



Biot Medal Lecture 2003

## Energy Approach to Poromechanics

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## Energy Approach to Poromechanics

- rocks, soils
- concretes
- woods
- foams
- bones
- living tissues
- etc.

- drying and shrinkage
- wetting and swelling
- temperature rise and build-up of pressure
- hydraulic diffusion and subsidence
- freezing and spalling
- capillarity and cracking
- electro-osmosis and consolidation
- etc.

### Outlines :

1. Revisiting the Energy Approach of Saturated Poroelasticity
2. Energy Approach to Partially Saturated Poroelasticity
3. From Poromechanics to the Mechanics of Colloids

## Revisiting Biot's Energy Approach to Saturated Poroelasticity

*Open system:*

$m_{fl} d\Omega_0$   
fluid mass  
content



Assuming no  
dissipation

$$\underbrace{\sigma_{ij} d\epsilon_{ij}}_{\text{Strain work}} + \underbrace{\left( f_{fl} + \frac{p_{fl}}{\rho_{fl}} \right) dm_{fl}}_{\text{Free energy supplied by convection} + \text{Work to make the mass enter the porous element}} - \underbrace{dF}_{\text{Helmoltz Free energy infinitesimal change of the open system}} = 0$$

$g_{fl} dm_{fl}$   
 ↑  
 Gibbs potential

### Separate equality for the skeleton

Mesoscopic  
information

$$\sigma_{ij} d\epsilon_{ij} + g_{fl} dm_{fl} - dF = 0$$

$dg_{fl} = \frac{dp_{fl}}{\rho_{fl}}$

Fluid state equations

$m_{fl} = \phi \rho_{fl}$   
 $F_{sk} = F - f_{fl} m_{fl}$

Skeleton free energy

$$\underbrace{\sigma_{ij} d\epsilon_{ij}}_{\text{Strain work Related to the skeleton only}} + \underbrace{p_{fl} d\phi}_{\text{Lagrangean porosity}} - dF_{sk} = 0$$

Strain work  
Related to the skeleton only

Lagrangean  
porosity

## Linear Poroelasticity and Poroplasticity (saturated)

$$\sigma_{ij} d\varepsilon_{ij} + p_{fl} d\phi - dF_{sk} = 0$$

State equations:  $\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial F_{sk}}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} \quad p_{fl} = \frac{\partial F_{sk}}{\partial \phi}$

### LINEAR POROELASTICITY

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= K\varepsilon - bp_{fl} \\ \phi - \phi_0 &= p_{fl} / N + b\varepsilon \\ s_{ij} &= 2G e_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

### POROPLASTICITY

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{ij} &\rightarrow \varepsilon_{ij} - \varepsilon_{ij}^p \\ \phi &\rightarrow \phi - \phi^p \end{aligned}$$

State equations

$$f(\sigma_{ij}, p_{fl}) \leq 0$$

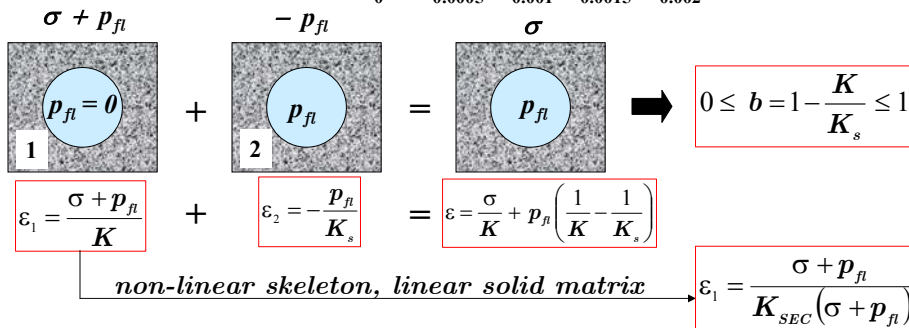
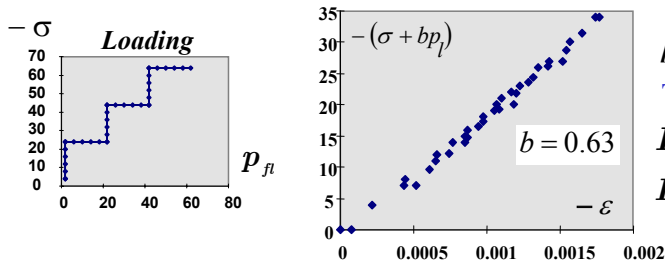
Plastic criterion

$$d\varepsilon_{ij}^p = d\lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial \sigma_{ij}}, \quad d\phi^p = d\lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_{fl}}$$

Flow rule

Biot's effective stress

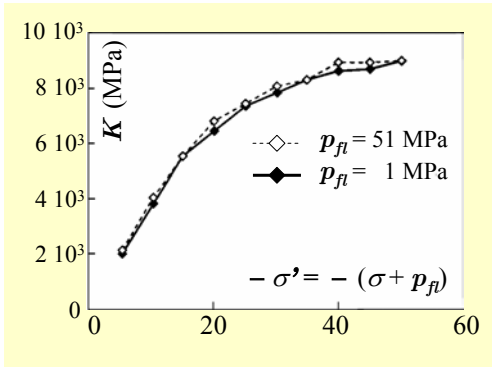
$$-(\sigma + bp_{fl}) = -K\varepsilon \quad \text{Experimental validation?}$$



$$d\sigma = K d\varepsilon - b dp_{fl}$$

$$K = K(\sigma + p_{fl}) \quad \text{Dormieux et al., 2002}$$

$$b = 1 - K(\underbrace{\sigma + p_{fl}}_{\text{Terzaghi's effective stress}}) / K_s$$



*Bemer et al., 2001*  
Sandstone specimen

### Extension of Energy Approach to Unsaturated Poroelasticity

$$d\Omega_t = (1-n)d\Omega_t + n S_l d\Omega_t + n(1-S_l)d\Omega_t$$

Porous element = Solid skeleton + Liquid water + Gaseous mixture

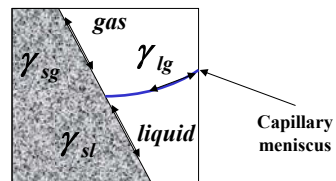
Liquid water saturation
 $n S_l$ 
 $n(1-S_l)$

$$\sigma_{ij} d\varepsilon_{ij} + (S_l p_l + S_g p_g) d\phi - \phi p_c dS_l - dF_{sk} = 0$$

Total stress
Averaged pressure  $p^*$ 
 $p_c = p_g - p_l$ 
Capillary pressure

$$F_{sk} = F_{solid} + \phi U$$

Skeleton energy
Solid energy
Interface Energy



$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial F_{sk}}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} \quad p^* = \frac{\partial F_{sk}}{\partial \phi} \quad -\phi p_c = \frac{\partial F_{sk}}{\partial S_l}$$

## Unsaturated Poroelasticity: Equivalent Pore Pressure $\pi$

*Coussy et Dangla, 2002*

$$\phi p_c = -\frac{\partial F_{sk}}{\partial S_l} \quad \rightarrow \quad F_{sk} = \underbrace{F_{solid}(\varepsilon_{ij}, \phi)}_{\text{Solid matrix}} + \underbrace{\phi U(S_l)}_{\text{Interface energy}} \quad \text{Energy separation}$$

**$p_c = p_c(S_l)$**

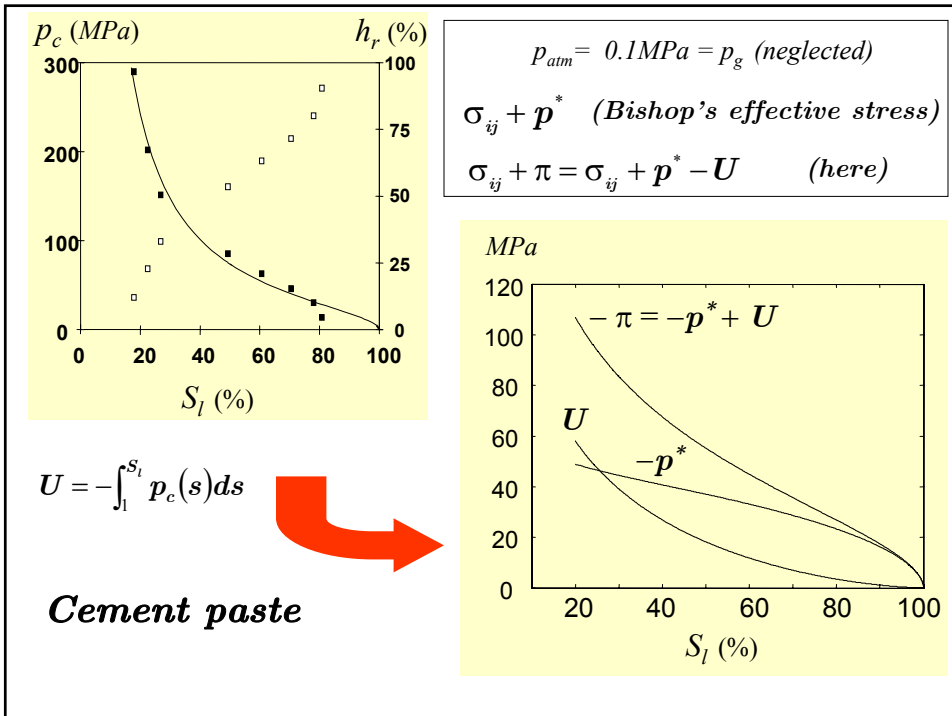
$$\sigma_{ij} d\varepsilon_{ij} + \pi d\phi - dF_{solid} = 0 \quad \sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial F_{solid}}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} \quad \pi = \frac{\partial F_{solid}}{\partial \phi}$$

$p^*$  Averaged pore pressure (= Bishop's equivalent pore pressure)

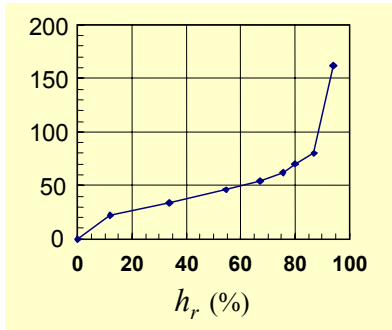
$$\pi = S_l p_l + S_g p_g - U \equiv \text{Equivalent pore pressure}$$

$$U = -\int_1^{S_l} p_c(s) ds$$

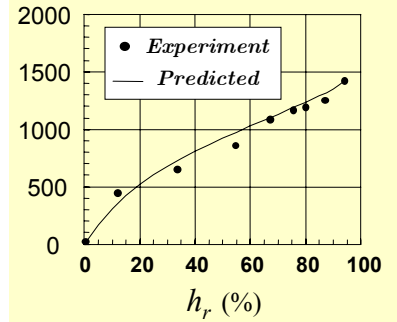
$$\sigma = K\varepsilon - b\pi !$$



$w$  (kg/m<sup>3</sup>) Sorption curve



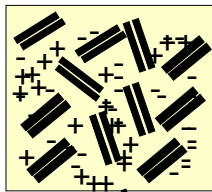
$1/3 \epsilon$  (10<sup>-6</sup>) (Swelling)



Cellular cement  
fiber composite  
 $b = 0.79$   
Carmeliet, 1999

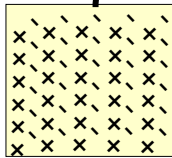
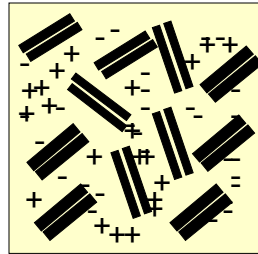
$$\epsilon = \frac{b}{nK} \times \frac{RT}{M_v} \times \int_{h_c}^{h_0} \frac{w}{h} dh \quad \left( = \frac{b}{K} \pi \right)$$

### From poromechanics to mechanics of colloids



At constant solution  
pressure and decreasing  
salt concentration:

SWELLING



$$p_e = 2RT c^{eff}$$

$$\ell = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 RT}{2F^2 c^{eff}}}$$

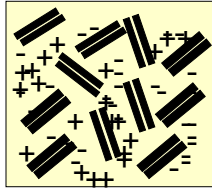
$$\sigma_{ij} d\epsilon_{ij} + p_w d\phi + p_e d\left(\frac{\phi}{A}\right) - dF_{sk} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{A} = \frac{\rho_e}{\rho_e^{eff}} \quad A > 1$$

$$d\sigma = K d\epsilon - dp_w - b_e dp_e$$

$$d\left(\frac{\phi}{A}\right) = b_e d\epsilon + \frac{dp_e}{N}$$

$$d\epsilon = d\phi \Rightarrow b_e = \left( \frac{\partial(\phi/A)}{\partial\phi} \right)_{p_e}$$

## From poromechanics to mechanics of colloids



Solution pressure

$$d(\sigma + \overbrace{p_w + p_e}) = K d\varepsilon - dp_{sw}$$

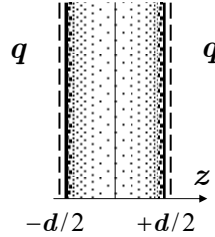
$$p_{sw} = -\int (1 - b_e) dp_e$$

$$b_e = \left( \frac{\partial(\phi / A)}{\partial \phi} \right)_{p_e}$$

Poromechanics

$$s \times \frac{d}{2} = \phi$$

$$p_e = 2RT c^{eff}$$

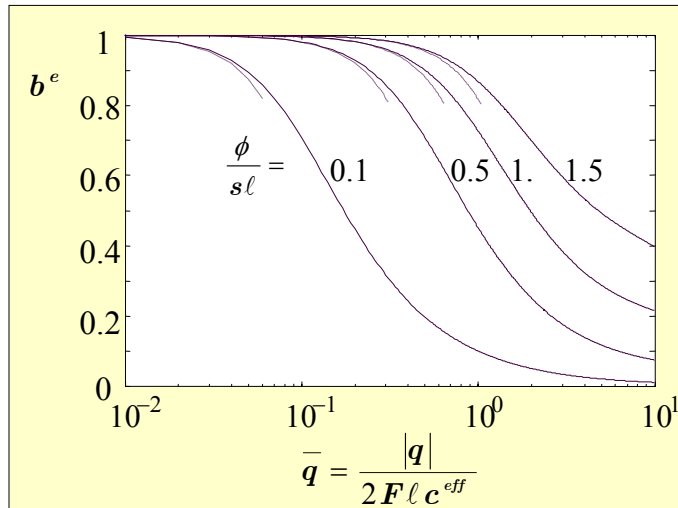


$$p_{sw} = RTc_+(0) + RTc_-(0) - p_e$$

$$b_e = \left( \frac{\partial p_{sw}}{\partial p_e} \right)_{\phi} + 1$$

Porophysical Chemistry

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma \\ = \\ K d\varepsilon - dp_w - b_e dp_e \end{aligned}$$



$C^{eff}$  ranging from  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-4}$  mol/l

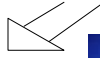
$\ell$  ranging from 30 nm to 1 nm

$q = 0.01$  to  $0.2 C \times m^{-2}$

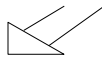
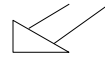
$$\ell = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0 RT}{2F^2 c^{eff}}}$$

As a conclusion build a bridge between ...

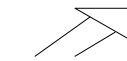
Upscaling methods  
thermodynamics



POROPHYSICAL  
CHEMISTRY  
Micro/Nano Scales



POROMECHANICS  
Macro Scale



back analysis

Many Thanks To Many People  
and specially to ...

P. Acker  
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F. Ulm