

Investigating gas transfer processes in argillaceous media in the framework of nuclear waste disposal

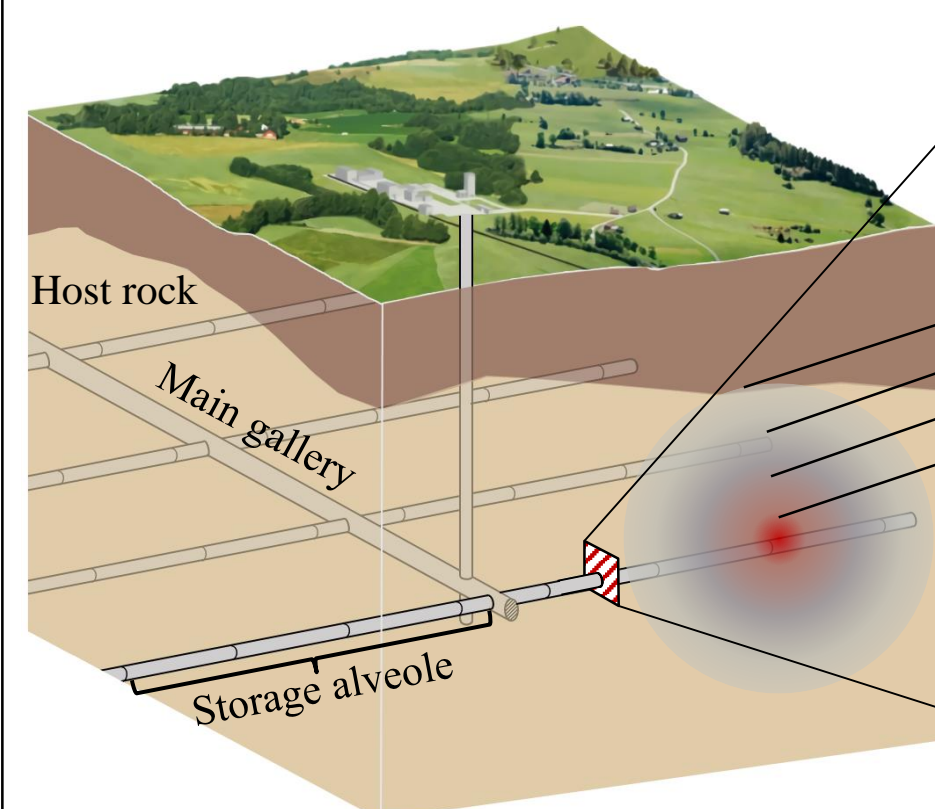
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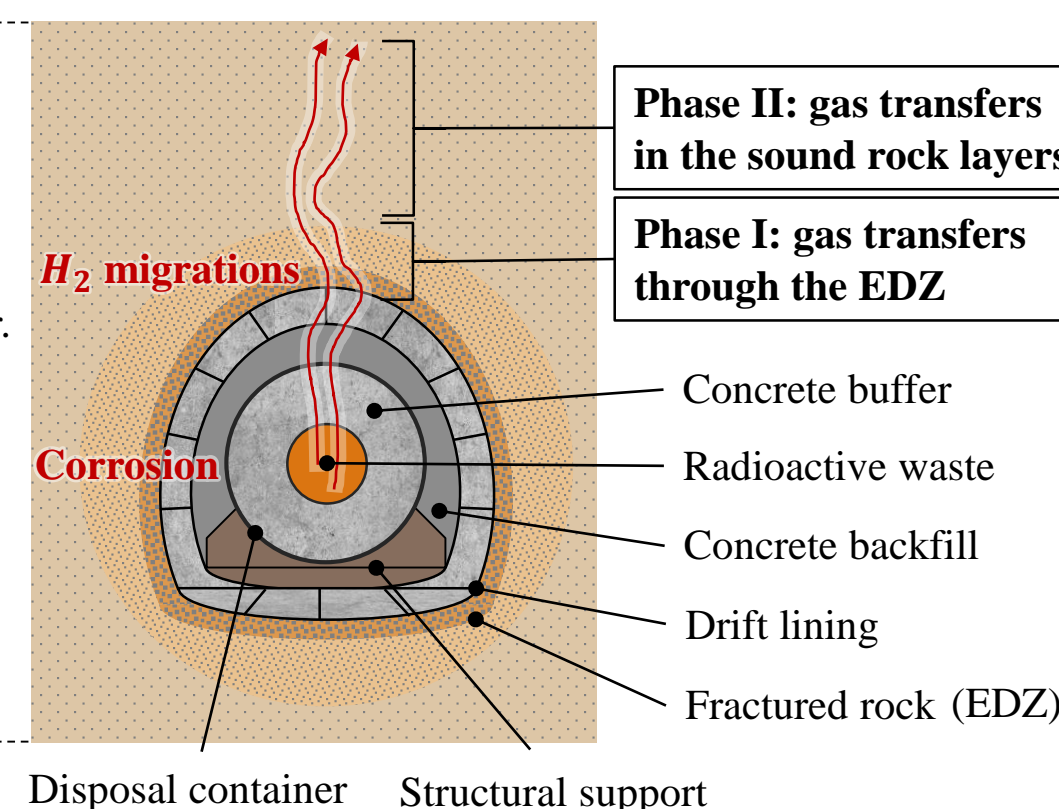
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Contextualisation

➤ Deep geological nuclear waste storage



➤ Multi-barriers confinement concept

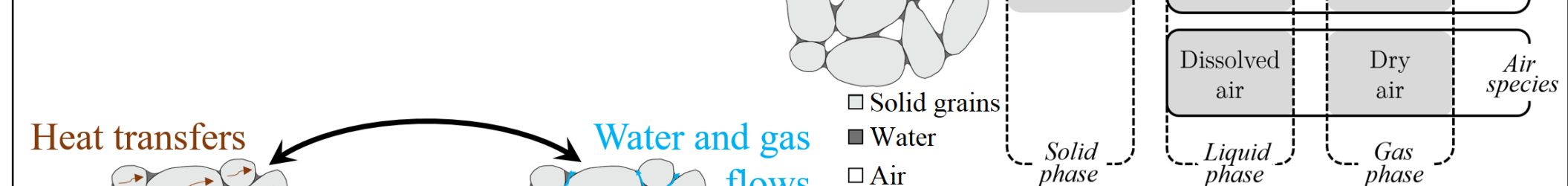


Goal: gas transfers modelling in

- Excavation Damaged Zone → Phase I
- Sound rock layers → Phase II

Phase I – Principle

➤ Multiphysics porous medium



Heat transfers

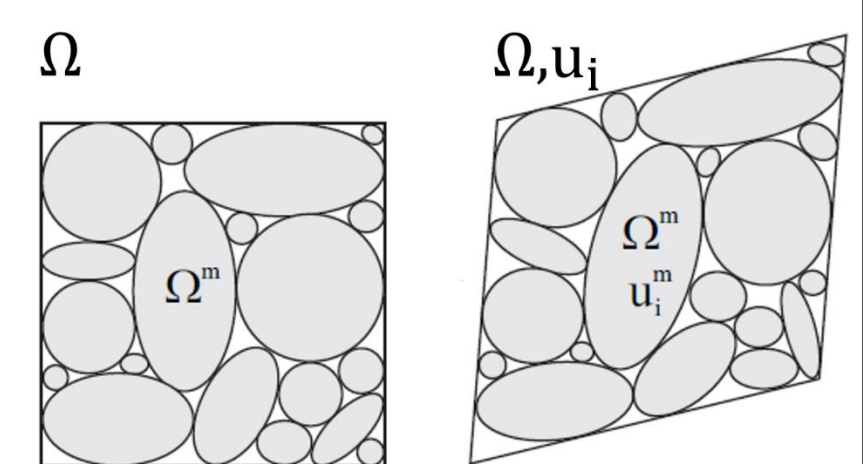
Water and gas flows

Mechanics

➤ Thermo-hydro-mechanical couplings [1]

➤ Strain localisation [2]

➤ 2nd gradient model: kinematics enriched with microstructure effects



Phase I – Balance equations & constitutive model

➤ Balance of momentum for the mixture

➤ Water mass balance

Air mass balance

Advection (1)

Darcy's law

Diffusion (2)

Fick's law

Conduction (3)

Fourier's law

➤ Mixture energy balance:

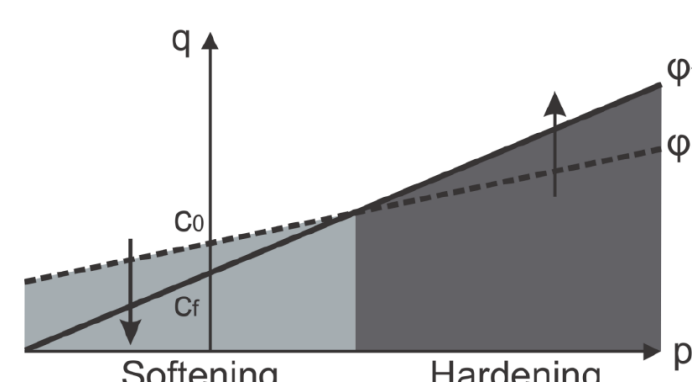
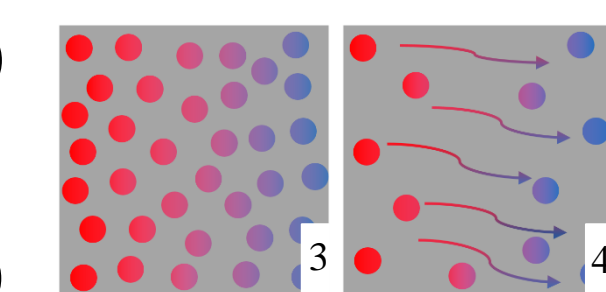
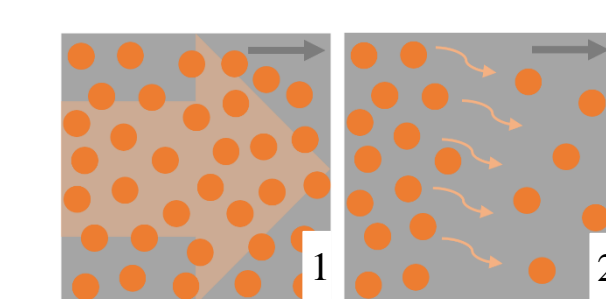
Convection (4)

➤ Elasto-plastic internal friction model

➤ Drucker-Prager yield surface, with ϕ hardening and c softening

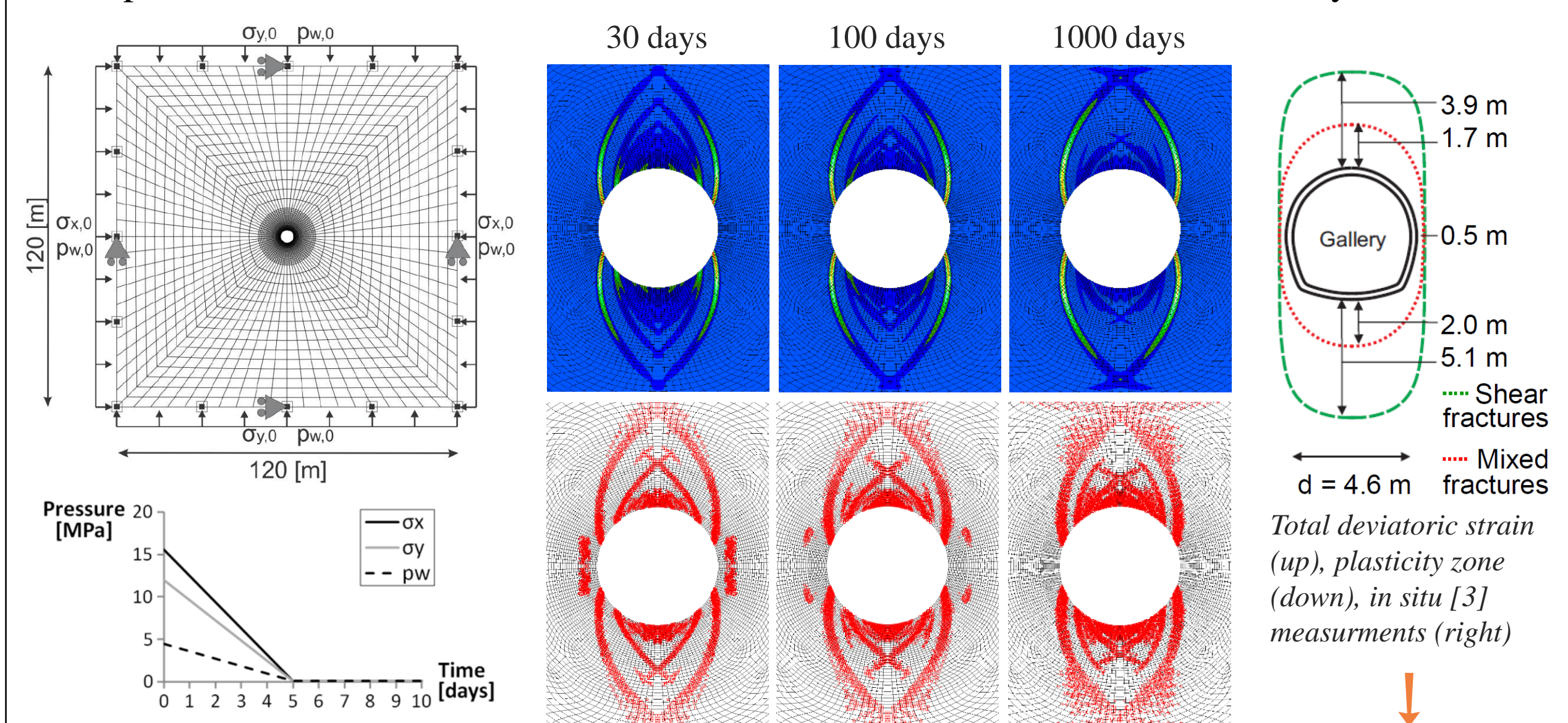
Microstructure effects

Kinematic constraint



Phase I – Numerical modelling

➤ 2D plane strain state, HM simulations: Excavation of the Callovo-Oxfordian claystone

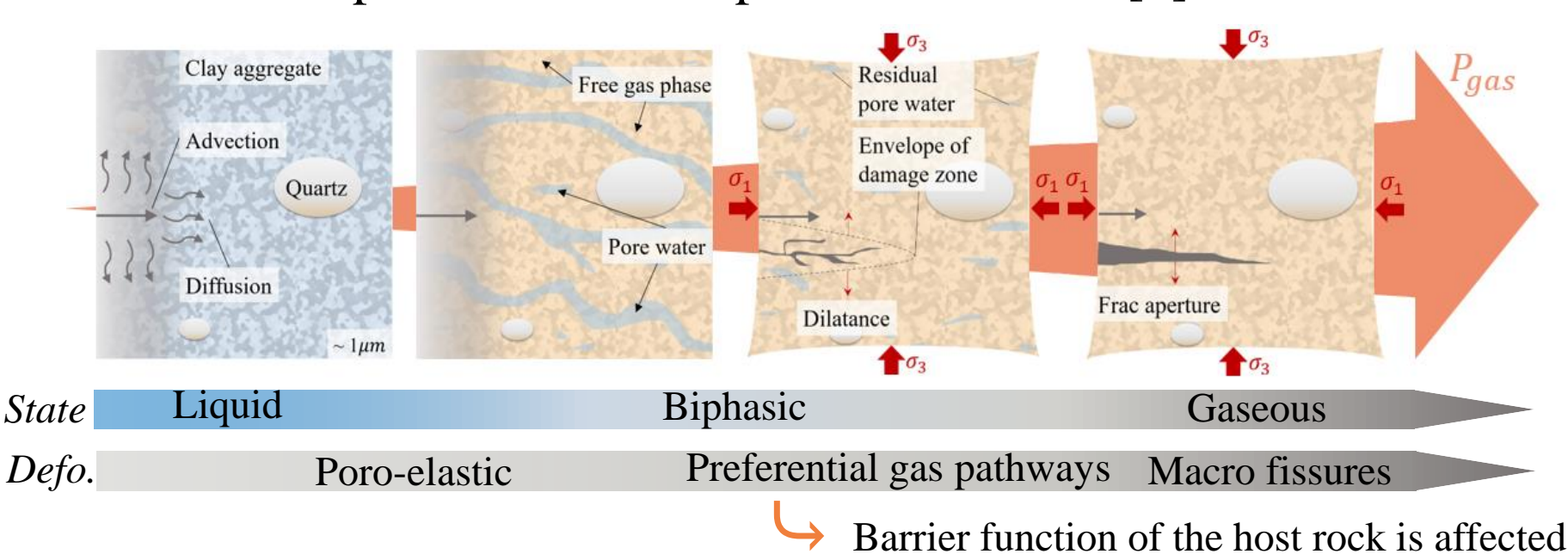


Localisation bands during excavation: Chevron fractures concentrated around the gallery due to the anisotropic stress state

Fracturing pattern as *in situ*

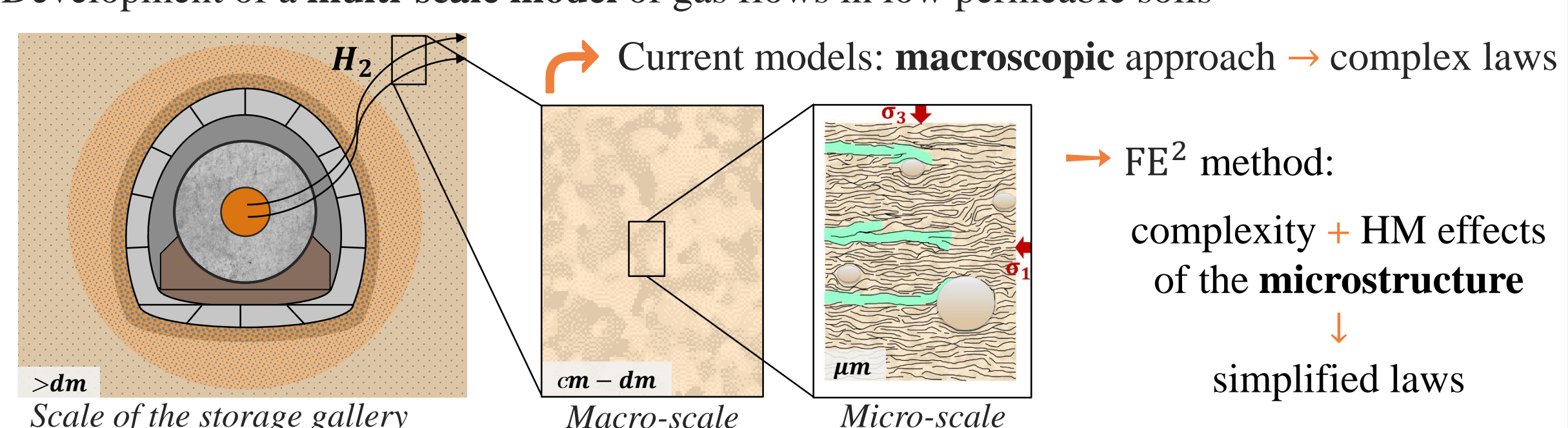
Phase II – Principle

➤ Gas transfer processes in low-permeable media [4]



Phase II – Methodology

➤ Development of a multi-scale model of gas flows in low permeable soils



1. Hydraulic microscopic model	2. Hydro-mechanical microscopic model	3. Hydro-mechanical macroscopic model	4. Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ REV: Capillary network model No mechanical influence➤ Numerical implementation➤ Comparison to existing models	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ REV: Influence of mechanics Hydro-mechanical couplings➤ Numerical implementation➤ Sensitivity analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Experimental campaign: influence of capillary network on gas migrations➤ Implementation of the model through the FE² method➤ Experimental validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Modelling of <i>in situ</i> gas injection tests➤ Modelling of a nuclear waste storage gallery

Conclusion

- 1 The impact of gas migration on the repository components is a crucial issue
- 2 In the fractured zone: development of a 2nd gradient THM model to reproduce simultaneously the fluid flows mechanisms and the strain localisation process
- 3 In the low-permeable sound rock: development of a multi-scale model to take into account the effects of the microstructure on the macroscopic flow

References

- [1] F. Collin, Couplages thermo-hydro-mécaniques dans les sols et les roches tendres partiellement saturés, thèse / mémoire, University of Liège, 2003.
- [2] B. Pardoen, S. Levasseur, and F. Collin, Using Local Second Gradient Model and Shear Strain Localisation to Model the Excavation Damaged Zone in Unsaturated Claystone, *Rock Mech. Rock Eng.*, 48(2):691-714, 2015.
- [3] G. Armand, F. Leveau, C. Nussbaum, R. de La Vaissière, A. Noiret, D. Jaeggi, P. Landrein, and C. Righini, Geometry and properties of the excavation-induced fractures at the Meuse/Haute-Marne URL drifts, *Rock Mech. Rock Eng.*, 47(1):21-41, 2014.
- [4] P. Marschall, S. Horseman, and T. Gimmi, Characterisation of Gas Transport Properties of the Opalinus Clay, a Potential Host Rock Formation for Radioactive Waste Disposal, *Oil & Gas Science and Technology*, Vol. 60, No. 1, pp. 121-139, 2005.