

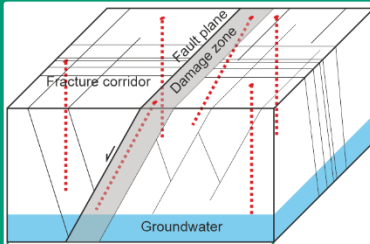
# EGU Vienna 2022

Transmissivity of fault zones in tight carbonates: Results from a reservoir-scale hydraulic field laboratory in the Franconian Alb, SE Germany

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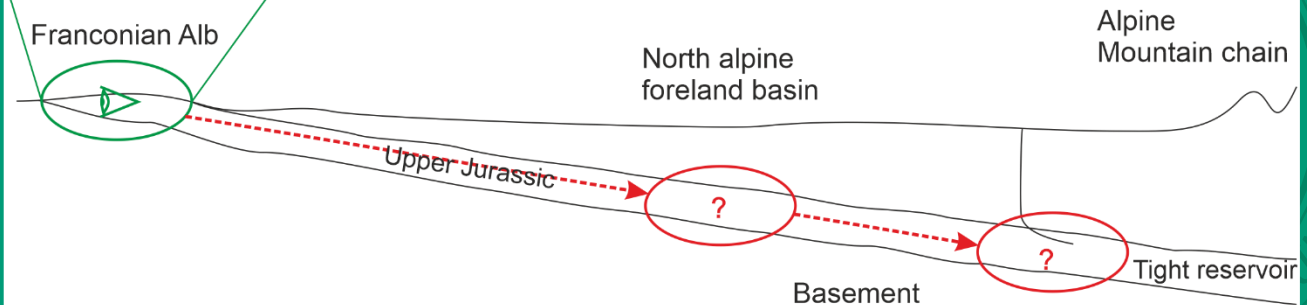
# Motivation



Controls of hydraulic properties in tight reservoirs → fracture and fault systems

**But:**

- How are they really controlling the fluid flow?
- How can the exploration risk be minimized?

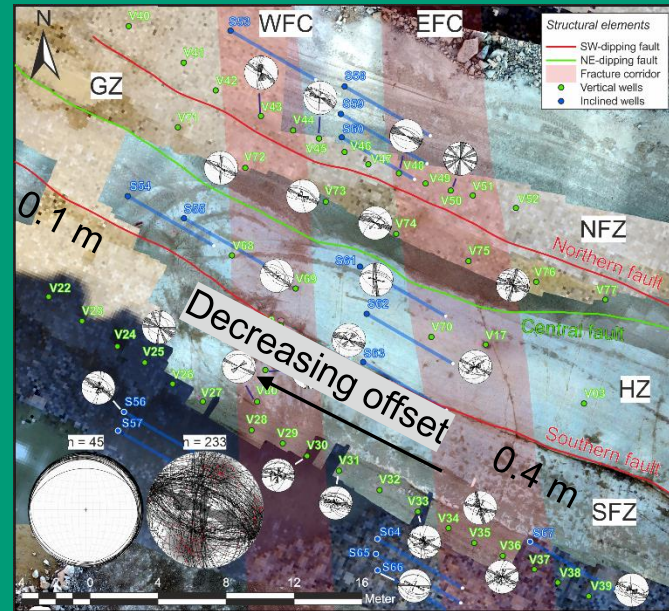
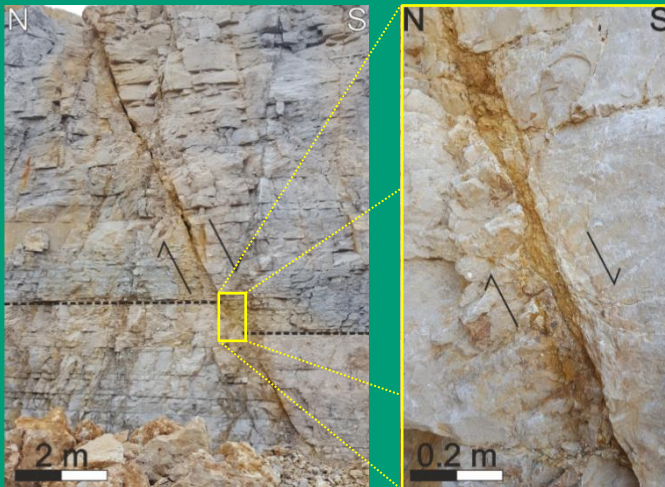


# General setting

Short geological overview of the test field's location

Size of test field [m x m]	33 x 34
Aquifer thickness [m]	21
Matrix porosity [%]	1.4 – 5.1
Matrix permeability [m <sup>2</sup> ]	<1.0E-16
Number of hydraulic tests	14

1. One major extensional phase
2. Reactivation of existing faults at least once
3. Strike-slip faults



# Basics

## What analysis methods do we have?

Drawdown

&

Derivative analysis

From the drawdown

→ *Transmissivity ( $T$ ), hydraulic conductivity ( $K_f$ ), storage coefficient ( $S$ )*

Non-steady or transient conditions (during drawdown):

→ Confined aquifer: Straight line method by Cooper & Jacob (1946)

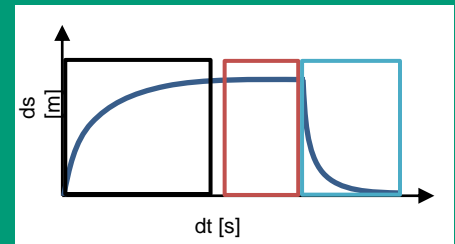
→ **Unconfined aquifer**: Straight line method by **Neumann (1975)** or corrected drawdown after Jacob (1963a)

Apparent steady conditions:

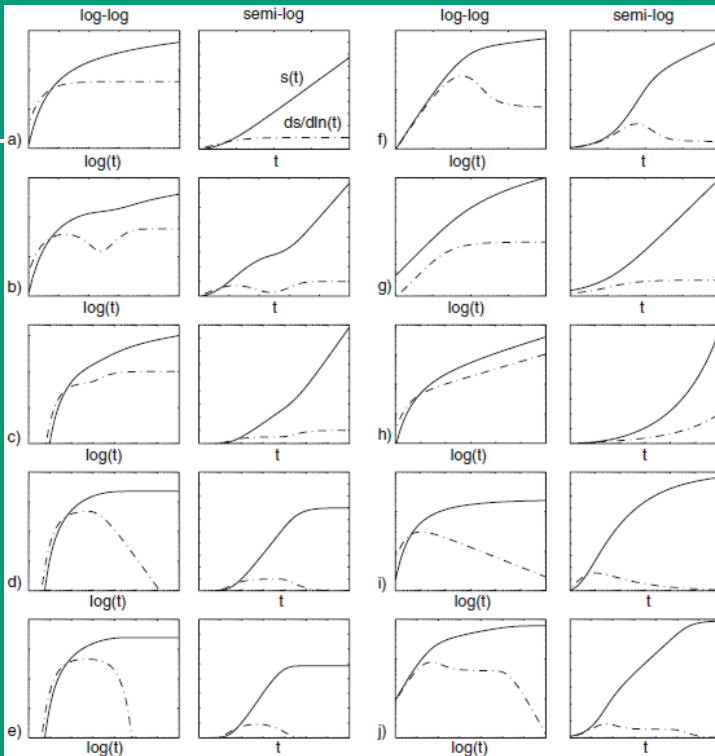
→ **Dupuit-Thiem**

Non-steady or transient conditions (during recovery):

→ **Theis (1935) & Jacob (1963b)**



# Basics



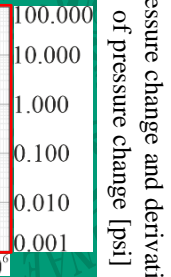
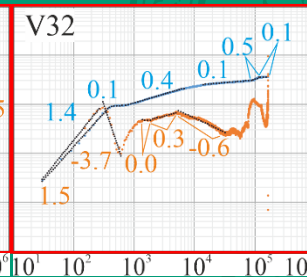
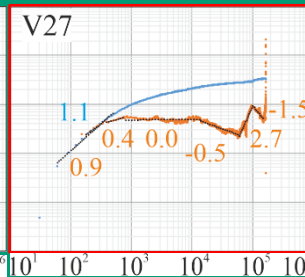
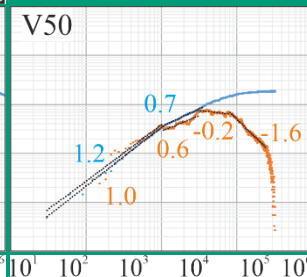
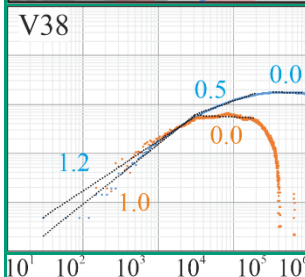
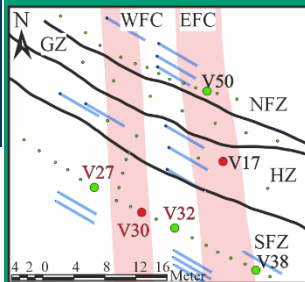
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## Derivative analysis

- Selection of appropriate aquifer models
- Identification of flow regimes
- Detection of aquifer boundaries

# Test results – Conclusions, supported by results of diagnostic plots

- Fluid flow in low-permeable DZ controlled by well-connected fractures → strongly influenced by **fault complexity**
  - Fault cores represent no-flow boundaries → aquifer compartmentalization → strongly influenced by **offset**
  - Fractures in FCs enable cross-fault hydraulic communication
    - The larger fault offset (= thicker fault core), the less fractures penetrated fault
- Conduit-barrier-fault system

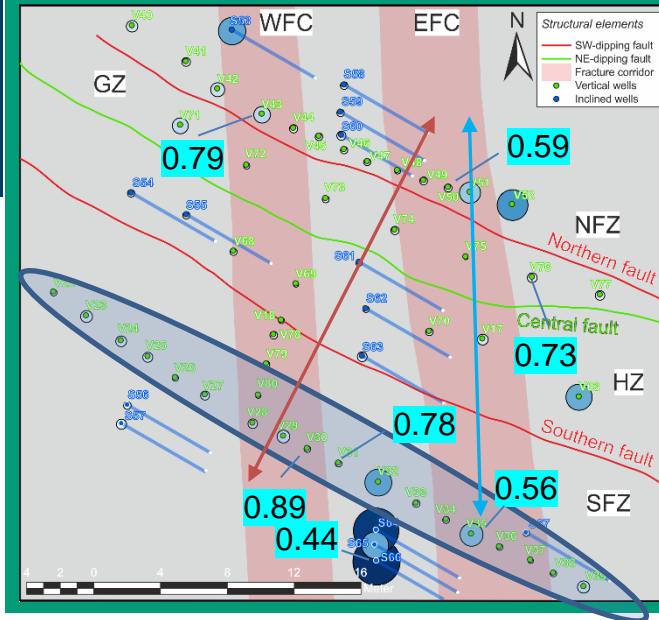


Elapsed time [s]

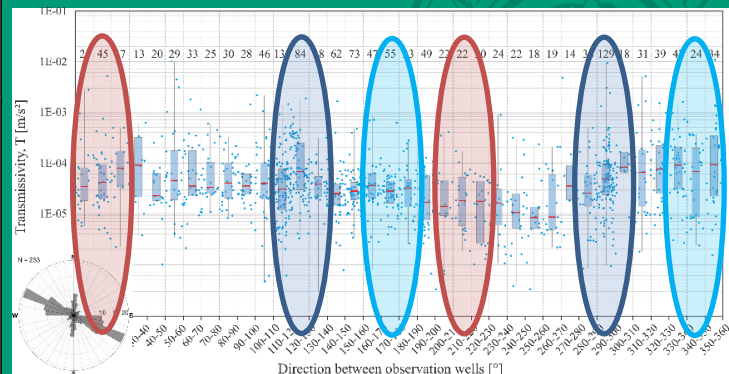
Interpretation based on Ferroud et al. (2019) and Renard et al. (2008)

# Test results – Observations

## Rel. transmissivities per well



- Low fault-parallel T
- No correlation with increased fracture density
- Bad hydraulic communication across faults except in FCs



Thank you for your time and  
interest!

For a numerical application of these results, see  
talk of Kottwitz et al. (2022) →  
EGU 2022, ERE5.3, abs. 4116



# References

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