Deformation in depleting reservoirs



Subsidence



Source: Wikimedia Commons -- Public Domain



Geertsma (1973) dispacement solution

$$u_{z}(r,0) = -\frac{1}{\pi}c_{m}(1-\nu)\frac{D}{\left(r^{2}+D^{2}\right)^{3/2}}\Delta P_{p}V$$

$$u_{r}(r,0) = +\frac{1}{\pi}c_{m}(1-\nu)\frac{D}{\left(r^{2}+D^{2}\right)^{3/2}}\Delta P_{p}V$$

$$H \blacksquare$$

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$$\frac{u_z(r,0)}{\Delta H} = A(\rho,\eta) \qquad \rho = r/R$$

$$\frac{u_r(r,0)}{\Delta H} = B(\rho,\eta) \qquad \eta = D/R$$

where

$$A = \begin{cases} -\frac{k\eta}{4\sqrt{p}} F_0(m) - \frac{1}{2} \Lambda_0(p, k) + 1 & \text{for } (p < 1) \\ -\frac{k\eta}{4} F_0(m) + \frac{1}{2} & \text{for } (p = 1) \\ -\frac{k\eta}{4\sqrt{p}} F_0(m) + \frac{1}{2} \Lambda_0(p, k) & \text{for } (p > 1) \end{cases}$$

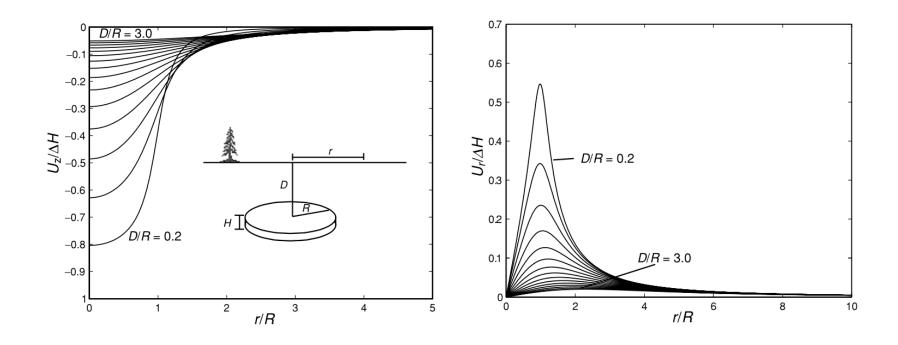
$$B = \frac{1}{k\sqrt{p}} \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} k^2 \right) F_0(m) - E_0(m) \right)$$

with

$$m = k^2 = \frac{\rho}{(1-\rho)^2 + \eta^2}$$
 and $p = \frac{k^2 ((1-\rho)^2 + \eta^2)}{(1-\rho)^2 + k^2}$



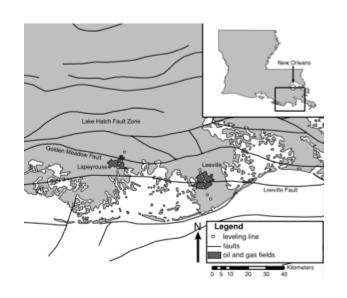
Subsidence and horizontal dispacement

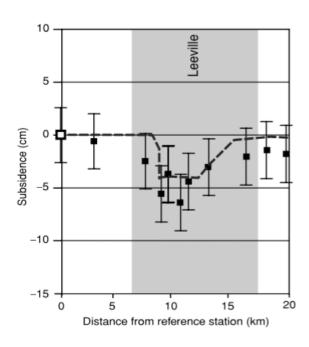


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Leeville case study





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