

# PROBABILISTIC APPROACH FOR HF-IS HAZARD/RISK MAP

ROGER GHANEM

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
LOS ANGELES, CA, USA

USC WORKSHOP HYDRAULIC FRACTURING AND INDUCED SEISMICITY

# Conclusion

## Wikipedia:

A hazard map is a map that highlights areas that are affected or vulnerable to a particular hazard.

## Opportunity:

scientific discovery and technological innovation should impact our perception of hazard and risk.

## Objective:

hazard maps as live documents that also guide risk-based life cycle management through scientific discovery and data acquisition.

# What is Risk

## One Useful Definition

Risk is the effect of uncertainty on objectives.

## Hazard

How much induced seismicity ?

## Exposure

Who and what gets affected ? and what is regulated ?

# What is Risk

## One Useful Definition

Risk is the effect of uncertainty on objectives.

## Hazard

How much induced seismicity ?

## Exposure

Who and what gets affected ? and what is regulated ?

# What are we Uncertain About ?

Subsurface is not illuminated

Even if it were

we still lack understanding of how instabilities in subsurface nucleate and propagate and fluids are mobilized.

# How Can Risk be Managed ?

**Knowledge** reduces **uncertainty** and increases predictability hazard.

**Technology** reduces disruption to **objectives**.

# How Can Risk be Managed ?

**Knowledge** reduces uncertainty and increases predictability of **hazard**.

- **Information:** Monitoring.
- **Physics:** Interaction of thermal/mechanical/chemical/biological processes across multiple spatial and temporal scales.

As state of knowledge evolves our assessment of risk changes.

**Technology** reduces disruption to objectives.

- reduce **hazard** by
  - understand operational envelope (fracture nucleation, propagation, ...)
  - develop ability to steer system close to operational envelope without crossing it.
- reduce **exposure** through early warning systems.

# How Can Risk be Managed ?

**Knowledge** reduces uncertainty and increases predictability of **hazard**.

- **Information:** Monitoring.
- **Physics:** Interaction of thermal/mechanical/chemical/biological processes across multiple spatial and temporal scales.

As state of knowledge evolves our assessment of risk changes.

**Technology** reduces disruption to objectives.

- reduce **hazard** by
  - understand operational envelope (fracture nucleation, propagation, ...)
  - develop ability to steer system close to operational envelope without crossing it.
- reduce **exposure** through early warning systems.



# How Can Risk be Managed ?

**Knowledge** reduces uncertainty and increases predictability of **hazard**.

- **Information:** Monitoring.
- **Physics:** Interaction of thermal/mechanical/chemical/biological processes across multiple spatial and temporal scales.

As state of knowledge evolves our assessment of risk changes.

**Technology** reduces disruption to objectives.

- reduce **hazard** by
  - understand operational envelope (fracture nucleation, propagation, ...)
  - develop ability to steer system close to operational envelope without crossing it.
- reduce **exposure** through early warning systems.

# What is the Role of Probabilistic Risk Assessment

Package knowledge into actionable information

Transform knowledge into inference on Hazard

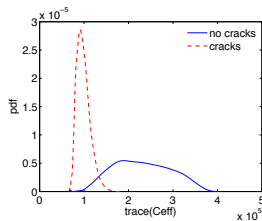
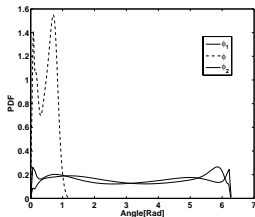
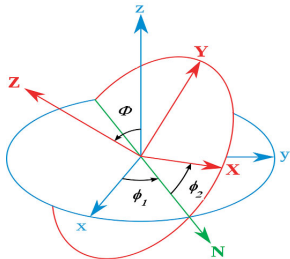
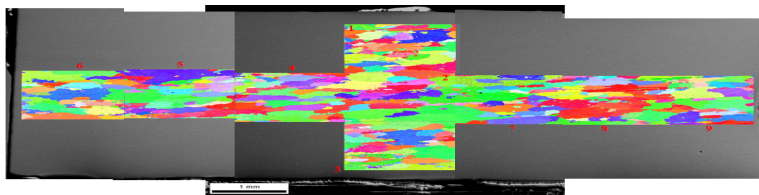
# What is the Role of Probabilistic Risk Assessment

## Package knowledge into a useful format

- Physics-based constraints
  - bounds on material property tensors,
  - behavior on multiple scales
- Observation-based constraints
  - Observations on multiple scales
  - Spatial variability
  - Statistics of extremes
  - ...

# Package Knowledge

Material on decision-scale characterized from observations at another scale:

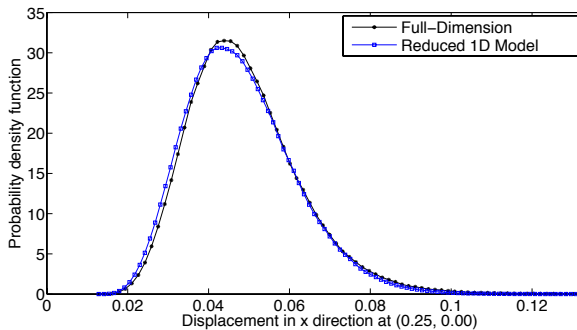
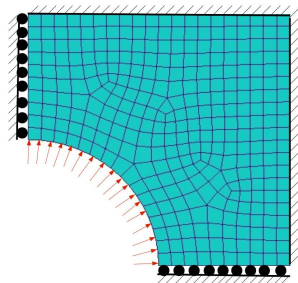


# What is the Role of Probabilistic Risk Assessment

## Transform knowledge into inference

- Propagate many plausible scenarios
- Characterize hazard as statistical object
- Formulate decisions that take advantage of quantified uncertainty in Hazard.

# Computational Challenge



# Comments

- Credible risk assessment should not introduce new assumptions (Gaussian/etc).
- Good risk assessment should mirror advances in science (multiphysics/multiscale/high performance computing).
- Good risk assessment can be used to optimize fracking.
- Worth of information analyses can be carried out as part of a vulnerability analysis to reduce risk as part of a life-cycle management process.