

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 Field 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 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/plug isolation of boreholes from drift air
- Multiple parallel tests: heated (120 °C) and unheated (30 °C) conditions

Test Motivation

■ Generic Process Investigation 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 Heater Tests in Bedded Salt

- Large-diameter (1-m) vertical boreholes
- Crossed significant (i.e., mapped) clay/anhydrite layers
- Test response was dominated by non-salt units

■ Planned Horizontal Test Orientation

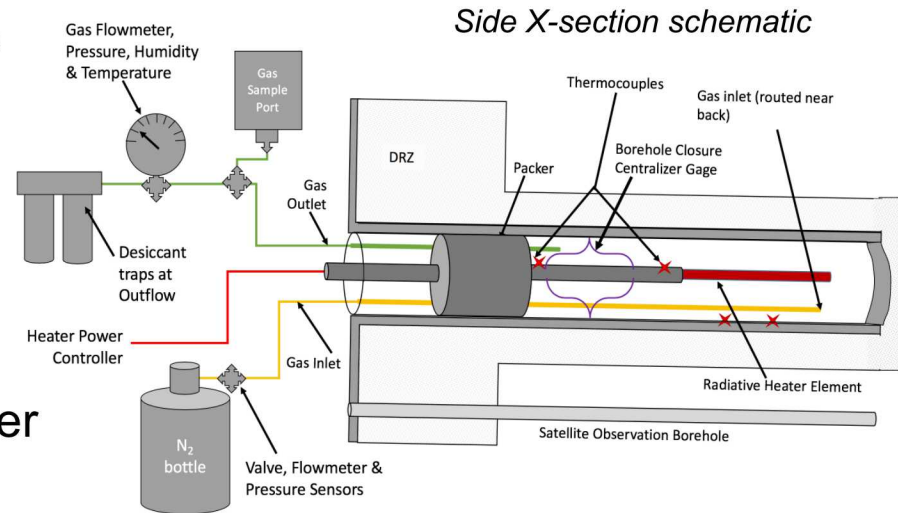
- Avoids mapped clay, polyhalite, or anhydrite layers
- Test interval beyond room disturbed rock zone (DRZ)
- Interval completed in single geologic unit (MU-0 at WIPP)

Test Components

■ 2 Test Arrangements (heated + unheated)

■ Packer-isolated Central Borehole

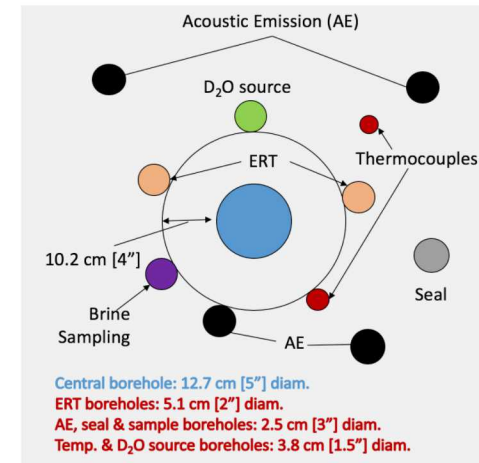
- Single inflatable packer
- Infrared radiative heater* (~400 W)
- Vapor extraction with dry N₂
- Gas/vapor sampling
- Thermocouples
- Gas permeability tests behind packer
- Borehole closure



■ 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

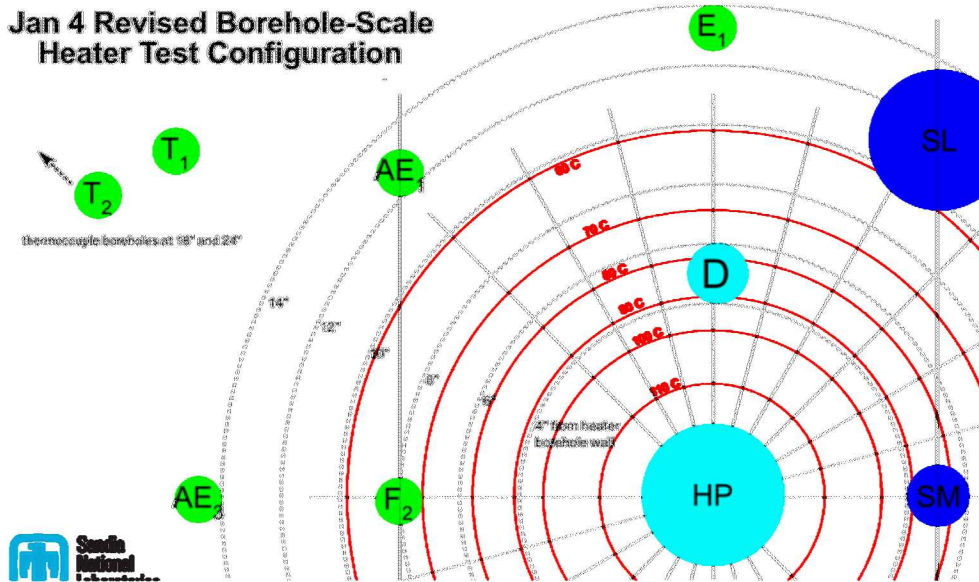
* Heated test only



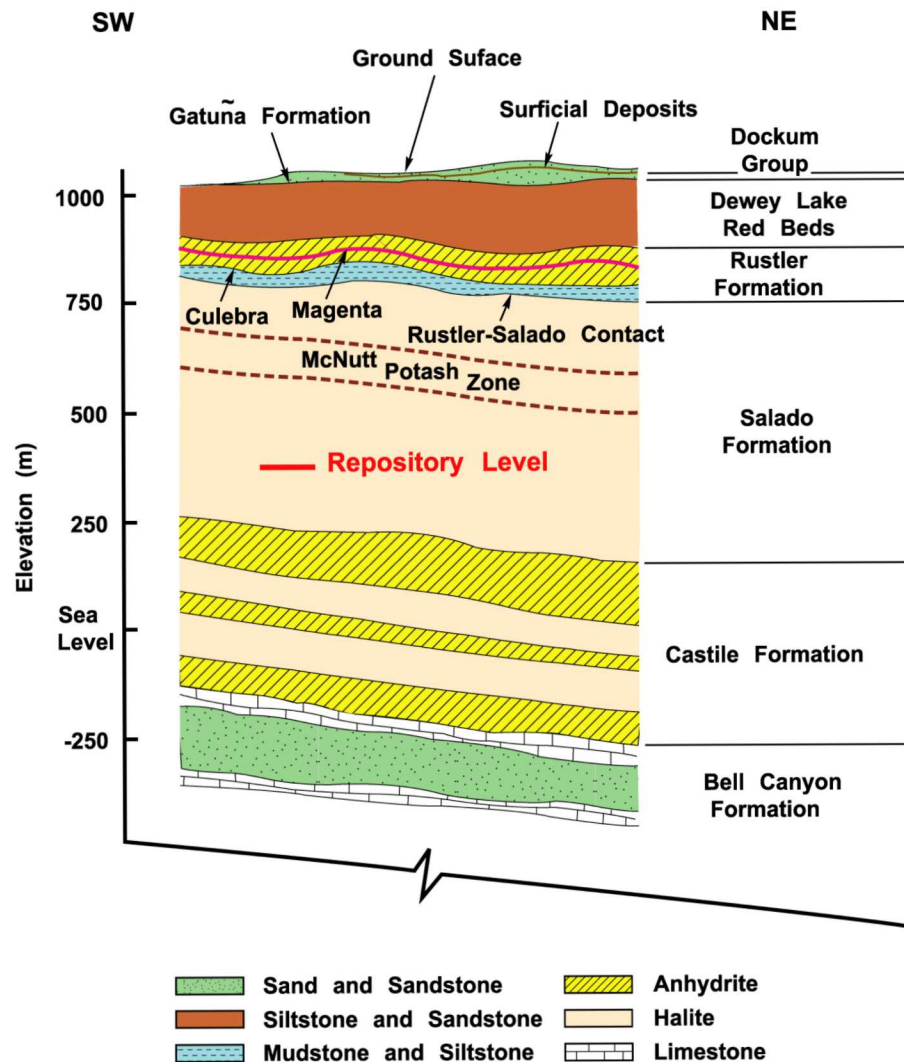
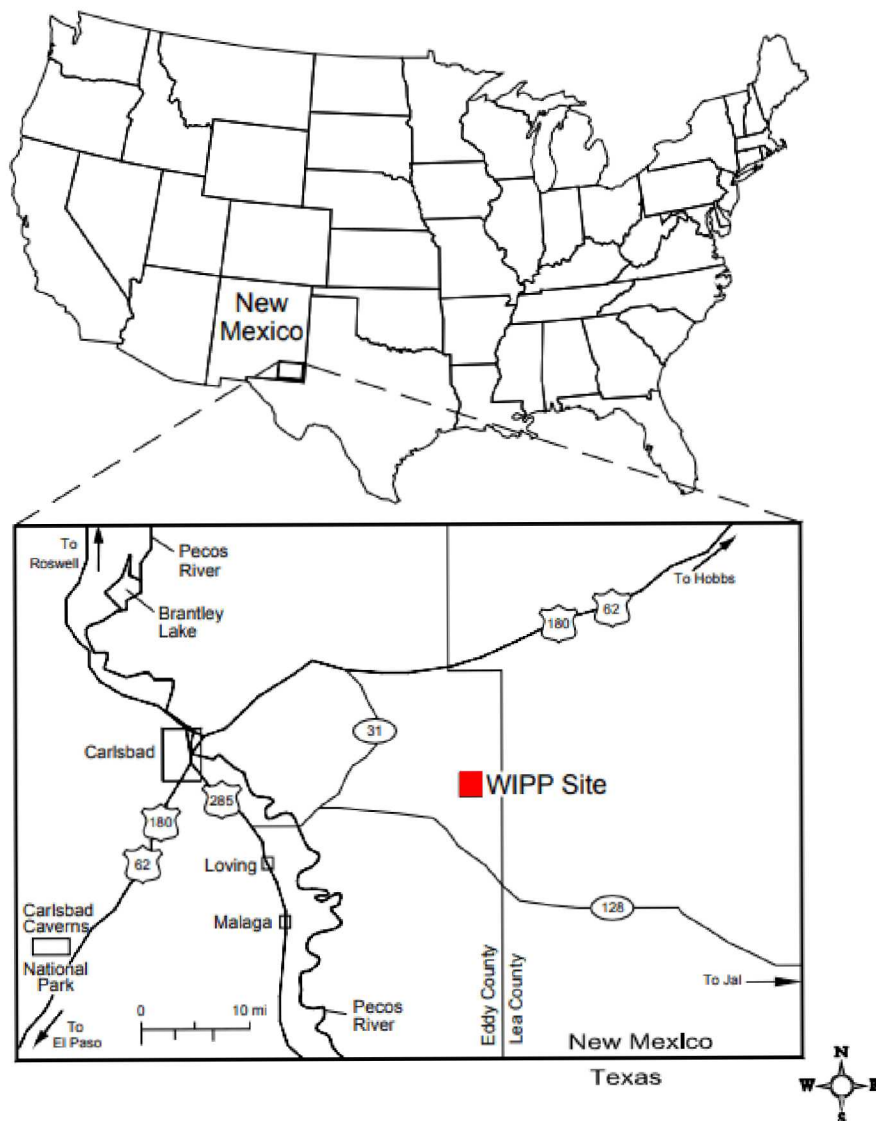
Drift view of borehole locations

More Detailed View

Jan 4 Revised Borehole-Scale
Heater Test Configuration



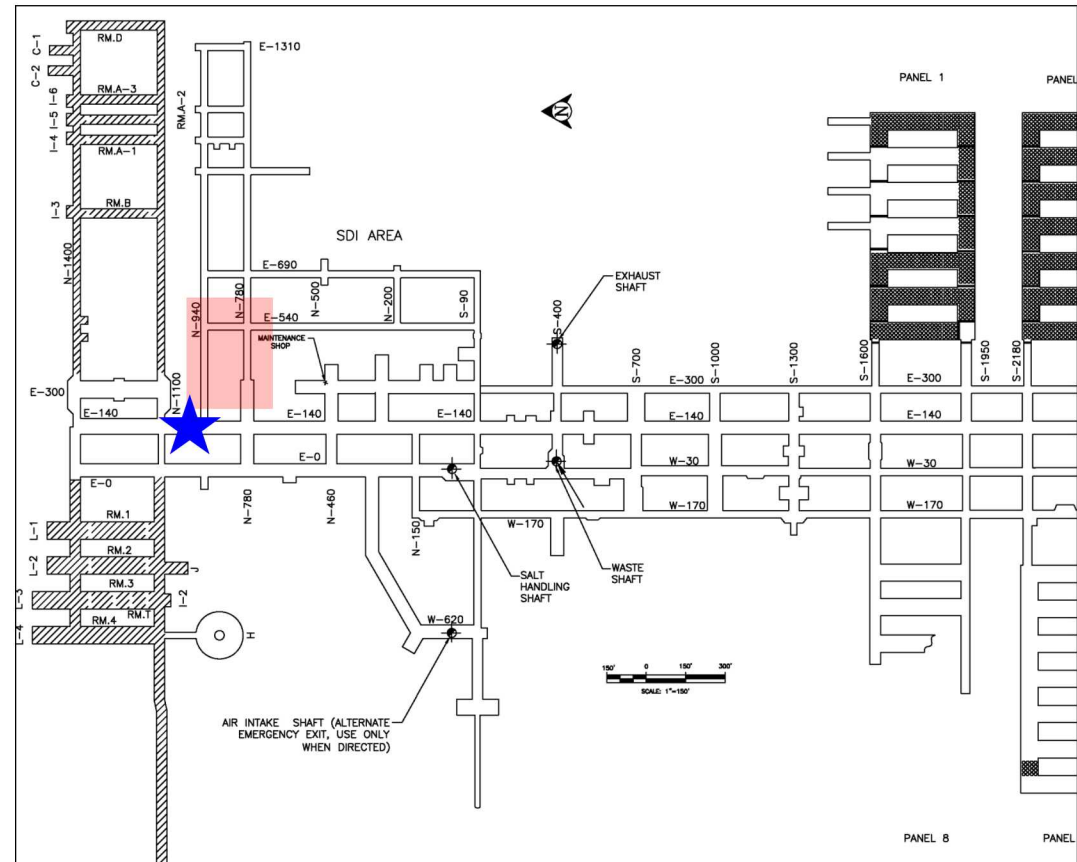
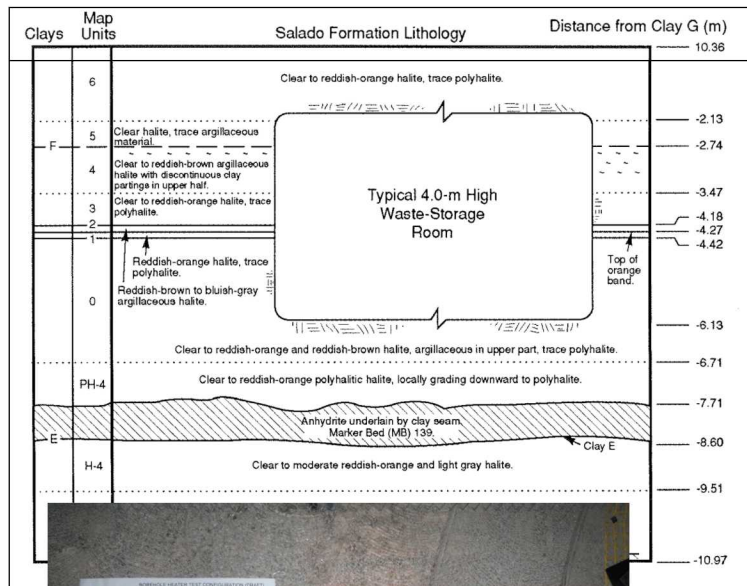
WIPP Context



WIPP Bedded Salt Test Location

■ New Boreholes in Early 2019

- Boreholes located in SDI area (red)
- Cores analysis via X-Ray CT, XRF & photographs at NETL



Brine Inflow Expectations

■ Brine Inflow

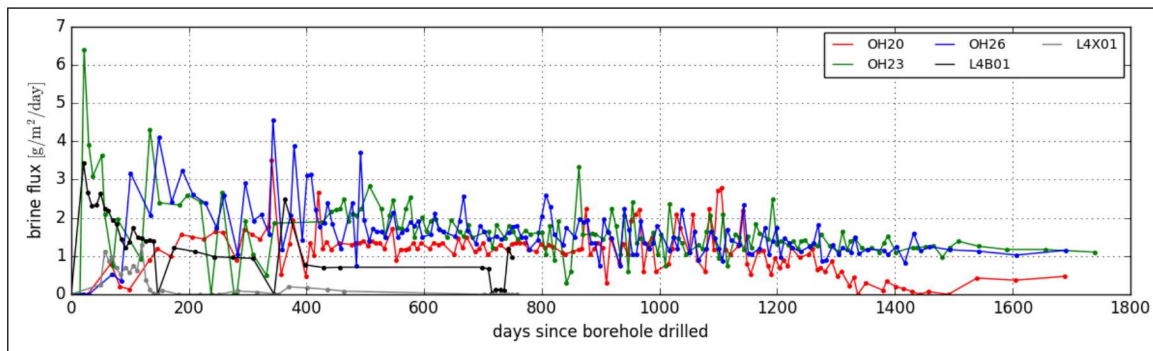
- Highest inflow rate initially
- Exponential decay of rate with time

■ Higher Temperature → More Brine

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

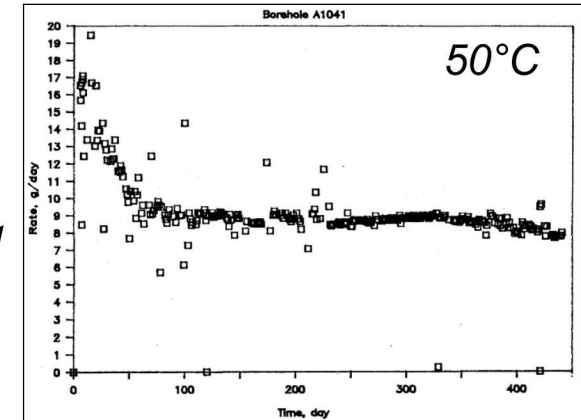
■ 1997 WIPP Unheated Brine Inflow Study

- INTRAVAL Study (Beauheim et al. 1997)

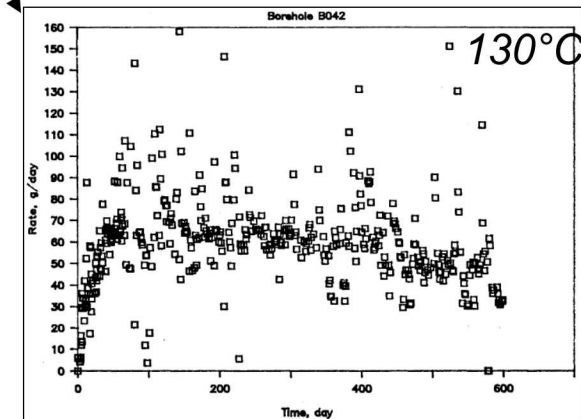


*Unheated borehole brine inflow at WIPP in MU-0
(did not cross mapped clay layers)*

Kuhlman et al. (2017)



Inflow to Vertical Boreholes



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

Gas Composition Expectations

■ Gases from:

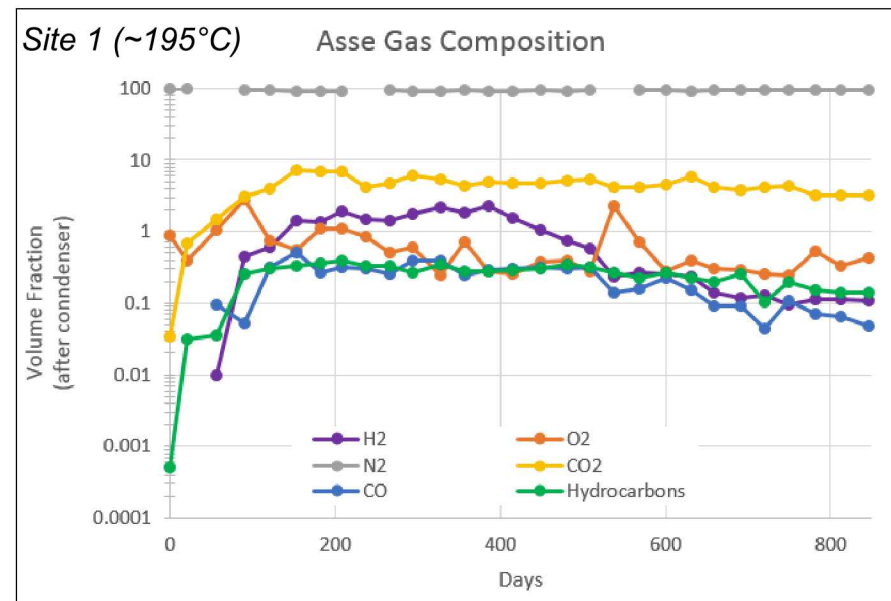
- Possible volatiles in salt (e.g., hydrocarbons at Asse)
- Dissolved gas in brine (~15 MPa pore pressure in far field)
- Components in seals and packers?
- Noble gas tracers

■ Water Vapor from Brine

- Natural H₂O
- Breakthrough Stable H₂O tracers
 - 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 temp., porosity & brine saturation

■ Conduct 3D ERT Surveys Through Time

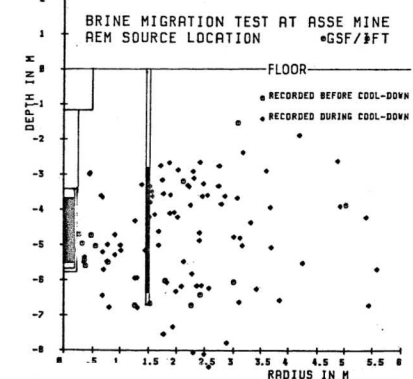
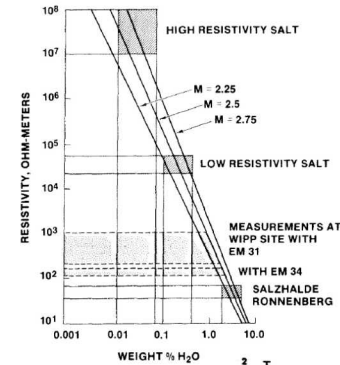
- Estimate evolution of porosity/saturation
- ERT conducted in heated test only

■ Acoustic Emissions (AE)

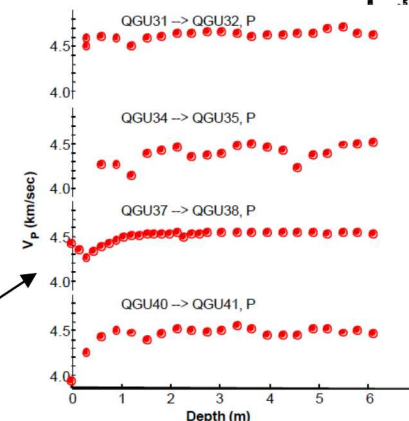
- AE monitored during heat up & cooldown
- Locate AE sources near heated borehole
- AE correlated with permeability increases
- AE system installed in heated test only

■ Ultrasonic Wave Travel-time Data

- May estimate extent/evolution of DRZ



Holcomb et al. (2001)



Rothfuchs et al. (1988)

Cementitious Seals Expectation

■ Emplace Pre-fabricated Cement Plug

- Snug fit into satellite borehole
- Tubing embedded in plug (perm. test)
- Monitor seal evolution as borehole closes
- Parallel tests: ambient + heated conditions

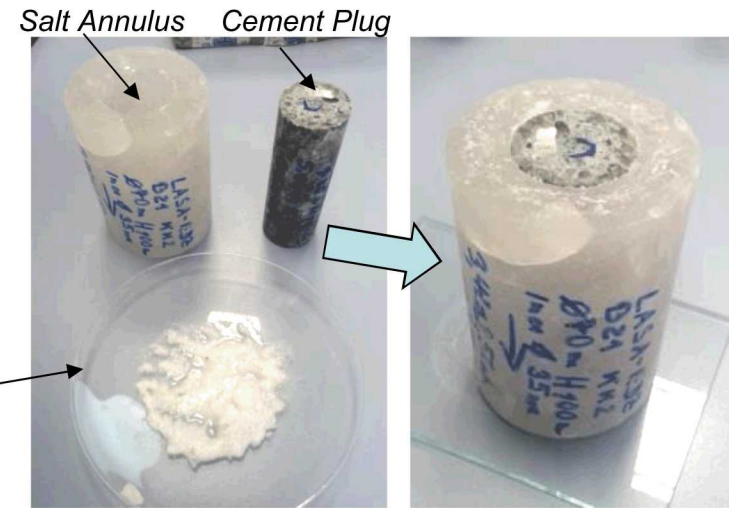
■ Upscale GRS Lab Seals Tests

- GRS test monitored permeability evolution
- We will implement at borehole scale

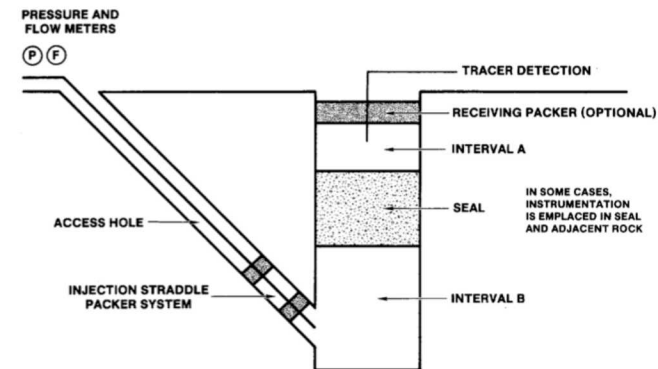
■ Compliment Field Scale Sealing Tests

- Previous WIPP field tests were complex
- Would require separate research program

■ Overcore Post-test to Analyze Interfaces



Czaikowski & Wiczorek (2016)



Stormont (1987)

Probable Test Data for Comparison

■ Central Borehole

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

■ Acoustic Emissions (AE) timeseries

- Location and timing of AE during heating/cooling

■ Fiber optic distributed sensing timeseries

- Temperature and strain sensing through time in 4 boreholes

■ 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., O & H) samples to observe 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 Jan/Feb 2019
- 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 powers/temperatures

■ 2019: Initial test execution

■ 2020: Distribute benchmark (thermal or hydro only) test data

■ 2021: Simulate single processes (+ thermal)

- Brine production, tracer 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 (SNL, LANL, LBNL), Germany (BGR, BAM), UK (RWM), Netherlands (COVRA)

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