

# Controlled injection rates

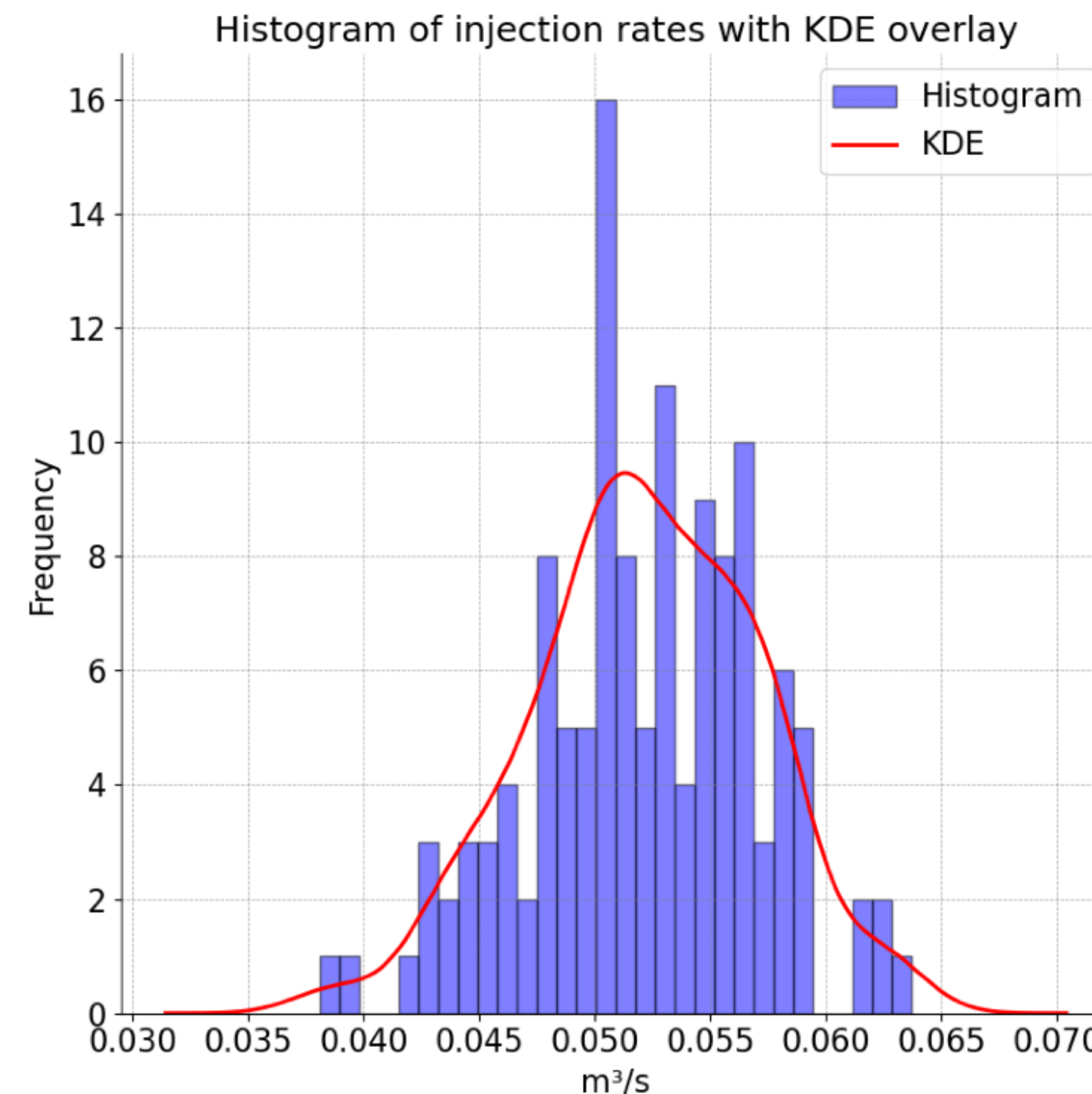
**k=3**

Compute *controlled* injection rates

- ▶ for  $N = 128$  samples of  $\mathbf{K} \sim p(\mathbf{K})$  and  $\mathbf{x}_3 \sim p(\mathbf{x}_3 | \bar{\mathbf{y}}_3^0)$
- ▶ by finding injectivities,  $q_3$ , that *maximize* the total CO<sub>2</sub> injected volume while **not** exceeding the fracture pressure via

$$\max_{q_3} q_3 \Delta t \quad \text{subject to} \quad \mathbf{x}_4['p'] < \mathbf{p}_{\max}$$
$$\mathbf{x}_4 = \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbf{x}_3, \mathbf{K}; q_3)$$

- ▶ use Gaussian kernel density estimation
- ▶ approximate the probability density function of the *controlled* injection rates



$q_3$

# Injection rate under uncertainty

Integrate the KDE to obtain cumulative distribution function

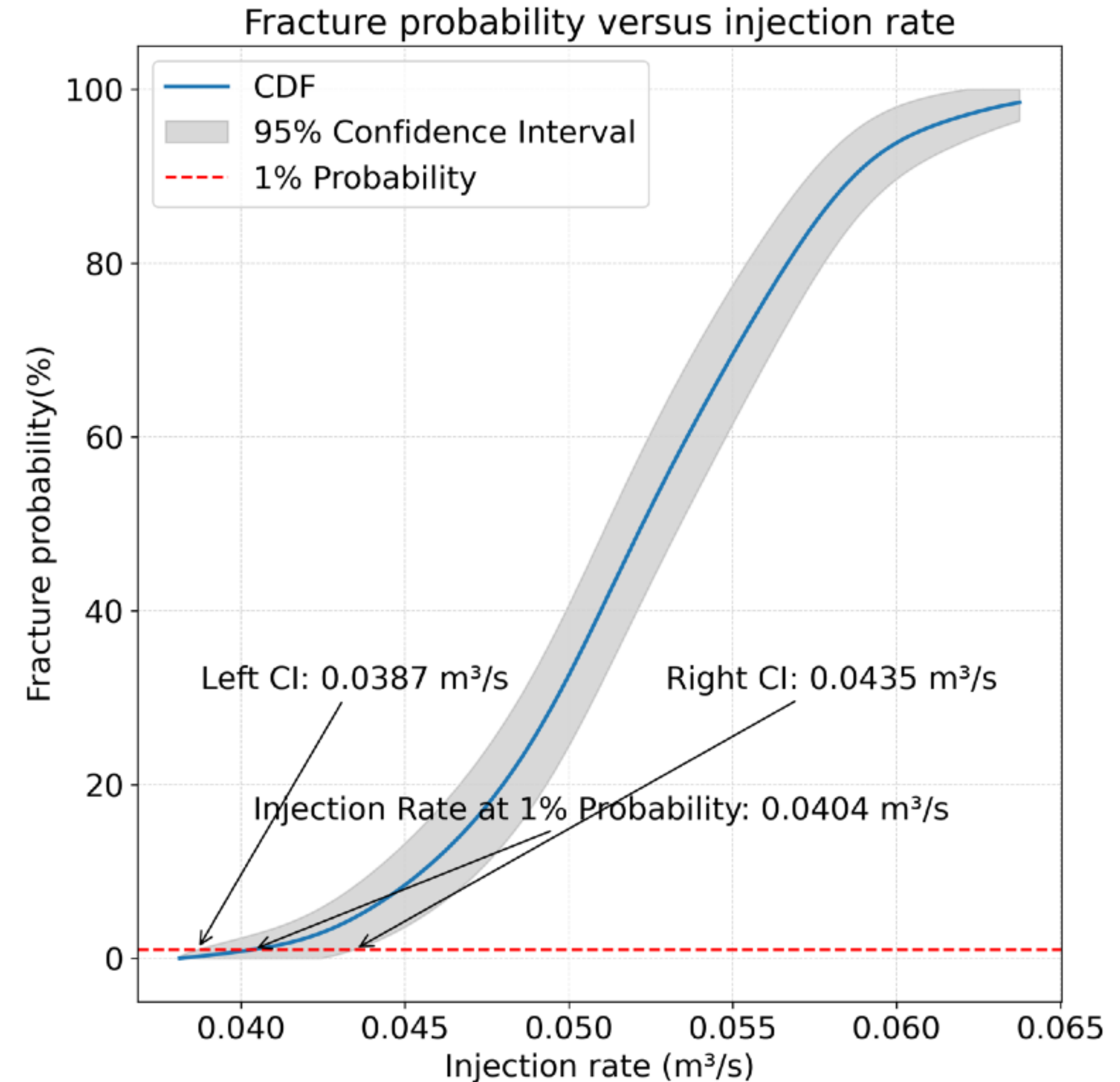
Assumption: non-fracture/fracture follows *Bernoulli* distribution (“toss a coin”)

For injection rate  $q_3$ :

► MLE of fracture probability  $\hat{p}(q_3) = \text{CDF}(q_3)$

► confidence interval =  $\hat{p} \pm Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{N}}$

► for 95% ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) confidence interval,  
 $Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$



$q_3$