

A coupled large-scale model for hydromechanical simulation of CO2 geological storage

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Greenhouse gas emissions \Rightarrow Global warming



 CO_2 injection \Rightarrow reservoir overpressure \Rightarrow caprock damage or fault reactivation ?





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Hydromechanical modeling of CO_2 sequestration

- ▶ Tough2 FLAC^{3D} \rightarrow Rutqvist et al.
- ▶ ToughReact $FLAC^{3D} \rightarrow Taron \ et \ al.$
- ► Modified CODE_BRIGHT → Vilarrasa et al.
- ATH2VIS \rightarrow Mainguy et al.



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Geohydrological system

- ▶ Two-phase γ (liquid, gaz) and two-component χ (water, CO₂) flow
- Mass conservation of χ with a source term S_{χ}

$$\partial_t \Big(\varphi \sum_{\gamma} \rho_{\gamma} s_{\gamma} \omega_{\chi,\gamma} \Big) + \nabla \cdot \Big(\sum_{\gamma} \omega_{\chi,\gamma} F_{\gamma} \Big) = S_{\chi}$$

 φ porosity, ρ_γ density, s_γ saturation, $\omega_{\chi,\gamma}$ mass fraction of χ in γ

Darcy's law

$$F_{\gamma} = -\rho_{\gamma} \frac{k_{\rm i} k_{{\rm r},\gamma}}{\mu_{\gamma}} (\nabla p_{\gamma} - \rho_{\gamma} g e_z)$$

 $k_{
m i}$ porous media intrinsec permeability, $k_{
m r,\gamma}$ relative permeability μ_γ dynamic viscosity, p_γ pressure

► Hydraulic relations → Van-Genuchten80, Mualem76 Thermodynamic equilibrium → Spycher&Pruess05

Mechanical equations

Conservation of momentum

$$\nabla \cdot \sigma + \rho g e_z = 0$$

 σ total stress tensor, ρ average density

Effective stress concept

$$\sigma = \sigma' - bpl$$

 σ' effective stress tensor, b Biot's coefficient, p pore pressure

Linear elasticity

$$\sigma' = \frac{E}{1+\nu} \Big(\nabla u + {}^t \nabla u + \frac{\nu}{1-2\nu} (\nabla \cdot u) I \Big)$$

E Young's modulus, ν Poisson's ratio, u displacement

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Coupling conditions

pore pressure equal to the mean-value of the two-phase system

$${m
ho} = \sum_{\gamma} s_{\gamma} {m
ho}_{\gamma}$$

▶ permeability-porosity relation → David05

$$k_{\mathrm{i}} = k_{\mathrm{i}}^{\mathsf{0}} \left(rac{arphi}{arphi^{\mathsf{0}}}
ight)^{m}$$

m empirical parameter

• Biot's law \rightarrow *Biot41*

$$d\varphi = bd(div(u)) + \frac{1}{M}dp$$

Pierre Sochala - BRGM

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Tough2 and Code_Aster discretization

 $\mathsf{Tough2} \to \mathsf{Lawrence}$ Berkeley National Laboratory

- Multi-phase fluid and heat flow in porous and fractured media
- ► Finite volume with finite difference evaluation of the flux term Integrated Finite Difference Method → Narasimham76
- Euler implicit scheme
- Newton Raphson Algorithm

 $Code_Aster \rightarrow EDF$ (French Electricity Compagny)

- Non-linear models of mechanical phenomena
- Finite element

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Transfer operator $\mathcal{T}_{\mathrm{FV} ightarrow \mathrm{FE}}$ for pressure field

step 1 - construction of a dual mesh





Transfer operator $\mathcal{T}_{FV \rightarrow FE}$ for pressure field





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Transfer operator $\mathcal{T}_{\mathrm{FV} \rightarrow \mathrm{FE}}$ for pressure field



 $|{\cal M}_{
m FV}|$ p_{2,1} p2,2 $p_{2,0}$ h_2 `p_{1,1} P1.0 h_1 $\partial \Omega$ $\mathcal{M}_{\rm FV}^{d}$ $p_{0.0}$ D_0 $p_{0,2}$ $p_{0,i} = p_{1,i} + \frac{h_1}{h_2}(p_{1,i} - p_{2,i})$

step 2 - linear interpolation



Transfer operator $\mathcal{T}_{\mathrm{FE} ightarrow \mathrm{FV}}$ for porosity field

Mean-value of φ on ${\mathcal K}$ estimated by MC



Time coupling

Conventional Parralel Staggered algorithm \rightarrow Piperno et al 95



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Test case presentation

- \blacktriangleright CO₂ injection by horizontal well in deep aquifer
- ▶ 2D geometry $\Omega = [-50km, 50km] \times [0, -2km]$ and T = 5years

•
$$S_{CO_2} = 500t/m/year$$



Test case presentation

- ► CO₂ injection by horizontal well in deep aquifer
- ▶ 2D geometry $\Omega = [-50km, 50km] \times [0, -2km]$ and T = 5years
- $S_{CO_2} = 500t/m/year$
- impact of a sealing fault near the injection zone



t=1 year



Initial case

Perturbated case

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 $t{=}2$ years



Initial case

Perturbated case

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t=3 years



Initial case

Perturbated case

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t=4 years



Initial case

Perturbated case

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t=5 years



Initial case

Perturbated case

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Overpressure in the aquifer (Pa)



Increase of 40% of the overpressure at 5 years

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Horizontal effective stress change due to injection (Pa)



Initial case Perturbated case

More change in effective stress

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CO_2 plume

Initial case Perturbated case



Displacement at the opposite side of the fault

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Conclusion

- robust method to transfer fields between different meshes
- efficient parallel time coupling algorithm
- significant increase of the overpressure due to the impermeable fault

Further work

- $\blacktriangleright\,$ tensile and shear stress failure criteria $\rightarrow\,$ sustainable pressure
- non-linear constitutive law of the geological formation
- more realistic geometry

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