# **Applied Rock Mechanics in Salt Solution Mining**

Els Wijermars MSc

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#### Introduction



Els Wijermars 35 years Beckum (Hengelo)

2007-2013: TU Delft – BSc and MSc Applied Earth Sciences MSc Track Resource Engineering – FEMP EGEC

Geotechnical Engineer at Fugro and Witteveen + Bos

Nobian (formerly part of AkzoNobel and Nouryon)
Engineering Geologist for salt mining
Underground stability, subsidence, microseismicity and abandonment



# **Topics**



Nobian salt mining operations

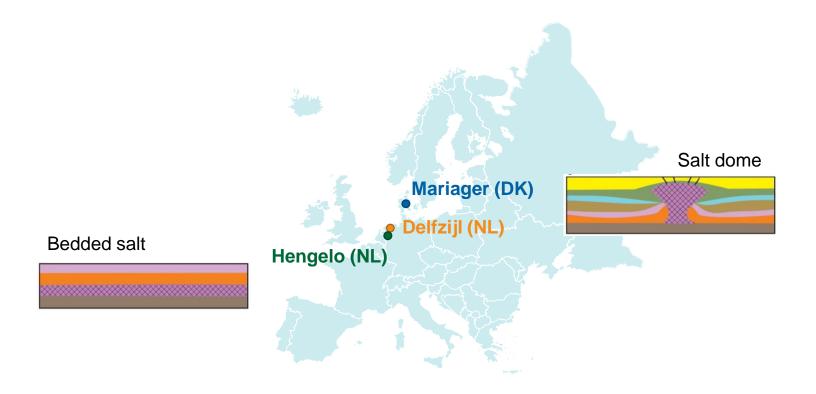
Salt creep in relation to cavern abandonment

Cavern abandonment research

Challenges for today and the future

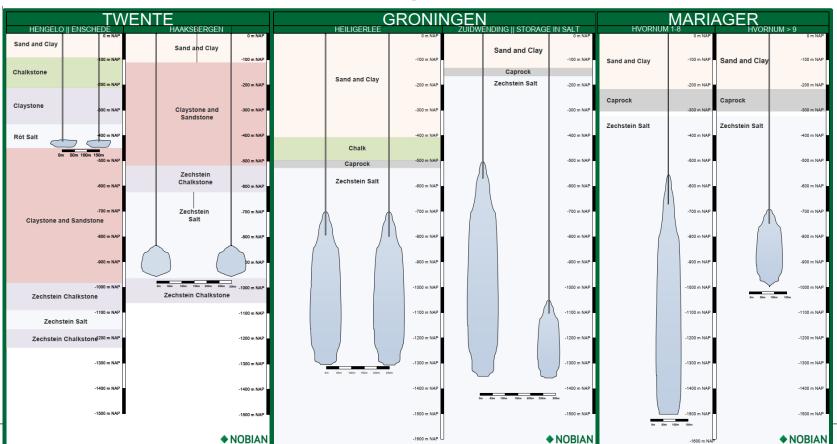
# **Nobian salt production locations**





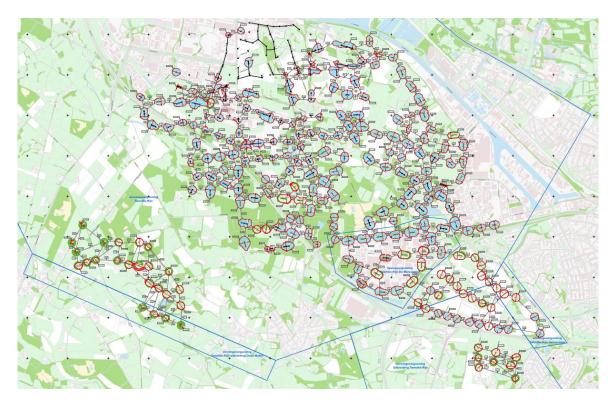
# Nobian cavern fields - comparison





# Nobian cavern fields - Hengelo







# Nobian brine fields - Delfzijl



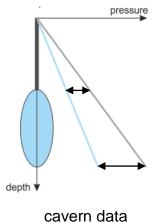


## Salt creep in relation to cavern abandonment





Creep behaviour from lab tests





cavern convergence

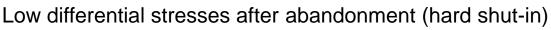
# Salt creep in relation to cavern abandonment



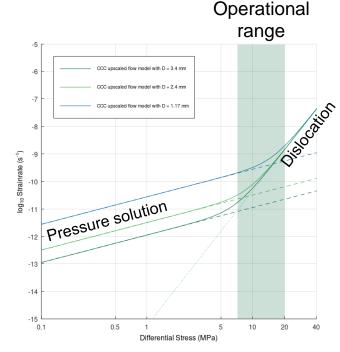
Salt Creep Mechanisms

Pressure solution (PS) and Dislocation creep (DC)

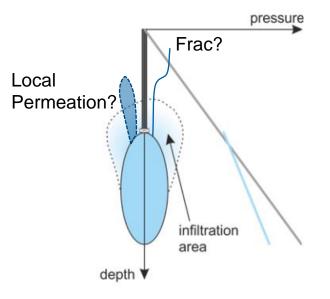
$$\dot{\varepsilon} = \dot{\varepsilon}_{ps} + \dot{\varepsilon}_{dc} = \underbrace{\frac{A_{ps}}{TD^3}} e^{\left[\frac{Q_{ps}}{RT}\right]} \sigma^{n_{ps}} + \underbrace{A_{dc}} e^{\left[\frac{Q_{dc}}{RT}\right]} \sigma^{n_{dc}}$$
Pressure solution creep Dislocation creep



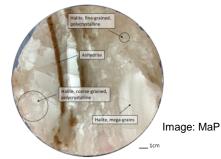
- → Pressure solution creep becomes more important
- → In historic cavern field design this was not taken into account
- → Pressure build-up and subsidence can be faster than expected







- Multi-scale research project to improve unstanding of the processes by the Cavern Closure Consortium (MaP, Brouard Consulting, smartTectonics, Geostructures)
  - Micro-scale
  - Cavern scale
  - Salt formation scale
- Investigation of possible consequences
  - Effect of leakage of brine
  - Long-term subsidence





#### Micro-scale

- Subdivision of salt into lithological classes based on halite grain size and impurity content
- Deformation tests in lab (IfG Leipzig, Germany)
- Deformation tests in mine (Altaussee mine, Austria)
- Permeation tests in lab (IfG Leipzig, Germany)
- Study micro-structure before and after tests
  - → Recrystallisation results in smaller grain size around cavern
  - → Faster pressure solution creep in abandonment phase
- Numerical or synthetic creep tests

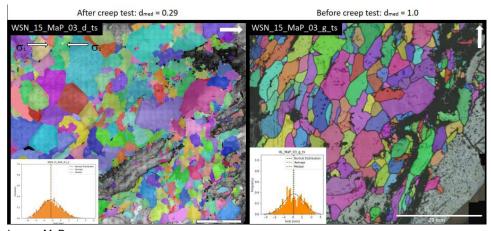
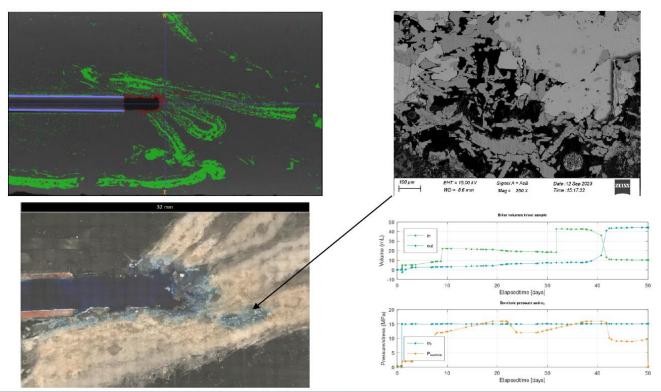


Image: MaP



#### PERM5

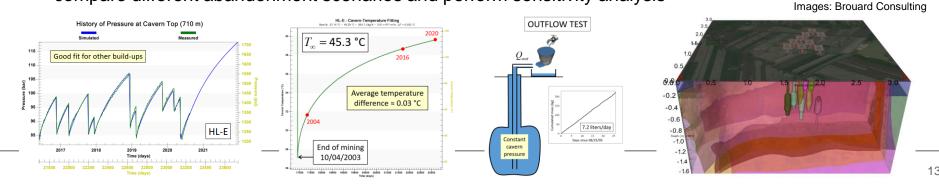


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#### Cavern scale

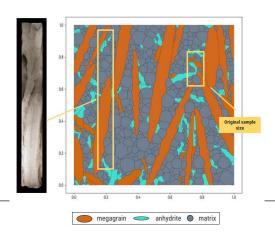
- Upscaling of deformation and permeation behaviour observed in micro-scale
- Reconstruction of creep behaviour based on cavern data in stand-still mode
- Reconstruction and forecast of temperature development
- Cavern scale tests (limited pressure operation window)
- Tests on new wells (XLOT)
- Implementing different deformation and permeation behaviour in 2D and 3D geomechanical models to compare different abandonment scenarios and perform sensitivity analysis

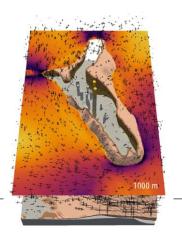


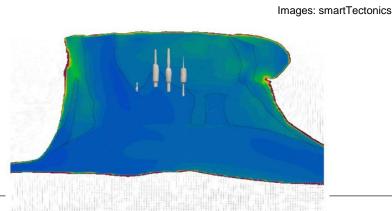


#### Salt formation scale

- Upscaling of deformation and permeation behaviour from lab and cavern scale to field scale
- Reconstruction of salt dome formation to determine salt viscosity limitations
- 3D model with caverns and internal salt structure and different rheology







# Challenges for today and the future



- Safe abandonment of existing large caverns
- Consider complete life cycle of cavern field in design stage of new developments
- Public opinion on (salt) mining
- ◆ Develop caverns for (energy) storage of new media (H₂, compressed air)

# Thank you

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