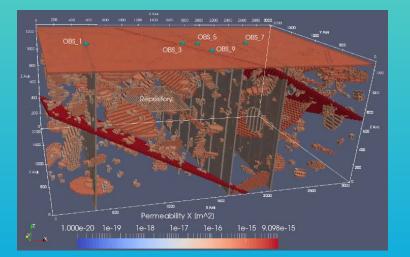


Spent Fuel and Waste Science and Technology (SFWST)









PFLOTRAN Development

U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board Fall Workshop November 3-4, 2021

Michael Nole Sandia National Laboratories

ENERGY



Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

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Outline

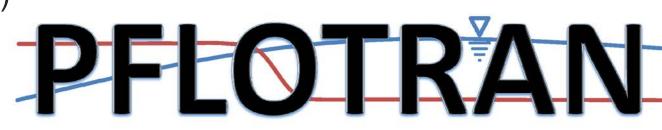
- Introduction: what is PFLOTRAN, and where is it used?
- Open Source: software development and computational framework
 - Version Control
 - Task Management
 - Verification Testing

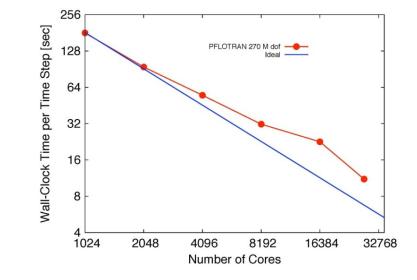
Process Modeling

- Where PFLOTRAN fits into Geologic Disposal Safety Assessment (GDSA) Framework
- Process model coupling
- Advancements over the original code

Introduction: What is PFLOTRAN?

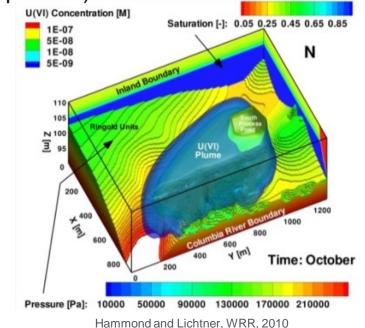
- Scalable, finite volume reactive multiphase flow and transport code for simulating subsurface processes
- Open source license (GNU LGPL 2.0)
- Object-oriented Fortran 2003/2008
 - Pointers to procedures
 - Classes (extendable derived types with member procedures)
- Founded upon well-supported open source libraries
 - MPI, PETSc, HDF5, METIS/ParMETIS/CMAKE
- Demonstrated performance
 - Maximum # processes: 262,144 (Jaguar supercomputer)
 - Maximum problem size: 3.34 billion degrees of freedom
 - Scales well to over 10K cores





Introduction: Where is PFLOTRAN used?

- Nuclear waste disposal
 - Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in Carlsbad, NM: *underwent rigorous Quality Assurance for qualification as an official WIPP PA flow code (July 2021)*
 - US DOE NE Spent Fuel and Waste Science and Technology (SFWST)
 - DEvelopment of COupled models and VALidation against EXperiments (DECOVALEX): international model comparison collaboration
 - Forsmark Spent Fuel Nuclear Waste Repository (Sweden, Amphos²¹)
- Climate: coupled overland/groundwater flow
 - Next Generation Ecosystem Experiments Arctic
 - DOE Earth System Modeling Program
- Biogeochemical transport modeling
 - U transport at Hanford 300 Area
 - Hyporheic zone biogeochemical cycling
 - Columbia River, WA, USA
 - East River, CO, USA

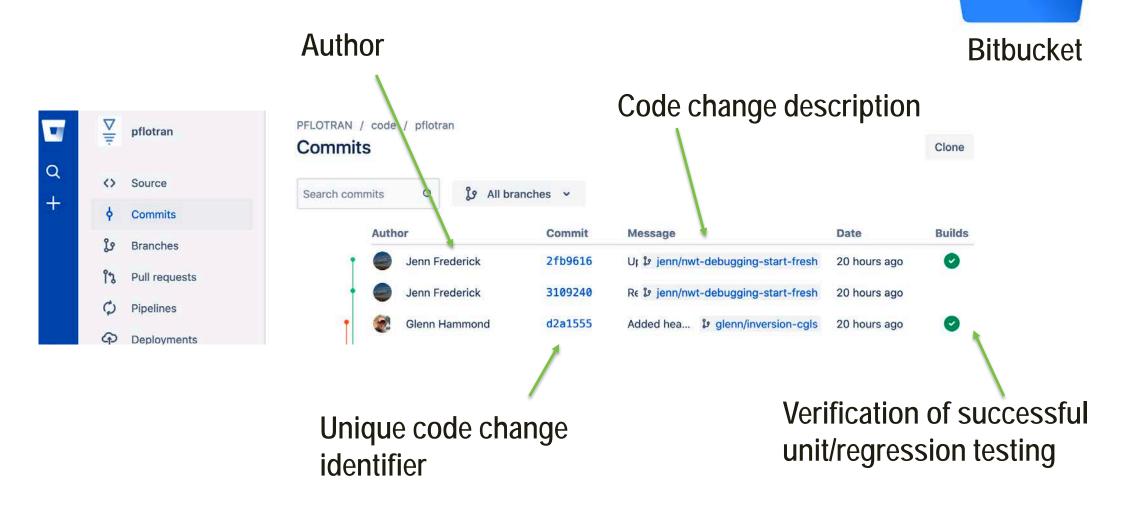


- Benefits
 - Collaboration: development, testing, and debugging
 - Transparency: exposes implementation details critical to scientific reproducibility, but excluded by journal publications
 - Lower barrier to entry (none if you have the expertise)
 - Code fitness must be maintained to survive

- Public code repository: <u>https://bitbucket.org/pflotran/</u>
 - Version control
 - Development philosophy and coding standards
 - Merge request requirements and mandatory checks
 - Major/minor/patch versioning
- Documentation: <u>https://www.pflotran.org/documentation/</u>
- Continuous integration
 - Regression testing
 - Unit testing
- Task Management
 - Jira
- QA Test Suite: <u>https://www.pflotran.org/qa/</u>
 - Modular design



Version Control



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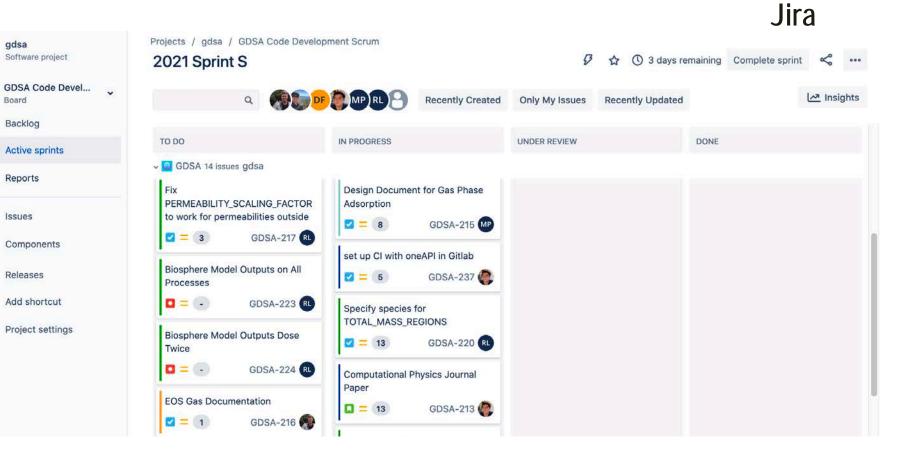
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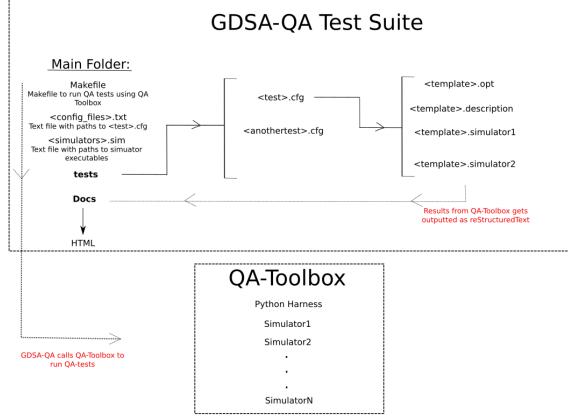
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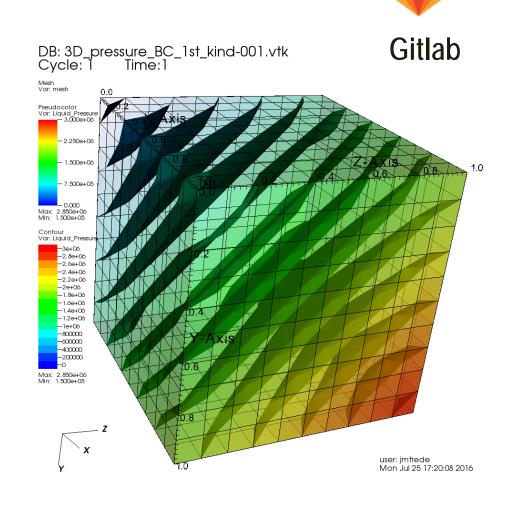
- Task Management
 - Developer assignment
 - Development stage
 - Prioritization
 - Issue type
 - Relative effort
 - Scope re-evaluated bi-weekly



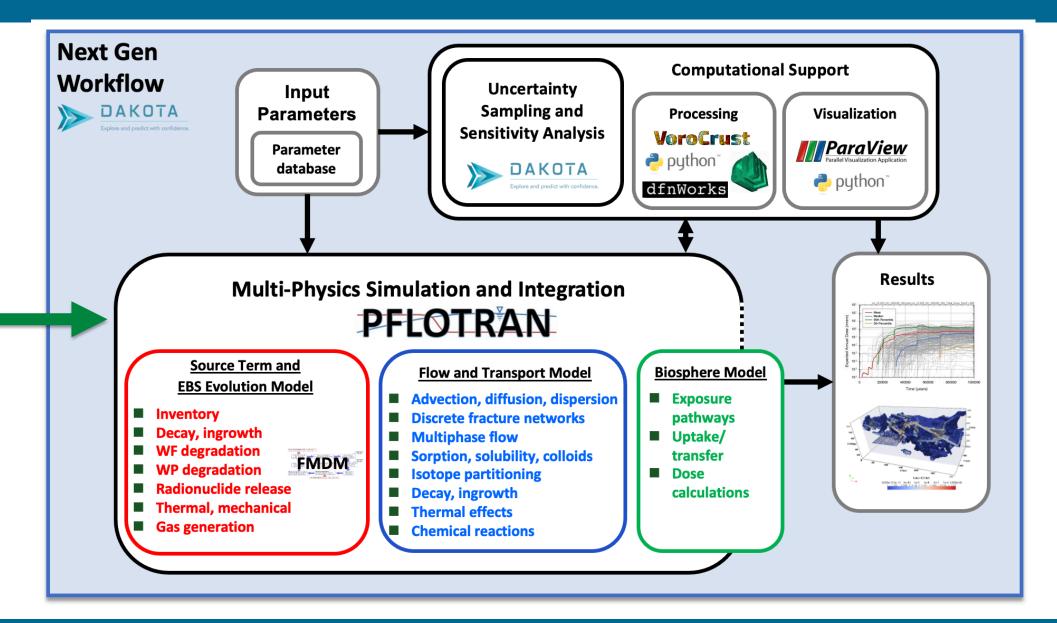
- Code Verification Testing: GDSA Quality Assurance (QA) Test Suite
 - Modular and extendable
 - Tests against analytical solutions and outputs from



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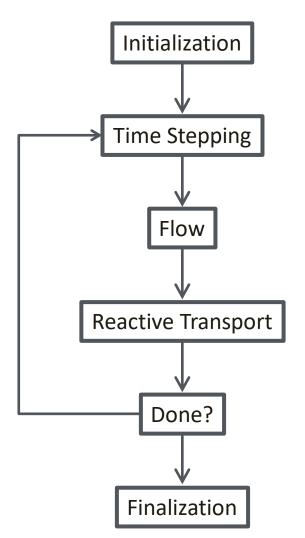
Process Modeling: GDSA Framework



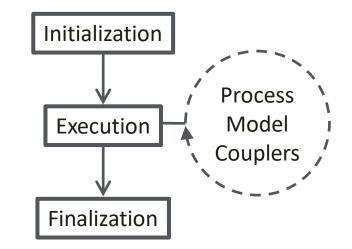
Process Modeling: GDSA Framework

- Fluid "flow" modes:
 - RICHARDS: conservation of water mass, variably saturated flow
 - TH: thermo-hydro; conservation of water mass and conservation of energy
 - GENERAL: conservation of water and air mass and conservation of energy; miscible multiphase flow
- Solute "transport" modes:
 - GIRT: global implicit reactive transport
 - UFD Decay: radionuclide sorption, partitioning, decay, and ingrowth
 - NWT: nuclear waste transport; different primary independent variables from GIRT or UFD Decay

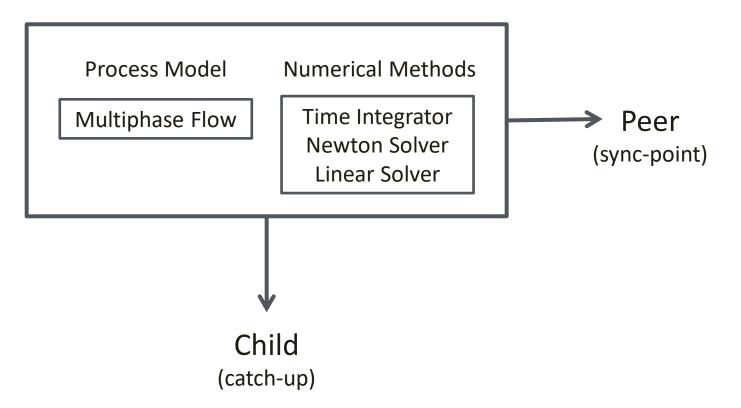
Traditional Time-stepping Loop



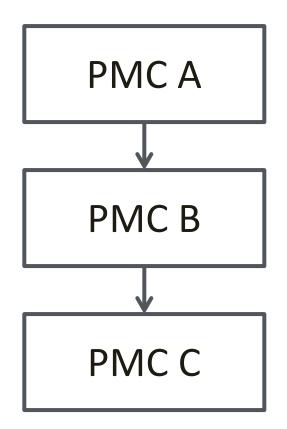
PFLOTRAN Workflow



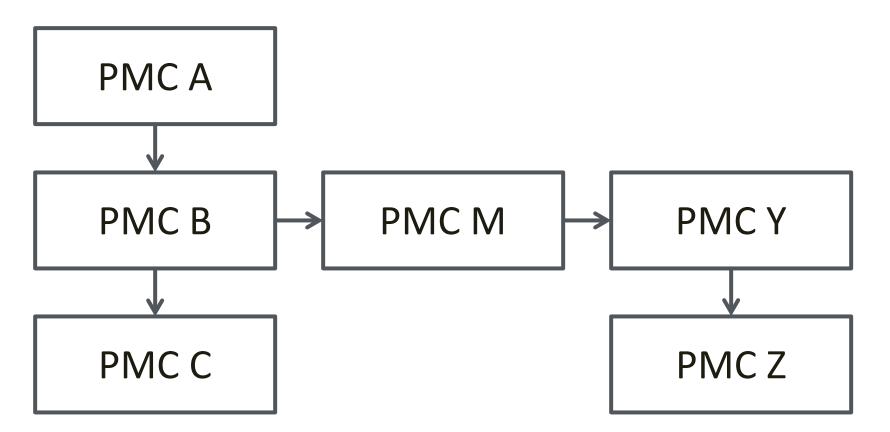
Process Model Coupler

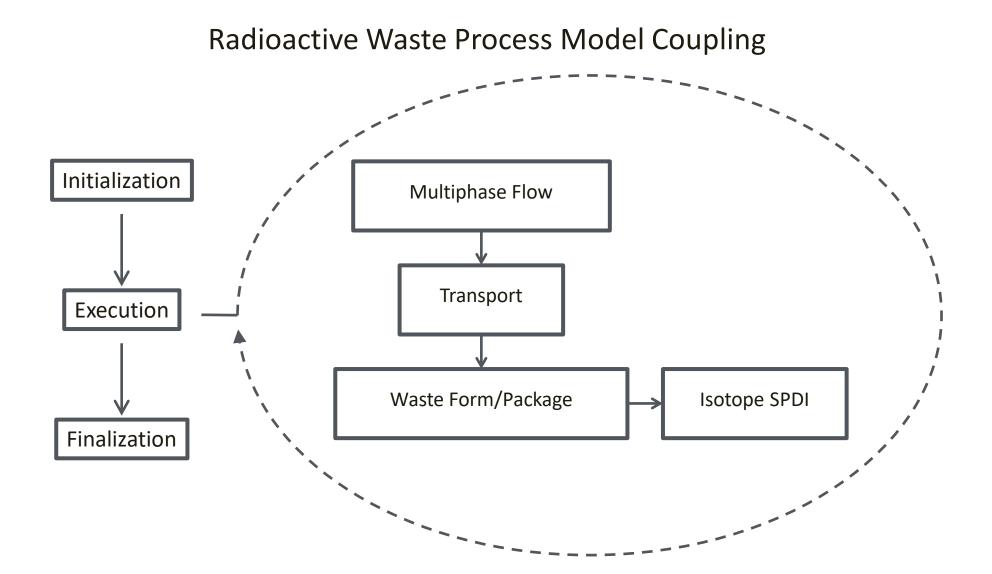


PMC = Process Model Coupler



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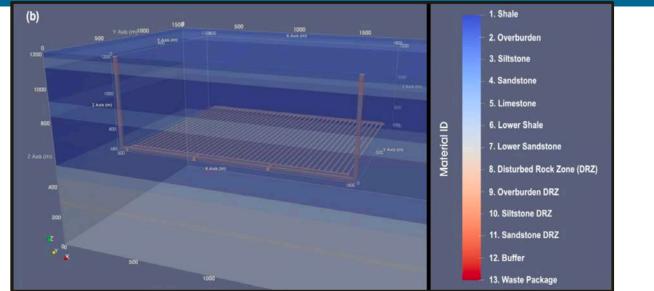


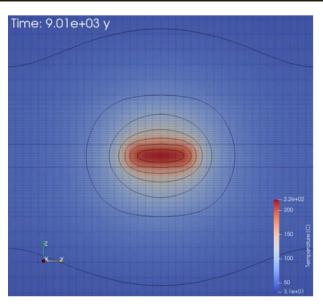
Benefits

- Customizable linkage between process models, e.g.
 - Flow
 - Transport
 - Reaction
 - Updates to material properties at select times
- Flexible time stepping
 - Individual processes may run at their own time scale.
- Modularity for incorporating new process models
 - Time stepping loops for existing process models are not impacted.

Process Modeling Advancements

- Multiphase fluid and heat flow
- Radioactive sorption/partitioning/decay/ingrowth model (UFD Decay)
- Soil matrix compressibility
- Flexible models for thermal conductivity and anisotropy
- Improved multiphase capabilities during dry-out



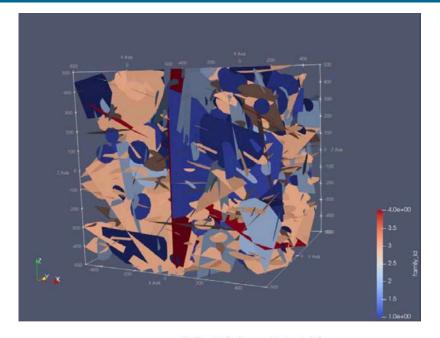


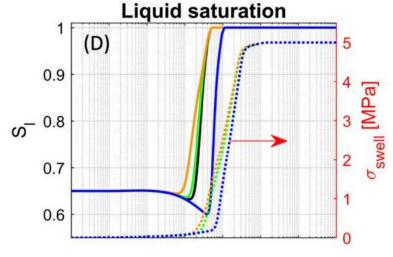
Price et al., 2021

Nole et al., 2021

Process Modeling Advancements

- Sorption isotherm generalization
- Fuel Matrix Degradation Model (FMDM)
- Biosphere well model
- Multi-continuum transport
- Advanced linear and nonlinear solvers
- High temperature equations of state
- Reduced order geomechanics models





LaForce et al., 2021

Chang et al., 2021

- Chang, K. W., Nole, M., & Stein, E. R. (2021). Reduced-order modeling of near-field THMC coupled processes for nuclear waste repositories in shale. Computers and Geotechnics, 138, 104326.
- LaForce, T. et al. (2021). GDSA Repository Systems Analysis Investigations in FY2021. Sandia National Laboratories. Albuquerque, NM, USA. M2SF-20SN010304062.
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- Price, L. et al. (2021). Repository-scale performance assessment incorporating postclosure criticality. Sandia National Laboratories. Albuquerque, NM, USA. M2SF-21SN010305061.