

**Naturally fractured reservoir characterization
Advanced workflows for discrete fracture network modeling**

Prabhakaran, R.

DOI

[10.4233/uuid:d5d43ee7-10bc-4924-beec-1040dba4ac12](https://doi.org/10.4233/uuid:d5d43ee7-10bc-4924-beec-1040dba4ac12)

Publication date

2021

Document Version

Final published version

Citation (APA)

Prabhakaran, R. (2021). *Naturally fractured reservoir characterization: Advanced workflows for discrete fracture network modeling*. [Dissertation (TU Delft), Delft University of Technology].
<https://doi.org/10.4233/uuid:d5d43ee7-10bc-4924-beec-1040dba4ac12>

Important note

To cite this publication, please use the final published version (if applicable).
Please check the document version above.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download, forward or distribute the text or part of it, without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license such as Creative Commons.

Takedown policy

Please contact us and provide details if you believe this document breaches copyrights.
We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Propositions

accompanying the dissertation

NATURALLY FRACTURED RESERVOIR CHARACTERIZATION ADVANCED WORKFLOWS FOR DISCRETE FRACTURE NETWORK MODELING

by

Rahul PRABHAKARAN

1. Digital outcrop models in the Geosciences are of growing relevance as they bring data-driven insights to support interpretations.
2. Interpretation is often more art than science, driving implicit beauty into the hypotheses they conjoin. Bias is a fellow traveller. (Chapter 2 of this thesis).
3. The use of automatic algorithms in fracture trace interpretation both simplifies and de-biases the interpretative task of a geologist (Chapter 2 of this thesis).
4. Treating fracture networks as spatial graphs is advantageous over conventional approaches of considering fractures as objects in space (Chapter 3 of this thesis).
5. The basic premise of a network being more than the sum of its parts overrules attempts in quantifying fracture network heterogeneity through sparse sampling (Chapter 4 of this thesis).
6. The uselessness of potentially useful data and the usefulness of seemingly useless data are both often underestimated.
7. Solving the energy demand equitably and sustainably is one of humanity's most significant challenges.
8. The global pandemic of 2020 and its effect reinforces both fragility and fortitude of the human species.
9. The solutions to scientific challenges facing humankind require increasingly multidisciplinary approaches. Educational systems across the world need to adapt to this reality.
10. Perhaps the most important skills an individual can acquire are learning to learn and adaption to uncertain environments.

These propositions are regarded as opposable and defensible, and have been approved as such by the promoters prof. dr. G. Bertotti and prof. dr. ir. D.M.J. Smeulders.