

Infinite Acting Radial Flow = IARF

Time interval of [pressure transition](#) when [pressure drop](#) δp is evolving logarithmically in time:

(1)
$$\delta p = p_{wf}(0) - p_{wf}(t) \sim p_{wf}(0) - p_i - \frac{q_t}{4\pi\sigma} \left[-2S + \gamma - \ln \left(\frac{4\chi t}{r_w^2} \right) \right]$$

and hence the pressure [log-derivative](#) stays constant:

(2)
$$\delta p' = \frac{d \Delta p}{d \ln t} = \frac{q_t}{4\pi\sigma} = \text{const}$$

Since [IARF](#) is normally used to define a flow regime during a certain finite period of time, the term "infinite acting" is a misnomer.

This [pressure diffusion](#) regime is native to [radial fluid flow](#) in vertical well, homogeneous reservoir and no boundary (see [Fig. 1](#)).

The other popular occurrence of [IARF](#) is before [PSS](#) ([Fig. 2](#)) and [SS](#) ([Fig. 3](#)).

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Fig. 1. PTA Diagnostic Plot with IARF regime developing after 100 hrs	Fig. 2. PTA Diagnostic Plot with IARF regime developing after 100 hrs until PSS at 1,000 hrs	Fig. 3. PTA Diagnostic Plot with IARF regime developing after 100 hrs until SS at 1,000 hrs

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