

Institut für Angewandte Geowissenschaften - Abteilung für Geothermie und Reservoir-Technologie

INSIDE: Investigating the impact of geothermal exploitation in the Munich area

The induced seismicity perspective

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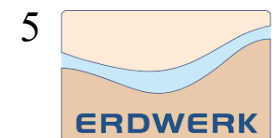
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INSIDE: Investigating the impact of geothermal exploitation in the Munich area

The induced seismicity perspective



Scientific research is carried out in the framework of the INSIDE project (supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, BMWi) to assess the impact of deep geothermal exploitation on induced seismicity in the Munich area (Germany, Molasse Basin). The project involves the research institute Karlsruhe Institute of Technology as well as two geothermal operators, Stadtwerke München (SWM) and Innovative Energie für Pullach (IEP). The research work focuses on three aspects: the monitoring, the modelling and the integration with operations.

With respect to the monitoring, the deployment of a measurement network going beyond the standard for seismological and geodetic observations is considered. Therefore, an extensive and plural monitoring network was designed to monitor high (seismicity) and low (subsidence, uplift) frequency deformation processes of the subsurface. Several types of technologies as well as several types of deployment configurations are involved. Their relative performances are intended to be compared in order to contribute to the development of suitable strategies for deformation monitoring and their data processing.

After presenting the aim and purpose of the project, we concentrate on the status of the seismic measurement network being implemented around the three geothermal sites of Baierbrunn, Pullach and Schäftlarnstrasse. In addition to “standard” monitoring stations installed in the area, we report on the deployment of various innovative technical solutions, among which a seismic mini-array and a monitoring borehole dedicated to Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS). We show how these stations complement the existing network in Munich and present their main characteristics, in particular the associated noise measurements. We additionally discuss the data-management system being developed to handle all these new data.

I. Project presentation

- >> *General aspects*
- >> *WP1: Data recording*

II. The seismic measurement network

- >> *Deployment of the seismic network*
- >> *Different ways of acquisition*

III. Performances assessment

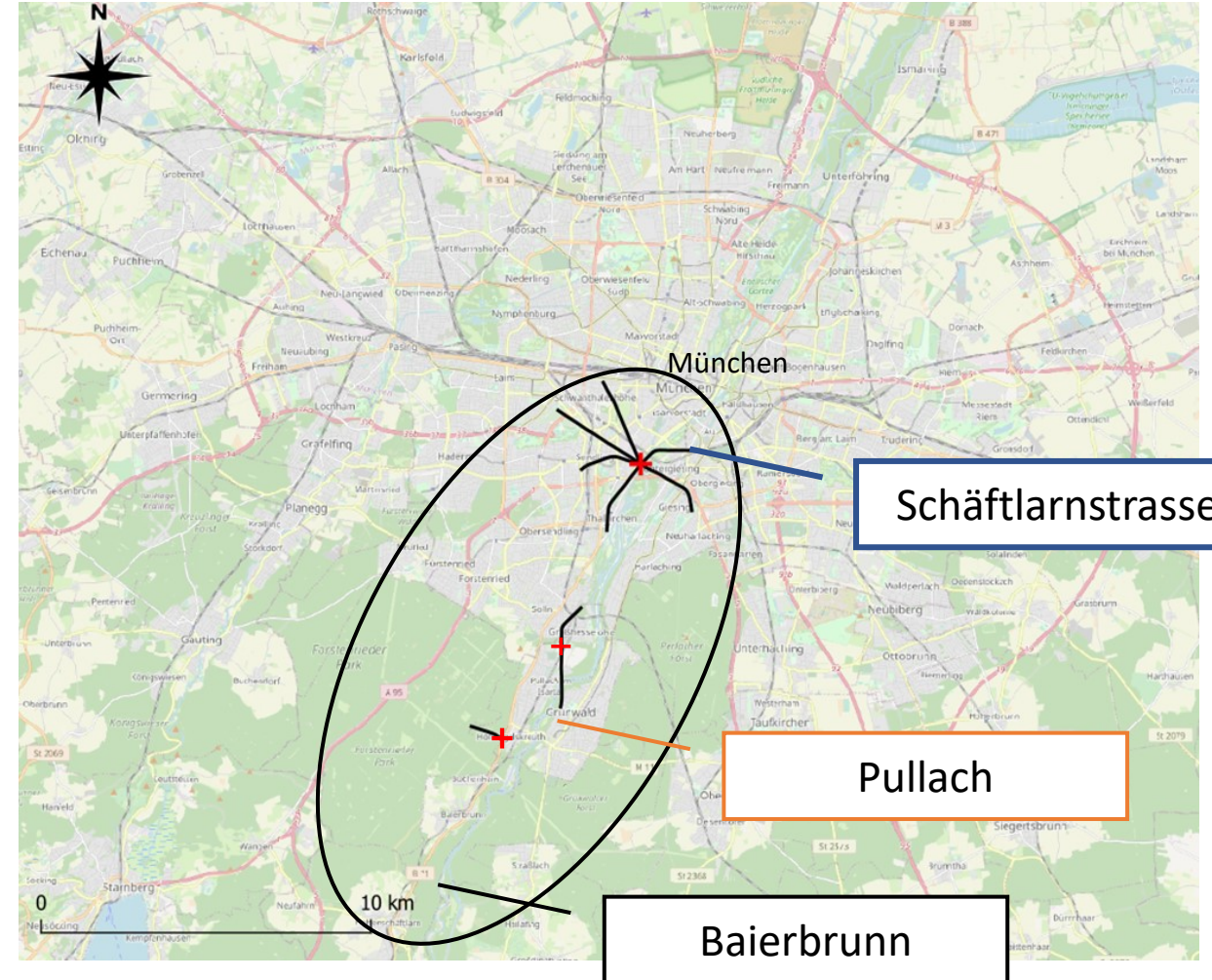
- >> *Guidelines for geothermal monitoring*
- >> *Assessment of detection / location capabilities*



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WHO, WHERE, WHEN?

Project ID	
Project duration	2019-09-01 – 2023-08-31
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<u>Karlsruher Institut für Technologie</u> -<u>Stadwerke München (SWM)</u> -<u>Innovative Energie Pullach (IEP)</u>
Funding authority	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie (BMW.i.IIC6)
Study area	Greater Munich area
Granted amount	4.7M €





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WHAT WE STRIVE FOR?

Background of the project: Seismicity can be induced also in deep hydrothermal systems

Site	First detection	Strongest event / Event number	Description
Unterhaching (UH)	10.02.2008	M_L 2.4 / 657	27 events $M_L \geq 1.0$, six events $M_L \geq 2.0$, near inj. well, decreasing magnitude
Taufkirchen (TK)	19.07.2012	M_L 0.3 / 11	During circulation test at inj. well
Kirchstockach (KS)	23.08.2012	M_L 0.8 / 33	30 microseismic events $M_L \leq 0.8$ near inj. well
Sauerlach (S)	19.06.2014	M_L 1.2 / 2	M_L 0.7 and M_L 1.2, big location error
Pullach (Pu)	21.02.2015	M_L -0.4 / 1	Near inj. well
Oberhaching (OH)	01.02.2016	M_L 0.5 / 3	Near inj. well
Duermhaar (DH)	31.07.2016	M_L 1.3 / 10	Big location error
Poing (PO)	19.11.2016	M_L 2.1 / 21	18 microseismic events, two events $M_L \sim 2.1$, near inj. well

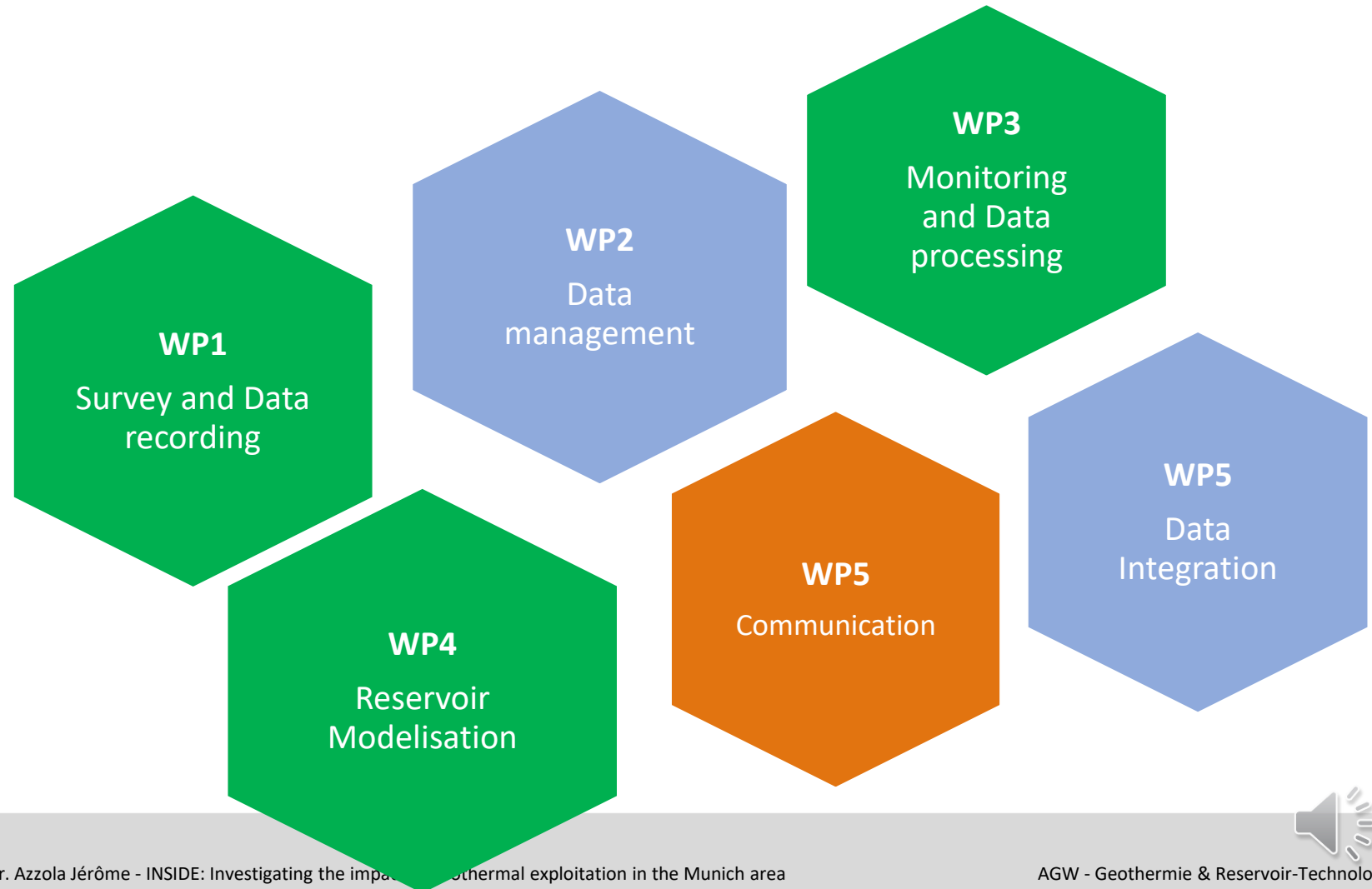
Our motivations: Minimize risks associated with seismicity / deformation, strive for the development of a “Reservoir Management System”





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WHAT WE DO?

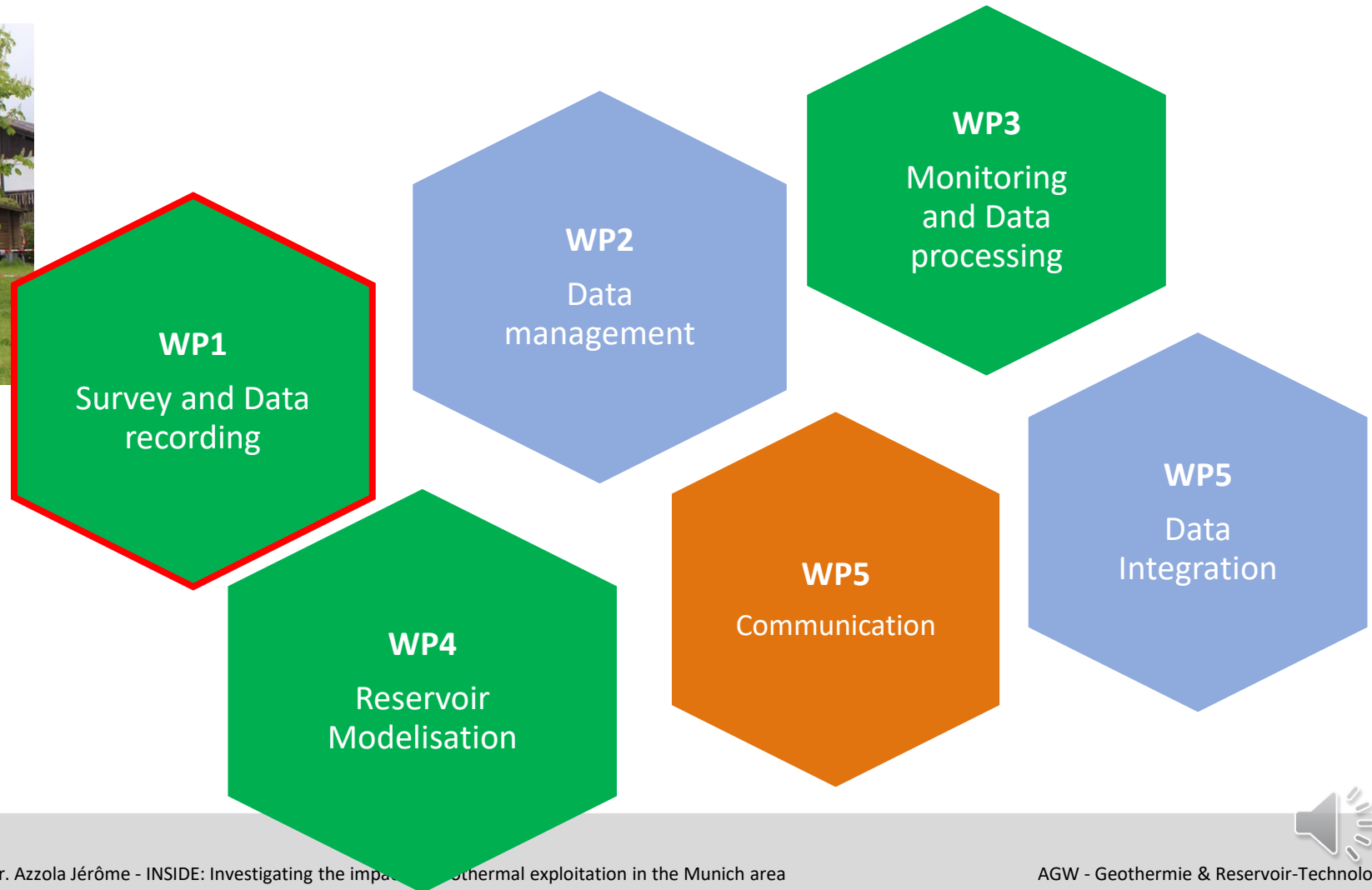




WHAT WE DO?

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➤ Expansion of a measurement network going beyond the standard

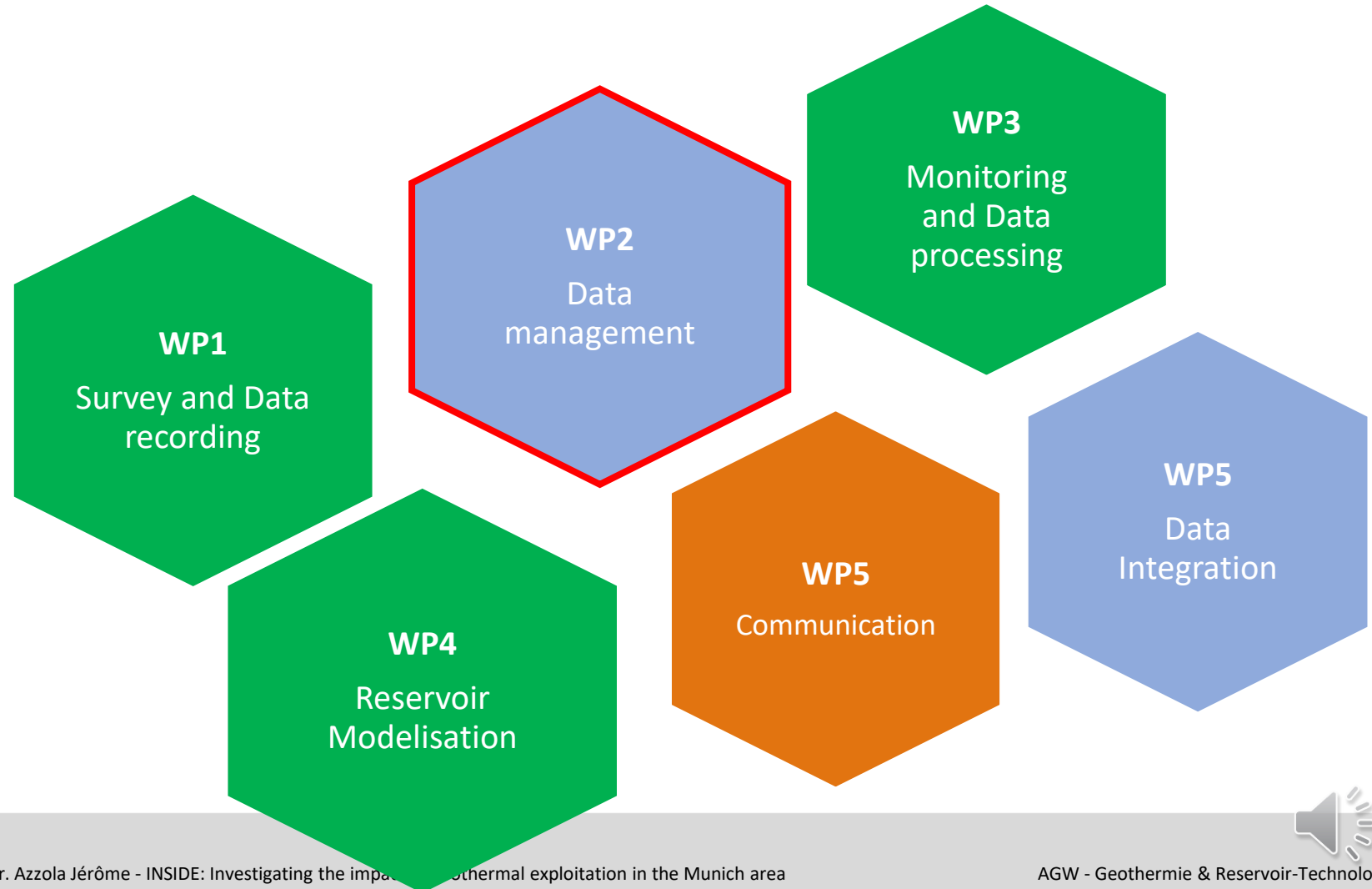
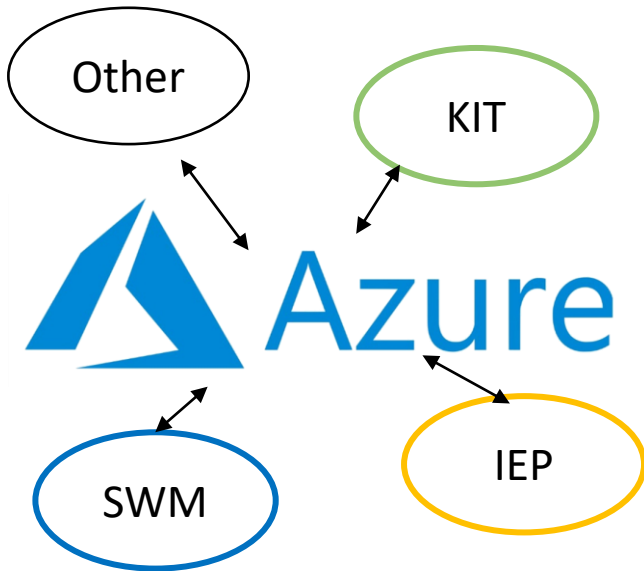




WHAT WE DO?

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- Expansion of a measurement network going beyond the standard
- ... and related data management

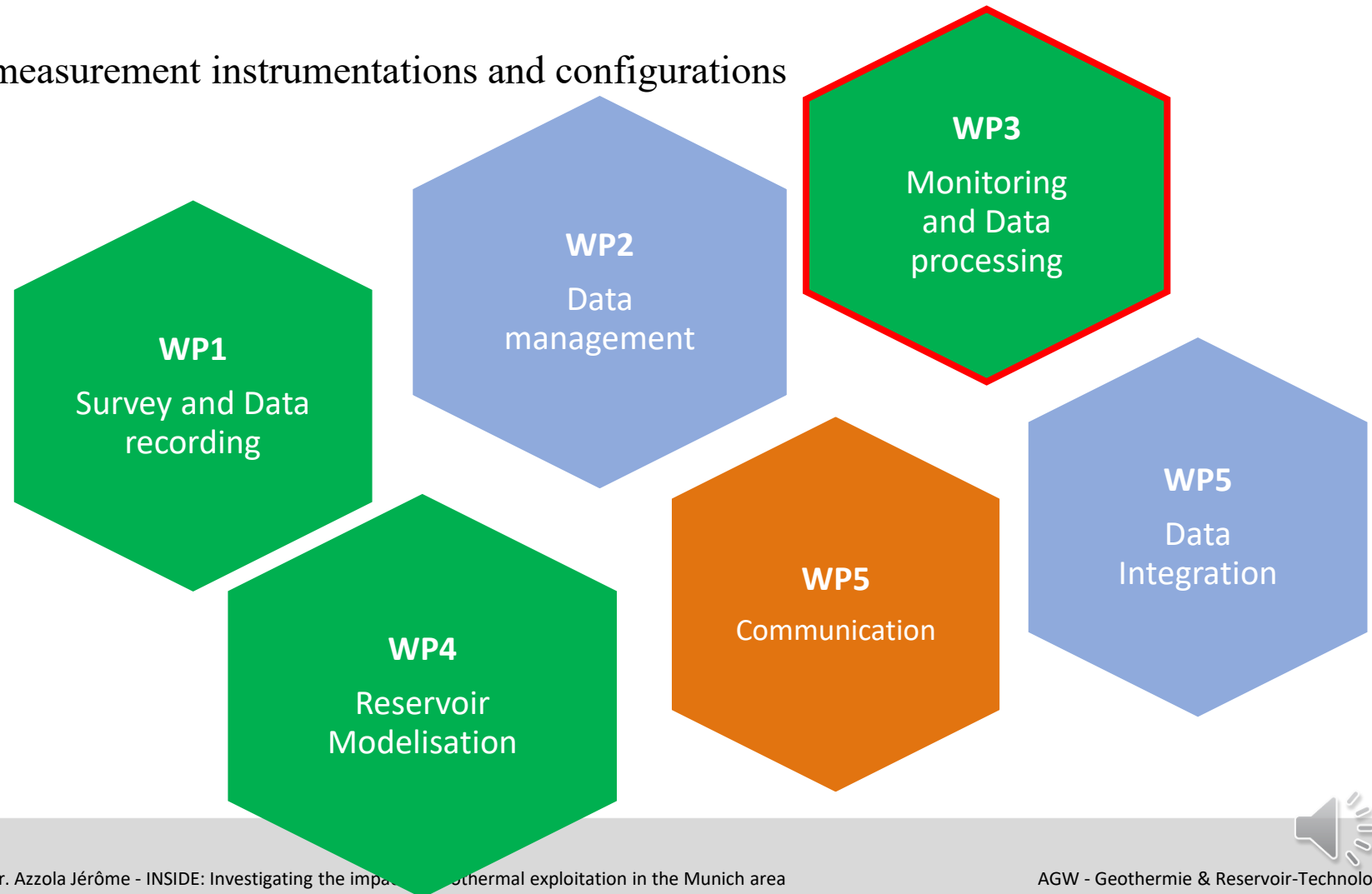




WHAT WE DO?

INSIDE

- Expansion of a measurement network going beyond the standard
- ... and related data management
- **Self-performance comparison** of measurement instrumentations and configurations

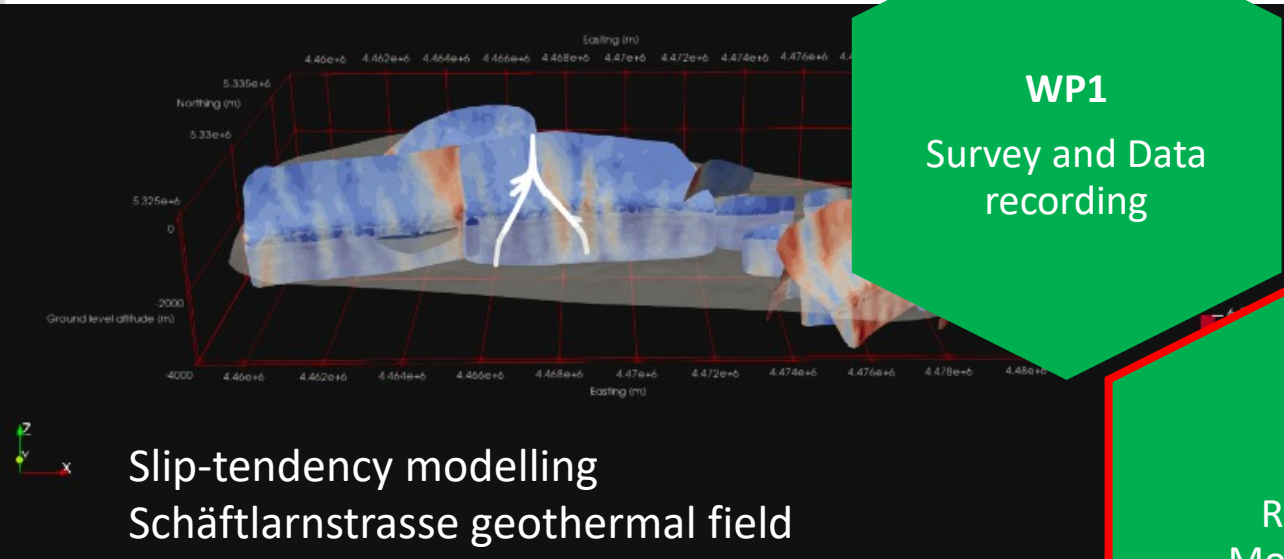
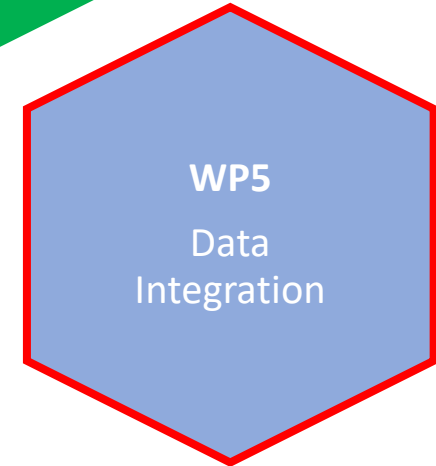
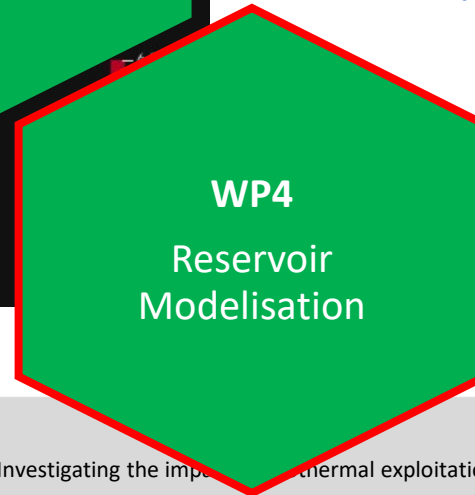
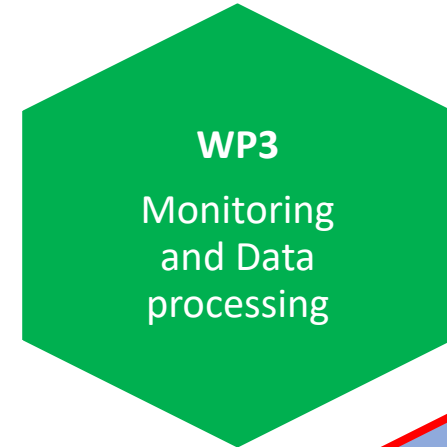
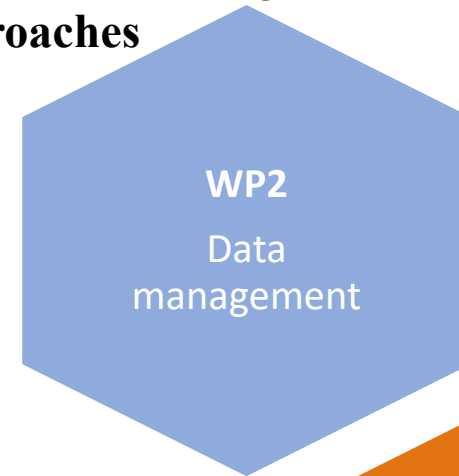




WHAT WE DO?

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- Expansion of a measurement network going beyond the standard
- ... and related data management
- Self-performance comparison of measurement instrumentations and configurations
- Integration of results in **dvlp. of innovative modelling approaches**
- **Towards a “Reservoir Management System”**

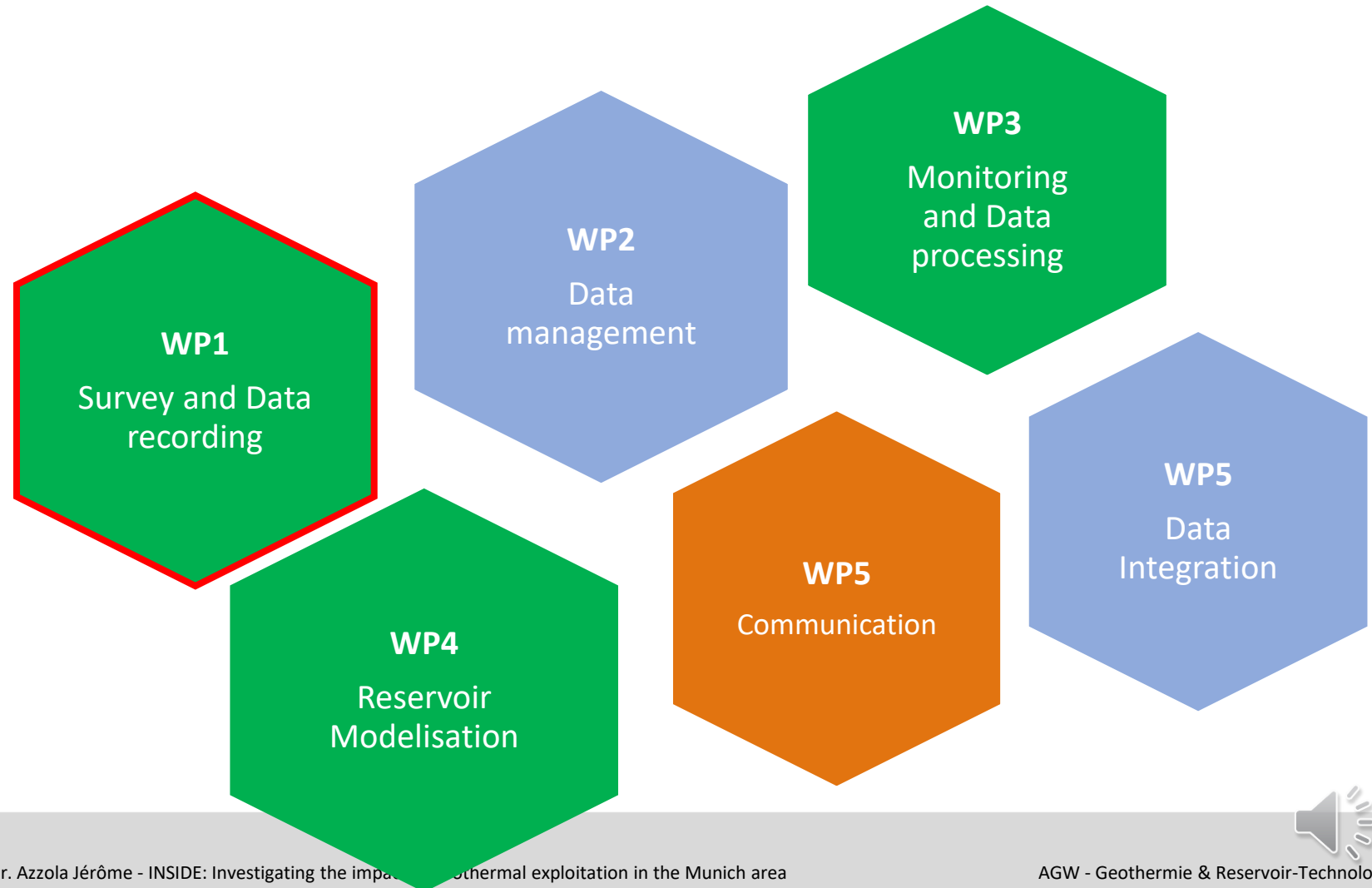




WHAT WE DO?

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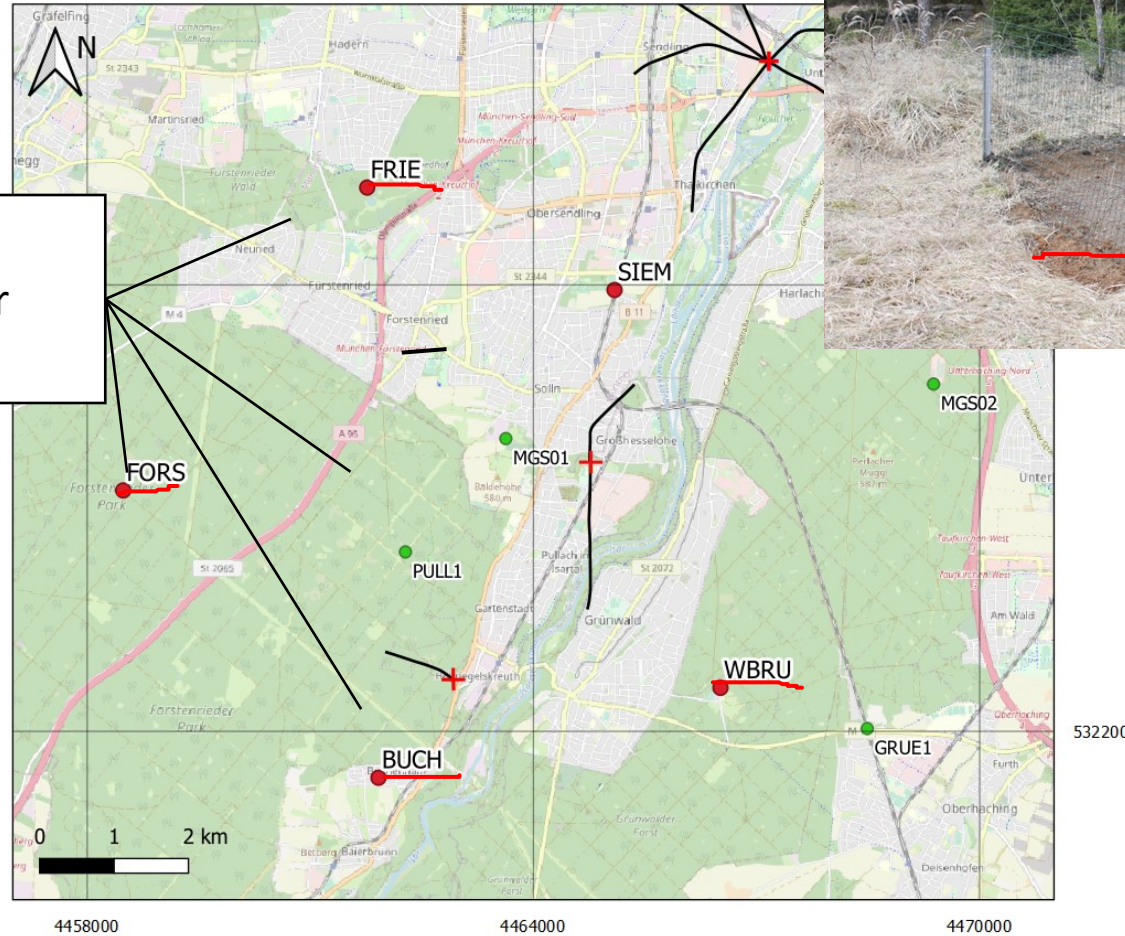
- **Expansion of a measurement network going beyond the standard**





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Surface station
3C-seismometer
TC-120s



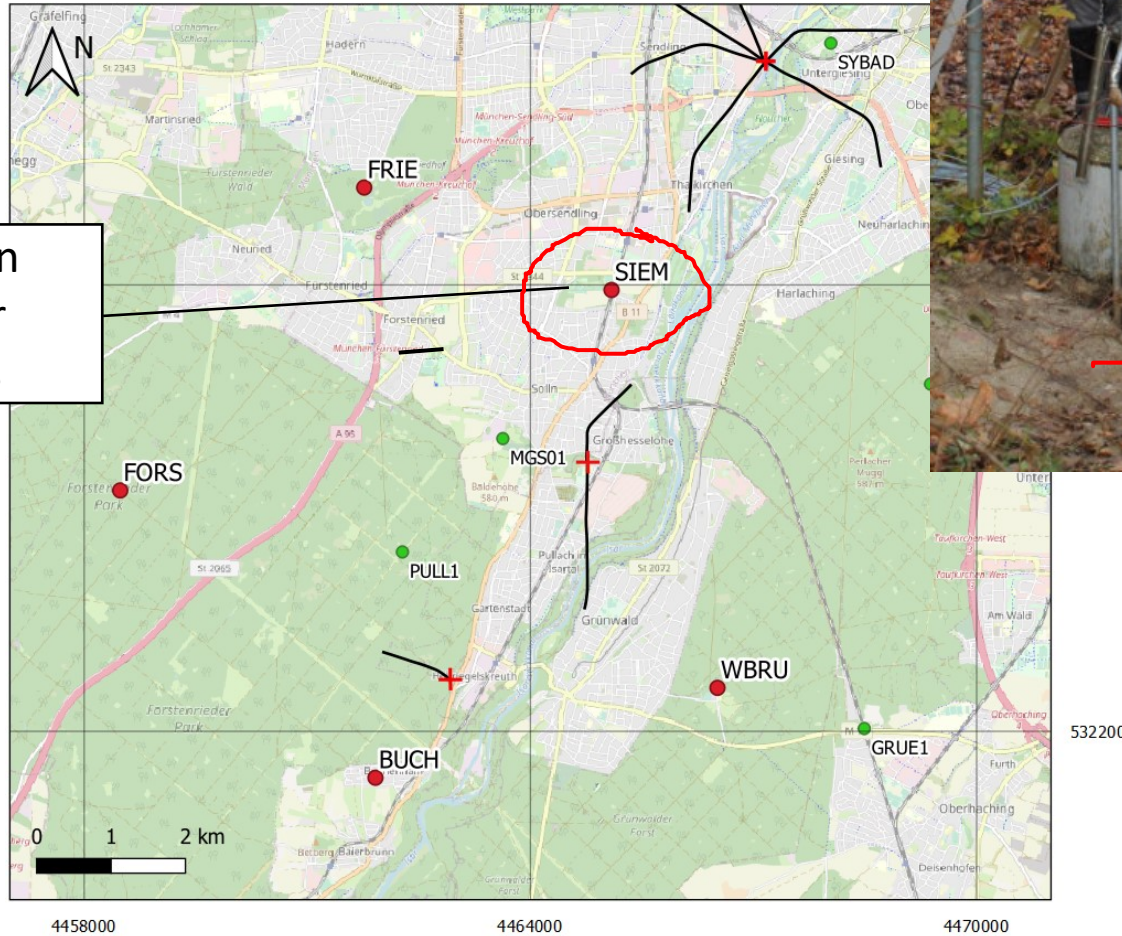
- Well trajectories
- INSIDE seismic stations
- Seismic stations of « Operator Network » (LMU)





INSIDE

Downhole station
3C-seismometer
TC-Posthole 20s

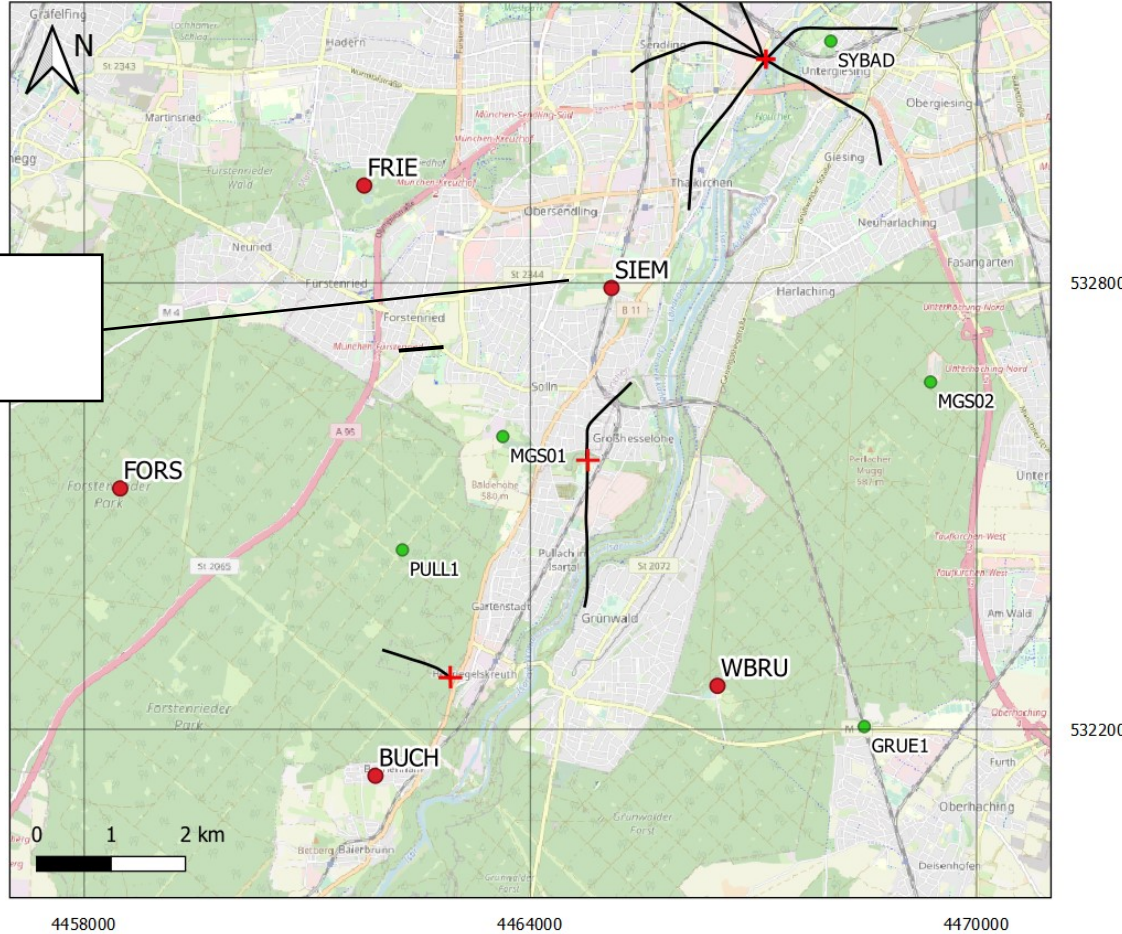


- Well trajectories
- INSIDE seismic stations
- Seismic stations of « Operator Network » (LMU)





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Mini-array

- Well trajectories
- INSIDE seismic stations
- Seismic stations of « Operator Network » (LMU)

Mini-array:

- 9 x 3-components seismometers
- Possibility to compare the results of various recording configurations at this location
- Not yet installed



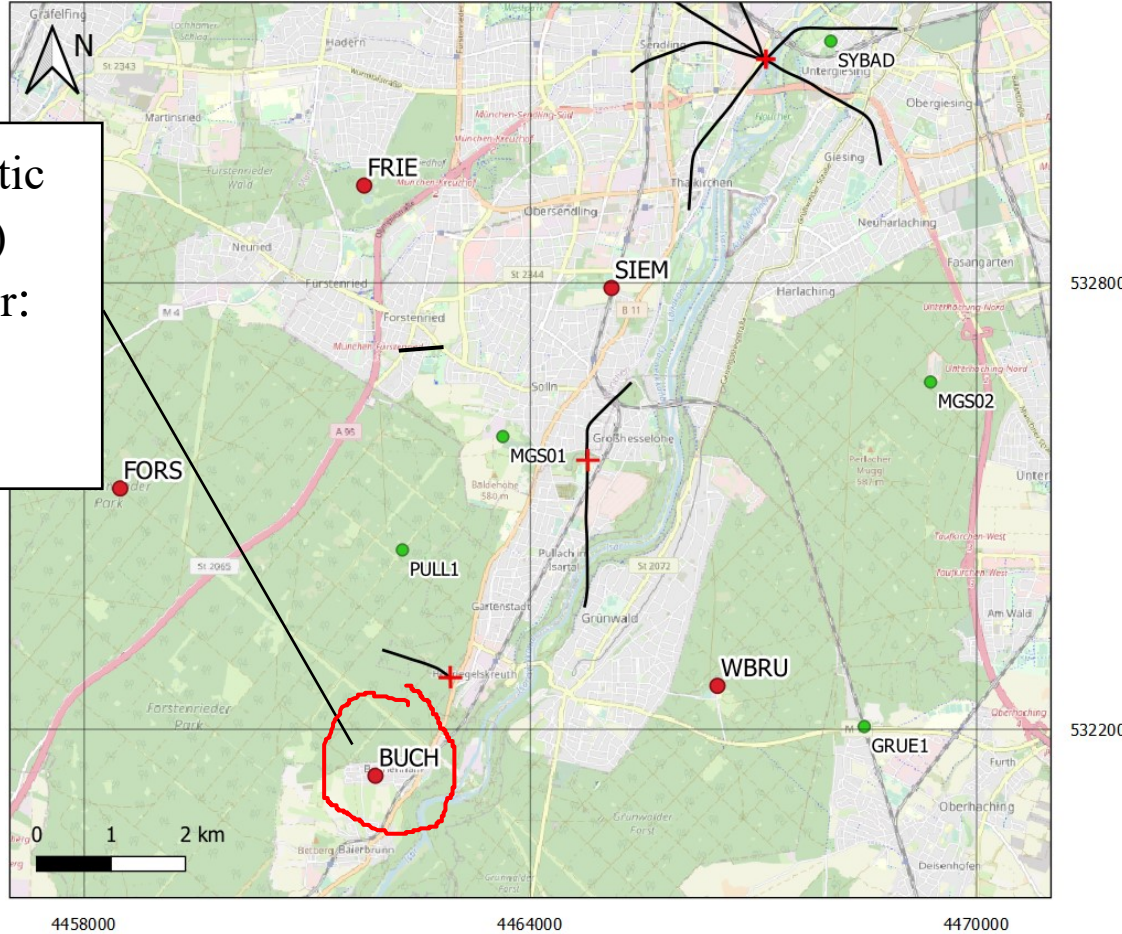


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Distributed Fiber-Optic Sensing (DFOTS) measuring station for:

- DAS
- DTSS



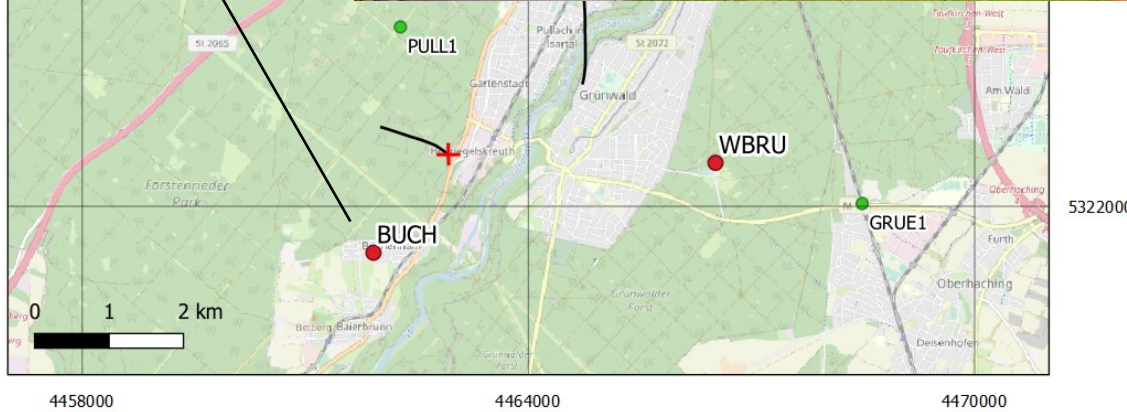
- Well trajectories
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INSIDE

Distributed Fiber-Optic Sensing (DFOTS) measuring station for:
- DAS
- DTSS



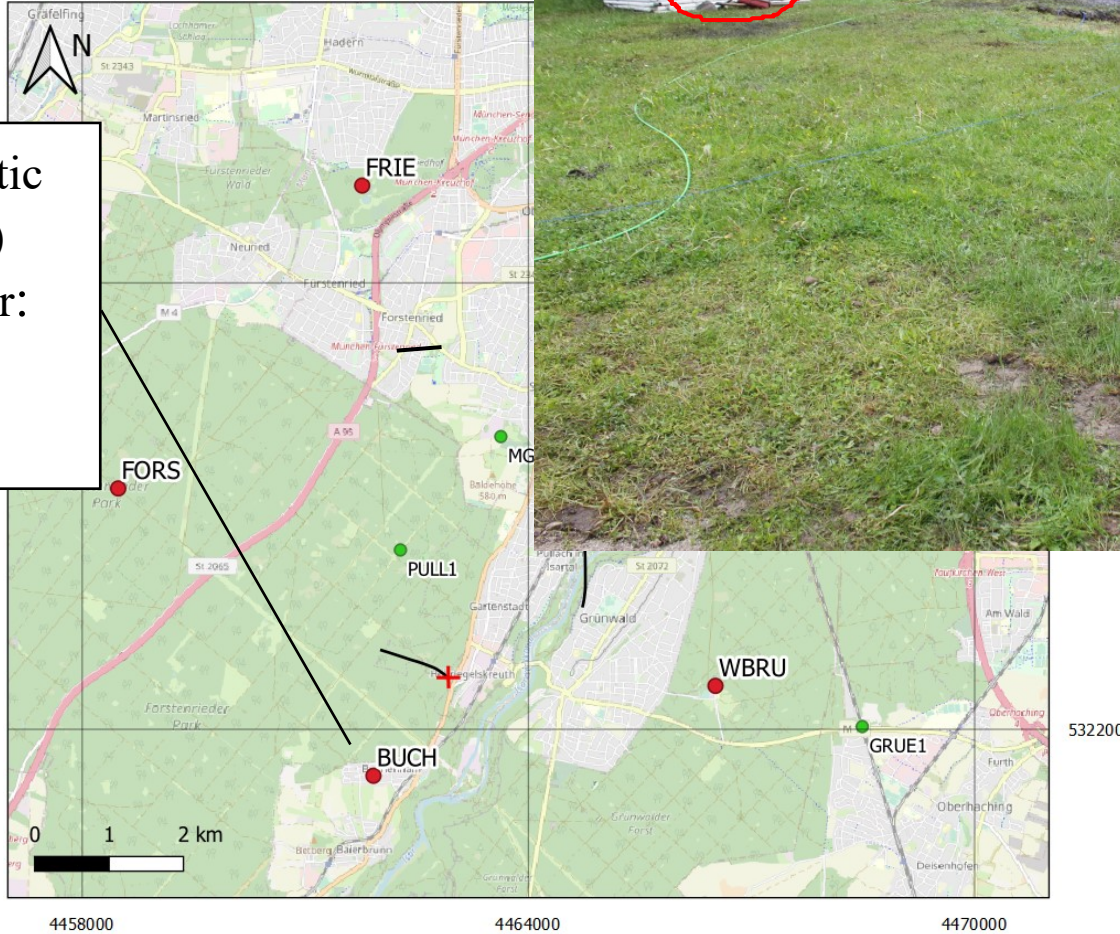
- Well trajectories
- INSIDE seismic stations
- Seismic stations of « Operator Network » (LMU)



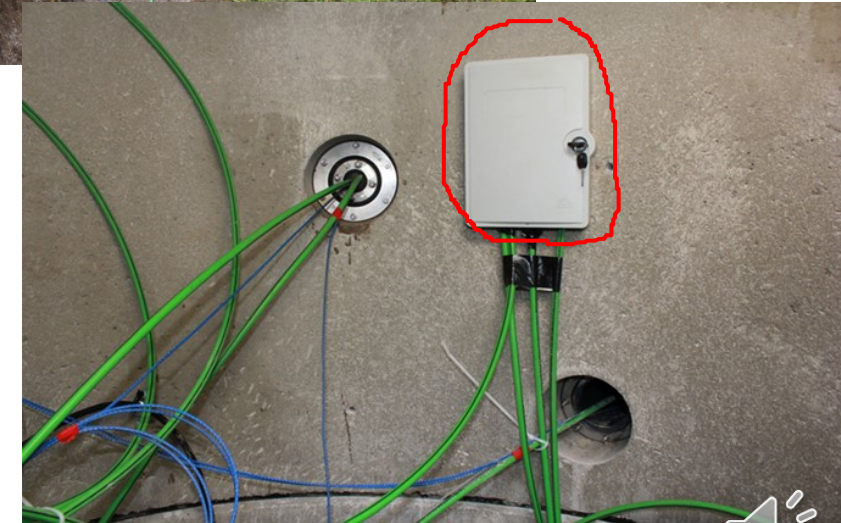


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Distributed Fiber-Optic Sensing (DFOTS) measuring station for:
- DAS
- DTSS



- Well trajectories
- INSIDE seismic stations
- Seismic stations of « Operator Network » (LMU)



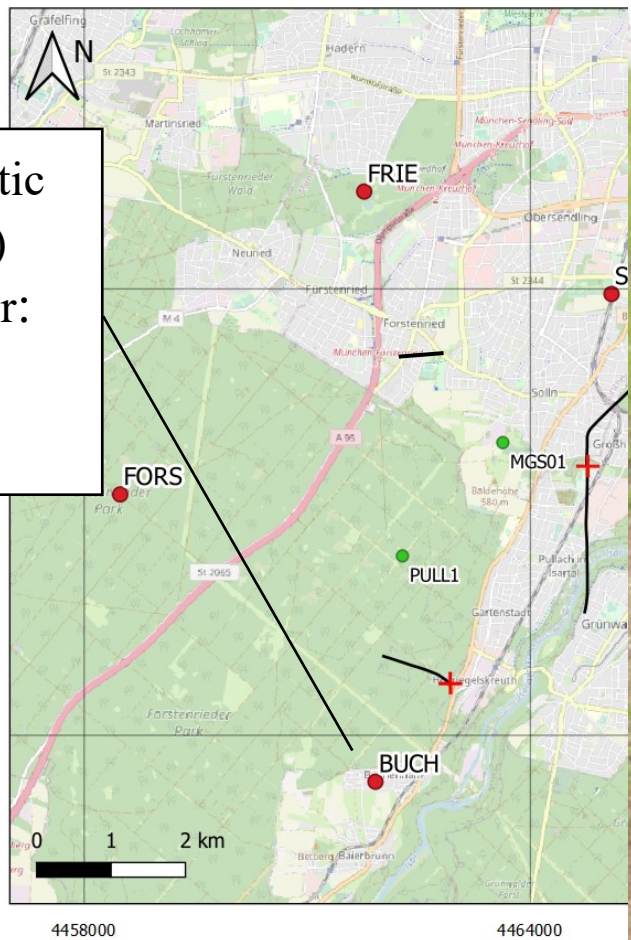


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Distributed Fiber-Optic Sensing (DFOTS) measuring station for:

- DAS
- DTSS

- Well trajectories
- INSIDE seismic stations
- Seismic stations of « Operator Network » (LMU)



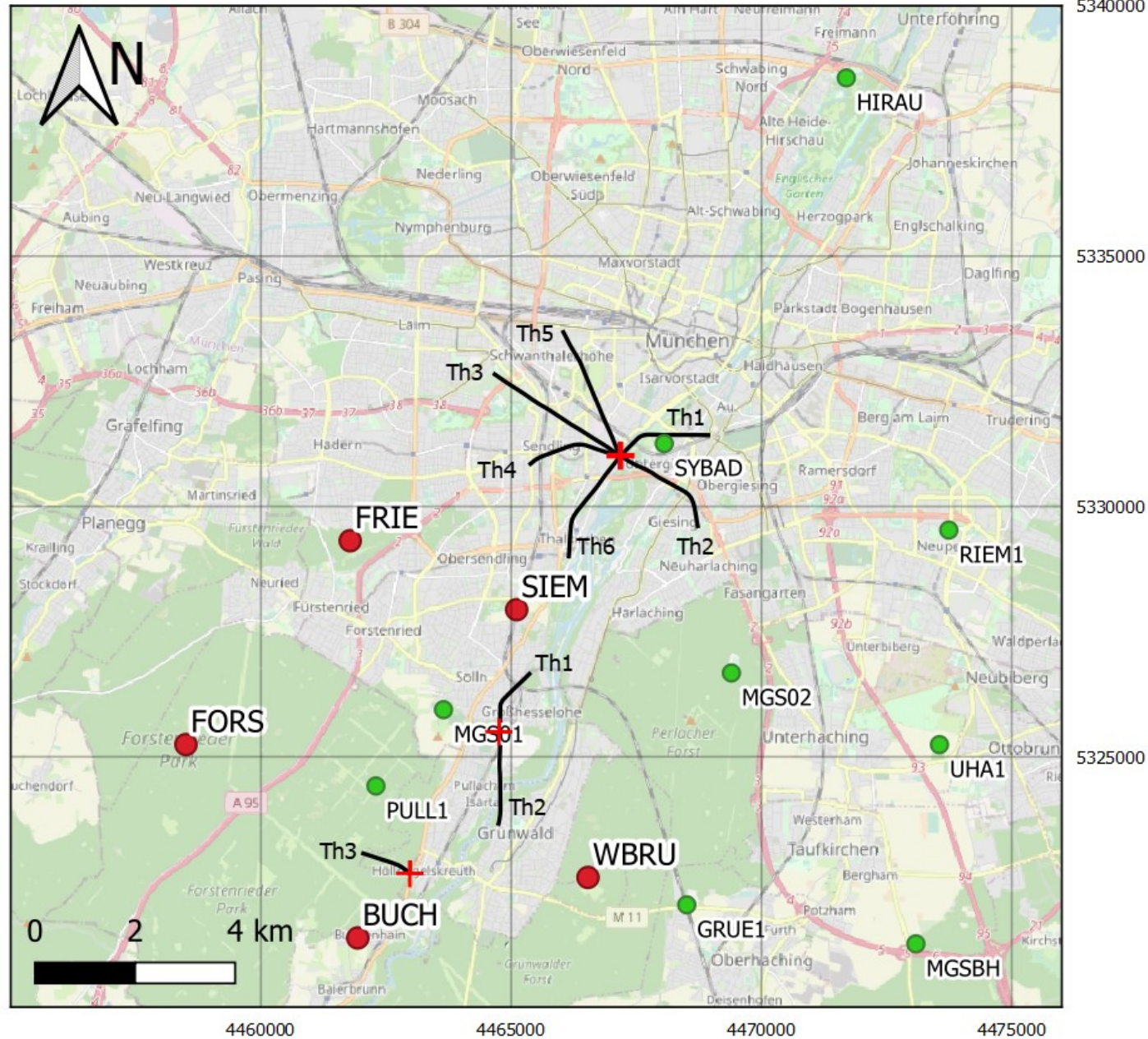
DAS / DTSS interrogators





INSIDE

- Well trajectories
- INSIDE seismic stations
- Seismic stations of « Operator Network » (LMU)





EVALUATING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SURFACE STATIONS

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Working Group "Induced Seismicity" **Forschungskollegium Physik des Erdkörpers e. V. (FKPE e. V.)**, et al., 2012; Groos and Ritter, 2009

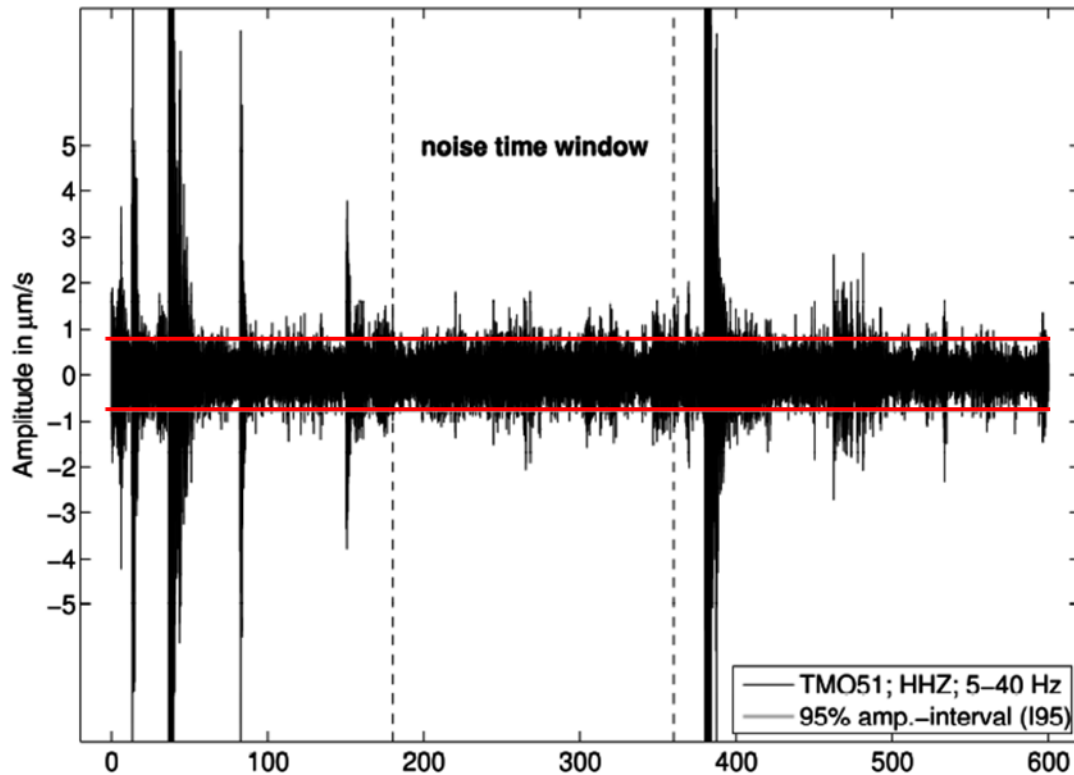




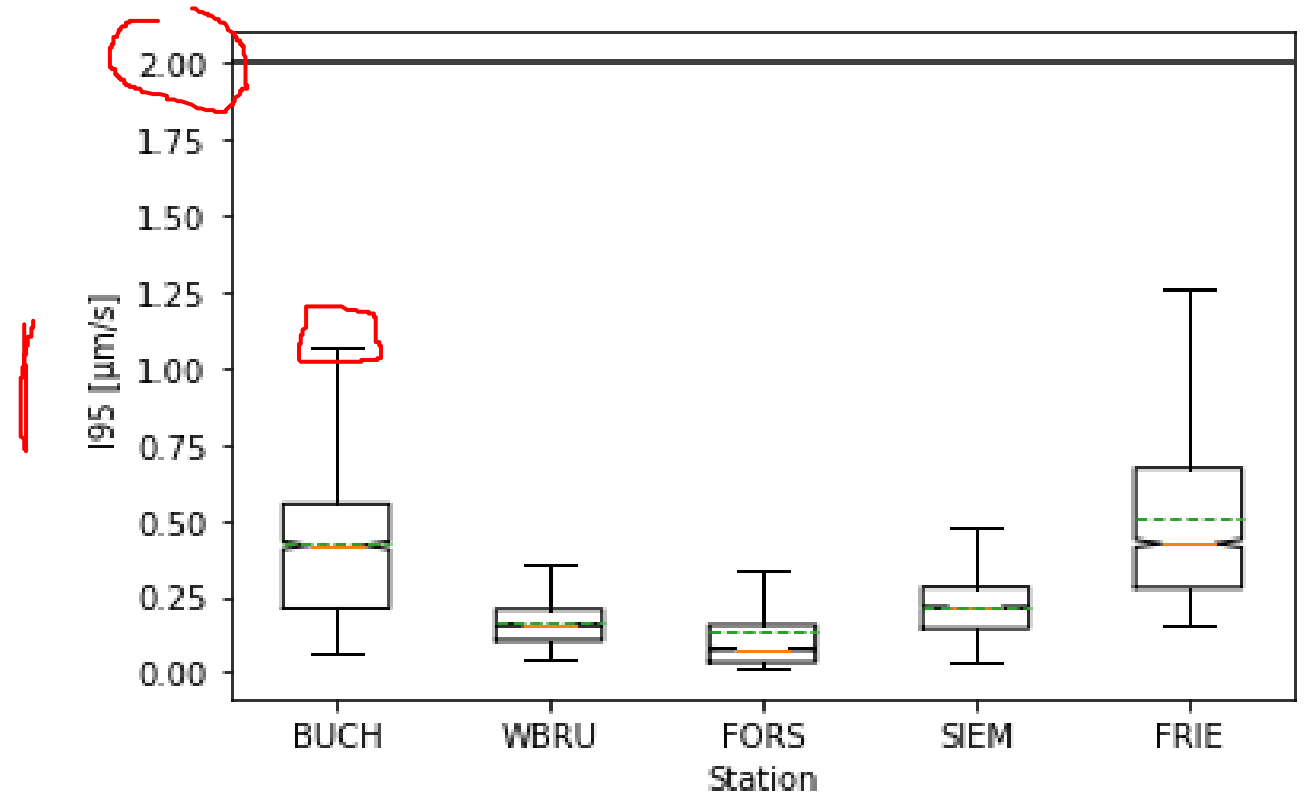
EVALUATING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SURFACE STATIONS

INSIDE

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Groos and Ritter, 2009



I95 values = a measure of soil turbulence
Source: BVG Guideline 1101.



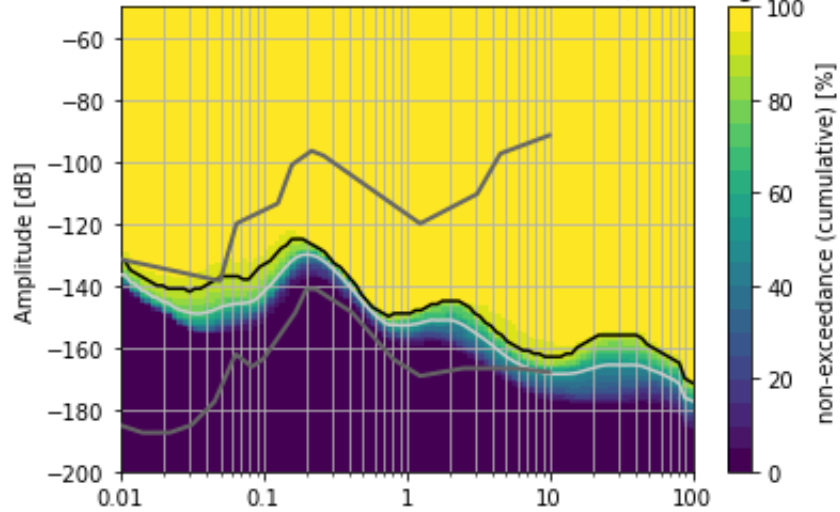
Statistical distribution of I95 values estimated for the Z comp.



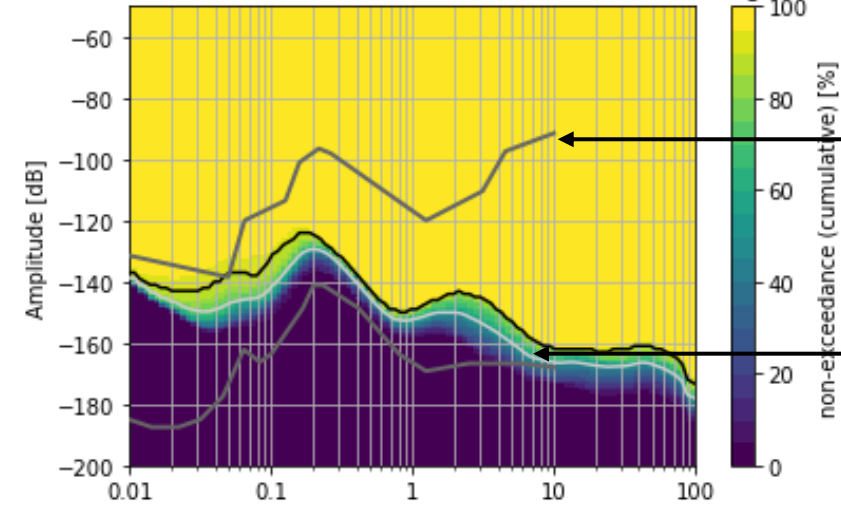


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KB.FORS.00.HLZ 2021-03-28 -- 2021-06-07 (3418/3418 segments)

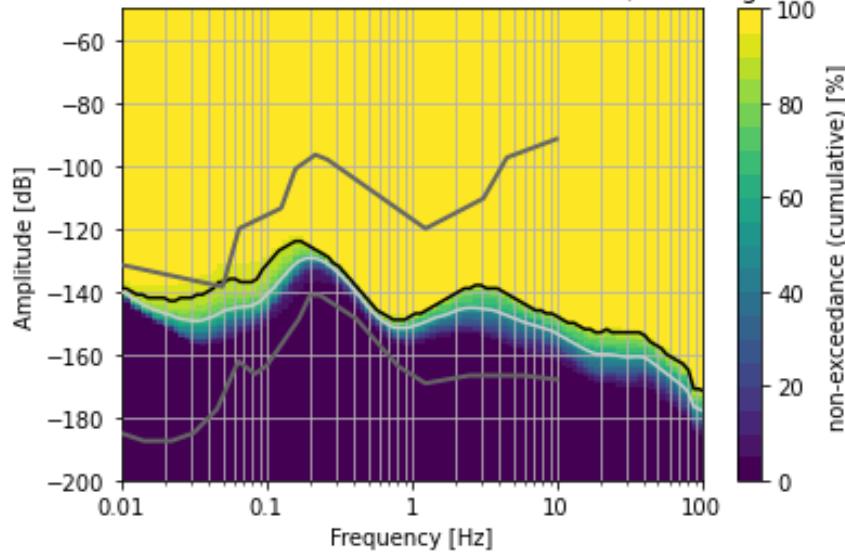


KB.WBRU.00.HLZ 2021-03-27 -- 2021-06-06 (3455/3455 segments)

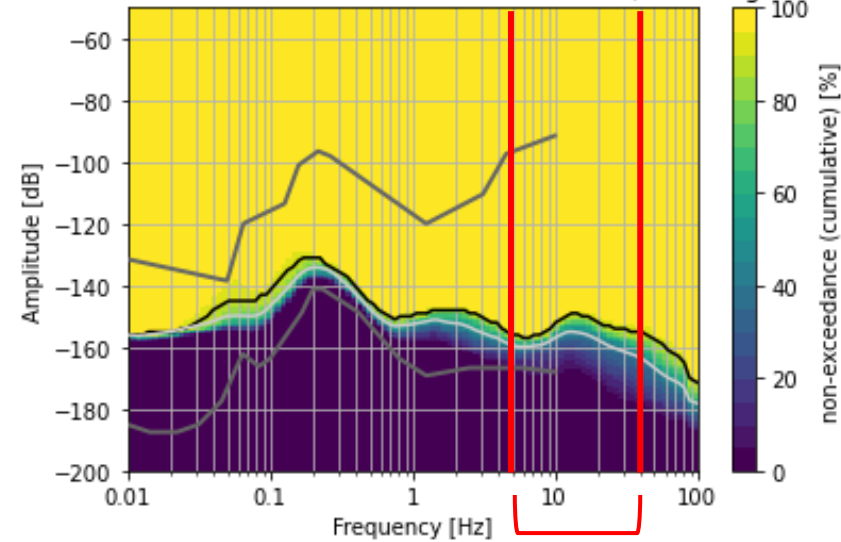


NHNM
(Peterson, 1993)
NLNM

KB.FRIE.00.HLZ 2021-03-27 -- 2021-05-29 (3071/3071 segments)



KB.BUCH.00.HLZ 2021-06-12 -- 2021-07-13 (1535/1535 segments)



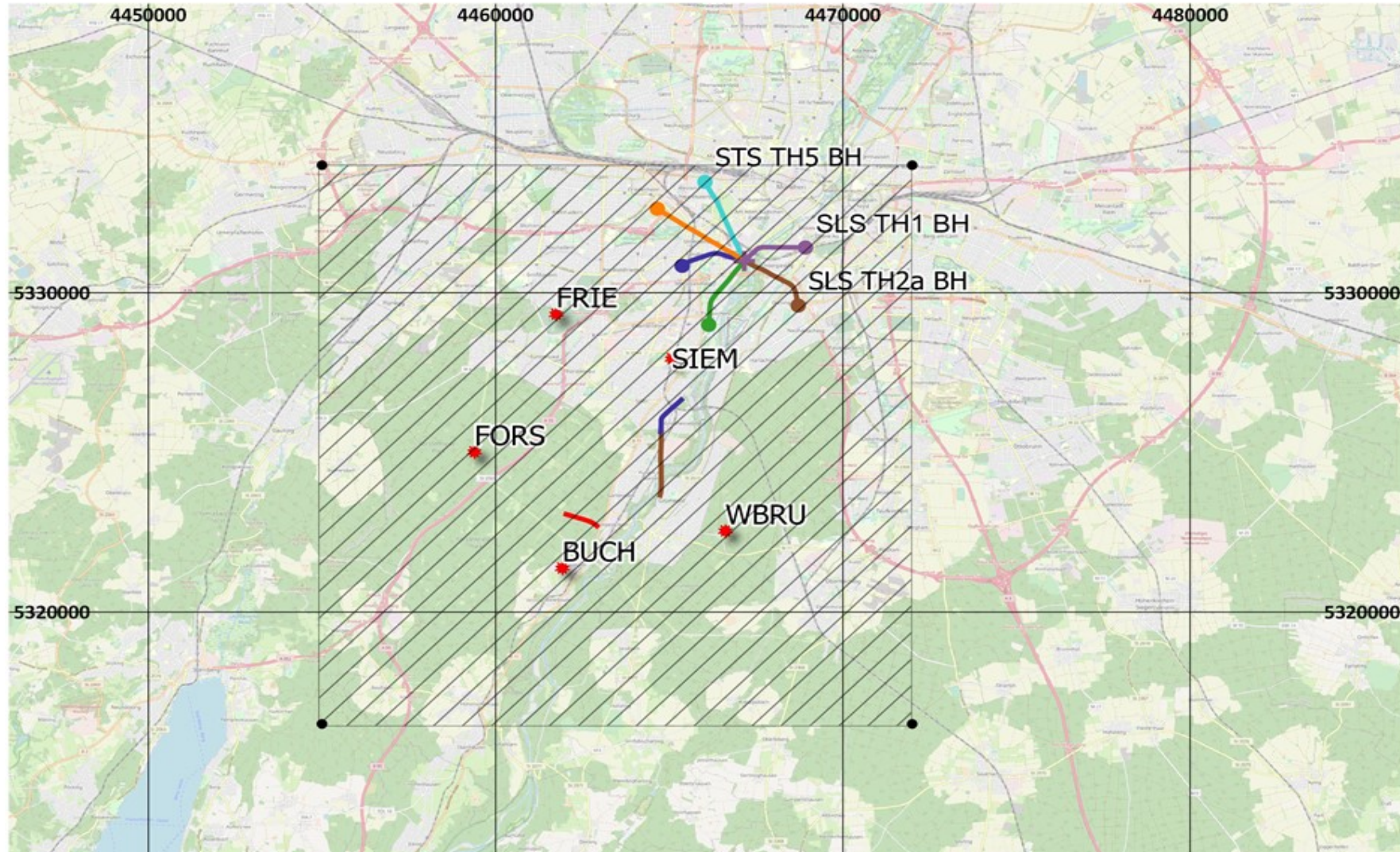
PPSD on vertical component for each station

5-40Hz





INSIDE



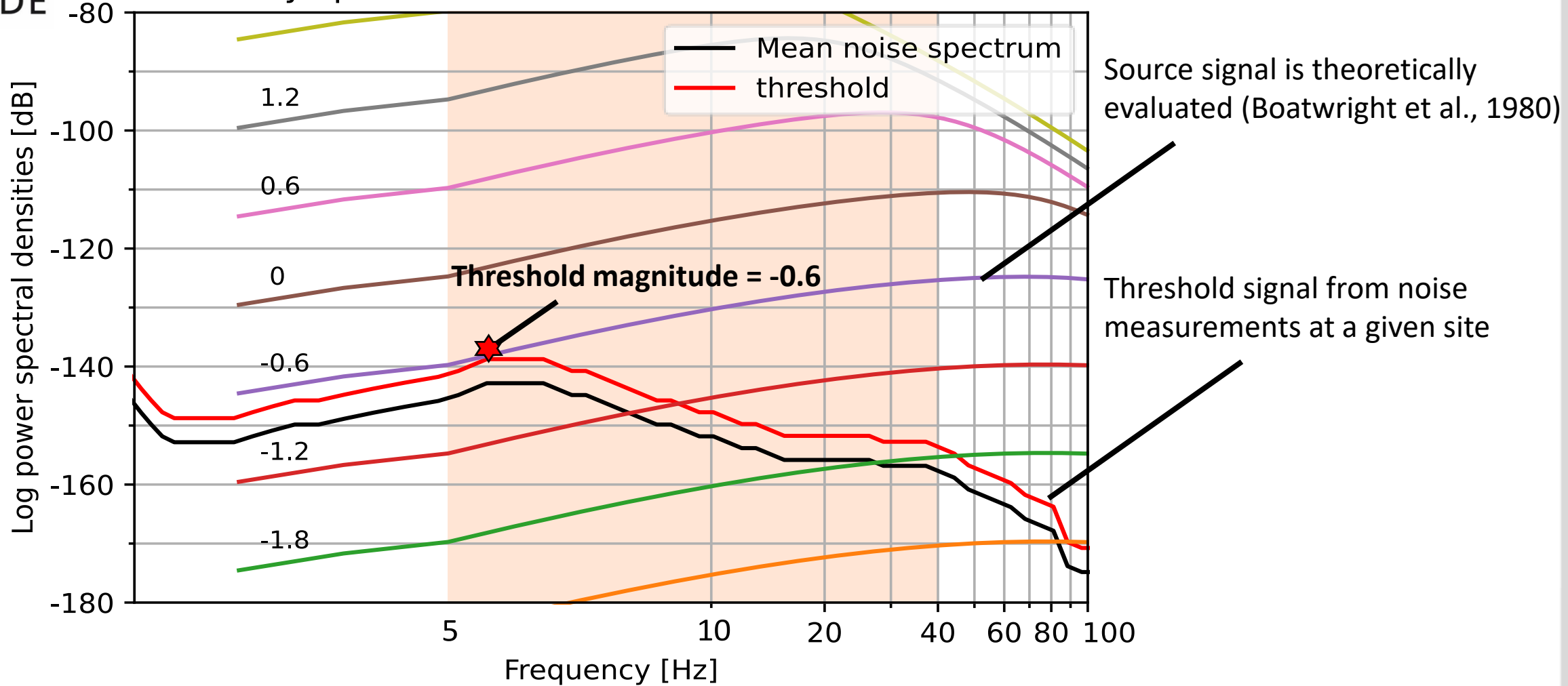
Surface area where the detection capability has been assessed
In depth, targets the reservoir at a depth of 2250 (below MSL)





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Velocity spectra - Threshold exceeded at Mw = -0.6

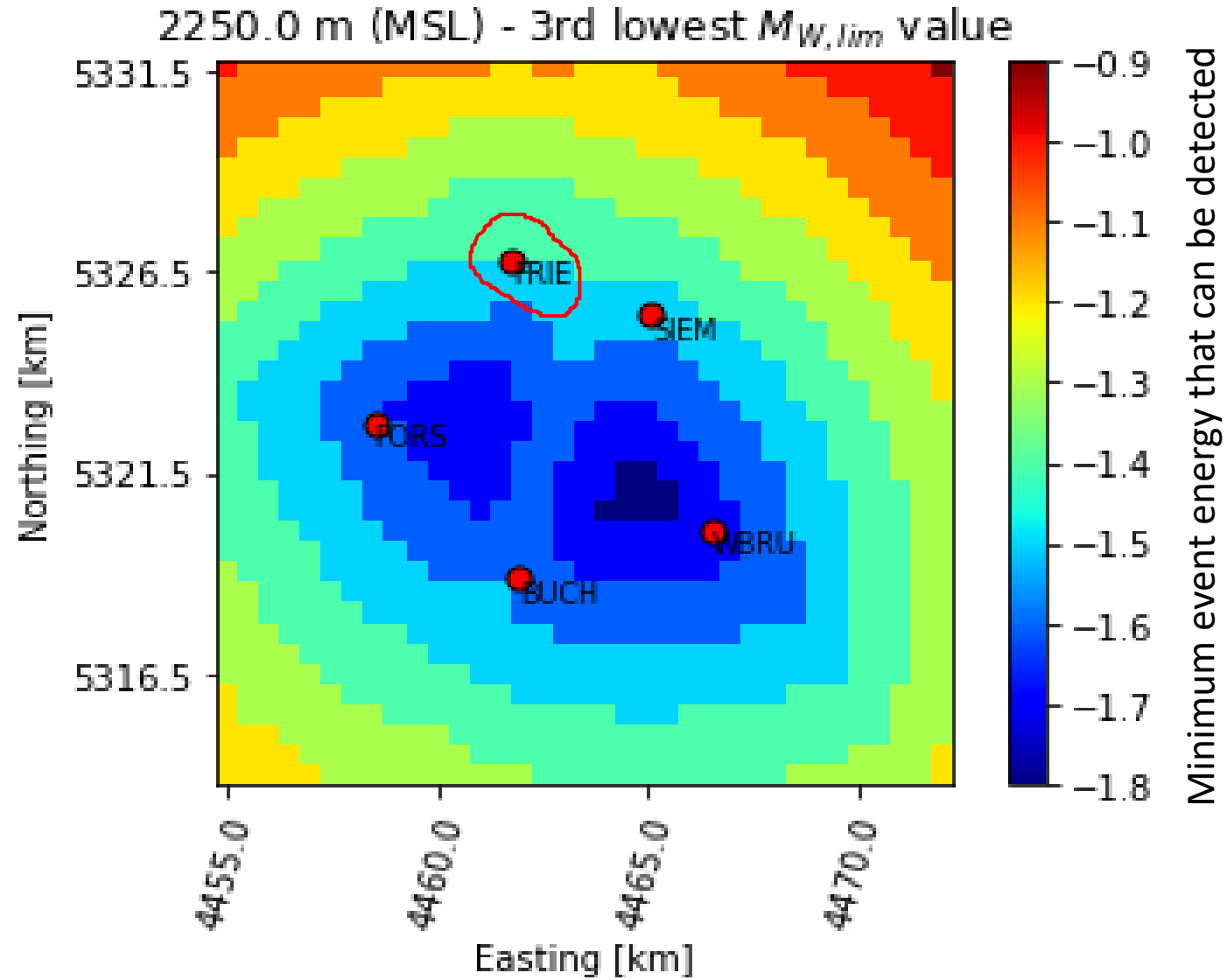


For 1 position, comparison between the theoretical spectrum for different Mw + cut-off spectrum from msts of station "FRIE"



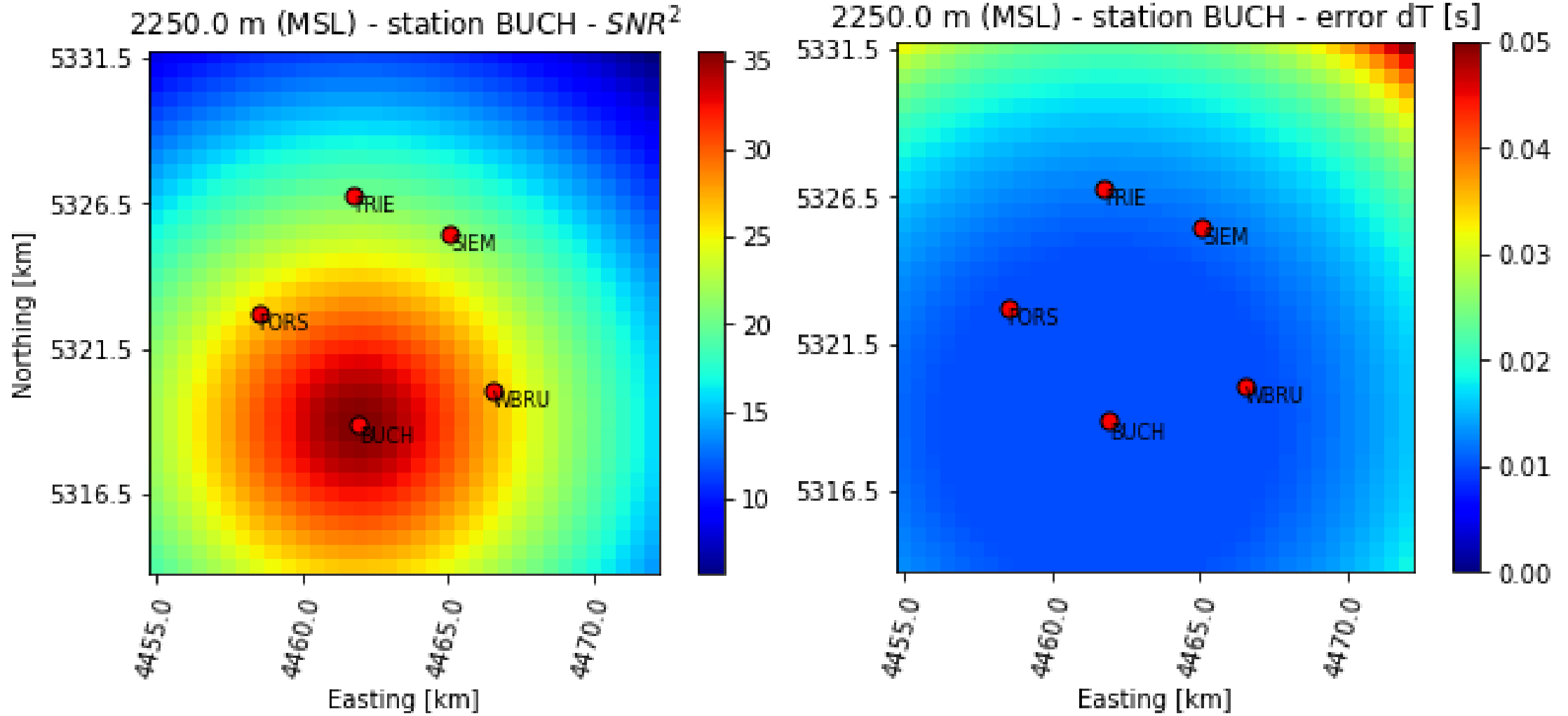


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Map at a depth of 2250 m – spatial evolution of the minimum event energy that can be detected with three stations





From the noise msts. and source spectra, corresponding signal-to-noise ratio, converted in picking error dT





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Take home messages

Several acquisition techniques are implemented in the INSIDE network, their suitability for monitoring seismicity will be compared

INSIDE surface and borehole stations meet the FKPE recommendations

-1.3 → minimum event energy that can be detected by three stations in the network

10 ms to 20 ms → error in picking the P-wave arrivals for an event of magnitude $MW = -1$

Outlook: how are these results comparable with real data, and what are the performances of the other implemented acquisition methodologies?

... more info on inside-geothermie.de

