

<b>Project Number</b>	7
<b>Name/title of the PhD course</b>	Doctoral Thesis in Earth and Environmental Sciences
<b>Name/Title of the PhD project</b>	<i>Permeability and migration paths up to the surface at the scale of the rock mass</i>
<b>Recruiting organisation and Department/Faculty of reference</b>	ISTerre laboratory is part of the Université Grenoble Alpes, and it is a world leading research institution in geoscience (ranked 24th by the Shanghai QS ranking; Earth Science field 2022), with 110 permanent scientists and 41 engineers. ISTerre has a strong expertise in the field of H <sub>2</sub> generation, migration and reactivity in geological environments with five permanent scientists and three engineers working in this field for more than one decade. The PhD student will work in the Natural Hydrogen Observatory Group Grenoble ( <a href="https://nativeh2project.osug.fr/">https://nativeh2project.osug.fr/</a> ) led by Laurent Truche & Frederic Victor Donzé. Equipment and infrastructures available to the recruited DC is presented in the Web site of the H <sub>2</sub> group.
<b>Scientific context and Objectives</b>	Fault zones crossing caprocks are critical objects for massive storage of H <sub>2</sub> in porous reservoirs. We have shown recently that subcritical mechanical response of a fault may be enough to explain why the permeability of a fault zone can increase by several orders of magnitude when slightly increasing the fluid pressure, while strain records do exhibit generally very low plastic deformation (Donzé et al. 2020). This has been observed during fluid injection tests performed inside a clay-rich fault zone at the Tournemire IRSN underground laboratory.. Now, due to the high diffusivity, low viscosity, and low density of hydrogen leads to a high mobility and therefore the potential loss due to leakage along fault zones and permeability law needs to be revisited. The main objective of the project is to formulate this permeability evolution within a fault zone for H <sub>2</sub> flow to be used in numerical model to study the integrity of massive H <sub>2</sub> geologic reservoir.
<b>Expected Results</b>	The expected result is the formulation of the permeability in terms of THMX environment inside the fault zone to describe a H <sub>2</sub> flow at the reservoir scale. From laboratory experiments carried out at the TUDelft and field monitoring, formulations of permeability will be proposed and plugged in numerical models of H <sub>2</sub> reservoirs, taking into account scaling effects, i.e. possible homogenization of the problem and in situ effective stress conditions. The numerical investigations will require high coding skill levels. Testing permeability laws imply a full control of the software environment, which can be written in matlab or C++. Understanding the meaning of state equations for multiple components in different phases is mandatory to develop reliable and clear codes. Development frameworks could be MRST toolbox (Finite volume method) or YADE-DEM (Discrete element method). Validation of the model will be done by comparing the results with known and well-constrained experimental tests and/or other numerical simulations. Parametric studies will be carried to rank the contributions of the parameters used in the model. Then, predictive analyses will be conducted at the scale of a reservoir to better understand the geomechanical issues during cyclic loading in presence of fault zones crossing the caprock.
<b>Secondment opportunities</b>	TUDelft, Hadi Hajibeygi, Experimental tests.
<b>Brief CV of main Supervisor</b>	Frederic Victor Donzé is professor of Geomechanics & Geophysics and co-leading the Natural Hydrogen Observatory Group Grenoble, responsible for assessing the potential of native hydrogen ( <a href="https://nativeh2project.osug.fr/">https://nativeh2project.osug.fr/</a> ). He is specialized in the development of numerical modelling applied to geosciences (tectonics, fault systems, fracturation, HM coupling) and civil engineering (dynamic loading, slope stability, soil mechanics). He is also involved in Geophysical prospection, ElectroMagnetic & MagnetoTelluric methods to identify the presence of faults and ground water) ( <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Frederic-Donze/research">https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Frederic-Donze/research</a> ). He (co-)supervised 21 PhD theses, 14 post-docs and 12 master students in geophysics geomechanics and civil engineering. Publication list: <a href="https://scholar.google.fr/citations?hl=fr&amp;user=66zPxNUAAAAJ">https://scholar.google.fr/citations?hl=fr&amp;user=66zPxNUAAAAJ</a>
<b>Publications</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Lefevre, N., Truche, L., Donzé, F. V., Gal, F., Tremosa, J., Fakoury, R. A., ... &amp; Gaucher, E. C. (2022). Natural hydrogen migration along thrust faults in foothill basins: The North Pyrenean Frontal Thrust case study. <i>Applied Geochemistry</i>, 145, 105396.</li> <li>2- Lefevre, N., Truche, L., Donzé, F. V., Ducoux, M., Barré, G., Fakoury, R. A., ... &amp; Gaucher, E. C. (2021). Native H<sub>2</sub> exploration in the western Pyrenean foothills. <i>Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems</i>, 22(8), e2021GC009917.</li> <li>3- Donzé, F. V., Truche, L., Shekari Namin, P., Lefevre, N., &amp; Bazarkina, E. F. (2020). Migration of natural hydrogen from deep-seated sources in the São Francisco Basin, Brazil. <i>Geosciences</i>, 10(9), 346.</li> </ol>
<b>Projects</b>	1- Natural H <sub>2</sub> exploration (French National Research Agency)