



Research article

Rock strength degradation induced by salt precipitation: A new mechanical mechanism of sand production in ultra-deep fractured tight sandstone gas reservoirs

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APPENDIX

The critical sand production pressure drop based on M-C strength criterion can be calculated by [1,2]:

$$\Delta p_c = p_0 - \frac{\frac{2\sigma_v\mu + (1-2\mu)\beta p_0}{1-\mu} \sin \varphi + 2S_0 \cos \varphi - \frac{2\sigma_v\mu}{1-\mu} - \frac{1-2\mu}{1-\mu} \beta p_0}{\frac{1-2\mu}{1-\mu} \beta - 2 + \frac{\sin \varphi}{1-\mu} \beta} \quad (A.1)$$

Where Δp_c is critical sand production pressure drop, Mpa; p_0 is pore pressure, Mpa; σ_v is the vertical wellbore stress, Mpa; μ is Poisson's ratio; β is Biot coefficient; θ is the angle coordinates in a cylindrical coordinate system, which is the angle between maximum horizontal principal stress, rad; S_0 is rock joint cohesion, Mpa; φ is internal friction angle, rad. The critical production pressure drop based on D-P strength criterion method can be calculated by Lou et al. [3]:

$$\Delta p_c = \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$\text{and } A = \beta^2 \left(6 - \frac{24 \tan^2 \varphi}{3 + 4 \tan^2 \varphi} \right) \left(\frac{1 - 2\mu}{1 - \mu} \right)^2 - 18\beta \frac{1 - 2\mu}{1 - \mu} + 18$$

$$B = 6 \left(\beta \frac{1 - 2\mu}{1 - \mu} - 2 \right) (2p_0 - 3\sigma_v + \sigma_h) + 6 \left(\beta \frac{1 - 2\mu}{1 - \mu} - 1 \right) [p_0 - \sigma_H - 2\mu(\sigma_v - \sigma_h)]$$

$$+ 6 [3\sigma_v - \sigma_h - p_0 - \sigma_H - 2\nu(\sigma_v - \sigma_h)] + \beta \frac{24(1 - 2\mu) \tan \varphi}{(1 - \mu) \sqrt{9 + 12 \tan^2 \varphi}}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1.5\sigma_c (\sqrt{\tan^2 \varphi + 1} - \tan \varphi)}{\sqrt{9 + 12 \tan^2 \varphi}} + \frac{3 \tan \varphi}{\sqrt{9 + 12 \tan^2 \varphi}} [3\sigma_v - \sigma_h + \sigma_H + 2\nu(\sigma_v - \sigma_h)] \right\}$$

$$C = 3(2p_0 - 3\sigma_v + \sigma_h)^2 + 3[p_0 - \sigma_H - 2\mu(\sigma_v - \sigma_h)]^2 + 3[3\sigma_v - \sigma_h - \sigma_H - 2\mu(\sigma_v - \sigma_h) - p_0]^2$$

$$- \frac{13.5\sigma_c^2 (\sqrt{\tan^2 \varphi + 1} - \tan \varphi)^2}{3 + 4 \tan^2 \varphi} - \frac{6 \tan^2 \varphi}{3 + 4 \tan^2 \varphi} [3\sigma_v - \sigma_h + \sigma_H + 2\mu(\sigma_v - \sigma_h)]^2$$

$$- \frac{18 \tan \varphi \sigma_c (\sqrt{\tan^2 \varphi + 1} - \tan \varphi)}{3 + 4 \tan^2 \varphi} [3\sigma_v - \sigma_h + \sigma_H + 2\mu(\sigma_v - \sigma_h)]$$

where: σ_H is the maximum horizontal principal stress, MPa; σ_h is the minimum horizontal principal stress, MPa; σ_c is the uniaxial compressive strength, MPa. The critical production pressure drop based on C-Index method can be calculated by Xiong and Pan [4]:

$$\Delta p_c = \frac{\sigma_c - \frac{2\mu}{1 - \mu} (\overline{\rho_r} g H_w \times 10^{-6} - p_0)}{2} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

where $\overline{\rho_r}$ is the average density of the overburden rock, kg/m³; H_w is the depth of the formation, m.

References

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