

# DFN.lab

## software platform for Discrete Fracture Network models

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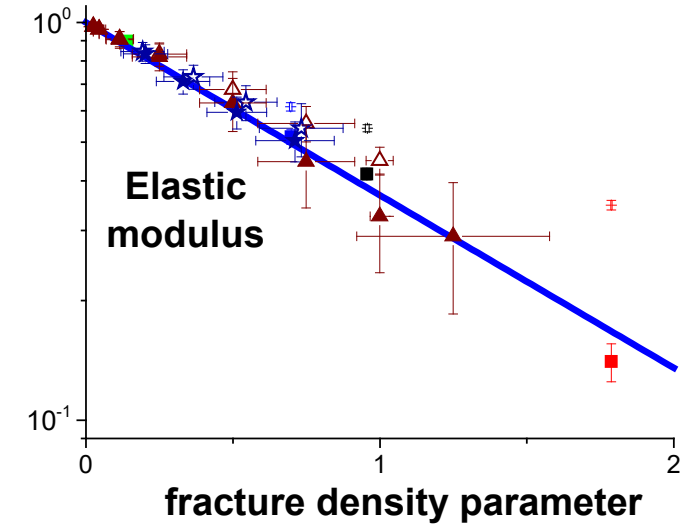
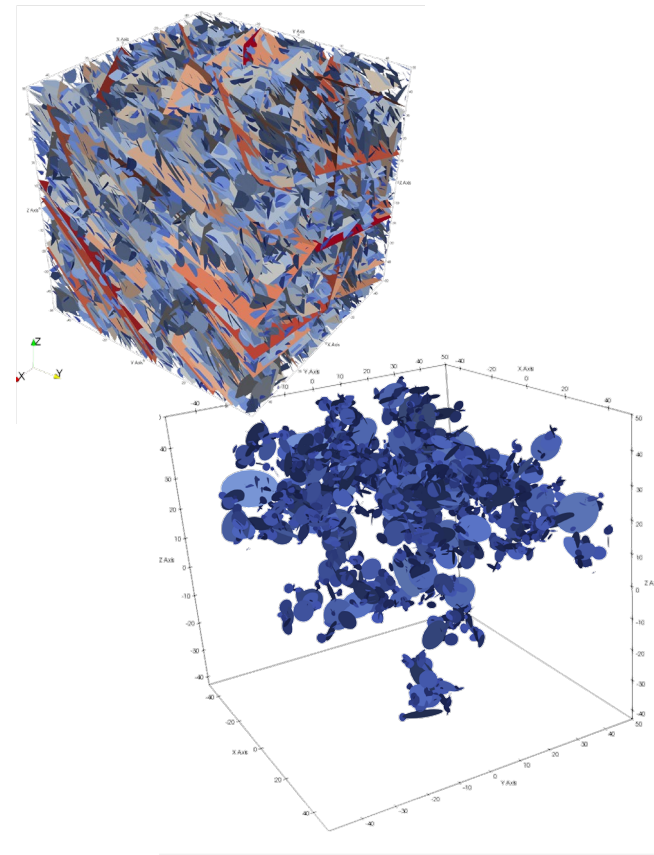
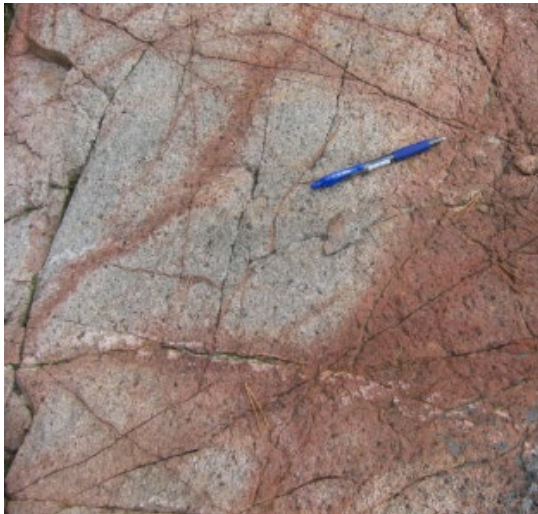
Univ Rennes, CNRS, France





# The challenges of fractured rock masses

Fractures control hydrological properties (completely) and mechanical properties (partly)



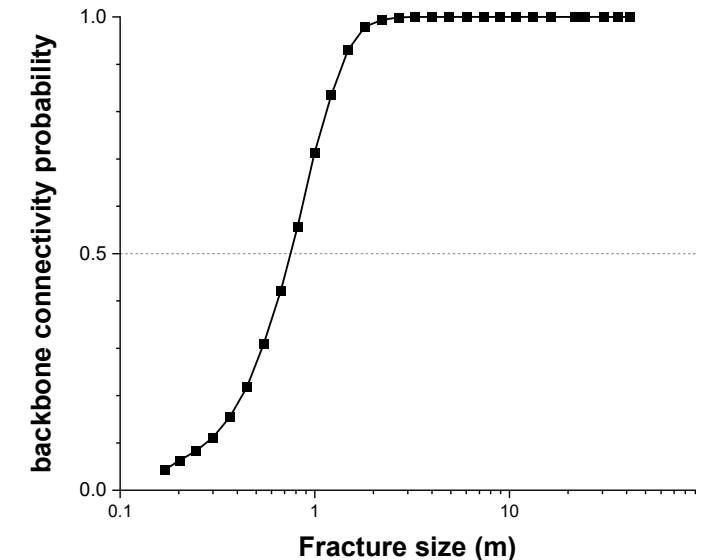
# The **numerical** challenges of fractured rock masses

Which scales are important/critical/negligible?  
for hydro

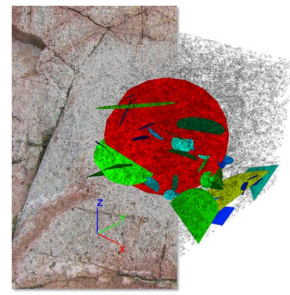
- **density:** 10 fractures/m from borehole size (10 cm) to  $\infty$
- **size distribution:** power law from cm to km
- **connectivity:** all fractures  $> 80$  cm contribute

Application for a block of  $(100 \text{ m})^3$

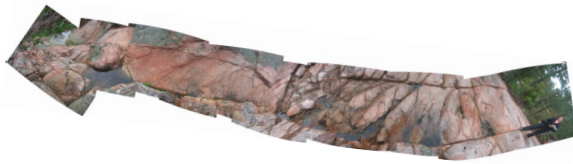
- smallest 'effective' fracture = 40 cm
- Total number of fracture =  $4 \cdot 10^6$
- total effective fracture surface =  $4 \text{ km}^2$
- **total number of meshes  $> 20$  millions**



# The Discrete Fracture Network (DFN) modeling approach



## Fractured rock geology

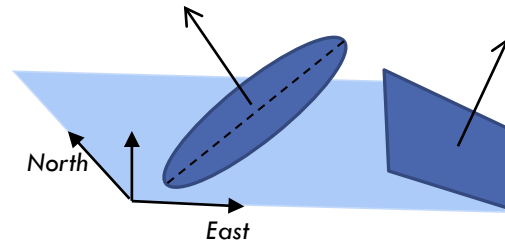


### A thin volume characterized by

Its surface per unit  
volume ( $p_{32}$ )

Some properties  
(aperture, stiffness of  
fracture walls or filling  
material)

## Fracture object ‘idealized’



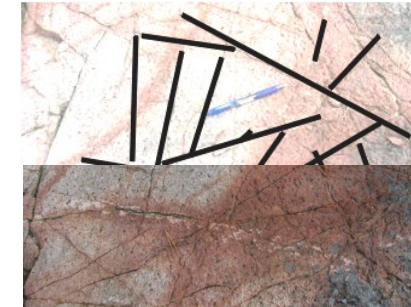
### An idealized object

With simple or complex  
geometry

Whose definition depends  
on size (e.g. small-scale  
fracture, large-scale fault  
zones)

Ideally, consistent with  
hydraulic and mechanical  
continuity

## Fracture population DFN



### A density distribution $n(L, l, \theta, \phi, \dots)$

number of fractures per  
unit volume  $V$

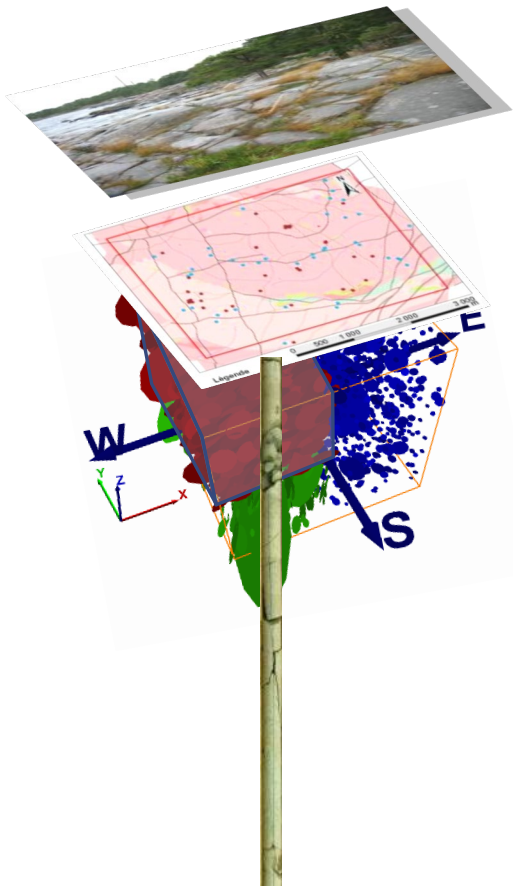
- with a given size  $l$ ,
- orientation  $\theta, \phi$
- aperture/ transmissivity
- ...



# The DFN modeling workflow

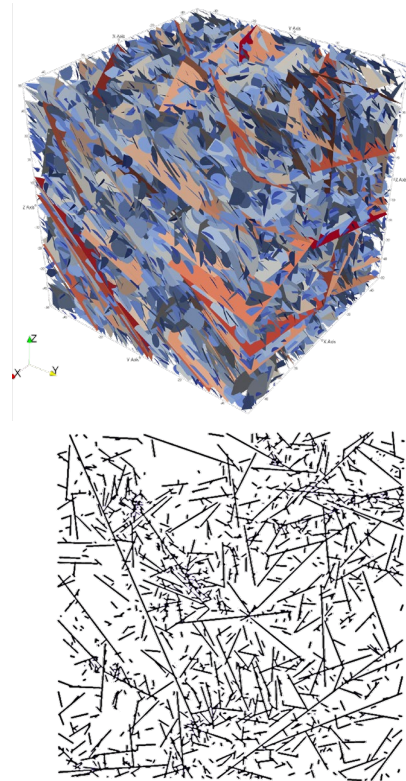
## Fracture statistics

fracture intensity  
size distribution  
flow data



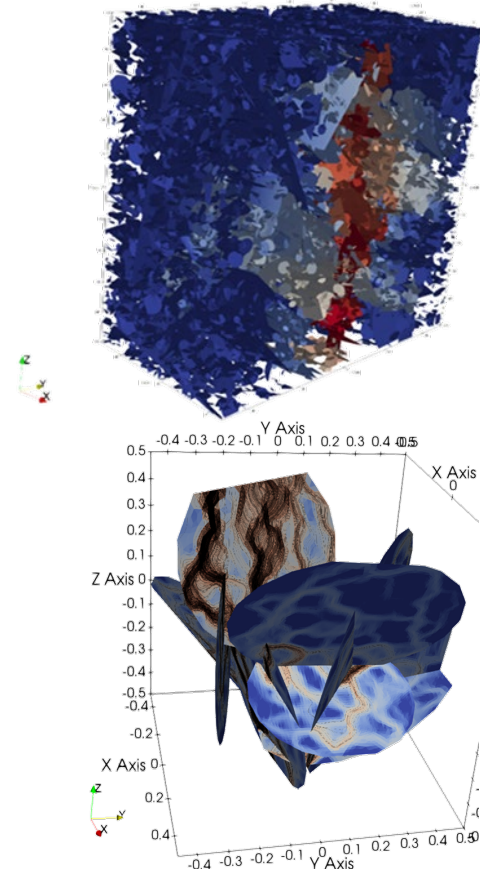
## DFN generation

Statistical fractures  
Genetic models based  
on fracture mechanics



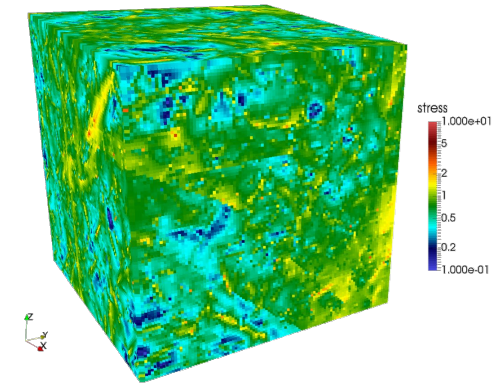
## Flow simulations

steady-state, transient  
permeameter or pumping  
conditions



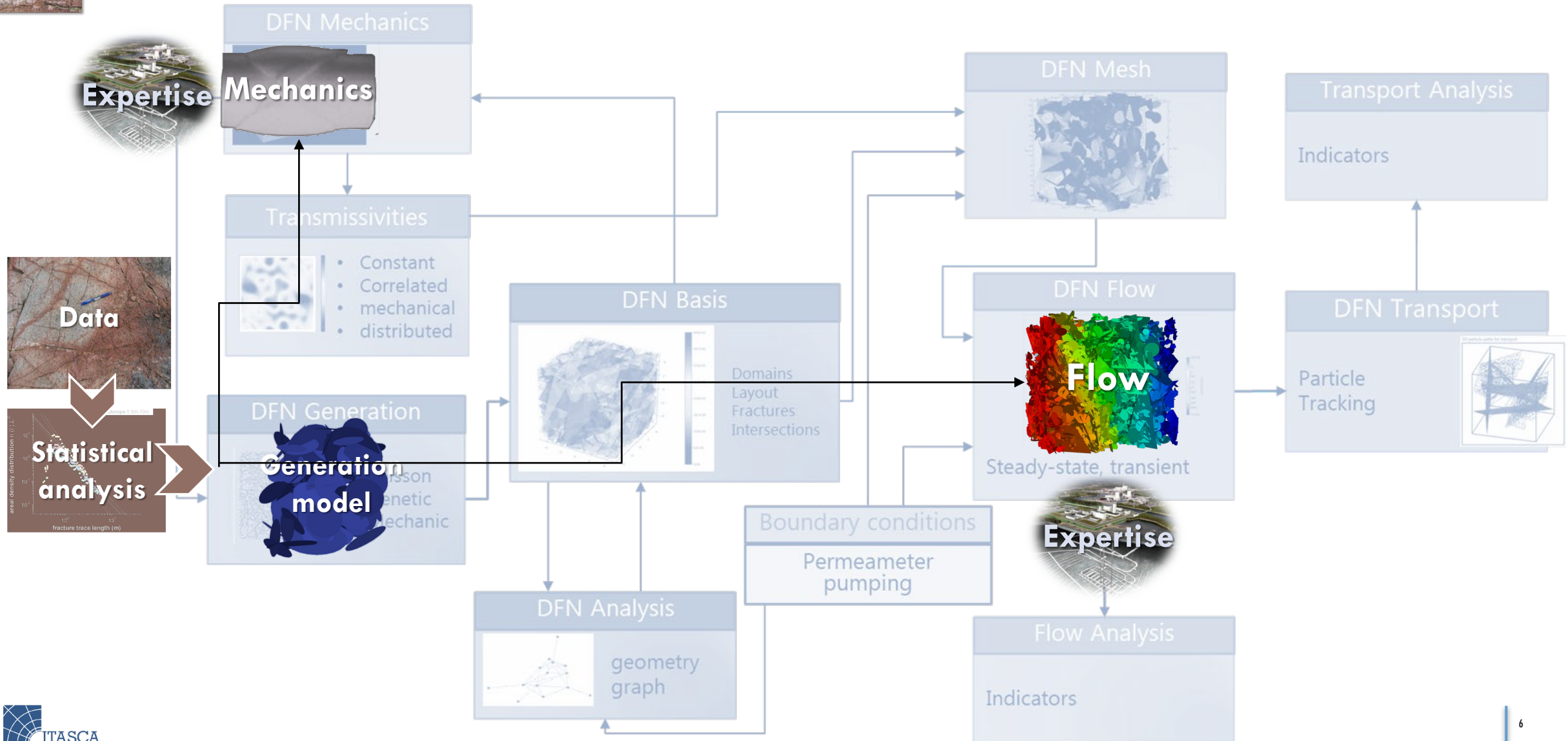
## Linear elastic mechanics

Strain-Stress fields  
Stress intensity factors  
Effective elastic properties





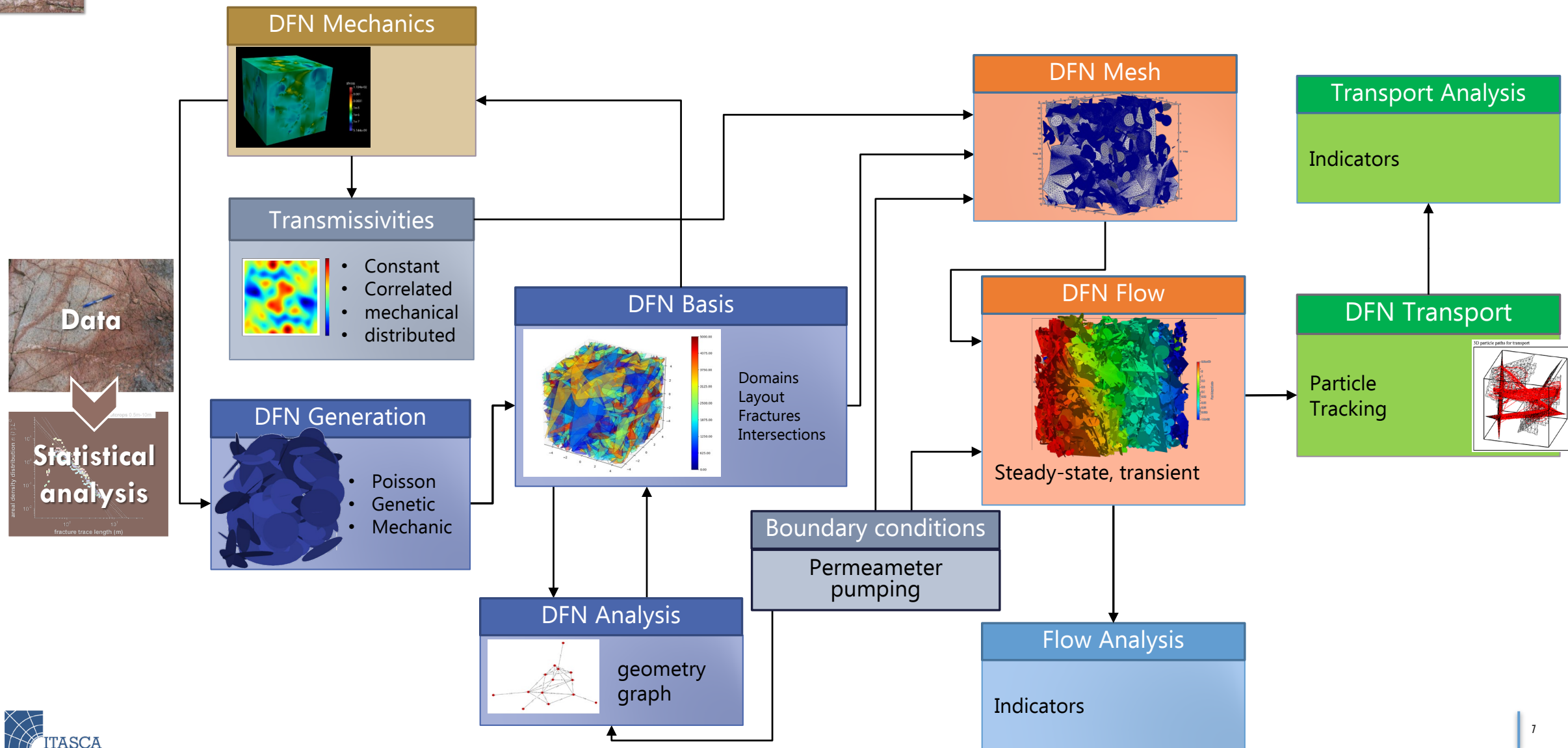
# DFN.lab Numerical platform for modelling fractured media with applications to hydrology and geomechanics







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# DFN.lab Numerical platform for modelling fractured media with applications to hydrology and geomechanics

## A modular lego

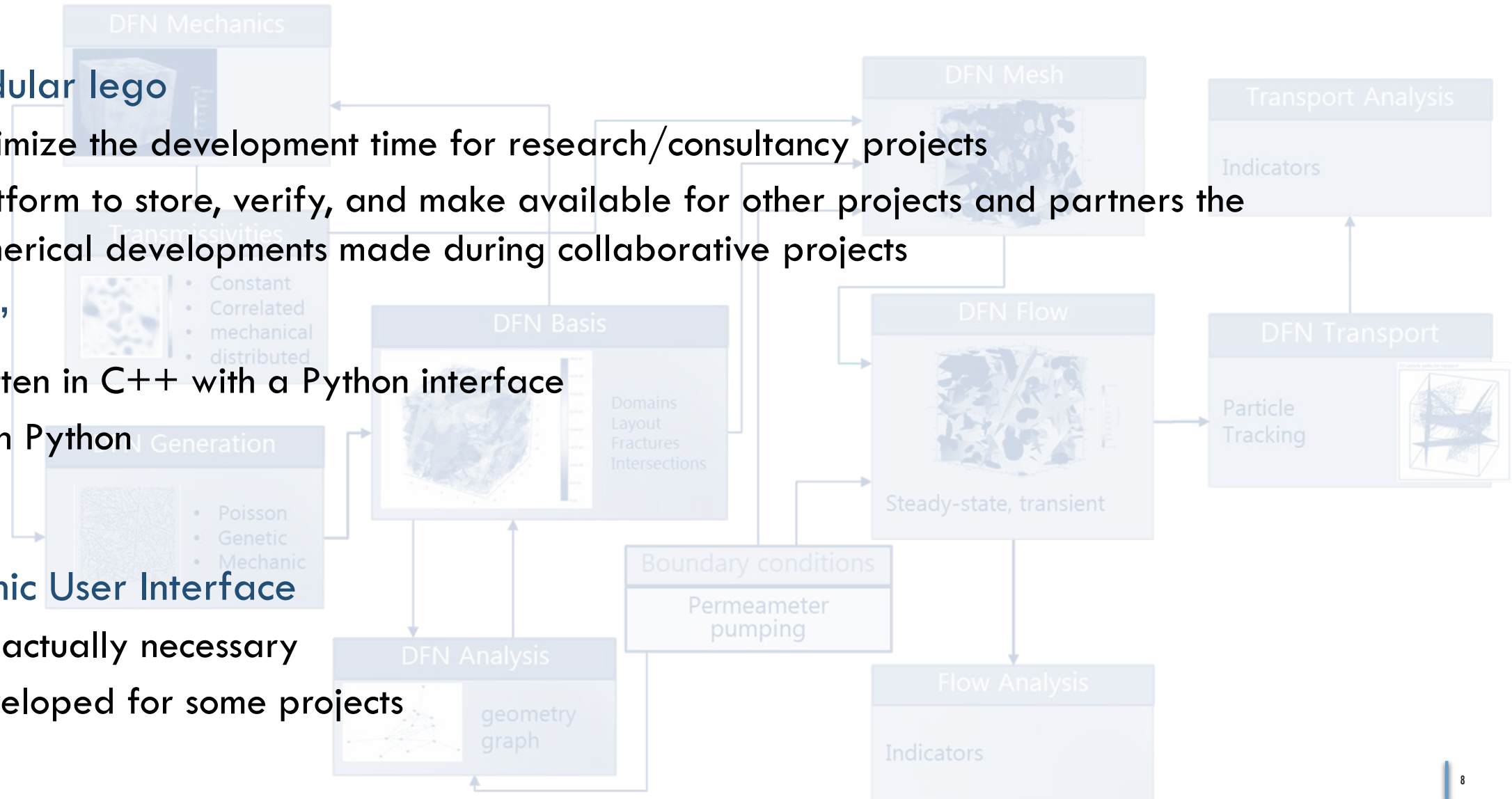
- minimize the development time for research/consultancy projects
- platform to store, verify, and make available for other projects and partners the numerical developments made during collaborative projects

## 'Bricks'

- written in C++ with a Python interface
- or in Python

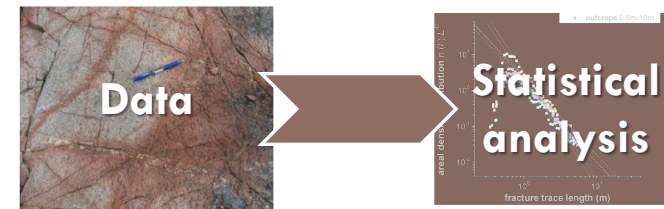
## Graphic User Interface

- not actually necessary
- developed for some projects



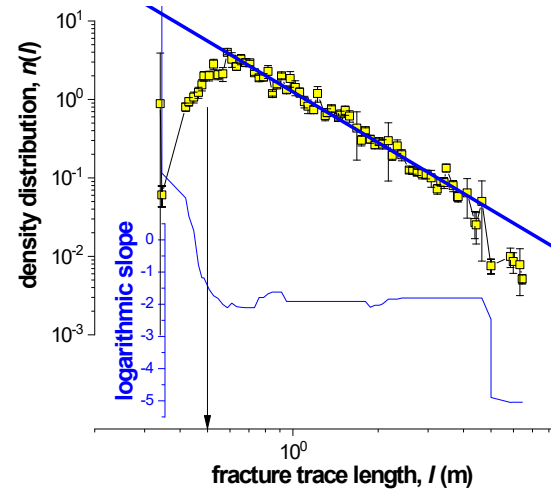


# DFN.lab: generating fracture networks

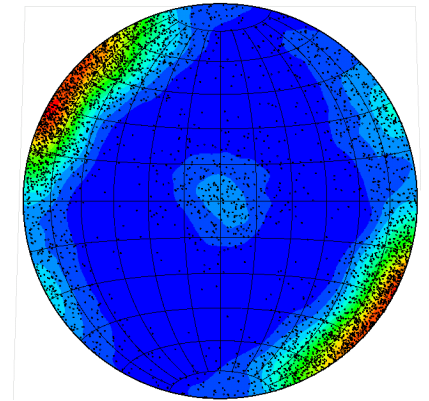


## Statistical distributions

- size distribution
- orientation distribution
- fracture sets

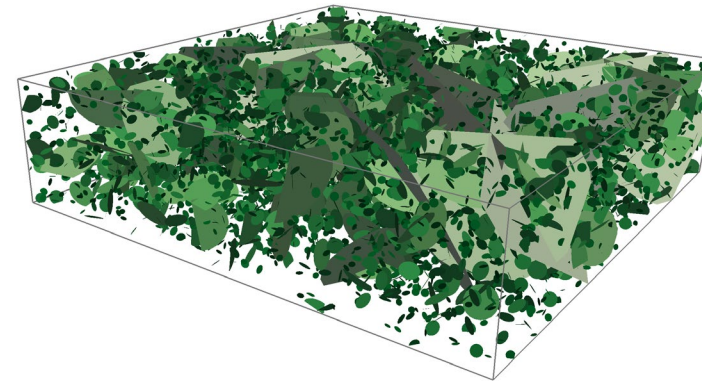


**PFC3D 5.00**  
©2015 Itasca Consulting Group, Inc.  
**Stereonet (equal area)**  
Lower Hemisphere  
Equatorial Grid  
30 Parallel Degree Spacing  
15 Meridian Degree Spacing  
4366 Poles  
1 % Area Fisher Conc.  
7.1725E+00  
7.0000E+00  
6.5000E+00  
6.0000E+00  
5.5000E+00  
5.0000E+00  
4.5000E+00  
4.0000E+00  
3.5000E+00  
3.0000E+00  
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2.0000E+00  
1.5000E+00  
1.0000E+00  
5.0000E-01  
0.0000E+00



## Poissonian hypothesis

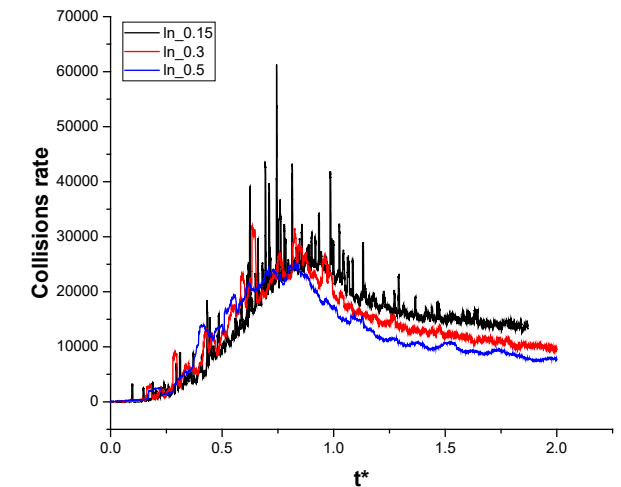
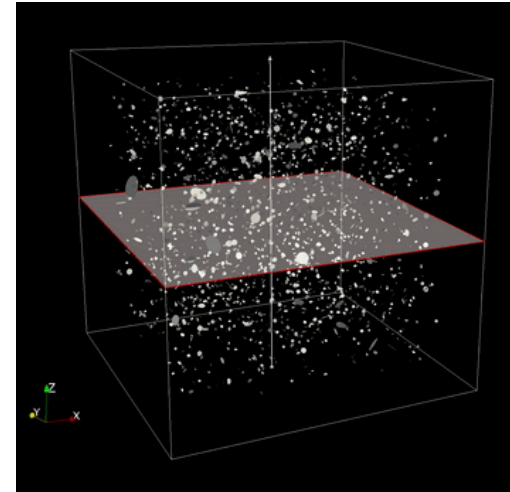
- Fractures are statistical objects, whose properties are independent of each others



# DFN.lab: generating fracture networks genetic models

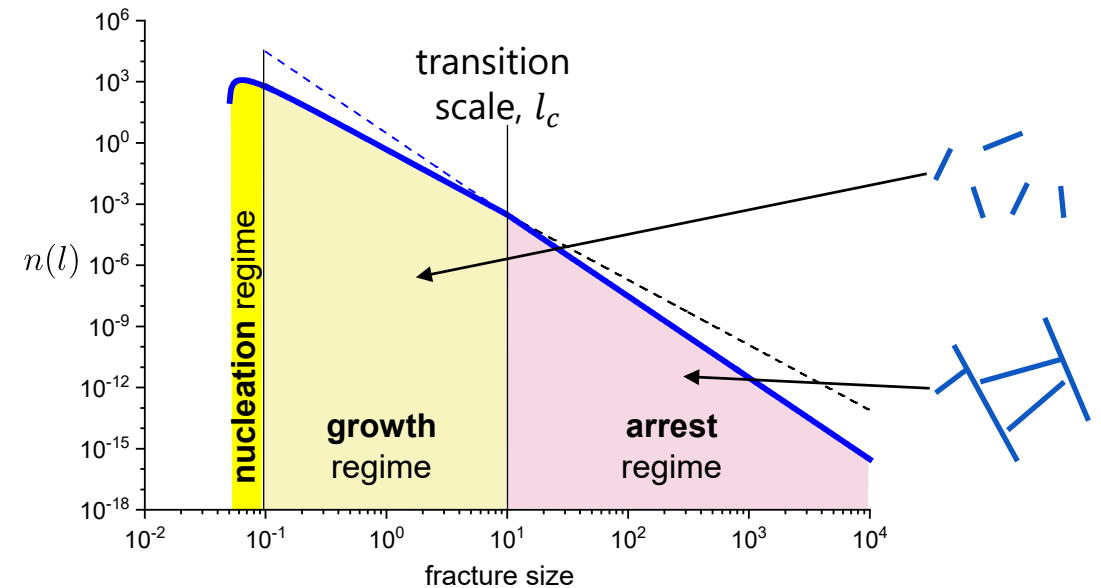
Fracture networks = population dynamics

- Nucleation
- Growth
- Arrest



A physical rationale for statistical distribution

- Fracture size distribution are statistical objects, whose properties are independent of each others

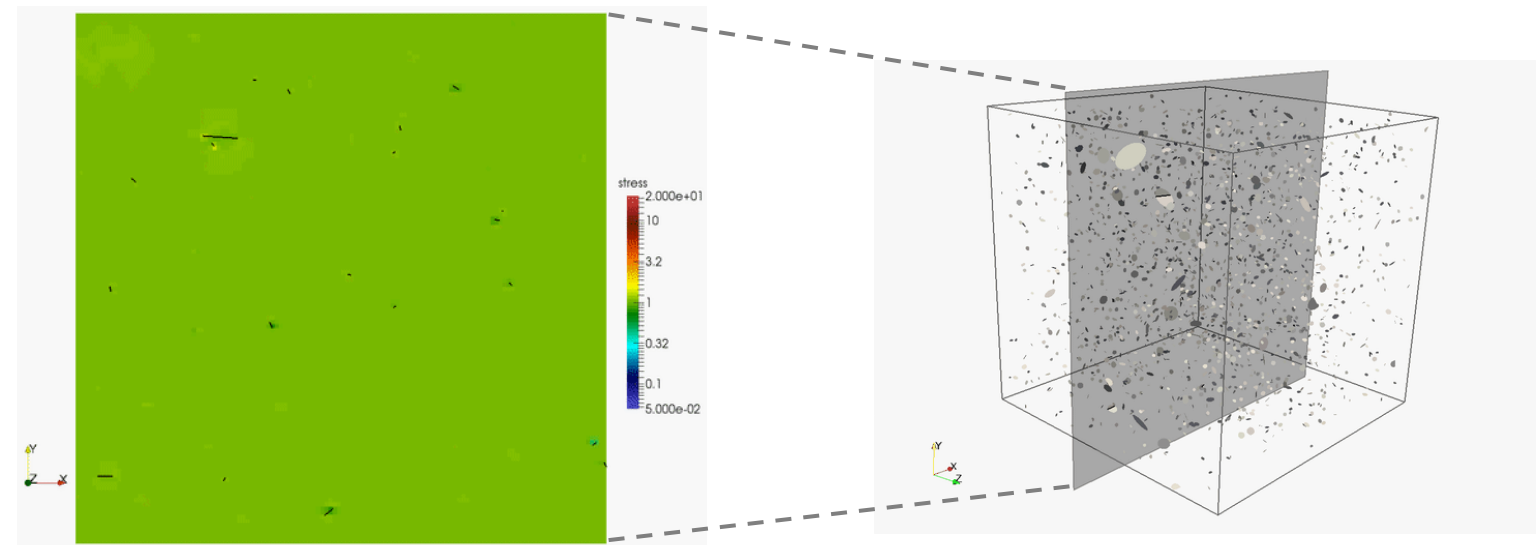




# DFN.lab: generating fracture networks genetic models

Fracture networks = population dynamics

- stress-dependent nucleation
- Growth
- Arrest



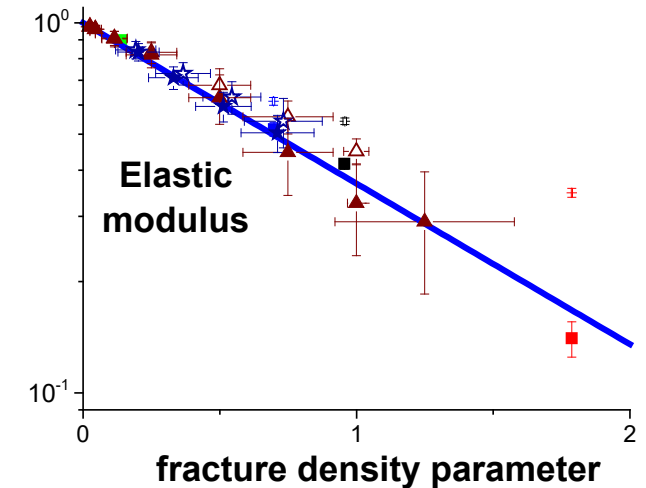
# DFNlab: mechanical properties from DFN

## Feature 1 : Calculating elastic modulus from DFN

- **Theory:** Partitioning of the applied stress between fracture plane and surrounding elastic matrix (Davy et al., 2018)
- **Calculation:** 
$$d\left(\frac{1}{E}\right) = F_{\theta} \frac{\pi}{4V} \frac{l^2}{(k_s + k_m(l))}$$

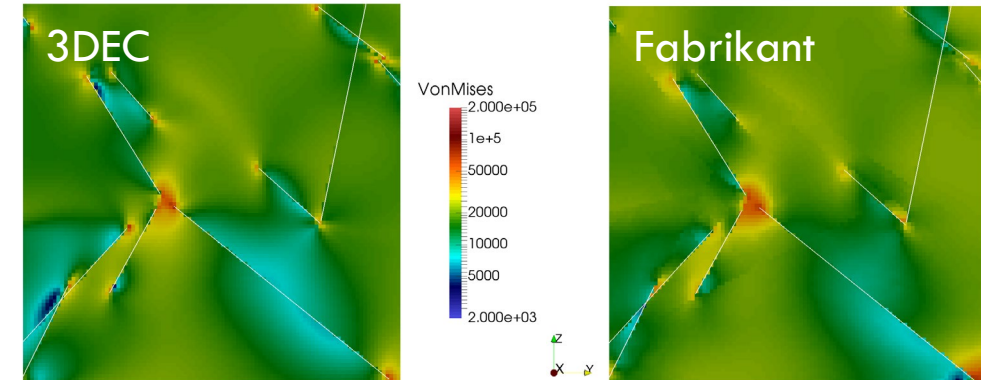
orientation term with respect to  $\sigma$

matrix stiffness  $k_m \sim \frac{E_m}{l}$



## Feature 2 : Calculating stress from DFN

- **Theory:** Green function for a penny-shaped crack Fabrikant (1988)





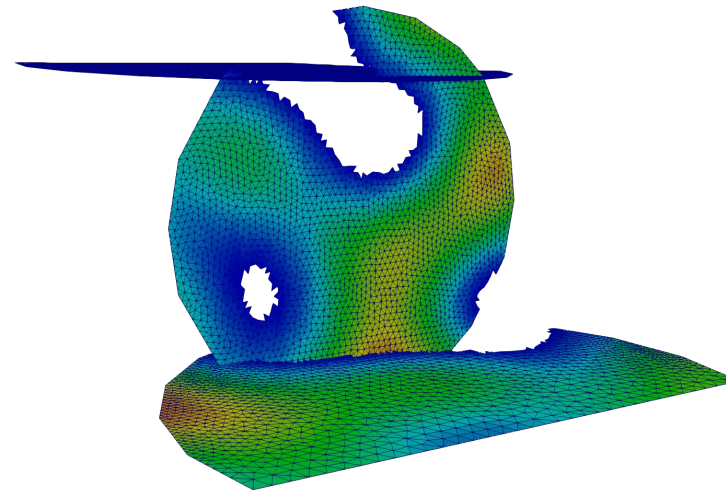
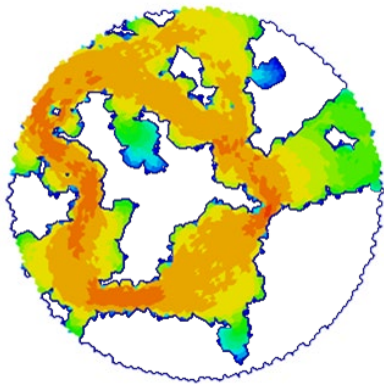
# DFN.lab: transmissivity distribution

## Fracture transmissivity

- function of fracture size
- orientation/stress
- open/sealed distribution (may represent up to 80% of the total surface!)

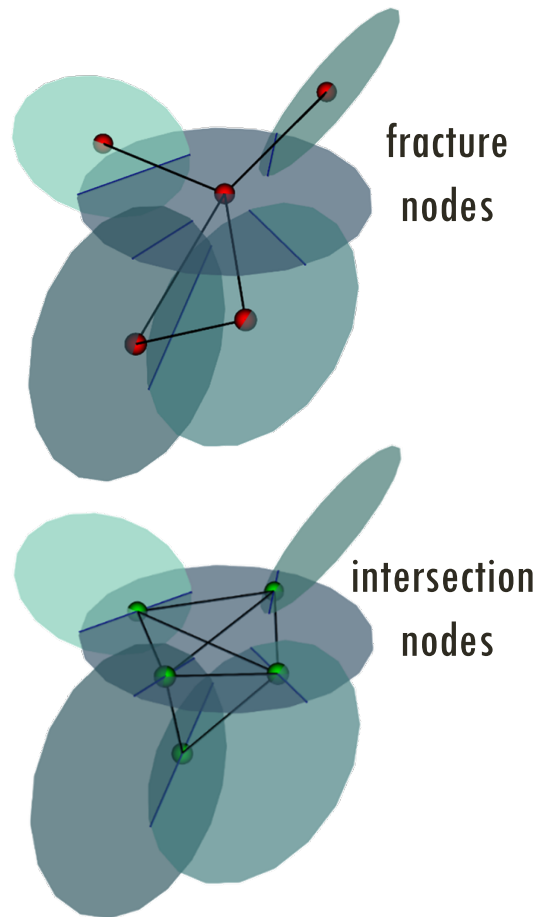
## Fracture transmissivity distribution: the IPPA – *In-Plane Patch* – model

- spatial variability (→responsible for flow channeling)
- sealed patches

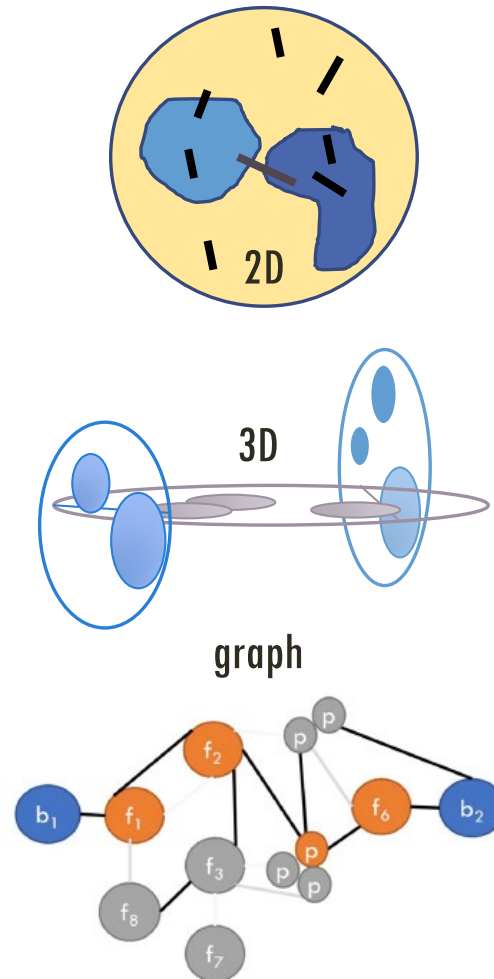


# DFN.lab: connectivity graph

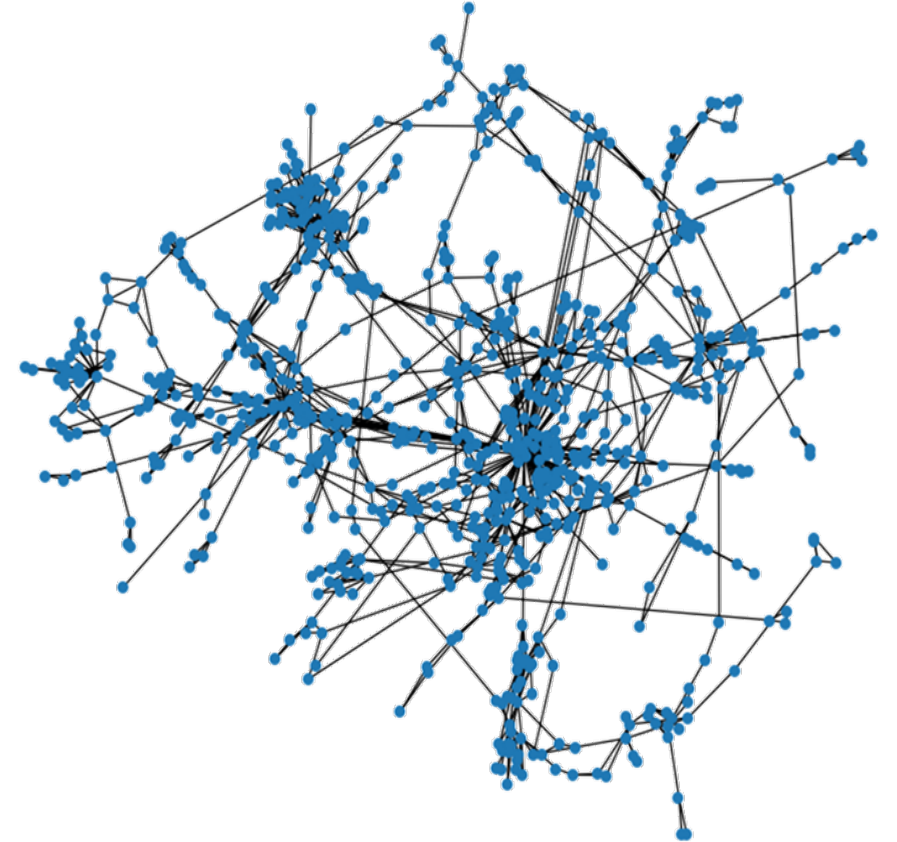
## 1. DFN connectivity



## 2. Patch connectivity

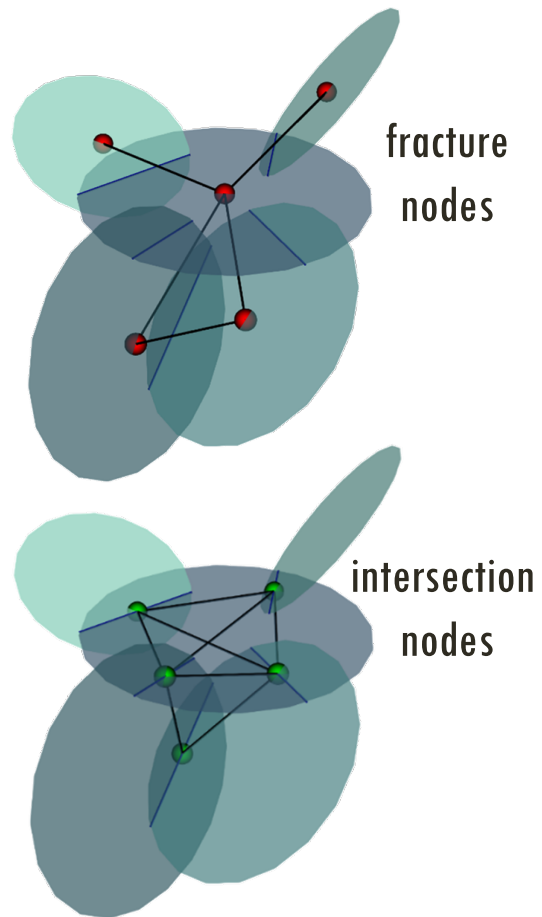


## 3. graph

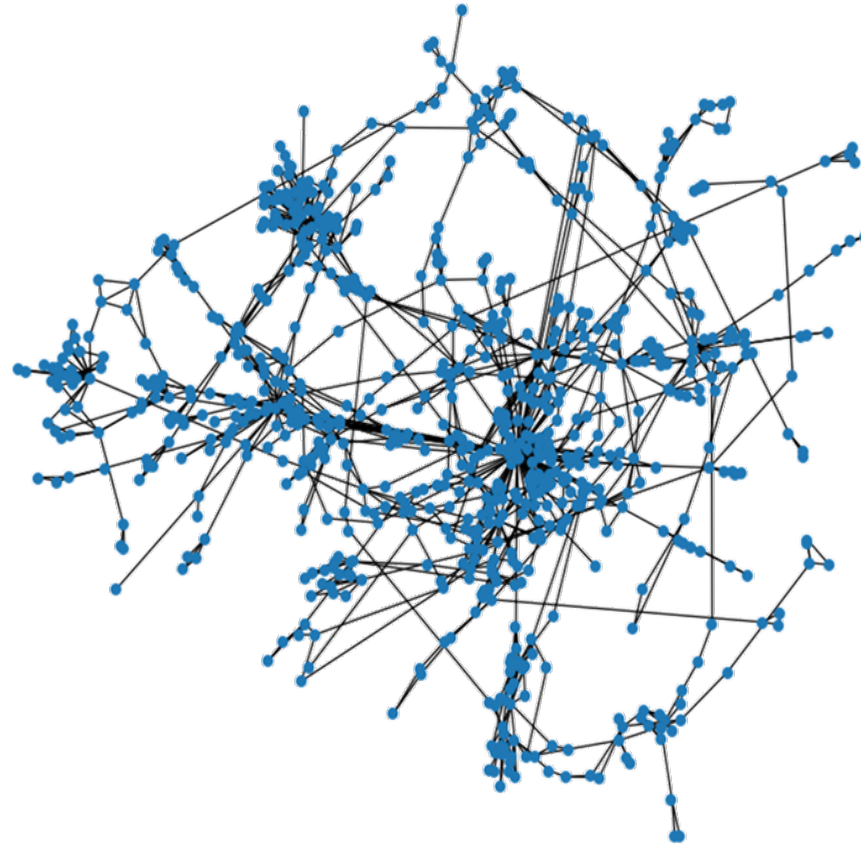


# DFN.lab: connectivity graph

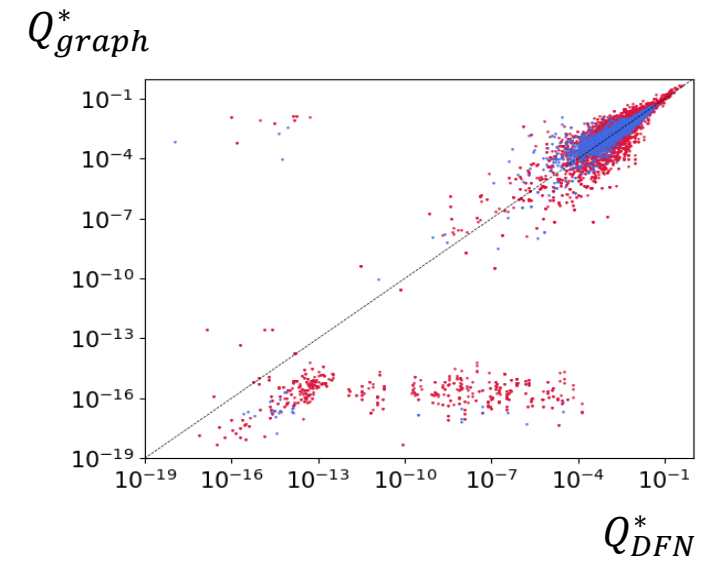
DFN connectivity



graph



Conductance





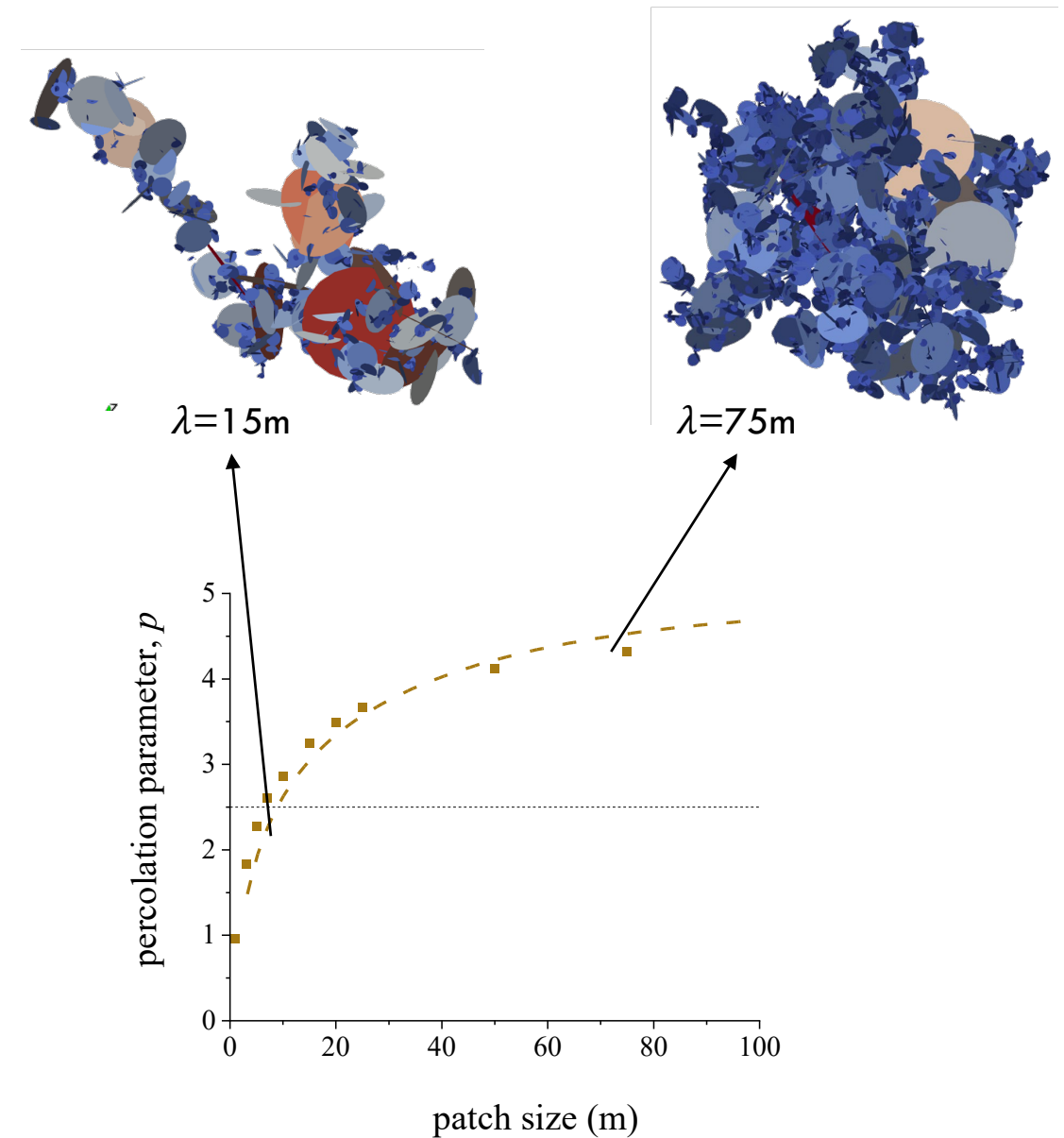
# DFN.lab: connectivity graph

## Main control

- fracture density
- fracture size distribution
- fracture orientation distribution
- open fraction ( $f_{op}$ ) vs size
- patch size ( $\lambda$ )

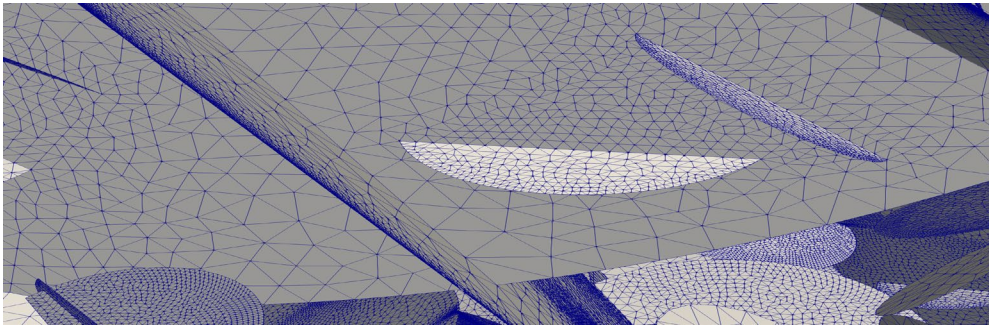
## Proxy for connectivity

- percolation parameter  $p = \frac{\sum_f l^3}{V}$ ,  
with  $l$  size of the patches

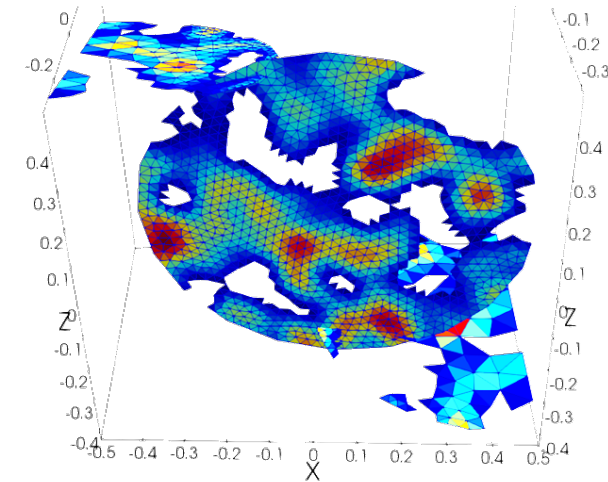


# DFN.lab: meshing and solving the flow equations

Conformal meshing  
open source mesh generator (BAMG)



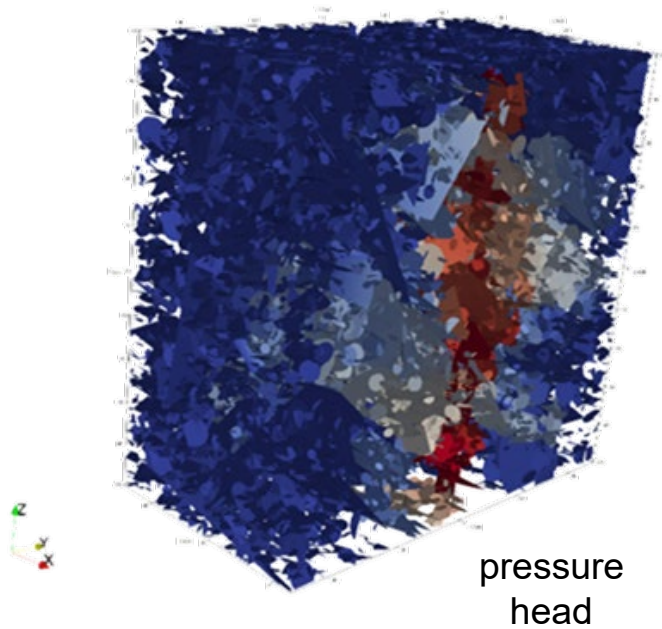
Removing sealed portions



# DFN.lab: flow and transport

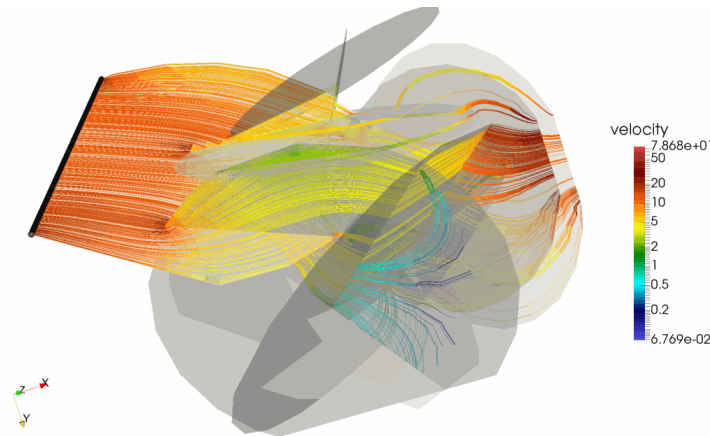
## Flow simulations

- steady state or transient
- permeameter conditions or pumping test



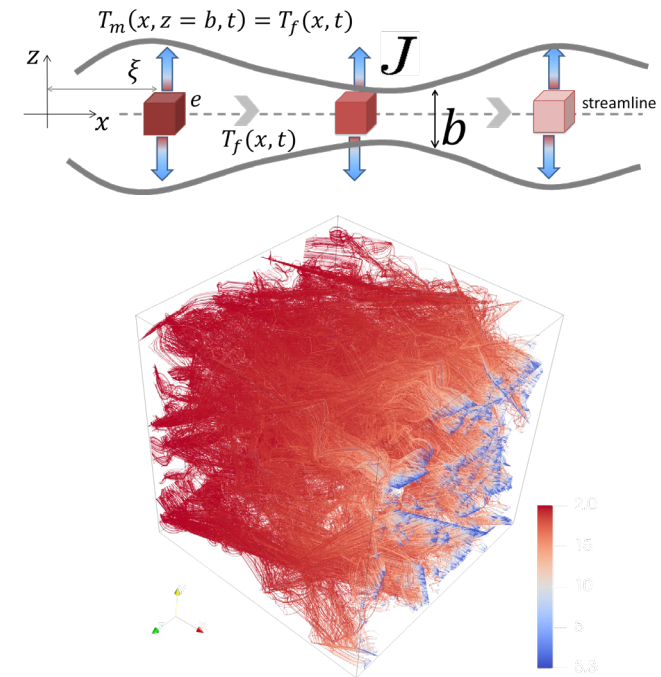
## Transport simulations

- inert particle tracking



## Reactive transport simulations

- “active” particle tracking

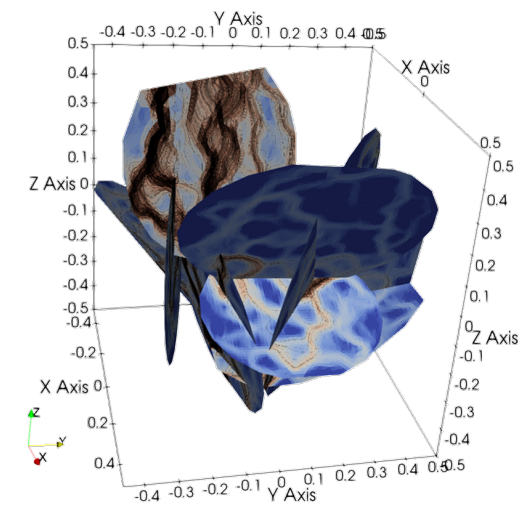




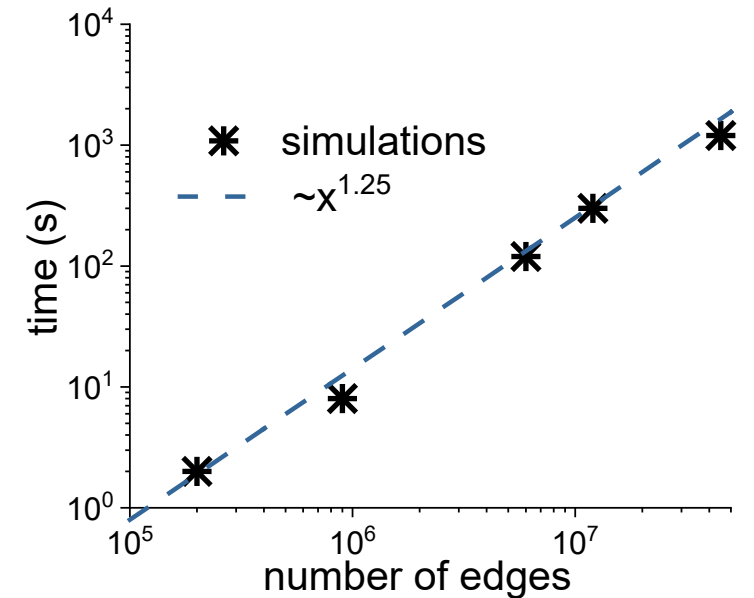
# DFN.lab performance: meshing and solving the flow equations

## Performance

- Mesh generation → Flow resolution → Transport of particles
- millions of fractures in a reasonable time
- almost linear performance

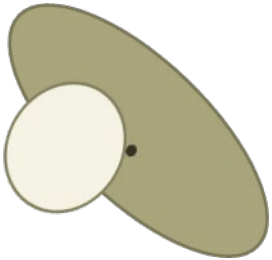


| fractures | mesh elements | mesh generation | Darcy resolution | Transport 300 000 particles |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 398 491   | 10 840 003    | 1486 s          | 2083s            | 1064s                       |
| 21 411    | 1 835 047     | 148 s           | 61s              | 101s                        |

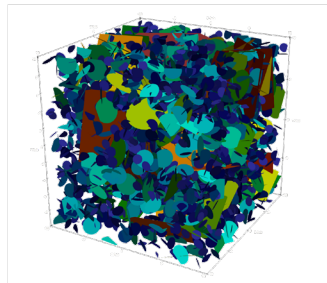


# DFN.lab: original features

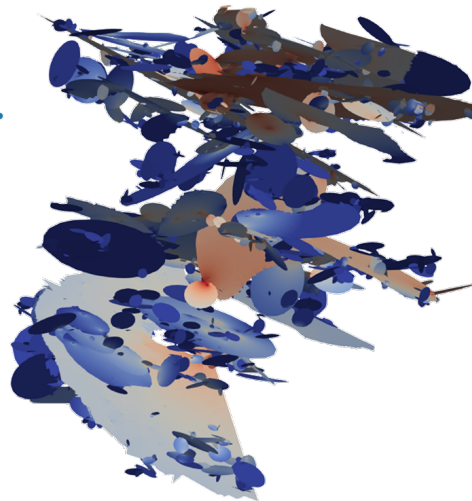
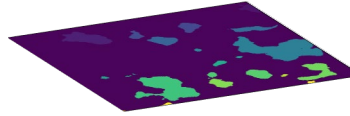
Genetic DFN model  
alternative DFN



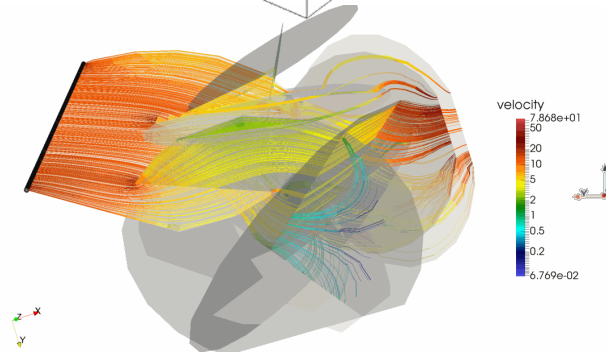
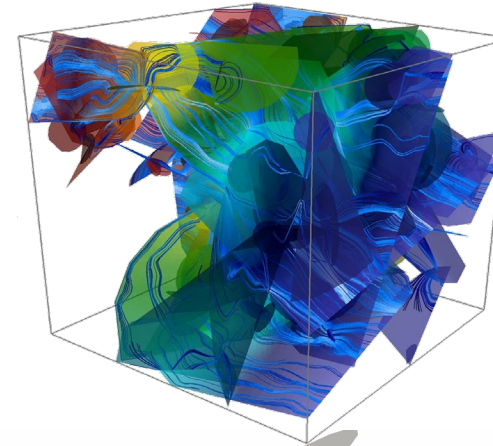
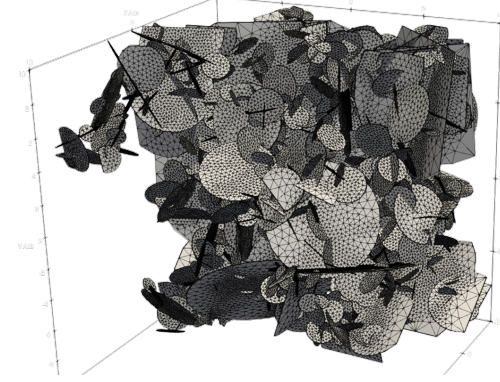
Graph  
connectivity analysis



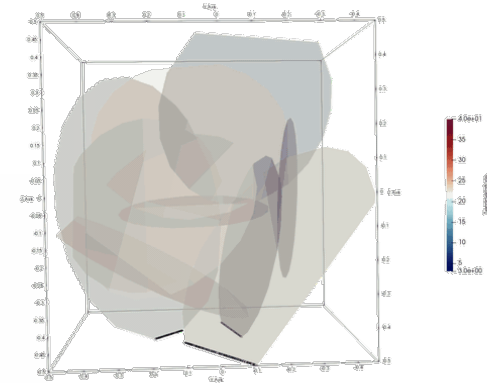
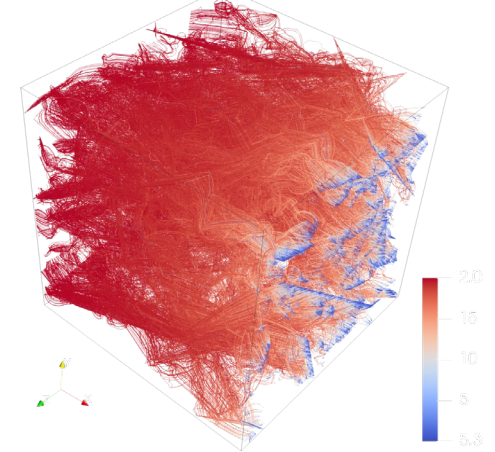
Transmissivity model  
in-plane patches



Flow & transport  
large-scale DFN

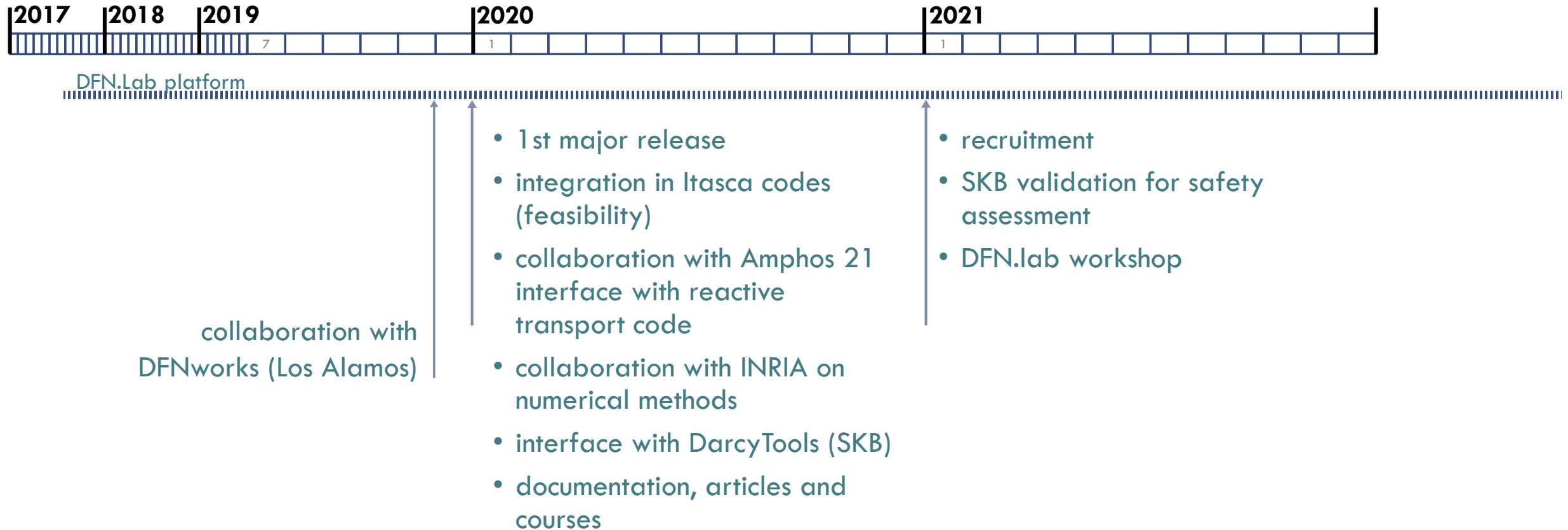


Reactive & energy  
transport





# DFNlab: development timeline





# DFN.lab

## Licence and user support

### Owner

- Fractory.lab, joint laboratory between Itasca Consultants s.a.s., CNRS, University of Rennes



### Philosophy

- DFN.lab is the platform, where most of the numerical developments made during collaborative projects are stored, verified, and made available for other projects and partners.

### Licence

- Proprietary licensed (PL)
- Some elements may evolve towards a free GPL license



# DFN.lab The team

## platform development and support



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Postdoc

<https://fractorylab.org/>

