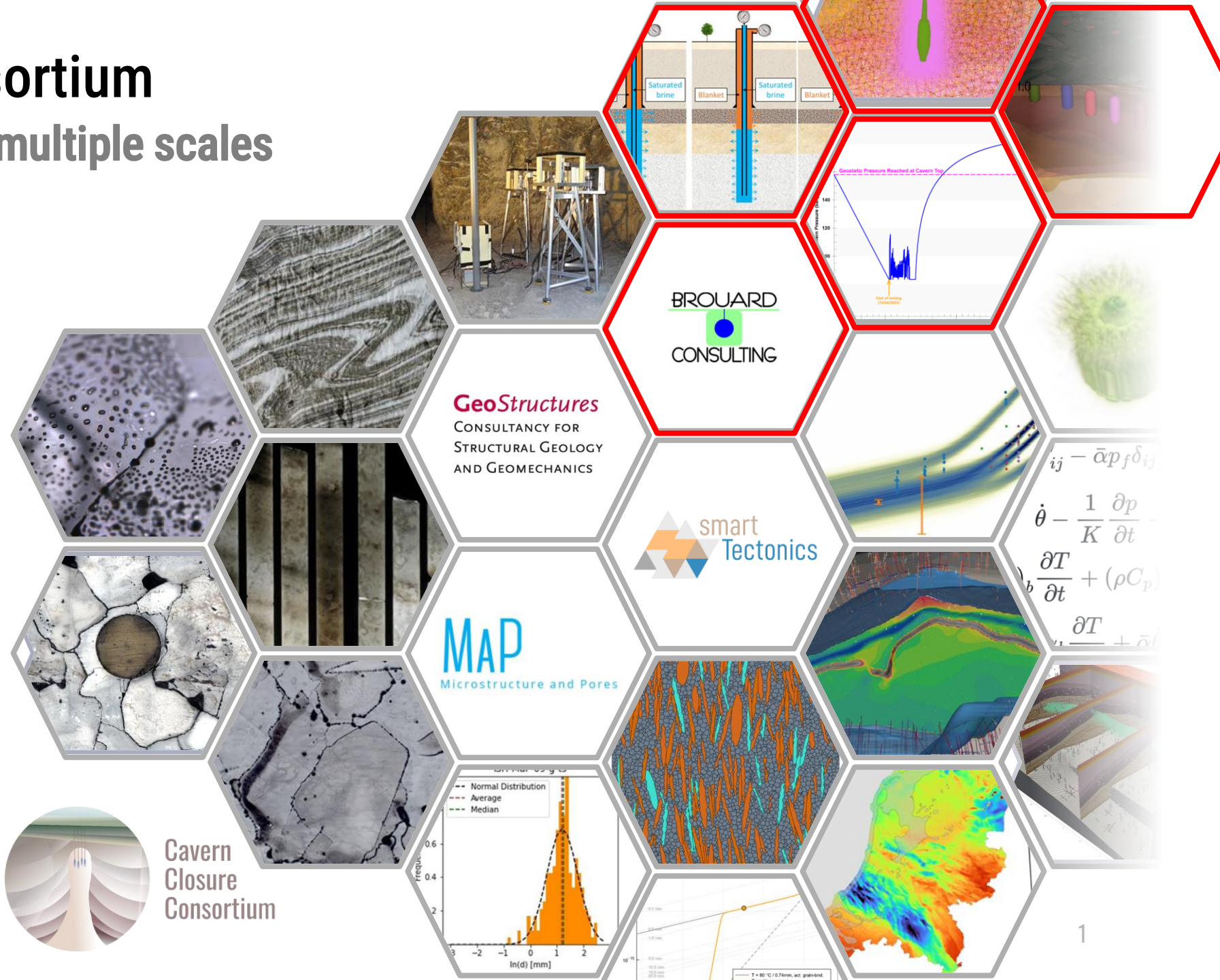


Combined expertise from multiple scales

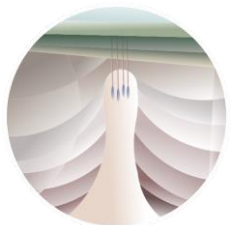
Integrated multiscale concept

- **Optimized cavern operation and safe abandonment**
- **Uncertainty quantification**

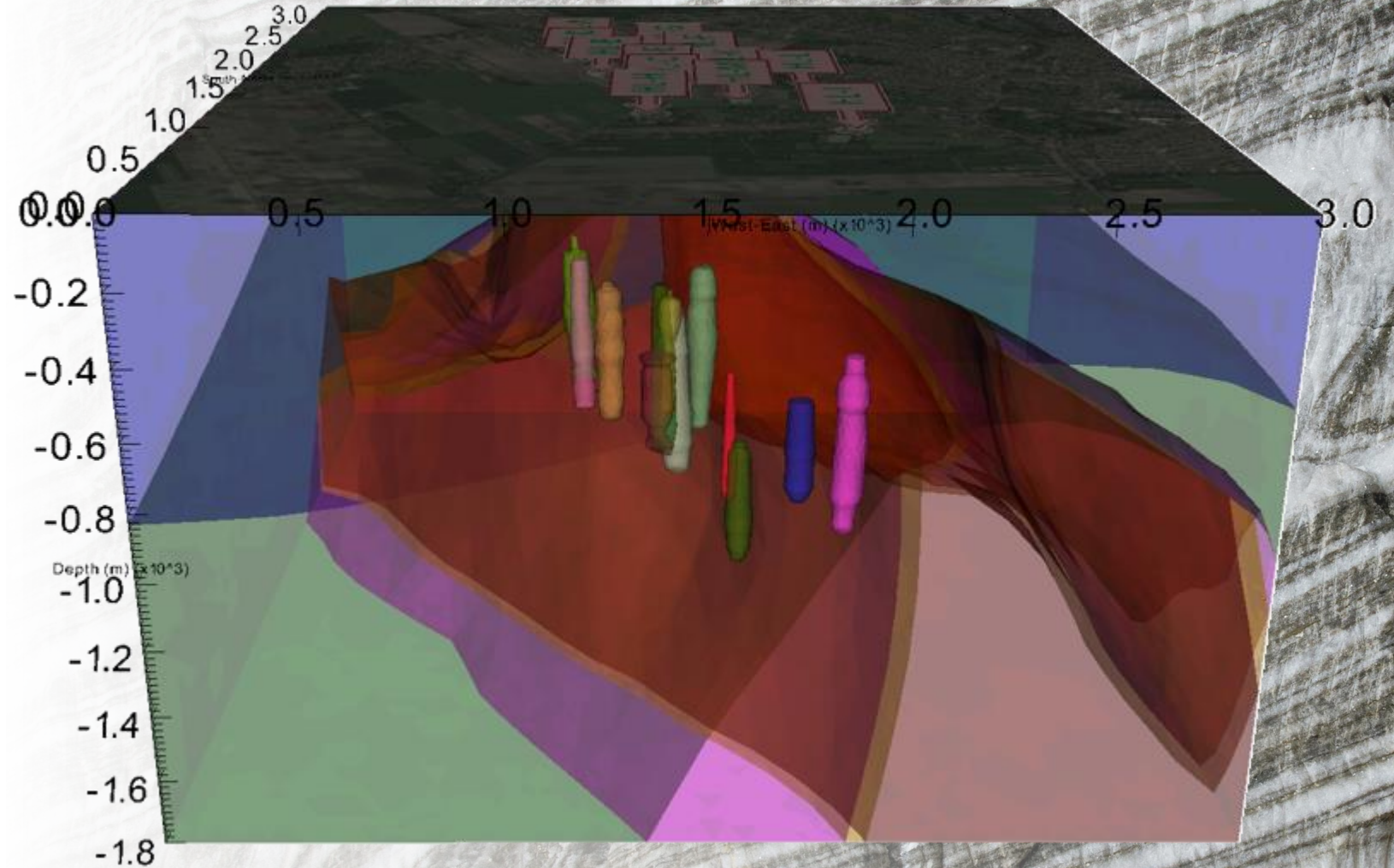


Cavern-scale abandonment modelling

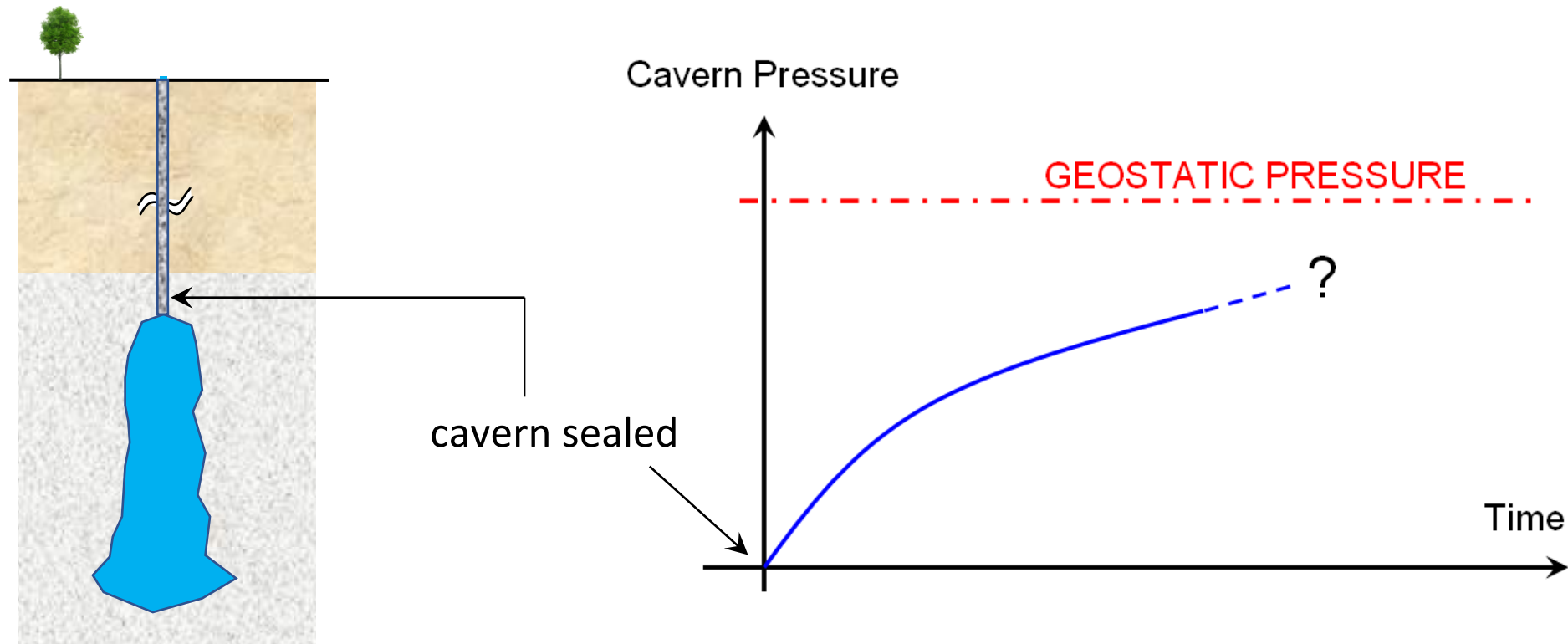
Benoit Brouard



Cavern
Closure
Consortium

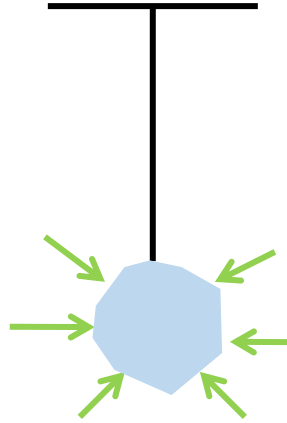


The problem of abandoning caverns

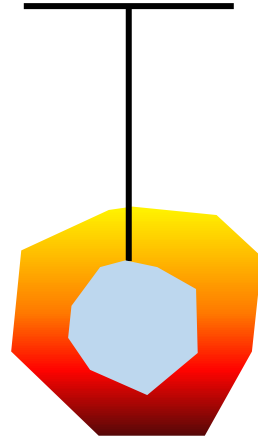


1. Why cavern pressure increases?
2. Can we predict the long-term behaviour of the cavern?

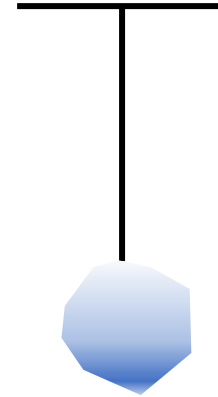
Pressure Variations in a Cavern – Involved Phenomena



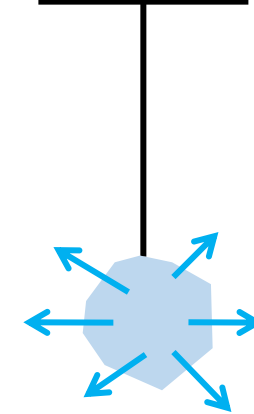
Creep Closure



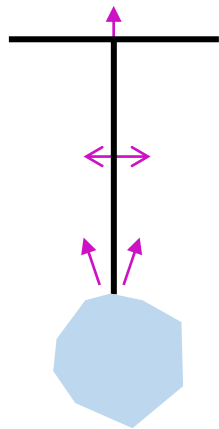
Brine Thermal Expansion



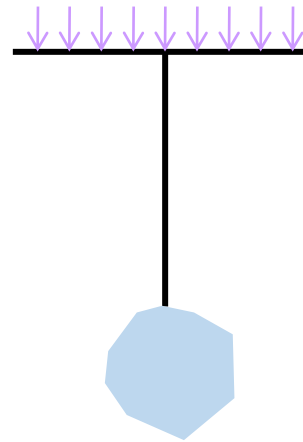
Dissolution/Crystallization



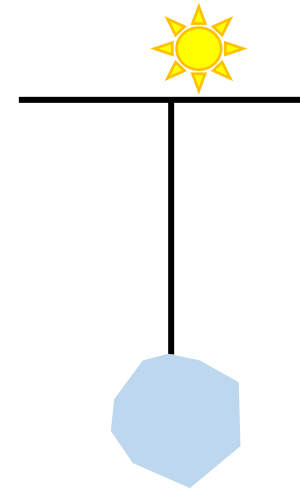
Micro-Permeation



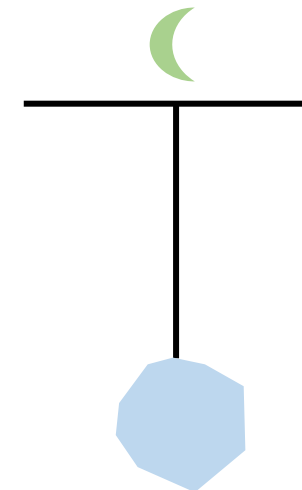
Leaks



Atmospheric
Pressure Variations

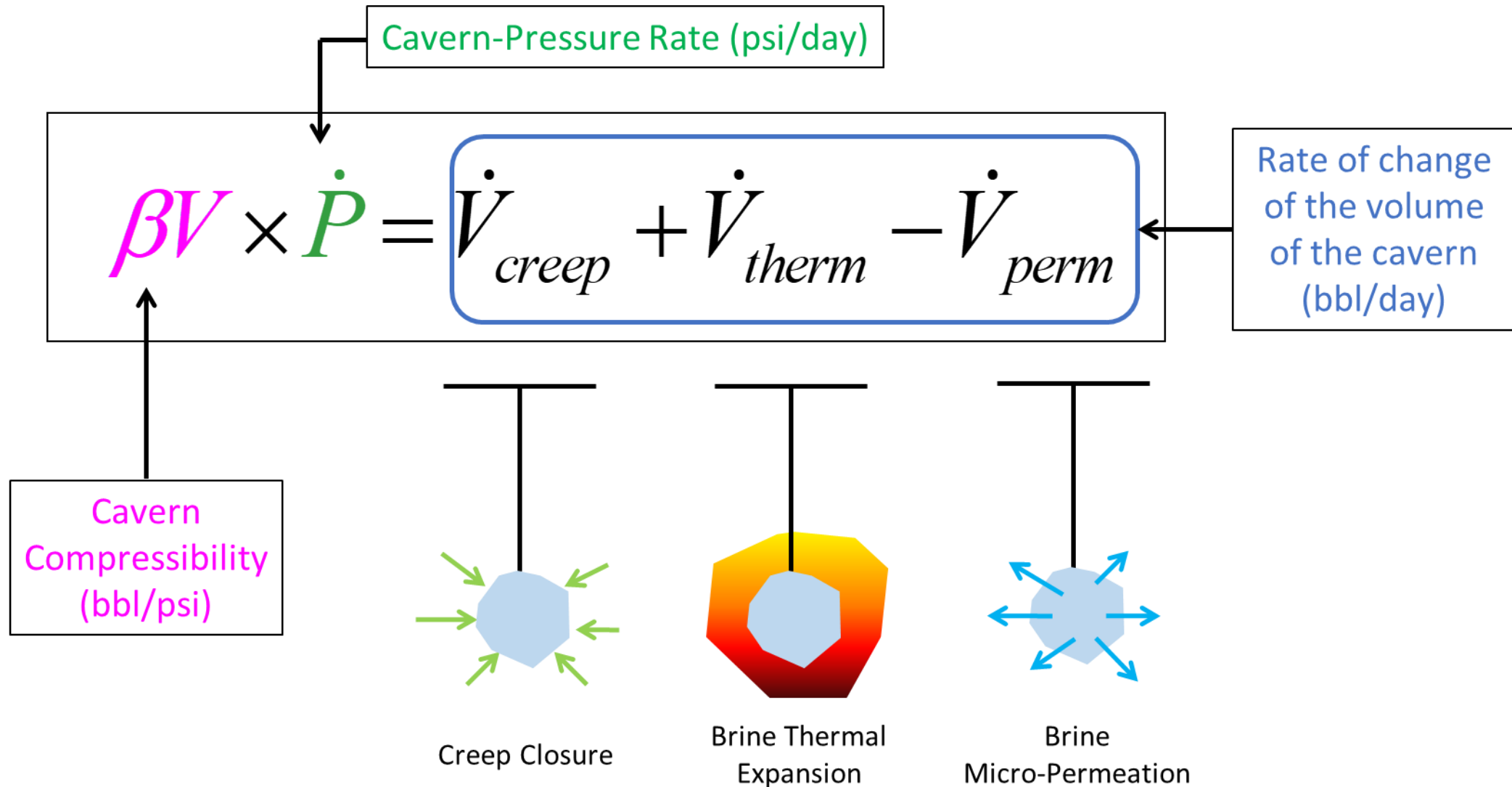


Atmospheric
Temperature Variations



Earth Tides

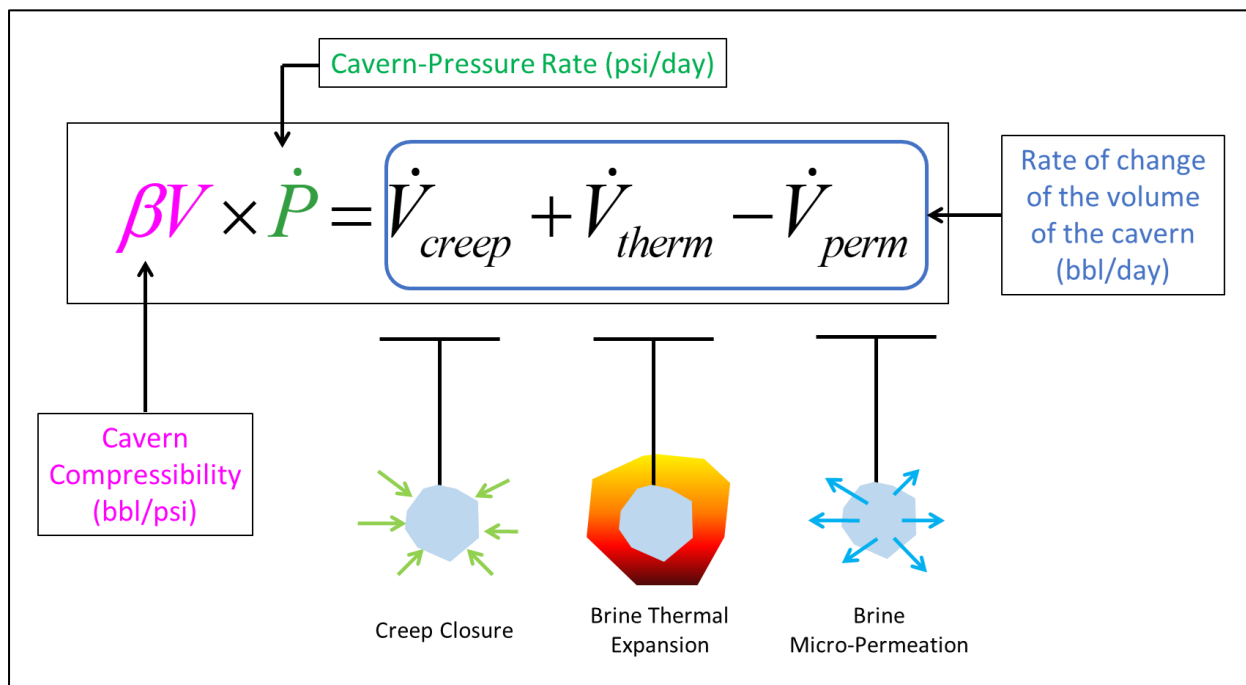
Behavior on The Long Term: 3 Main Phenomena



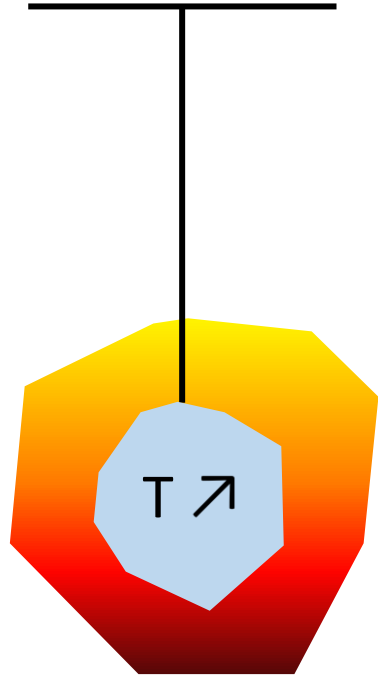


Full Coupling is Required

Since the pressure increase in the cavern cannot be predicted in advance, since it is the result of the calculation, the calculation has to be performed with a fully coupled code that takes into account the important phenomena.



Brine heating can be very slow!

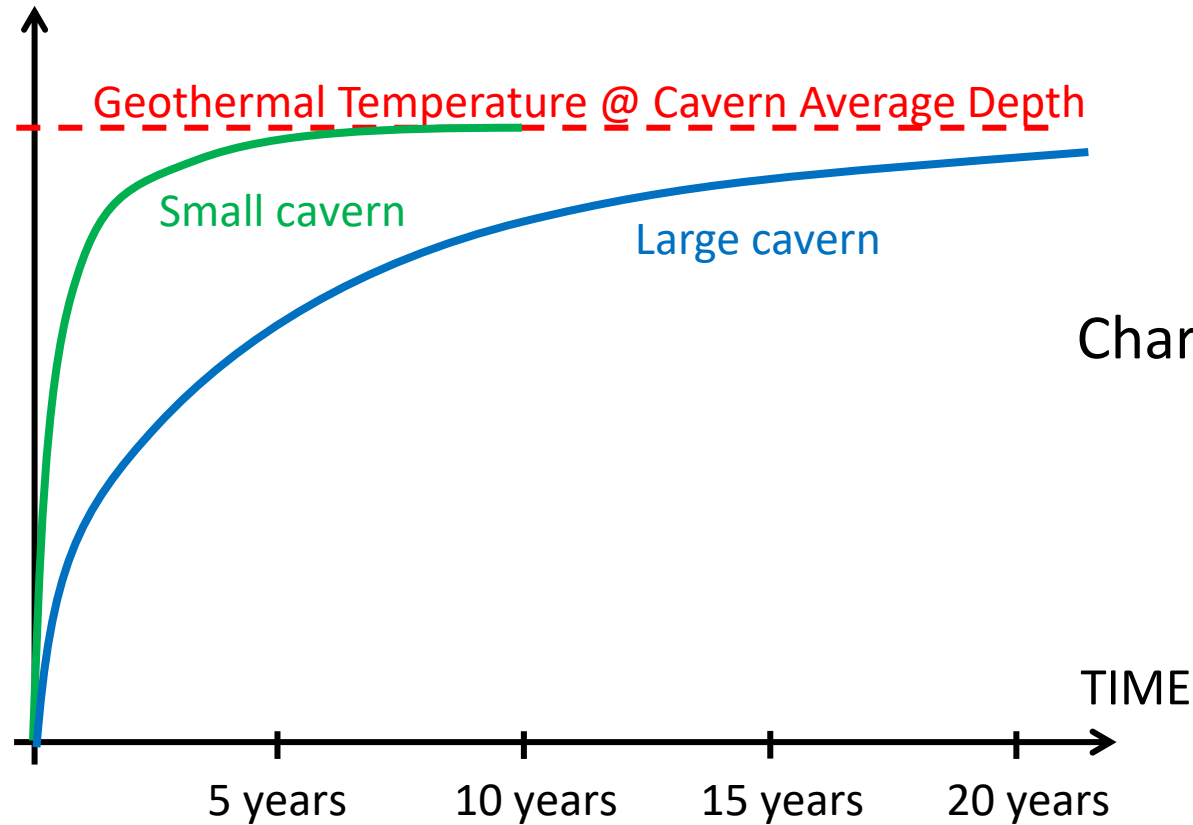


Rule of thumb

+10 bar/°C
+ 80 psi/°F

(Bérest et al., 1979)

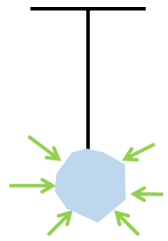
BRINE
TEMPERATURE



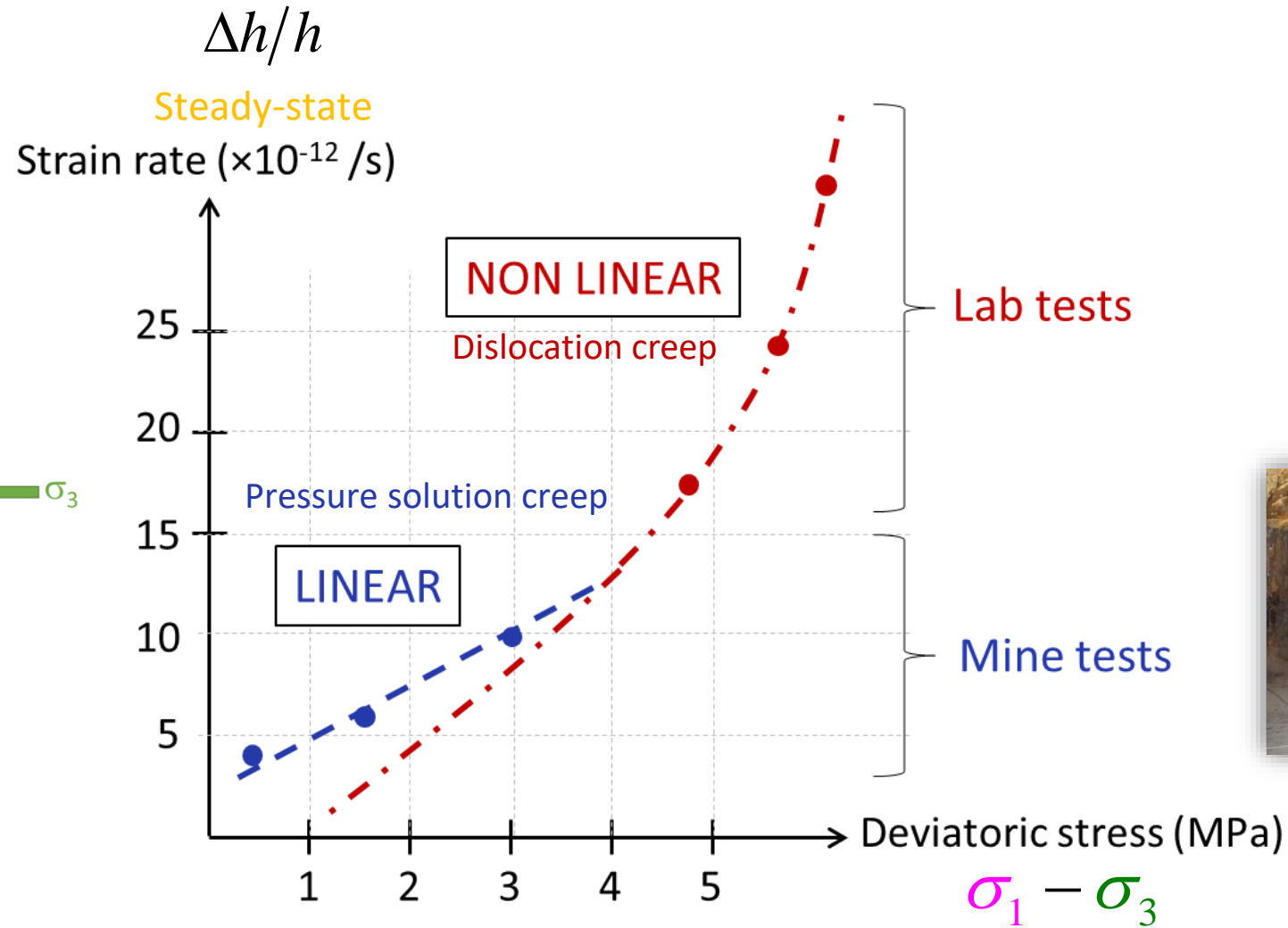
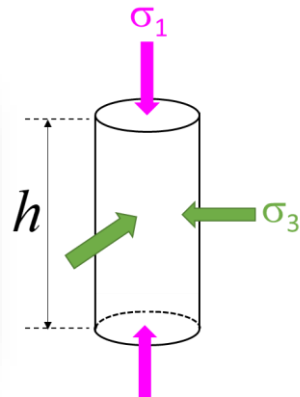
Characteristic Time

$$t_c = \frac{V^{2/3}}{400}$$

Two mechanisms for Steady-State Creep

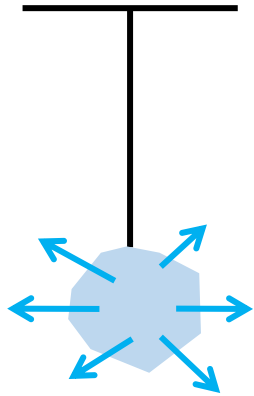


Creep Closure



(Bérest et al., 1999+)

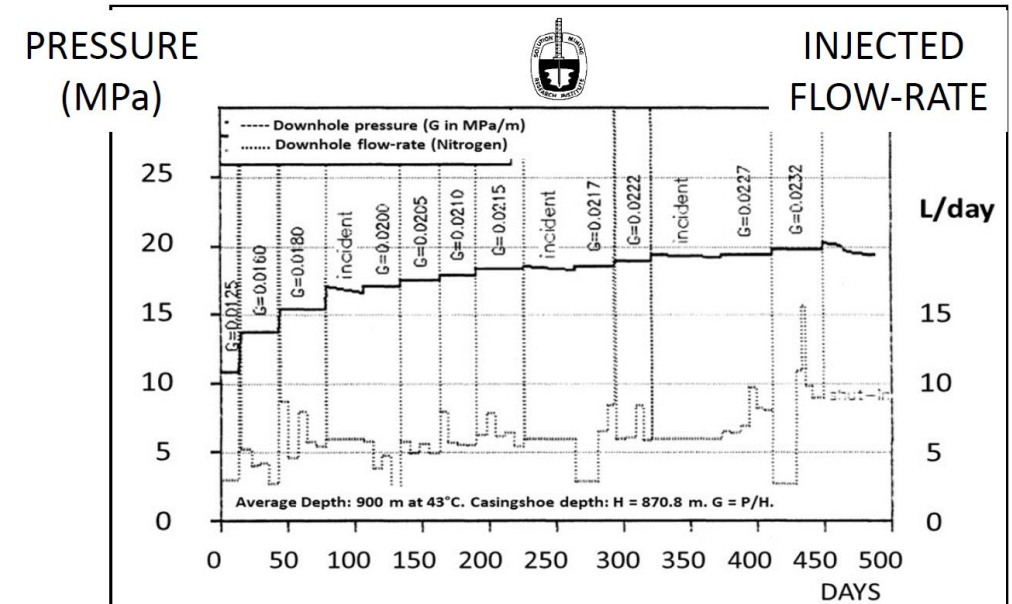
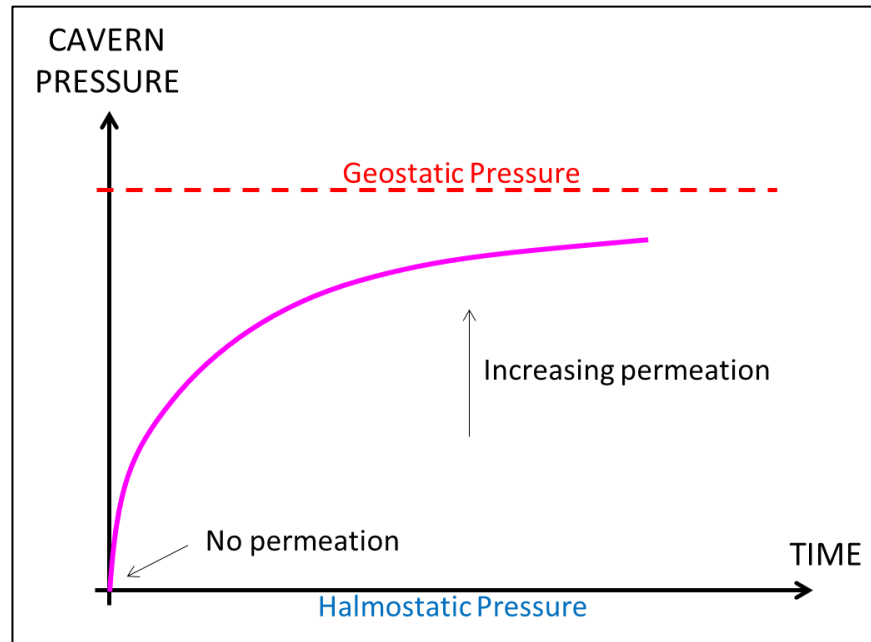
Brine micro-permeation is an increasing function of cavern pressure



Brine
Micro-Permeation

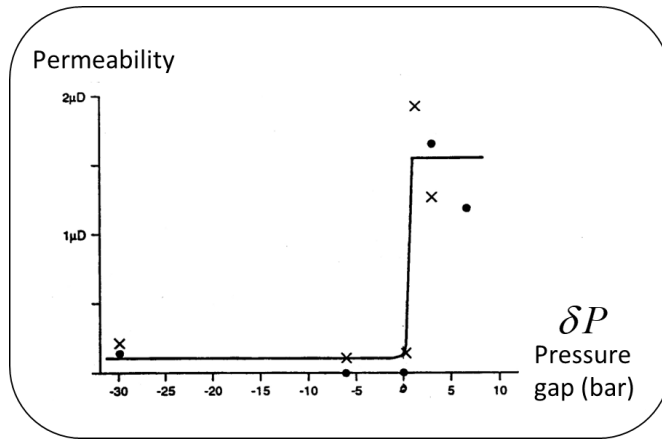


- The permeability of natural salt is exceedingly small (10^{-22} - 10^{-20} m²)
- Darcy's law holds (Durup, 1991)
- No threshold, permeation starts above halmostatic pressure

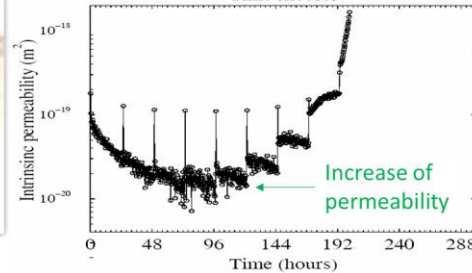
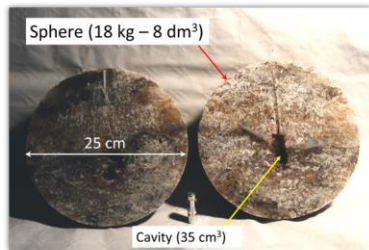
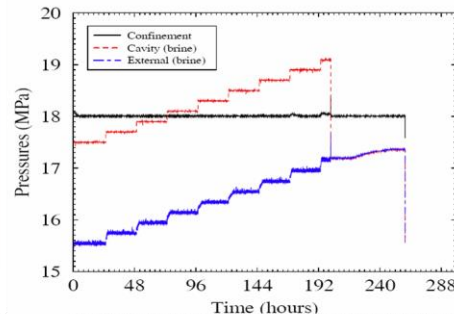


Durup J.G. (1994) *Long term tests for tightness evaluations with brine and gas in salt (Field test n°2 with gas)* - Research Project Report n°94-002-S.

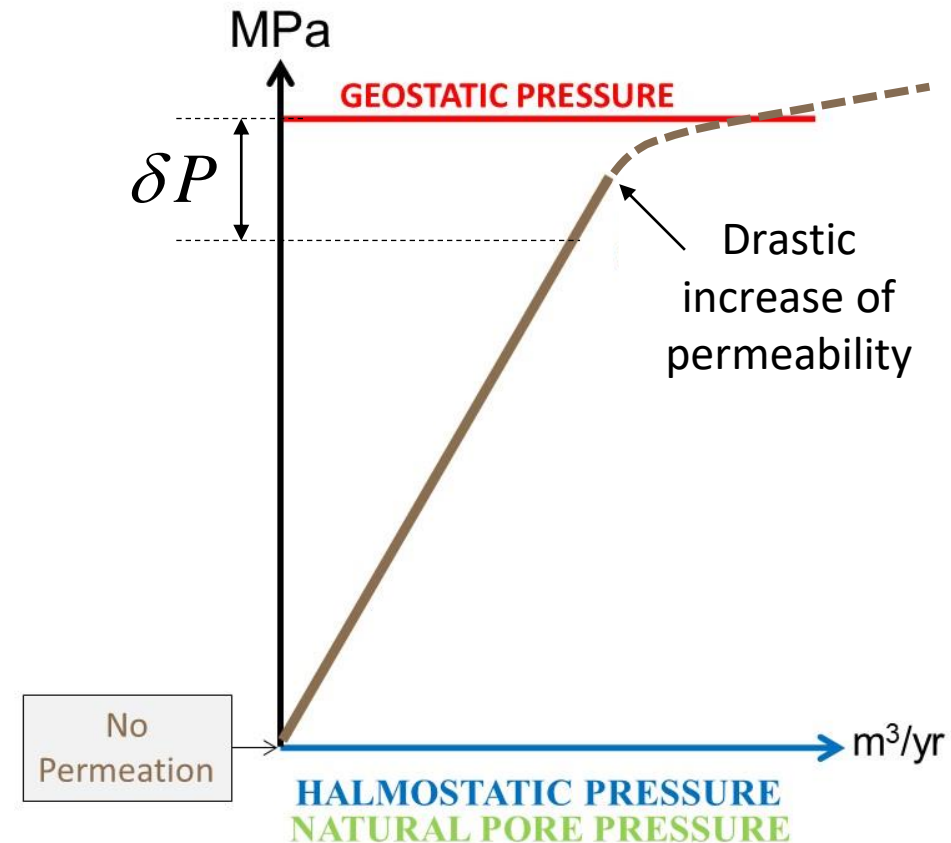
Permeability increases when cavern pressure is close to geostatic



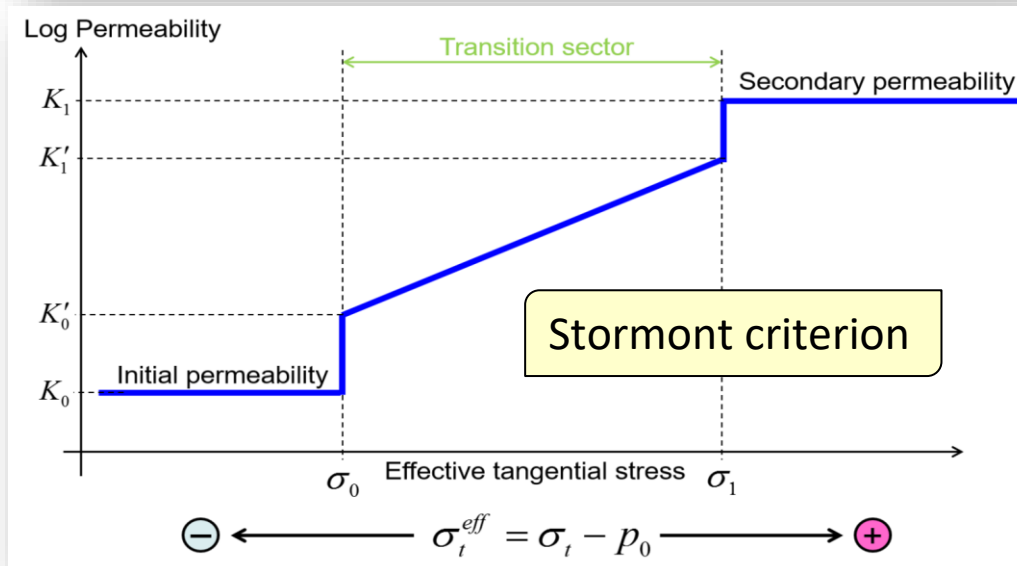
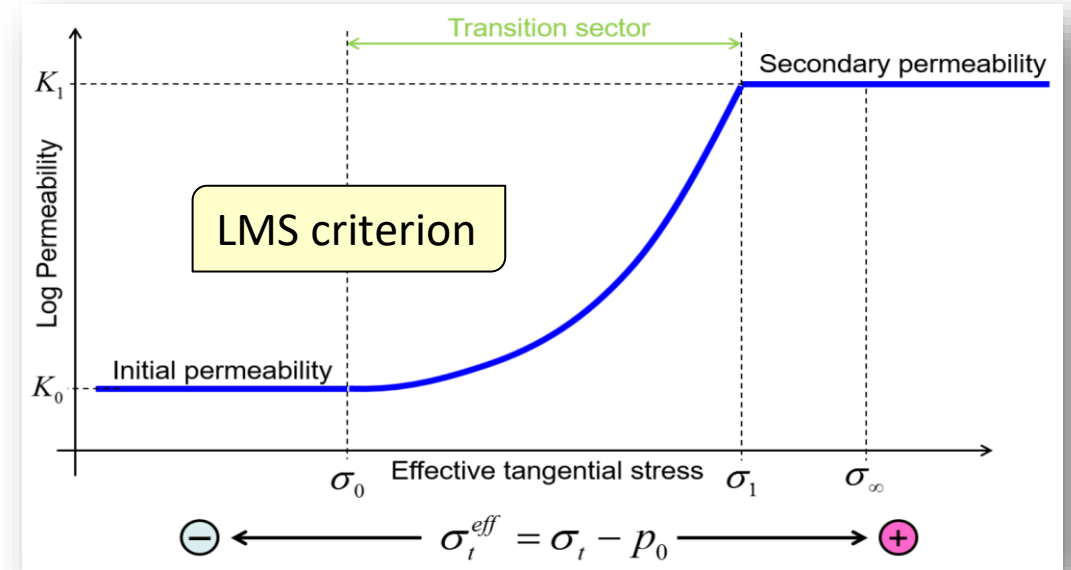
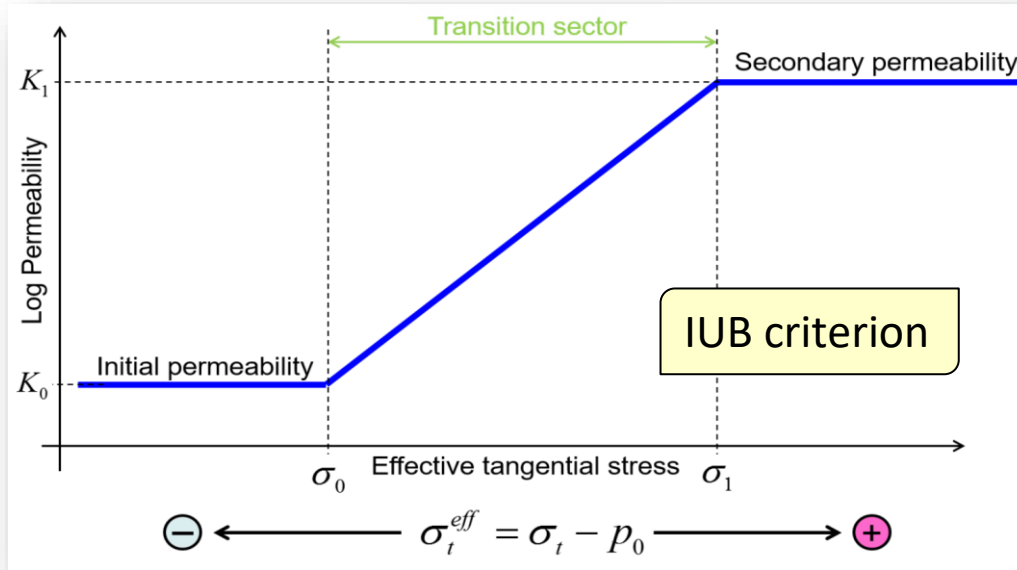
(After Fokker, 1995)



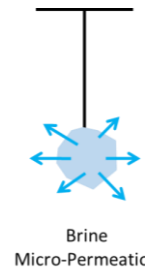
(Bérest et al., 2000)



Salt Permeability vs. Effective Tangential Stress: 3 Criteria



Example of selected parameters:



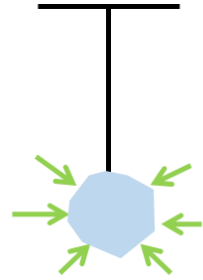
- ☐ IUB criterion
- ☐ $K_0 = 10^{-21} \text{ m}^2$ ← Virgin permeability
- ☐ $K_I = 10^{-15} \text{ m}^2$ ← Damaged salt
- ☐ $\sigma_0 = 0$
- ☐ $\sigma_1 = 1 \text{ MPa}$

Can some parameters be calibrated on a cavern scale using in situ tests?



Cavern Abandonment – Measurements Workflow

Measurement of cavern compressibility



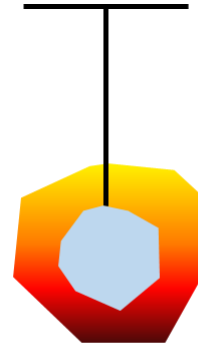
Cavern
Creep Closure

Dislocation creep

Standard creep tests at the lab
and/or
In situ creep test

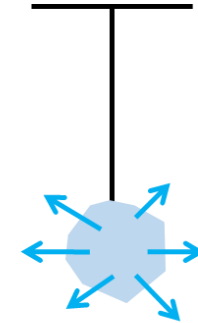
Pressure-solution creep

Very slow creep tests
and/or
In situ creep test



Brine Thermal
Expansion

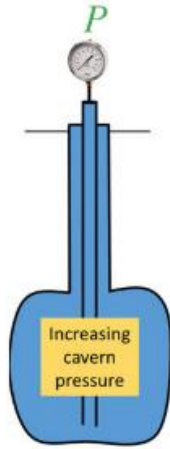
In situ measurement
of cavern-temperature rate



Brine
Micro-Permeation

Permeability measurement
at the lab
and/or
In situ measurement
in an openhole
and/or
Back-calculation from
an abandonment test

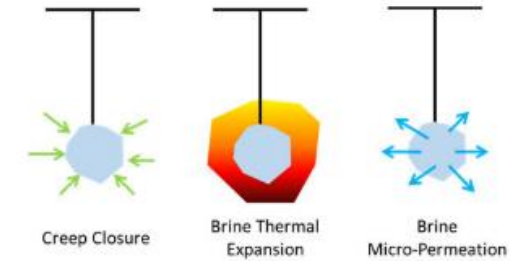
Calibration Workflow in 2 Steps



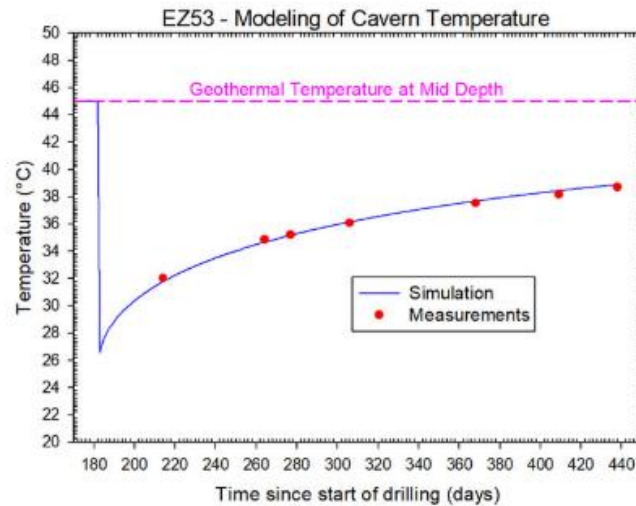
$$\beta V \times \dot{P} = \dot{V}_{therm} + \dot{V}_{creep} - \dot{V}_{perm}$$

Depends on thermal parameters

Depends on creep parameters

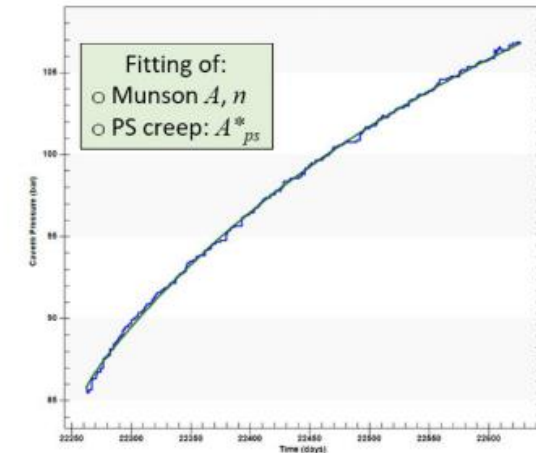


1. Calibration of thermal parameters



$$\Rightarrow \dot{V}_{therm} = \alpha_b V \dot{T} \Rightarrow$$

2. Calibration of mechanical parameters



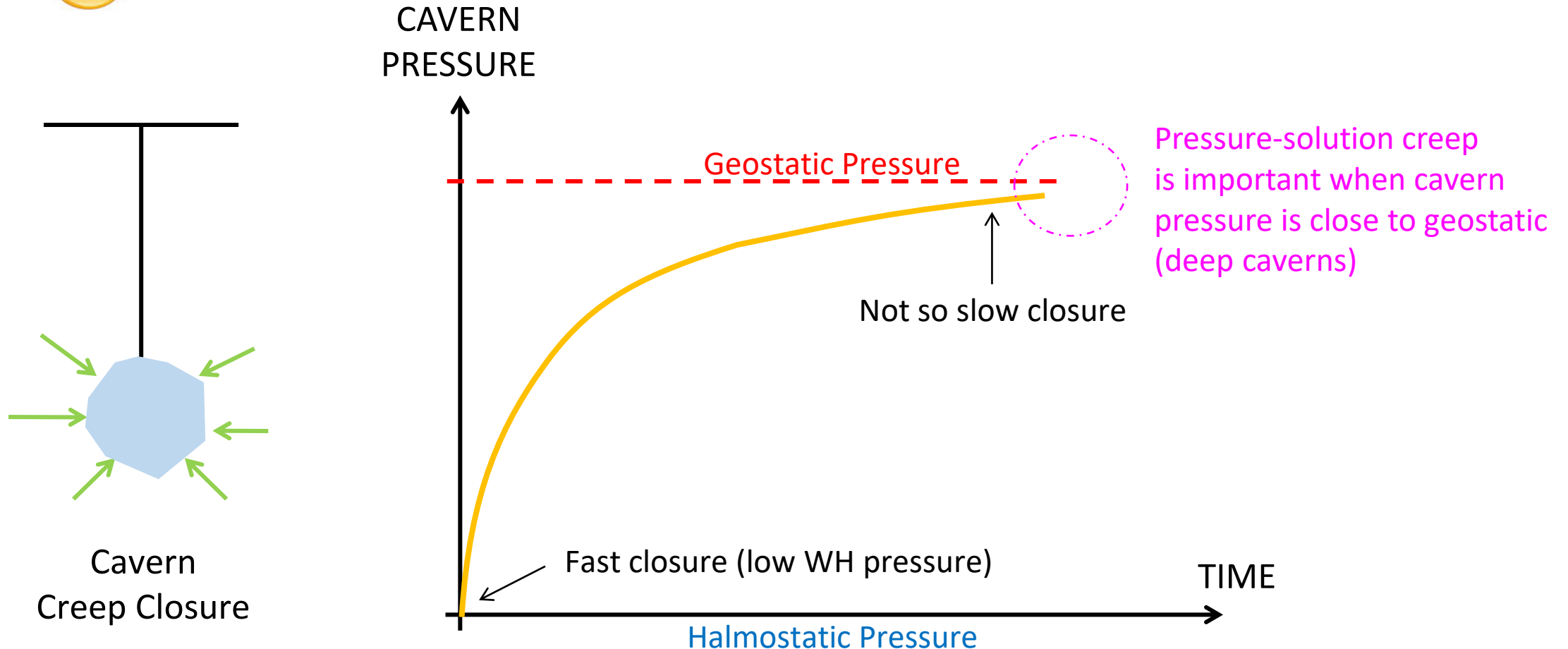
... but how to distinguish between dislocation creep and pressure solution creep?

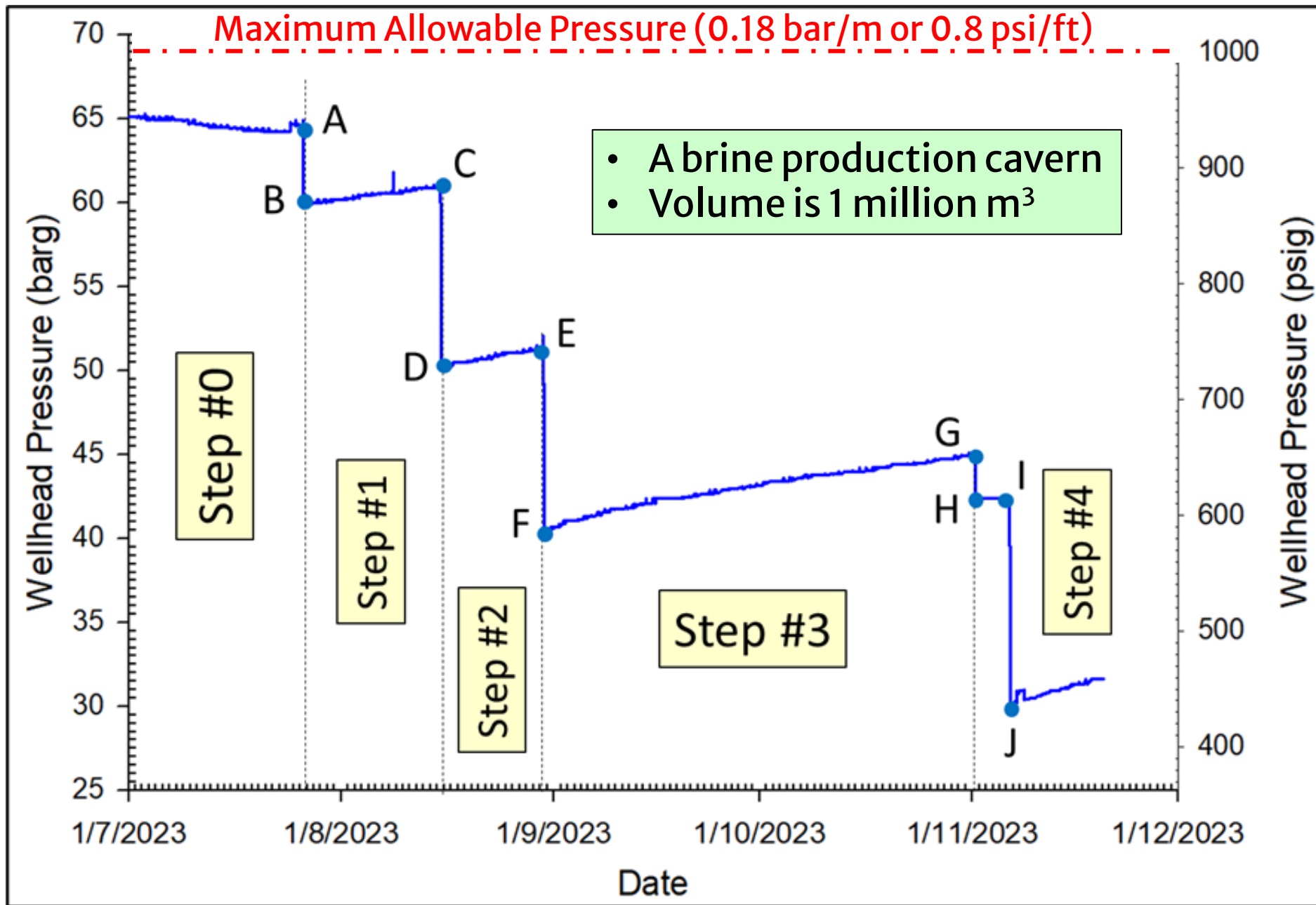


Cavern Creep-closure Rate is a Decreasing Function of Cavern Pressure

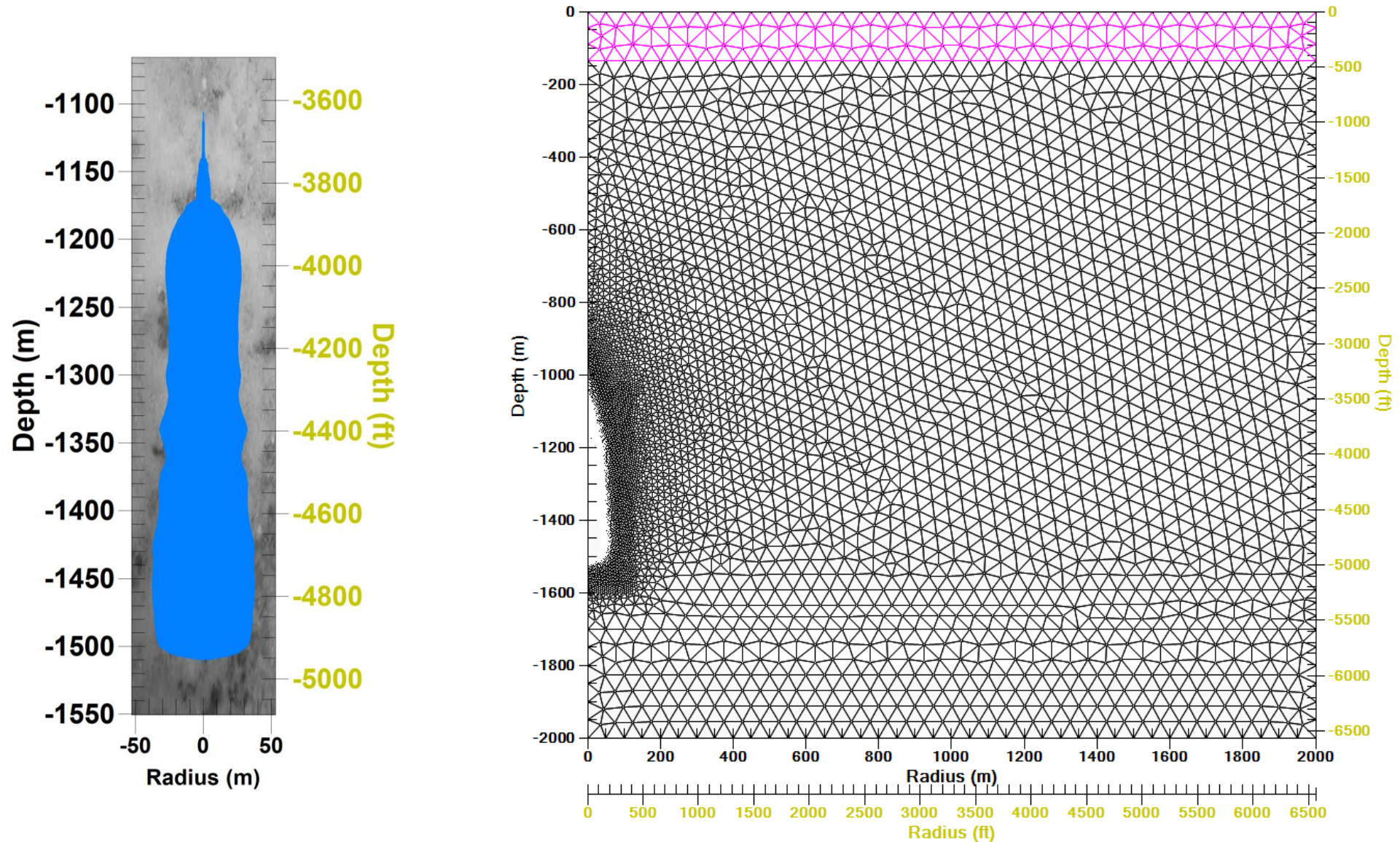


DC virtually disappears at high pressure, but not PS!



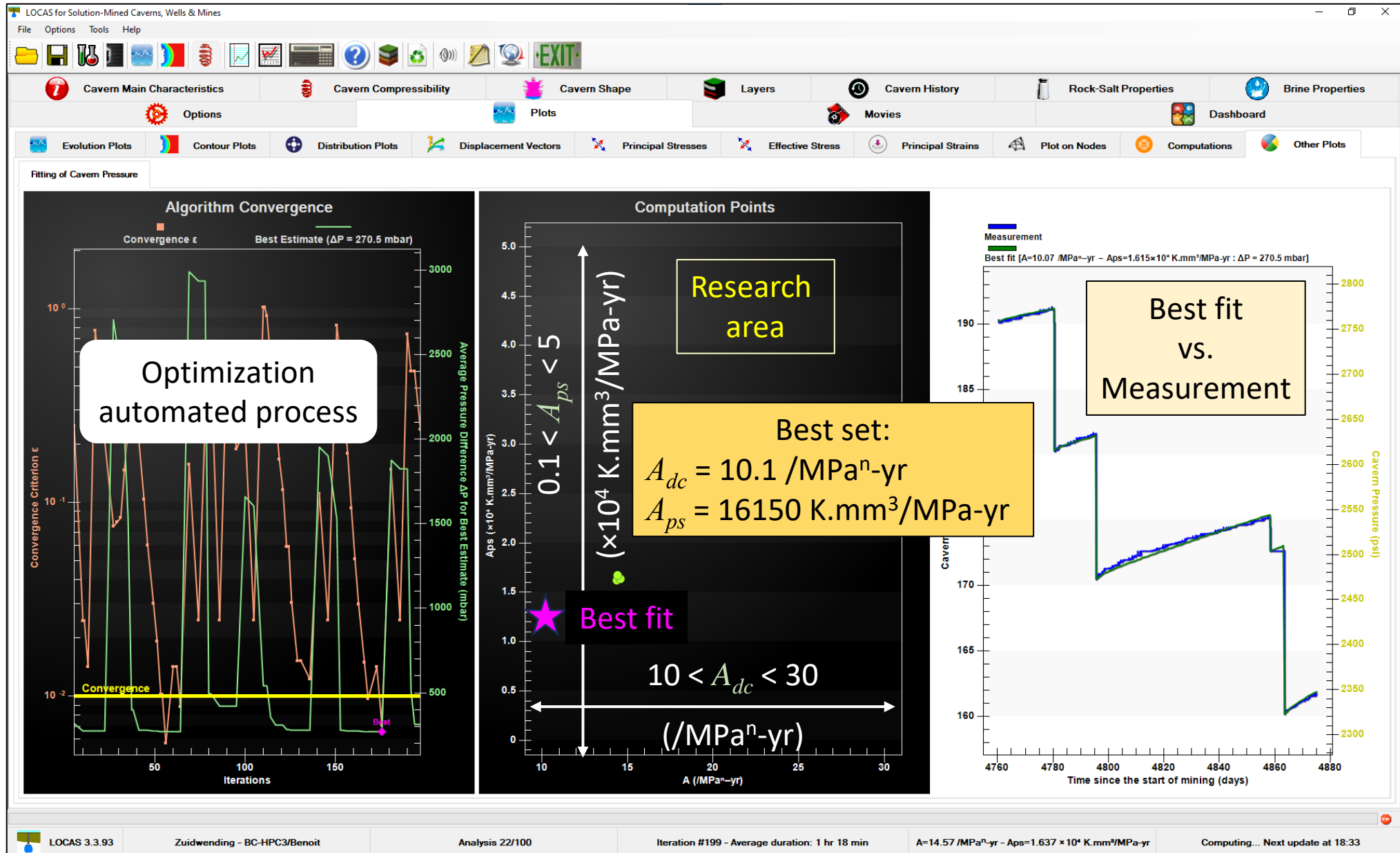


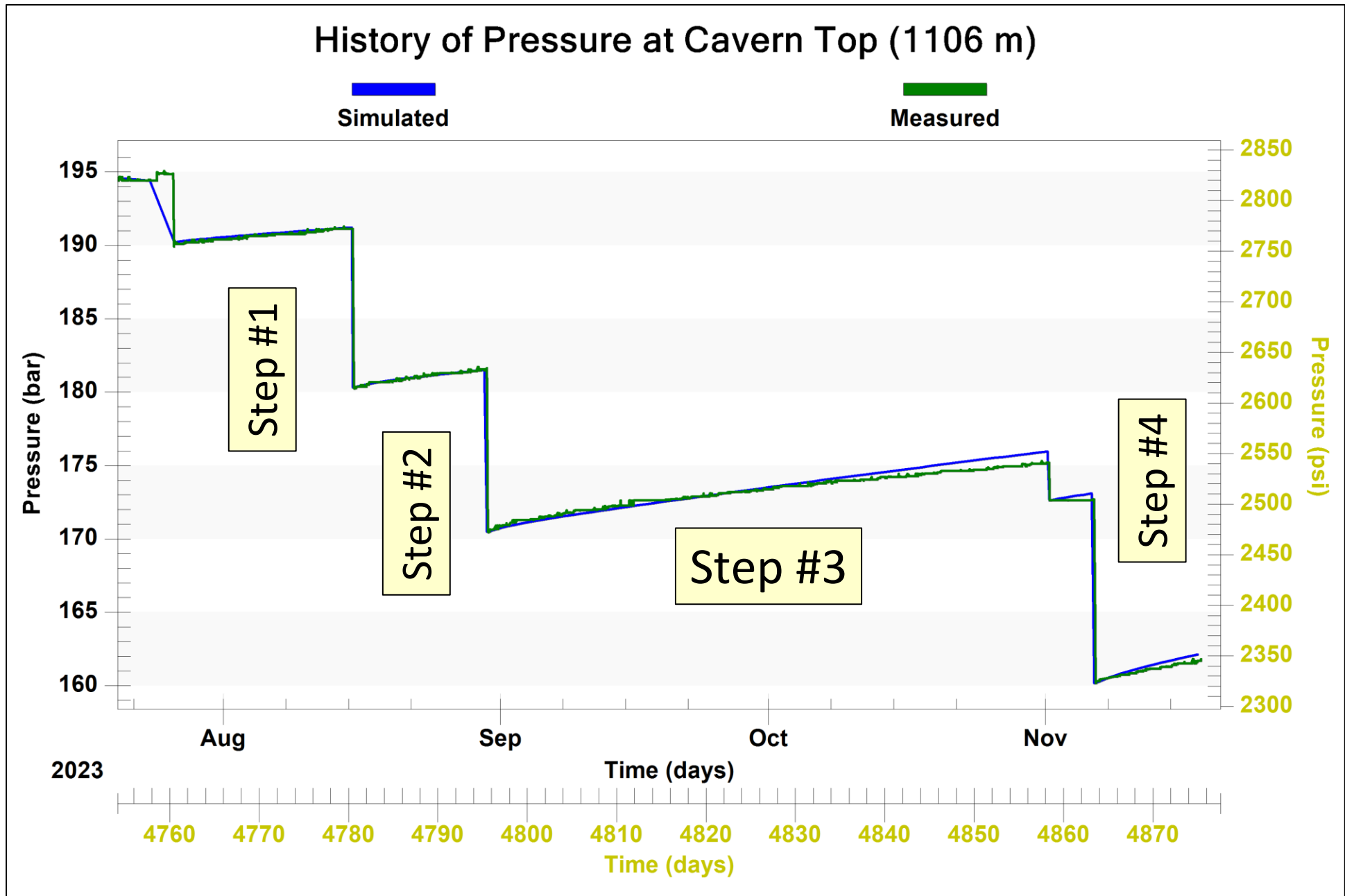
FINITE ELEMENT MODEL





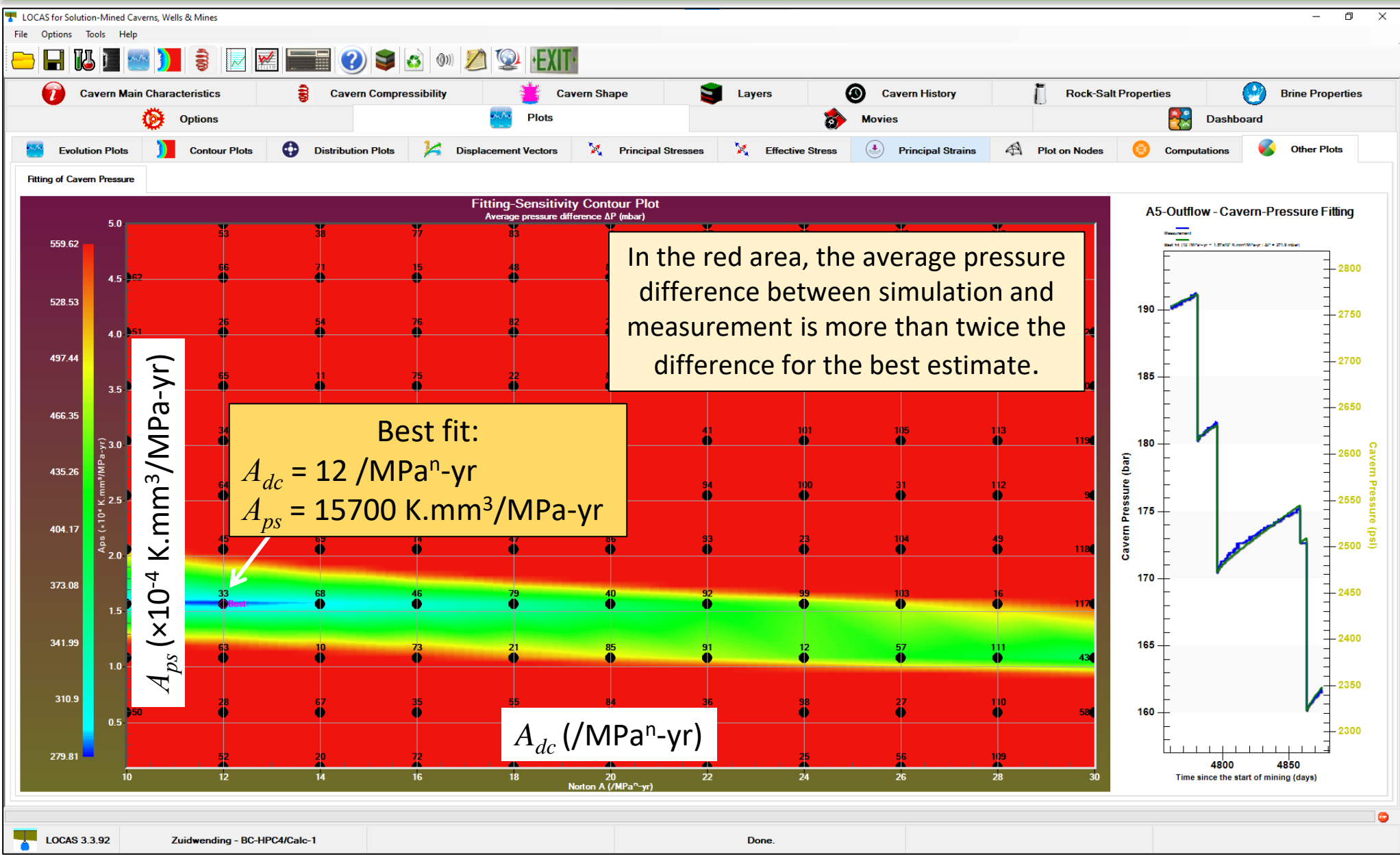
Search for the best calibration for the A_{dc} (Norton-Hoff) and A_{ps} (Pressure Solution) parameters

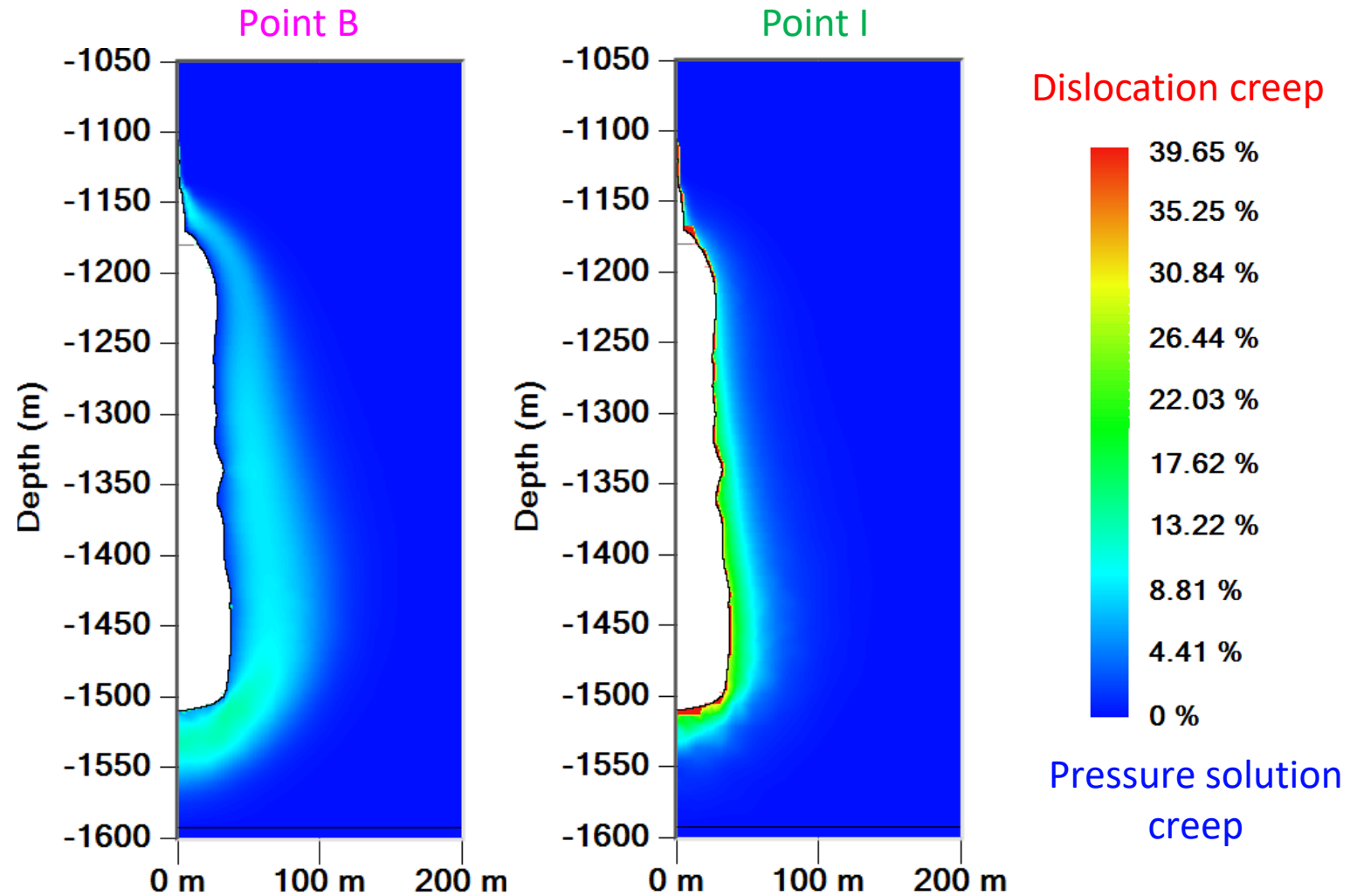
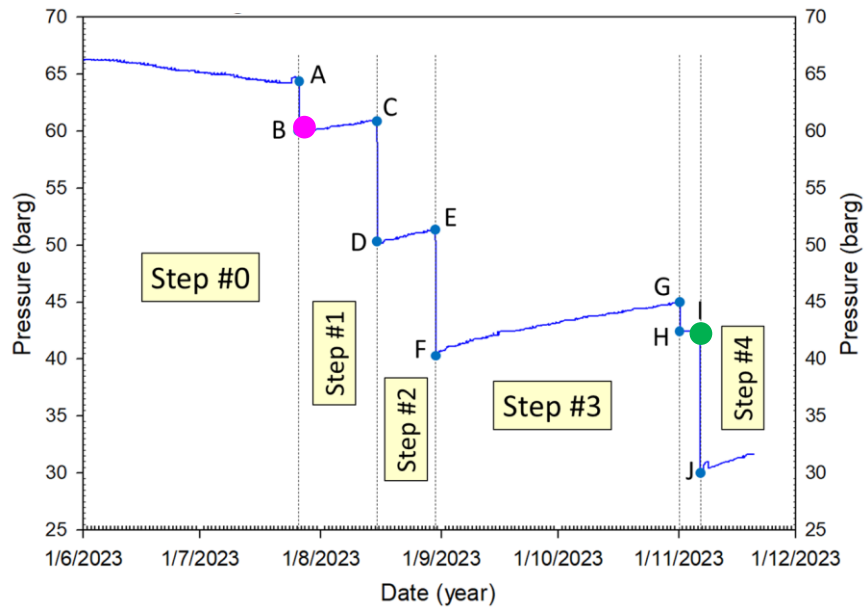






Sensitivity Map: A_{dc} (Norton-Hoff) and A_{ps} (Pressure Solution)





Pressure solution creep vs. Dislocation creep at the beginning (left) and at the end of the test (right). A value of 0% indicates that only pressure solution creep is active, while a value of 100% indicates that only dislocation creep is active.

3D NUMERICAL MODELING

