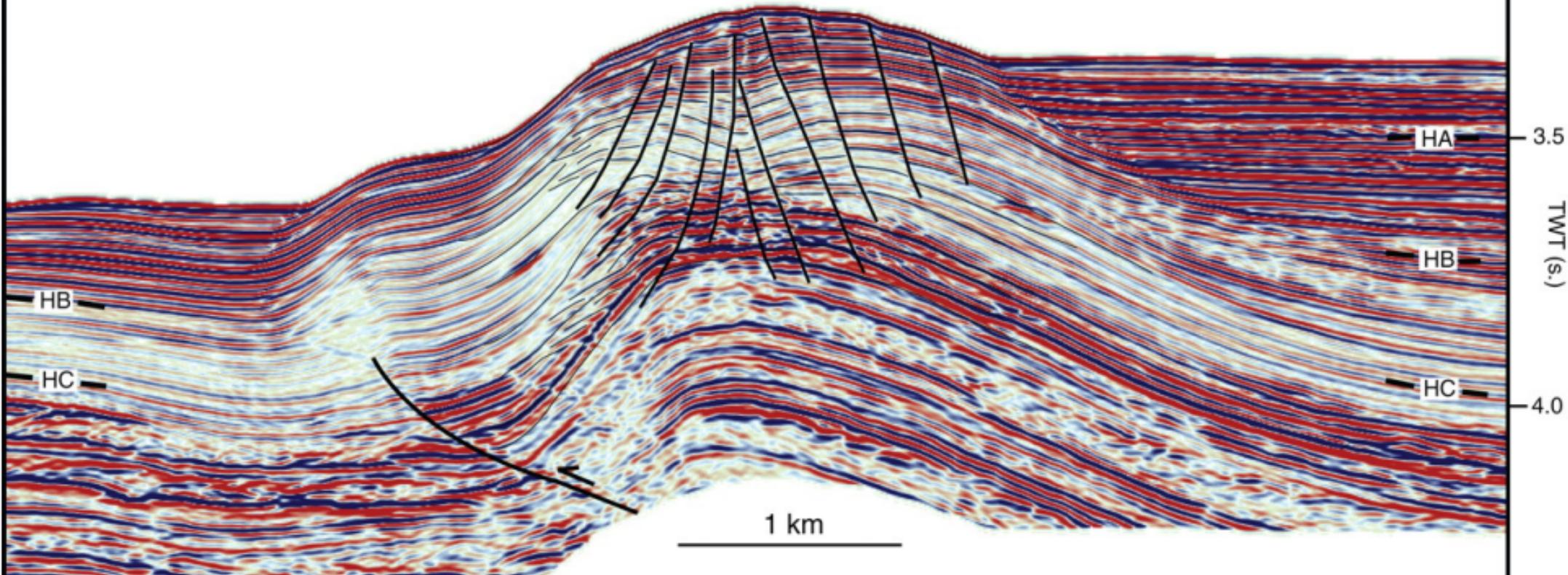


NW

Crestal normal faults

SE

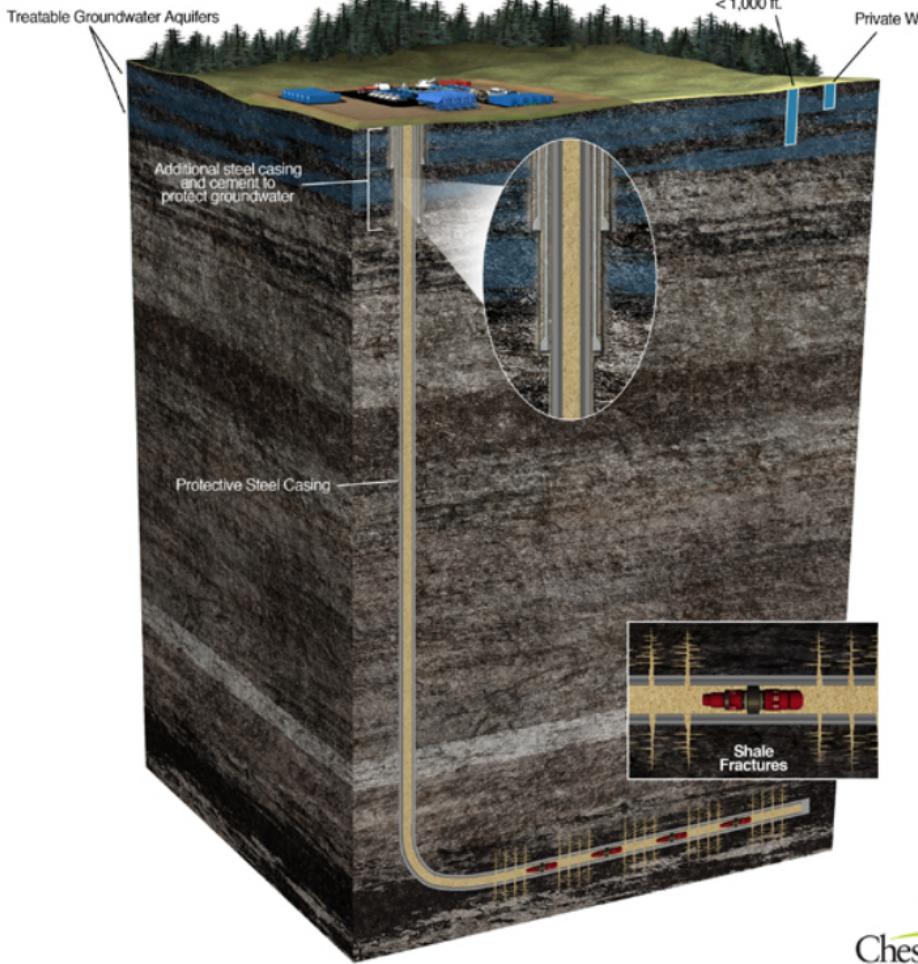


~1850



~2010





Risk-Based
Geomechanical
Screening

Stress Man

MUDLINE SUBSIDENCE



FAULT ACTIVATION

CASING CRUSHING

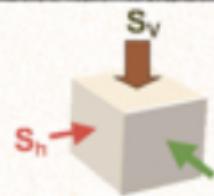
COMPACTION DRIVE

CASING
SHEAR

SAND PRODUCTION

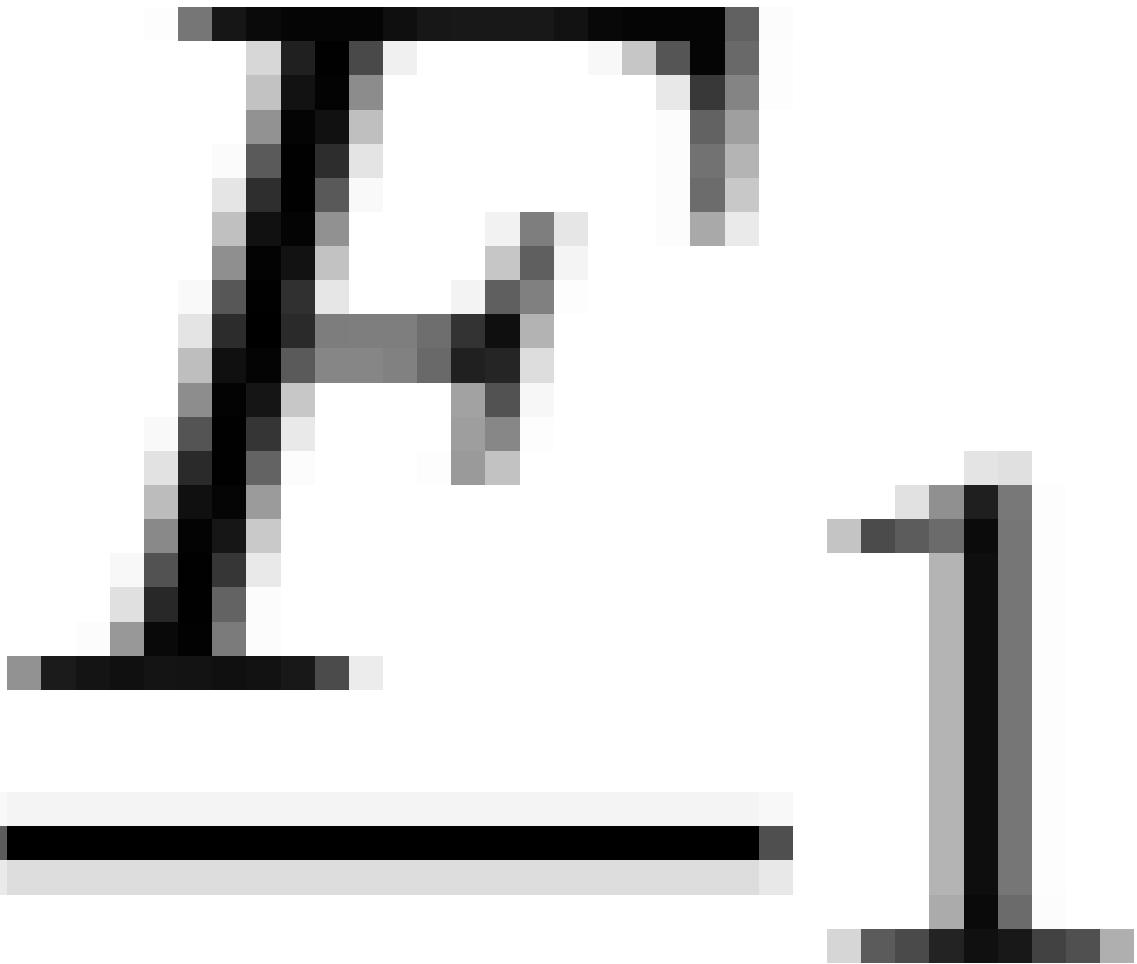


RESERVOIR YIELD



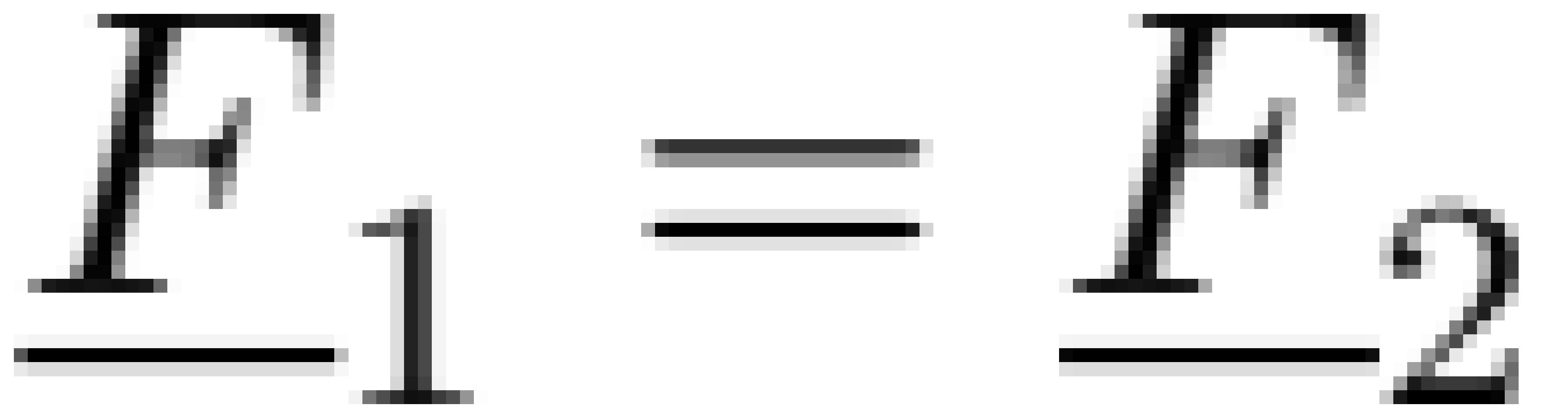
PERMEABILITY LOSS

CASING BUCKLING

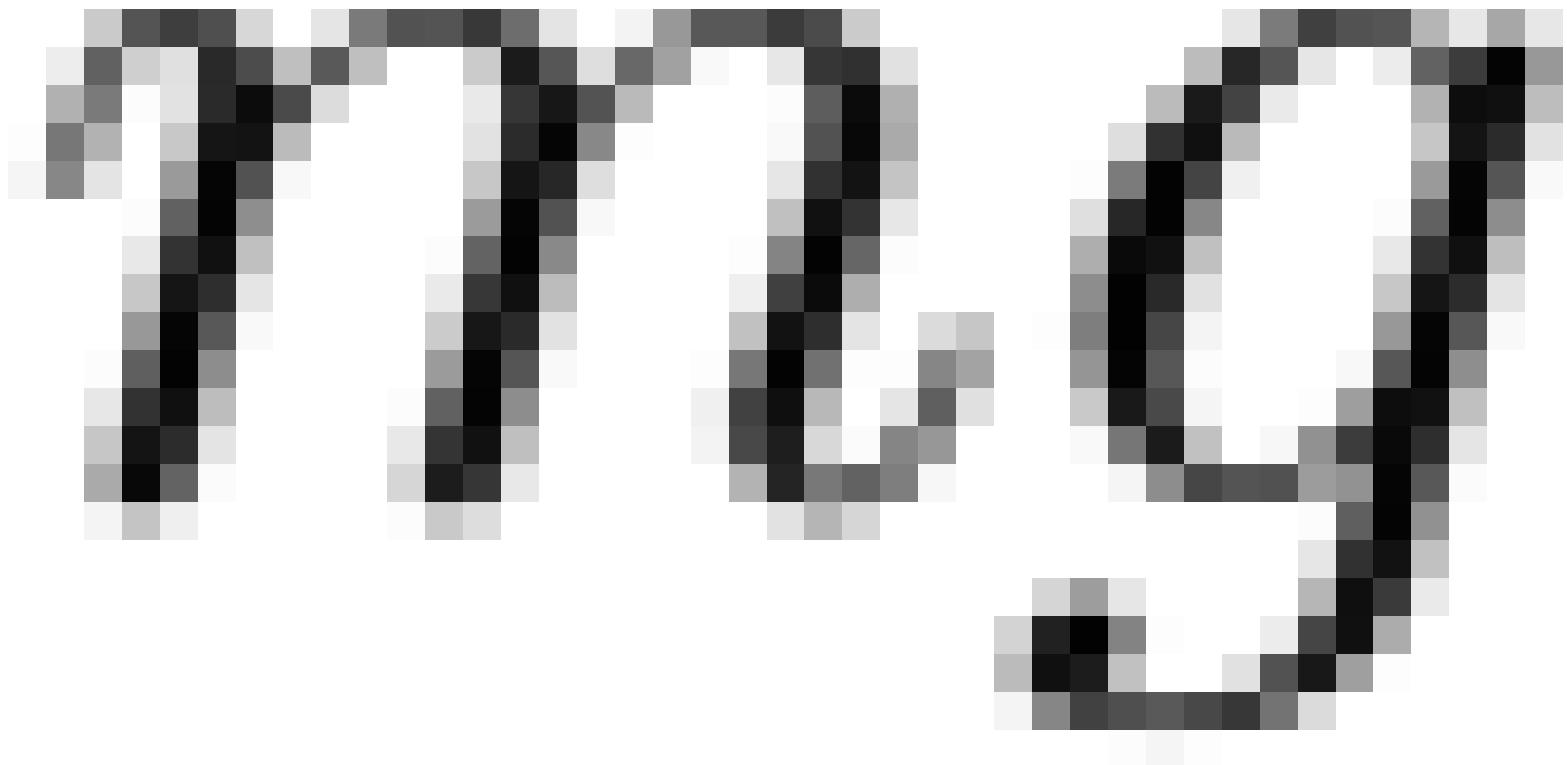


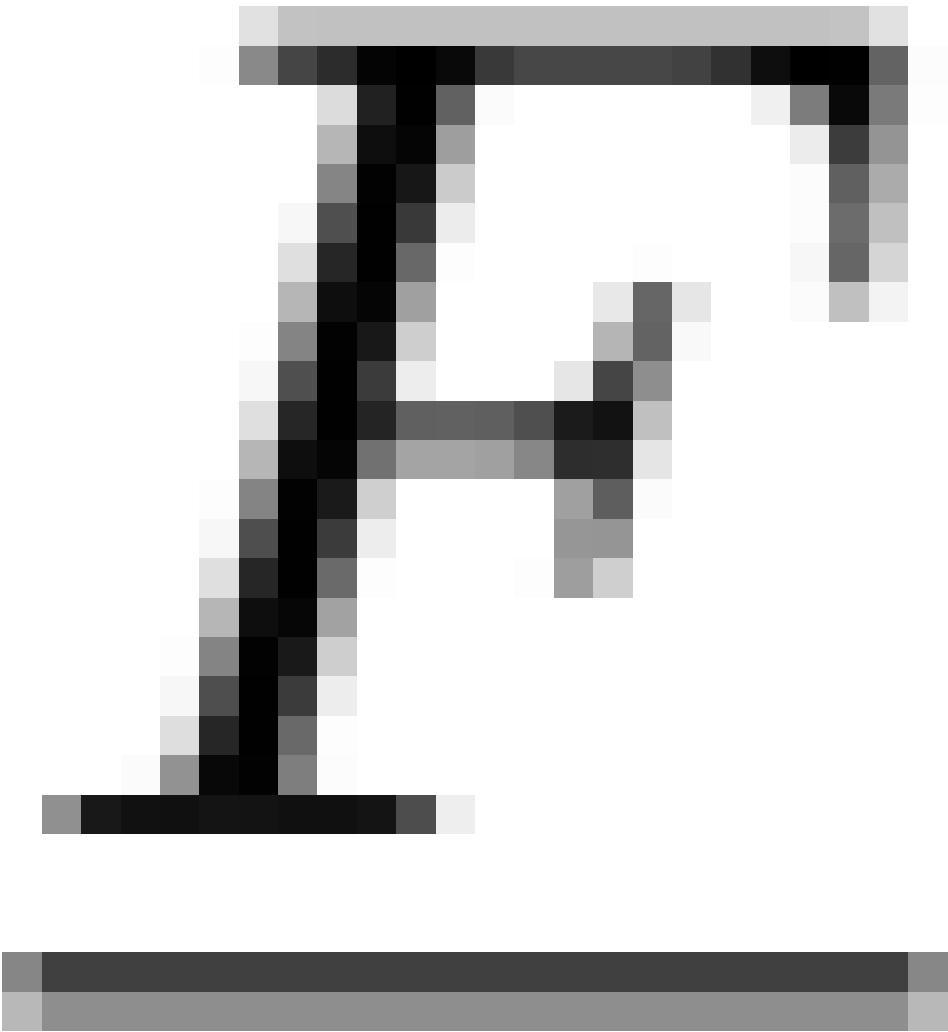


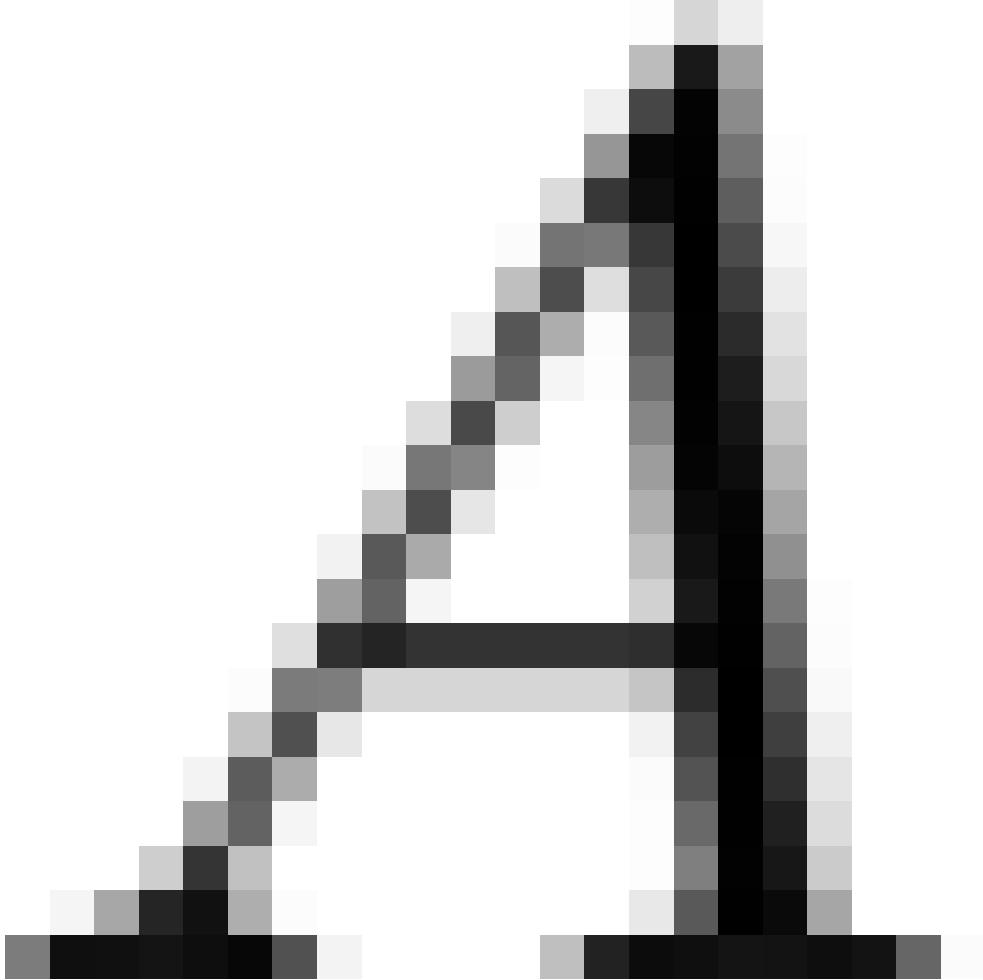












P

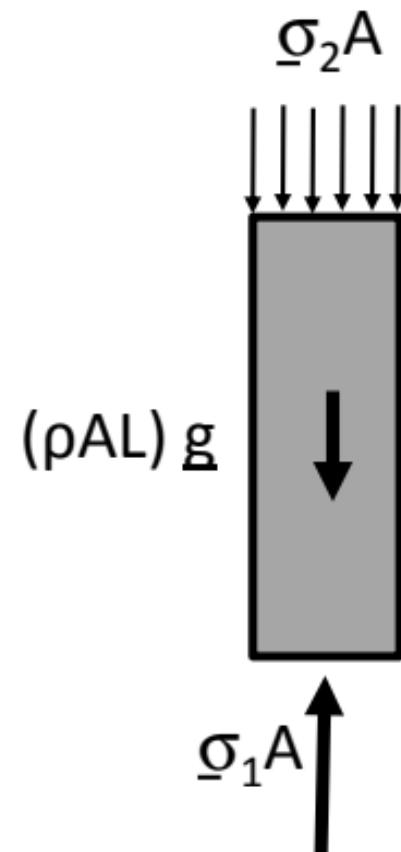
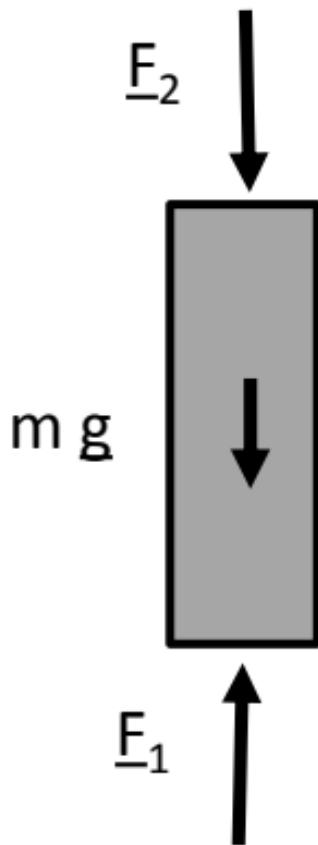
S

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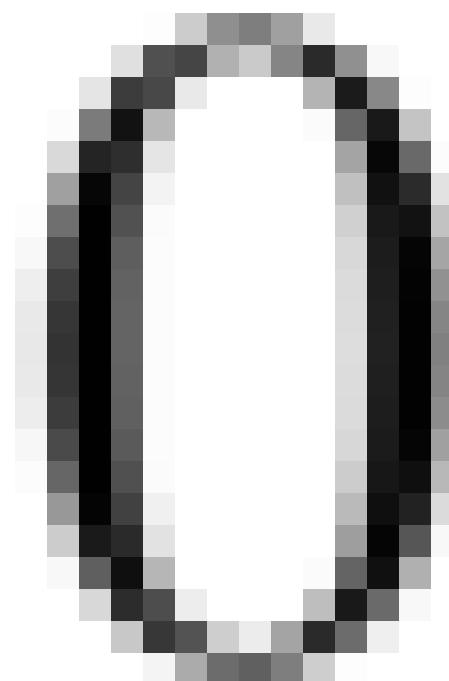
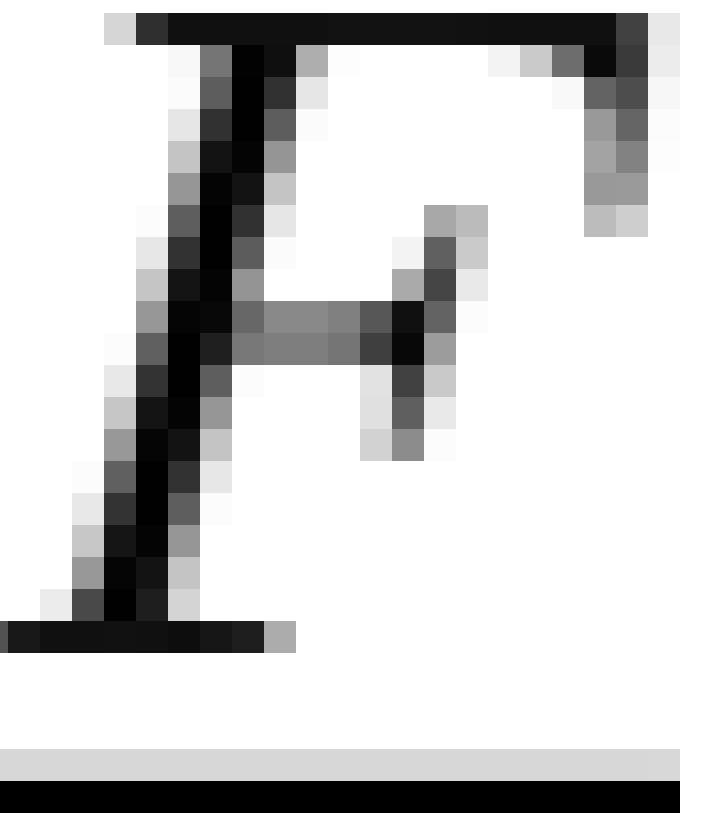
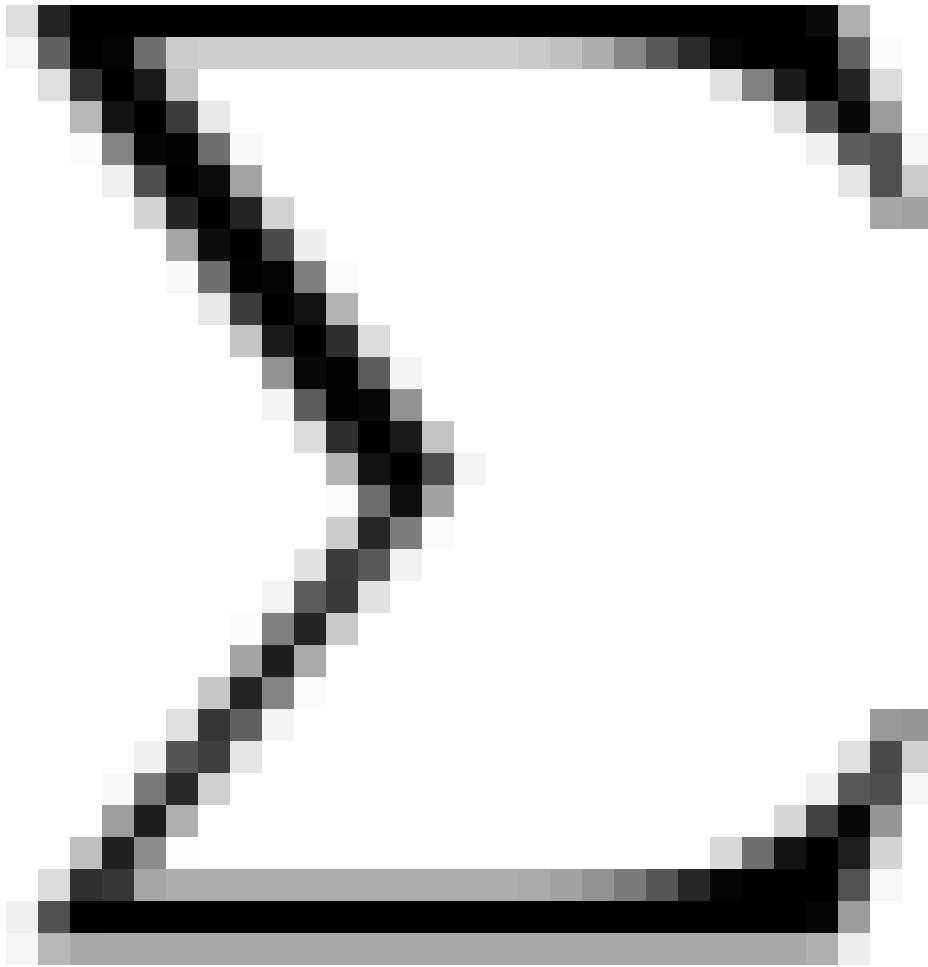


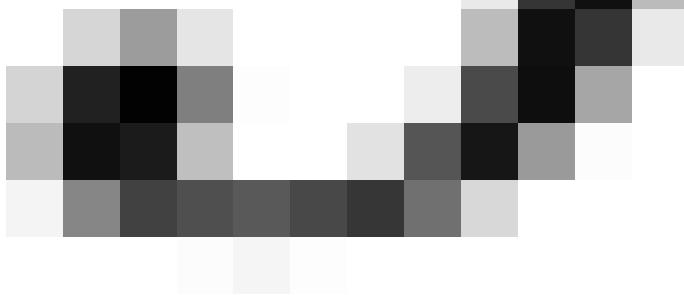
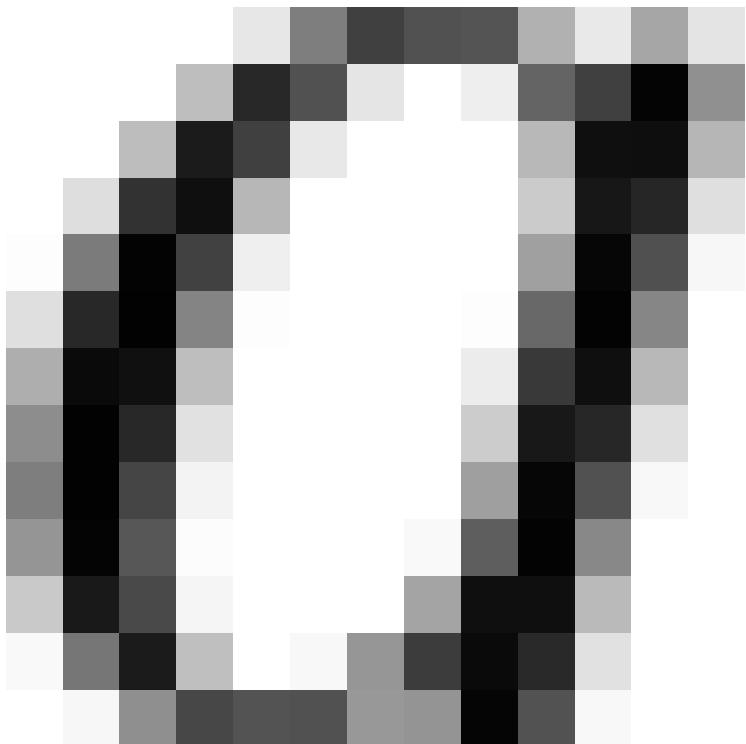
$$\Sigma F_z = +F_1 - F_2 = 0$$

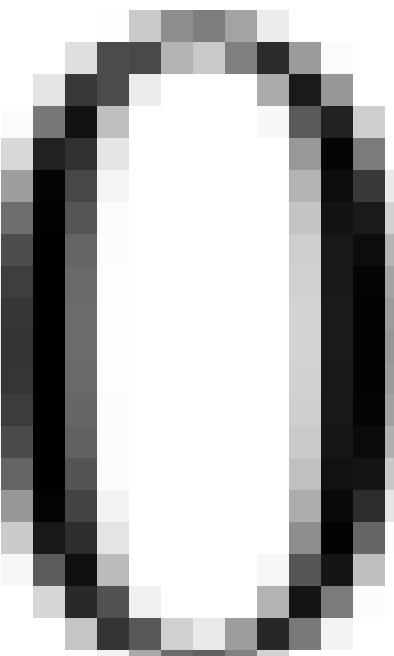
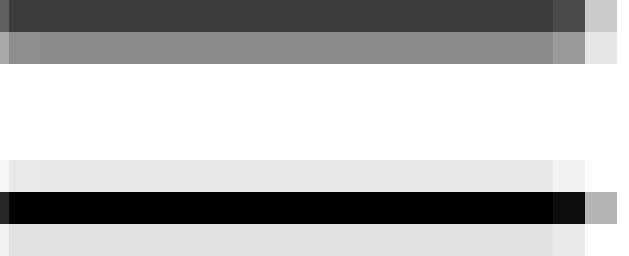
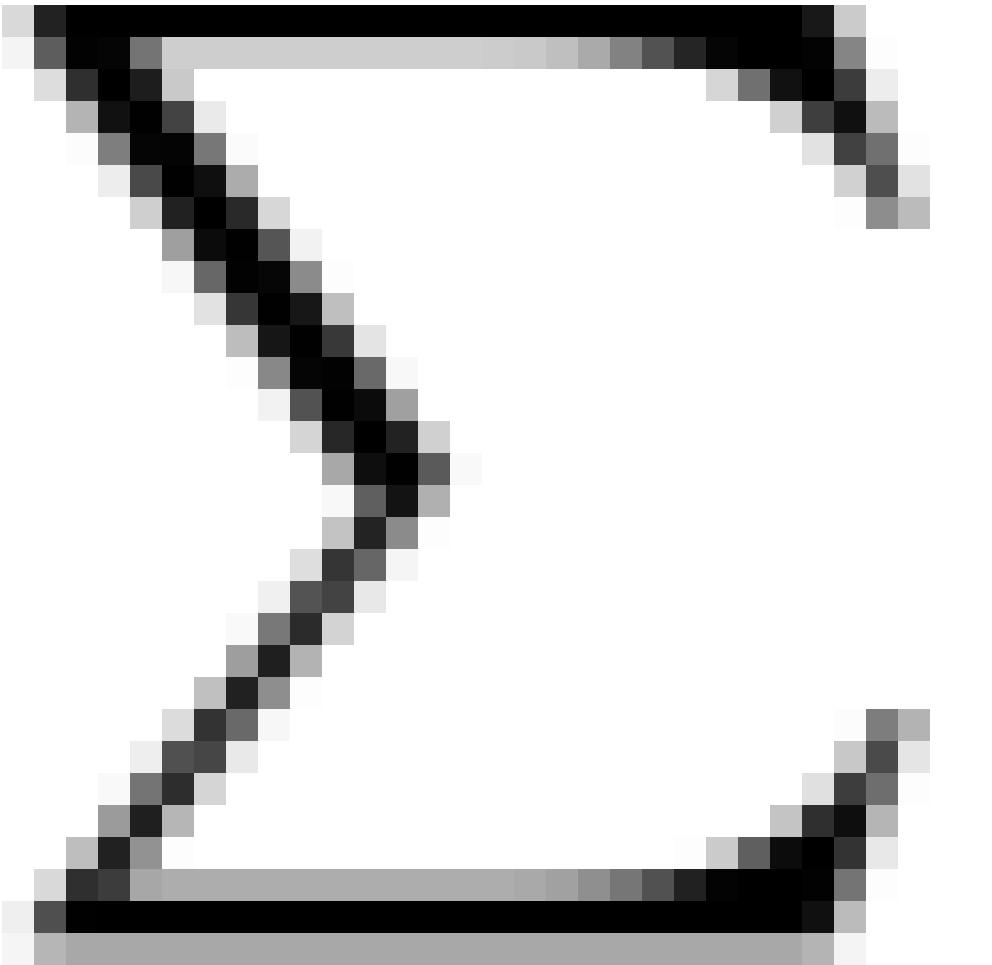
$$\Sigma F_z = +F_1 - m g - F_2$$

$$\Sigma F_z = +\sigma_1 A - (\rho A L)g - \sigma_2 A$$











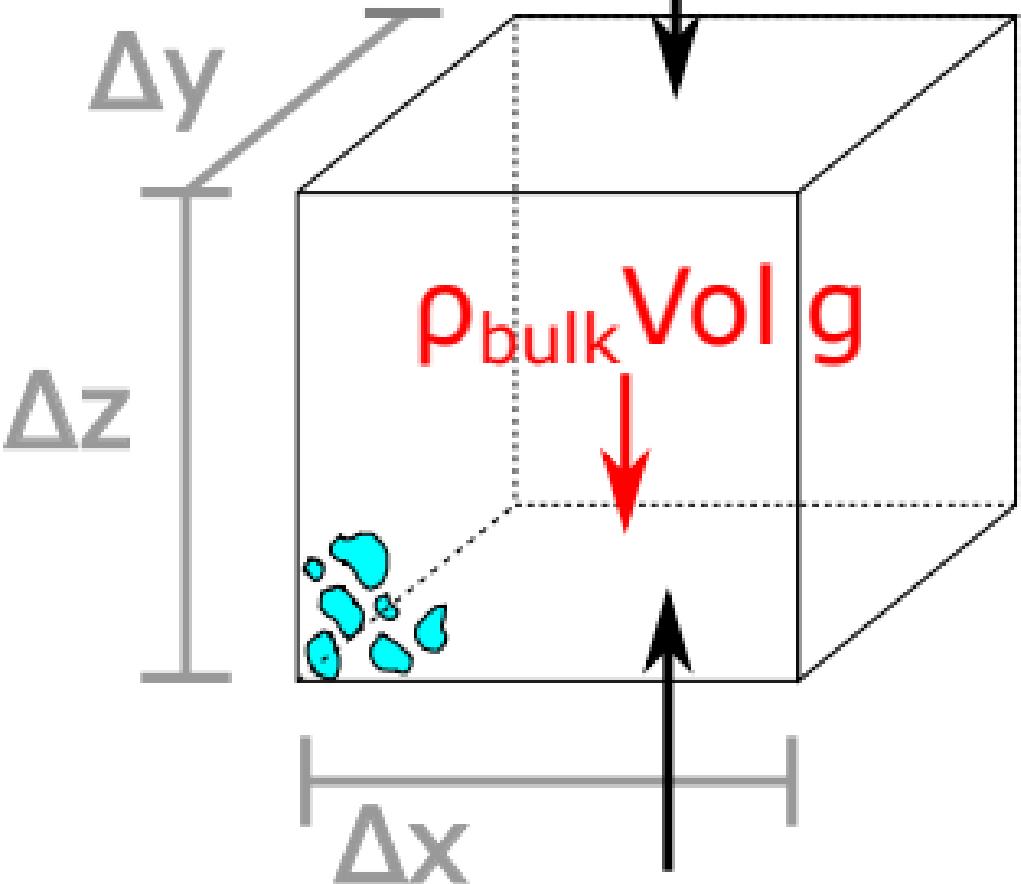


△ S₂

— △ z

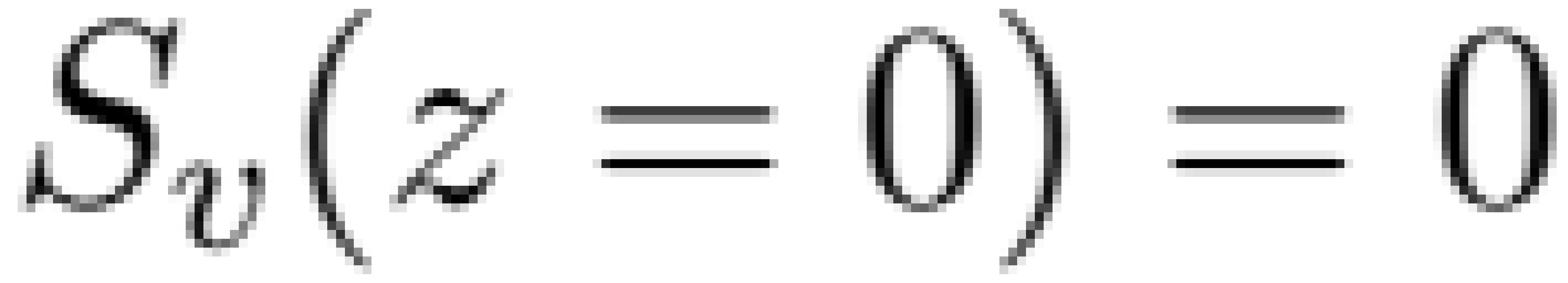
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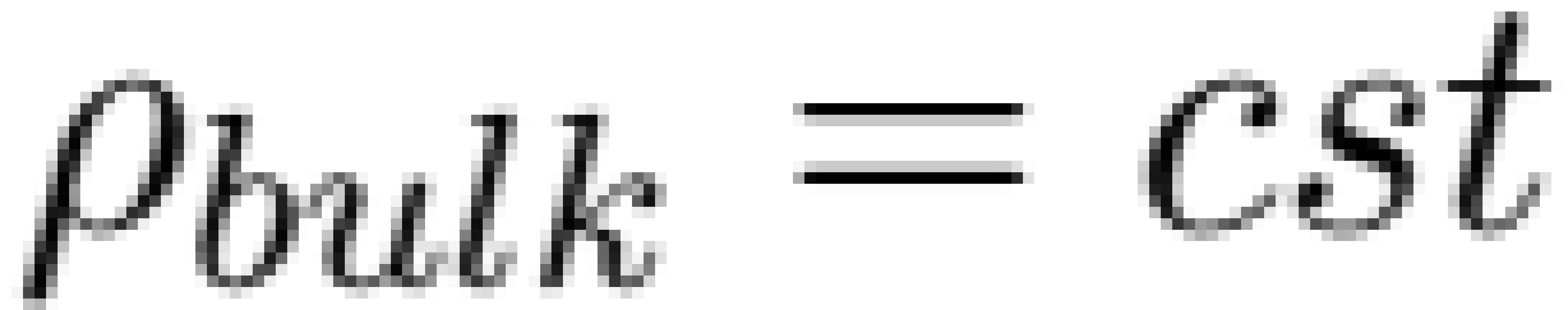
Observe 9

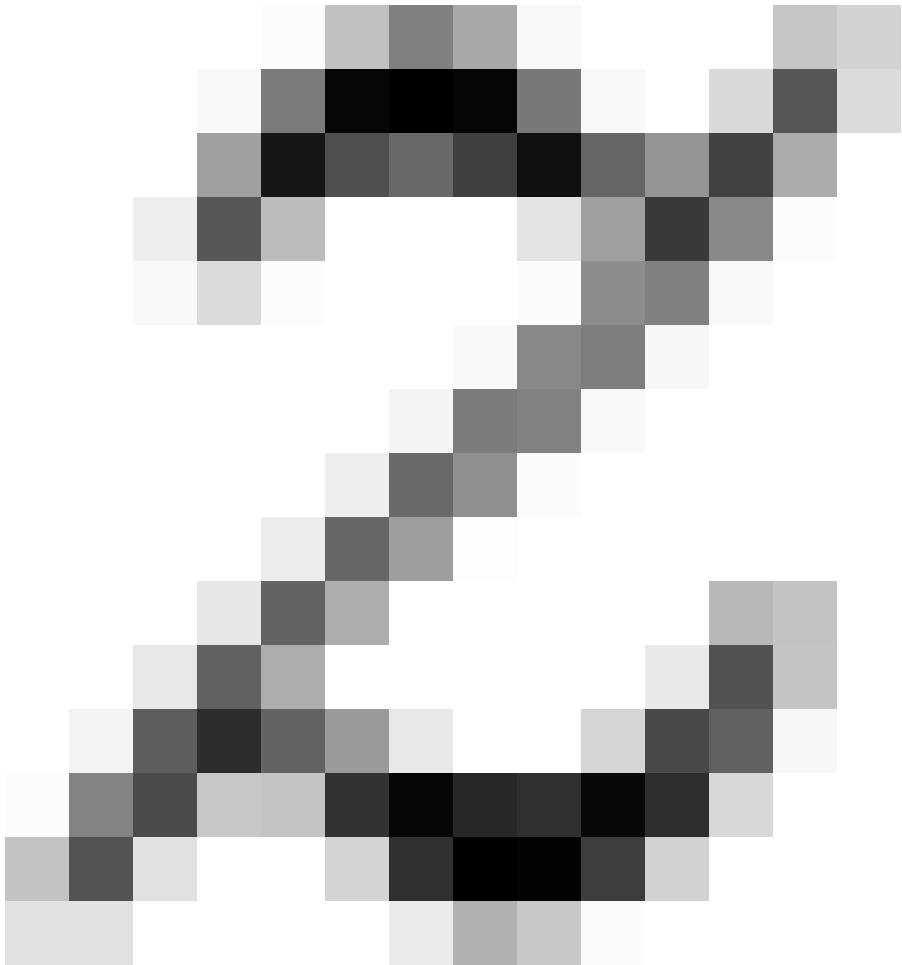
$S_v A$  $S_v A + \Delta S_v A$

$$\int_0^{S_w(z)} ds_w = \int_0^z \rho_{bulk}(z) g dz$$







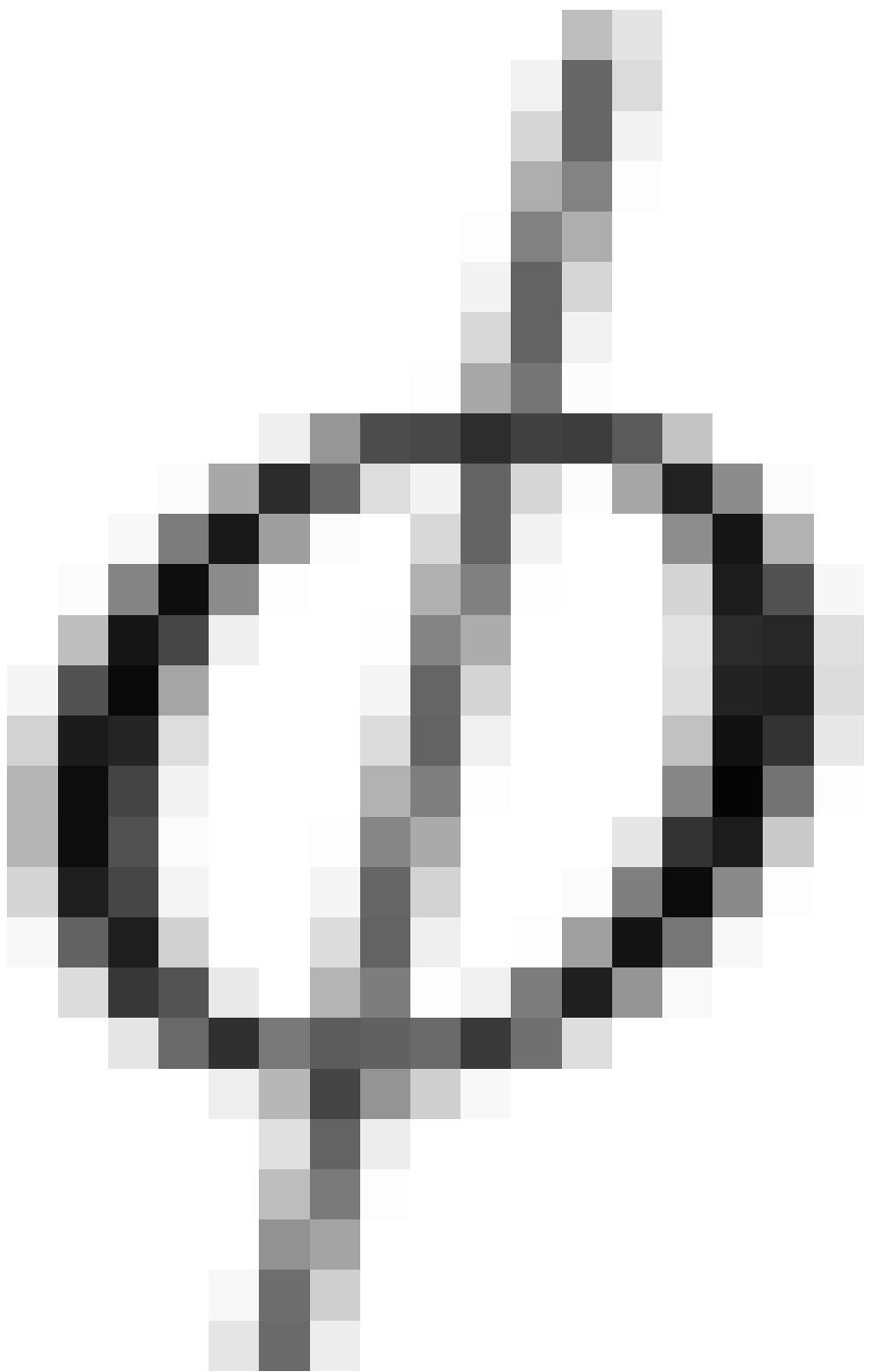


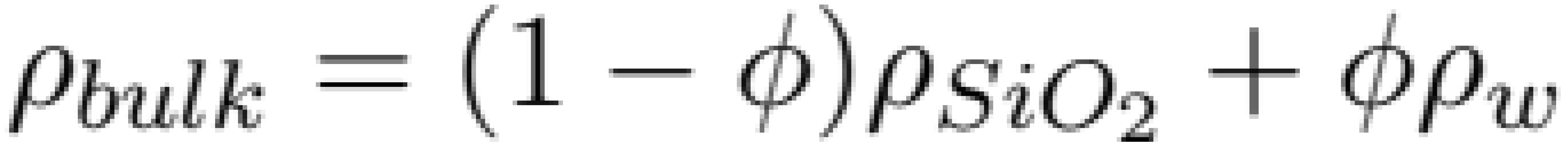




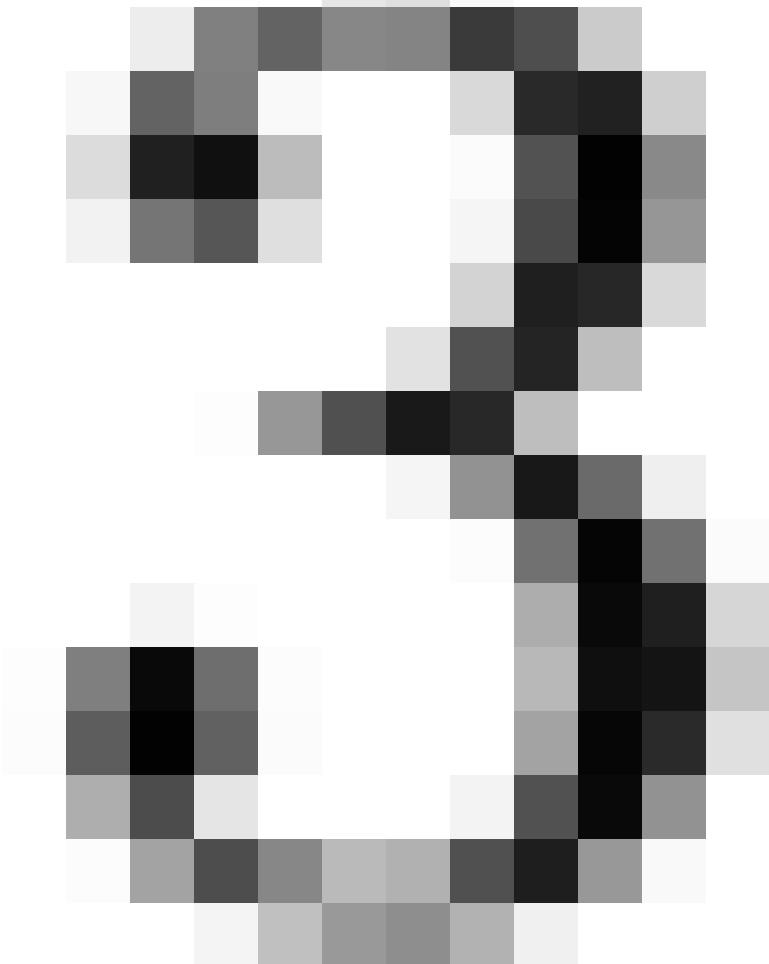


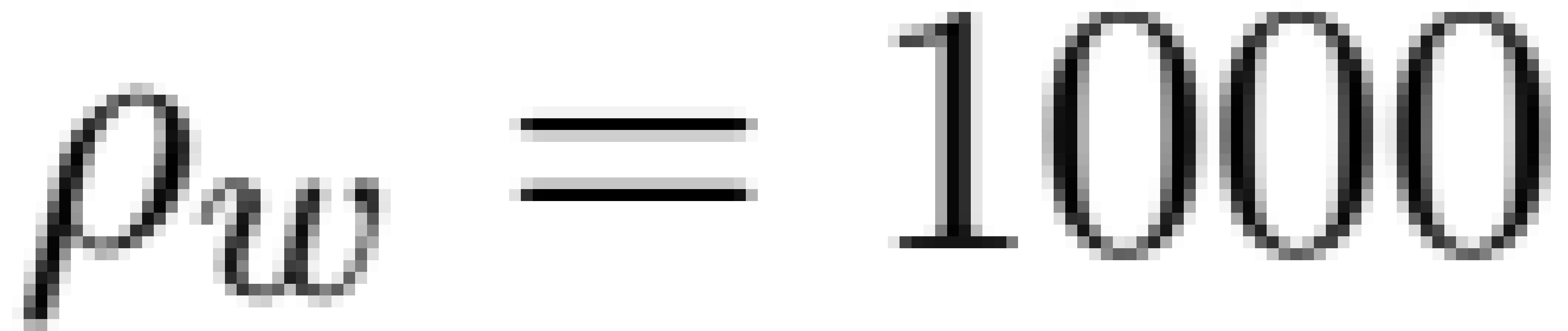


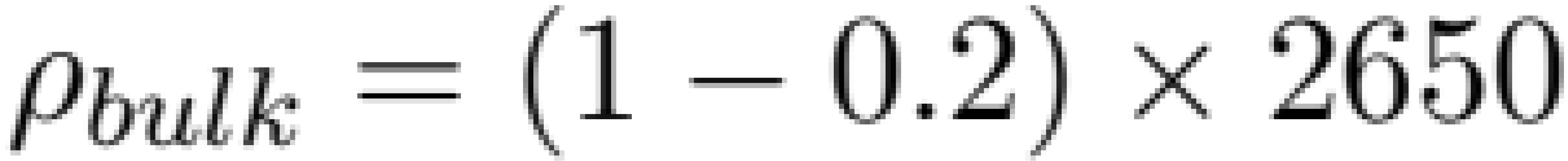






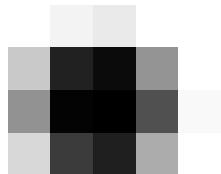
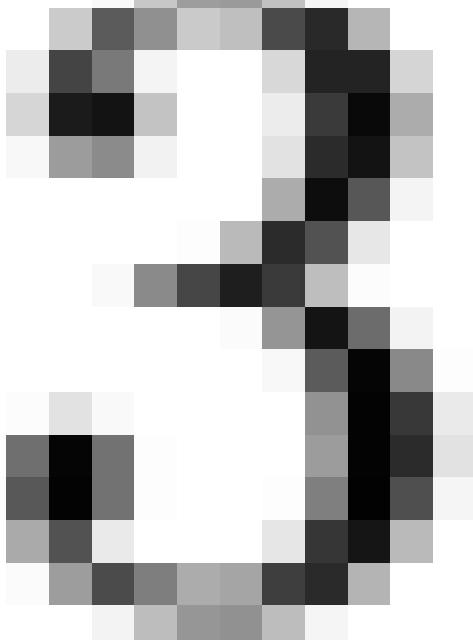


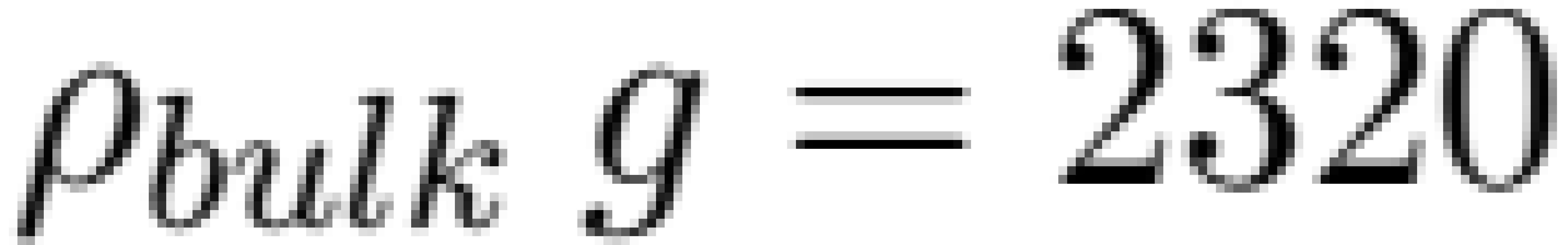


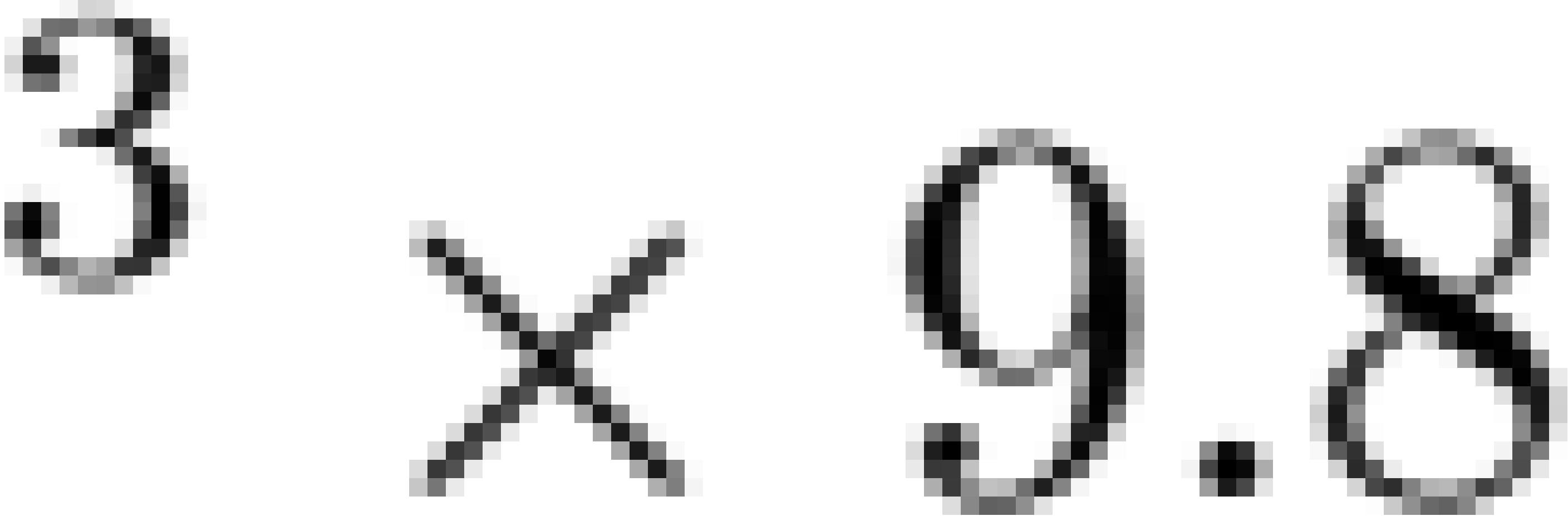




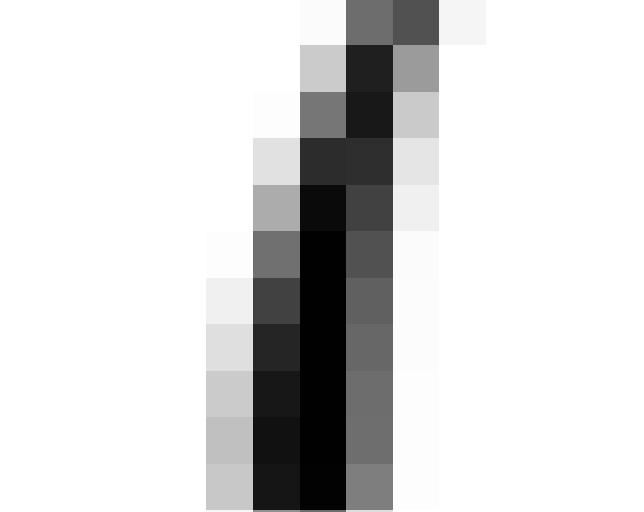
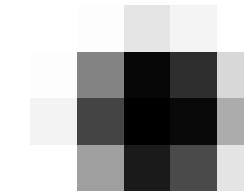
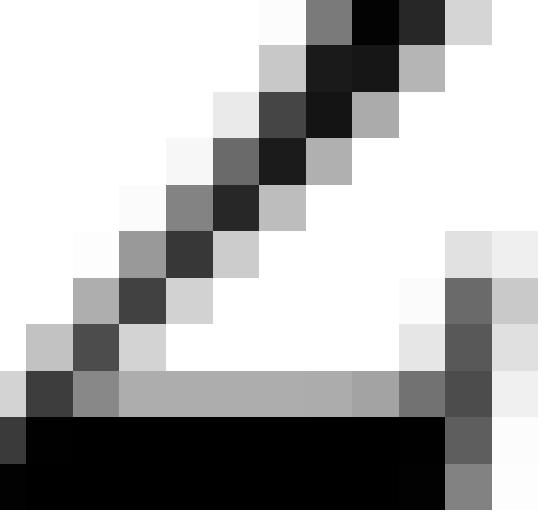
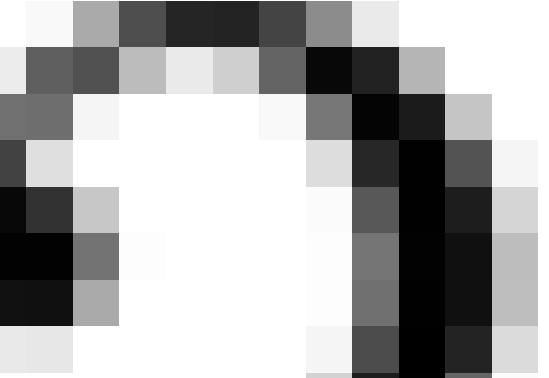
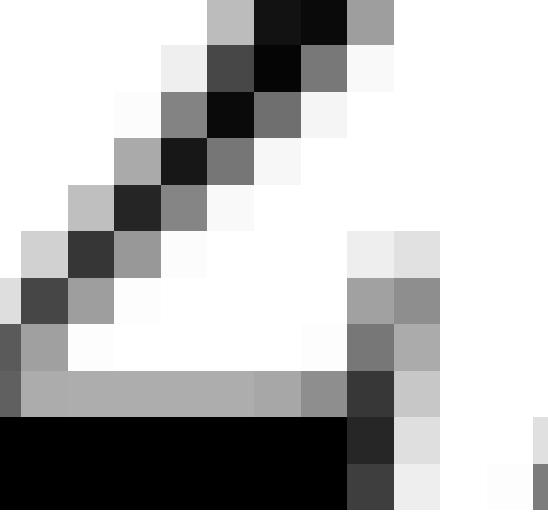
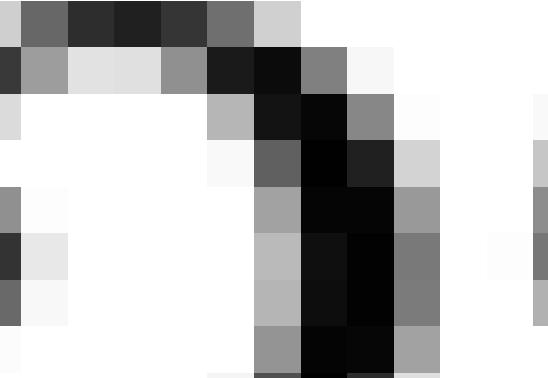


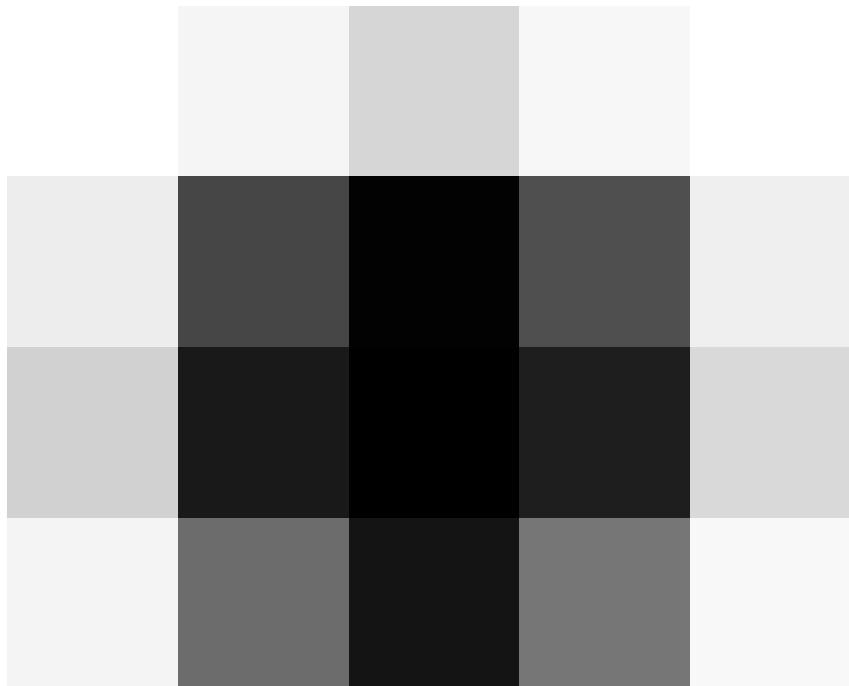


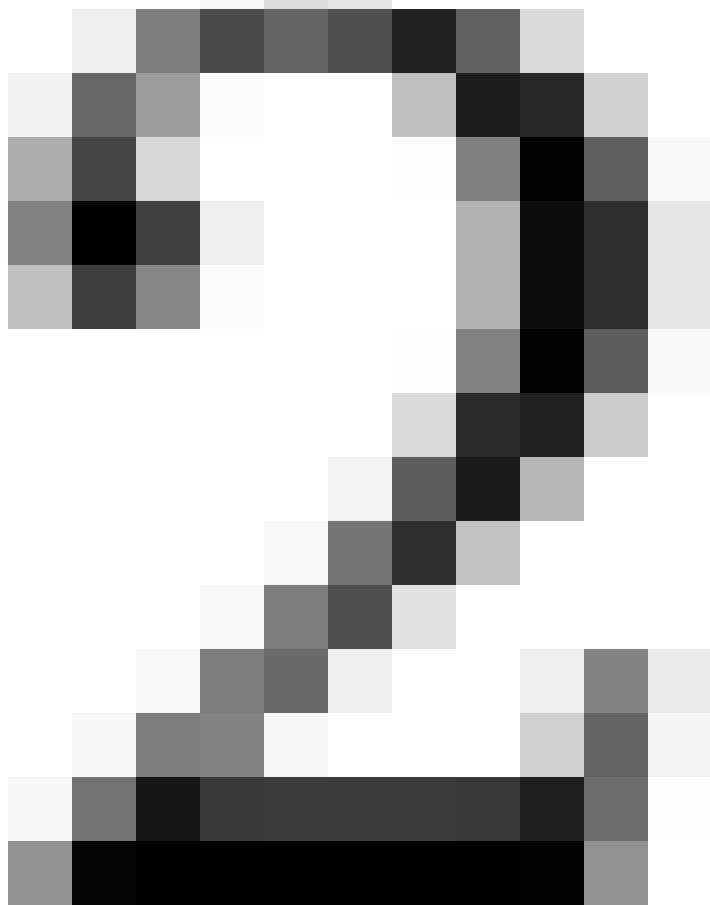


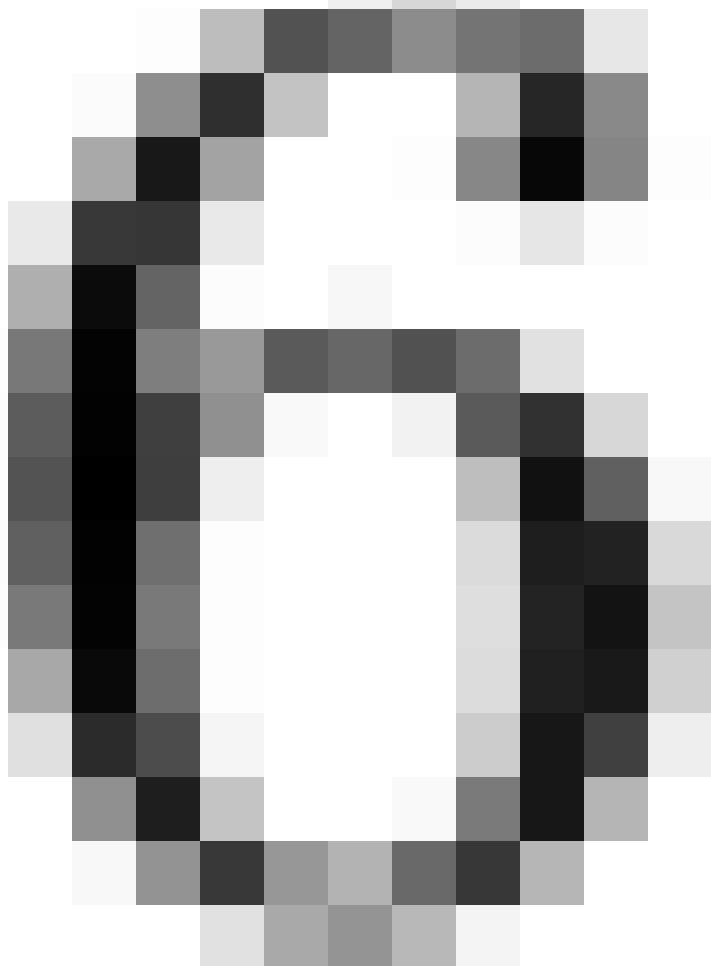


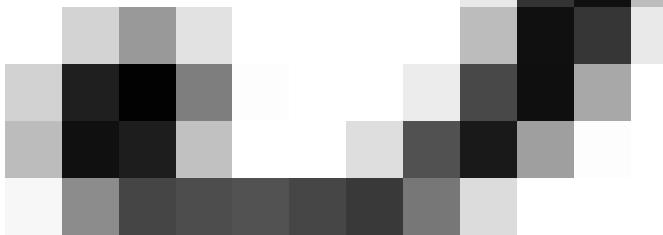
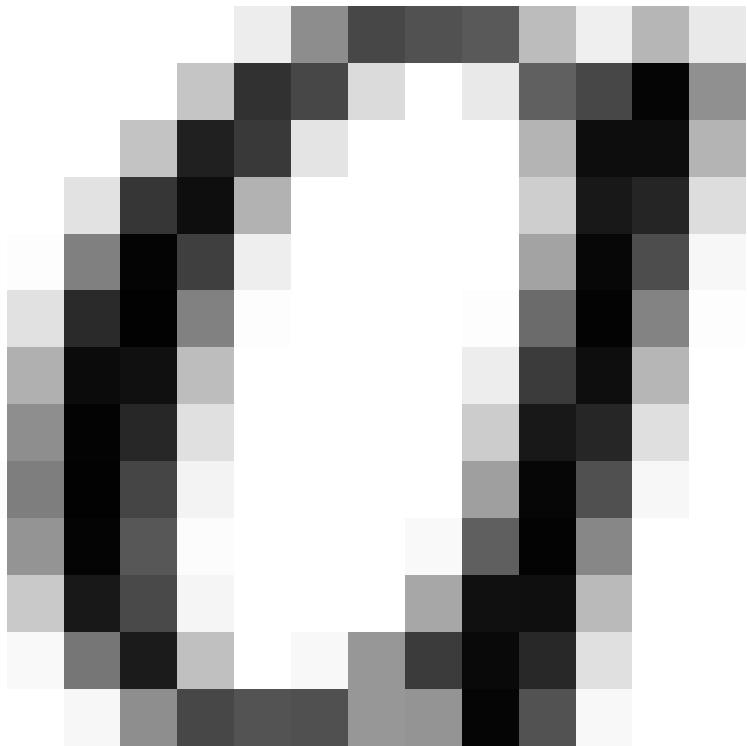


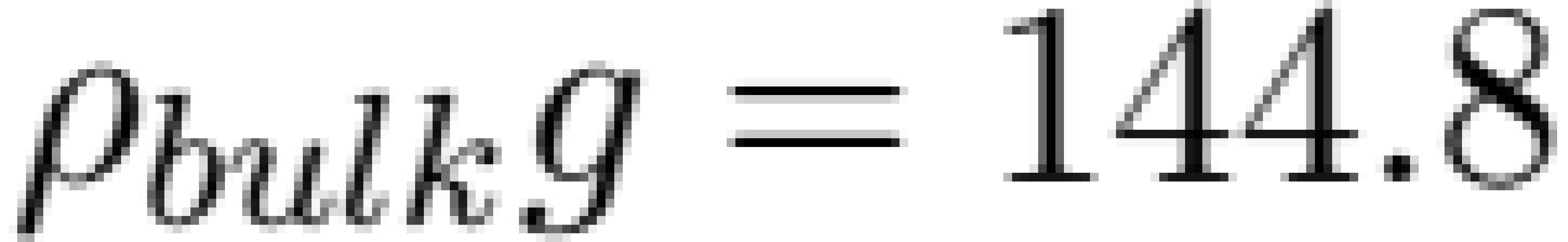


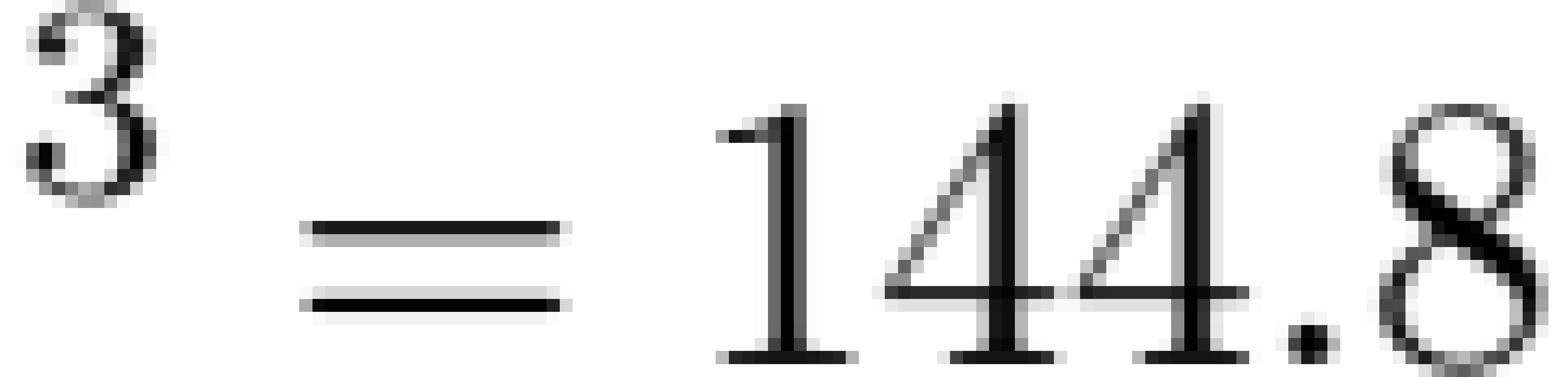


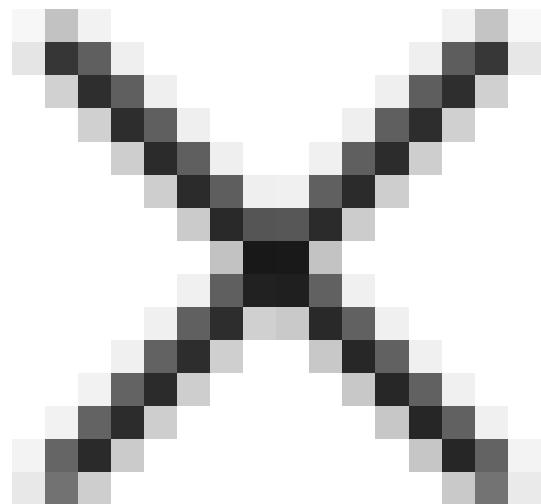
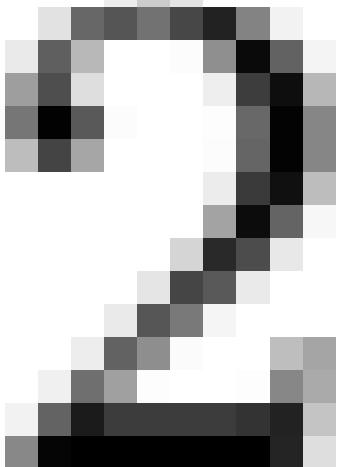


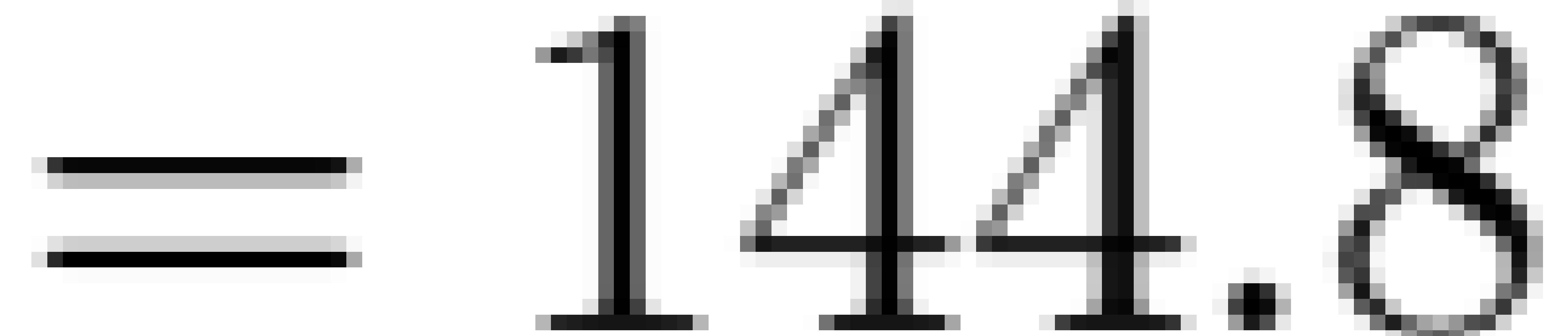


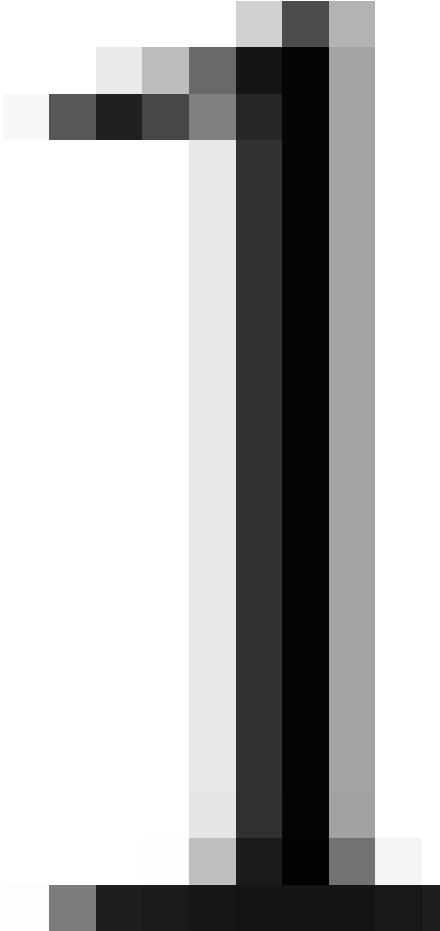
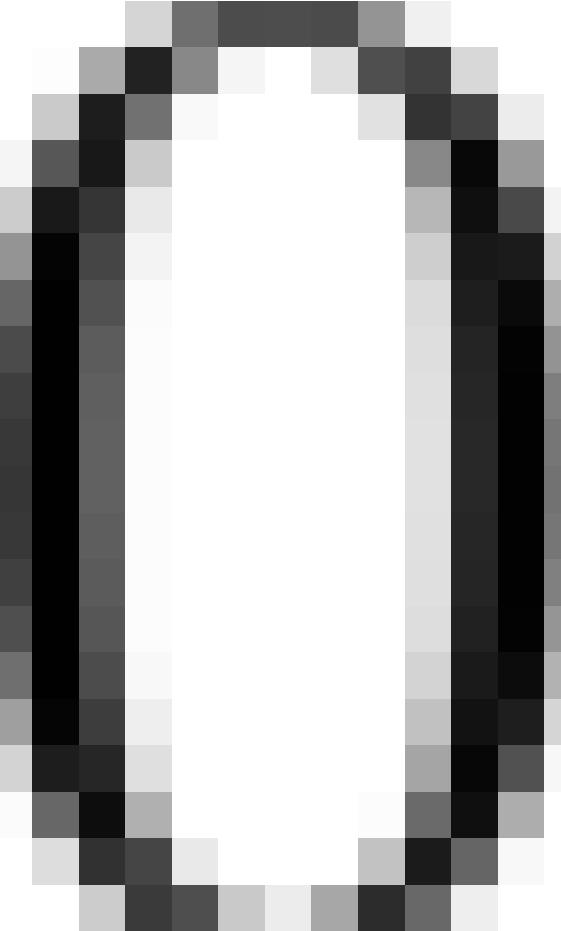
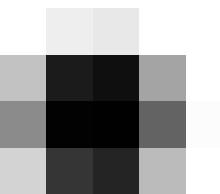
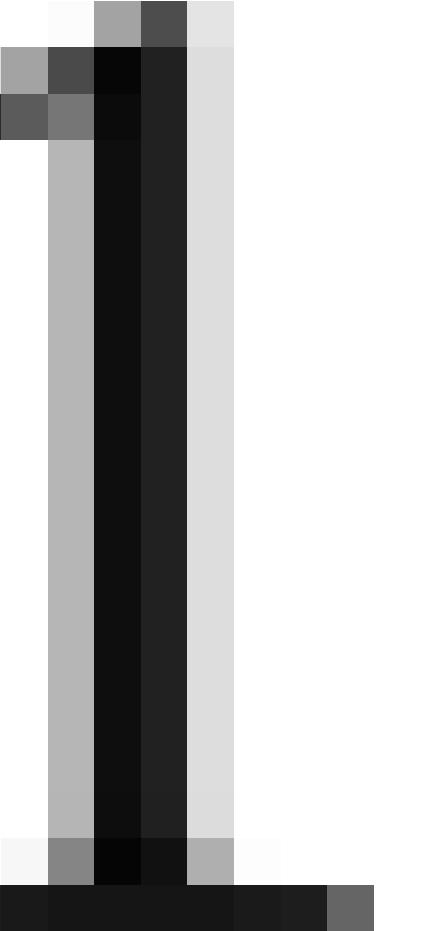


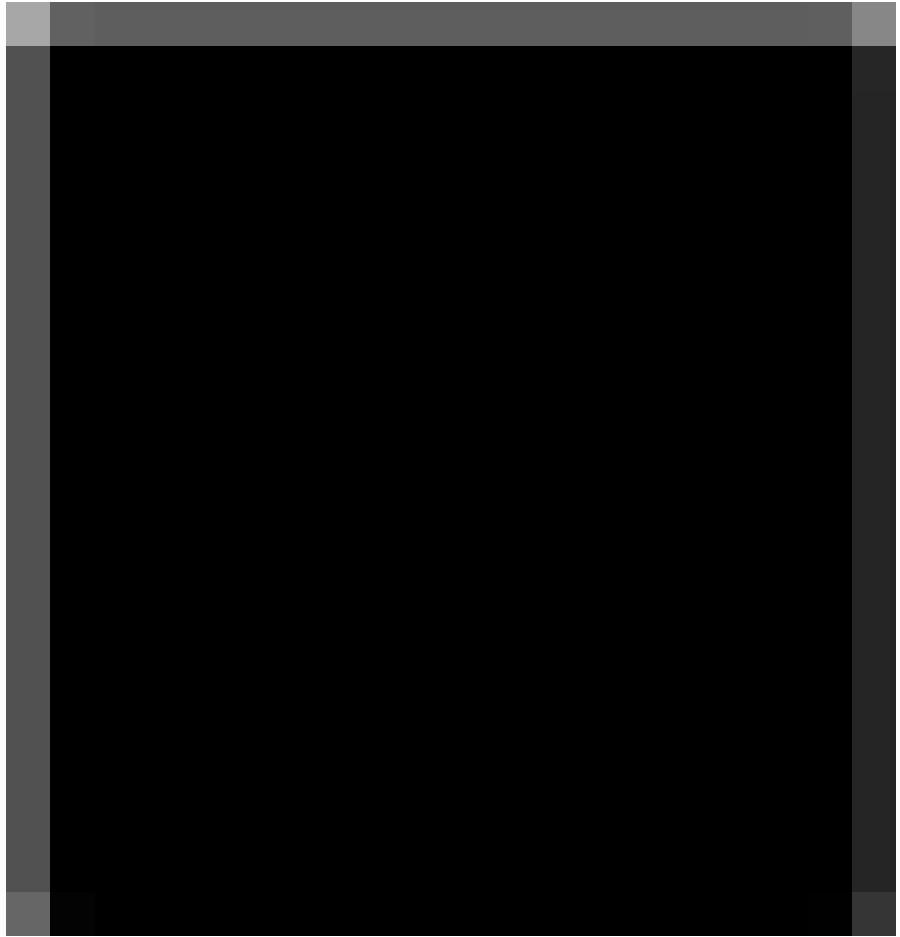
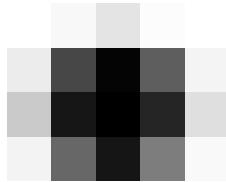


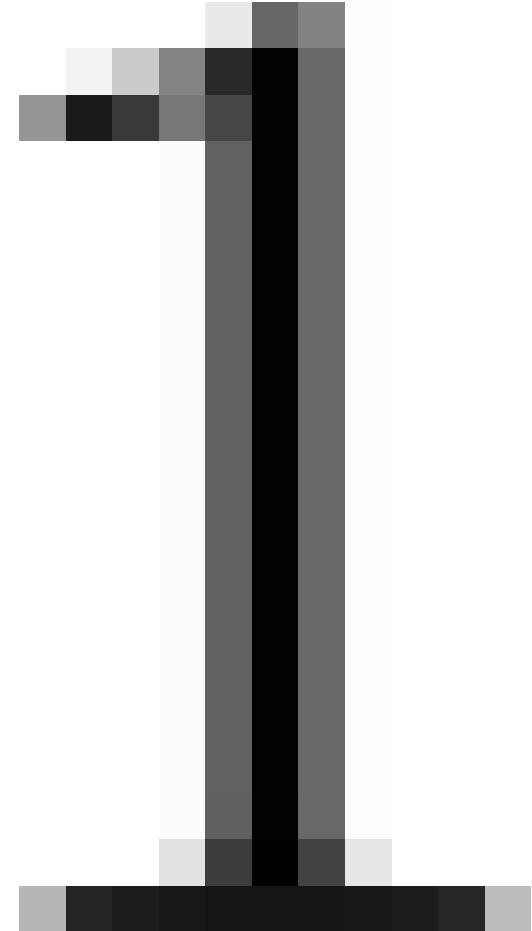
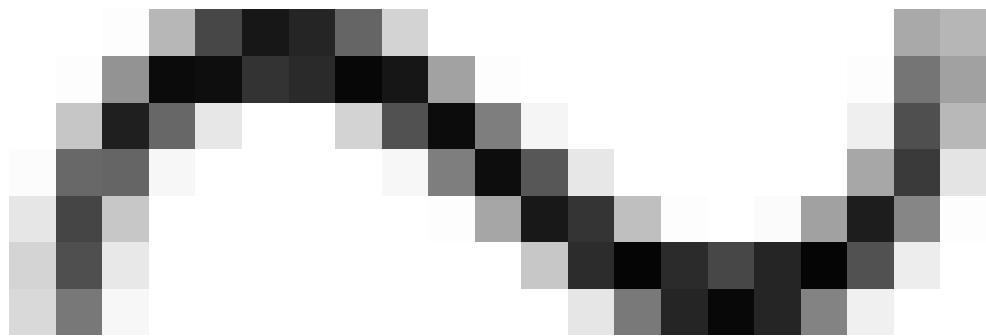


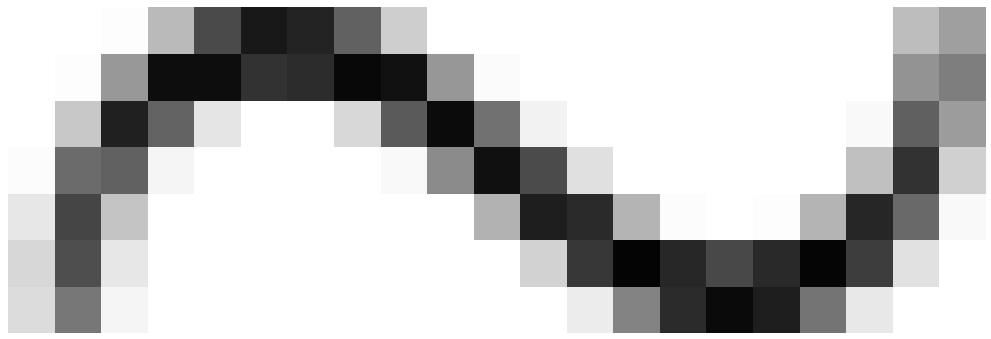


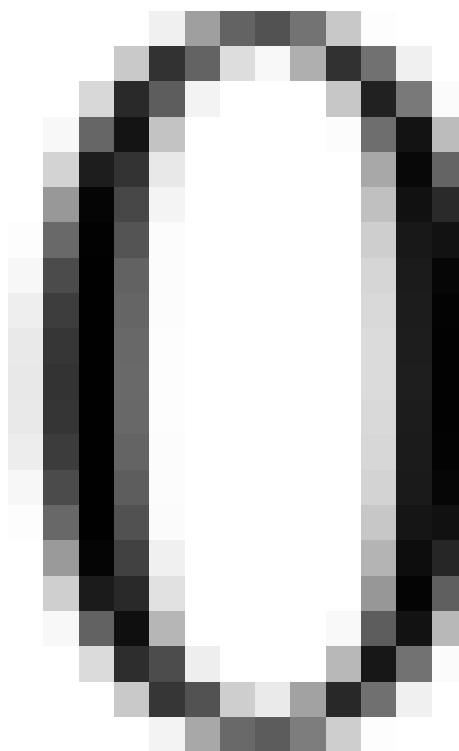
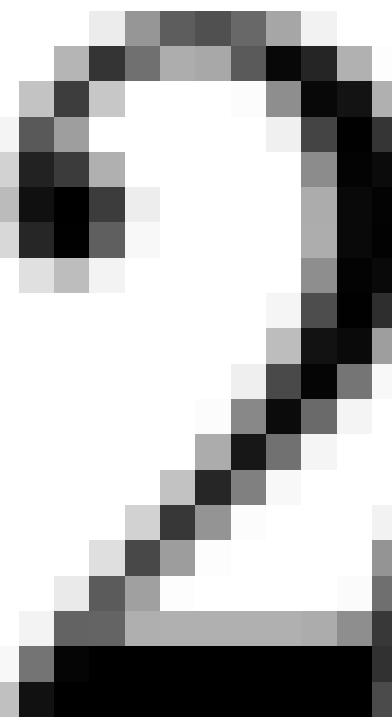
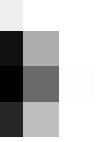
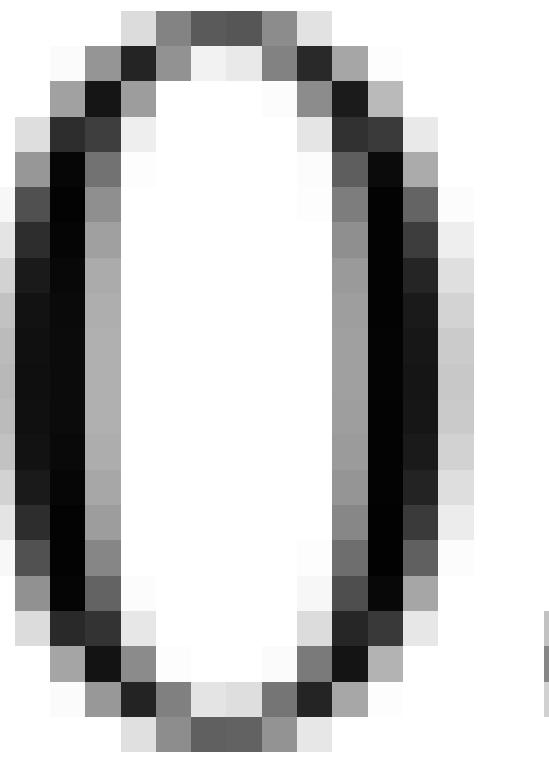
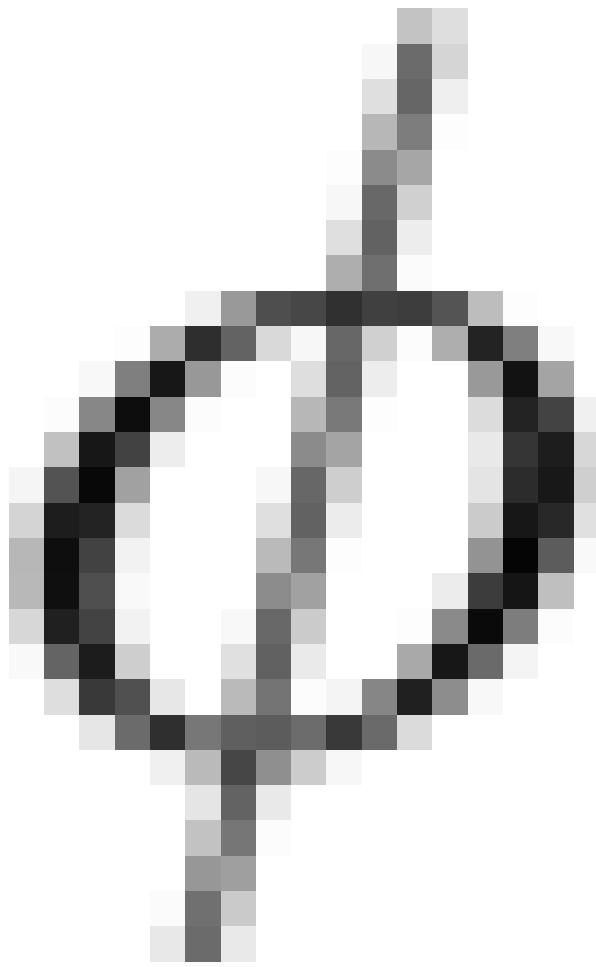


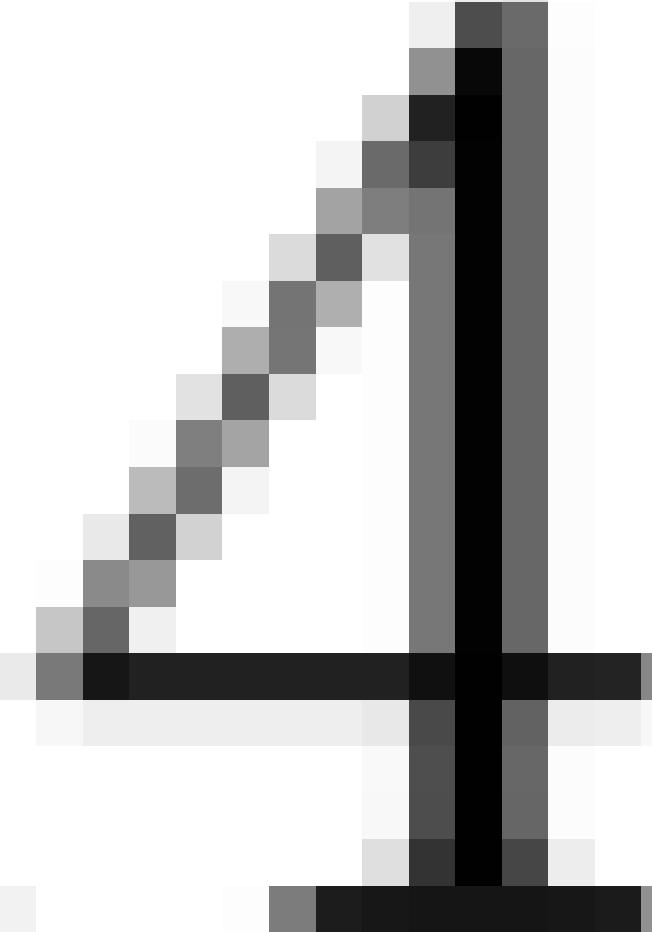
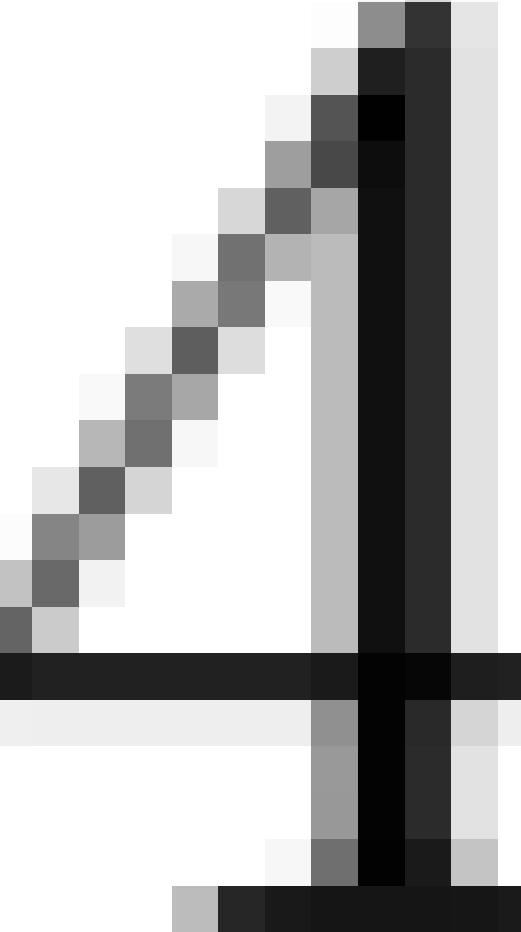
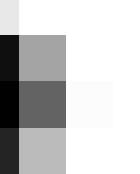
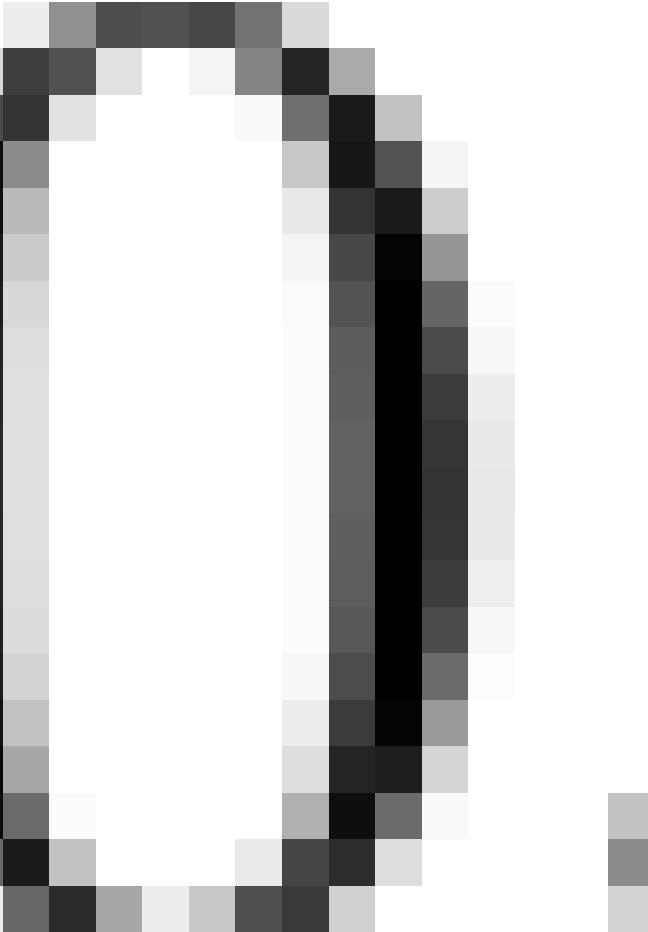
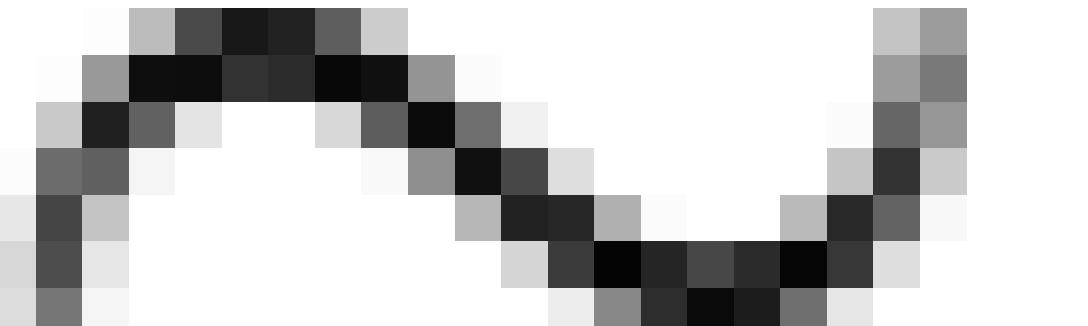


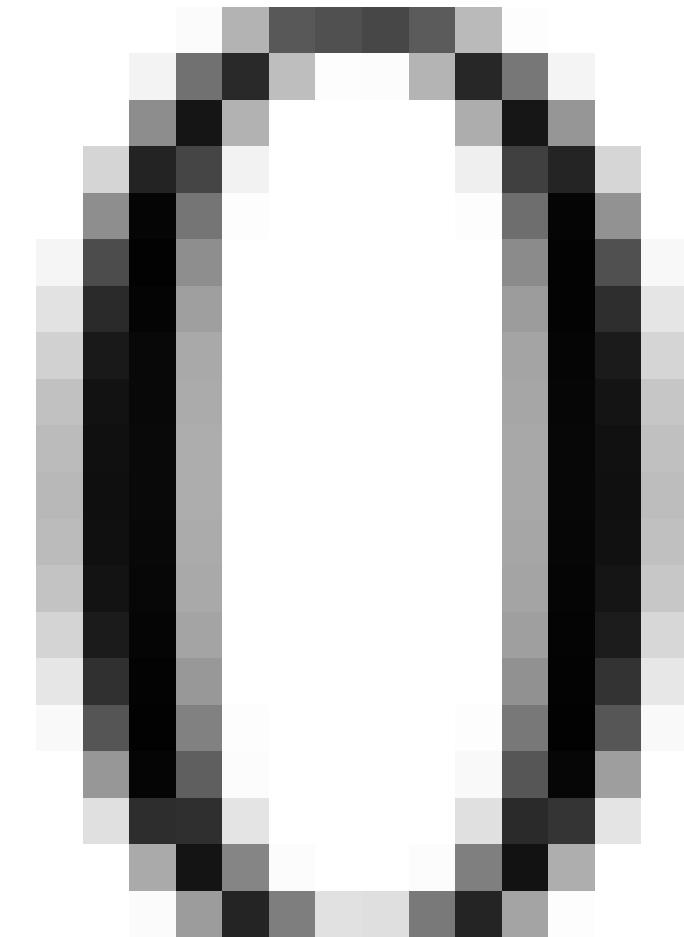
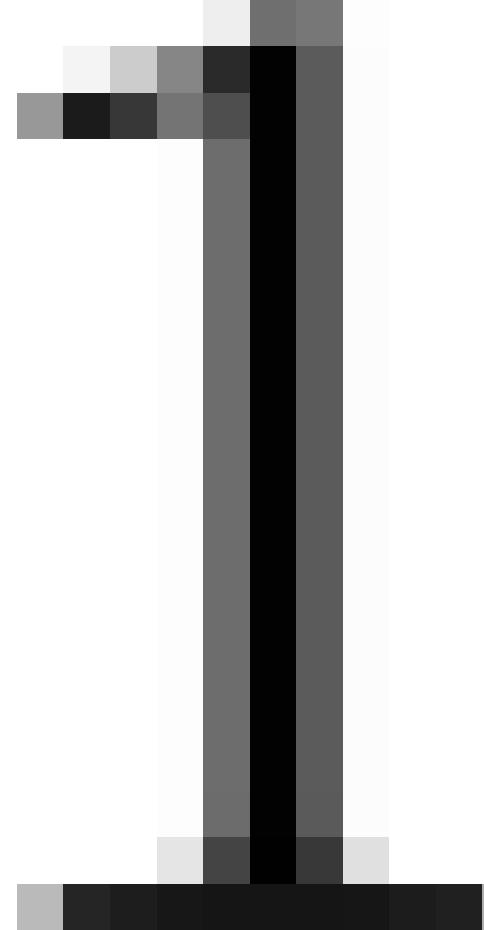
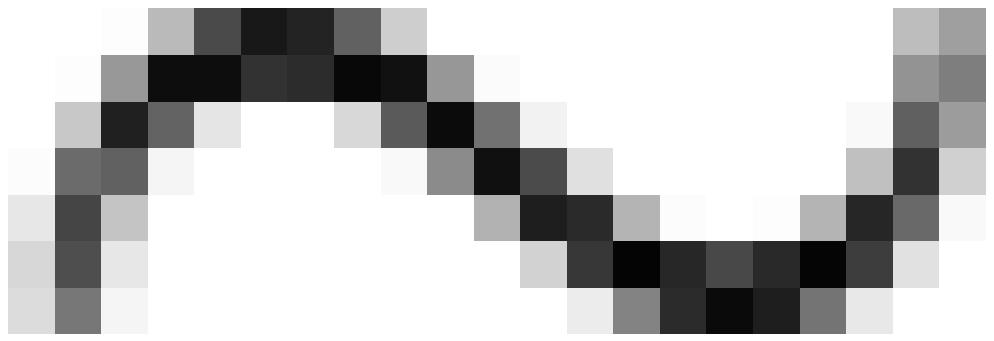




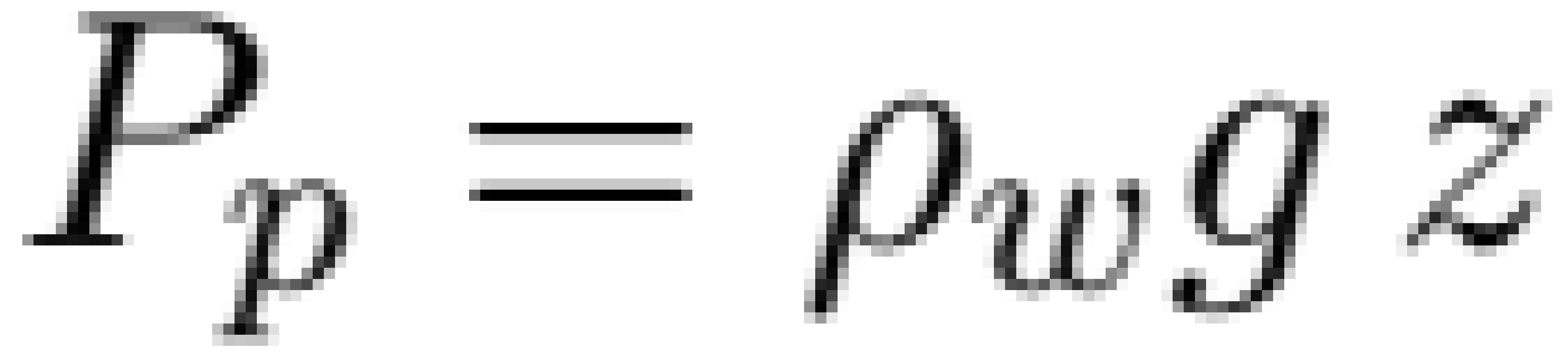


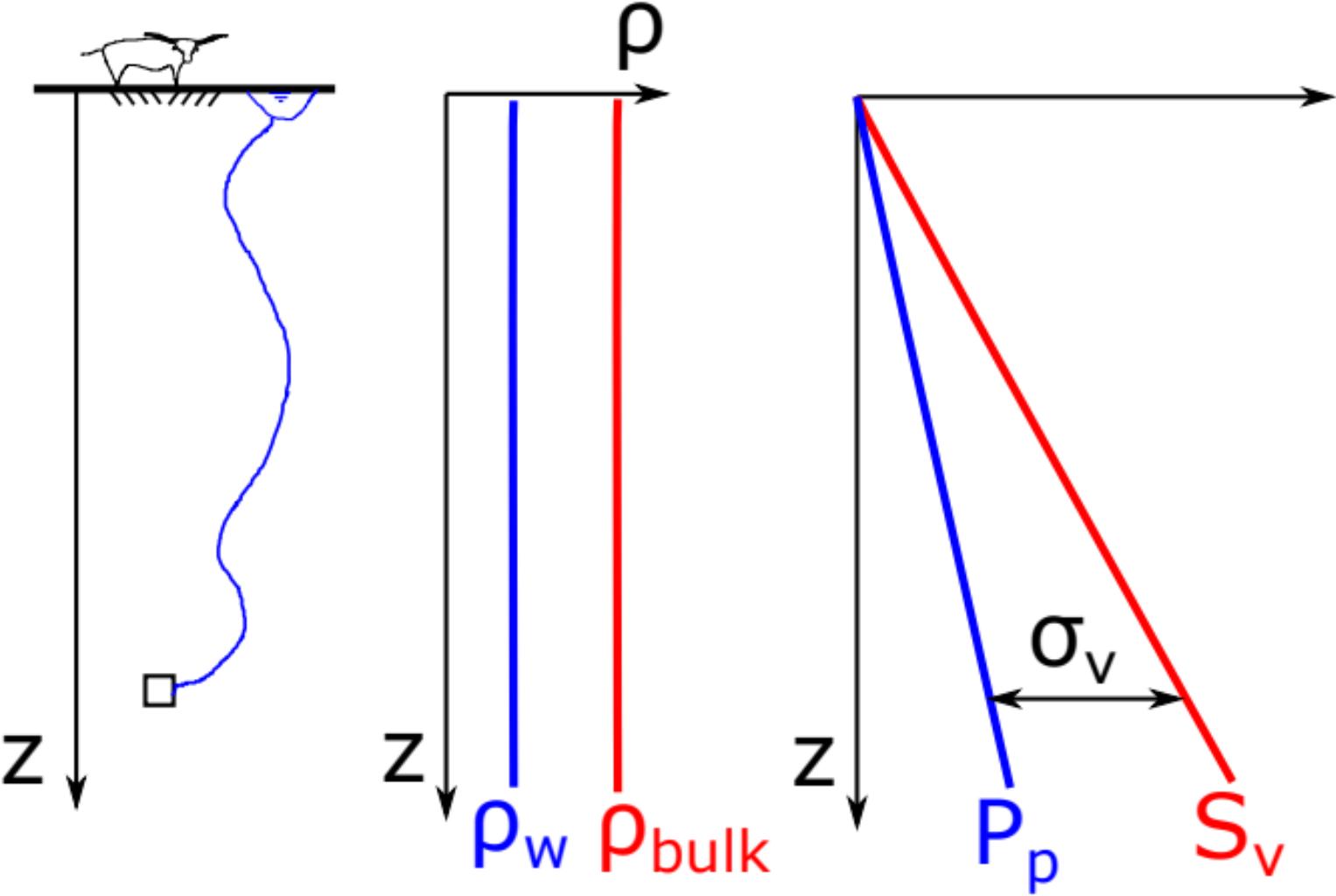




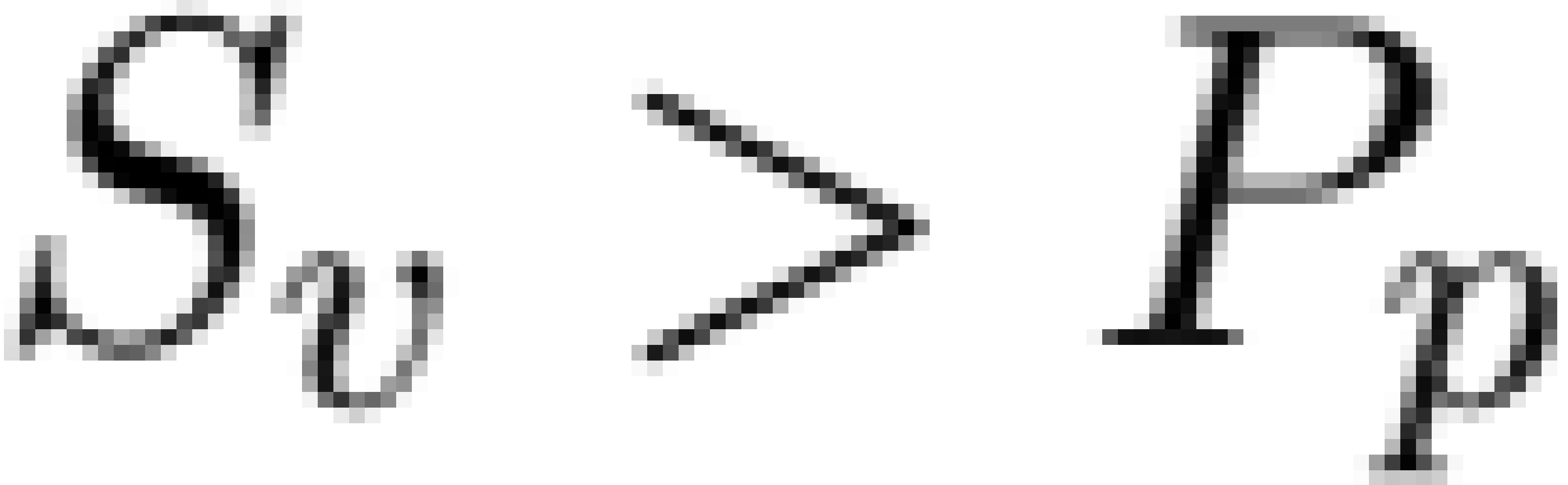








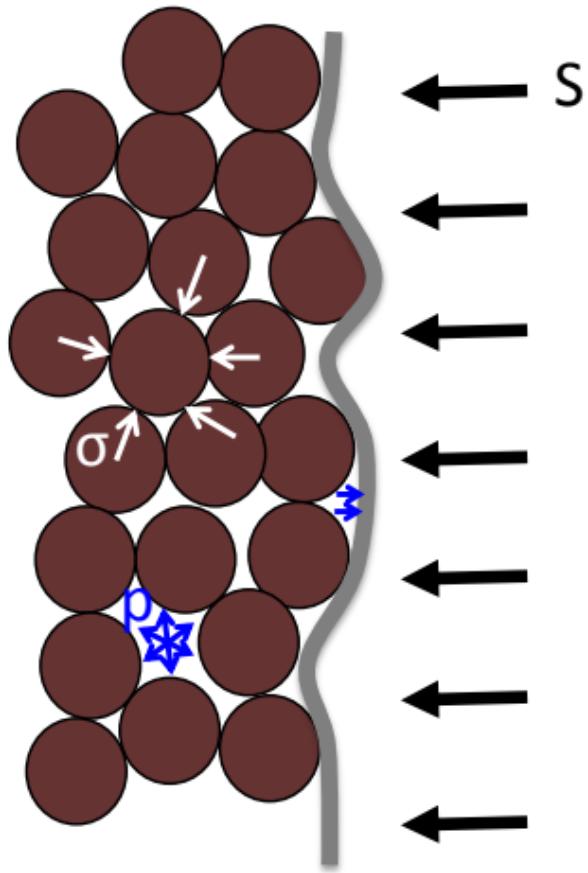




Effective stress =

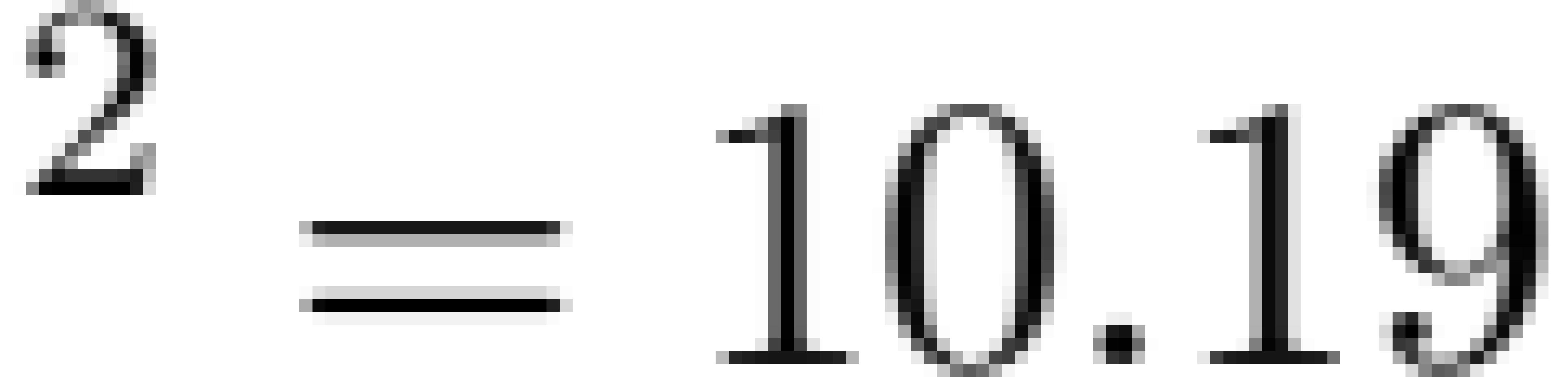
Total stress – Pore pressure

$$\sigma = S - p$$





dP P $\rho_{w,9}$ 1040
 dz



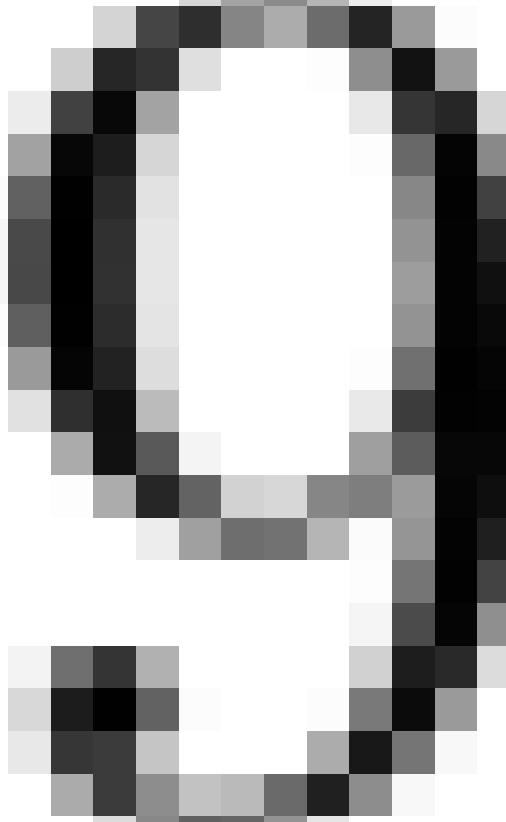
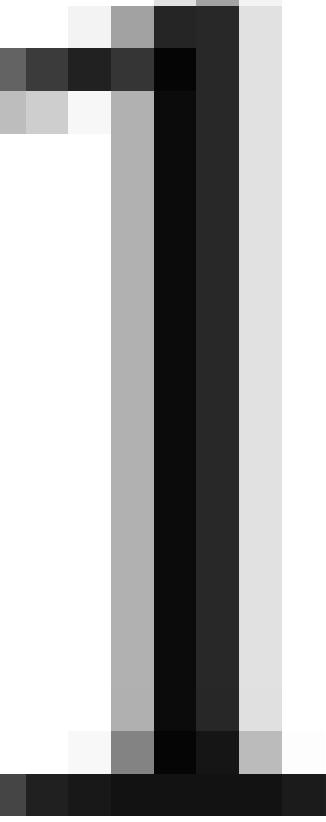
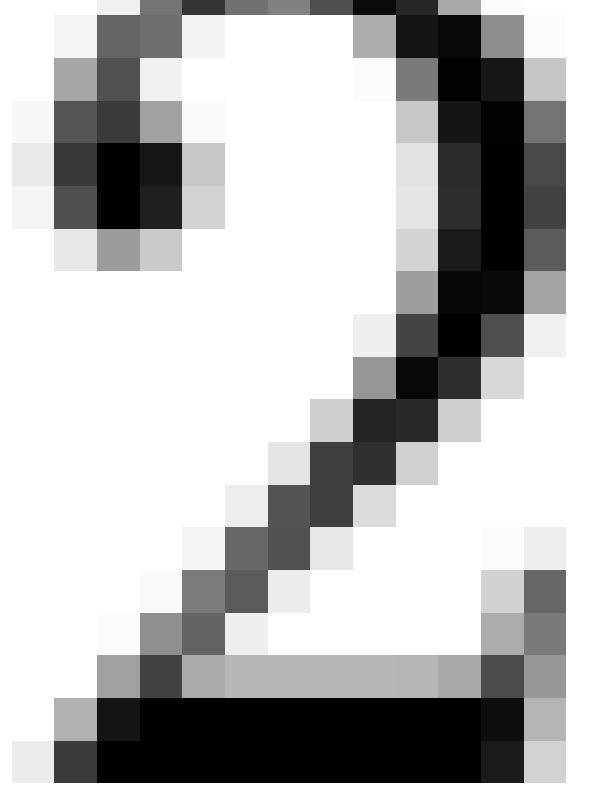
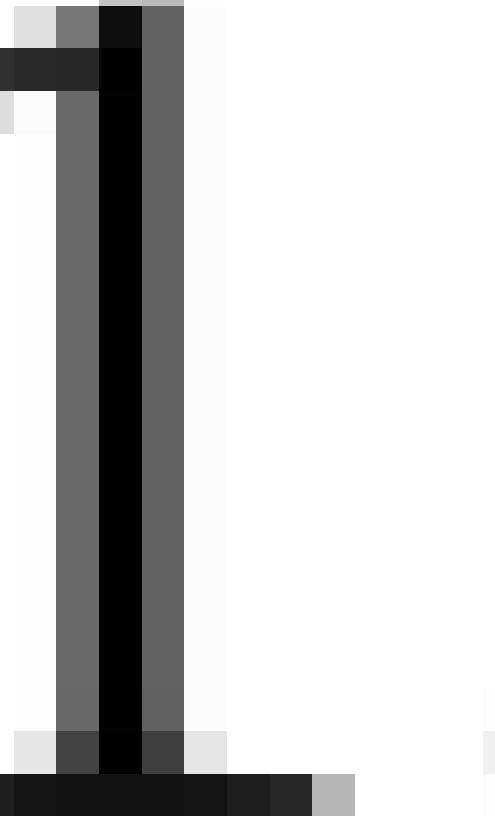
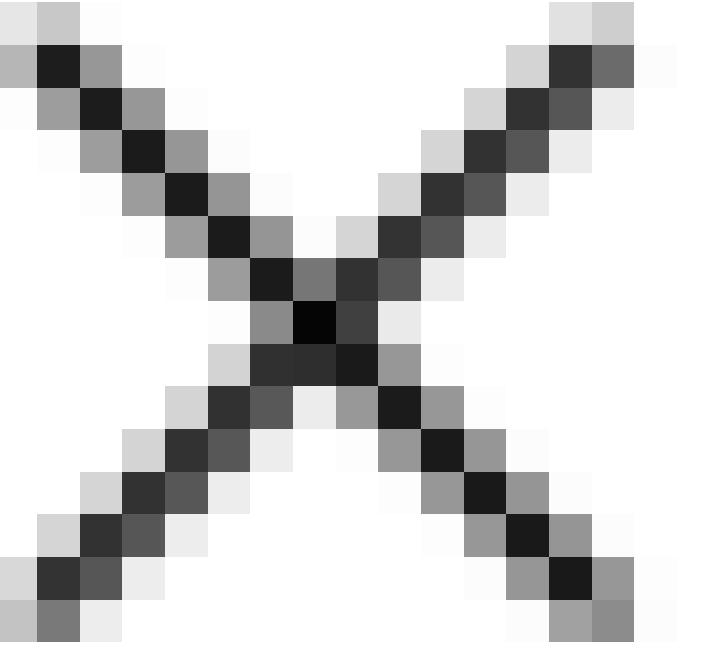
dsu = Paulk 2350

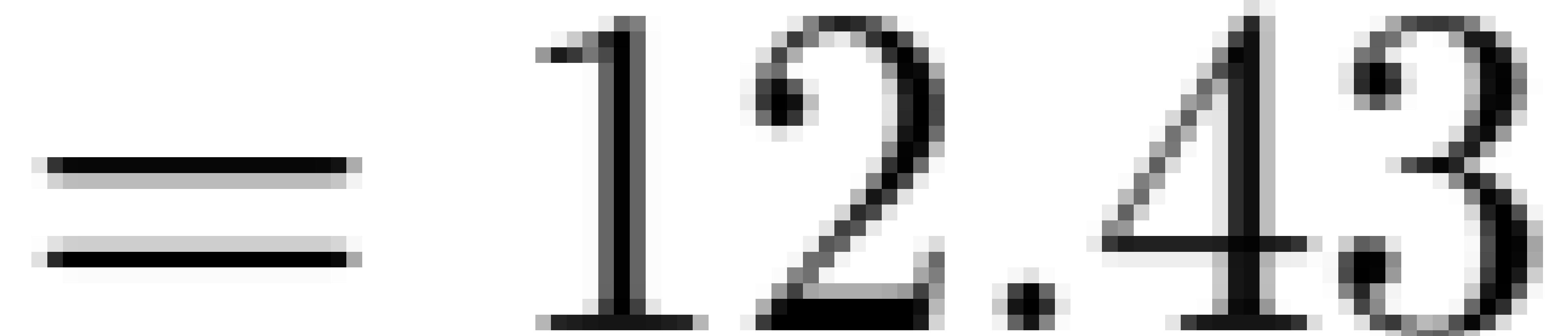


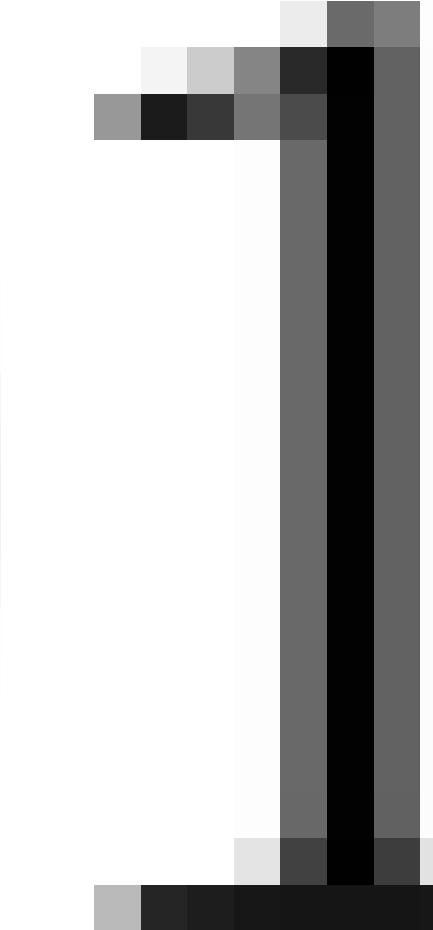
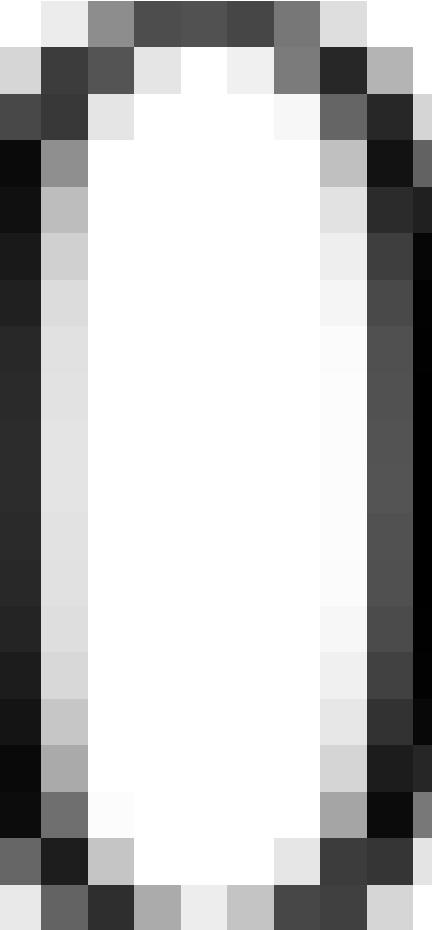
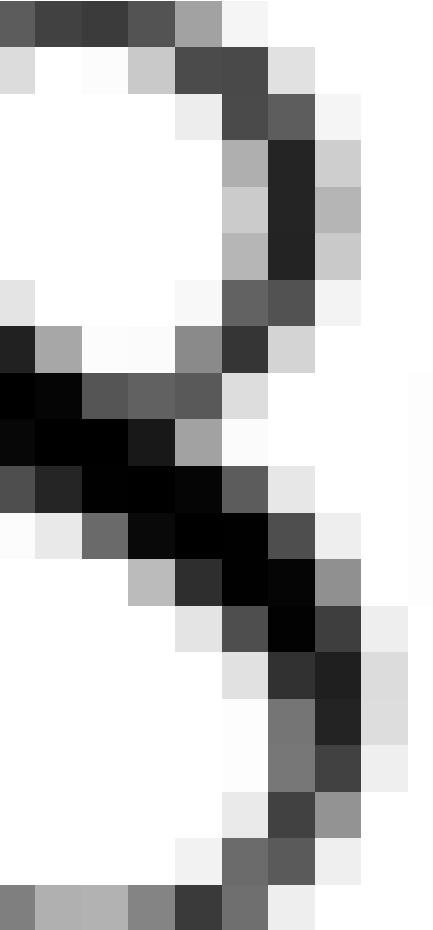
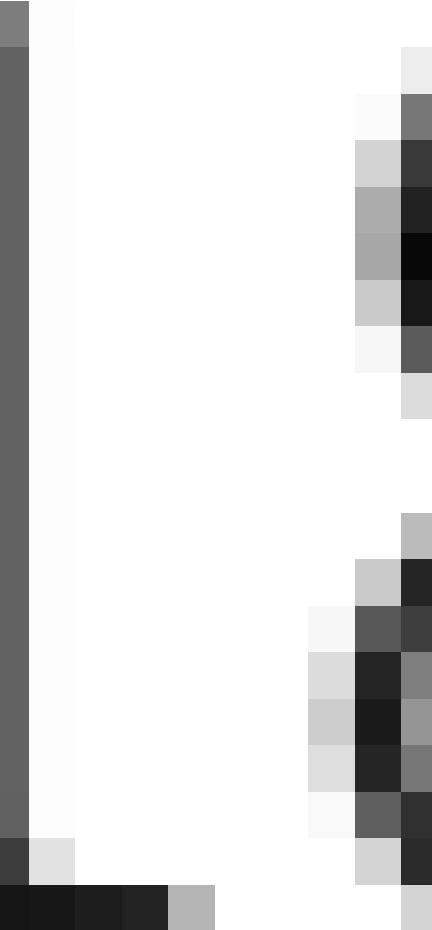
P
P

dP
dP
dZ
dZ

10.19







d₅

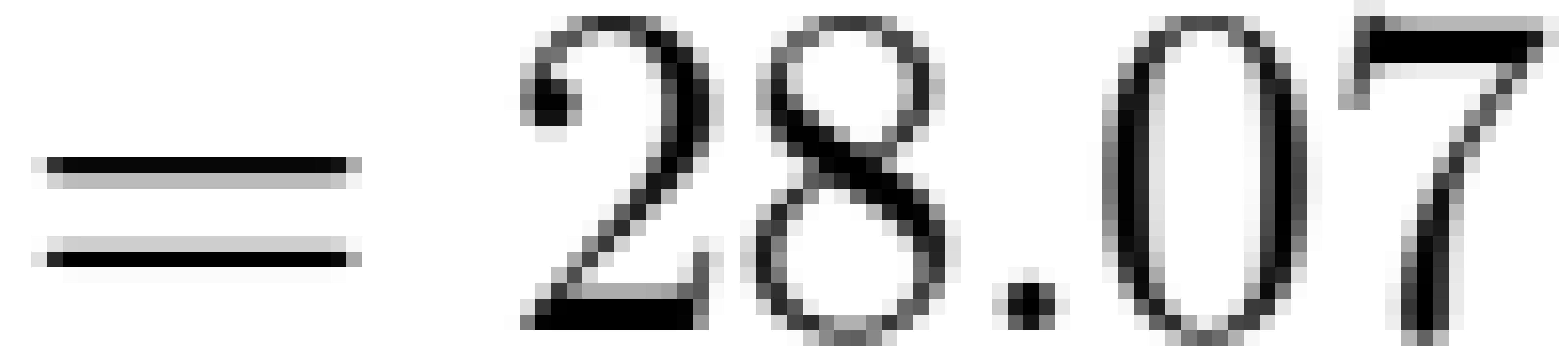


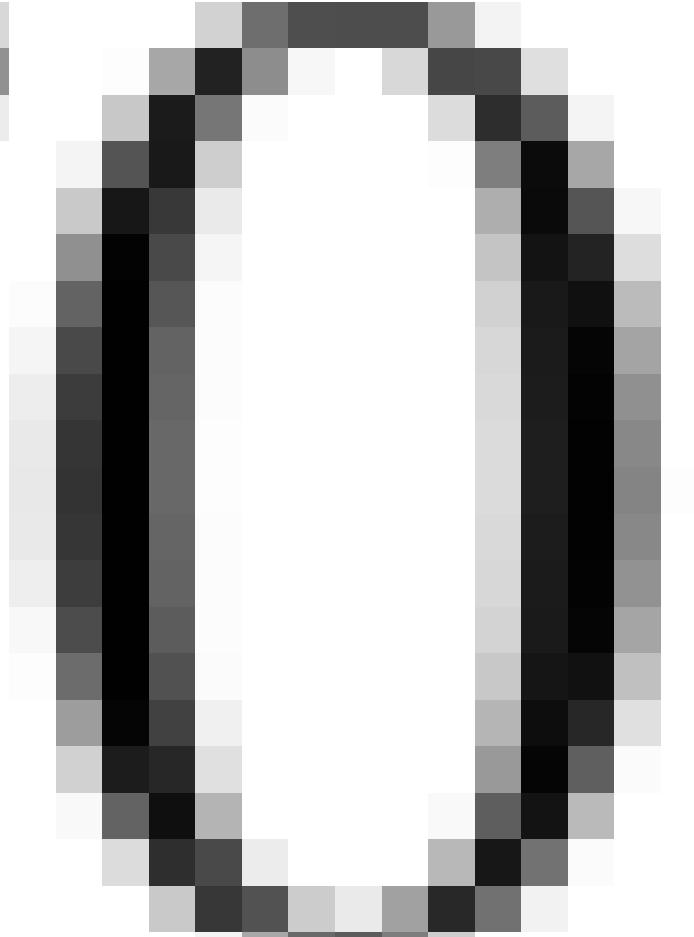
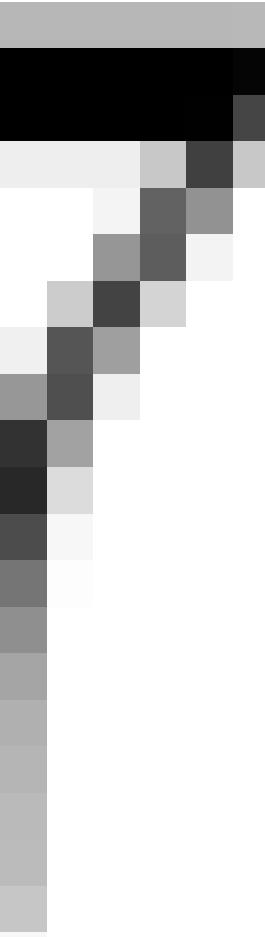
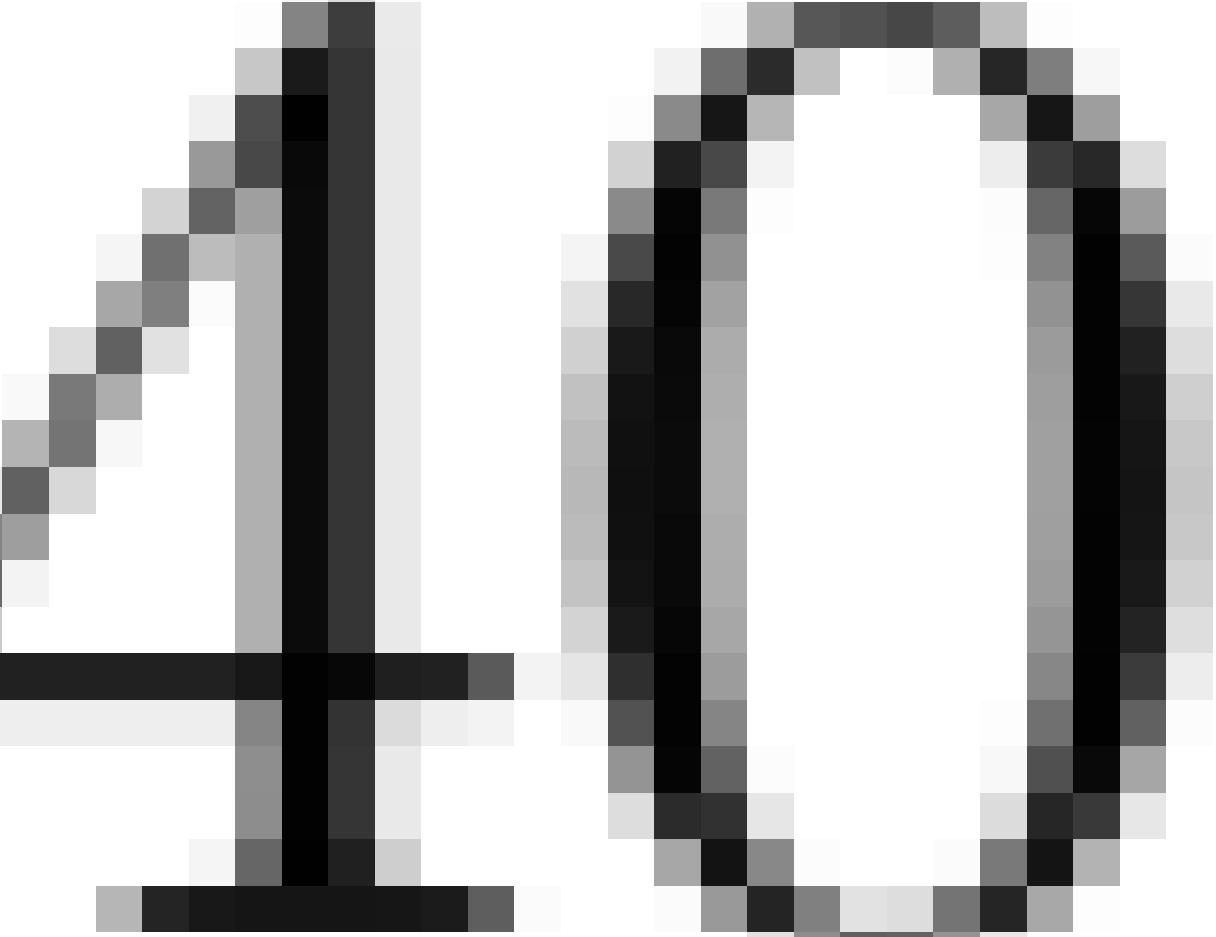
d₂

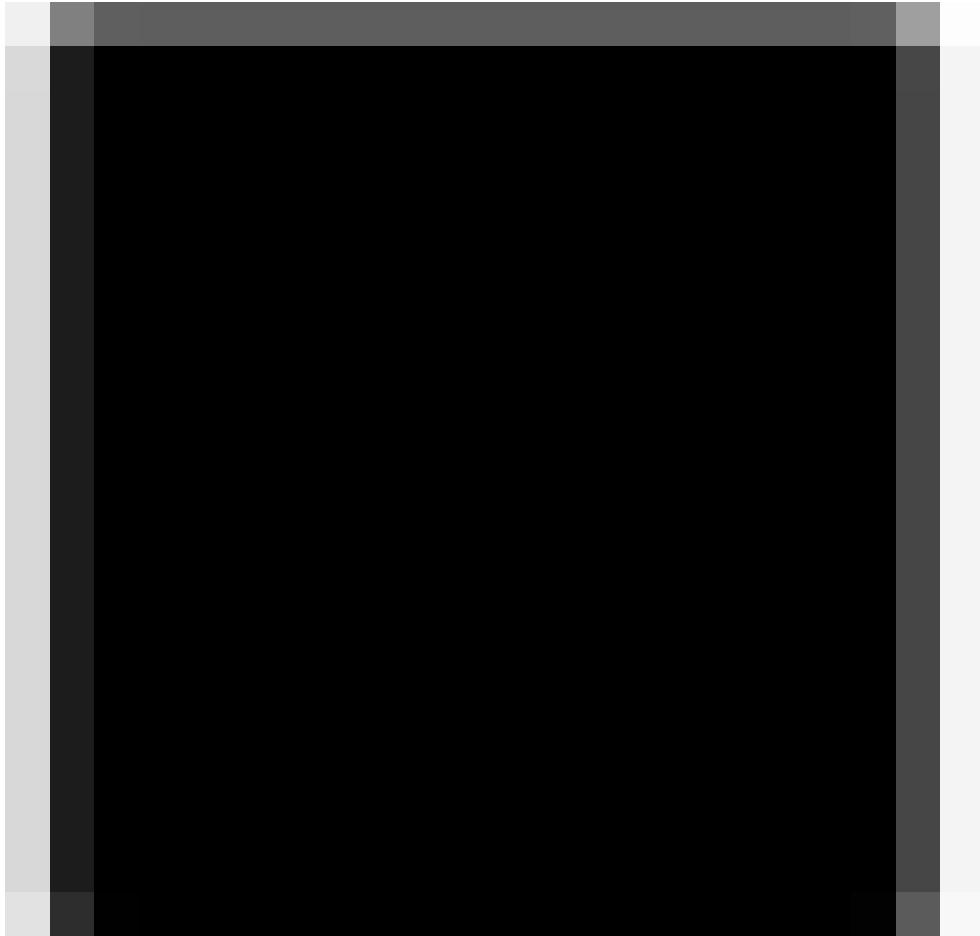


23.03

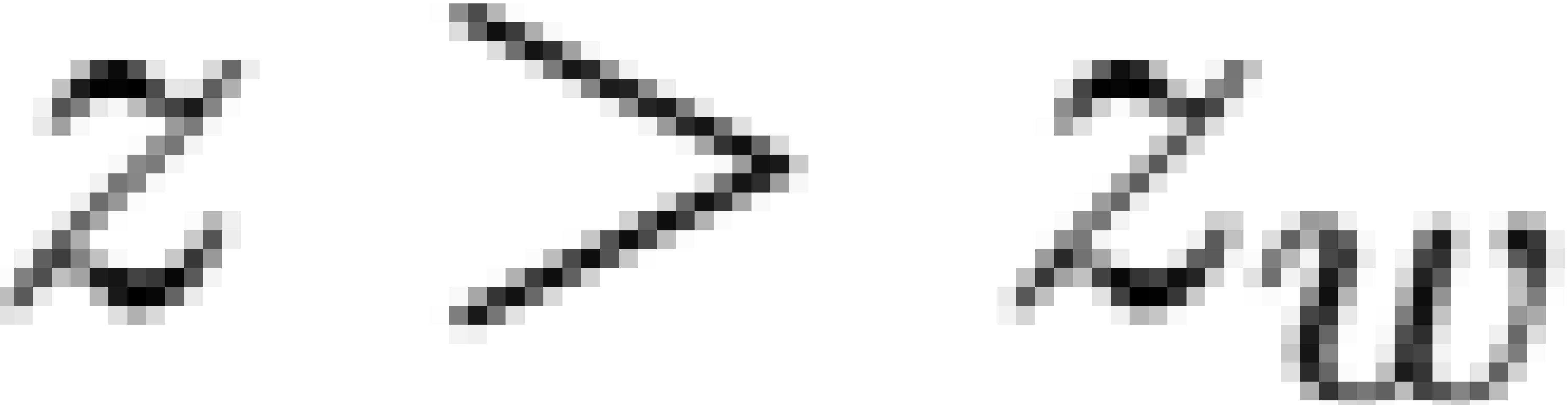
d₂

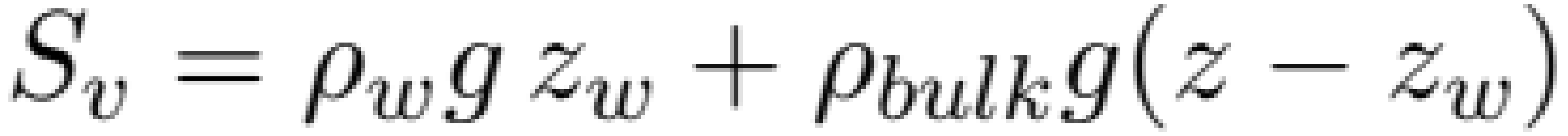


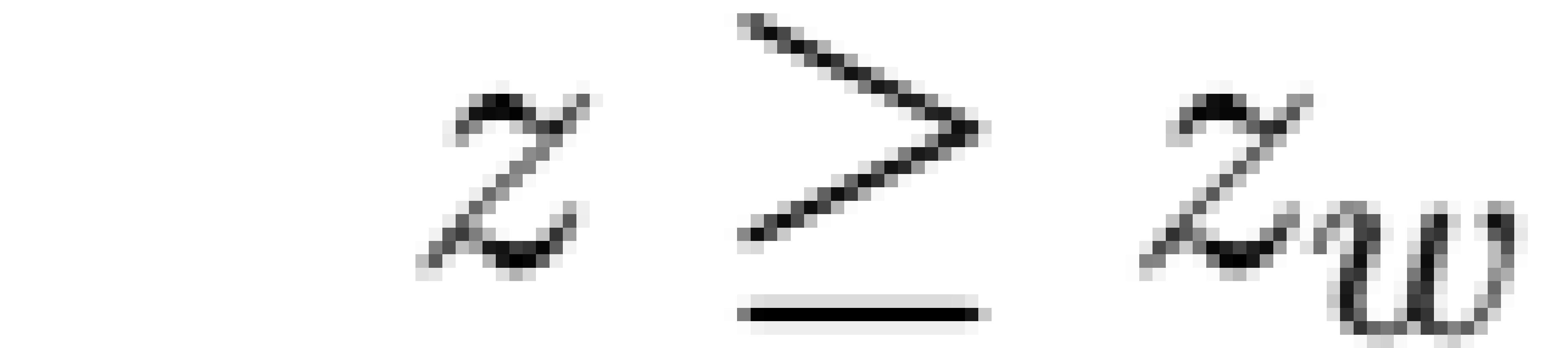


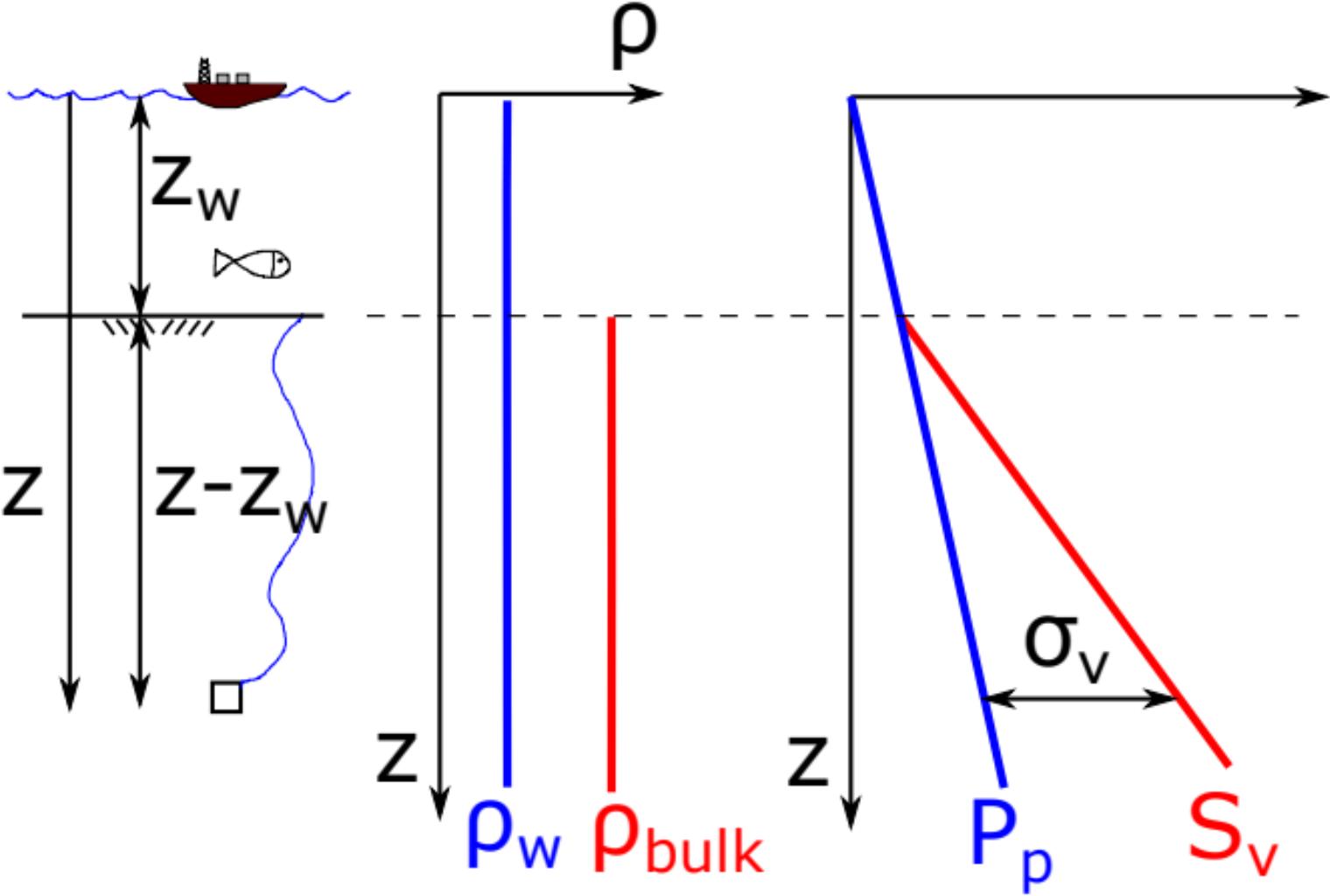




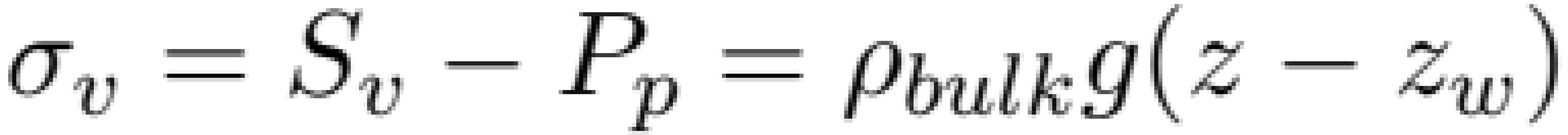




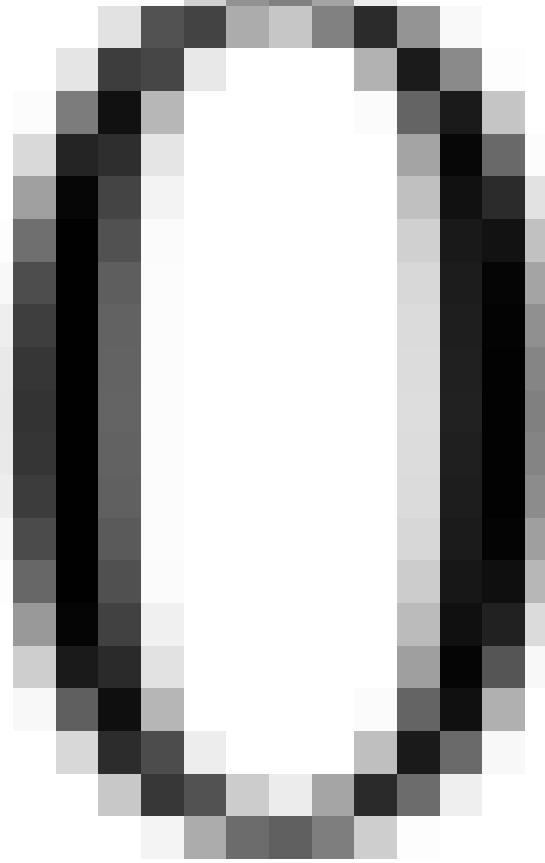
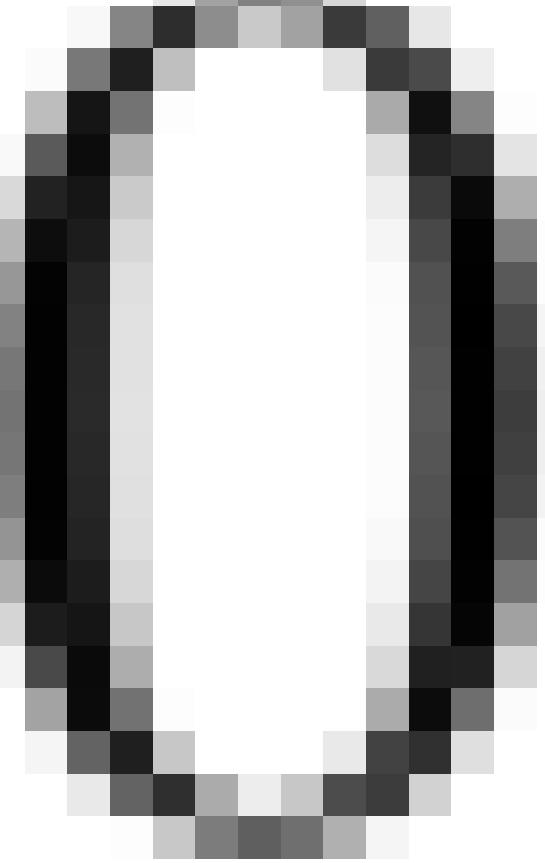
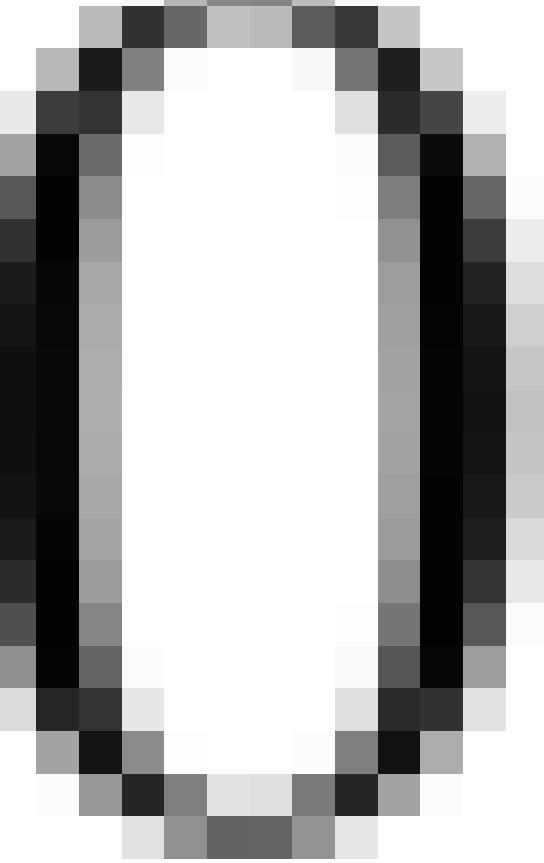
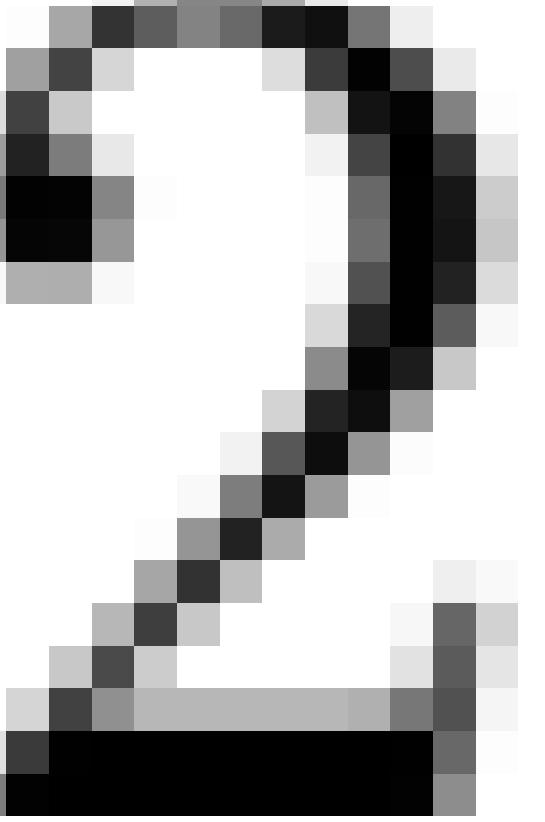
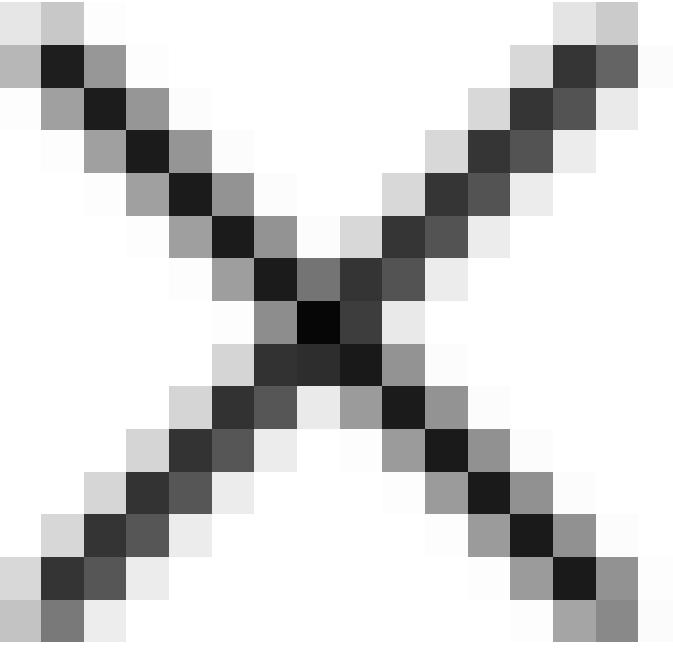


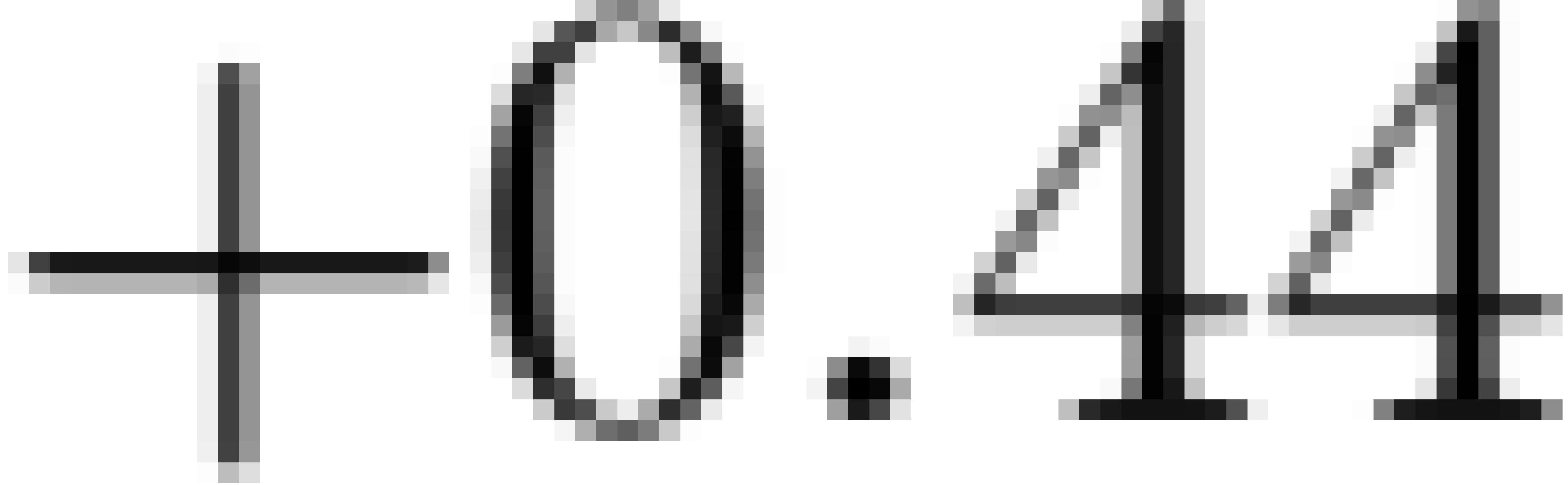


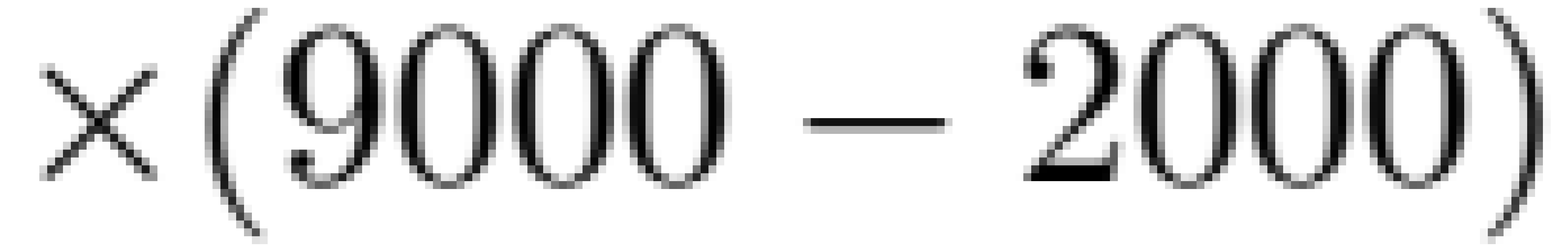


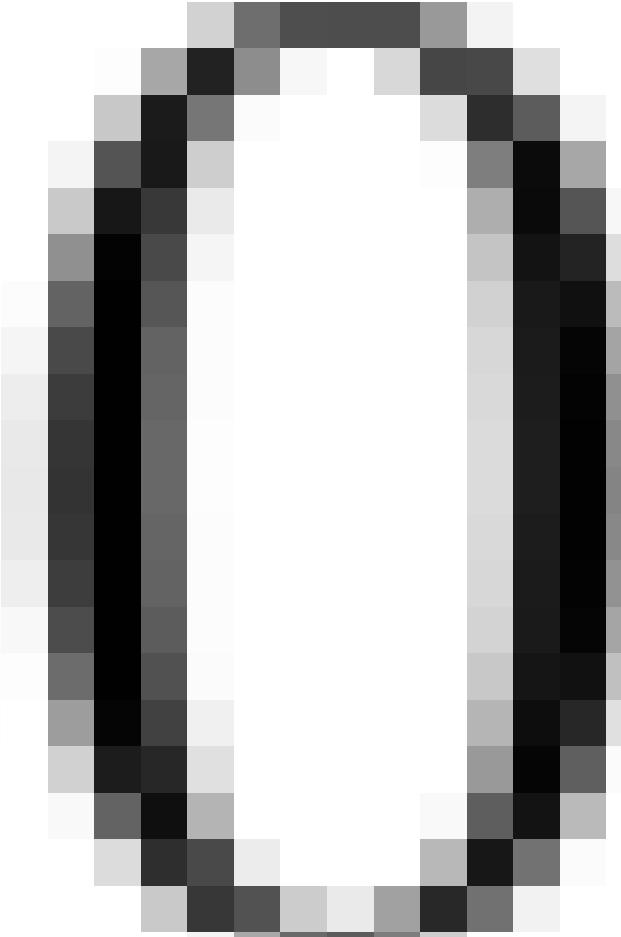
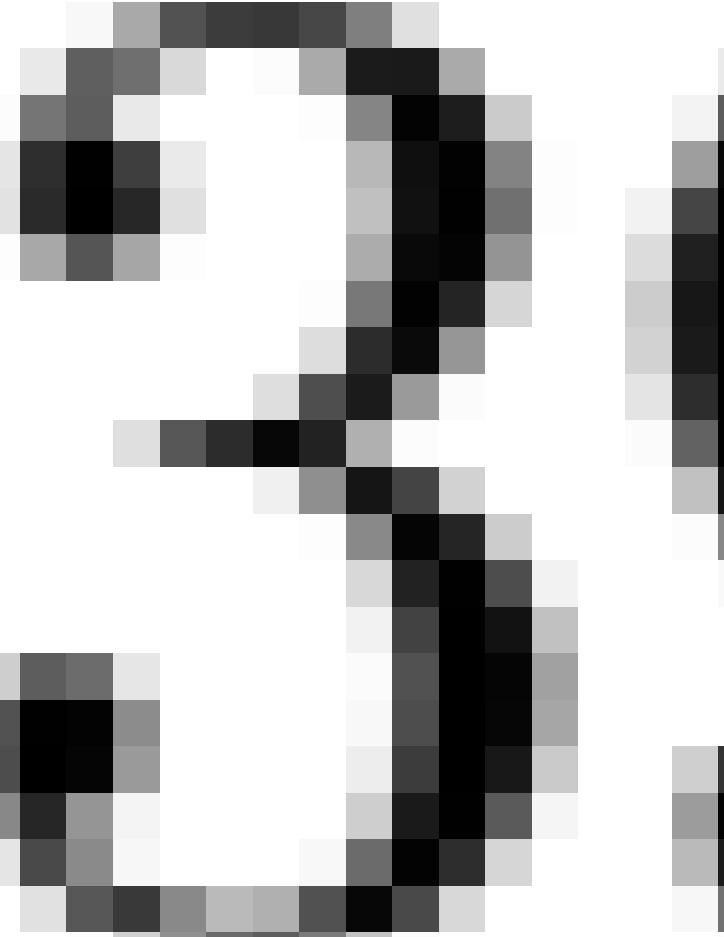


$$P_p = \rho w g z_w + \frac{dP}{dz} (z - z_w) = 0.44$$

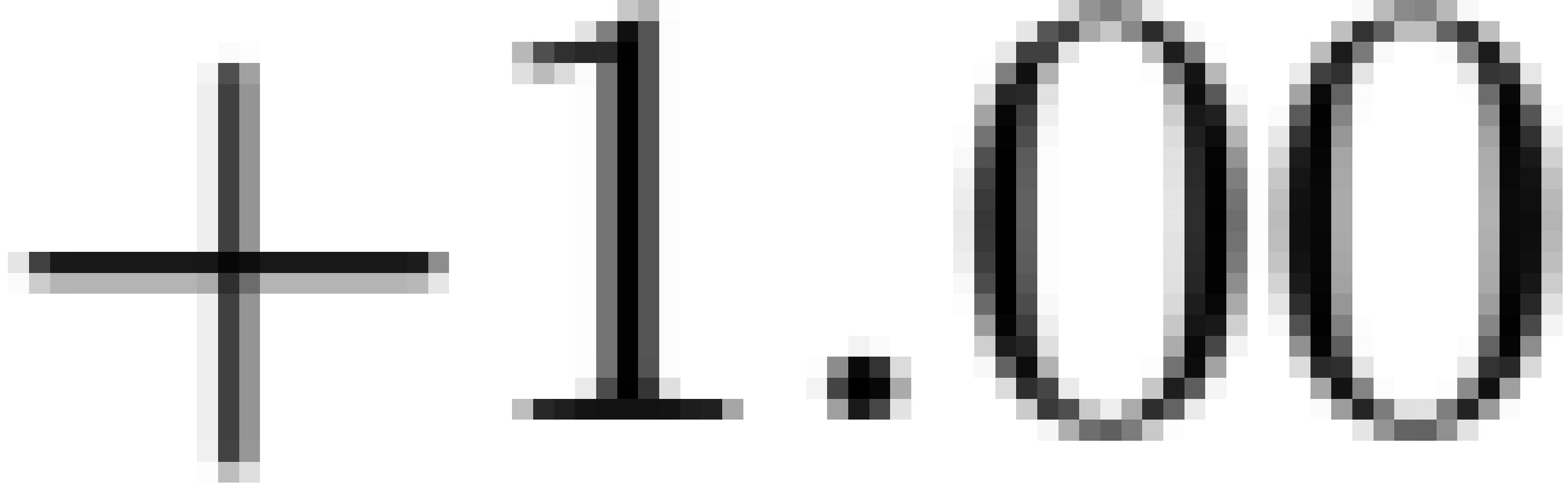


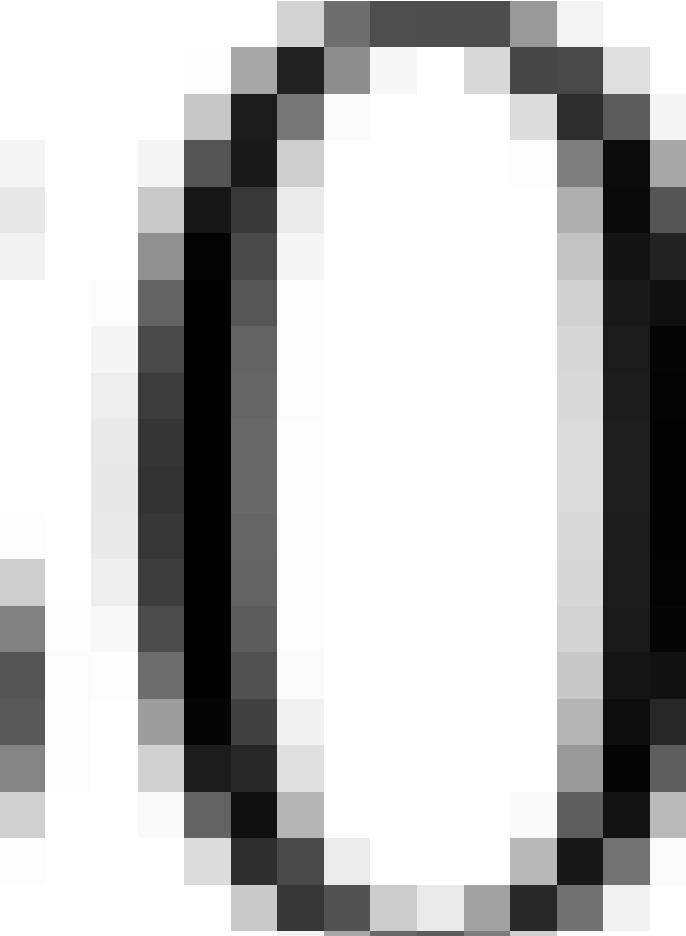
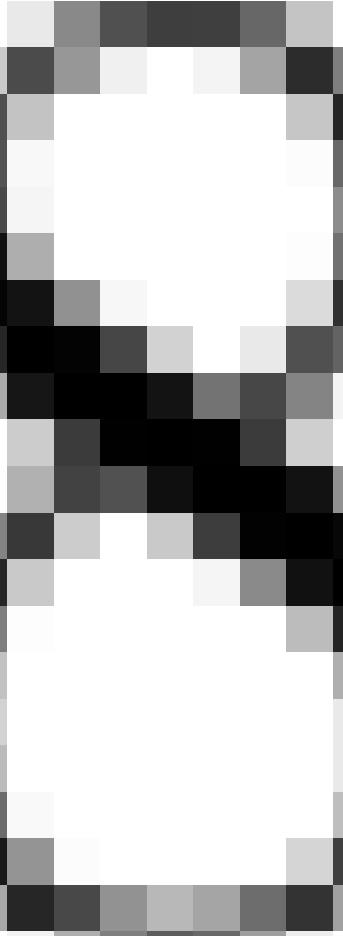
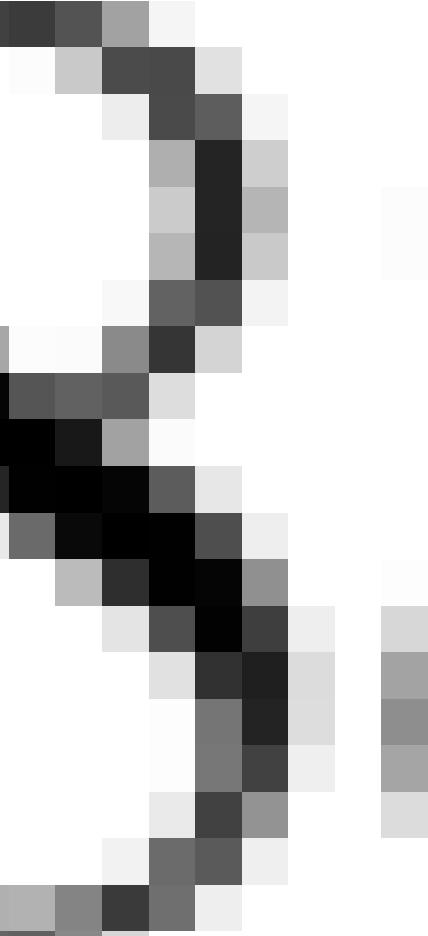
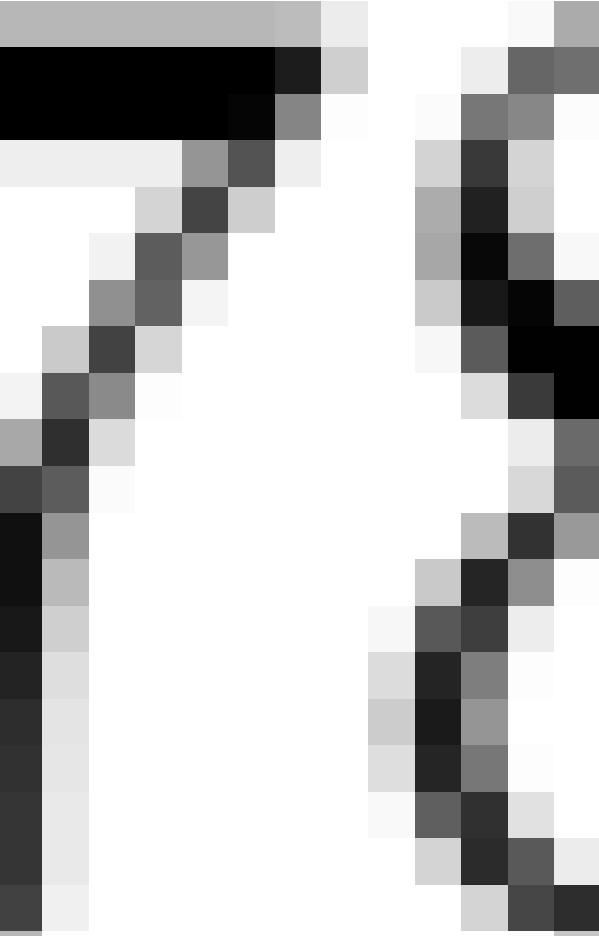


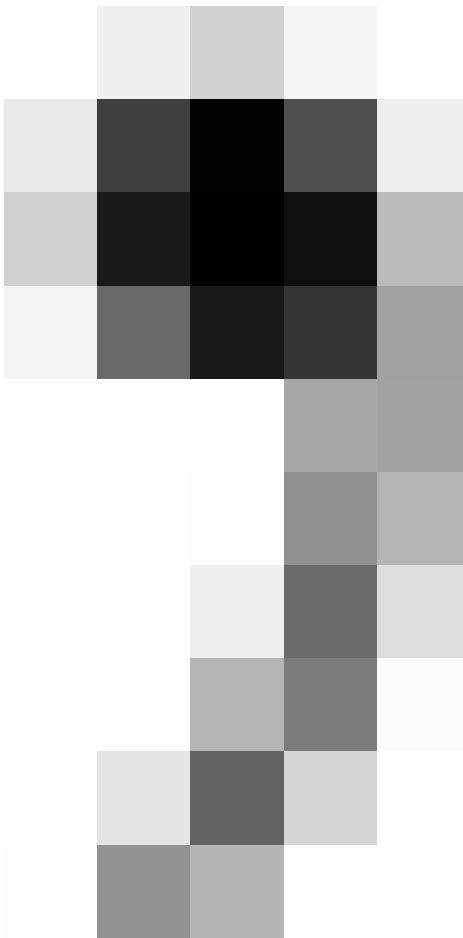


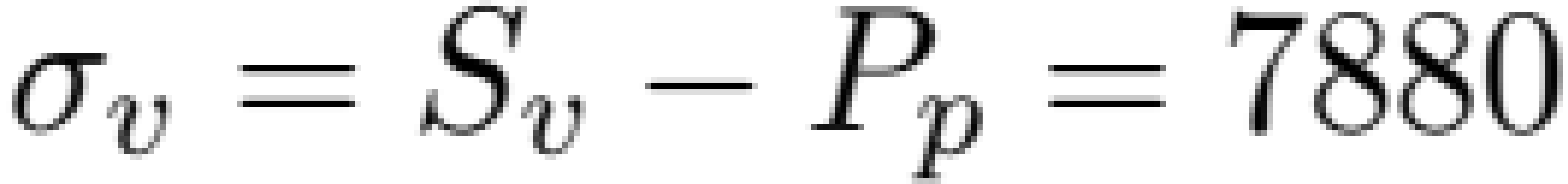


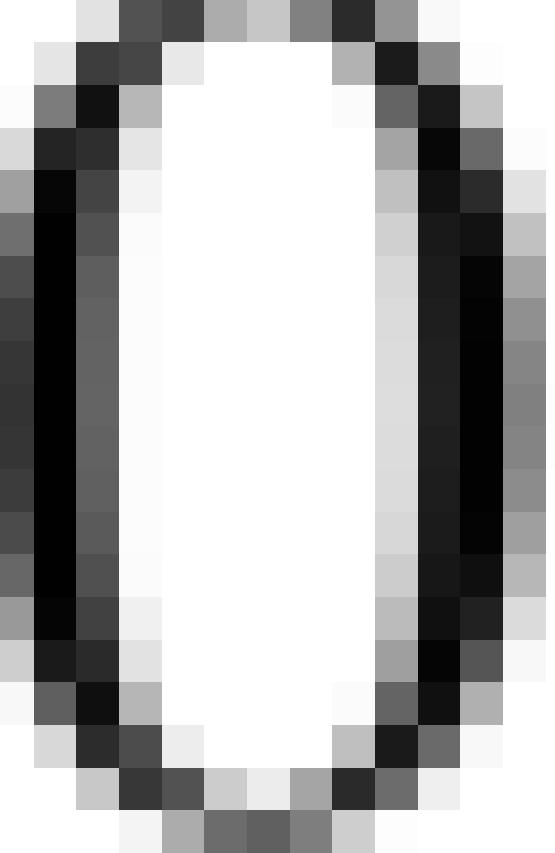
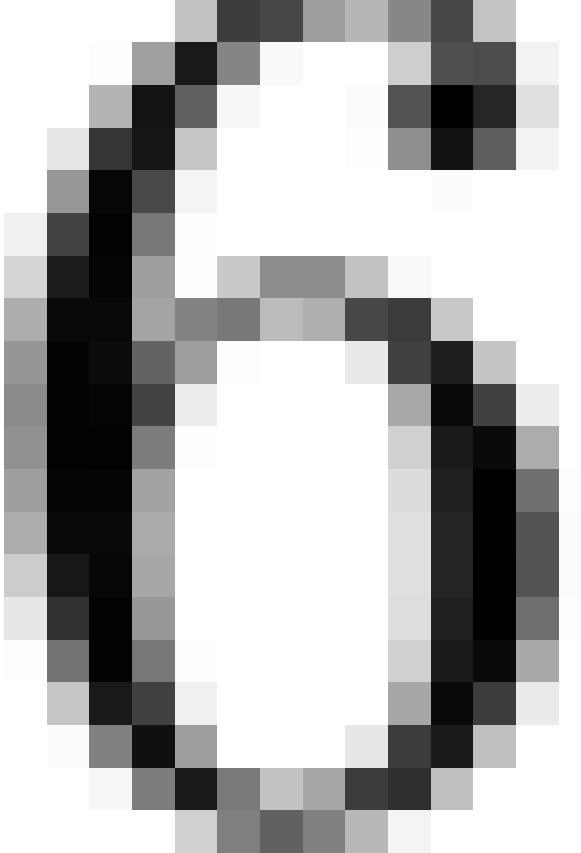
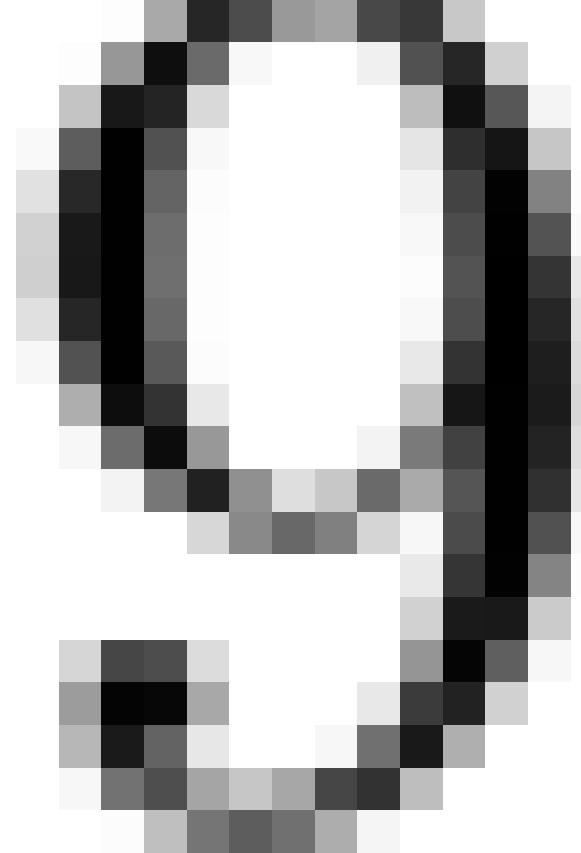
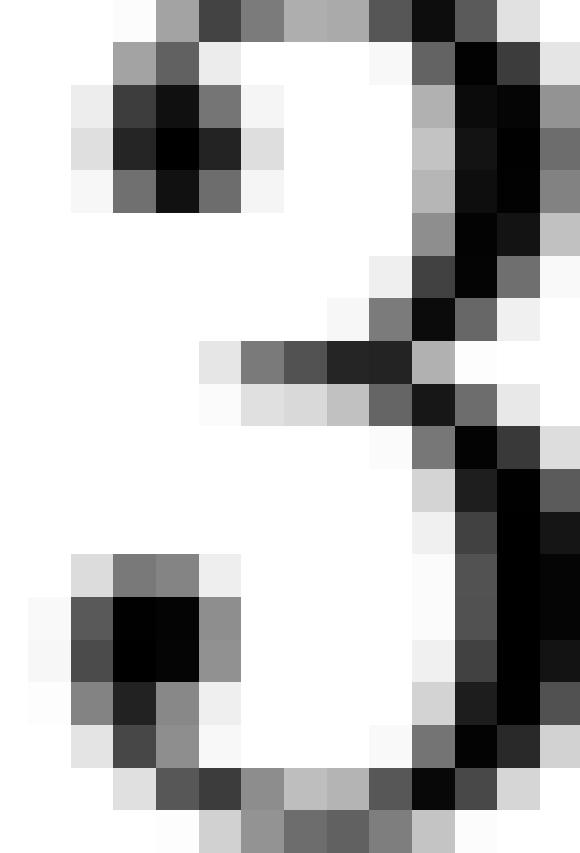
$$S_u = \rho_{u,g} z_u + \frac{dS_u}{dz} (z - z_u) = 0.44$$

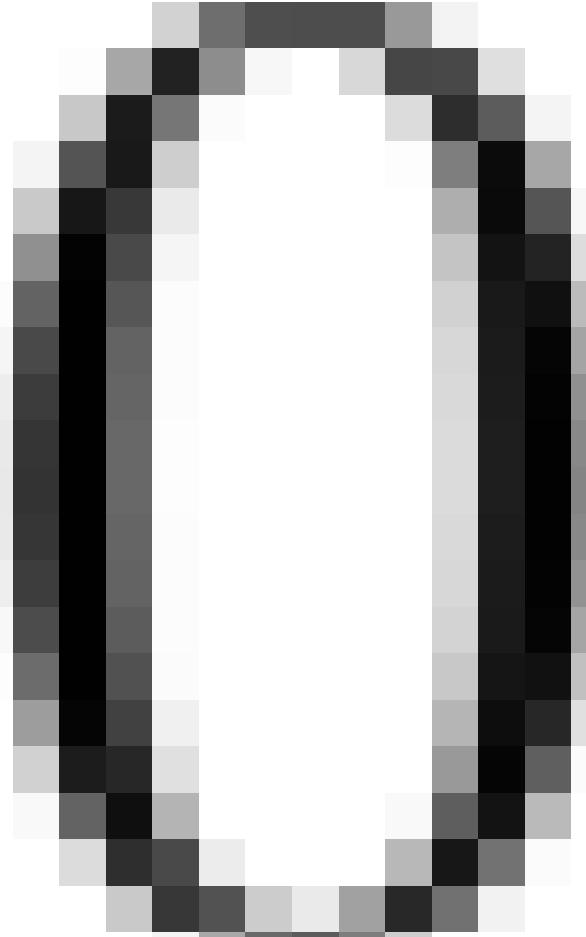
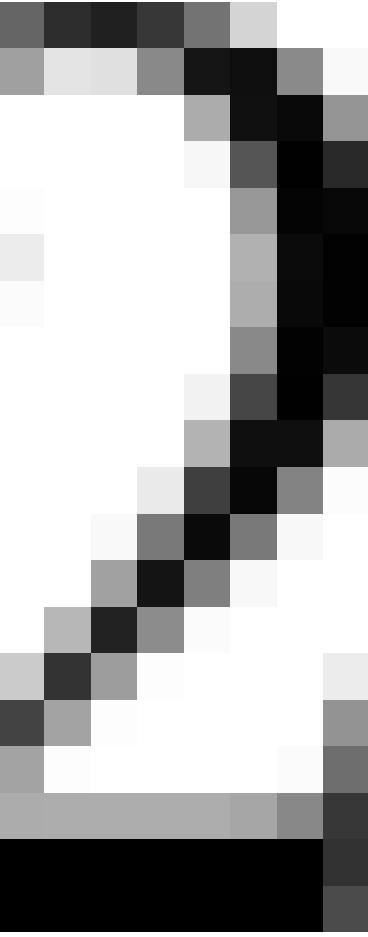
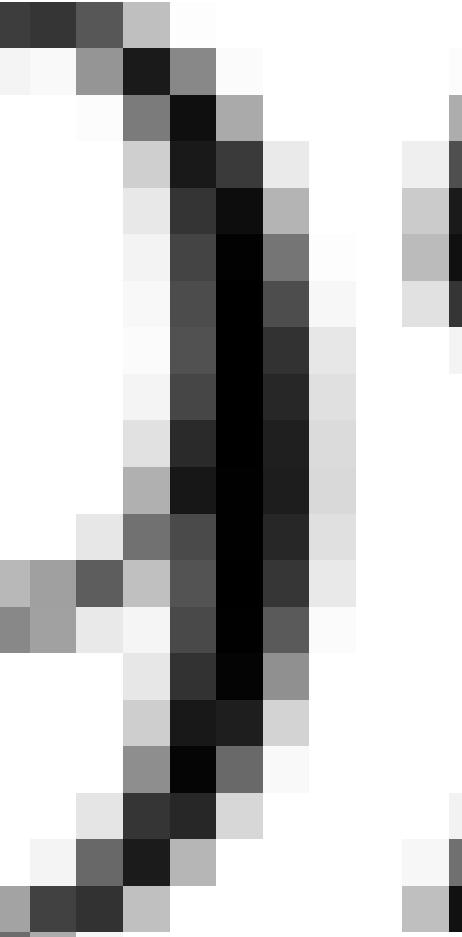
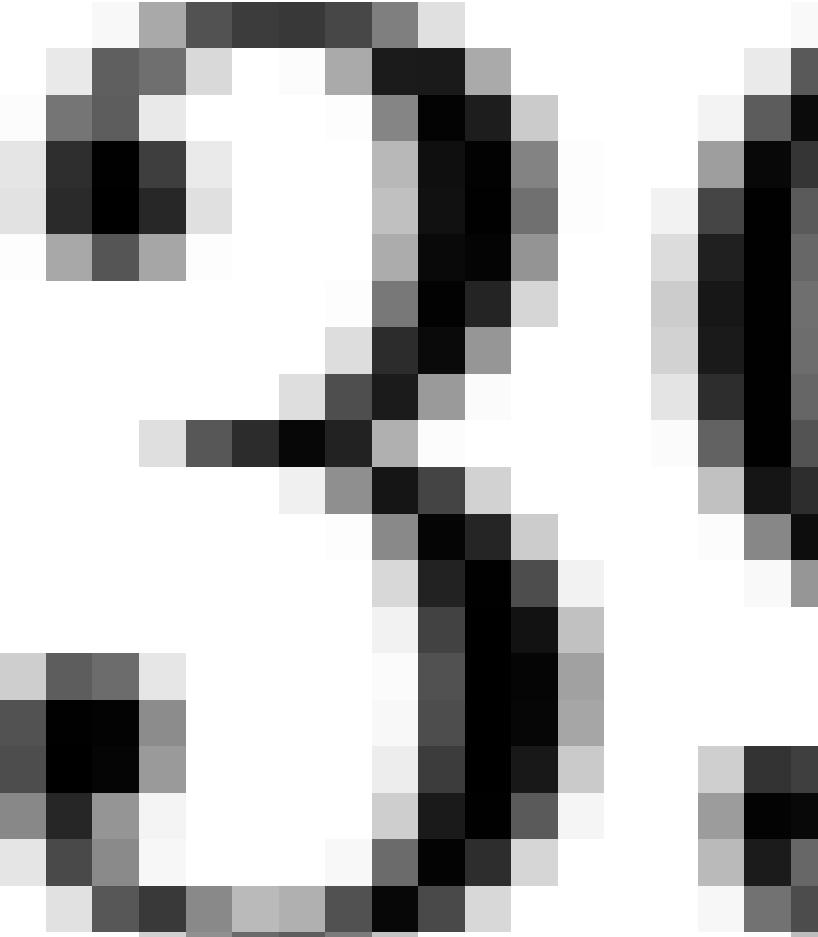


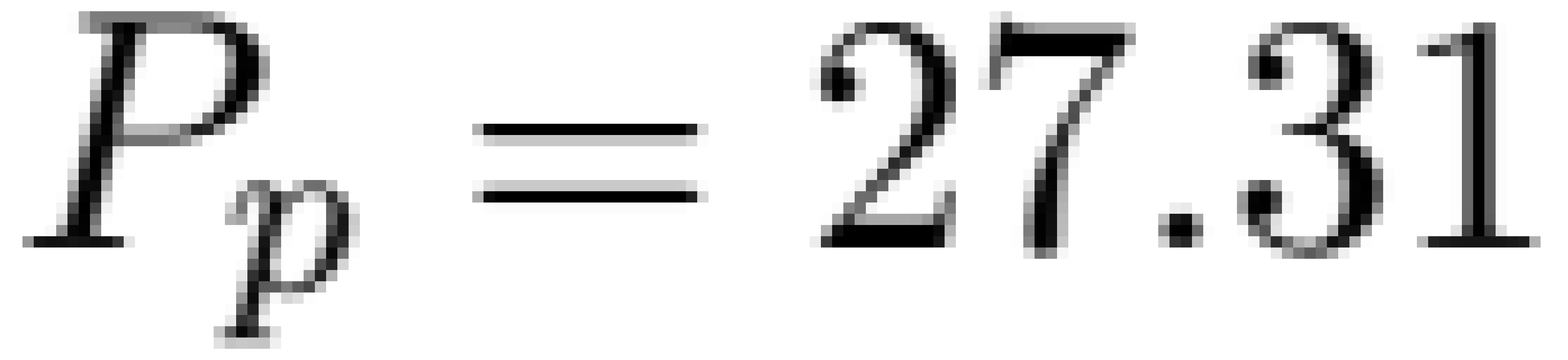












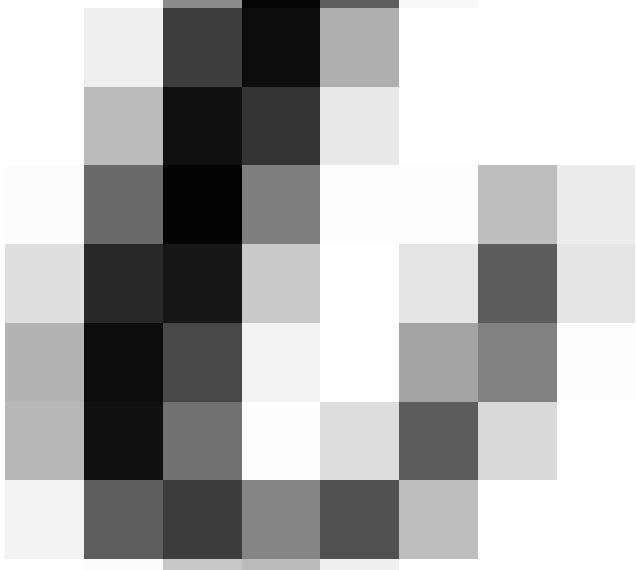
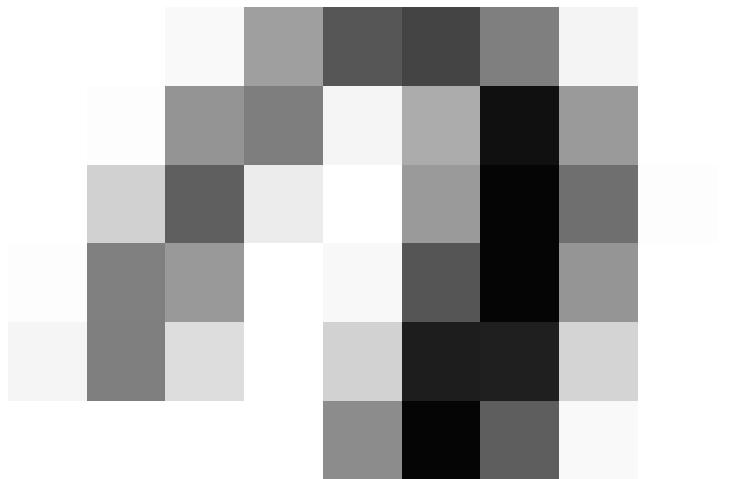
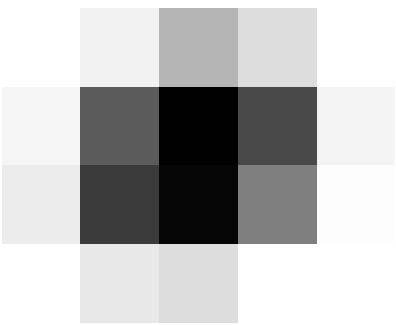


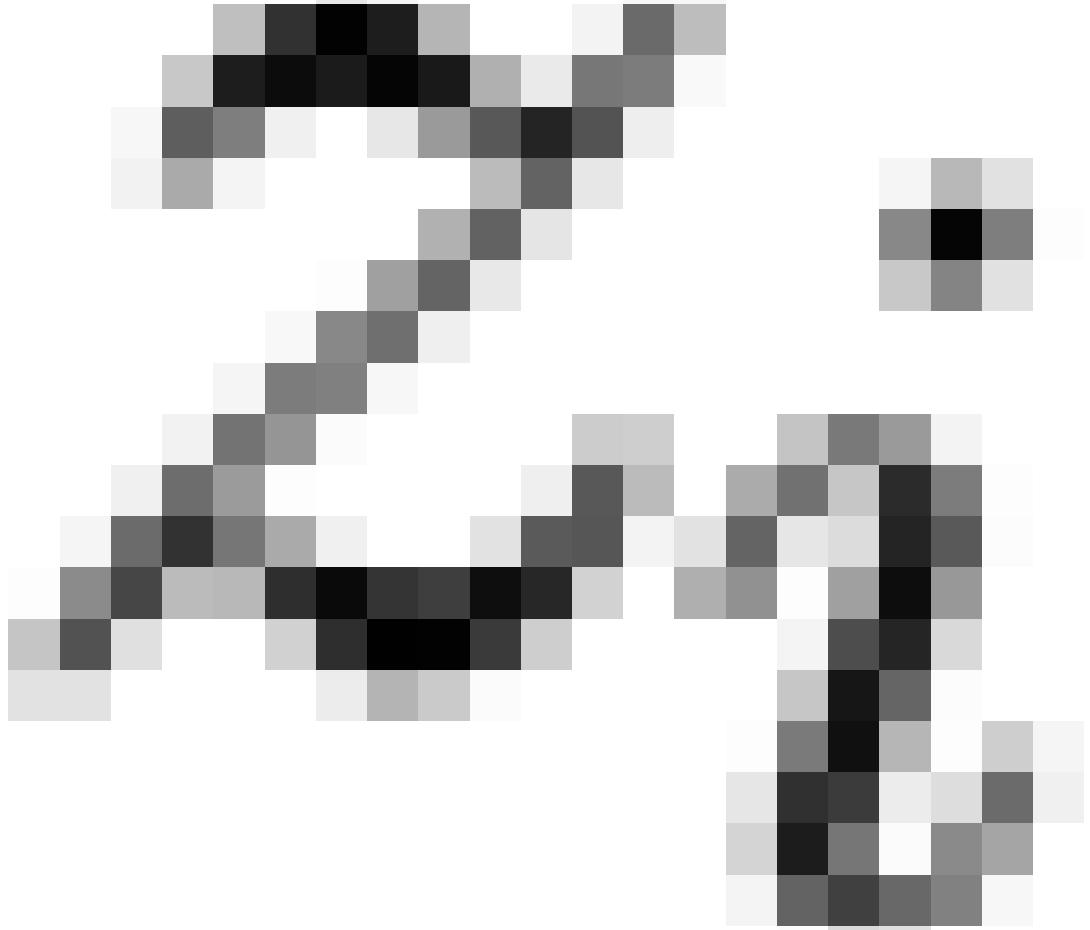


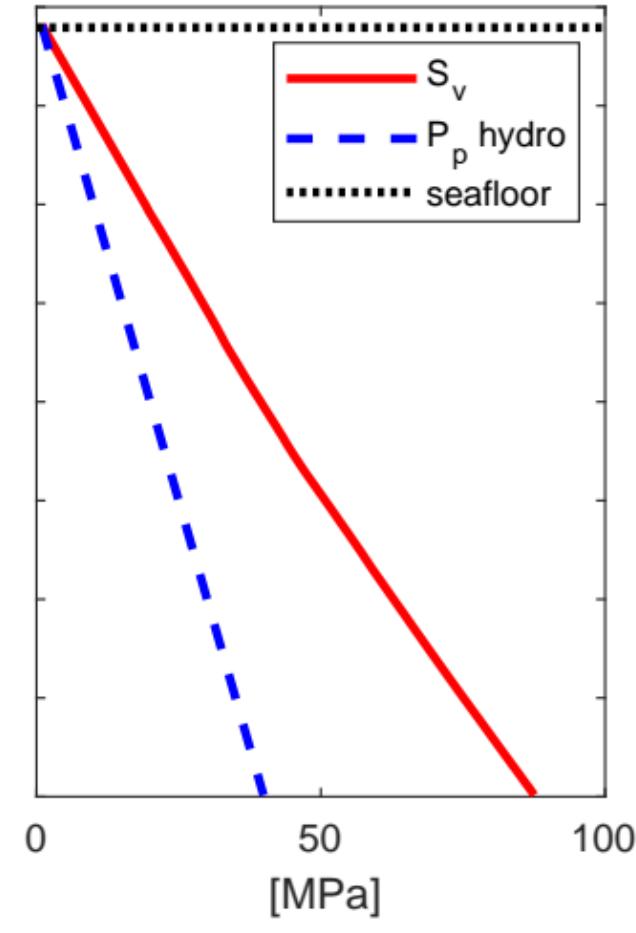
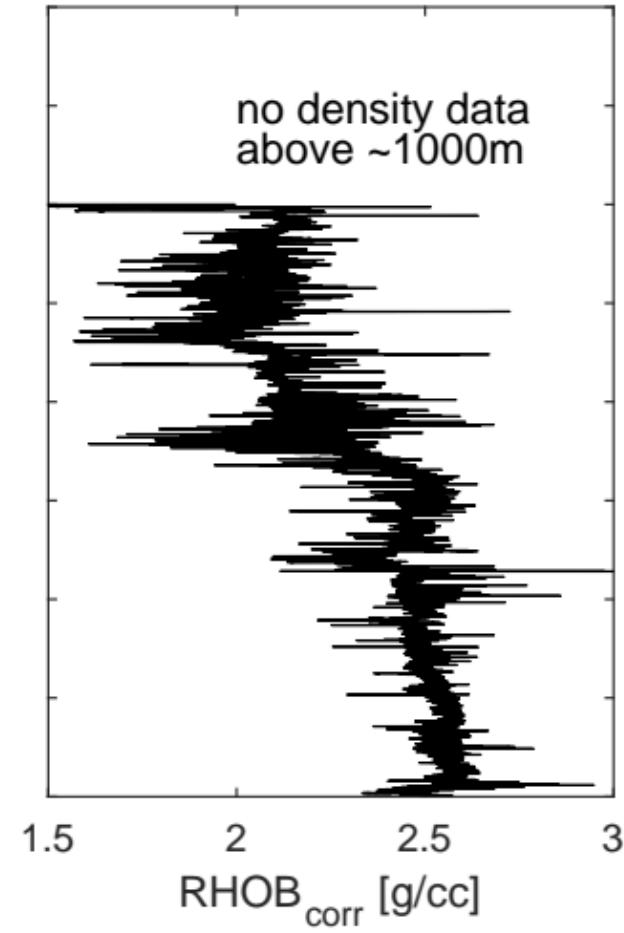
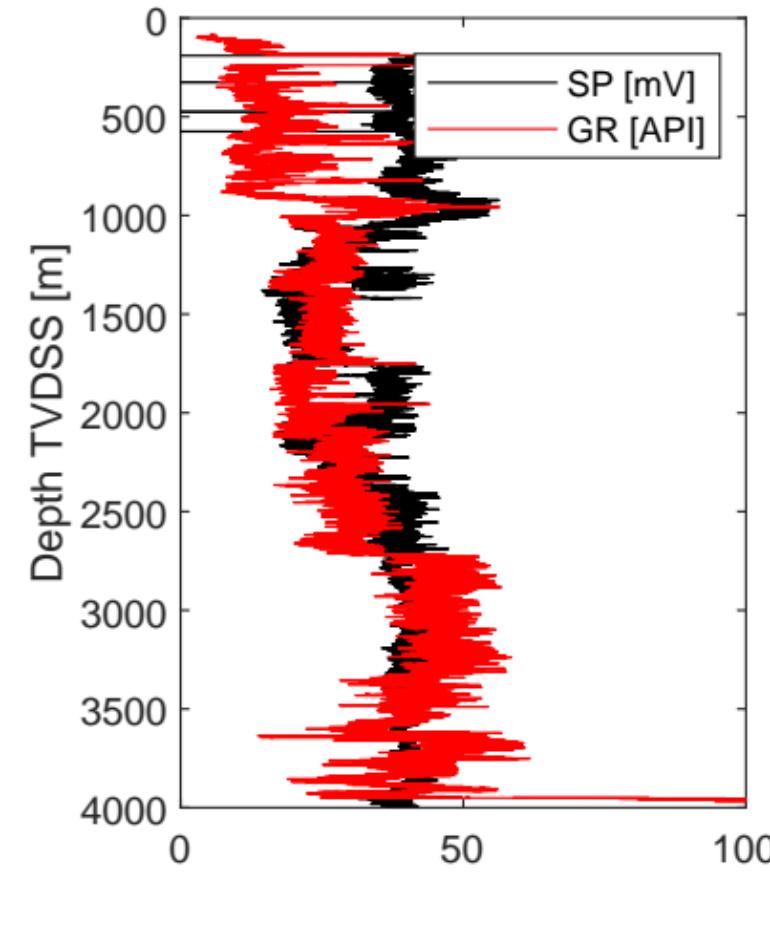
$$S_U(z) = \int_0^z \rho_{bulk}(z') dz'$$

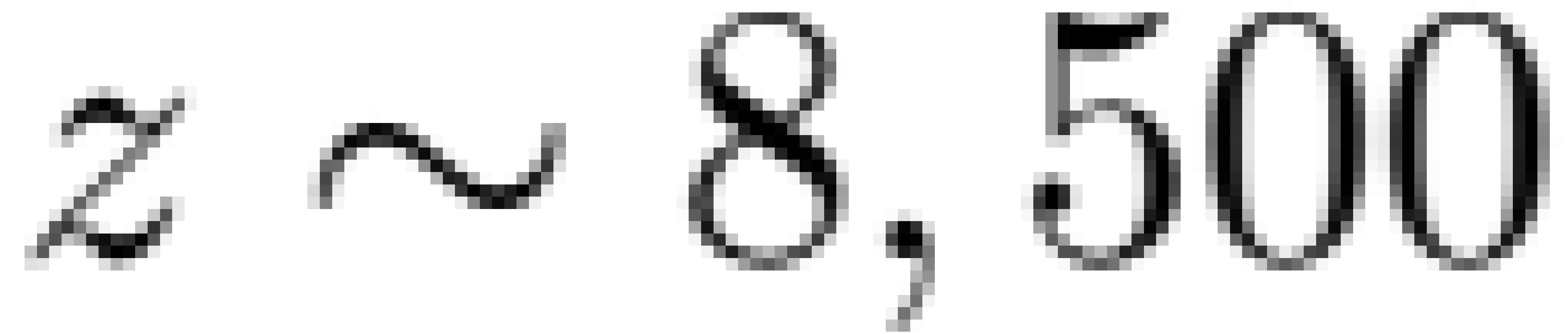


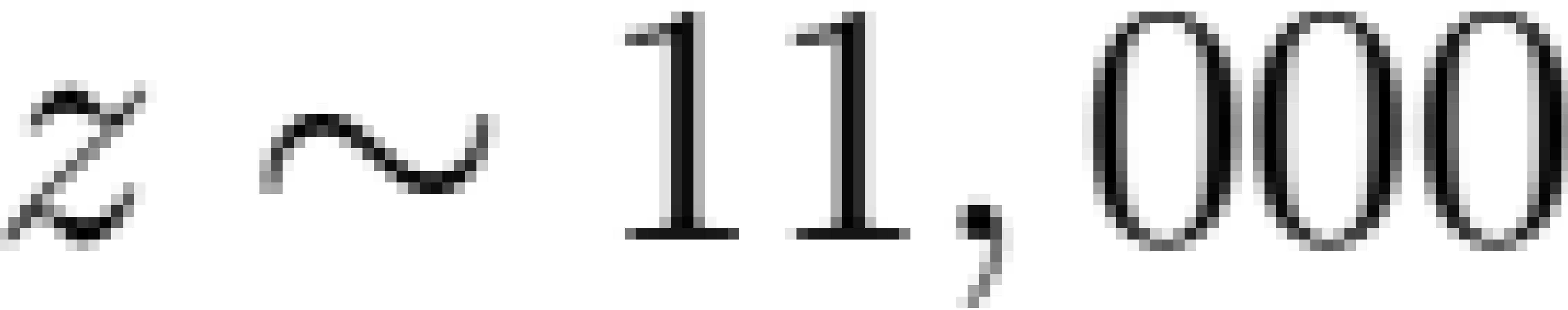
$$S_v(z_i) = \sum_{j=1}^i \rho_{bulk}(z_i) g\Delta z_i$$



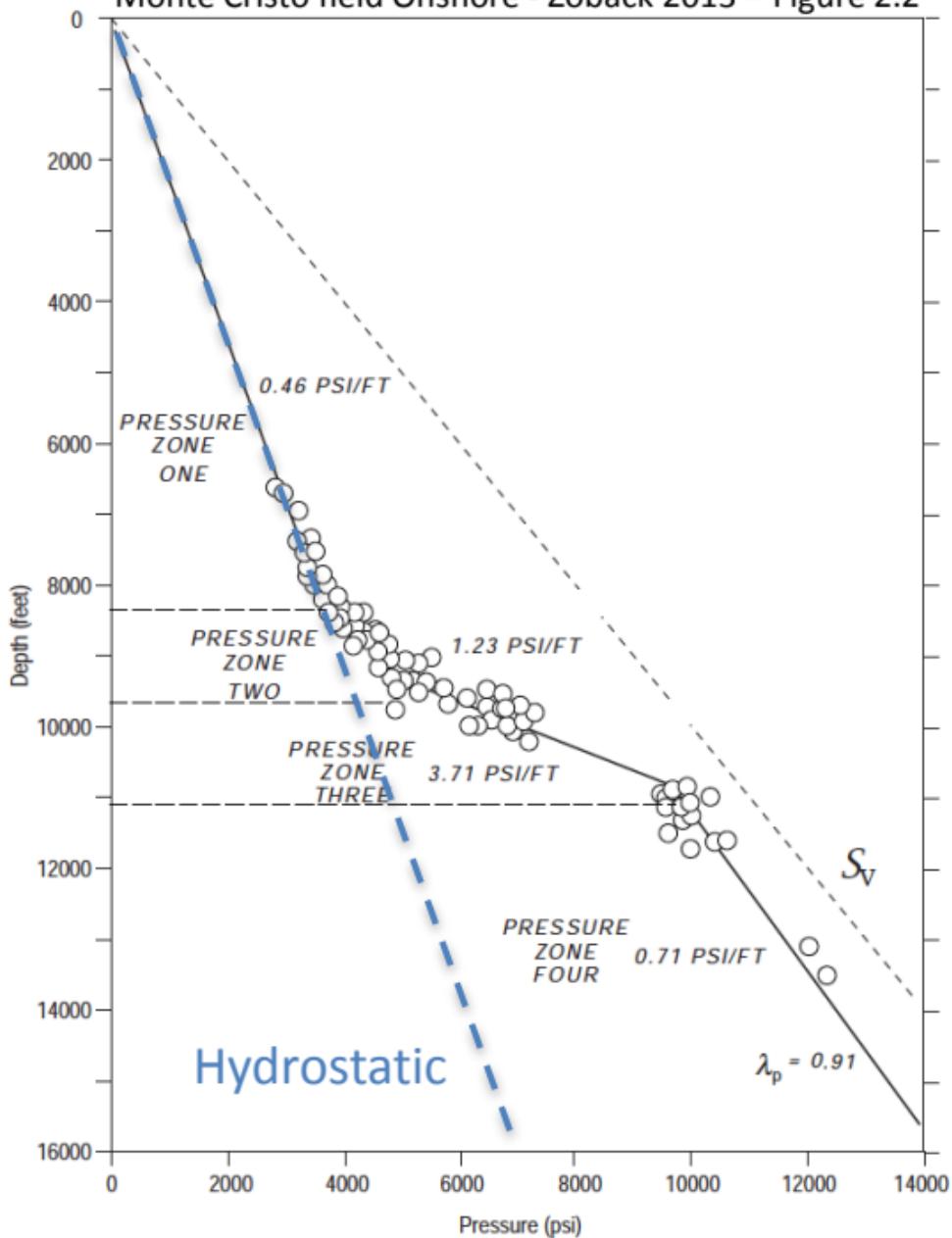








Monte Cristo field Onshore - Zoback 2013 – Figure 2.2

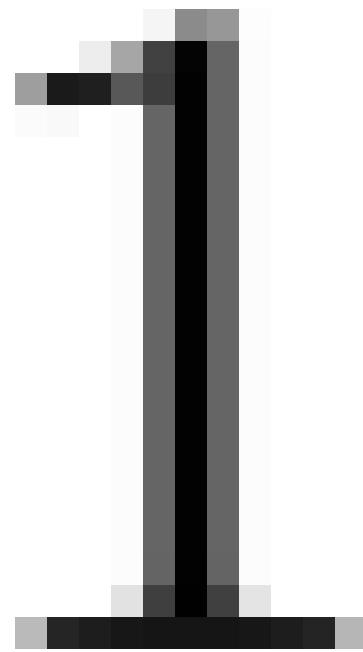
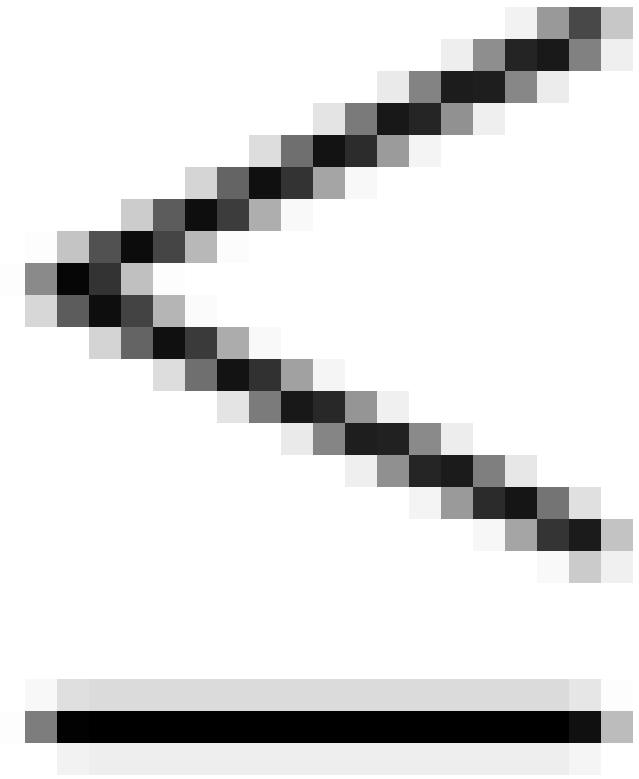


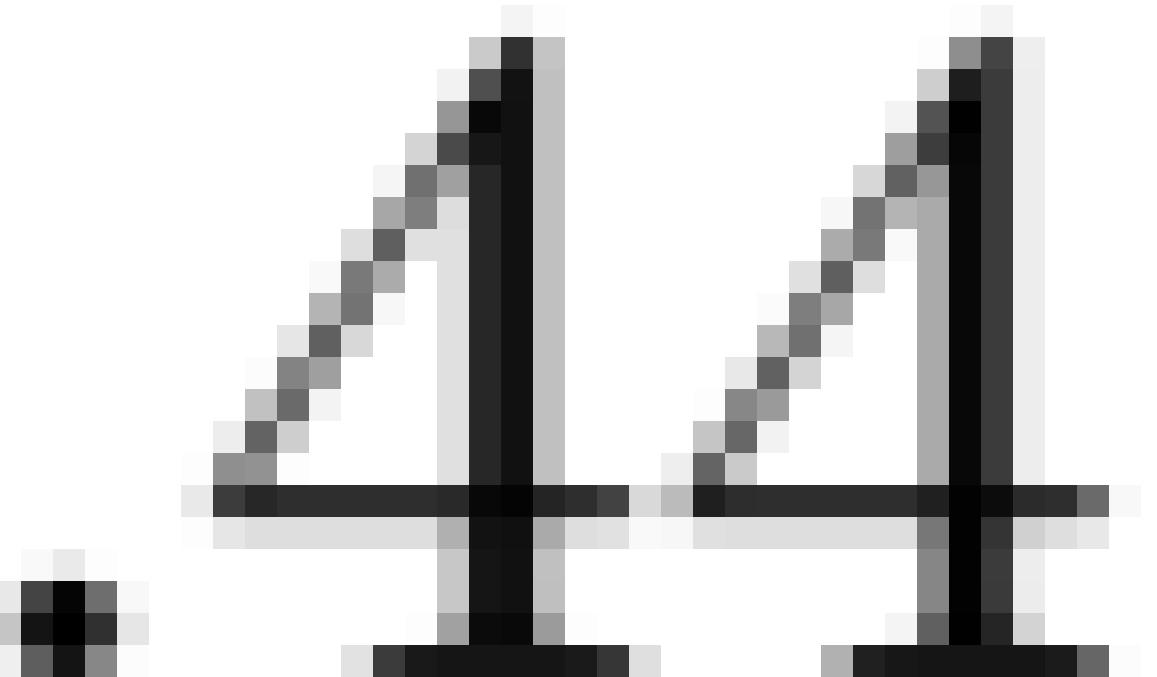
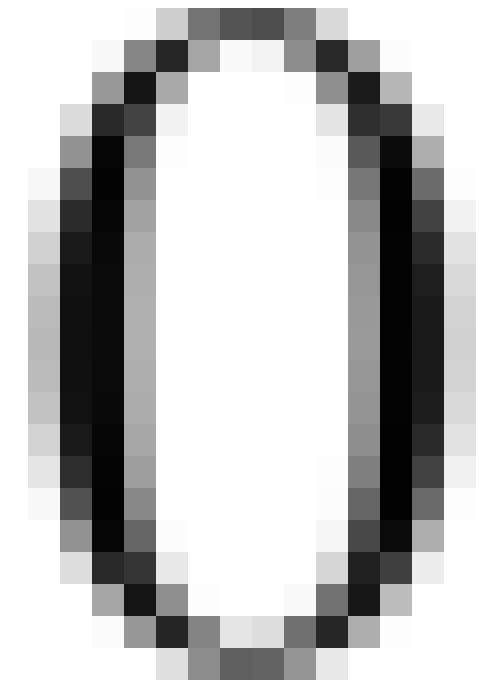
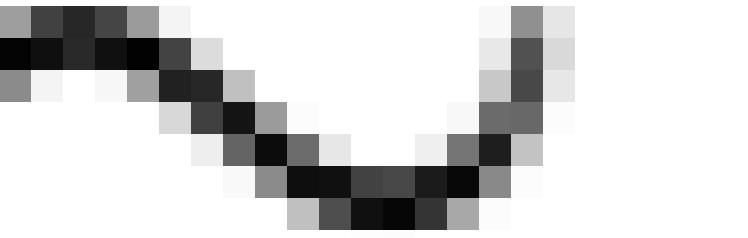


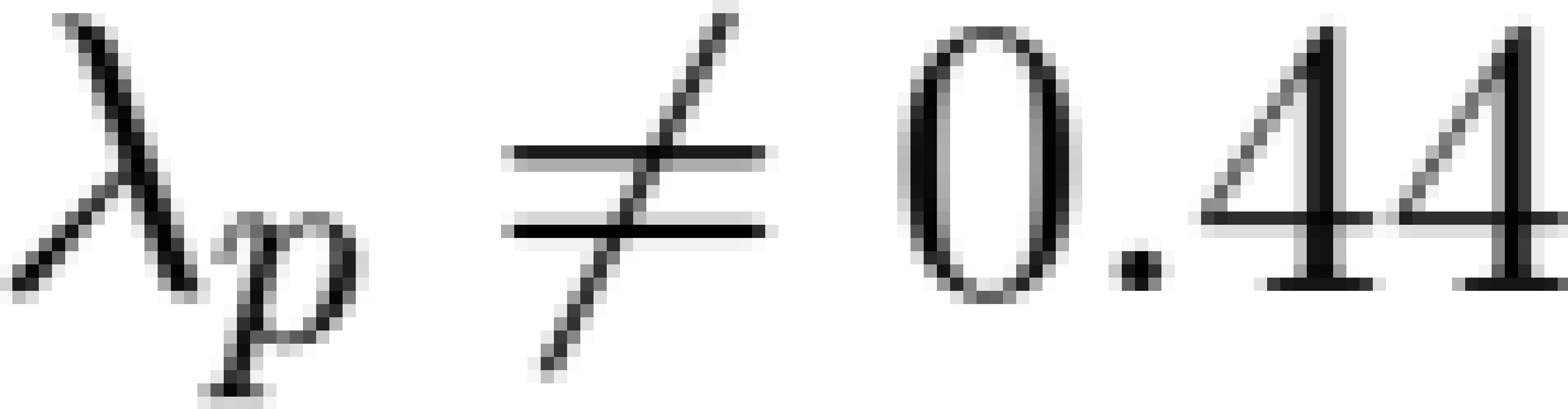
$p(z)$

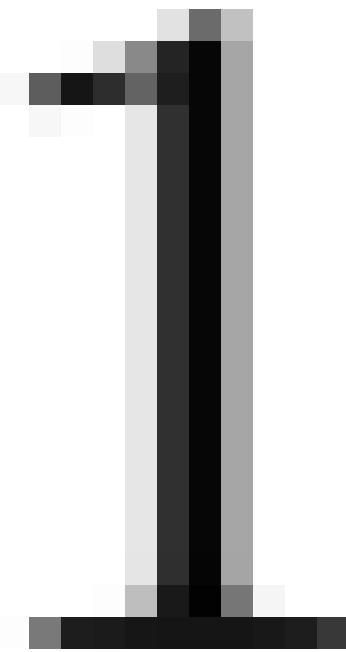
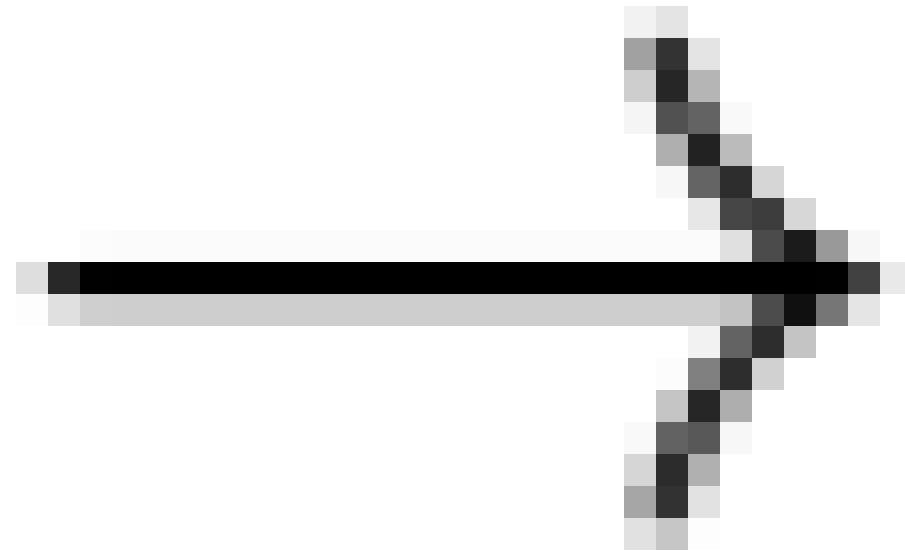


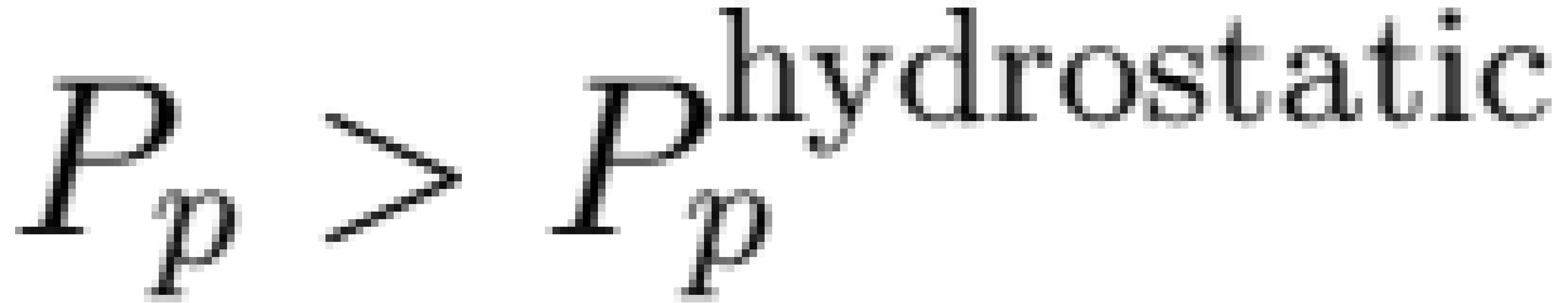
$P_p(z)$
 $S_q(z)$



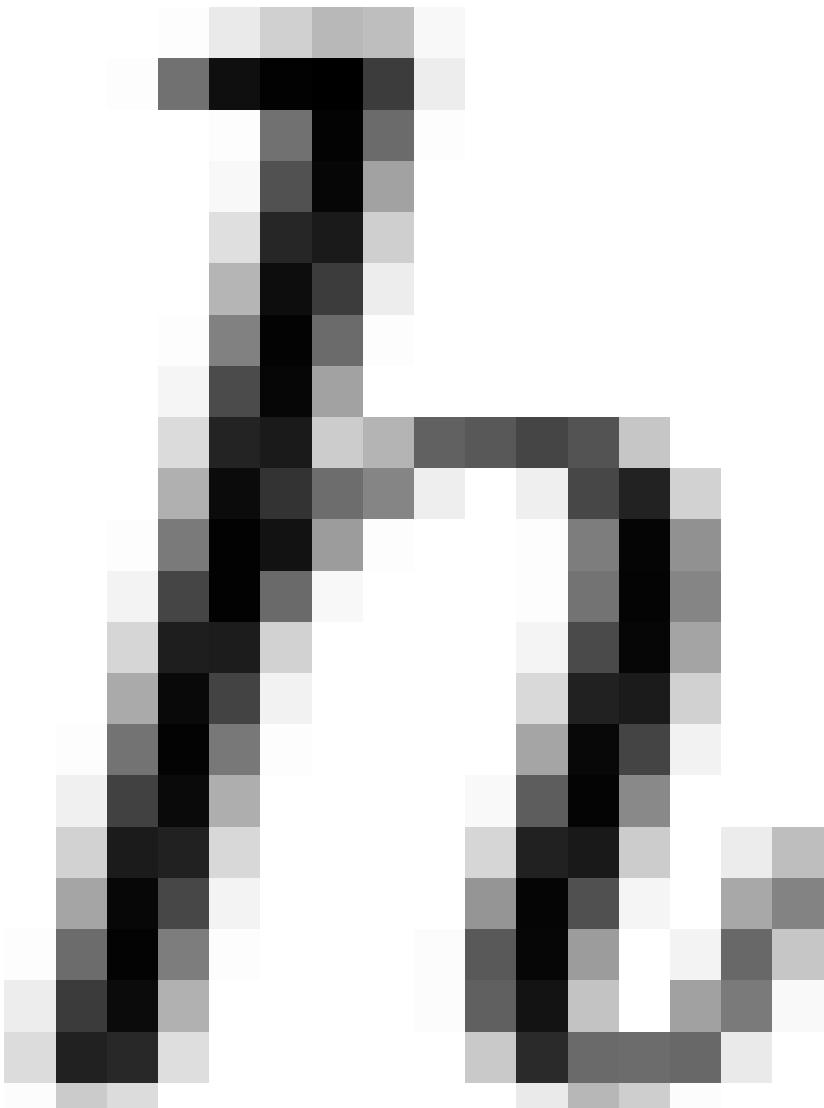














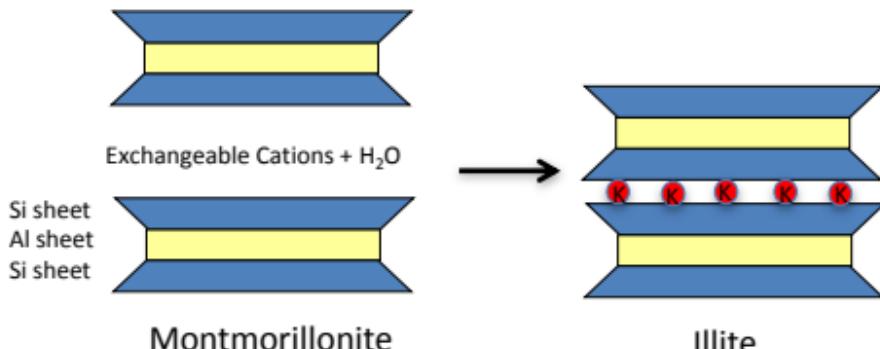


- **Aquathermal pressurization**

- $\Delta T \rightarrow \Delta P$

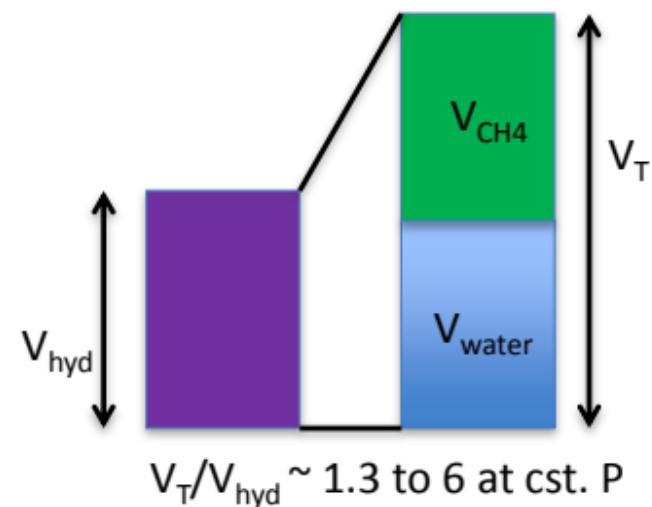
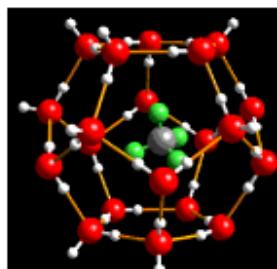
- **Dehydration reactions**

- $\Delta V \rightarrow \Delta P$
 - Montmorillonite to Illite (frees water)

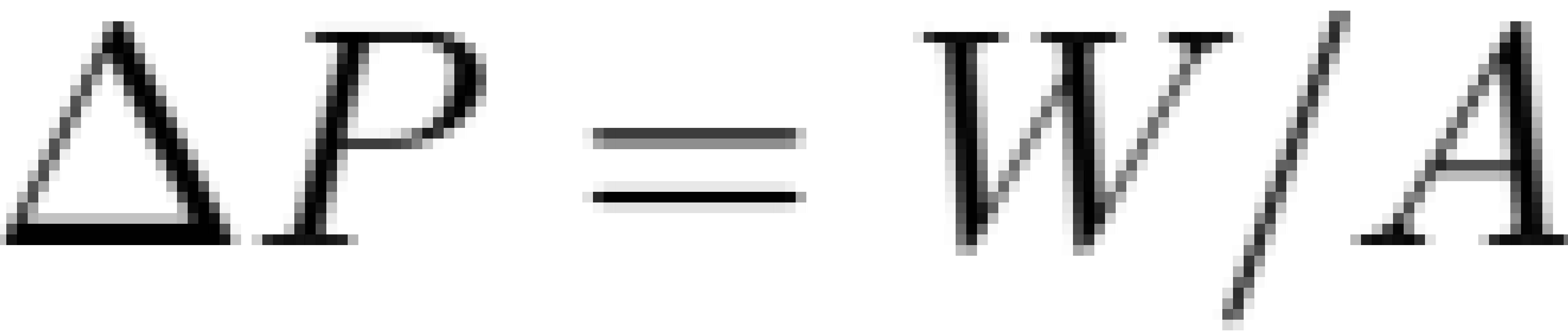


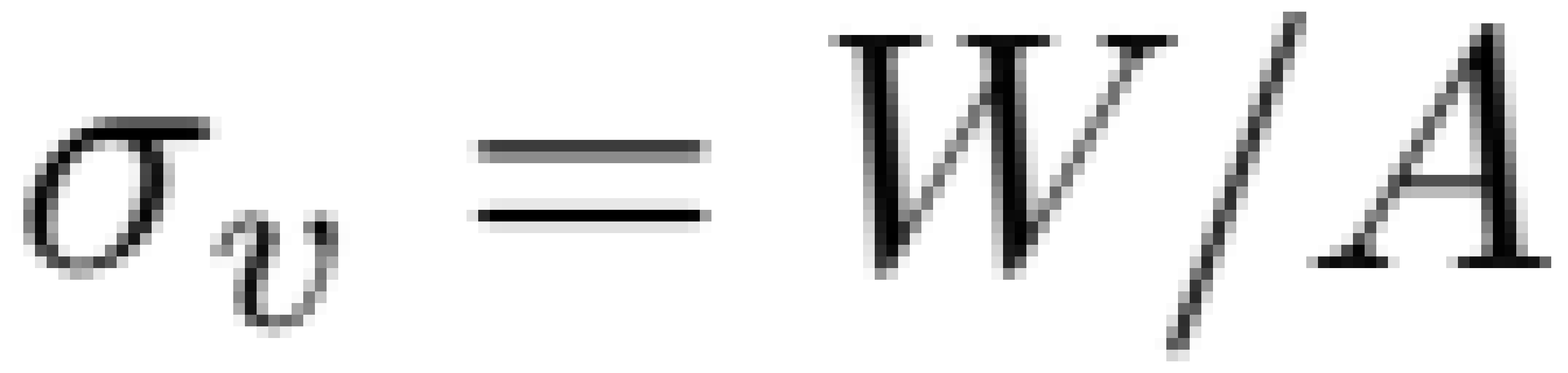
- **Hydrocarbon generation**

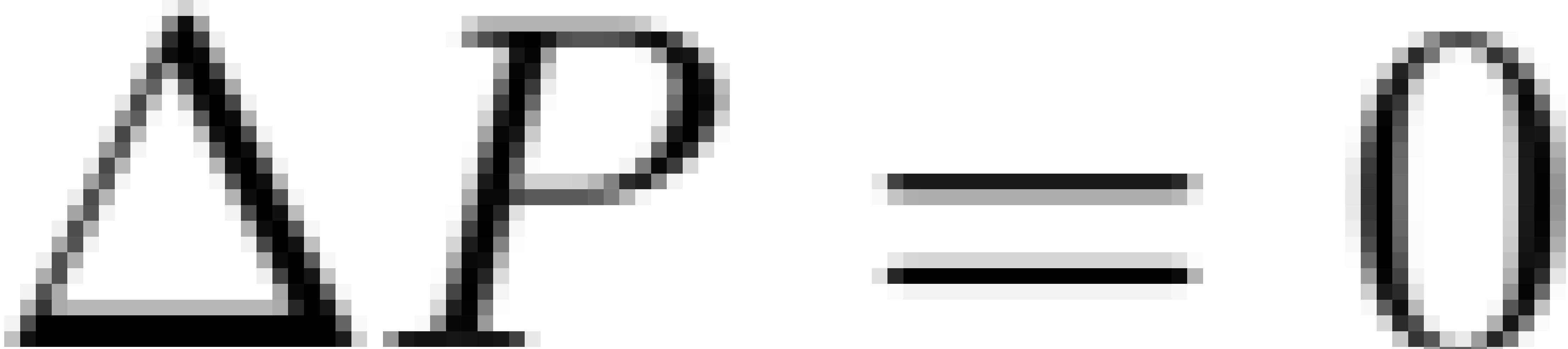
- $\Delta V \rightarrow \Delta P$



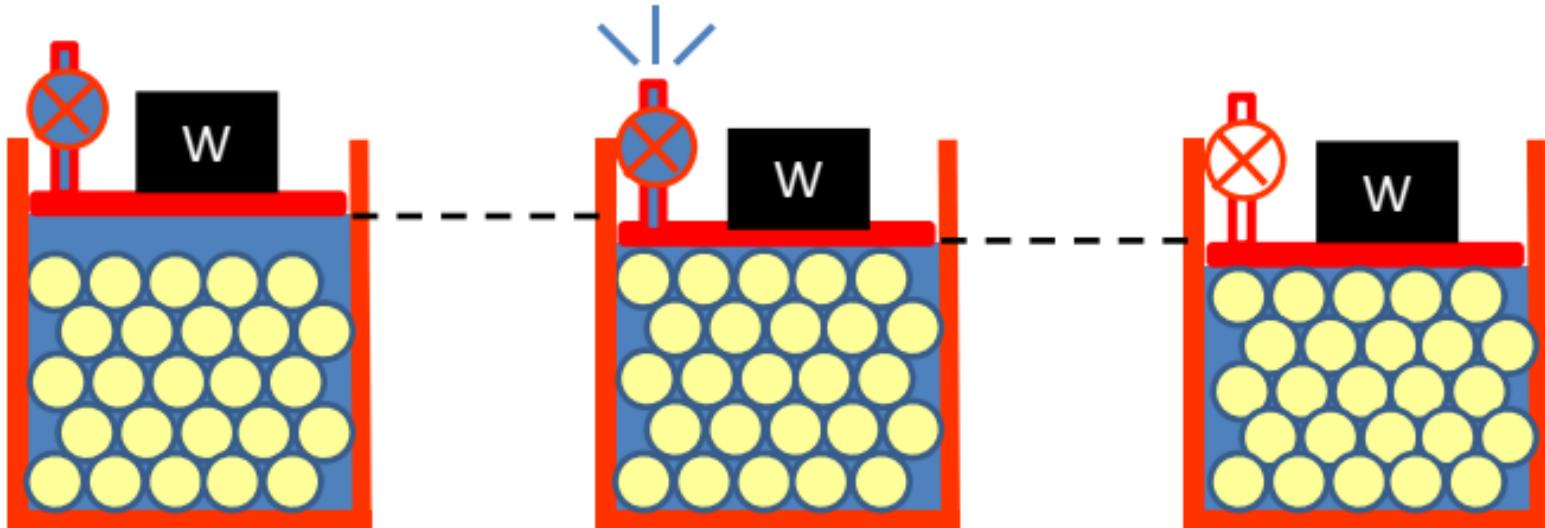




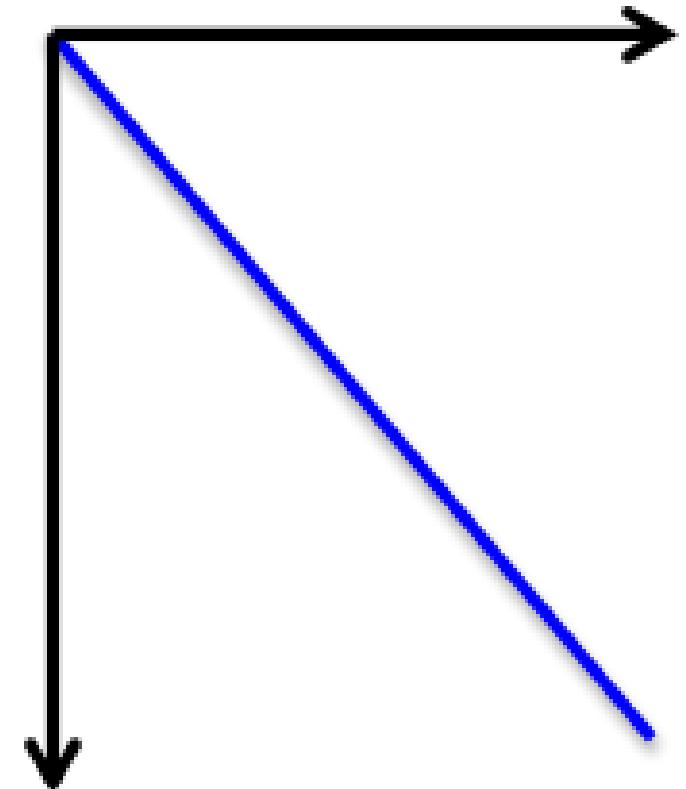
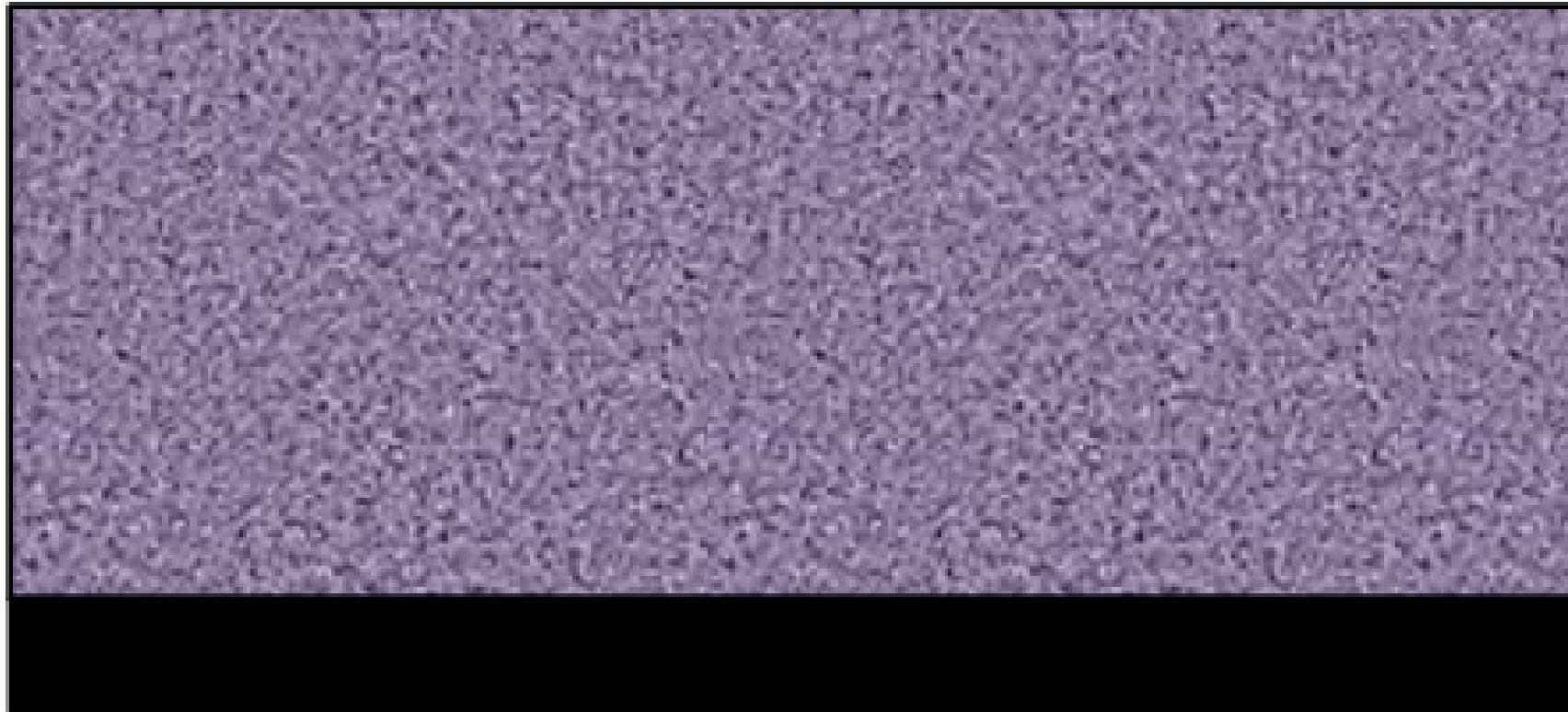


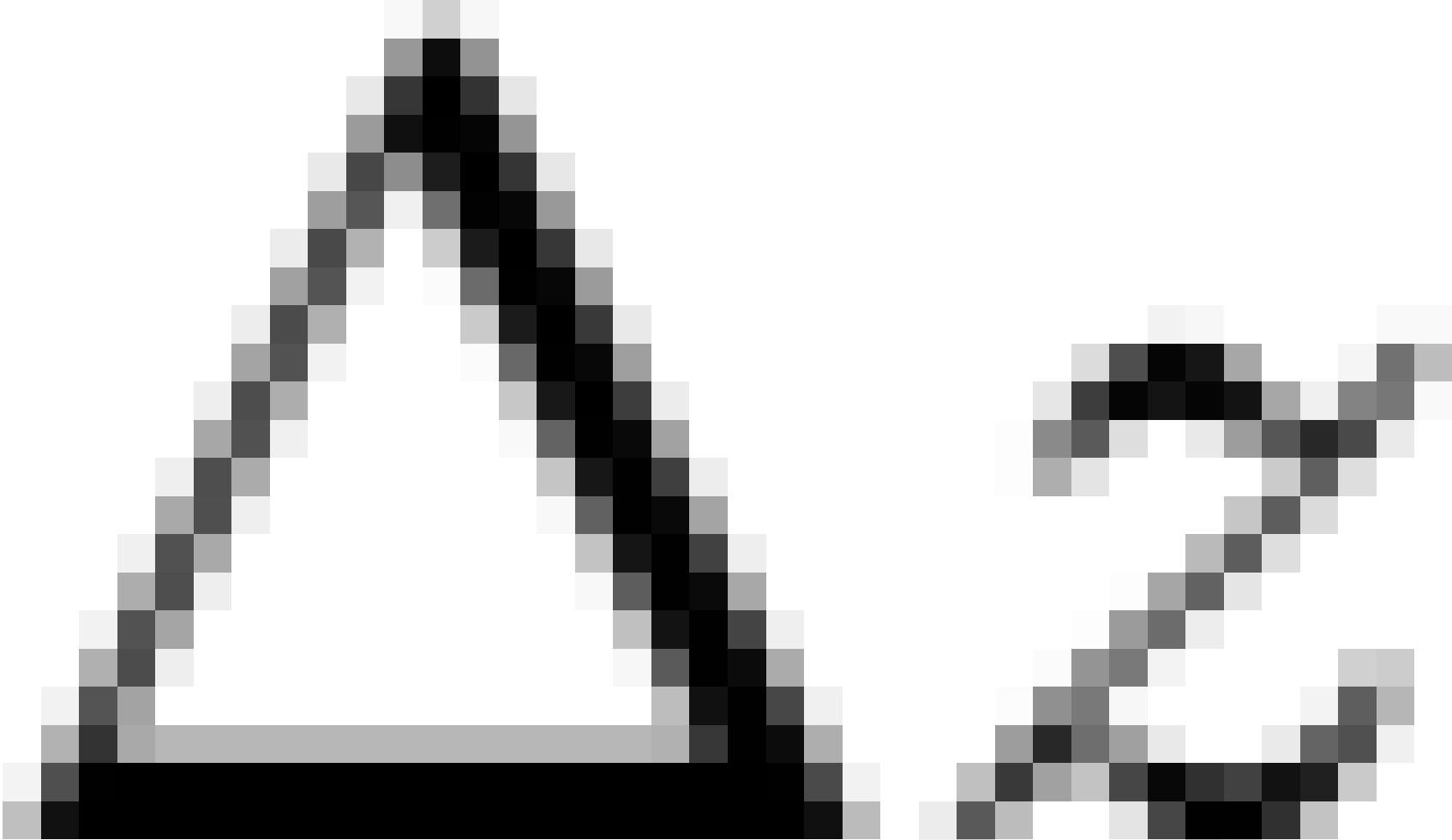


- **Disequilibrium compaction (Underconsolidation)**
 - $\Delta S \rightarrow \Delta P$ (Vertical)
- **Tectonic compression**
 - $\Delta S \rightarrow \Delta P$ (Horizontal)



Pressure water





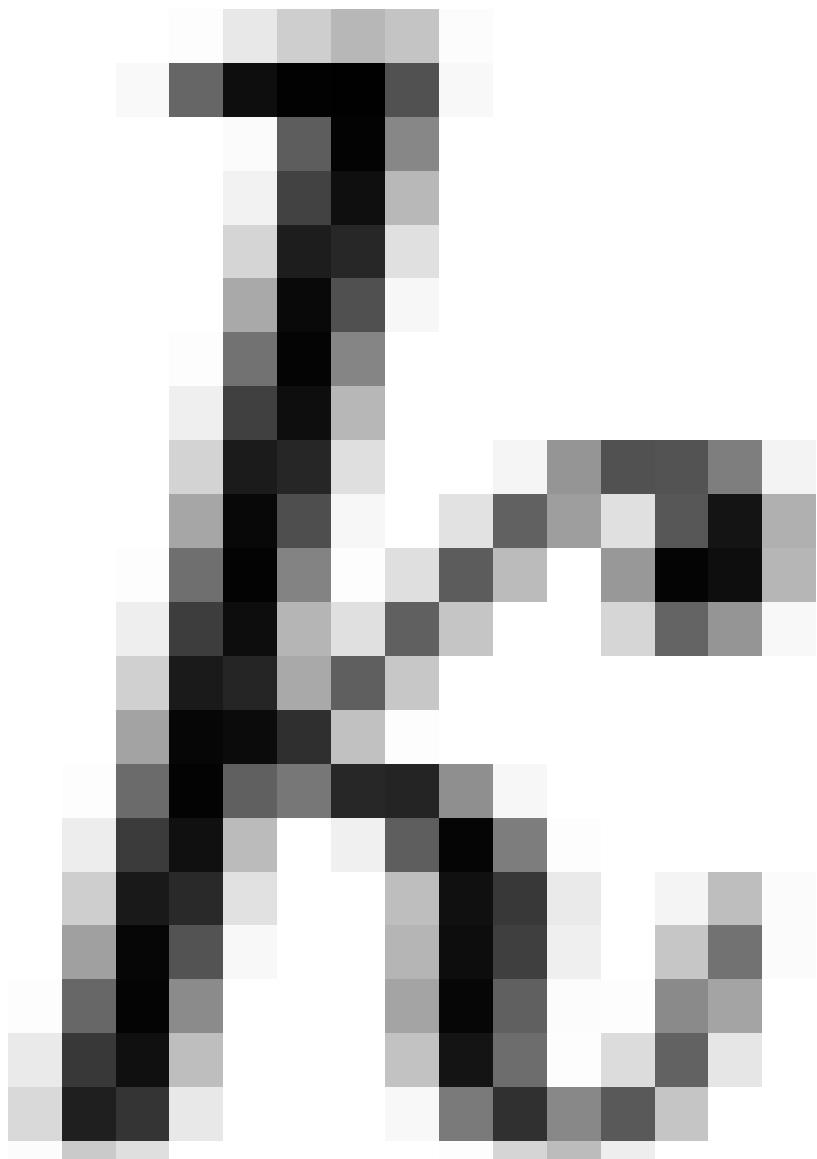
Dh

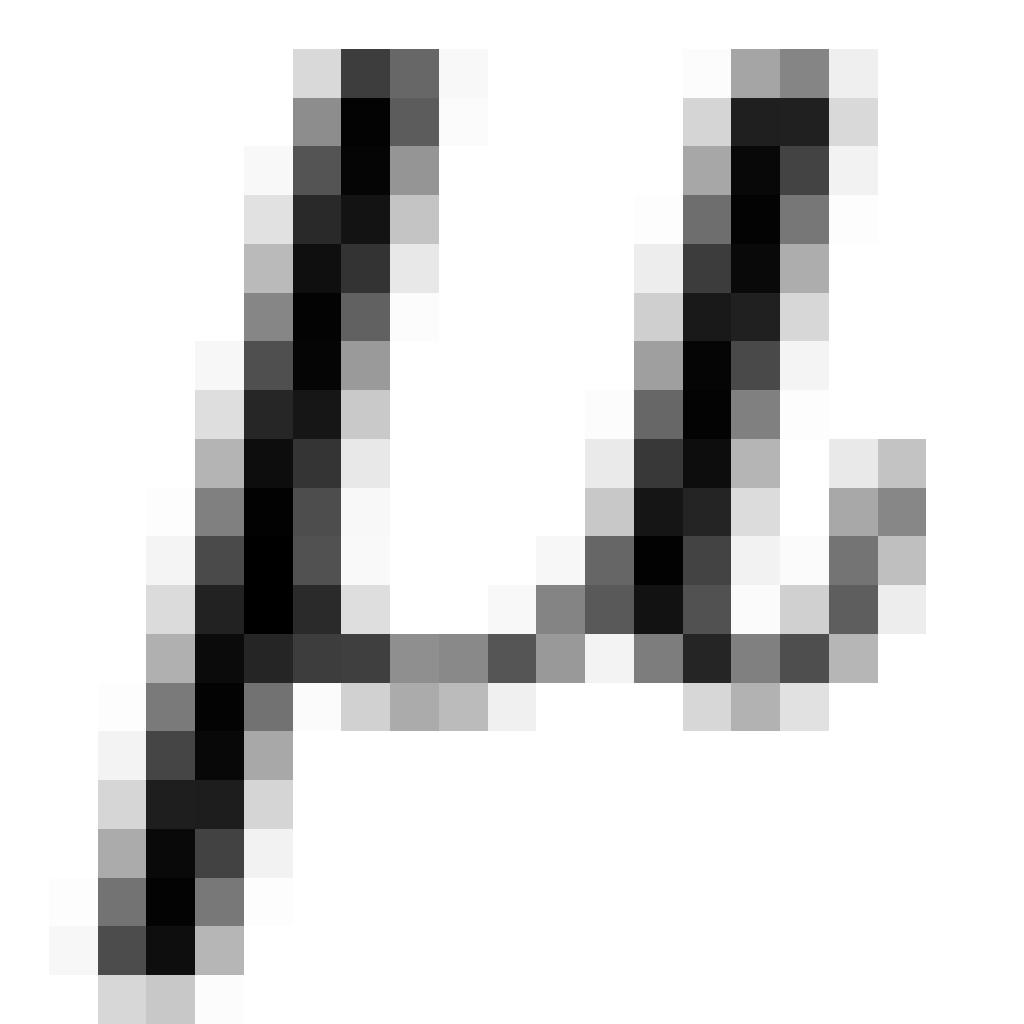
=

MK

ll







αp



αt

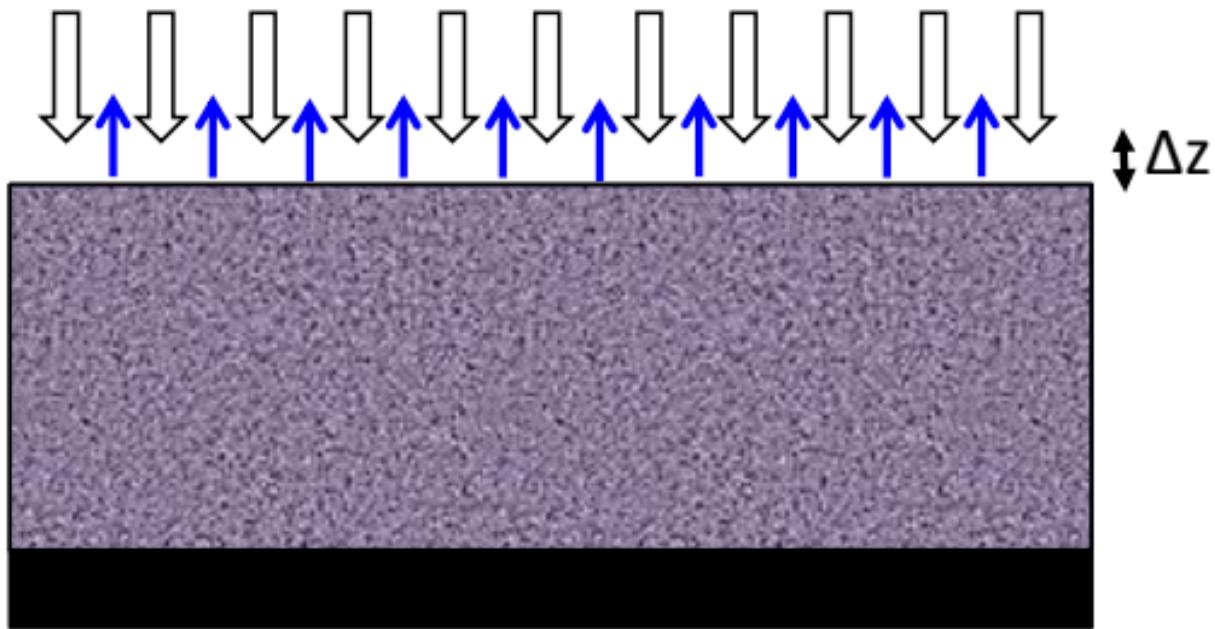


D_b

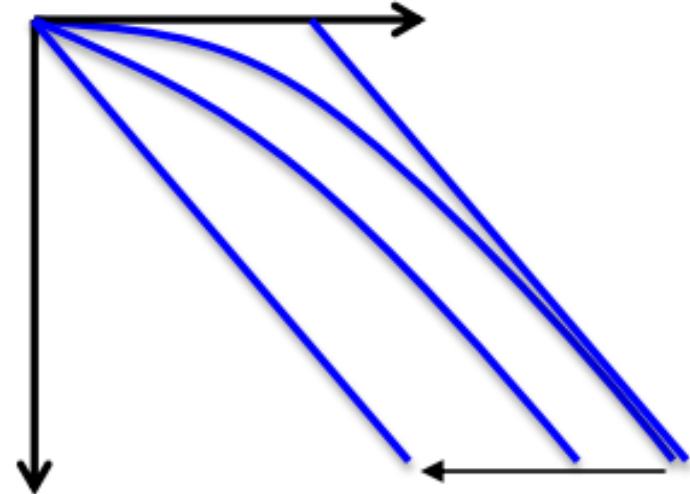
$d^2 p$

dz^2

Rate of sedimentation (loading) and rate of fluid “escape”

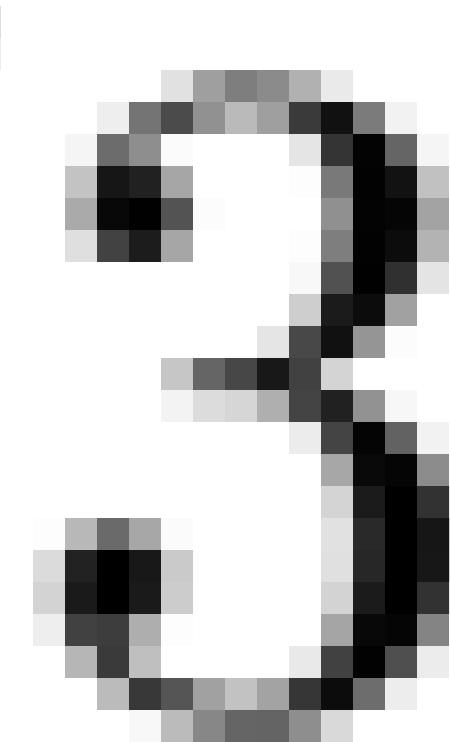
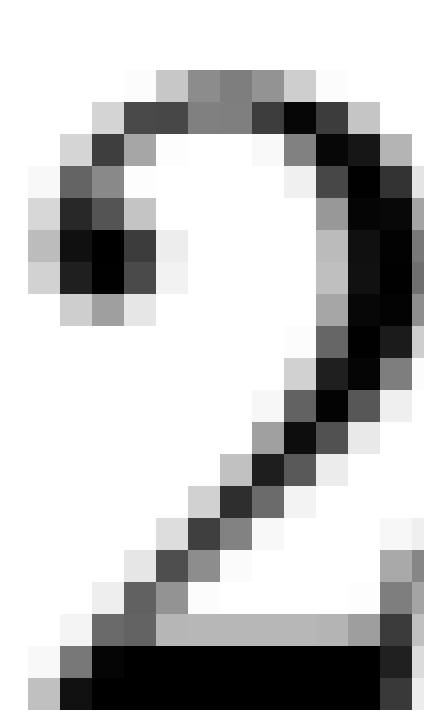
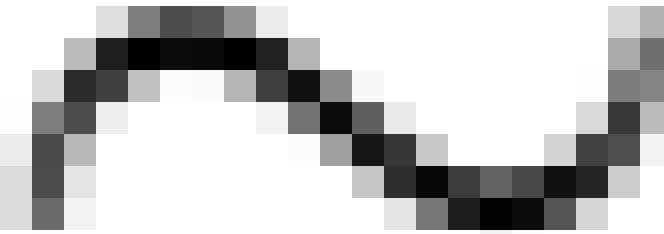


Pressure water



Time



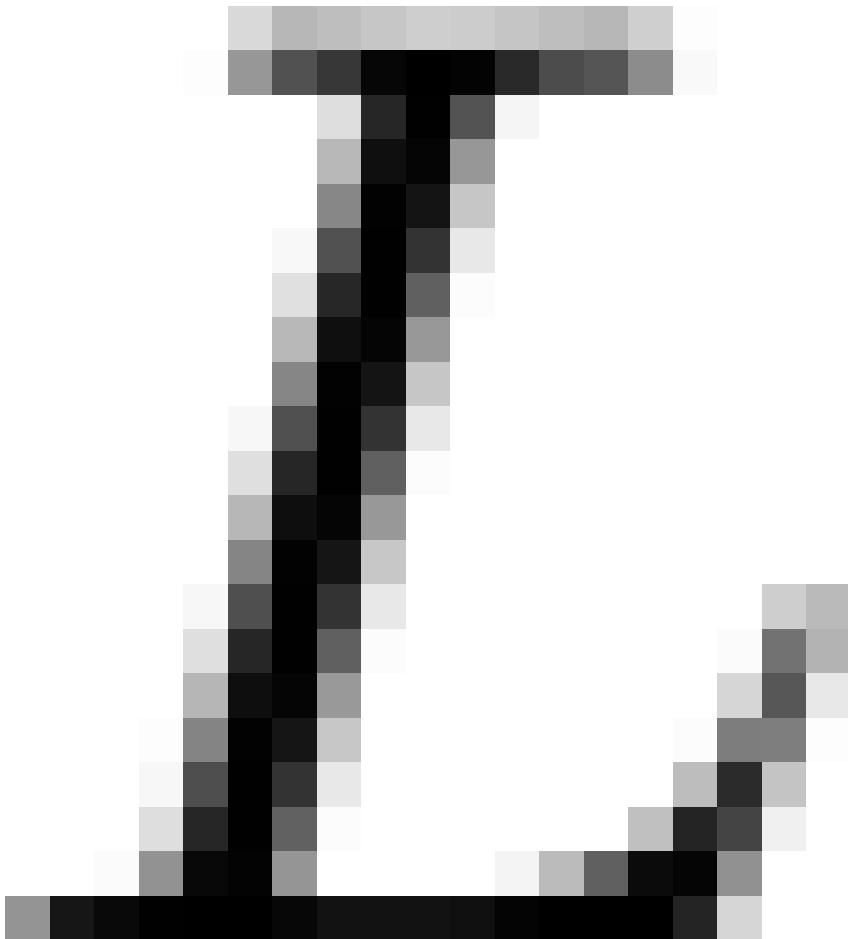


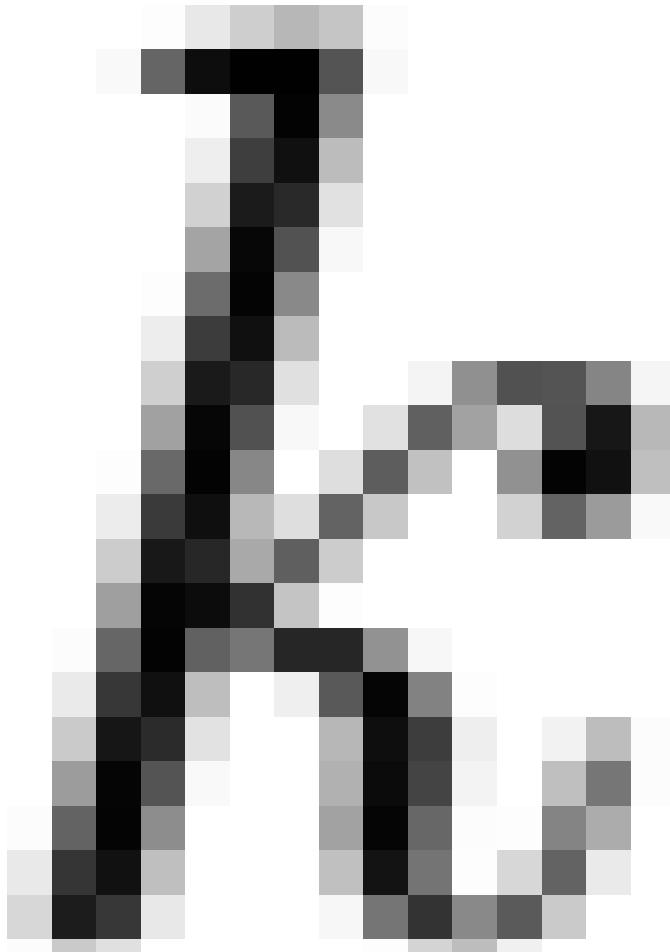
Γ_{ch}

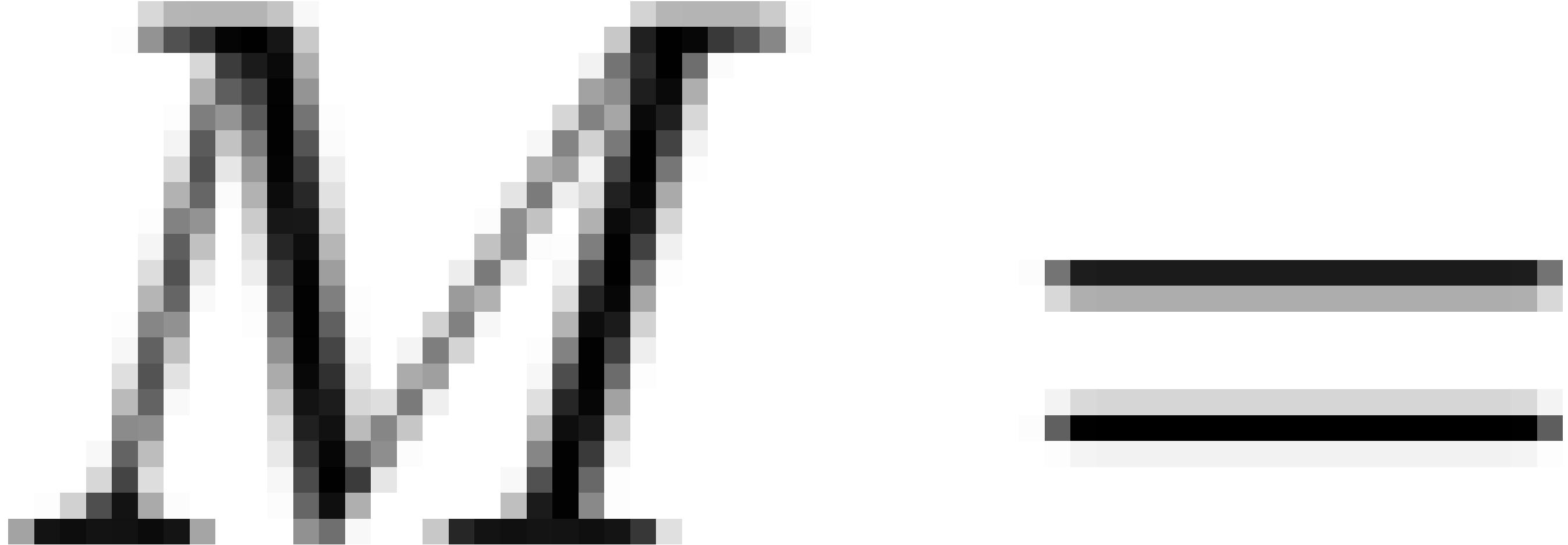


D_h

Γ^2

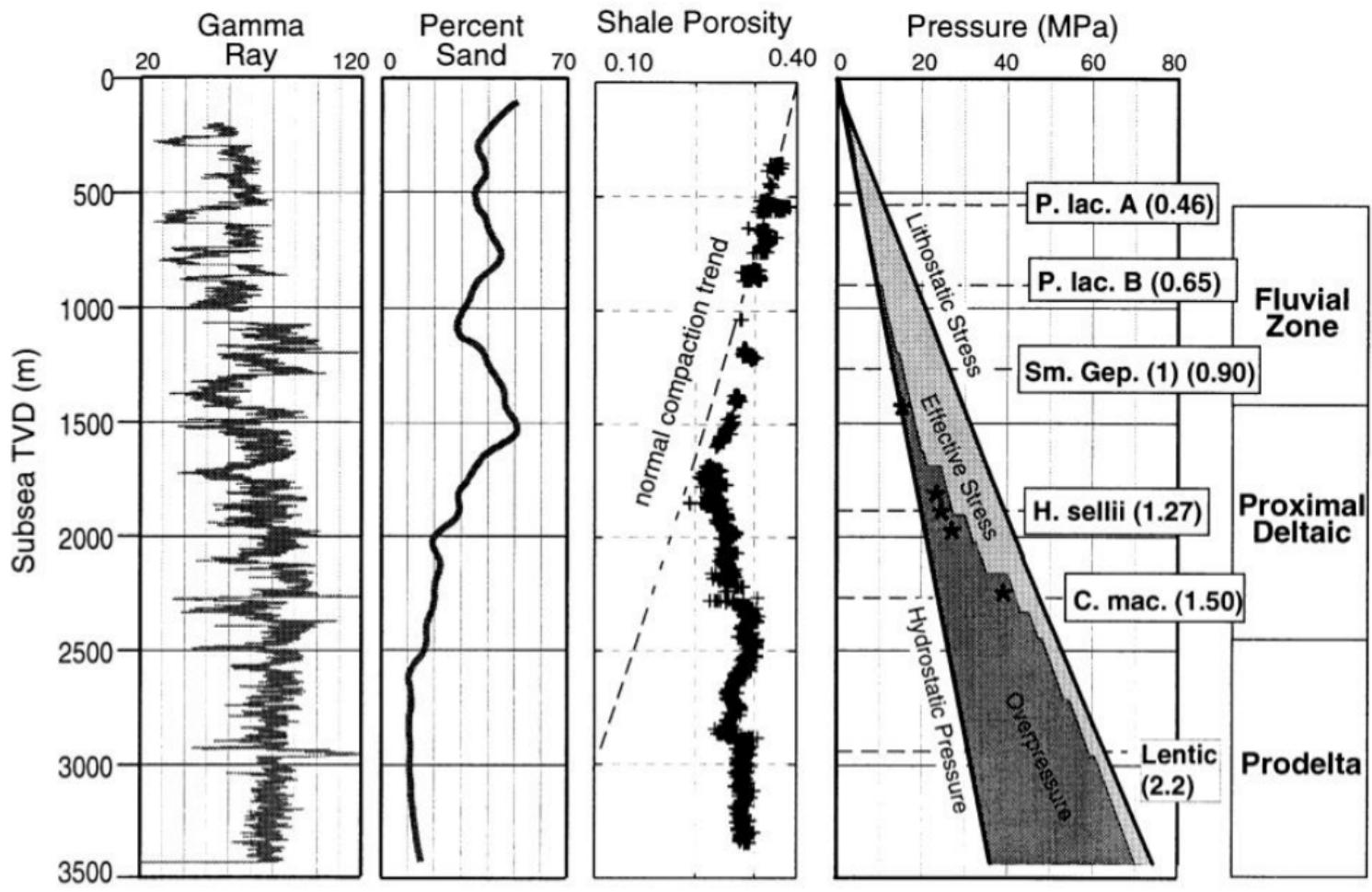




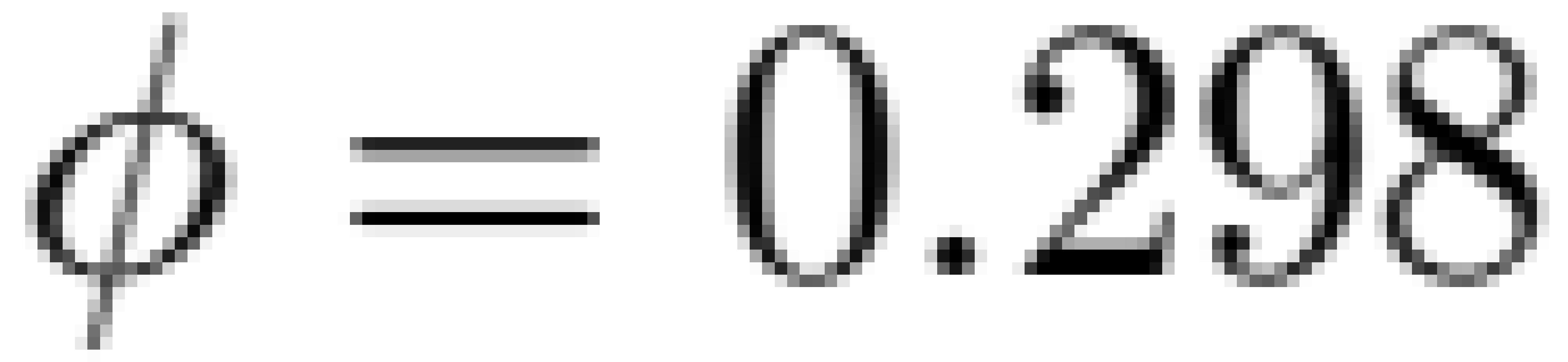


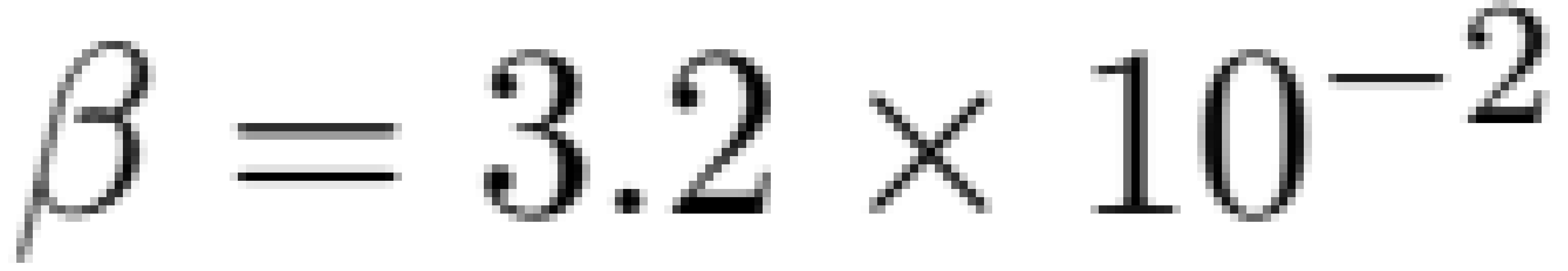


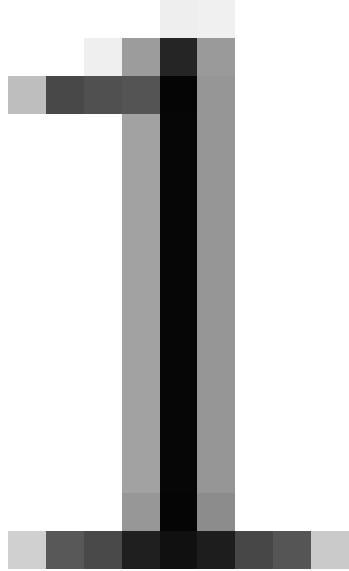


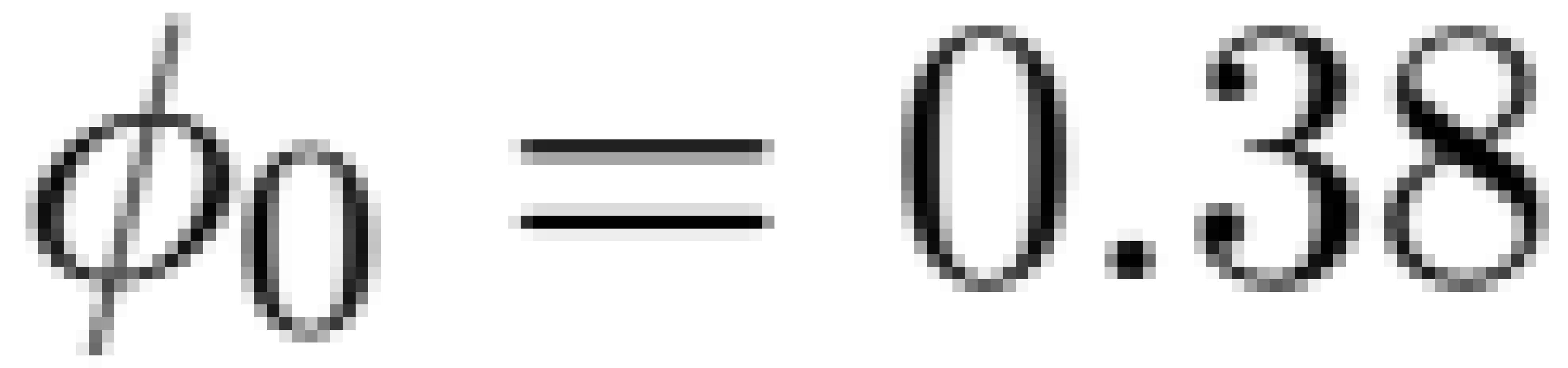


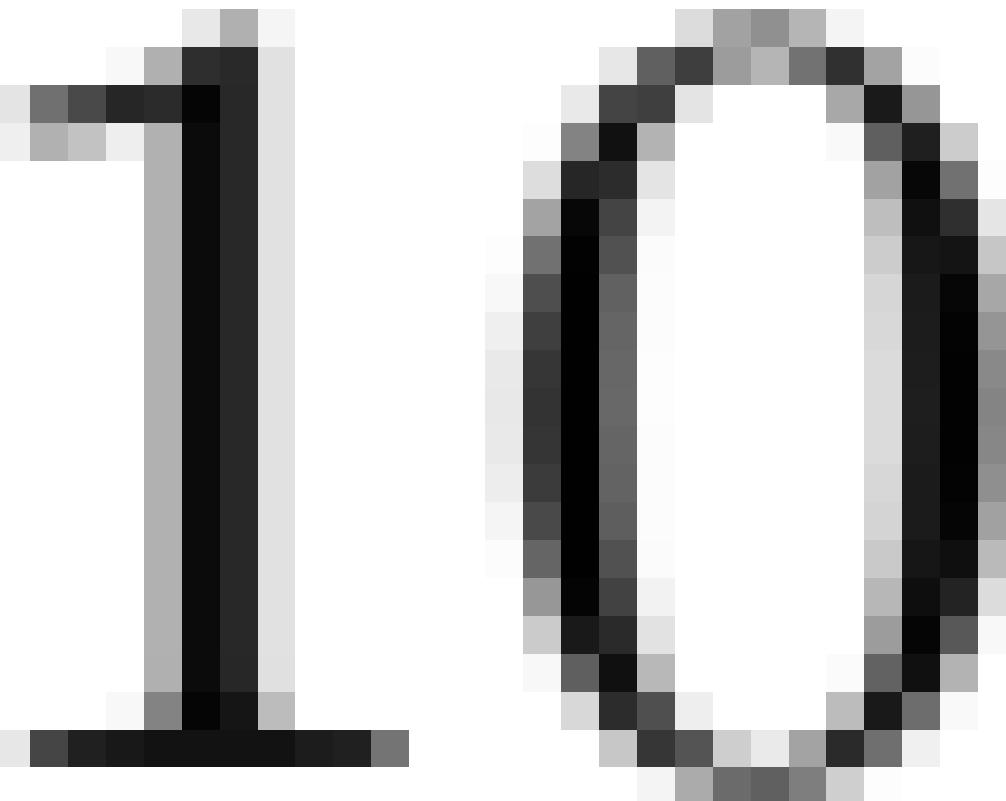
Off-shore Louisiana – Gordon and Flemings (1998) Basin Research

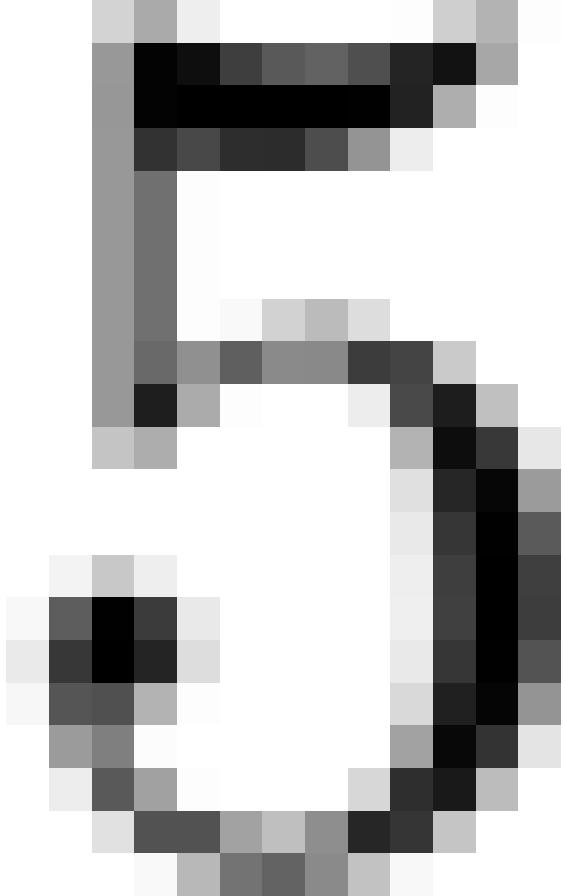
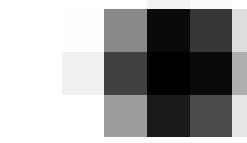
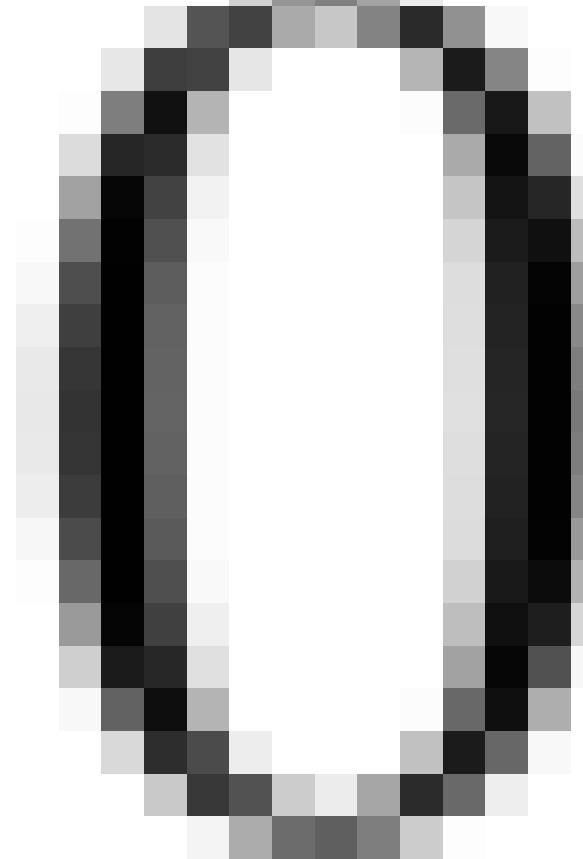
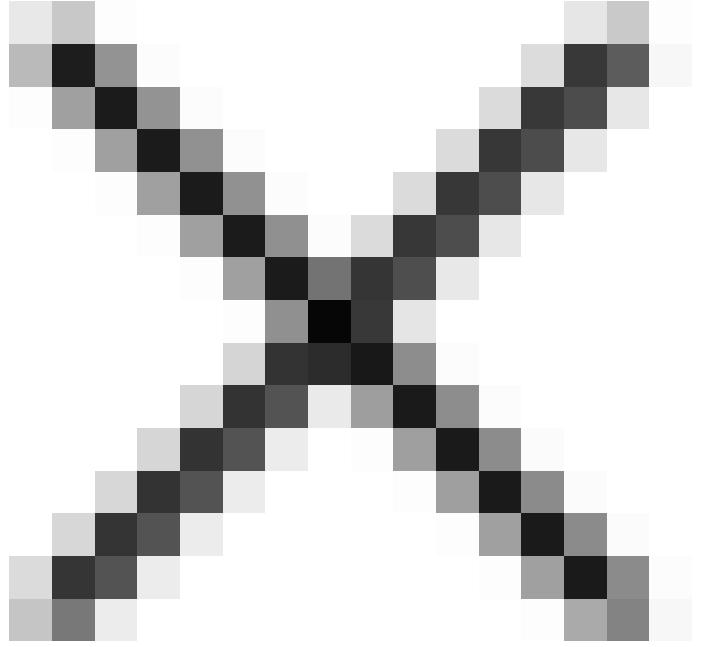


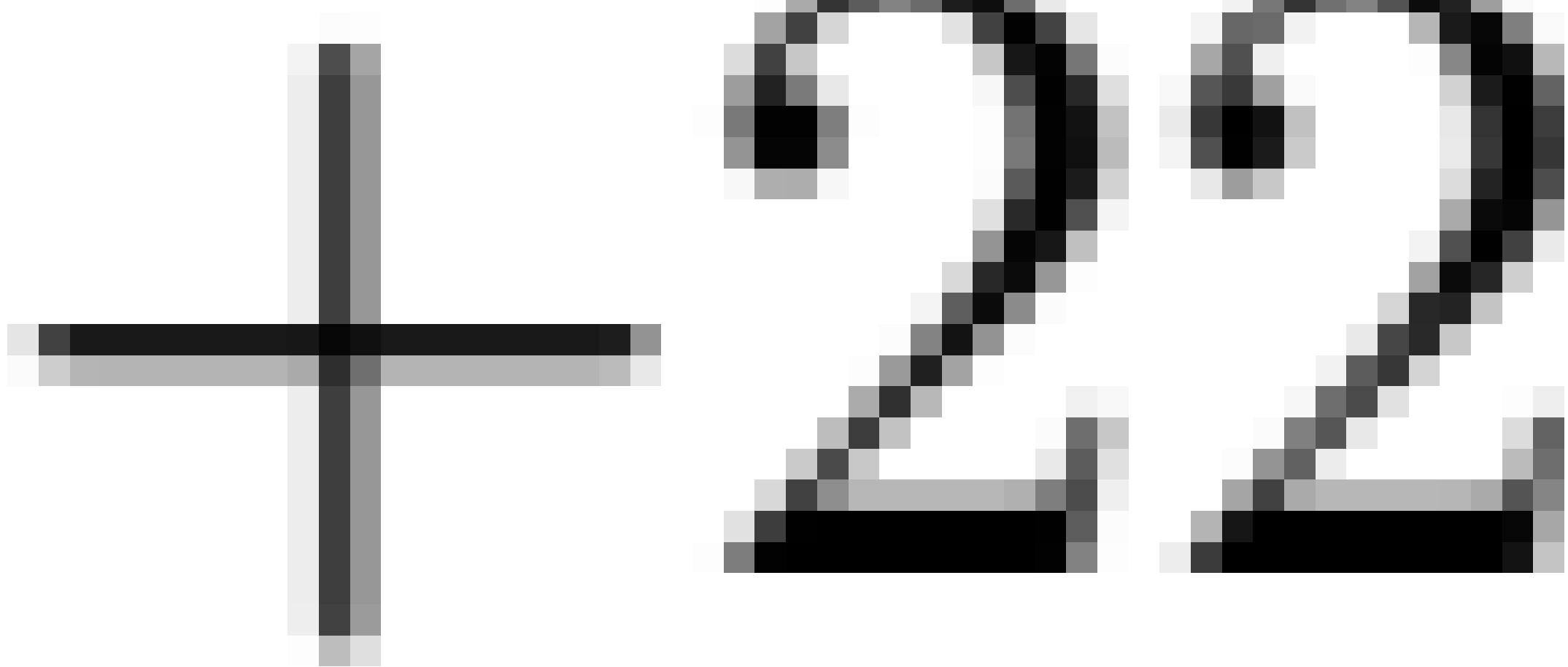


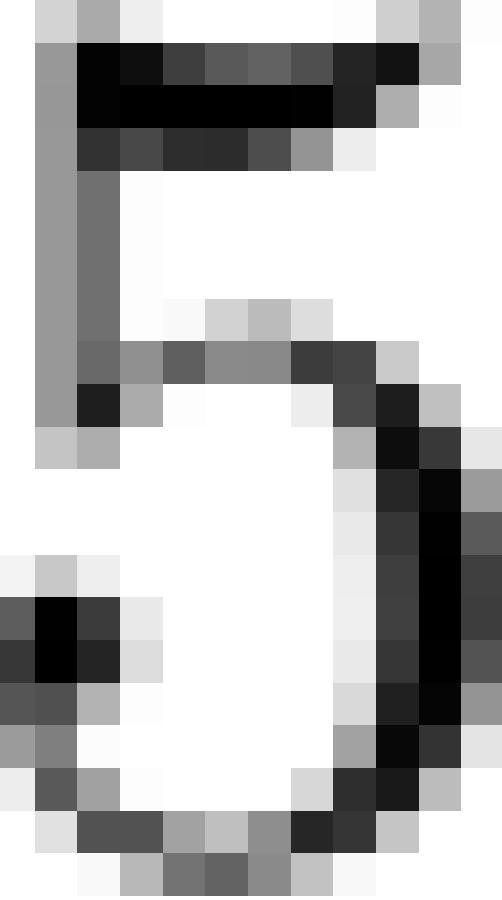
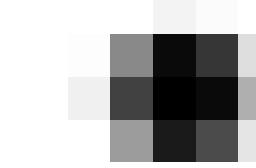
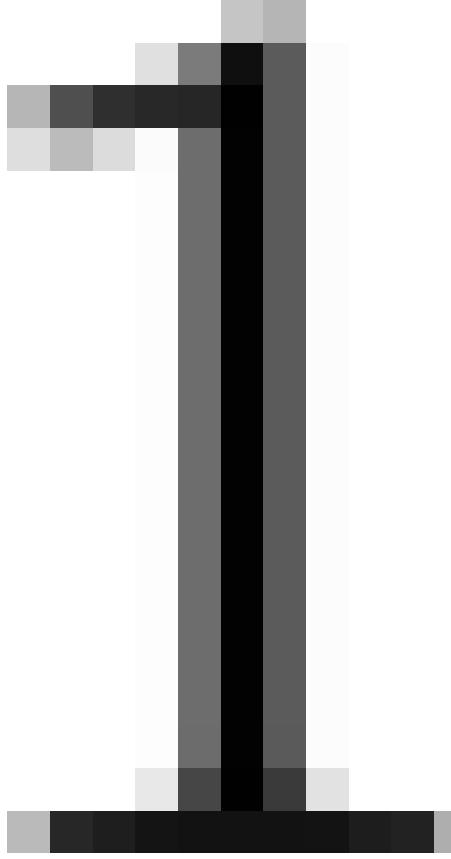
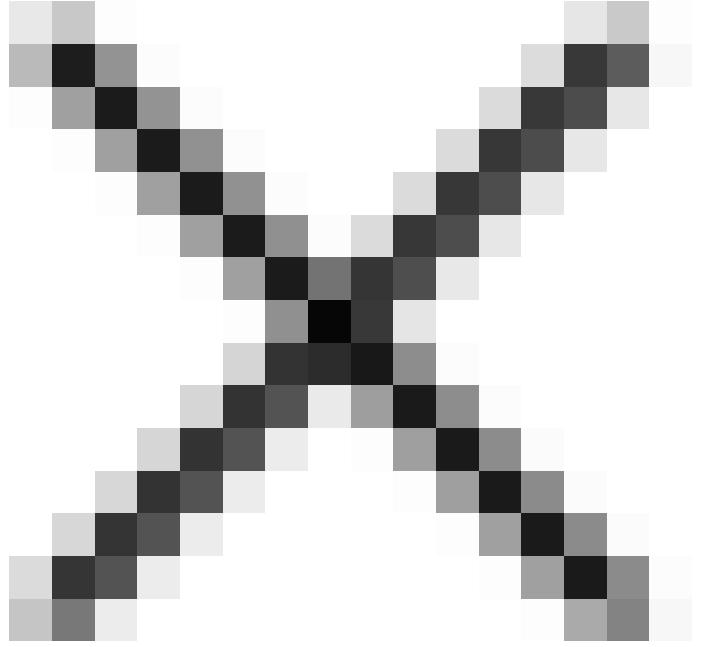


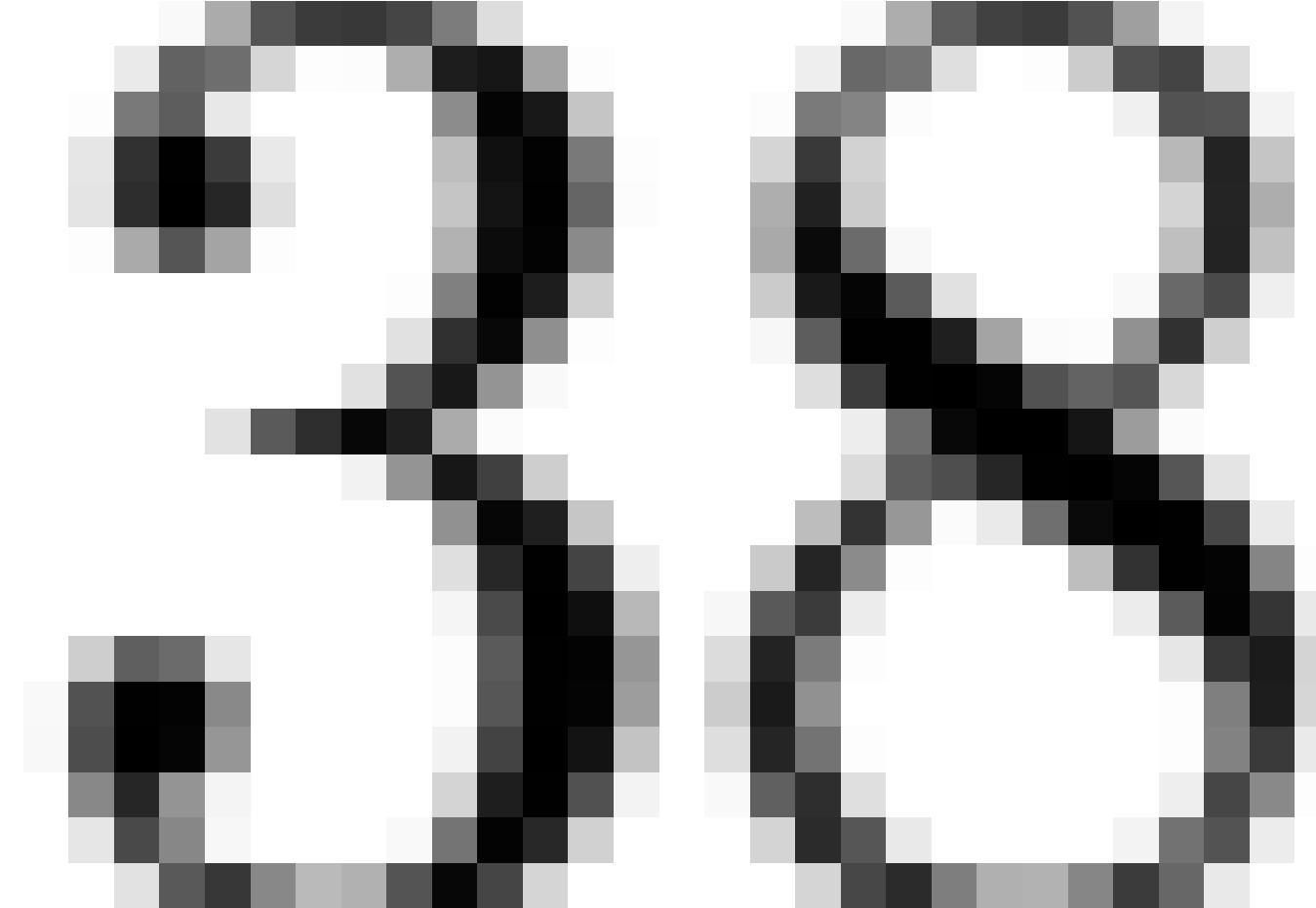




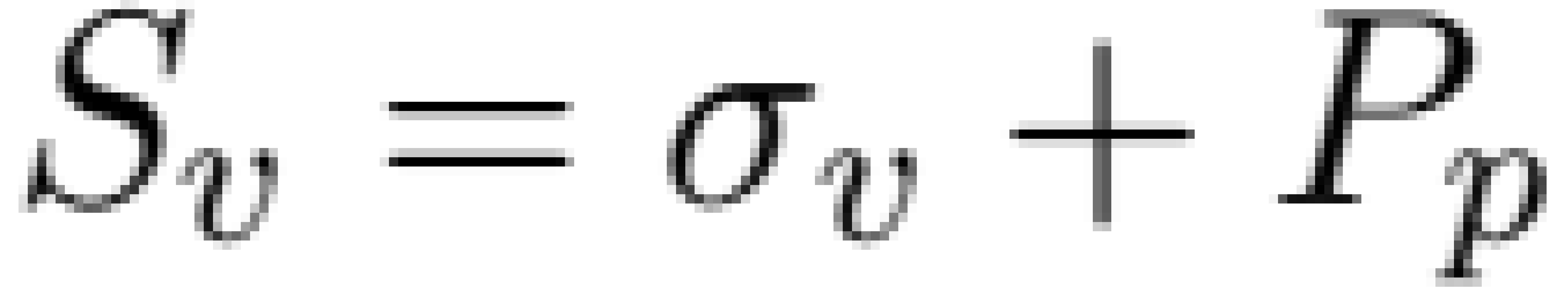


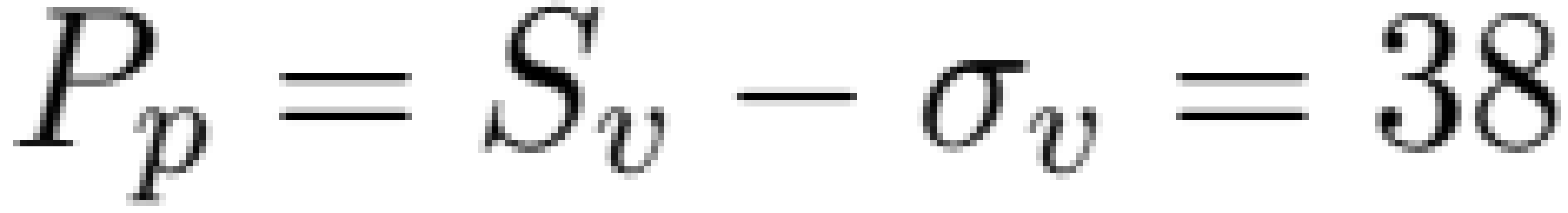


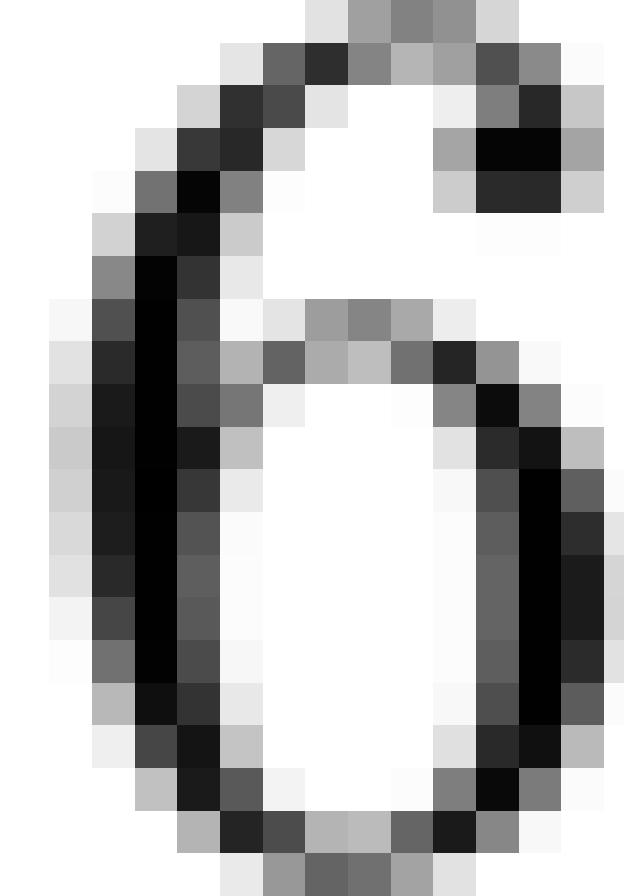
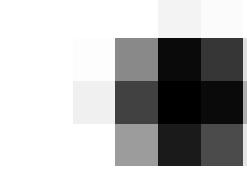
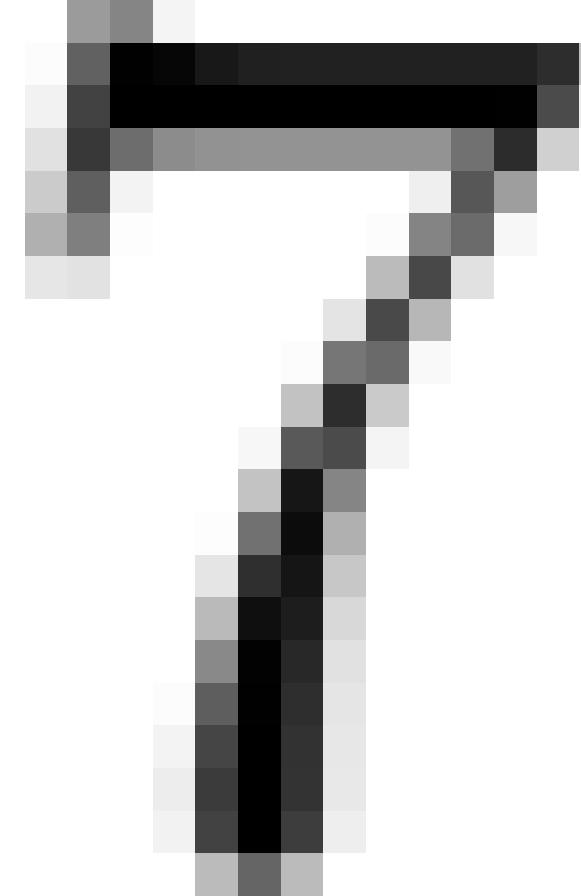


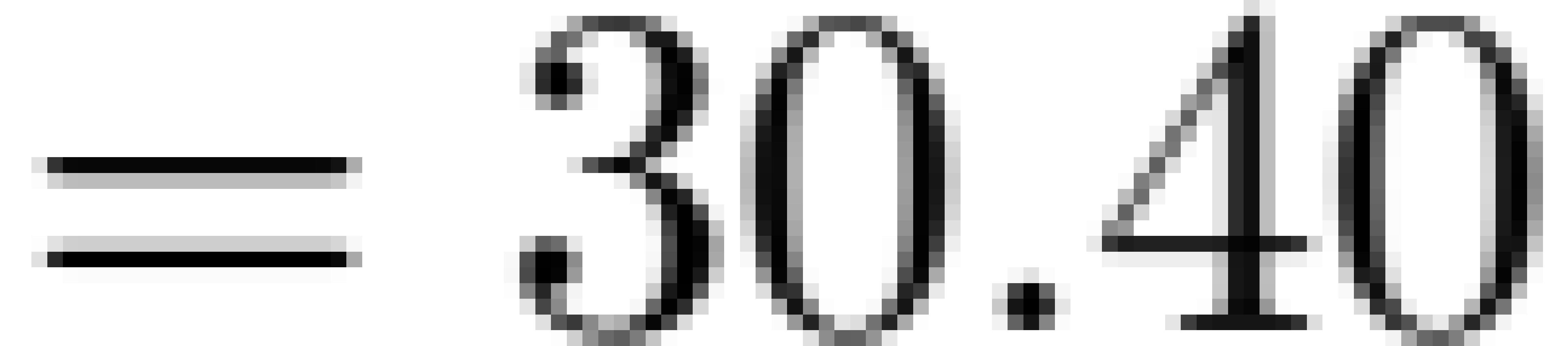


$$\sigma_u = -\frac{\ln(\phi_1/\phi_0)}{\phi_1} = 7.6$$

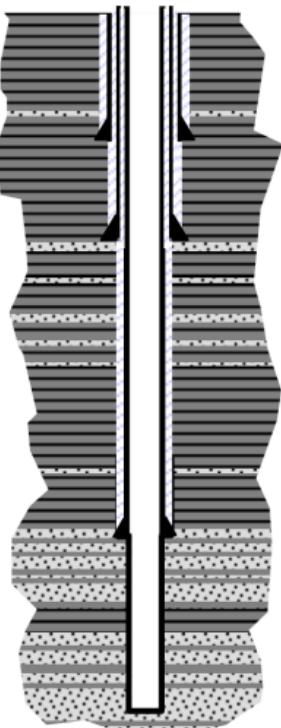
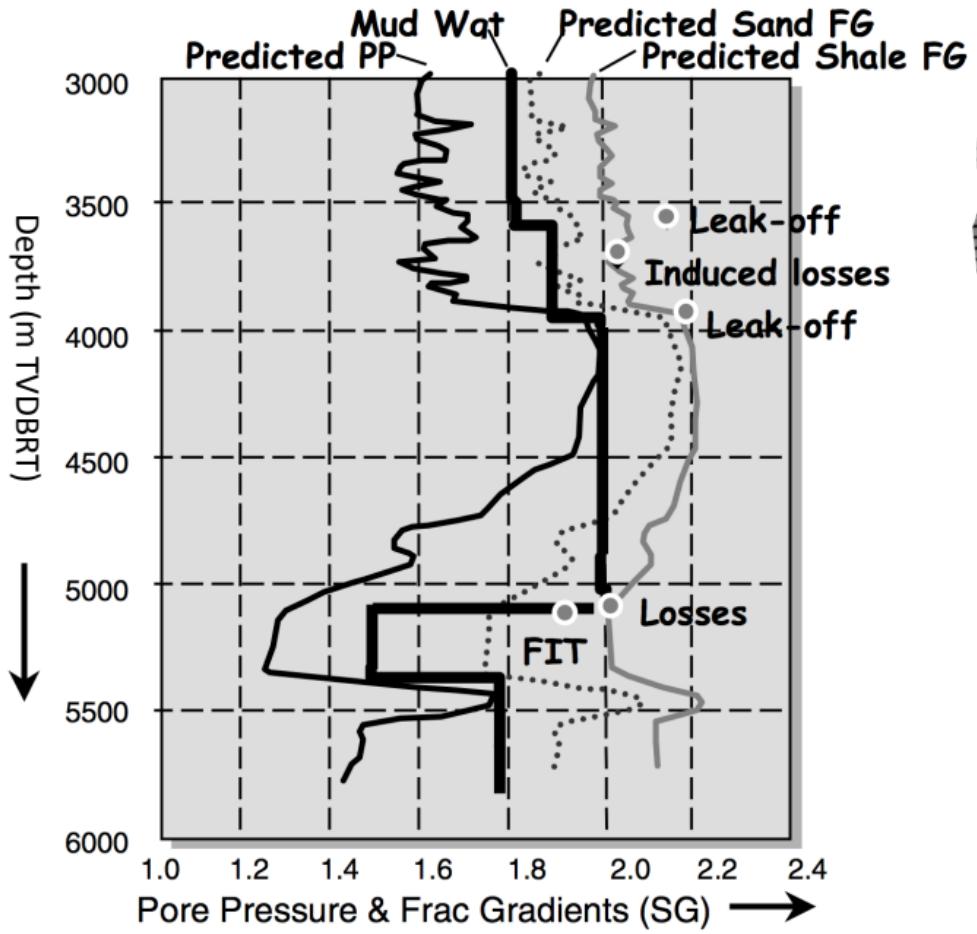




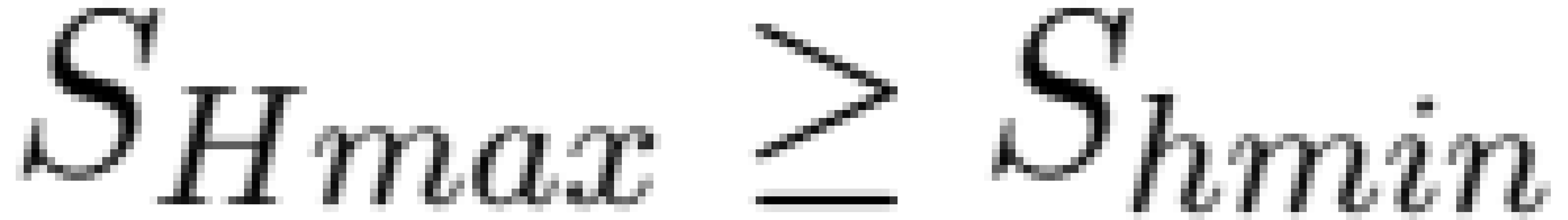


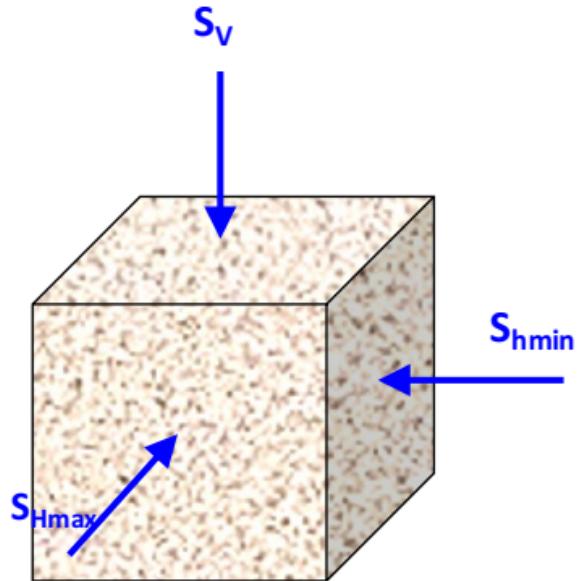
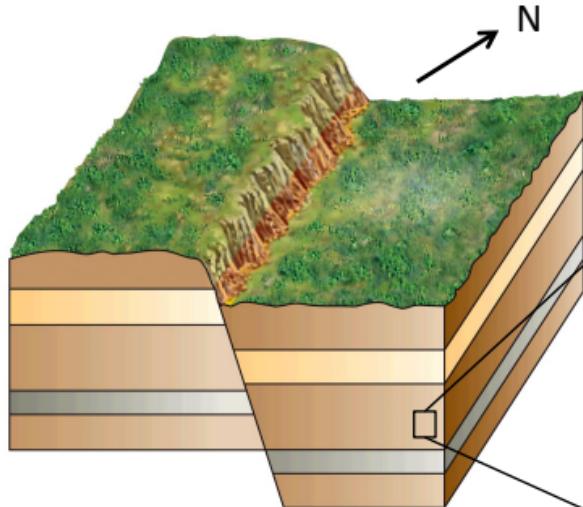


P = 30.40 MPa
 P = 0.8 MPa
 S_2 = 38 MPa

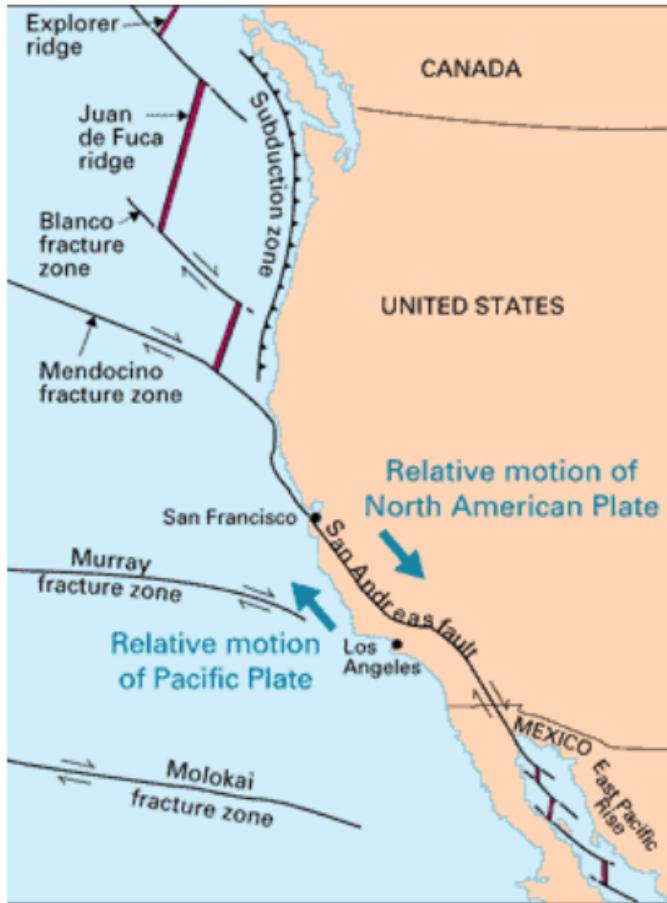


[Caspian Sea, Alberta and McLean – SPE67740]



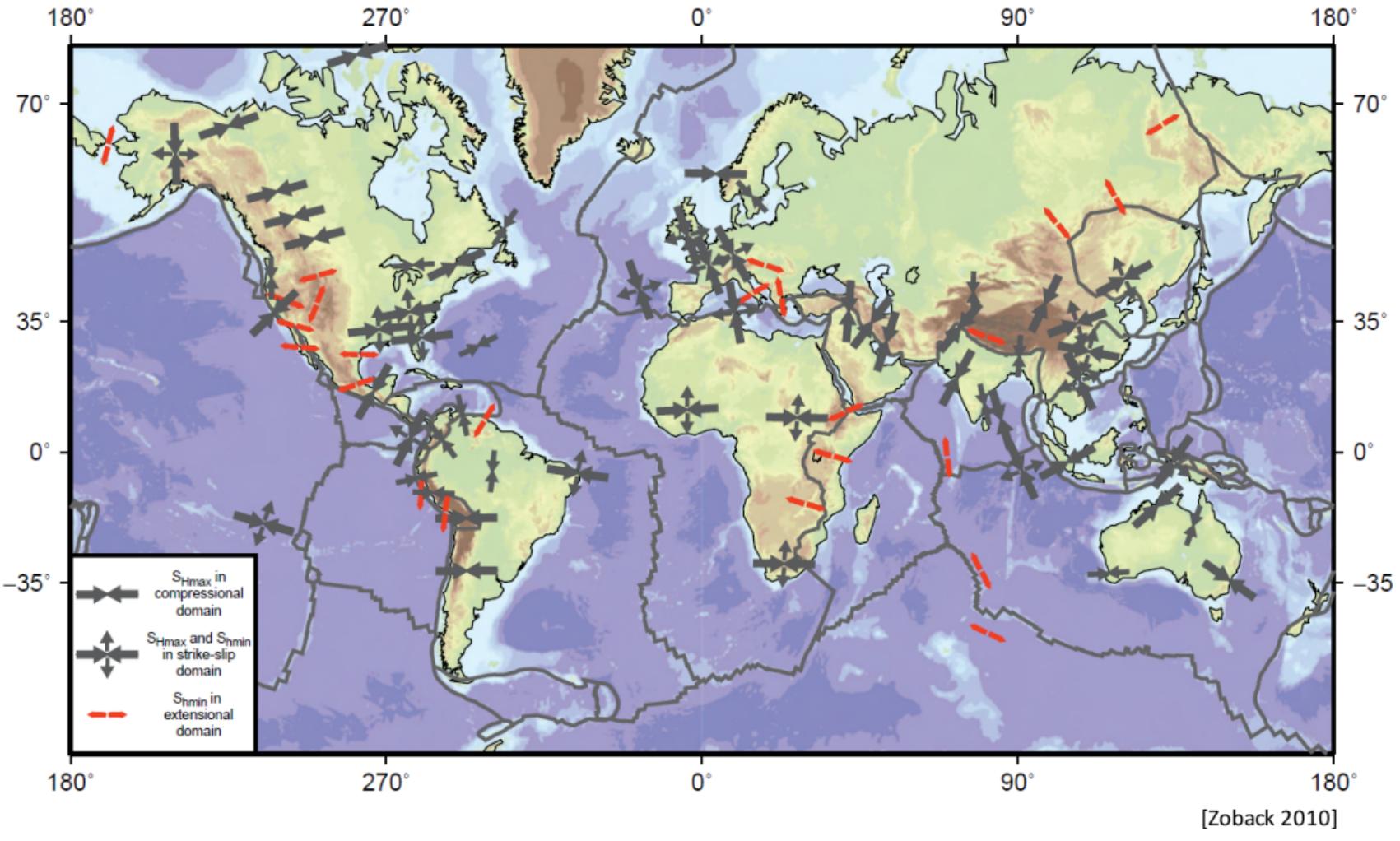


$$\underline{\underline{S}} = \begin{bmatrix} S_V & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_{H\max} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_{h\min} \end{bmatrix}$$

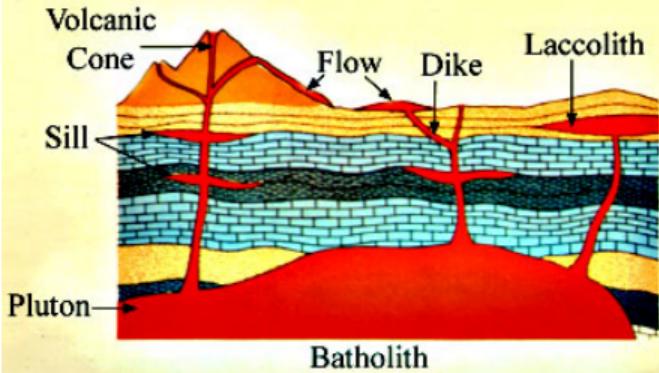


<http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/dynamic/understanding.html#anchor5798673>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Aerial-SanAndreas-CarrizoPlain.jpg>



PLUTONS & VOLCANIC LANDFORMS

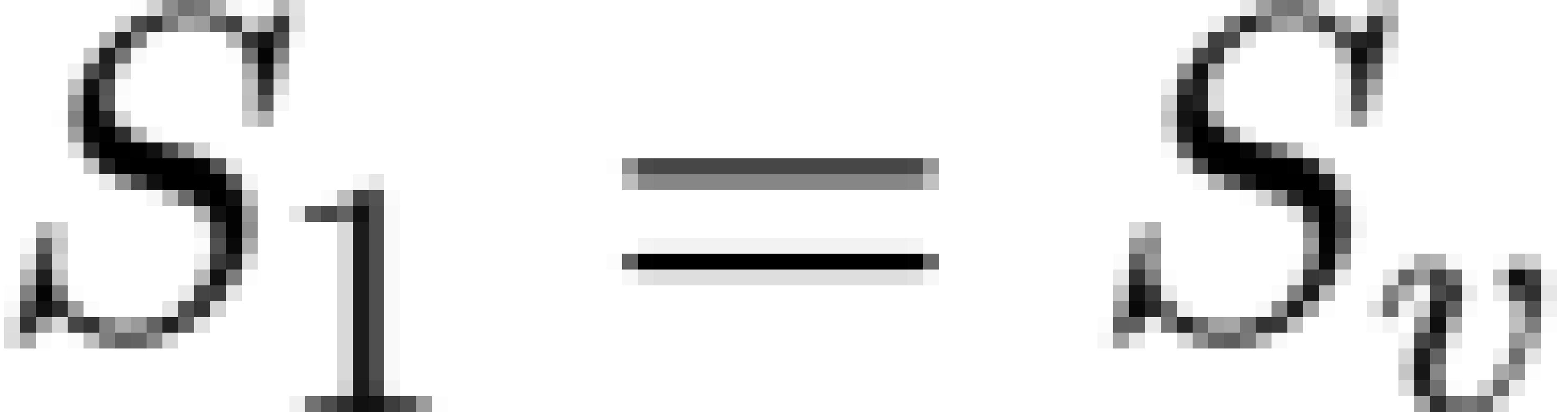


<http://www.indiana.edu/~geol105/1425chap5.htm>
<http://geophysics.ou.edu/geol1114>



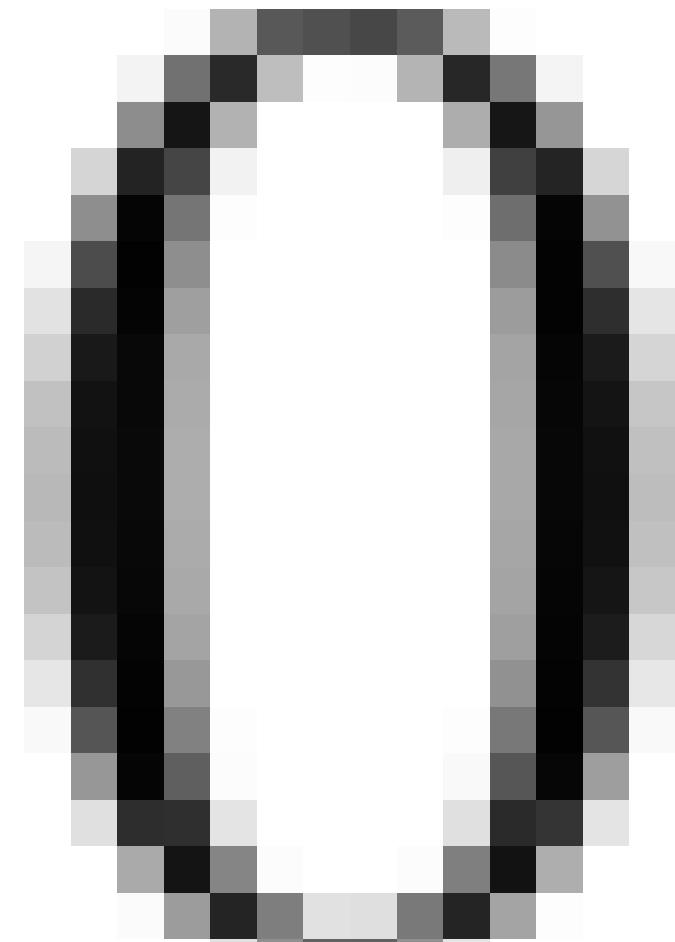
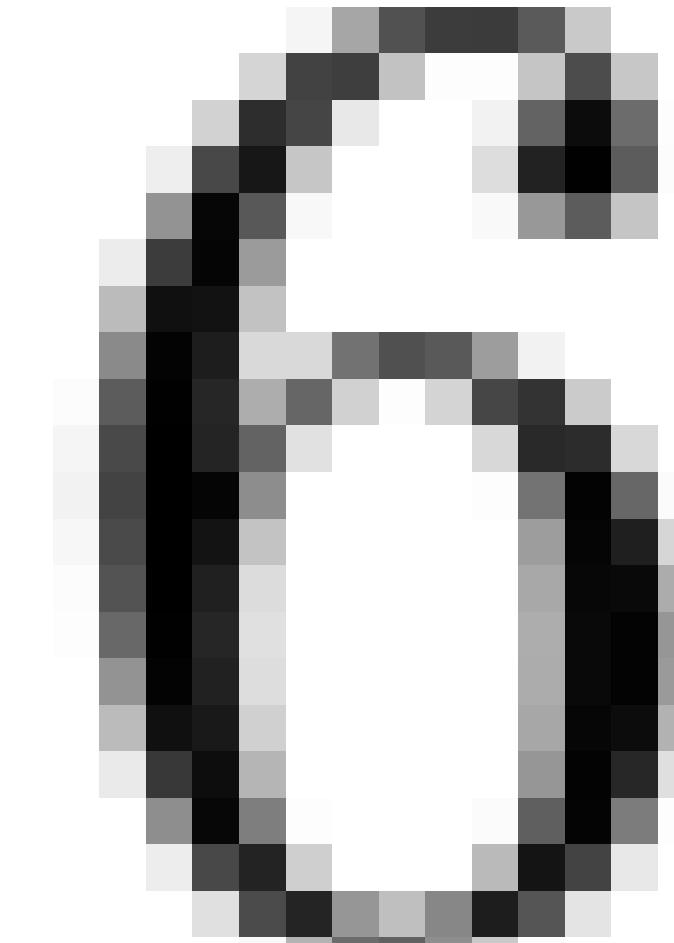
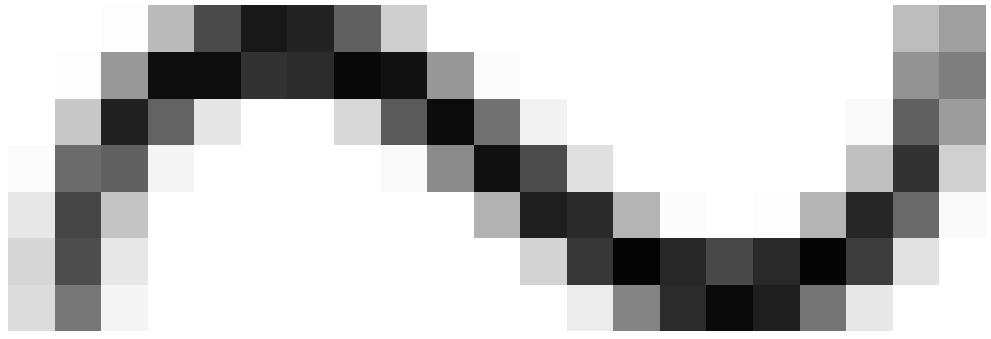








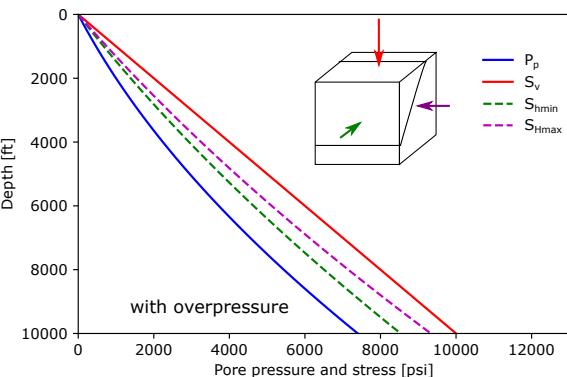
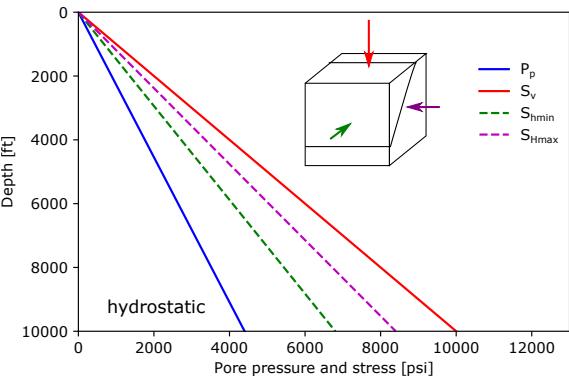




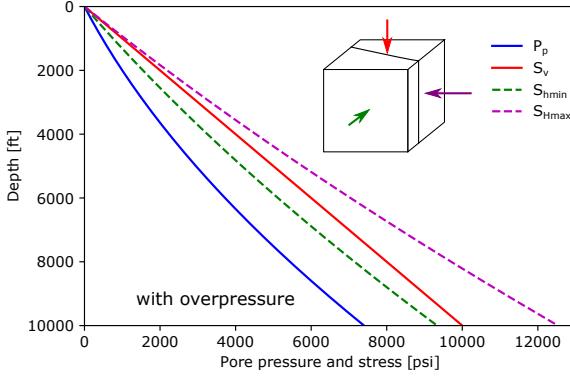
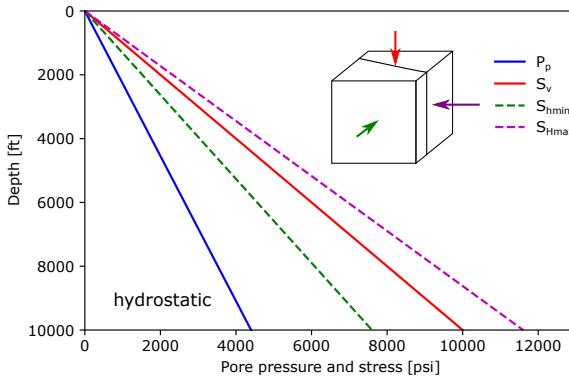




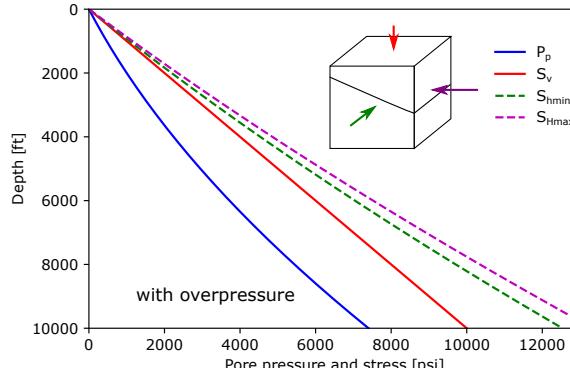
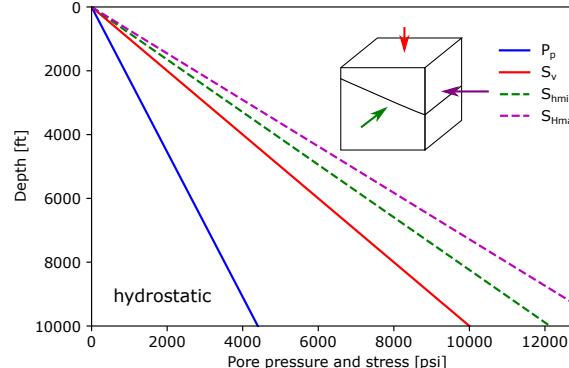
Normal faulting: $S_v > S_{H\max} > S_{h\min}$

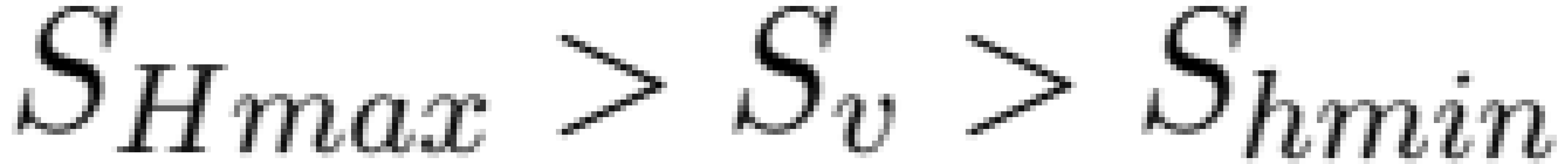


Strike slip faulting: $S_{H\max} > S_v > S_{h\min}$



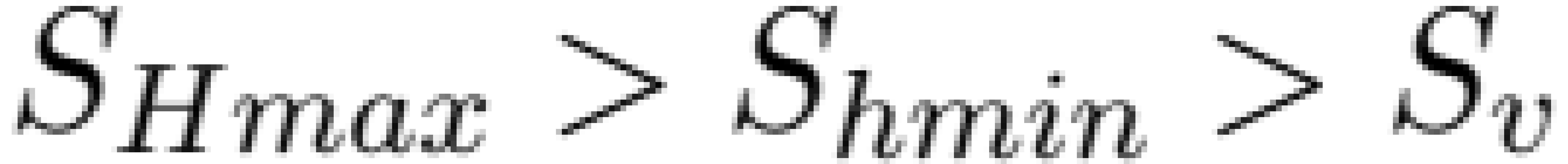
Reverse faulting: $S_{H\max} > S_{h\min} > S_v$





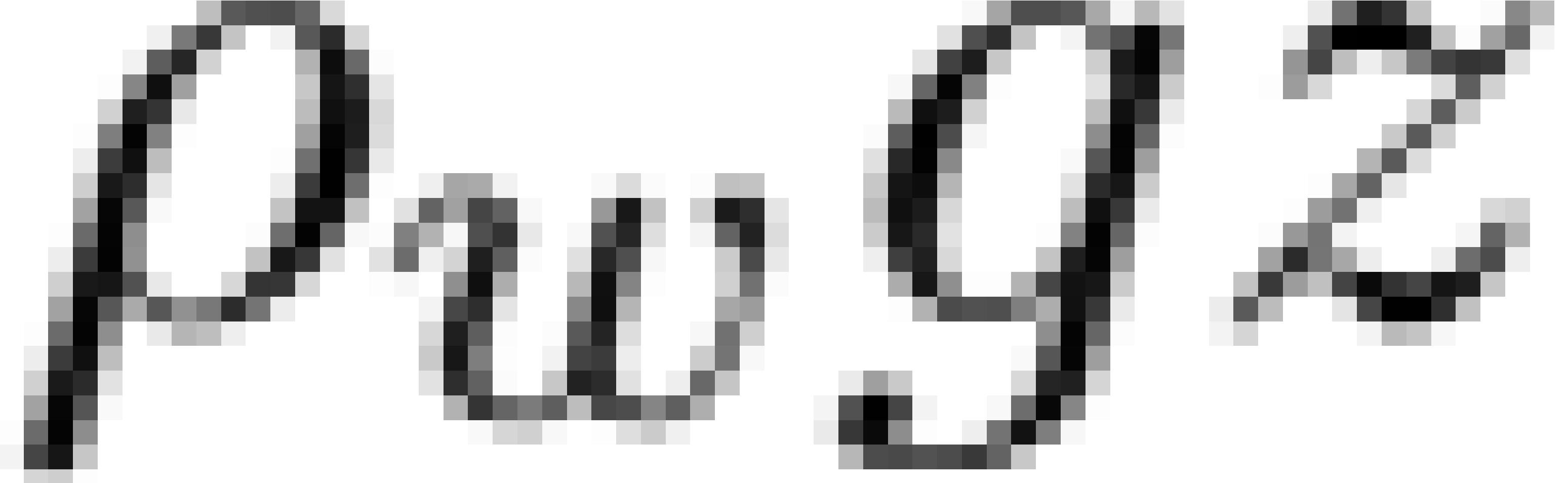










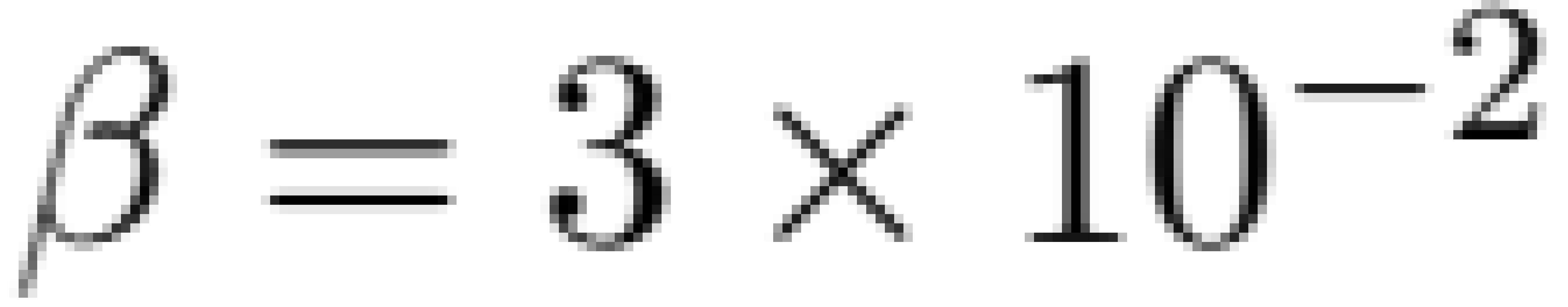


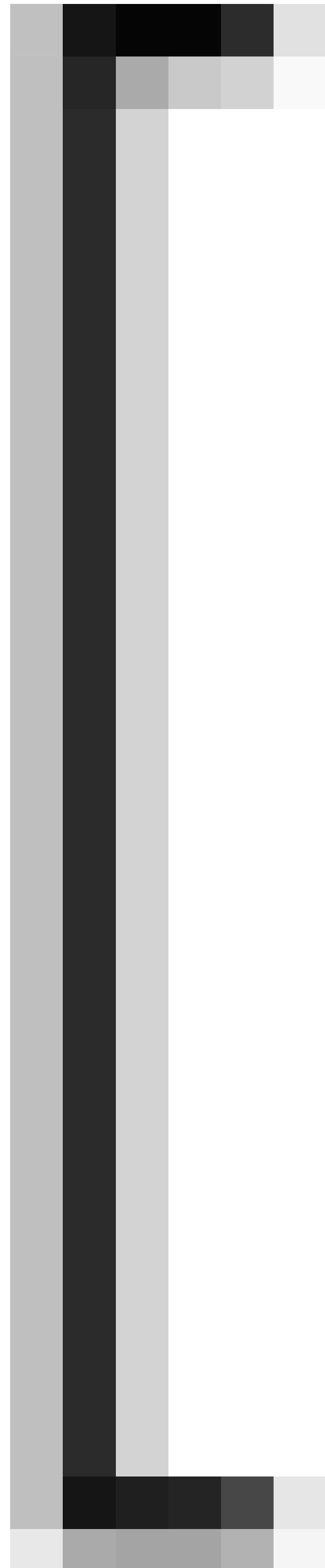




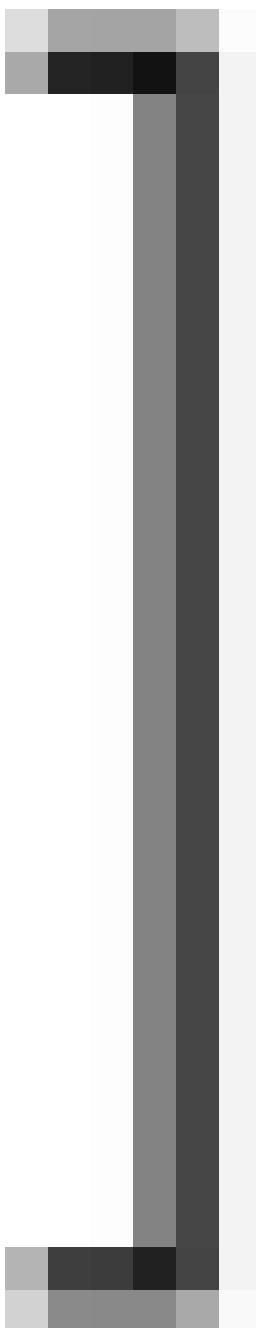
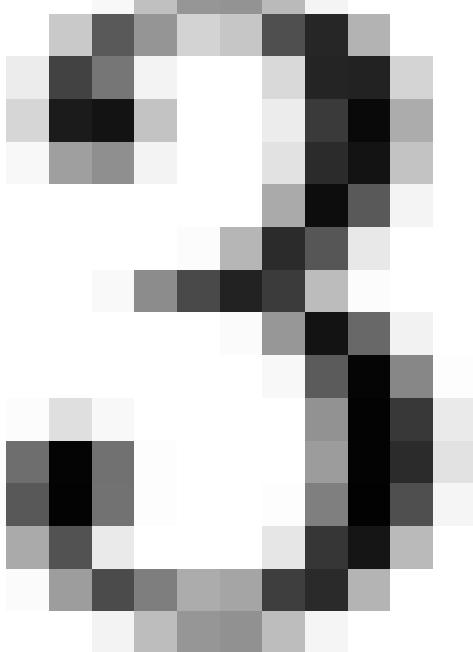


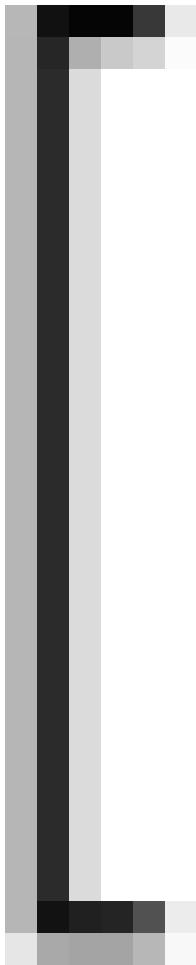


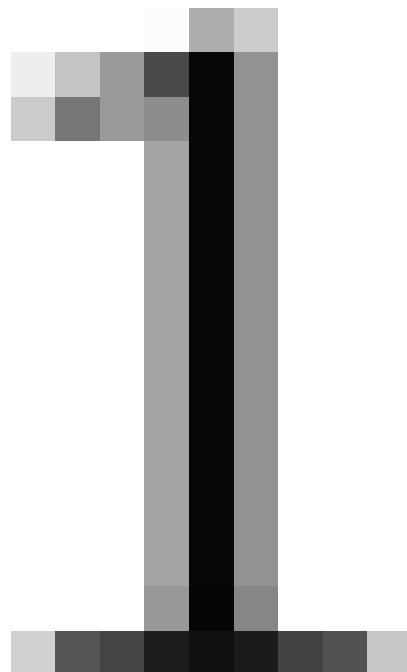
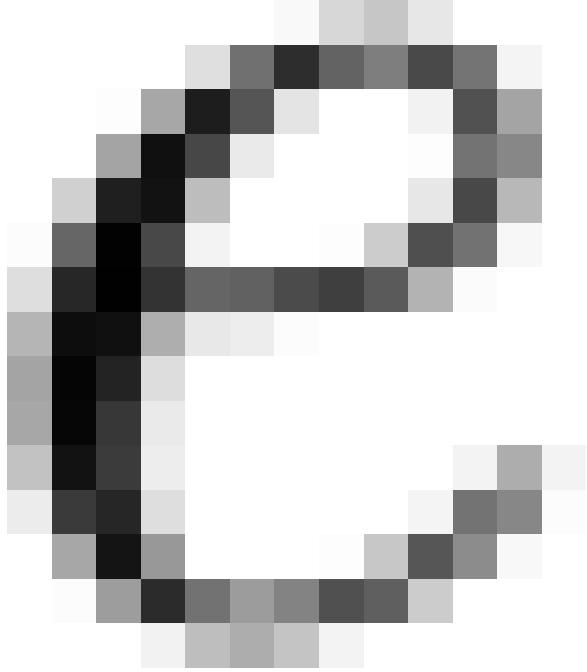




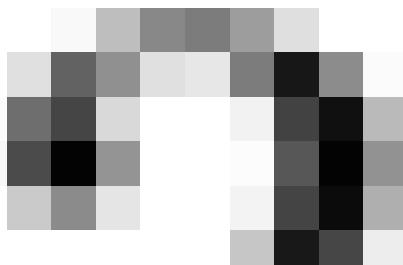
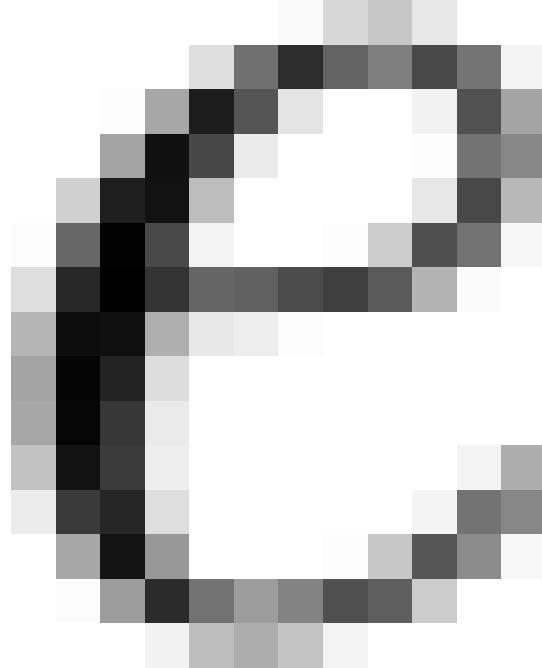


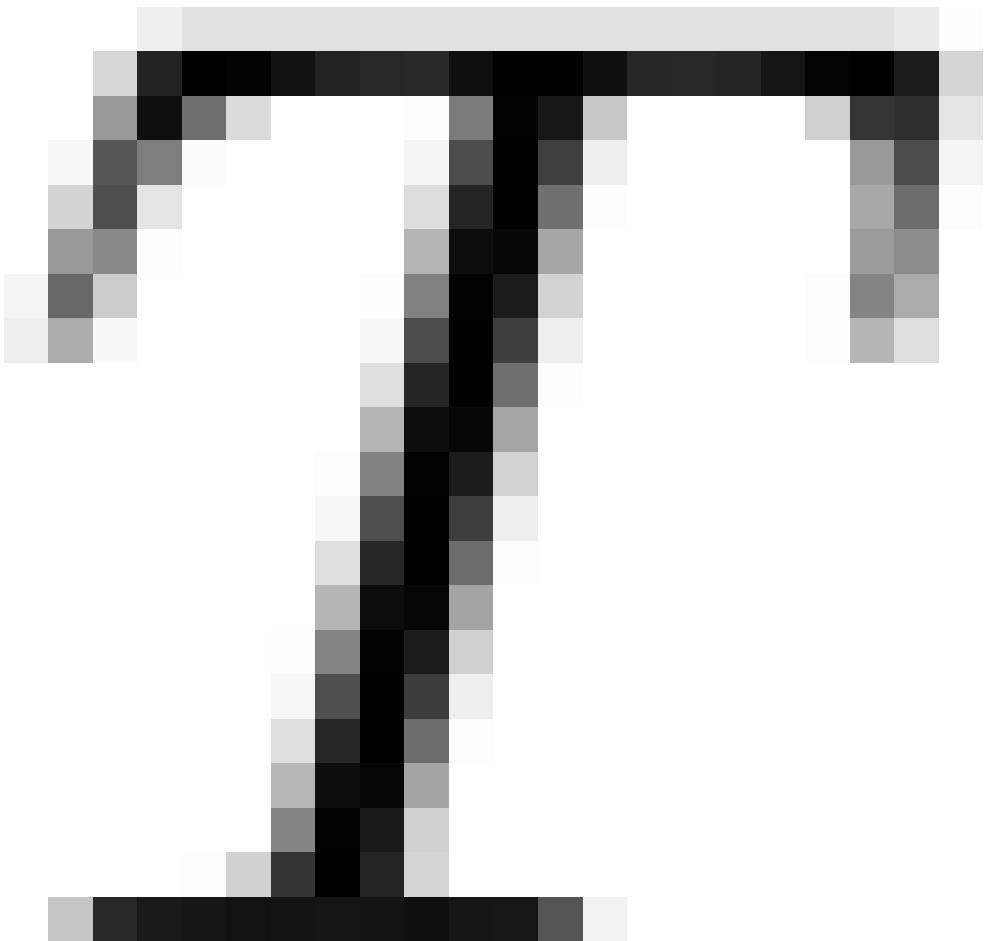


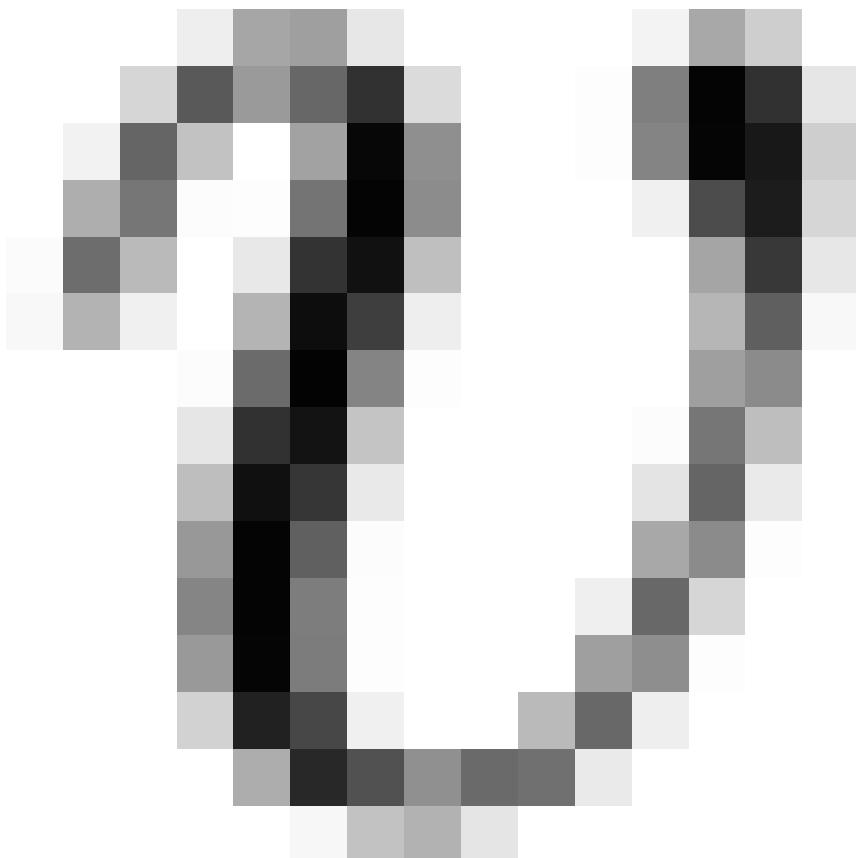


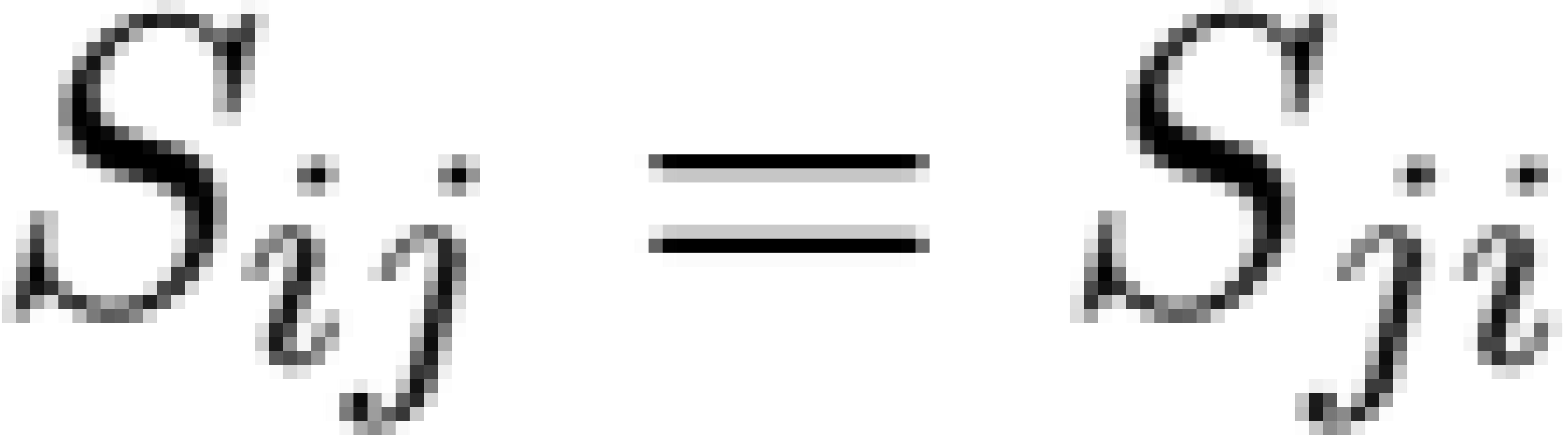


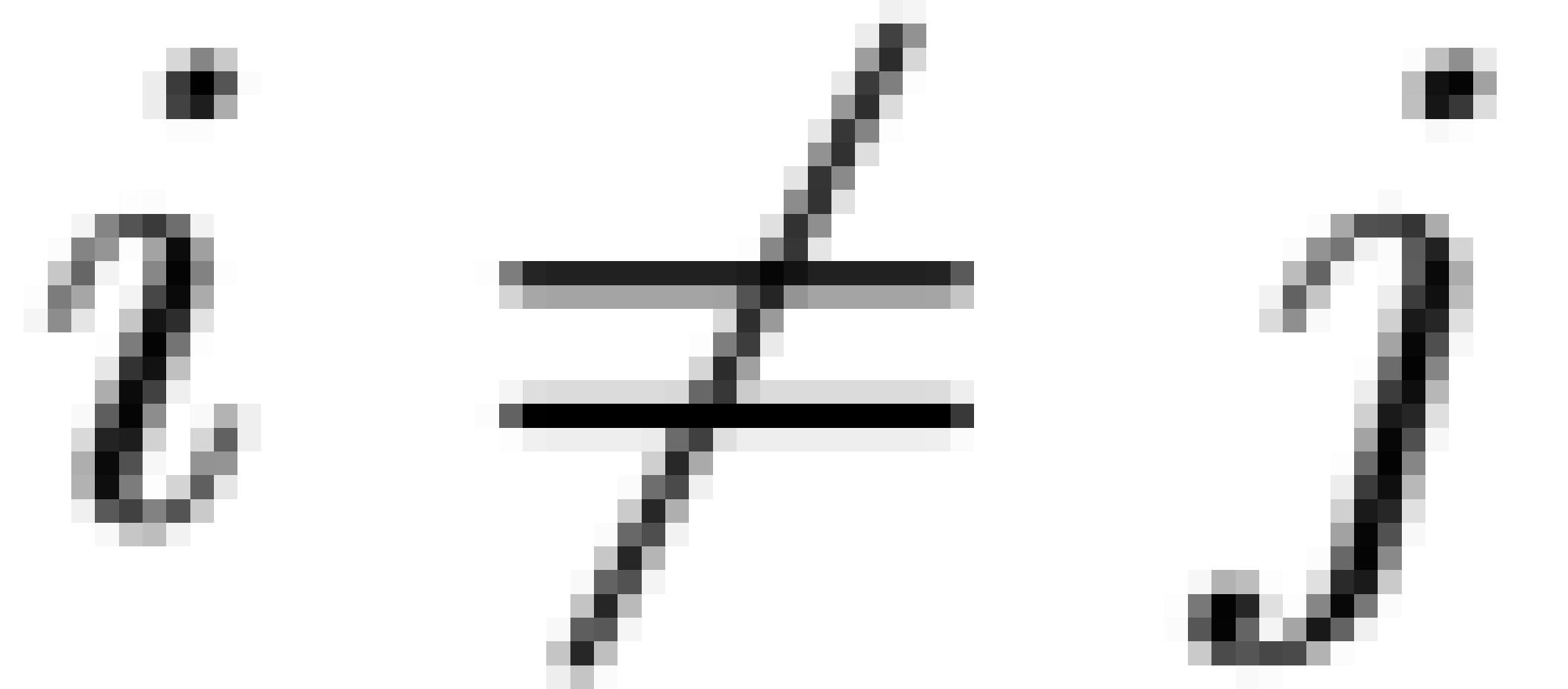


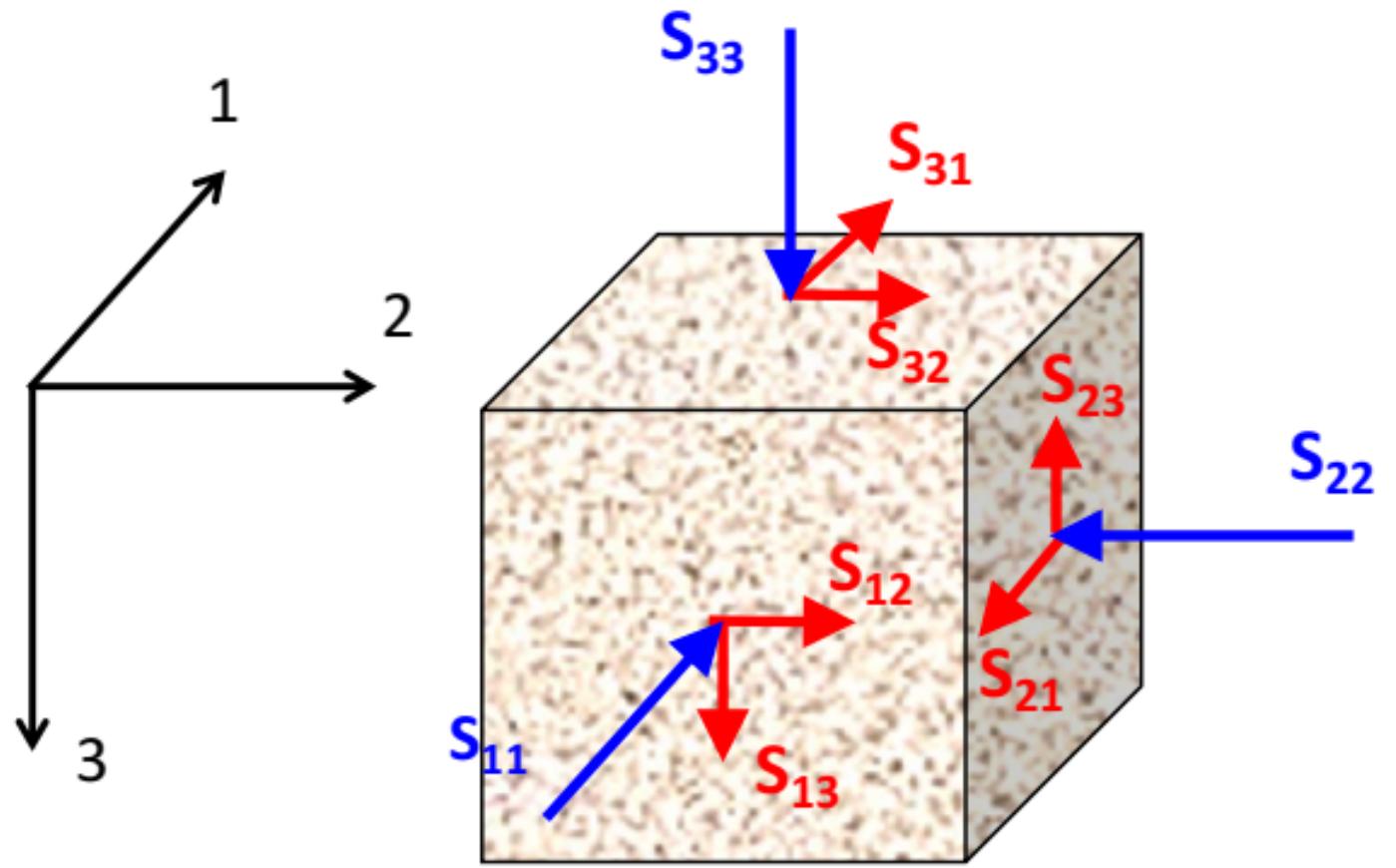






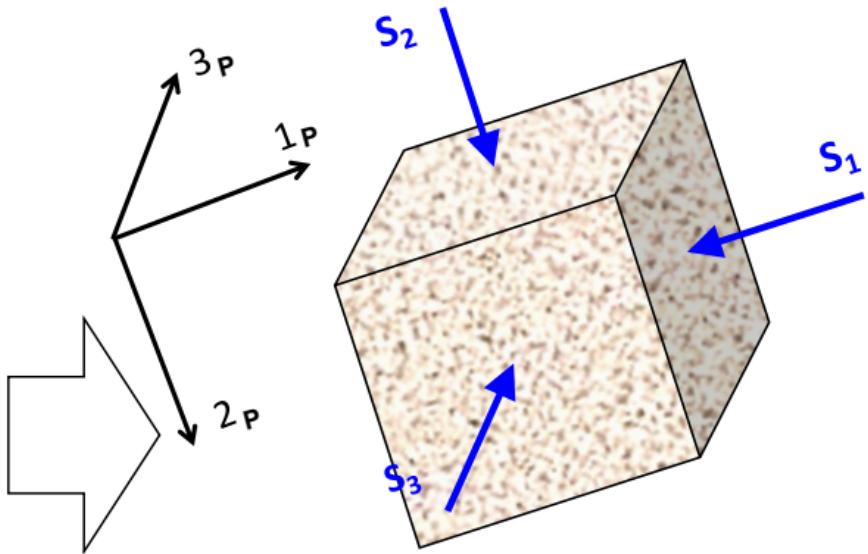
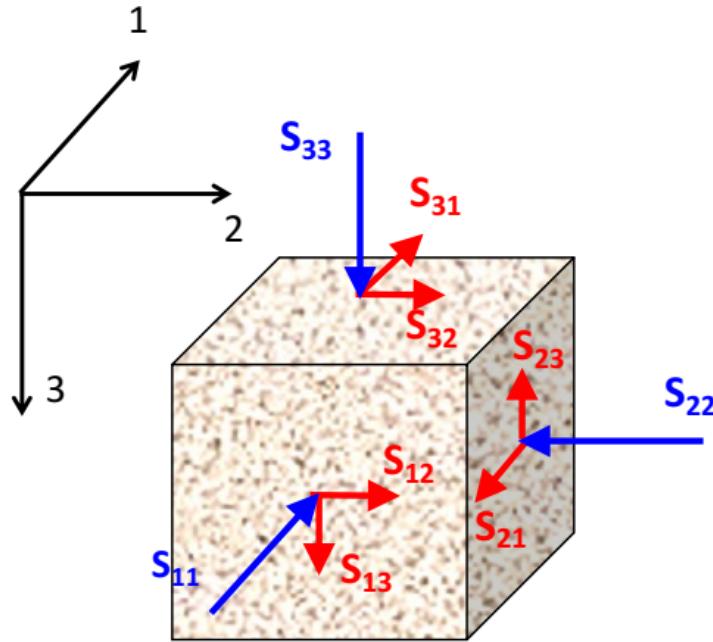






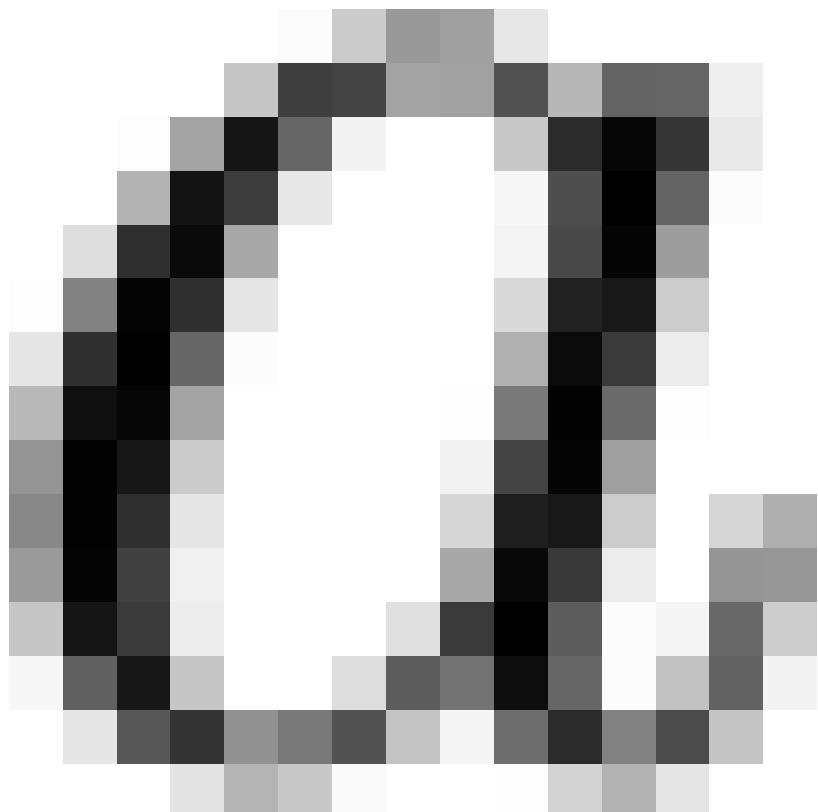
$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

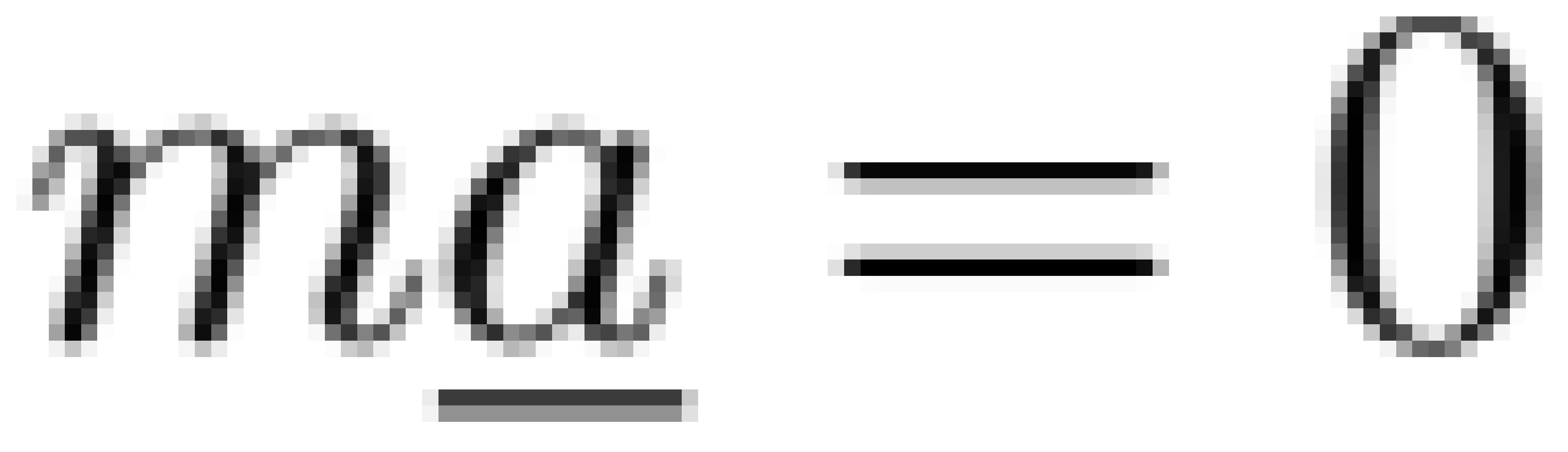




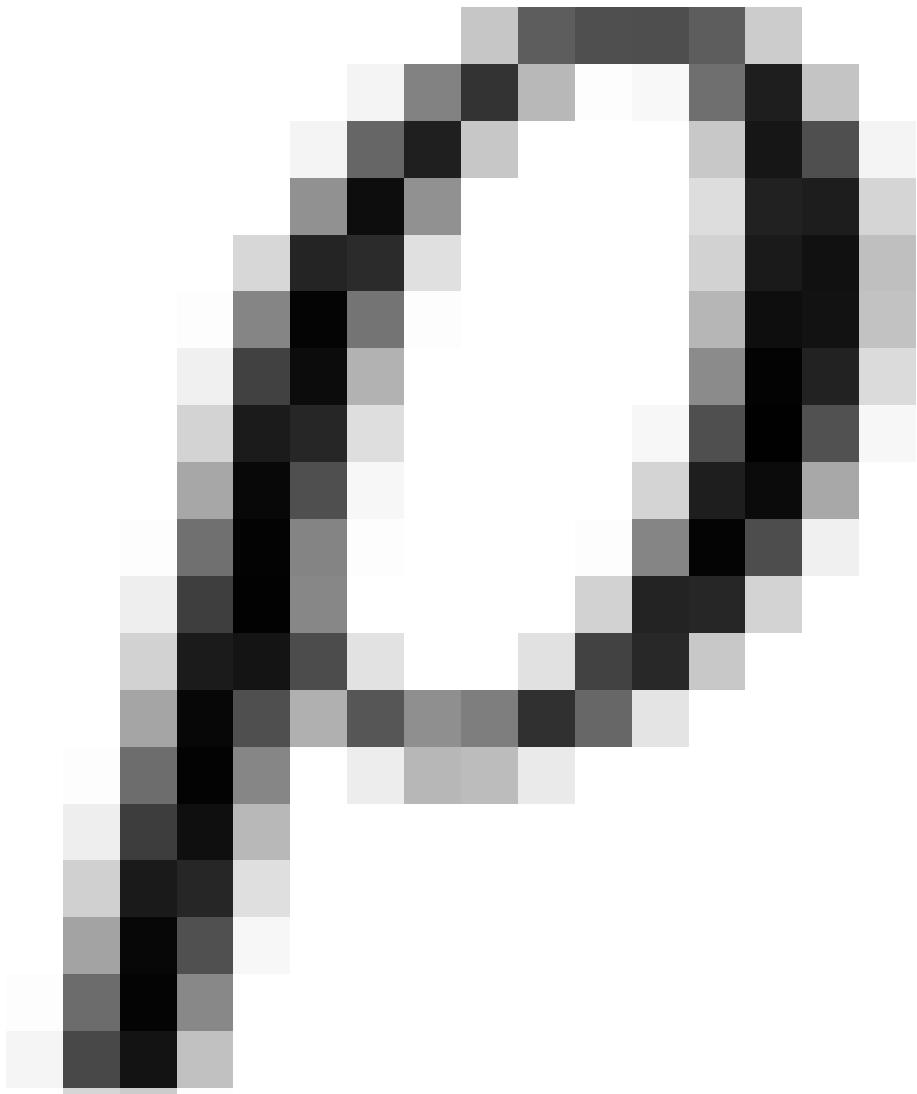
$$\underline{\underline{S}} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

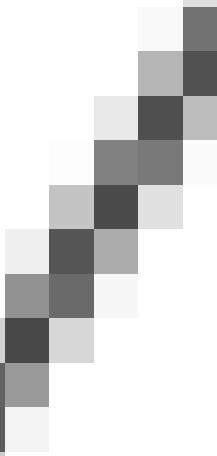
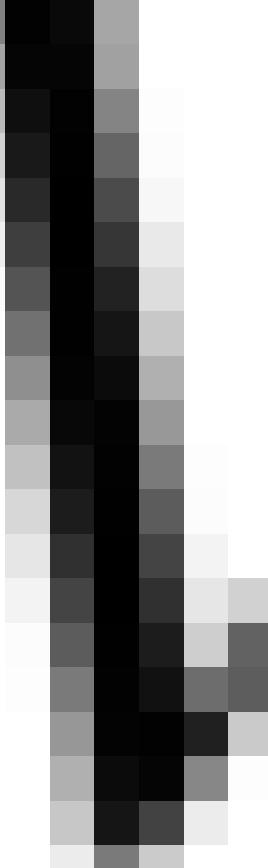
$$\underline{\underline{S_P}} = \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

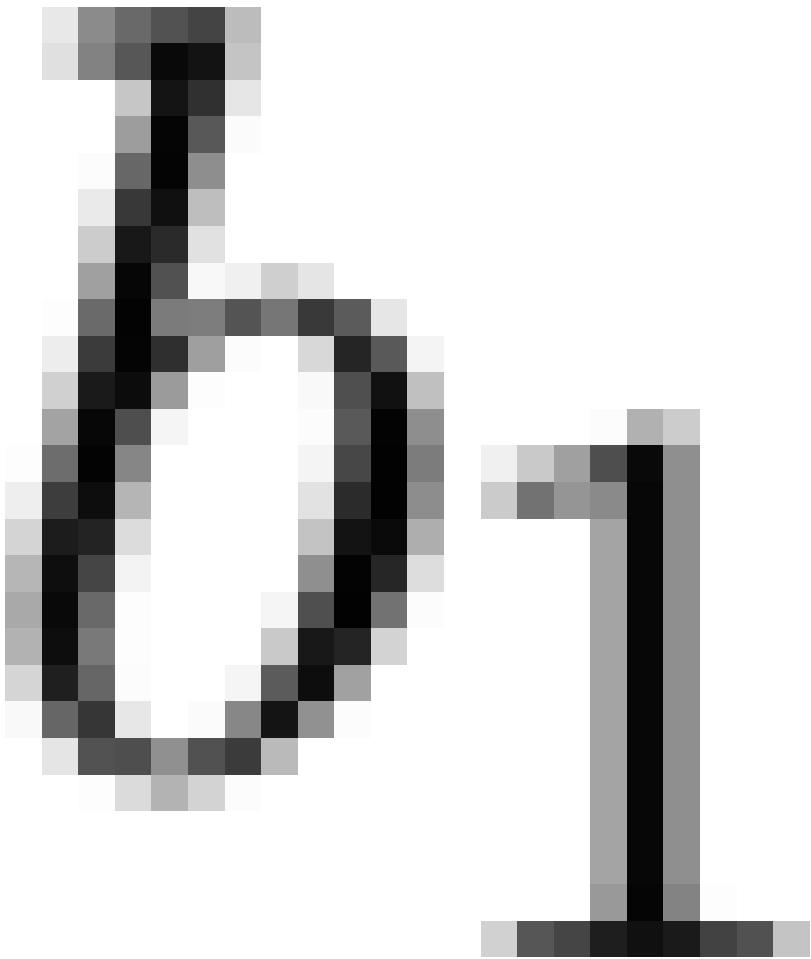








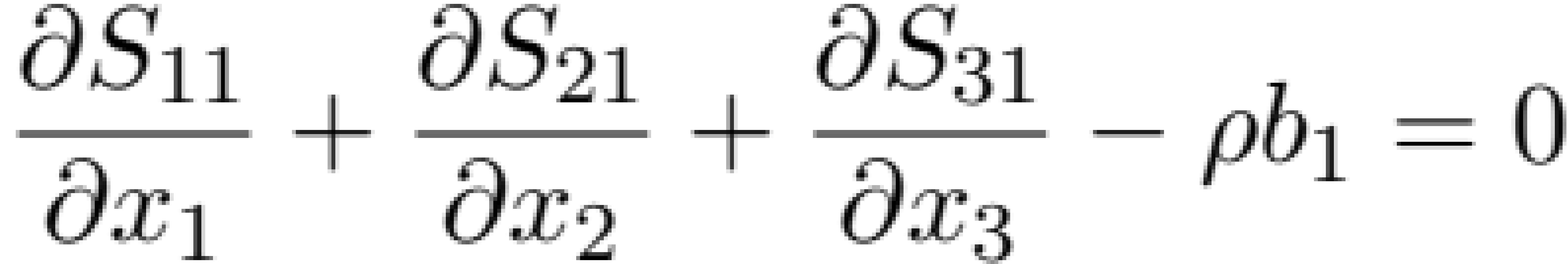


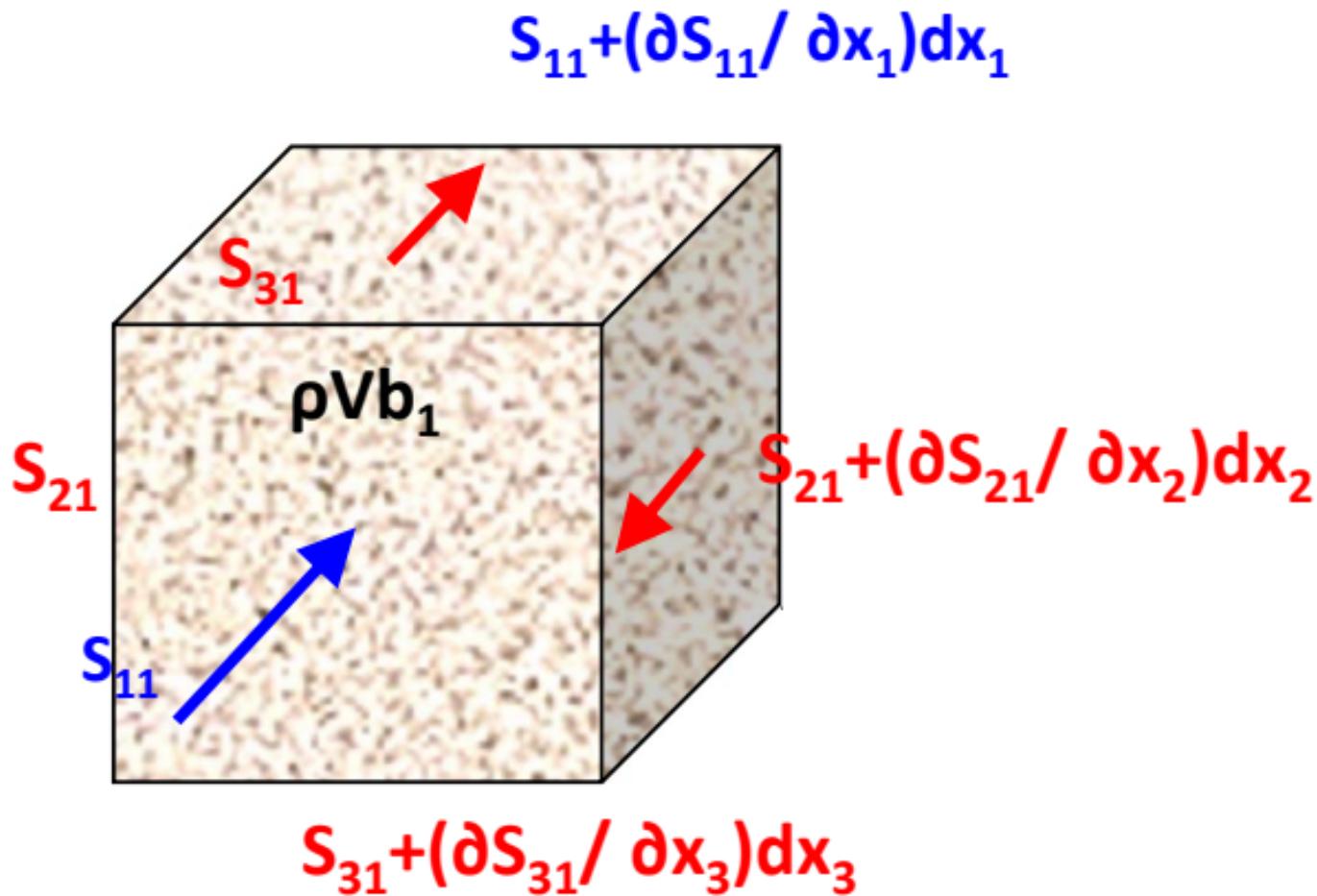
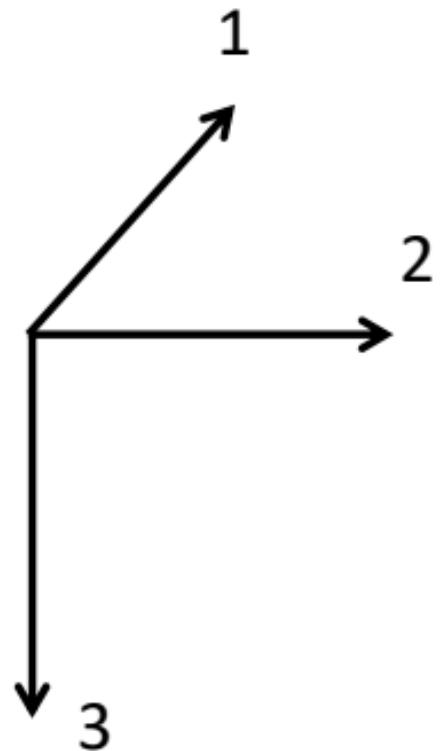


$$\sum F_1 = 0$$

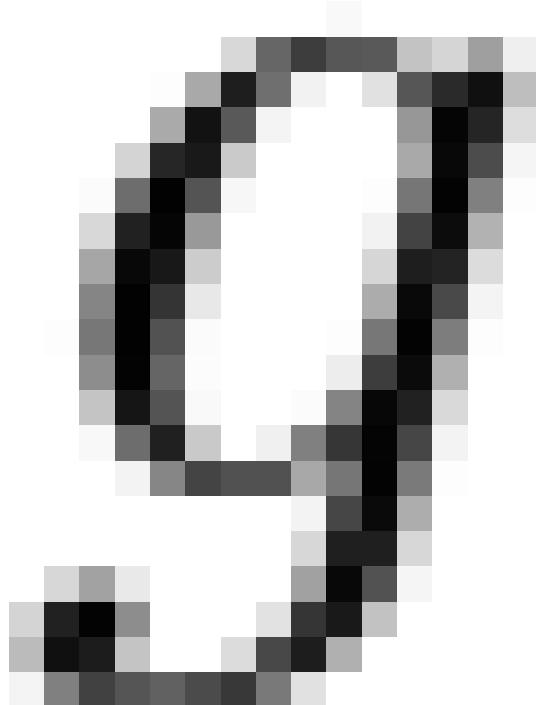
$$\begin{aligned}\sum F_1 &= +S_{11}dx_2dx_3 - \left[S_{11} + \left(\frac{\partial S_{11}}{\partial x_1} \right) dx_1 \right] dx_2dx_3 \\ &\quad + S_{21}dx_1dx_3 - \left[S_{21} + \left(\frac{\partial S_{21}}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_2 \right] dx_1dx_3 \\ &\quad + S_{31}dx_1dx_2 - \left[S_{31} + \left(\frac{\partial S_{31}}{\partial x_3} \right) dx_3 \right] dx_1dx_2 \\ &\quad - \rho(dx_1dx_2dx_3)b_1 = 0\end{aligned}$$





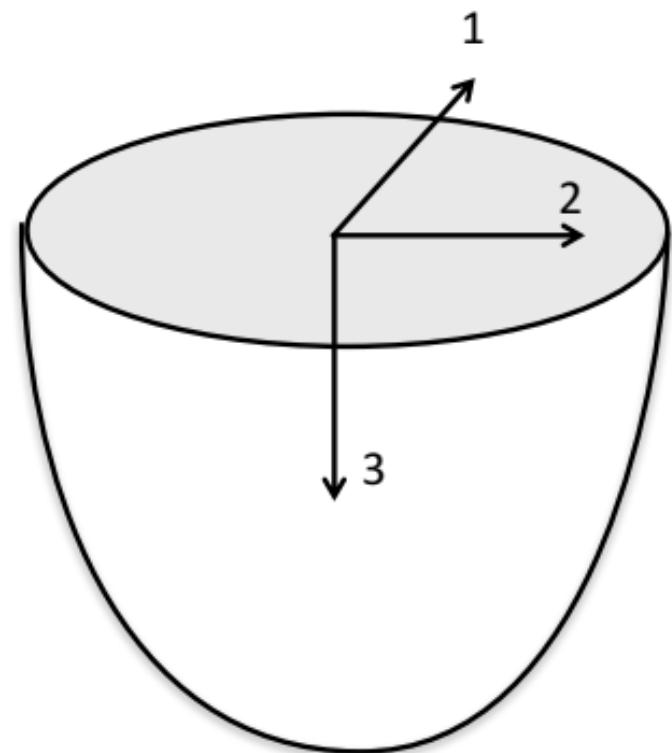


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial S_{11}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial S_{21}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial S_{31}}{\partial x_3} - \rho b_1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial S_{12}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial S_{22}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial S_{32}}{\partial x_3} - \rho b_2 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial S_{13}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial S_{23}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial S_{33}}{\partial x_3} - \rho b_3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$





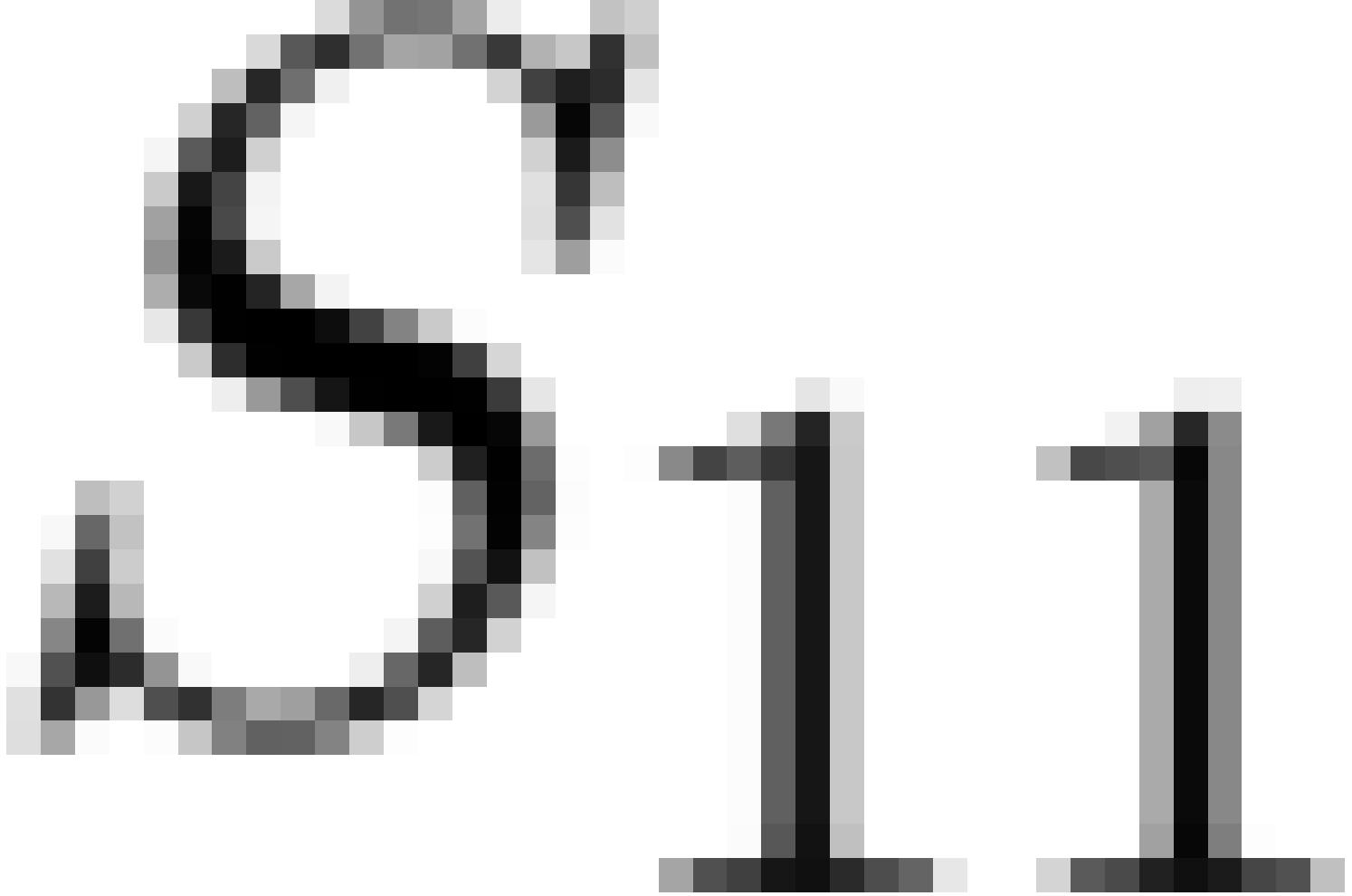
$$s_{33}(c_3) = \rho(c_3) \circ d_{c_3}$$



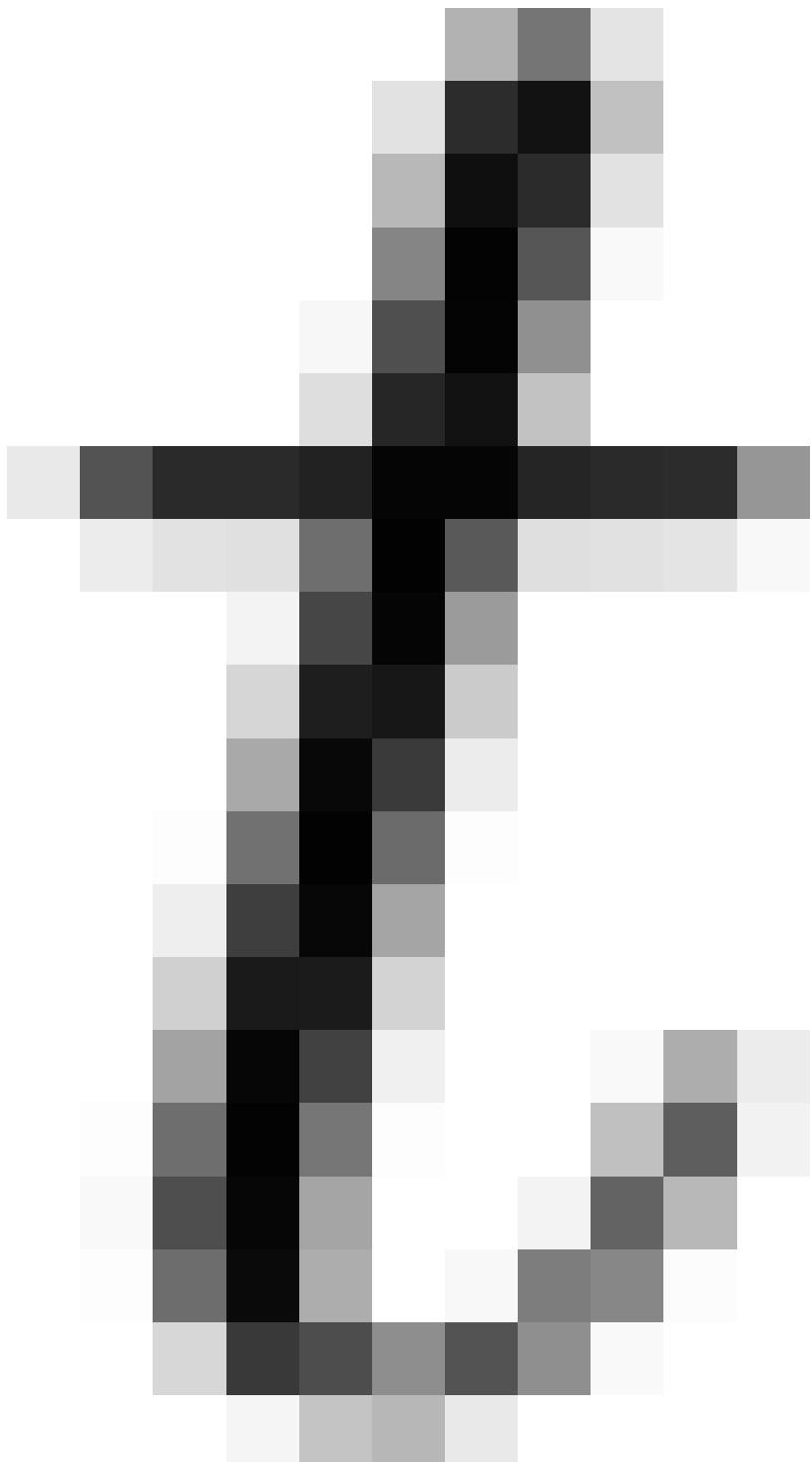
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{\frac{\partial S_{11}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial S_{21}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial S_{31}}{\partial x_3} + \rho b_1 = \frac{\partial^2 (\rho u_1)}{\partial t^2}} \\ \cancel{\frac{\partial S_{12}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial S_{22}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial S_{32}}{\partial x_3} + \rho b_2 = \frac{\partial^2 (\rho u_2)}{\partial t^2}} \\ \cancel{\frac{\partial S_{13}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial S_{23}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial S_{33}}{\partial x_3} + \rho b_3 = \frac{\partial^2 (\rho u_3)}{\partial t^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

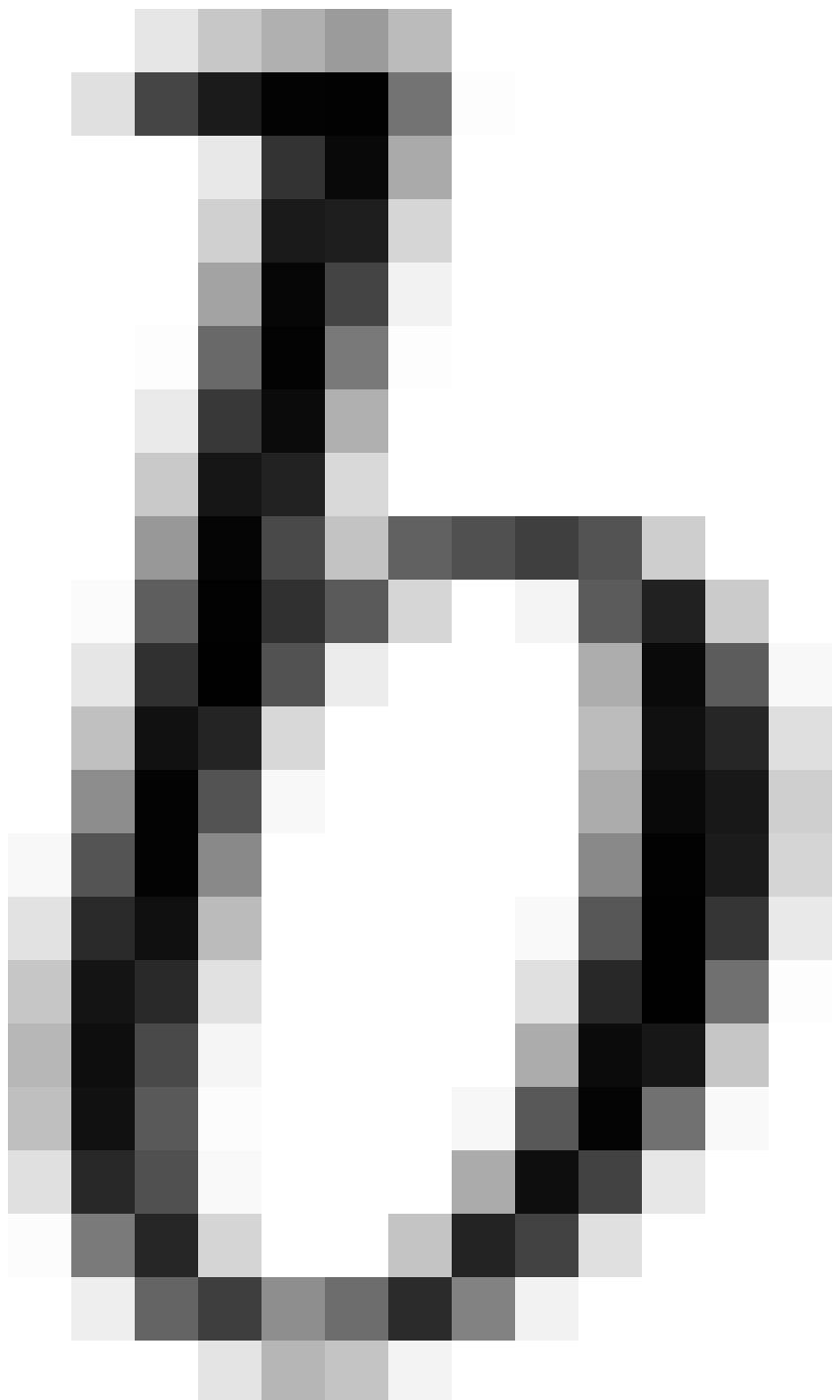
$$\frac{\partial S_{33}}{\partial x_3} - \rho(x_3)g = 0$$

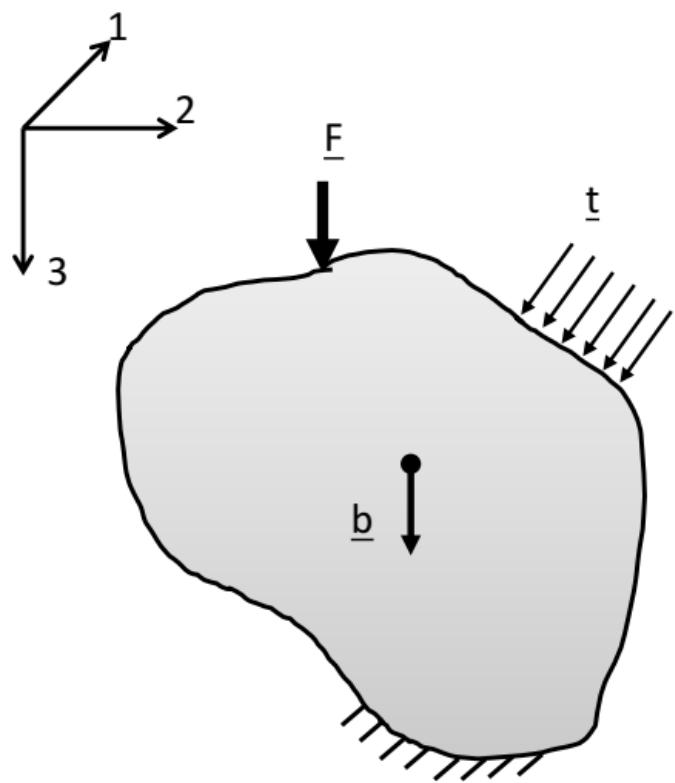
$$S_{33} = \int_0^{x_3} \rho(x_3)g \, dx_3$$











Displacement condition

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S_{11}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial S_{21}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial S_{31}}{\partial x_3} + \rho b_1 = \frac{\partial^2 (\rho u_1)}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial S_{12}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial S_{22}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial S_{32}}{\partial x_3} + \rho b_2 = \frac{\partial^2 (\rho u_2)}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial S_{13}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial S_{23}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial S_{33}}{\partial x_3} + \rho b_3 = \frac{\partial^2 (\rho u_3)}{\partial t^2} \end{cases}$$

And respect the boundary conditions:

- Displacement
- Boundary stresses
- Boundary Forces
- Body Forces

How do we relate stresses to displacements?

- Displacements → Strains (**Kinematic equations**)
- Strains → Stresses (**Constitutive equations**)



ϵ_{11}

$=$

$\triangle \cup_1$

$\triangle \cup_1$

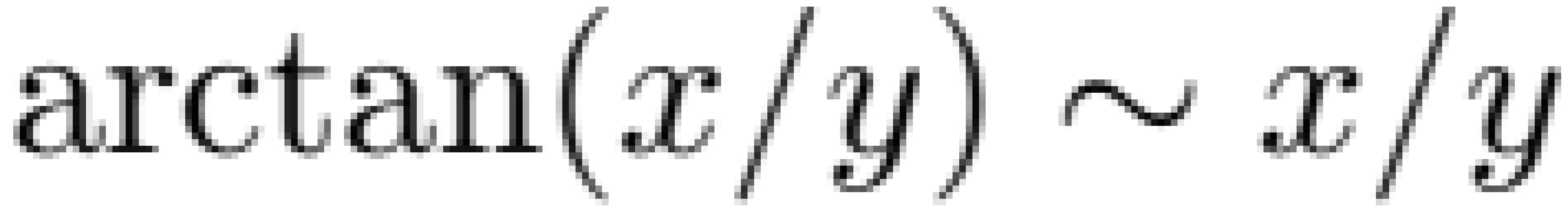
ϵ_{22}

$=$

$\triangle u_2$

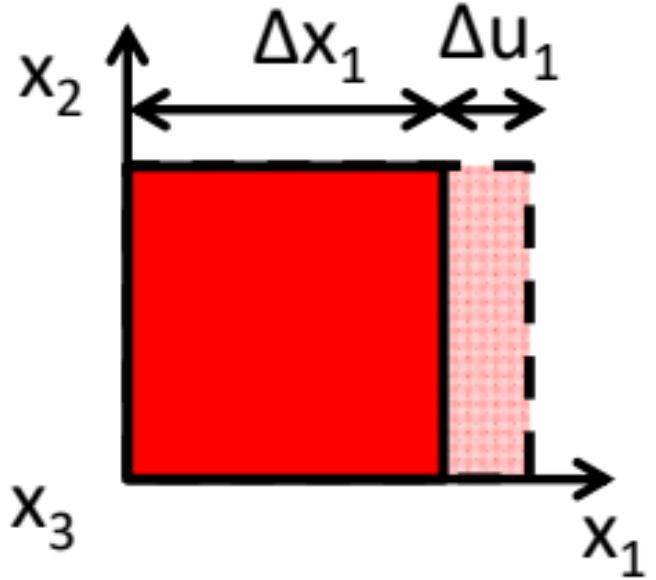
$\triangle c_2$

acc10(0) + acc20(0) + acc30(0)

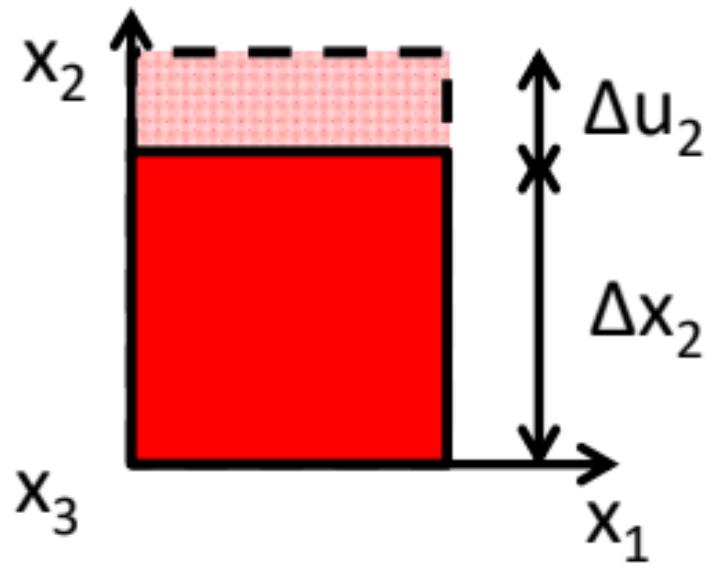


$\epsilon_{12} =$ $-\frac{1}{2}$

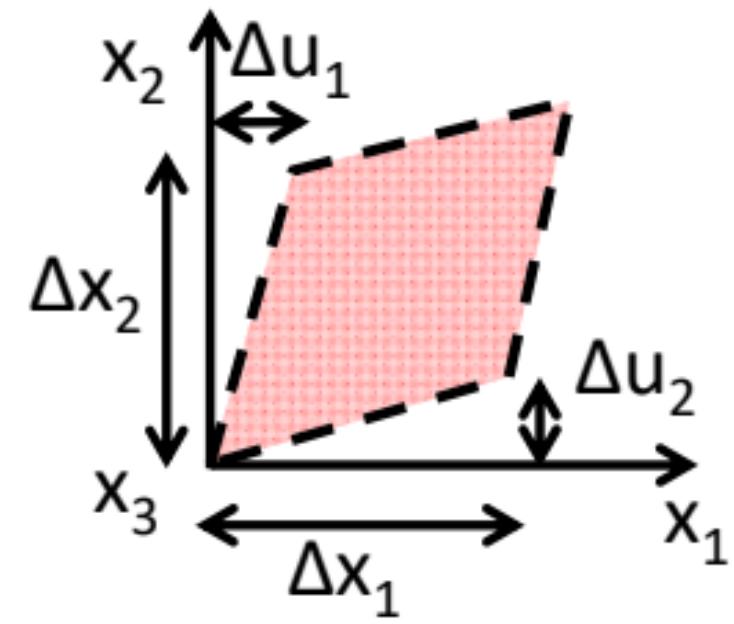
$$\frac{1}{2} \left(u_1 - u_2 + c_1 - c_2 \right)$$



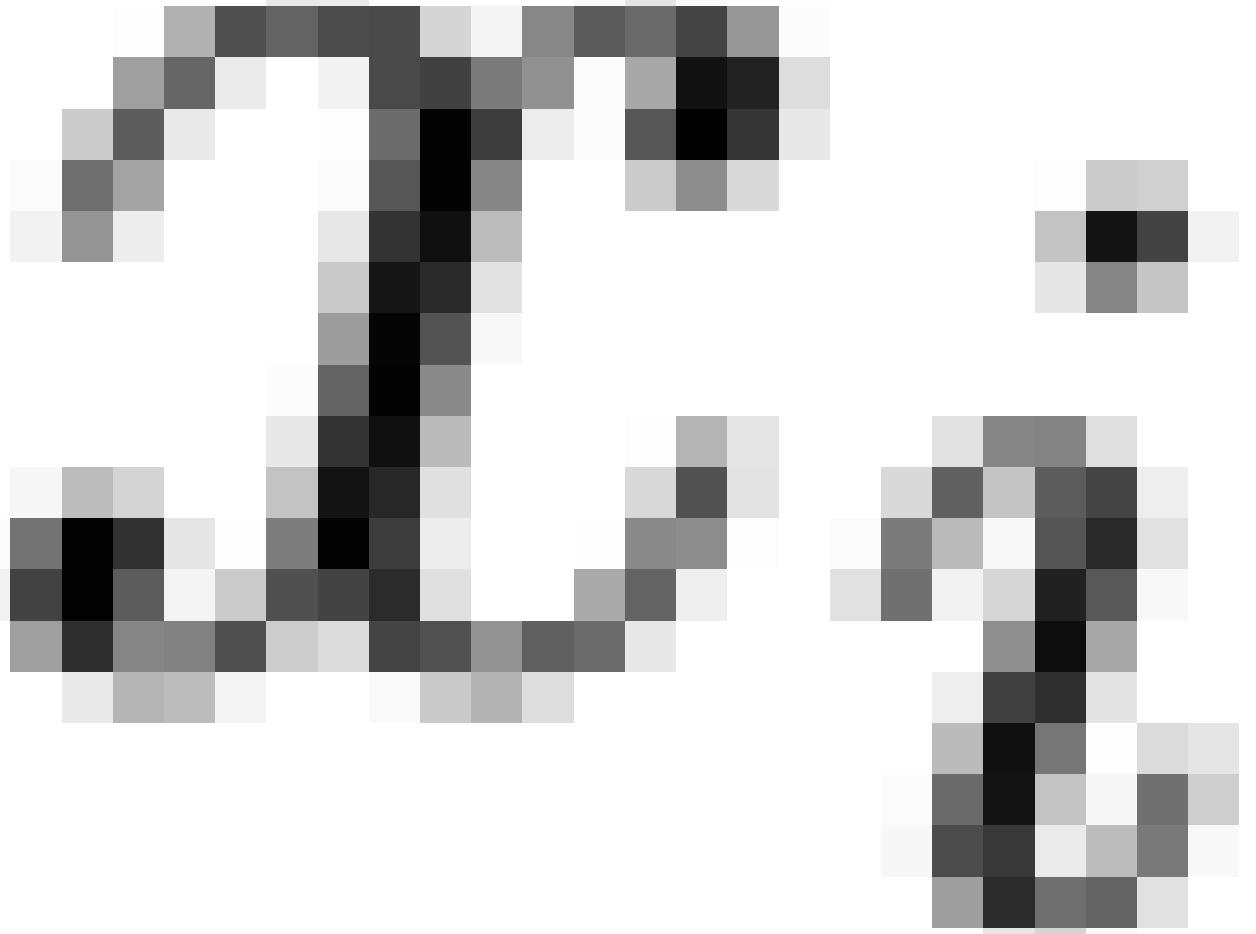
$$\varepsilon_{11} \approx \frac{\Delta u_1}{\Delta x_1}$$

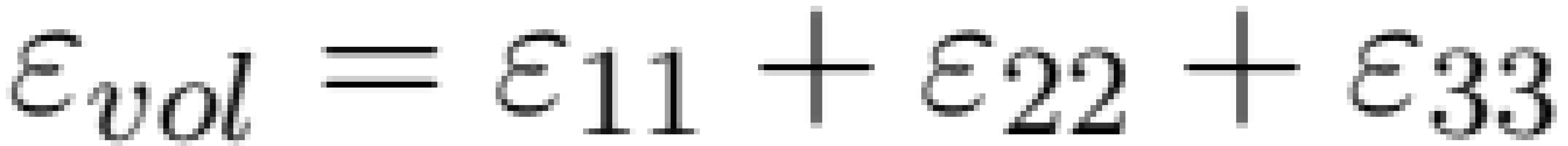


$$\varepsilon_{22} \approx \frac{\Delta u_2}{\Delta x_2}$$

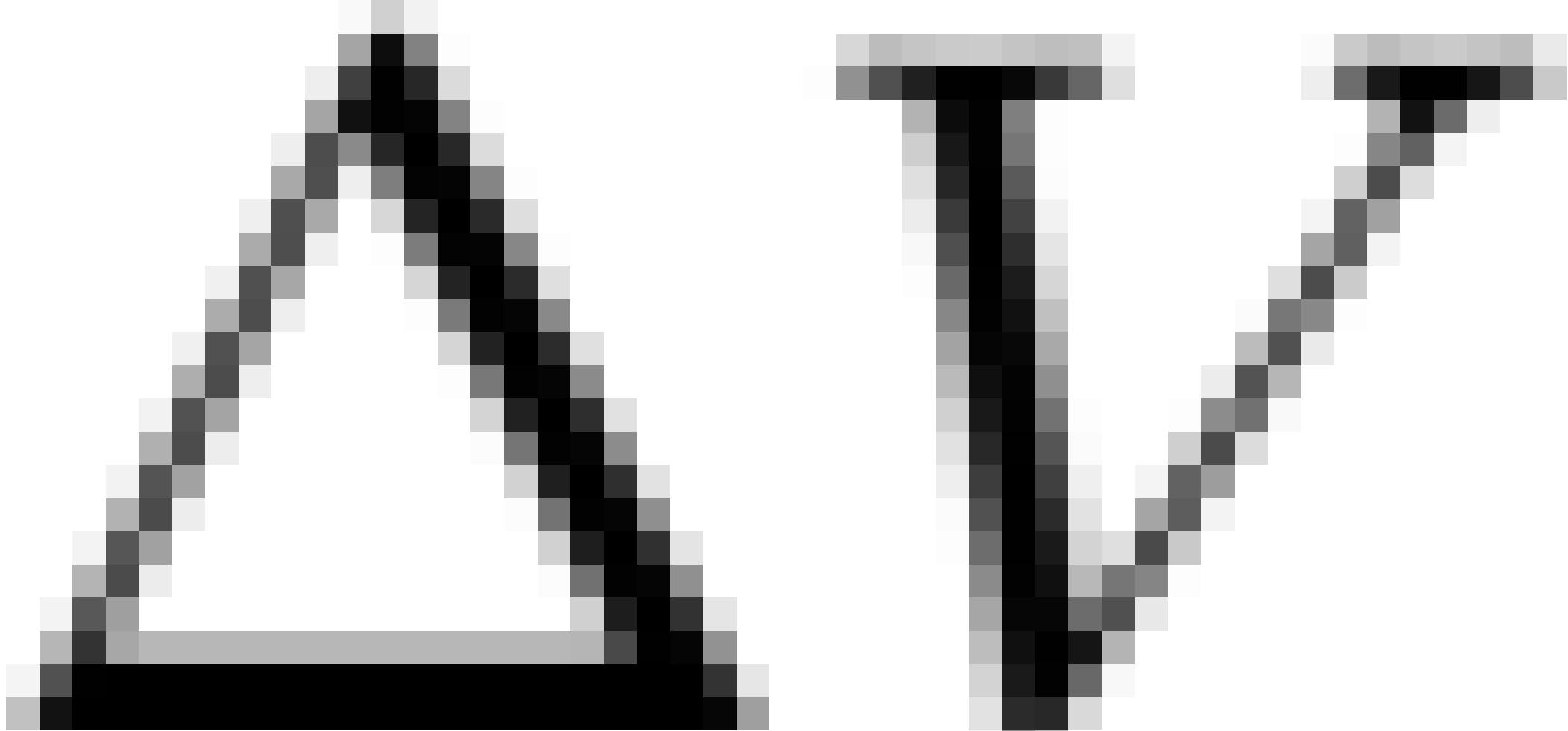


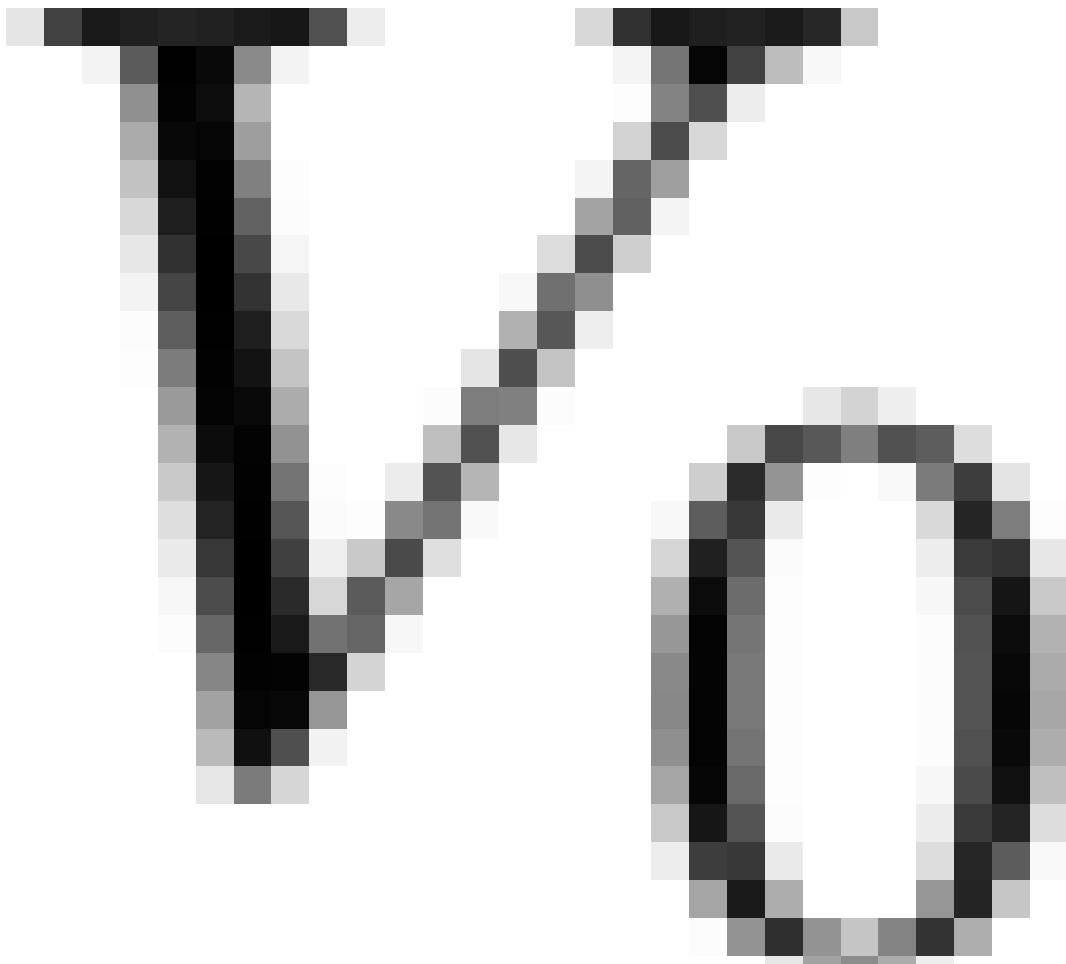
$$\varepsilon_{12} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\Delta u_1}{\Delta x_2} + \frac{\Delta u_2}{\Delta x_1} \right)$$



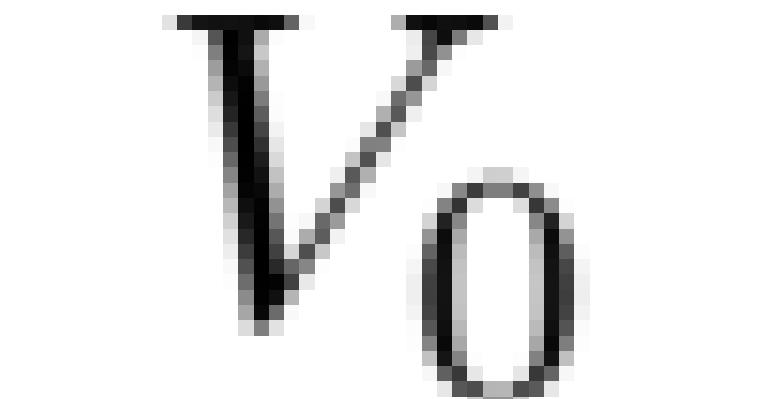
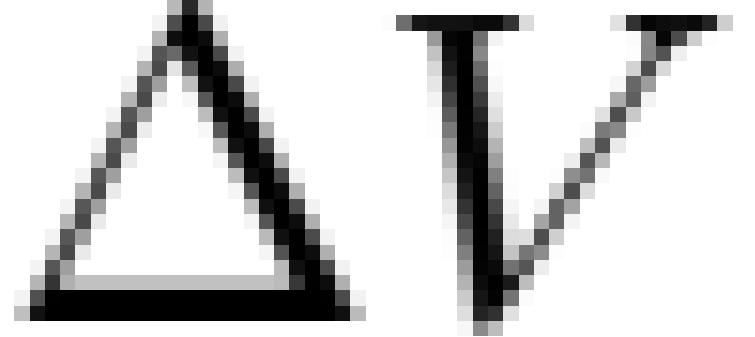




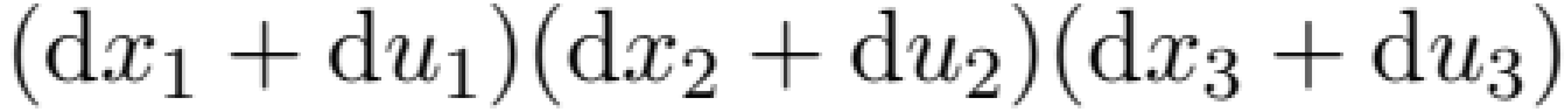




cool





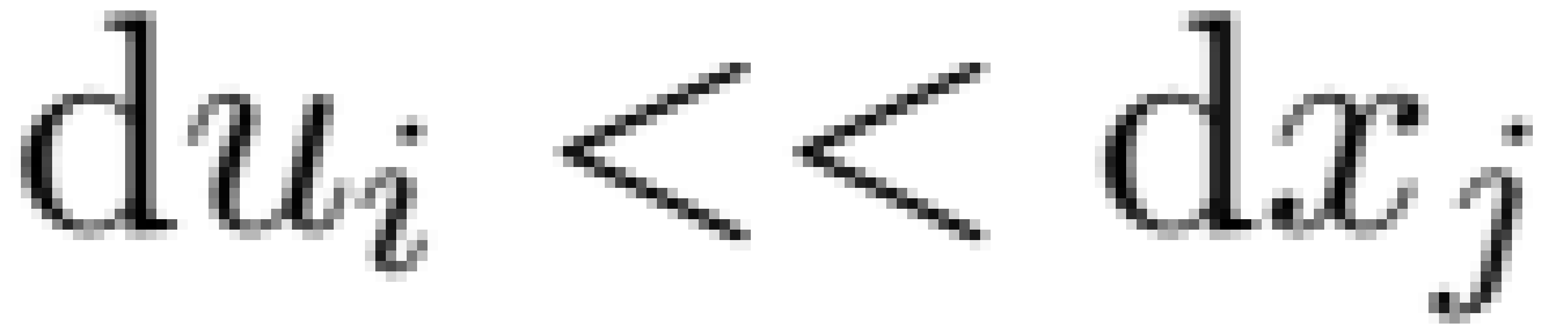


$$\epsilon_{vol} = \frac{[(dx_1 + du_1)(dx_2 + du_3) - (dx_1 dx_2 dx_3)]}{(dx_1 dx_2 dx_3)}$$



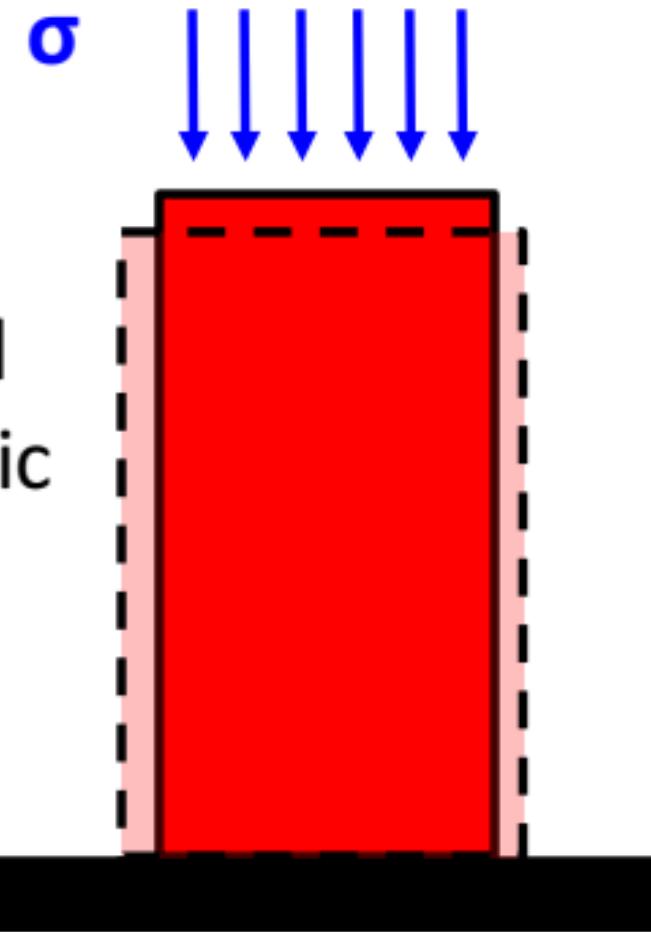




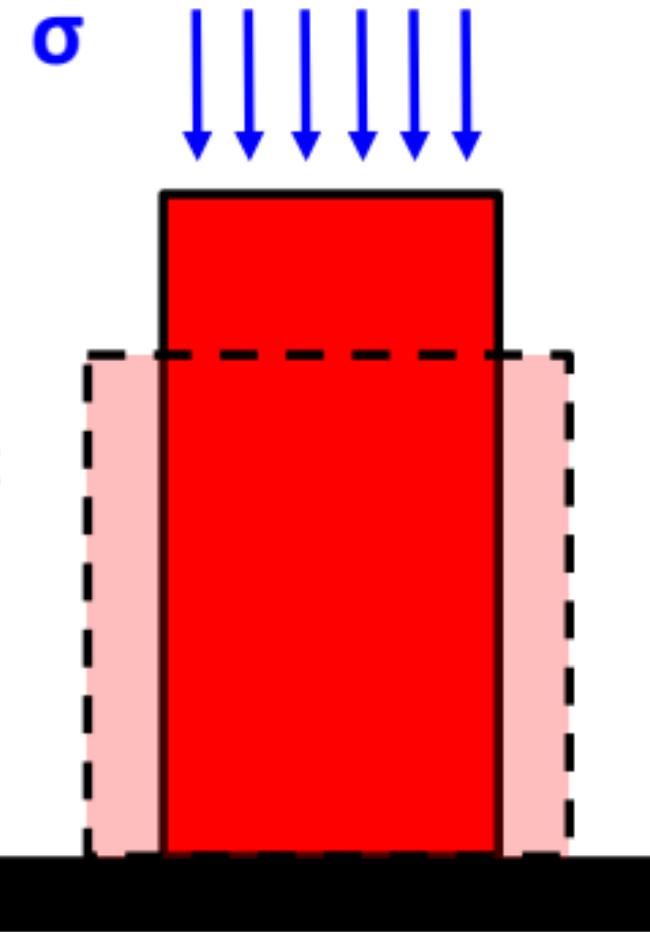


$$\text{vol}^2 \frac{(dx_1 dx_2 du_3 + dx_1 dx_3 du_2 + dx_2 dx_3 du_1)}{(dx_1 dx_2 dx_3)} = \frac{du_1}{\epsilon_{11}} + \frac{du_2}{\epsilon_{22}} + \frac{du_3}{\epsilon_{33}}$$

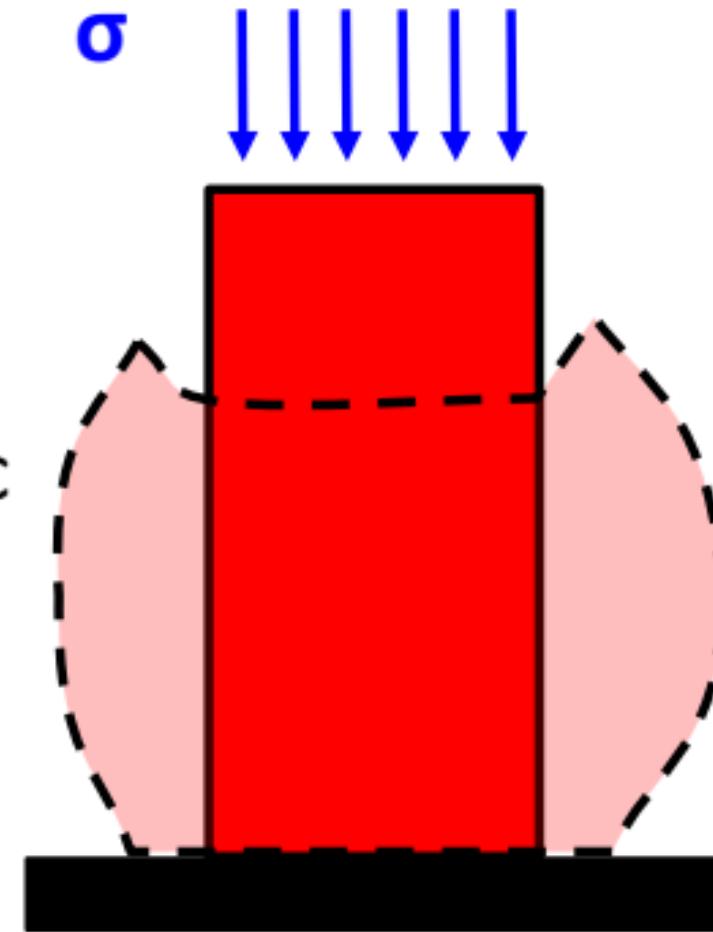
Hard
elastic
solid

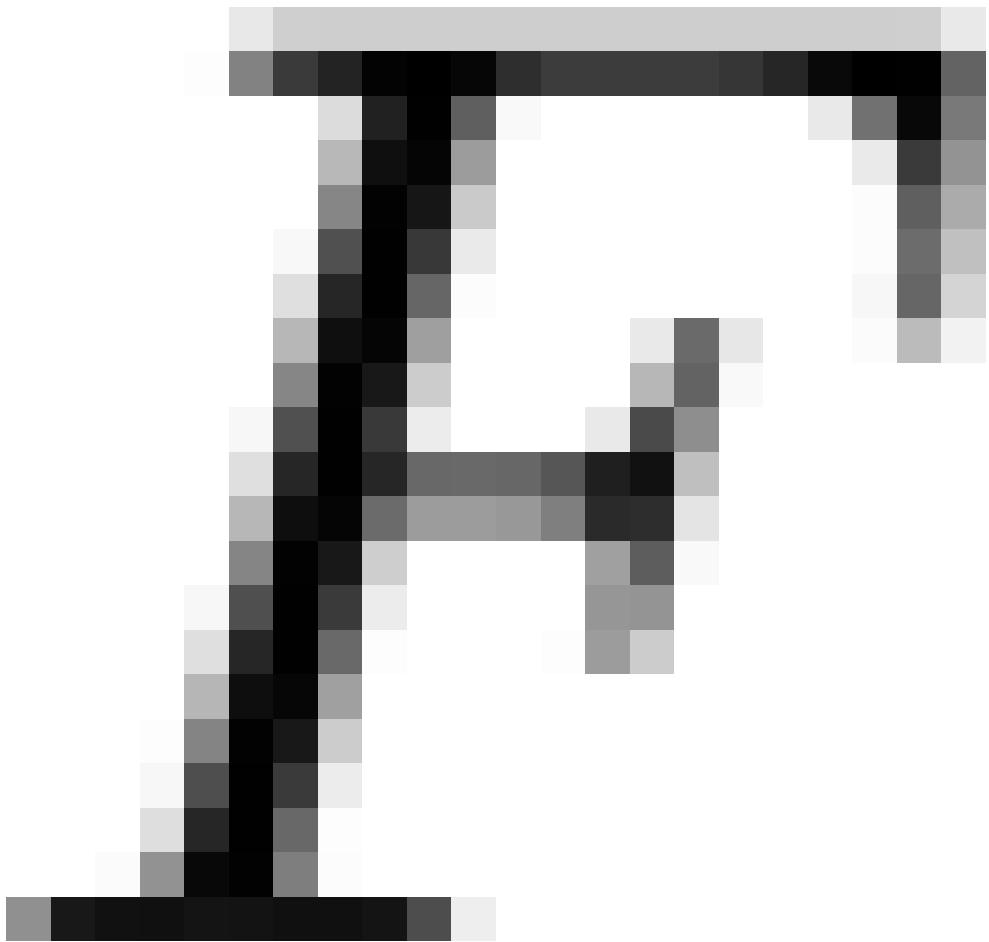


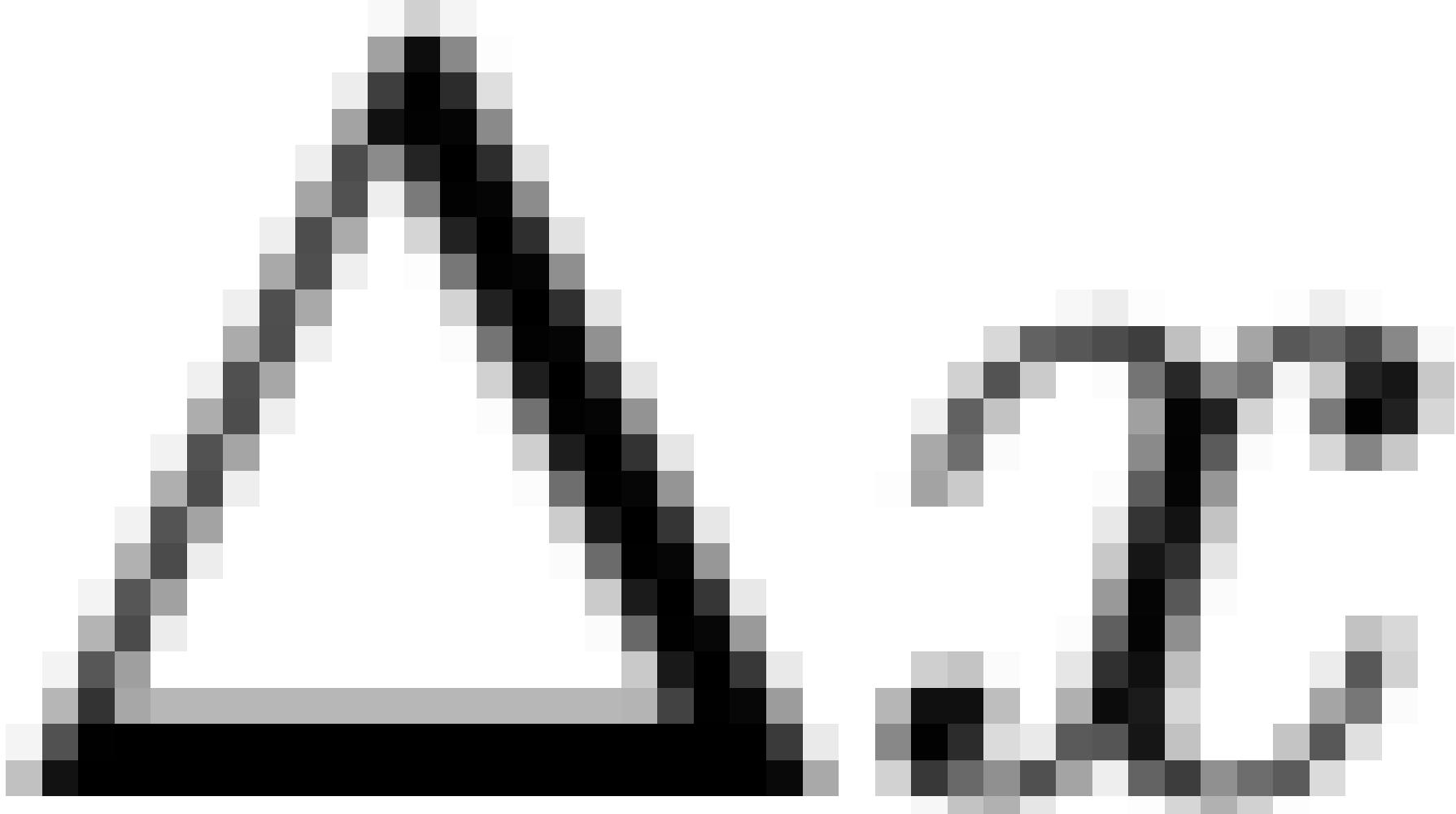
Soft
elastic
solid

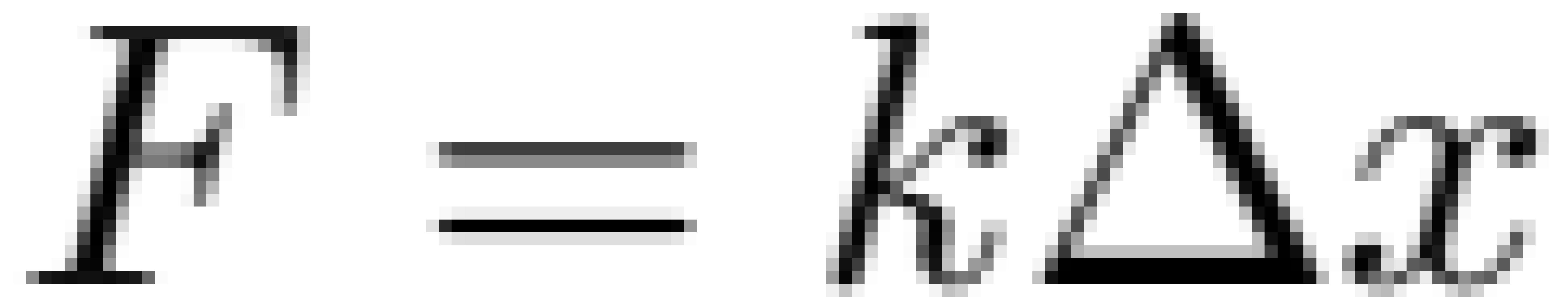


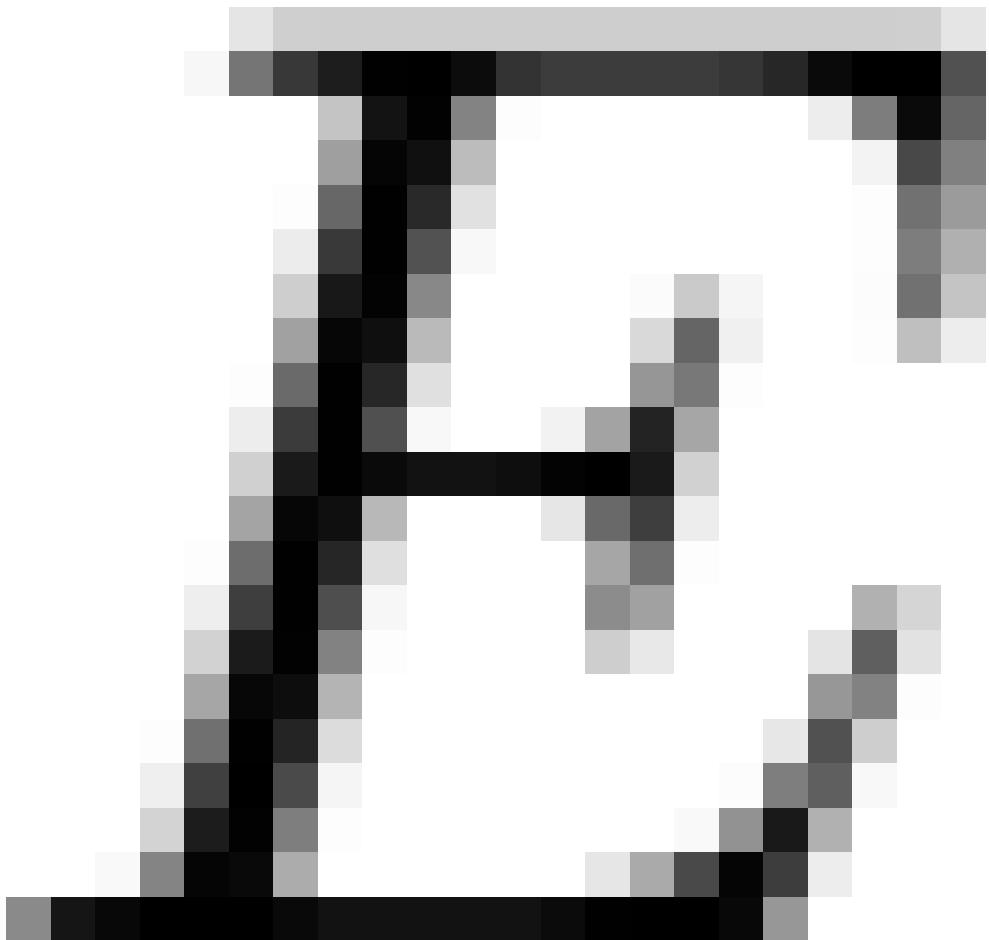
Soft
Visco-
plastic
solid











A

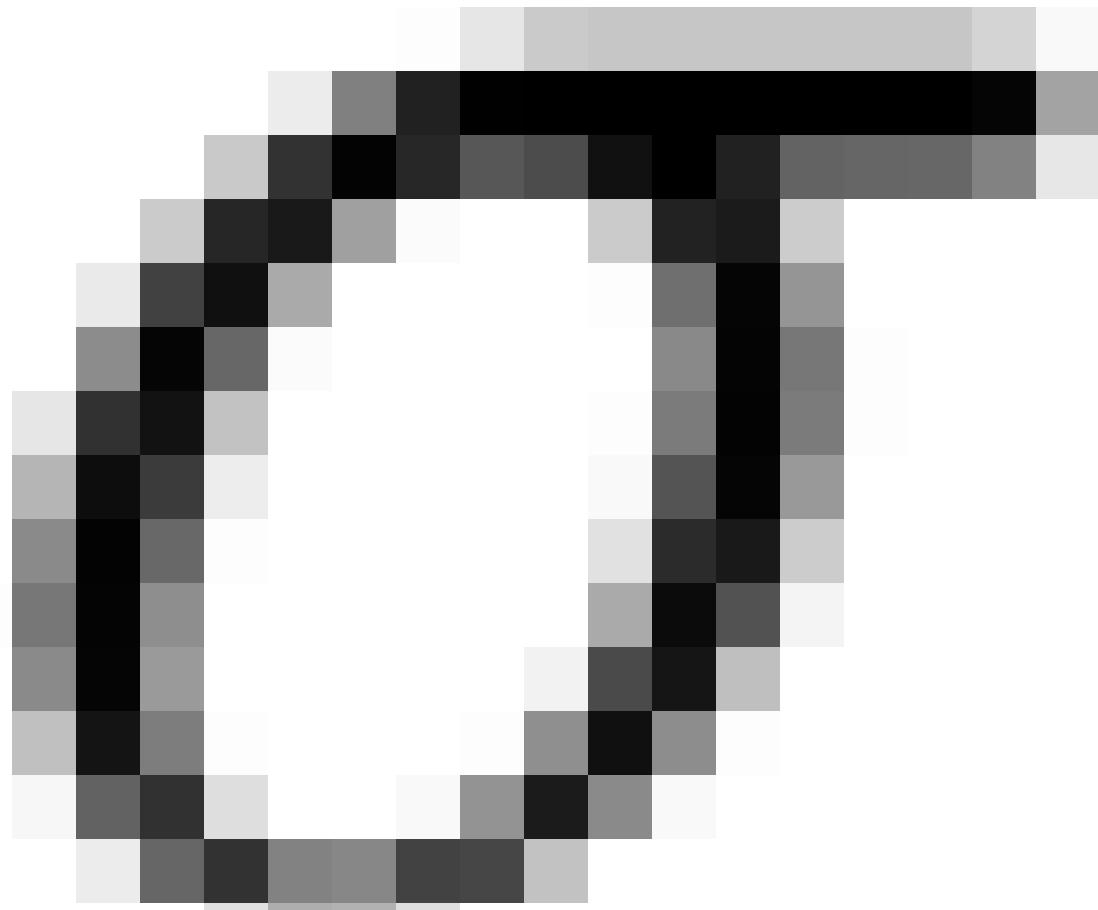
A

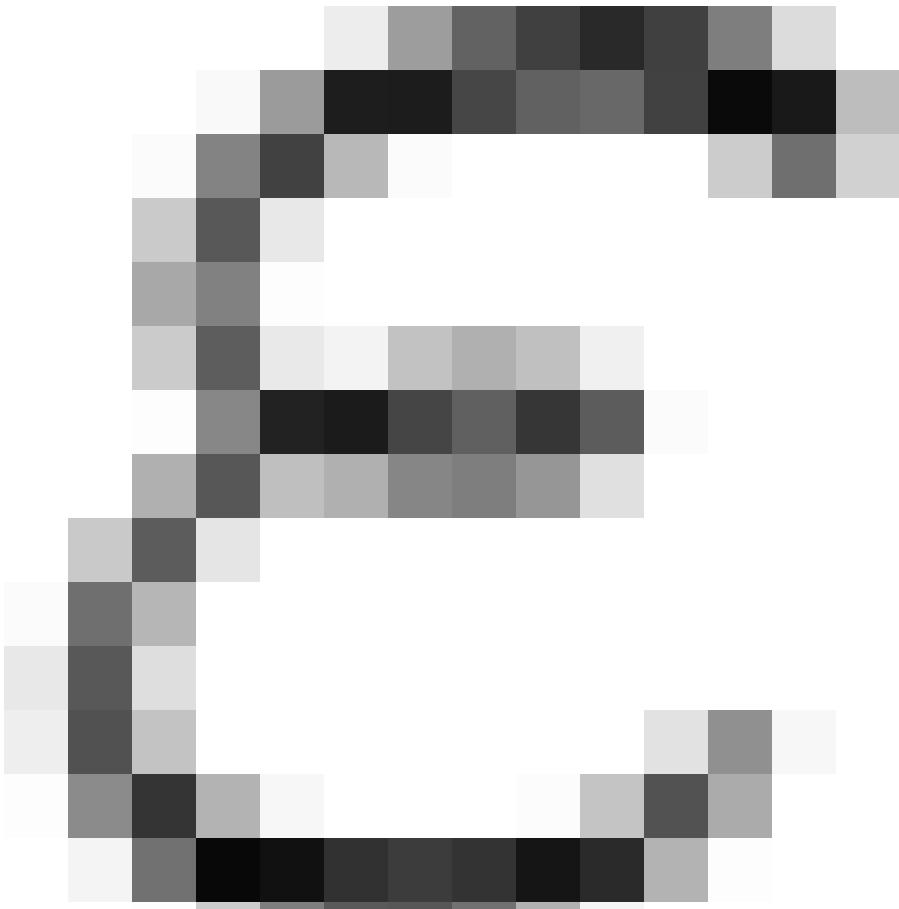
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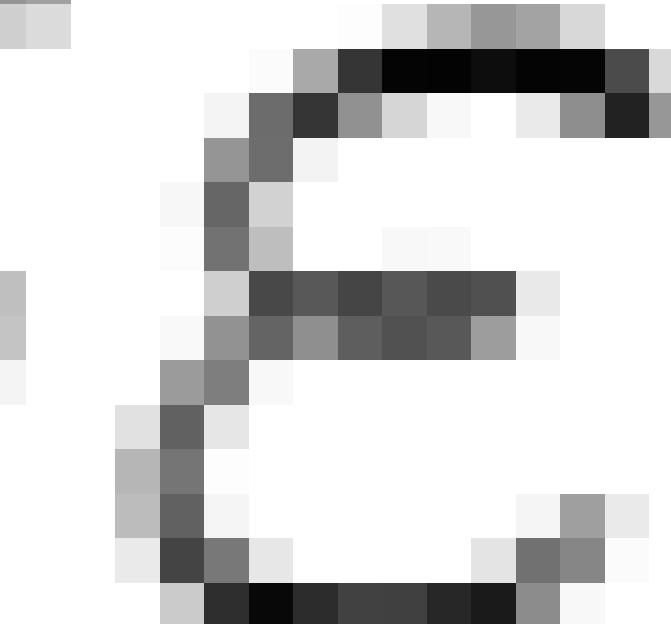
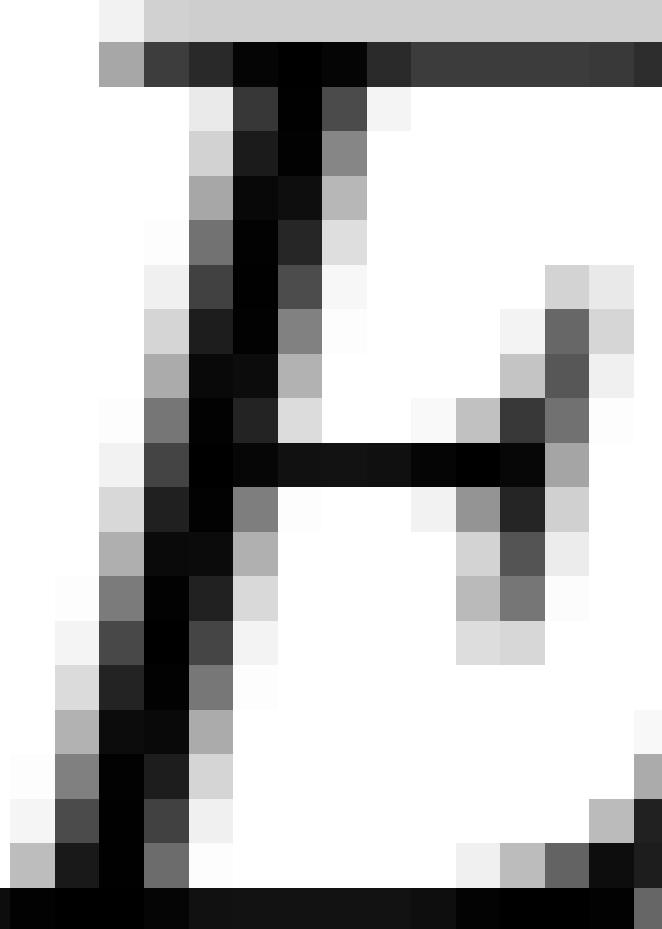
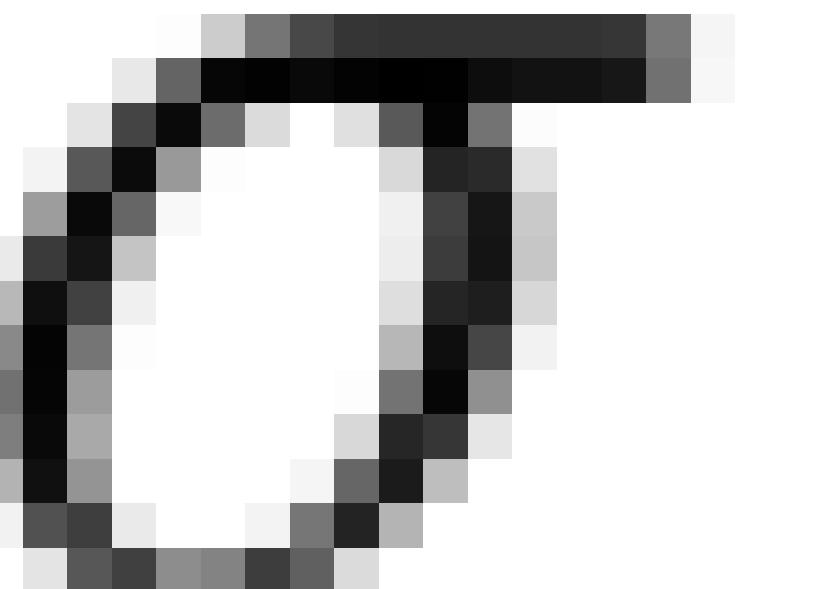
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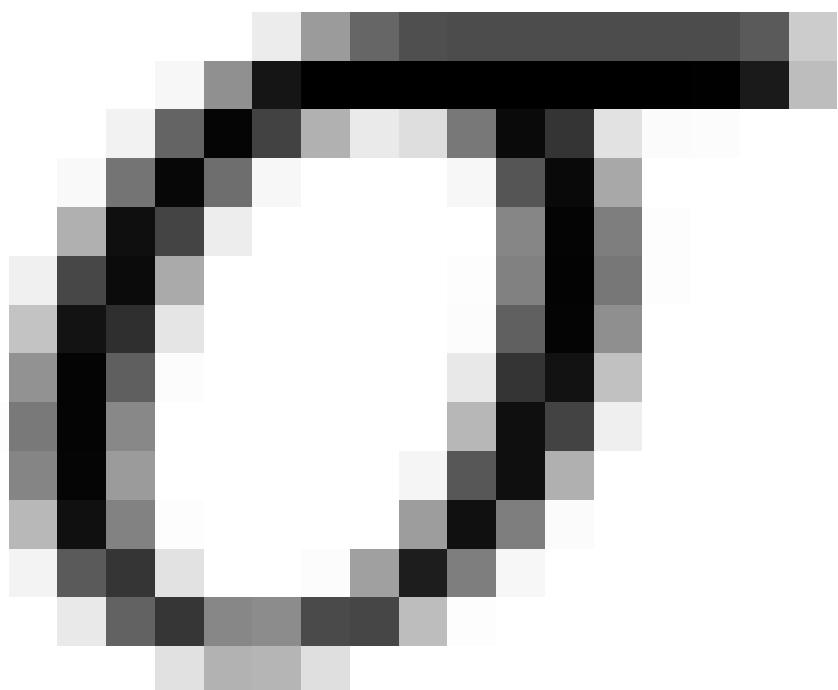
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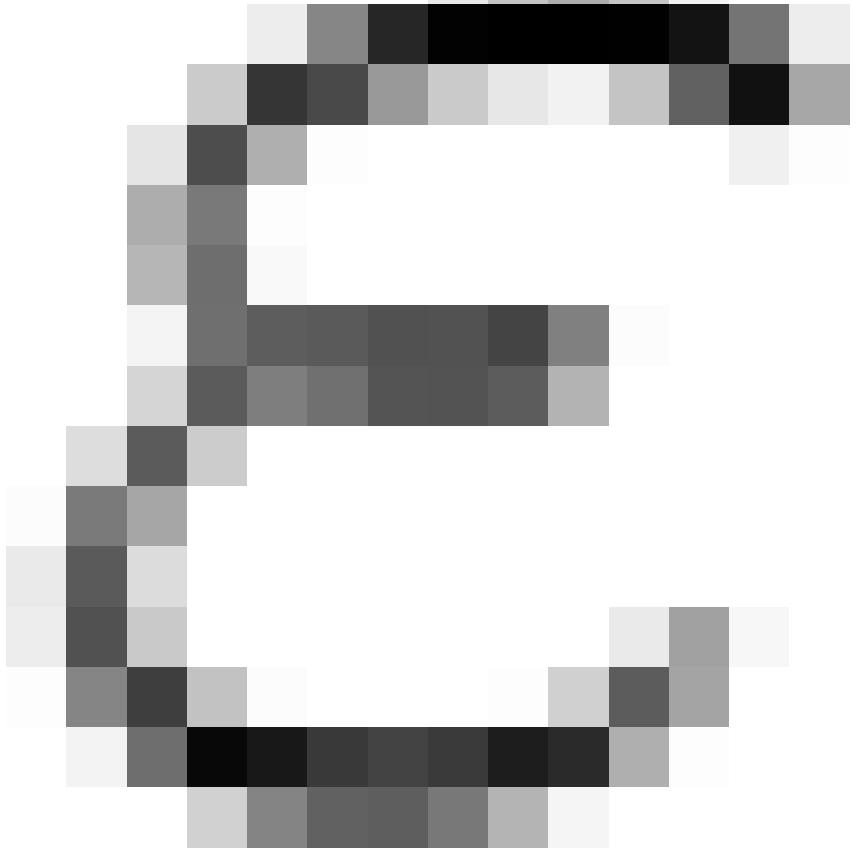
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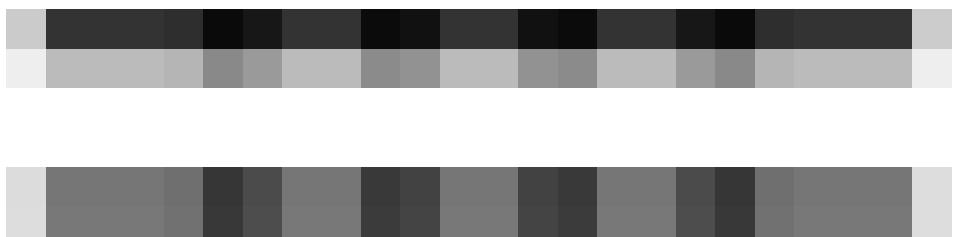
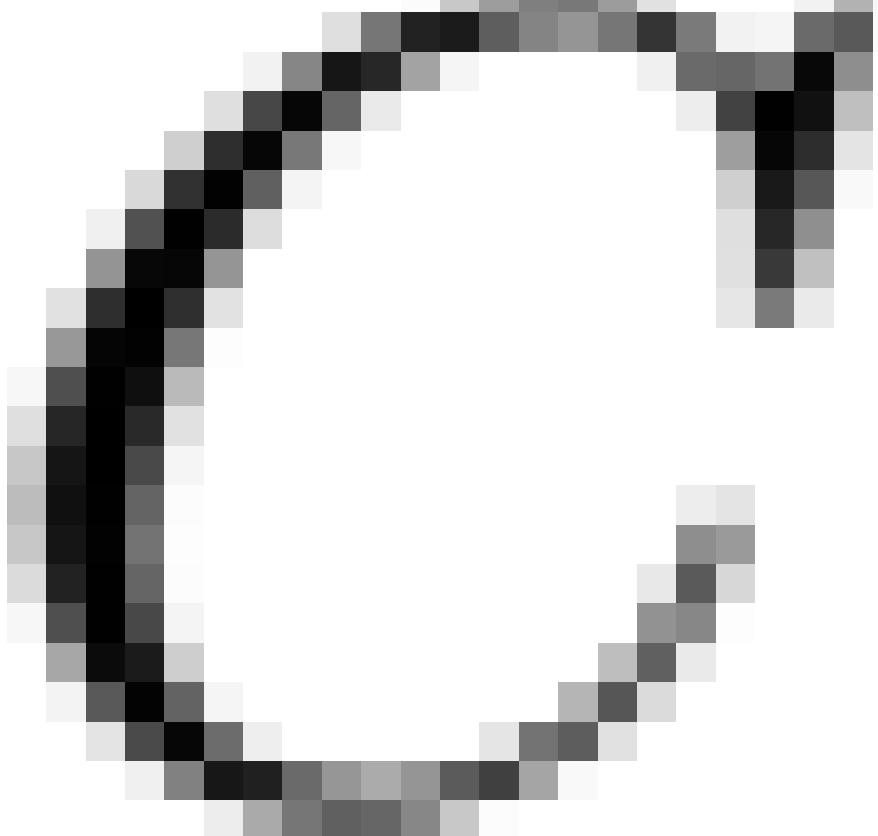


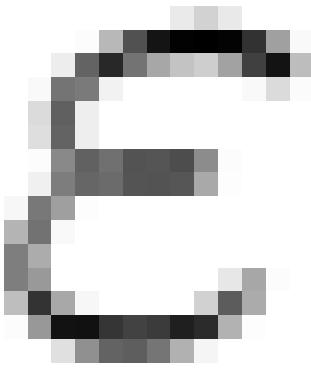
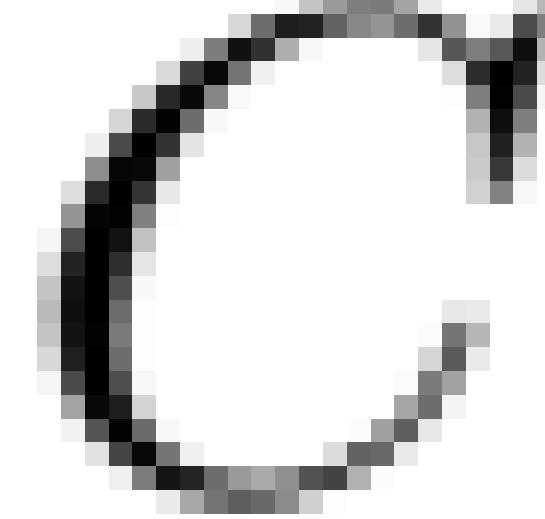
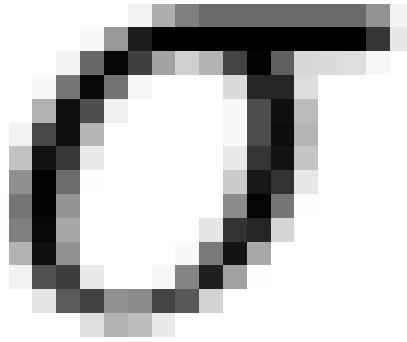






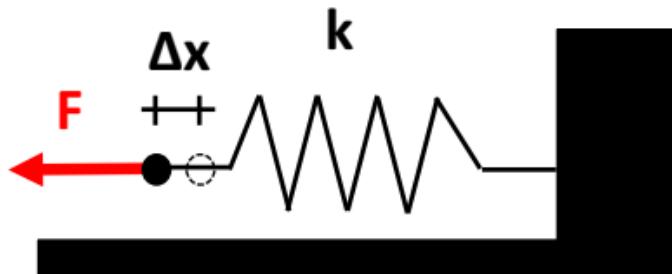






Hooke's law

$$F = k\Delta x$$

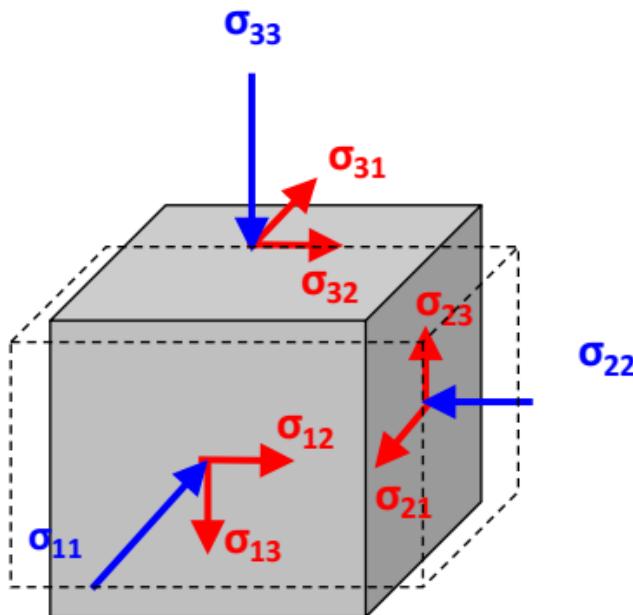


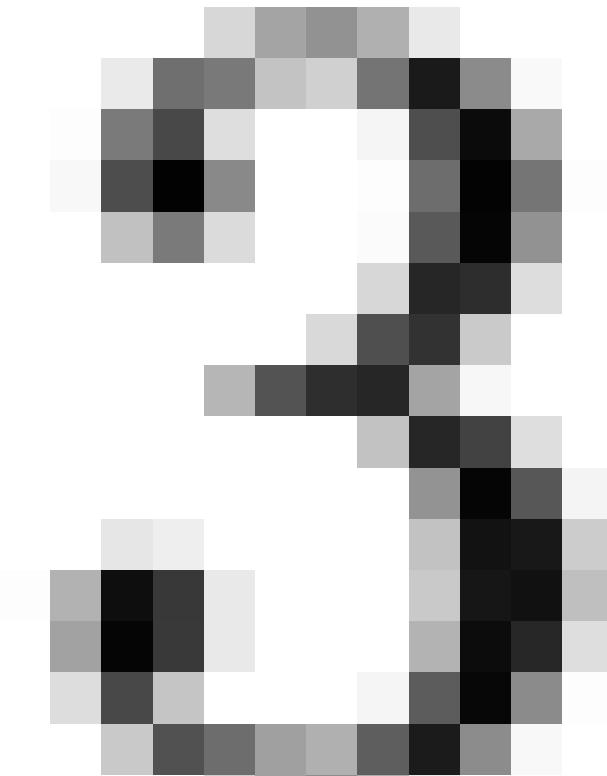
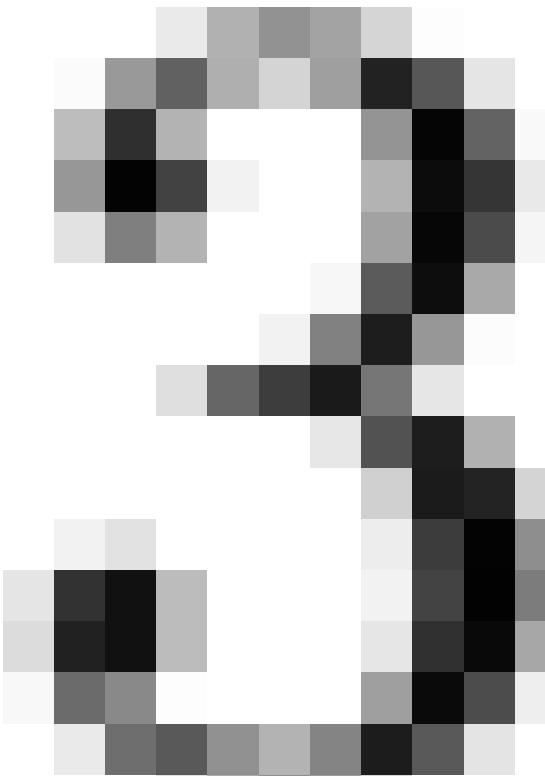
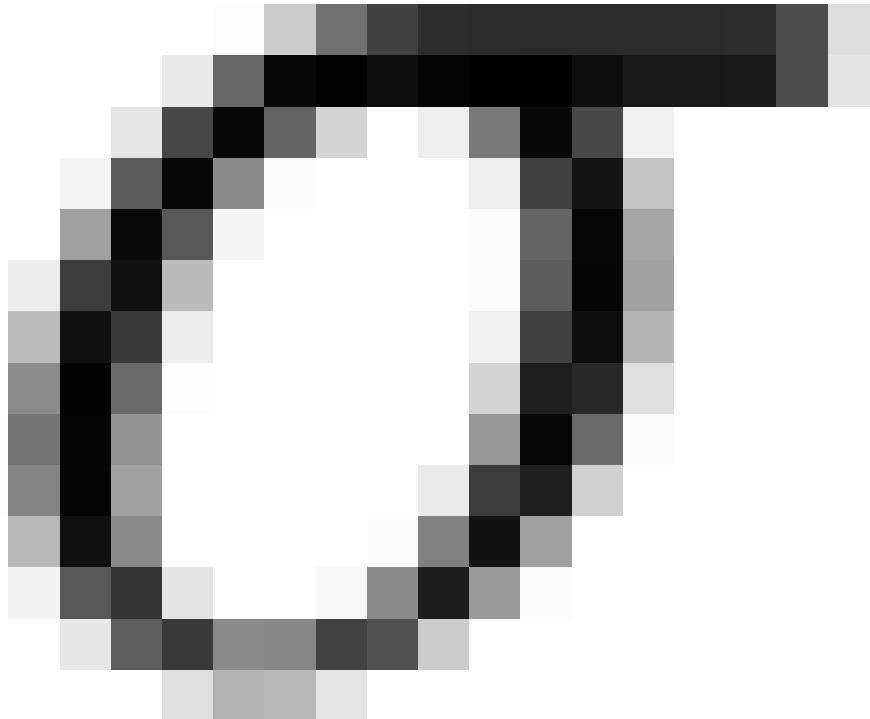
1-D (stress-strain) Hooke's law

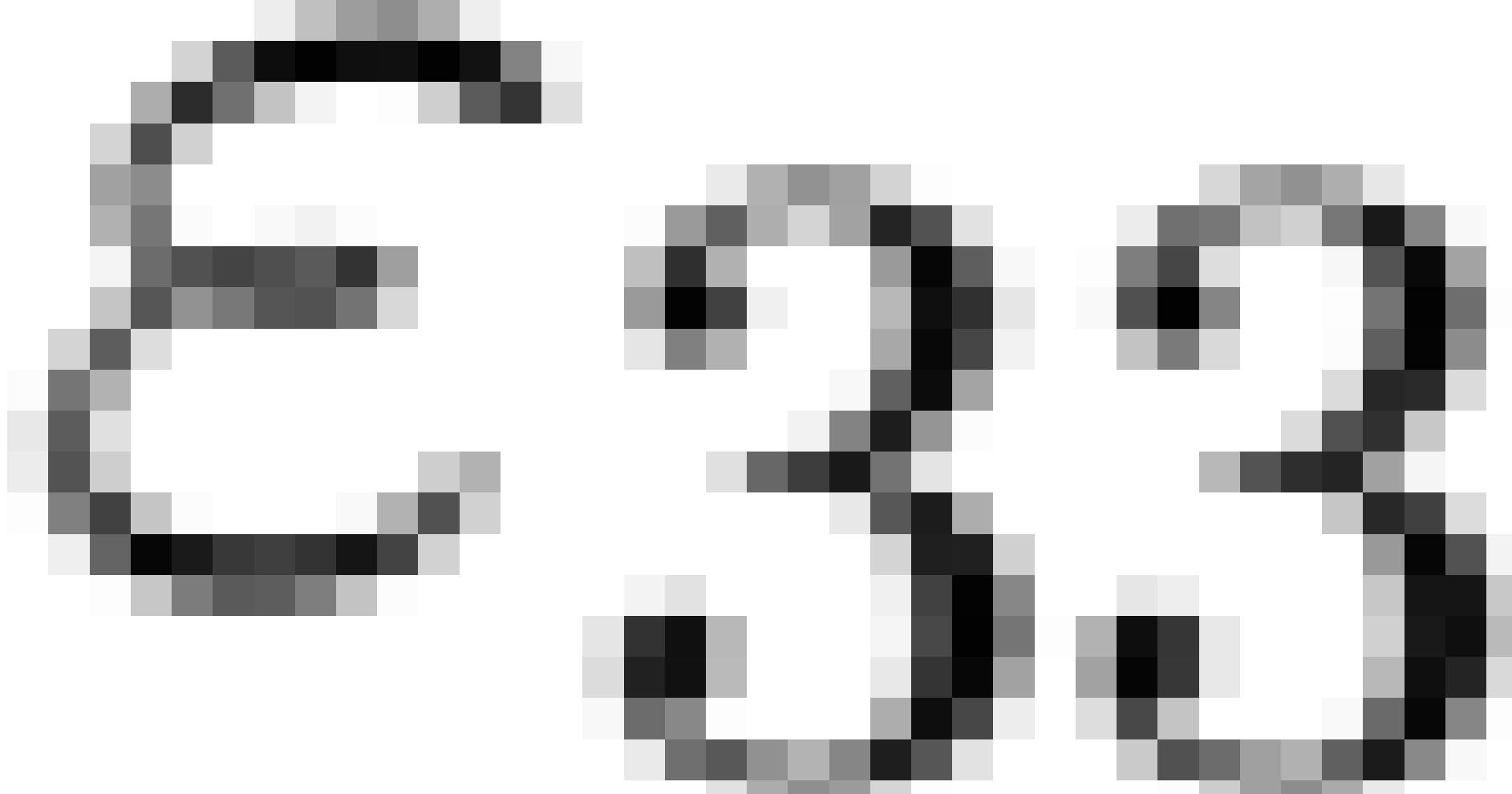
$$\sigma = E\varepsilon$$

Generalized Hooke's law

$$\underline{\sigma} = \underline{C}\underline{\varepsilon}$$







E

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—

σ33

c33





611

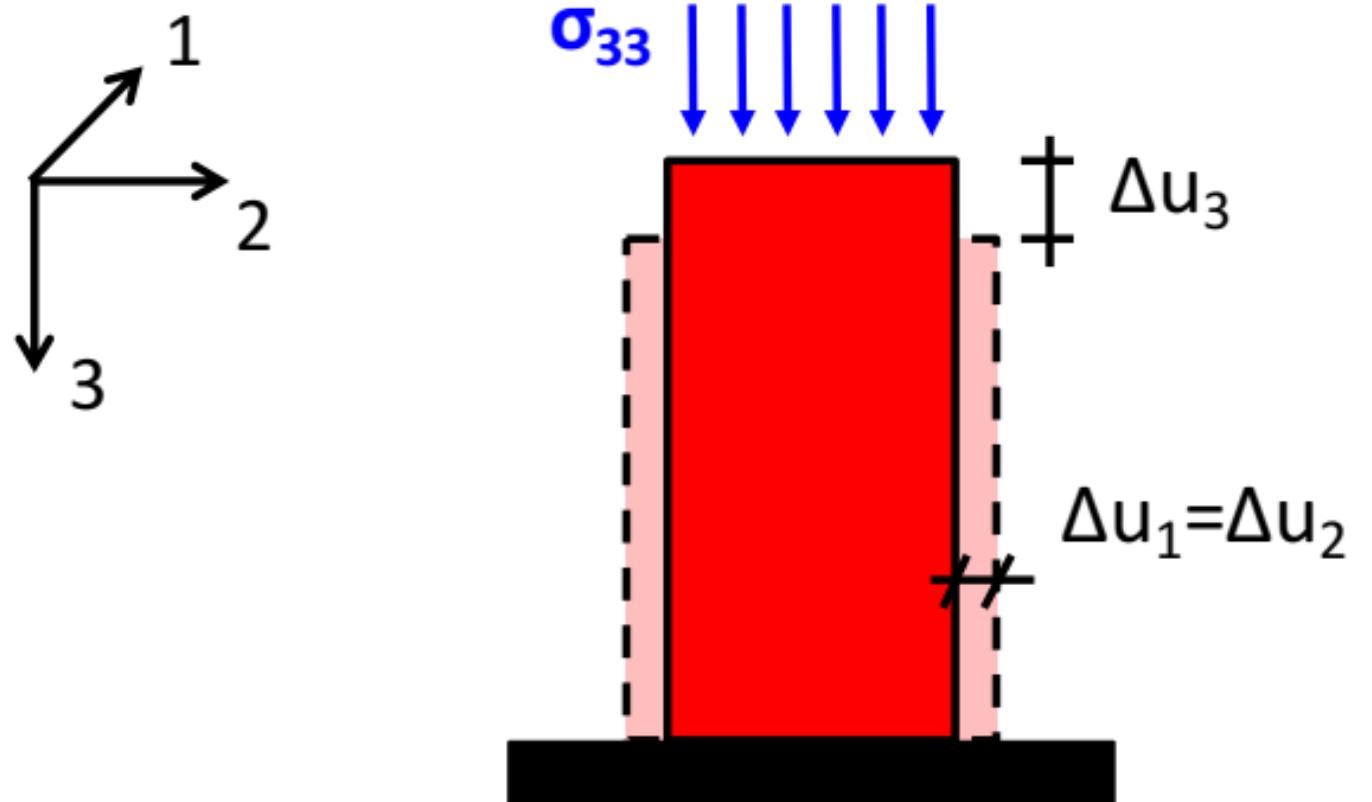
W

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633

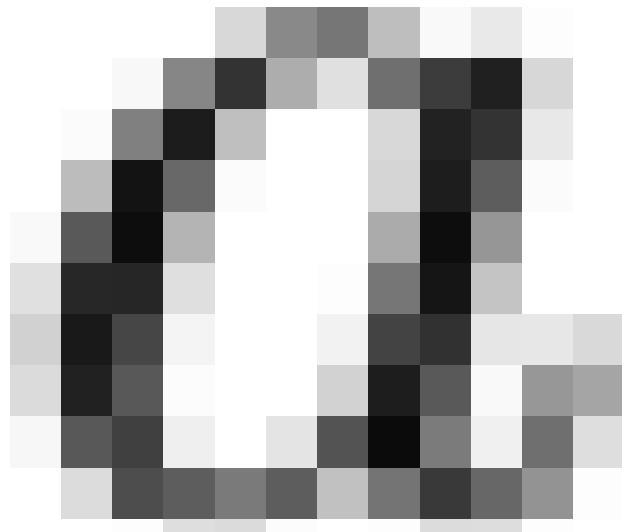
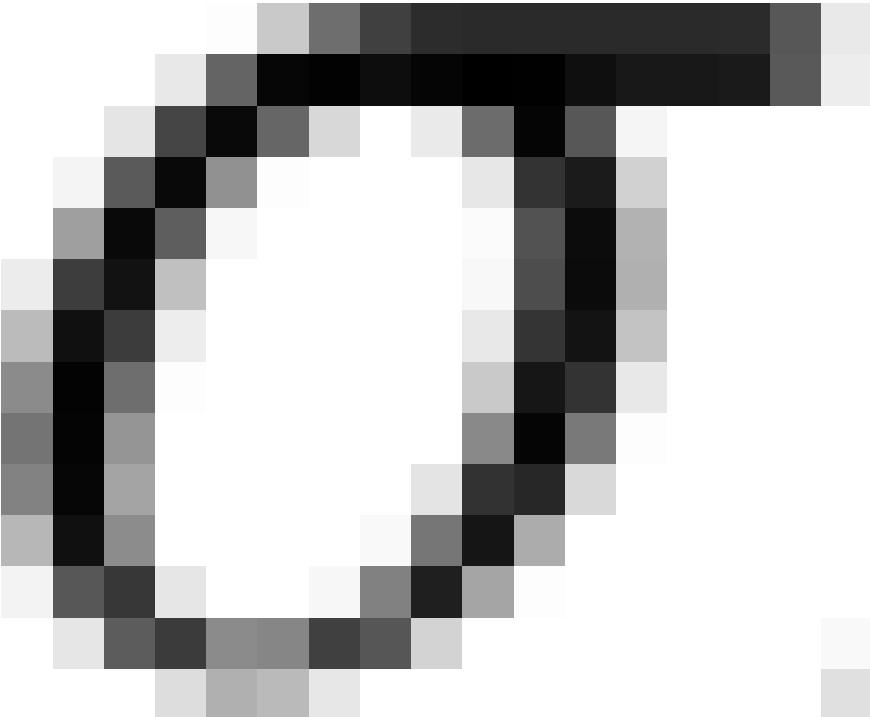


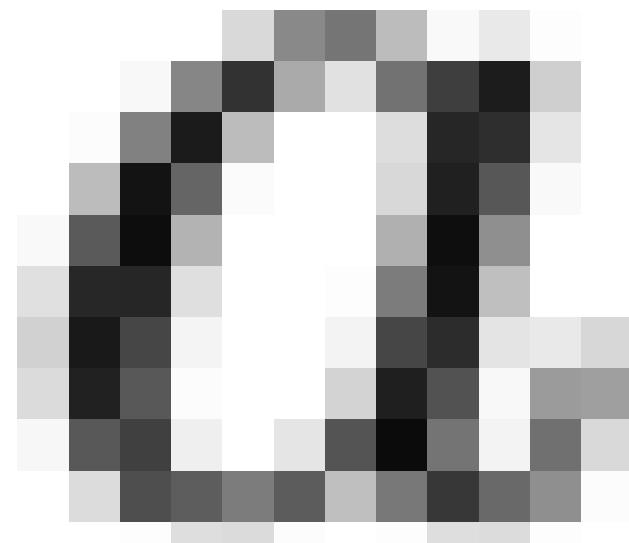
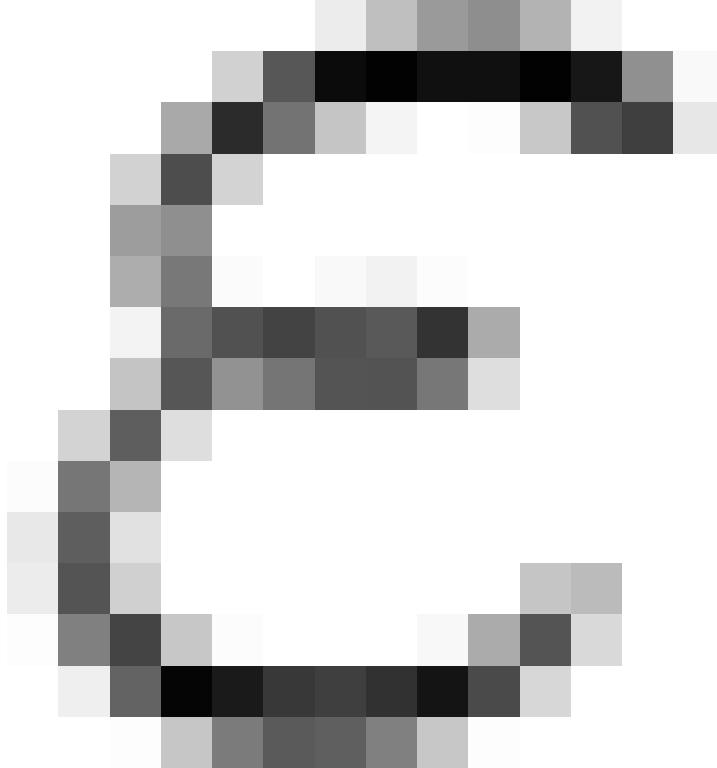
$$E = \frac{\sigma_{33}}{\epsilon_{33}}$$

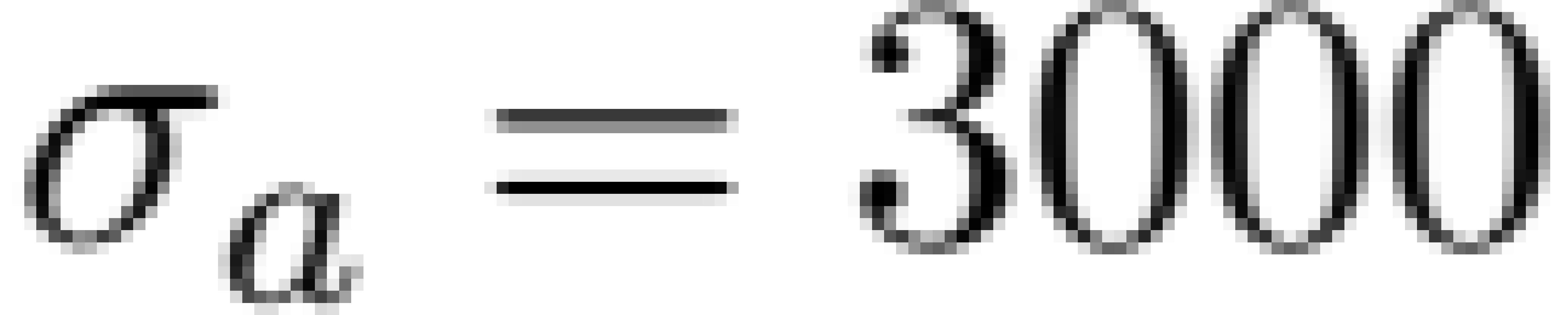
Young's Modulus

$$\nu = -\frac{\epsilon_{11}}{\epsilon_{33}}$$

Poisson's ratio (nu)





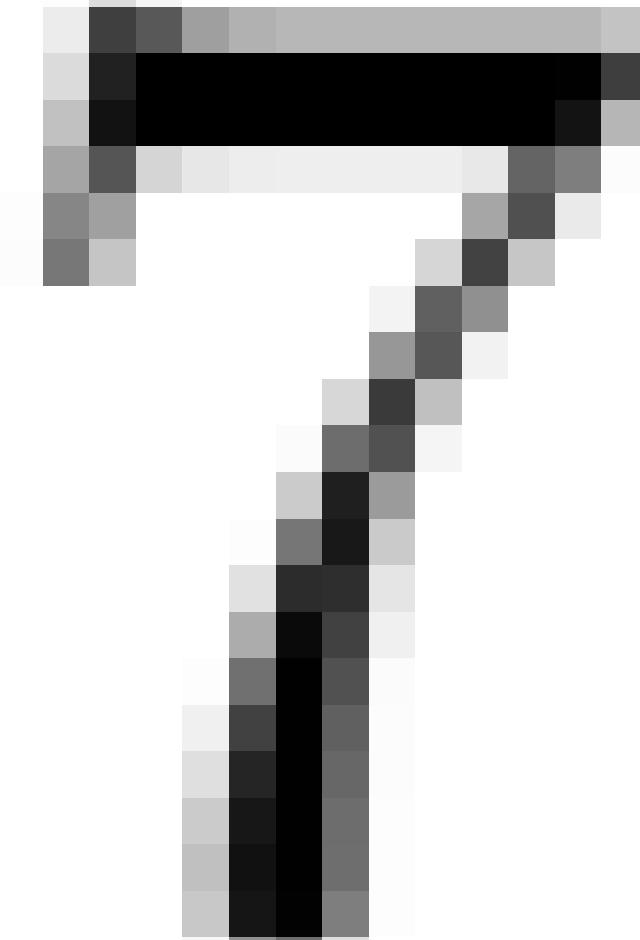
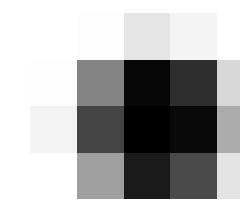
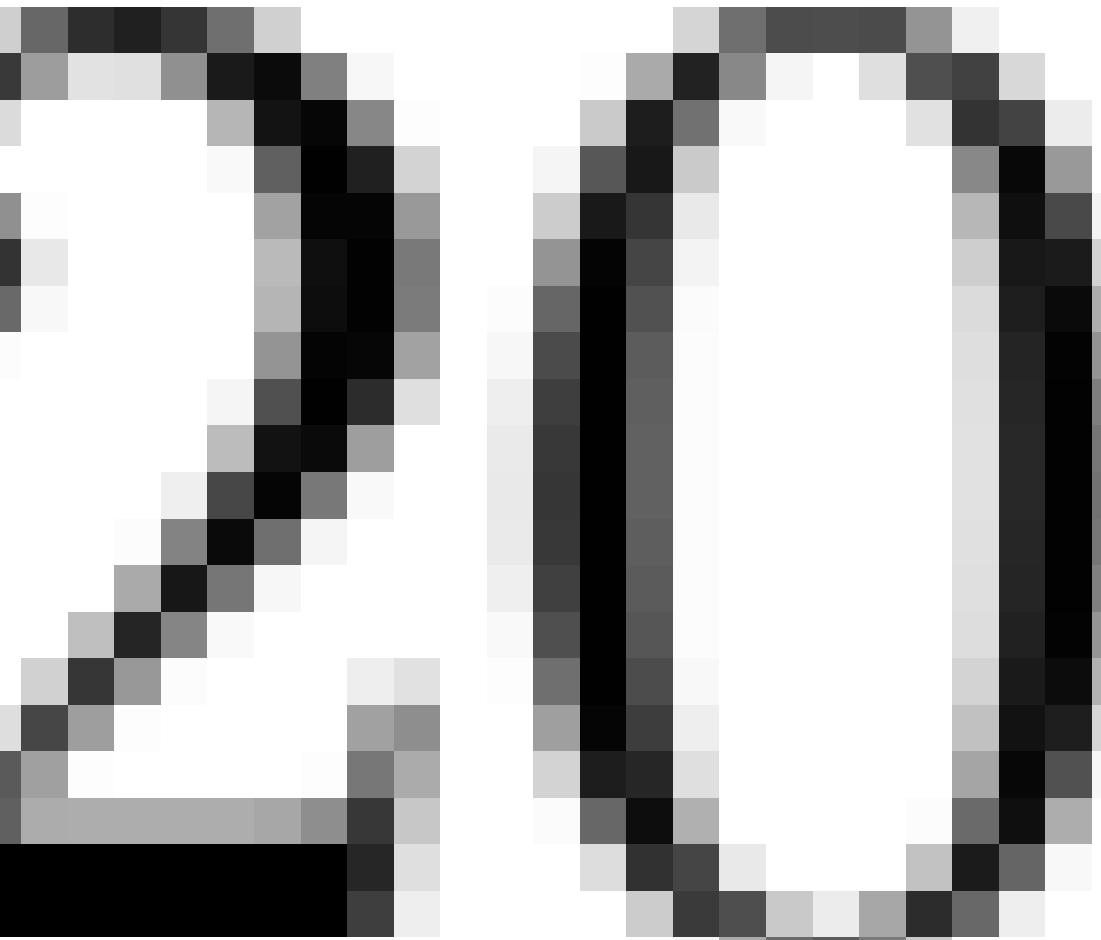


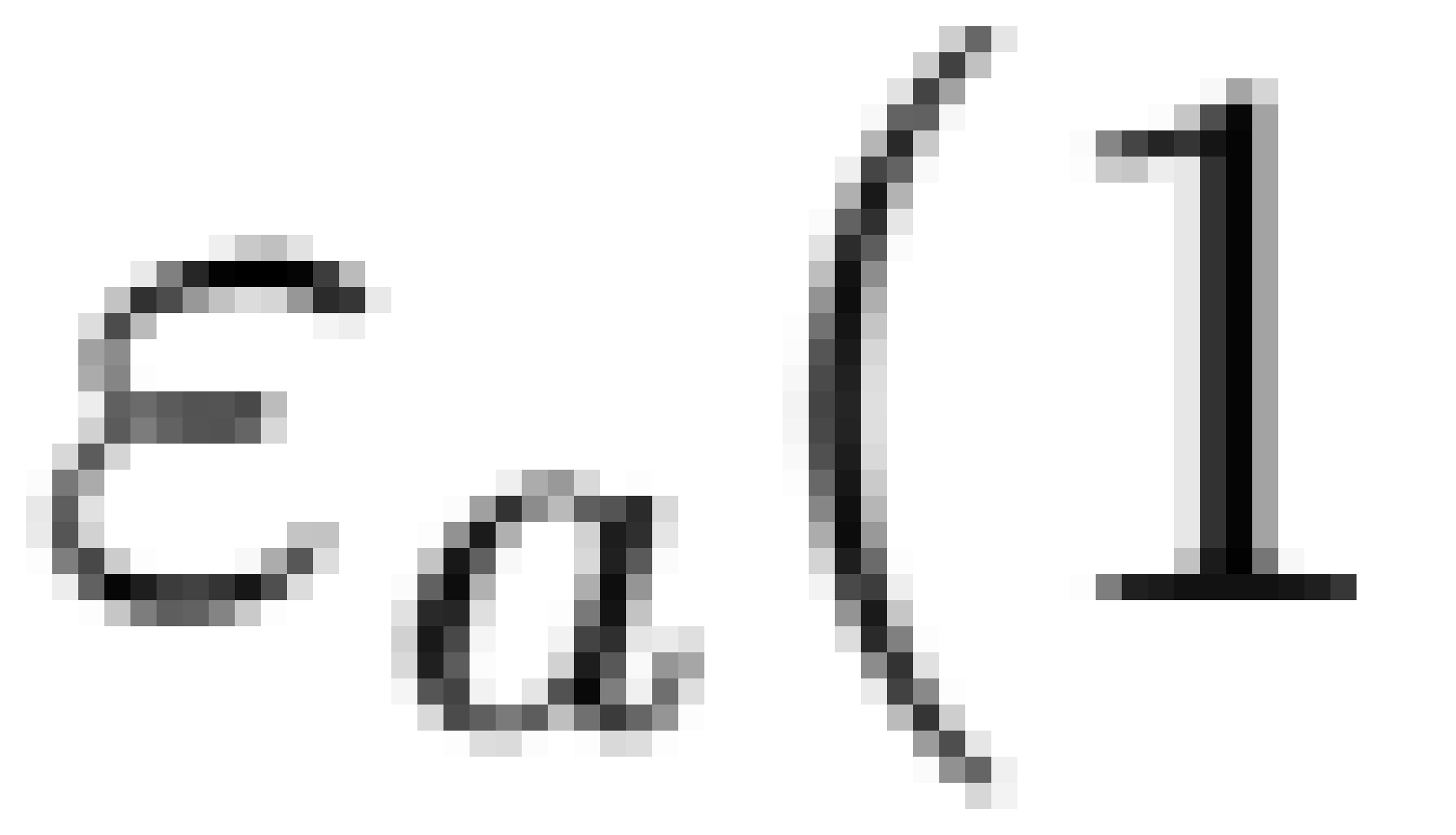
1

30000

145

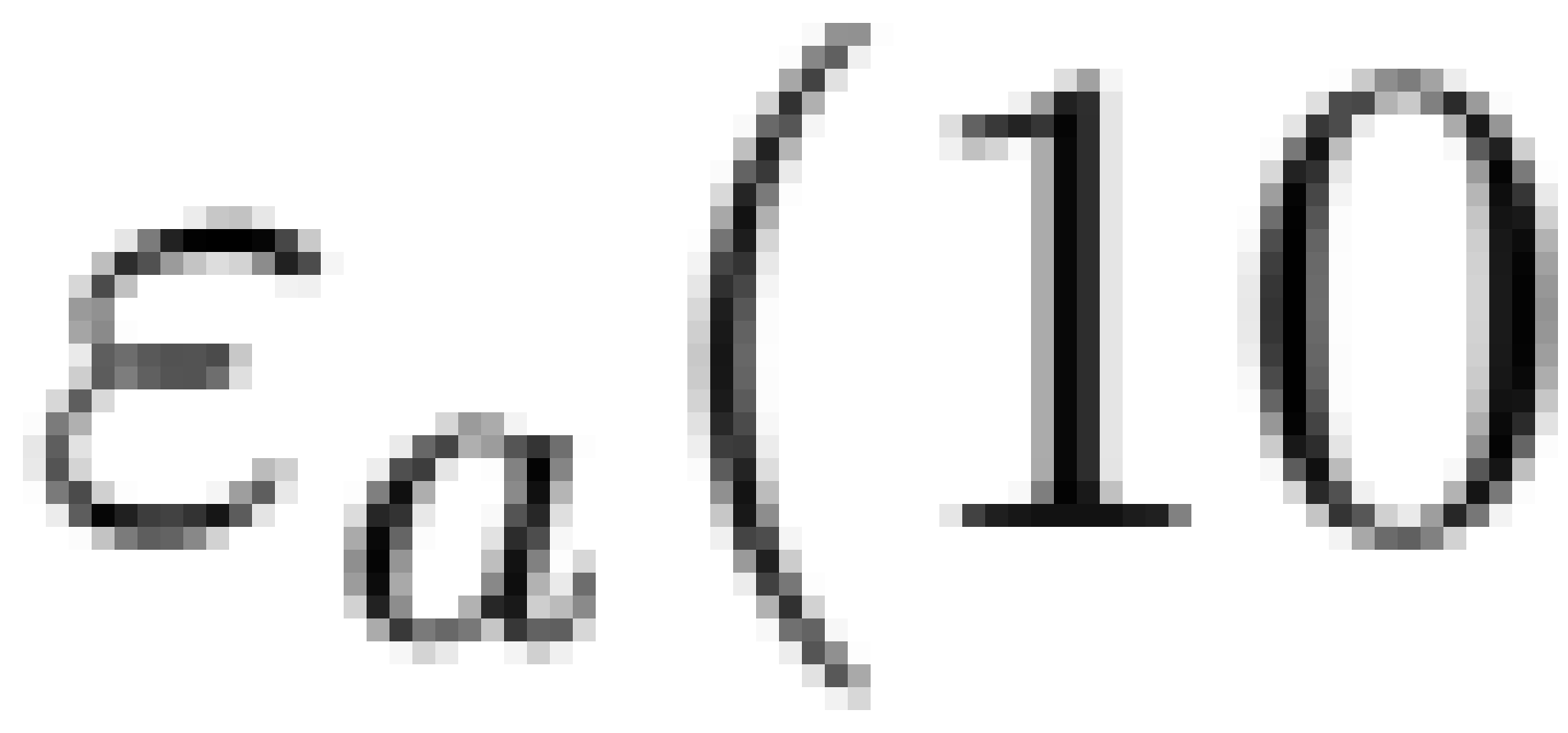
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$$\frac{\sigma_a}{E} = \frac{20.7}{100} = 0.207$$

$$0.207 \times 100 \text{ MPa} = 20.7 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\frac{\sigma_a}{E} = \frac{20.7 \text{ MPa}}{100 \times 10^9 \text{ MPa}} = 0.207 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$= 0.00207 \times 10^{-7} = 0.00207 \%$$



$$\frac{\sigma_a}{E} = \frac{20.7 \text{ MPa}}{50000 \text{ MPa}} = 0.00041$$

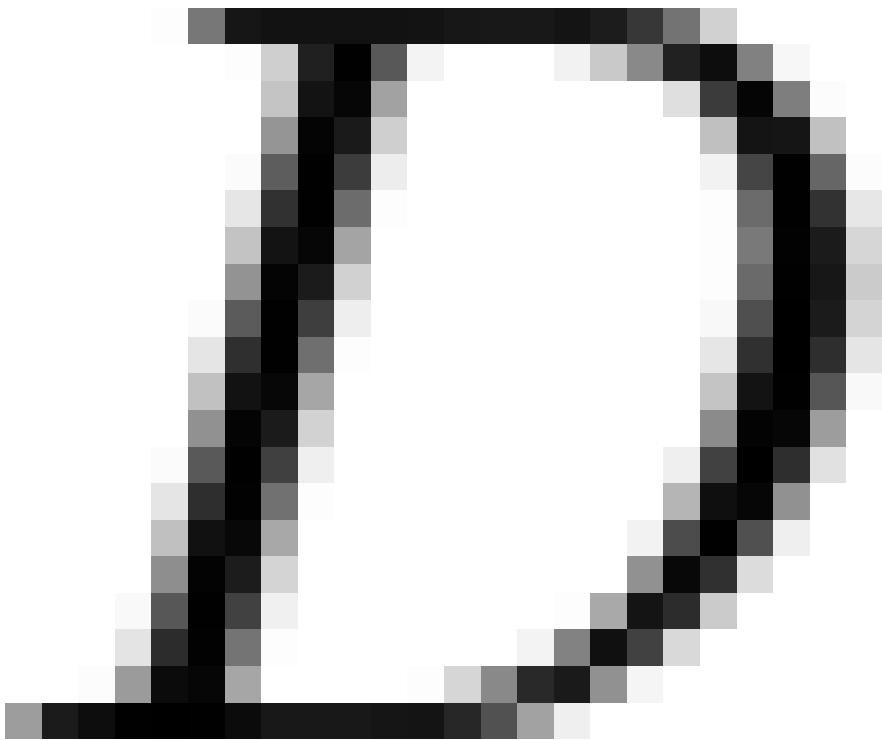
$$= 0.041\%$$

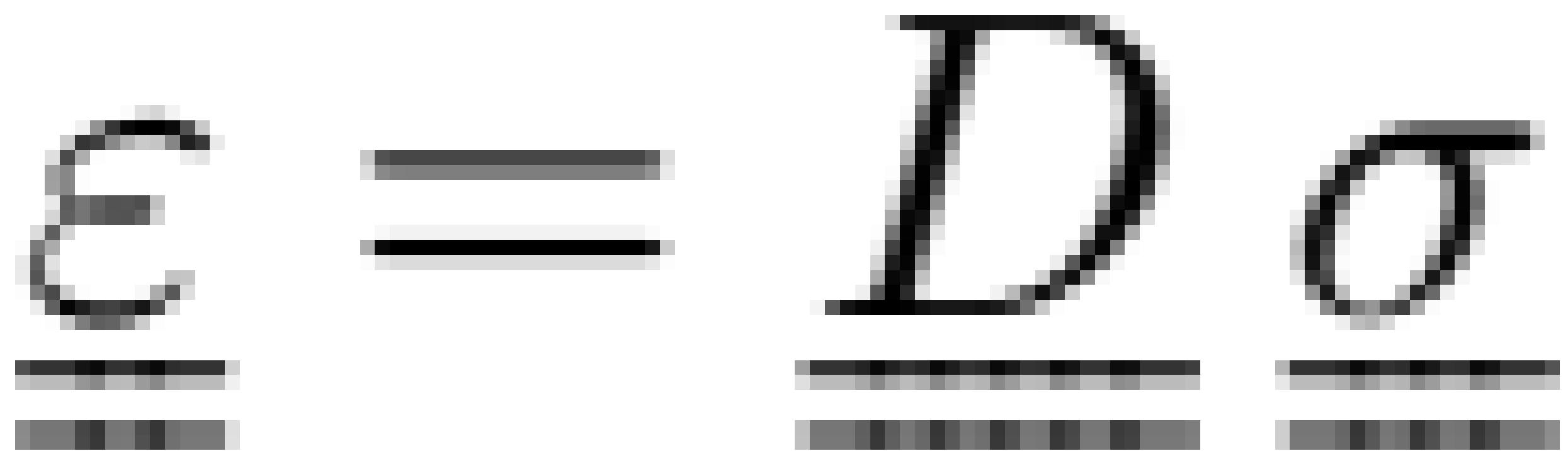
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} \epsilon_{11} & = & +\frac{1}{E}\sigma_{11} - \frac{\nu}{E}\sigma_{22} - \frac{\nu}{E}\sigma_{33} \\ & & \nu \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad \quad \quad \nu \\ \epsilon_{22} & = & -\frac{1}{E}\sigma_{11} + \frac{1}{E}\sigma_{22} - \frac{1}{E}\sigma_{33} \\ & & \nu \quad \quad \quad \nu \quad \quad \quad 1 \\ \epsilon_{33} & = & -\frac{1}{E}\sigma_{11} - \frac{1}{E}\sigma_{22} + \frac{1}{E}\sigma_{33} \end{array} \right.$$

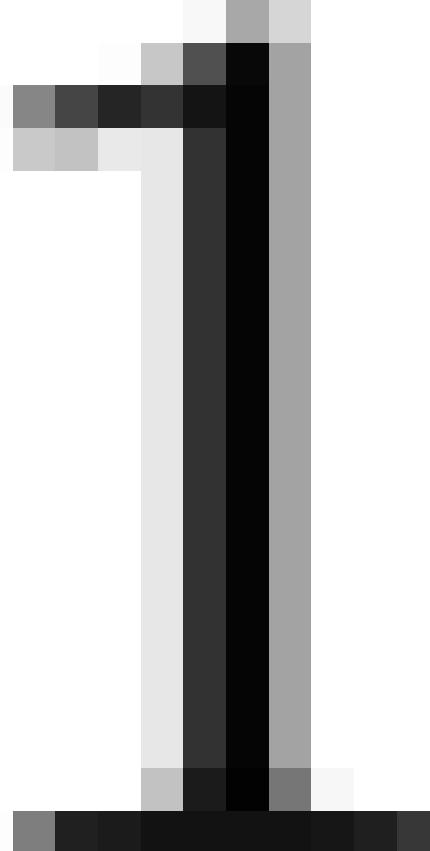
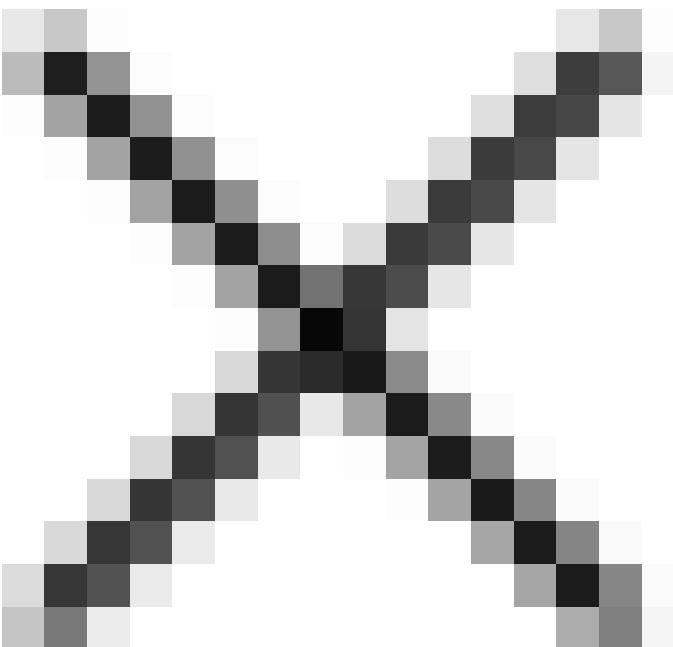
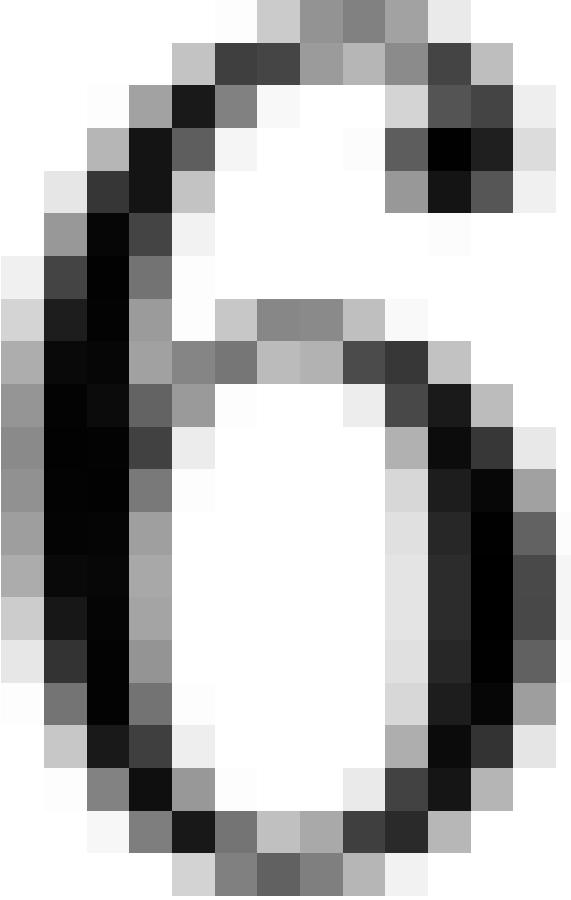


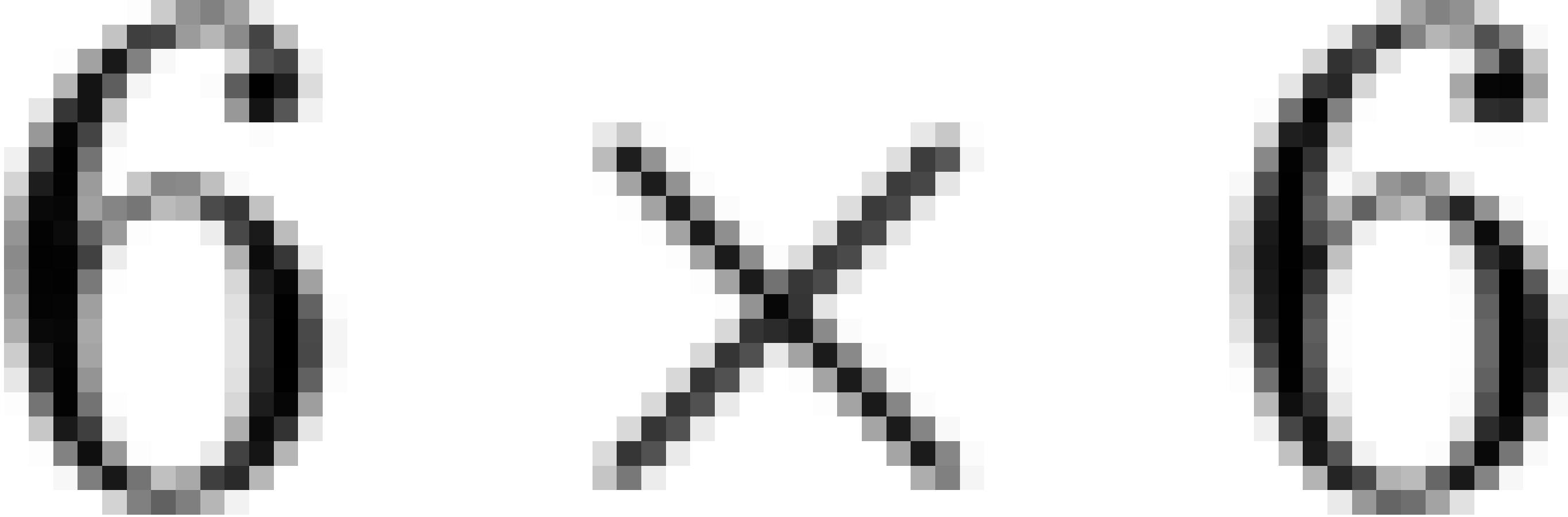


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\varepsilon_{12} = \frac{1}{G} \sigma_{12} \\ \\ 2\varepsilon_{13} = \frac{1}{G} \sigma_{13} \\ \\ 2\varepsilon_{23} = \frac{1}{G} \sigma_{23} \end{array} \right.$$



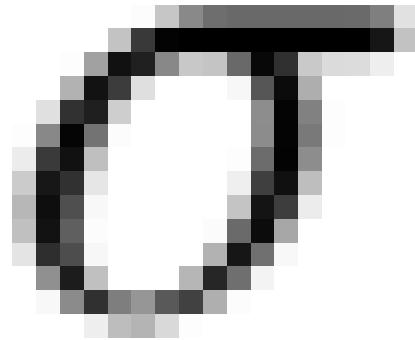
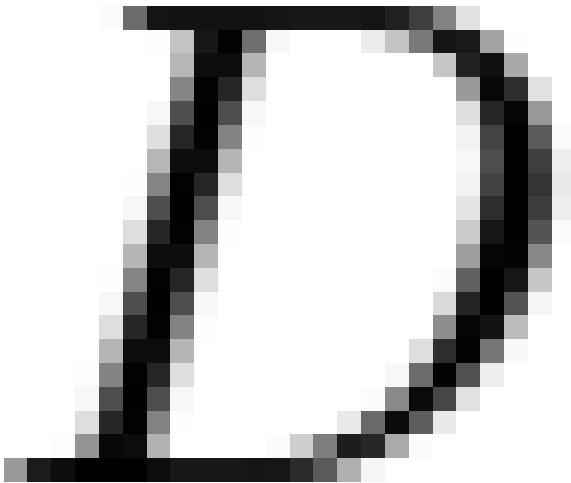




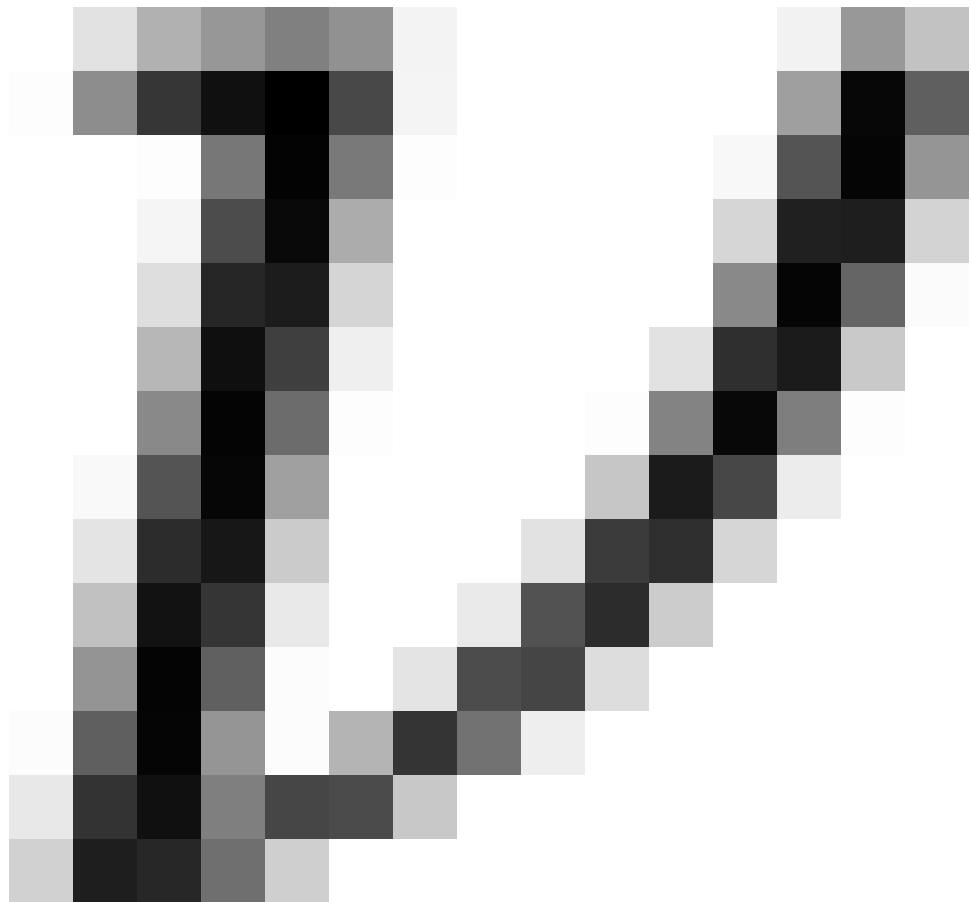


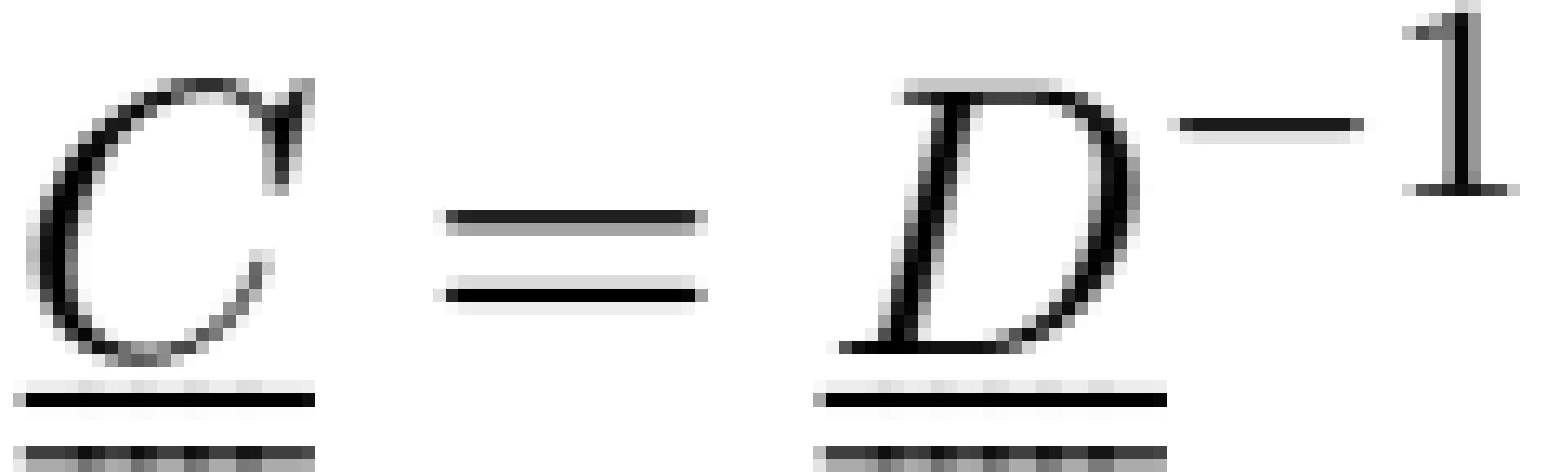
$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ 2\varepsilon_{12} \\ 2\varepsilon_{13} \\ 2\varepsilon_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\nu & -\nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{E} & -\frac{\nu}{E} & -\frac{\nu}{E} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & \nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\nu}{E} & +\frac{1}{E} & -\frac{\nu}{E} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \nu & \nu & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{E} & -\frac{\nu}{E} & +\frac{1}{E} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$



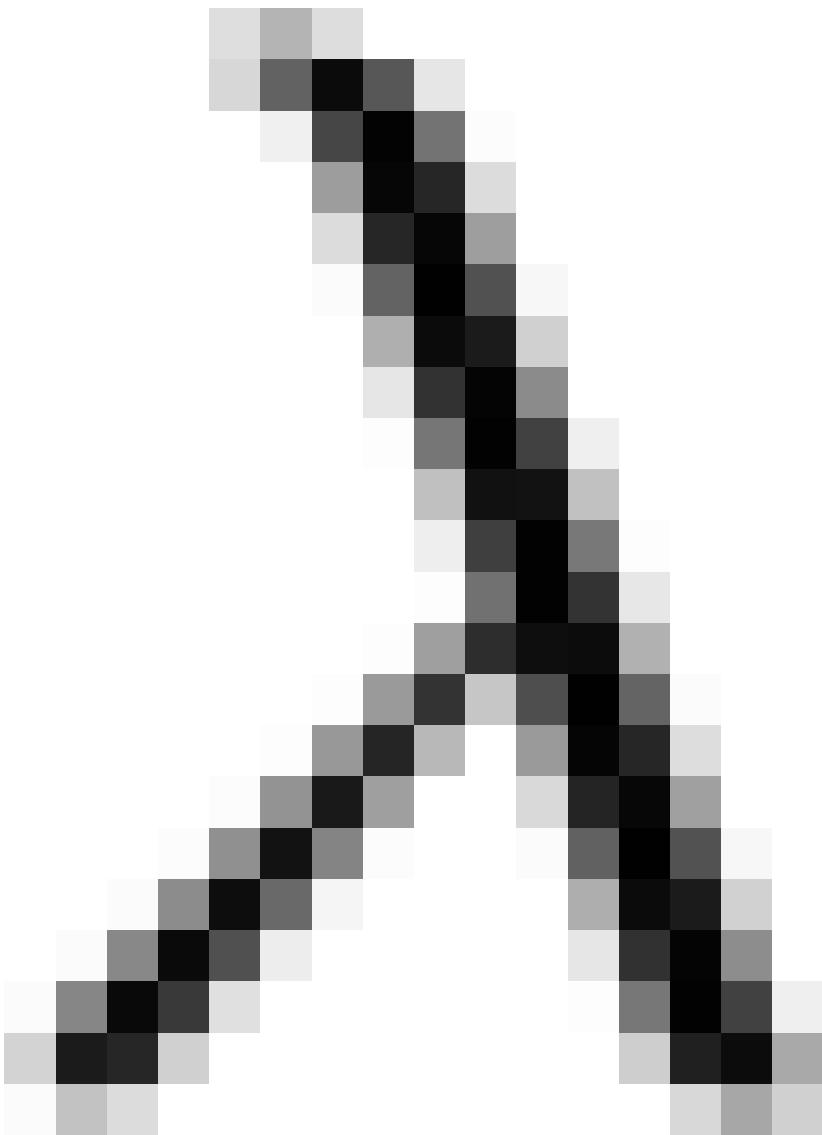


$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{v}{E}\sigma_{33}, -\frac{v}{E}\sigma_{33}, \frac{1}{E}\sigma_{33}, 0, 0, 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$





$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \begin{bmatrix} 1-\nu & \nu & \nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \nu & 1-\nu & \nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \nu & \nu & 1-\nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{(1-2\nu)}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{(1-2\nu)}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{(1-2\nu)}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ 2\varepsilon_{12} \\ 2\varepsilon_{13} \\ 2\varepsilon_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\sigma_{11} = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} [(1-\nu)e_{11} + \nu e_{22} + \nu e_{33}]$$

$$\sigma_{11} = \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} (\epsilon_{11} + \epsilon_{22} + \epsilon_{33}) + \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \left(\frac{1-\nu}{1+\nu} \epsilon_{11} - \frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \epsilon_{22} \right)$$

λ



$$(1 + \nu)$$

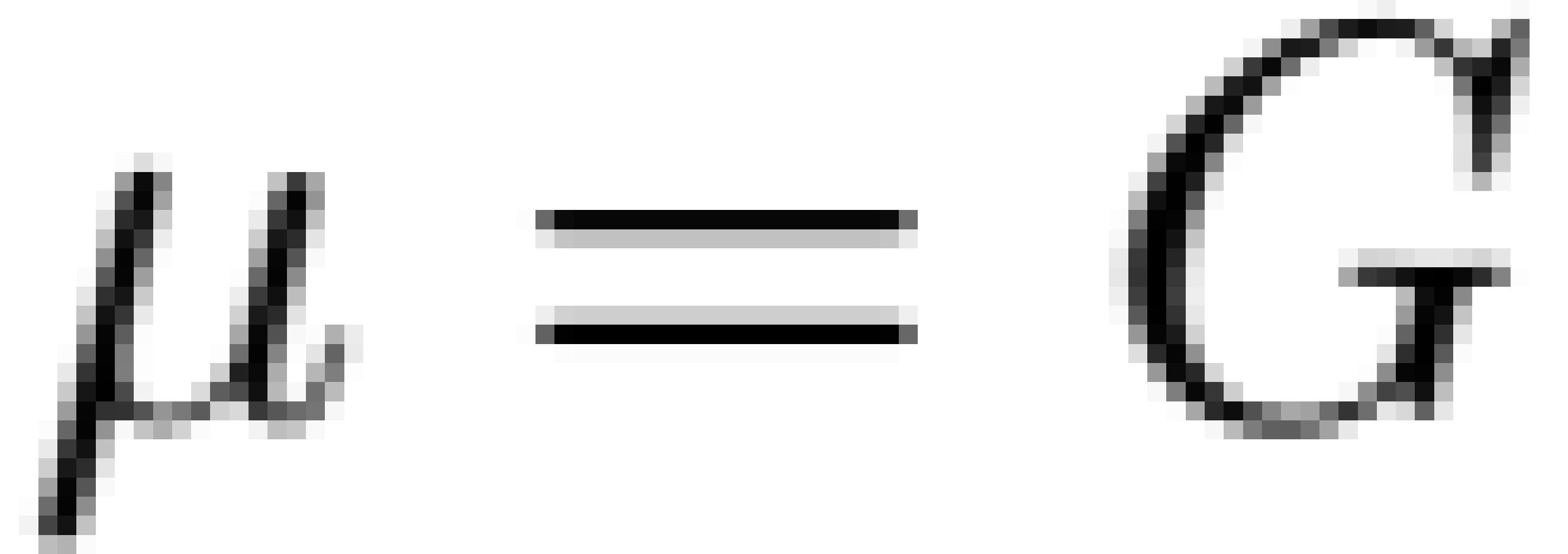
$$(1 - \nu)$$



$$2\nu$$

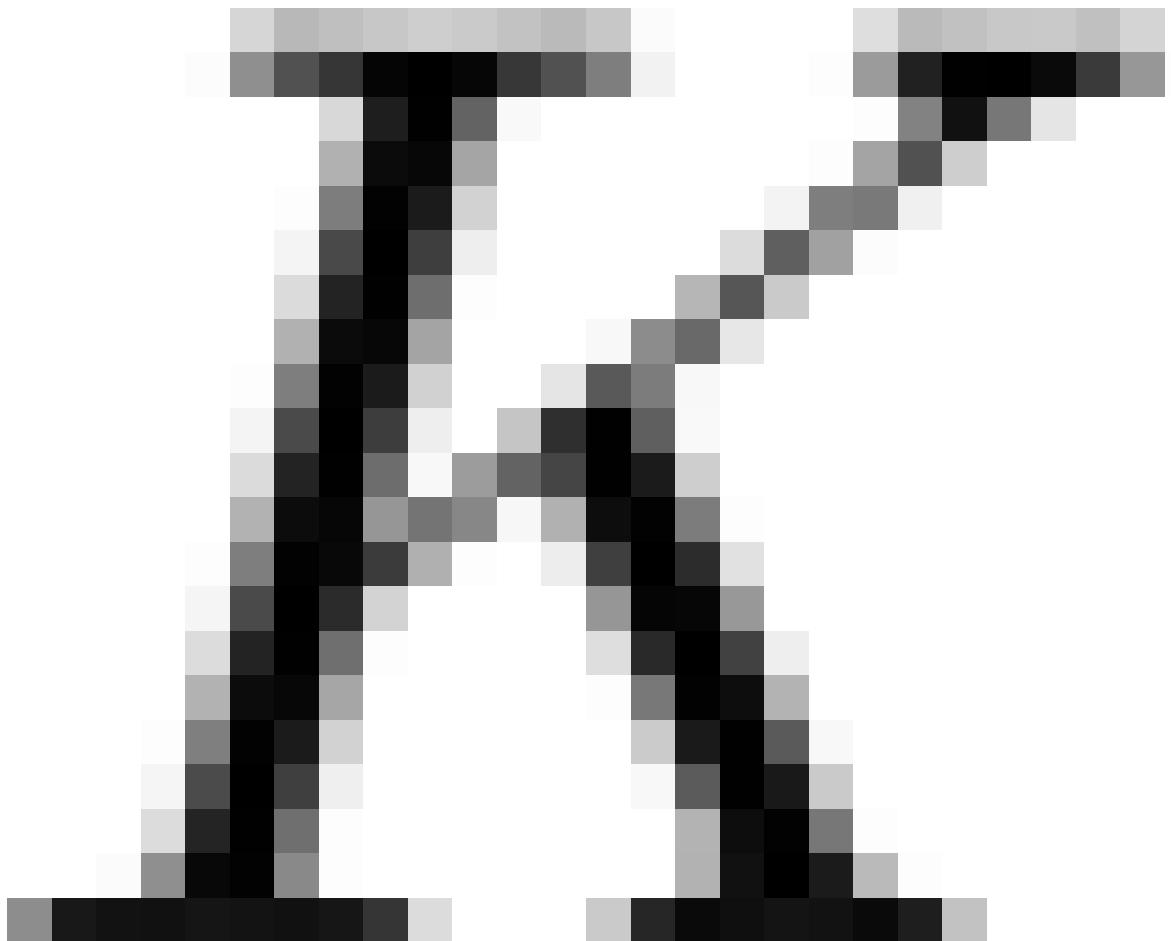
νE

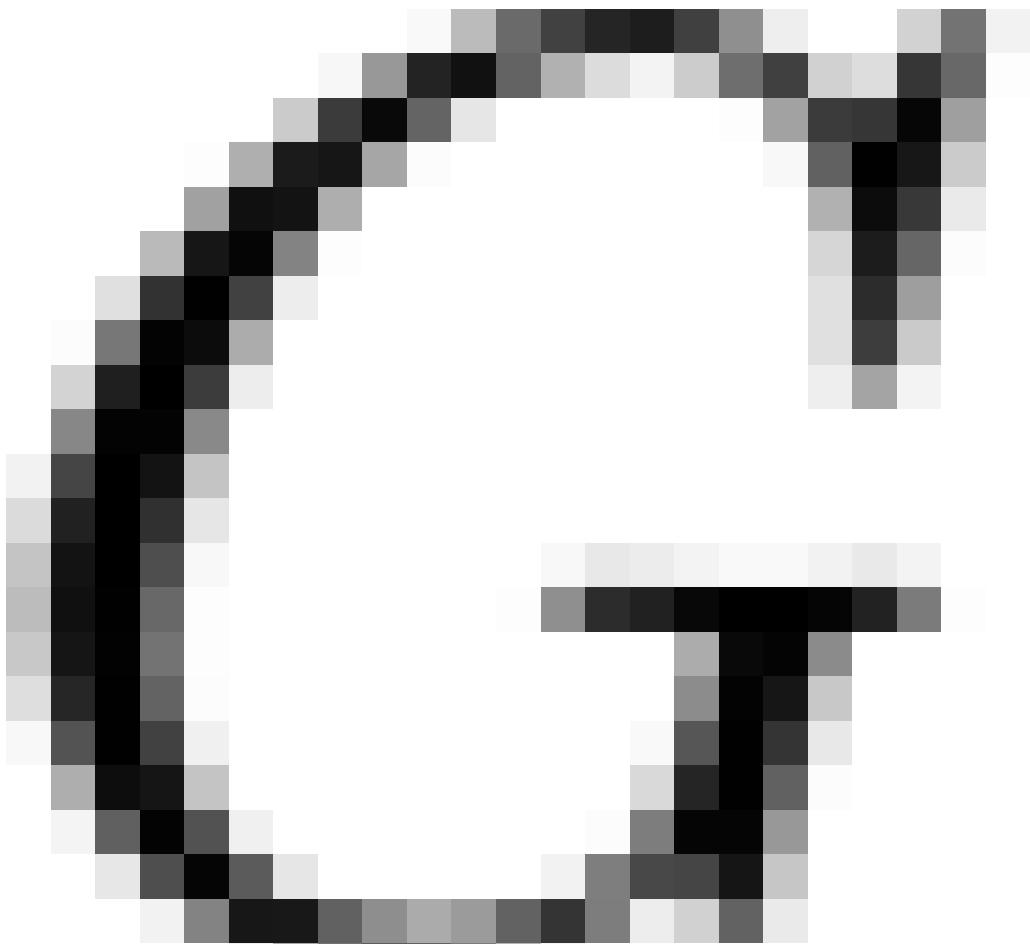
$$2\mu = \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} = \frac{-1}{(1+\nu)} + \frac{1-\nu}{(1+\nu)}$$



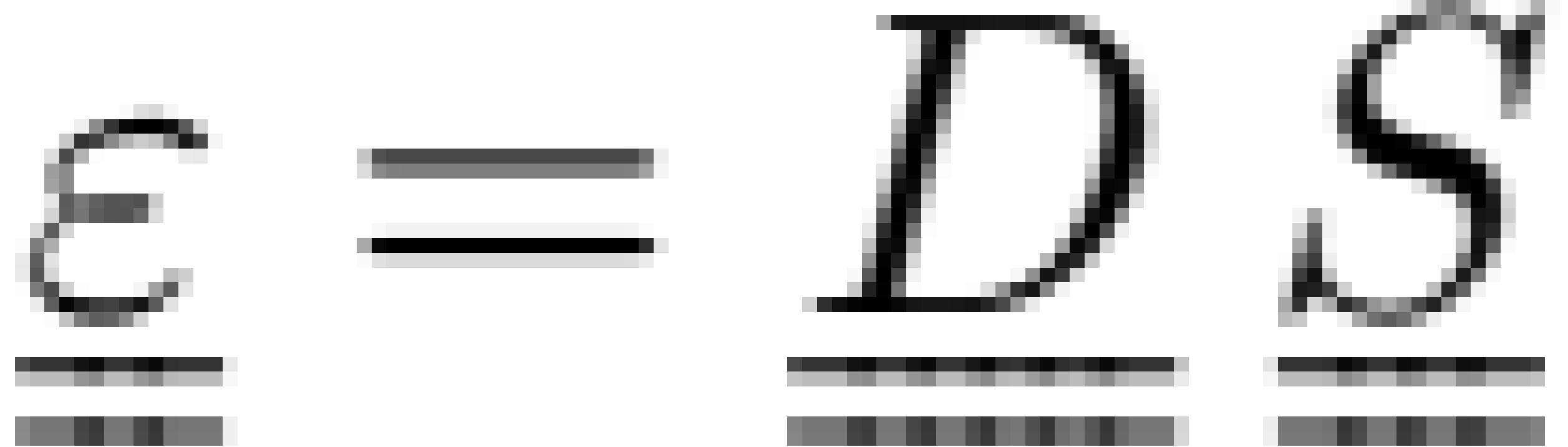
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} \sigma_{11} & = & (\lambda + 2\mu) \varepsilon_{11} + \lambda \varepsilon_{22} + \lambda \varepsilon_{33} \\ \sigma_{22} & = & \lambda \varepsilon_{11} + (\lambda + 2\mu) \varepsilon_{22} + \lambda \varepsilon_{33} \\ \sigma_{33} & = & \lambda \varepsilon_{11} + \lambda \varepsilon_{22} + (\lambda + 2\mu) \varepsilon_{33} \\ \sigma_{12} & = & 2\mu \varepsilon_{12} \\ \sigma_{13} & = & 2\mu \varepsilon_{13} \\ \sigma_{23} & = & 2\mu \varepsilon_{23} \end{array} \right. .$$

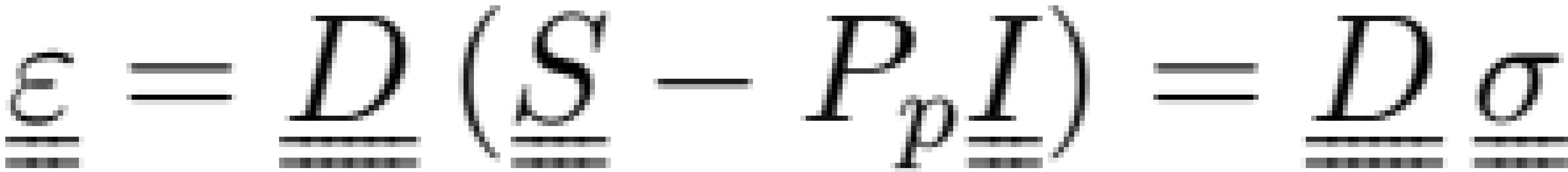
$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ 2\varepsilon_{12} \\ 2\varepsilon_{13} \\ 2\varepsilon_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

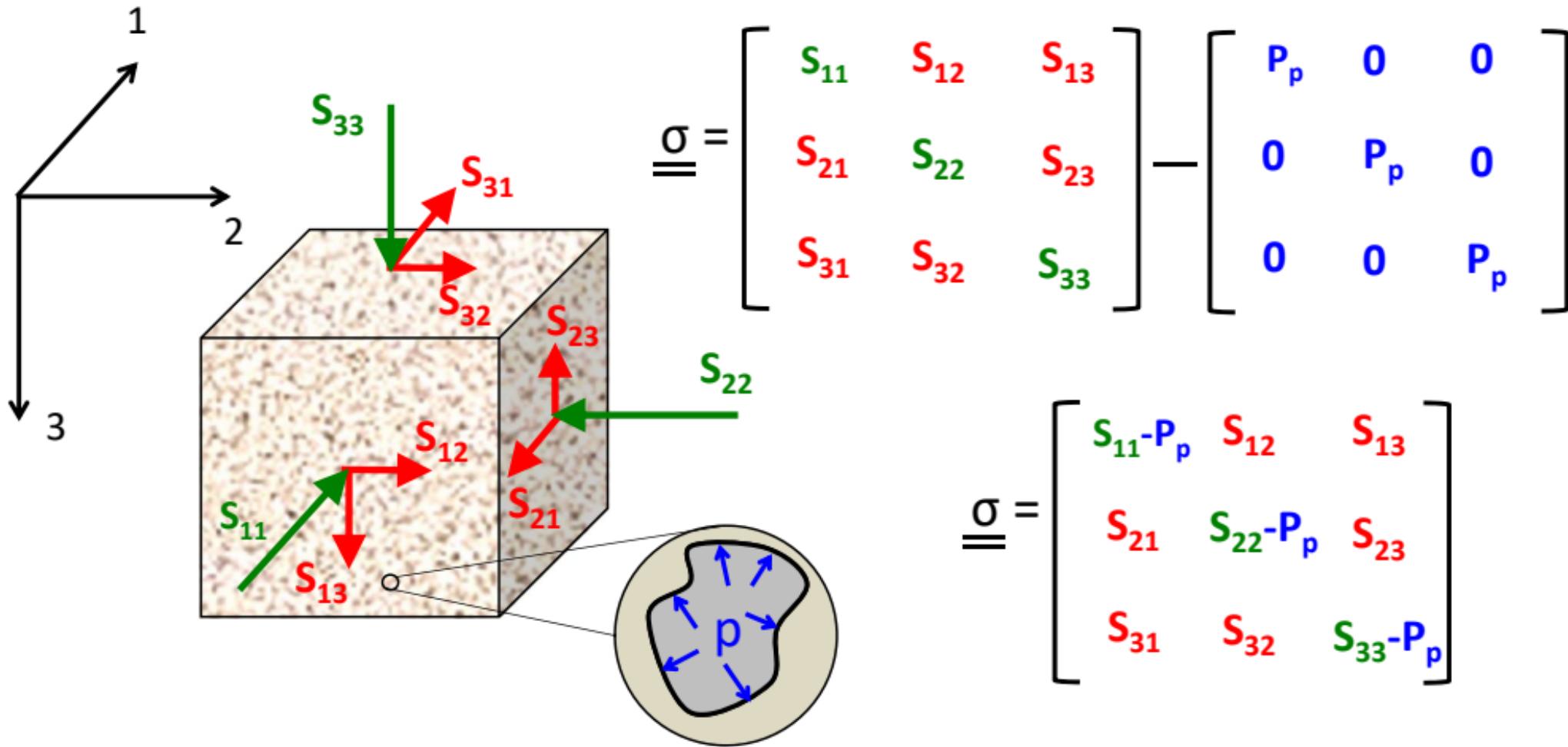


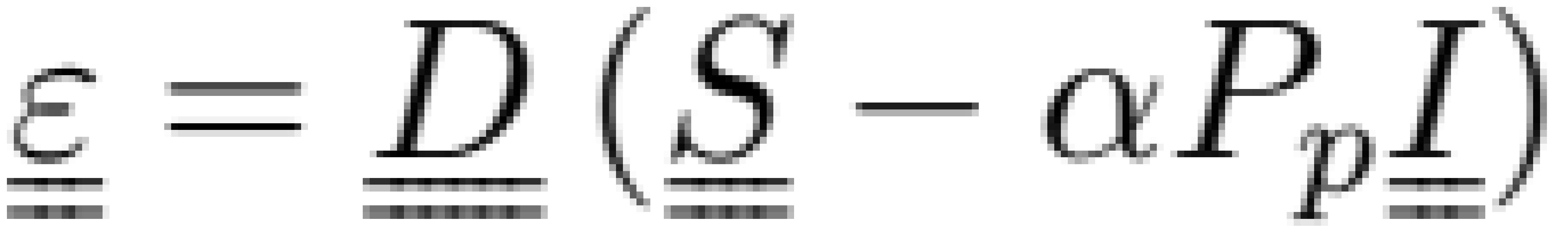


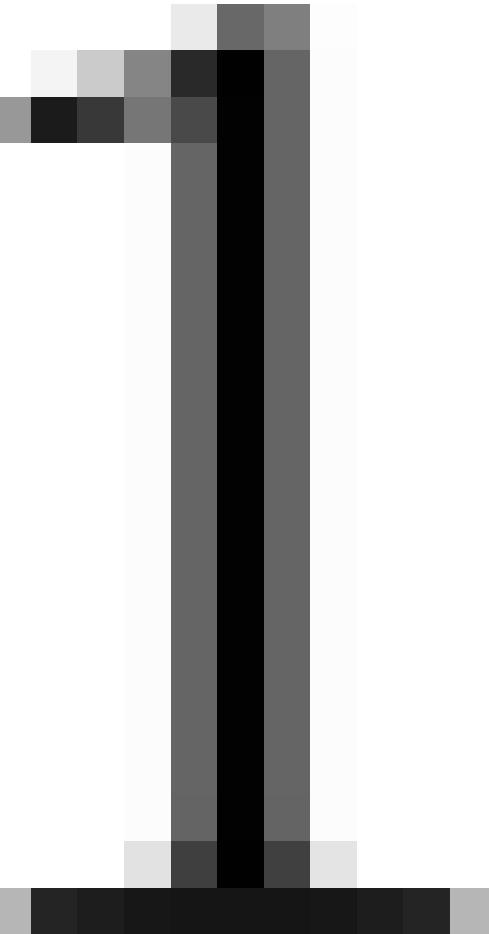
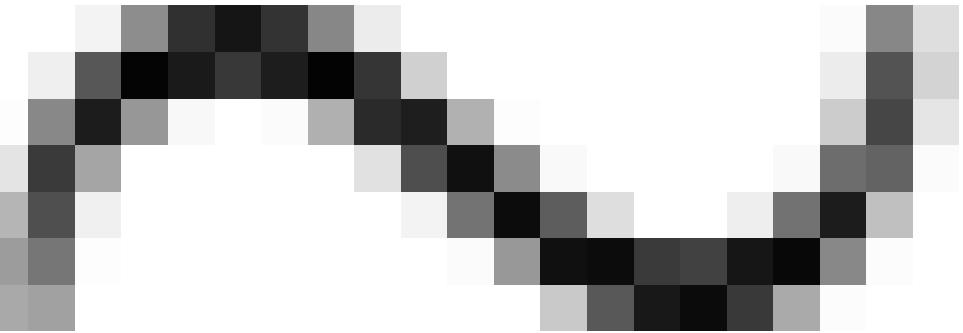
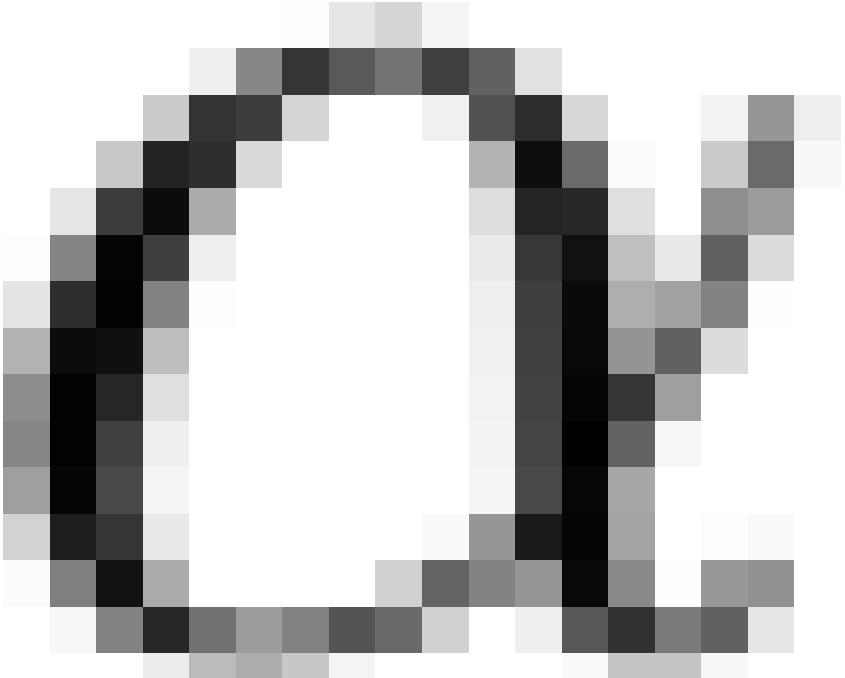
	(E, v)	(K, G)
$G =$	$\frac{E}{2(1+v)}$	<u>Shear modulus</u> (also noted as μ , S-wave)
$M =$	$\frac{(1-v)E}{(1+v)(1-2v)}$	<u>Constrained modulus</u> (uniaxial compaction, P-wave)
$\lambda =$	$\frac{vE}{(1+v)(1-2v)}$	<u>Lamé first parameter</u> (volumetric strain component)
$K =$	$\frac{E}{3(1-2v)}$	<u>Bulk modulus</u> (relates volumetric strain and isotropic stress)



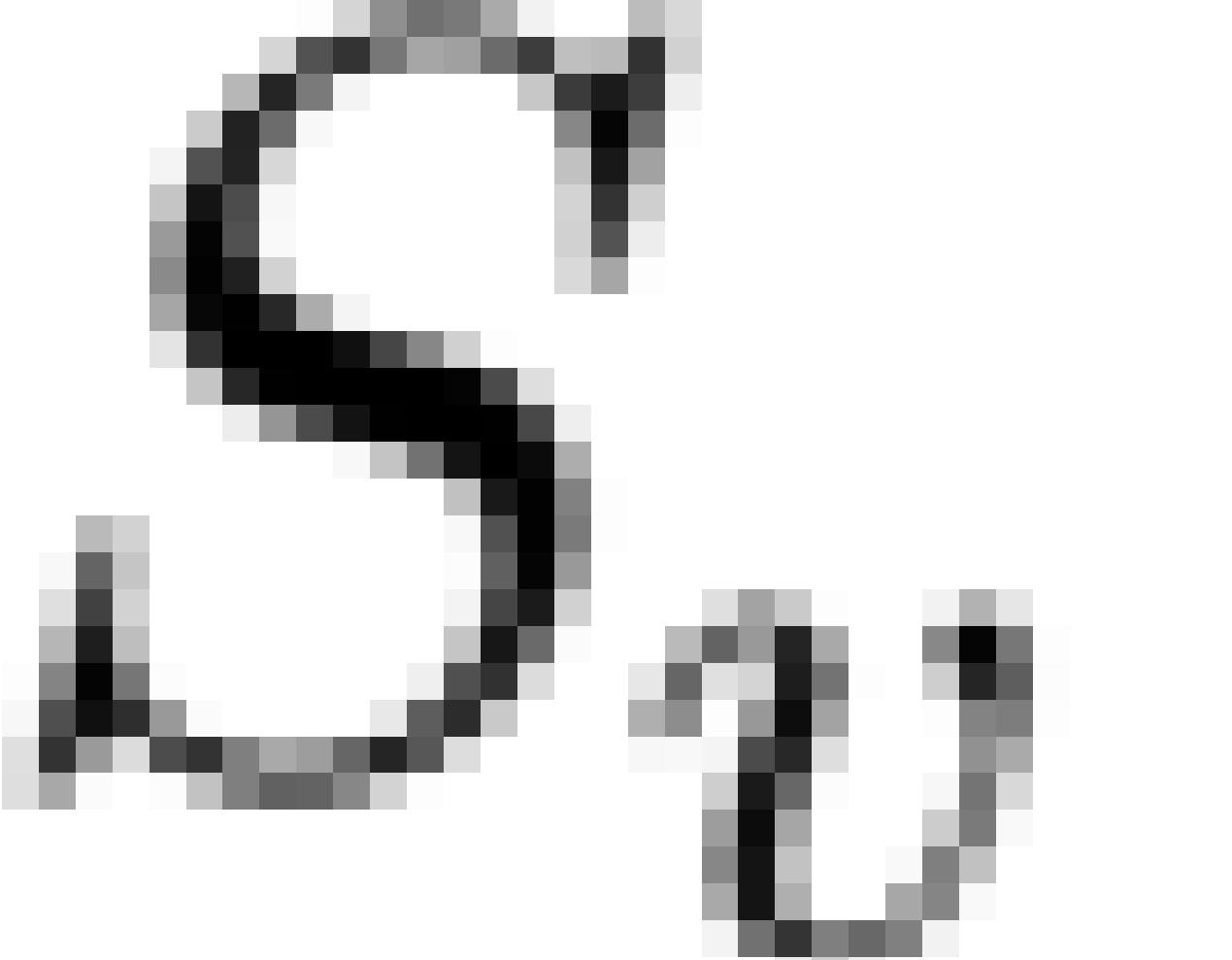








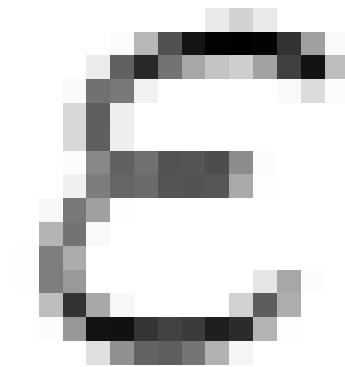
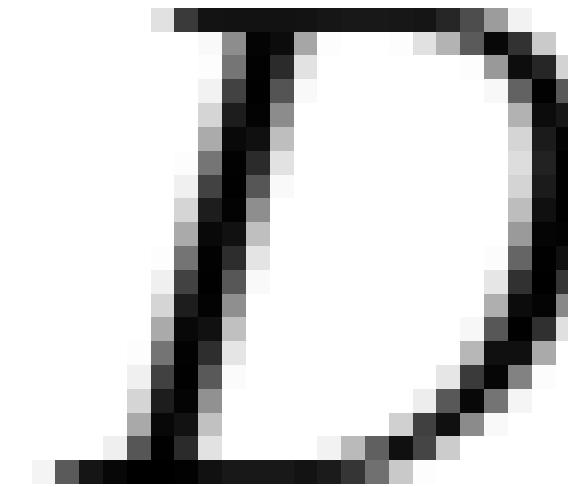
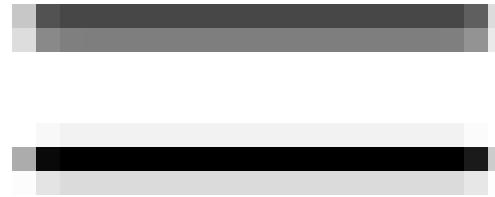
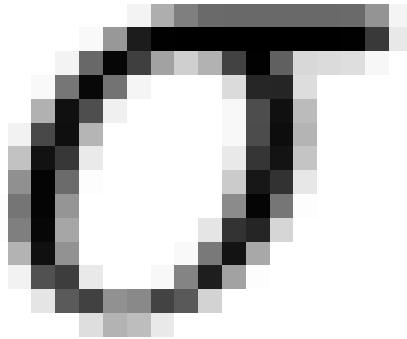




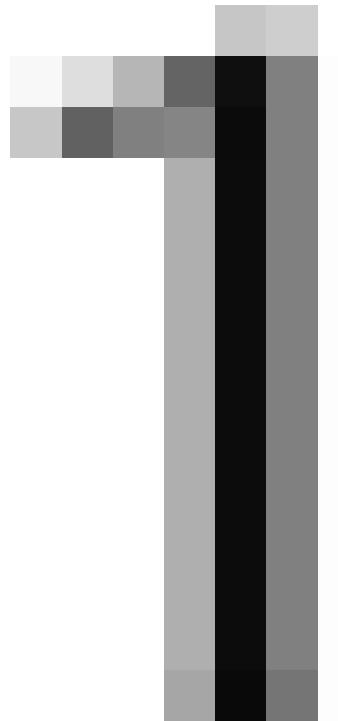
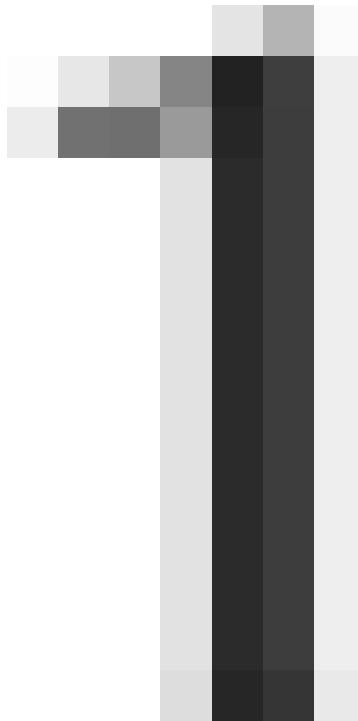
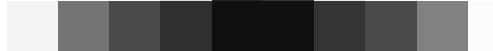
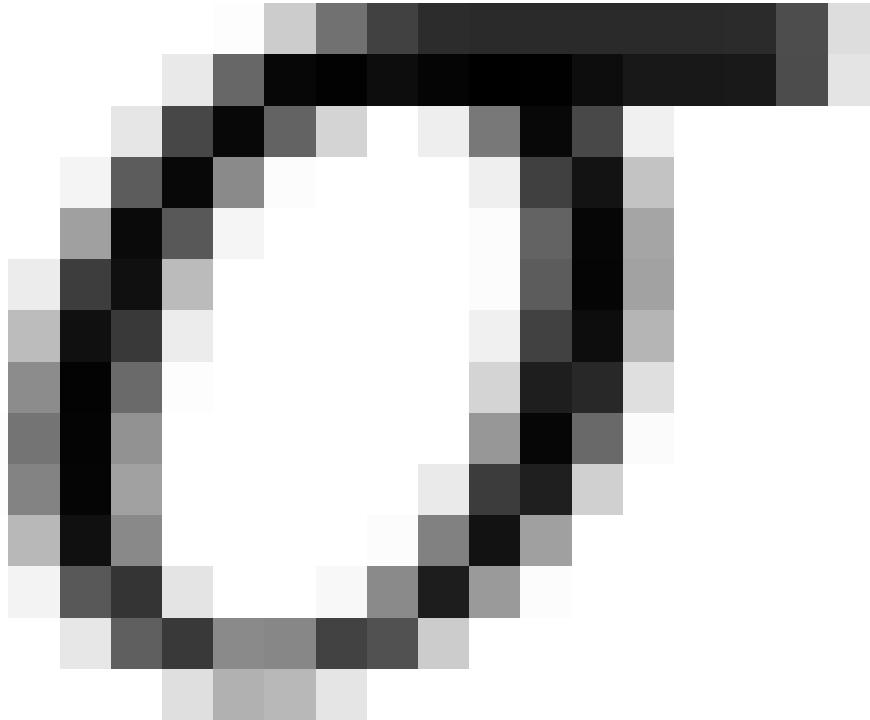




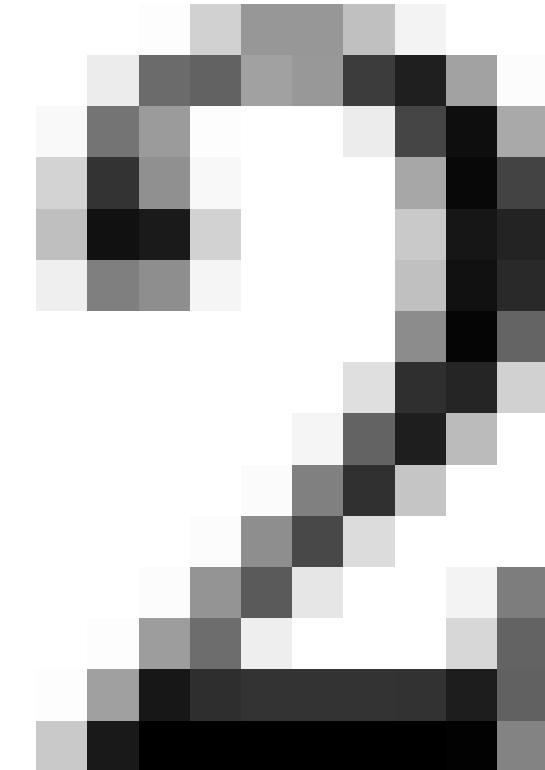
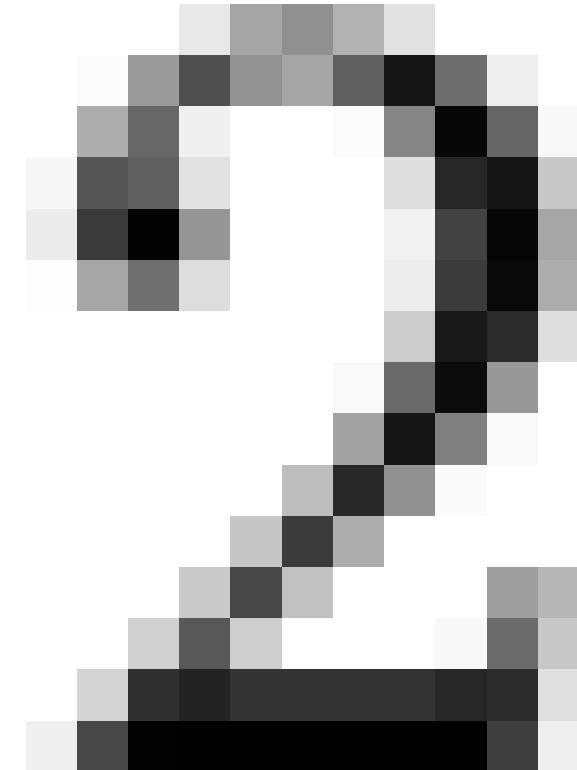
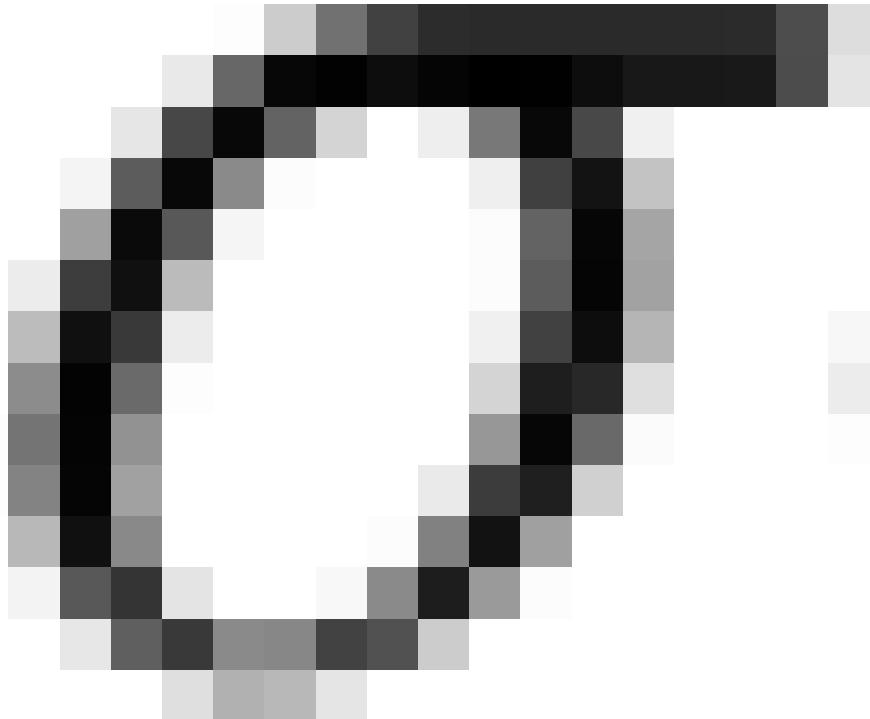




$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{11} = \sigma_{22} = \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \epsilon_{33} \\ \sigma_{33} = \frac{(1-\nu)E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \epsilon_{33} \end{array} \right.$$



1



σ_{11}

$$= \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

 σ_{22}

$$= \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \end{array}$$

 σ_{33} ν ν

σ_b

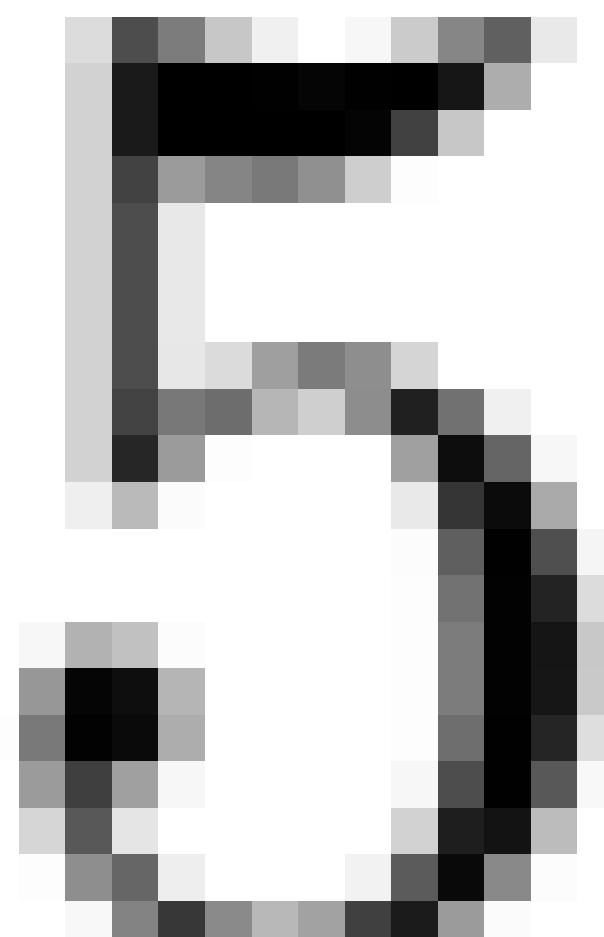
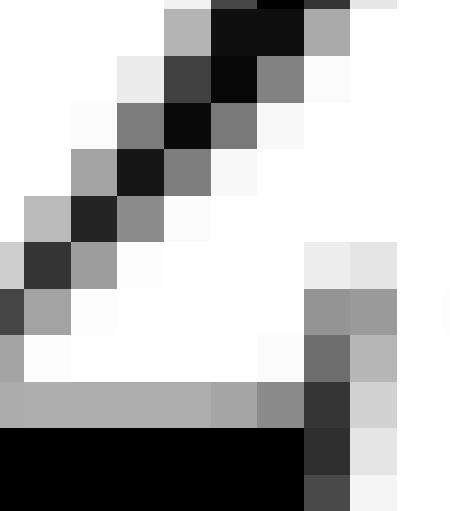
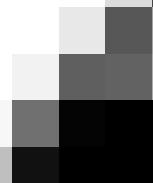
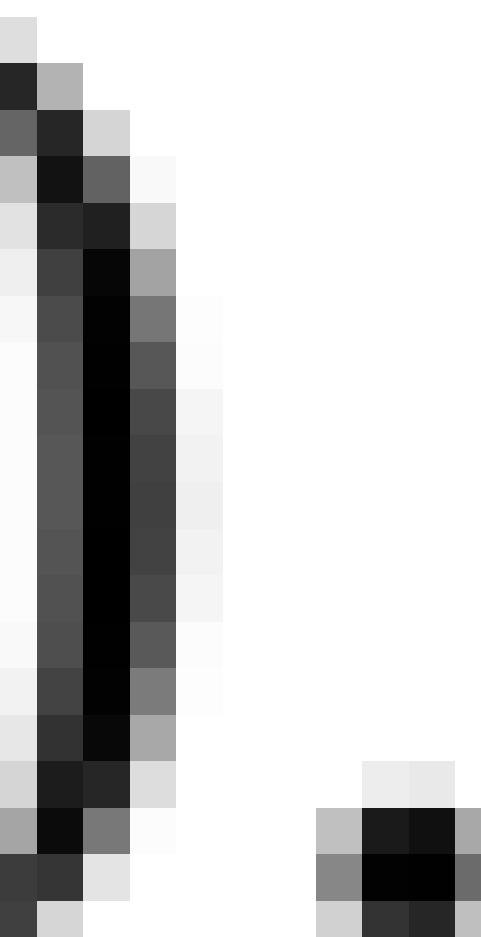
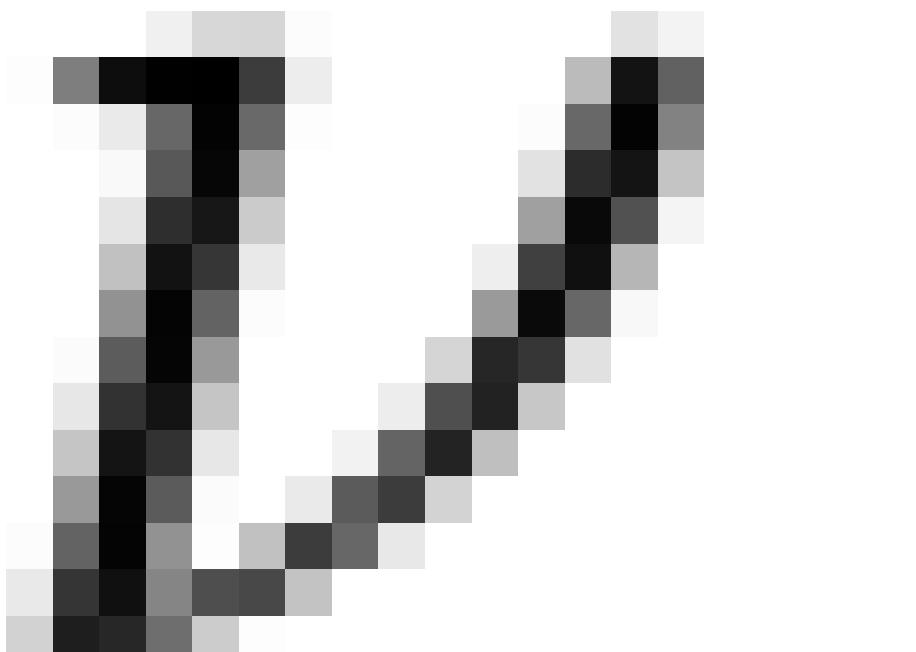
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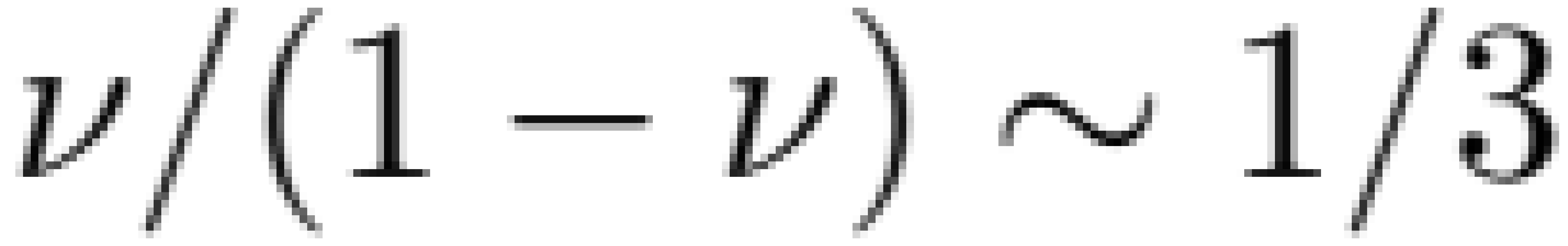
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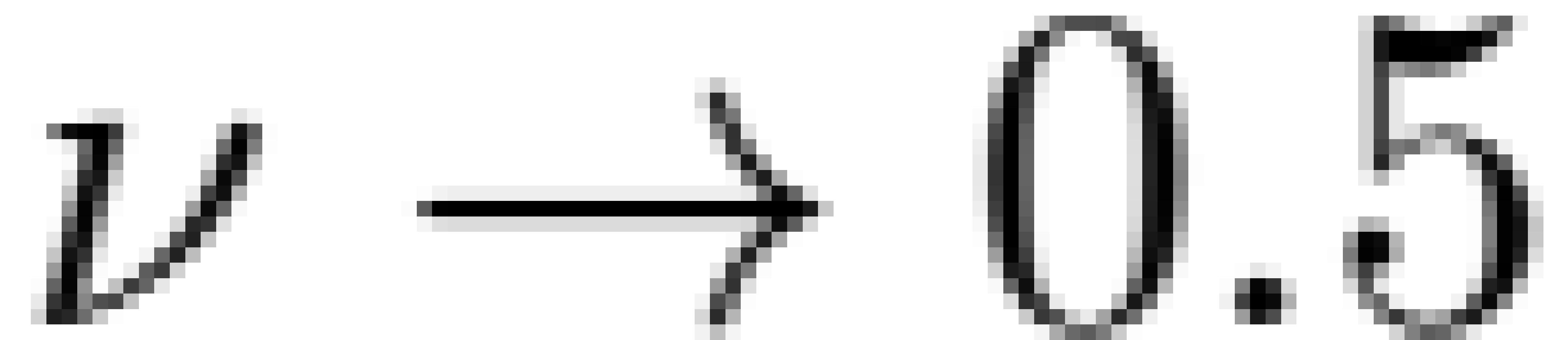
V

V

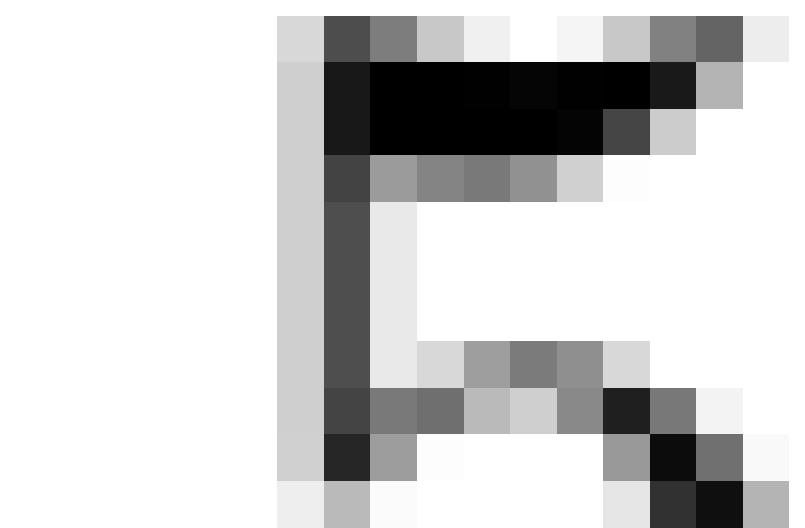
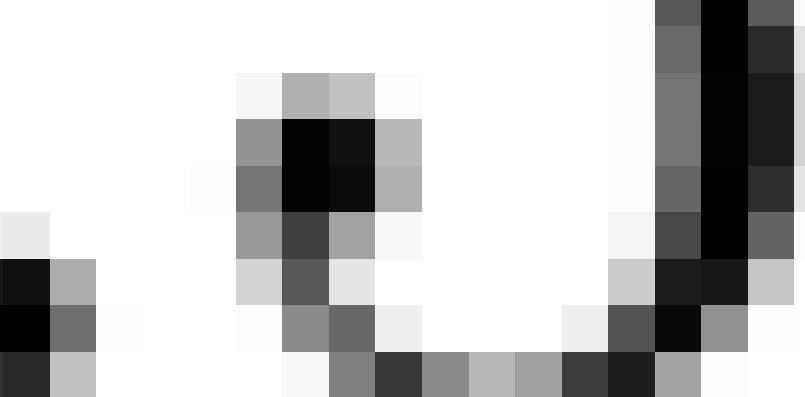
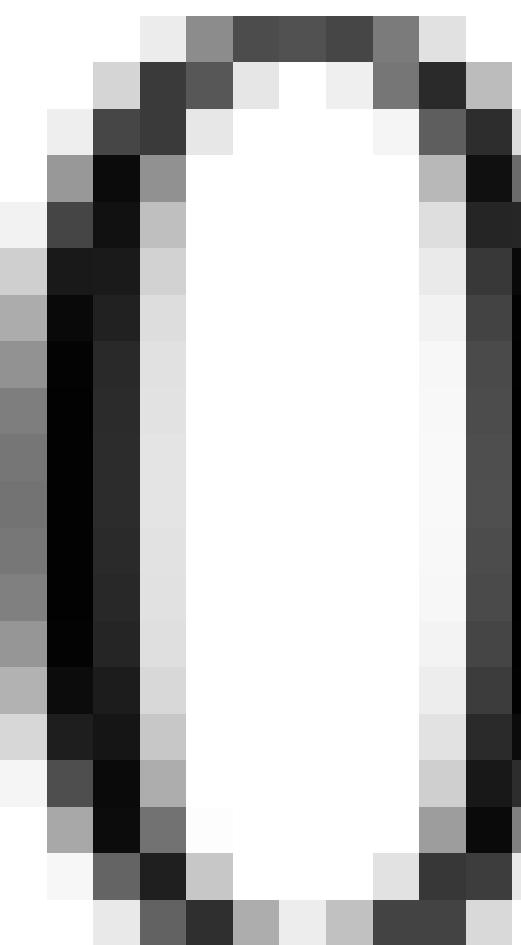
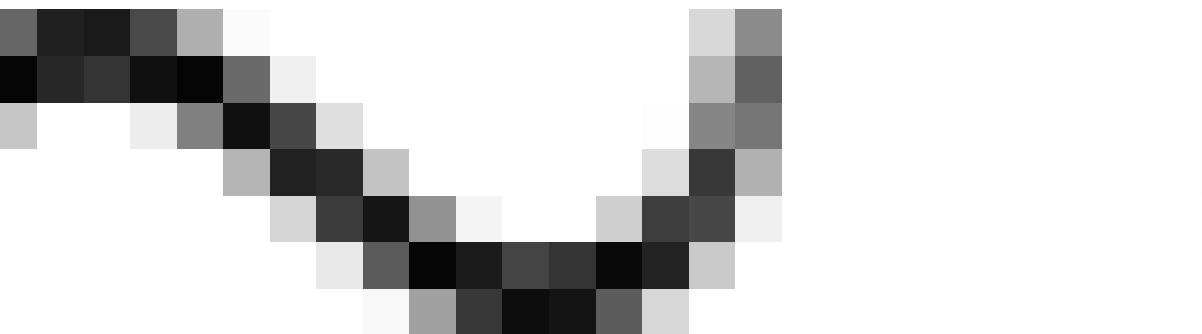
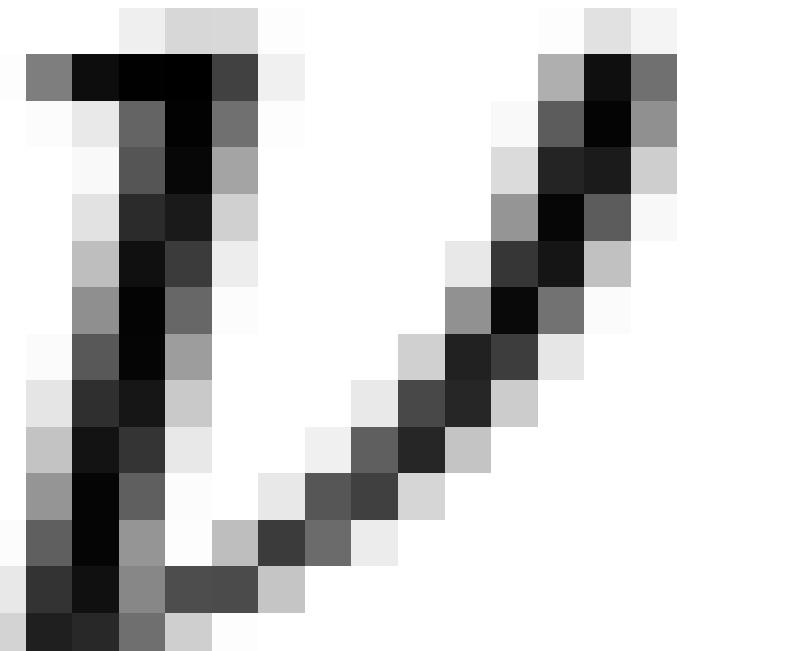
σ_w







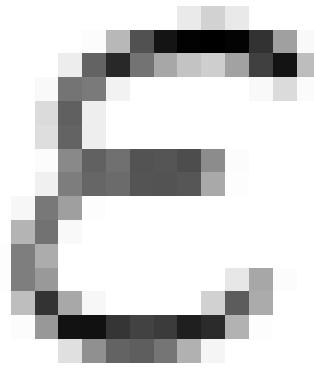
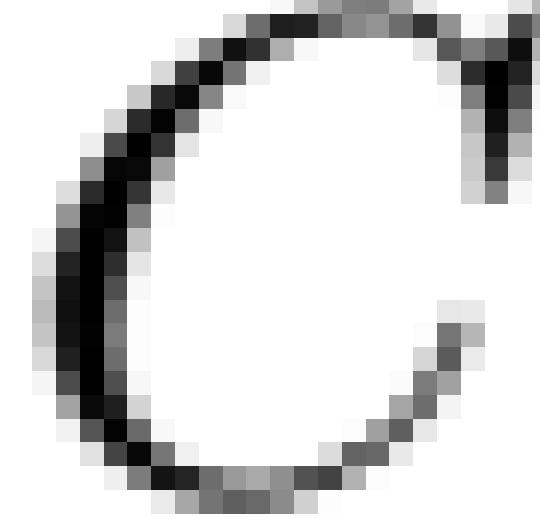
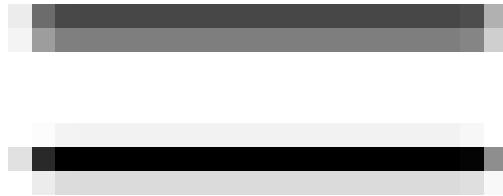
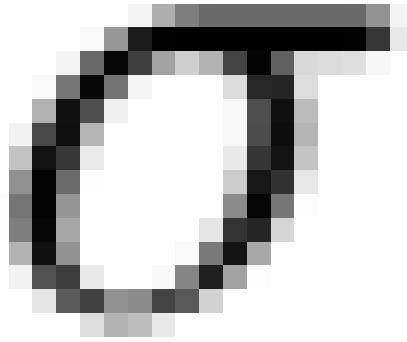


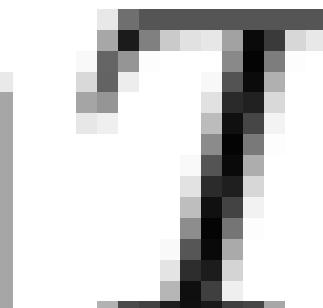
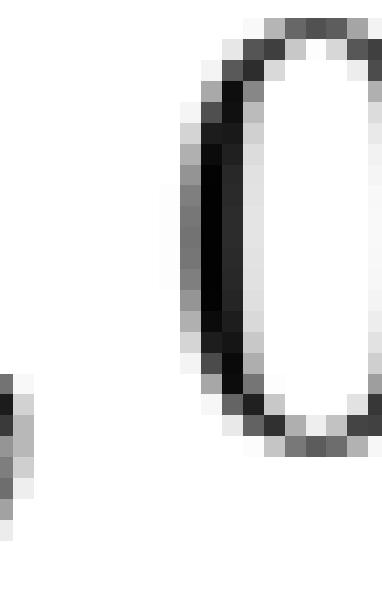
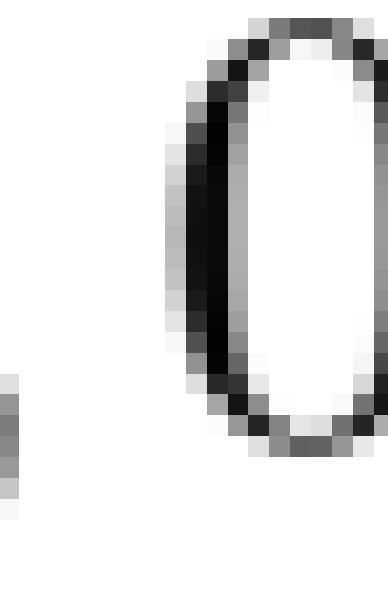
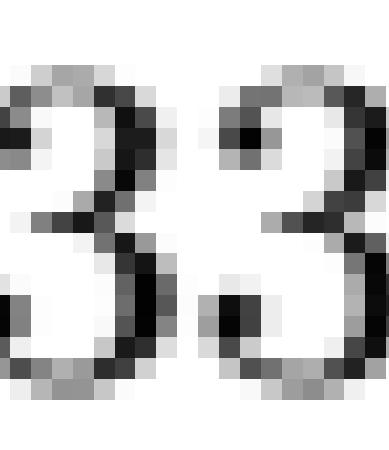
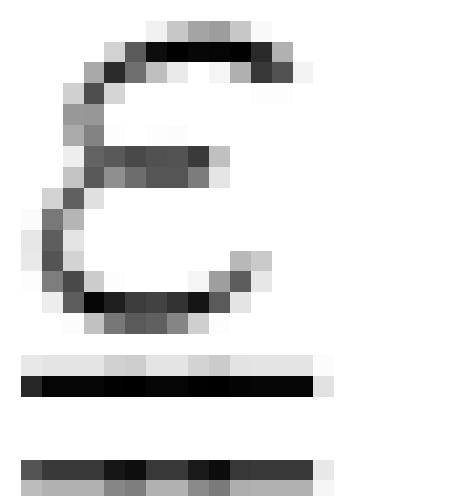










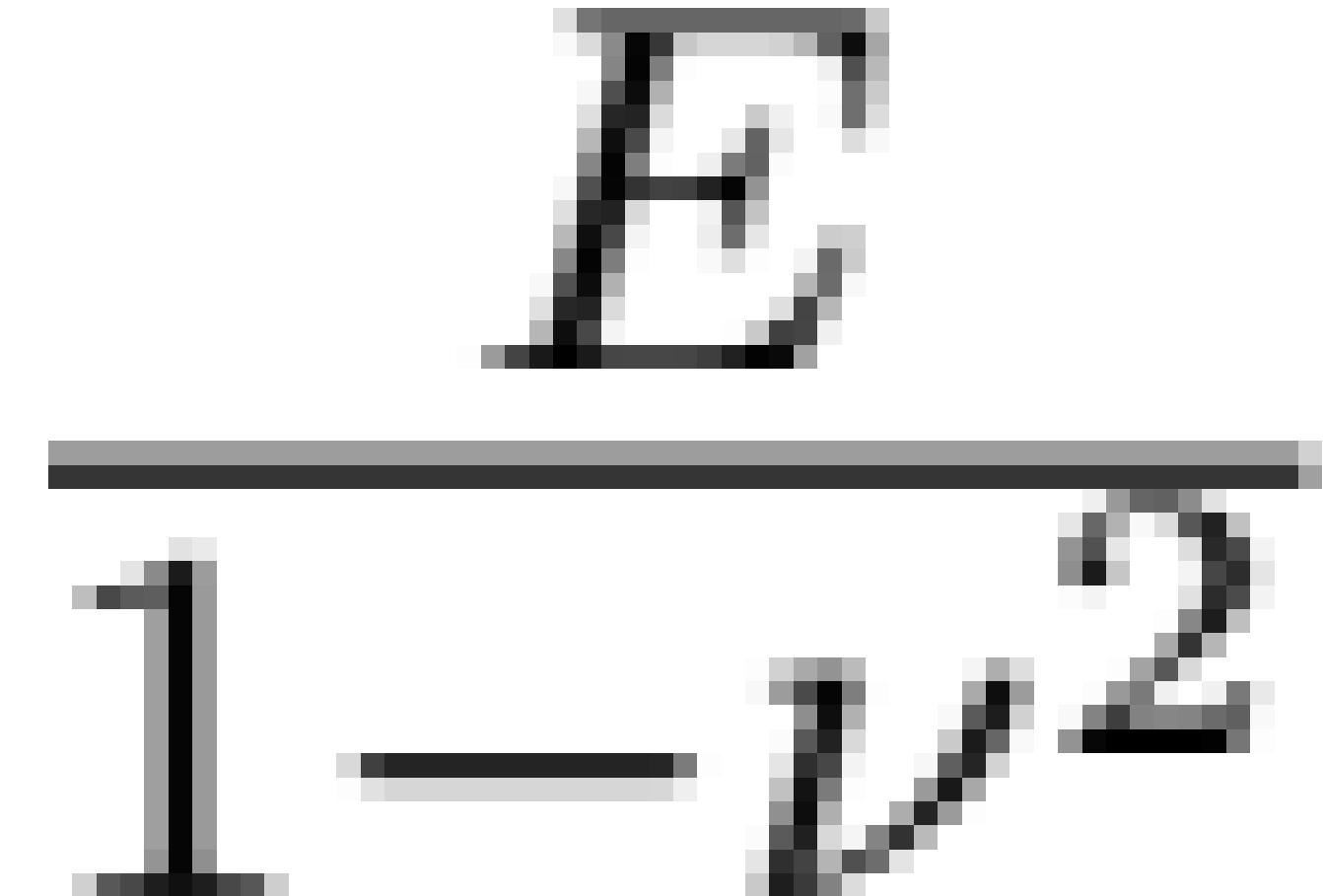
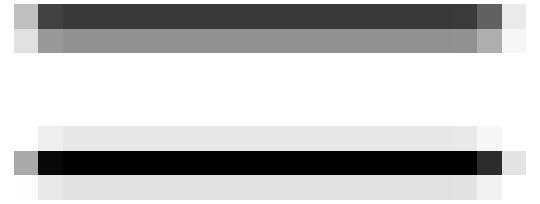
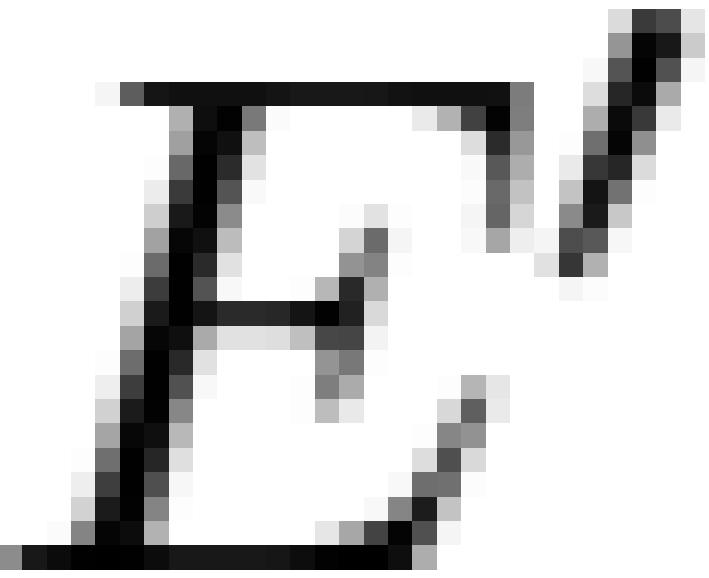


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{11} = \frac{(1-\nu)E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}\varepsilon_{11} + \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}\varepsilon_{22} + \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}\varepsilon_{33} \\ \sigma_{22} = \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}\varepsilon_{11} + \frac{(1-\nu)E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}\varepsilon_{22} + \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}\varepsilon_{33} \\ \sigma_{33} = \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}\varepsilon_{11} + \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}\varepsilon_{22} + \frac{(1-\nu)E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}\varepsilon_{33} \end{array} \right.$$

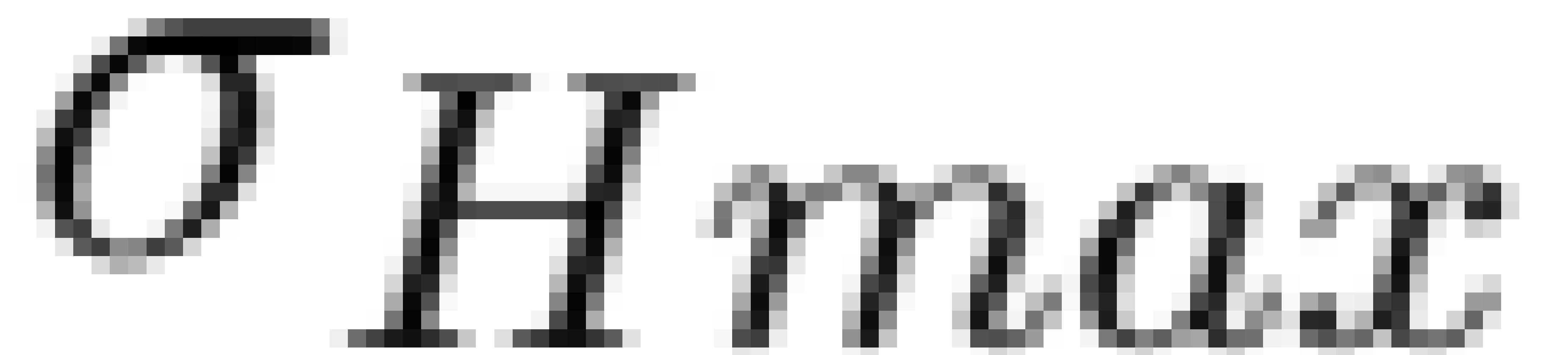
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{11} = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \sigma_{33} + \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \epsilon_{11} + \frac{\nu E}{1-\nu^2} \epsilon_{22} \\ \sigma_{22} = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \sigma_{33} + \frac{\nu E}{1-\nu^2} \epsilon_{11} + \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \epsilon_{22} \end{array} \right.$$

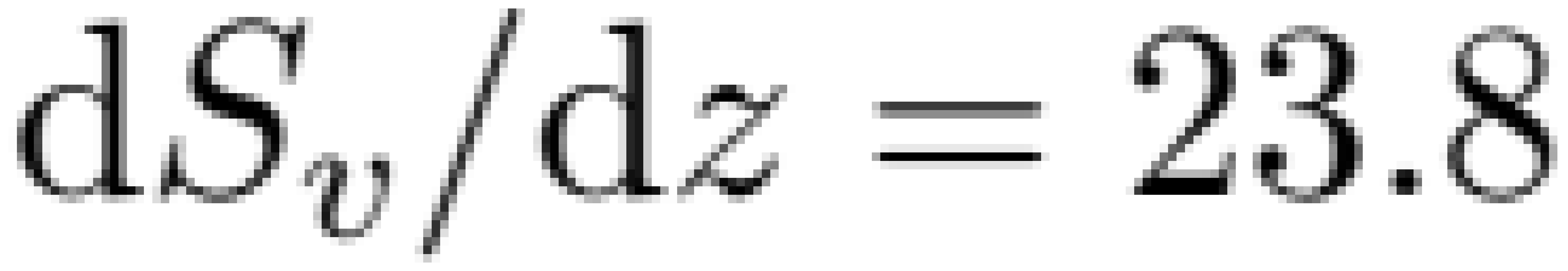


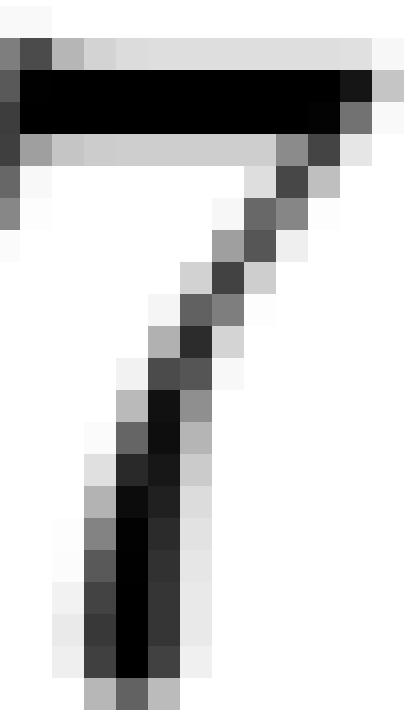
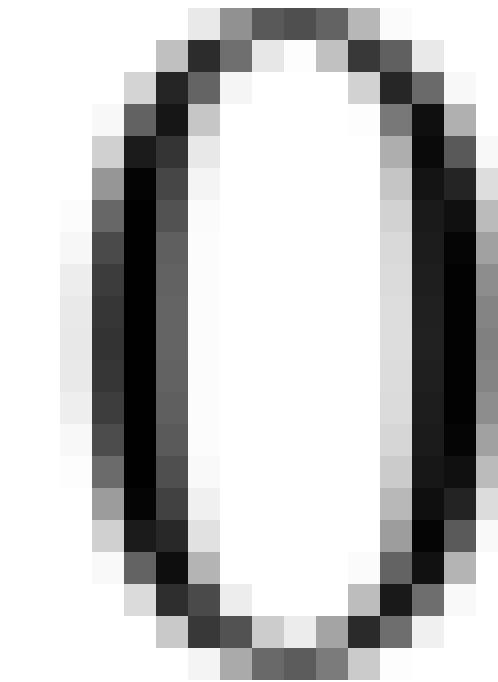
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{Hmax} = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \sigma_v + E' \epsilon_{Hmax} + \nu E' \epsilon_{hmin} \\ \sigma_{hmin} = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \sigma_v + \nu E' \epsilon_{Hmax} + E' \epsilon_{hmin} \end{array} \right.$$

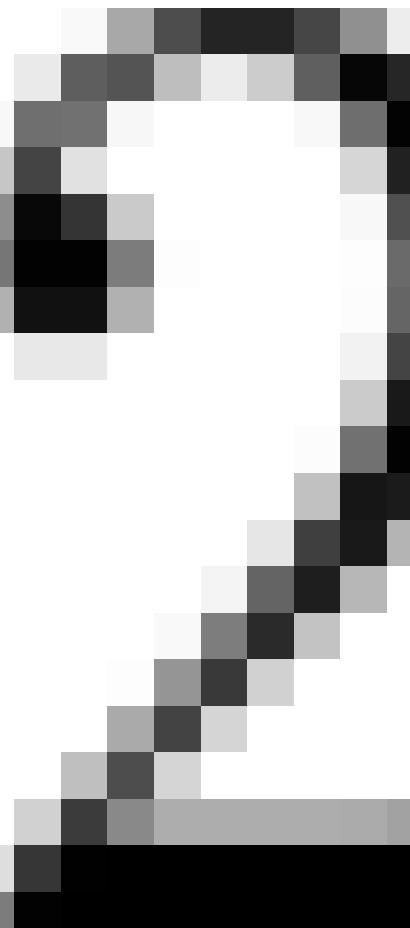
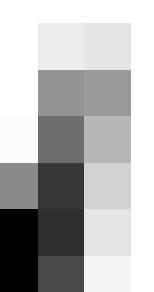
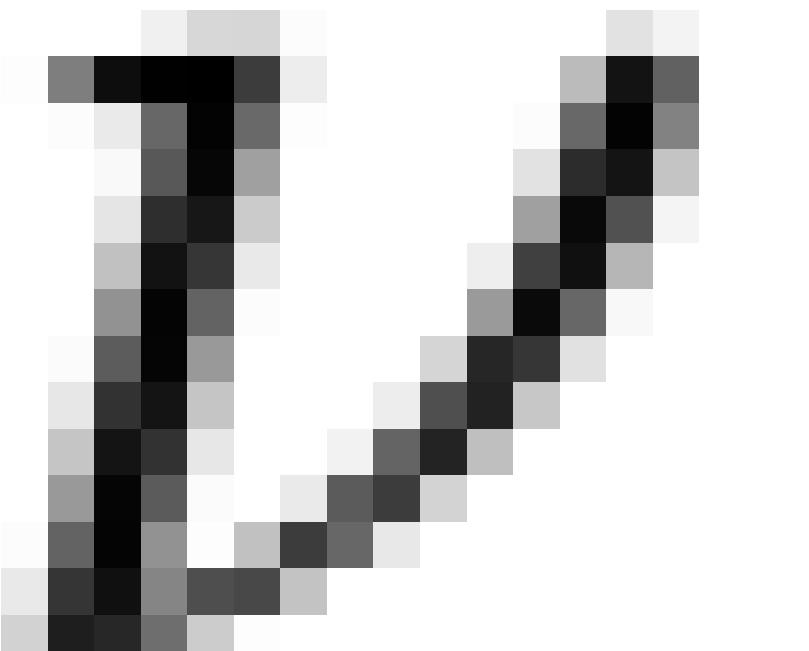








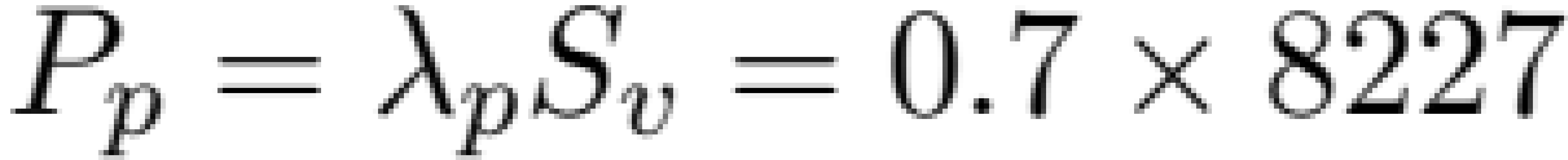


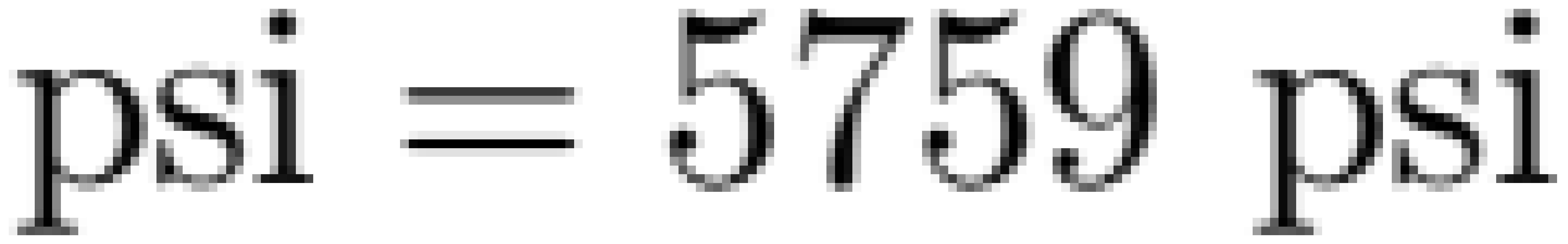


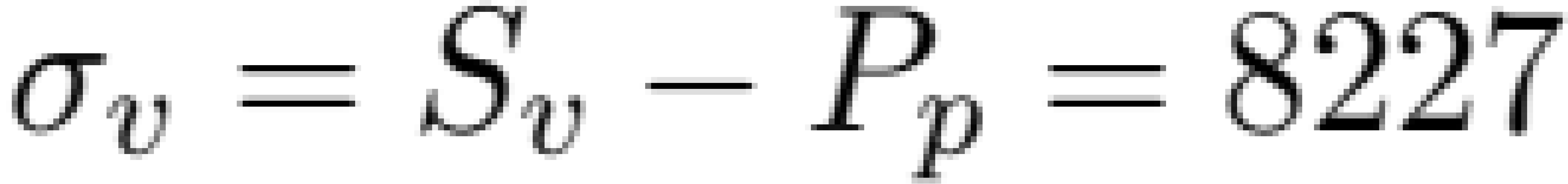




$$S_v = 23.8 \frac{\text{MPa}}{\text{km}} \times \frac{1 \frac{\text{psi}}{\text{ft}}}{\frac{23 \frac{\text{MPa}}{\text{km}}}{7950 \text{ ft}}} = 8227 \text{ psi}$$









$$\frac{E'}{1 - \nu^2} = \frac{E}{1 - 0.22^2} = \frac{5 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}}{5.25 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{Hmax} = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \sigma_v + E' \epsilon_{Hmax} = \frac{0.22}{1-0.22} 2468 \text{ psi} + 5.25 \times 10^6 \text{ psi} \times 0.0002 = 1745 \text{ psi} \\ \sigma_{hmin} = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \sigma_v + E' \epsilon_{hmin} = \frac{0.22}{1-0.22} 2468 \text{ psi} + 5.25 \times 10^6 \text{ psi} \times 0.0002 = 927 \text{ psi} \end{array} \right.$$

$$S_{H\max} = \sigma_{H\max} + P_p = 1745 \text{ psi} + 5759 \text{ psi} = 7504 \text{ psi}$$

$$S_{h\min} = \sigma_{h\min} + P_p = 927 \text{ psi} + 5759 \text{ psi} = 6686 \text{ psi}$$



$\delta^1 P$

δt

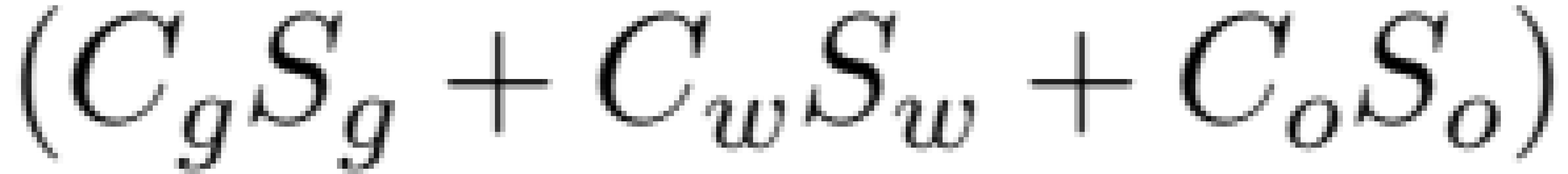
δc

μC

$\delta^2 P$

δC^2



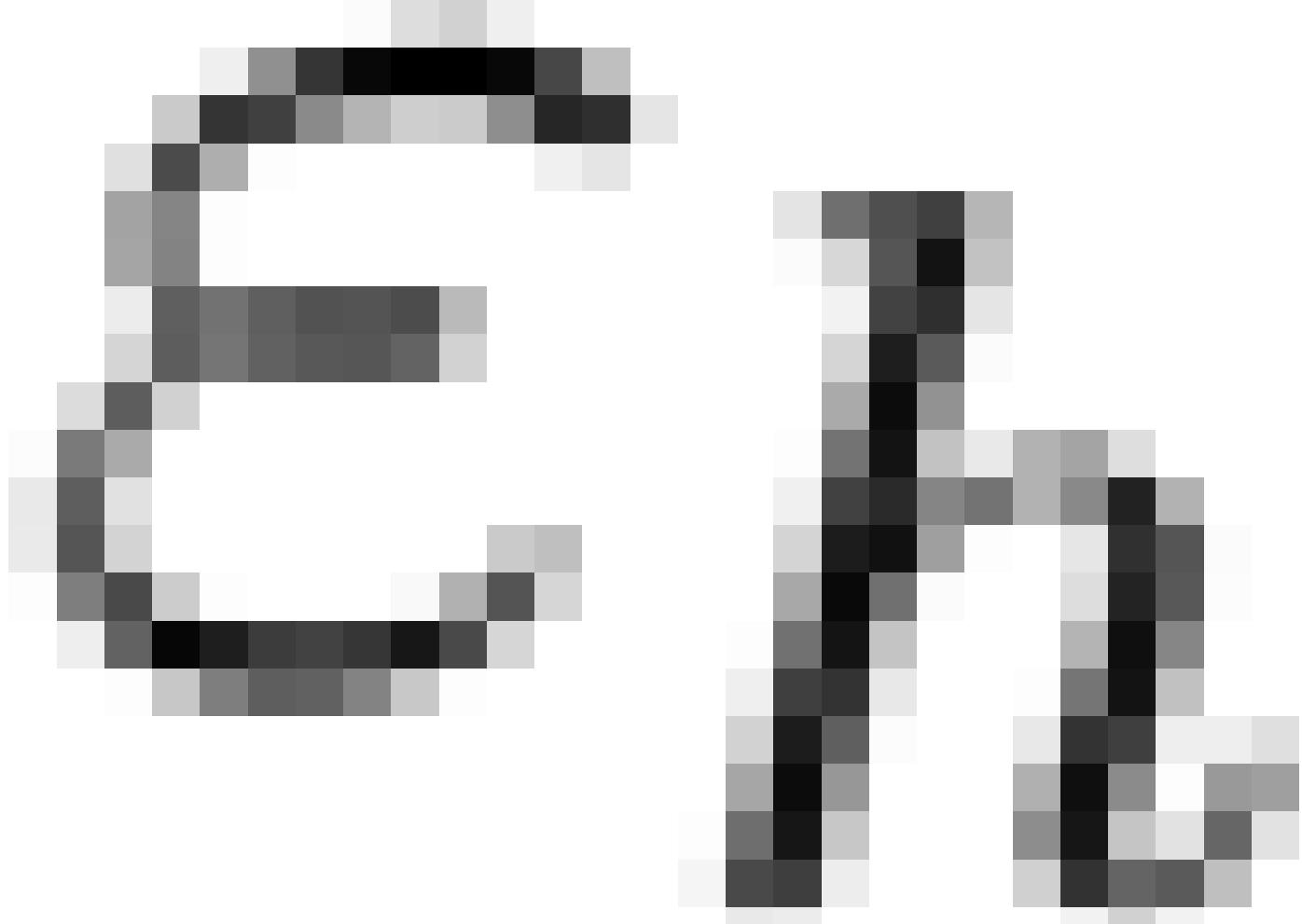


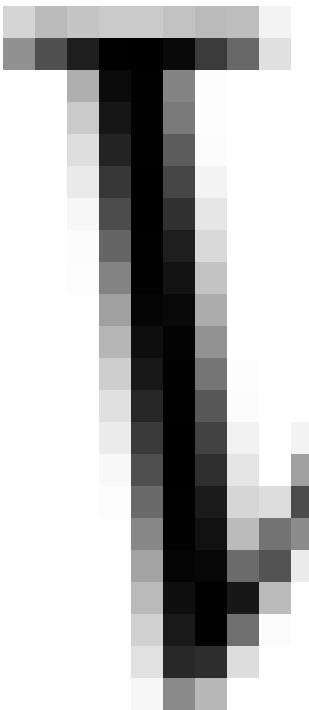
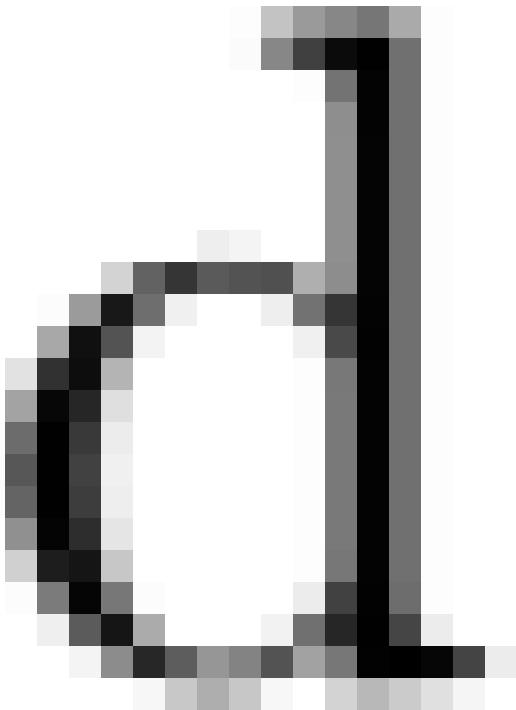


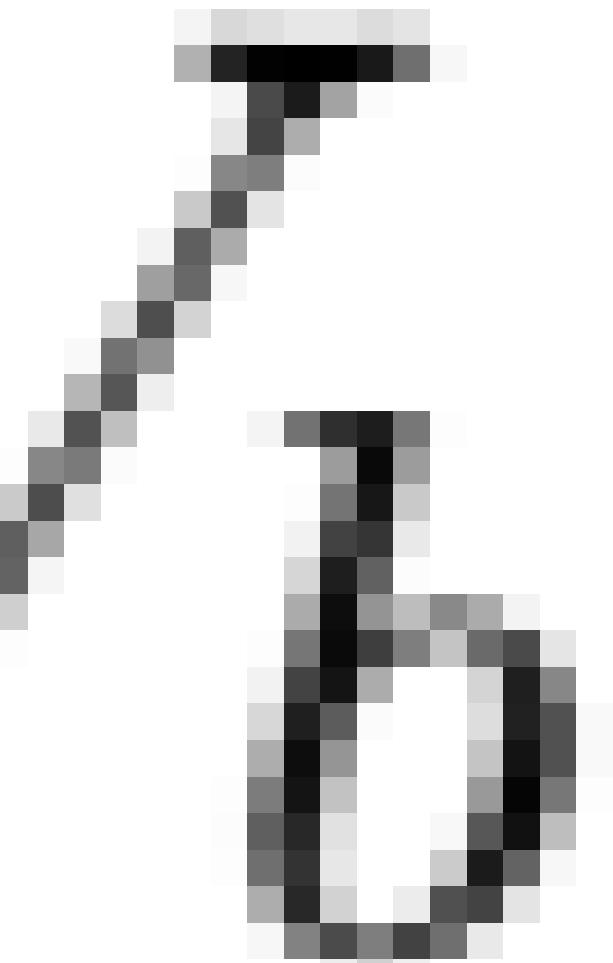
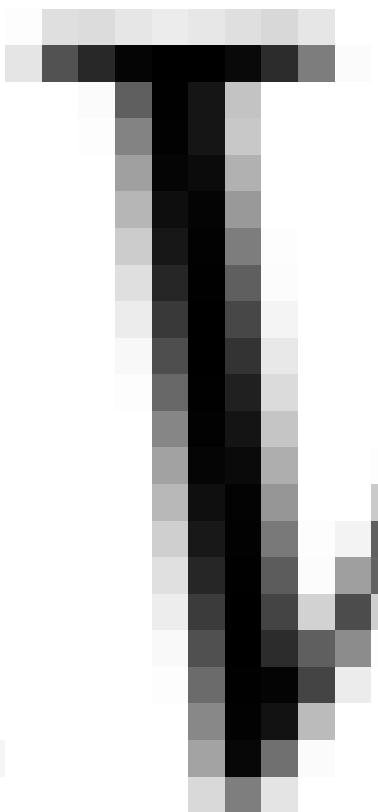
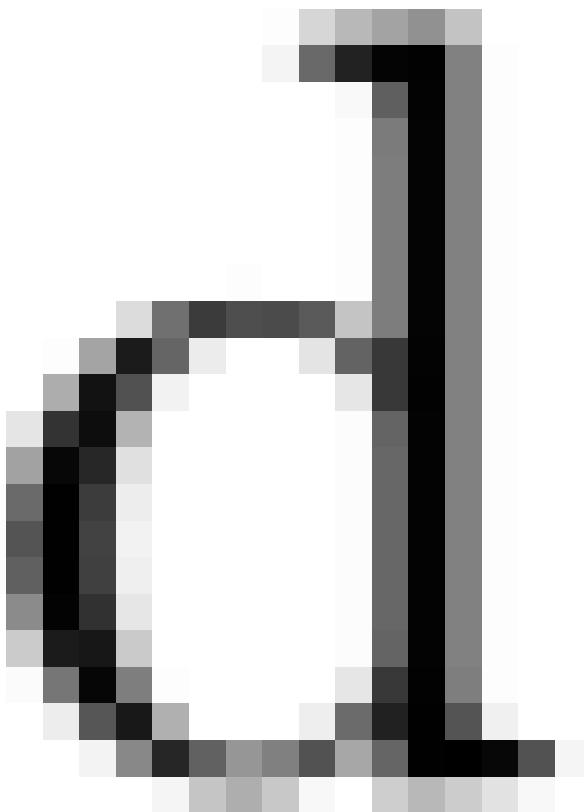
$$C_{pp} =$$

$$\frac{1}{V_p} \frac{dV_p}{dP_p}$$

S_u, ϵ_h

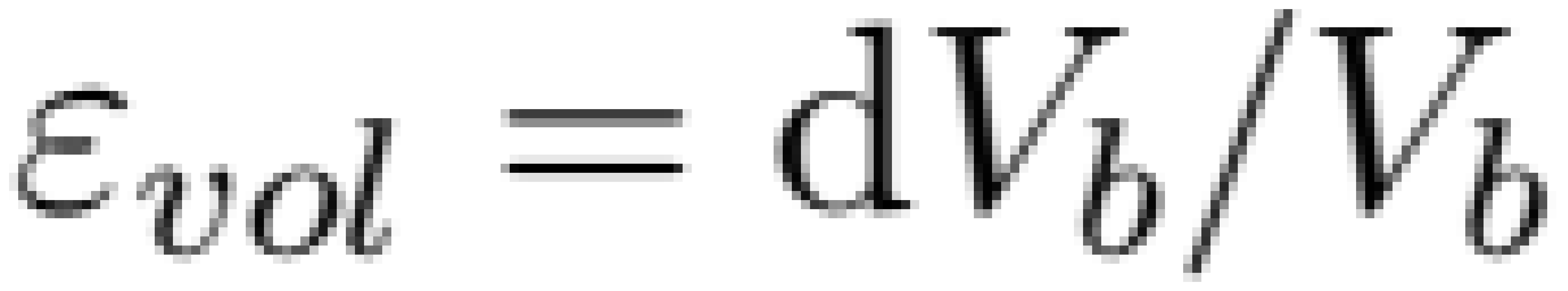






$$C_{pp} = \frac{1}{V_p} \left(\frac{1}{V_b} \frac{dV_b}{dP_p} \Big|_{S_u, Eh} \right)$$



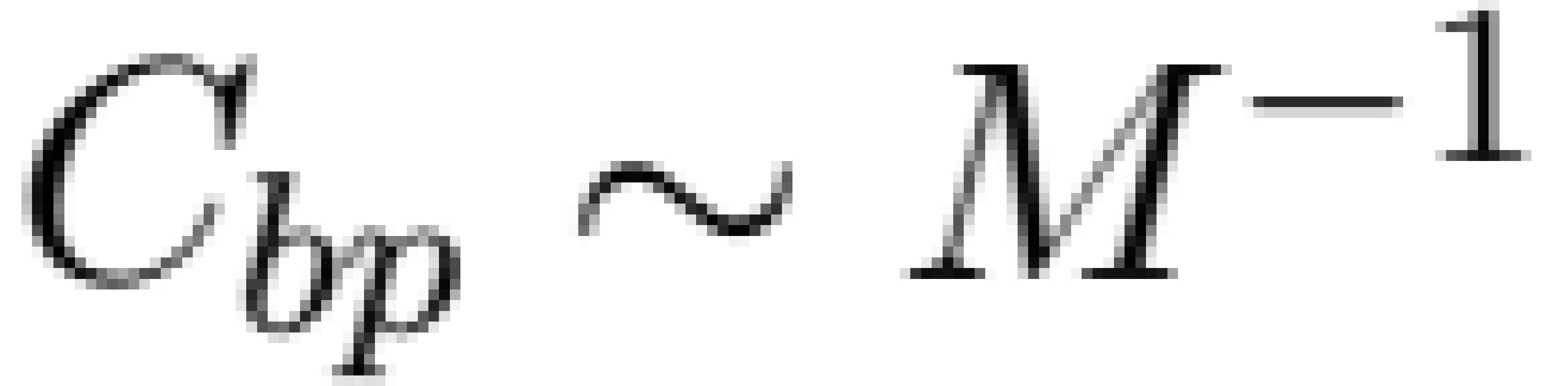


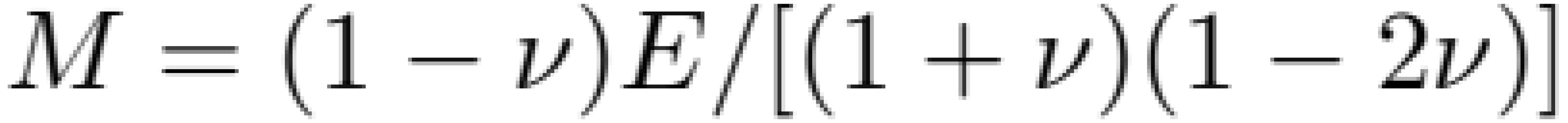
Op

$=$

Op

ϕ



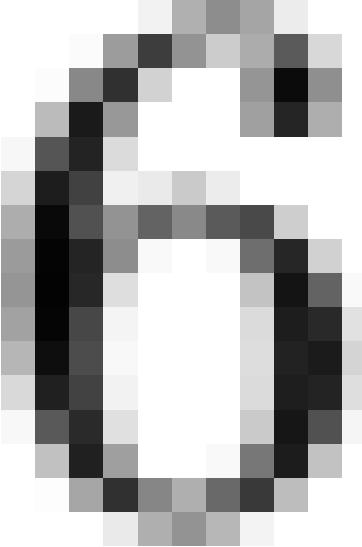
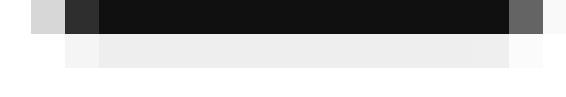
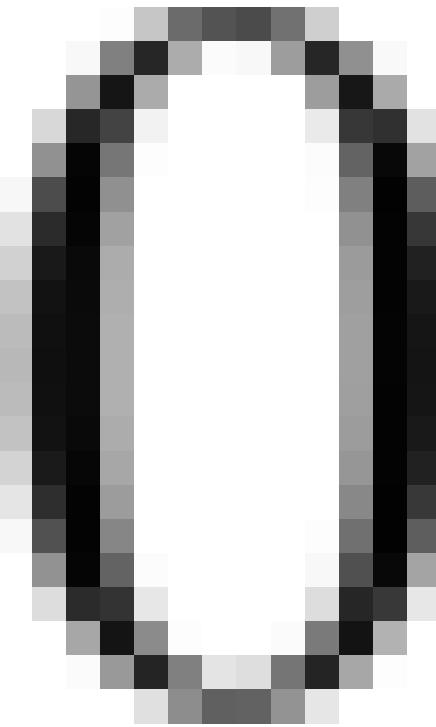
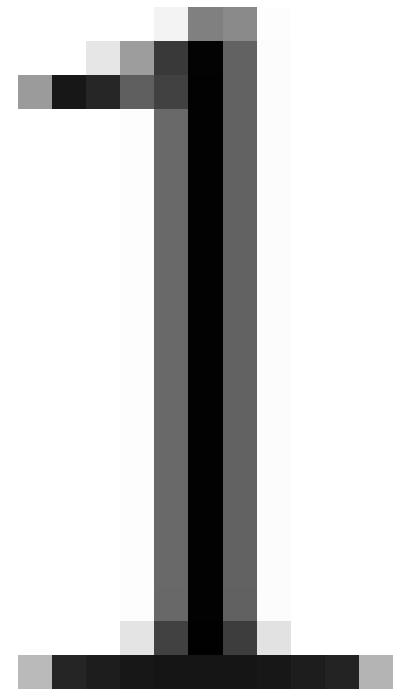
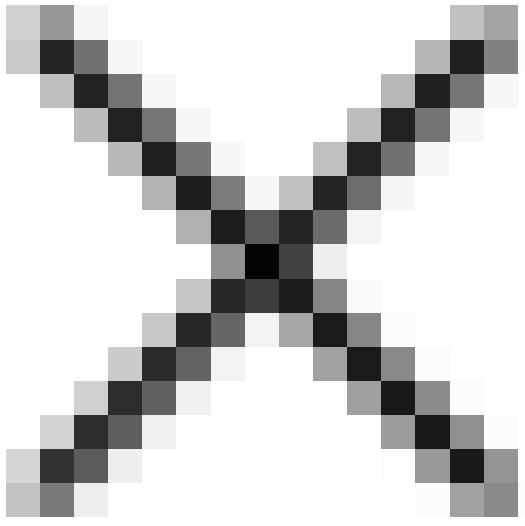


$\langle pp \rangle$

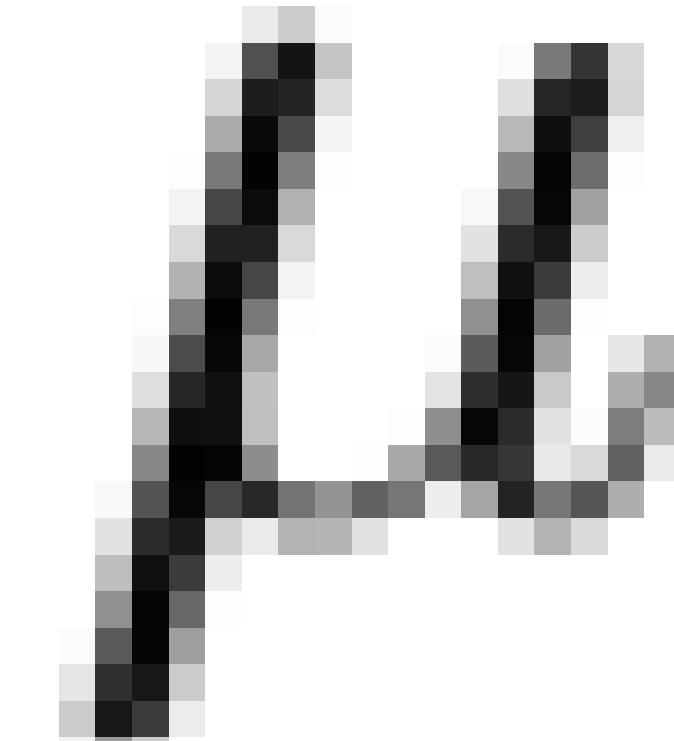
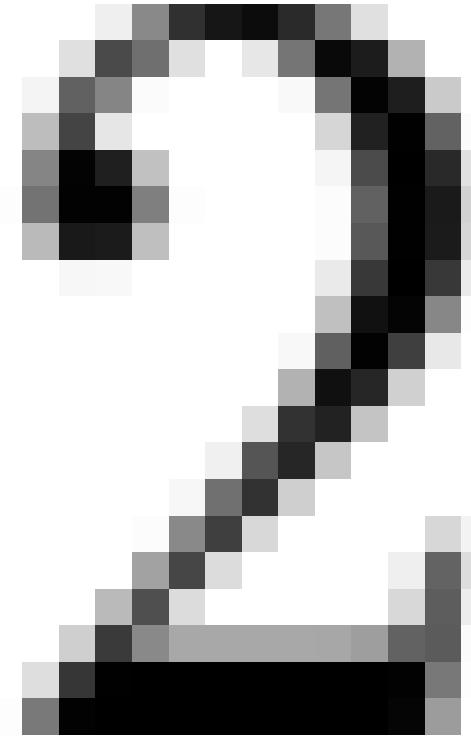
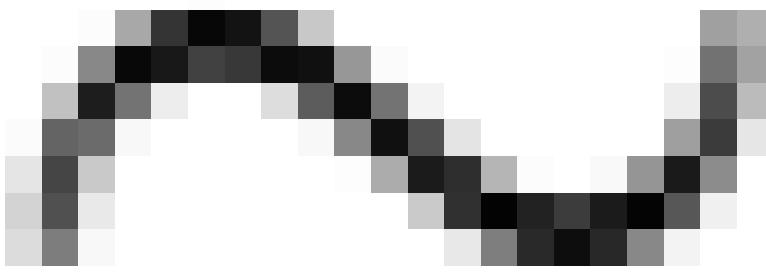
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

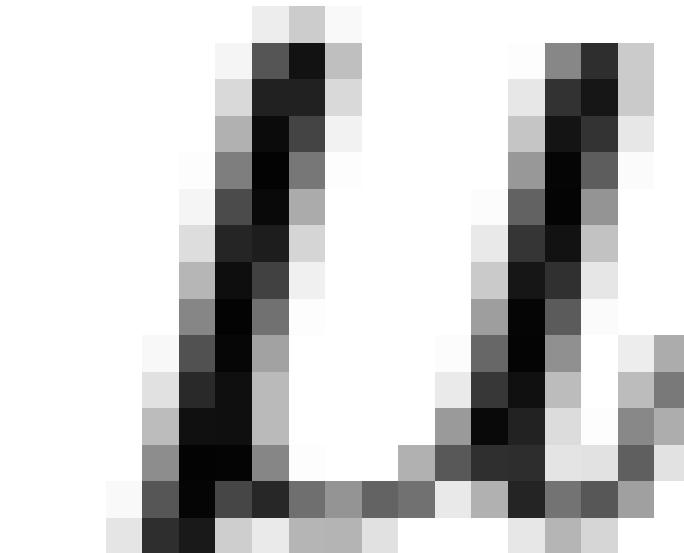
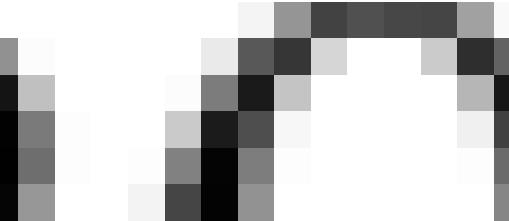
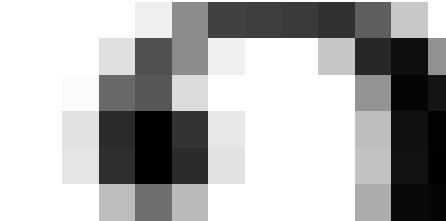
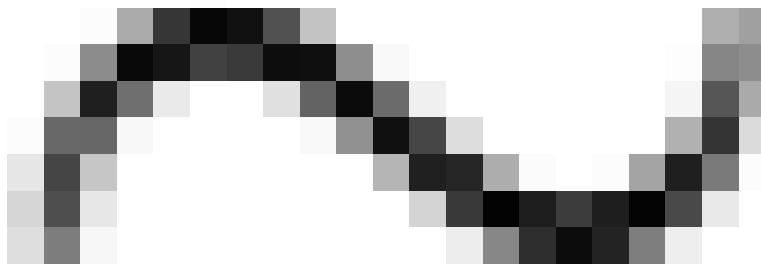
$$\frac{(1 + \nu)(1 - \nu)}{2\nu} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle E\phi \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

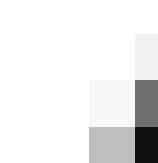
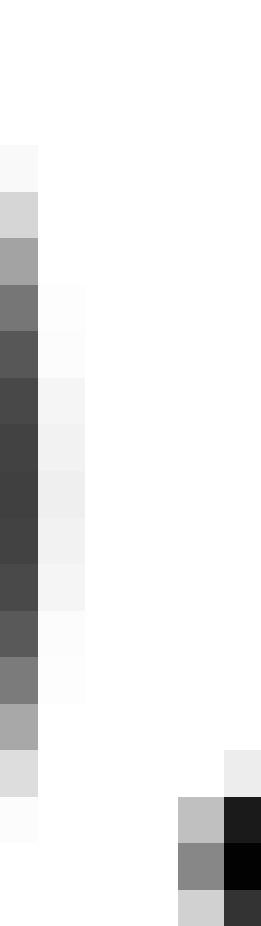
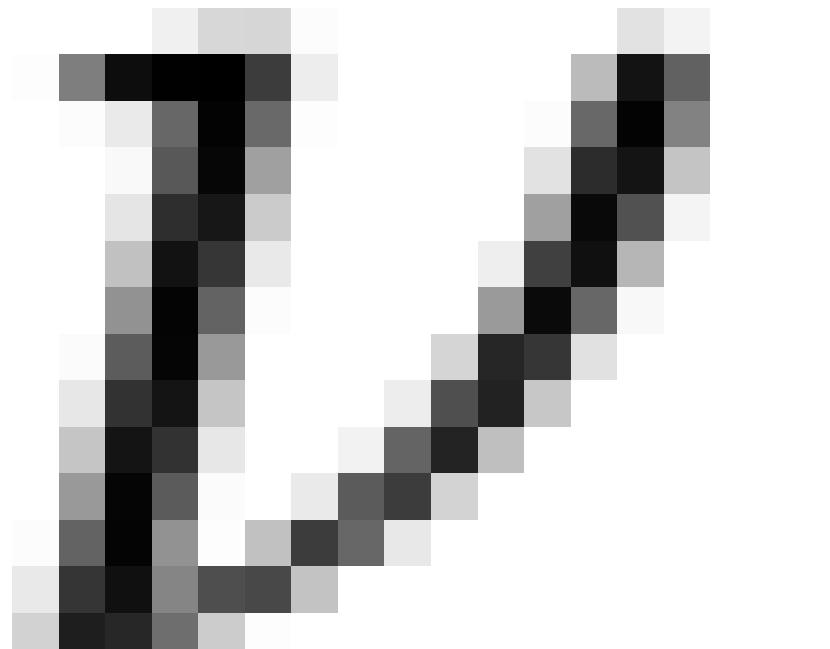


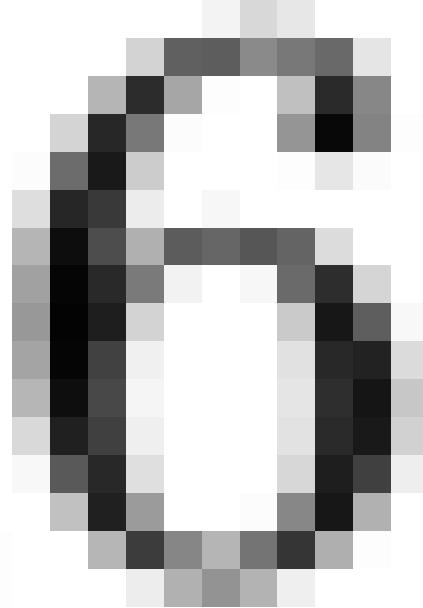
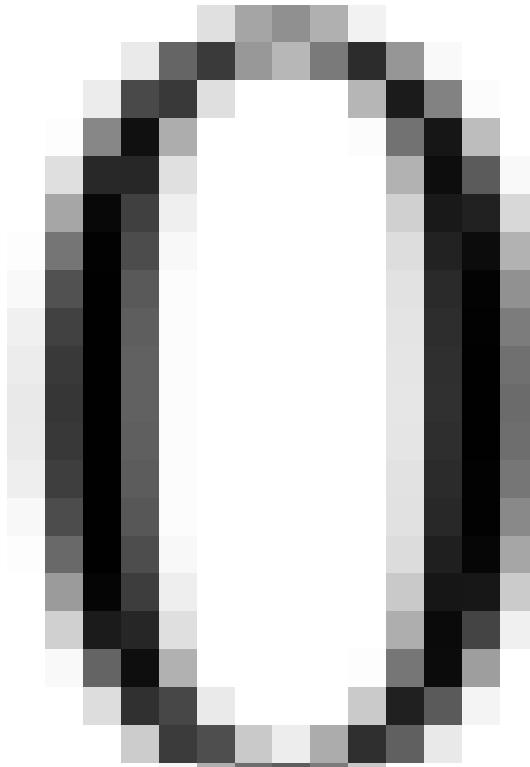
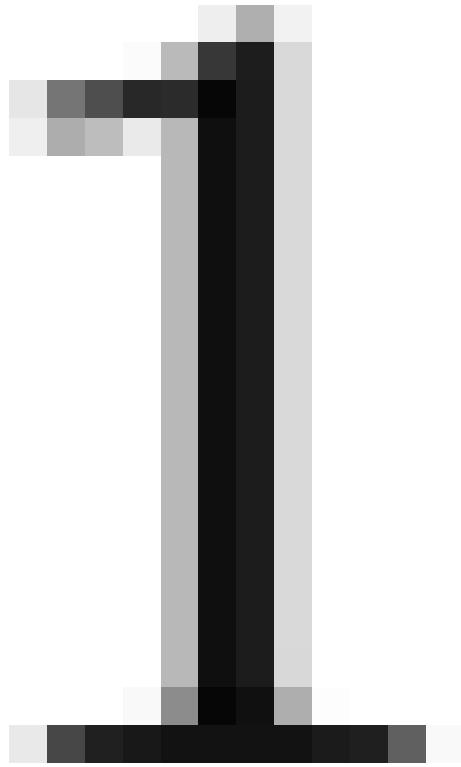






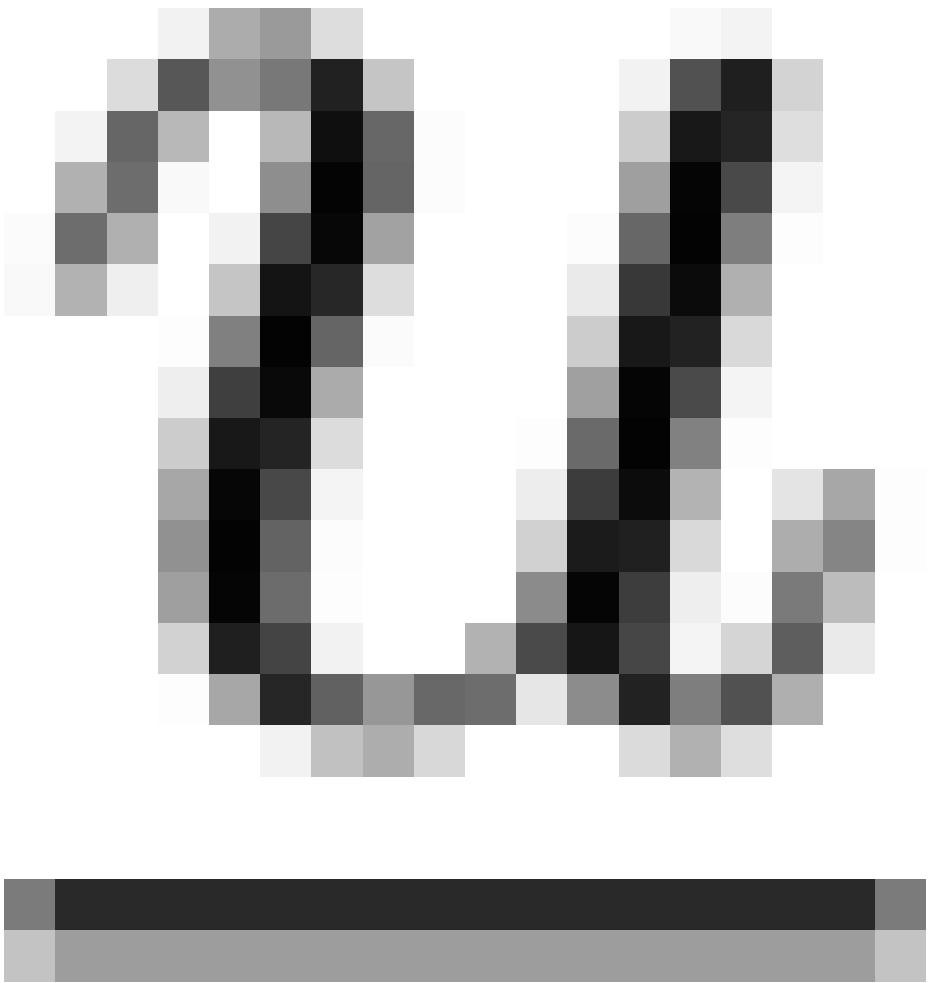


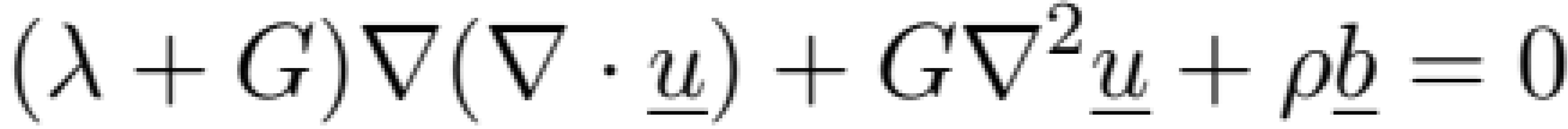


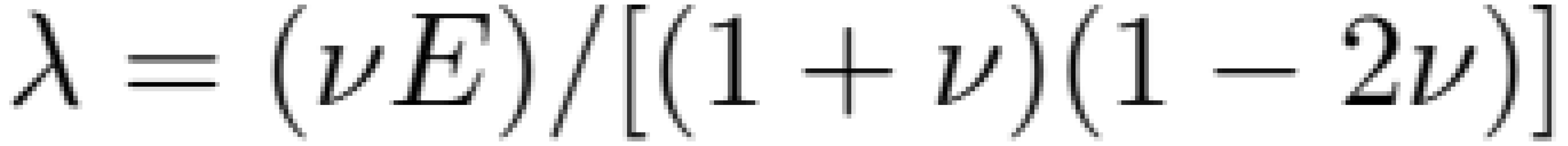


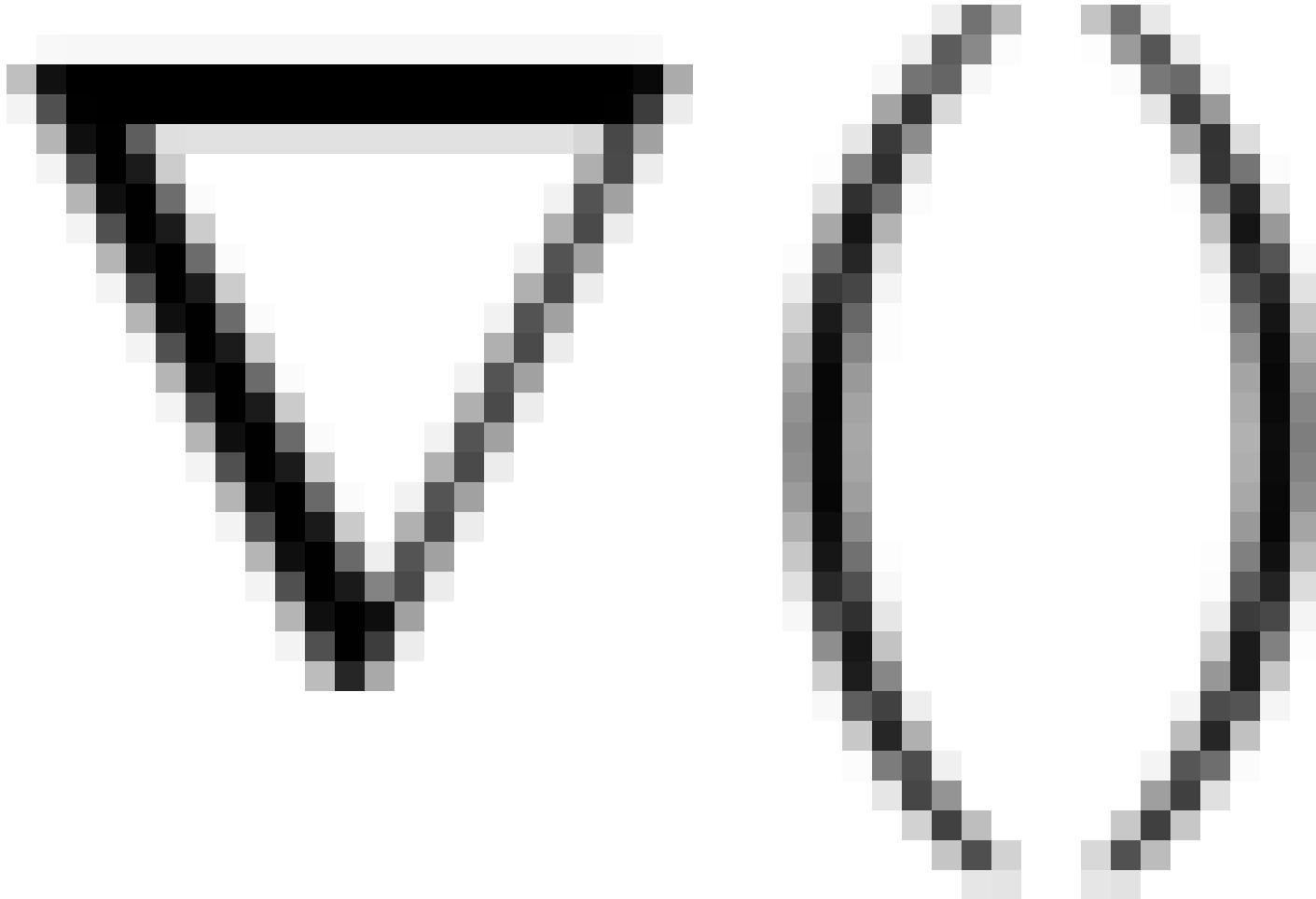
$$M = \frac{(1-\nu)E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} = \frac{(1-0.20)10 \text{ GPa}}{1.6 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}} = \frac{11.11 \text{ GPa}}{(1+0.20)(1-2 \times 0.20)}$$

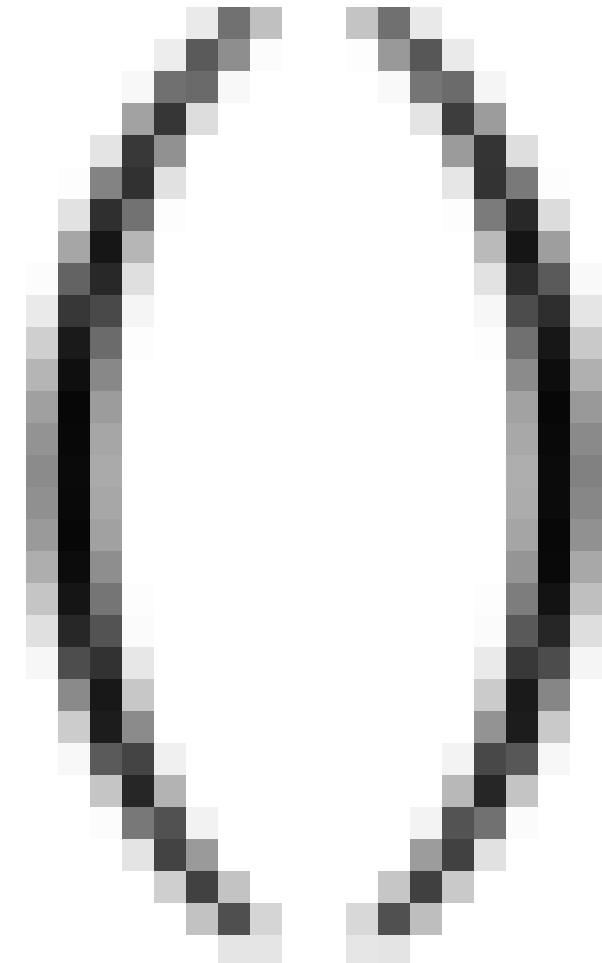
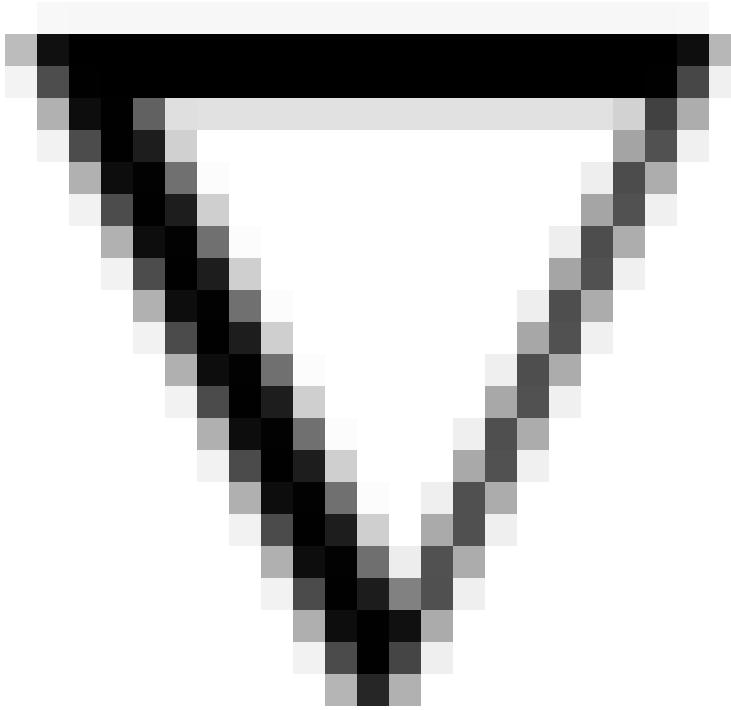
$$C_{pp} = \frac{1}{M\phi} = \frac{1}{1.6 \times 10^6 \text{ psi} \times 0.20} = 3.1 \frac{1}{[\text{psi}]^{-1}} = 3.1 \mu\text{Sip}$$

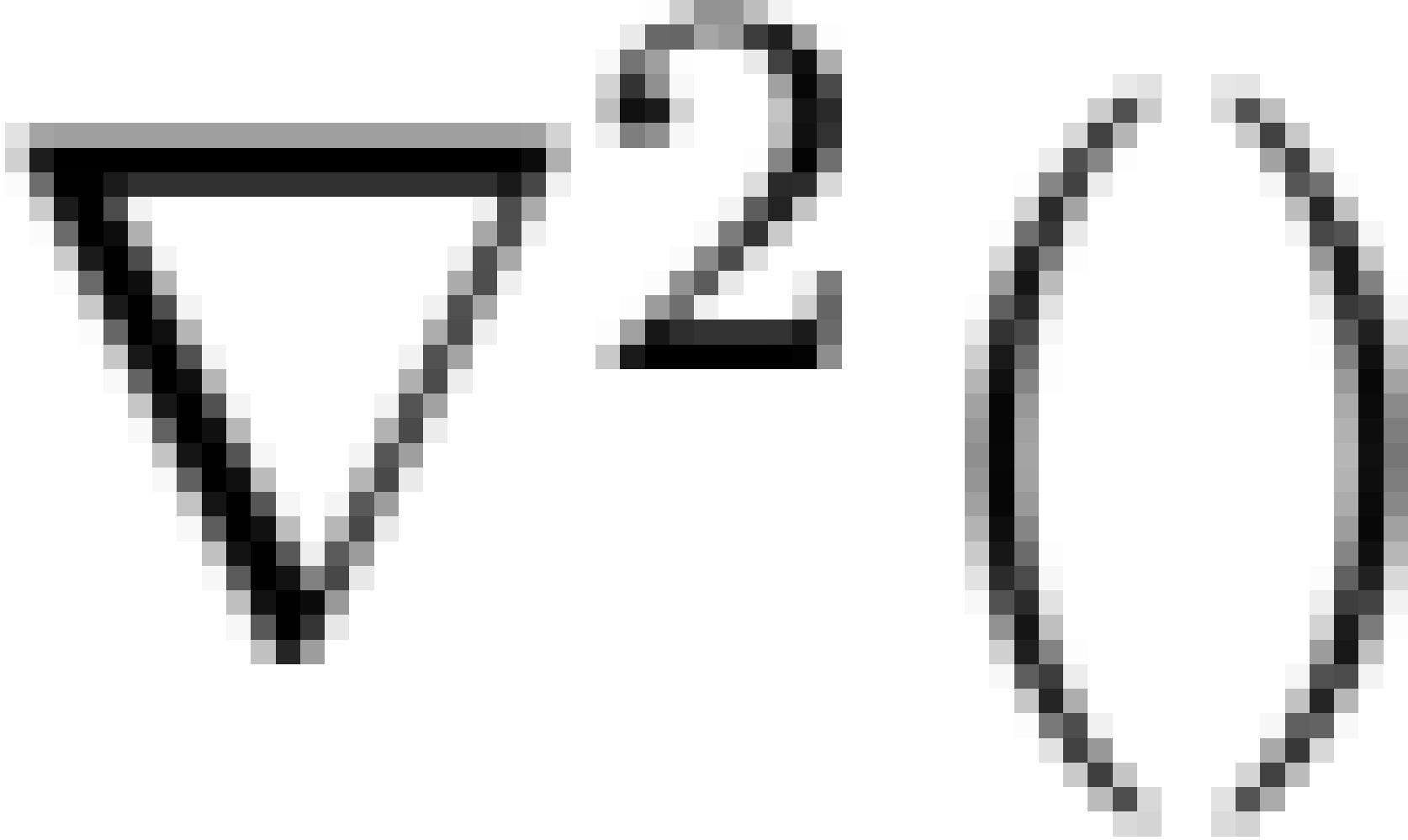




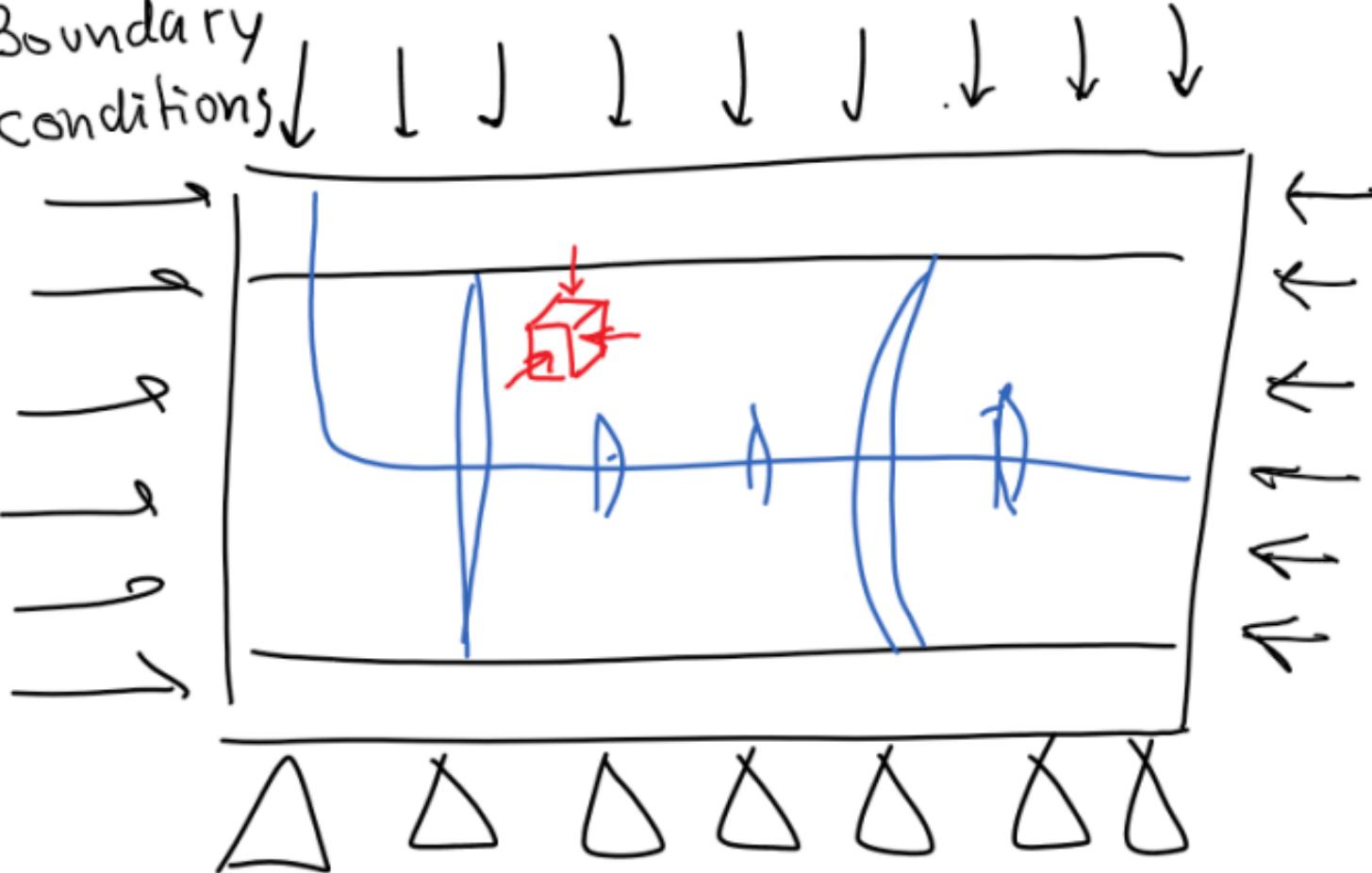








Boundary
conditions



① Equilibrium

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial x_i} + Pg = 0$$

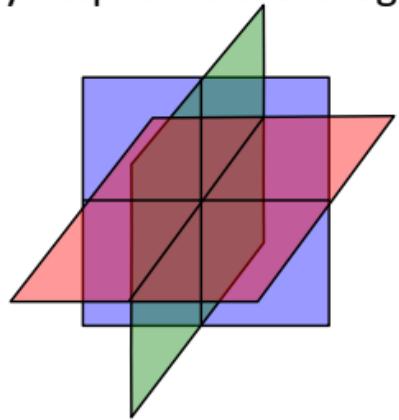
② Kinematic

$$\underline{\epsilon} \leftrightarrow \underline{u}$$

③ Constitutive

$$\underline{\sigma} \leftrightarrow \underline{\epsilon}$$

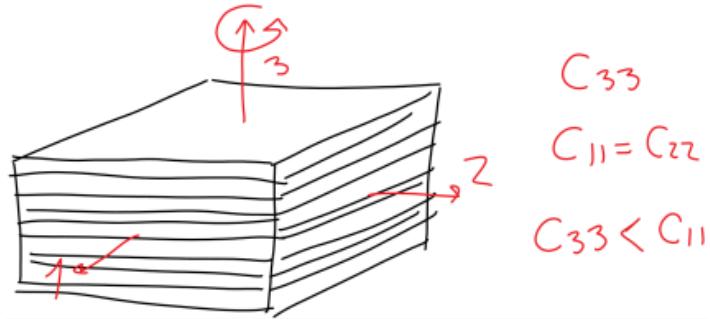
Orthorhombic symmetry
(symmetry respect to 3 orthogonal planes)



$$\underline{\underline{C}} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & & & \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{23} & 0 & & \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} & & & \\ & & & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_{55} & 0 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{66} & & \end{bmatrix}$$

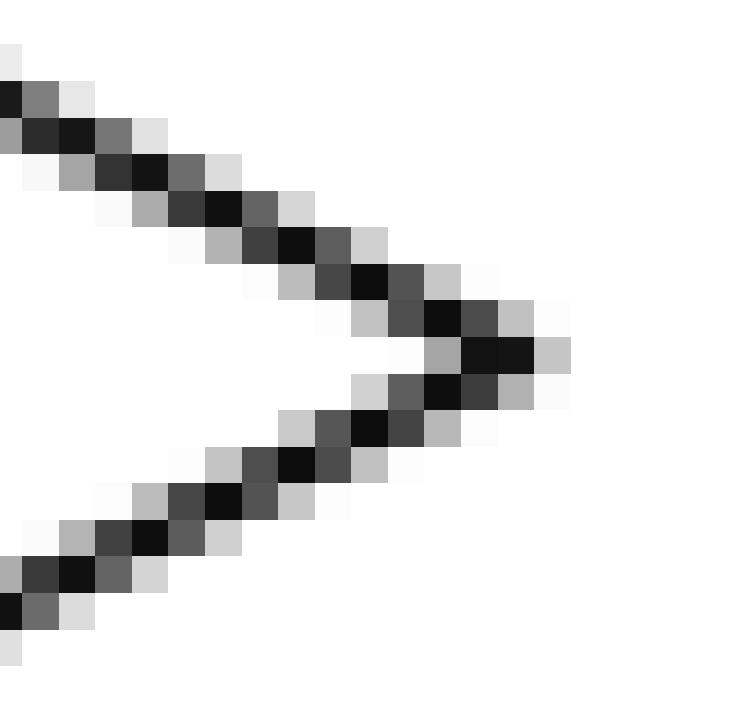
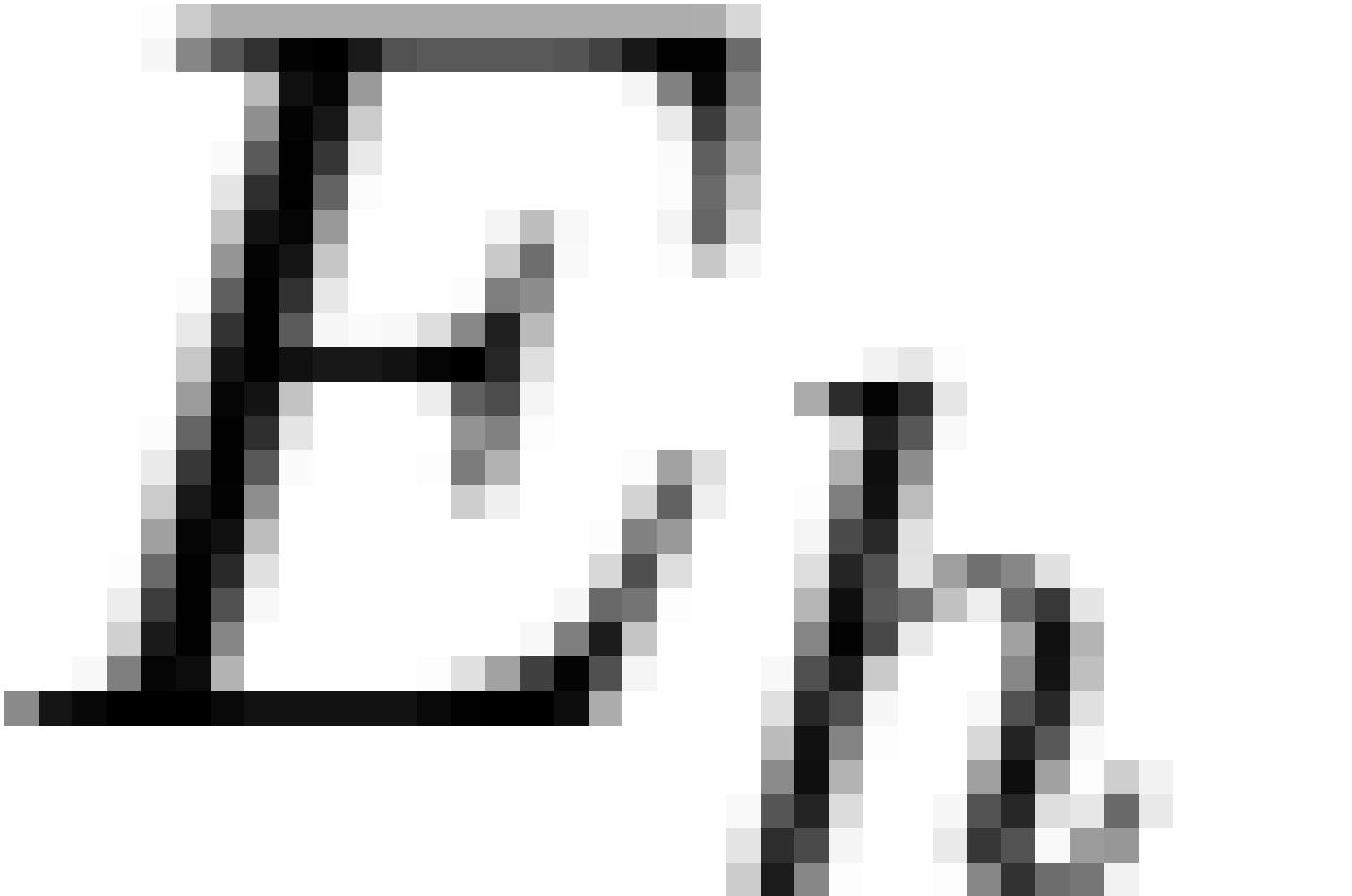
9 independent parameters

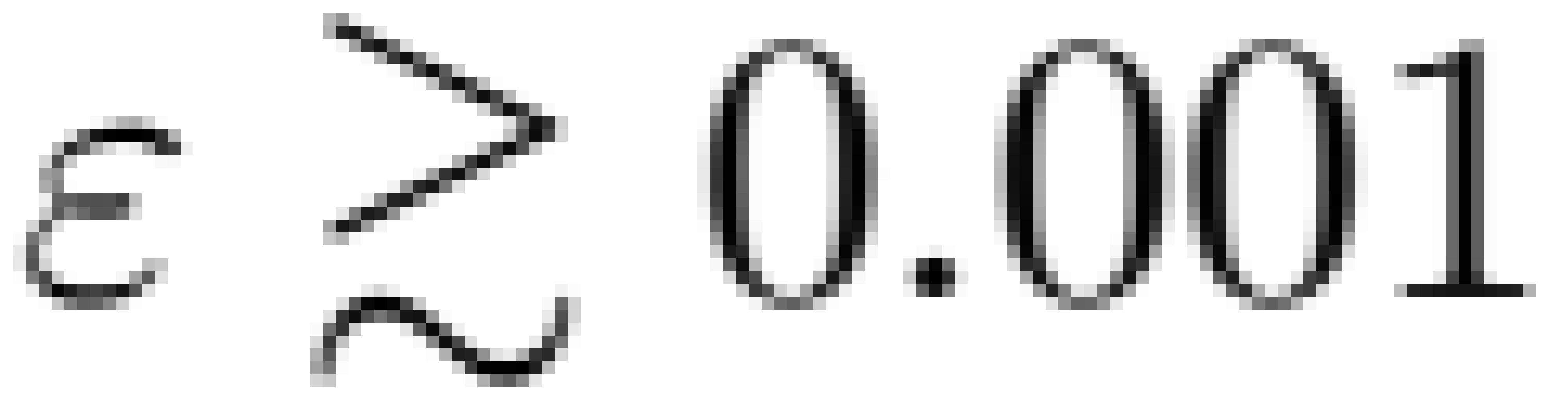
Transverse Isotropy
(symmetry respect to 1 axis)



$$\underline{\underline{C}} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & & & \\ C_{12} & C_{11} & C_{13} & 0 & & \\ C_{13} & C_{13} & C_{33} & & & \\ & & & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_{44} & 0 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{66} & & \end{bmatrix}$$

5 independent parameters ($C_{12}=C_{11}-2C_{66}$)

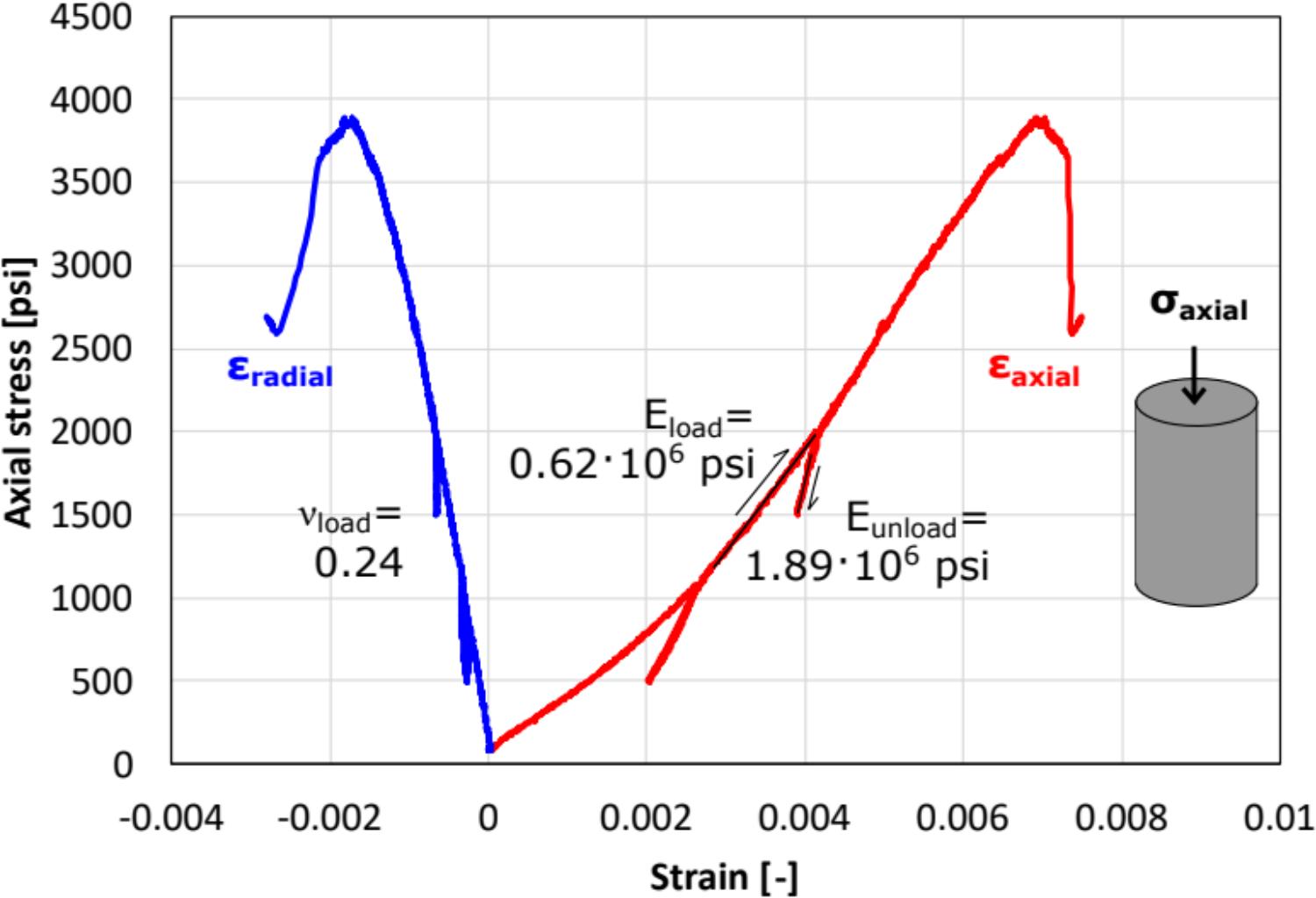




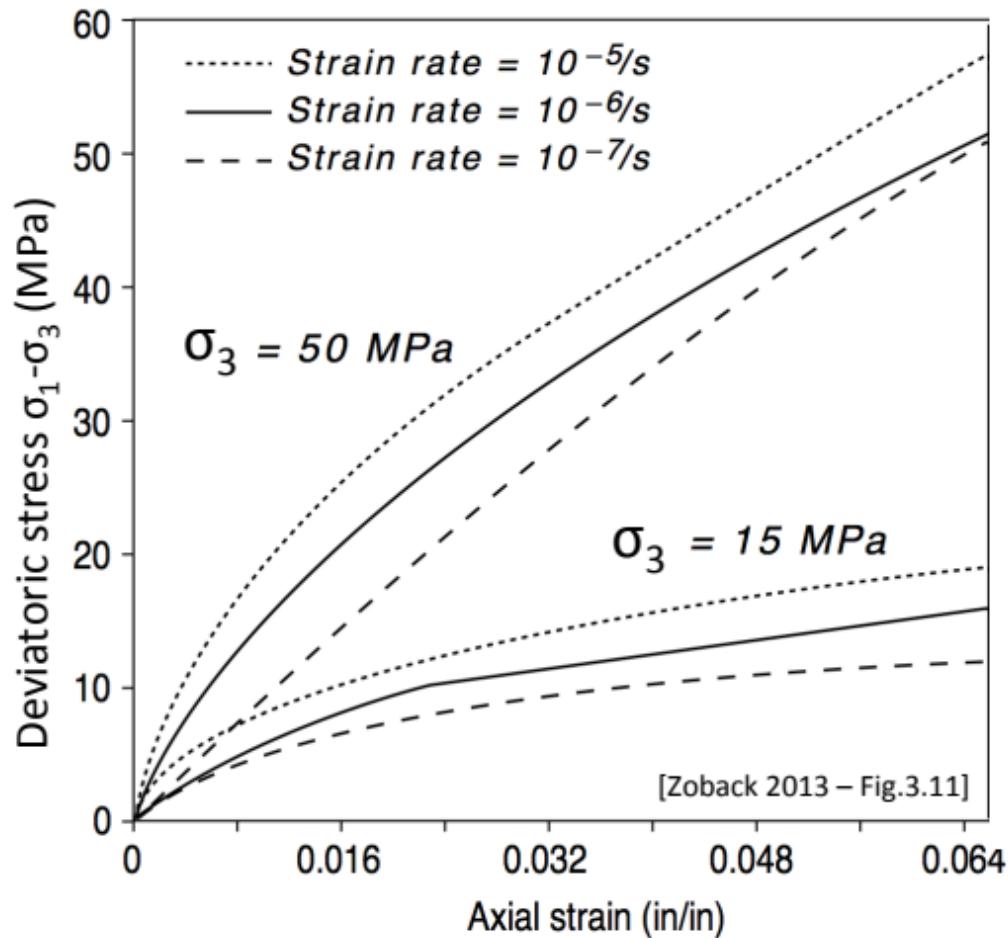
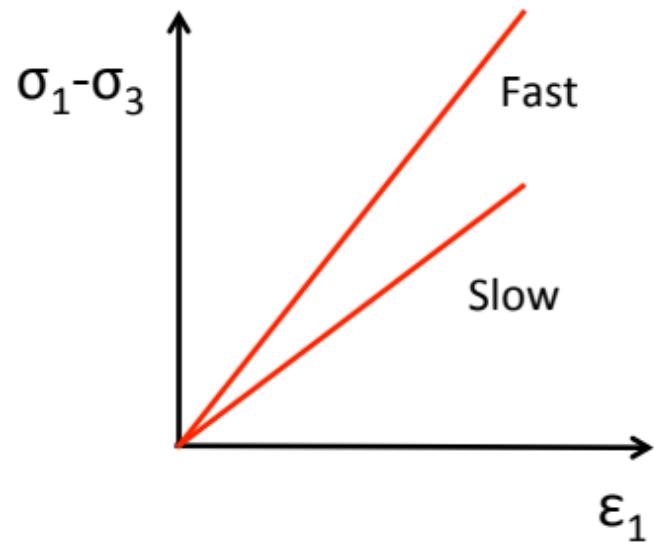




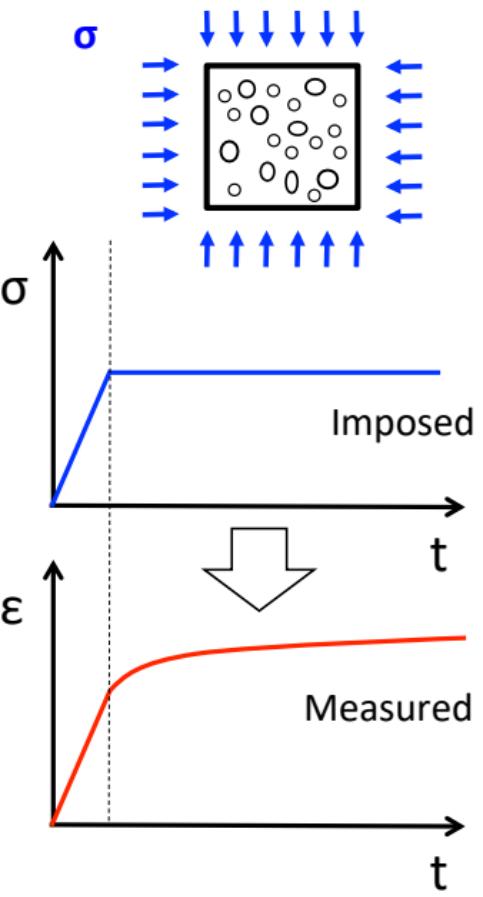




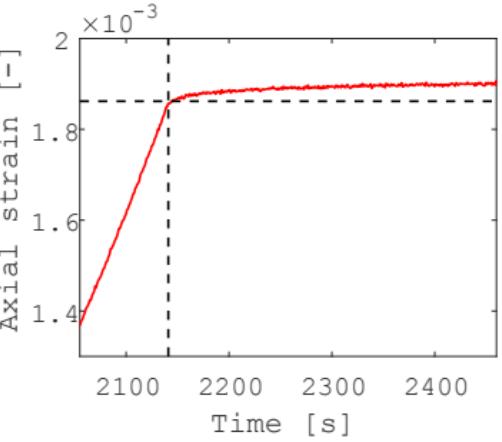
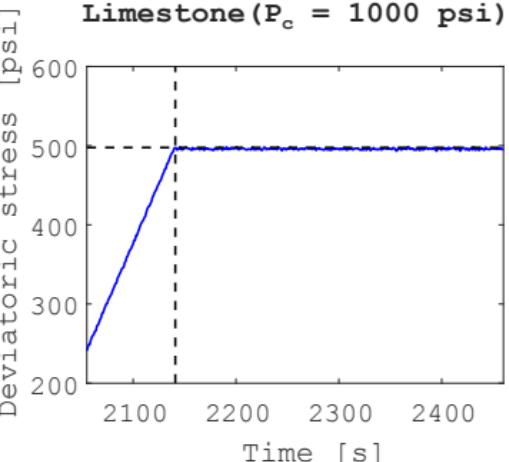
Strain rate hardening: The faster the loading, the stiffer the material



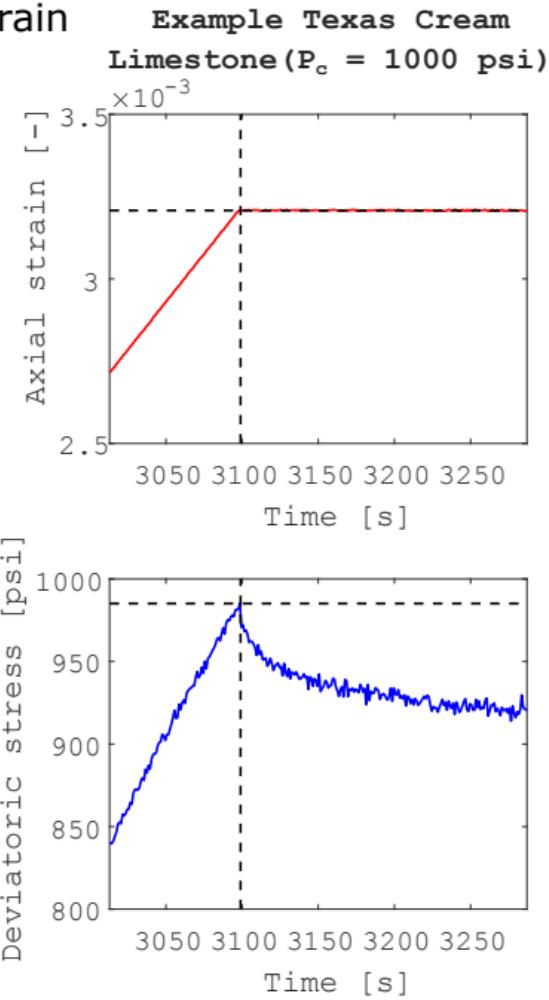
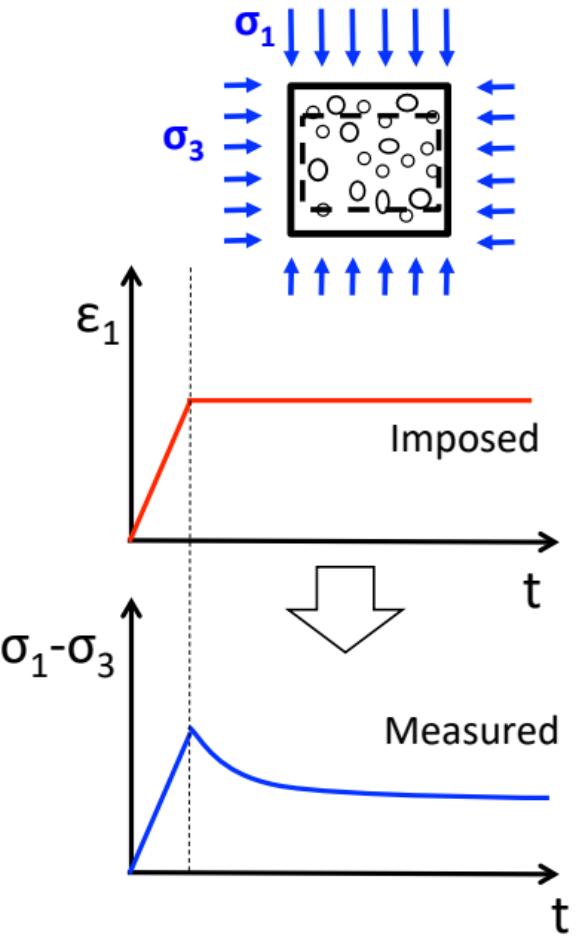
Creep strain at constant stress

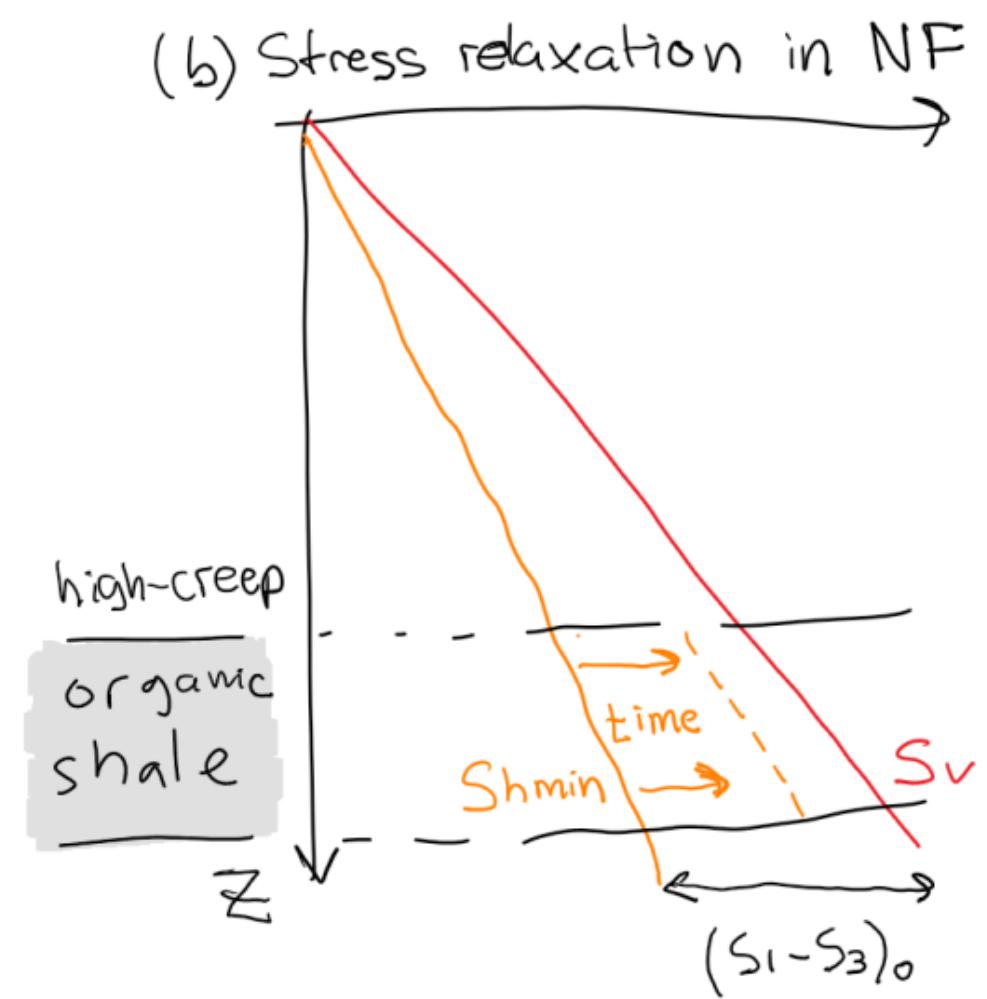
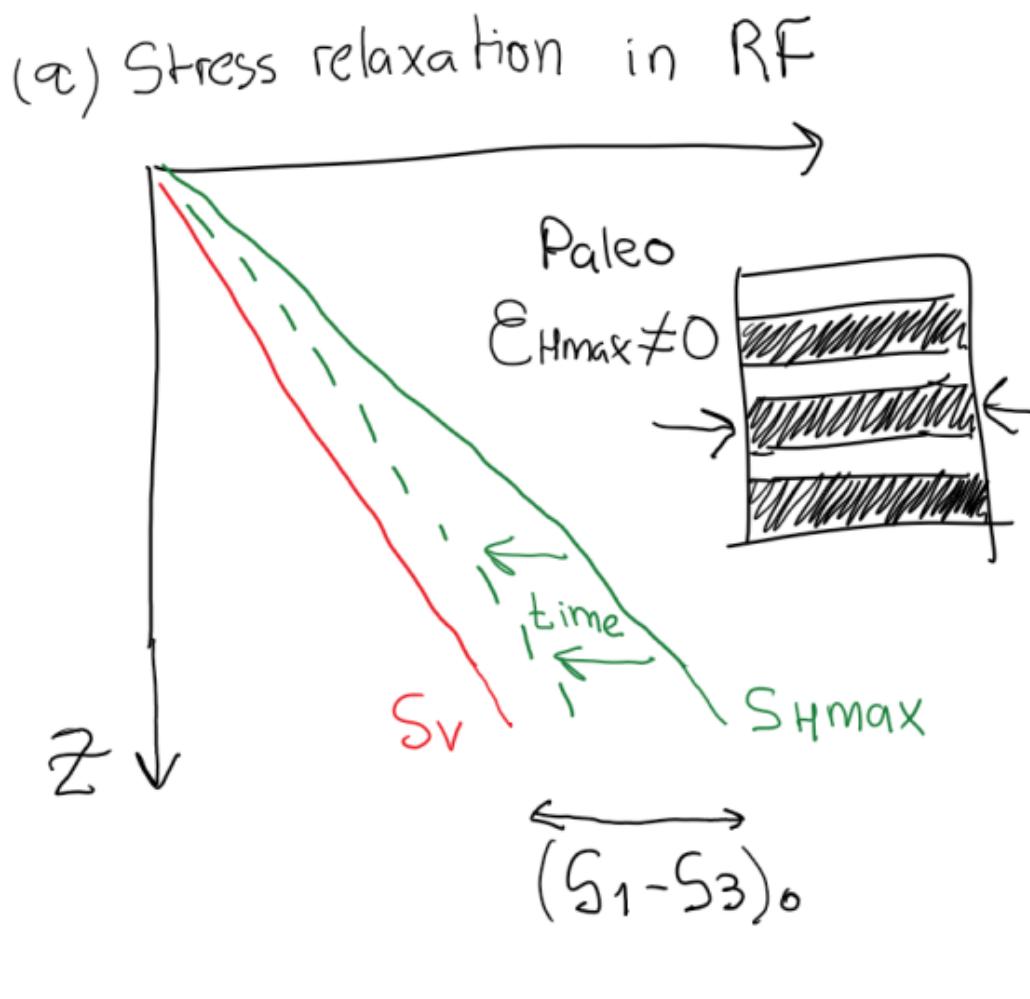


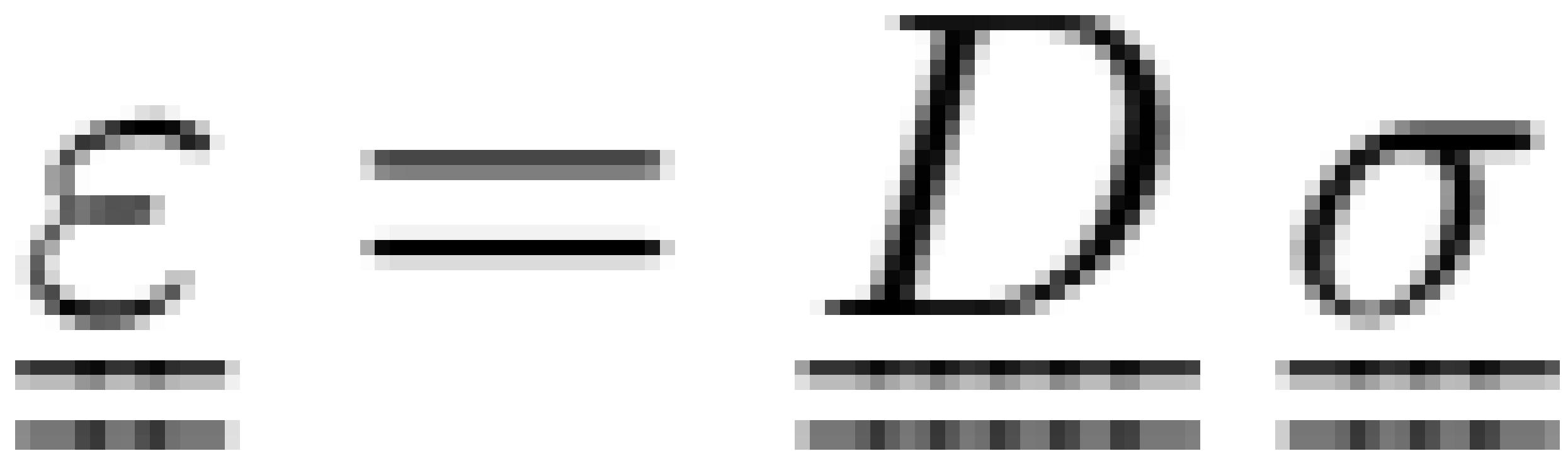
Example Texas Cream Limestone ($P_c = 1000$ psi)



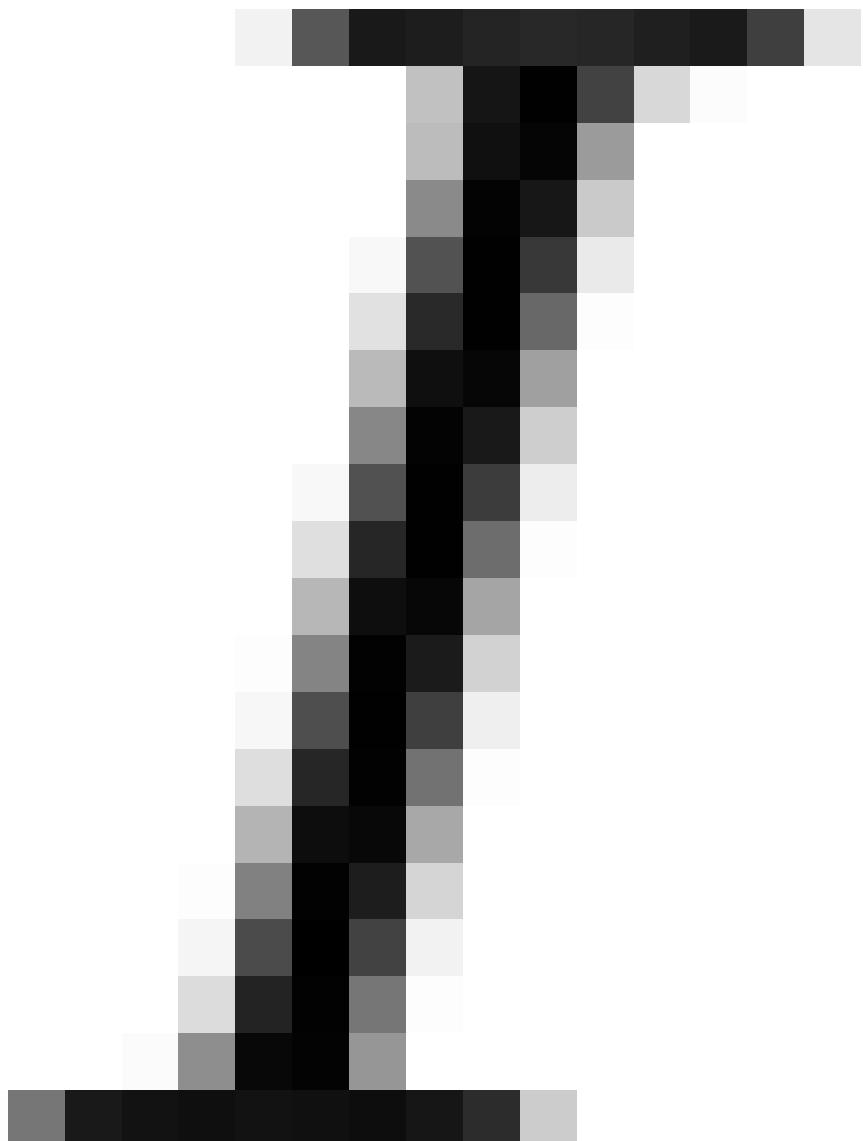
Stress relaxation at constant strain











α

=

1

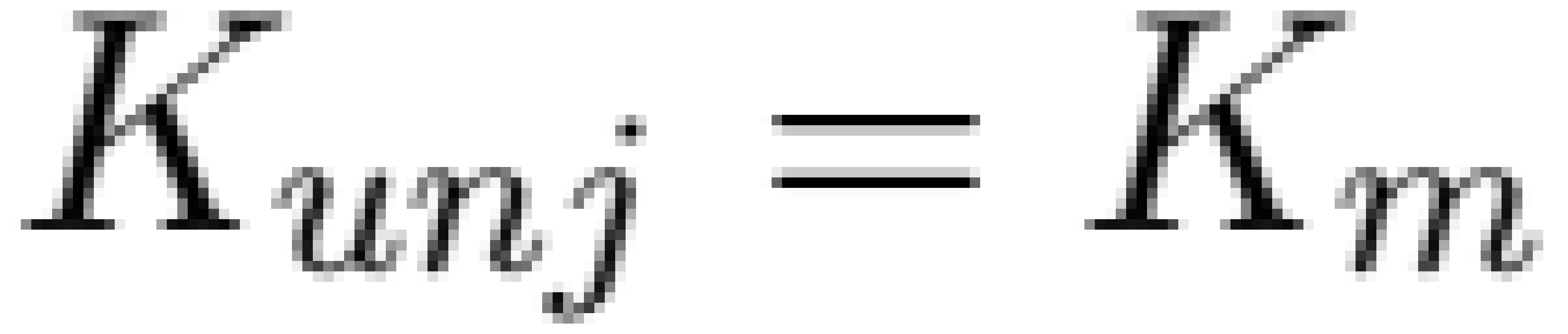
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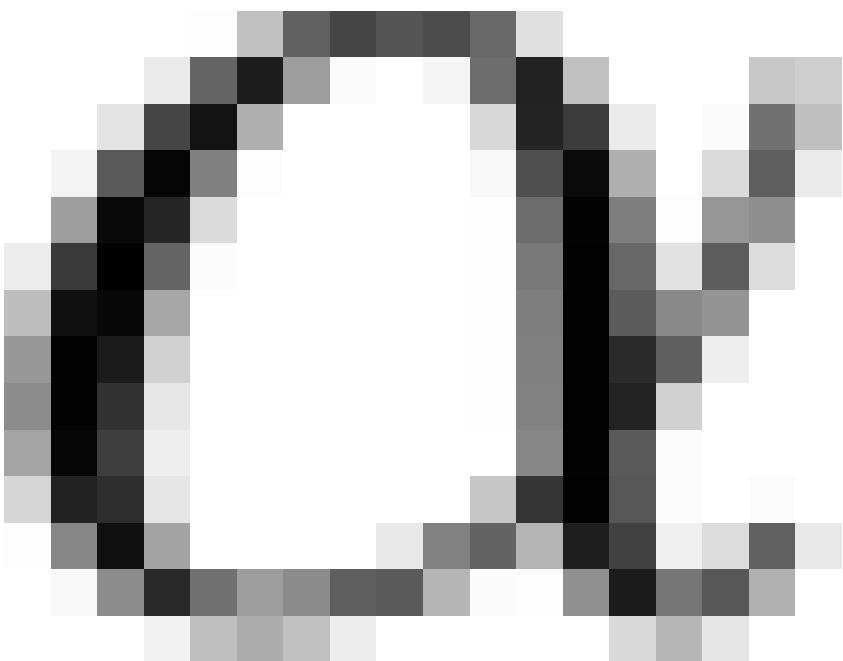
$K_{drained}$

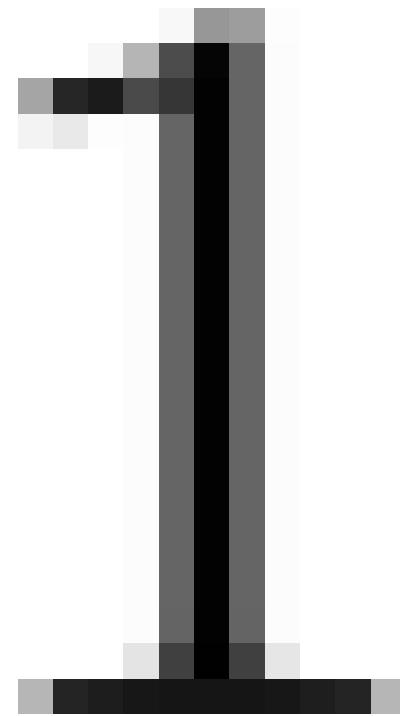
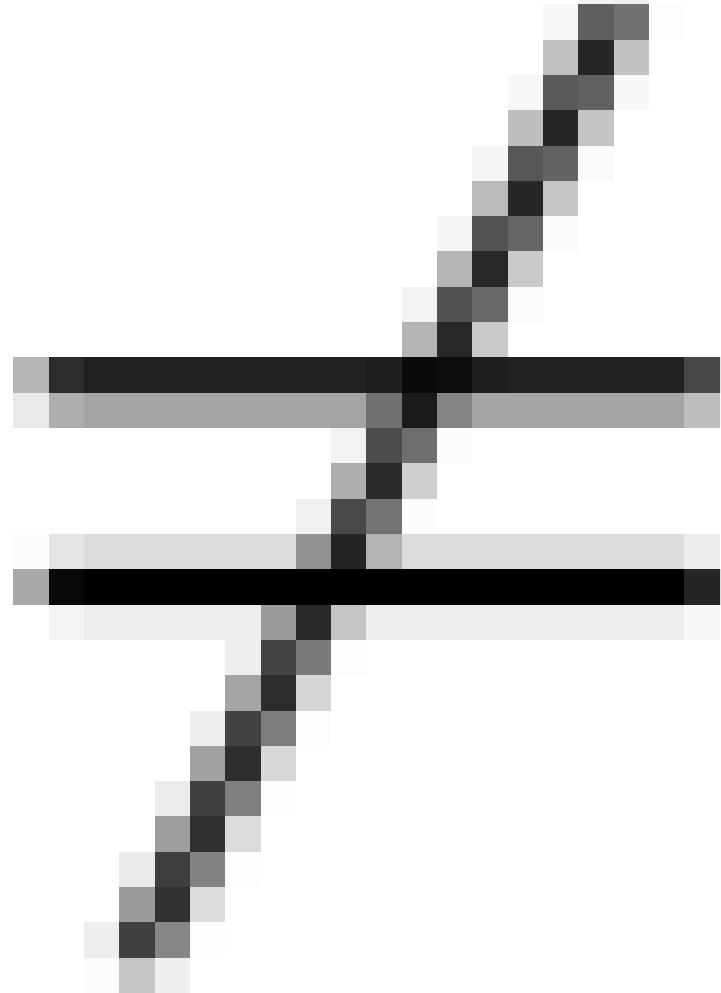
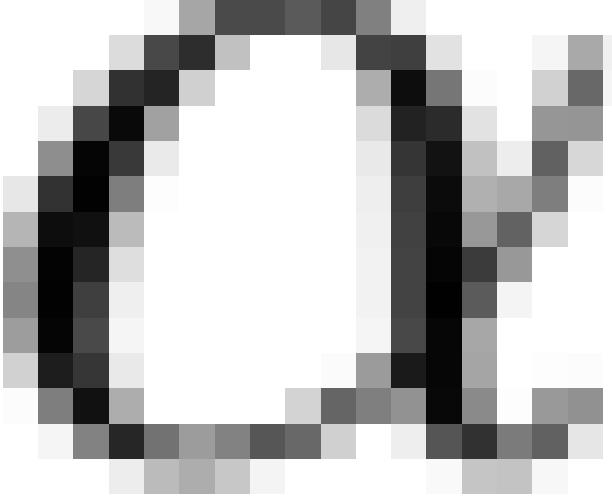
K_{unq} .

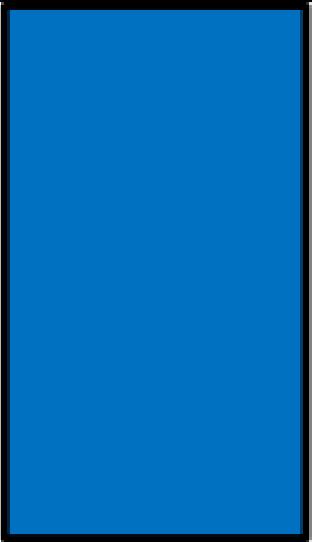
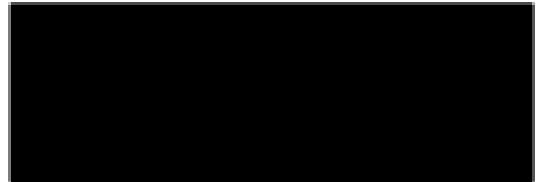
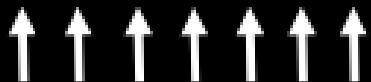
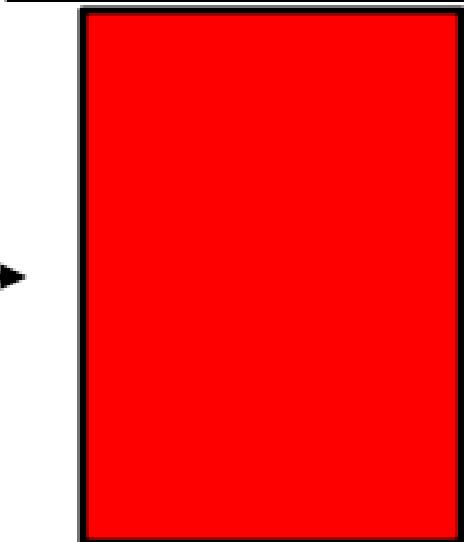


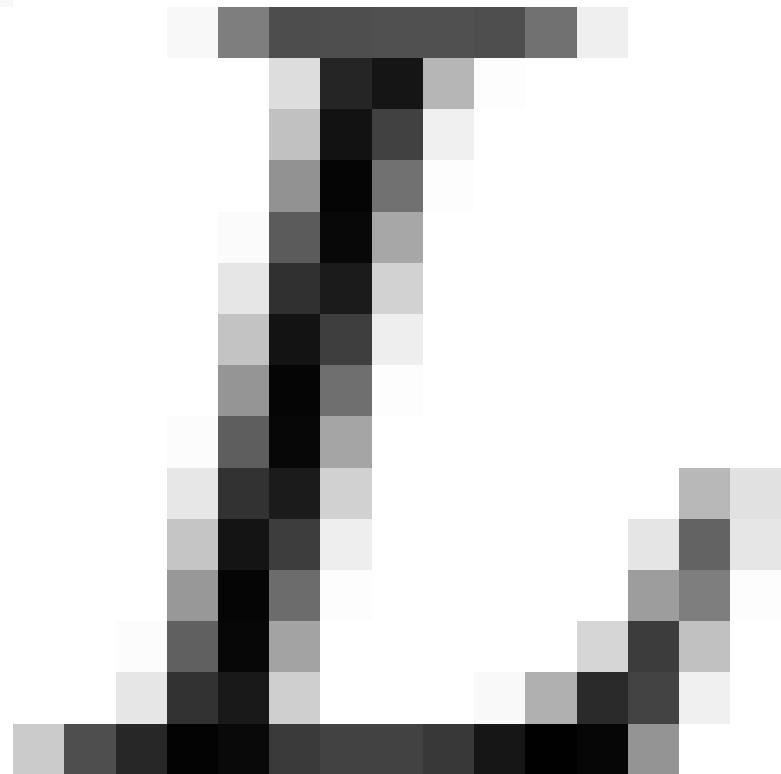
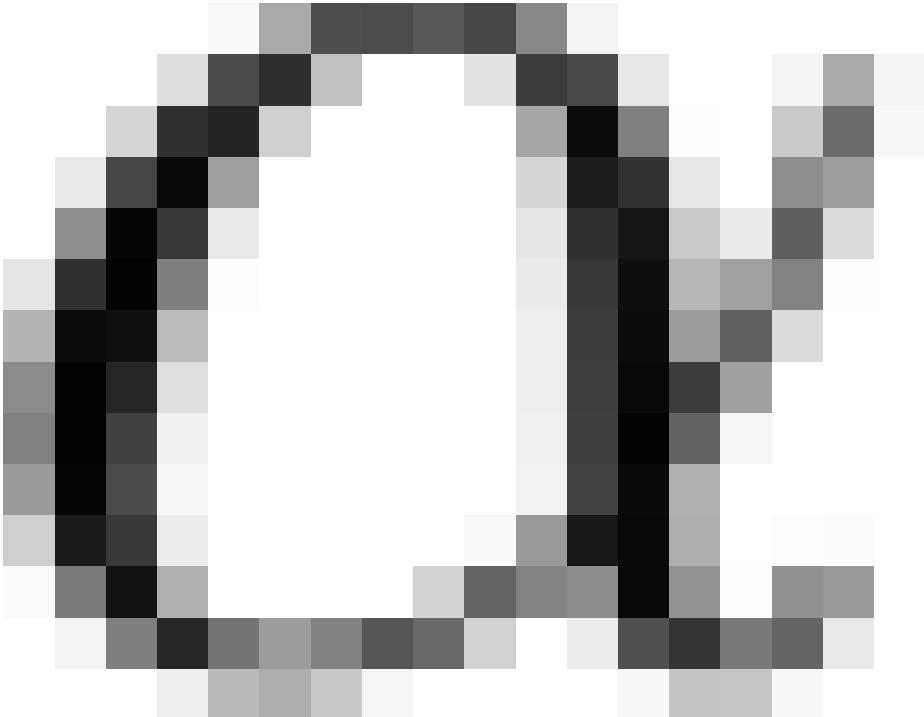


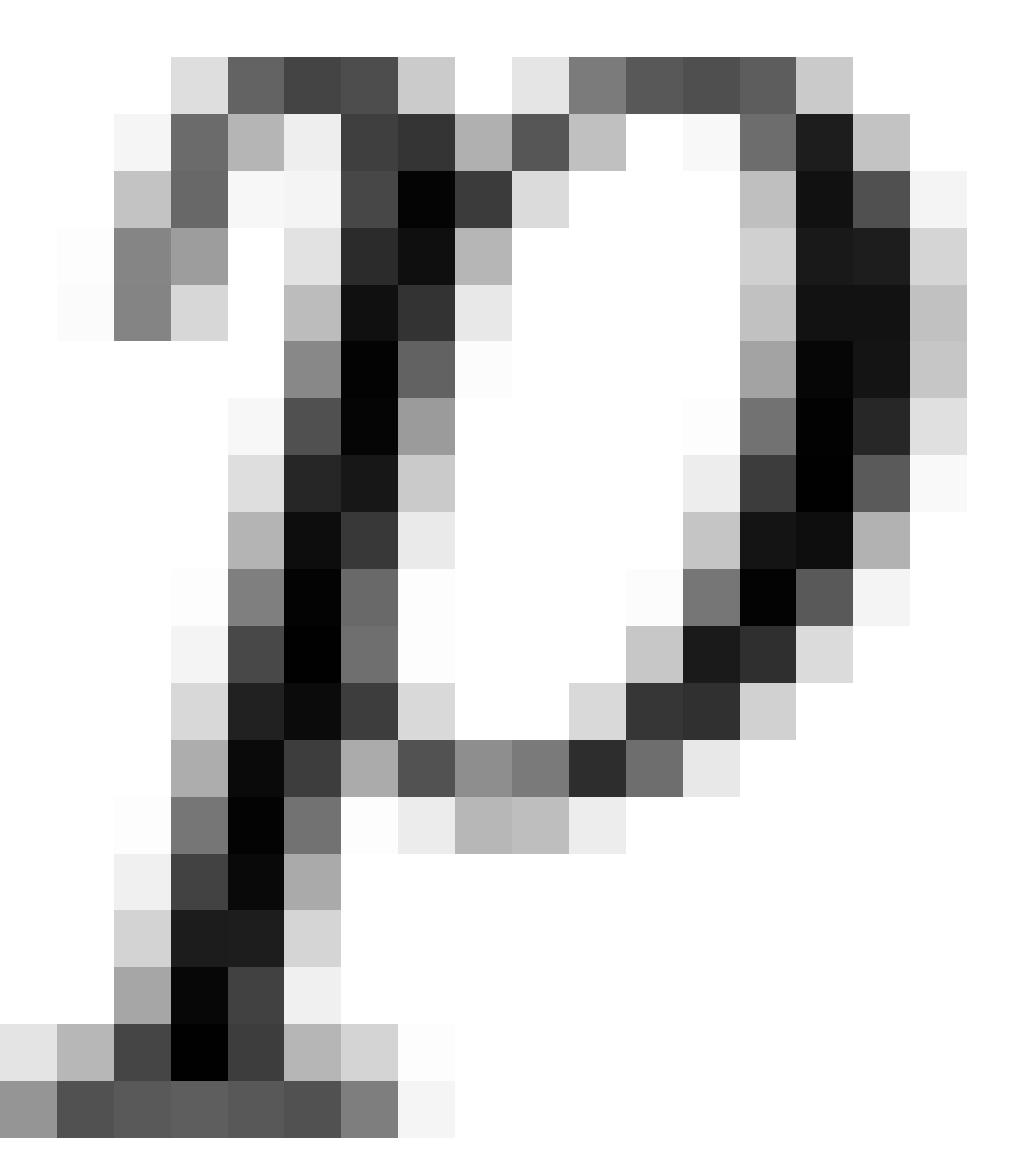




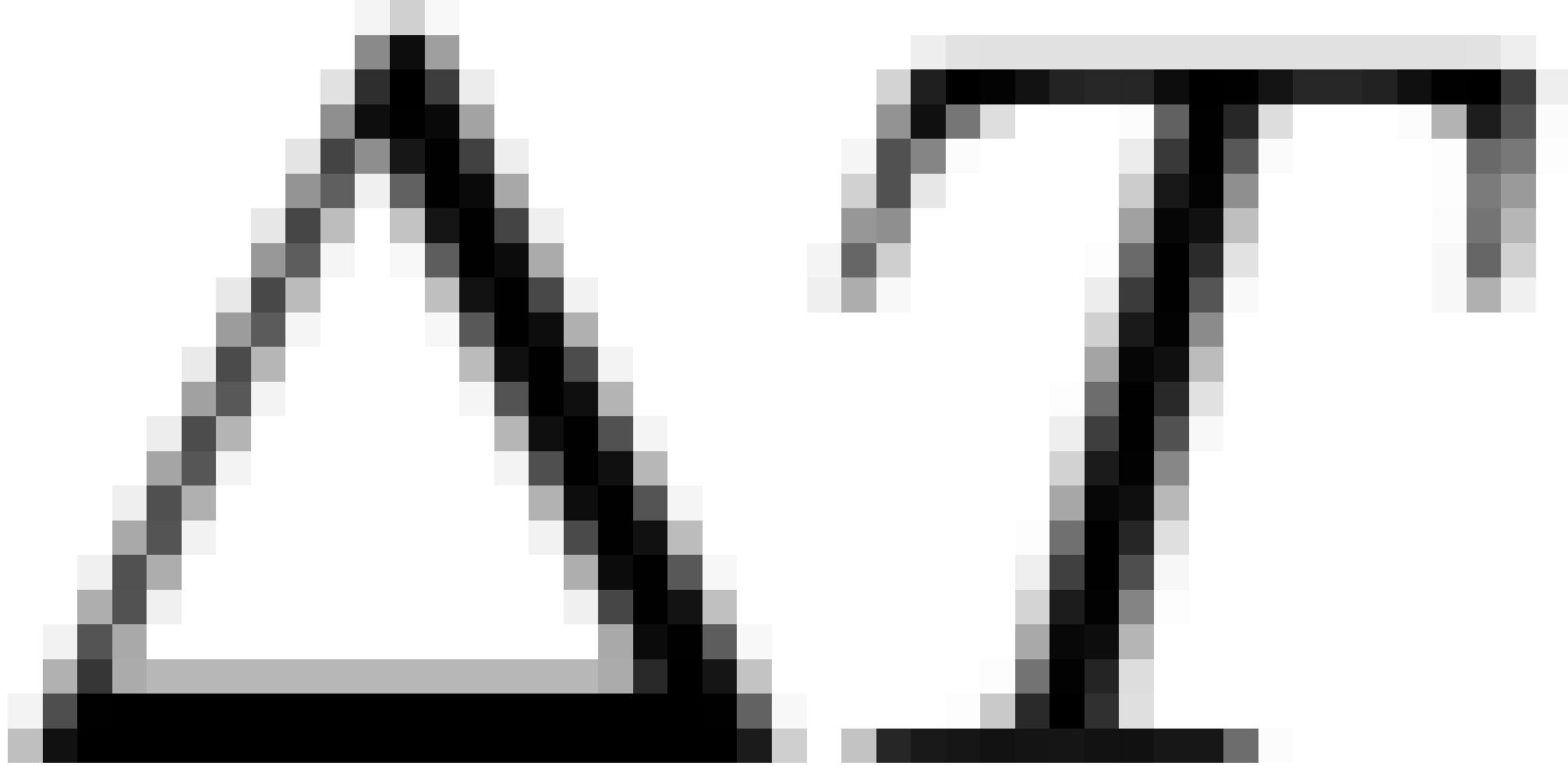


 ΔT 





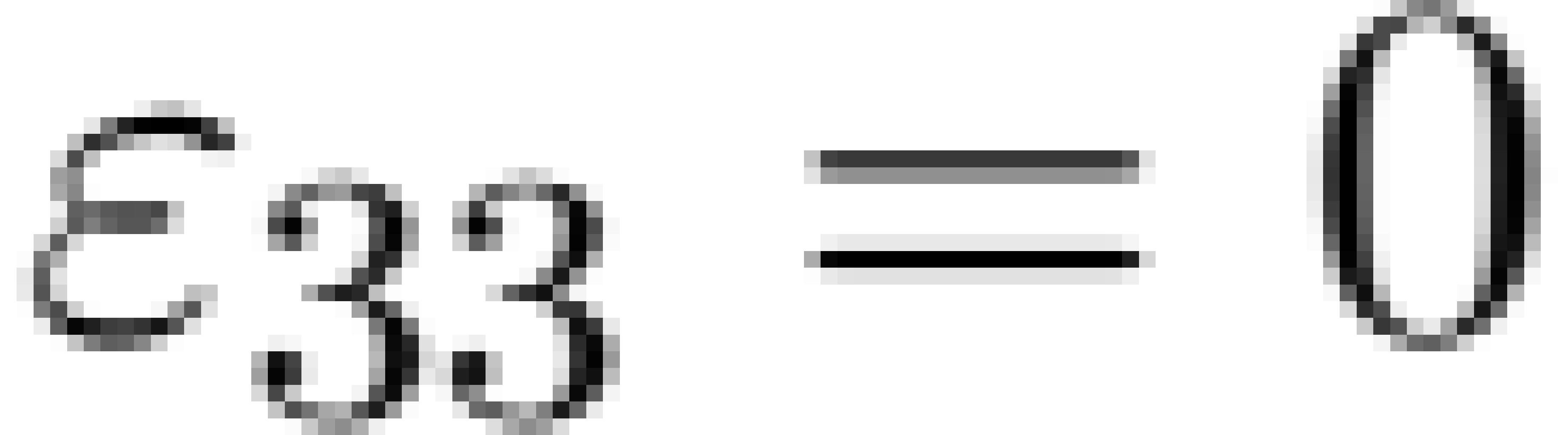
$$\alpha_L = \frac{1}{L} \frac{dL}{dT}$$

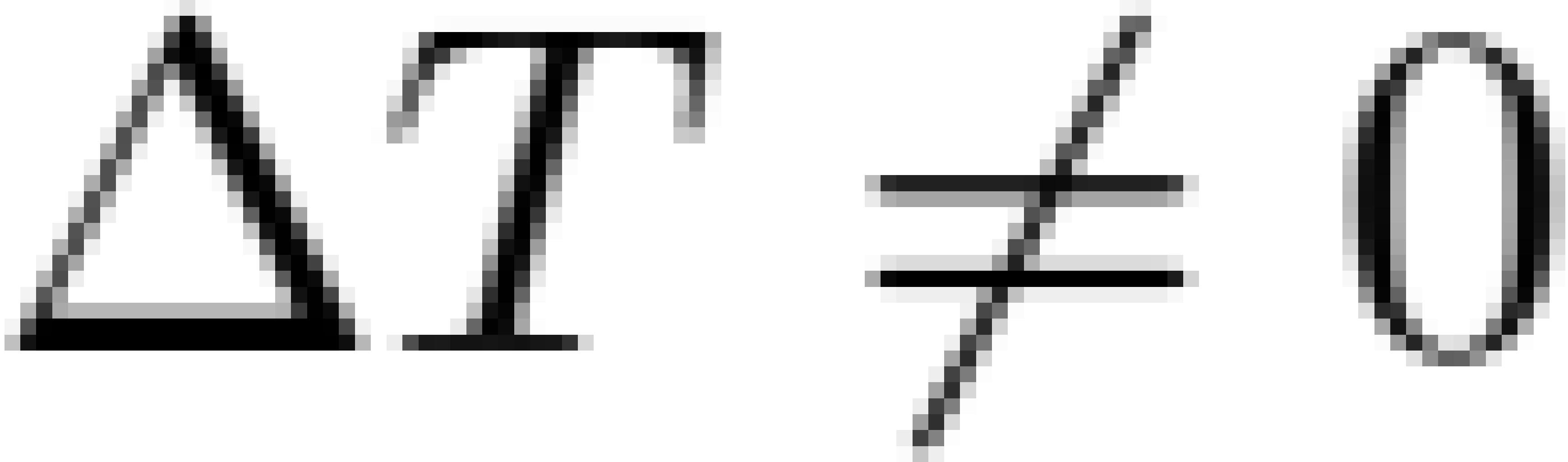


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} \sigma_{11} & = & (\lambda + 2\mu) \varepsilon_{11} + \lambda \varepsilon_{22} + \lambda \varepsilon_{33} + 3K\alpha_L \Delta T \\ \sigma_{22} & = & \lambda \varepsilon_{11} + (\lambda + 2\mu) \varepsilon_{22} + \lambda \varepsilon_{33} + 3K\alpha_L \Delta T \\ \sigma_{33} & = & \lambda \varepsilon_{11} + \lambda \varepsilon_{22} + (\lambda + 2\mu) \varepsilon_{33} + 3K\alpha_L \Delta T \\ \sigma_{12} & = & 2\mu \varepsilon_{12} \\ \sigma_{13} & = & 2\mu \varepsilon_{13} \\ \sigma_{23} & = & 2\mu \varepsilon_{23} \end{array} \right.$$









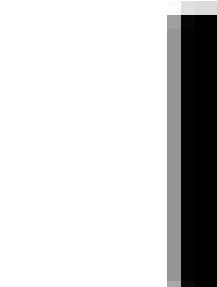
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{11}^0 &= (\lambda + 2\mu) \epsilon_{11} + \lambda \epsilon_{11} + 3K \alpha_L \Delta T \\ \sigma_{33} &= \lambda \epsilon_{11} + \lambda \epsilon_{11} + 3K \alpha_L \Delta T \end{aligned}$$

σ_{33}

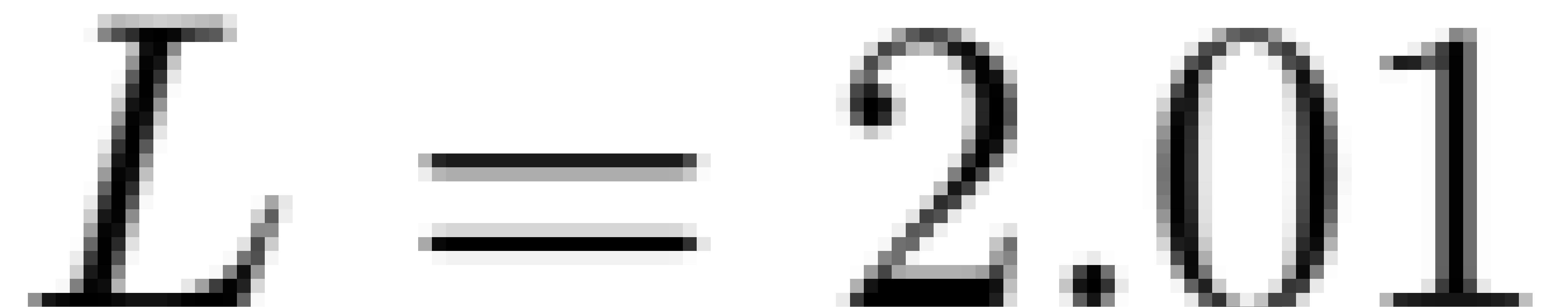
$=$

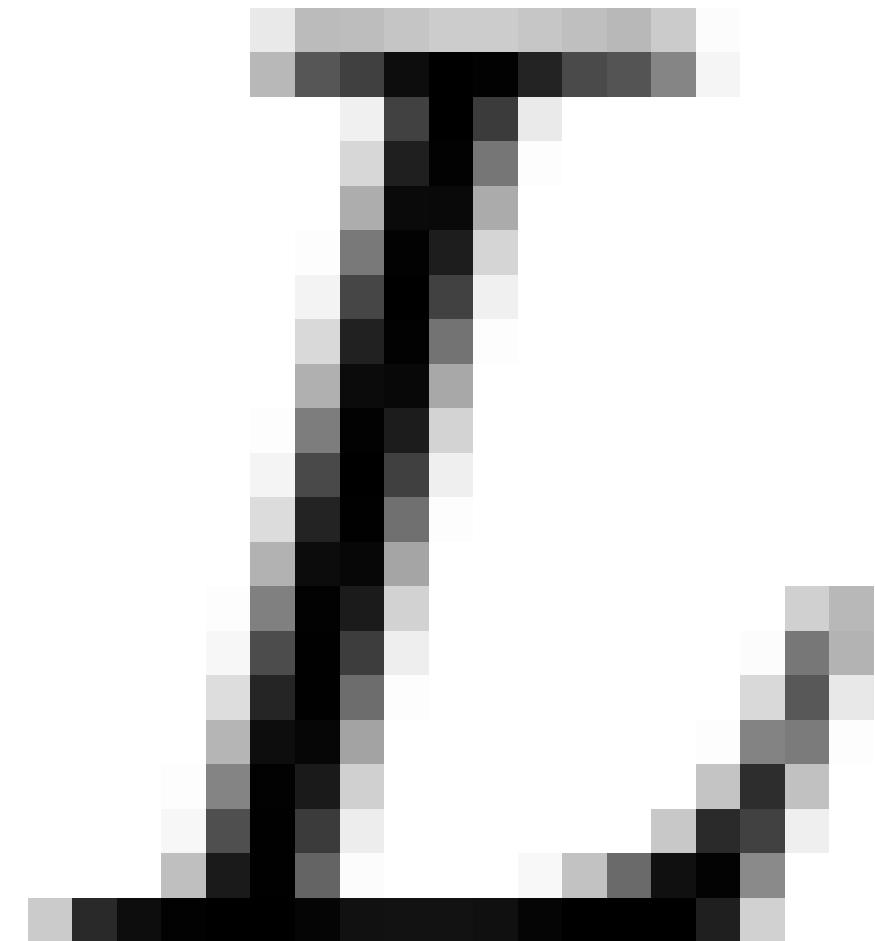
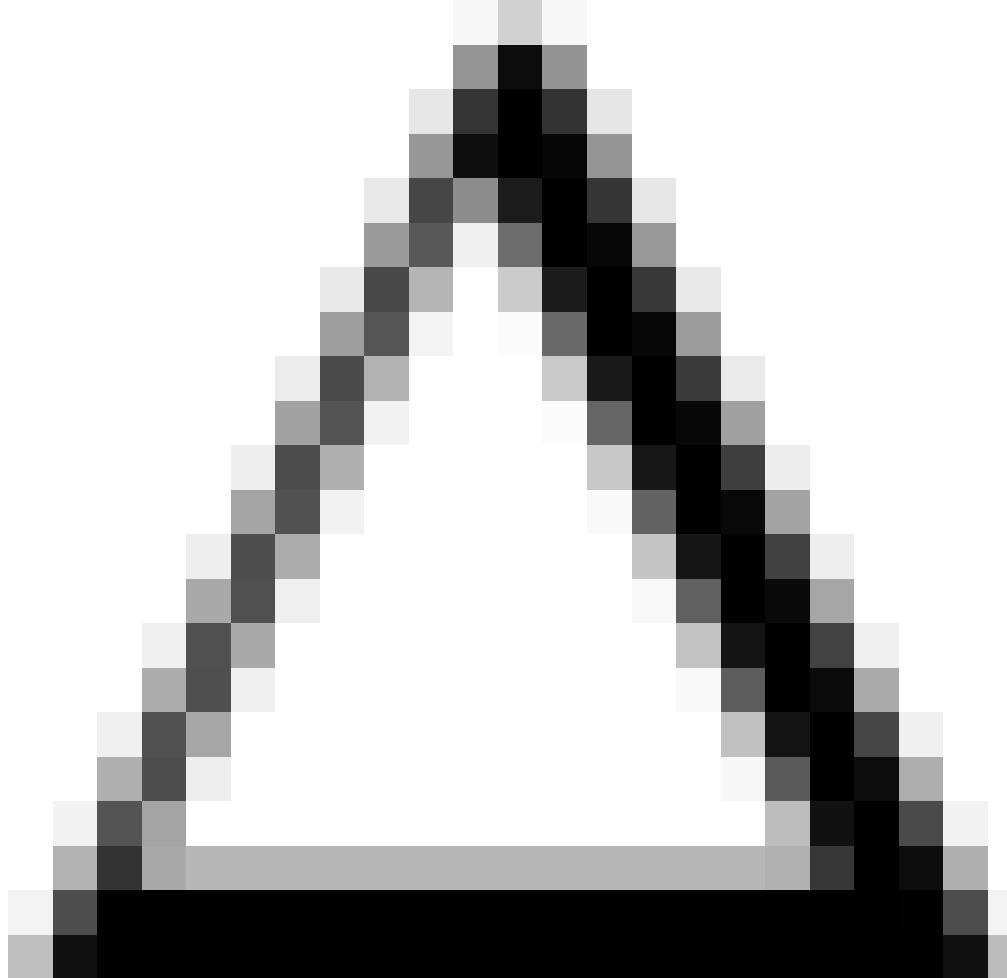
$$\frac{6}{3} \mu K$$

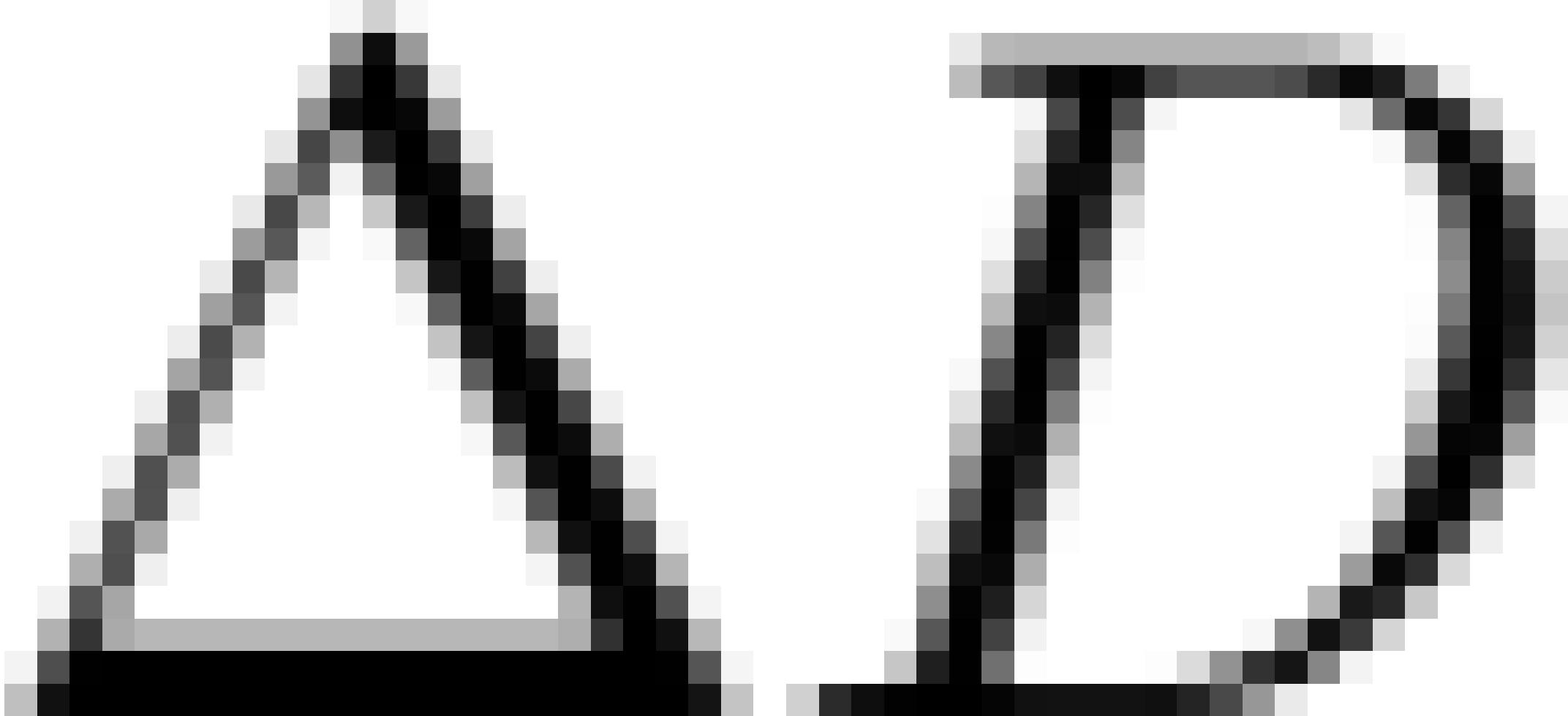
$K \alpha L \Delta T$

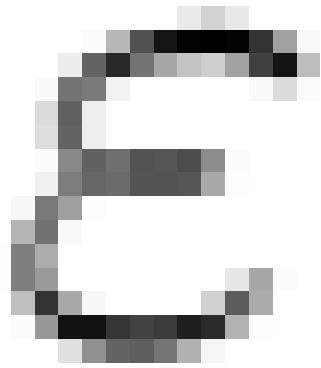
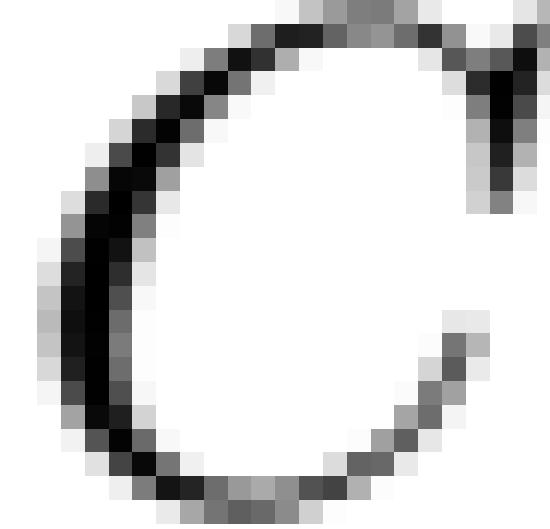
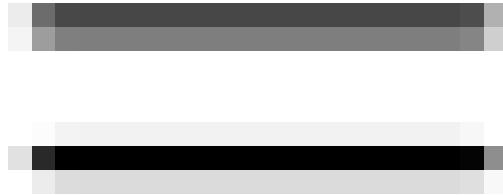
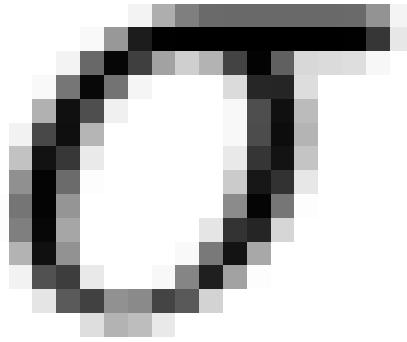


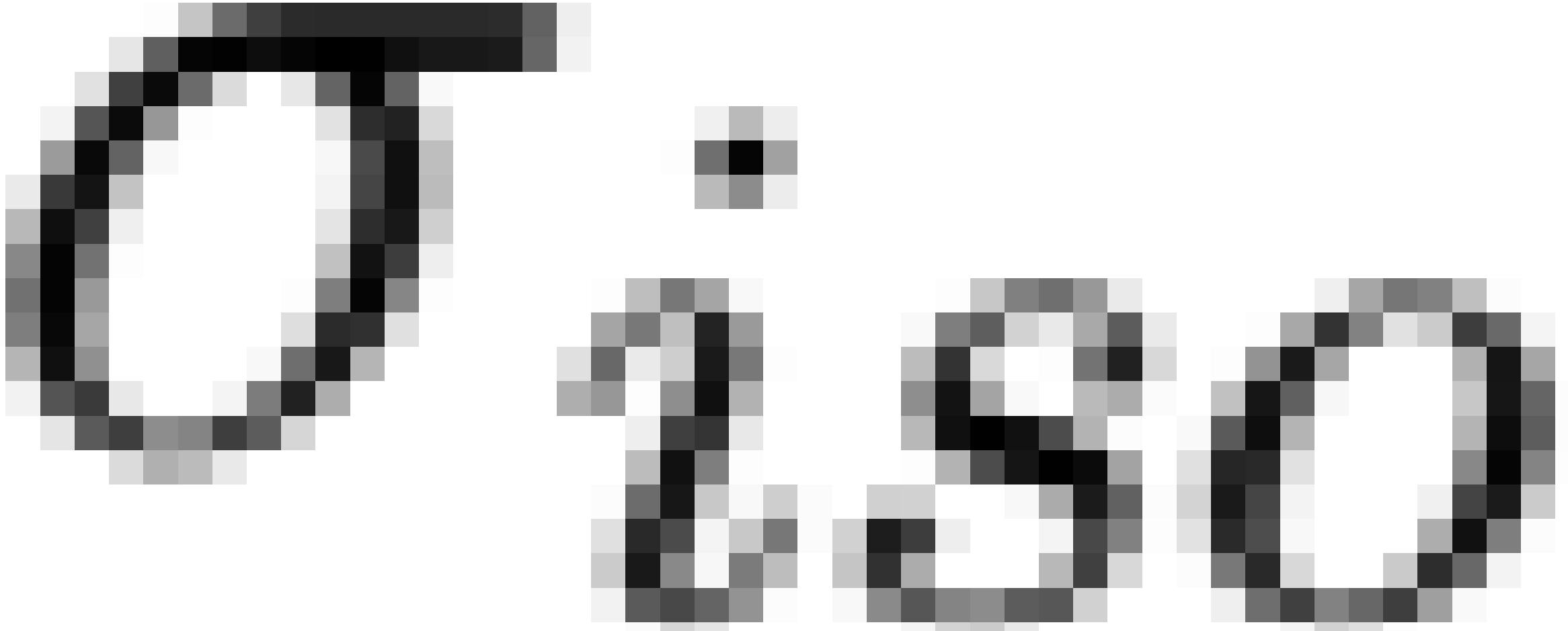


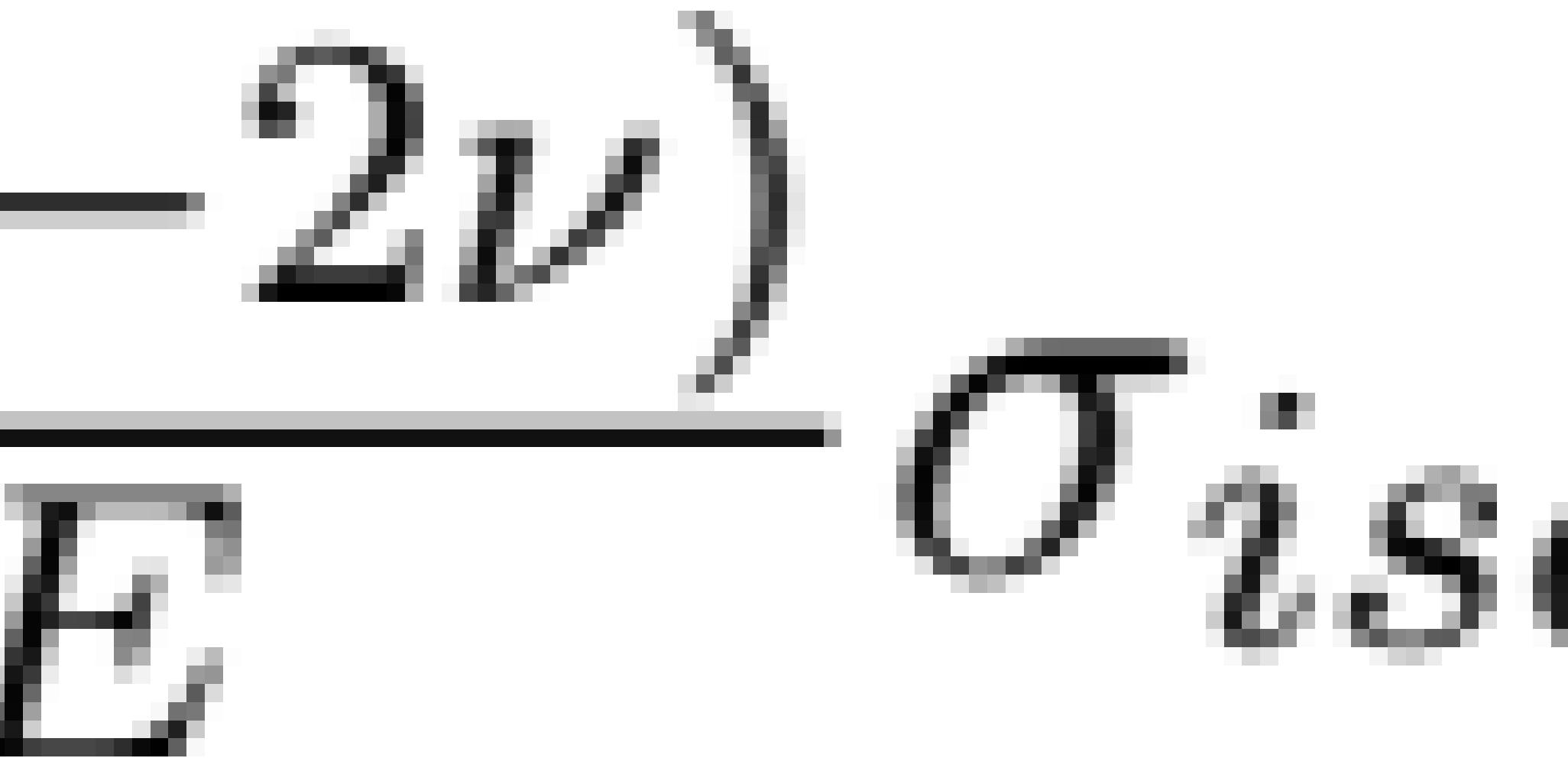




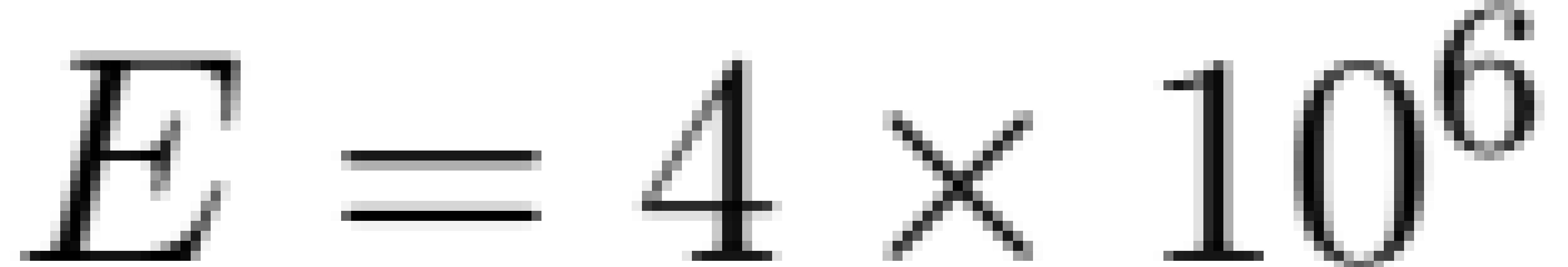






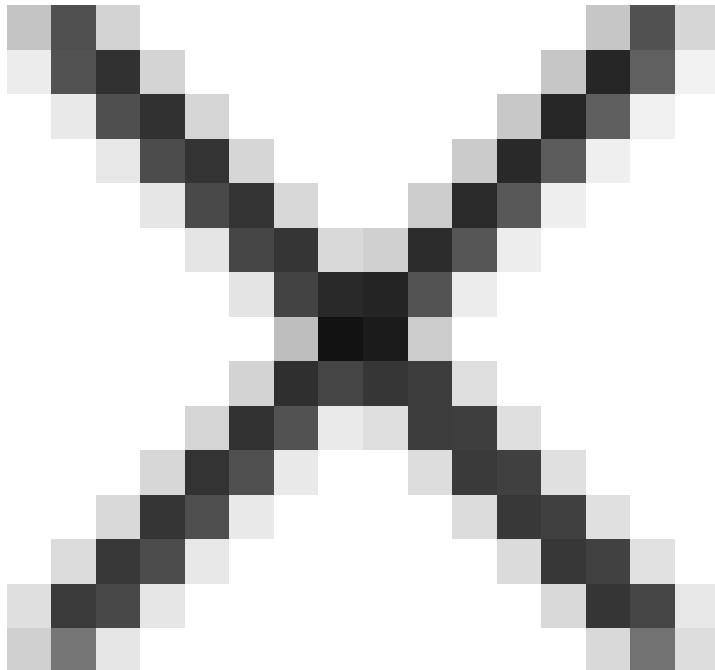








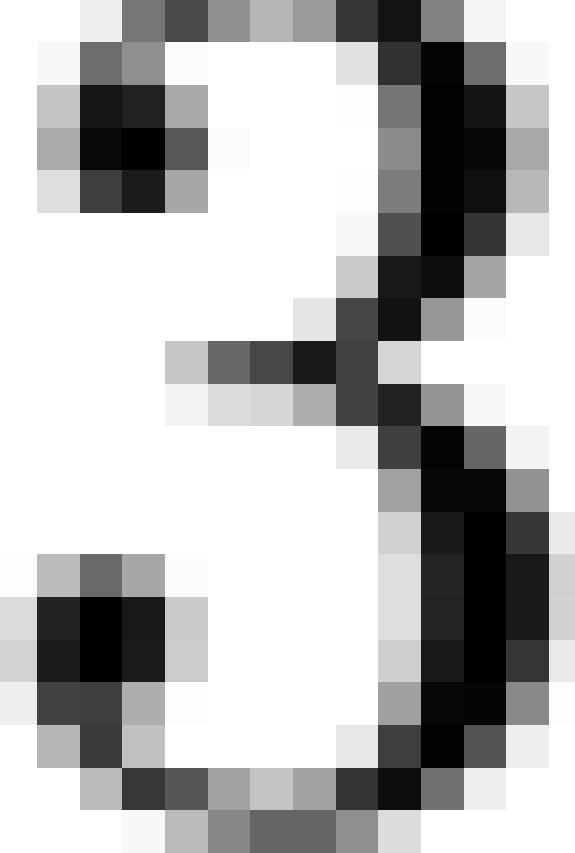
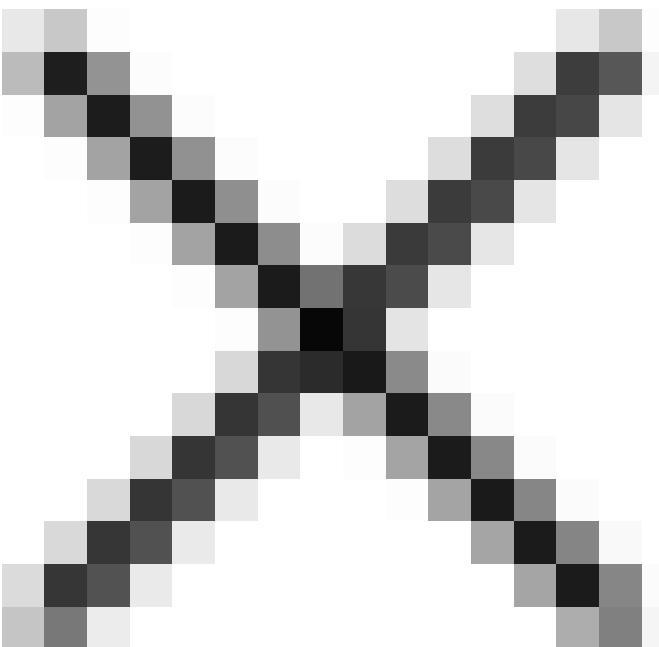
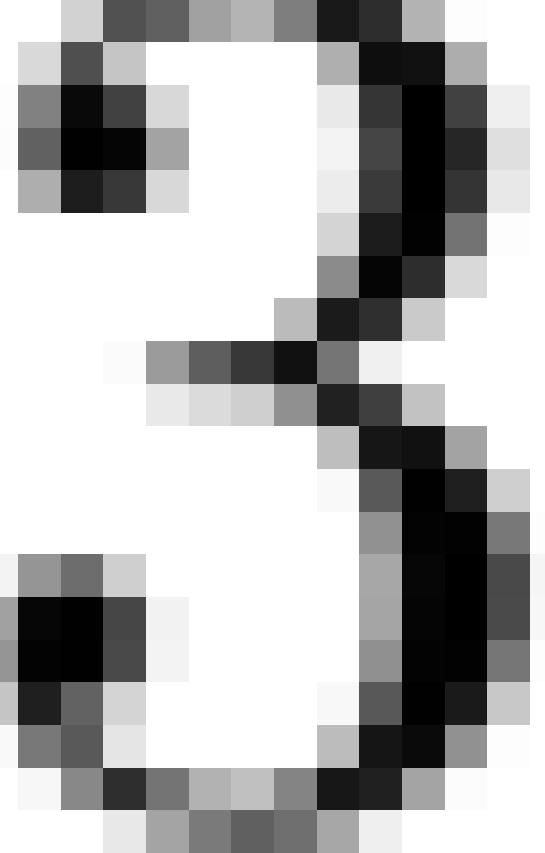


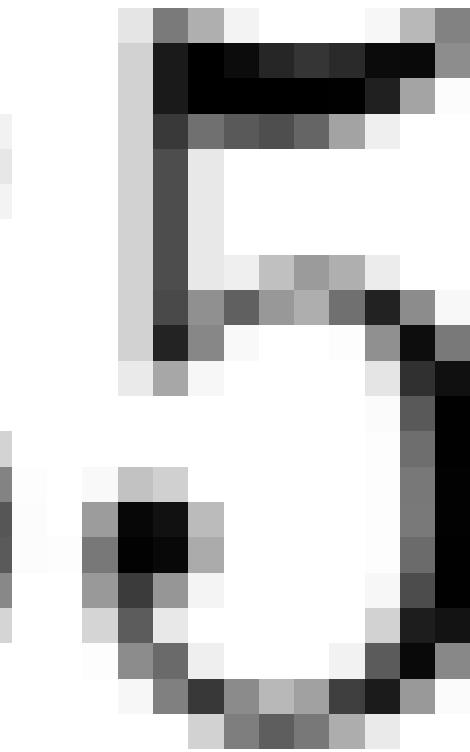
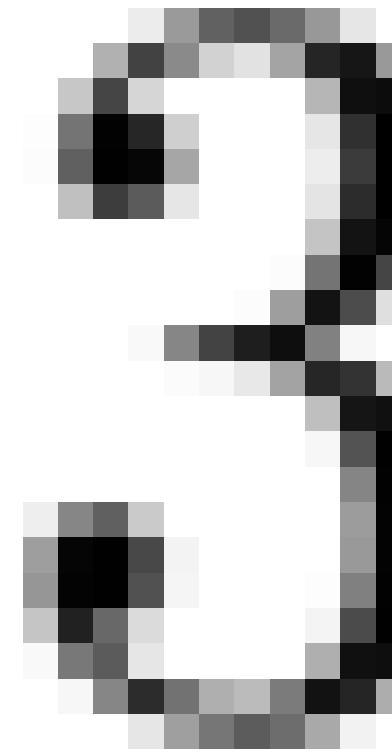
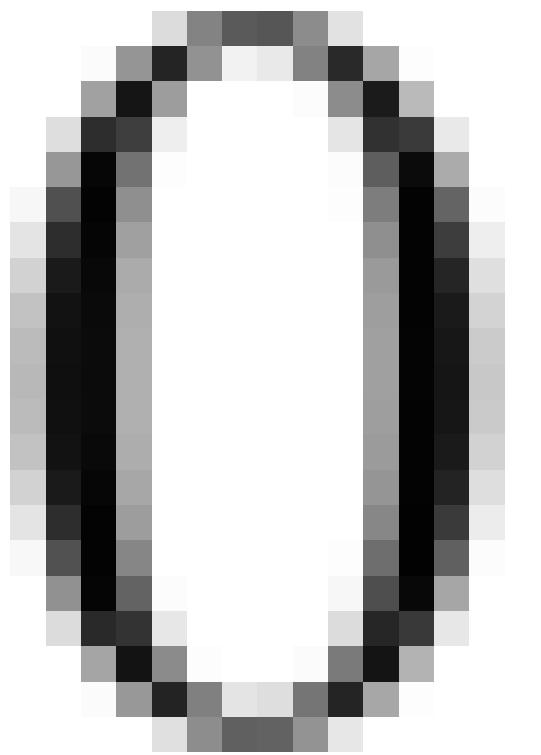
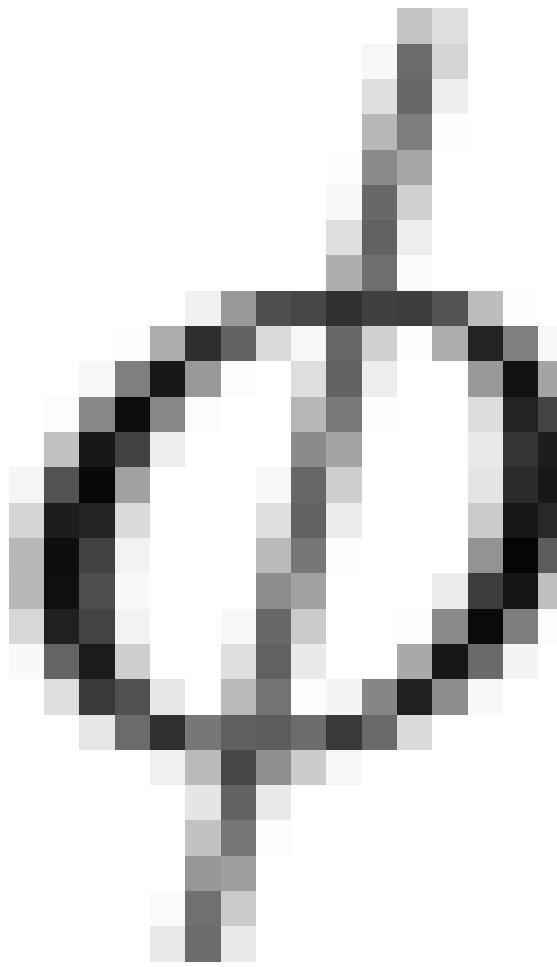


σ_{11}

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{E(1-\nu)}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}\epsilon_{11}$$







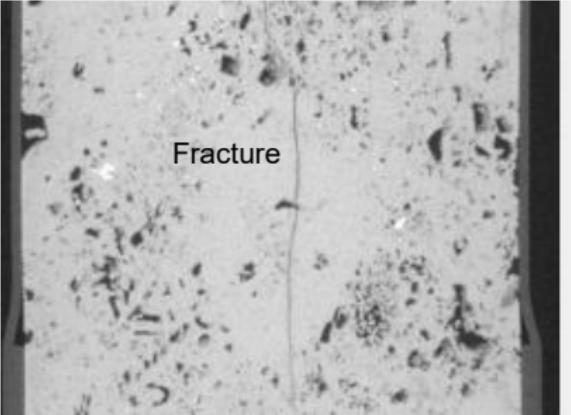
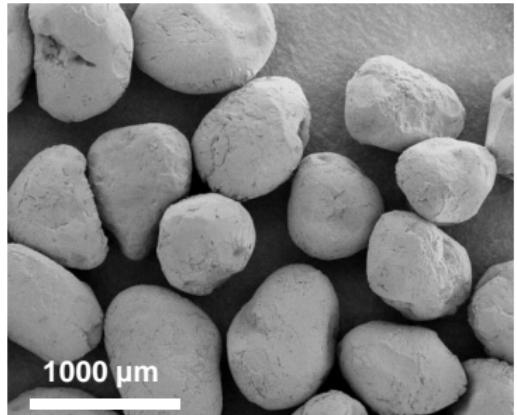
(a) Uncemented sand



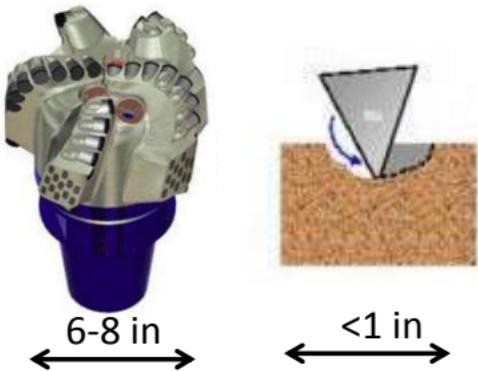
(b) Cemented sandstone



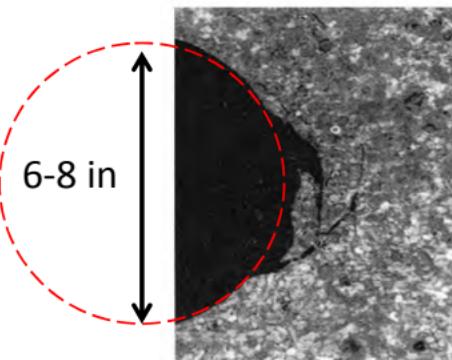
(c) Vuggy carbonate



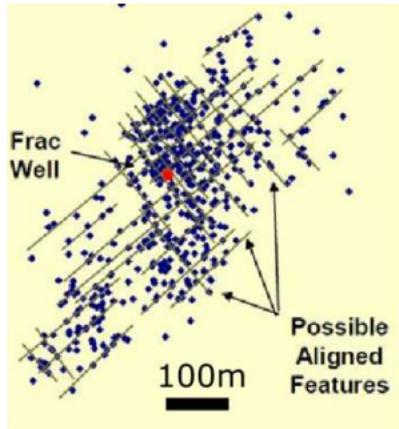
Rock cutting at the drill bit



Wellbore breakout



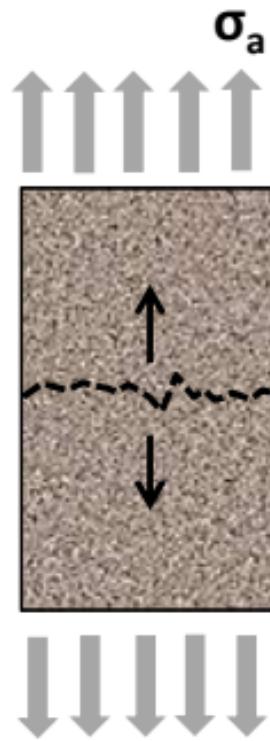
Shale hydraulic fracture



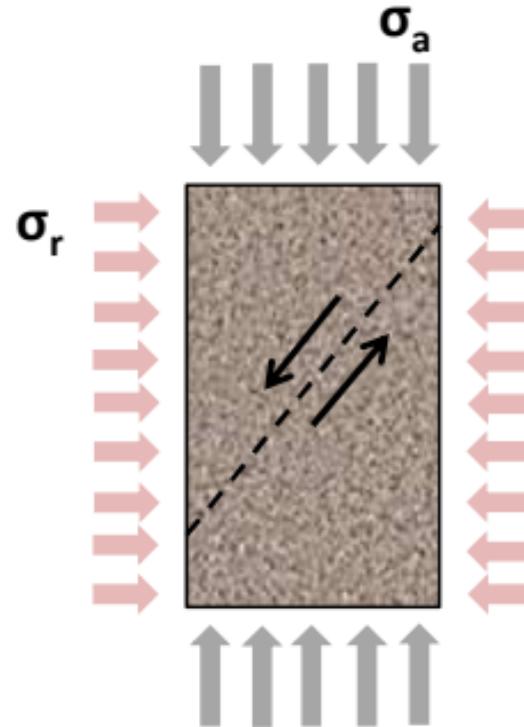
Reservoir depletion



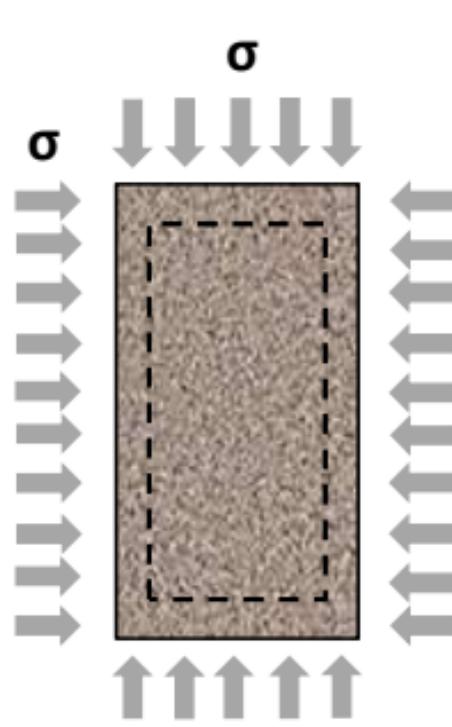
Images: Schlumberger/Terratek, Zoback 2013, Warpinski 2008, doe.gov



Tension
(bond breakage)
Ex: drilling-induced tens. fracs



Shear
(friction failure)
Ex: fault, breakout

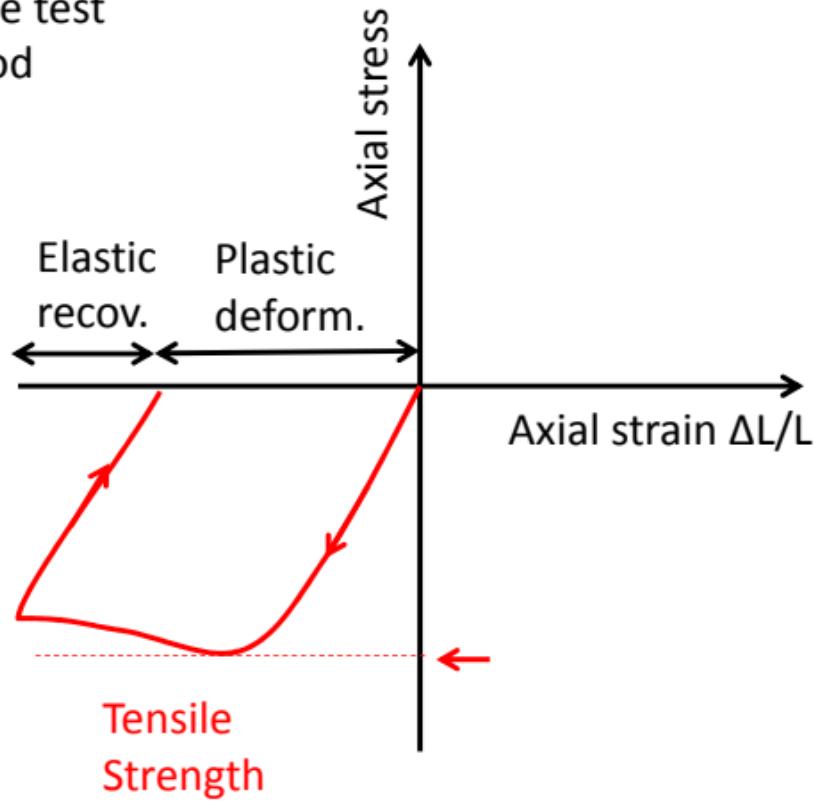


Compression
(pore collapse)
Ex: reservoir compaction

T



Typical tensile test
on a metal rod



Tensile test on a rock rod

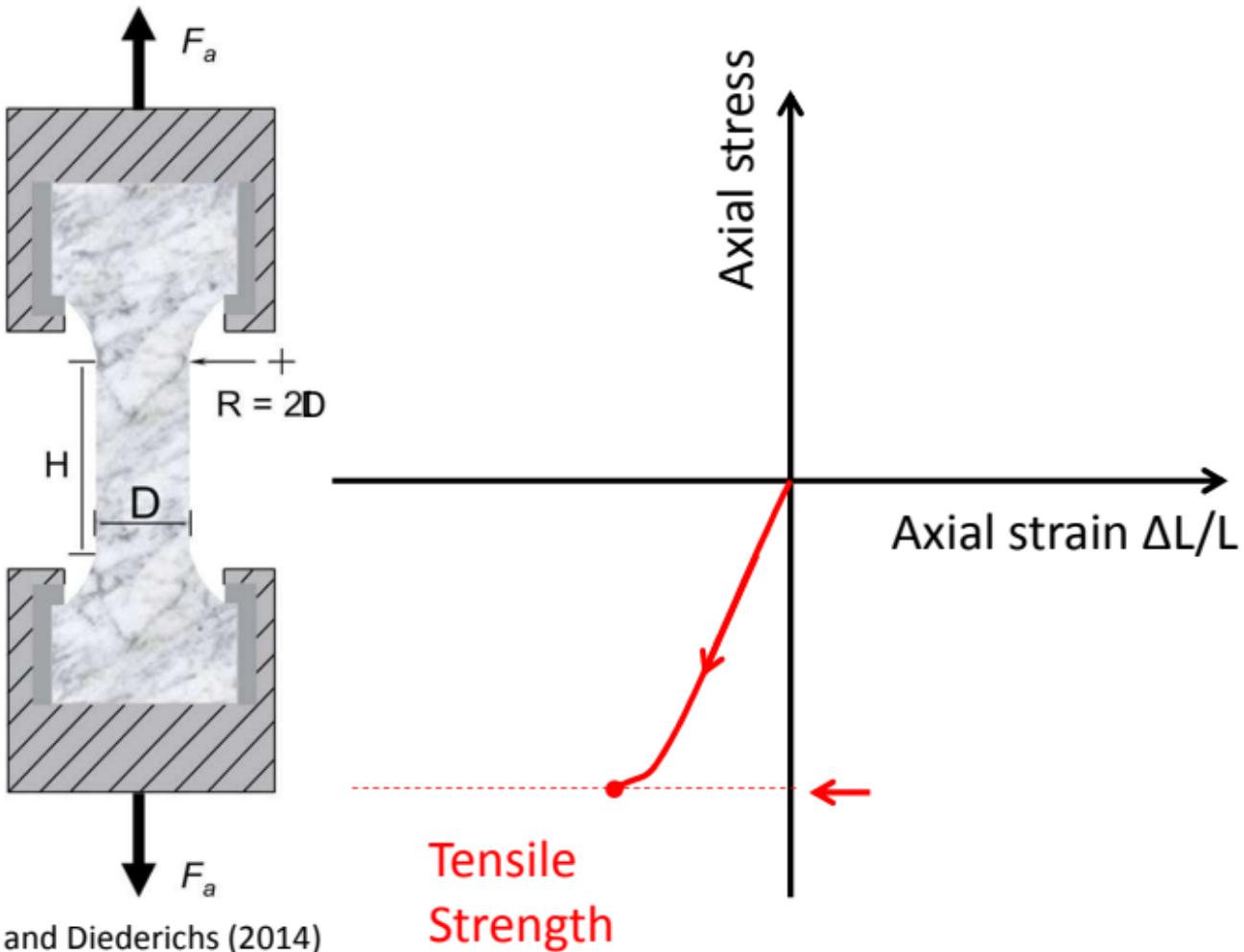


Figure direct tension: Perras and Diederichs (2014)

π S

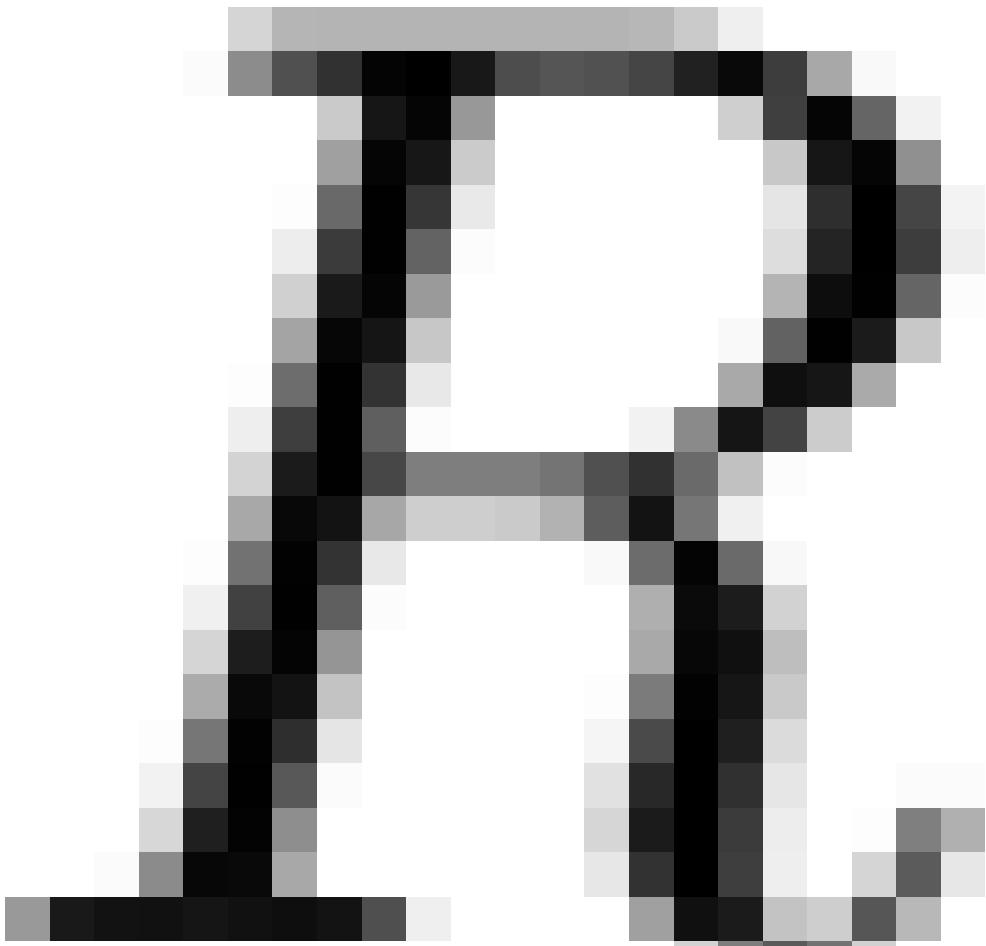
π
 S

π J/ψ R

P B

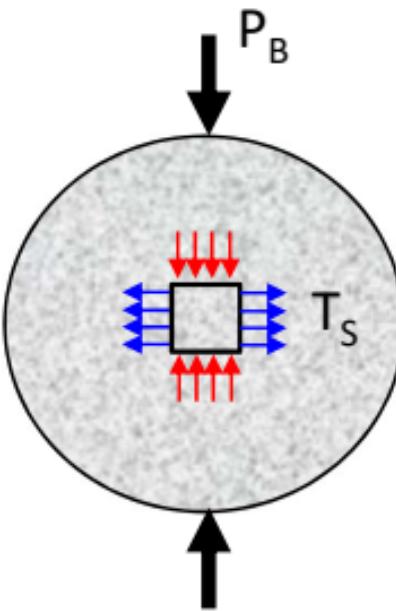
P B





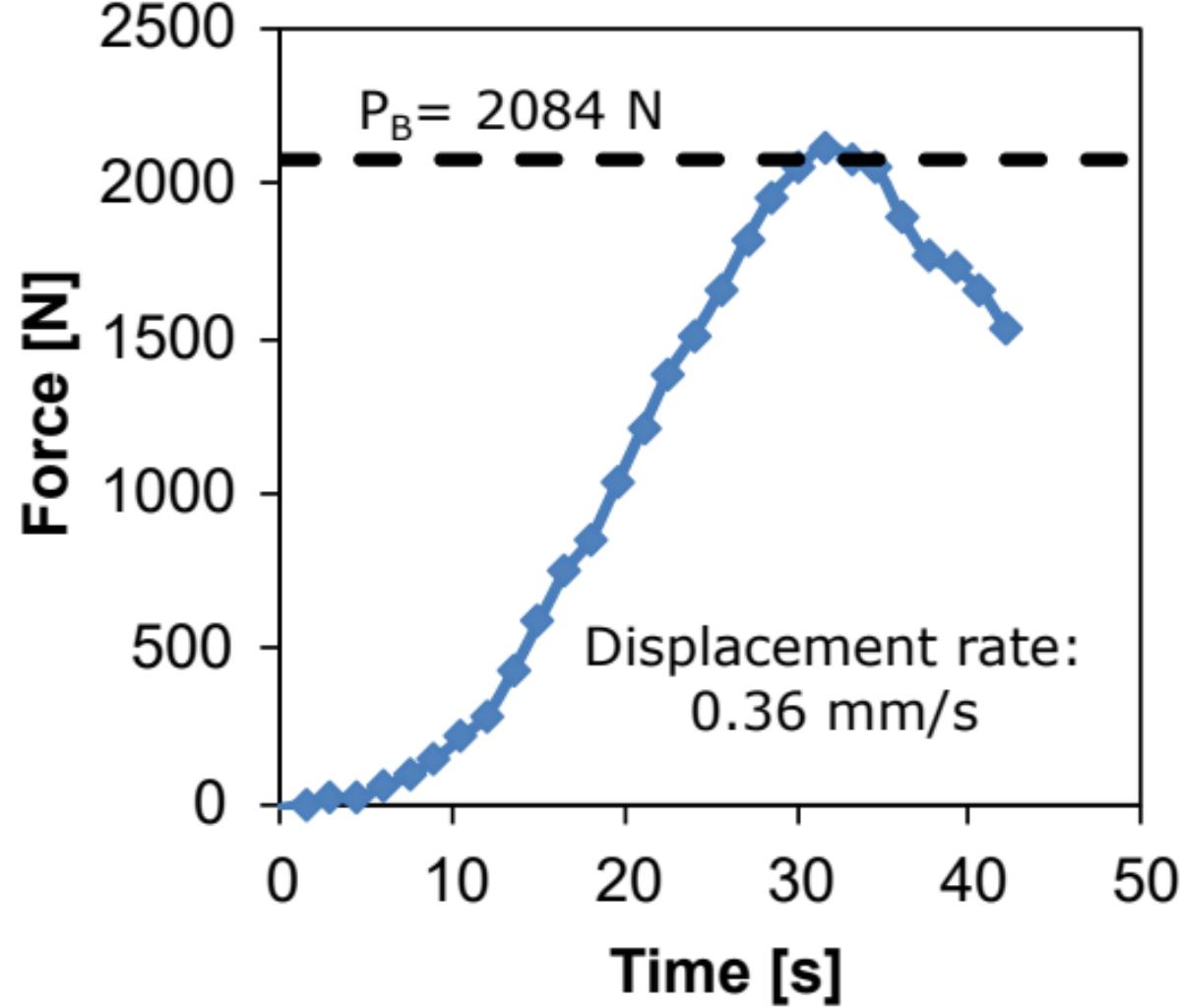
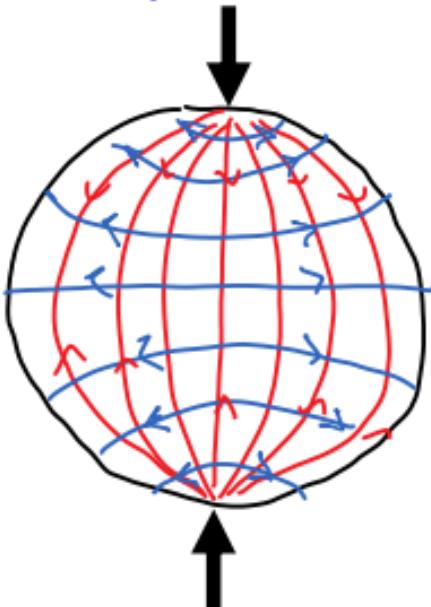
Cylindrical sample:

- radius R
- length L



Streamlines of principal stresses

- tension
- compression

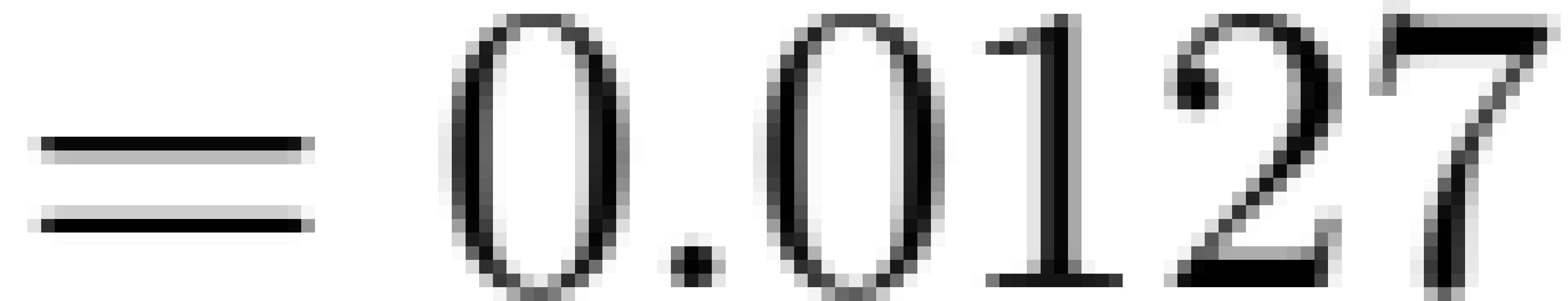


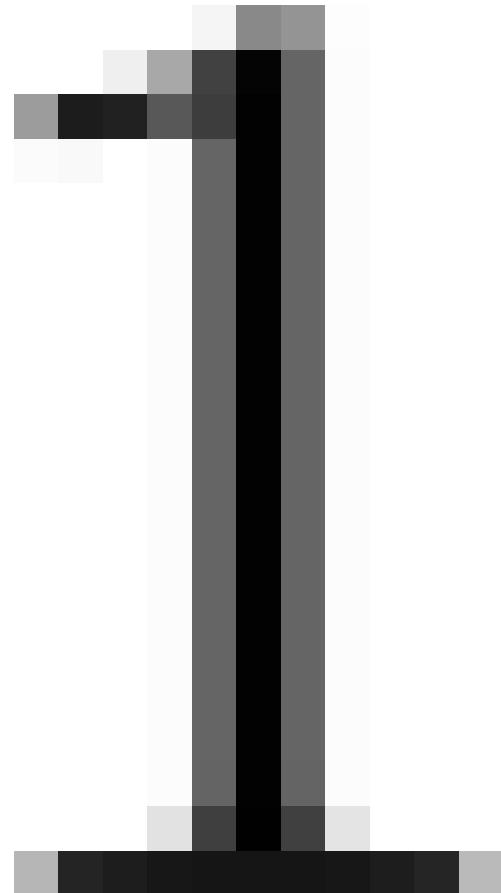
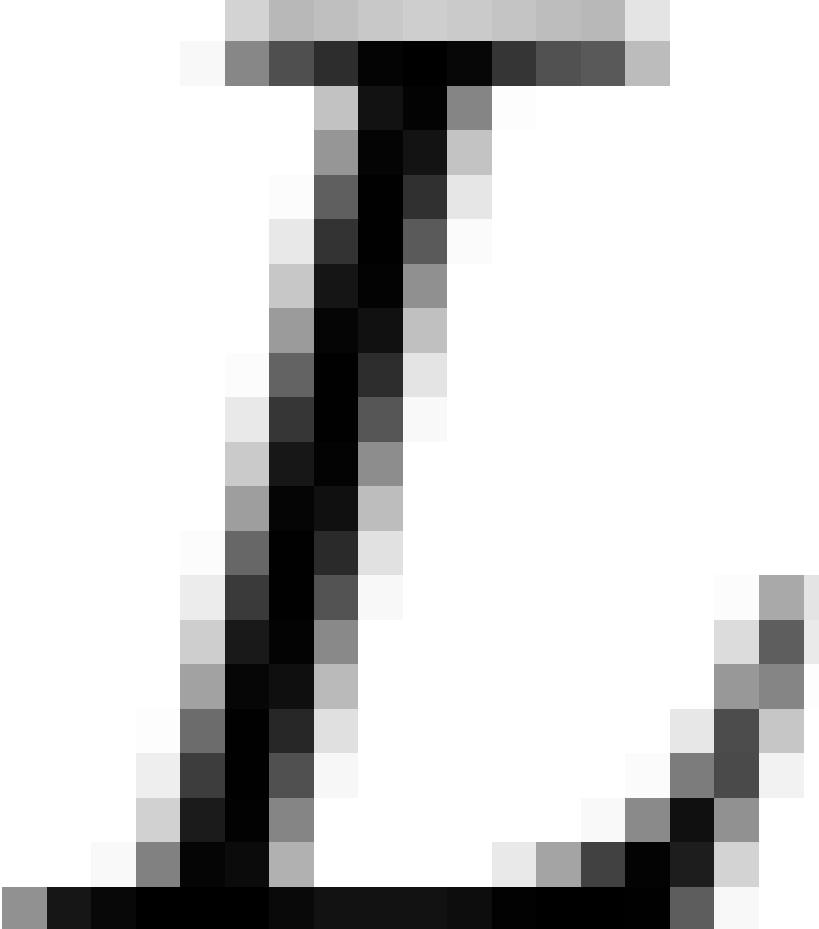
R

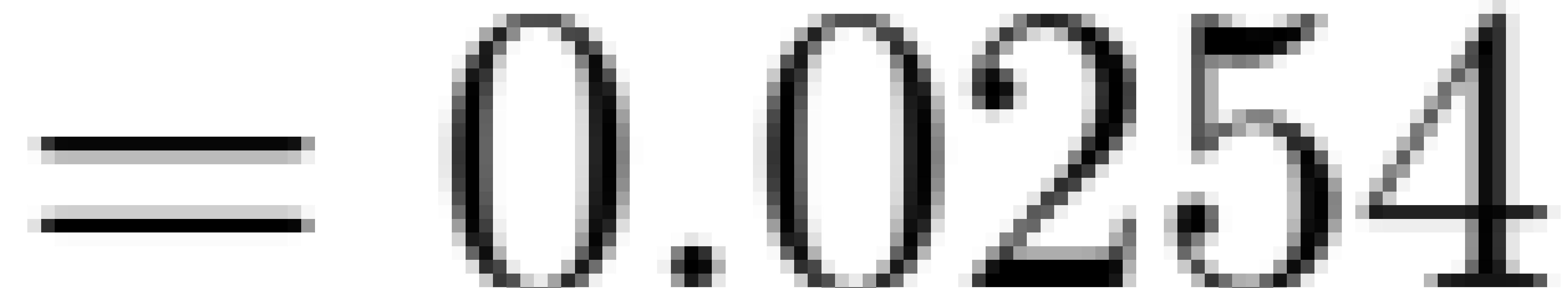
1
2

1
2

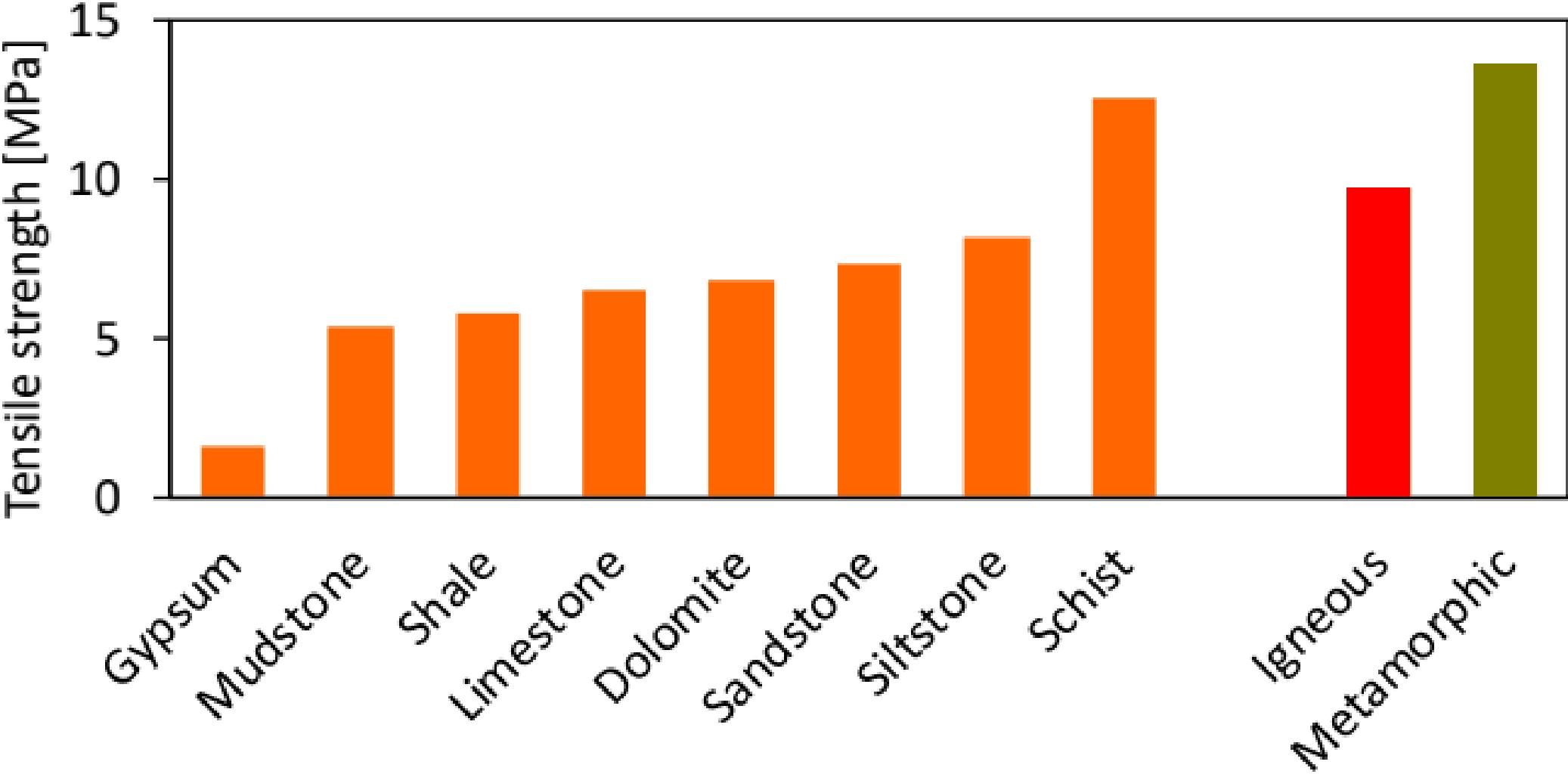
1
2

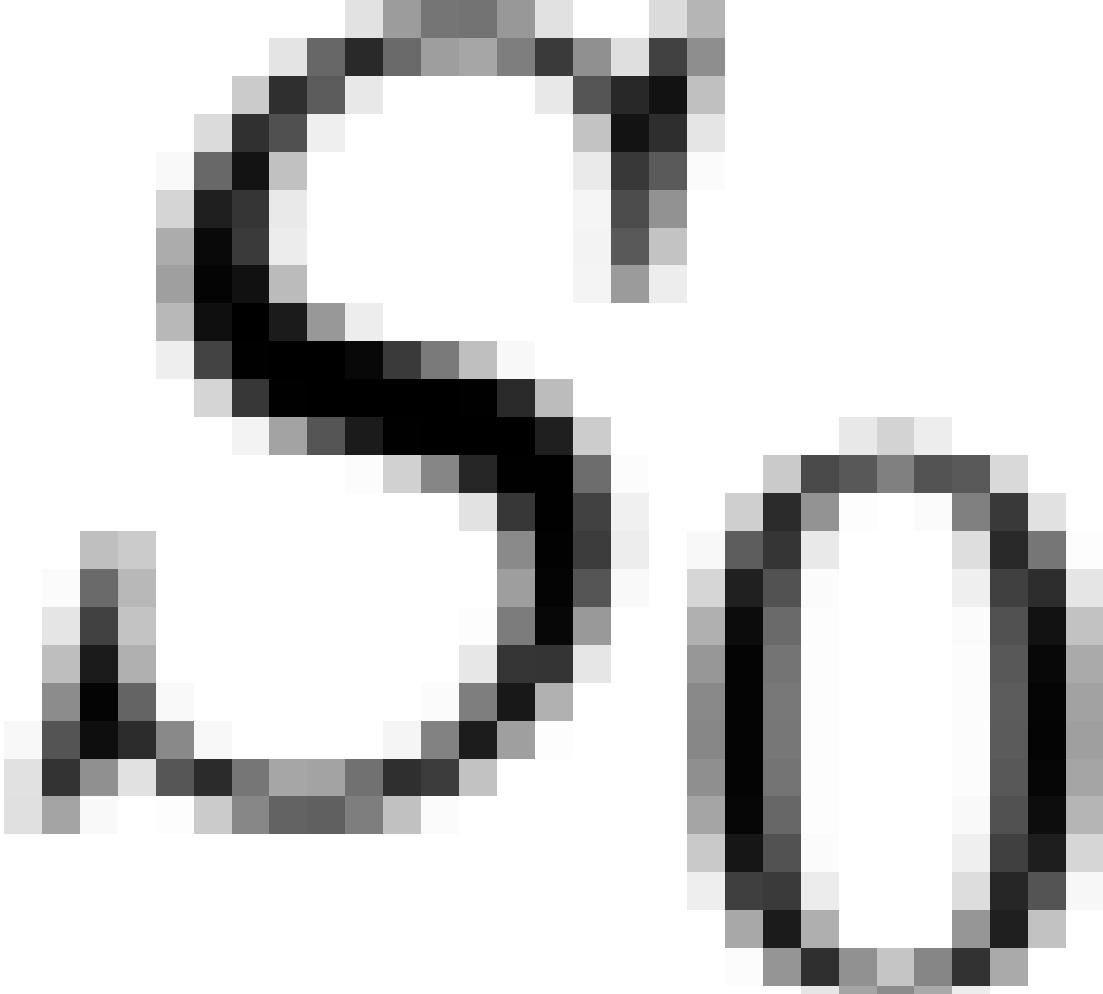


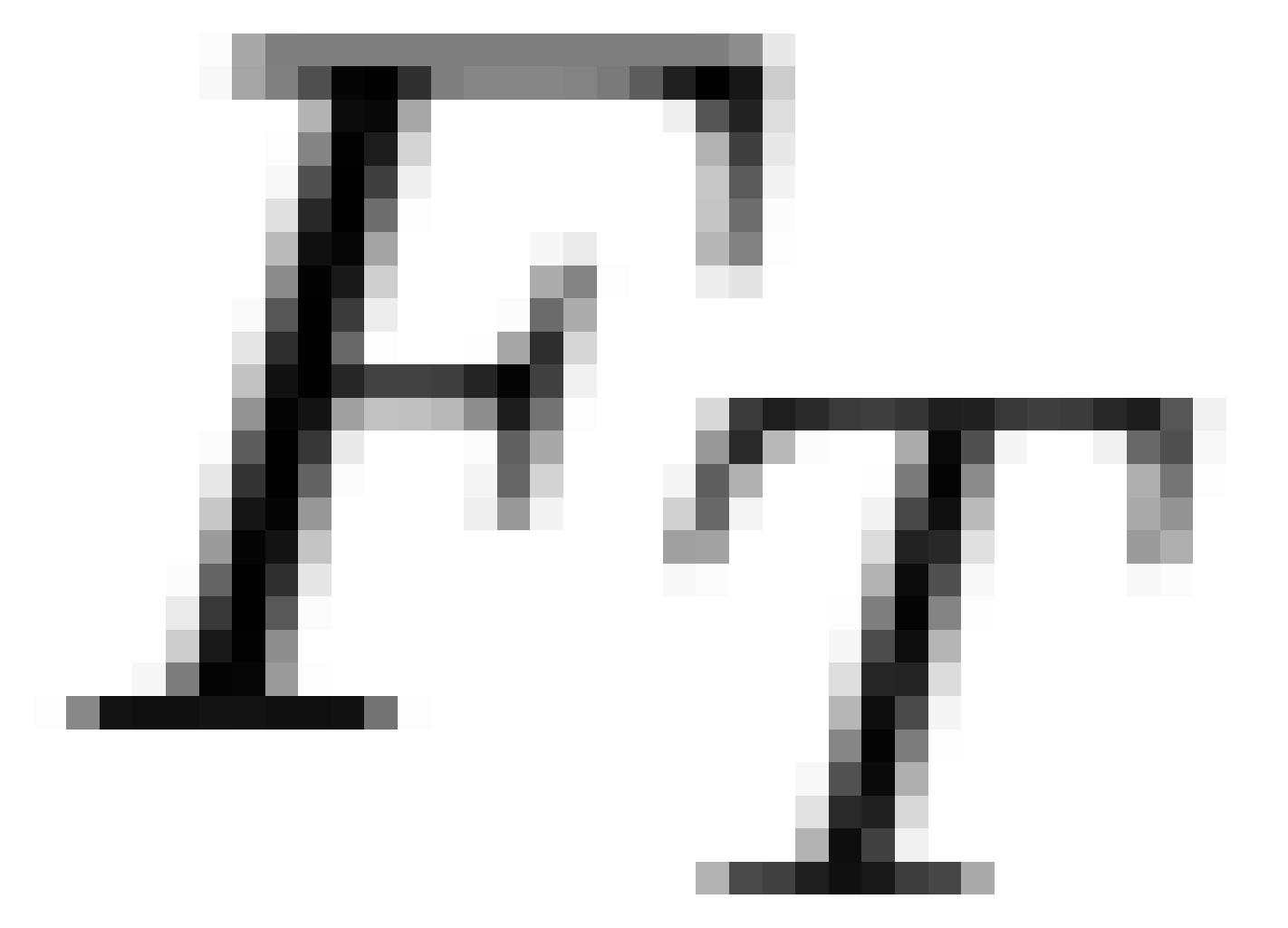




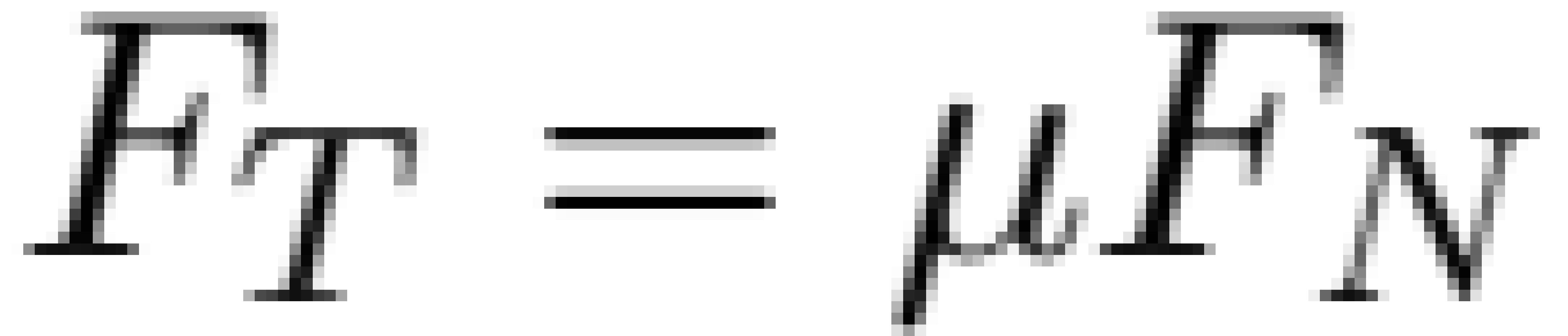
$$\frac{2084 \text{ N}}{\pi (0.0254 \text{ m})(0.0127 \text{ m})} = 2.06 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 2.06 \text{ MPa}$$

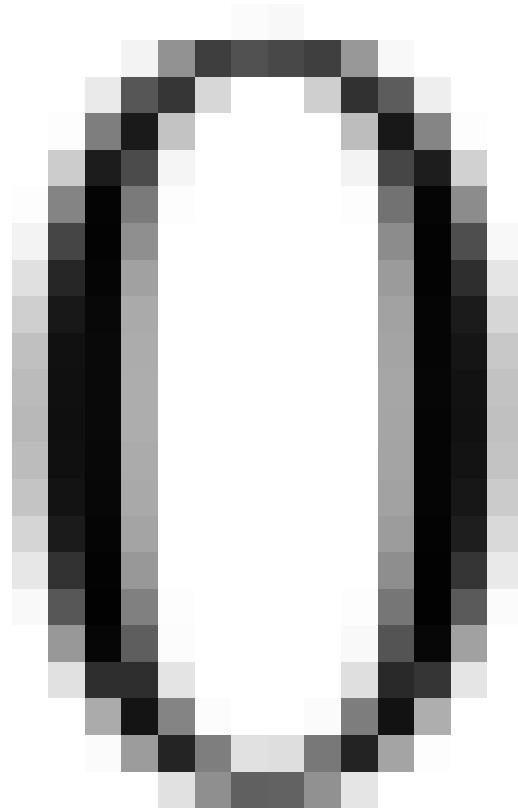


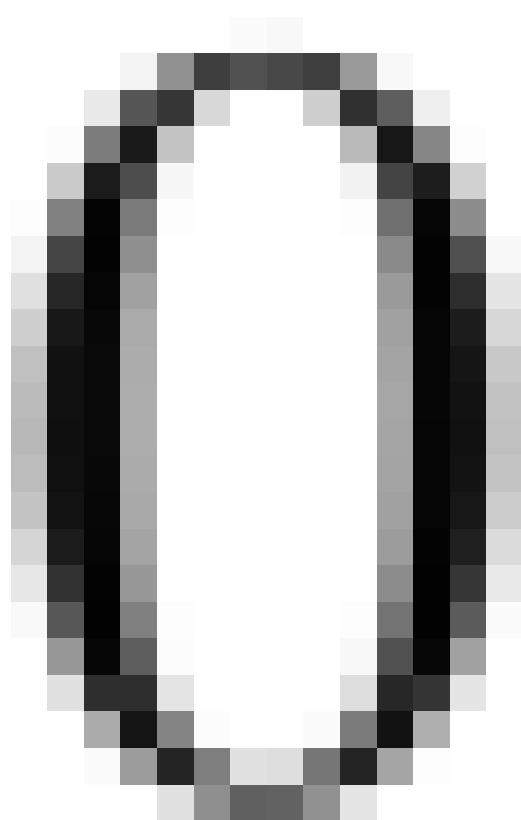
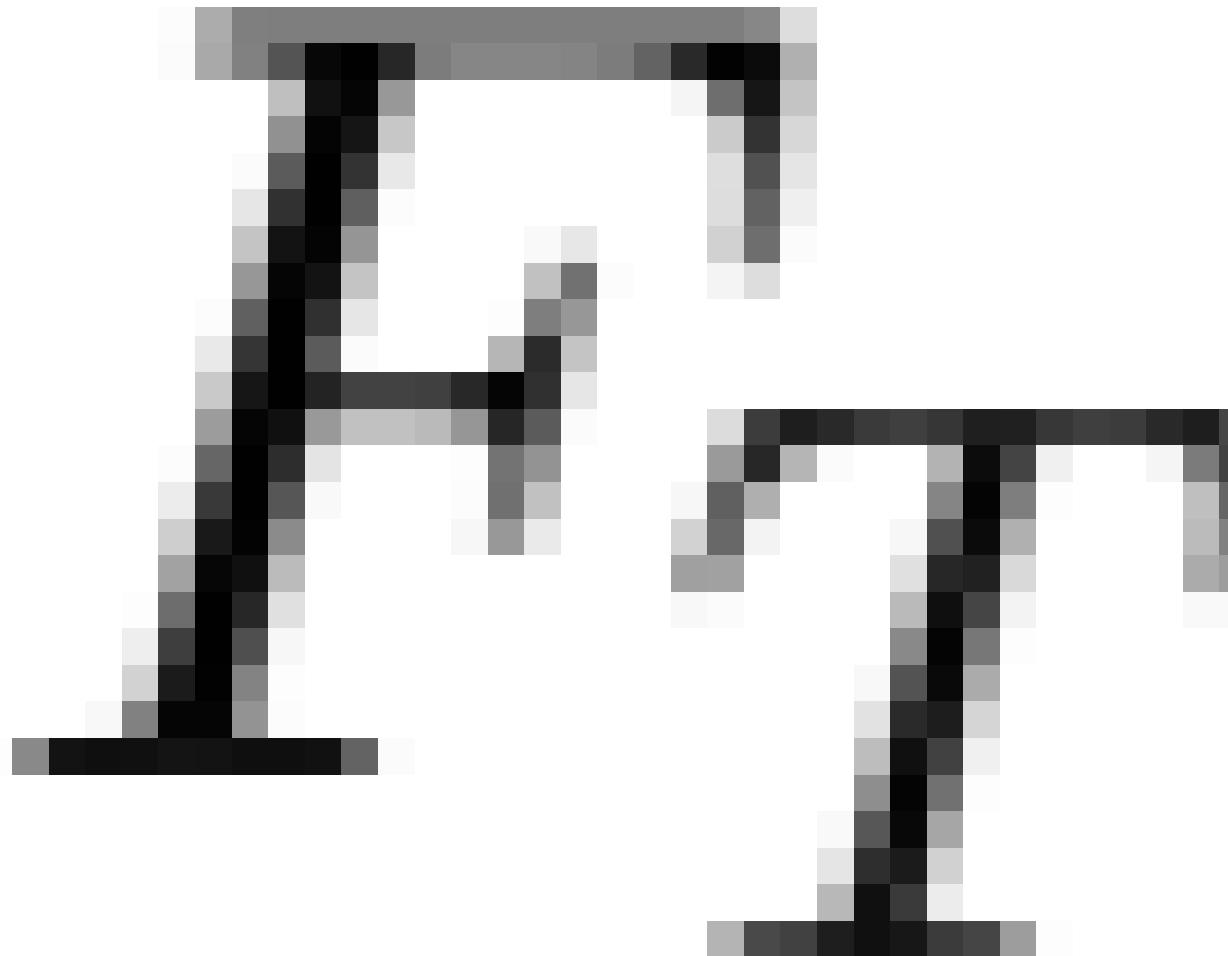


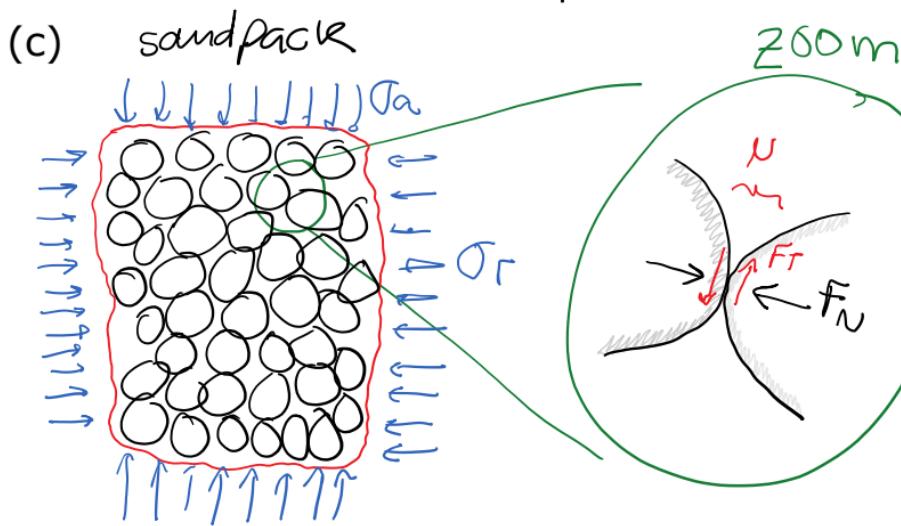
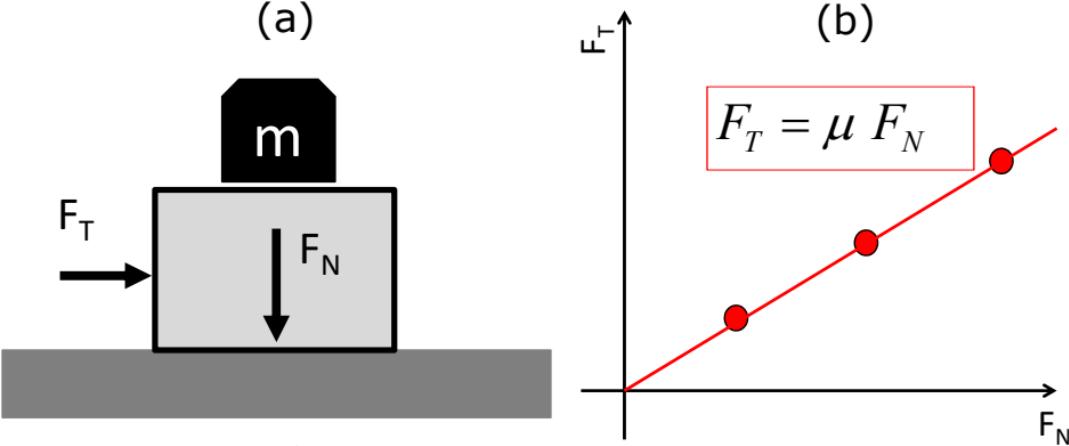


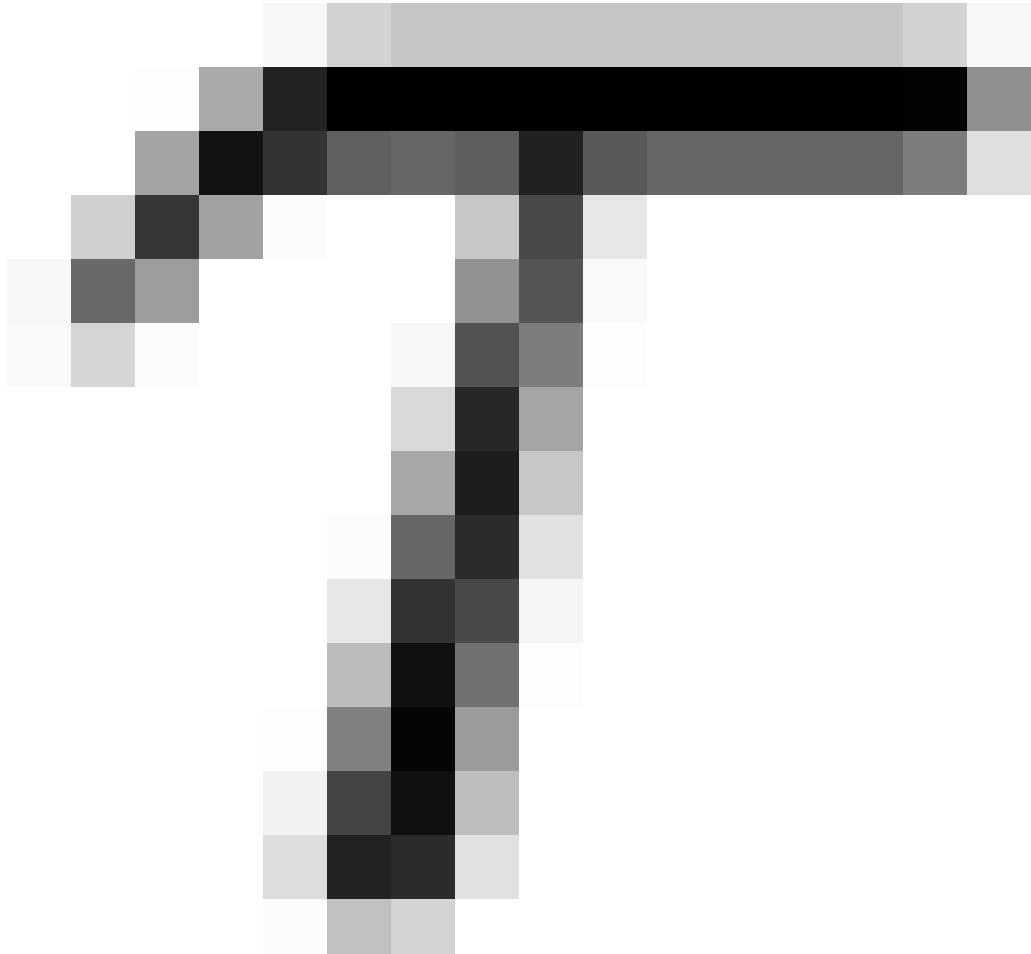


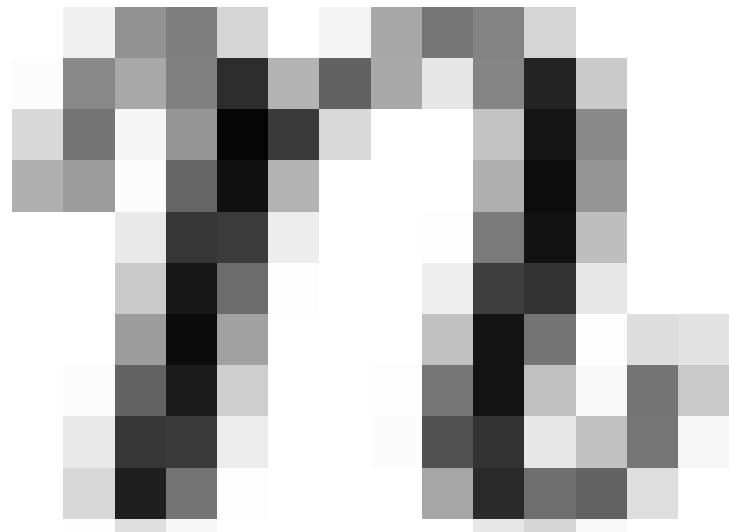
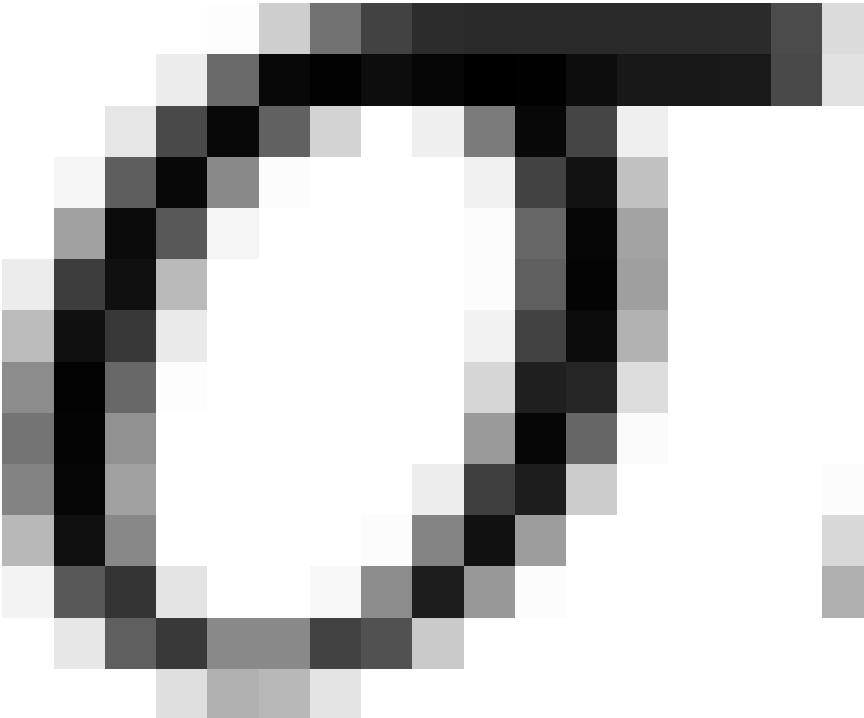




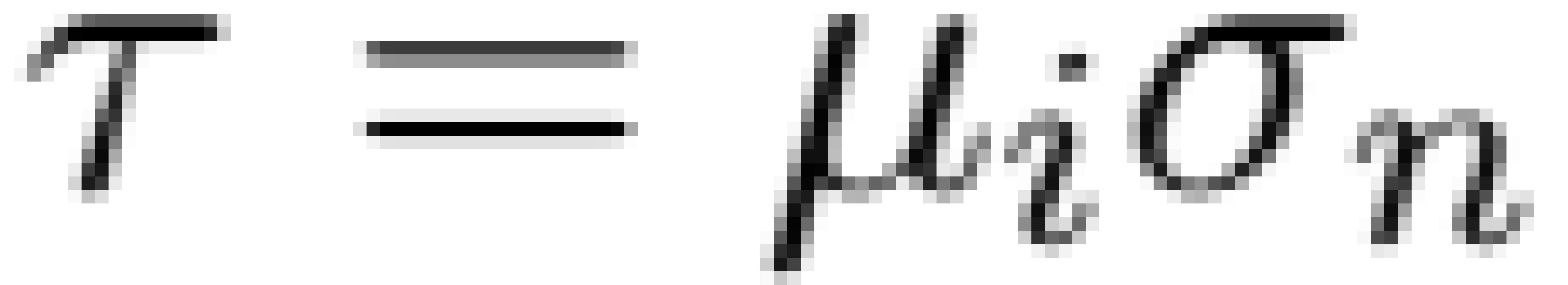


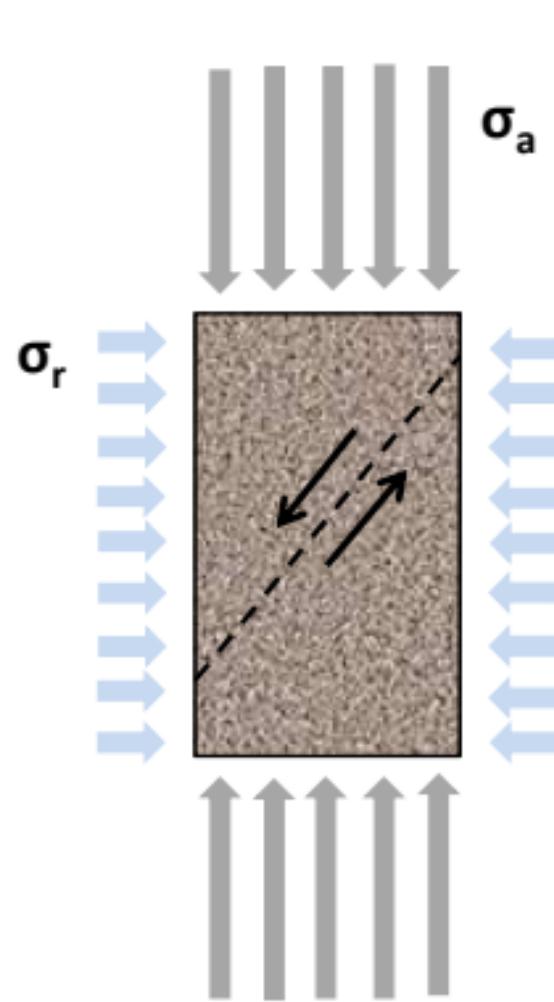




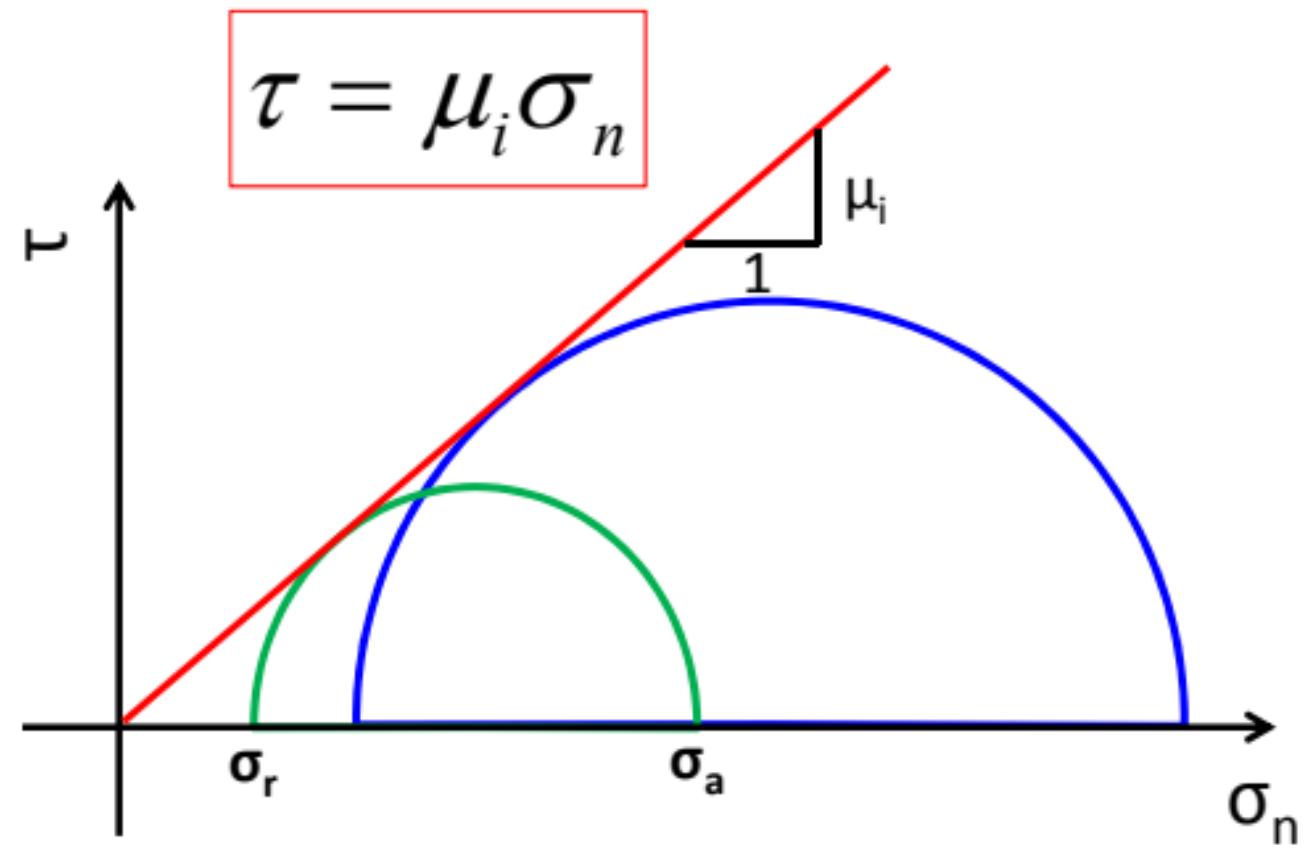


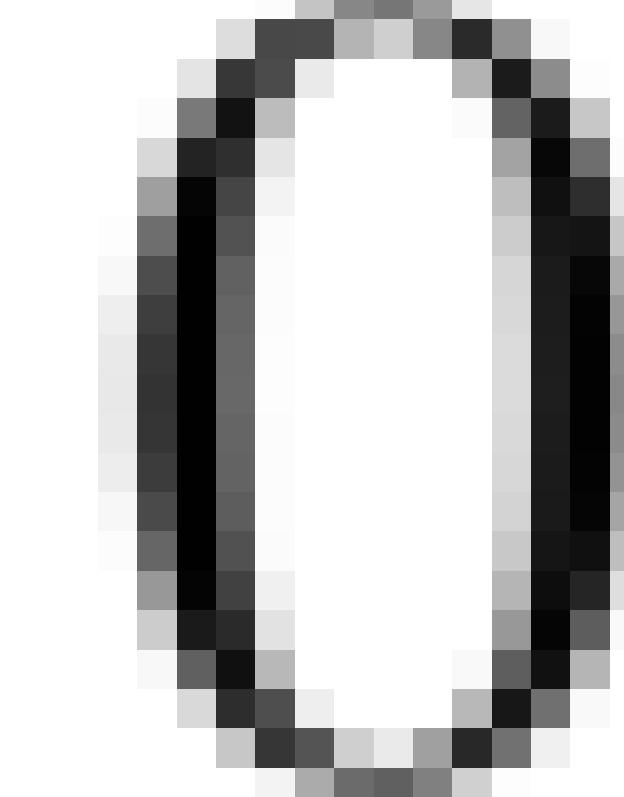
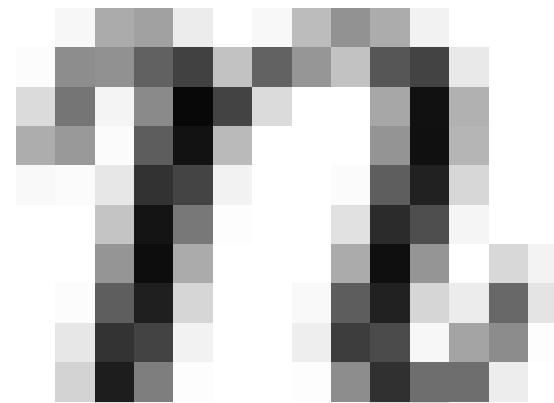
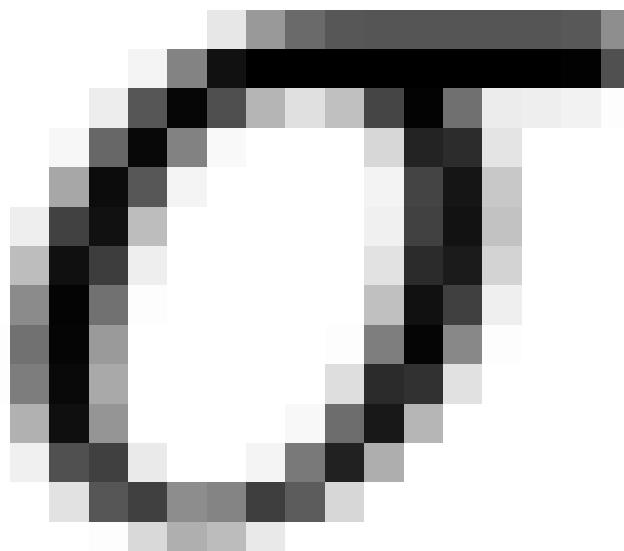


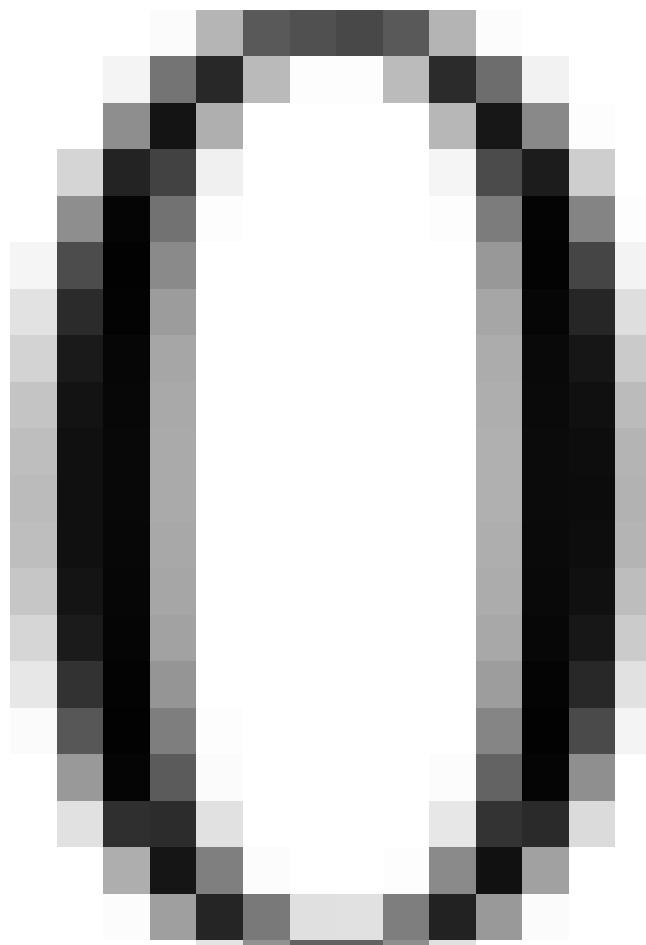


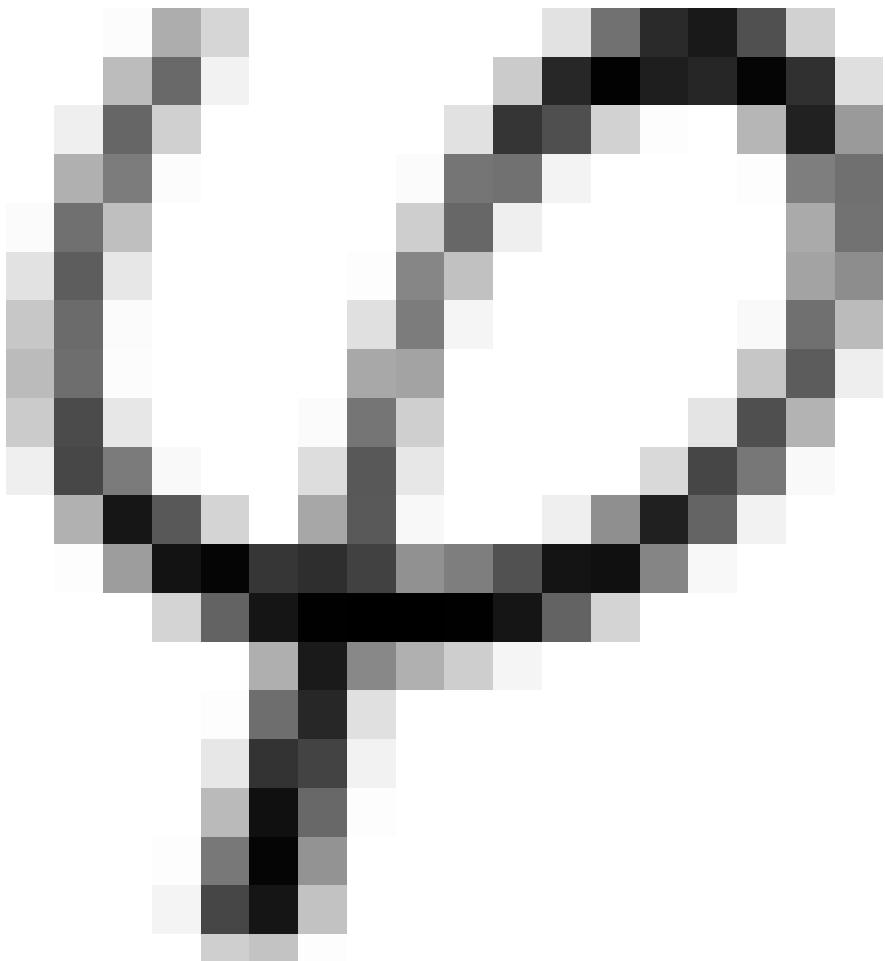


Unconsolidated Sand

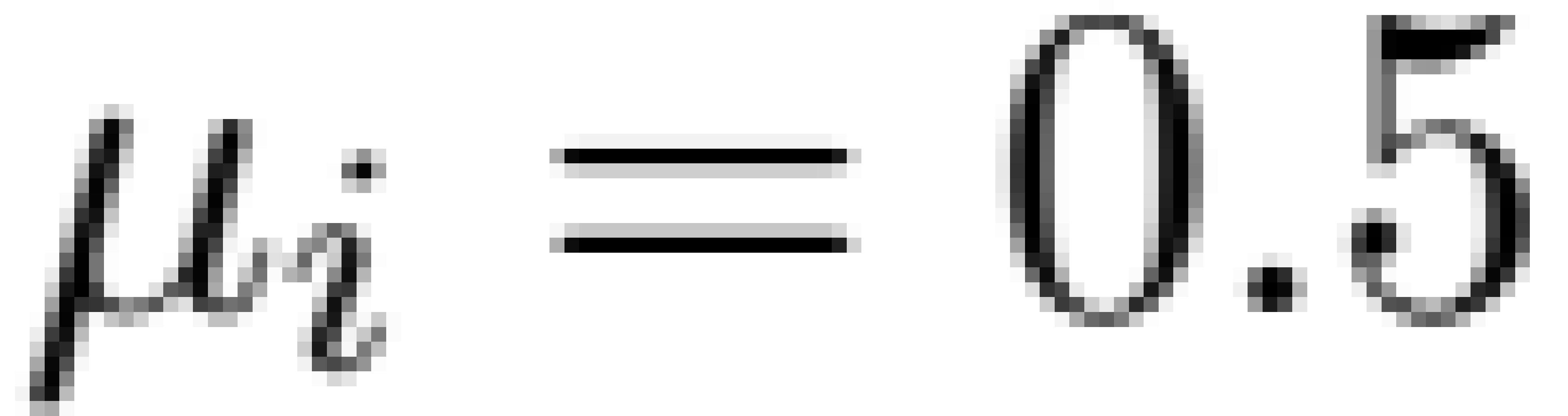


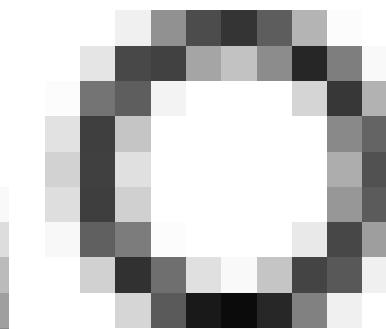
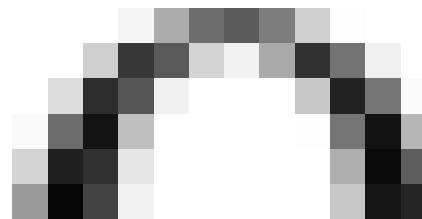
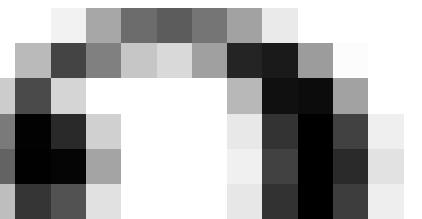
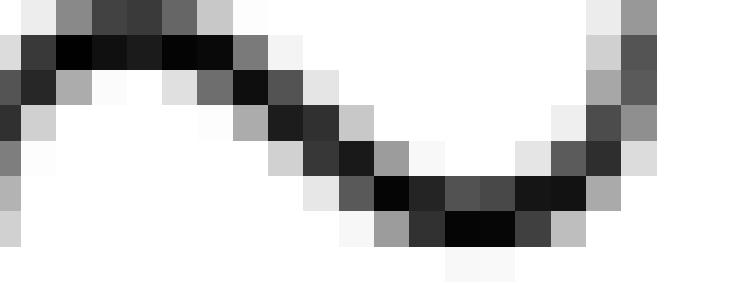
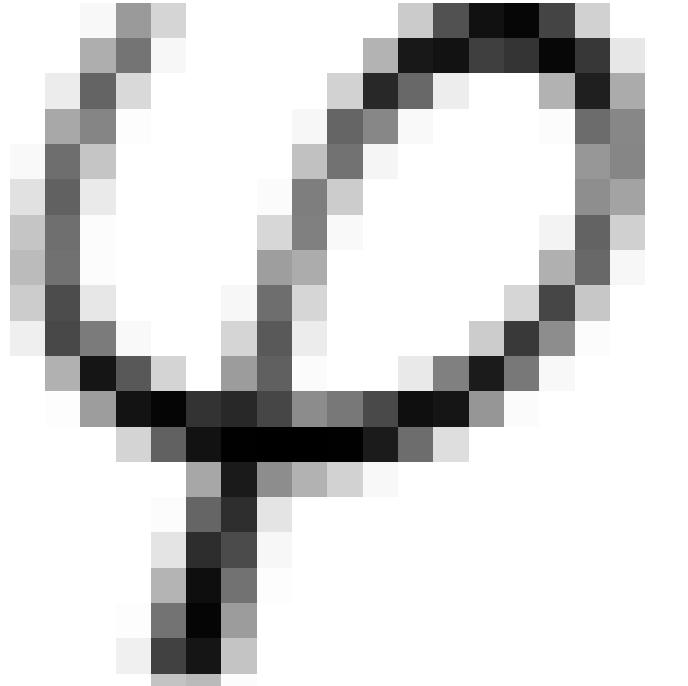


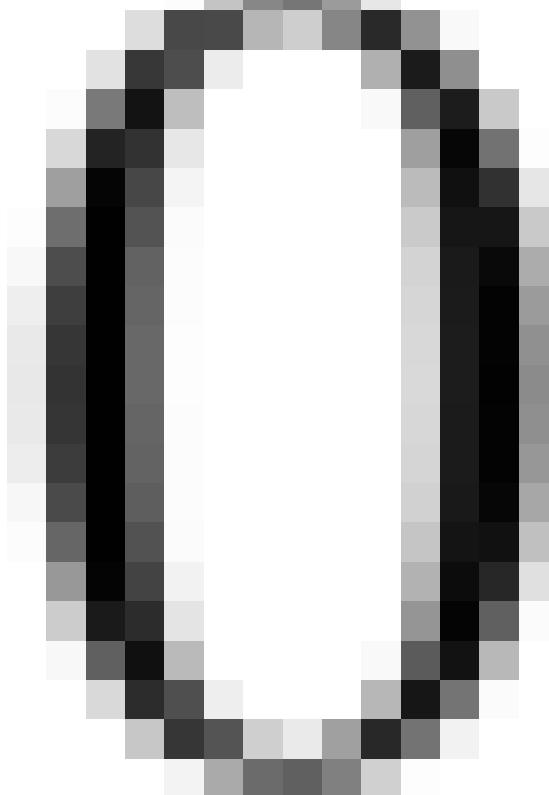
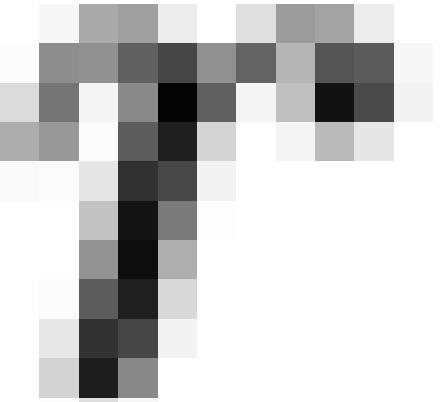
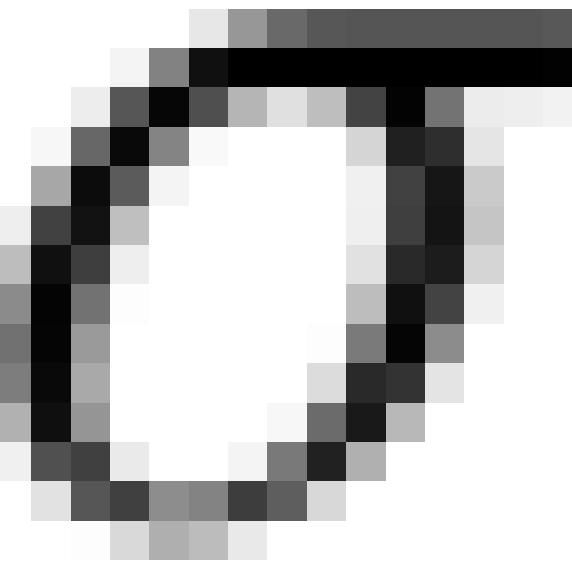




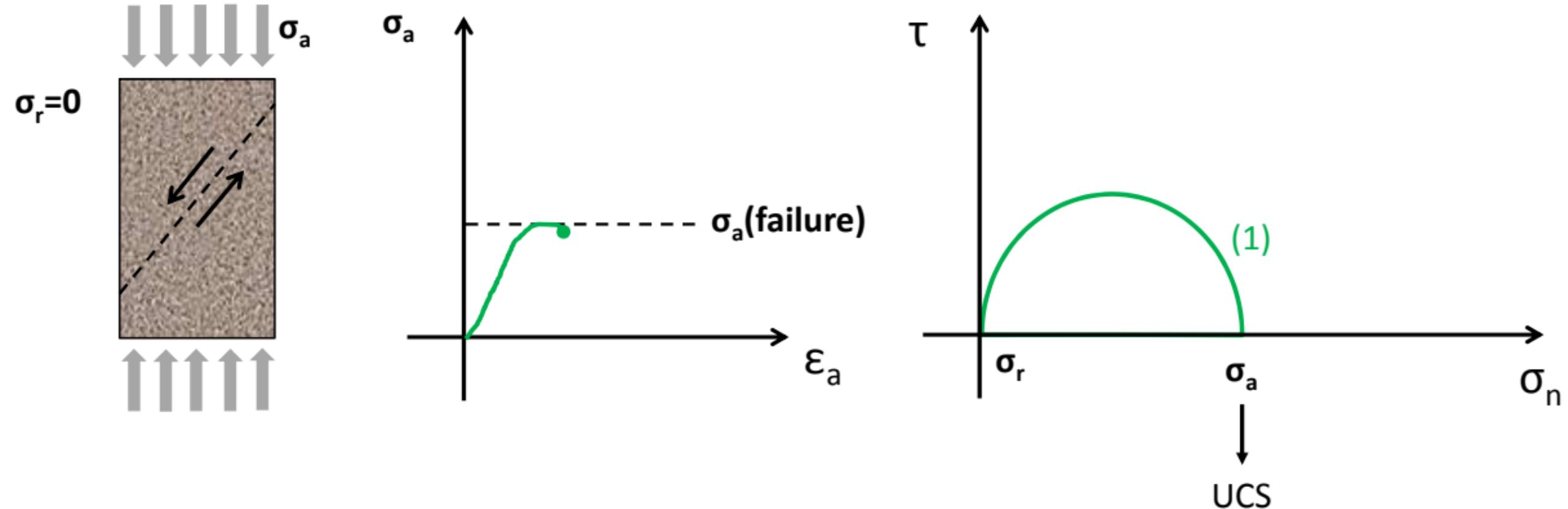


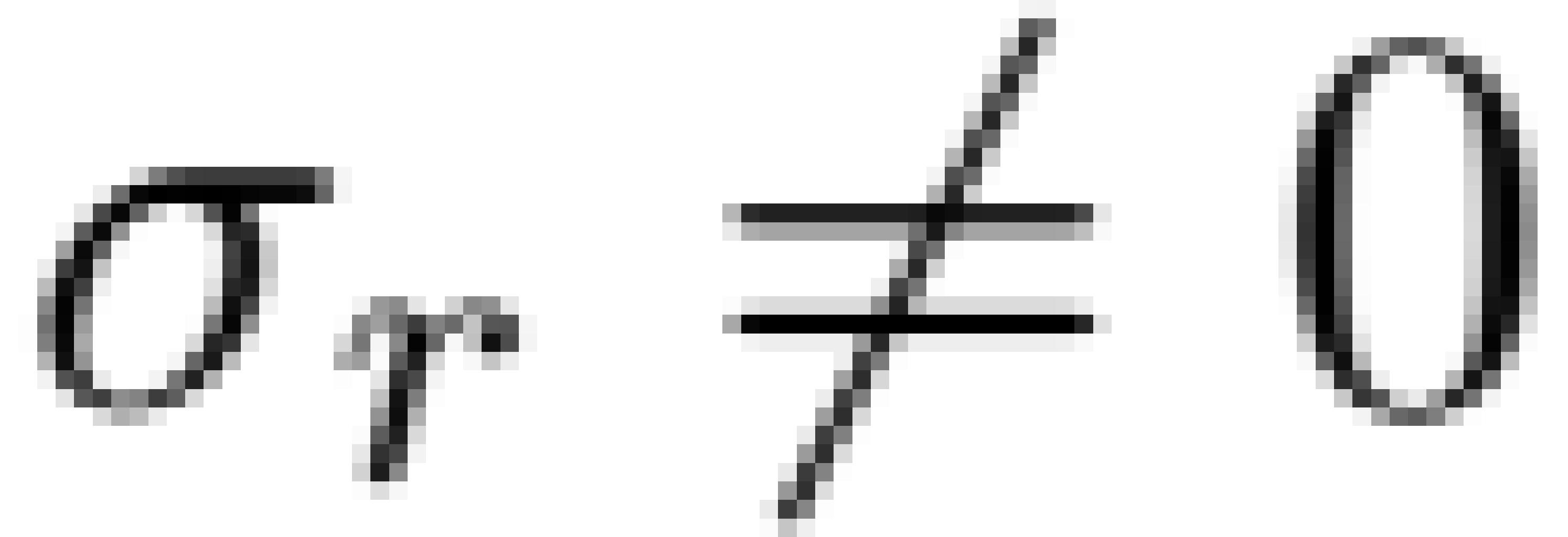


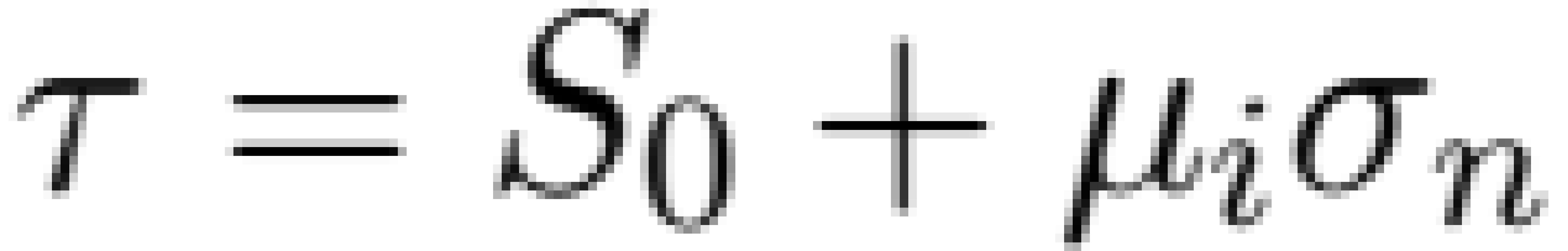




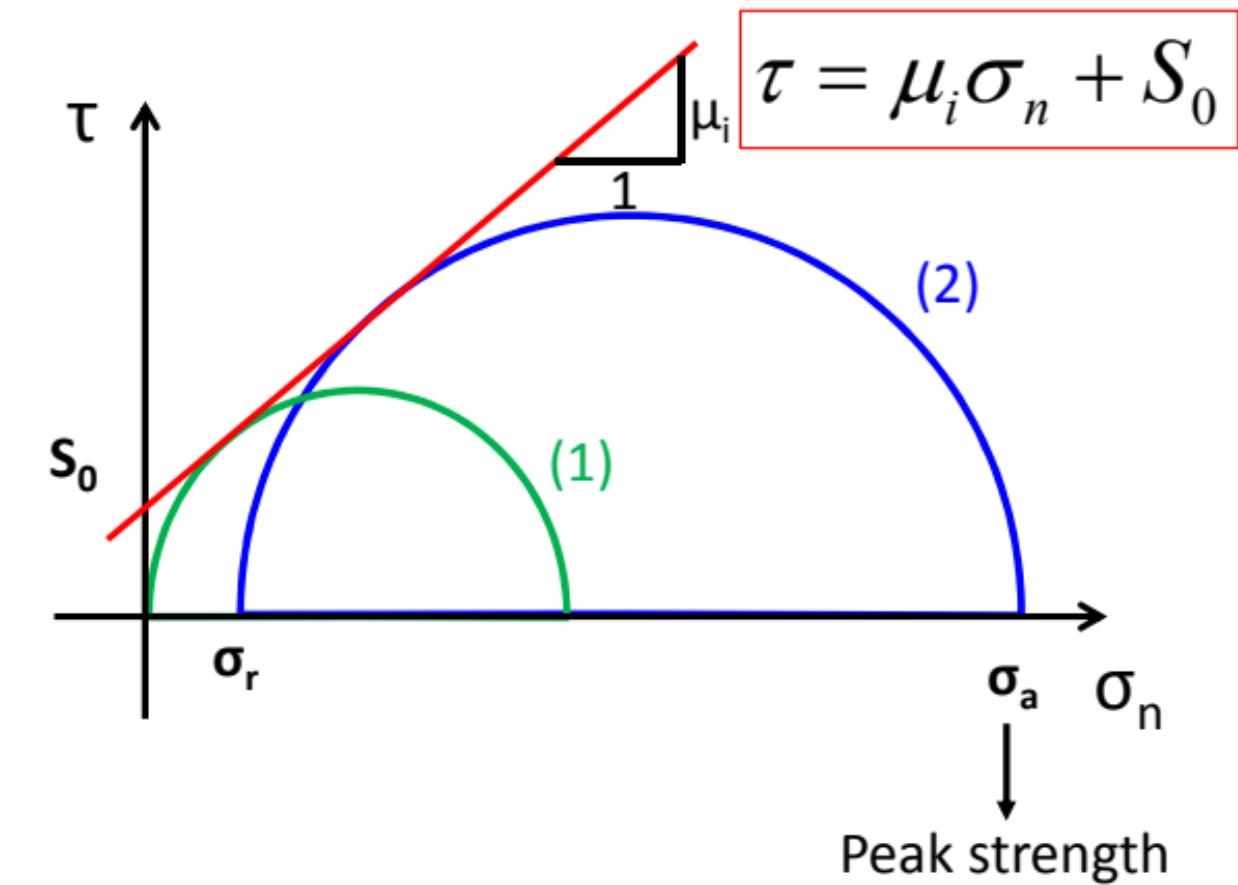
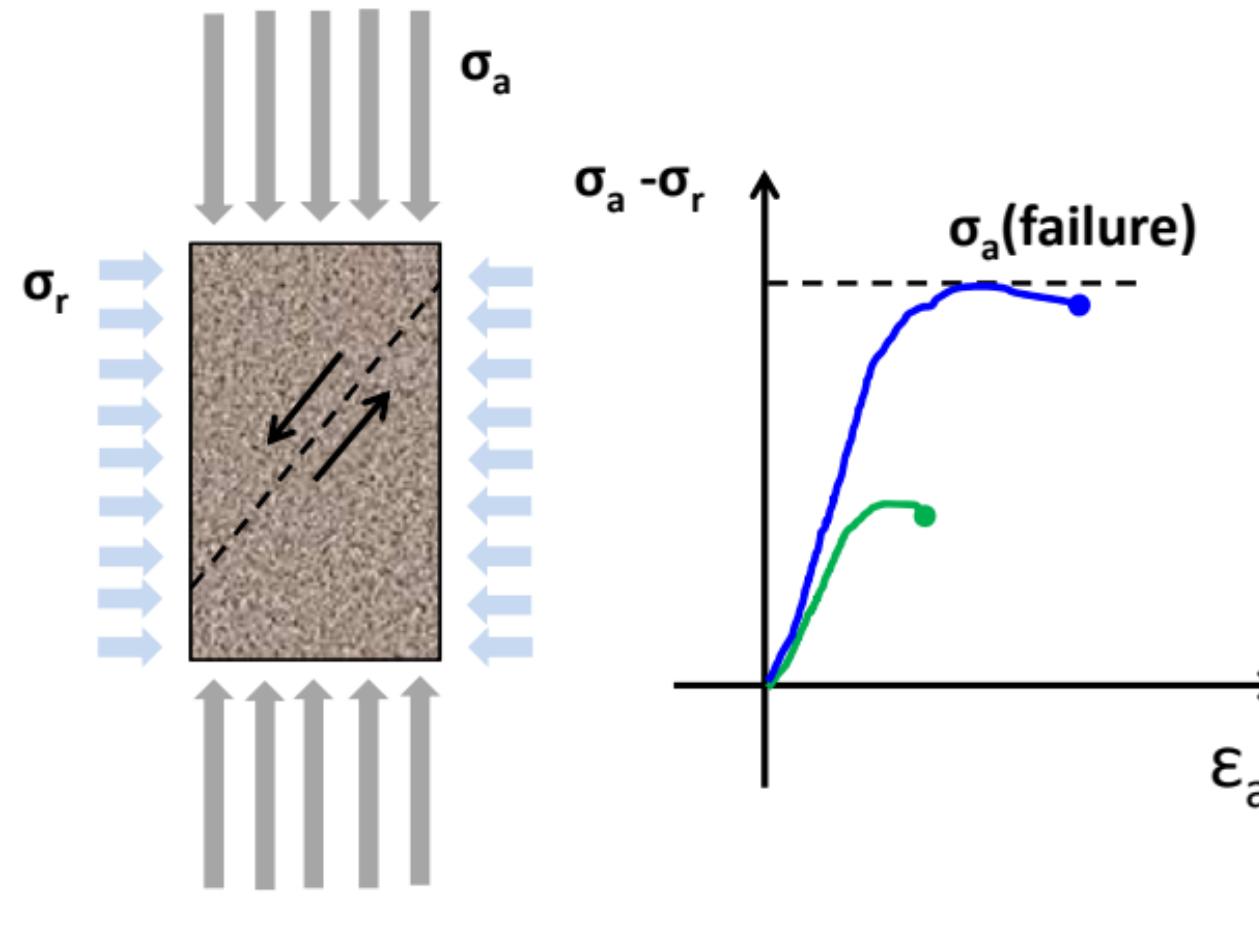
(1) Unconfined Loading

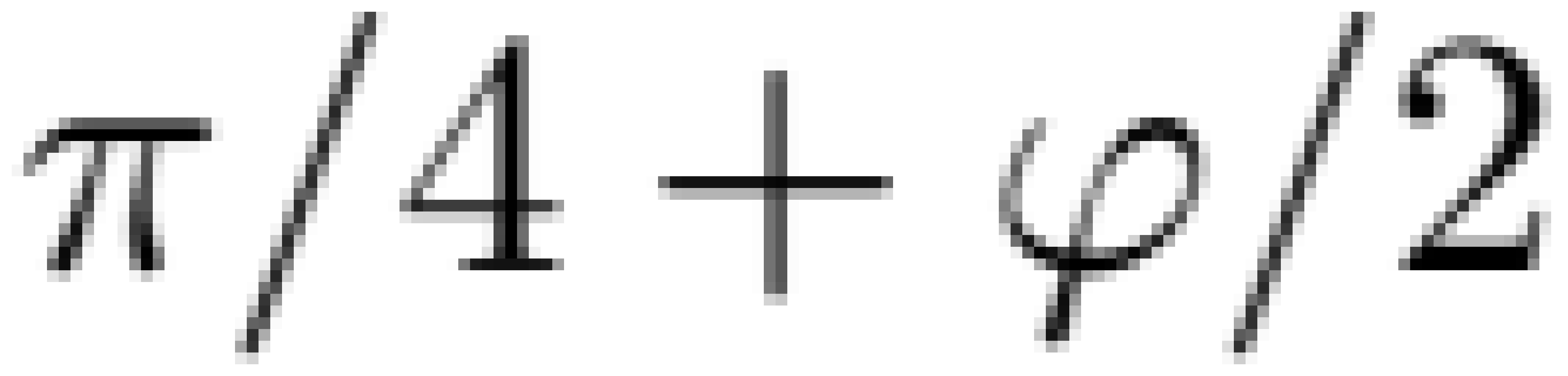






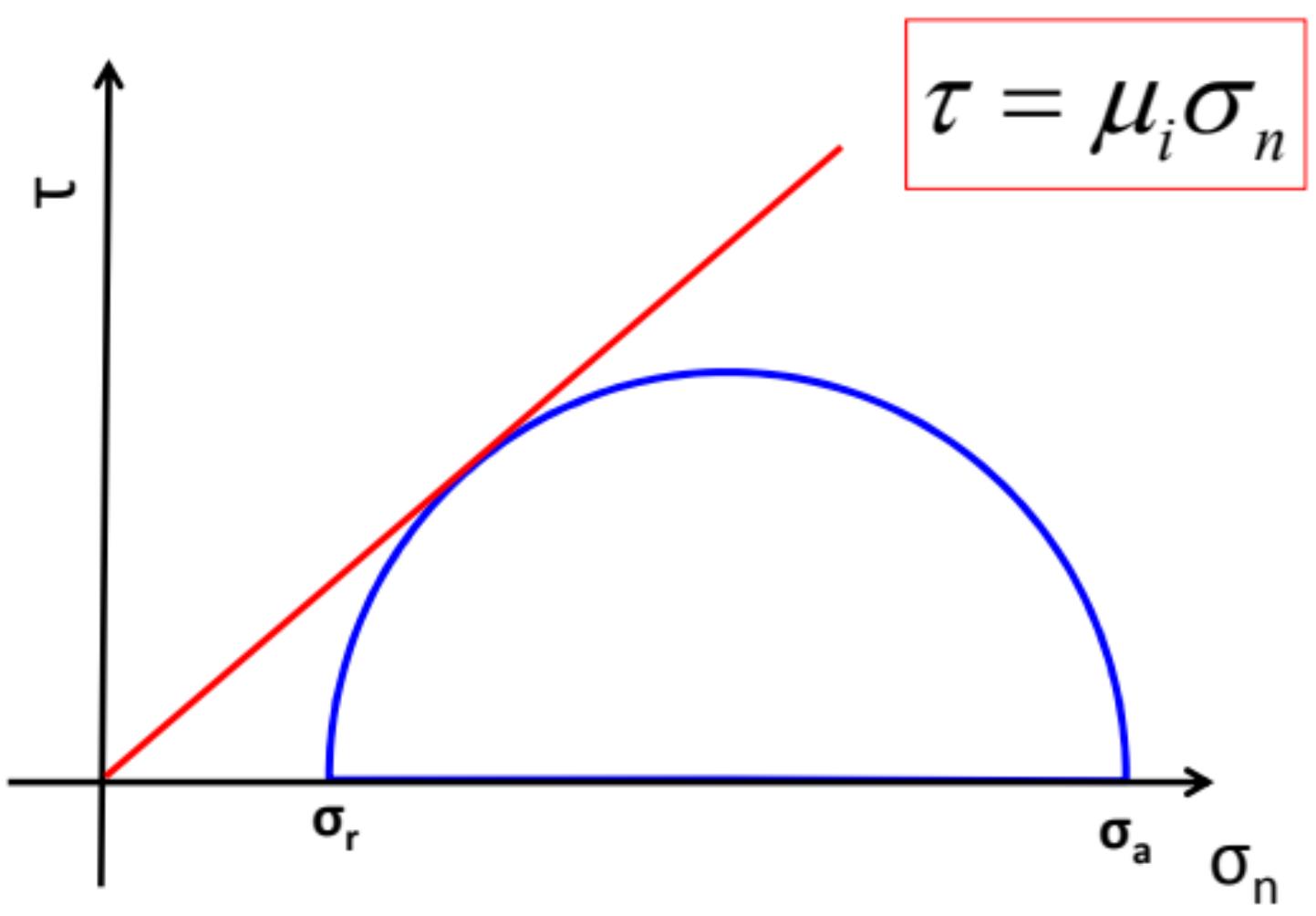
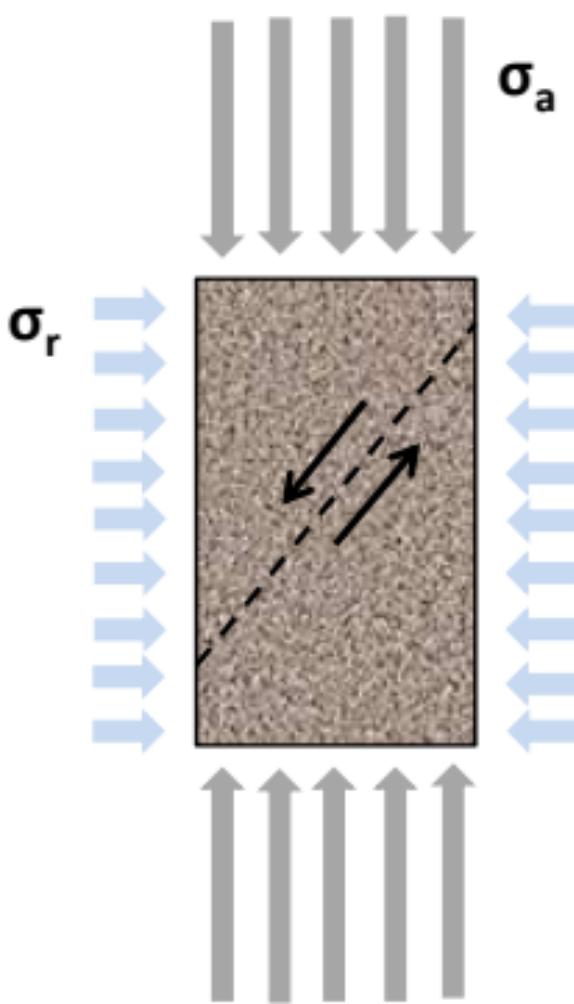
(2) Confined Loading



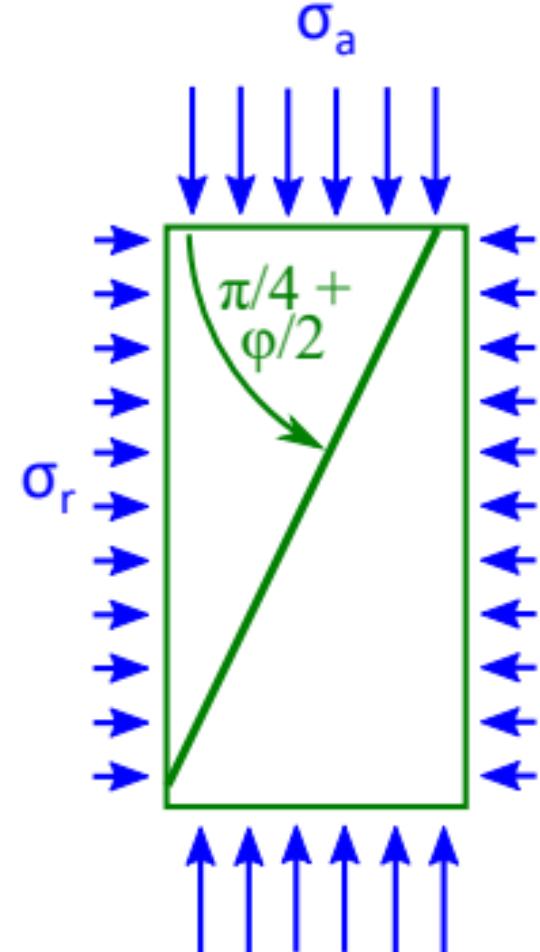
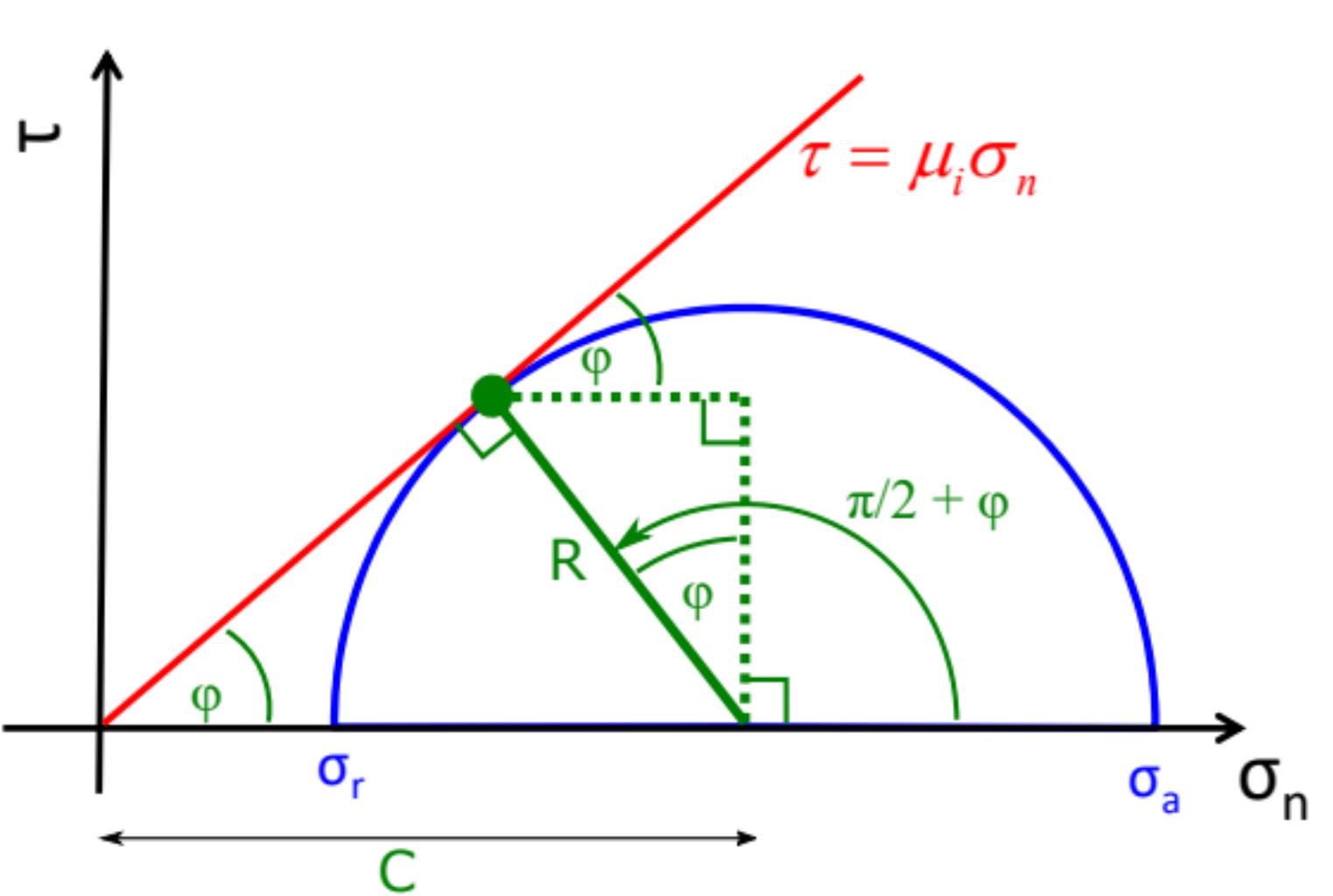








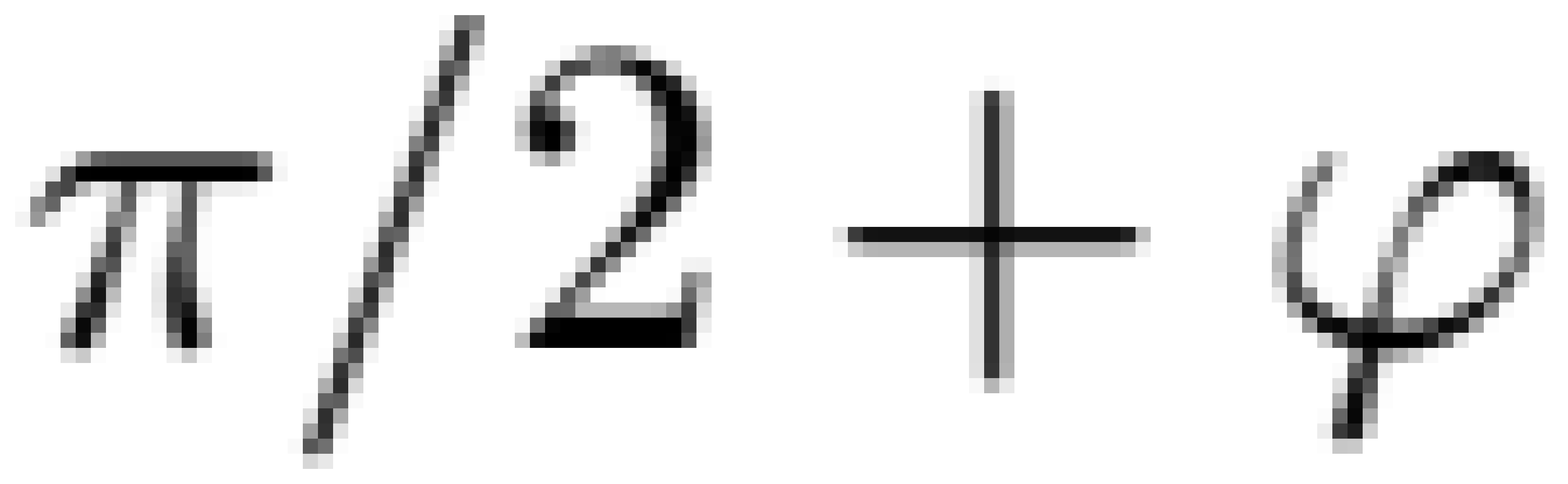


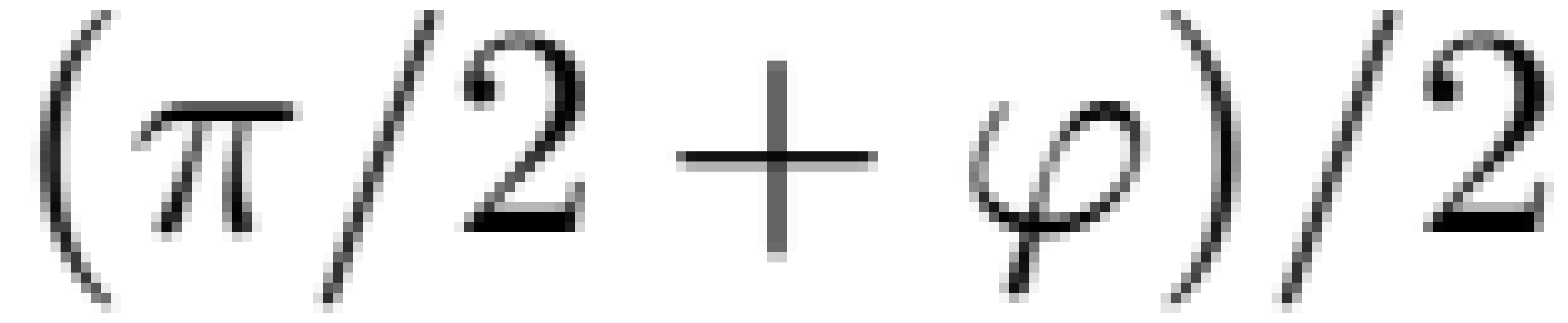


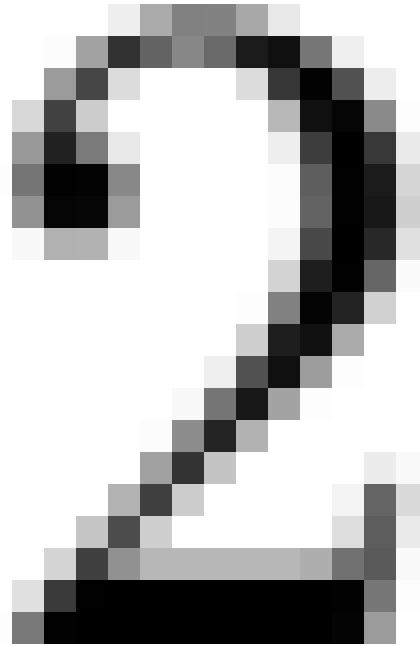
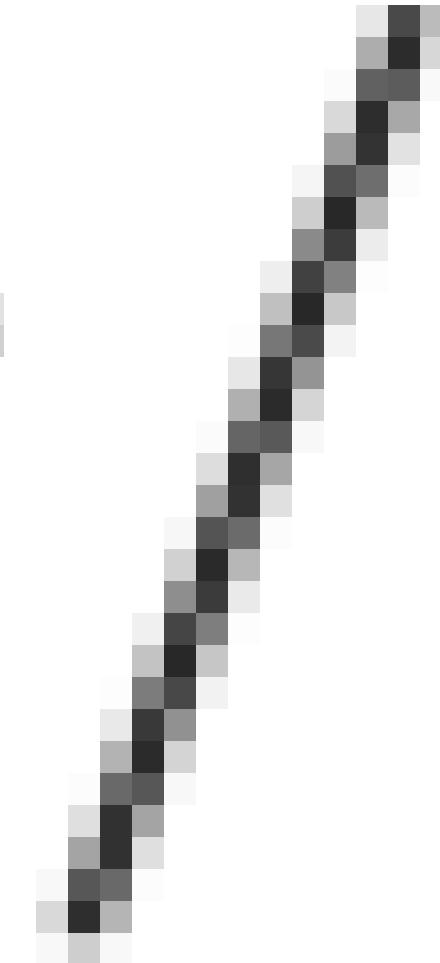
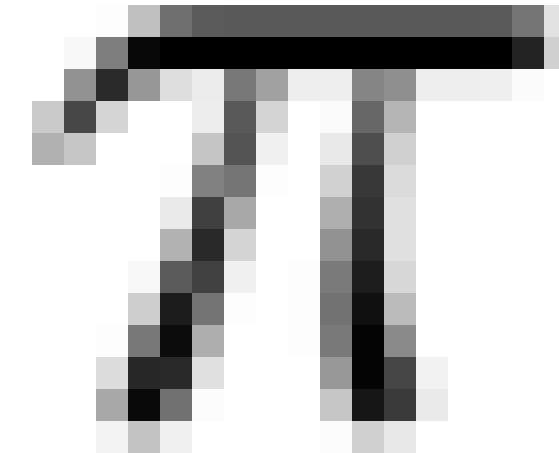
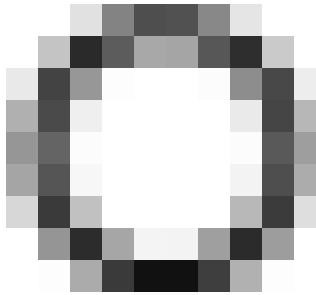


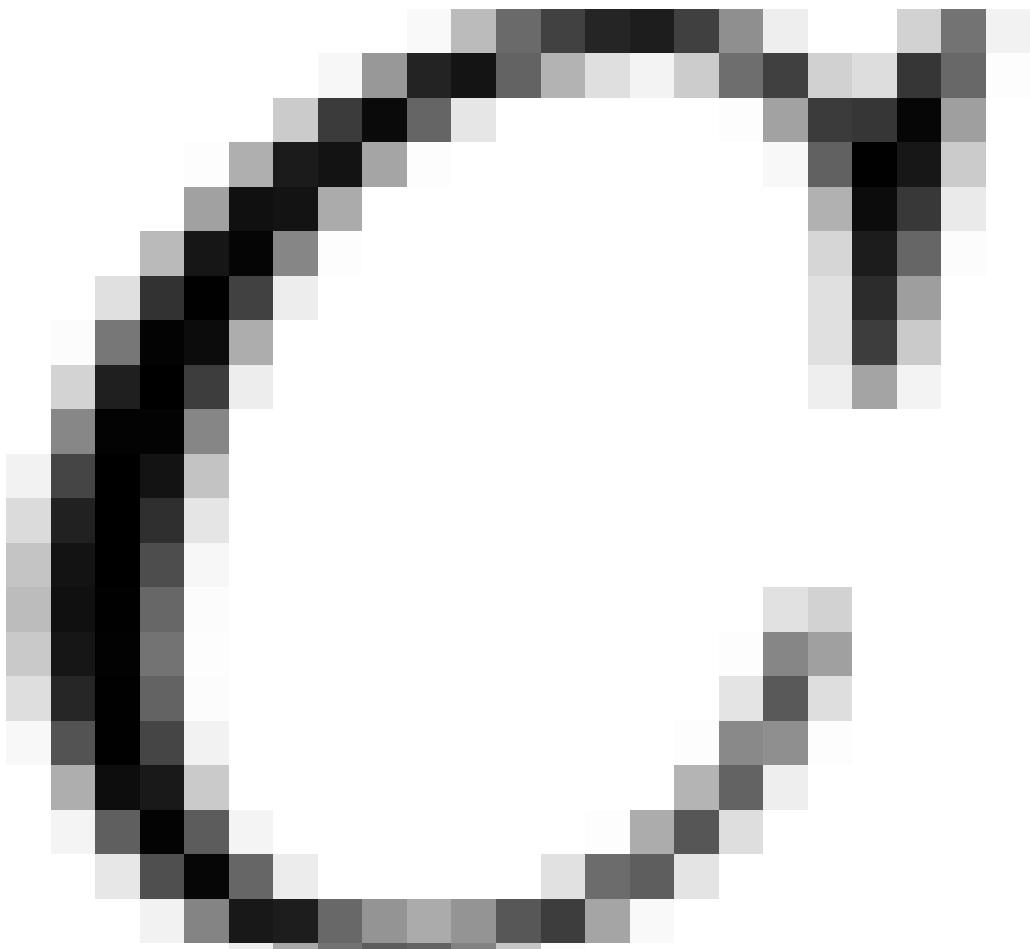






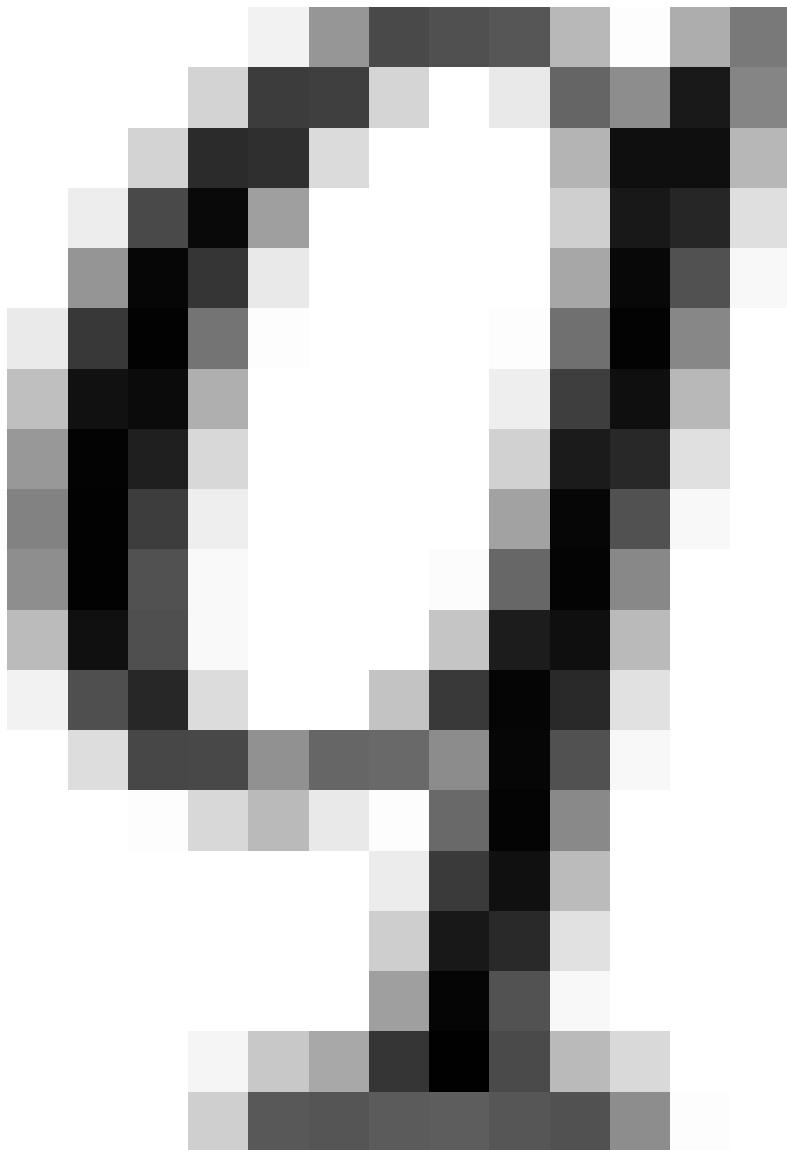


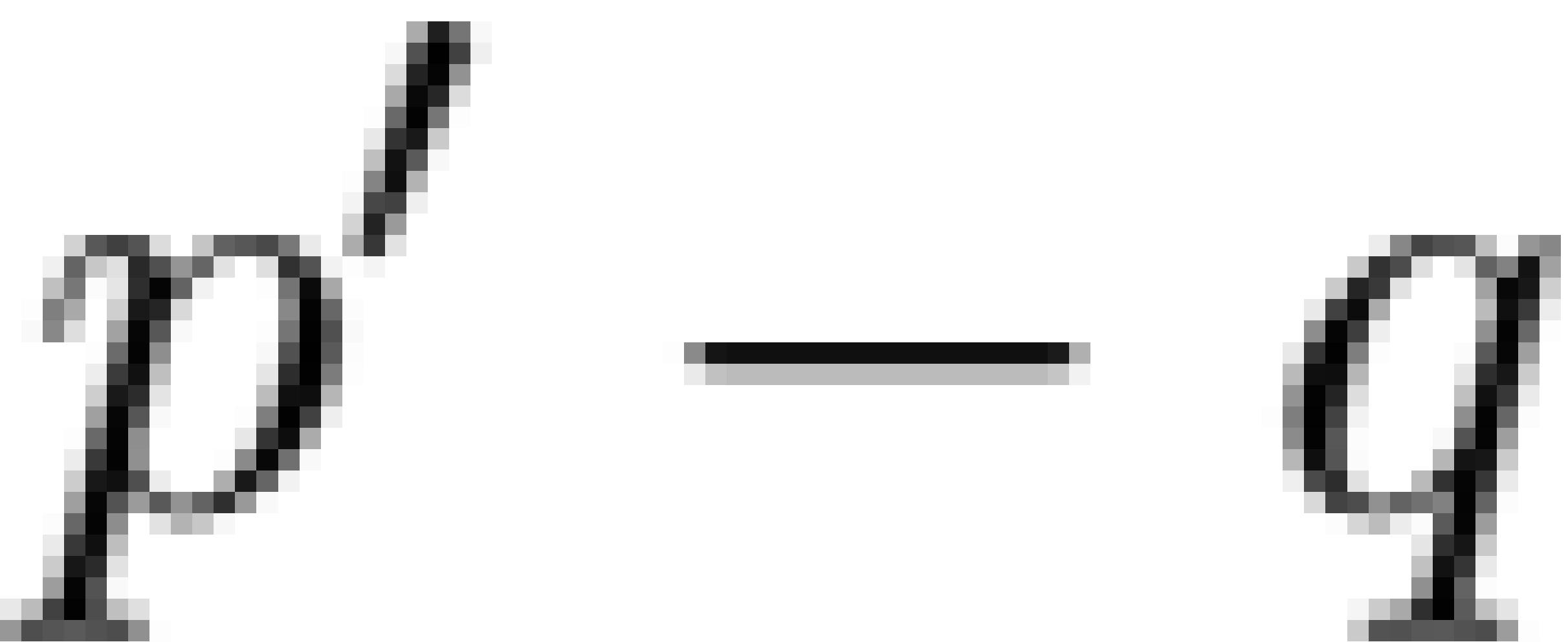


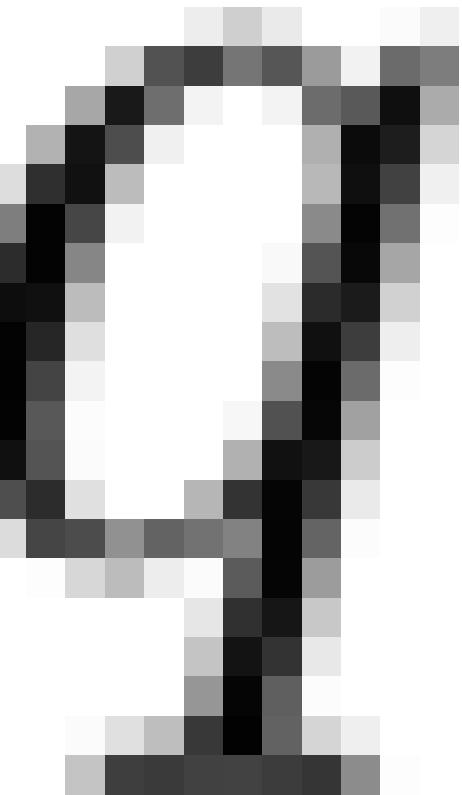
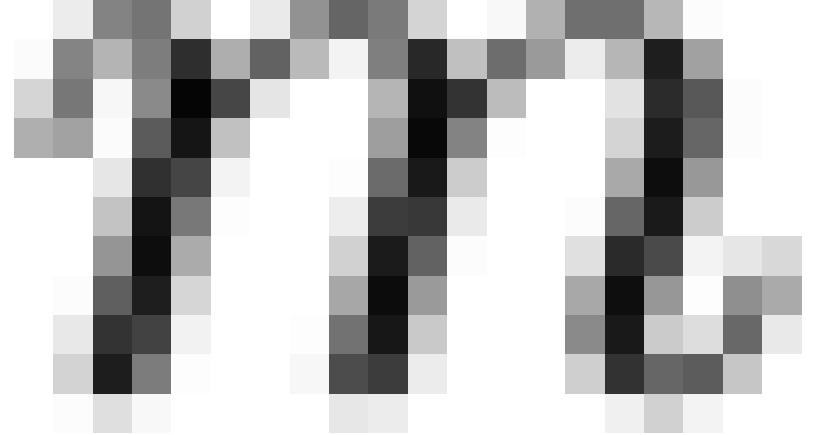
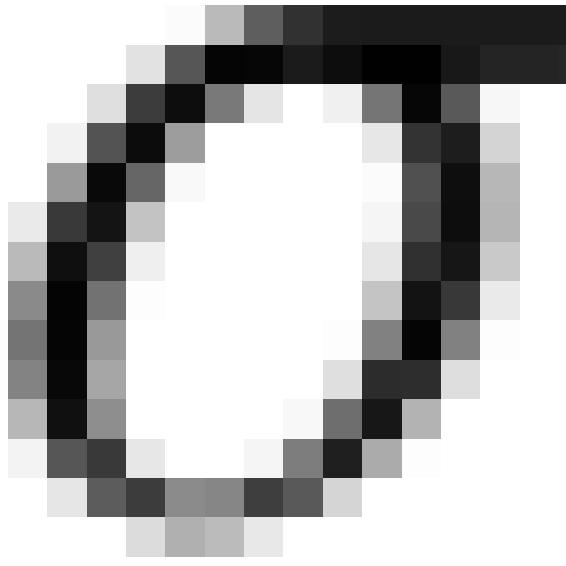


$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_a &= C + R \\ \sigma_r &= C - R \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} C + \sin \varphi &= 1 + \sin \varphi \\ C - \sin \varphi &= 1 - \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$



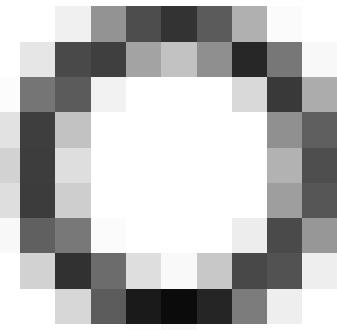
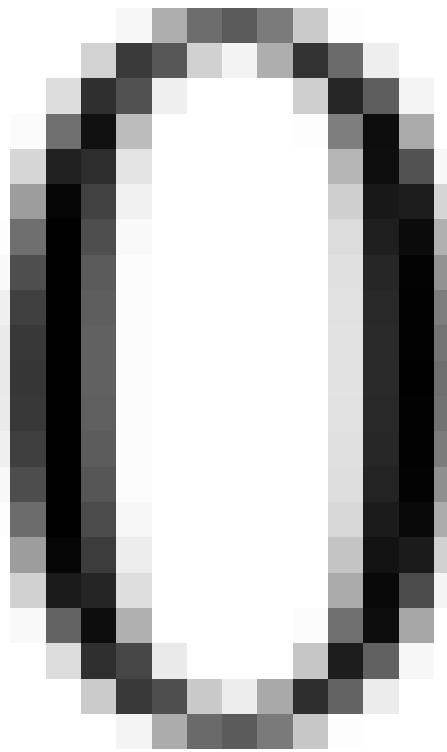
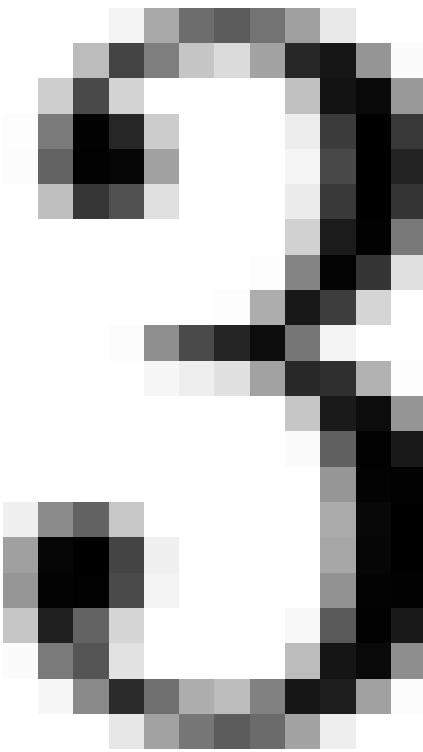
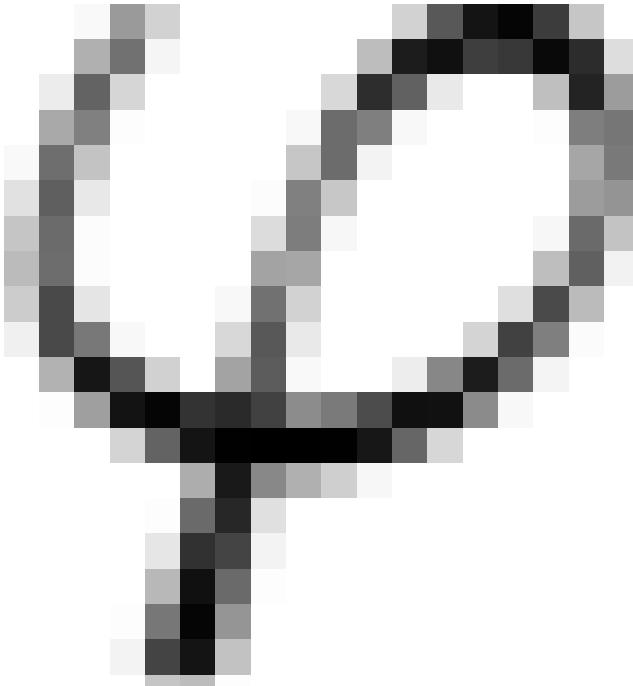


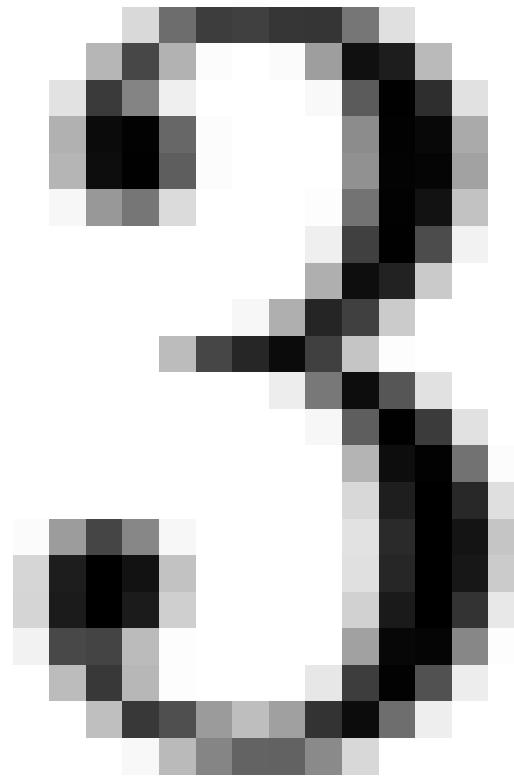
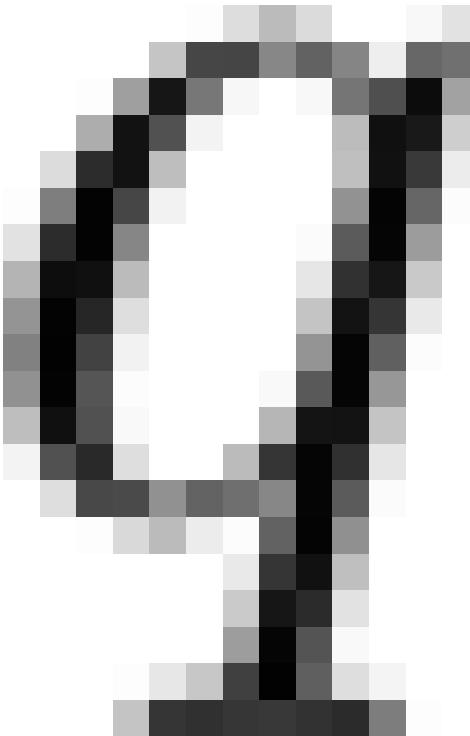




φ sin φ

φ sin φ





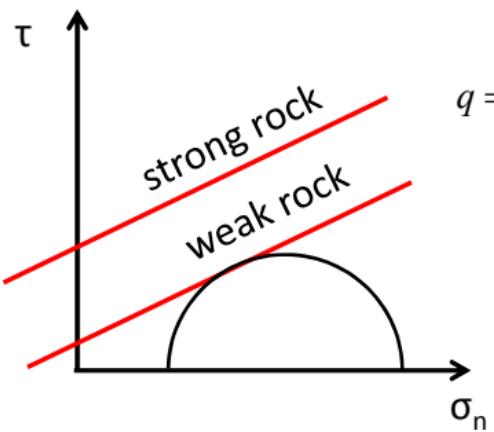
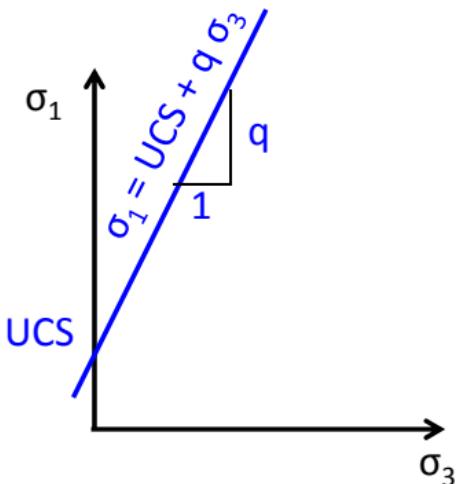
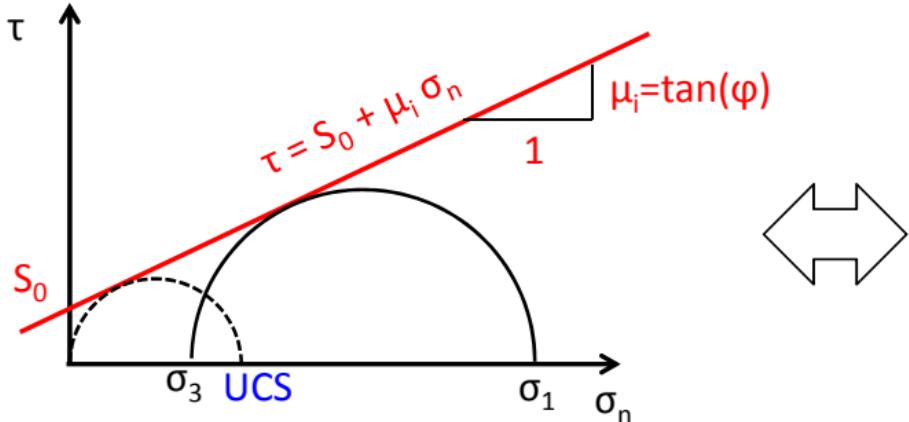
Δg



$$\frac{q}{2\sqrt{q}} - \frac{1}{1}$$

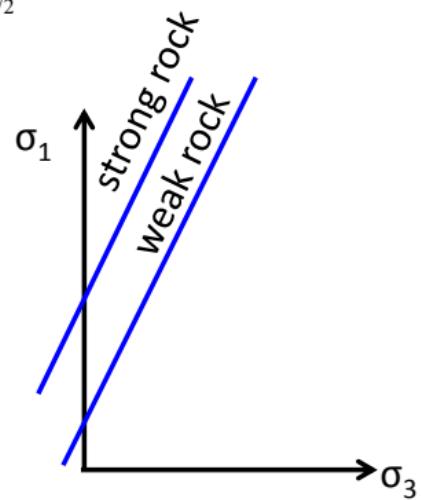
$2\sqrt{q}$

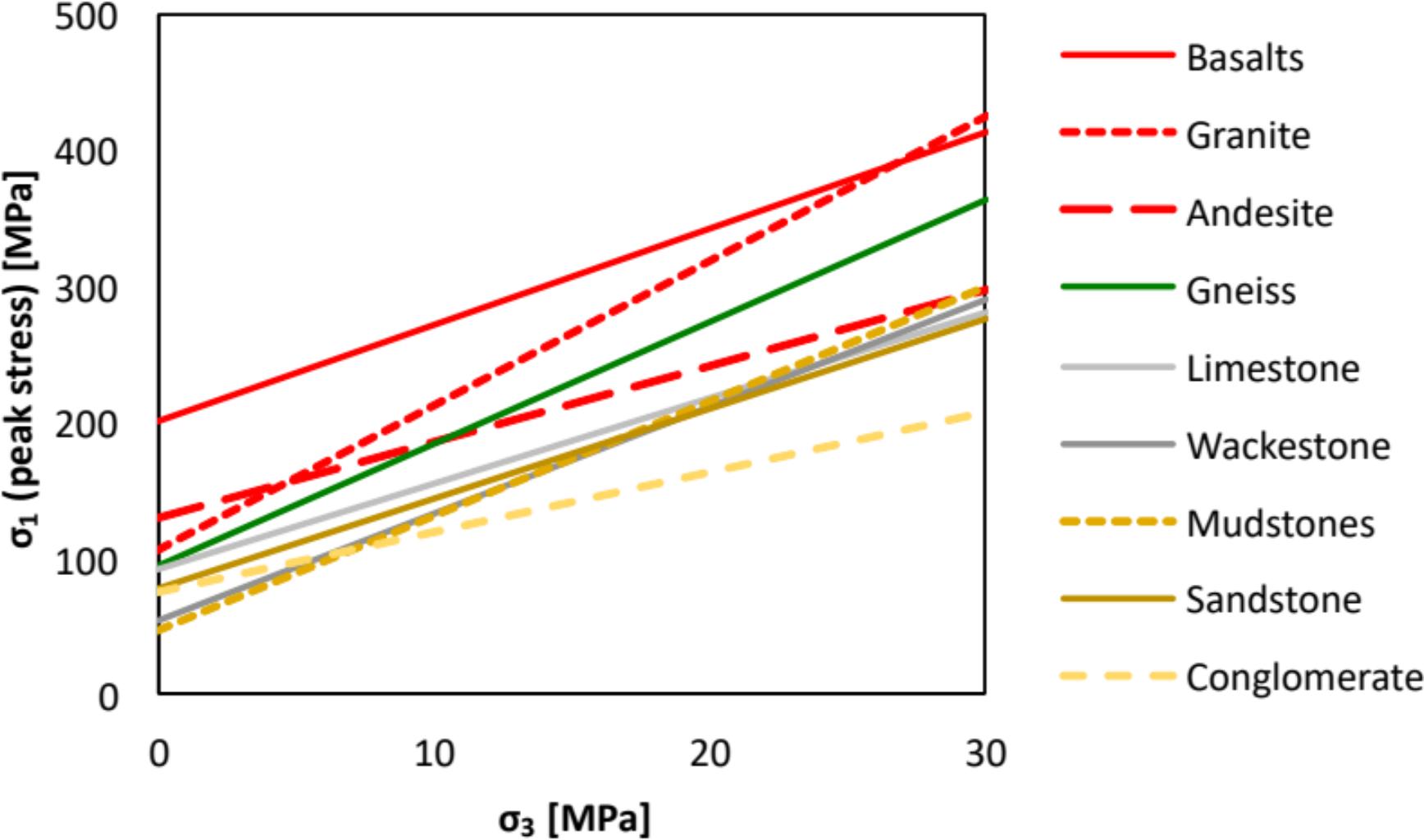
$$U_0 S = 2S_0 \left(\frac{1 + \sin \varphi}{1 - \sin \varphi} \right)^{1/2} = 2S_0 \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin \varphi}{1 - \sin \varphi}}$$



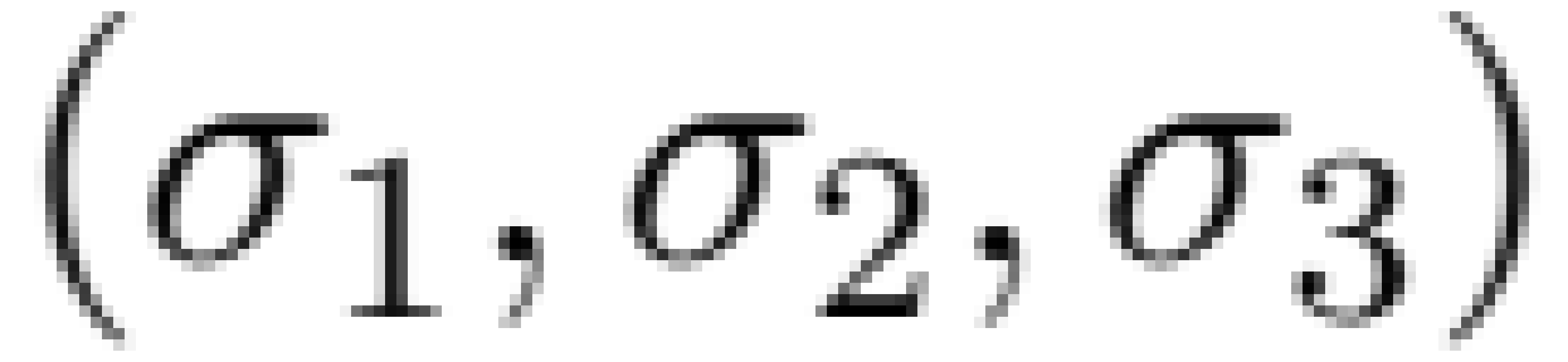
$$UCS = 2S_0 \left(\sqrt{\mu_i^2 + 1} + \mu_i \right) = 2S_0 \left(\frac{1 + \sin \varphi}{1 - \sin \varphi} \right)^{1/2}$$

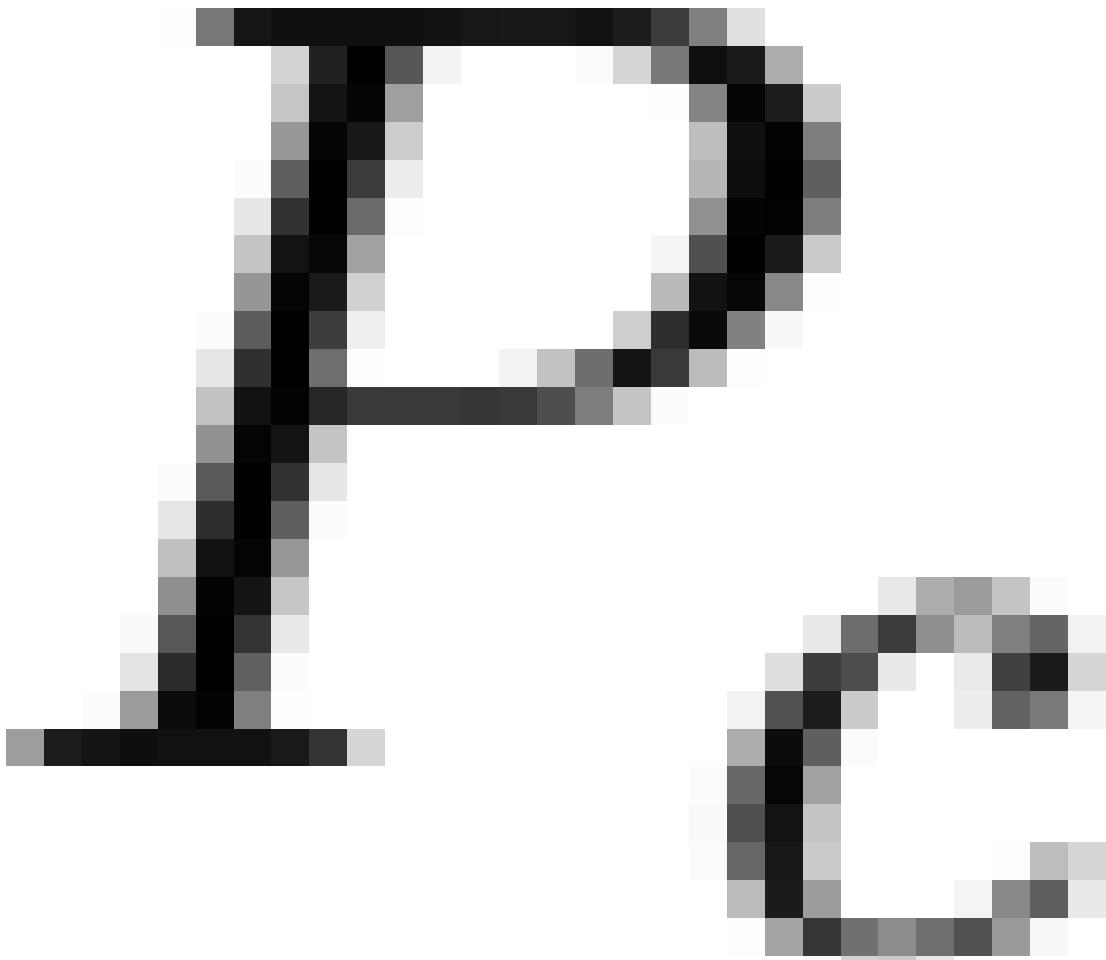
$$q = \left(\sqrt{\mu_i^2 + 1} + \mu_i \right)^2 = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi}{1 - \sin \varphi}$$

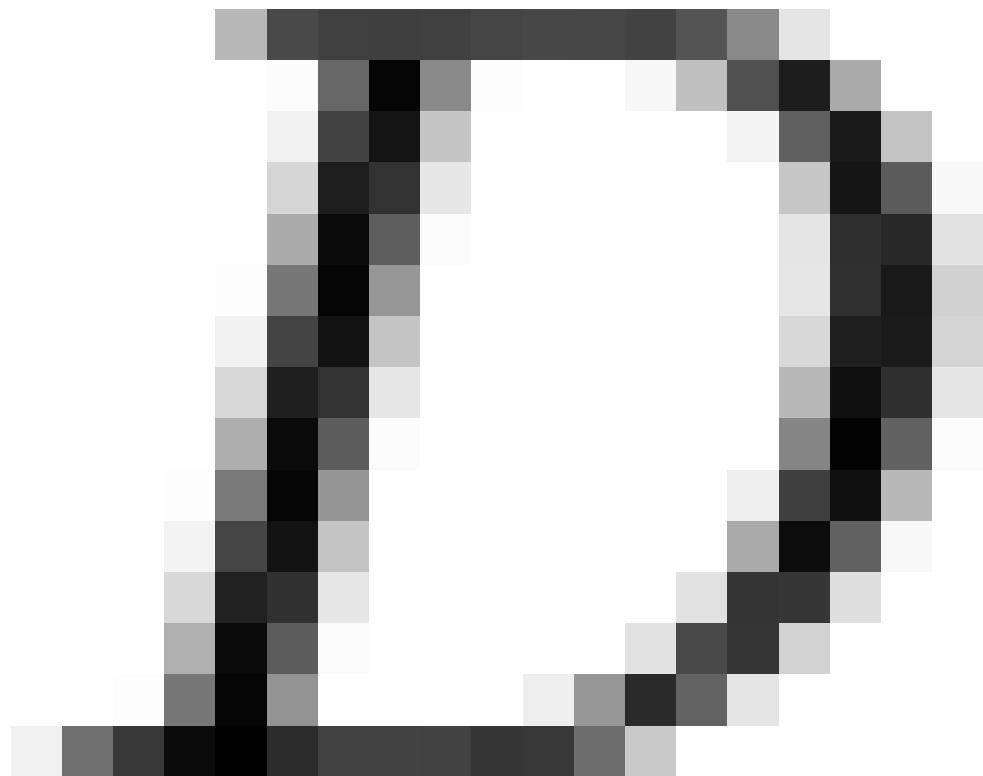
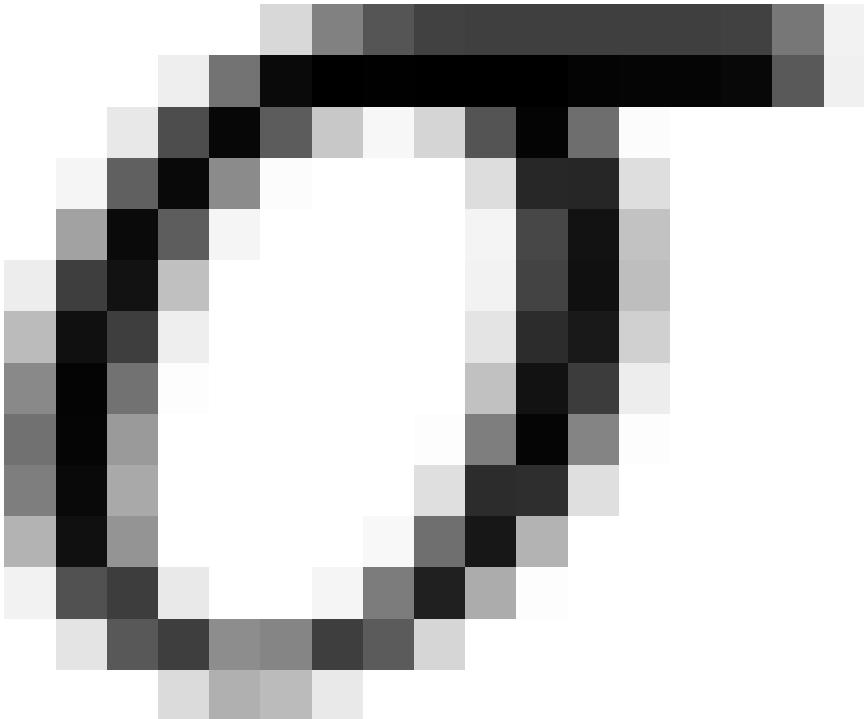




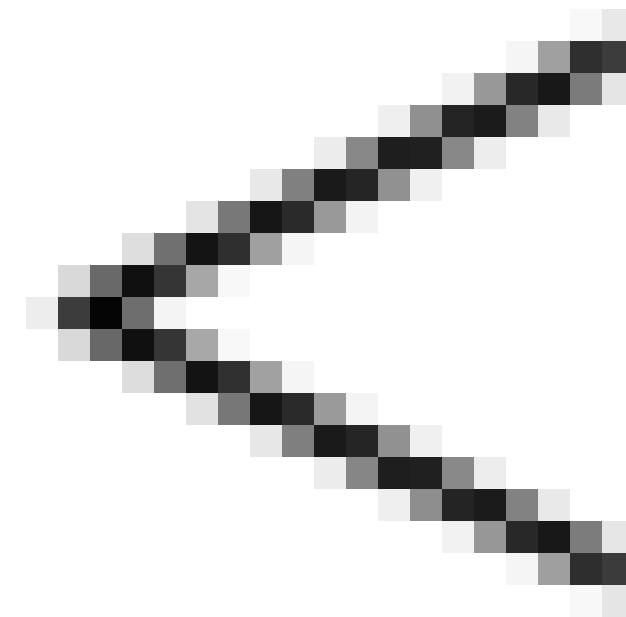












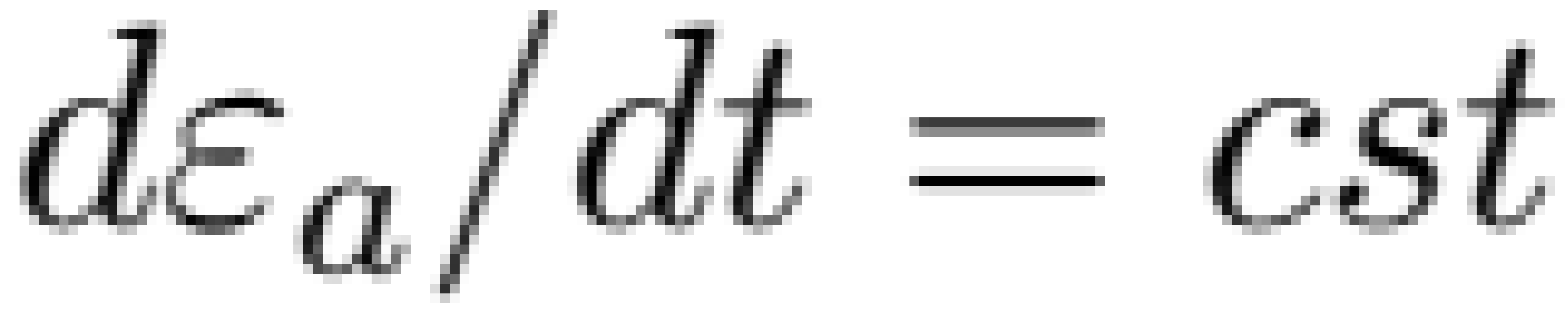










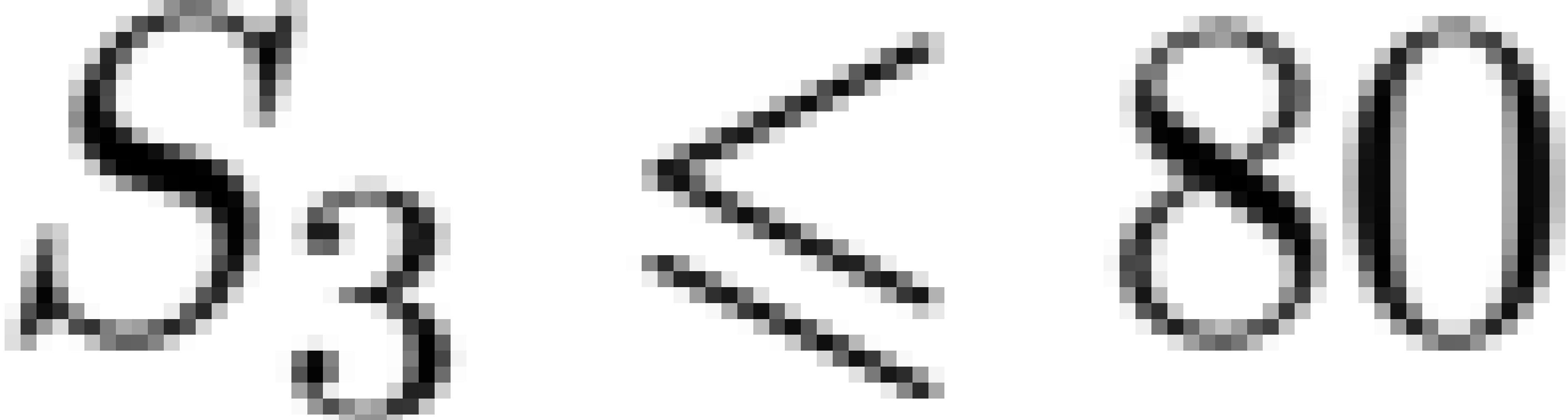


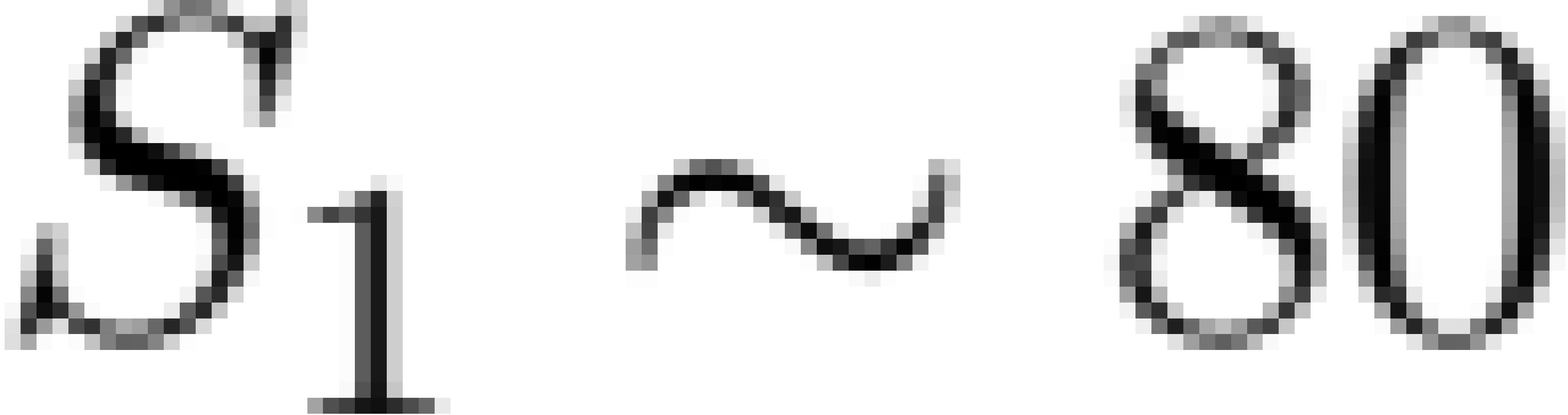


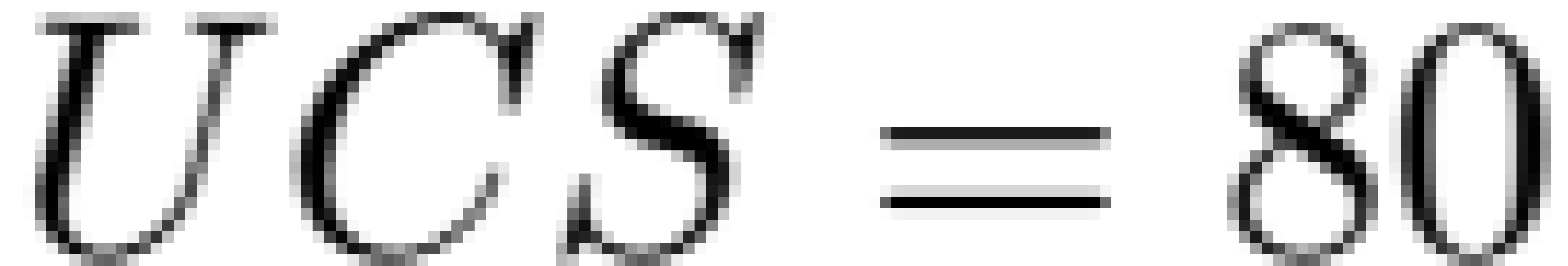


$$\varphi = \arctan$$

$$\left(\frac{q-1}{2\sqrt{q}} \right)$$







q

$=$

σ_1

$=$

520 MPa

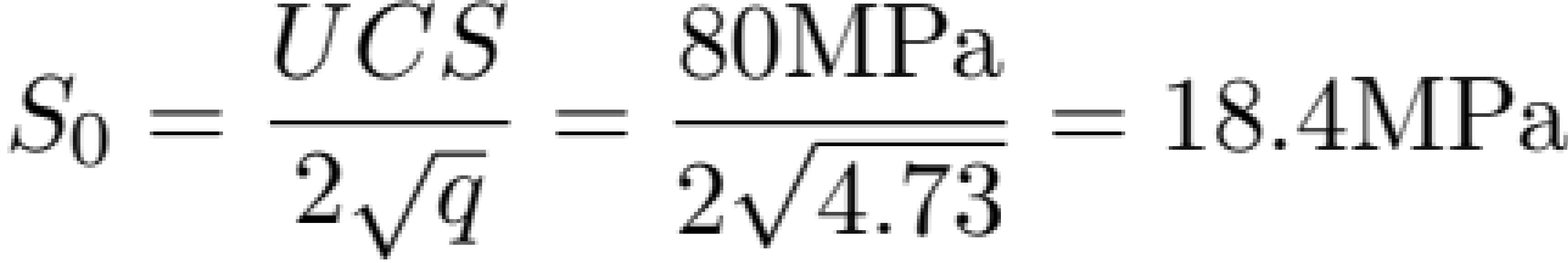
MPa

110

4.73

σ_3

MPa

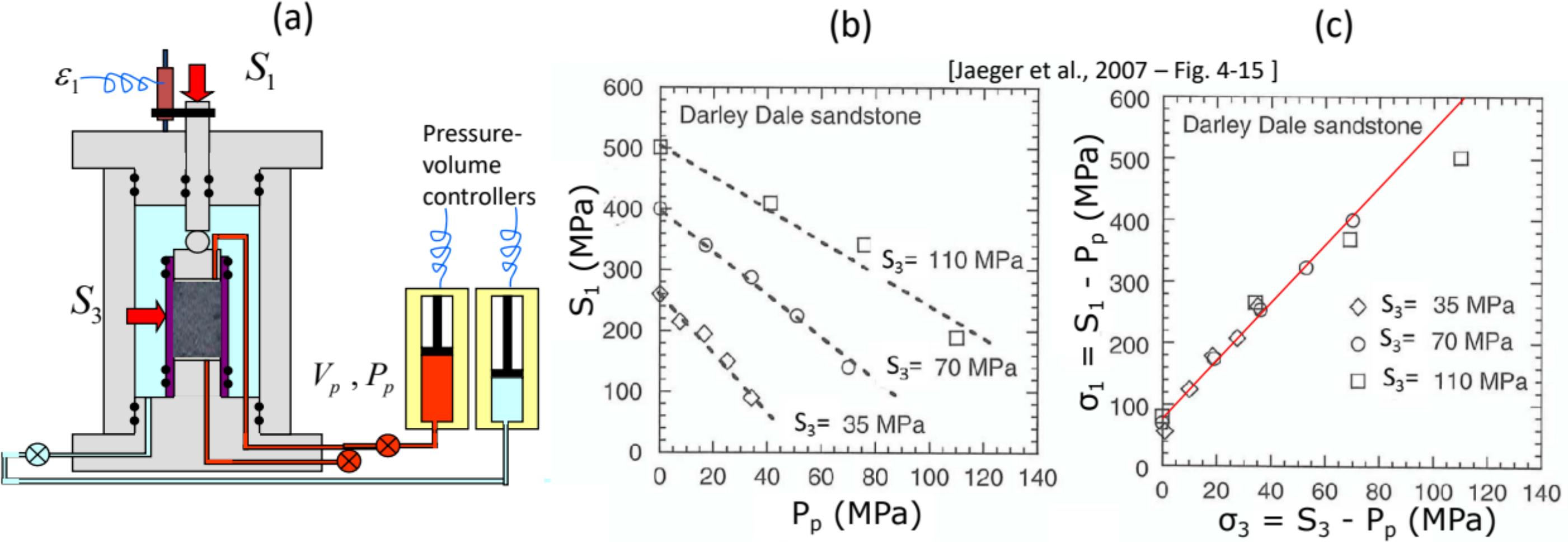


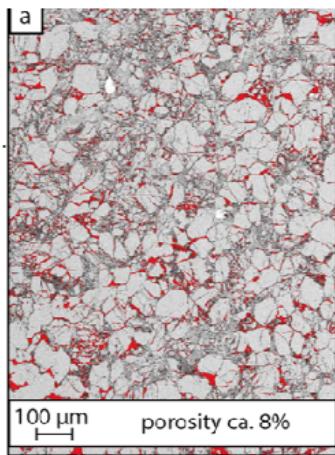
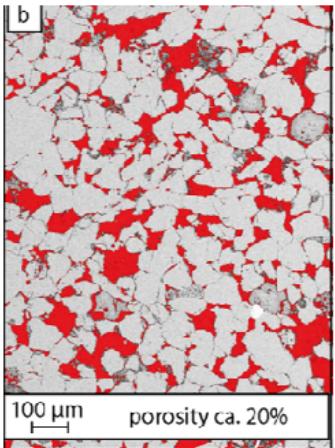
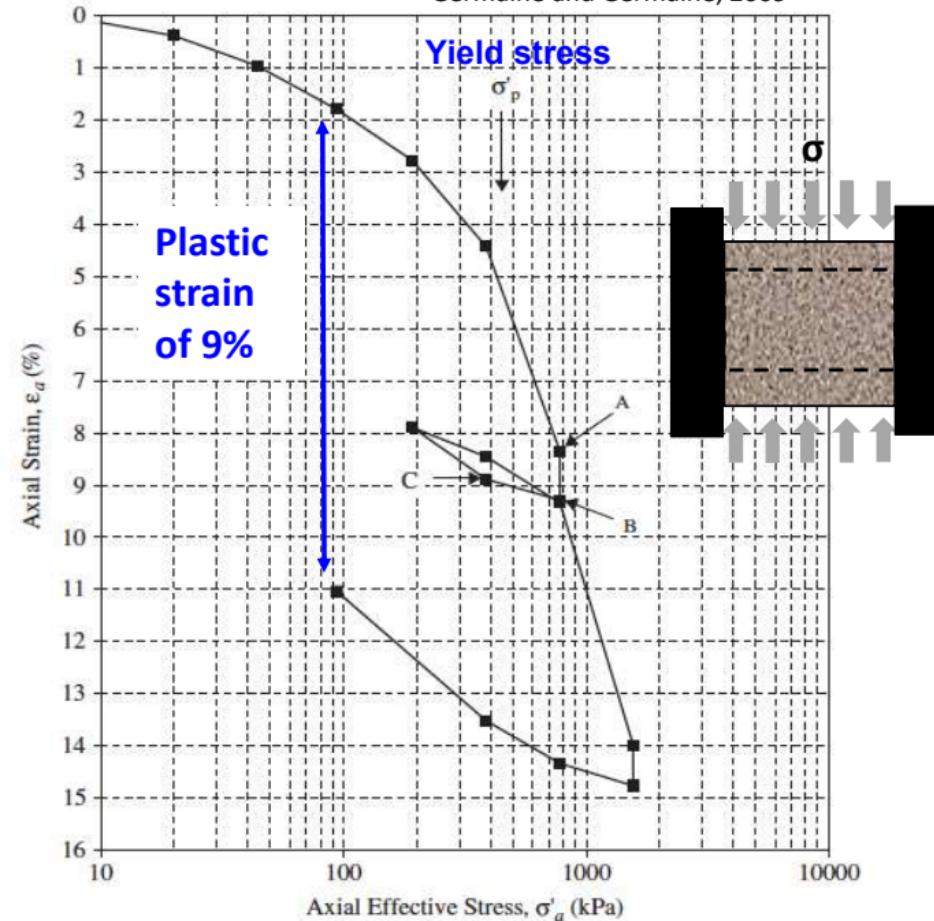
$$\varphi = \arctan \left(\frac{q-1}{2\sqrt{q}} \right) = \arctan \left(\frac{4.73 - 1}{2\sqrt{4.73}} \right) = 40.6^\circ$$

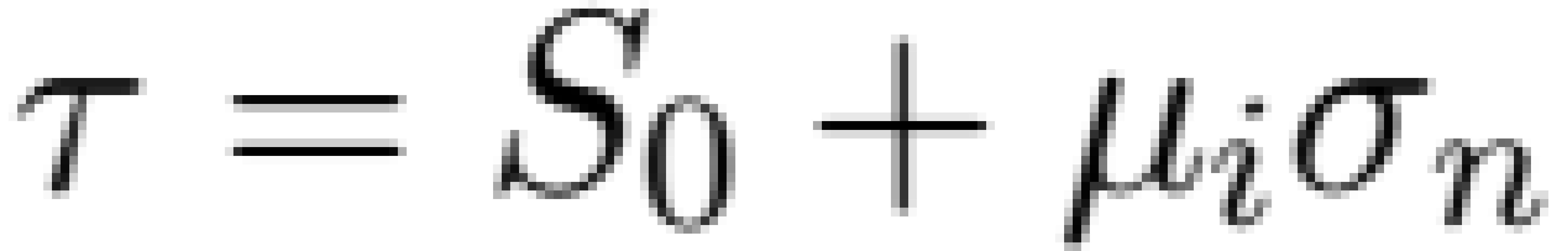


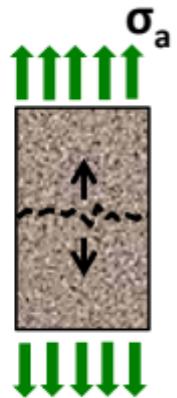








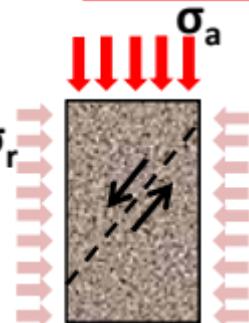


τ 

$$\sigma_n = T_s$$

 T_s

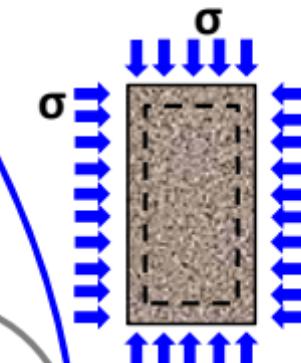
$$\boxed{\tau = \mu_i \sigma_n + S_0}$$

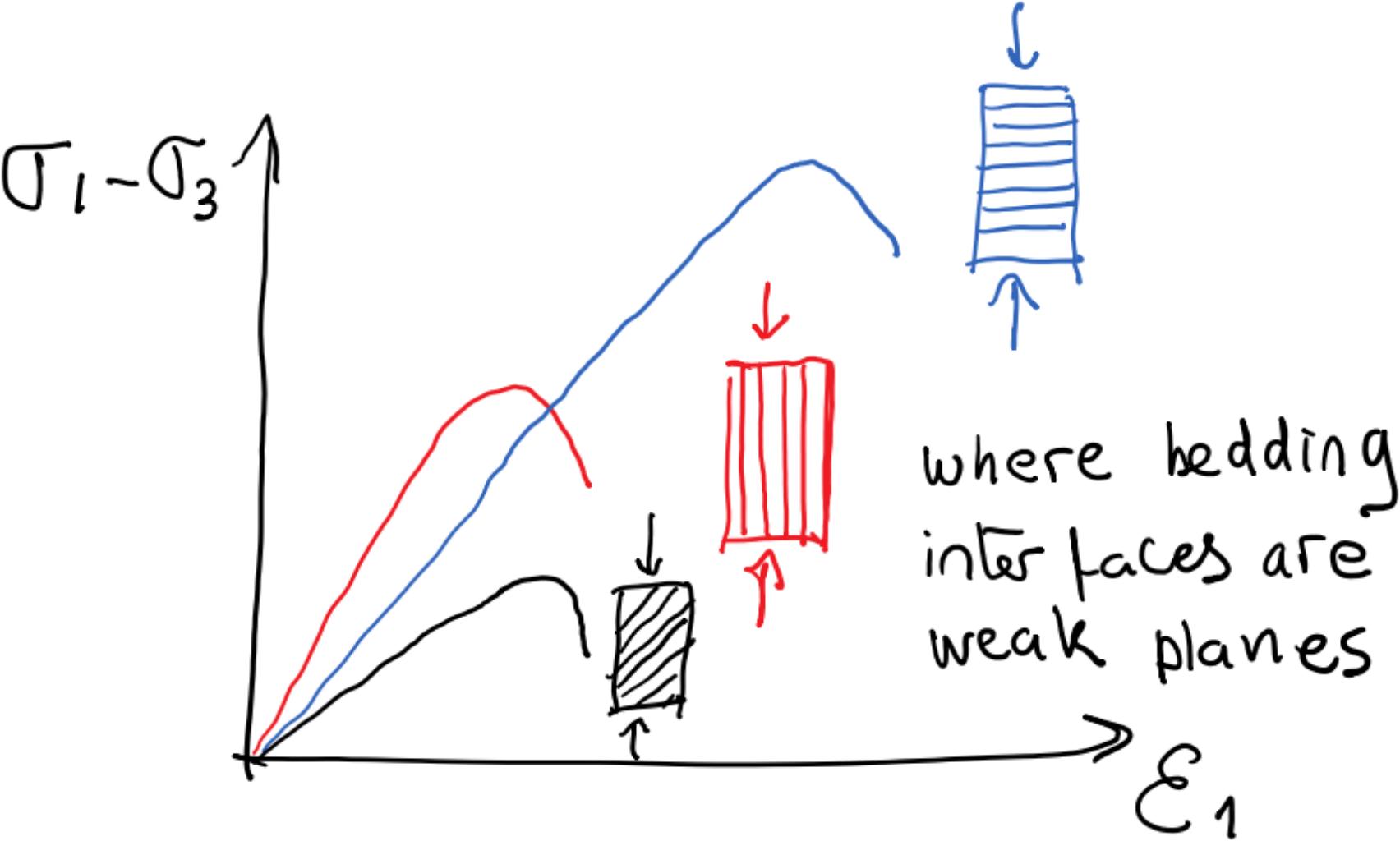


1

 μ_i

$$\boxed{\mathcal{E}_V^p = \mathcal{E}_{Vcrit}^p}$$

 σ_n

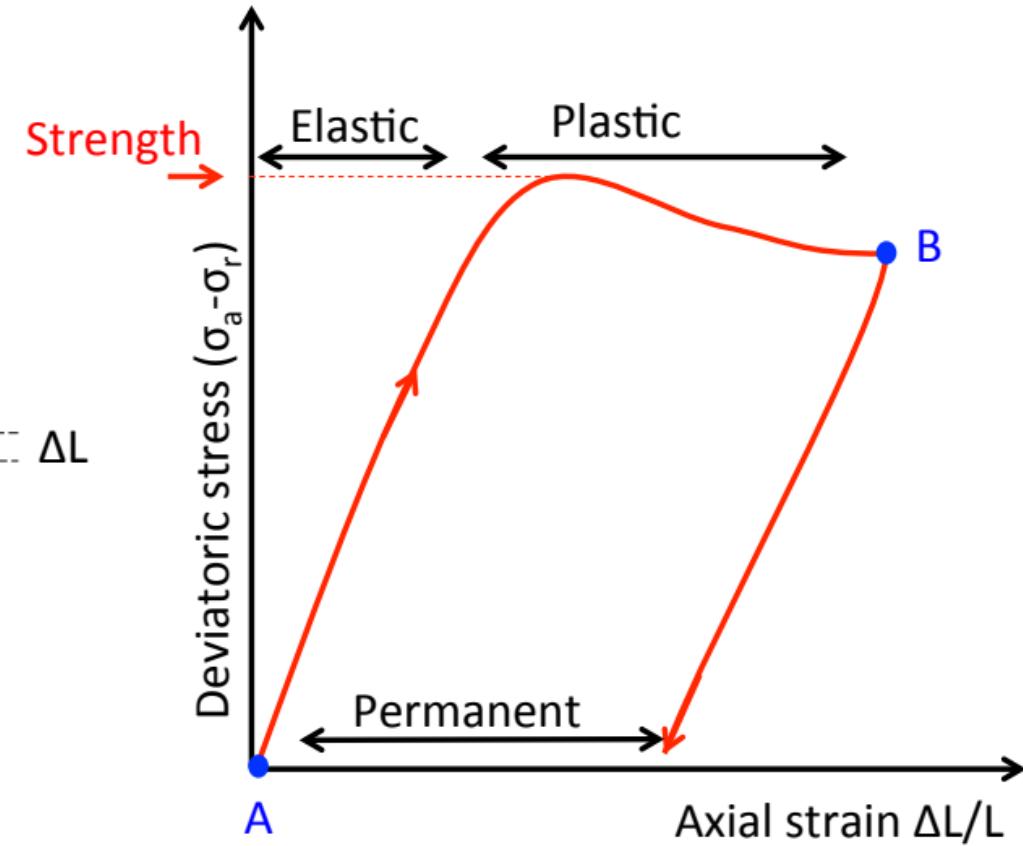
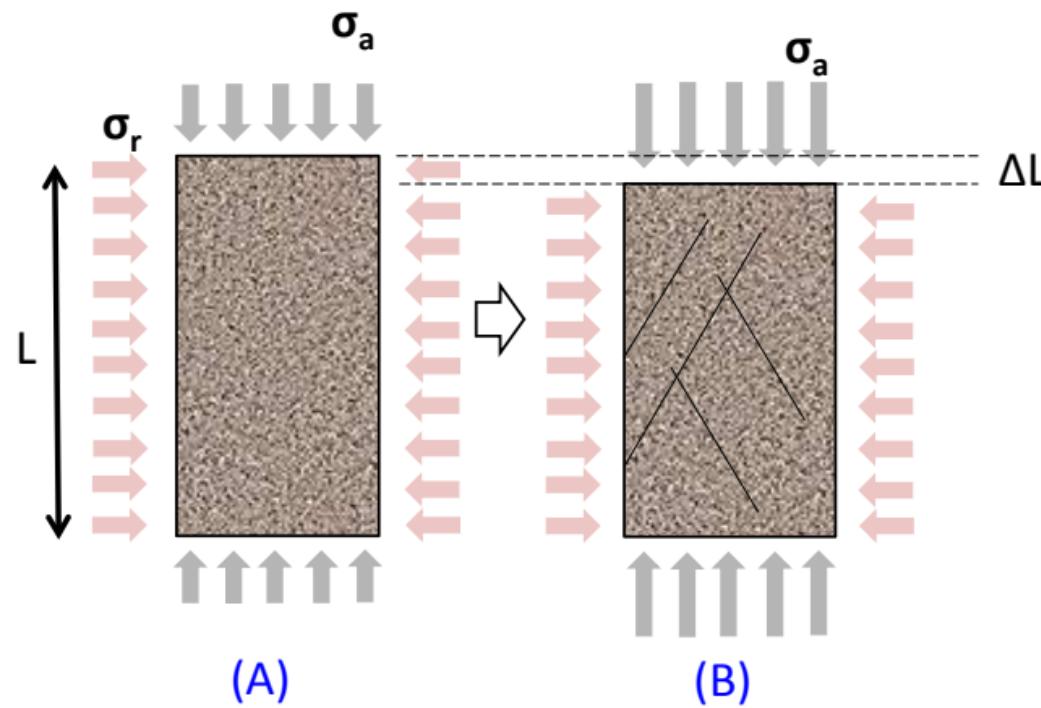


Rock deformation

Relation strain V.S. stress

Elastic (Young modulus)

Plastic (~Viscosity)





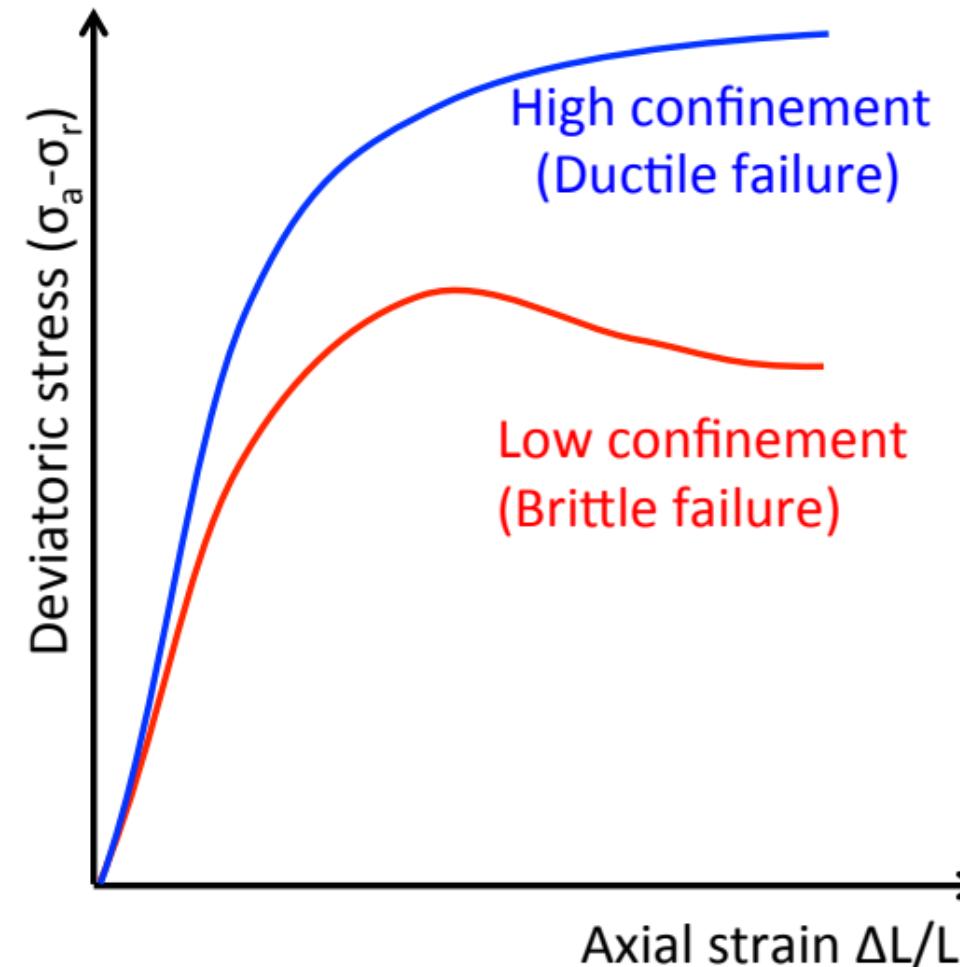
a. This is an undeformed cylinder of rock.



b. This cylinder was subjected to high confining pressure (uniform in all directions) and, at the same time, compression from above. It deformed in a ductile manner, becoming shorter and fatter.



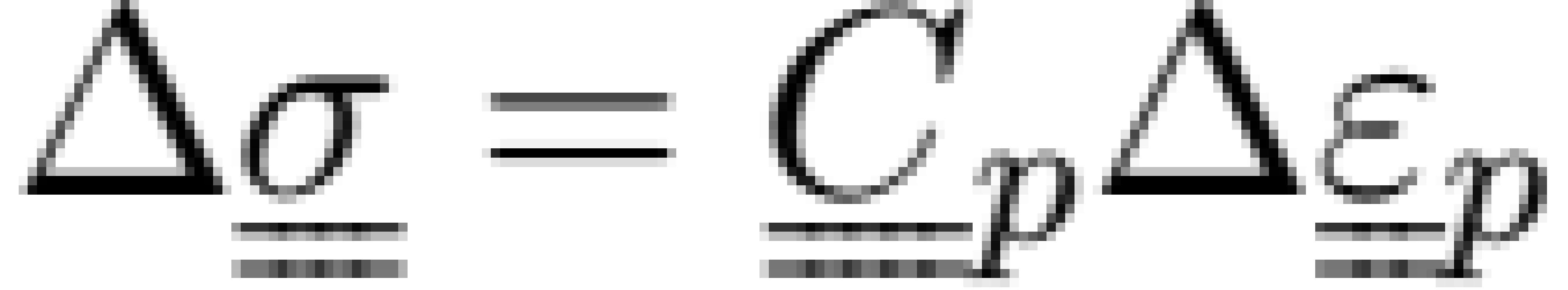
c. An identical cylinder was subjected to the same amount of compression from above, but this time with a lower confining pressure. It deformed in a brittle manner, with many large fractures.



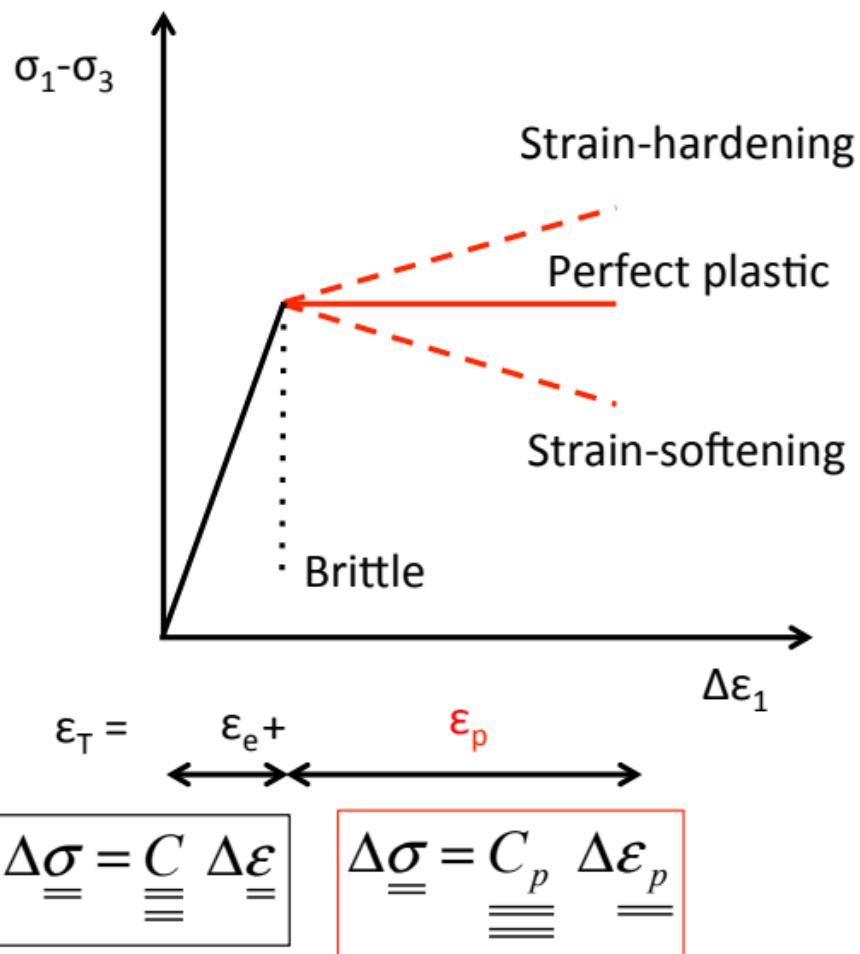
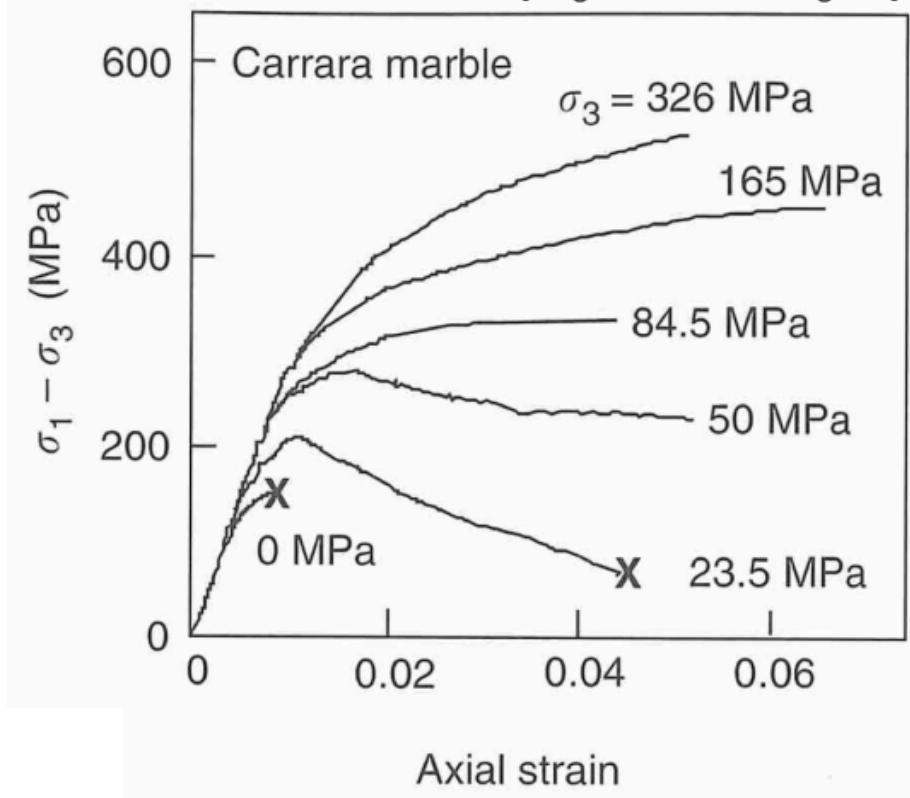




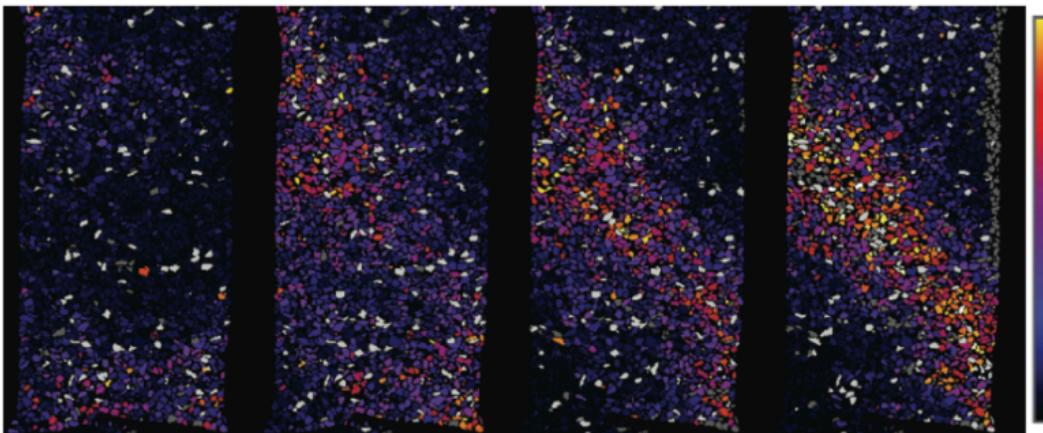
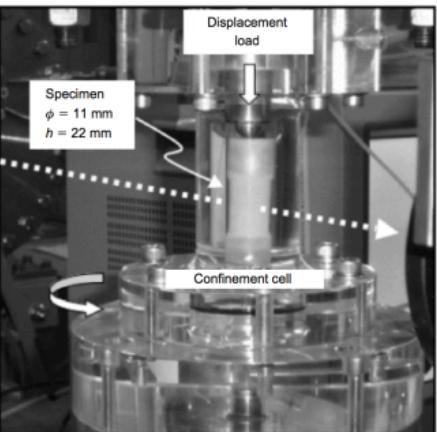




[Jaeger et al. 2007 – Fig. 4.5]



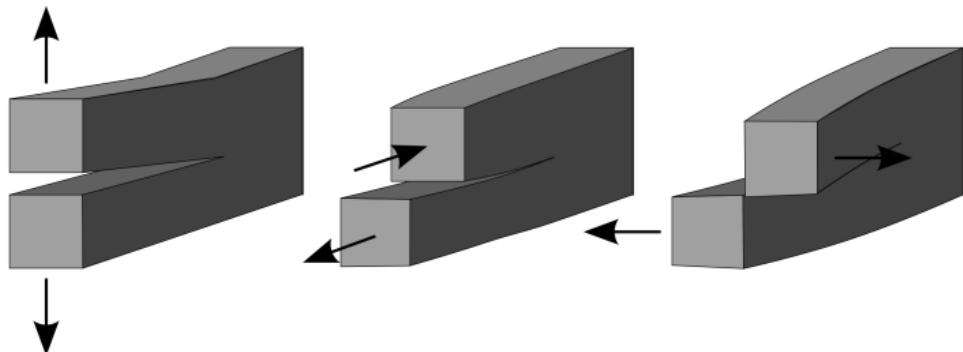
(a) Uncemented or poorly cemented rock →



grain friction, dilation, grain crushing/rotation

(b) Cemented rock →

Propagation of microfractures, grain friction/crushing

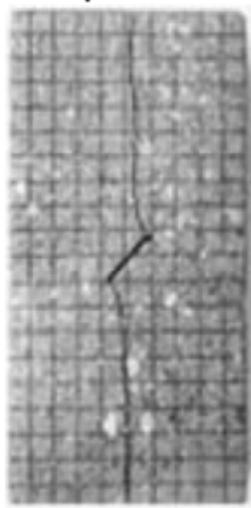


Stress intensification at
the tip of fractures

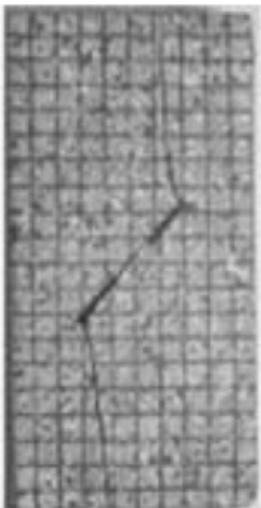
Propagation starts at
fracture tips

Napolitan Tuffo

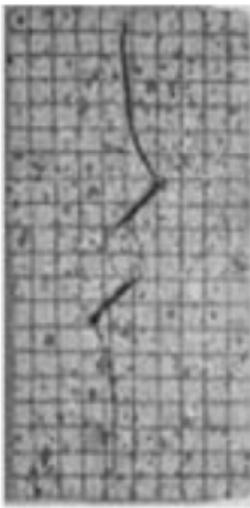
[Hall et al. 2006 – Pure Appl. Geophys.]



Single flaw



$\beta = 45^\circ$

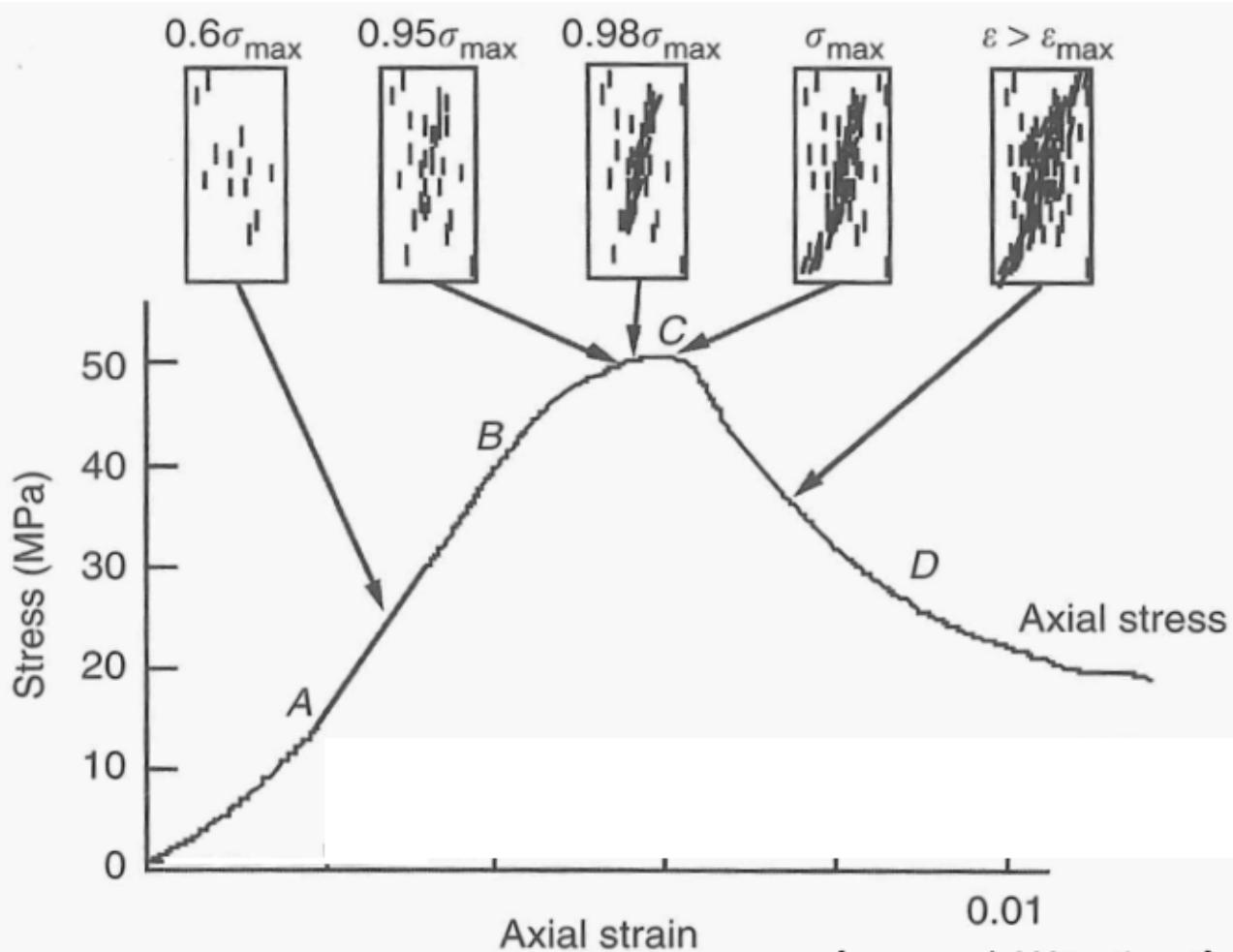


$\beta = 105^\circ$

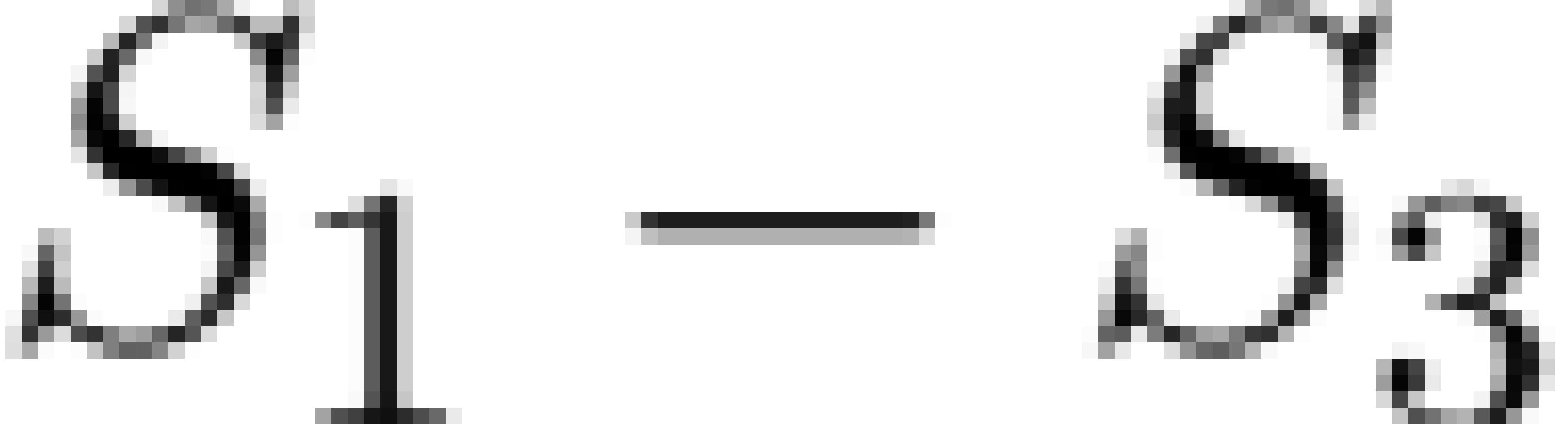


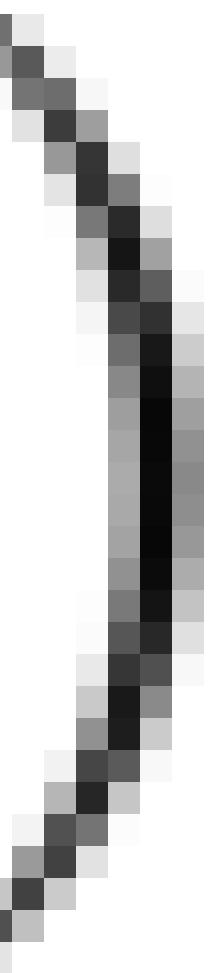
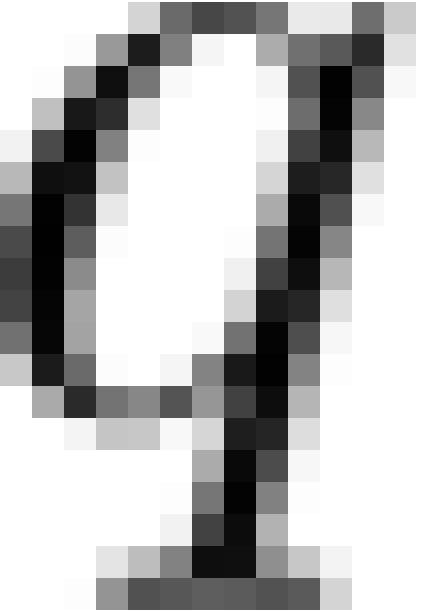
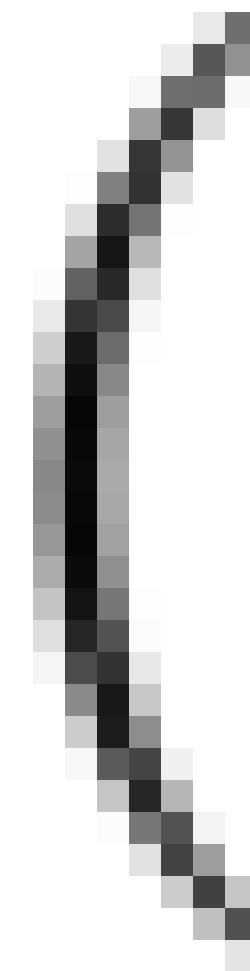
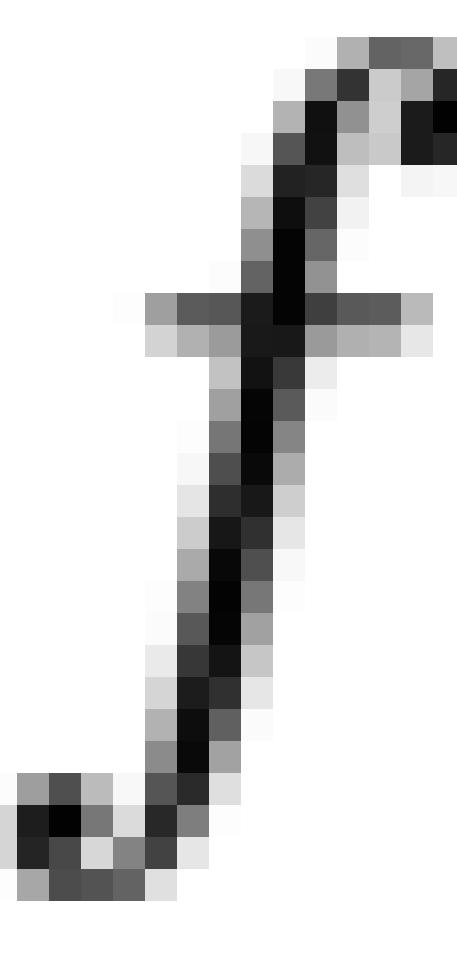
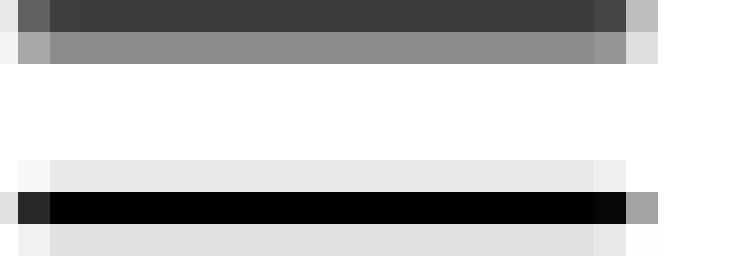
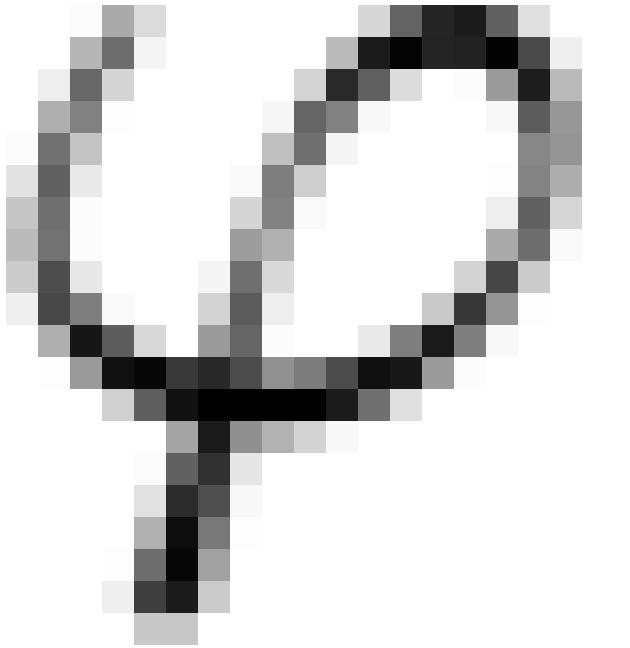
$\beta = 120^\circ$





[Jaeger et al. 2007 – Fig. 4.5]

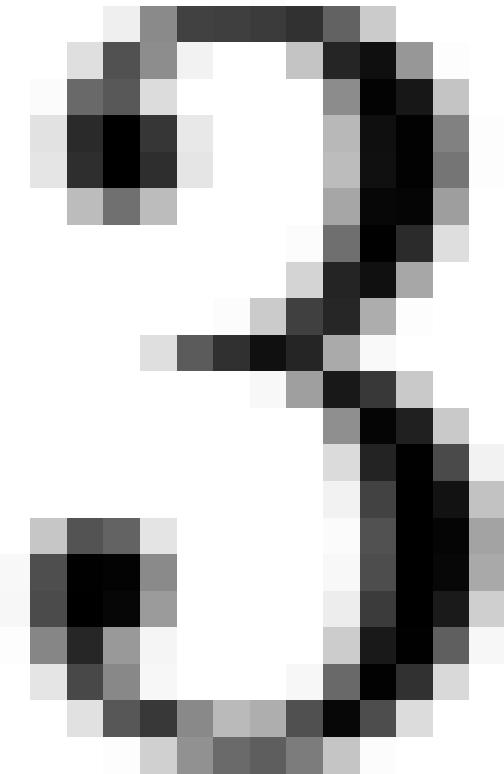
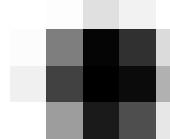
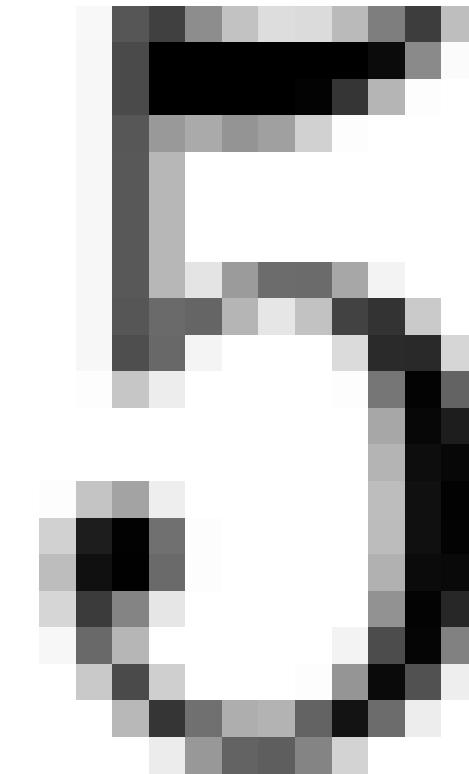
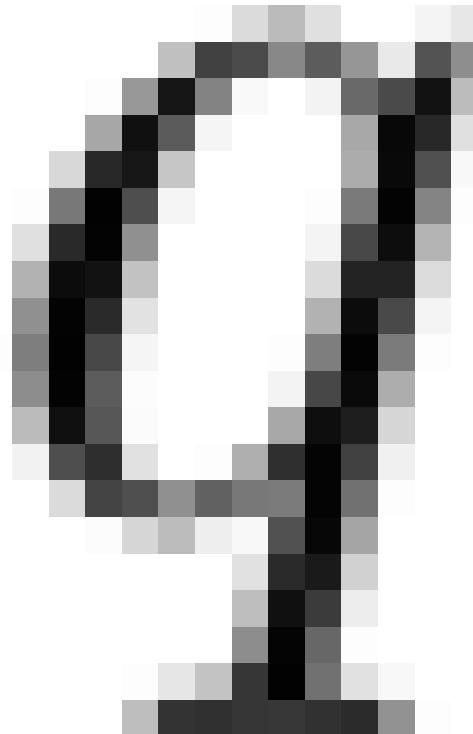


















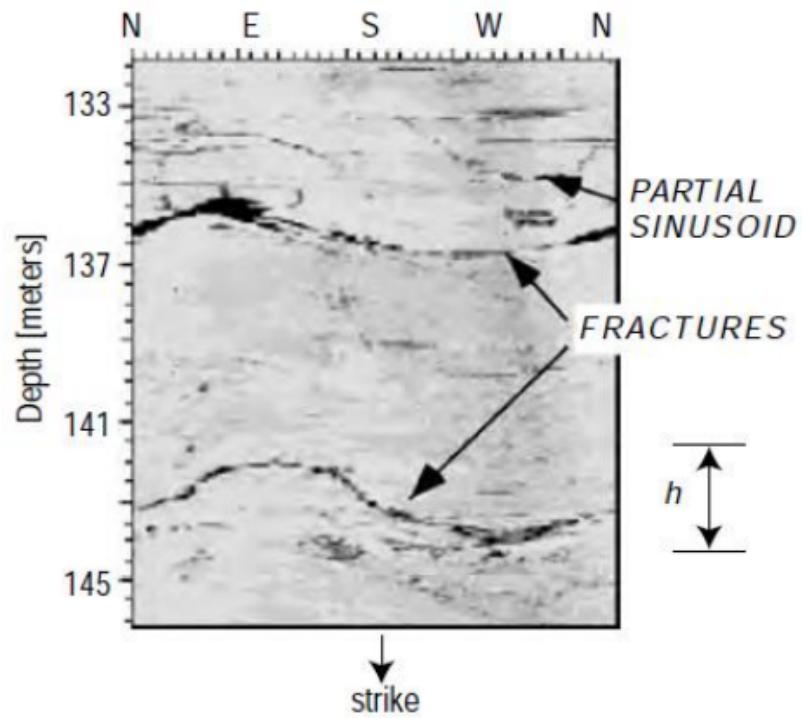
Outcrop of a normal fault in Split Mountain gorge

<http://geology.csupomona.edu/janourse/TectonicsFieldTrips.htm>

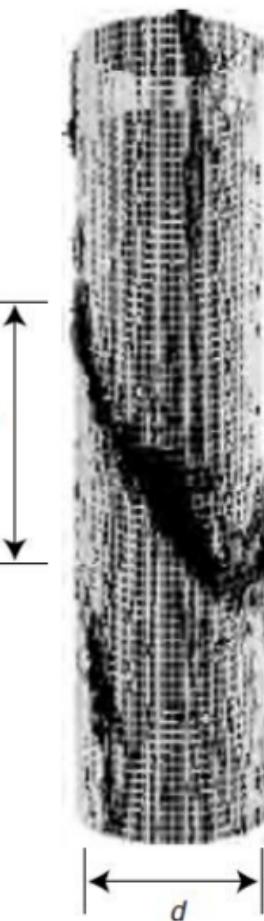


Outcrop of a normal fault on the footwall of the
Moab Fault in front of the entry of Arches National Park, Utah
(Photo: DNE. <https://bit.ly/2UDwiEt>)

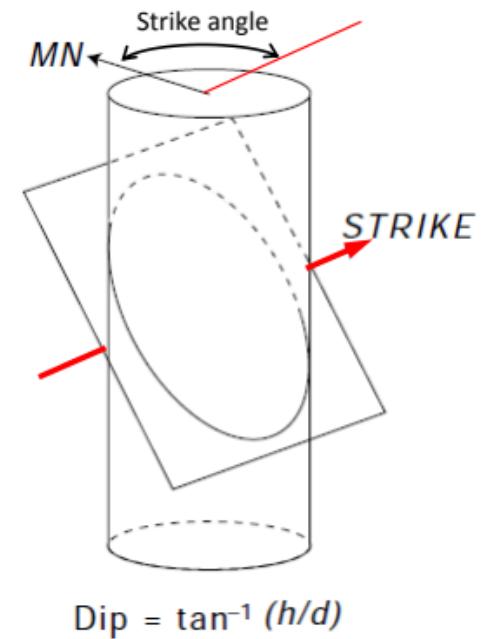
**(a) Un-wrapped image
(ultrasonic)**



(b) 3D-representation



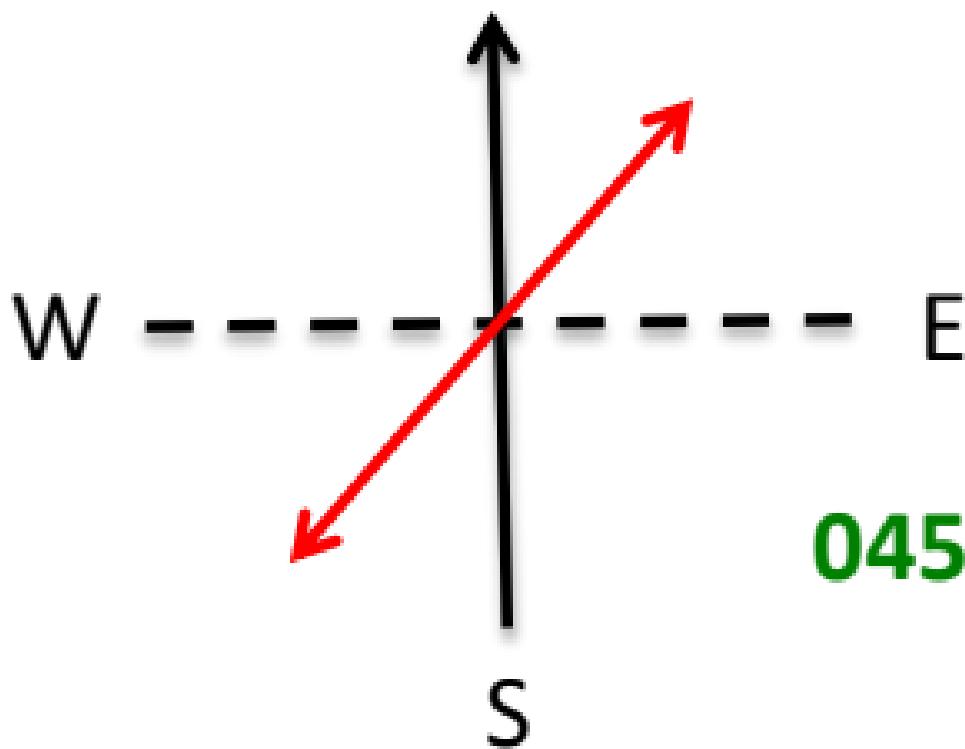
(c) Interpretation



[Zoback 2013 - Figure 5.3]



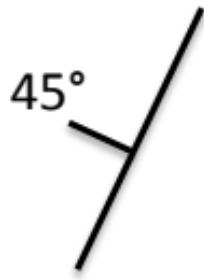
N45°E==S45°W



045° == 225°

Geologic map

Figure from Prof. Prodanovic

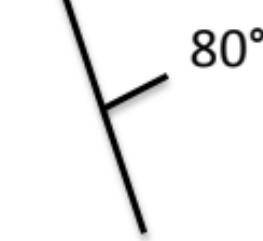


a)

$N30^\circ E$, $45^\circ NW$

or

030° , $45^\circ NW$



b)

$N10^\circ W$, $80^\circ NE$

or

350° , $80^\circ NE$



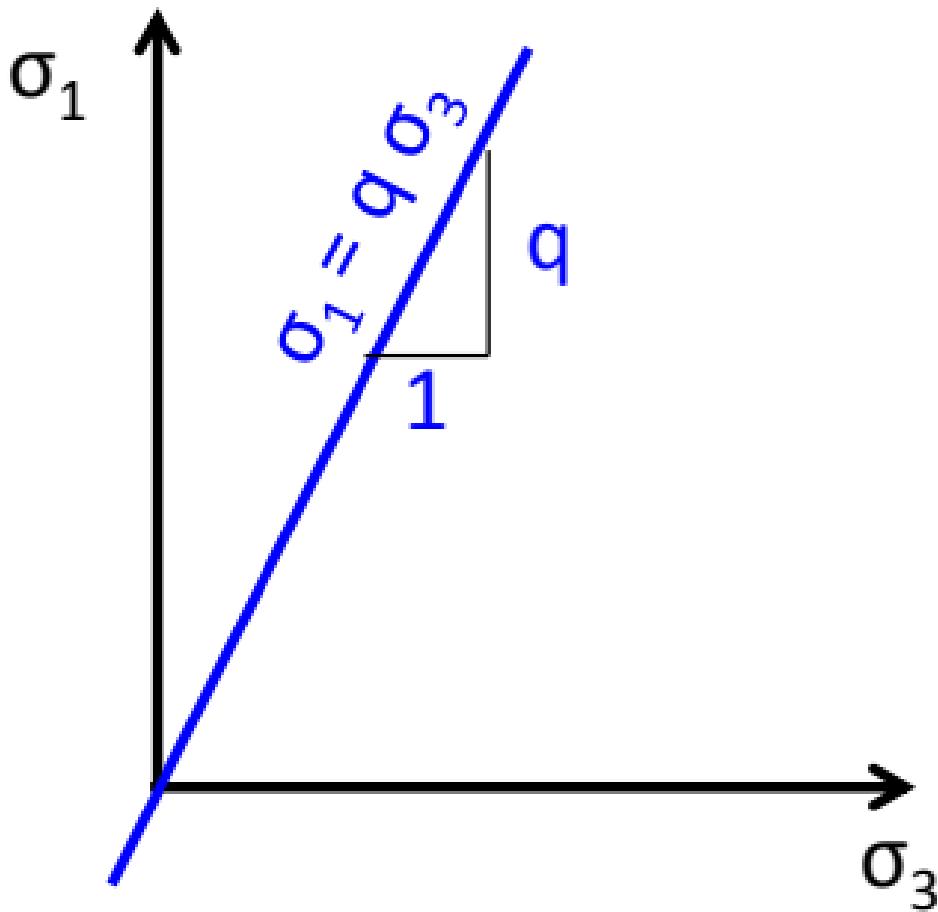
c)

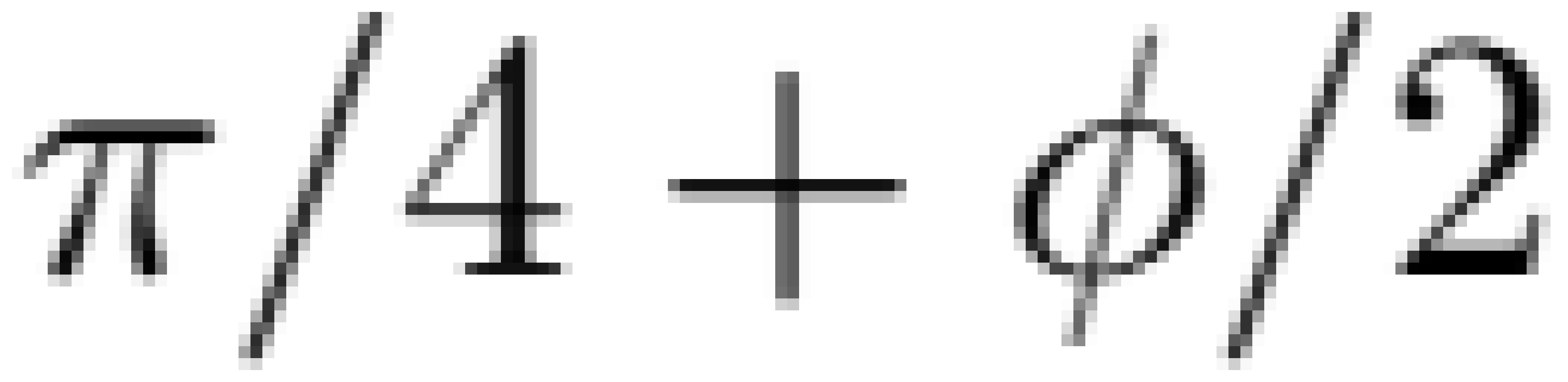
Symbols for
horizontal plane
and vertical plane

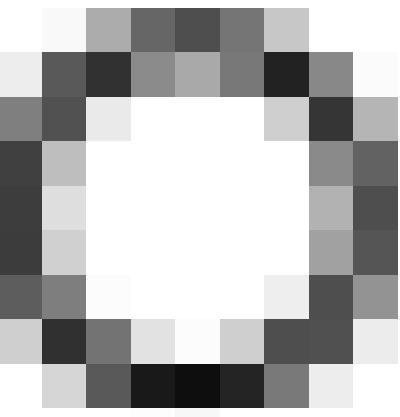
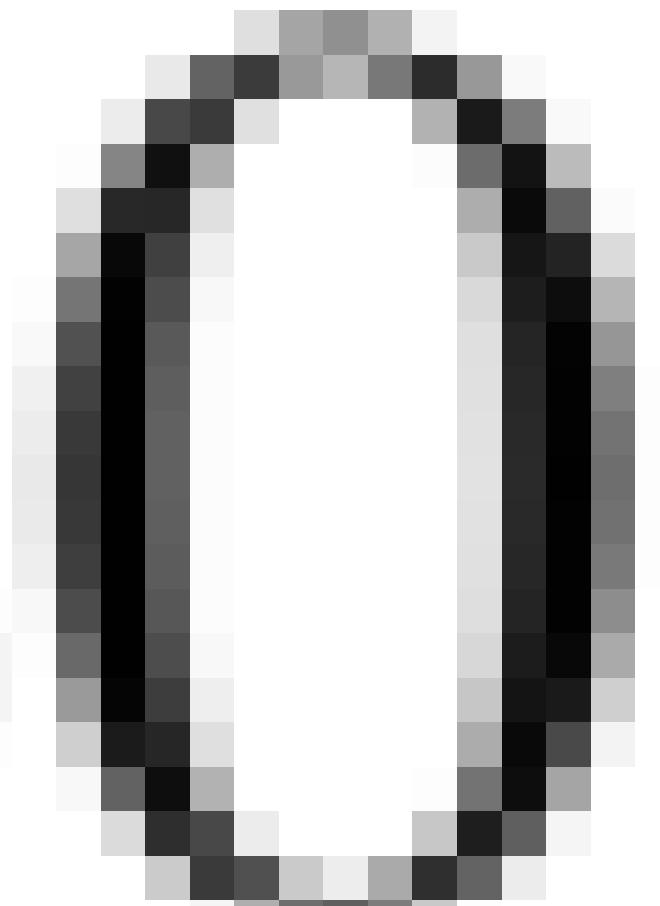
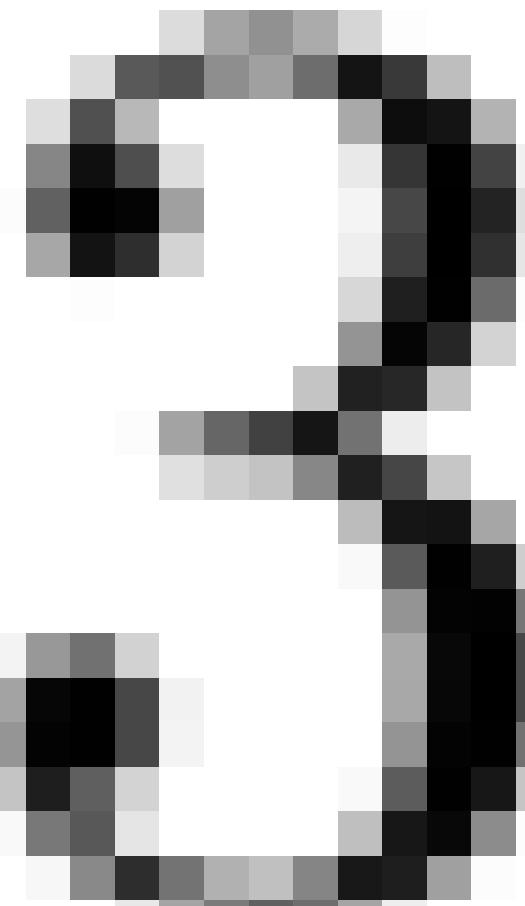
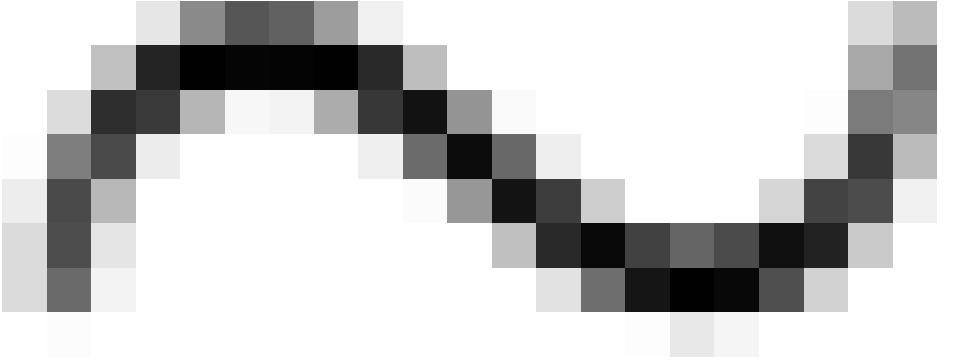


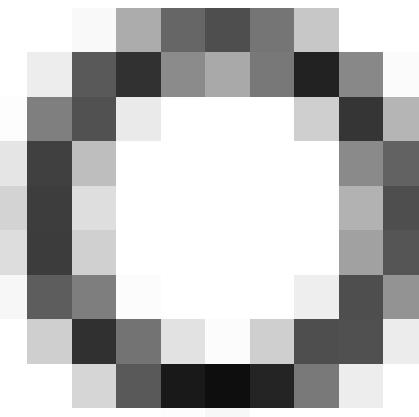
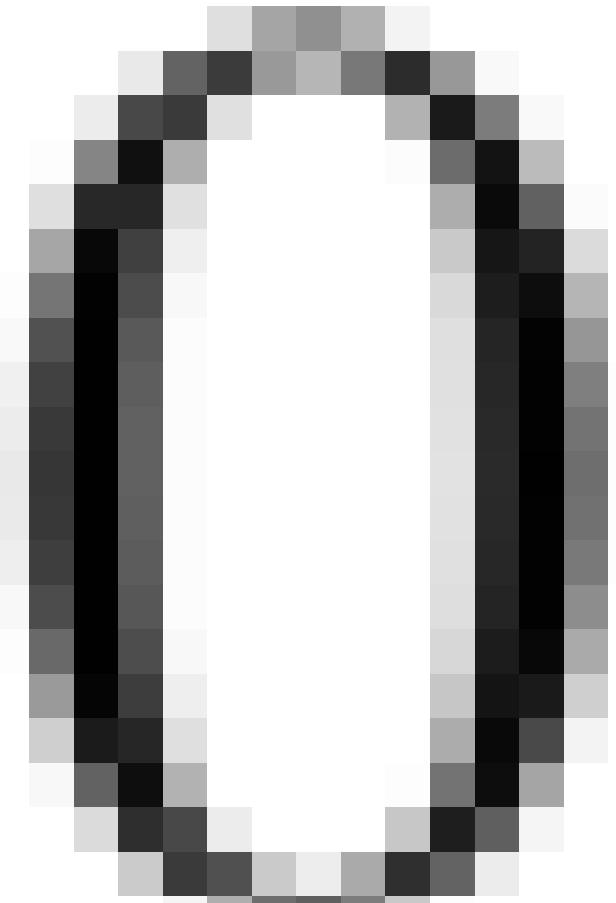
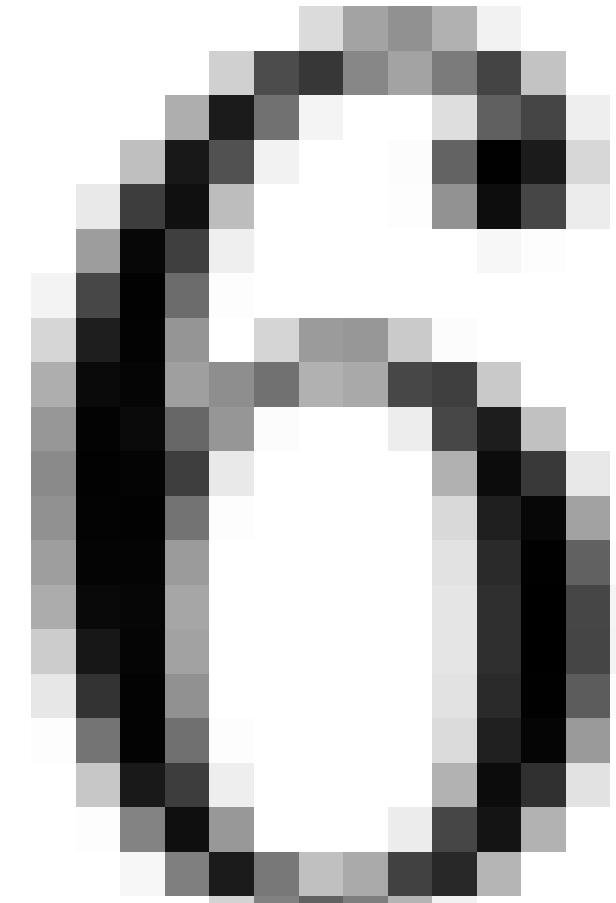
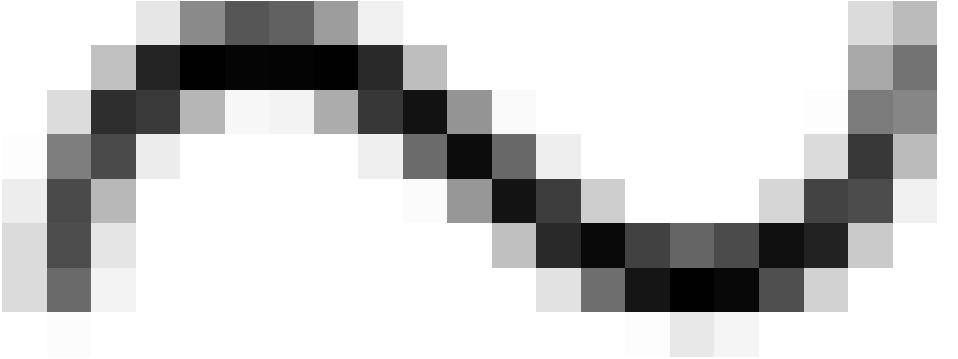
$$\begin{aligned} q &= \sin^2 \varphi + 1 \\ &= 1 - \sin^2 \varphi \end{aligned}$$

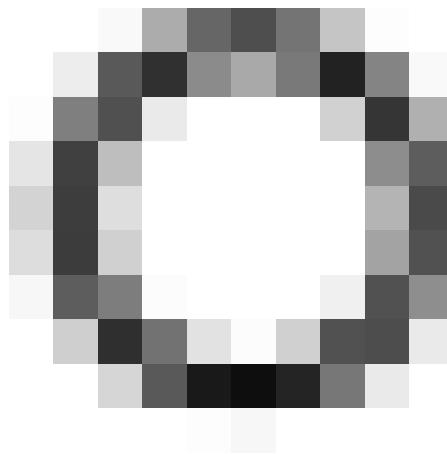
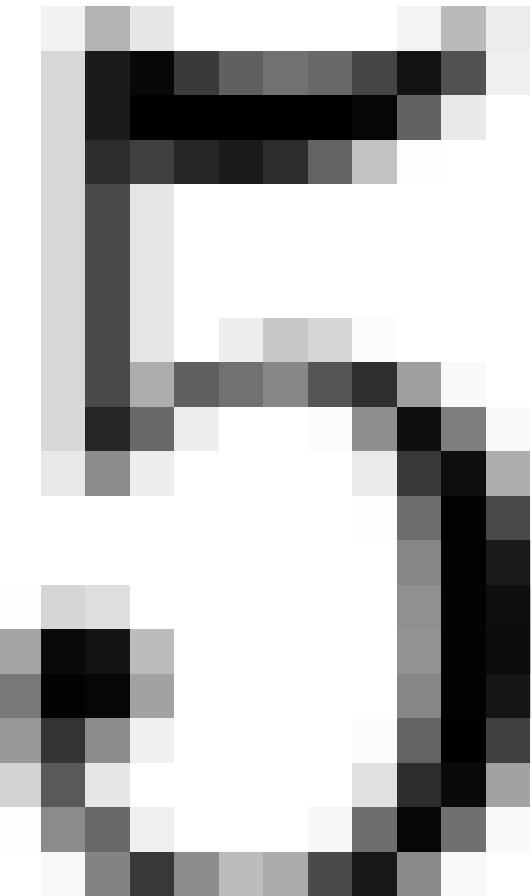
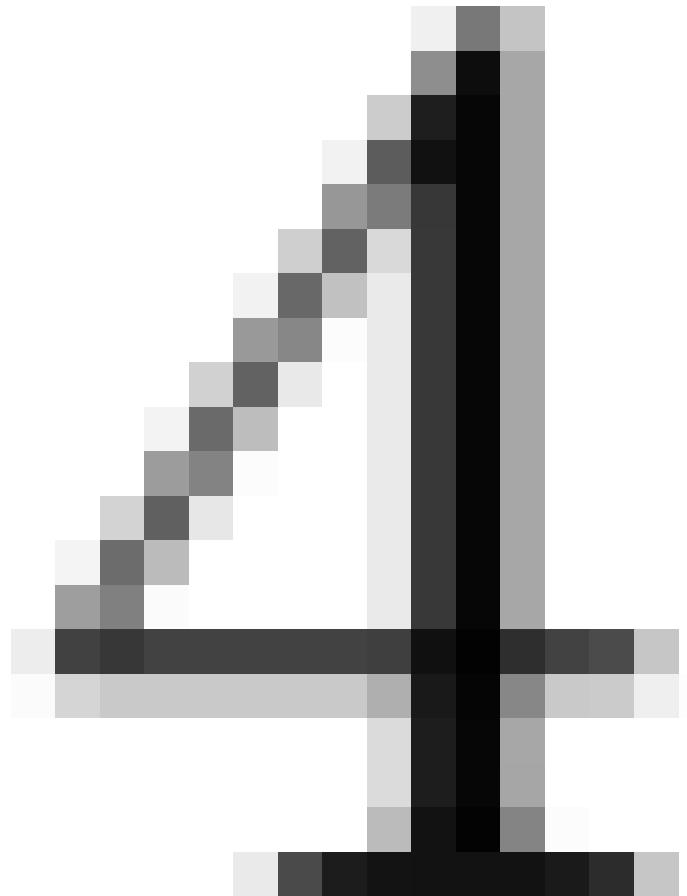


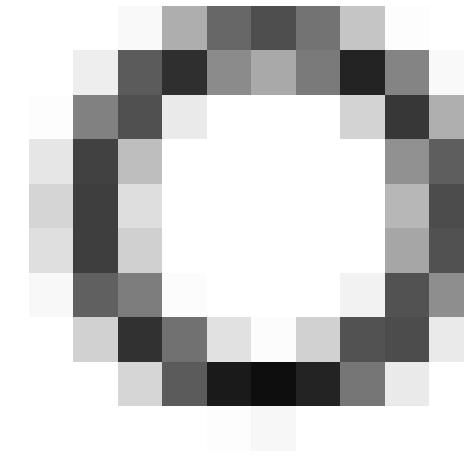
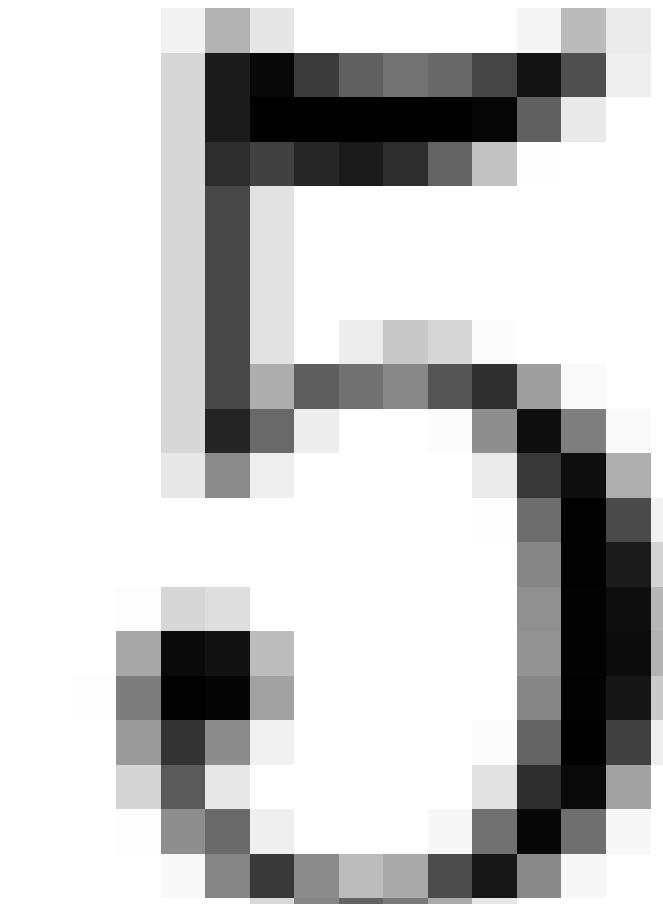
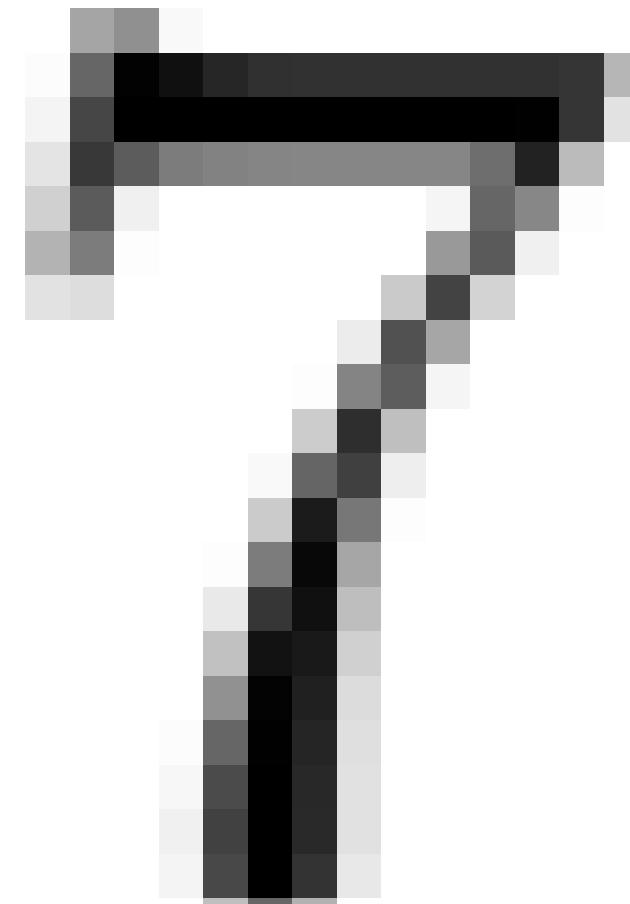
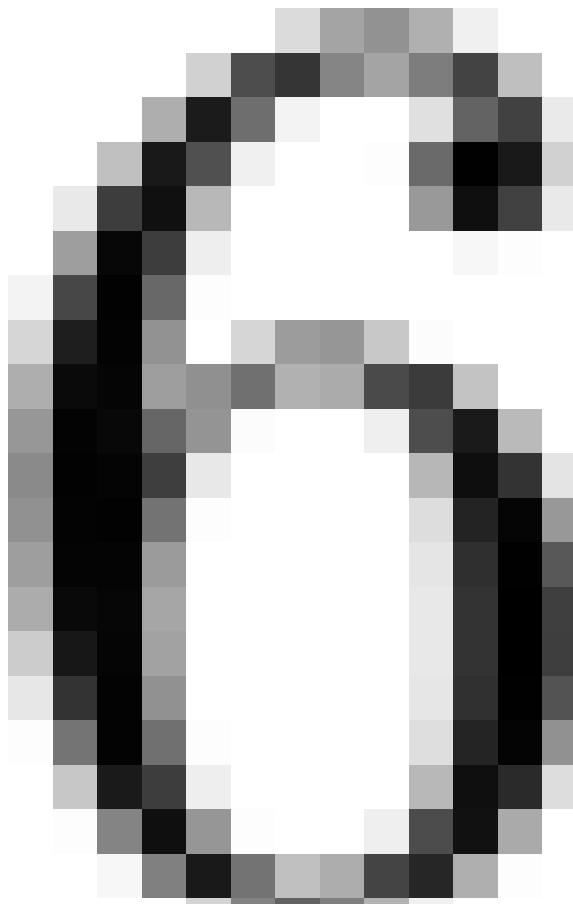


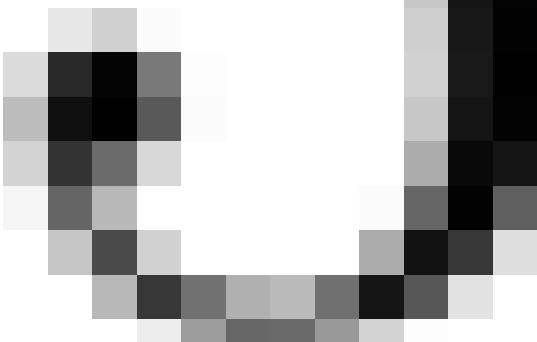
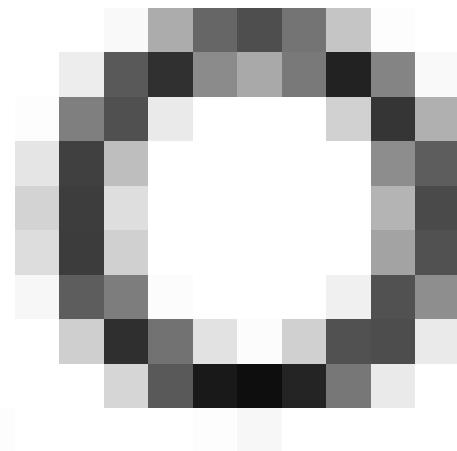
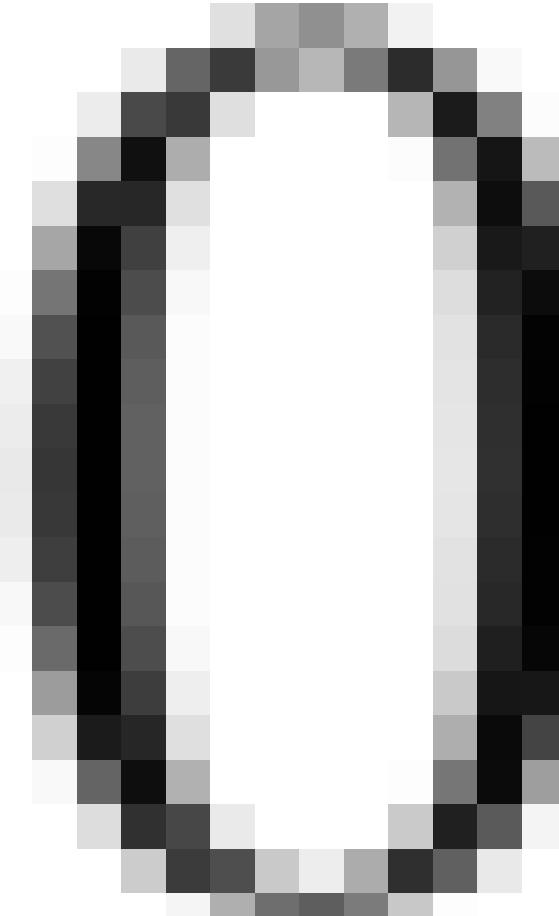
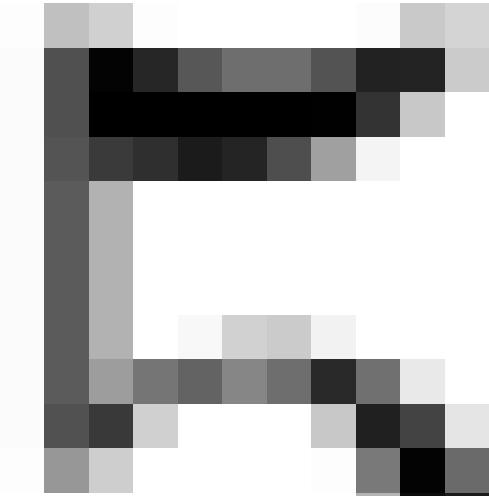


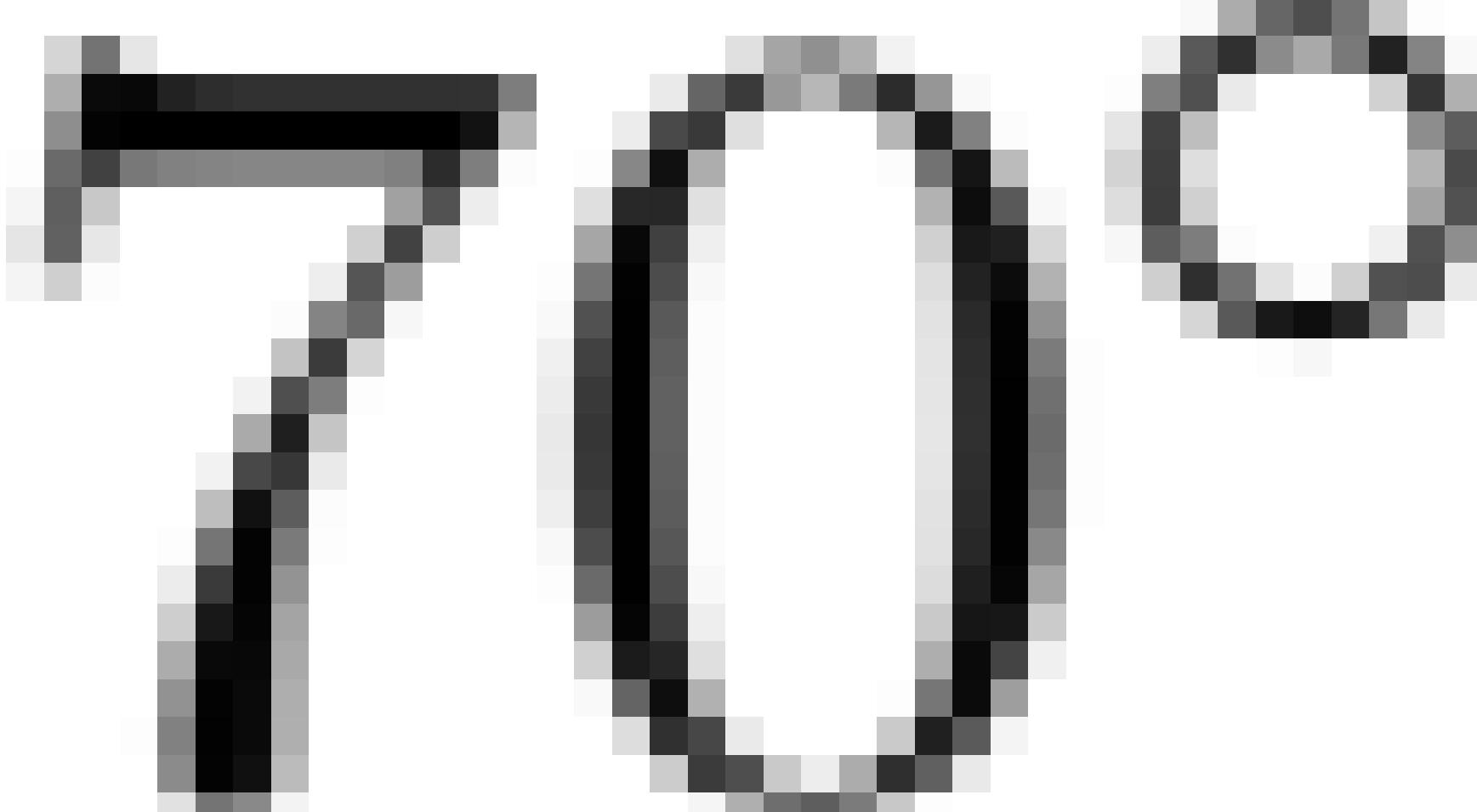


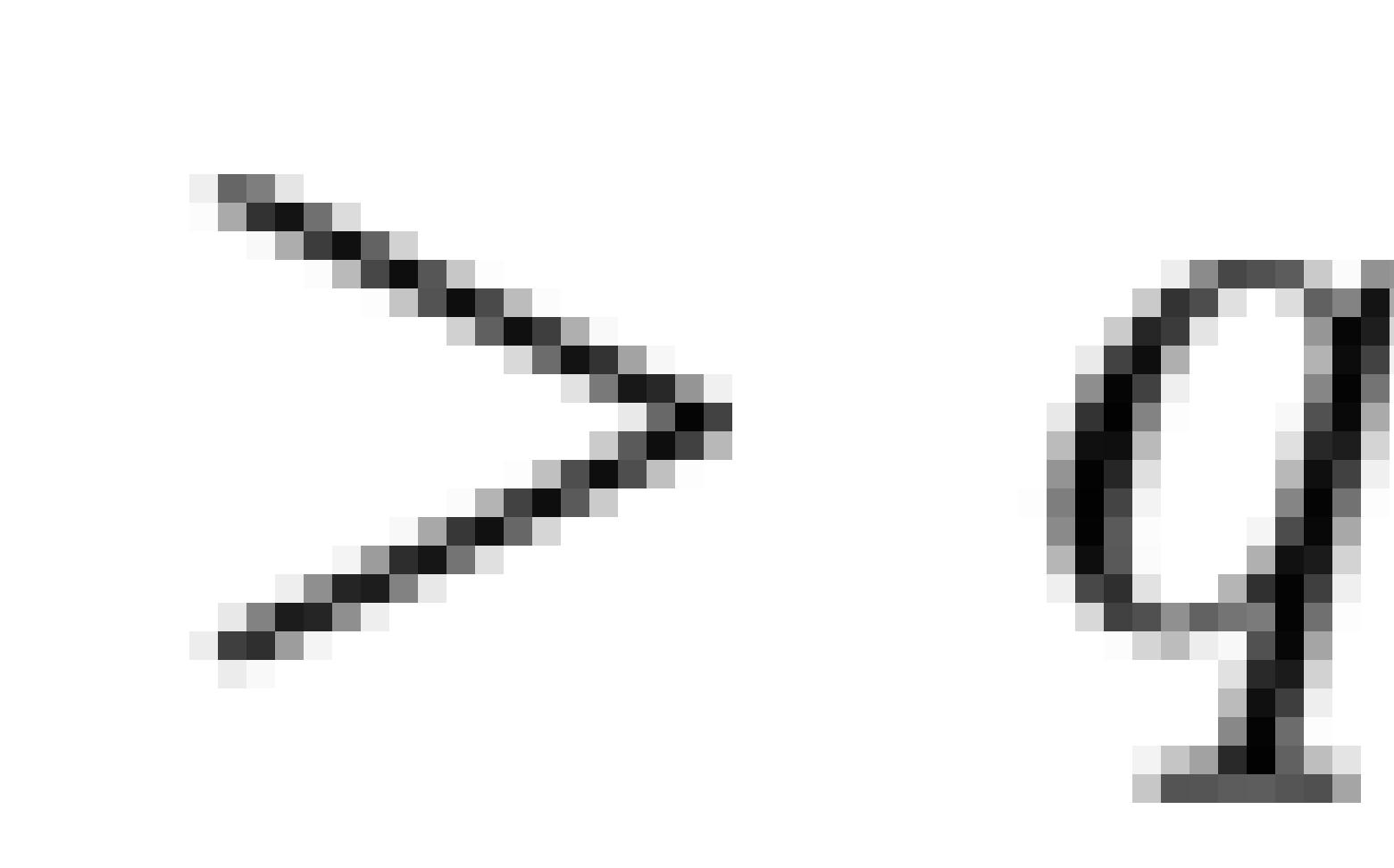














$$S_1 = s_v$$

$$S_2 = s_{H\max}$$

$$S_3 = s_{h\min}$$



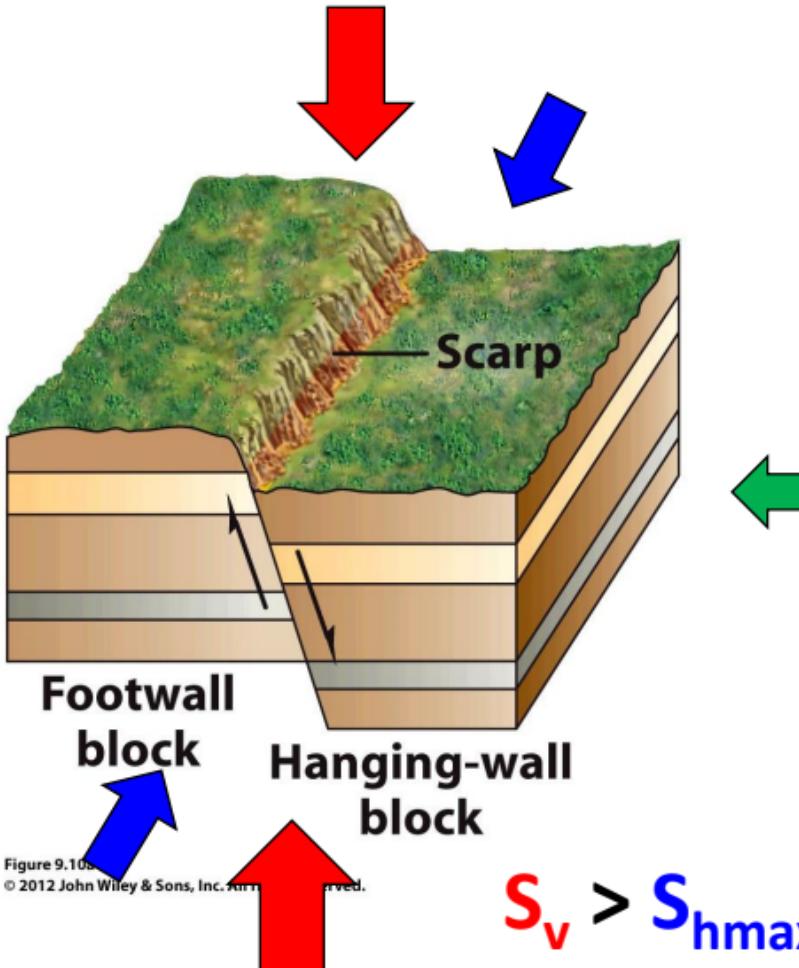
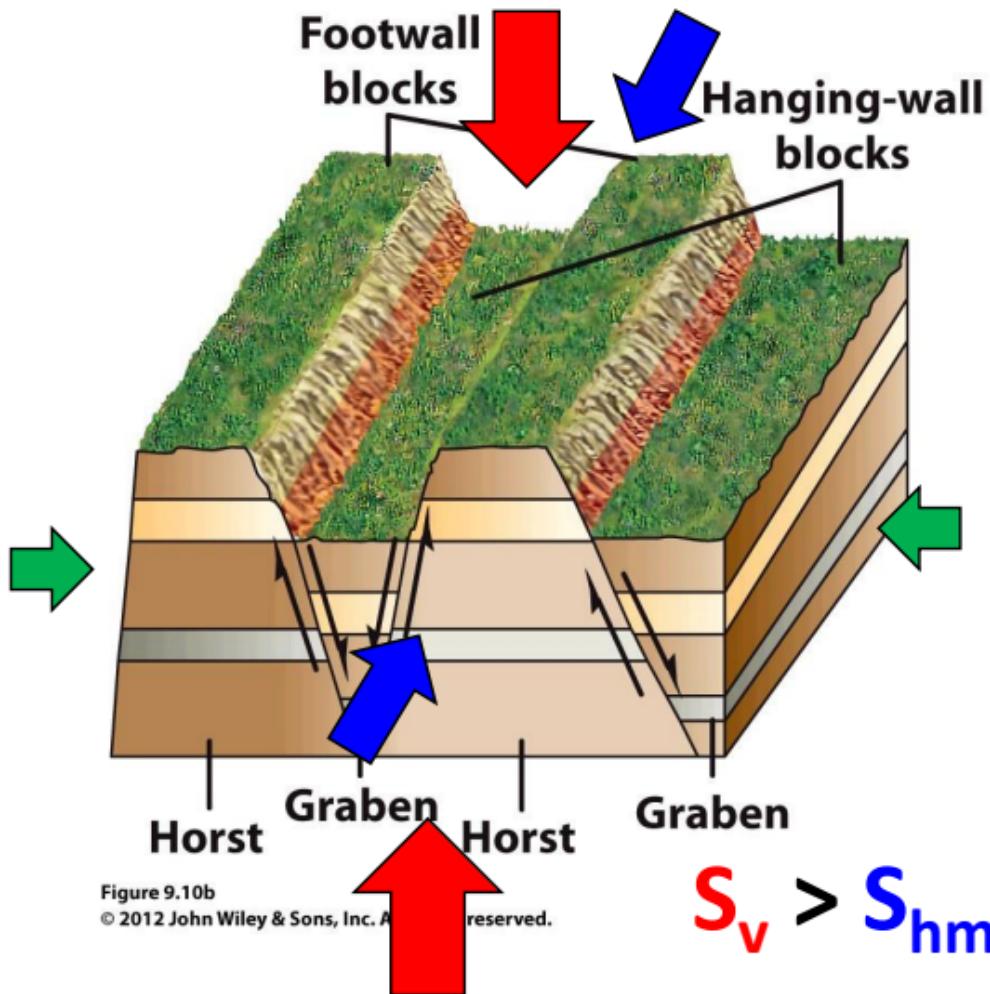


Figure 9.10b
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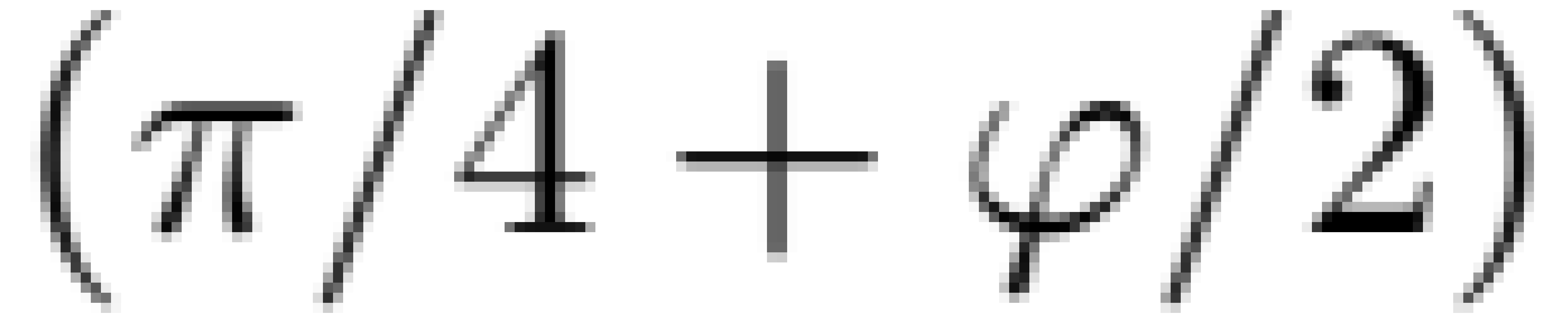


$$S_v > S_{h\max} > S_{h\min}$$

$$S_1 = S_{H\max}$$

$$S_2 = S_{h\min}$$

$$S_3 = S_v$$





**Symbols used
on a map to
indicate a
thrust fault**

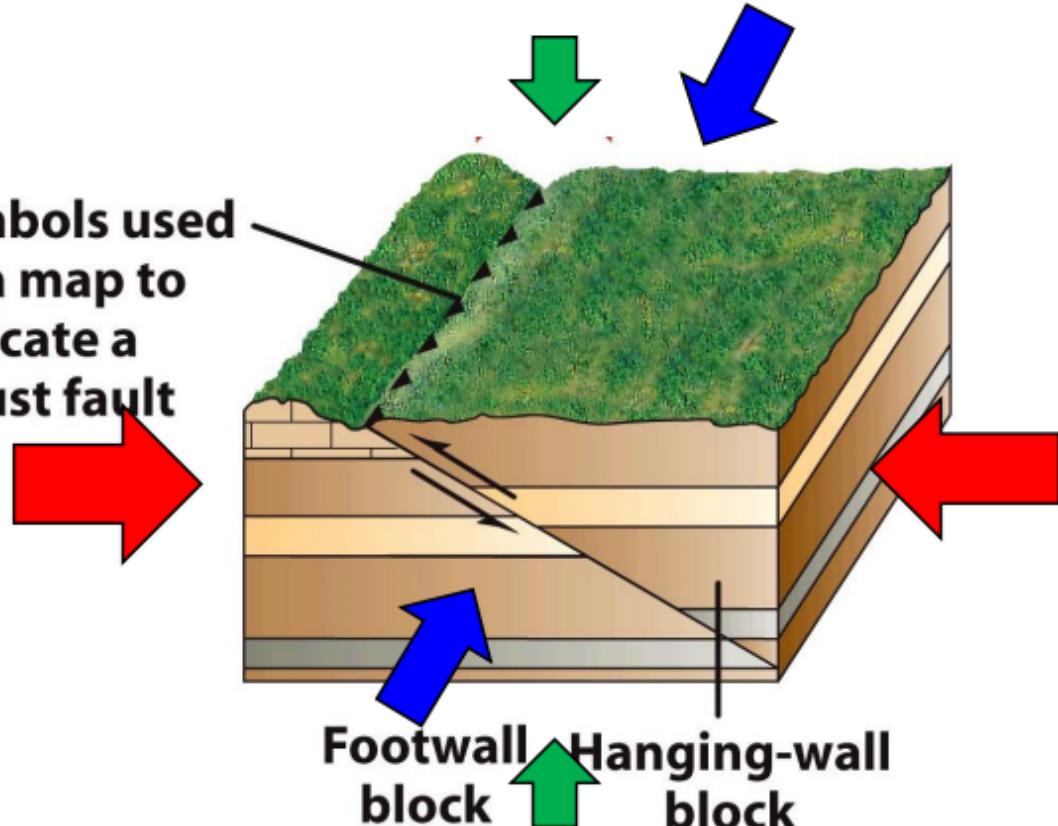


Figure 9.10d
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$$S_{H\max} > S_{h\min} > S_v$$

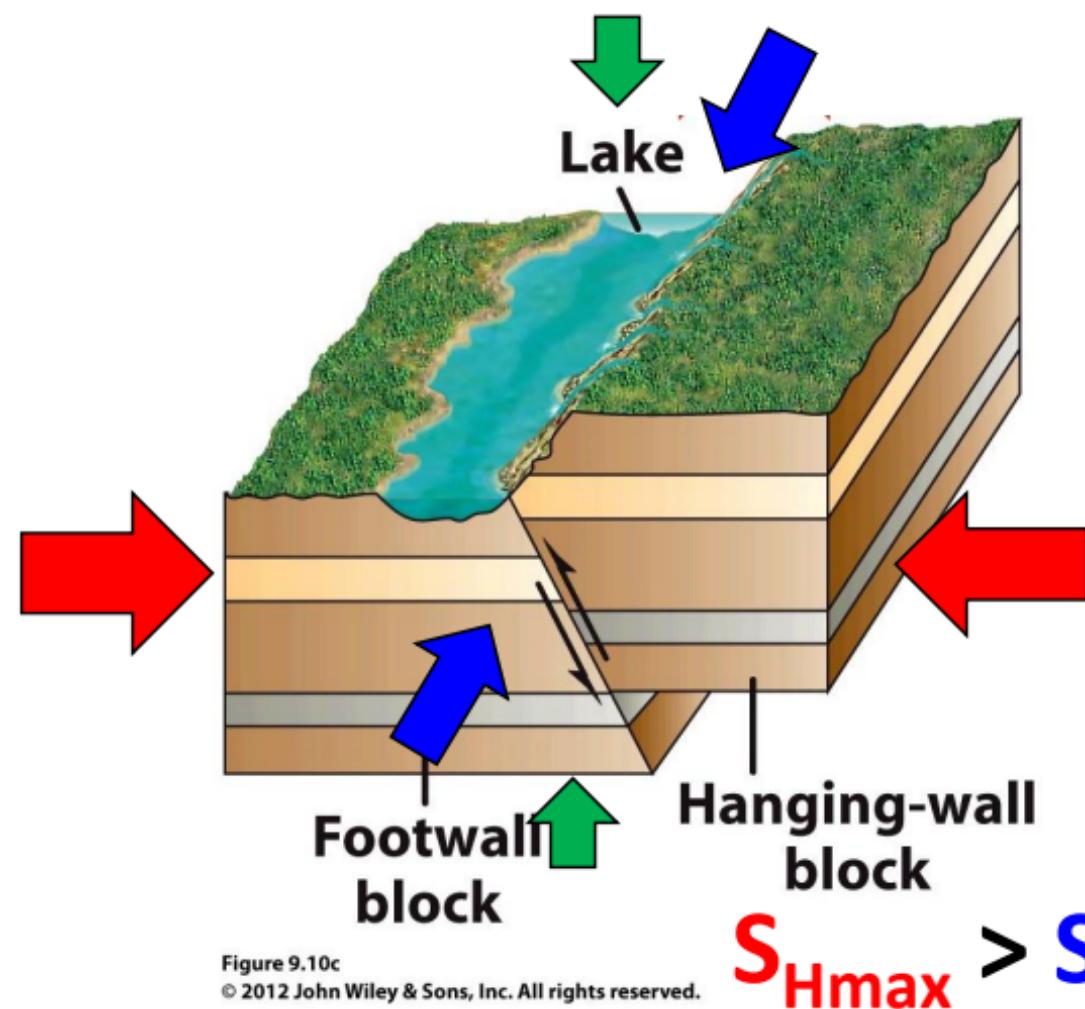


Figure 9.10c

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$$S_1 = S_{H\max}$$

$$S_2 = S_v$$

$$S_3 = S_{hmin}$$

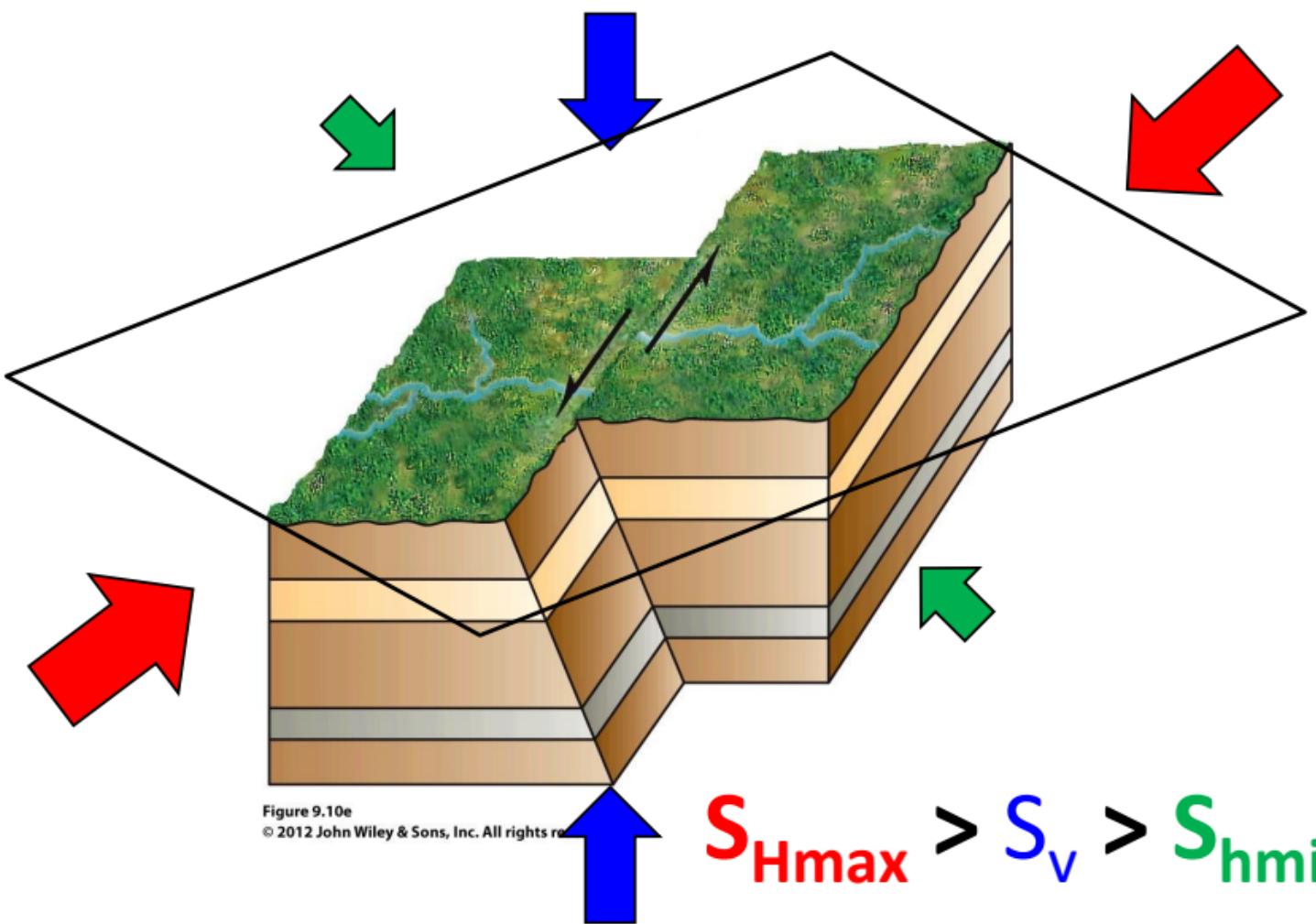
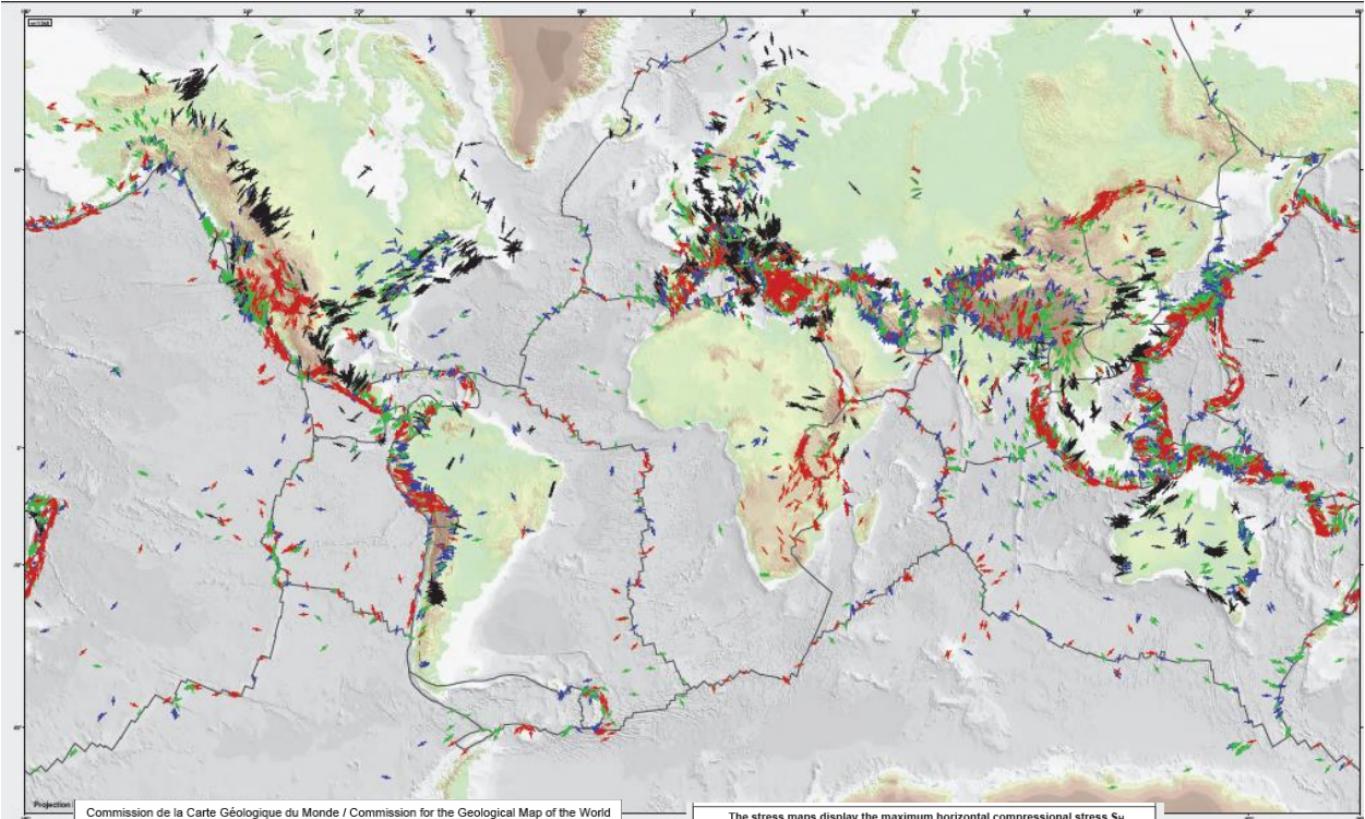


Figure 9.10e

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Commission de la Carte Géologique du Monde / Commission for the Geological Map of the World



WORLD STRESS MAP



2009 - 2nd edition, based on the WSM database release 2008

Helmholtz Centre Potsdam - GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences

Authors

Oliver Heidbach, Mark Tingay, Andreas Barth, John Reinecker, Daniel Kurfürst, and Birgit Müller



The stress maps display the maximum horizontal compressional stress S_H

Method	Quality
focal mechanism	S_H is within $\pm 15^\circ$
breakouts	S_H is within $\pm 20^\circ$
drl. induced frac.	S_H is within $\pm 25^\circ$
overcoring	
hydro. fractures	
geol. indicators	

Stress Regime
Normal faulting
Strike-slip faulting
Thrust faulting
Unknown regime

Data depth range

0-40 km



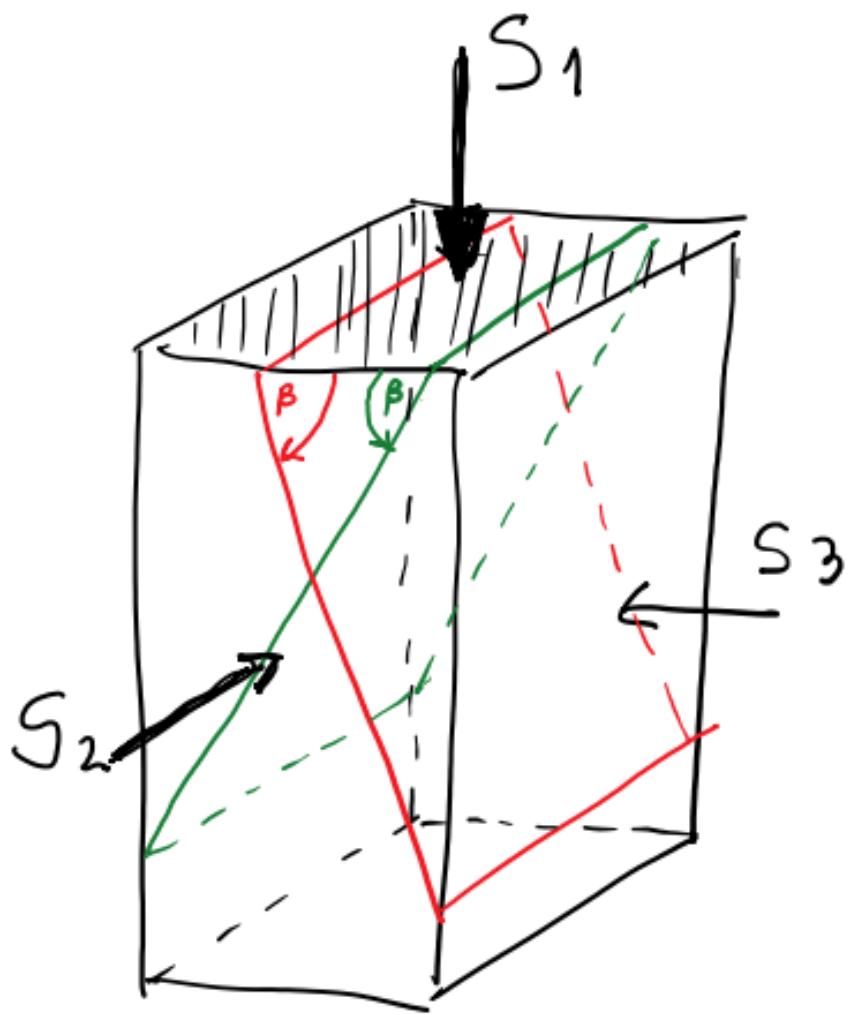
normal faulting regime
 $S_V > S_H > S_H$



strike-slip regime
 $S_H > S_V > S_H$

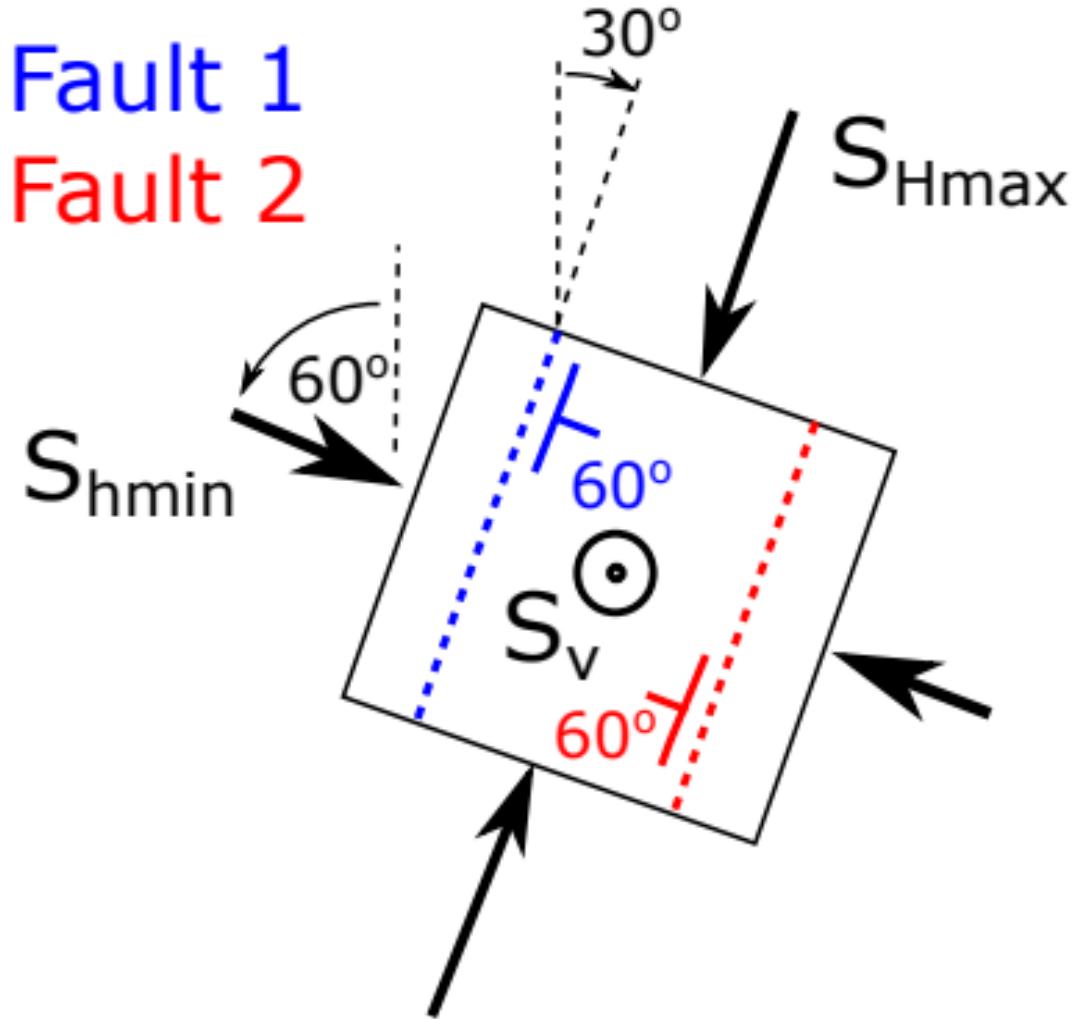
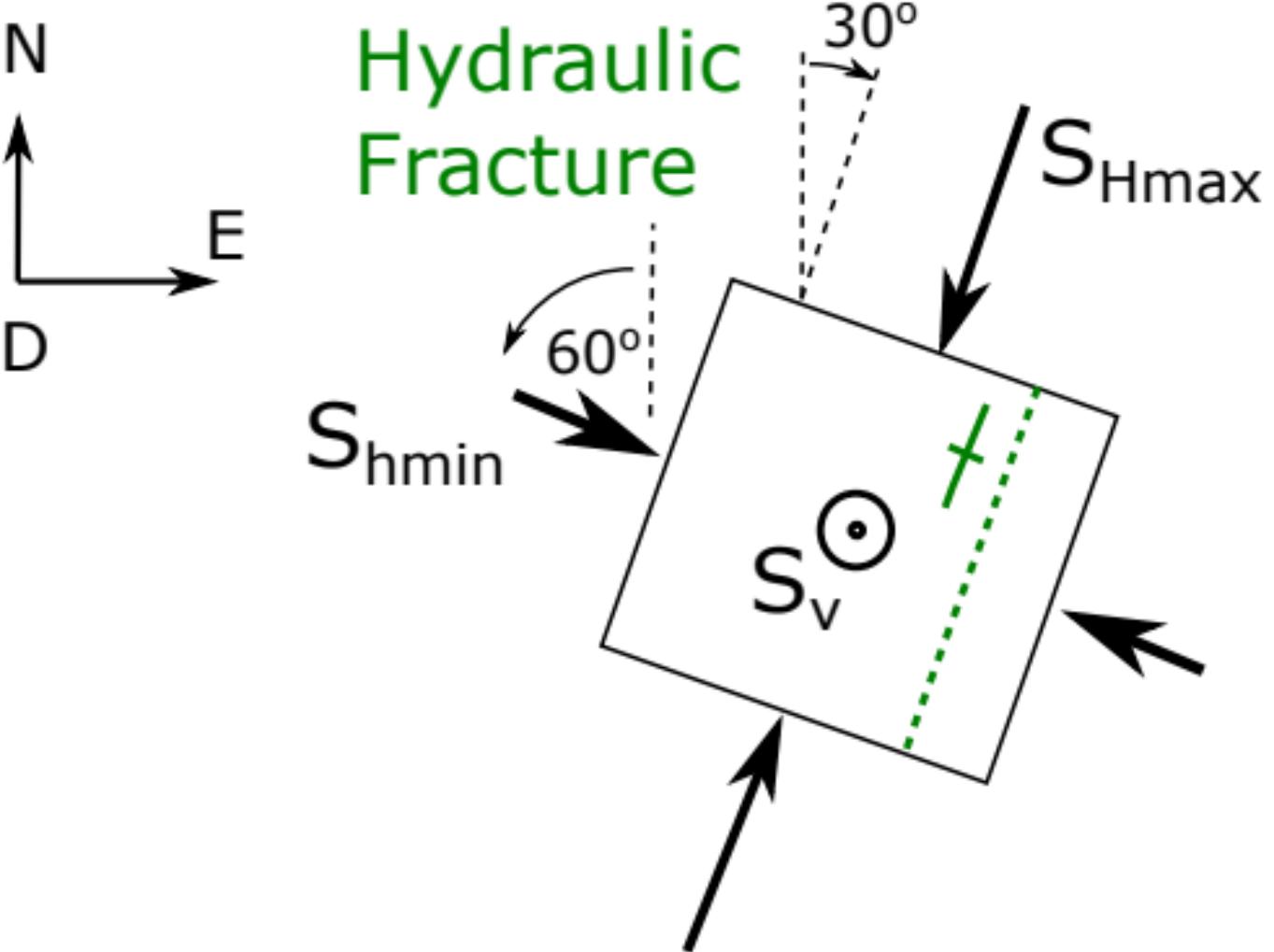


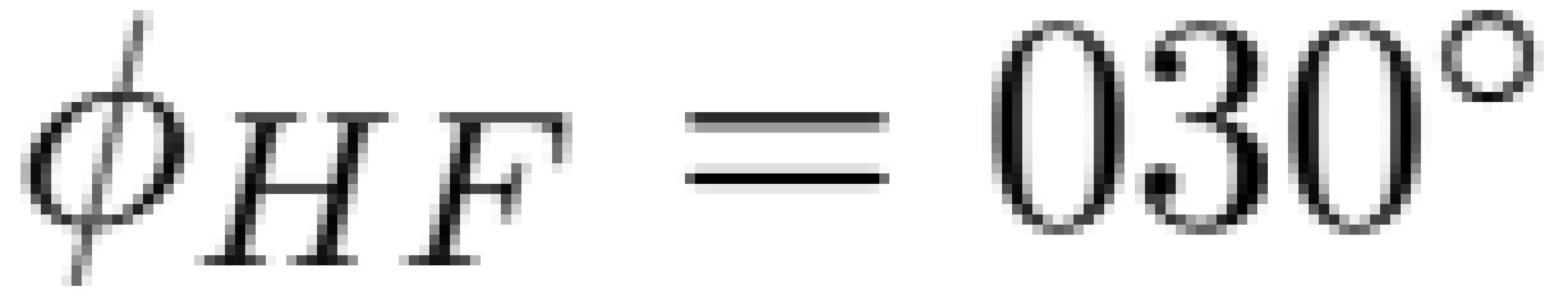
thrust faulting regime
 $S_H > S_H > S_V$



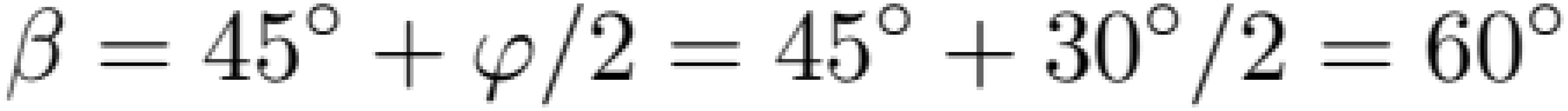
$$\beta = 45^\circ + \varphi/2$$

$$\beta = 45^\circ + \varphi/2$$

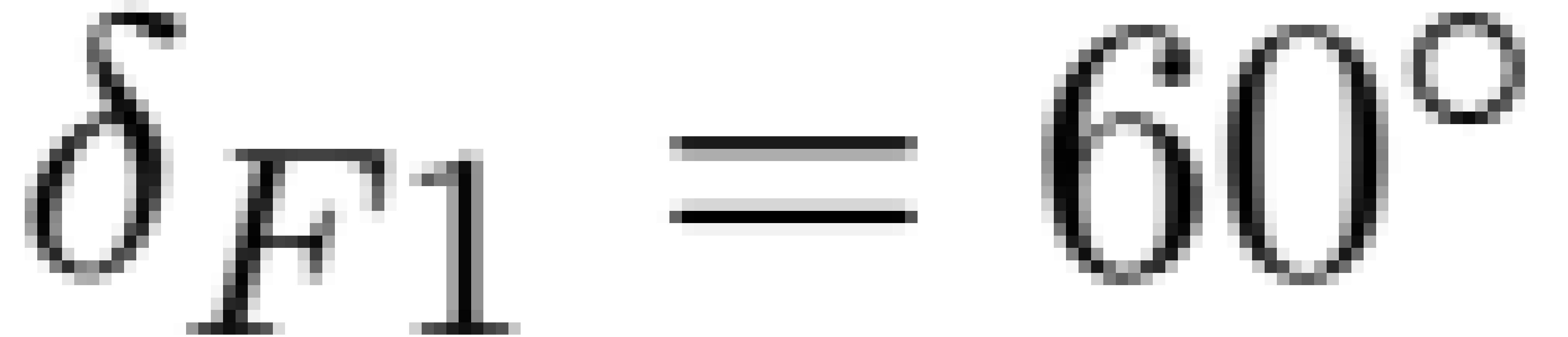


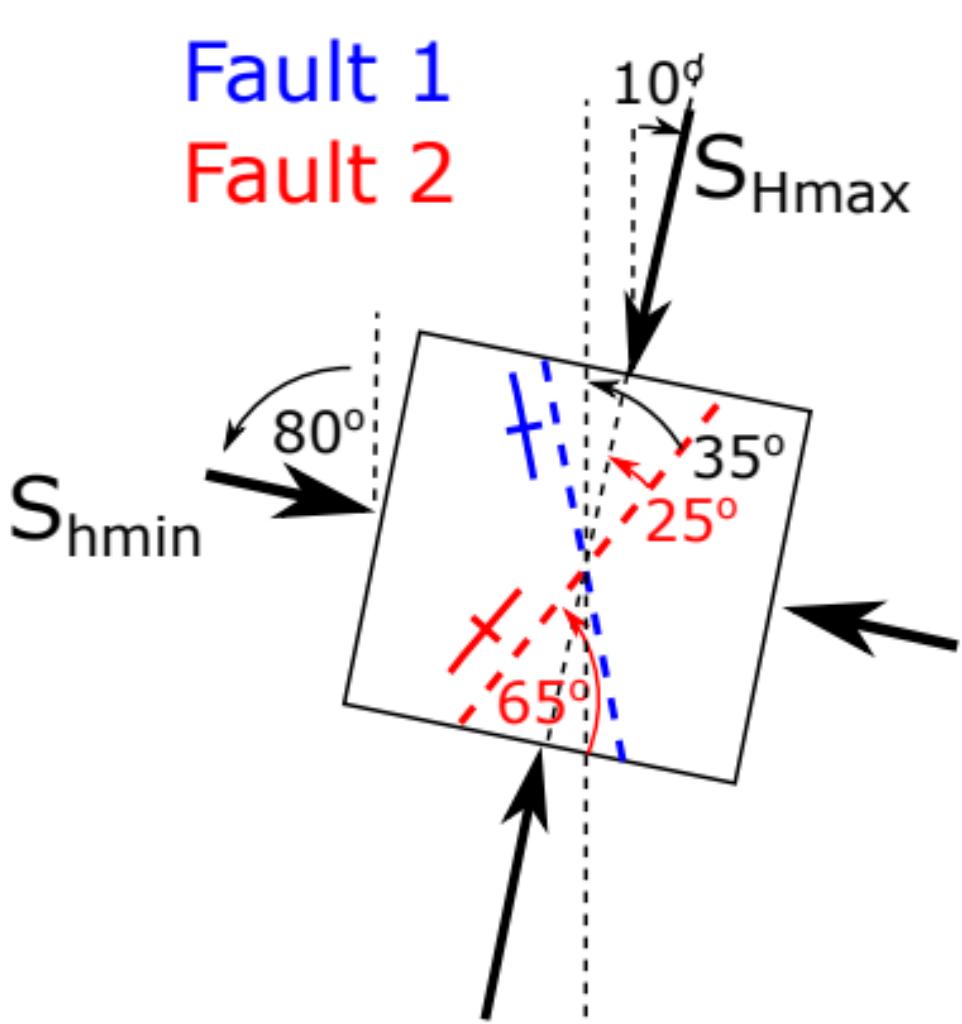
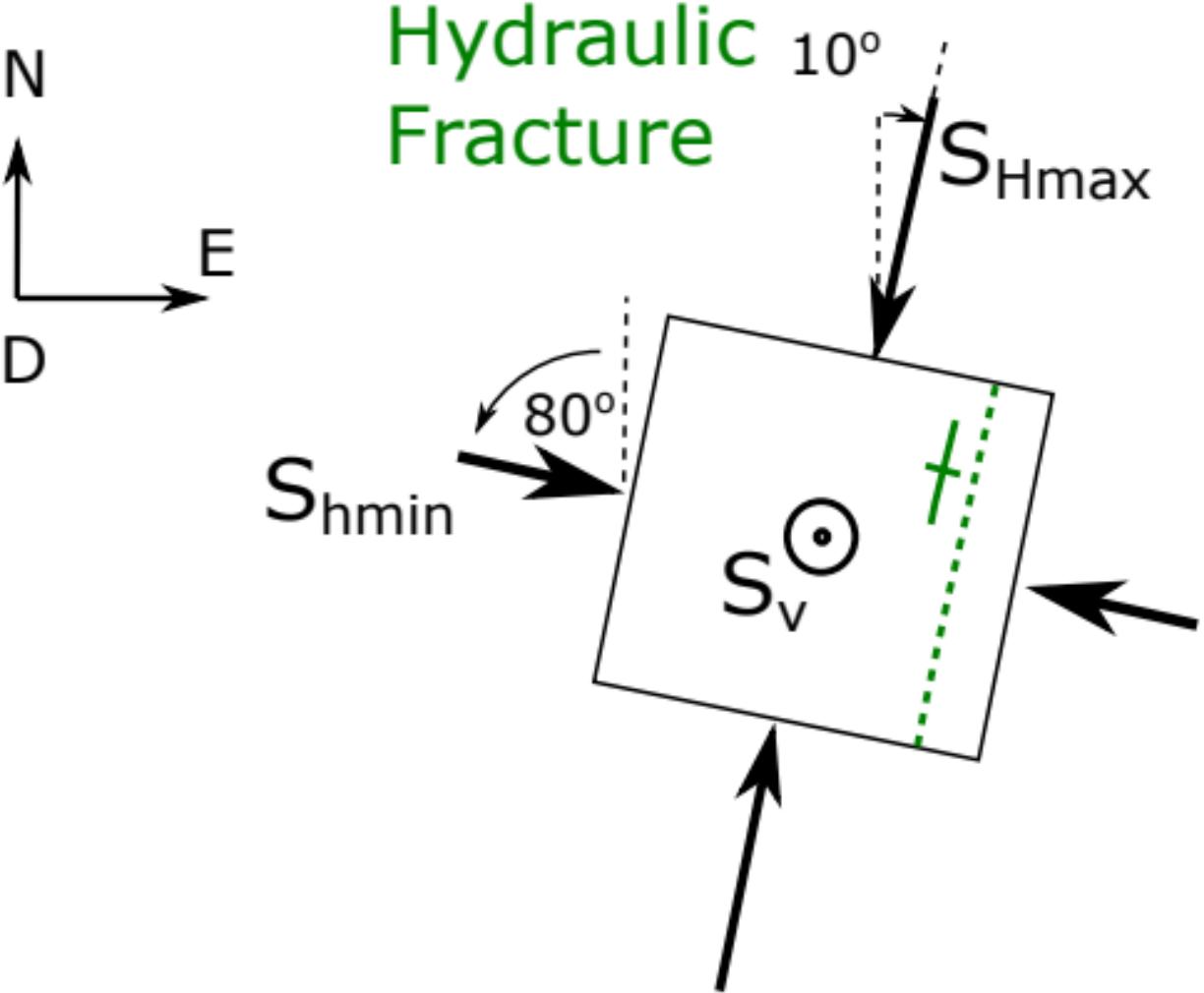


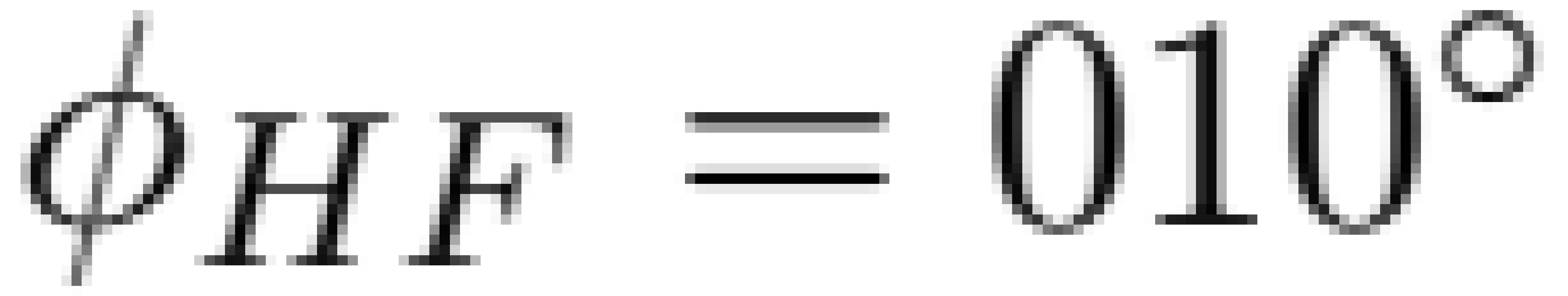


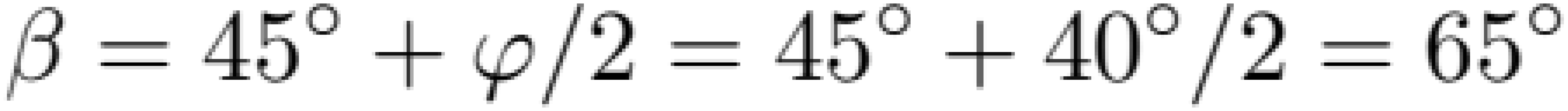


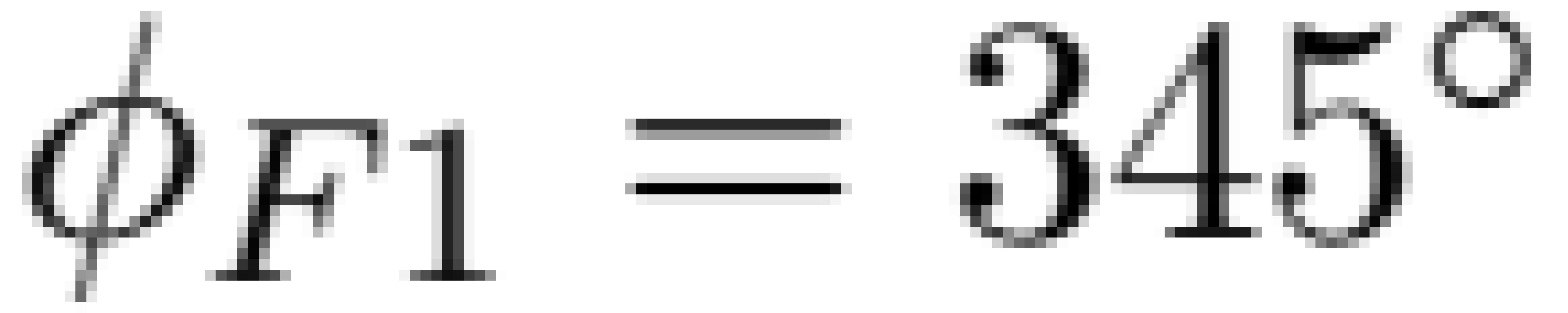


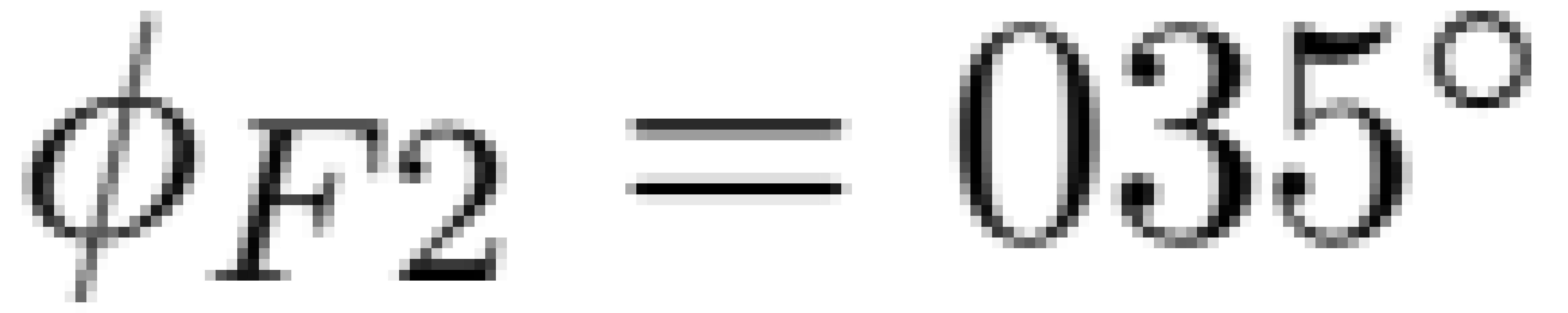




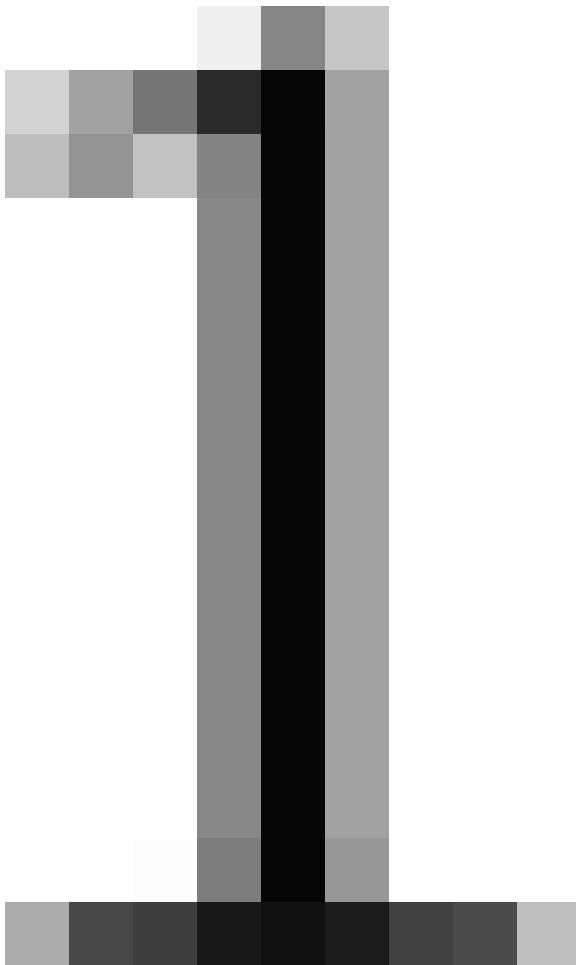




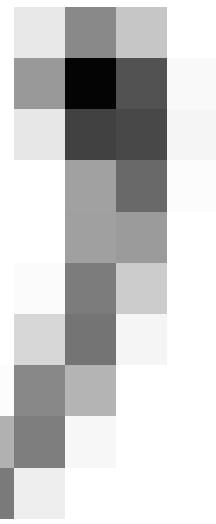
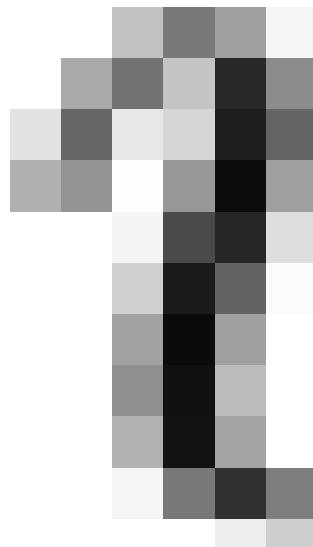
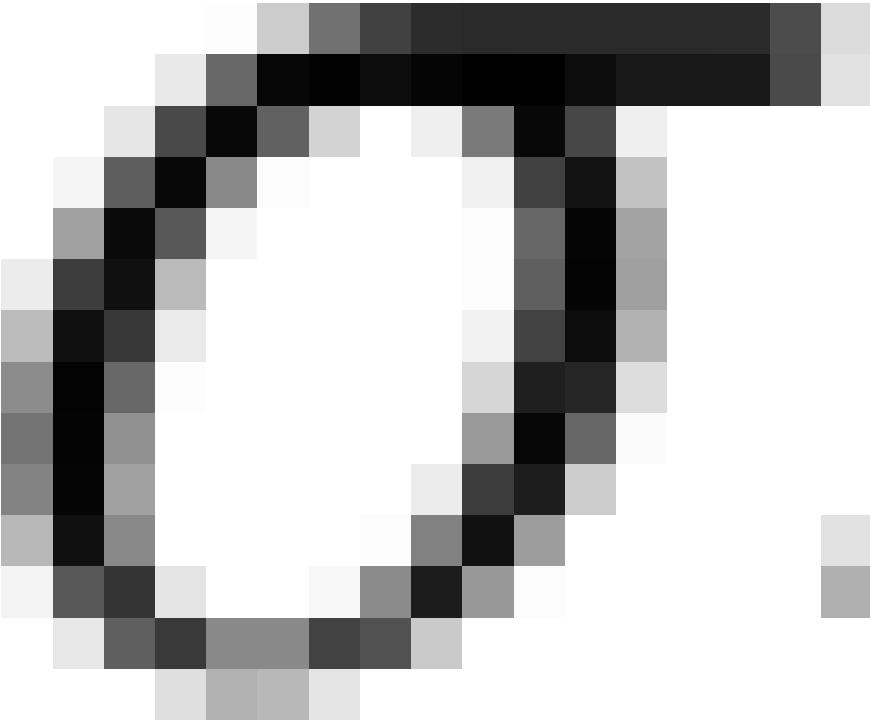




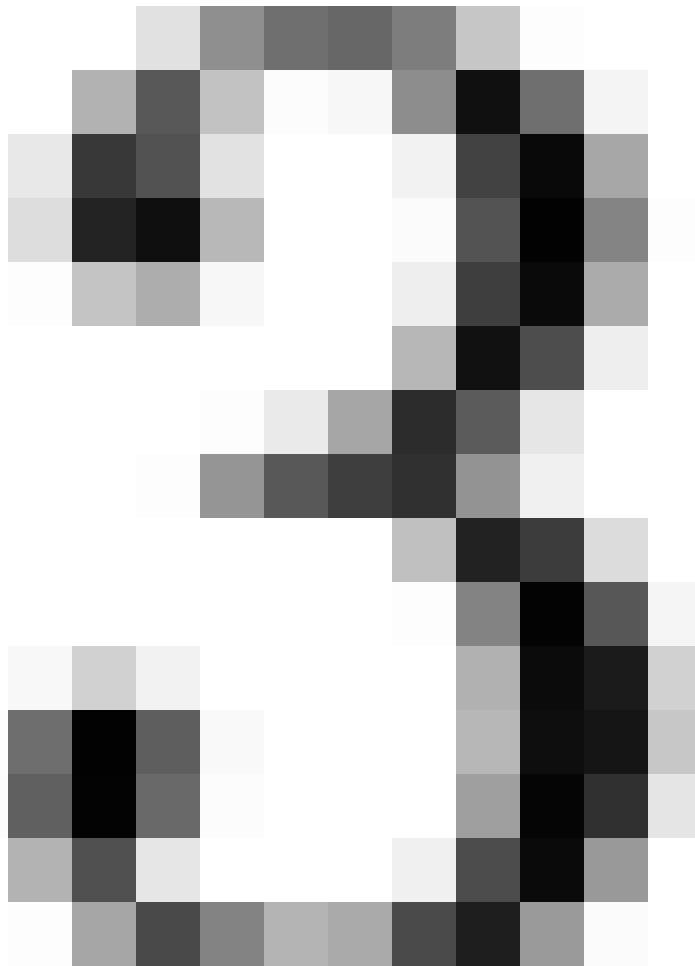




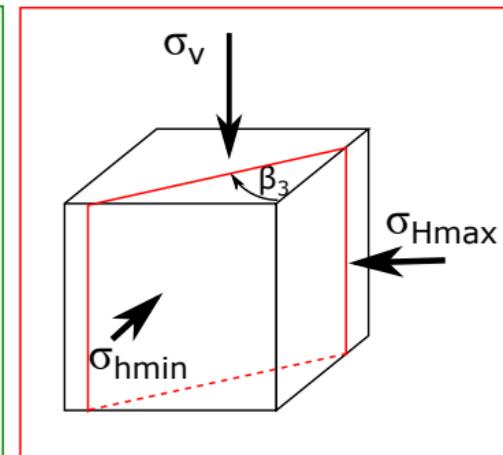
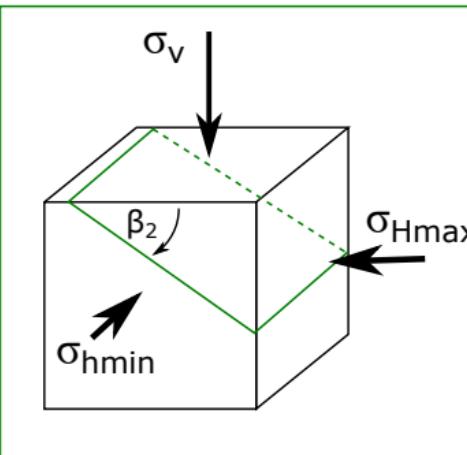
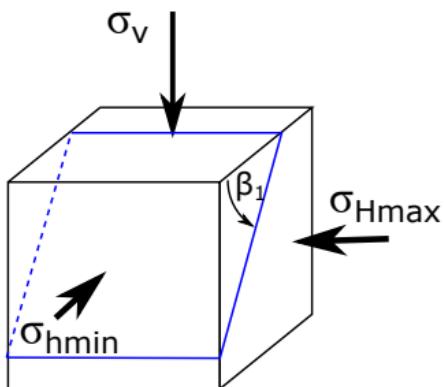
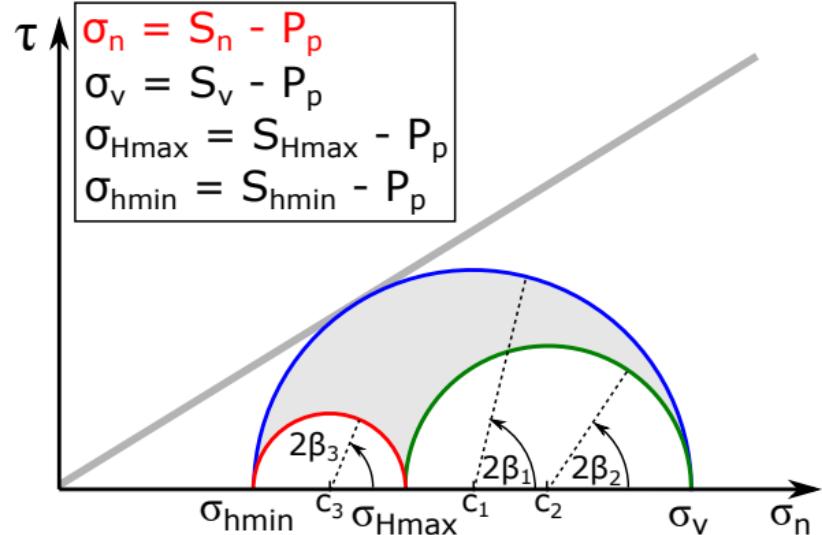
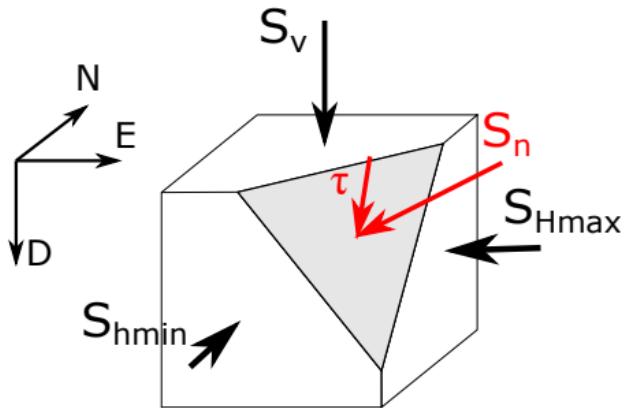


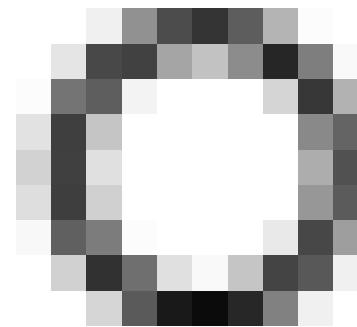
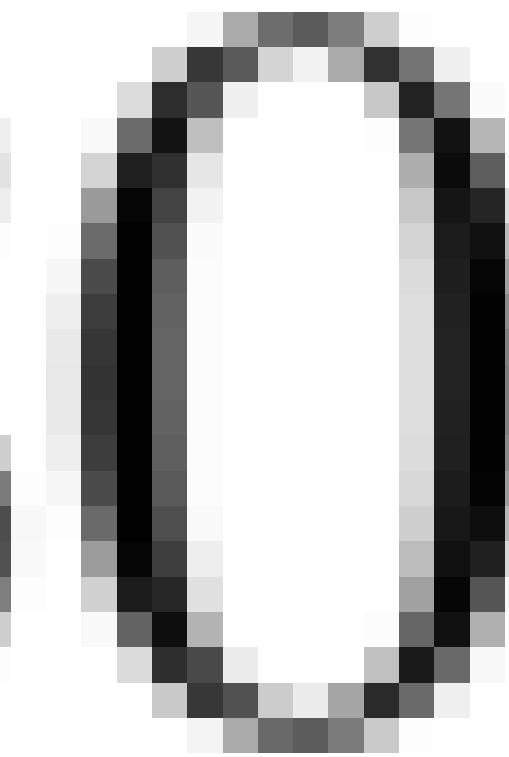
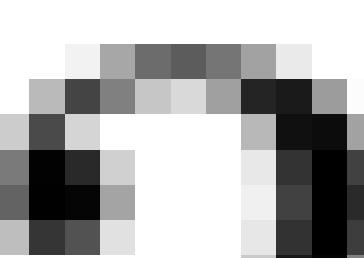
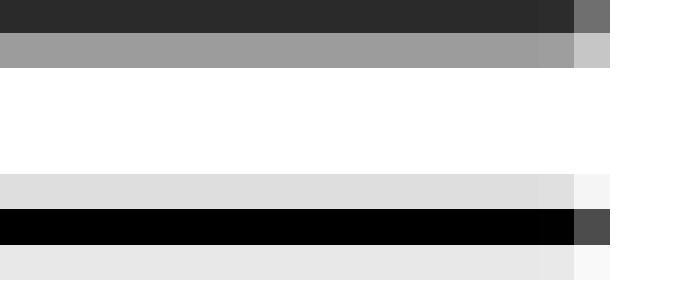
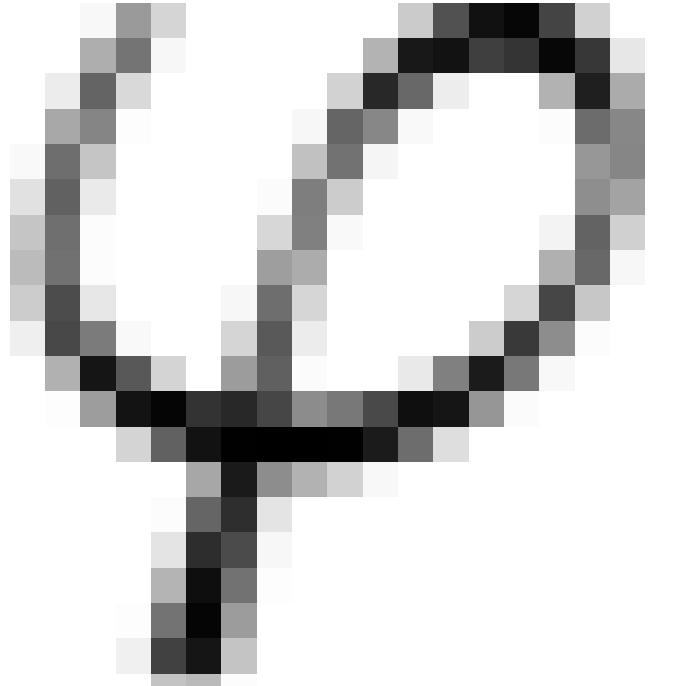


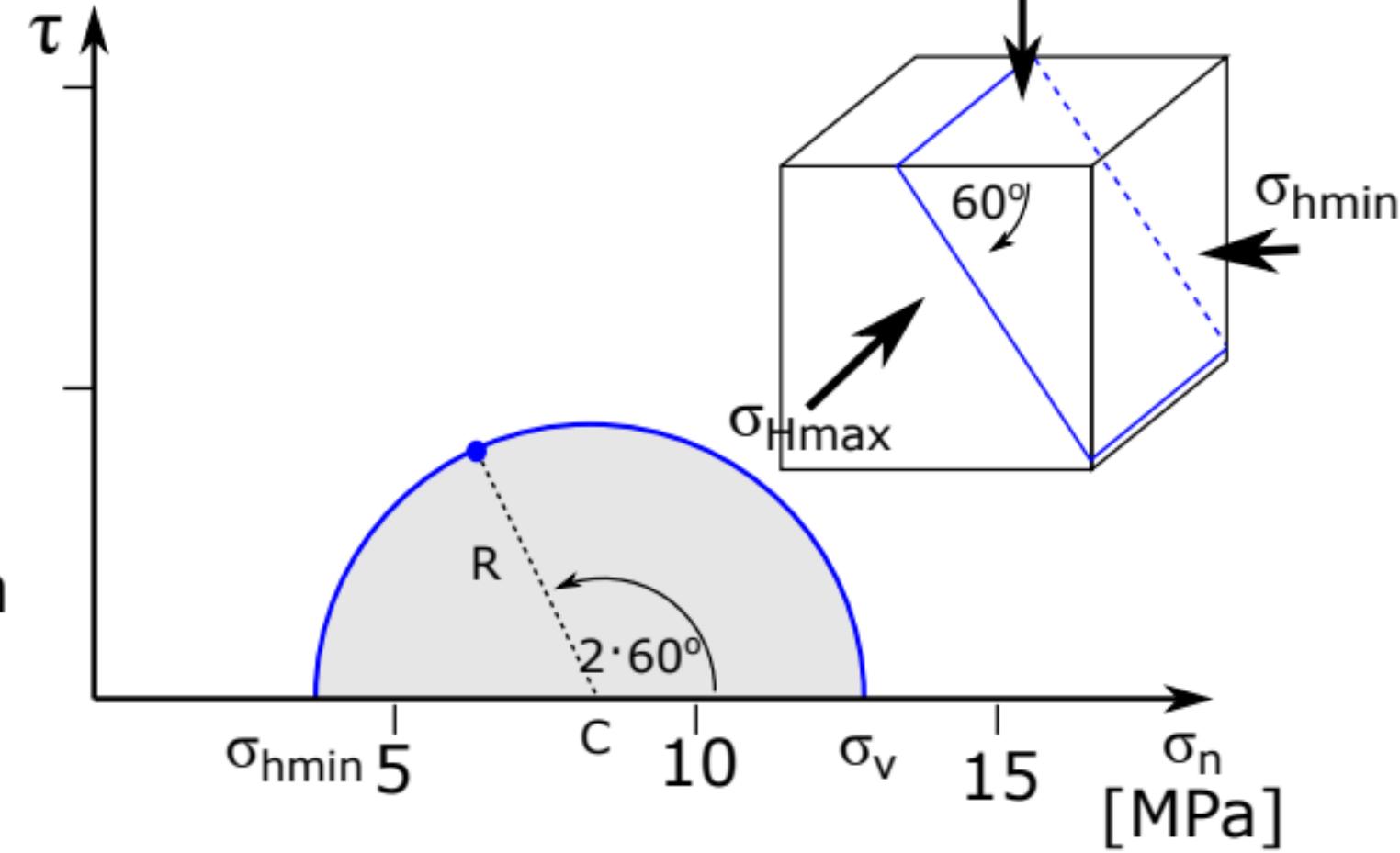
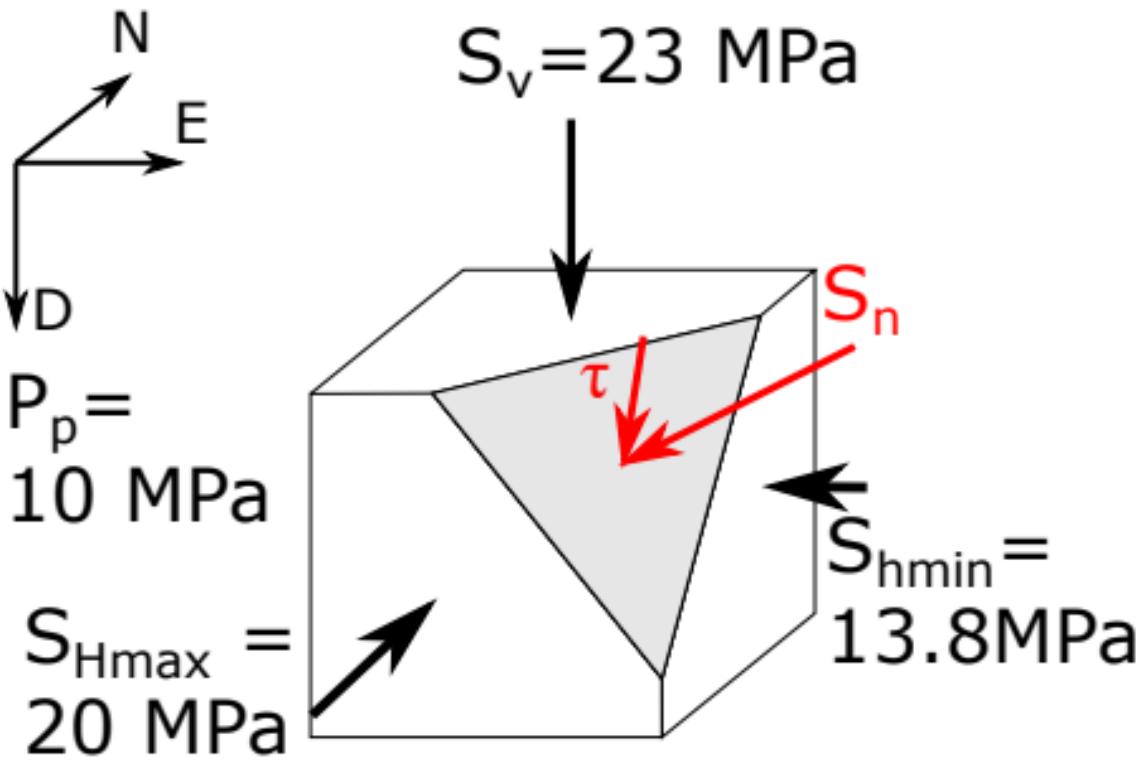


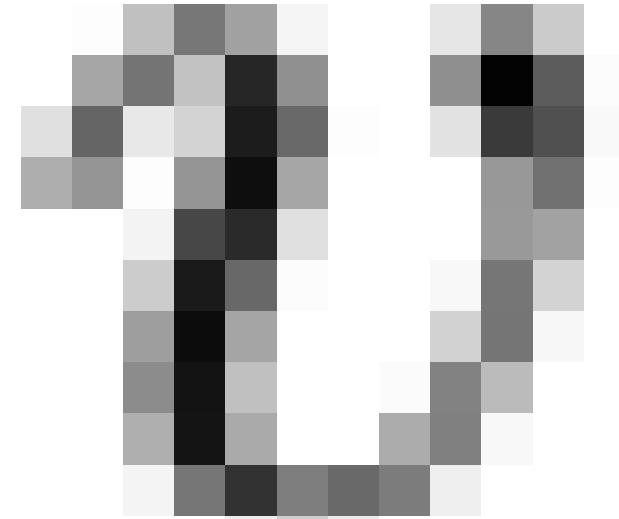
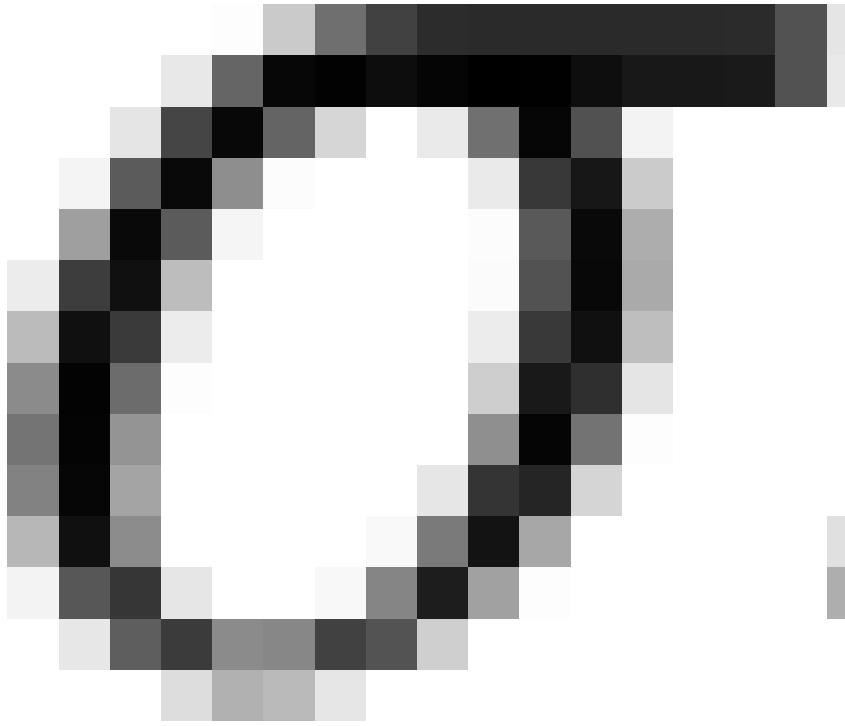




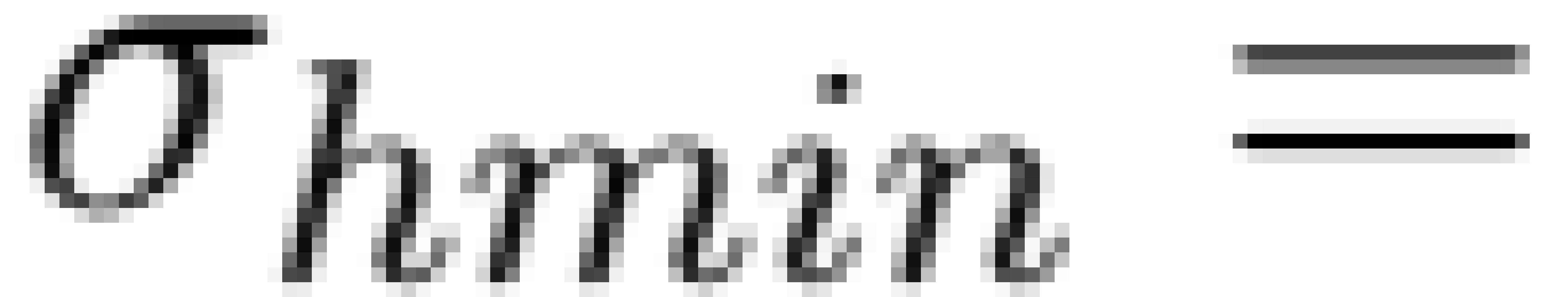








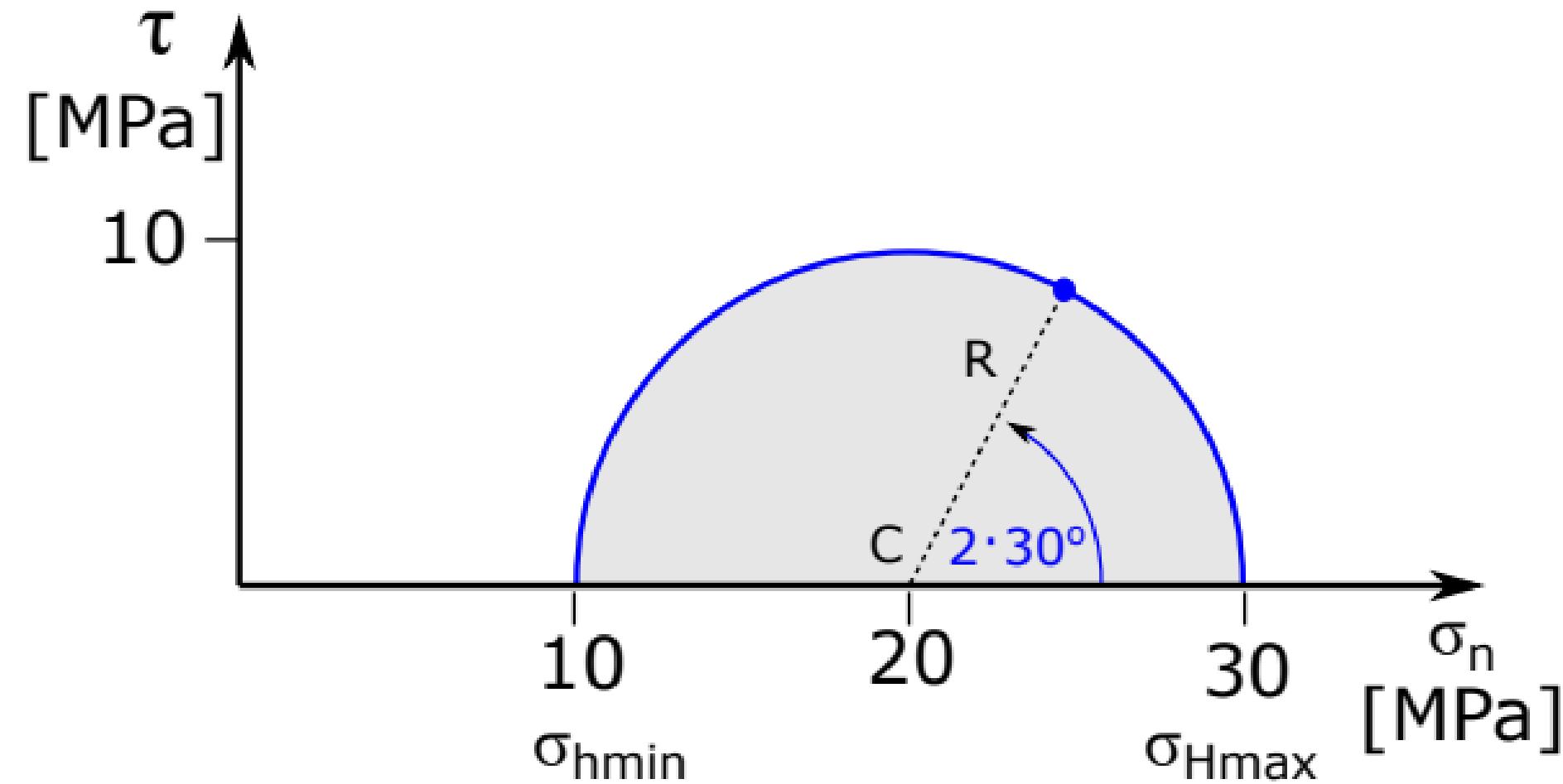
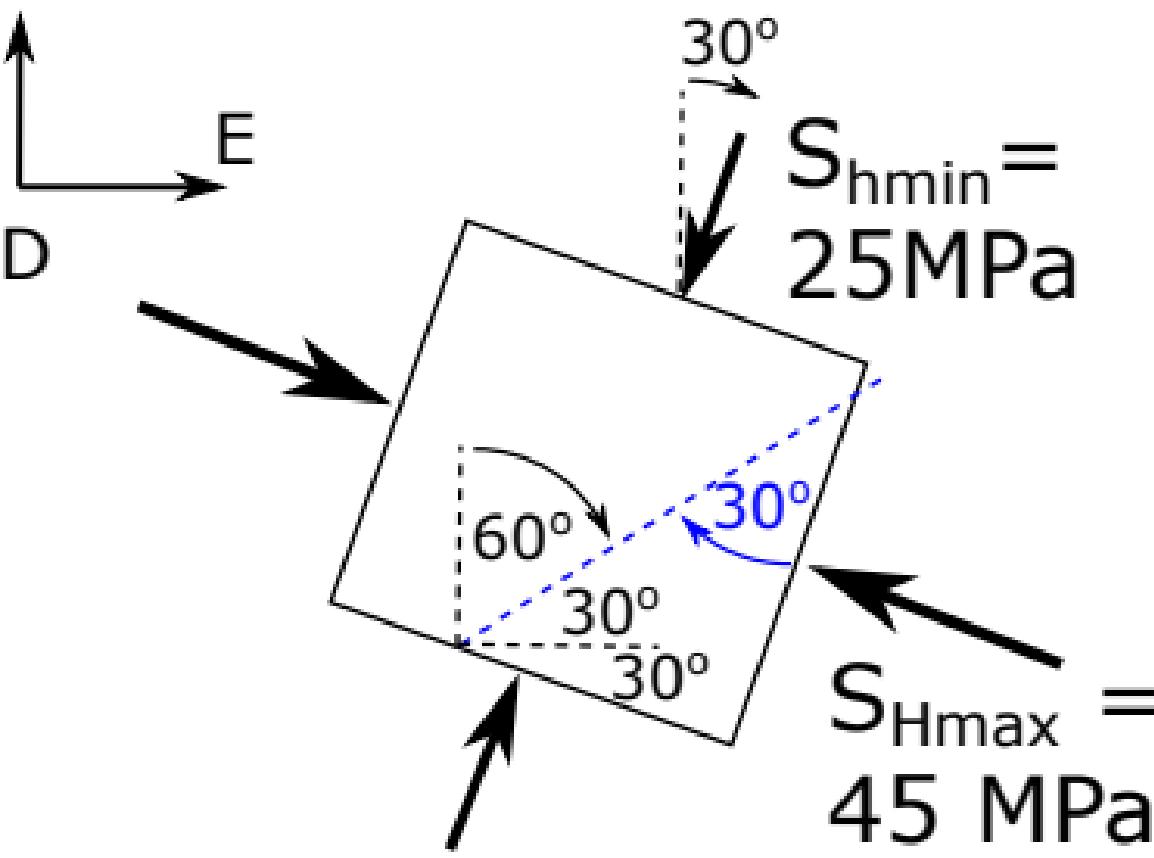




$$\sigma_n = \frac{(13 \text{ MPa} + 3.8 \text{ MPa})}{2} + \frac{(13 \text{ MPa} - 3.8 \text{ MPa}) \cos(2 \cdot 60^\circ)}{2} = 6.1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau = \frac{(13 \text{ MPa} - 3.8 \text{ MPa})}{2} \sin(2 \cdot 60^\circ) = 4.0 \text{ MPa}$$

N $P_p = 15 \text{ MPa}$ $S_v = 30 \text{ MPa}$



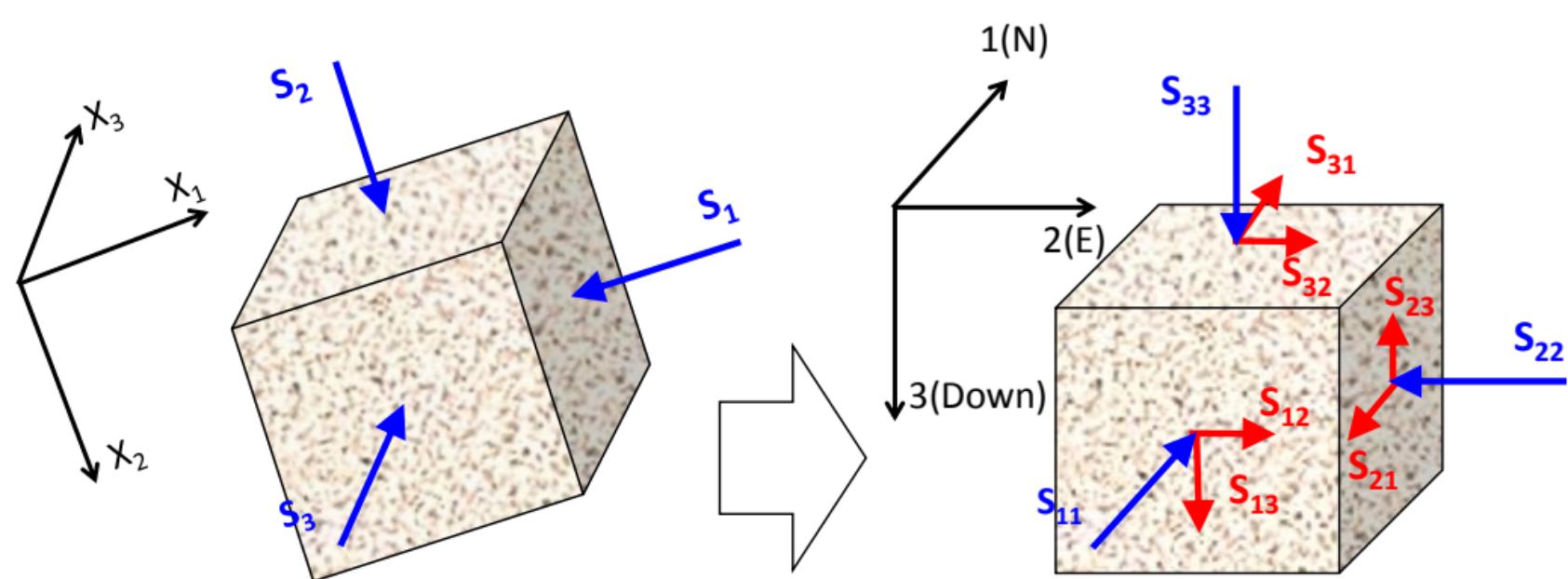
$$\sigma_n = \frac{(30 \text{ MPa} + 10 \text{ MPa})}{2} + \frac{(30 \text{ MPa} - 10 \text{ MPa}) \cos(2 \cdot 30^\circ)}{2} = 25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau = \frac{(30 \text{ MPa} - 10 \text{ MPa})}{2} \sin(2 \cdot 30^\circ) = 8.7 \text{ MPa}$$





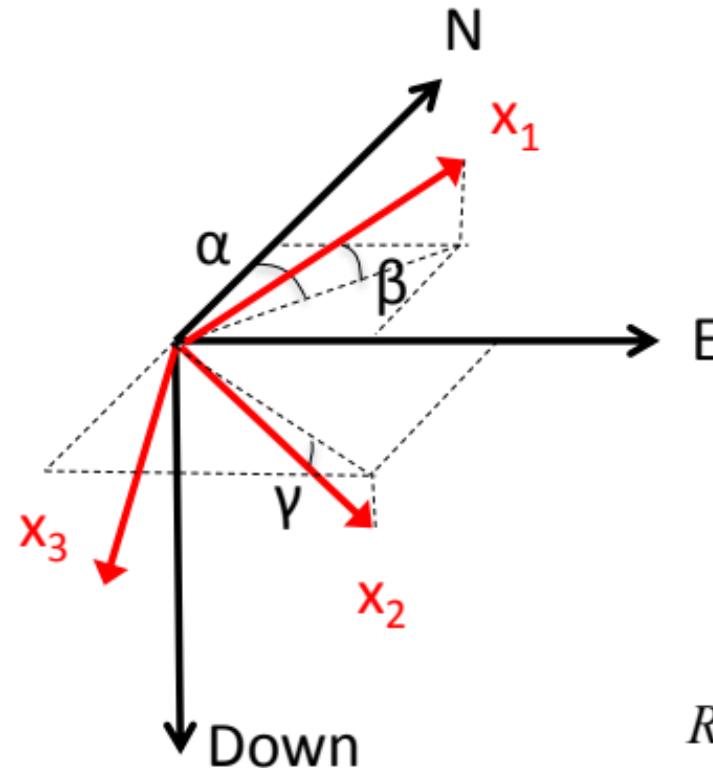




$$S_P = \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_G = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$





$$\underline{\underline{S}}' = \underline{\underline{A}} \underline{\underline{S}} \underline{\underline{A}}^T$$

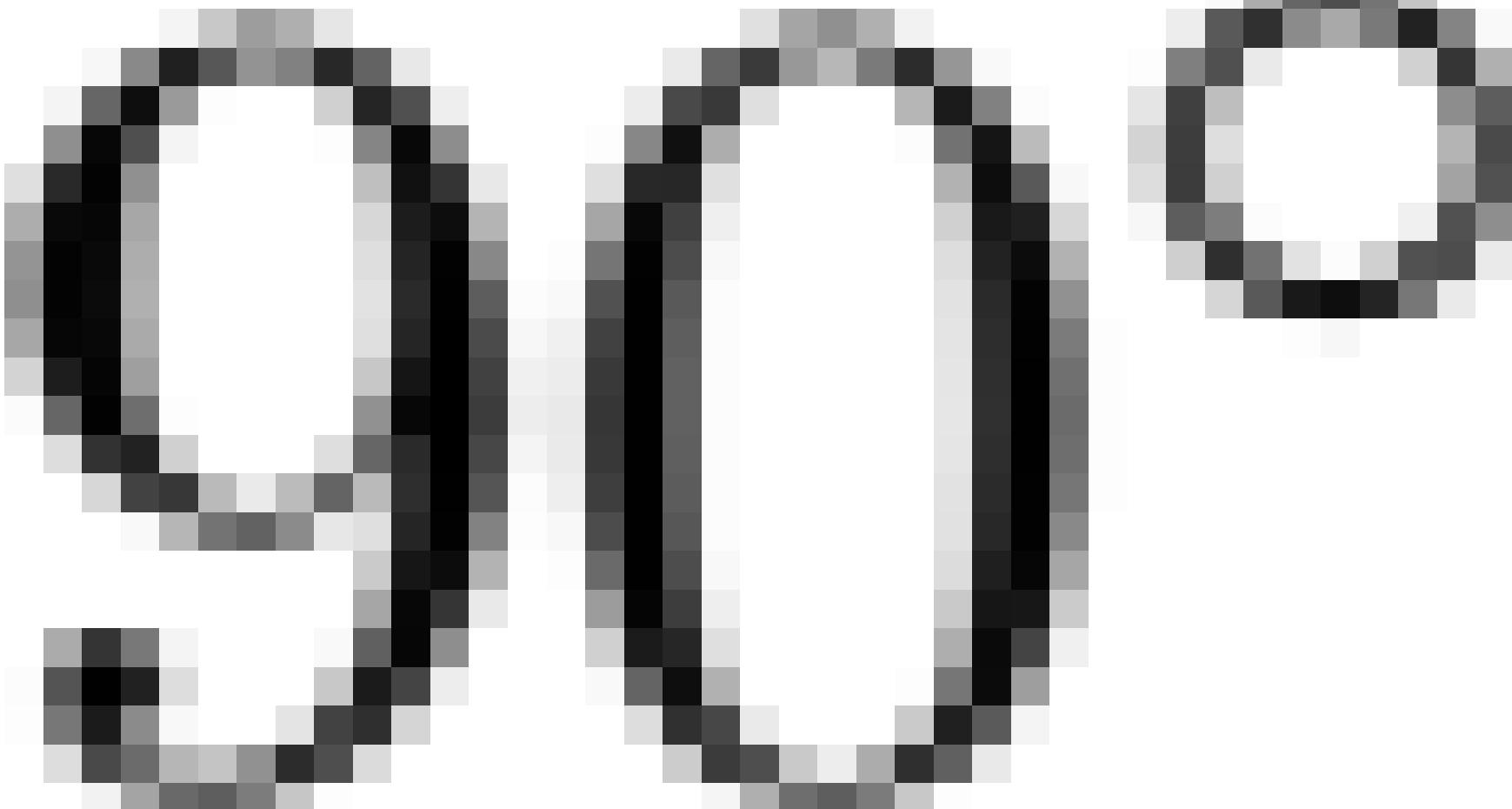
$$\underline{\underline{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{e}'_1 \cdot \underline{e}_1 & \underline{e}'_1 \cdot \underline{e}_2 & \underline{e}'_1 \cdot \underline{e}_3 \\ \underline{e}'_2 \cdot \underline{e}_1 & \underline{e}'_2 \cdot \underline{e}_2 & \underline{e}'_2 \cdot \underline{e}_3 \\ \underline{e}'_3 \cdot \underline{e}_1 & \underline{e}'_3 \cdot \underline{e}_2 & \underline{e}'_3 \cdot \underline{e}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

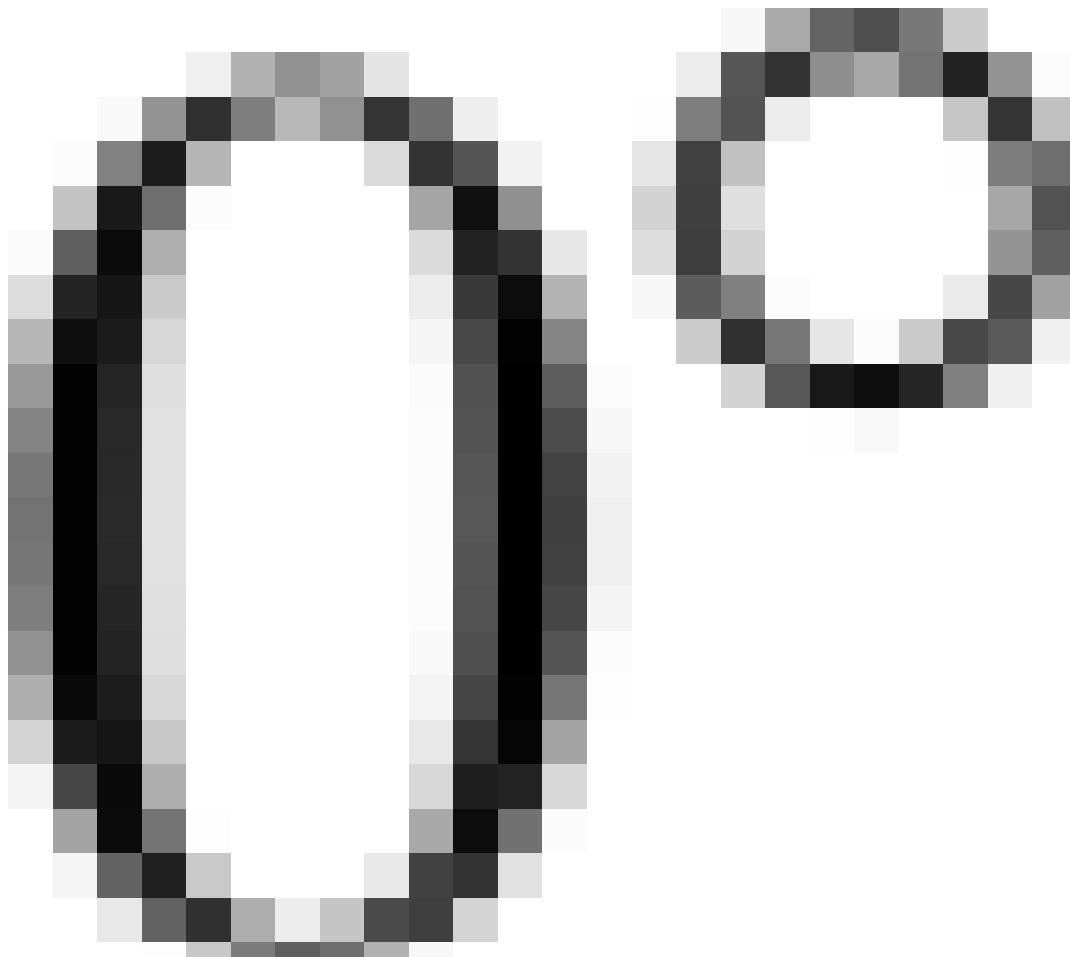
where $\underline{\underline{A}}$ is the transformation matrix from the old base \underline{e}_i to base \underline{e}'_i and the components are the projection of the elements of the new base on the old base.

- Old system: N-E-D (Right-handed) Geographical system
- New system: 1-2-3 (Right-handed) Principal stress system

$$R_{PG} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos b & \sin \alpha \cos b & -\sin b \\ \cos \alpha \sin b \sin g - \sin \alpha \cos g & \sin \alpha \sin b \sin g + \cos \alpha \cos g & \cos b \sin g \\ \cos \alpha \sin b \cos g + \sin \alpha \sin g & \sin \alpha \sin b \cos g - \cos \alpha \sin g & \cos b \cos g \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{PG} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \beta & \sin \alpha \cos \beta \\ \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma - \sin \alpha \cos \gamma & \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \cos \alpha \cos \gamma \\ \cos \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \alpha \sin \gamma & \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma - \cos \alpha \sin \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$







S

G

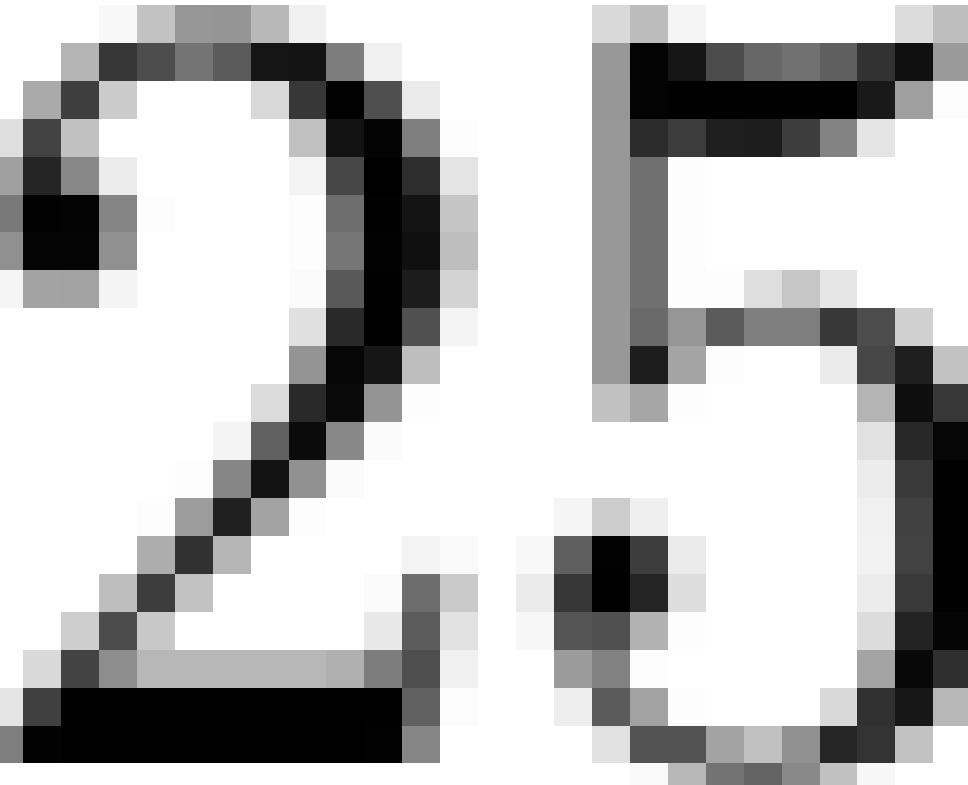
S

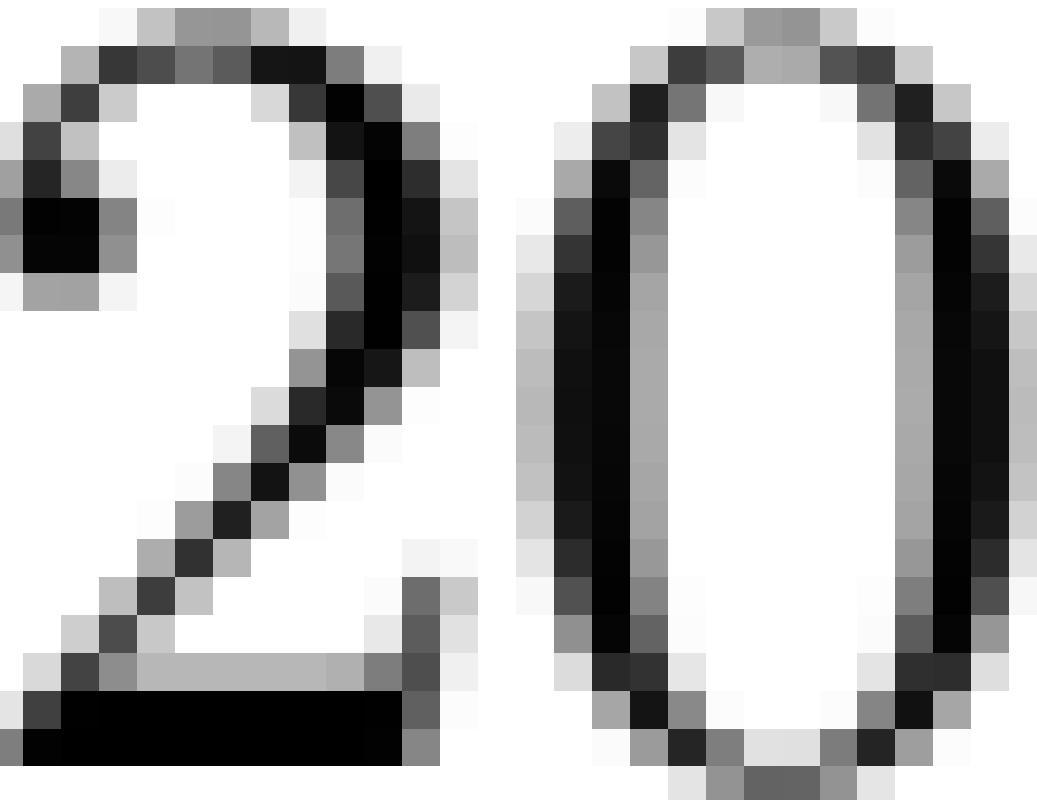
SP

S

SP

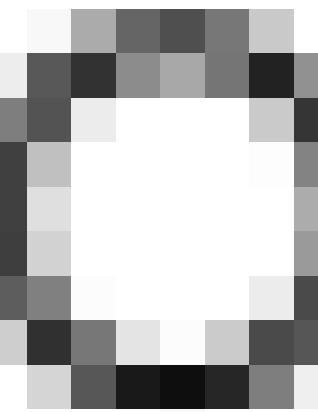
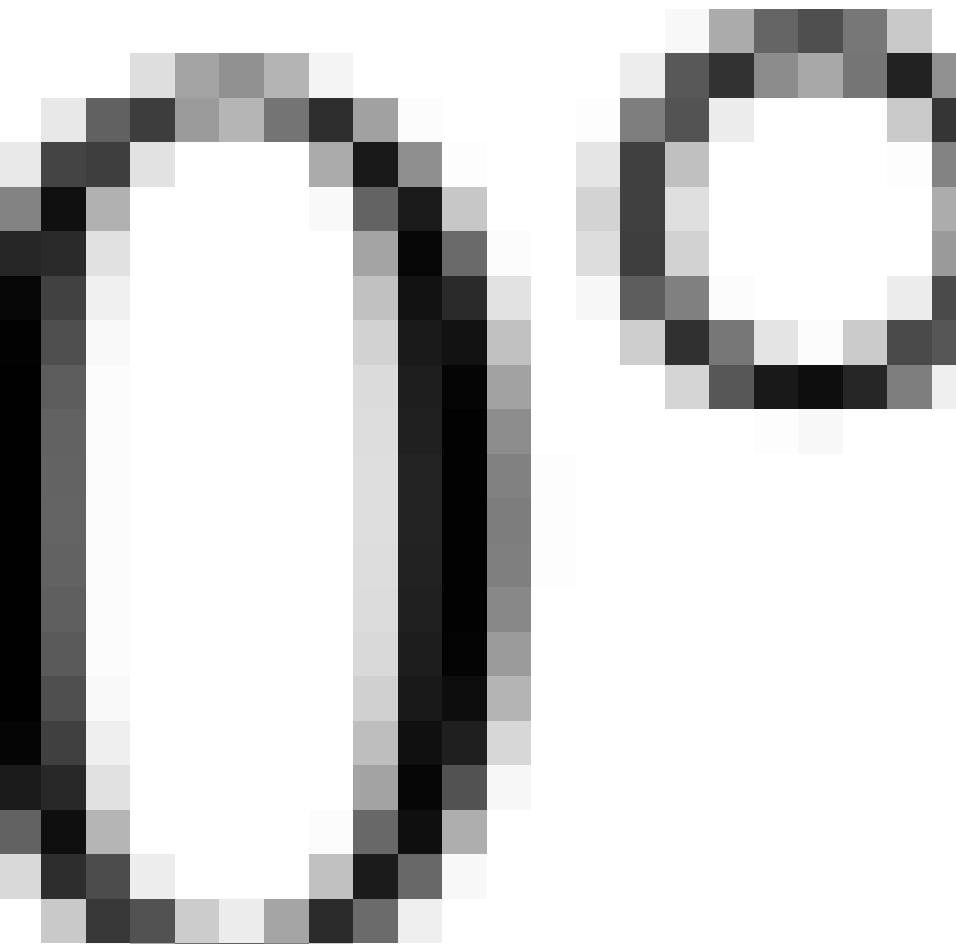
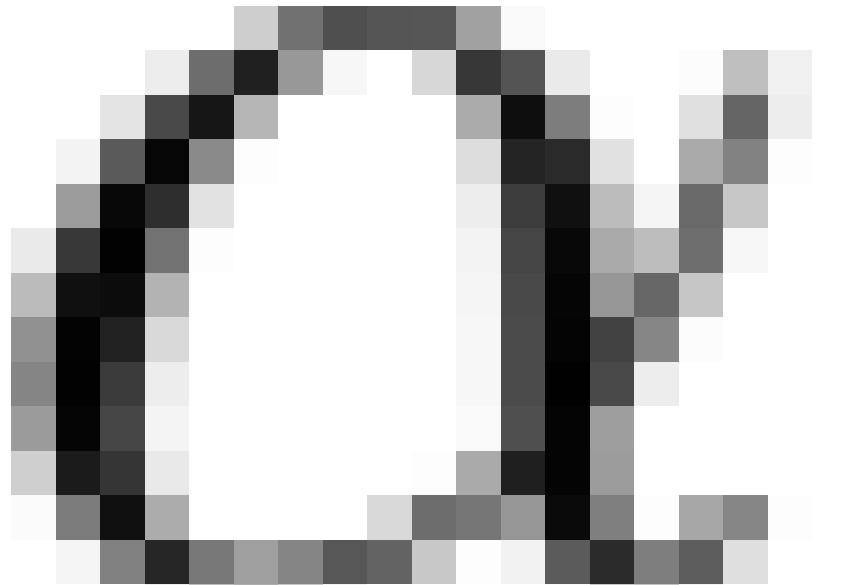


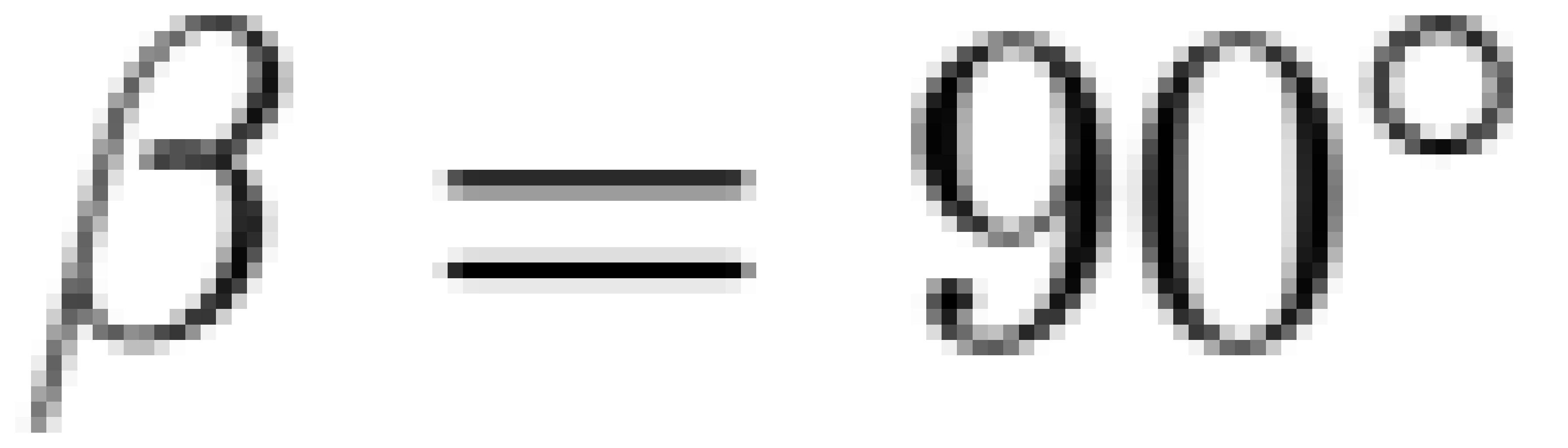




$$\underline{S}_P =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 30 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$



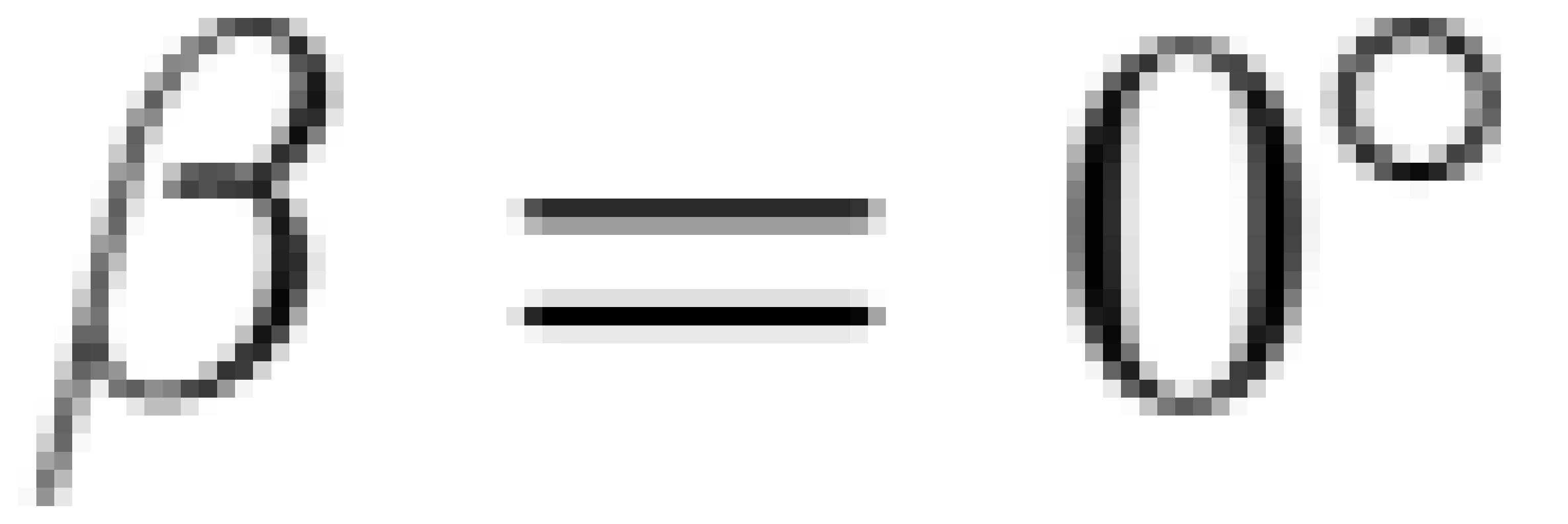


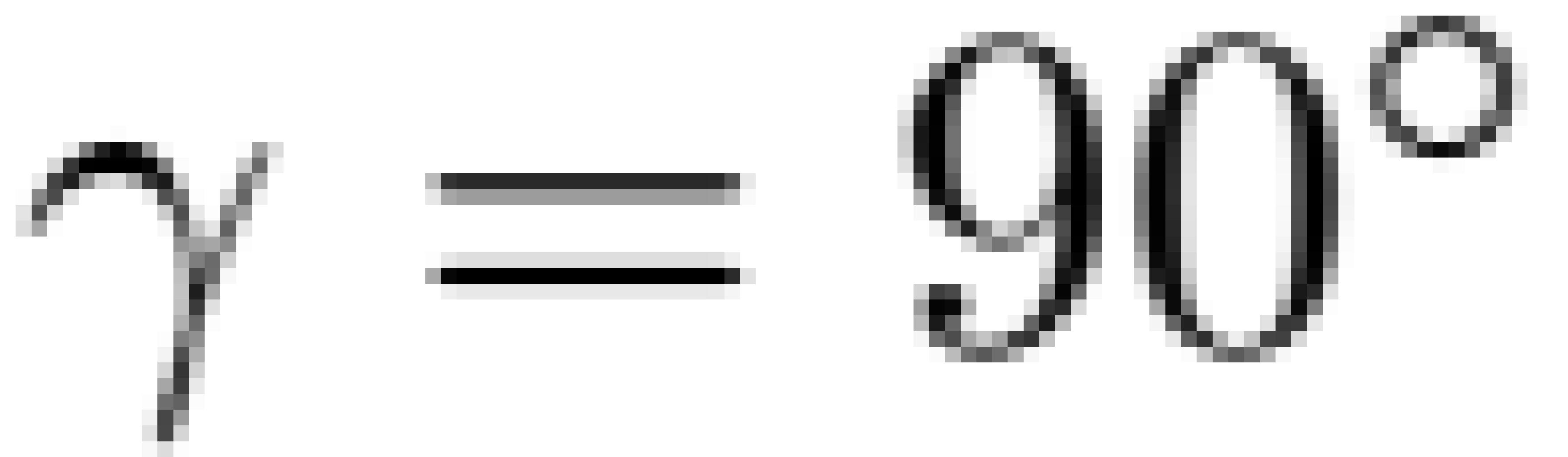


$$R_{PG} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{S}_G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 10 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 30 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$





$$R_{PG} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{S}_G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 30 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 30 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

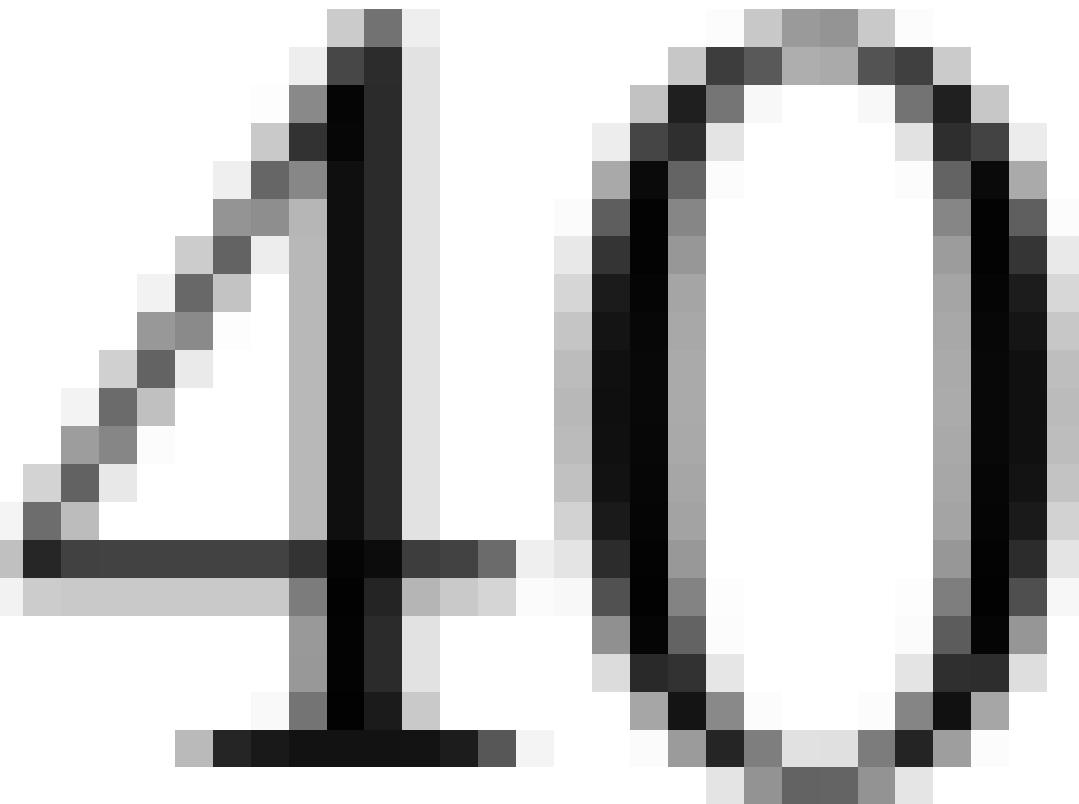


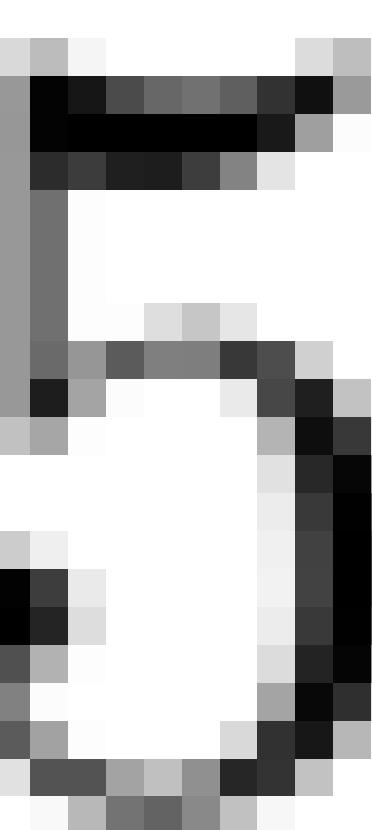
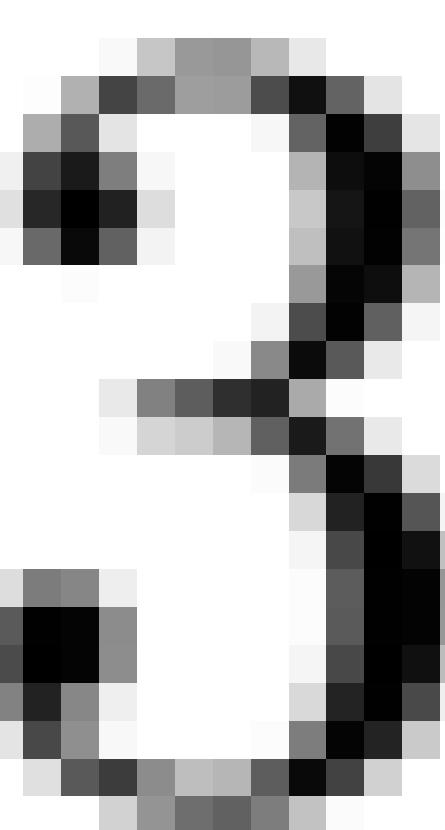
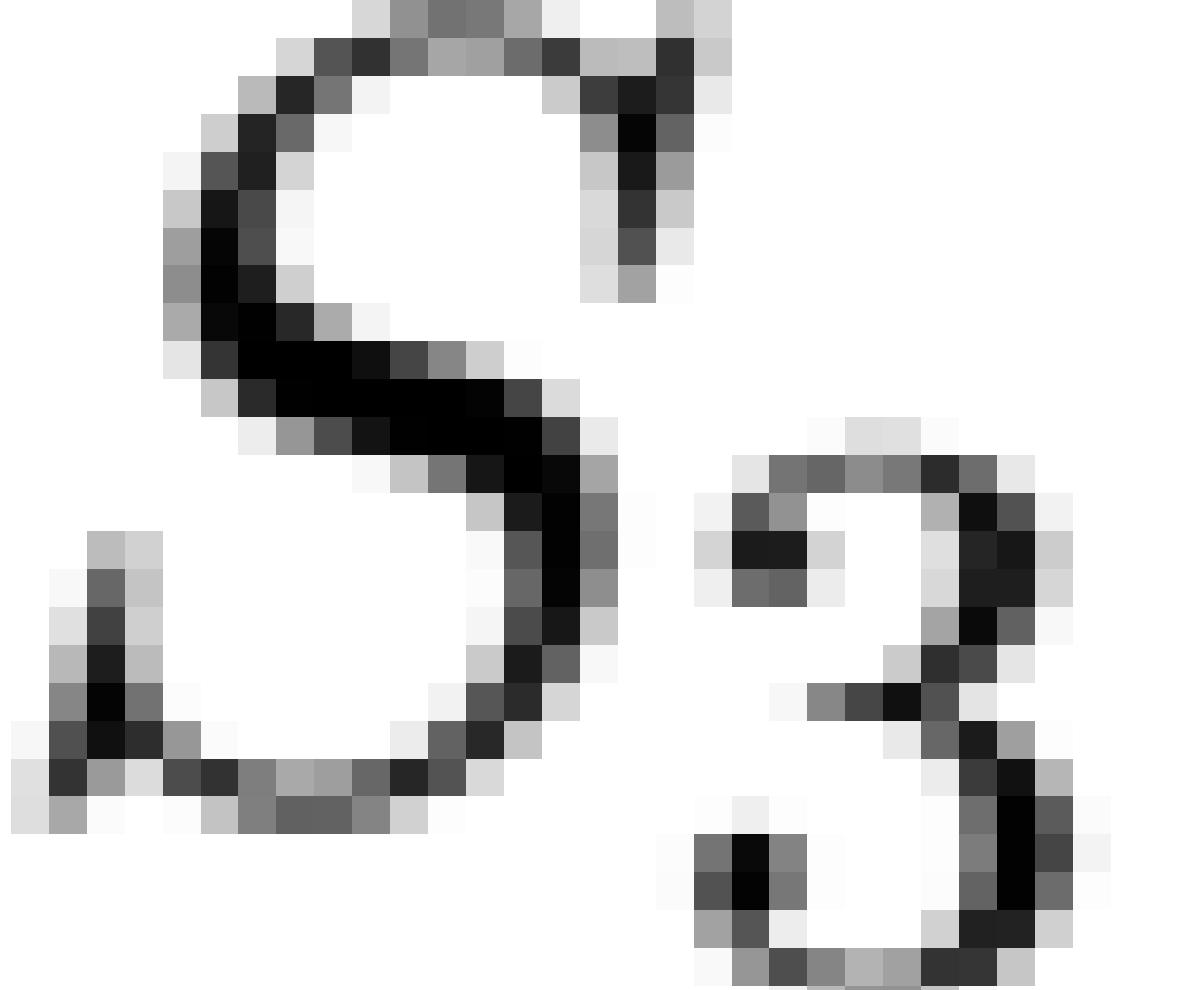
$$R_{PG} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{S}_G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 30 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 20 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

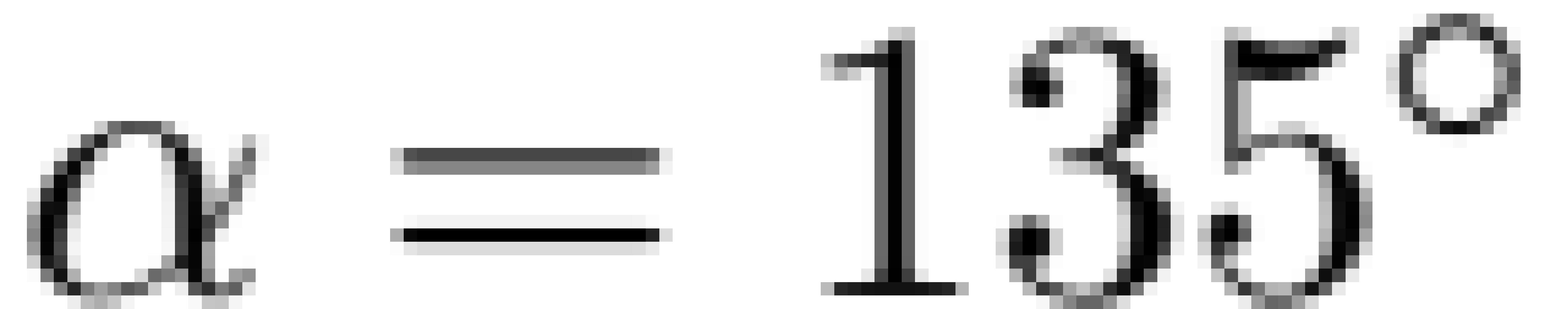






$$\underline{S}_P =$$

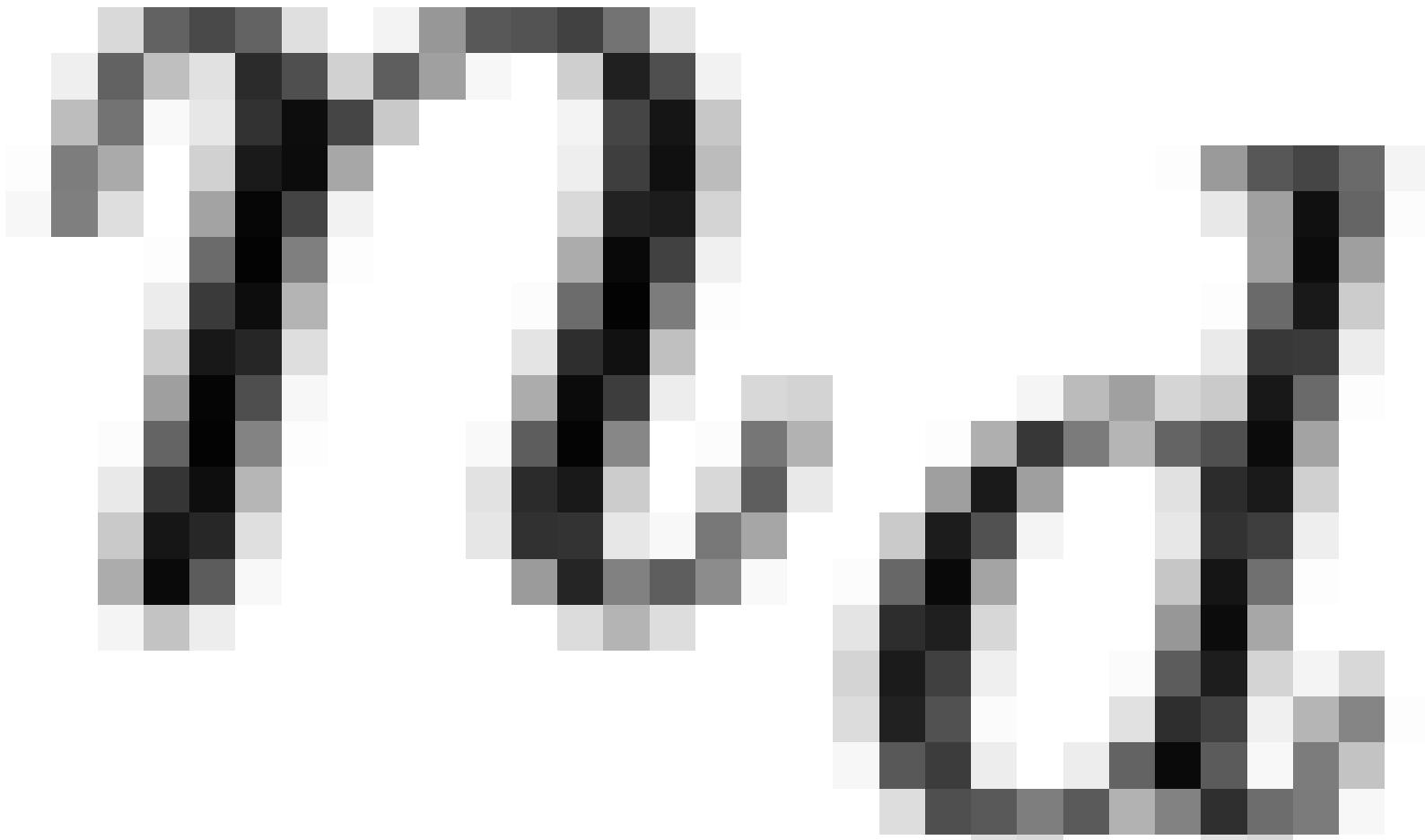
$$\begin{bmatrix} 60 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 35 \end{bmatrix}$$

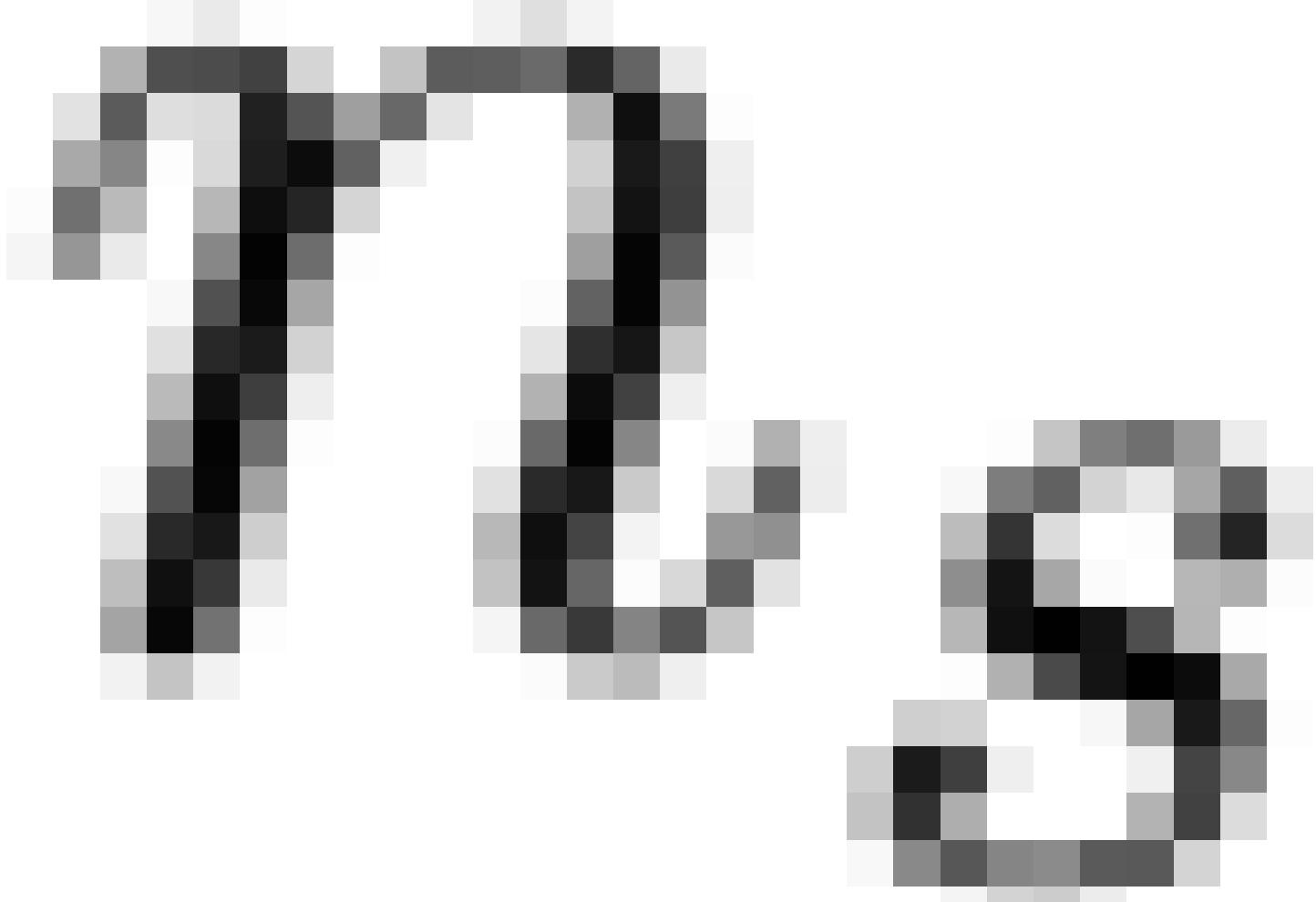


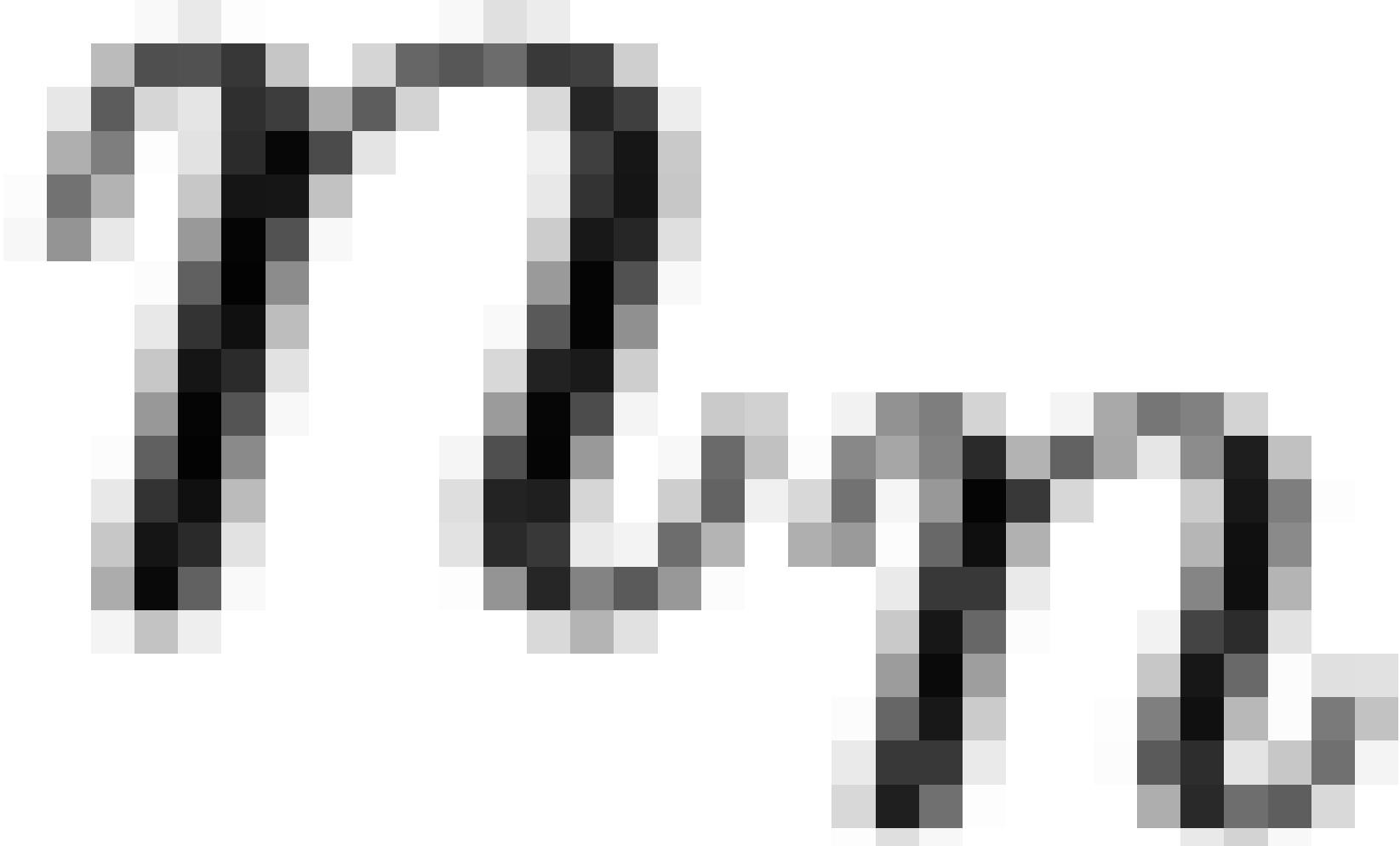
$$R_{PG} =$$

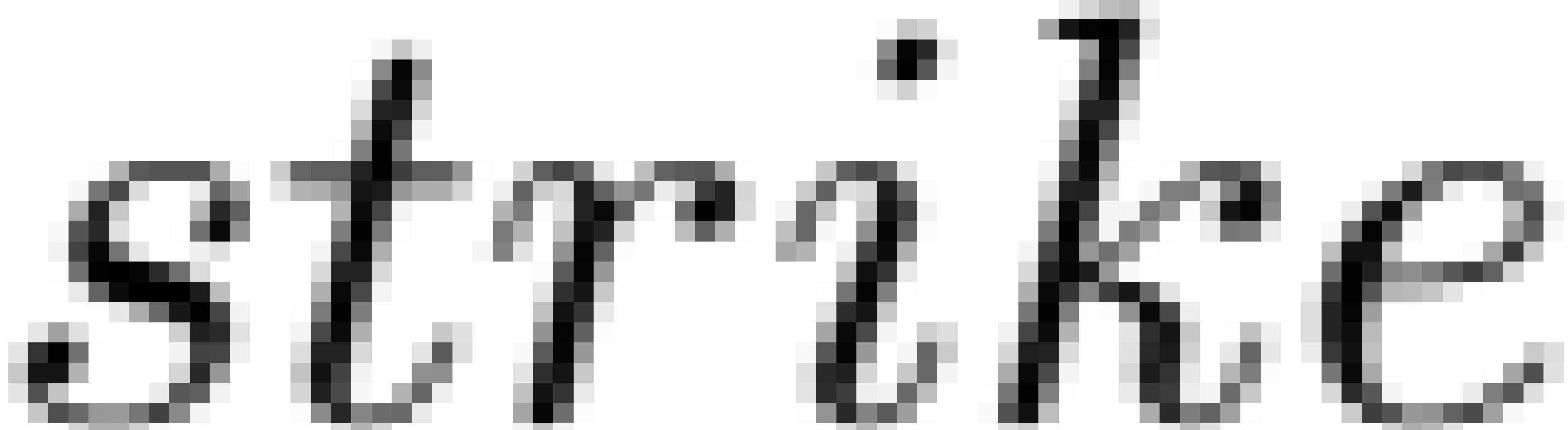
$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.707 & 0.707 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.707 & 0.707 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{S}_G = \begin{bmatrix} -0.707 & 0.707 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.707 & 0.707 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 60 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.707 & 0.707 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.707 & 47.5 & -12.5 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 \\ -12.5 & 47.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.707 & 0.707 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 35 \\ 0.707 & 0.707 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



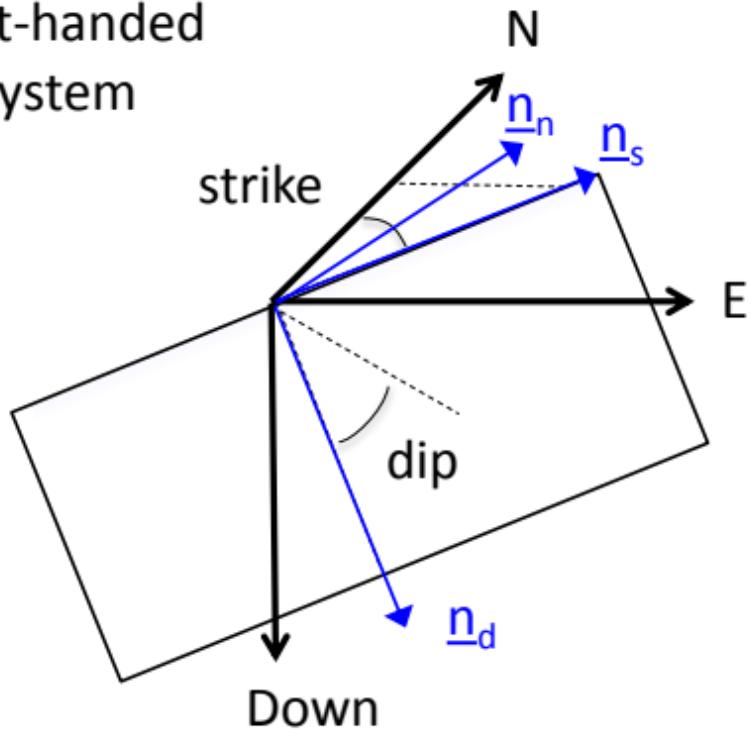






d-s-n

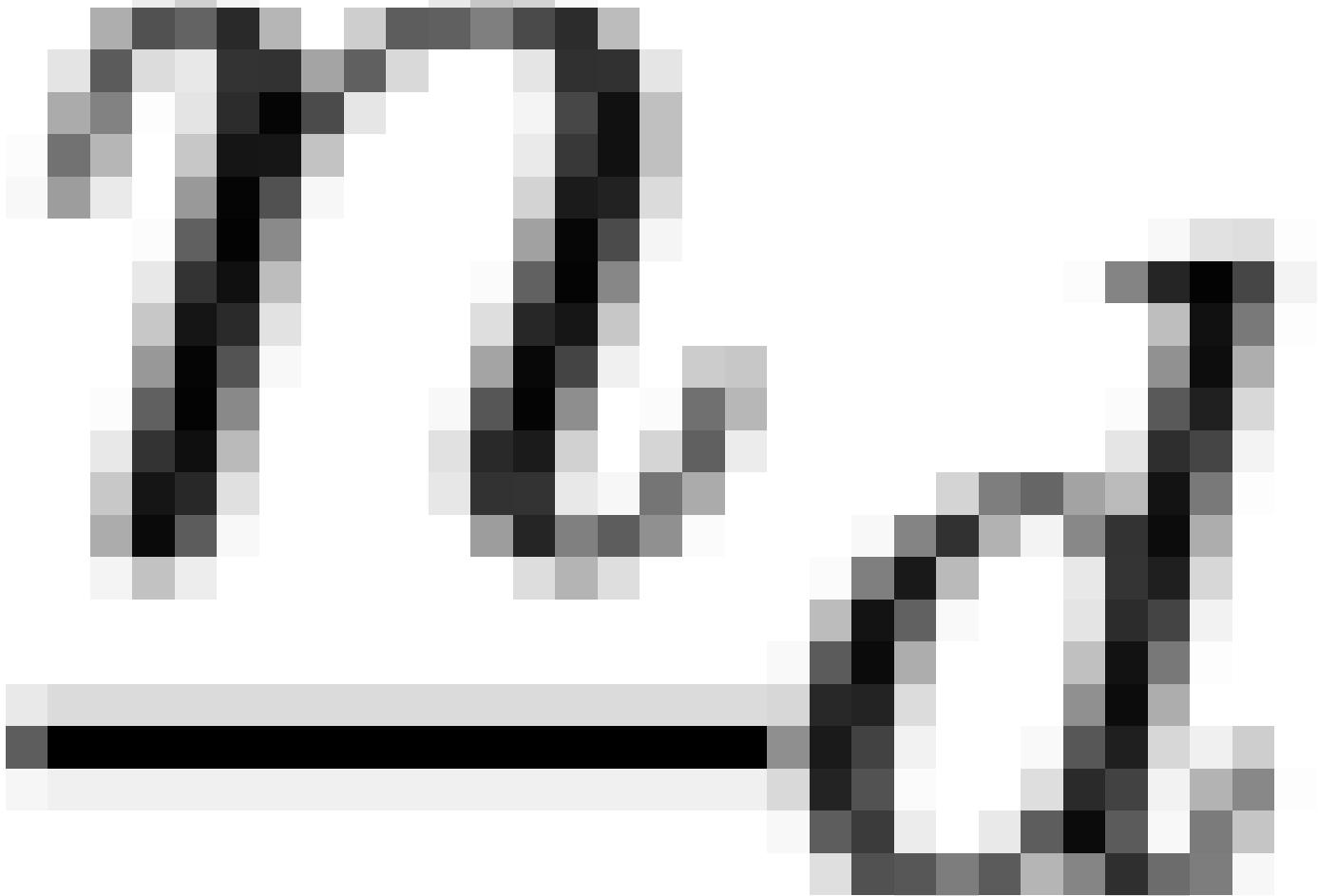
Right-handed
system

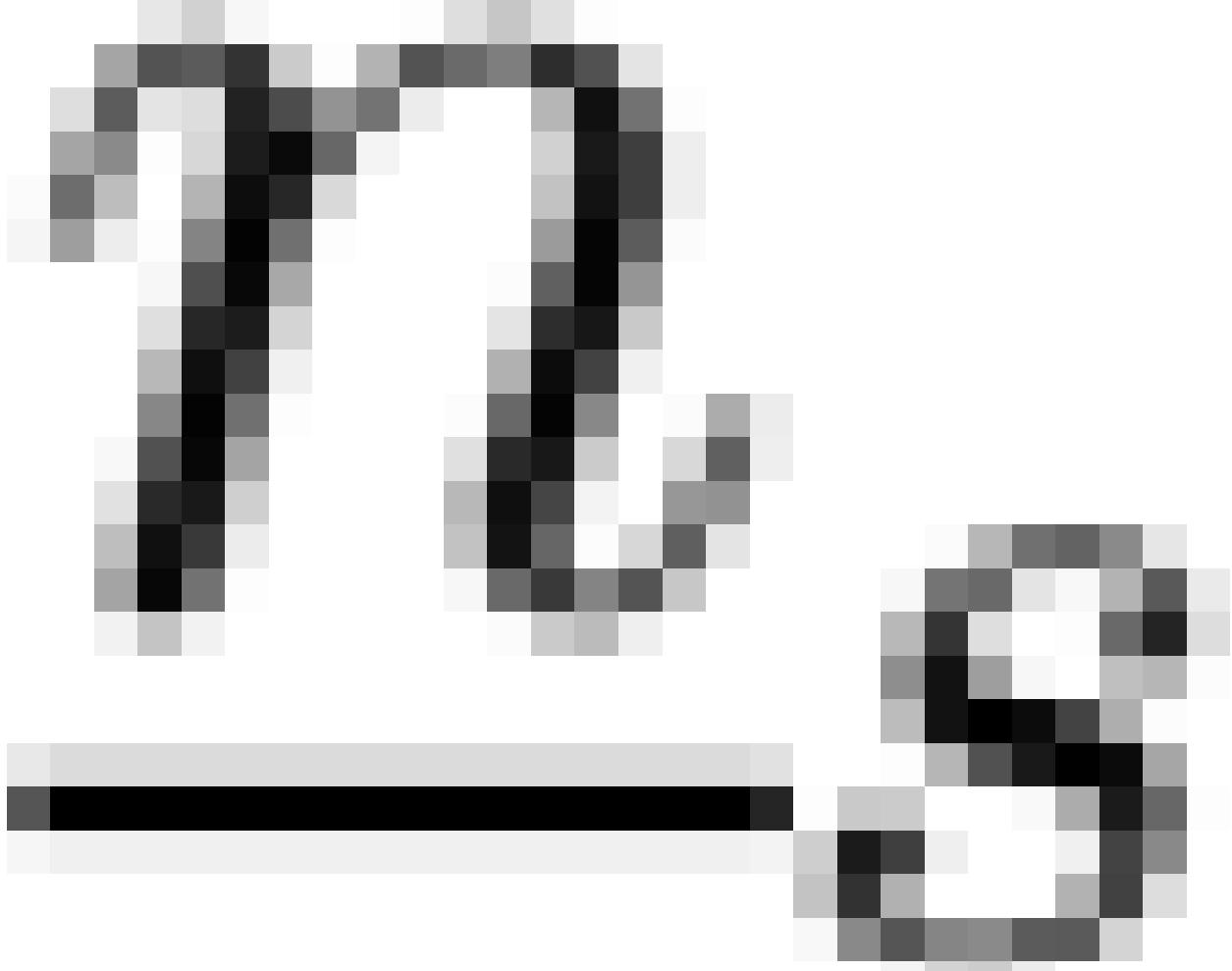


$$\underline{n}_n = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(strike)\sin(dip) \\ \cos(strike)\sin(dip) \\ -\cos(dip) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{n}_s = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(strike) \\ \sin(strike) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{n}_d = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(strike)\cos(dip) \\ \cos(strike)\cos(dip) \\ \sin(dip) \end{bmatrix}$$

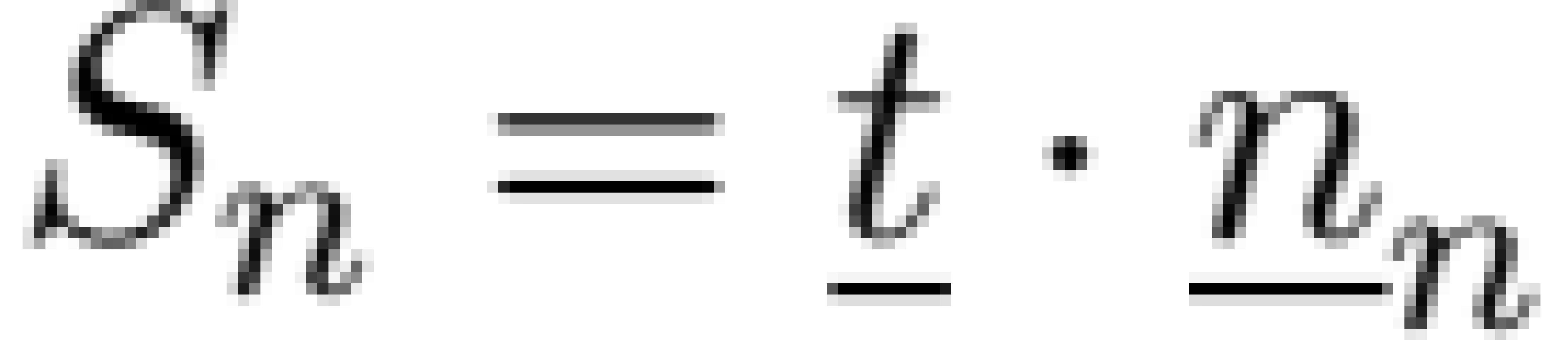








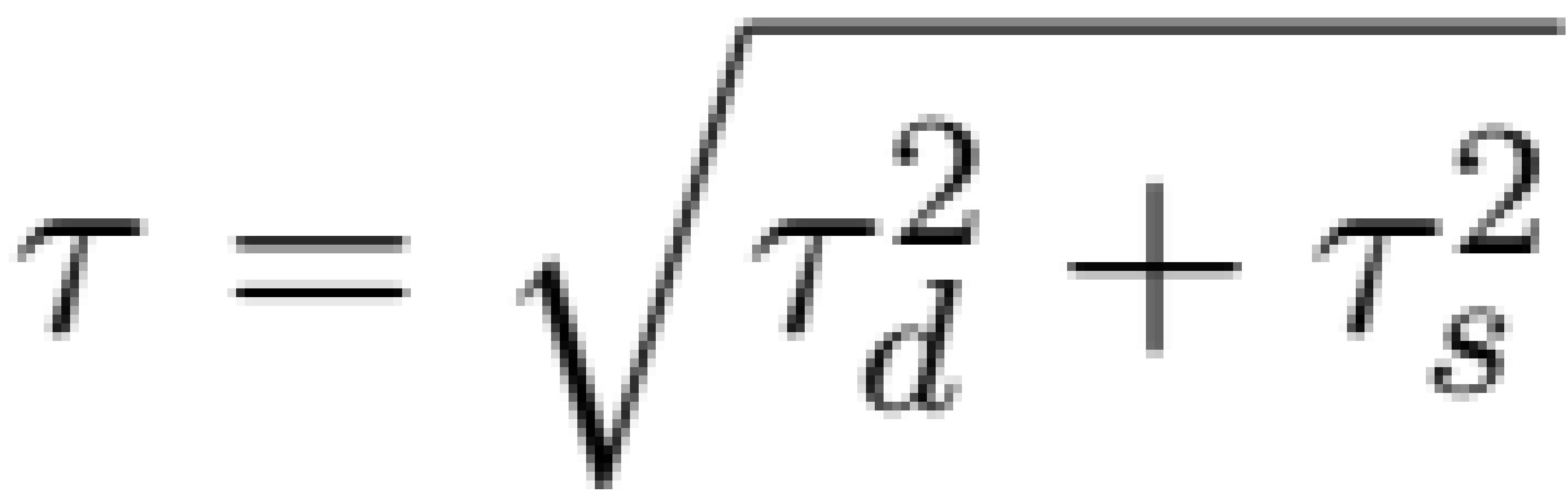


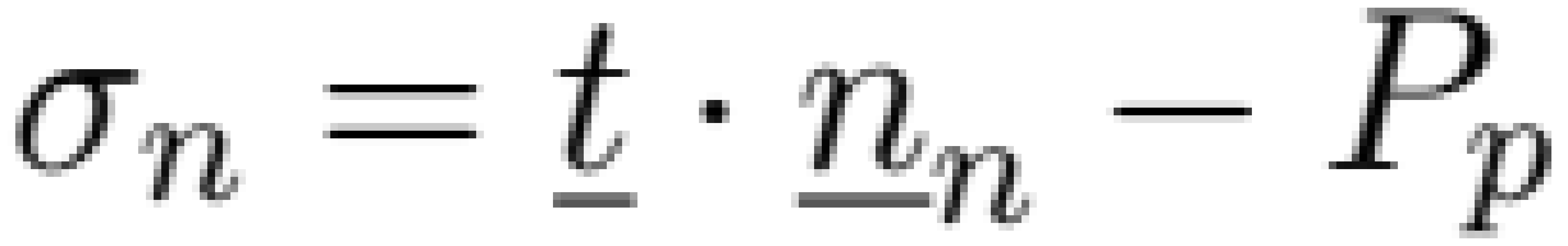


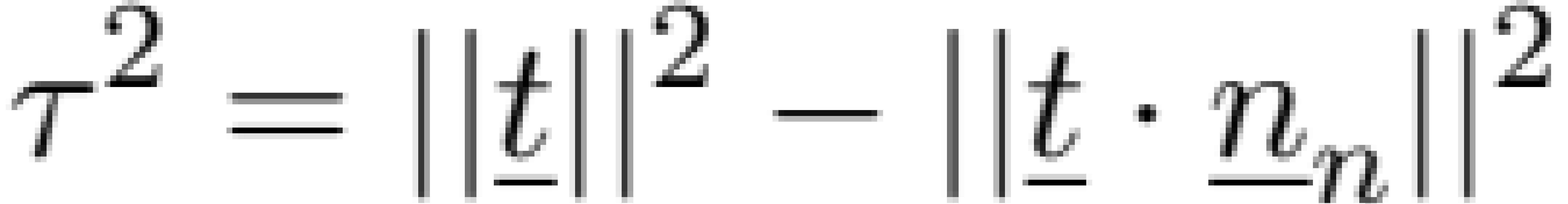


$$\tau_d = t \cdot \frac{r_d}{n_d}$$

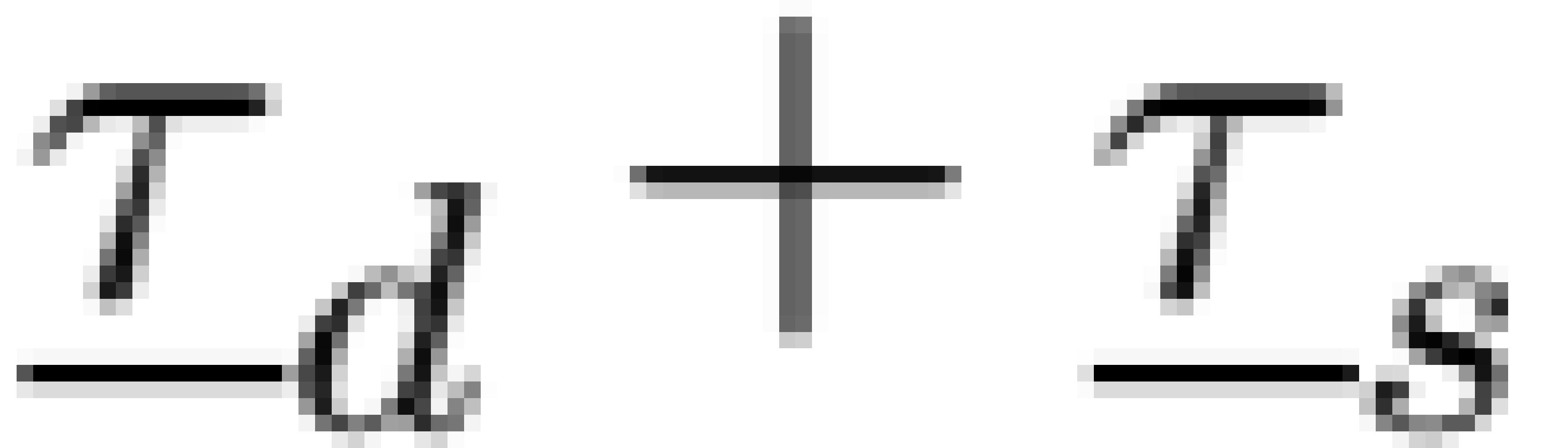
$$\tau_s = t \cdot \frac{r_s}{n_s}$$





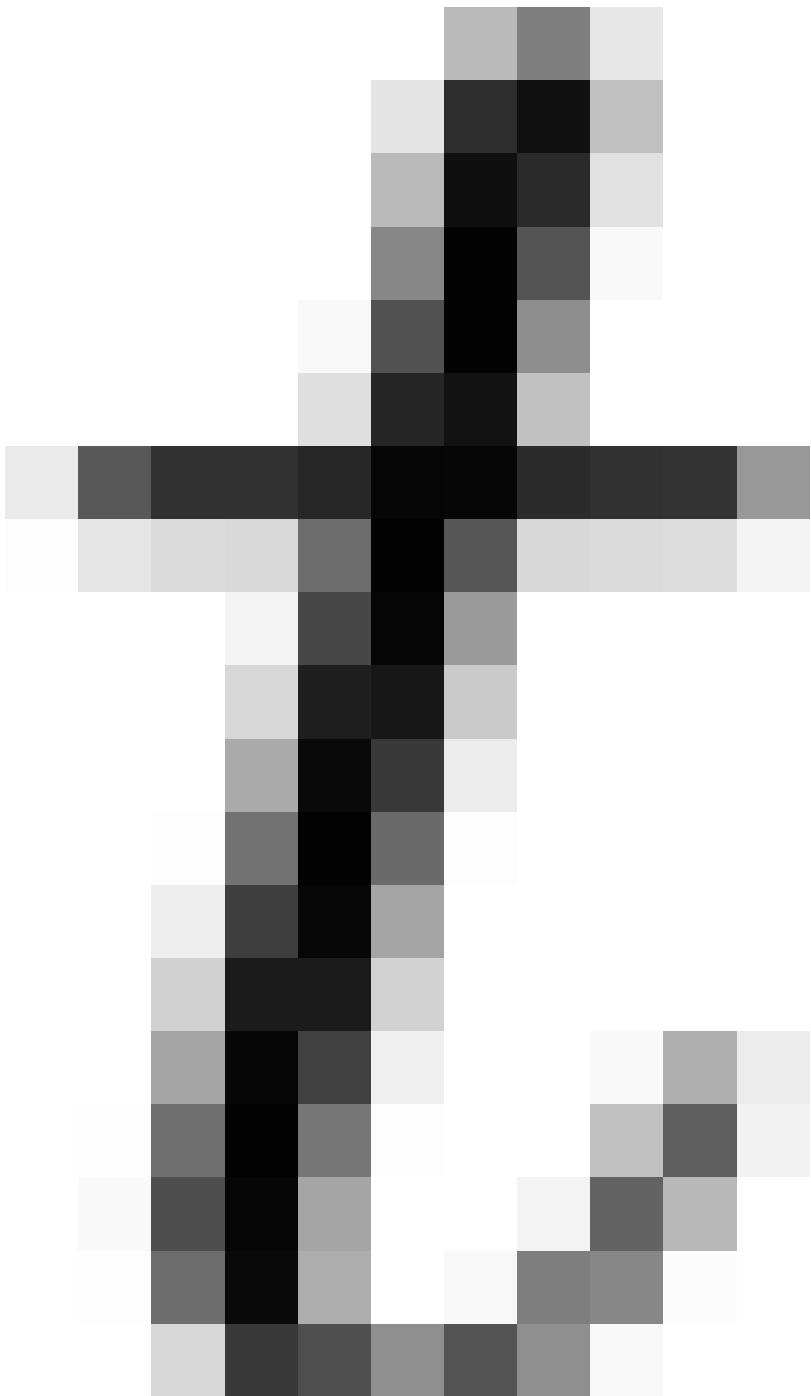


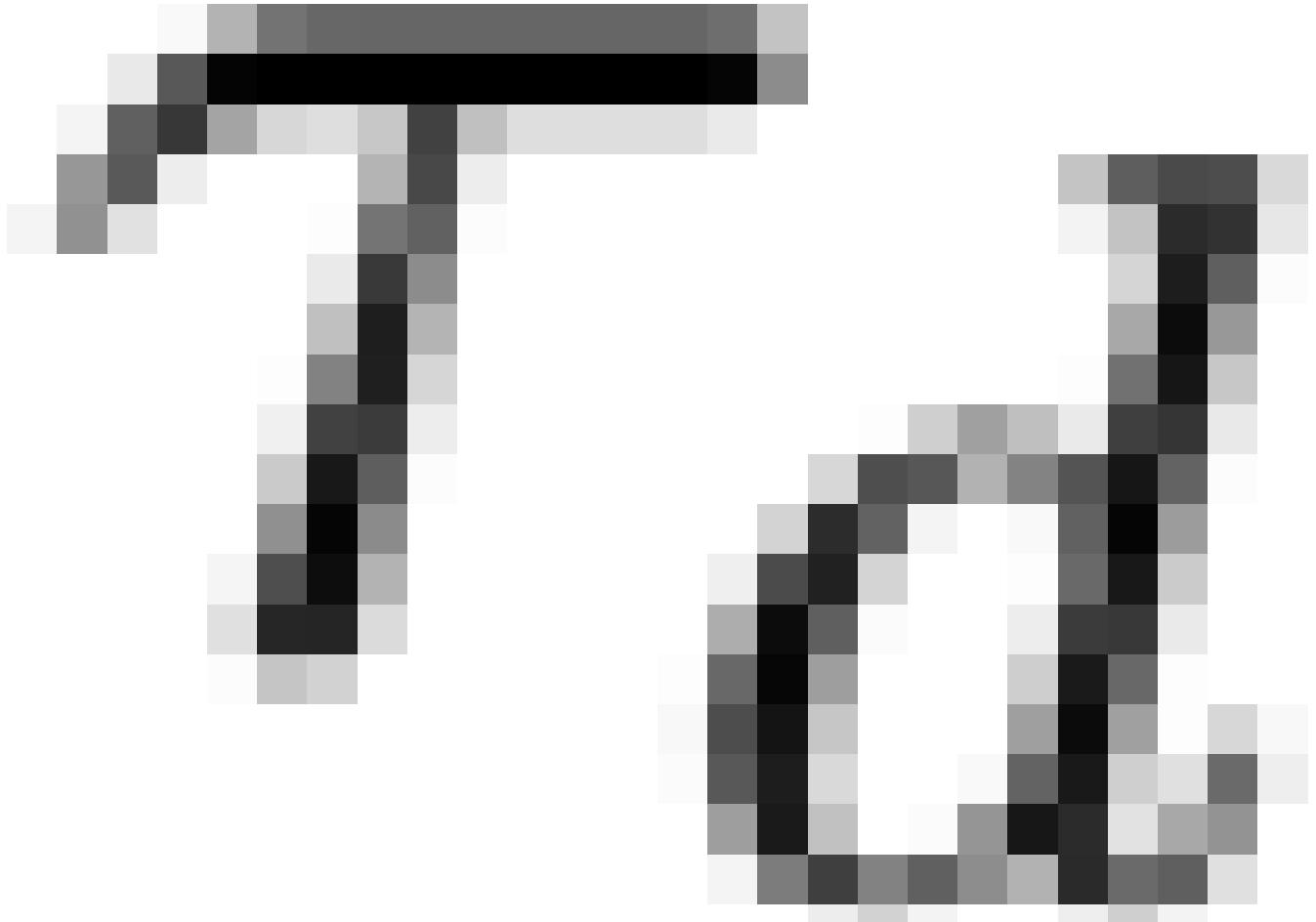


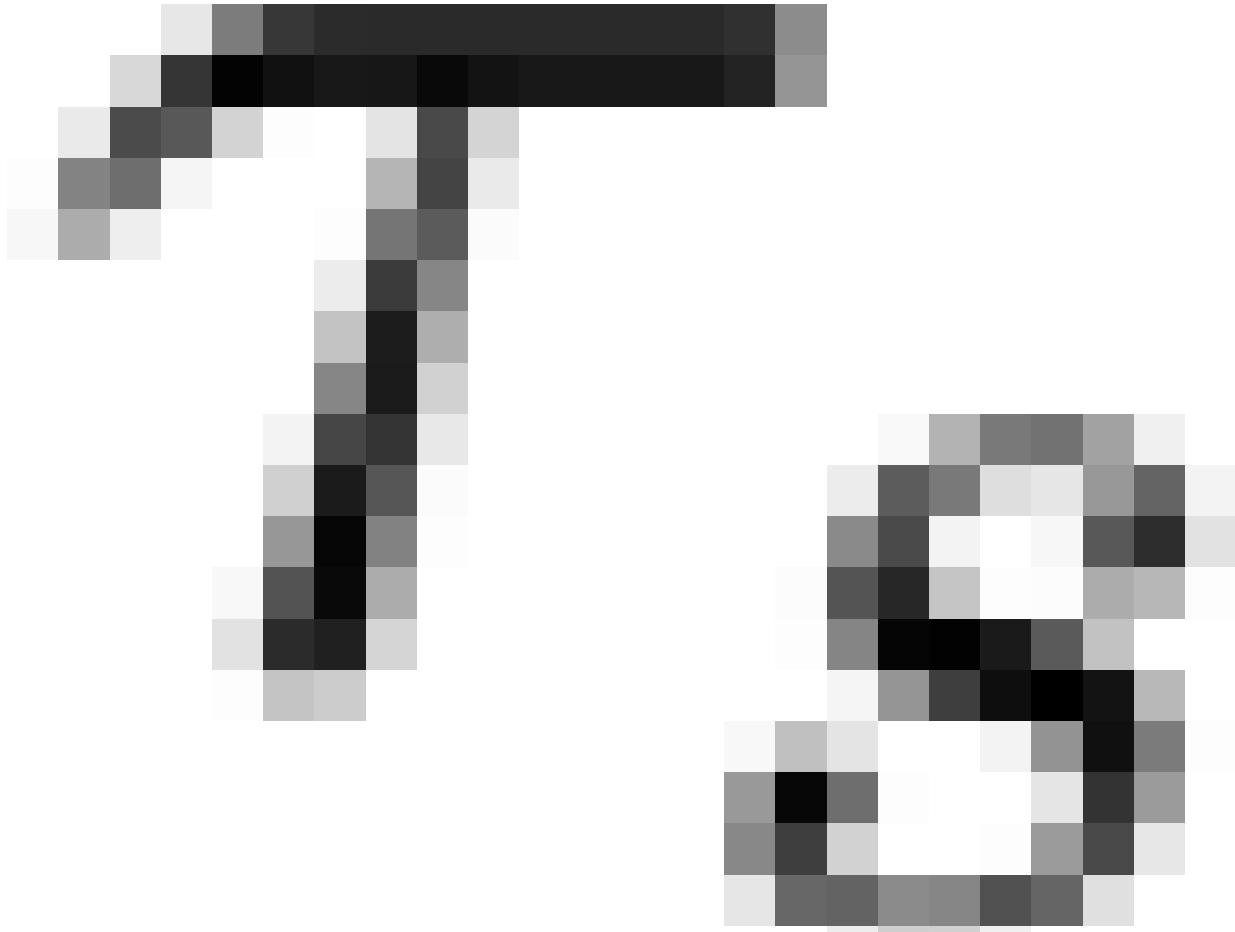


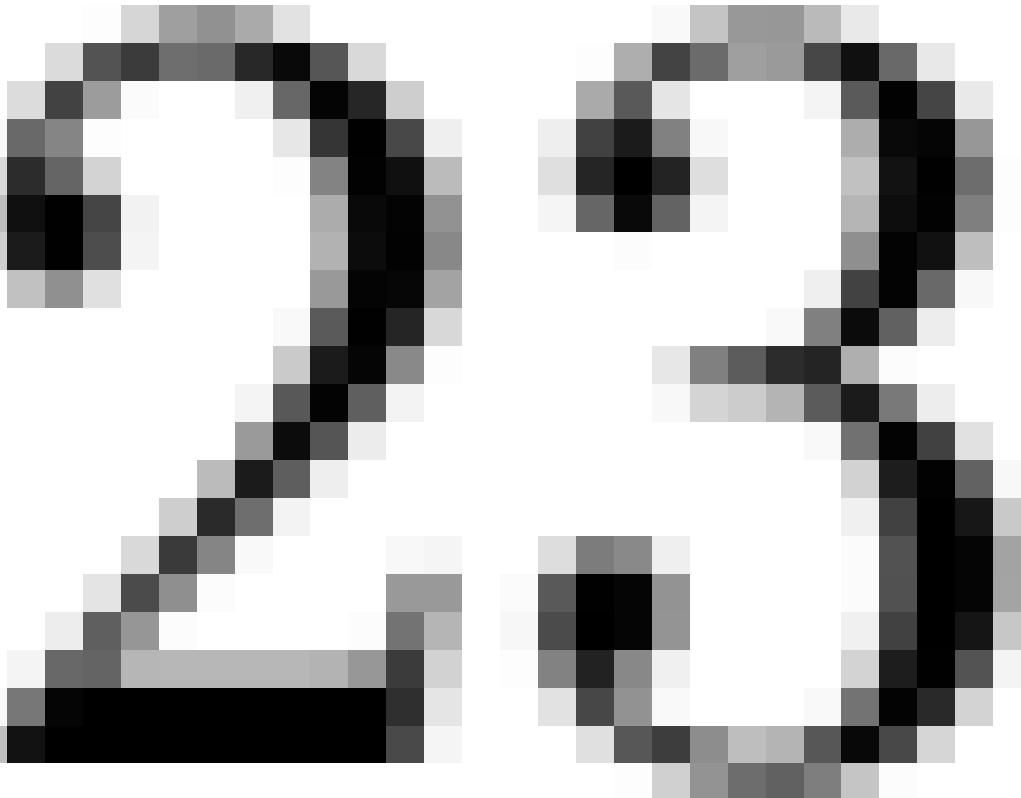
rake = arctan

$$\frac{\tau_d}{\tau_s}$$

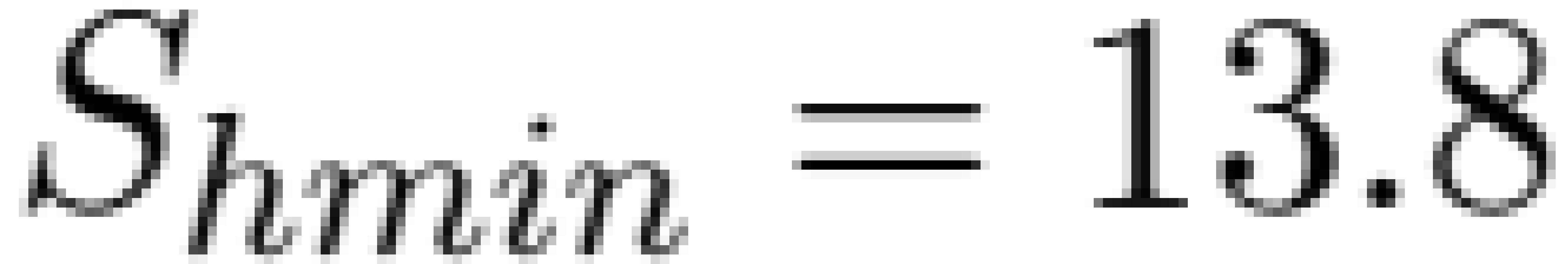












$$\underline{\underline{S}}_P =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 23 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 13.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{PG} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{S}_G =$$

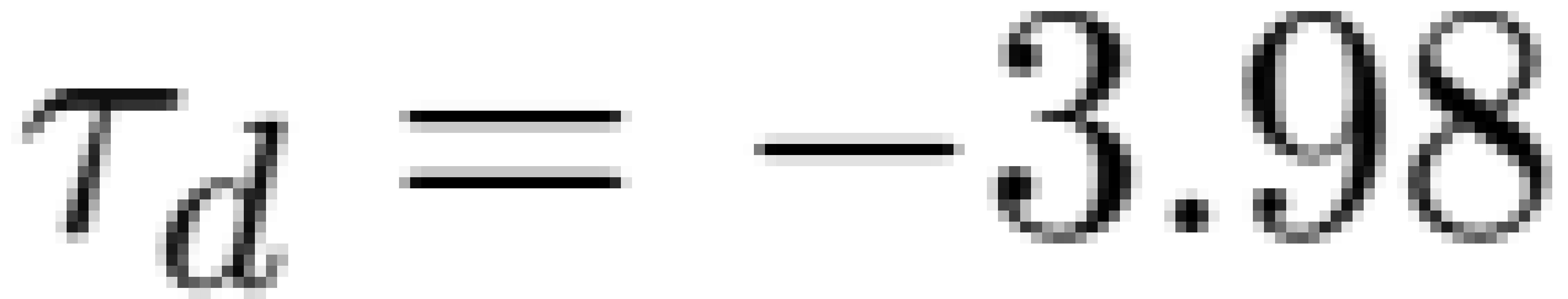
$$\begin{bmatrix} 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{n}_n =$$

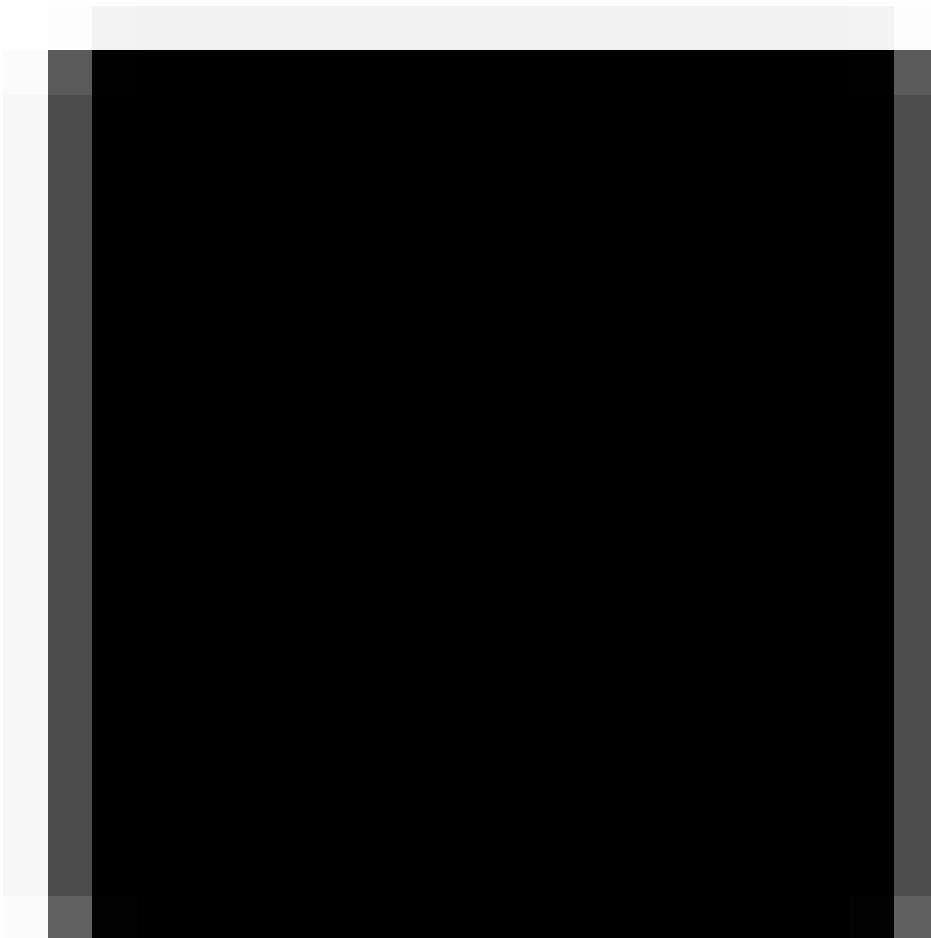
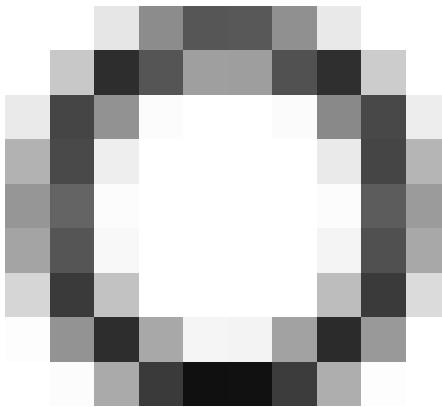
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.867 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

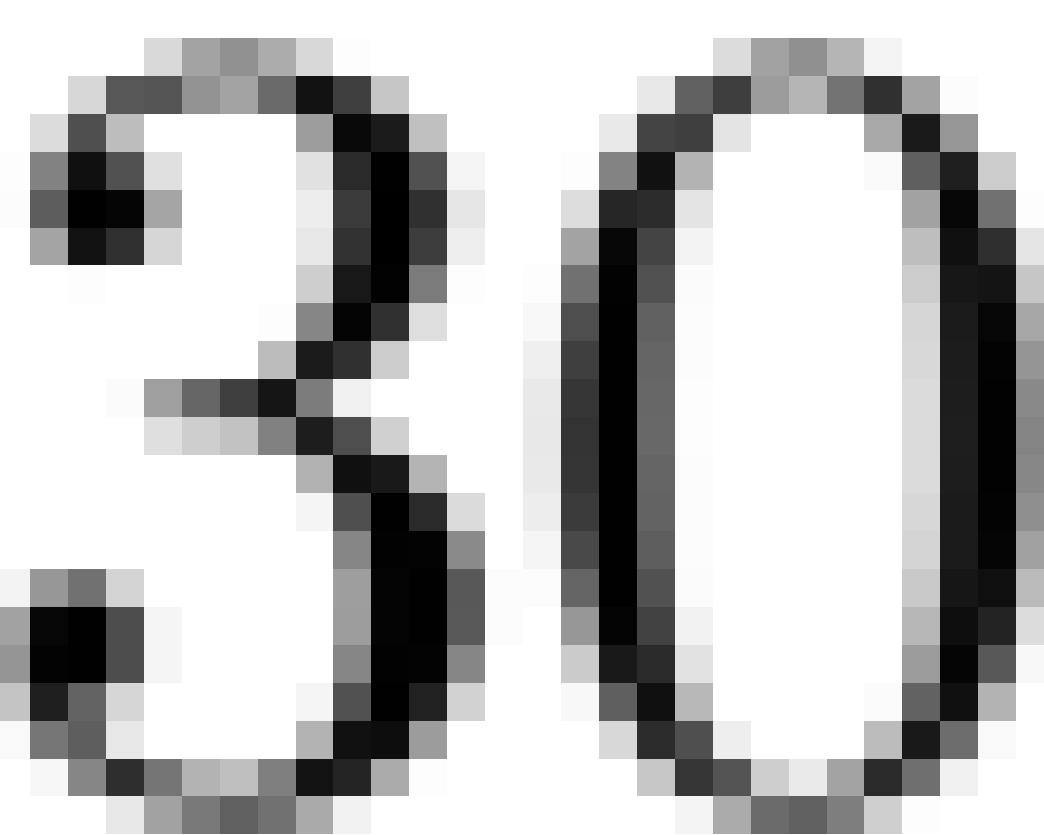
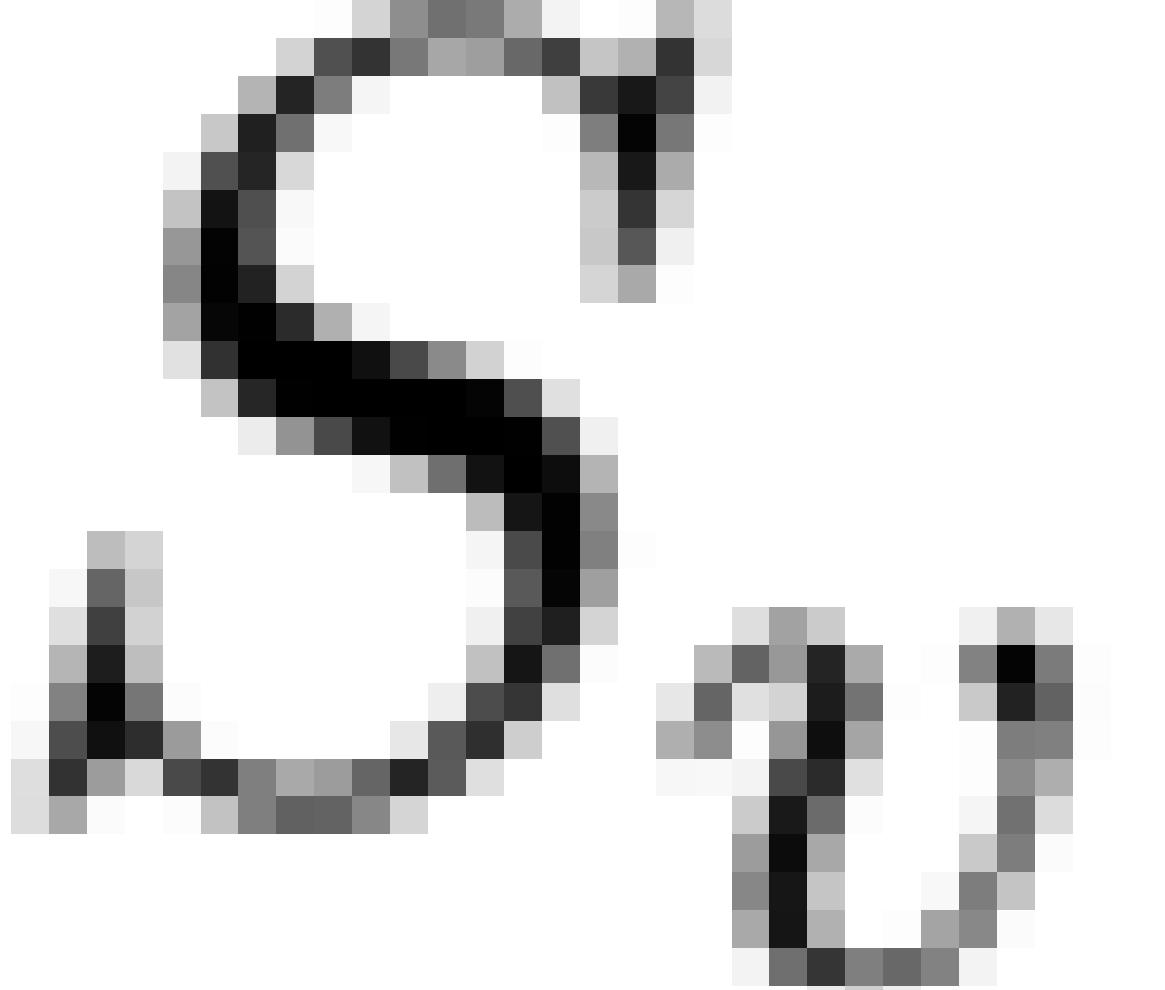










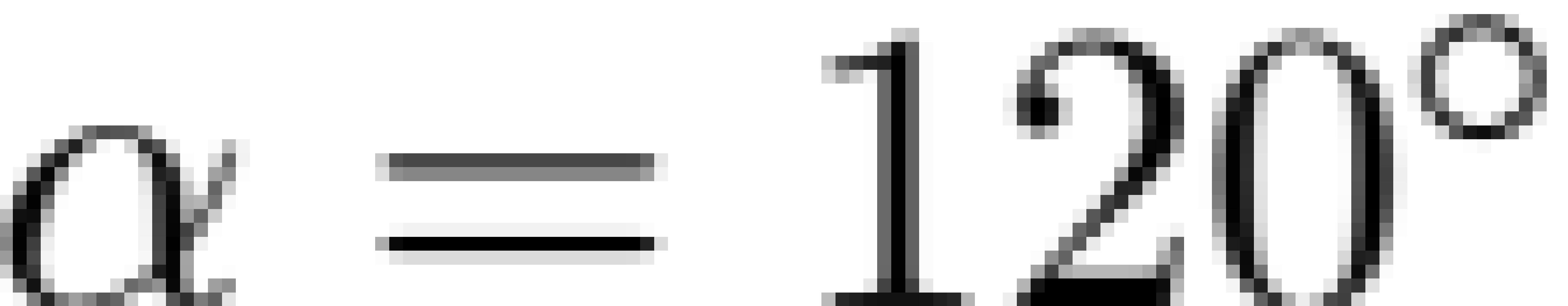






$$\underline{\underline{S}}_P =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 45 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \text{ MPa}$$



$$R_{PG} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0.866 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0.866 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{S}_G} =$$

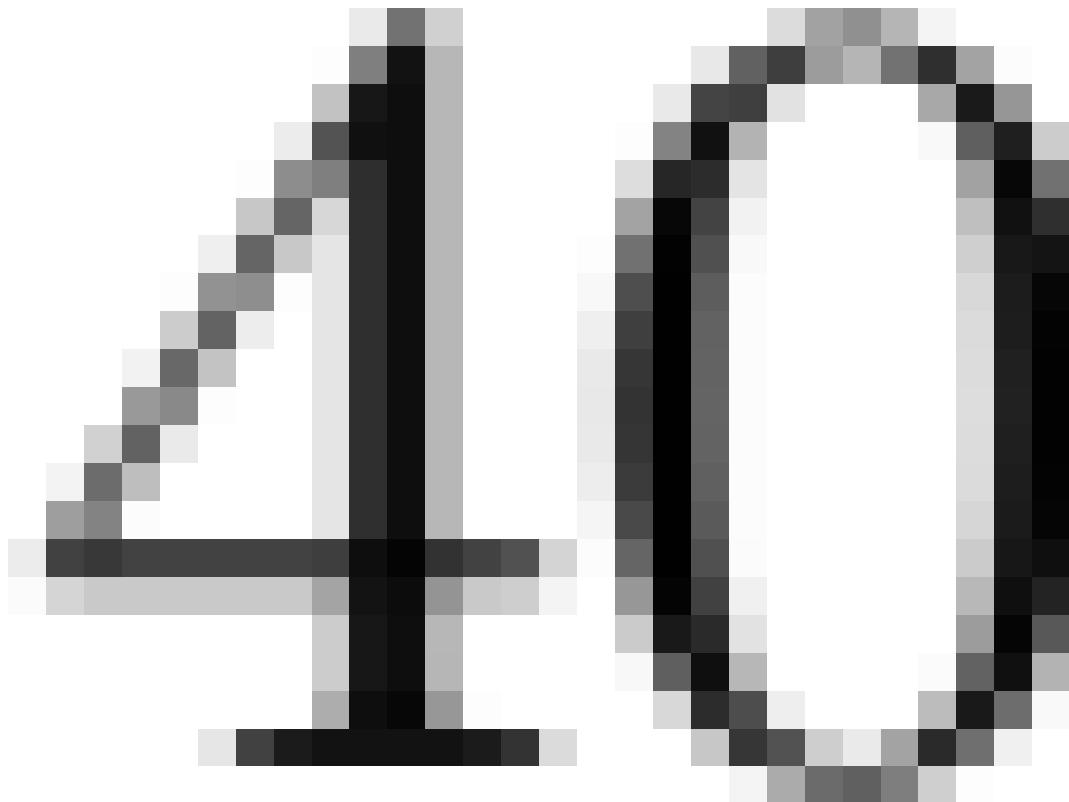
$$\begin{bmatrix} 30 & -8.66 & 0 \\ -8.66 & 40 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

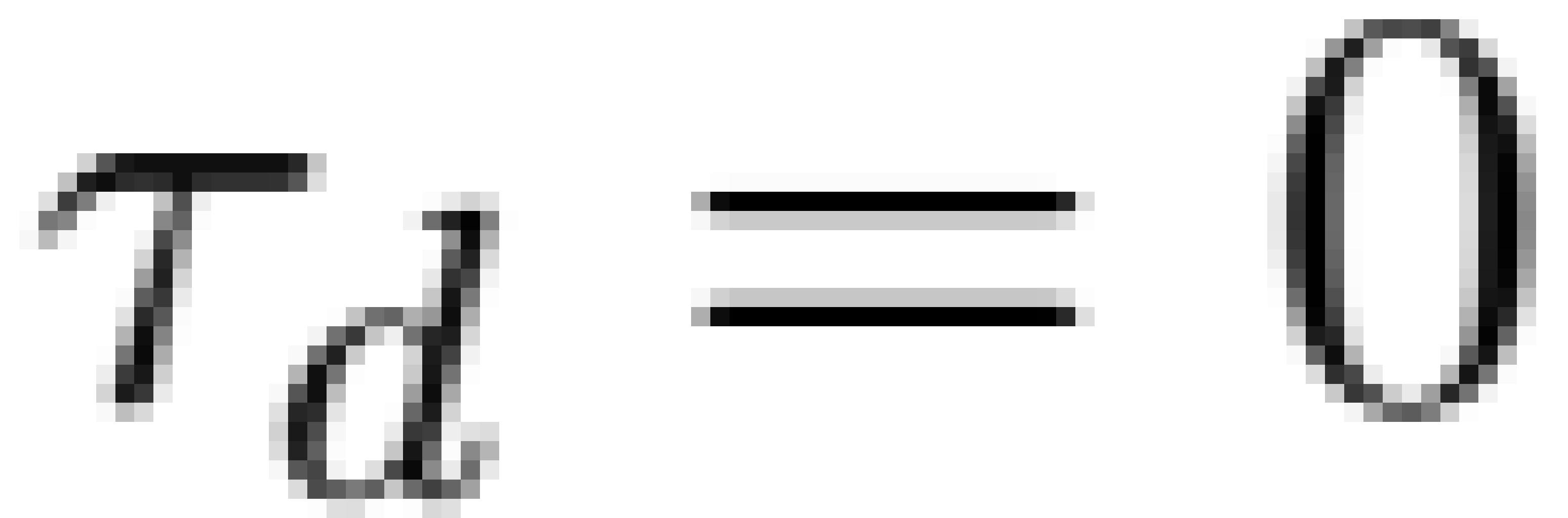
MPa

$$\underline{n}_n =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.866 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

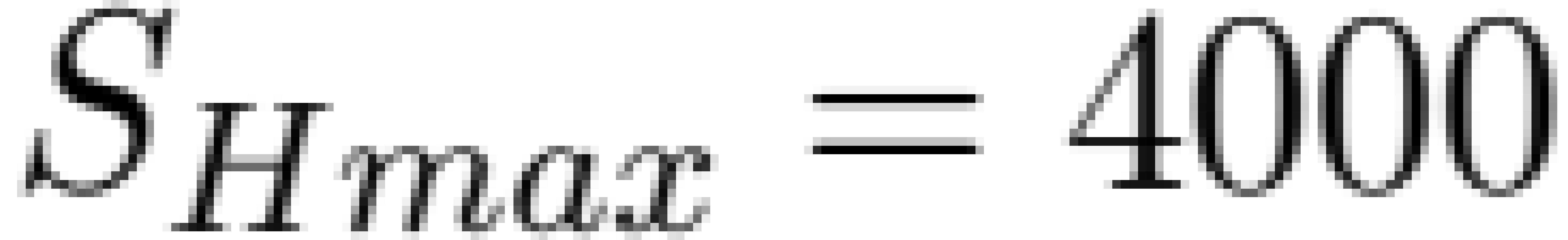














$$\underline{\underline{S}_P} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5000 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4000 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3000 \end{bmatrix}$$

psi

$$\underline{\underline{S}_G} =$$

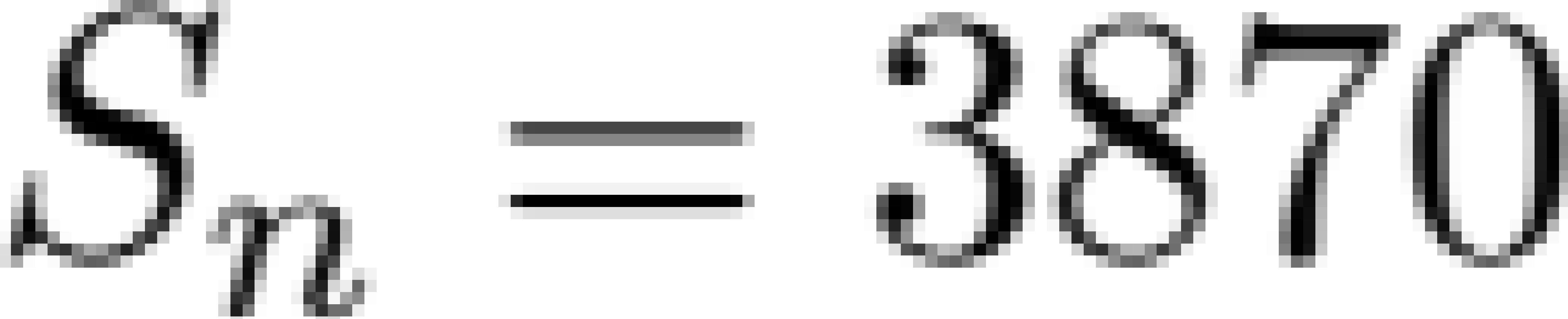
$$\begin{bmatrix} 4000 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3000 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5000 \end{bmatrix}$$

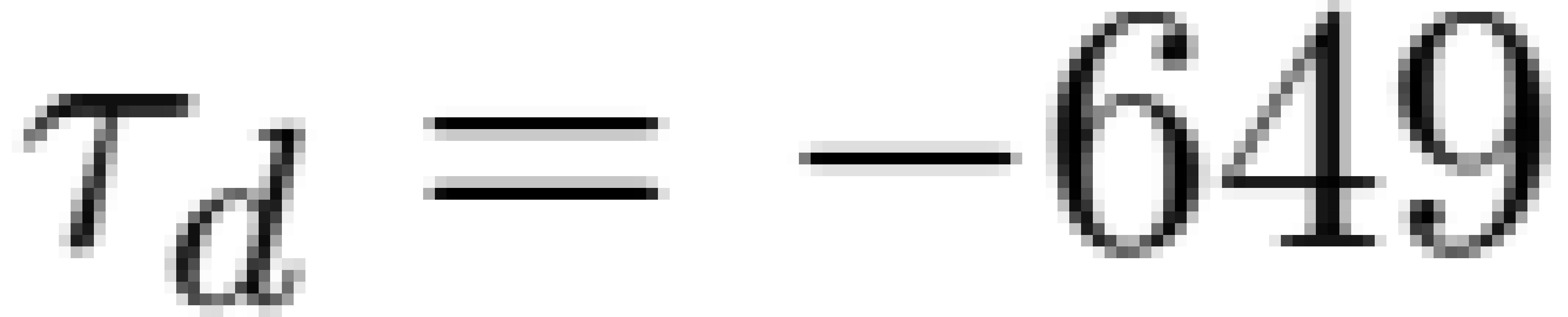
psi

$$\underline{n}_n =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.612 \\ 0.612 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



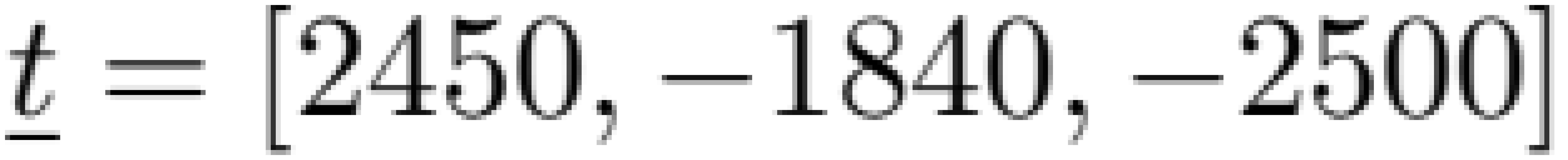


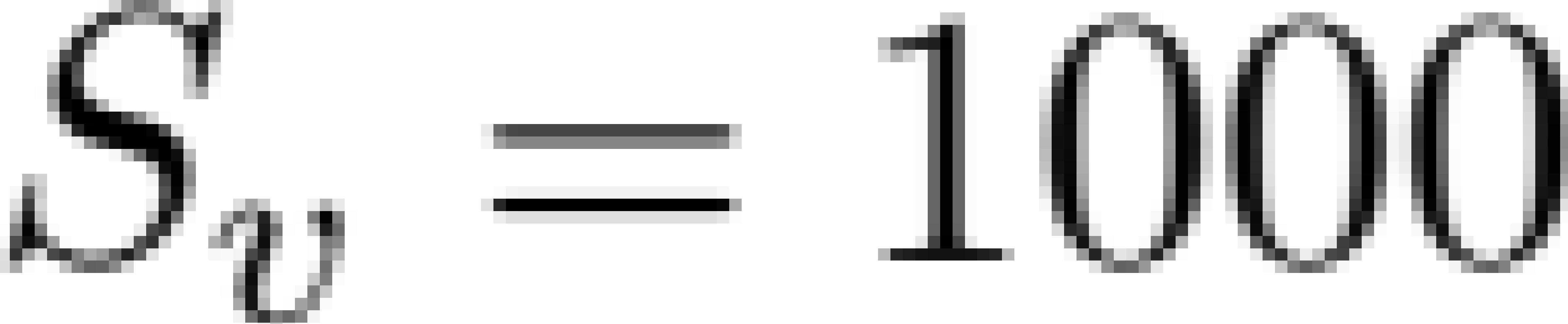


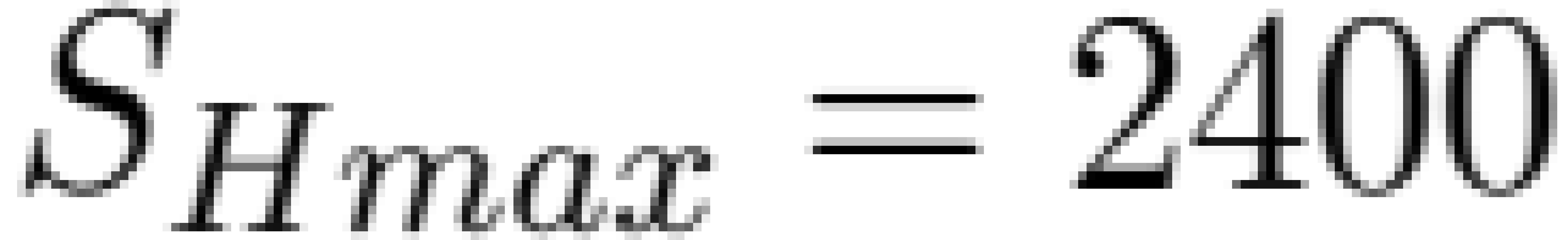


$$\underline{n}_n =$$

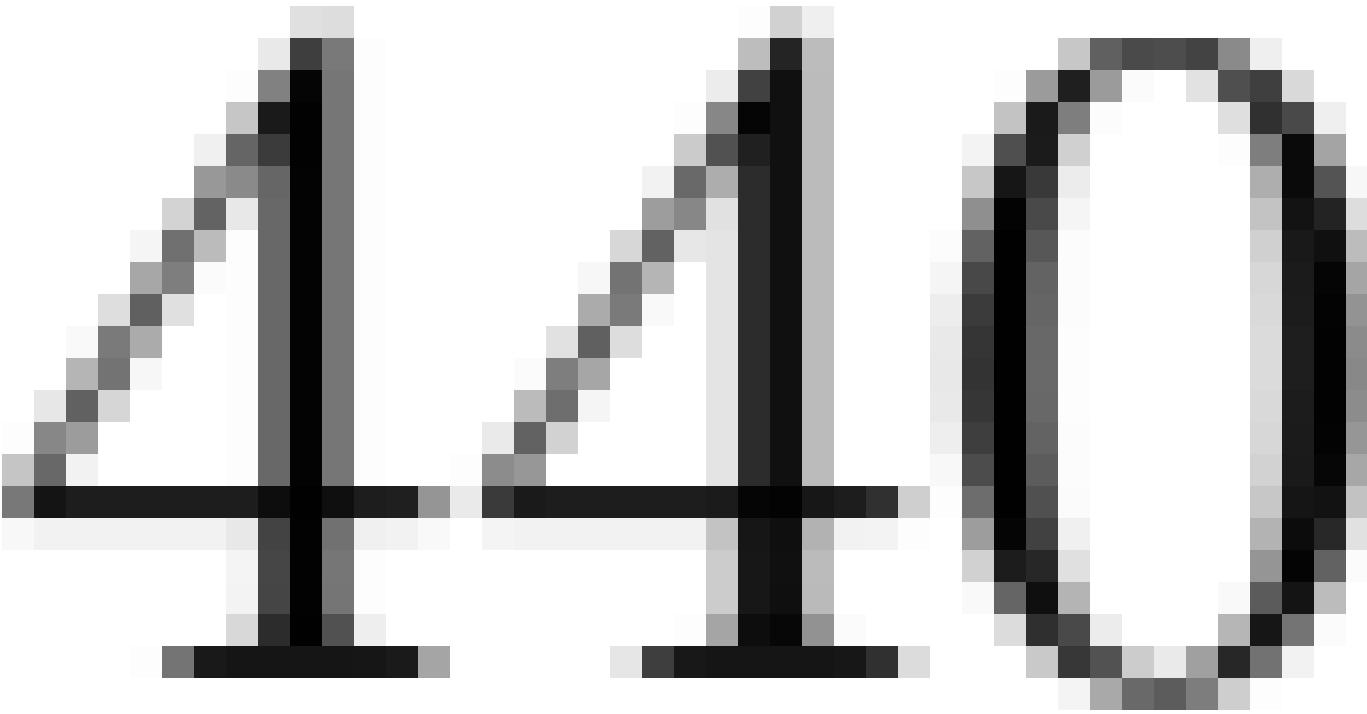
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.612 \\ -0.612 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$







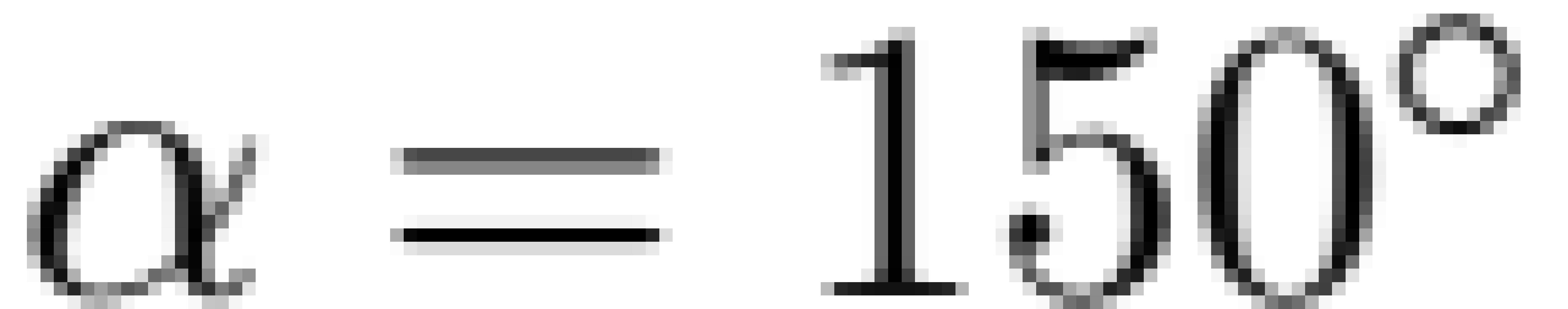




$$\underline{\underline{S}_P} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2400 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1200 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1000 \end{bmatrix}$$

psi



$$R_{PG} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.866 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & -0.866 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

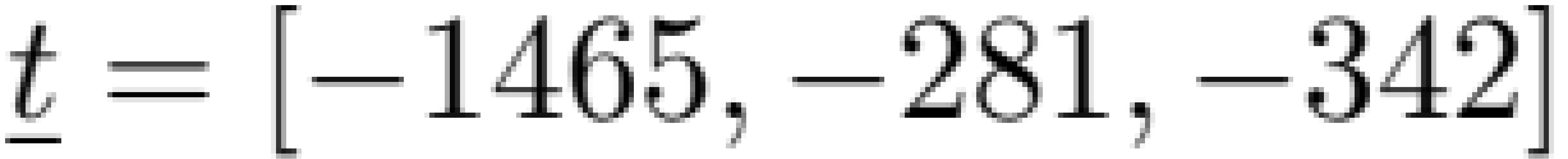
$$\underline{S}_G =$$

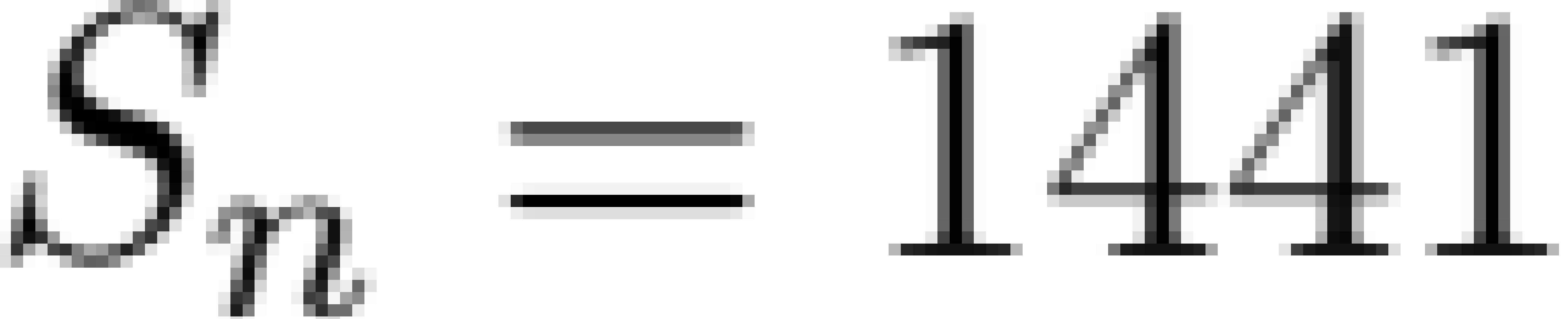
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2100 & -520 & 0 \\ -520 & 1500 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1000 \end{bmatrix}$$

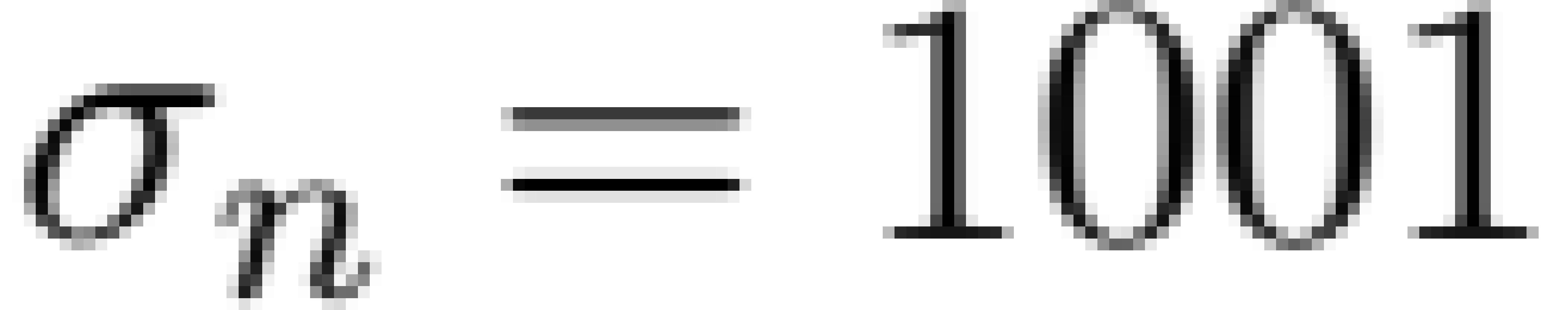
psi

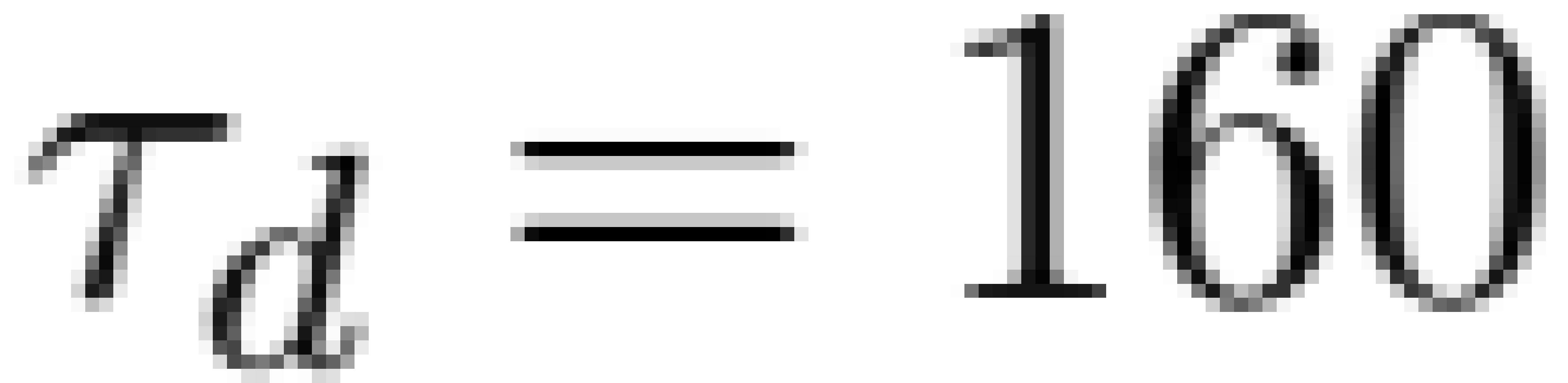
$$\underline{n}_n =$$

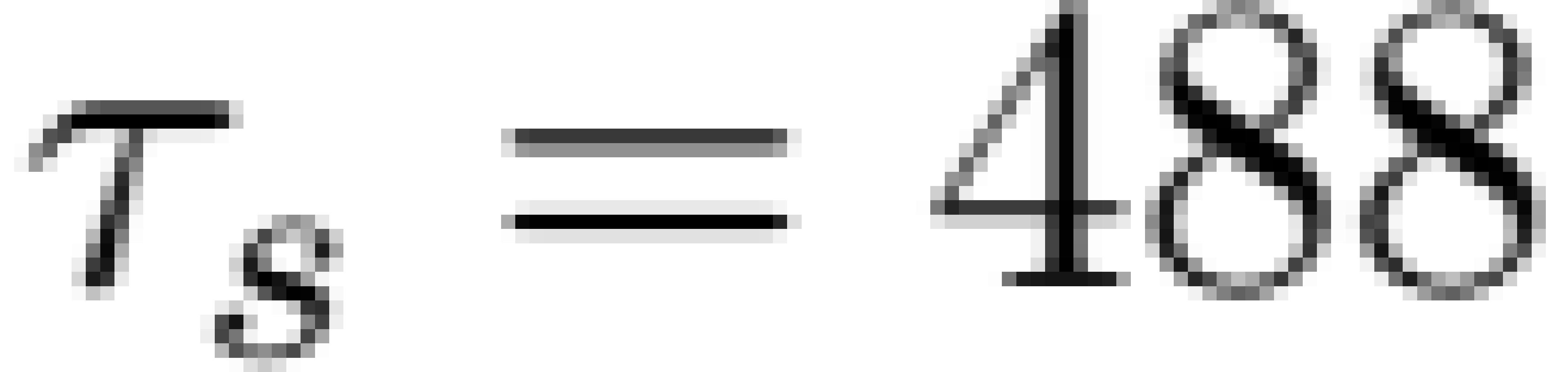
$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.814 \\ -0.470 \\ -0.342 \end{bmatrix}$$

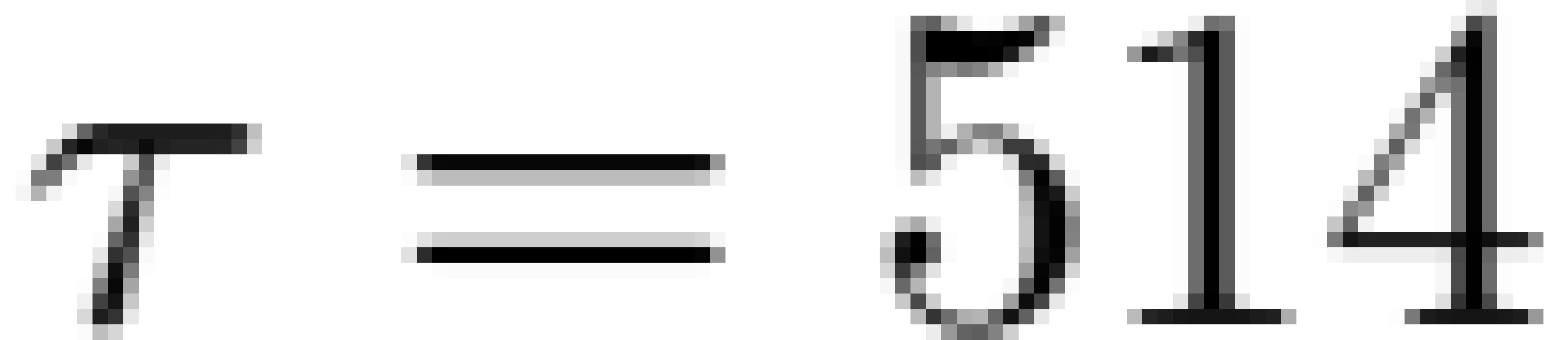


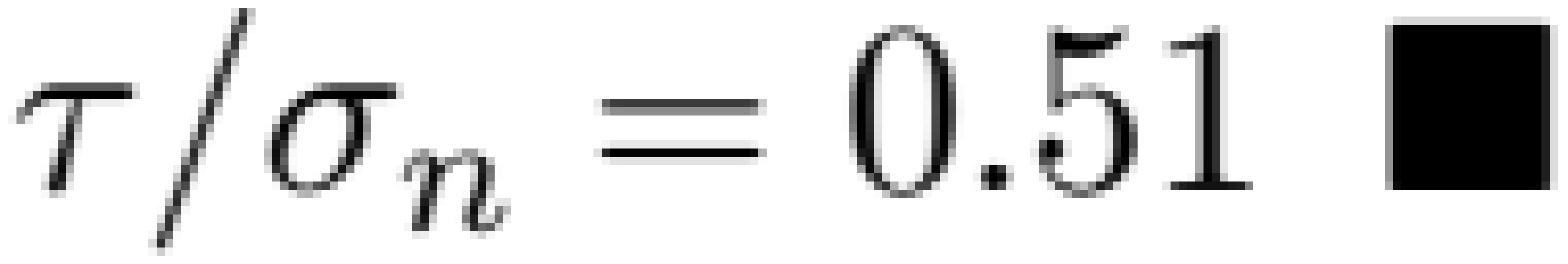




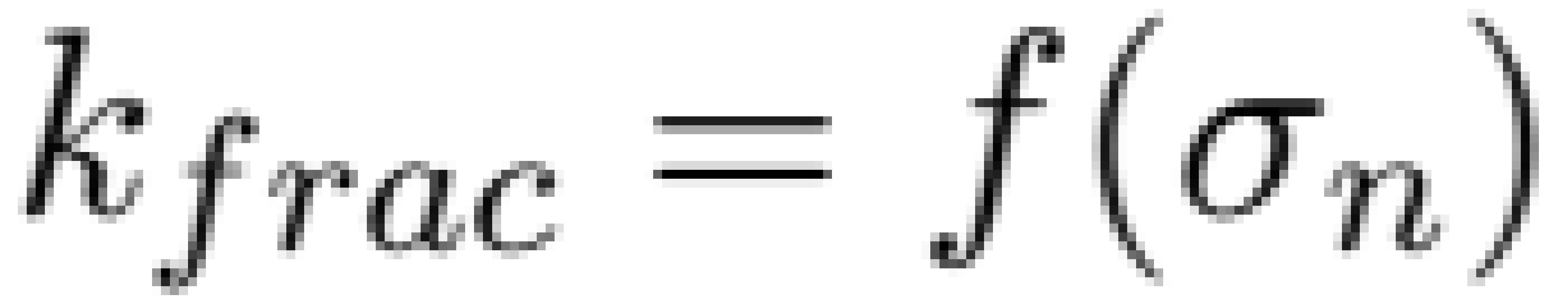


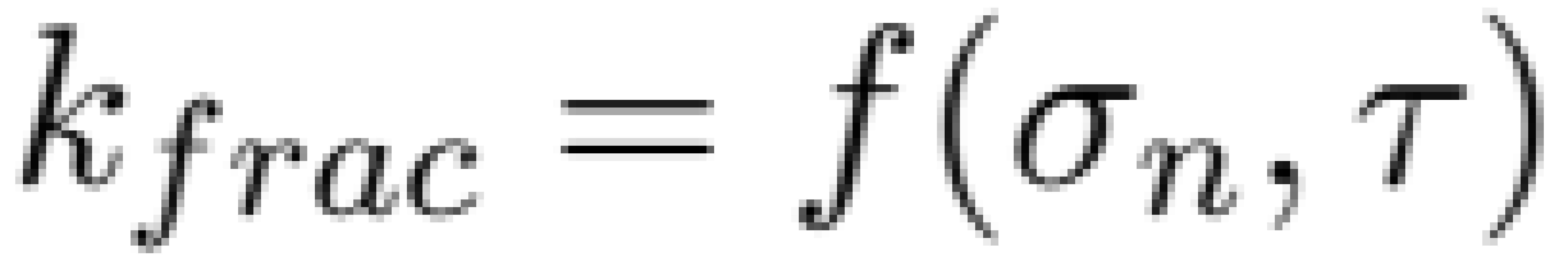


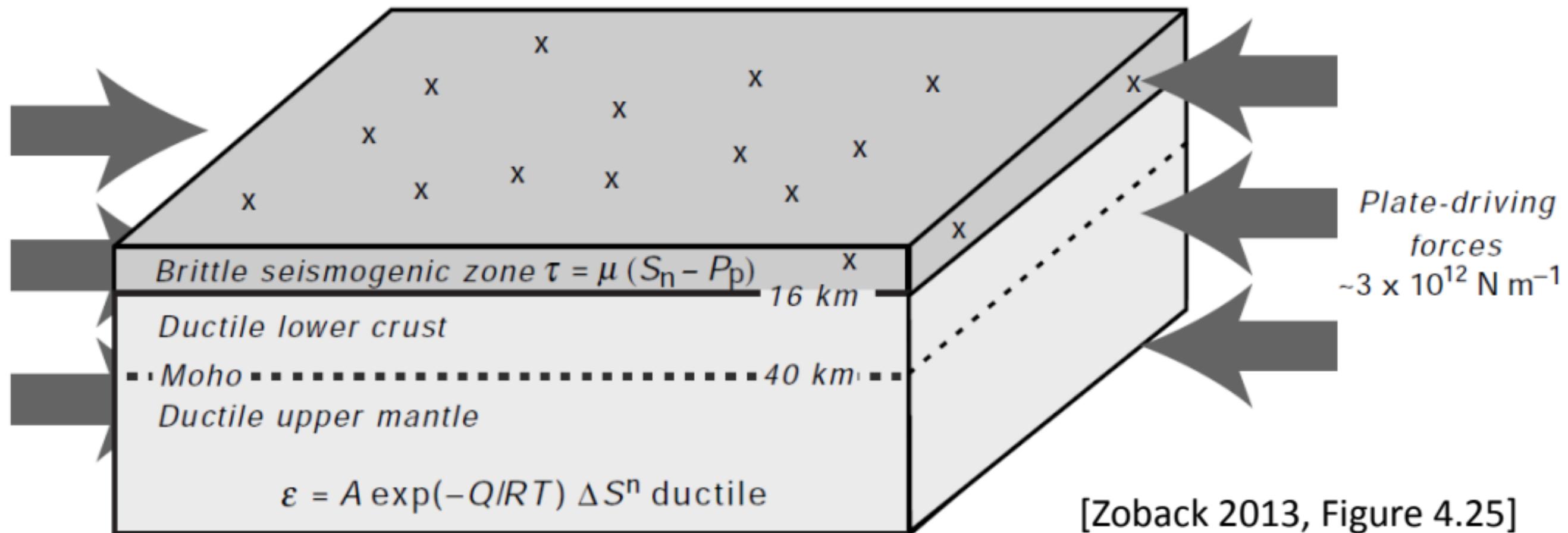


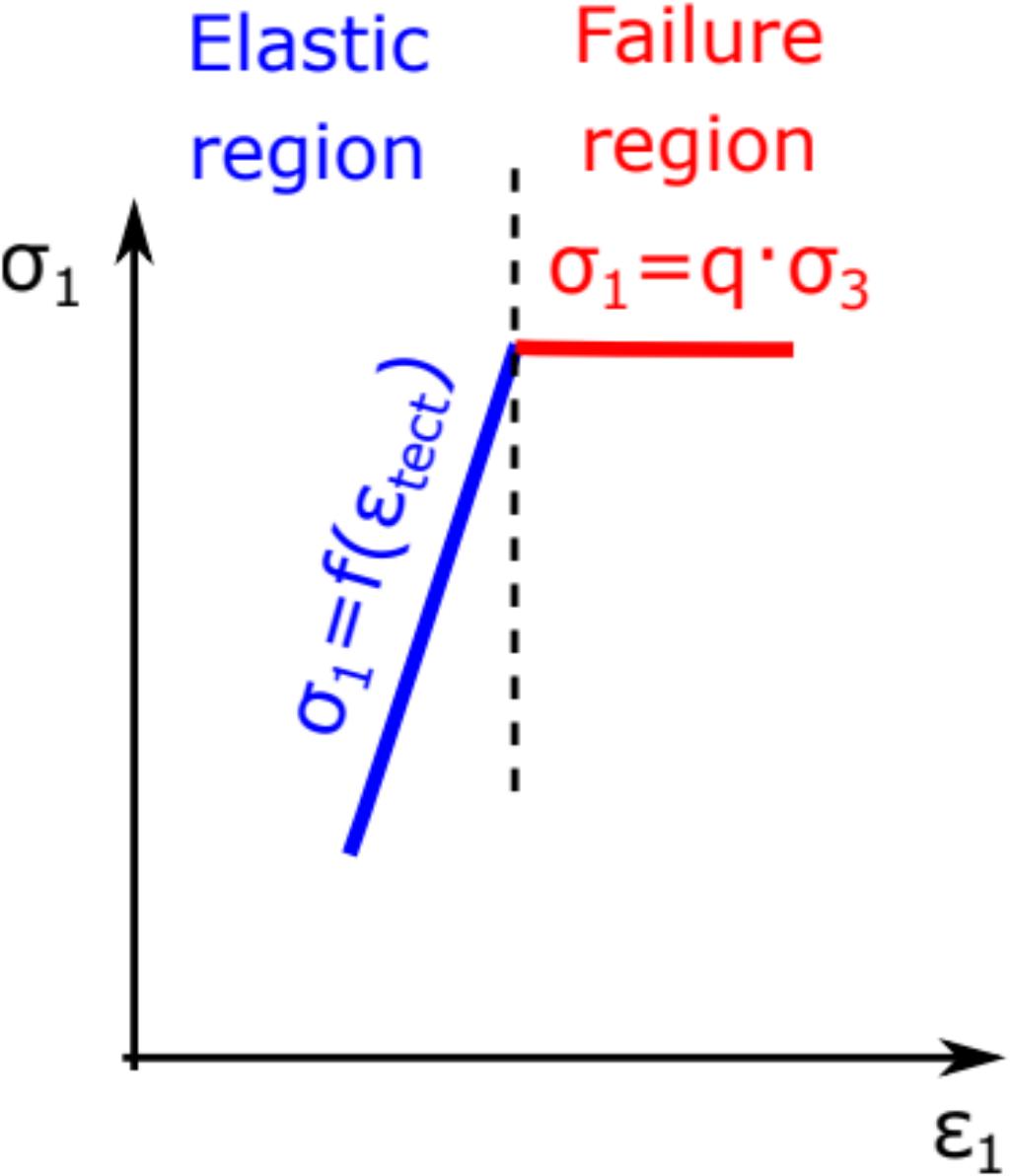






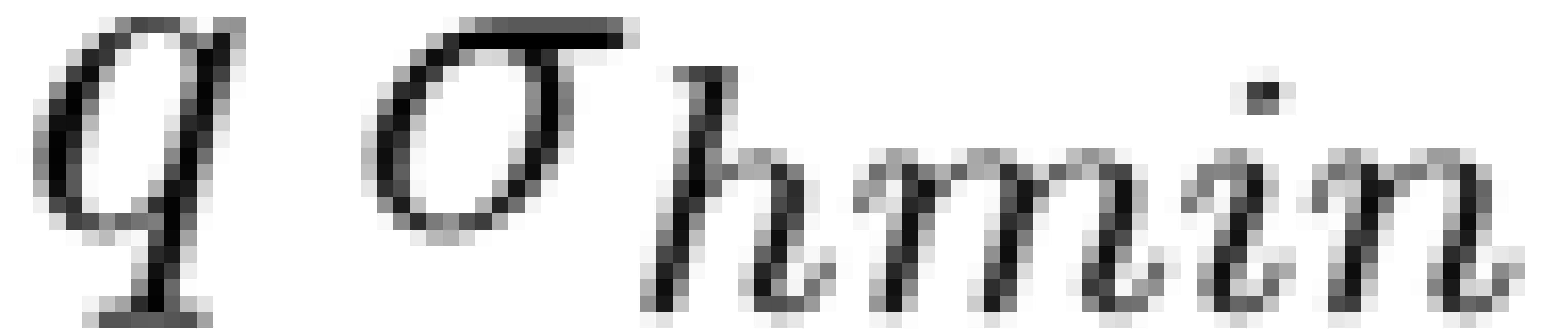


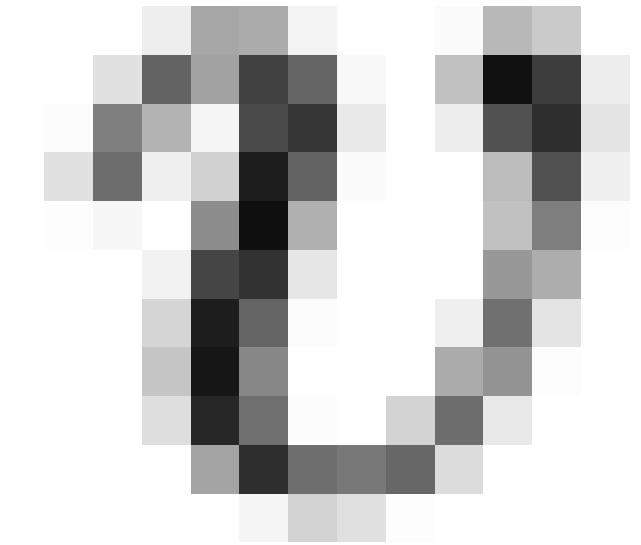
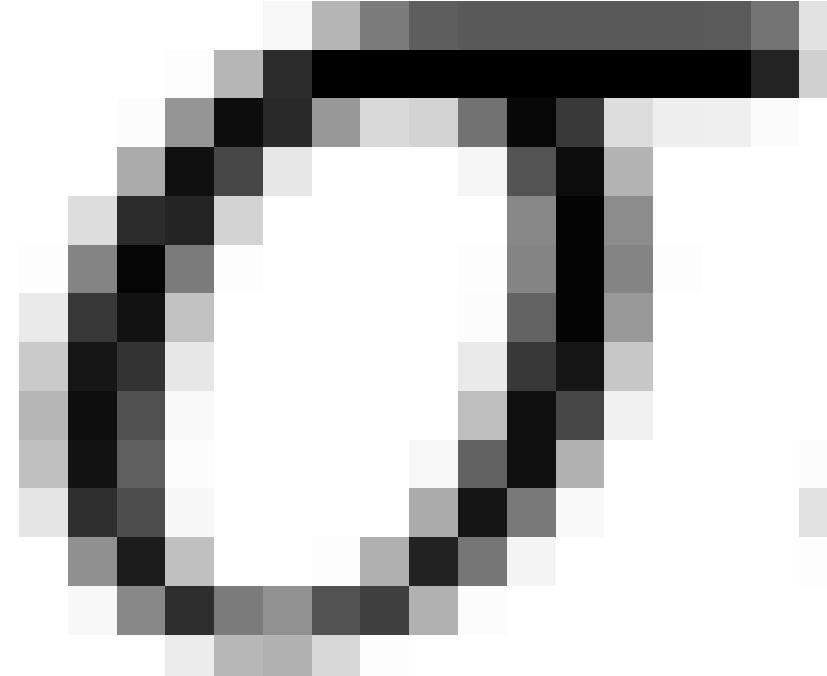
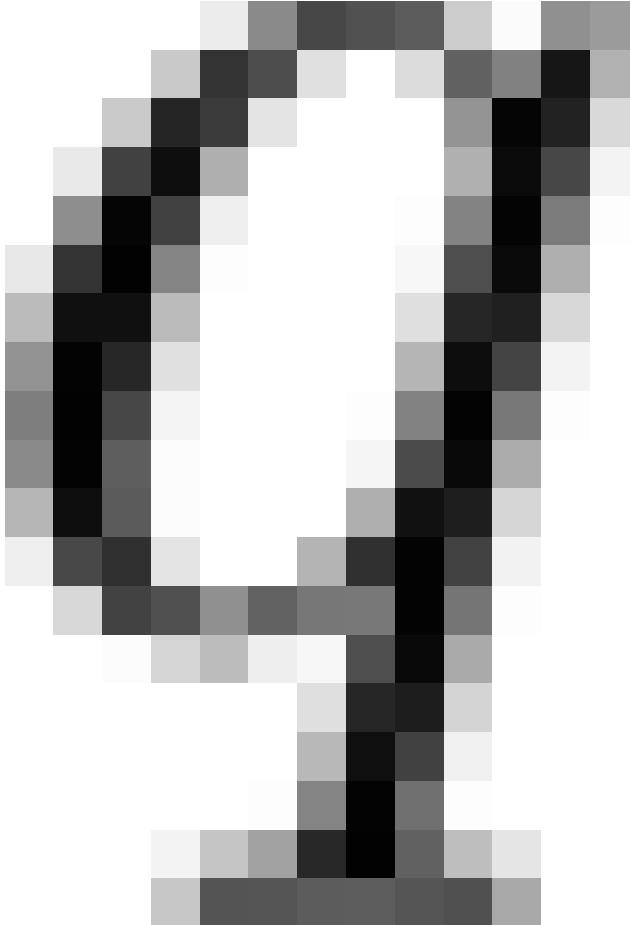


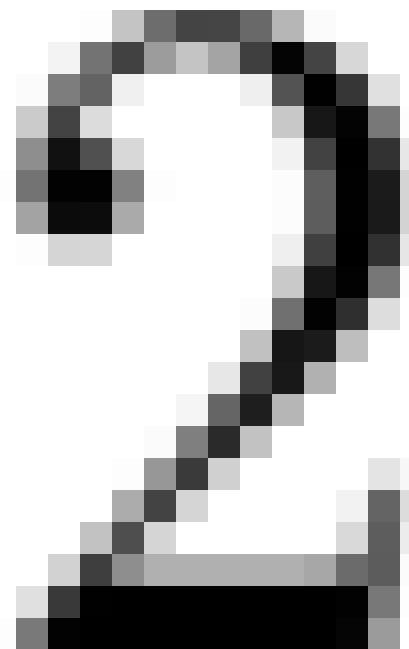
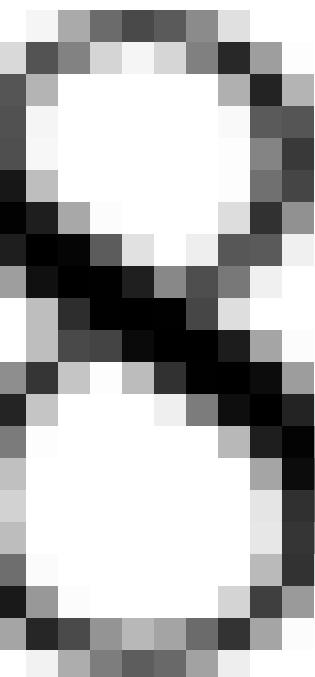
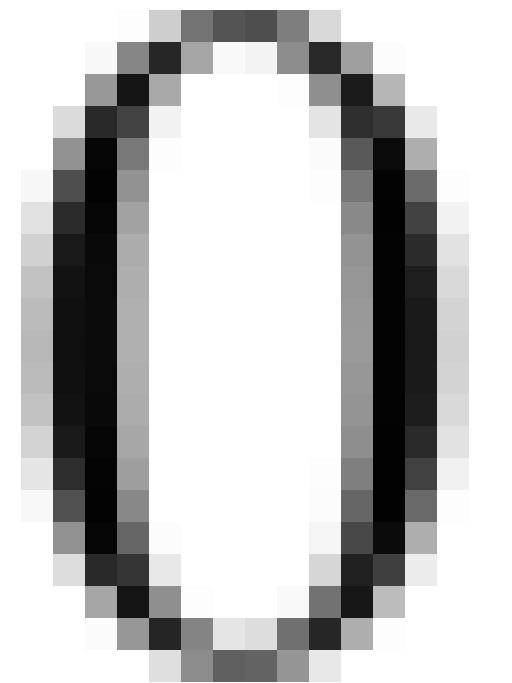




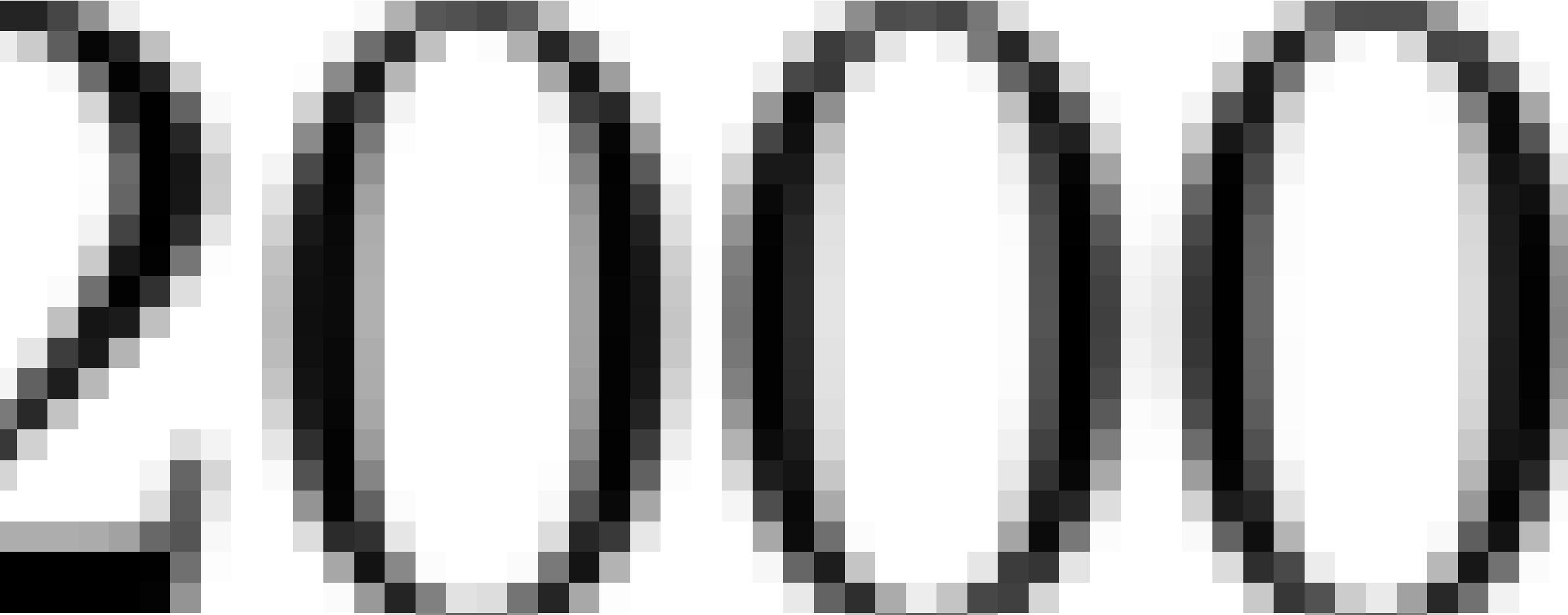


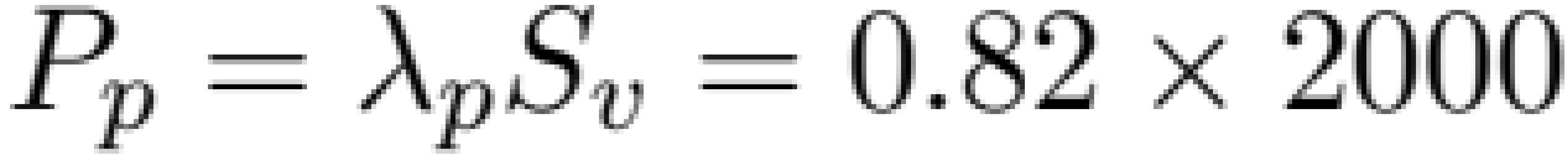


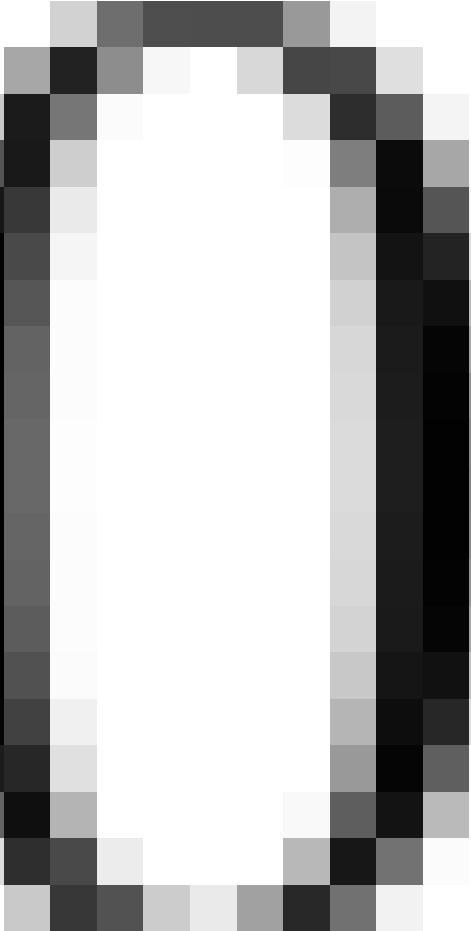
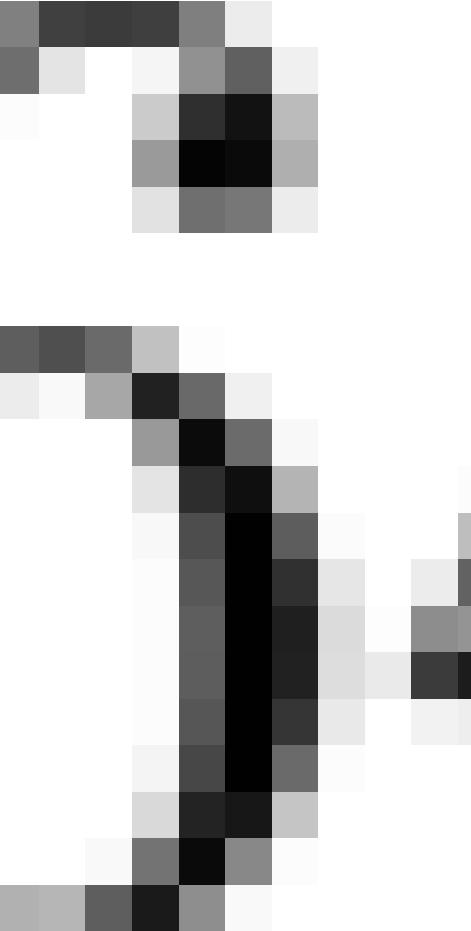
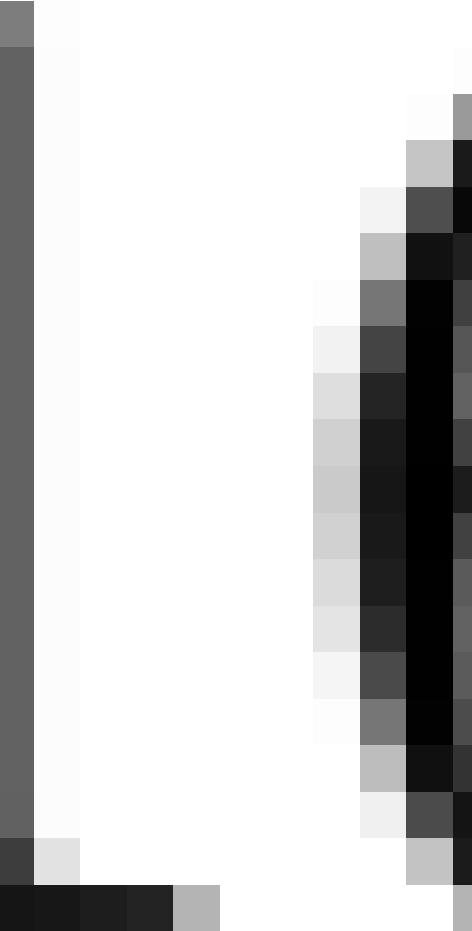


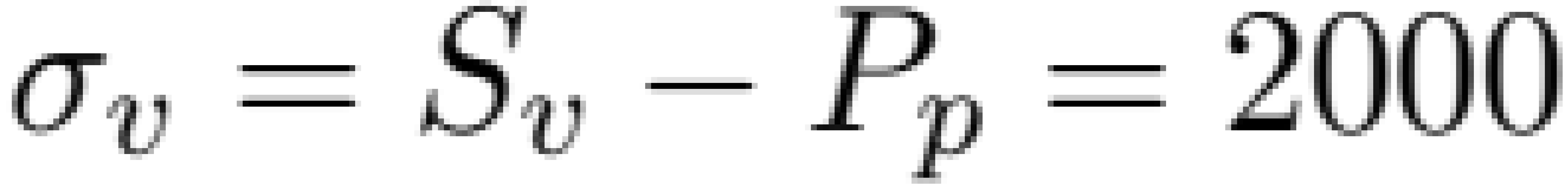


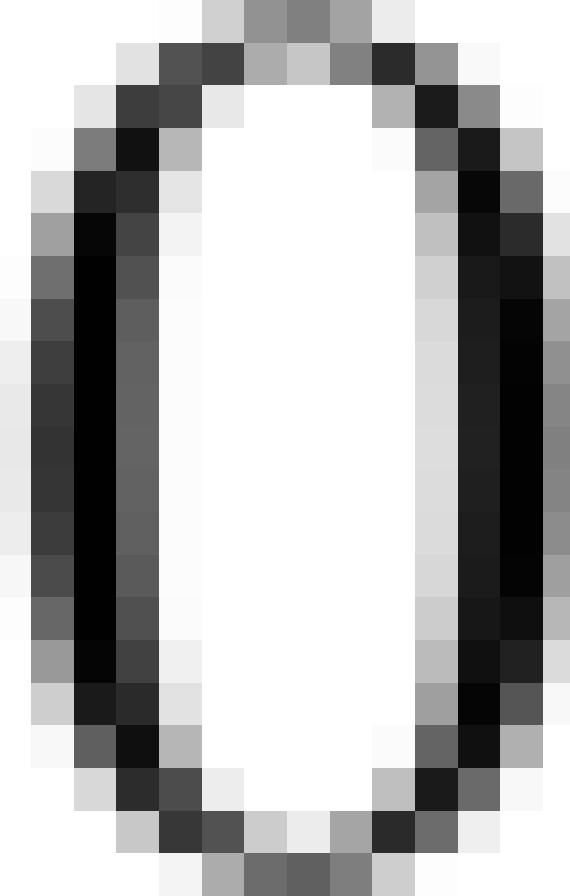
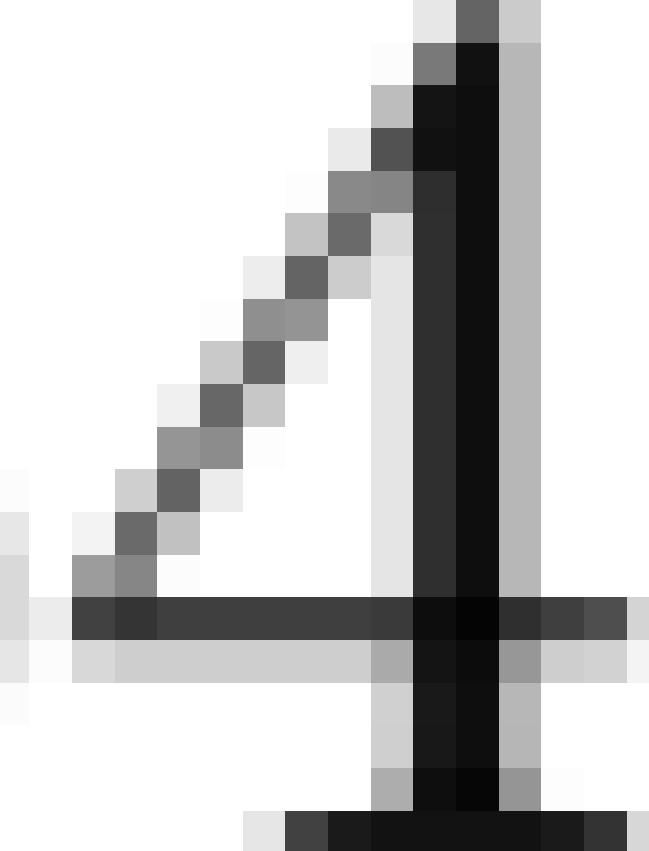
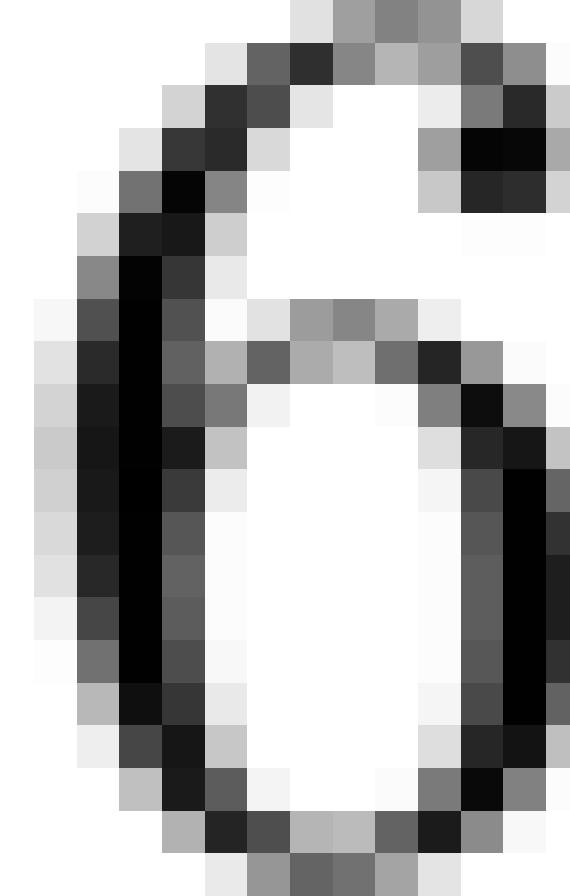
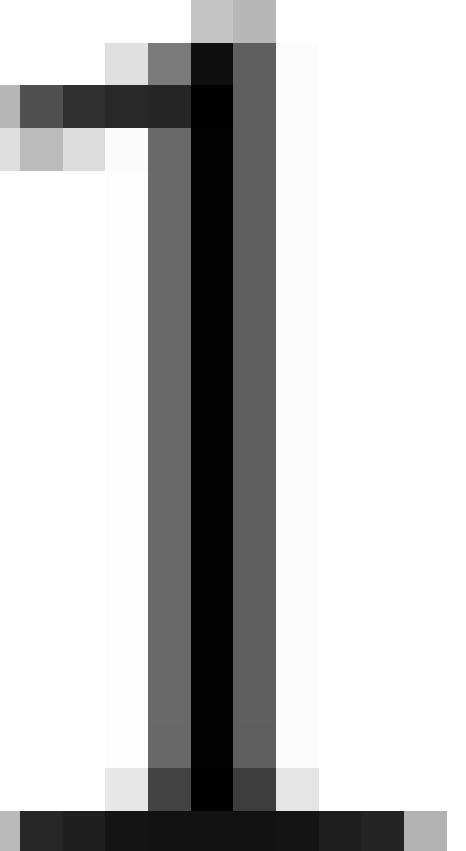


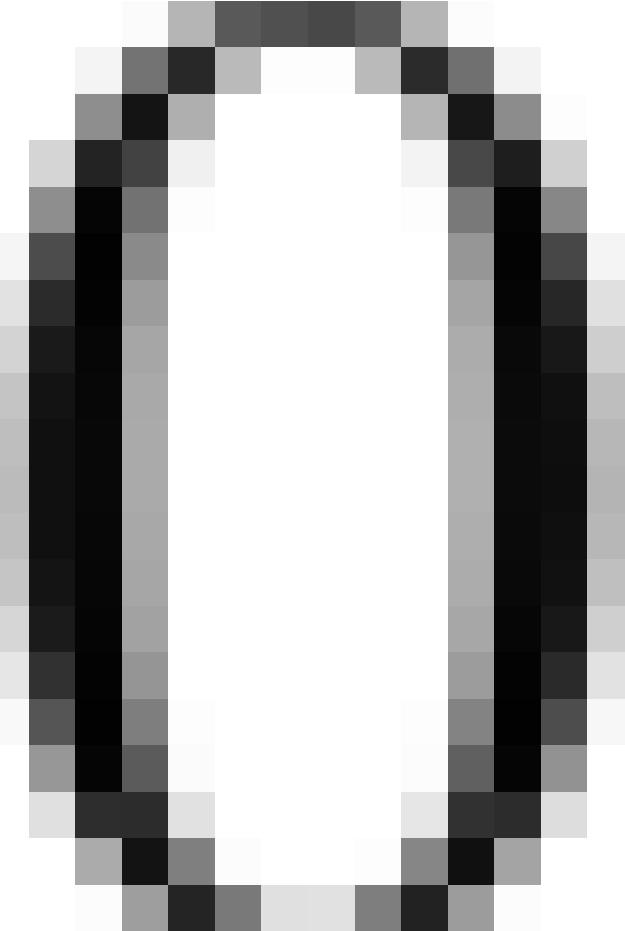
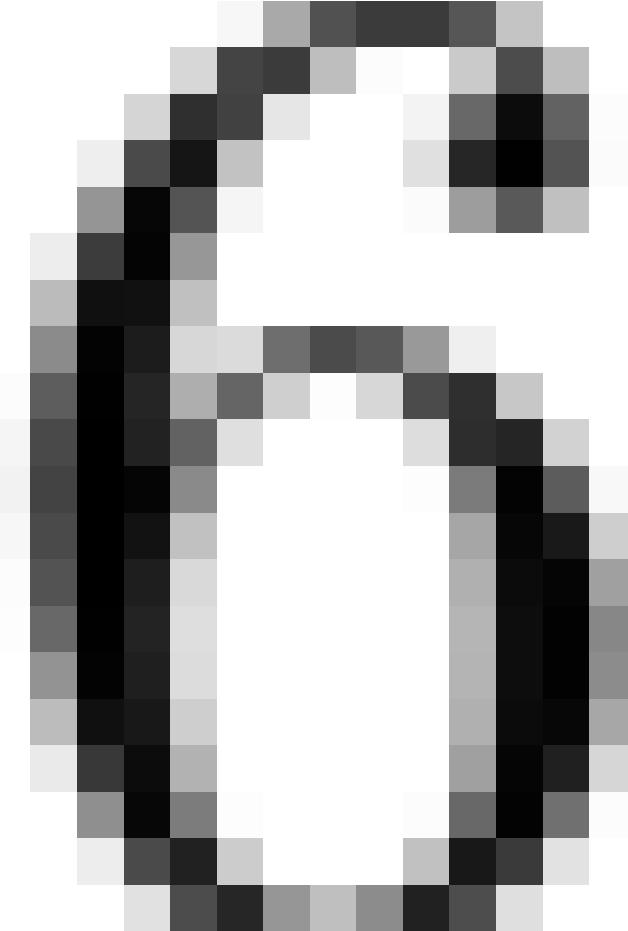
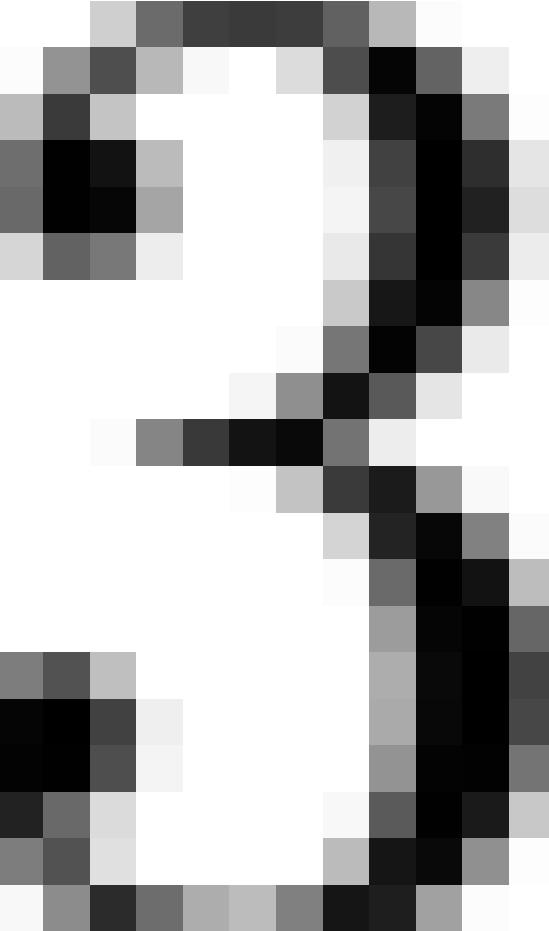








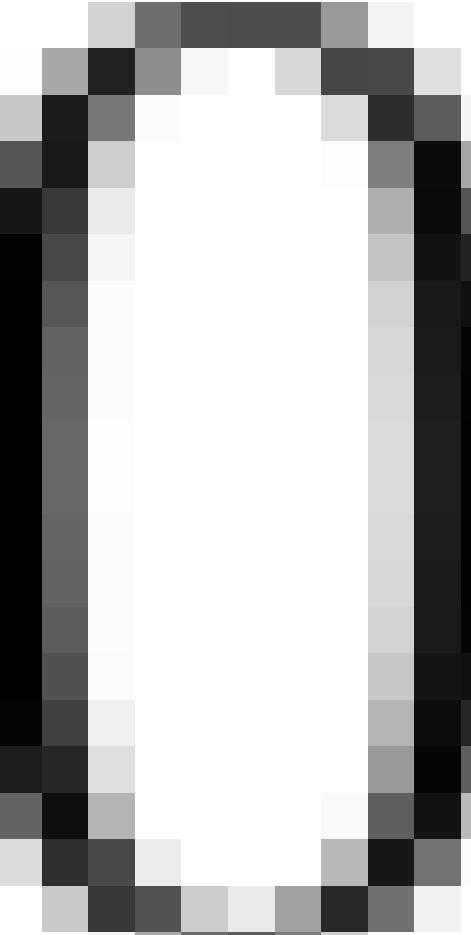
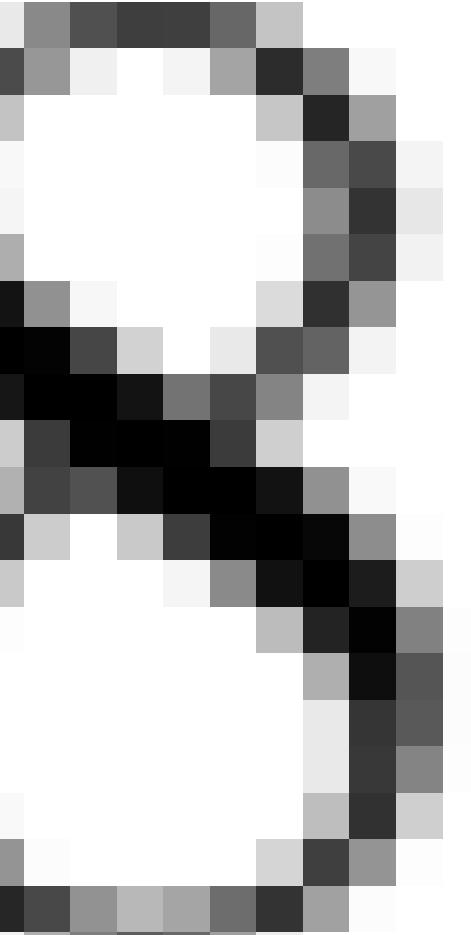
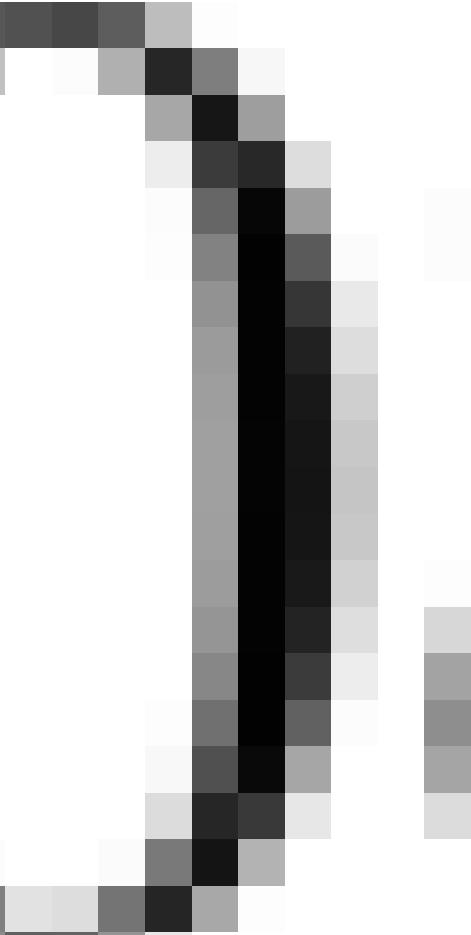
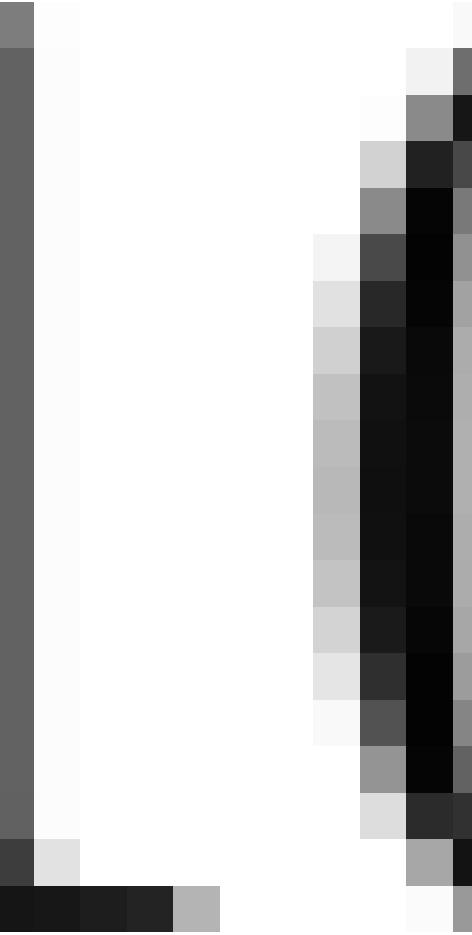


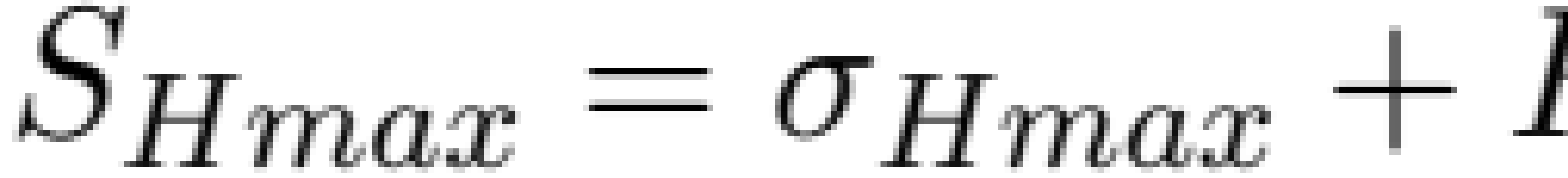


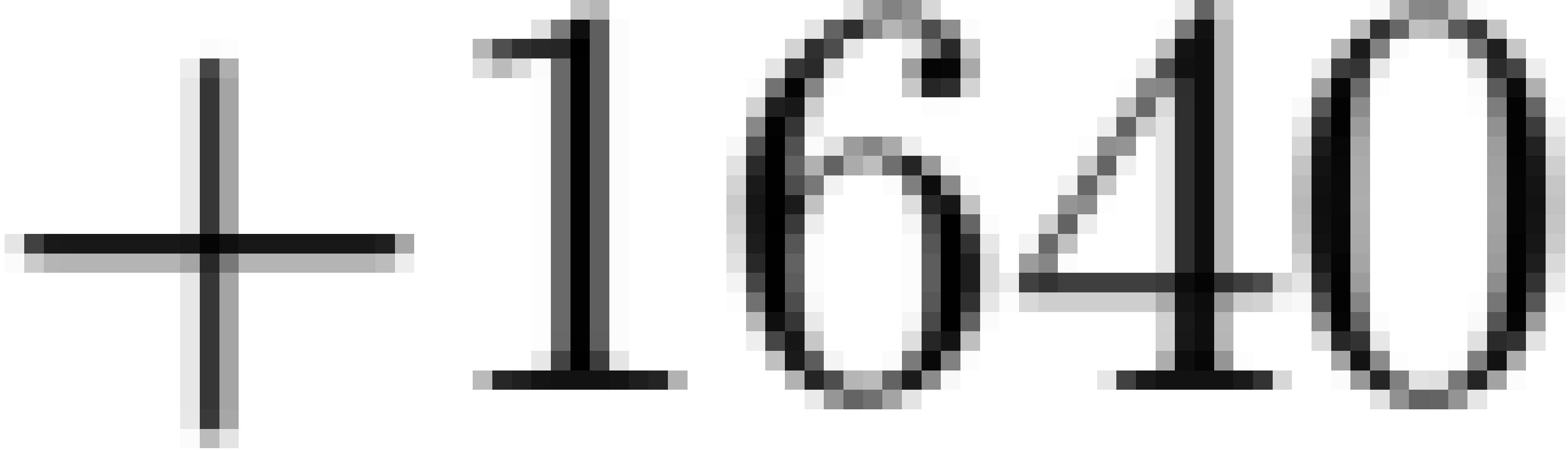
$$\sigma_{H\text{max}} =$$

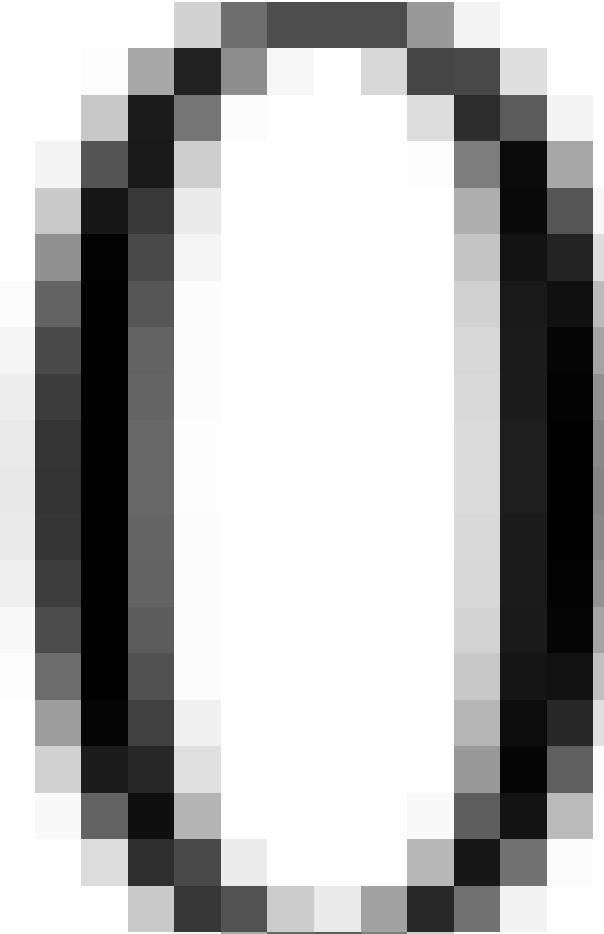
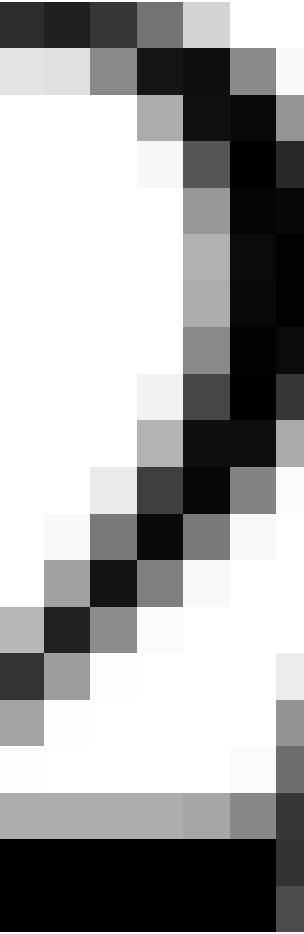
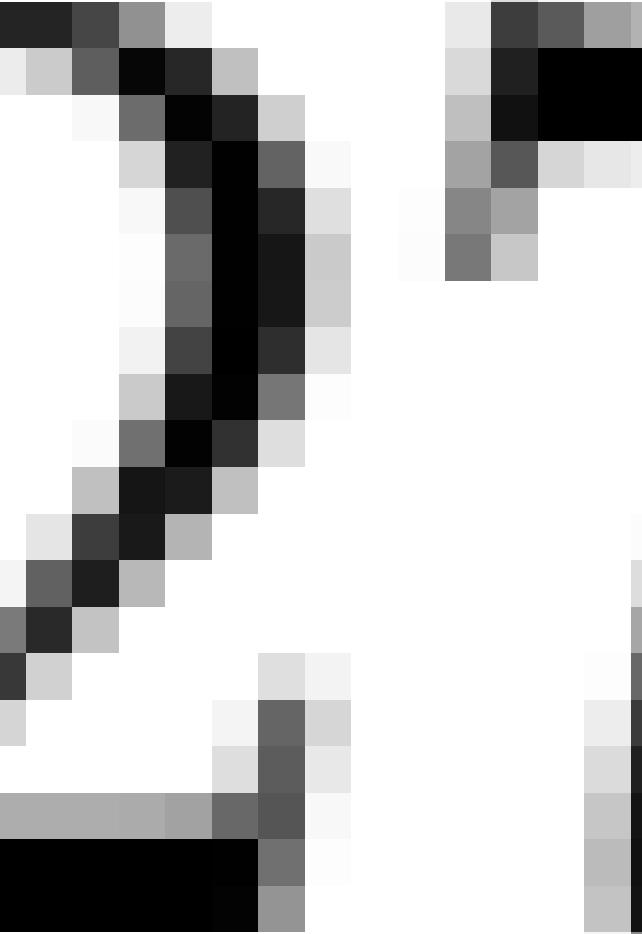
$$90^\circ =$$

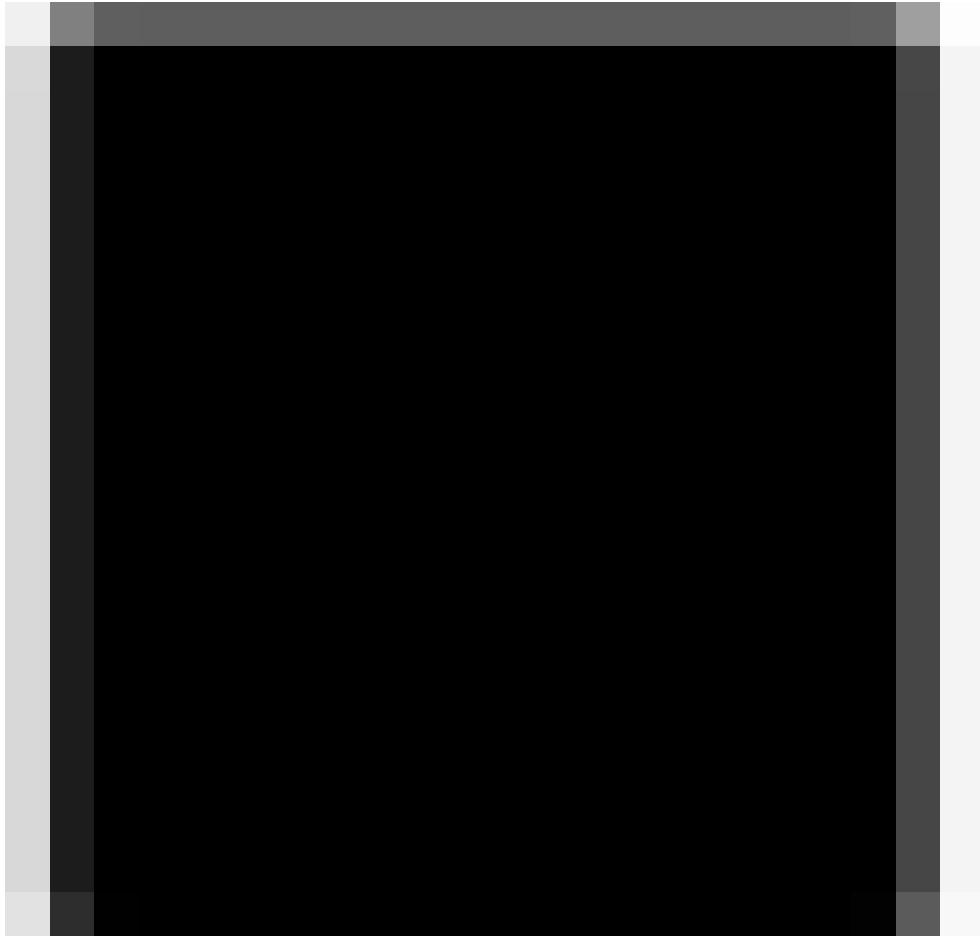
$$\frac{1 + \sin 30^\circ}{1 - \sin 30^\circ} 360$$

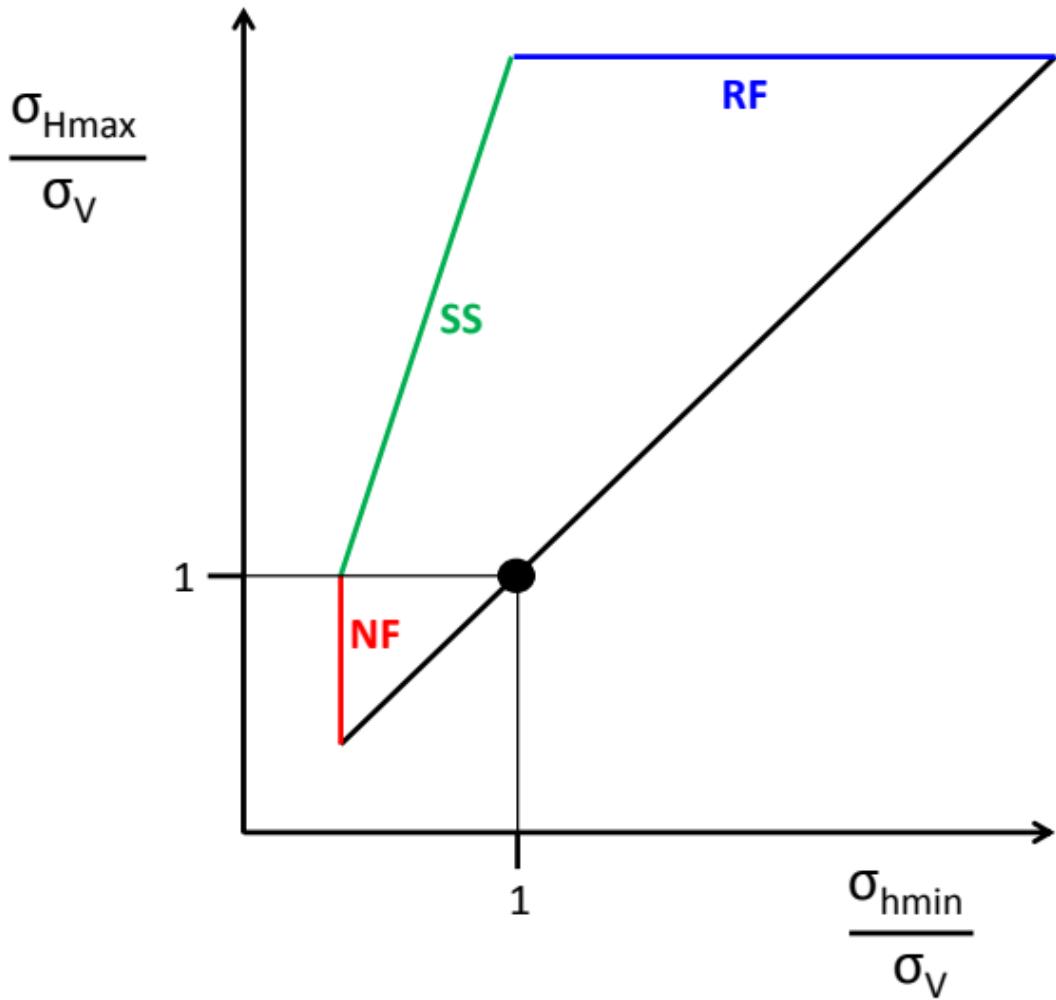




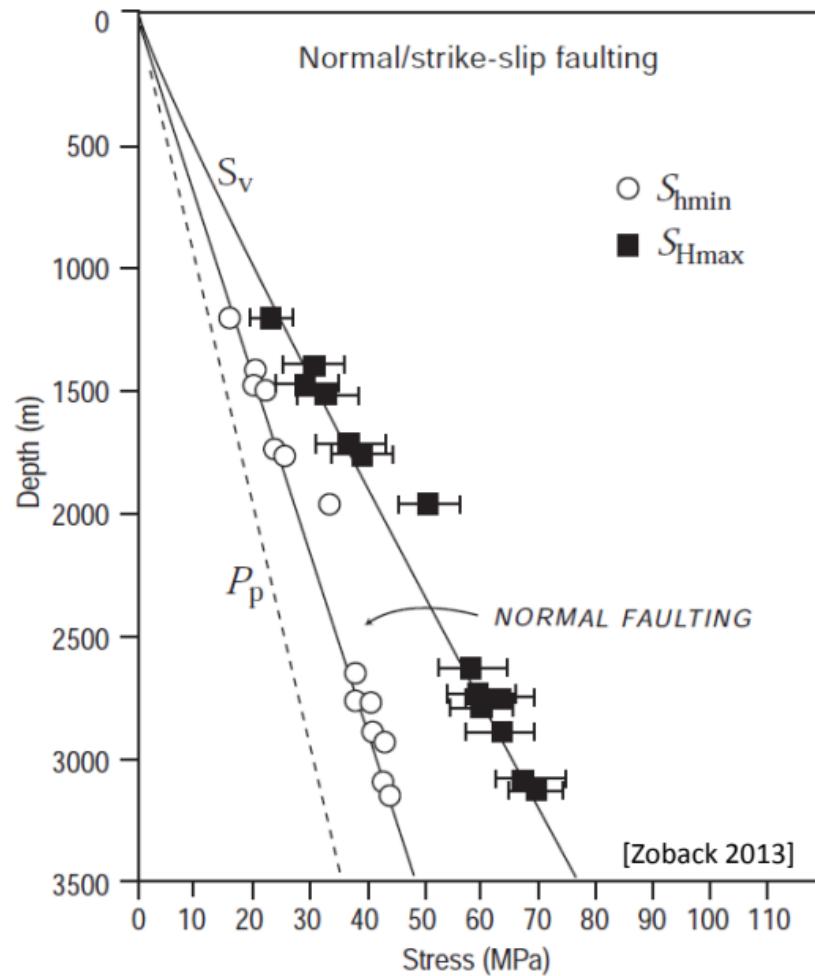
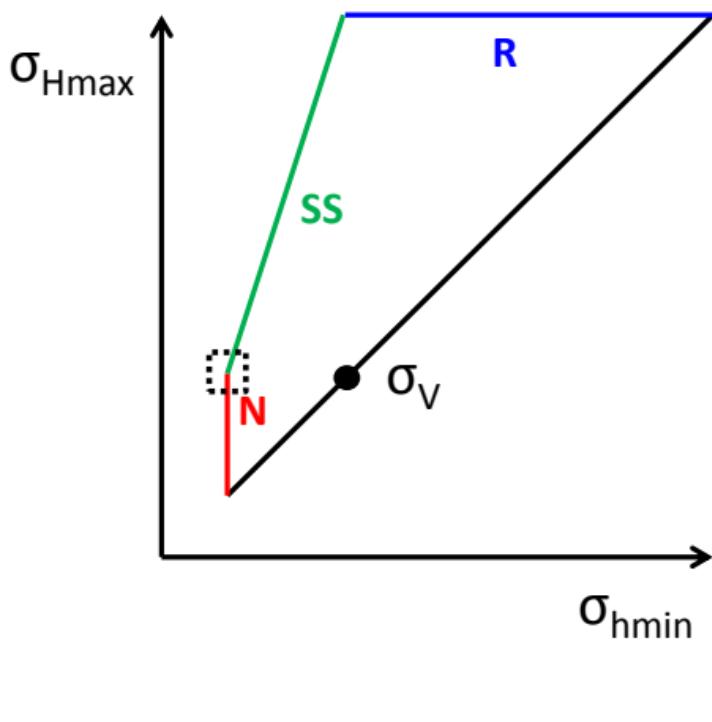


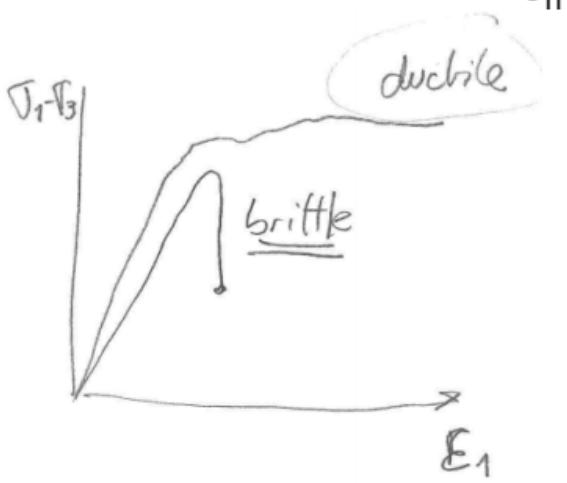
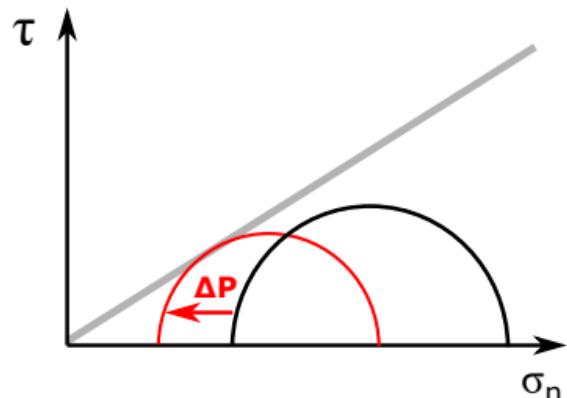
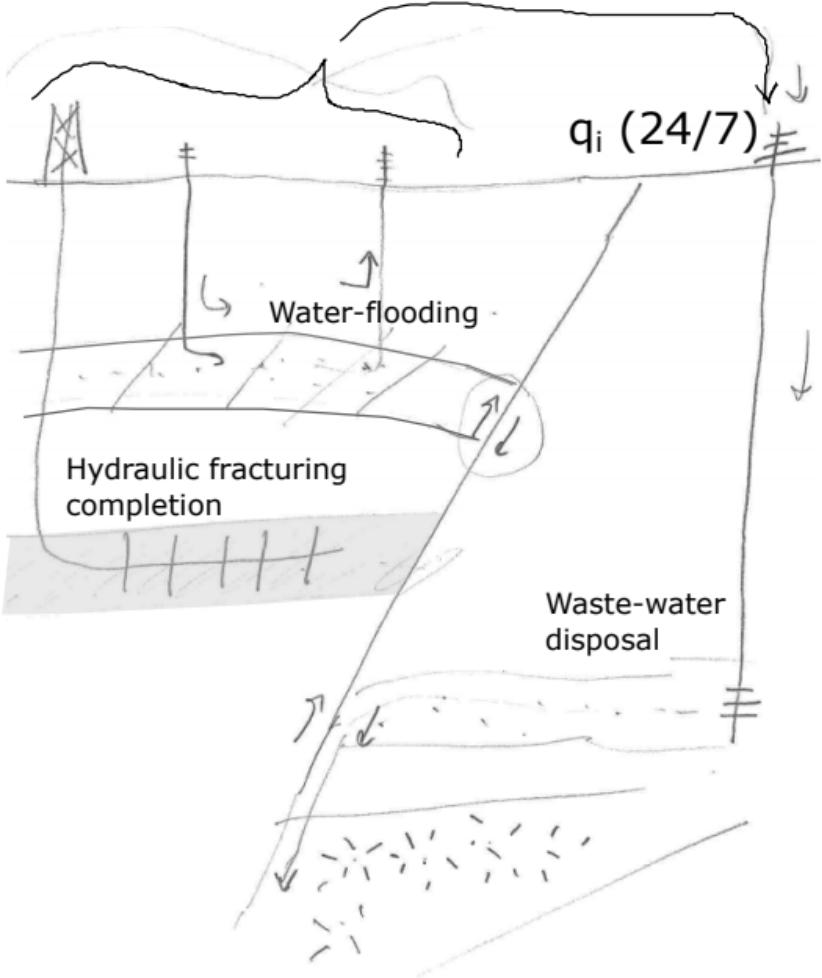






$$\sigma_{h\min} < \sigma_{H\max} \approx \sigma_v$$

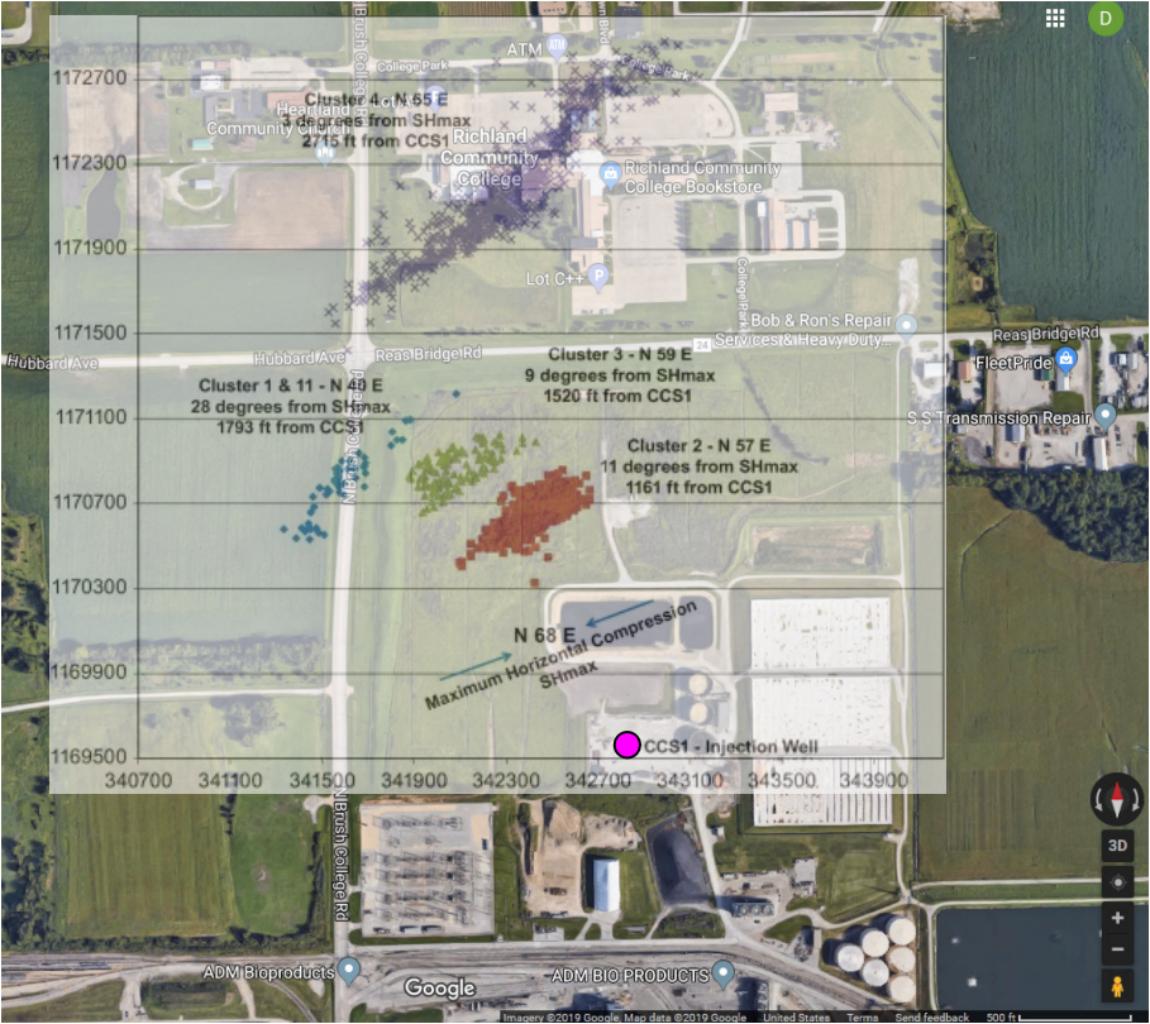


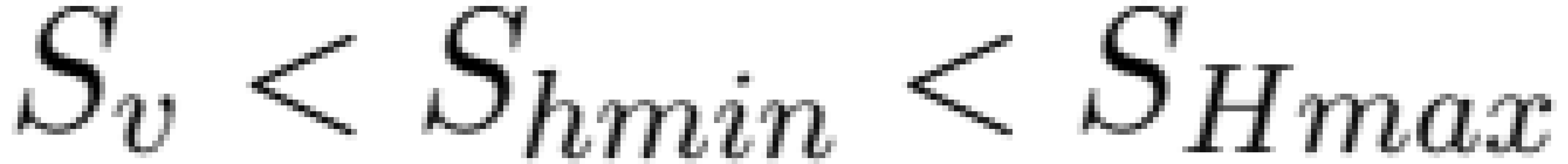


$$\Delta\sigma_a = -\Delta P_p$$

$$\Delta\sigma_{\text{Hermann}} \leq -\Delta P_p$$

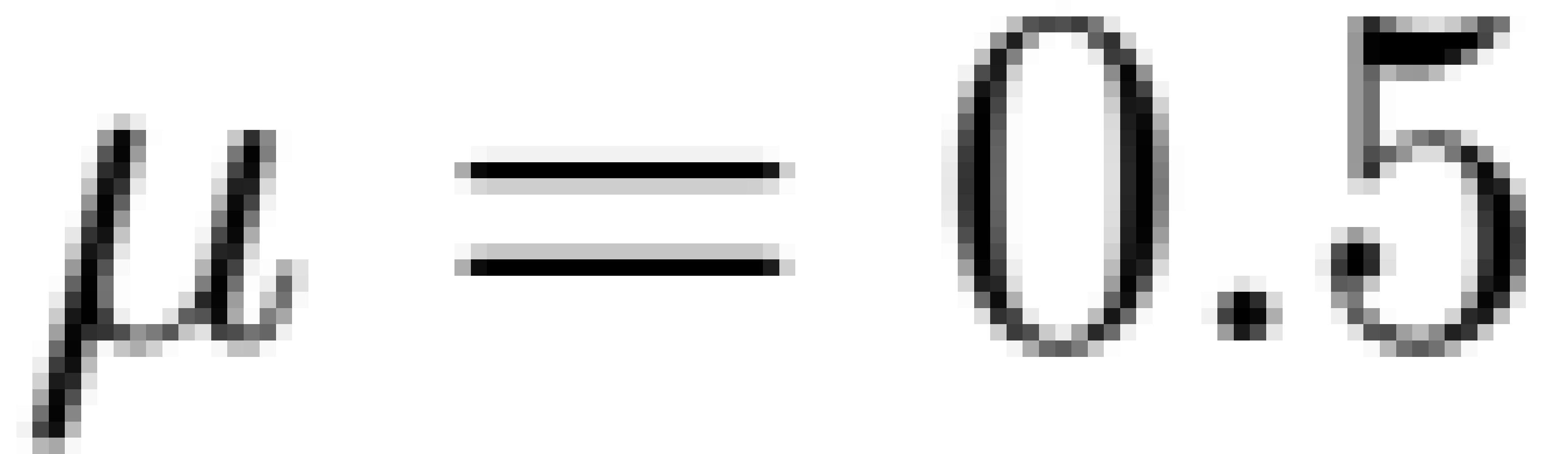


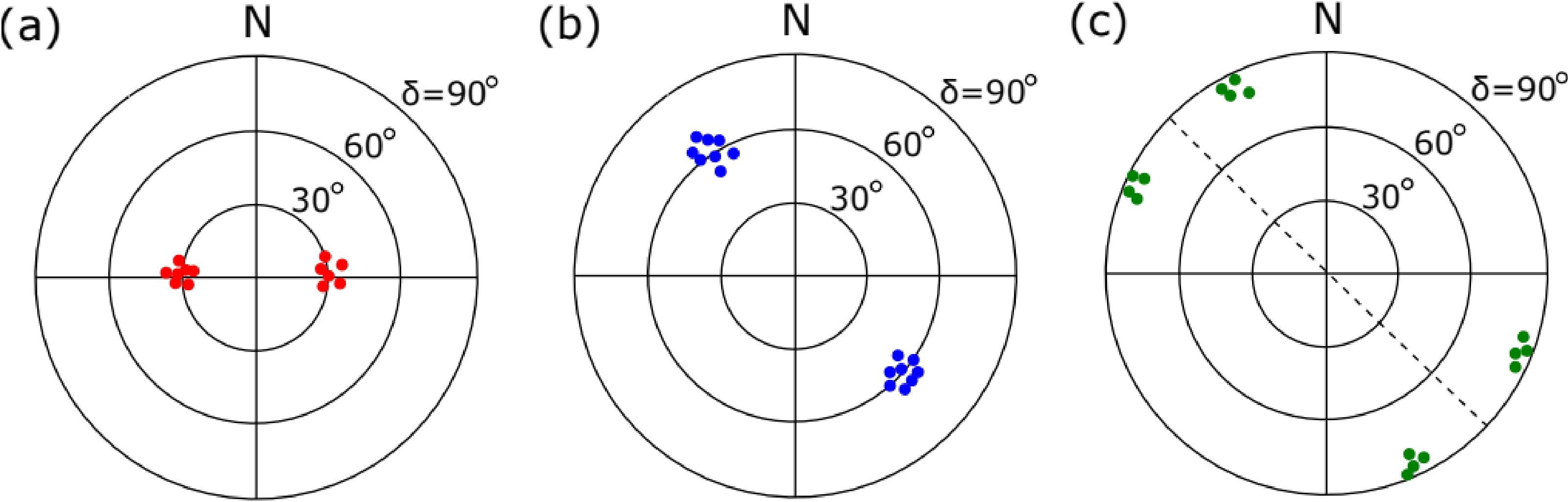




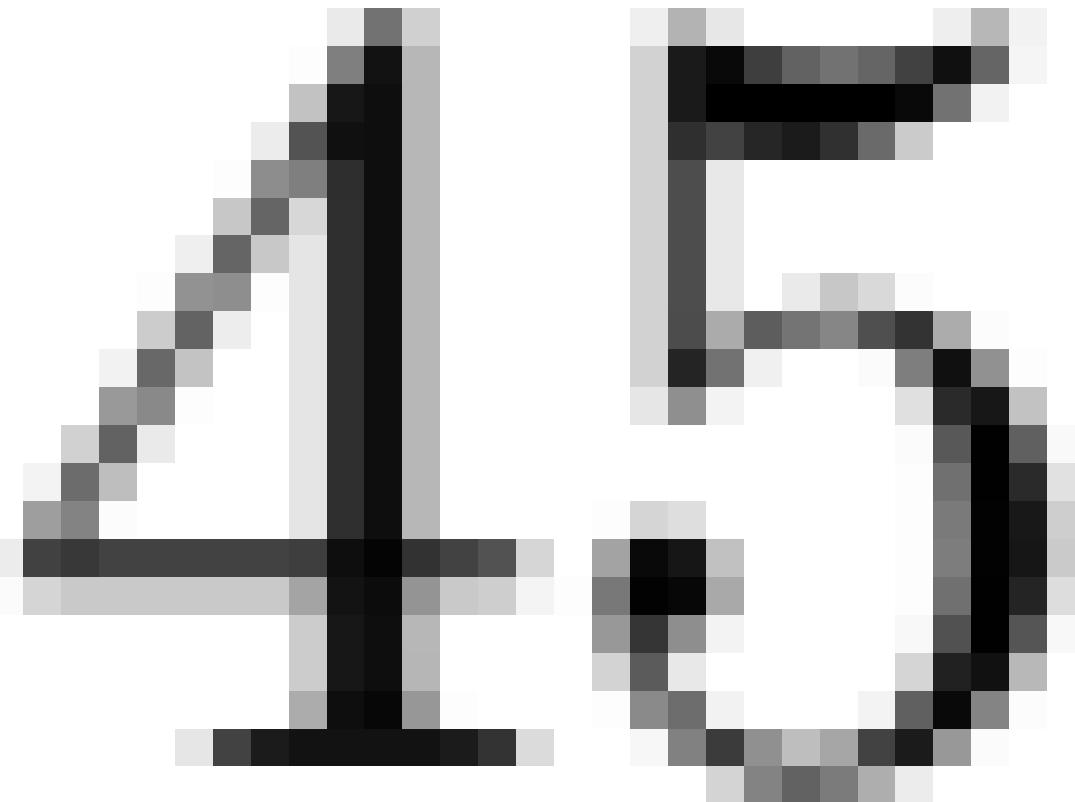


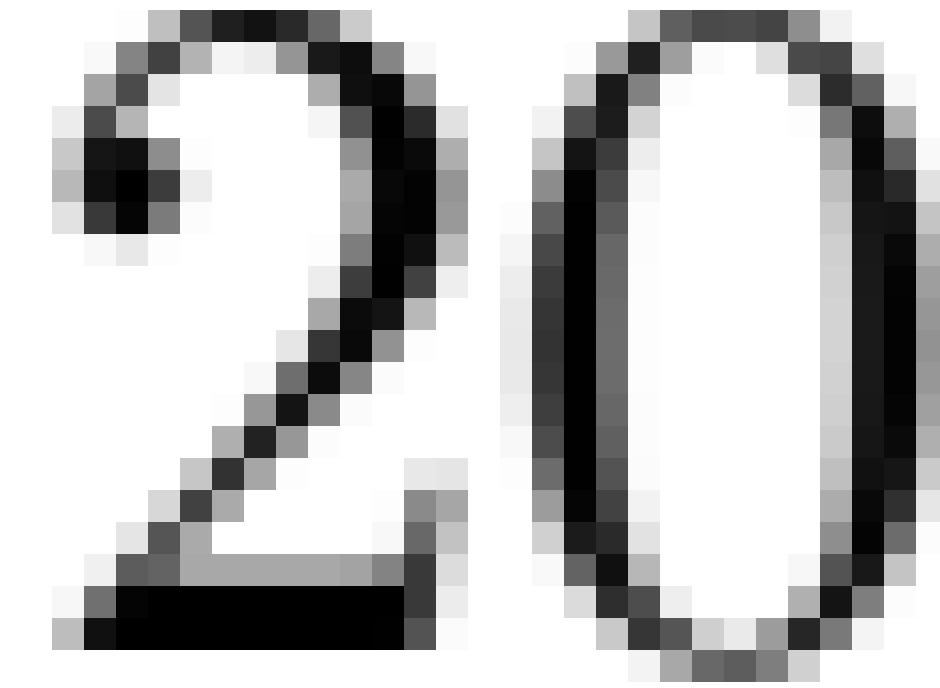


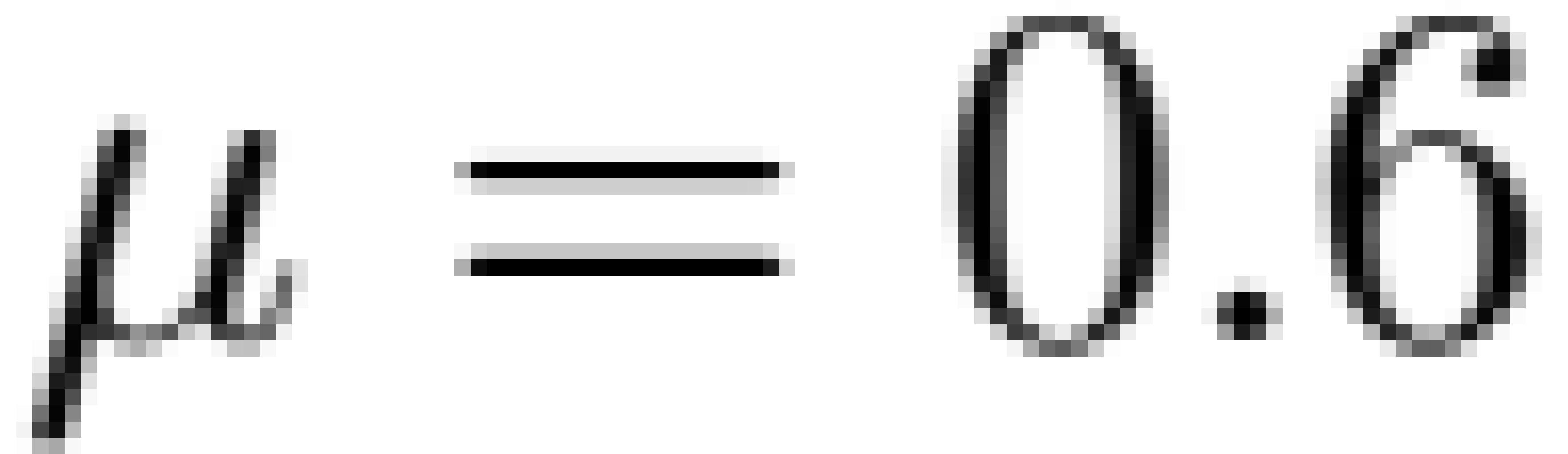






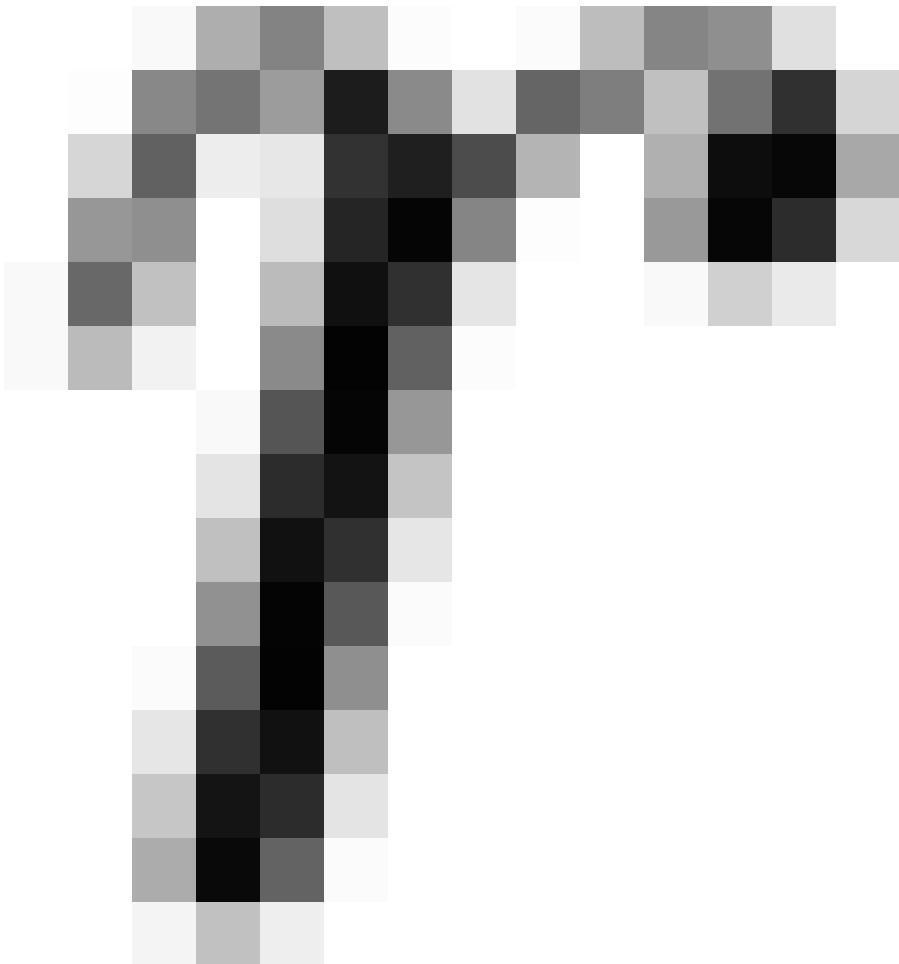


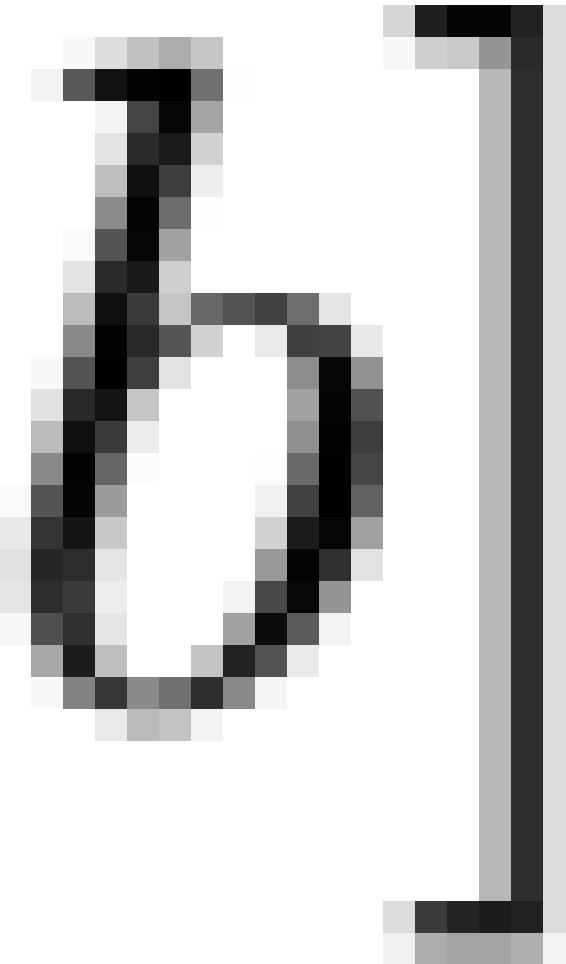
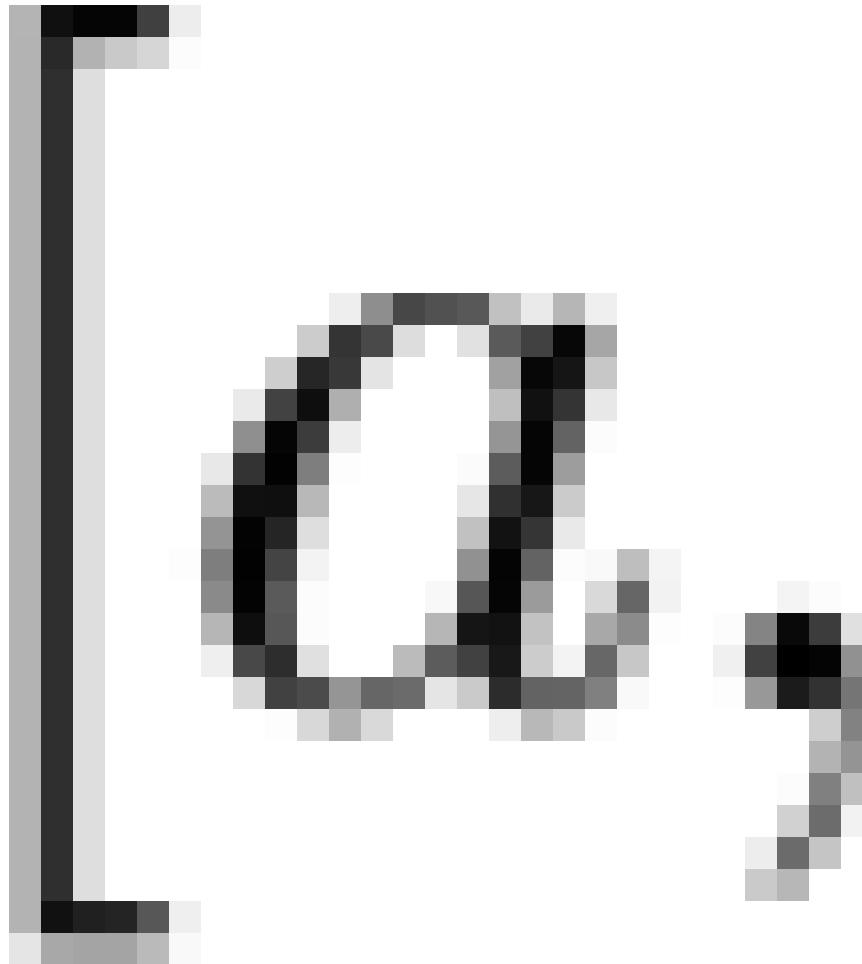


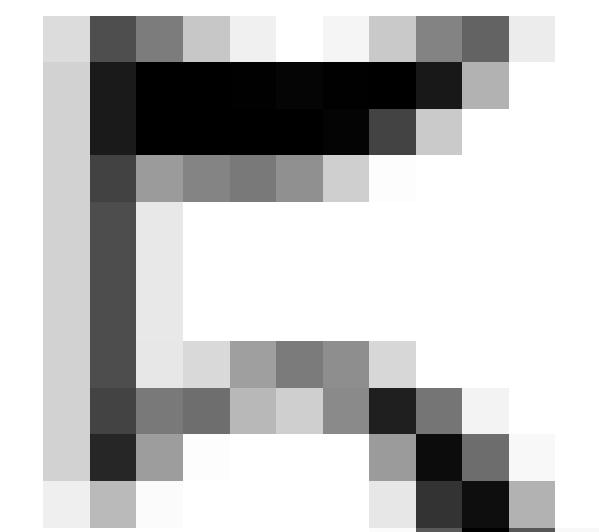
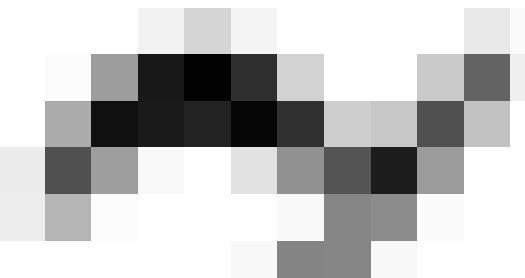
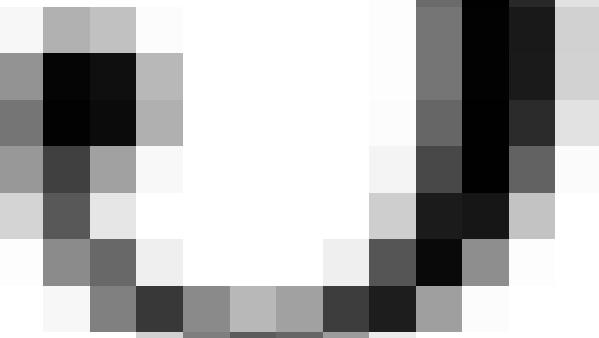
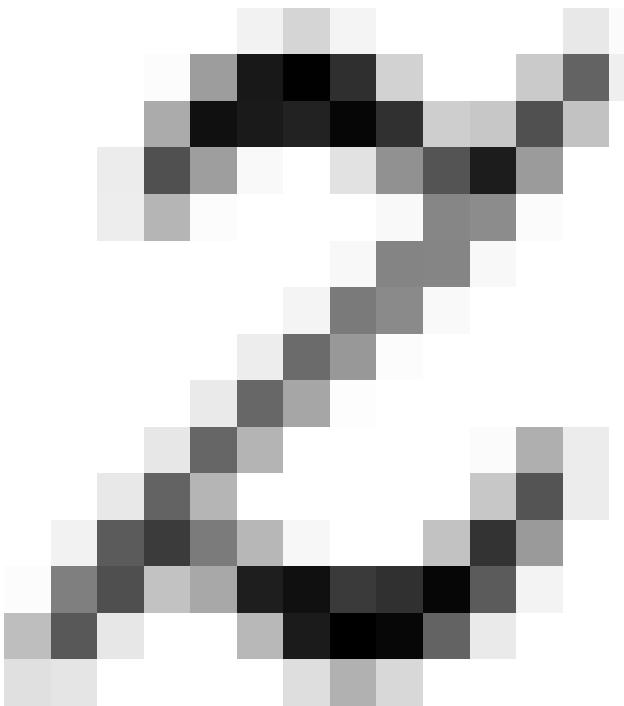






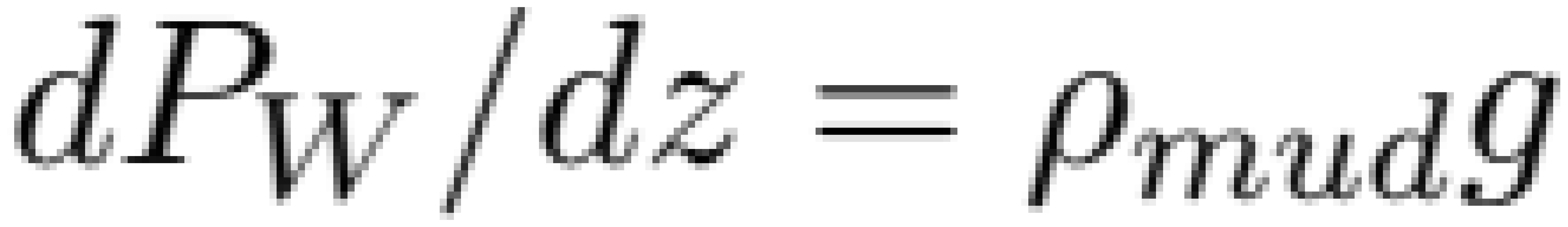


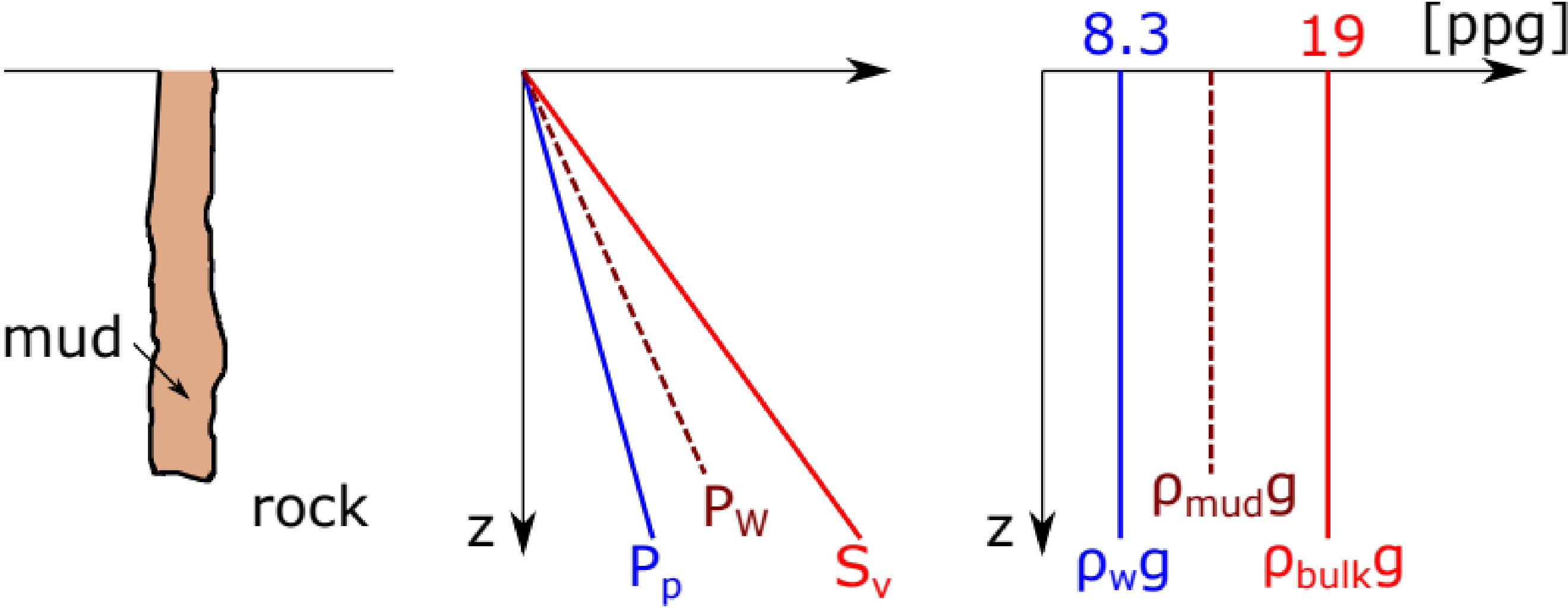


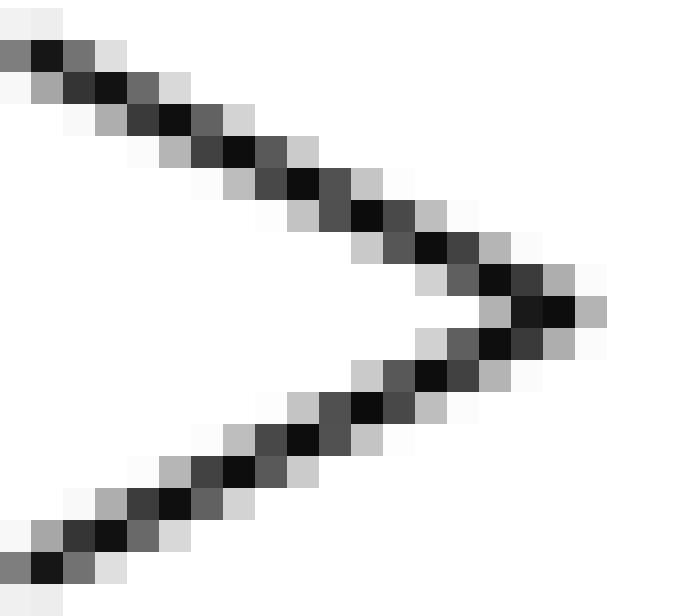




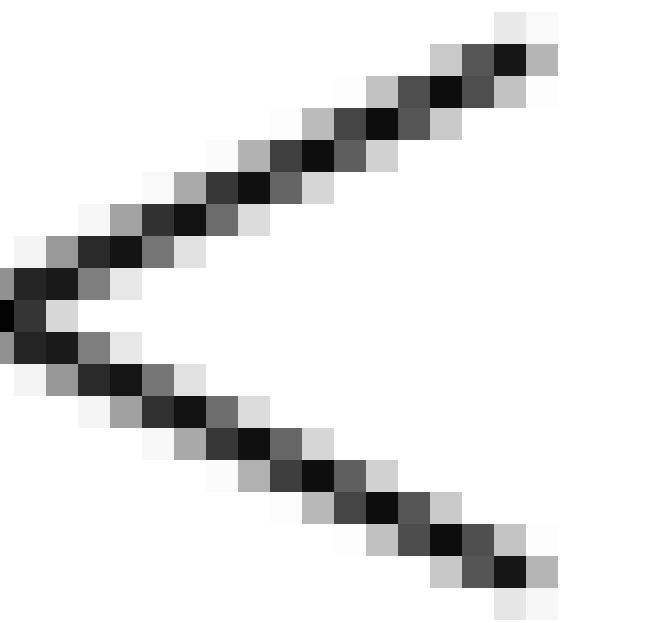
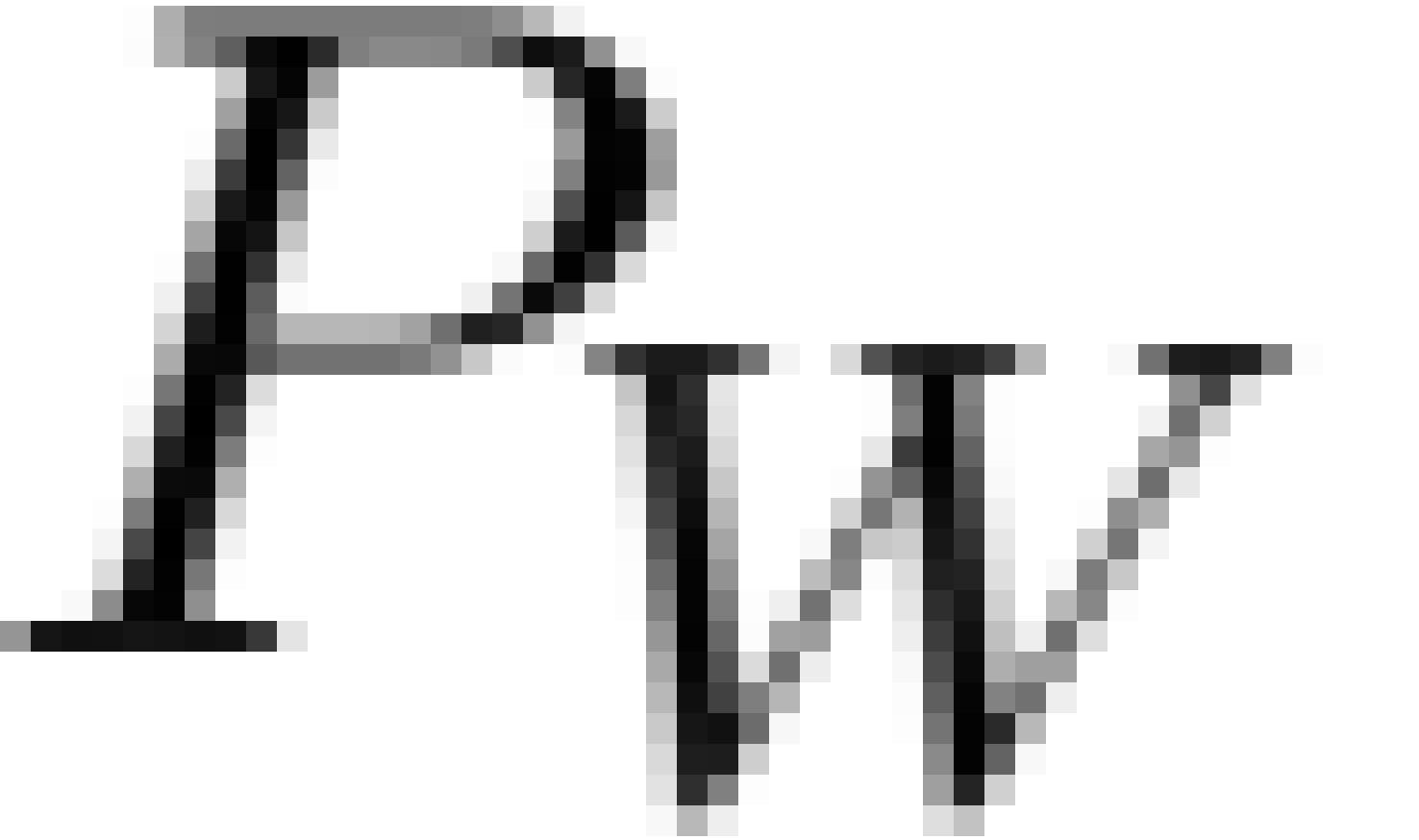


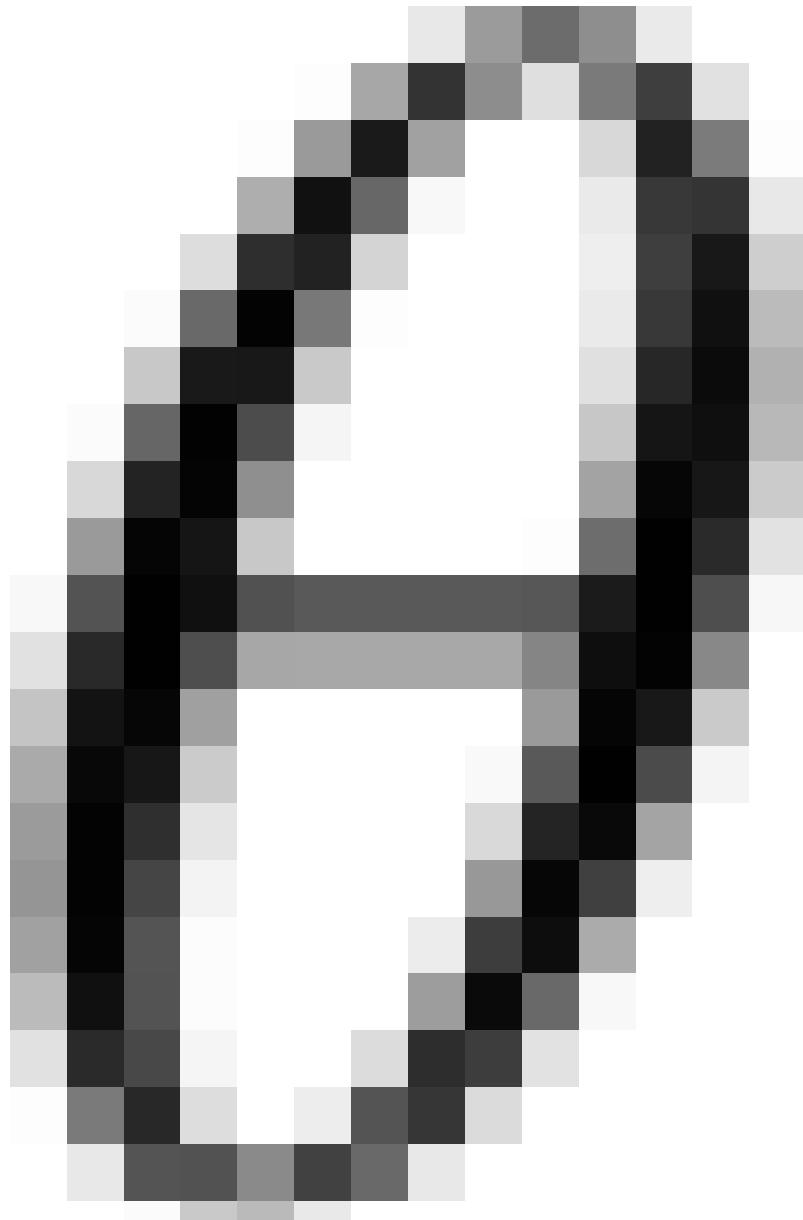


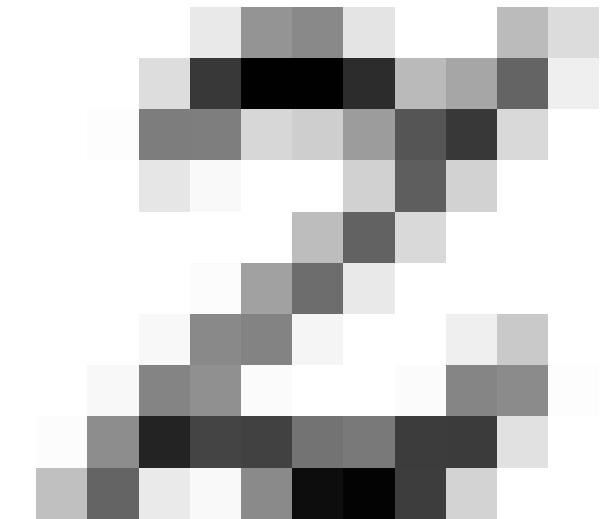
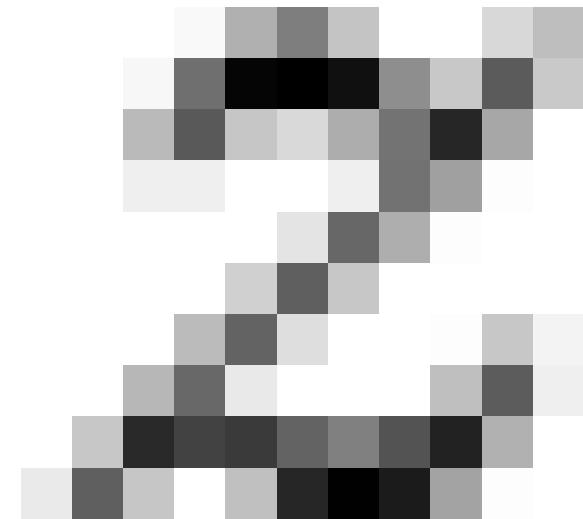
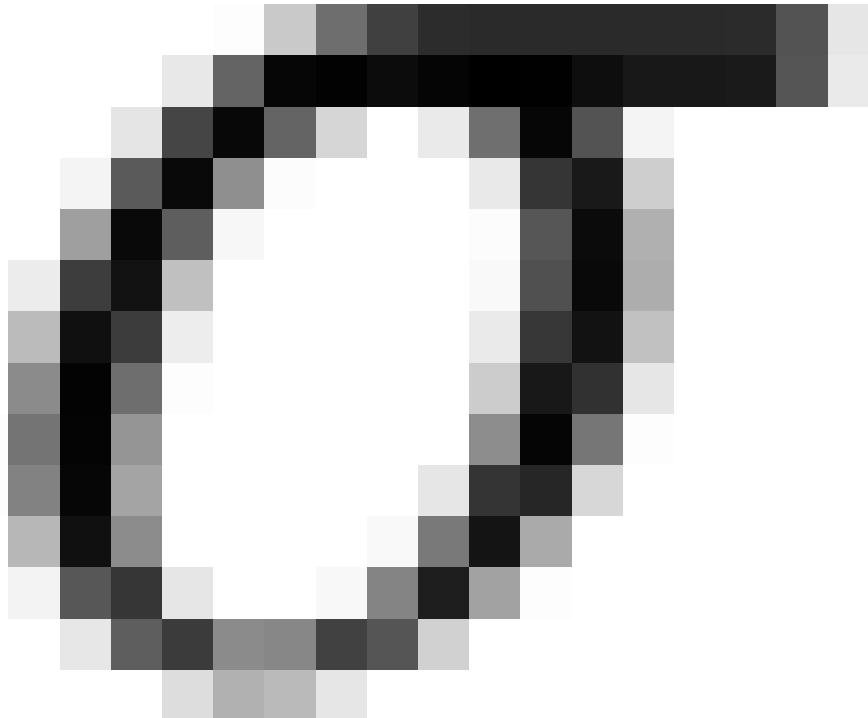


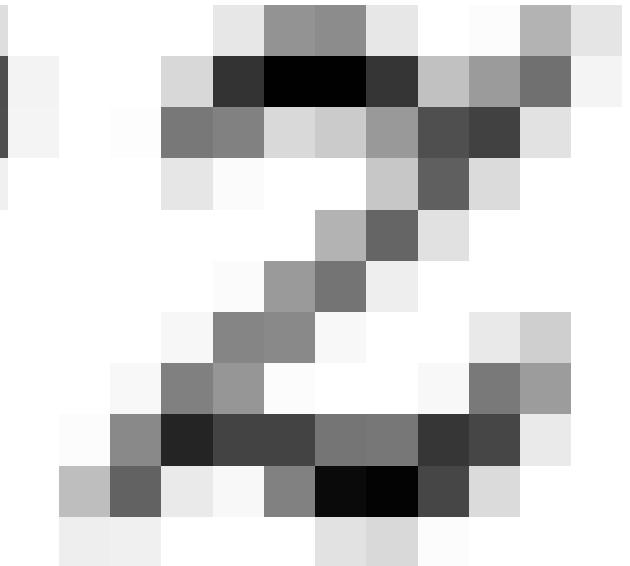
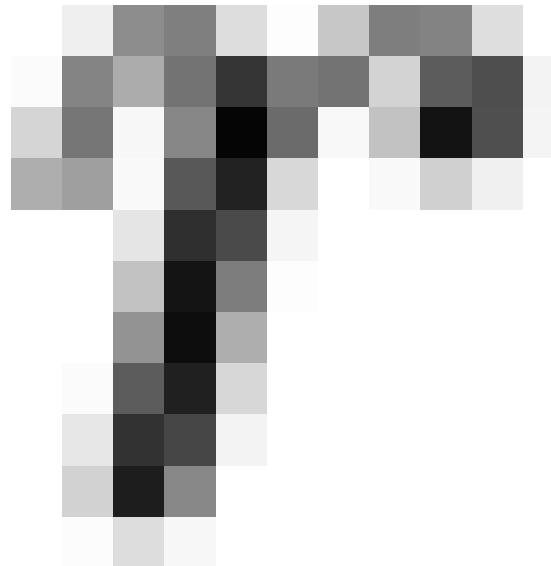
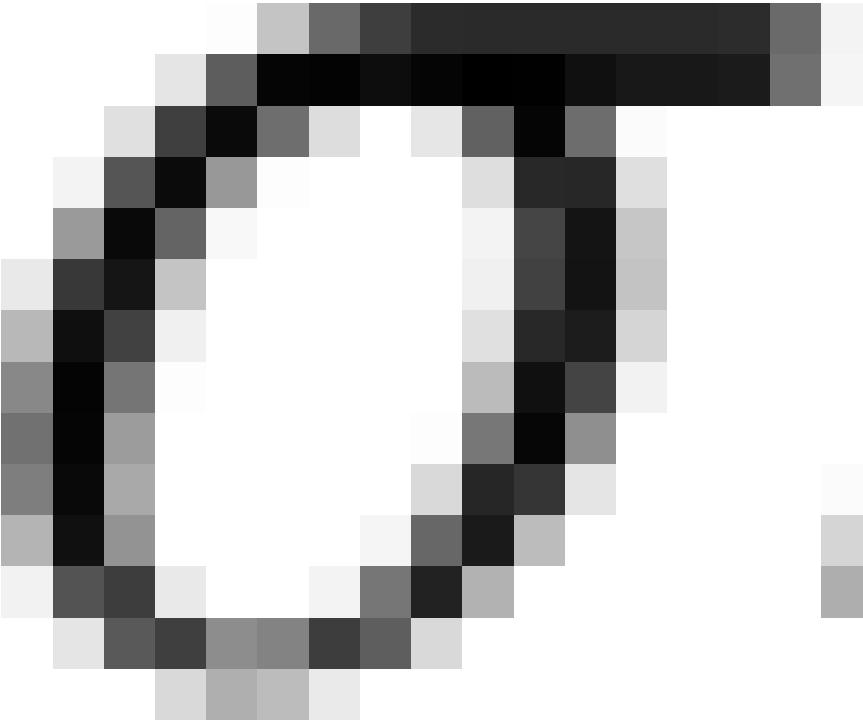


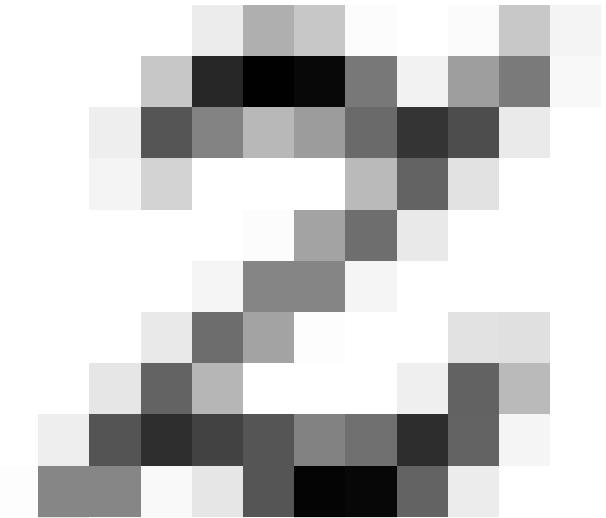
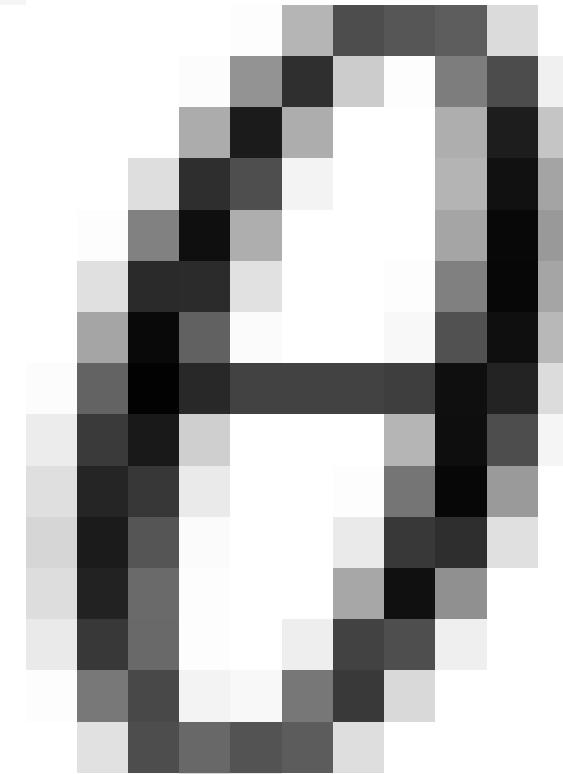
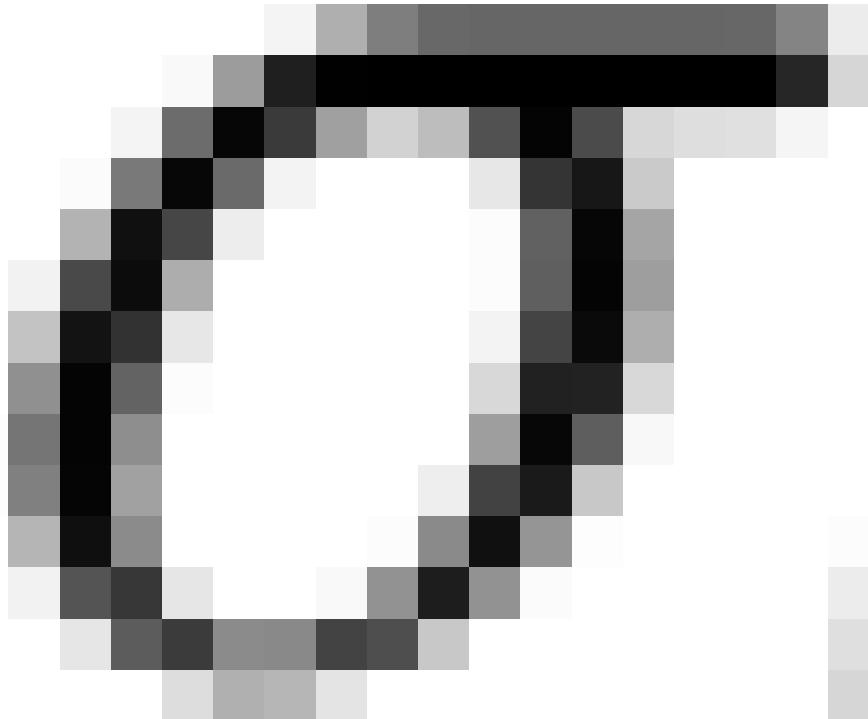




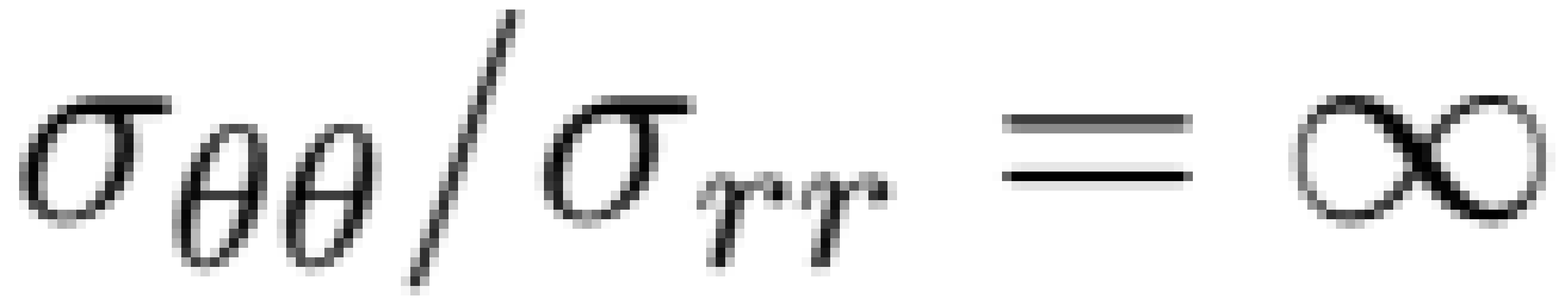


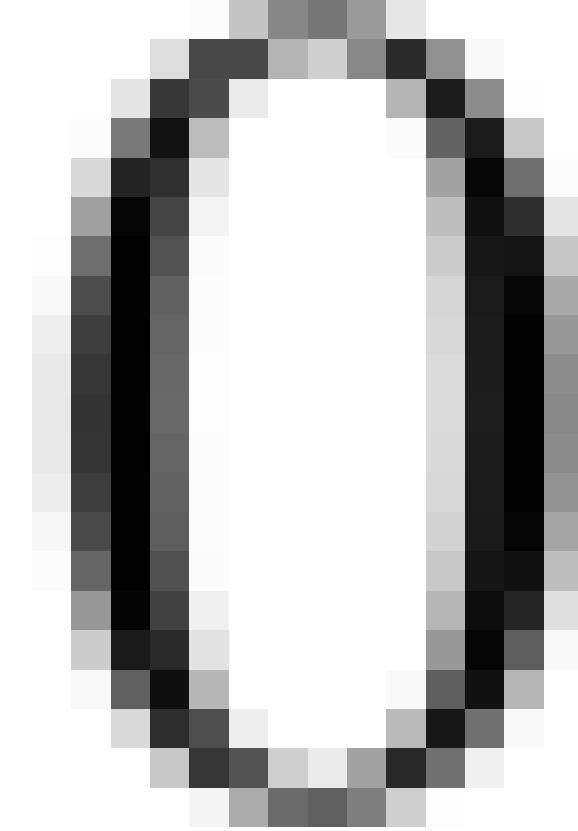
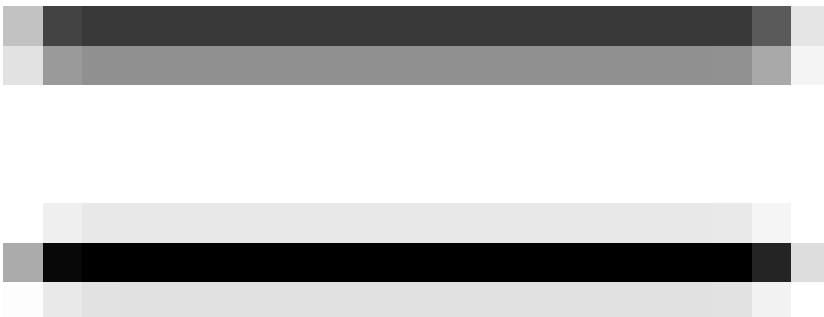
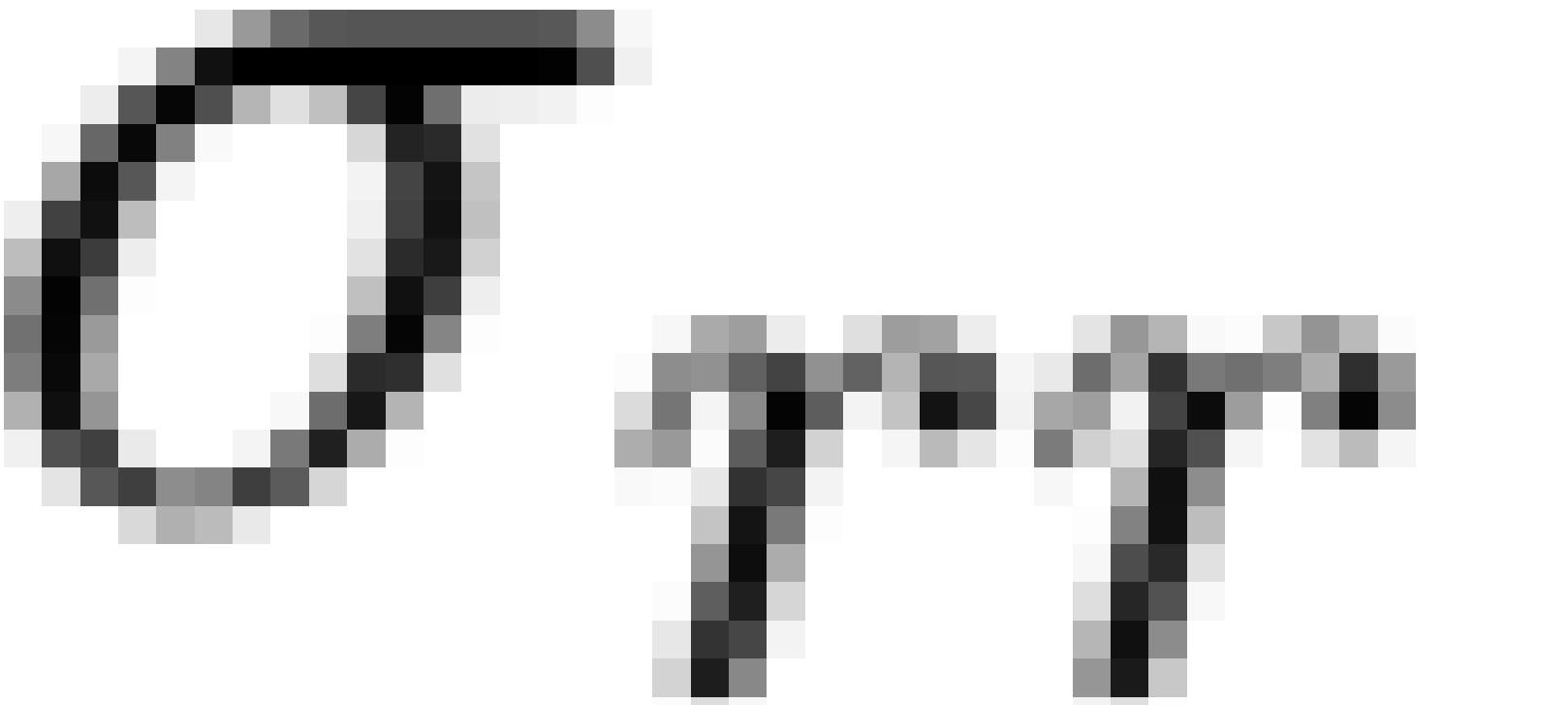




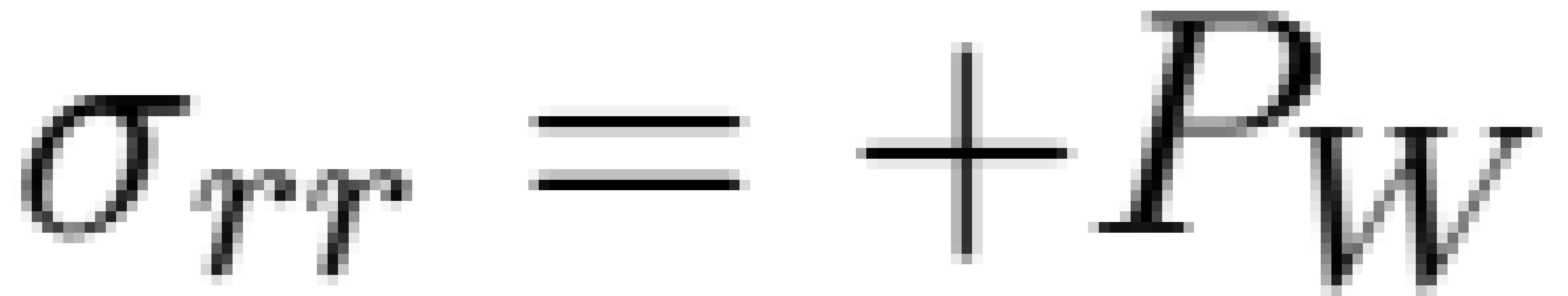


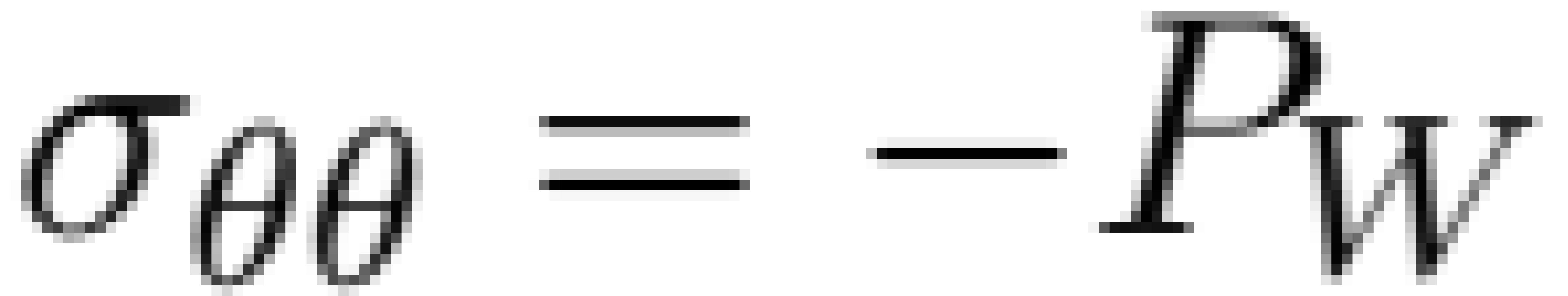


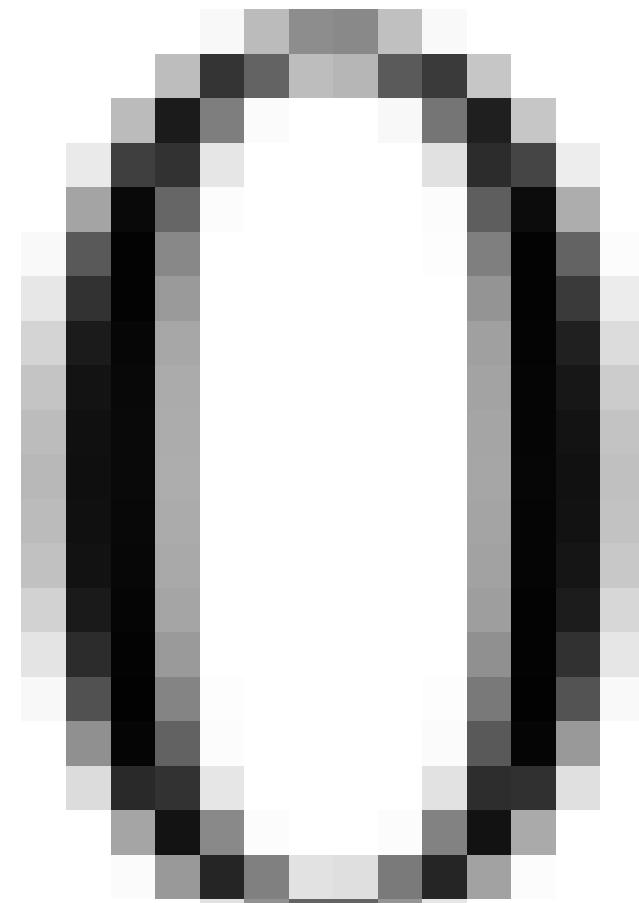
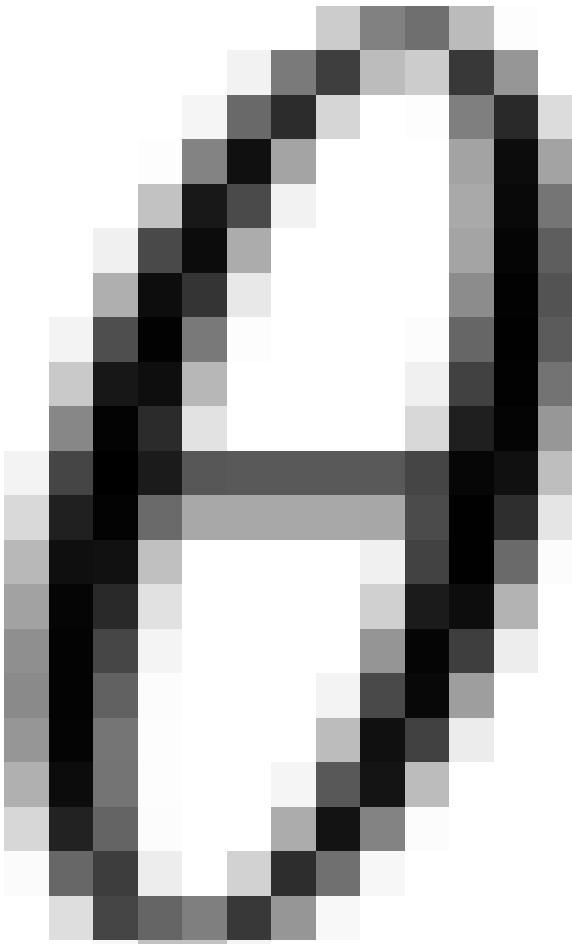


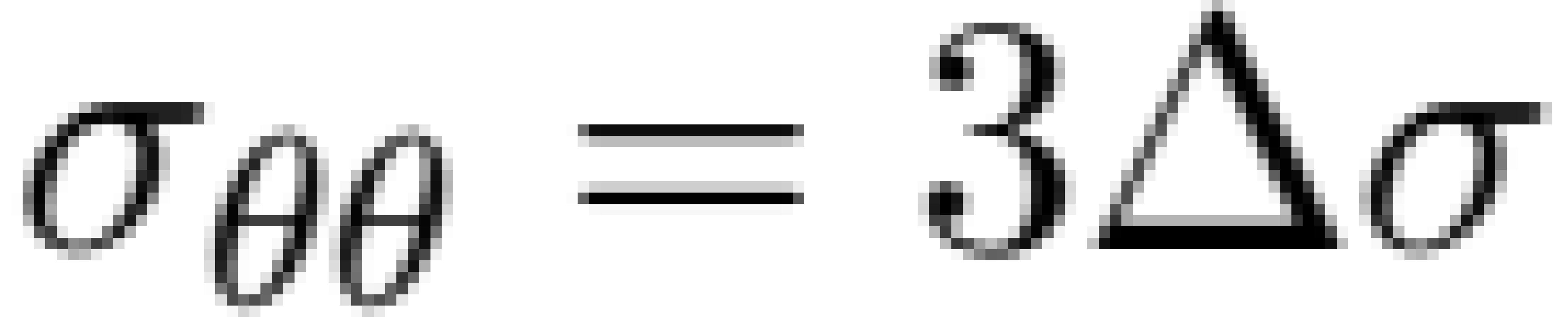


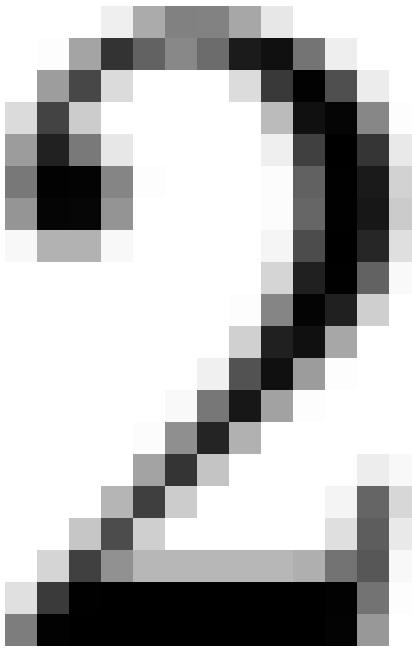
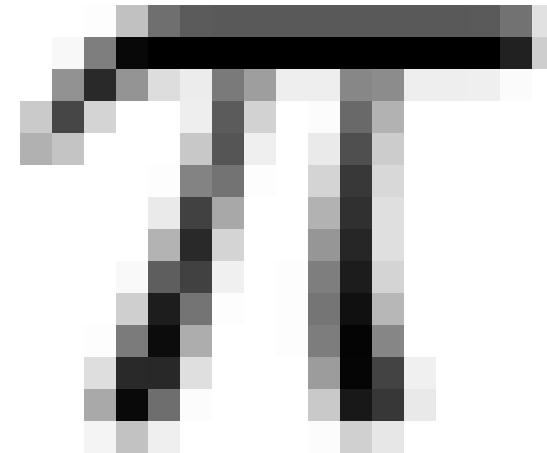
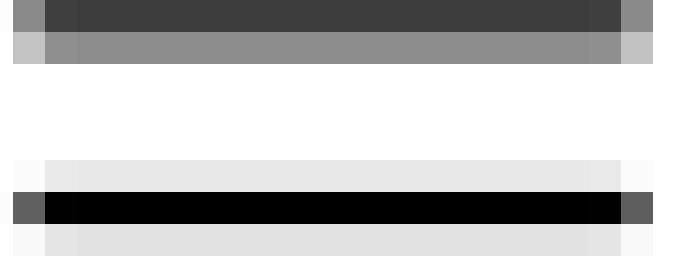
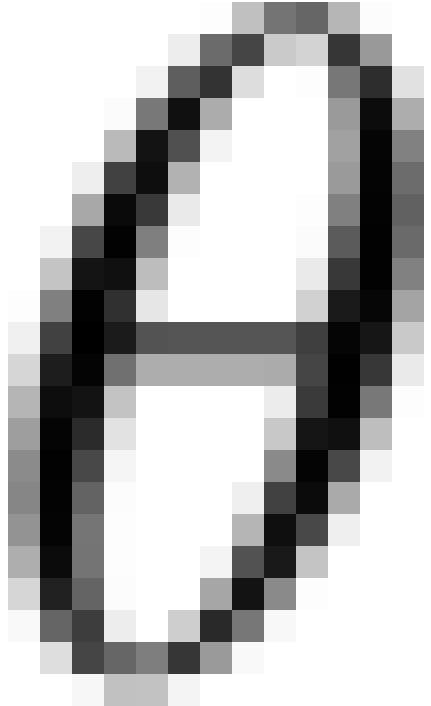


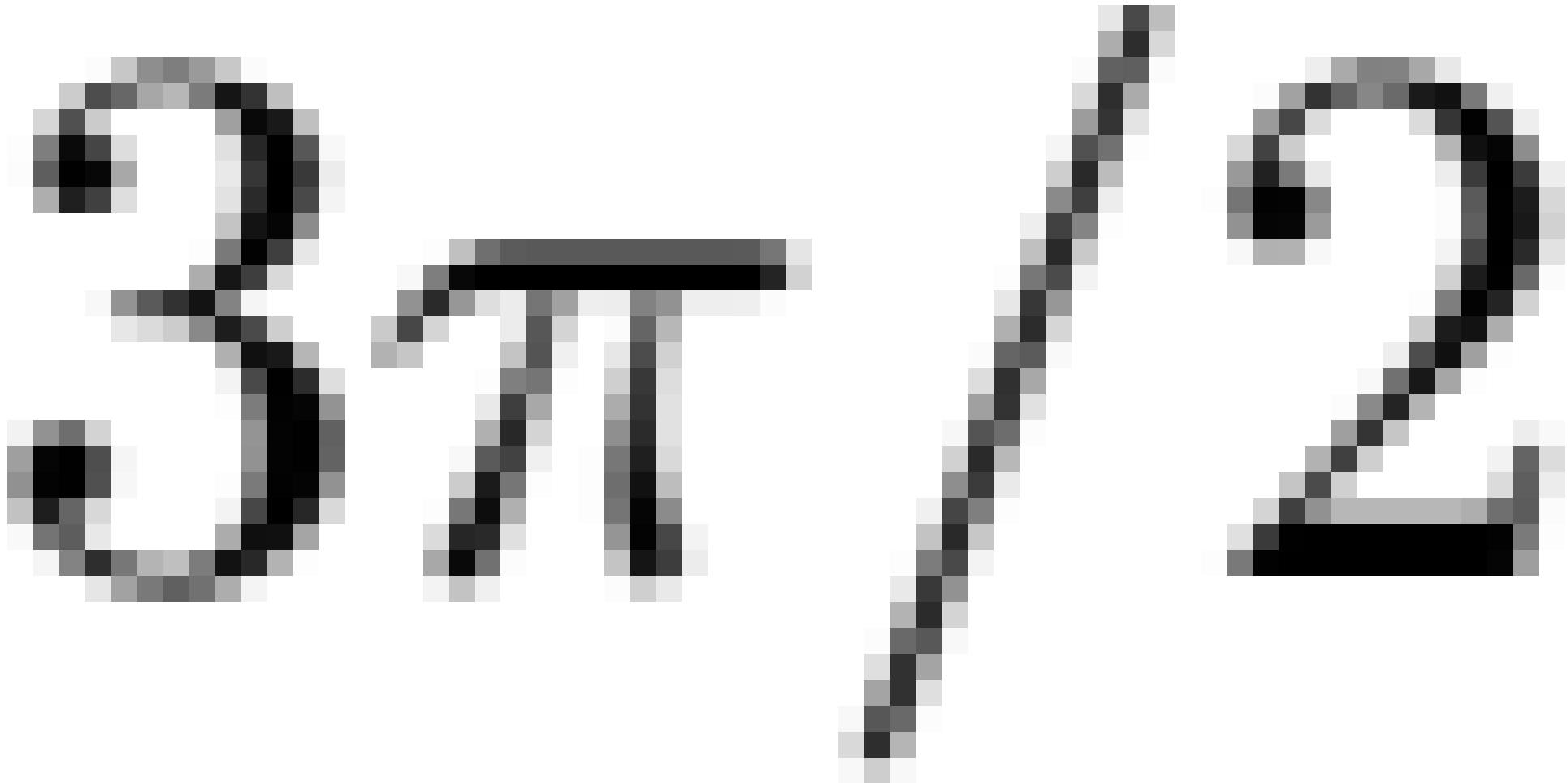




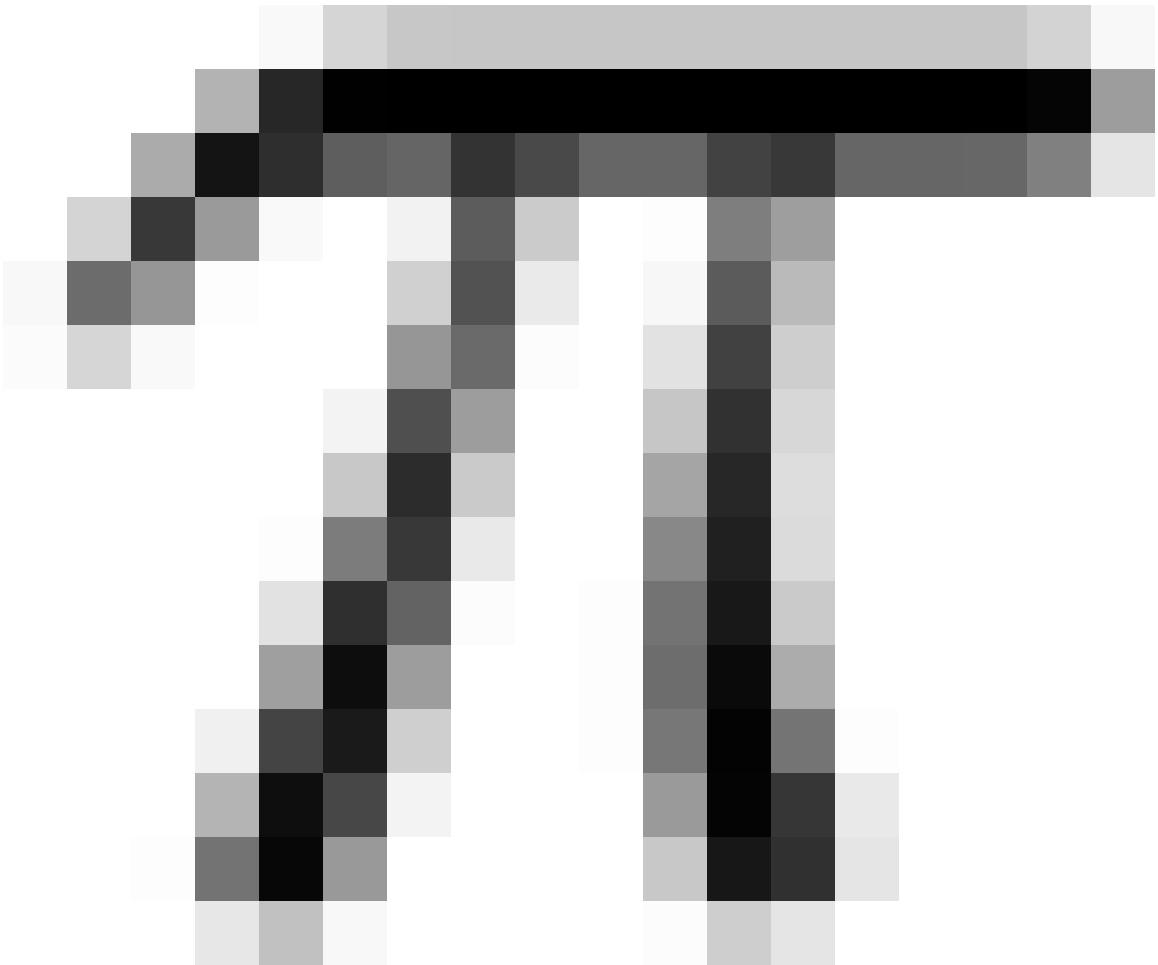




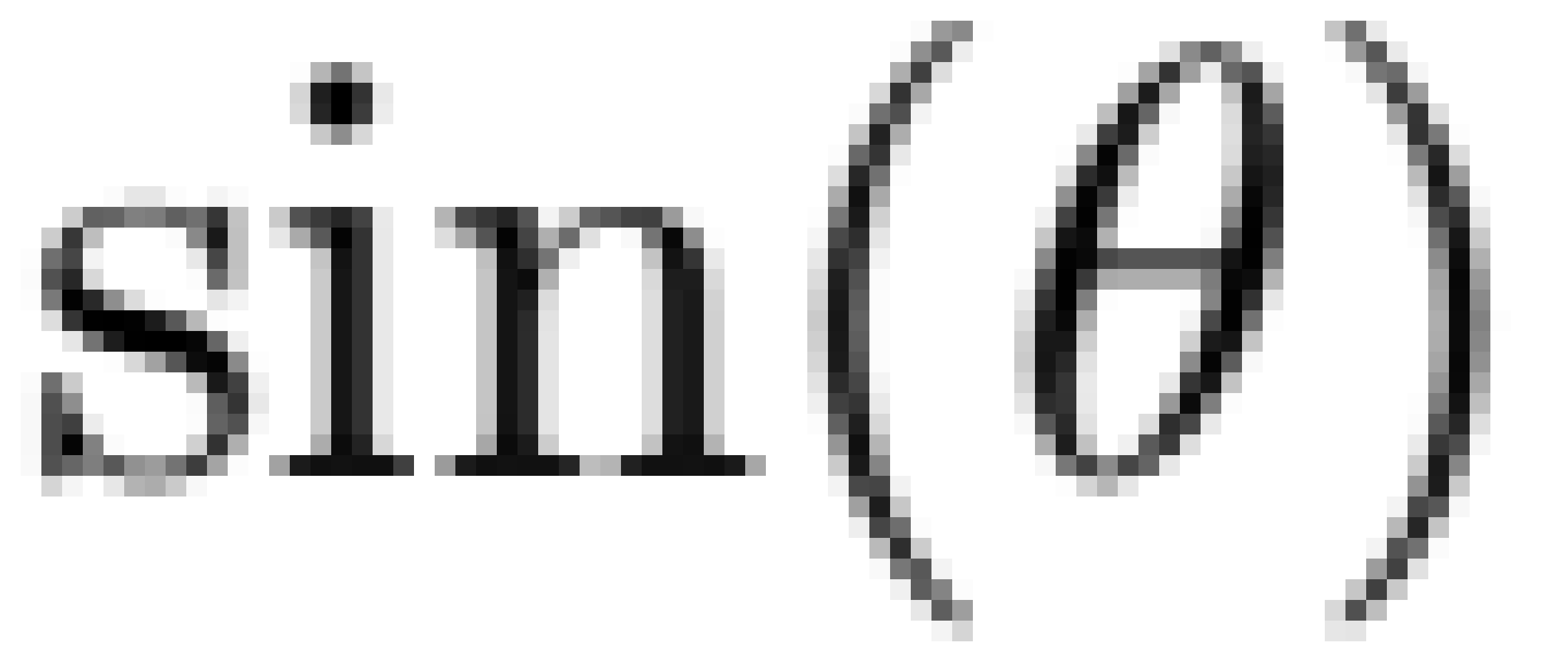




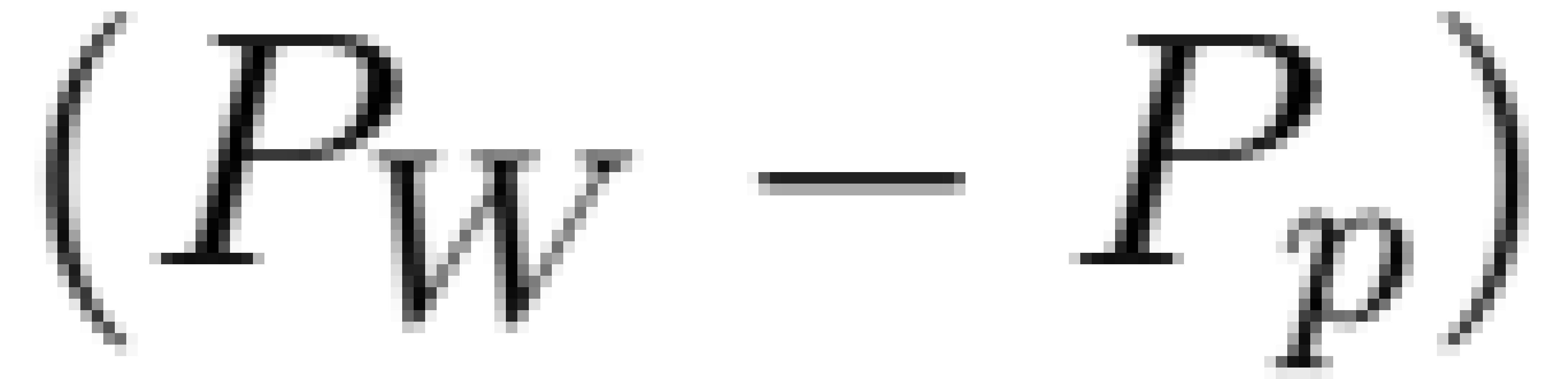


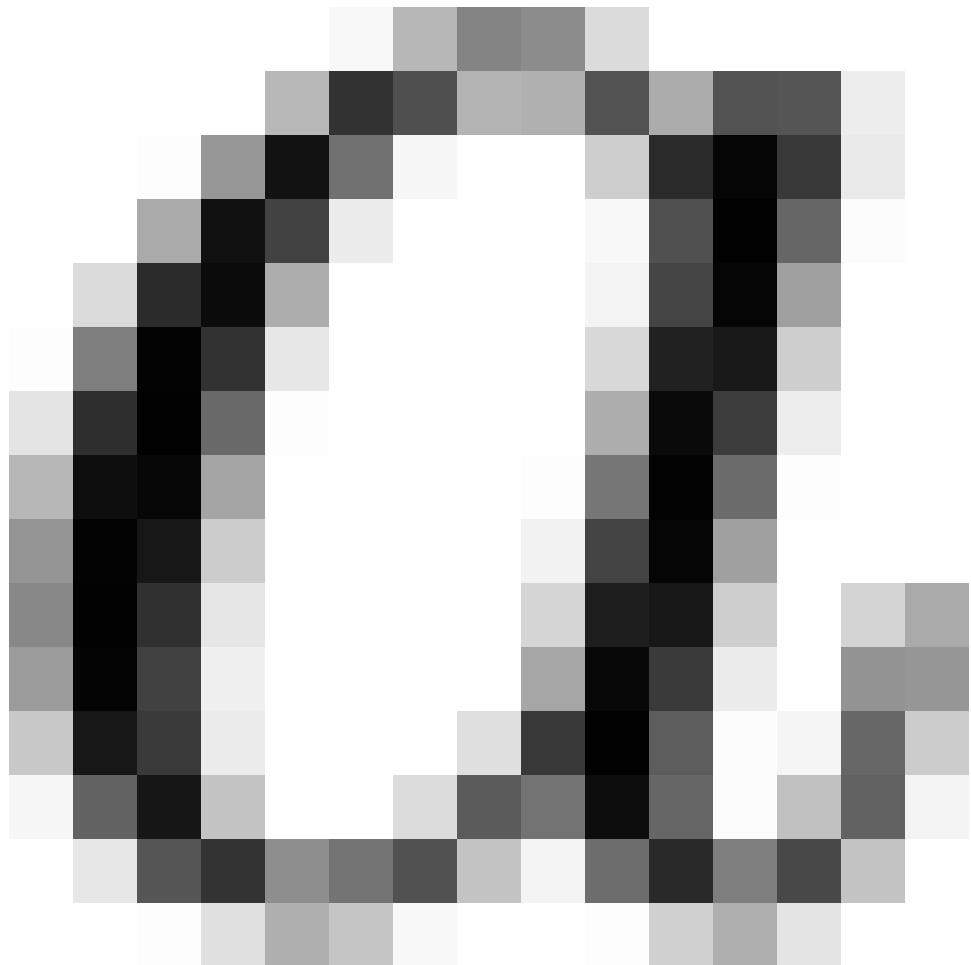




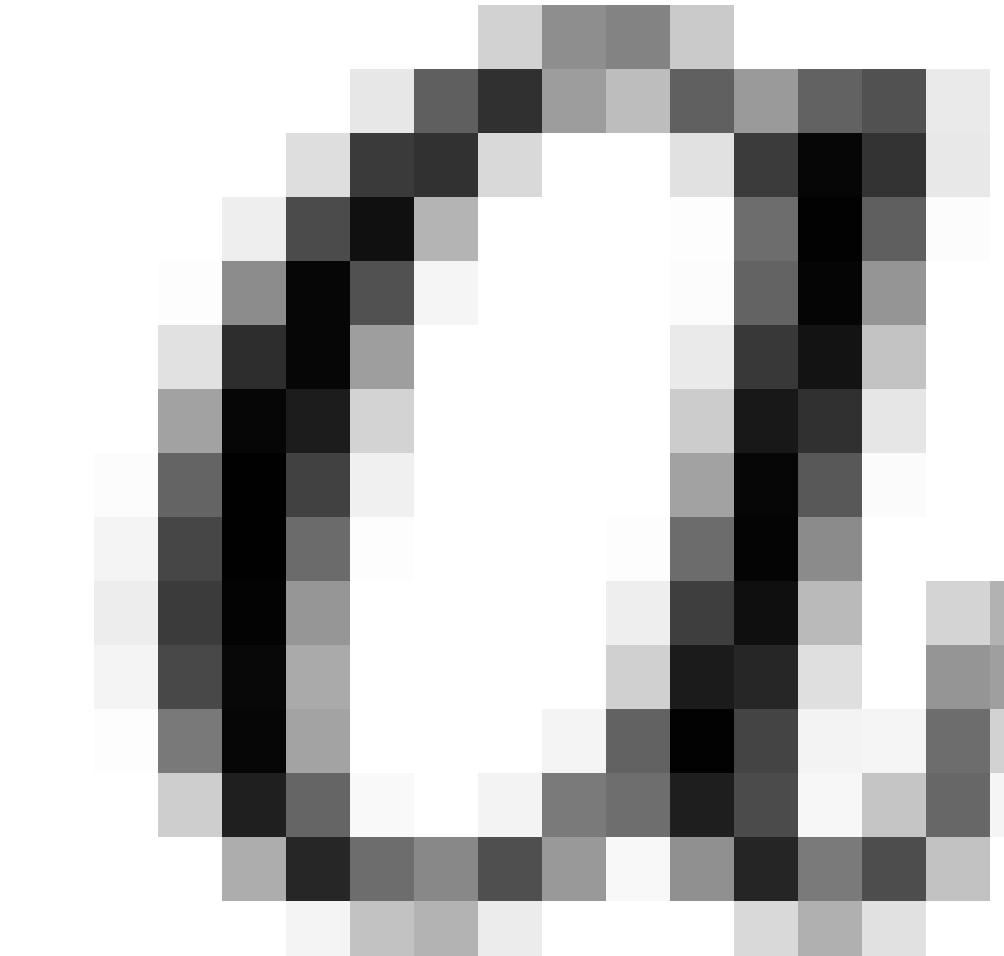
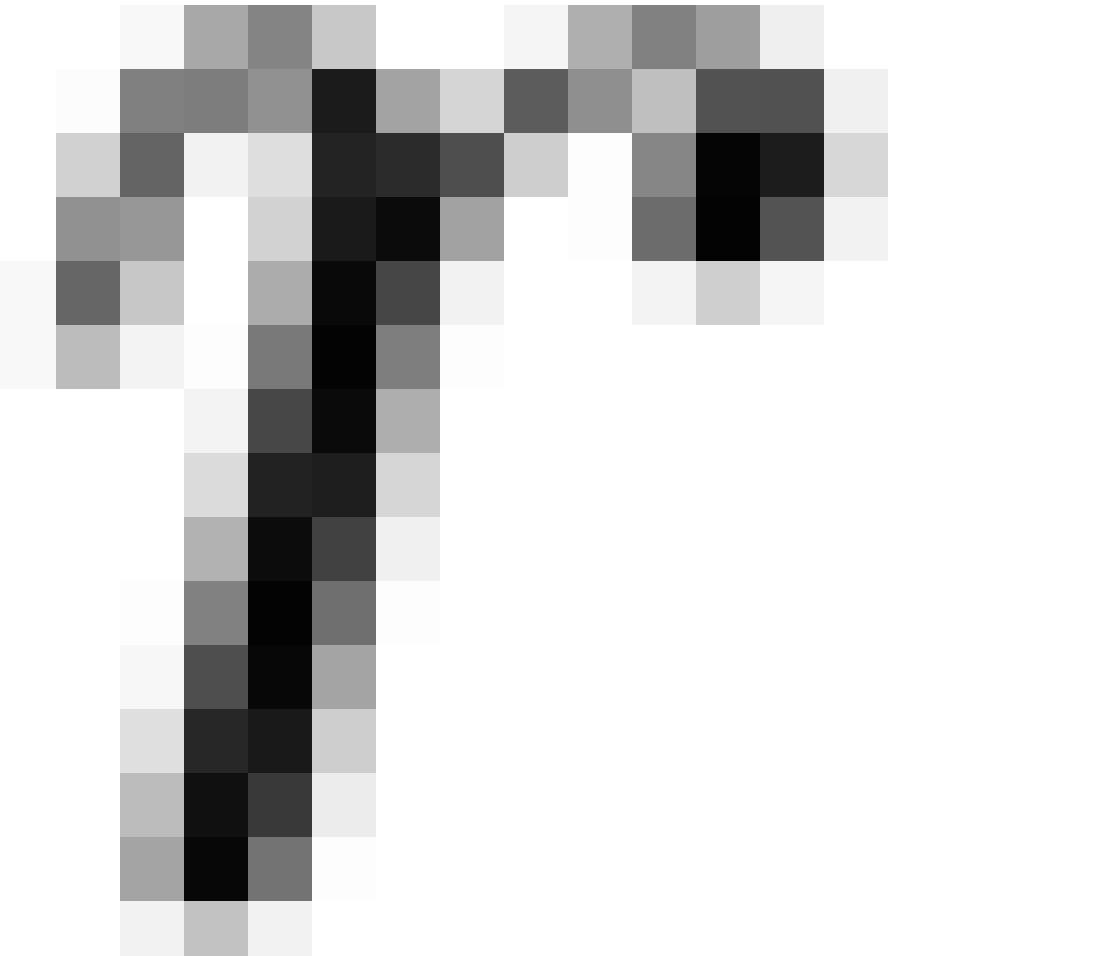






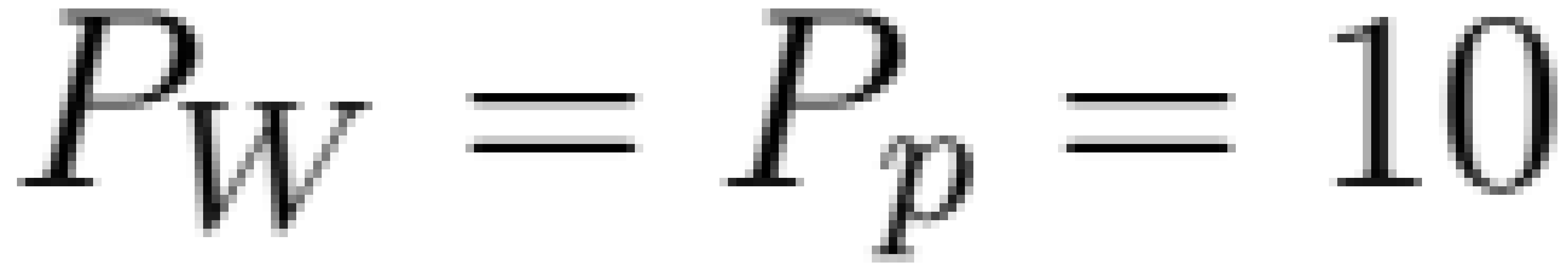


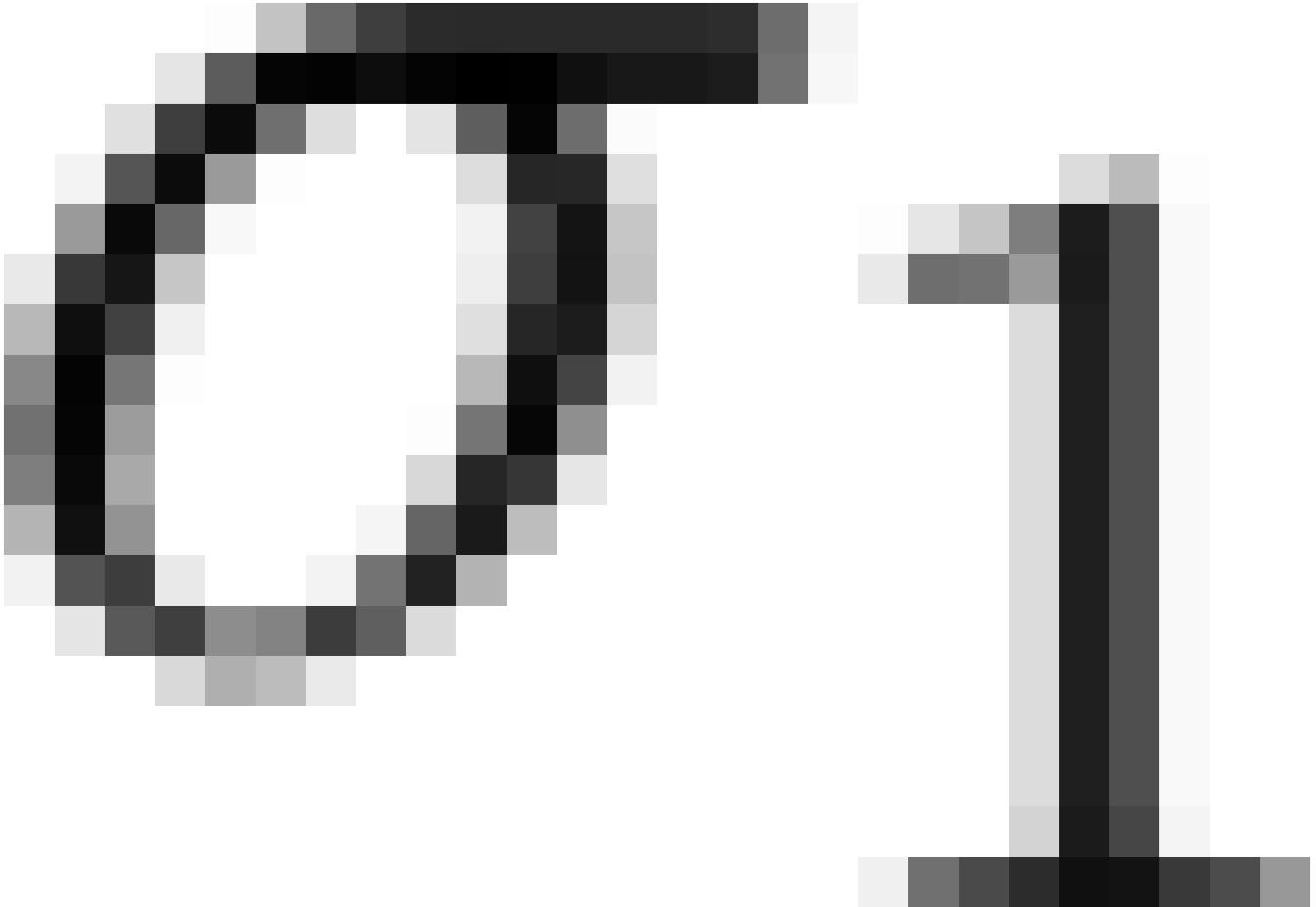
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} \sigma_{rr} & = & (P_W - P_p) \left(\frac{a^2}{r^2} \right) + \frac{\sigma_{Hmax} + \sigma_{hmin}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{r^2} \right) + \frac{\sigma_{Hmax} - \sigma_{hmin}}{2} \left(1 - 4 \frac{a^2}{r^2} + 3 \frac{a^4}{r^4} \right) \cos(2\theta) \\ \\ \sigma_{\theta\theta} & = & -(P_W - P_p) \left(\frac{a^2}{r^2} \right) + \frac{\sigma_{Hmax} + \sigma_{hmin}}{2} \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{r^2} \right) - \frac{\sigma_{Hmax} - \sigma_{hmin}}{2} \left(1 + 3 \frac{a^4}{r^4} \right) \cos(2\theta) \\ \\ \sigma_{r\theta} & = & \frac{\sigma_{Hmax} - \sigma_{hmin}}{2} \left(1 + 2 \frac{a^2}{r^2} - 3 \frac{a^4}{r^4} \right) \sin(2\theta) \\ \\ \sigma_{zz} & = & \sigma_v - 2\nu (\sigma_{Hmax} - \sigma_{hmin}) \left(\frac{a^2}{r^2} \right) \cos(2\theta) \end{array} \right.$$



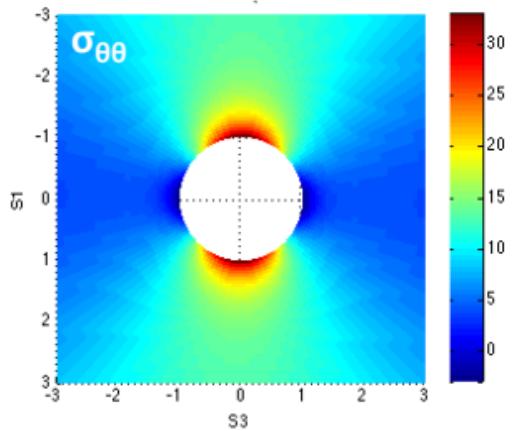
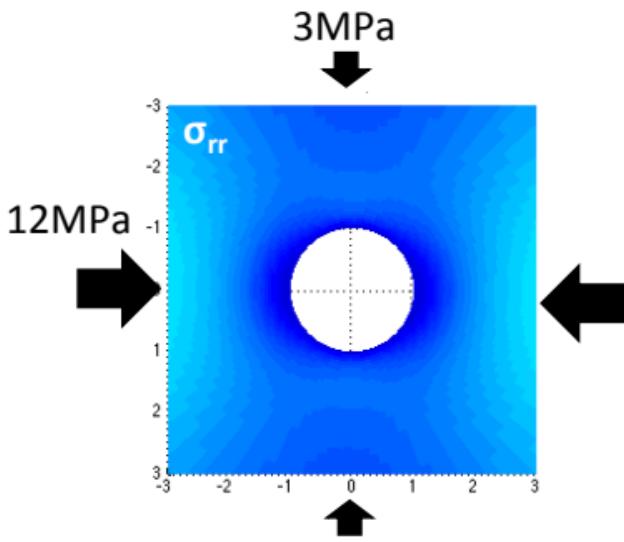




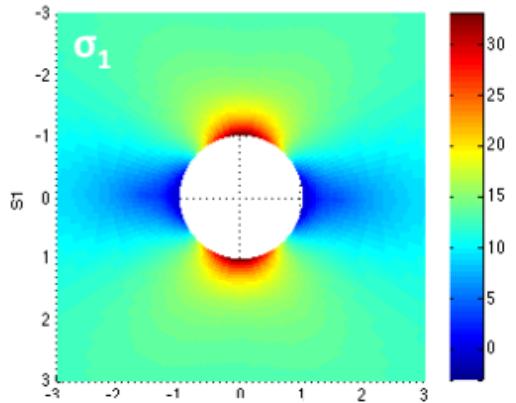
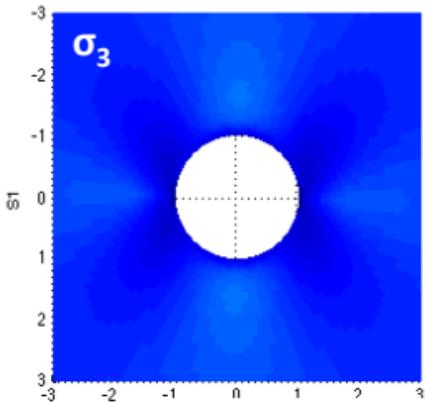


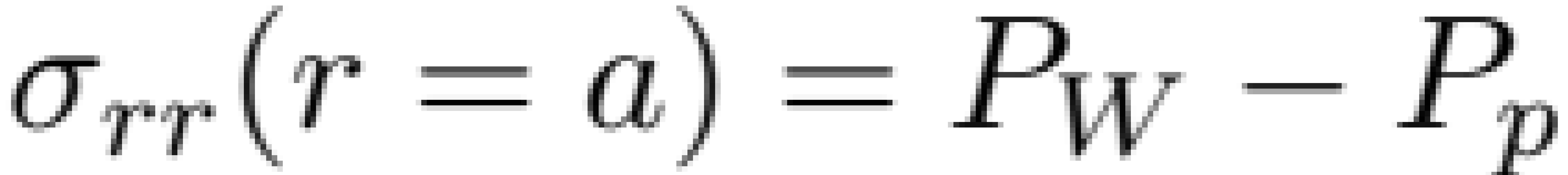


Stresses in cylindrical coordinates



Principal Stresses





$$\sigma_{\text{H}\alpha\alpha} = \sigma_{\text{H}\alpha\alpha}^{\text{max}} + \sigma_{\text{H}\alpha\alpha}^{\text{min}} \left(\frac{P_{\text{H}\alpha\alpha}}{P_{\text{H}\alpha\alpha}^{\text{max}}} - 1 \right)^2$$

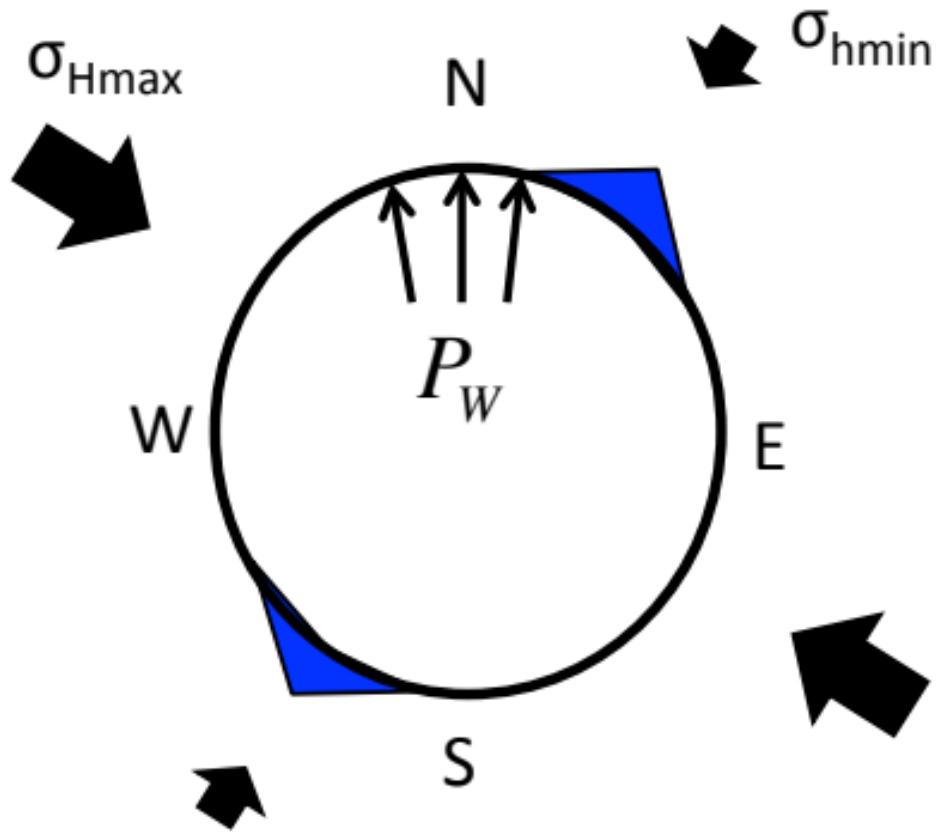
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\theta\theta}(r=a, \theta=0) &= (P_W - P_p) + 3\sigma_{h\min} \\ \sigma_{\theta\theta}(r=a, \theta=\pi/2) &= -(P_W - P_p) + 3\sigma_{h\max} \end{aligned}$$



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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_1 = \sigma_{\theta\theta} = - (P_W - P_p) + 3 \sigma_{H\max} - \sigma_{hmin} \\ \sigma_3 = \sigma_{rr} = (P_W - P_p) \end{array} \right.$$



Stress anisotropy

$$P_{W\text{shear}} = P_p + \frac{3\sigma_{H\max} - \sigma_{h\min} - UCS}{1+q}$$

Pore pressure in the formation

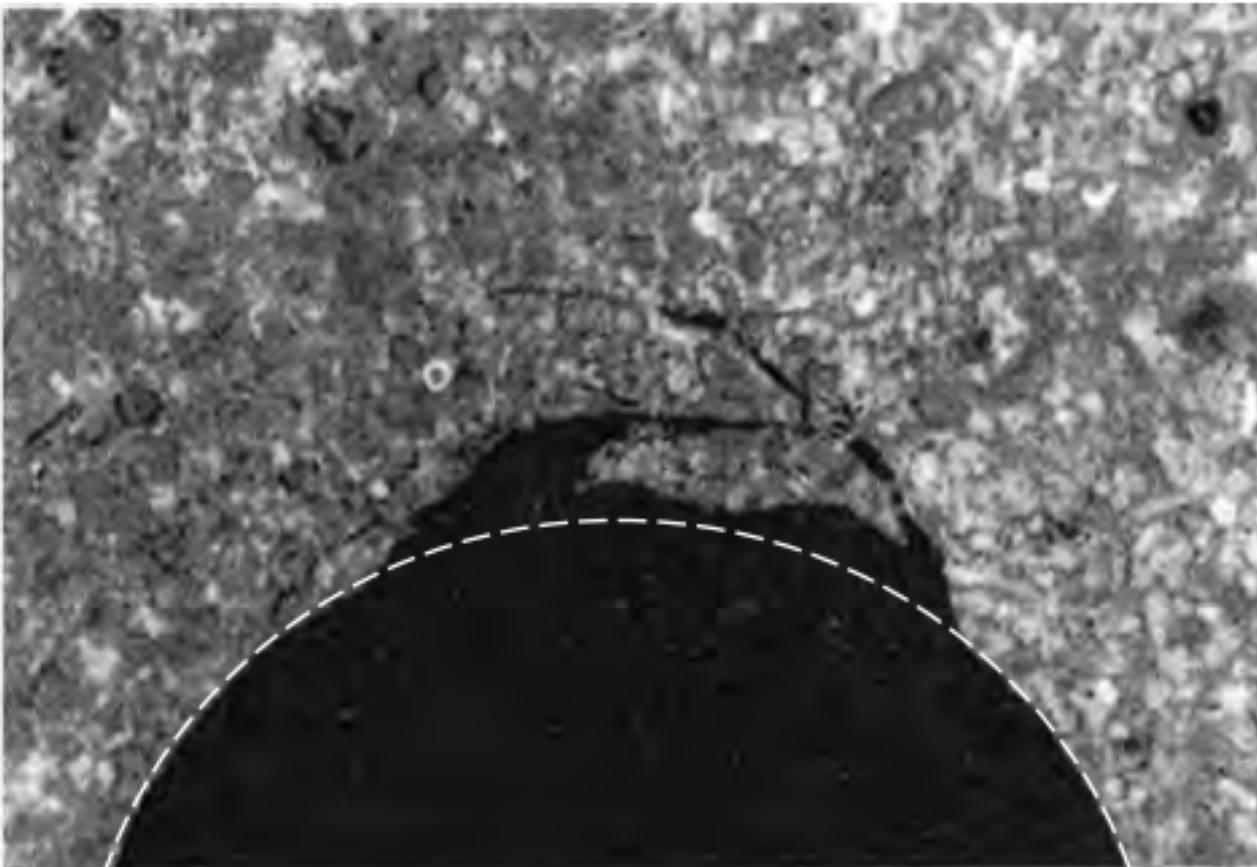
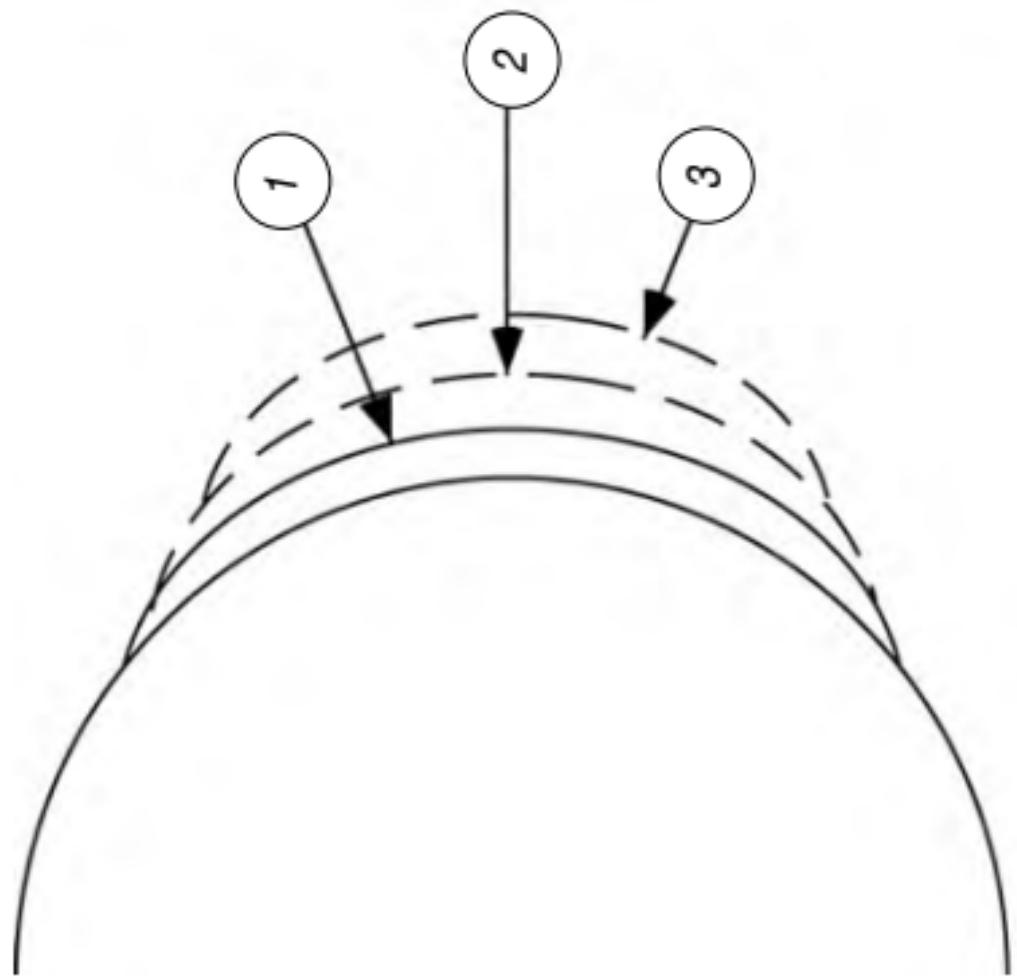
Shear strength

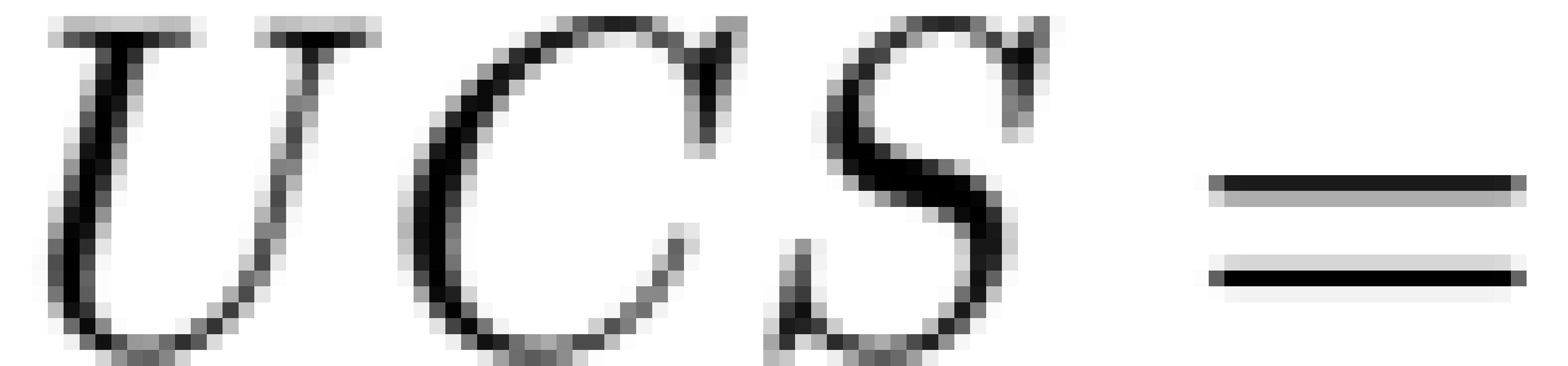
$P_W \leq P_{W\text{shear}}$ leads to breakouts

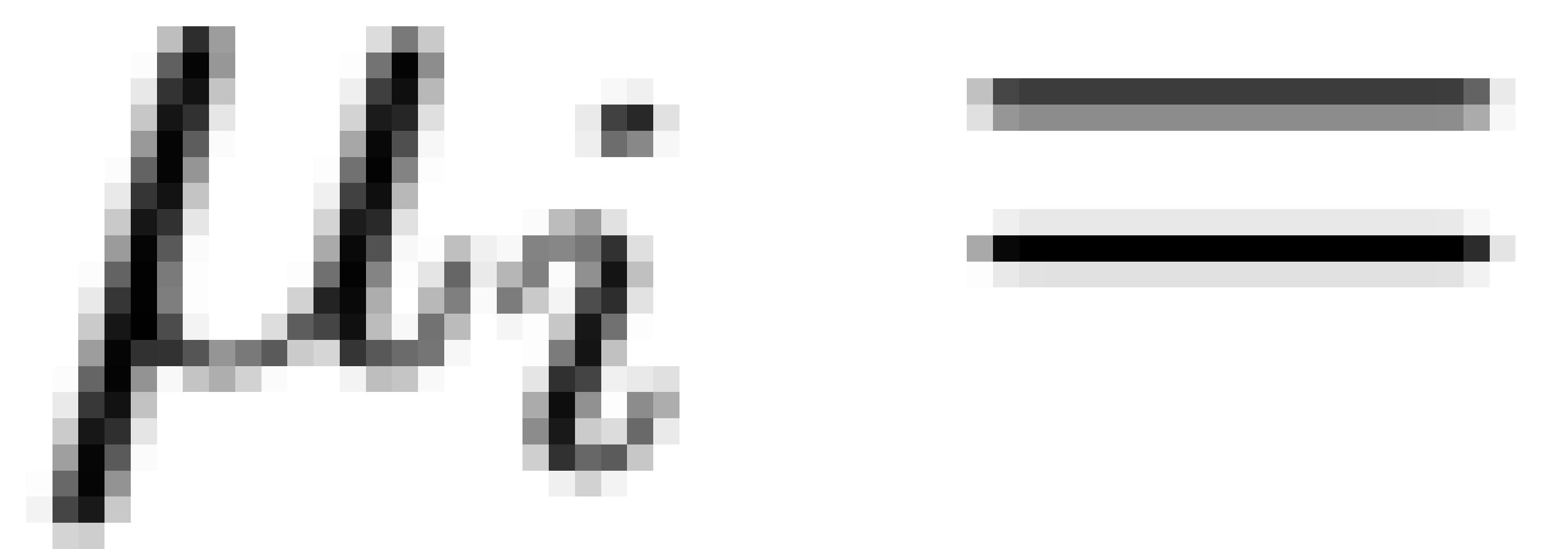


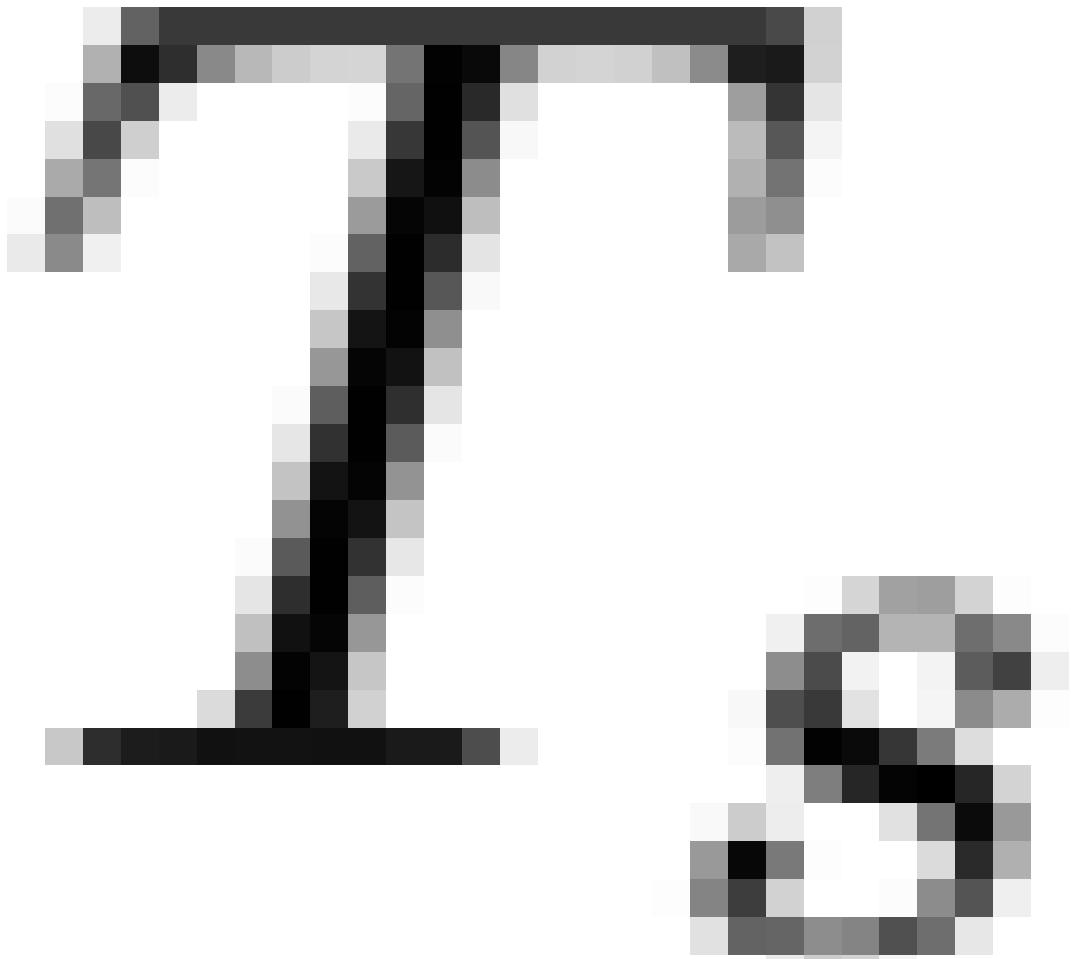
$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(P_+ + P_-) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(S^x + iS^y)$

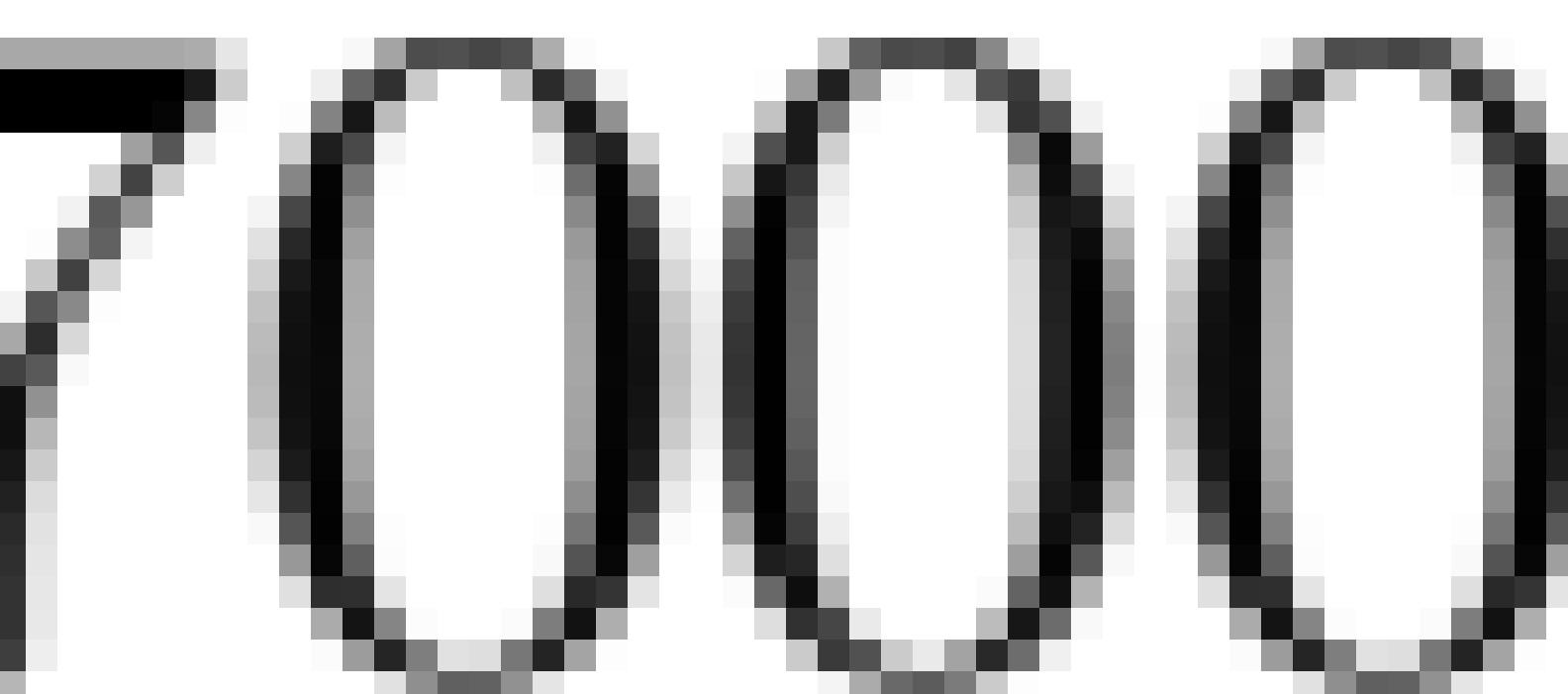
$$P_{W\text{ shear}} = \frac{3\sigma_H \max - \sigma_{hmin} - U_{CS}}{1 + q}$$

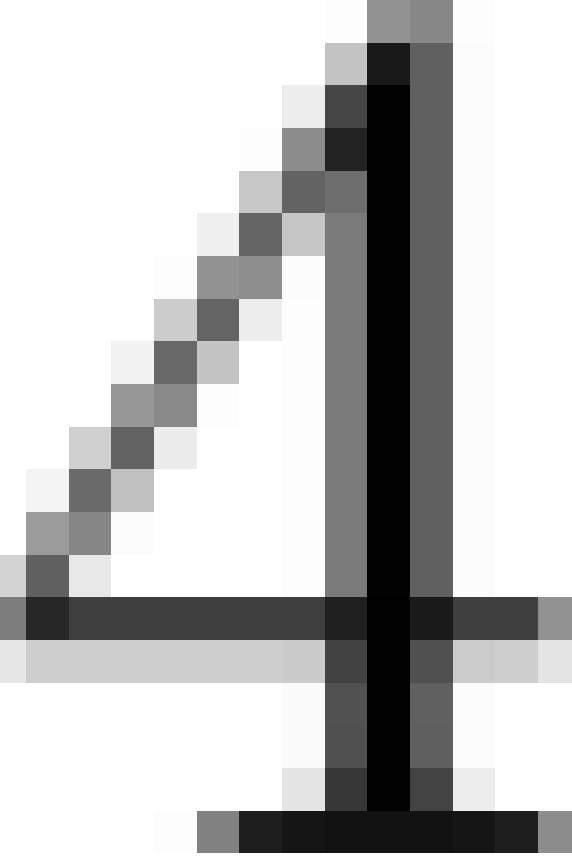
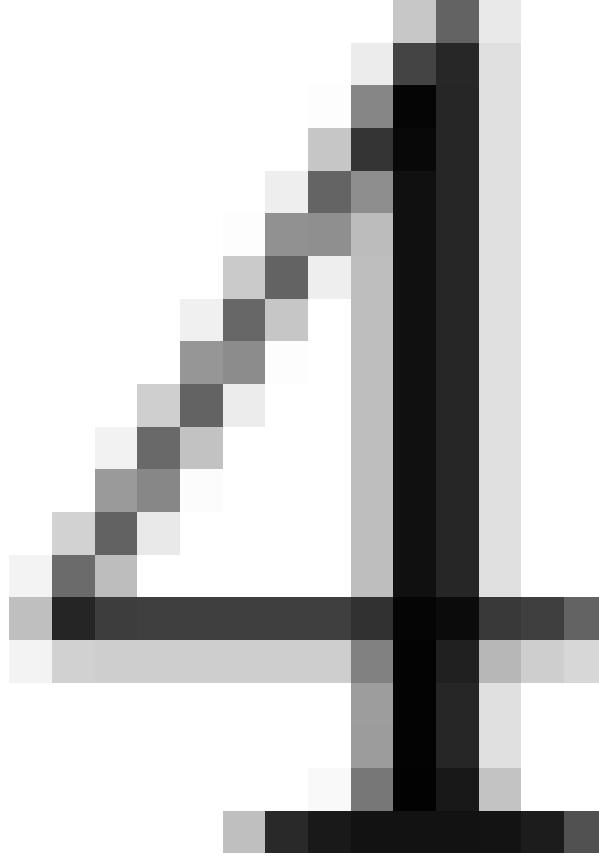
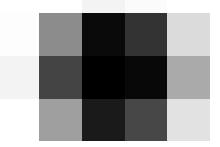
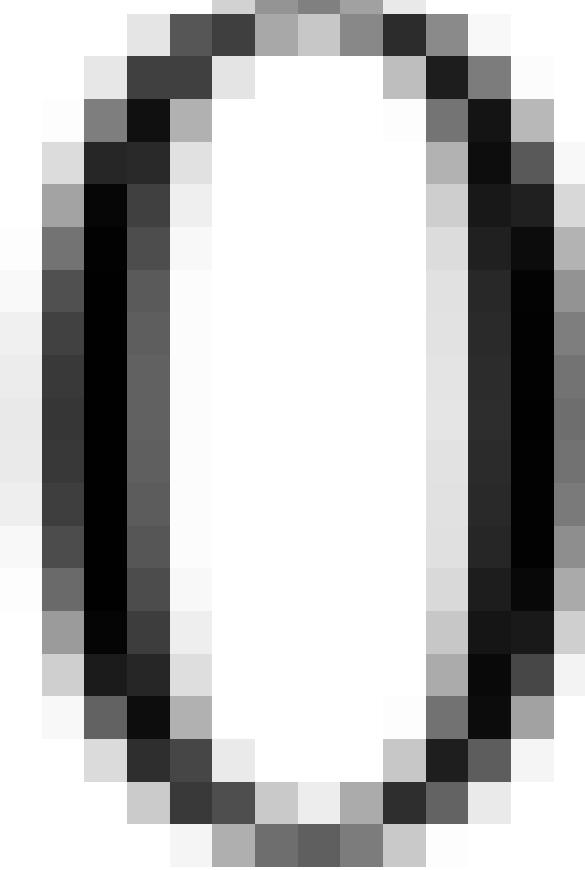
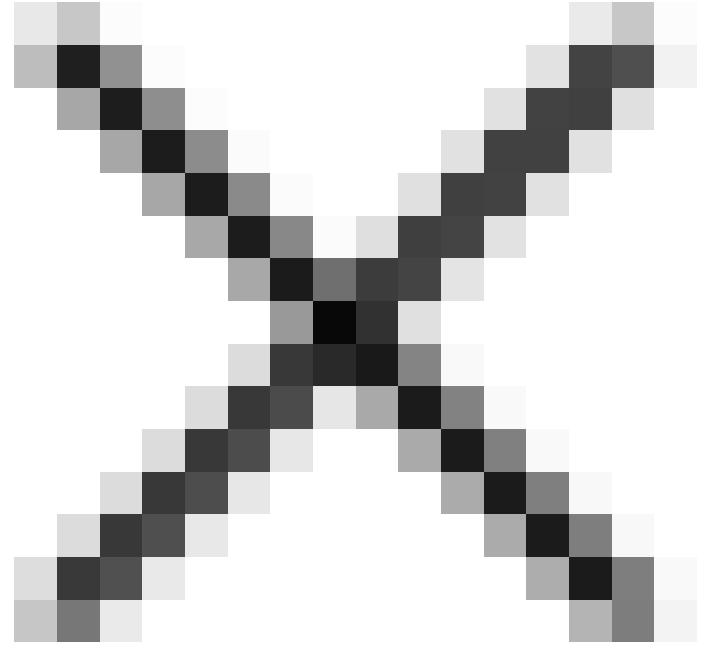


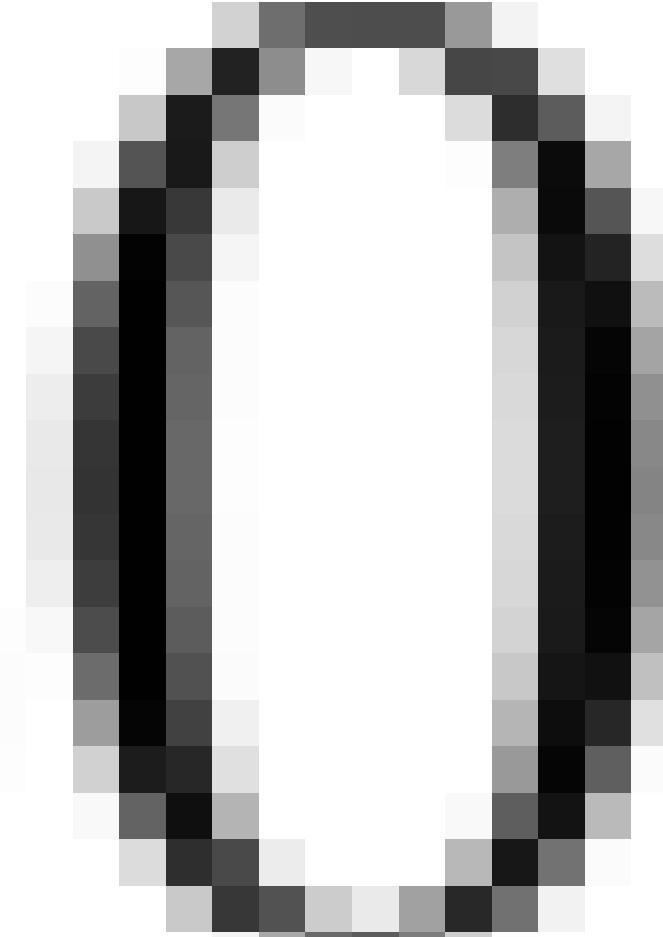
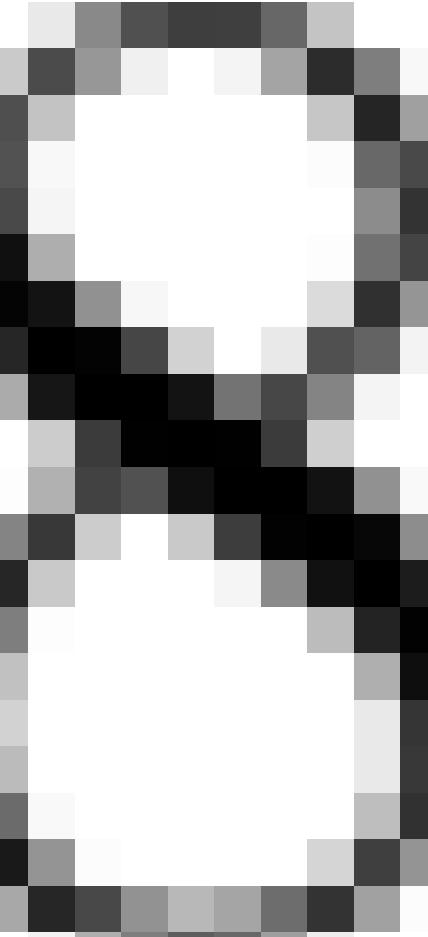
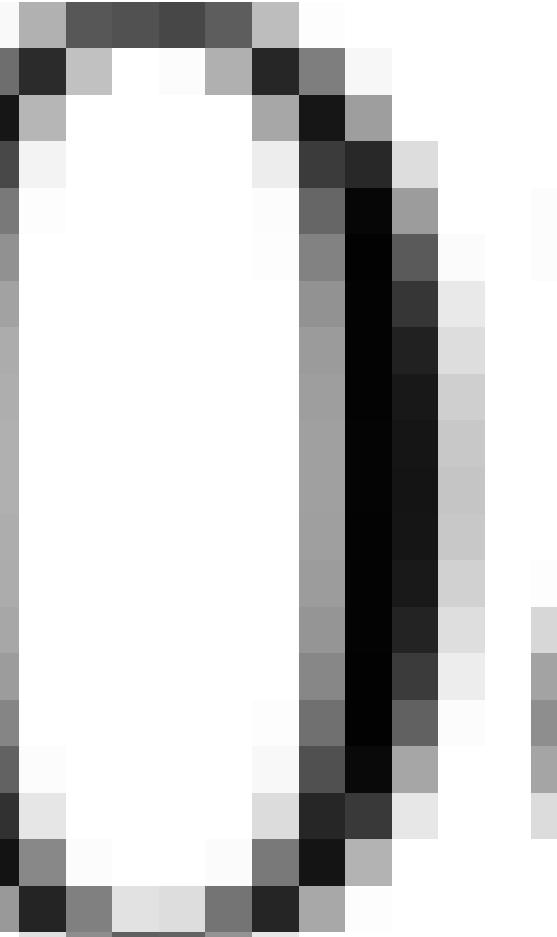




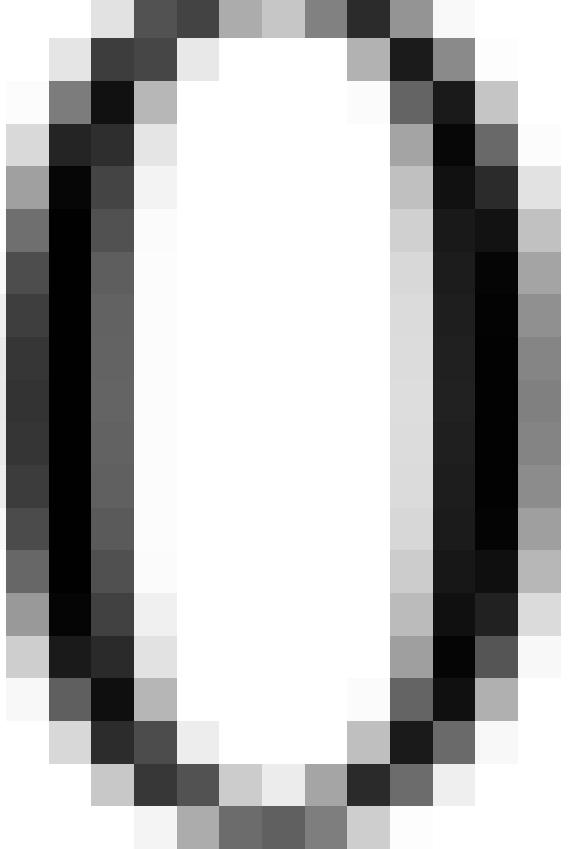
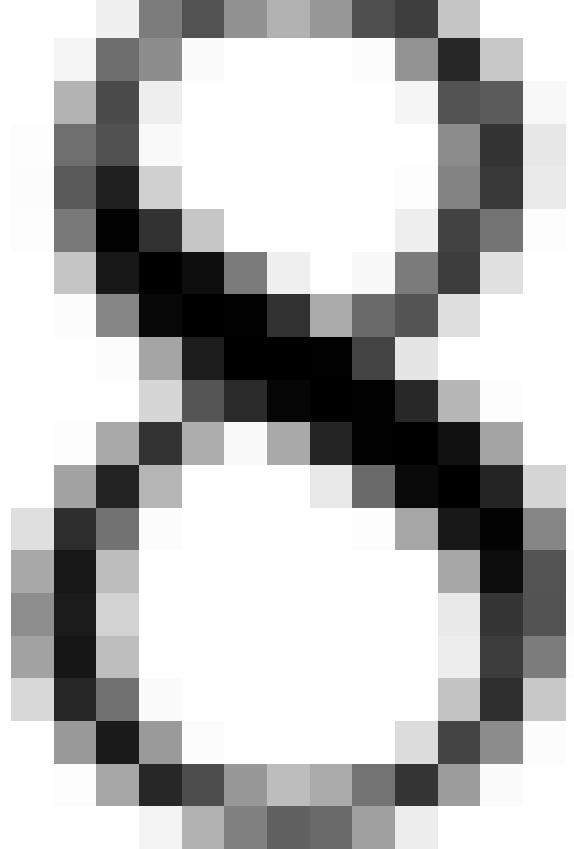
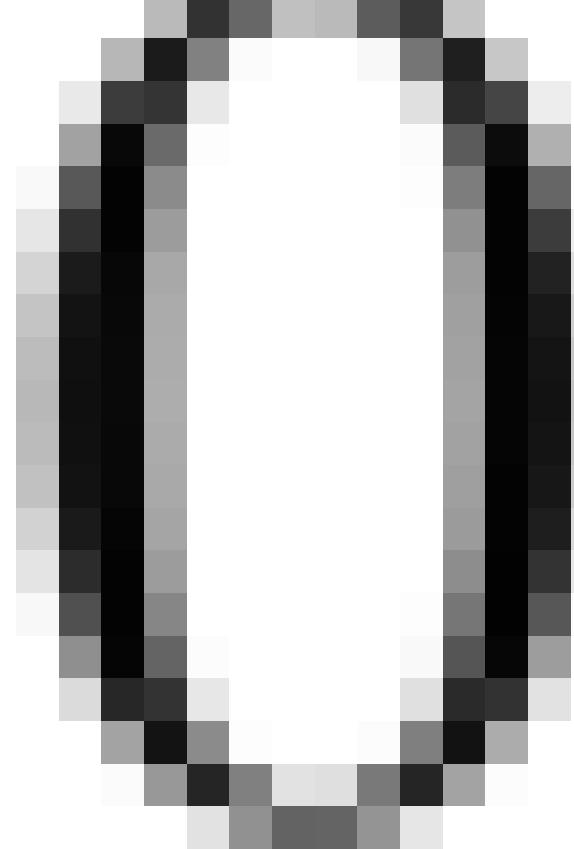
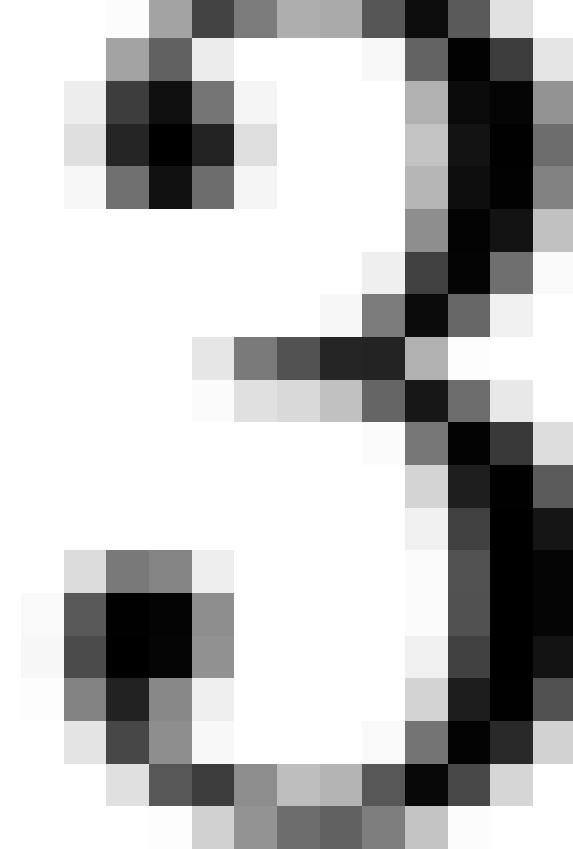


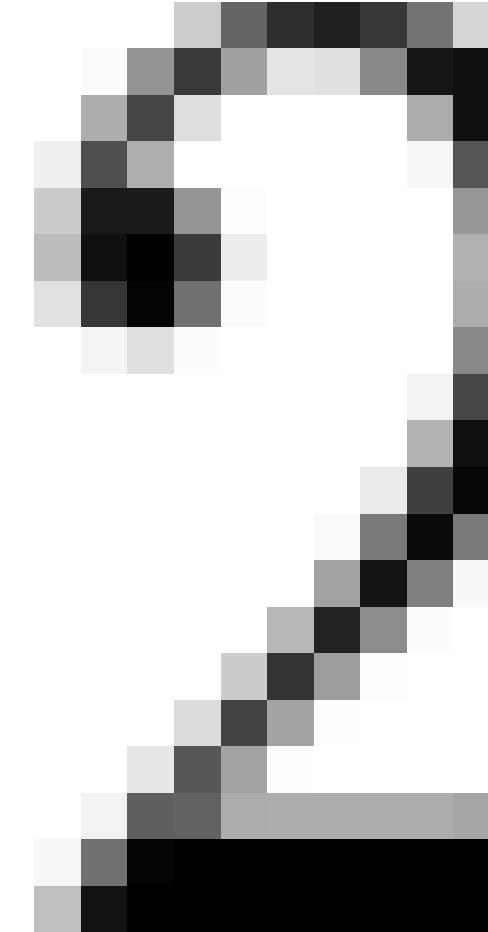
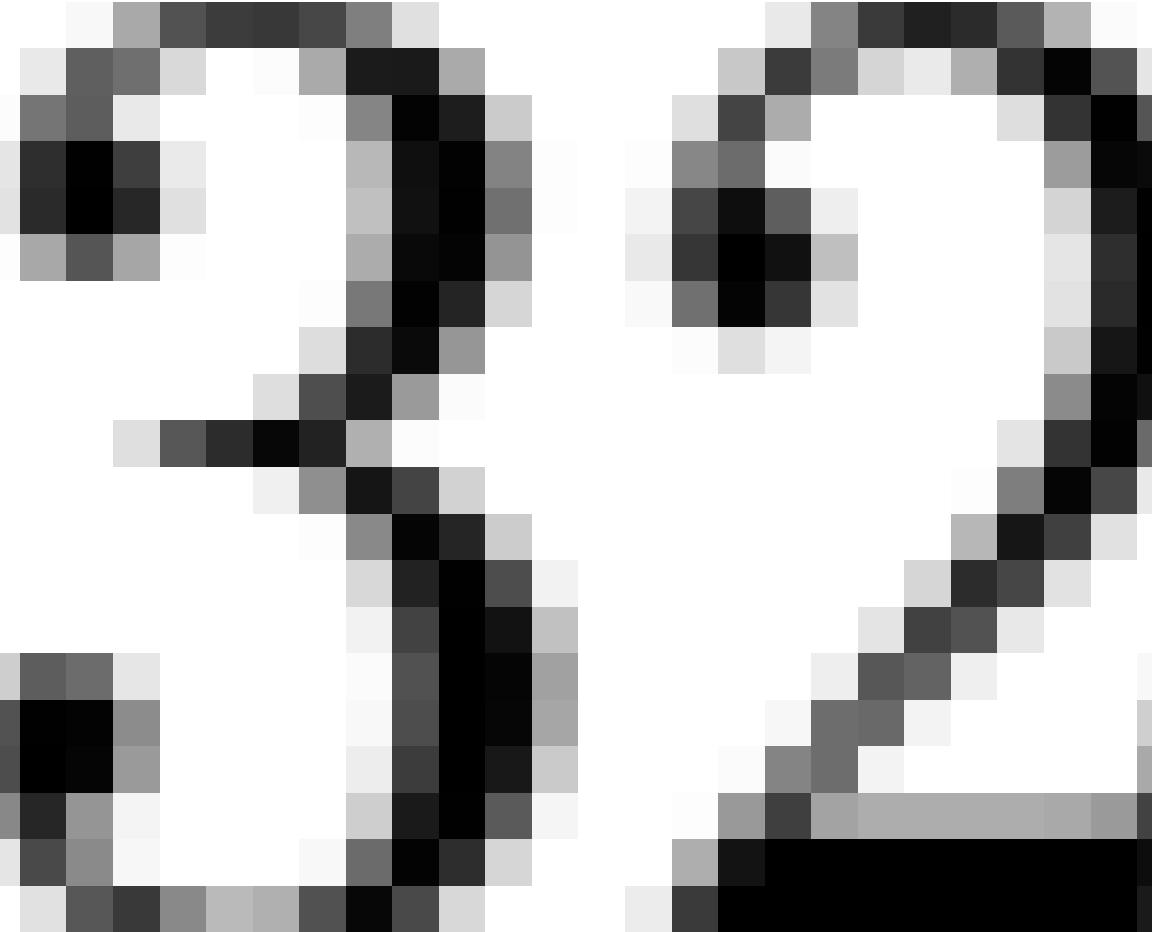


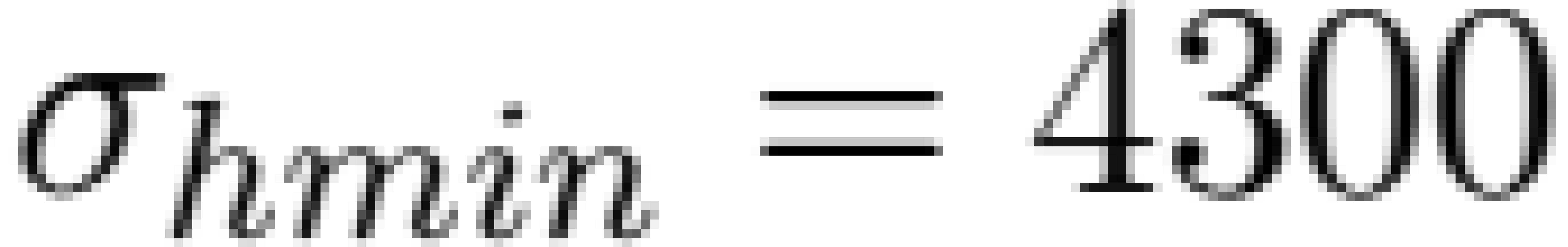


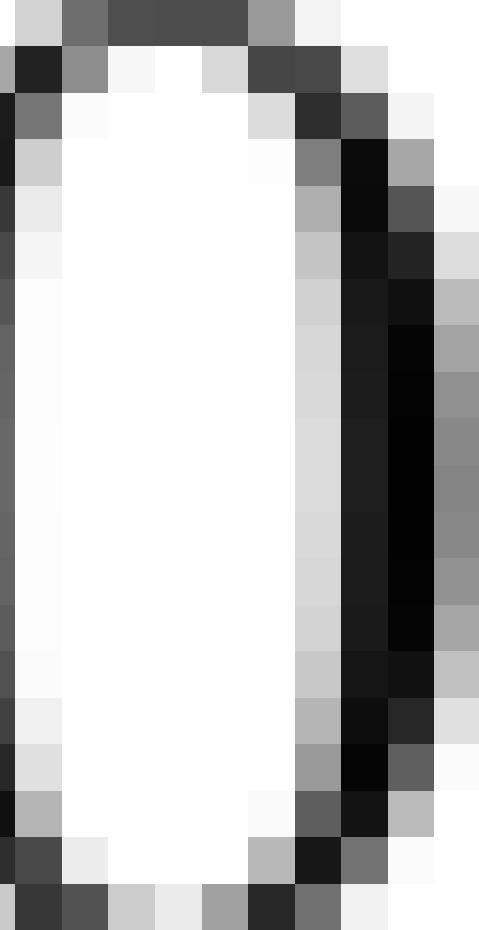
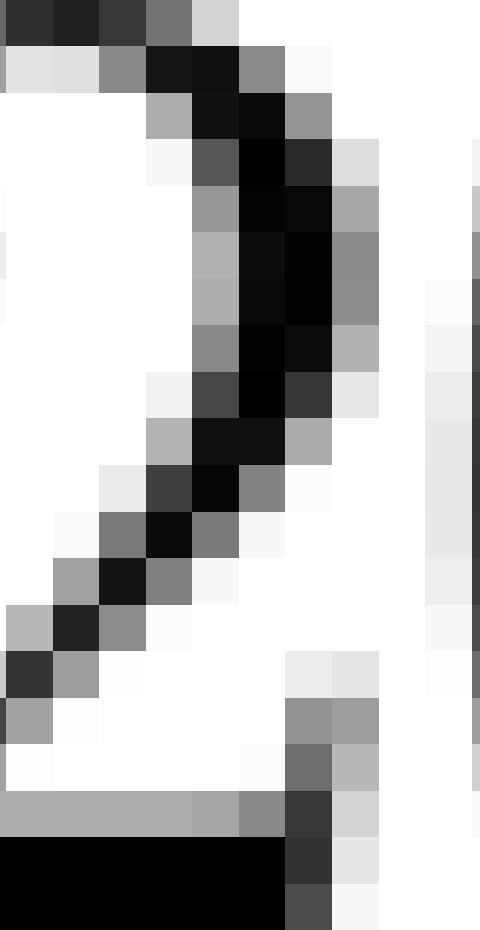
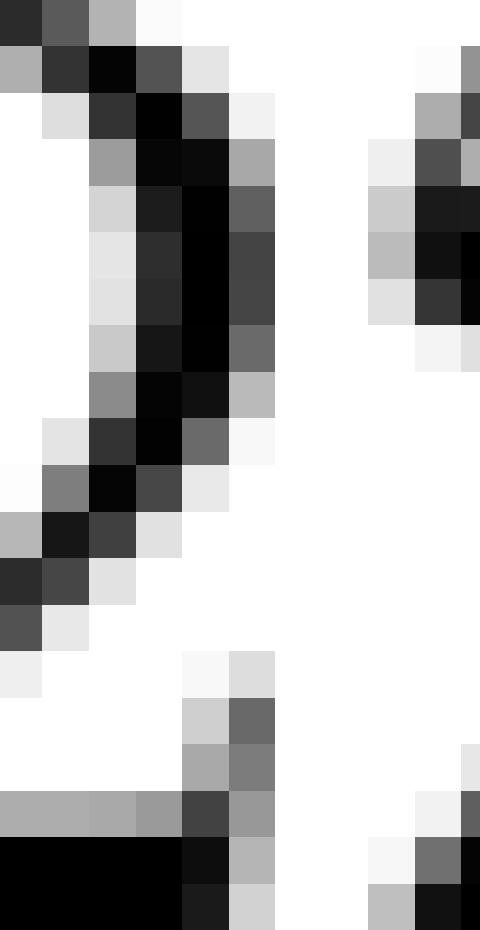














9 2

1

$$1 + \sin 30.96^\circ$$

$$1 - \sin 30.96^\circ$$

—

3.12



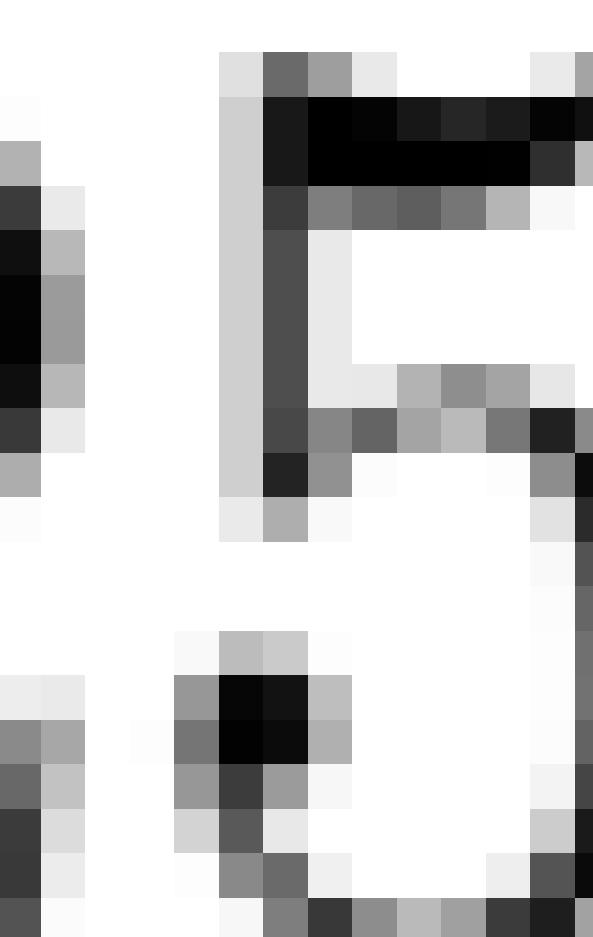
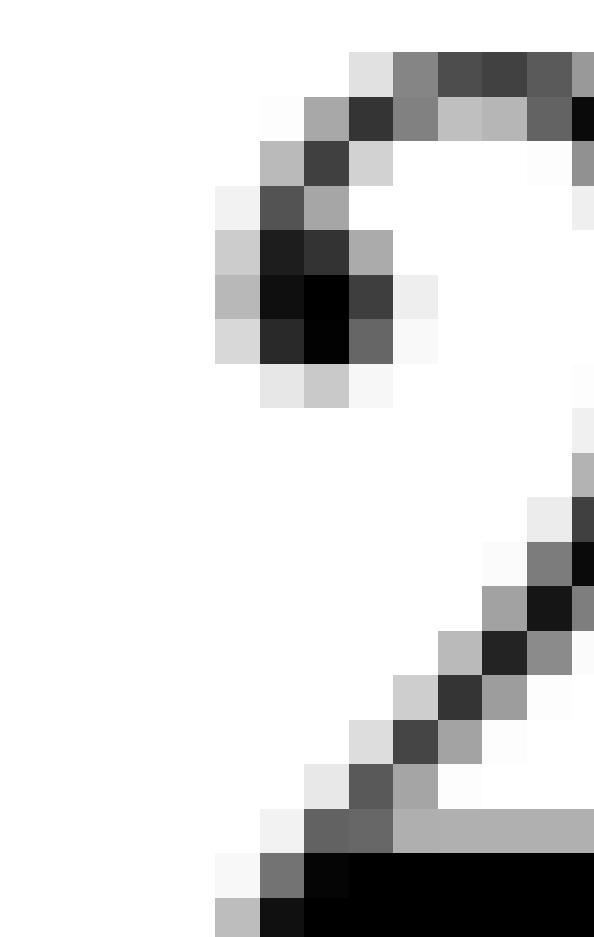
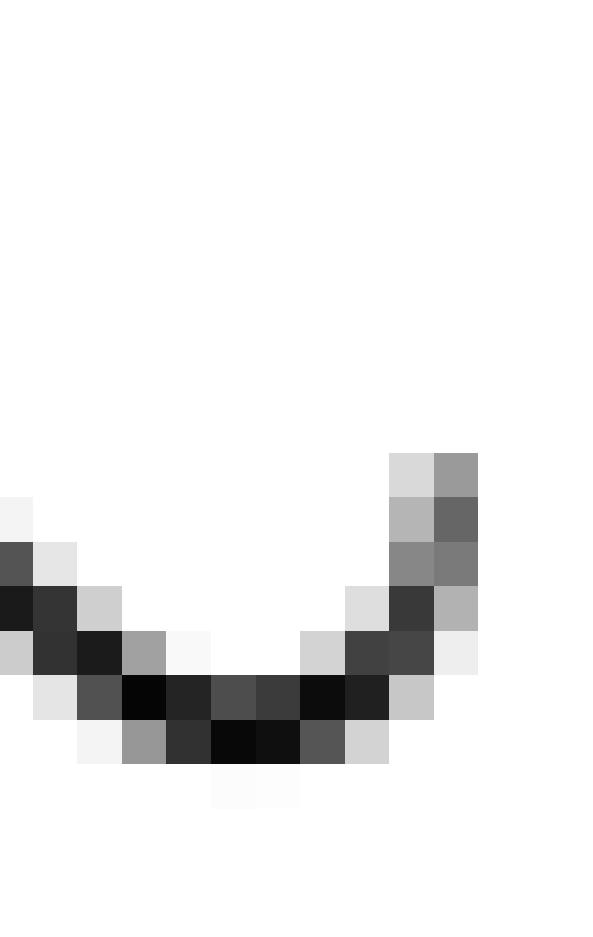
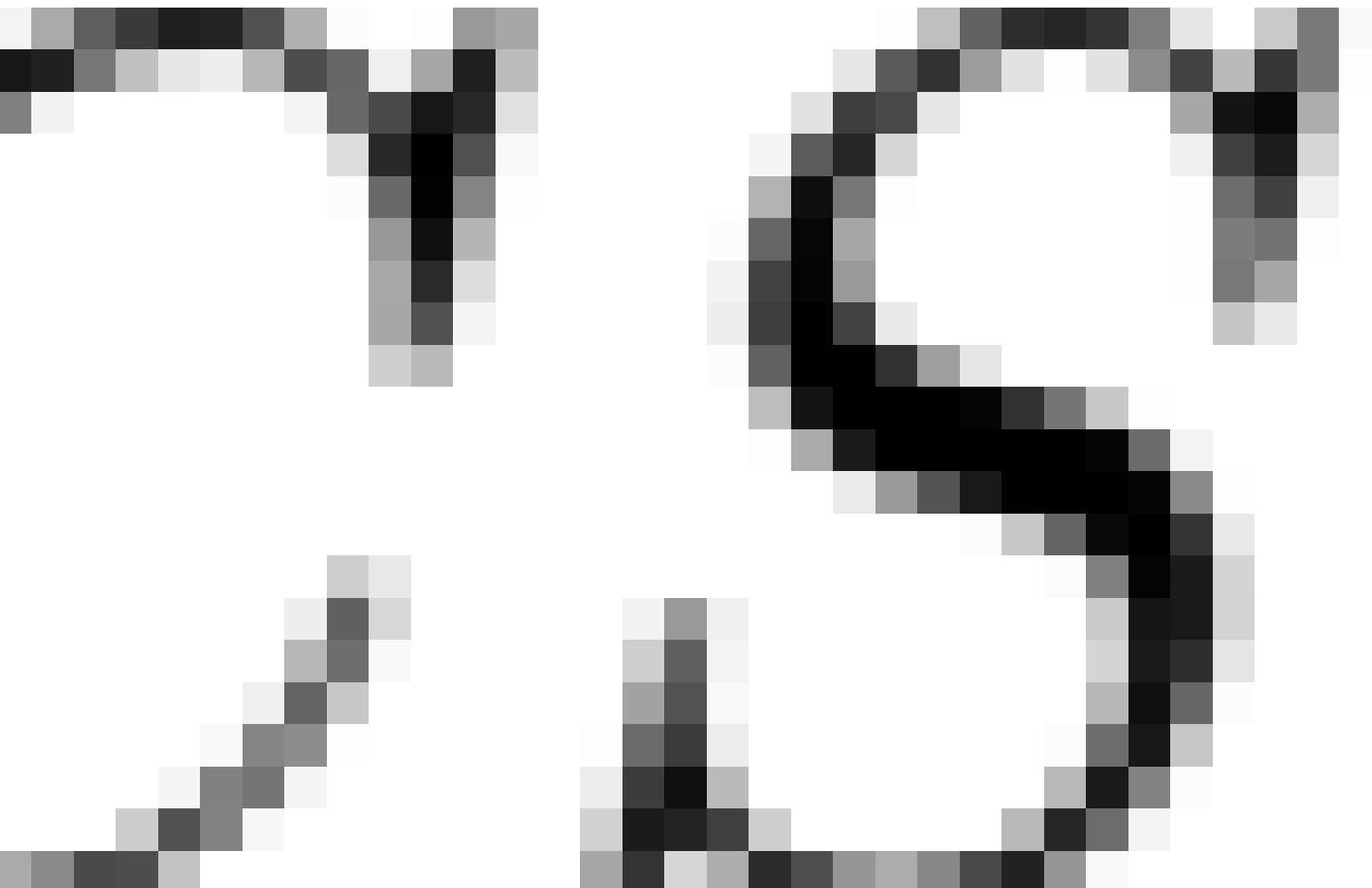
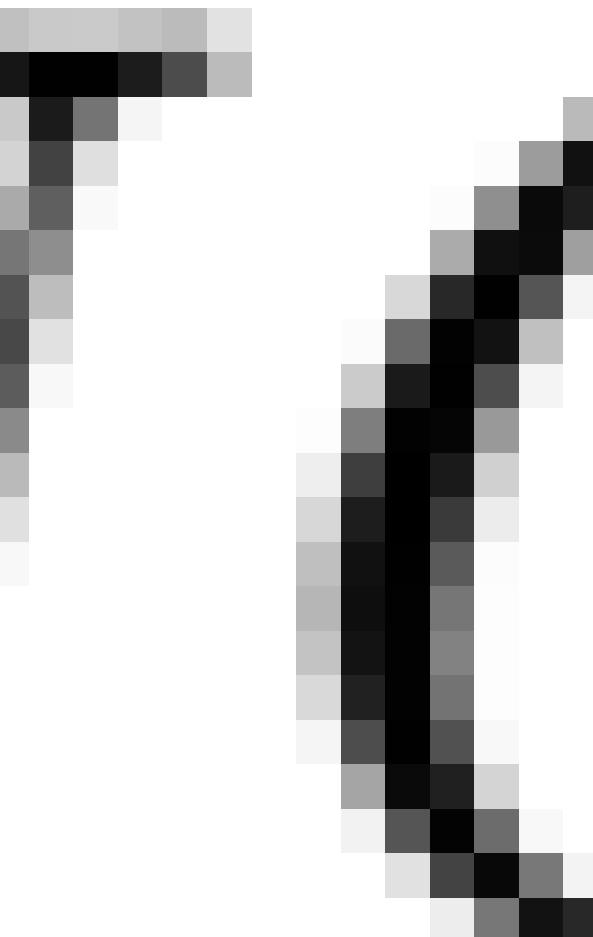
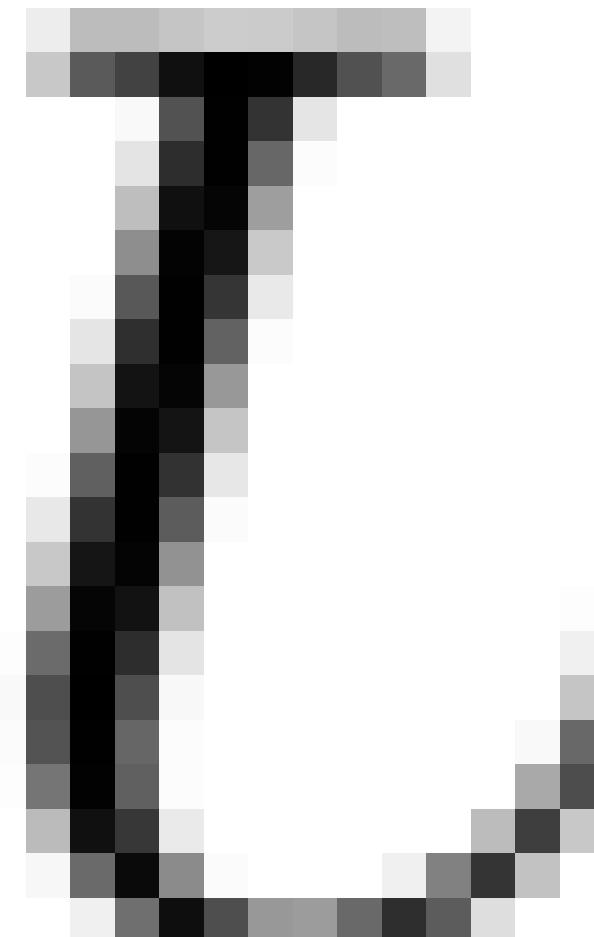
$$\frac{3 \times 3220 \text{ psi} - 1220 \text{ psi}}{1 + 3.12} = 4279 \text{ psi}$$

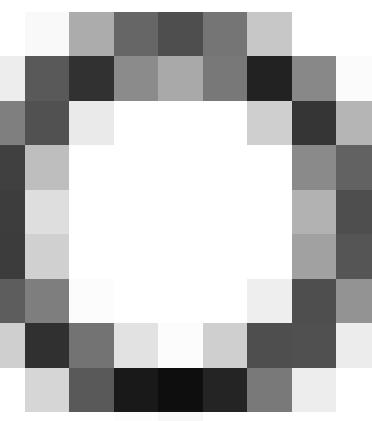
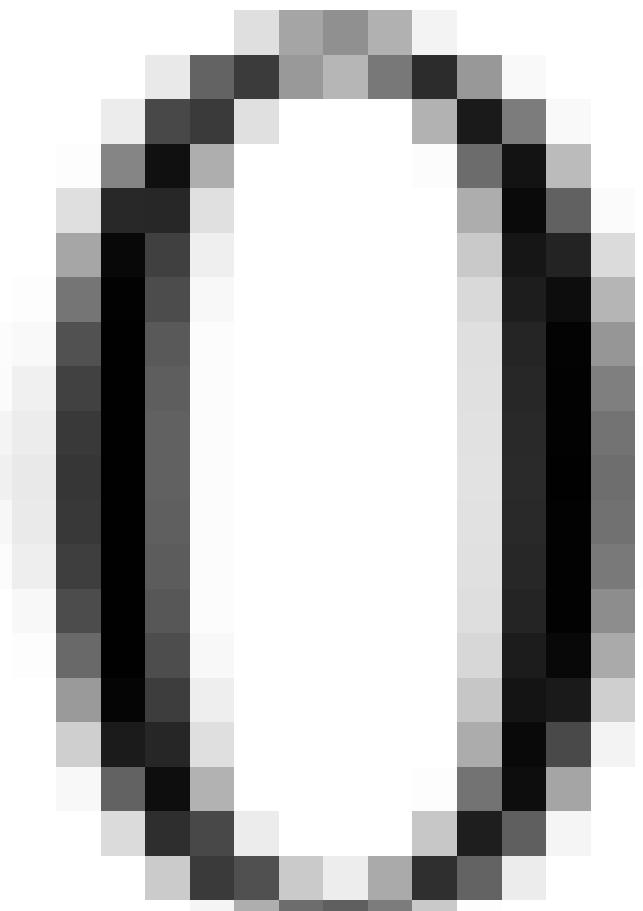
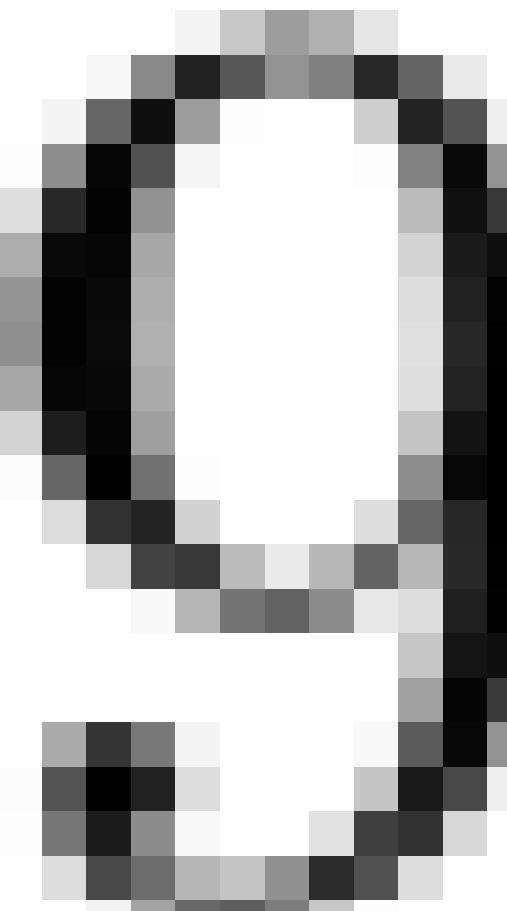
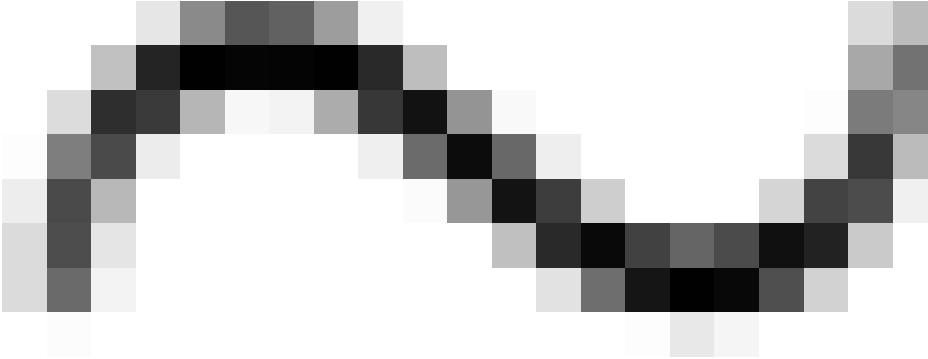
4279 psi
7000 ft 0.

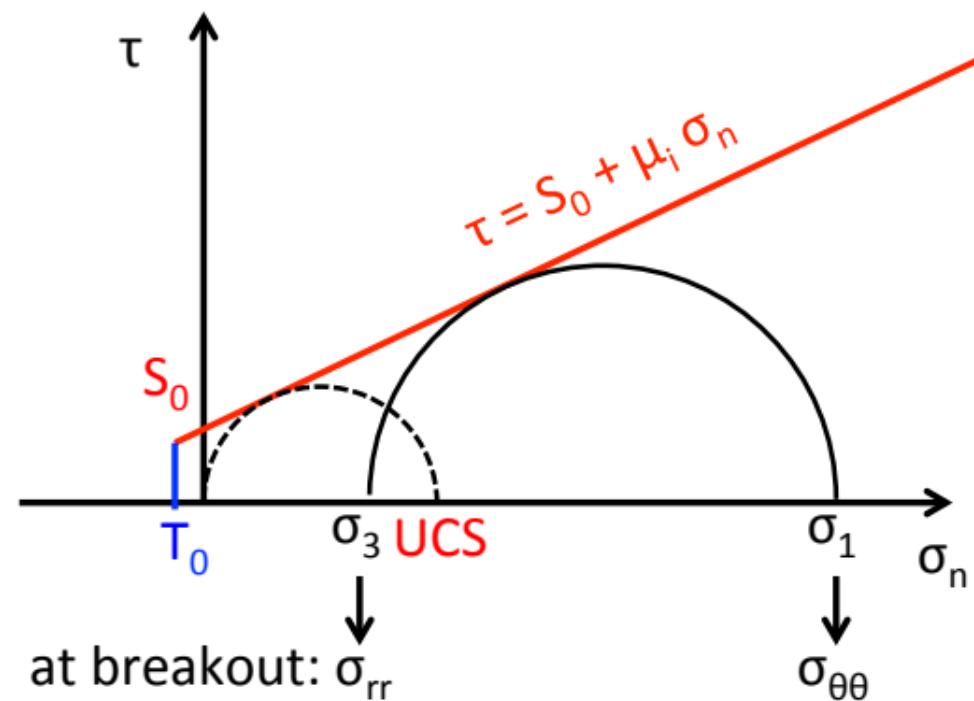
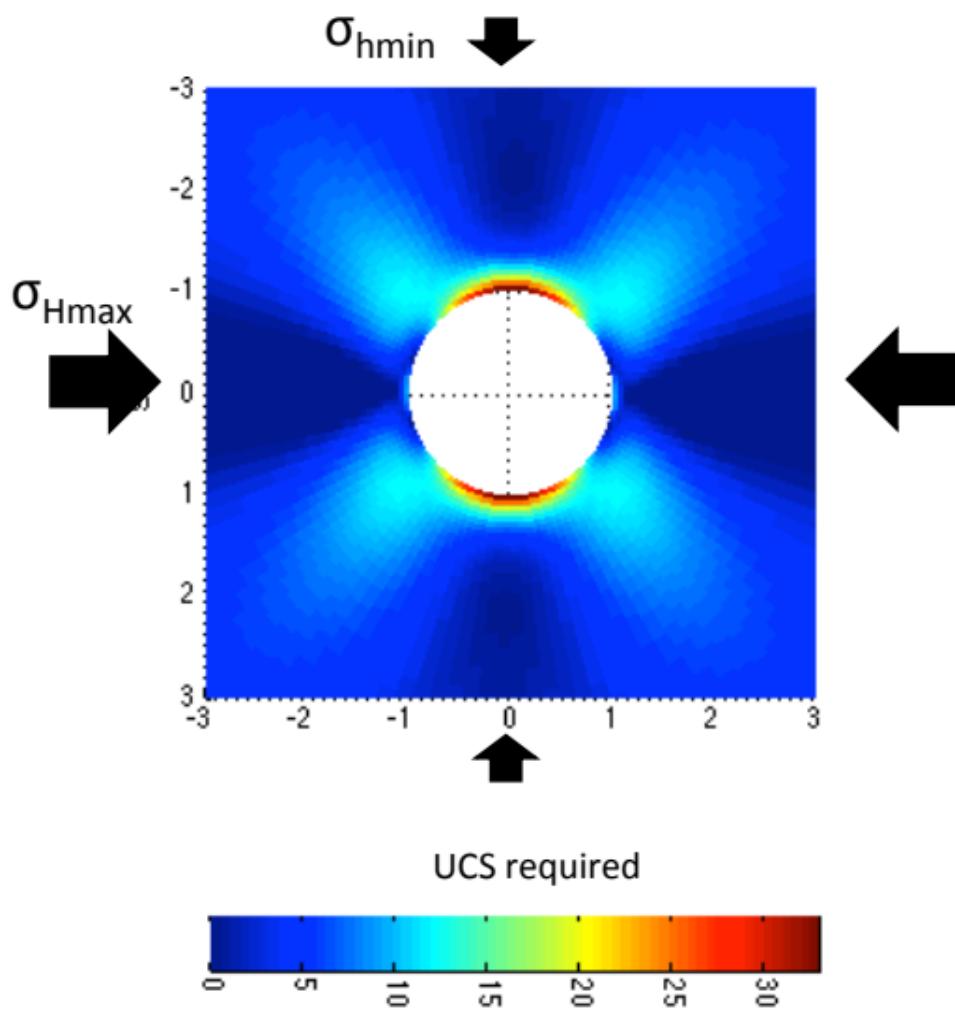
Figure 1. The effect of the number of clusters on the classification accuracy of the proposed model. The proposed model is compared with the KNN classifier.

PS
= 11.57
1 ft

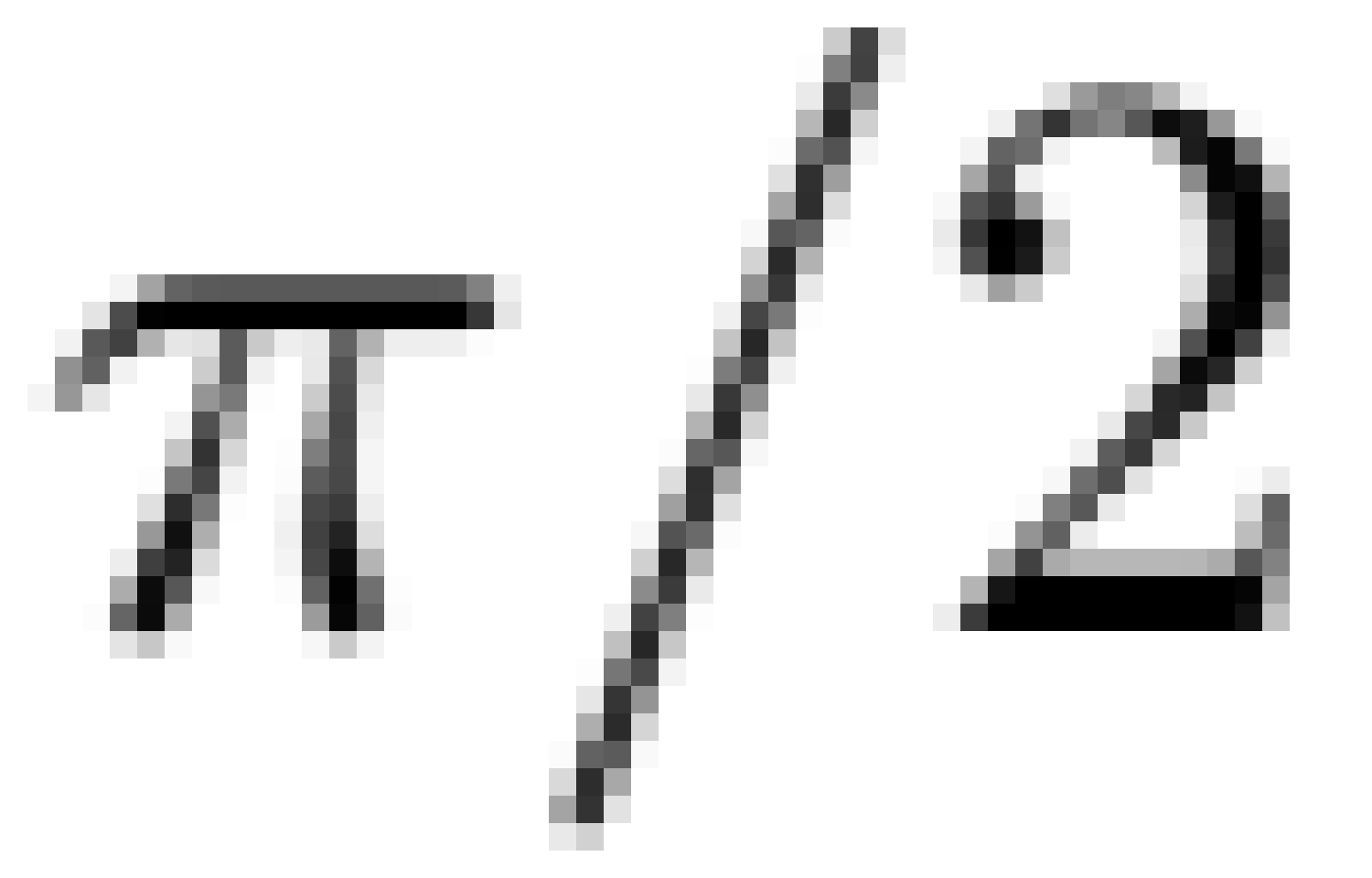
TD

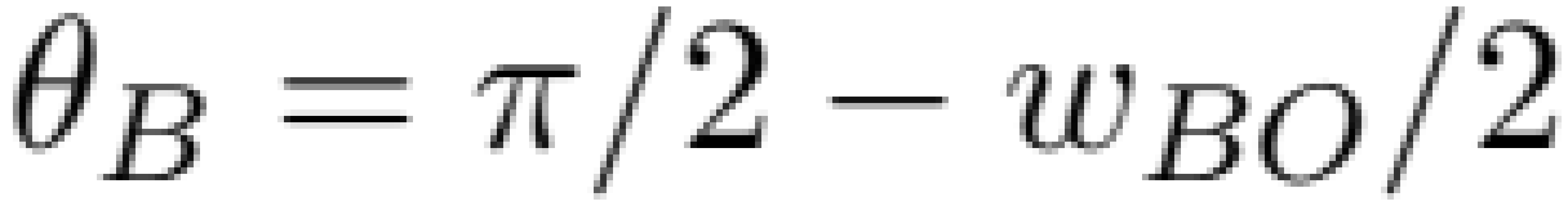




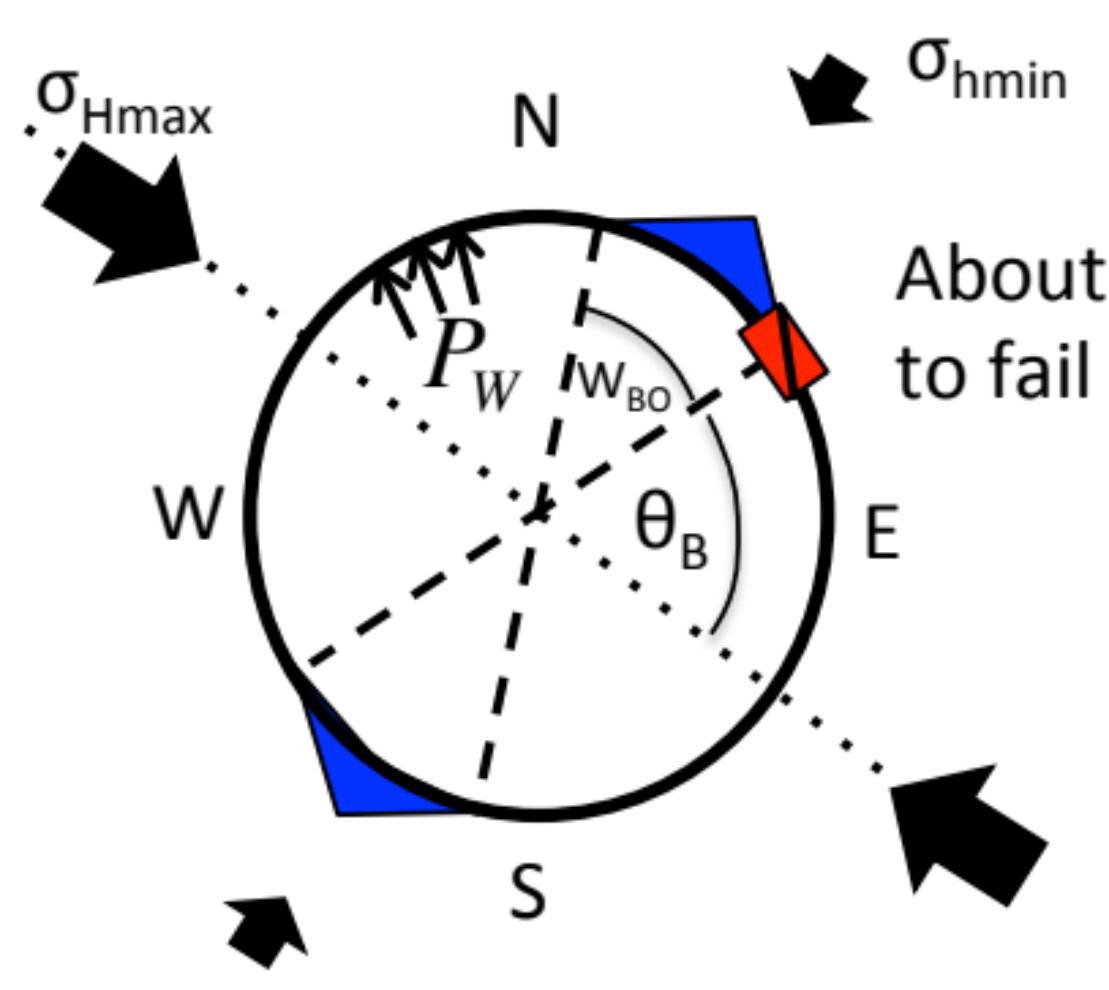








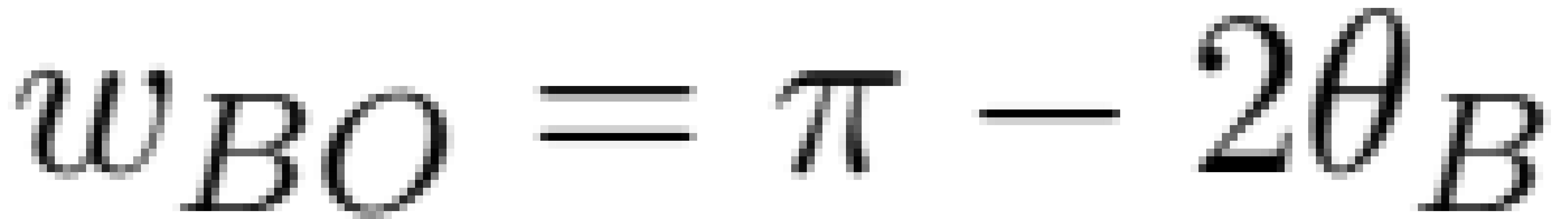
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\theta\theta} &= (P_W - P_p) + 2(\sigma_{H\max} - \sigma_{h\min}) \cos(2\theta_B) \\ \sigma_{rr} &= + (P_W - P_p) \end{aligned}$$

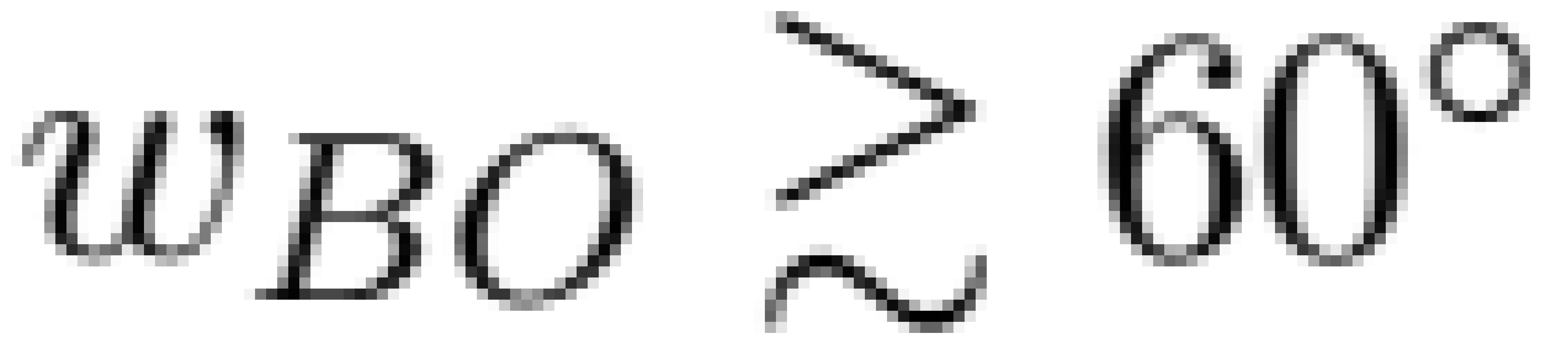




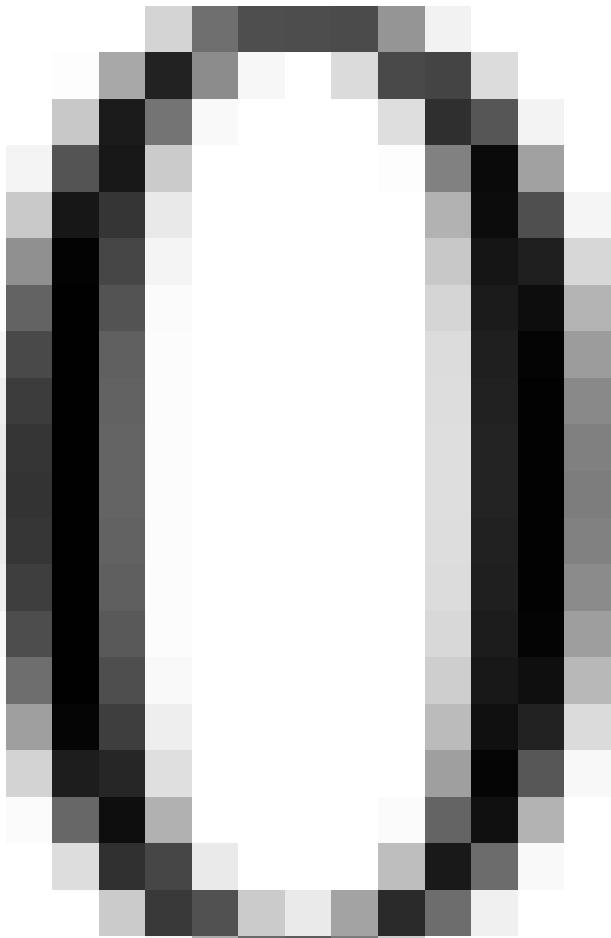
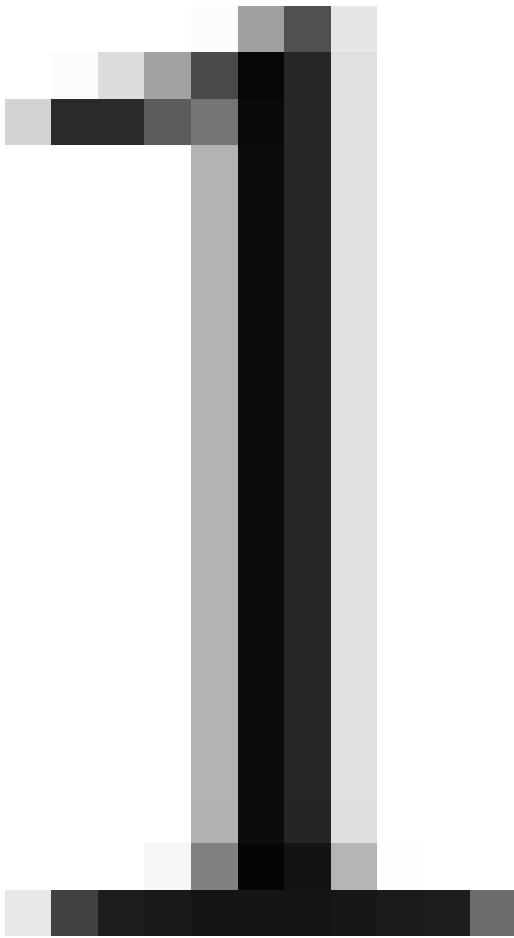
$$S_{\text{H}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sigma_{W_{\text{max}}}^2 + \sigma_{H_{\text{max}}}^2 \right] \cos(2\theta) + \sigma_{H_{\text{max}}}^2 \sin(2\theta) \cos(\phi_{H_{\text{max}}}) + \sigma_{W_{\text{max}}}^2 \sin(2\theta) \sin(\phi_{H_{\text{max}}})$$

$$2\theta_B = \arccos \left[\frac{\sigma_{Hmax} - \sigma_{hmin} - (1+q)(P_W - P_p)}{2(\sigma_{Hmax} - \sigma_{hmin})} \right]$$





$$P_{WBO} = P + \frac{(\sigma_{Hmax} - \sigma_{hmin}) \cos(\pi - w_{BO}) - Ucs}{1 + q}$$

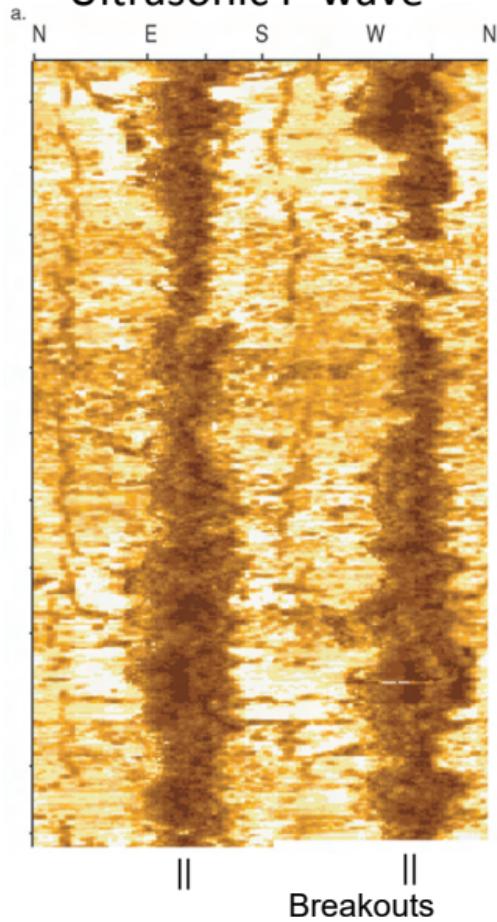


$$0.44 \text{ psi/ft} \times 8.3 \text{ PPG}$$

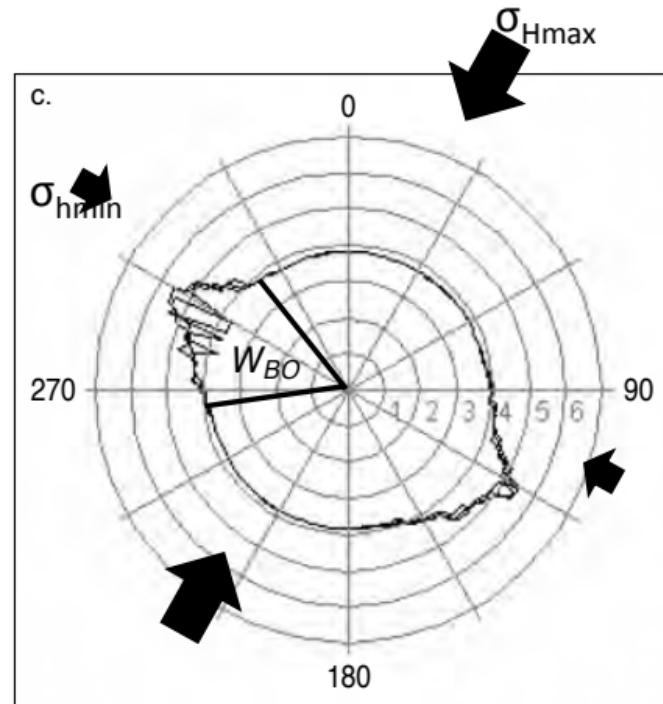
$$\times 7000 \text{ ft} = 3710 \text{ psi}$$

$$w_{BO}^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} - \arccos \frac{[3220 \text{ psi} + 1220 \text{ psi} - (1 + 3.12)(3710 \text{ psi} - 3080 \text{ psi})]}{2(3220 \text{ psi} - 1220 \text{ psi})} = 66^{\circ}$$

Ultrasonic P-wave

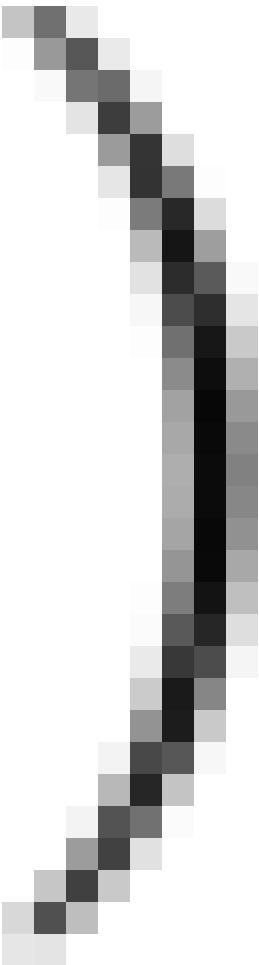
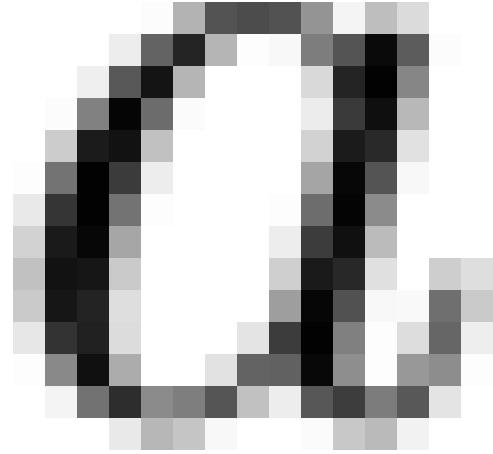
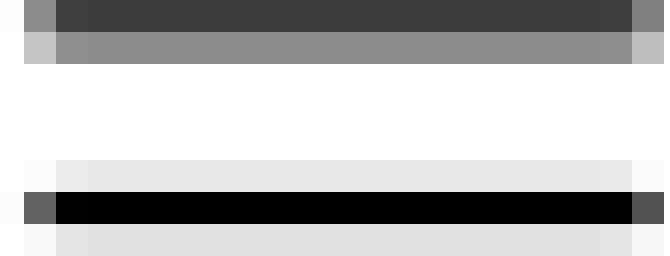
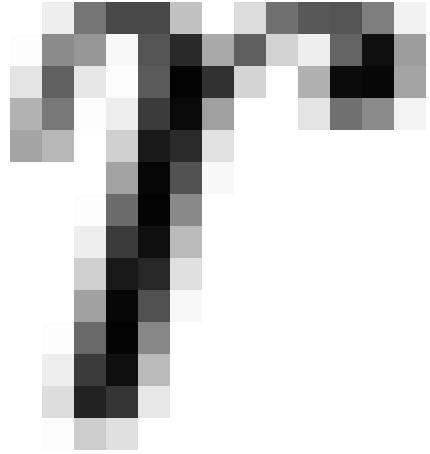
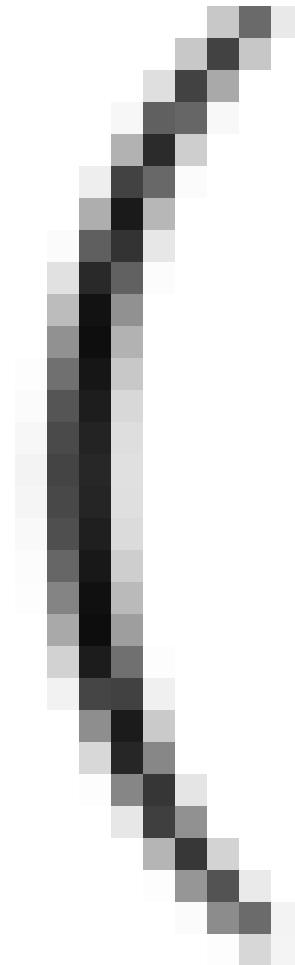


Electrical resistivity



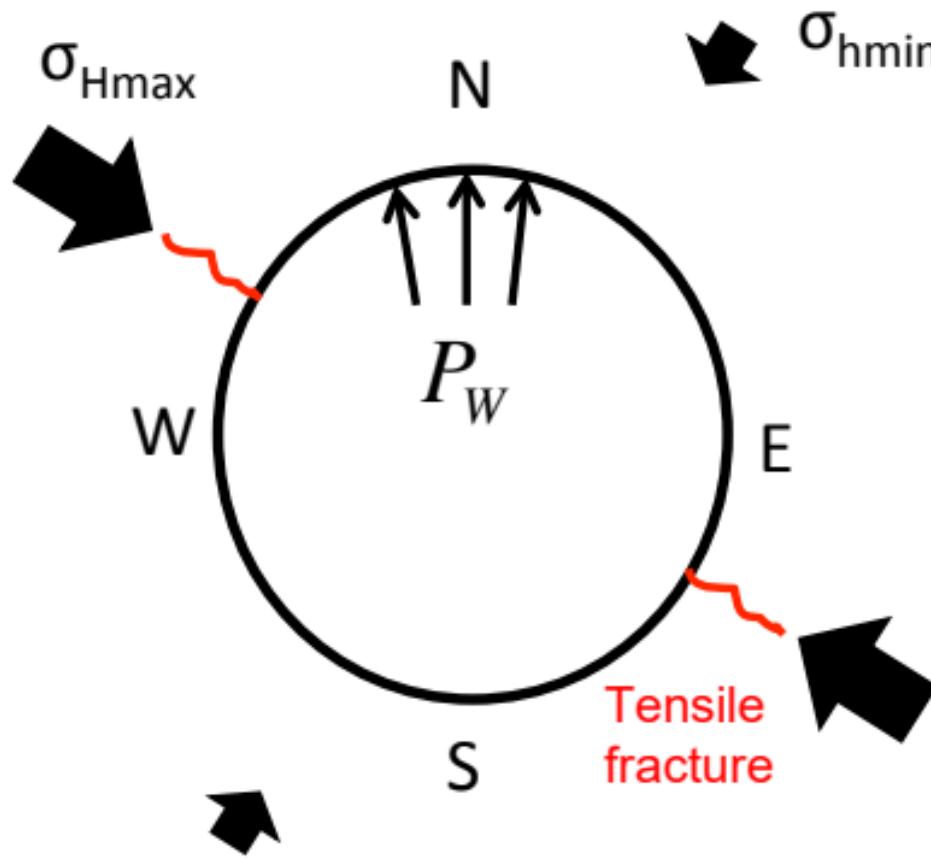
[Zoback 2013 - Figure 6.4]

$$S_{H\max} = \frac{P}{P} + \frac{UCS + (1+q)(P_W - P_p) - \sigma_{hmin}[1 + 2\cos(\pi - w_{BO})]}{1 - 2\cos(\pi - w_{BO})}$$



σθαντικός + σούχος + στ



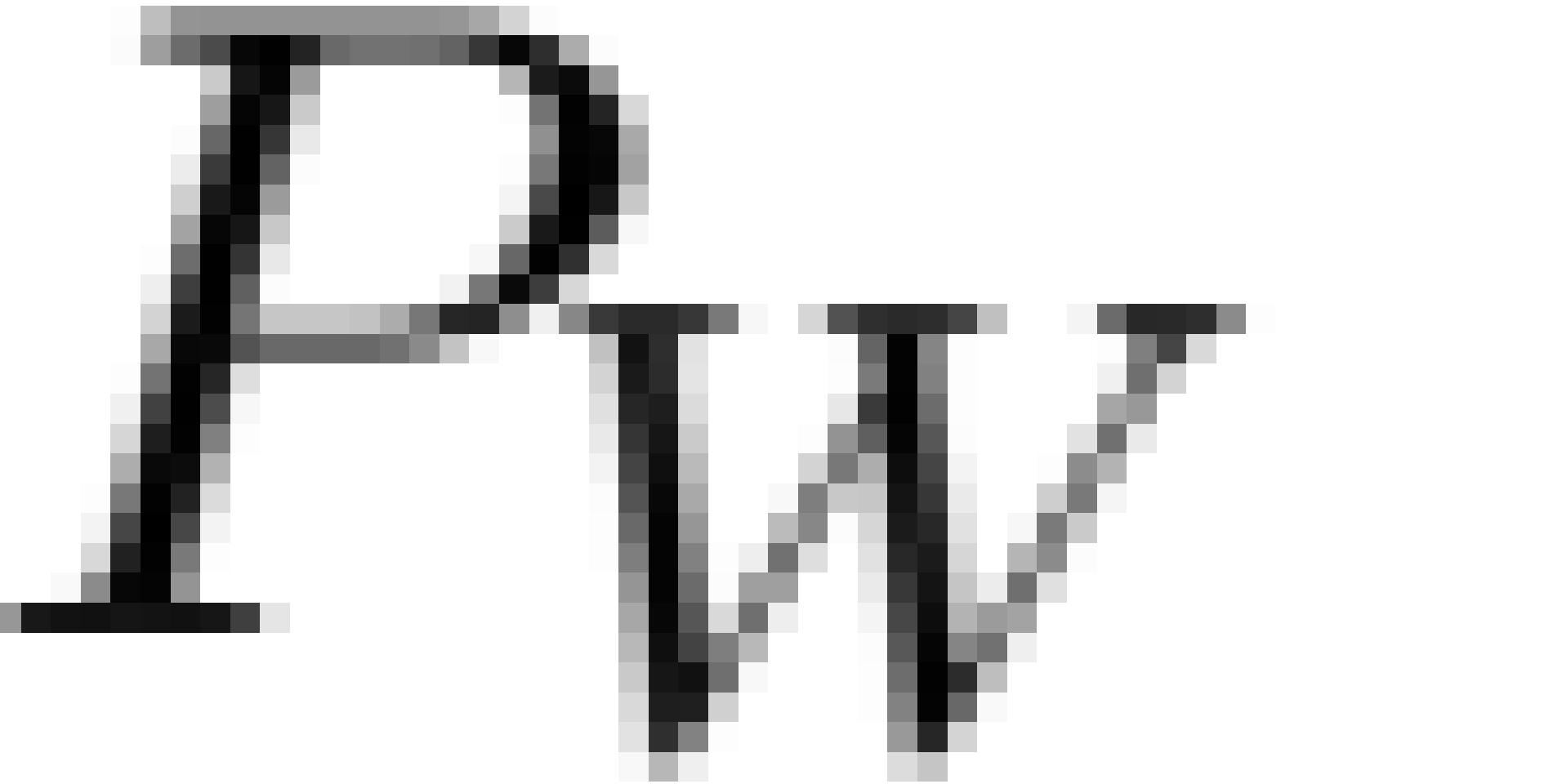


$$P_b = P_p + 3\sigma_{h\min} - \sigma_{H\max} + T_s + \sigma^{\Delta T}$$

Pore pressure
in the formation

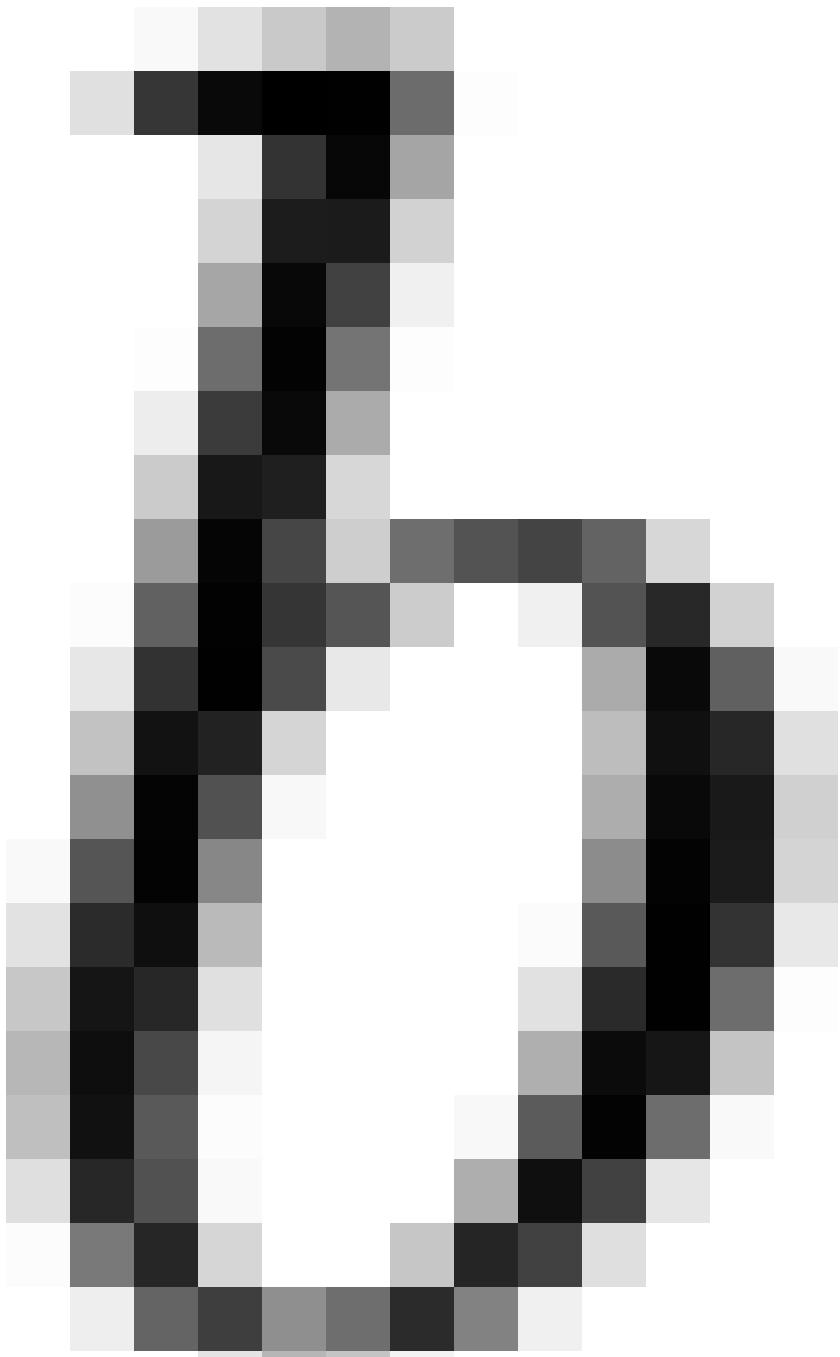
Stress anisotropy

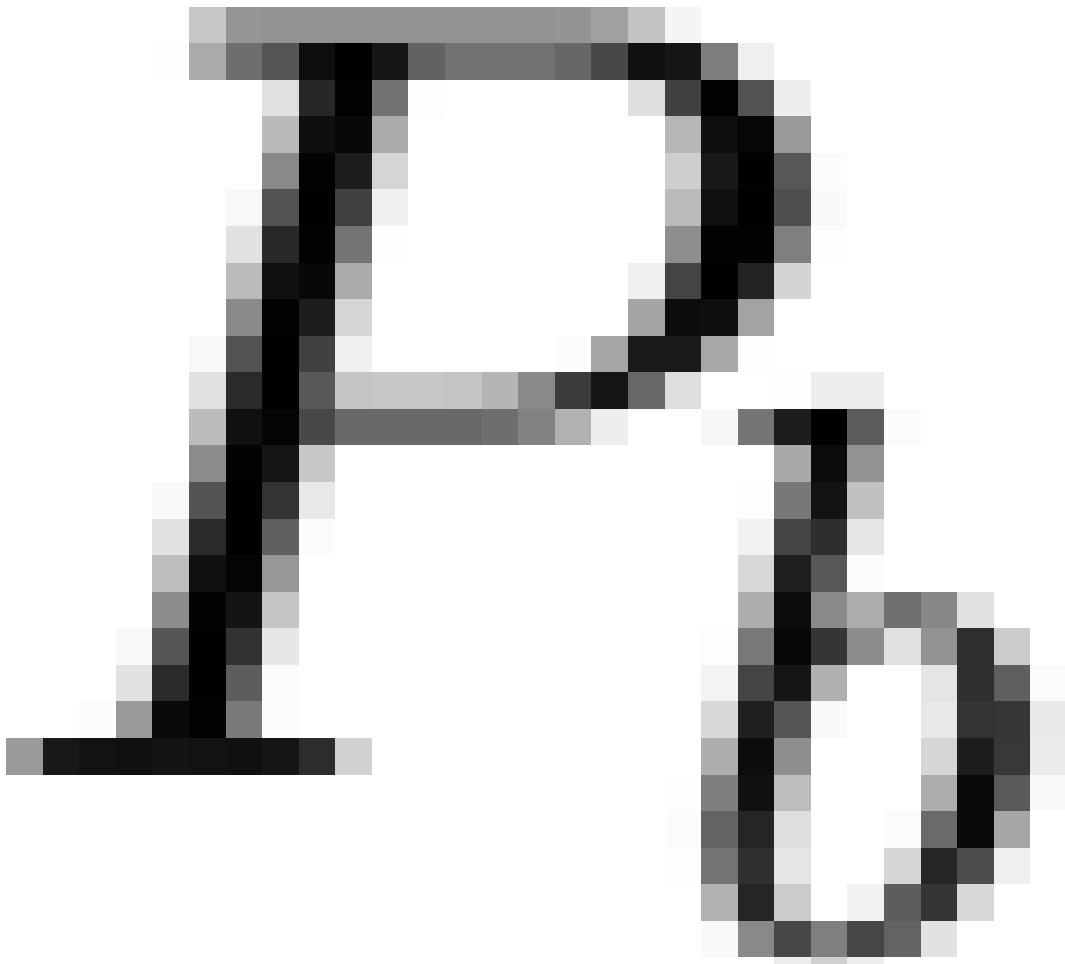
Tensile strength
Cooling stress

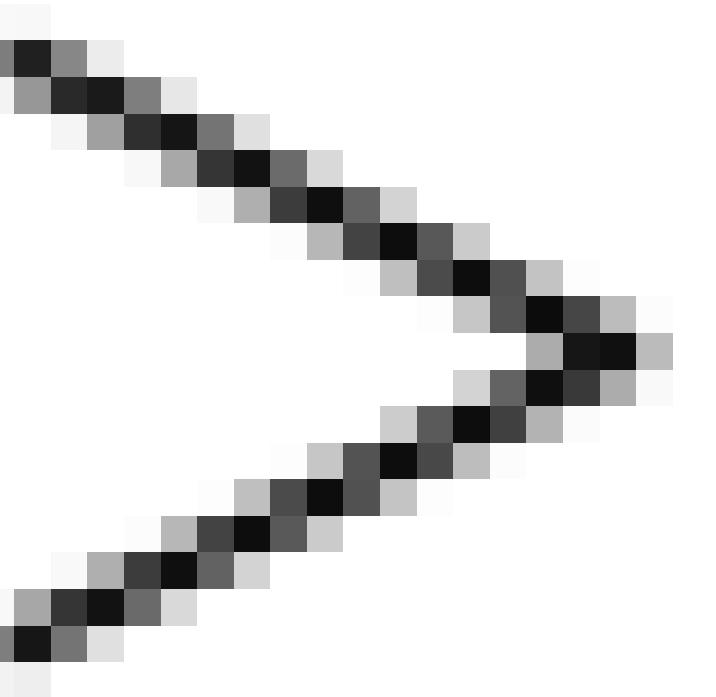
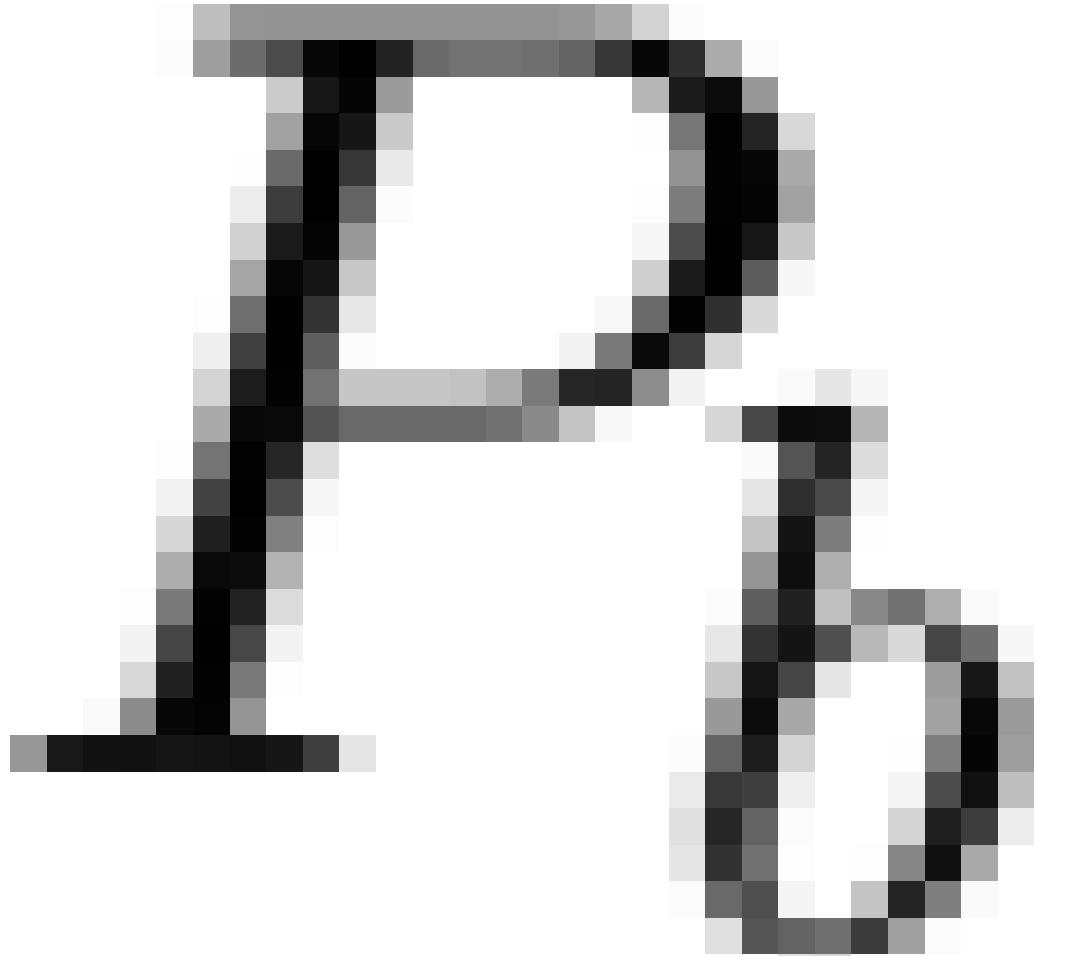


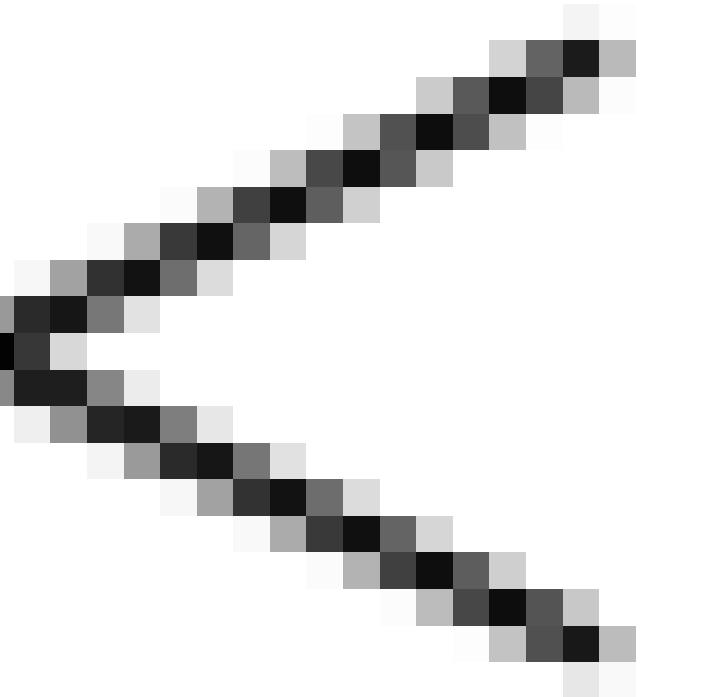
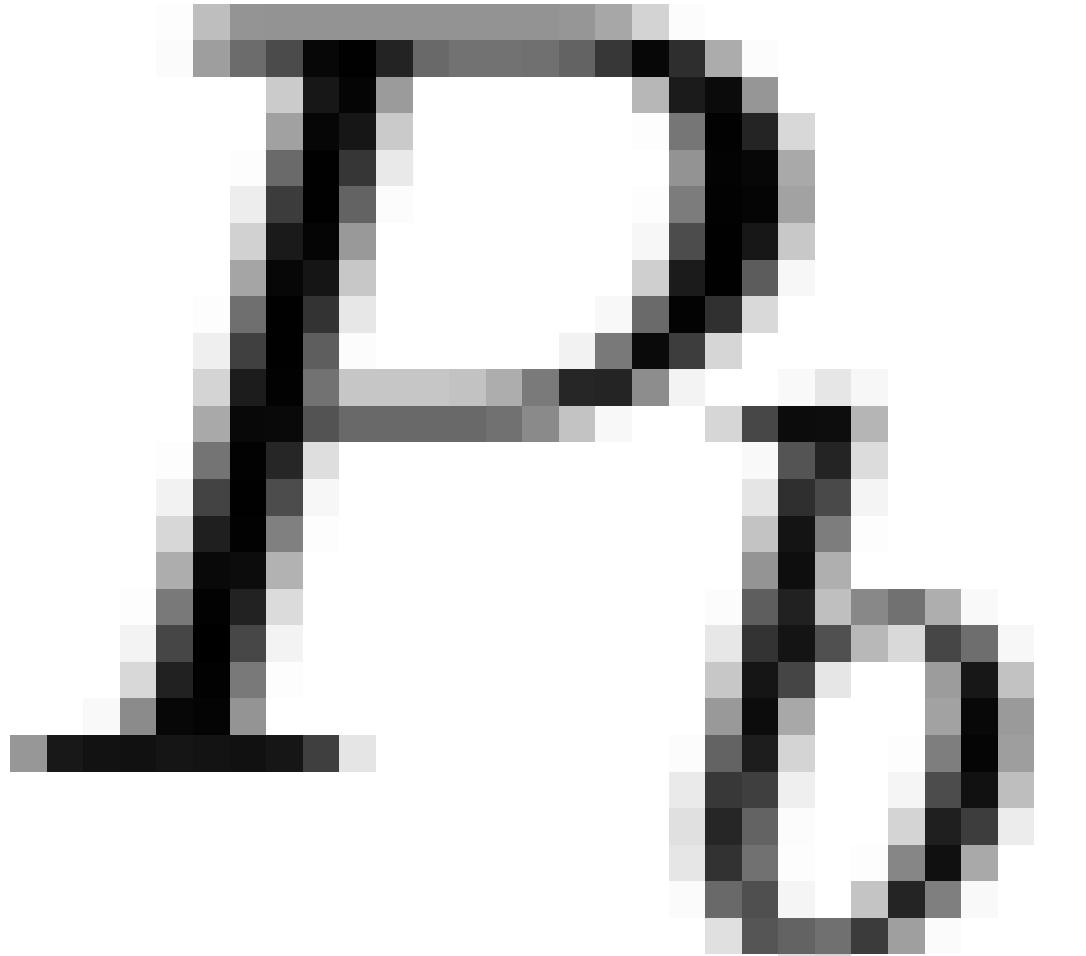
$\sigma_{\text{Hannac}} + \sigma_{\text{Hannac}}^2$

Bob Smith + 30 hours





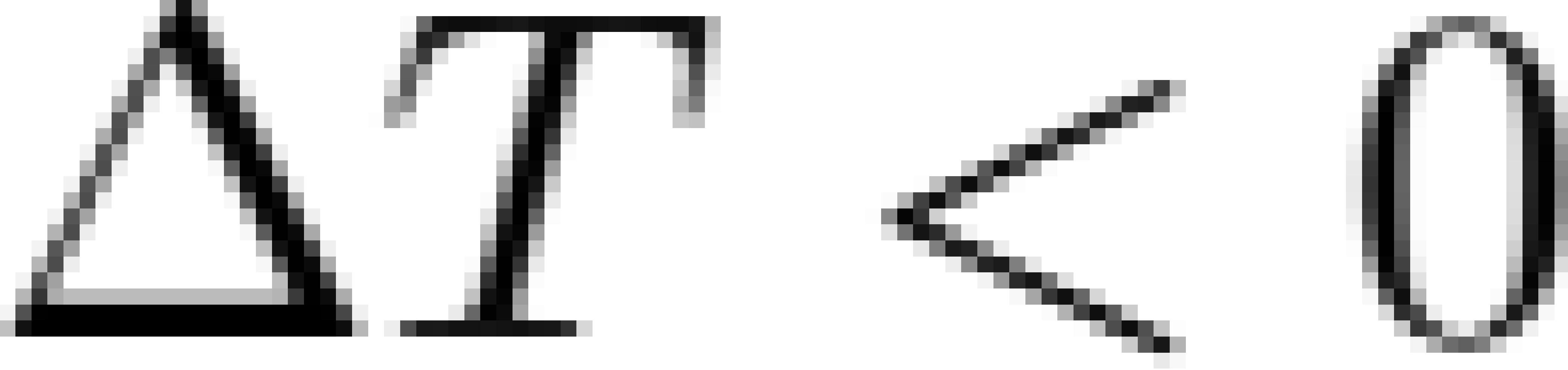


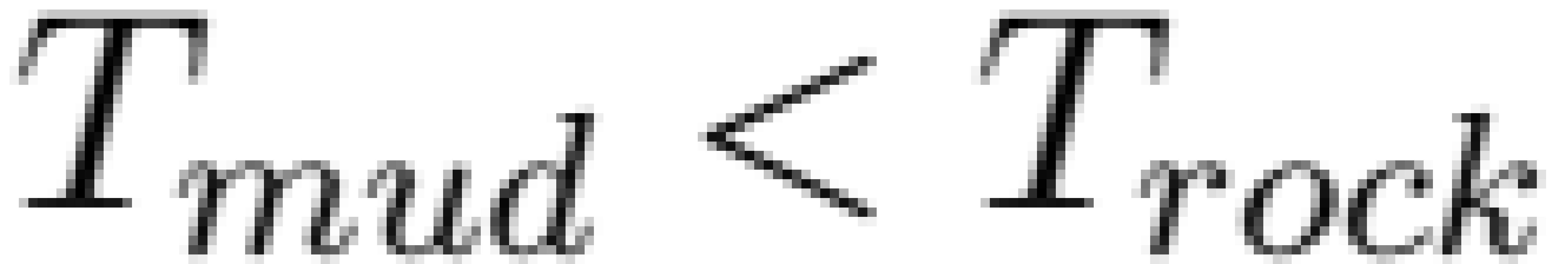


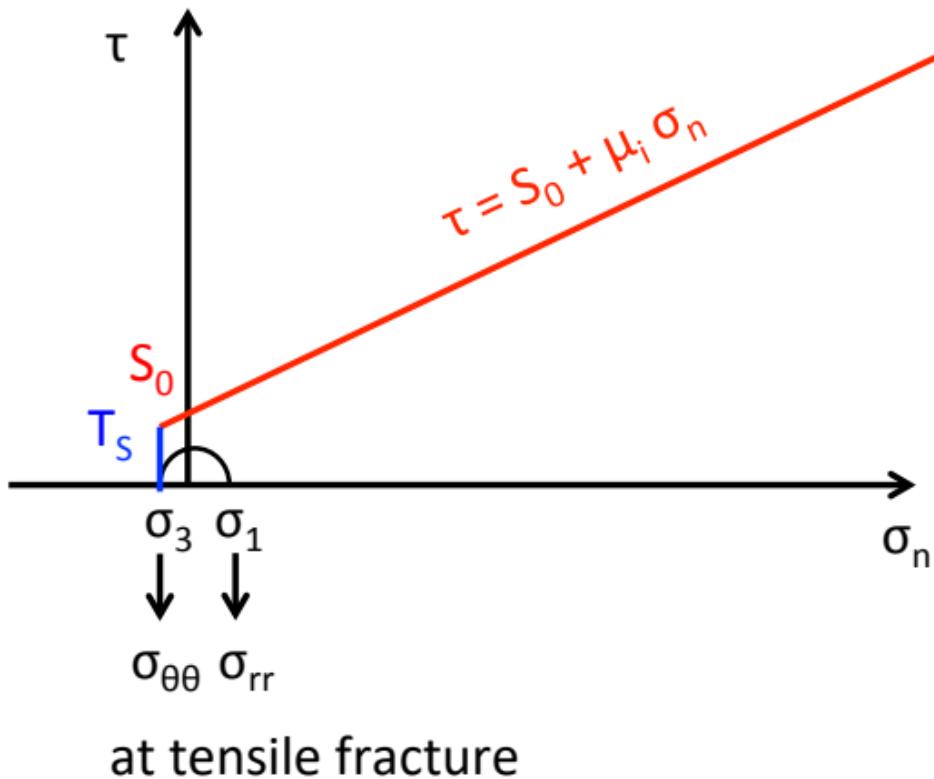
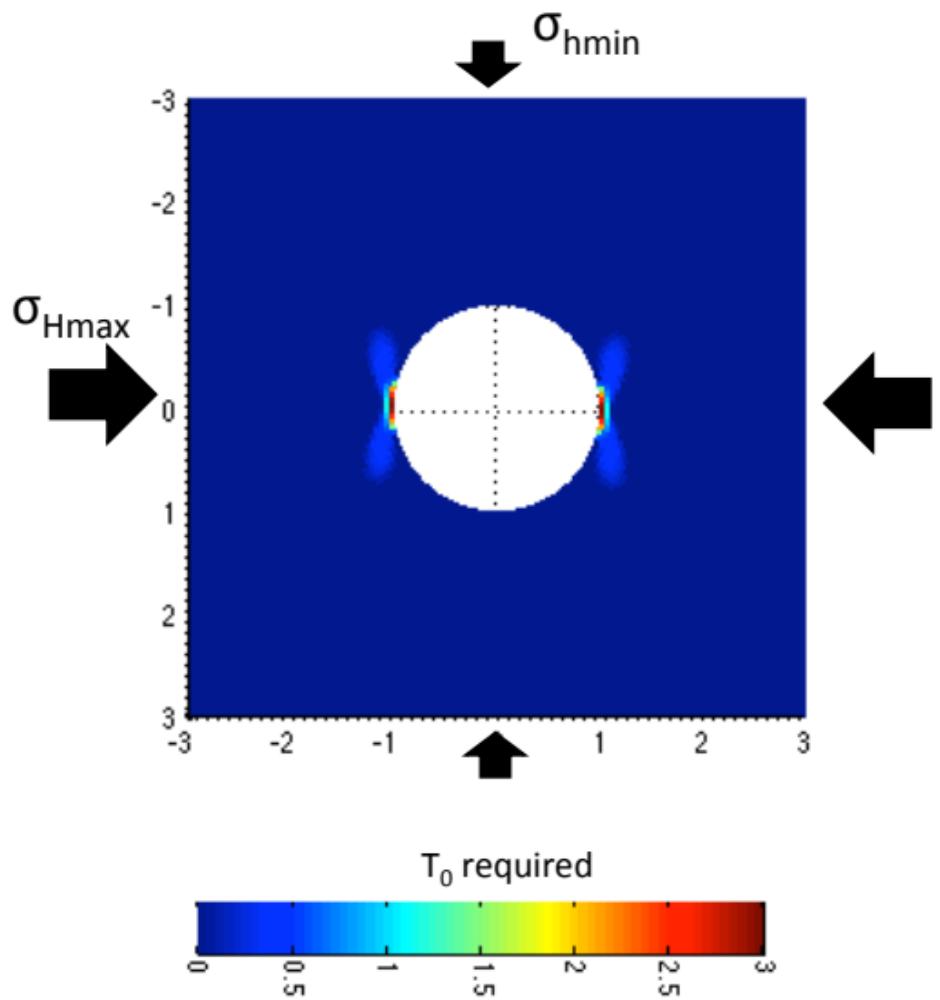


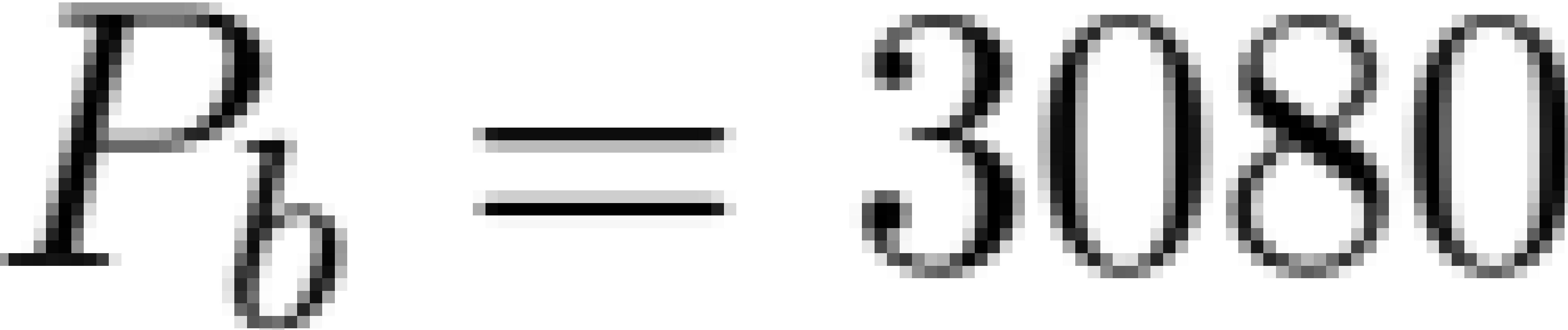


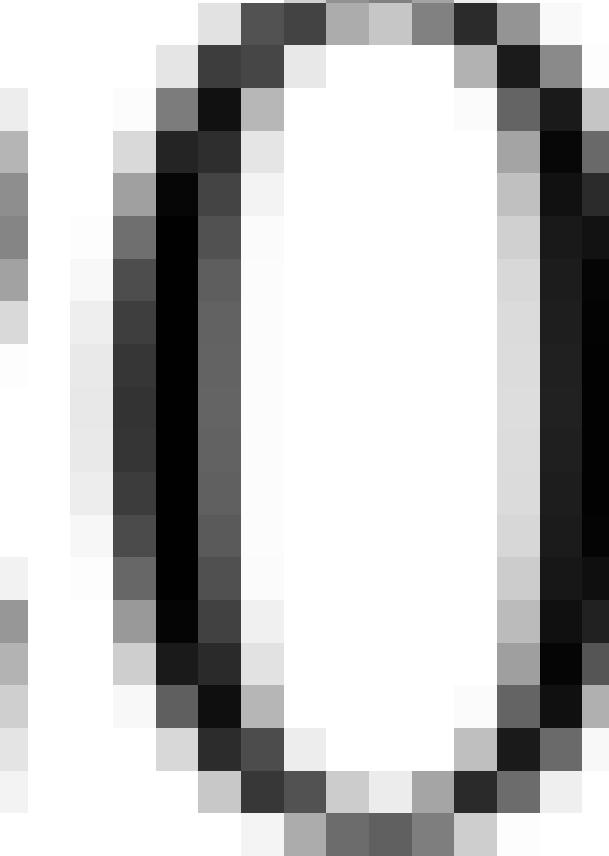
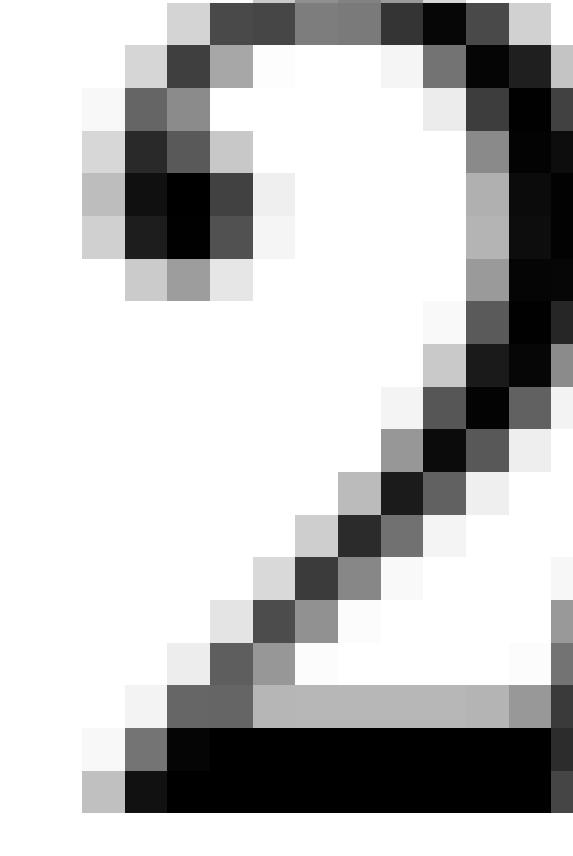
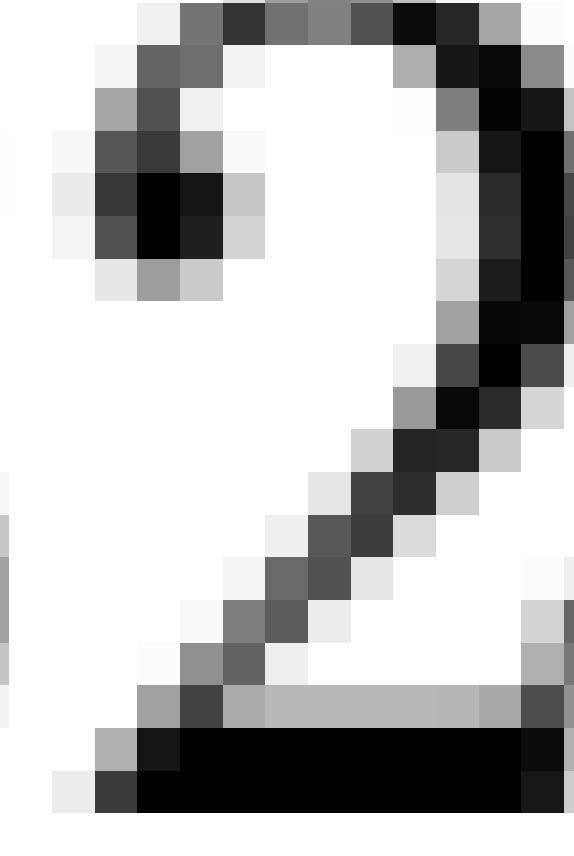
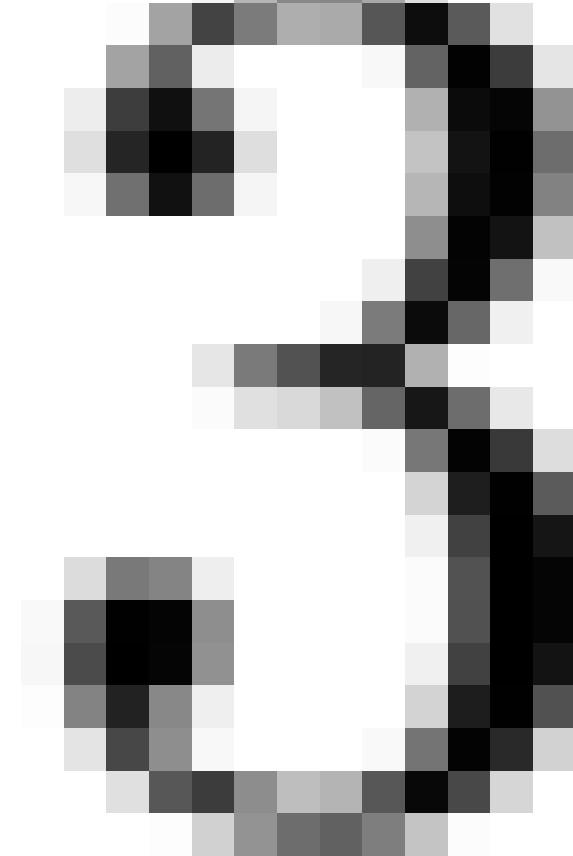


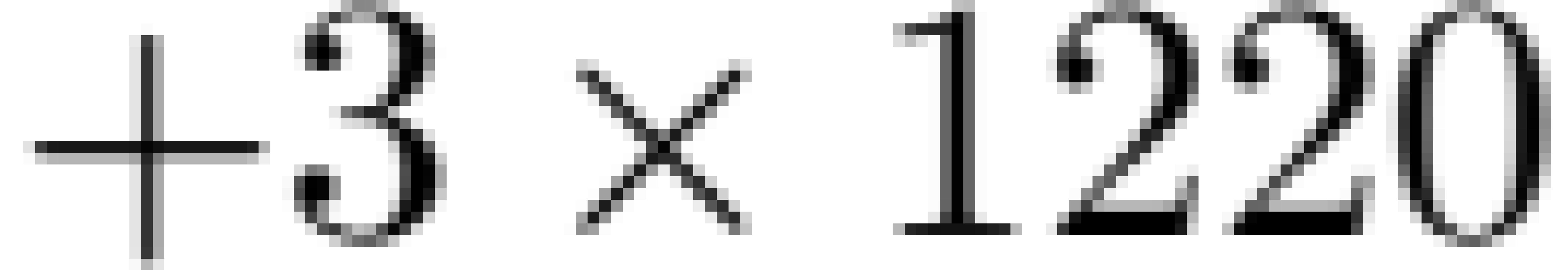


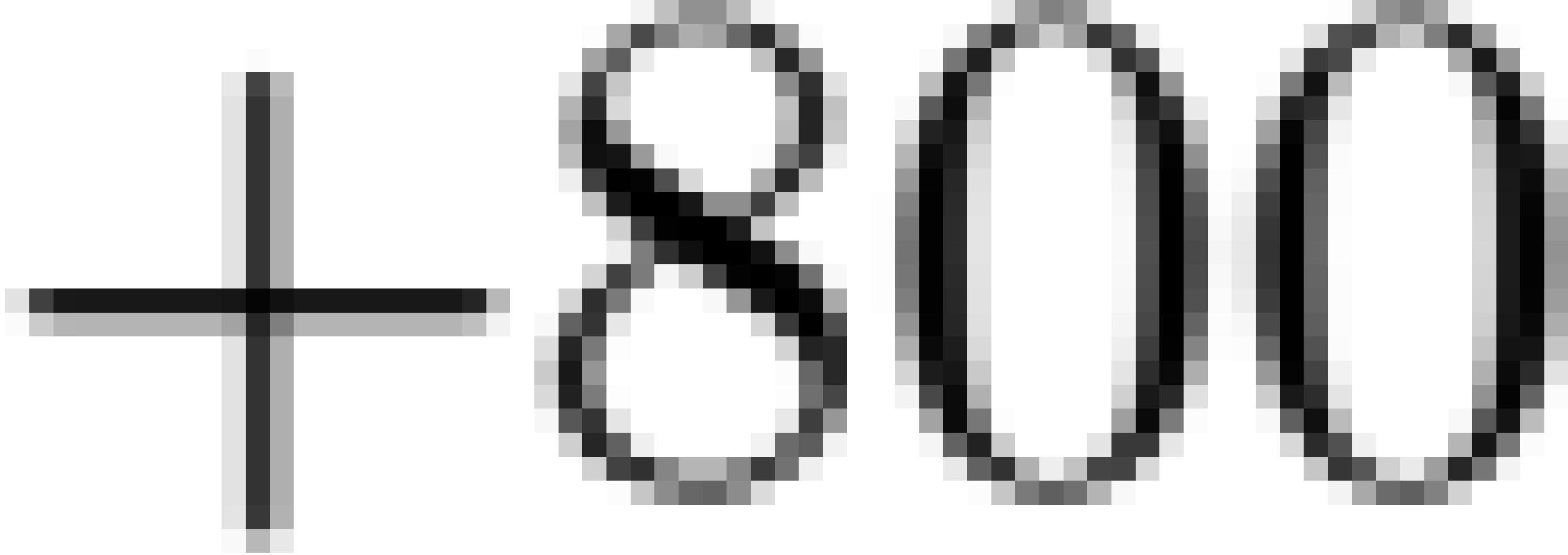


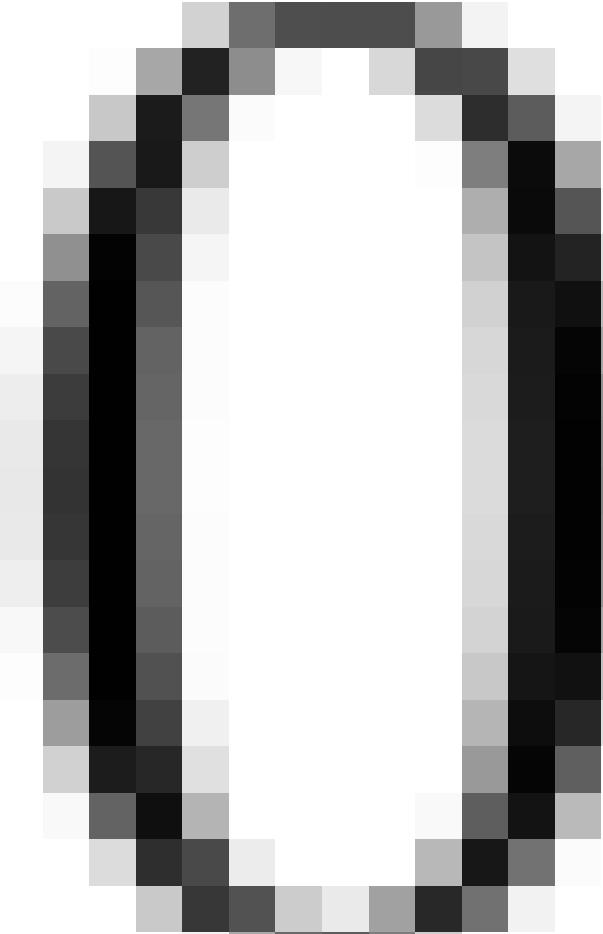
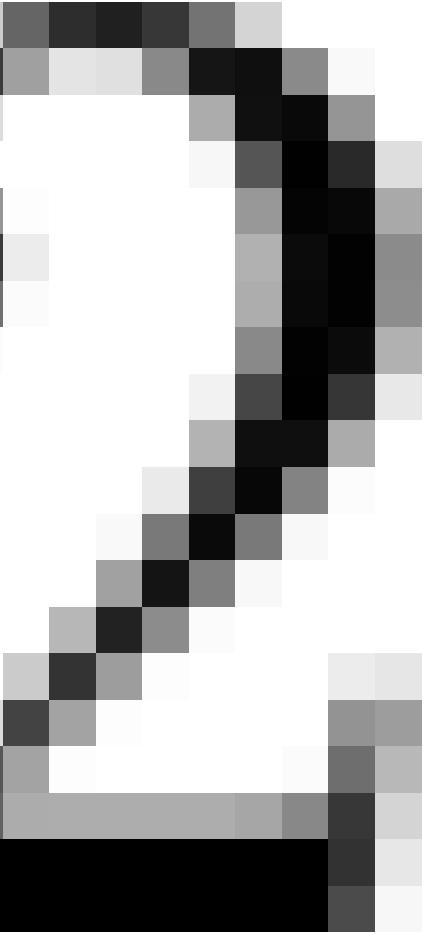
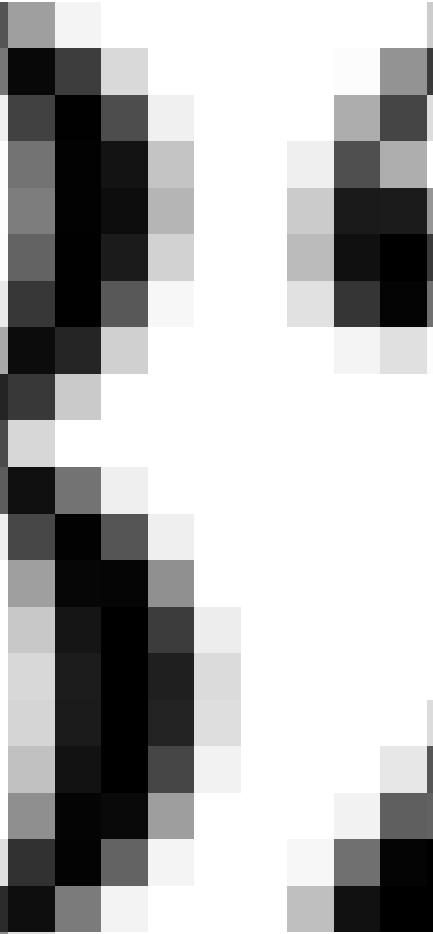
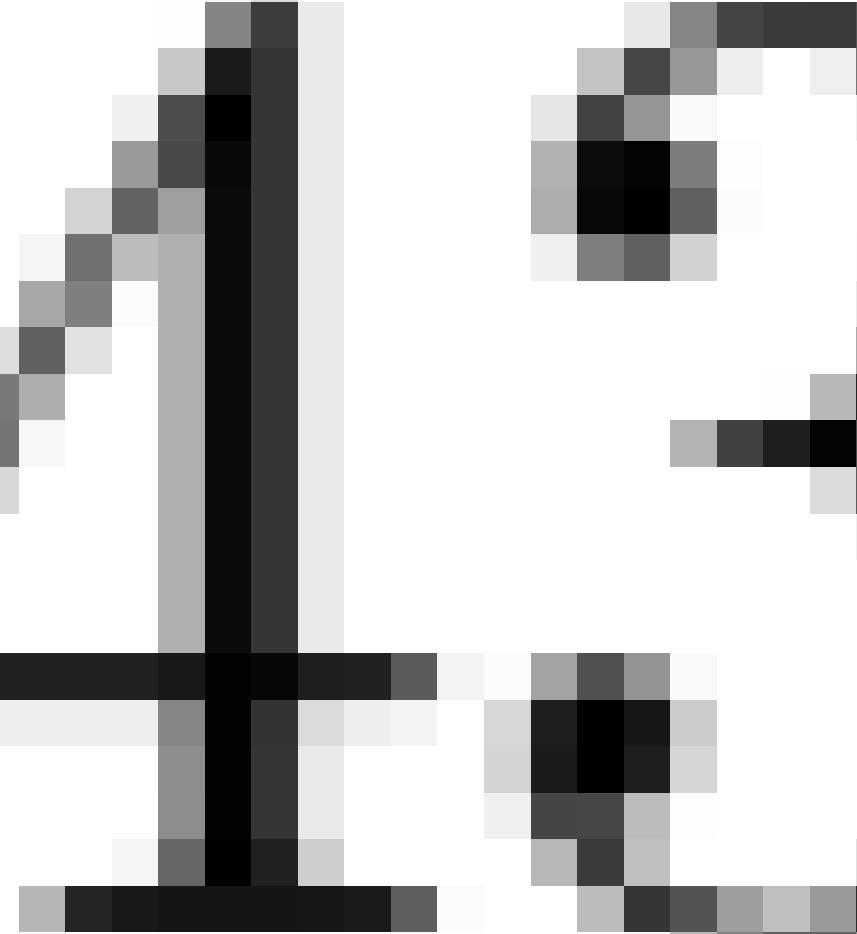












4320 psi

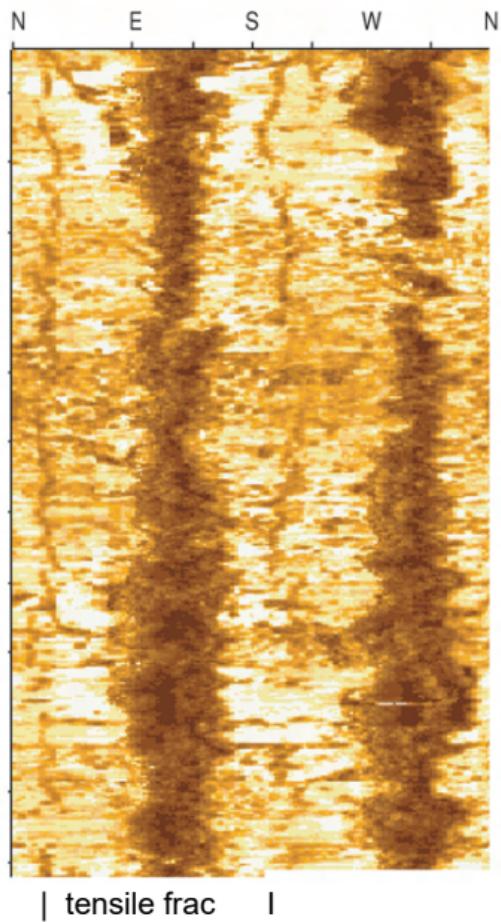
7000 ft

8.33 ppg

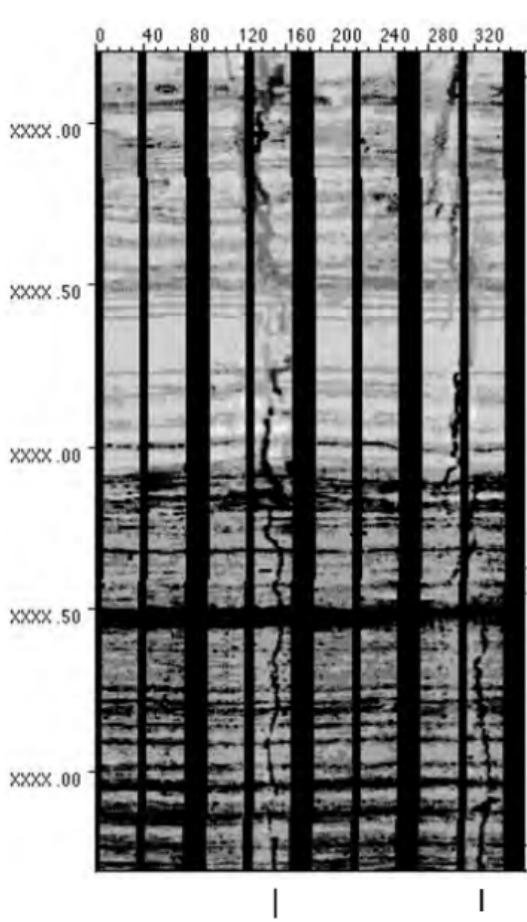
0.44 psi/ft

11.68 ppg

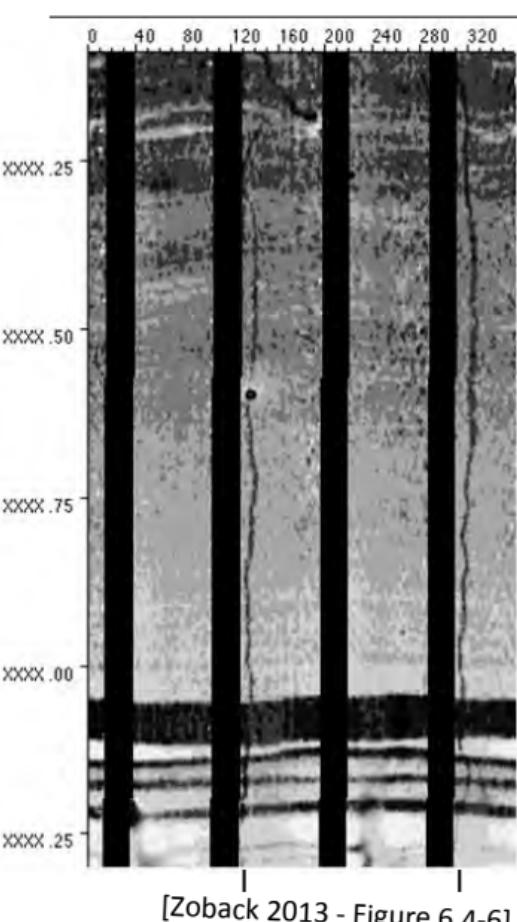
Ultrasonic P-wave

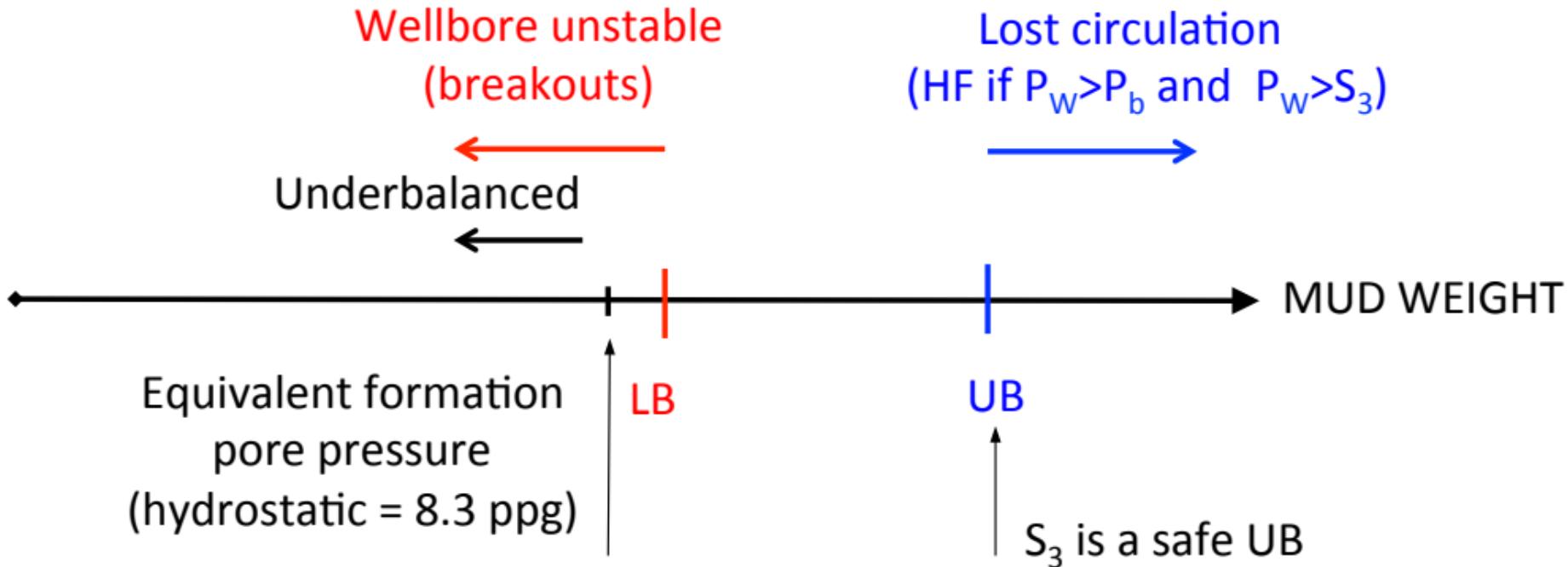


Electrical resistivity



Electrical resistivity



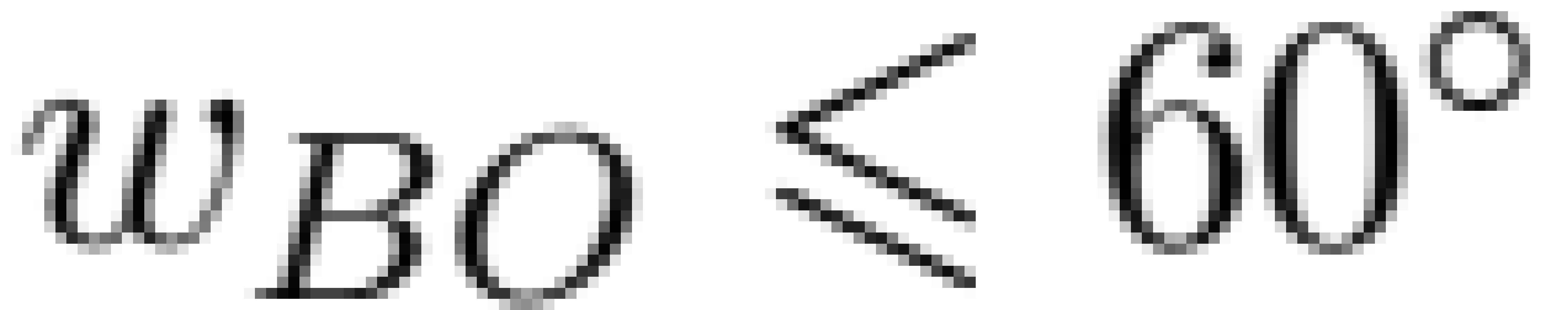


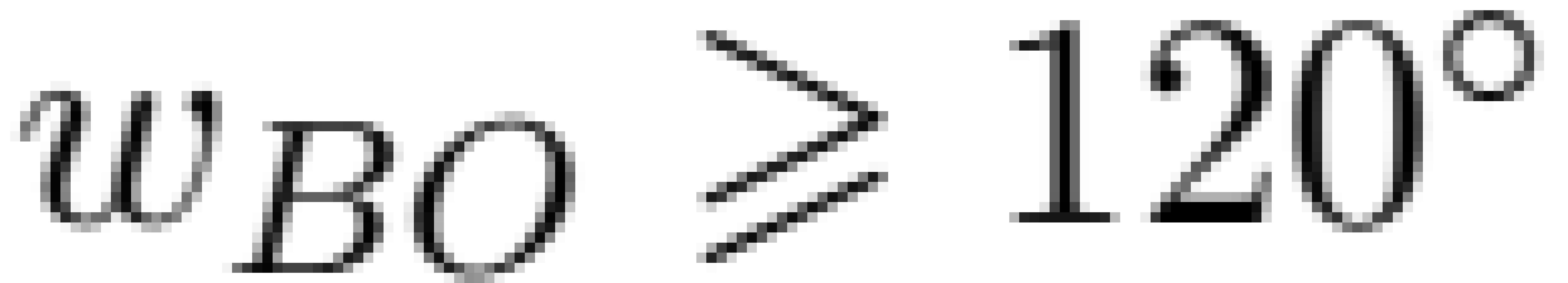
LIGHT MUDS

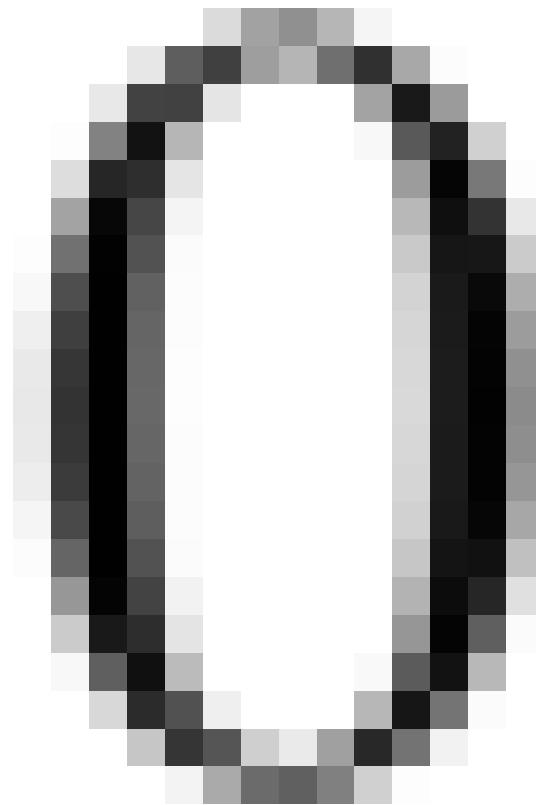
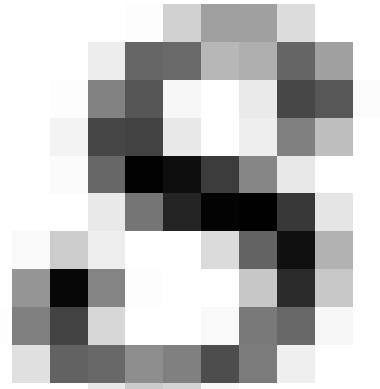
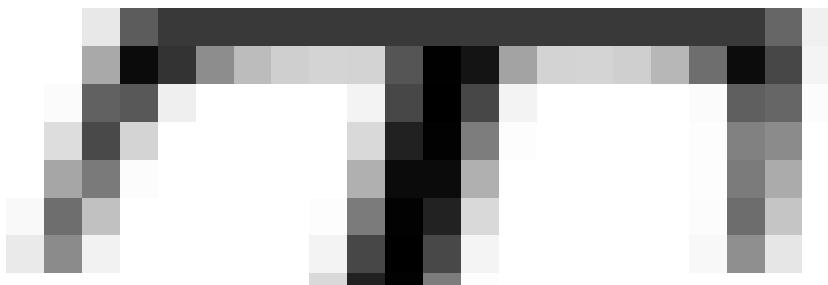
- May promote water production
- Compromise wellbore stability

HEAVY MUDS

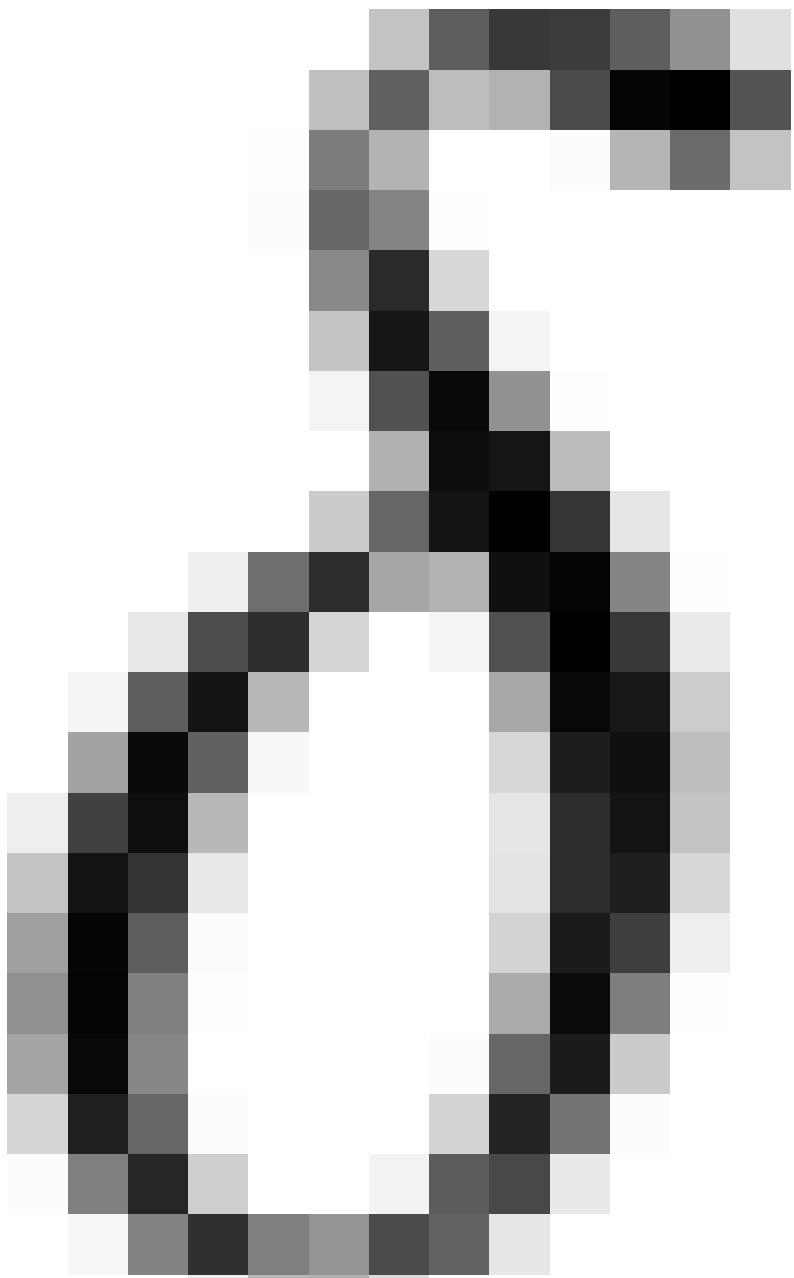
- Damage formation (k) by mud infiltration
- Promote mud losses in permeable strata
- Low ROP because of stronger rock



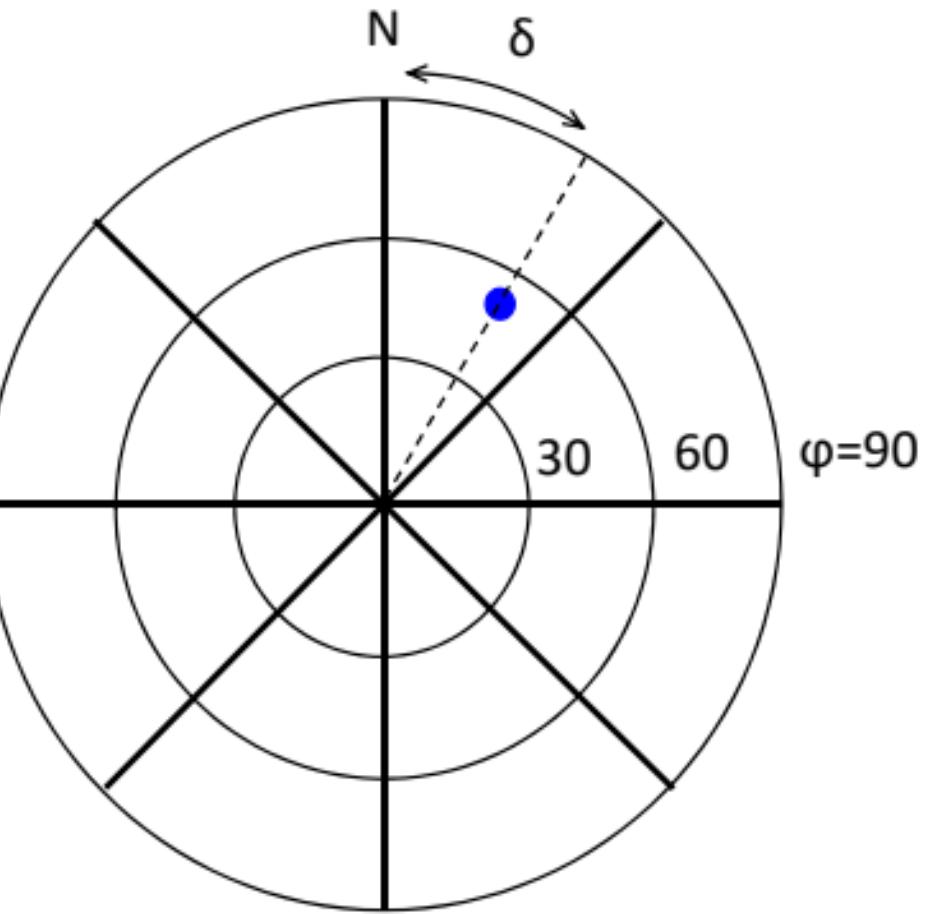
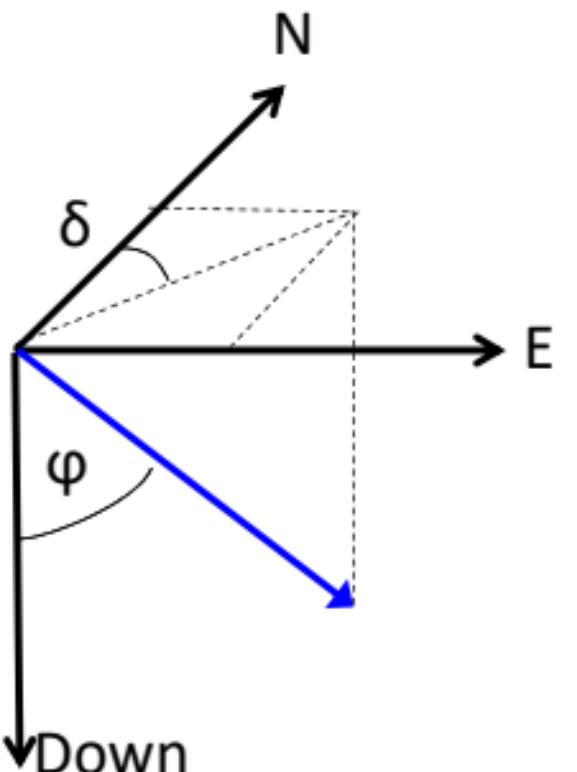




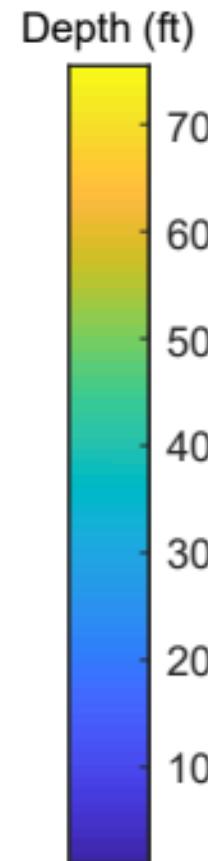
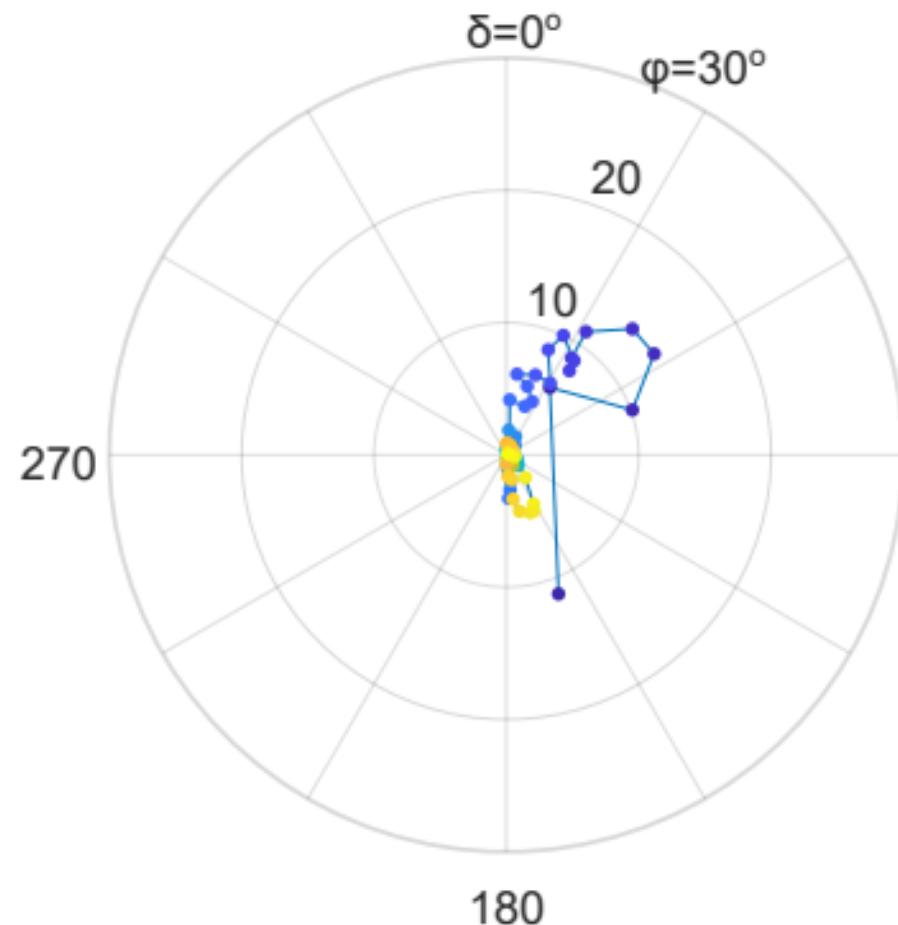


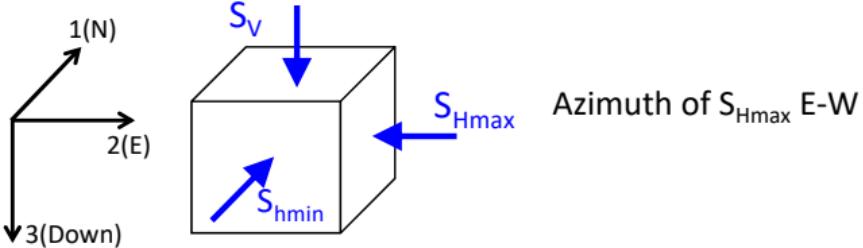


(a) Definitions

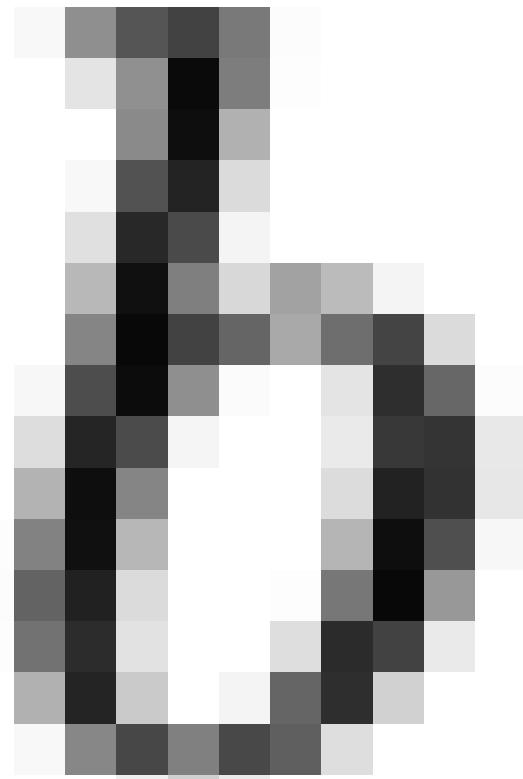
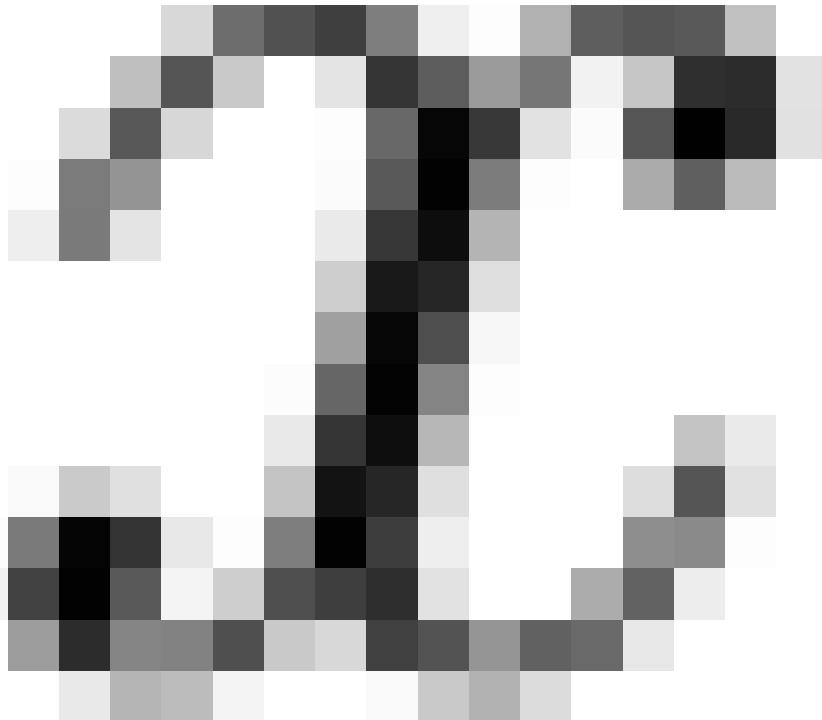


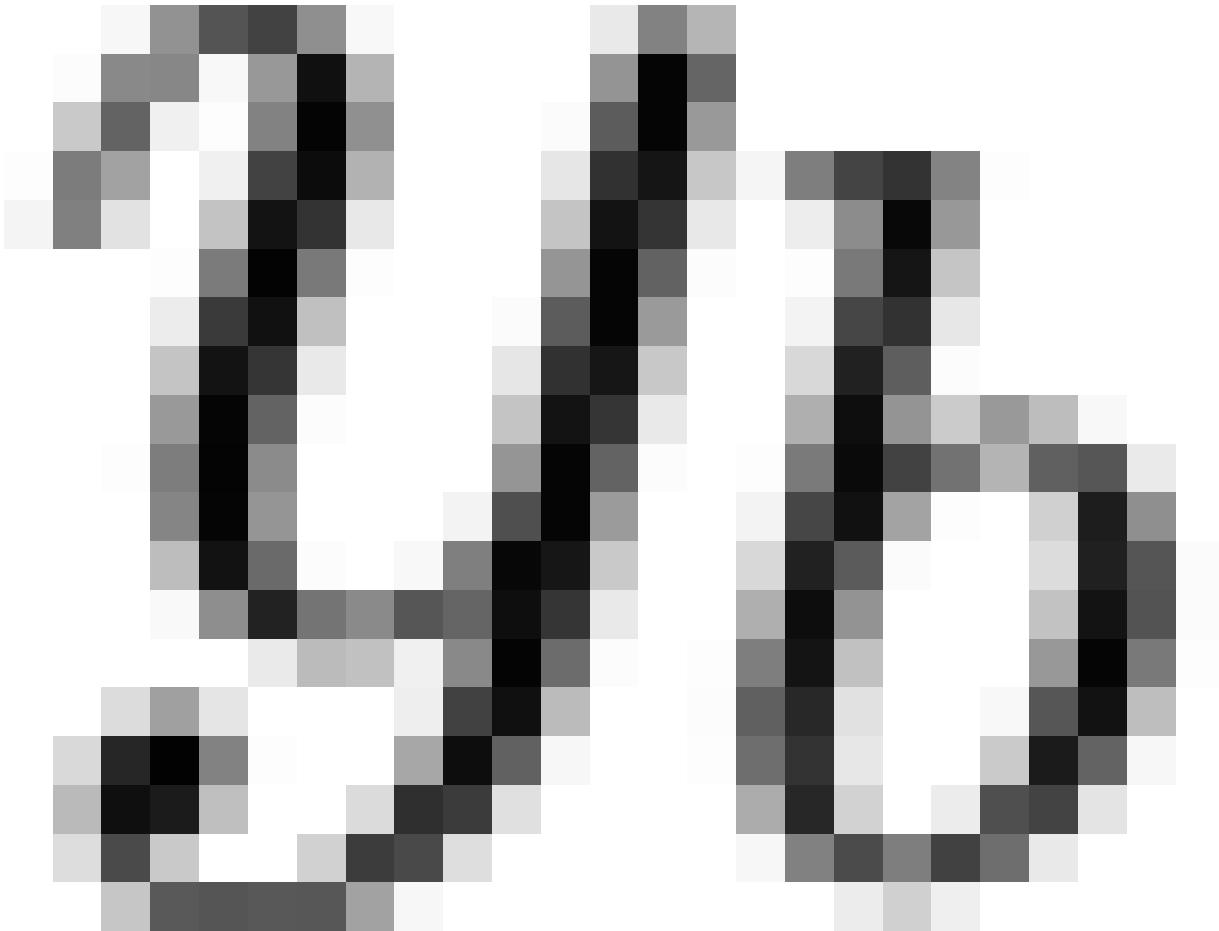
(b) Example

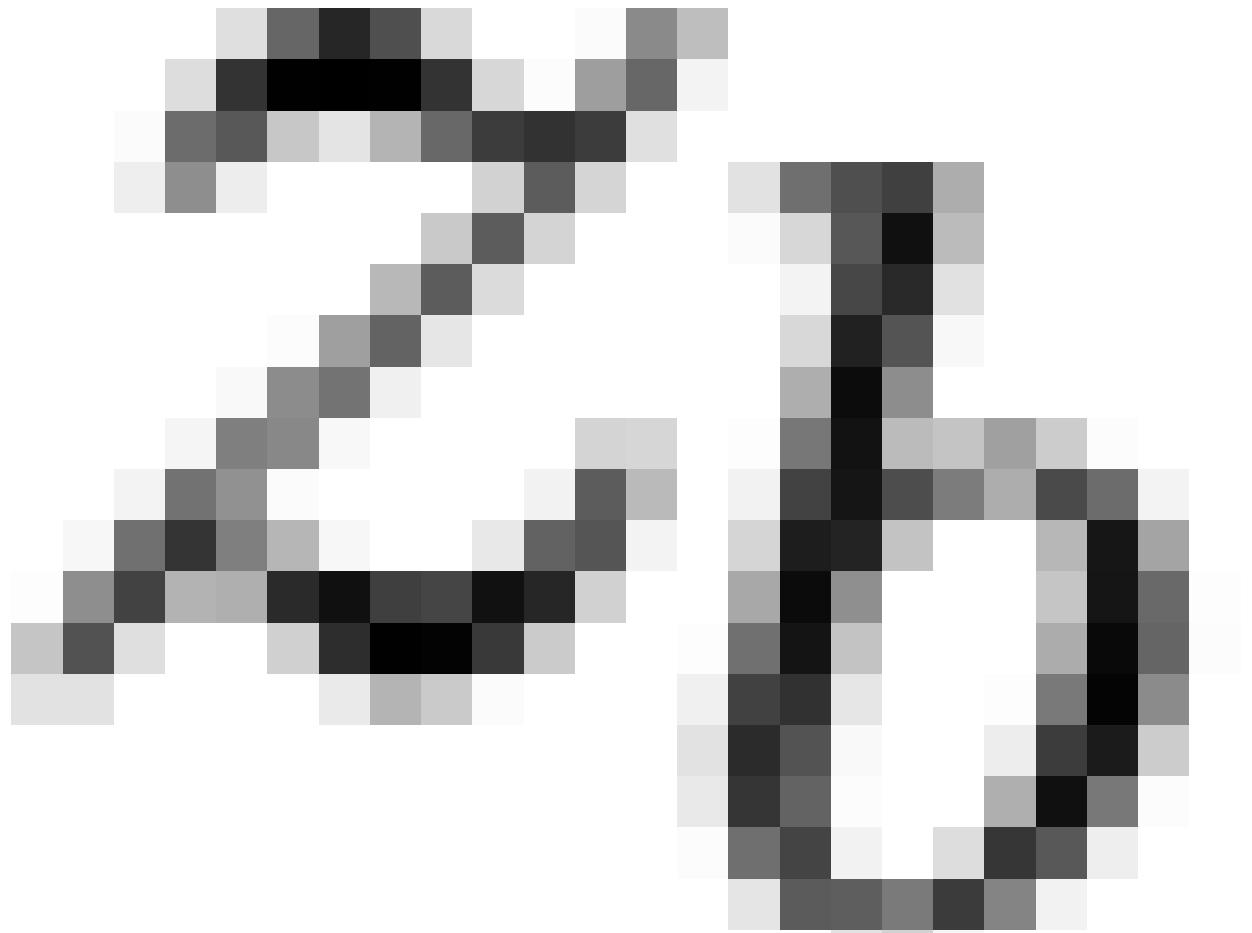


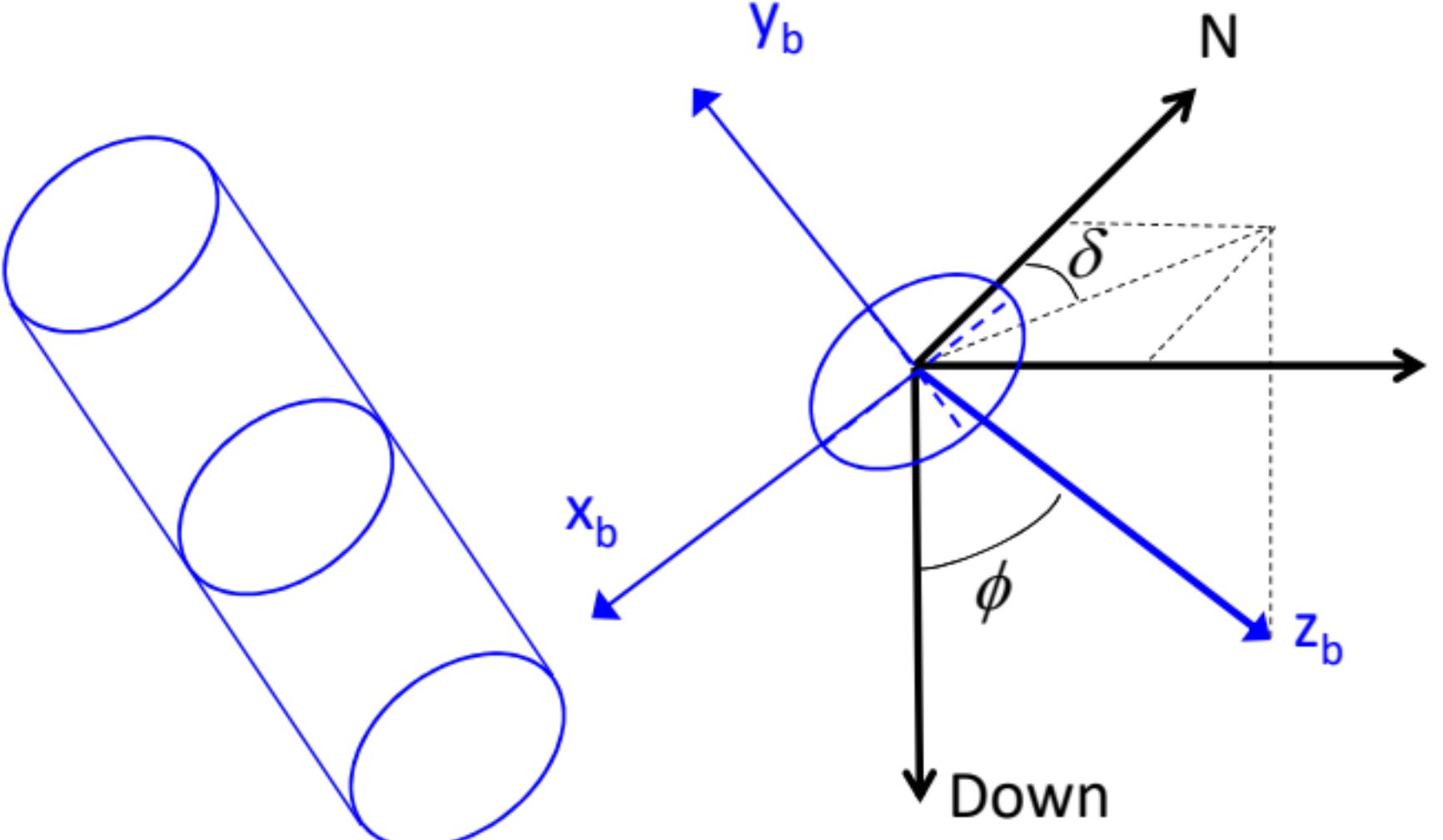


Stress Environment	NF	SS	RF
Plane with highest stress anisotropy and location of breakouts and tensile fracs	<p>3D stress element for Normal Faulting (NF) showing the vertical stress S_V acting downwards, the minimum horizontal stress $S_{h\text{min}}$ acting to the right, and the maximum horizontal stress $S_{H\text{max}}$ acting to the left. A red dot marks the top face.</p>	<p>3D stress element for Strike-Slip (SS) showing the vertical stress S_V acting downwards, the minimum horizontal stress $S_{h\text{min}}$ acting to the right, and the maximum horizontal stress $S_{H\text{max}}$ acting to the left. A red dot marks the top face.</p>	<p>3D stress element for Reverse Fault (RF) showing the vertical stress S_V acting downwards, the minimum horizontal stress $S_{h\text{min}}$ acting to the right, and the maximum horizontal stress $S_{H\text{max}}$ acting to the left. A red dot marks the top face.</p>
Narrower drilling window in a stereonet projection	<p>N</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>N</p>

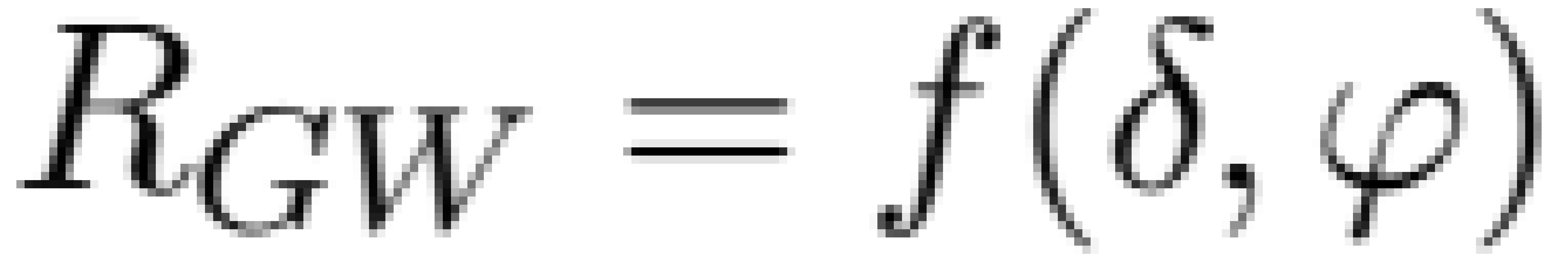








$$R_{GW} = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos\delta\cos\phi & -\sin\delta\cos\phi & \sin\phi \\ \sin\delta & -\cos\delta & 0 \\ \cos\delta\sin\phi & \sin\delta\sin\phi & \cos\phi \end{bmatrix}$$









$$\underline{S}_W =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ S_{31} & S_{32} & S_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$





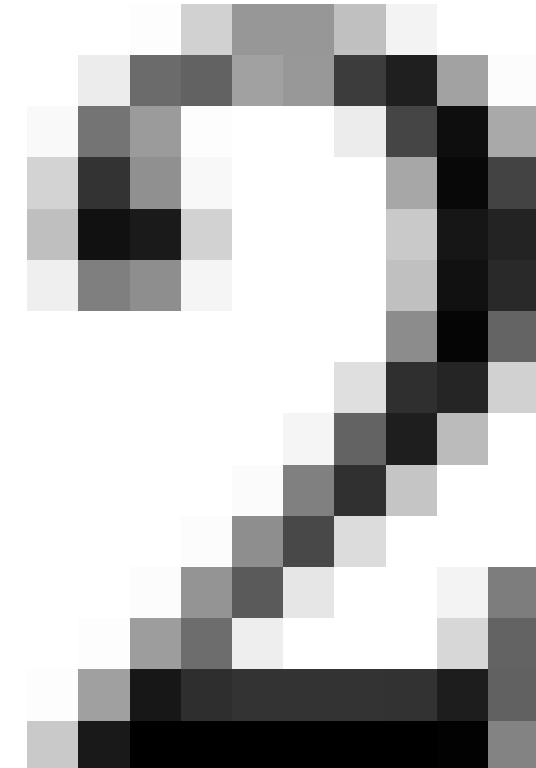
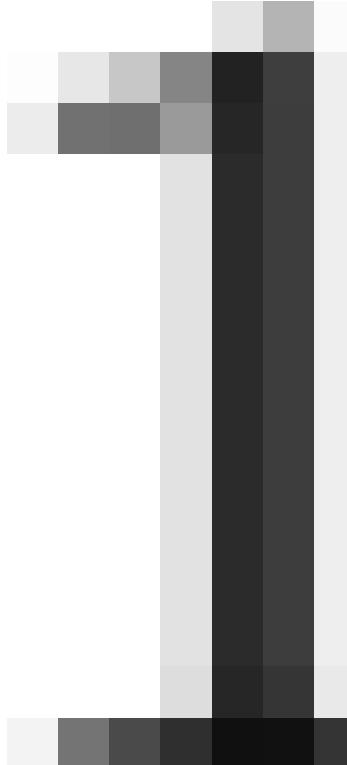
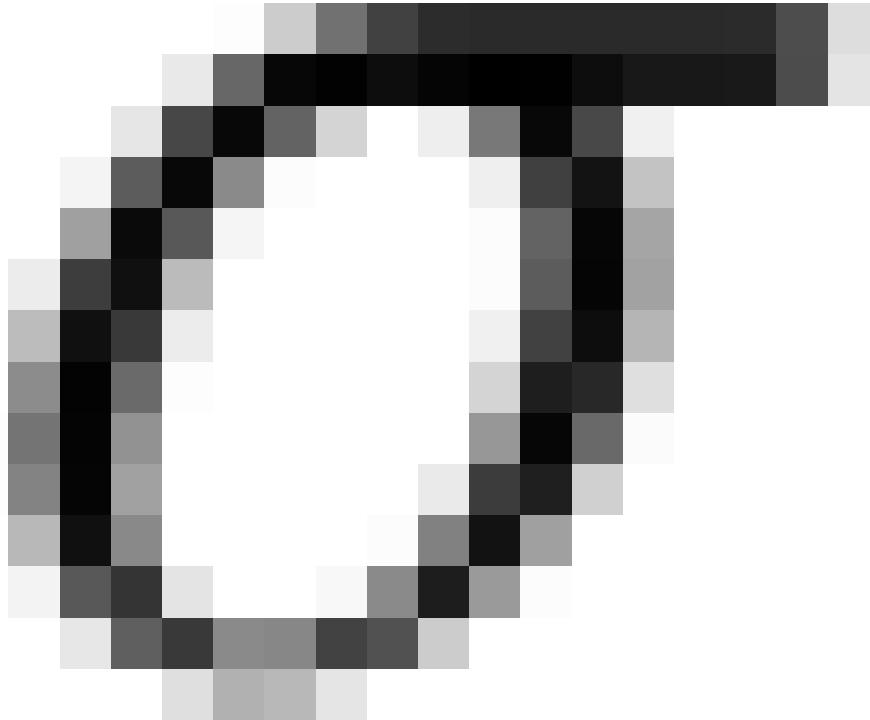


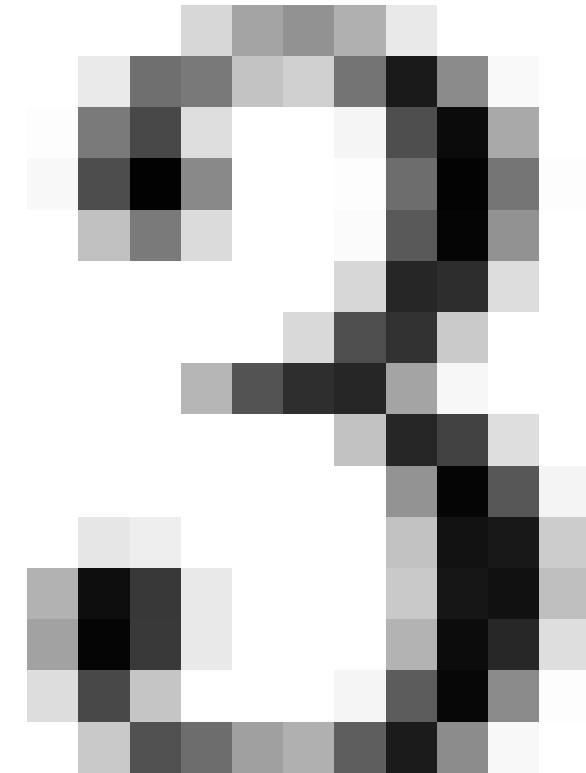
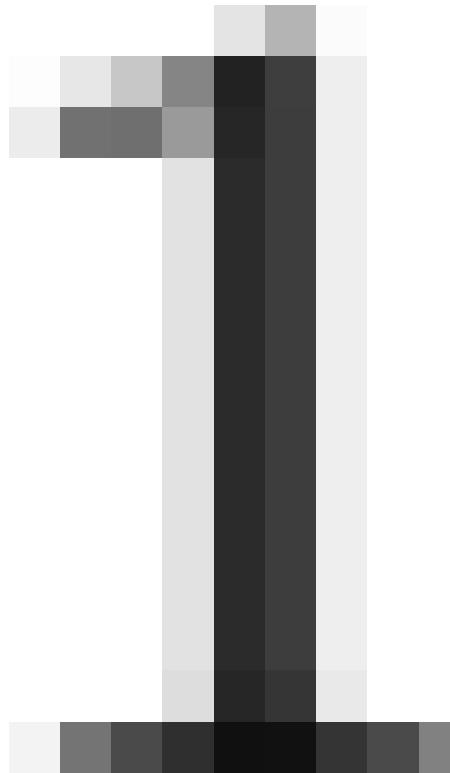
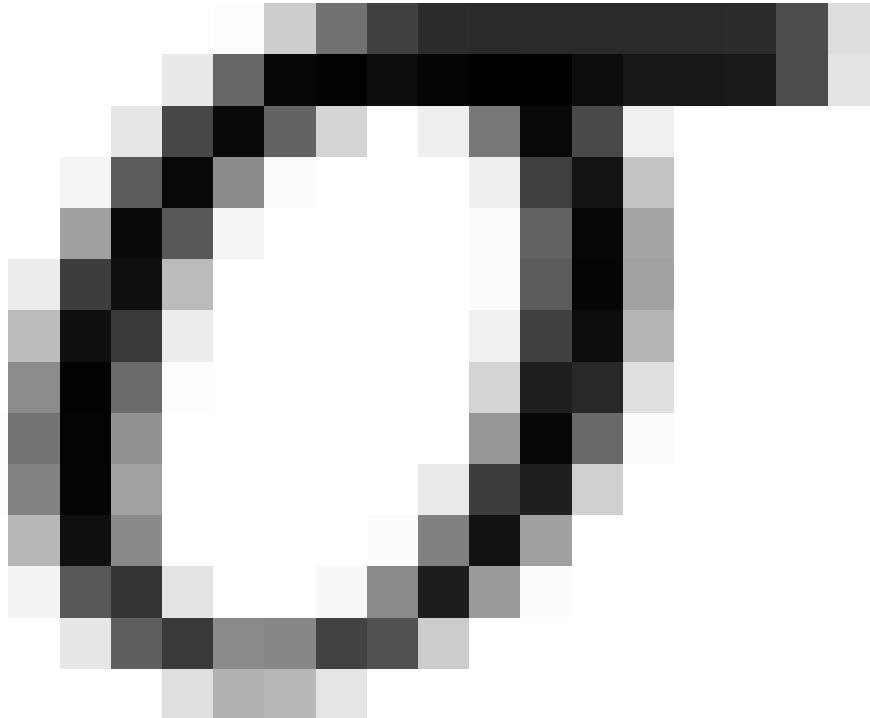


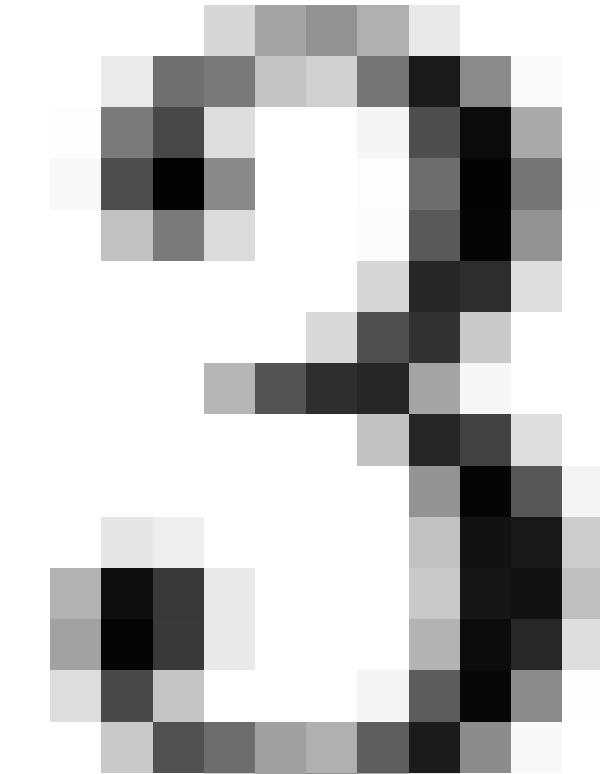
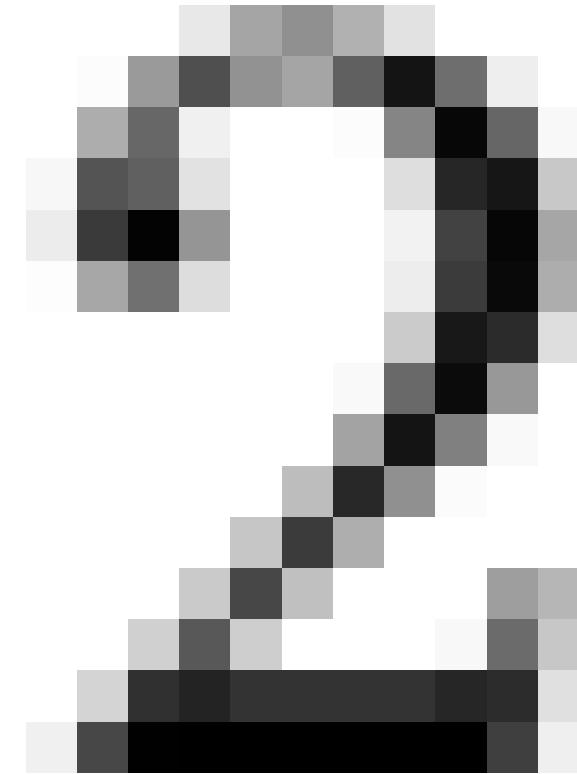
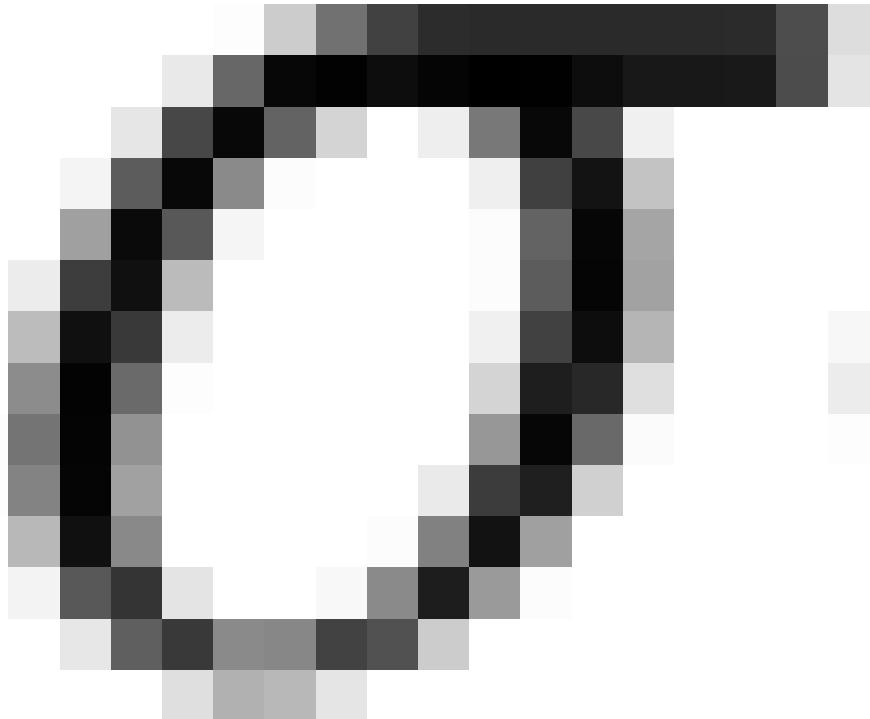


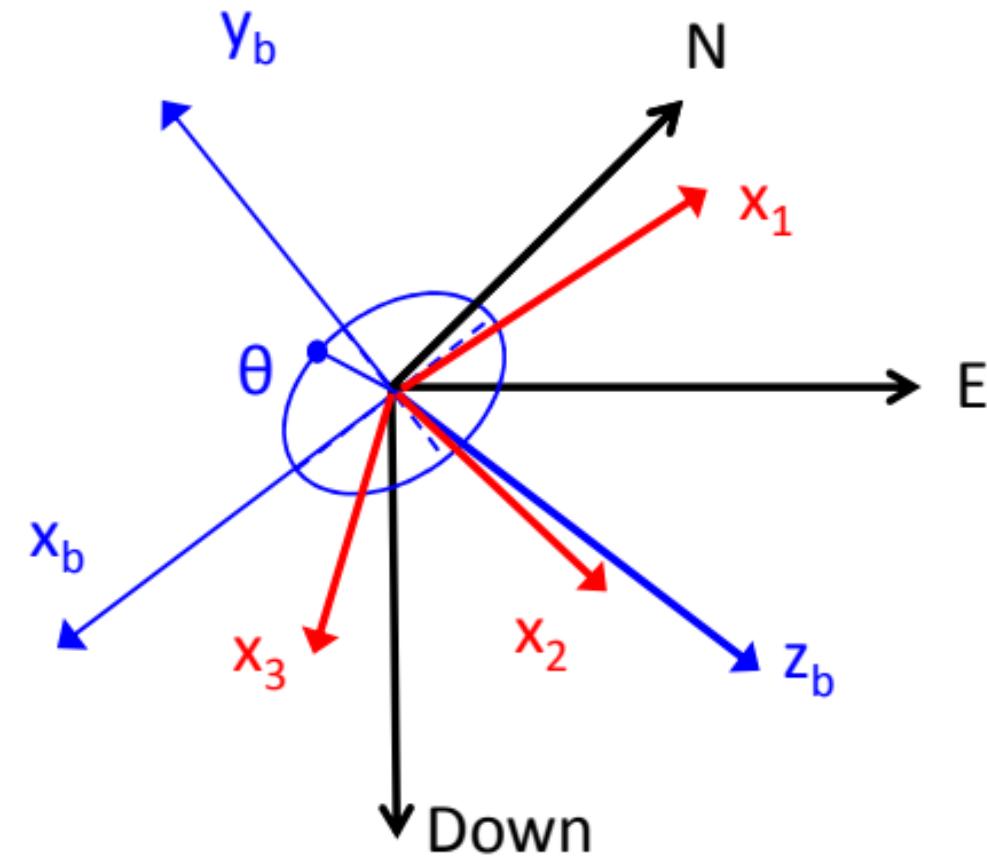








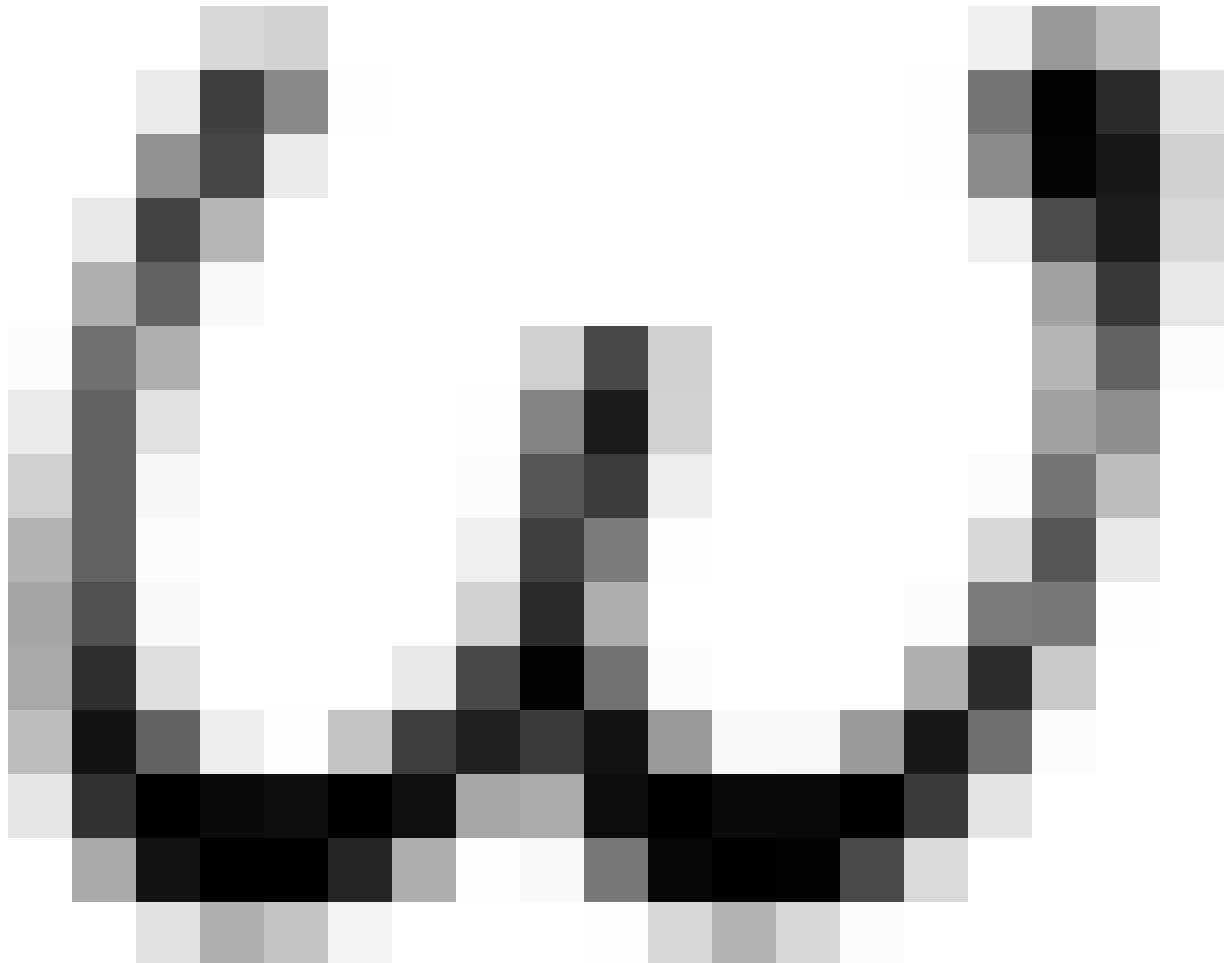


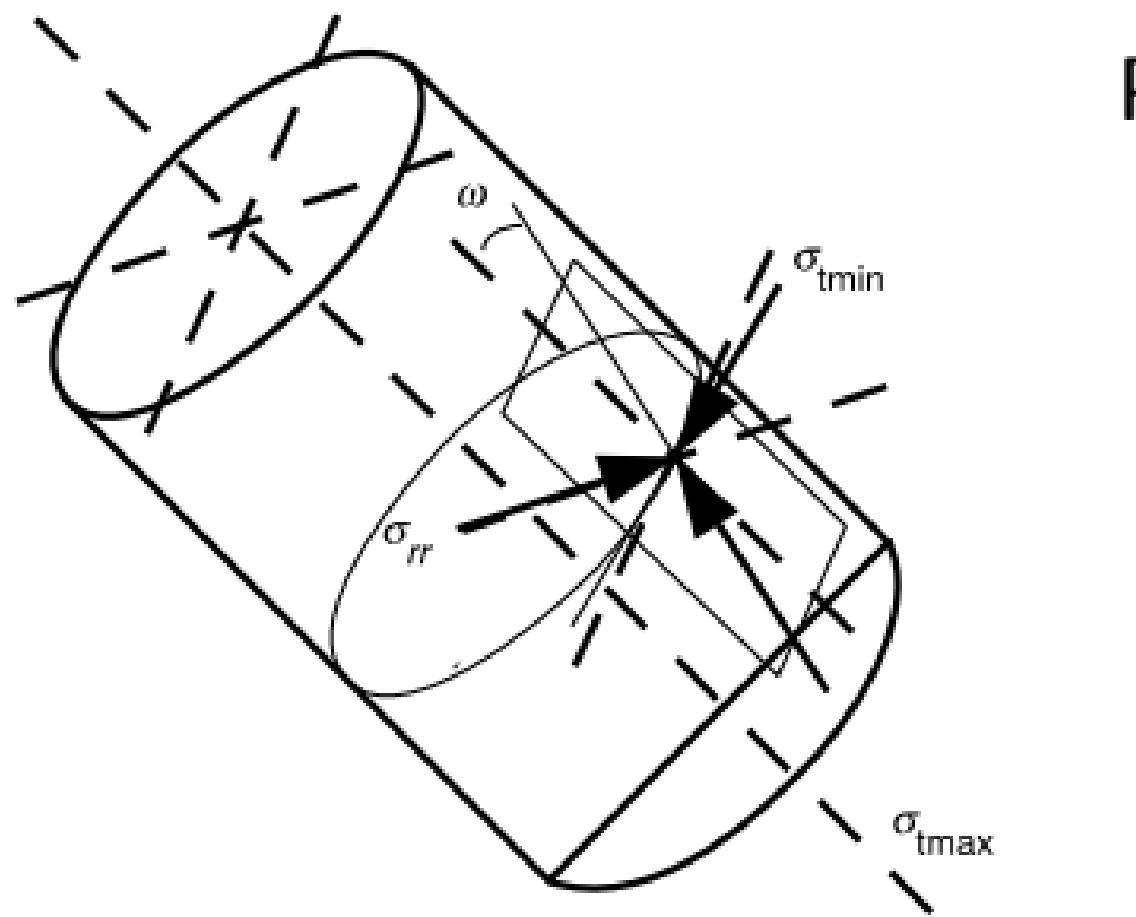


Stresses at the wellbore wall (Kirsch[PP]+Kirsch[S])

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{rr} = \Delta P \\ \sigma_{\theta\theta} = \sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} - 2(\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22})\cos 2\theta - 4\sigma_{12}\sin 2\theta - \Delta P \\ \tau_{\theta z} = 2(\sigma_{23}\cos\theta - \sigma_{13}\sin\theta) \\ \sigma_{zz} = \sigma_{33} - 2\nu(\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22})\cos 2\theta - 4\nu\sigma_{12}\sin 2\theta \end{cases}$$

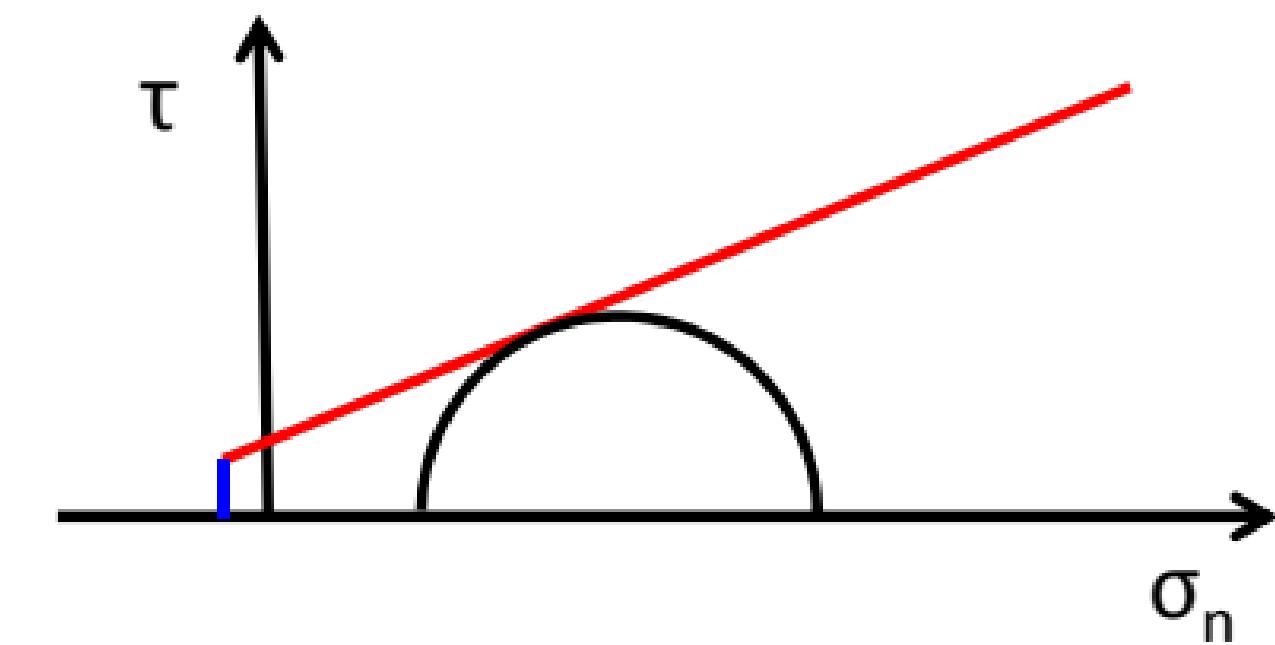




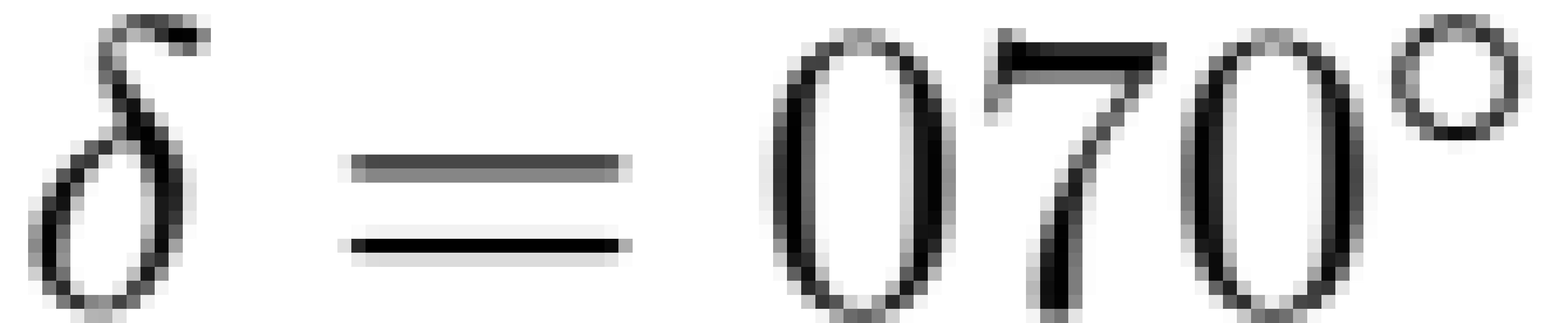


Principal stresses at the wellbore wall

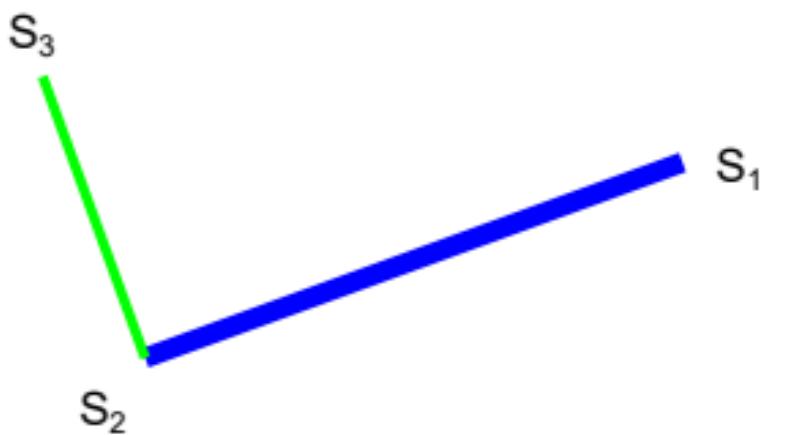
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{t\max} = \frac{\sigma_{zz} + \sigma_{\theta\theta}}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_{zz} - \sigma_{\theta\theta}}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{\theta z}^2} \\ \sigma_{t\min} = \frac{\sigma_{zz} + \sigma_{\theta\theta}}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_{zz} - \sigma_{\theta\theta}}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{\theta z}^2} \end{array} \right.$$



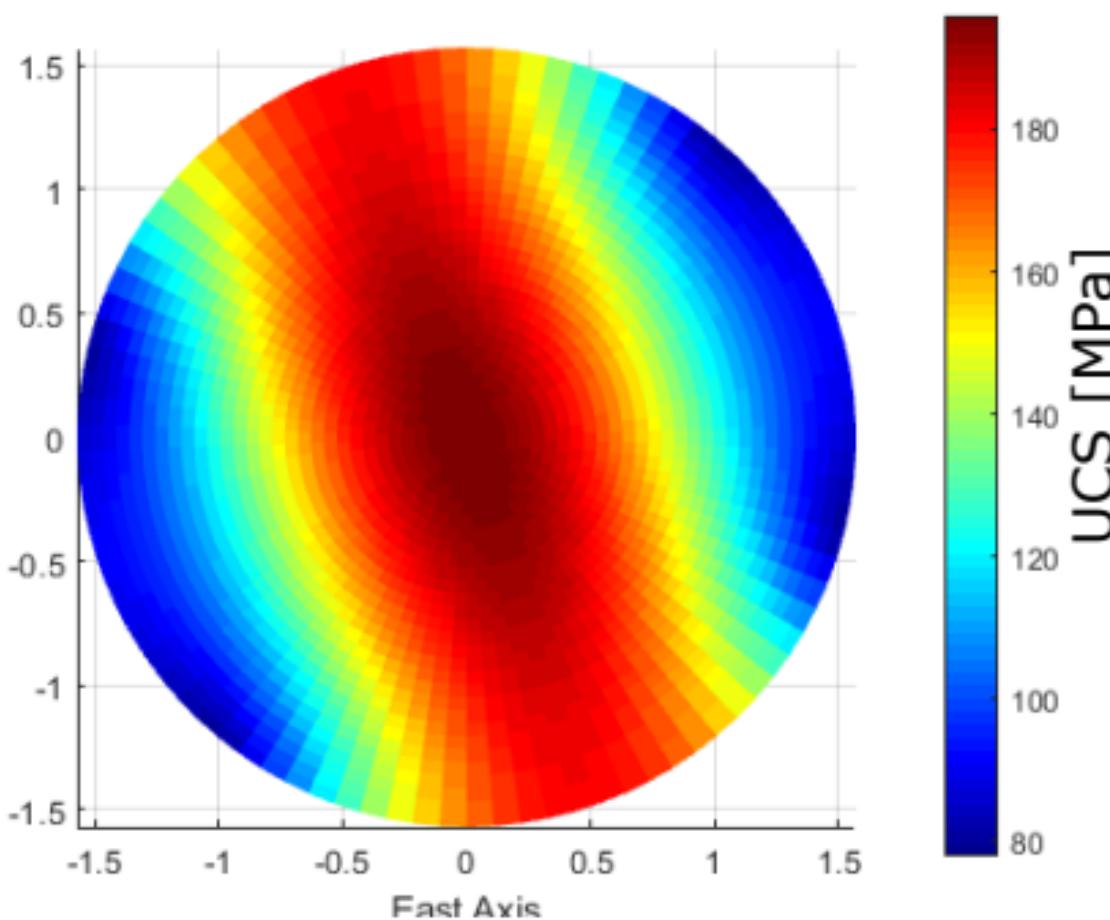




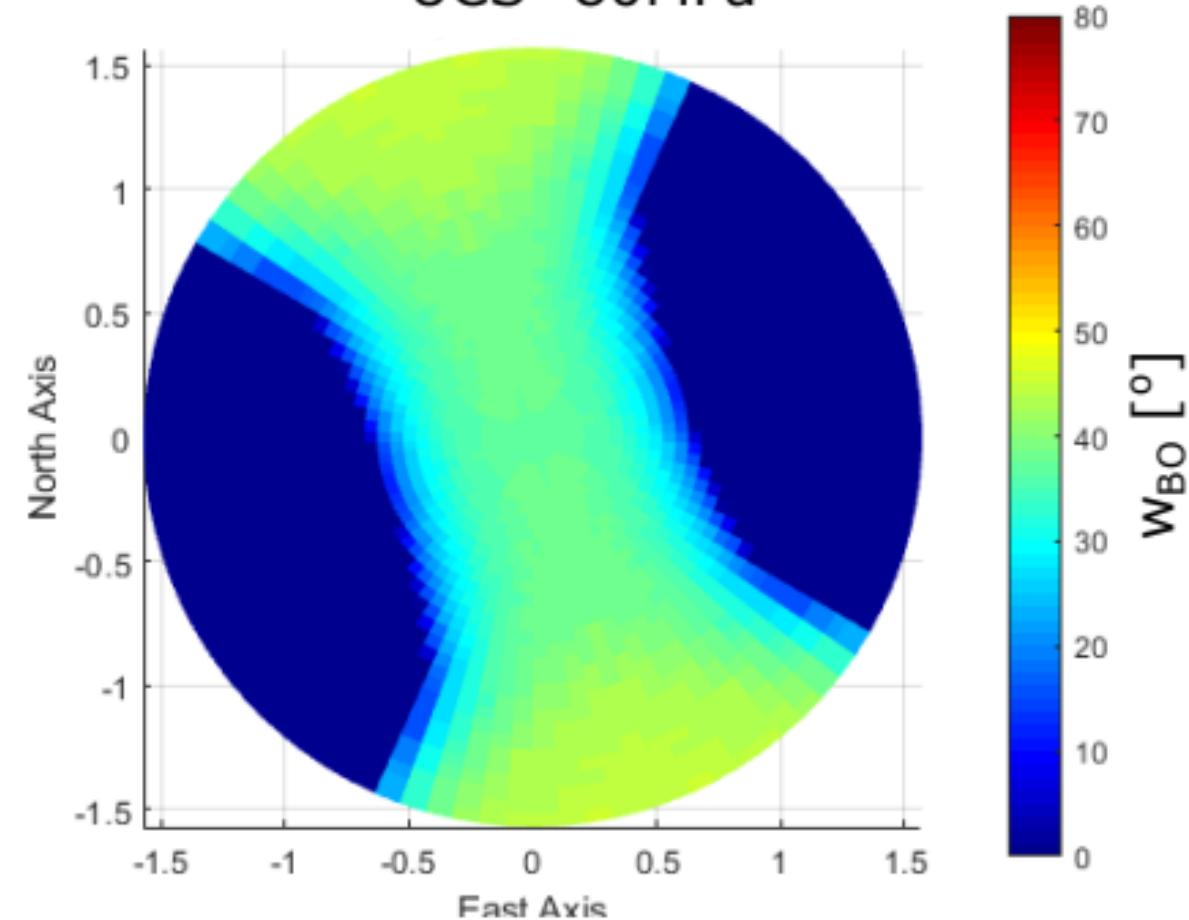
Geographical principal stresses

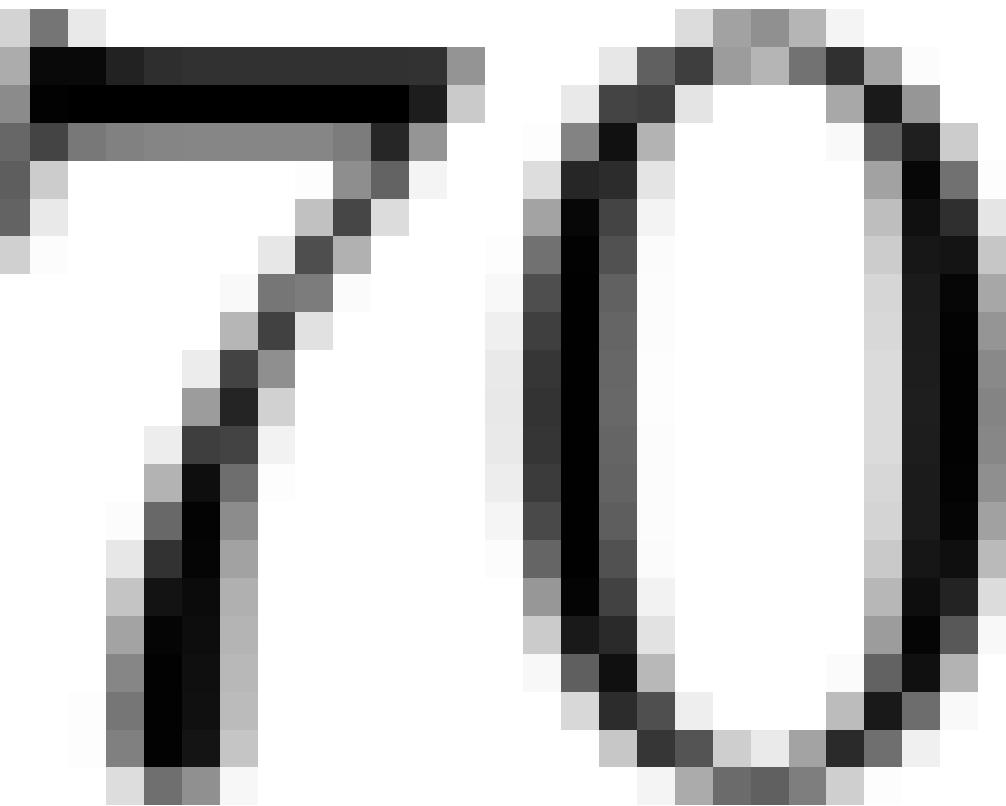
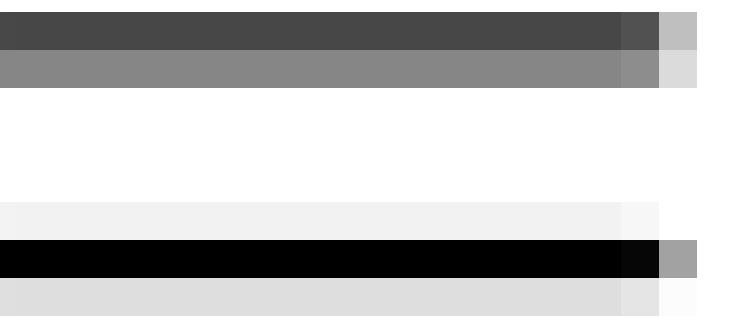


Required UCS ($P_w = P_p$)



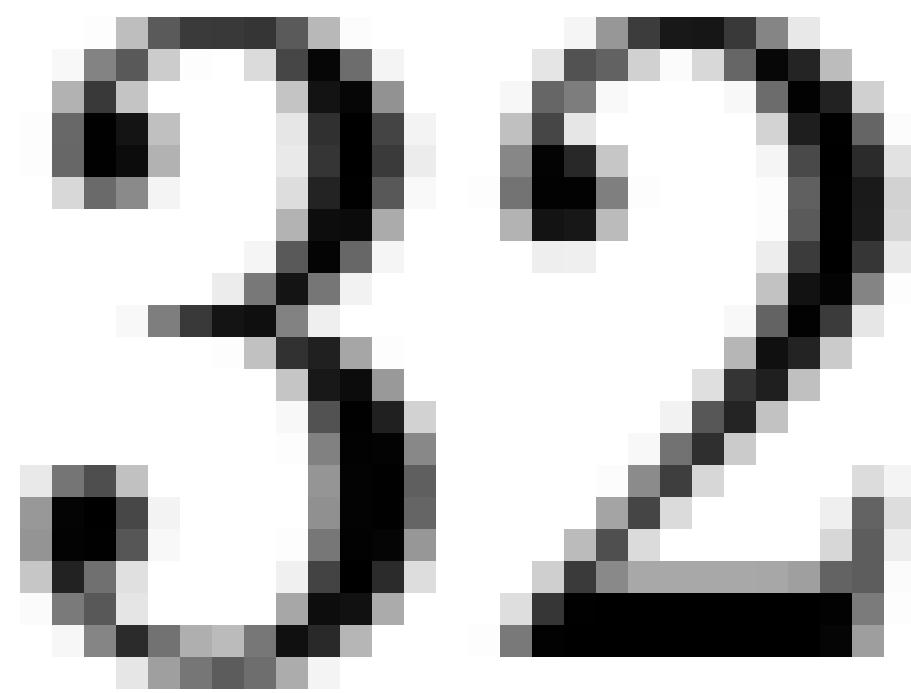
Breakout angle by Lade - $P_w = 45\text{MPa}$ UCS=80MPa

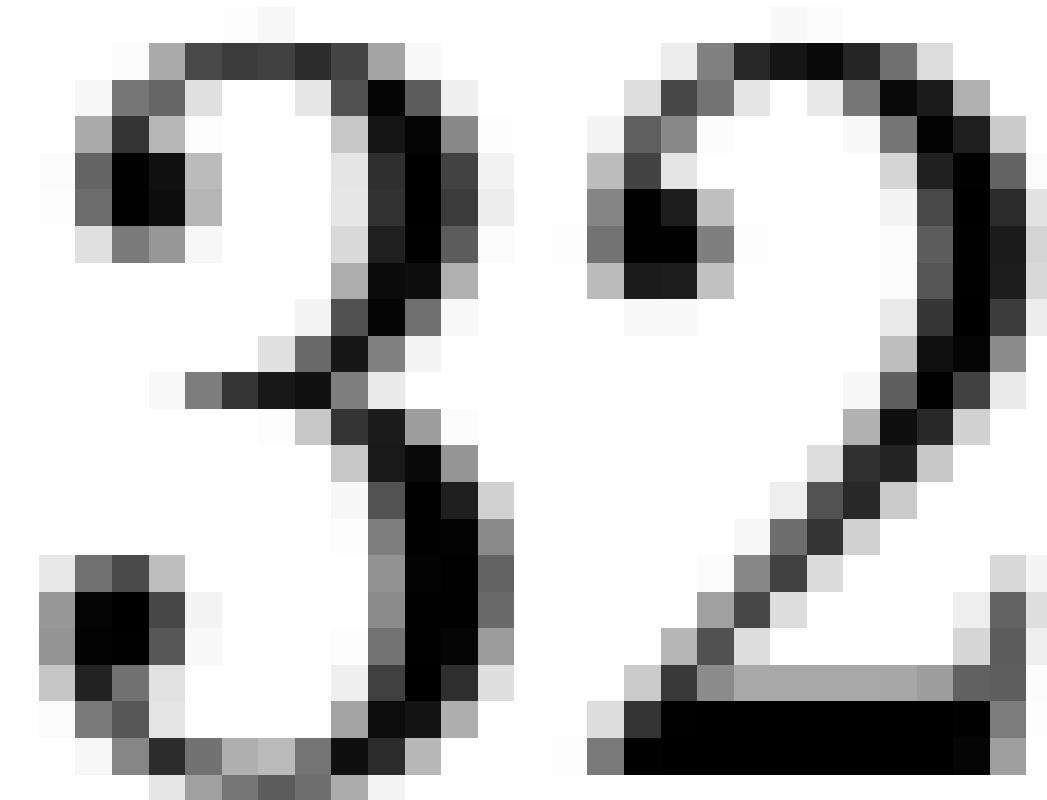


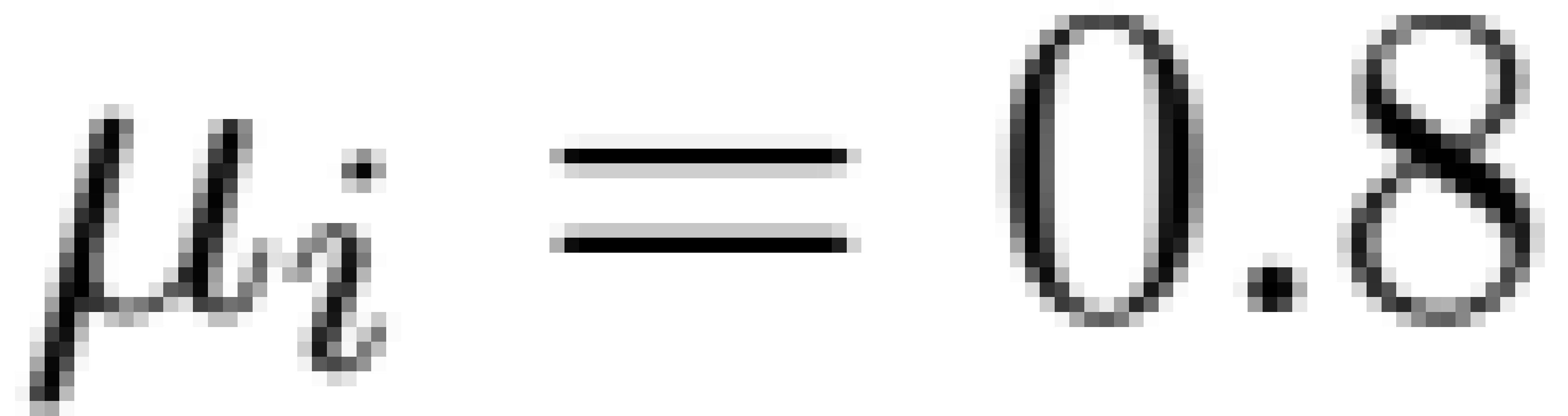




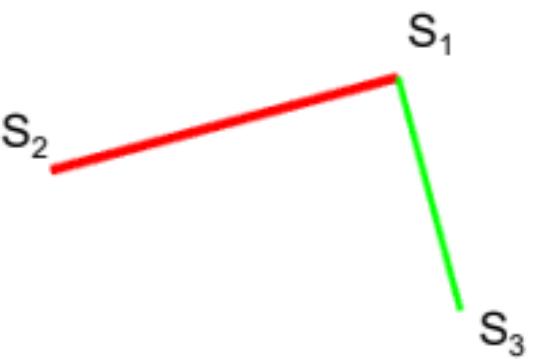




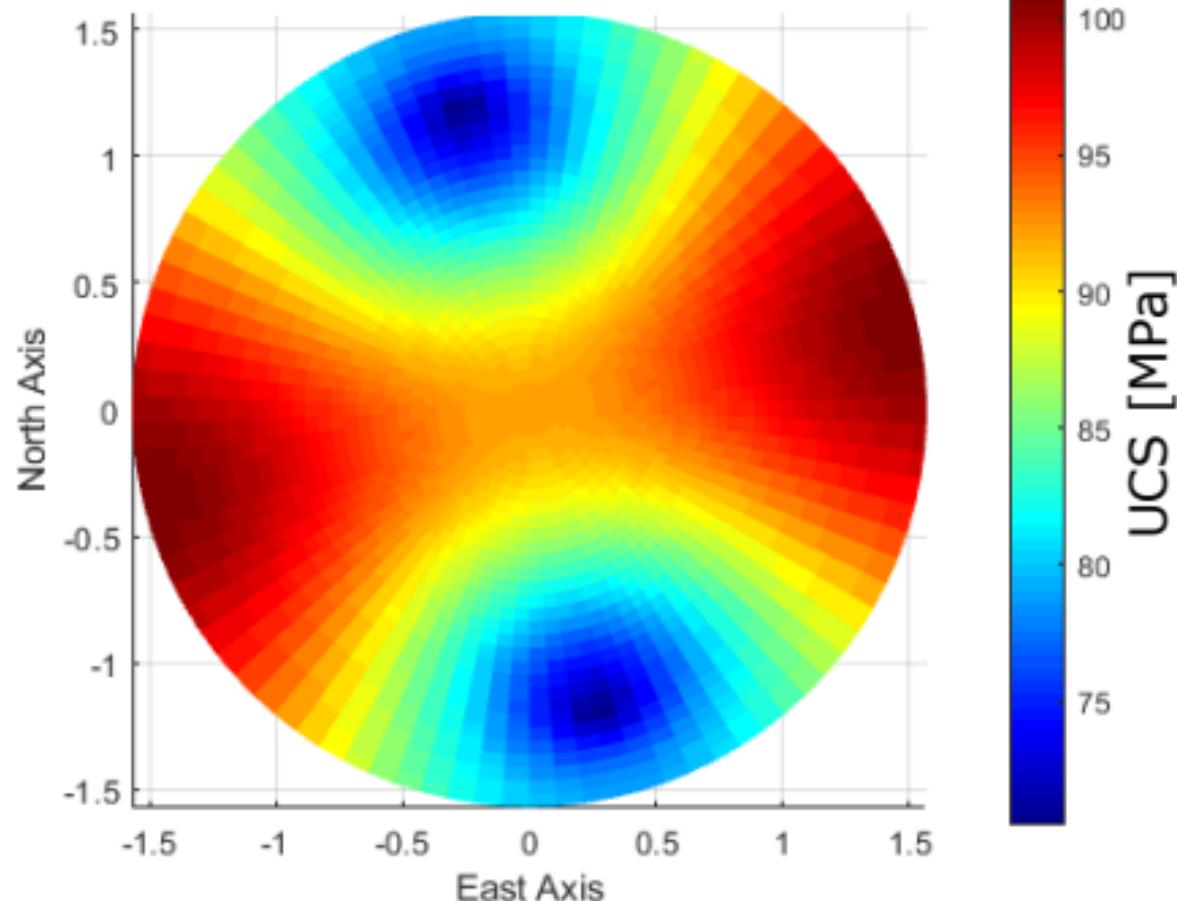




Principal stresses



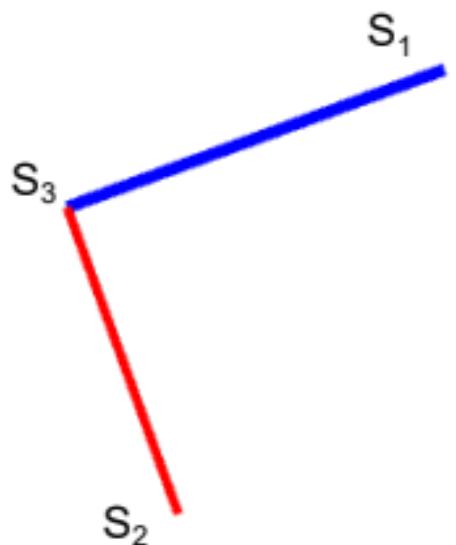
Required UCS ($P_w = P_p$)



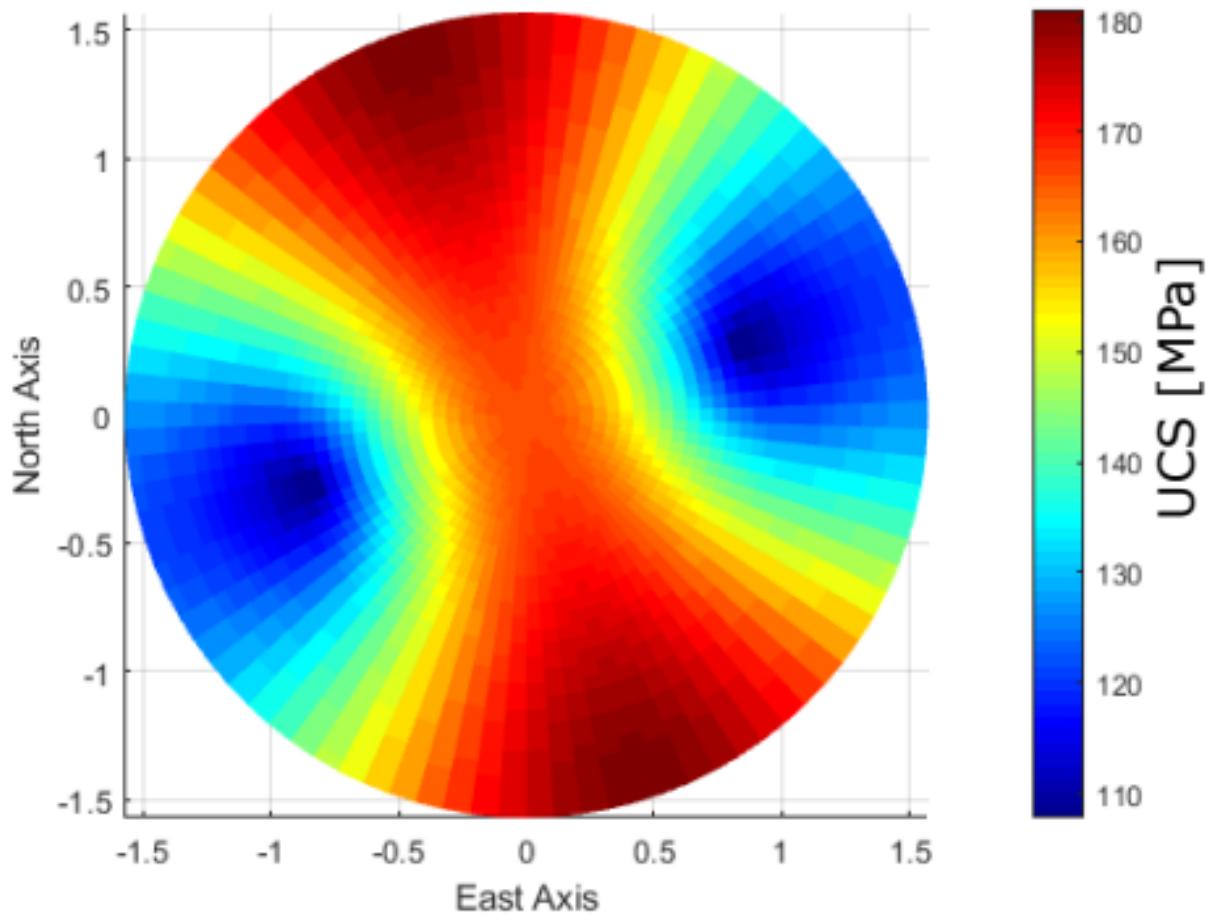




Principal stresses

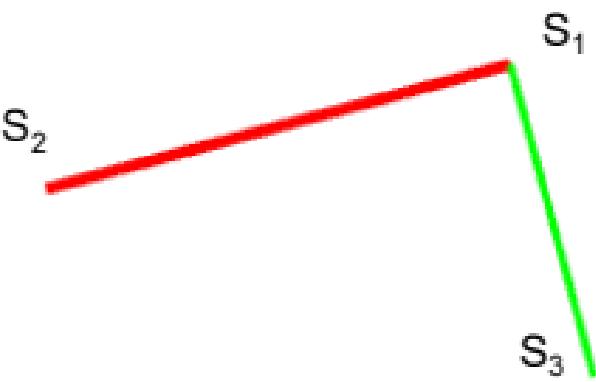


Required UCS ($P_w = P_p$)

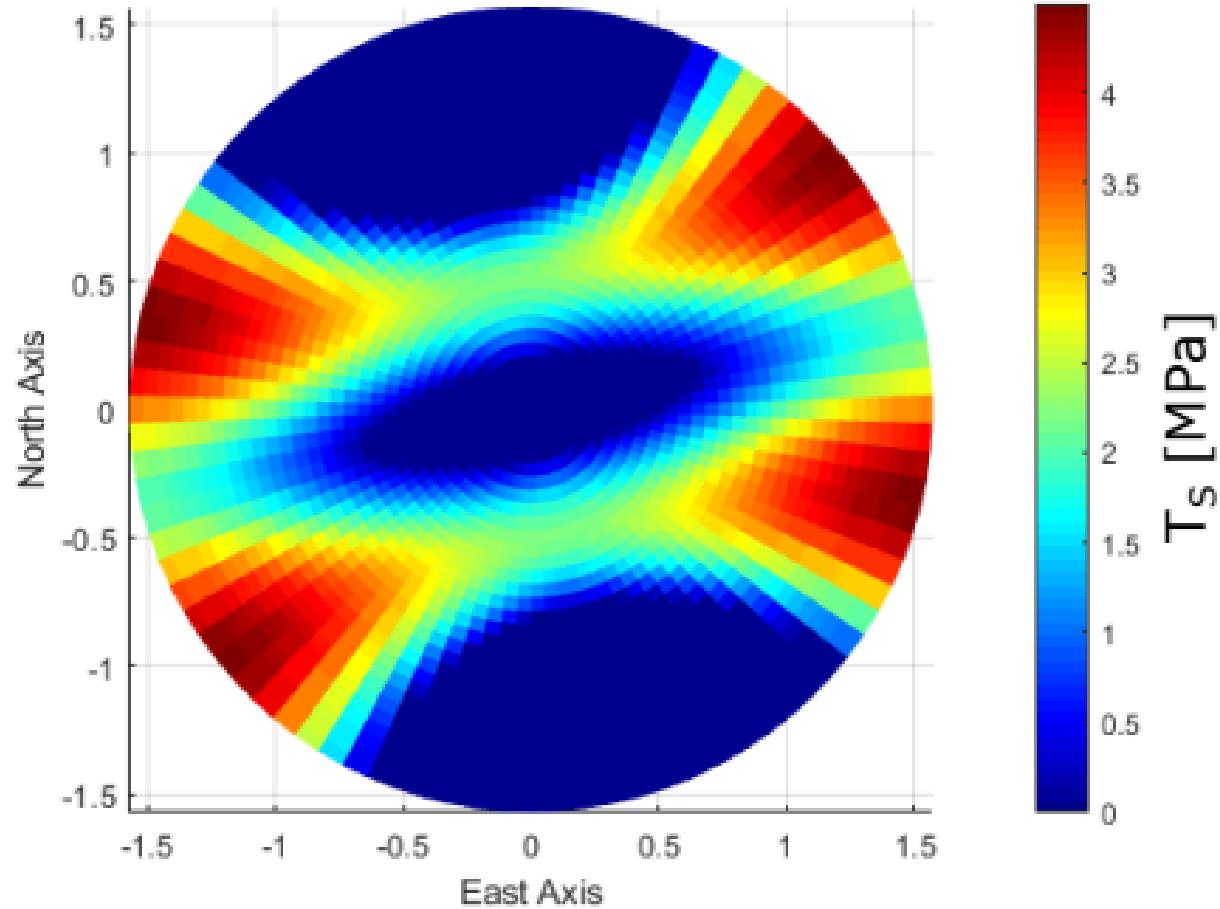




Principal stresses



Required T_s ($P_w=35\text{MPa}$)





$\delta\Omega$

Δ

$\delta\Omega$

Δ

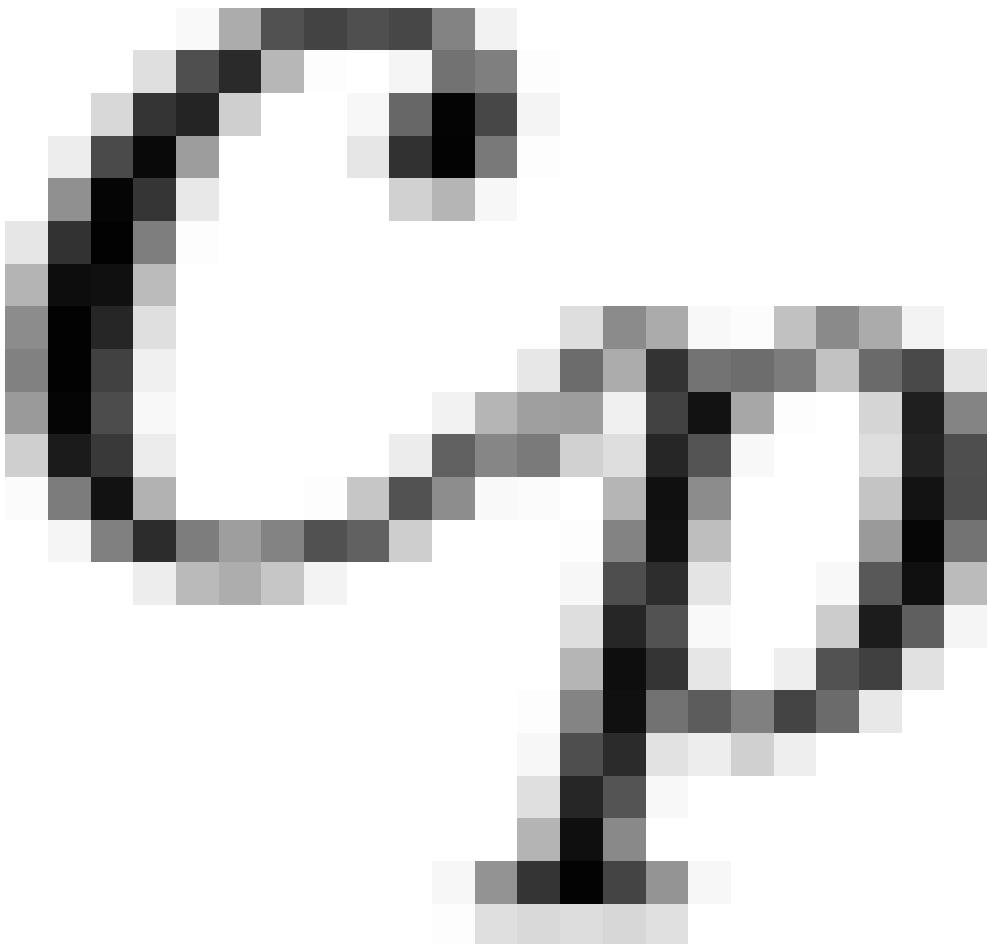
$\Delta\Omega$

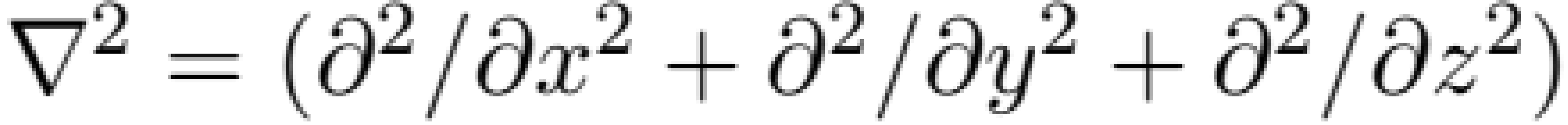
$\Delta\Omega$

$\Delta\Omega$









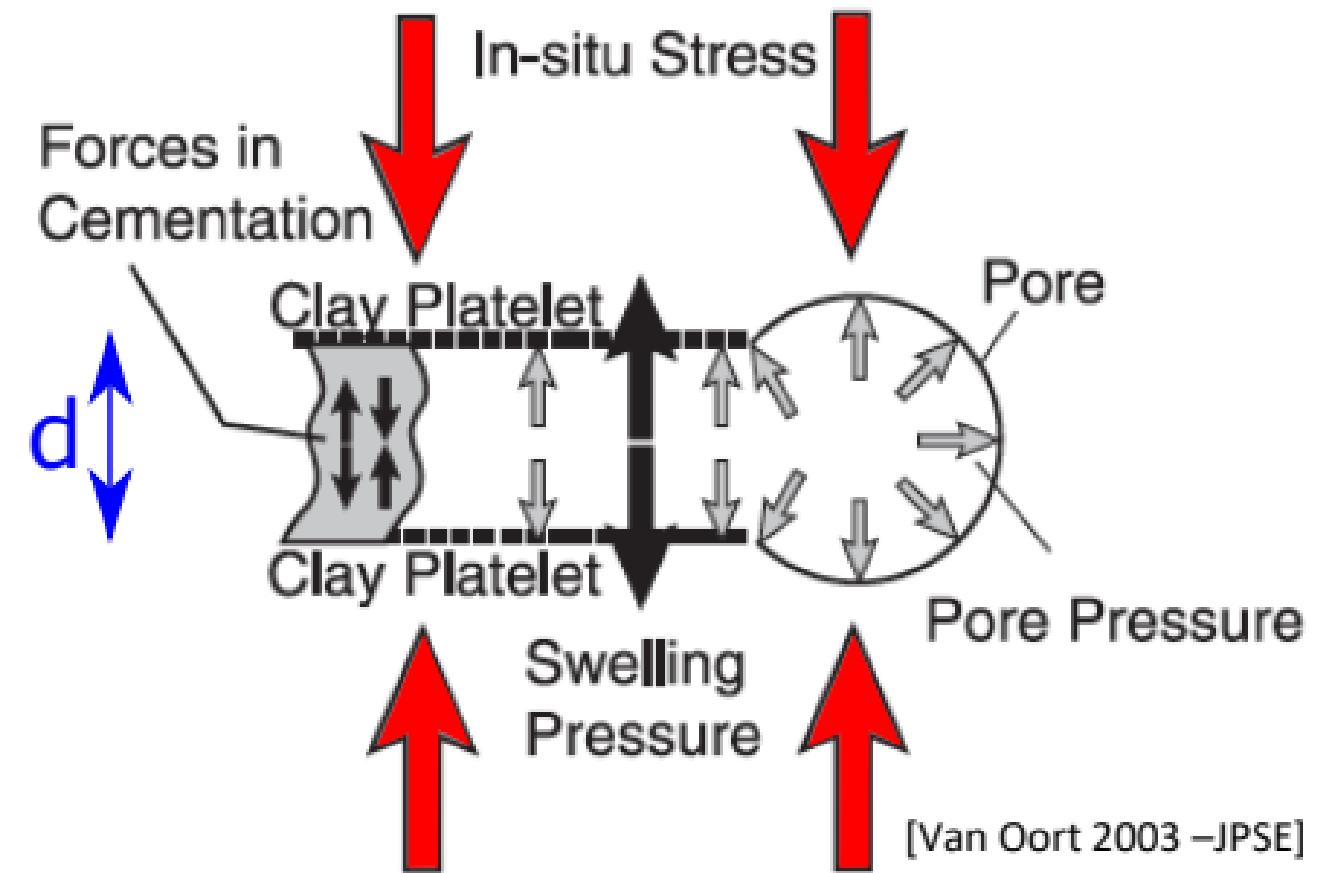
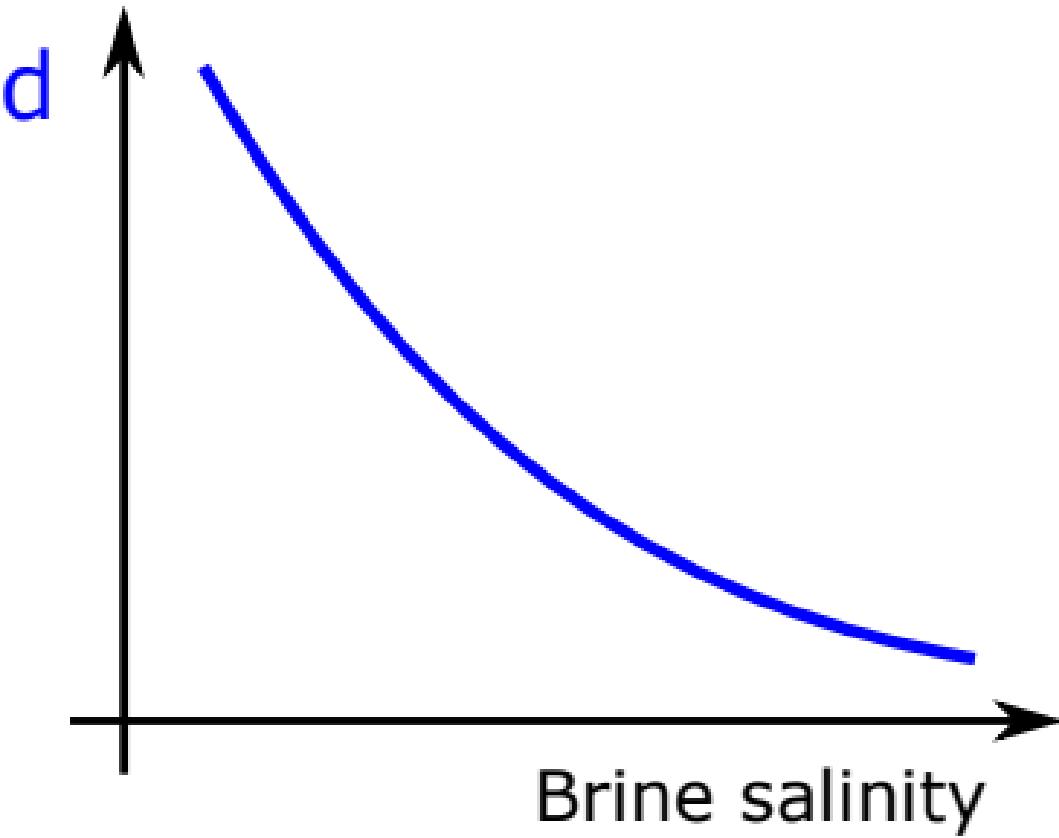


Δ $\sigma_{\theta\theta}$

$=$

$\alpha \Gamma B \Delta T$

$1 - \sqrt{ }$



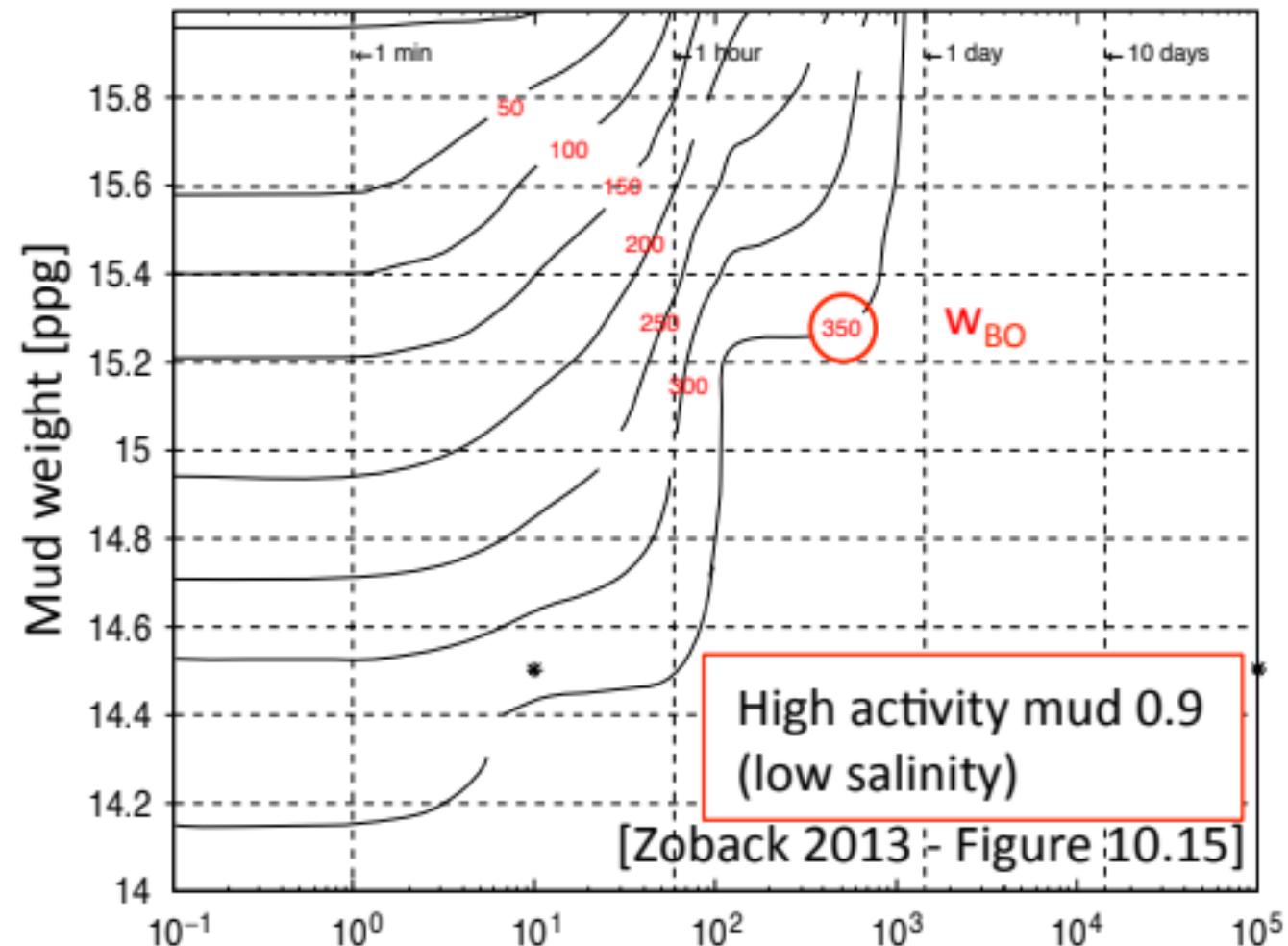
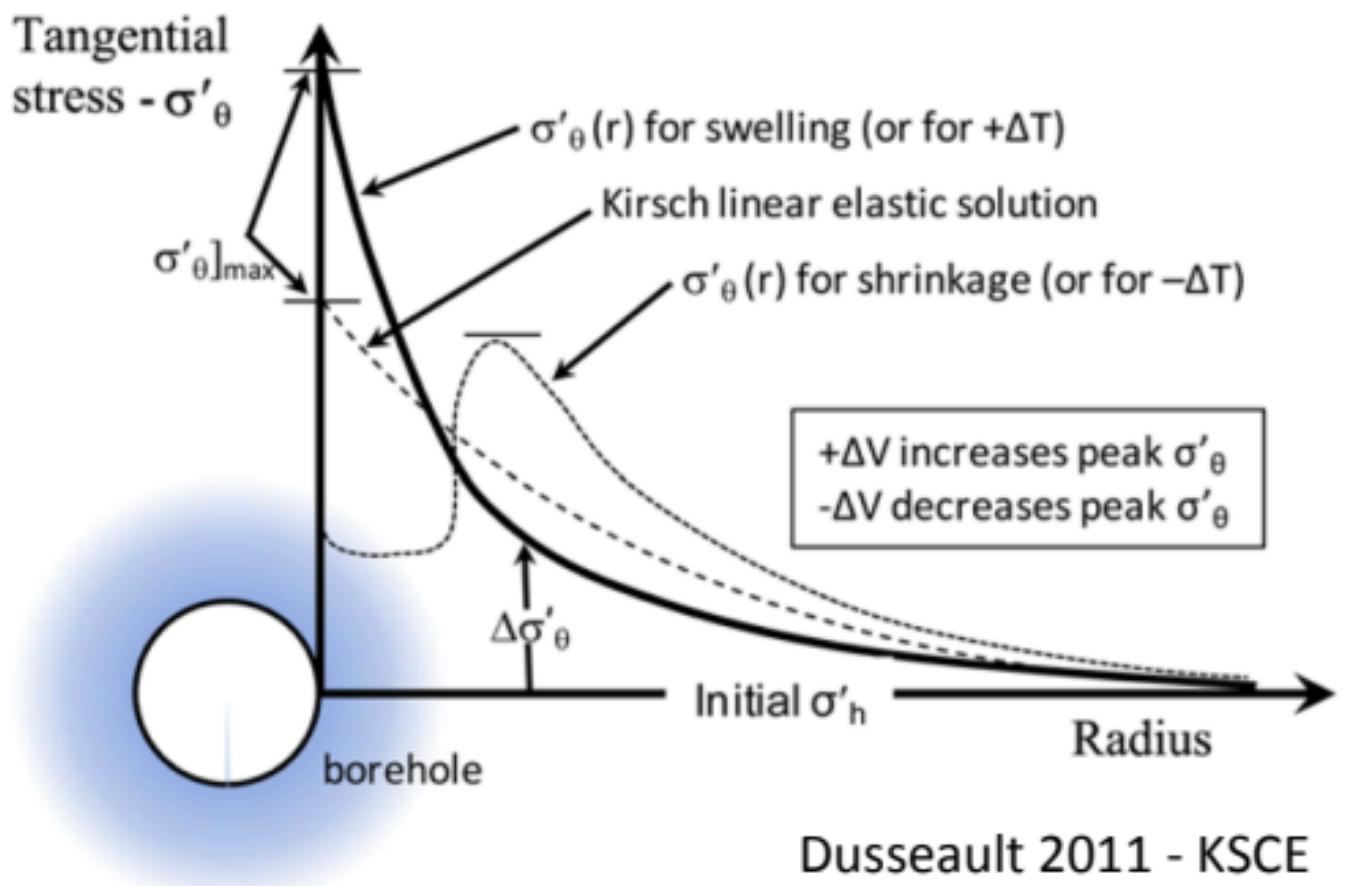
Norway shale



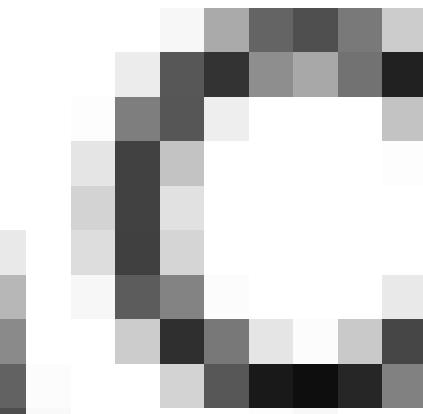
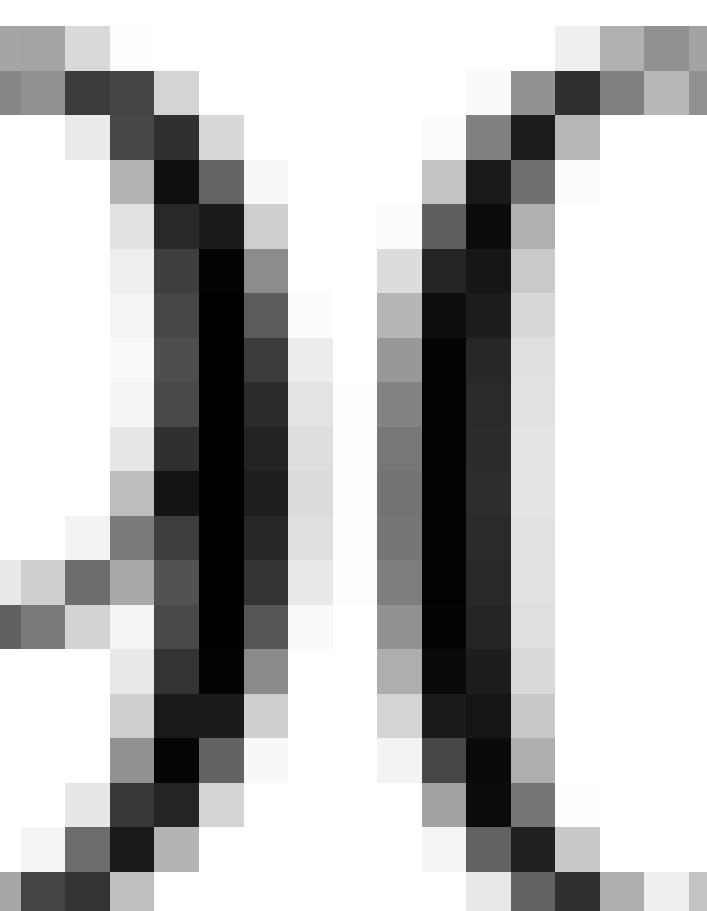
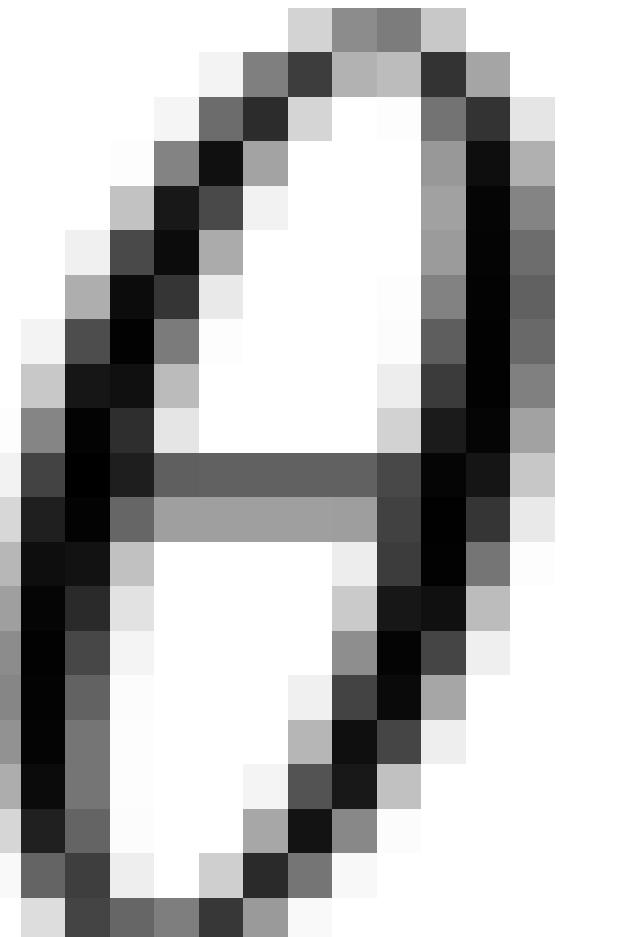
After 2hs exposition

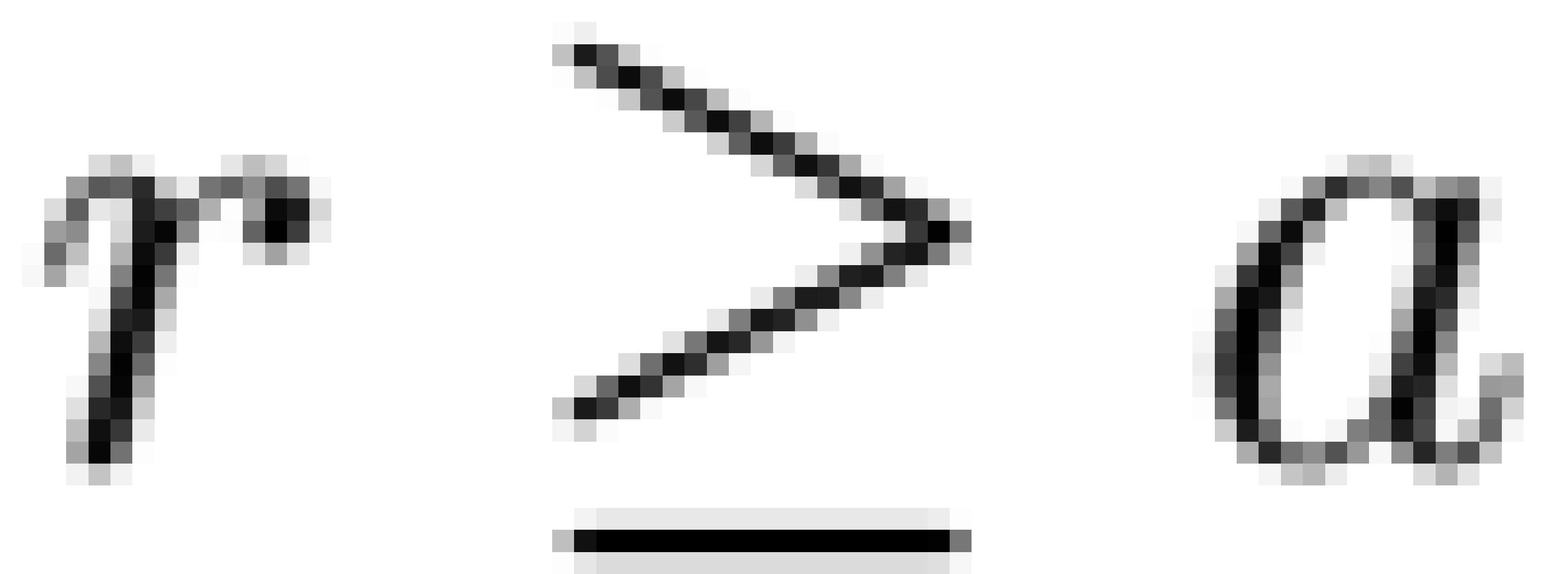


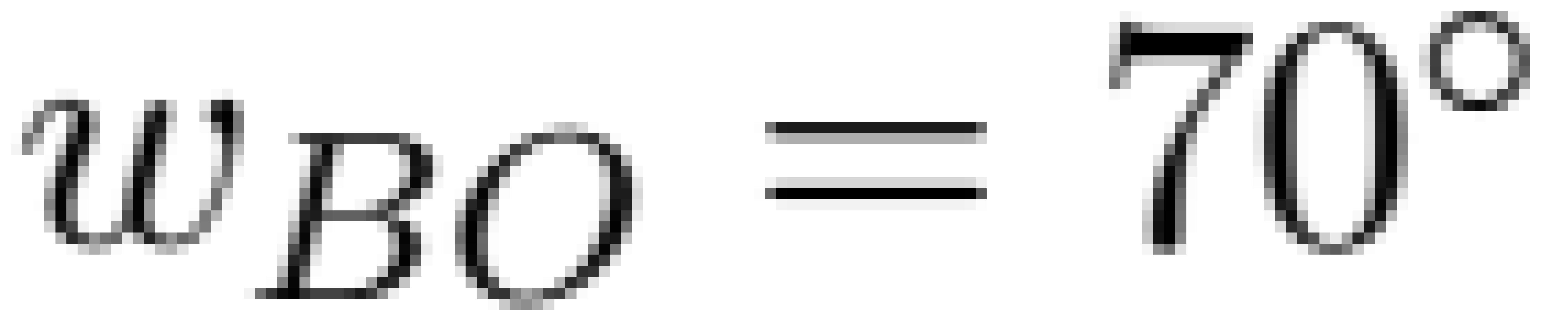
CPGE – M. Chenevert



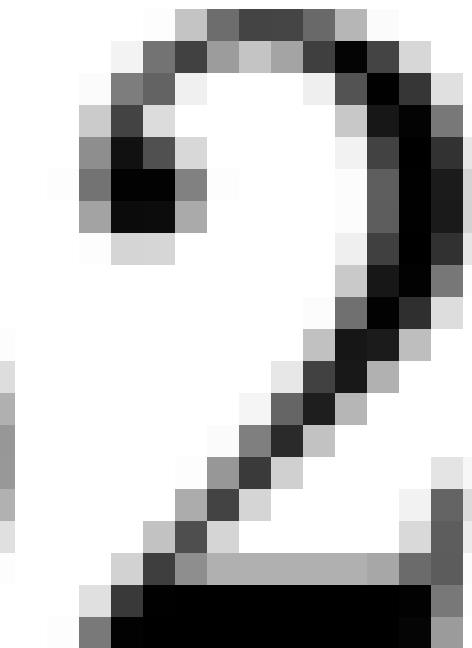
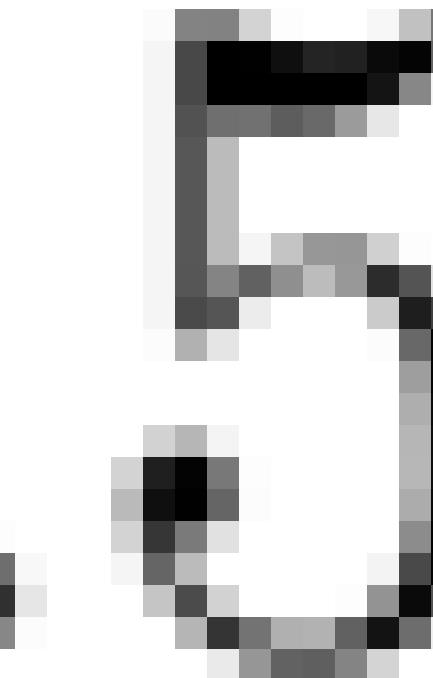
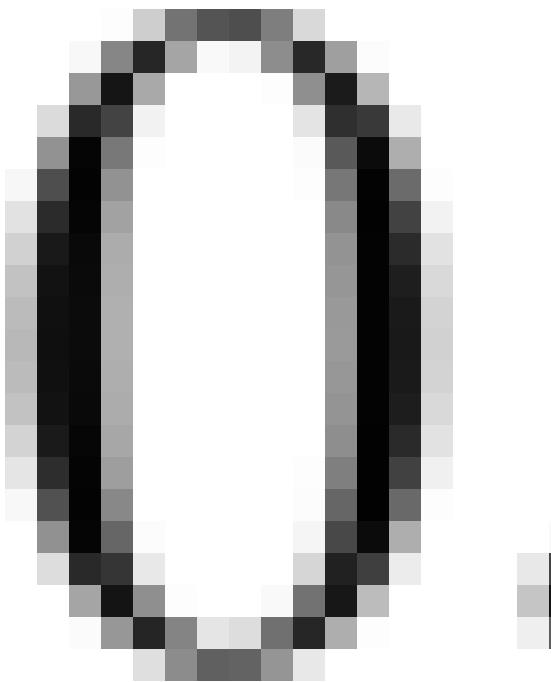


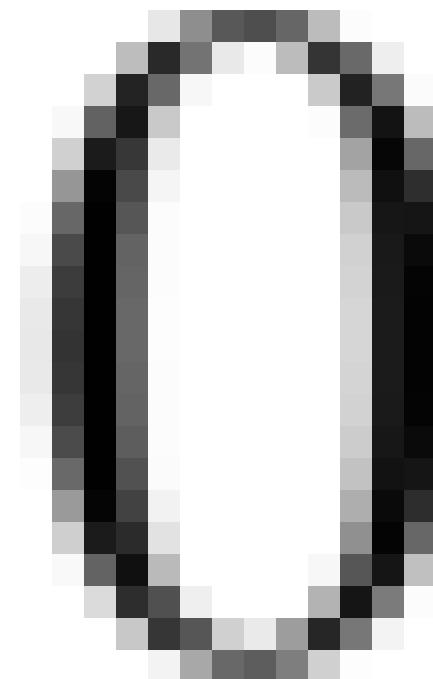
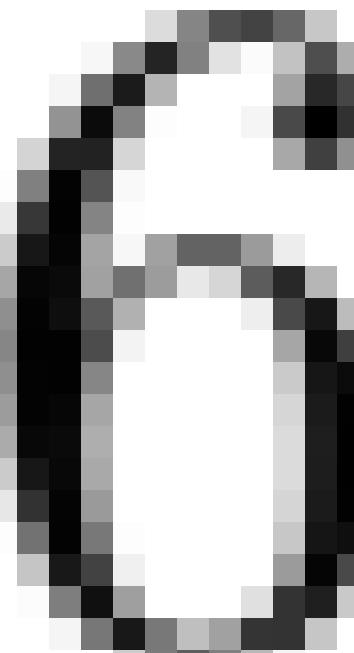
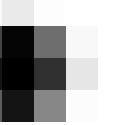
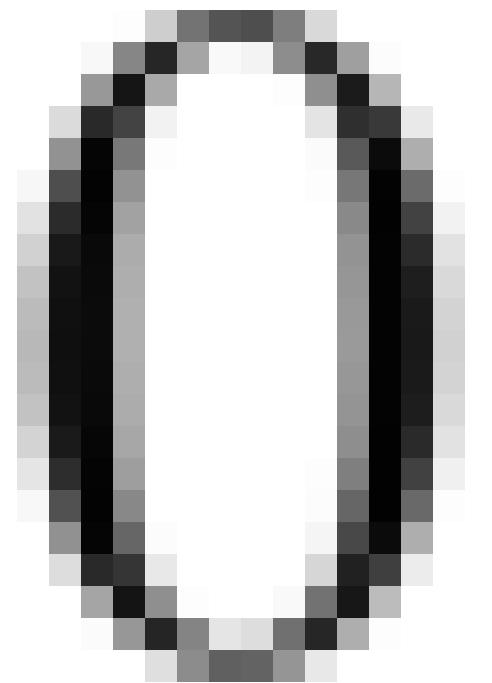


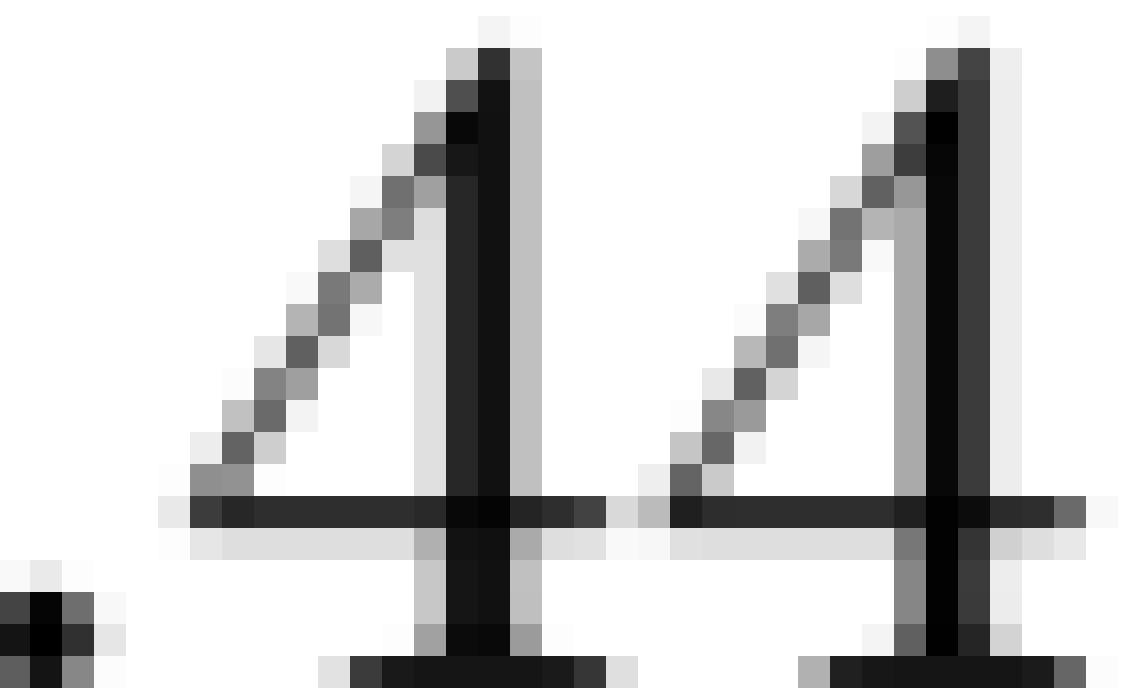
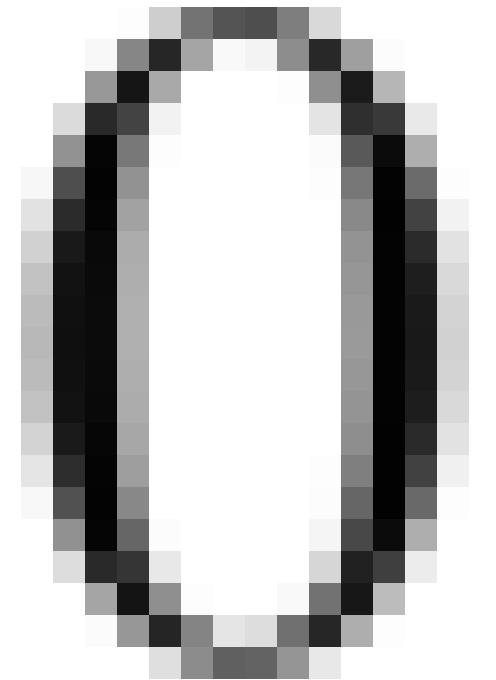


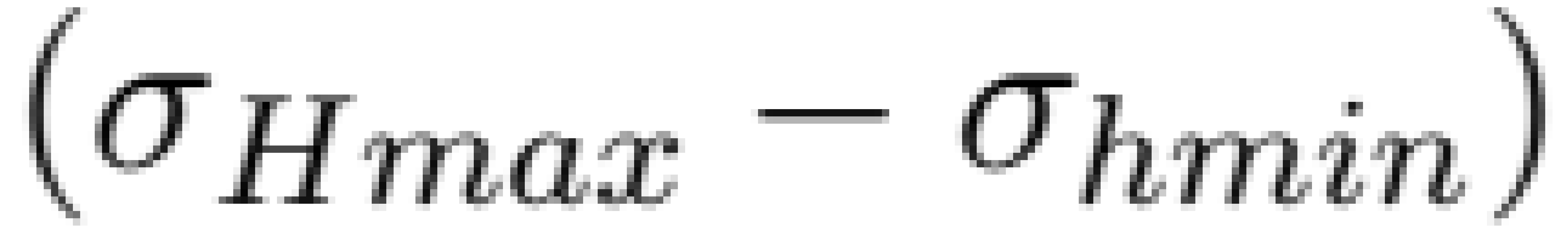


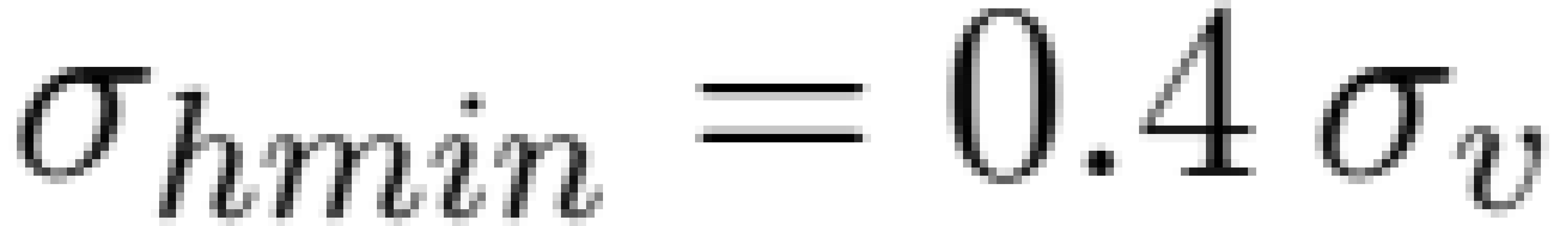


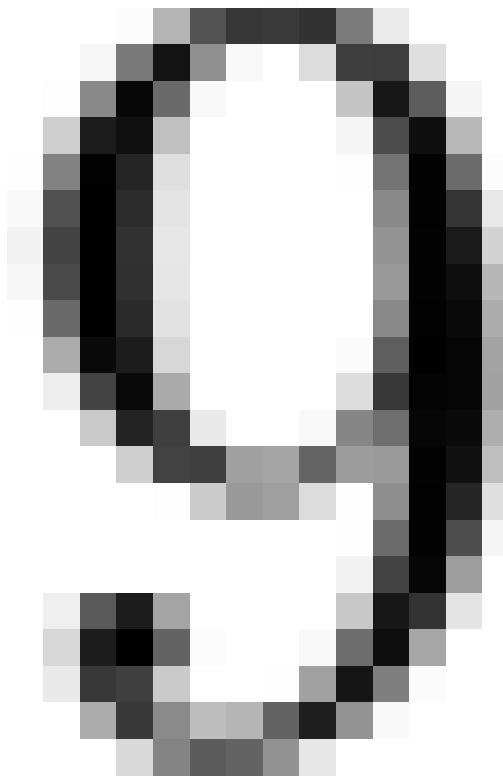
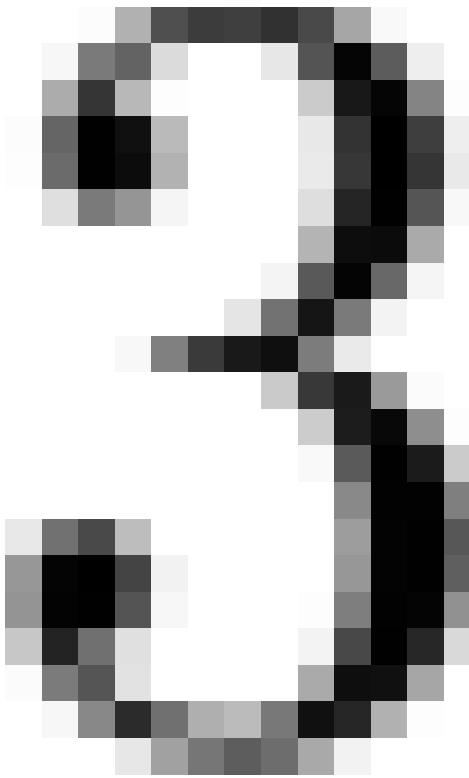
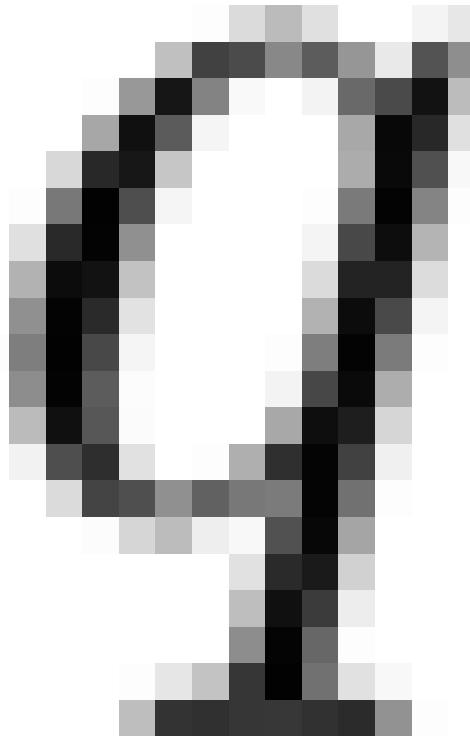


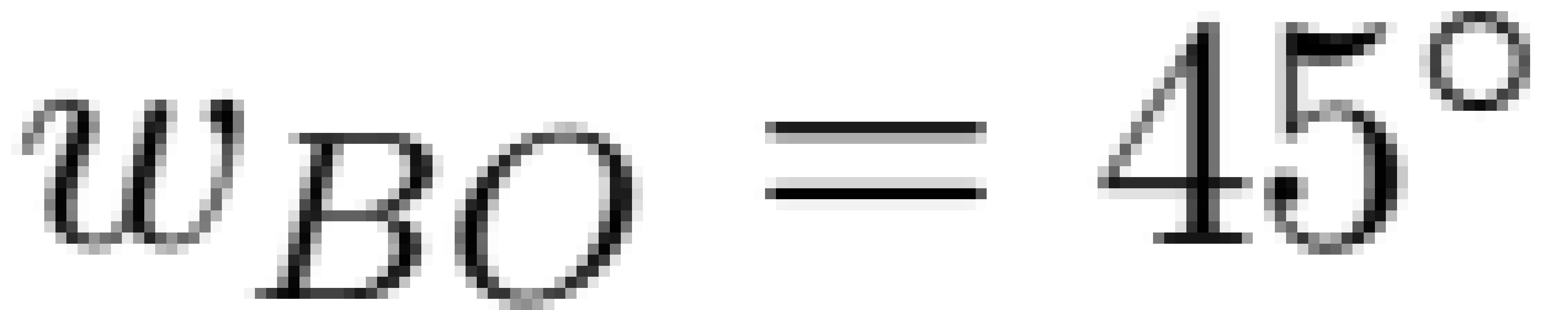








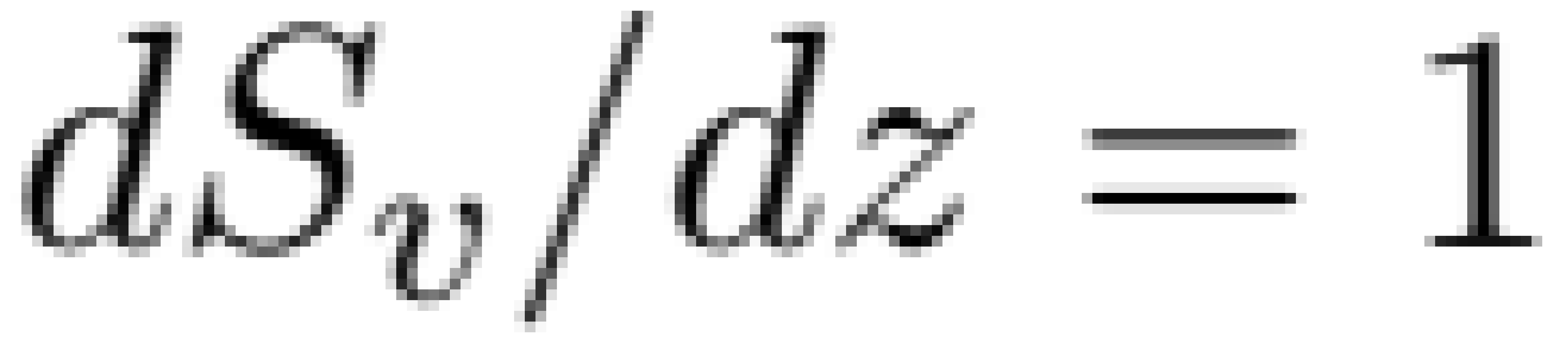


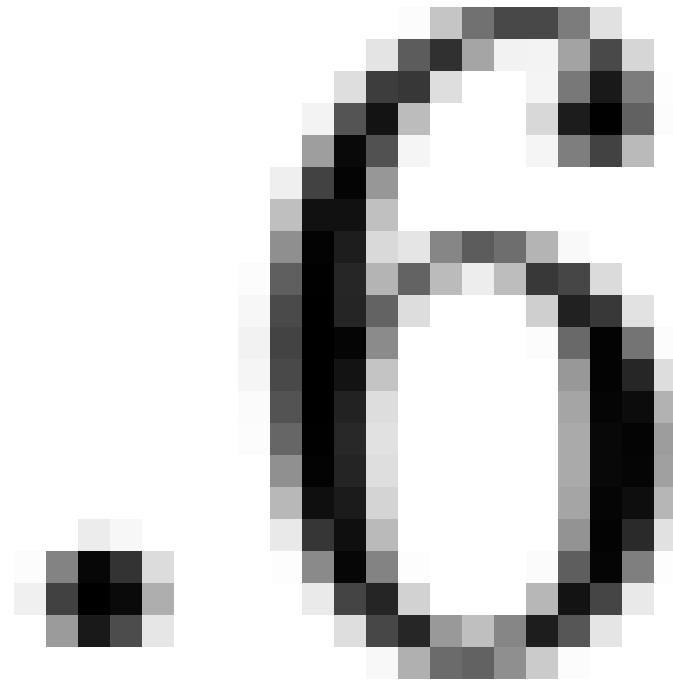
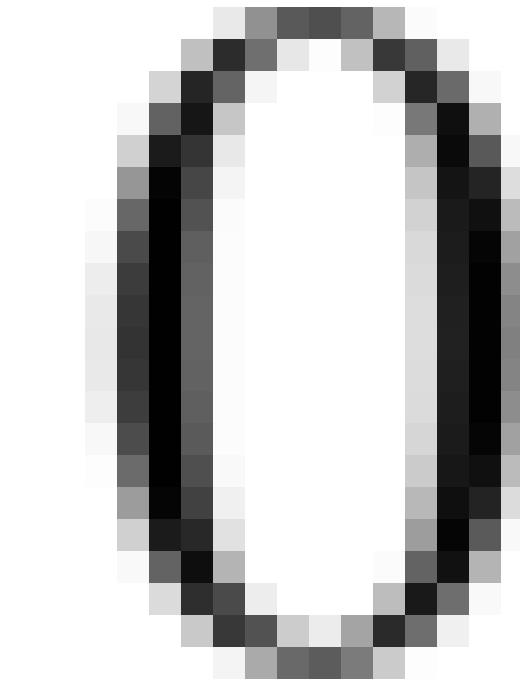


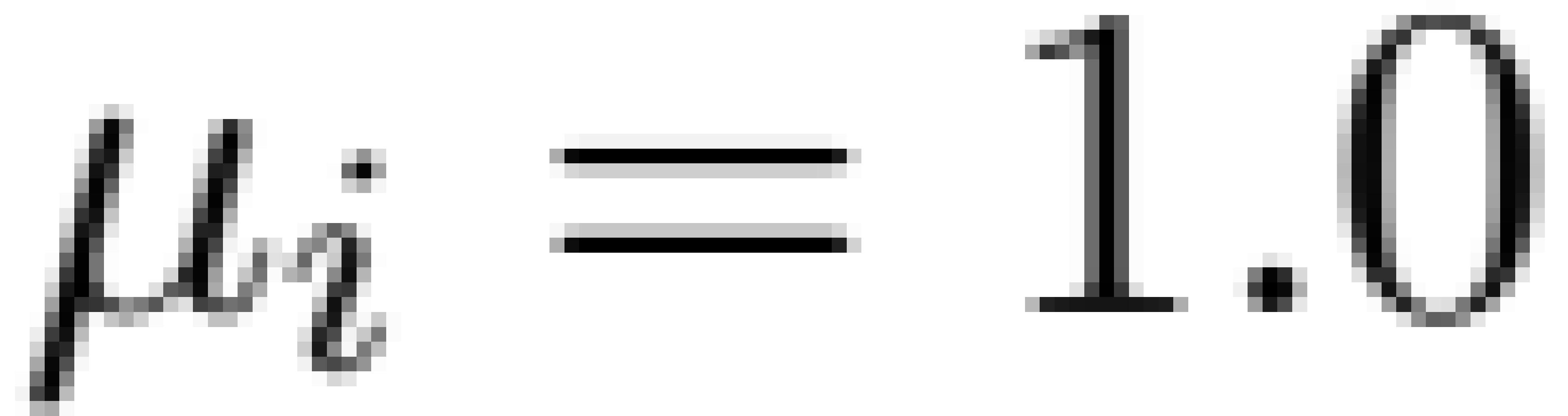




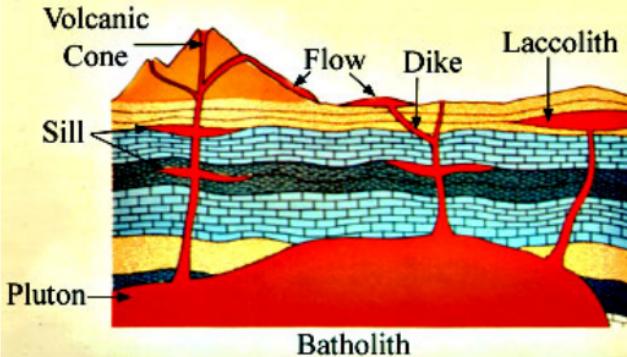


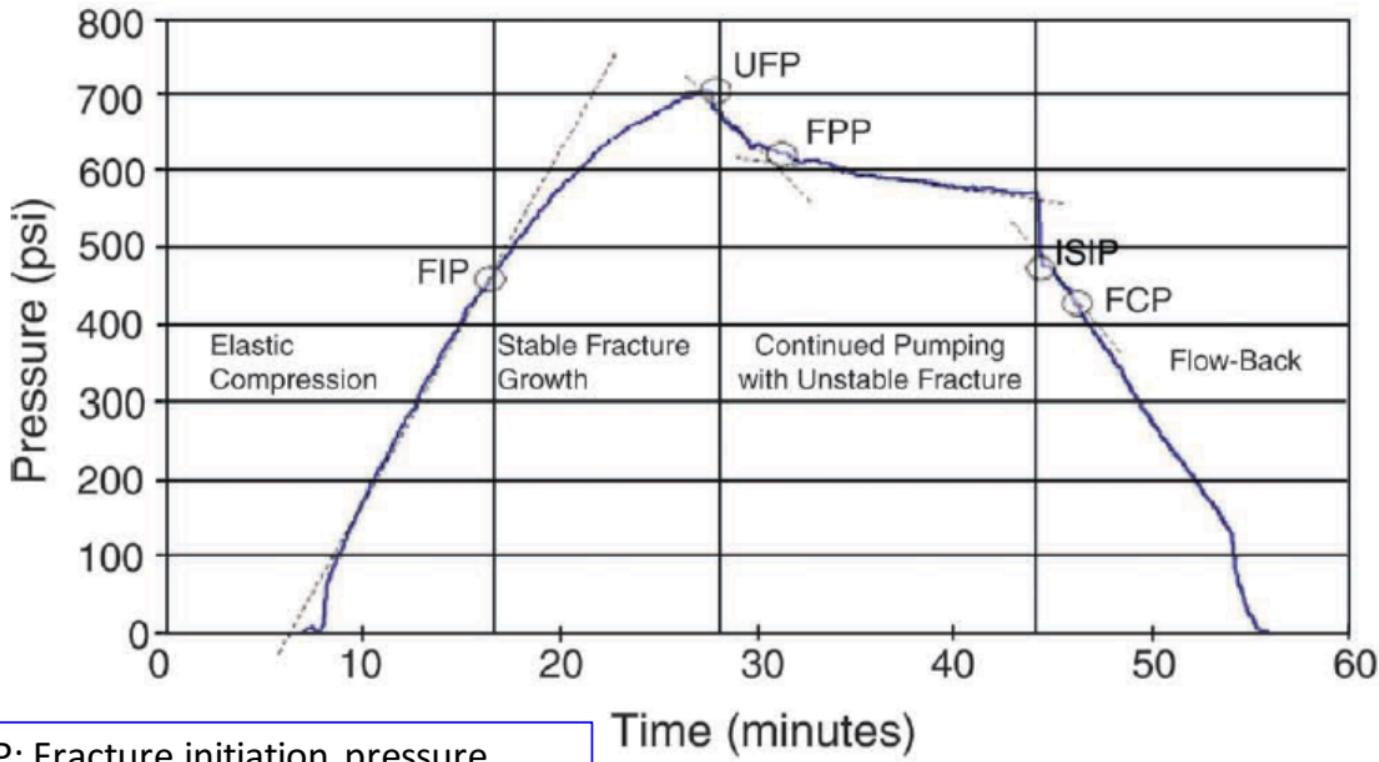






PLUTONS & VOLCANIC LANDFORMS





FIP: Fracture initiation pressure

UFP: Unstable fracture pressure

FPP: Fracture propagation pressure

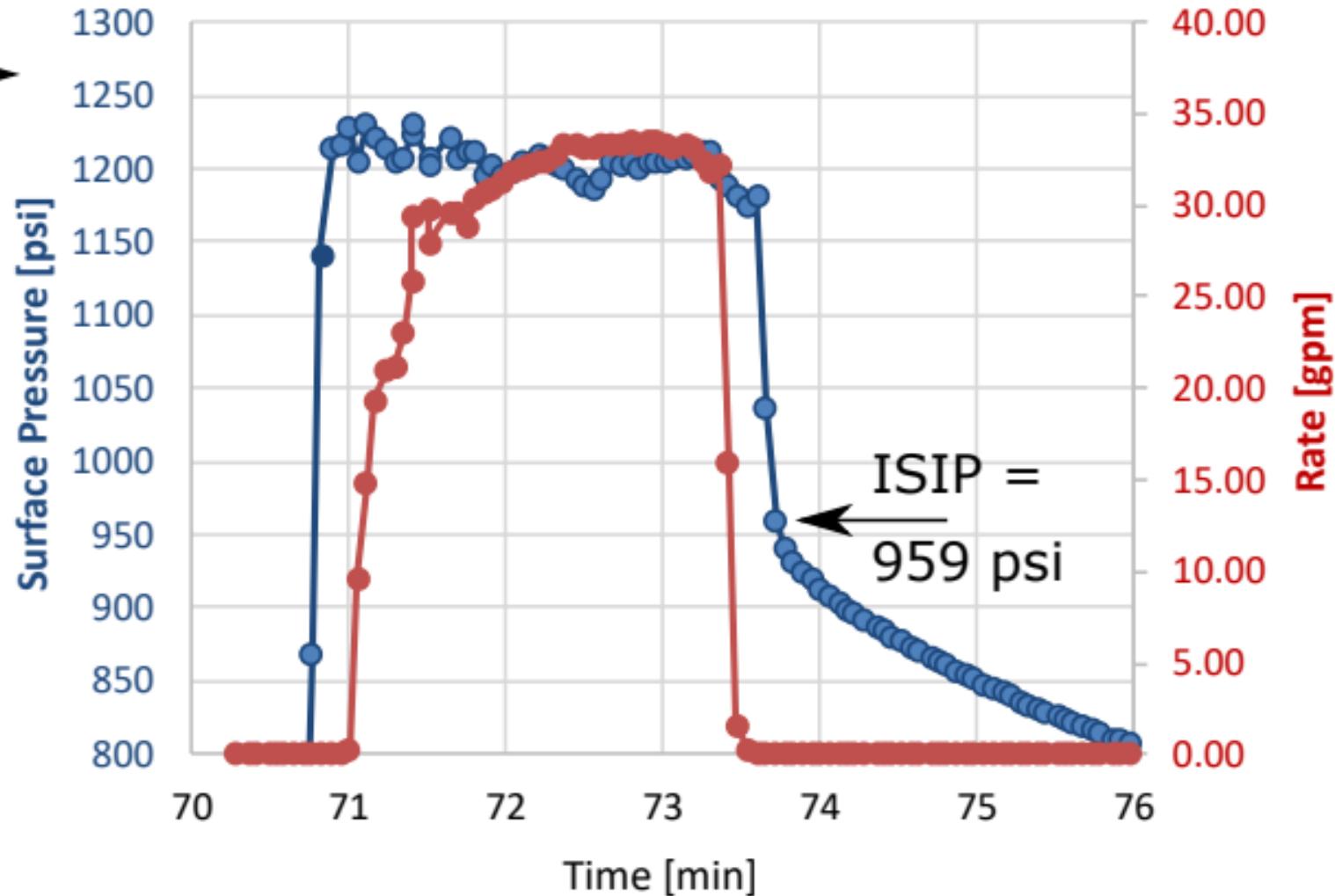
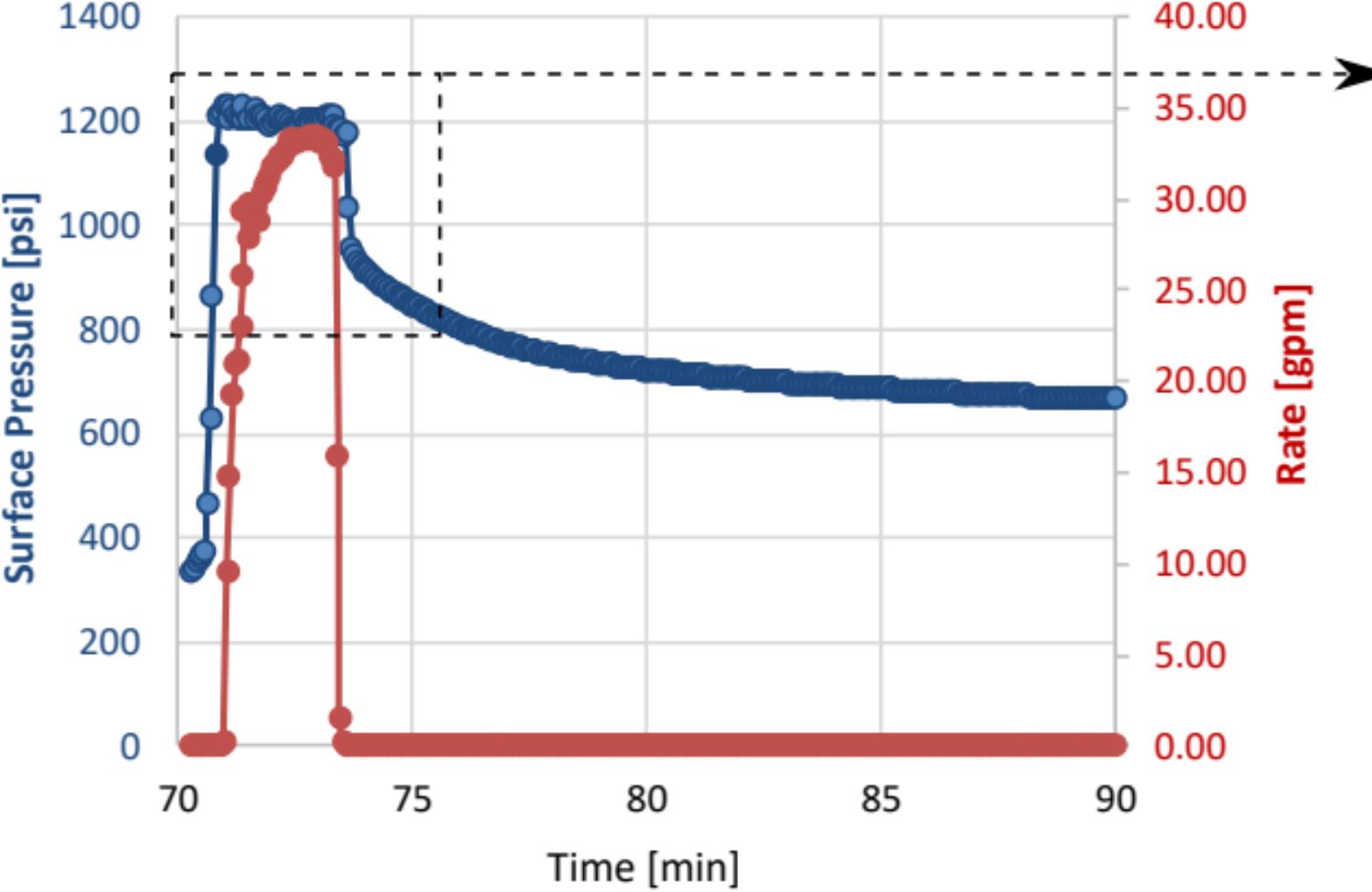
ISIP: Instantaneous shut-in pressure

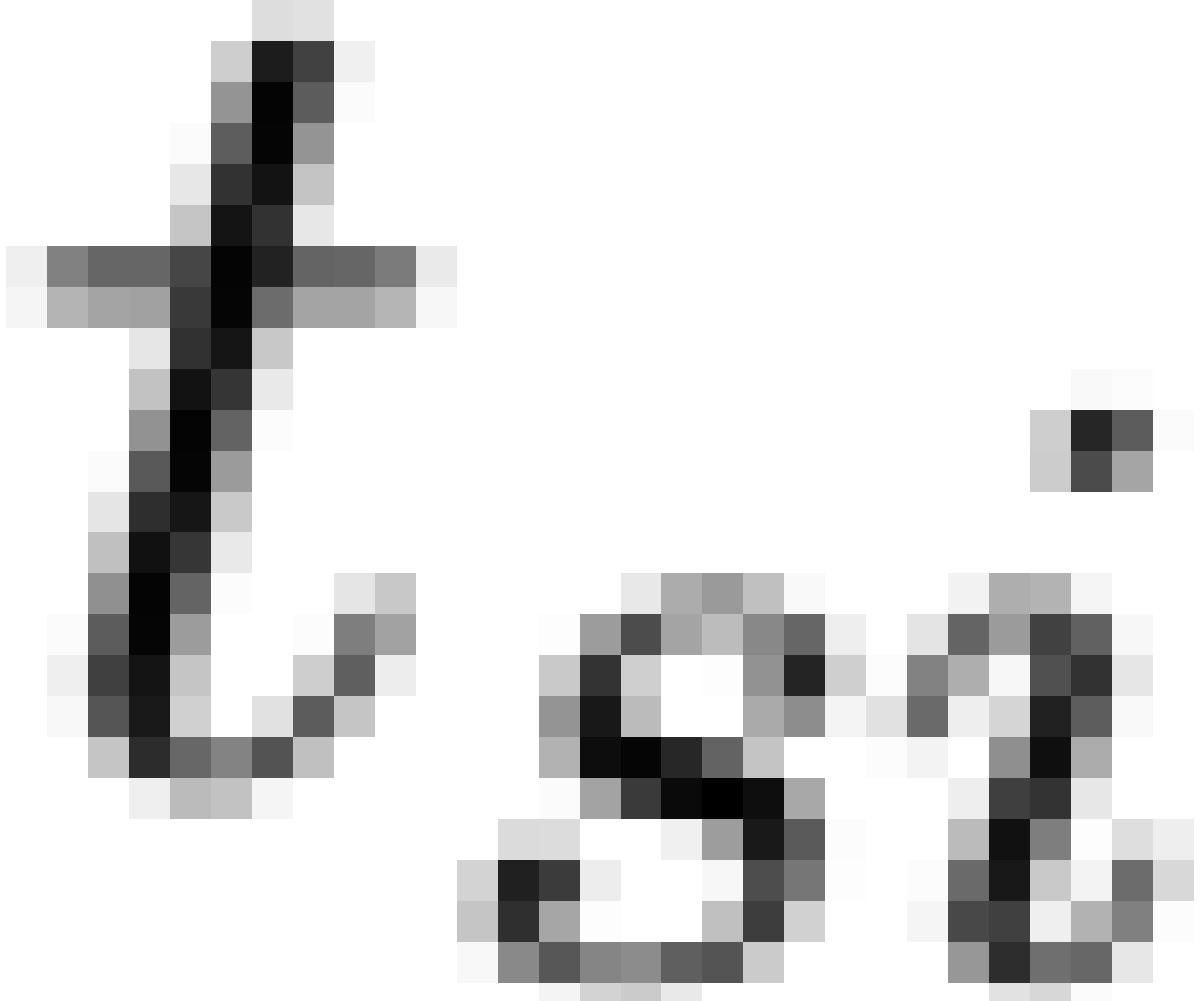
FCP: Fracture closure pressure

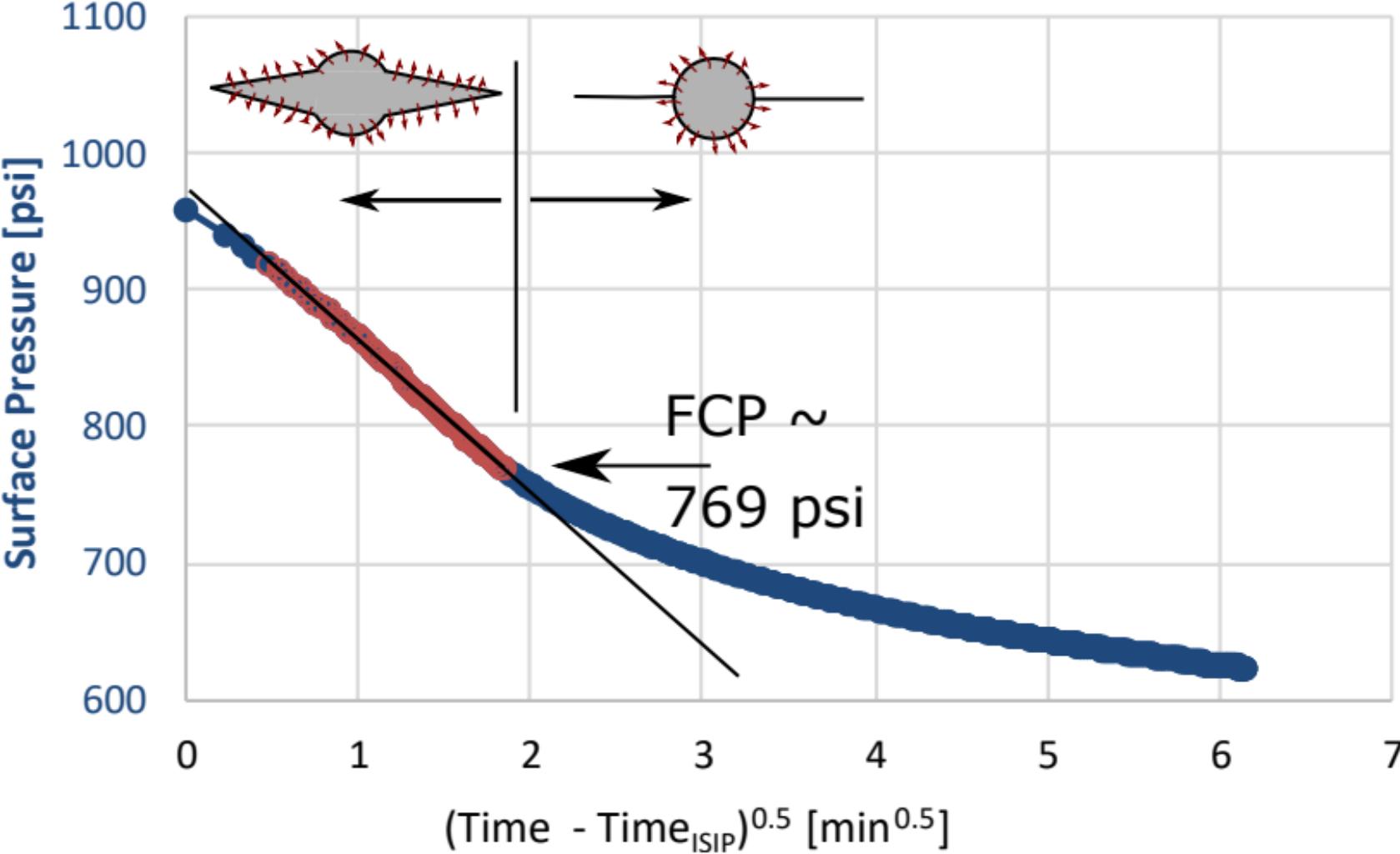
Time (minutes)

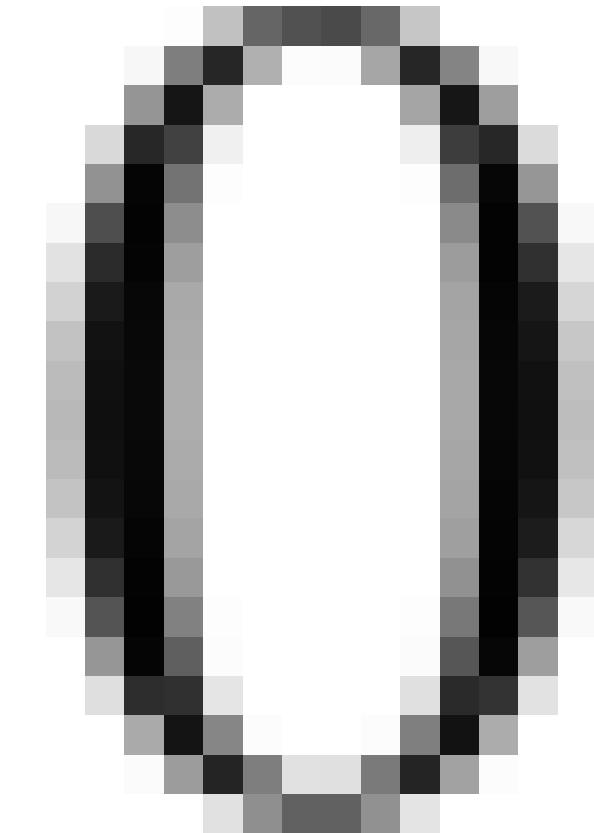
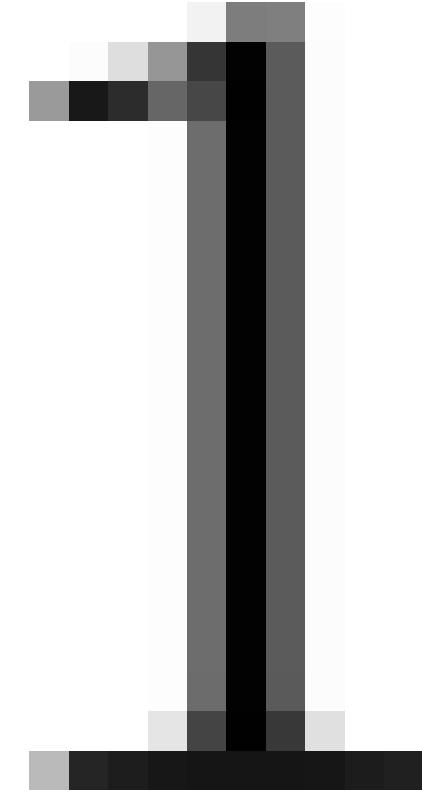
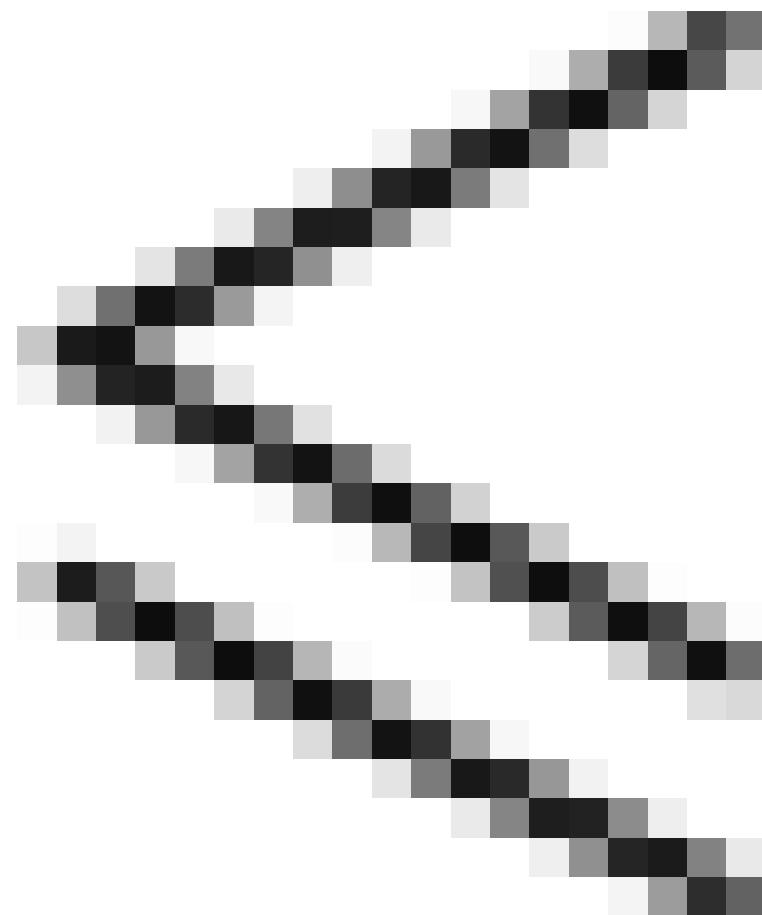
$$\Delta V = q \Delta t$$

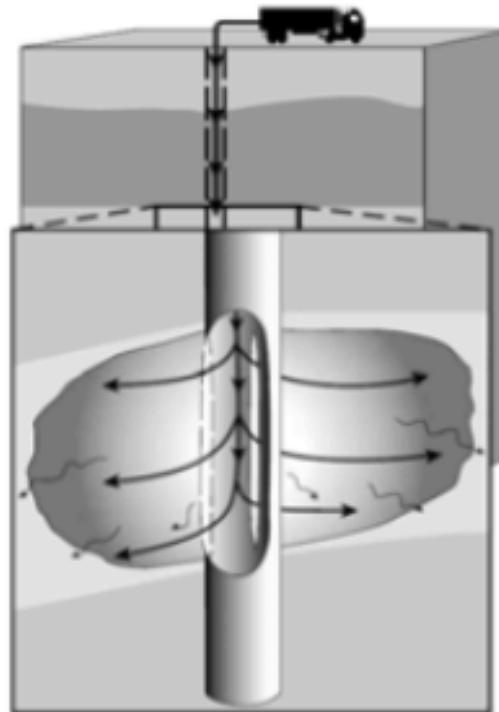
[van Oort and Vargo, 2008]



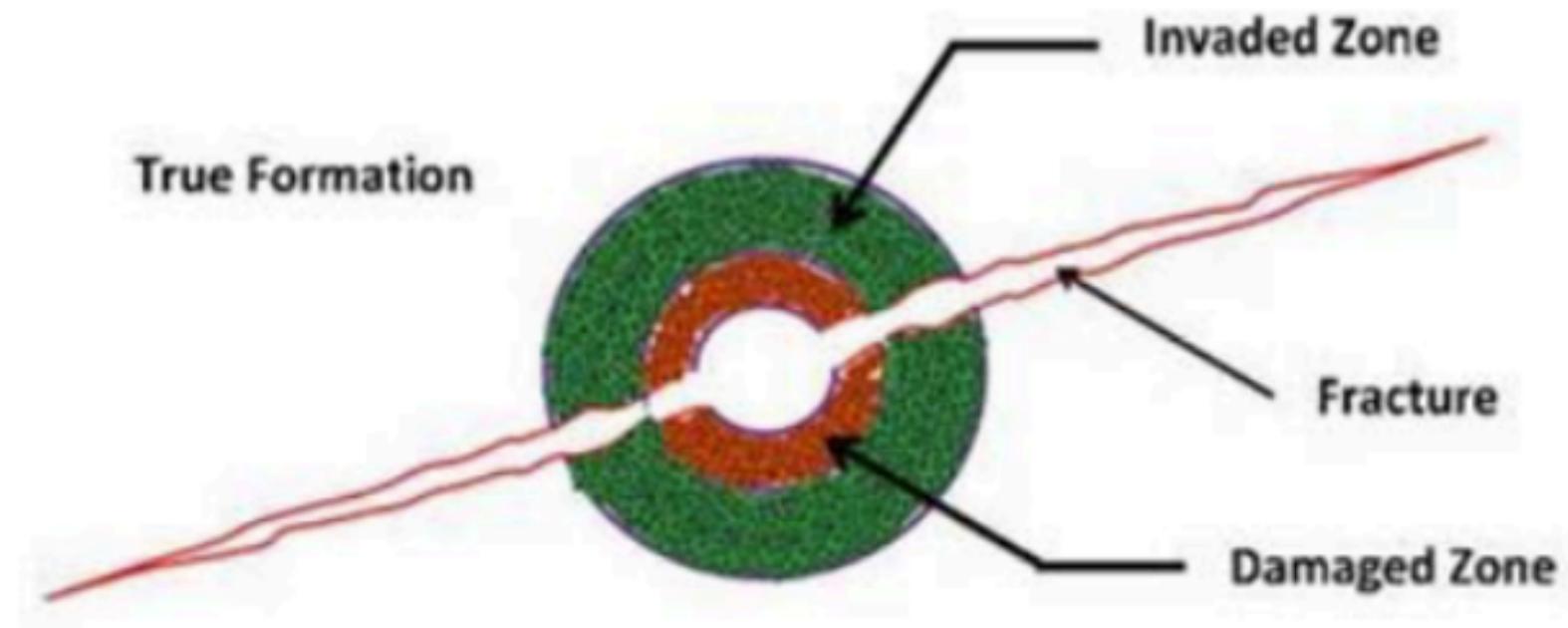








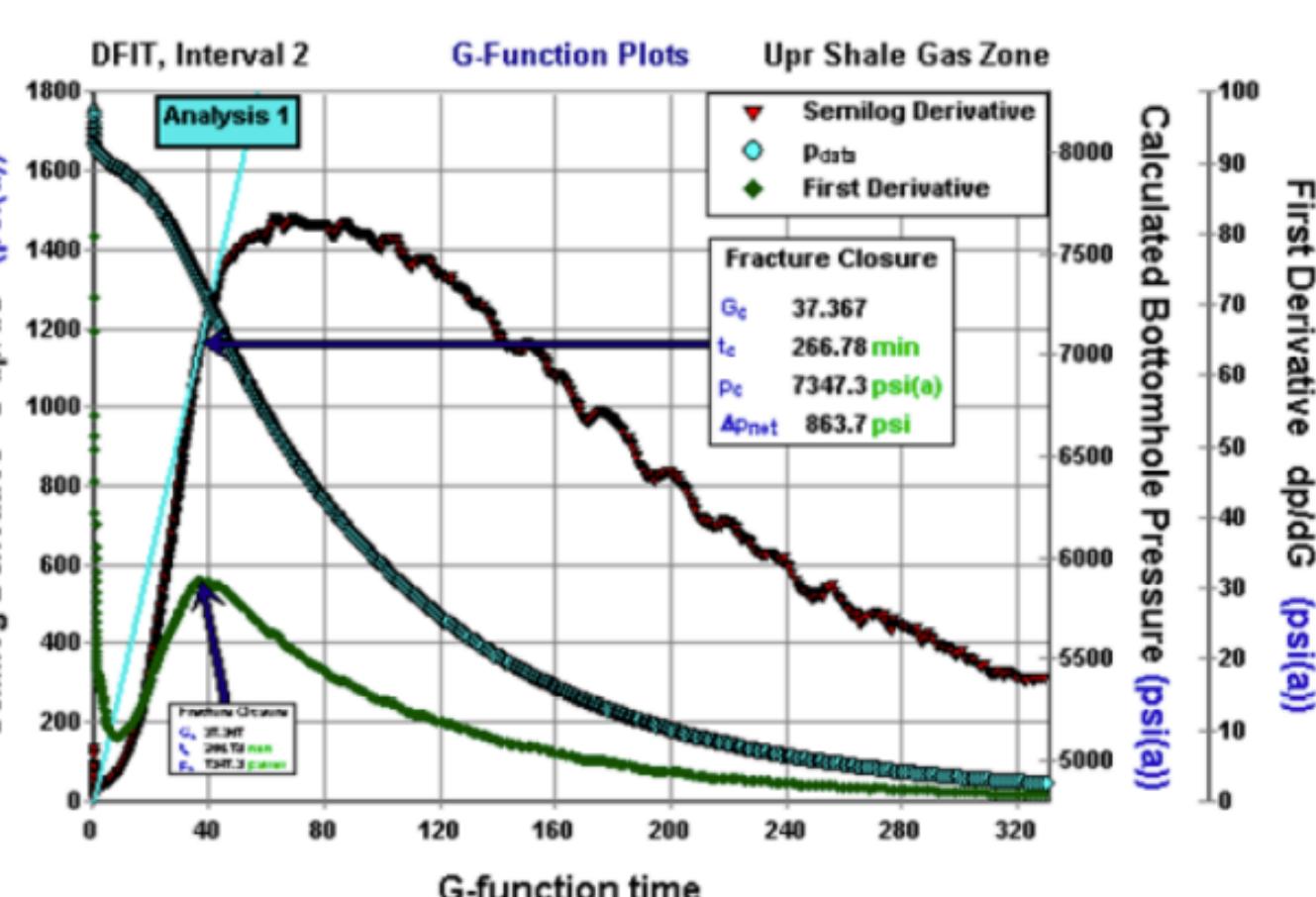
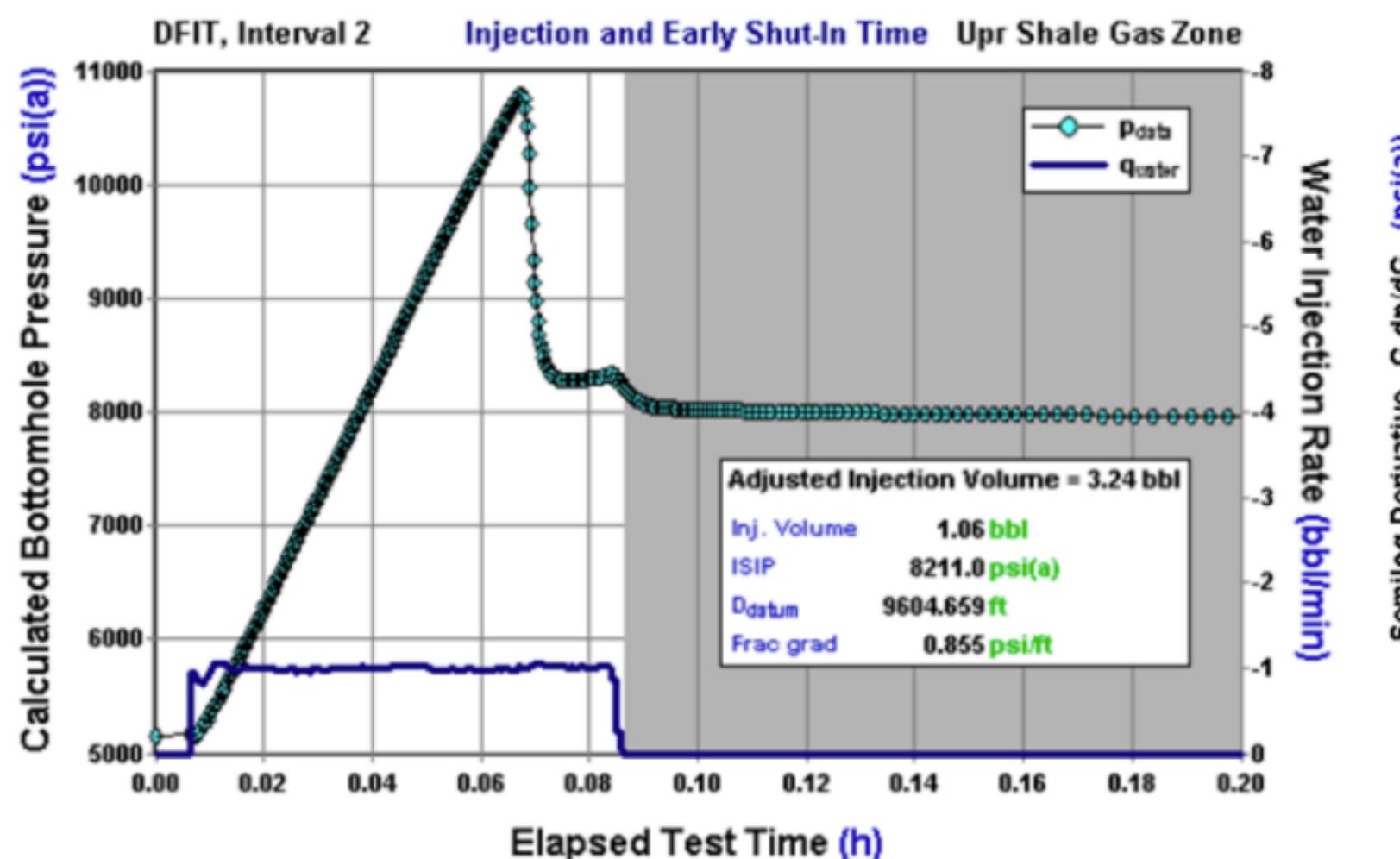
Side View



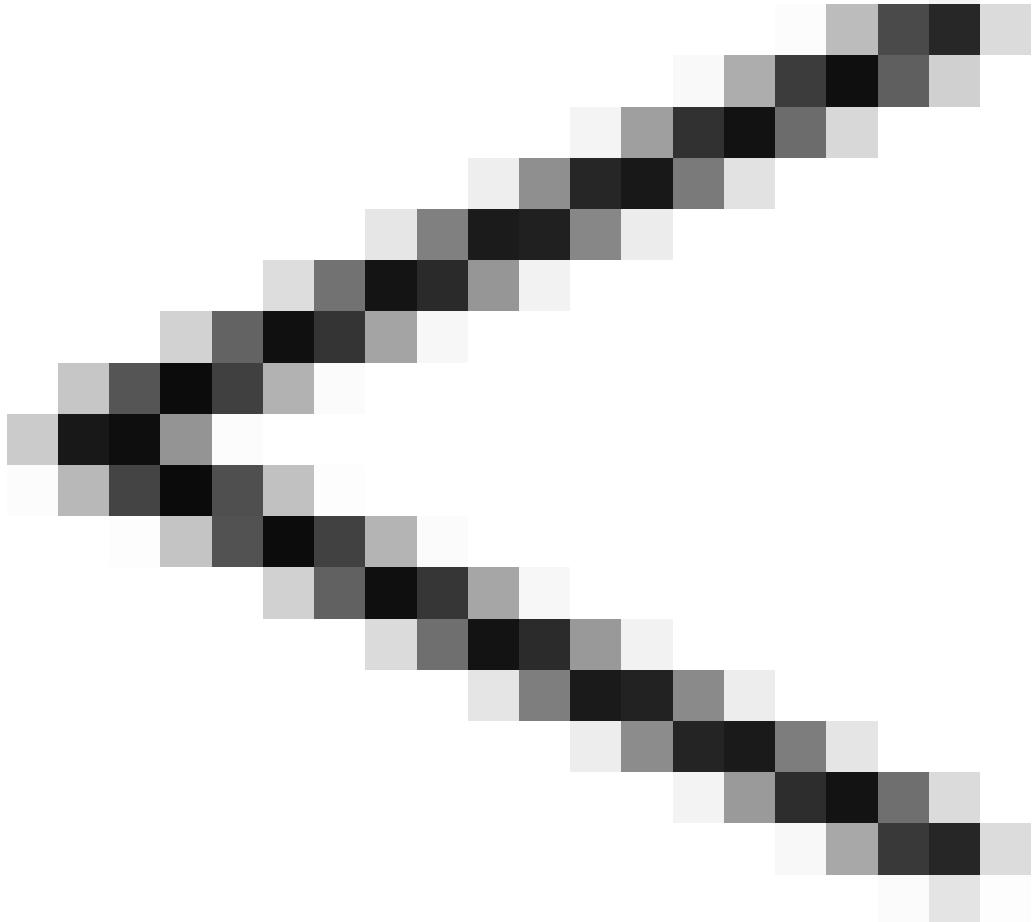
Plan View

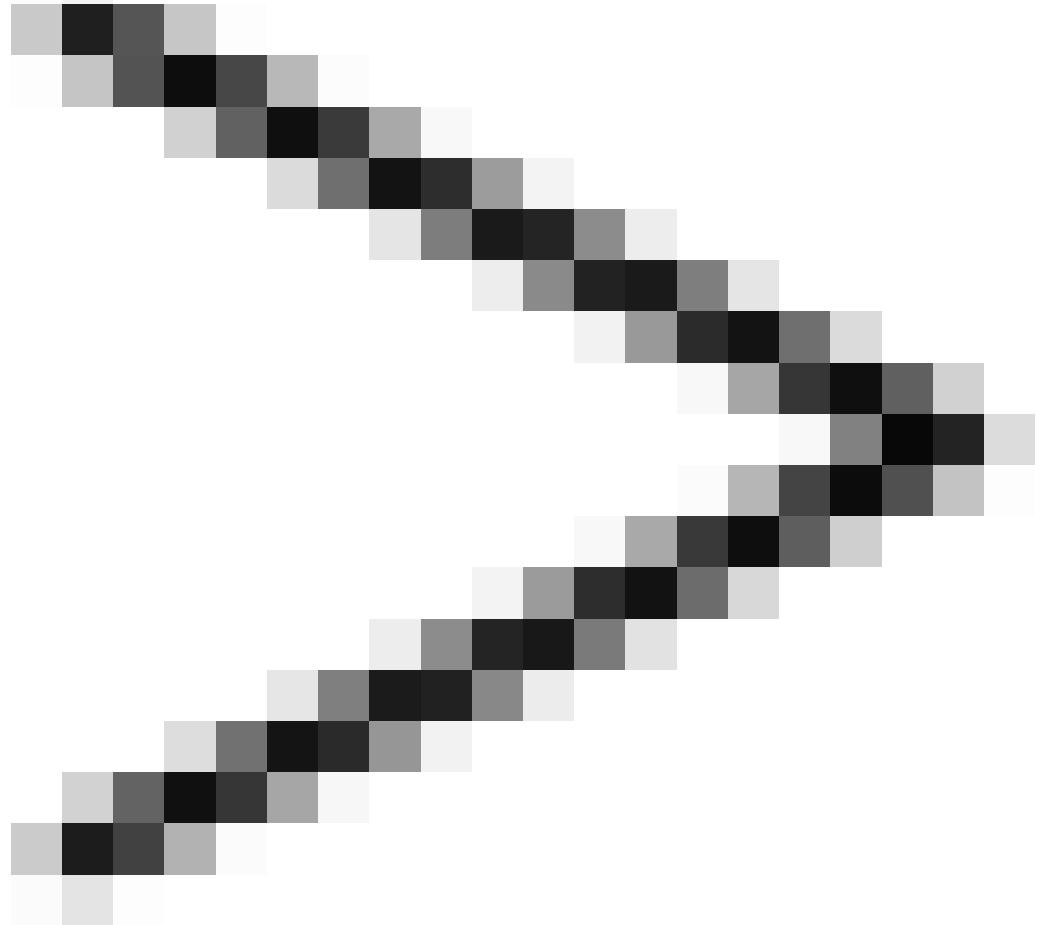
Fekete, 2011

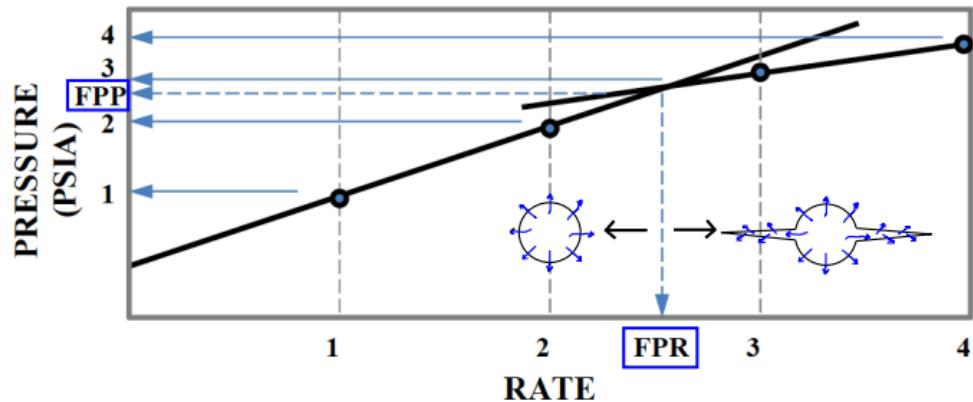
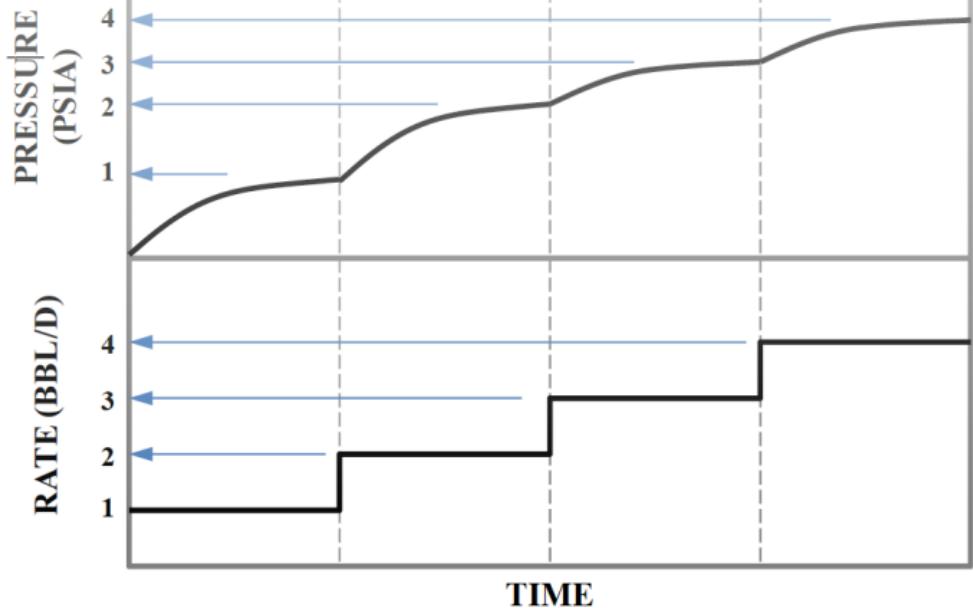
[SPE 163863]

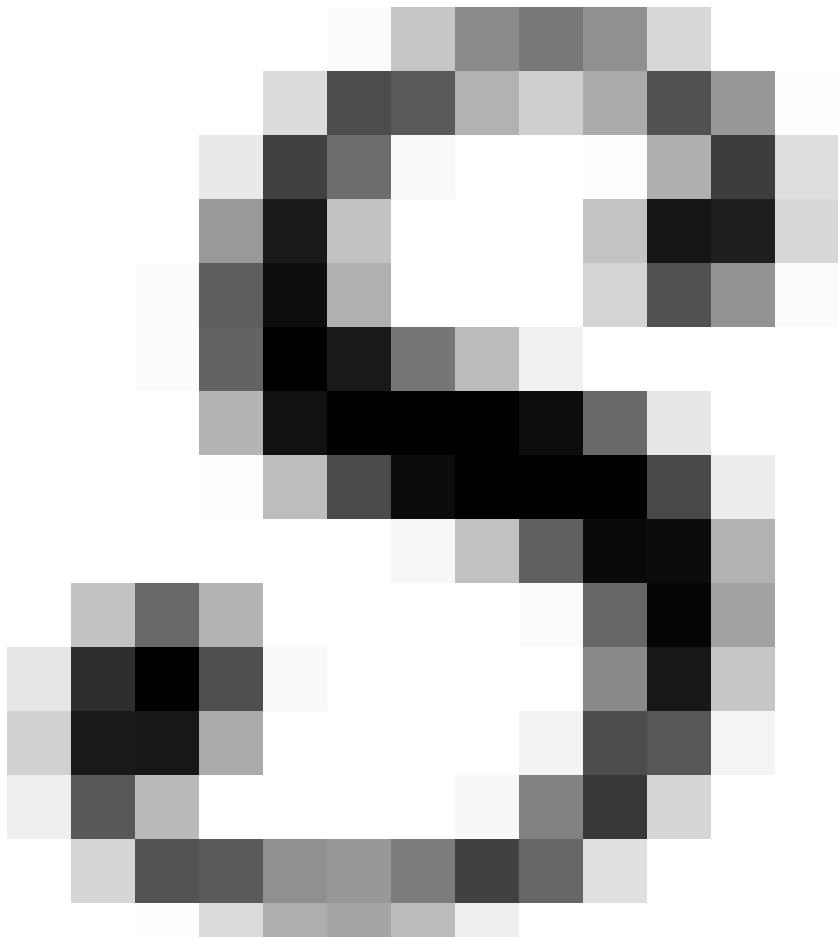


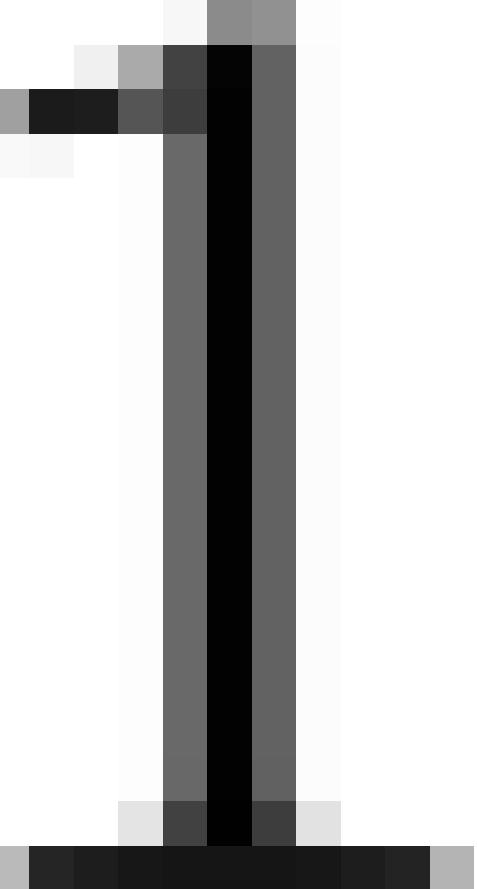
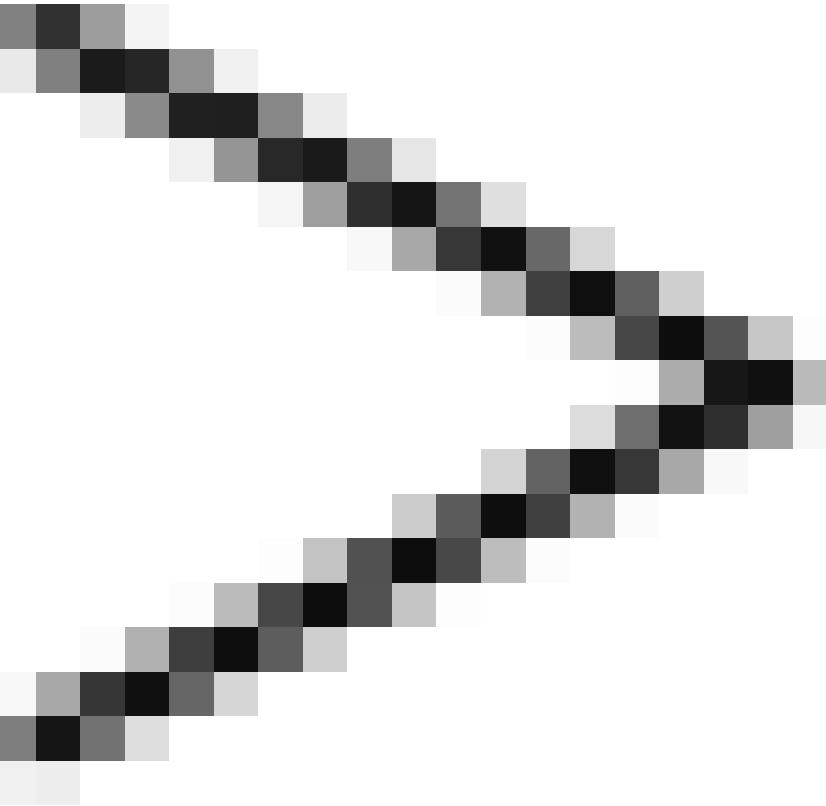
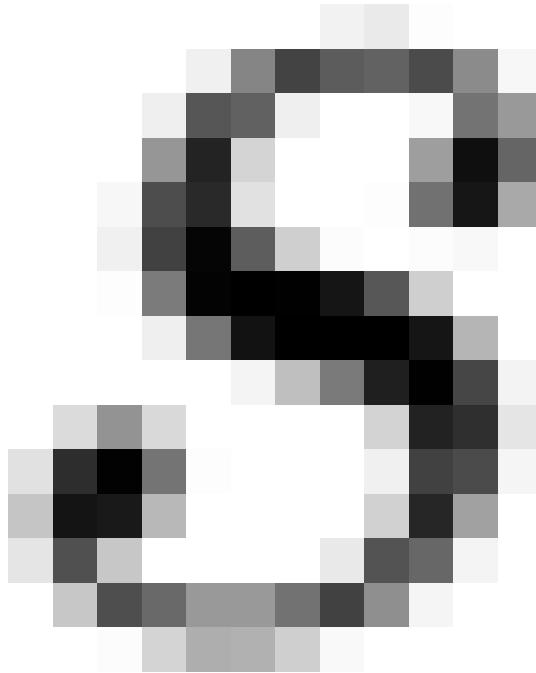
[SPE 163863]

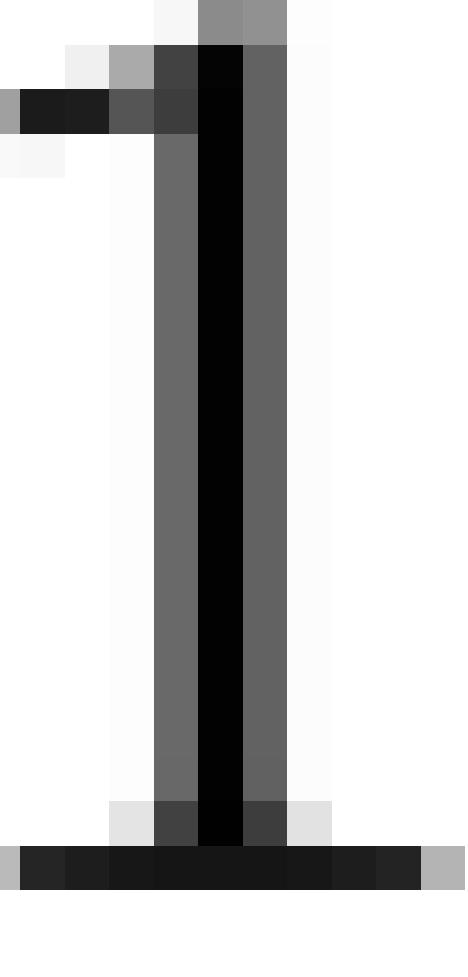
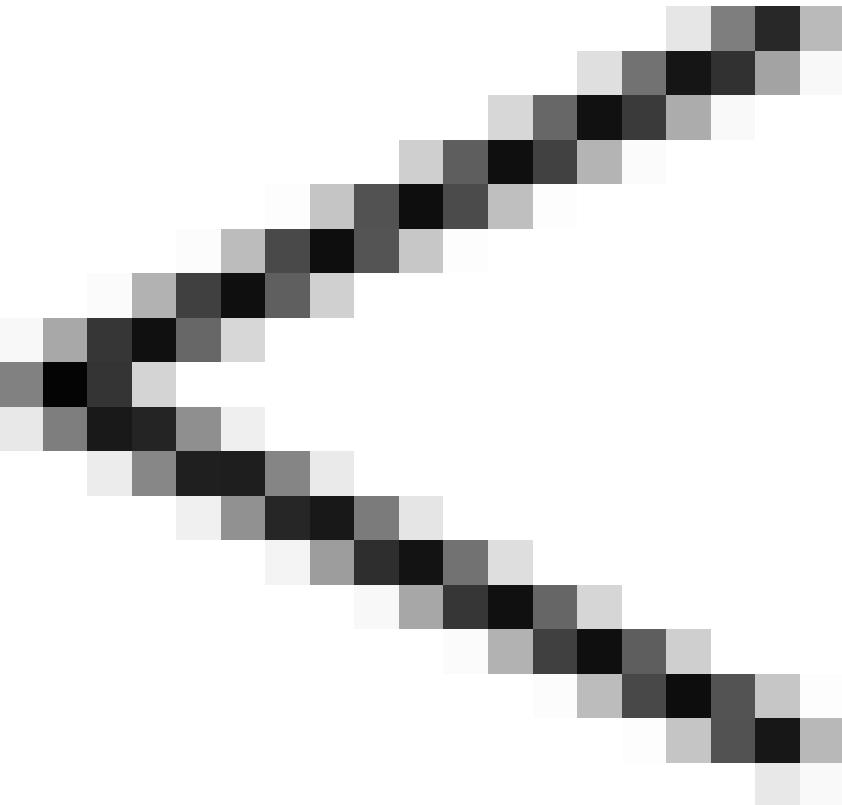
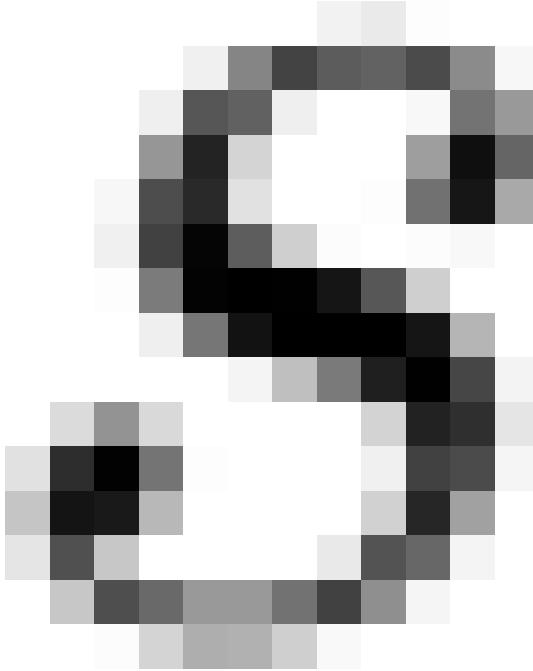










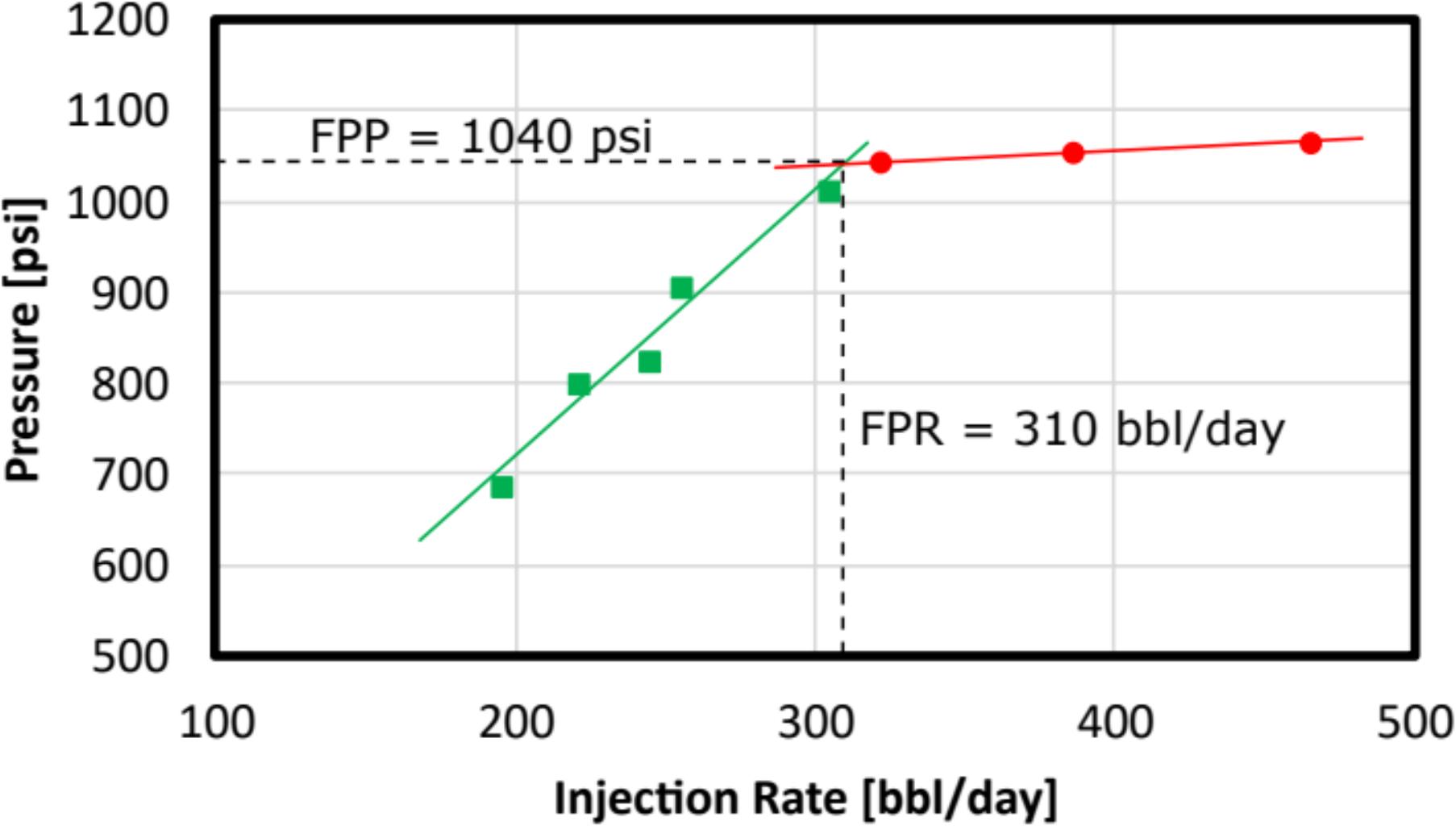


q

$$2\pi\hbar k$$

μ

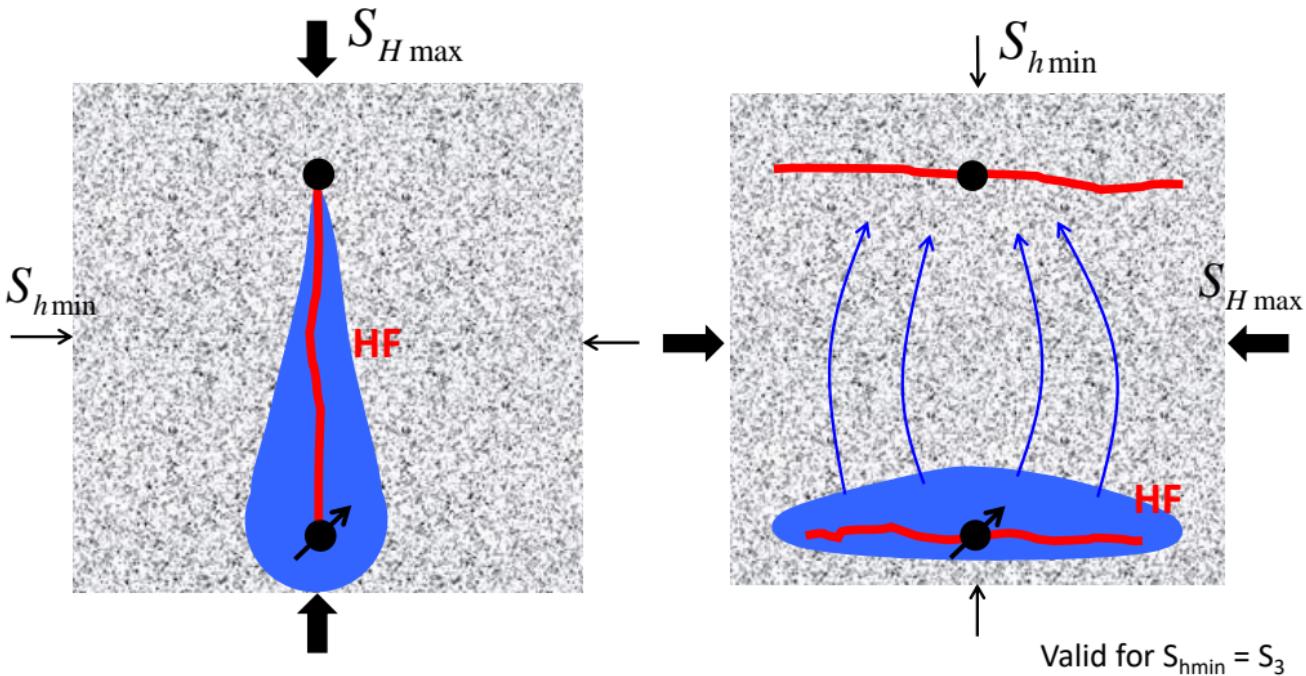
$$\frac{P_e - P_w}{\ln\left(\frac{\tau_e}{\tau_w}\right) + s}$$



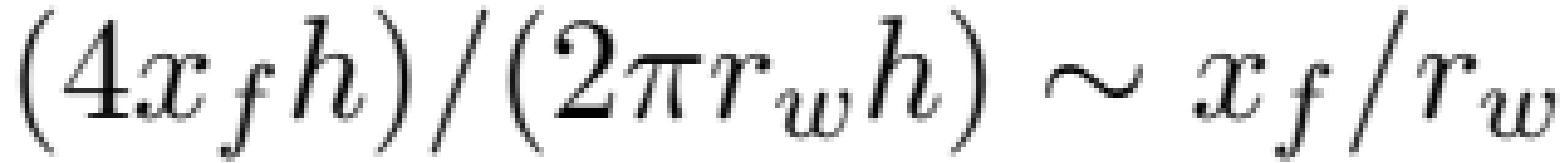
Fracture Influence on Flooding

Fractures modify :

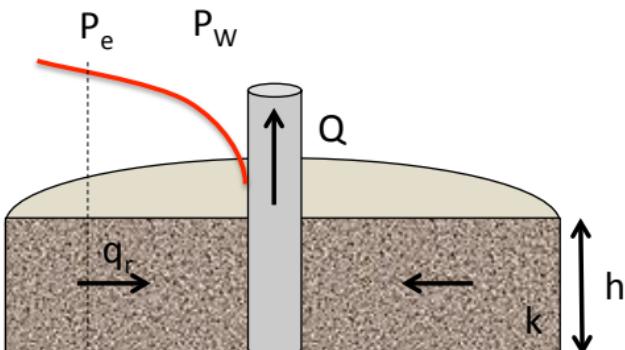
- 1) Sweep Efficiency
- 2) Injectivity
- 3) Oil Productivity







Intact

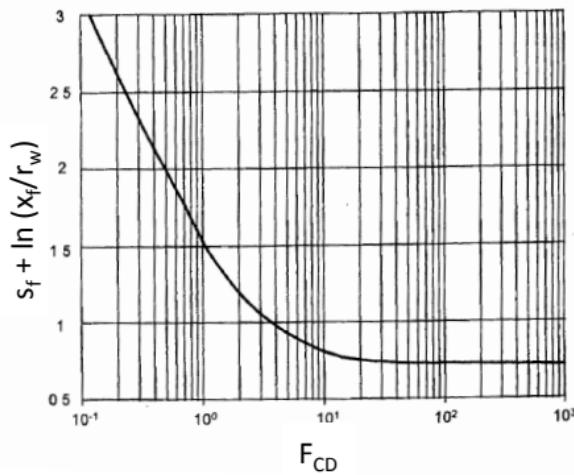
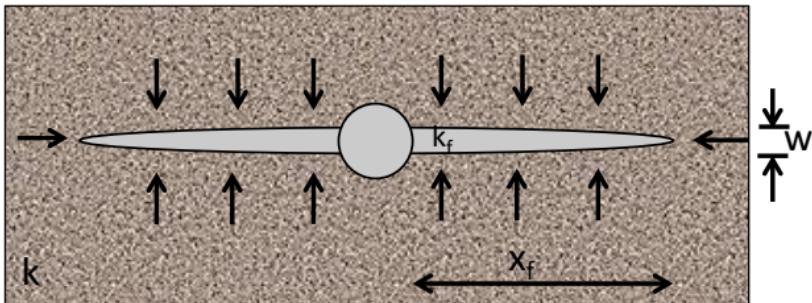


$$Q = -\frac{2\pi kh}{\mu} \frac{(P_e - P_w)}{p_D + s}$$

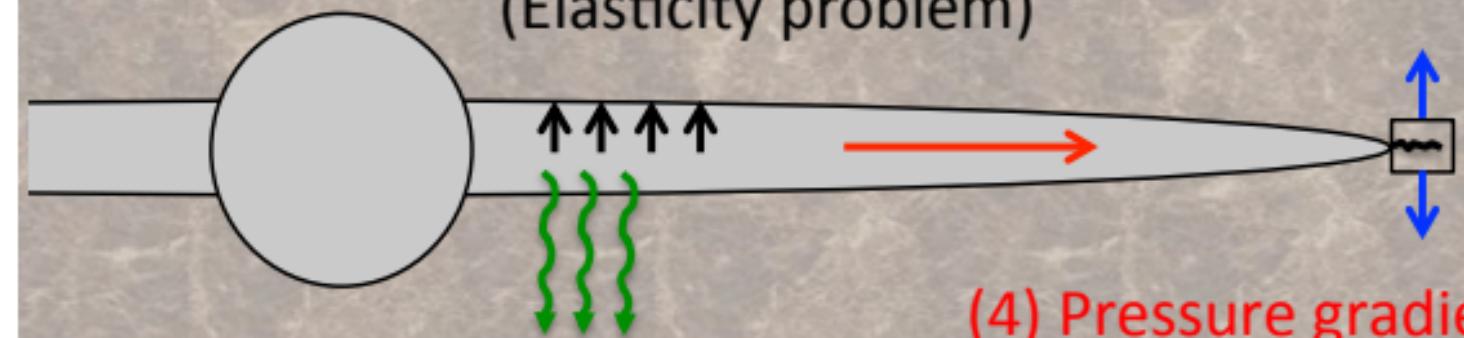
p_D : Dimensionless pressure
 $= \ln(r_e/r_w)$ if steady state

s : skin factor
 $> 1 \rightarrow$ damage
 $< 1 \rightarrow$ stimulation

Fractured



$w, x_f, k_f \rightarrow F_{CD} = (k_f w)/(k x_f)$
 $x_f, r_w, F_{CD} \rightarrow s_f$ from above plot



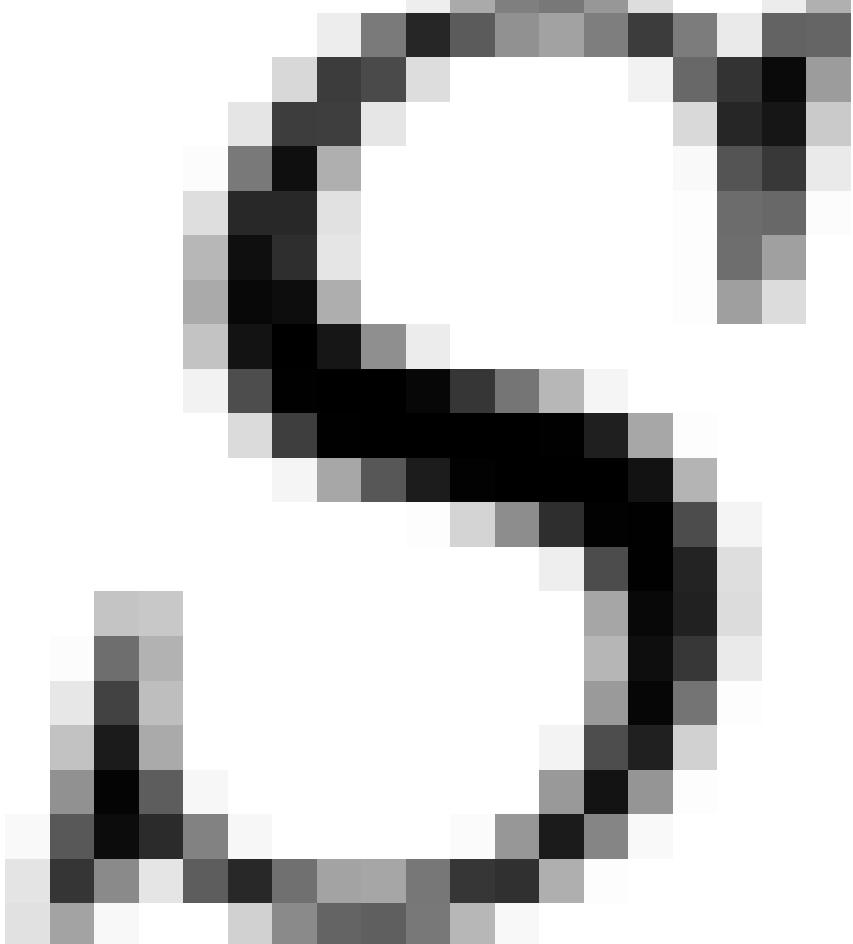
(1) Pressure on the fracture deforms adjacent rock
(Elasticity problem)

(2) Fracture propagates if the “stress intensity factor” is higher than what the rock can resist “rock toughness”
(Fracture mechanics problem)

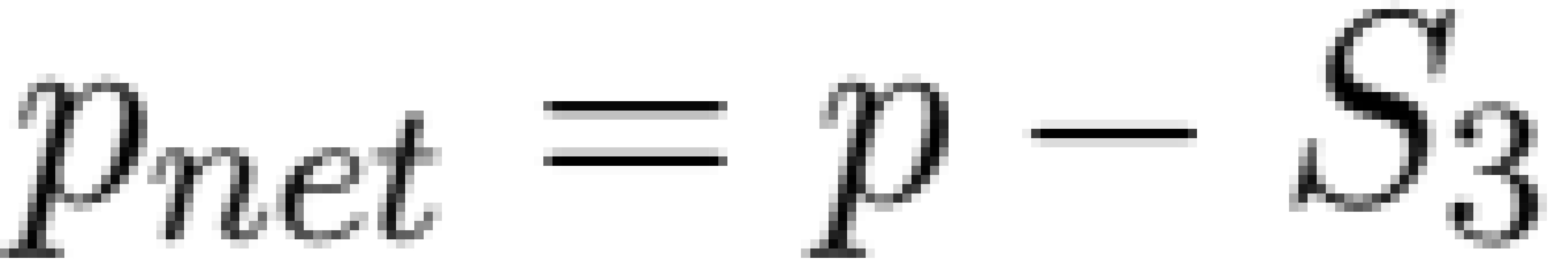
(3) Fracturing fluids can leak off to the formation
(Mud-cake design)

(4) Pressure gradient leads to flow of fracturing fluid through the fracture
(Lubrication problem)

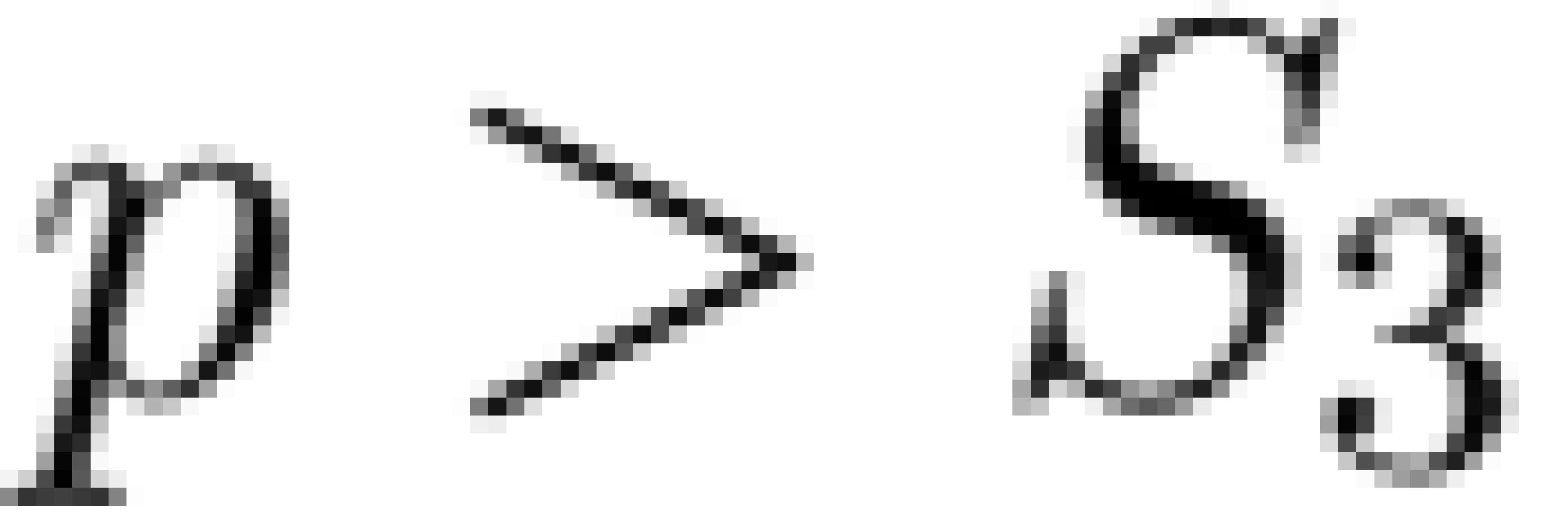
Net pressure
 $p_{\text{net}} = p - S_3$

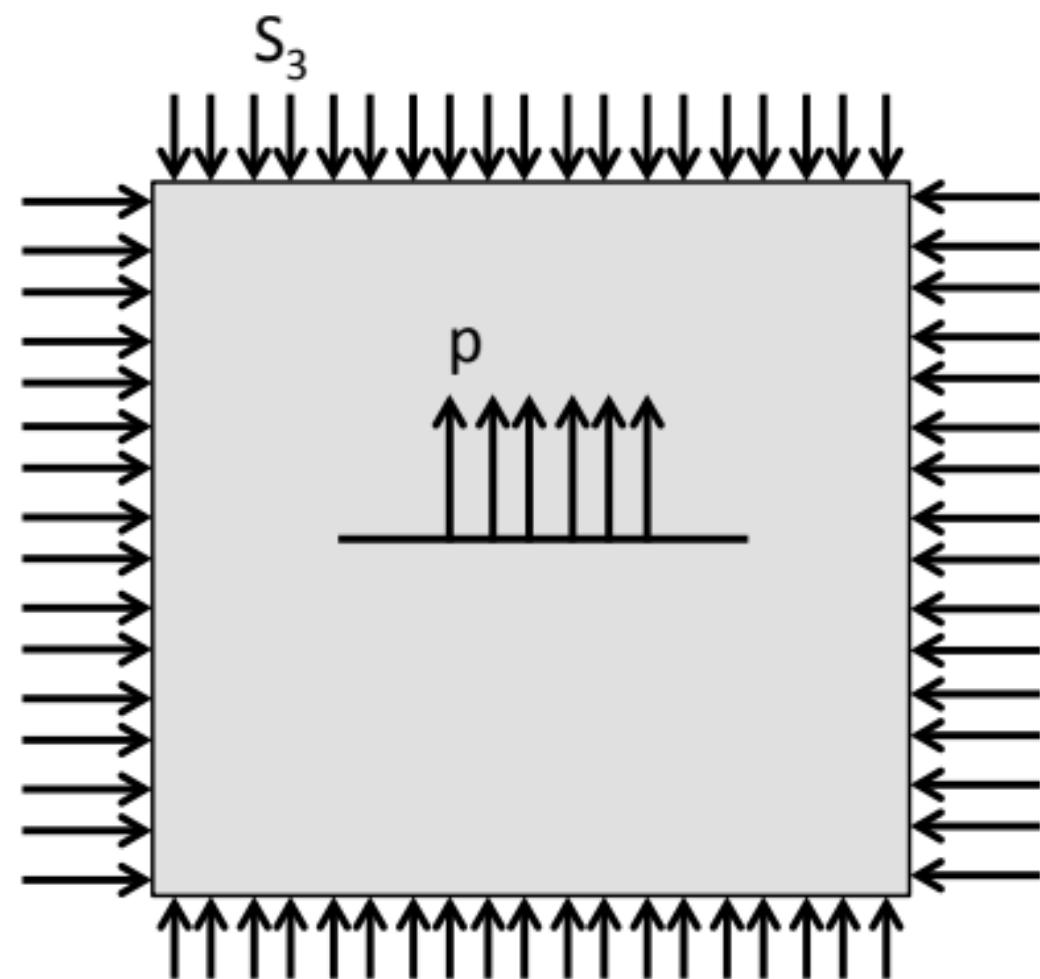




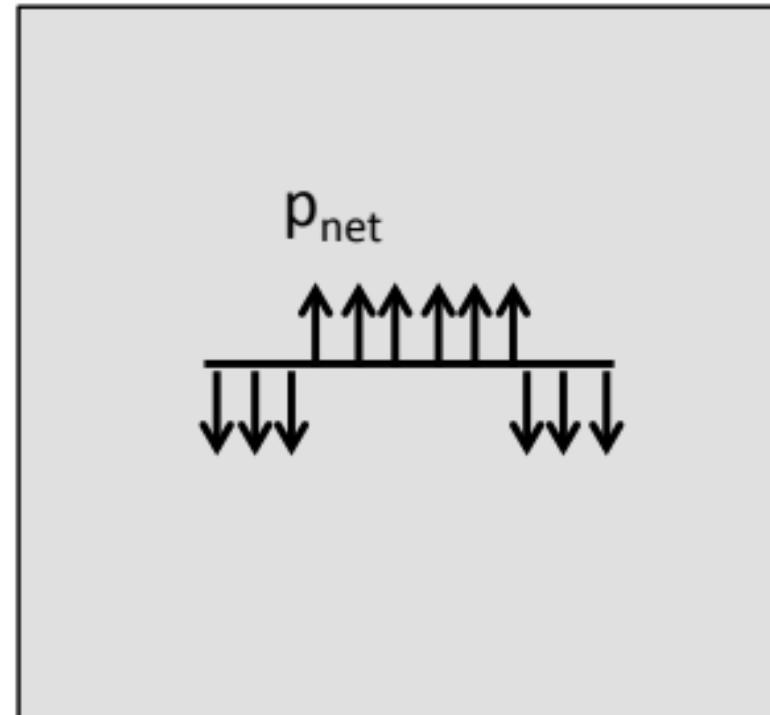




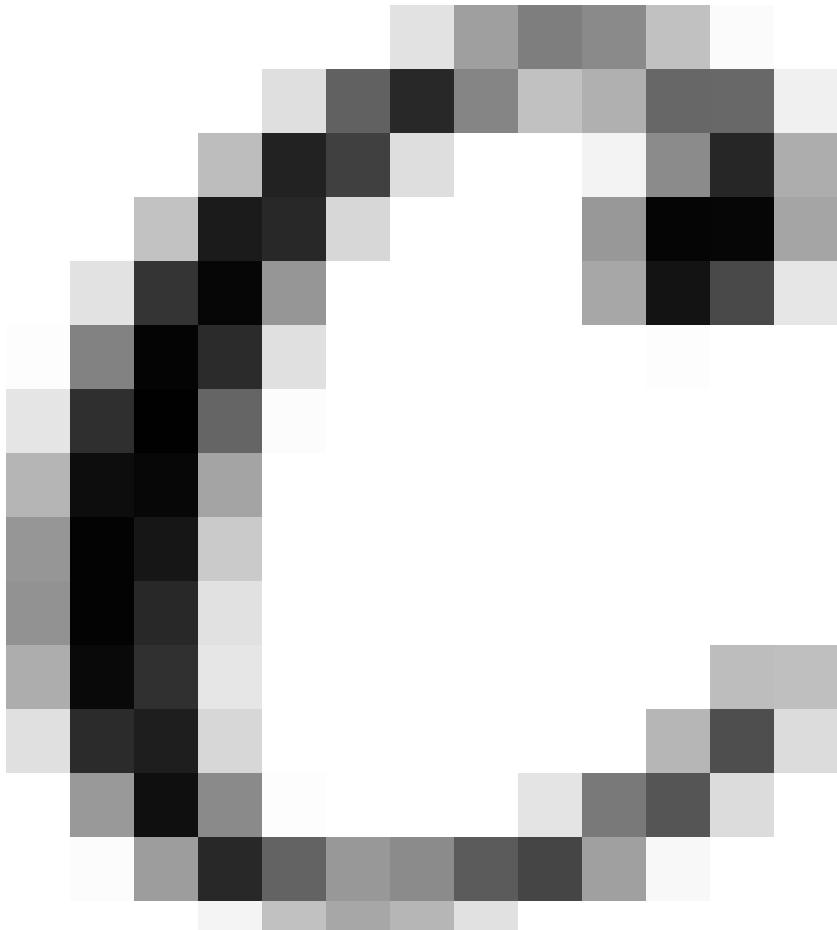




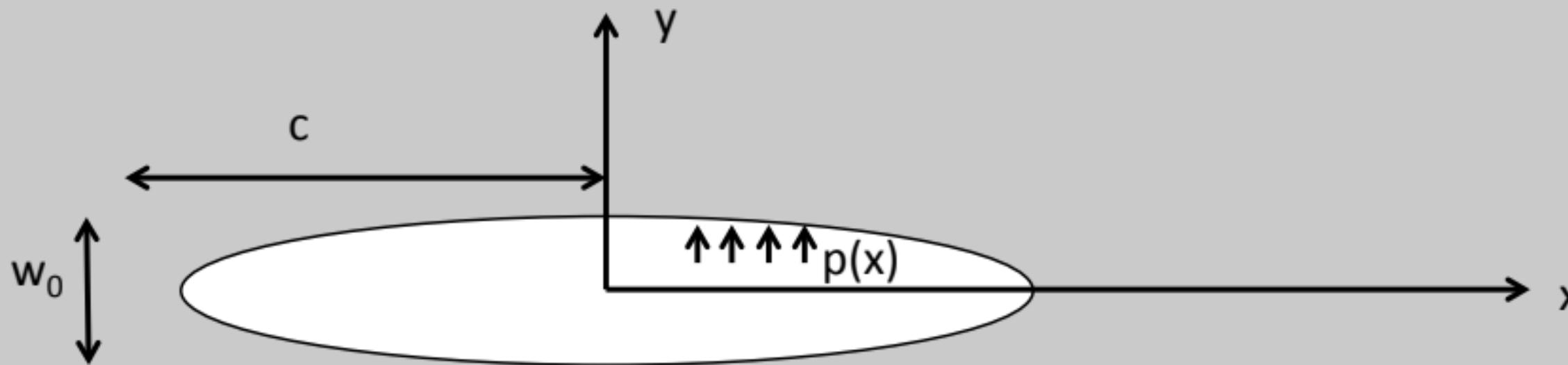
=







$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{yy} = p(x) & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq c \\ u_y = 0 & \text{for } x > c \end{cases}$$

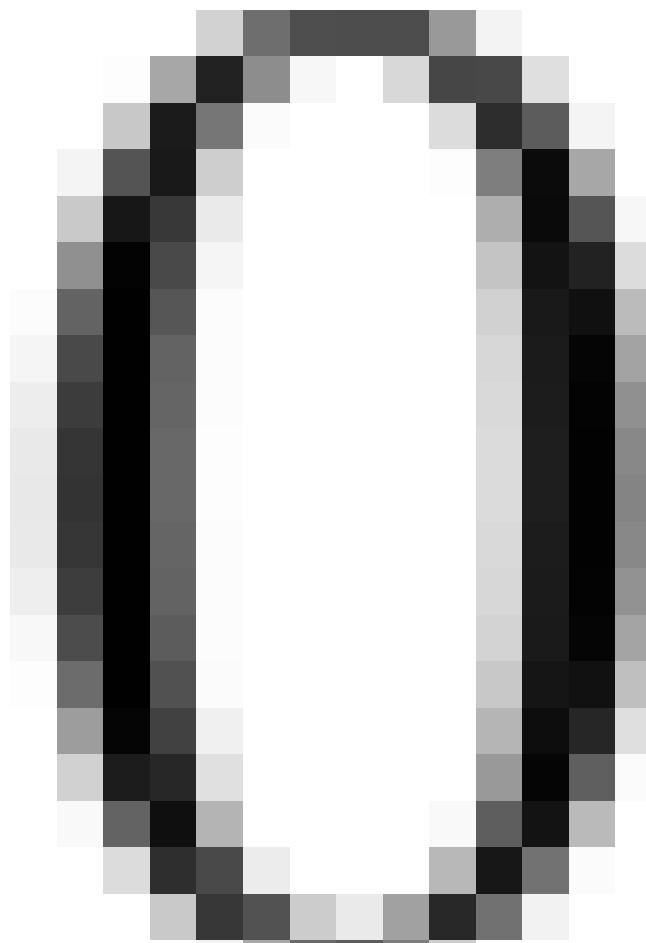
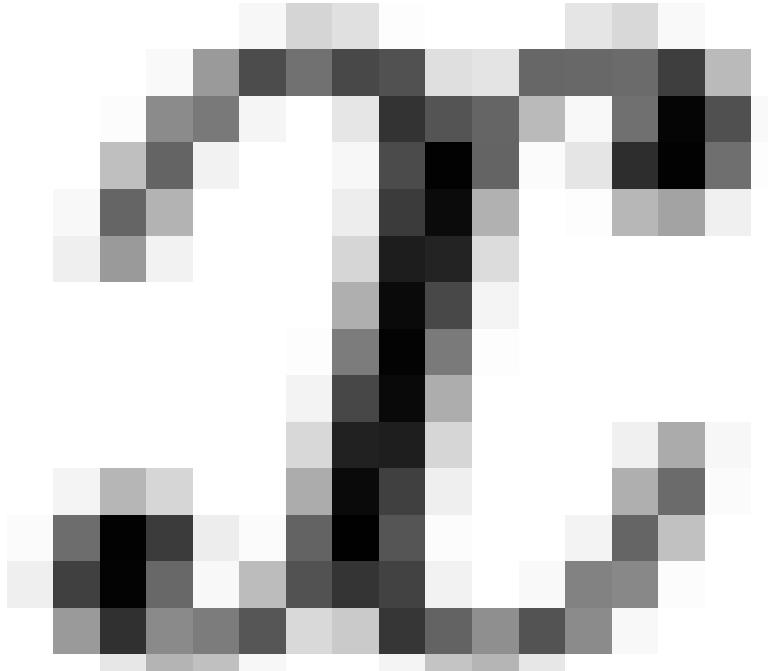


Linear elastic and homogeneous solid
(E, v)
 $E' = E / (1 - v^2)$



$$\begin{cases} u_y(x, 0) = \frac{2p_o}{E'} \sqrt{c^2 - x^2} & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq c \\ \sigma_{yy}(x, 0) = -p_o \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - c^2}} - 1 \right) & \text{for } x > c \end{cases}$$









ω

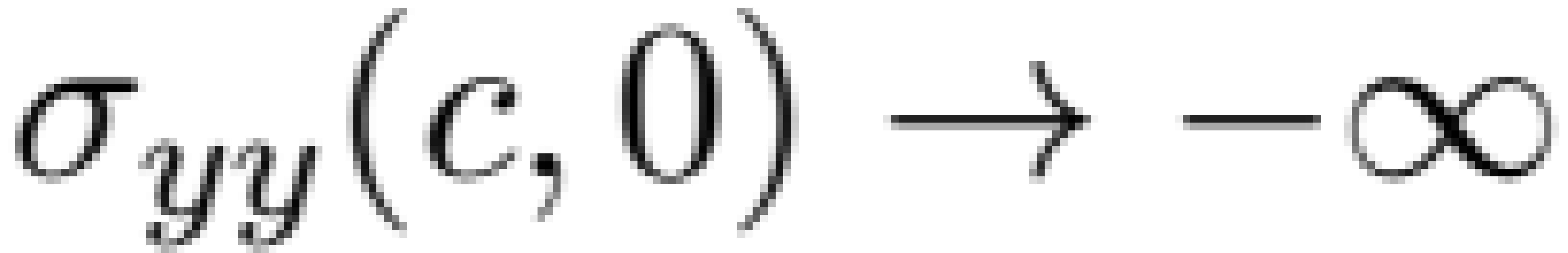


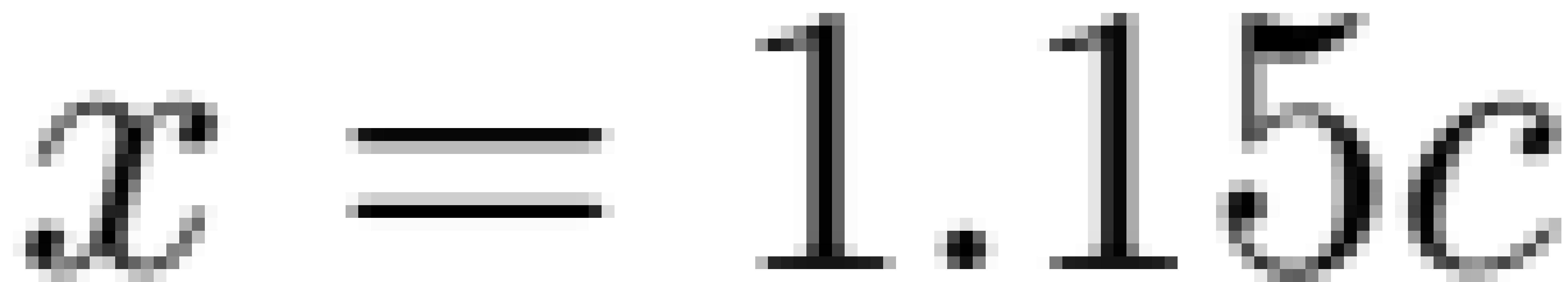
4P0C



EY

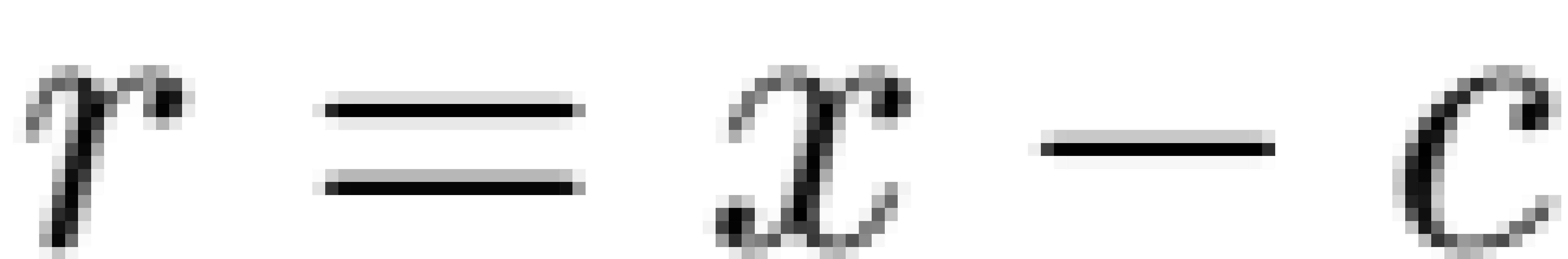


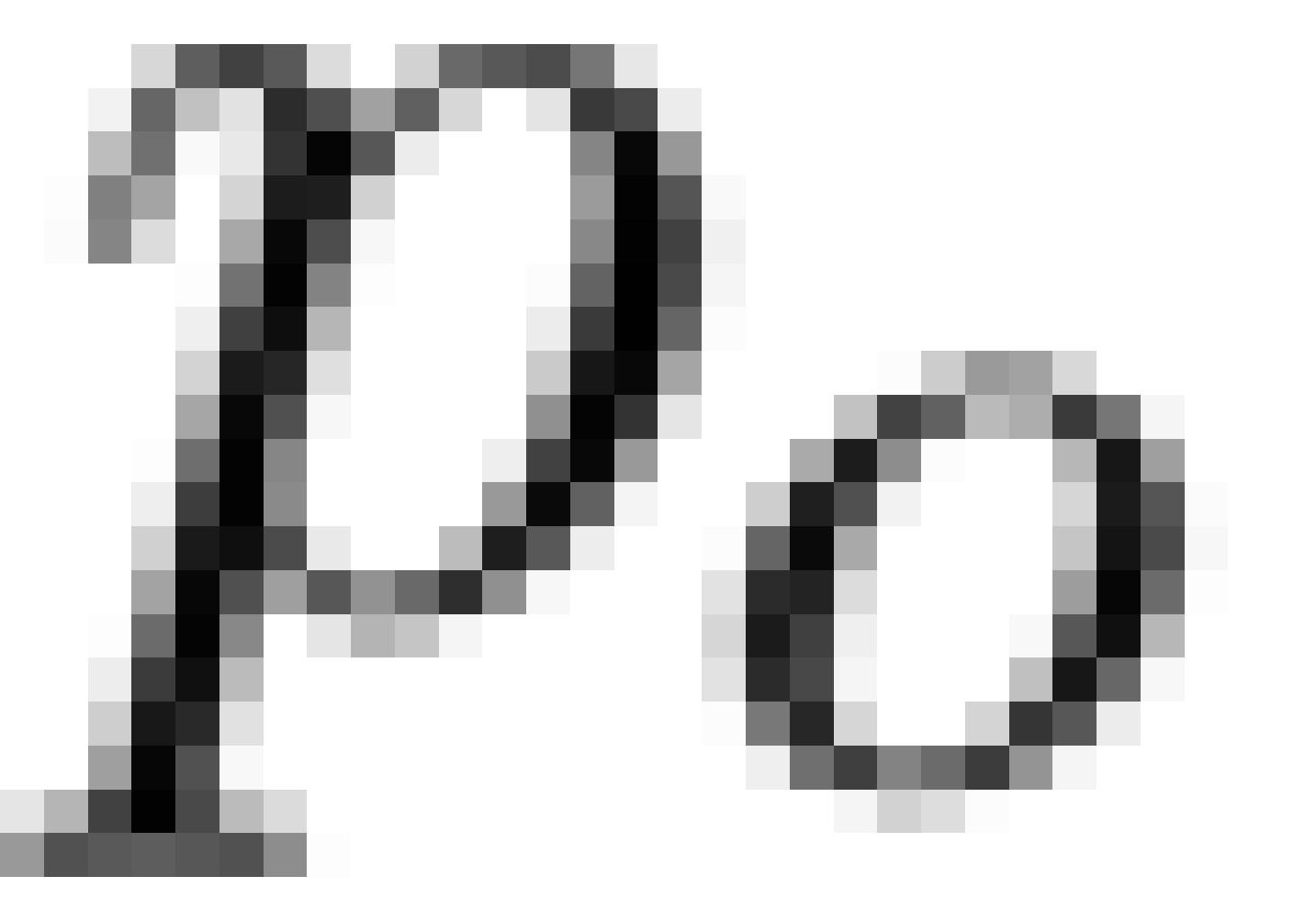


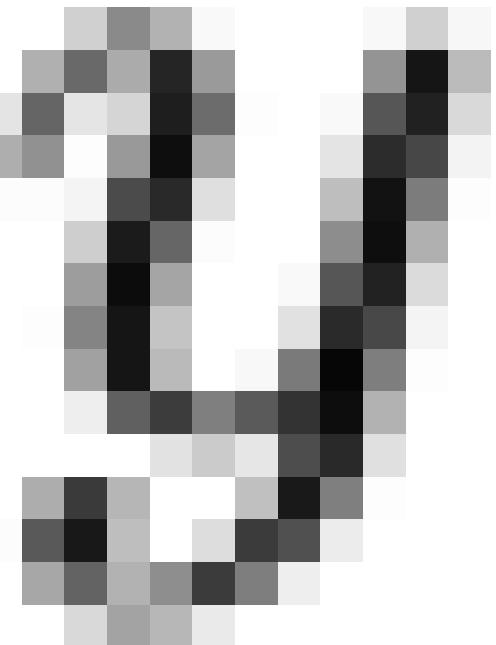
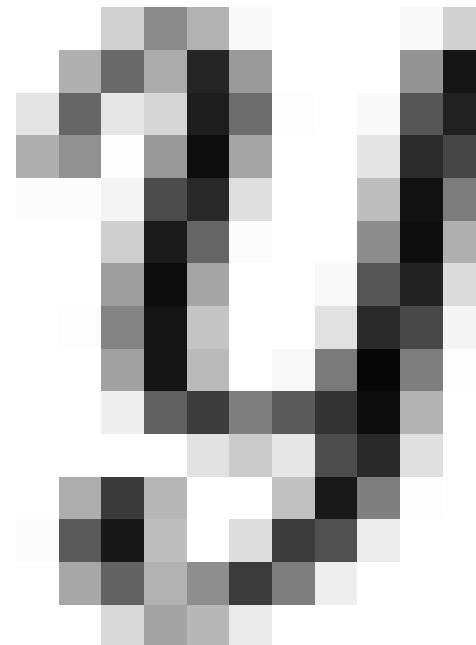
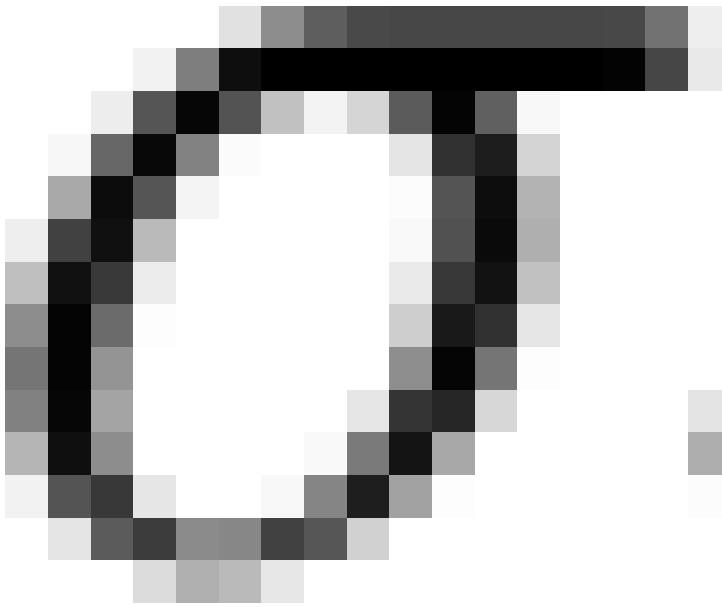




$$\kappa_I = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \left[(2\pi r)^{1/2} \sigma_{uv}(c + r, y=0) \right]$$

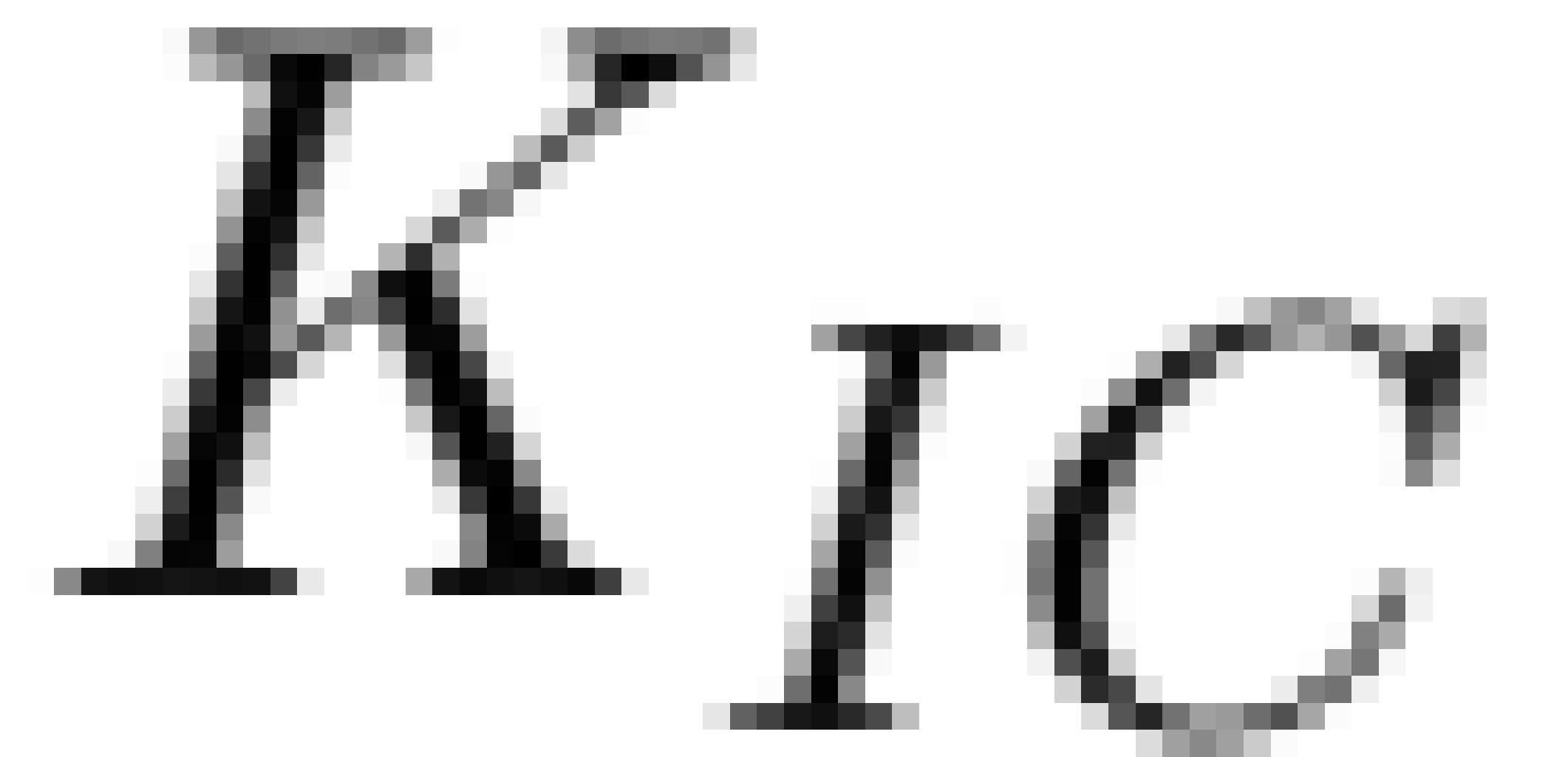


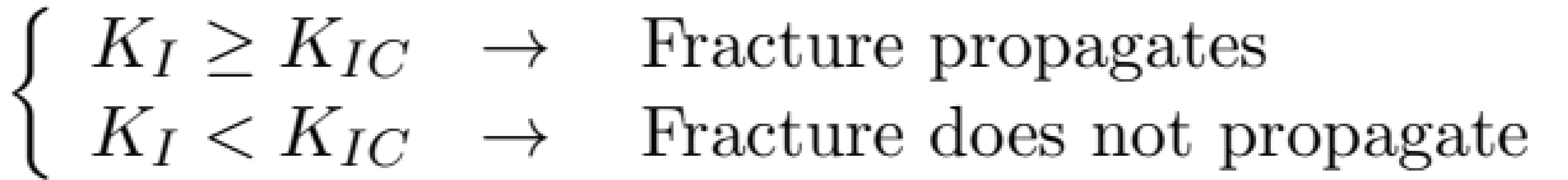


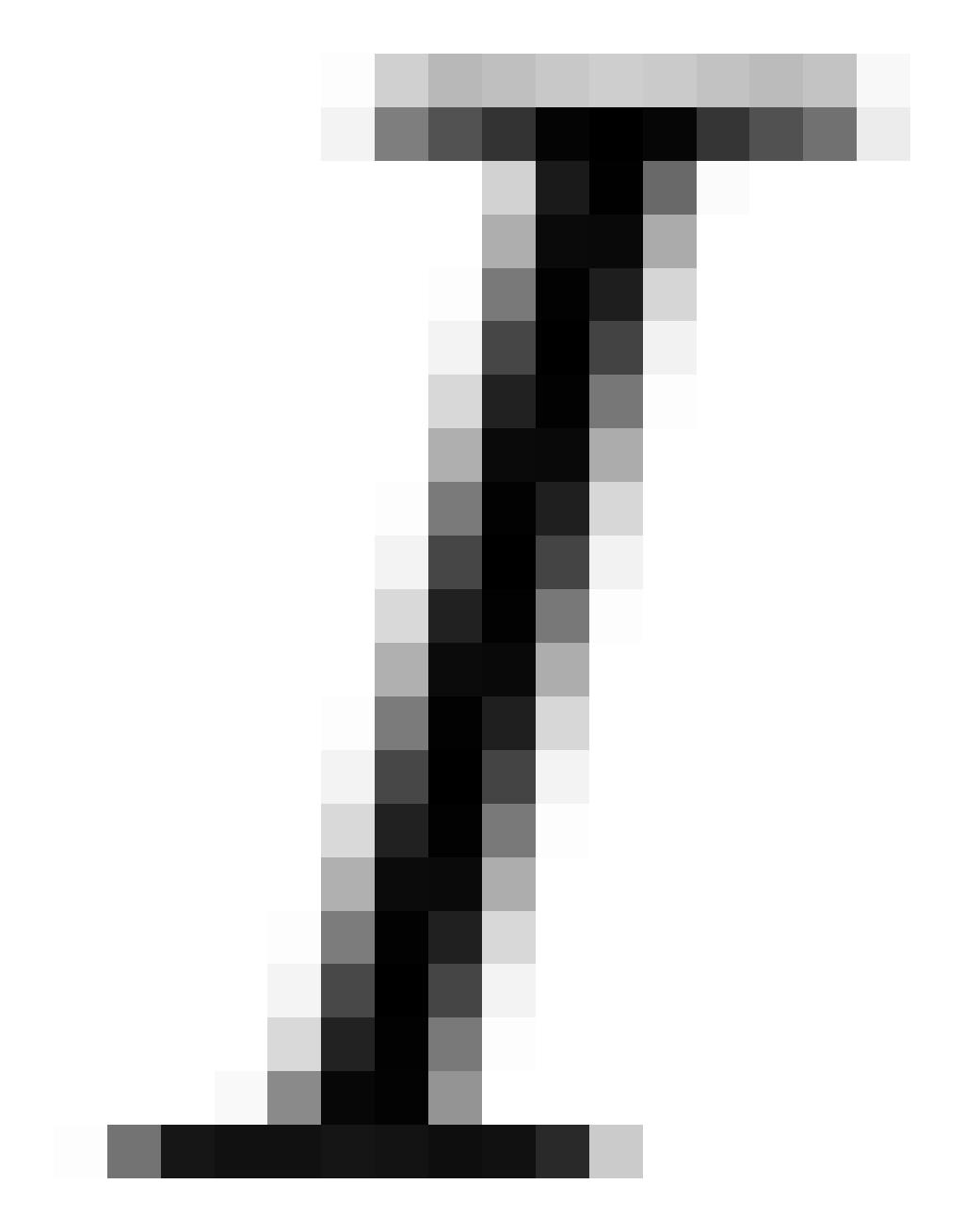






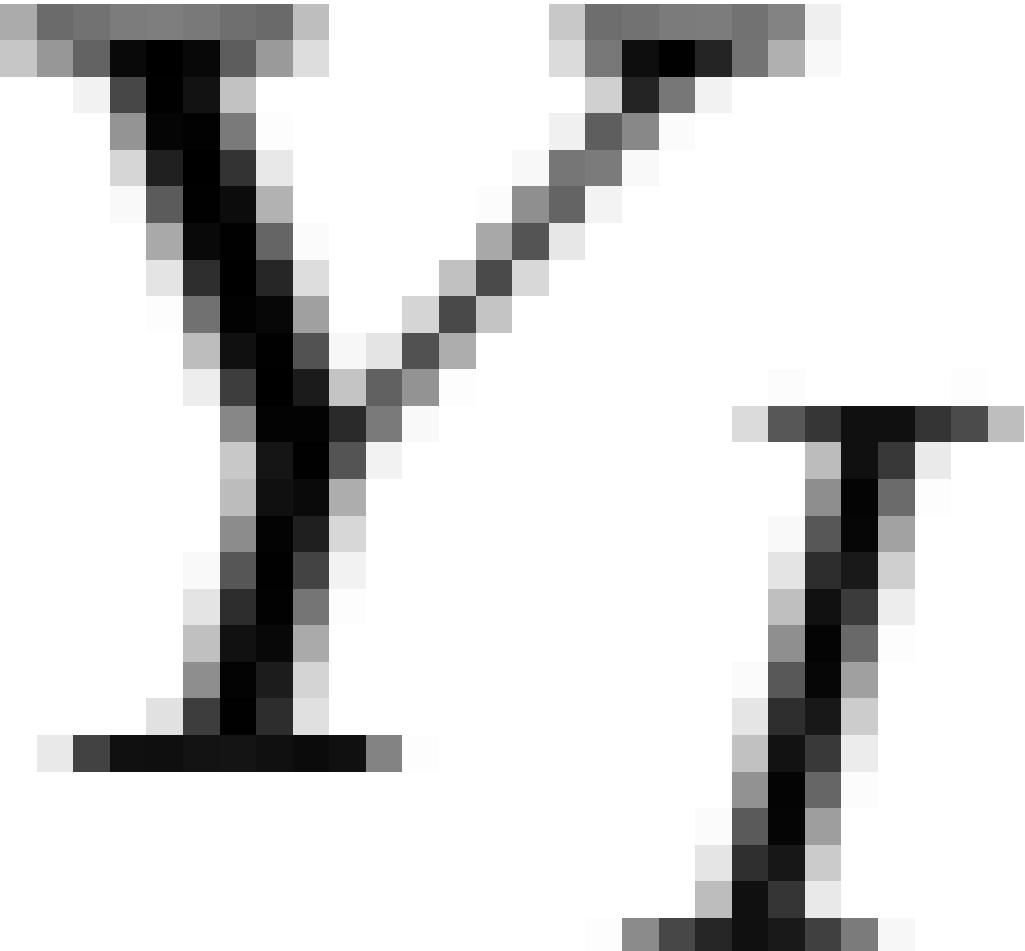


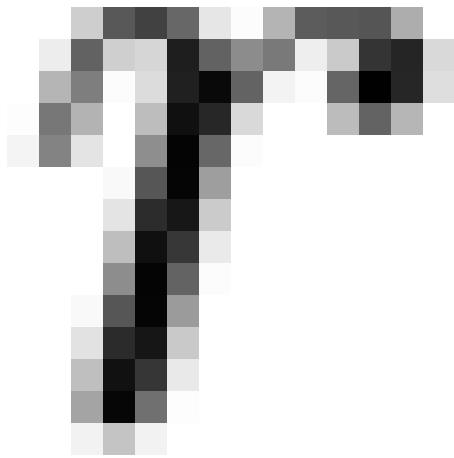
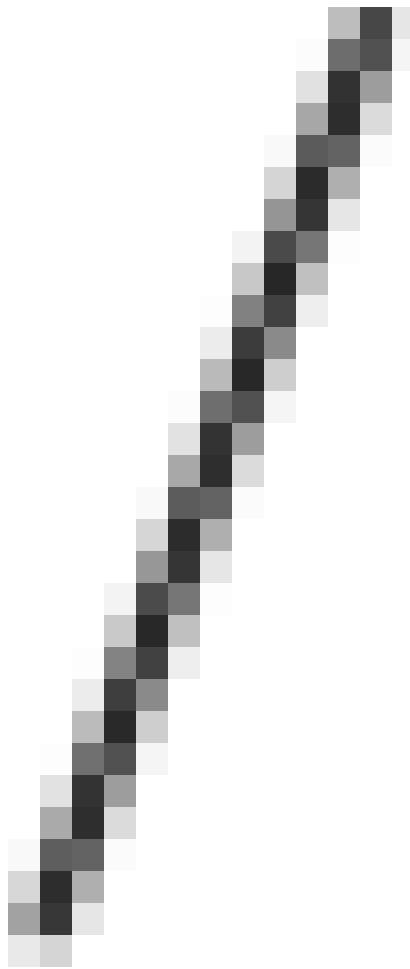
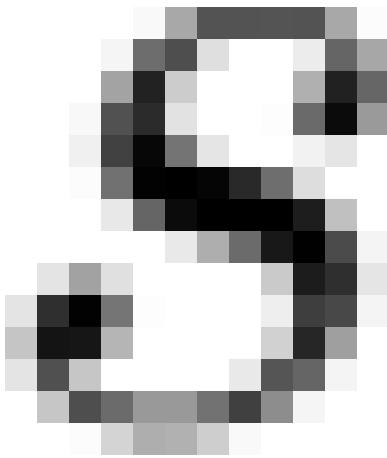


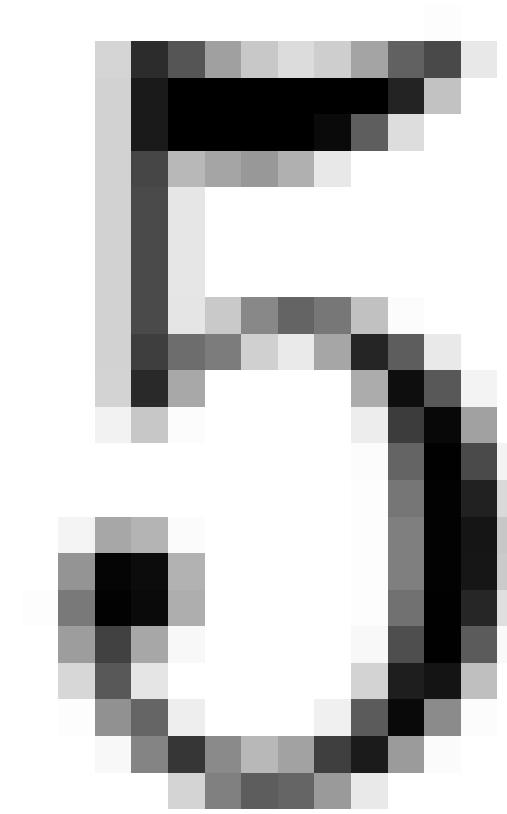
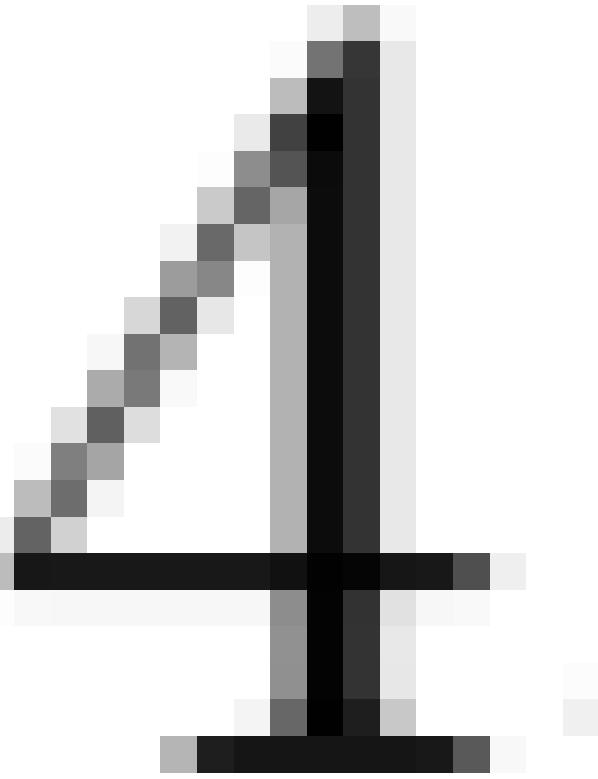
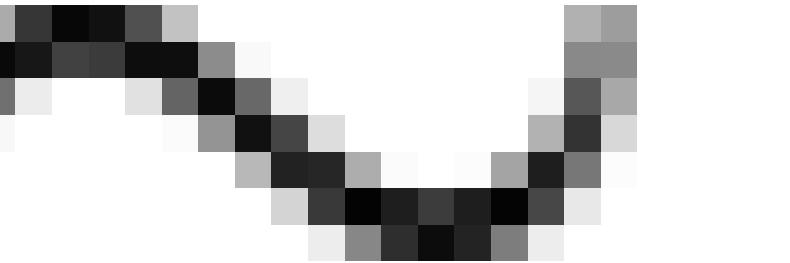
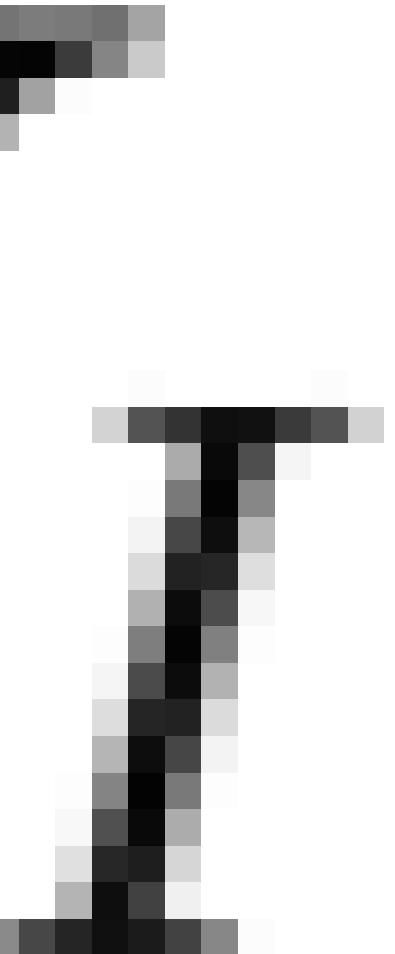
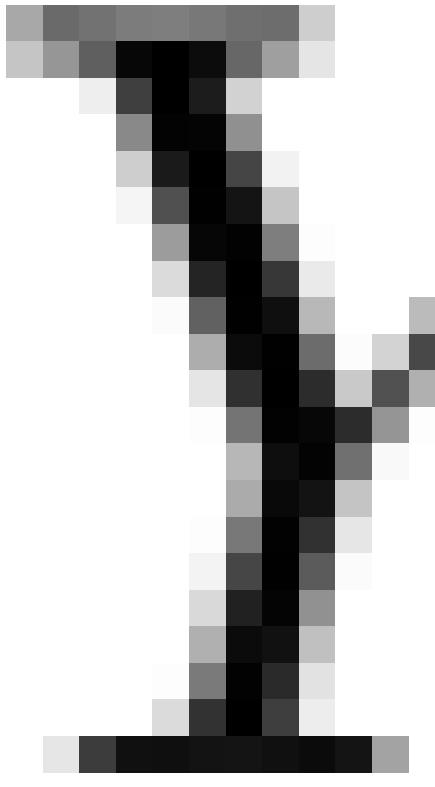


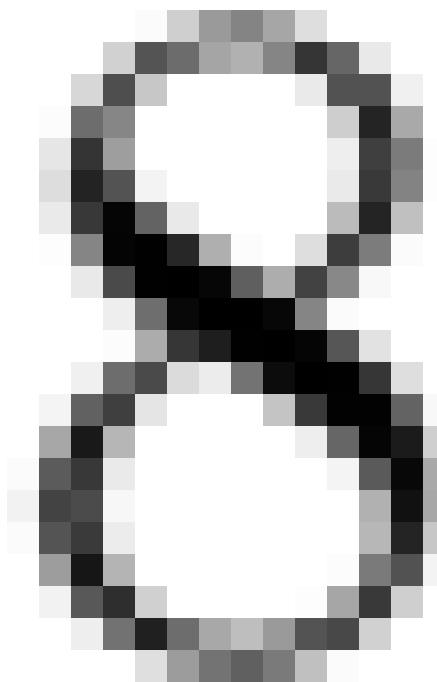
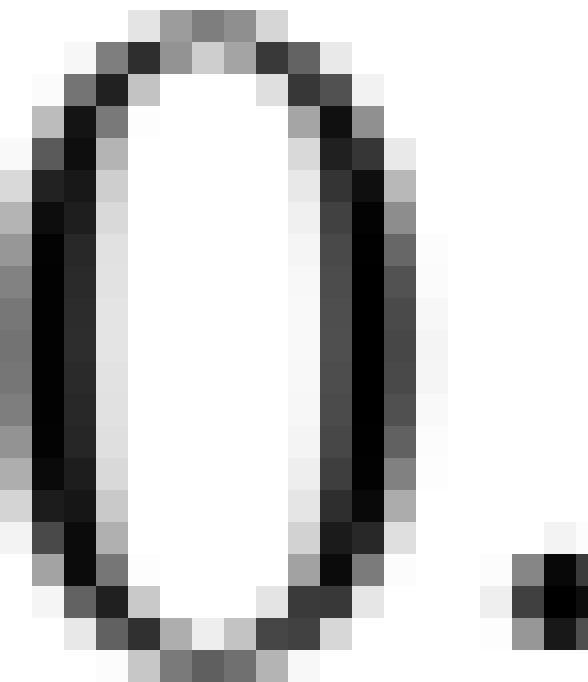
$$K_{IC} = \frac{P_{max}(\pi_0)^{1/2}}{2\pi L} M$$



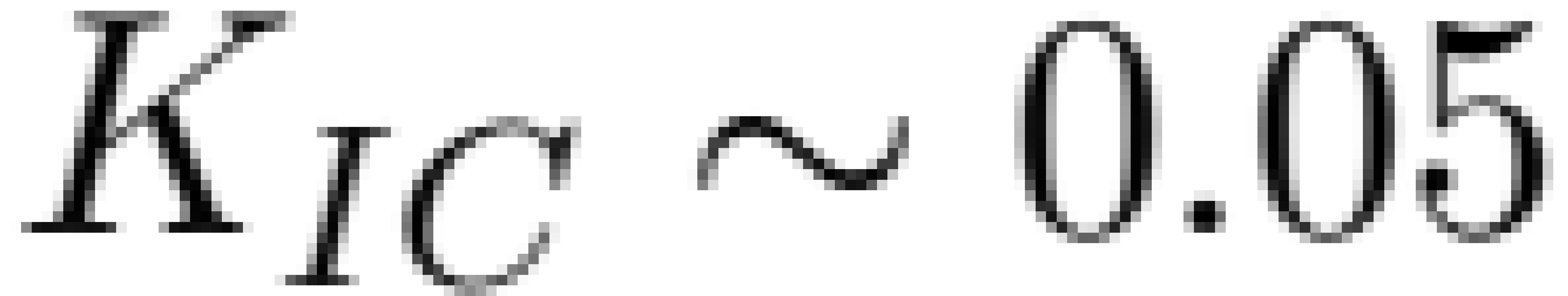


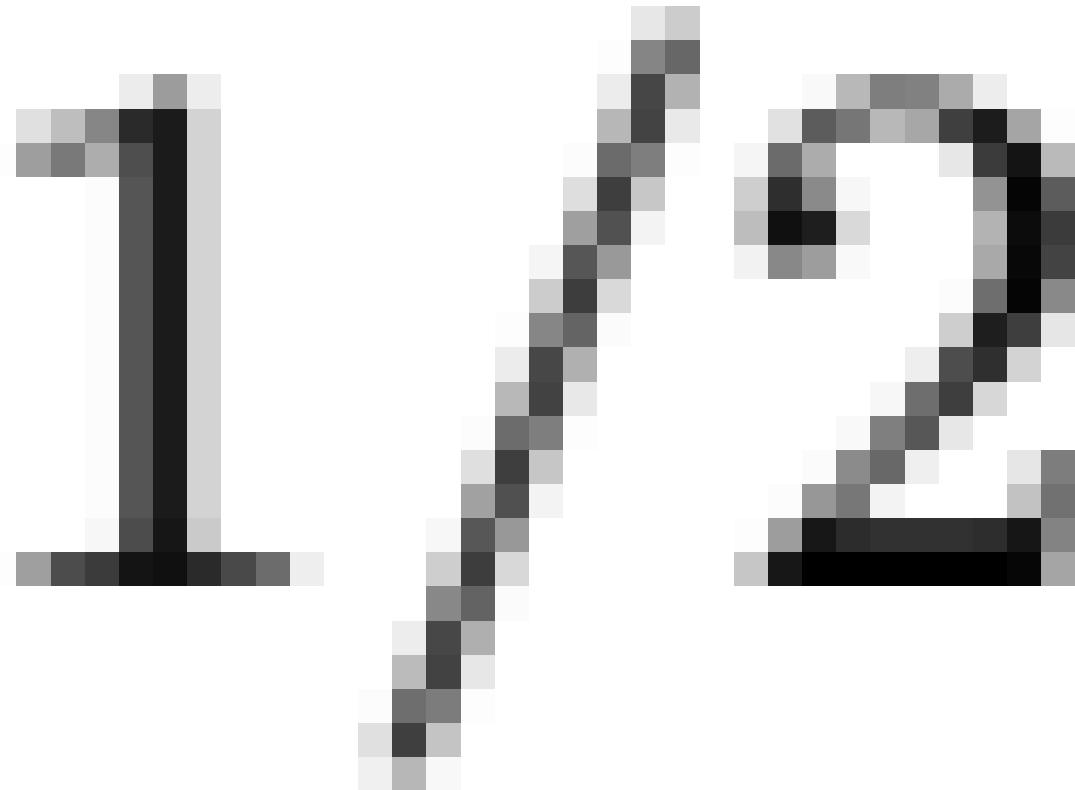




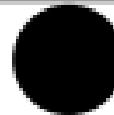
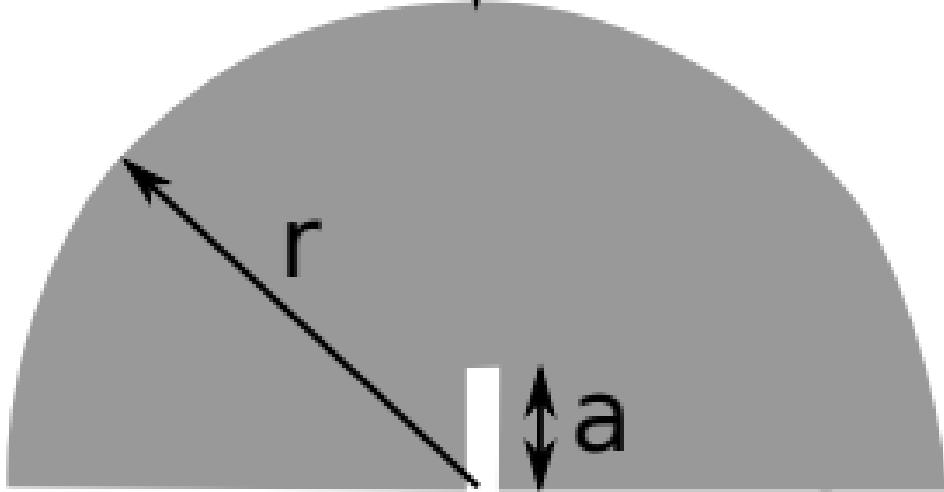




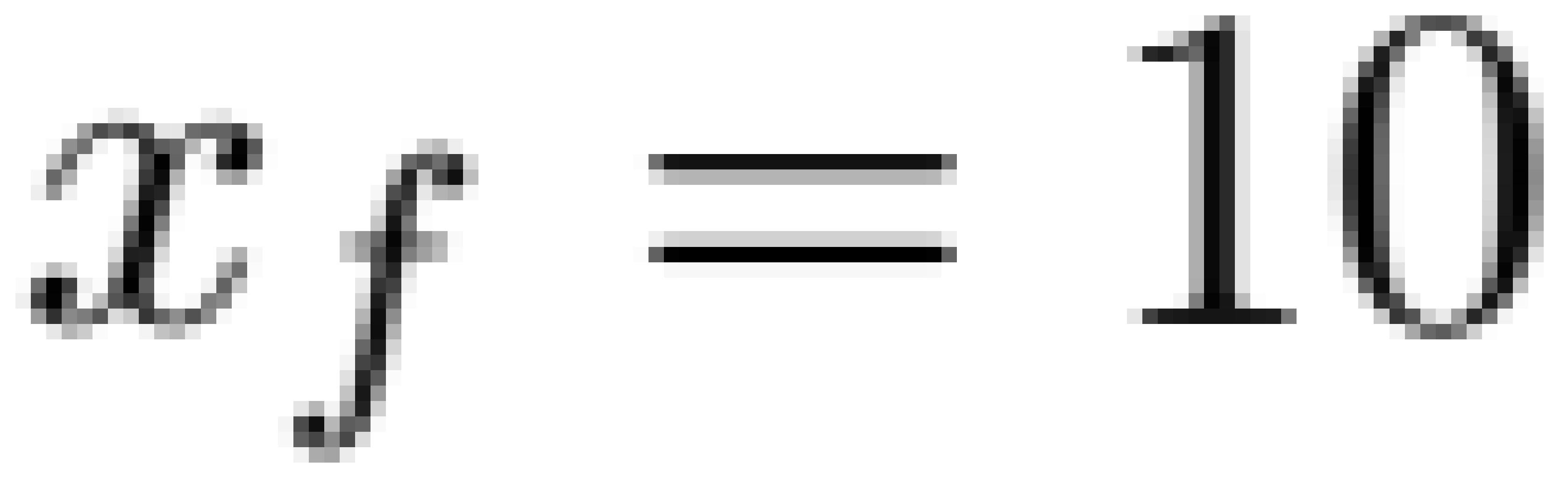


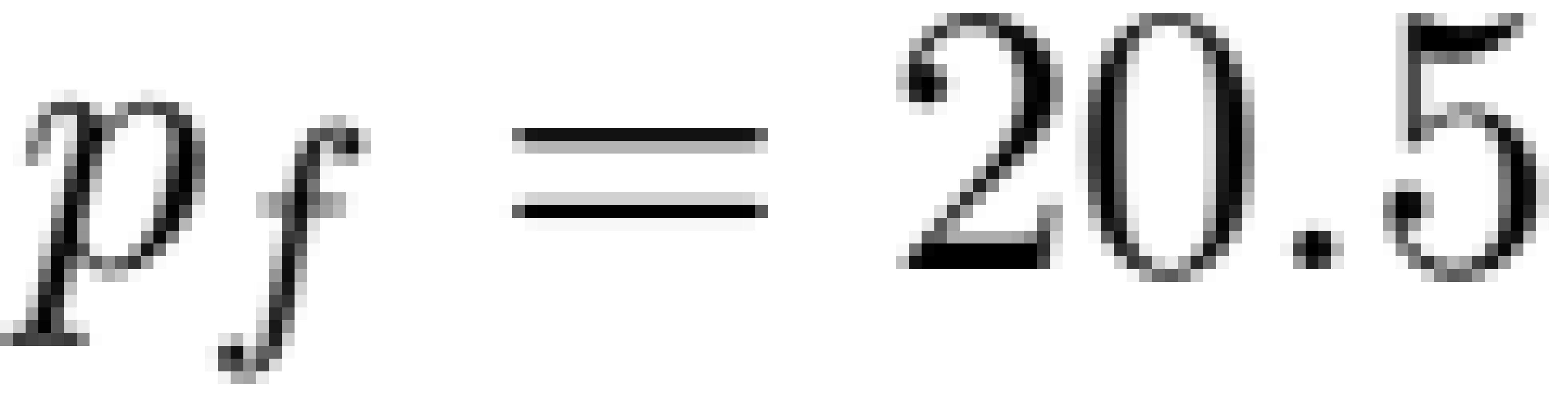


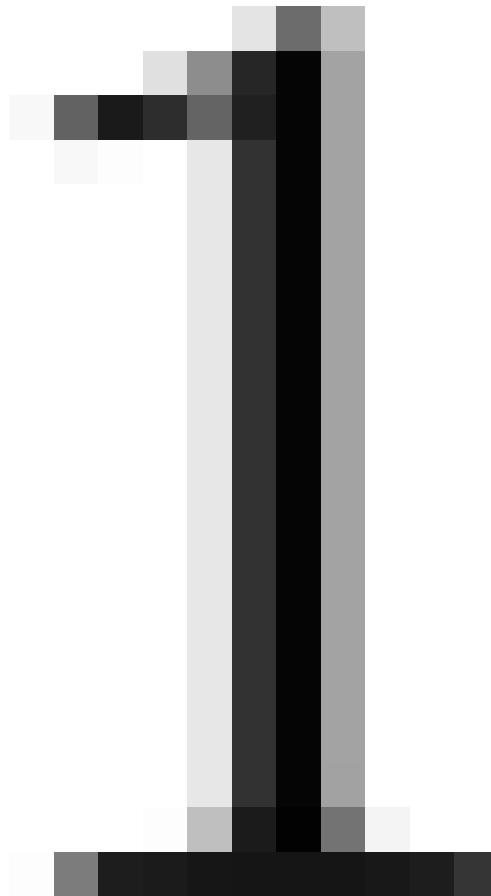
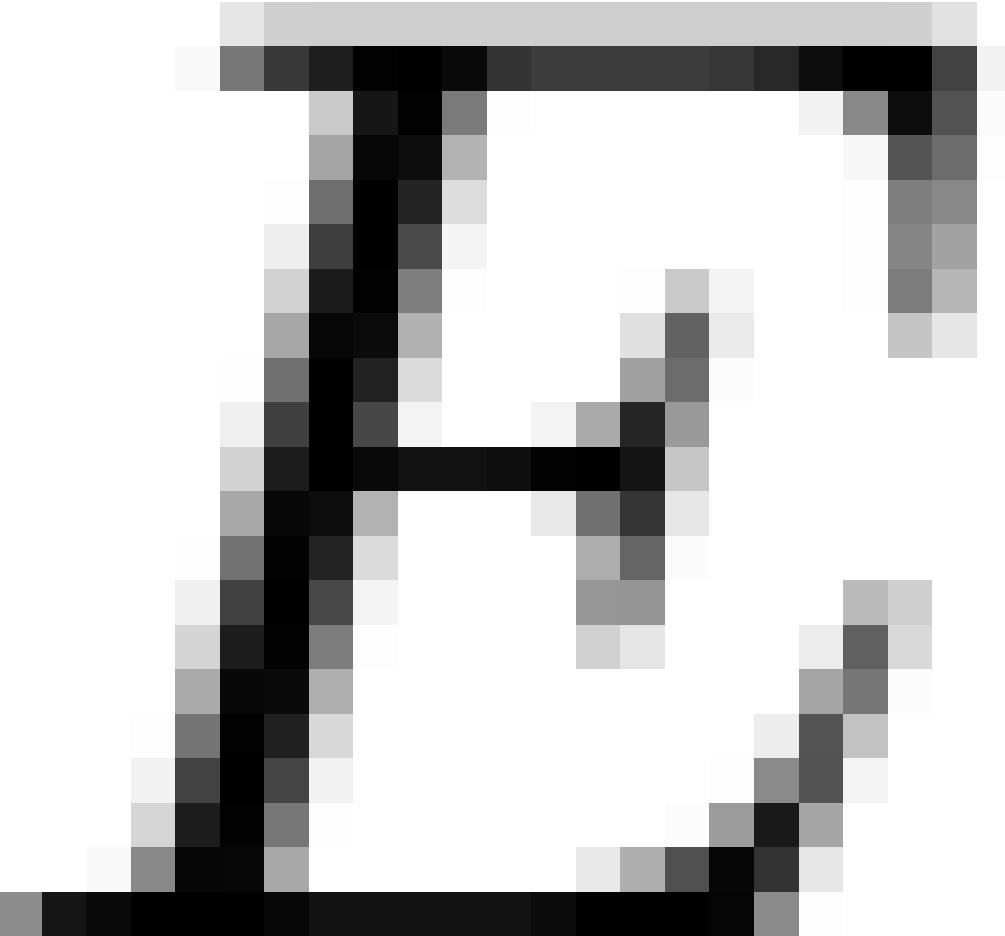
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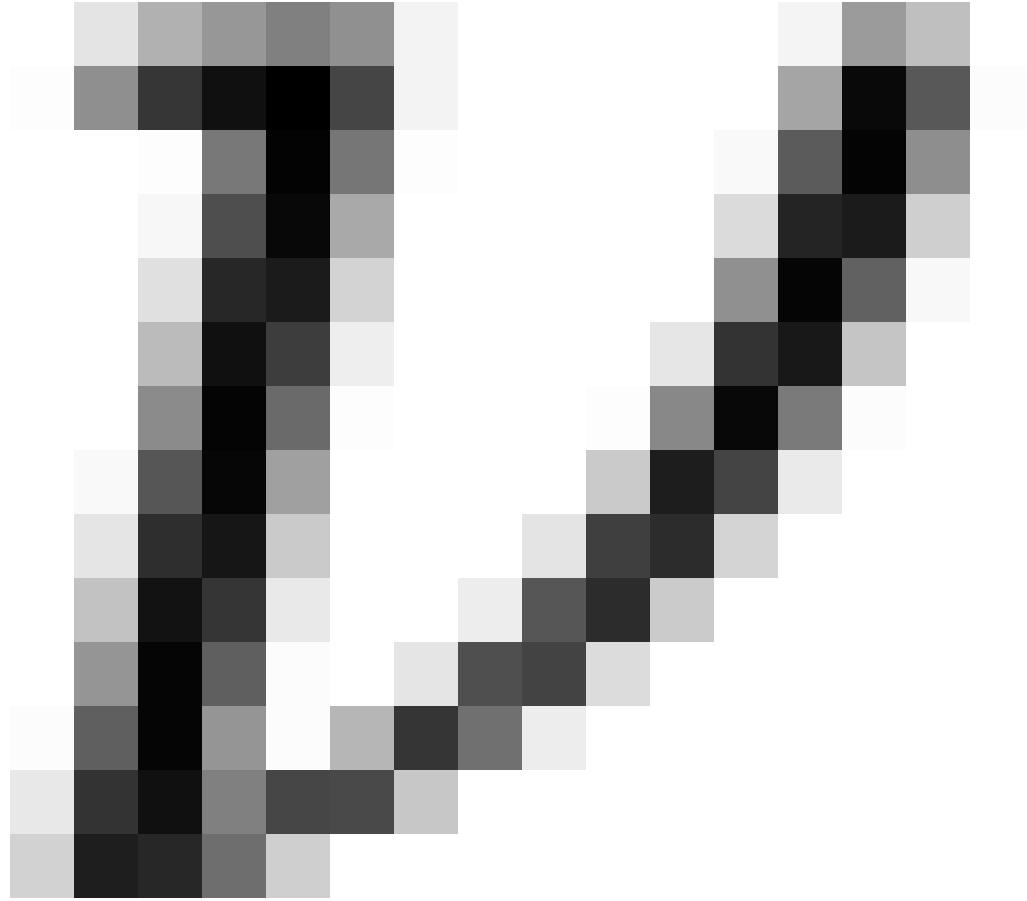


$2s$

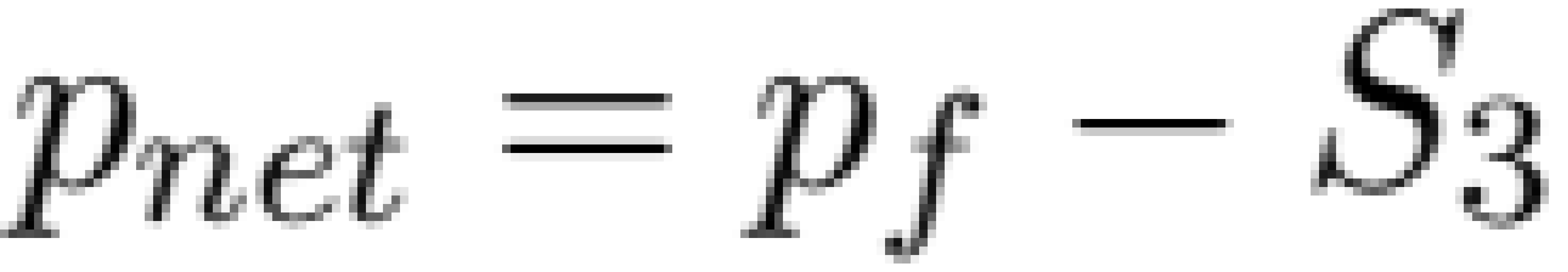




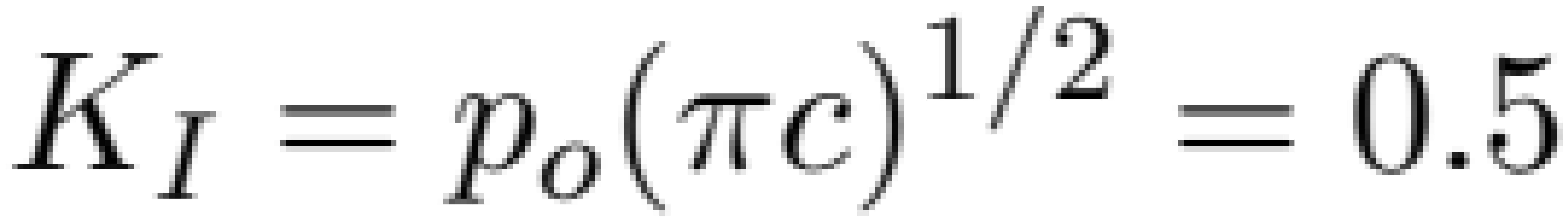


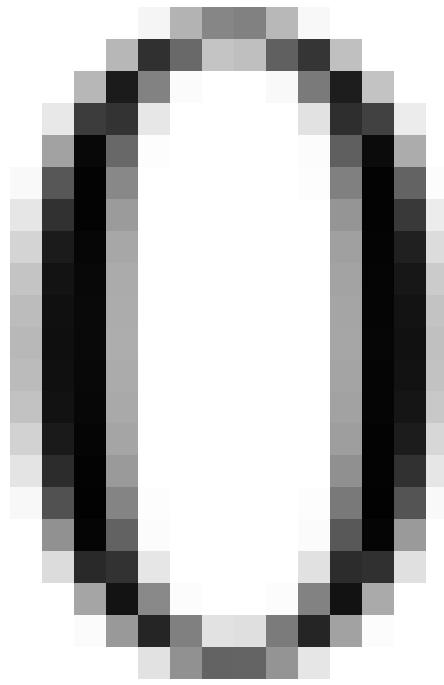
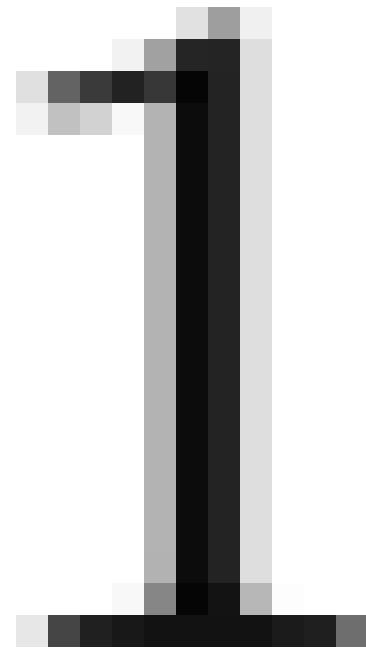
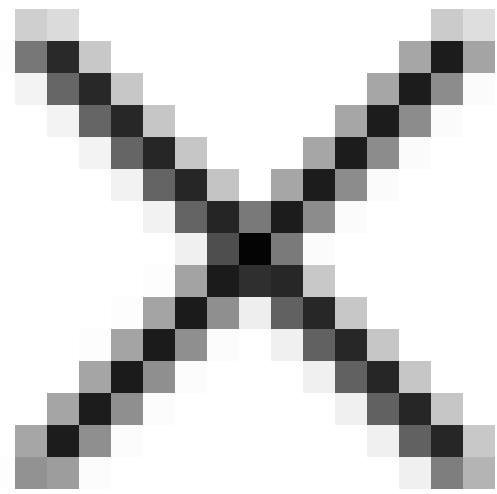
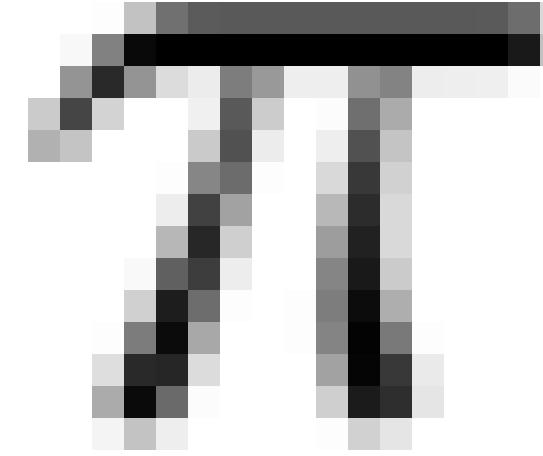
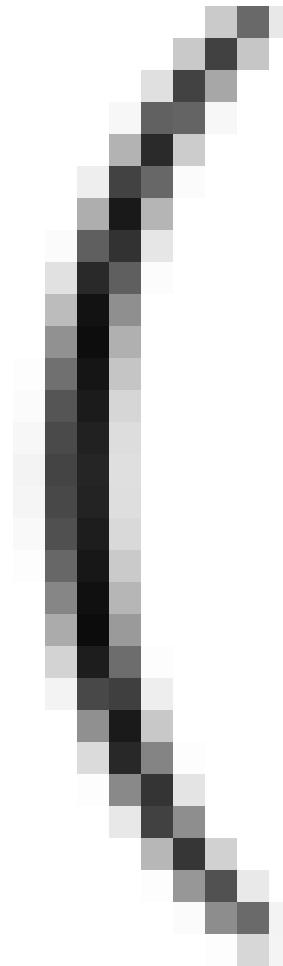


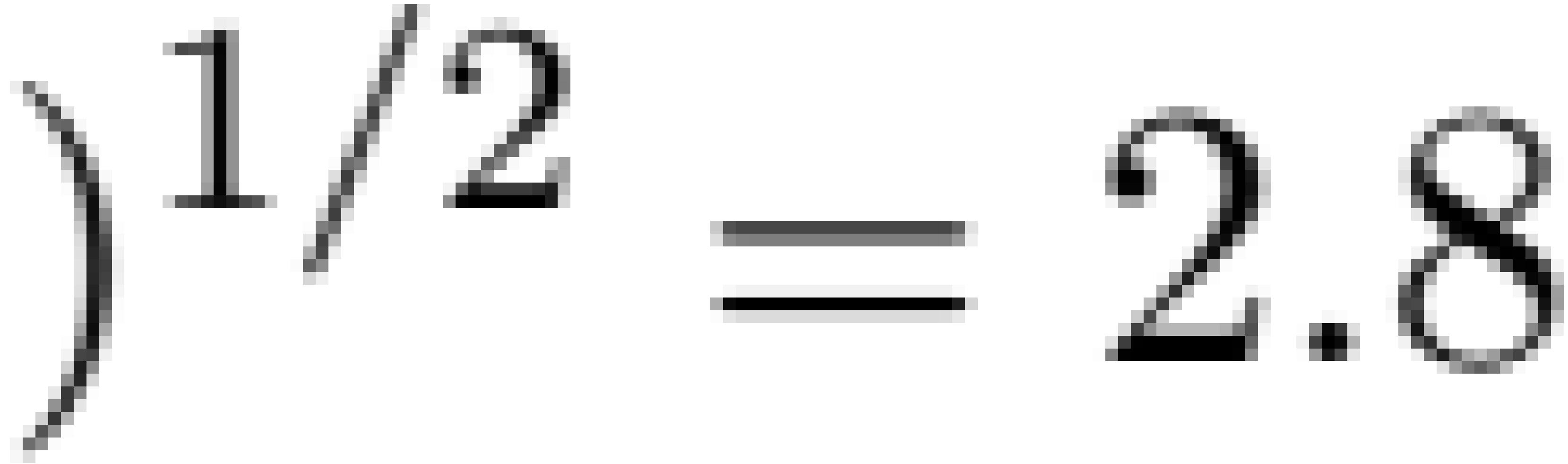
$$\frac{E}{1 - \nu^2} = \frac{1 \text{ GPa}}{1 - 0.25^2} = 1.07 \text{ GPa} = 1.07 \times 10^7 \text{ MPa}$$

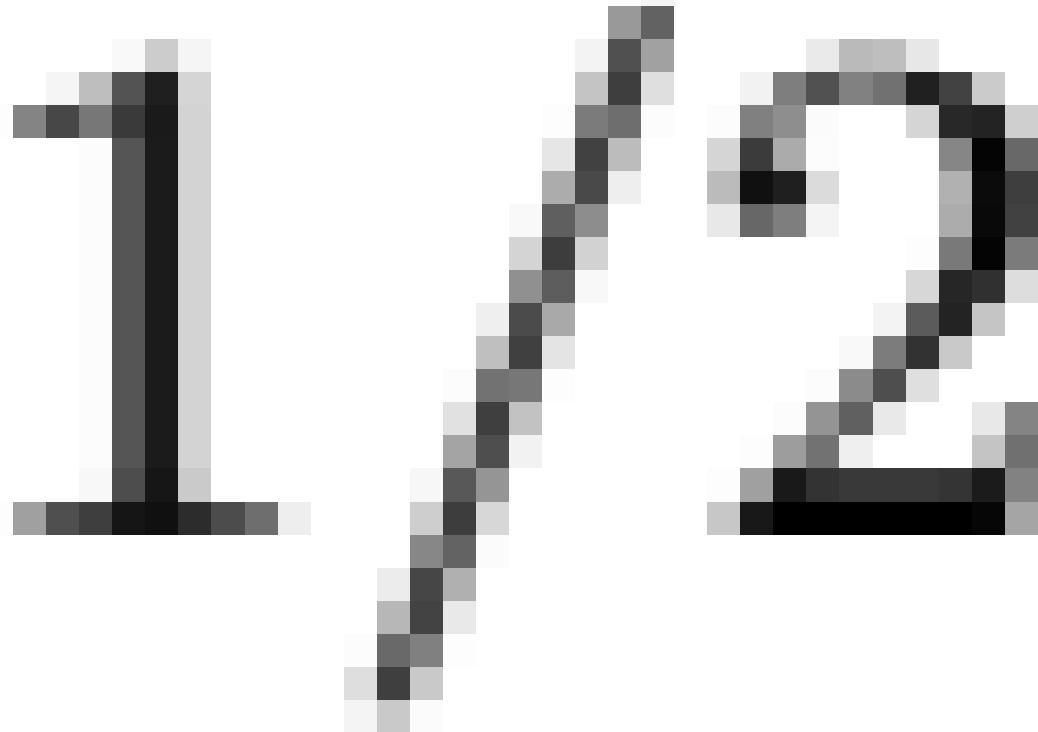


$$\omega_0 = \frac{4\rho_0 c}{E'} = \frac{4 \times 0.5 \text{ MPa} \times 10 \text{ m}}{1070 \text{ MPa}} = 0.019 \text{ m} = 19 \text{ mm}$$



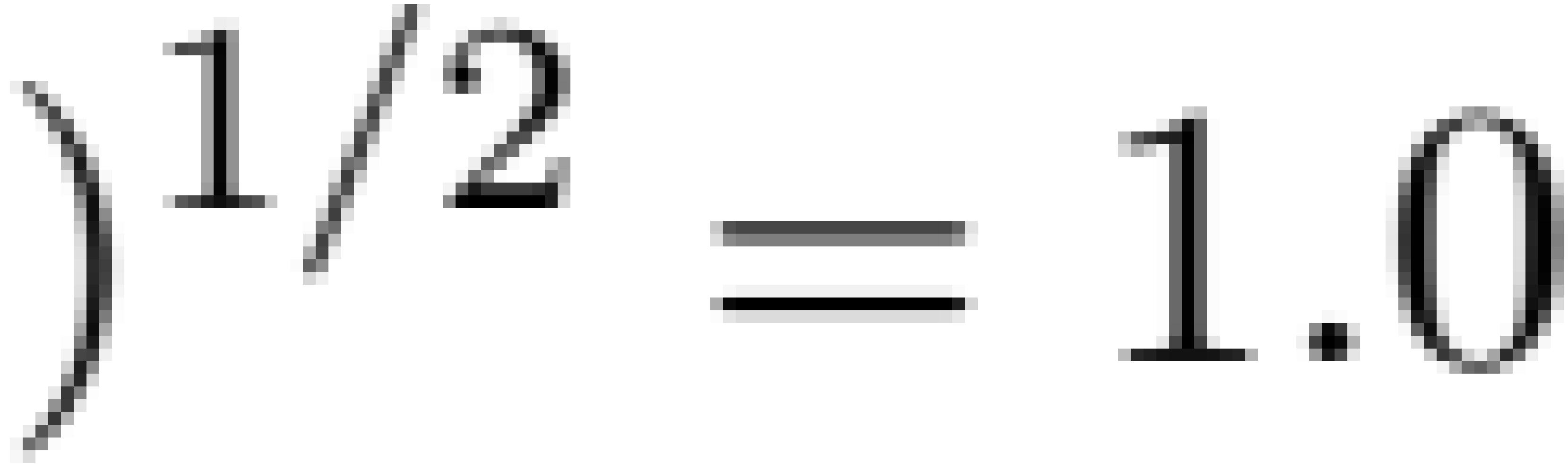


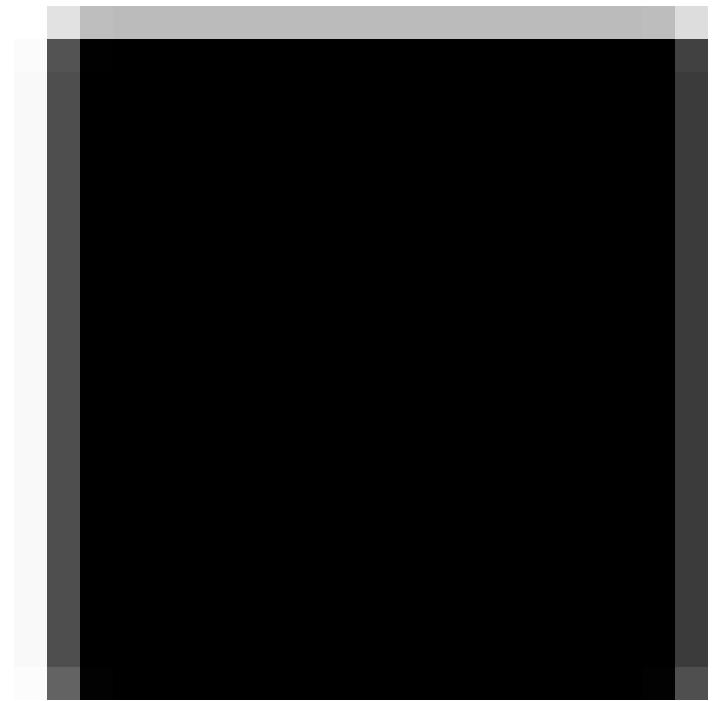
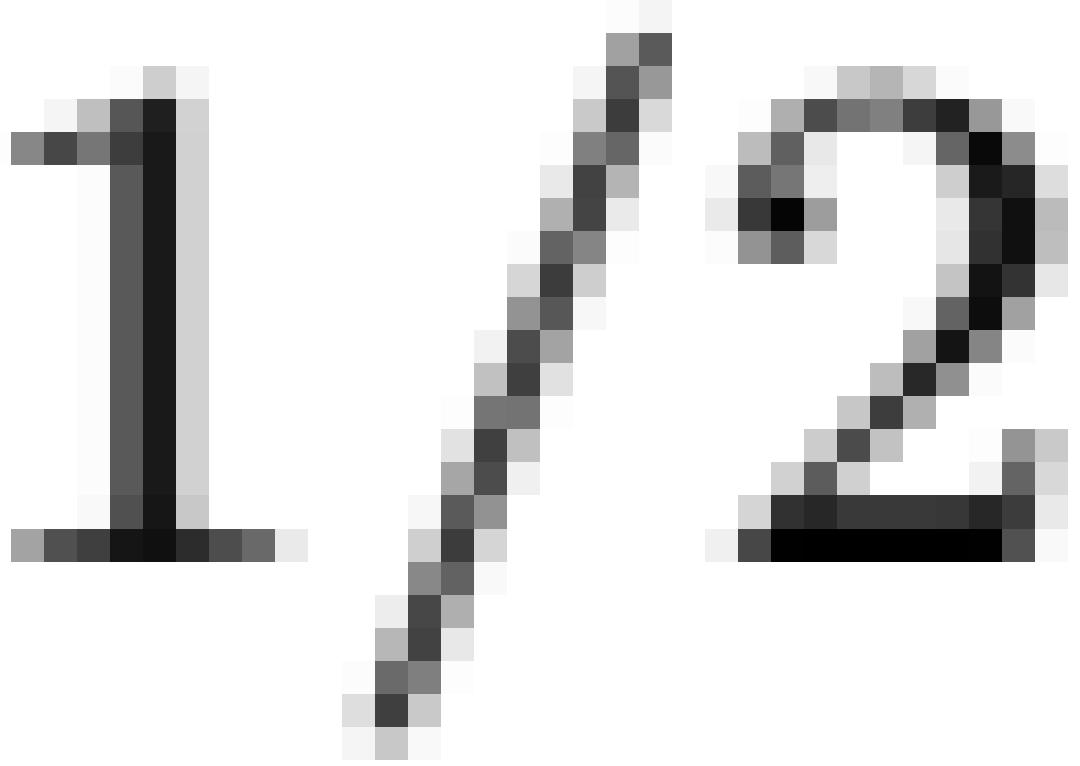


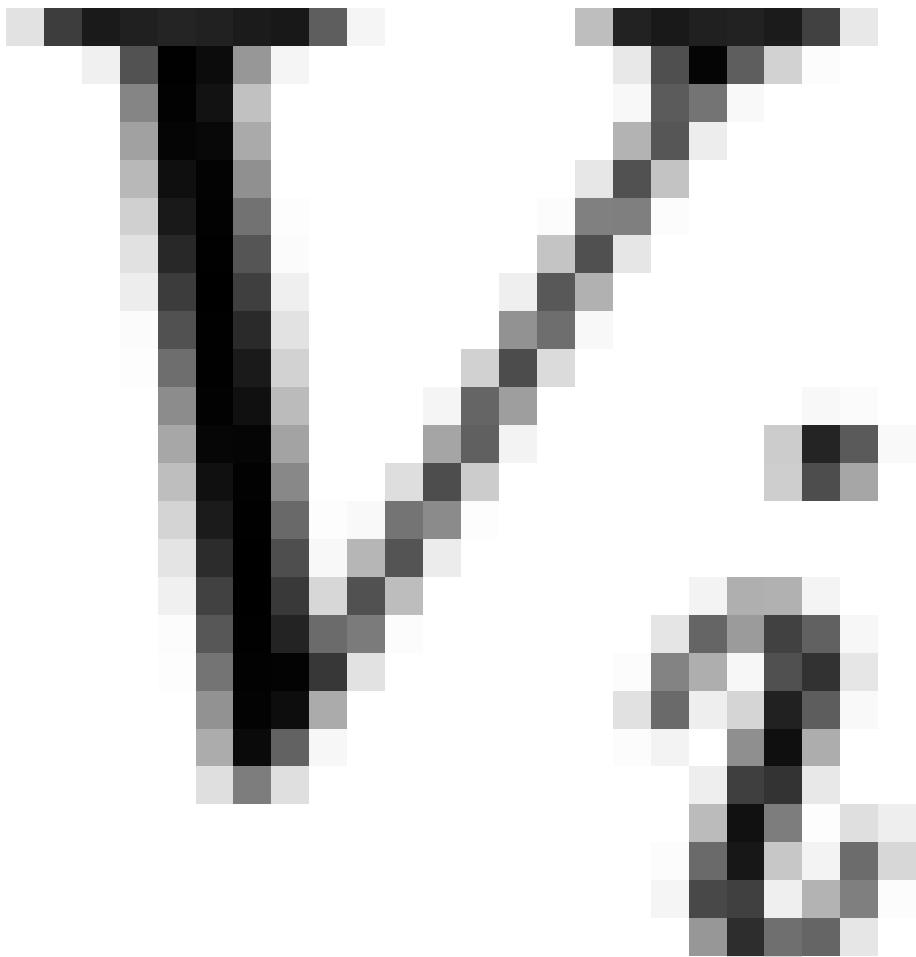


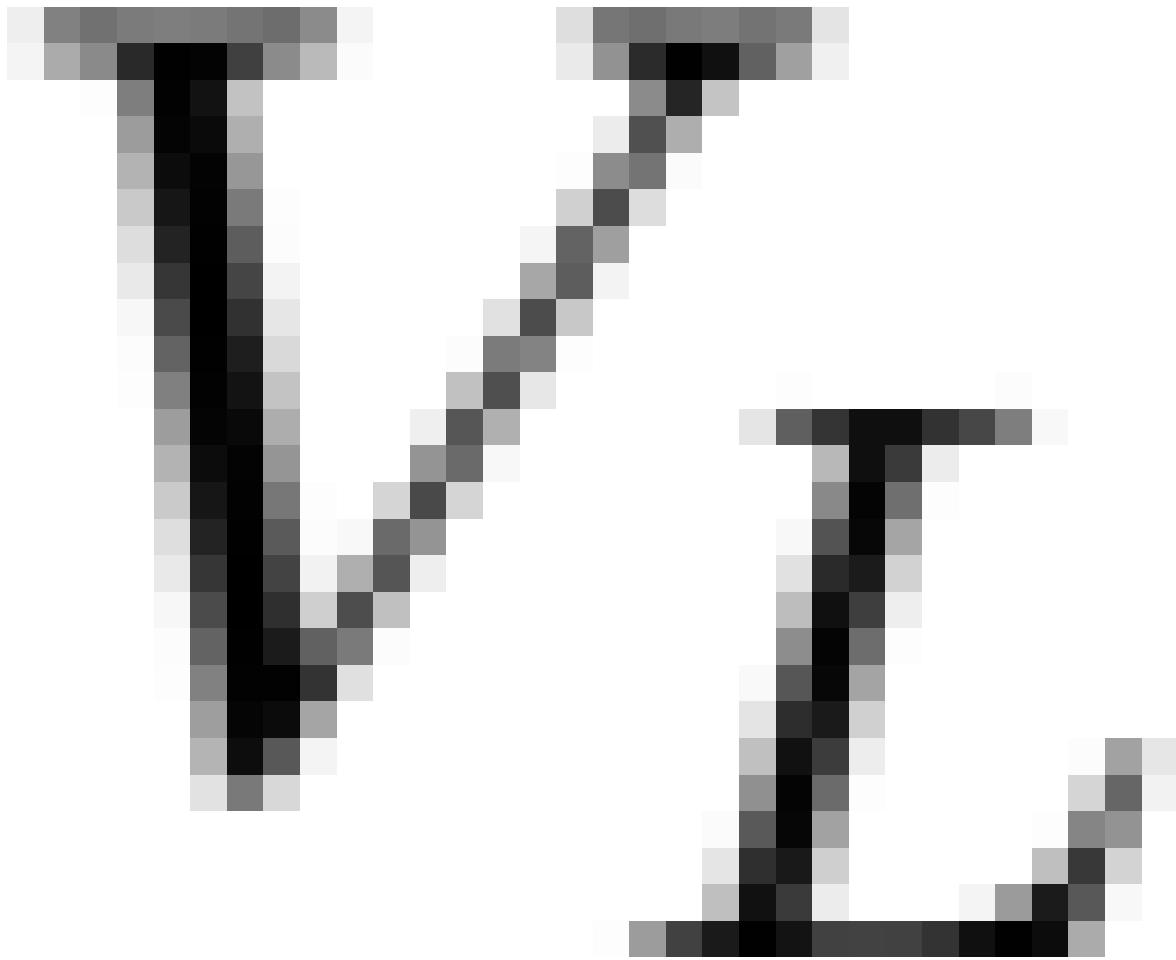
$$w_0 = \frac{2\rho_0 c}{E'} = \frac{2 \times 0.5 \text{ MPa} \times 10 \text{ m}}{1070 \text{ MPa}} = 0.0095 \text{ m} = 9.5 \text{ mm}$$

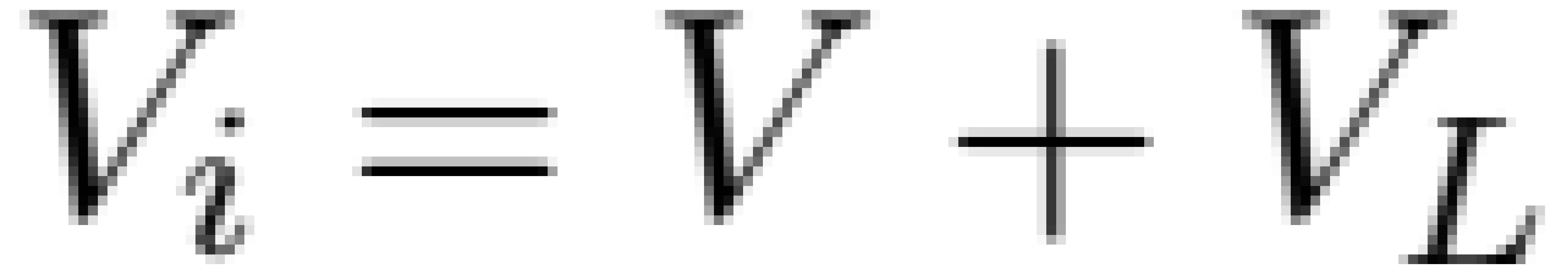
$$K_I = \left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} = \rho_0(\pi c)^{1/2} = 0.5$$

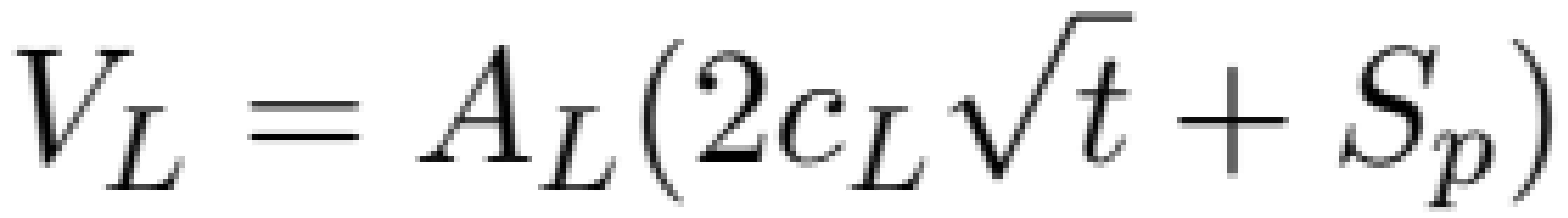


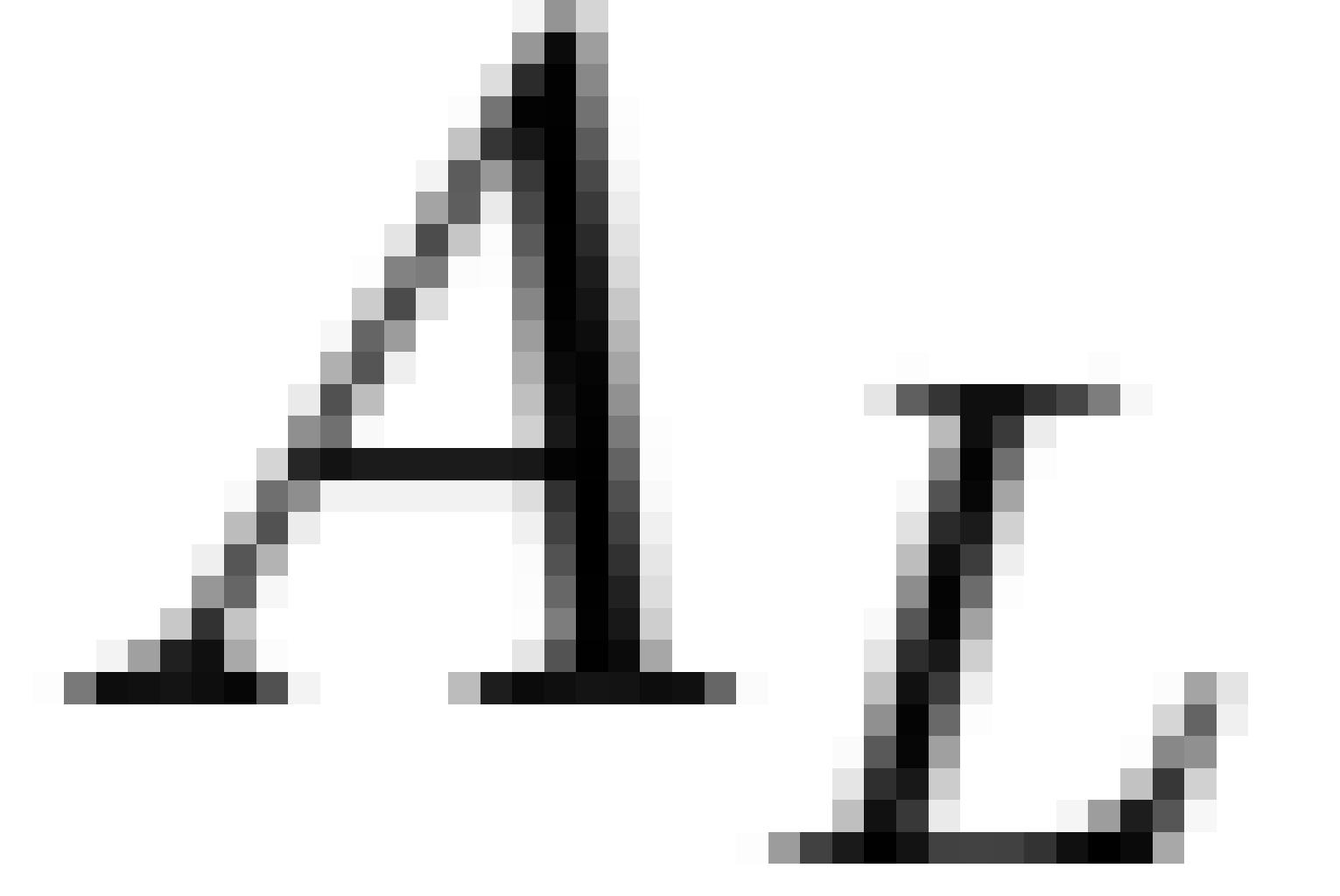
















W

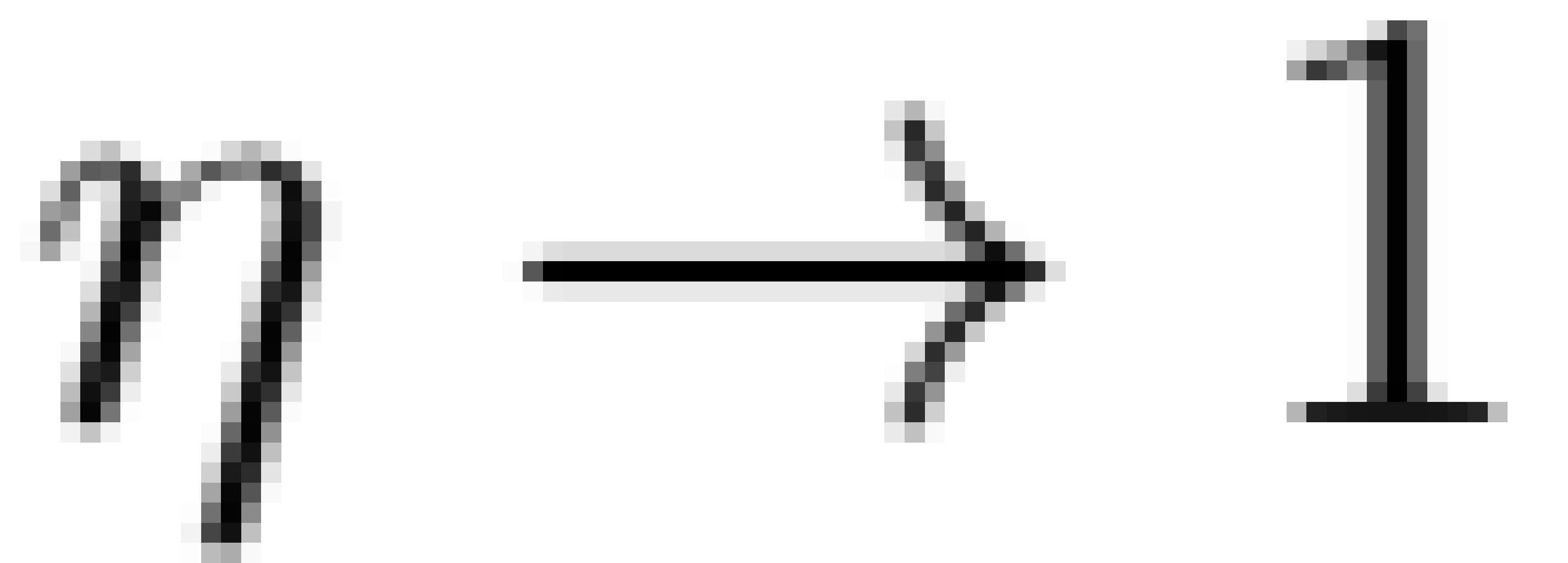
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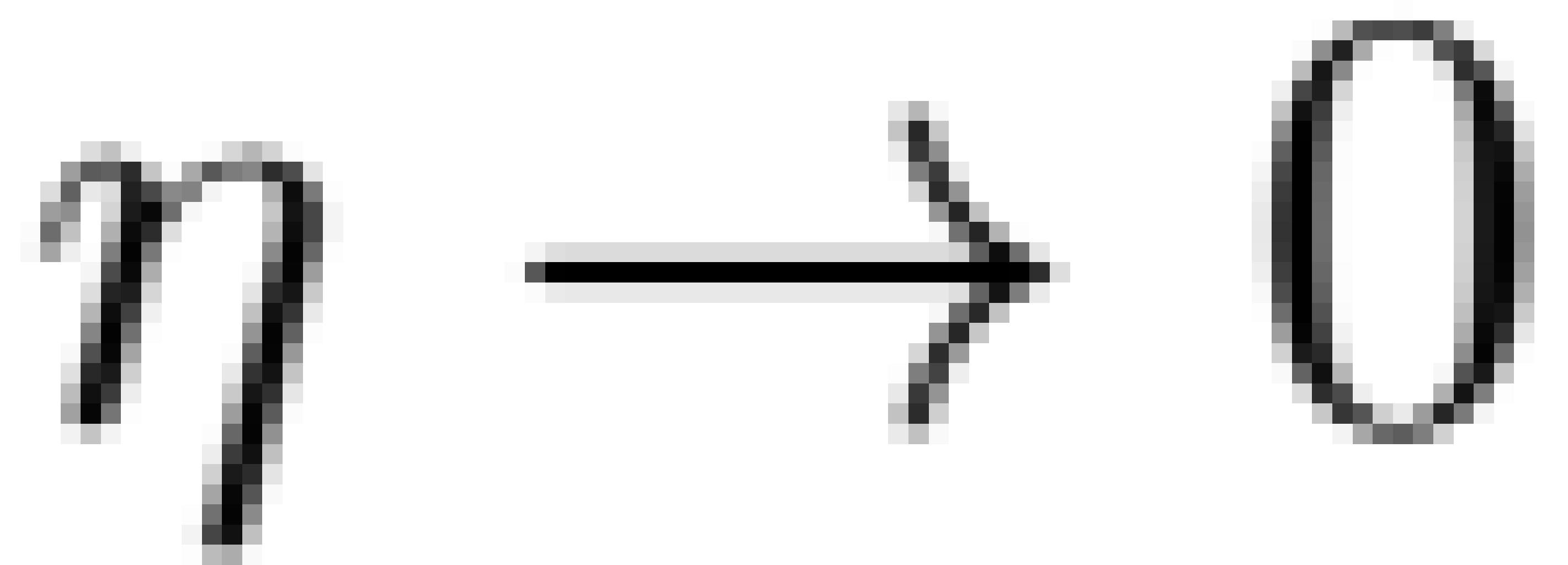
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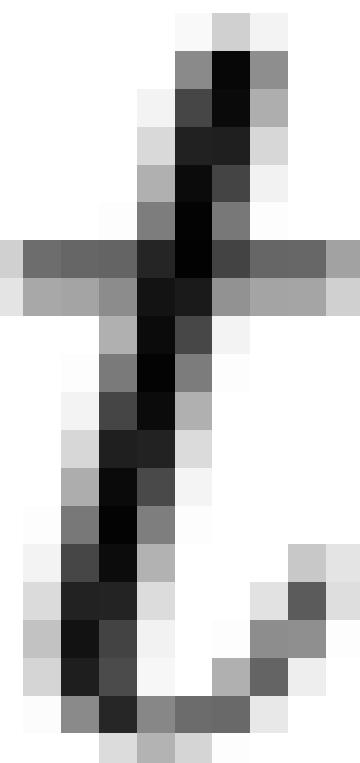
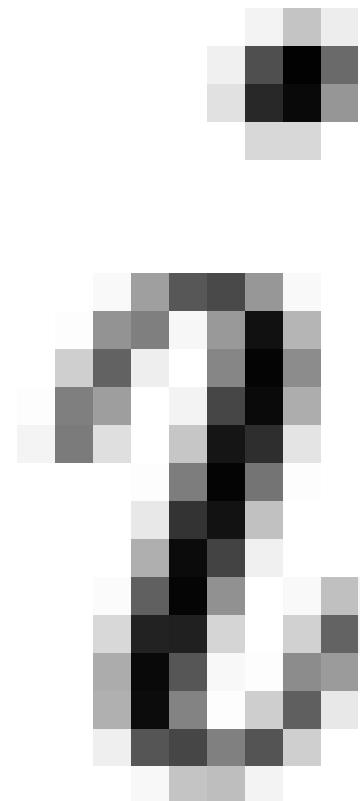
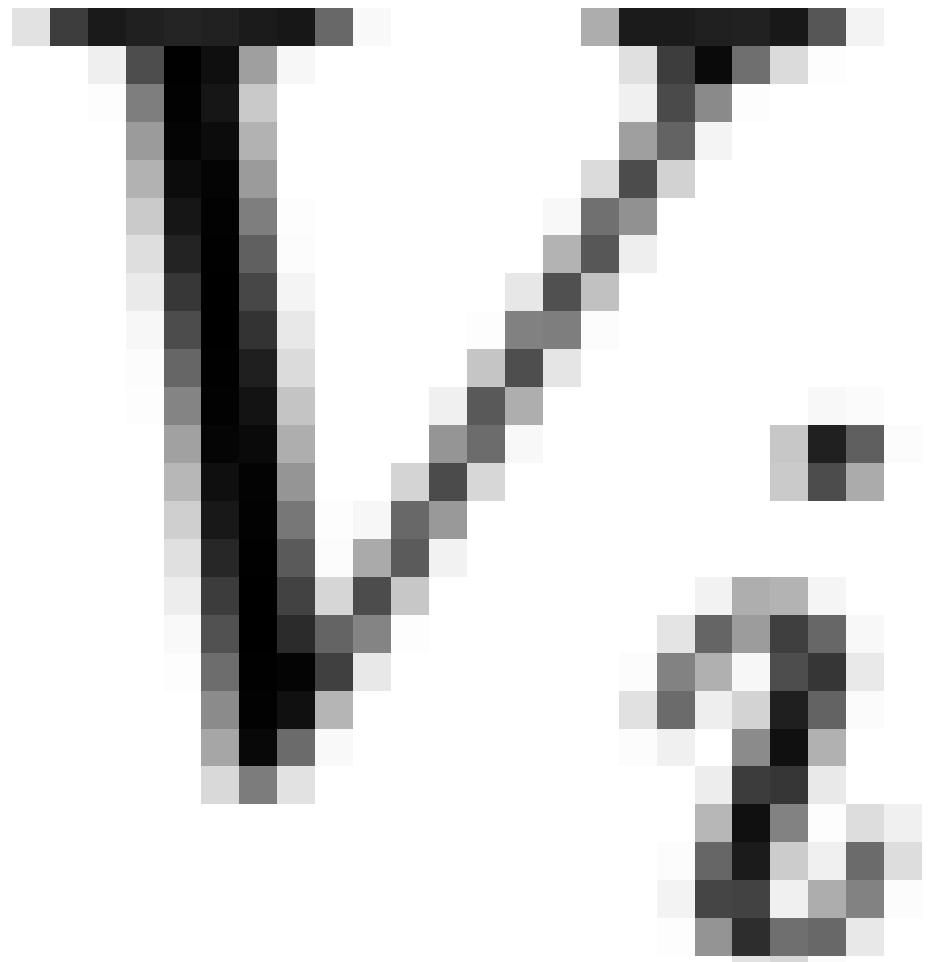
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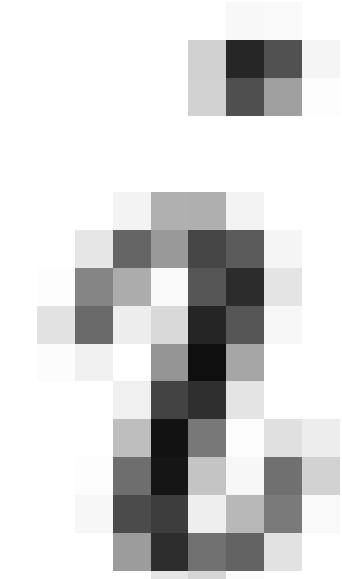
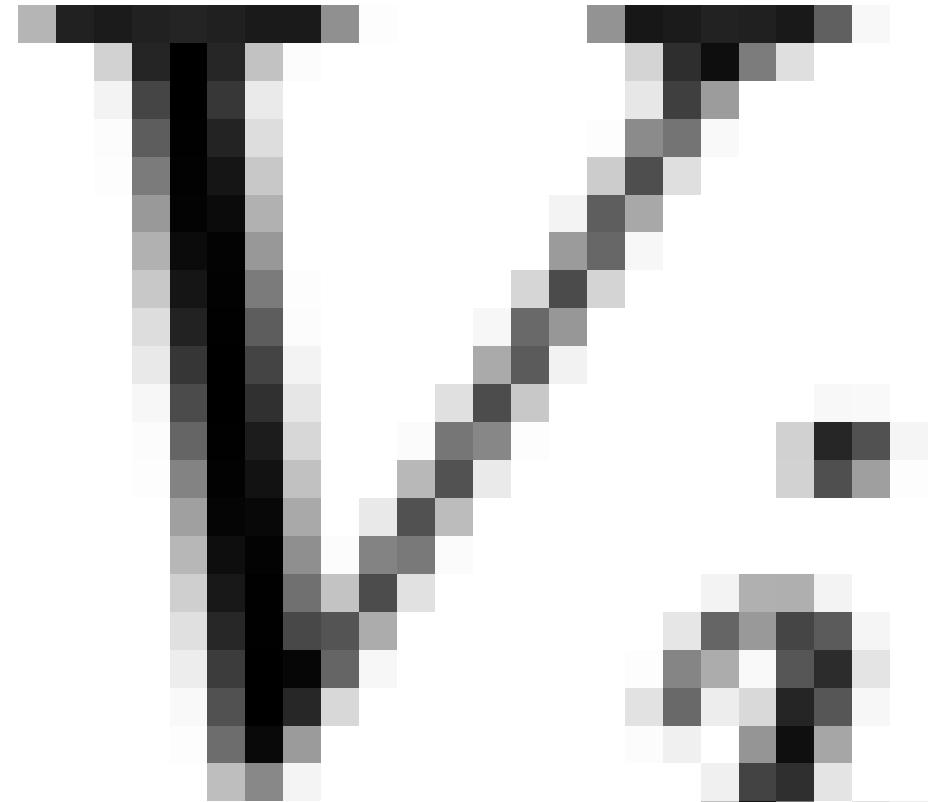
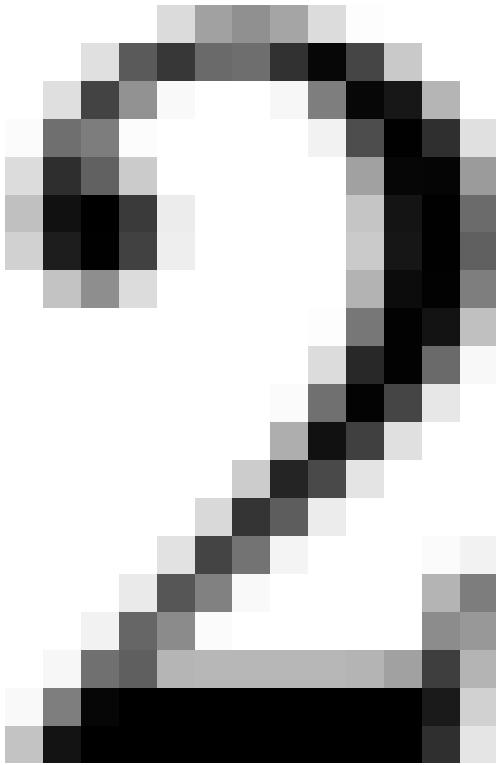
W

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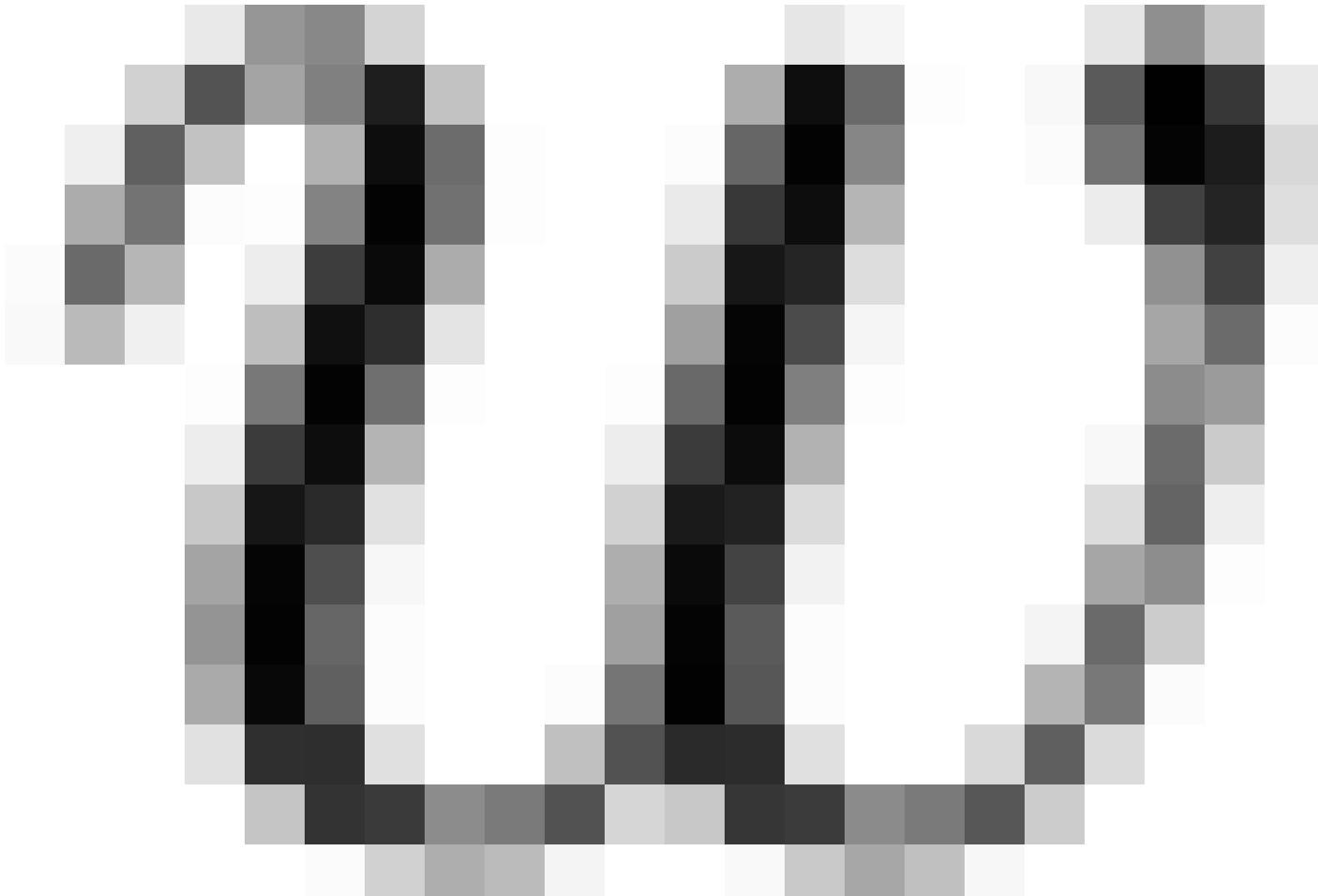


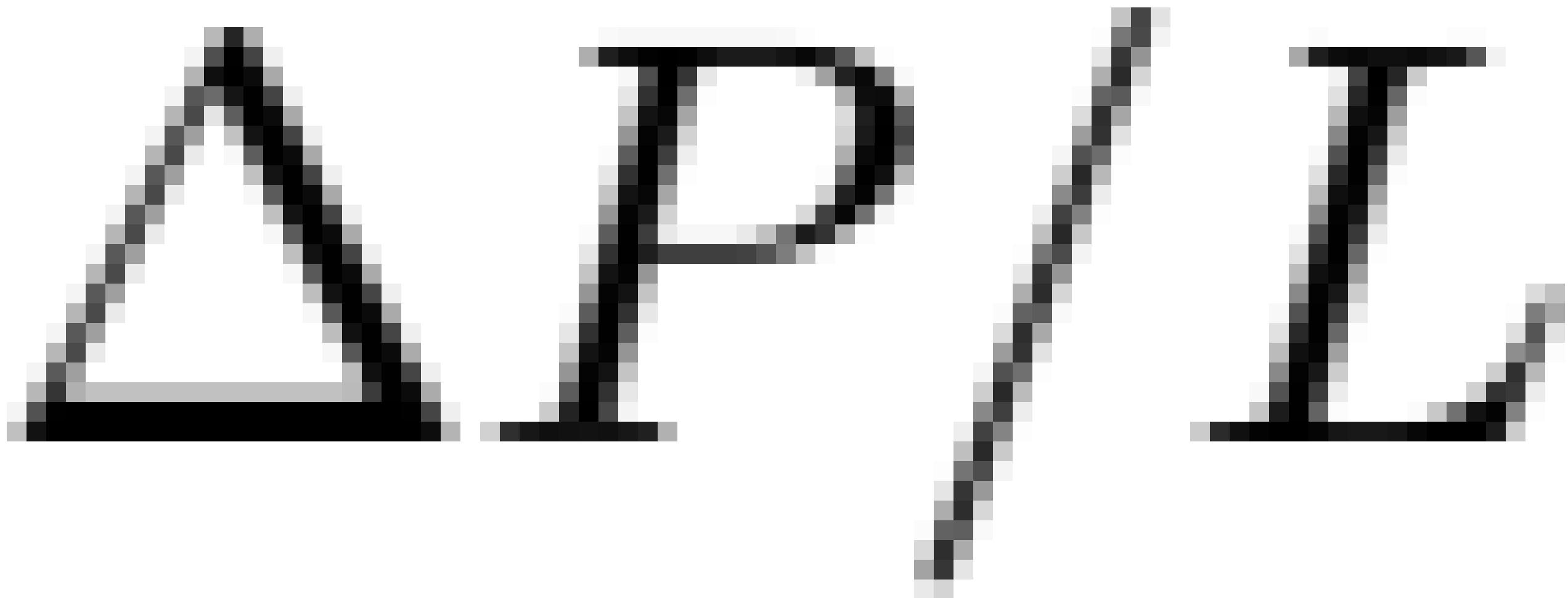


q

$\omega^3 h_f P$

$12\mu L$

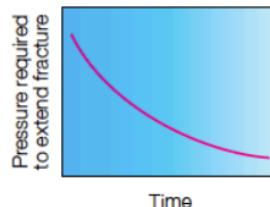
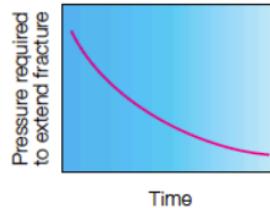
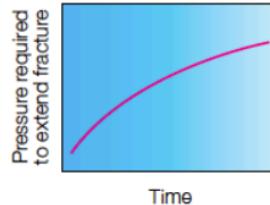
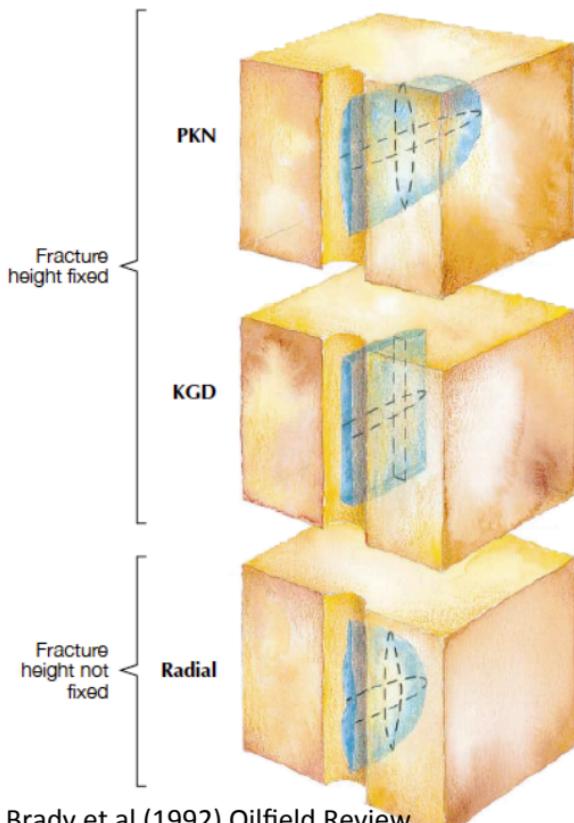








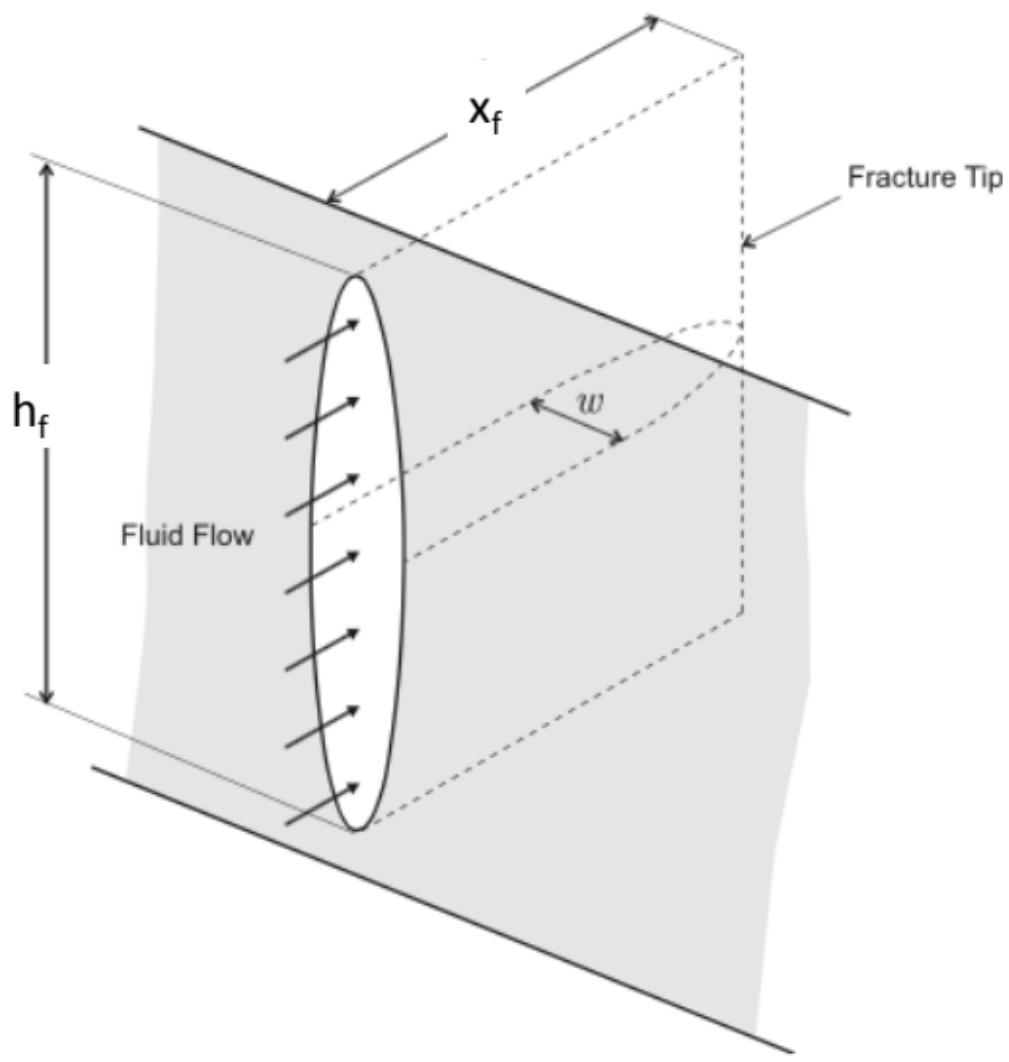
2D Fracture Models



- Elliptical cross section
- Width \propto height
- Width < KGD; length > KGD
- More appropriate when fracture length > height

- Rectangular cross section
- Width \propto length
- More appropriate when fracture length < height

- Appropriate when fracture length = height

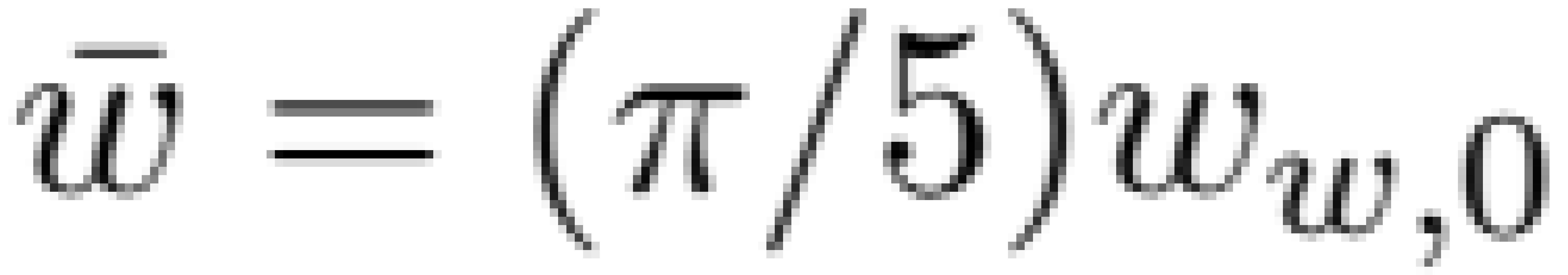


$$x_f = \left(\frac{625}{512\pi^3} \right)^{1/5} \left(\frac{i^3 E'}{\mu h_f^4} \right)^{1/5} t^{4/5} = 0.524 t^{4/5}$$

$$w_{w,0} = \left(\frac{2560}{\pi^2} \right)^{1/5} \left(\frac{i^2 \mu}{E' h_f} \right)^{1/5} t^{1/5} = 3.040 \left(\frac{i^2 \mu}{E' h_f} \right)^{1/5} t^{1/5}$$

$$p_{net,w} = \left(\frac{80}{\pi^2} \right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{E'^4 i^2 \mu}{h_f^6} \right)^{1/5} t^{1/5} = 1.520 \left(\frac{E'^4 i^2 \mu}{h_f^6} \right)^{1/5} t^{1/5}$$

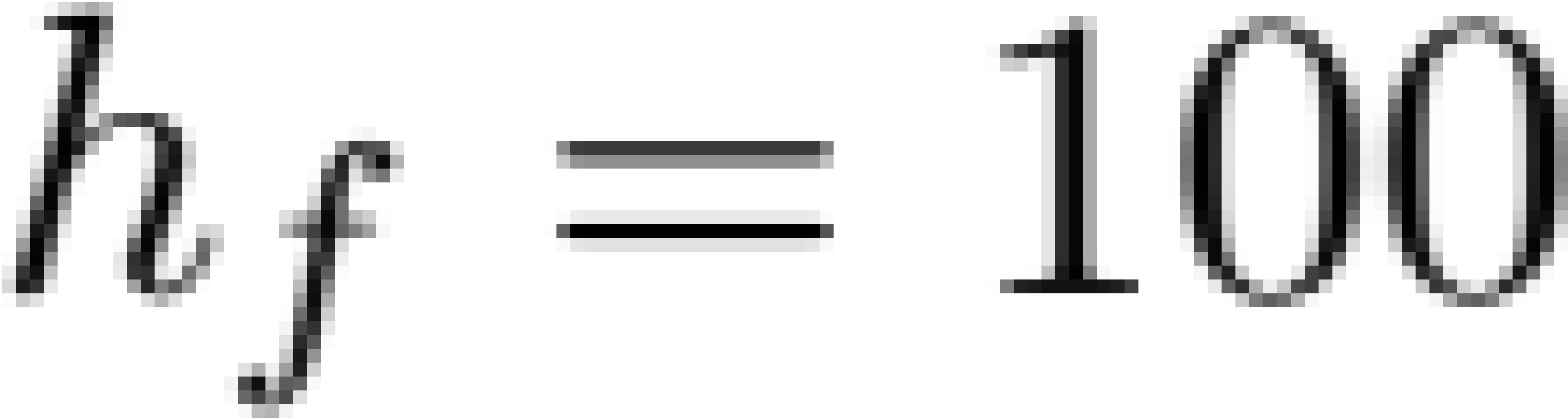








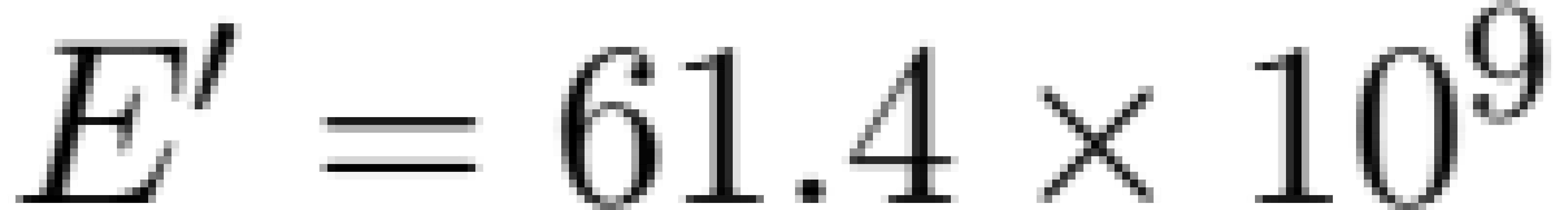


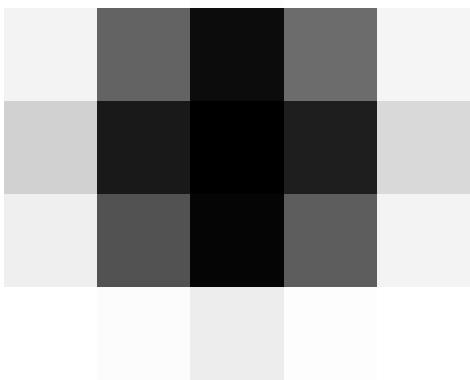


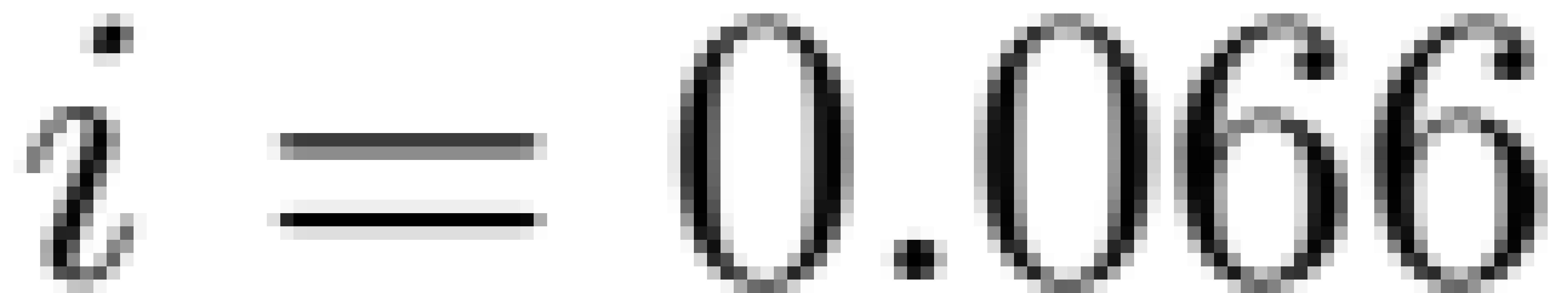












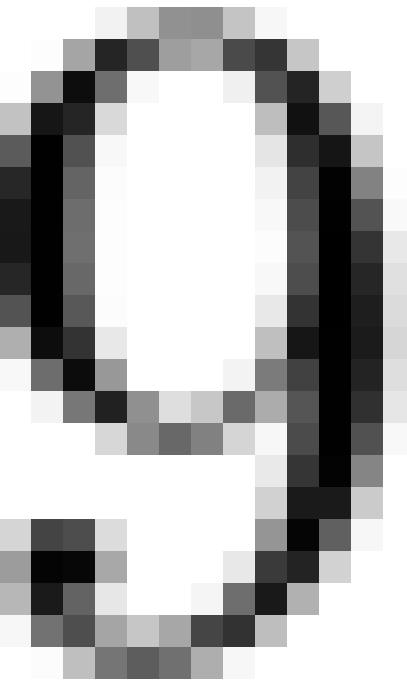
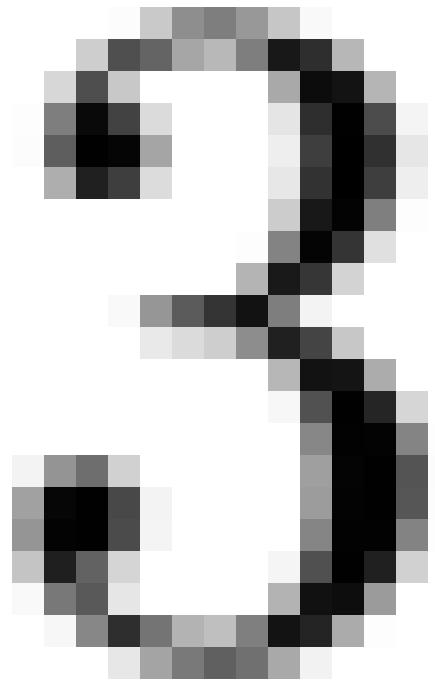
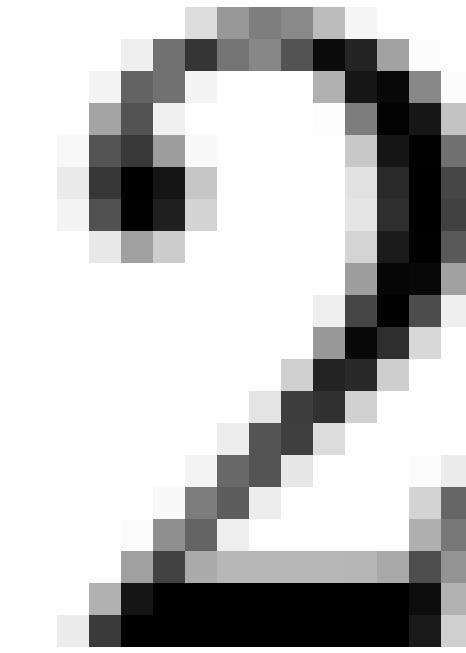
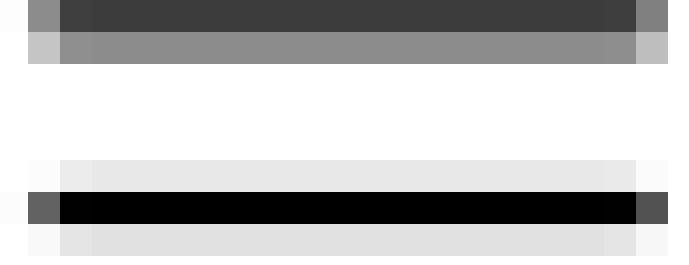
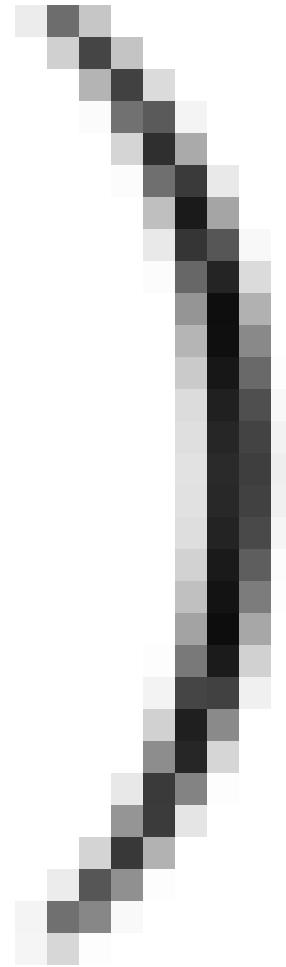
$$x_f = 0.524 \left[\frac{(0.066 \text{ m}^3/\text{s})^3 \times (61.4 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa})}{0.001 \text{ Pa s} \times (30.5 \text{ m})^4} \right]^{1/5} = 1536.2 \text{ m}$$

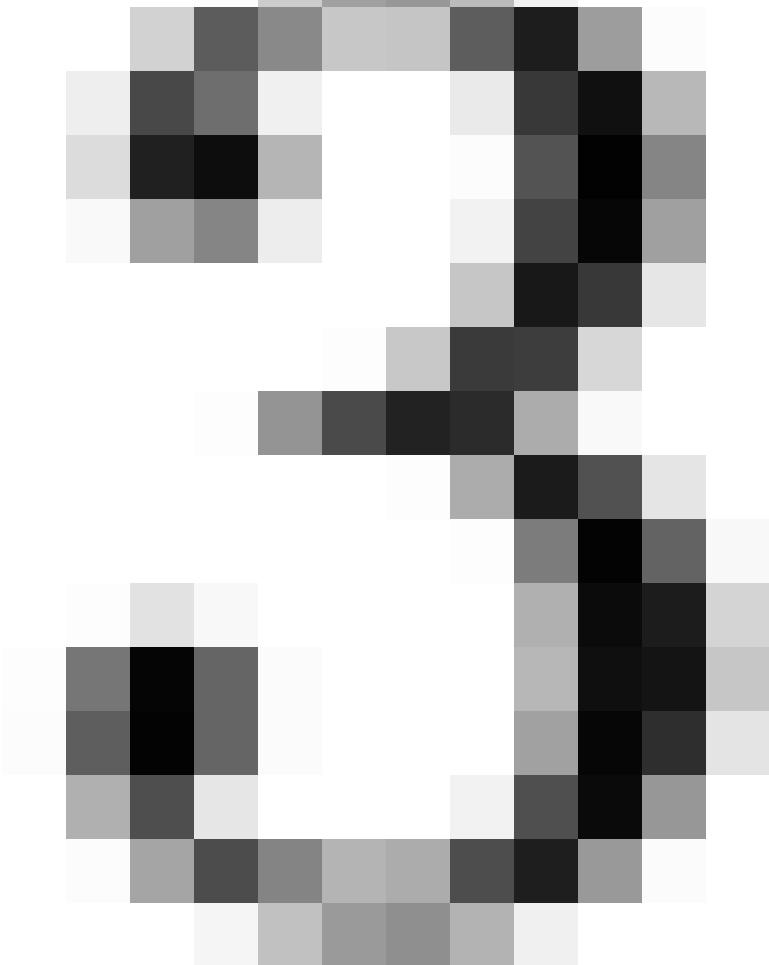
$$w_{w,0} = 3.040 \left[\frac{(0.066 \text{ m}^3/\text{s})^2 \times (0.001 \text{ Pa s})}{(61.4 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}) \times (30.5 \text{ m})} \right]^{1/5} = 4.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 4.05 \text{ mm}$$

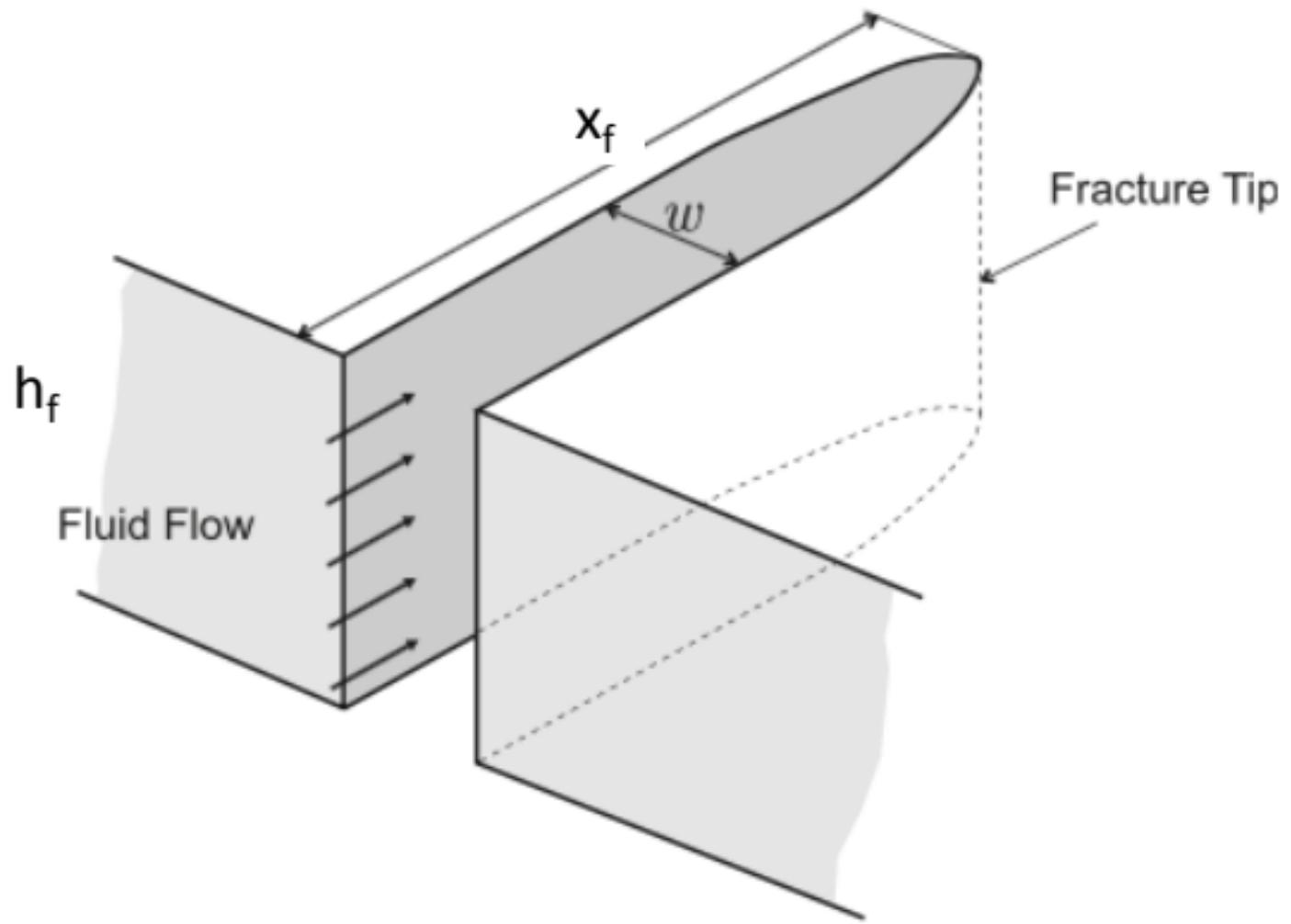
$$p_{net,w} = 1.520 \left[\frac{(61.4 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa})^4 \times (0.066 \text{ m}^3/\text{s})^2 \times (0.001 \text{ Pa s})}{(1800 \text{ s})^{1/5} \times (30.5 \text{ m})^6} \right]^{1/5} = 4.1 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$2.13 \times 10^{-3} \pi$$





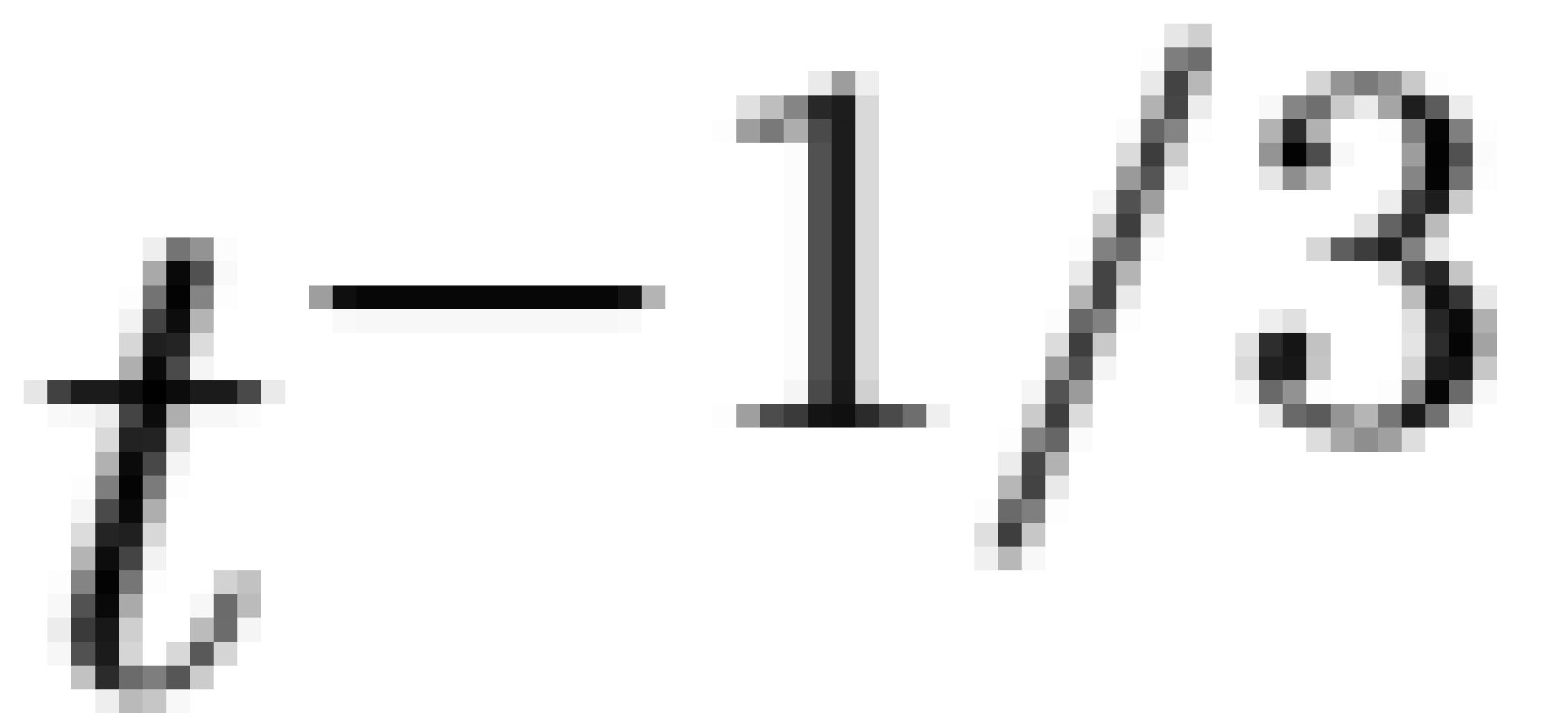


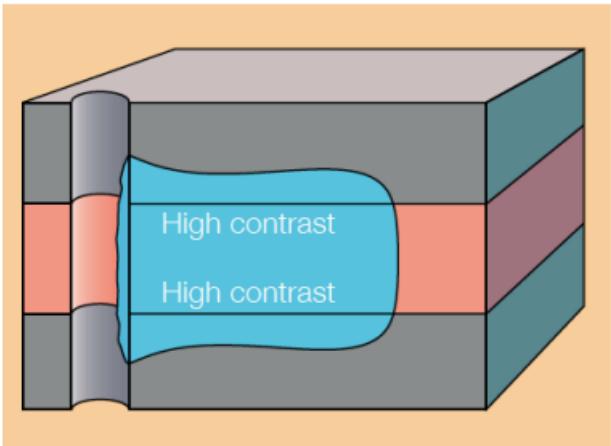
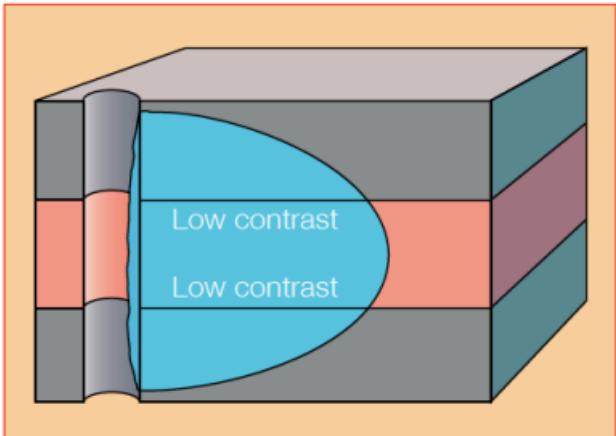
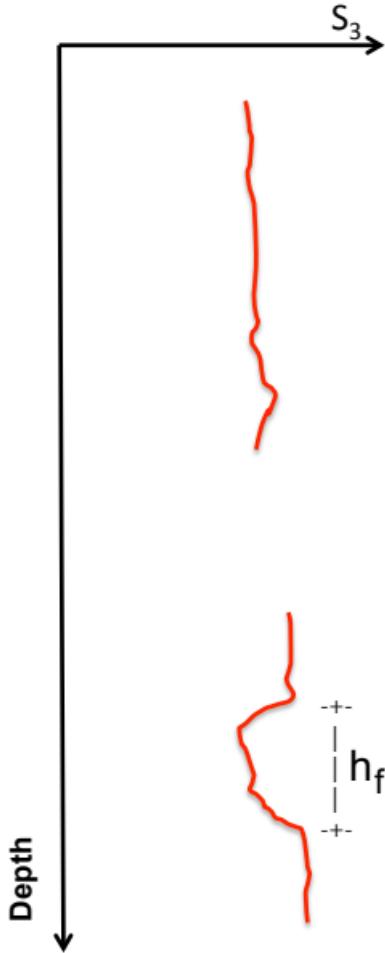


$$x_f = \left(\frac{16}{21\pi^3} \right)^{1/6} \left(\frac{i^3 E'}{\mu h_f^3} \right)^{1/5} t^{2/3} = 0.539 t^{2/3}$$

$$w_{w,0} = \left(\frac{5376}{\pi^3} \right)^{1/6} \left(\frac{\dot{x}^3 \mu}{E' h_f^3} \right)^{1/6} t^{1/3} = 2.360$$

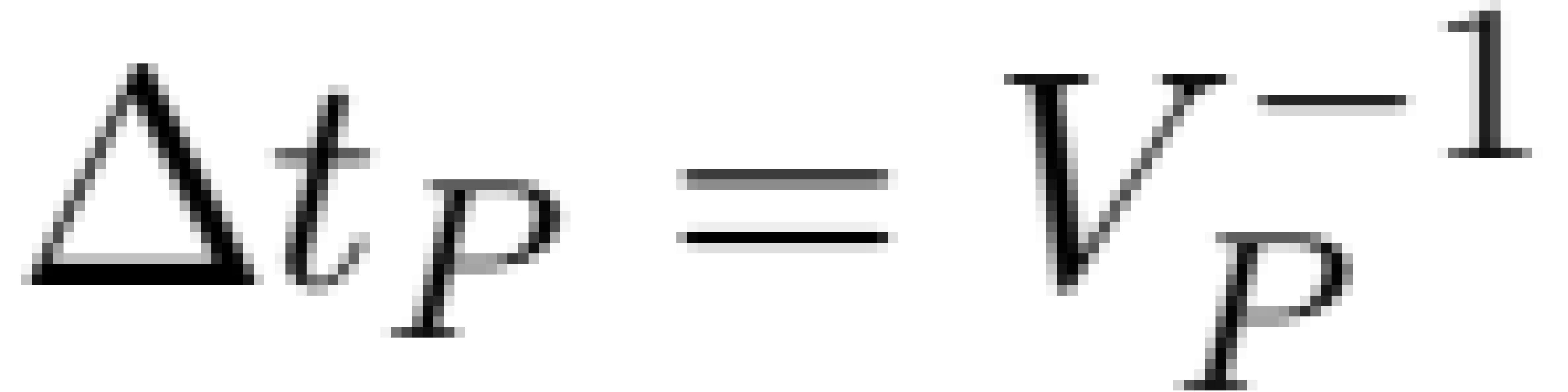
$$p_{net,w} = \left(\frac{21}{16}\right)^{1/3} (E^2 \mu)^{1/3} t^{-1/3} = 1.090 (E^2 \mu)^{1/3} t^{-1/3}$$

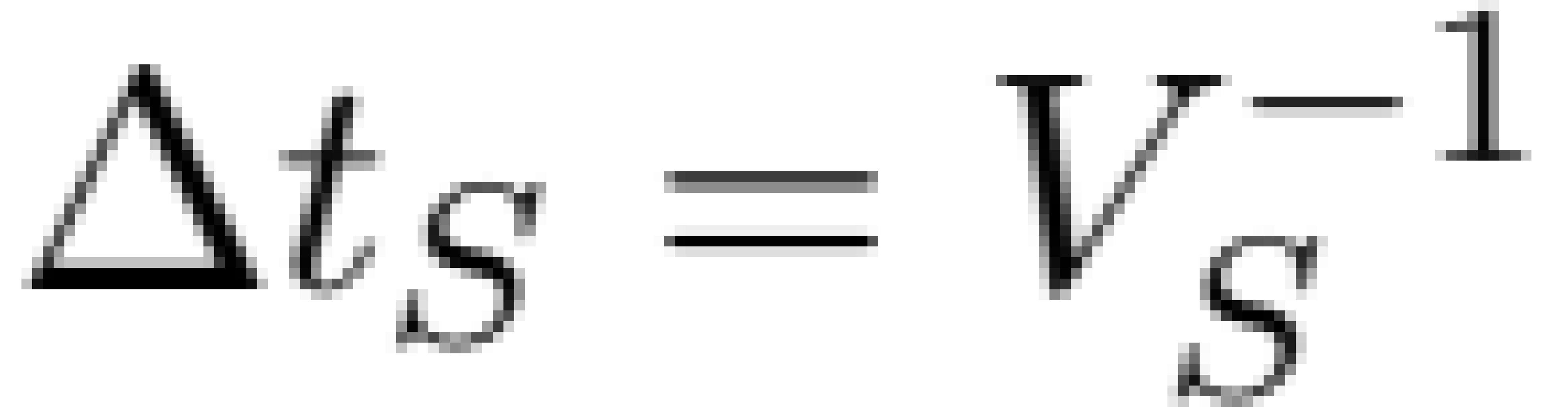










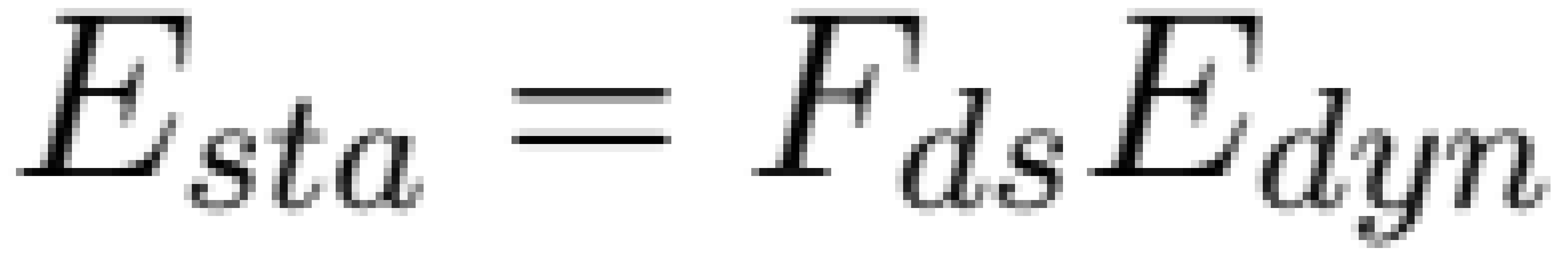


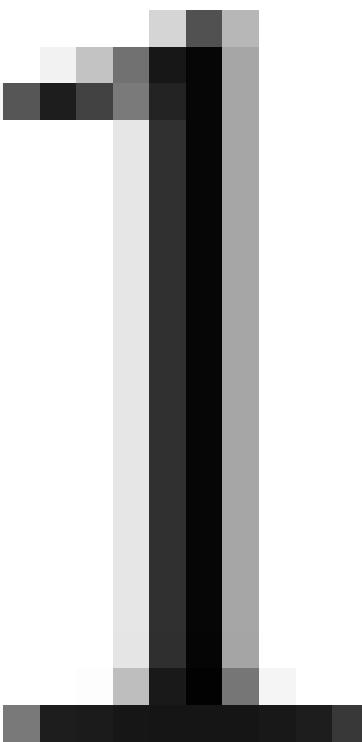
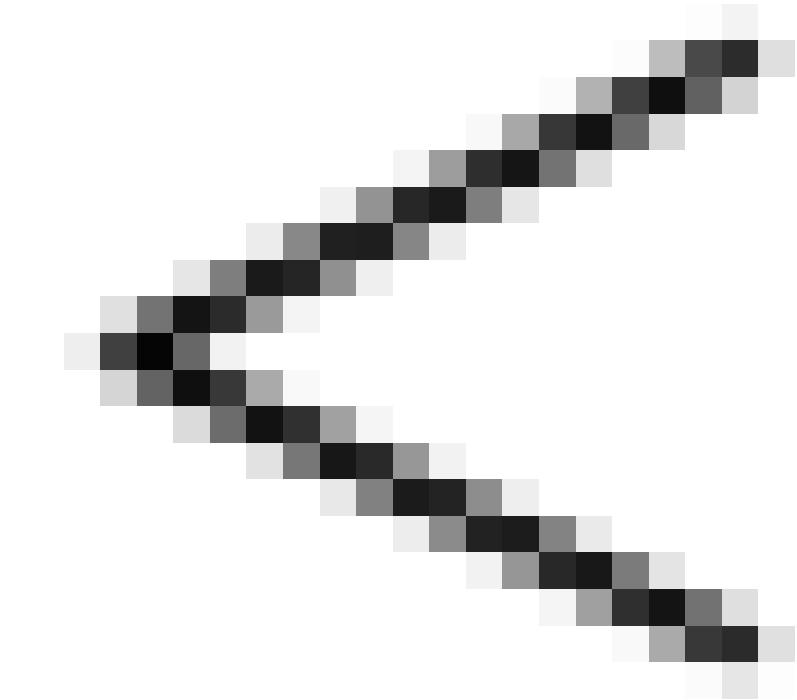
$$E_{\text{edge}} = \rho_{\text{bulk}} V_s^2 \left(\frac{3V_p^2}{V_s^2} - \frac{4V_s^2}{V_p^2} \right)$$

$$v_{dyn} = \frac{V_p^2 - 2V_s^2}{2(V_p^2 - V_s^2)}$$



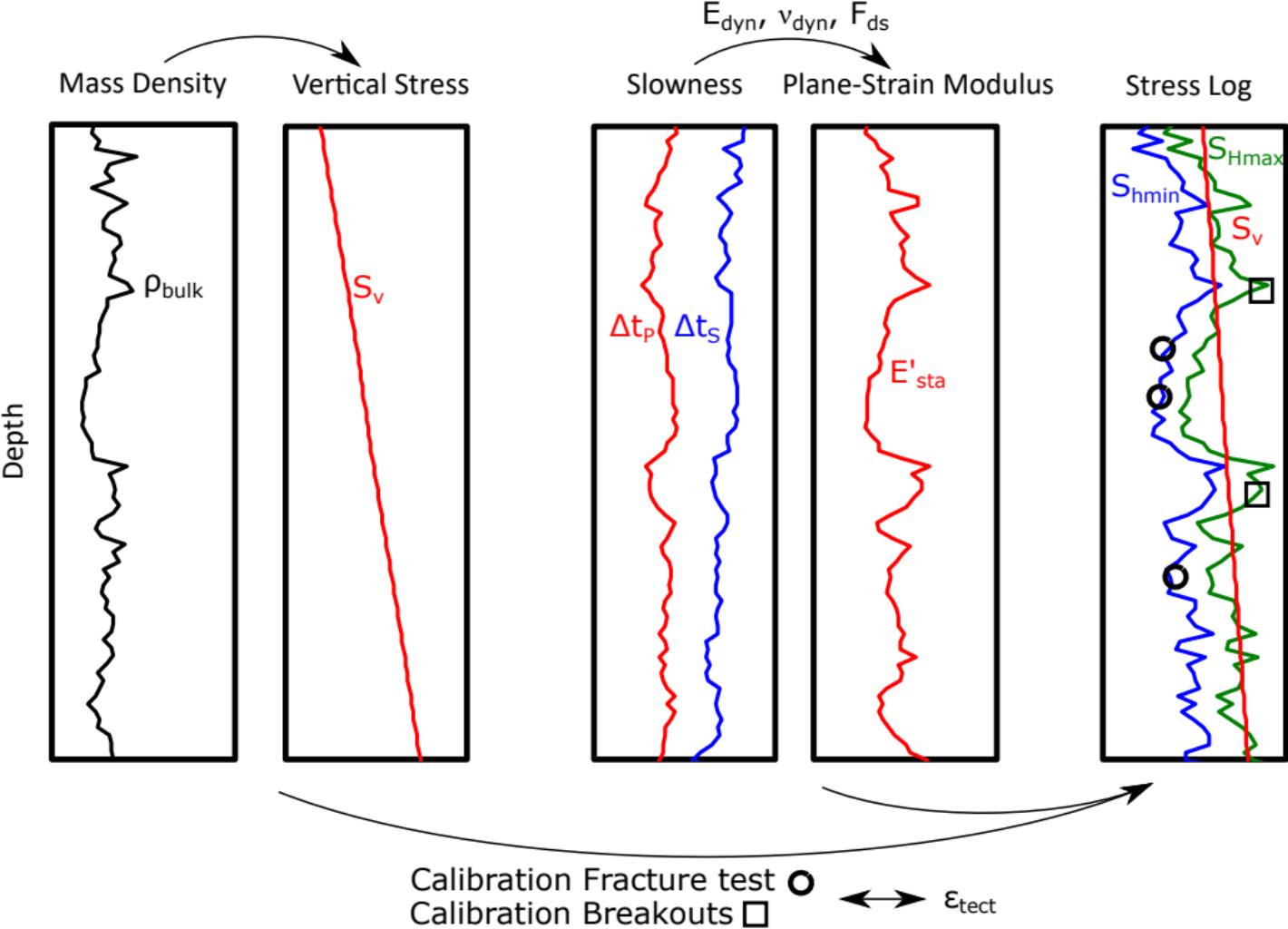


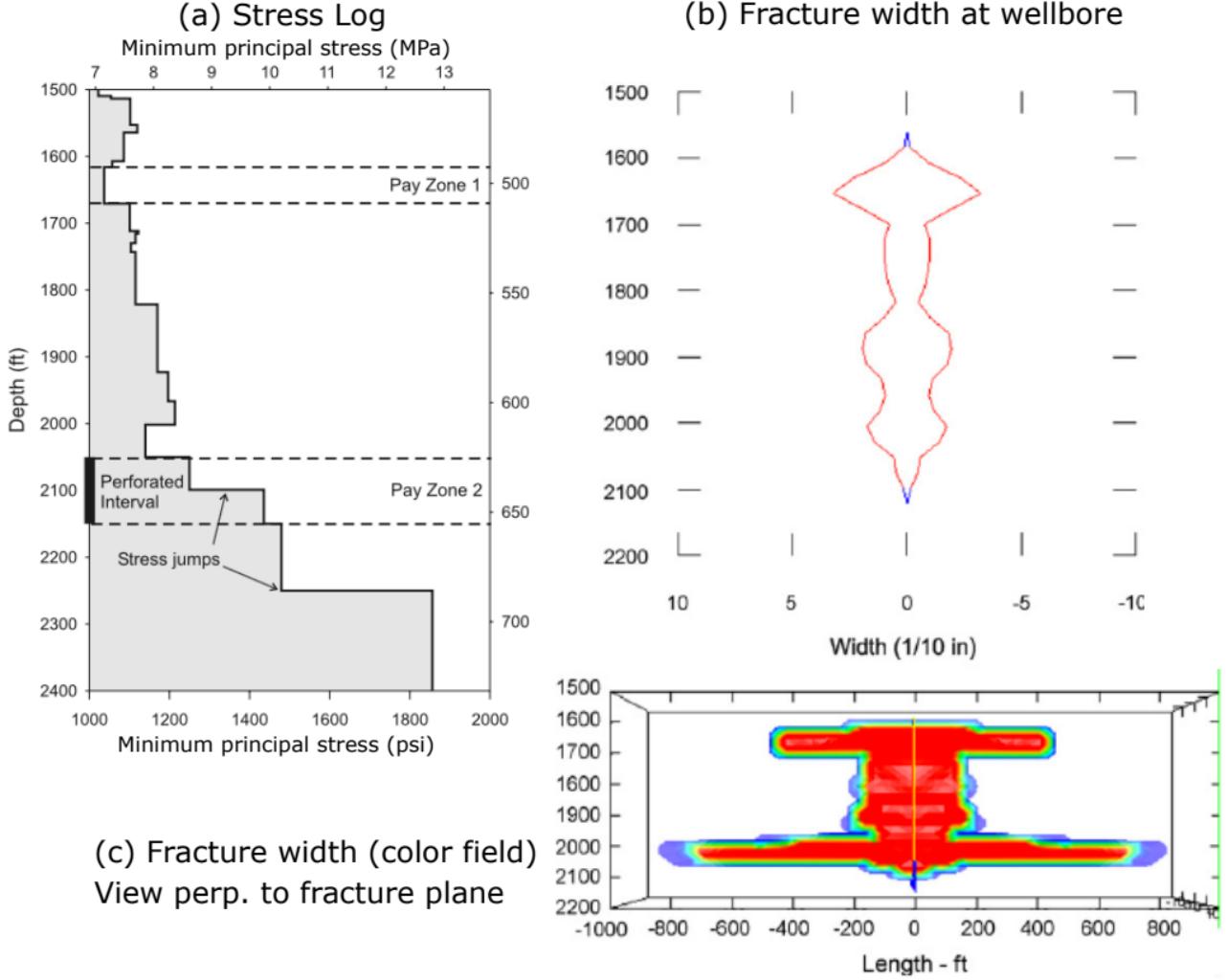


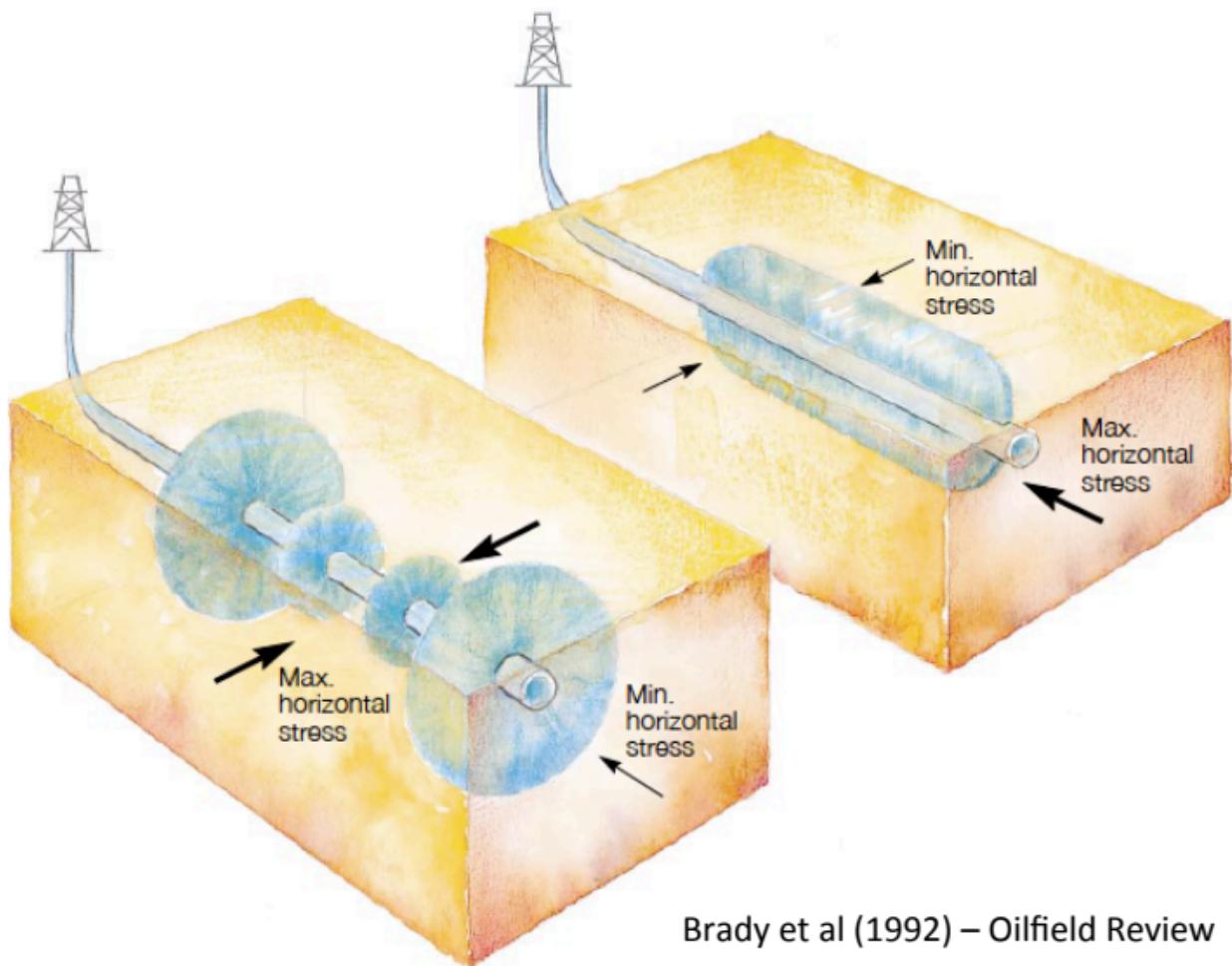




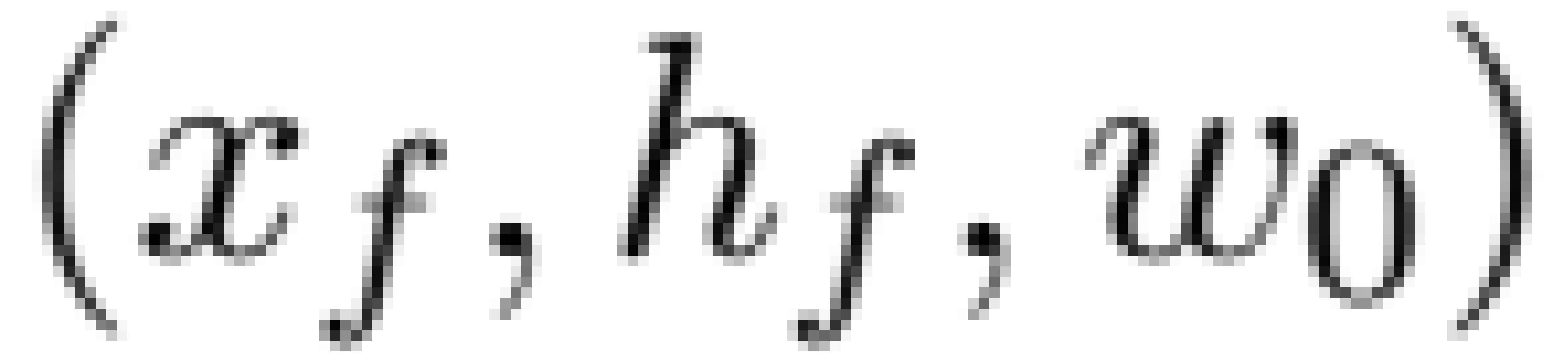


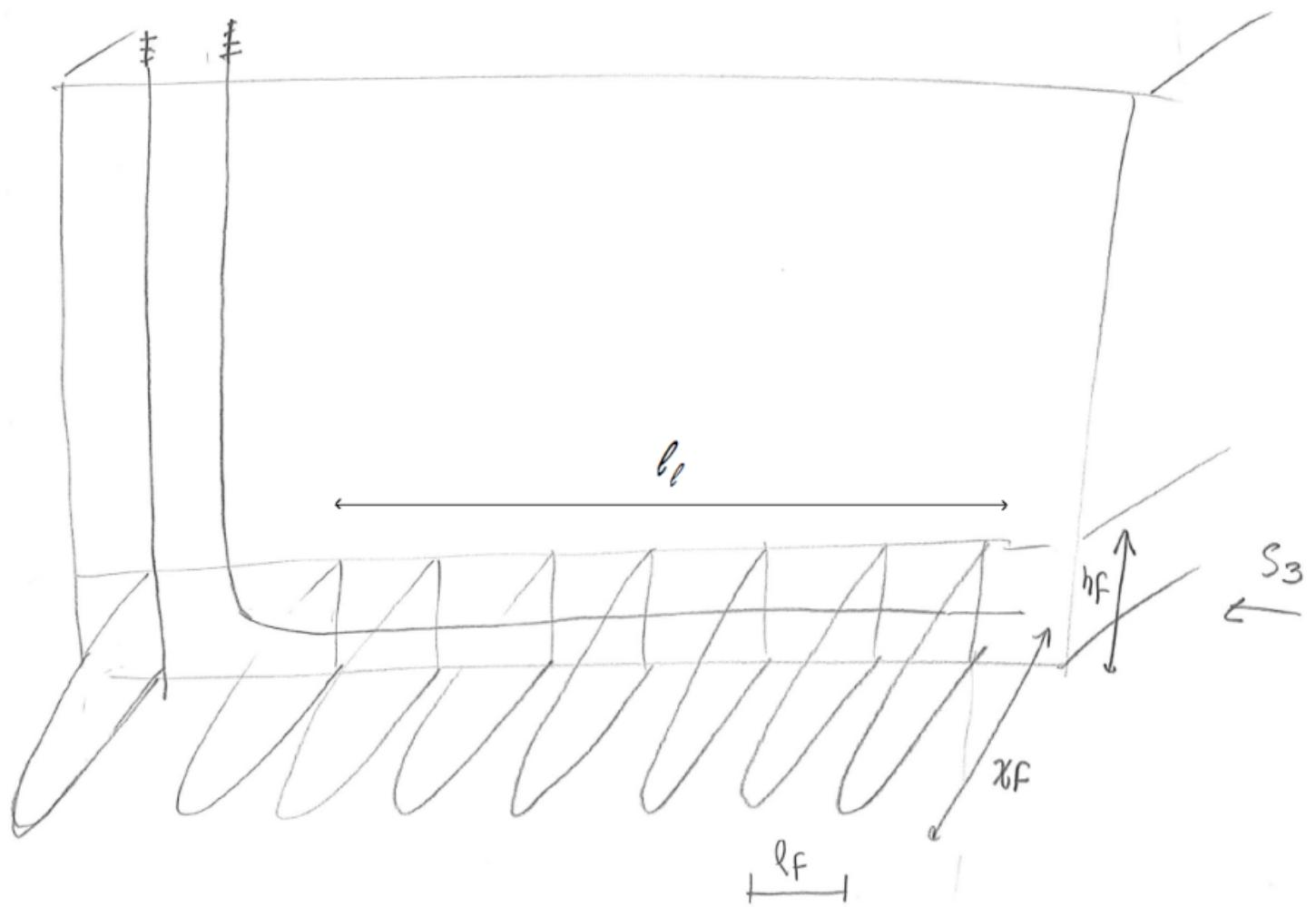






Brady et al (1992) – Oilfield Review





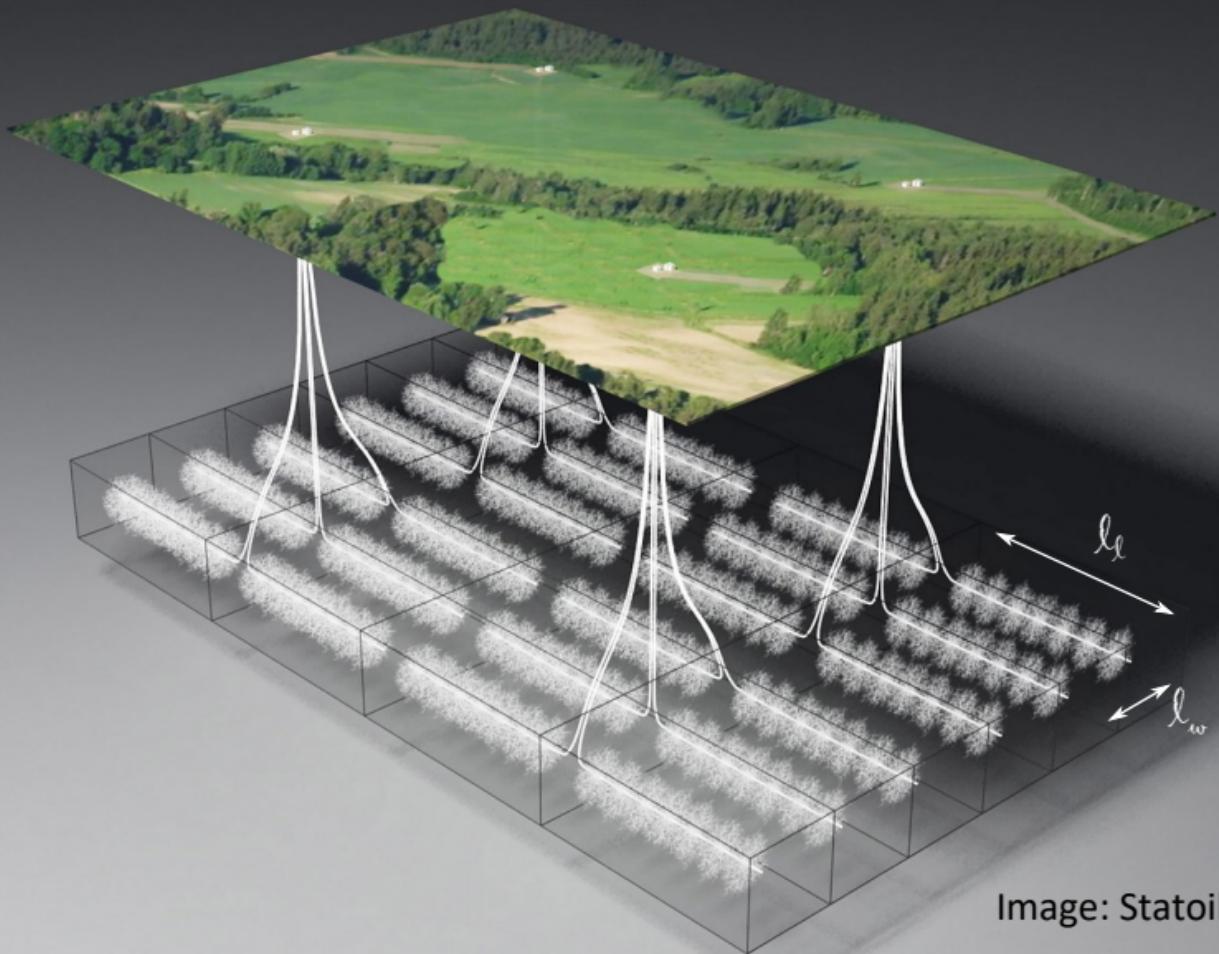
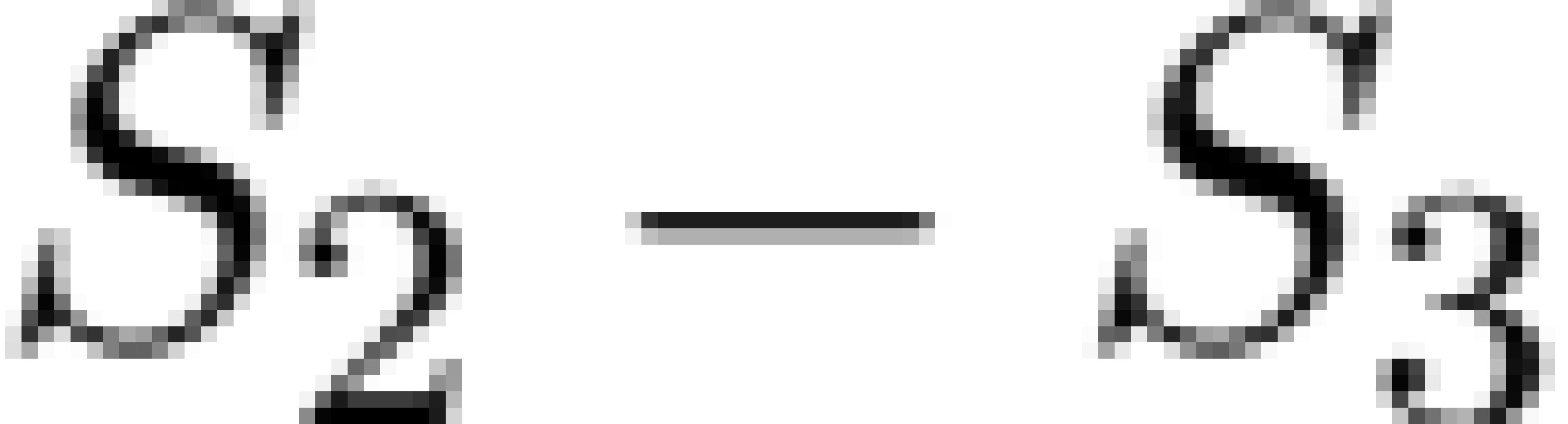
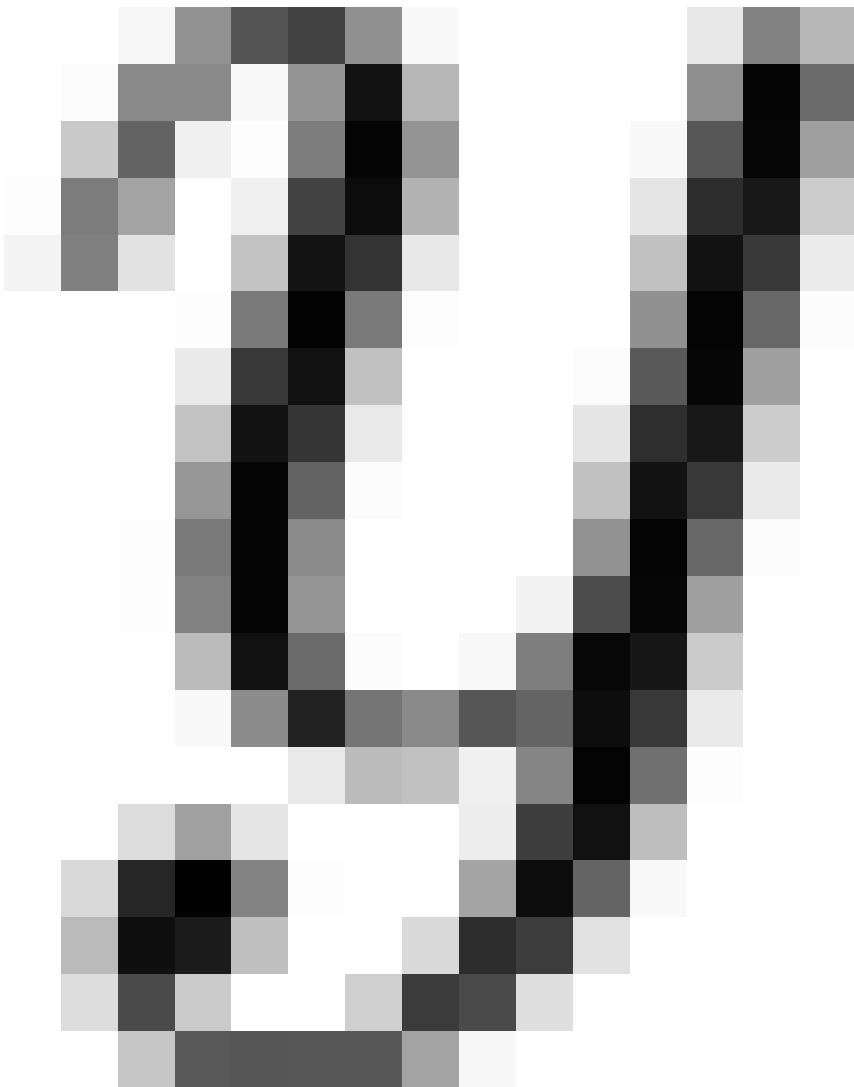
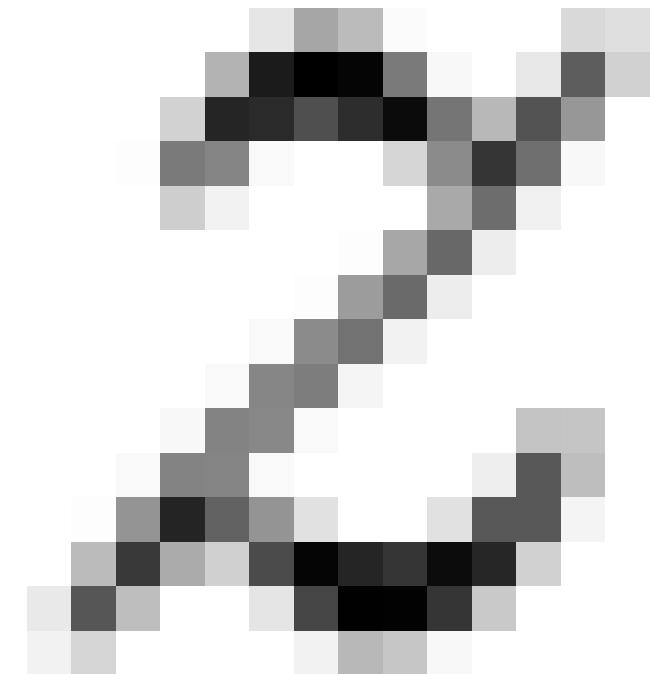
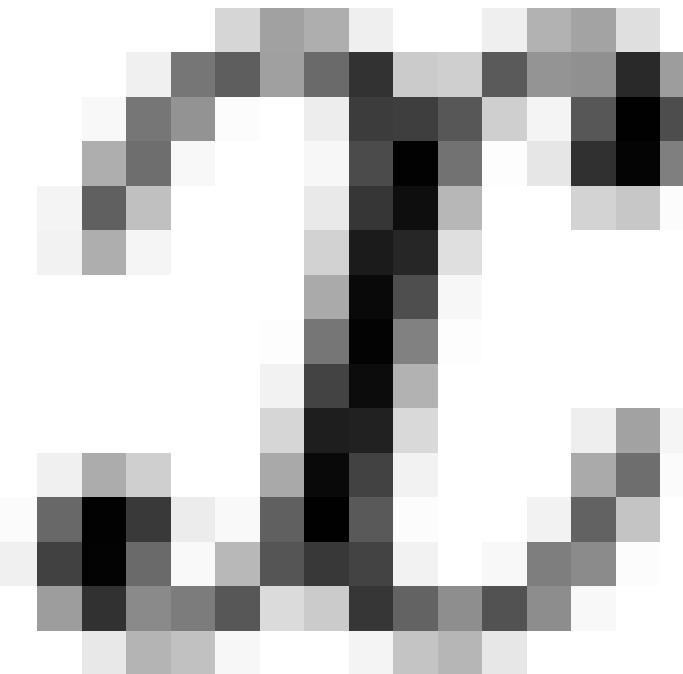


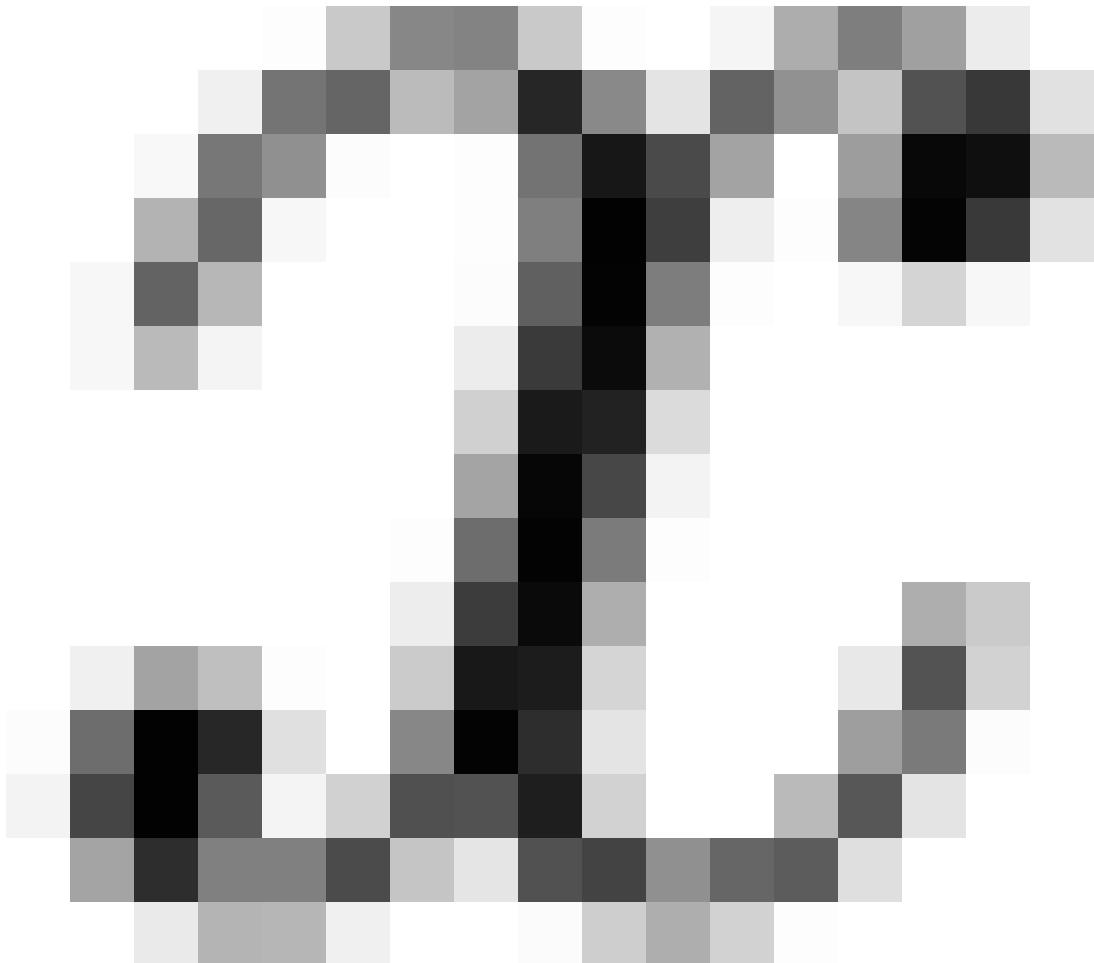
Image: Statoil



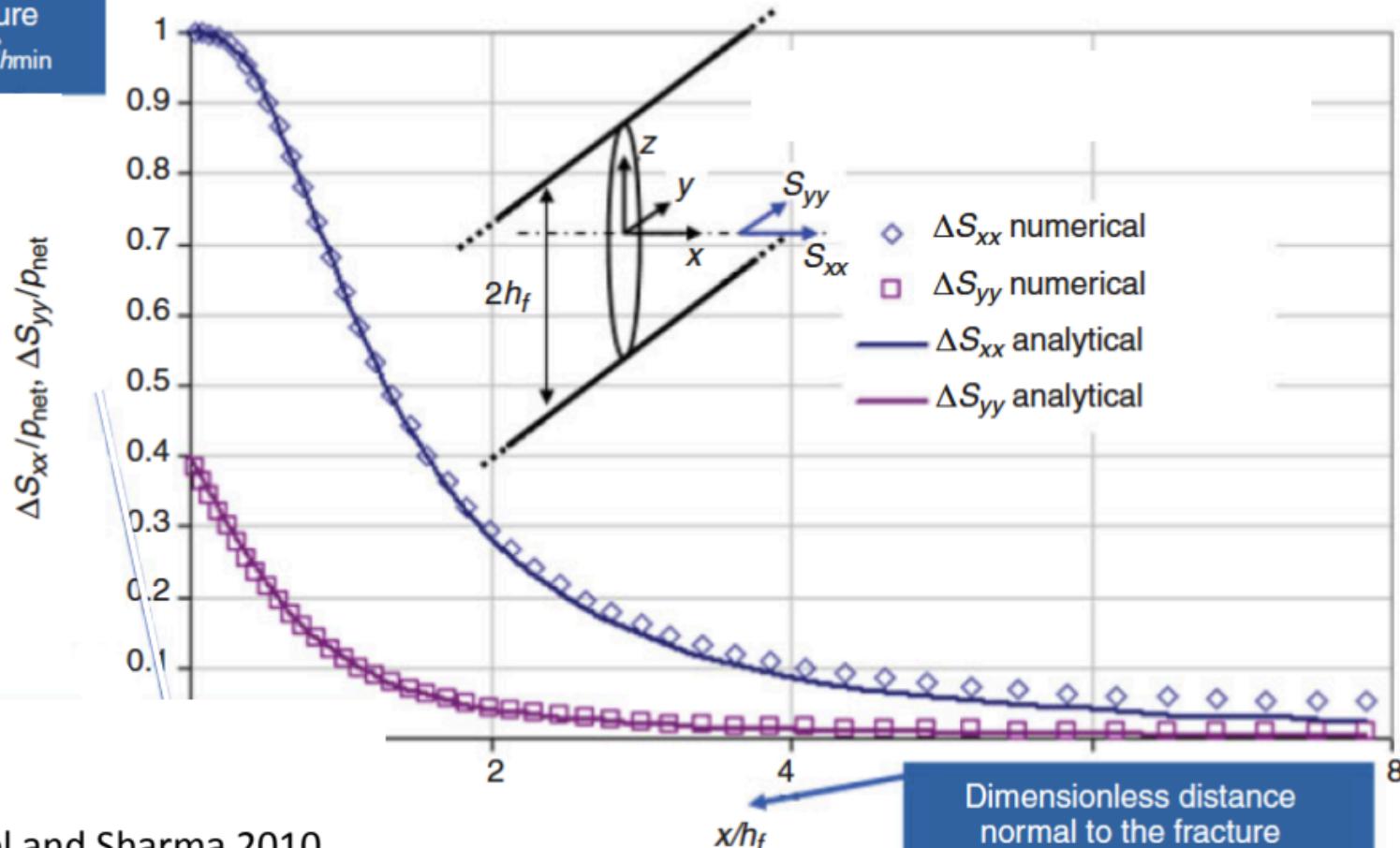






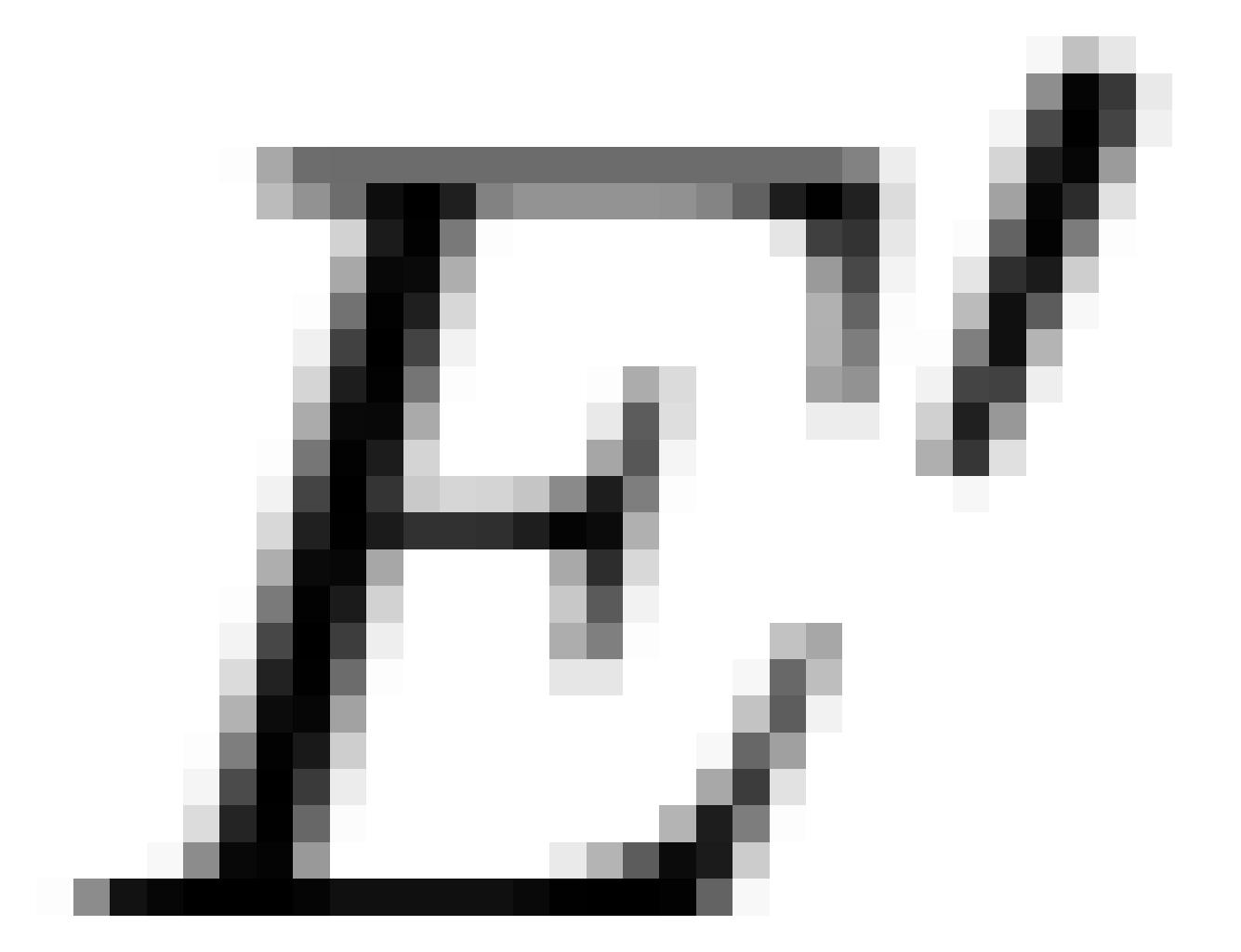


Net extension pressure
 $= p_f - S_{h\min}$



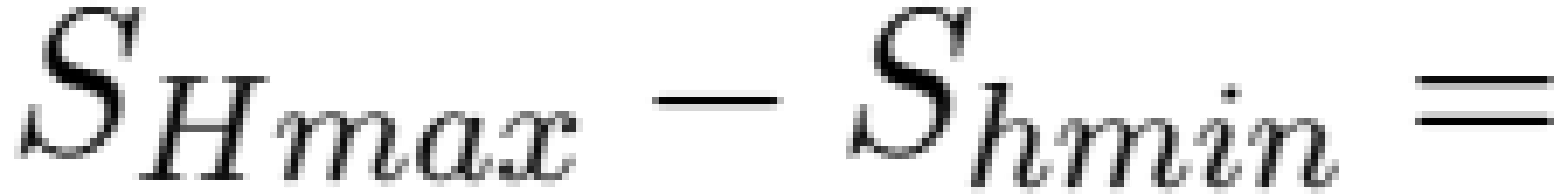
$\ell_f \propto$

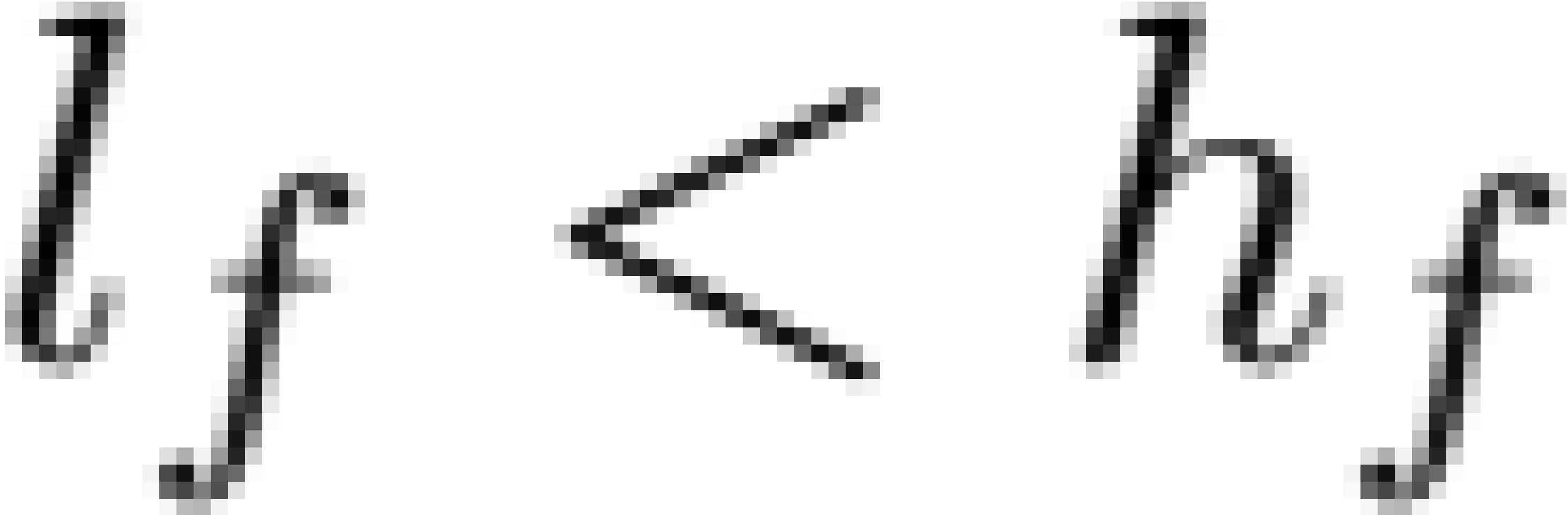
Preeti f
—
 $s_2 -$ — s_3



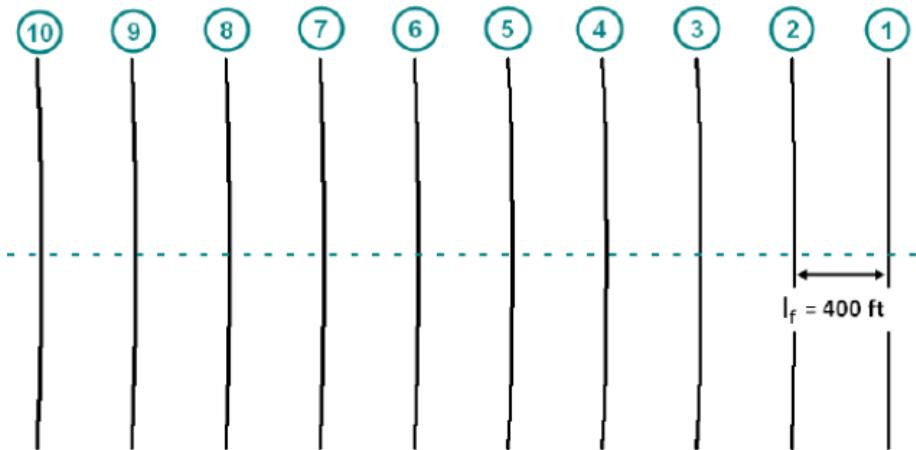




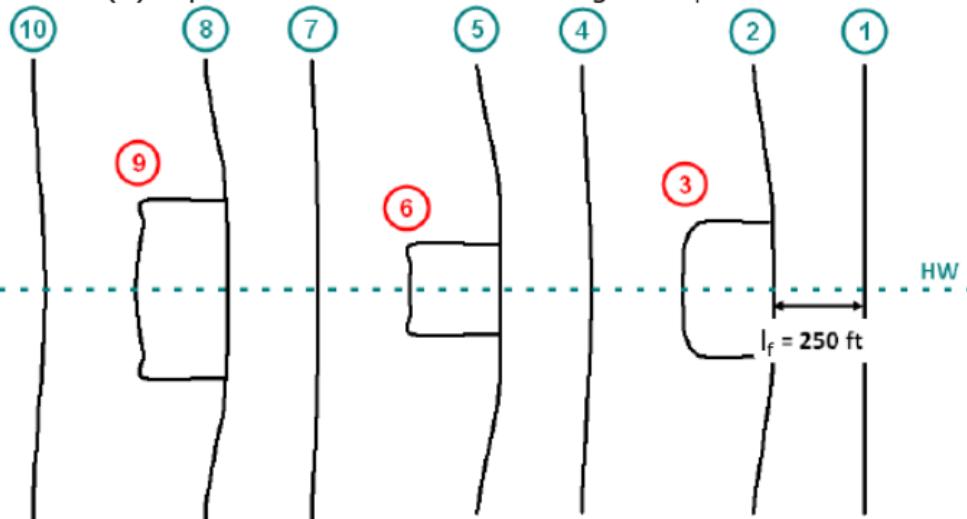


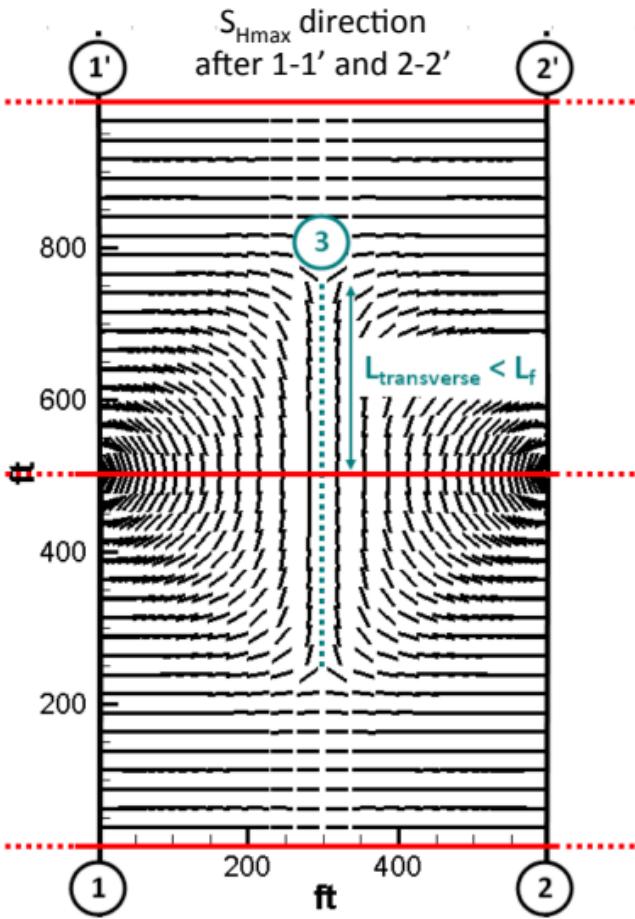
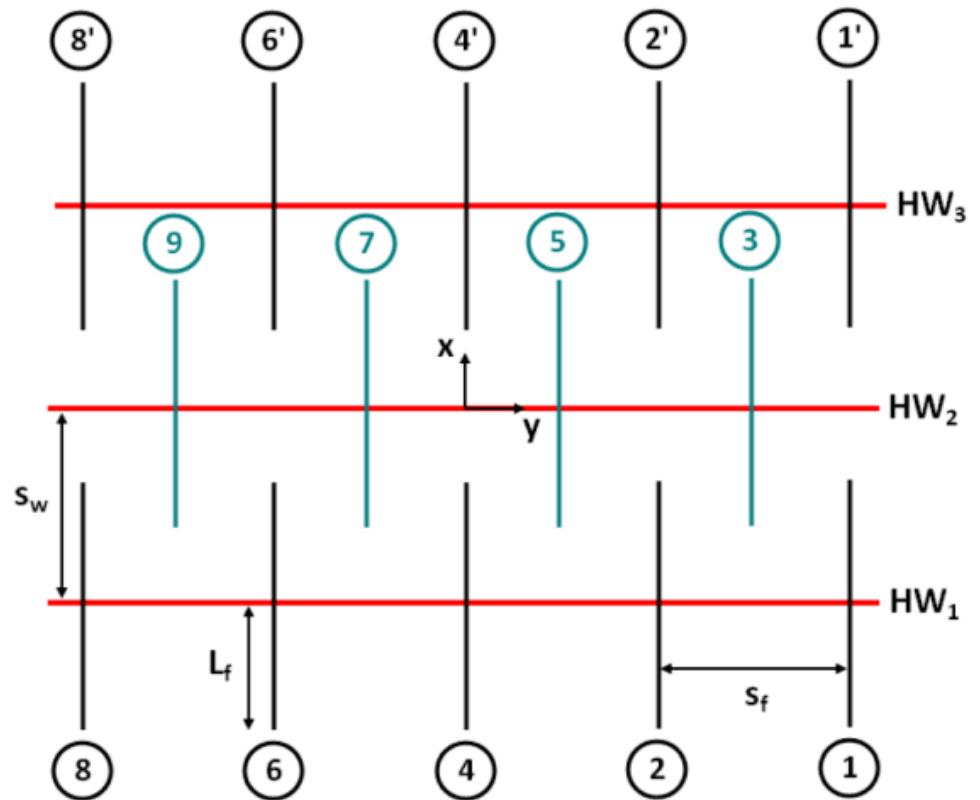


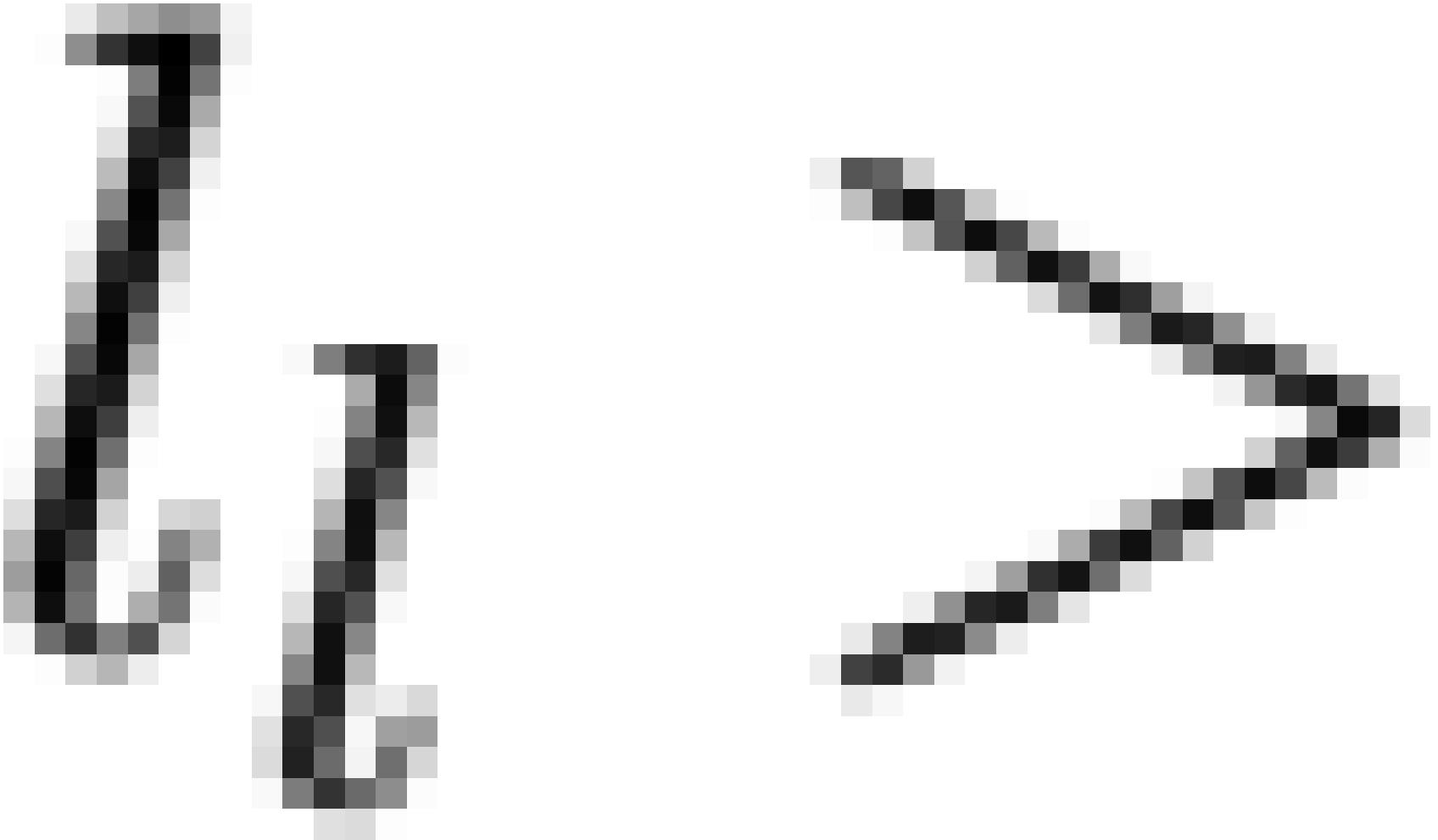
(a) Top view: consecutive fracturing with $l_f = 400\text{ft}$

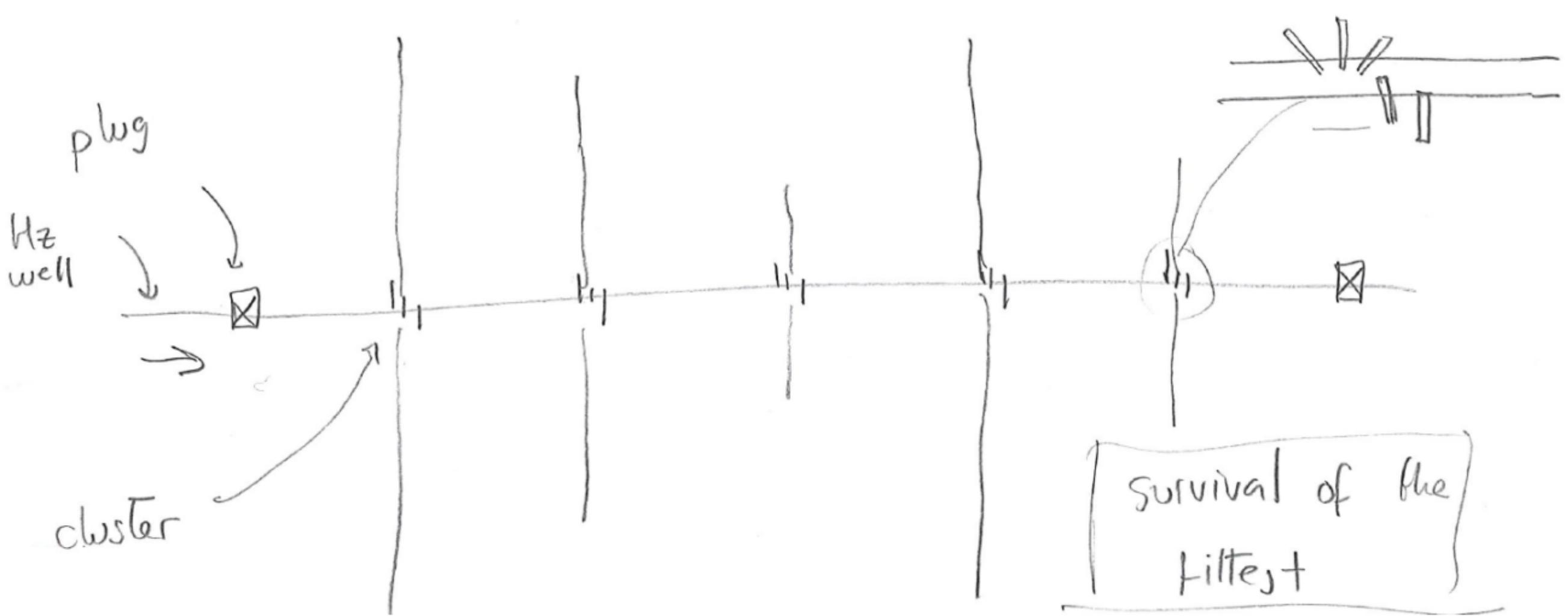


(b) Top view: consecutive fracturing with $l_f = 250\text{ft}$

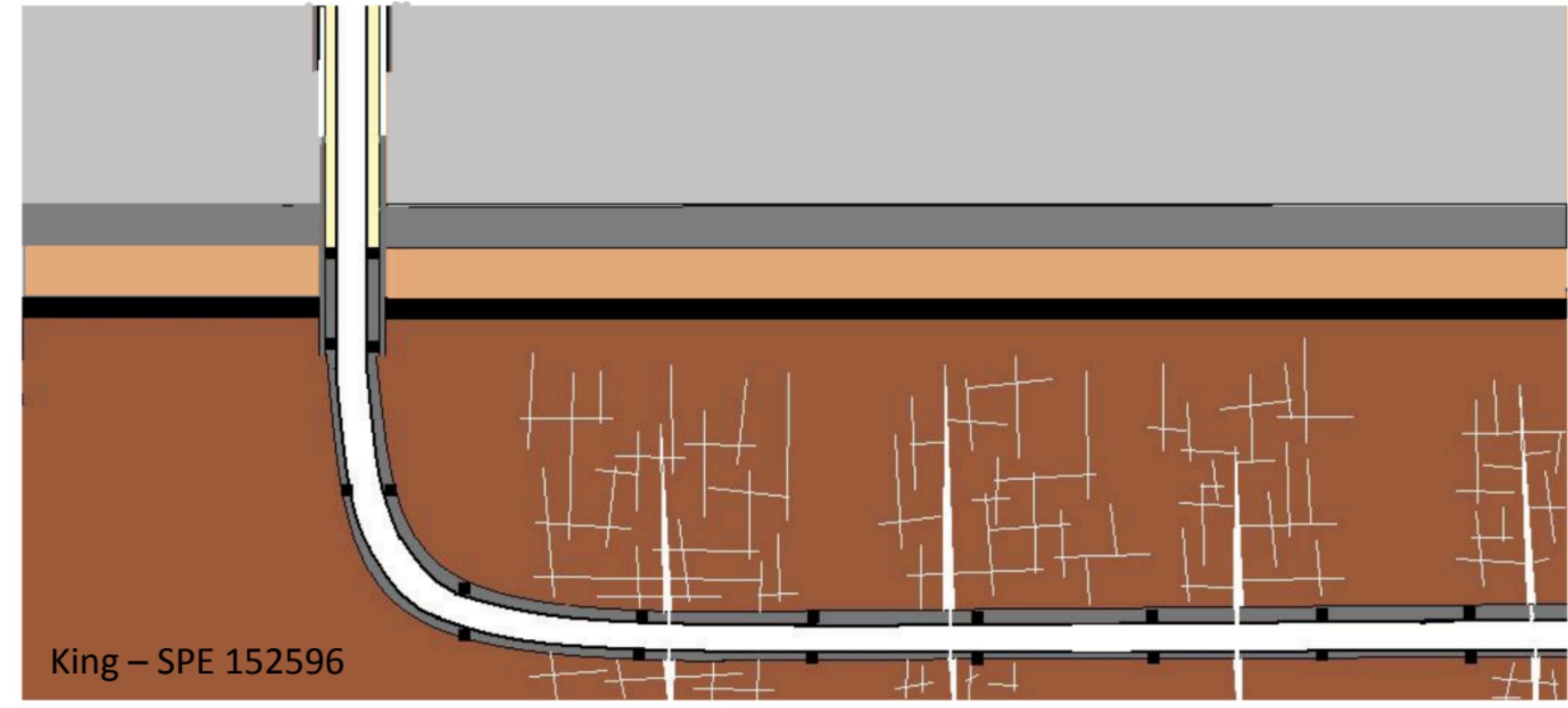


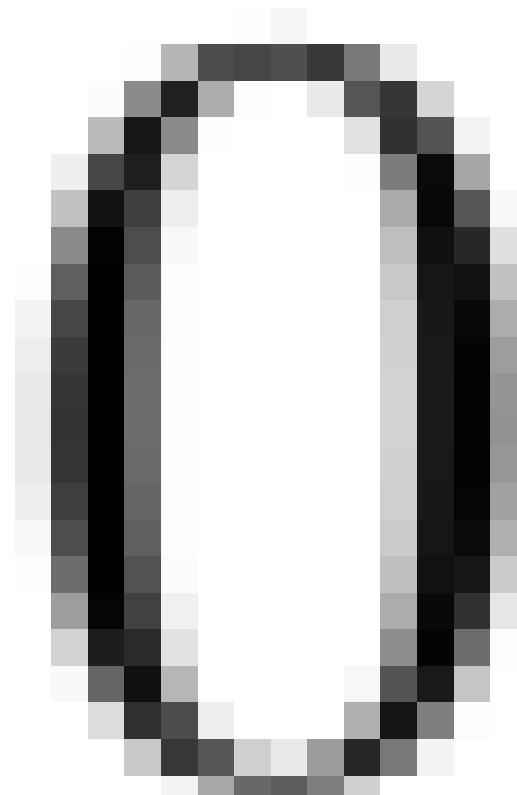
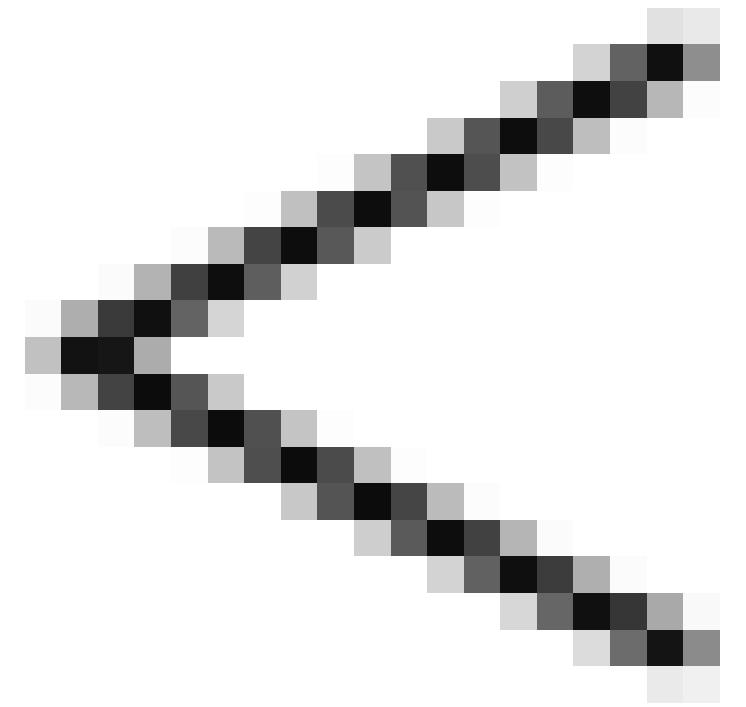






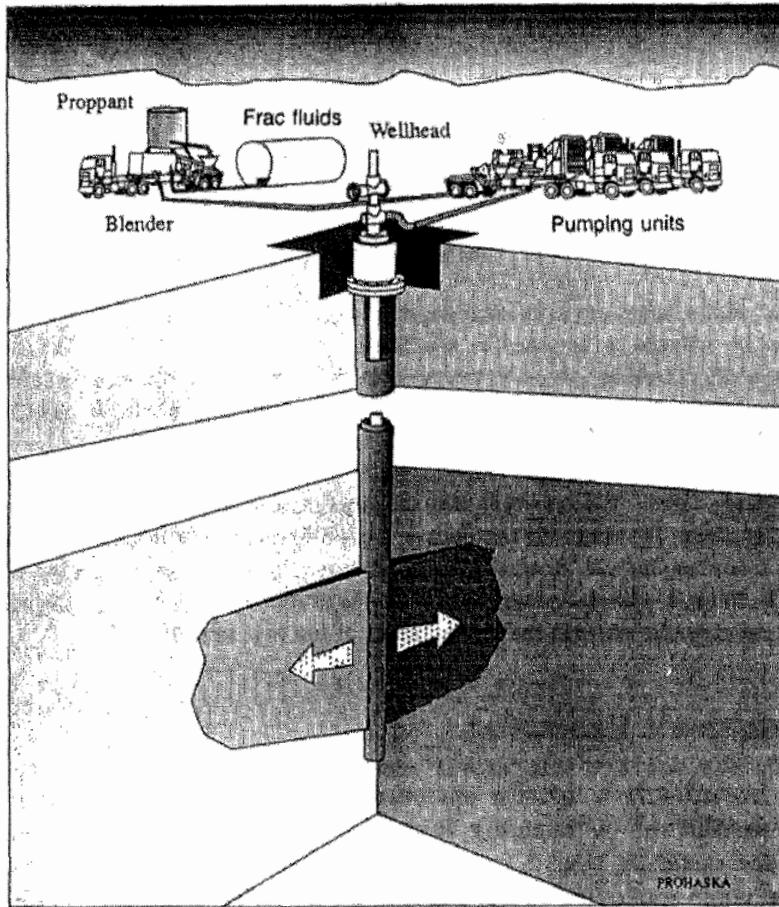
King – SPE 152596





... / Fig

EVR = *RH* - *STV*(1) - *S_{eu}*)
B_{ci}

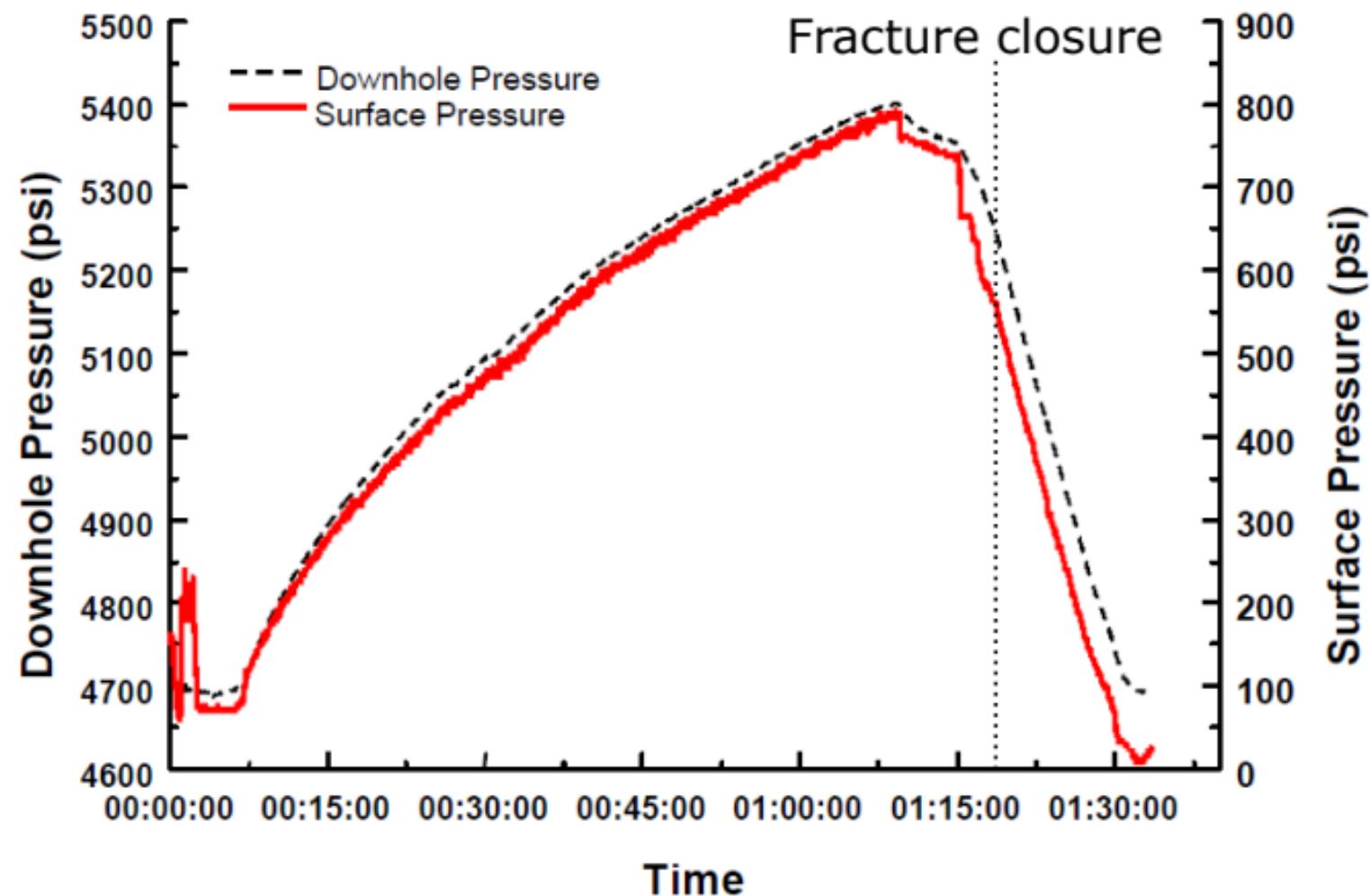
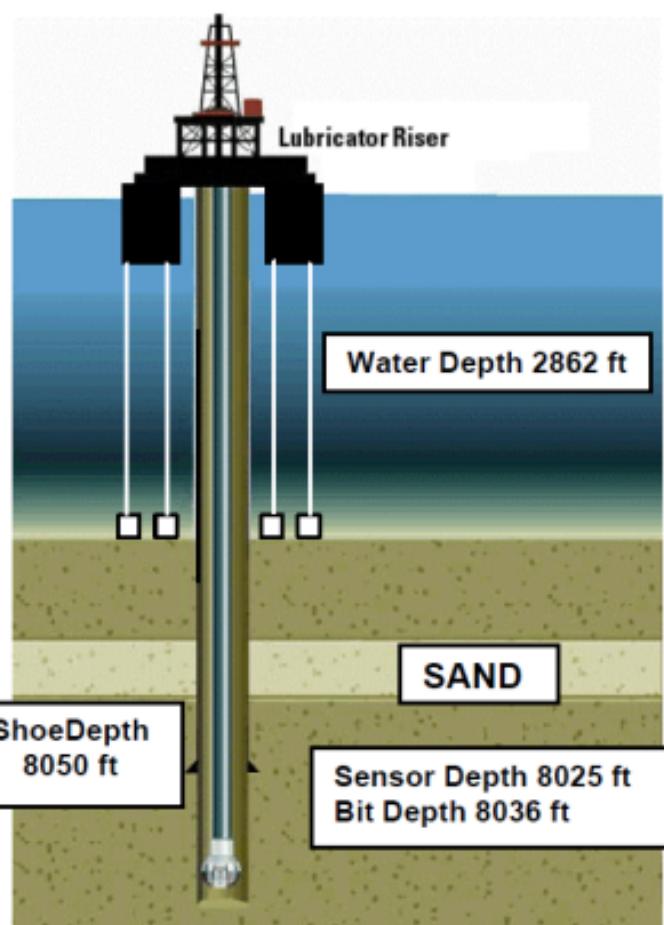


From
Valko and Economides, 1996

Surf Press [Tbg] (psi) Slurry Flow Rate (bpm)
Proppant Conc (ppg)





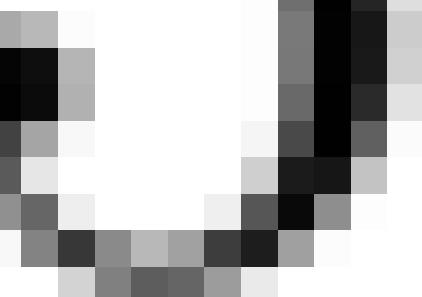
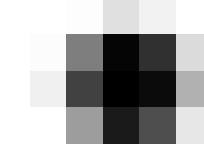
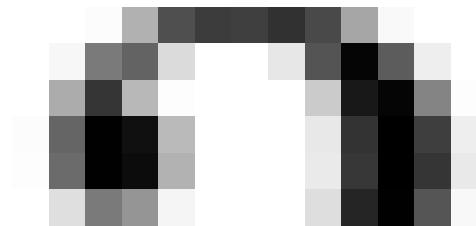
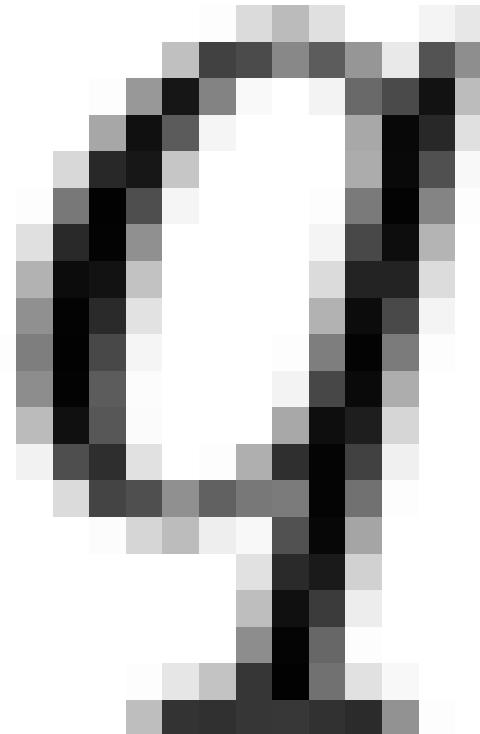


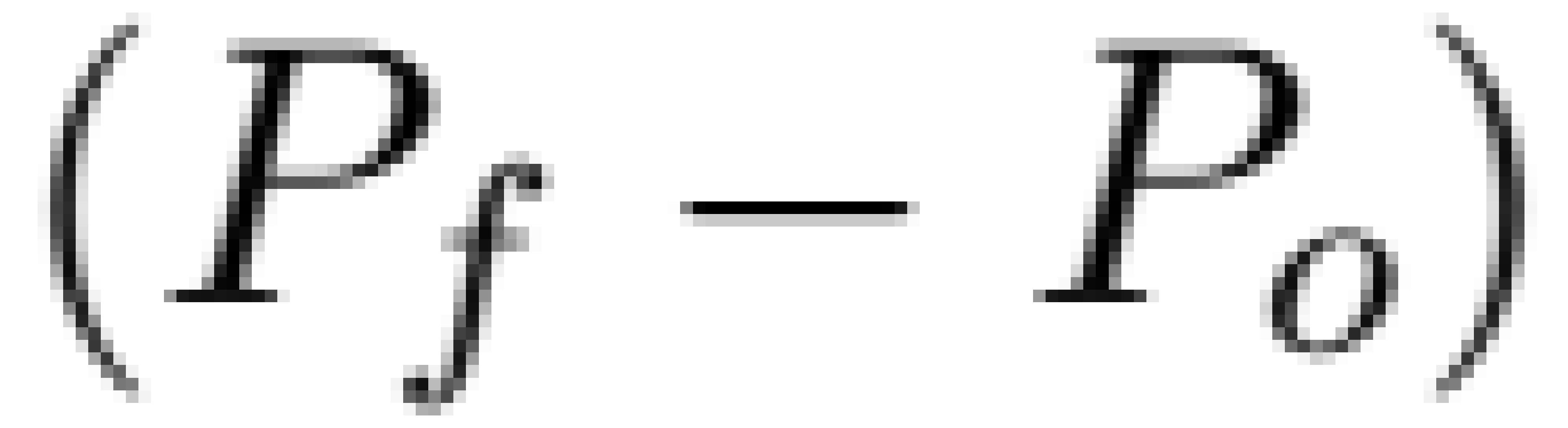
Step #	Test rate (bbl/min)	max. rate)	Test rate (% of								
			Time (min)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	
1	0.2	5	Pressure (psi)	0	99	105	108	109	110	110	
			Time (min)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	
2	0.4	10	Pressure (psi)	88	187	204	215	219	220	220	
			Time (min)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	
3	0.8	20	Pressure (psi)	209	358	424	431	438	439	440	
			Time (min)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	
4	1.6	40	Pressure (psi)	418	770	869	871	875	878	882	
			Time (min)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	
5	2.4	60	Pressure (psi)	825	1089	1133	1199	1265	1298	1321	
			Time (min)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	
6	3.2	80	Pressure (psi)	1210	1375	1459	1507	1529	1535	1540	
			Time (min)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	
7	4	100	Pressure (psi)	1485	1595	1650	1683	1727	1749	1760	
			Time (min)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	











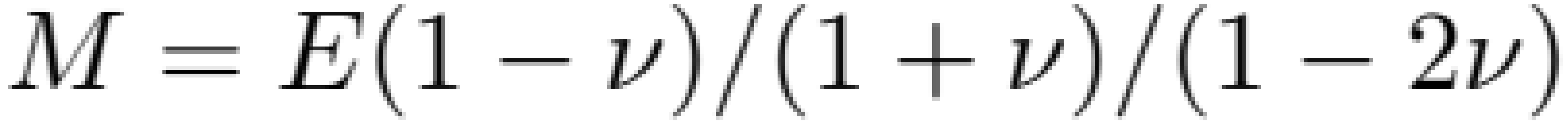




$$\begin{bmatrix} S_{11} - \alpha P_p \\ S_{22} - \alpha P_p \\ S_{33} - \alpha P_p \\ S_{12} \\ S_{13} \\ S_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \begin{bmatrix} 1-\nu & \nu & \nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \nu & 1-\nu & \nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \nu & \nu & 1-\nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{(1-2\nu)}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{(1-2\nu)}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{(1-2\nu)}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_{33} =$$

$$\frac{S_{33} - \alpha P_p}{E(1-\nu)}$$
$$\frac{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}$$



AC33

E

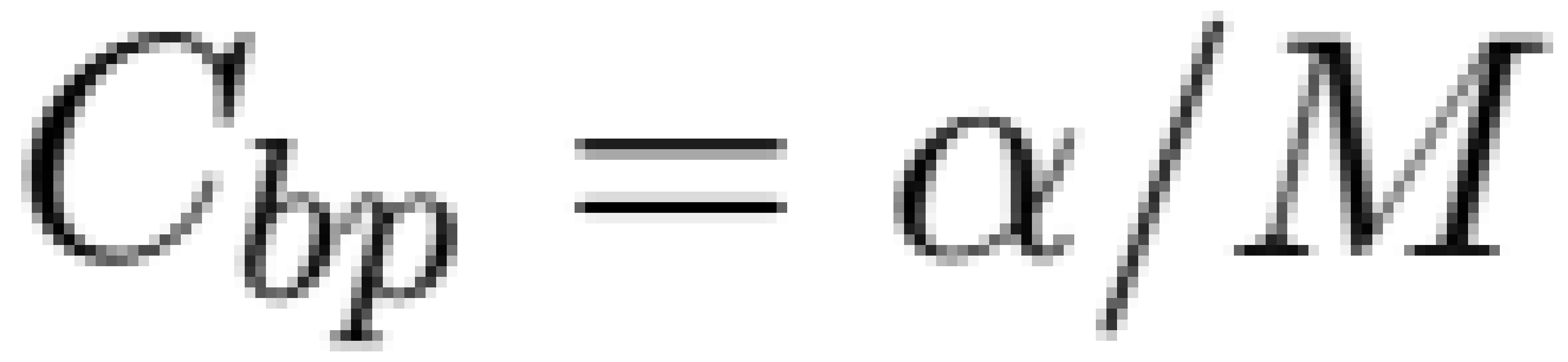
M

O

AP







ΔS_{11}

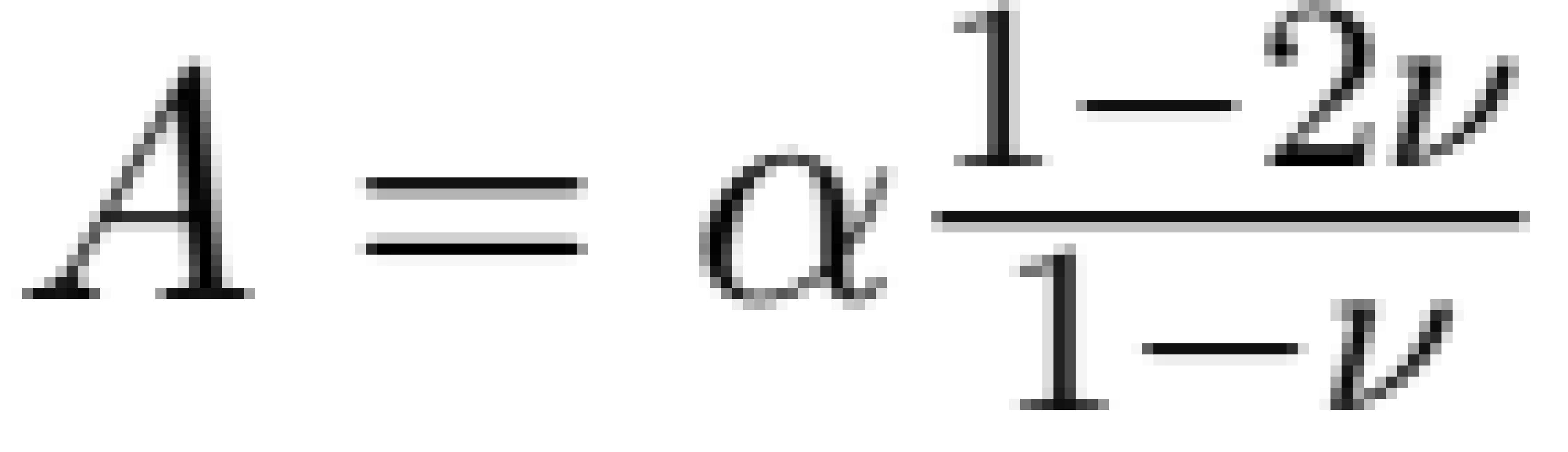
$=$

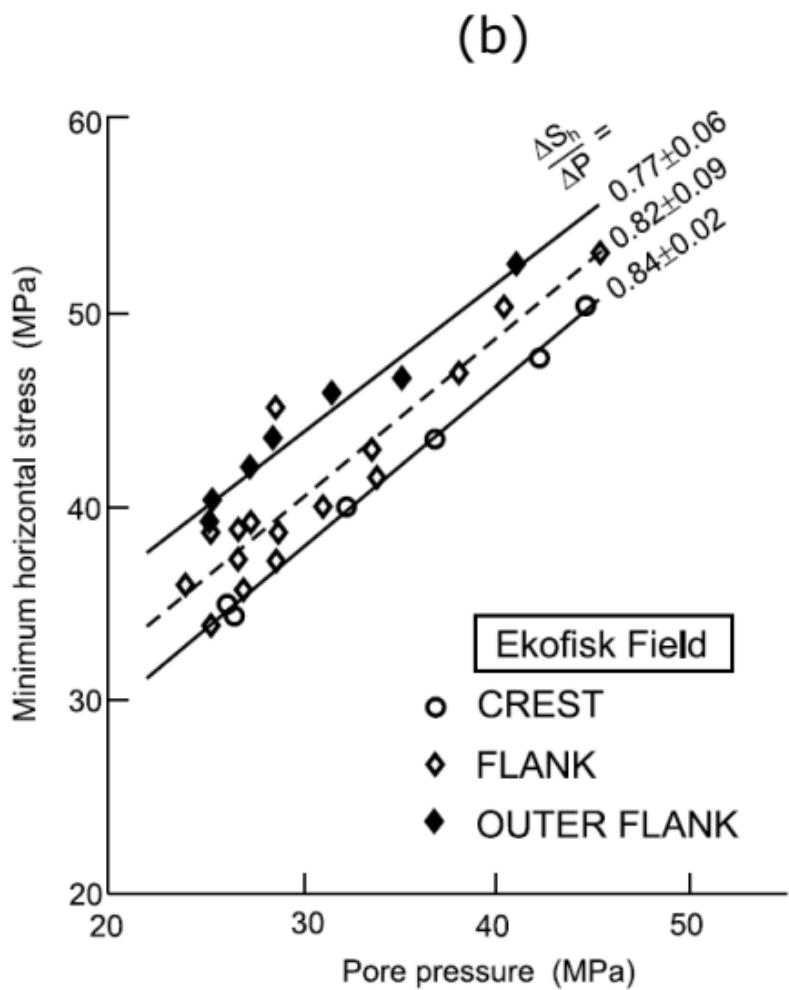
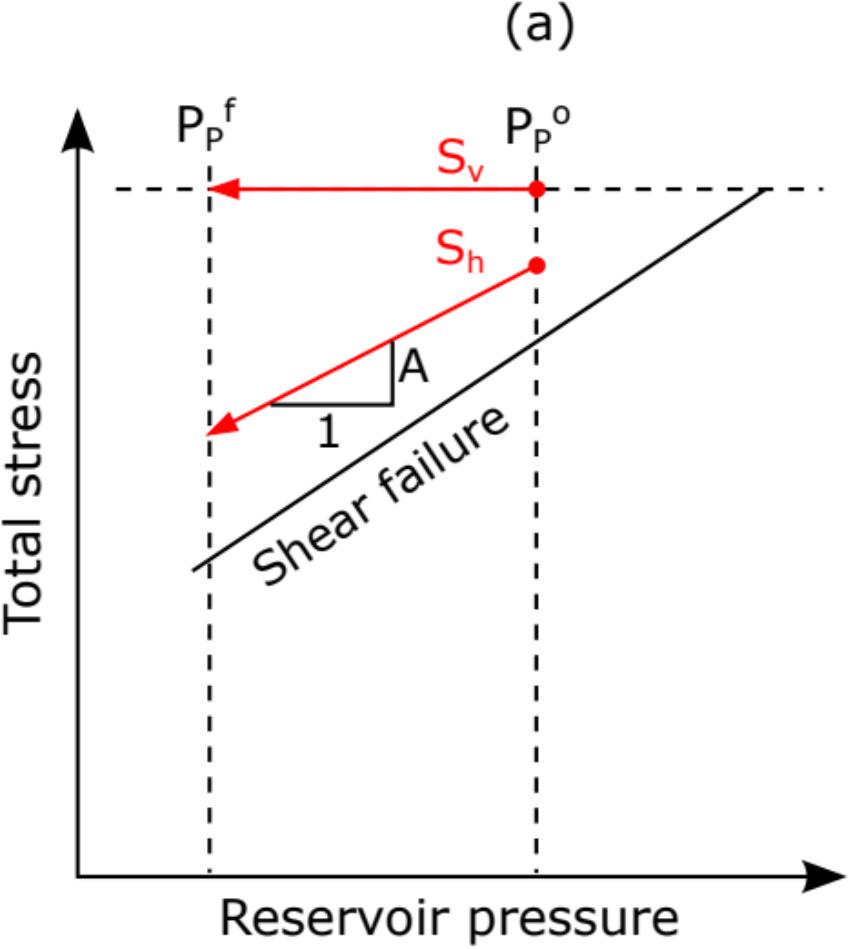
α

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \nu$

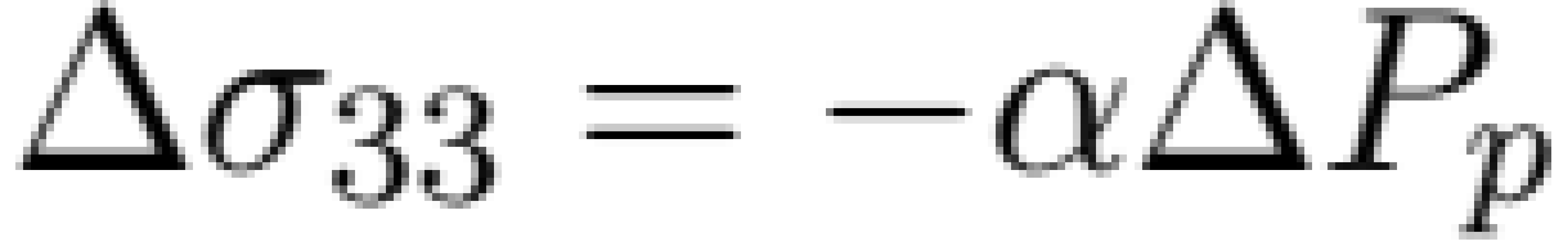
ΔP_D

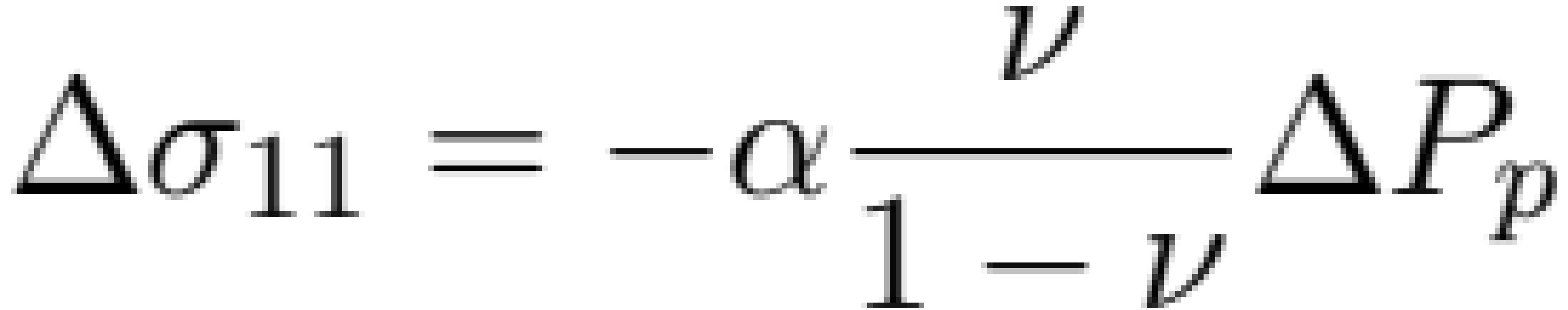


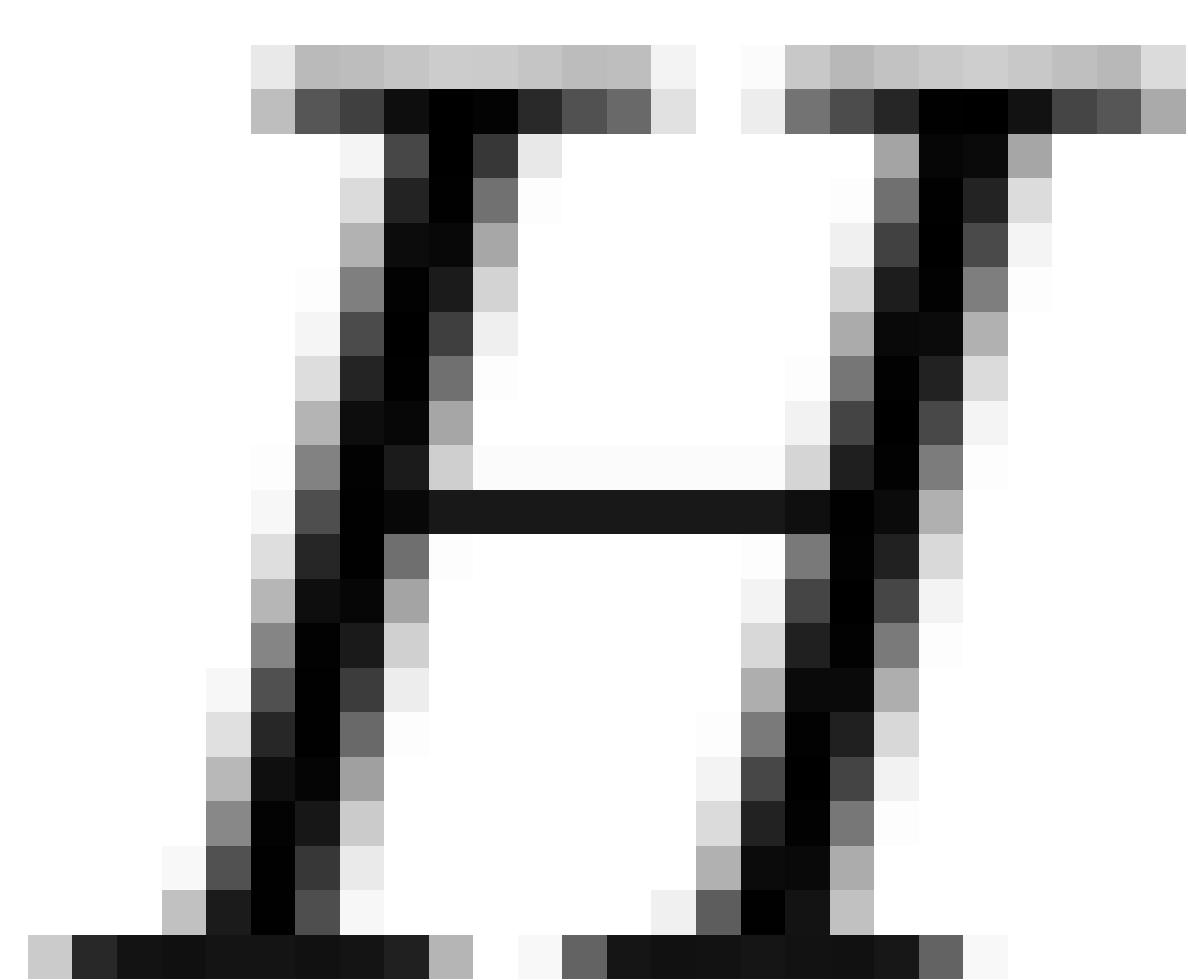
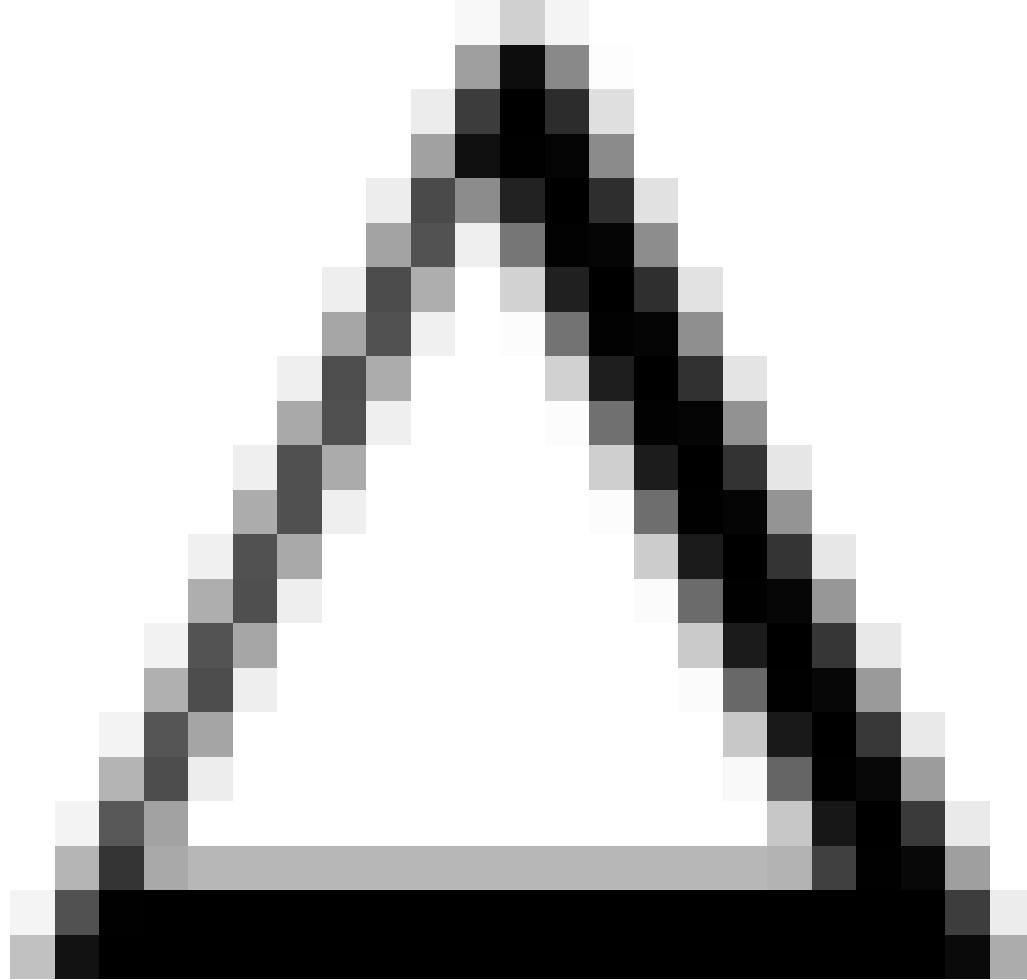










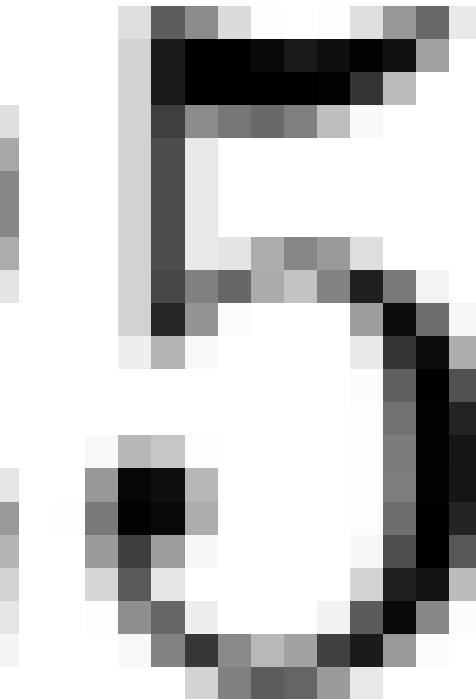
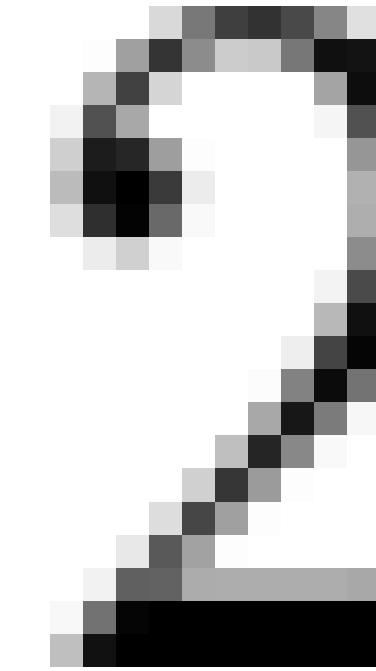
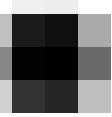
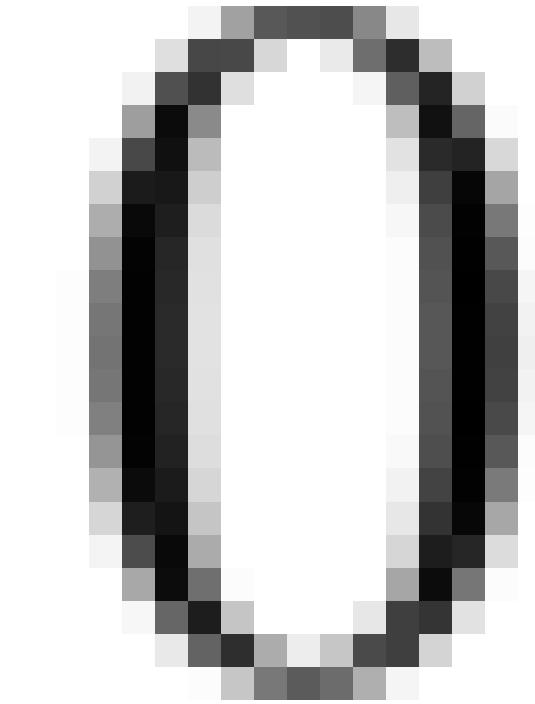
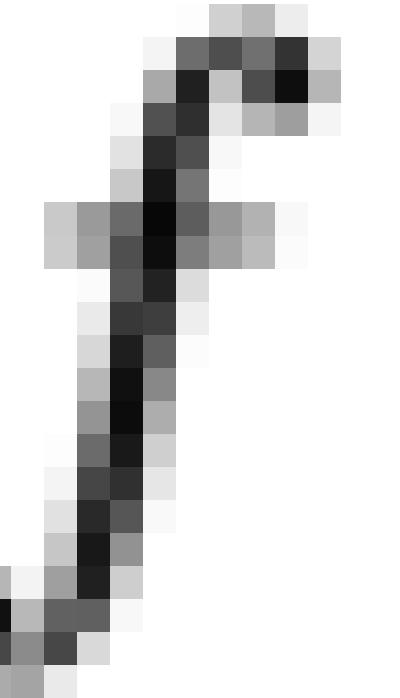
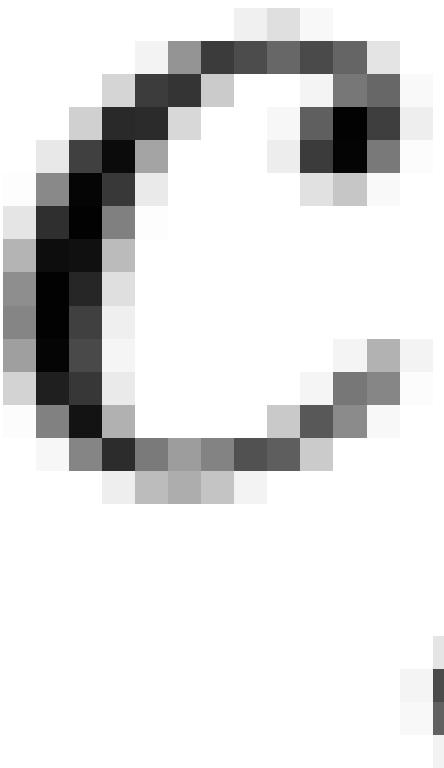


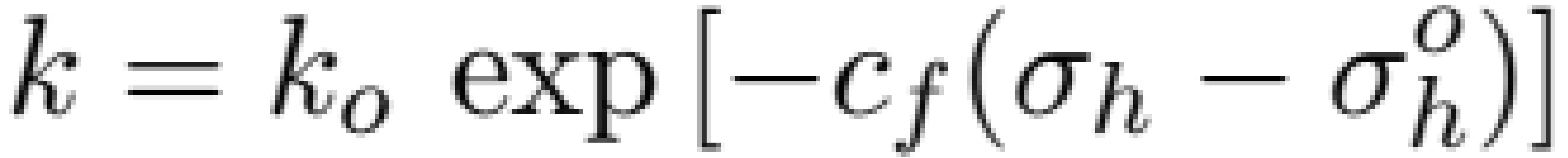










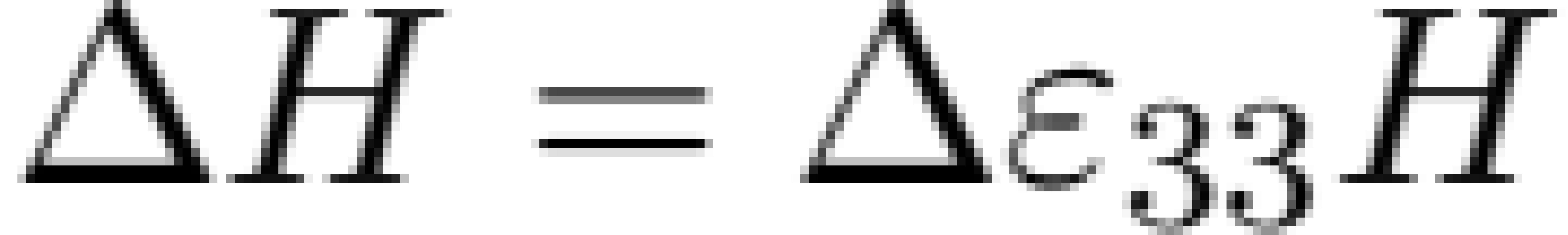


$$M_2 =$$

$$E \left(\frac{1}{1 + v} \right) \left(\frac{1 - v}{1 - 2v} \right)$$

$$=$$

$$14.8$$



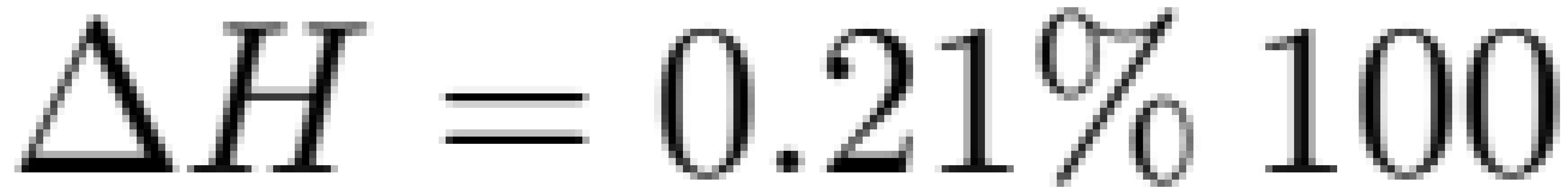
A 2x3 grid of three 8x8 pixel grayscale images showing handwritten digits. The first column contains a handwritten digit '6' on the top row and a handwritten digit '8' on the bottom row. The second column contains a handwritten digit '8' on the top row and a handwritten digit '9' on the bottom row.

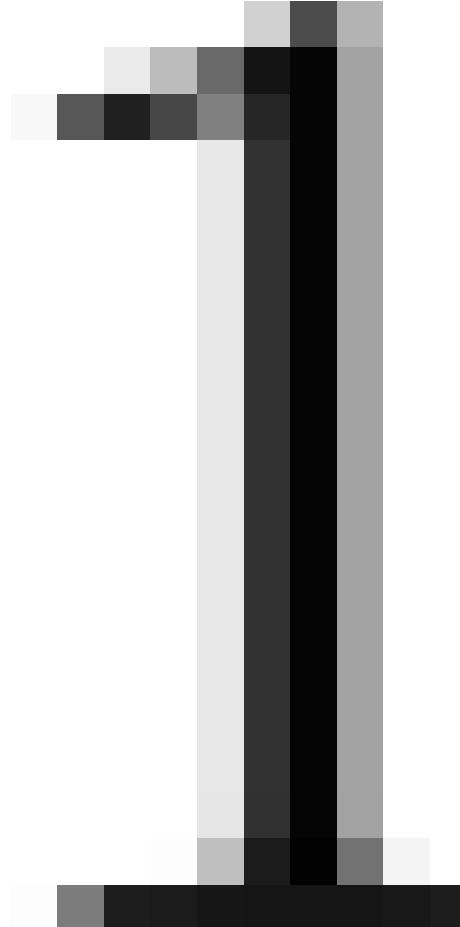
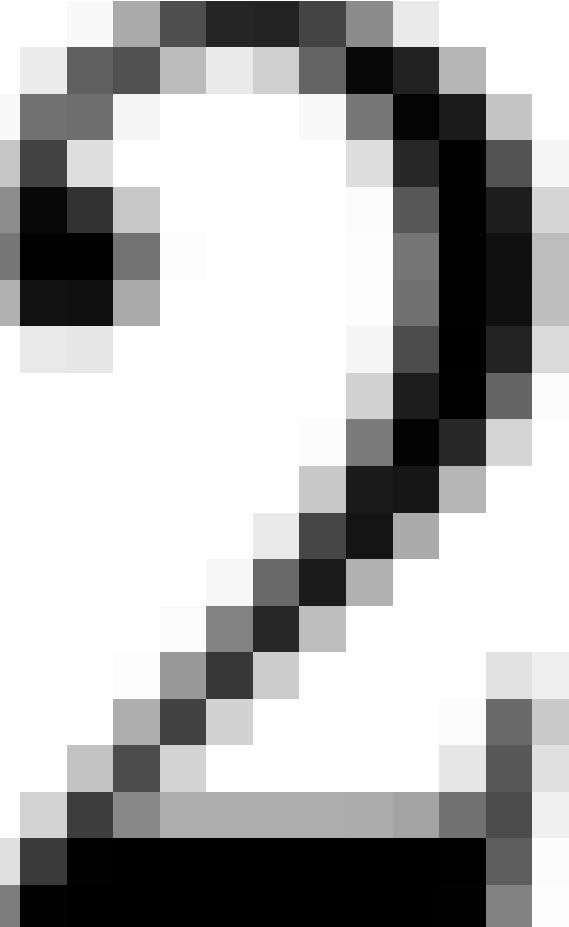
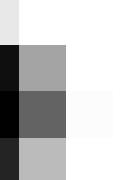
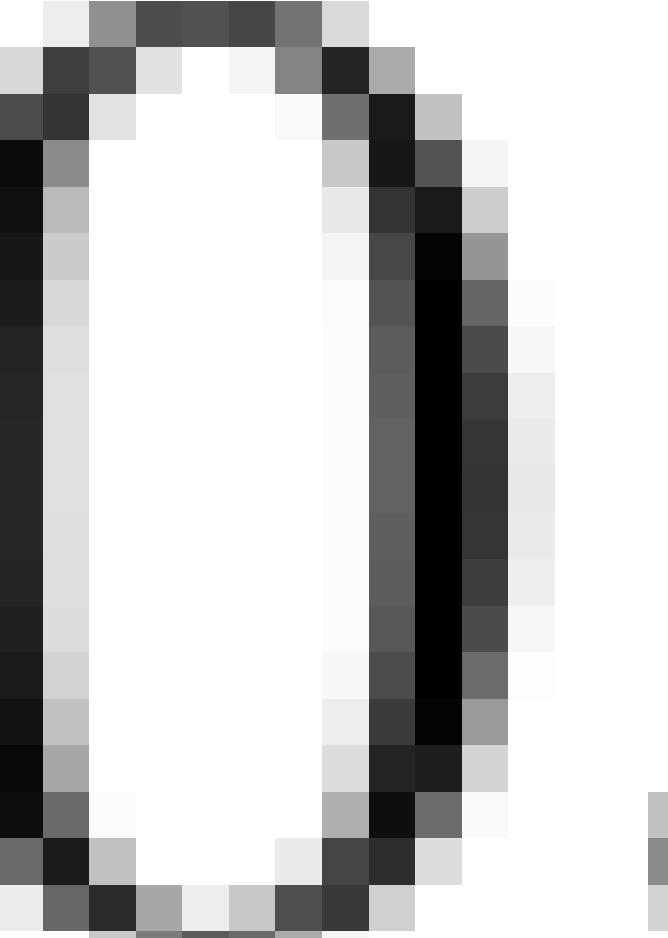
A horizontal bar composed of three distinct segments: a solid black segment on the left, a diagonal gray segment in the middle, and a curved black segment on the right.

A 16x16 pixel grayscale image showing a stylized letter 'U' shape composed of dark pixels on a light background. The 'U' is formed by a series of dark gray and black pixels, with the bottom part being more jagged and the top part being smoother. The background is a uniform light gray.

A small grayscale image showing a diagonal band of pixels, likely a crop or a specific region of a larger image.

A 2D grayscale image showing a highly distorted, abstract shape composed of black, white, and gray pixels. The shape is elongated and twisted, resembling a stylized letter 'E' or a complex knot. It features a vertical column of dark pixels on the left and a more complex, branching structure on the right.



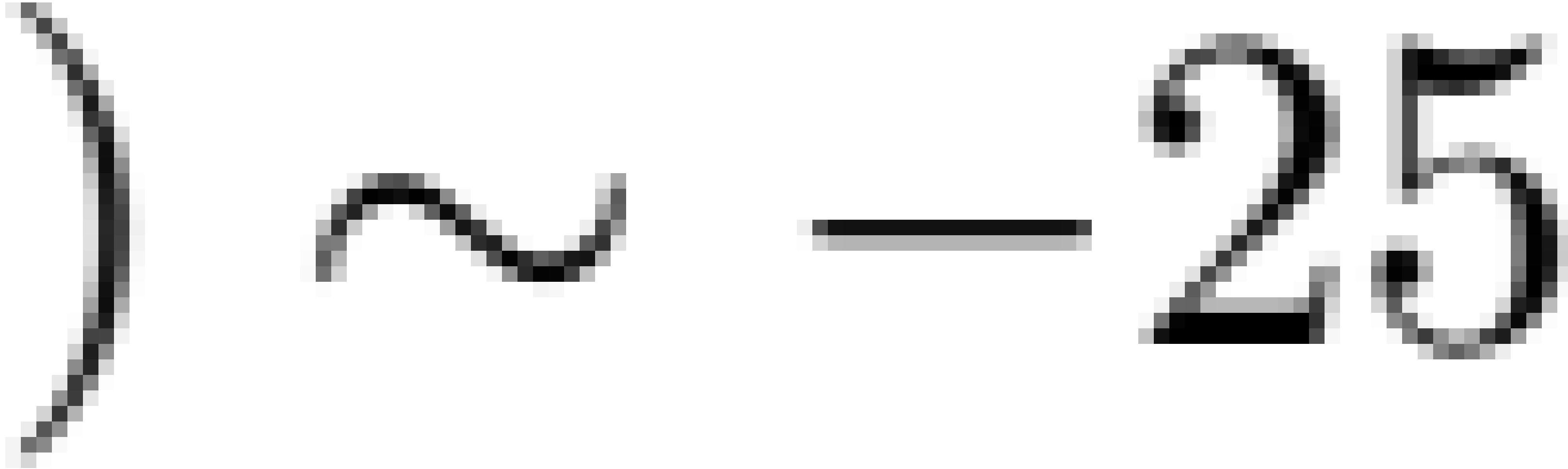


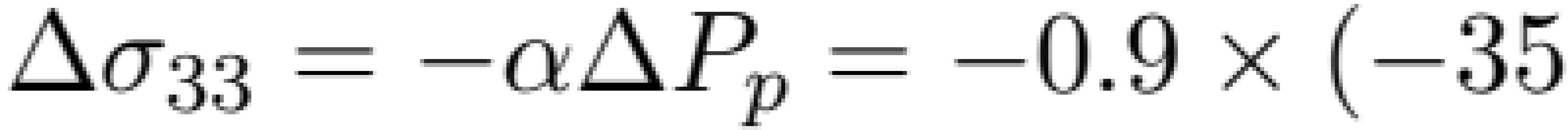
$$C_{bp} = \frac{\alpha}{M} = 0.06 \times 10^{-9} \frac{1}{Pa} = 0.42 \times 10^{-6} \frac{1}{Pa}$$

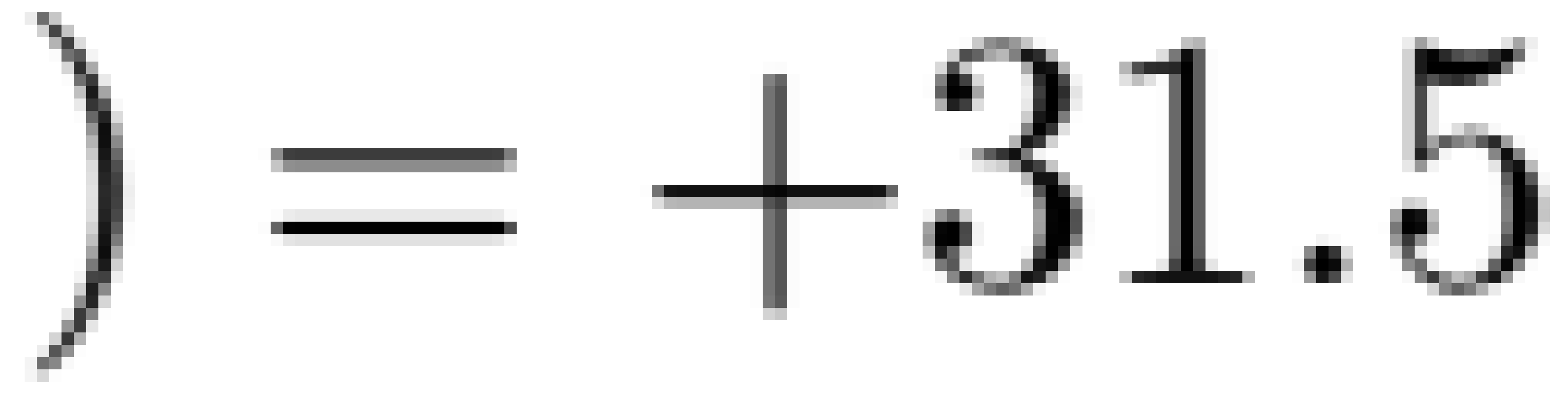
$$C_{pp} = \frac{C_{bp}}{\phi} = 2.0 \times 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{psi}}$$

$\Delta S_h \geq 0$

$$\frac{1}{1-v} - \frac{2v}{1+v}$$







$\sigma_{11} = \alpha_1$ $P_p = 6.45$

$$\frac{k}{k_0} = \exp[-c_f(\sigma_h - \sigma_h^0)] = \exp[-0.25 \text{ MPa}^{-1} (+6.45 \text{ MPa})]$$