

# Index

Page numbers in *italics* refer to Figures. Page numbers in **bold** refer to Tables.

- Abu Durba Formation 335
- Abu Thora Formation 335, 336
- Abu Zenima Formation 336, 337, 339, 380, 383
- Activo Luna petroleum reservoir 379
- Adventdalen Group 400
- Agardhfjellet Formation 397, 400
- Alderley Edge (Cheshire)
  - geological setting 56
    - deformation bands 57
    - joints 54, 56–57
    - mineralization 57
    - stratigraphy 55–56
- West Mine, outcrop analogue for modelling 57–58
  - digital outcrop modelling 59–60
    - methods
      - areal survey and scanlines 62–64
      - data acquisition 58–59
      - data handling 64–66
      - DFN 66–67
      - discontinuity analysis 60–62
      - model construction 59–60
    - results
      - DFN petrophysics 70
      - fracture density 68, 69
      - fracture set delineation 68
      - fracture trace length distributions 68, 70
    - results discussed 70–74
- Andersonian faulting 175
- aperture concept 149
  - non-simple mechanical states 157–158
  - relation to far-field stress states 154–155
    - modelling 155–157
  - relation to pore pressure 149–151
  - relation to poro-elasticity 151–152
    - modelling 152–154
- Araba Formation 335, 336, 345
- Aztec Sandstone 188, 189
  - as model for fluid flow 189
  - impact of structures on fluid flow
    - methods of analysis 189
    - models 189–191
    - parameters 191–192
  - results
    - model (1) 192–194
    - model (2) 195, 196
    - model (3) 196–201
    - model (4) 201–204
    - results discussed 204–207
  - properties 189
  - structures 188, 189
- basement, hydrocarbon potential of
  - Lewisian Basement (West of Shetlands) 311–313
    - Lancaster Prospect characterization
      - defining fault network 313–316
      - fieldwork analogue studies 316–318
      - lithological variation 315, 316, 317
      - well location selection 318–320
      - well pre-drill workflow 313
      - well results 320–323
        - fracture classification 323–325
        - fracture description 325–327
        - well-bore integration with seismic 327
        - well success summary 327, 331
- Yemen, Republic of, basement fracture study
  - methods of analysis
    - 3D seismic 296–297
    - borehole images 292, 293, 294, 295
    - oil geochemistry 296
    - petrography and petrophysics 295
    - PLT and drilling gas data 295–296
  - results
    - fracture details 297, 298, 299, 299, 300, 301, 302
    - fracture petrography 302–303
    - gas and PLT 304–305
    - geomechanics 303–304
    - oil geochemistry and production 305
    - rock types 302
  - results discussed 305–307, 308
    - Eastern Field 307, 309
    - Western Field 307
  - setting 289, 290
- Bayoot Field (Republic of Yemen)
  - basement fracture study
    - methods of analysis
      - 3D seismic 296–297
      - borehole images 292, 293, 294, 295
      - oil geochemistry 296
      - petrography and petrophysics 295
      - PLT and drilling gas data 295–296
    - results
      - fracture details 297, 298, 299, 299, 300, 301, 302
      - fracture petrography 302–303
      - gas and PLT 304–305
      - geomechanics 303–304
      - oil geochemistry and production 305
      - rock types 302
    - results discussed 305–307, 308
      - Eastern Field 307, 309
      - Western Field 307
    - setting 289, 290
- Belayim Formation 333, 336, 337, 345, 380, 383
- Biot constant 151
- bottom-hole pressure, simulated v. measured 281, 281, 282, 283, 284
- Brazil *see* Campos Basin
- Bristol Channel coast, outcrop analogue DFM
  - model 130
- burial curve, Mesaverde Group 45
- calcite
  - in fracture healing 98
  - Mesaverde Group 35, 45

- Campos Basin (Brazil) well flow model  
 reservoir characterization  
 dynamic data 277–280  
 static data 273, 274, 275  
 data uncertainties 276  
 fault and fracture swarms 275–276  
 reservoir simulation  
 deterministic fault network 283–286  
 horizontal permeability 280–281  
 long duration test 281–283
- Canyonlands (Utah) fault system 80
- carbon capture and storage (CCS)/carbon dioxide  
 sequestration 3, 14–15, 98
- Longyearbyen CO<sub>2</sub> laboratory project 395, 397  
 geological setting  
 stratigraphic 397, 398, 399, 400  
 tectonic 396, 397  
 methods of analysis 399, 401  
 results  
 borehole data 401, 403, 404  
 outcrop data 404–405  
 results discussed  
 sealing and segmentation 412–413  
 fluid flow implications 410–411  
 fracture significance 411–412  
 lithostructural domains and fracture density  
 407–408, 410  
 tectonic events and structures 405, 407  
 significance of results 413
- carbonate rocks *see also* chalk *also* dolomite  
 fracture stratigraphy 213–214  
 fracture systems 79–81  
 Suez Rift study  
 fracture characterization 84–87  
 results discussed 87–89  
 implications for damage zone 89–90  
 implications for fluid flow 91–92  
 permeability of damage zone 90–91  
 summary 92  
*see also* chert rhythmites in carbonates
- Carolinefjellet Formation 399, 400
- cement, Mesaverde Group 33, 35, 37
- chalk, fracture study  
 Skjold Field  
 methods of analysis 100–101  
 results  
 quantitative  
 density and connectivity across wells 104–105  
 density and connectivity along wells 105–106  
 large displacement fault 106–107  
 structural 101–104  
 results discussed 107–109  
 setting 98–99, 99  
 summary 109
- chert rhythmites in carbonates  
 effect on fracture stratigraphy 212–213  
 effect on mechanical stratigraphy 213–14  
 outcrops in west-central Sinai 219–220, 223  
 geological setting 216–217  
 discrete element modelling (DEM) and fracture  
 stratigraphy 214–16  
 model preparation  
 outcrop data 223, 225  
 scaling 227
- stiffness 227, 229  
 stiffness interface types 229, 231
- model working  
 methods 231, 233  
 data interpretation 235, 237  
 results  
 model (1) 221, 222, 237  
 model (2) 224, 226, 237  
 model (3) 228, 230, 239  
 model (4) 232, 234, 240–241  
 model (5) 236, 238, 241–242  
 results discussed 242–244
- Cheshire Basin 54
- Alderley Edge Helsby Sandstone Formation outcrop  
 analogue for East Irish Sea Basin 57–58  
 digital outcrop modelling  
 methods  
 areal survey and scanlines 62–64  
 data acquisition 58–59  
 data handling 64–66  
 DFN 66–67  
 discontinuity analysis 60–62  
 model construction 59–60  
 results  
 DFN petrophysics 70  
 fracture density 68, 69  
 fracture set delineation 68  
 fracture trace length distributions 68, 70  
 results discussed 70–74  
 geological setting  
 deformation bands 57  
 joints 54, 56–57  
 mineralization 57  
 stratigraphy 55–56
- chickenwire texture 1
- China, jointed sandstone 115, 116, 116
- clay minerals, Mesaverde Group 33, 37, 45
- columnar jointing 2, 251
- compaction bands 146, 146  
 impact on fluid flow 187, 189  
 in Aztec Sandstone  
 methods of analysis 189  
 models 189–191  
 parameters 191–192  
 results  
 model (1) 192–194  
 model (2) 195, 196  
 model (3) 196–201  
 model (4) 201–204  
 results discussed 204–207
- compartmentalization 2  
 connectivity, impact of fractures 379
- contraction joints 251
- Cook-Gordon debonding 212, 255, 256
- coring and subsurface data acquisition 6, 7–8
- cracks  
 desiccation 251  
 crack interactions 177–179  
 impact on flow-rate diffusivity 180–181  
 mode I 257
- damage zones in faults, description 80–81, 81, 97
- Darat Formation 83, 336, 339, 354–357  
 fracture characterization 84–87

- results discussed 87–89
  - implications for damage zone 89–90
  - implications for fluid flow 91–92
  - permeability of damage zone 90–91
  - summary 92
- fracture outcrop-subsurface integration
  - methods 339–340
  - results 340–343
  - results discussed 343
- petrophysical modelling 349–353
- tectonic setting 335
- well data
  - methods 343–346
  - results 346–349
- Darcy's Law, application to reservoir fluid flow 148
- De Geerdalen Formation 397, 400
- deformation bands, impact on fluid flow 187
- desiccation cracks 1, 251
- diagenesis, effect on fracture stratigraphy 4–5, 213
  - dolomite reservoirs in Issaran Field 386–388
  - Mesaverde Group 43, 45
- digital outcrop modelling 6, 10–12
  - advantages 52–53, 55
  - application to Alderley Edge Helsby Sandstone Formation outcrop 57–58
  - construction of model 59–60
  - methods
    - areal survey and scanlines 62–64
    - data acquisition 58–59
    - data handling 64–66
    - DFN 66–67
    - discontinuity analysis 60–62
  - results
    - DFN petrophysics 70
    - fracture density 68, 69
    - fracture set delineation 68
    - fracture trace length distributions 68, 70
    - results discussed 70–74
- dilatant fractures *see* joints
- dip and azimuth analysis, applied to basement seismic data 313
- discontinuities
  - characterization in Campos Basin 275–276
  - classification 121, 146
  - defined 113, 114, 115
  - descriptive terminology 119–120
  - development 118
  - logging 117, 117
  - weathering effects 120–121
- discrete element modelling (DEM) 214, 225, 227
  - simulating fracture networks in carbonates 214–216
  - model preparation
    - outcrop data 223, 225
    - scaling 227
    - stiffness 227, 229
    - stiffness interface types 229, 231
  - model working
    - methods 231, 233
    - data interpretation 235, 237
  - results
    - model (1) 221, 222, 237
    - model (2) 224, 226, 237
    - model (3) 228, 230, 239
    - model (4) 232, 234, 240–241
    - model (5) 236, 238, 241–242
    - results discussed 242–244
- discrete fracture and matrix (DFM) modelling 3, 127–128
  - application to outcrop analogue in Bristol Channel 130
  - heat and mass transfer 133–135
  - multi-phase flow 136–138
  - problems in model building 138–139
  - single-phase flow 130–133
  - mathematics 128–130
- discrete fracture network (DFN) modelling 2, 3, 66–67, 70, 79, 127–128
- dolomite, reservoirs of Issaran Field
  - fracture pattern 382, 384–386
  - highly fractured zone 388–389
  - effect on water production 390–392
  - reservoir diagenetic history 386–388
  - stratigraphy 380–381, 383
  - structure 380
  - wellhead temperature 390
- Durdle Door (Dorset), joints in Purbeck Limestone 116, 118
- Duwi Formation 335, 336, 339
- dykes
  - as reservoirs 266–267
  - relations to sills 254–258, 262
- East Irish Sea Basin, outcrop analogue for modelling *see under* Alderley Edge
- East Ras Budran Concession 219, 334, 335, 338
- Eocene carbonate fracture study *see* Thebes Formation
- Egypt, Suez Rift, Gulf of
  - early exploration 333
  - exploration wells 338
  - lithostratigraphic framework 83, 84
  - petroleum systems 339
  - rift setting 81, 82, 82, 83–84, 85, 335
  - stratigraphy 335, 336, 337, 339, 380–381, 381, 383
  - Eocene 337–339
  - studies on fracture patterns
    - East *see* Thebes Formation
    - West *see* Issaran Field
- Ekofisk Formation 362
- elastic properties
  - effect on fracture propagation 256–257
  - effect on fracture stratigraphy 212
- elasticity equations 152–153
- enhanced oil recovery (flooding) schemes 181
  - Aztec Sandstone 201, 202, 203, 205
- Eocene
  - Suez Rift, Gulf of
    - fractured carbonates *see* Thebes Formation
    - stratigraphy 336, 337–339
- Esna Formation 336, 337, 345
- extension fractures *see* joints
- Faeroe Islands, dyke-sill relationships 254
- Fartaq Formation 289
- fault core, description 80, 97
- fault damage zones 80–81
- fault linkage zone (relay zone) 81
  - Suez Rift study
    - fracture characterization 84–87
    - results discussed 87–89

- fault linkage zone (relay zone) (*Continued*)
  - implications for damage zone 89–90
  - implications for fluid flow 91–92
  - permeability of damage zone 90–91
  - summary 92
- fault relays 79–80
- fault zones
  - domain description 97
  - fluid transport 97–98
- fault-related fracture systems 79–80
- faults (shear fractures) 1, 146
  - characterization in Lewisian Basement 311–313
  - defining fault network 313–316
  - fieldwork analogue studies 316–318
  - lithological variation 315, 316, 317
  - well location selection 318–320
  - well pre-drill workflow 313
  - well results 320–323
    - fracture classification 323–325
    - fracture description 325–327
    - well-bore integration with seismic 327
    - well success summary 327, 331
  - impact on flow-rate diffusivity
    - induced 175–177
    - new 175
    - pre-existing 175
    - role of compliant tensile cracks 177–179
  - impact on fluid flow 187
  - modelling in fractured reservoirs of Campos Basin
    - reservoir characterization
      - dynamic data 277–280
      - static data 273, 274, 275
      - data uncertainties 276
      - fault and fracture swarms 275–276
    - reservoir simulation
      - deterministic fault network 283–286
      - horizontal permeability 280–281
      - long duration test 281–283
- finite-element (FE) modelling 128
- finite-volume (FV) modelling 128
- flooding (enhanced oil recovery) schemes 181
  - Aztec Sandstone 201, 202, 203, 205
- fluid flow and flow rates 2, 5, 13–14
  - Aztec Sandstone 187, 188, 189
  - impact of structures
    - methods of analysis 189
    - models 189–191
    - parameters 191–192
  - results
    - model (1) 192–194
    - model (2) 195, 196
    - model (3) 196–201
    - model (4) 201–204
  - results discussed 204–207
  - modelling and Darcy's Law 148
- wells in North Sea 173–174
  - directionality observations 179–180
  - mechanism evaluation 180–181
  - numerical modelling 182–183
  - suggested mechanisms 174–175
    - compliant tensile cracks 177–179
    - induced faults 175–177
    - new faults 175
    - pre-existing fault activation 175
- Forties Formation 362, 363
- fracking 3
- fractures 1
  - aperture concept 149
    - non-simple mechanical states 157–158
    - relation to far-field stress states 154–155
    - modelling 155–157
    - relation to pore pressure 149–151
    - relation to poro-elasticity 151–152
    - modelling 152–154
  - classification 2, 146
  - connectivity relations 379
  - density and connectivity *see* Skjold Field
  - dilatant *see* joints
  - distributions 146–147
  - extensional *see* joints
  - geomechanics 4
    - effective (upscaled) properties 147–149
    - modelling flow properties 158–159
    - fracture network connectivity 159–161
    - hydro-DDA 161–164
    - thermo-hydro-mechanical coupling 164
  - implications 164–165
    - fracture corridor model 165–168
    - reservoir assessment workflow 168
    - summary of model results 169
  - lithofacies relations *see* Mesaverde Group
  - modelling applications *see* digital outcrop modelling
    - also* discrete element modelling
    - also* discrete fracture and matrix (DFM) modelling; *also* discrete fracture network (DFN) modelling
  - network
    - characterization 5, 6, 7
    - controls on 3–4
    - defined 2, 211
  - permeability 126
  - quantification *see* Skjold Field
  - set, defined 146–147
  - shear *see* faults
  - stratigraphy, defined 2, 211
  - studies of geographical areas *see under location names*
  - systems effectiveness 145–146
  - water cut implications *see* Issaran Field
- gamma ray log, Mesaverde Group 36
- Gemsa Field 333, 334
- granite, jointed 114, 116
- granulation seams 146
- Greater Natural Buttes (GNB) field 23, 28
  - burial curve 45
  - reservoirs 46
- Green River Formation 28
- Guoliang (China), jointed sandstone 115, 116, 116
- Haifa Formation 289
- Hammam Faraun Fault Block 82, 83, 215, 219
- Helsby Sandstone Formation
  - Alderley Edge outcrop
    - analogue for East Irish Sea Basin 57–58
    - digital outcrop modelling
      - methods
        - areal survey and scanlines 62–64
        - data acquisition 58–59

- data handling 64–66
  - DFN 66–67
  - discontinuity analysis 60–62
  - model construction 59–60
- results
  - DFN petrophysics 70
  - fracture density 68, 69
  - fracture set delineation 68
  - fracture trace length distributions 68, 70
- results discussed 70–74
- geological setting
  - deformation bands 57
  - joints 54, 56–57
  - mineralization 57
  - stratigraphy 55–56
- Helvetiafjellet Formation 399, 400
- hematite, Mesaverde Group 35
- Hod Formation 362
- Hong Kong, jointed granite 114, 116
- horsetail splays 31
- Horton in Ribblesdale, weathering and joints 120
- hydraulic fracturing (fracking) 3
- Hydro-DDA modelling 161–164
- hydrofractures 98
  
- Iceland
  - sill fracture pattern 252, 254
  - sill thickness variation 258, 259
- igneous rocks, fracture origins 251, 252
- Issaran Field (Egypt)
  - fracture pattern 382, 384–386
  - highly fractured zone 388–389
  - effect on water production 390–392
  - reservoir diagenetic history 386–388
  - stratigraphy 380–381, 383
  - structure 380
  - wellhead temperature 390
- Italy, Sella Group 379
  
- Janusfjellet Subgroup 400, 412
- joint-network architecture, defined 2, 211
- joints (dilatant fractures; extensional fractures)
  - columnar and contraction 2, 251
  - development of 118
  - defined 1, 146
  - granite 114, 116
  - Guoliang (China) 115, 116, 116
  - impact on fluid flow 187
  - impact on porosity/permeability 379
  - Purbeck Limestone 116, 118
  - weathering effects 120–121
  
- Kapp Toscana Group 397, 398, 400
- Kareem Formation 336, 337, 345, 380, 383
- Kimmeridge Clay, source rock 311
- Knorringsfjellet Formation 397, 400, 412
- Kuhlan Formation 289
  
- Lancaster Prospect 311, 312
  - see under* Lewisian Basement
- laser scanning *see* LiDAR
- Lewis, Isle of, analogue for basement studies 314, 316–318
- Lewisian Basement (West of Shetlands) 311–313
  
- Lancaster Prospect
  - defining fault network 313–316
  - fieldwork analogue studies 316–318
  - lithological variation 315, 316, 317
  - well location selection 318–320
  - well pre-drill workflow 313
  - well results 320–323
    - fracture classification 323–325
    - fracture description 325–327
    - wellbore integration with seismic 327
  - well success summary 327, 331
- LiDAR 6, 10–12
  - image of Moroccan carbonate ramp 129
  - use in outcrop imaging 51, 52
  - Alderley Edge digital outcrop modelling methods
    - areal survey and scanlines 62–64
    - data acquisition 58–59
    - data handling 64–66
    - DFN 66–67
    - discontinuity analysis 60–62
    - model construction 59–60
  - results
    - DFN petrophysics 70
    - fracture density 68, 69
    - fracture set delineation 68
    - fracture trace length distributions 68, 70
    - results discussed 70–74
- limestone pavements, weathered joints 119
- linkage zone 81
- linking damage zone 81, 81
- Lista Formation 362, 363
- lithofacies effect on fracture in Mesaverde Group
  - methods of analysis
    - fracture spacing/density 29
    - orientation 29
    - statistics 29, 31
  - methods of study
    - field work 29
    - logs 29
    - outcrop 28
    - petrography 29
  - results
    - bed thicknesses 37, 41
    - cement 37
    - core description 32–33, 34
    - core petrography 33, 35, 38, 39
    - fracture geometry controls 35, 37, 40
    - fracture orientation 33, 35
    - fracture stratigraphy 33, 36
    - lithofacies/texture 30, 31–32, 37, 39, 43
    - outcrop fracture characteristics 31
    - petrography 33, 35
    - regional fracture sets 31, 32, 32
  - results discussed
    - fracture timing and development 43
    - implications 47
    - outcrop v. subsurface patterns 45
    - sedimentological and diagenetic controls 43, 45
    - summary 47
- Longyearbyen CO<sub>2</sub> laboratory project 395, 397
  - geological setting
  - stratigraphic 397, 398, 399, 400
  - tectonic 396, 397

- Longyearbyen CO<sub>2</sub> laboratory project (*Continued*)  
 methods of analysis 399, 401  
 results  
   borehole data 401, 403, 404  
   outcrop data 404–405  
 results discussed  
   sealing and segmentation 412–413  
   fluid flow implications 410–411  
   fracture significance 411–412  
   lithostructural domains and fracture density  
     407–408, 410  
   tectonic events and structures 405, 407  
 significance of results 413
- Machar Oil Field (UKCNS)  
 field development 365  
 location 362  
 reservoir  
   performance 363–366  
   stratigraphy 362–363  
 seismic imaging  
   new prospectivity 369–370  
   results 370–376  
   reprocessing 366–369  
   setting 361–362
- Madbi Formation 289
- Malha Formation 335, 336, 345
- Malham Cove, weathering and joints 119
- Matulla Formation 335, 336
- Maureen Formation 362, 363
- mechanical stratigraphy, impact of  
 geomechanics 4  
   effective (upscaled) properties 147–149  
   modelling flow properties 158–159  
     fracture network connectivity 159–161  
     hydro-DDA 161–164  
     thermo-hydro-mechanical coupling 164  
 implications 164–165  
   fracture corridor model 165–168  
   reservoir assessment workflow 168  
   summary of model results 169  
*see also* Mesaverde Group lithofacies
- Mesaverde Group 23  
 characteristics  
   depositional setting 25, 27  
   hydrocarbon generation 27–28  
   reservoirs 28  
   stratigraphy 27  
 effect of lithofacies on fracture system  
 methods of analysis  
   fracture spacing/density 29  
   orientation 29  
   statistics 29, 31  
 methods of study  
   field work 29  
   logs 29  
   outcrop 28  
   petrography 29  
 results  
   bed thicknesses 37, 41  
   cement 37  
   core description 32–33, 34  
   core petrography 33, 35, 38, 39  
   fracture geometry controls 35, 37, 40  
   fracture orientation 33, 35  
   fracture stratigraphy 33, 36  
   lithofacies/texture 30, 31–32, 37, 39, 43  
   outcrop fracture characteristics 31  
   petrography 33, 35  
   regional fracture sets 31, 32, 32  
 results discussed  
   fracture timing and development 43  
   implications 47  
   outcrop *v.* subsurface patterns 45  
   sedimentological and diagenetic controls 43, 45  
   summary 47
- Mexico, Gulf of, Activo Luna petroleum reservoir 379  
 microcracks  
   fault nucleation 177  
   impact on flow-rate diffusivity 177–179, 180–181  
 mine workings, advantages in digital outcrop modelling  
   52–53, 55
- modelling *v.* simulation in reservoir studies 127  
*see also* discrete element modelling (DEM); discrete  
 fracture and matrix modelling  
 (DFM); discrete fracture network (DFN) modelling
- Morocco, Jurassic carbonate ramp 129
- mud cracks 251
- Najd shear fault system 289
- Naqus Formation 335, 336
- neutron porosity log, Mesaverde Group 33, 36
- Nevada (USA), Valley of Fire State Park  
 Jurassic Aztec Sandstone 188, 189  
   as model for fluid flow 189  
   impact of structures on fluid flow  
   methods of analysis 189  
   models 189–191  
   parameters 191–192  
 results  
   model (1) 192–194  
   model (2) 195, 196  
   model (3) 196–201  
   model (4) 201–204  
   results discussed 204–207  
 properties 189  
 structures 188, 189
- Nezzazat Group 380, 383
- nodular chert rhythmites in carbonates 215–216  
 effect on fracture stratigraphy 212–213  
 effect on mechanical stratigraphy 213–14  
 outcrops in west-central Sinai 219–220, 223  
   geological setting 216–217  
 discrete element modelling (DEM) and fracture  
 stratigraphy 214–16  
 model preparation  
   outcrop data 223, 225  
   scaling 227  
   stiffness 227, 229  
   stiffness interface types 229, 231  
 model working  
   methods 231, 233  
   data interpretation 235, 237  
 results  
   model (1) 221, 222, 237  
   model (2) 224, 226, 237  
   model (3) 228, 230, 239  
   model (4) 232, 234, 240–241

- model (5) 236, 238, 241–242
  - results discussed 242–244
- normal fault zones 79–80, 80
- North Sea
  - flow-rate fluctuations 173–174
  - directionality observations 179–180
  - mechanism evaluation 180–181
  - numerical modelling 182–183
  - suggested mechanisms 174–175
    - compliant tensile cracks 177–179
    - induced faults 175–177
    - new faults 175
    - pre-existing fault activation 175
- Machar Oil Field 361–362
  - field development 365
  - location 362
  - reservoir
    - performance 363–366
    - stratigraphy 362–363
  - seismic imaging
    - new prospectivity 369–370
    - results 370–376
    - reprocessing 366–369
- Skjold Field 98–99, 99
  - fracture study
    - methods of analysis 100–101
    - results
      - quantitative
        - density and connectivity across wells 104–105
        - density and connectivity along wells 105–106
        - large displacement fault 106–107
        - structural 101–104
      - results discussed 107–109
      - summary 109
- Norway, Longyearbyen CO<sub>2</sub> laboratory project 395, 397
  - geological setting
    - stratigraphic 397, 398, 399, 400
    - tectonic 396, 397
  - methods of analysis 399, 401
  - results
    - borehole data 401, 403, 404
    - outcrop data 404–405
  - results discussed
    - sealing and segmentation 412–413
    - fluid flow implications 410–411
    - fracture significance 411–412
    - lithostructural domains and fracture density 407–408, 410
    - tectonic events and structures 405, 407
    - significance of results 413
- Nubia Formation (Nubian Sandstone) 333–334, 380, 383
- nuclear waste storage 3
- Nukhul Formation 336, 337, 339, 380, 381, 383
- Nullipore Beds 333
- open fractures 4, 146
- Ormskirk Sandstone Formation 58
- outcrop analogue, defined 8–9, 113
- permeability 2
  - carbonate rock damage zone 90–91
  - effect of fractures 251
  - effect of pore pressure and fracture aperture 149–150
  - factors affecting 173
  - in fluid flow modelling 190–191, **191**, **192**, 193, 194, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201
  - Gulf of Suez Eocene carbonates 349, 351
  - horizontal, modelling of 280–281
  - impact of joints 379
  - simulation 125, 126
  - Skjold Field 98
  - petrography, effect on fracture in Mesaverde Group 33, 35
  - photogrammetry 11–12
  - pore pressure, relation to fracture aperture 4, 149–151
  - poro-elasticity and fracture aperture 151–152
  - porosity
    - in fluid flow modelling 190, **191**
    - Gulf of Suez Eocene carbonates 349, 351
    - impact of joints 379
    - Mesaverde Group 33, 35
    - primary v. secondary 251
    - role in fractured reservoirs 251
    - simulation 125, 126
    - Skjold Field 98
  - pressure solution, Mesaverde Group 33
  - productivity, problems of prediction 2
  - Purbeck Limestone, joints 116, 118
- Qiseb Formation 335, 336
- Qishn Formation 289, 292
- Raha Formation 335, 336, 345
- recovery, problems of prediction 2
- Red Sea, tectonic setting 335
- relay zones 79–80, 81
  - Suez Rift study
    - fracture characterization 84–87
    - results discussed 87–89
      - implications for damage zone 89–90
      - implications for fluid flow 91–92
      - permeability of damage zone 90–91
    - summary 92
- reservoir simulation
  - approaches 126–127
  - modelling v. simulation 127
  - discrete fracture and matrix simulation (DFM) 3, 127–128, 127
  - needs of 125
- reservoirs, fractured
  - defined 2, 2, 251
  - studies of geographical areas *see under location names*
- resistivity image log, Mesaverde Group 36
- Rock Quality Designation (RQD) 113, 115
- Rona Ridge, setting 311
- Rudeis Formation 336, 337, 339, 343, 345, 380, 381, 383
- Rudeis-Sidri Field 219, 334, 334
- Rurikfjellet Formation 397, 400
- Saar Formation 289
- sandstone, fracture behaviour *see* Aztec Sandstone *also* Mesaverde Group
- Say'un Masila Basin (Republic of Yemen)
  - basement fracture study
    - methods of analysis
      - 3D seismic 296–297
      - borehole images 292, 293, 294, 295
      - oil geochemistry 296

- Say'un Masila Basin (Republic of Yemen) (*Continued*)  
 petrography and petrophysics 295  
 PLT and drilling gas data 295–296  
 results  
 fracture details 297, 298, 299, 299, 300, 301, 302  
 fracture petrography 302–303  
 gas and PLT 304–305  
 geomechanics 303–304  
 oil geochemistry and production 305  
 rock types 302  
 results discussed 305–307, 308  
 Eastern Field 307, 309  
 Western Field 307  
 setting 289, 290  
 seismic reflection 6, 7  
 Sele Formation 363  
 Sella Group 379  
 shear fractures *see* faults  
 Shetlands, West of 311–313  
 Lancaster Prospect  
 defining fault network 313–316  
 fieldwork analogue studies 316–318  
 lithological variation 315, 316, 317  
 well location selection 318–320  
 well pre-drill workflow 313  
 well results 320–323  
 fracture classification 323–325  
 fracture description 325–327  
 wellbore integration with seismic 327  
 well success summary 327, 331  
 shrinkage cracks 1  
 Shuqra Formation 289  
 sills as fractured reservoirs  
 emplacement 254–258  
 fracture-related porosity 251–252, 252  
 geometry 253–254, 253, 254, 255, 256, 262, 263, 264  
 growth  
 model 258–261  
 model application 267–269  
 mechanism of operation 262  
 local impact 265  
 regional impact 265–266  
 as a seal 262–265  
 thermal effects 261–262  
 tunnel fracture model 260–261  
 similarity, applied to basement seismic data 313  
 simulation *see* reservoir simulation  
 Skjold Field  
 fracture study  
 methods of analysis 100–101  
 results  
 quantitative  
 density and connectivity across wells 104–105  
 density and connectivity along wells 105–106  
 large displacement fault 106–107  
 structural 101–104  
 results discussed 107–109  
 summary 109  
 setting 98–99, 99  
 sonic porosity log, Mesaverde Group 33, 36  
 South Africa, Table Mountain, bedding and jointing  
 121–122, 121  
 South Gharib Formation 336, 337, 345, 380, 383  
 Spitsbergen, Longyearbyen CO<sub>2</sub> laboratory project 395, 397  
 geological setting  
 stratigraphic 397, 398, 399, 400  
 tectonic 396, 397  
 methods of analysis 399, 401  
 results  
 borehole data 401, 403, 404  
 outcrop data 404–405  
 results discussed  
 sealing and segmentation 412–413  
 fluid flow implications 410–411  
 fracture significance 411–412  
 lithostructural domains and fracture density  
 407–408, 410  
 tectonic events and structures 405, 407  
 significance of results 413  
 statistical reservoir model (SRM) 173–174  
 stress history 4  
 stylolites 97, 101, 146, 146  
 Sudr Field 219, 334, 334  
 Sudr Formation 335, 336  
 Suez Rift, Gulf of  
 early exploration 333  
 exploration wells 338  
 lithostratigraphic framework 83, 84  
 petroleum systems 339  
 rift setting 81, 82, 82, 83–84, 85, 335  
 stratigraphy 335, 336, 337, 339, 380–381, 381, 383  
 Eocene 337–339  
 studies on fracture patterns  
 East *see* Thebes Formation  
 West *see* Issaran Field  
 Svalbard, Longyearbyen CO<sub>2</sub> laboratory project 395, 397  
 geological setting  
 stratigraphic 397, 398, 399, 400  
 tectonic 396, 397  
 methods of analysis 399, 401  
 results  
 borehole data 401, 403, 404  
 outcrop data 404–405  
 results discussed  
 sealing and segmentation 412–413  
 fluid flow implications 410–411  
 fracture significance 411–412  
 lithostructural domains and fracture density  
 407–408, 410  
 tectonic events and structures 405, 407  
 significance of results 413  
 syneresis 1  
 Table Mountain (South Africa), bedding and jointing  
 121–122, 121  
 Tanka Formation 336, 337  
 Tayiba Formation 336, 337  
 Tenerife, dyke-sill relationships 254  
 tensile crack interactions, impact on flow-rate diffusivity  
 177–179, 180–181  
 Thal Formation 336, 337  
*Thalassinoides* 223  
 Thebes Formation 83, 216–217, 334, 336, 354–357  
 description and outcrops 219–220, 223  
 discrete element modelling  
 creation of models  
 methods 231, 233  
 data interpretation 235, 237



- results
  - model (1) 221, 222, 237
  - model (2) 224, 226, 237
  - model (3) 228, 230, 239
  - model (4) 232, 234, 240–241
  - model (5) 236, 238, 241–242
- results discussed 242–244
- outcrop data 223, 225
- scaling 227
- stiffness 227, 229
- stiffness interface types 229, 231
- fracture characterization 84–87
  - results discussed 87–89
    - implications for damage zone 89–90
    - implications for fluid flow 91–92
    - permeability of damage zone 90–91
  - summary 92
- fracture outcrop-subsurface integration
  - methods 339–340
  - results 340–343
  - results discussed 343
- petrophysical modelling 349–353
- tectonic setting 335
- well data
  - methods 343–346
  - results 346–349
- thermal contraction 1–2
- time, as factor in discontinuity development 113, 121–122
- tip damage zone 81, 81
- Tor Formation 362
- tunnel fracture model 260–261
- Uinta Basin (USA) 24, 25
  - Cretaceous stratigraphy of Mesaverde Group 23
    - characteristics
      - depositional setting 25, 27
      - hydrocarbon generation 27–28
      - reservoirs 28
      - stratigraphy 27
    - effect of lithofacies on fracture system
      - methods of analysis
        - fracture spacing/density 29
        - orientation 29
        - statistics 29, 31
      - methods of study
        - field work 29
        - logs 29
        - outcrop 28
        - petrography 29
    - results
      - bed thicknesses 37, 41
      - cement 37
      - core description 32–33, 34
      - core petrography 33, 35, 38, 39
      - fracture geometry controls 35, 37, 40
      - fracture orientation 33, 35
      - fracture stratigraphy 33, 36
      - lithofacies/texture 30, 31–32, 37, 39, 43
      - outcrop fracture characteristics 31
      - petrography 33, 35
      - regional fracture sets 31, 32, 32
    - results discussed
      - fracture timing and development 43
      - implications 47
      - outcrop v. subsurface patterns 45
      - sedimentological and diagenetic controls 43, 45
      - summary 47
  - UKCNS *see* Machar Oil Field
  - Umm Bogma Formation 335
  - Umm er Radhuma Formation 289
  - upscaling
    - needs of 125
    - reservoir properties 147–149
  - USA *see* Nevada; Uinta Basin
  - Utah (USA)
    - Canyonlands fault system 80
    - see also* Uinta Basin
  - Valley of Fire State Park (Nevada) *see* Aztec Sandstone
  - wall damage zone 81, 81
  - Wasatch Formation 23, 27, 28
  - Wata Formation 335, 336
  - water cut
    - defined 201
    - in production
      - Aztec Sandstone 201, 203, 206
      - Issaran Field 391, 392
  - waterflood (enhanced oil recovery) simulations 181
    - Aztec Sandstone 201, 202, 203, 205
  - weathering, effects on discontinuities 119, 120–121, 120
  - West of Shetlands acreage 311–313
    - Lancaster Prospect
      - defining fault network 313–316
      - fieldwork analogue studies 316–318
      - lithological variation 315, 316, 317
      - well location selection 318–320
      - well pre-drill workflow 313
      - well results 320–323
        - fracture classification 323–325
        - fracture description 325–327
        - wellbore integration with seismic 327
      - well success summary 327, 331
    - Whirlwind Prospect 312, 312
    - Wilhelmøya Subgroup 397, 400
    - Yemen, Republic of
      - basement fracture study
        - methods of analysis
          - 3D seismic 296–297
          - borehole images 292, 293, 294, 295
          - oil geochemistry 296
          - petrography and petrophysics 295
          - PLT and drilling gas data 295–296
        - results
          - fracture details 297, 298, 299, 299, 300, 301, 302
          - fracture petrography 302–303
          - gas and PLT 304–305
          - geomechanics 303–304
          - oil geochemistry and production 305
          - rock types 302
        - results discussed 305–307, 308
          - Eastern Field 307, 309
          - Western Field 307
        - setting 289, 290
    - Young's modulus, effect on fracture stratigraphy 4, 212
    - Zeit Formation 336, 337, 345, 380, 383