

# MAGS EP5 - Stand der Arbeit

FU Berlin, FR Geophysik

8. Oktober 2012



# Themen

1. *Seismogenic Index*
2. Modellierung Dipol (Produktion/Zirkulation)
3. Modellierung heterogener Permeabilitätsverteilung
4. Nichtlineare Diffusion (backfront-Analyse)

# Seismogenic Index - tabellarisch

Lokation (Jahr/Typ)	Fluid [ $m^3$ ]	$\Sigma$
Basel (2006/EGS)	10 800	0.4
Cooper (2003/EGS)	14 600	-0.9
Ogachi (1991/EGS)	10 100	-2.6
Ogachi (1993/EGS)	20 700	-3.2
Soultz (1993/EGS)	25 900	-2.0
Soultz (1995/EGS)	28 500	-3.8
Soultz (1996/EGS)	13 500	-3.1
Soultz (2000/EGS)	23 400	-0.5
KTB (1994/SCI)	86	-1.65
KTB (2004-05/SCI)	64 130	-4.2
Paradox V. (1997-2000/WD)	$1.7 \cdot 10^6$	-2.6
Barnett (FRAC)	2840	-9.2
Cotton V. A (FRAC)	1020	-6.2
Cotton V. B (FRAC)	950	-4.4
Cotton V. C (FRAC)	333	-9.4

## Seismogenic Index:

- ▶ Aufnahme neuer Datensätze
- ▶ Analyse Korrelationen

$$\Sigma = \log_{10} N - \log_{10} V_f + bM$$

EGS: Enhanced Geothermal System, SCI: Scientific, WD: Waste Disposal, FRAC: Hydraulic Fracturing

# Seismogenic Index - tabellarisch

## Seismogenic Index: neue Datensätze

- ▶ MAGS Daten: Unterhaching
- ▶ weitere Daten: hydro-fracking
- ▶ Daten aus McGarr (2012): (im Wesentlichen) waste-disposal Injektionen

EGS: Enhanced Geothermal System, HYD: Hydrothermal System, SCI: Scientific, WD: Waste Disposal, FRAC: Hydraulic Fracturing

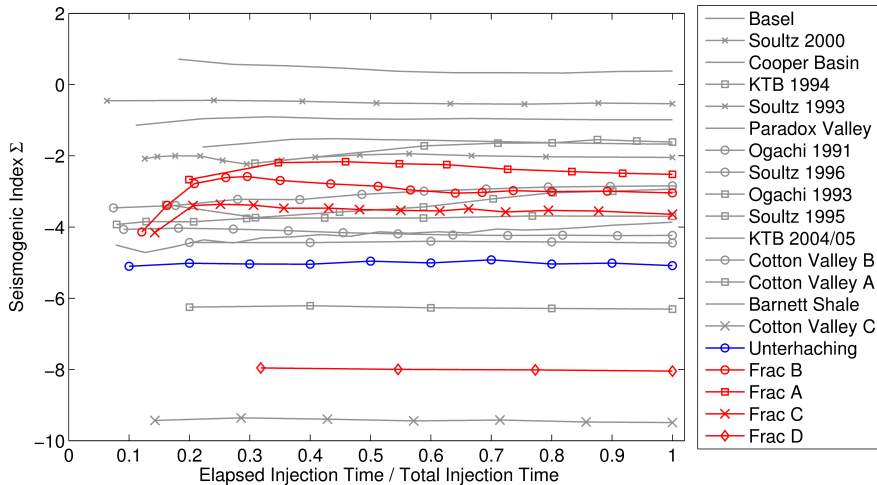
Lokation (Typ)	Fluid [ $m^3$ ]	$\Sigma$
Unterhaching (HYD)	$8.2 \cdot 10^6$	-5.0
Data A (FRAC)	3160	-2.9
Data B (FRAC)	2200	-2.3
Data C (FRAC)	2750	-3.5
Data D (FRAC)	2700	-8.0

$$\Sigma = \log_{10} N - \log_{10} V_I + bM$$

Lokation (Typ)	Fluid [ $m^3$ ]	$\Sigma$
Raton Basin 1 (WD)	$5 \cdot 10^6$	-0.1
Raton Basin 2 (WD)	$2.9 \cdot 10^6$	-0.2
Raton Basin 3 (WD)	400 000	-0.1
RM Arsenal (WD)	630 000	0.3
POH (WD)	$1.1 \cdot 10^6$	0.0
GAK (WD)	630 000	0.0
ASH 1 (WD)	330 000	-0.6
ASH 2 (WD)	60 000	-0.4
YOH (WD)	80 000	0.0
GAR (FRAC)	9000	-0.6
BUK (FRAC)	3000	-0.8

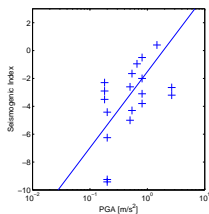
$$\Sigma = bM_{max} - \log_{10} V_I$$

# Seismogenic Index - graphisch

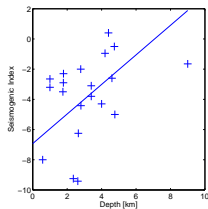


# Seismogenic Index - Korrelationen

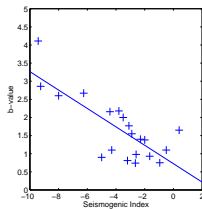
a -  $CC \approx 0.65$



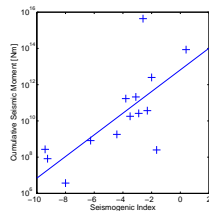
b -  $CC \approx 0.4$



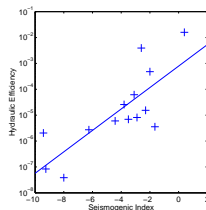
c -  $CC \approx 0.79$



d -  $CC \approx 0.9$



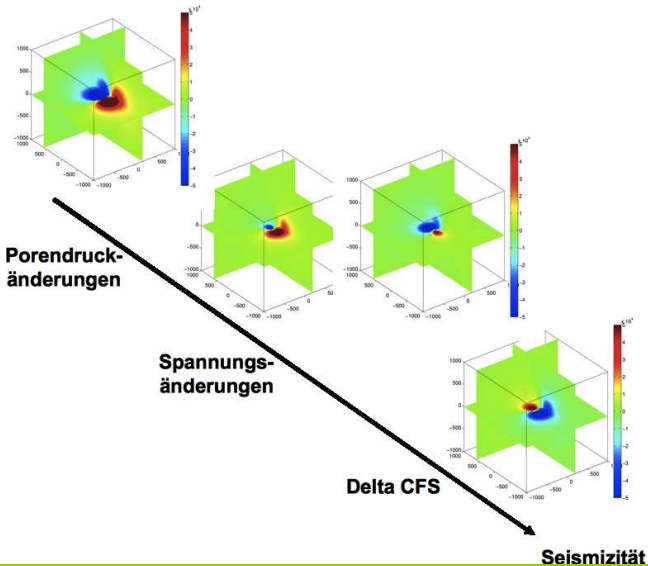
e -  $CC \approx 0.79$



- ▶ a: PGA (tectonic seismicity): GSHAP hazard map [Giardini et al., 2003]
- ▶ b: depth of stimulated reservoir and induced seismicity
- ▶ c:  $b$ -value of the frequency magnitude distribution
- ▶ d: cumulative seismic moment release
- ▶ e: seismic energy normalised to hydraulic energy

# Modellierung - Produktion

Modellierung der Porenfluiddruck- und Spannungsänderungen (poroelastische Kopplung) als Dipol (Injektionsbohrung - Förderbohrung)



# Modellierung - Parameter

Abmessung $x, y, z$	3000 m
Abstand Dipol $\Delta_{Dipol}$	100 m
Zeit	$t_1 = 30$ Tage, $\Delta_{t_1} = 2$ Tage $t_2 = 12$ Monate, $\Delta_{t_2} = 1$ Monat $t_3 = 10$ Jahre, $\Delta_{t_3} = 1$ Jahr
Permeabilität, isotrop	$\kappa = 5 \cdot 10^{-16} m^2$
anisotrop	$\kappa = \text{diag}(500, 10, 1) \cdot 10^{-18} m^2$
Fliessrate	$q = 50 l/s$
Young Modul	$E = 90 GPa$
Bulk Modul, grain material	$K_{gr} = 200 GPa$
Wasser	$K_{fl} = 2.25 GPa$
Viskosität(150 °C)	$\eta = 1.75 Pa s$
Porosität	$\phi = 0.05$
Poisson Zahl	$\nu = 0.28$

⇒ Porenfluiddruckänderungen  $p(r, t)$

⇒ Spannungsänderungen  $\sigma_{i,j}(r, t)$ ,  $i, j = 1, 2, 3$

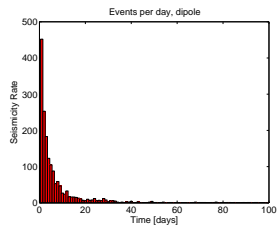
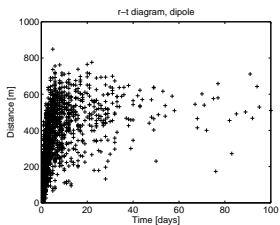
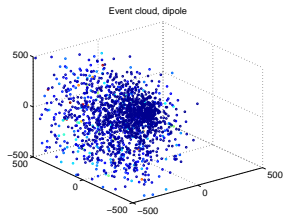
## Modelle:

- ▶ Ausrichtung Dipol
- ▶ unterschiedliche Raten für Injektion und Förderung



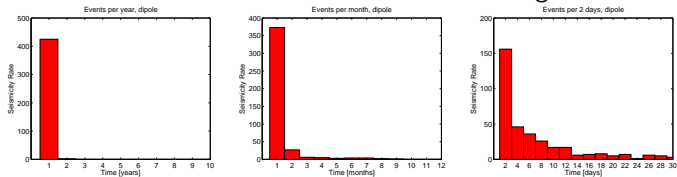
# Modellierung - Synthetische Ereignisse

Vergleich Kritikalität – Änderungen CFS → Seismizität

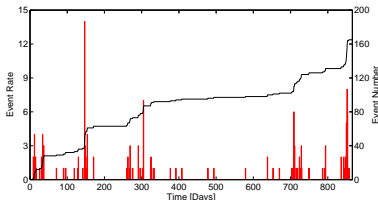


# Modellierung - Synthetische Ereignisse, Unterhaching

Seismizitätsrate: konstante Fließraten  $\rightarrow$  Gleichgewichtszustand



Unterhaching: Seismizität infolge Änderungen in Fließraten ?



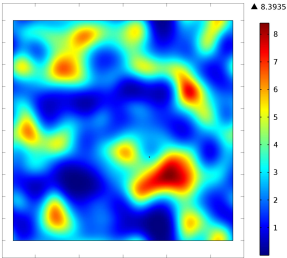
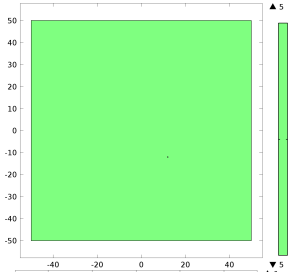
$\rightarrow$  Daten aus Unterhaching zur Kalibrierung der Modell-Parameter

# Modellierung - Heterogenitäten in Permeabilität

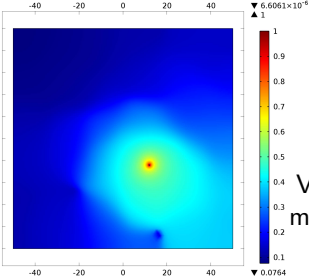
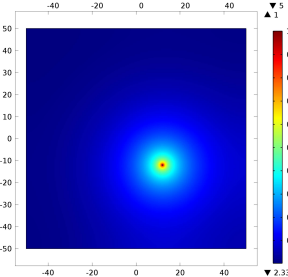
homogen

heterogen

2D Modelle



Mediumpdiffusivität

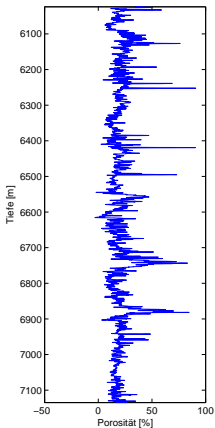


Porenfluiddruck-  
Verteilung nach Injektion  
mit 1 MPa Injektionsdruck

# Modellierung - Heterogenitäten in Permeabilität

Ausblick: realistische Modelle durch Bestimmung der Verteilung der Mediumsdiffusivität aus Bohrlochmessungen

## Porosität



## Permeabilität

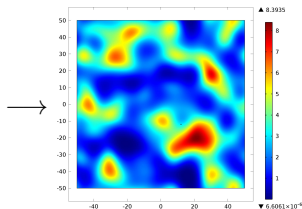
$$\kappa = C_C \frac{\phi^m}{(1 - \phi)}$$

Costa (2006, GRL):

Permeabilität-Porosität  
Beziehung basierend  
auf fraktaler  
Porenraumgeometrie

$C_C$ : Geometriefaktor  
 $m$ : Archie Exponent

## Diffusivität





Giardini, D., Grünthal, G., Shedlock, K. M., and Zhang, P. (2003).

*International Handbook of Earthquake & Engineering Seismology*, volume 81 of *International Geophysics Series*, chapter The GSHAP Global Seismic Hazard Map, pages 1233–1239.

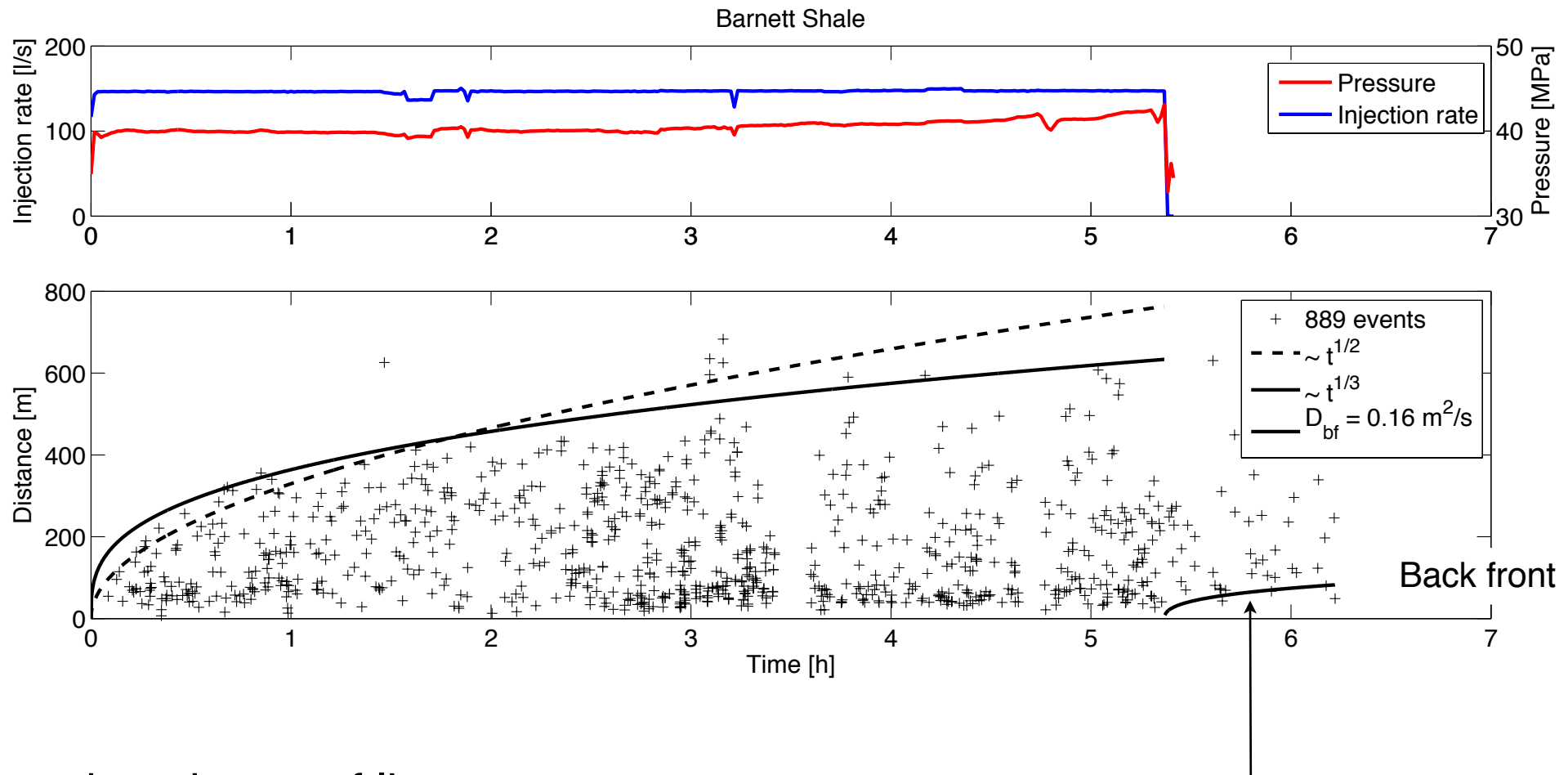
Academic Press, Amsterdam.



# Back front Signatures of Nonlinear Pore Pressure Diffusion

# Back front of seismicity

Data are courtesy of S. Maxwell (formerly at Pinnacle Technologies, now at Schlumberger)



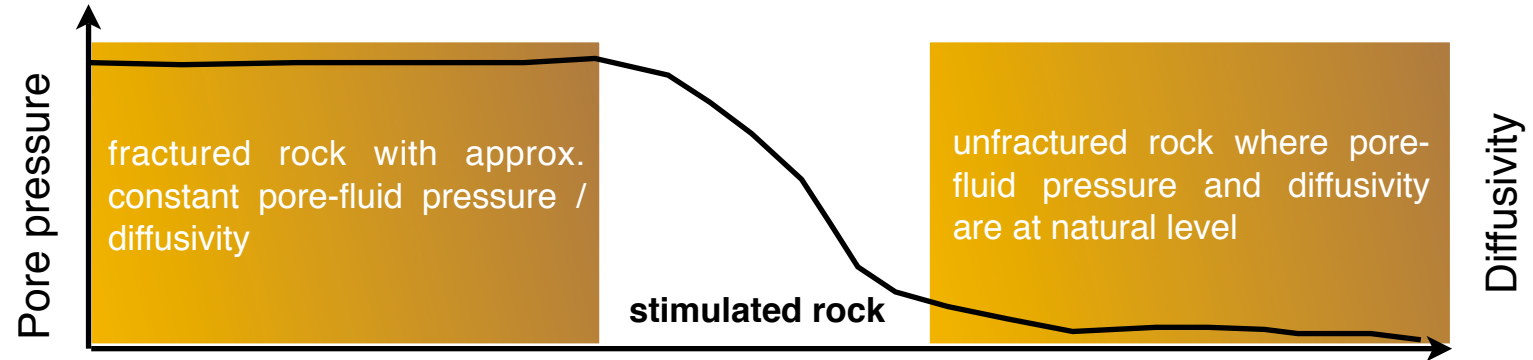
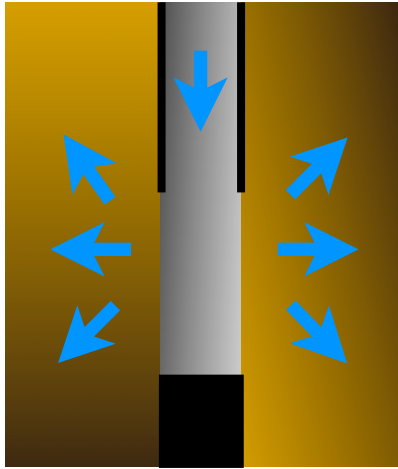
Based on theory of linear poro-elasticity:

$$r_{bf} = \sqrt{2 d \underline{D_{bf}} t \left( \frac{t}{t_0} - 1 \right) \ln \left( \frac{t}{t - t_0} \right)}$$

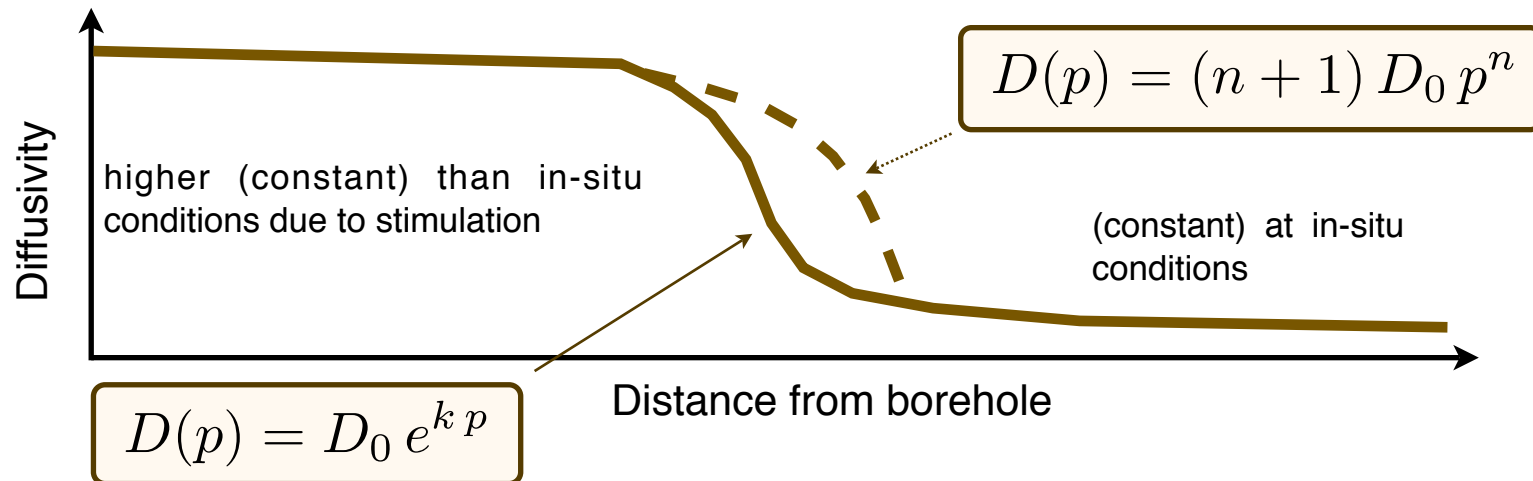
→ Back front of seismicity  
(Parotidis et al., 2004)

# Nonlinear fluid-rock interaction

Observation:



Model:






# Spatio-temporal pore pressure evolution

$$D(p) = D_0 e^{k p}$$

- ▶ Rocks with a non-negligible initial diffusivity
- ▶ Granitic rock
- ▶ Geothermic reservoirs

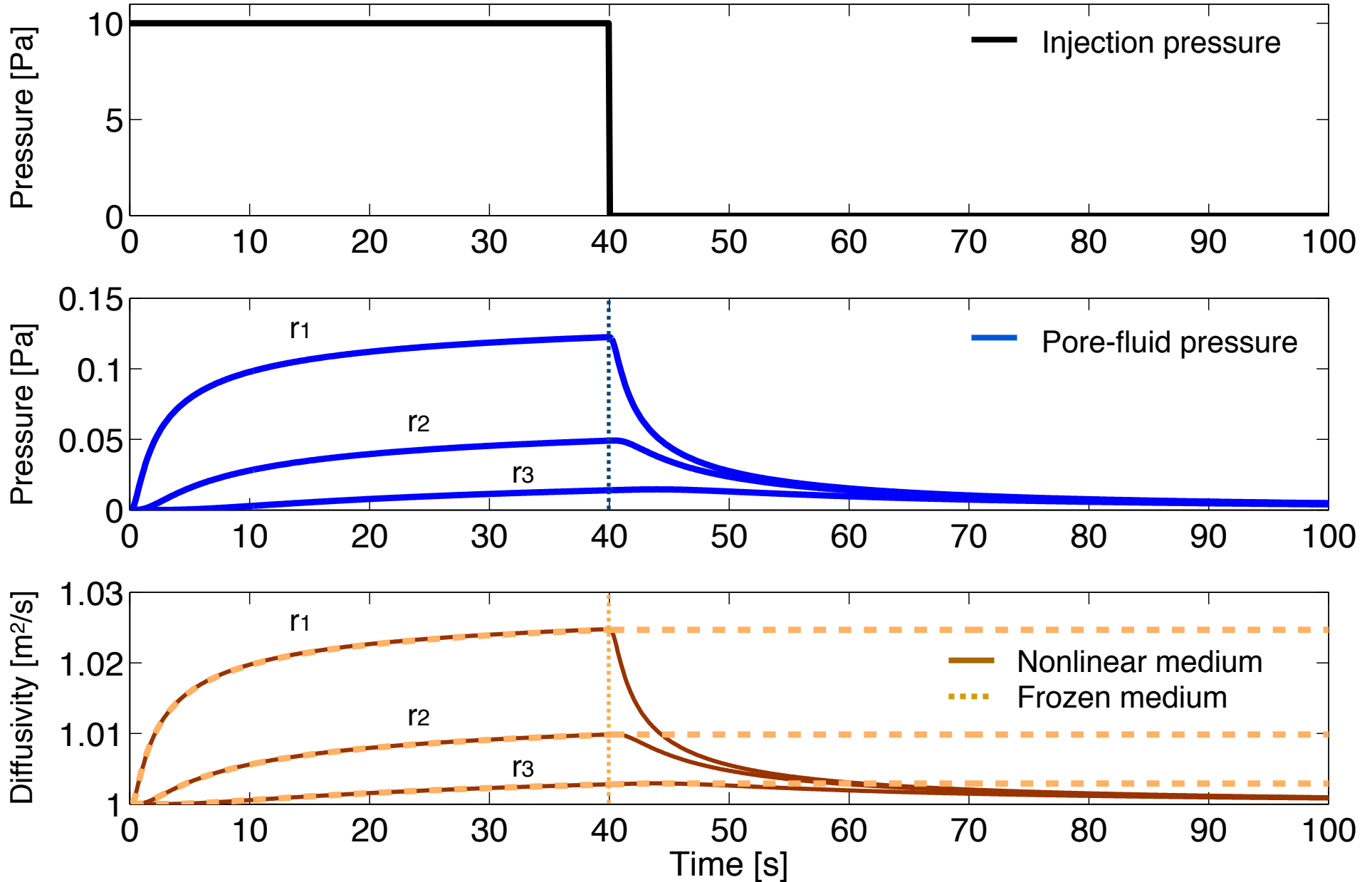
$$D(p) = (n + 1) D_0 p^n$$

- ▶ Rocks with almost insignificant initial diffusivity
- ▶ Shales

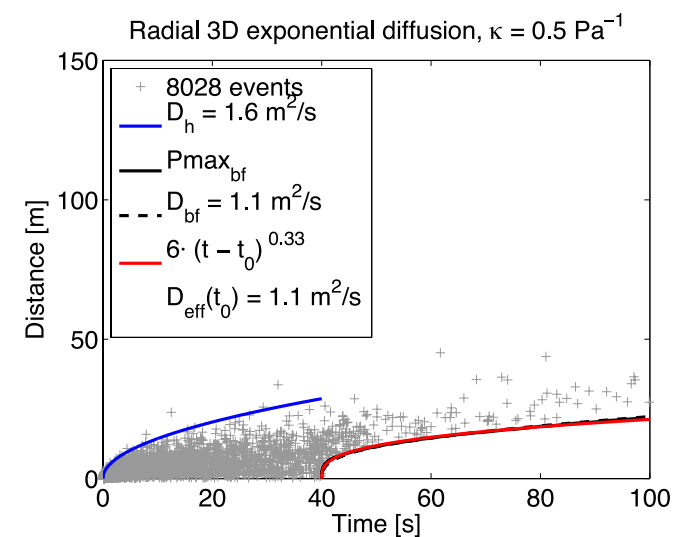
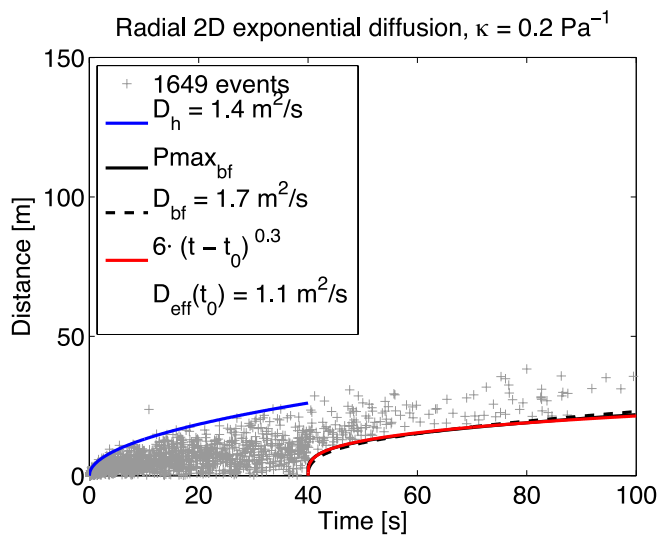
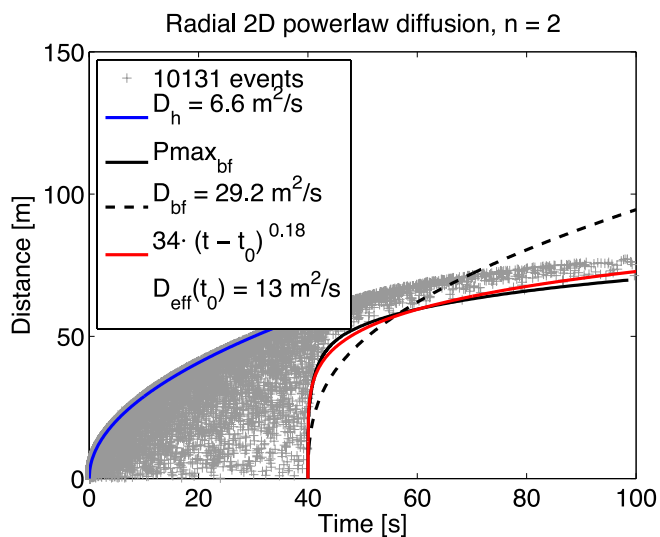
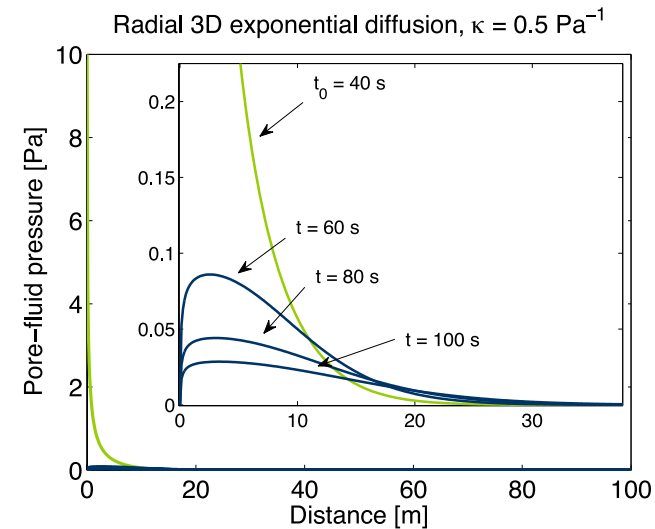
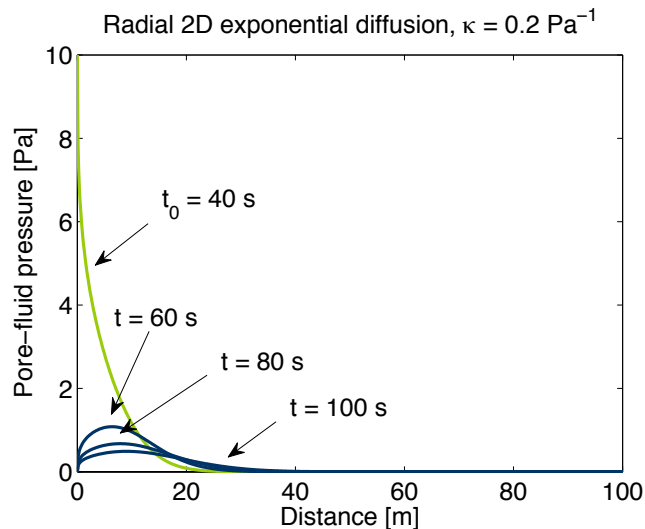
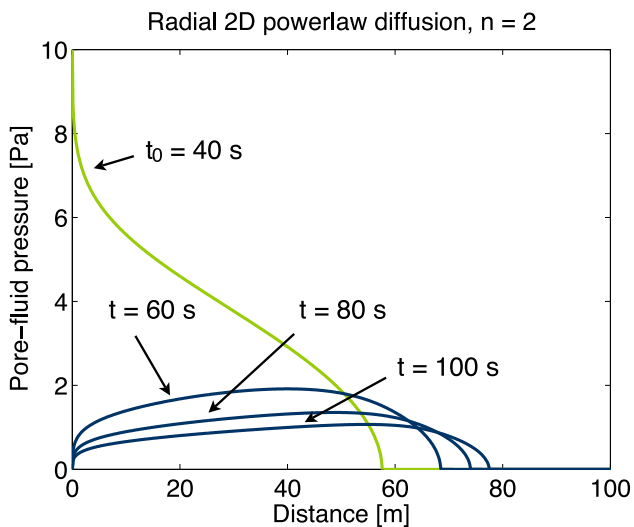

$$\frac{\partial r^{d-1} p}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( D(p) r^{d-1} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \right)$$

Shapiro and Dinske (2009)  
Hummel and Shapiro (2012)

# Hydraulic transport simulation



# Results for frozen medium



# Real data example

Data are courtesy of H. Kaieda (CRIEPI)

