

CONTENTS

	PAGE
ENGLISH ABSTRACT	ii
THAI ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGTURES	x
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xiv
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 State of Problem	1
1.3 Objectives of Study	2
1.4 Scope and Limitation of Study	2
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	3
2.1 Storage of natural gas in underground chambers	3
2.2 Lined cavities at shallow depth	3
2.2.1 Depth determination	3
2.2.2 Rock mass strength	4
2.2.3 Lining concepts and lining materials	4
2.2.4 Rock support of the cavity walls	4
2.2.5 Evaluation of the lined cavity concept	5
2.3 Consideration and configuration of lined rock cavern	5
2.4 Assessment of uplift resistance	6
2.5 Fractures around underground cavities	8
2.5.1 Physical model test	8
2.5.2 Numerical model test	17
2.5.3 Numerical and experimental investigations on fractures in gas storage cavern	22
2.6 Progressive failure analysis of high-pressure gas storage cavern	23
2.6.1 Localization and progressive failure	23
2.6.2 Basic algorithms for analysis	23
2.6.3 The effect of gas storage cavern on failure length	28
3. METHODOLOGY	30
3.1 Introduction	30
3.2 Concept for evaluation of failure behavior	30
3.3 Characteristic of problem and rock properties	32
3.4 Concept for evaluation of failure behavior	34
3.4.1 Analysis cases for evaluation of crack initiation	34
3.4.2 Crack initiation criteria	35
3.4.3 Procedures for evaluation of crack initiation	36
3.5 Evaluation of fracture propagation behaviors	39

	PAGE
3.5.1 Method to predict failure paths	39
3.5.2 Interface model for progressive failure analysis	42
3.5.3 Reanalysis for stress redistribution with remeshing technique	44
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	47
4.1 Introduction	47
4.2 Evaluation of crack initiation	47
4.2.1 Observation of stress states with crack initiation criteria during applying the cavern pressure	47
4.2.2 Effect of influencing parameters on crack initiation point	53
4.2.3 Conclusion	56
4.3 Preliminary evaluation on failure patterns	58
4.4 Failure mode of fracture propagation	65
4.4.1 Case selection	65
4.4.2 Progressive failure analysis for the initial crack propagation	69
4.4.3 Progressive failure analysis with considering the effect of stress redistribution	79
4.4.4 Verification case with previous study (Tunsakul et al., 2013)	89
4.4.5 Conclusion	90
4.5 Established a simple chart for specifying initial crack location	91
5. CONCLUSIONS	93
5.1 Conclusions	93
5.2 Application of developed charts in practical use	94
5.3 Recommendation for future work	96
REFERENCES	97
CURRICULUM VITAE	86

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
2.1	Properties of rock masses (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	24
2.2	Material parameters of concrete liner (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	24
2.3	Analysis cases by varying shear strength parameters (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	28
2.4	Conclusion of analysis results (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	29
3.1	Controlled rock properties	32
3.2	Typical rock strength (Farmer, 1983)	34
3.3	Input parametric variables used for evaluation of crack initiation with ABAQUS	35
4.1	The example of calculation data in case of the cavern depth and k of 60 m and 1	51
4.2	All selected analysis cases	69

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
2.1 Schematic view of gas storage cavern (Larsson et al., 1989)	5
2.2 Lining materials (Tengborg ,1989)	6
2.3 Rigid – Cone Limit – Equilibrium Model (Littlejohn and Bruce, 1975)	7
2.4 Log – Spiral Limit Equilibrium Model (Ghaly and Hanna, 1994)	7
2.5 The straight failure plane model (Kim et al., 2012)	8
2.6 The granite test block with the strain gauge instrumentation. The gauge inside the hole were bonded to the inside wall. Loading was in uniaxial compression. (Carter et al., 1991)	9
2.7 The primary crack length at the point of remote fracture nucleation for a range of confining pressure and as a function of axial load (Carter et al., 1991)	9
2.8 The critical for primary, remote and slabbing fracture. For each, the axial load increases linearly with the lateral load, although at different rate (Carter et al., 1991)	10
2.9 The locations of starting remote fracture change with confining pressure. As the confining pressure increases, the fracture moves closer to the perimeter and at the same time acquires a lower dip. The numbers identify the horizontal (P2) and (P1) loads (about 1/6 th of model is shown) (Carter et al.,1991)	10
2.10 The distance to the point of remote fracture nucleation (Carter et al., 1991)	11
2.11 The inclination of the starting remote fracture changes from almost vertical at uniaxial load to just above 30° at high confining pressure (Carter et al., 1991)	11
2.12 Testing of a large granite block (R = 50 mm) (Dzik and Lajtai, 1996)	12
2.13 Tested specimen decreased by 200 times 0.50x0.50x0.95 m3 (Tunsakul et al., 2013)	13
2.14 All failure paths after testing condition under all initial KO (Tunsakul et al., 2013)	13
2.15 All failure paths from all initial vertical stresses after testing condition under all initial K _O (Tunsakul et al., 2013)	14
2.16 Typical strain gauge response to uniaxial loading of an R = 50 mm sample. (Dzik and Lajtai, 1996)	15
2.17 Typical strain gauge response to uniaxial loading of an R = 10 mm sample. (Dzik and Lajtai, 1996)	15
2.18 Crack initiation data collected from laboratory testing. (Dzik and Lajtai,1996)	16
2.19 Crack propagation data collected from laboratory testing. (Dzik and Lajtai,1996)	16
2.20 Geometries and loading conditions for openings with circular, elliptical	18
2.21 Failure patterns of rock around circular openings for different lateral	19
2.22 Failure patterns of rock around elliptical openings for different lateral	20
2.23 Failure patterns of rock around inverted U-shaped openings for different	21
2.24 The comparisons of failure paths obtained between numerical analyses and physical model tests (Tunsakul et al., 2013)	22
2.25 The interface contact element (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	23
2.26 Axis-symmetry analytical meshes (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	24

FIGURE	PAGE
2.27 Distribution of local safety of factor at the inner pressure of 15.6 MPa (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	25
2.28 Computed failure path from stress state of preliminary analysis (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	26
2.29 Computed failure surfaces with and without considering progressive failure analysis (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	26
2.30 Final analytical mesh including failure surface (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	27
2.31 Failure lengths during applying internal pressure (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	28
2.32 Ratio of non-failure path against internal pressure (Jongpradist et al., 2007)	29
3.1 Flow chart of overall framework for analysis to evaluate failure path in this study	31
3.2 Prototype of problems considered in this study (after Johansson, 2003)	32
3.3 Range of initial stress ratio (after Hoek and Brown, 1980)	33
3.4 Possible natural Rock strength boundaries (after Farmer, 1983)	34
3.5 Analytical mesh and boundary conditions used in stress analysis	35
3.6 Graphical illustration of shear failure criterion, referring to a Mohr circle	36
3.7 The procedure for evaluation of crack initiation	37
3.8 Initial stress ratio setting (case of depth 60 m and k of 1)	37
3.9 Simulation of Excavation stage and associated vertical stress distribution	38
3.10 Example of the observation of stress state	38
3.11 Possible failure planes	40
3.12 Examples of failure plane calculation	41
3.13 Example of method for connecting failure plane	42
3.14 Illustrates the algorithm for the interface contact behavior (Tunsakul et al., 2013)	43
3.15 Contact and interaction discretization model (ABAQUS Analysis User's Manual, 2010)	44
3.16 The procedure for evaluation of fracture propagation	44
3.17 FE mesh for three pre-determined possible failure paths starting from crack initiation point	46
3.18 FE mesh for three pre-determined possible failure paths starting from the new crack tip	46
4.1 The example of the crack initiation of both shear and tensile modes during applying the cavern pressure of 10, 15 and 20 MPa with initial stress ratio (k) of 1 and depth of cavern of 60 meters	49
4.2 The stress states considered as Mohr circles	50
4.3 Definition of failure angle (α) for crack Initiation point	50
4.4 Linear regressions for line of $D/R=1$ in case of the cavern depth and k of 60 m and 1	52
4.5 The transition of the location of crack initiation in case of the cavern depth and k of 60 m and 1	52
4.6 Line of $D/R=1$ obtained from all cases	53
4.7 Influence of tensile strength on the possible failure angles for various cavern depths	54
4.8 Influence of in-situ stress ratio on the possible failure angles for various cavern depths	55
4.9 Influence of depth of cavern on the possible failure angles for various in-situ stress ratio	56

FIGURE	PAGE
4.10 Chart to determine the failure mode	57
4.11 The transition of the crack initiation location against rock strength	58
4.12 Initial crack point considered by minimum and maximum rock strength	59
4.13 Estimated failure pahts pattern and Trajectories of principal stresses for k of 0.3 (scale 1:1)	60
4.14 Estimated failure pahts pattern and Trajectories of principal stresses for k of 0.6 (scale x:y =1:1)	60
4.15 Estimated failure pahts pattern and Trajectories of principal stresses for k of 0.8 (scale x:y =1:1)	61
4.16 Estimated failure pahts pattern and Trajectories of principal stresses for k of 0.9 (scale x:y =1:1)	61
4.17 Estimated failure pahts pattern and Trajectories of principal stresses for k of 1 (scale x:y =1:1)	62
4.18 Estimated failure pahts pattern and Trajectories of principal stresses for k of 1.2 (scale x:y =1:1)	62
4.19 Estimated failure pahts pattern and Trajectories of principal stresses for k of 1.5 (scale x:y =1:1)	63
4.20 Estimated failure pahts pattern and Trajectories of principal stresses for k of 3 (scale x:y =1:1)	63
4.21 six analysis cases in the $\sigma_t - C$ space with the concept of D/R=1	66
4.22 show stress state reaching both failure criteria for point (a) and (b)	67
4.23 Prediction of possible failure paths	68
4.24 Model simulations with interface element for analyzing Case 1, 2 and 5 with initial crack at 10 degree (scale x:y =1:1)	70
4.25 Model simulations with interface element for analyzing Case 3, 4 and 6 with initial crack at 33 degree (scale x:y =1:1)	70
4.26 Analysis results for case 1: $\sigma_t = 2$ MPa, and $C = 7$ (Tensile fracture is expected)	72
4.27 Analysis results for case 3: $\sigma_t = 15$ MPa, and $C = 27$ (Tensile fracture is expected)	73
4.28 Analysis results for case 2 : $\sigma_t = 3$ MPa, and $C = 4.5$ (Shear fracture is expected)	75
4.29 Analysis results for case 4: $\sigma_t = 16$ MPa, and $C = 24.9$ (Shear fracture is expected)	76
4.30 Analysis results for case 5: $\sigma_t = 10$ MPa, and $C = 4.5$ (Shear fracture is expected)	77
4.31 Analysis results for case 6: $\sigma_t = 25$ MPa, and $C = 24.9$ (Shear fracture is expected)	78
4.32 Selected possible failure paths after partial fracture propagation a) initial tensile failure b) initial shear failure (scale x:y =1:1)	80
4.33 Model simulations with interface element after fracture propagation for tensile fracture case 1 (scale x:y =1:1)	80
4.34 Model simulations with interface element after fracture propagation for tensile fracture case 1 (scale x:y =1:1)	81
4.35 Tensile fracture propagation	82
4.36 Shear fracture propagation	82
4.37 Defined shear planes and different predicted shear failure paths	83

FIGURE	PAGE
4.38 Systematic progressive failure analysis for evaluating the change of failure path direction considering the effect of stress redistribution	84
4.39 Effect of stress redistribution on the predicted failure path and the change of principal planes (tensile fracture)	85
4.40 The influence of stress redistribution on evolution of predicted failure paths for tensile fracture case with σ_t of 15 MPa, k of 1 and cavern depth of 60 meters (parameter in analysis case 3)	86
4.41 Effect of stress redistribution on the predicted failure path and the change of principal planes (shear fracture)	87
4.42 The influence of stress redistribution on evolution of predicted failure paths for tensile fracture case with C of 24.9 MPa, k of 1 and cavern depth of 60 meters (parameter in analysis case 6)	88
4.43 The proposed simple tensile and shear failure path	89
4.44 Comparison of FEM and Experiment test (Tunsakul et al., 2013)	89
4.45 Fracture behaviors considered on pair of $\sigma_t - C$ with the line of $D/R=1$	90
4.46 The relation of three factors normalizing rock strength by vertical stress	91
4.47 Chart for specifying initial crack location	92
5.1 The procedure of simple failure path evaluation	94
5.2 Chart 1 to determine the failure mode	95
5.3 Chart 2 for specifying initial crack location	95
5.4 The characteristics of simple tensile and shear failure path	96

LIST OF SYMBOLS

C	=	Cohesion
σ_t	=	Tensile strength
ρ	=	Density
E	=	Young Modulus
ν	=	Poisson ratio
k	=	In-situ stress ratio
α	=	Failure angle