Insights from joint interpretation of dense array observations and 3D multicomponent seismic: The ToC2ME experiment, Fox Creek, AB



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ToC2ME Experiment

Continuous monitoring (over the course of ~one month) of a 4-well Duvernay completion

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- Sixty-eight station shallow-well geophone arrays (university operated) combined with six broadband seismometers and one accelerometer (Nanometrics)
- Recorded 10,000's events, up to M_W 3.2

monitoring

Combination of microseismic











Geophone Array

Plus 3D multicomponent seismic volume (TGS)

ToC2ME Field Layout

and induced-seismicity



Geophone vs. seismometer

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Waveform comparison



Example responsecorrected waveforms (velocity) for a M_W 1.76 event

Ground motions and waveform clipping





Seismicity vs. treatment parameters





Spatiotemporal event clusters



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- Highest magnitude events (4083) reveal 6 distinct clusters
- Matched-filtering method used
- Absolute locations of parent events, child event relative locations anchored to parent

Eaton et al., SRL, 2018

Updated: 13,106 events located using nonlinloc

Spatiotemporal event clusters



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- Largest events occur on west side (3,4) along a north-south trending feature
- Episodically activated
- One cluster east of treatment program
- Focal mechanisms show strike slip mechanisms (typical of this area)

Spatiotemporal event clusters





 \rightarrow Eyre et al. poster

Magnitude distribution



- Moment-magnitude distribution exhibits a bilinear character
- Interpreted as superposition of distinct clusters with different distributions
- Characteristic earthquake
 model?



Igonin et al., GRL, in review

Source Mechanisms of Hydraulic-Fracturing Induced Event Sequences in the Fox Creek Area



 530 moment tensors reveal predominantly doublecouple strike-slip, with some more exotic mechanisms





Observed vs. Predicted P-wave Amplitude Maps



Array aperture provides exceptional control on focal mechanisms

 Clear selection of nodal plane



Zhang and Eaton, BSSA, submitted

Stress inversion indicates that N-S fault is not well oriented



Strategy for identifying faults in 3D seismic





- Near-vertical faults are subtle (vertical exaggeration helps)
- Flatten on Wabamun
 horizon, connect
 ~vertically aligned
 curvature anomalies
- Take care to avoid conflation with other features (Gilwood channels, reef edges)

Takeaway Points



- ToC2ME experiment has enabled academic research innovation and new insights into fault activation in the Duvernay play
- Hypocentres of large events occur in the Wabamun Formation (well above the completion zone in the Duvernay), role of aseismic slip?
- Segmented magnitude-frequency distribution, consistent with characteristic earthquake model?
- Stress inversion using 530 well constrained mechanisms reveals that main north-south lineament is not favourably oriented for slip
- ToC2ME microseismic and induced seismicity data will be released through IRIS in 2020, providing a benchmark dataset for research

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