

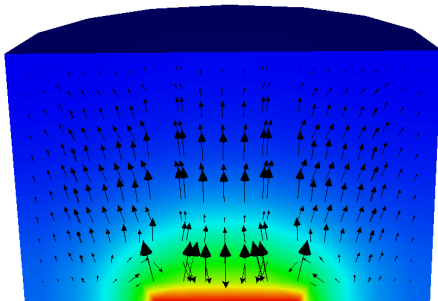
# Hydromechanical Simulation of Bentonite

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## The Goal is to Simulate the Evolution of Relevant Variables in the Bentonite Buffer

deformations  
water content  
temperature  
ion concentrations



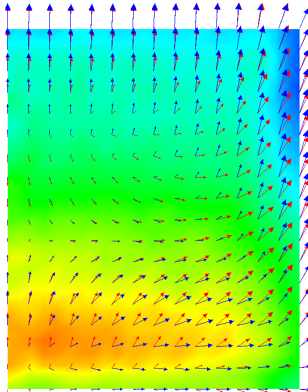
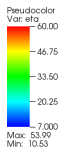
## Facts about the Simulation Software

- Implemented with Numerrin modelling language, an in-house software of Numerola Oy
- Software  $\approx$  solver code, a plain GUI exists
- Works with 3D and 2D-cylinder symmetric geometries
- **Mechanical** model: Elastoplastic model of Markku Kataja (JyU) with moisture dependent parameters
- **Hydrological** model: Diffusion of liquid water and water vapour
- **Thermal** model: Heat conduction
- **Chemical** model: Implemented for 5 ions, but not validated
- The software and numerical methods are working. Challenges are in the modelling.

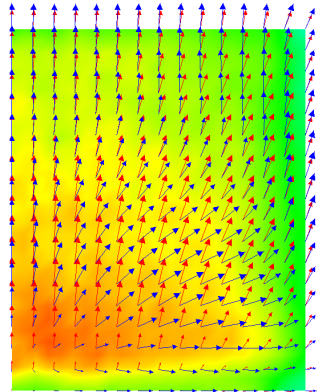
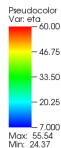
## Parametrisation of the Mechanical Model

- Goal is to predict deformations of bentonite in presence of wetting and swelling
- Based on X-ray tomography wetting studies at JyU
- Mechanical parameters are moisture dependent for a wide range of water contents
- Model is tested by simulating wetting experiments and simulation results are compared to tomography data

# Simulated (blue) and Measured (red) Displacements, Measured Water Content



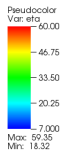
t=15 h



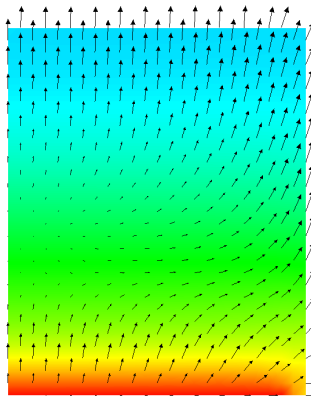
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# Simulated Displacements and Water Content (left) cf. Measurements (right)

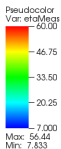
Pseudocolor  
Var: eta



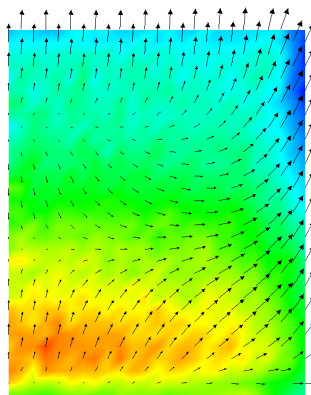
60.00  
46.75  
33.50  
20.25  
7.000  
Max: 69.35  
Min: 18.32



Pseudocolor  
Var: etaMeas



60.00  
46.75  
33.50  
20.25  
7.000  
Max: 56.44  
Min: 7.833



$t=15$  h

## Conclusions

- Mechanical model captures many qualities of water-bentonite interaction
- Simulations of two distinct experiments show similar trends
- At initial stages of wetting, there seems to be also capillary driven flow which is ignored in hydrological model
- More measurements are needed for more accurate description