



# EURAD2 - HERMES

Task 3: THMC-Process Couplings and  
Computational Performance

Task lead:

Anne-Catherine Dieudonné / Olaf Kolditz

# Agenda

- Lessons learned from EURAD1 (Claret et al. 2024)
- Modelling strategy
  - Automated workflows (data integration, benchmarking, site modeling)
  - Computational efficiency (HPC)
  - Machine Learning
  - ...
- Model-Hub
- Highlights
- Synthesis

frontiers | Frontiers in Nuclear Engineering

TYPE Review  
PUBLISHED 09 October 2024  
doi: 10.3389/fnuen.2024.1437714

Check for updates

OPEN ACCESS

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RECEIVED 24 May 2024  
ACCEPTED 08 August 2024  
PUBLISHED 09 October 2024

CITATION  
Claret F, Prasianakis NI, Baksay A, Lukin D,  
Pepin G, Ahusborde E, Amaziane B, Bátor G,  
Becker D, Bednár A, Béréš M, Béréšová S,  
Böthi Z, Brendler V, Brenner K, Březina J,  
Chave F, Churakov SV, Hokr M, Horák D,  
Jacques D, Jankovský F, Kazymyrenko C,  
Koudelka T, Kovács T, Krejčí T, Kruis J, Laloy E,  
Landa J, Ligurský T, Lipping T,  
López-Vázquez C, Masson R, Meeussen JCL,  
Mollaali M, Mon A, Montenegro L, Pisani B,  
Poonoosamy J, Pospiech S, Saádi Z, Samper J,  
Samper-Pilar A-C, Scaringi G, Sysala S,  
Yoshioka K, Yang Y, Zuna M and Kolditz O (2024)  
EURAD state-of-the-art report: development  
and improvement of numerical methods and  
tools for modeling coupled processes in the  
field of nuclear waste disposal.  
*Front. Nucl. Eng.* 3:1437714.  
doi: 10.3389/fnuen.2024.1437714

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Poonoosamy, Pospiech, Saádi, Samper,  
Samper-Pilar, Scaringi, Sysala, Yoshioka, Yang,  
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EURAD state-of-the-art report:  
development and improvement  
of numerical methods and tools  
for modeling coupled processes  
in the field of nuclear waste  
disposal

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The Strategic Research Agenda (SRA; <https://www.ejp-eurad.eu/publications/eurad-sra/>) of the European Joint Programme on Radioactive Waste Management (EURAD; <https://www.ejp-eurad.eu/>) describes the scientific and technical domains and sub-domains and knowledge management needs of common interest between EURAD participant organizations. Theme number 7 is entitled "Performance assessment, safety case development and safety analyses." A list of research and development priorities and activities of common interest to be addressed within EURAD for theme 7 have been

Frontiers in Nuclear Engineering 01 frontiersin.org

# Introduction

# EURAD-1: Review: GAS (H2M / TH2M)

Implementation

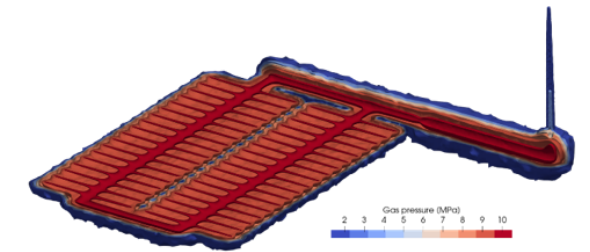
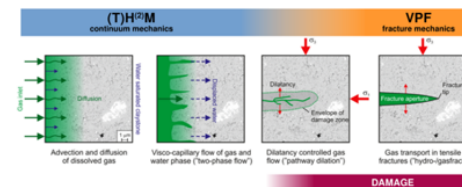
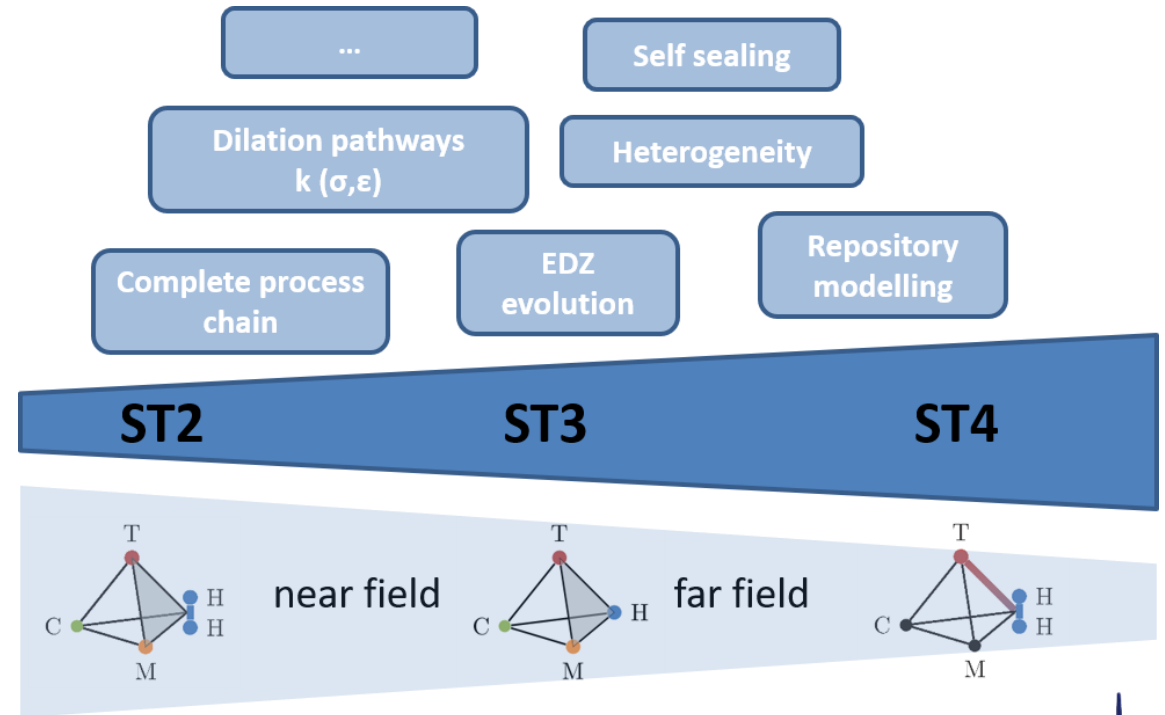
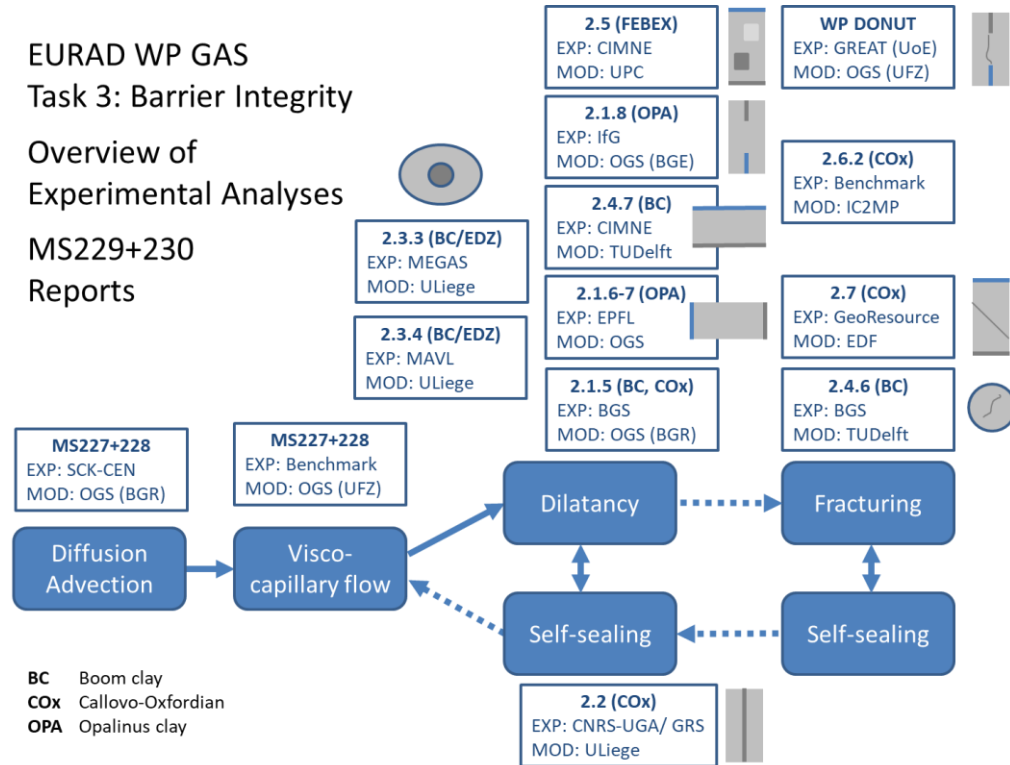
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Synthesis

EURAD WP GAS  
Task 3: Barrier Integrity

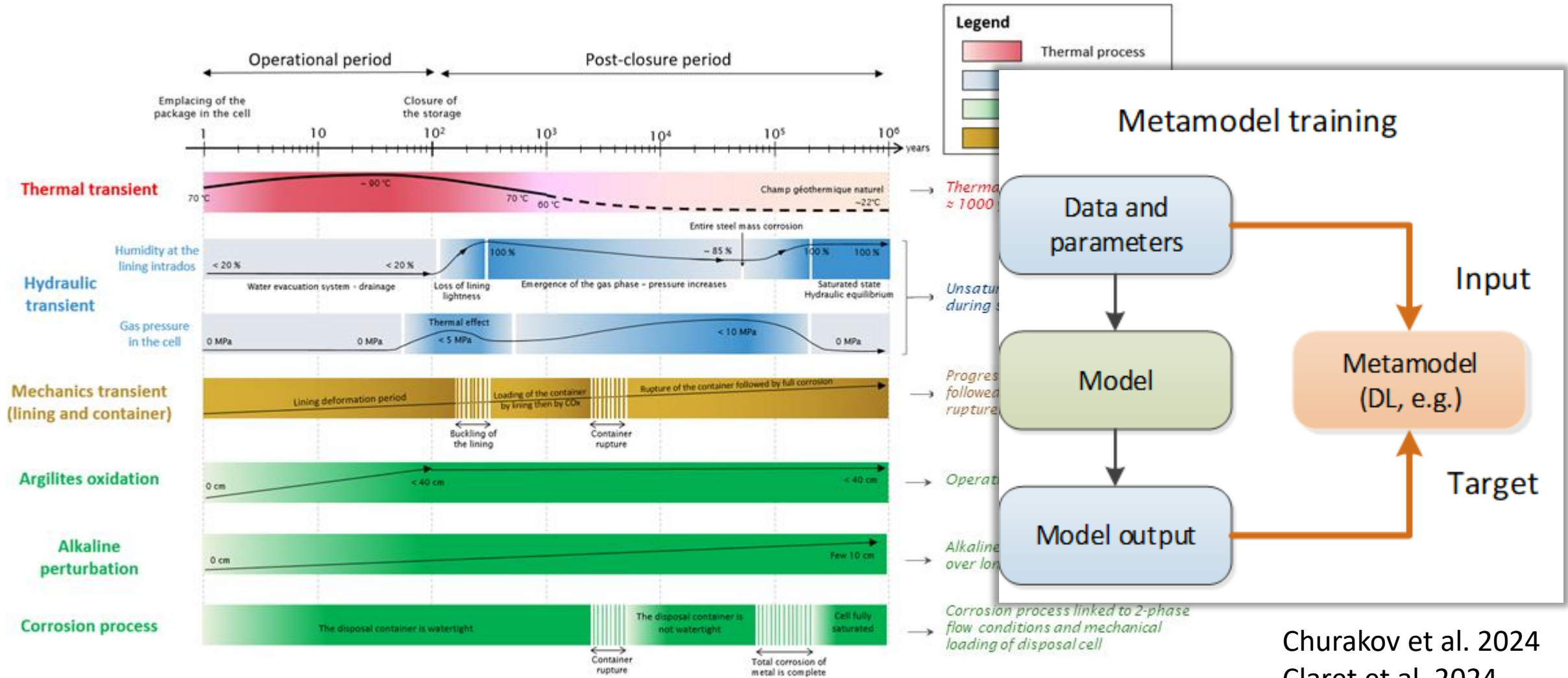
Overview of  
Experimental Analyses

MS229+230  
Reports



- e.g. permeability changes:
  - gas pressure - dependent
  - stress/deformation - dependent
  - failure-index

# THMC processes

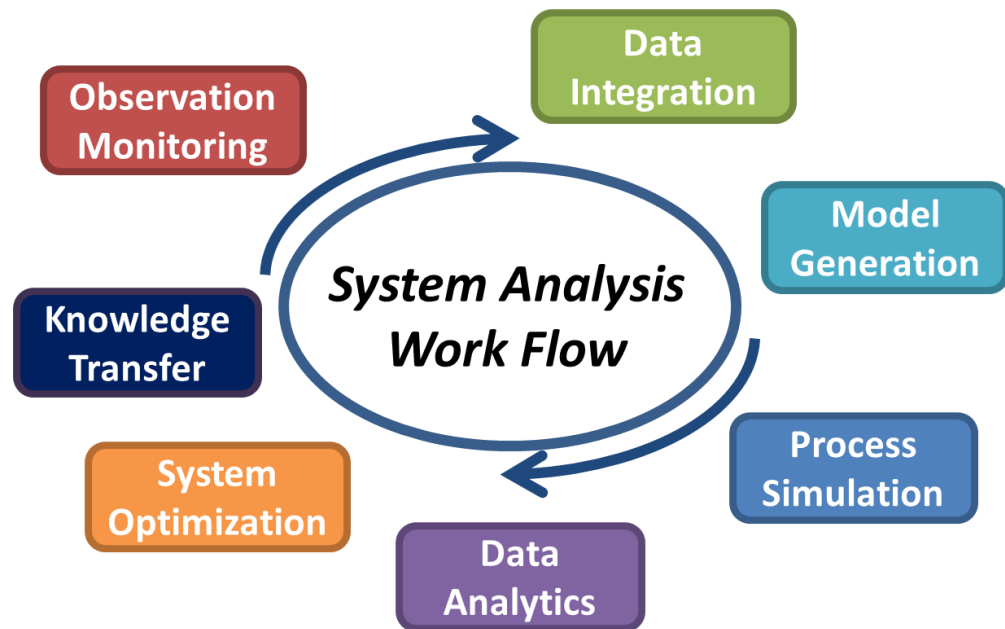


Churakov et al. 2024  
Claret et al. 2024

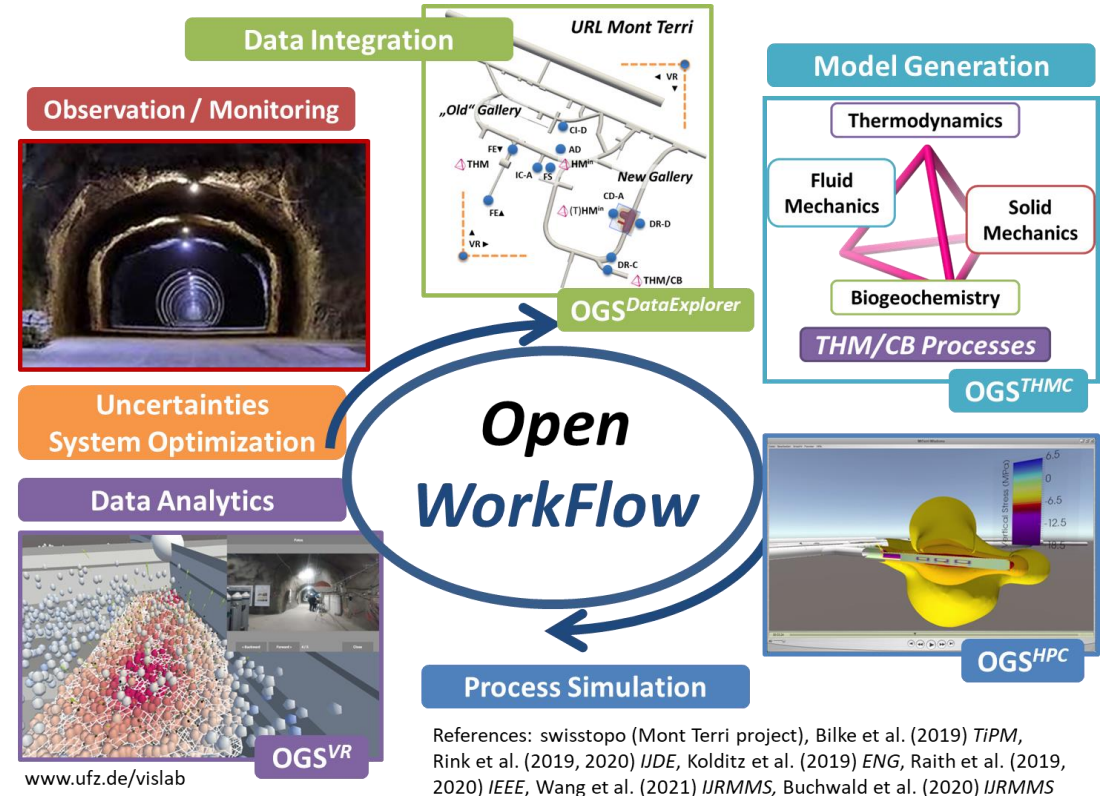


## Digitalisation for nuclear waste management: predisposal and disposal

Olaf Kolditz<sup>1,15</sup> · Diederik Jacques<sup>2</sup> · Francis Claret<sup>3</sup> · Johan Bertrand<sup>4</sup> · Sergey V. Churakov<sup>5</sup> · Christophe Debayle<sup>6</sup> · Daniela Diaconu<sup>7</sup> · Kateryna Fuzik<sup>8</sup> · David Garcia<sup>9</sup> · Nico Graebing<sup>1</sup> · Bernd Grambow<sup>10</sup> · Erika Holt<sup>11</sup> · Andrés Idiart<sup>9</sup> · Petter Leira<sup>14</sup> · Vanessa Montoya<sup>2</sup> · Ernst Niederleithinger<sup>12</sup> · Markus Olin<sup>11</sup> · Wilfried Pflingsten<sup>5</sup> · Nikolaos I. Prasianakis<sup>5</sup> · Karsten Rink<sup>1</sup> · Javier Samper<sup>13</sup> · István Szöke<sup>14</sup> · Réka Szöke<sup>14</sup> · Louise Theodon<sup>4</sup> · Jacques Wendling<sup>4</sup>



# Workflows >> DTw

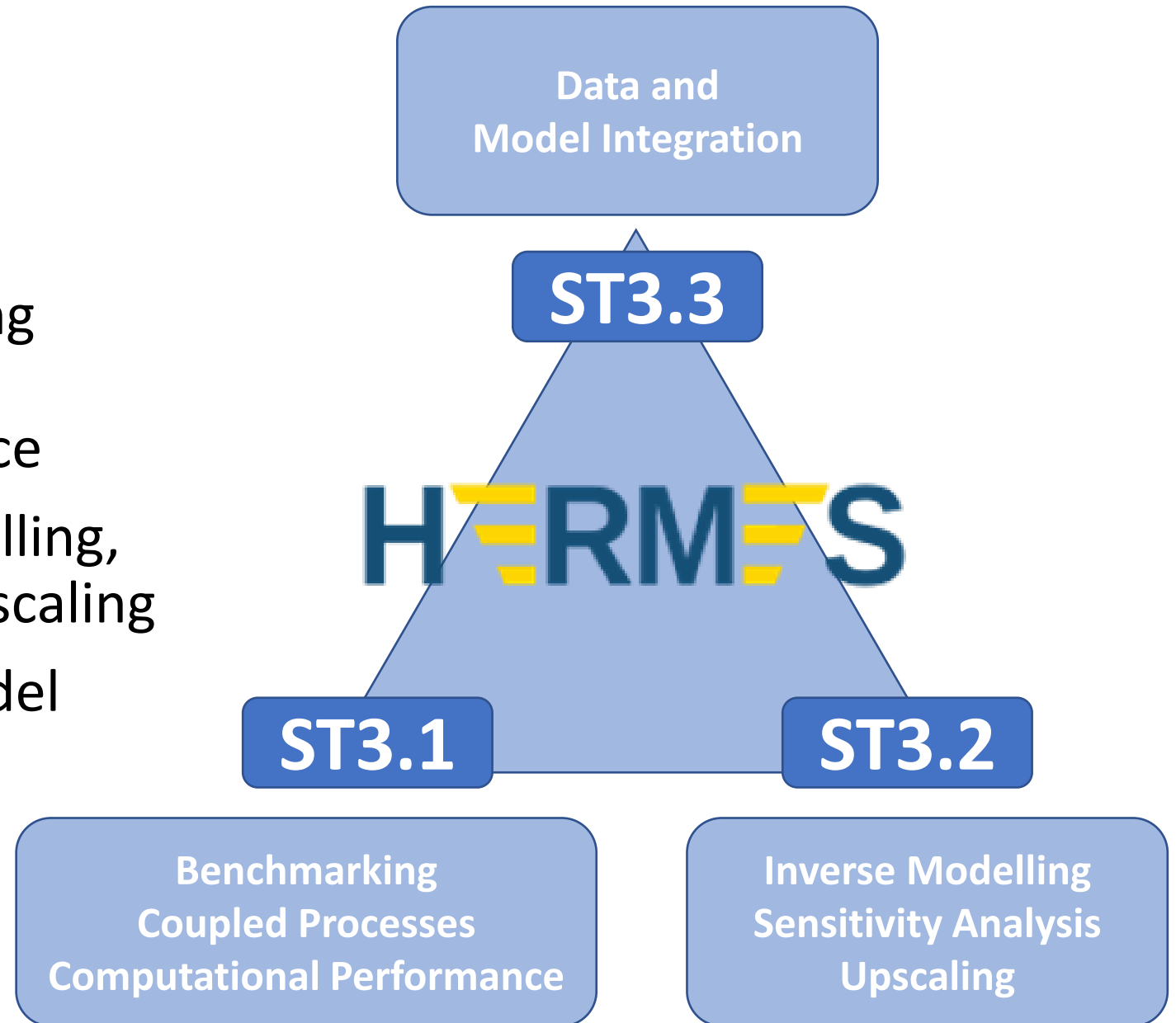


# Task 3



# Task 3: Structure

- SubTask 3.1: Benchmarking coupled processes and computational performance
- SubTask 3.2: Inverse modelling, sensitivity analysis and upscaling
- SubTask 3.3: Data and model integration





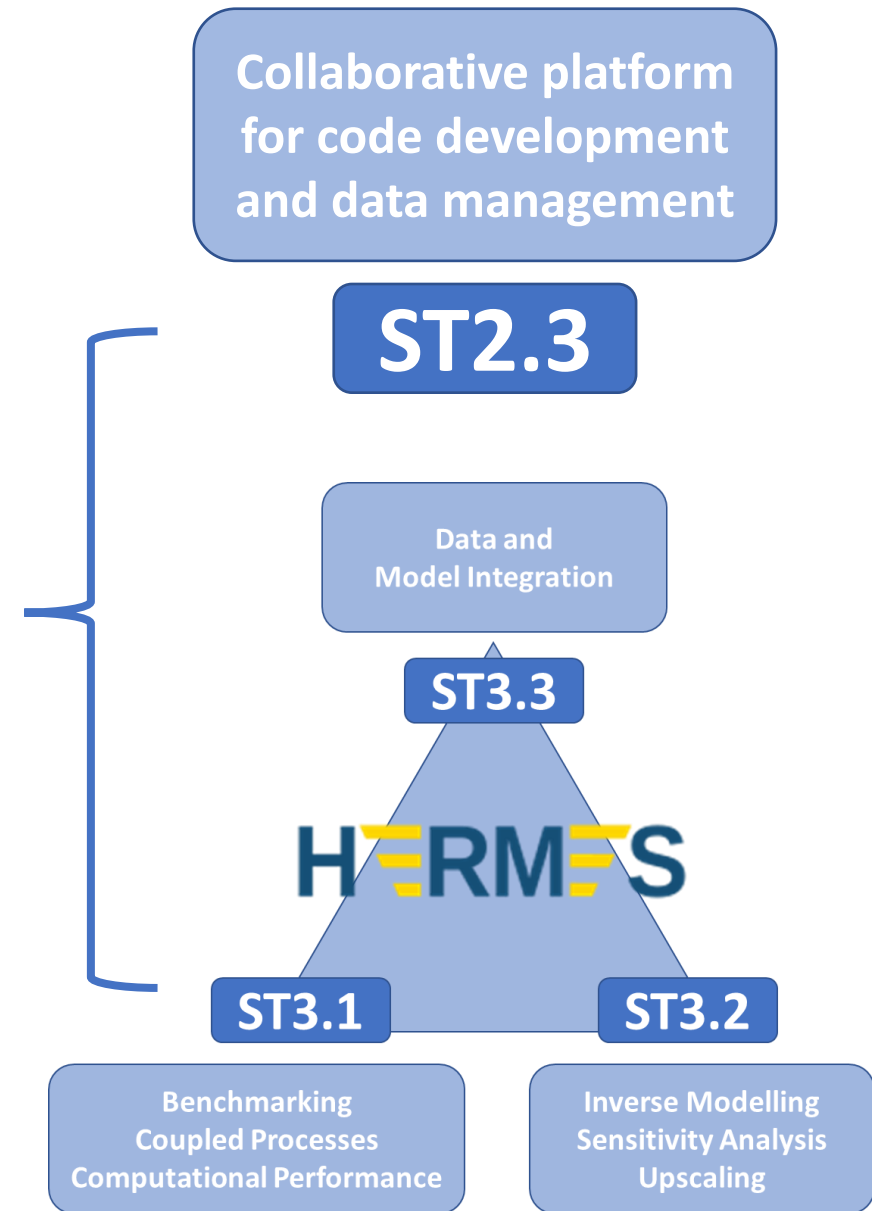
# Task 3: Compact

- SubTask 3.1: Benchmarking coupled processes and computational performance
  - coupled processes: Multiphysics + chemistry, L/ILW and HLW (combined repos)
  - numerical methods
  - computational performance (HPC)
- SubTask 3.2: Inverse modelling, sensitivity analysis and upscaling
  - sensitivity analyses (variety of methods)
  - inverse modelling (e.g. ROM)
- SubTask 3.3: Data and model integration

# Task 3: Integration

- SubTask 3.3: Data and model integration
- SubTask 2.3: Collaborative platform for code development and data management

###



# Model Hub

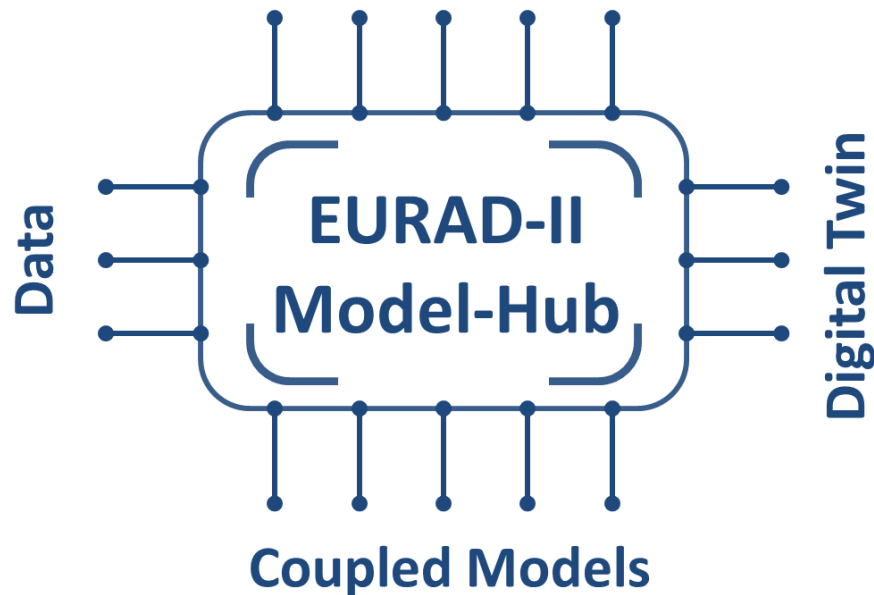
# Collaborative platform for code development and data management

Concept

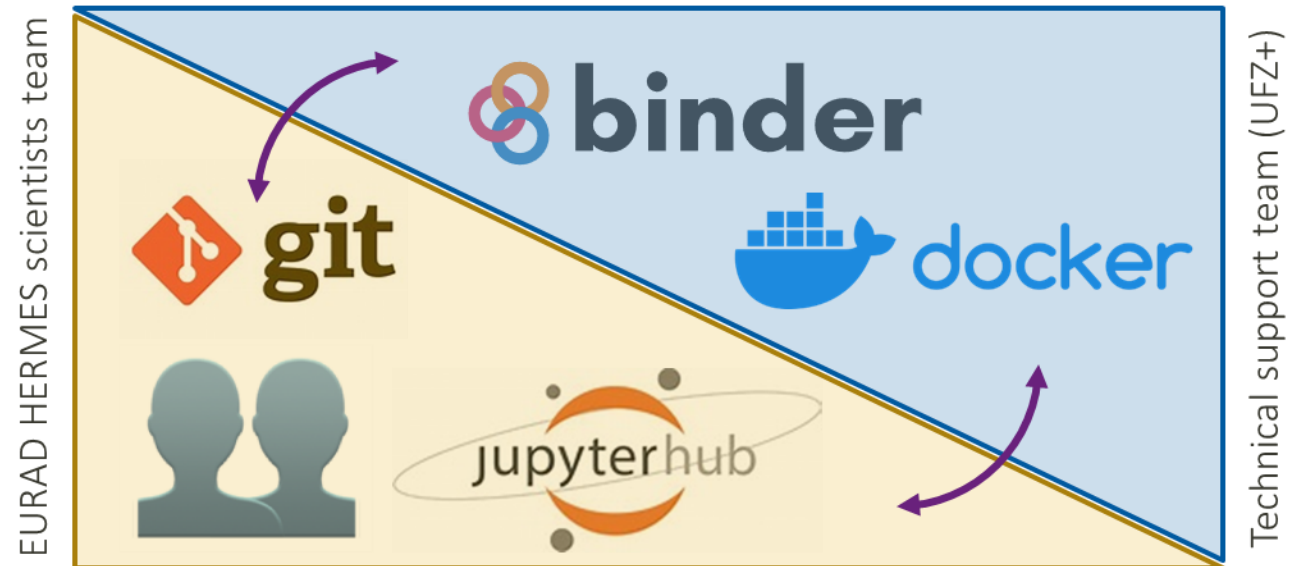
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Implementation

Process- and data-driven models

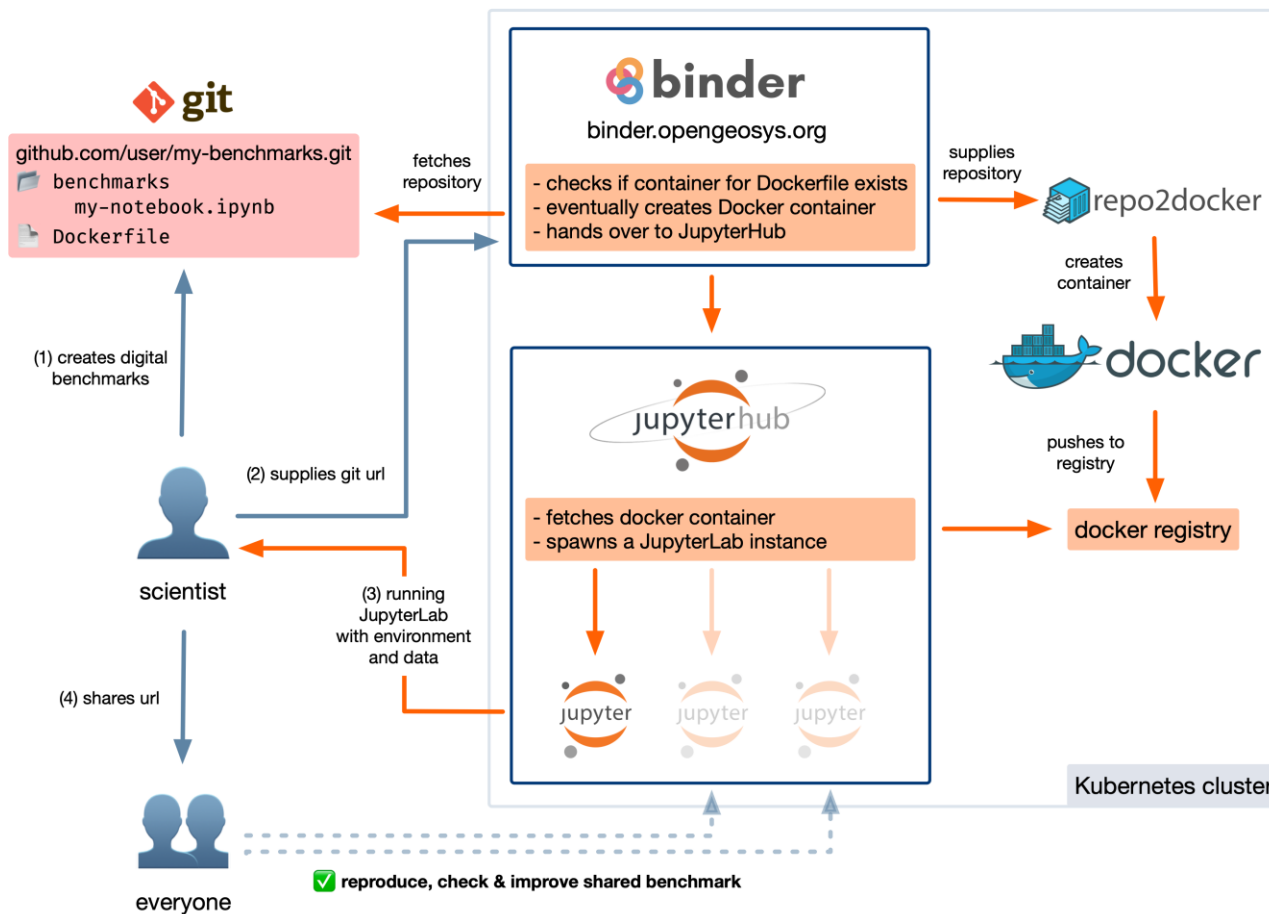


binder: providing the computational web-platform  
docker: providing the software environment (Python et al.)



git: version-management for repos (scientists + hermes)  
jupyterhub: working environment for scientists

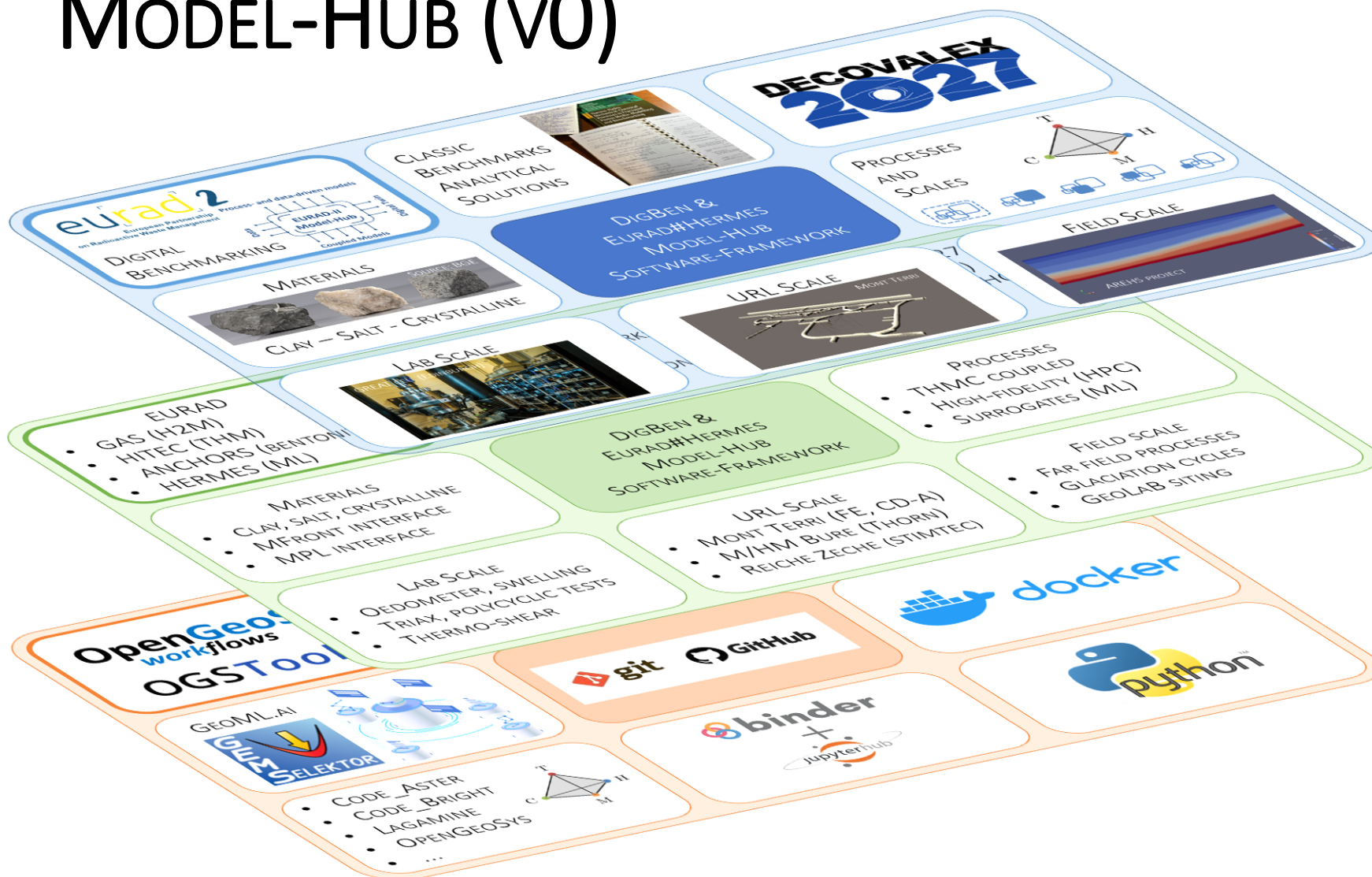
# Collaborative platform for code development and data management



## Technical layout and implementation

- Admin side (UFZ)
  - Hardware#Software (UFZ server)
  - github # jupyterhub # binder # docker
- Users side
  - writing **jupyter notebooks** for benchmarks (and later applications)
  - UFZ/TUBAF will provide templates
  - local testing on users side
  - pushing to hermes github (**git**)
- Part of the **DigBen** project (+BGR)

# MODEL-HUB (v0)



## WebLayer

structured user-web-interface organized by thematic areas:  
materials, processes, scales > projects

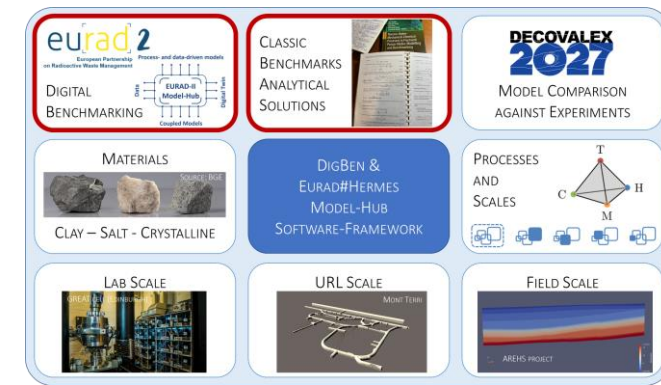
## InfoLayer

specific information about thematic areas including literature links  
> list of current benchmarks and examples (extending)

## JupyterLab

interactive Jupyter Notebooks of benchmarks and examples < coding area for interactive work

# Model-Hub: Classic Benchmarks



- Two-phase flow in porous media
- Analytical solution as benchmark test for numerical models
- Interactive Jupyter notebook (two-phase flow parameters)

OpenGeoSys

Releases Docs Publications Discourse Source Code

User Guide Developer Guide Tutorials Benchmarks Tools & Workflows Feature Matrix Process information

TH2M

- Gas Diffusion
- Confined Gas Compression
- Phase Appearance/Disappearance
- McWhorter & Sunada Problem**
- McWhorter Problem
- Ogata-Banks Problem
- Heat pipe verification problem
- H2M Liakopoulos benchmark
- Point-Heatsource Problem

## McWhorter & Sunada Problem

This page is based on a Jupyter notebook. Download: mcWhorter.ipynb Source: mcWhorter.py

Launch notebook

UFZ HELMHOLTZ Zentrum für Umweltforschung

OpenGeoSys OPEN-SOURCE MULTI-PHYSICS

TU BERGAKADEMIE FREIBERG

### McWhorter Problem

— *McWhorter and Sunada* propose an analytical solution to the two-phase flow equation. A one-dimensional problem was considered which describes the flow of two incompressible, immiscible fluids through a porous medium, where the wetting phase (water) displaces the non-wetting fluid (air or oil) in the horizontal direction (without the influence of gravity).

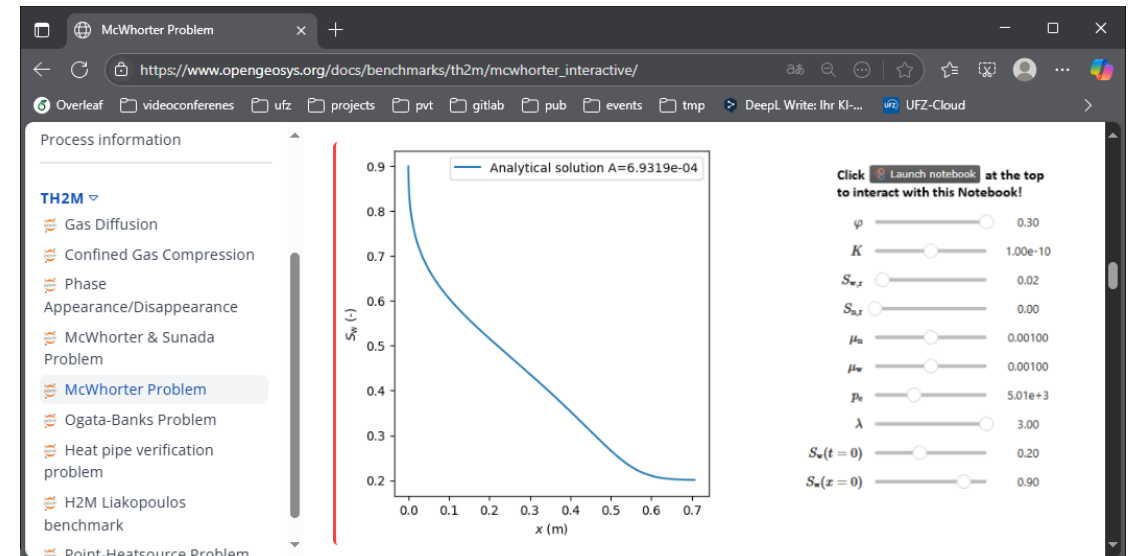
$P_{GR} = 100\,000\text{ Pa}$   
 $s_L = 0.8$

$P_{GR} = 100\,000\text{ Pa}$   
 $s_L = 0.05$

#### Analytical solution

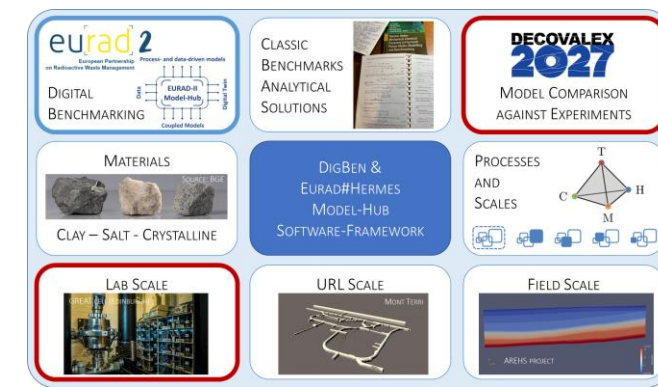
A detailed semi-analytical solution and a convenient tool for calculating the solution for different material parameters can be found [here](#).

[McWhorter Problem](#)





# Model-Hub: Lab Scale



OpenGeoSys

Releases Docs Publications Discourse Source Code

User Guide  
Developer Guide  
Tutorials  
**Benchmarks**  
Tools & Workflows  
Feature Matrix  
Process information

SMALL DEFORMATIONS ▾

- A 2D GREAT cell benchmark suite simulated using small deformation and LIE mechanical processes
- Evaluating the B-bar method with simple examples
- Cook's membrane example

Small deformations:  
Verification examples by Vogel, Maßmann  
Linear: Element deactivation  
Linear: Disc with hole  
Linear: Non-equilibrium initial states  
Lubby2: Creep example  
Creep analysis with a heterogeneous reference temperature  
Strength reduction for slope stability  
Ehlers: Single-surface yield function  
Slope stabilized by anchors  
Linear: Single fracture  
Ehlers: special case - Drucker-Prager  
Pressure boundary conditions

Docs Processes Small Deformations A 2D GREAT cell benchmark suite simulated using small deformation and LIE mechanical processes

## A 2D GREAT cell benchmark suite simulated using small deformation and LIE mechanical processes

This page is based on a Jupyter notebook. [Download: GreatCellM.ipynb](#) [Source: GreatCellM.py](#)

[Launch notebook](#)

```
import os ... (click to toggle)
def truncated_cmap(name, minval=0.3, maxval=0.9, n=6): ... (click to toggle)
ot.plot.setup.show_region_bounds = False ... (click to toggle)
```

### Great cell




Figure: The GREAT cell facility.

The GREAT cell is designed to reproduce subsurface conditions in the laboratory down to a depth of **3.5 km**, simulating both geomechanical stress and geothermal reservoir conditions on **200 mm diameter** rock samples that contain fracture networks. This enables validation of numerical predictions under realistic conditions.

The GREAT cell represents a major advancement in experimental geomechanics technology. It uniquely:

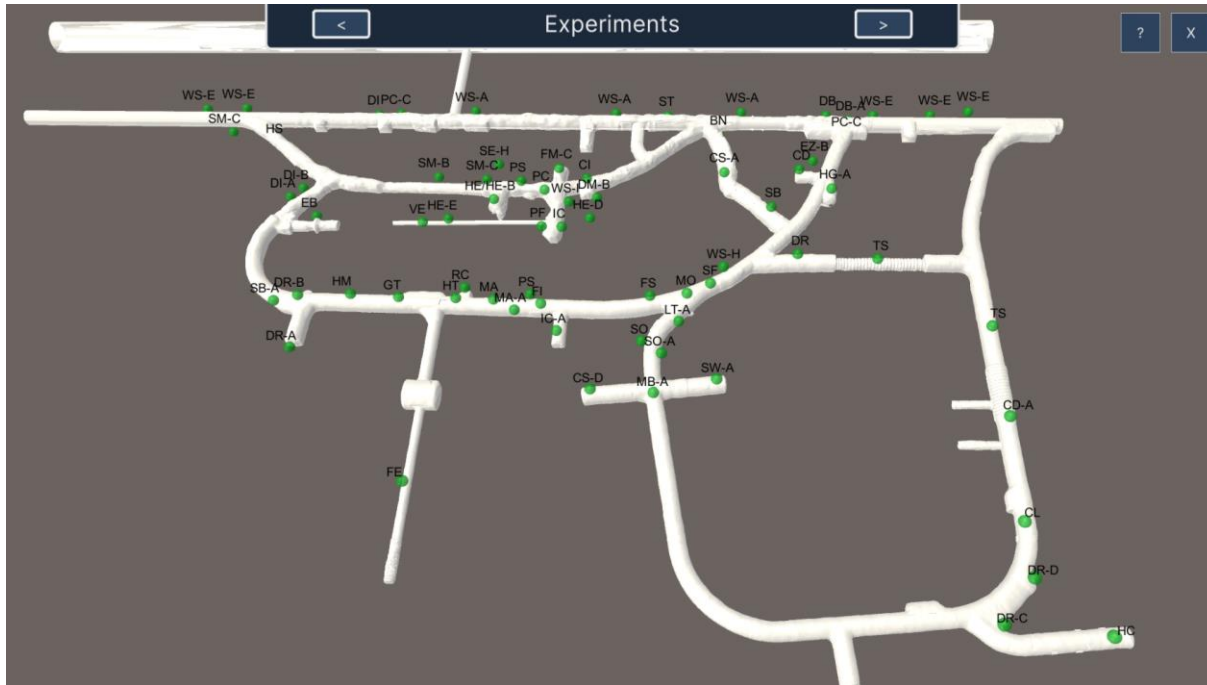
- Generates a truly **poly-axial rotating stress field**
- Facilitates **fluid flow** through the rock samples
- Employs **state-of-the-art fibre-optic strain sensing** for high-resolution circumferential strain measurements
- Records **fluid pressure and strain** at thousands of data points per hour

This facility enhances understanding of fracture propagation and its effect on fluid flow—key factors in **geo-energy applications** involving fluid storage or extraction in the subsurface.

- Link to the DECOVALEX projects
- GREAT cell experiments: polyaxial cell for THM processes (Uni Edinburgh)
- Strength of crystalline rocks during stress orientation changes
- Fracture nucleation and propagation
- Comparison of various numerical methods for fracture mechanics
- Development of an experimental based, comprehensive benchmark suite

[A 2D GREAT cell benchmark suite simulated using small deformation and LIE mechanical processes](https://www.opengeosys.org/docs/benchmarks/small-deformations/greatcellm/)

# Model-Hub: URL Scale



<https://www.openeosys.org/docs/benchmarks/reactive-transport/co2injection/>

<https://www.openeosys.org/docs/benchmarks/reactive-transport/radionuclidesmigration/>



## Current experiment models inURL Mont Terri

- Full Explacement (FE) > minibenchmarks
- Cyclic Deformation (CD-A)
- Fault Slip (SP)

## Reactive Transport Processes

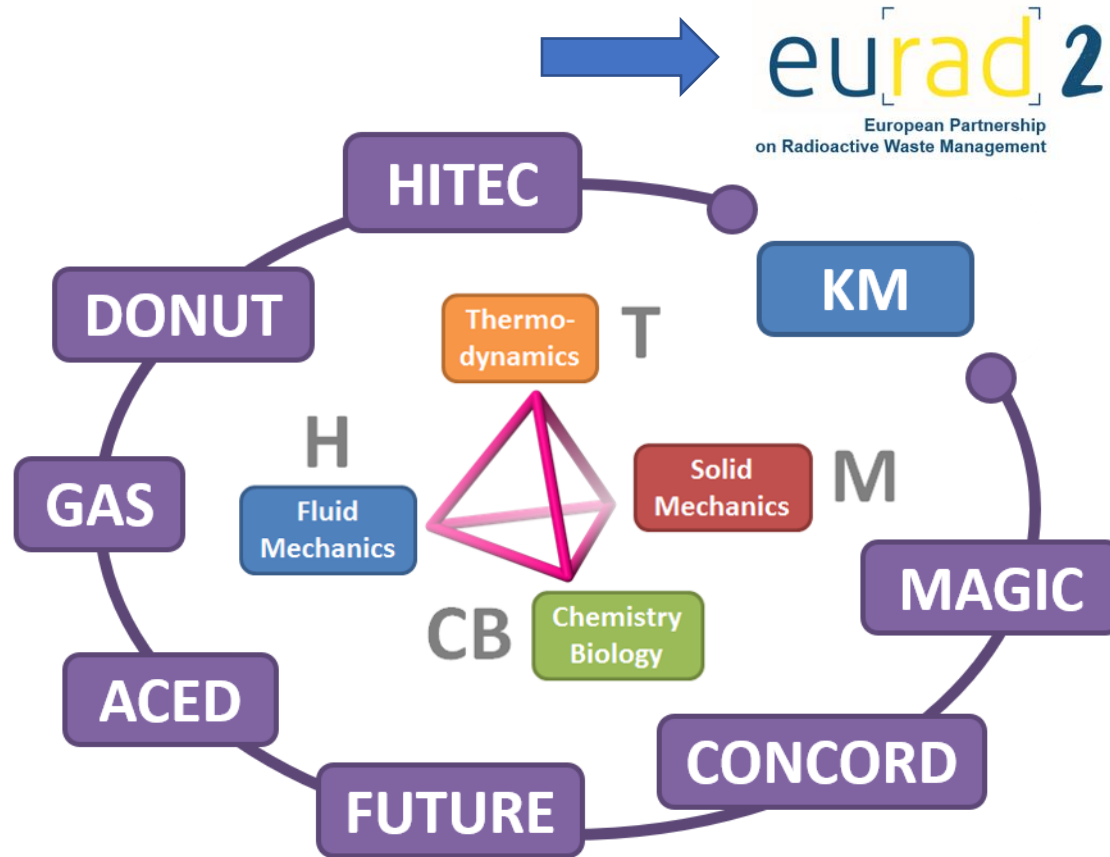
- Non-isothermal Diffusion (DR-D)
- CO2 Injection into OPA (CL)
- Radionuclide migration (CI)

# Highlights

# Highlights - Examples

# Networking & Synthesis

# EURAD-2: Networking / Build-on THMC modelling



## Position paper on high fidelity simulations for coupled processes, multi-physics and chemistry in geological disposal of nuclear waste

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Received: 6 March 2024 / Accepted: 22 August 2024 / Published online: 29 August 2024  
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### Abstract

This opinion paper describes the major coupled T(Thermal)-H(Hydro)-M(Mechanical)-C(Chemical) processes in geological repository systems and the frontier of related model development. Particular focus is made on the analysis of existing approaches and open research questions with respect to the further development of coupled codes and models for realistic multi-scale simulations of repository systems. These include the use of machine learning and artificial intelligence in acceleration of computer codes; sensitivity analysis, inverse modelling and optimisation; software engineering and collaborative platforms for model development.

**Keywords** T-H-M-C processes · Reactive transport · High fidelity simulations · Surrogate models

### Introduction

Safe geological disposal of radioactive waste relies on a combination of engineered and natural barriers representing a so called multiple barrier approach (Apted and Ahn 2017). Natural barriers, e.g., the host rocks, are chosen to provide stable hydro-chemical-geo-tectonic conditions and to slow-down a potential migration of radionuclides into the biosphere. Depending on the thermo-hydro-chemo-mechanical conditions provided by the host rocks, the system of engineered barriers containing the waste is optimised to ensure the mechanical integrity of waste packages, and to delay

possible release of soluble radionuclides into the host rocks and biosphere (IAEA 2020).

### The whats and whys of repository systems and coupled processes

Based on its physical-chemical properties and radiotoxicity, radioactive waste is grouped into Spent (nuclear) Fuel/High Level Waste (SF/HLW) and Low-/Intermediate Level Waste (L/ILW) (IAEA 2009). Accordingly, different concepts are used for the design of the either waste repository types.

The SF/HLW is also referred to as heat emitting waste. Depending on the inventory of spallation products and the predisposal history of the SF, its thermal output can have significant implications for the time evolution of the thermo-hydro-chemo-mechanical conditions in the repository. The combination of thermal pulse, mechanical strain, pore pressure build-up, solutes and moisture transport leads to complex transient conditions (Seyedi et al. 2017). These processes are coupled to chemical gradients and heterogeneous reaction fronts evolving in the engineered barrier system (EBS) and even in the adjacent host rocks (Bildstein et al., 2019b; Leupin et al. 2016a).

L/ILW is typically immobilised by using a cement based matrix (Ojovan et al. 2019). Other binders such as bitumen and geopolymers have also been used or are being considered. Cementitious materials are known for their durability, shielding capability, mechanical performance and

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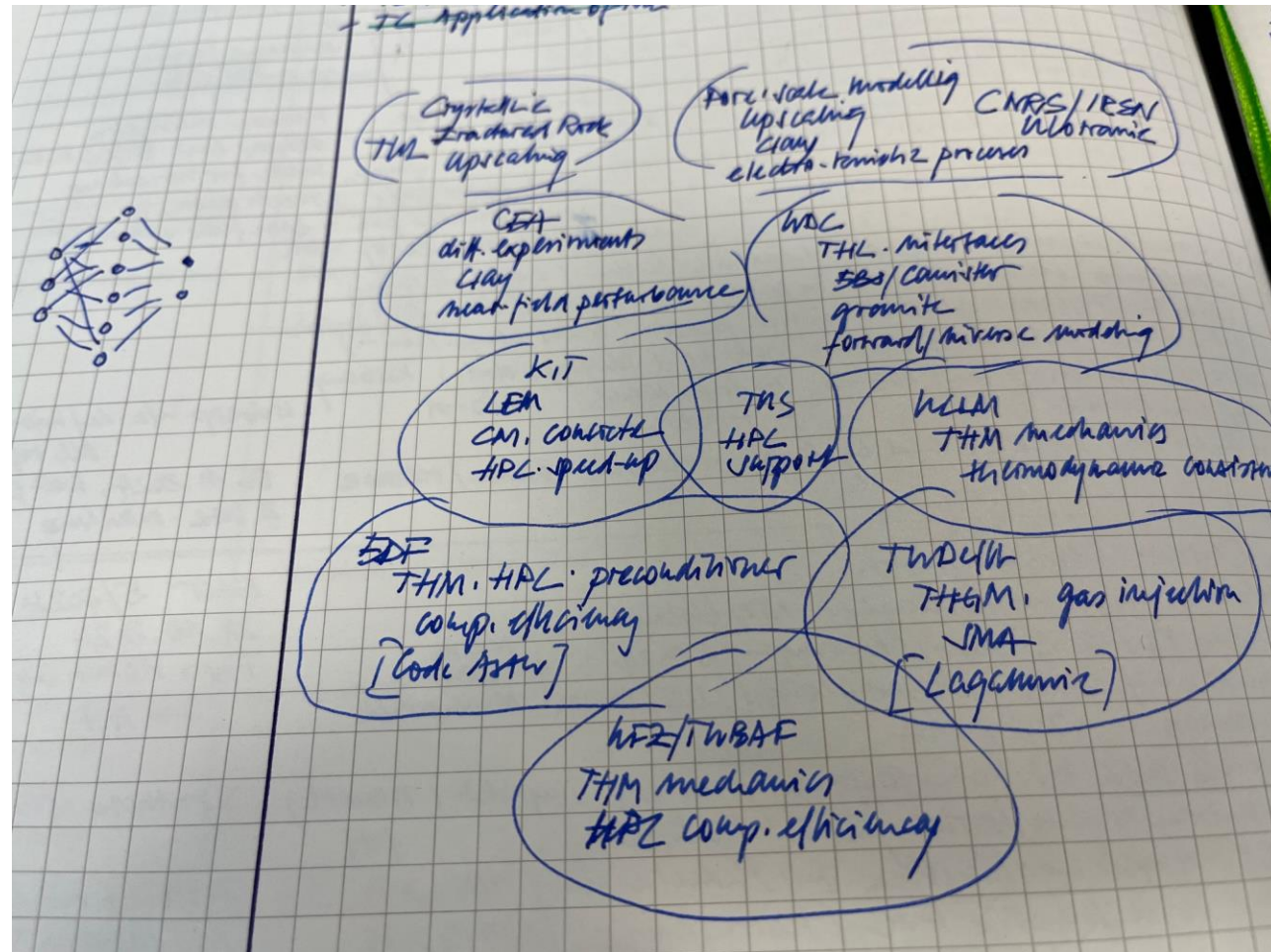
<sup>6</sup> CICA (Interdisciplinary Center for Chemistry and Biology) & Civil Engineering School and Department, University of A Coruña, Coruña, Spain

<sup>7</sup> Institute of Geological Sciences, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland



# Collaborative platform for code development and data management

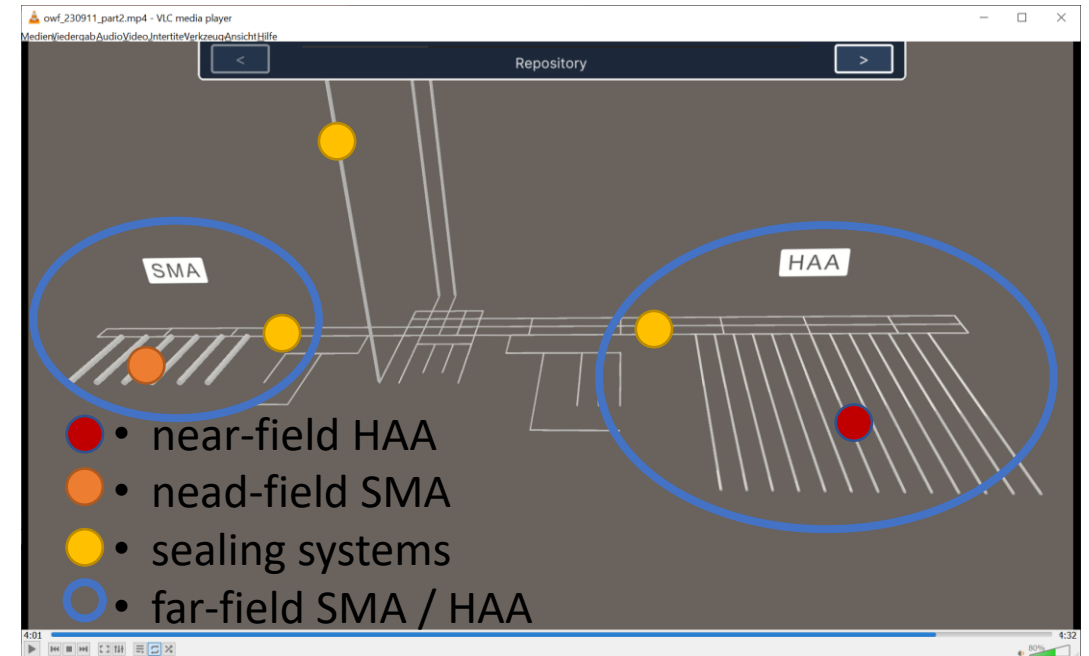
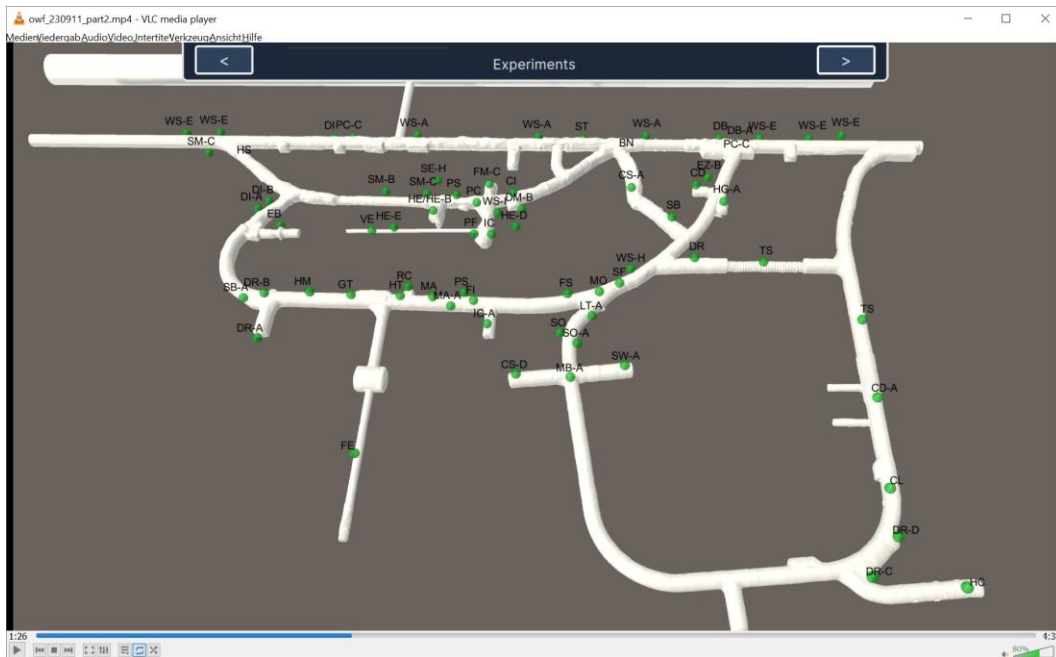
- Collaboration maps
  - within Tasks
  - beyond Tasks
  - beyond WPs





# Collaborative platform for code development and data management

„Repo-Concept“ (model repositories)  
linking models (and data) to repository  
modules ...



Mont Terri (Digital Twin)

Back-up area