

Applied Geomechanics. Hometask 1

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1 Pre-processing data

Table 1: Input data for this hometask

| σ_3 , MPa | σ_F , MPa |
|------------------|------------------|
| 5 | 95.33 |
| 10 | 118.53 |
| 15 | 135.16 |
| 20 | 149.13 |

where

$\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = P_c$ – confining pressure;

$\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = P_c$ – differential Stress;

σ_F - differential stress at the moment of sample failure.

By definition we can assume that

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_F + \sigma_3$$

And according to the lecture material we can calculate the center and the radius of Mohr circle:

$$\text{Center} = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_3}{2}$$

$$\text{Radius} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2}$$

And we can calculate this table in Pandas library in Python.

Table 2: Data after the calculations on python

| σ_3 , MPa | σ_F , MPa | σ_1 , MPa | Circle center | Circle radius |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 5 | 95.33 | 100.33 | 52.665 | 47.665 |
| 10 | 118.53 | 128.53 | 69.265 | 59.265 |
| 15 | 135.16 | 150.16 | 82.580 | 67.580 |
| 20 | 149.13 | 169.13 | 94.565 | 74.565 |

Therefore we can calculate Mohr-Coulomb criterion which called "Failure Envelope" according the formula from the lecture:

$$\tau_f = \sigma_n \cdot \tan \phi + c$$

where c - tensile cutoff.

And according this statements, we got this figure as results:

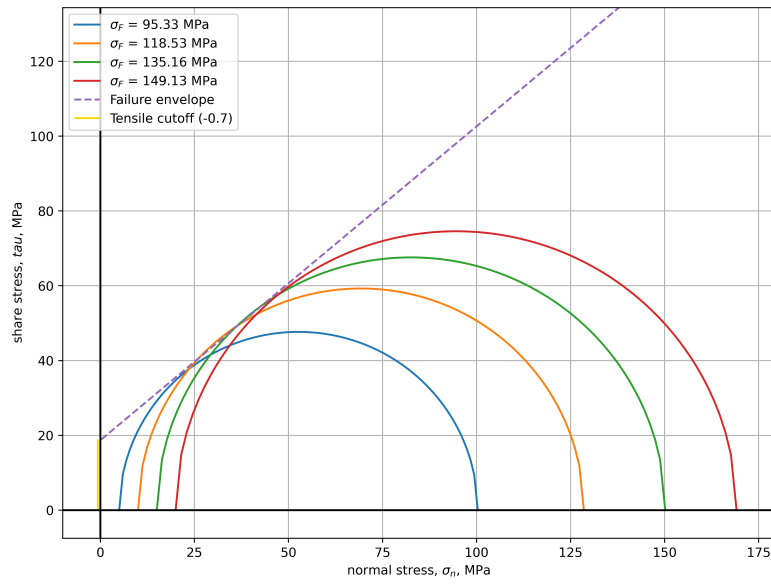


Figure 1: Mohr-Coulomb diagram for 4 samples

2 Answers to Questions

2.1 What is the Slope of Mohr-Coulomb Envelope?

Using visual diagram analysis and brute force way to evaluation two parameters, we find that Failure envelope line.

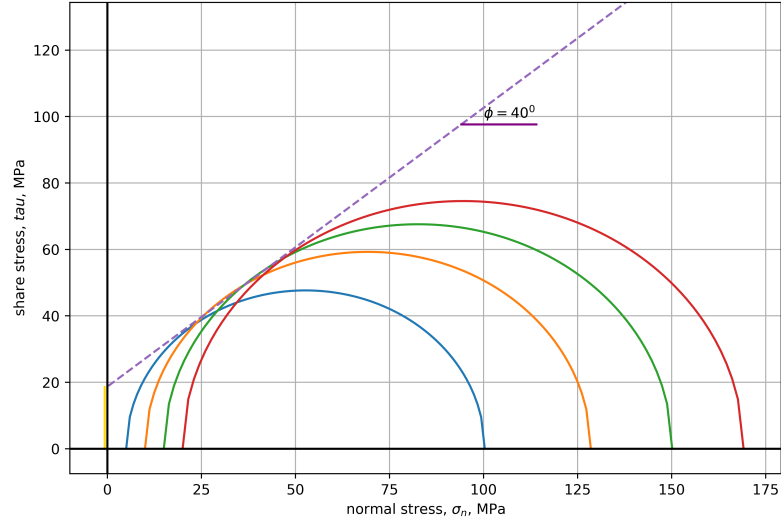


Figure 2: Mohr-Coulomb diagram for 4 samples with labeled ϕ

Slope value equal 40° .

Answer: 40° .

2.2 What is the Intercept of Mohr-Coulomb Envelope?

According to the previous question and the figure 2, we can take value which was used for plotting this Failure envelope line.

Answer: 18.7° .

2.3 What is the inclination of the fault, created in the sample?

We know that teoretically it can be calculated by the next formula:

$$\alpha = 45 + \frac{\phi}{2} = 45 + \frac{40}{2} = 65^\circ$$

Answer: 65° .

2.4 Figure 4 represents Mohr-Coloumn failure criterion: true or false?

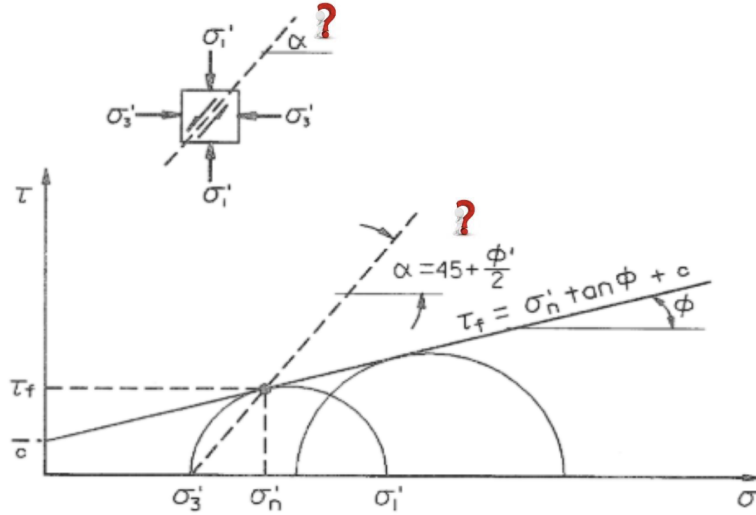


Figure 3: Theoretical diagram, which needs to be checked

It is possible to check this statement with a simple logic method: we need to plot a line from σ_3 to the point of intersection of the Failure envelope line and one of the circles, for example, the last.

For finding the intersection point we need to solve a simple system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} (x - 99.565)^2 + y^2 = 74.565^2 \\ y = k(x - x_0) + b \end{cases}$$

where x_0 is the point of intersection with the x-axis, i.e. σ_3 for this circle.

And our desired angle will be equal to the arcsine of the angle coefficient of the line.

If we draw a line with an angle of 65 degrees, we get the same picture.

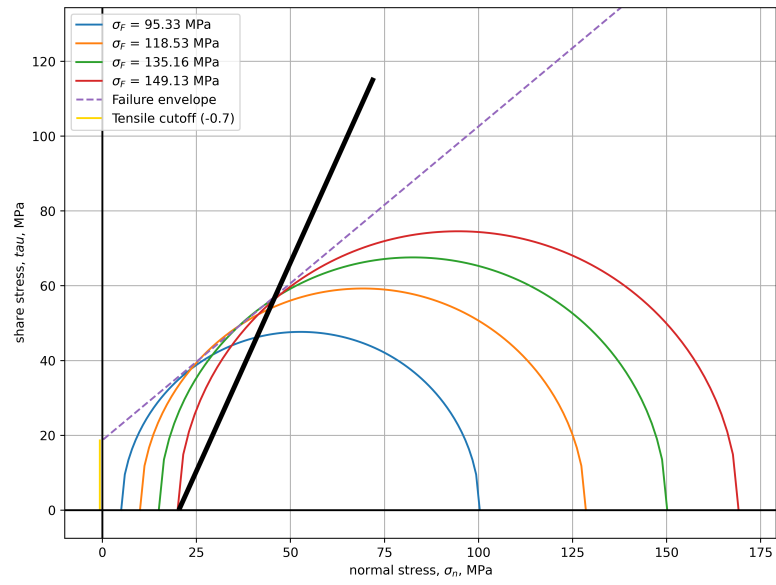


Figure 4: Diagram with checked line

Answer: True.