

# Fracture Toughness of Sandstone and Shale at In Situ Conditions for CCS

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## Sustaining Injectivity

Changes in rock strength could lead to development of fracture networks, creating high permeability pathways into the reservoir

Increases in fracture toughness in the presence of  $\text{scCO}_2$  could lead to higher injections rates and pressure while maintaining wellbore integrity

## Storage Efficiency

Induced fractures and dilatant deformation create additional porosity for storage and improved sweep

## Controlling Emergence

Movement along induced fractures and faults could pierce overlying seal



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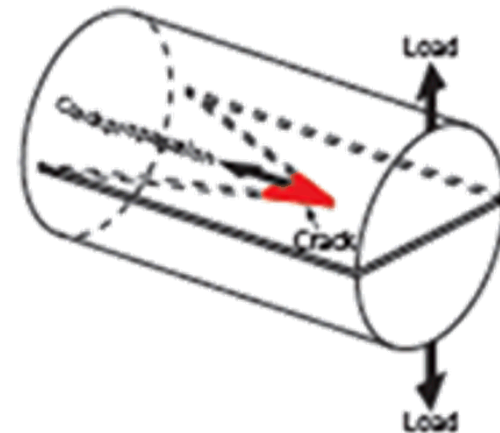
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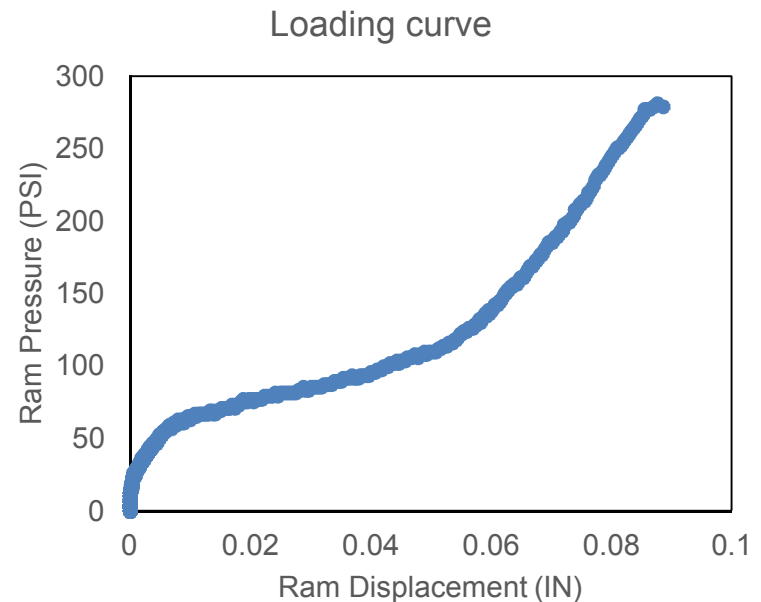
# Objectives and Methods

- Experiments were conducted using partial humidity and fully saturated  $\text{scCO}_2$  on analog reservoir rock, Boise SS
  - 29% porosity; quartz, albite, microcline, illite-smectite, and calcite
- Instantaneous changes in rock strength due to the presence of hydrous  $\text{scCO}_2$
- Boise short rod samples loaded in fracture toughness tester inside pressure vessel
  - Ability to control load and loading rate, measure displacement and ram pressure
- Hydrous  $\text{scCO}_2$  generated using pressure vessel, recirculating pump, at 70C and 2000PSI
- Partial humidity  $\text{scCO}_2$ , water added in 5mL increments via Rheodyne injector valve, 0-40 mL total
- Samples exposed for 4 hours total
- Samples deformed at moderate strain rates
- After deformation and depressurization, fracture faces analyzed on white light 3d profilometer



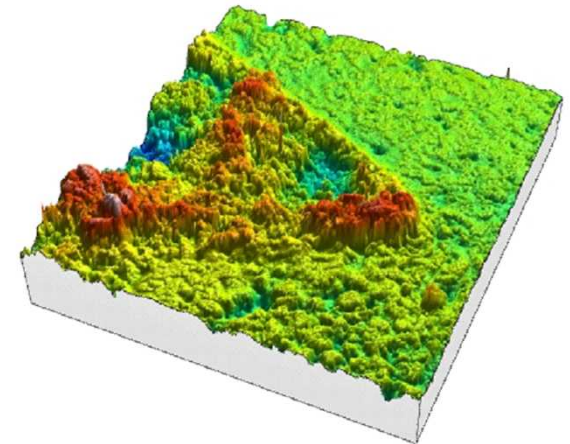
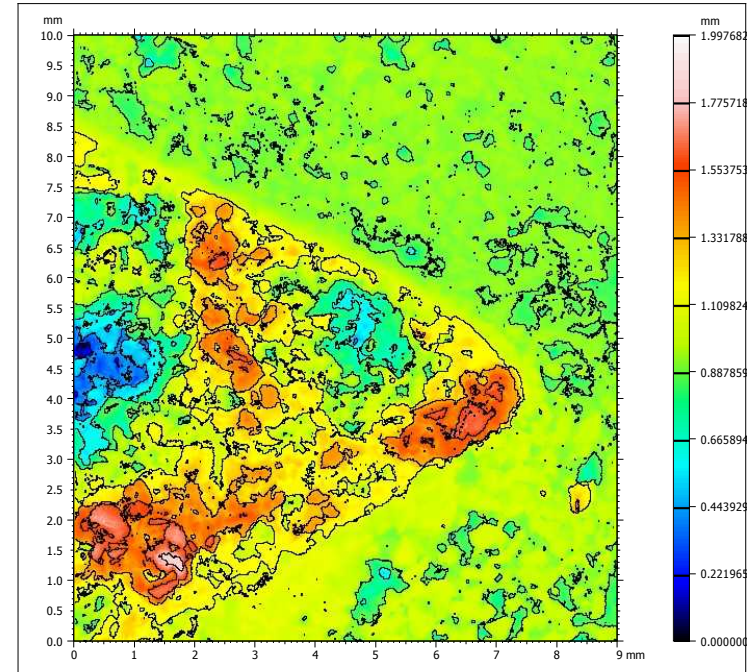
# Results

- Experiments were conducted using partial humidity and fully saturated scCO<sub>2</sub> on Boise Sandstone
- Preliminary experiment on dry samples loaded at room temperature conditions
- Fracture toughness calculated as a function of total force on the grips and geometry of the crack
- $$fracture\ toughness = 24 * \frac{\max\ load}{Diameter^{1.5}} * geometry\ correction\ factor$$
  - ISRM: *Suggested methods for determining the fracture toughness of rock*
- Fracture toughness: 850 PSI IN<sup>-2</sup>



# Results

- Nanovea ST400 non contact 3d surface profilometer
  - Chromatic confocal optical technology, white light LED
- Height ranges available from 110 microns to 20 mm
- Profile fracture faces to investigate if hydrous  $\text{scCO}_2$  affects growth pattern, fracture face roughness
- Dry experiment: wave like fracture face
  - Growth asymmetric around center line



# Planned Manuscripts

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*The Effect of Hydrous scCO<sub>2</sub> on the Fracture Toughness of Boise Sandstone*

Choens, Dewers, Eichubl, Majors, Espinoza, Aman

*The Effect of Hydrous scCO<sub>2</sub> on the Fracture Toughness of Mancos Shale*

Choens, Dewers, Ilgen, Espinoza, Aman



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