Advanced multiphysics of geomaterials: multiscale approaches and heterogeneities

ALERT OZ / EURAD GAS & HITEC Summer School
28 August – 01 September 2023 • Liège (Belgium)

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Anne-Catherine DIEUDONNÉ, Sebastia OLIVELLA

The project leading to this application has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement n° 847593.

Advanced multiphysics of geomaterials: Multiscale modelling of gas flow

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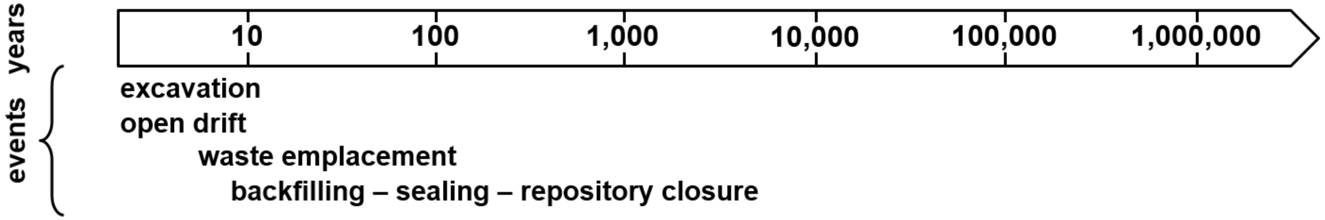
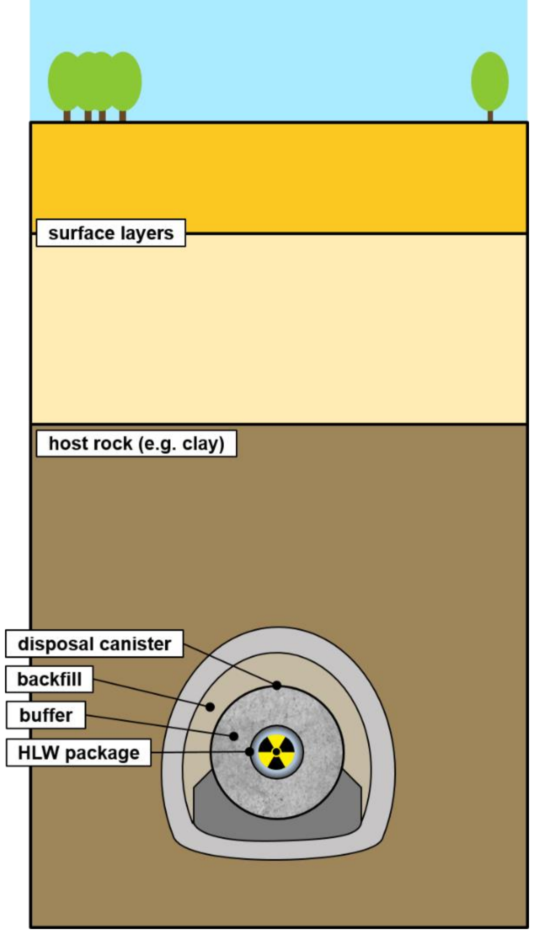
Context

Geological disposal of radioactive wastes



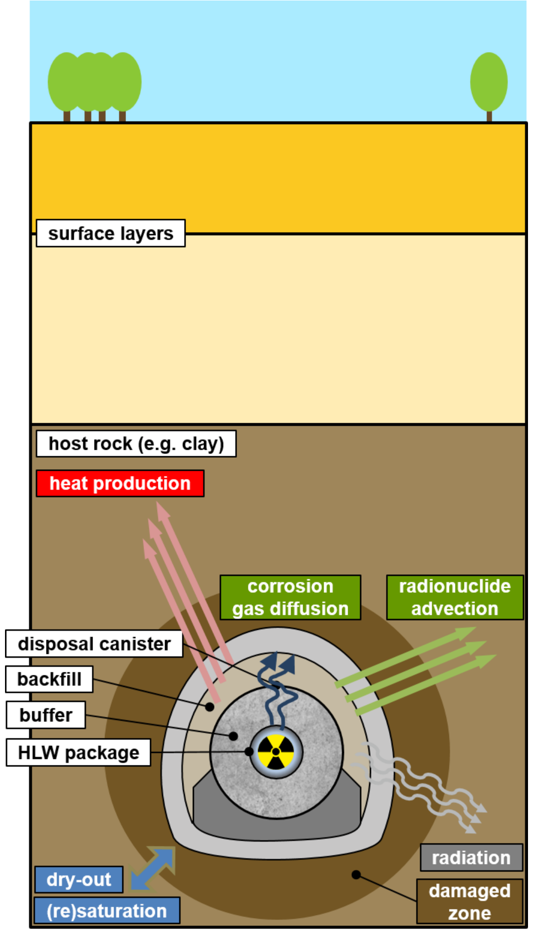


Conceptual scheme of a deep geological repository.

Context

Geological disposal of radioactive wastes

- Complex multi-physical (THMC) processes



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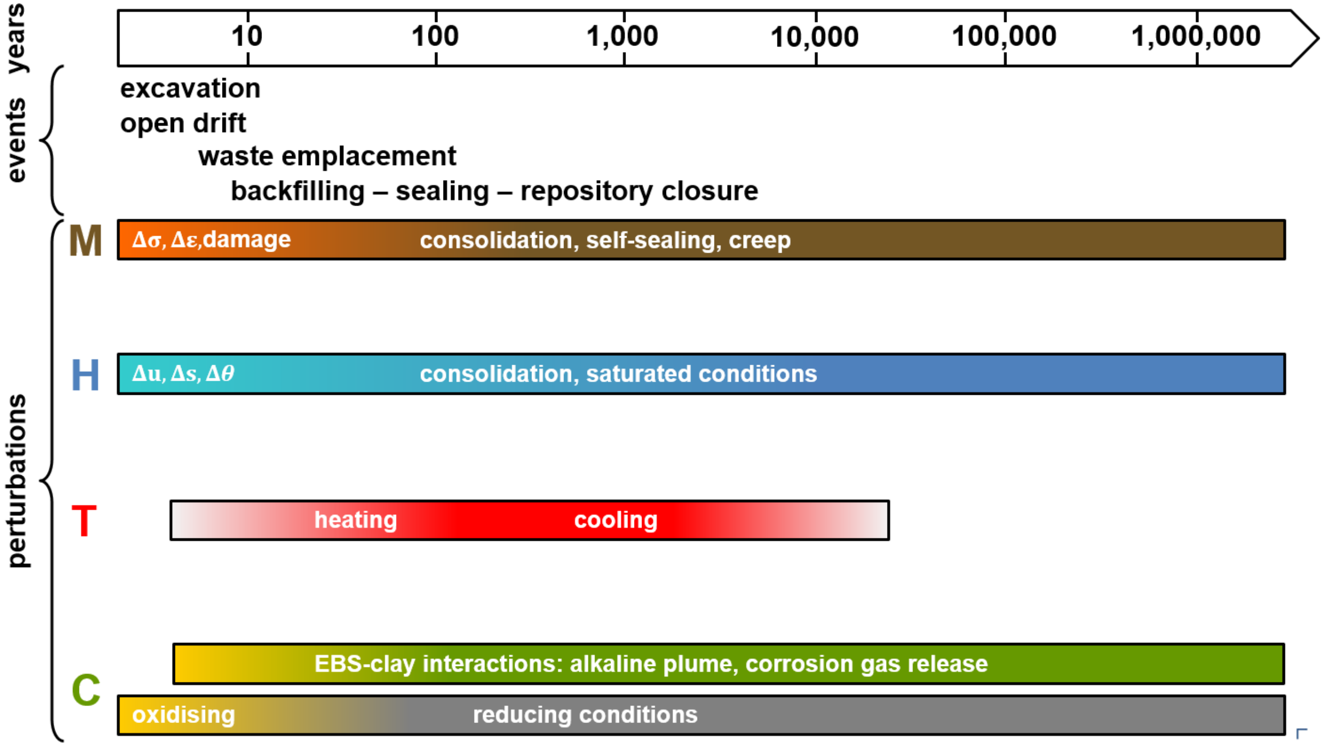
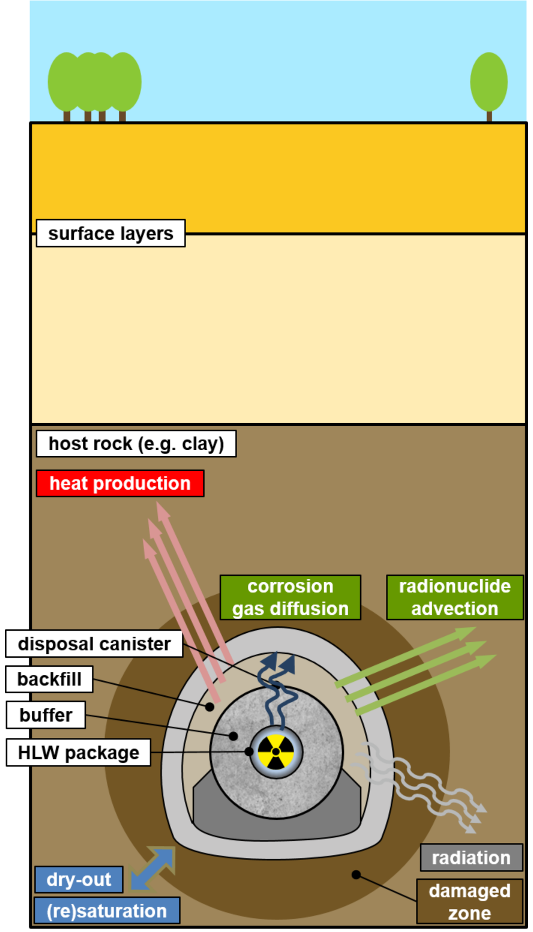


Major perturbations of the host rock over the lifetime of a geological repository, adapted from *Sillen (2012)*.

Context

Geological disposal of radioactive wastes

- Complex multi-physical (THMC) processes
- Interactions between processes



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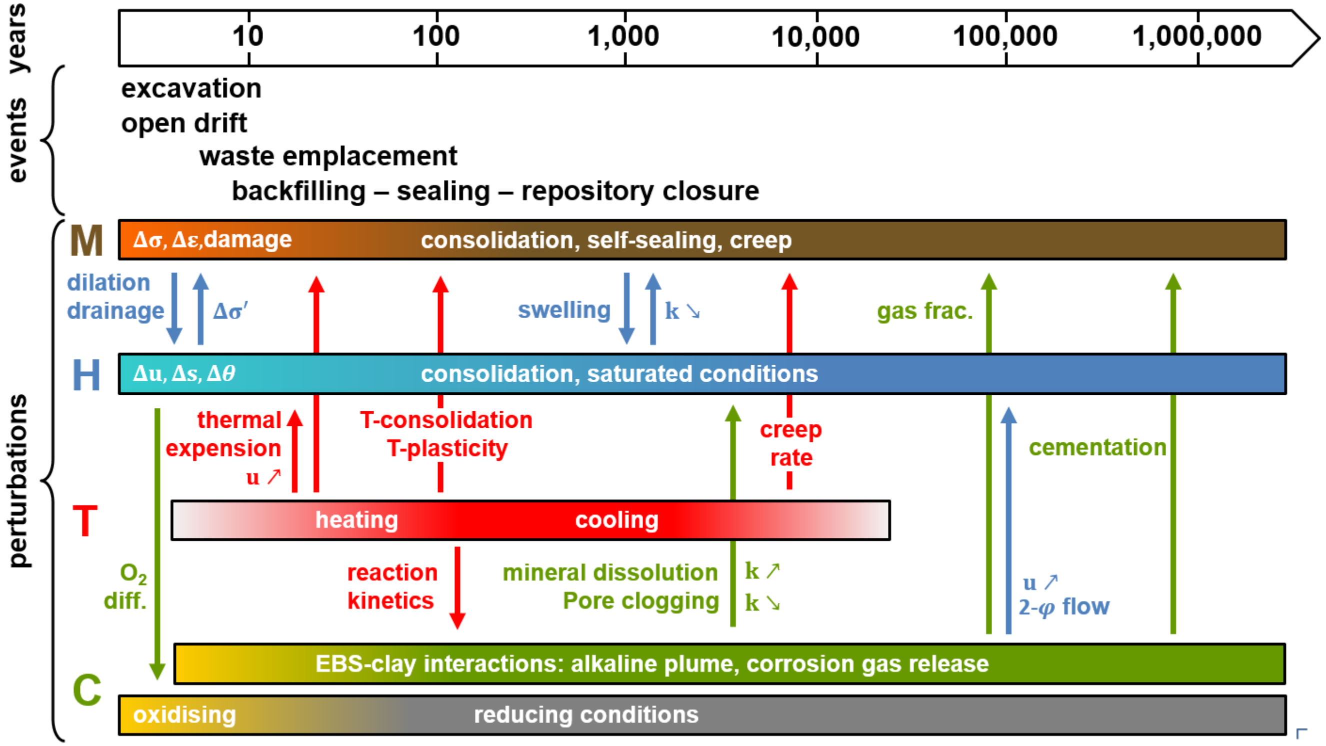

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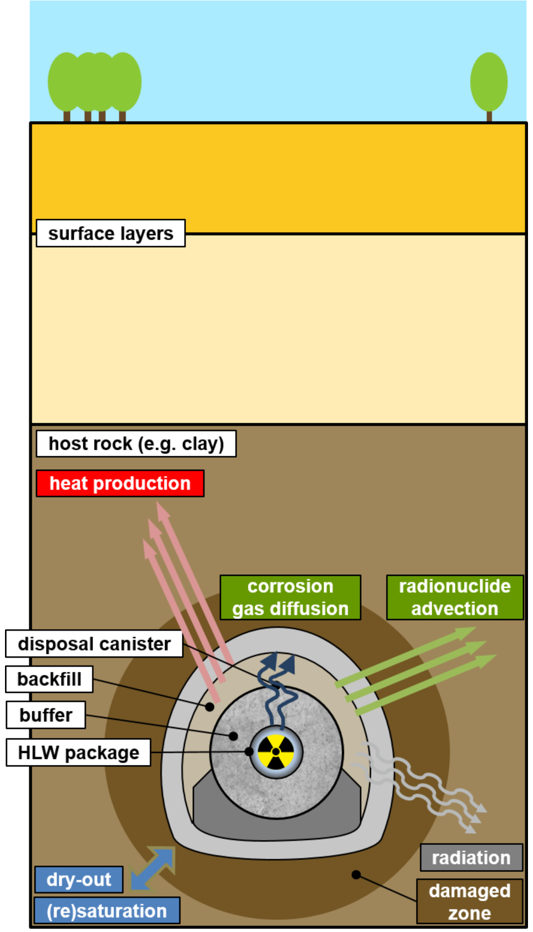

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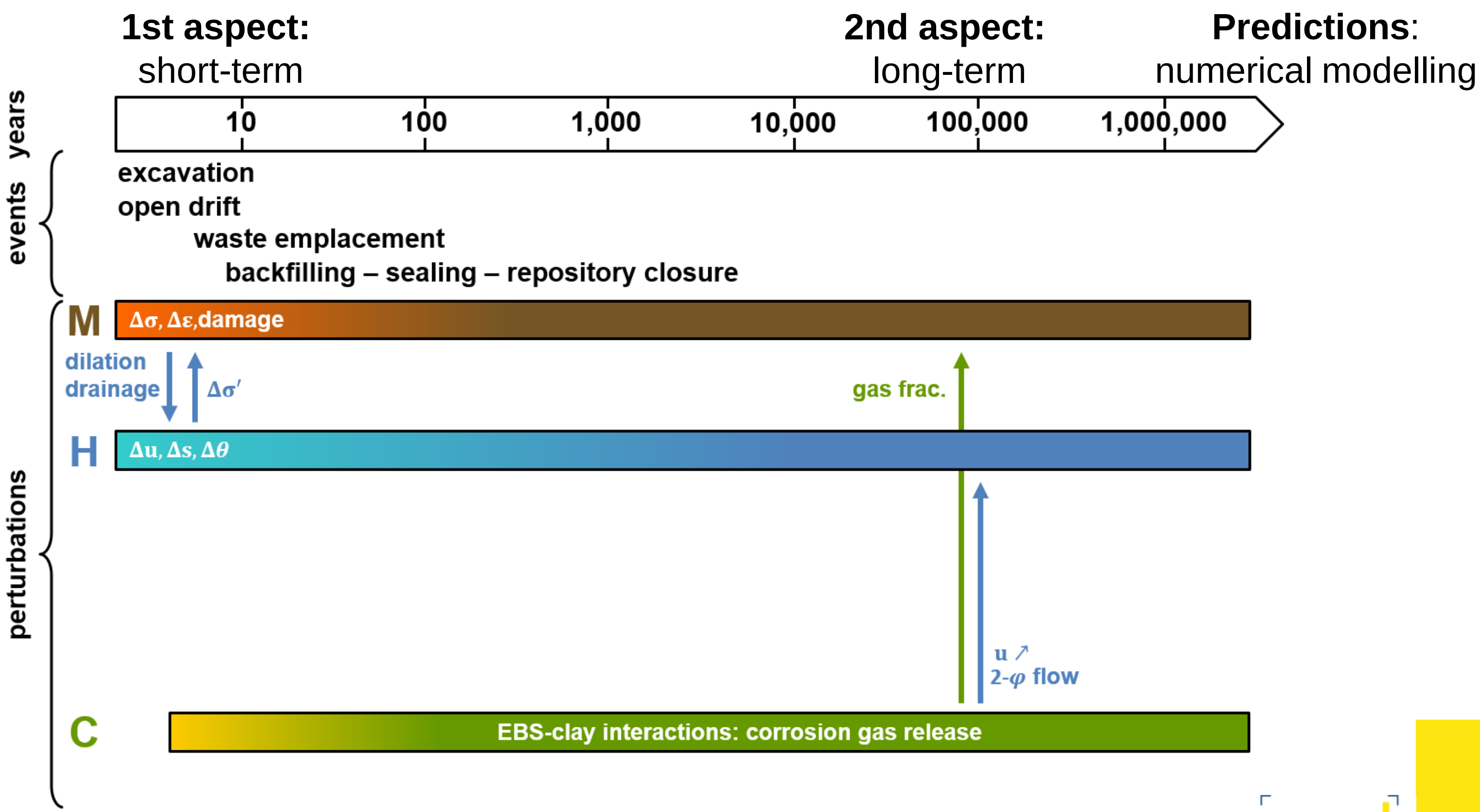

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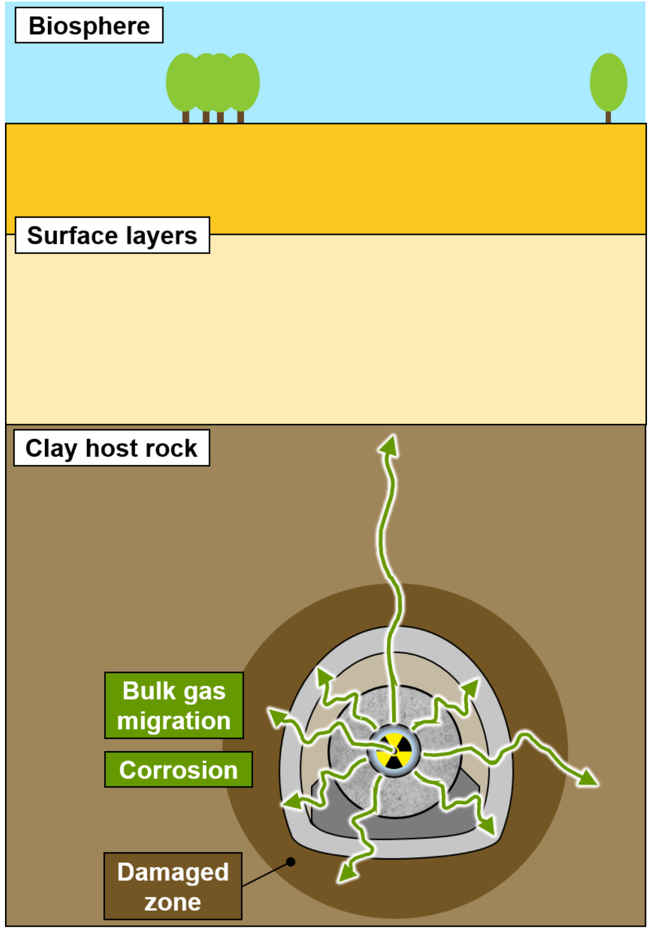
Gas migration issue



Conceptual scheme of a deep geological repository focussing on the gas generation process.

Corrosion

↓

Gas release

↓

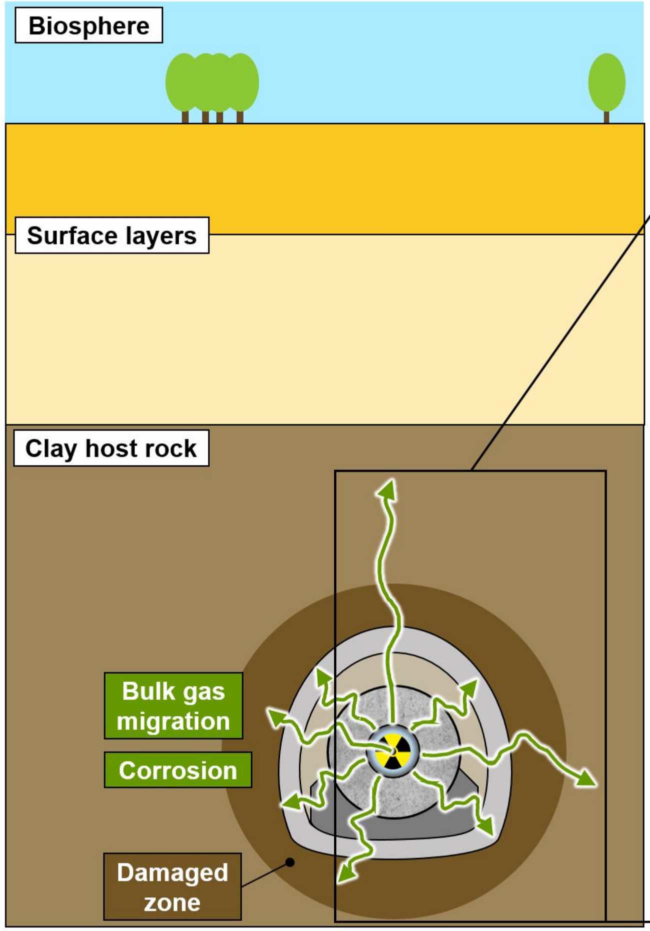
Gas pressure build-up

↓

Potential gas migrations through the barrier

Context

Gas migration issue



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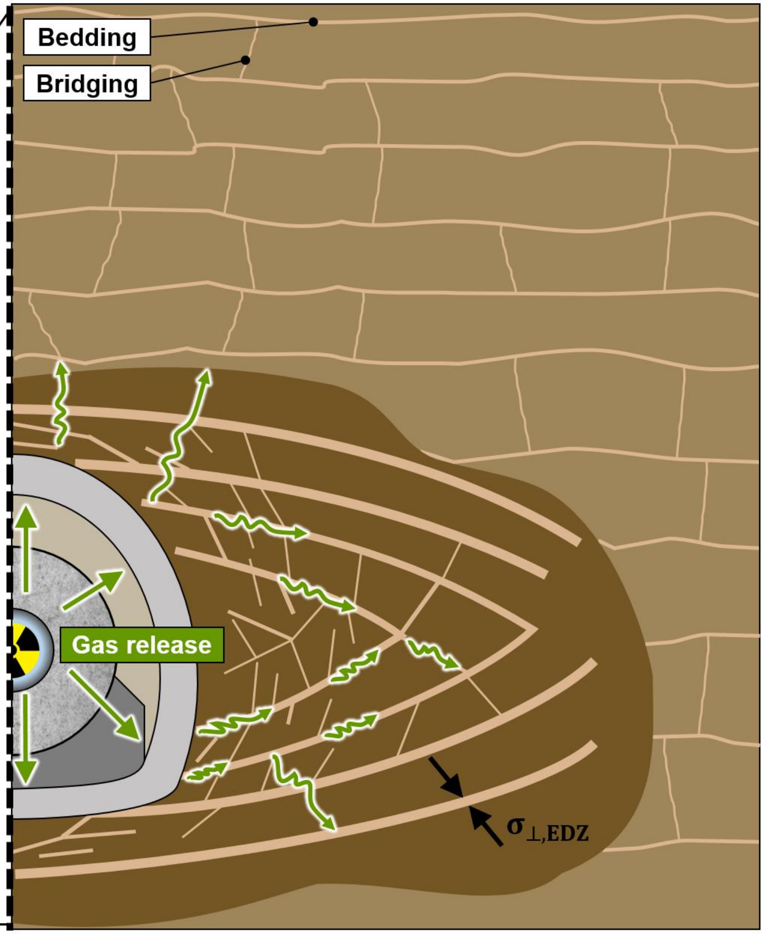


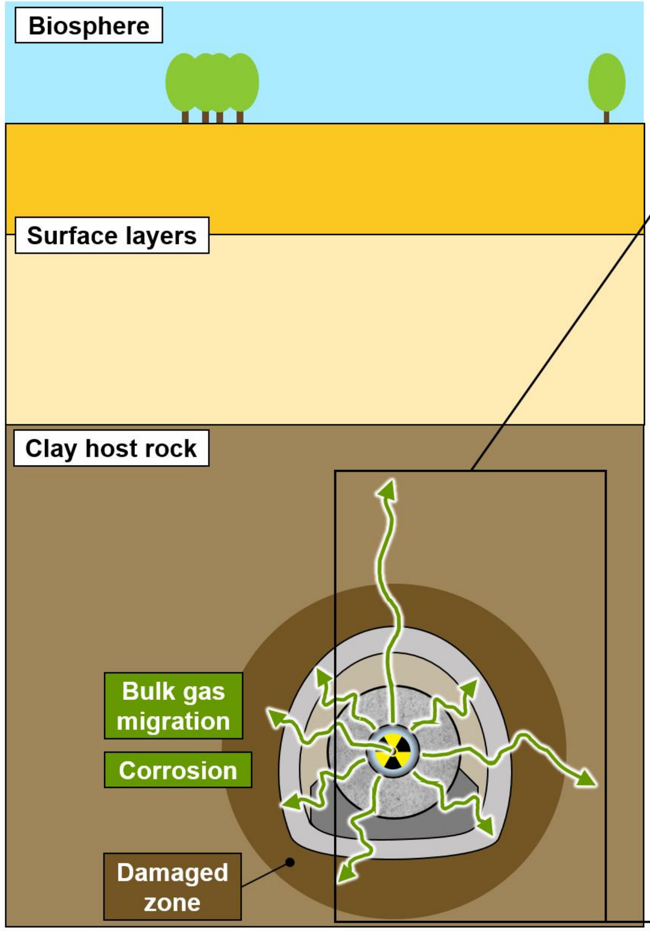
Expected gas transport modes in the EDZ and the sound rock, *from ONDRAF/NIRAS (2016).*

Excavation damaged zone (EDZ)

- Governed by the hydraulic properties modifications induced by fracturation

Context

Gas migration issue



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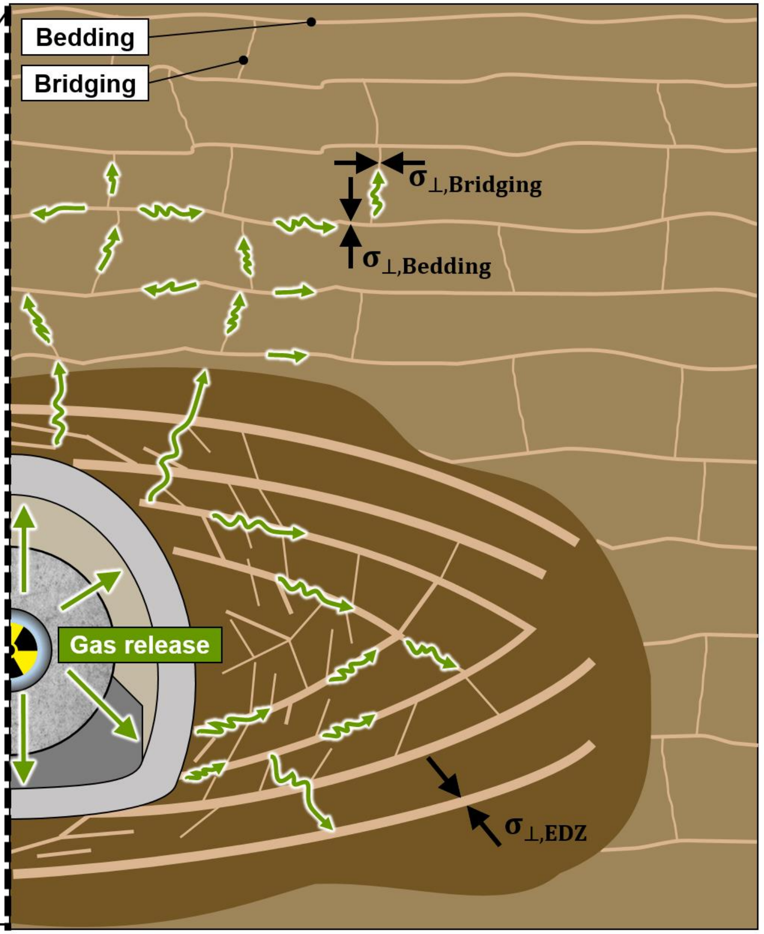

Expected gas transport modes in the EDZ and the sound rock, *from ONDRAF/NIRAS (2016).*

Sound rock layers

- Governed by the rock structure **at a micro-level**
- Multi-Scale Model

Excavation damaged zone (EDZ)

- Governed by the hydraulic properties modifications induced by fracturation

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Content

❶ Context

❷ From experimental evidence to modelling

❸ Multi-scale modelling approach

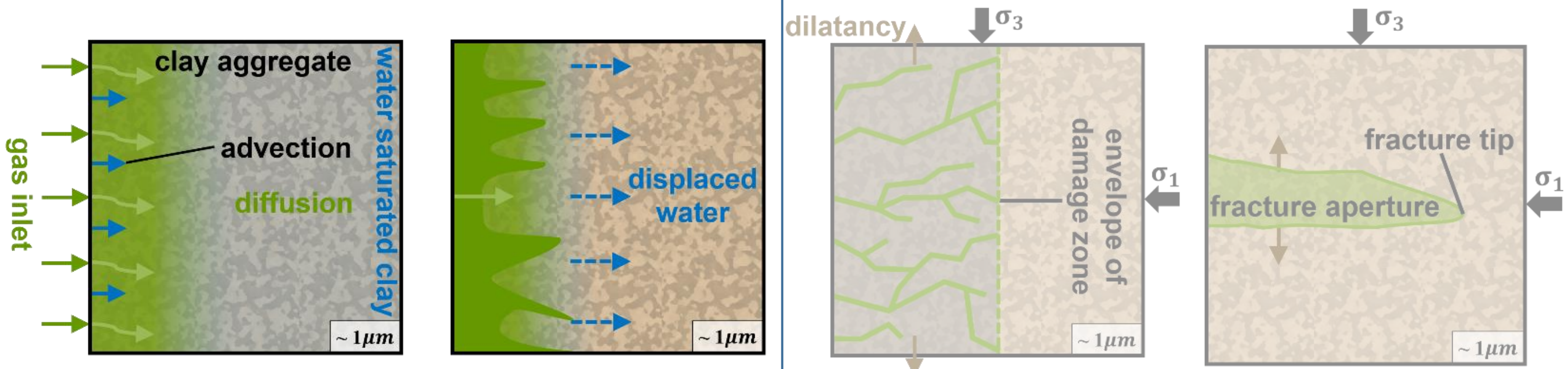
❹ Preliminary modelling

❺ Modelling gas injection experiment

❻ Conclusions

From experimental evidence to modelling

Background



(i) Advection and diffusion of dissolved gas

(ii) Visco-capillary two-phase flow

(iii) Dilatancy-controlled gas flow

(iv) Gas flow in fractures

Phenomenological description of the gas transport processes relevant to low-permeable clayey rocks, *adapted from Marschall et al. (2005).*

Classical HM two-phase flow models

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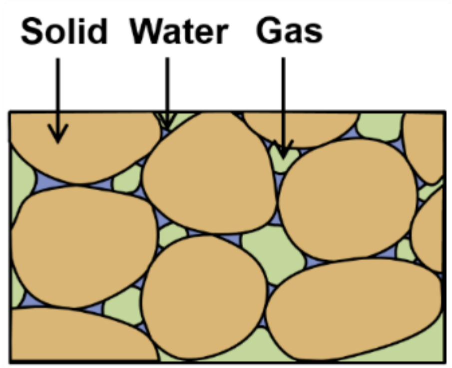
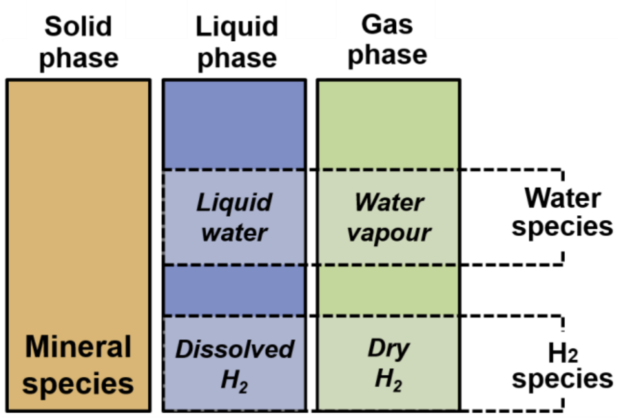
From experimental evidence to modelling

Classical HM two-phase flow models



Triphasic porous medium

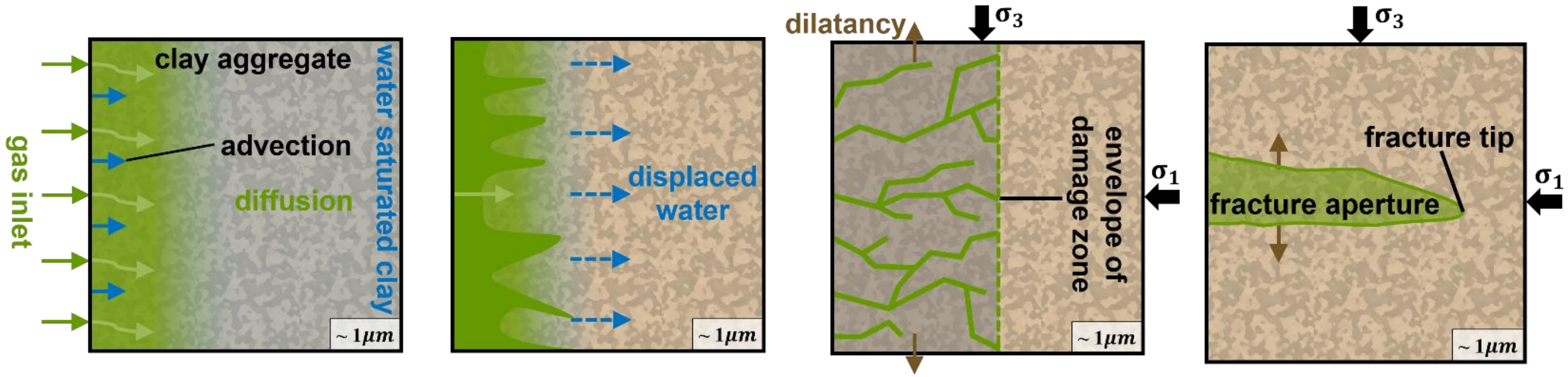


Phases and species

Bright, Aster, Lagamine, OpenGEOSys, Though2/3

From experimental evidence to modelling

Background



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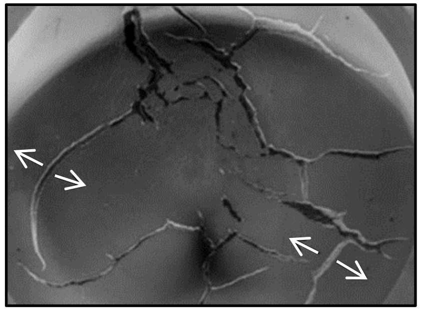
Classical HM two-phase flow models

Supported by experimental data

From experimental evidence to modelling

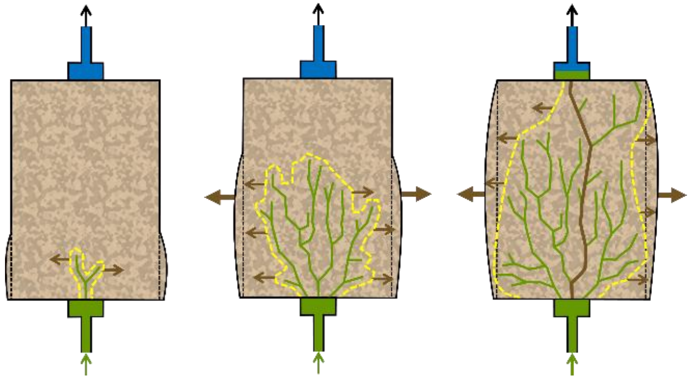
Laboratory experiments

Clay-rich material



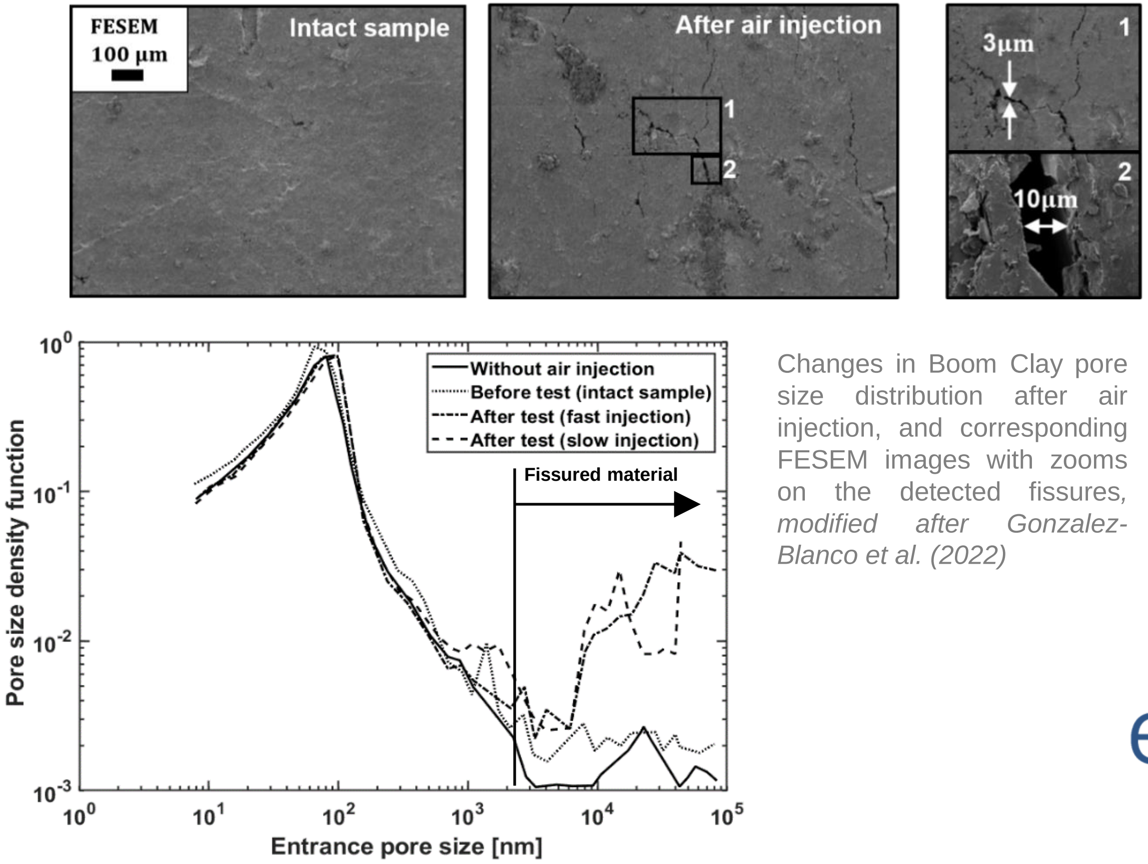
Gas-induced fracturing, *Wiseall et al. (2015)*

Callovo-Oxfordian claystone



Onset of gas flow, *modified after Cuss et al. (2014)*

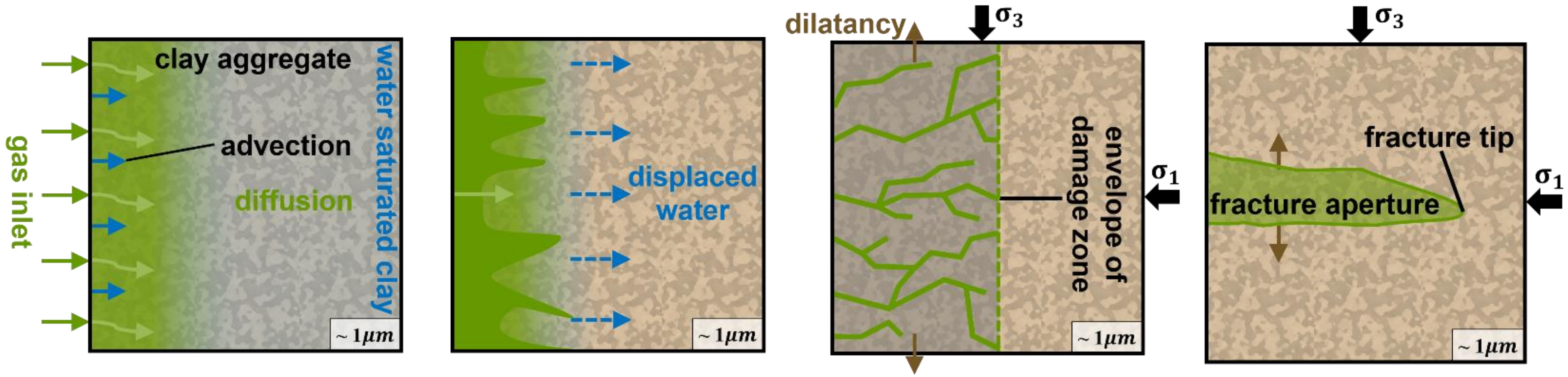
Boom Clay



Changes in Boom Clay pore size distribution after air injection, and corresponding FESEM images with zooms on the detected fissures, *modified after Gonzalez-Blanco et al. (2022)*

From experimental evidence to modelling

Background



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Classical HM two-phase flow models

Supported by experimental data

- Natural heterogeneities represent preferred weaknesses for the process of opening discrete gas-filled pathway
- Introduce stronger coupling between gas flow and mechanical behaviour into the models.

► **Advanced HM models**

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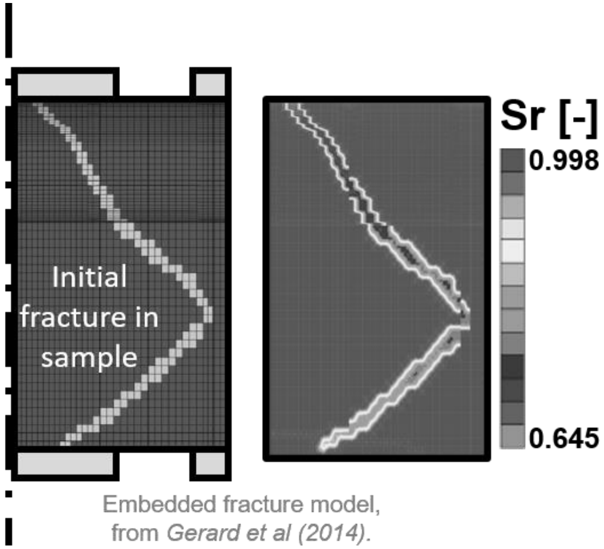
From experimental evidence to modelling

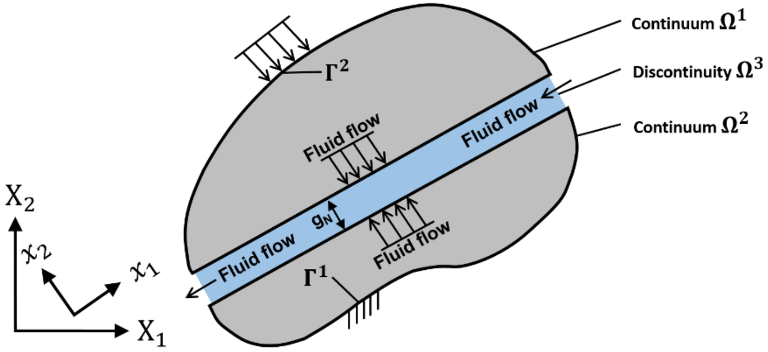
Advanced HM models

Macroscopic models

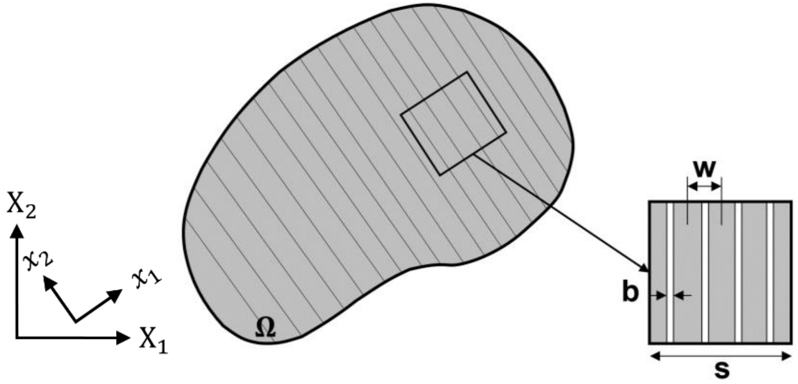
- No direct representation of local phenomena
- Enriched with micromechanical effects
- Examples:
  - Natural heterogeneity based models — Olivella and Alonso (2008)
  - Intrinsic permeability based models — Pardoen et al. (2016)
  - Embedded fracture models — Alonso et al. (2006)
  - Explicit fracture based models — Cerfontaine et al. (2015)



Embedded fracture model, from *Gerard et al (2014)*.



Conceptual scheme of the explicit fracture based model, *after Cerfontaine et al. (2015)*



Conceptual scheme of the embedded fracture model, *after Olivella et al. (2008)*

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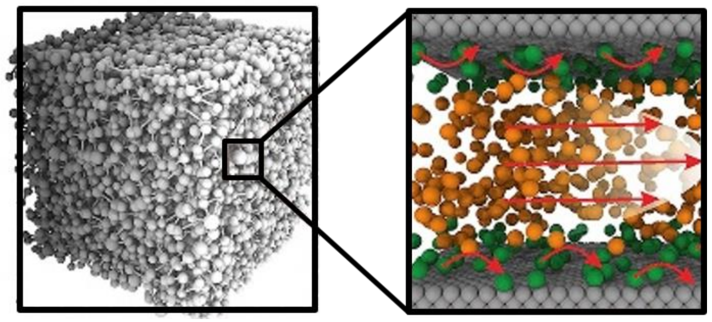
From experimental evidence to modelling

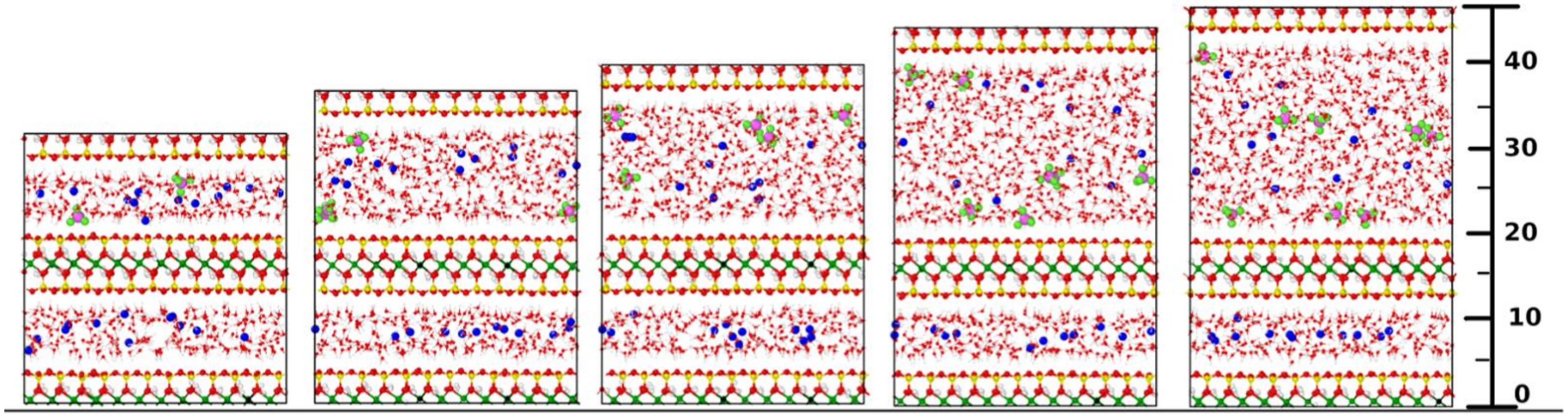
Advanced HM models

Microscopic models

- Direct modelling of all the microstructure complexity at very low scale
- Useful for modelling at the process scale
- High computational expense at the scale of a repository



From pore network to molecular model, from *Yu et al. (2019)*.



Study of the the physico-chemical properties of dissolved gases in several configurations of a hydrated clay system, from Owusu et al. *(2022)*.

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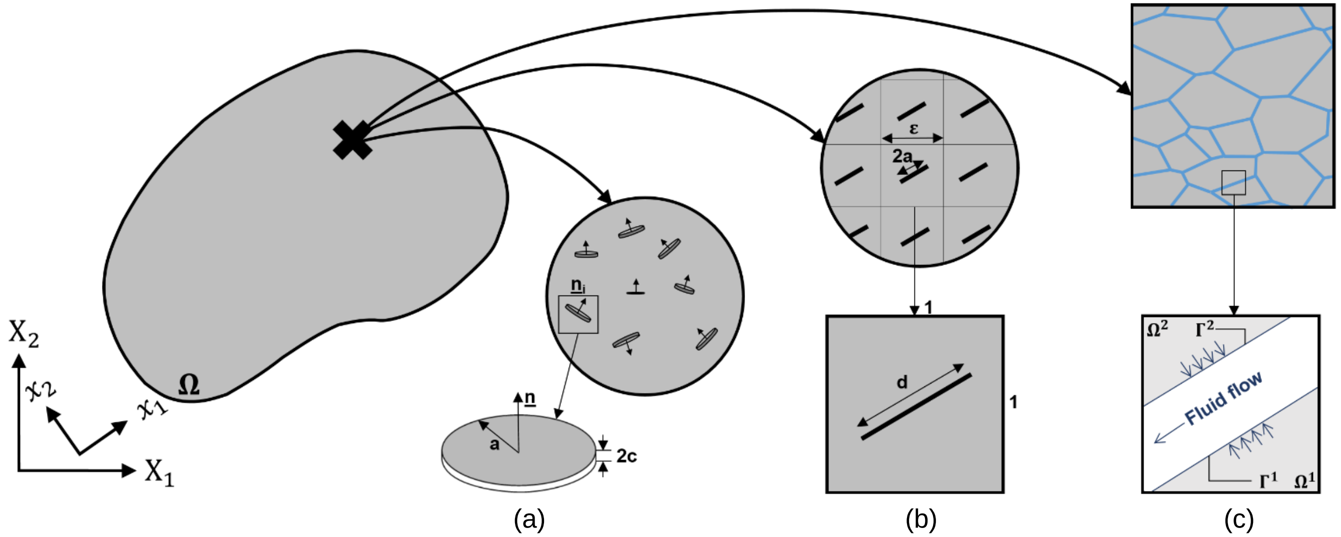
From experimental evidence to modelling

Advanced HM models

Micro-macro based models

- Combines the benefits from large- and small-scale modelling strategies
- Explicit description of all the constituents on their specific length scale through a REV definition



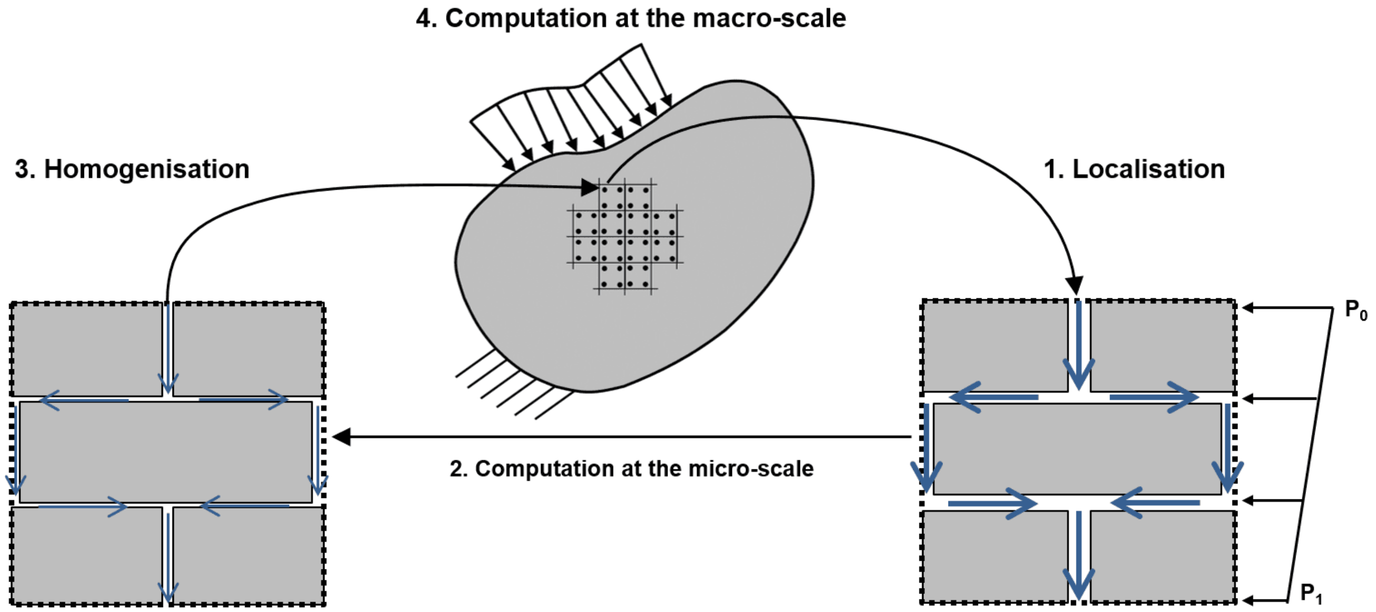
Conceptual scheme of micro-macro based models, with microstructure definitions of a microcracked material, *after (a) Levasseur (2013), (b) François (2010), and (c) van den Eijnden (2016).*

Content

Multi-scale modelling approach

Overview

- Macro-to-micro scale transition: Localisation of the macro-scale deformations to the micro-scale
- Resolution of the boundary value problem at the micro-scale
- Micro-to-macro scale transition: Homogenisation of the micro-scale stresses to compute the macroscopic quantities
- Resolution of the boundary value problem at the macro-scale



Conceptual scheme of the iterative process for the multiscale model

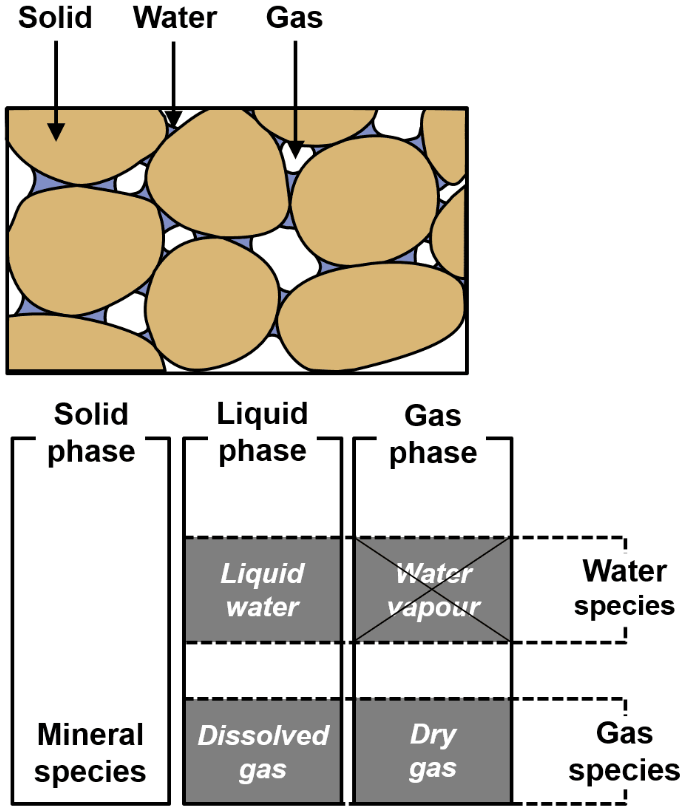
Hybrid developed tool

- Complete hydraulic system implemented and solved at the micro-scale
- Mechanical effects addressed at the macro-scale and implicitly integrated at the lower scale through HM couplings

Multi-scale modelling approach

Model formulation at the macroscopic scale

Clay material treated as a porous medium



Unsaturated triphasic porous medium and definition of phases and species

Balance equations

- Momentum

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \rho g_i = 0$$

- Water

$$\underbrace{\dot{M}_w + \frac{\partial f_{w,i}}{\partial x_i}}_{\text{Liquid water}} - Q_w = 0$$

- Gas

$$\underbrace{\dot{M}_g + \frac{\partial f_{g,i}}{\partial x_i}}_{\text{Dry gas}} + \underbrace{\dot{M}_{dg} + \frac{\partial f_{dg,i}}{\partial x_i}}_{\text{Dissolved gas}} - Q_g = 0$$

Constitutive equations

- Total stress definition

$$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma'_{ij} + b_{ij}\left[S_{r_w} p_w^M + (1 - S_{r_w}) p_g^M\right]\delta_{ij}$$

- Variation of solid density

$$\frac{\dot{\rho}_s}{\rho_s} = \frac{(b_{ij} - \phi)(S_r^w \dot{p}_w + S_r^g \dot{p}_g) + \dot{\sigma}'}{(1 - \phi)K_s}$$

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Multi-scale modelling approach

Macro-to-micro scale transition: Localisation

Decomposition of the micro-kinematics:

- Macro-pressure fields (□^{M}) of water and gas must be identical to the micro-quantities (□^{m}) for any point of the material

$$p_w^M(\hat{P}) = p_w^m(\hat{P}) \qquad p_g^M(\hat{P}) = p_g^m(\hat{P})$$

- For any point P close to $\hat{P}$,
  at the macroscopic scale:

$$p_w^M(P) \approx p_w^M(\hat{P}) + \frac{\partial p_w^M(\hat{P})}{\partial x_j}\left(x_j - \hat{x}_j\right) \qquad p_g^M(P) \approx p_g^M(\hat{P}) + \frac{\partial p_g^M(\hat{P})}{\partial x_j}\left(x_j - \hat{x}_j\right)$$

Higher-order terms neglected

  at the microscopic scale:

$$p_w^m(P) \approx p_w^M(\hat{P}) + \frac{\partial p_w^M(\hat{P})}{\partial x_j}\left(x_j - \hat{x}_j\right) + p_w^f(\hat{P}) \qquad p_g^m(P) \approx p_g^M(\hat{P}) + \frac{\partial p_g^M(\hat{P})}{\partial x_j}\left(x_j - \hat{x}_j\right) + p_g^f(\hat{P})$$

Fluctuation fields to replace higher-order terms

Separation of scales

- Approach restricted to situations where the variations of the macroscopic fields is large compared to the variations of micro-scale fields

$$\frac{\partial p_w^M(\hat{P})}{\partial x_j}\left(x_j - \hat{x}_j\right) + p_w^f(\hat{P}) \ll p_w^M(\hat{P})$$

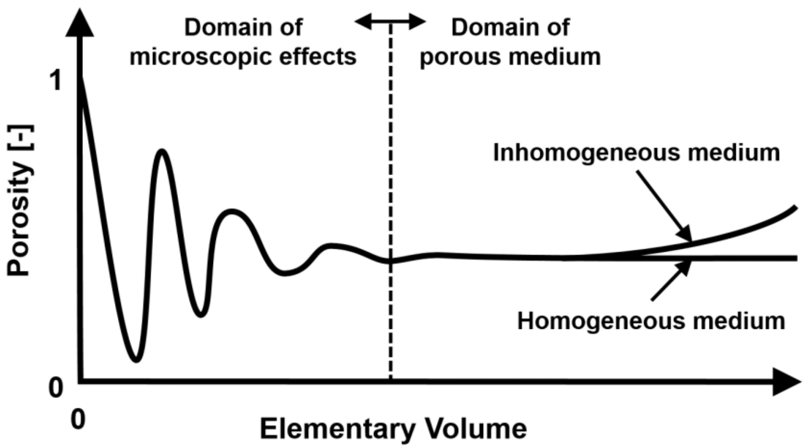
$$\frac{\partial p_g^M(\hat{P})}{\partial x_j}\left(x_j - \hat{x}_j\right) + p_g^f(\hat{P}) \ll p_g^M(\hat{P})$$

Multi-scale modelling approach

Micro-scale boundary value problem

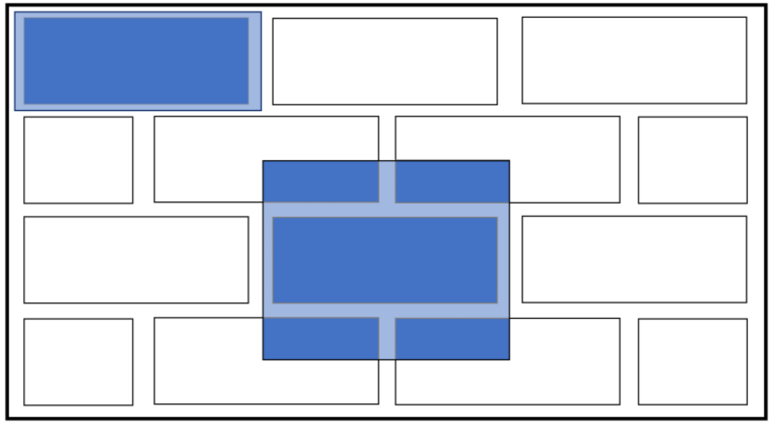
REV generation in general

- Representative of the microstructure
  - Large enough to represent the microstructure
  - Small enough to satisfy the principle of scale separation



Representativeness of an elementary volume applied to the concept of porosity, *Bear (1972).*

- Spatial repetition of a very small part of the whole microstructure
  - Relevant statistical representation of any random part of the micro-scale
  - Not a unique choice

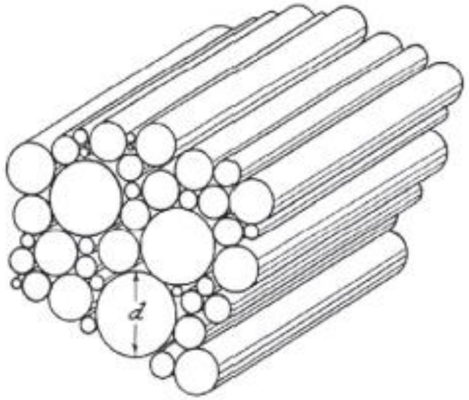


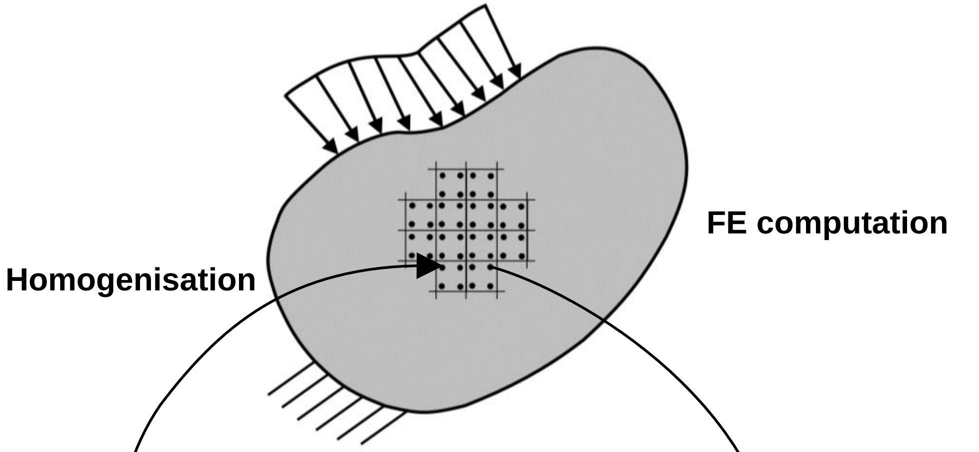
Examples of two rectangular unit cells, *Anthoine (1995).*

Multi-scale modelling

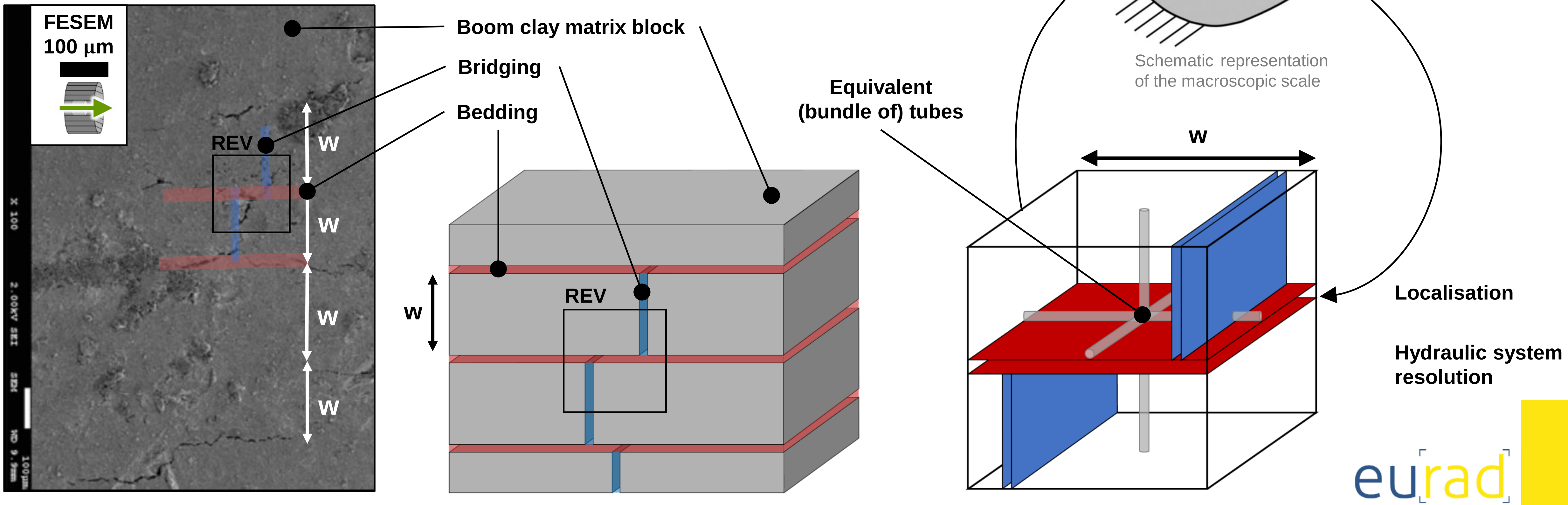
Micro-scale boundary value problem

Multi-scale model supported by experimental data





Schematic representation of the macroscopic scale



Internal visualisation of a Boom Clay sample using FESEM, *from Gonzalez-Blanco (2017).*

Physical idealisation of the microstructure.

Definition of the representative element volume (REV)

Multi-scale modelling approach

Micro-scale boundary value problem

Balance equations at the micro-scale

- Gas

$$\cancel{\dot{M}_g^m} + \frac{\partial f_{g_i}^m}{\partial x_i} + \cancel{\dot{M}_{dg}^m} + \frac{\partial f_{dg_i}^m}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

- Water

$$\cancel{\dot{M}_w^m} + \frac{\partial f_{w_i}^m}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$\dot{M}_g^m$ $\dot{M}_{dg}^m$ $\dot{M}_w^m$ — Variations of fluid contents

$$f_{w_i}^m = \rho_w q_{w_i}$$

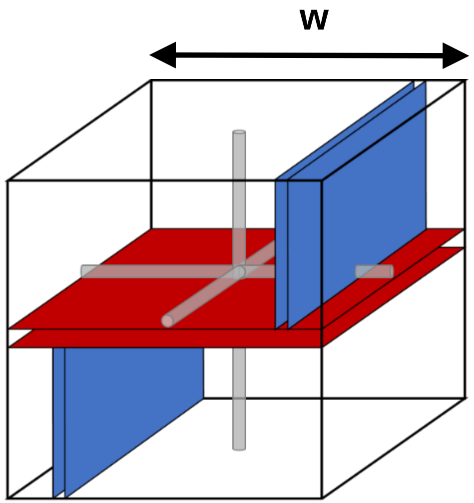
$$f_{g_i}^m = \rho_g q_{g_i}$$

$$f_{dg_i}^m = \rho_{dg} q_{w_i} + i_{dg_i}$$

Mass flows

- Mechanical effects: computed at the macro-scale and transferred to the micro-scale through HM couplings

Multi-scale modelling approach



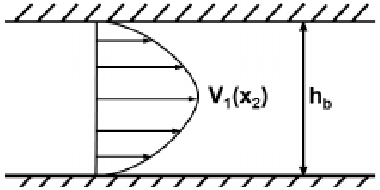
Micro-scale boundary value problem

Constitutive equations: Hydraulic problem considering a channel flow model (Navier-Stokes equations)

- Advective component:

$$q_{\alpha_i} = -\frac{k_{r\alpha}}{\mu_\alpha}\frac{1}{A}\kappa_{frac}\frac{\partial p_\alpha}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{k_{r\alpha}}{\mu_\alpha}\frac{h_b^3}{12w}\frac{\partial p_\alpha}{\partial x_i}$$

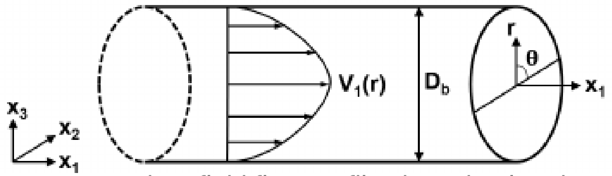
$$q_{\alpha_i} = -\frac{k_{r\alpha}}{\mu_\alpha}\frac{1}{A}\kappa_{tube}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{k_{r\alpha}}{\mu_\alpha}\pi\frac{D^4}{128w^2}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i}$$



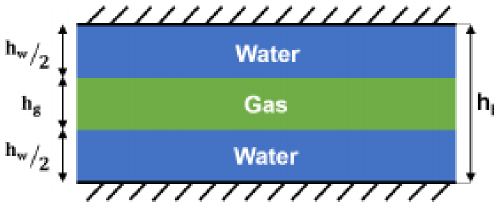
Laminar fluid flow profiles between two parallel plates

$$\kappa_{frac} = -\frac{h_b^2}{12}h_b \cdot w$$

$$\kappa_{tube} = -\pi\frac{D^4}{128}$$



Laminar fluid flow profiles in a circular pipe



Gas flow in between of water flows in a fracture space

$$k_{r_w} = \frac{S_r^2}{2}(3 - S_r)$$
$$k_{r_g} = (1 - S_r)^3$$

$$k_{r_w} = S_r^2$$
$$k_{r_g} = (1 - S_r)^2$$

Gas flow in between of water flows in a circular pipe

- Diffusive component

$$i_{dg_i} = -S_{r_w}\,\bar{\tau}\,D_{dg/w}\,\rho_w\,\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\frac{\rho_{dg}}{\rho_w}\right)$$

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Multi-scale modelling approach

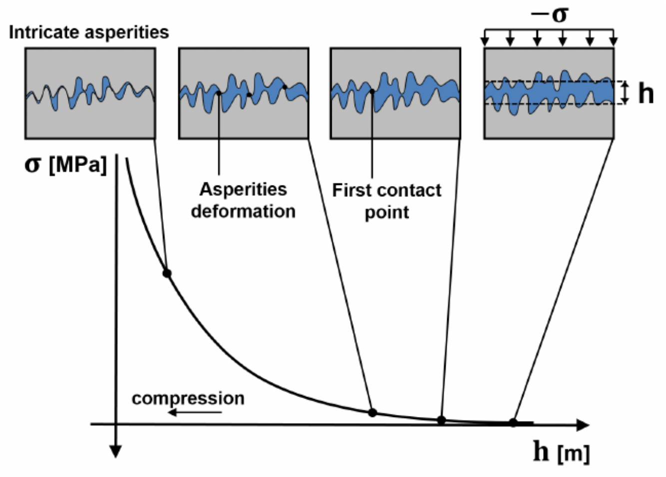
Micro-scale boundary value problem

Constitutive equations: Hydro-mechanical couplings

- Stress-dependent evolution of micro-elements aperture

$$\Delta\sigma' = K_n \Delta h \qquad K_n = \frac{K_n^0}{\left(1+\frac{\Delta h}{h_0}\right)^2}$$

$$\Delta\sigma' = K \, \Delta D_b \qquad K = \frac{2G}{D_0}$$

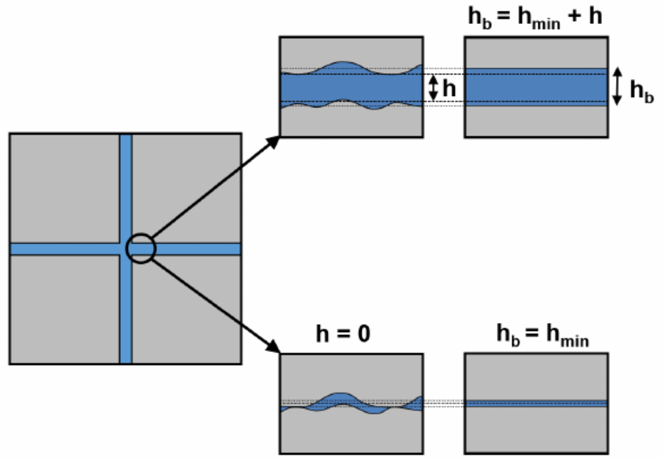


Constitutive law describing the normal behaviour of a rough rock joint, *Cerfontaine (2015)*

- Stress-dependent formulation of the transmissivity and the entry pressure of micro-elements

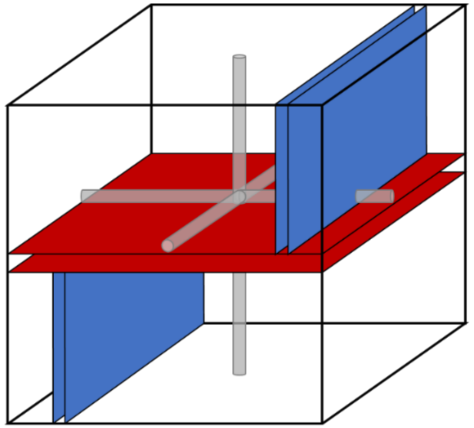
$$\kappa_{frac} = -\frac{h_b^2}{12} h_b \cdot w \qquad p_e = p_{e_0}\left(\frac{h_{b0}}{h_b}\right)^m \qquad p_{e_0} = \frac{2\sigma_{GL} cos\theta}{h_b} \qquad h_b = h_0 + h$$

$$\kappa_{tube} = -\pi \frac{D^4}{128} \qquad p_e = p_{e_0}\left(\frac{D_{b0}}{D_b}\right)^m \qquad p_{e_0} = \frac{2\sigma_{GL} cos\theta}{D_b/2} \qquad D_b = D_0 + D$$



Definitions of the hydraulic and the mechanical aperture in reality (left) and in the modelling (right), *Marinelli (2016)*

Multi-scale modelling approach



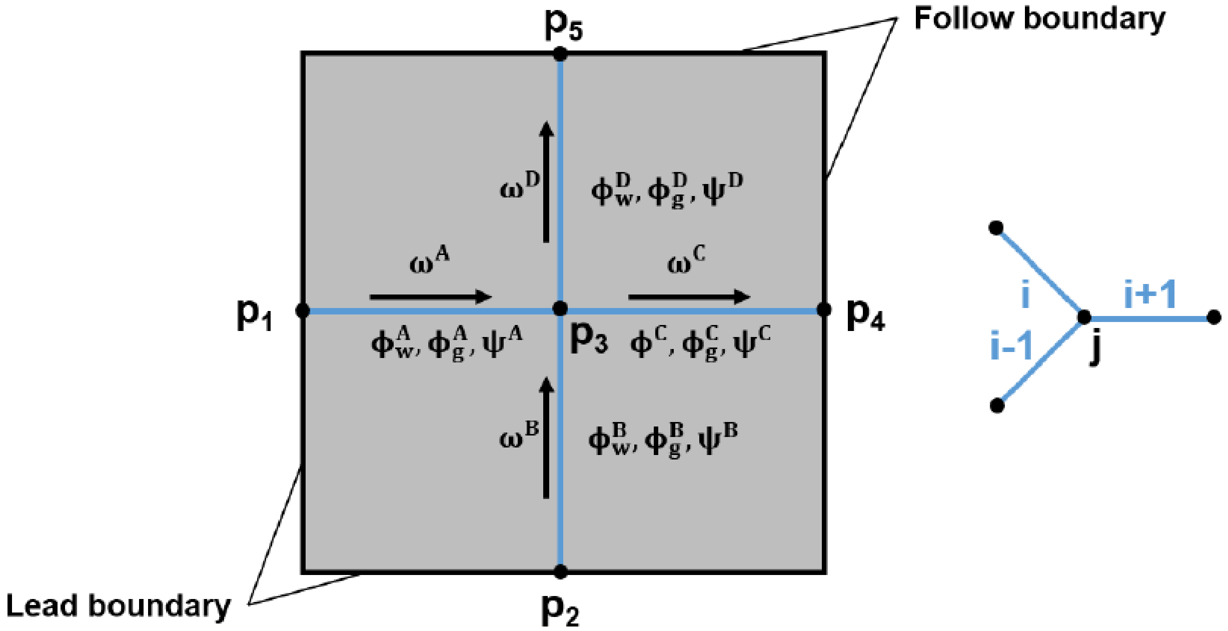
Micro-scale boundary value problem

General principles for numerical resolution of the hydraulic system

- Hydraulic network respecting these conditions:
  - Anti-symmetric boundary fluxes
  - Macroscopic pressure gradient between the boundaries

- Hydraulic problem established through mass balance on each node (j)

- Hydraulic problem solved
  - For a given configuration
  - Under steady-state conditions
  - By applying the macro-pressure to one node



Example of a channel network with the mass balance on node j

Multi-scale modelling approach

Micro-scale boundary value problem

General principles for numerical resolution of the hydraulic system

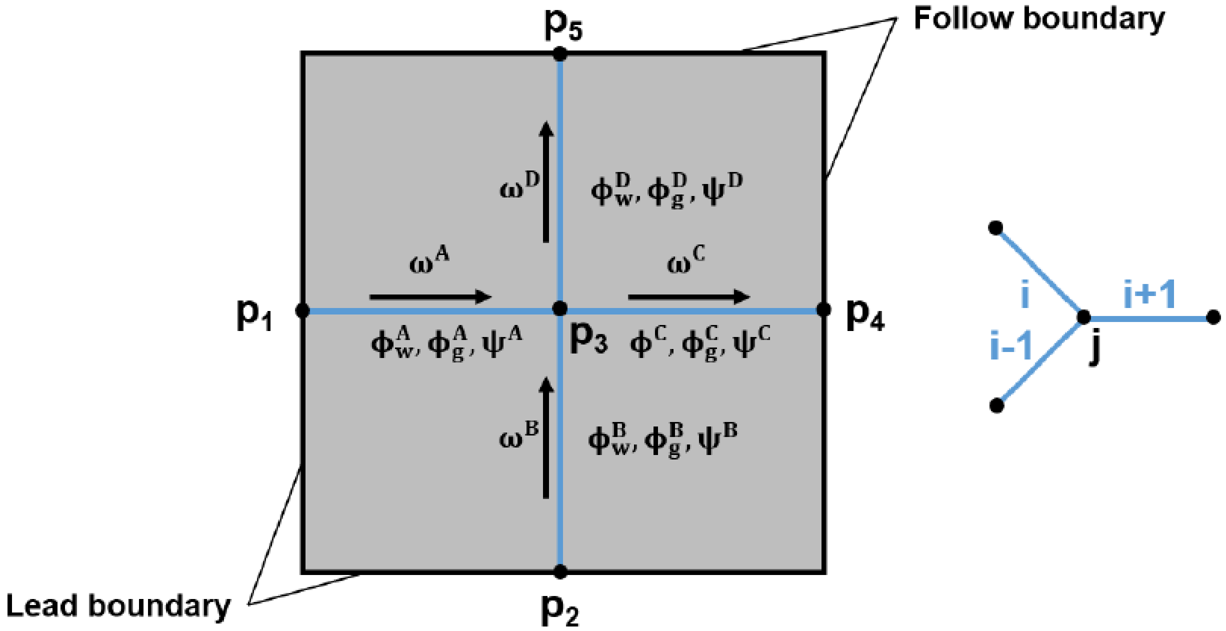
- Hydraulic network respecting these conditions:
  - Anti-symmetric boundary fluxes
  - Macroscopic pressure gradient between the boundaries

=> Channel (fracture or tube) mass fluxes of water and gas

$$\omega_w = -\underbrace{\frac{\rho_w k_{r_w}}{\mu_w}\kappa\frac{\partial p_w^m}{\partial s}}_{\text{Advection of liquid water}}$$

$$\omega_g = -\underbrace{\frac{\rho_g k_{r_g}}{\mu_g}\kappa\frac{\partial p_g^m}{\partial s}}_{\text{Advection of gaseous gas}} - \underbrace{H_g\frac{\rho_g k_{r_w}}{\mu_w}\kappa\frac{\partial p_w^m}{\partial s}}_{\text{Advection of dissolved gas}}$$

$$\underbrace{-S_{r_w}\bar{\tau}D_{dg/w}\frac{H_g}{\rho_w}\left(\frac{\rho_w\rho_{g,0}}{p_{g,0}}\frac{\partial p_g^m}{\partial s} - \frac{\rho_g\rho_{w,0}}{\chi_w}\frac{\partial p_w^m}{\partial s}\right)}_{\text{Diffusion of dissolved gas}}$$



Example of a channel network with the mass balance on node j

Multi-scale modelling approach

Micro-scale boundary value problem

General principles for numerical resolution of the hydraulic system

- Hydraulic problem established through mass balance on each node (j)
  - Mass conservation principle, *i.e.* for each node of the network, the sum of the input flows is equal to the sum of the output flows

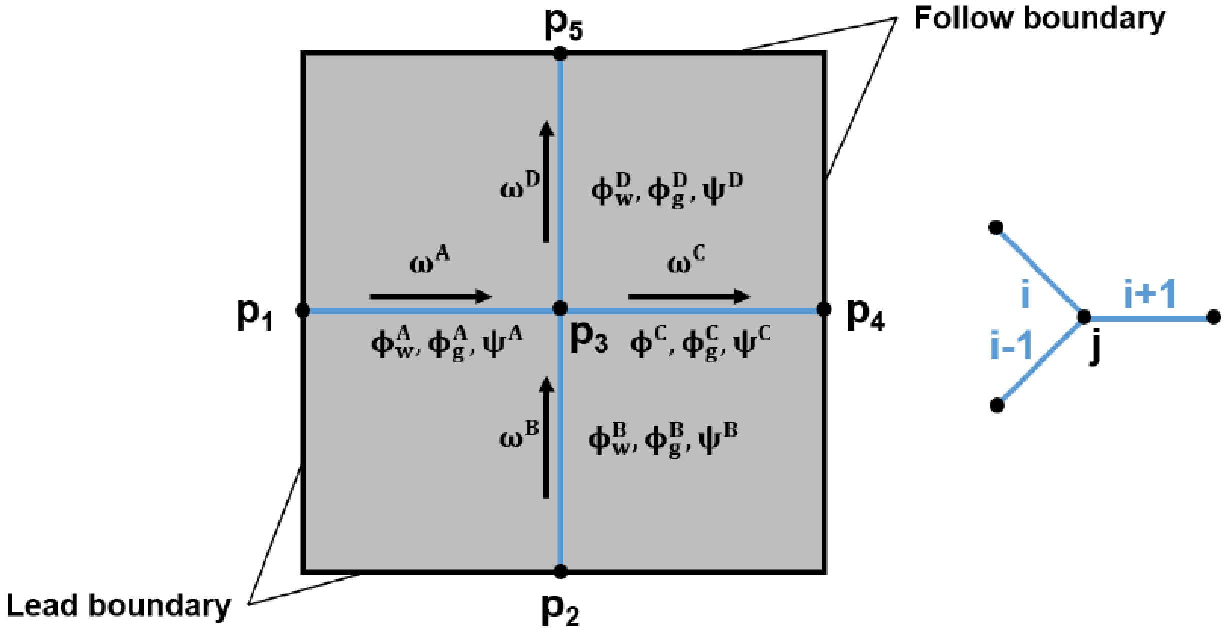
$$\frac{d\omega_\alpha^i}{ds^i} = 0 \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad \omega_\alpha^{i-1} + \omega_\alpha^i + \omega_\alpha^{i+1} = 0$$

$\alpha = w, g$ Liquid or gaseous phase

- Well-posed hydraulic system to solve

$$[G_{ww}]\{p_w^m\} = 0 \qquad [G_{gg}]\{p_g^m\} + [G_{gw}]\{p_w^m\} = 0$$

  - For a given configuration
  - Under steady-state conditions
  - By applying the macro-pressure to one node



Example of a channel network with the mass balance on node j

Multi-scale modelling approach

Micro-to-macro scale transition: Homogenisation

- Fluid fluxes

$$f_{w_i}^{M}\frac{\partial p_w^{\star,M}}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{\Omega}\int_{\Omega} f_{w_i}^{m}\frac{\partial p_w^{\star,M}}{\partial x_i} d\Omega = \frac{1}{\Omega}\int_{\Gamma} \bar{q}_w^{m} p_w^{\star,M} d\Gamma$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Omega}\frac{\partial p_w^{\star,M}}{\partial x_i}\int_{\Gamma} \bar{q}_w^{m} x_i d\Gamma$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Omega}\int_{\Gamma} \bar{q}_w^{m} x_i d\Gamma$$

$$f_{g_i}^{M} + f_{dg_i}^{M} = \frac{1}{\Omega}\int_{\Gamma} \bar{q}_g^{m} x_i d\Gamma$$

- Fluid masses: total amount of fluids inside the fractures and tubes

$$M_w^M = \frac{1}{\Omega}\int_{\Omega_w^{int}} \rho_w d\Omega = \rho_w S_{r_w}\phi_n$$

$$M_g^M = M_g^m + M_{dg}^m = \frac{1}{\Omega}\left(\int_{\Omega_g^{int}} \rho_g d\Omega + \int_{\Omega_w^{int}} \rho_{dg} d\Omega\right) = \rho_g\left(1 - S_{r_w}\right)\phi_n + \rho_{dg} S_{r_w}\phi_n$$

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Multi-scale modelling approach

Macro-scale boundary value problem

- Under matrix form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \left[K_{ww}^M\right]_{(3\times3)} & \left[K_{wg}^M\right]_{(3\times3)} \\ \left[K_{gw}^M\right]_{(3\times3)} & \left[K_{gg}^M\right]_{(3\times3)} \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \delta\nabla p_w^M \\ \delta p_w^M \end{matrix} \right\}_{(3)} \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \delta\nabla p_g^M \\ \delta p_g^M \end{matrix} \right\}_{(3)} \end{matrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \delta f_w^M \\ \delta \dot{M}_w^M \end{matrix} \right\}_{(3)} \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \delta f_g^M \\ \delta \dot{M}_g^M \end{matrix} \right\}_{(3)} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Summarized as:

$$\left[A^M\right]_{(10\times10)} \left\{\delta U^M\right\}_{(10)} = \left\{\delta \Sigma^M\right\}_{(10)}$$

Content

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Preliminary modelling

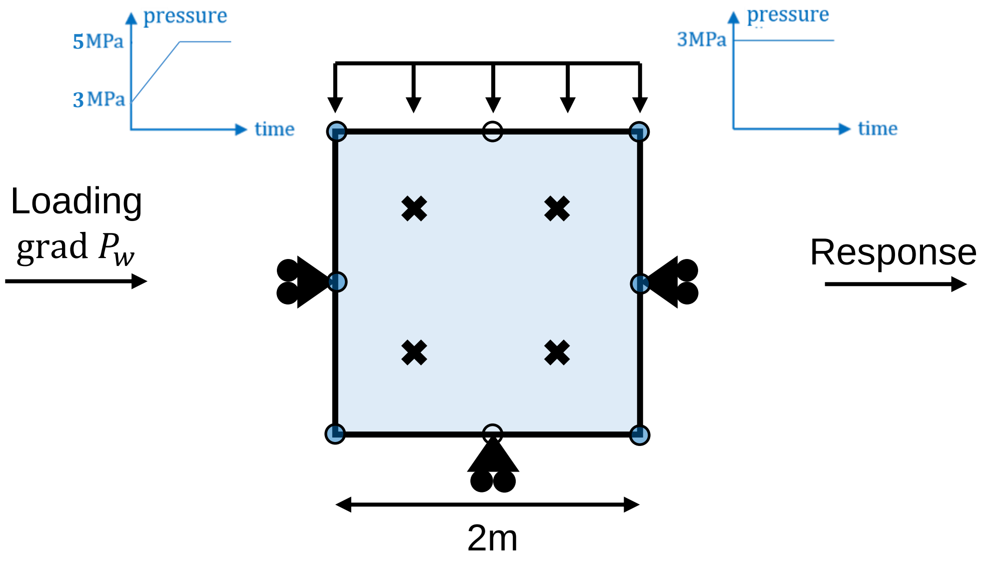
One-element simulation

Bedding plane separation:
- $300\mu m$

Bedding plane aperture:
- $0.1\mu m$

Tubes diameter
→ Distribution curve

Bridging plane aperture
→ not considered



Injection test
- Mechanically blocked
- Water pressure increase
  - 3MPa to 5MPa
- Gas pressure imposed at 3MPa

Preliminary modelling

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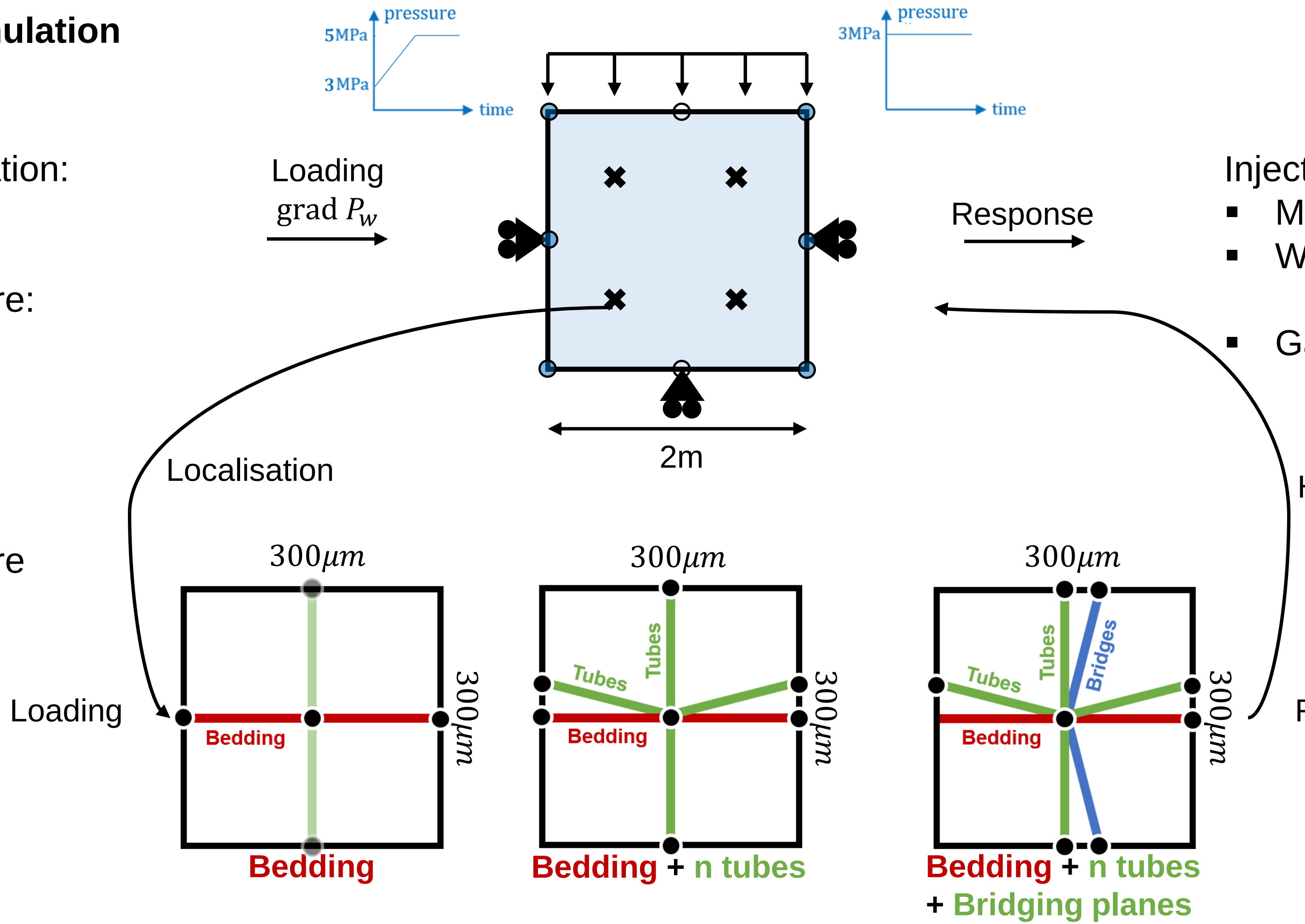

Injection test

- Mechanically blocked
- Water pressure increase from 3MPa to 5MPa
- Gas pressure imposed at 3MPa

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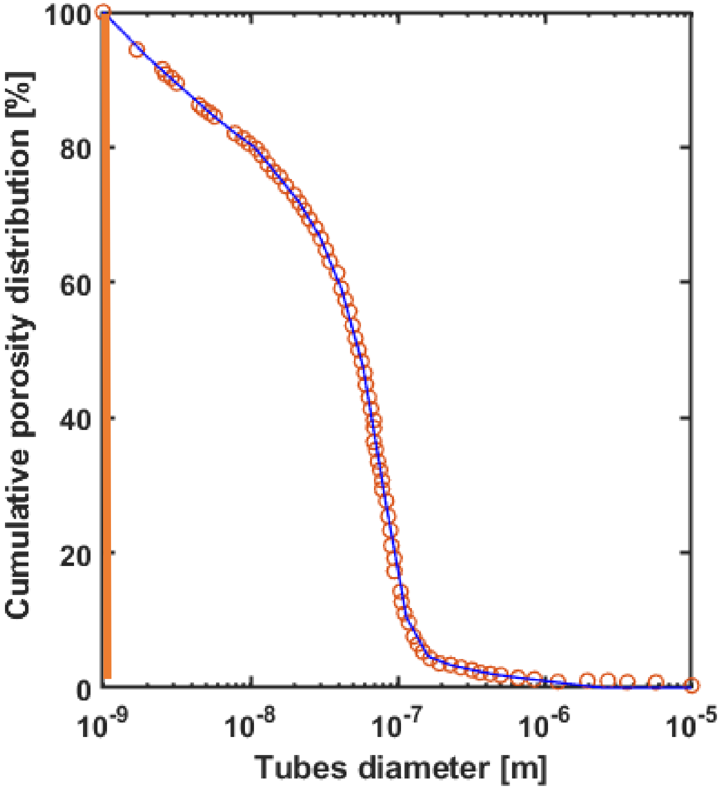
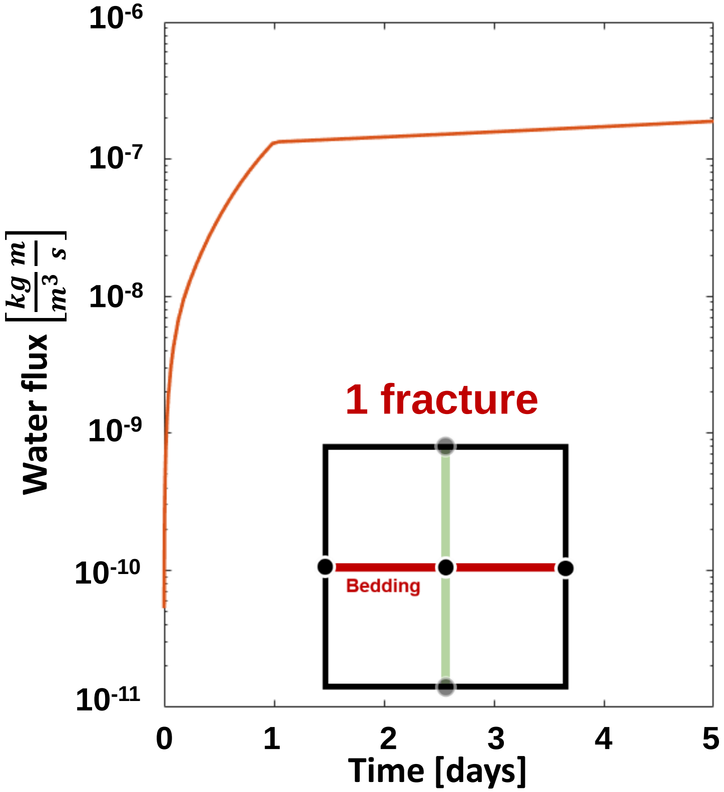
Preliminary modelling

One-element simulation

$$k_{int} = \frac{\mu_w}{\rho_w} Flux \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta p} \quad with \quad \begin{matrix} \Delta x = 2m \\ \Delta p = 2\ MPa \\ Aperture = 2.0 \cdot 10^{-6} m \end{matrix}$$

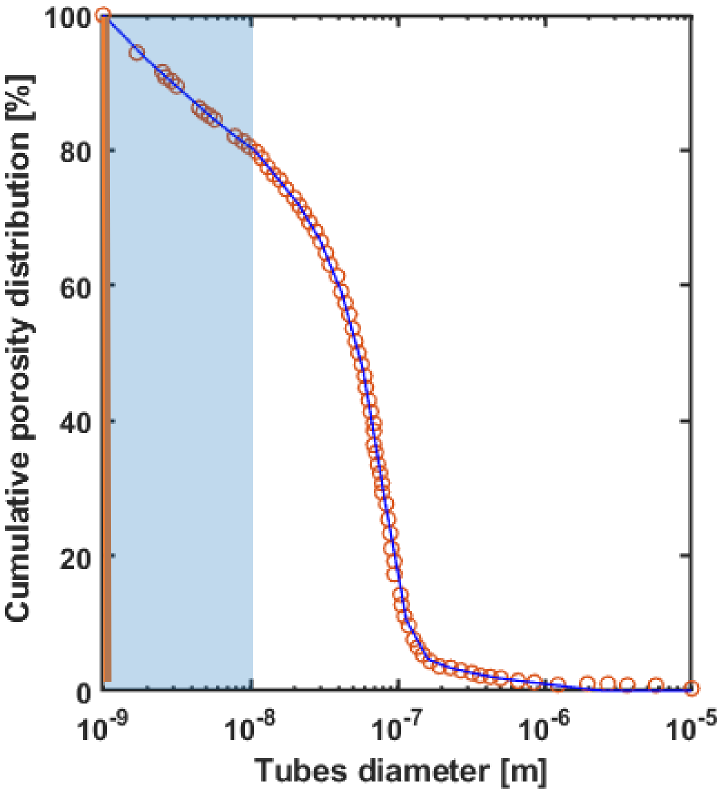


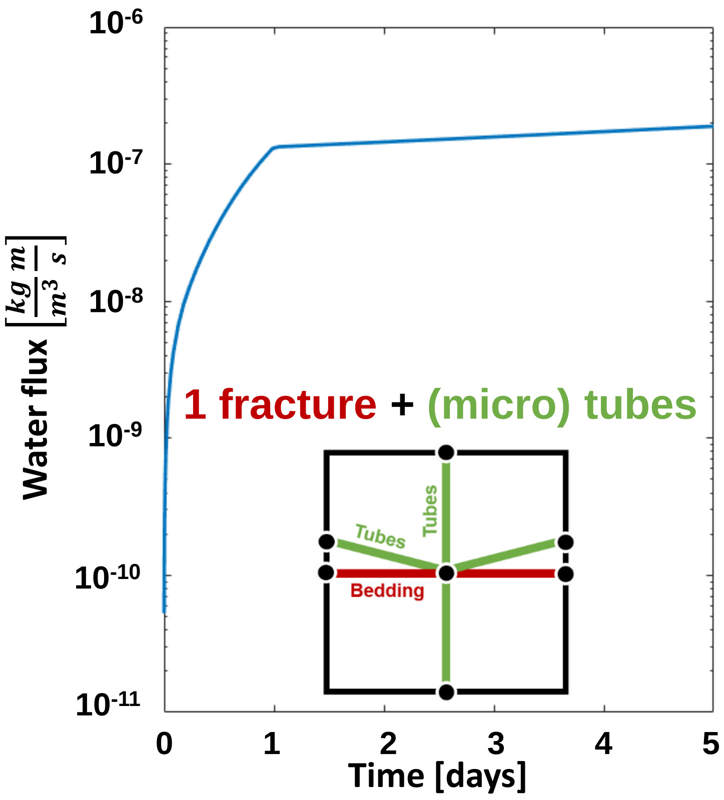


Number of tubes	Flux $\left[\frac{kg}{m^3}\frac{m}{s}\right]$	$k_{int,x}\ [m^2]$
0	$\mathbf{1.581 \cdot 10^{-7}}$	$\mathbf{1.581 \cdot 10^{-19}}$

Preliminary modelling

One-element simulation





$$k_{int} = \frac{\mu_w}{\rho_w} Flux \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta p} \quad with \quad \Delta x = 2m, \; \Delta p = 2\ MPa, \; Aperture = 2.0 \cdot 10^{-6} m$$

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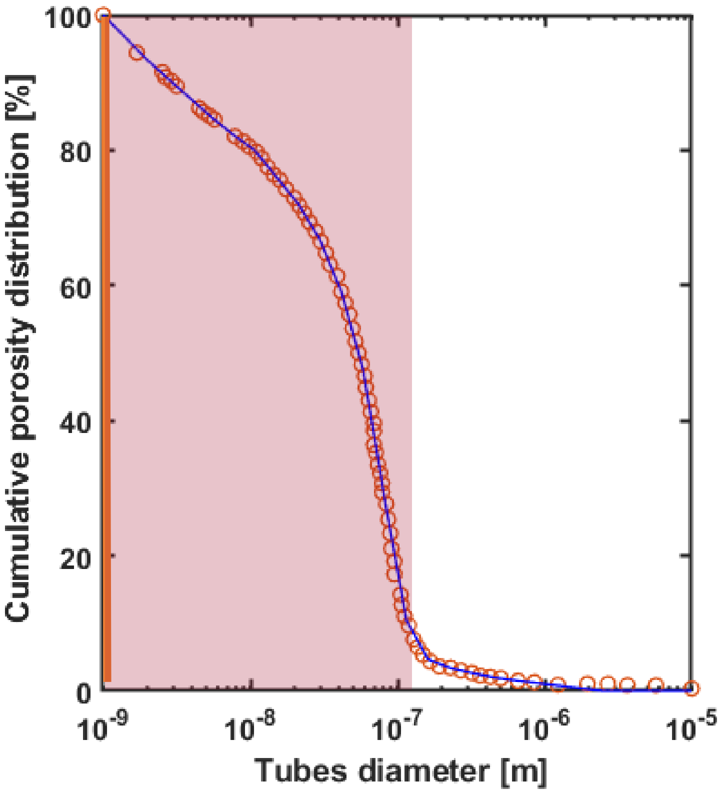
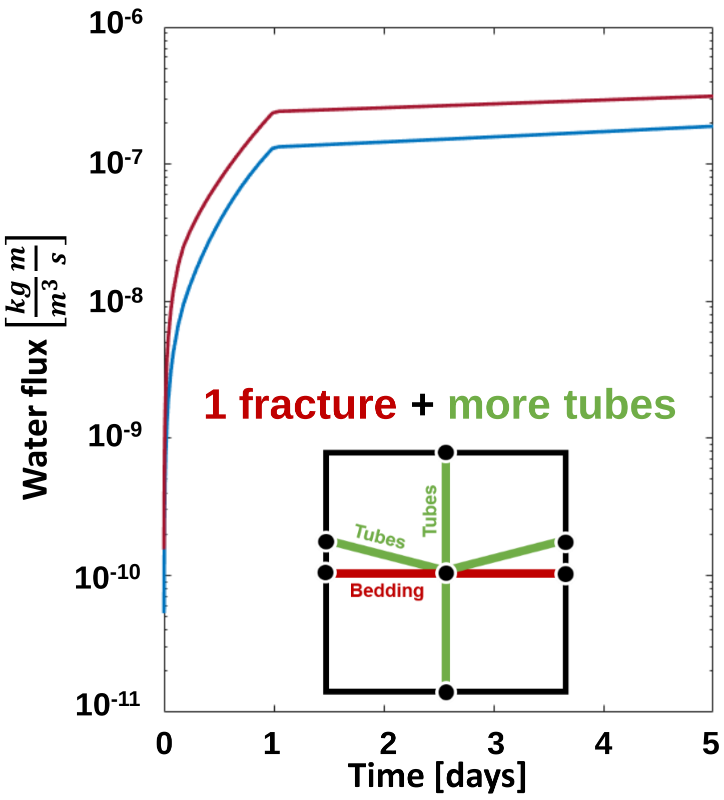
0	$\mathbf{1.581 \cdot 10^{-7}}$	$\mathbf{1.581 \cdot 10^{-19}}$
770	$\mathbf{1.643 \cdot 10^{-7}}$	$\mathbf{1.643 \cdot 10^{-19}}$

Preliminary modelling

One-element simulation





$$k_{int} = \frac{\mu_w}{\rho_w} Flux \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta p} \quad with \quad \Delta x = 2m, \; \Delta p = 2\,MPa, \; \text{Aperture} = 2.0 \cdot 10^{-6} m$$

Number of tubes	Flux $\left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right]$	$k_{int,x}$ [m^2]
0	$\mathbf{1.581 \cdot 10^{-7}}$	$\mathbf{1.581 \cdot 10^{-19}}$
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6394	$\mathbf{3.057 \cdot 10^{-7}}$	$\mathbf{3.057 \cdot 10^{-19}}$

Fracture-controlled flow

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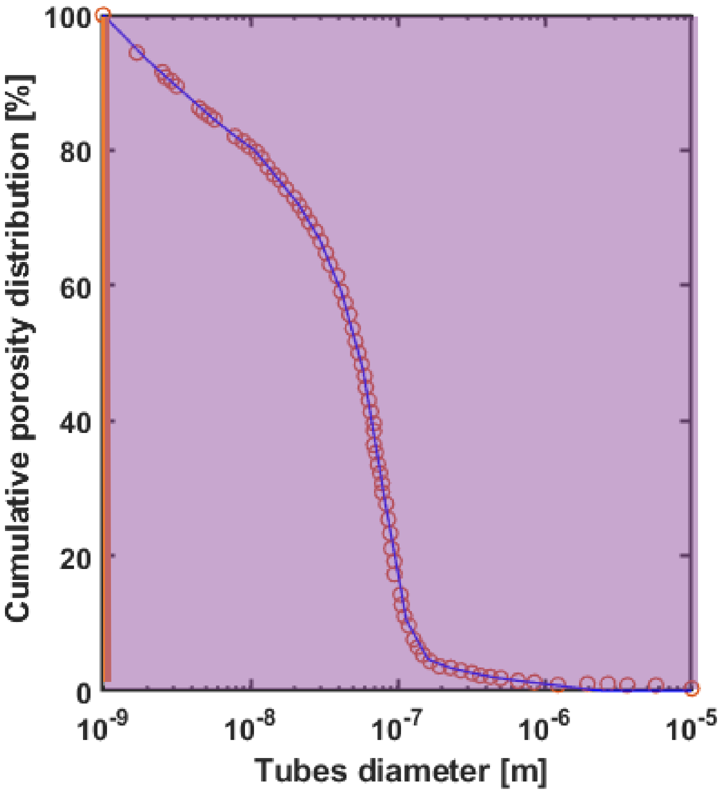
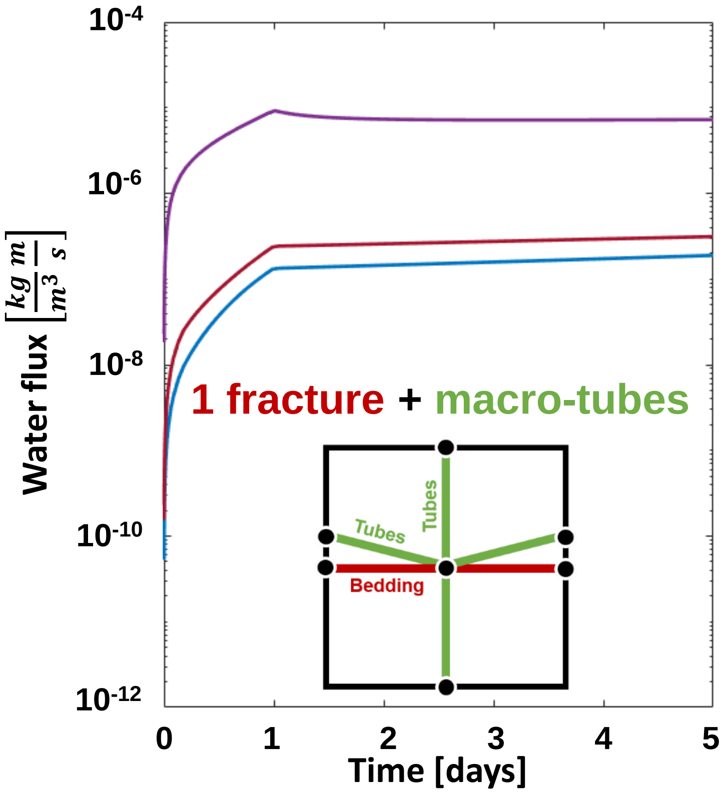
Preliminary modelling

One-element simulation





$$k_{int} = \frac{\mu_w}{\rho_w} Flux \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta p} \quad with \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta x &= 2m \\ \Delta p &= 2\ MPa \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Aperture} = 2.0 \cdot 10^{-6} m$$

Number of tubes	Flux $\left[\frac{kg}{m^3}\frac{m}{s}\right]$	$k_{int,x}$ $[m^2]$
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6394	$3.057 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$3.057 \cdot 10^{-19}$
Fracture-controlled flow		
9995	$7.200 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$7.200 \cdot 10^{-18}$

Effect of large pores

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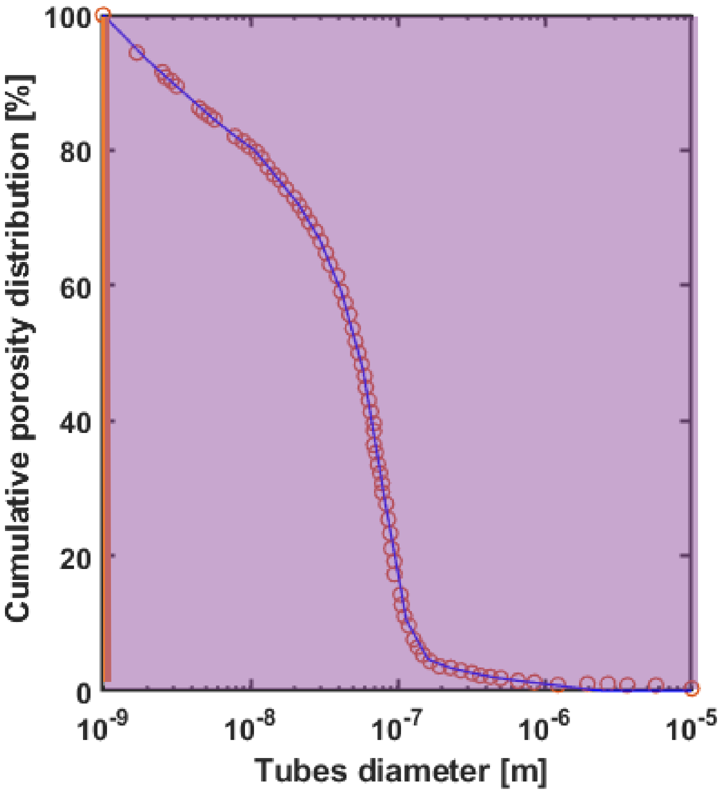
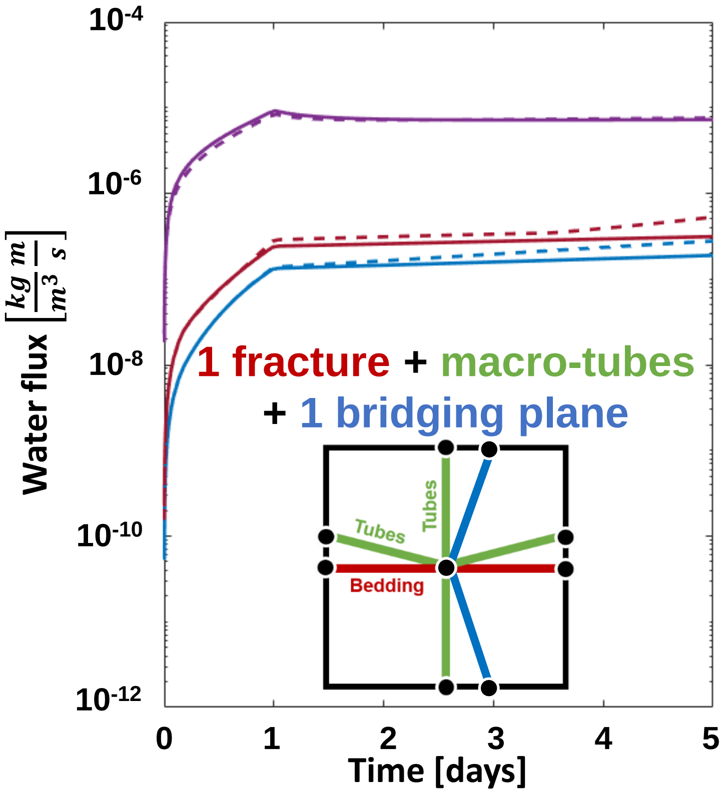
Preliminary modelling

One-element simulation





$$k_{int} = \frac{\mu_w}{\rho_w} Flux \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta p} \quad with \quad \Delta x = 2m, \ \Delta p = 2\ MPa$$

$$\text{Aperture} = 2.0 \cdot 10^{-6} m$$

Number of tubes	Flux $\left[\frac{kg}{m^3}\frac{m}{s}\right]$	$k_{int,x}$ $[m^2]$
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Effect of large pores

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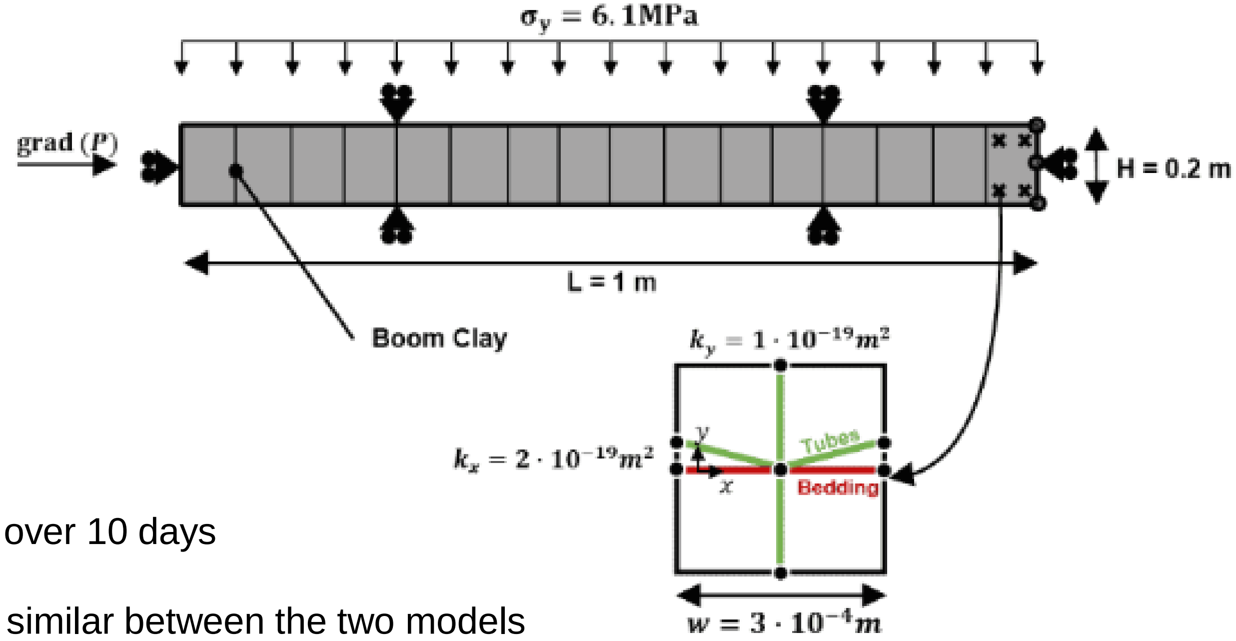
Model verification

Comparison with a macro-scale THM coupled model

Geometry



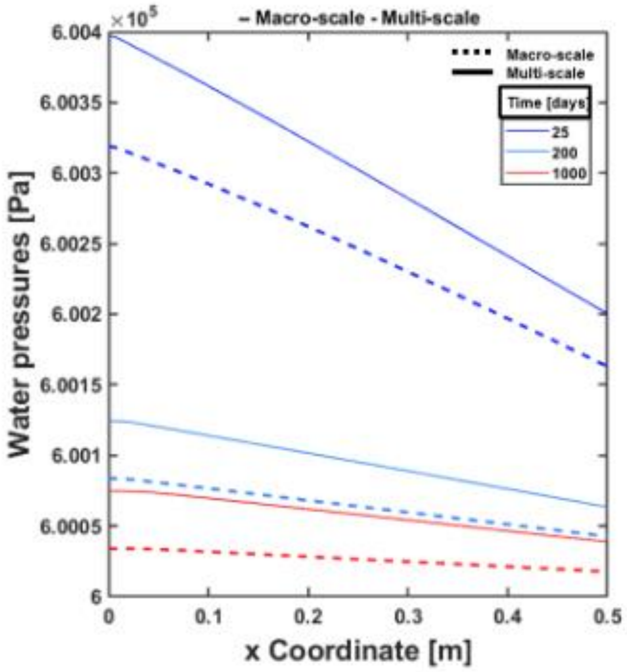
P_{w0}=0.6MPa
P_{g0}=0.1MPa → P_g = 1.0MPa over 10 days

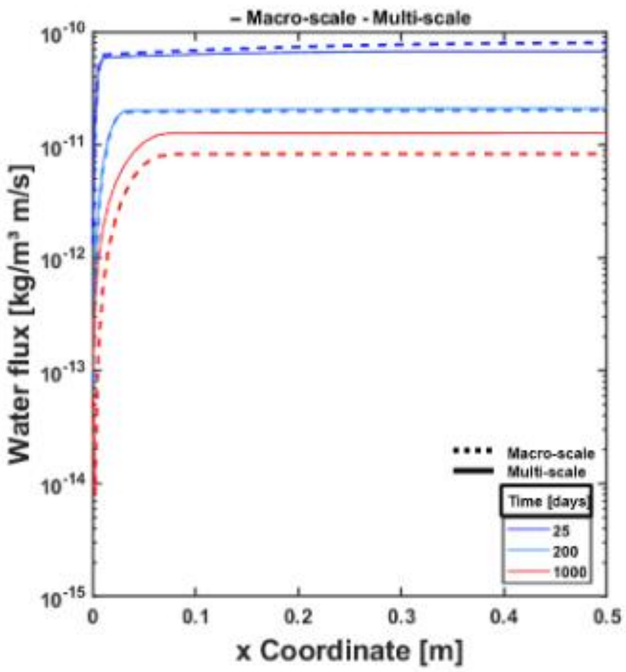
All the parameters are taken similar between the two models

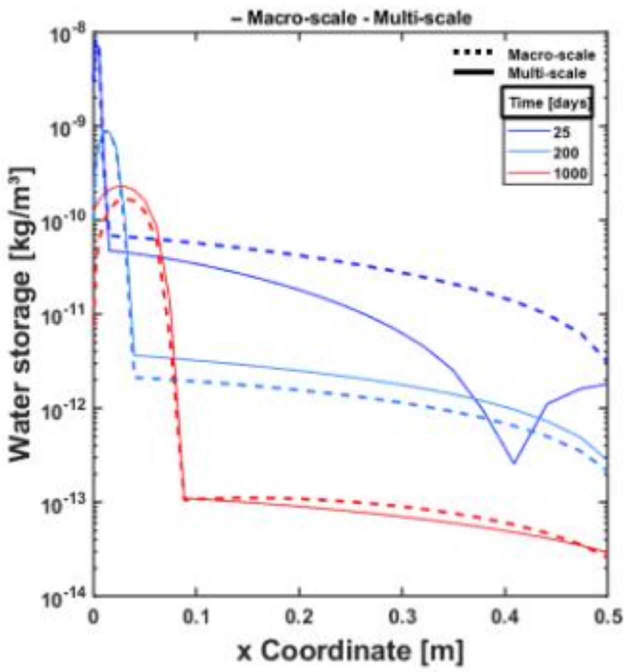
Model verification

Comparison with a macro-scale THM coupled model

Water-related results



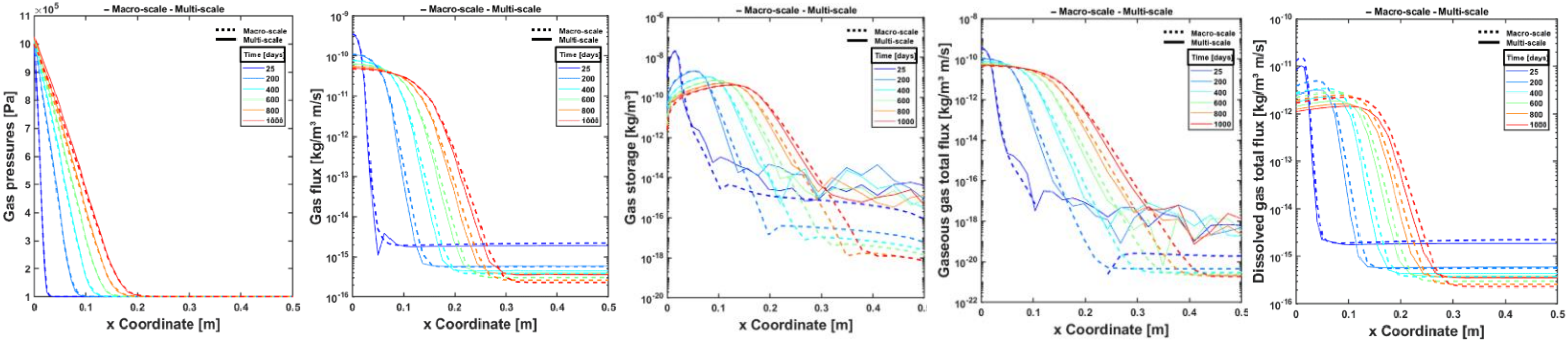




Model verification

Comparison with a macro-scale THM coupled model

Gas-related results



Content

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Gas injection experiment

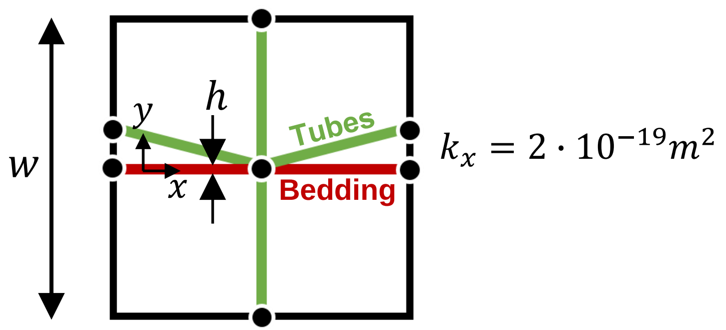
Characterisation of the microstructure parameters

► **1. Size of the REV**

Bedding plane separation
$w = 300\ \mu m$

Experimental estimations of bedding plane separation, from *Gonzalez-Blanco (2017)*

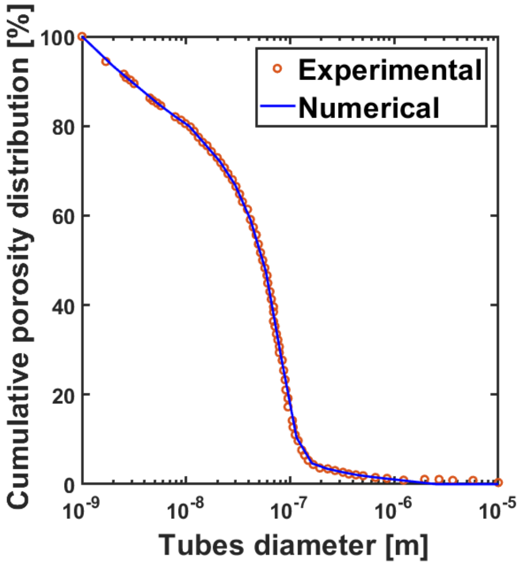
FESEM	µ-CT
150 – 270 μm	410 – 560 μm

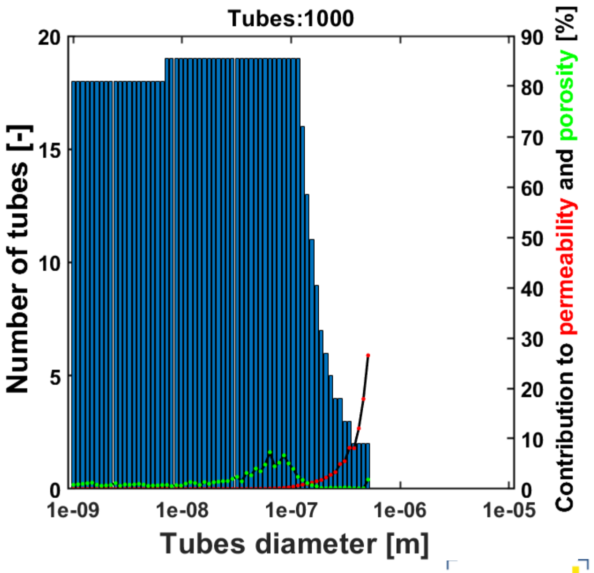


► **2. Macroporosity**

Fitting of the pore size distribution

Effect of small-size pores
(Tortuosity = Calibration factor)





Gas injection experiment

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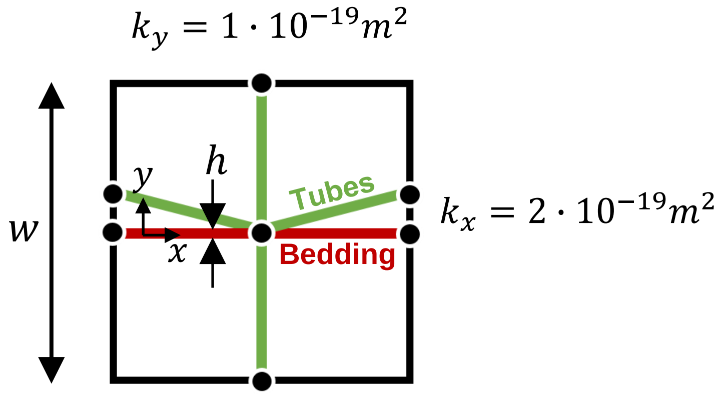

- **1. Size of the REV** — Bedding plane separation $w = 300\ \mu m$

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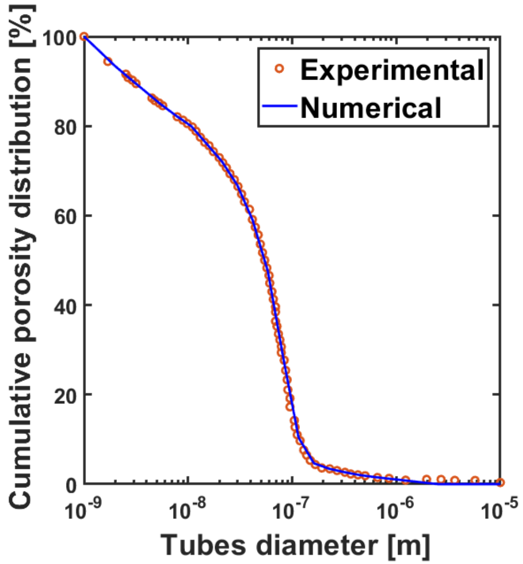
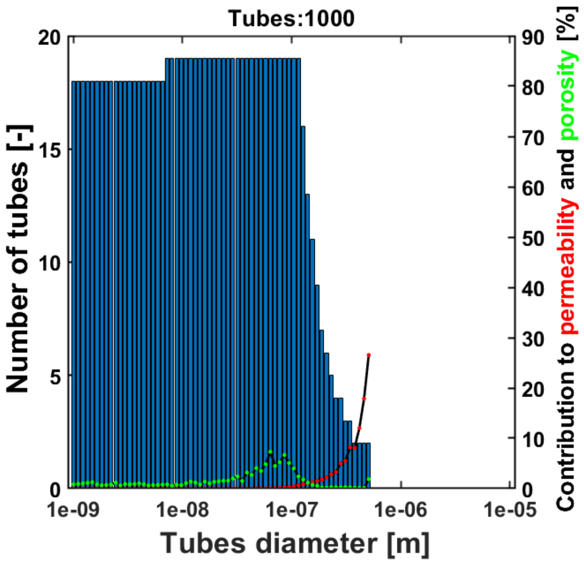




- **3. Intrinsic permeability** — Effect of large-size pores

Fracture aperture

$$k_{x,frac,0} = 10^{-19} m^2$$

$$\rightarrow h_0 = \sqrt[3]{12\, w\, k}$$

Macropores

$$k_x = \frac{\pi}{8}\left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^4\left(\frac{1}{w^2}\right) + \overbrace{\frac{h^2(\cdot w)}{12}\left(\frac{h}{w}\right)}^{k_{x,frac}}$$

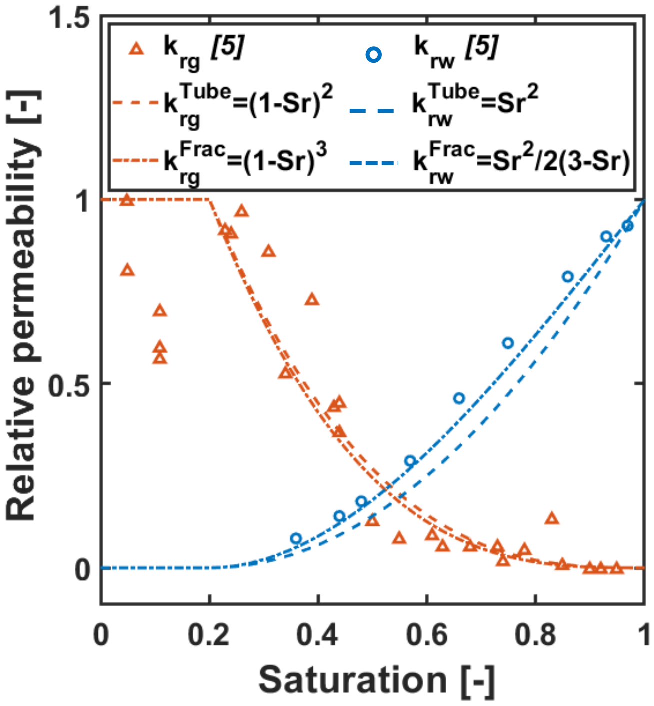
$$k_y = \frac{\pi}{8}\left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^4\left(\frac{1}{w^2}\right)$$

Gas injection experiment

Characterisation of the microstructure parameters

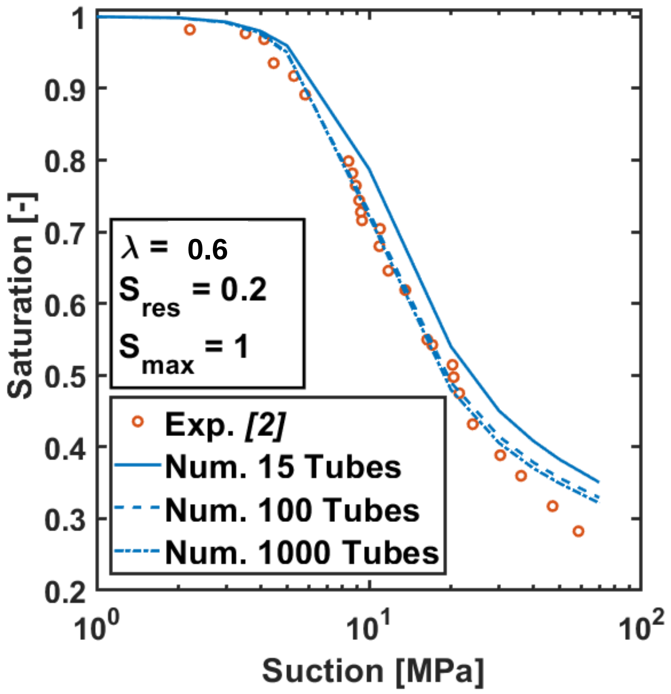
▶ **4. Relative permeability curves**

Yuster et al. (1951)



▶ **5. Retention curve**

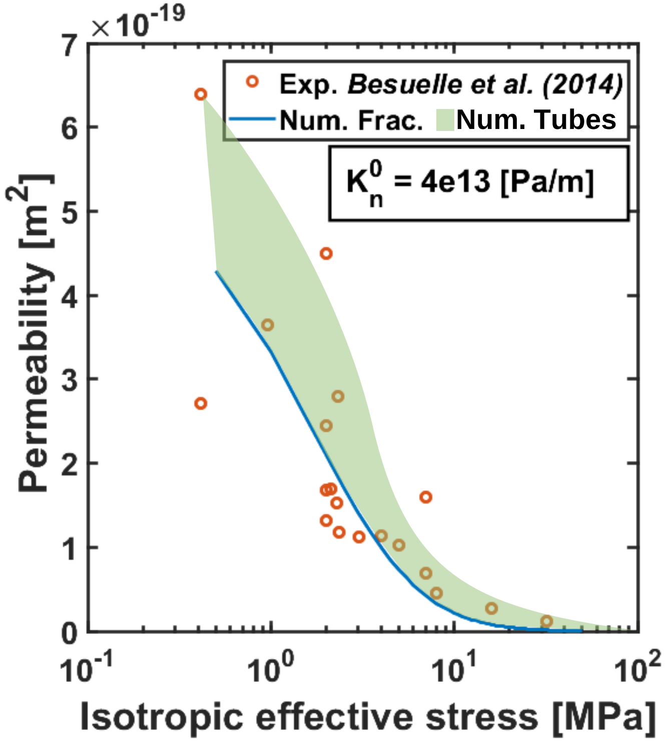
Van Genuchten (1980)



$$S_r = S_{res} + (S_{max} - S_{res})\left(1 + \left(\frac{s}{P_e}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}}\right)^{-\lambda}$$

▶ **6. Normal stiffness of the fracture**

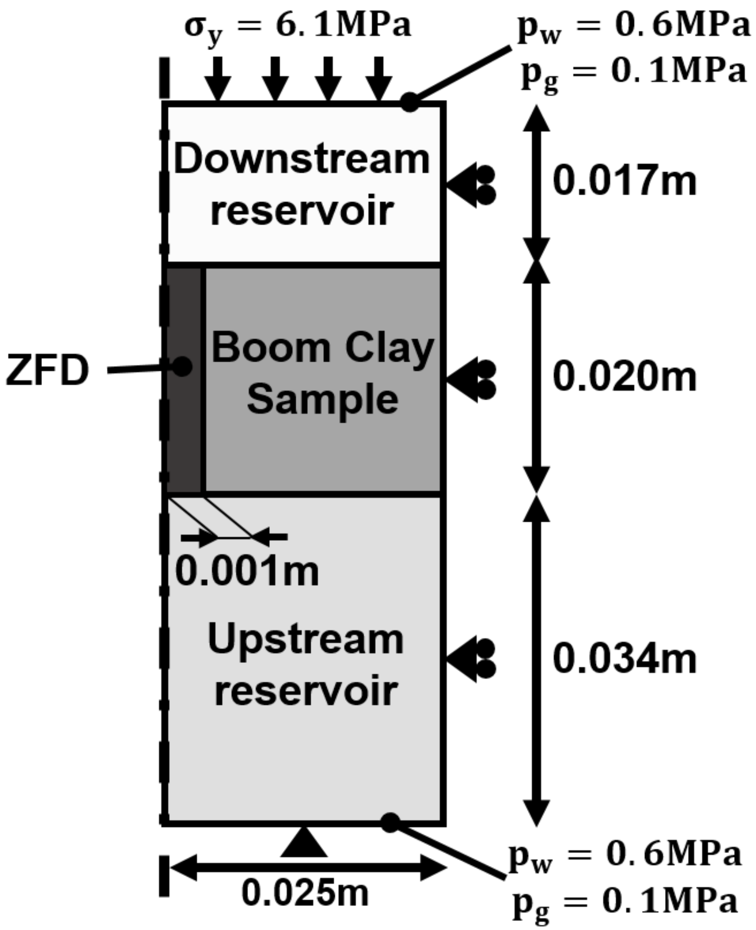
Goodman (1976)



$$\Delta\sigma' = K_n \Delta h \quad \text{with} \quad K_n = \frac{K_n^0}{\left(1 + \frac{\Delta h}{h_0}\right)^2}$$

Gas injection experiment

Geometry and boundary conditions



Parameters

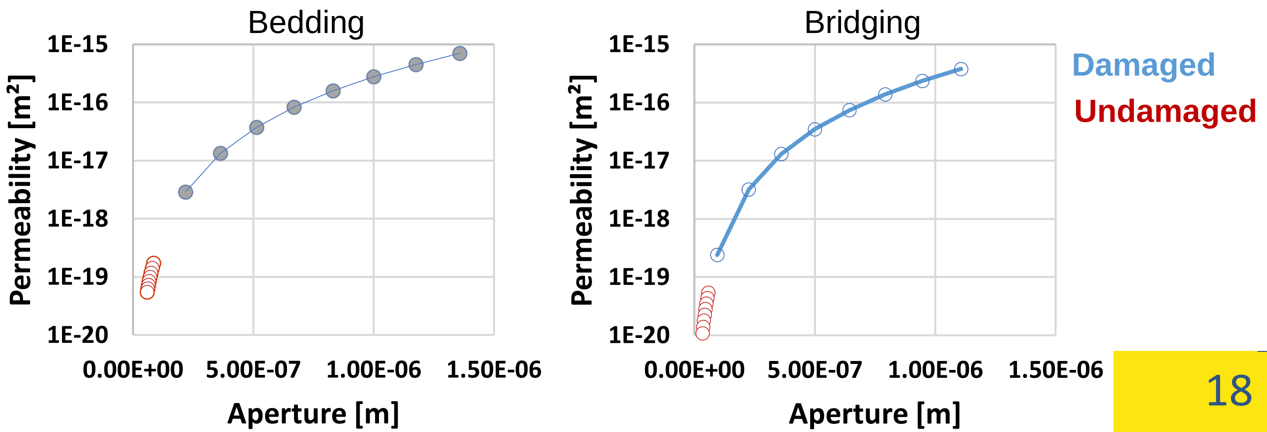
Reservoirs

- Stiff elements: $E = 10000MPa$ $\nu = 0.3$
- Highly conductive: $n = 0.5$ $k = 10^{-10}m^2$
- Flat retention curve: $P_{entry} = 0.01MPa$

Boom Clay matrix

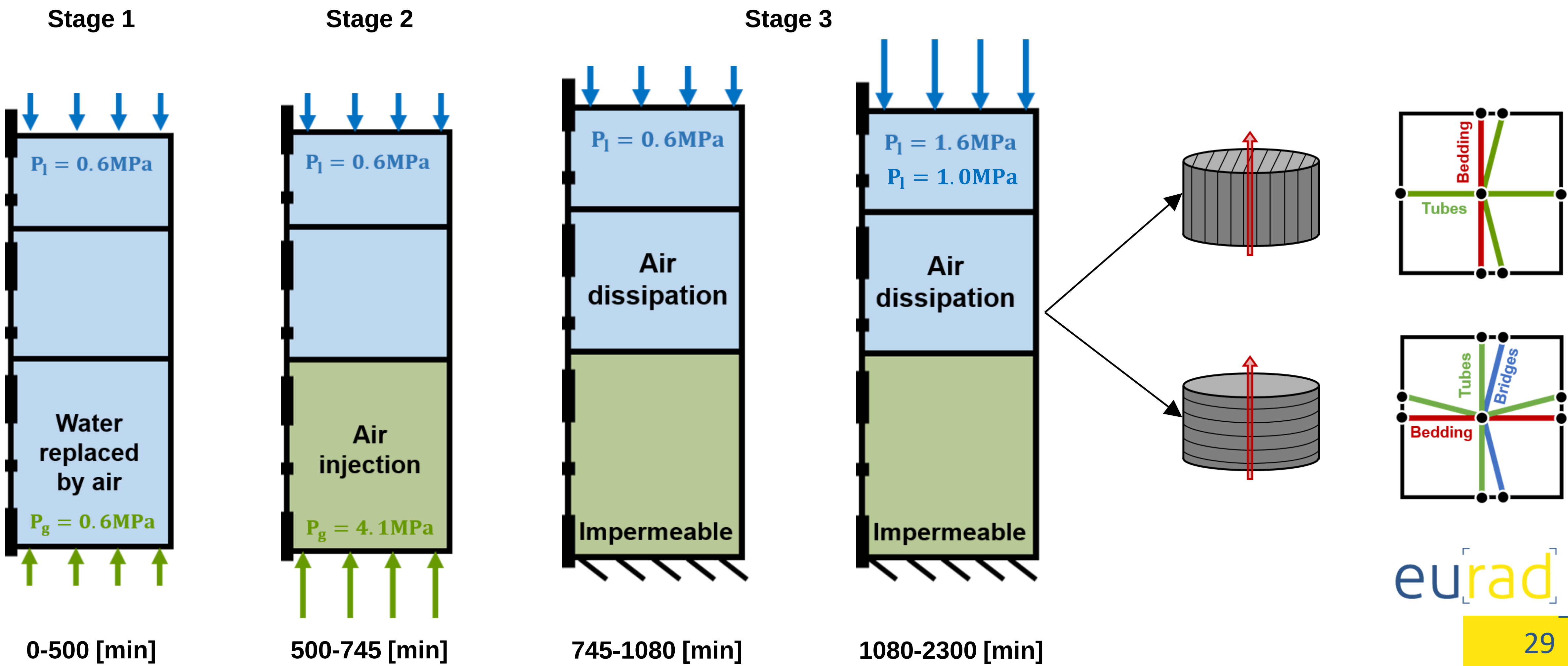
- Mechanical: $E = 200 - 400MPa$ $\nu = 0.33$
- Hydraulic:
  - Initial aperture: $0.80 - 1.27 \cdot 10^{-7}m$
  - Initial permeability: $2.0 - 4.0 \cdot 10^{-19}m^2$
  - Initial porosity: 0.363

Boom Clay Zone of Fracture Development (ZFD)



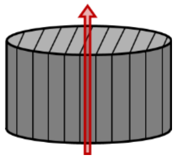
Gas injection experiment

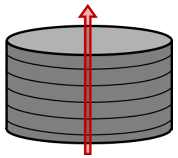
Simulation stages

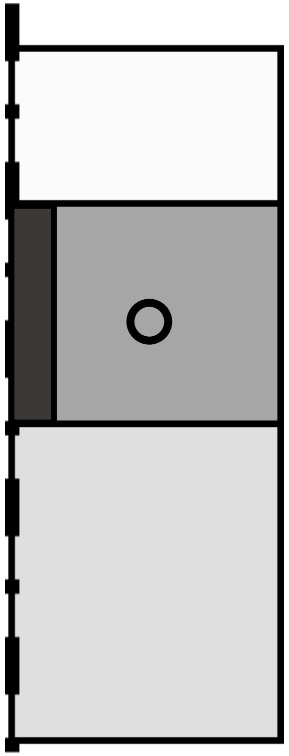


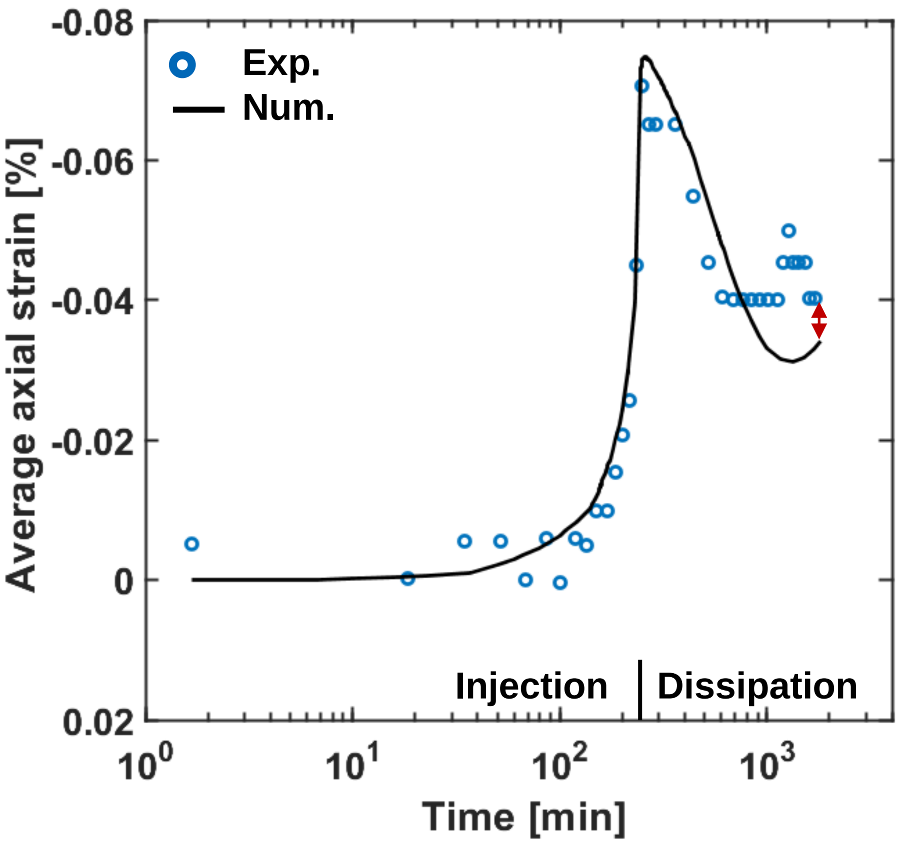
Gas injection experiment

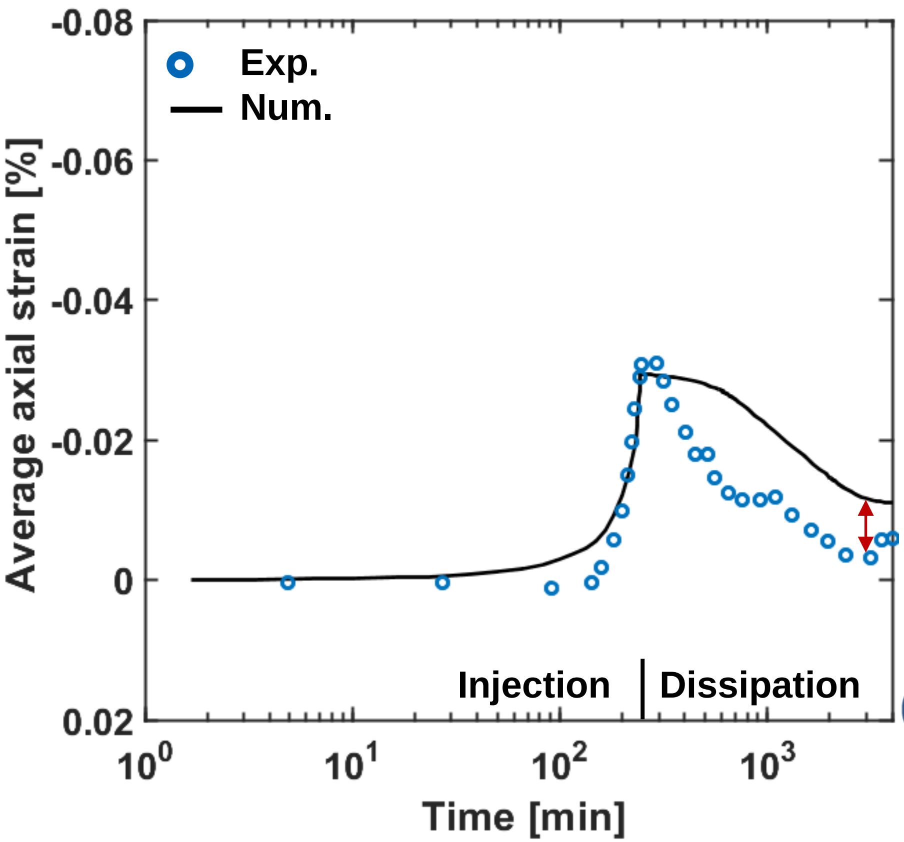
Average axial strain





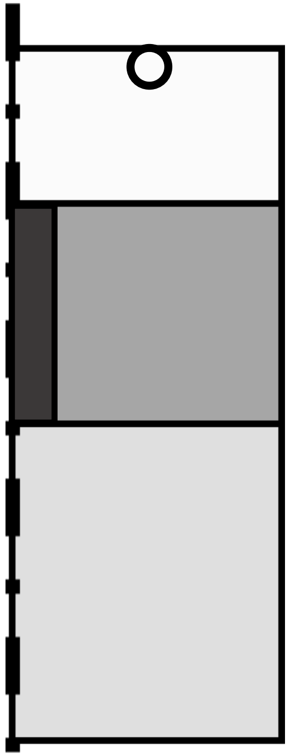


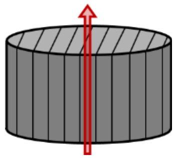


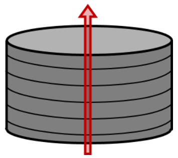


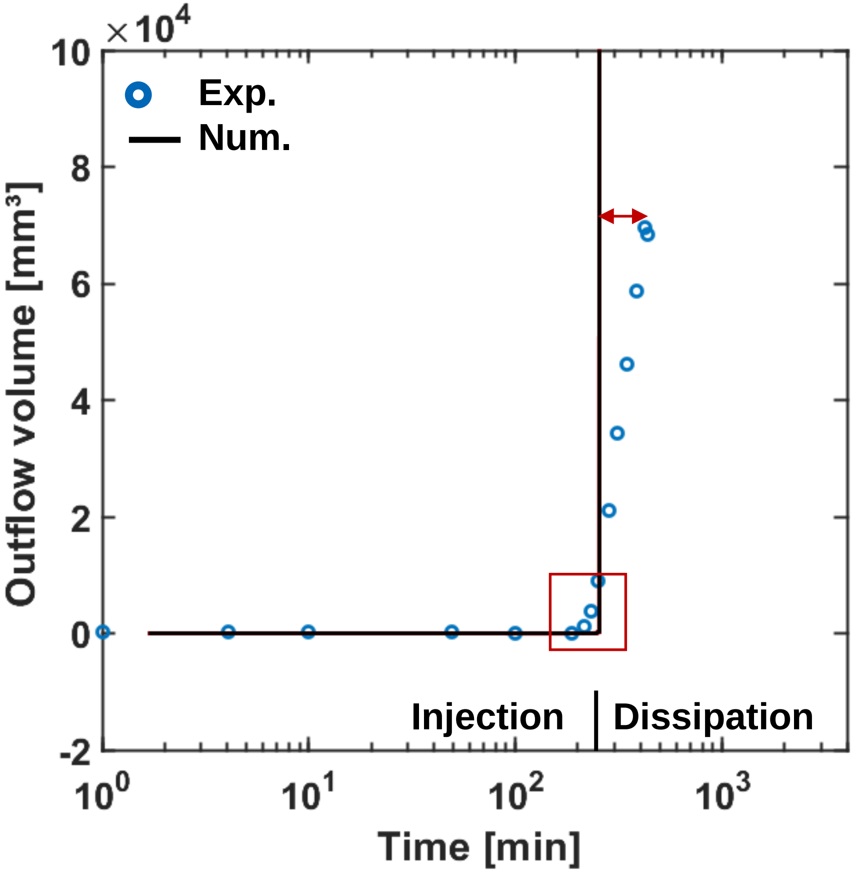
Gas injection experiment

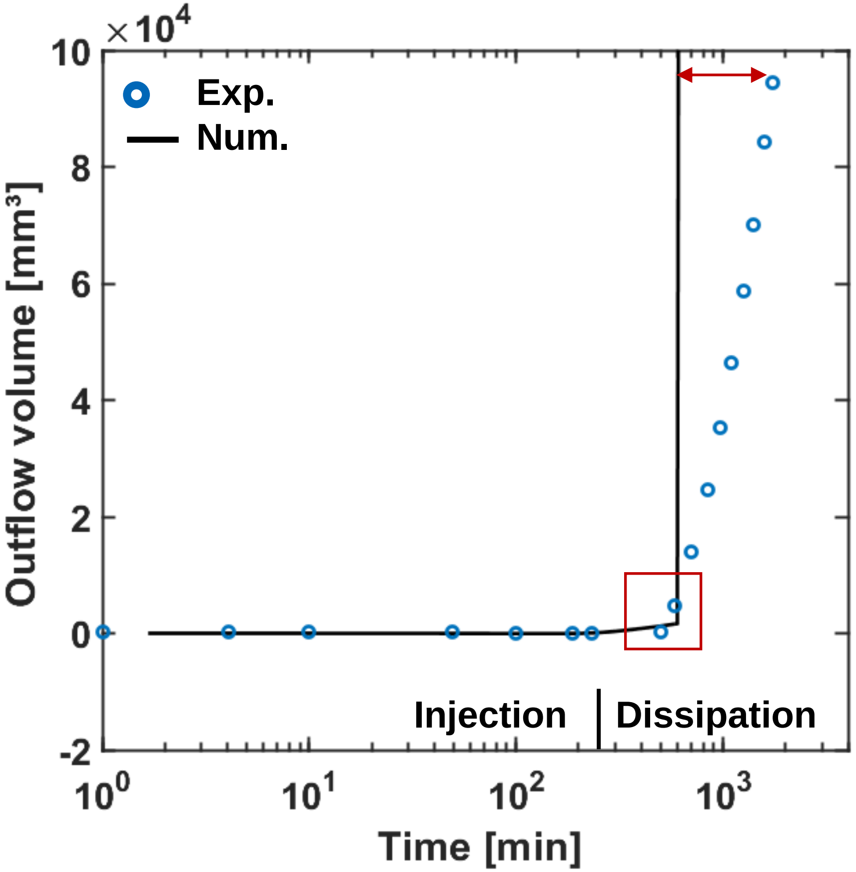
Outflow volume











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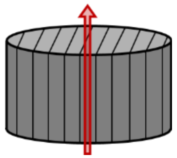
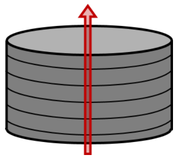
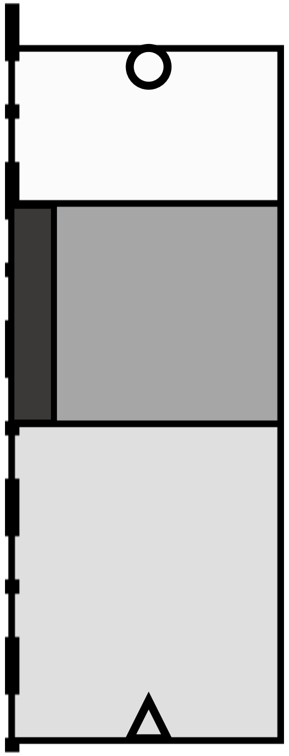
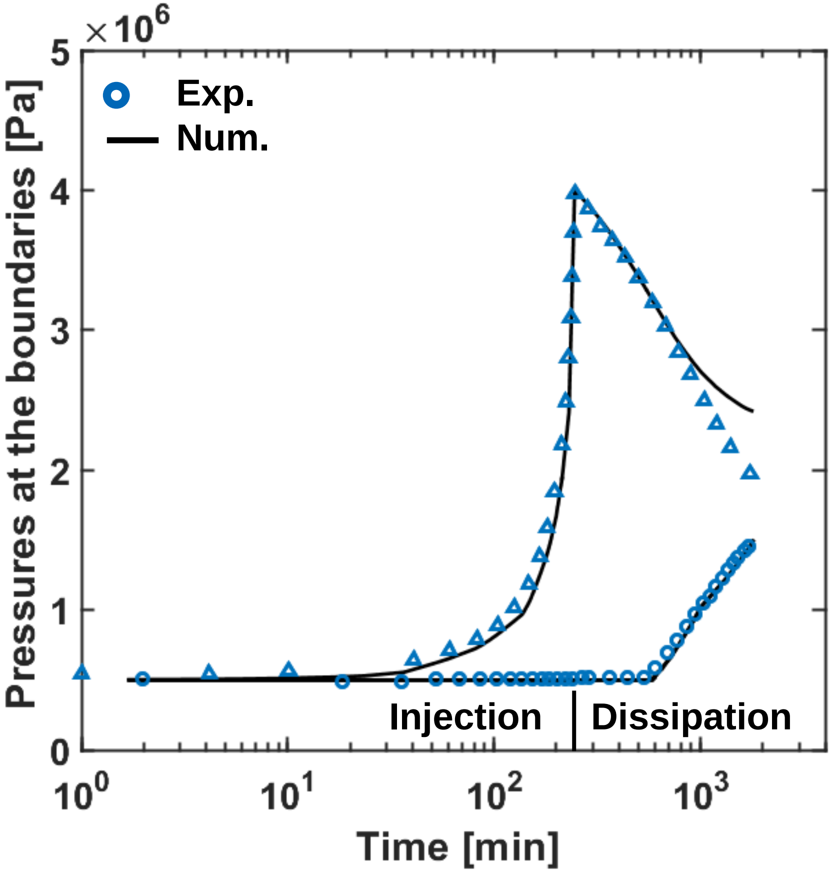
Gas injection experiment

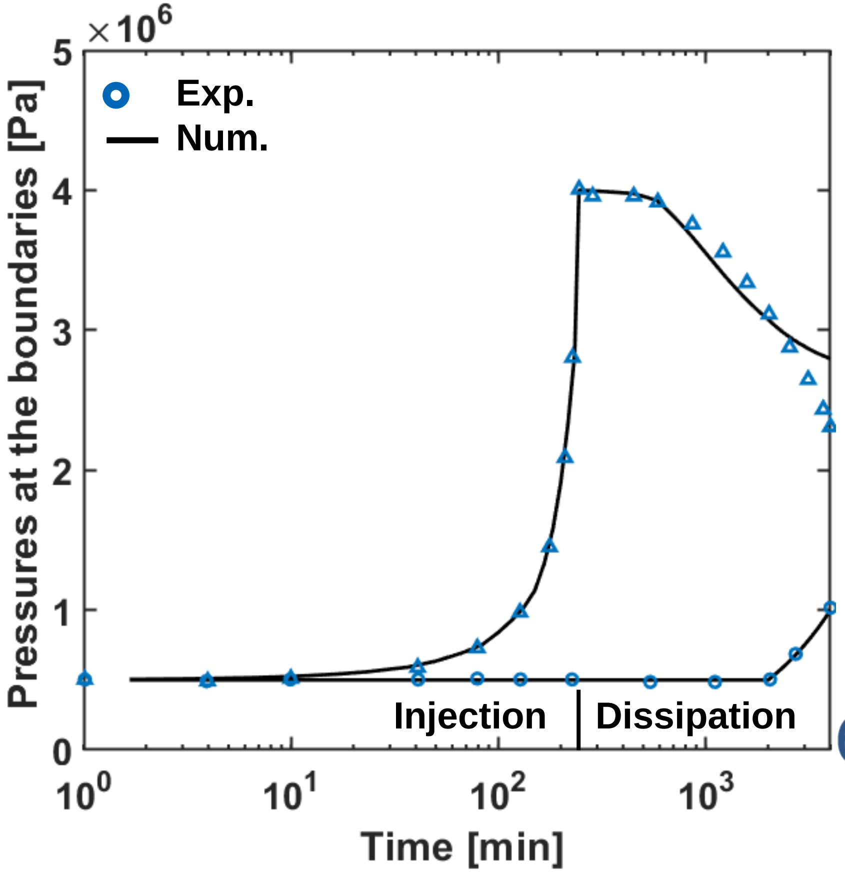
Injection and recovery pressures





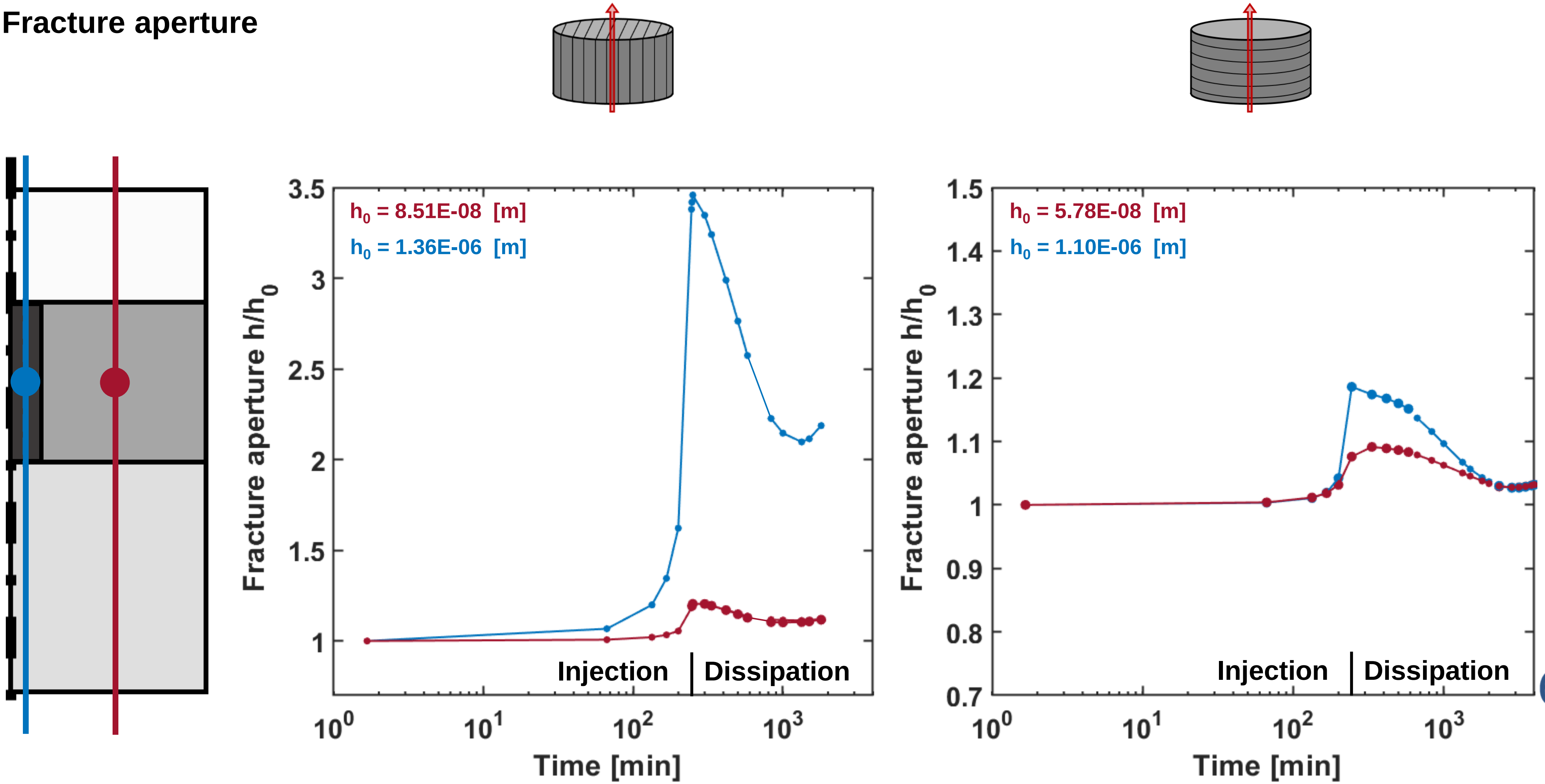






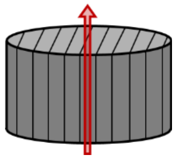
Gas injection experiment

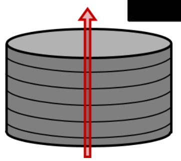
Fracture aperture

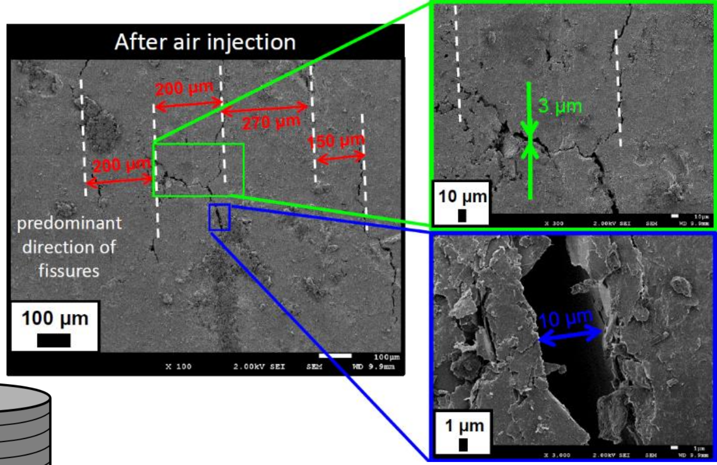


Gas injection experiment

Fracture aperture

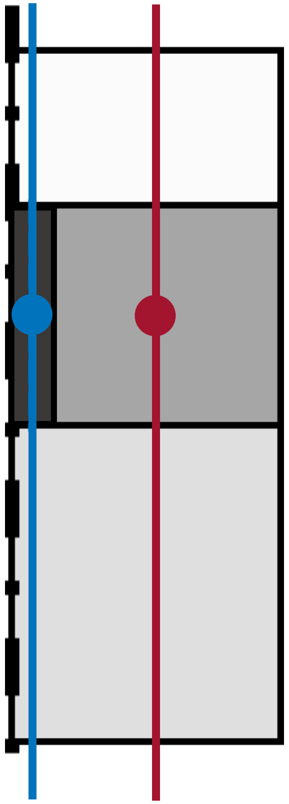


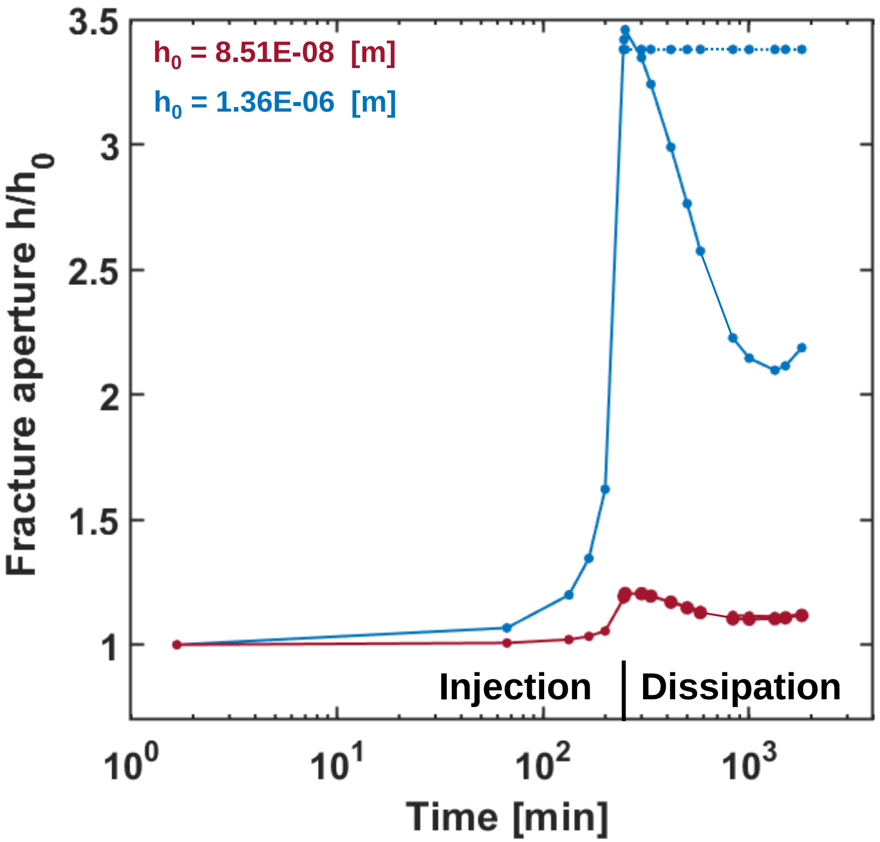


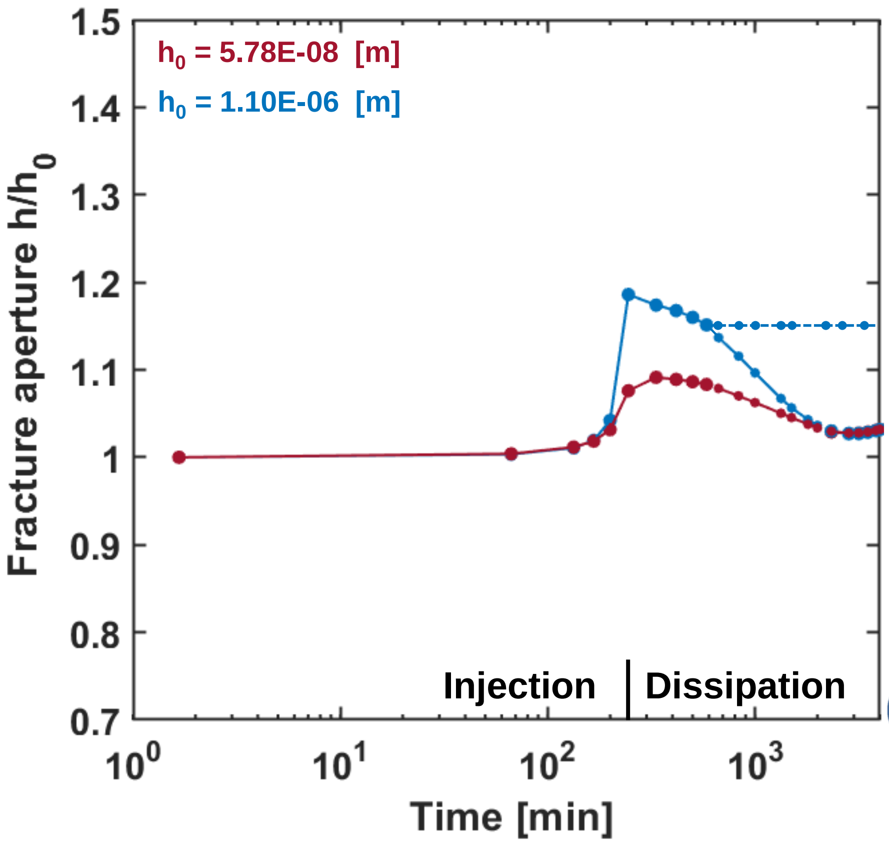


Experimental observations:
Opened fractures after injection

Gonzalez-Blanco & Romero (2022)

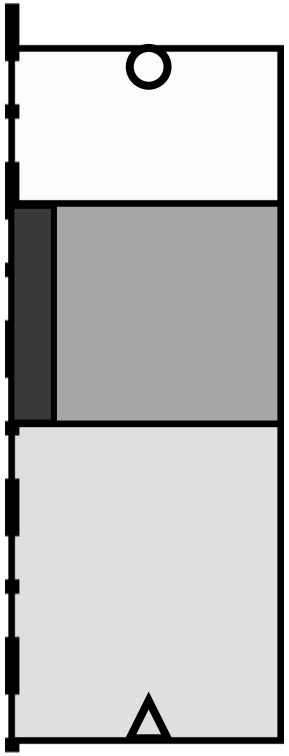


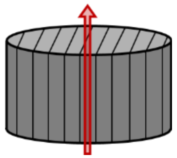


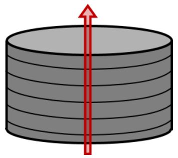


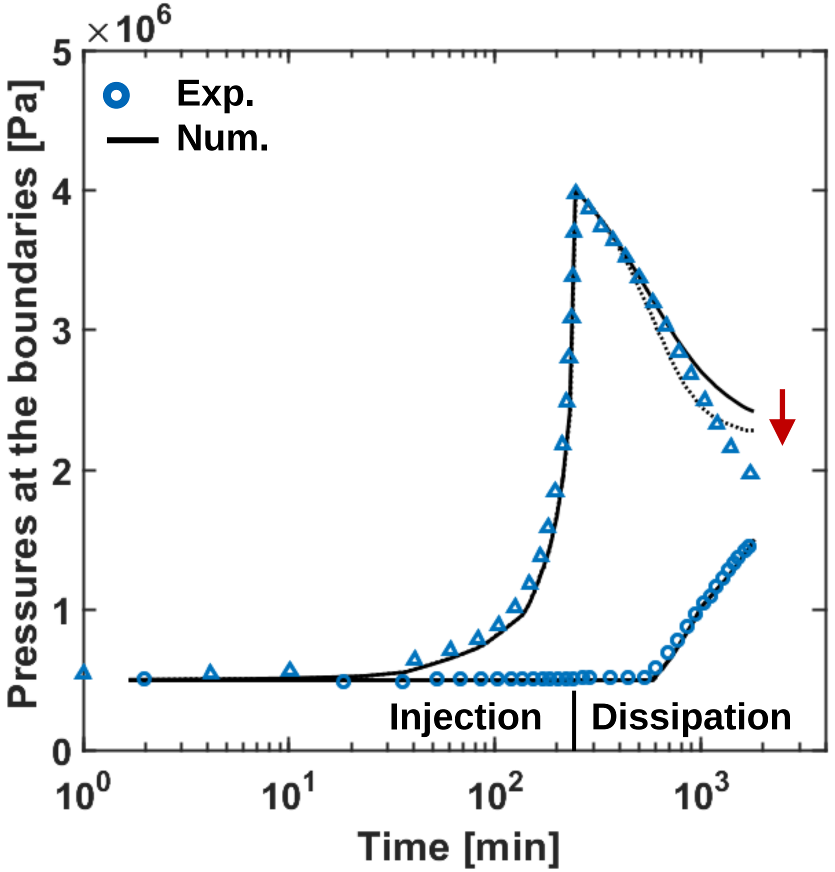
Gas injection experiment

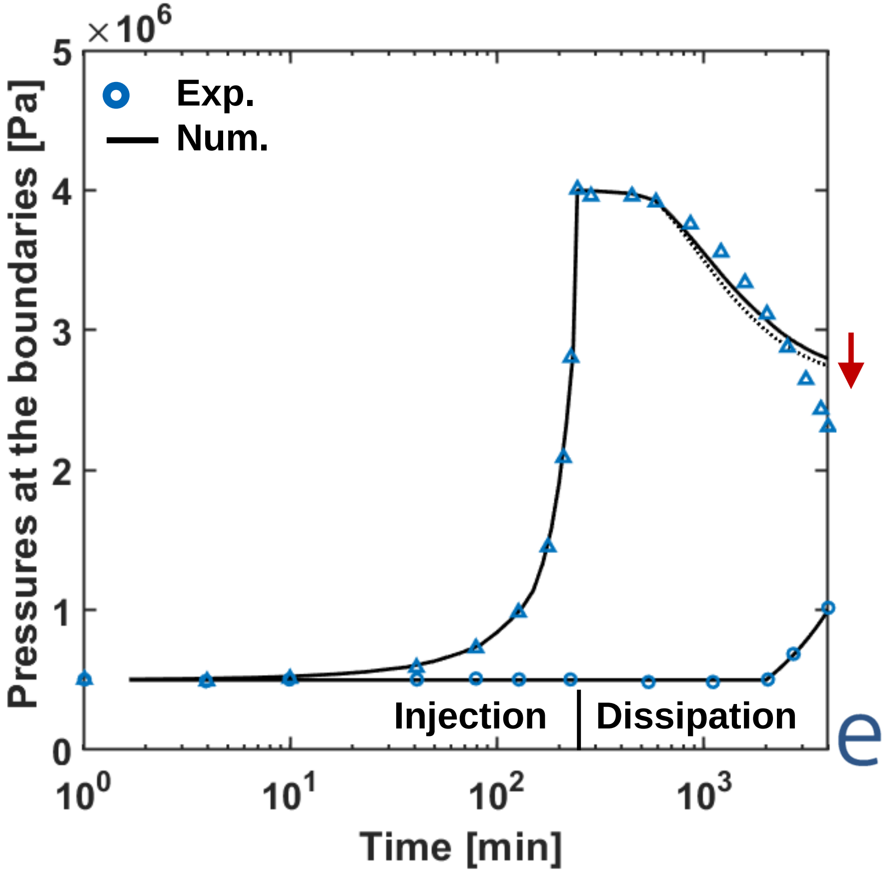
Injection and recovery pressures





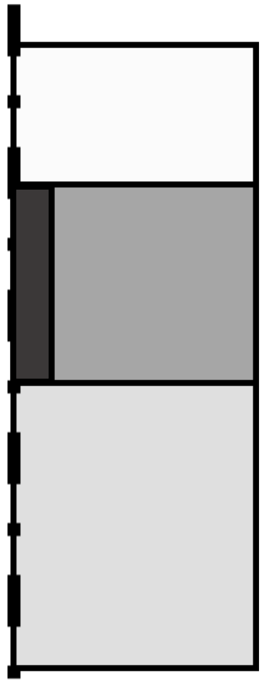


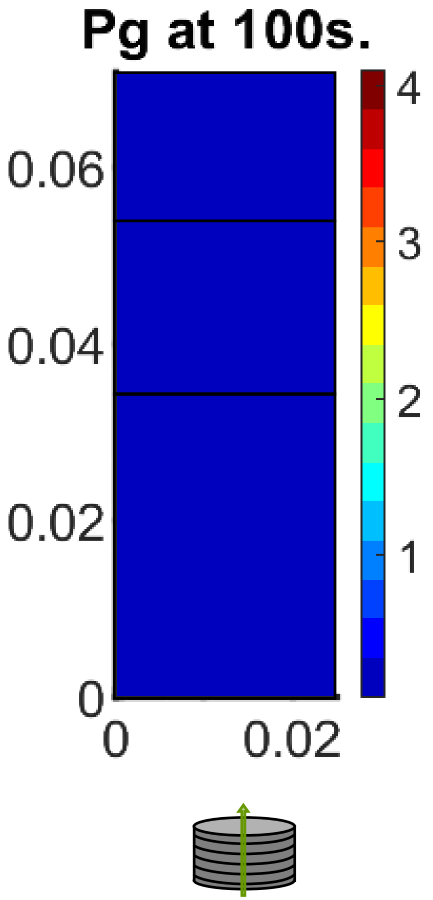


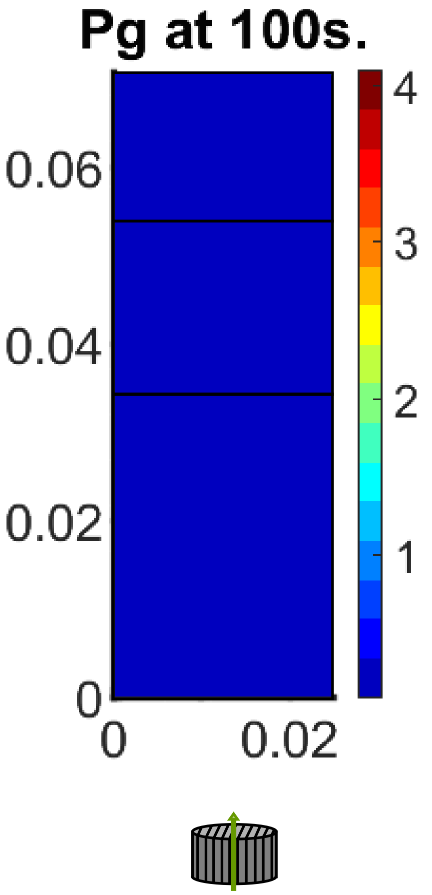


Gas injection experiment

Injection and recovery pressures

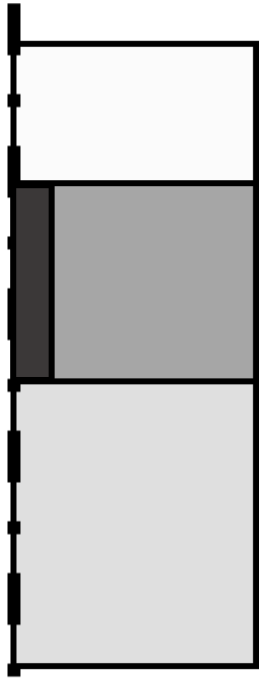


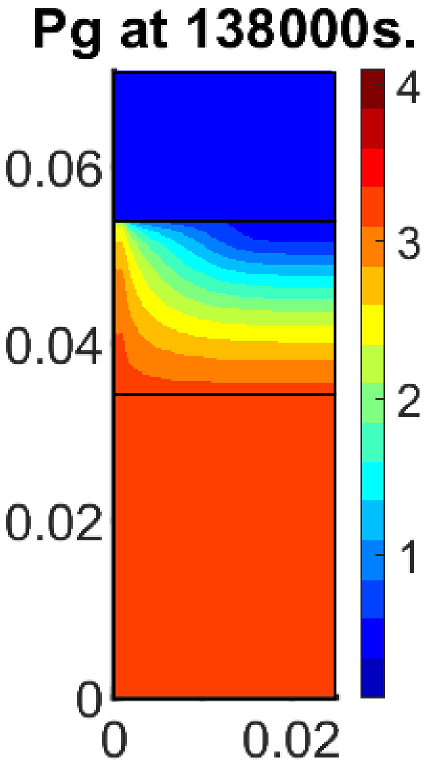


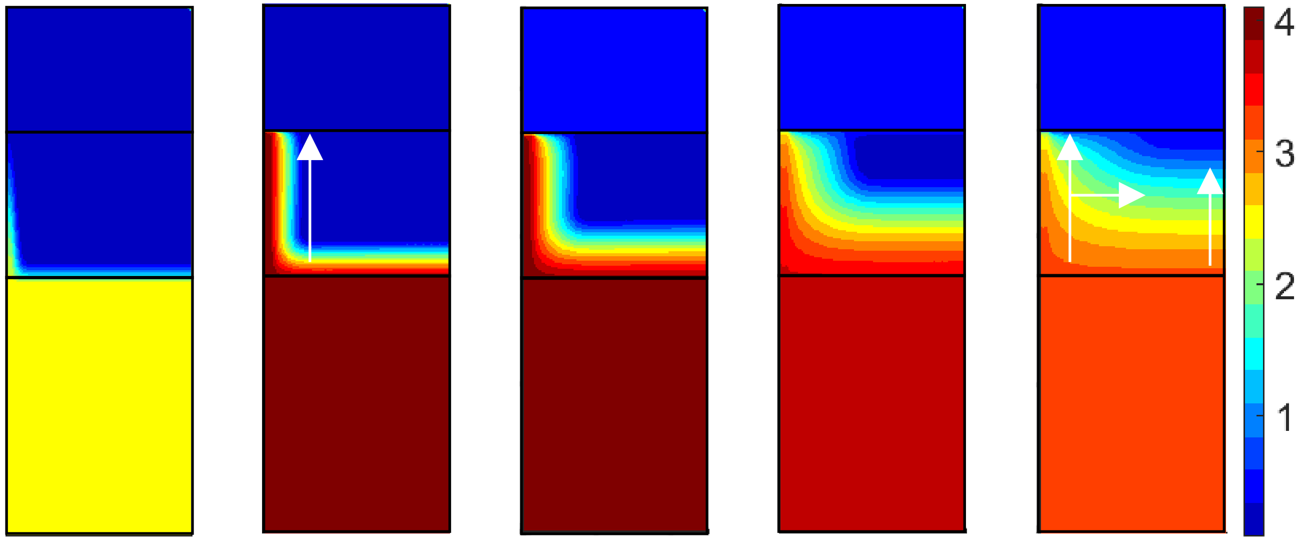


Gas injection experiment

Injection and recovery pressures



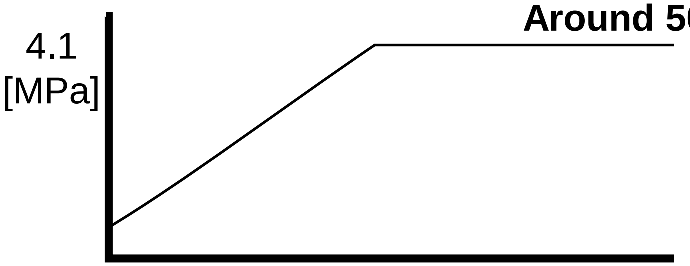




Start injection

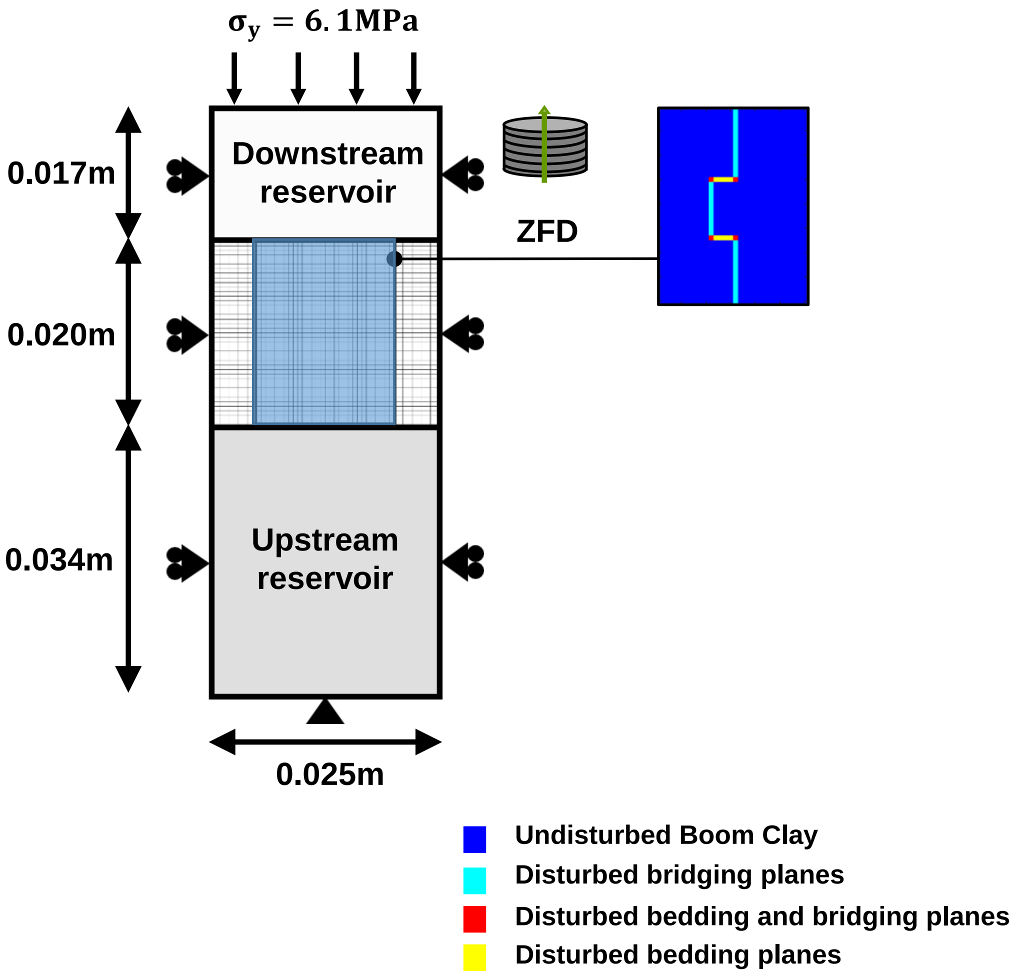
Breakthrough
Around 50000s

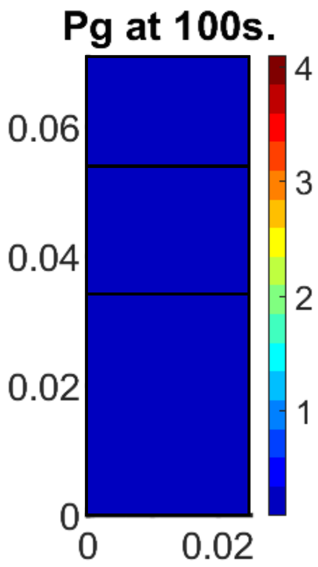
Air dissipation



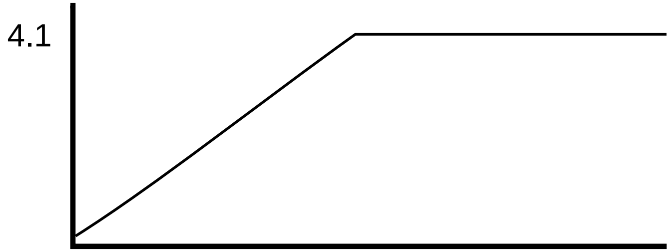
Gas injection experiment

Effect of the connectivity of the planes

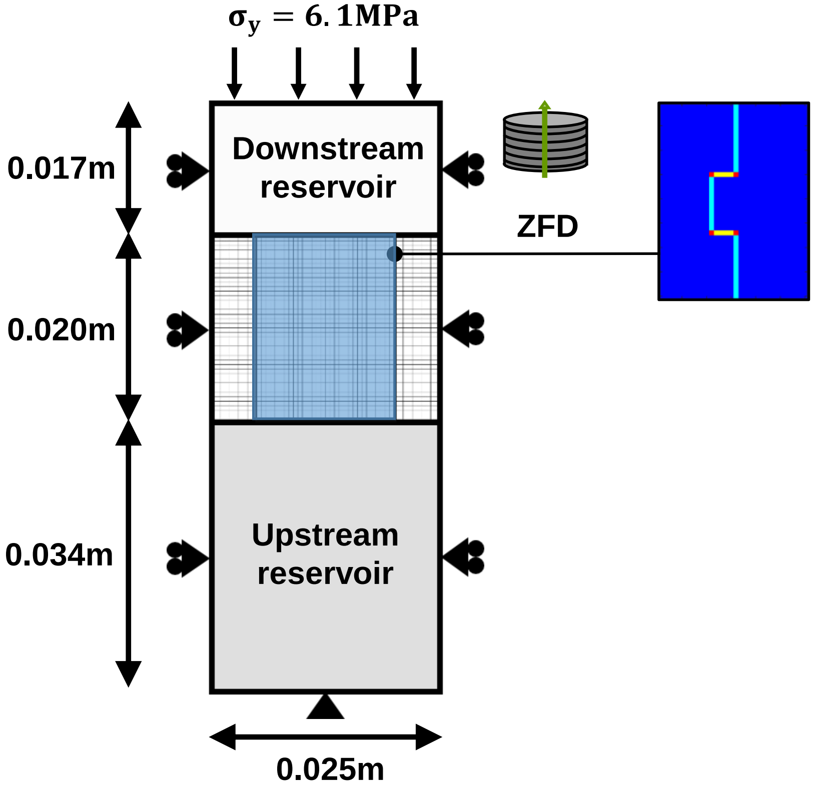


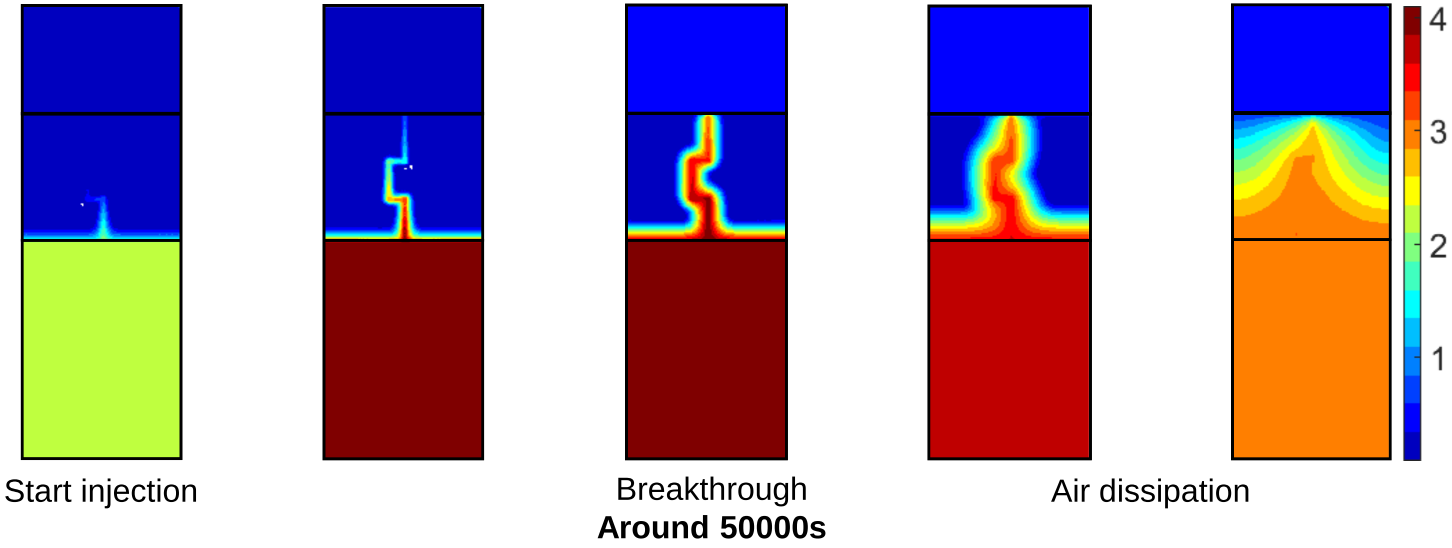


Gas injection experiment



Effect of the connectivity of the planes

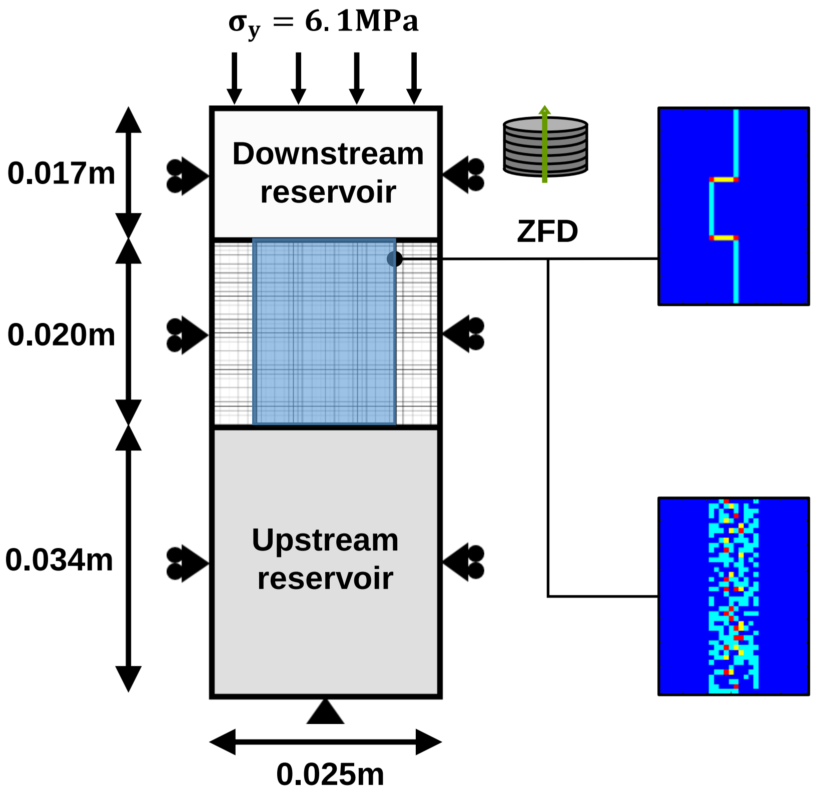


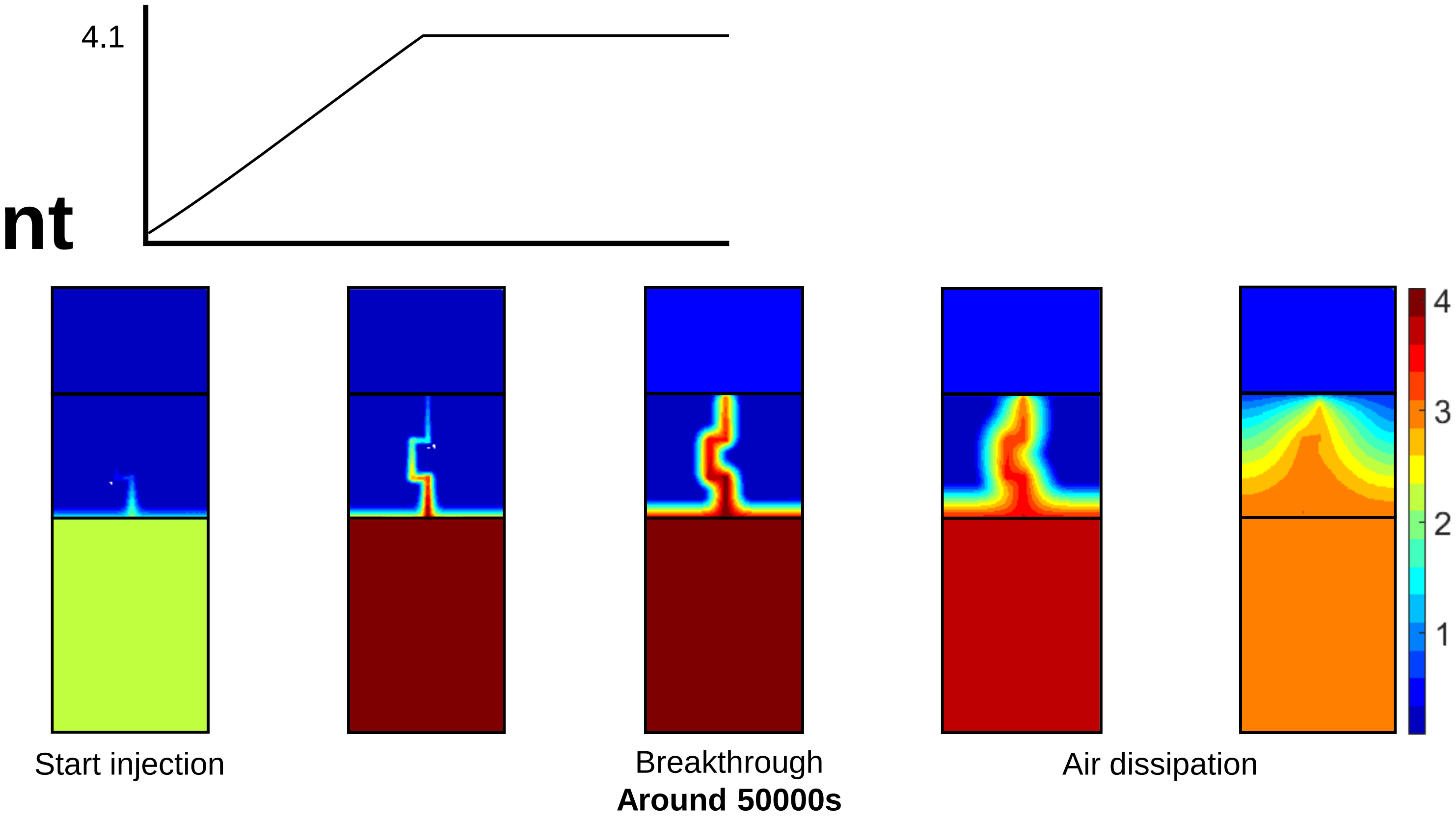


- Undisturbed Boom Clay
- Disturbed bridging planes
- Disturbed bedding and bridging planes
- Disturbed bedding planes

Gas injection experiment

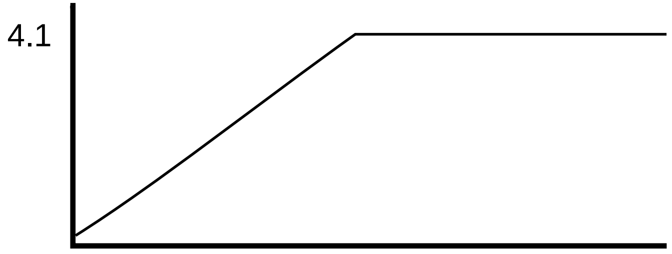
Effect of the connectivity of the planes





- **Undisturbed Boom Clay**
- **Disturbed bridging planes**
- **Disturbed bedding and bridging planes**
- **Disturbed bedding planes**

Gas injection experiment



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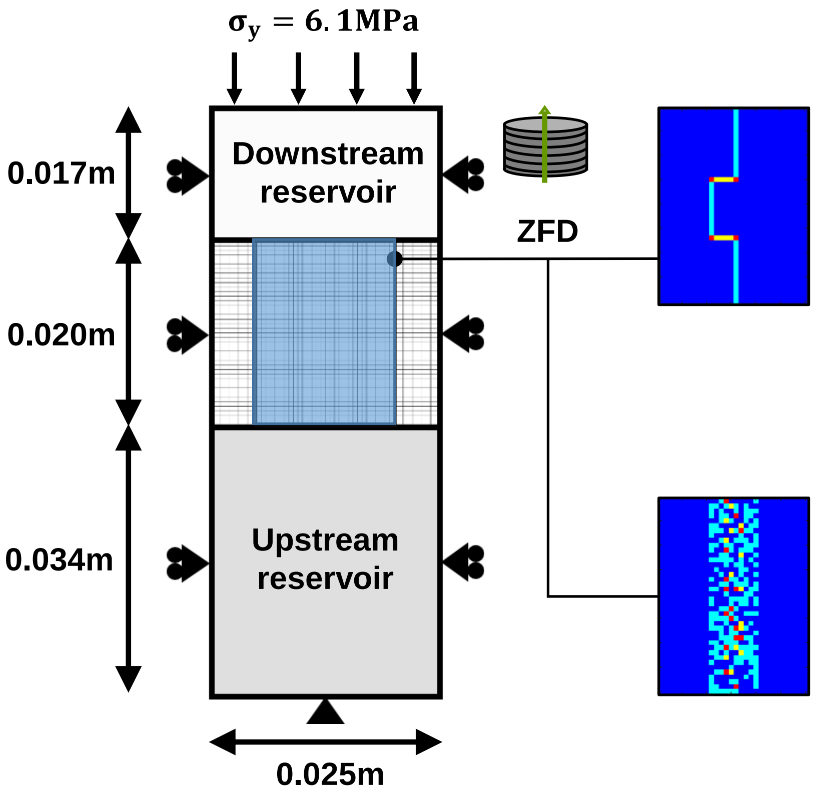

- Undisturbed Boom Clay
- Disturbed bridging planes
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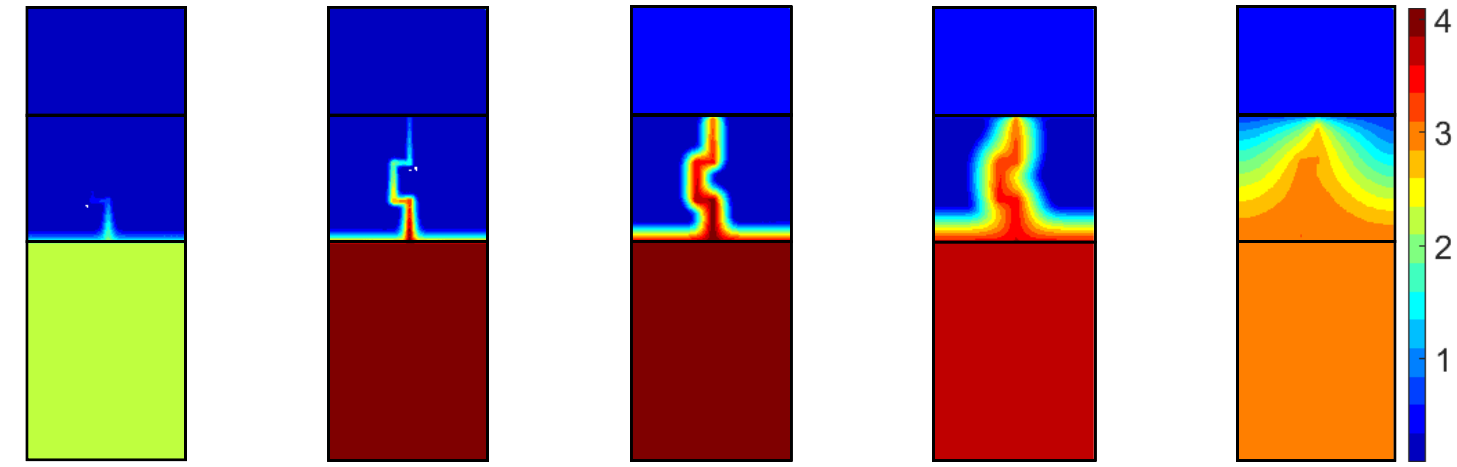
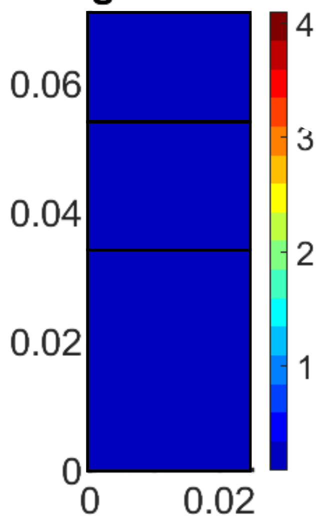


Start injection

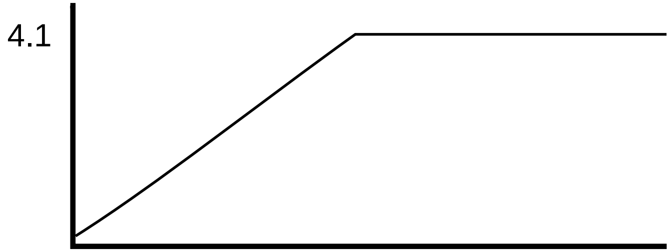
Breakthrough
Around 50000s

Air dissipation

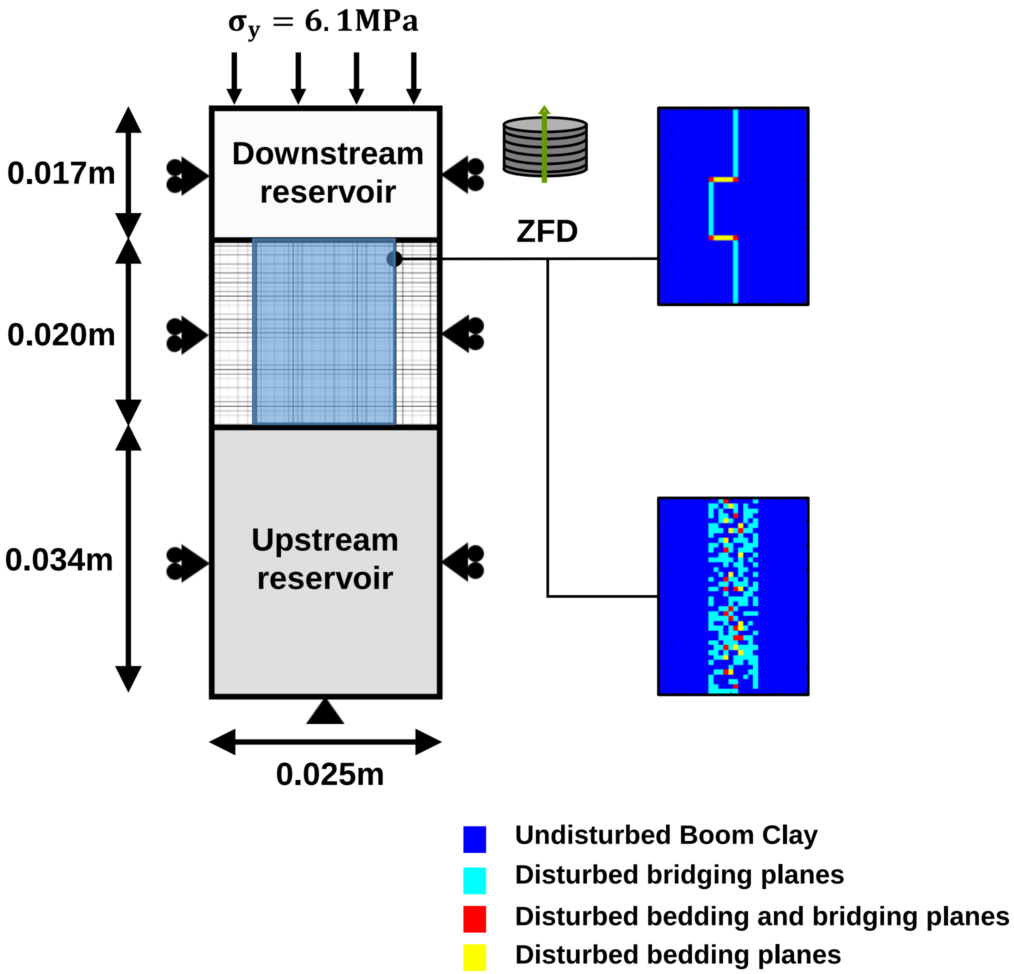
Pg at 100s.

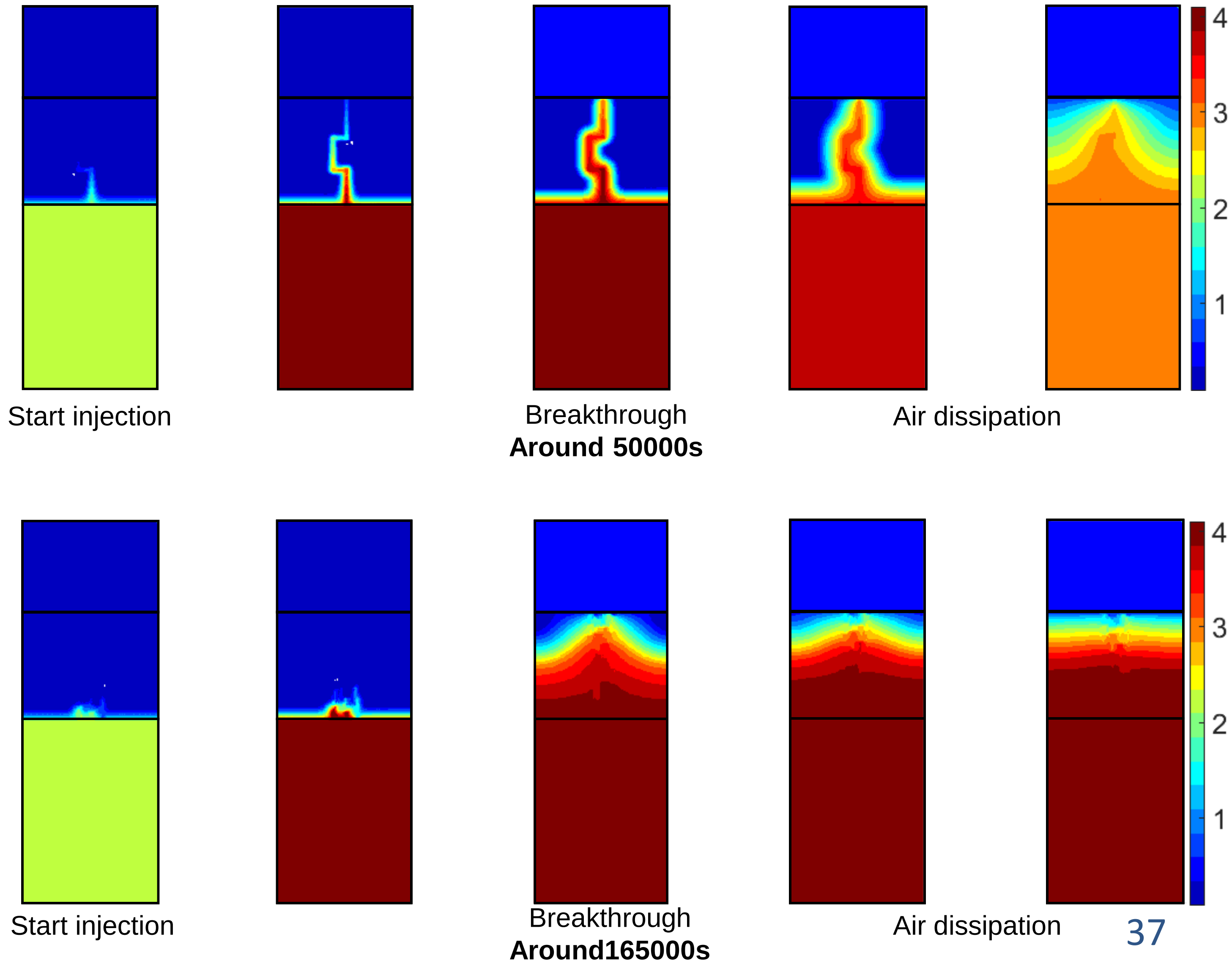


Gas injection experiment



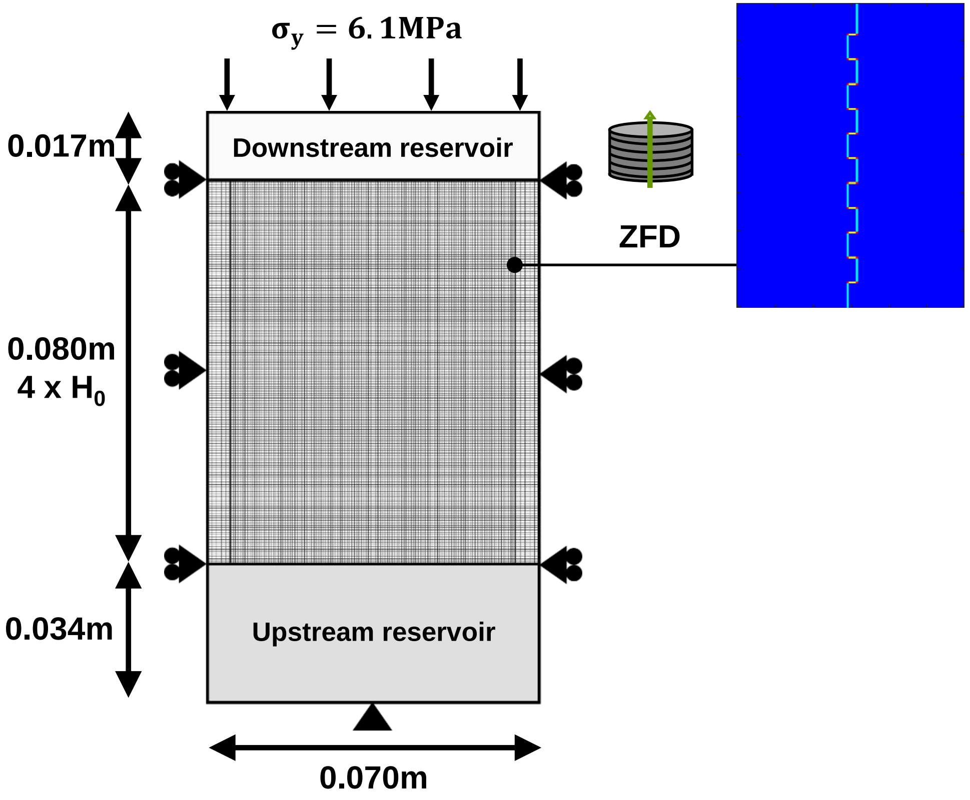
Effect of the connectivity of the planes

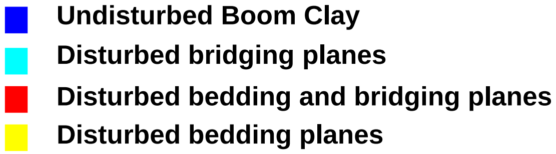




Gas injection experiment

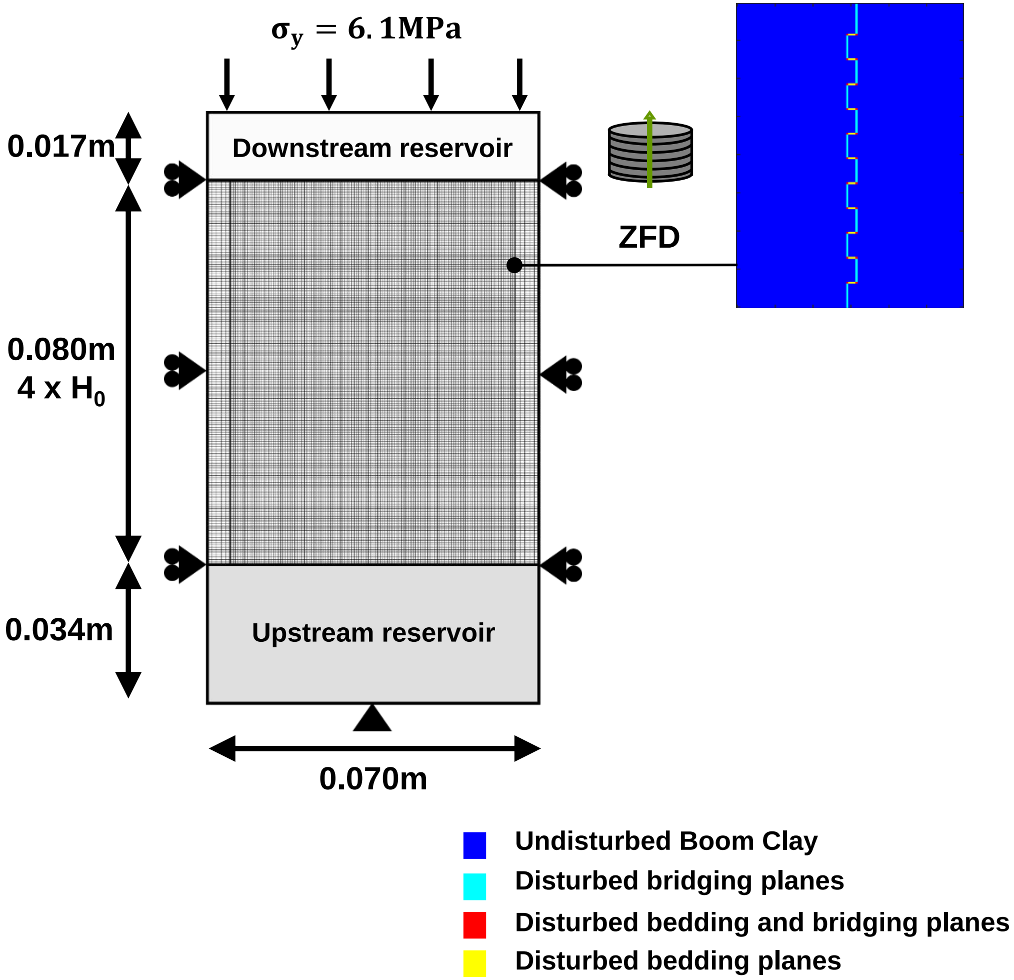
Effect of the connectivity of the planes under up-scaling

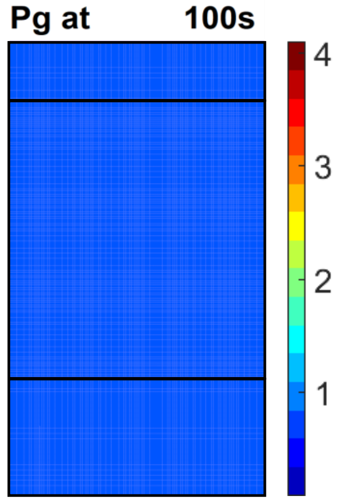




Gas injection experiment

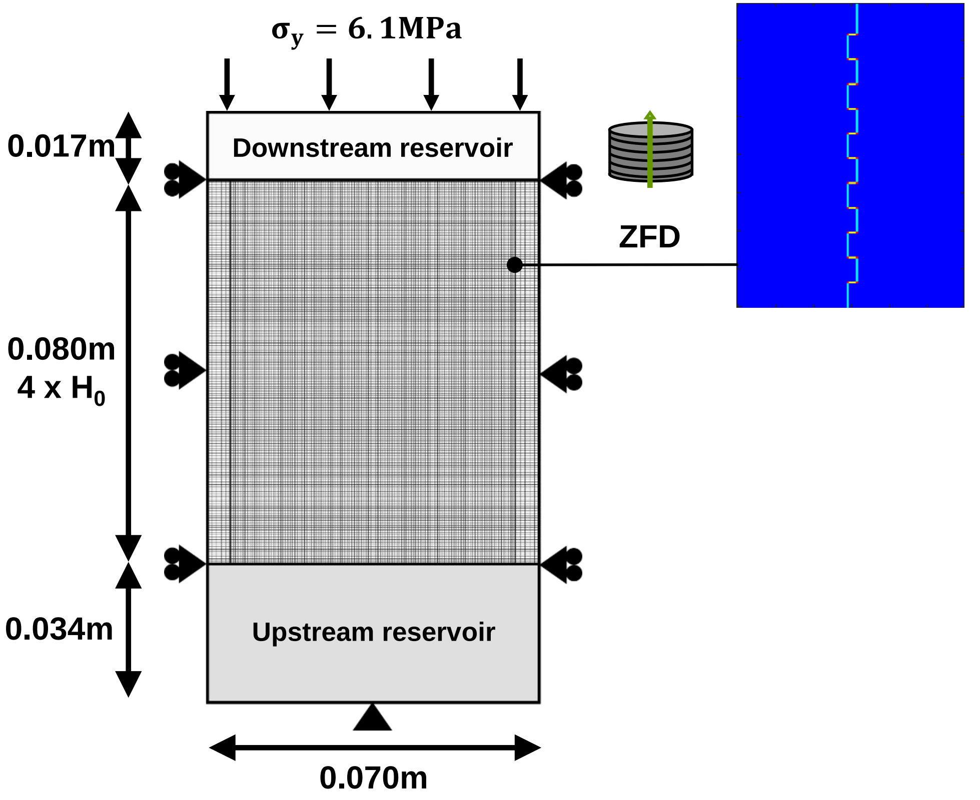
Effect of the connectivity of the planes under up-scaling

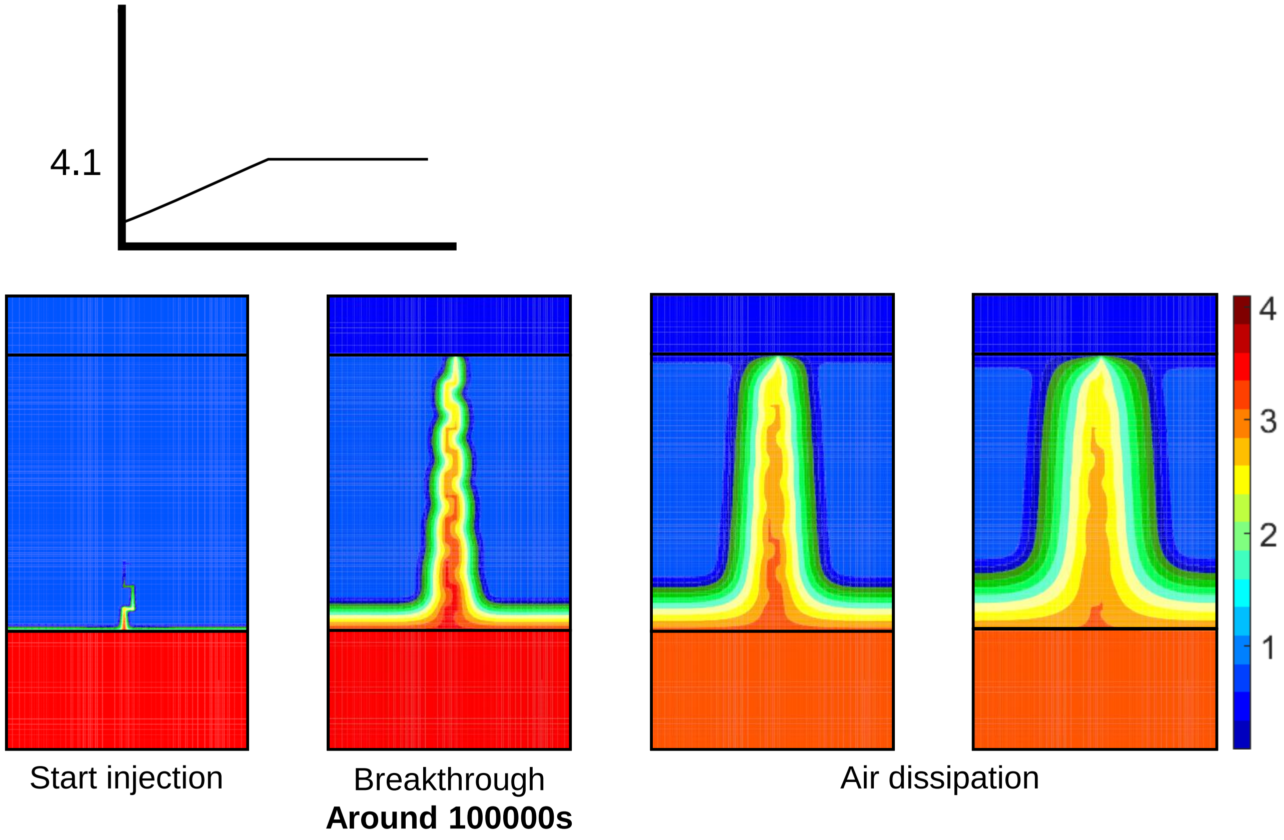




Gas injection experiment

Effect of the connectivity of the planes under up-scaling





- Undisturbed Boom Clay
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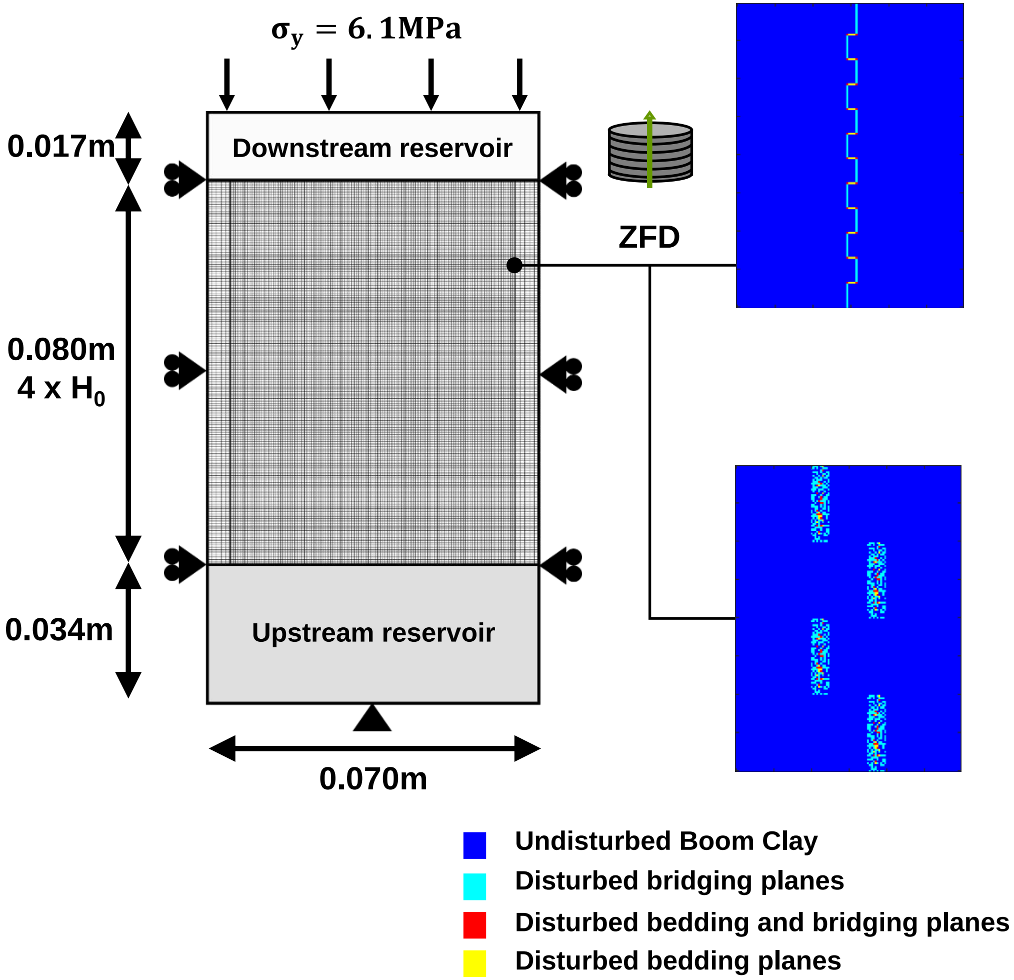
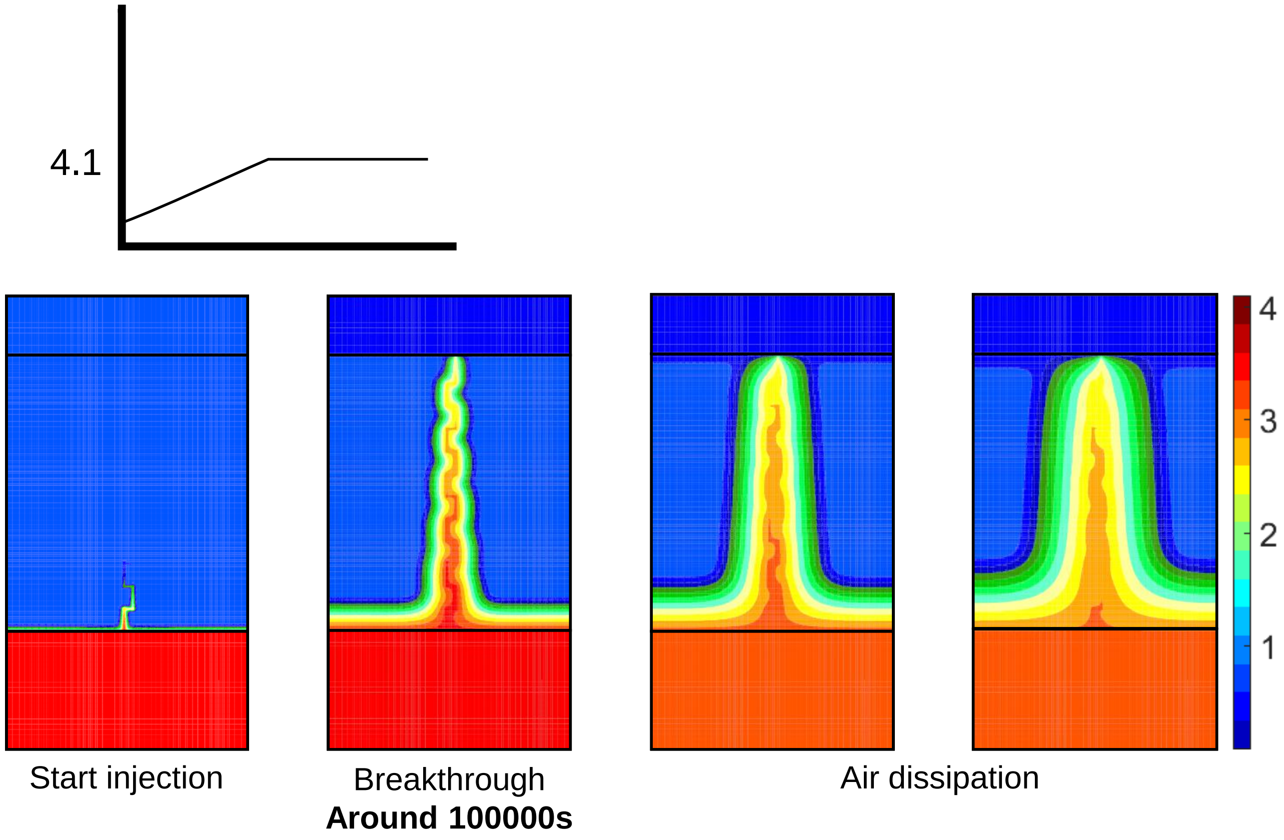
Gas injection experiment

Effect of the connectivity of the planes under up-scaling





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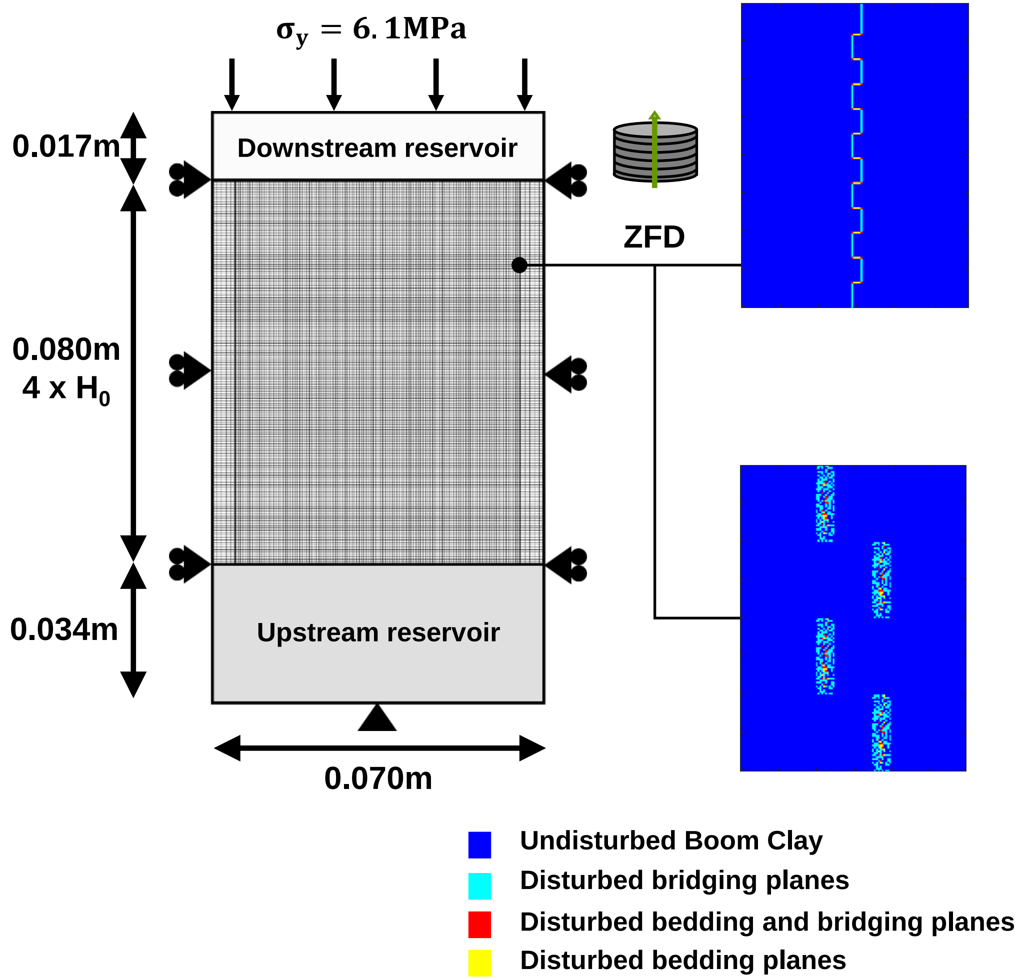

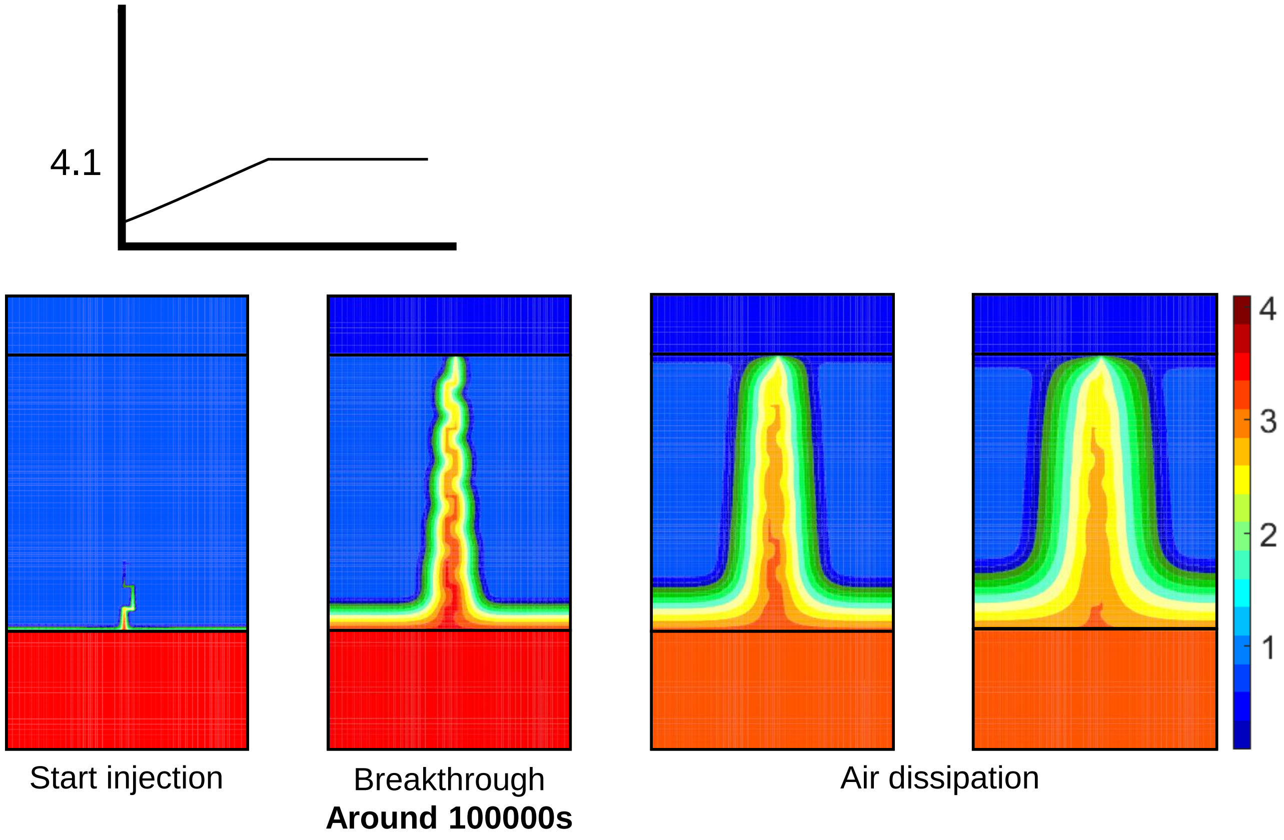

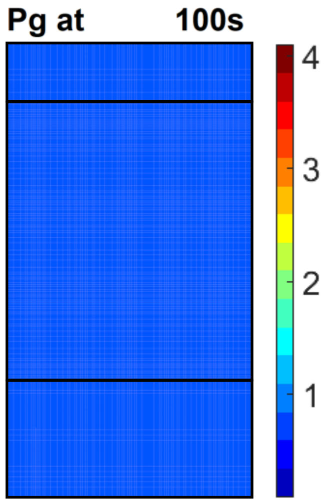

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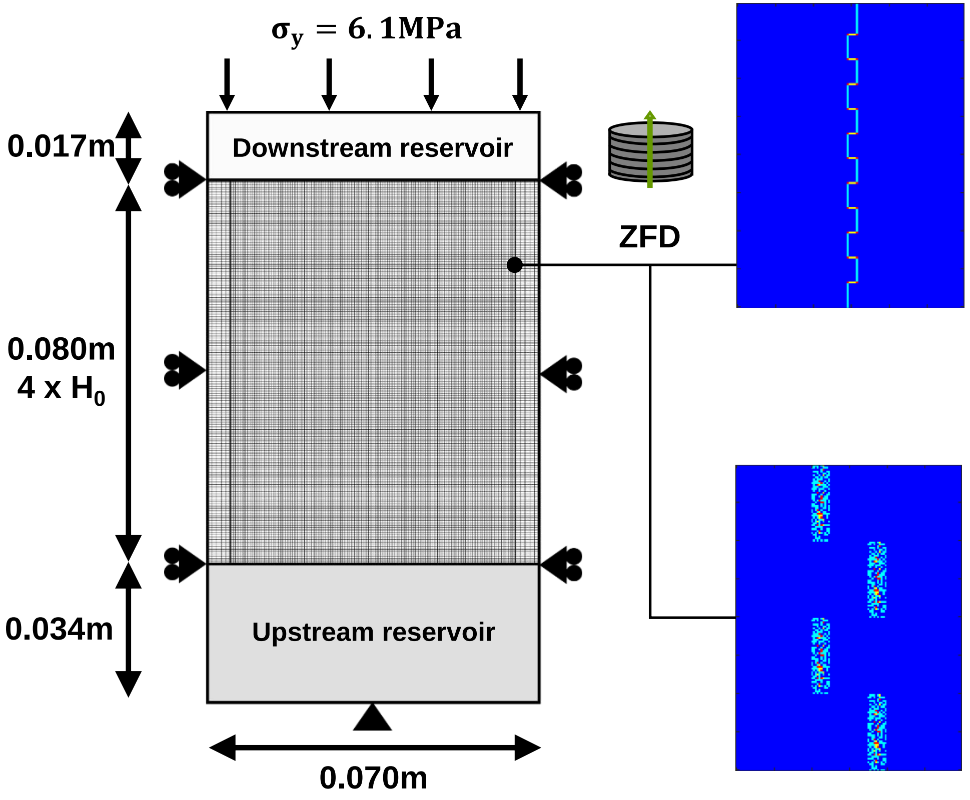
Gas injection experiment

Effect of the connectivity of the planes under up-scaling



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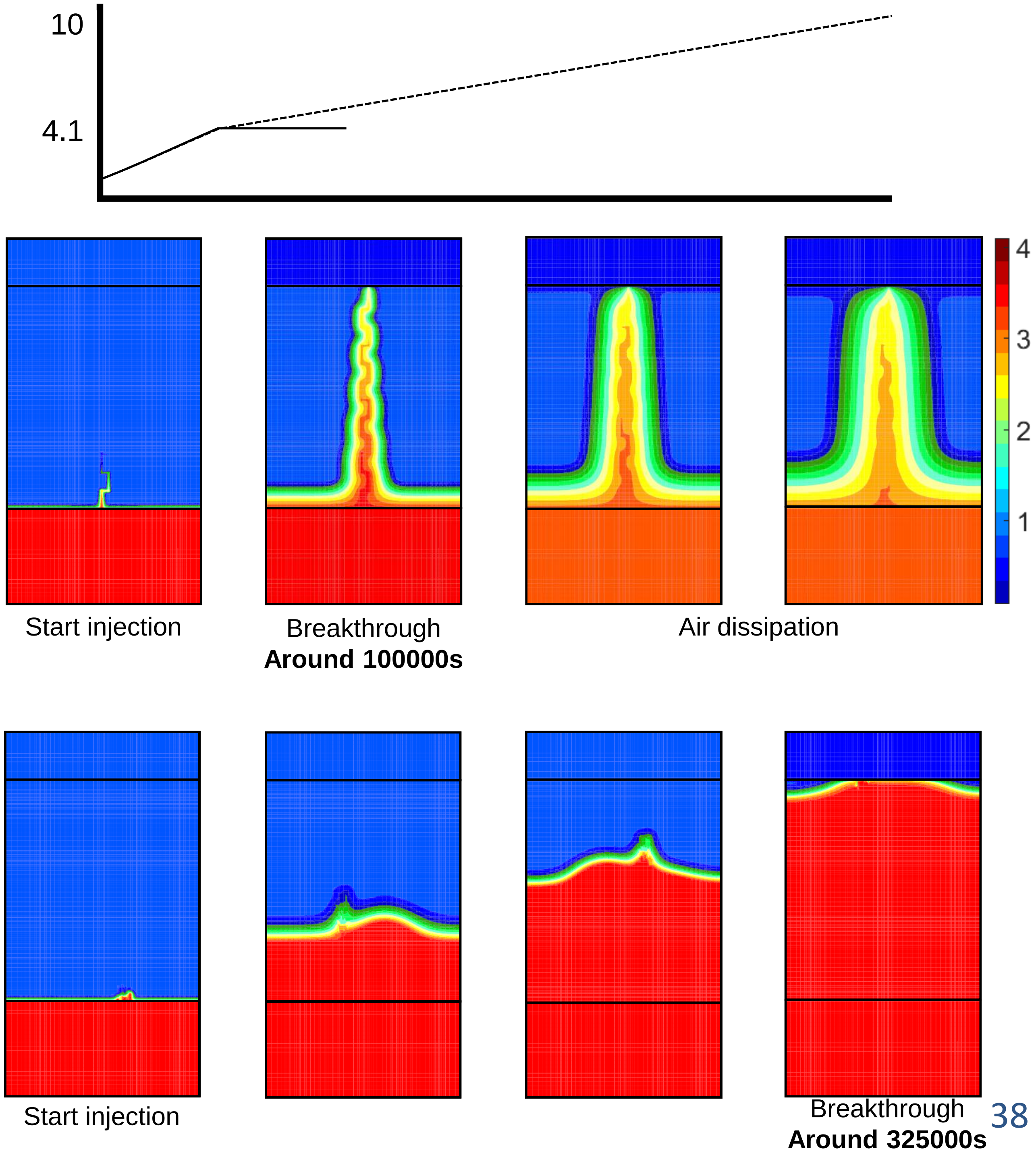

Content

Conclusions

We **developed** a multi-scale model able to

1. Simply idealise the microstructure of the rock with fractures and tubes
2. Reproduce mechanisms inherent to gas migrations in sound rock layers

We **showed** that

1. Macro-pores, bedding planes and bridging planes play different roles in gas flows
2. Preferential flow paths can be generated through fractures with weaker properties
3. Different gas mechanisms occur in the presence of weaker bridging planes

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Alert Geomaterials

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European Joint Programme on Radioactive Waste Management

Advanced multiphysics of geomaterials: multiscale approaches and heterogeneities

ALERT OZ / EURAD GAS & HITEC Summer School
28 August – 01 September 2023 • Liège (Belgium)

Pierre BÉSUELLE, Frédéric COLLIN,
Anne-Catherine DIEUDONNÉ, Sebastia OLIVELLA

The project leading to this application has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement n° 847593.