

# Hydraulic rock stress measurements with the LTU stress trailer

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# Background

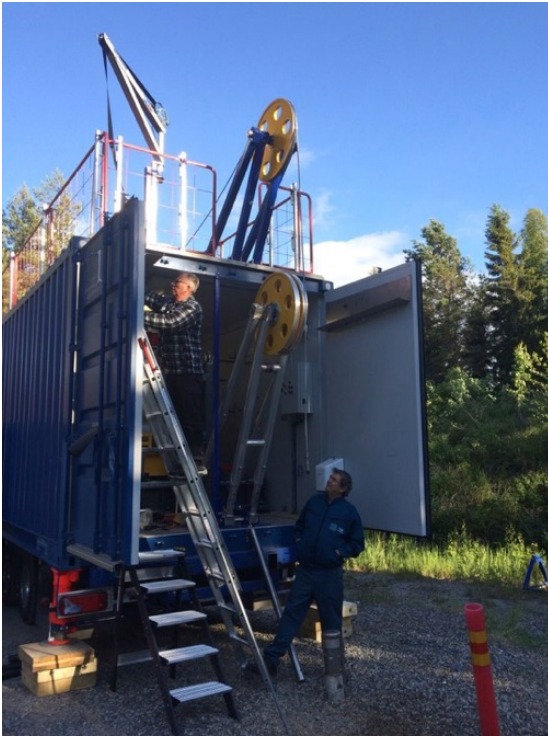


Photo: Daniel Ask, 2018

- 2012: The Swedish Research Council (VR) supports the proposal *A Stress Measurement System for SDDP* by Ask, M., Ask, D., Juhlin, Bjelm and Rosberg
- 2013-2018: Procurement, design and construction of Stress Trailer at LTU with partners from academia (University of Strasbourg) and industry (Geosigma AB and Fracsinus Rock Stress Measurement AB)
- 2018: Stress trailer is commissioned and in operation
- 2020: Stress trailer offered as 3<sup>rd</sup> party equipment by the International Continental Scientific Drilling Program, ICDP
- 2023: the LTU stress trailer is part of the *Riksriggeren* infrastructure, i.e. infrastructure of national importance according to VR (decision 2021-11)



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# Design goals



Photo: Daniel Ask, 2018

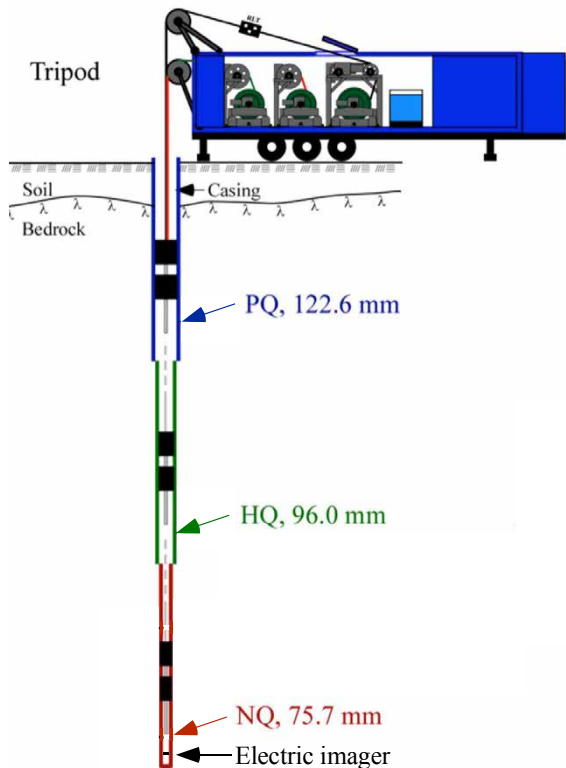
1. Compatible with boreholes drilled by the national infrastructure *Riksriggen* with respect to depths and borehole dimensions
2. Maximize precision and minimize measurement-related uncertainties
3. Redundancy in data collection to allow validation of results



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# Technical specifications

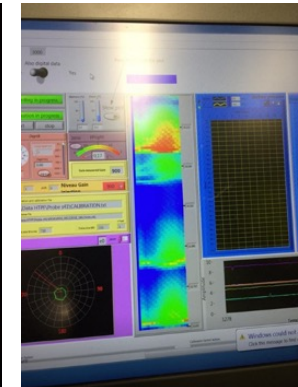
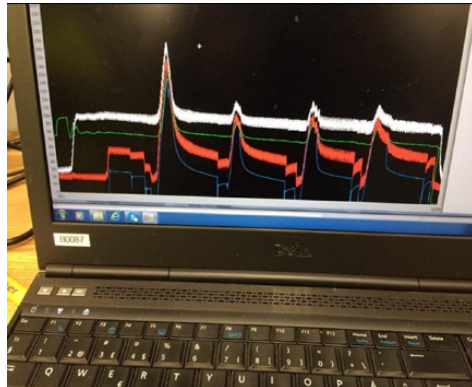


- Wireline-activated integrated borehole equipment
  - Straddle packer and electric imager mounted together
- Depth capacity: 0.1 - 3 km
- Borehole dimensions: PQ, HQ, NQ (123, 96, 76 mm)
- Maximum system pressure: 650 – 1378 bar (3 km – surface)
- Testing temperature: 85°C
- Reduced uncertainties
  - Digital data acquisition
  - High resolution data collected, ~40 channels
    - On surface: pressure sensor, flow-meter, length, speed, cable tension
    - In borehole: electrodes, pressure sensors, orientation sensors, temperatures
- Advanced data collection & analyses
  - Collected data are integrated using a Python interface
  - Analyses and stress calculations are made in Matlab

# The surface unit of the stress trailer



- Storage and transport
- Control center during testing
- Workshop



Photos: Maria Ask, 2016;  
Daniel Ask, 2018

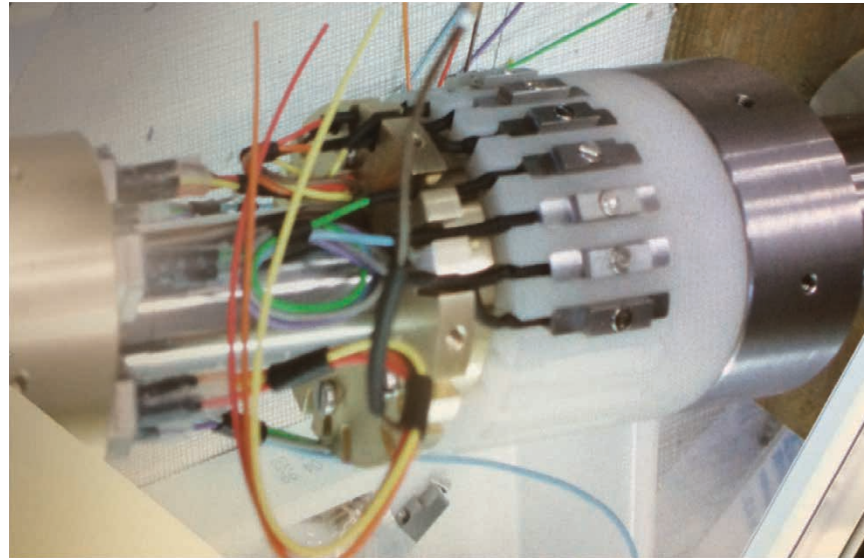
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# Downhole unit



Photos: Maria Ask, 2014, 2016; Daniel Ask, 2018

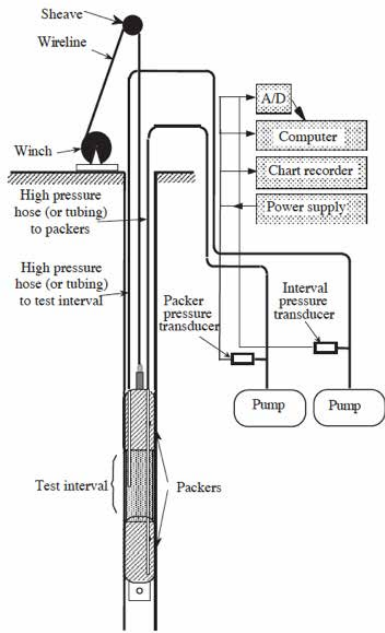
- Straddle packers for NQ, HQ, PQ (76, 96, and 123 mm) borehole diameters
- Electric imager with adapters
- Require good quality of borehole



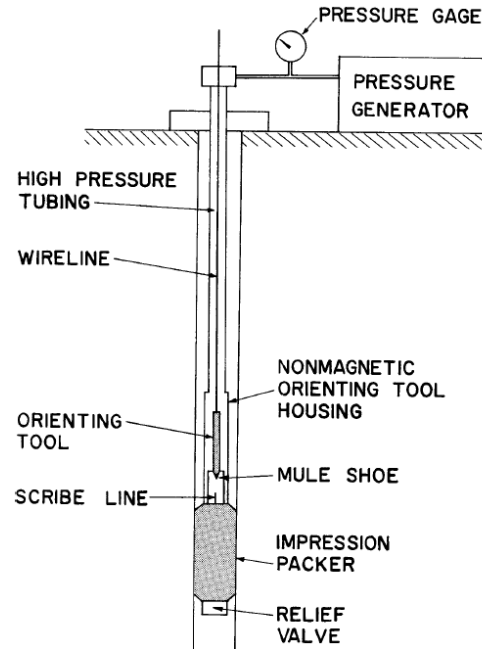
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# Methods and standards



(ISRM 2003)



(ASTM D4645-08)

- Hydraulic fracturing, **HF**  
(Hubbert & Willis 1957)
- Sleeve fracturing, **SF**  
(Stephansson 1983)
- Hydraulic tests on pre-existing fractures, **HTPF**  
(Cornet & Valette 1984, Cornet 1986)
  
- Active standard:  
**HF, HTPF: ISRM 2003**  
(Haimson & Cornet)
- Withdrawn/Historical standard:  
**HF: ASTM 2008 D4645-08**  
**ASTM 2004 D4645-04**



# LuTH/LTU's past & present equipment



The truck (Lastbilen)



The stress trailer (Spänningstrailern)



Range: 0 - 500 m  
Multihose (soft)  
 $\phi$ : 56, 76 mm  
Pressure limit: 280/350 bar  
Impression packer  
Separate measurements  
Early 1980ies

Range : 0 - 1 000 m  
Multihose (soft)  
 $\phi$ : 56, 76 mm  
Pressure limit : 320/380 bar  
Impression packer  
Separate measurements  
1985-2004

Range : 0 - 2 850 m  
Wireline (stiff)  
 $\phi$ : 76, 96, 123 mm  
Pressure limit : 650/1 380 bar  
Electric imager  
Integrated measurements  
2018-

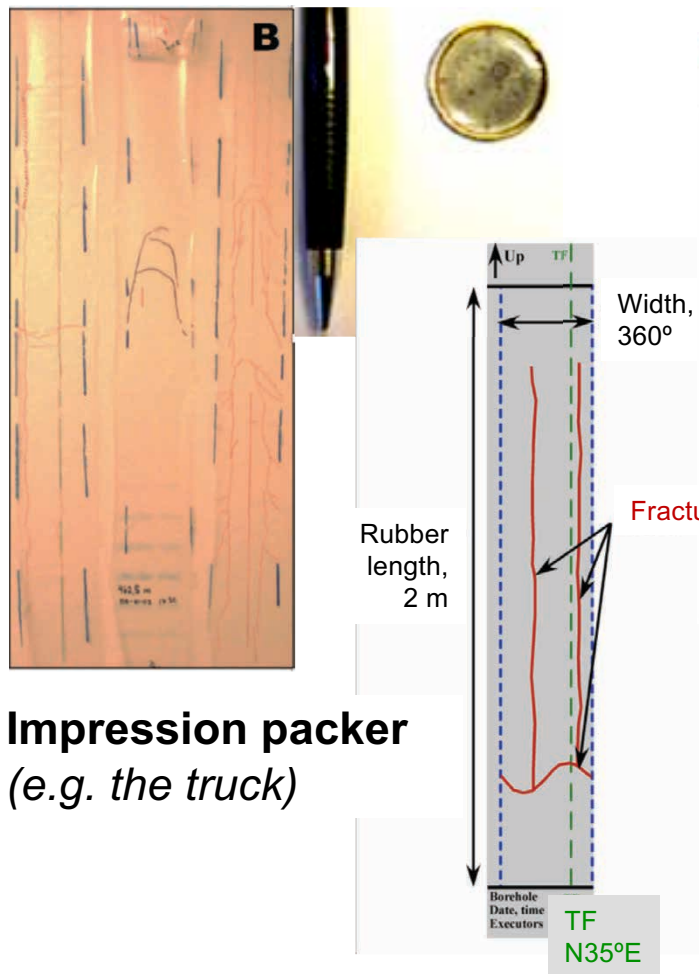


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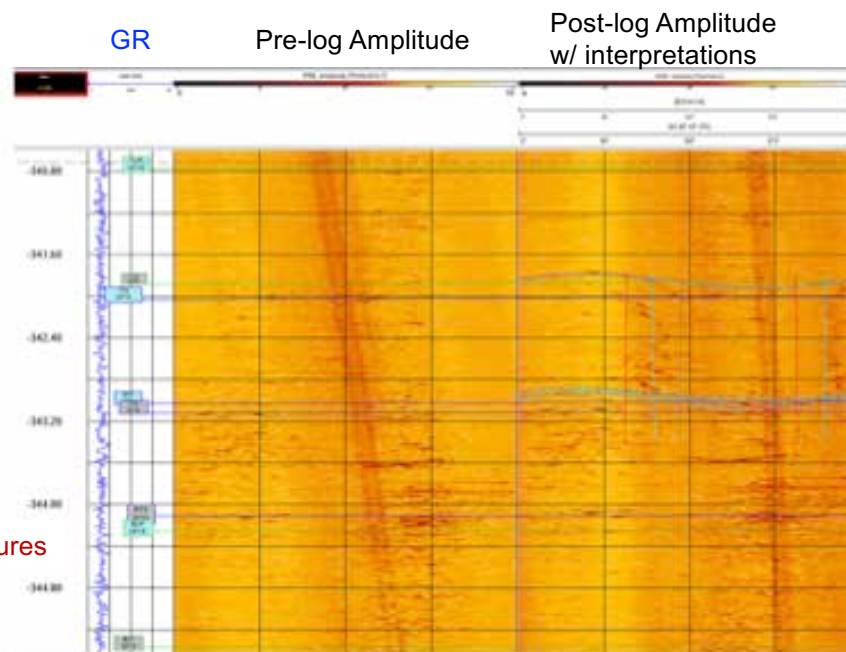


# Methods for fracture detection

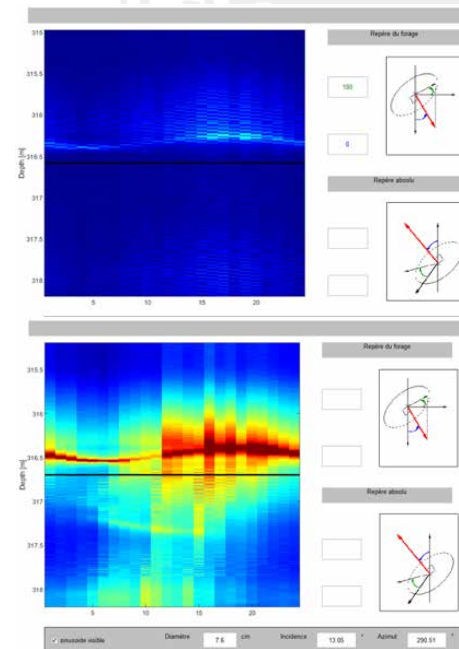
**Electric imager**  
(i.e. *the stress trailer*)



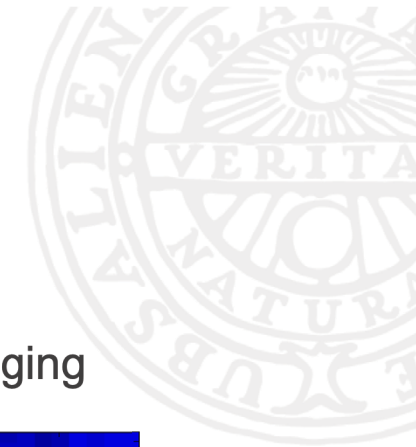
**Impression packer**  
(e.g. *the truck*)



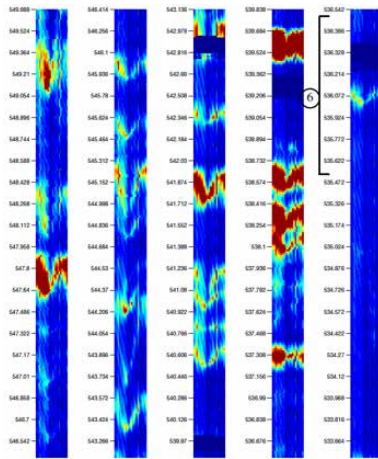
**Borehole televiewer**



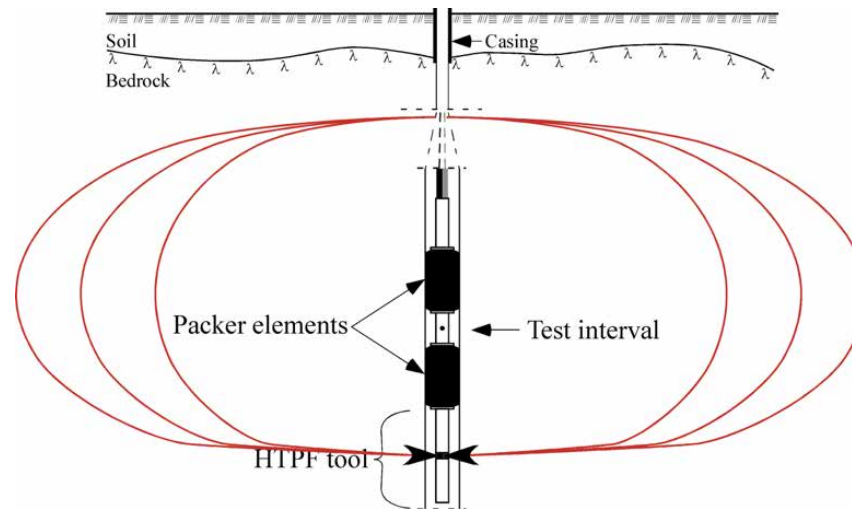
# Data collected with the stress trailer – a three-step test sequence



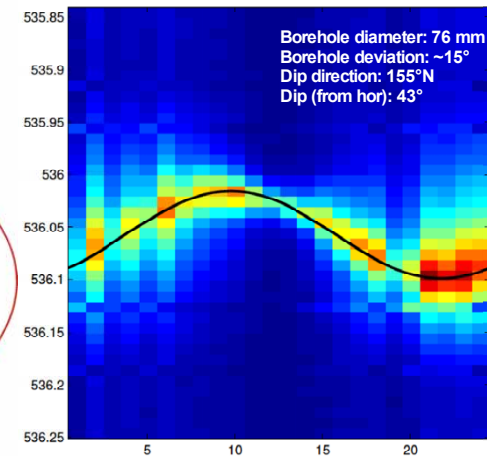
Pre-test logging



Pressure testing

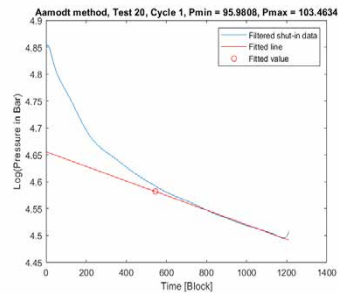
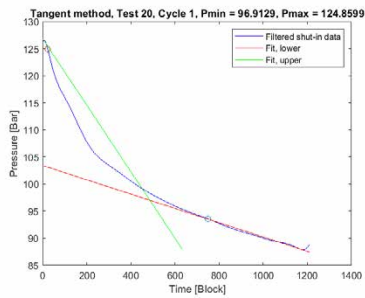
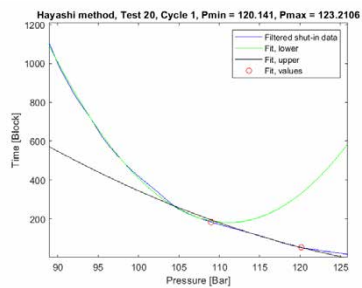
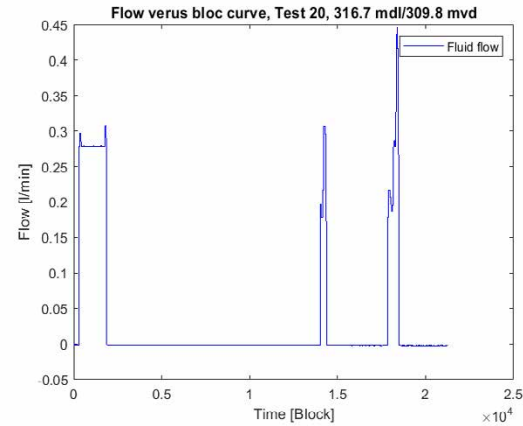
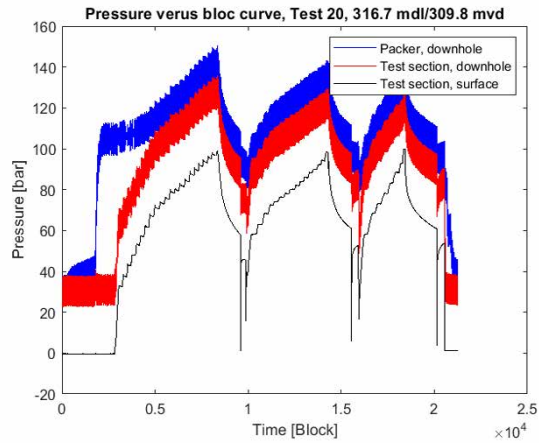


Post-test logging

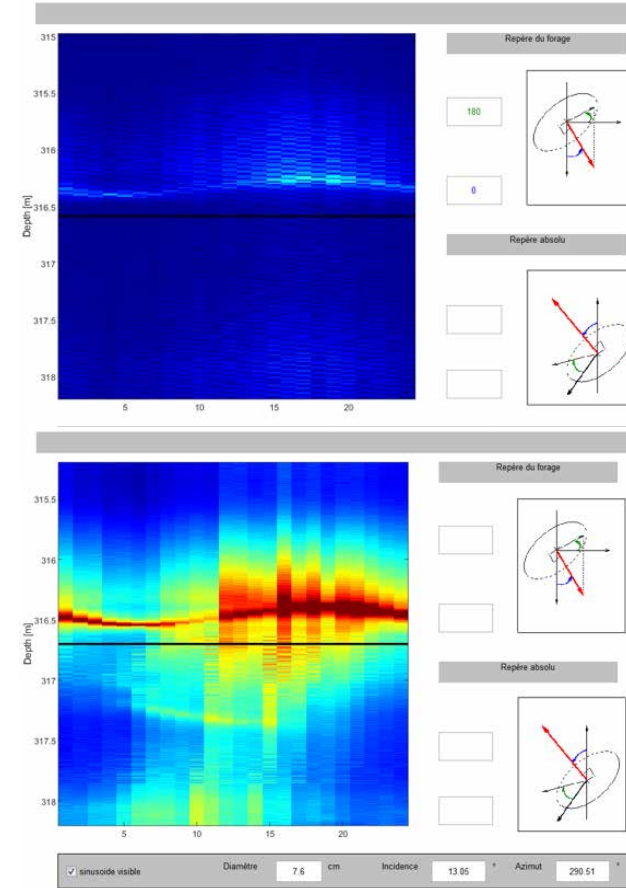


Note: before test sequence, borehole should be logged with borehole televiewer to identify enlarged sections and with dummy (weight with same dimensions as downhole equipment) to reduce risk for tool stuck.

# Stress data and analyses

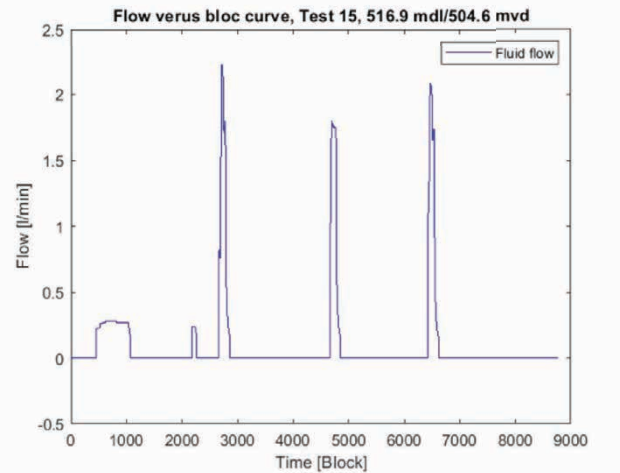
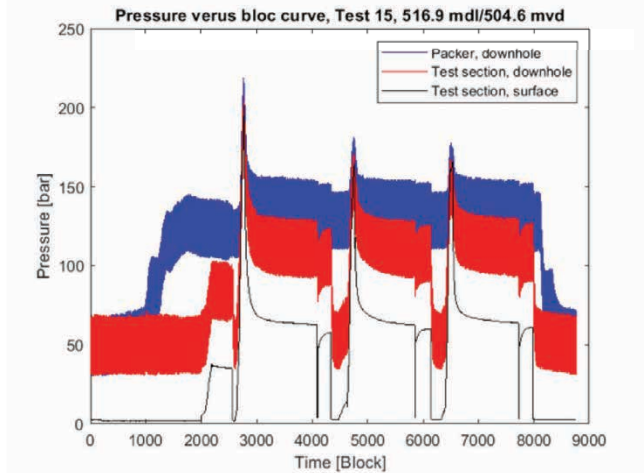


## Pre- and post log

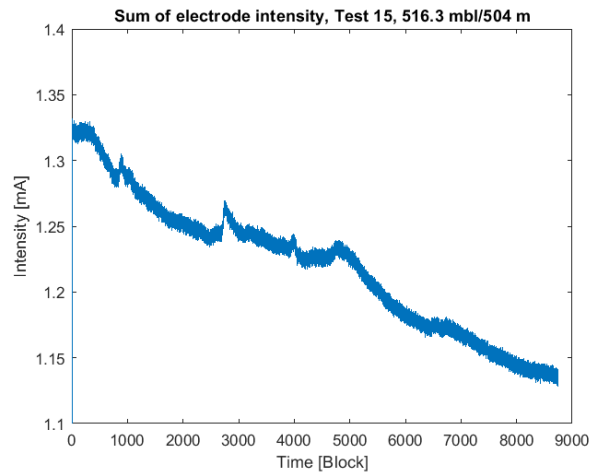
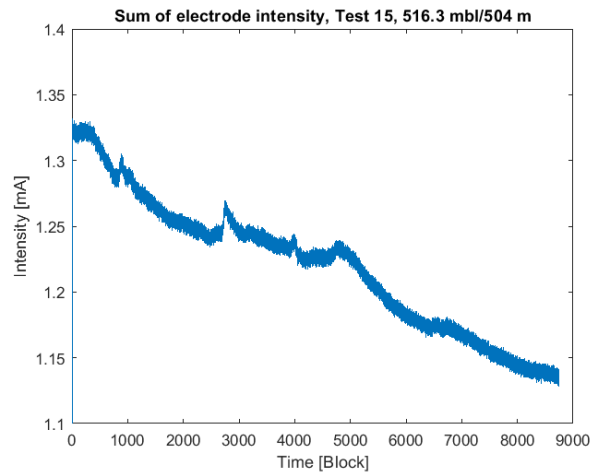


Shut in pressure analyzed according to ISRM standard i.e., the Hayashi, Tangent and Aamodt methods

# Electrodes may be used for independent pressure validation

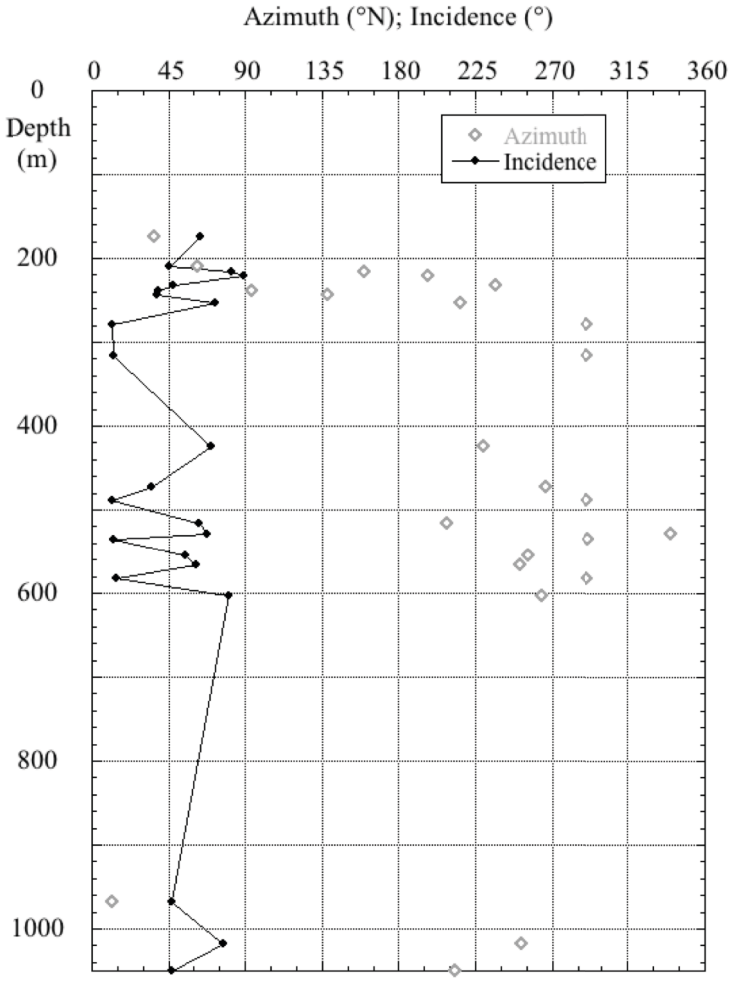
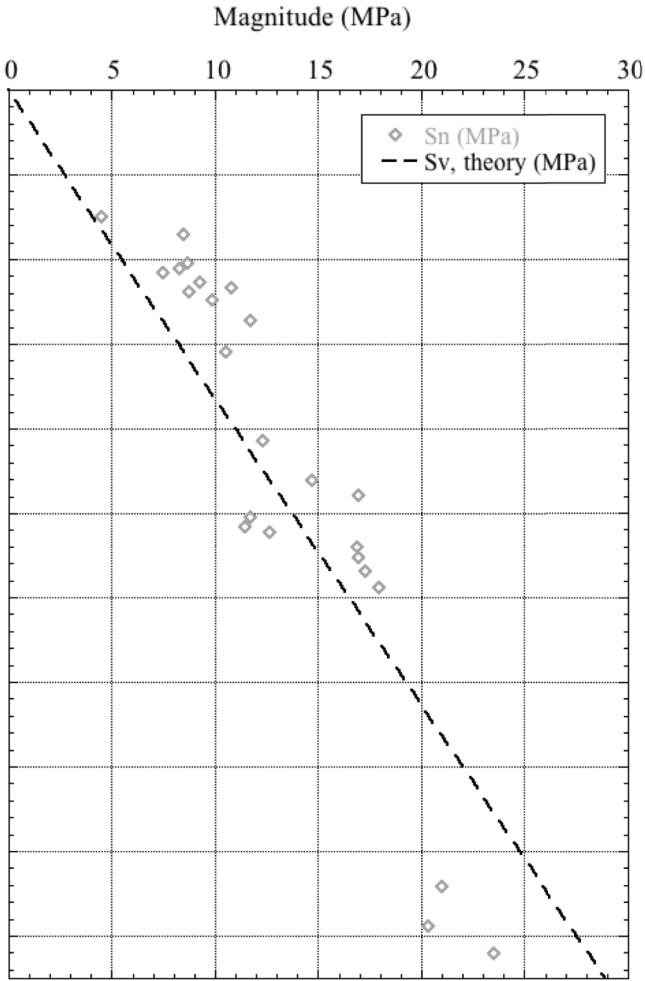


Cornet et al. (2003) demonstrated that electrodes support evaluation of pressure data for an electric imager mounted within the test section.



Apparently, electric imager data from below the straddle packer also may be used evaluate pressure data!

# Results



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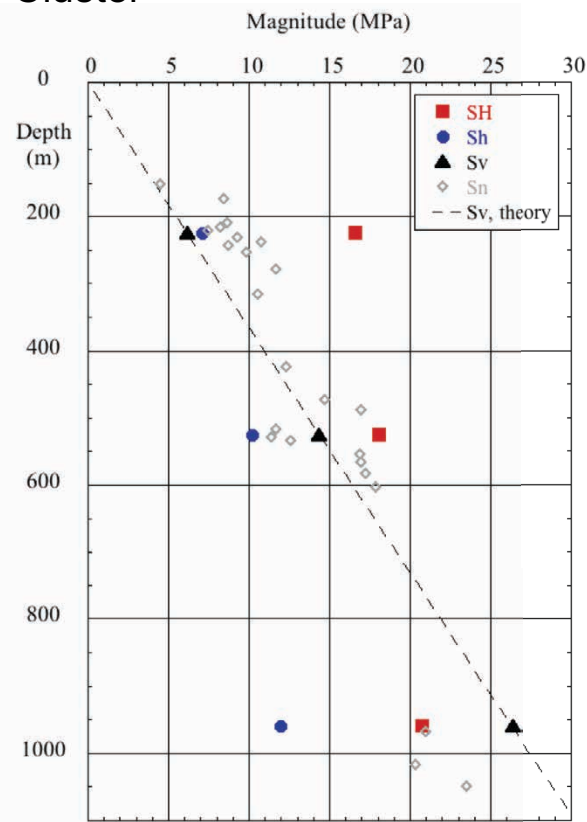


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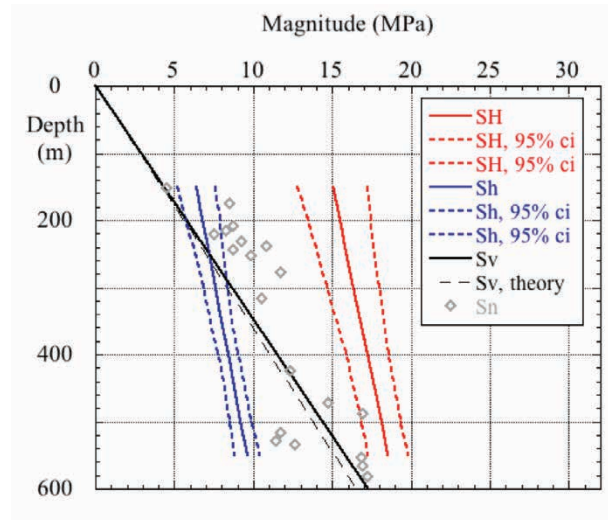


# Stress calculations

## Cluster



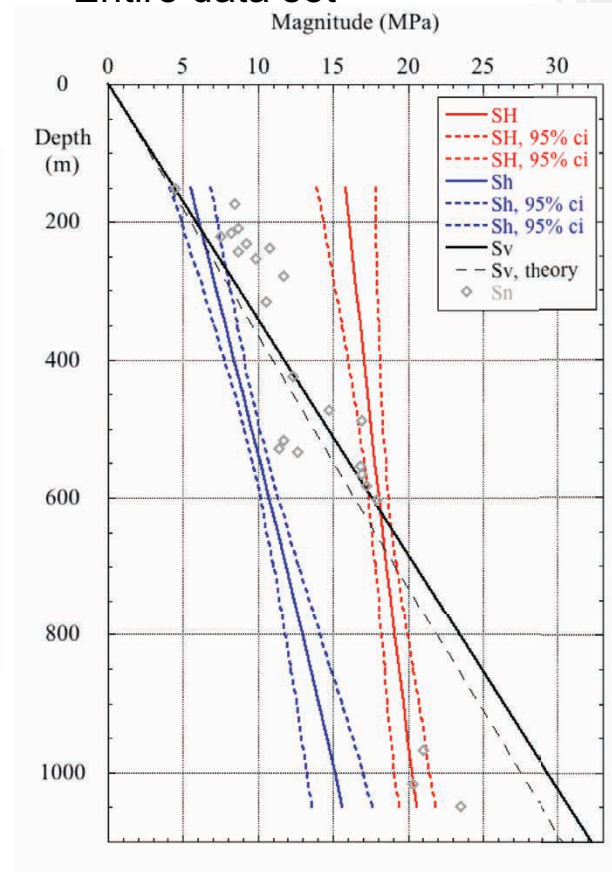
## Shallow data set



## Step-wise interpretation:

- HF versus HTPF
- Cluster and increased data sets

## Entire data set



# Our team

- Design: Daniel Ask<sup>1,2</sup>, Francois H. Cornet<sup>3</sup>, Tommy Nilsson<sup>1</sup>
- Construction: Daniel Ask<sup>1,2</sup>, Francois H. Cornet<sup>3</sup>, Tommy Nilsson<sup>1</sup>, Miloud Talib<sup>3</sup>, Jan Sundberg<sup>4</sup>, Christer Ahlbäck<sup>1</sup>, Fredrik Nilsson<sup>1</sup>, Tobias Svanberg<sup>1</sup>, Martin Lund<sup>1</sup>
  - <sup>1</sup>Luleå university of Technology (LTU)
  - <sup>2</sup>FracSinus Rock Stress Measurements AB
  - <sup>3</sup>Universitetet i Strasbourg (Frankrike)
  - <sup>4</sup>Geosigma AB (Uppsala)
- Design and construction of synchronized winches: István Lazányi, VOX Automatika Kft and Árpád Àtkari, Tek-Szol Kft, Hungary





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