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NTNU-UiO Porous Media Laboratory

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Strength and stability of fractured rocks:

Experiment and modeling towards field scale applications

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Interpore 2021

Outline

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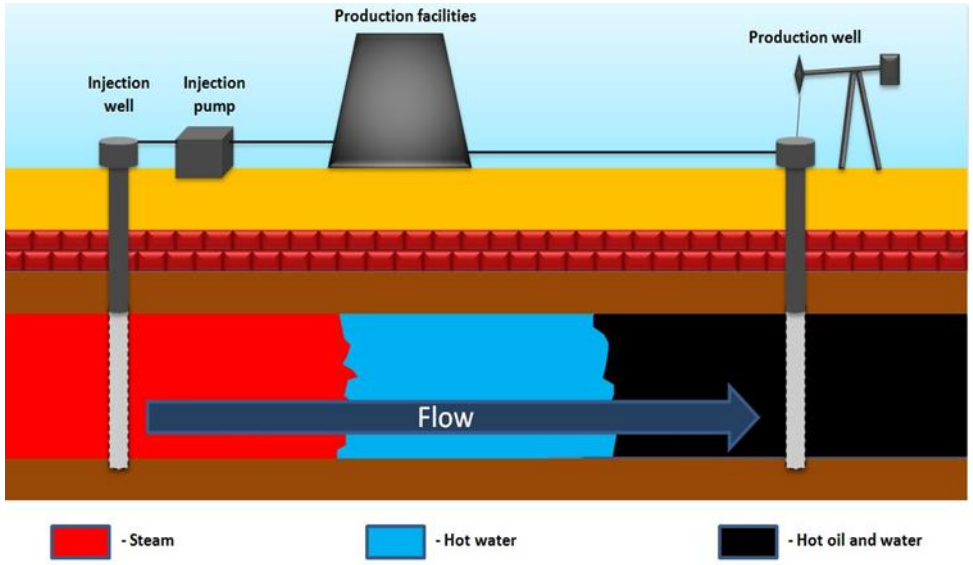
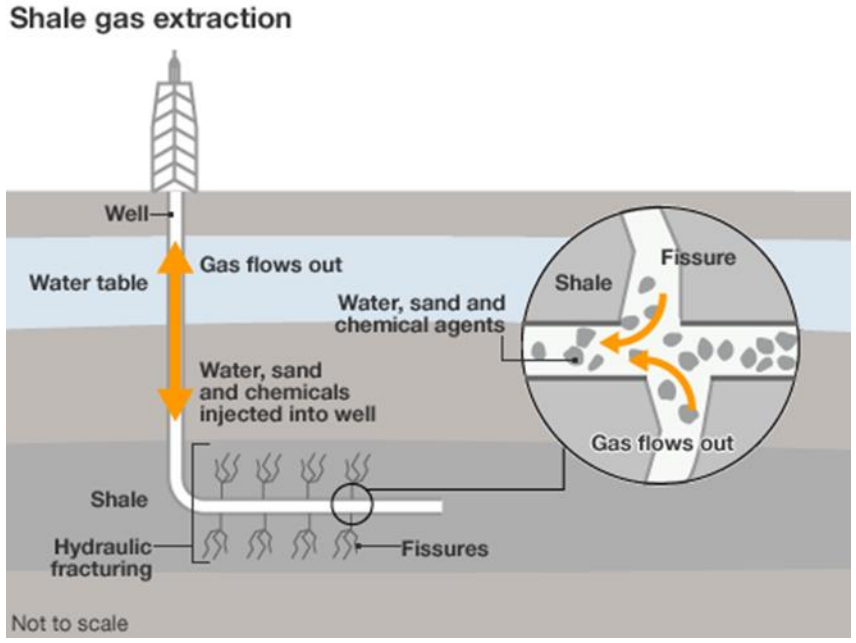
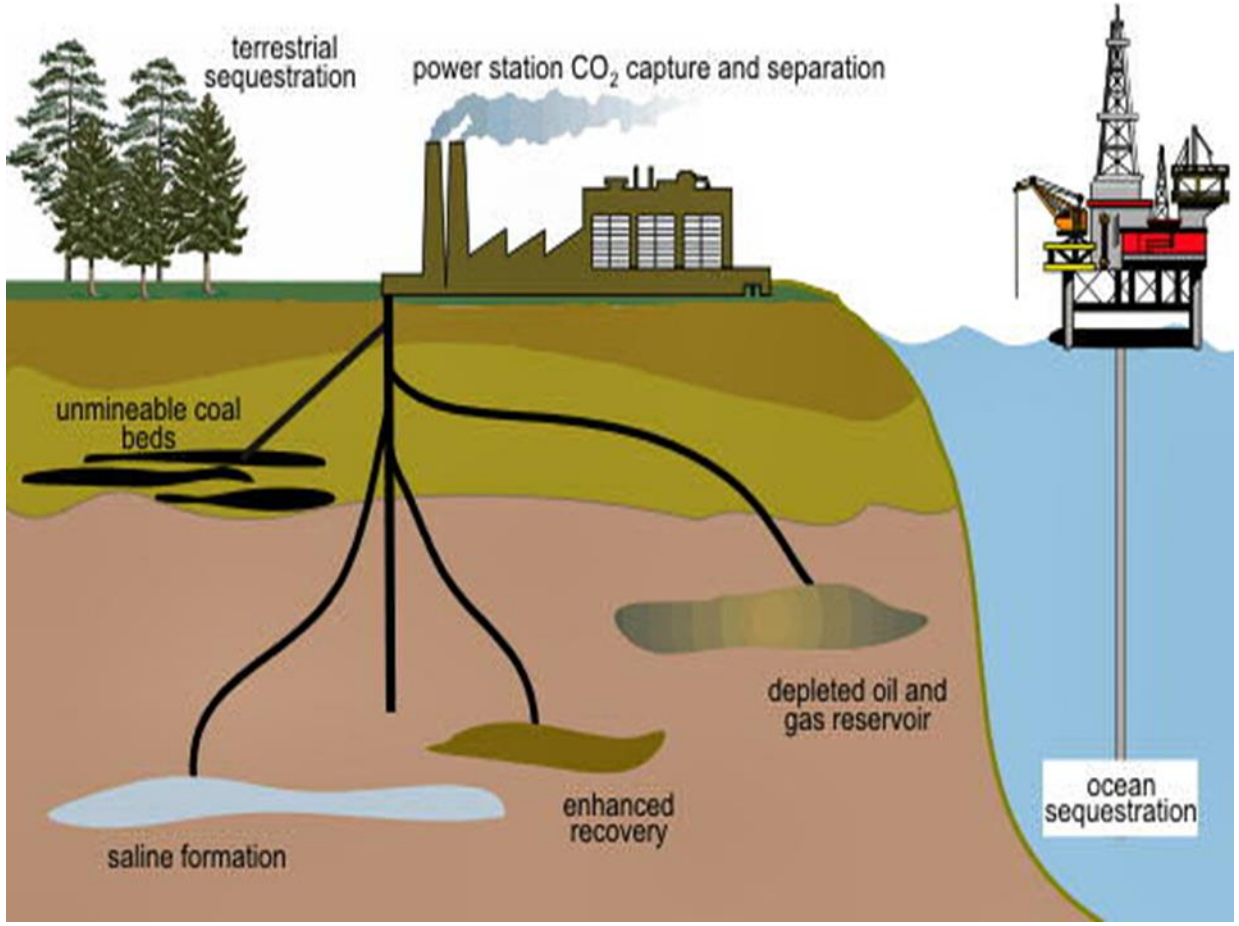
- Why strength and stability of rocks are important?
- Field problems
- Explanation and research targets
- Experiment and analysis
- Discrete element model simulation
- Prediction of collapse point
- Conclusion

Oil & Gas production (EOR/EGR)

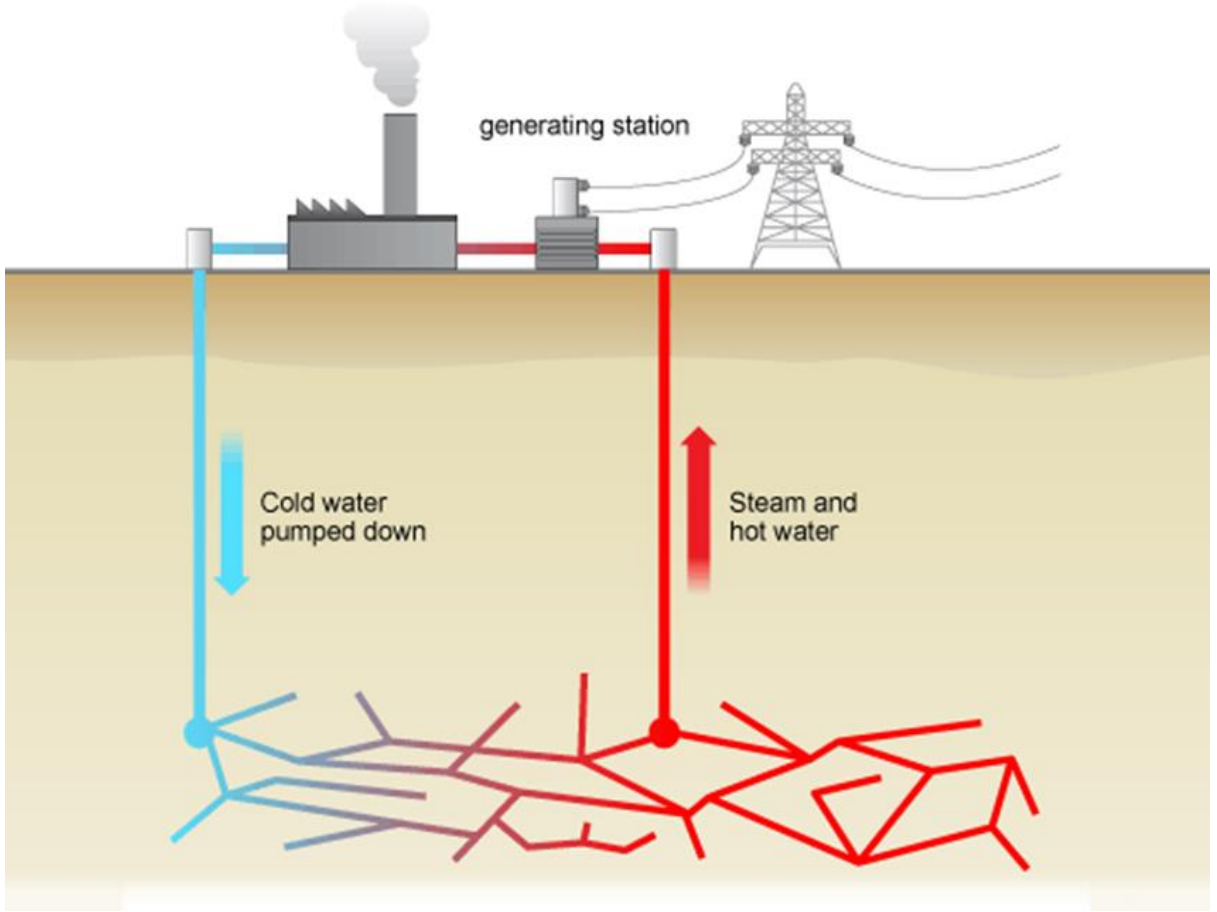




Underground CO_2 storage



Geothermal energy production



Problems: Field cases

- Mud-loss events during drilling
- Borehole collapse
- Leakage in gas-wells
- A lot of activities (micro-seismic) - far from injection well (CO_2 storage, US)
- Field permeability is much higher (10 times or more) than estimated value (lab test + theory)

Solution/explanation

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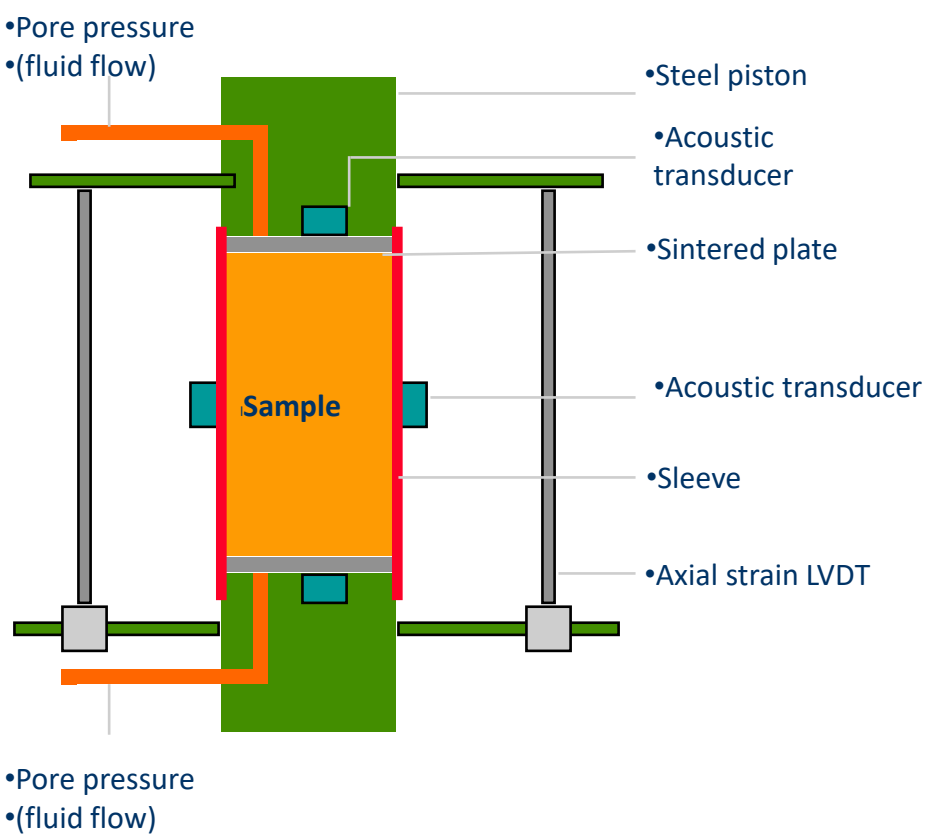
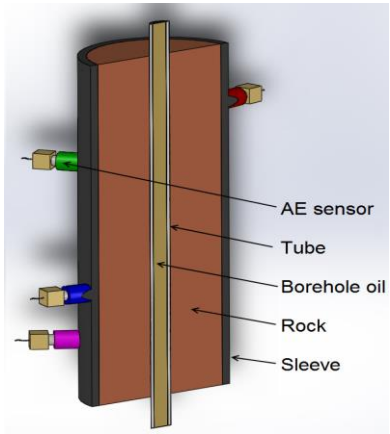
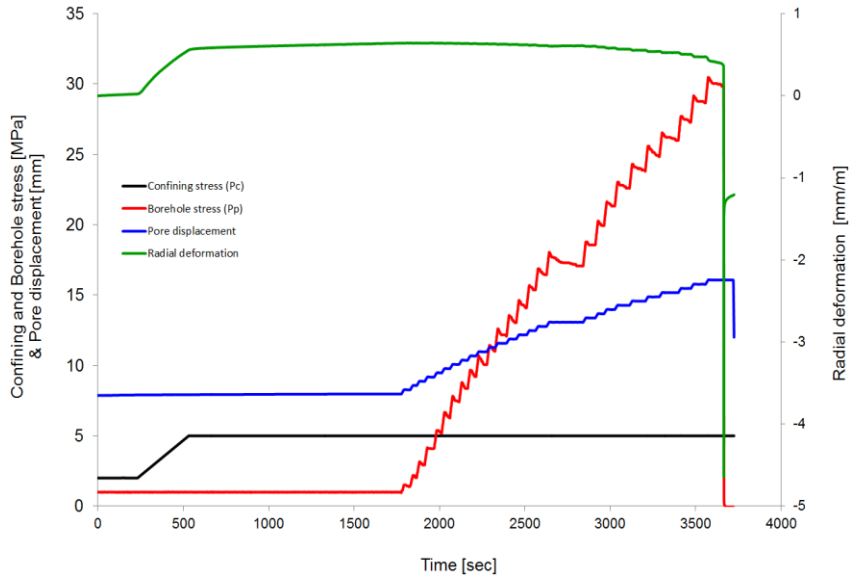
- How and when fracture opens up ?
- How important is porosity level?
- What is the role of pre-existing fractures/faults ?
- How can we characterize a fracture network inside rocks?
- Can we calculate fracture propagation velocity?
- Can we assess leakage possibility?
- How can we predict the collapse point?

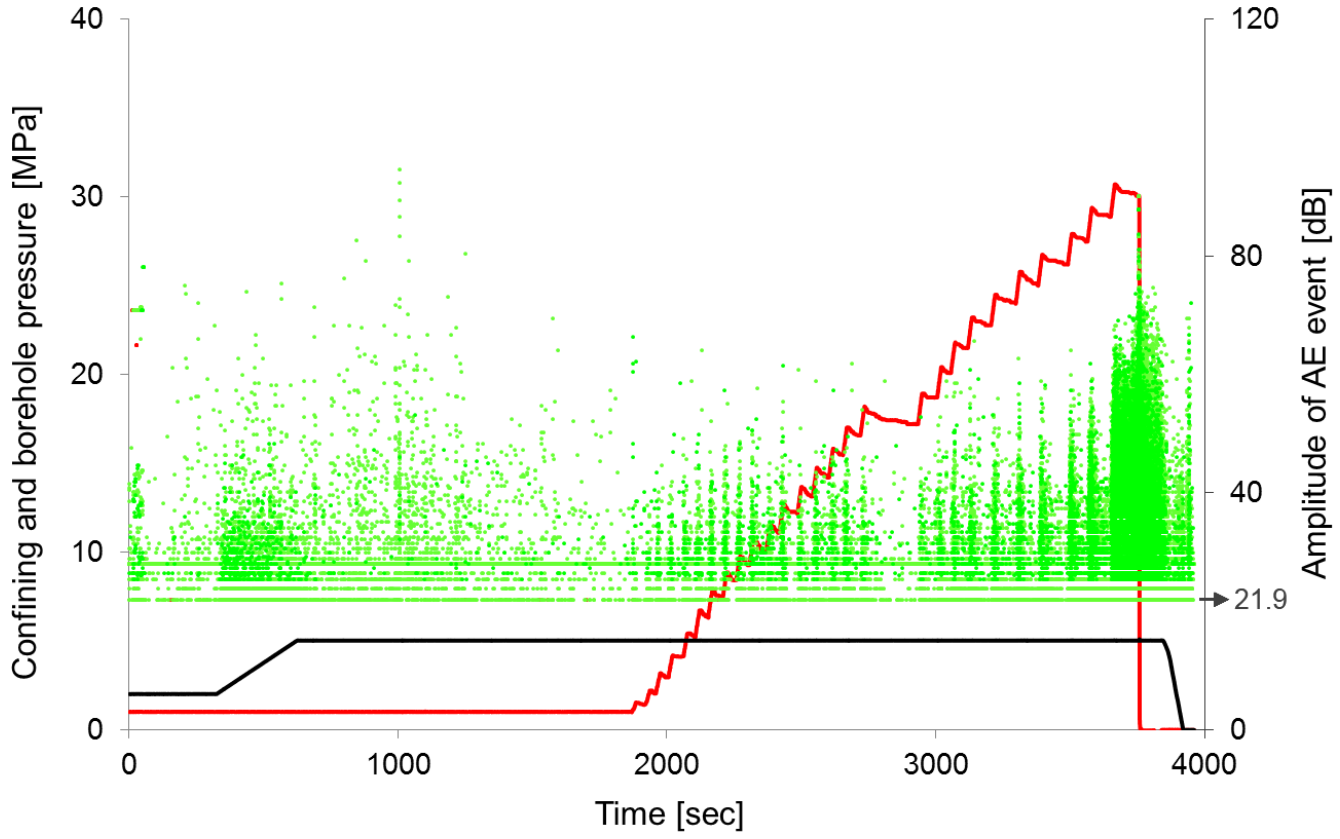
Experiments: Fracturing by fluid injection



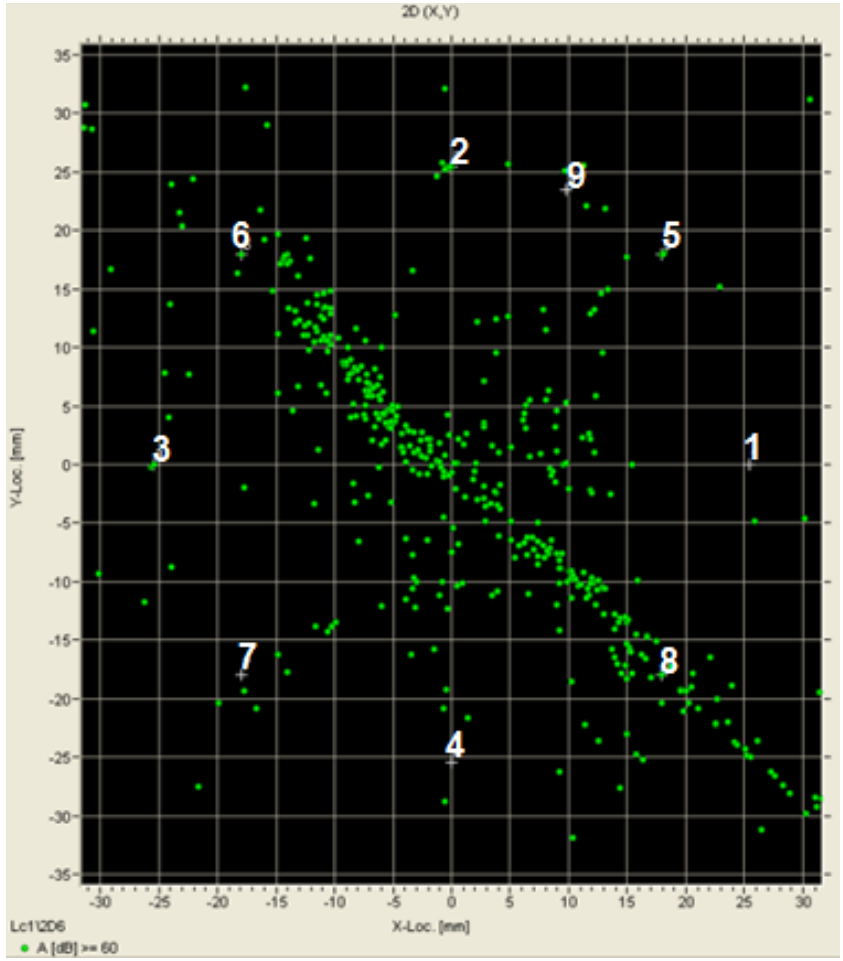


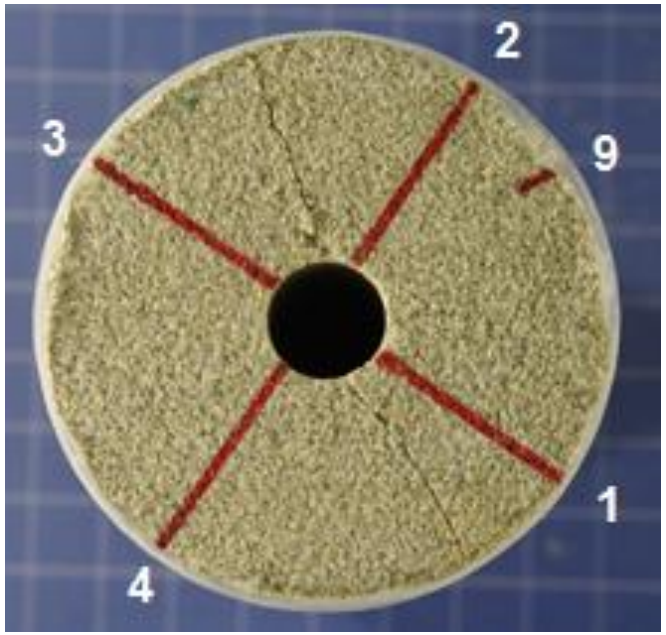


AE events during fracturing test

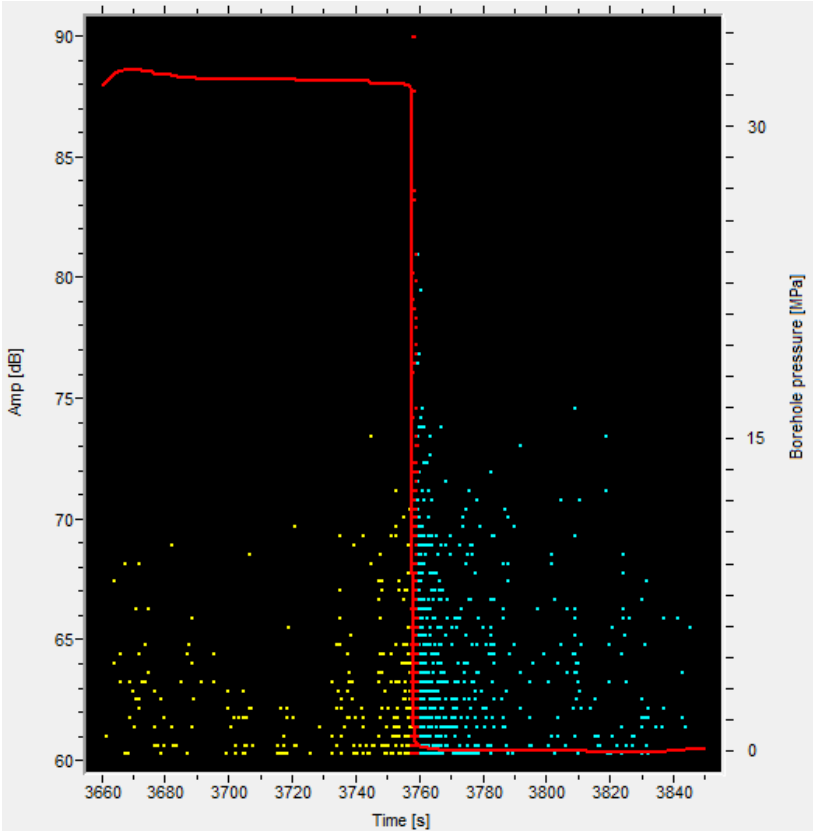


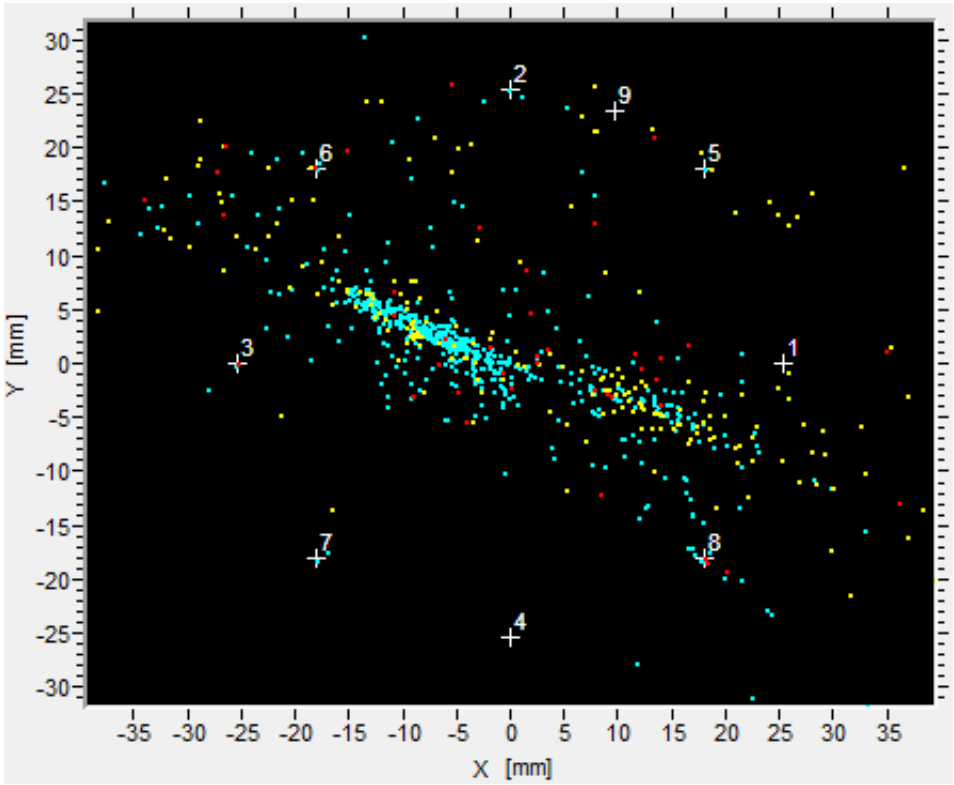
AE event locations





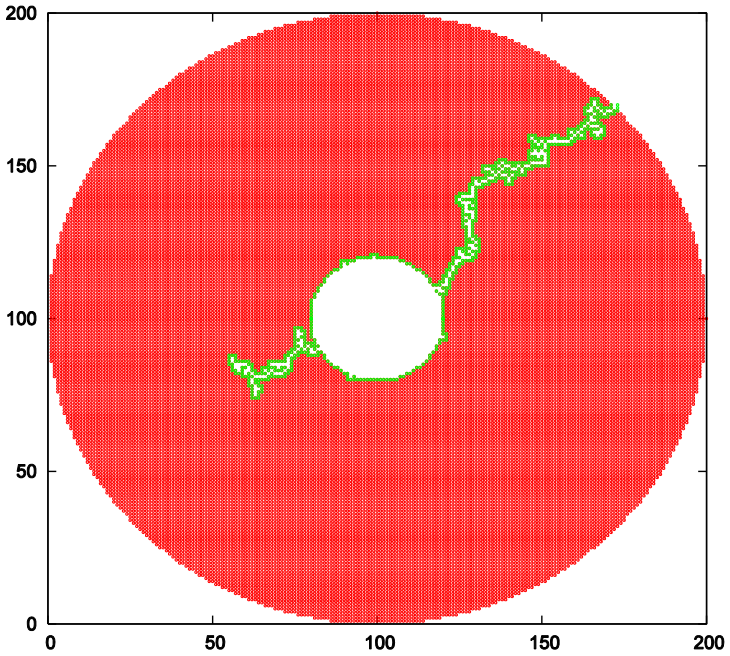
AE analysis near fracturing point



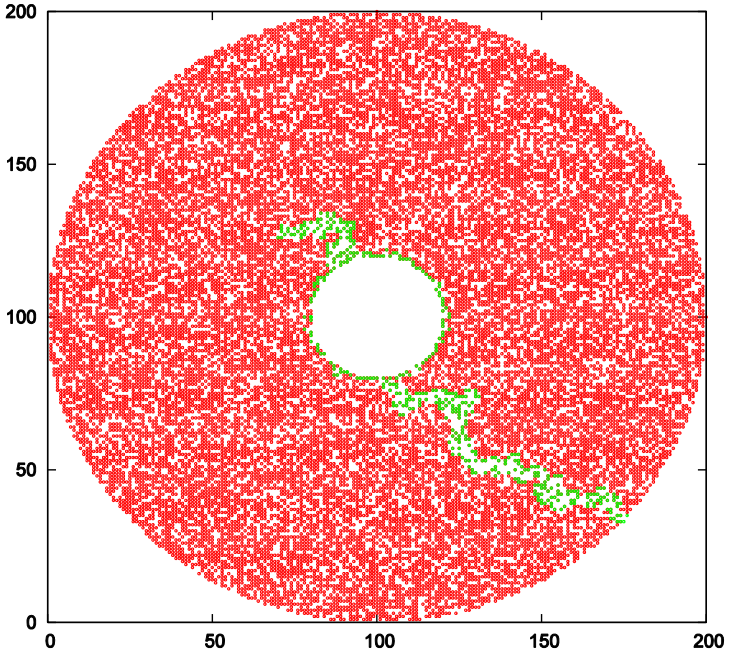


DEM: Fracturing by fluid injection

Idea: Invasion percolation + distance dependent K
Inputs: Tensile strength dist.
breaking criteria, porosity, sample size, borehole pressure

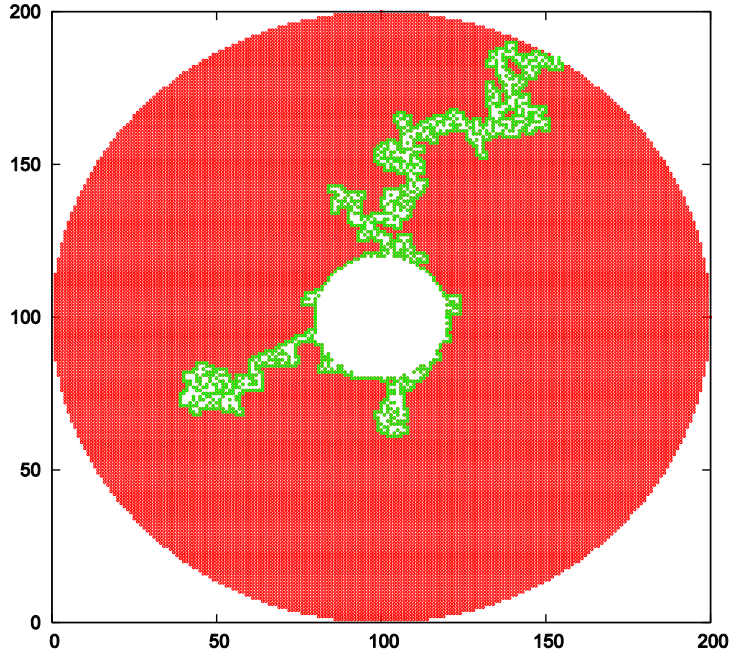


Porosity = 0

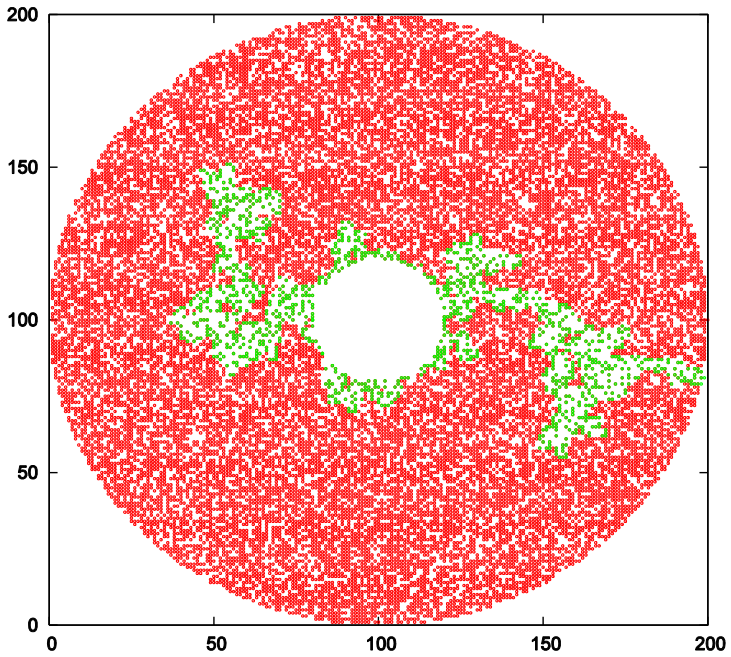


Porosity = 30 %

DEM: Less brittle rocks

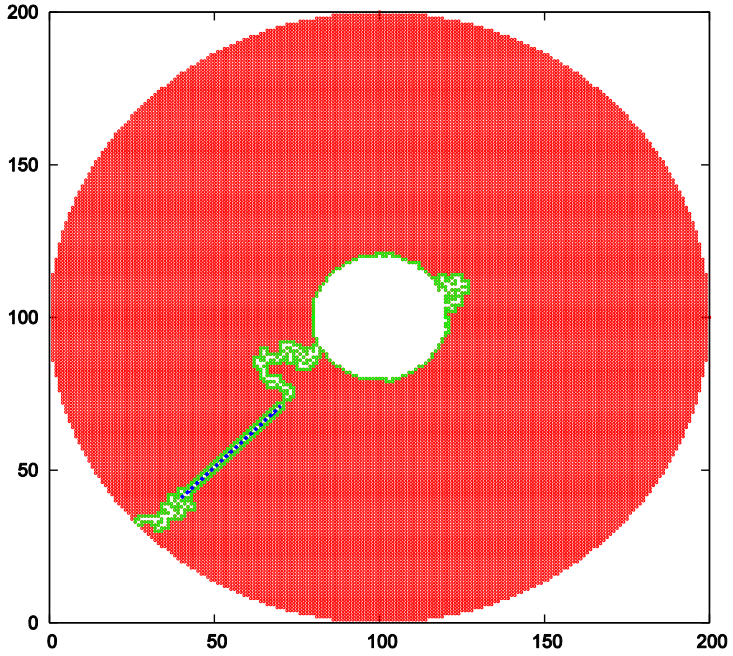


Porosity = 0

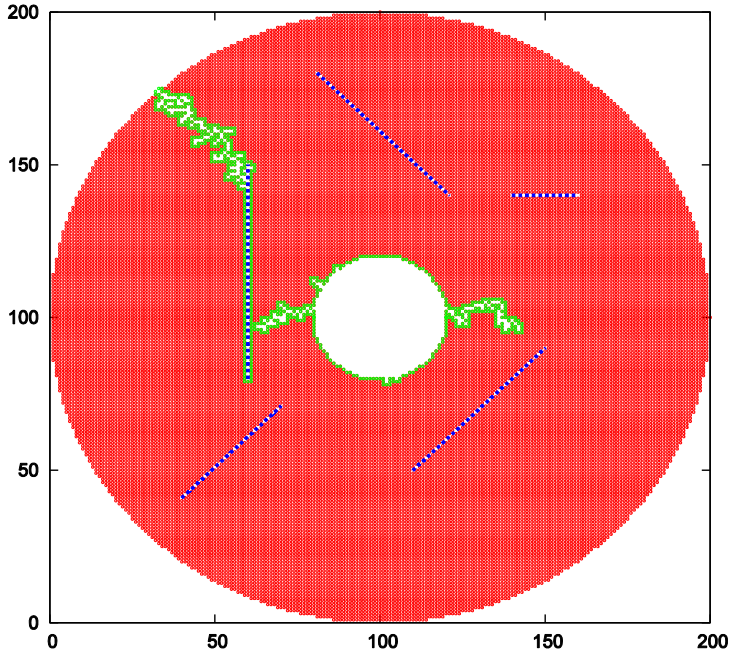


Porosity=30 %

Pre-existing fractures



1 Fracture



5 Fractures

DEM: Possible studies

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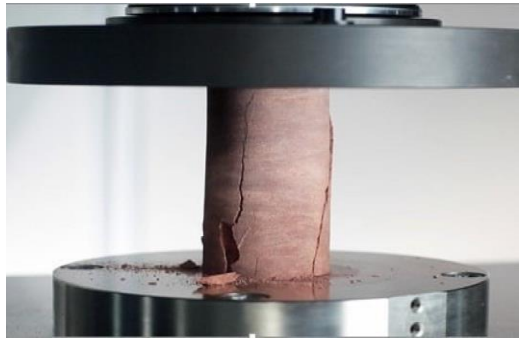
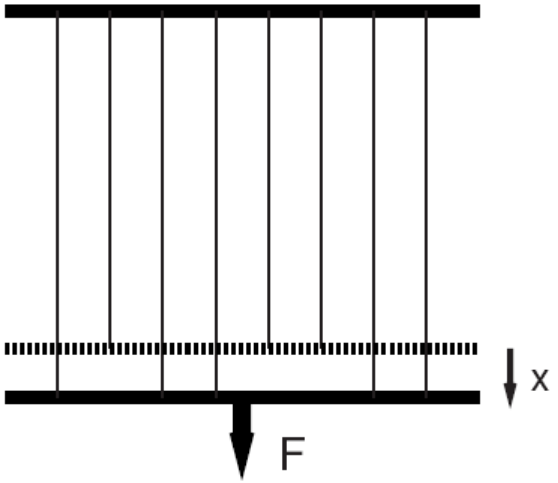
- Properties of the fracture path- roughness, fractal dimen.
- Sample-size/hole-size effect
- Effect of pre-existing fractures in the sample
- Temperature effect
- Effect of mineralogy on fracture pattern & growth
- Anisotropic stress situations
- Fracture propagation velocity in different rocks
- 3D modelling

Fiber bundle model (**FBM**)

- First used in textile engineering (Peirce, 1926)
- Statistical analysis (Daniels,1945)
- Different load-sharing rules:

ELS, LLS, mixed-mode, hierarchical



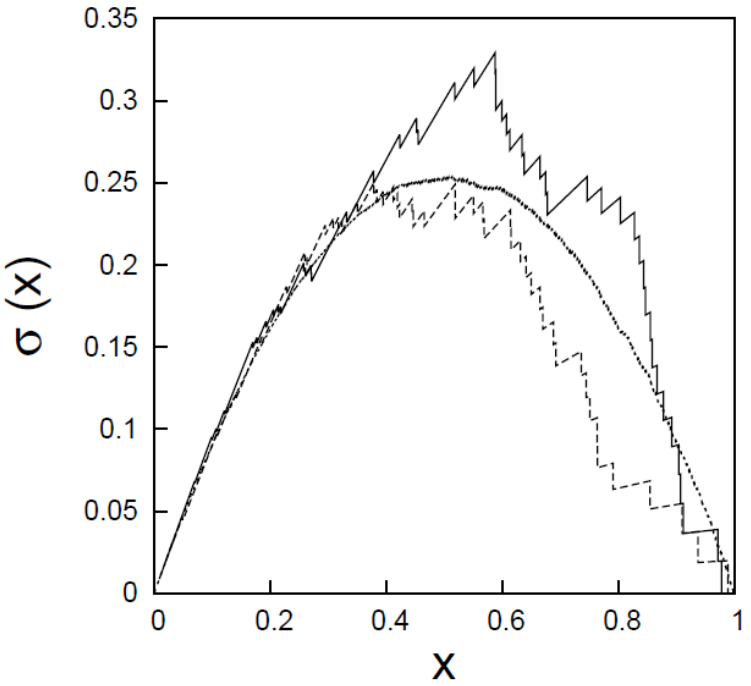


Static: Force-displacement

$$F(x) = N[1 - P(x)]\kappa.x$$

$$P(y) = \int_0^y p(x)dx$$

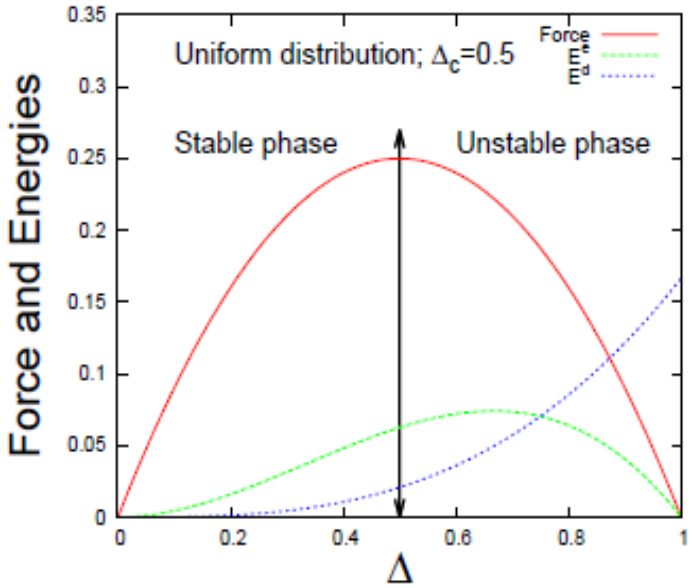
$$\sigma = F(x)/N = [1 - P(x)]\kappa.x$$

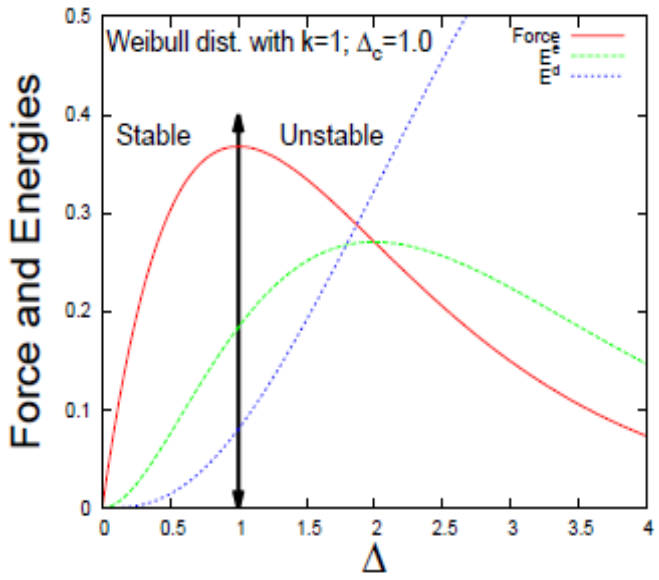


Energy Budget: Signal of upcoming failure

$$E^e(\Delta) = \frac{Nk}{2}\Delta^2 \text{ (1-P(}\Delta\text{))}$$

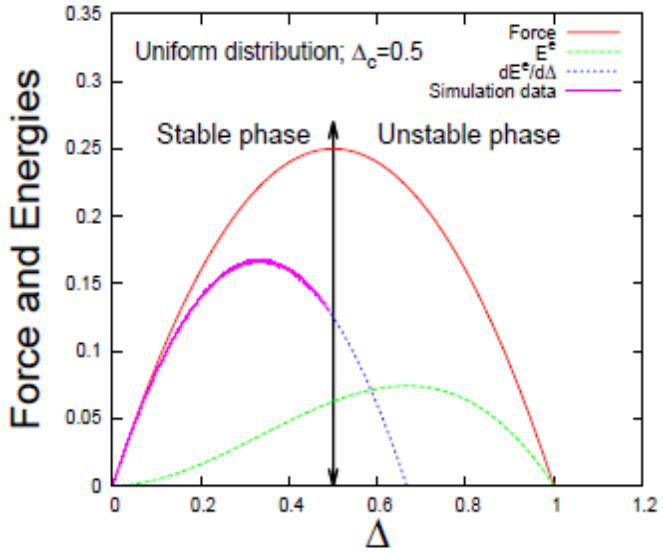
$$E^d(\Delta) = \frac{Nk}{2}\int_0^{\Delta} x^2 \text{p(x)dx}$$

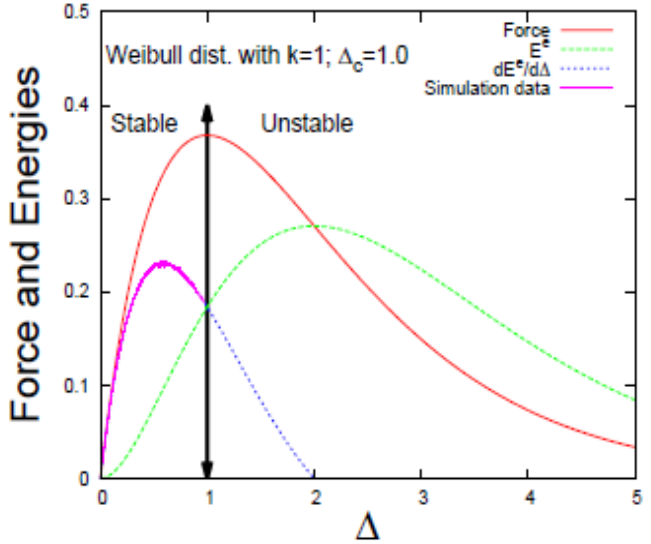




Energy Budget: Signal of upcoming failure

$\frac{dE^e}{d\Delta}$ has a maximum in the stable phase





Conclusions

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- Fluid injection can trigger rock-fracturing
- Induced fracture can reactivate existing fractures/faults
- We need better understanding of the dynamics of fracture opening and propagation
- Fractures are fatal for borehole stability
- EOR/EGR operations need more fractures (controlled ?)
- Fractures are safety issues (leakage) for CO_2 storage but they can help things by enhancing CO_2 absorption rate
- Geothermal energy production needs better flow channels – perhaps by controlled fracturing
- Research Challenges: 1) Strength and stability analysis including prediction of collapse point
  2) Active/passive monitoring of fracture propagation through porous rocks

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