Coupled thermal-mechanical-hydrologic behavior of consolidating granular salt

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Consolidation measurements



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<u>Principal variables</u> Temperature Stress state Moisture Time



Consolidation transforms granular material into competent mass



Post consolidation testing



Existing constitutive model for salt consolidation

Evaluate ability to predict tests

<u>Update</u> data base for fitting parameters

Extend to include coupled behavior











Consolidation is strongly affected by moisture



<u>WP 90-01 no added moisture</u>: Abraded surfaces, low grain cleavage, no occluded fluid evidence





<u>WP 90-02 1% added moisture</u>: Cleaved grain surfaces indicating higher cohesion at grain boundaries with canals of residual moisture

Granular salt contains some water that may aid consolidation at high temperatures









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Thermal properties as function of porosity







Comparison to other study







The nature of the porosity affects thermal properties.



Consolidated salt (left) and axially pressed salt (right) at comparable porosities of less than 0.02.





Porosity

















Permeability decreases orders of magnitude during consolidation







Permeability decreases orders of magnitude during consolidation







Pore pressure plays some role in consolidation



Constitutive model must accommodate mechanicalhydrologic coupling as salt transitions from granular to fully cemented state.







Going forward

Consolidation testing

Post-consolidation permeability and porosity testing and image analysis

Constitutive model development





Questions?





Pore pressure plays some role in consolidation

