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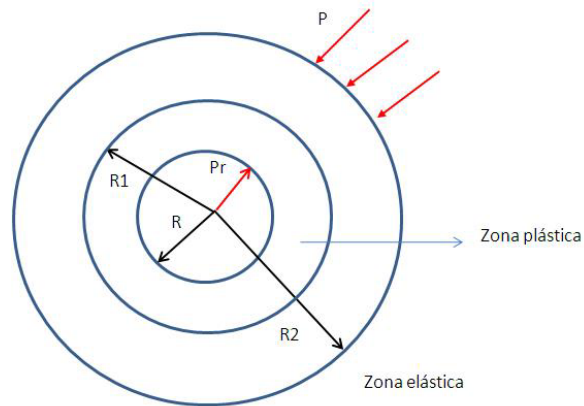
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Apêndice A

Determinação das tensões em condições elasto-plásticas em um cilindro oco



Considerações:

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_\theta$$

$$\sigma_3 = \sigma_r$$

Critérios de ruptura da rocha intacta

$$\sigma_1 = f\sigma_3 + g$$

$$\sigma_\theta = f\sigma_r + g$$

onde

$$f = \frac{1 + \sin\phi}{1 - \sin\phi}$$

$$g = \frac{2c \cos\phi}{1 - \sin\phi}$$

No caso da rocha fraturada

$$\sigma_1 = f\sigma_3 + g'$$

$$\sigma_\theta = f\sigma_r + g'$$

onde

$$g' = \frac{2c' \cos \phi}{1 - \sin \phi}$$

Equações de equilíbrio na direção radial:

$$\frac{d\sigma_r}{dr} = \frac{\sigma_\theta - \sigma_r}{r}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_r}{dr} = \frac{f\sigma_r + g' - \sigma_r}{r} = \frac{\sigma_r(f-1) + g'}{r}$$

$$\int_{Pa}^{\sigma_r} \frac{1}{\sigma_r(f-1) + g'} d\sigma_r = \int_{R_1}^r \frac{dr}{r}$$

Pa = pressão interna

Integrando

$$\sigma_r = \frac{[Pa(f-1) + g']}{f-1} \left(\frac{r}{R_1} \right)^{f-1} - \frac{g'}{f-1}$$

se $Pa = 0$

$$\sigma_r = \frac{g'}{f-1} \left(\frac{r}{R_1} \right)^{f-1} - \frac{g'}{f-1}$$

$$\sigma_\theta = f \frac{g'}{f-1} \left(\frac{r}{R_1} \right)^{f-1} - \frac{g'}{f-1} + g'$$

São as equações da zona plástica

Para a zona elástica, define-se

$$\text{em } r = R_1 \rightarrow \text{Pr} = \sigma_r$$

$$\sigma_{\theta}^{R1} = \frac{\text{Pr} - 2(\text{Pr} - P)}{1 - \left(\frac{R}{R_2}\right)^2}$$

$$\text{se } \sigma_{\theta}^{R1} = f \text{ Pr} + g$$

$$\text{Pr} = \frac{2P - g \left[1 - \left(\frac{R}{R_2}\right)^2 \right]}{f \left[1 - \left(\frac{R}{R_2}\right)^2 \right] + 1}$$

Tensão no ponto da interface plástica – elástica

Determinação de R

$$\text{Pr} = \frac{[Pa(f-1) + g']}{f-1} \left(\frac{R}{R_1}\right)^{f-1} - \frac{g'}{f-1}$$

$$R = R_1 \left\{ \left[\frac{f-1}{Pa(f-1) + g'} \right] \left[\text{Pr} + \frac{g'}{f-1} \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{f-1}}$$

para $Pa = 0$, temos

$$R = R_1 \left\{ \left[\frac{f-1}{g'} \right] \left[\text{Pr} + \frac{g'}{f-1} \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{f-1}}$$

As distribuições na região plástica (Segundo Jaeger & Cook)

$$\sigma_r = \frac{P_2 R_2^2 - P_1 R_1^2}{R_2^2 - R_1^2} - \frac{(P_2 - P_1) R_2^2 R_1^2}{r^2 (R_2^2 - R_1^2)}$$

$$\sigma_\theta = \frac{P_2 R_2^2 - P_1 R_1^2}{R_2^2 - R_1^2} + \frac{(P_2 - P_1) R_2^2 R_1^2}{r^2 (R_2^2 - R_1^2)}$$

onde

$$P_2 = P$$

$$P_1 = P_R$$

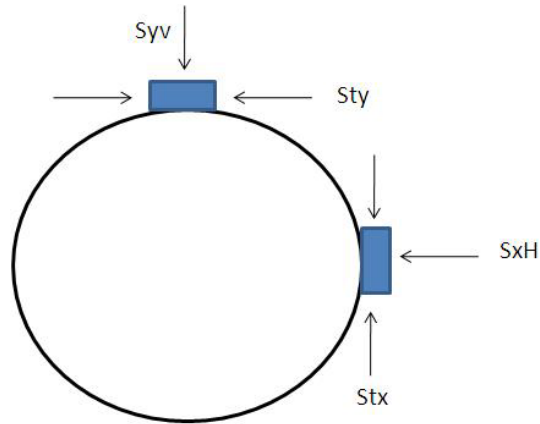
Das equações para determinar P_r , se igualam para determinar R

$$\frac{g'}{f-1} \left[\left(\frac{R}{R_1} \right)^{f-1} - 1 \right] = \frac{2P - g \left[1 - \left(\frac{R}{R_2} \right)^2 \right]}{f \left[1 - \left(\frac{R}{R_2} \right)^2 \right] + 1}$$

Apêndice B

Formulação analítica do modelo de Wilson

Para o caso da condição menos favorável (segundo as condições do campo)



$$SH > Sv$$

$$SH = S_1$$

$$Sv = S_2$$

$$St_1 = 3S_2 - S_1 - Pw(1 - A) - APo$$

$$St_2 = 3S_1 - S_2 - Pw(1 - A) - APo$$

Pw = Pressão do poço

Po = Pressão do reservatório

SH = Tensão Horizontal máxima

Sv = tensão de sobrecarga

$$A = \frac{(1 - 2\nu)}{(1 - \nu)}$$

Para evitar a produção de areia, a menor das tensões tangenciais efetivas ($St_2 - Pw$) deve ser menor da resistência efetiva da formação, U , próximo ao furo

$$St_2 - P_w \leq U$$

$$P_w \geq U - St_2$$

Sendo que $P_w = CBHFP$ e substituindo St_2

$$P_w \geq CBHFP = 3S_1 - S_2 - P_w(1 - A) - AP_o - U$$

$$P_w = \frac{3S_1 - S_2 - AP_o - U}{(2 - A)}$$

$$P_w \geq CBHFP = \frac{3S_1 - S_2 - AP_o - U}{(2 - A)}$$

Para o calculo do Critical Drawdown Pressure, CDP, temos

$$CDP = P_o - P_w \text{ ou } CBHFWP$$

$$CBHFP = P_o - CDP = P_e$$

da equação definida anteriormente,

$$CBHFP = \frac{3S_1 - S_2 - U - AP_o}{2 - A}$$

Agora sera incluido o efeito da variação da tensão horizontal com a depleção de pressão

$$P - \Delta P_{crit} = \frac{3(S_1^* + A\Delta P_{crit}) - S_2^* - U - AP_o}{2 - A}$$

Substituindo o valor de ΔP_{crit} e reajustando a equação, obten-se o valor de Pe_{crit}

$$Pe_{crit} = \frac{3S_1^* - S_2^* - U + 2AP_o}{2(1 + A)}$$