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

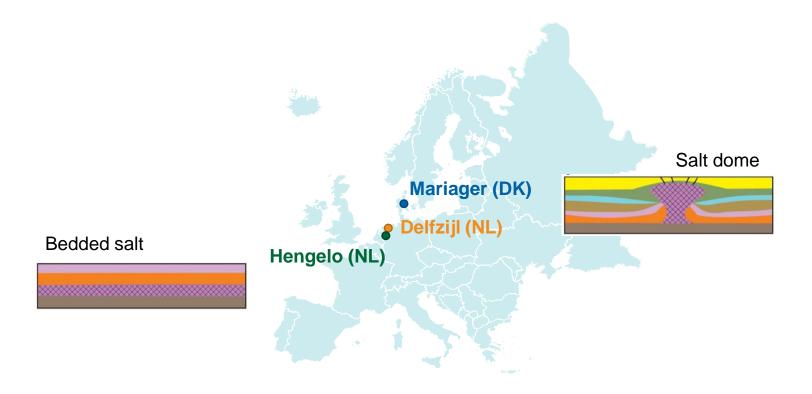
Salt creep in relation to cavern abandonment

Cavern abandonment research

Challenges for today and the future

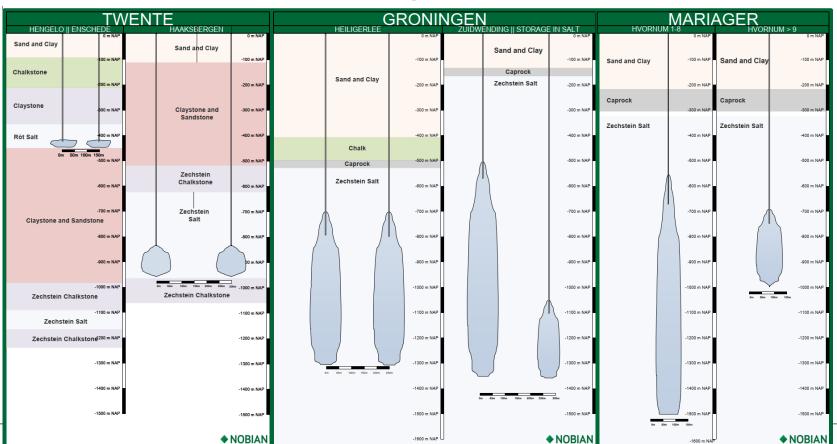
Nobian salt production locations





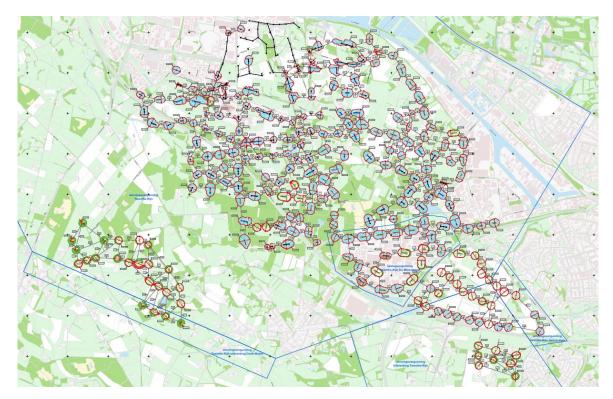
Nobian cavern fields - comparison





Nobian cavern fields - Hengelo







Nobian brine fields - Delfzijl



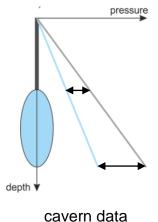


Salt creep in relation to cavern abandonment

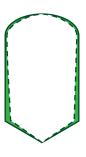




Creep behaviour from lab tests



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cavern convergence

Salt creep in relation to cavern abandonment

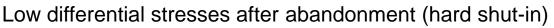


Operational

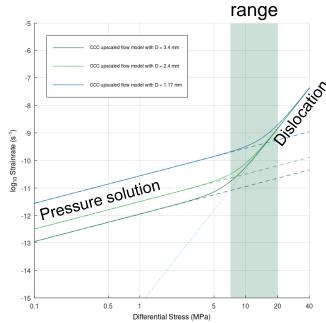
Salt Creep Mechanisms

Pressure solution (PS) and Dislocation creep (DC)

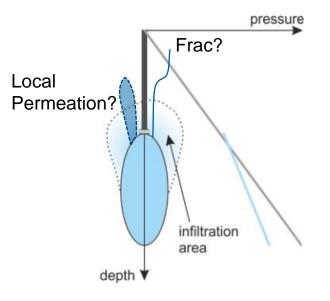
$$\dot{\varepsilon} = \dot{\varepsilon}_{ps} + \dot{\varepsilon}_{dc} = \underbrace{\frac{A_{ps}}{TD^3}}_{\text{Pressure solution creep}} \underbrace{ \frac{Q_{ps}}{RT} \sigma^{n_{ps}} + A_{dc} e^{\left[\frac{Q_{dc}}{RT}\right]} \sigma^{n_{dc}}}_{\text{Dislocation creep}}$$



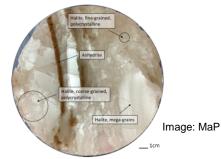
- → Pressure solution creep becomes more important
- → In historic cavern field design this was not taken into account
- → Pressure build-up and subsidence can be faster than expected







- 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

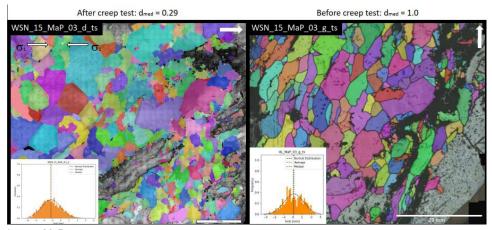
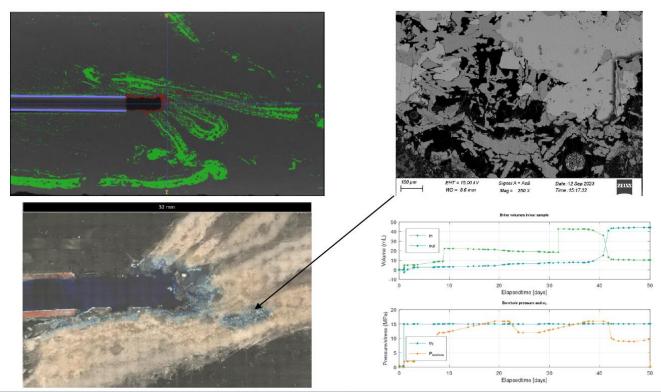


Image: MaP



PERM5



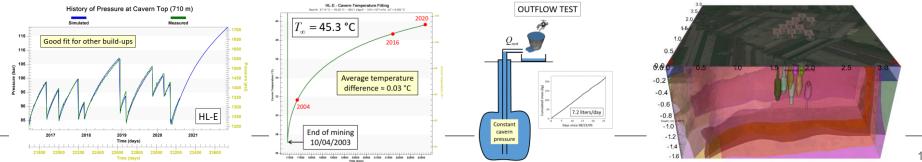
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Cavern scale

- 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)

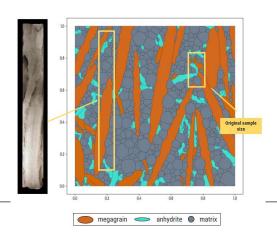
Implementing different deformation and permeation behaviour in 2D and 3D geomechanical models to compare different abandonment scenarios and perform sensitivity analysis Images: Brouard Consulting

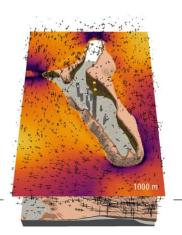


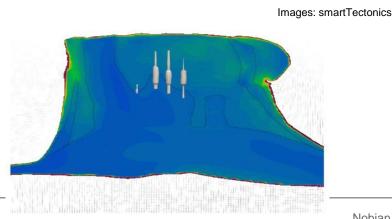


Salt formation scale

- 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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