

National Central University Graduate Institute of Applied Geology 112-1 seminar

# Geological Modeling of the Fractured Reservoir in Tuchang Geothermal Field

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# Outline

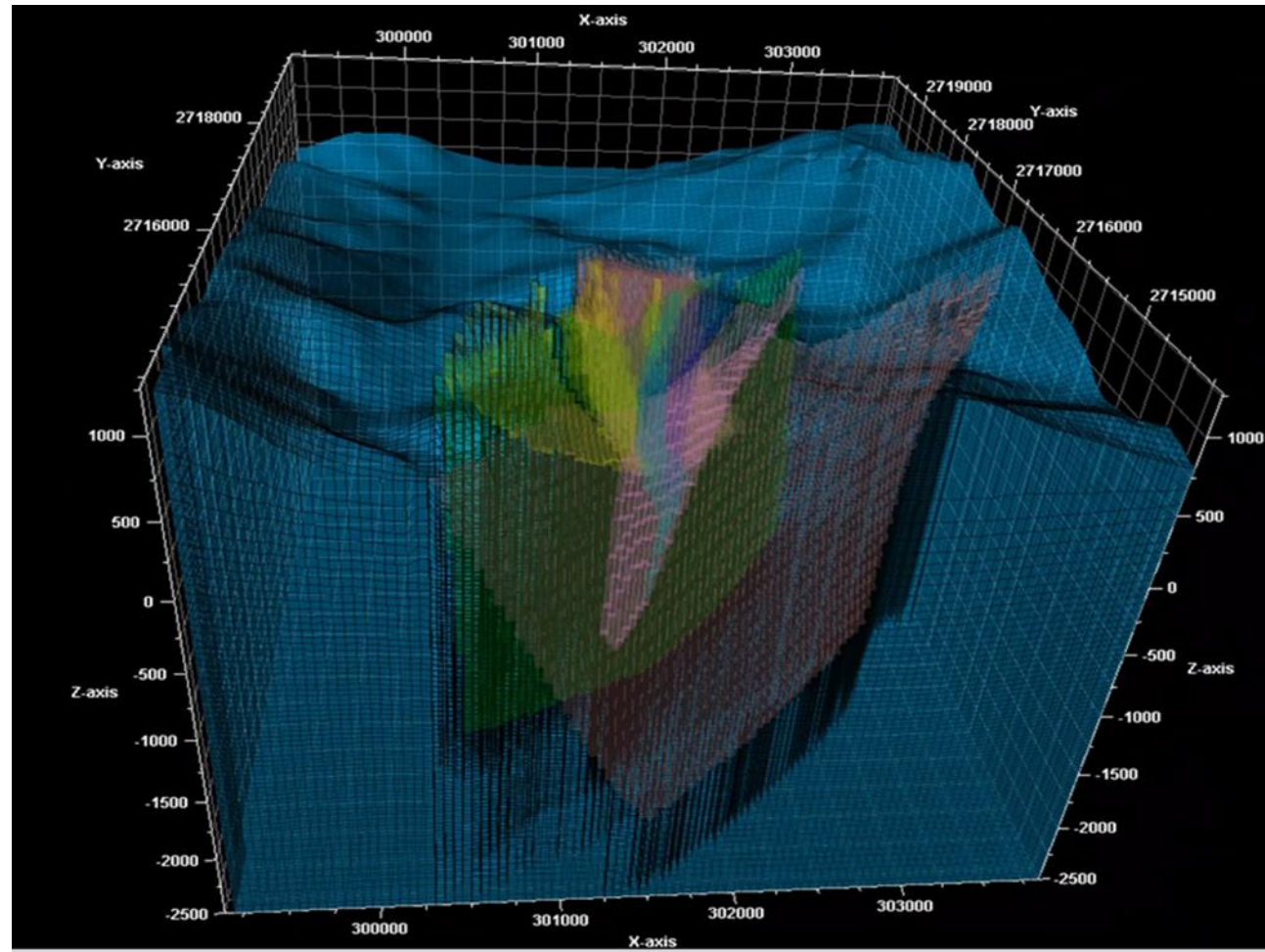
Introduction

method

Data Preparation

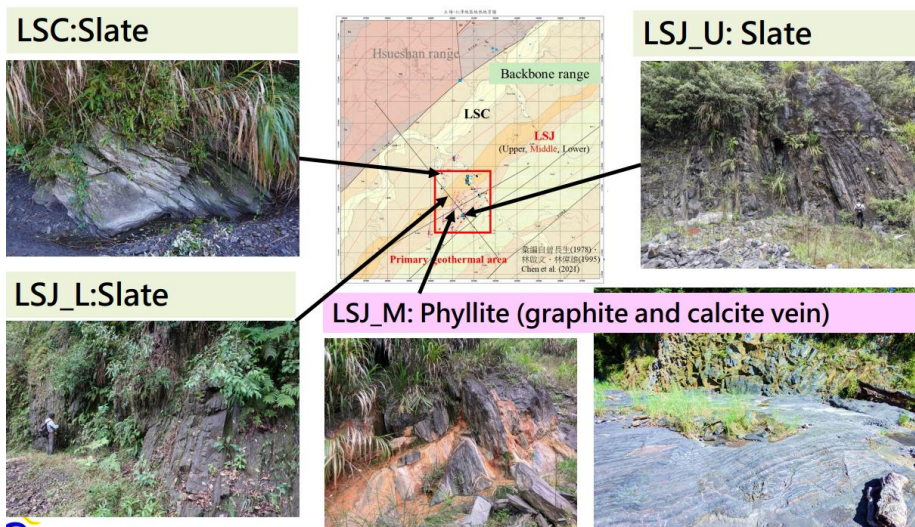
Modeling

Conclusion



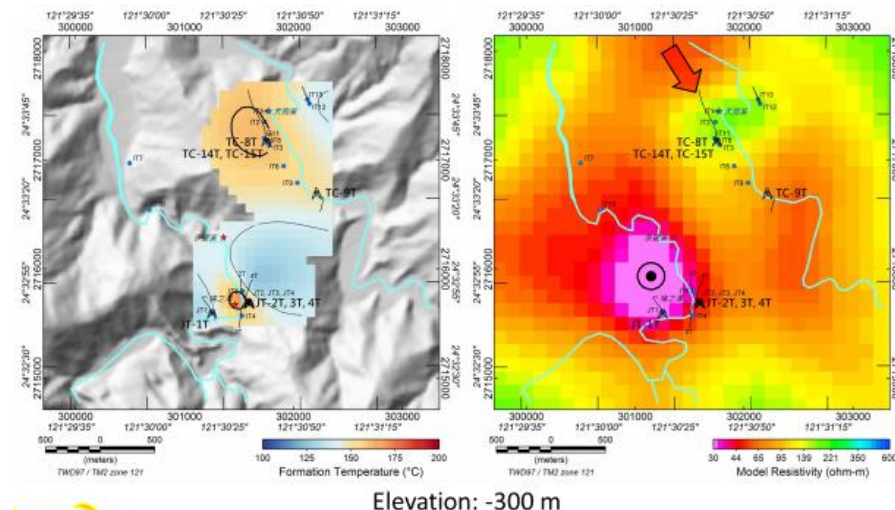
# Subject of study

- This study integrates the results of surface **geology**, **geophysics**, and **geochemistry** surveys in the Tuchang-Jentse area in northeastern Taiwan to construct a three-dimensional geological model of fractured reservoirs in the Tuchang geothermal field.
- The completed geological model will be used in **geothermal simulations** to assist with the production evaluation and development planning of the Tuchang geothermal power station.

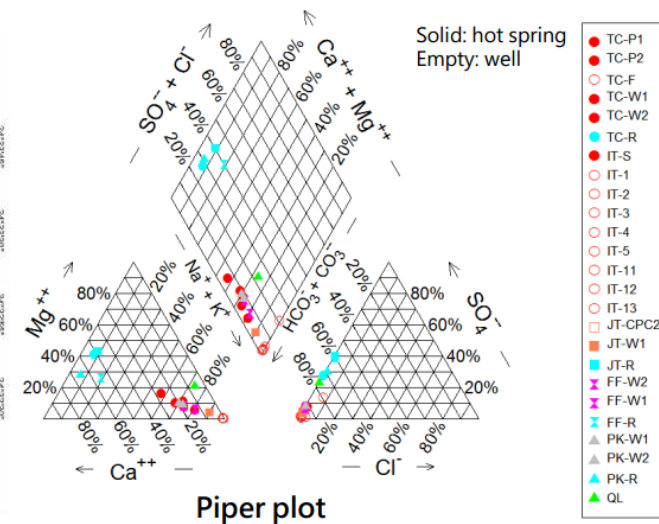


Surface survey

(Chiang et.al., 2015)



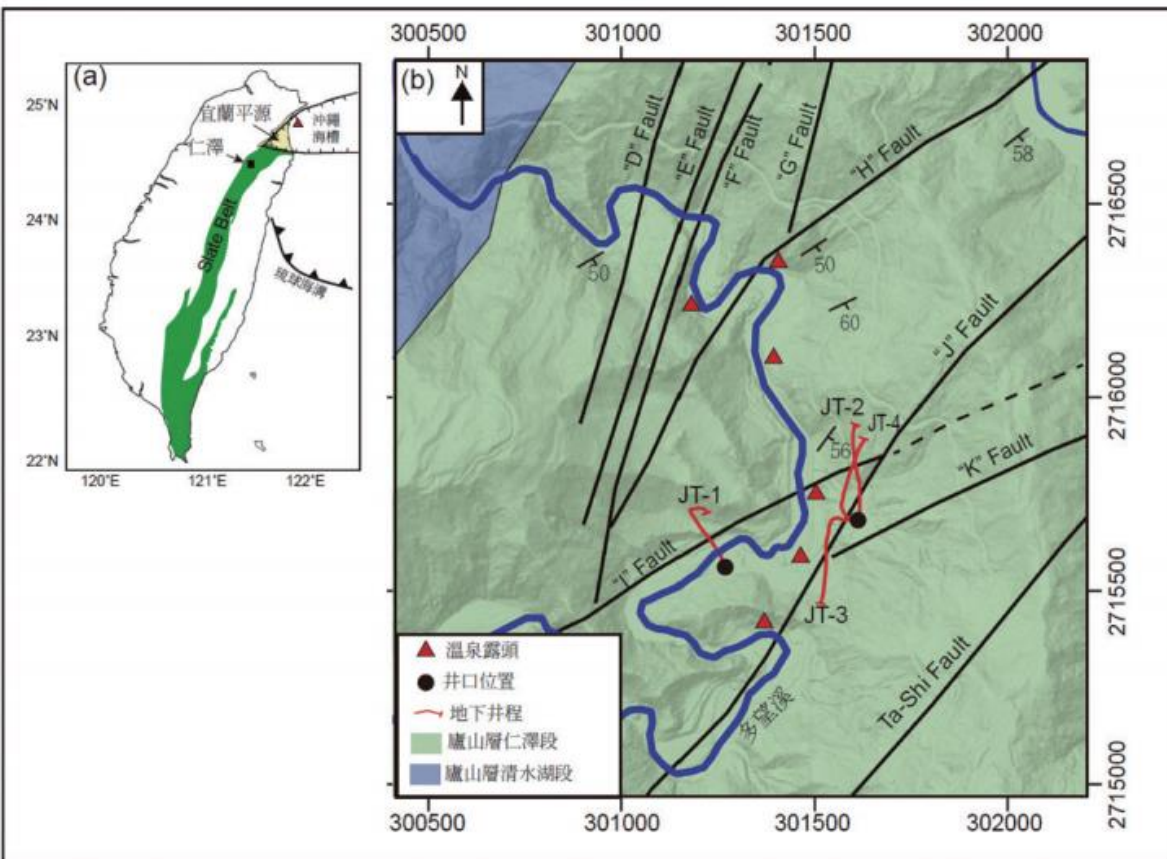
Temperature vs MT



Well and hot spring water characteristics



# Background



(Chen et.al., 2021)

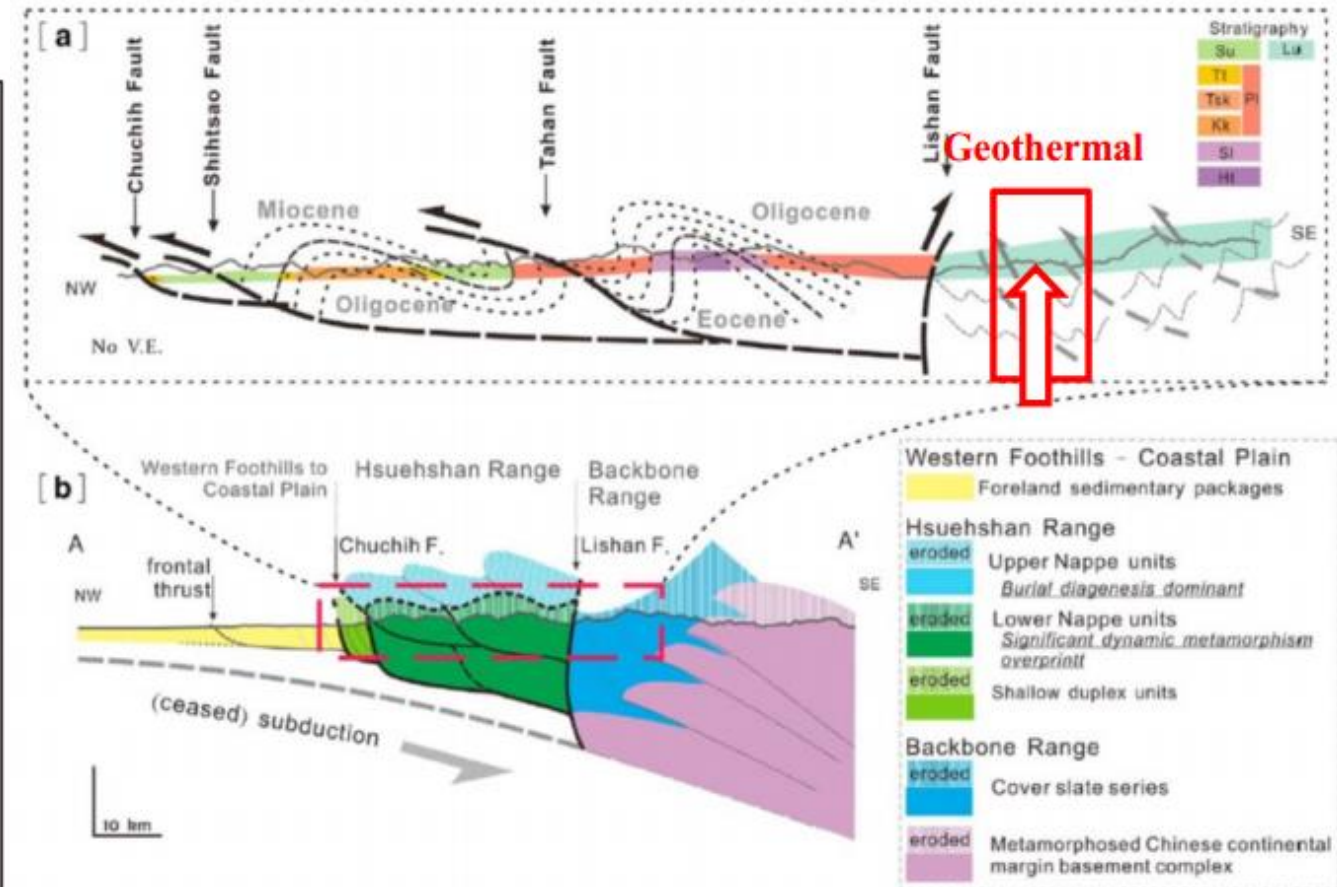


Plate subduction, rapid exhumation and denudation

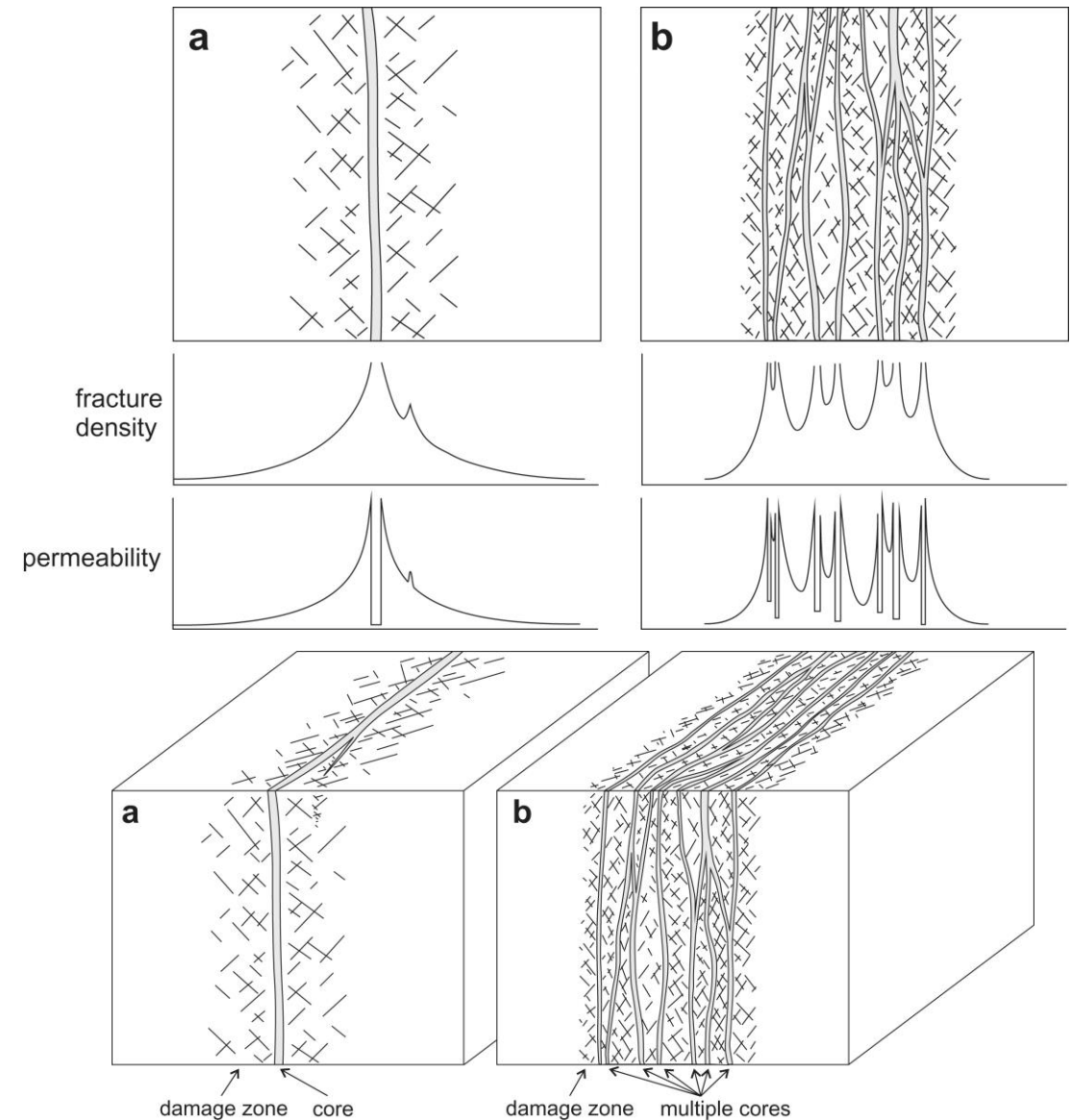
(Chen et.al., 2019)

# Background

Geothermal pathways are all controlled by the fracture system



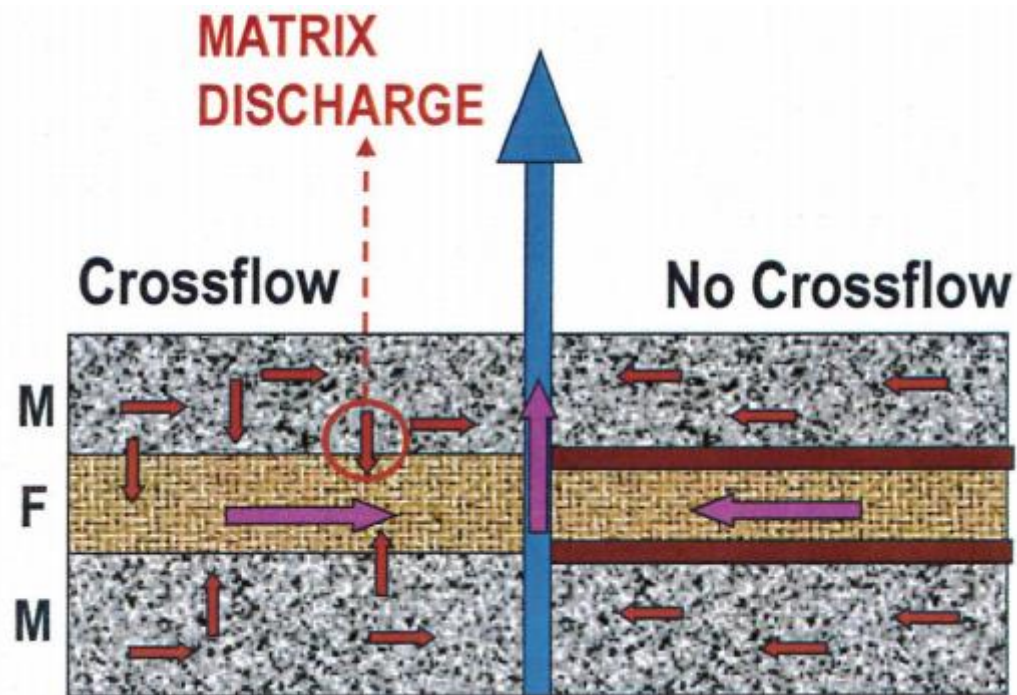
Fault with damage zone in Tuchang (CPC 2020)



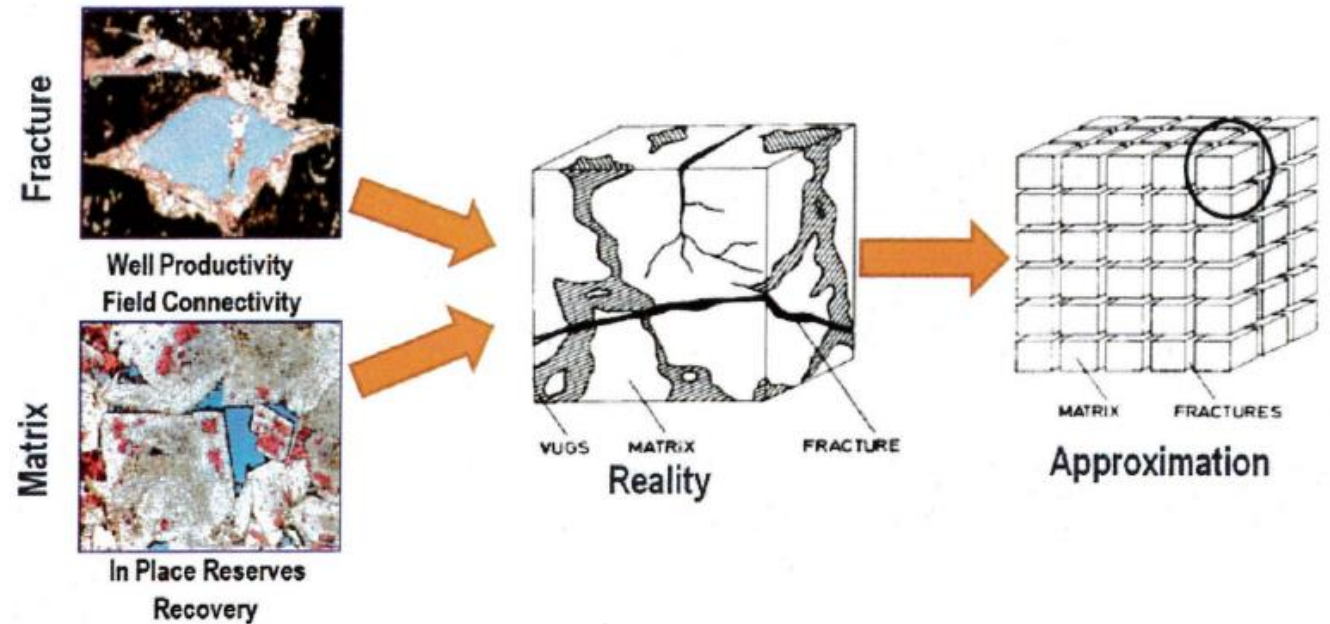
(Faulkner et.al., 2010)



# Fracture Modeling



Dual-Porosity, Dual-Permeability



(Petrel Fracture Modeling 2014, Schlumberger)

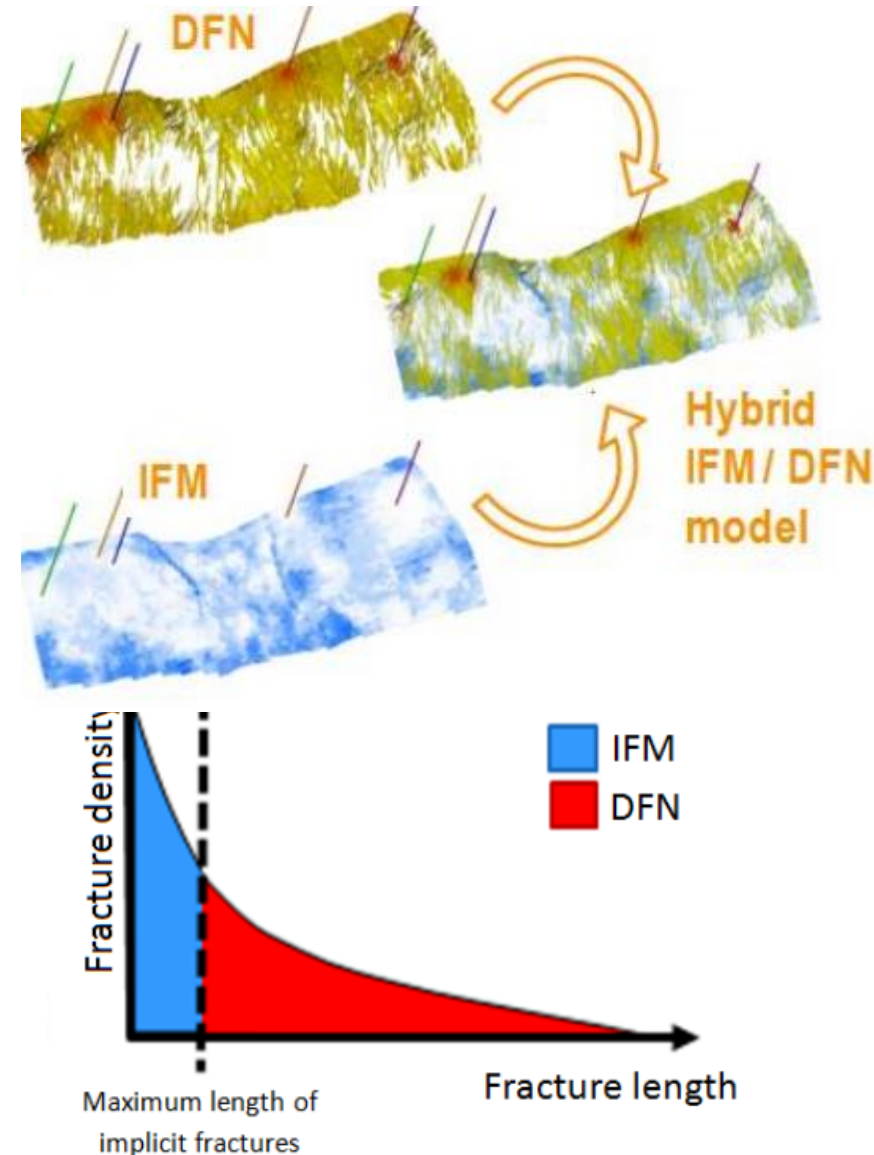
# Fracture Modeling

## Discrete Fracture Network – DFN

- Faults
- Major fractures/joints
- Deterministic or stochastic
- planar surfaces in three dimensions

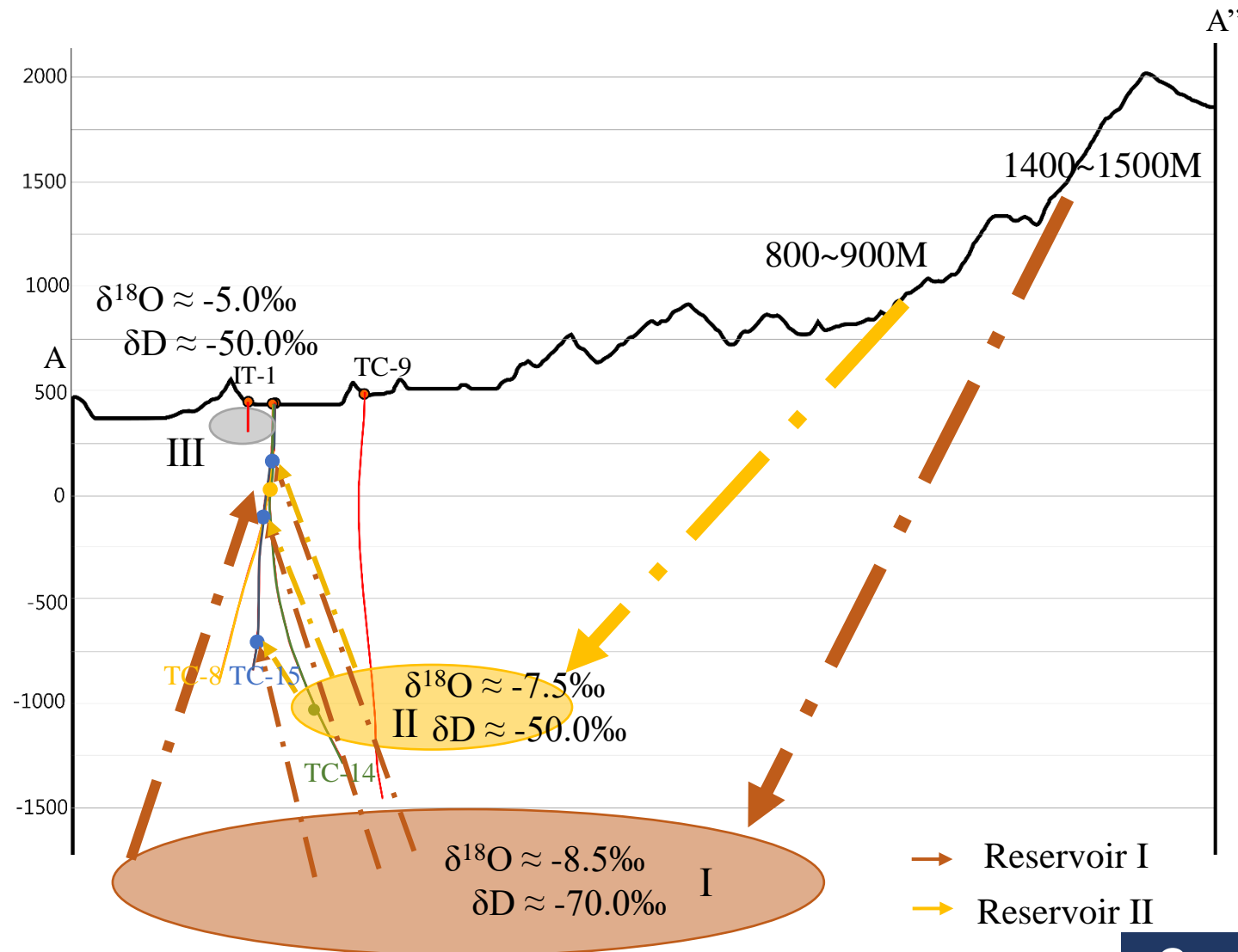
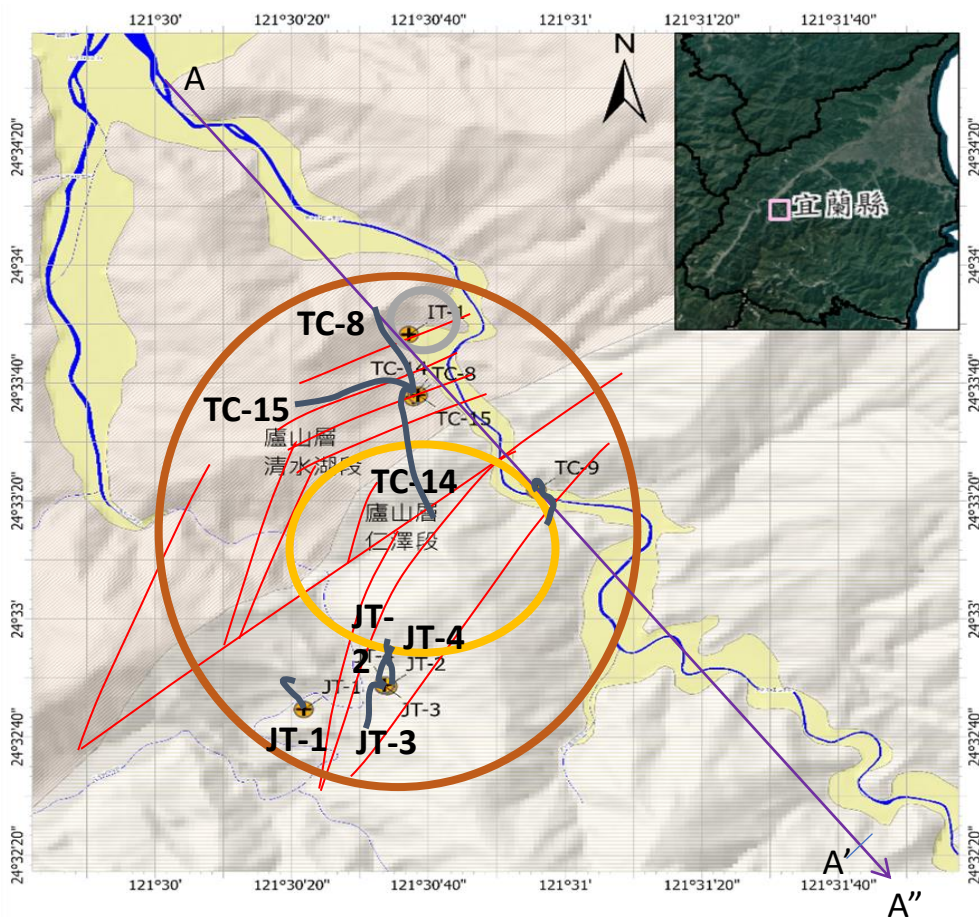
## Implicit Fracture Model - IFM

- Minor fractures/joints
- Stochastic
- Intensity
- As a property of model



# Geochemistry

## Well sample oxygen Isotope analysis





# Geochemistry

- **SiO<sub>2</sub> Geothermometry:**

- Eq.1: Chalcedony, 100°C < T < 180°C,

$$T = \frac{1112}{4.91 - \log(\text{SiO}_2)} - 273.15 \text{ (Arnorsson, 1983)}$$

- Eq.2: Quartz, T > 180°C, **SiO<sub>2</sub> > 266mg/L**

$$T = \frac{1309}{5.19 - \log(\text{SiO}_2)} - 273.15 \text{ (Fournier, 1977)}$$

- **Tuchang-Jentse geothermal prospect:**

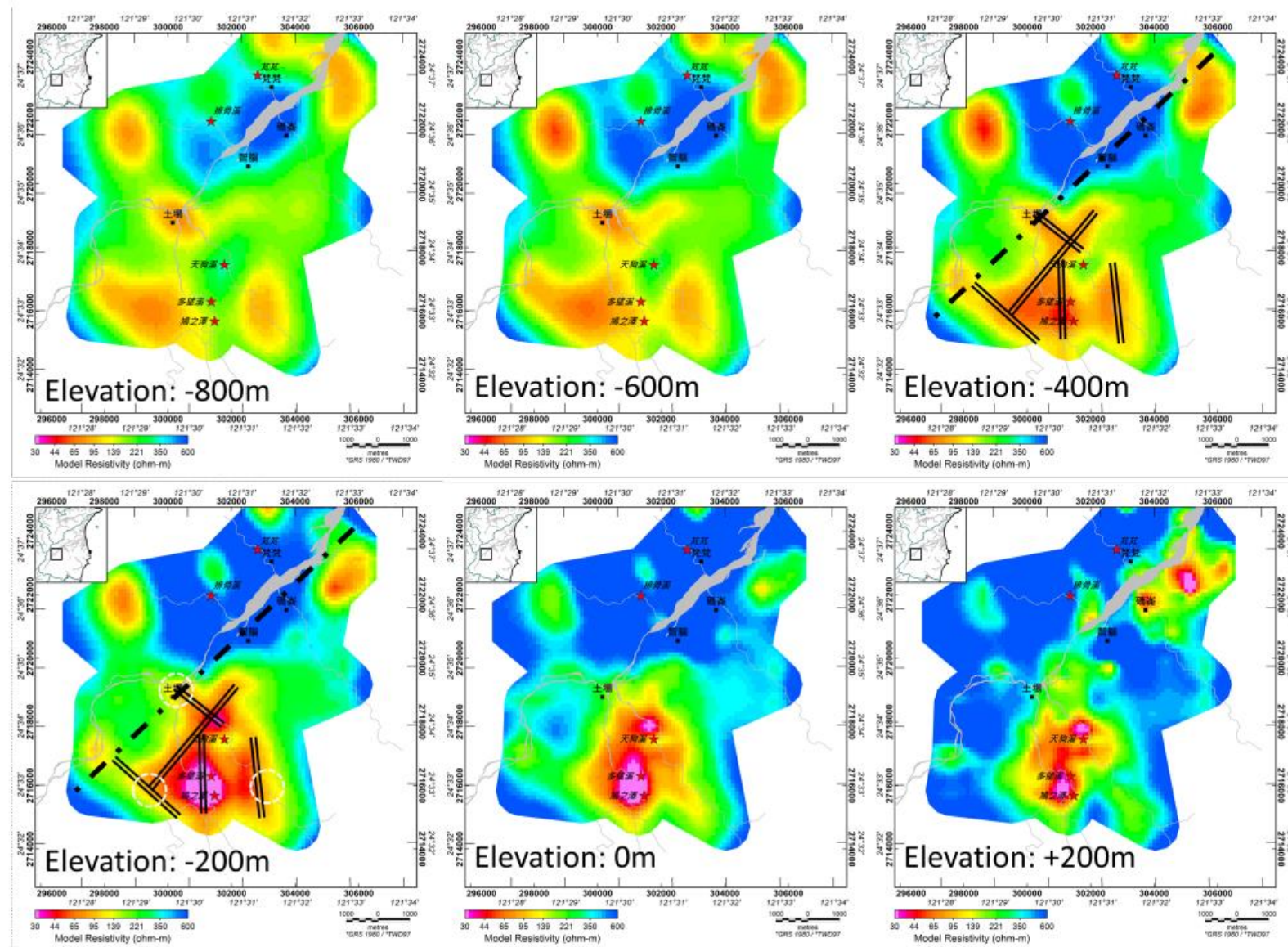
- Estimated reservoir temperature via SiO<sub>2</sub> geothermometry.
- **Tuchang: max temp. 218°C**
- **Jentse: max temp. 260°C**

Region	Sample	T <sub>outlet</sub>	BT <sub>well</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	T <sub>SiO2 Eq.1</sub>	T <sub>SiO2 Eq.2</sub>
Tuchang	TC-P1	68		158	137	165
	TC-P2	36		148	133	160
	TC-W2	57		100	109	137
	TC-F	70		250	169	196
	IT-1		163	259	172	198
	IT-2		171	236	165	192
	IT-3		173	295	183	208
	IT-11		146	301	184	210
	IT-12		140	335	193	218
	IT-13		151	217	159	186
Jentse	JT-W1	65		134	126	154
	JT-CPC2	80	194	540	238	260
	IT-4		144	189	149	176
	IT-5		143	180	146	173

# Geophysics

## MT Survey

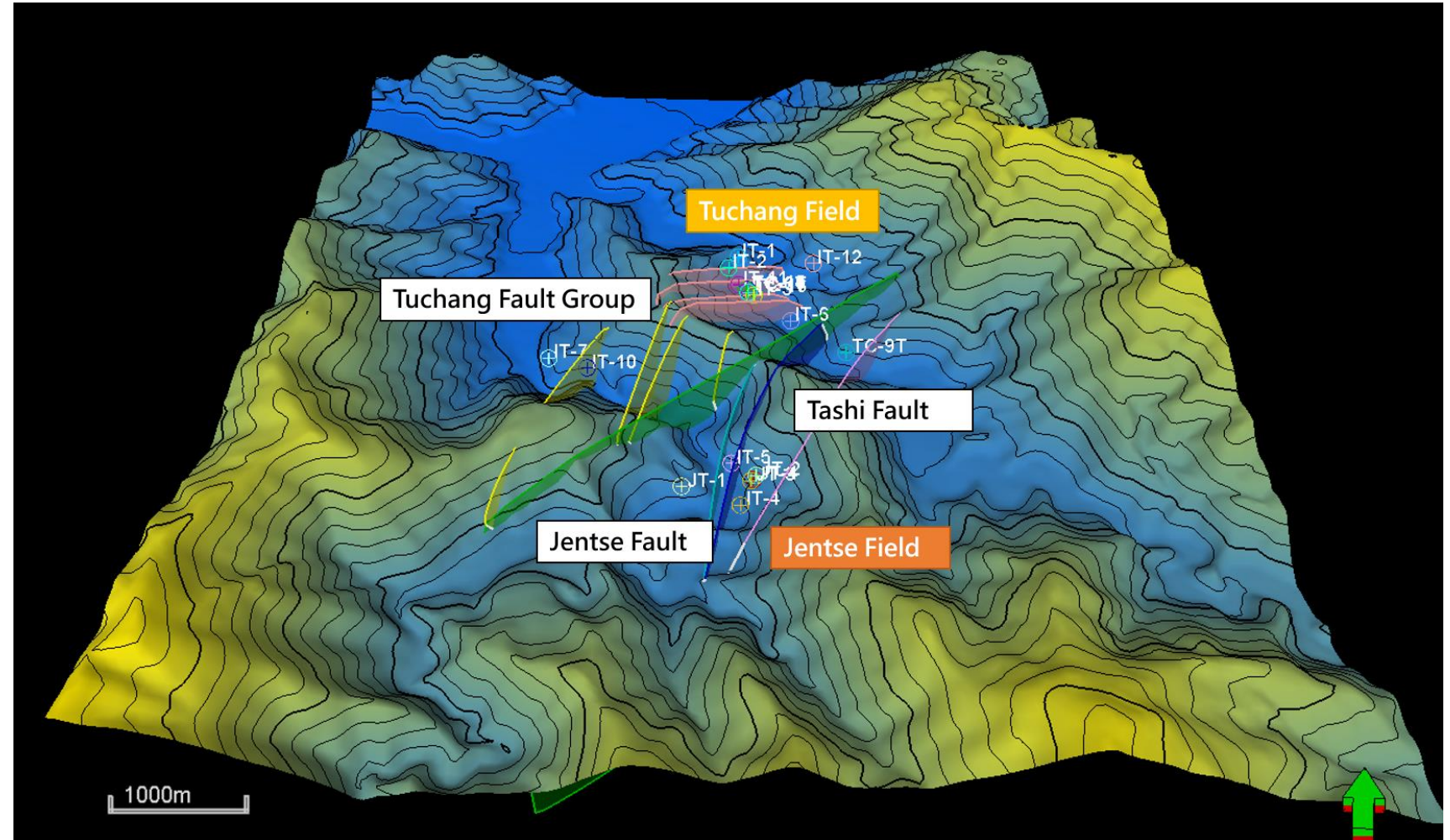
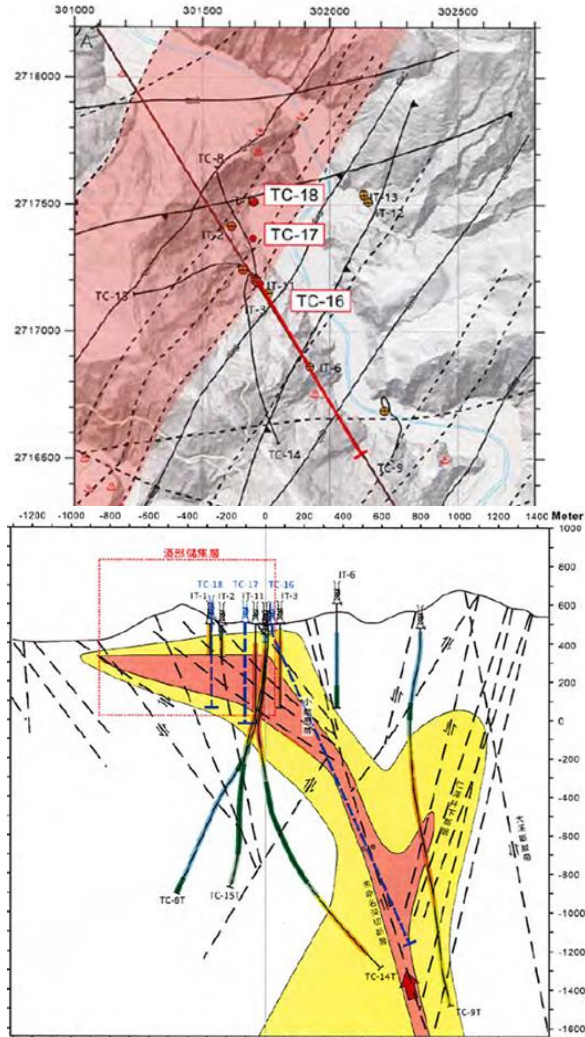
- Define reservoir boundary
- Flow pathway between Tuchang and Jentse



(Chiang et.al., 2015)



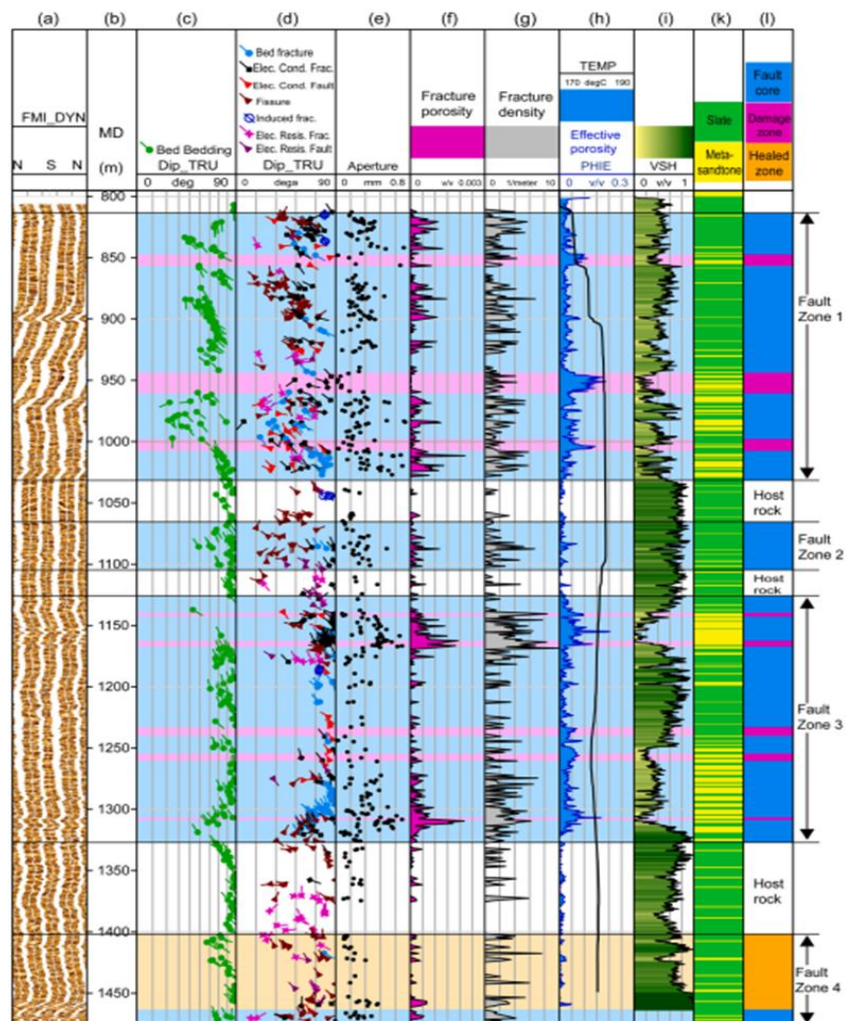
# Surface geology



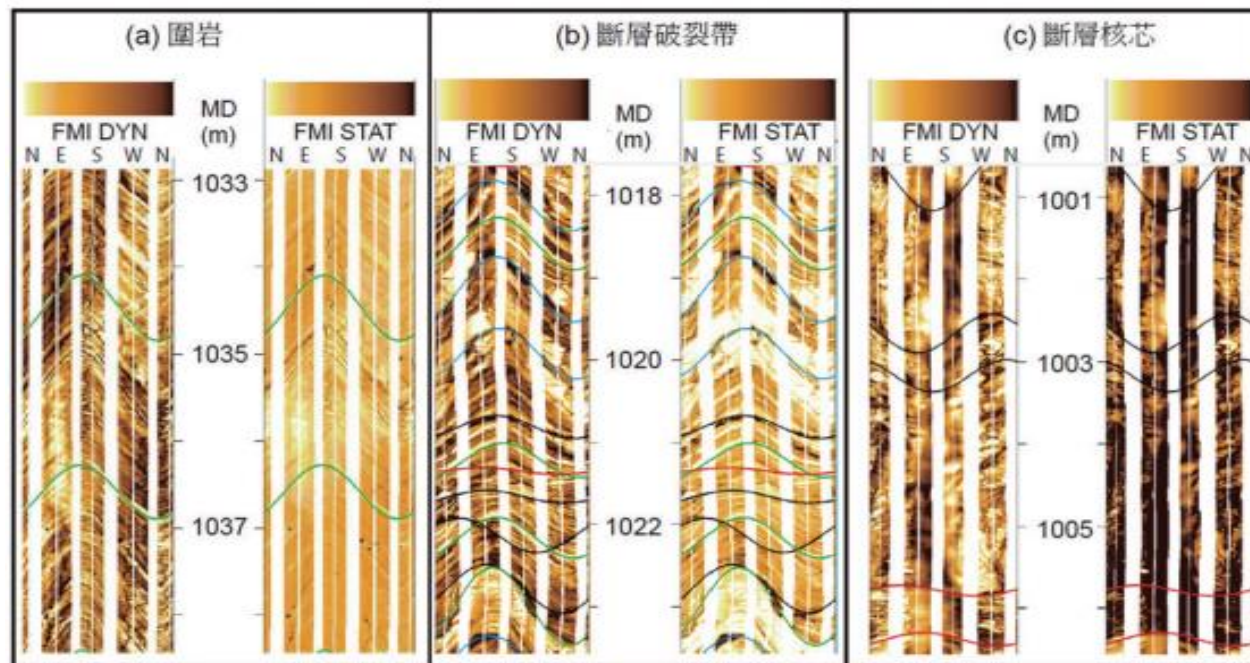
### Faults interpretation in Tuchang (CPC, 2020)



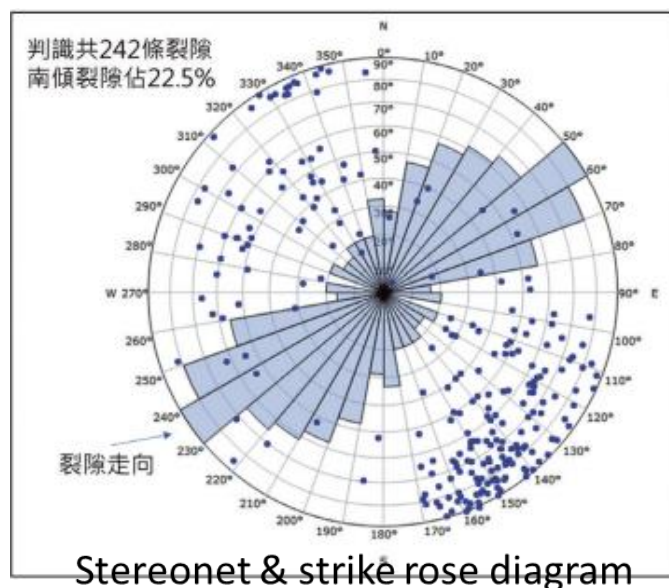
# Well data



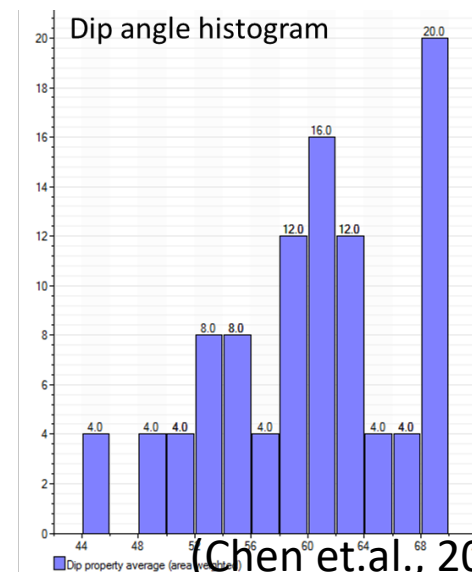
Well logging



Formation microresistivity imaging (FMI) (Chen et.al., 2021)



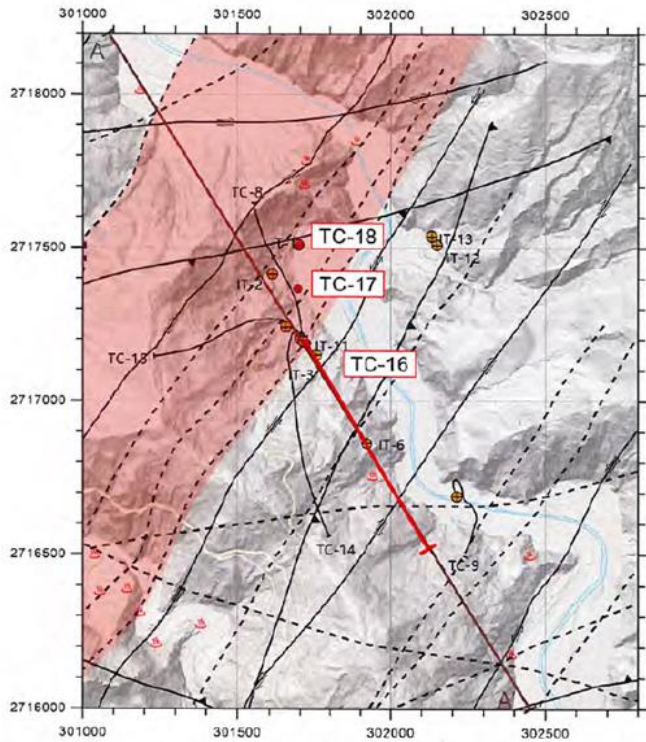
Stereonet &amp; strike rose diagram



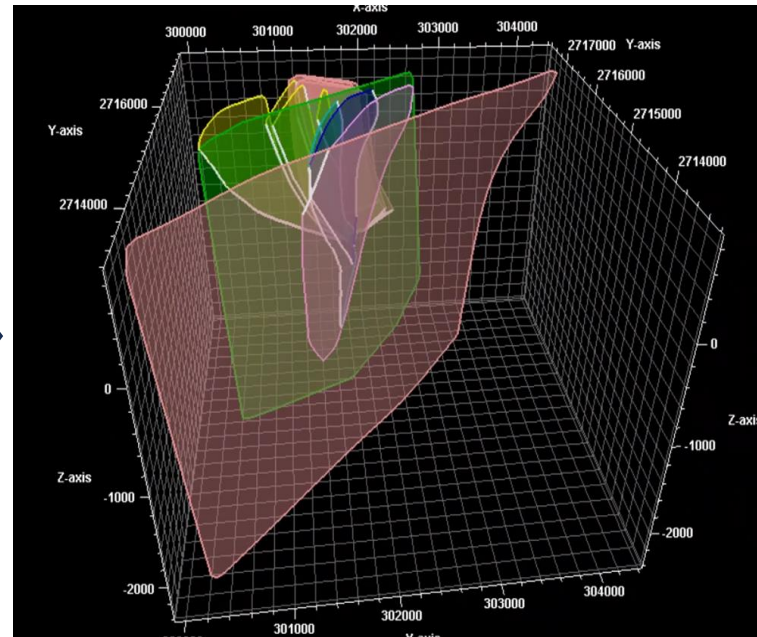
(Chen et.al., 2021)



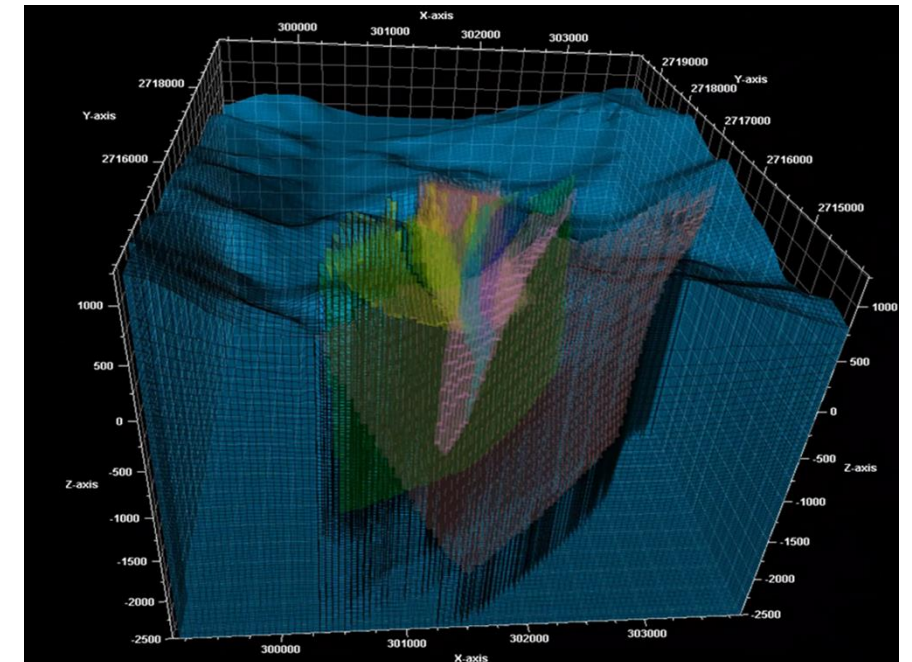
# Structural Modeling



(CPC, 2020)



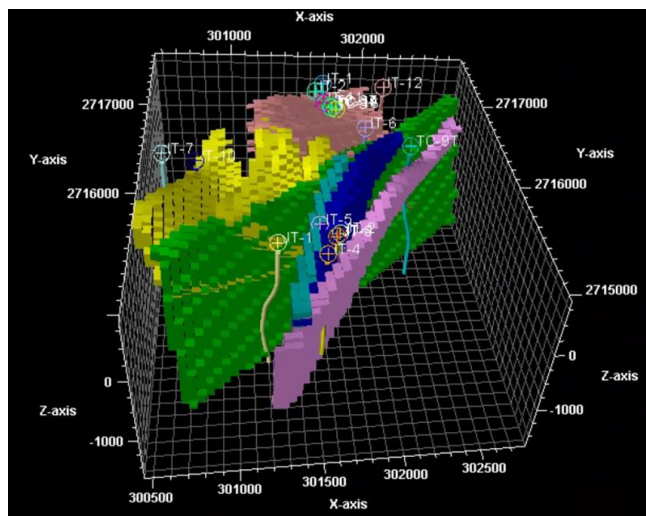
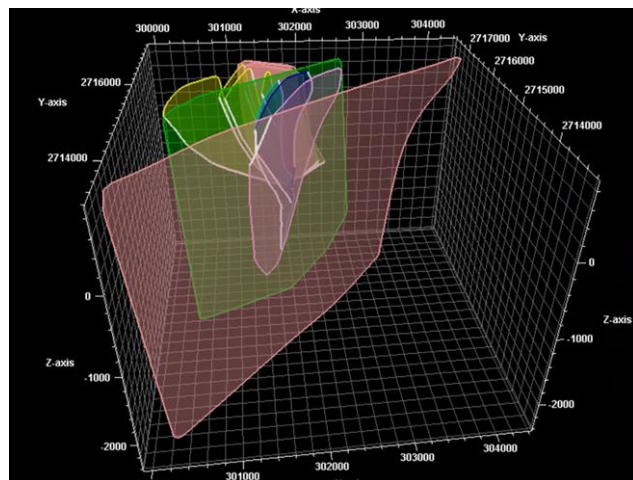
Digitalized fault polygon



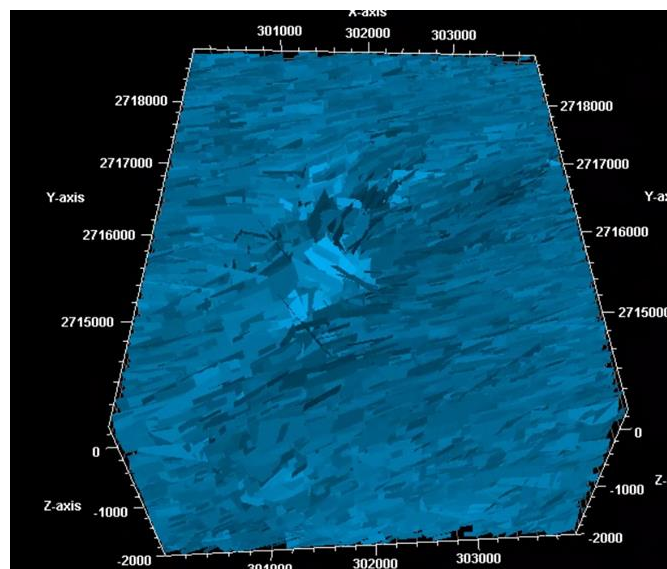
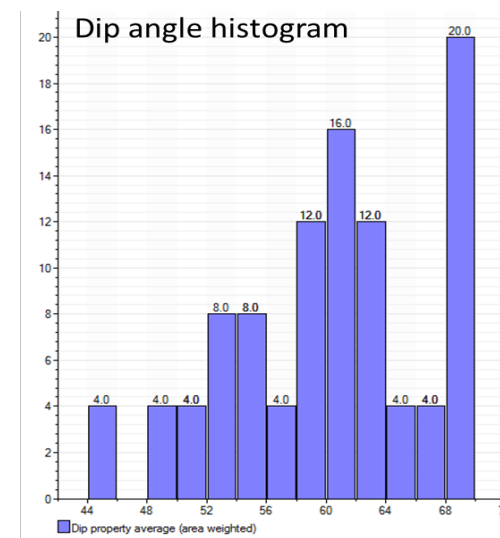
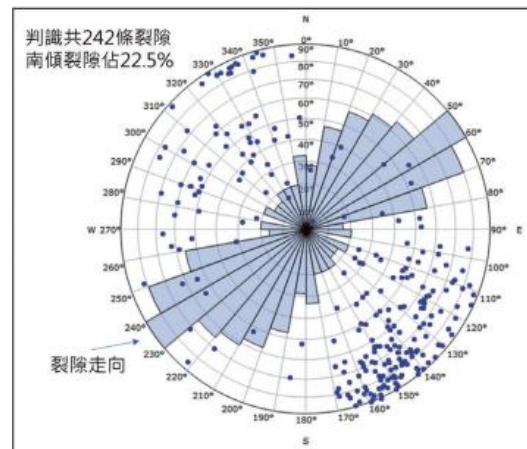
Structural Model

Grid size: 25m X 25m x 1m

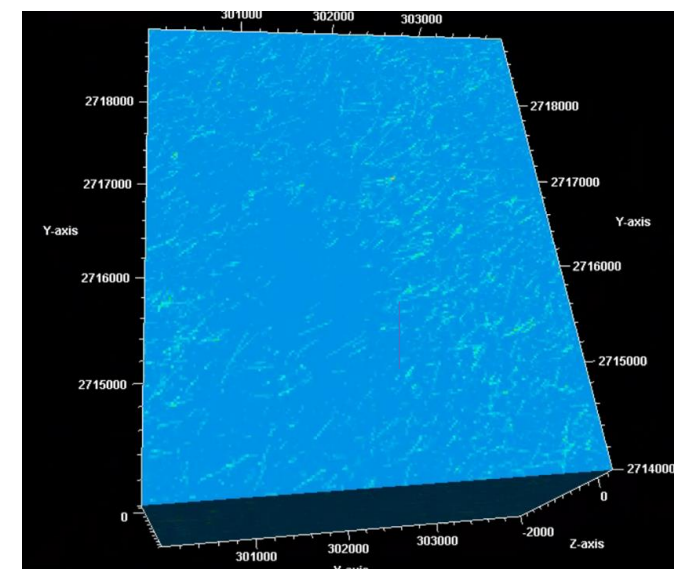
# Property Modeling



Fault gridding



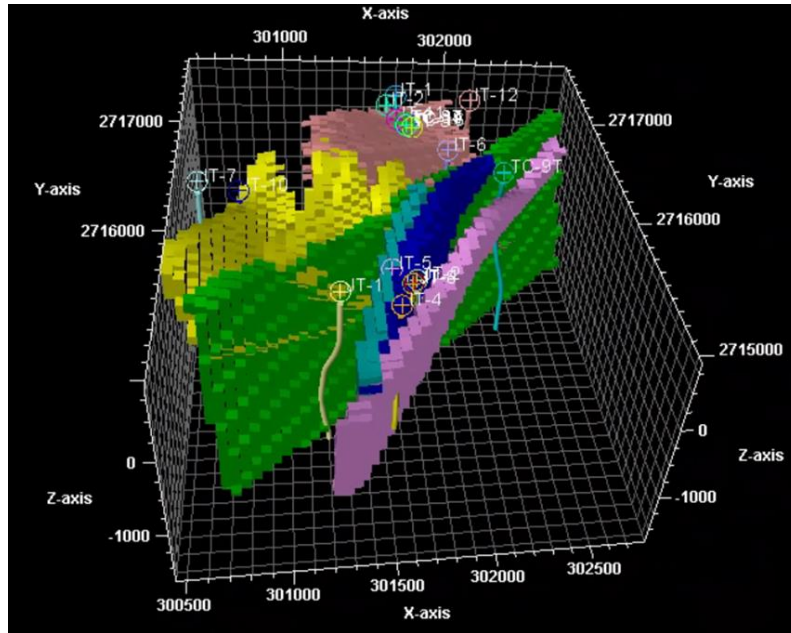
Major fractures/joints



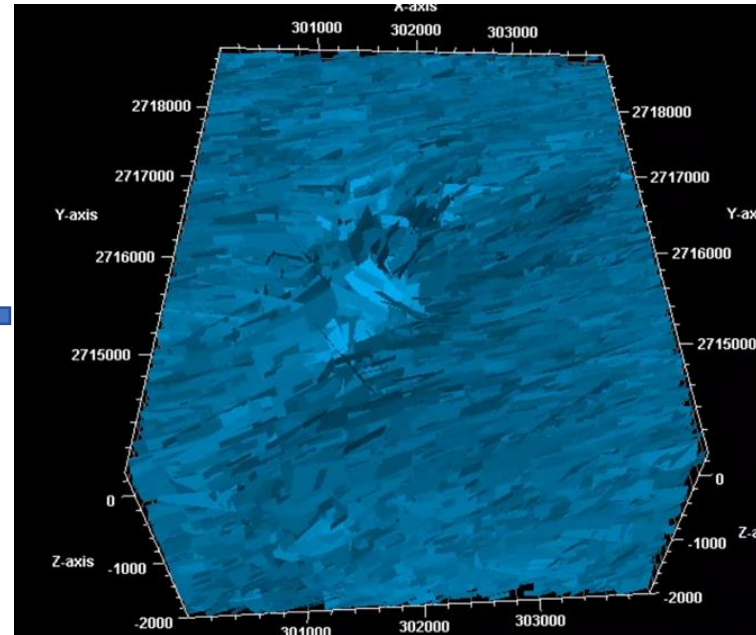
Minor fractures/joints



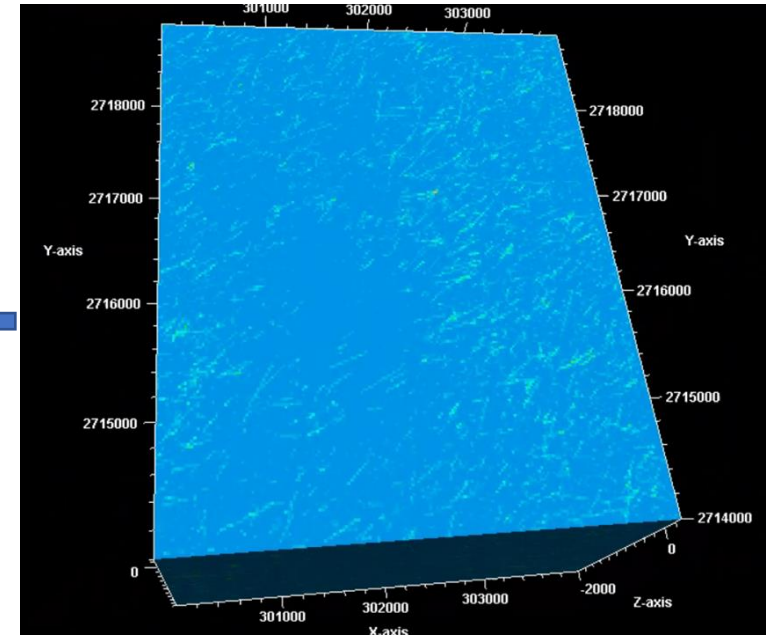
# Property Modeling



Faults



Major fractures/joints



Minor fractures/joints

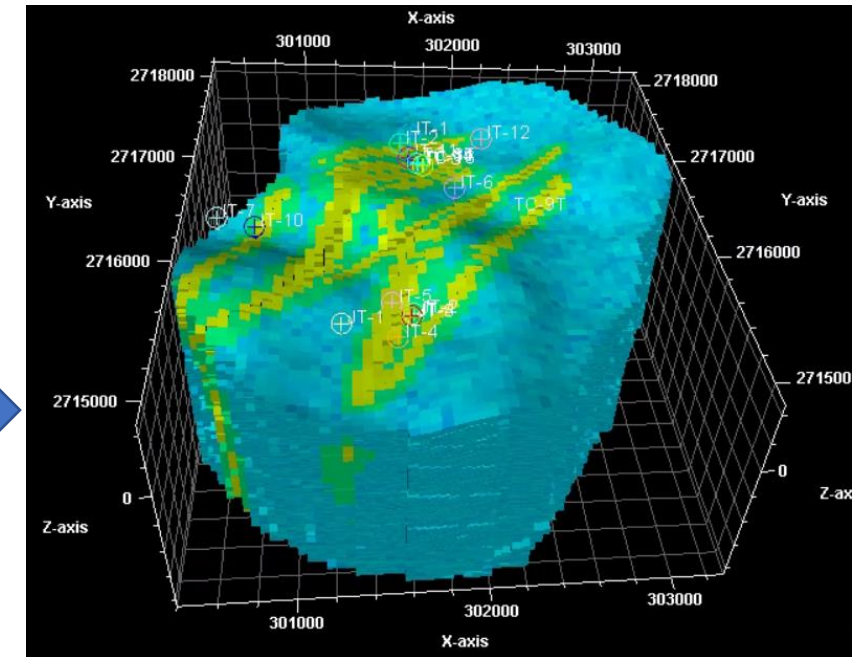
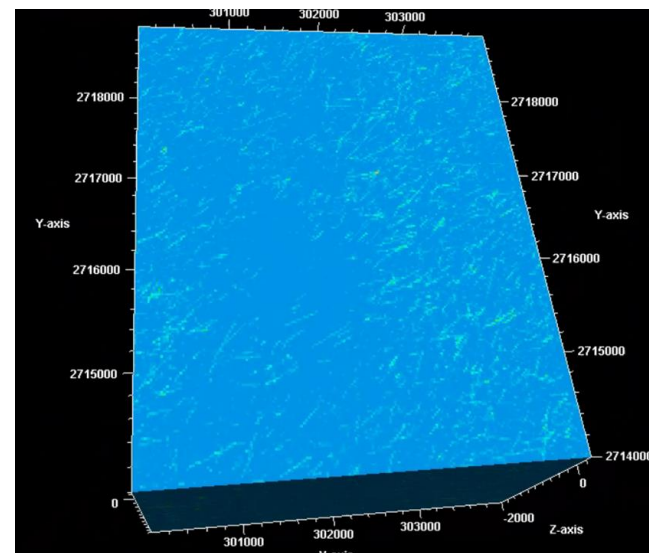
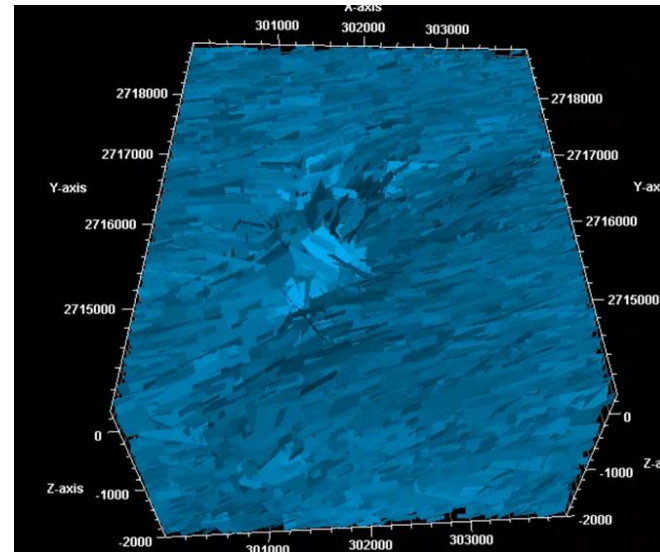
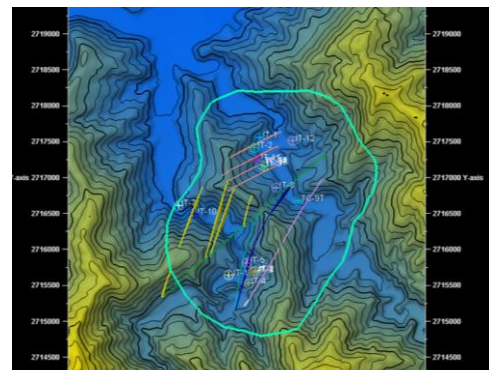
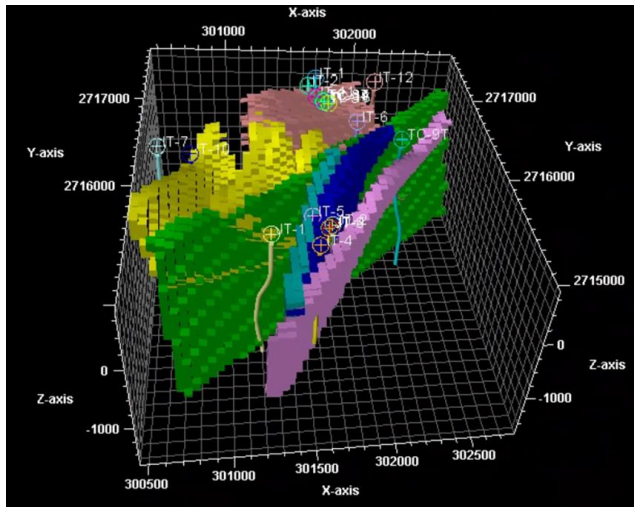
Discrete Fracture Network

Implicit Fracture Model

Deterministic

Stochastic

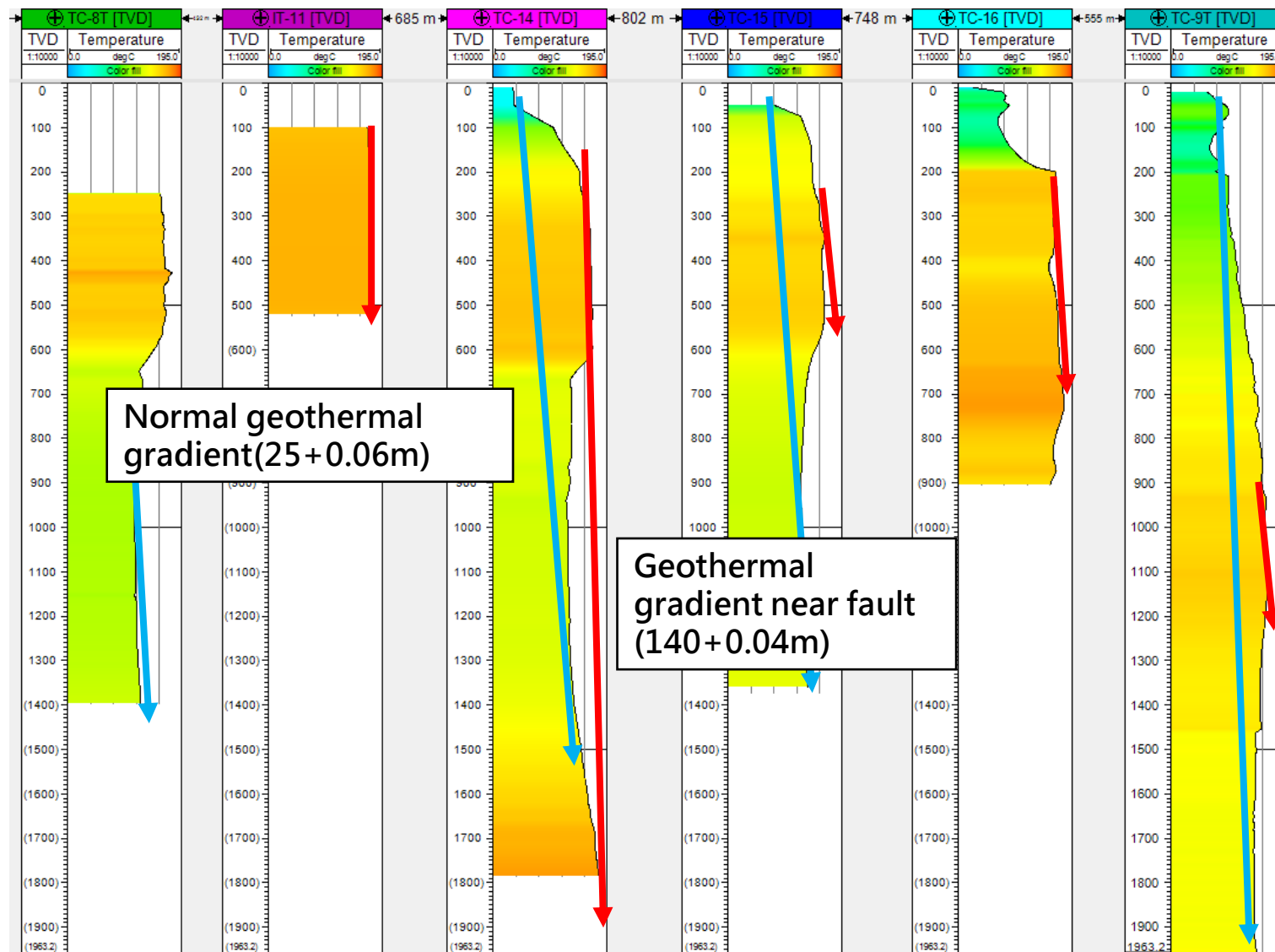
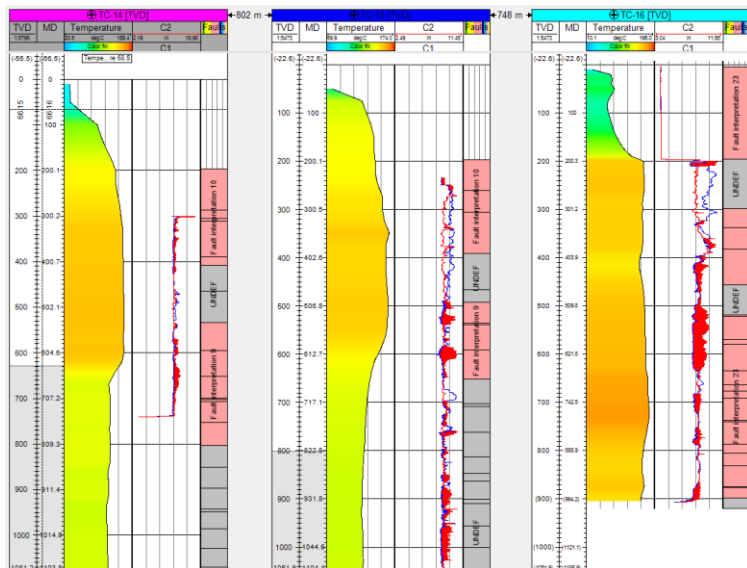
# Property Modeling



Grid size: 50m X 50m x 5m  
Grid number : 0.93 Million

# Property Modeling

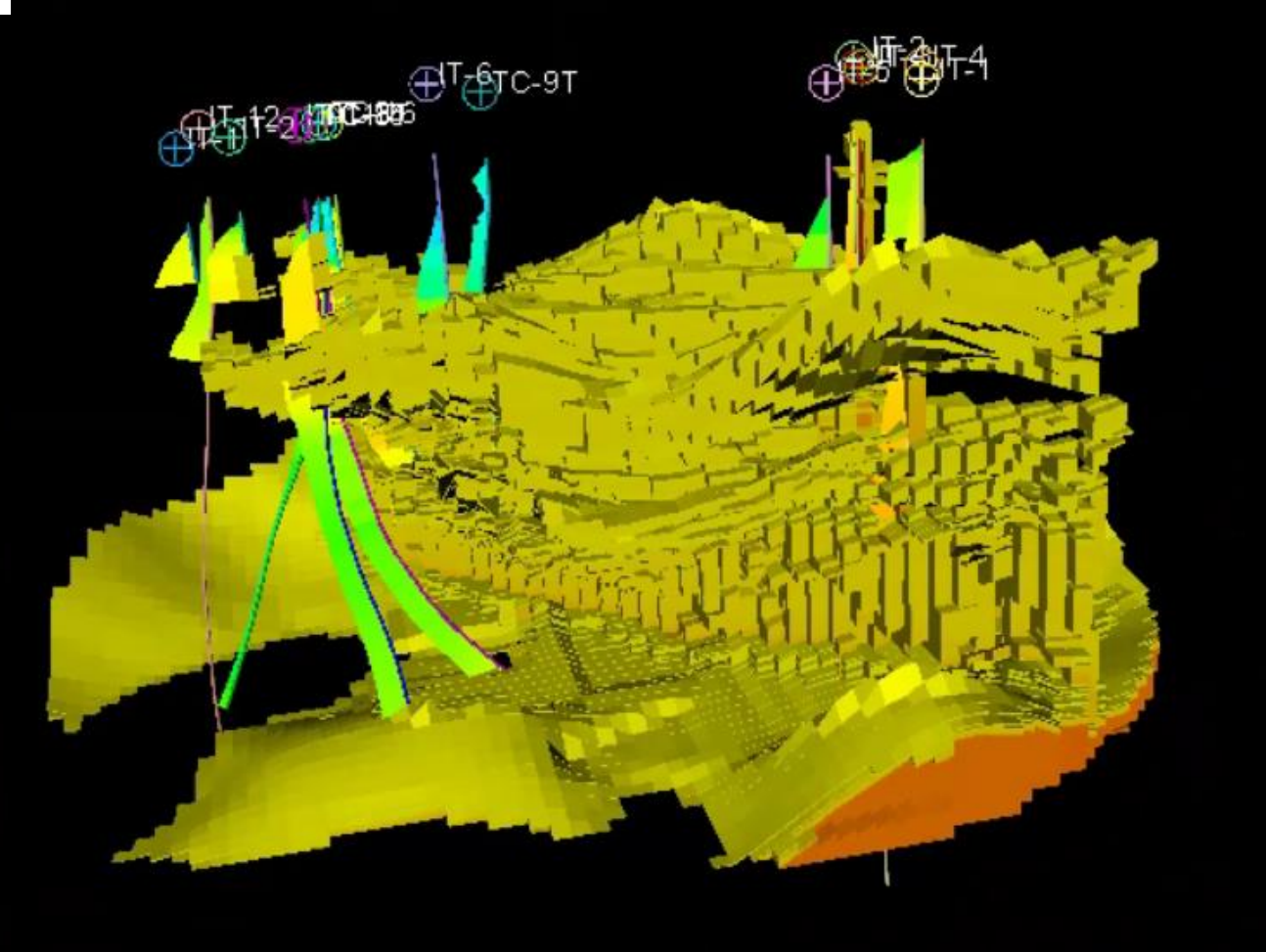
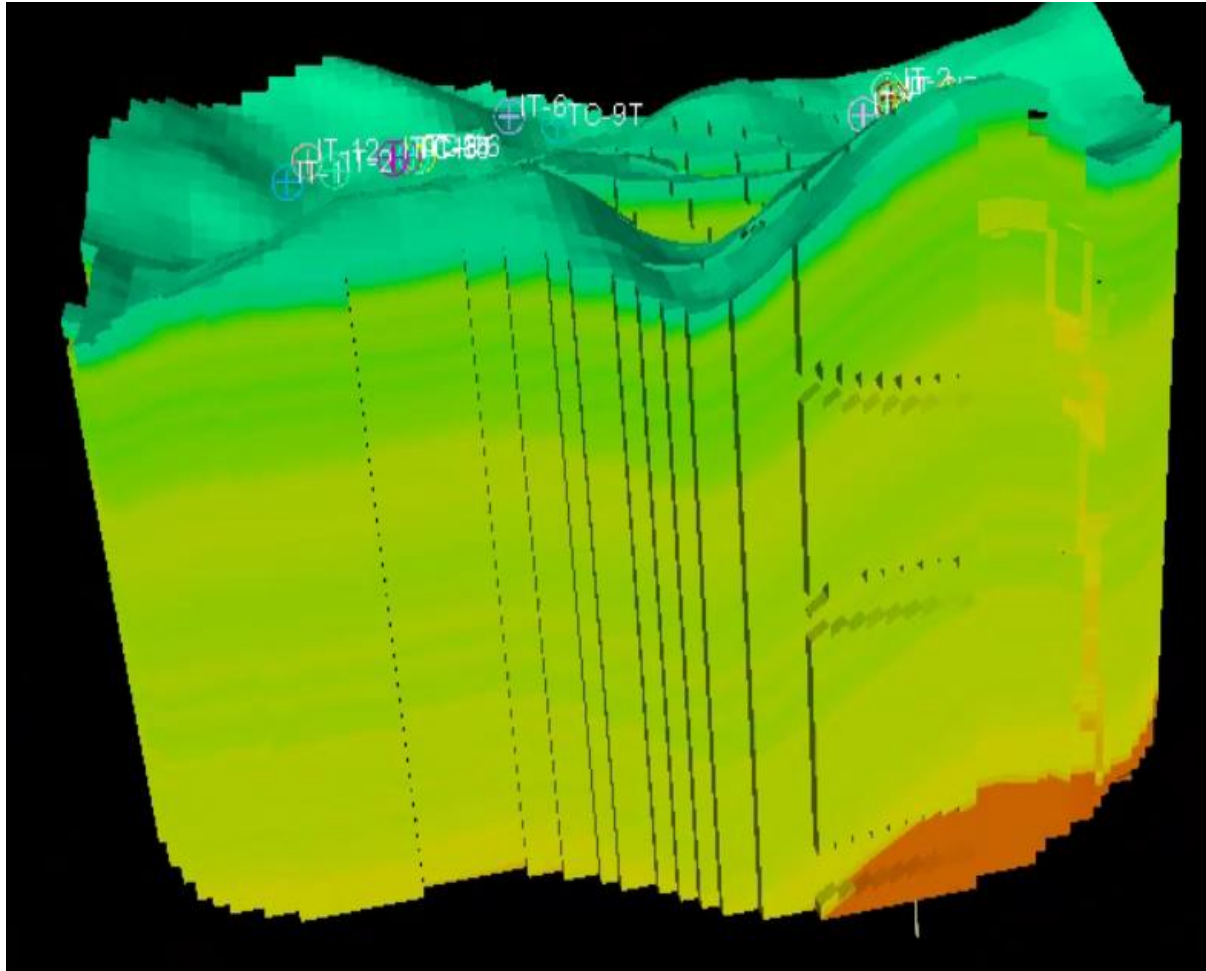
## Temperature distribution modeling



Temperature logging



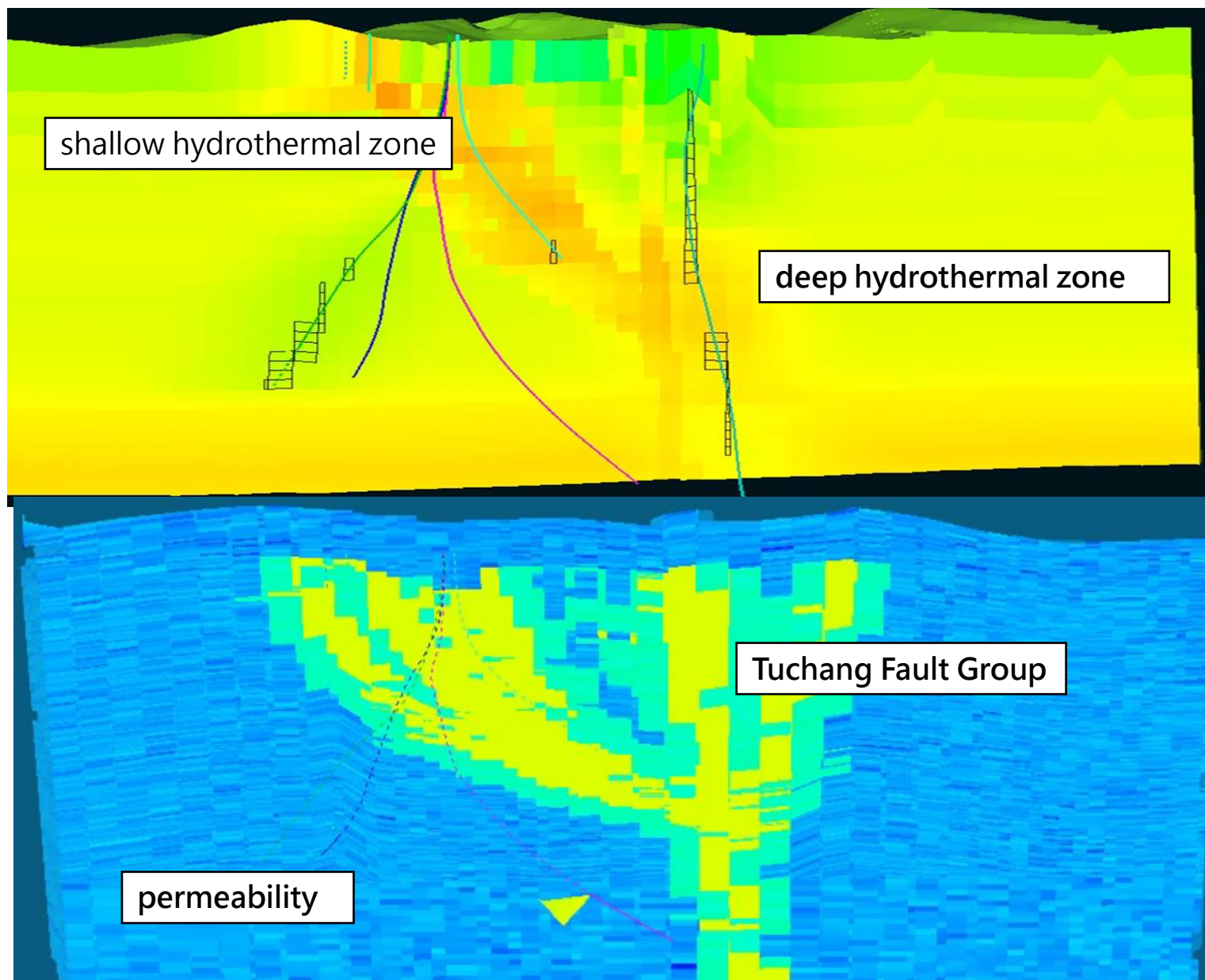
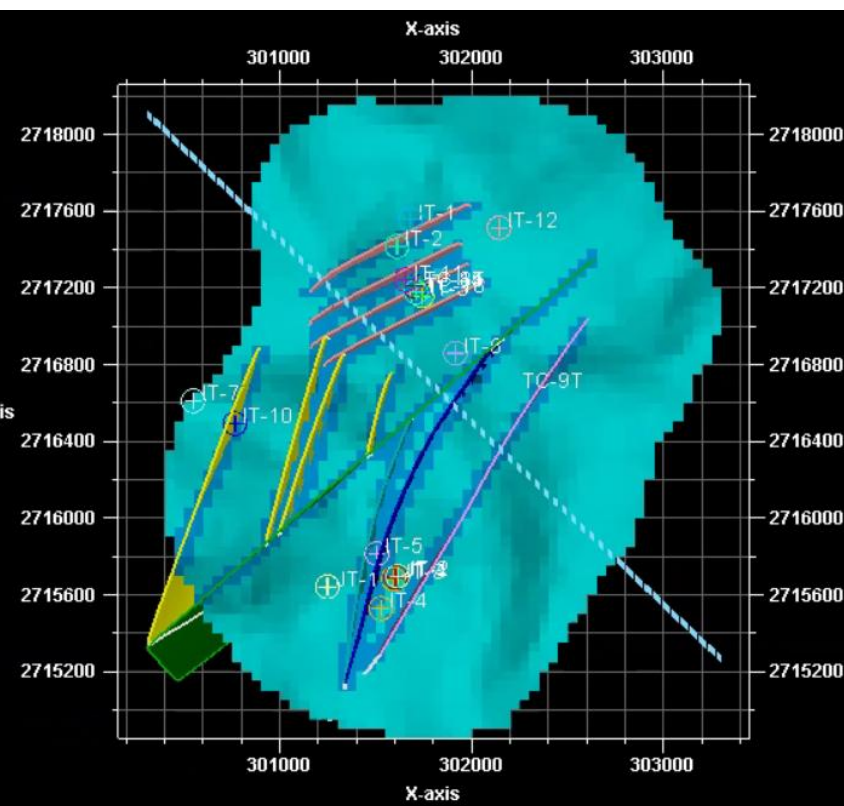
# Property Modeling



# Property Modeling

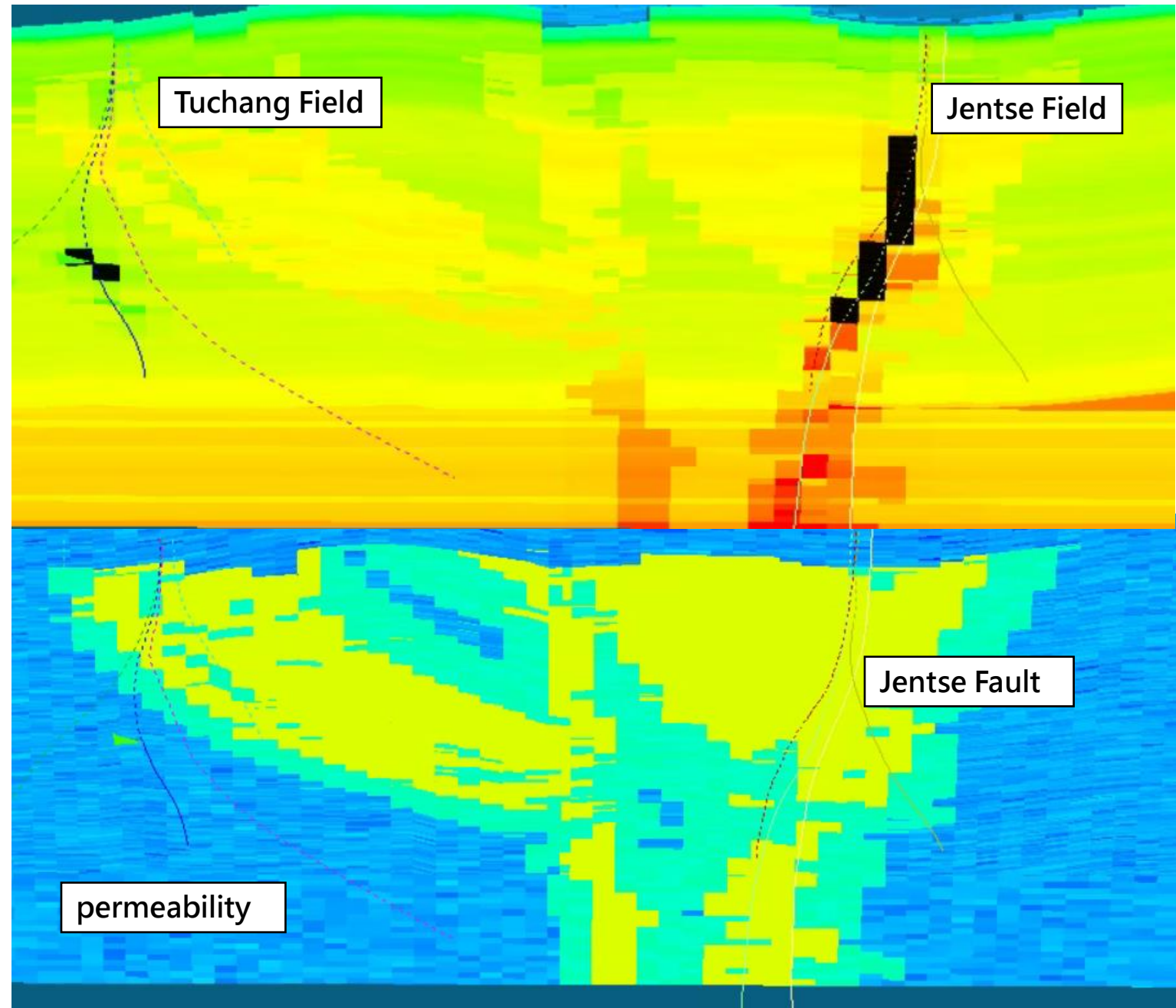
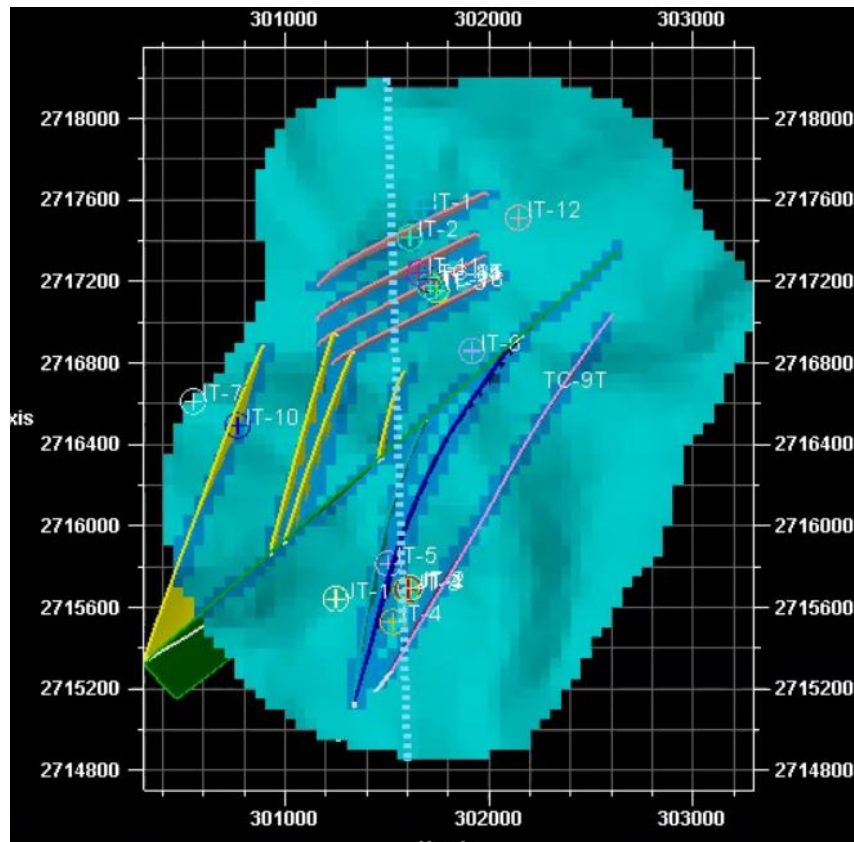
Shallow hydrothermal zone: 200m to 600m

Deep hydrothermal zone: 1,800m





# Property Modeling





# Conclusion

- Tuchang fractured reservoir can be divided into a shallow hydrothermal zone at depths of 200m to 600m and a deep hydrothermal zone at a depth of 1,800m.
- It is speculated that the hydrothermal fluids in Jentse field transport via Jentse faults to Tachang field.
- The completed model of the Tuchang fractured geothermal reservoir will facilitate further geothermal simulations.

# References

- Chen, C. T., Y. C. Chan, O. Beyssac, C. Y. Lu, Y. G. Chen, J. Malavieille & H. C. Sun, 2019. Thermal History of the Northern Taiwanese Slate Belt and implications for Wedge Growth During the Neogene Arc-Continent Collision. *Tectonics*, 38(9), 3335-3350.
- Chen, B.-C., T. Perdana & L. W. Kuo, 2021. Fluid flow and fault-related subsurface fractures in slate and metasandstone formations: A case study of the Jentse Geothermal Area, Taiwan. *Geothermics*, 89, 101986.
- Chiang, C. W., H. L. Hsu & C. C. Chen, 2015. An investigation of the 3D electrical resistivity structure in the Chingshui geothermal area, NE Taiwan. *Terrestrial, Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences*, 26(3), 269-281.
- Ho, G.R., Lee, J.J., 2023. The geothermal reservoir characteristics of metamorphic terrain, an initiative of geological and geophysical survey of Qingshui, Tuchang, and Renze, NE Taiwan. *New Zealand Geothermal Workshop* 15-17.
- Petrel Fracture Modeling, SLB, 2014



Thank you for listening