

Spent Fuel and Waste Science and Technology

US DOE Office of Nuclear Energy (DOE-NE) Borehole Heater Tests at WIPP on Coupled Processes

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WIPP Coupled Processes Test

■ Goals of Bedded Salt Field Test

- Brine availability, transport, and chemistry in bedded salt formation
- Changes in permeability, porosity, and borehole closure during test
- Compare similar heated/unheated tests
- Collect data to validate numerical/constitutive models

■ Modular Design

- Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) providing test access/infrastructure
- Central test borehole
 - (*~12.7-cm [5"] diameter, 6 m long, 2 m test interval*)
- Satellite observation boreholes
 - (*multiple locations and various diameter*)
- Packer or plug isolation of boreholes from drift air
- Two parallel tests: heated (120 C) and unheated (~30 C) conditions

Test Motivation

■ Generic Investigation of Processes in Bedded Salt

- Validation data for numerical models
- Generic investigation of bedded salt formation

■ Bedded vs. Domal Salt

- Bedded salt is layered and includes clay, polyhalite, or anhydrite layers
- Bedded salt has higher brine content than domal salt
- Previous German heater tests in domal salt

■ Previous Heater Tests in Bedded Salt

- Large-diameter vertical boreholes
- Crossed significant (i.e., mapped) clay layers
- Test response was dominated by non-salt layers
- Previous Results more difficult to transfer generically

■ Planned Horizontal Test Orientation

- Avoids mapped clay, polyhalite, or anhydrite layers
- Test interval beyond room disturbed rock zone (DRZ)
- Interval completed in single geologic unit (MU-0 at WIPP)

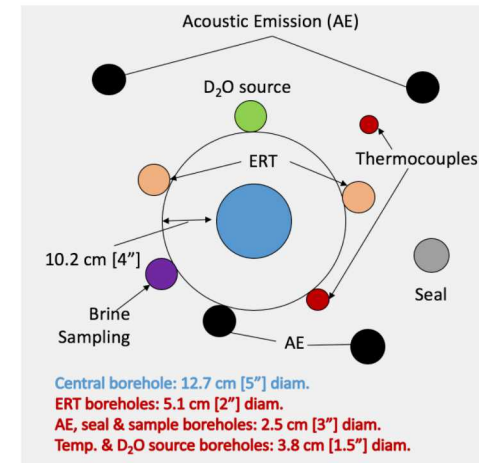
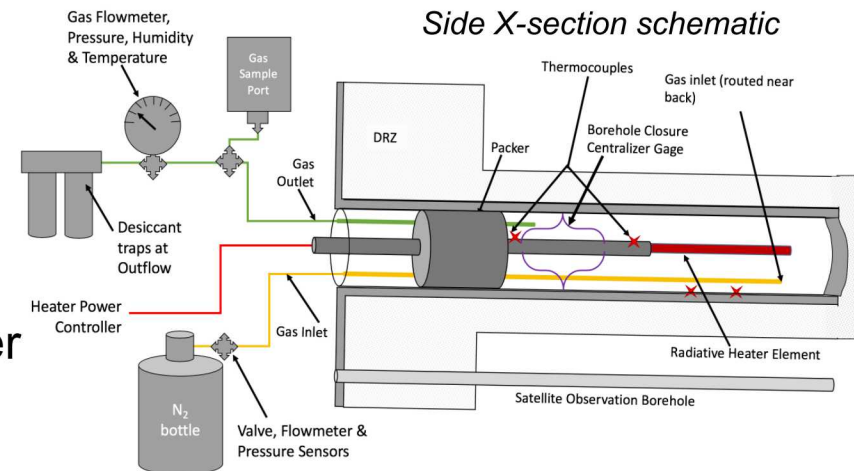
- Two test arrangements (heated + unheated)
- Packer-isolated interval in Central Borehole

- Single Inflatable Packer
- Infrared Radiative Heater* (~400 W)
- Vapor Extraction with Dry N₂
- Gas/Vapor Sampling
- Thermocouples
- Gas Permeability Tests behind Packer
- Borehole Closure

- Satellite Observation Boreholes

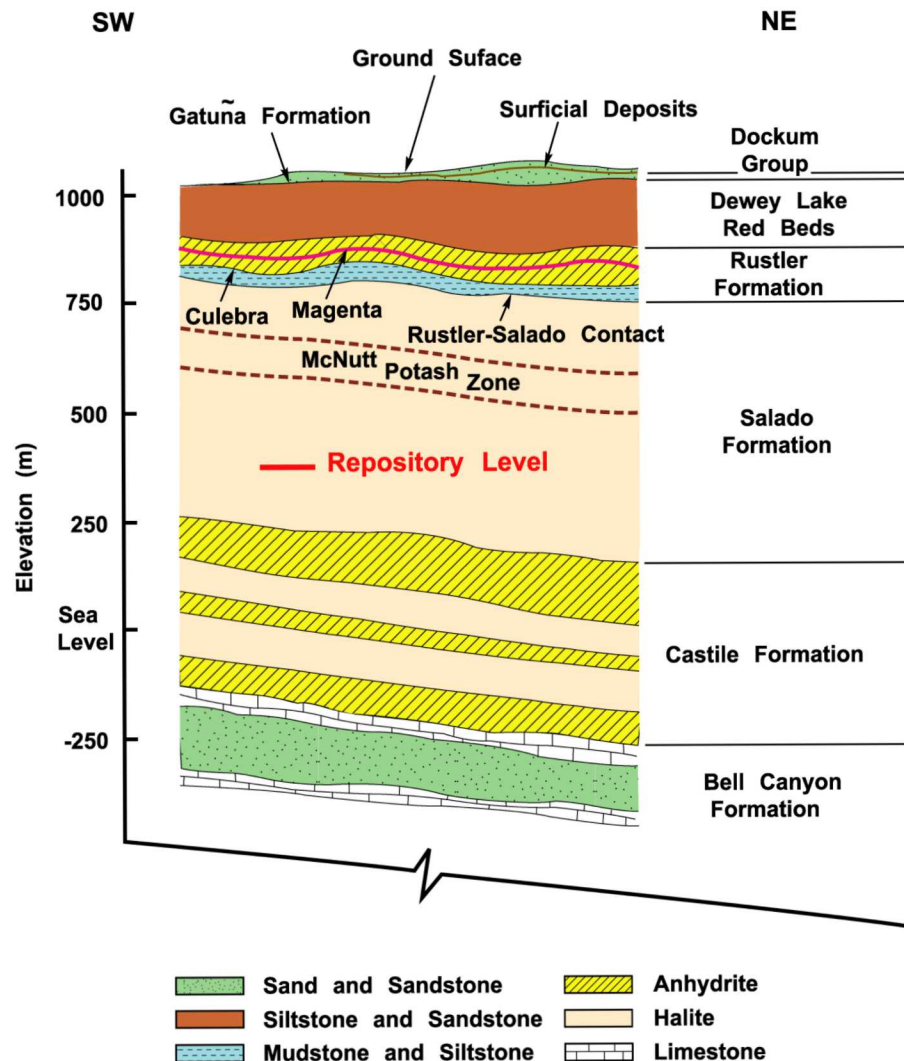
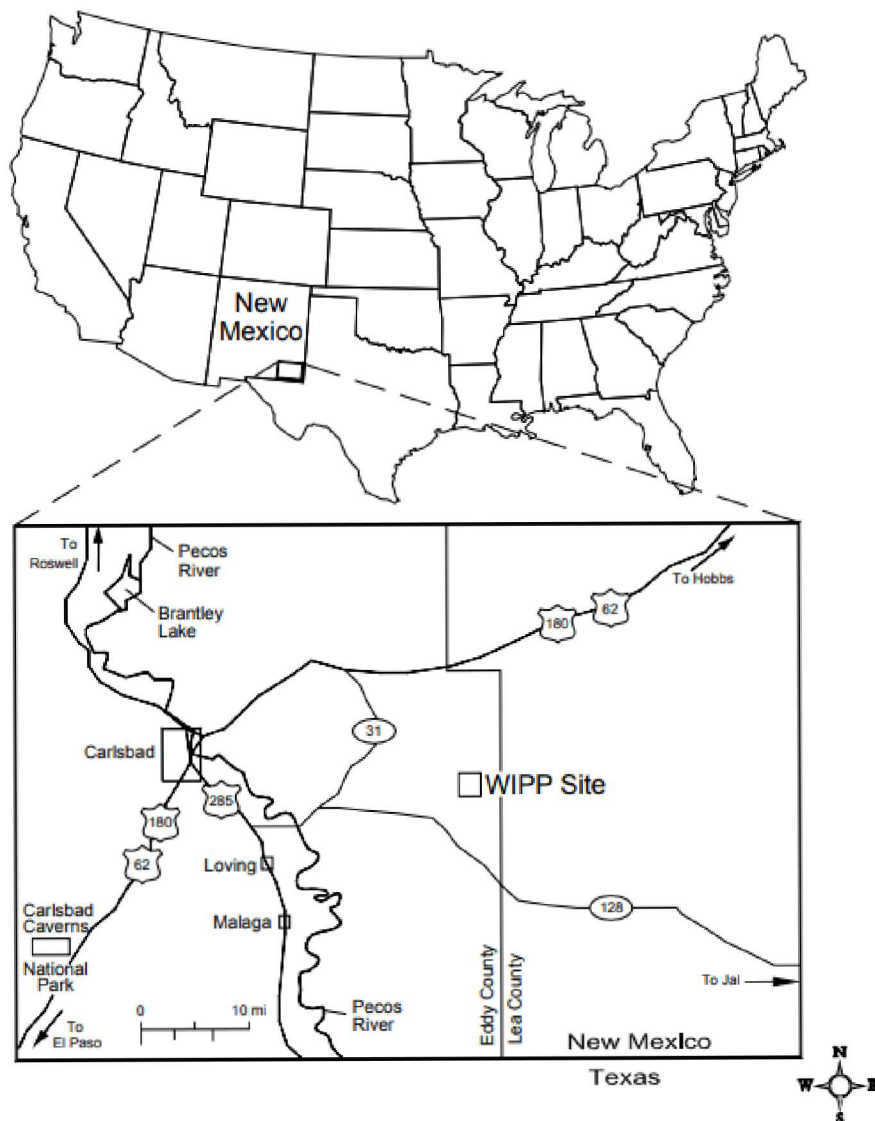
- 2 Electrical resistivity tomography boreholes*
- 4 Acoustic emission monitoring boreholes*
- 2 Temperature observation boreholes
- 1 Liquid brine sampling borehole
- 1 Deuterated water tracer spike
- 1 Cement-plug/borehole interaction test

* Heated test only

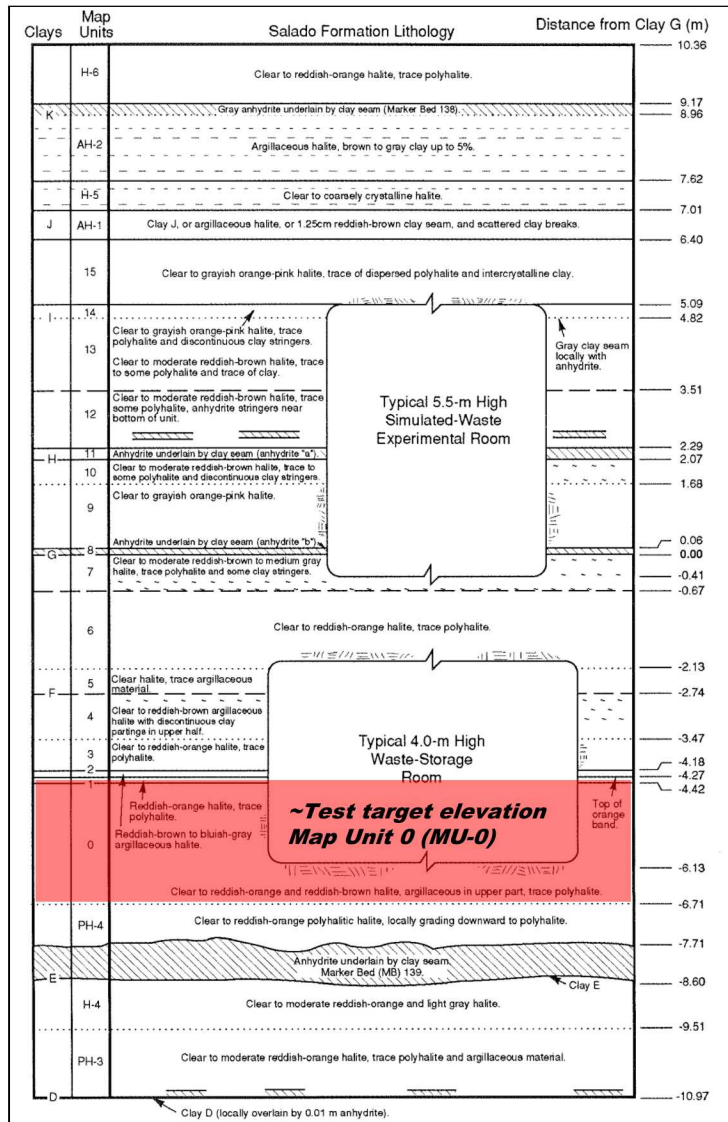


Drift view of borehole locations

WIPP Context

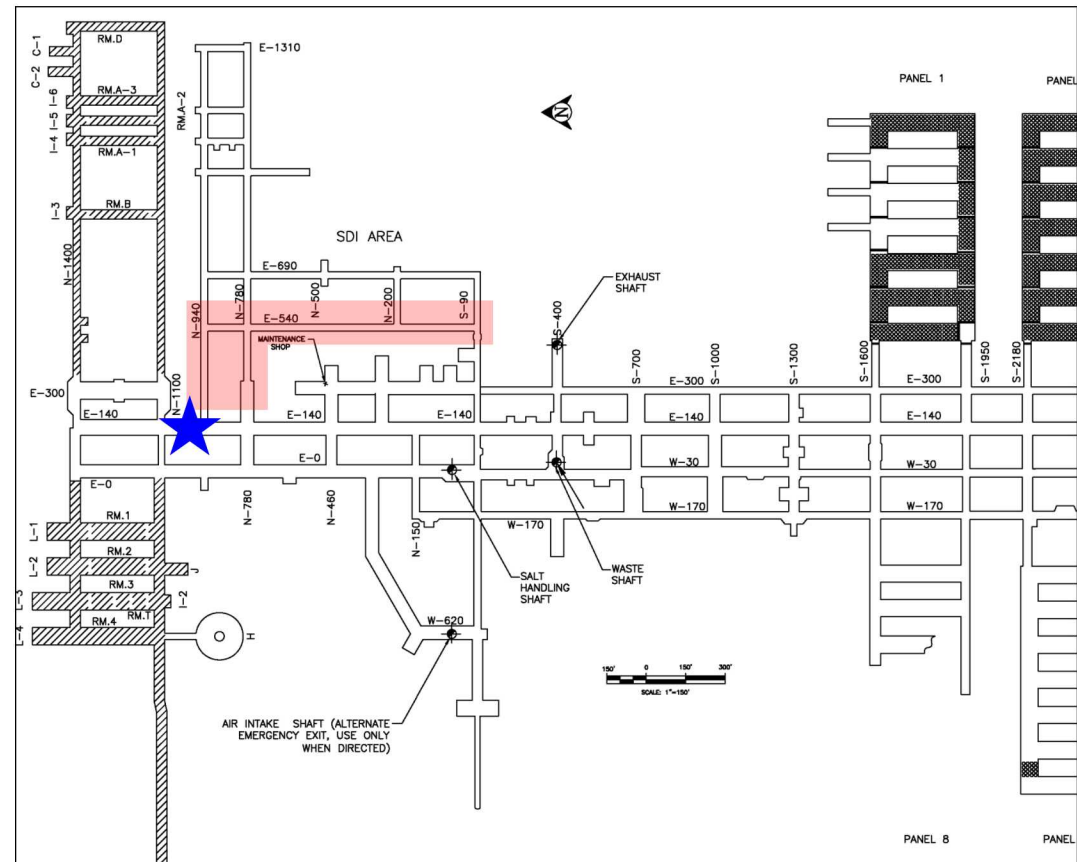


WIPP Bedded Salt Test Location



■ New Boreholes to be drilled late 2018

- Boreholes located in SDI area (red)
- Current location is blue star



Heated Borehole Expectations

■ Three Sources of Water in Salt

- Intergranular brine
 - *Moves due to liquid pressure, thermal expansion & vapor transport*
- Intragranular brine (fluid inclusions)
 - *Moves due to thermal gradients (becomes intergranular brine)*
- Hydrous minerals
 - *Dehydration temperatures for each hydrous mineral (steam transport)*

■ Heated Borehole Wall ~120 C

- Borehole closure due to salt thermal expansion + accelerated creep
- Increased brine flow due to thermal expansion of brine
- Permeability of salt will decrease during heating
- Acoustic emissions due to cracking from heating and creep

■ Monitoring will continue after shutdown of heater

- Permeability will increase significantly at cool down (brine pulse)
- Acoustic emission burst during cooldown
- Some borehole closure will be reversed (while some lost to creep)

Brine Inflow Expectations

■ Brine inflow

- Highest flowrate initially
- Exponential decay of rate with time

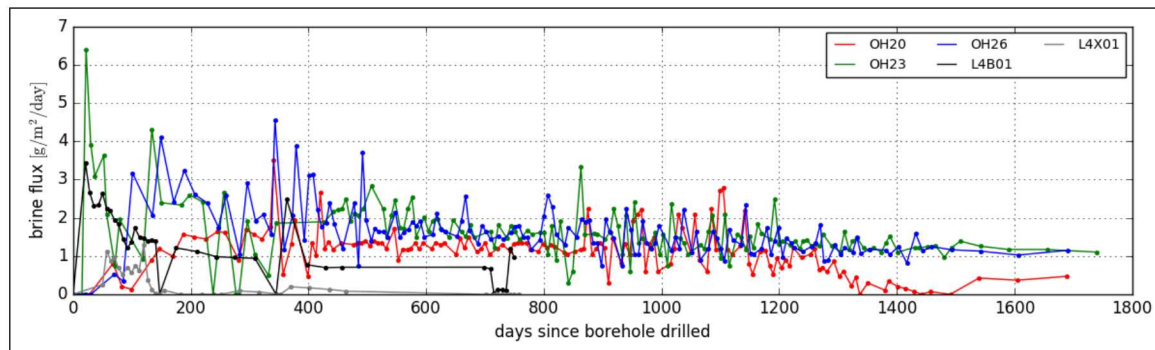
■ More brine inflow at higher T

- Vapor from dehydration of clay & gypsum
- Brine from fluid inclusions

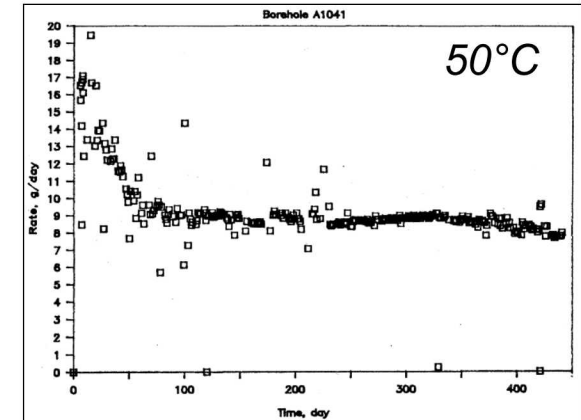
■ 1997 Unheated brine inflow study

- INTRAVAL Study (Beauheim et al. 1997)

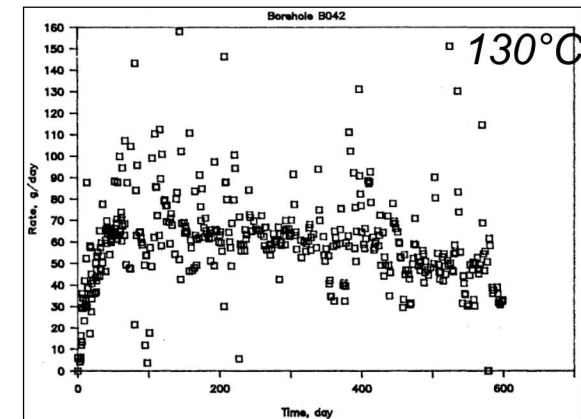
Kuhlman et al. (2017)



*Unheated borehole brine inflow at WIPP in MU-0
(did not cross mapped clay layer)*



Vertical WIPP boreholes



*Vertical boreholes intersected
clay layers (Rooms A & B)
Nowak & McTigue (1987)*

Gas Composition Expectations

■ Gases from

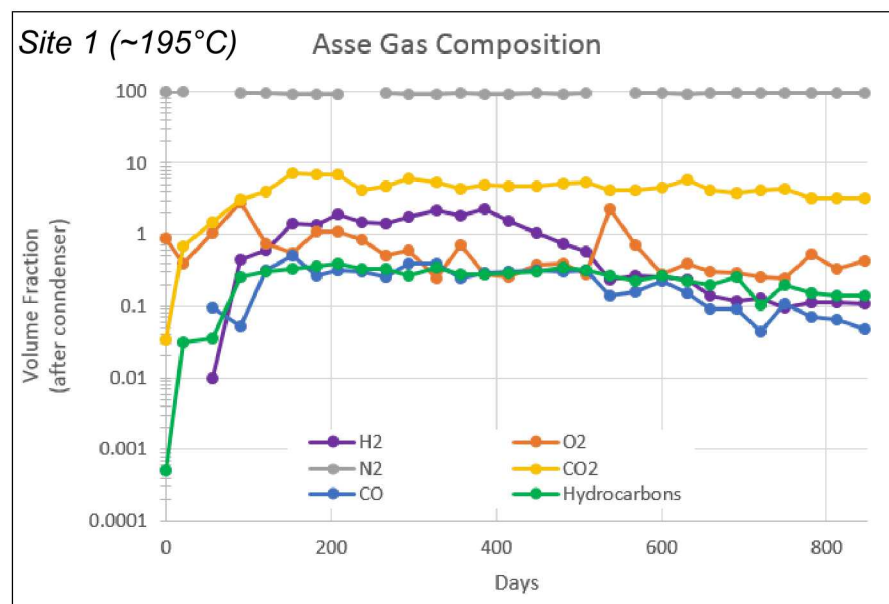
- Possible volatiles in salt (e.g., hydrocarbons at Asse)
- Dissolved gas in brine (~15 MPa pore pressure in far field)
- Components in seals and packers?

■ Water Vapor from brine

- Natural H₂O
- D₂O tracer breakthrough
 - Transport time through salt
 - Fractionation in borehole
 - Tried at Avery Island (Krause, 1983)

■ Acid gas from salt/brine

- Decomposition of hydrous Mg salts
- Equilibration of $P_{\text{HCl(g)}}$ into condensed steam



Data from Coyle et al. (1987) BMI/ONWI-624

ERT/AE Expectations

■ Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)

- ERT electrodes cemented into 2 boreholes

■ Salt Apparent Resistivity

- Function of porosity and brine saturation

■ Conduct 3D ERT surveys through time

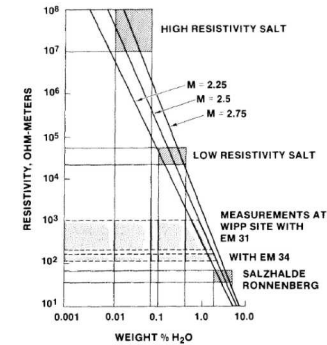
- Estimate evolution of porosity/saturation
- ERT conducted in heated test only

■ Acoustic Emissions (AE)

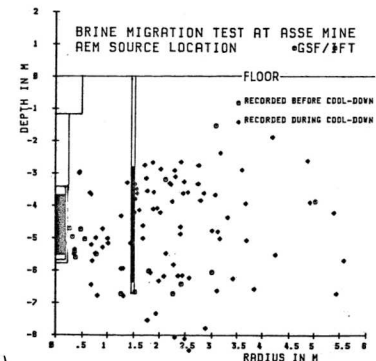
- AE monitored during heat up & cooldown
- Locate AE sources near heated borehole
- AE correlated with permeability increases
- AE system installed in heated test only

■ Ultrasonic Wave Travel-time Data

- May estimate extent/evolution of DRZ

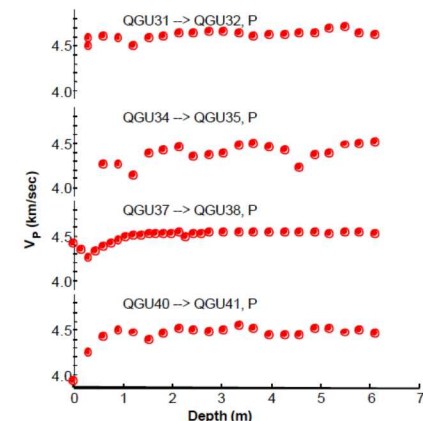


Skokan et al. (1989)



Rothfuchs et al. (1988)

Holcomb et al. (2001)



Cementitious Seals Expectation

■ Emplace Pre-fabricated Cement Plug

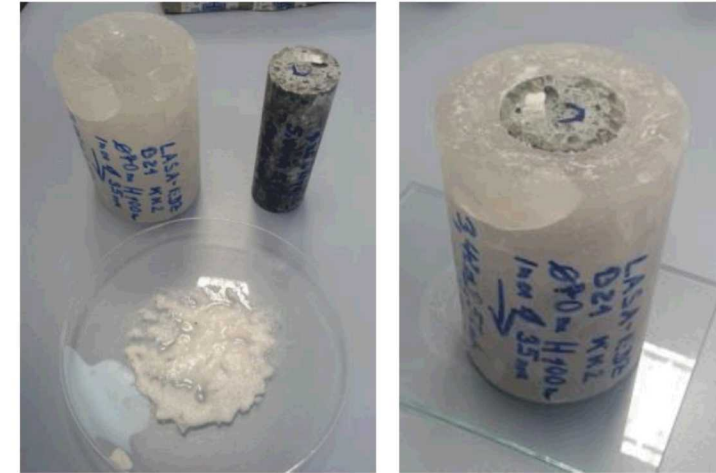
- Snug fit into satellite borehole
- Gas line embedded in plug
- Monitor seal evolution as borehole closes

■ Upscale GRS Lab Seals Tests (DOPAS)

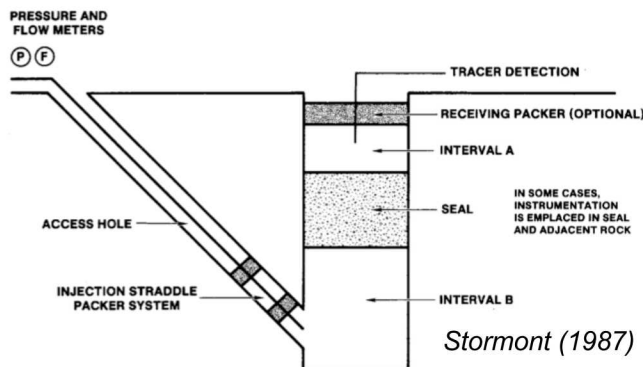
■ Compliment Field Scale Sealing Tests

- ERAM Test Seal - salt concrete
- Asse tests - Sorel cement and salt concrete
- WIPP Field Seals Tests

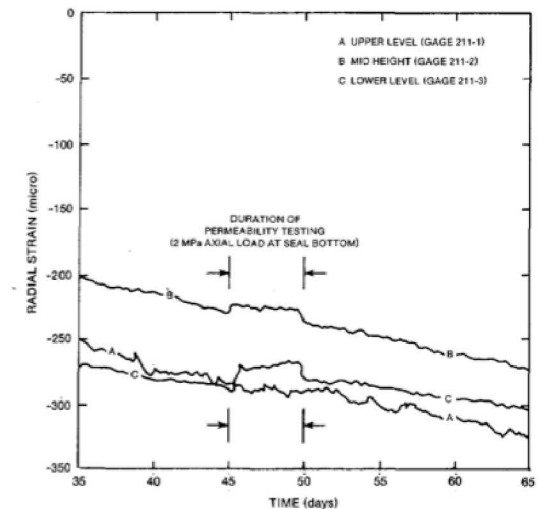
■ Post-test Overcore to Analyze Interfaces



Czaikowski & Wieczorek (2016)



Stormont (1987)



Probable Test Data for Comparison

■ Central Borehole

- Water production and temp/power time series
- Borehole permeability measurements before/during/after test
- Borehole diameter time series

■ Acoustic Emissions (AE) timeseries

- Location and timing of AE during heating/cooling

■ 4D Electrical Resistivity Tomography

- 3D evolution of porosity/saturation during heating/cooling

■ Brine and Gas Composition

- Brine and gas composition samples collected before/during/after
- Water isotope (i.e., D₂O) samples to delineate tracer breakthrough

■ Comparison of parallel heated and unheated tests

- Effects of heat on borehole closure, borehole permeability, brine production, brine composition & gas composition

Proposed Project Timeline

■ Construction/Testing

- New boreholes to be cored late 2018
- Test constructed/installed ASAP in new boreholes
- Heated test conducted for ~9 months
- Unheated test conducted ~12 months
- Likely follow-on test (similar setup) at different power/temp.

■ 2019: Initial test execution

■ 2020: Distribute initial test data

■ 2021: Simulate single processes (+ thermal)

- Brine production, D₂O transport
- Thermal-Hydrologic, Thermal-Mechanical, Thermal-Chemical
- Follow-on test data available

■ 2022: More coupled processes

- Salt permeability/porosity as a function of damage

■ 2023: Include data from ERT/AE/brine composition

■ Possibly Interested Parties

- US, Germany, UK, Spain, Netherlands, Poland

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