation. The HH oilfield structure is located in Zhenyuan Jingchuan County in the south of Tianhuan Syncline from the Ordos Basin, as shown in Fig. 6 from Li et al. (2018b). It is a complex terrain area of Loess Plateau, with an average altitude of 1054-1486 m. It starts from Qingyang in the north, Ningxian in the south, Yima in the West, and Heshui in the East. The exploration area is about 4500 km<sup>2</sup>. There are five oil-bearing areas, including Banqiao, Shishe, Dongzhi, Baima, and Guchengchuan. The main production layer of HH oilfield is Chang 8 oil layer of Triassic system, with porosity of 3.9%-11%, with an average value of 7.53%. The permeability is ranging from 0.04 mD to 0.55 mD. The lithology has a certain influence on porosity and permeability. The porosity and permeability of tight sandstone is significantly greater than

that of fine sandstone, and the permeabilities of sandstones with the close porosity and granularity are also different, and the permeability of medium sandstones is higher than that of fine sandstone.

**Well information.** There are lots of wells treated by hydraulic fracturing measurements to improve well productivity. Available well information is collected for case studies. Take for instance, Well A is a horizontal well located in HH oil-bearing area, and the production layer is Chang 8, with horizontal wellbore of 798.82 m, namely from 2405-3203.82 m. Along the wellbore of Well A, there are 19 layers with poor comprehensive interpretation with accumulated length of 206.6 m. Also, there are 37 dry layers with accumulated length of 116.8 m and 28 oil layers with accumulated length of 398.1 m. Well B is also a horizontal well located in HH oil-bearing area in Chang 8, and its horizontal section length is 799.72 m (2208.28-3008 m), with 33 poor oil layers of 320.3 m and 29 dry layers of 205.6 m. Well A and Well B are respectively fractured by 12 and 7 stages. In the HH oil-bearing area, ten fractured wells, Well A to Well J, are selected for parameter evaluation due to available data.

### 5.2 Parameter evaluation

To evaluate the fracture parameters of Well A to Well J, the semi-analytical well testing model developed in this study is used to perform well test curve fitting on the buildup test data. By performing a series of type-curve matching, we obtain the evaluated parameters of the most-like fracture parameters, including the average fracture half-length, the average fracture conductivity, the storability ratio of secondary fractures, and the interporosity flow coefficient, etc. Fig. 7 presents the type-

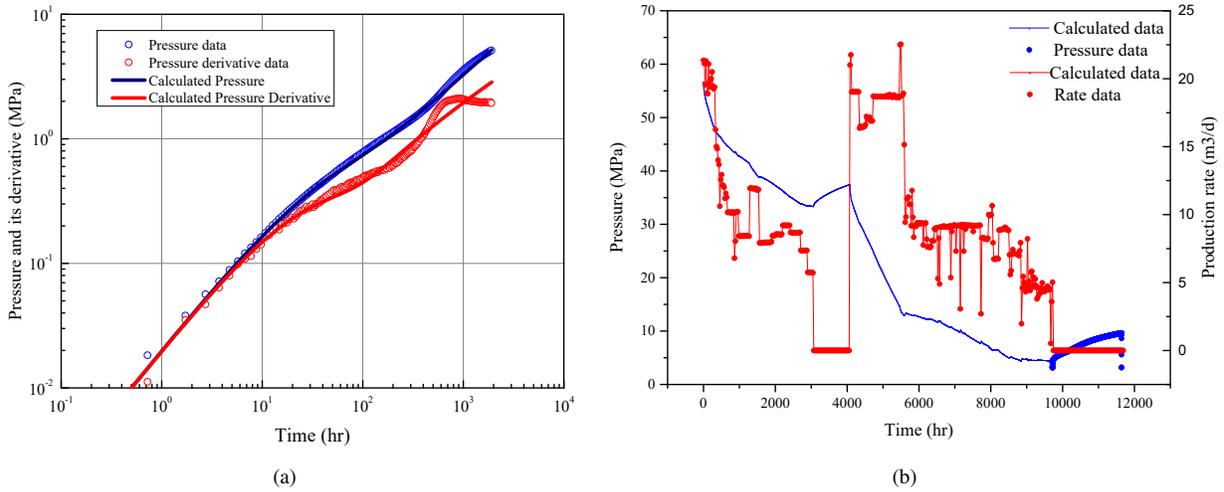


Fig. 7. Type-curve matching on pressure data.

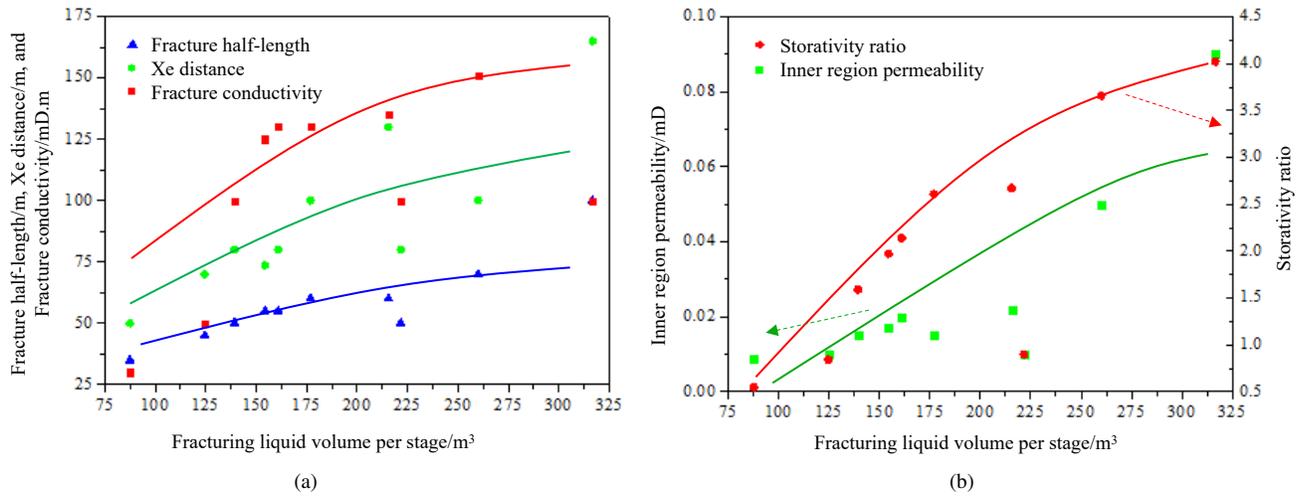


Fig. 8. Relationship between the fracturing liquid volume per stage and generated fracture parameters.

curve matching on pressure data of Well A, and Table 3 provides the estimated properties of reservoir and fractures.

Further, the proposed semi-analytical well testing model is used to perform type-curve matching on the buildup test data of Well B to Well J. Table 4 provides the estimated results, and Fig. 8 plots the relationship between the fracturing liquid volume per stage and generated fracture parameters to better understand the fracturing effects. As can be seen, there is a good relationship between fracturing treatment parameters and generated fracture properties. The parameter values increase with the increase in fracturing liquid volume, including the fracture half-length, fracture conductivity, secondary fracture permeability, storativity ratio (or fracturing volume ratio), interporosity flow coefficient, and outer region permeability. The fracturing impacts on inner region permeability and storativity ratio (or fracturing volume ratio) are most obvious. When the fracturing liquid volume per stage increases by 200-300 m<sup>3</sup>, the fracture impacts are weaker on generated parameters, which indicates that there would be an optimized fracturing

Table 3. Evaluated fracture parameters of Well A.

Parameters	Values
Average fracture half-length	100 m
Average fracture conductivity	100 mD.m
Secondary fracture permeability	4.02 mD
Storativity ratio	9%
Interporosity flow coefficient	$7.54 \times 10^{-10}$
Outer region permeability	0.009 mD

liquid volume in the HH oilfield.

## 6. Summary and conclusions

Fracture evaluation based on a well-testing method of MFHW with non-uniform fractures in shale oil reservoirs are carried on in this study. The flow regimes showed by transient pressure behaviors of MFHW with heterogeneous

**Table 4.** Evaluated parameters of Well B to Well J.

Type	Well name	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Fracture	Number	7	8	15	9	9	9	2	5	5
	Average half-length, m	60	55	50	50	55	60	35	70	45
	Average fracture conductivity, mD·m	135	125	100	100	130	130	30	151	50
Inner Region	Permeability, mD	2.67	1.97	1.59	0.90	2.14	2.61	0.55	3.66	0.84
	Storativity ratio	0.022	0.017	0.015	0.010	0.020	0.015	0.009	0.050	0.010
	Interporosity flow coefficient	2.20E-08	1.66E-08	2.34E-08	1.00E-06	1.00E-08	2.50E-08	5.20E-04	1.00E-08	2.00E-08
Outer Region	Permeability, mD	0.027	0.011	0.016	0.009	0.021	0.026	0.005	0.037	0.008
	Distance of $x_e$ , m	130	73.6	80	80	80	100	50	100	70

fractures could be divided into: Wellbore-storage stage, skin-effect stage, bilinear flow stage, linear flow in the inner region, cross flow stages, transition flow, linear flow in outer region, and boundary dominated flow.

The “V-shape” of the pressure derivative curve reflects the interporosity-flow from the matrix to the secondary fractures in the inner region. When the pressure derivative curve is falling off quickly, the boundary dominated flow stage occurs. This stage indicates that the pressure wave has reached the boundary, and its occurrence time is controlled by the outer region size.

There is a good relationship between fracturing treatment parameters and generated fracture properties. The fracture parameter values increase with the increase of fracturing liquid volume, especially the inner region permeability and storativity ratio. When the fracturing liquid volume per stage increases by 200-300 m<sup>3</sup>, the fracturing impacts are weaker on generated parameters, which indicates that there would be an optimized fracturing liquid volume in HH oilfield.

Of course, this is a primary work which tries to evaluate parameters of MFHW with non-uniform fractures in shale reservoirs. There are still some limitations in the proposed methodology, like complex fracture geometries, integrated workflow, and non-unique inversion solution, etc. More efforts still need to be made on these limitations in the next step.

## Nomenclature

- $C_D$  = dimensionless wellbore storage coefficient  
 $C_{FD}$  = dimensionless hydraulic fracture conductivity  
 $C_{RD}$  = dimensionless reservoir conductivity  
 $n_F$  = fracture number, integer  
 $h$  = reservoir thickness, m  
 $x_F$  = hydraulic fracture length, m  
 $w_F$  = fracture width, m  
 $w_D$  = dimensionless fracture width, dimensionless  
 $K_I$  = natural fracture permeability in inner region, darcy (D)  
 $K_O$  = natural fracture permeability in outer region, darcy (D)  
 $K_F$  = hydraulic fracture permeability, darcy (D)  
 $p_O$  = pressure in outer region, MPa  
 $p_I$  = pressure in inner region, MPa

$p_F$  = pressure in hydraulic fracture, MPa

$q$  = Flow rate, m<sup>3</sup>/d

$t$  = production time, h

$v$  = flow velocity, m/h

$y$  = coordinate, m

$y_e$  = rectangle length of area around 1/4 HF, m

$x$  = coordinate, m

$x_e$  = rectangle width of area around 1/4 HF, m

$s$  = Laplace transformation variable, dimensionless

$S$  = wellbore skin factor, dimensionless

## Greek

$\alpha$  = permeability modulus, MPa<sup>-1</sup>

$\Delta$  = difference operator

$\phi$  = porosity, fraction

$\kappa_I$  = inner region diffusivity ratio

$\kappa_O$  = outer region diffusivity ratio

$\kappa_F$  = hydraulic fracture diffusivity ratio

$\mu$  = fluid viscosity, mPa·s

$\omega$  = storage ratio, fraction

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## Conflict of interest

The authors declare no competing interest.

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## Appendix A

In order to simplify the model solution, we define some dimensionless parameters:

Dimensionless pressure:

$$p_D = \frac{K_I h}{1.842 \times 10^{-3} \mu q_{sc} B} (p_i - p_j), \quad j = m, I, O, F \quad (\text{A-1})$$

Storativity ratio and interporosity-flow coefficient:

$$\omega = \frac{(\phi C_t)_f}{(\phi C_t)_f + (\phi C_t)_m}, \quad \lambda = \alpha x_F^2 \frac{k_m}{k_f} \quad (\text{A-2})$$

Dimensionless production time:

$$t_D = \frac{3.6 K_I t}{\mu \phi C_t x_F^2} \quad (\text{A-3})$$

Dimensionless flow rate:

$$q_D = \frac{q}{q_{sc}} \quad (\text{A-4})$$

Dimensionless distances:

$$x_D = \frac{x}{x_F}, \quad y_D = \frac{y}{x_F}, \quad w_{FD} = \frac{w_F}{x_F} \quad (\text{A-5})$$

Dimensionless fracture conductivity and inner-region conductivity:

$$C_{FD} = \frac{K_F w_F}{K_I x_F}, \quad C_{RD} = \frac{K_I x_F}{K_o y_e} \quad (\text{A-6})$$

Dimensionless stress-sensitivity coefficient:

$$\alpha_D = \frac{1.842 \times 10^{-3} q_{sc} \mu B}{K_F h} \alpha \quad (\text{A-7})$$

Dimensionless diffusivity ratios:

$$\kappa_{oD} = \frac{\left(\frac{K}{\mu \phi C_t}\right)_o}{\left(\frac{K}{\mu \phi C_t}\right)_I}, \quad \kappa_{FD} = \frac{\left(\frac{K}{\mu \phi C_t}\right)_F}{\left(\frac{K}{\mu \phi C_t}\right)_I} \quad (\text{A-8})$$

**Flow in the outer region.** With the linear flows (Ozkan et al., 2011), it is assumed that there is 1D flow in the X-direction in the outer reservoir. Because the matrix permeability is extremely low, we assume the boundary is sealed. The diffusivity equation and the associated boundary conditions for the outer reservoir are given by:

$$\begin{cases} e^{-\alpha_D p_{OD}} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 p_{OD}}{\partial x_D^2} - \alpha_D \left( \frac{\partial p_{OD}}{\partial x_D} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{\partial p_{OD}}{\partial t_D} \\ p_{OD}|_{t_D=0} = 0 \\ \left. \frac{\partial p_{OD}}{\partial x_D} \right|_{x_D=x_{eD}} = 0, \quad p_{OD}|_{x_D=1} = p_{ID}|_{x_D=1} \end{cases} \quad (\text{A-9})$$

**Flow in the inner region.** Compared with reservoir size, the effect of fracture width in inner reservoir is negligible. The flow rate in the Y-direction is assumed to be 1D and perpendicular to the hydraulic fractures. The diffusivity equation and associated boundary conditions for the inner reservoir are given by:

$$\begin{cases} e^{-\alpha_D p_{ID}} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 p_{ID}}{\partial y_D^2} - \alpha_D \left( \frac{\partial p_{ID}}{\partial y_D} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{e^{-\alpha_D p_{OD}}}{y_{eD} R_{CD}} \left. \frac{\partial p_{OD}}{\partial x_D} \right|_{x_D=1} = \lambda (p_{ID} - p_{mD}) + \omega \frac{\partial p_{ID}}{\partial t_D} \\ p_{ID}|_{t_D=0} = 0 \\ \left. \frac{\partial p_{ID}}{\partial y_D} \right|_{y_D=y_{eD}} = 0, \quad p_{ID}|_{y_D=w_{FD}/2} = p_{FD}|_{y_D=w_{FD}/2} \end{cases} \quad (\text{A-10})$$

**Flow in the QF.** With linear flow within the hydraulic-fracture, the diffusivity equation and boundary conditions for the hydraulic fracture are given by:

$$\begin{cases} e^{-\alpha_D p_{FD}} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 p_{FD}}{\partial x_D^2} - \alpha_D \left( \frac{\partial p_{FD}}{\partial x_D} \right)^2 \right] + e^{-\alpha_D p_{ID}} \frac{2}{C_{FD}} \frac{\partial p_{ID}}{\partial y_D} \Big|_{y_D=w_{FD}/2} = \frac{1}{\kappa_{FD}} \frac{\partial p_{FD}}{\partial t_D} \\ p_{FD}|_{t_D=0} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial p_{FD}}{\partial x_D} \Big|_{x_D=1} = 0, \quad e^{-\alpha_D p_{FD}} \frac{\partial p_{FD}}{\partial x_D} \Big|_{x_D=0} = -\frac{\pi q_D}{C_{FD}} \end{cases} \quad (\text{A-11})$$

Using the Pedrosa's substitution (1986) and Laplace transformation, the zero order solution of pressure ( $\eta_D$ ) is used to eliminate the nonlinear effect. Then we can obtain: Flow in the outer region. The diffusivity equation and the associated boundary conditions for the outer reservoir are given by:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\eta}_{OD}}{\partial x_D^2} = s \bar{\eta}_{OD} \\ \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}_{OD}}{\partial x_D} \Big|_{x_D=x_{eD}} = 0, \quad \bar{\eta}_{OD}|_{x_D=1} = \bar{\eta}_{ID}|_{x_D=1} \end{cases} \quad (\text{A-12})$$

Flow in the inner region. The diffusivity equation and associated boundary conditions for the inner reservoir are given by:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\eta}_{ID}}{\partial y_D^2} + \frac{1}{y_{eD} R_{CD}} \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}_{OD}}{\partial x_D} \Big|_{x_D=1} = s f(s) \bar{\eta}_{ID} \\ \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}_{ID}}{\partial y_D} \Big|_{y_D=y_{eD}} = 0, \quad \bar{\eta}_{ID}|_{y_D=w_{FD}/2} = \bar{\eta}_{FD}|_{y_D=w_{FD}/2} \end{cases} \quad (\text{A-13})$$

QF flow. The diffusivity equation and boundary conditions for the hydraulic fracture are given by:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\eta}_{FD}}{\partial x_D^2} + \frac{2}{C_{FD}} \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}_{ID}}{\partial y_D} \Big|_{y_D=w_{FD}/2} = \frac{s}{\kappa_{FD}} \bar{\eta}_{FD} \\ \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}_{FD}}{\partial x_D} \Big|_{x_D=1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}_{FD}}{\partial x_D} \Big|_{x_D=0} = -\frac{\pi \bar{q}_D}{C_{FD}} \end{cases} \quad (\text{A-14})$$

y coupling reservoir flow and matrix flow, we obtain the dimensionless pressure solution:

$$\bar{\eta}_{wD}(s) = \frac{\pi \bar{q}_D}{C_{FD} \sqrt{f_F(s)}} \frac{1}{\tanh[\sqrt{f_F(s)}]} \quad (\text{A-15})$$

where:

$$f_F(s) = \frac{s}{\kappa_{FD}} + \frac{2\sqrt{f_I(s)} \tanh\left[\sqrt{f_I(s)}\left(y_{eD} - \frac{w_D}{2}\right)\right]}{C_{FD}} \quad (\text{A-16})$$

And

$$f_I(s) = \frac{\sqrt{s} \tanh[\sqrt{s}(x_{eD} - 1)]}{y_{eD} R_{CD}} + \left[ \omega s + \frac{(1 - \omega)s\lambda}{s(1 - \omega) + \lambda} \right] \quad (\text{A-17})$$