

OBSERVATIONS during 10 years of heating

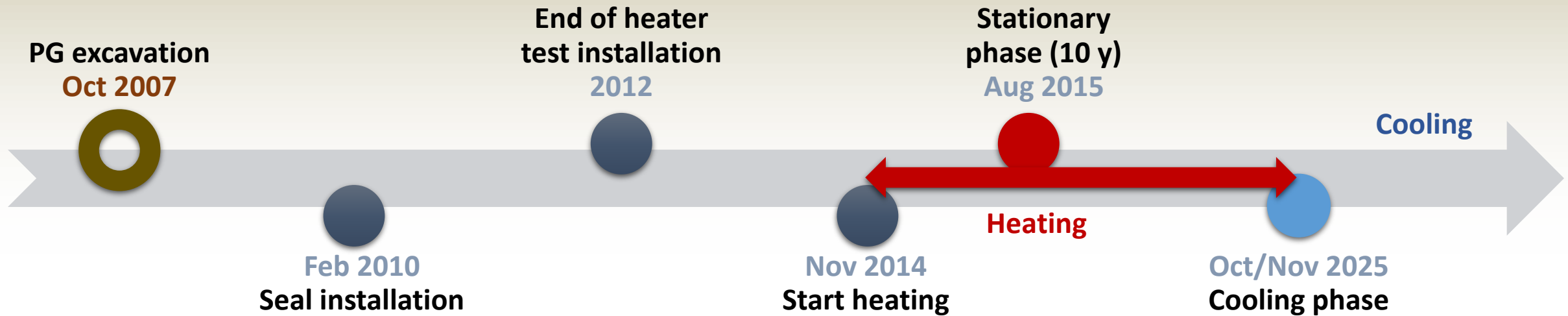
Can the clay withstand the thermal load from heat-emitting waste?

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EURIDICE

07-11-2025
27th Exchange Meeting

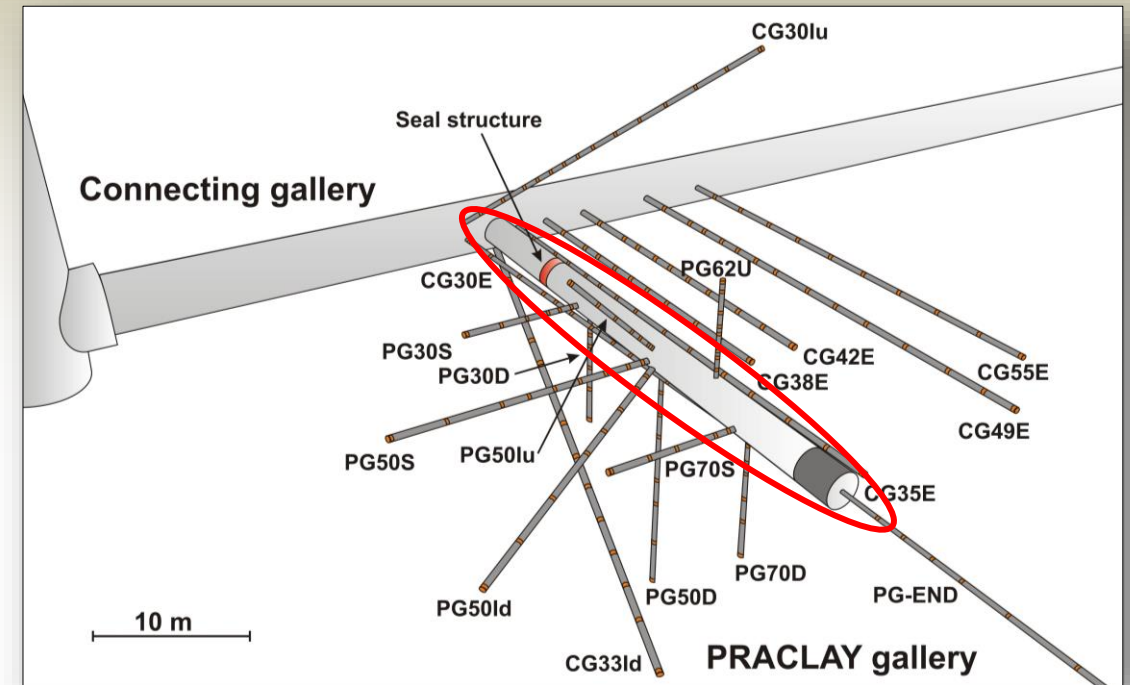
PHASES of the PRACLAY EXPERIMENT



OUTLINE

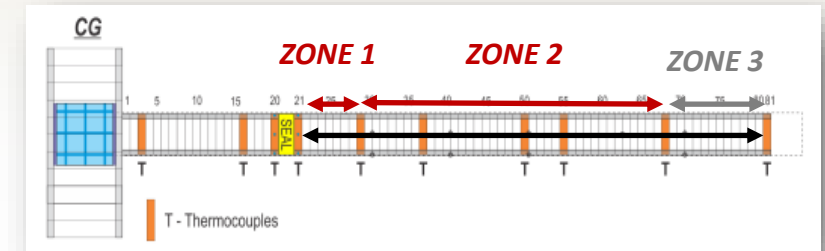
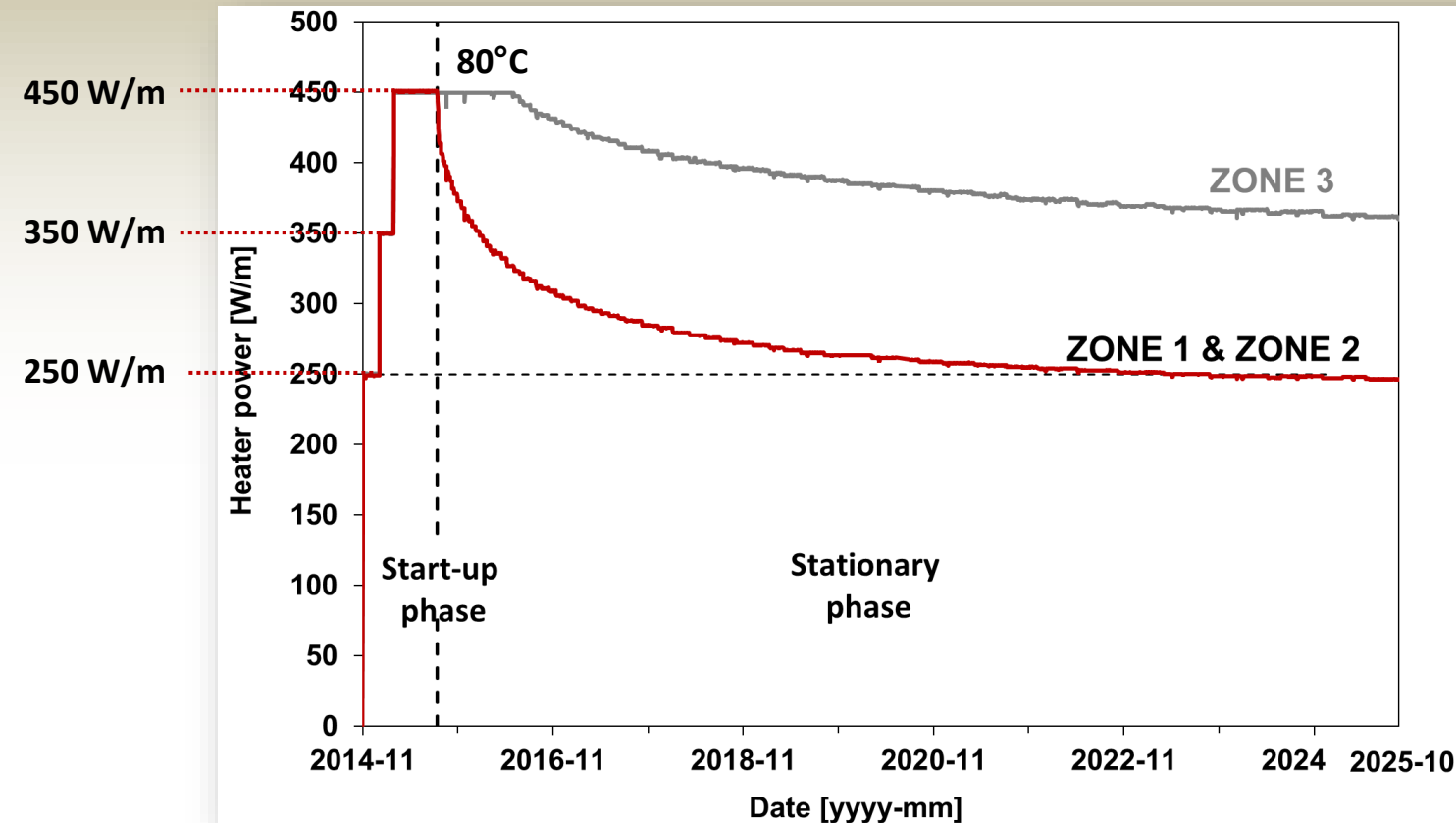
- Heater Test – Steering parameters
- Observations
 - Boom Clay
 - Test set-up (Seal/ Concrete lining)
- Conclusion

Monitoring set-up



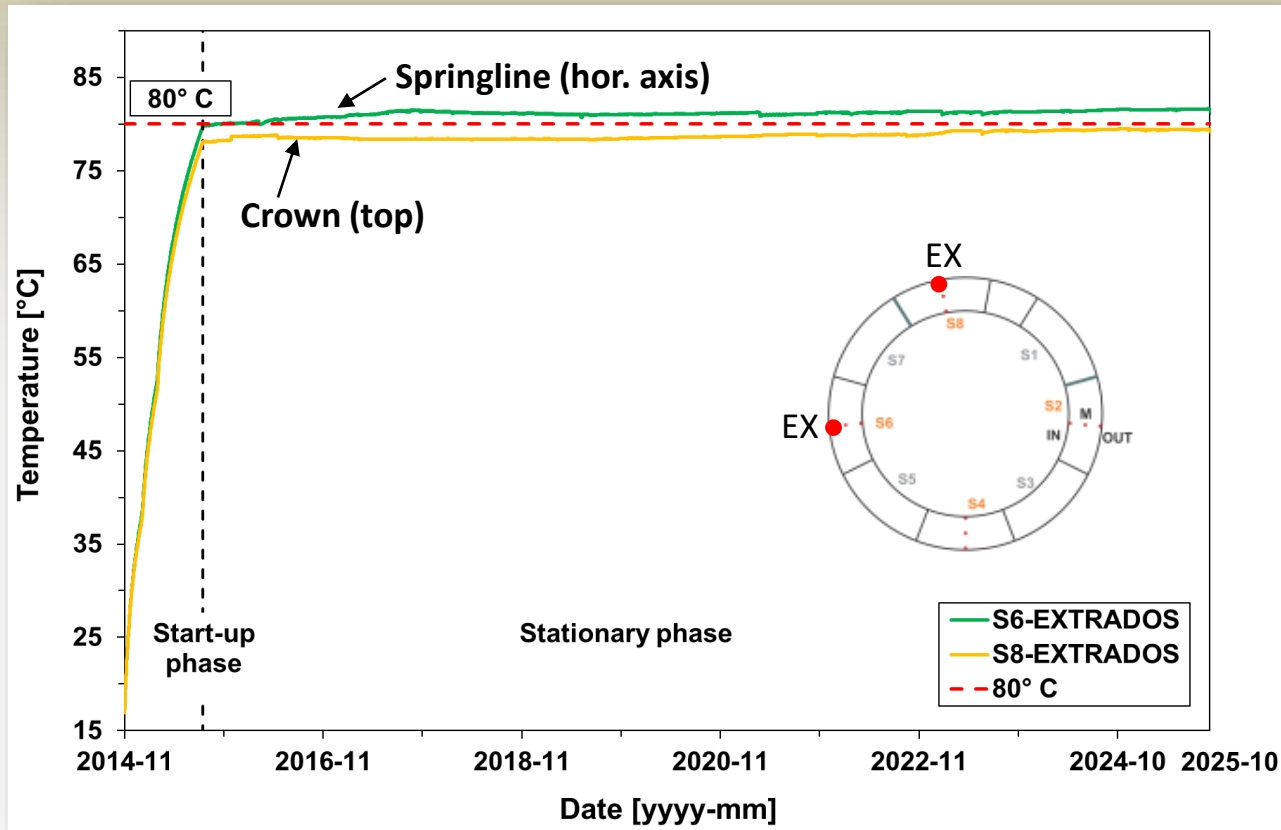
Heating the clay to 80°C

3 Heating steps

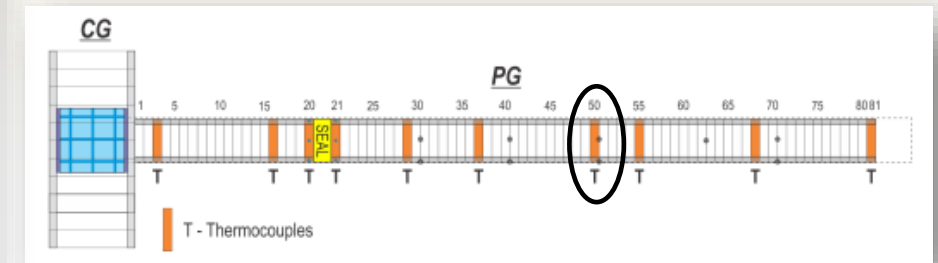


Stable heating at 80°C during 10 years

Temperature at the concrete/clay interface

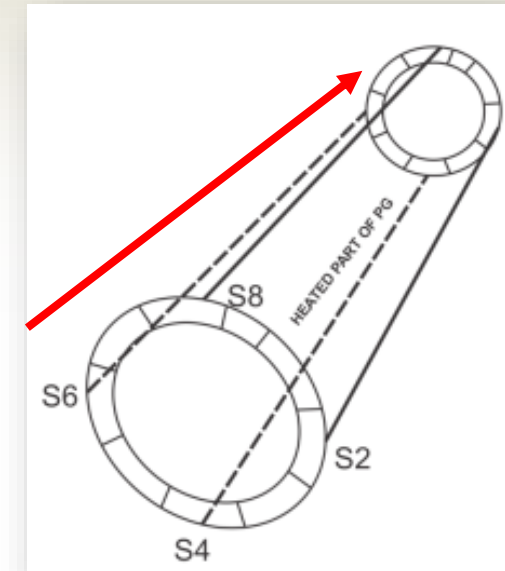
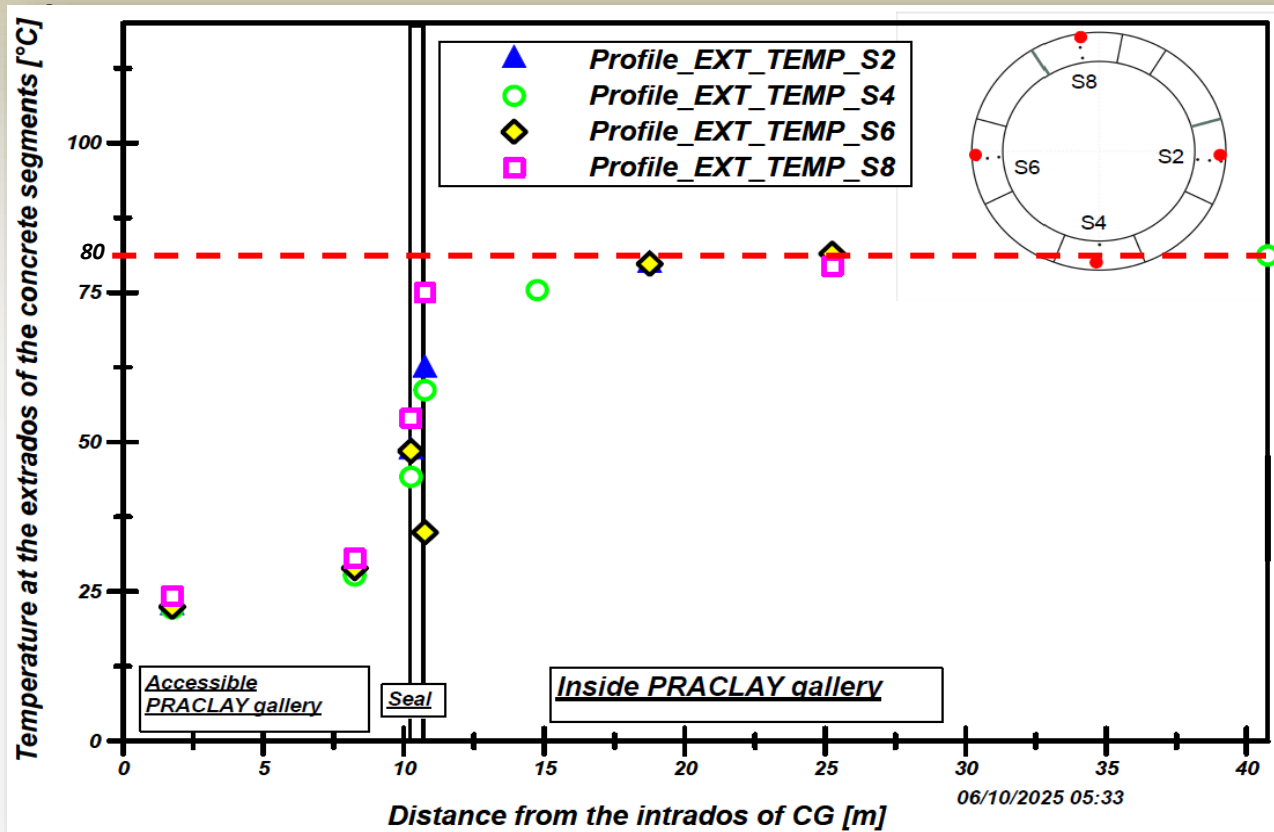


Ring 50



Temperature is uniform along the PG lining

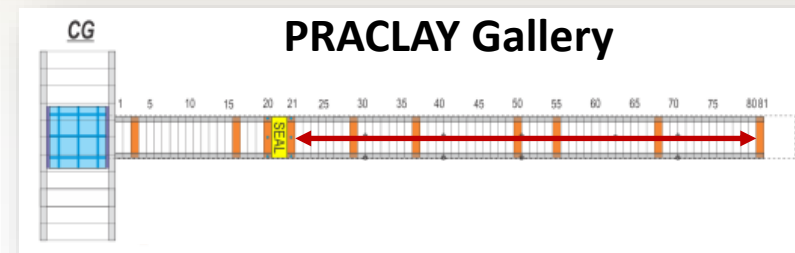
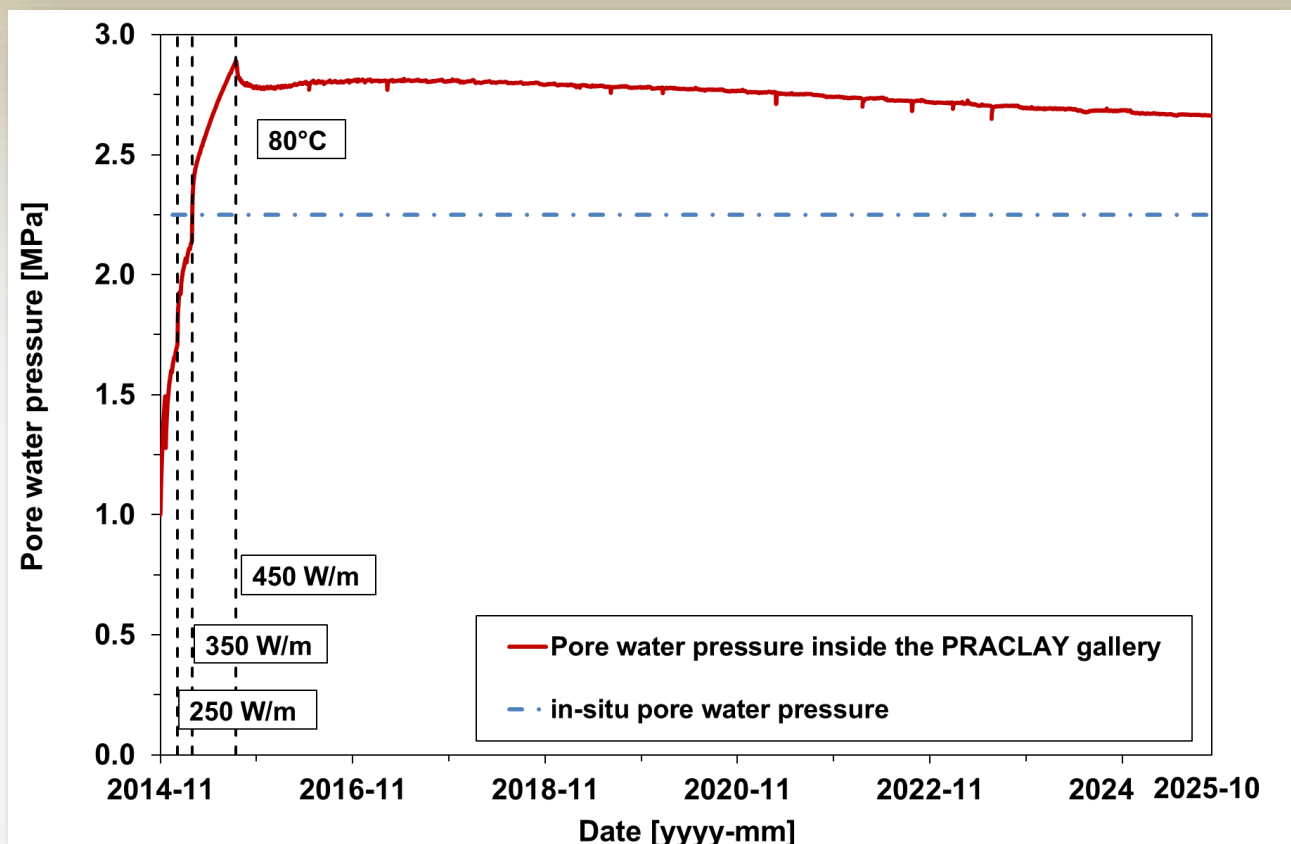
Temperature profiles in concrete lining along the PG at the end of stationary heating



PRACLAY 2025
CLOSING THE HEATING CHAPTER,
OPENING THE COOLING PHASE

Excess pwp induced by the thermal loading

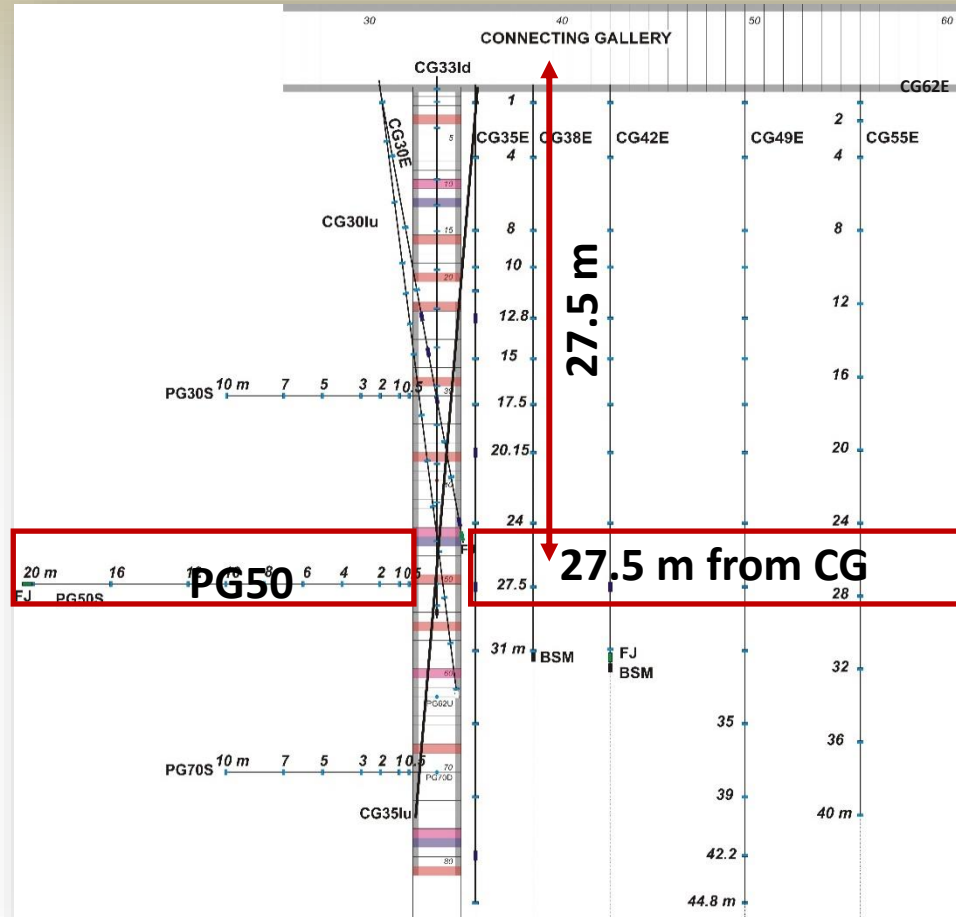
Pore water pressure (pwp) inside the PG



OUTLINE

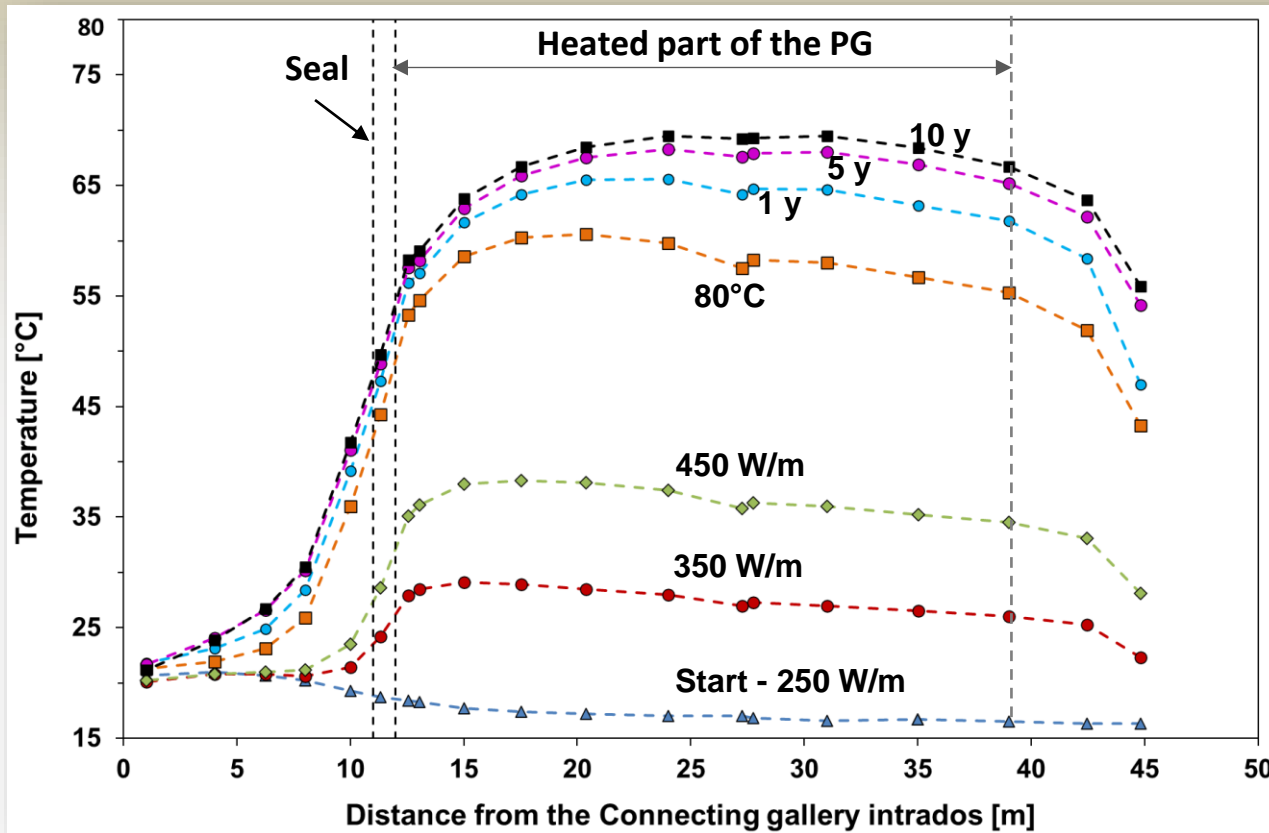
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What do we observe in the clay?

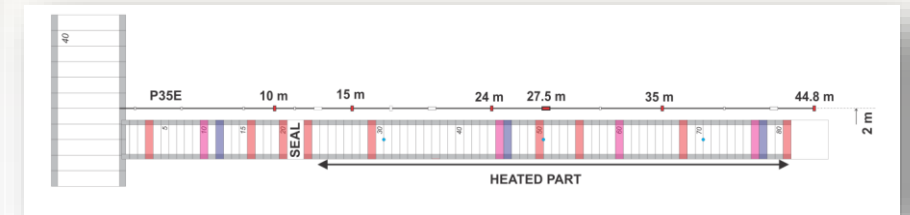


Temperature in the Boom Clay along the PG

Temperature profiles in borehole CG35E at various times

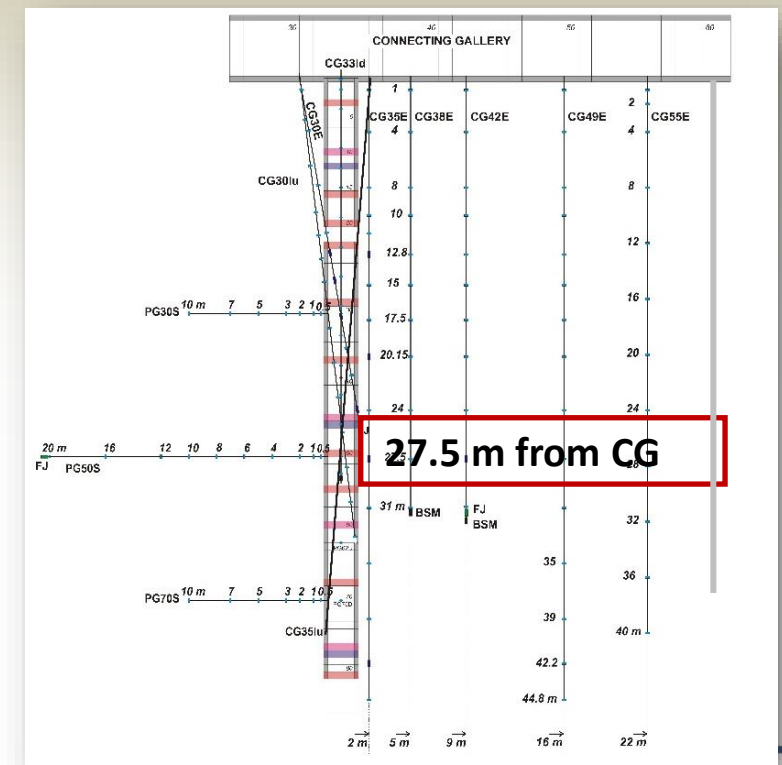
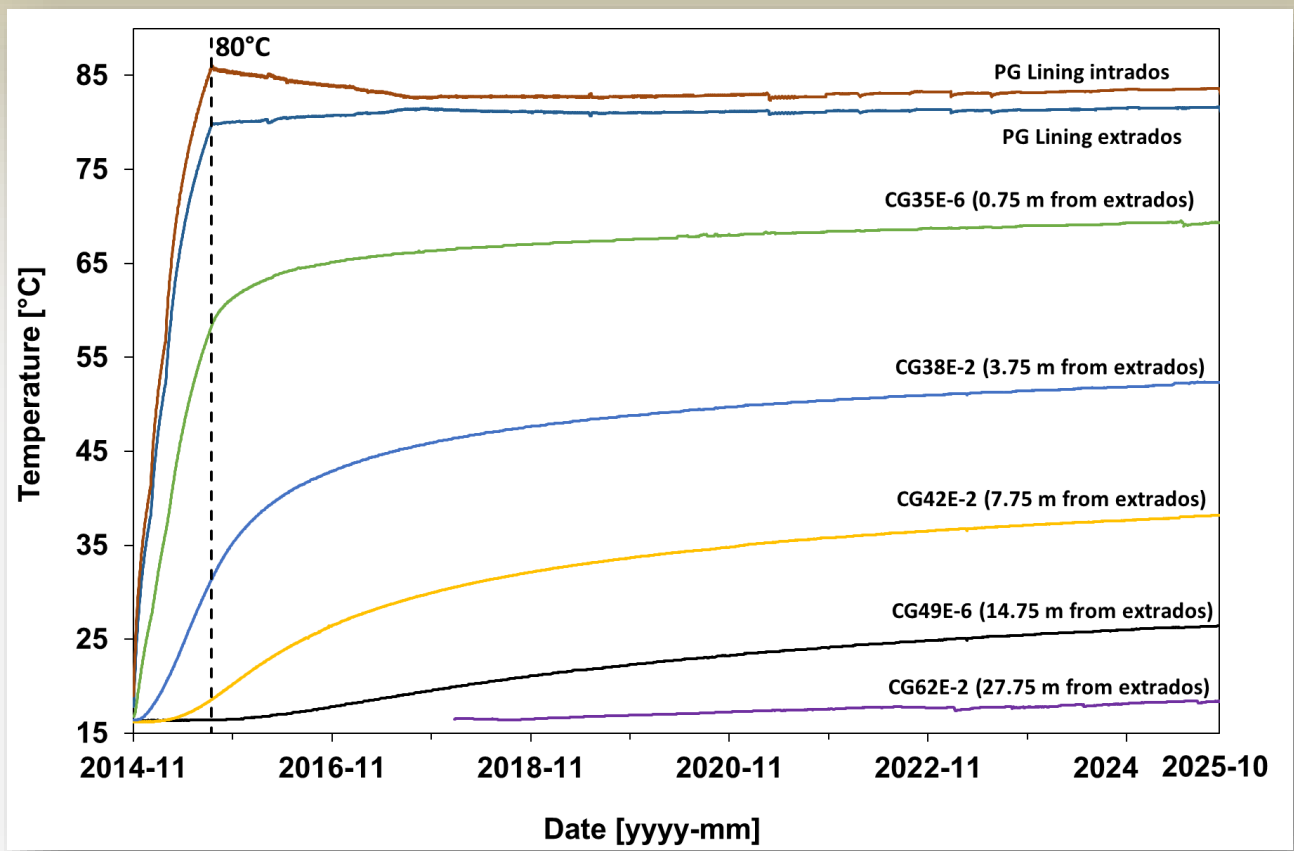


CG35E: ~2 m from PG → perturbed zone



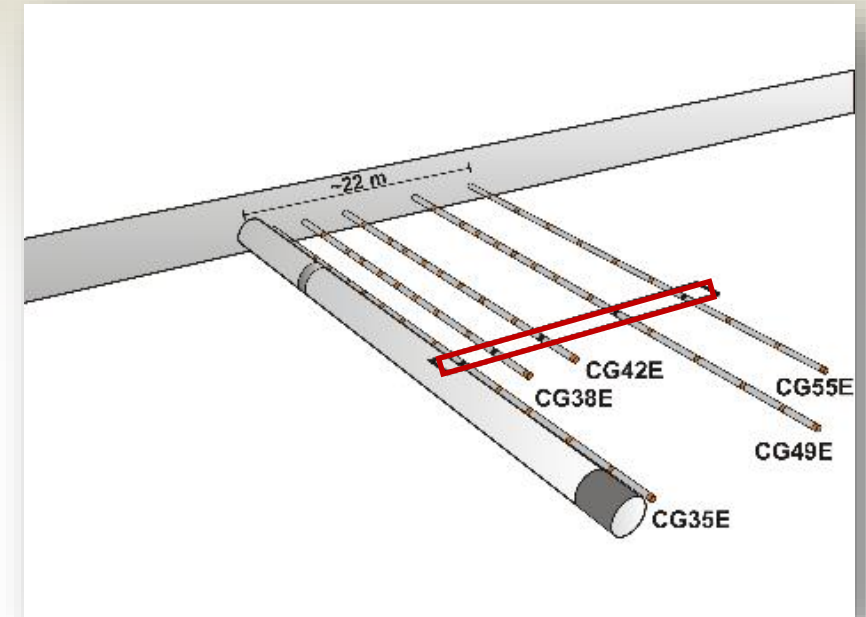
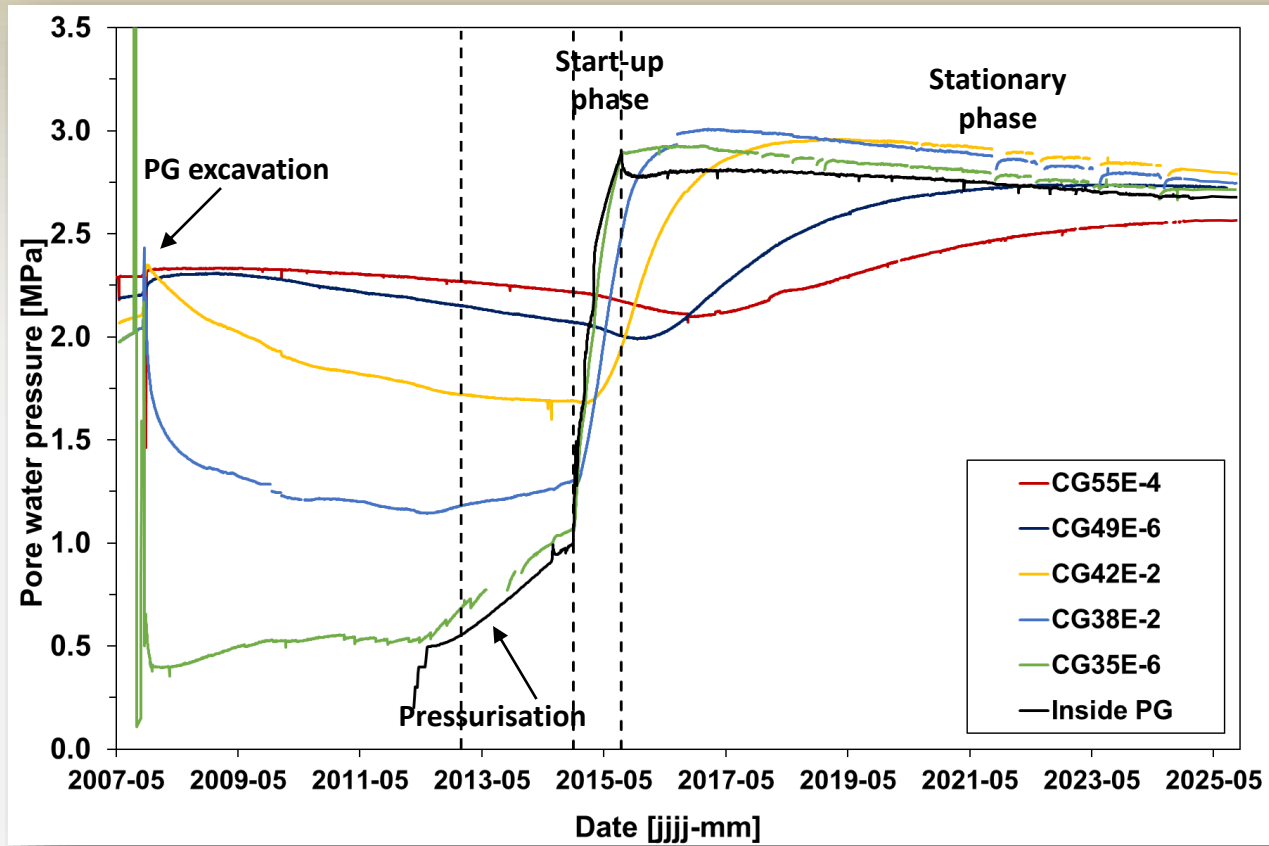
Temperature evolution in time

Various horizontal distances from the PG



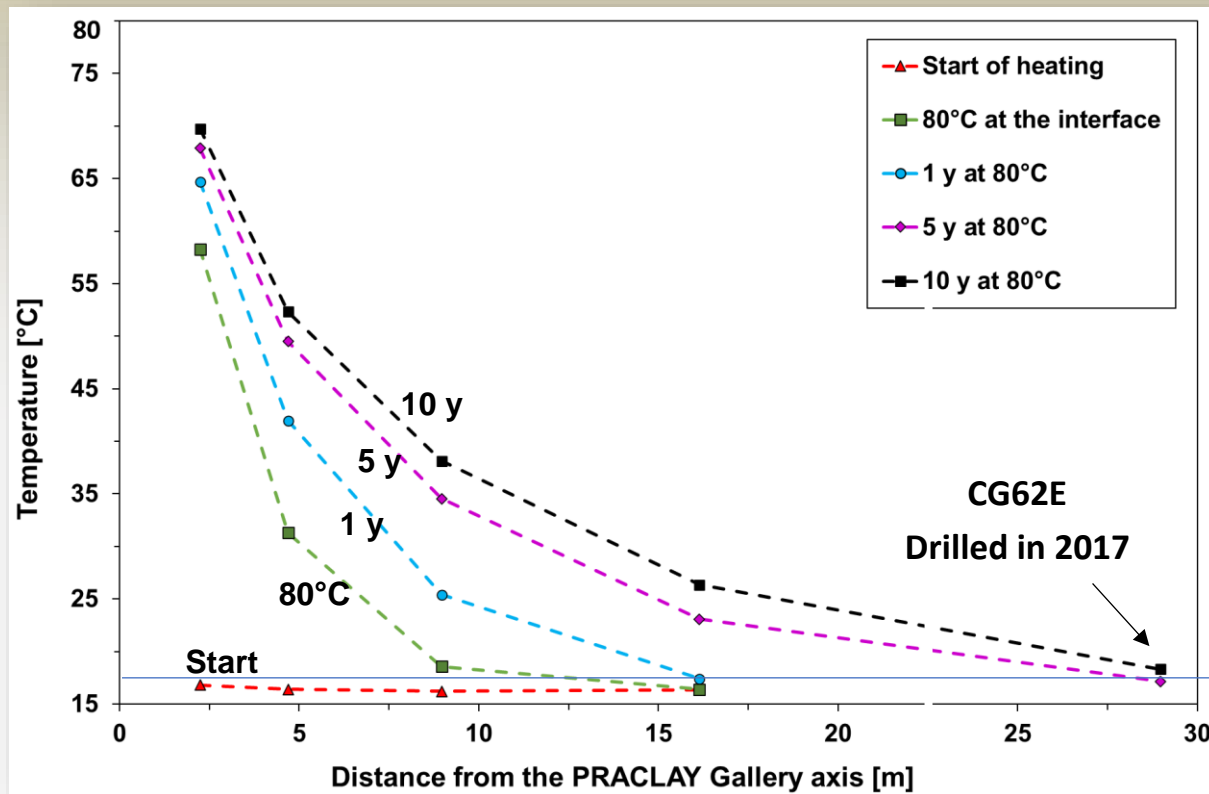
Pore water pressure evolution

Pore water pressure in function of time

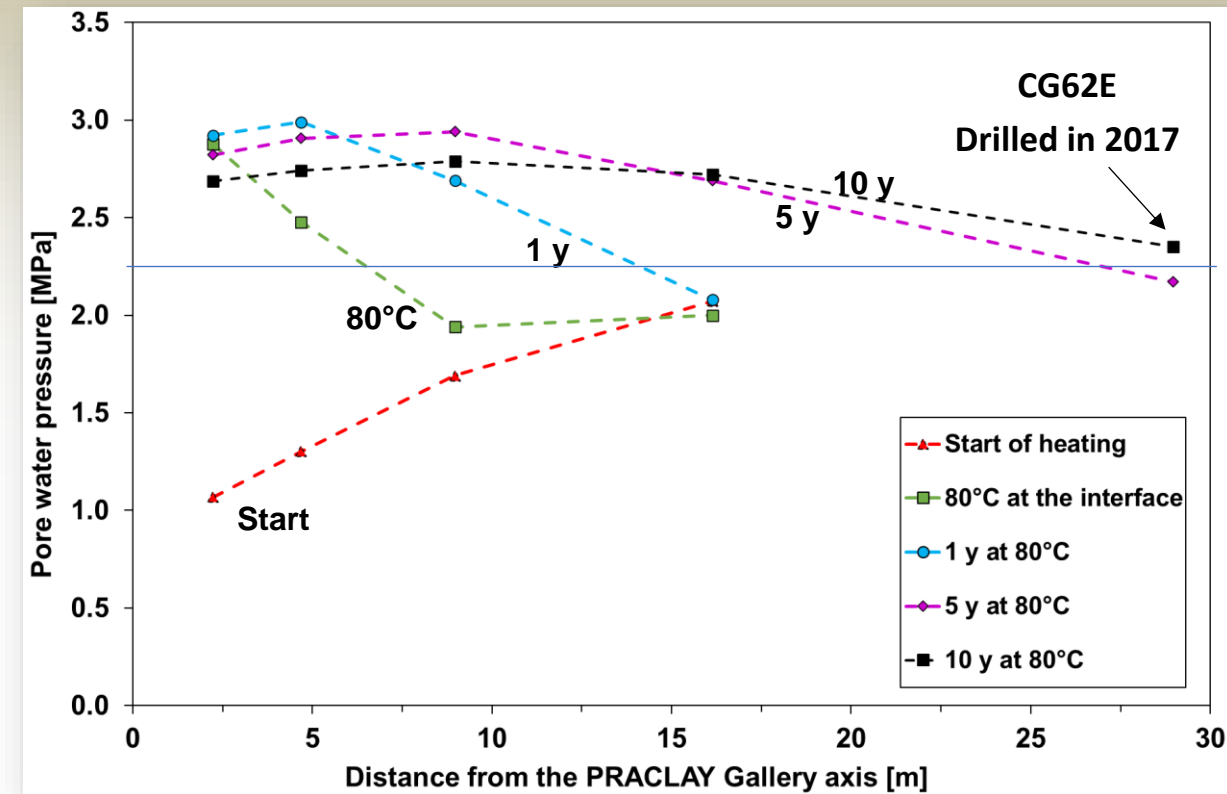


Effects in function of horizontal distance to PG

Temperature profiles

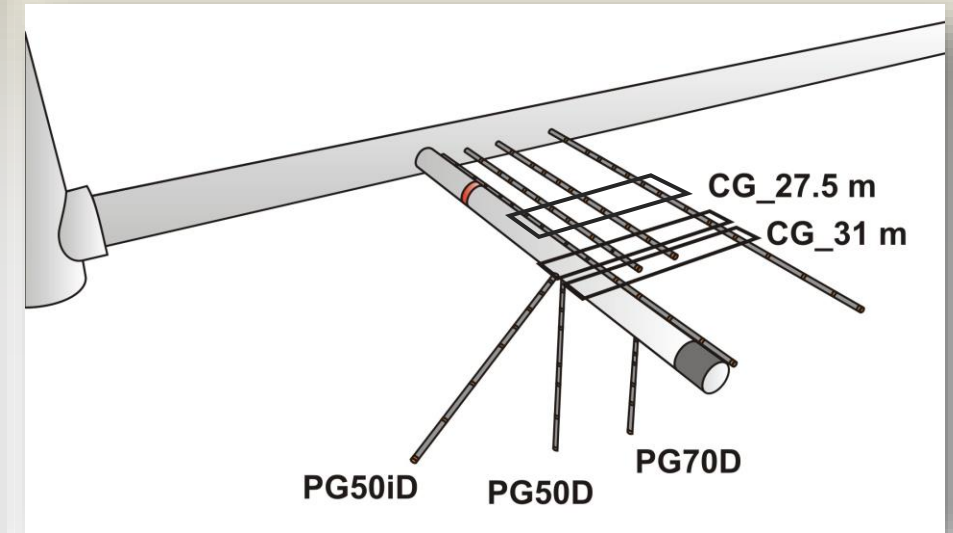
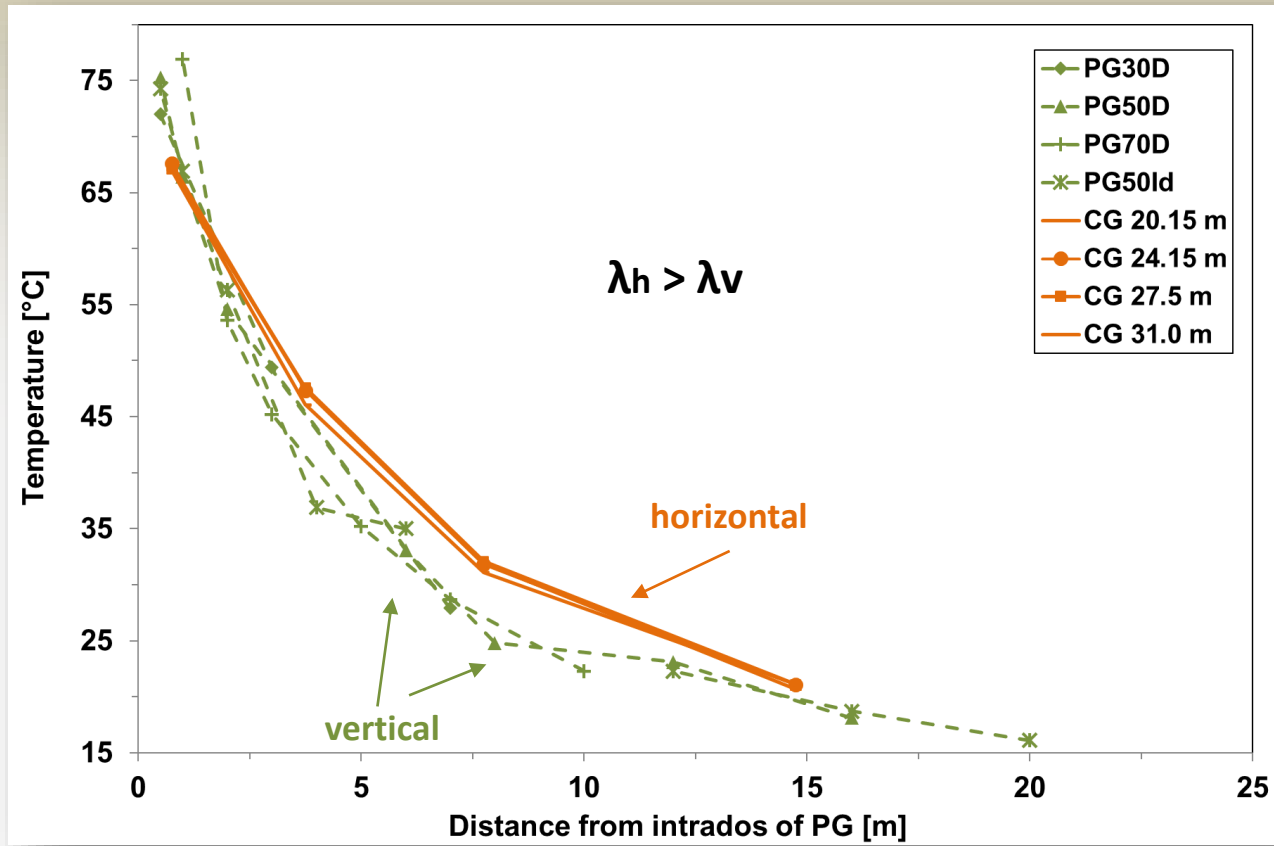


Pore water pressure profiles



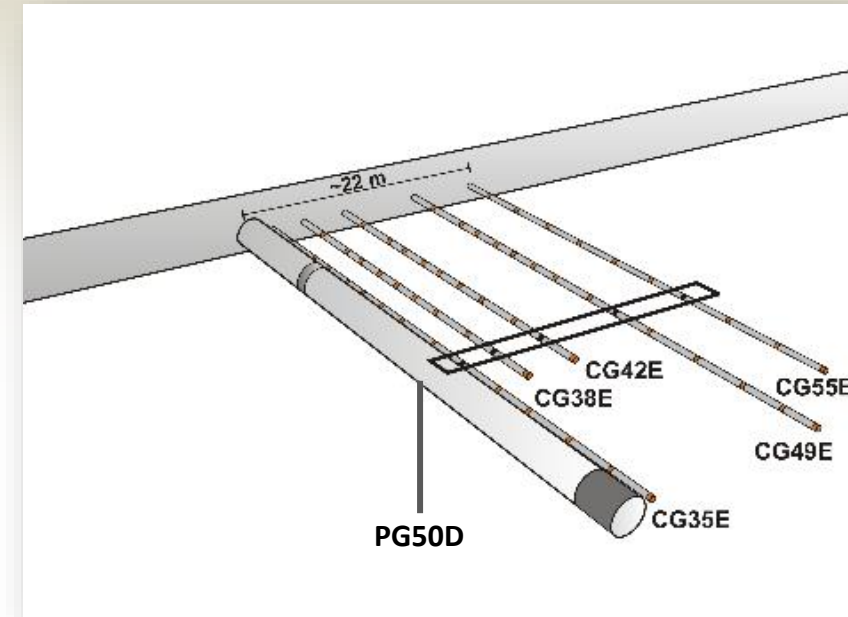
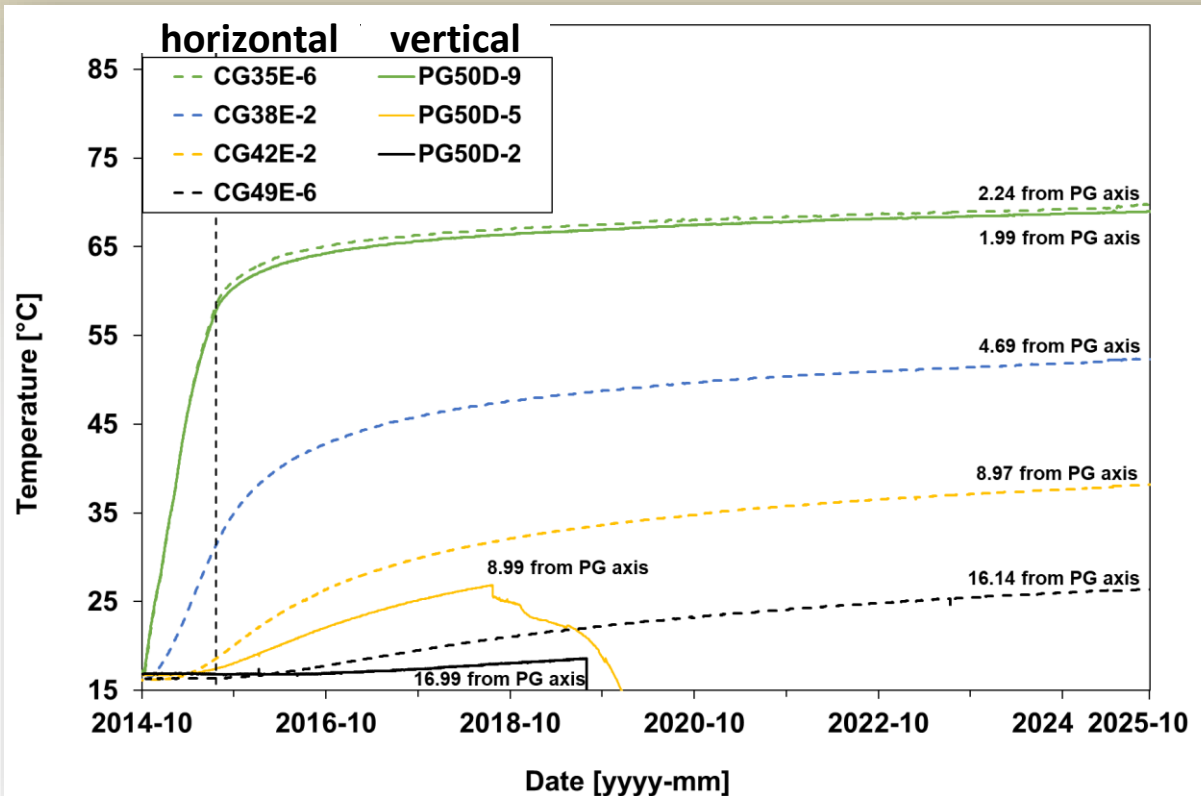
Temperature profiles during steady state

Horizontal versus vertical



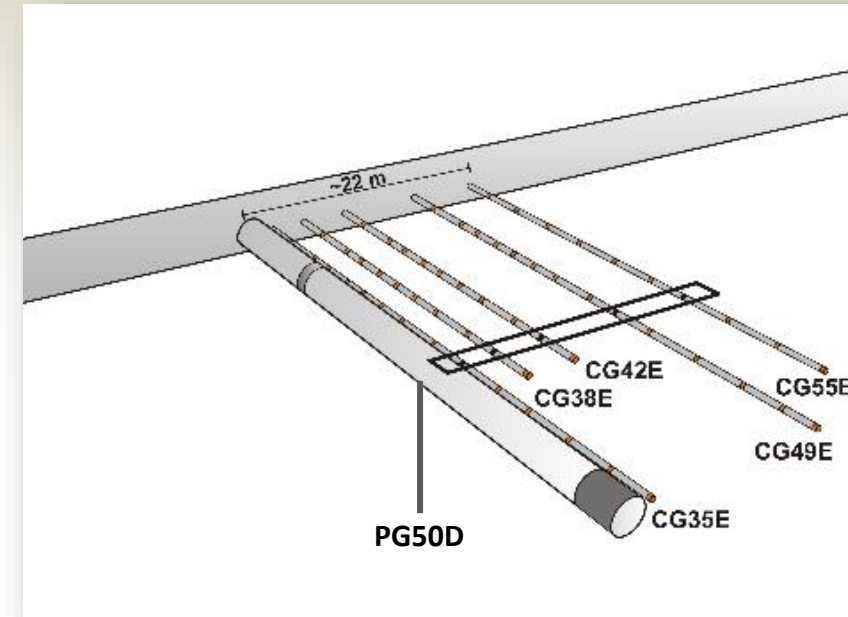
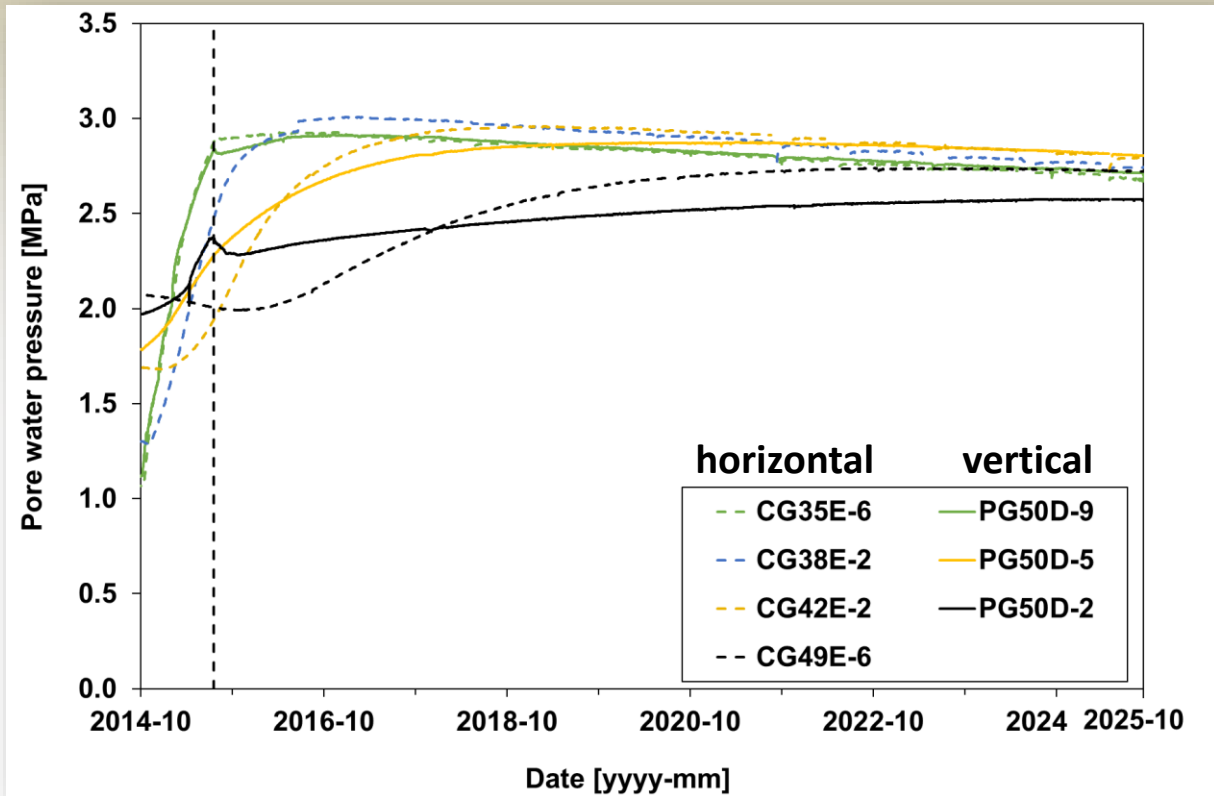
Vertical vs horizontal boreholes

Temperature evolution



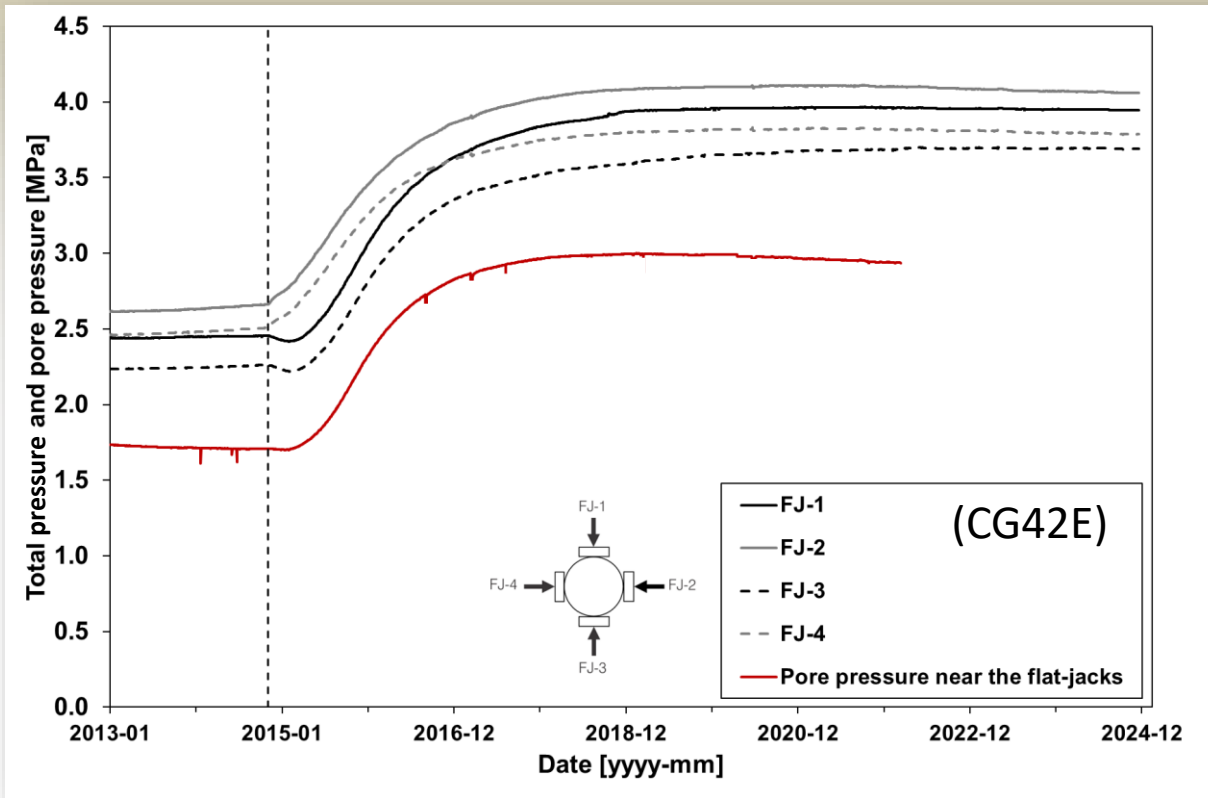
Vertical vs horizontal boreholes

Pore water pressure evolution

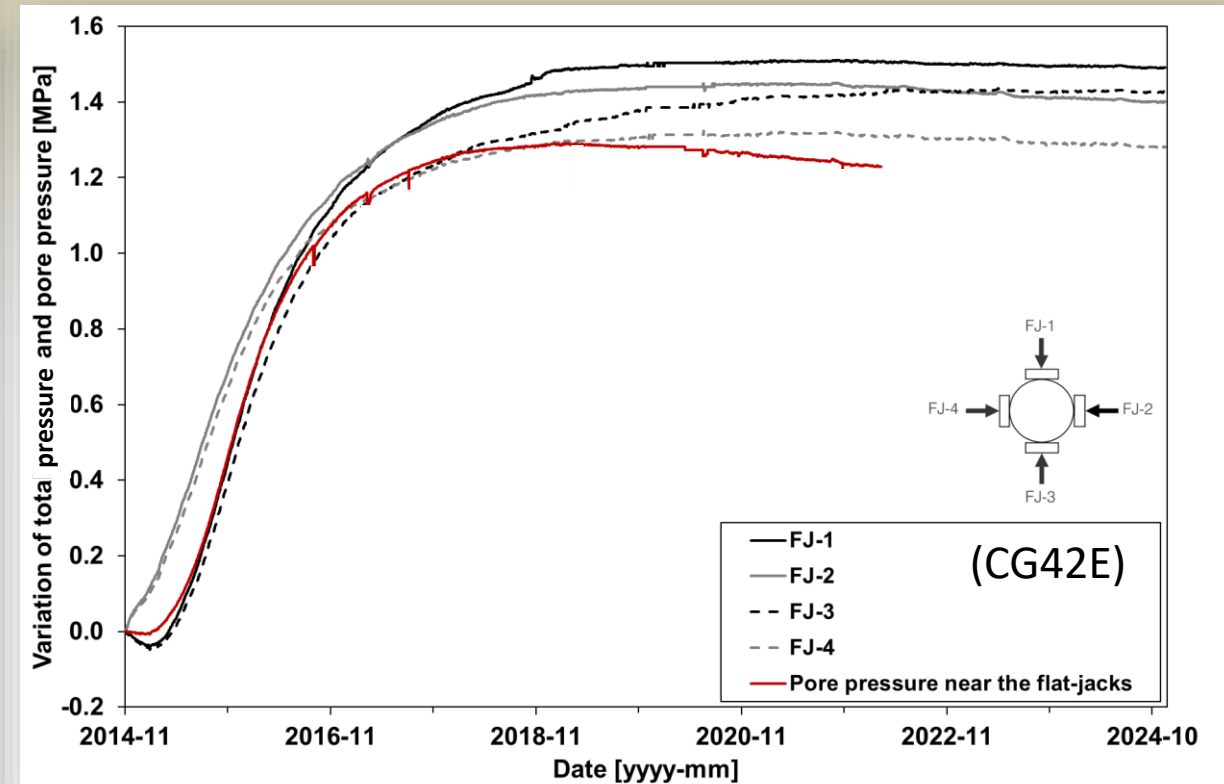


Total pressure in the clay: 9 m from the PG

Total pressure



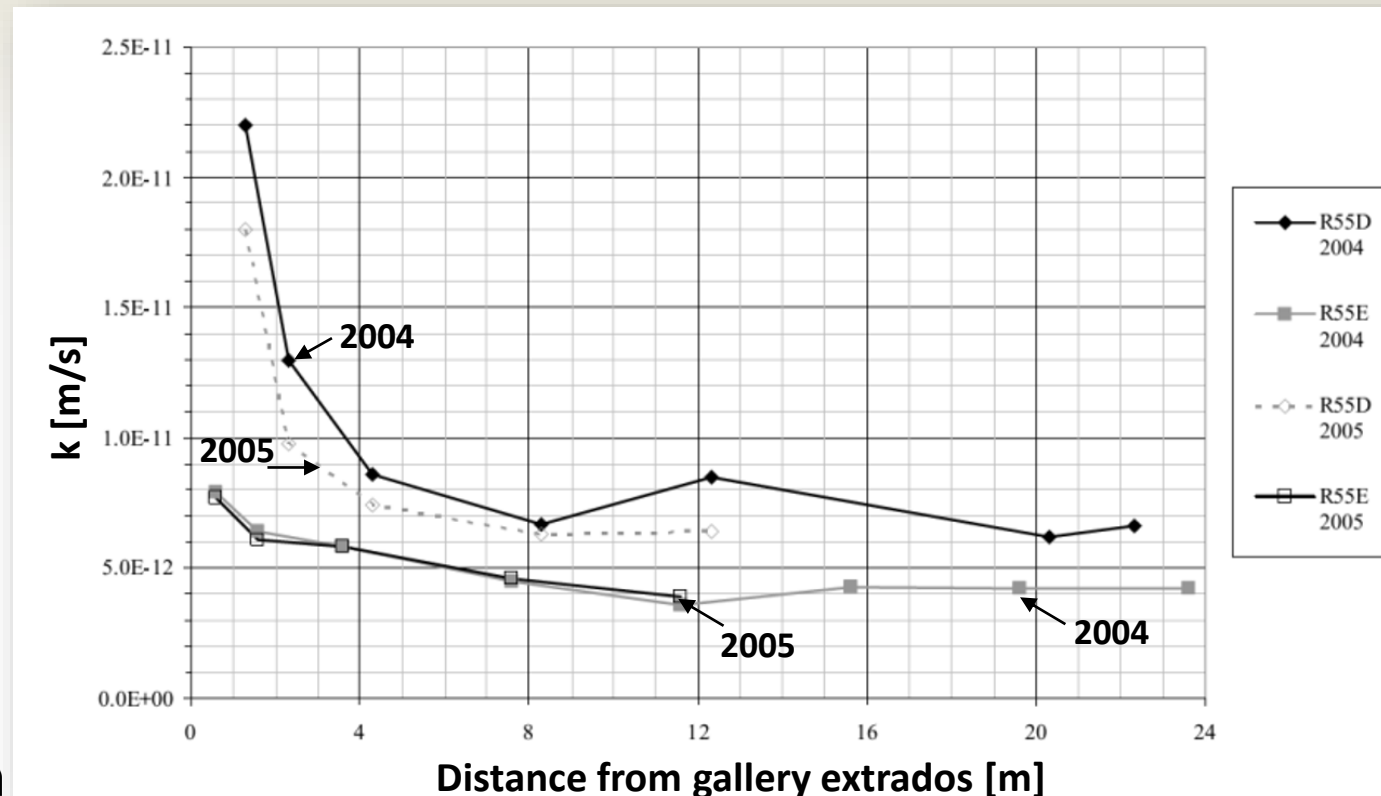
Variation of total pressure



Does the clay withstand the thermal load?

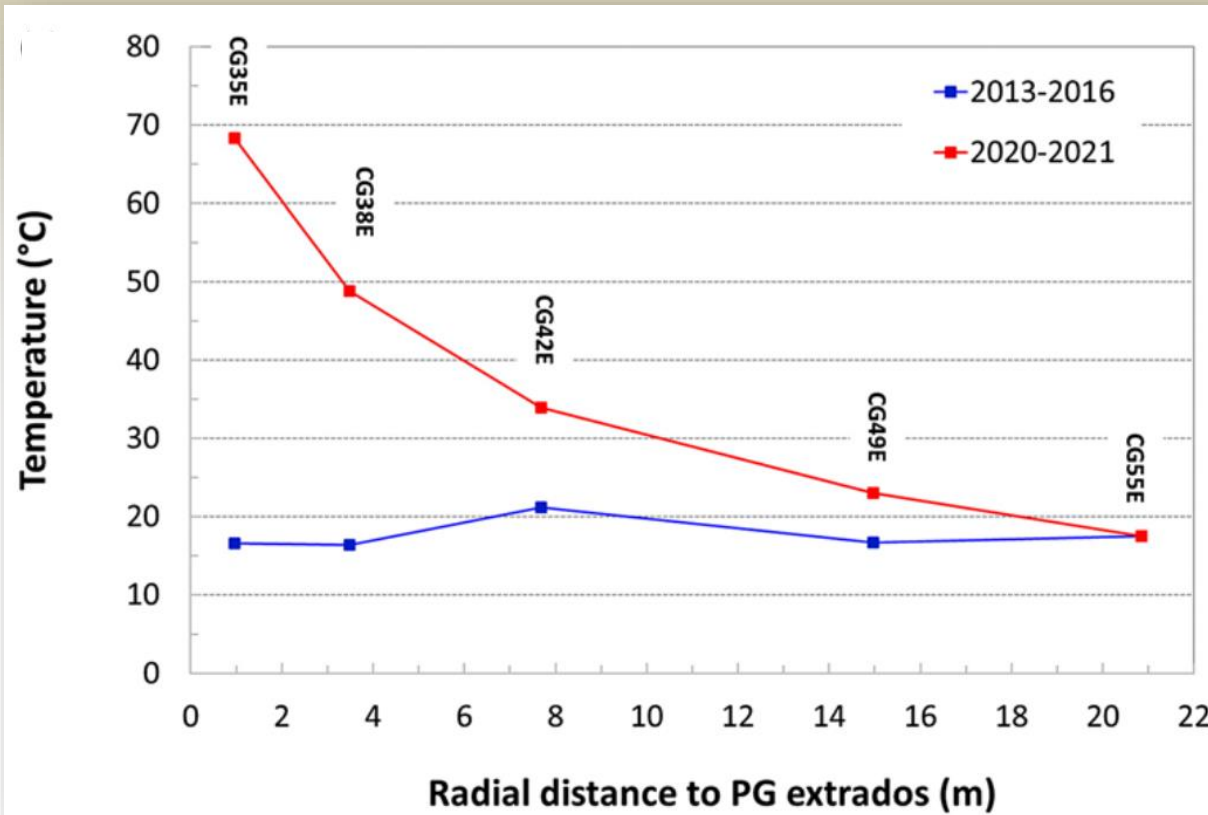
- Pore water pressure observation → no sudden changes
- Damages → modification of permeability

Permeability tests shortly after the excavation of the Connecting Gallery

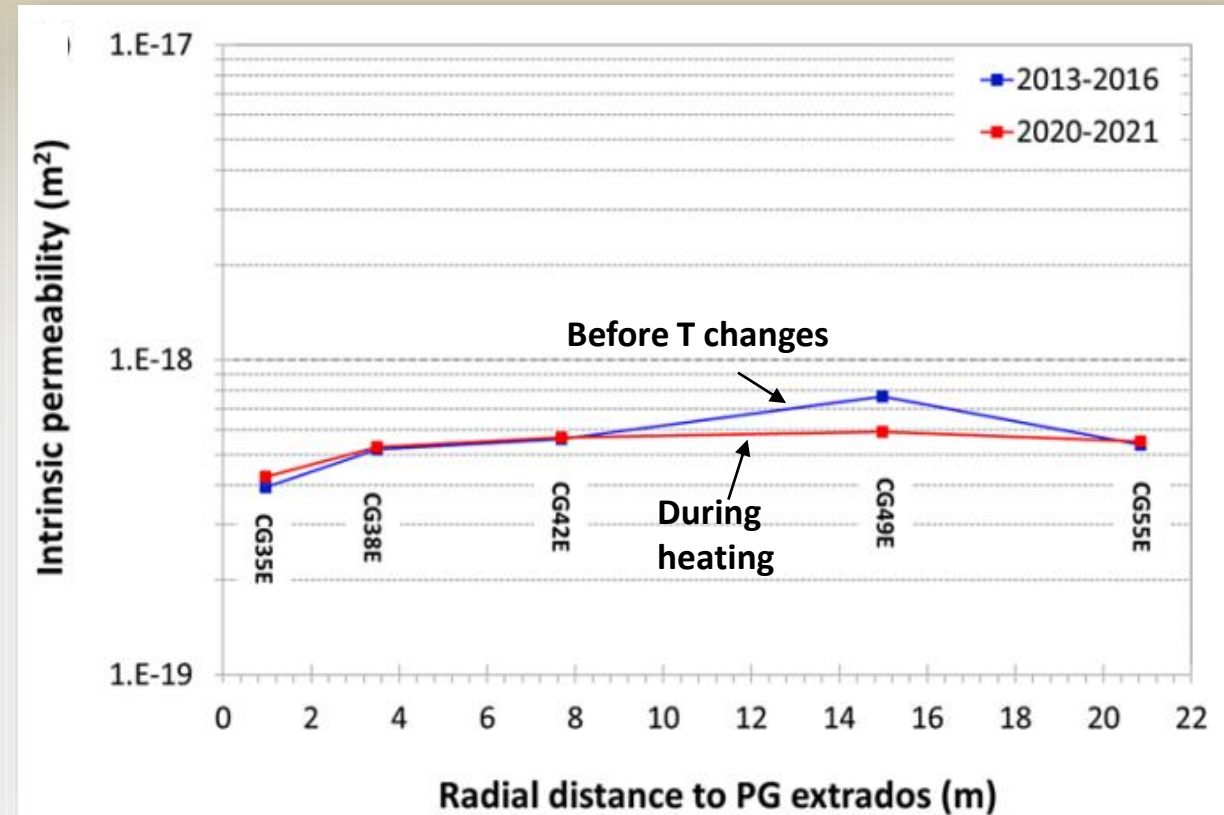


Does the clay withstand the thermal load?

Temperature profiles



Intrinsic permeability profiles

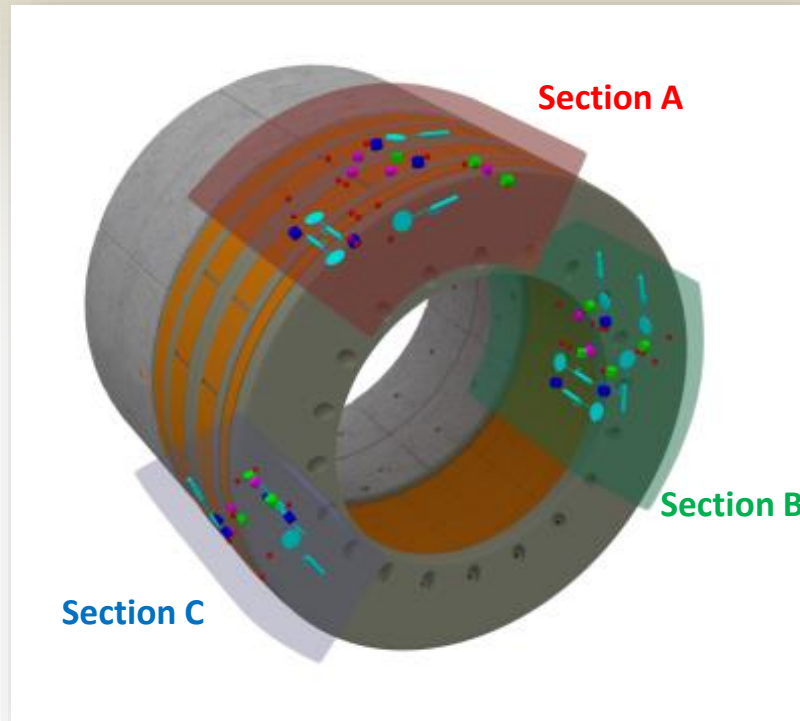


OUTLINE

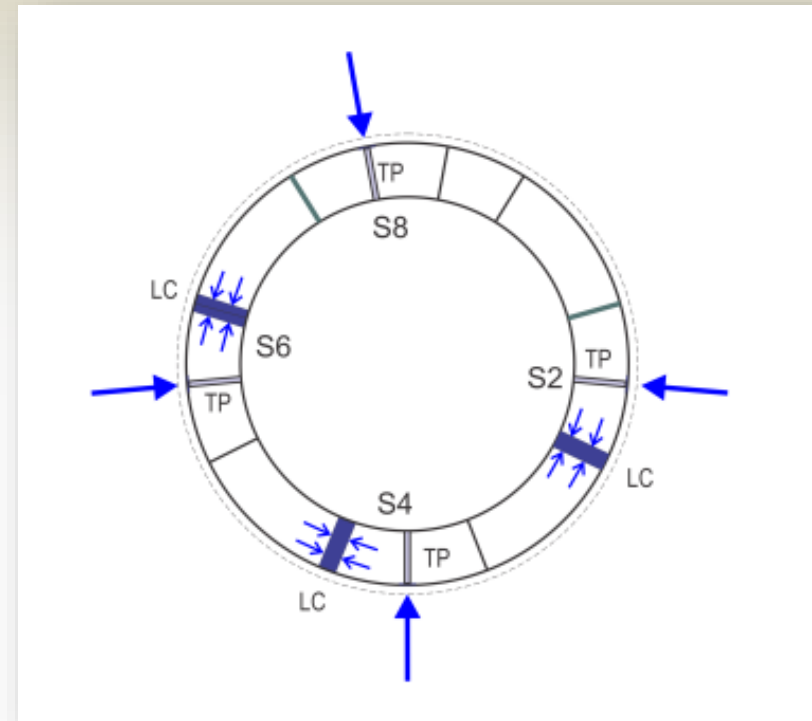
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What do we observe in the seal and the concrete lining?

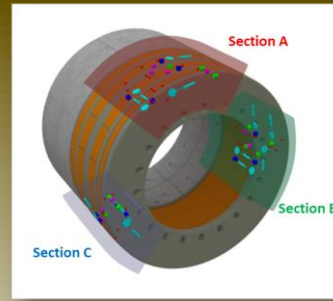
Seal



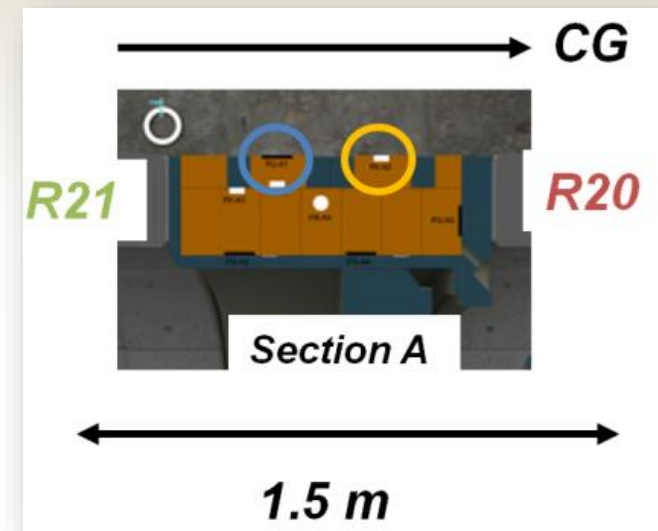
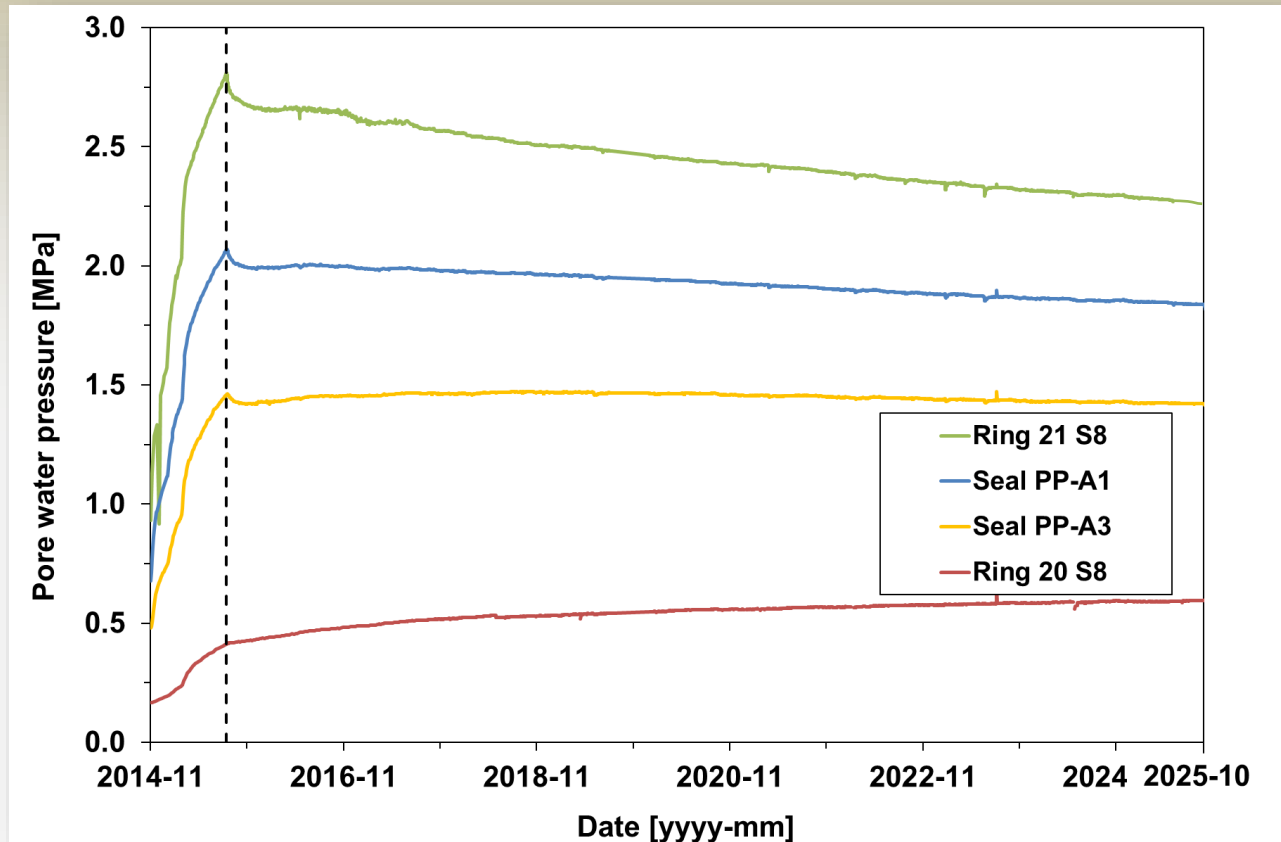
Concrete lining



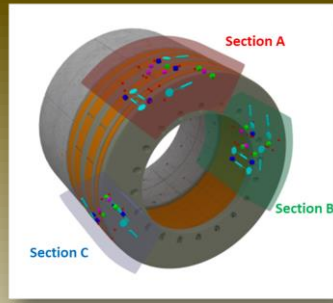
Pore water pressure evolution in the seal



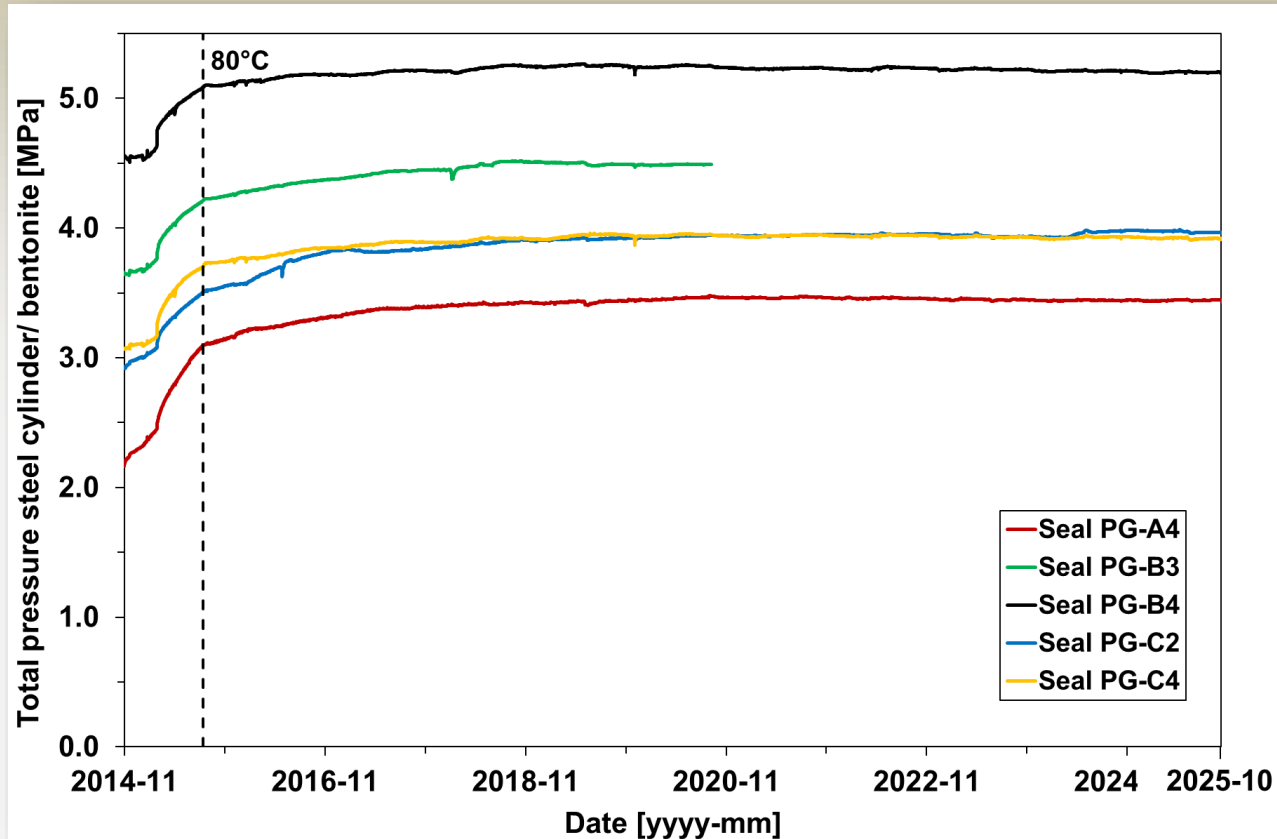
At Boom Clay/ bentonite interface



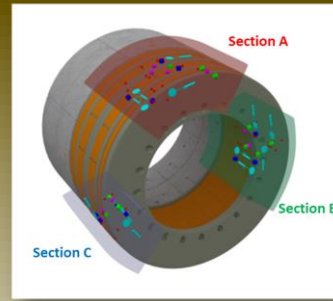
Total pressure evolution at in the seal



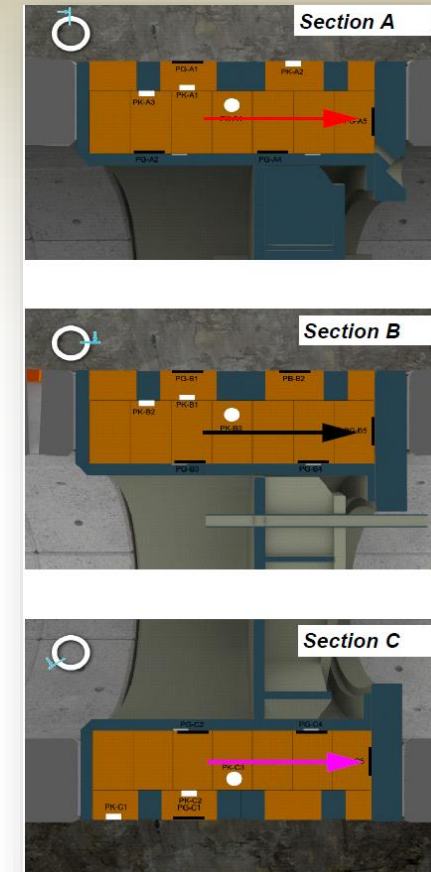
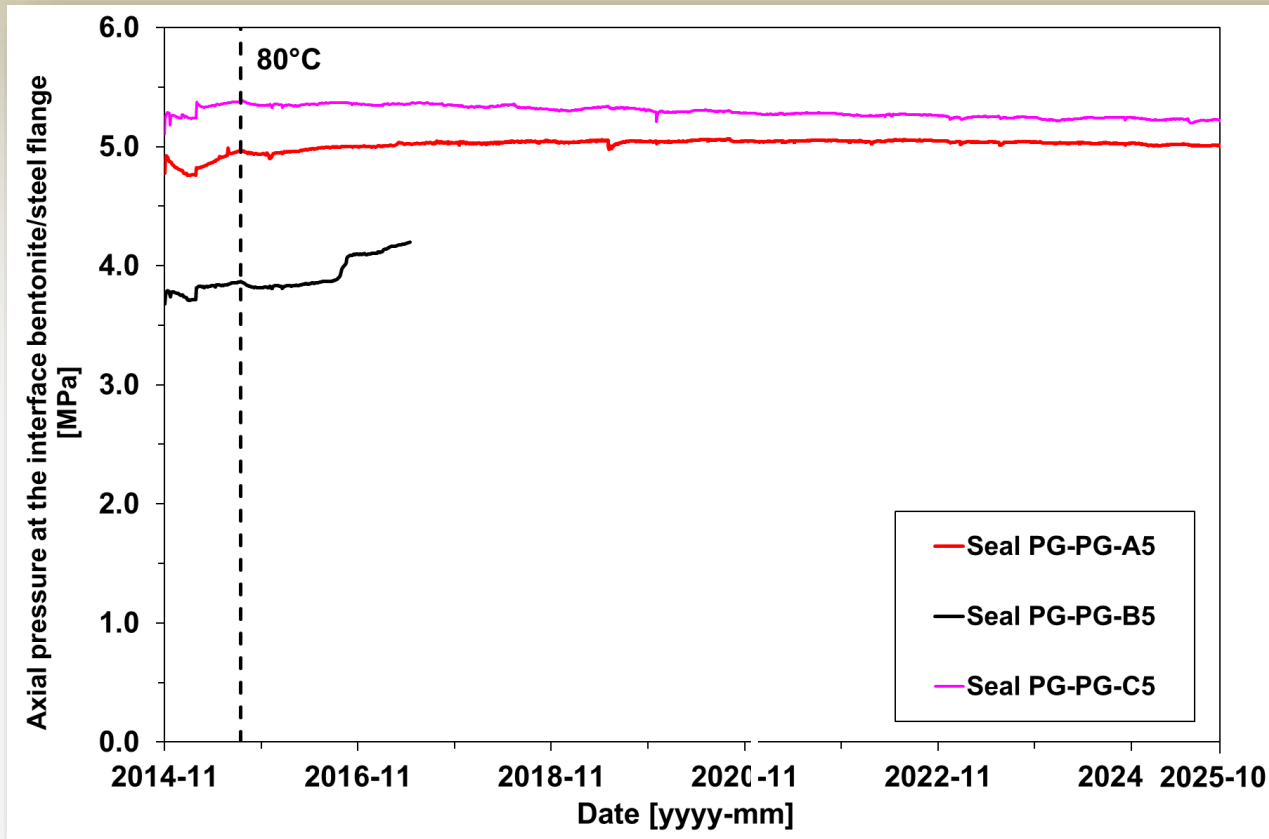
At Boom Clay/ bentonite interface



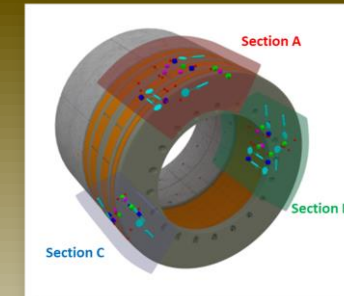
Axial pressure evolution in the seal



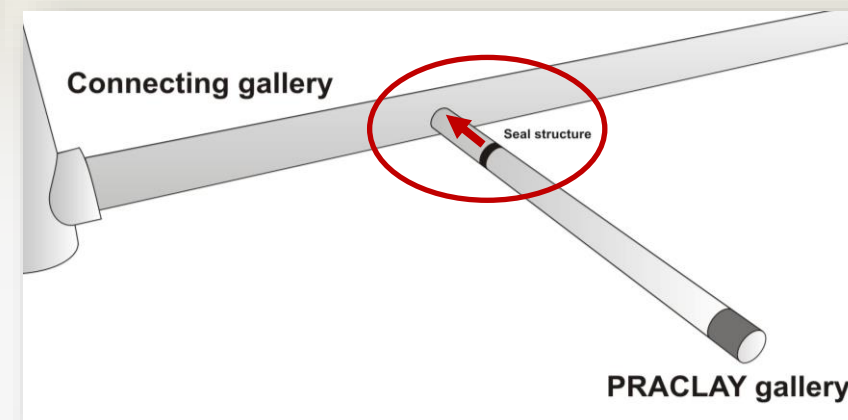
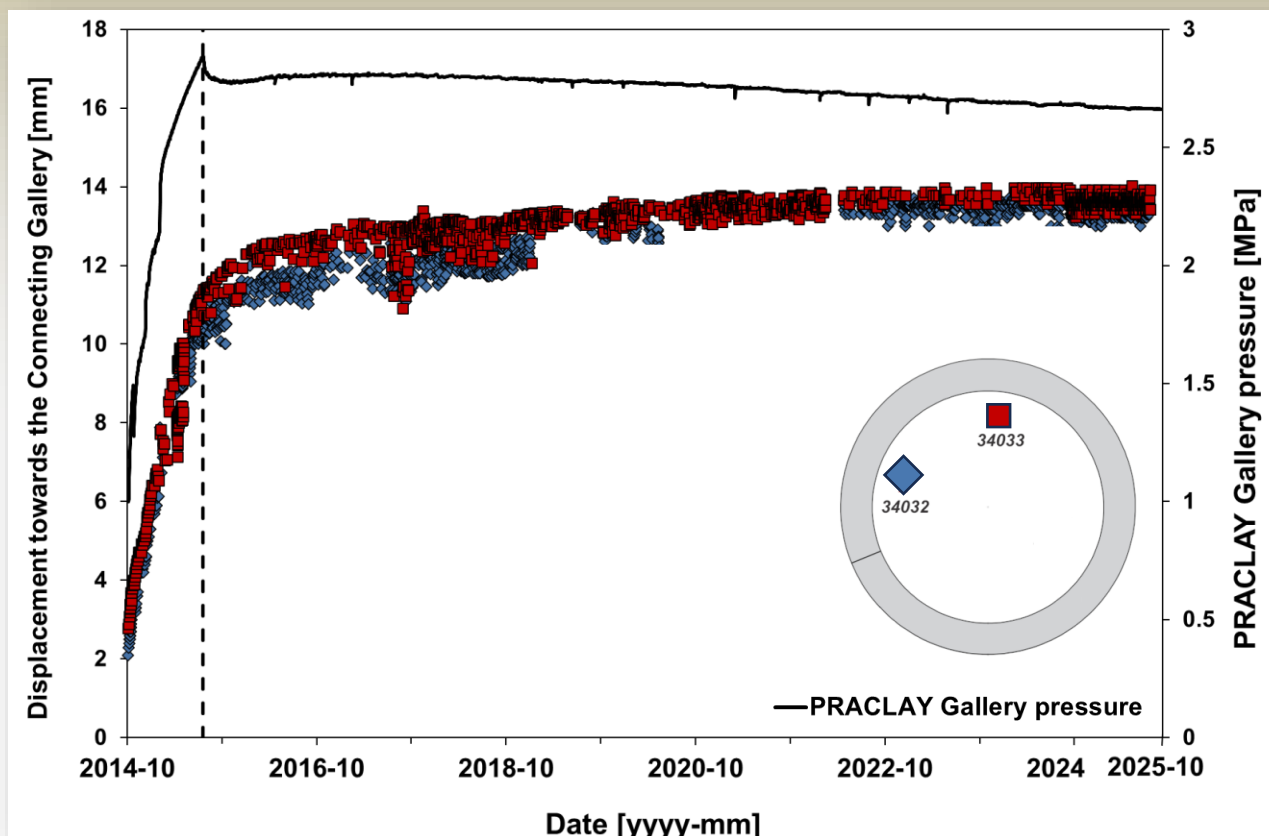
At bentonite/steel cylinder interface



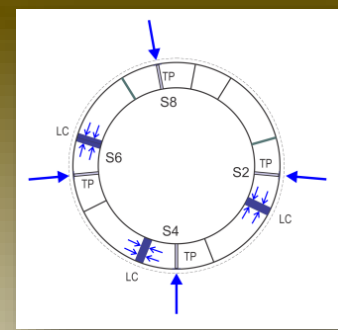
Displacement of the seal



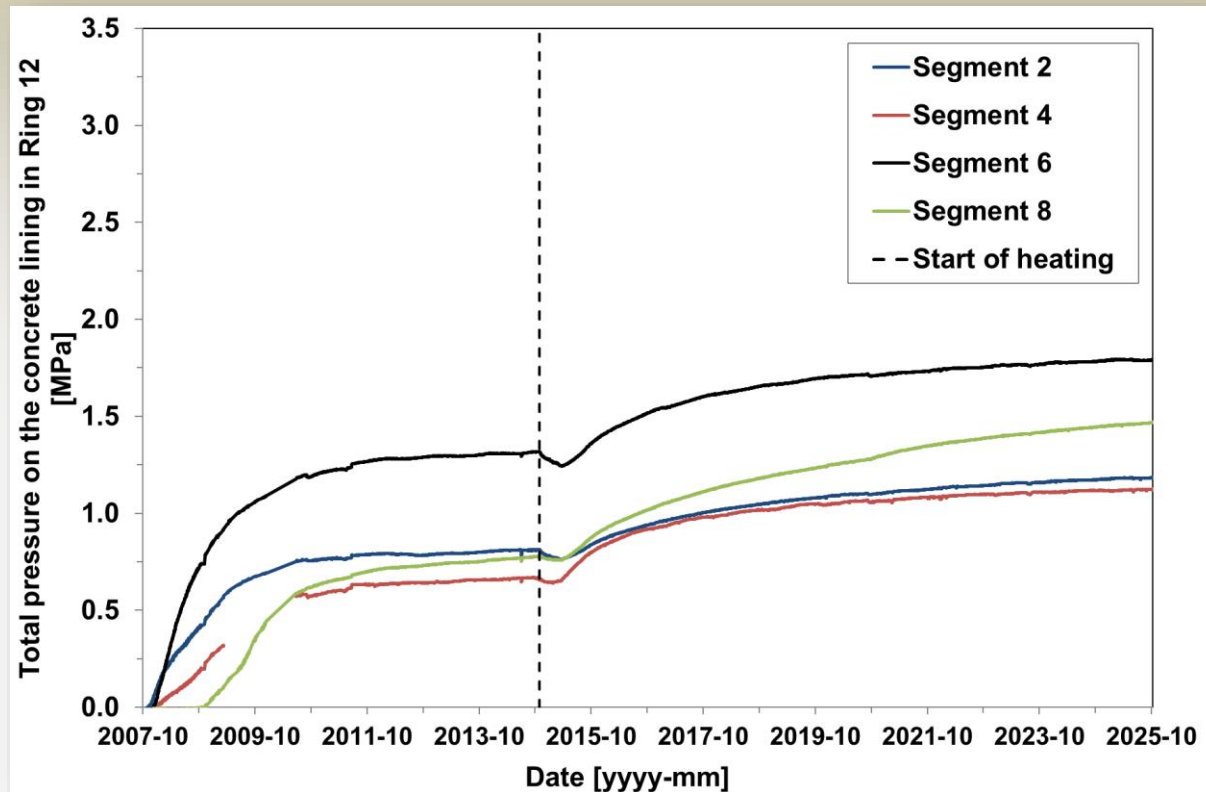
Towards the Connecting Gallery



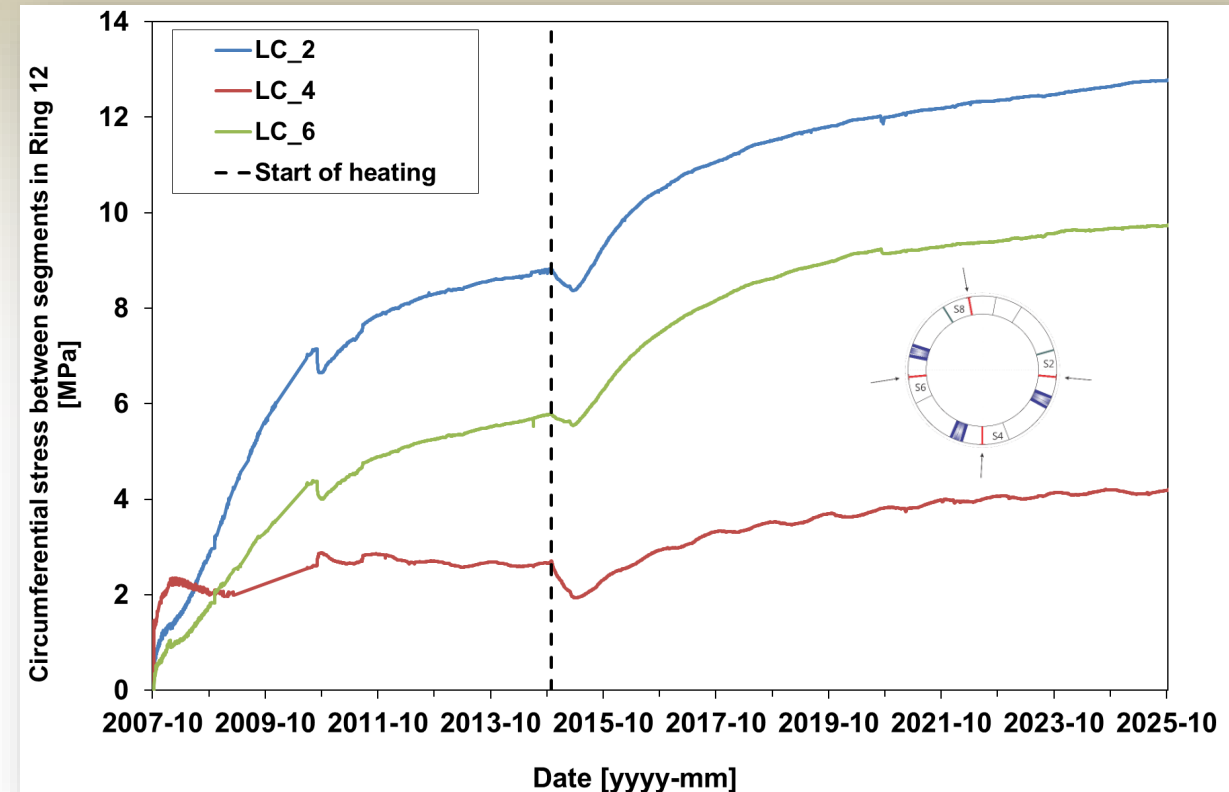
Observations in the lining: non-heated part



Total pressure in the non-heated part (Ring 12)

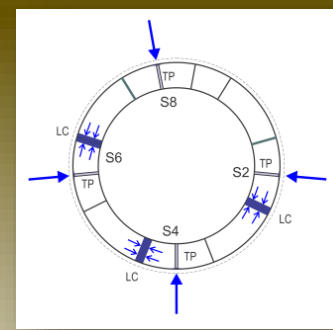


Circumferential stress in the non-heated part (Ring 12)

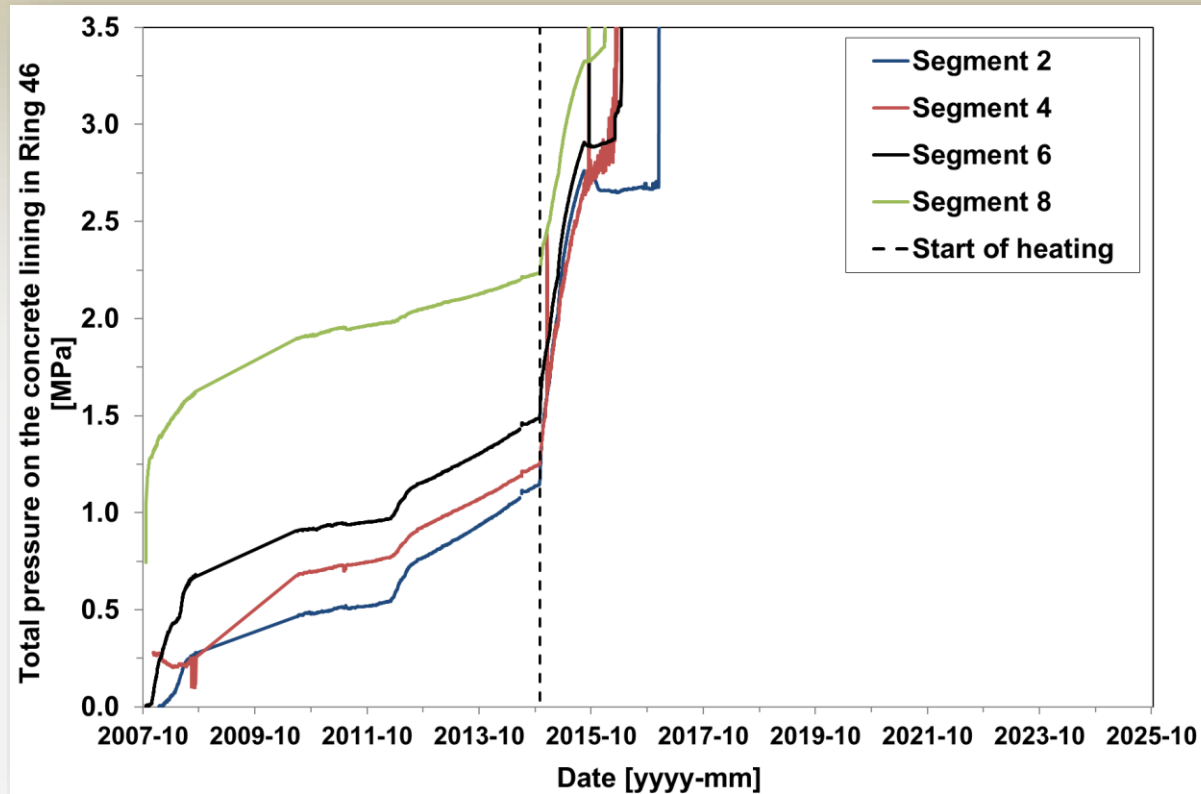


Concrete lining: C80/95

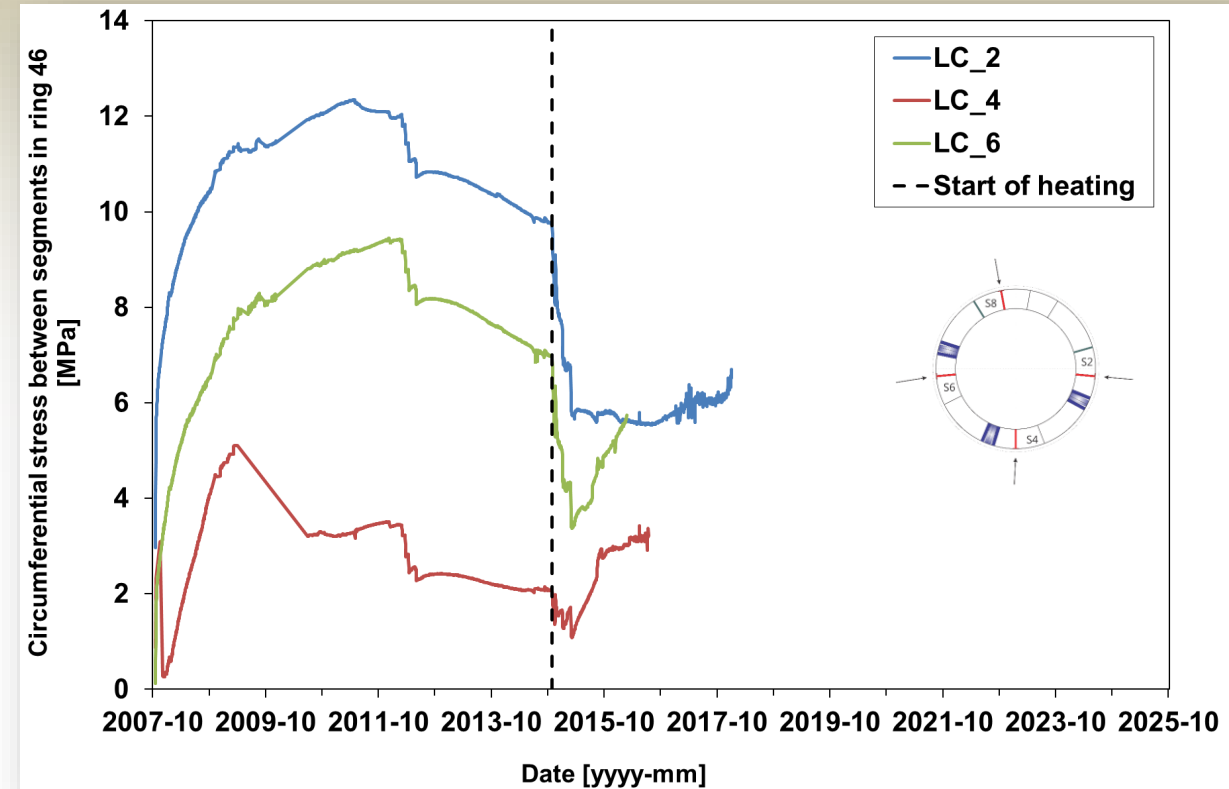
Observations in the lining: heated part



Total pressure in the heated part (Ring 46)



Circumferential stress in the heated part (Ring 46)




Concrete lining: C80/95

OUTLINE

- Heater Test – Steering parameters
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CONCLUSIONS

- No interruption of the heater system
→ good performance of the test set-up
- Boom Clay is able to withstand the thermal loading
 - ✓ No indication of abrupt changes in pore water pressure nor large displacement
 - ✓ No changes in the intrinsic permeability
 - ✓ Anisotropic responses, as expected (vertical vs horizontal profiles)
- Seal fulfils its role as a hydraulic cut-off
- Stresses in the lining remain well below the ultimate strength
→ **Important input for THM** knowledge and repository design



THANK YOU TO THE WHOLE PRACLAY TEAM