Multi-physics modelling of the coupled behaviour of thermoelasto-plastic porous media with fluid phase change

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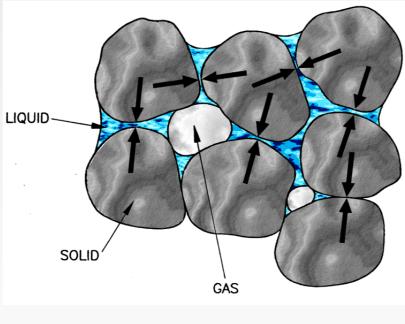
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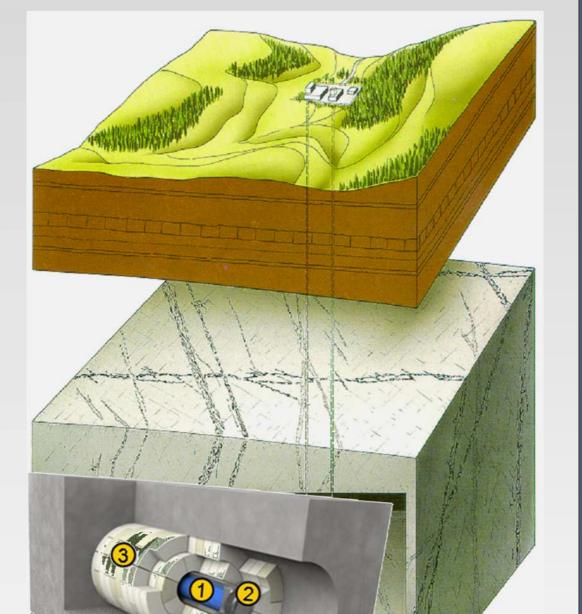
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CONTEXT

Coupled Hydro-Thermo-Mechanical (HTM) behaviour of elasto-plastic porous media is of particular interest in geo-environmental engineering as, for example, issues related to the safety of deep nuclear waste disposal, the onset of catastrophic landslides, desiccation of soils or the performance of geothermal structures.

In all of the above





AIMS OF THE STUDY

In case of deep nuclear waste disposal, the effect on the integrity of host material, due to a possible phase-change caused by failure of the canisters, can be studied through a fully coupled hydro-thermo-mechanical finite element model.

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mentioned problems, porous media have to be studied as non-isothermal multi-phase materials in multi-physics conditions.

> *Microscopic view: partially saturated soil*



Scheme of a deep repository for nuclear waste

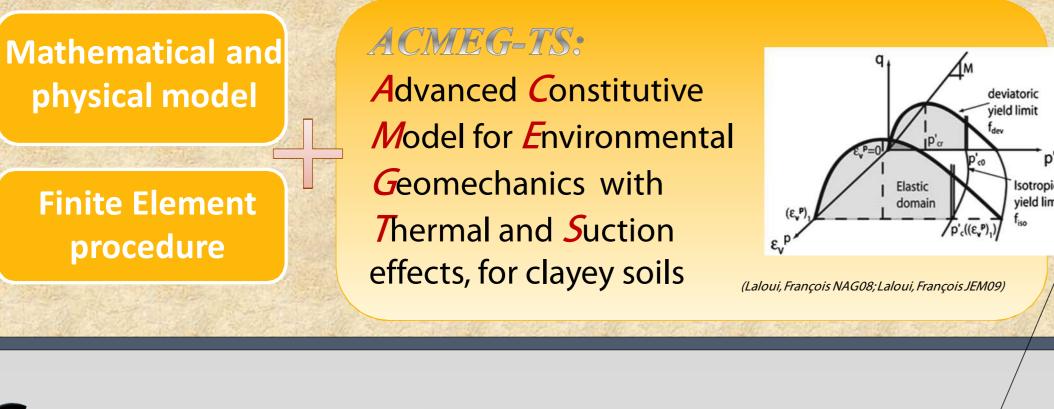
(Gens, Olivella, CISM lecture notes 2001)

In this context, as a preliminary study, consolidation of a **Boom clay column** is analyzed in detail, aiming to understand the coupled effects of hydro-thermo-mechanical loads on this material, which is a candidate for an underground nuclear waste storage facility in Belgium.

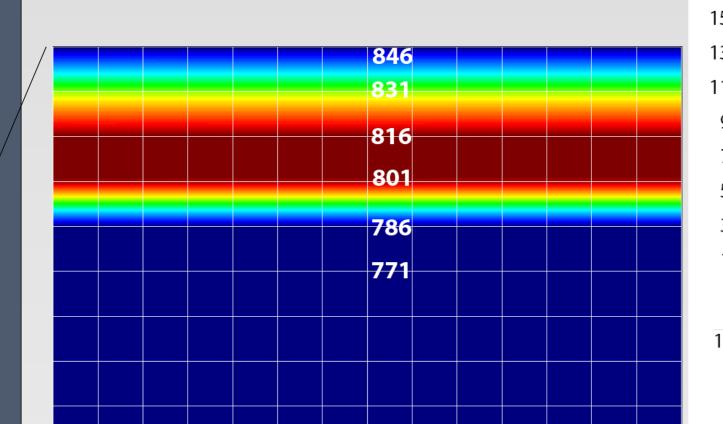
A particular case of rapid heating inducing evaporation of the liquid water is presented in this work.

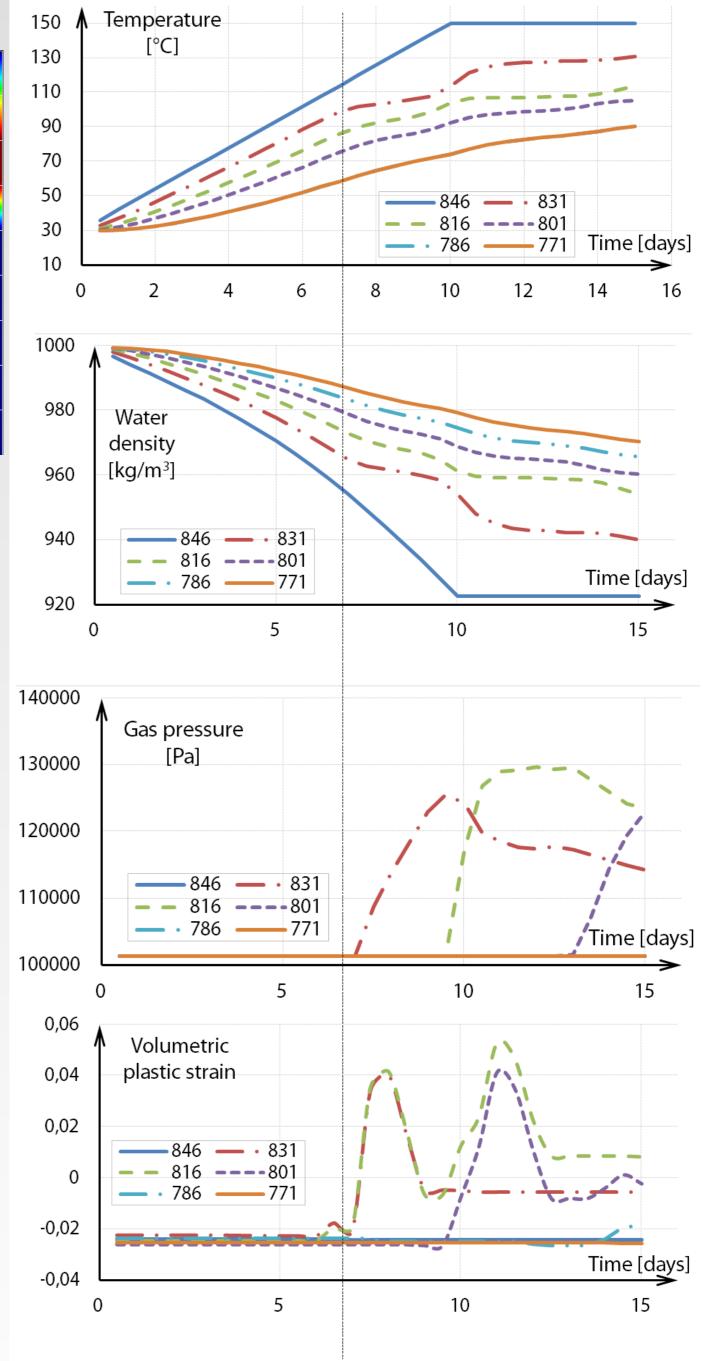
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COMES – GEO http://www.dicea.unipd.it A Finite Element code for multi-phase geomaterials developed at the University of Padua



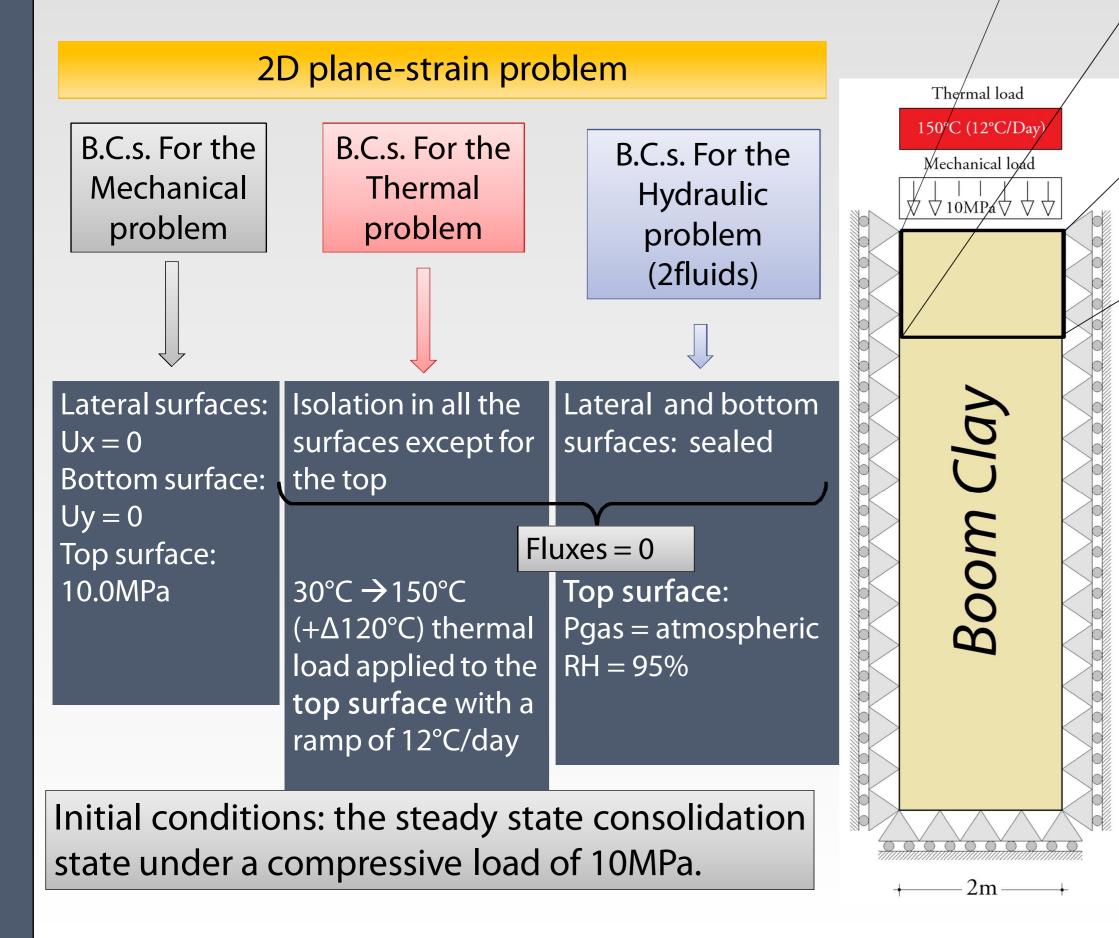
> A temperature load from 30°C to 150°C is applied on the top surface of the column in 10 days.





SIMULATION

A soil column of Boom clay, 7,00 m high and 2,00 m wide, loaded by thermal and mechanical loads, is simulated.



Vapor pressure contour at 15 days and position.

The results show that:

Results

➢ Water density decreases with the increase of temperature, causing increment of water pressure

 \succ In the upper part of the column, when the temperature reaches the boiling value, phase change of liquid water is described and a vapor phase appears, inducing a sudden increment of the gas pressure (see node 831) and the releasing compressive volumetric plastic strain up to the development of dilatant plastic strain, partly recovered in time, showing deterioration of the integrity and the properties of the Boom clay.

Time history of respectively temperature, water density, gas pressure and volumetric plastic strain at different depth

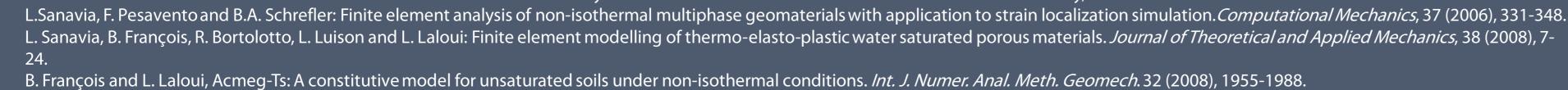
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