

**We study the state and evolution of pressure, stress, deformation, and fluid migration through experiments, models, and field study. We are dedicated to producing innovative concepts that couple geology and fluid flow.**

1. Experimental: Analyze fabric, acoustic, electrical, and material properties of mudrocks : 0.1-100 MPa.
2. Modeling: Develop and apply coupled models to link realistic rheologies, deformation, stress (shear & normal), and pore pressure
3. Field Study: Analyze pore pressure, stress, deformation in thrust belts and in the sub-salt.

Website: <http://www-udc.ig.utexas.edu/geofluids/>

Contacts: [pflerings@jsg.utexas.edu](mailto:pflerings@jsg.utexas.edu), [john.germaine@tufts.edu](mailto:john.germaine@tufts.edu), [mariakat@mail.utexas.edu](mailto:mariakat@mail.utexas.edu)

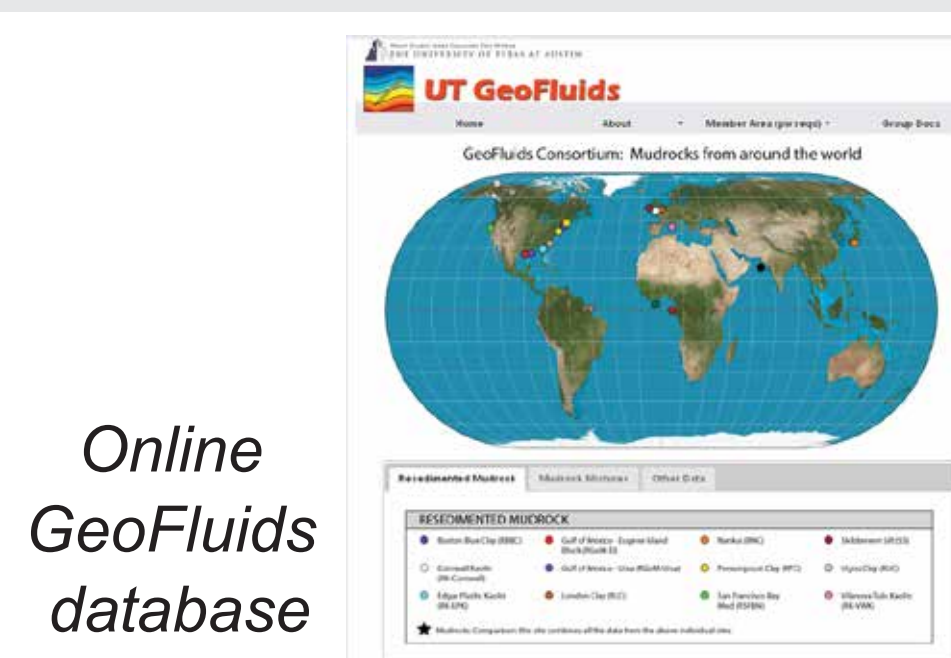
## Annual Consortium Meeting

### Deliverables:

- Online presentations
- Online database of experimental program
- Publications
- Online software
- Spreadsheets, handbooks



2020 Consortium Meeting  
63 attendees representing  
10 different companies



Online  
GeoFluids  
database



Transferring technology at the  
annual meeting and workshop

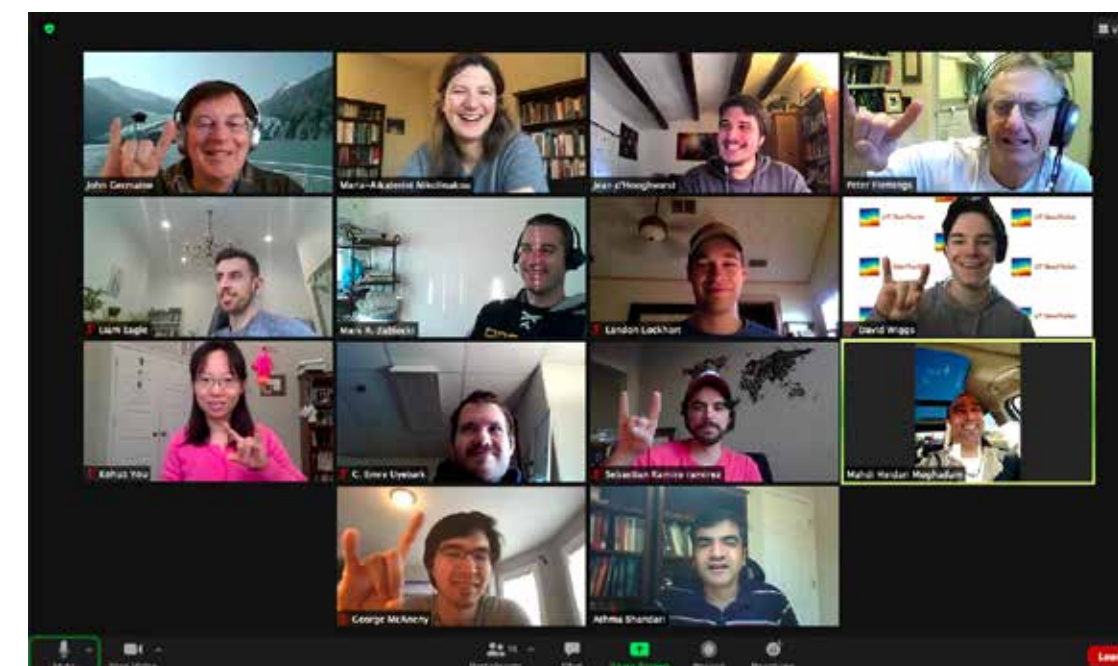
## UT GeoFluids: A team effort of UT Geoscientists and Tufts Geotechnical Engineers

### GeoFluids Co-Directors

Peter Flemings  
Professor  
Jackson School  
of Geosciences  
The University of Texas  
at Austin

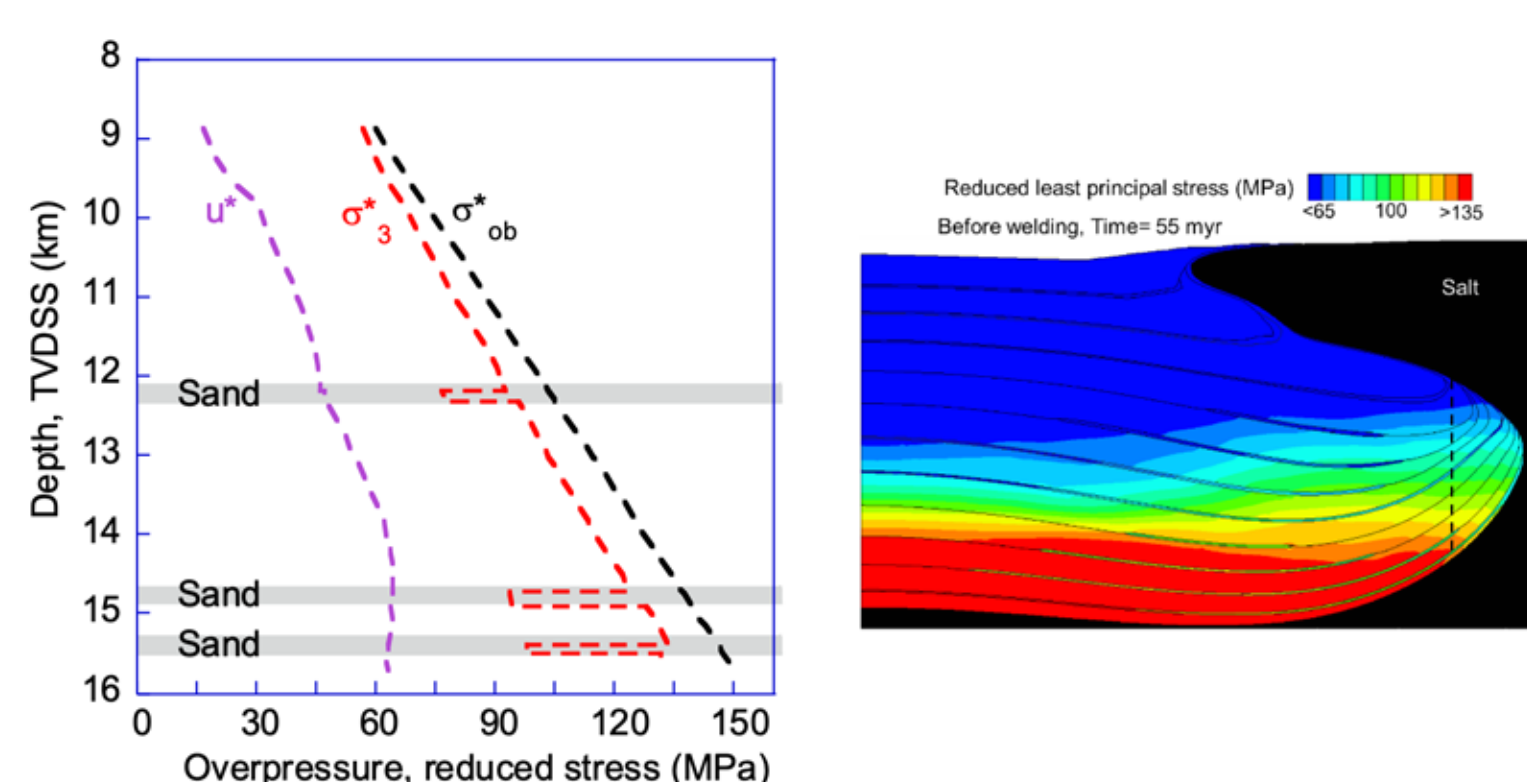


Jack Germaine  
Research Professor  
Department of Civil and  
Environmental Engineering  
Tufts University

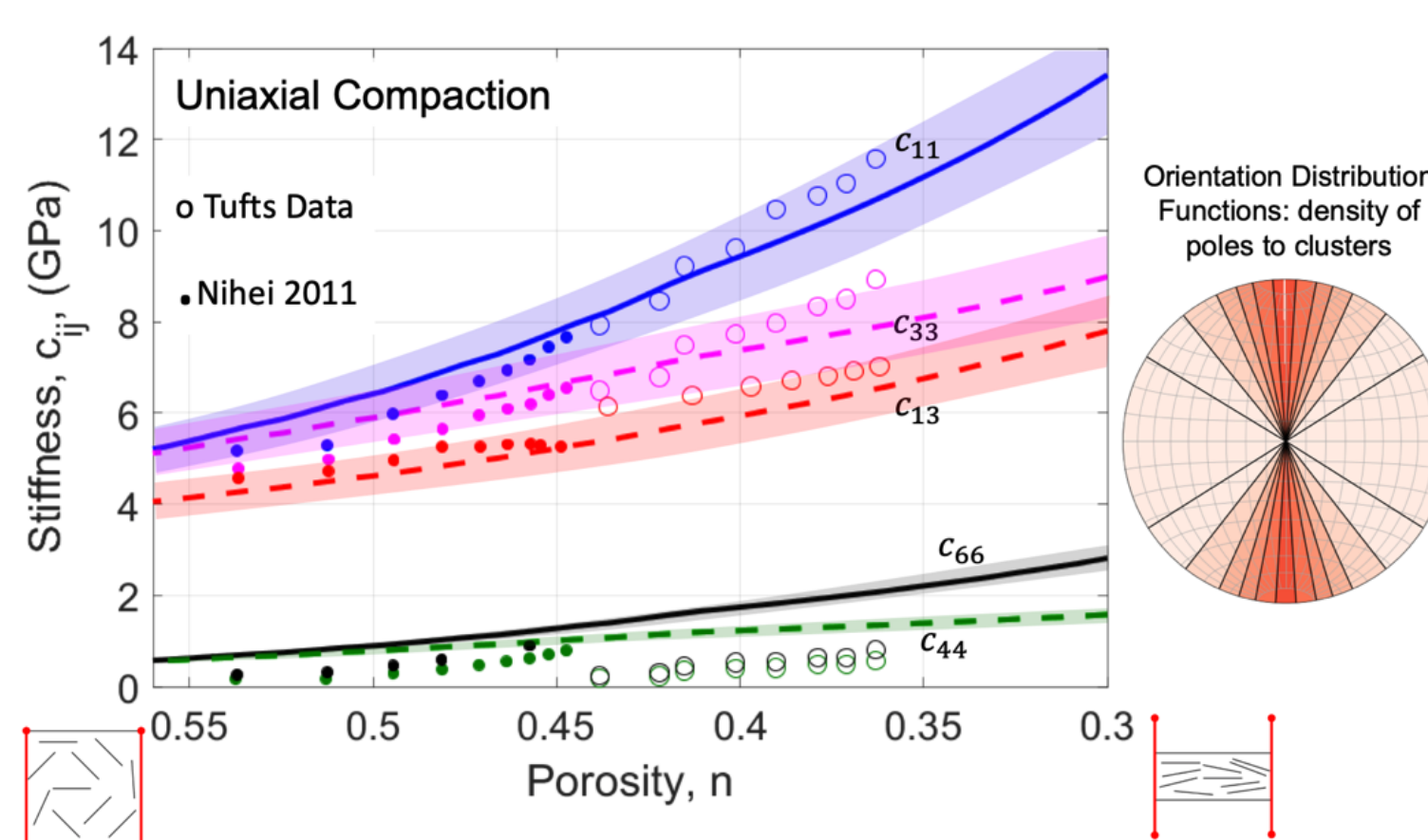


4 Research Scientists  
10 Graduate Students  
2 Collaborating Faculty  
4 Staff/Technical Support

## Geomechanical Modeling

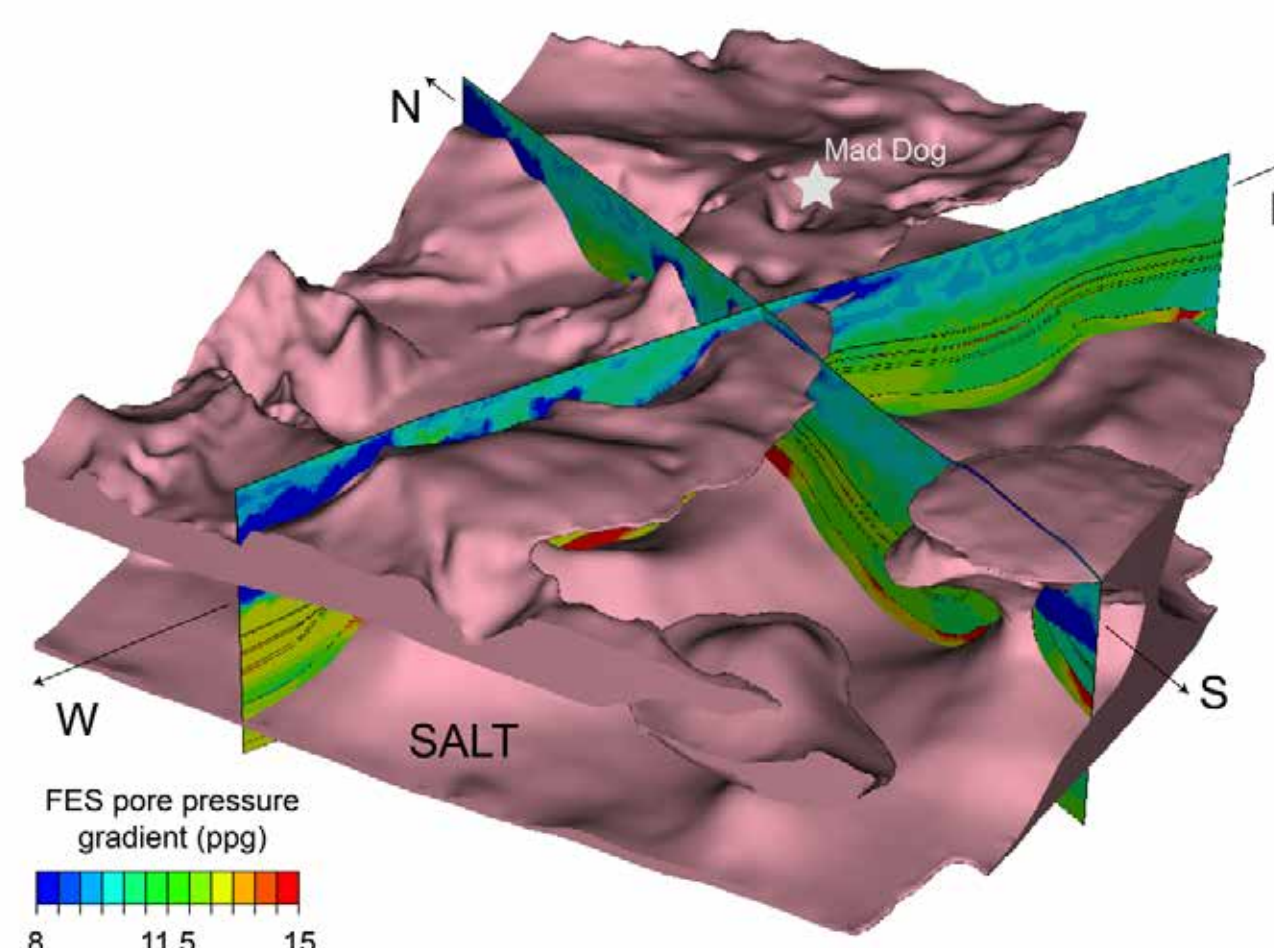


Modelling hydromechanical behavior of sands  
in salt basins

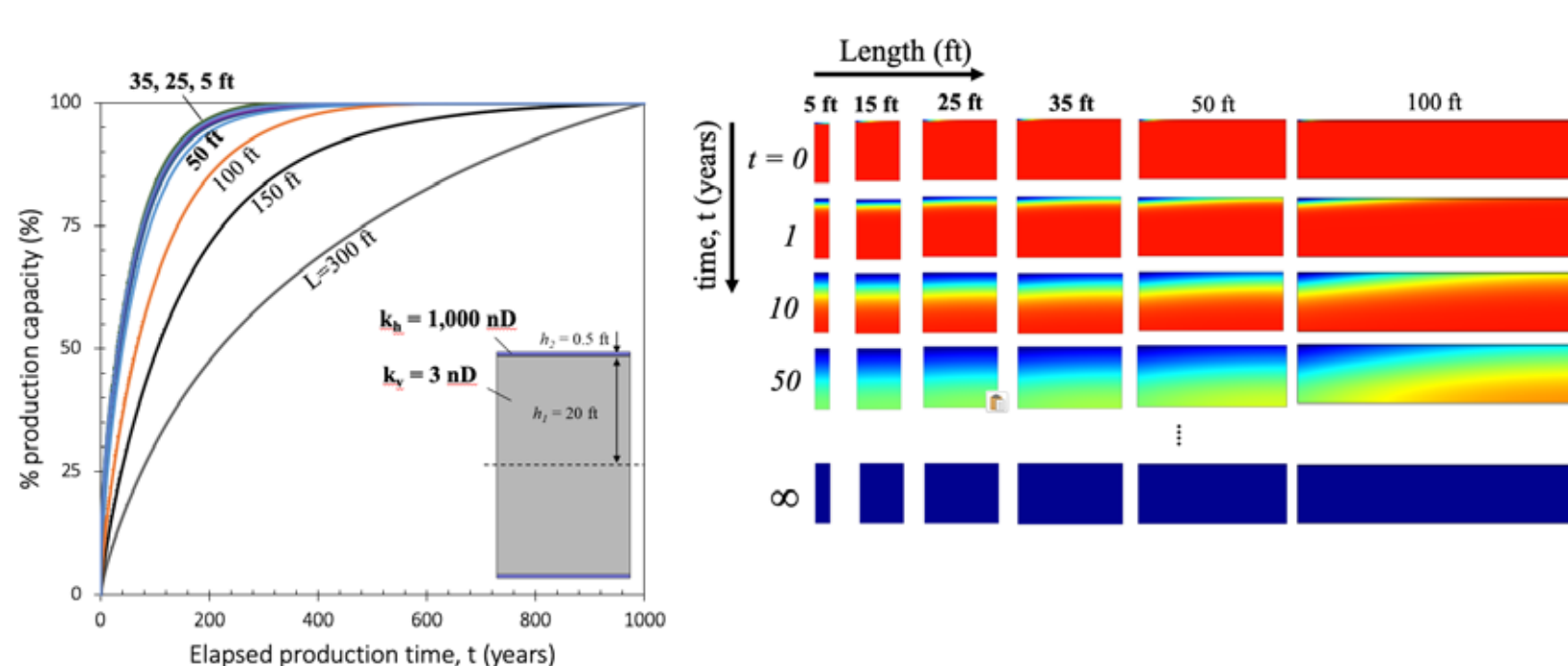


Velocity and geomechanics

## Field Studies

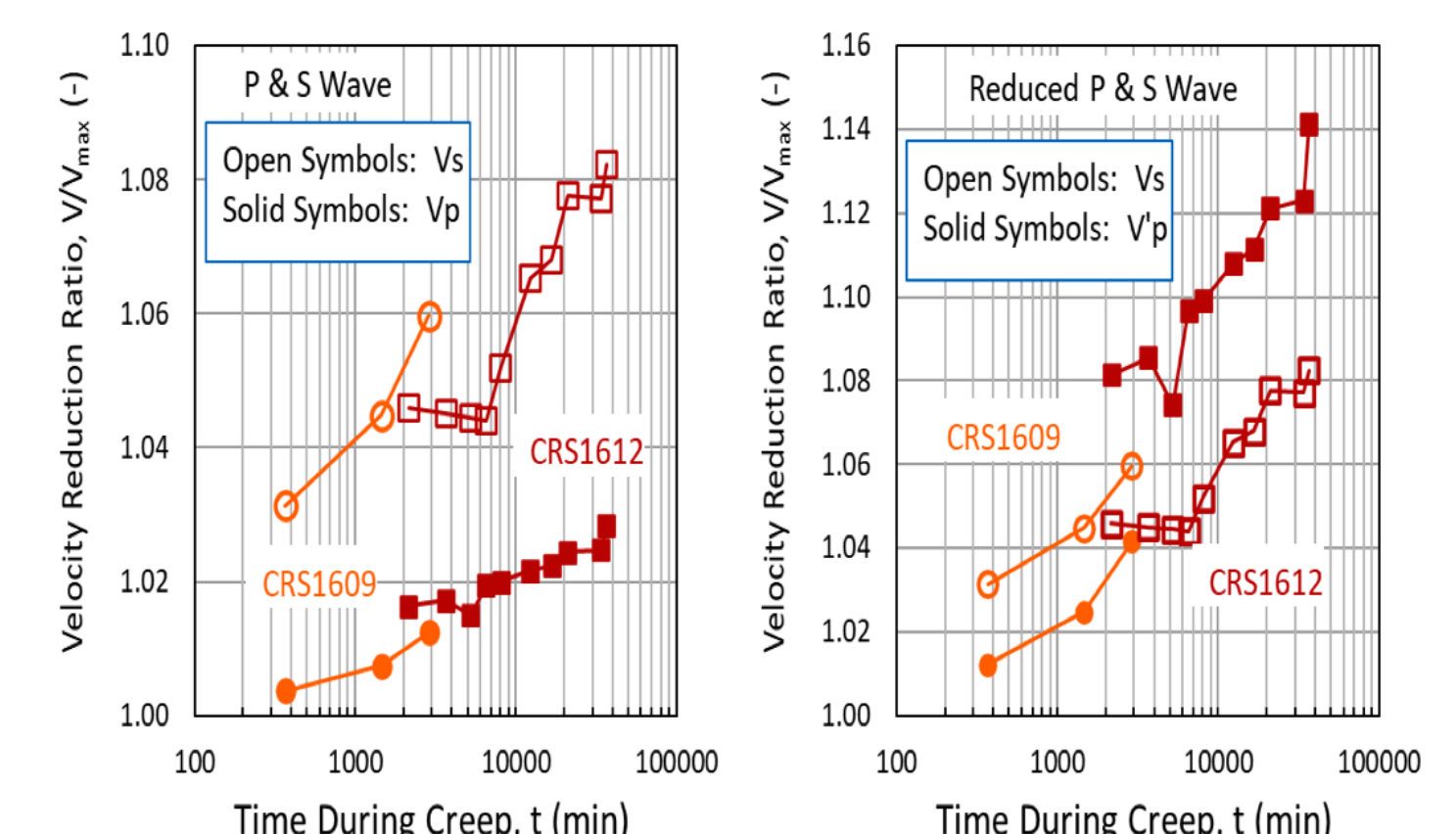


Pressure and stress prediction at Mad Dog using  
the FES method and a 3D static model

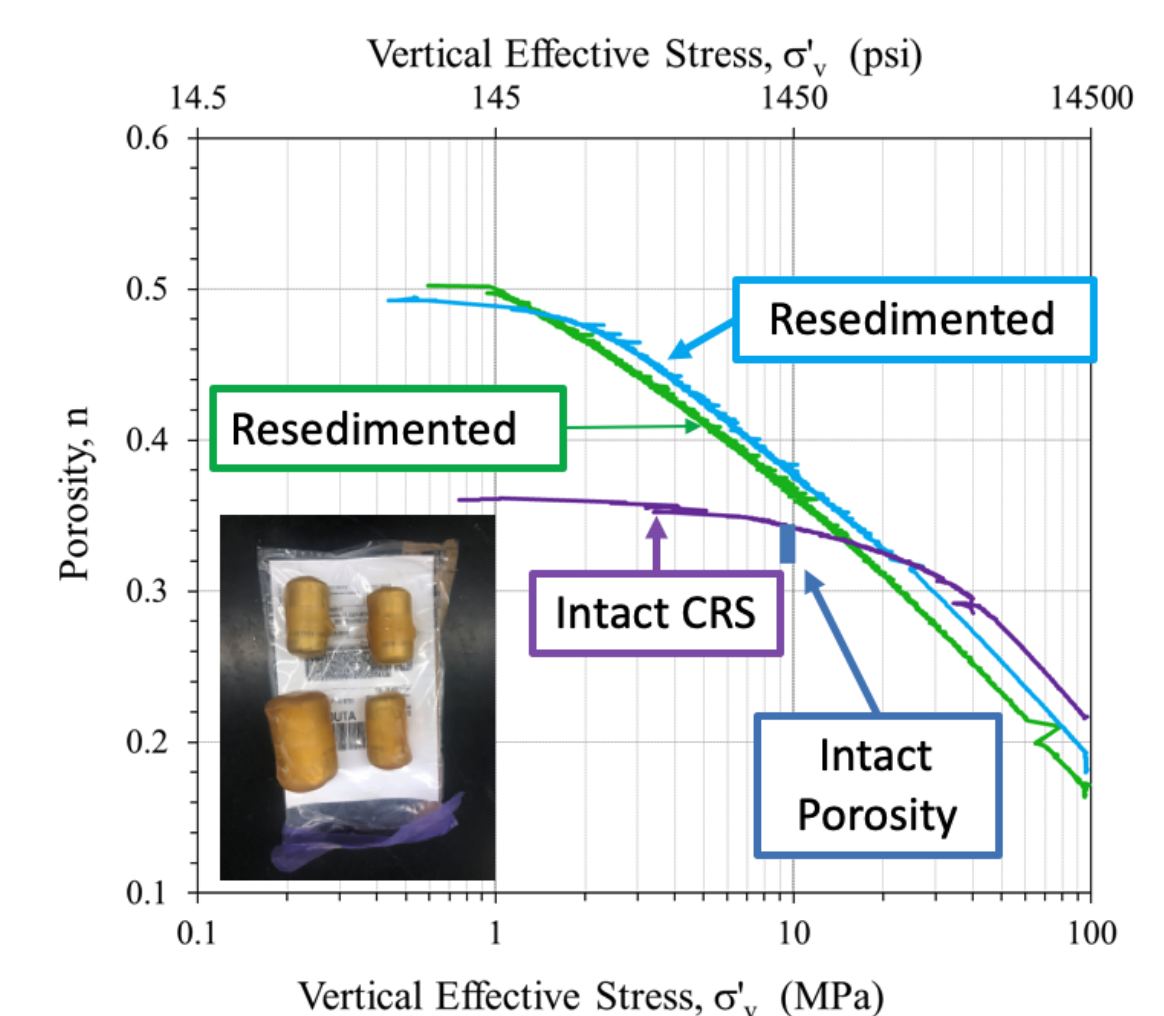


Impact of permeability variation and reservoir length  
on production in the Wolfcamp Fm.

## Experimental



Velocity changes during secondary compression



Intact vs. resedimented behavior