

Modeling of Leakage in Potential Failure Scenarios in Shale Gas Systems

Technical Workshop Series: Well Construction/Operation and Subsurface Modeling



Matt Freeman, LBNL EPA-Research Triangle Park • April 17, 2013



Background: Conceptual Failure Scenarios

Artificial Pathways: Well(s)



Natural Pathways: Faults or Fractures



SD12-041

(1) Physically possible? (2) Potential for fluid migration?



Mesh Generation Process

MeshVoro code for unstructured mesh generation developed for complex 3D geometries.



Workflow for generation of complex Voronoi meshes using the MeshVoro code base. The generated meshes typically possess between 100,000 and 500,000 elements.



LBNL TOUGH: <u>Transport of</u> <u>Unsaturated Groundwater and Heat</u>



Conceptual Model Building: Scenarios: Well(s) as a Pathway



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Conceptual Model Building: Scenarios: Fault/Fractures Pathway



Annotated view of the various zones of the simulated system. Colors denote different material types.

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Sensitivity Analysis: Characterize the problem space

- 1) Sensitivity parameters:
 - Conductivity of the leaking pathway (well/fault/fracture)
 - Production rate from water well
 - Production rate from shale well
 - Permeability of the shale
 - Vertical distance between gas-bearing shale and aquifer



Results: Gas plume rises through fracture



Saturation distribution at along the fracture at time snapshots of 134 days, 142 days, 221 days, and 225 days depicting the behavior of the gas plume over time with an overlying water well providing suction.



Some interesting results: Gas plume rises through wellbore



Gas leakage rate and cumulative leaked gas through an old abandoned well. After an initial "bubble" of gas percolates to the aquifer, the leakage rate drops before resuming a slow rise.



Results: Drawdown of aquifer



- a. Pressure distribution at 134 days with water well producing at 1.0e6 Pa bottomhole pressure;
- b. Pressure distribution at 221 days with water well producing at 1.0e6 Pa bottomhole pressure



Early Conclusions

1) Factors affecting gas leakage:

- Conductivity of the leaking pathway
- Relative pressure regimes in shale reservoir and aquifer
- The shale matrix permeability





- 1) Consider further leakage scenarios
 - Improve mesh-generation capabilities
- 2) Perform more sensitivity simulations
- Parallelization of our codes (a) for faster solutions and (b) to permit larger and more detailed simulations



END OF PRESENTATION

This work is partially funded through an EPA-DOE Interagency Agreements (DW-89-922359-01-0; DW-89-92235901-C). Information presented is part of the EPA's ongoing study. EPA intends to use this, combined with other information, to inform its assessment of the potential impacts to drinking water resources from hydraulic fracturing. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

Some properties &

conditions of systems under investigation

Well Production Rates

	k _{shale} (m²)	k _{well} (m²)	Shale well (kg/s)	Water well (gpm)
Abandoned leaking well	3.00E-19	3.00E-09	1.00E-03	0.00E+00
	3.00E-19	3.00E-09	1.00E-04	1.00E-01
	3.00E-19	3.00E-14	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	3.00E-18	3.00E-14	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	k _{shale} (m²)	k _{frac} (m²)	Shale well (kg/s)	Water well (gpm)
Penetrating fracture	3.00E-18	3.00E-13	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	3.00E-19	3.00E-13	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

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