

EURAD GAS#HITEC: PhD School

From Workflows towards Digital Twins: OpenWorkFlow-Project

Olaf Kolditz, Norbert Grunwald, Christoph Lehmann & OpenGeoSys
Team

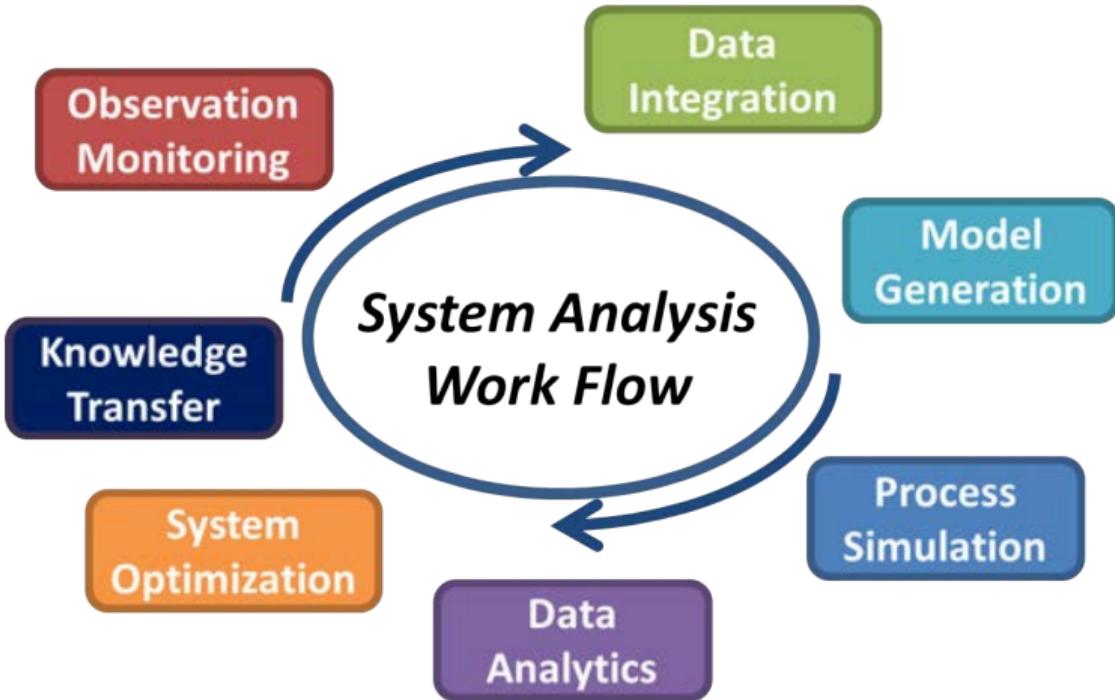
29.08.2023, Liège, Belgium

Workflows

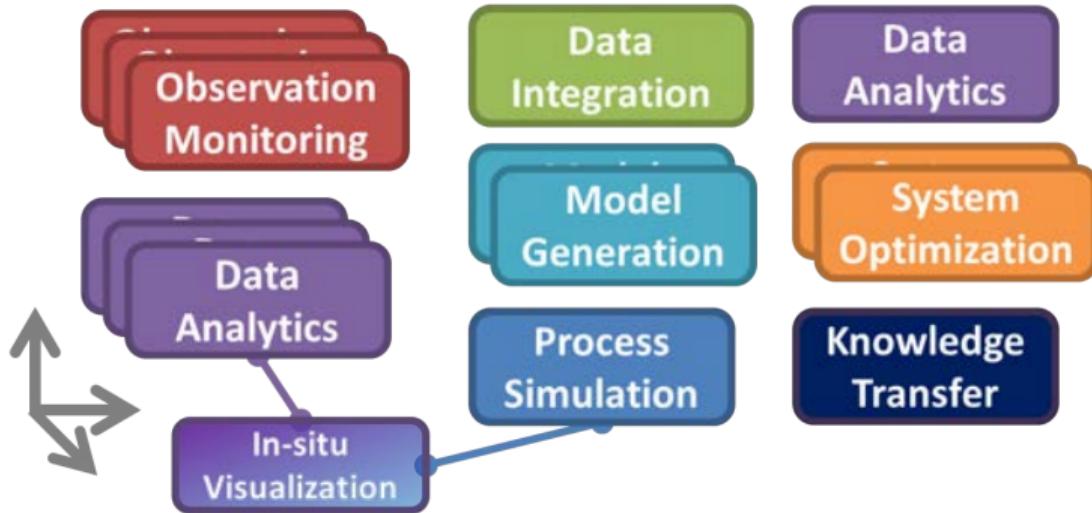
Generic Workflows

"A workflow consists of an orchestrated and **repeatable pattern of activity**, enabled by the systematic organization of resources into processes that transform materials, provide services, or **process information**."

(Wikipedia)



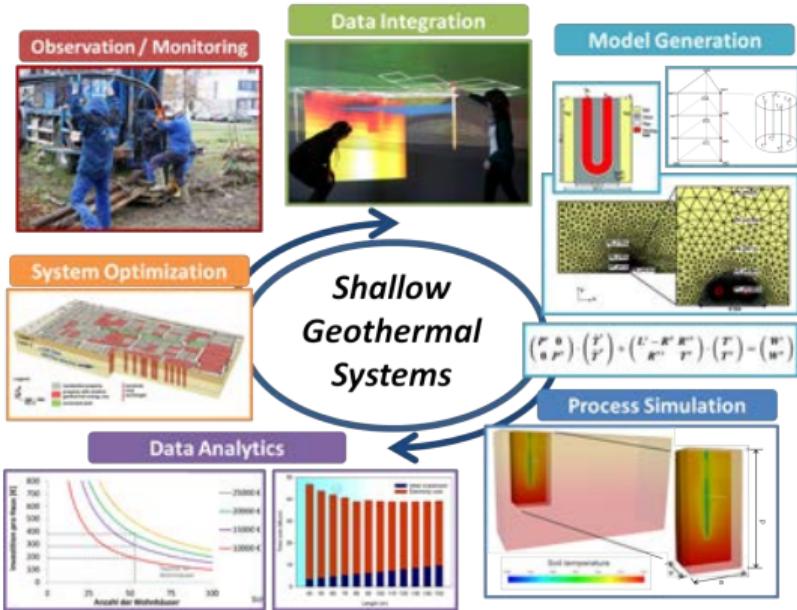
Generic Workflows



- Exchangeable modules >> Pipelines
- Platform-independent
- Script-based environments (Jupyter, web-browser applications)

Specific Workflows

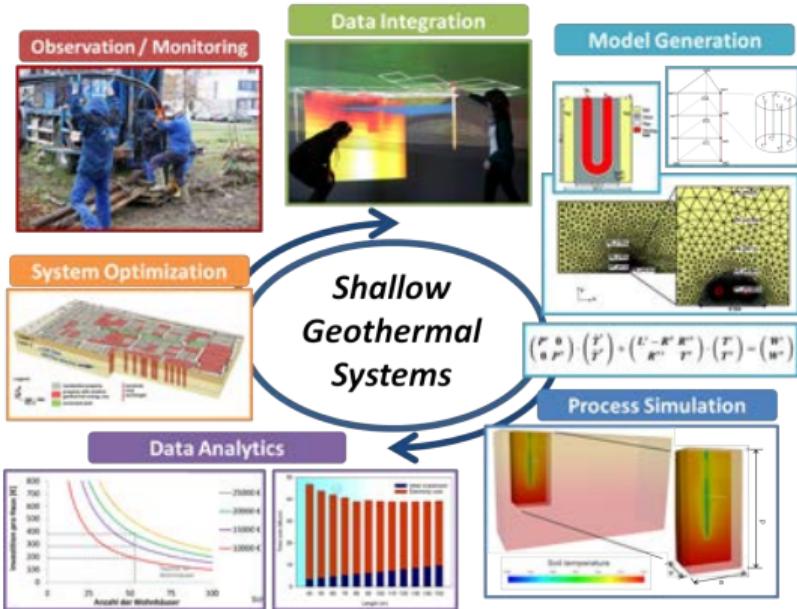
Geothermal Systems



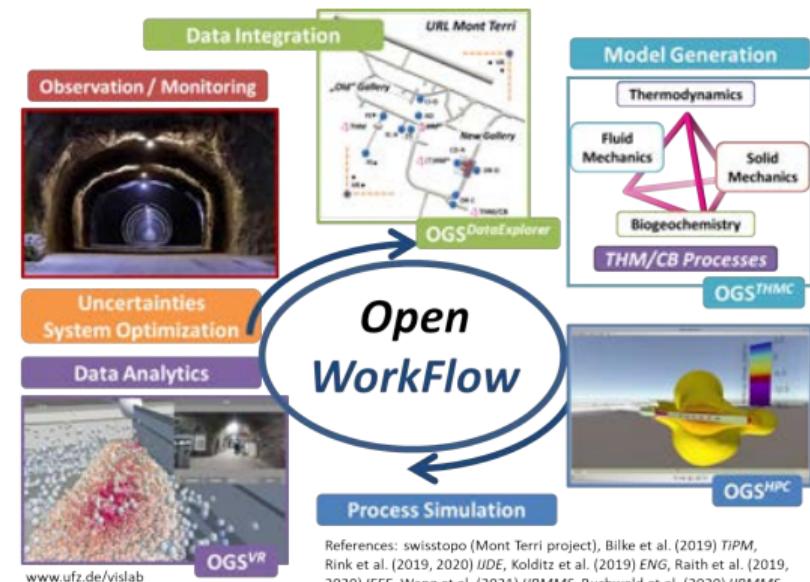
Geotechnical Systems

Specific Workflows

Geothermal Systems

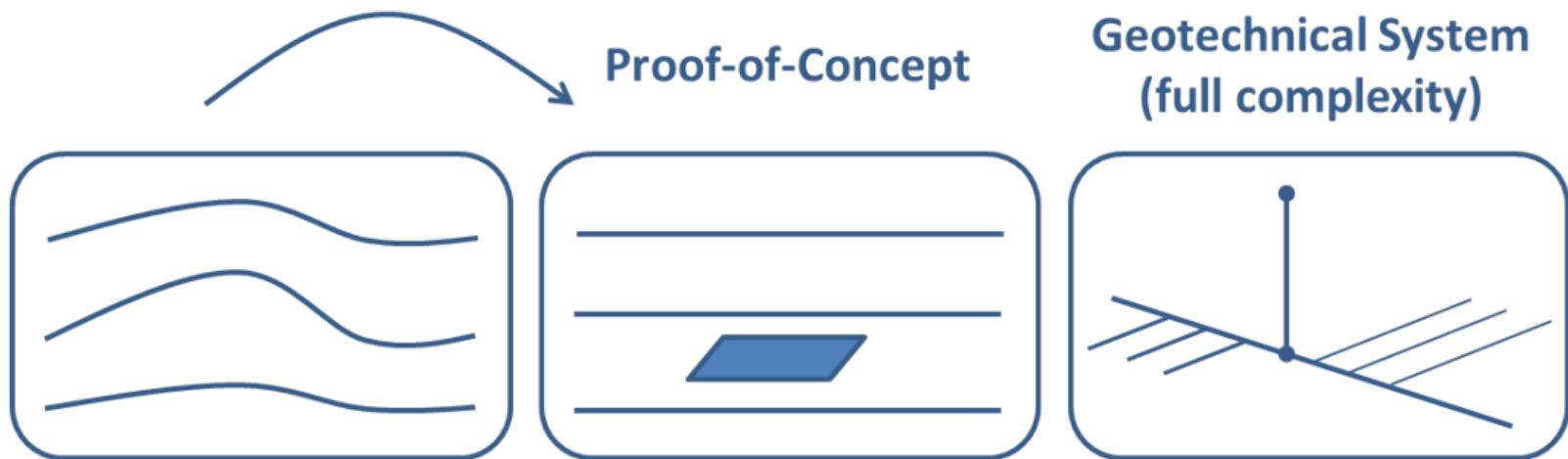


Geotechnical Systems



- existing interfaces (OGS DataExplorer), level of automation is low ...

Generic Workflow for the Siting Process #1

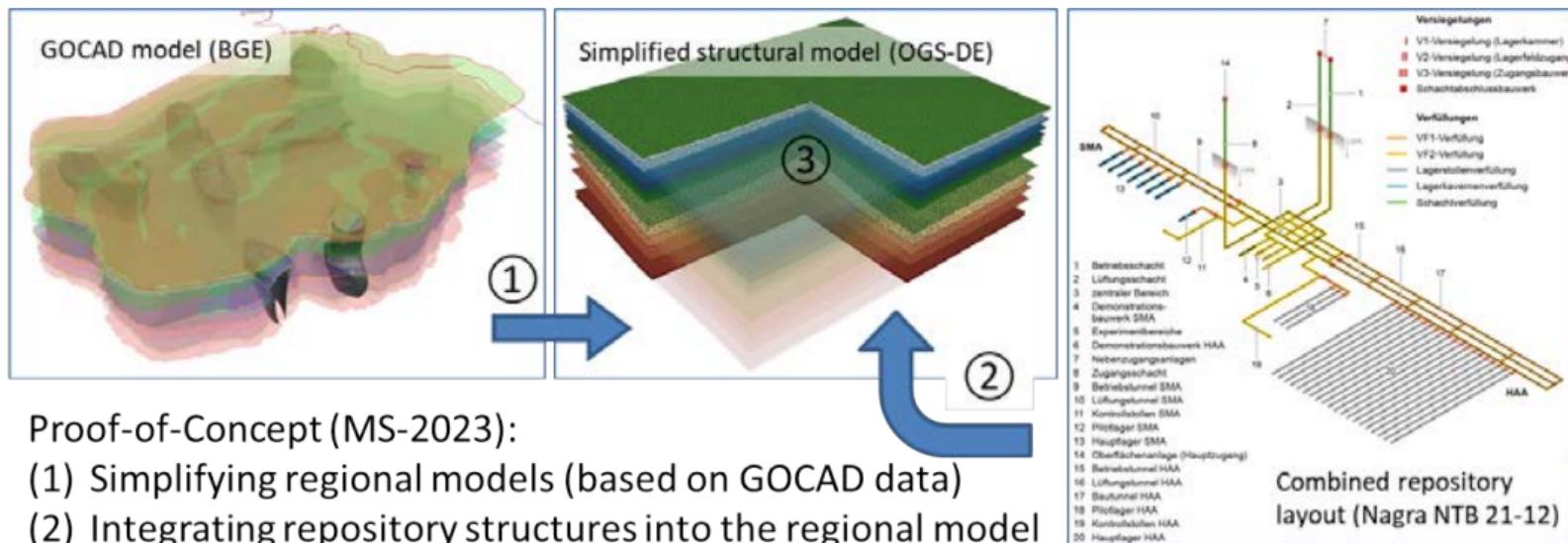


Geosystem
(full complexity)

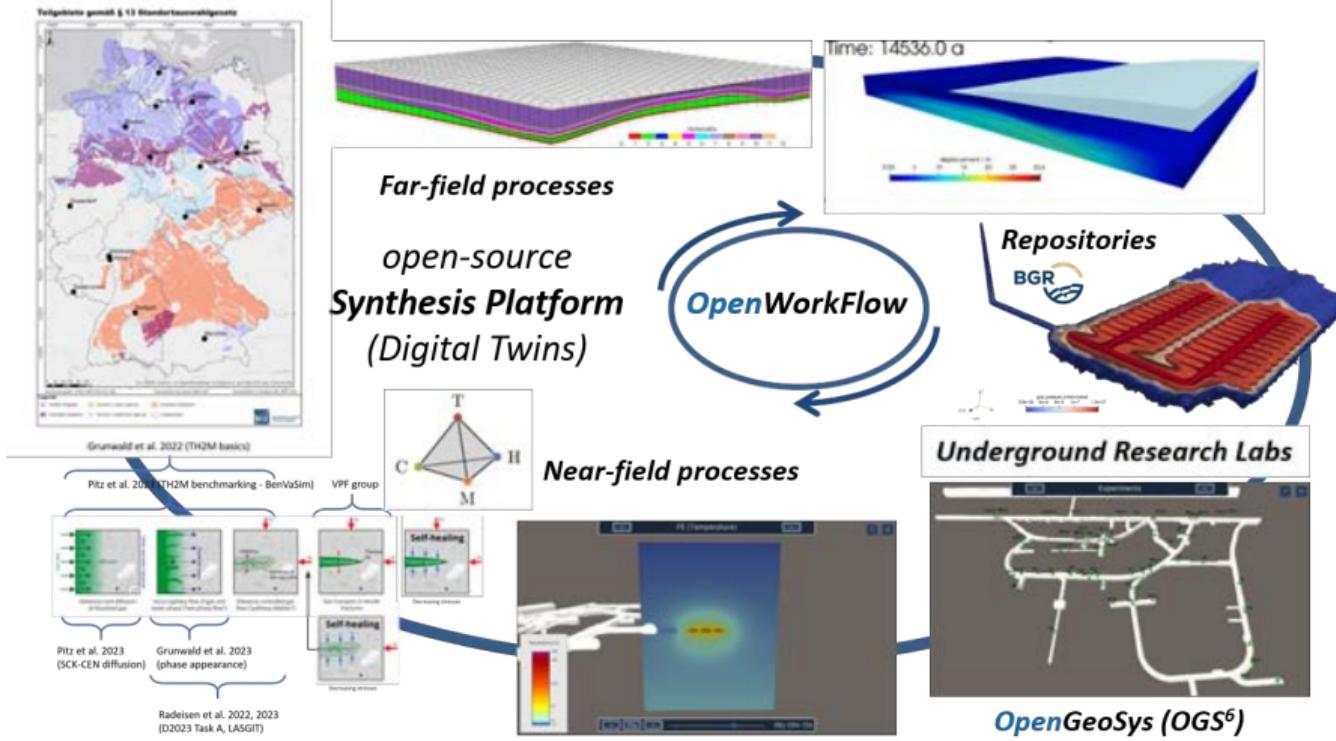
Proof-of-Concept
(intermediate complexity)

Geotechnical System
(full complexity)

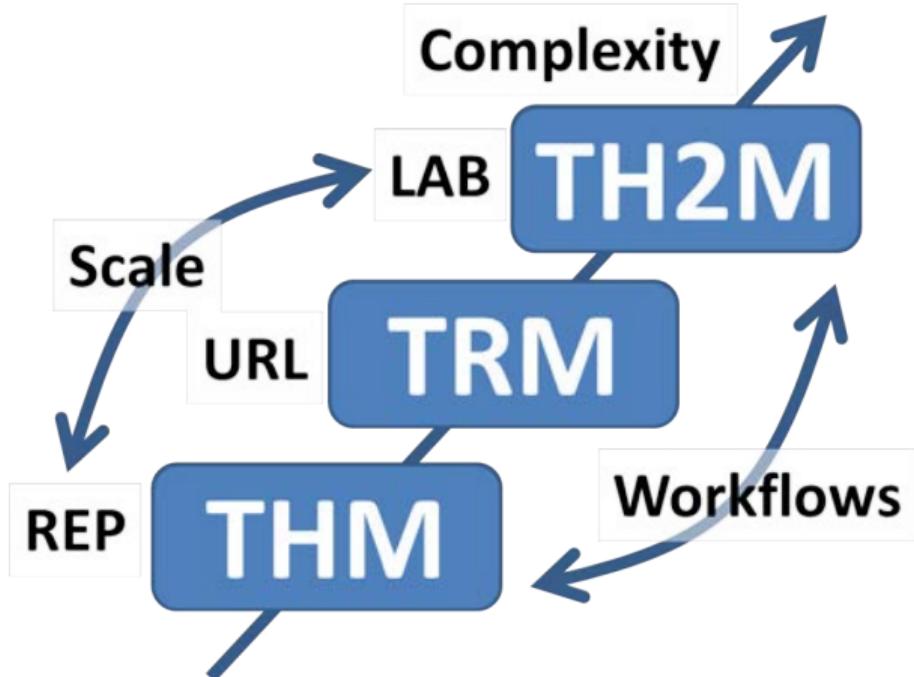
Specific Workflow for the Siting Process #2



Specific Workflow for the Siting and Repository Concepts #3



Process Selection: Complexity and Scales



OpenGeoSys (OGS)

OpenGeoSys - THMC/RTP Simulator (www.opengeosys.org)

OpenGeoSys

Releases Docs Publications Discourse

Search this site

OpenGeoSys

OPEN-SOURCE MULTI-PHYSICS

OpenGeoSys (OGS) is a scientific open source project for the development of numerical methods for the simulation of thermo-hydro-mechanical-chemical (THMC) processes in porous and fractured media. Current version is OpenGeoSys-6 which is documented on this page. For information about OpenGeoSys-5, see [its dedicated section](#). OGS has been successfully applied in the fields of regional, contaminant and coastal hydrology, fundamental and geothermal energy systems, geotechnical engineering, energy storage, CO₂ sequestration/storage and nuclear waste management and disposal.

Announcements & Discussions

[OGS Community Meeting 2023 – Safe the data: 21-22.11.2023 in Leipzig](#)

by Lars Bilke
July 26, 2023

[OpenGeoSys 6.4.4 released!](#)

by Lars Bilke
March 10, 2023

[First ogstools release!](#)

by Lars Bilke
January 13, 2023

[1D Heat Conduction problem](#)

by Sherlock
August 24, 2023 · 5 comments

[AttributeError: module 'ogs' has no attribute 'BoundaryCondition'](#)

by Sabrina
August 16, 2023 · 1 comment

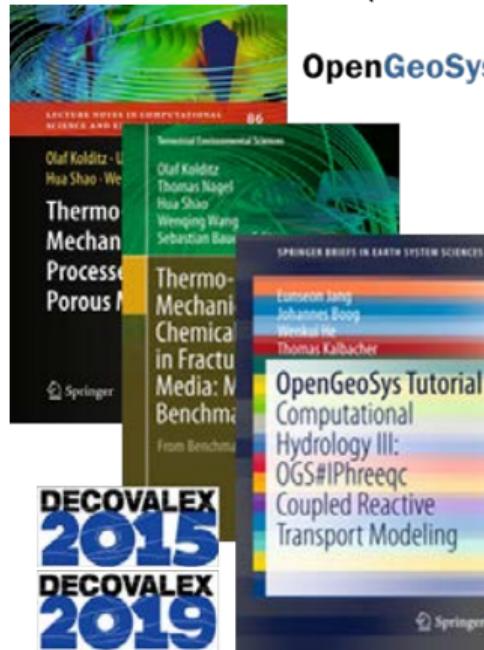
[Error: ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'OpenGeoSys'](#)

by RY
August 15, 2023 · 1 comment

Features

OpenGeoSys' adaptable and modular architecture enables a wide variety of use cases and flexible workflows. In the following we highlight some of its most important features.

Books & Tutorials (OGS5)



OpenGeoSys - THMC/RTP Simulator (www.opengeosys.org)

OpenGeoSys

Releases Docs Publications Discourse

Search this site

OpenGeoSys

OPEN-SOURCE MULTI-PHYSICS

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Announcements & Discussions

[OGS Community Meeting 2023 – Safe the date: 21-22.11.2023 in Leipzig](#)
by Lars Blöke
July 28, 2023

[OpenGeoSys 6.4.4 released!](#)
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March 10, 2023

[First ogstools release!](#)
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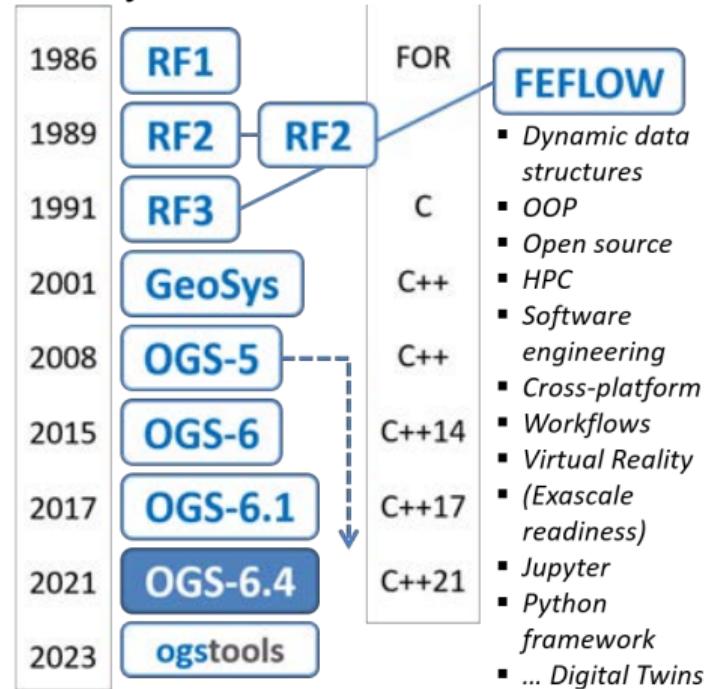
[AttributeError: module 'ogs' has no attribute 'BoundaryCondition'](#)
by Sabrina
August 16, 2023 · 1 comment

[Error: ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'OpenGeoSys'](#)
by RY
August 15, 2023 · 1 comment

Features

OpenGeoSys' adaptable and modular architecture enables a wide variety of use cases and flexible workflows. In the following we highlight some of its most important features.

History



OpenGeoSys - Benchmarking Gallery (JupyterLab)

OpenGeoSys

User Guide
Developer Guide
Benchmarks
Tools & Workflows
Process-dependent configuration

HEAT TRANSPORT BHE
HEAT CONDUCTION
HYDRO MECHANICS
HYDRO-COMPONENT
HYDRO-THERMAL
LIQUID FLOW
PHASE-FIELD
PYTHON BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
REACTIVE TRANSPORT
RICHARDS FLOW
RICHARDS MECHANICS
SMALL DEFORMATIONS
STEADY STATE DIFFUSION
STOKES FLOW
TH2M
THERMAL-TWO-PHASE FLOW
THERMO-HYDRO-MECHANICS
THERMO-MECHANICAL PHASE-FIELD
THERMO-MECHANICS
THERMO-RICHARDS-MECHANICS
TWO-PHASE FLOW

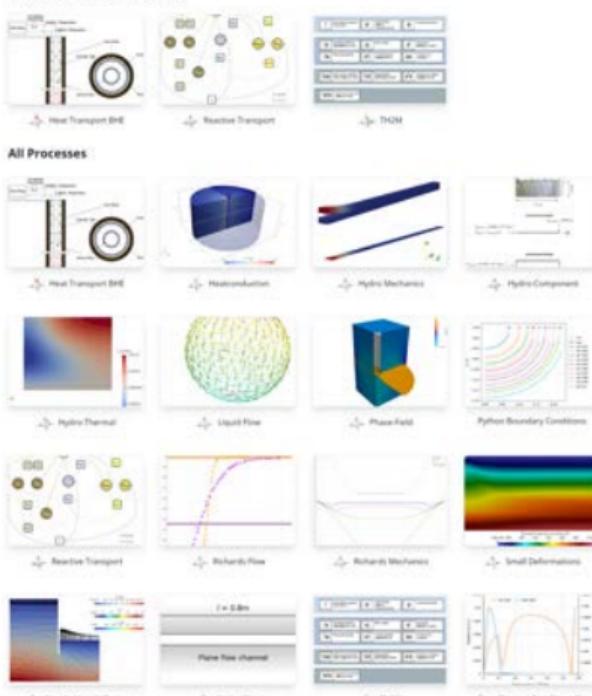
Heat Transport BHE
Reactive Transport
TH2M

All Processes

Heat Transport BHE
Heat conduction
Hydro Mechanics
Hydro-Component
Hydro-Thermal
Liquid Flow
Phase-Field
Python Boundary Conditions
Reactive Transport
Richards Flow
Richards Mechanics
Small Deformations
Steady State Diffusion
Stokes Flow
TH2M
Thermal-Two-Phase Flow
Thermo-Hydro-Mechanics
Thermo-Mechanical Phase-Field
Thermo-Mechanics
Thermo-Richards-Mechanics
Two-Phase Flow

OGS
Reactive Transport
Richards Flow
Richards Mechanics
Steady State Diffusion
Stokes Flow
TH2M

OGS
Plane flow channel
Thermal Two-Phase Flow



OGS-TH2M Model Class

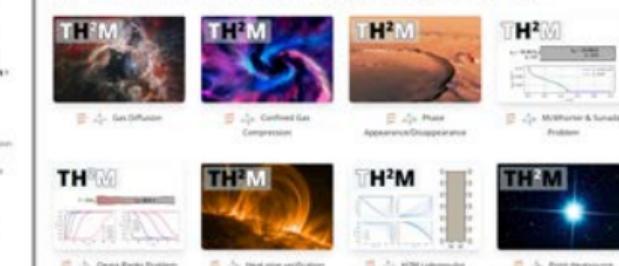
OpenGeoSys

HEAT CONDUCTION
HYDRO MECHANICS
HYDRO-COMPONENT
HYDRO-THERMAL
LIQUID FLOW
PHASE-FIELD
PYTHON BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
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THERMO-HYDRO-MECHANICS
THERMO-MECHANICAL PHASE-FIELD
THERMO-MECHANICS
THERMO-RICHARDS-MECHANICS
TWO-PHASE FLOW

Gas Diffusion
Confined Gas Compression
Phase Appearance/Eff销ance
McWhorter & Sunada Problem
Ogata-Banks Problem
Heat pipe verification problem
HDM Luleprudni benchmark
Point Heatsource Problem

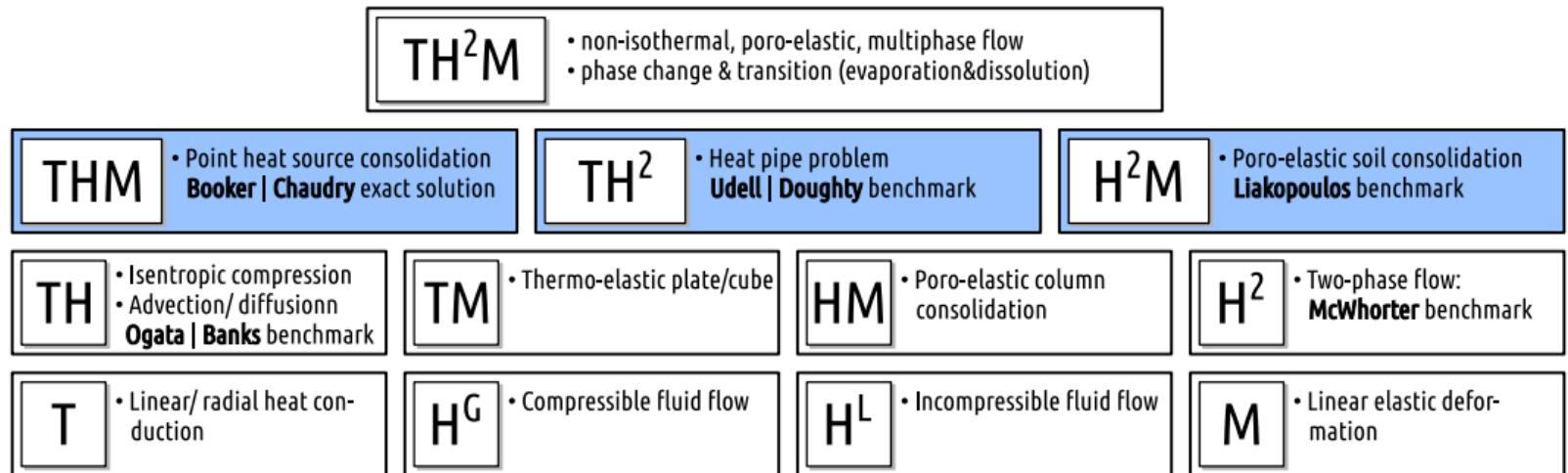
Confined Gas Compression
Phase Appearance/Eff销ance
McWhorter & Sunada Problem

Ogata-Banks Problem
Heat pipe verification problem
HDM Luleprudni benchmark
Point Heatsource Problem



References: [Gru+22], [Pit+23b]

Simulation of Coupled Multiphysics Processes: OpenGeoSys-6 TH2M

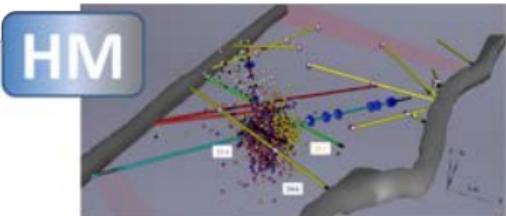


References: [Gru+22], [Pit+23b]

OGS participation in DECOVALEX



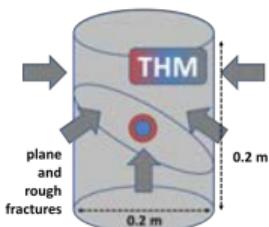
GREAT Cell Experiments



STIMTEC experiment at
URL Reiche Zeche
(Germany)



KICT Experiments



THM

plane
and
rough
fractures

0.2 m

0.2 m

Methodology:

- THM fracture mechanics
- Interactive benchmarking (web-based Jupyter notebooks)
- Machine learning for building surrogate models



SAFENET-2



Field scale

References:

- [Mol+23]
- [Rad+23a]
- [Rad+23b]
- [Pit+23a] (BenVaSim)

Simulation of Coupled Multiphysics Processes (>> Norbert)

A monolithic thermo-hydro-mechanical two-phase flow formulation for modelling gas migration in geotechnical barriers

N. Grunwald^{a,*}, M. Pitzel^{a,b}, J. Maßmann^a, D. Naumov^c, T. Nagel^{a,c}, O. Kolditz^a

^aInstitute for Environmental Research (IUFZ); ^bInstitute for Geosciences and Biostatistics (IGB); ^cTechnische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg (TUMAF); ^dTechnische Universität Dresden (TUD)



Motivation: Various processes in HML reservoirs, such as the conversion of carbonates, can result in the formation of gases (e.g. hydrogues). This can lead to a build-up of gas pressure in the reservoir. Therefore, it is important to understand the mechanisms, i.e., diffusion, pressure and gas production rate determine the nature of gas migration mechanism in permeable media.

Aim: Gas transport processes in low-permeability clay material were compared into four types by Marschall et al. (2005) (see Fig. 1).

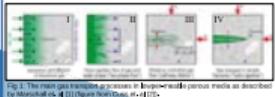


Fig. 1: The most gas migration occurs in low-permeability porous media as described by Marschall et al. (2005) (Figure from Gruel et al., 2022).

- I. Diffusive gas transport by diffusion and/or advection in the fluid phase
- II. Formation of a gas phase and advection transport is driving diffusion
- III. Gas pressure causes tensile strength of higher permeability
- IV. Gas pressure exceeds the tensile strength of the medium, fractures occur and preferential flow paths develop

Methods: The coupled TH2M formulation of the OpenGeoSys modeling platform (2) allows to consider transport processes of types (i) to (iii). This model (OGS6) has implemented features:

- Compositional two-phase flow (two components)
- Geomechanics
- Monolithic coupling
- Gas phases (solid phase, two fluid phases) are compressible
- Phase transitions between the fluid phases (expansion)

The advantage of coupled processes is that transport and stress states are calculated simultaneously. Thus, on the one hand, the barrier integrity can be evaluated, and on the other hand, the effects of stress-dependent transport properties can be taken into account.

A detailed description of the implementation can be found in (4).

Proof-of-Concept: In Fig. 2, we will show an proof-of-concept to demonstrate the results of the model in the present case. We compare processes of types I and II and it can be examined, if one of this type is known the transition from single-phase to two-phase flow regime.



Material properties, OPA media:
 $k = 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2$,
porosity = 0.4,
air permeability = $0.4 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$,
water permeability = $0.4 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$,
density = 1.0 g/cm^3 ,
thermal conductivity = 0.001 W/mK ,
heat capacity = 1000 J/kgK ,
thermal diffusivity = $0.001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$,
thermal expansion coefficient = 10^{-5} K^{-1} ,
thermal storage factor = 1.0, thermal resistance = $0.001 \text{ K}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{W}$, thermal boundary condition = $0.001 \text{ K}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{W}$.

Retention curve: van Genuchten, $R_s = 10^7 \text{ Pa}$, $n = 0.2$

Results: In the following diagrams, saturation, pressure, and mass fluxes at the left boundary of the domain are plotted over time, the gas transport mechanism (I, II, III, IV) change from type I to type III in the process.

For about 20 years, all processes are type I (diffusion). The liquid phase and gas-phase conductivities are constant.

After that time, the diffusion coefficient of the water is reduced and the gas phase appears.

The water pressure hardly changes at an initial level of 1013 Pa . Afterwards, it rises due to the diffusion of the gas phase, which then slowly falls back to its initial level.

Fig. 2: Gas saturation over time.

Below the appearance of the gas phase, the gas pressure has no physical meaning except to provide a reference value for the content of the gas phase.

The water pressure hardly changes at an initial level of 1013 Pa . Afterwards, it rises due to the diffusion of the gas phase, which then slowly falls back to its initial level.

Fig. 3: Gas capillary and liquid pressure over time.

During the capillary regime, almost the entire gas pressure is caused by diffusion in the liquid phase. The gas pressure is significantly lower than the liquid pressure. After the appearance of the gas phase, the gas pressure increases due to pressure diffusion. The advective mass flux increases with time and reaches its maximum at the end of the simulation.

Fig. 4: Mass flux over time pressures over time.

During the capillary regime, almost the entire gas pressure is caused by diffusion in the liquid phase. The gas pressure is significantly lower than the liquid pressure. After the appearance of the gas phase, the gas pressure increases due to pressure diffusion. The advective mass flux increases with time and reaches its maximum at the end of the simulation.

Fig. 5: Mass flux over time pressures over time.

During the capillary regime, almost the entire gas pressure is caused by diffusion in the liquid phase. The gas pressure is significantly lower than the liquid pressure. After the appearance of the gas phase, the gas pressure increases due to pressure diffusion. The advective mass flux increases with time and reaches its maximum at the end of the simulation.

Fig. 6: Mass flux over time pressures over time.

During the capillary regime, almost the entire gas pressure is caused by diffusion in the liquid phase. The gas pressure is significantly lower than the liquid pressure. After the appearance of the gas phase, the gas pressure increases due to pressure diffusion. The advective mass flux increases with time and reaches its maximum at the end of the simulation.

Fig. 7: Mass flux over time pressures over time.

During the capillary regime, almost the entire gas pressure is caused by diffusion in the liquid phase. The gas pressure is significantly lower than the liquid pressure. After the appearance of the gas phase, the gas pressure increases due to pressure diffusion. The advective mass flux increases with time and reaches its maximum at the end of the simulation.

Fig. 8: Mass flux over time pressures over time.

During the capillary regime, almost the entire gas pressure is caused by diffusion in the liquid phase. The gas pressure is significantly lower than the liquid pressure. After the appearance of the gas phase, the gas pressure increases due to pressure diffusion. The advective mass flux increases with time and reaches its maximum at the end of the simulation.

Fig. 9: Mass flux over time pressures over time.

During the capillary regime, almost the entire gas pressure is caused by diffusion in the liquid phase. The gas pressure is significantly lower than the liquid pressure. After the appearance of the gas phase, the gas pressure increases due to pressure diffusion. The advective mass flux increases with time and reaches its maximum at the end of the simulation.

Fig. 10: Mass flux over time pressures over time.

During the capillary regime, almost the entire gas pressure is caused by diffusion in the liquid phase. The gas pressure is significantly lower than the liquid pressure. After the appearance of the gas phase, the gas pressure increases due to pressure diffusion. The advective mass flux increases with time and reaches its maximum at the end of the simulation.

Fig. 11: Mass flux over time pressures over time.

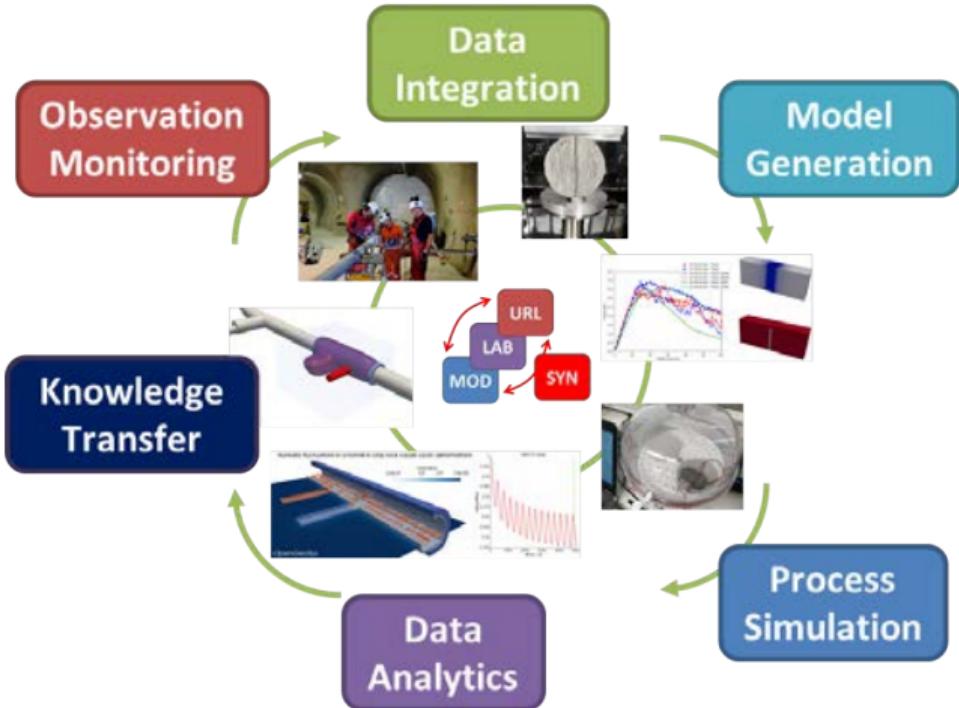
OpenGeoSys-6 TH2M

- Compositional two-phase flow
- Geomechanics (inelastic solids)
- Consistent thermodynamics
- Phase transitions
- Hierarchic benchmarking
- ...

Capable to verify the concept of P. Marschall [MHG05] for various clay types (OPA, COx, Boom)

References: [Gru+22], [Pit+23b]

OpenGeoSys - Applications



OpenGeoSys - Applications

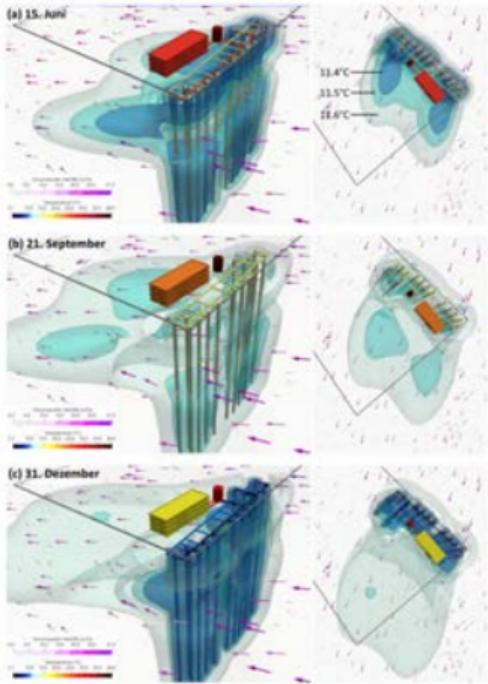
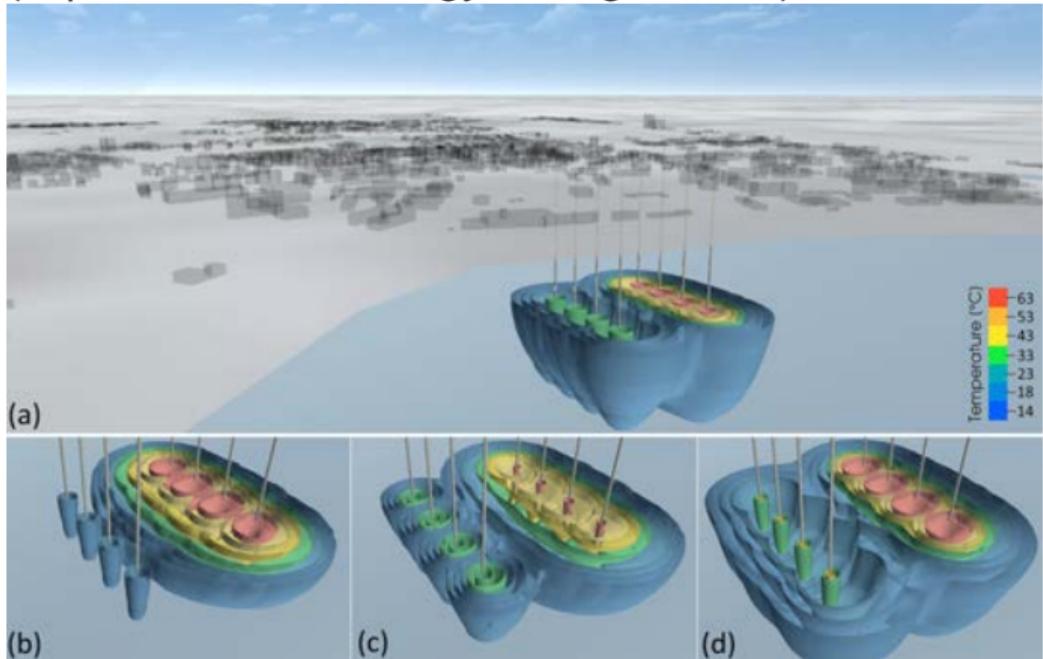


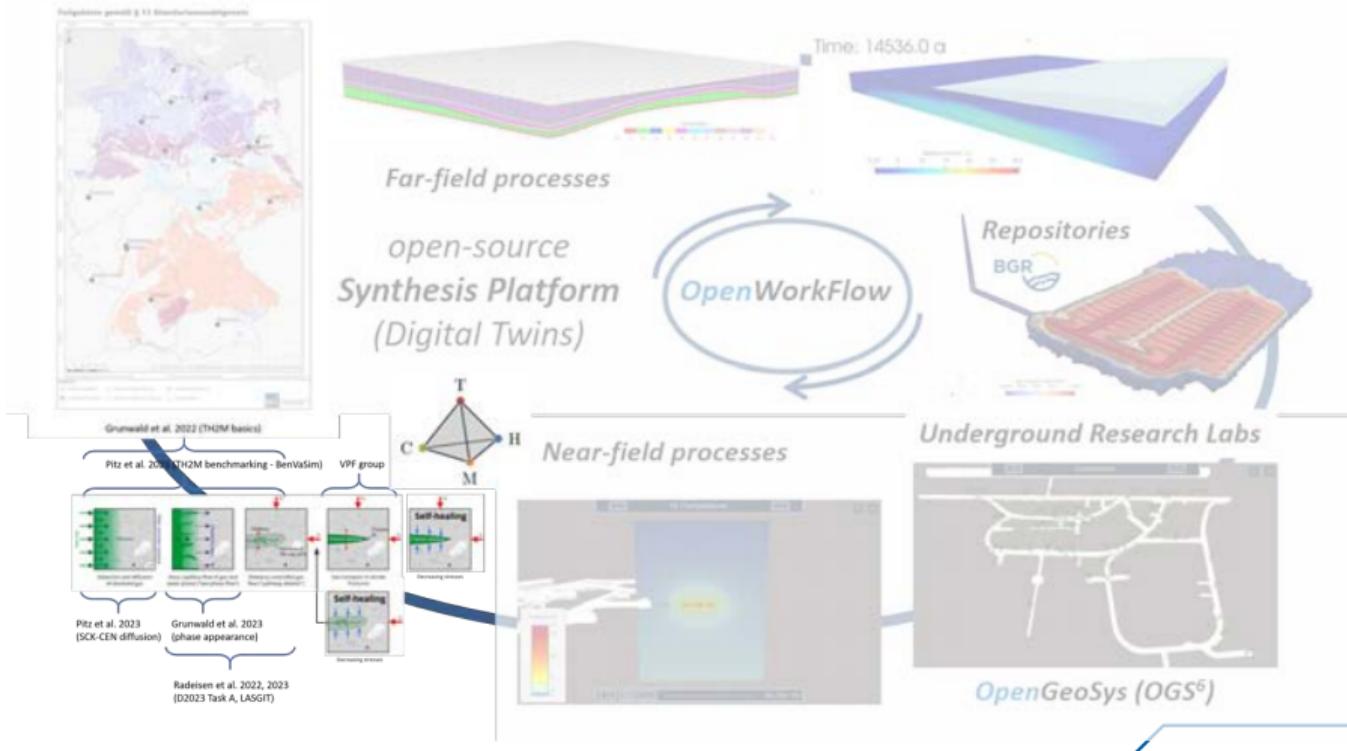
Abbildung 7.6c: Visualisierung der Ergebnisse der gekoppelten Simulation von OpenGeoSys und SimulationX. Dargestellt sind die Temperaturentwicklungen in einem Schulgebäude, der zugehörigen Anlage, Wärmesonden und den verbundenen Leistungen via SimulationX sowie von Grundwasserfluss und Temperatur im Untergrund via OpenGeoSys an drei ausgewählten Tagen. Die Transferfunktion der Temperaturdarstellung ist zur besseren Vergleichbarkeit konstant über alle Zeitschritte und dargestellten Komponenten. Die zur Illustration der Temperaturveränderung visualisierten Isotemperaturflächen liegen bei 11.4°C, 11.5°C und 11.6°C (siehe auch Abb. (a) rechts).

Shallow geothermal systems (Leipzig) and ATES
(Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage in Kiel)

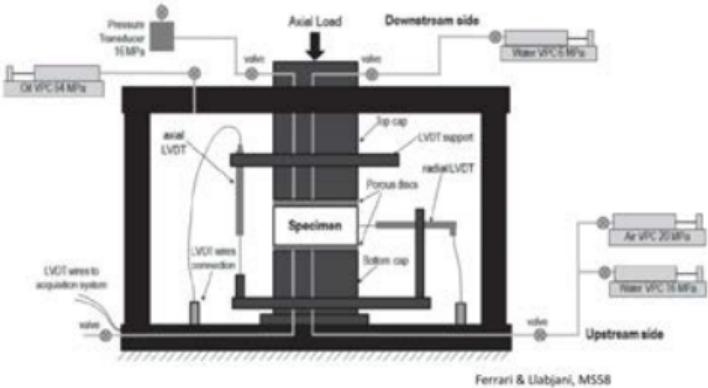


Workflows (cont.)

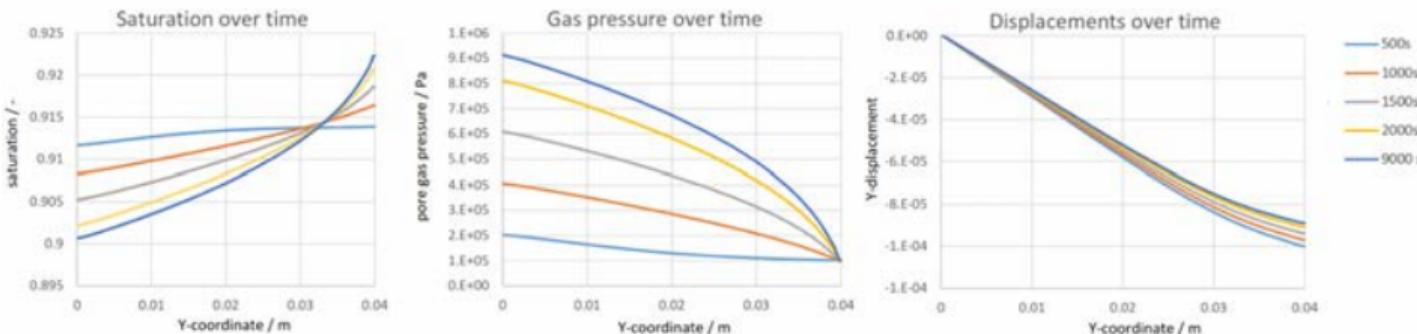
Specific Workflow for the Siting and Repository Concepts #3a



Scale – Lab (EPFL-Experiment, EURAD GAS)

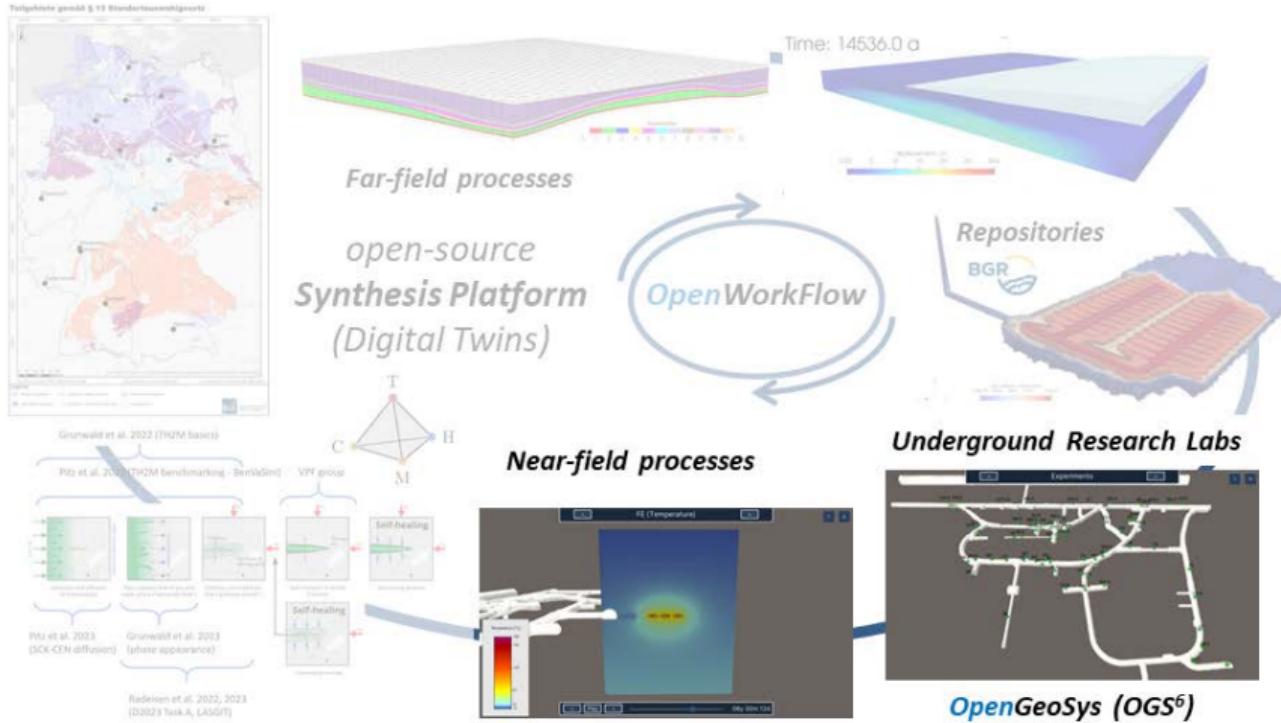


- Aim: Identification of Opalinus Clay properties
- Water Retention behaviour
- Stress-strain relations in reaction to gas invasion processes
- Gas transport properties
- Strain dependent permeability model

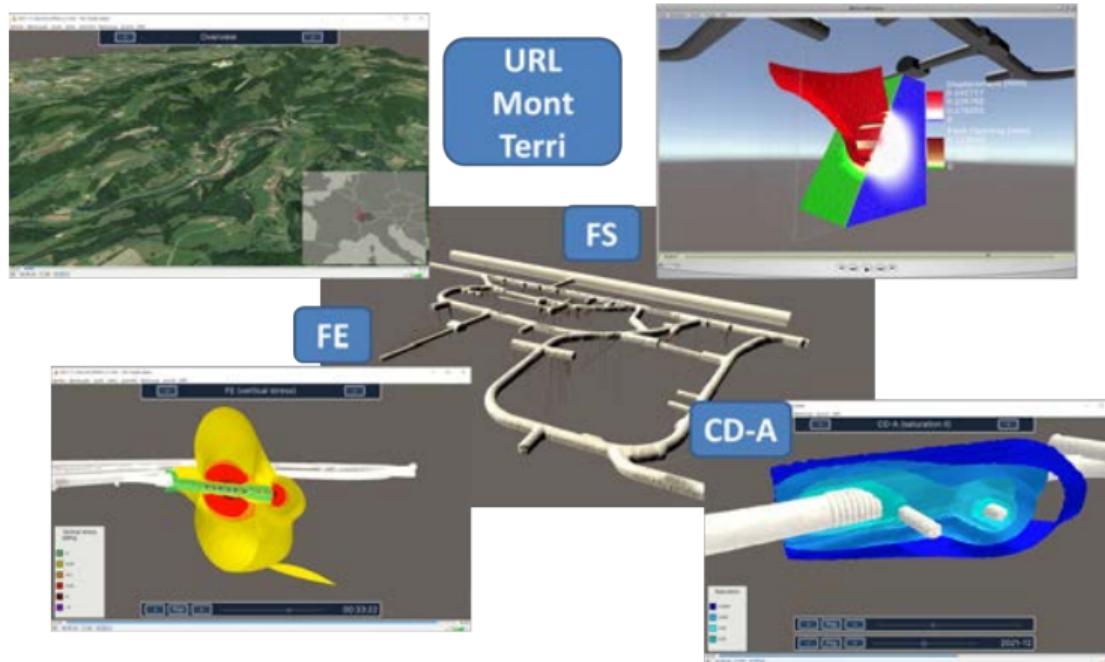


References/Credits: BGR (Michael Pitz [Pit+23b]), EPFL (Alessio Ferrari, Qazim Llabjani)

Specific Workflow for the Siting and Repository Concepts #3b

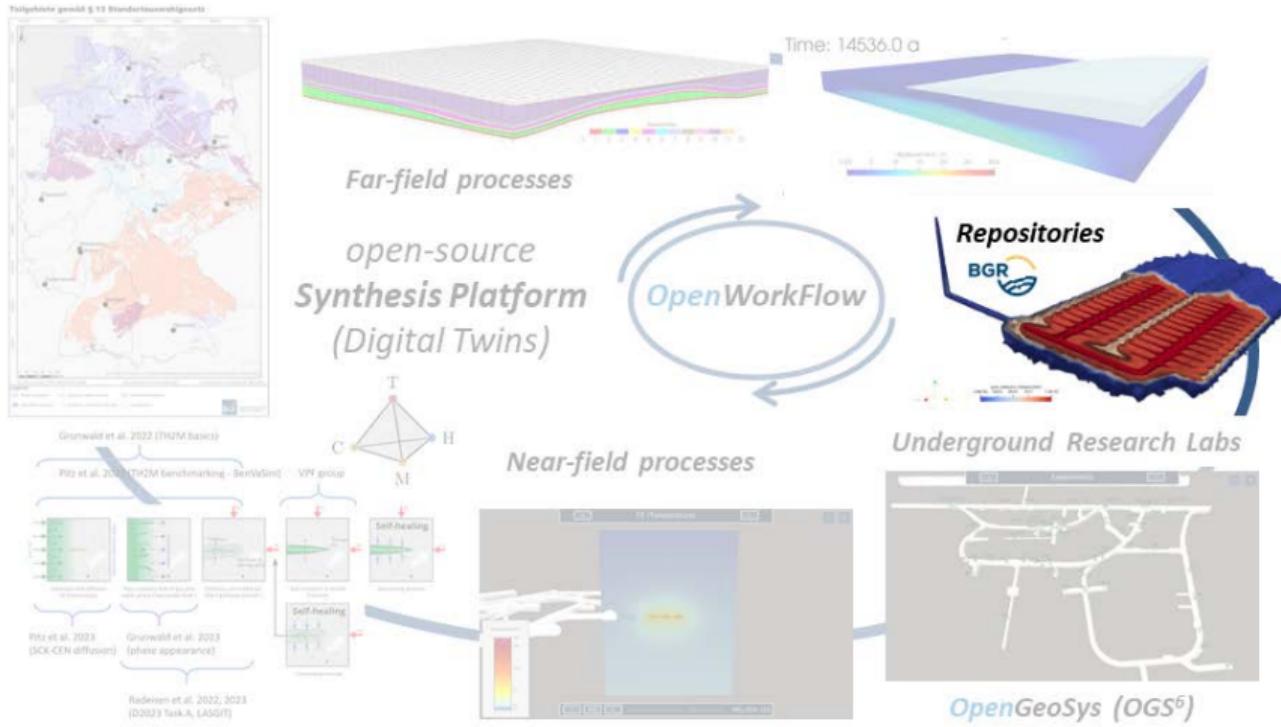


Scale – URL (Mont Terri)

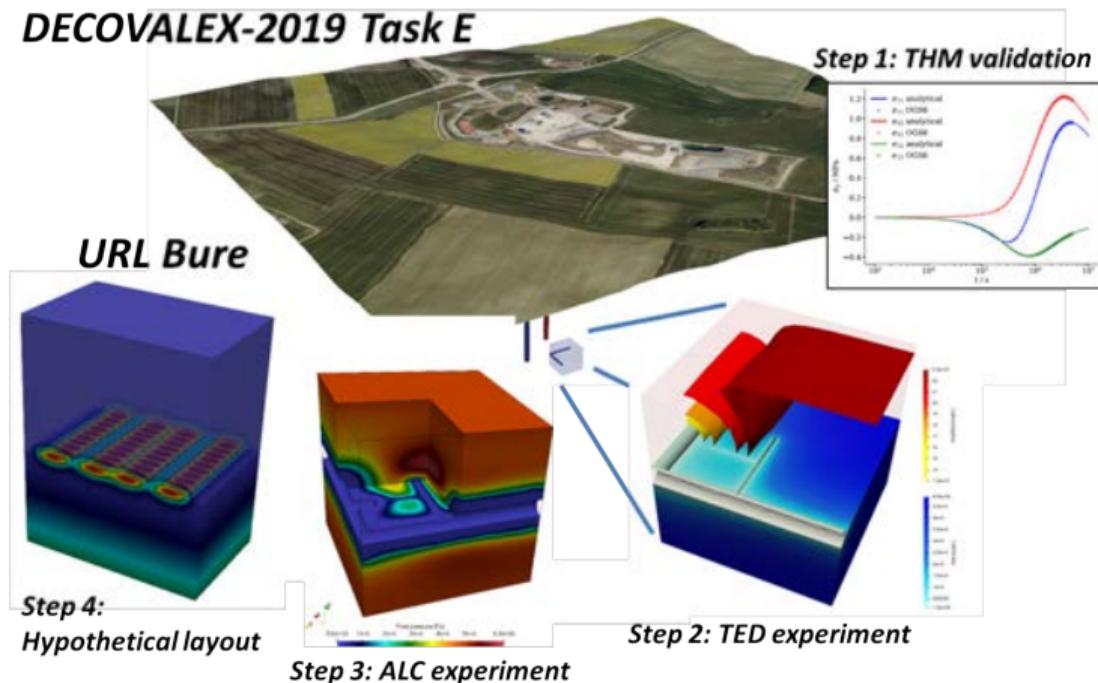


References/Credits: BGR (CD-A, Modeler [Zie+22]), TUBAF (FS, Modeler), UFZ (FE, Wenqing Wang), VIS (Nico Graebling/Karsten Rink) [Gra+22] / GeomInt and iCROSS projects

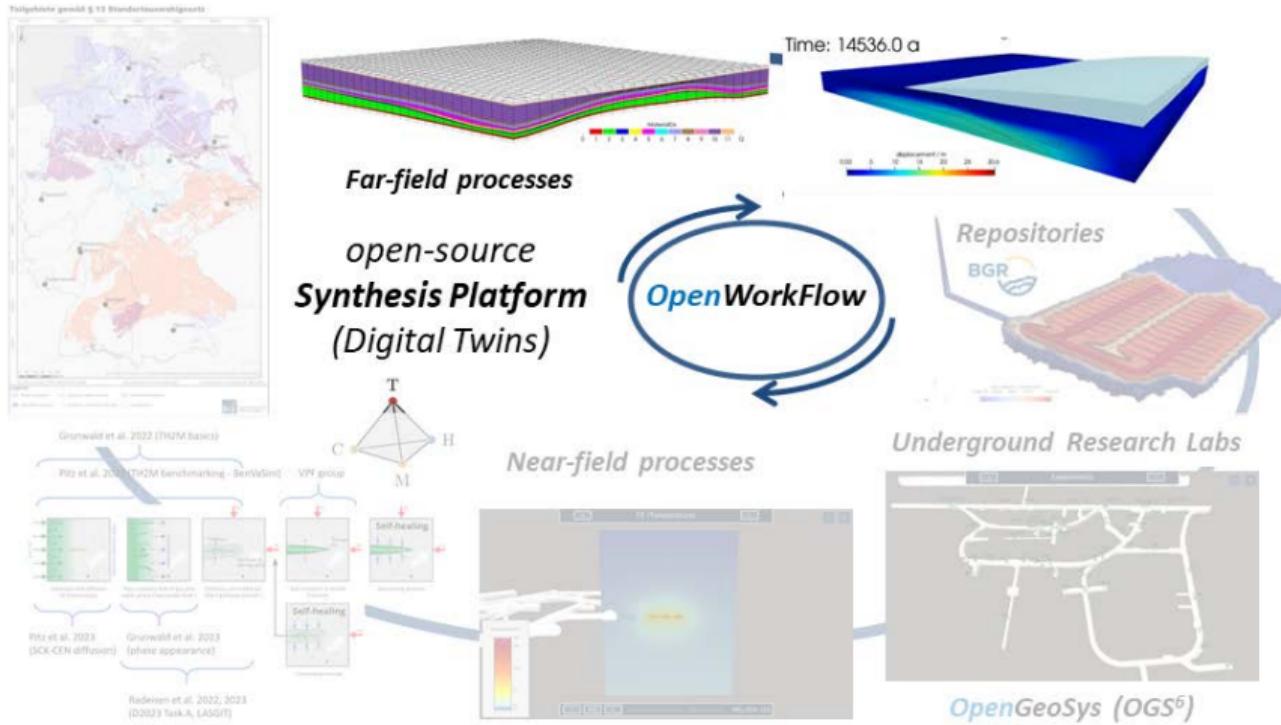
Specific Workflow for the Siting and Repository Concepts #3c



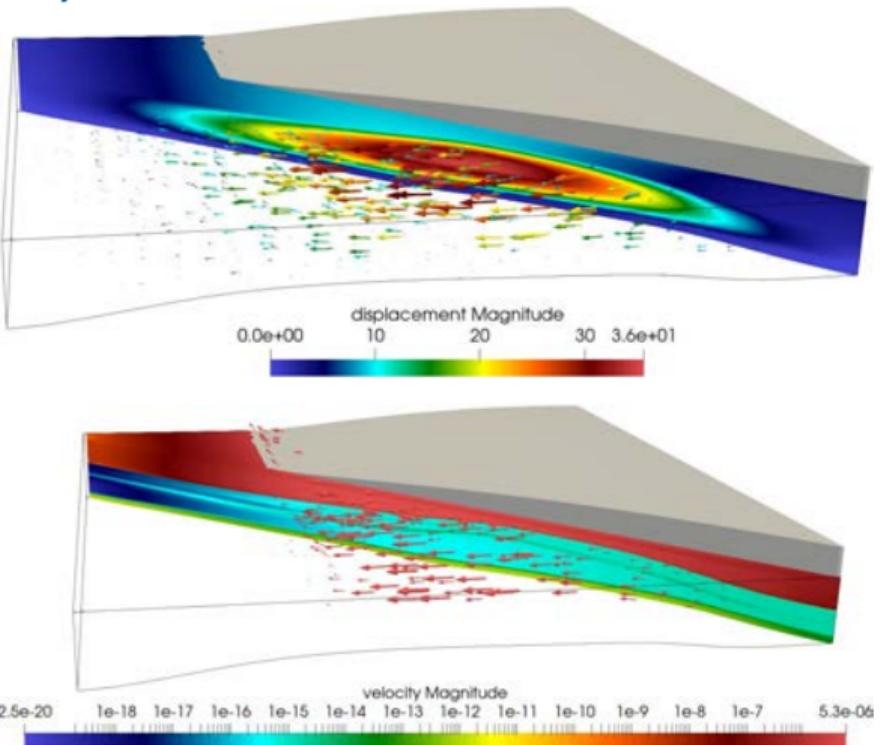
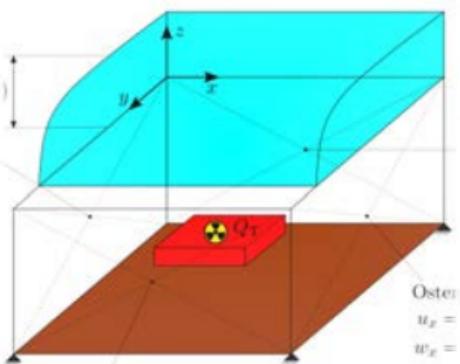
Scale – up to Repository Scale



Specific Workflow for the Siting and Repository Concepts #3d



Scale – Far Field Aspects (Glaciation)



- simulation of several glaciation periods
- clay and salt

References/Credits: Florian Zill [Zil+21], AREHS Team

Digital Twins

Digital Twins

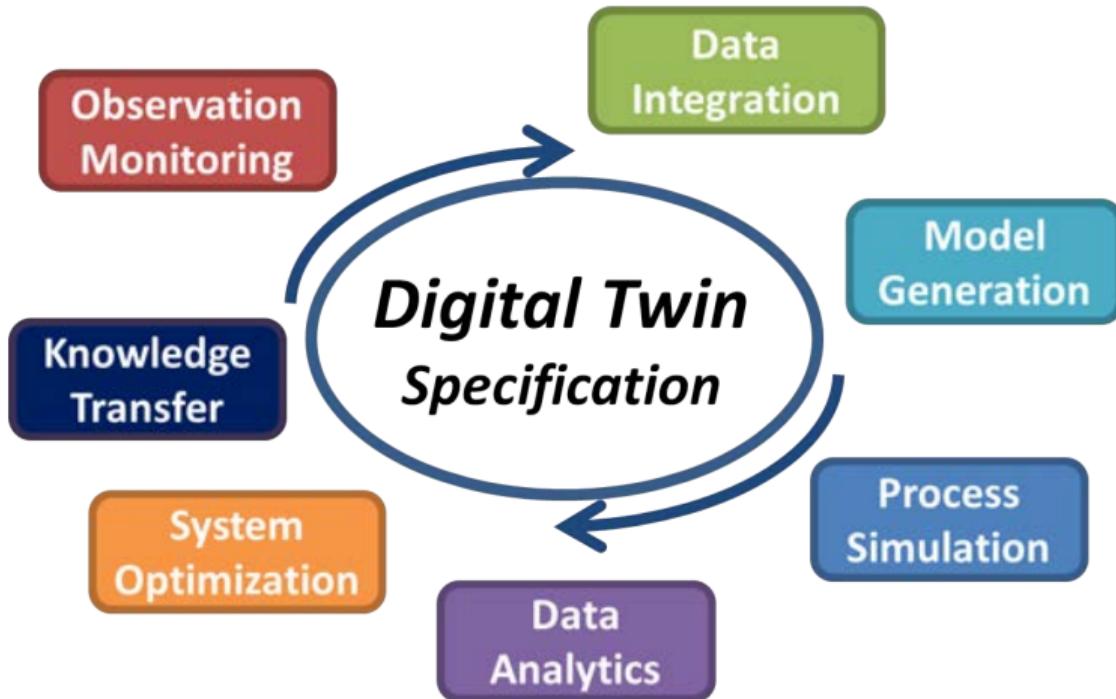
“A digital twin is a virtual representation that serves as the **real-time** digital counterpart of a physical object or process.”
(Wikipedia)



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Oil_rig_Jan_23.jpg
© CC-BY-SA 4.0 SumitAwinash

- describes all relevant properties of that object/process
- shows all relevant behaviours of that object/process
- provides all necessary data via a uniform interface
- ...

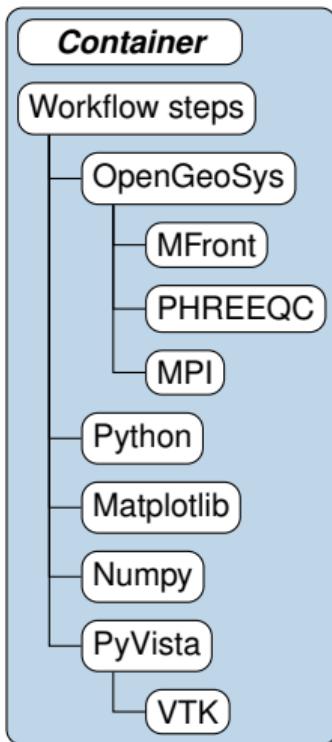
Digital Twin as Workflow Application



Specifications:

- URL Information System (Mont Terri)
- Repository construction (BIM)
- **Model validation (DT2)**
- ...

Software Engineering (DT1)

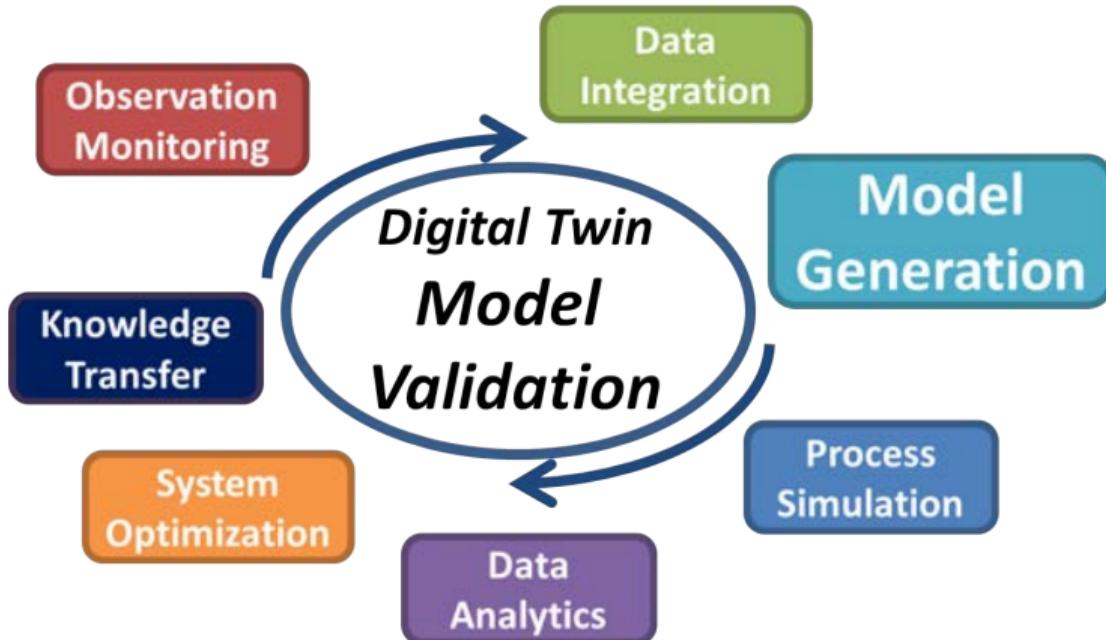


Technical frameworks for DTs

- container = lightweight VM
 - ▶ VM = app + 2nd OS files + 2nd OS processes
 - ▶ container = app + 2nd OS files
- distribute software along with all dependencies
- unified runtime environment
- executable in many different environments
- facilitates reuse of workflow steps
- simplifies adoption by new users

References: [Bil+19]

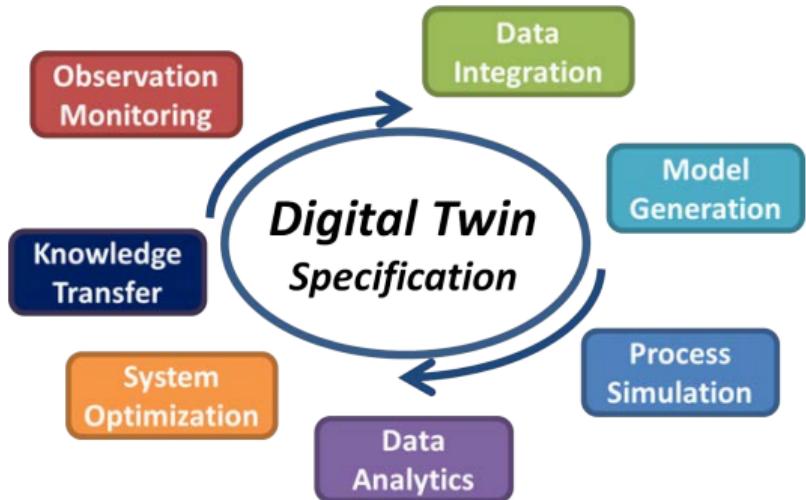
Digital Twin for Model Validation (Upscaling)



Model validation:

- Model generation
- Benchmarking
(data integration, code comparison, ...)
- Model scaling
- ...

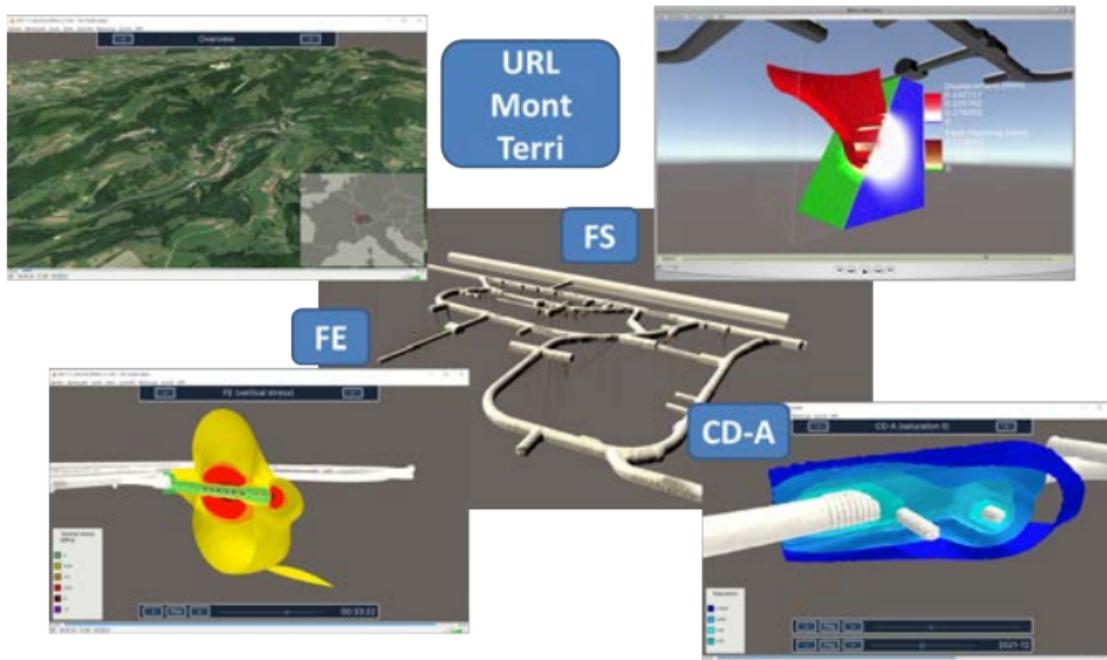
From Workflow Application Towards Digital Twins



WF Flexibility >> DT Specification

- on-the-fly model parameter update
- monitoring of the repository
- continuous model validation
- distributed: multi-agent implementation
- versions
- composability: build more complex twins from a common core
- workflow integration
- need for a robust basis
- ...

Digital Twin VR Application – URL (Mont Terri)



see VISLAB applications and OGS YouTube Channel

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Institutions and Acknowledgements

Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung – UFZ
TU Bergakademie Freiberg
Bundesgesellschaft für Endlagerung – BGE
Bundesamt für die Sicherheit der nuklearen Entsorgung
Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe – BGR

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Thank you for your attention.