Physical properties of fresh or hydrothermalized volcanic rocks from the west coast of Basse-Terre and Terre-de-Haut (Guadeloupe archipelago)



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Project presentation

The GEOTREF project (geothermal energy in high enthalpy fractured reservoirs) tries to achieve several goals:

- Improve model of geothermal reservoir in volcanic context
- Optimizing exploratory drilling targets to mitigate financial risks
- Improving control over geothermal resource exploration process • Adapting methods routinely used in Oil & Gas exploration and production to
- geothermal energy
- Focusing on fractured reservoir characterization and modelling

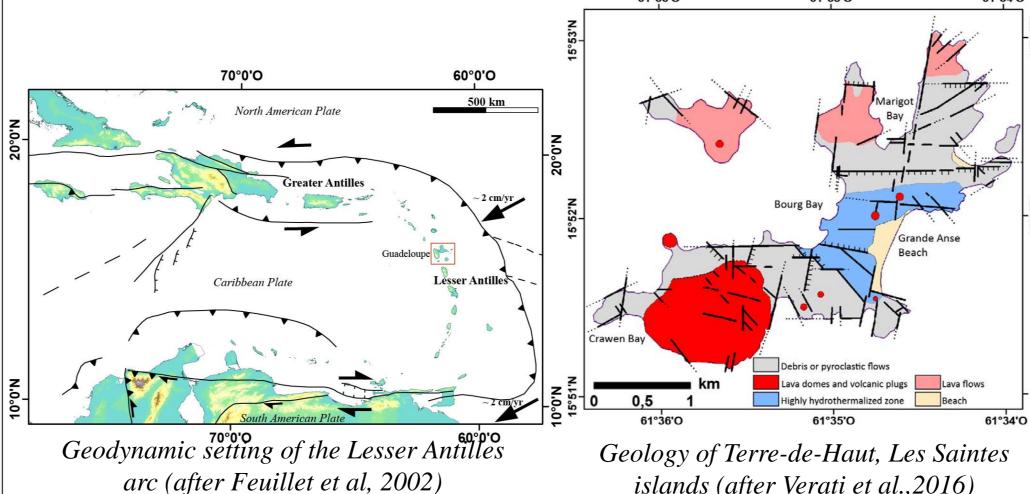
Step 1. R&D: Developing inovative methods and workflows leading to software tools Step 2. Demonstration: Applying those tools to a Caribbean prospect

GEOTREF is a four-year R&D program carried out by a consortium with internationally recognized expertise and experience

GEOTREF aims to be an innovative and complete tool for geothermal development and is therefore supported by the French state through the « Investments for the Future » financing program

Study zone and geological context

The Lesser Antilles is located in a relatively low velocity subduction zone. Several islands have a present-day volcanic activity. The Guadeloupe archipelago contains the only geothermal plant in the Carribees.



islands (after Verati et al.,2016)

Study zones on 2 islands composed of calc-alkaline volcanic rocks:

•Basse Terre:

Volcanic activity between 2.79 Myr present. A geothermal plant is exploited in the Bouillante Bay since 1985 providing 7 % of the electrical needs. z The target zone of the GEOTREF project is located in the Vieux-Habitants area, 9 km south of Bouillante.

• Terre-de-Haut, Les Saintes : Volcanic activity between 2.98 and 2.00 Myr. A geothermal paleo-system is exhumed in the central part of the island. This paleo-system could be an

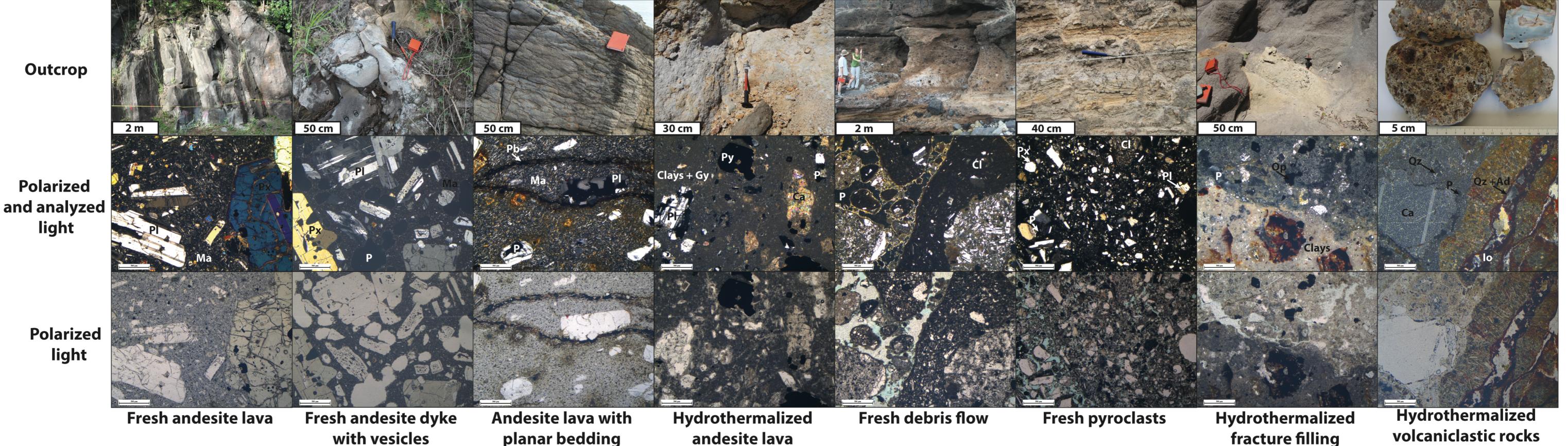
exploited in Bouillante.

analog of the geothermal reservoir 2,5 5 10

Geology of Basse-Terre (after Feuillet et al, 2002, Mathieu et al., 2011 and Samper, 2007)

Material and methods

100 samples, 8 volcanic rock types



Ad: Adularia; Ca: calcite; Cl: clast; Gy: gypsum; Io: iron oxides; Ma: microlithic matrix; P: pore; Pl: Plagioclase; Px: pyroxenes; Qz: quartz

Measurements

- Porosity (mercury, gas pycnometry, weighting method)
- Permeability (portable and nitrogen permeameter)

Results

Andesite lava

Vesiculated

andesite

andesite

Debris flow

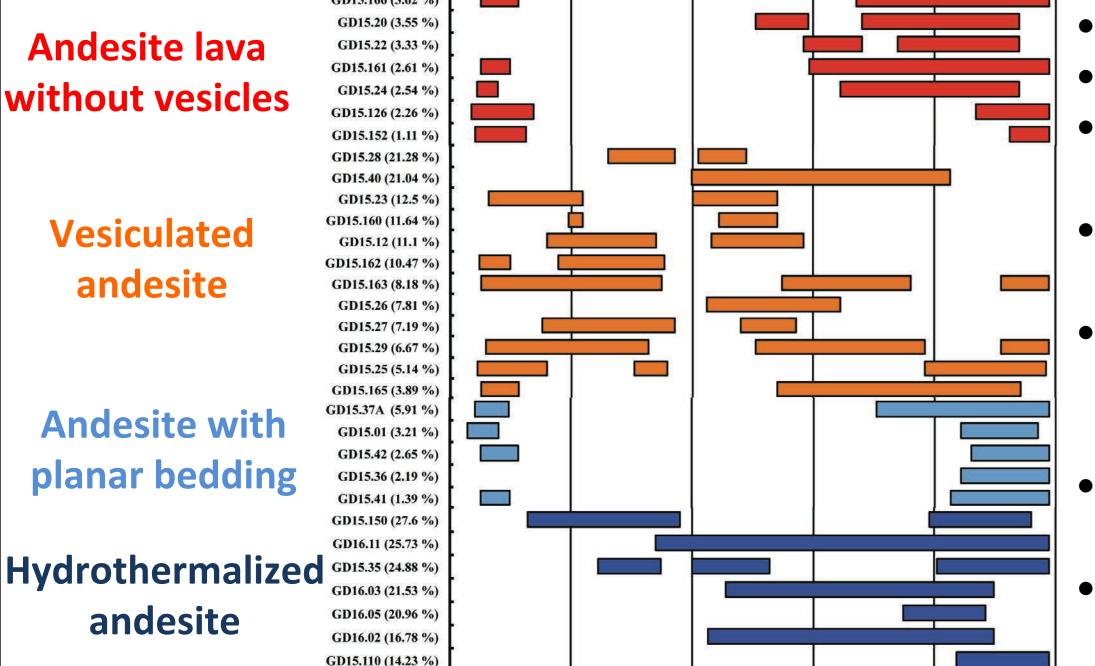
MT*: Measurement Treshold

GD15.10 (33.89 %) GD16.14 (32.56 %) GD15.13 (32.2 %) GD15.09 (31 %)

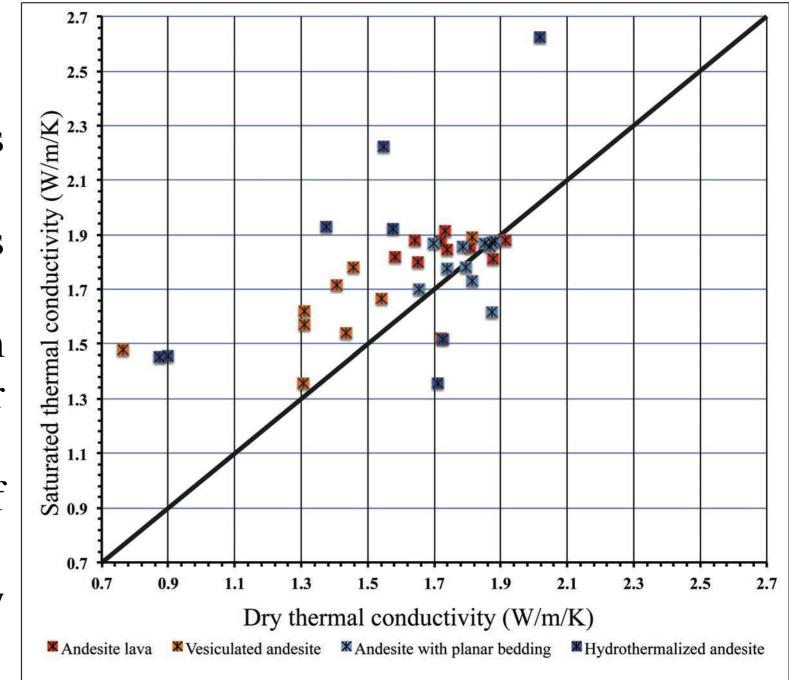
GD15.30 (28.8 %)

- Thermal conductivity and diffusivity
- P-and S-waves velocities
- Magnetic susceptibility
- Bulk and skeletal densities
- Resistivity (expected)

Pore size diameter



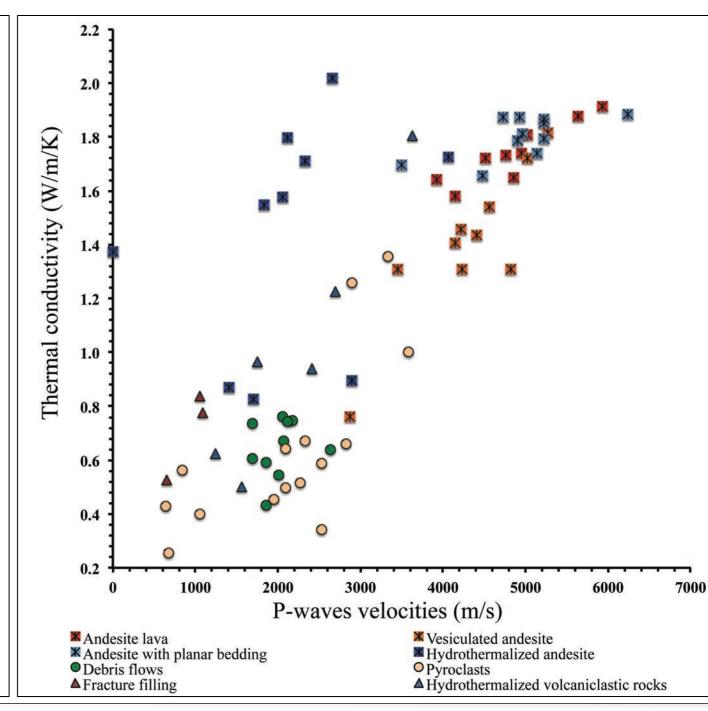
- Heterogeneity of facies \rightarrow Large variability of physical properties
- Fresh andesite lava is a poor reservoir with low fluid flow properties
- Volcano-sedimentary and fracture filling facies are thermal barriers but have excellent storage and fluid flow properties
- Homogeneous properties in each fresh facies. Dispersion of measures is higher in weathered samples
- The development of a planar bedding (cooling joints, metamorphism cleavage) increase the permeability of andesites and create a planar anisotropy
- Hydrothermal alteration affects substantially the evolution of mineralogy, porosity, permeability and thermal conductivity
- Saturation have almost no effect on the thermal conductivity of low porosity andesites.



Pore size diameter (um)

Summary of measured properties													
Rock type	State	Sample number		ρ _b [g.cm ⁻³]	ρ _s [g.cm ⁻³]	Φ [%]	K [m²]	V _P dry [m.s ⁻¹]	V _P saturated [m.s ⁻¹]	λ dry [W.m ⁻¹ .K ⁻¹]	λ saturated [W.m ⁻¹ .K ⁻¹]	_	Magnetic susceptibility [x 10 ⁻³ SI]
Andesite lava	Fresh	10	Median	2.68	2.75	3.11	1.6.10 ⁻¹⁷	4858	5522	1.73	1.85	0.75	11.14
	Without vesicles		Min - Max	2.59 - 2.74	2.69 - 2.83	1.11 - 3.93	$6.9.10^{-18} - 2.09.10^{-16}$	3920 - 5929	4878 - 5858	1.58 - 1.91	1.80 - 1.91	0.70 - 0.81	6.22 - 26.8
	Fresh	12 1	Median	2.47	2.77	9.33	1.2.10 ⁻¹⁵	4320	4836	1.42	1.6	0.76	9.06
	With vesicles		Min - Max	2.17 - 2.68	2.69 - 2.82	3.89 - 21.27	$1.1.10^{-16} - 3.29.10^{-15}$	2876 - 5271	3298 - 5661	0.76 - 1.82	1.357 - 1.89	0.70 - 0.83	2.07 - 25.77
	Planar bedding	10	Median	2.57	2.64	2.49	7.19.10 ⁻¹⁷	4958	5155	1.81	1.86	0.81	11.65
			Min - Max	2.42 - 2.62	2.54 - 2.70	1.39 - 10.25	$2.1.10^{-17} - 1.3.10^{-14}$	3502 - 6233	4190 - 5569	1.65 - 1.884	1.62 - 1.875	0.73 - 0.96	7.48 - 15.87
	Highly weathered or	12	Median	2.00	2.63	21.53	9.95.10 ⁻¹⁵	2088	2177	1.55	1.72	0.89	12.46
	hydrothermalized		Min - Max	1.60 - 2.45	2.50 - 2.80	6.7 - 35.9	$8.3.10^{-17} - 4.4.10^{-13}$	< MT* - 4063	< MT* - 4377	0.83 - 2.02	1.36 - 2.63	0.69 - 1.06	-0.04 - 27.62
Debris flows	Fresh	14	Median	1.65	2.64	33.02	1.01.10 ⁻¹³	2035	-	0.66	-	0.88	8.00
			Min - Max	1.51 - 2.25	2.49 - 2.79	16 - 40.5	4.8.10 ⁻¹⁵ - 1.5.10 ⁻⁹	1697 - 2639	-	0.43 - 0.76	-	0.29 - 1.05	4.89 - 16.6
Pyroclasts	Fresh	24	Median	1.46	2.64	40.57	3.83.10 ⁻¹⁴	2273	-	0.50	-	0.83	6.92
		Z 4	Min - Max	0.62 - 2.25	2.21 - 2.79	19.2 - 76.1	$2.1.10^{-15} - 7.2.10^{-10}$	634.9 - 3584	-	0.26 - 1.36	-	0.53 - 1.19	4.05 - 19.33
Fracture filling	Highly weathered or	10	Median	1.39	2.37	39.17	-	1059	-	0.81	-	-	-
	hydrothermalized		Min - Max	1.26 - 1.58	2.16 - 2.50	25.9 - 51.6	$1.3.10^{-13} - 2.9.10^{-13}$	648 - 1088	-	0.53 - 0.84	-	1.01	5.62 - 9.38
Volcaniclastic rocks	Hydrothermalized	8	Median	1.85	2.59	28.66	9.99.10 ⁻¹⁴	2083	-	0.94	-	0.88	4.61
			Min - Max	1.26 - 2.30	2.17 - 2.67	12.0 - 48.4	$1.1.10^{-14} - 2.4.10^{-13}$	1247 - 3623	-	0.50 - 1.80	-	0.72 - 0.93	-0.11 - 18.37

1E-09 1E-10 1E-11 (m²)Permeability 1E-16 1E-17 Porosity (%) ■ Andesite lava ■ Vesiculated andesite ★ Andesite with planar bedding ■ Hydrothermalized andesite Debris flow Pyroclasts ▲ Fracture filling ▲ Hydrothermalized volcaniclastic rocks



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Aknowledgement

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