

**PoreLab**

NTNU-UiO Porous Media Laboratory



Senter for  
fremragende  
forskning

Norges forskningsråd

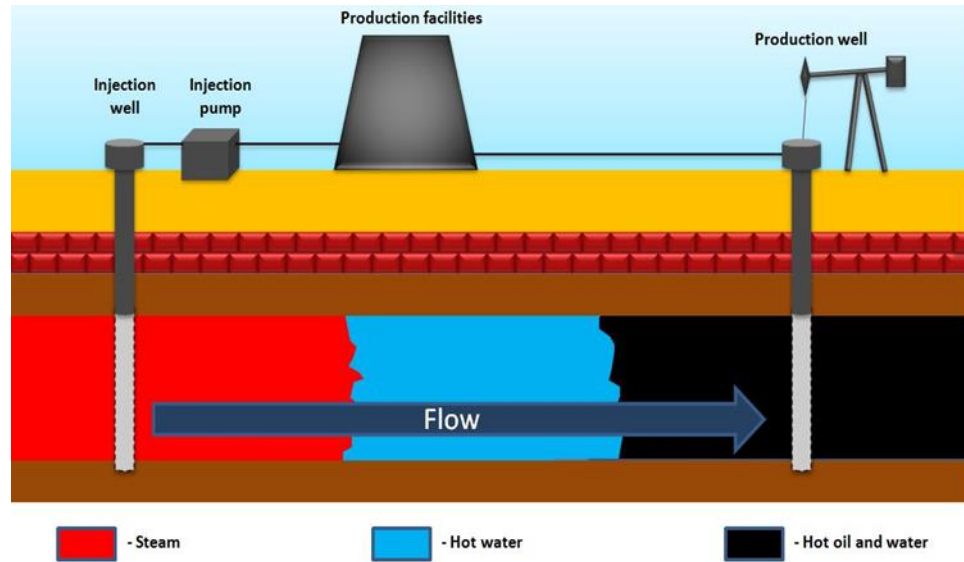
# Strength and stability of fractured rocks:

*Experiment and modeling towards field scale applications*

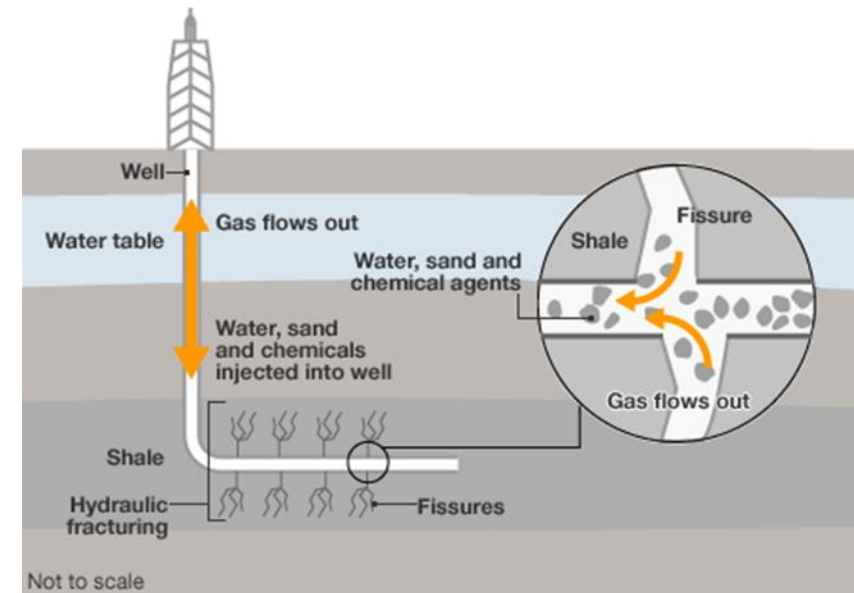
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Researcher, PoreLab, NTNU

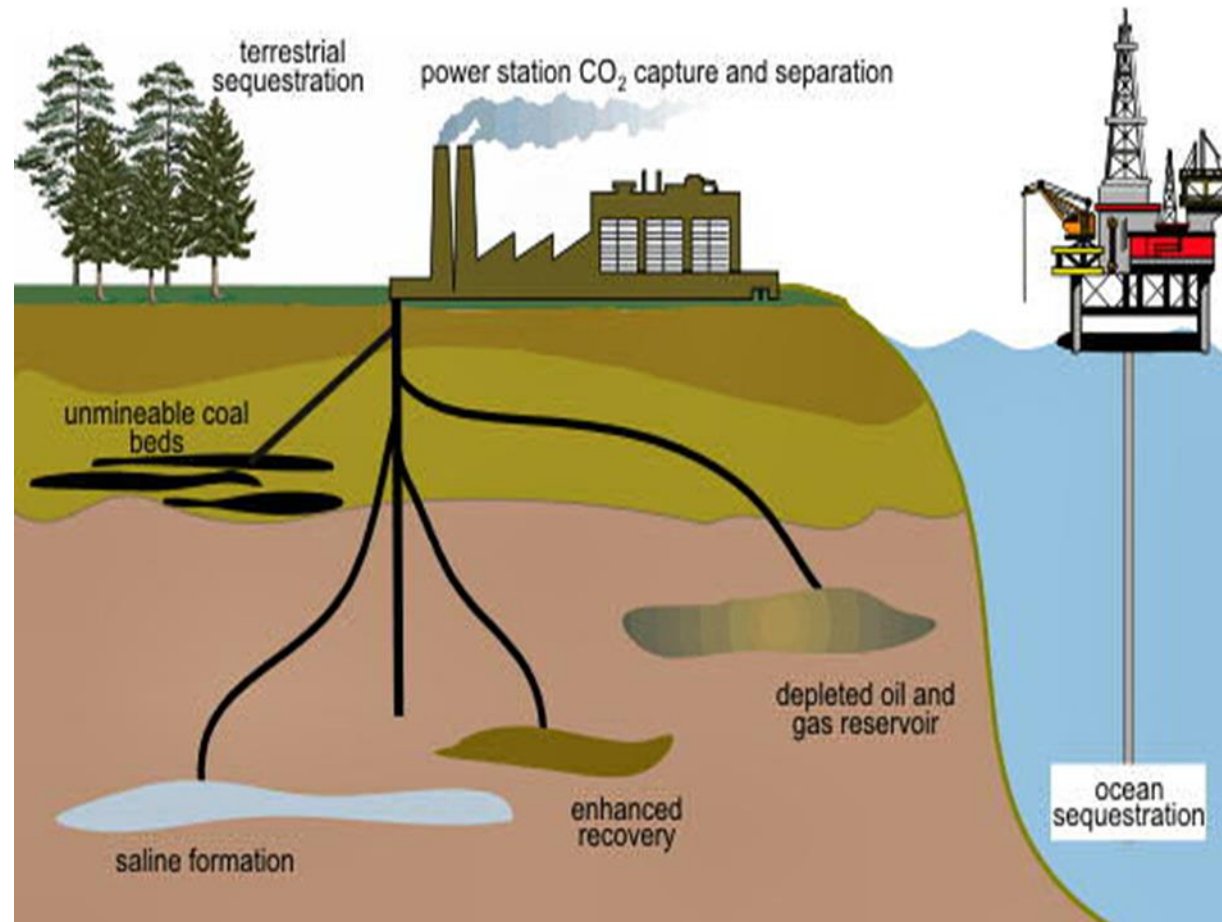
Interpore 2021

- 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

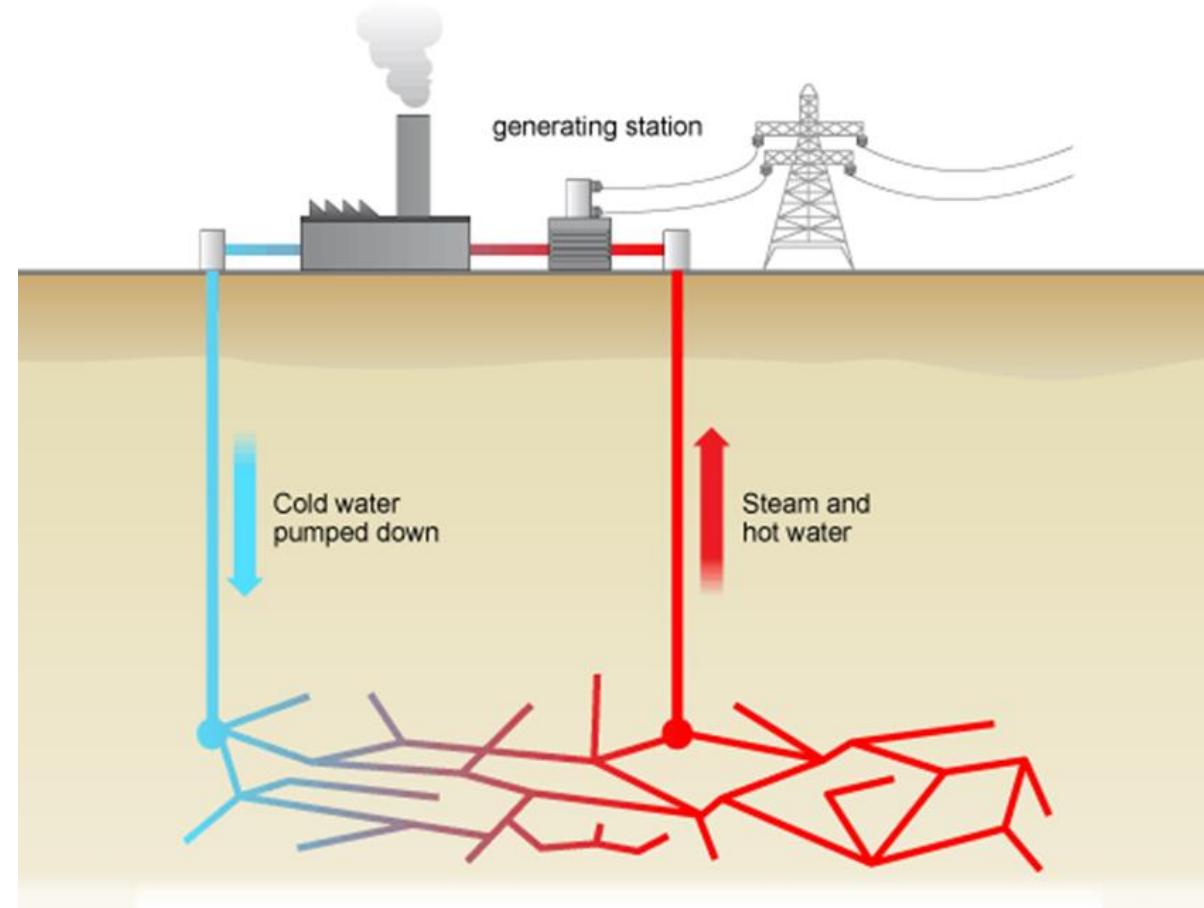


Shale gas extraction





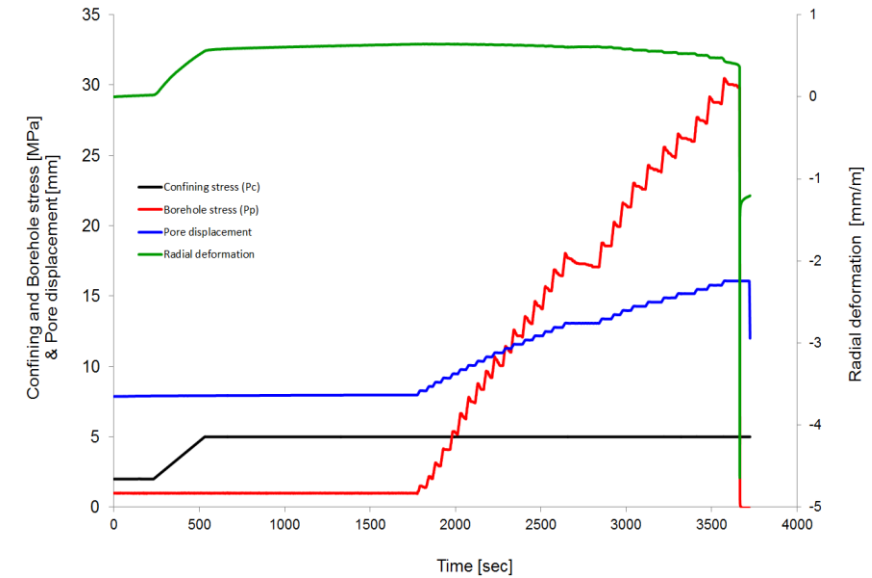
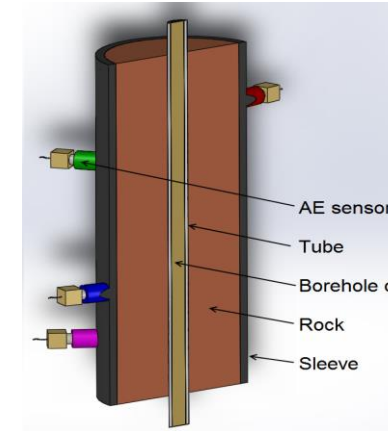
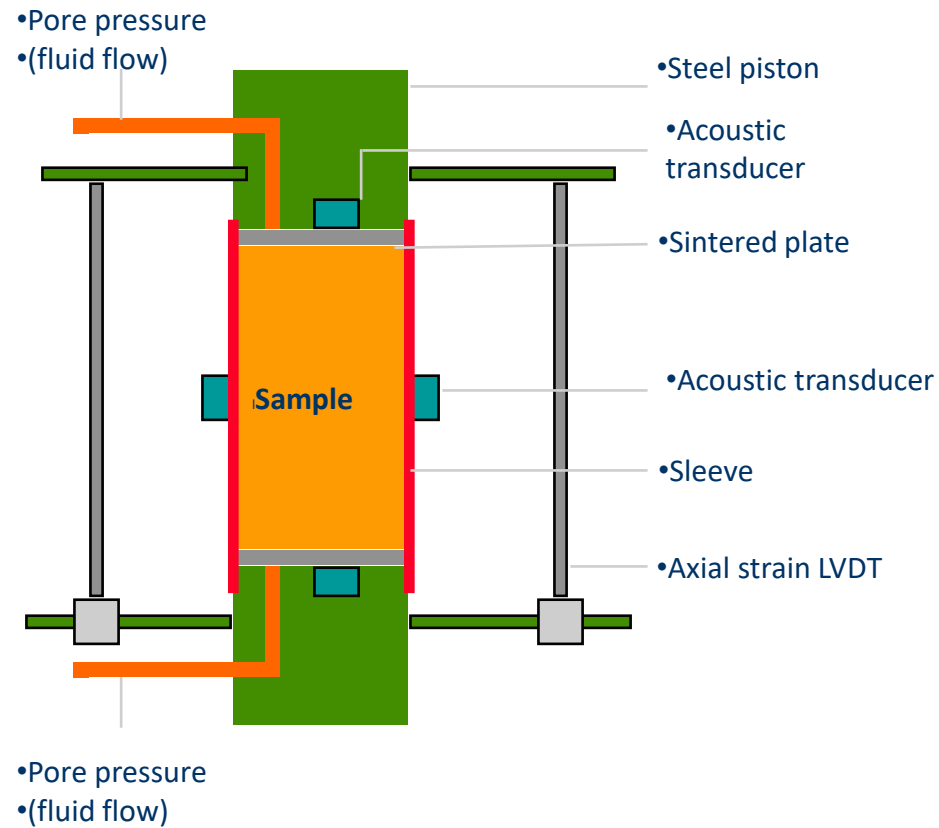




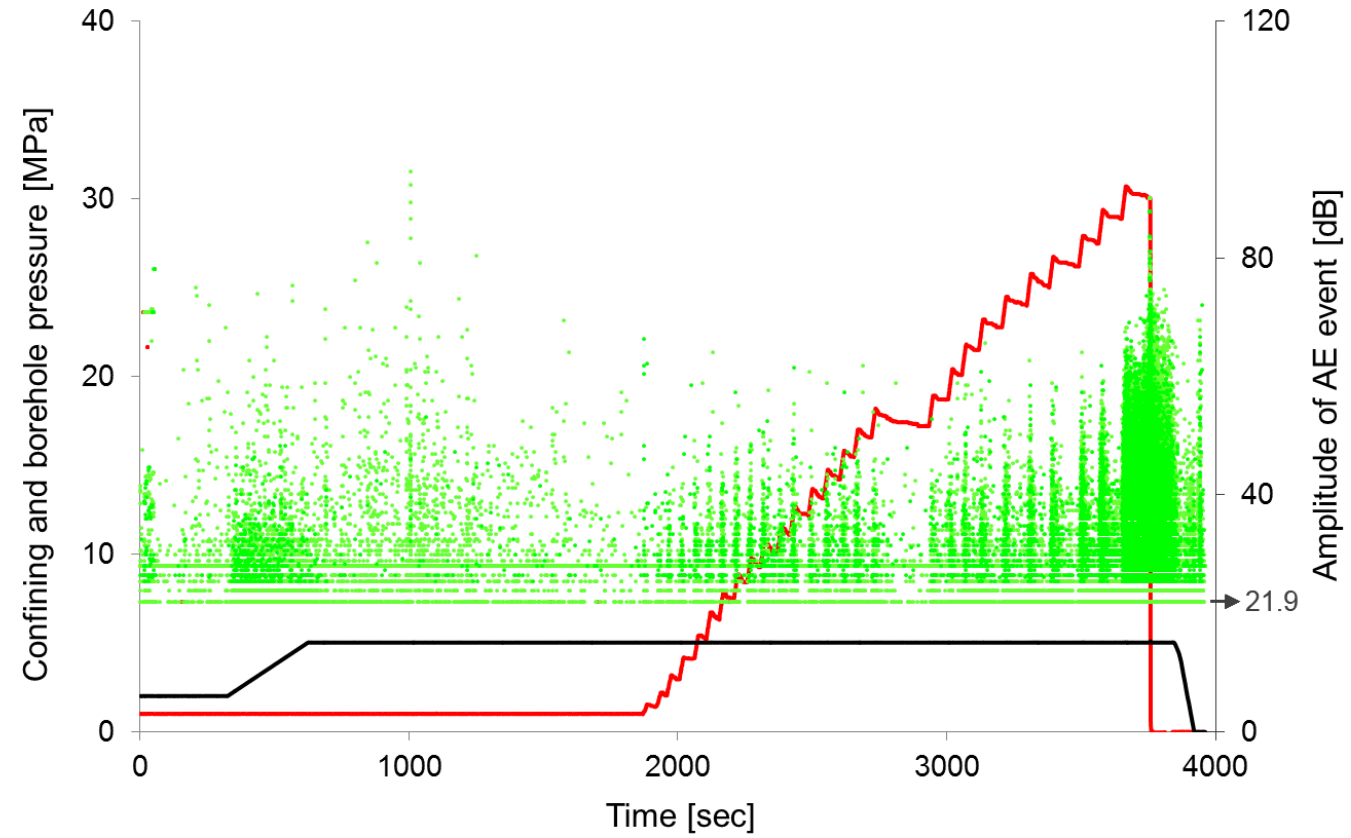
- Mud-loss events during drilling
- Borehole collapse
- Leakage in gas-wells
- A lot of activities (micro-seismic) - far from injection well (CO<sub>2</sub> storage, US)
- Field permeability is much higher (10 times or more) than estimated value (lab test + theory)

- 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?

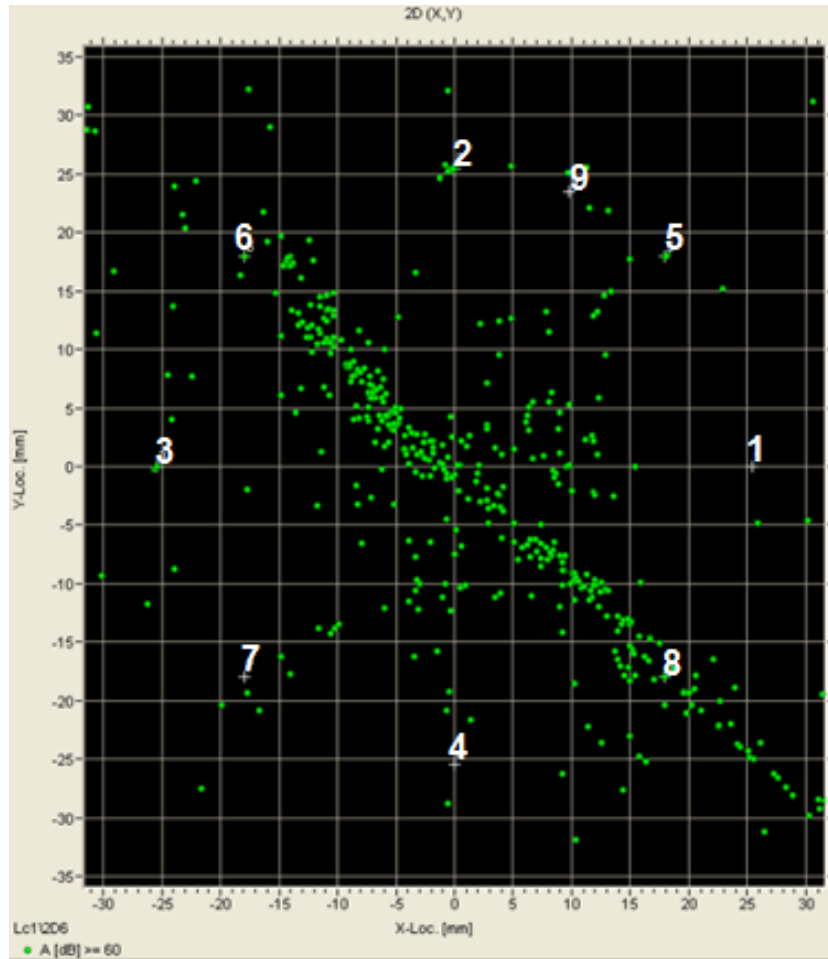
# Experiments: Fracturing by fluid injection



# AE events during fracturing test

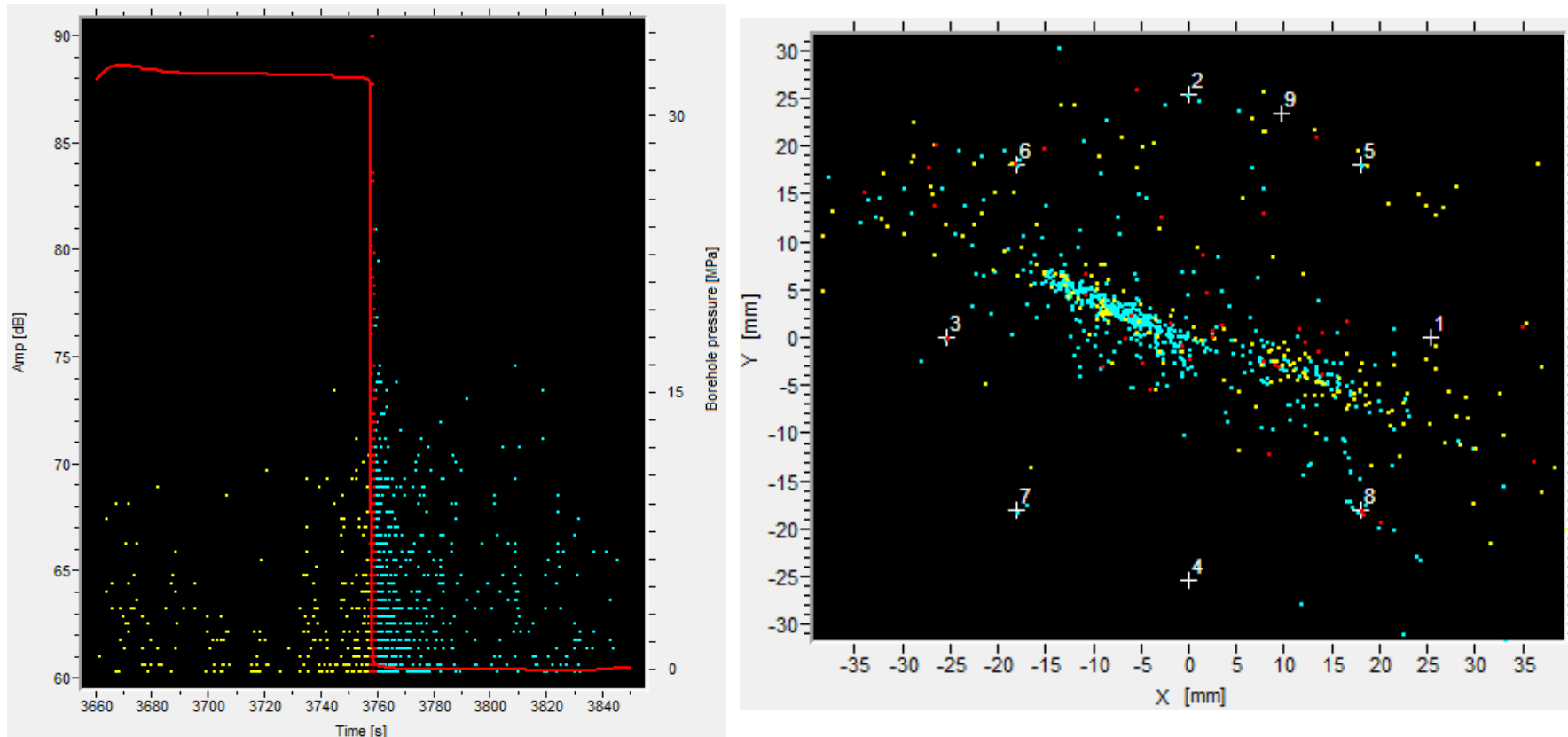


# AE event locations





# AE analysis near fracturing point



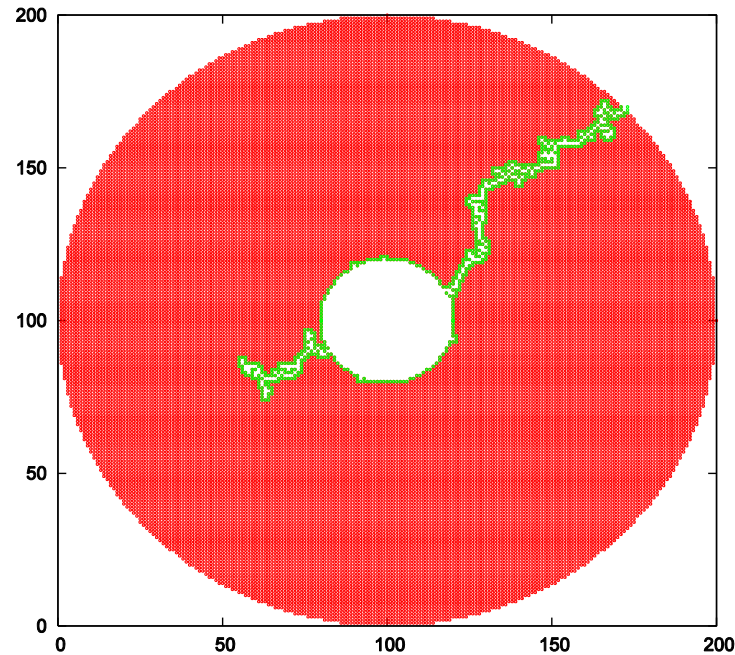
S. Pradhan et al. “Stress-induced fracturing of reservoir rocks: Acoustic monitoring and  $\mu$ CT image analysis”, Int. J. of Rock Mechanics and Rock Engineering, (2015).

# DEM: Fracturing by fluid injection

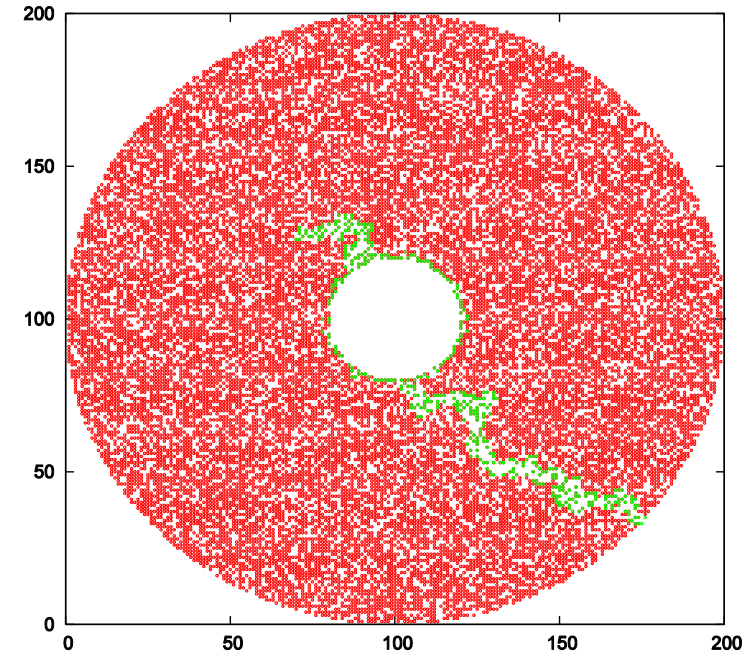
Idea: Invasion percolation + distance dependent K

Inputs: Tensile strength dist.

breaking criteria, porosity, sample size, borehole pressure

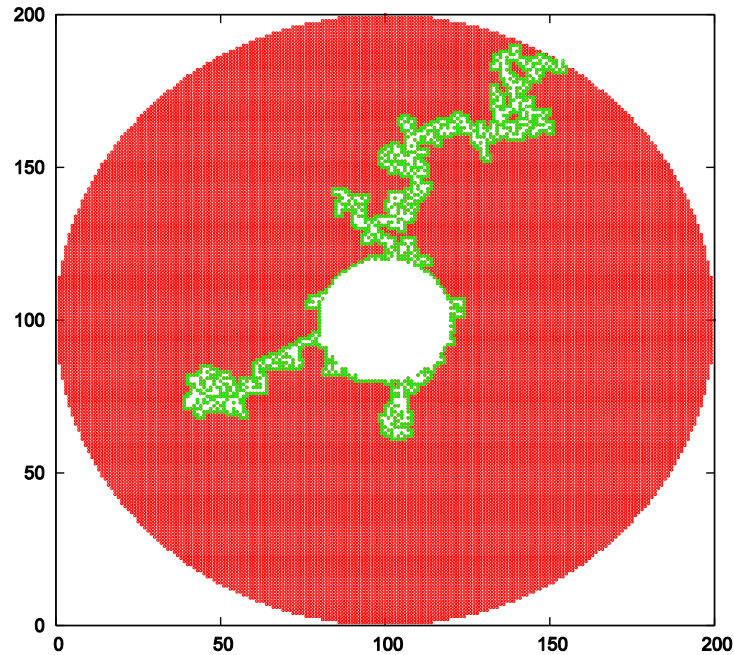


Porosity = 0

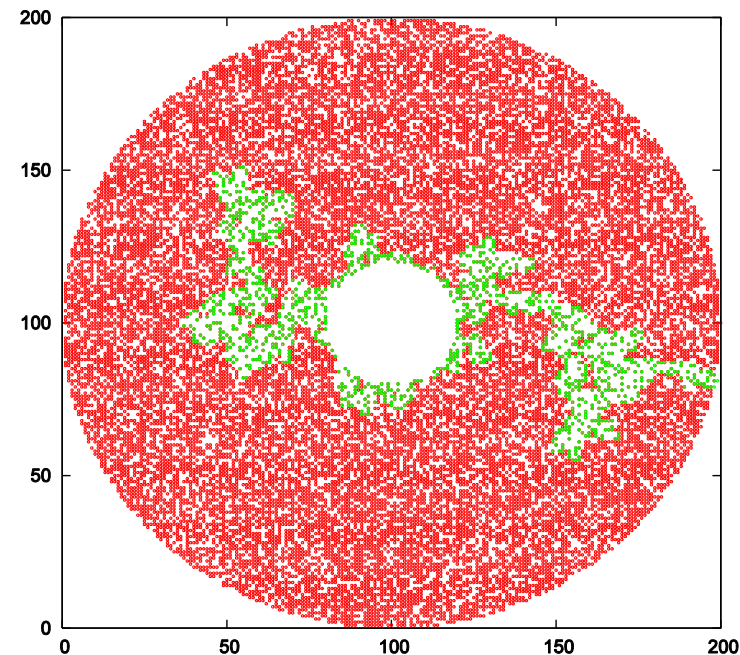


Porosity = 30 %

## DEM: Less brittle rocks



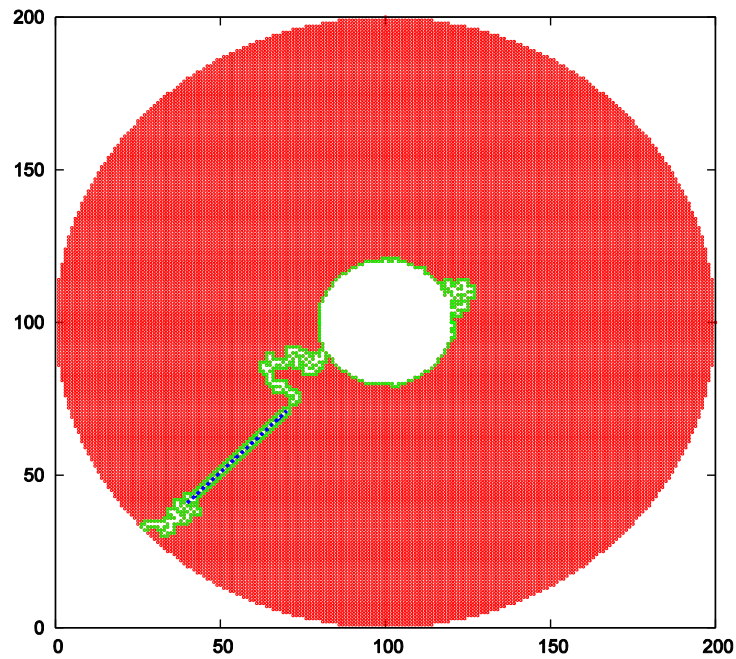
Porosity = 0



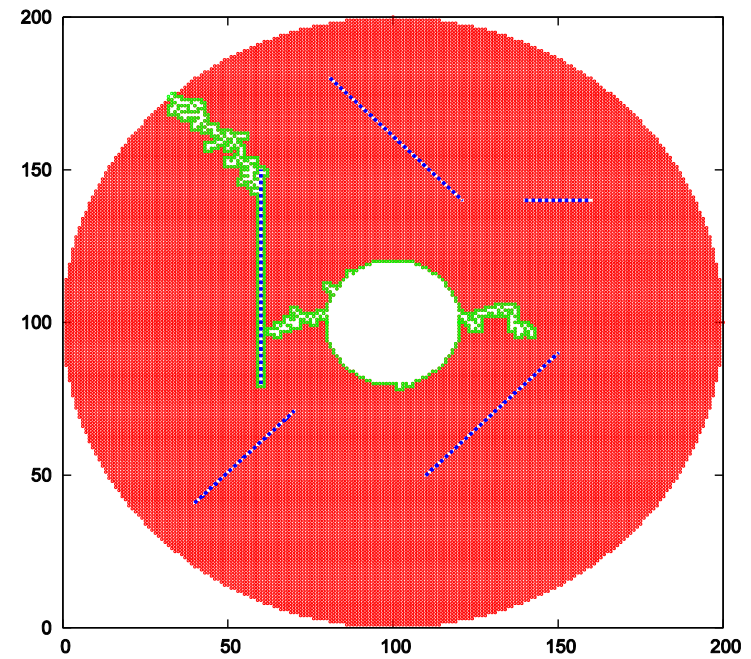
Porosity=30 %

S. Pradhan, “Fracture propagation in porous media during fluid injection”,  
Oral presentation at Interpore2020.

# Pre-existing fractures



1 Fracture



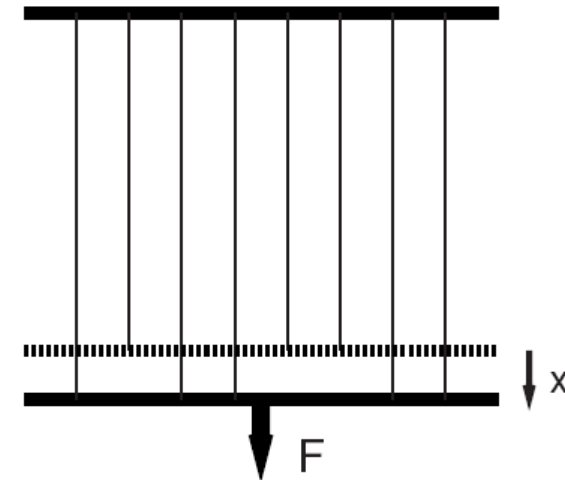
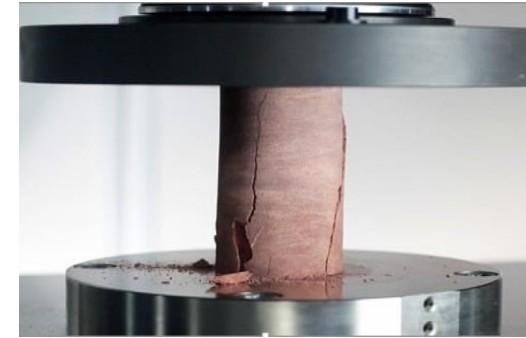
5 Fractures



- 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

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

ELS, LLS, mixed-mode, hierarchical

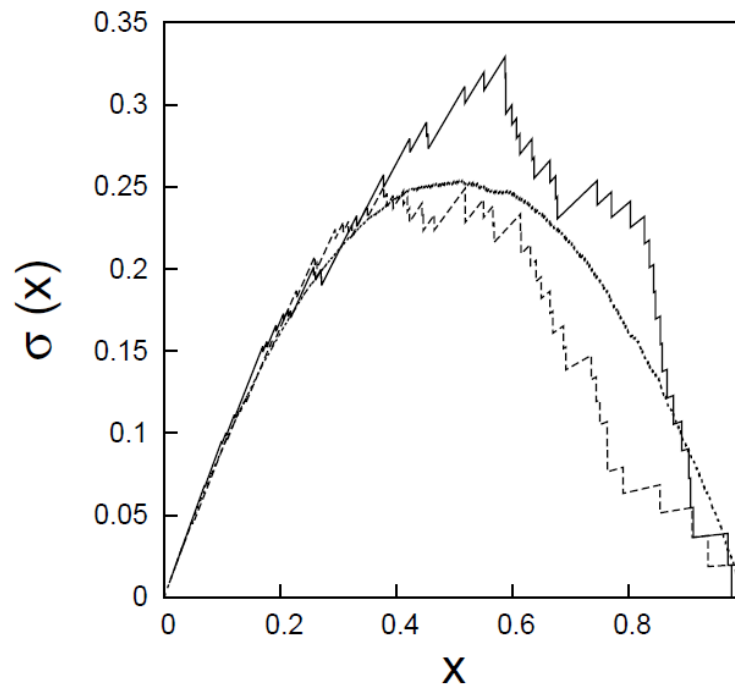




$$F(x) = N[1 - P(x)]\kappa \cdot x$$

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

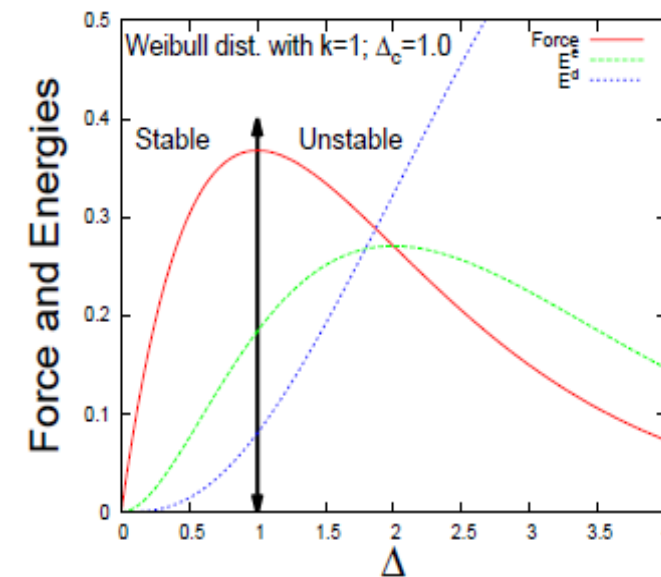
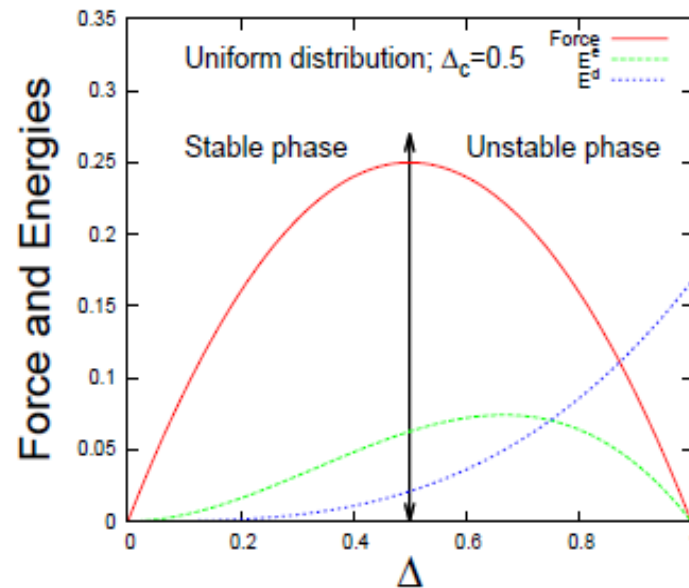
$$\sigma = F(x) / N = [1 - P(x)]\kappa \cdot x$$



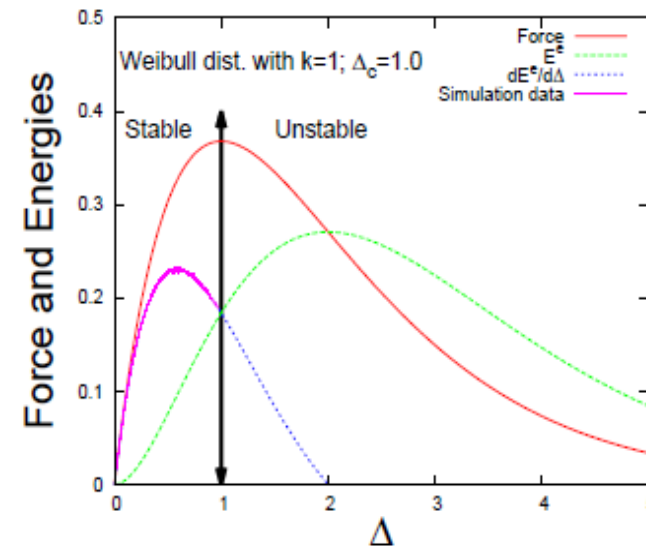
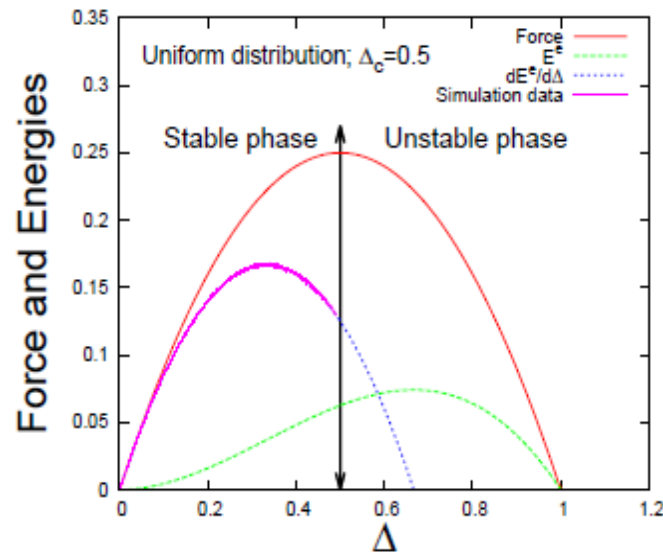
# Energy Budget: Signal of upcoming failure

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

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



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



S. Pradhan, J. T. Kjellstadli and A. Hansen, "Variation of elastic energy shows reliable signal of upcoming catastrophic failure", Front. Phys. Vol. 7 106 (2019).

- 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<sub>2</sub> storage but they can help things by enhancing CO<sub>2</sub> 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

**Pradhan et al., «Strength of fractured rocks» [arXiv:1503.08958](https://arxiv.org/abs/1503.08958)**

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THANK YOU

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