




Thermo-hydro-mechanical behaviour of a porous sandstone

Fanny Descamps & J-P Tshibangu

1 Thermo-hydro-mechanical coupling is a key feature in Rock Mechanics today

- Drilling deeper and deeper
- Common field conditions :
 - Stresses $\times 10$ MPa
 - Pore pressure $\times 10$ MPa
 - Temperature $\approx 100^\circ\text{C}$
- Our equipments :
 - A true triaxial cell \rightarrow complex confining states
 - Need for a triaxial system with pore pressure and temperature control



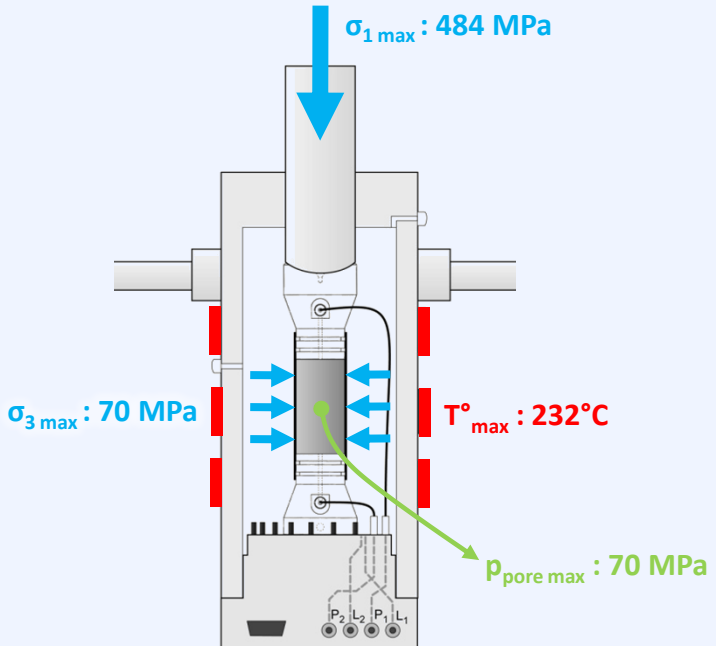
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2 The triaxial cell

The main features of the triaxial system are :

- σ_1, σ_3 : hydraulic bench
- p_{pore} : worm gear screw jack + stepper drive
- T° : heating jacket, thermocouple, controller

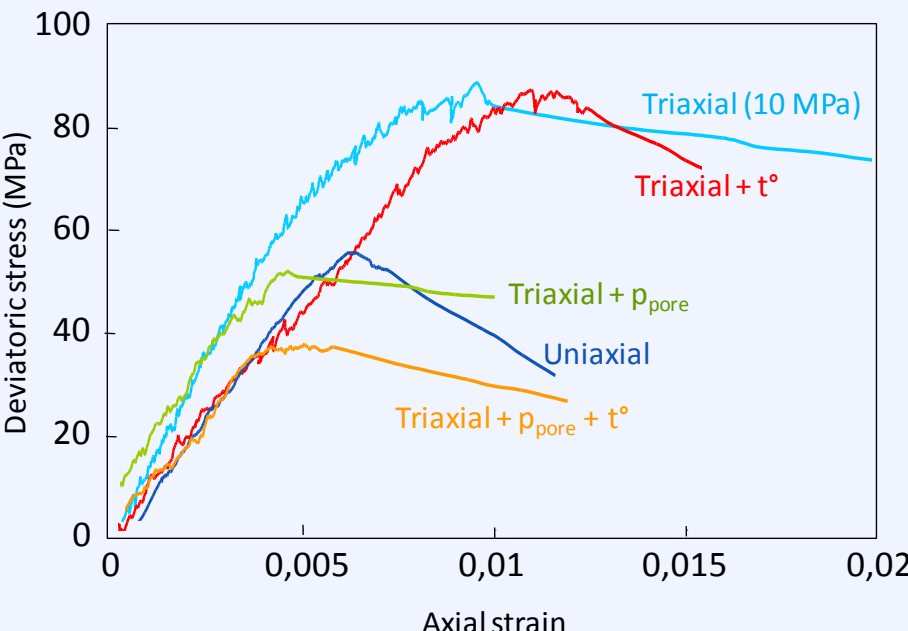
+ automation of the tests



$\sigma_{1 \text{ max}} : 484 \text{ MPa}$
 $\sigma_{3 \text{ max}} : 70 \text{ MPa}$
 $T^\circ_{\text{ max}} : 232^\circ\text{C}$
 $p_{\text{pore max}} : 70 \text{ MPa}$

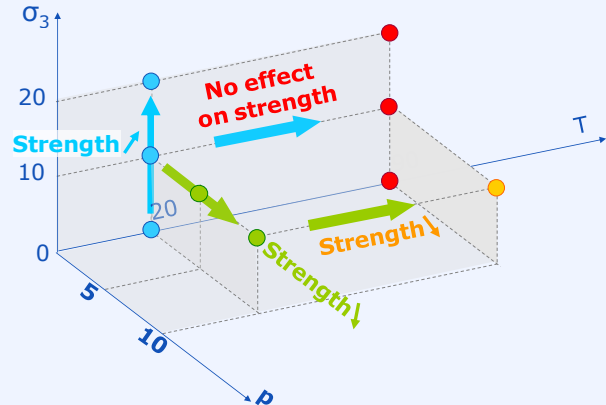
3 Experimental phase

Triaxial tests were performed under various confining pressures, pore pressures and temperatures on a porous rock. The tested rock is the Vosges sandstone (porosity : 21,7 %).



Test Condition	Peak Deviatoric Stress (MPa)
Triaxial (10 MPa)	~85
Triaxial + t°	~80
Triaxial + p_{pore}	~55
Uniaxial	~50
Triaxial + $p_{\text{pore}} + t^\circ$	~35

4 Conclusions



As expected, the strength increases with the confining pressure and decreases with pore pressure. However, whereas no noticeable effect was observed with increasing temperature, a strong coupling is observed by combining both temperature and pore pressure : in fact, for comparable pore pressure, the rock exhibits a strength decrease when the temperature is higher.