



**Around permanent regime**

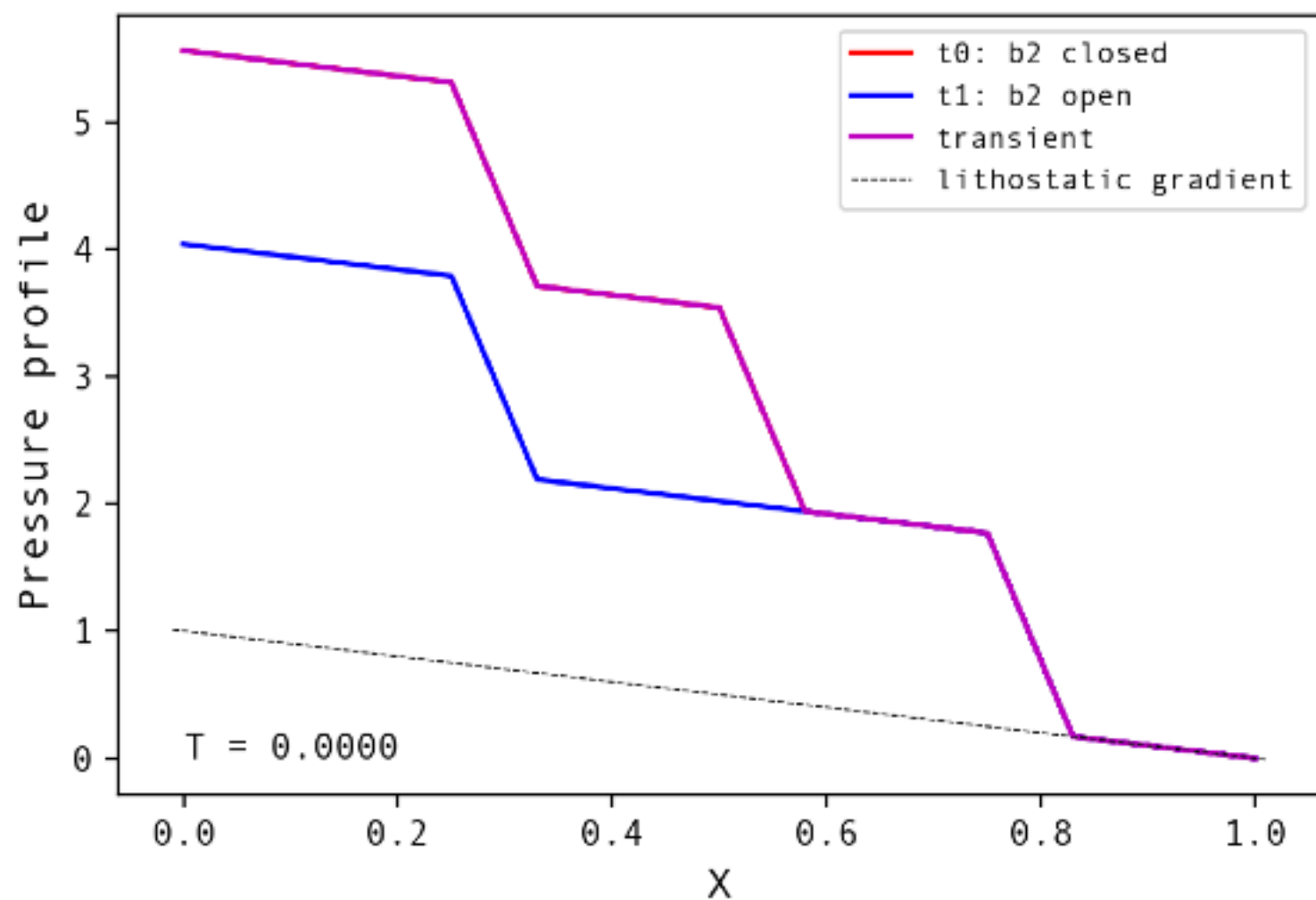
***(b) QP boundaries: transient from valve breaking***

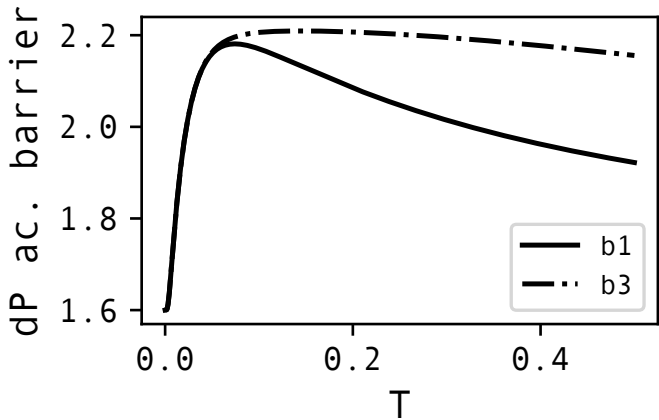
# Experiment:

- Init. equilibrium pore-pressure profile when 3 valves are closed, but valve nb2 is open ( $k_b = k_{bg}$ ).
- Observe the propagating transient

## Observation:

- transient progresses from one valve to the other, to redistribute total  $dP$  on background segments and barriers.
- $dP$  across remaining valve and overpressure are increased (closer to failure?)
- The increase is transient, overpressure will progressively dissipate when fluid has crossed the low permeability barriers

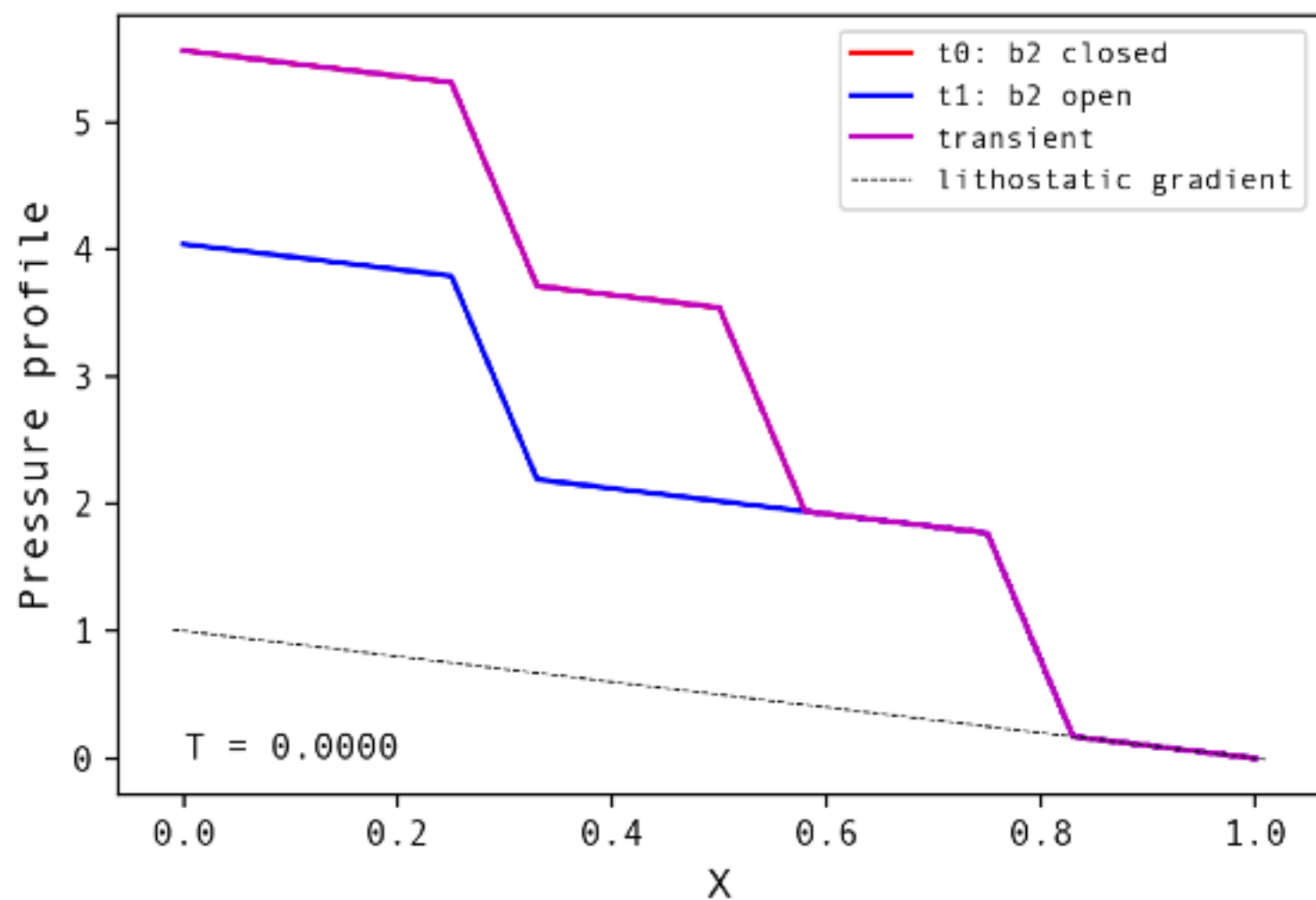


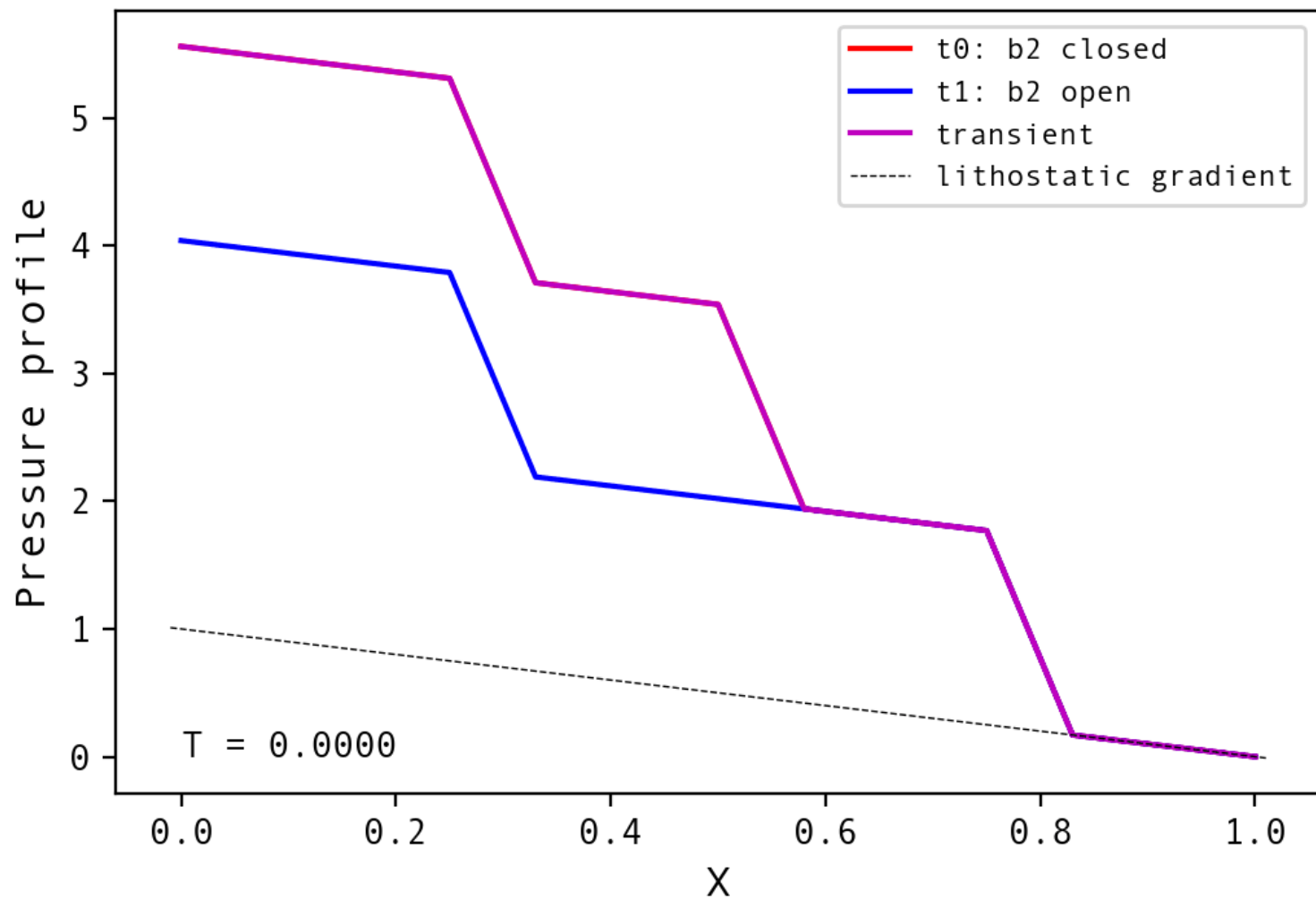




this is a gif, click on it to play







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## *(b) QP boundaries: transient from valve breaking*

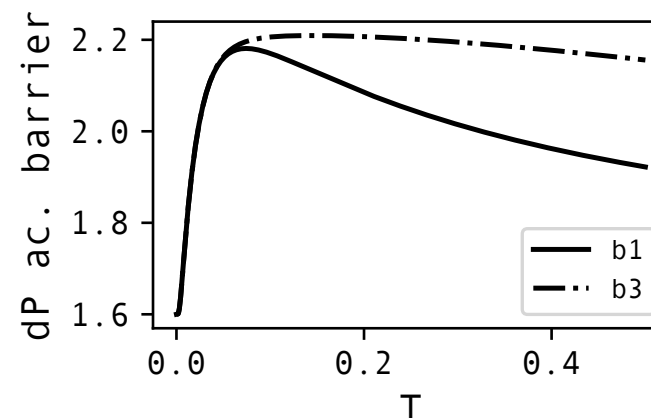
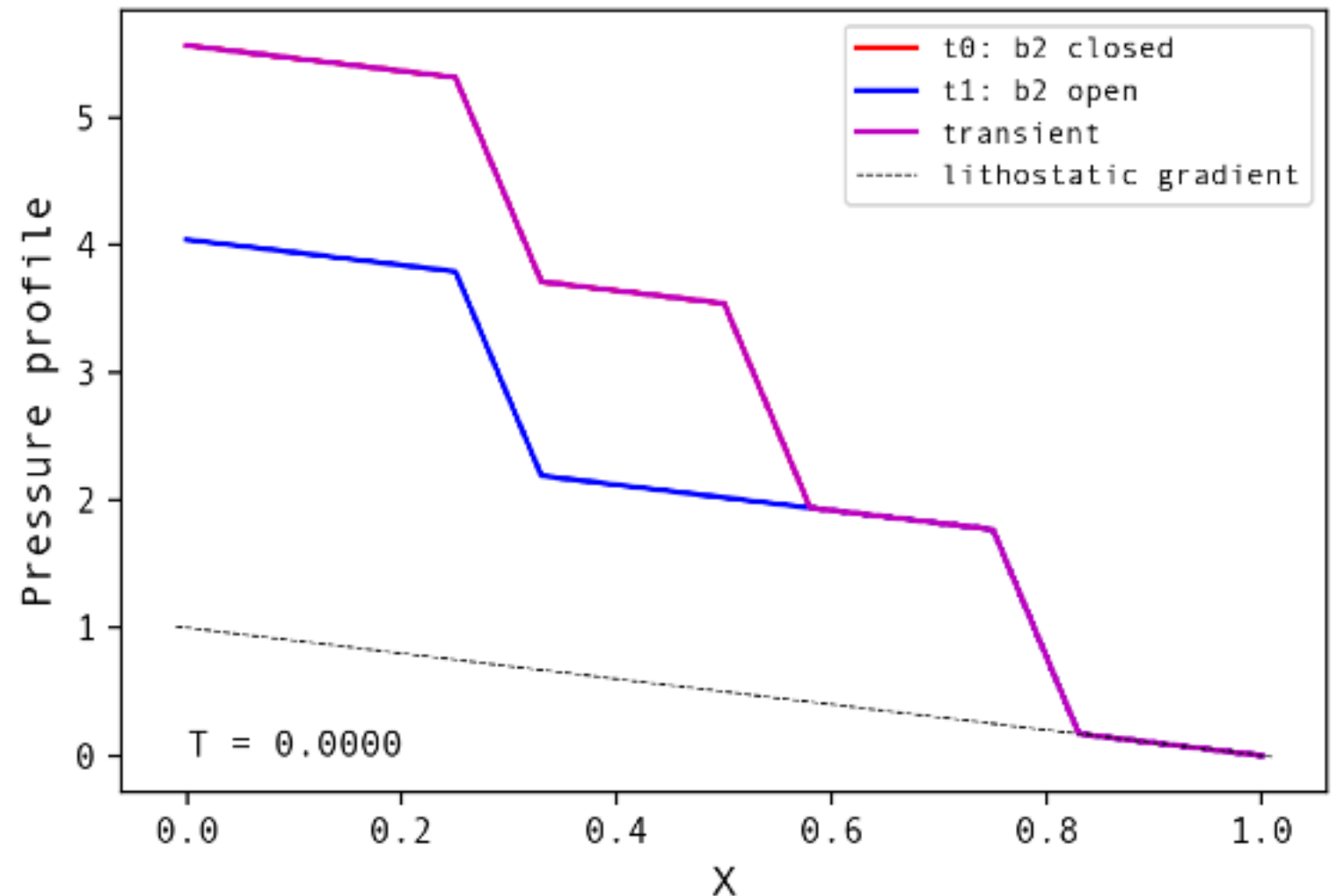
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# Dynamics of an isolated valve

## (a) Experimental setup

In our model, a valve is described by its width  $w_b$ , its permeability  $k_b$ , and finally by its opening and closing conditions, which depend on the pressure differential  $dP$  across the valve:

$$dP_{\text{open}} = dpdx_{\text{opening}} * w_b$$
$$dP_{\text{close}} = dpdx_{\text{closing}} * w_b$$

In this experimental set up,  $dpdx_{\text{open}}$  ( $dpdx_{\text{hi}}$ ),  $dpdx_{\text{close}}$  ( $dpdx_{\text{lo}}$ ) and  $w_b$  vary, and  $k_b$  is fixed at  $1e-3 * k_{bg}$ .

The runs are conducted in both fixed pressure and fixed flux boundary conditions.

