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High-resolution characterization of the induced fracture network around galleries in the Callovo-Oxfordian Clay

using

4-D numerical borehole analysis and pneumatic tomography approaches

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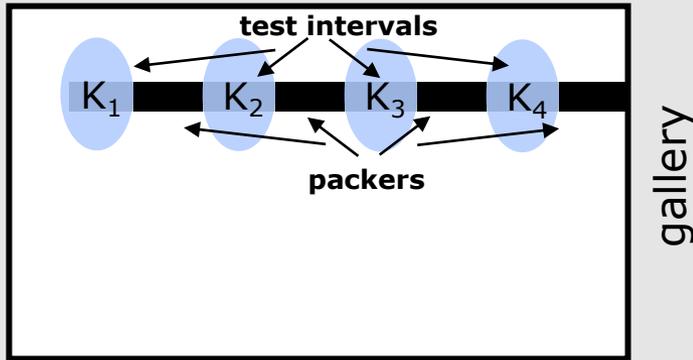
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³ Solexperts SA, Technopôle Nancy-Brabois10, allée de la forêt de la Reine 54500 Vandoeuvre les Nancy

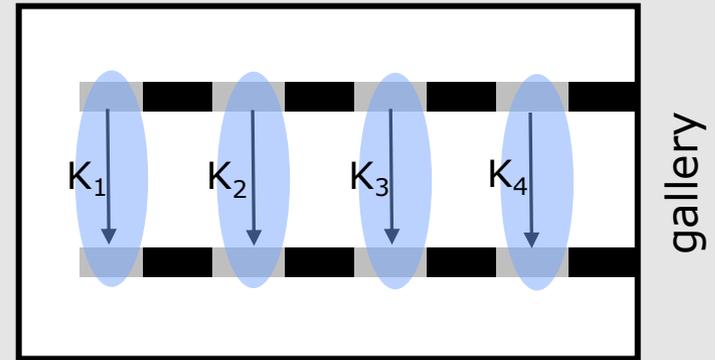


Spatially high resolution hydraulic testing: Concepts (I)

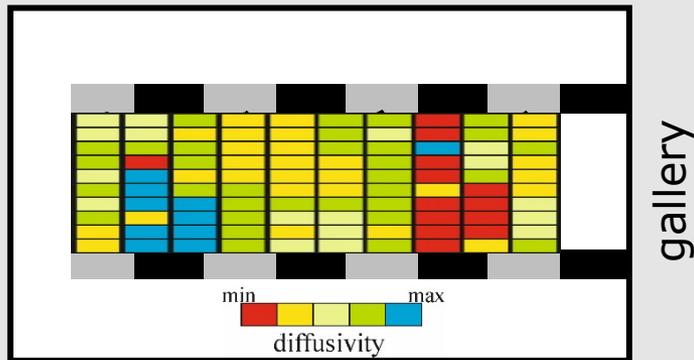
Hydraulic single-well tests



Hydraulic cross-well tests



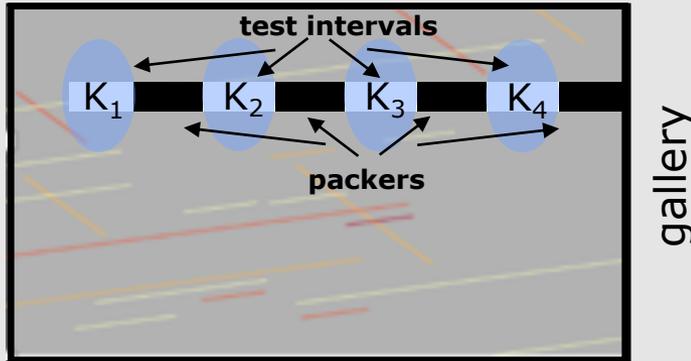
Hydraulic Tomography



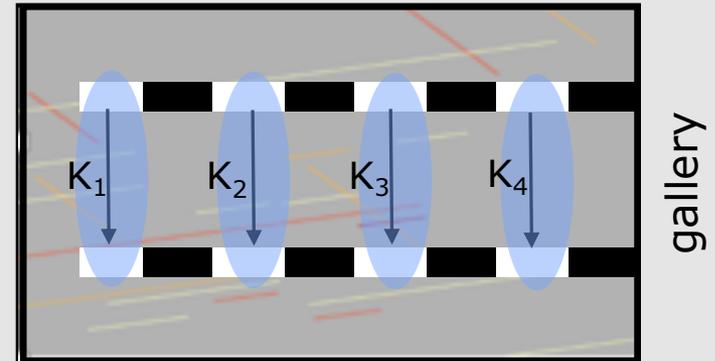


Spatially high resolution hydraulic testing: Concepts (II)

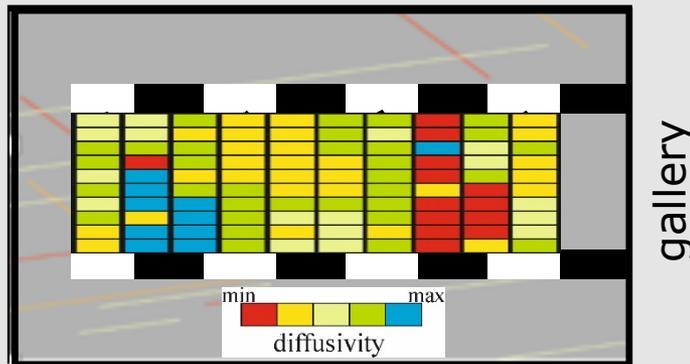
Hydraulic single-well tests



Hydraulic cross-well tests



Hydraulic Tomography



Advantages of Hydraulic Tomography:

- Direct measurement
- Proof of hydraulic fracture connectivity
- Spatially high resolution parameter estimates



Spatially high resolution hydraulic testing: equipment



Multi-packer system



Interval and Packer



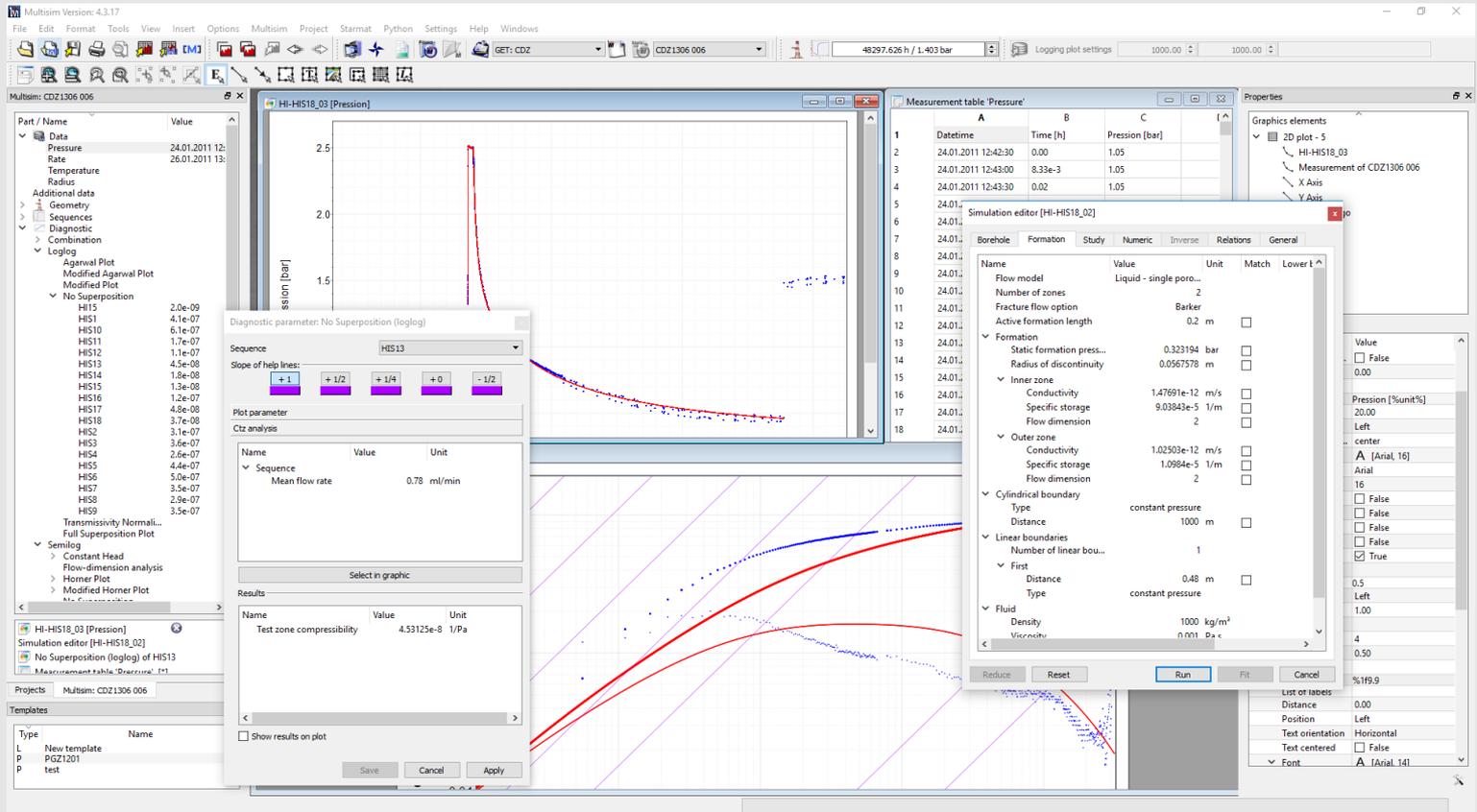
Control unit



Multisim



inhouse borehole simulator

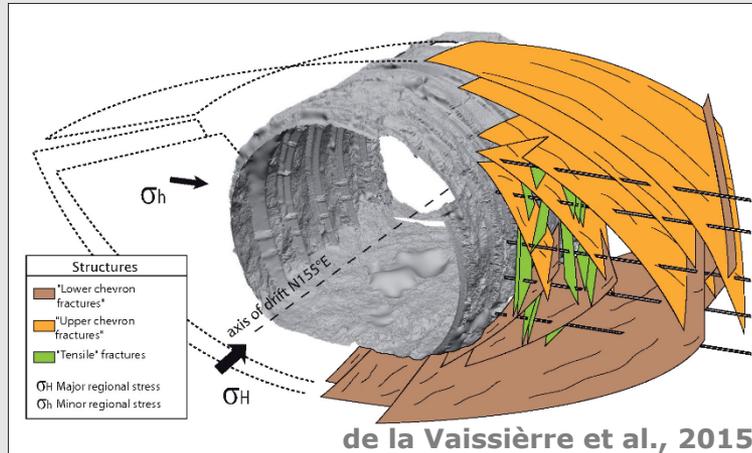




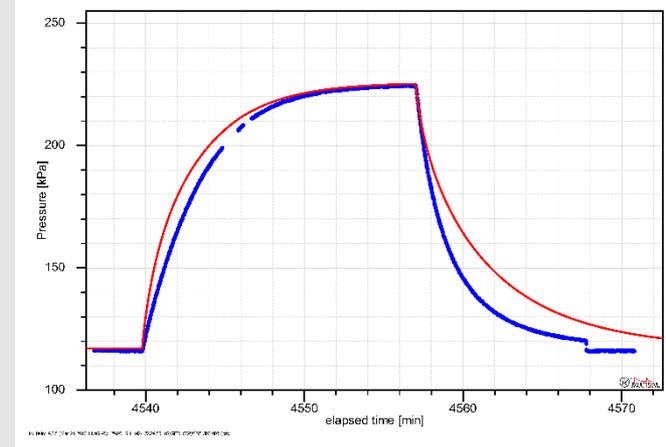
Hydraulic/pneumatic tomography:

- A useful tool for characterizing the EDZ (evolution)?

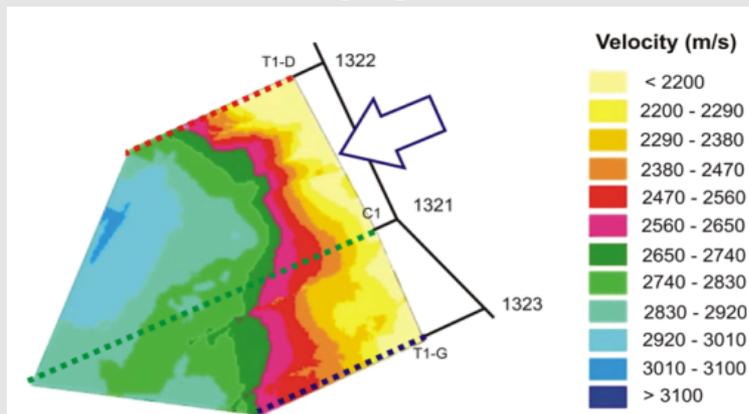
Conceptual model of the EDZ



Conventional hydraulic testing

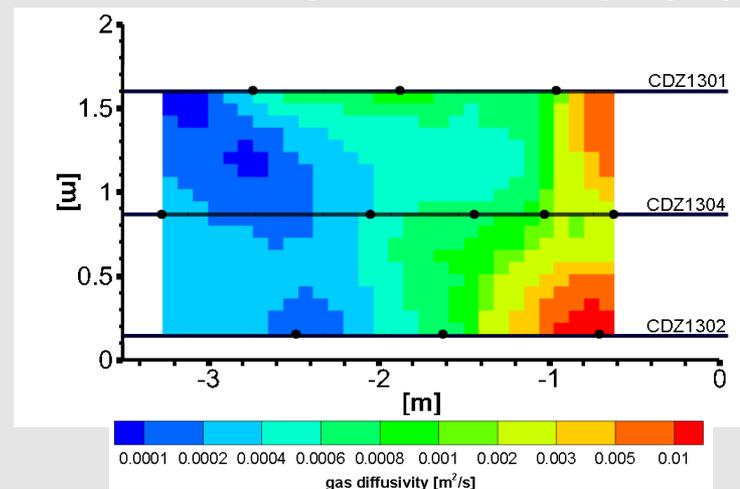


Geophysics



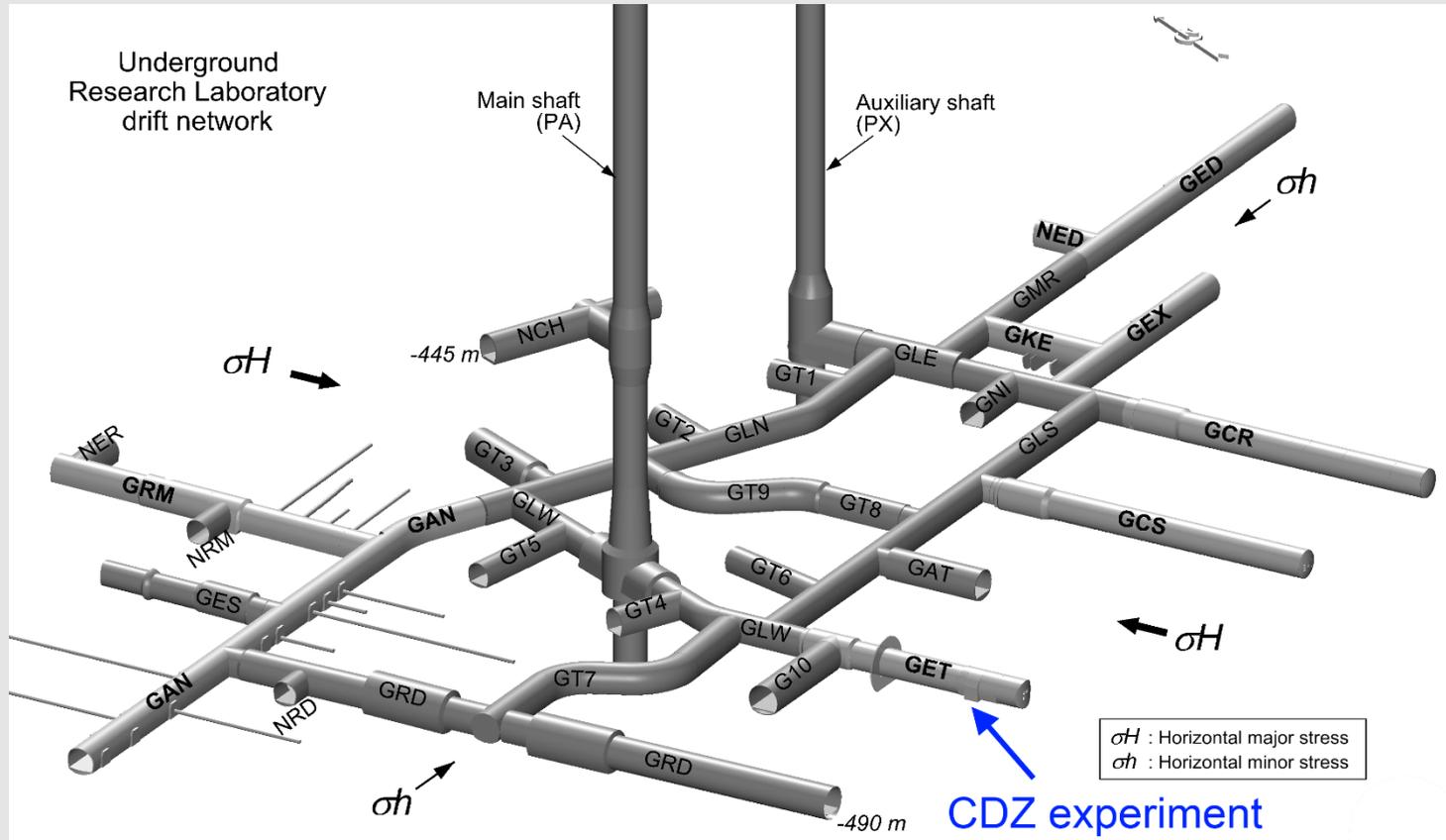
de la Vaissière et al., 2014

Pressure/hydraulic tomography





The Meuse / Haute Marne Underground Research Laboratory



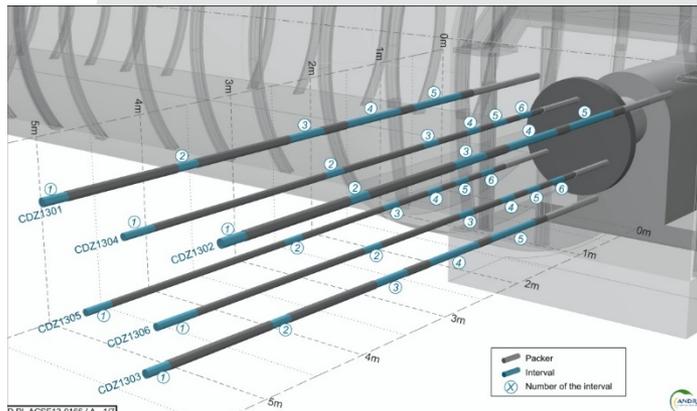
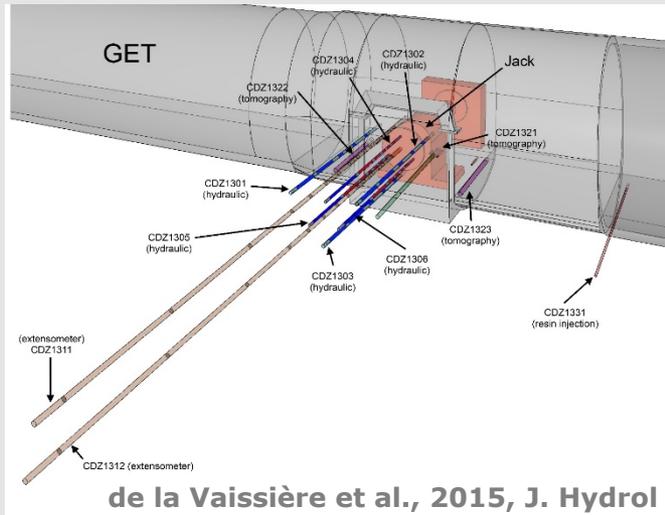
de la Vaissière et al., 2015, J. Hydrol



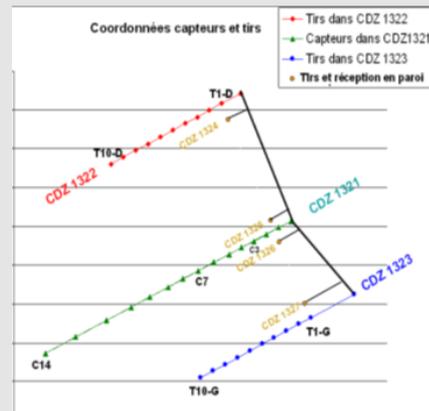
Experimental set-up



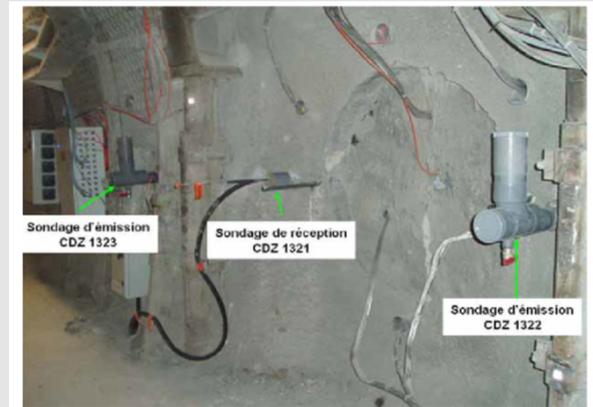
CDZ-Experiment (Compression of the Damage Zone)



6 boreholes with multi-packers (3 under the plate the others outside)



3 boreholes for seismic tomography





Evolution of the damage zone under loading

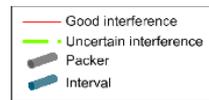
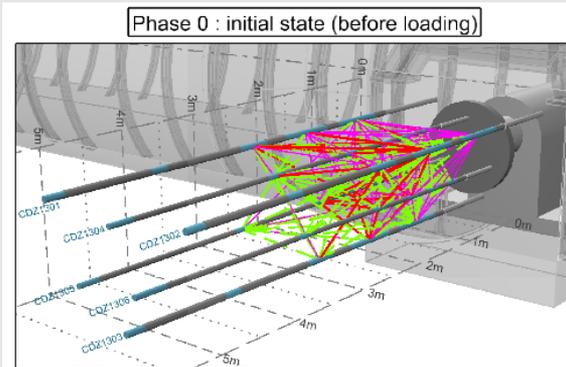
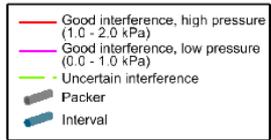


Cross-holes interferences results

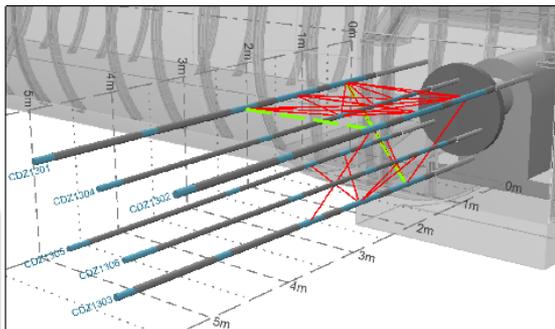
- Number of interferences decreases during the loading

Seismic tomography results

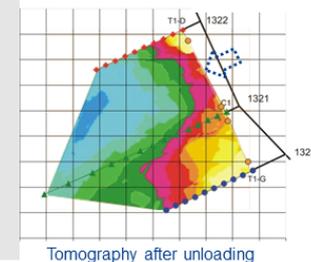
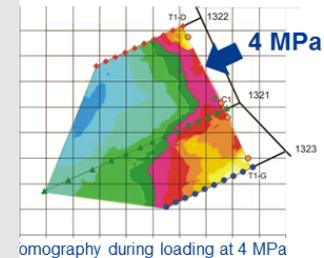
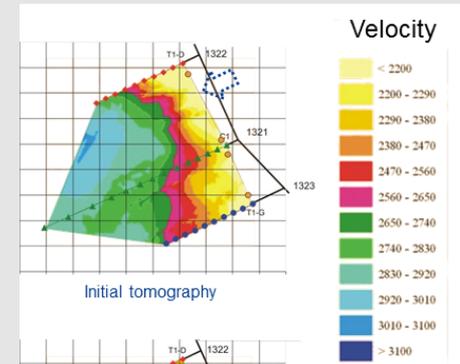
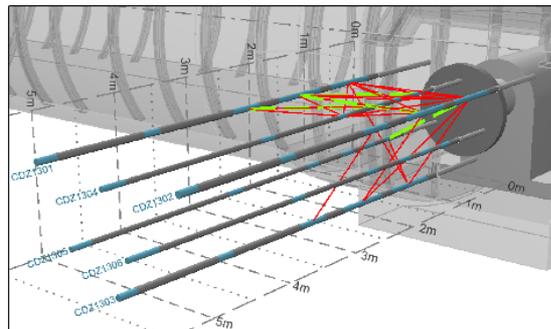
- the velocities increase by several hundreds of m/s below the loading area



Phase 3 : loading at 4 MPa

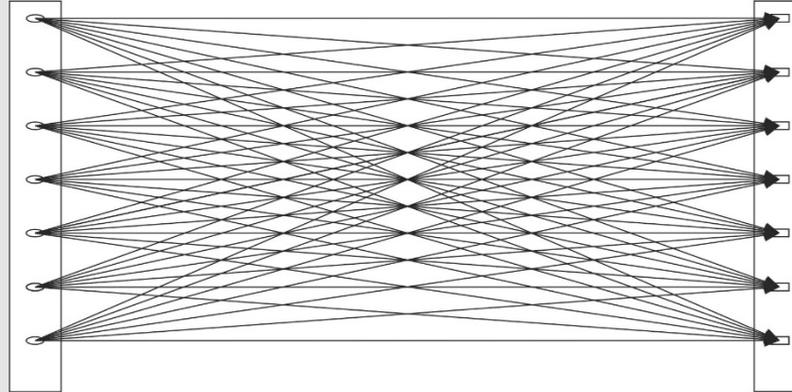


Phase 4 : after unloading





Inversion technique



line integral (geophysical travel time tomography):

$$t = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{ds}{v(s)}$$

line integral (hydraulic travel time tomography):

$$\sqrt{t_{peak}(x_2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{D(s)}}$$

Vasco et al., 2000, WRR

$$\sqrt{t_{\alpha,d}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6f_{\alpha,d}}} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{D(s)}}$$

Brauchler et al., 2003, 2011 WRR



Eikonal
solver



Data processing (I)

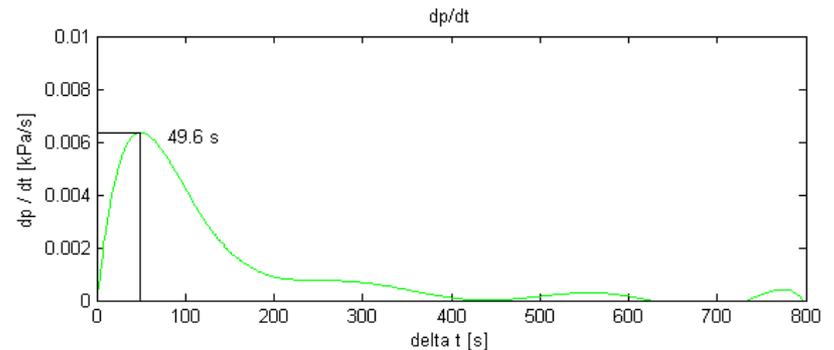
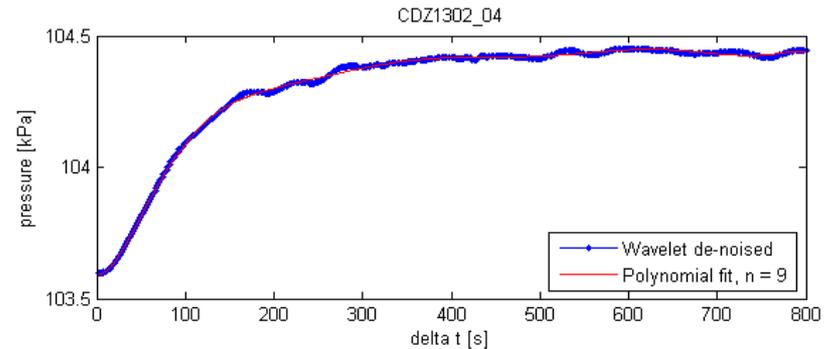
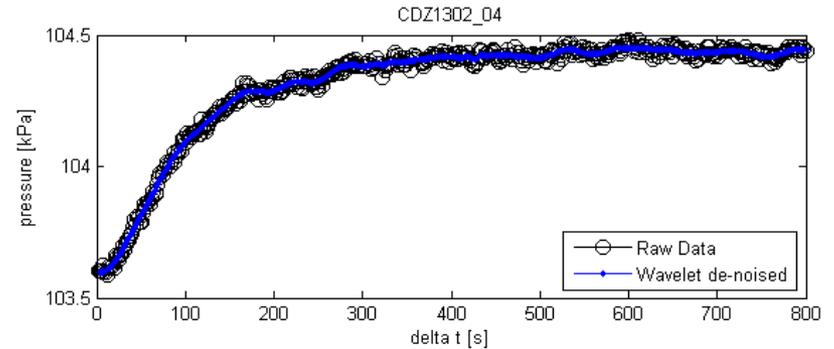
1. Wavelet denoising

$$s(k) = f(k) + \varepsilon * e(k)$$

$f(k)$ *de-noised signal*
 ε *wavelet coefficient*
 $e(k)$ *noise*

2. Polynomial regression

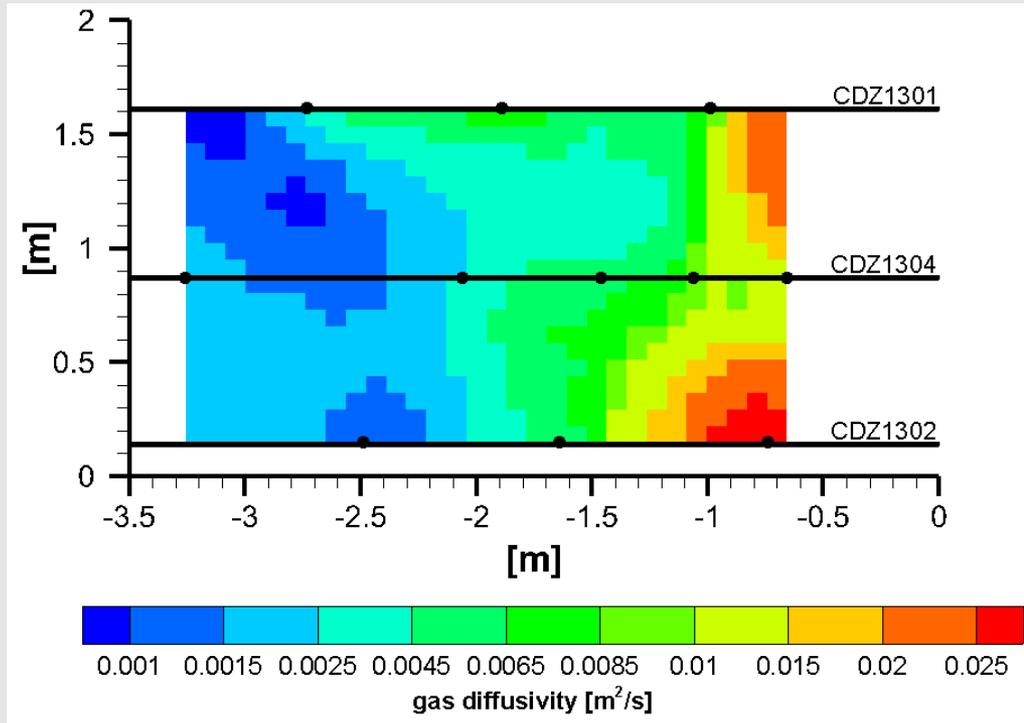
3. Derivative of the polynomial





Inversion results 2-D

Prior to loading, based on 28 interference signals



Zone 1:

- sub-vertical tensile fractures
- located between 0.6m and 1m away from the drift wall

Zone 2:

- “impregnated” shear fractures
- located between 1m and 1.5m away from the drift wall

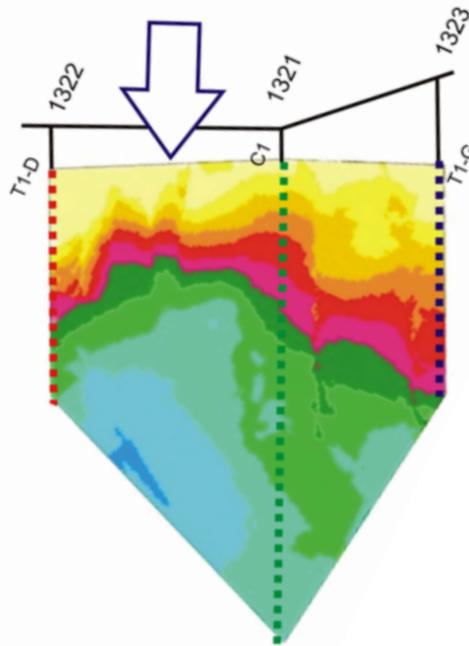
Zone 3:

- “non-impregnated” shear fractures
- located more than 2m away from the drift wall



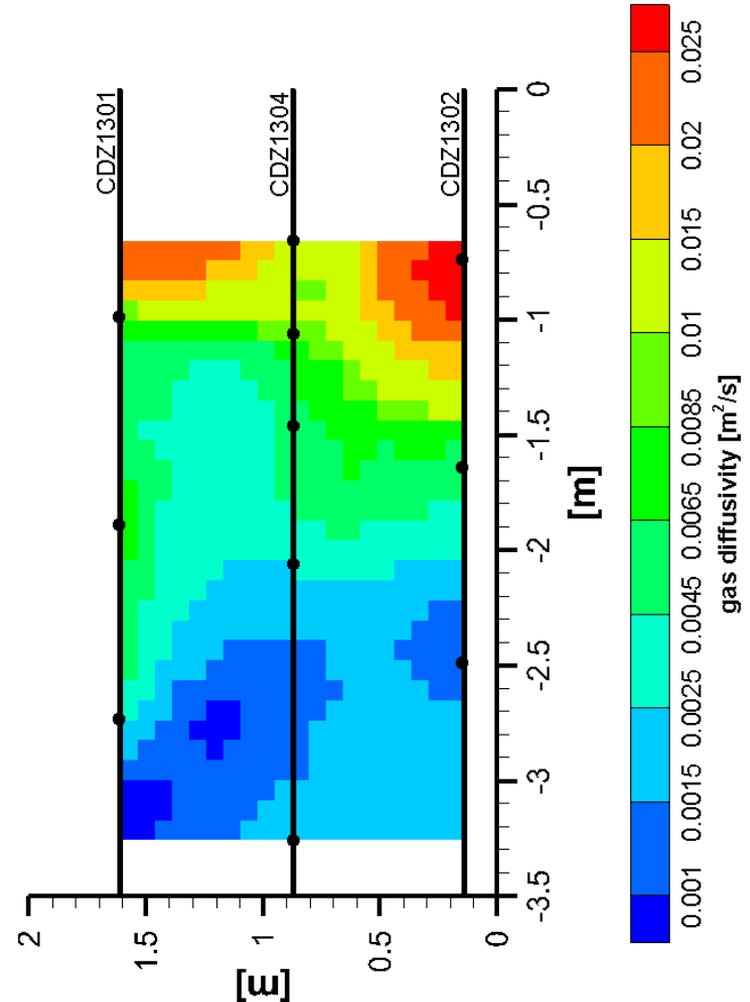
Comparison of seismic and diffusivity tomograms

Qualitative interpretation



de la Vaissière et al., 2014

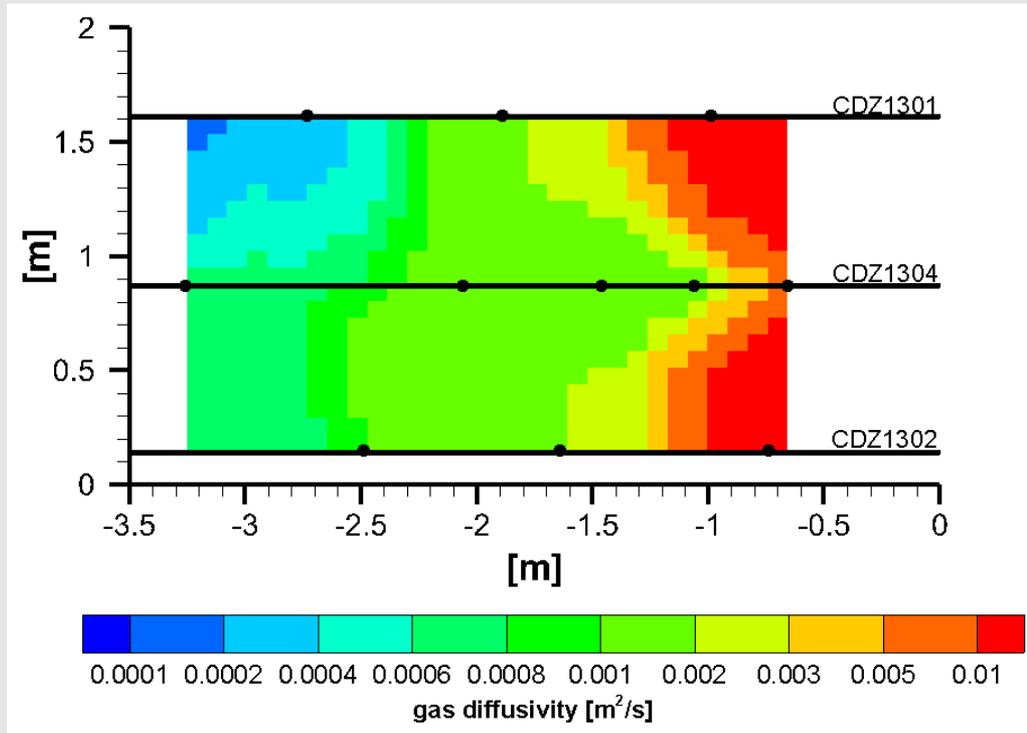
Velocity (m/s)





Inversion results 2-D

After loading cycle 1 of 2 MPa based on 27 interference signals



Zone 1:

- sub-vertical tensile fractures
- located between 0.6m and 1m away from the drift wall

Zone 2:

- “impregnated” shear fractures
- located between 1m and 1.5m away from the drift wall

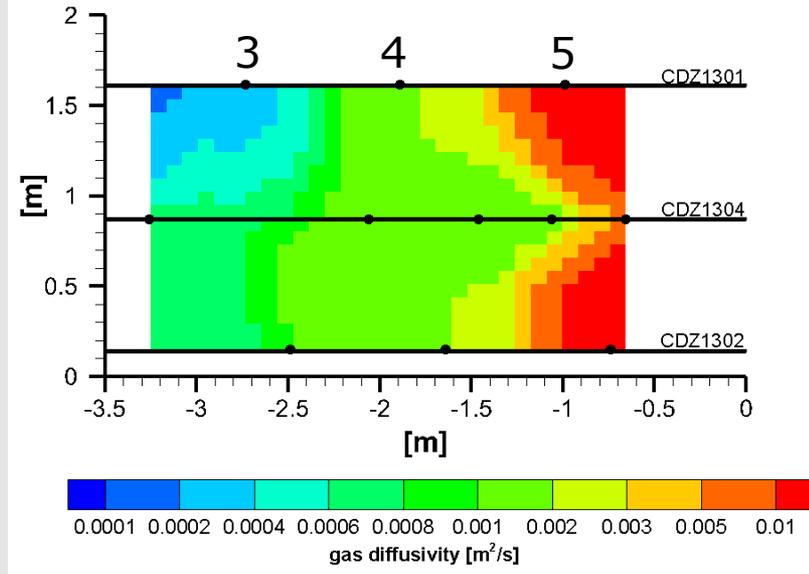
Zone 3:

- “non-impregnated” shear fractures
- located more than 2m away from the drift wall



Inversion results 2-D

Comparison with single borehole gas tests



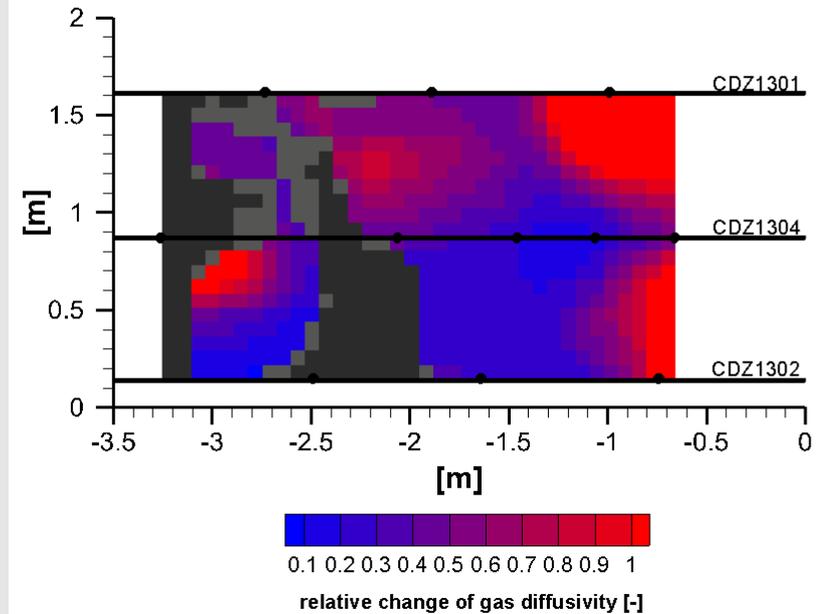
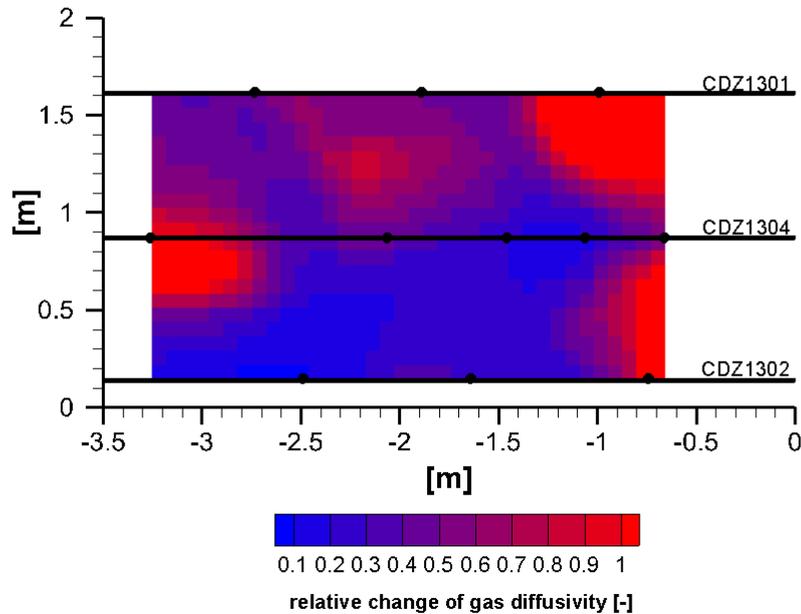
	Hydraulic tomography	Permeability [m ²]
	Minimum value	2.6E-16
	Maximum value	2.6E-14





2-D Relationship Tomogram

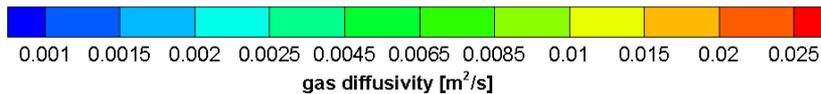
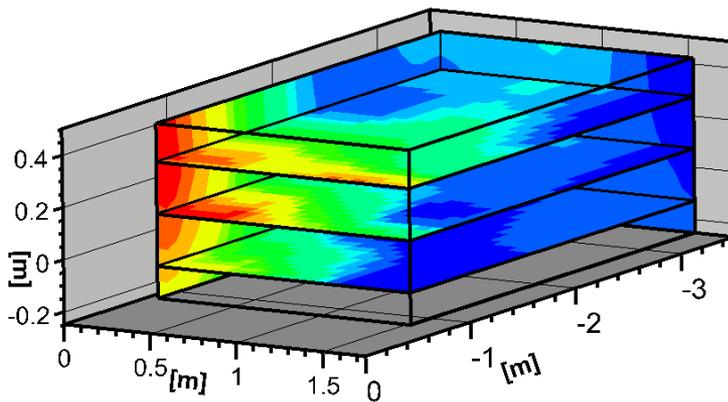
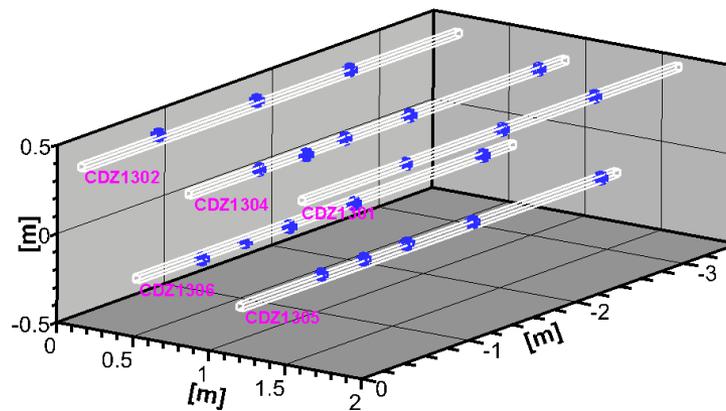
Comparison of the tomograms prior to loading and after loading step 1



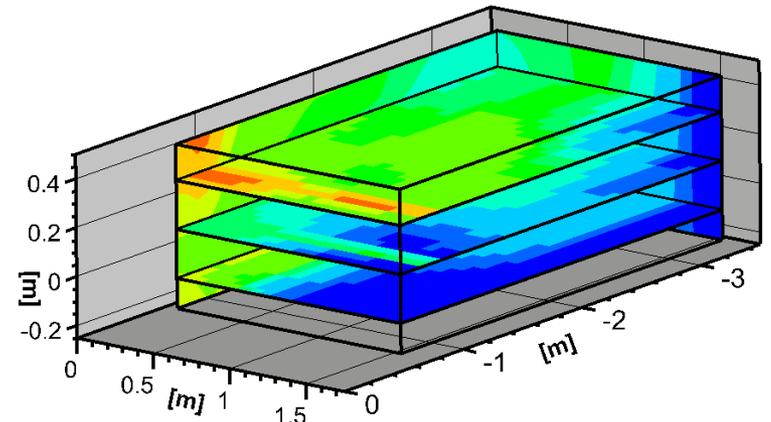


Inversion results 3-D

Prior to loading and after loading of 2 MPa



48 interference signals

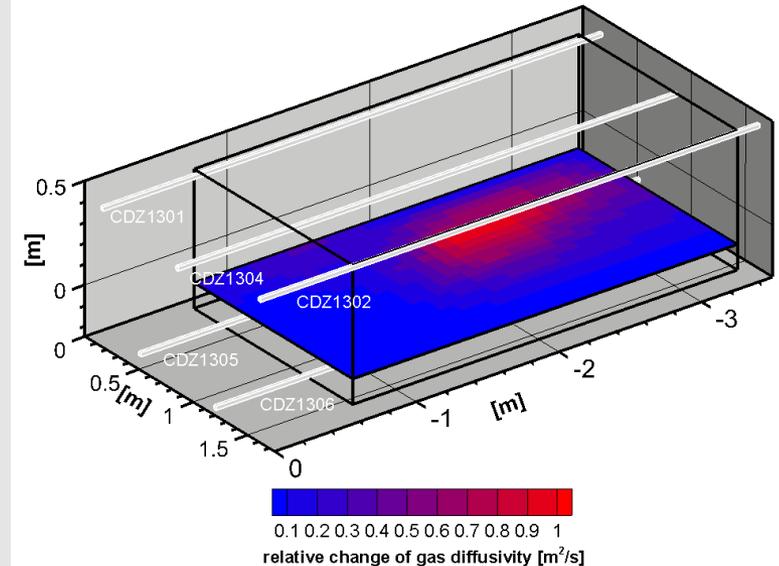
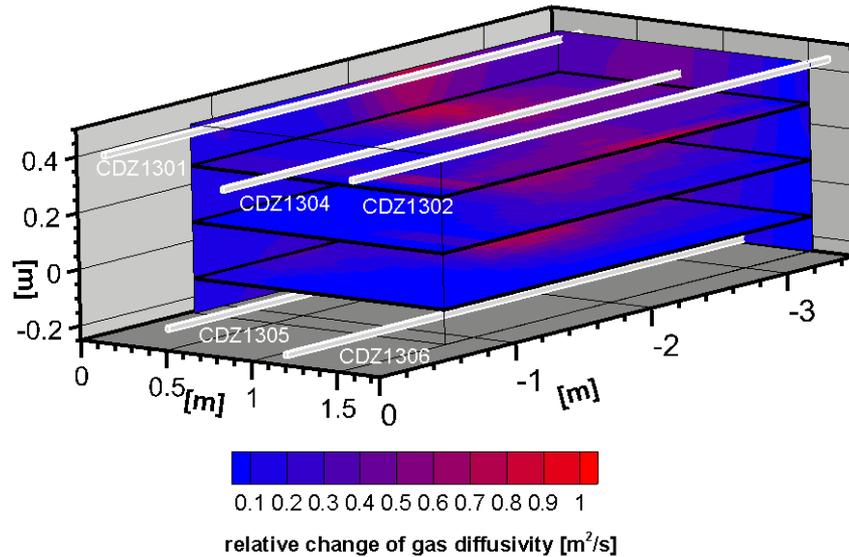


45 interference signals



3-D Relationship Tomogram

Comparison of the tomograms prior to loading and after loading step 1





3-D Relationship Tomogram

Comparison of the tomograms with the vertical induced stress beneath a circular loaded area, Boussinesq solution

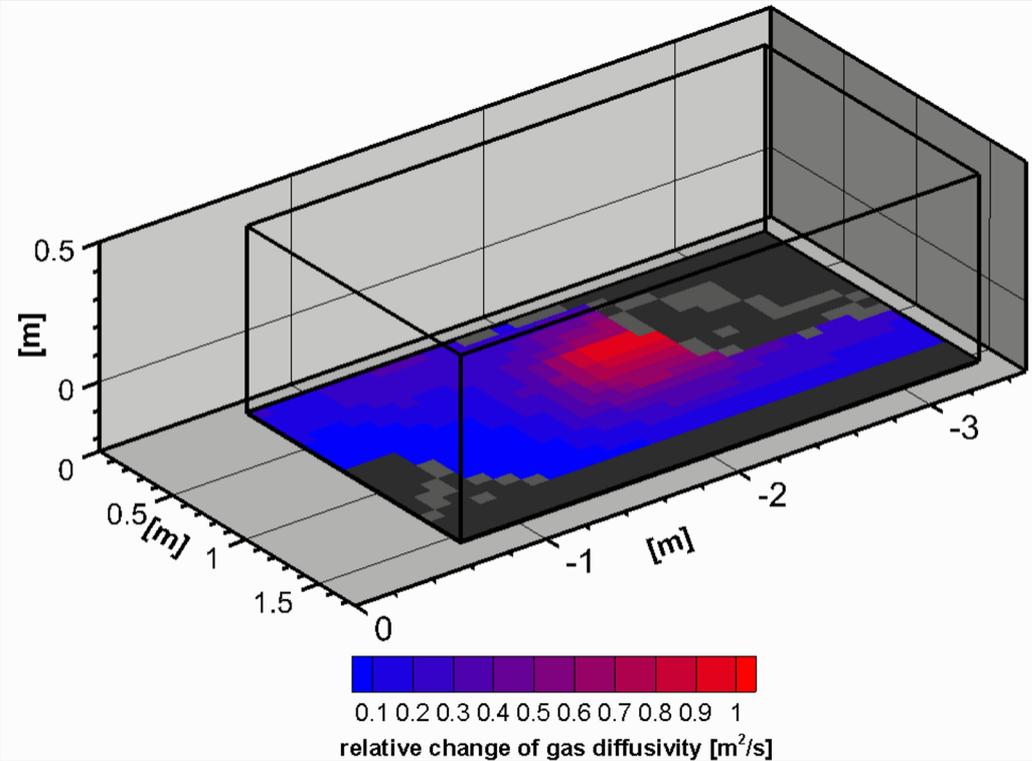
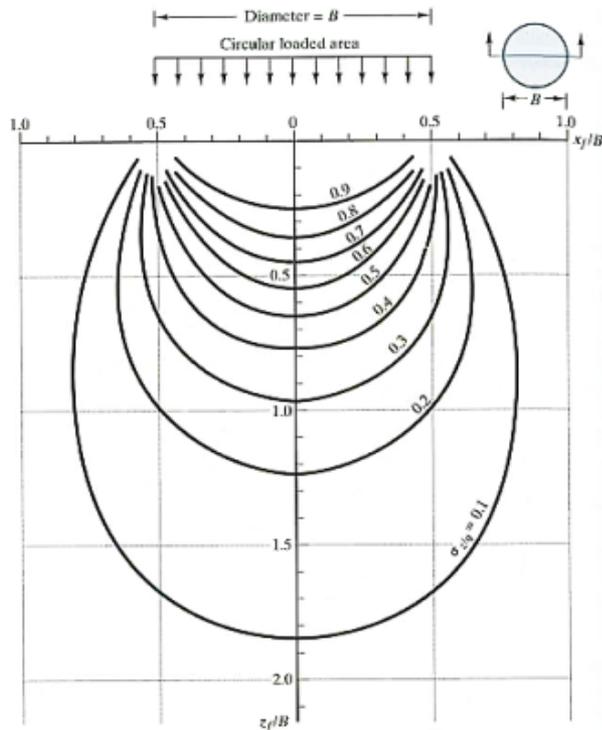


Figure 10.10, page 330 in Coduto [1999]



Summary

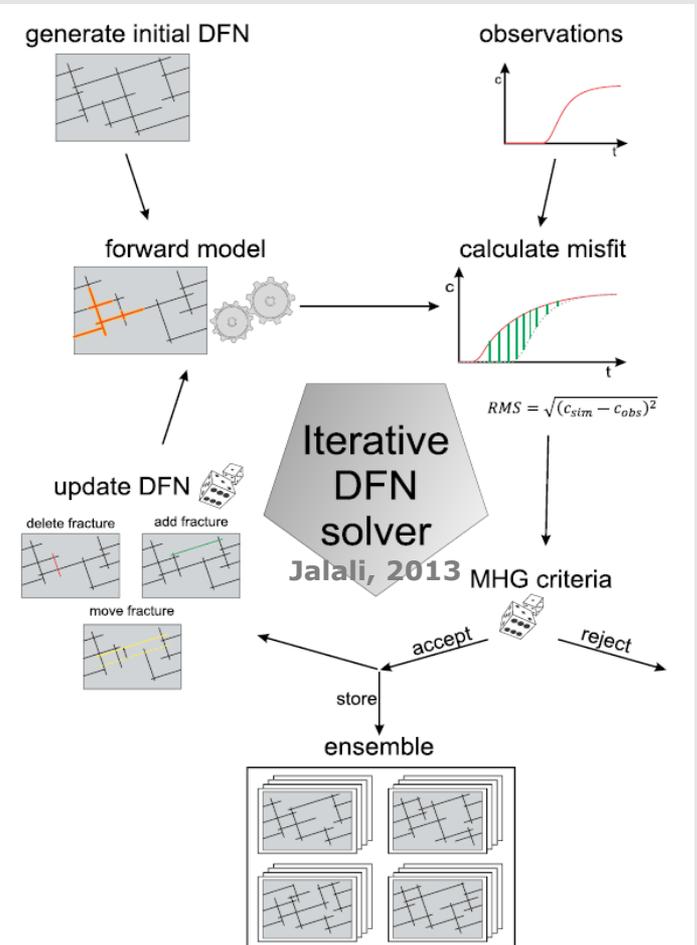
- **Hydraulic/pneumatic tomography: A useful tool for characterizing the EDZ (evolution)? YES**
 - reconstruction of hydraulic **changes orthogonal and parallel** to the drift wall with a **high spatial resolution**
 - the reconstructed diffusivity values are in accordance with numerical single-borehole analysis performed with the borehole simulator **Multisim**
 - the obtained diffusivity tomograms depicts **three different zones** of the **excavation-induced fracture network, which are in accordance with** the conceptual model
- **Relationship tomograms** show a **similar pattern** as the **vertical induced stress** beneath a circular loaded area (**Boussinesq solution**)
- **Strong positive correlation** between the reconstructed **diffusivity distribution and p-wave velocity**



Outlook (II)

Discrete fracture inversion -Theory

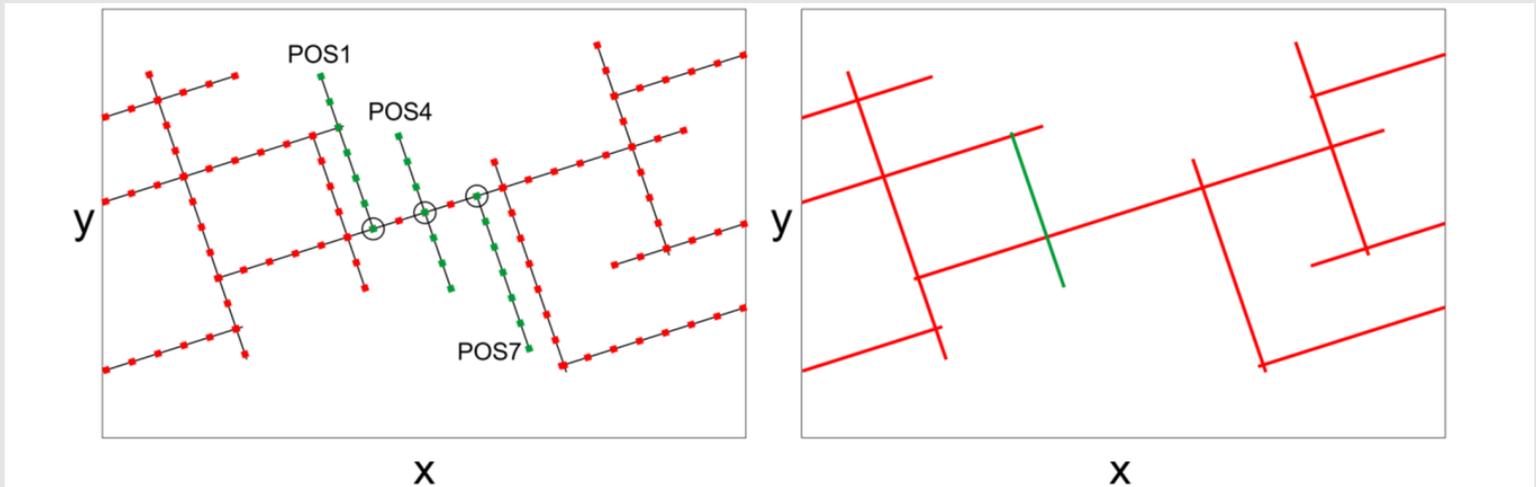
- The inversion procedure is initiated by randomly generating a DFN realization based on the following **a priori information**:
 - The results of the **travel time based inversion**, derivation of potential positions of fractures and appraisal of the hydraulic properties
 - Statistical information: e.g. fracture length distribution, minimum fracture length, fracture orientation
- The transdimensional reversible jump Markov Chain Monte Carlo (rjMCMC) is a unique variant of MCMC, in which the **number of parameters can vary among subsequent iterations** during the inversion process





Outlook (III)

Transdimensional reversible jump Markov Chain Monte Carlo (rjMCMC) inversion

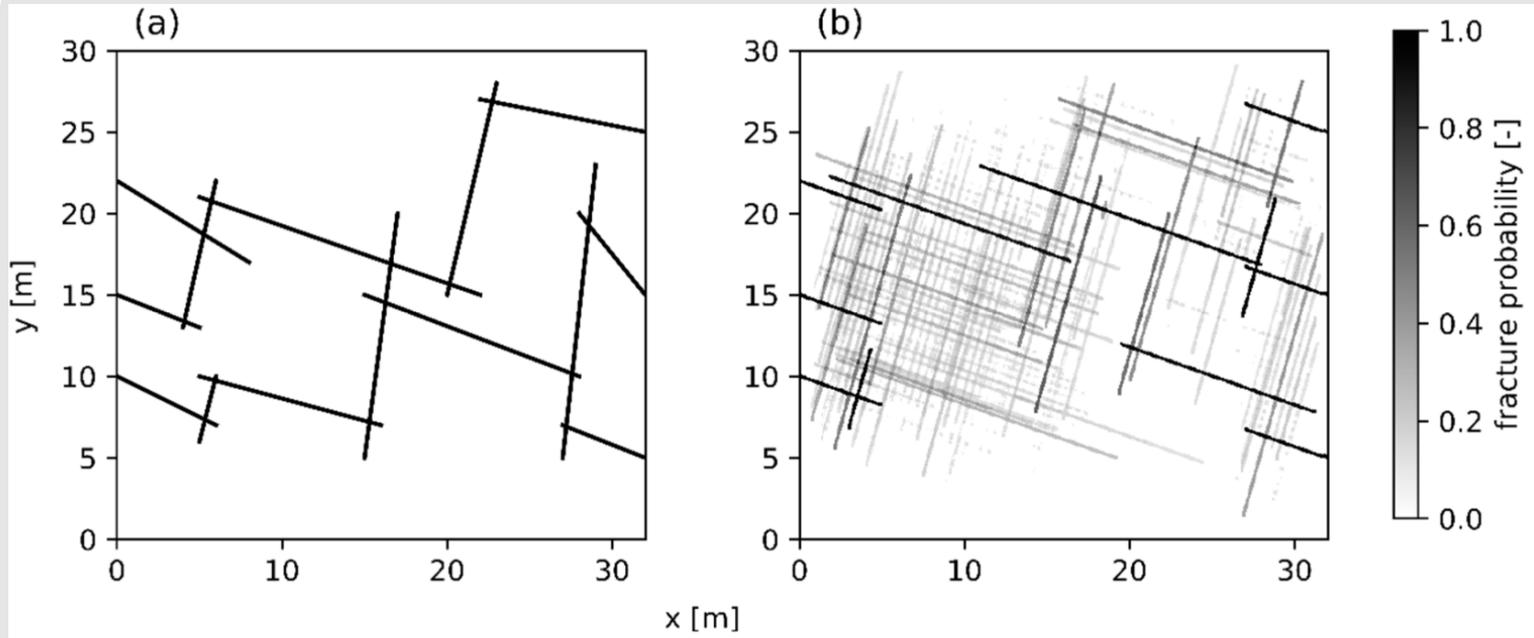


Somogyvári et al., 2017 WRR



Outlook (IV)

Discrete fracture inversion – pressure data

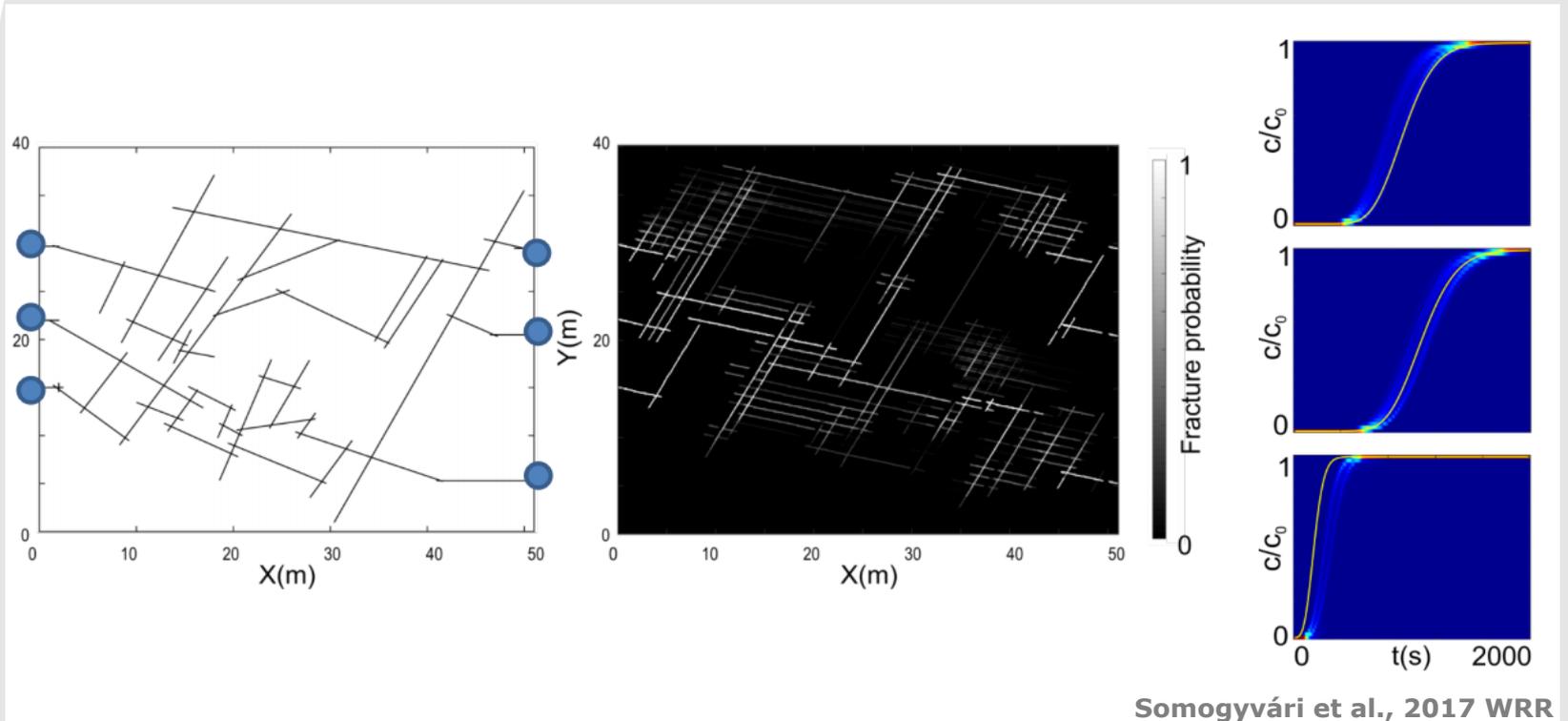


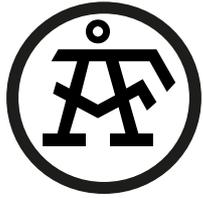
Ringel et al., 2019, Geosciences



Outlook (V)

Discrete fracture inversion – Tracer data





Own selected references related to hydraulic tomography

JIMÉNEZ, S., MARIETHOZ, G., **BRAUCHLER, R.**, BAYER, P. (2016) Smart pilot points using reversible-jump Markov-chain Monte Carlo, *Water Resour. Res.*

SOMOGVÁRI, M., BAYER, P., **BRAUCHLER, R.** (2016) Travel time based thermal tracer tomography, *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss.*, doi:10.5194/hess-20-1-2016

HU, L., BAYER, P., ALT-EPPING, P., TATOMIR, A., SAUTER, M., **BRAUCHLER, R.** (2015) Time-lapse pressure tomography for characterizing CO₂ plume evolution in a deep saline aquifer, *International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control*, 39, 91-106

JIMÉNEZ, S., **BRAUCHLER, R.**, HU, R., HU, L., SCHMIDT, S., PTAK, T., BAYER, P. (2015) Prediction of solute transport in the subsurface utilizing hydraulic tomography, *Water Resour. Res.*, doi:10.1016/j.advwatres.2013.10.002

JIMÉNEZ, S., **BRAUCHLER, R.**, BAYER, P. (2013) A new sequential procedure for hydraulic tomographic inversion, *Advances in Water Resources*, doi:10.1016/j.advwatres.2013.10.002

BRAUCHLER, R., BÖHM, G., LEVEN, C., DIETRICH, P., SAUTER, M. (2013) A laboratory study of tracer tomography, *Hydrogeology Journal*, 21(6), 1265-1274, doi:10.1007/s10040-013-1006-z

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BRAUCHLER, R., HU, R., HU, L., JIMÉNEZ, S., BAYER, P., PTAK, T. (2013) Rapid field application of hydraulic tomography for resolving aquifer heterogeneity in unconsolidated sediments, *Water Resour. Res.*, Vol. 49, 1-12, doi:10.1002/wrcr.20181

LOCHBÜHLER, T., DOETSCH, J., **BRAUCHLER, R.**, LINDE, N. (2013) Structure-coupled joint inversion of geophysical and hydrological data, *Geophysics*, Vol. 78(3), ID1-ID14, doi: 10.1190/geo2012-0460.1

BRAUCHLER, R., DOETSCH, J., DIETRICH, P., SAUTER, M. (2012) Derivation of site-specific relationships between hydraulic parameters and p-wave velocities based on hydraulic and seismic tomography, *Water Resour. Res.*, Vol 48, W03531, doi:10.1029/2011WR010868

BRAUCHLER, R., HU, R., HU, L., PTAK, T. (2012) Investigation of hydraulic parameters in unconsolidated sediments: a comparison of methods, *Grundwasser*, doi:10.1007/s00767-011-0185-6

HU, R., **BRAUCHLER, R.**, HEROLD, M., BAYER, P. (2011) Hydraulic tomography analog outcrop study: Coupling travel time and steady shape inversion, *Journal of Hydrology*, 409, (1-2), 350-362, 10.1016/j.jhydrol.2011.08.031

BRAUCHLER, R., HU, R., DIETRICH, P., SAUTER, M. (2011) A field assessment of high-resolution aquifer characterization based on hydraulic travel time and hydraulic attenuation tomography, *Water Resour. Res.*, 47, W03503, doi:10.1029/2010WR009635