

**OFFICE OF CIVILIAN RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT  
ANALYSIS/MODEL COVER SHEET**  
*Complete Only Applicable Items*

1. QA: QA

Page: 1 of 66

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Describe use:  Used by Performance Assessment to develop probability distribution of water seepage into drifts.													

4. Title:

Seepage Model for PA Including Drift Collapse

5. Document Identifier (including Rev. No. and Change No., if applicable):

MDL-NBS-HS-000002 REV01

6. Total Attachments:

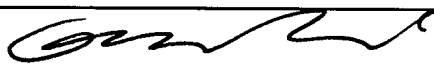



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7. Attachment Numbers - No. of Pages in Each:

Attachment I-7

Attachment II-160

Attachment III-3

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12

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**OFFICE OF CIVILIAN RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT  
ANALYSIS/MODEL REVISION RECORD**

***Complete Only Applicable Items***

1. Page: 2 of: 66

2. Analysis or Model Title:

Seepage Model fro PA Including Drift Collapse

3. Document Identifier (including Rev. No. and Change No., if applicable):

MDL-NBS-HS-000002 REV01

4. Revision/Change No.

5. Description of Revision/Change

00

Initial Issue

01

The Seepage Model for PA Including Drift Collapse has been revised using updated parameter sets from the Seepage Calibration Model (MDL-NBS-HS-000004 REV01). The entire model documentation was revised according to AP-3.10Q, Rev 2, ICN 3, Step 5.9)2); the changes were too extensive to use revision tracking of individual modifications.

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**ACRONYMS**

1D	One-dimensional, one-dimension
2D	Two-dimensional, two-dimensions
3D	Three-dimensional, three-dimensions
ACC	Accession Number
AMR	Analysis/Model Report
AP	Administrative Procedure
CRWMS	Civilian Radioactive Waste Management System
DFNM	Discrete Fracture Network Model
DIRS	Document Input Reference System
DOE	Department of Energy
DST	Drift Scale Test
DTN	Data Tracking Number
EBS	Engineered Barrier System
ESF	Exploratory Studies Facility
LBNL	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
M&O	Management and Operating Contractor
OCRWM	Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
PA	Performance Assessment
QAP	Quality Assurance Procedure
QARD	Quality Assurance Requirements and Description
QIP	Quality Implementing Procedure
R1, R2, R3	Three Realizations of 3D Heterogeneous Fracture Continuum Blocks
SCM	Seepage Calibration Model
SHT	Single Heater Test
SMPA	Seepage Model for Performance Assessment
STN	Software Tracking Number
TBV	To Be Verified
Tptpmn	Topopah Spring middle nonlithophysal unit
Tptpll	Topopah Spring lower lithophysal unit
TSw	Topopah Spring welded hydrogeologic unit
TDMS	Technical Data Management System
UZ	Unsaturated Zone
YMP	Yucca Mountain Site Characterization Project

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## 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Analysis/Model Report (AMR) is to document the predictions and analysis performed using the Seepage Model for Performance Assessment (PA) and the Disturbed Drift Seepage Submodel for both the Topopah Spring middle nonlithophysal and lower lithophysal lithostratigraphic units at Yucca Mountain. These results will be used by PA to develop the probability distribution of water seepage into waste-emplacement drifts at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, as part of the evaluation of the long term performance of the potential repository. This AMR is in accordance with the *Technical Work Plan for Unsaturated Zone (UZ) Flow and Transport Process Model Report* (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153447]). This purpose is accomplished by performing numerical simulations with stochastic representations of hydrological properties, using the Seepage Model for PA, and evaluating the effects of an alternative drift geometry representing a partially collapsed drift using the Disturbed Drift Seepage Submodel. Seepage of water into waste-emplacement drifts is considered one of the principal factors having the greatest impact of long-term safety of the repository system (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153225], Table 4-1). This AMR supports the analysis and simulation that are used by PA to develop the probability distribution of water seepage into drift, and is therefore a model of primary (Level 1) importance (AP-3.15Q, *Managing Technical Product Inputs*). The intended purpose of the Seepage Model for PA is to support:

- PA
- Abstraction of Drift-Scale Seepage
- Unsaturated Zone (UZ) Flow and Transport Process Model Report (PMR)

Seepage into drifts is evaluated by applying numerical models with stochastic representations of hydrological properties and performing flow simulations with multiple realizations of the permeability field around the drift. The Seepage Model for PA uses the distribution of permeabilities derived from air injection testing in niches and in the cross drift to stochastically simulate the 3D flow of water in the fractured host rock (in the vicinity of potential emplacement drifts) under ambient conditions. The Disturbed Drift Seepage Submodel evaluates the impact of the partial collapse of a drift on seepage. Drainage in rock below the emplacement drift is also evaluated.

The work scope of this AMR is to:

- (1) establish a Seepage Model for Performance Assessment (SMPA),
- (2) evaluate percolation flux predictions from the UZ Site Scale Flow and Transport Model (UZ model) to develop a range of flux rates for the upper boundary of the drift seepage model,
- (1) use the calibrated parameter sets developed using the Seepage Calibration Model to develop ranges of permeability and van Genuchten parameters for SMPA,
- (2) design a set of simulations for evaluating drift seepage,

- (3) perform multiple realizations of heterogeneous rock properties and subsequent simulations of drift seepage using the Seepage Model for PA and provide input for evaluating the distribution probability of water dripping onto waste packages,
- (4) evaluate dependence of predictions on the effective local correlation length and the degree of heterogeneity of hydrologic parameters,
- (5) evaluate existing models of tunnel or drift collapse provided by the Engineered Barrier System (EBS) group for representation as an alternative drift geometry and develop a simplified representation of partial drift collapse, and
- (6) perform simulations using this simplified representation.

This AMR is classified as a scientific model/analysis because it documents predictions and analyses for seepage into drifts for use in the evaluation of the performance of natural barriers. The terms "model" and "analysis" are used interchangeably throughout this AMR and refer to predictions and evaluation of seepage and not necessarily to the classification of this AMR per AP-3.10Q, *Analyses and Models*.

The primary caveats and limitations in the scope of this AMR and the results from the Seepage Model for PA are that its basis is limited to the current repository design and available site data. This includes the drift configuration defined by the current design, available hydrologic properties data from the site, limitations reported in the AMRs that directly support this AMR, and consideration of seepage under ambient conditions only. Thus thermal-hydrological and thermal-hydrological-mechanical effects are not considered in this AMR.

Note that the purpose of this AMR is to document the predictions from the Seepage Model for PA and not to draw conclusions about final PA predictions. Thus, it forms a vital link between field data and calibrated-model parameters and the PA effort. The AMR establishes trends of seepage over ranges of parameter values with a state-of-the-art understanding of the processes involved. The PA calculations will be discussed under a separate AMR, in which probability weighting factors will be developed for parameter values and scenarios that are appropriate to the potential repository horizon at Yucca Mountain. Hence, for this AMR, the data that have been surveyed are not used directly, but rather as corroborative information to establish the limits of the parameter ranges to be used. Similarly, the scenarios (such as rockfalls) are taken to indicate trends and potential values of the results. In other words, this AMR does not utilize a particular parameter set, but considers ranges of possible values for these input parameters. Indeed, in PA any combination of input values can be selected for its analyses.



## 2. QUALITY ASSURANCE

The activities documented in this AMR were evaluated under AP-2.21Q, *Quality Determinations and Planning for Scientific, Engineering, and Regulatory Compliance Activities* and were determined to be subject to the requirements of the U.S. DOE Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM) *Quality Assurance Requirements and Description* (QARD) (DOE 2000 [149540]). This evaluation is documented in the Technical Work Plan (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153447], Addendum D, Attachment 9). Electronic management of information was evaluated (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153447], Addendum D, Attachment 8) in accordance with AP-SV-IQ, *Control of the Electronic Management of Information*, and is controlled under YMP-LBNL-QIP-SV.0, *Management of YMP-LBNL Electronic Data*.

This AMR reports on a natural barrier that has been included in the Q-list (CRWMS M&O 2000 [149733]) as an item important to waste isolation. This AMR contributes to the analyses and modeling data used to support performance assessment. The conclusions of this AMR do not affect the repository design or permanent items as discussed in QAP-2-3, *Classification of Permanent Items*.

The modeling activities documented in this AMR were conducted in accordance with the quality assurance program of the Civilian Radioactive Waste Management System Management and Operating Contractor (CRWMS M&O), using OCRWM Administrative Procedures (APs) and Yucca Mountain Site Characterization Project (YMP) Quality Implementing Procedures (QIPs) for the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) as identified in the AMR Technical Work Plan (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153447]). This AMR was developed based on the Technical Work Plan (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153447]) and in accordance with procedure AP-3.10Q, *Analyses and Models*.

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### 3. COMPUTER SOFTWARE AND MODEL USAGE

The software codes, routines and macros used in this study are listed in Table 1 and were documented, verified, and used in accordance with AP-SI.1Q, *Software Management*. These are appropriate for the intended application and were used only within the range of software validation. The software were submitted to and obtained from software configuration management. The qualification status of this software is given in the Document Input Reference System (DIRS) and in the DIRS database.

Table 1. Computer Software, Routines and Macros

Software Name and Version		Software Tracking Number (STN)	Computer Used*
ITOUGH2 [112757]	V3.2_drift	10055-3.2_DRIFT-00	1
GSLIB [146609]	V2.0MSISIMV2.0	10098-2.0MSISIMV2.0-00	1
AMESH [153216]	V1.0	10045-1.0-00	1
<b>Routines and Macros:</b>			
frac_calc	V1.1	(see Attachment II)	2
Read_TDB	V1.0	(see Attachment II)	2
Meshbd.f	V1.0	(see Attachment II)	1
mininipresf.f	V1.0	(see Attachment II)	1
mddf.f	V1.0	(see Attachment II)	1
mk_gener.f	V1.0	(see Attachment II)	1
mk_scale_k.f	V1.0	(see Attachment II)	1
mininipresf_ir.f	V1.0	(see Attachment II)	1
mddf_cc8.f	V1.0	(see Attachment II)	1
mddf_cs8.f	V1.0	(see Attachment II)	1
mddf_cc.f	V1.0	(see Attachment II)	1
minrefine3df.f	V1.0	(see Attachment II)	1

\* Platform with operating system and computer ID:

1: SUN Ultrasparc with Unix OS, Computer ID - LBNL DOE #6332537

2: PC with DOS, Computer ID - LBNL DOE #6362015

The AMESH V1.0 code is used in the analysis to generate numerical grids for modeling simulations of the undisturbed and partially collapsed drifts. GSLIB V2.0MSISIMV2.0 generates stochastic representations of the permeability fields in the host rock surrounding the drifts, using the air permeability data obtained from niche studies. ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift is used to perform forward simulations during the analyses.

The first two routines (frac\_calc and Read\_TDB) in Table 1 were used for pre-processing of data from the Technical Data Management System (TDMS) and calculating fracture spacing for the discussion of alternative conceptual models in Section 6.7. The other routines and macros listed in Table 1 were used for pre-processing and preparing input files for ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift. All

the routines and macros are documented in Attachment II of this AMR in accordance with AP-SI.IQ.

This AMR documents the analysis using the Seepage Model for PA. The input and output files for the model runs presented in this AMR are listed in Attachment II.

## 4. INPUTS

The inputs to the models were obtained from the Technical Data Management System (TDMS), and their development is documented in other AMRs, such as CRWMS M&O, 2000 [153045] and [151554] (specific references will be given in the rest of the document as such inputs are needed). The acquired and developed data used to characterize seepage conditions in the models are discussed below.

### 4.1 DATA AND PARAMETERS

The input data used for the development of the Seepage Model for PA are described below, while specific DTNs associated with the data are presented in Table 2. The data contained in the DTNs discussed in this section were collected in the lithostratigraphic units, Tptpmn and Tptpll, which are the units where the seepage model is applied. The data sets used in the model are the sets most important for the calculation of seepage into drifts. The current Q-status of these data are provided in the DIRS database.

- *Drift geometry and waste package length and spacing.* These data are appropriate for use for proposed drift and waste package configuration because they have been developed for use in TSPA-SR modeling (see Table 2, Row 1)
- *Mountain-scale, calibrated parameter sets for base-case infiltration.* These data are appropriate for use in corroborating fracture properties (frequency and calibrated van Genuchten  $\alpha$  and  $n$  parameters) for the potential repository host rock to establish parameter ranges (see Table 2, Row 2)
- *Drift-scale, calibrated parameter sets for base-case infiltration.* These data are appropriate for use in corroborating calibrated drift-scale properties to establish parameter ranges (see Table 2, Row 3)
- *Air permeability data from Niches 3107 and 4788.* These data are appropriate for use in corroborating fracture permeabilities from air-permeability niche test results (see Table 2, Row 5)
- *Air permeability data from ECRB borehole SYBT-ECRB-LA#2.* These data are appropriate for use in corroborating the range of fracture permeabilities from air-permeability niche test results (see Table 2, Row 6)
- *Pre- and post-excavation air- permeability data from Niche 3650.* These data are appropriate for use in corroborating fracture permeabilities from air-permeability niche test results (see Table 2, Row 7)
- *Pneumatic pressure data from air injection tests in the SHT and DST areas used for air permeability estimates.* These data are appropriate for use in corroborating pneumatic pressure data used for estimating air permeability from the Single Heater Test (SHT) (Table 2, Row 8) and Drift Scale Test (DST) (Table 2, Row 8)

- *Fracture type (location, strike, dip, length) Sta. 26+00 to 30+00.* These data are appropriate for use in determining fracture spacing and fracture length in the Topopah Spring middle nonlithophysal lithostratigraphic unit along the Exploratory Studies Facility (ESF) Main Drift, corroborating the use of the fracture continuum approach (see Table 2, Row 9)
- *Fracture type (location, strike, dip, length) Sta. 30+00 to 35+00.* These data are appropriate for use in determining fracture spacing and fracture length in the Topopah Spring middle nonlithophysal lithostratigraphic unit along the Exploratory Studies Facility (ESF) Main Drift, corroborating the use of the fracture continuum approach (see Table 2, Row 10)
- *Fracture type (location, strike, dip, length) Sta. 35+00 to 40+00.* These data are appropriate for use in determining fracture spacing and fracture length in the Topopah Spring middle nonlithophysal lithostratigraphic unit along the Exploratory Studies Facility (ESF) Main Drift, corroborating the use of the fracture continuum approach (see Table 2, Row 11)
- *Drift geometry and waste package length and spacing.* These data are appropriate for use for determining the general drift shape (*Drift Degradation Analysis*, CRWMS M&O 2000 [151554]) (see Table 2, Row 1).
- *Estimates of log-air-permeabilities and van Genuchten capillary-strength parameters  $1/\alpha$ .* These data are appropriate for use for estimates of log-air-permeabilities and van Genuchten capillary-strength parameters  $1/\alpha$  to determine the choice of parameter sets A and B (see Table 2, Row 4)
- *Geology maps of ECRB cross drift.* This data is appropriate for use as the only available source of detailed fracture mapping data in the ECRB cross drift used in corroborating fracture spacing and fracture length (see Table 2, Row 12)

## 4.2 CRITERIA

This AMR complies with the DOE interim guidance (Dyer 1999 [105655]). Subparts of the interim guidance that apply to this analysis or modeling activity are those pertaining to the characterization of the Yucca Mountain Site (Subpart B, Section 15), the compilation of information regarding hydrology of the site in support of the License Application (Subpart B, Section 21(c)(1)(ii)), and the definition of hydrologic parameters and conceptual models used in performance assessment (Subpart E, Section 114(a)).

## 4.3 CODES AND STANDARDS

No specific formally established standards have been identified as applying to this analysis and modeling activity.

Table 2. Input Data Used

Row	DTN	Data Description
1	SN9908T0872799.004 [108437]	Drift geometry and waste package length and spacing
2*	LB997141233129.001 [104055]	Mountain-scale, calibrated parameter sets for base-case infiltration
3*	LB990861233129.001 [110226]	Drift-scale, calibrated parameter sets for base-case infiltration
4	LB0010SCMREV01.002 [153393]	Estimates of log-air-permeabilities and van Genuchten capillary-strength parameters $1/\alpha$
5*	LB990601233124.001 [105888]	Air permeability data from Niches 3107 and 4788
6*	LB00090012213U.001 [153141]	Air permeability data from ECRB borehole SYBT-ECRB-LA#2
7*	LB0011AIRKTEST.001 [153155]	Pre- and post-excavation air-permeability data from Niche 3650
8*	LB960500834244.001 [105587] LB970600123142.001 [105589]	Pneumatic pressure data from air injection tests in the SHT and DST areas used for air permeability estimates
9	GS971108314224.025 [106025]	Fracture type (location, strike, dip, length) Sta. 26+00 to 30+00
10	GS960708314224.008 [105617]	Fracture type (location, strike, dip, length) Sta. 30+00 to 35+00
11	GS00060831224.004 [152573]	Fracture type (location, strike, dip, length) Sta. 35+00 to 40+00
12*	GS990908314224.010 [152631]	Geology maps of ECRB cross drift

NOTE: \* indicates data used as corroborative inputs to this AMR

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## 5. ASSUMPTIONS

The Seepage Model for PA (SMPA) follows the approach and modeling framework described in Birkholzer et al. (1999 [105170], pp. 358–362) and is based on the Seepage Calibration Model (SCM) presented in CRWMS M&O (2000 [153045], Sections 5 and 6). These documents provide the necessary scientific and technical background for the readers to understand this AMR. In particular, SMPA uses parameters determined in the SCM and is consistent with the SCM.

The general model assumptions and justifications are the same as those of the SCM presented in CRWMS M&O (2000 [153045], Section 5). The applicable assumptions are essentially reproduced below.

### 5.1 CONTINUUM APPROACH

*Assumption:* It is assumed that the continuum approach is a valid concept to calculate percolation flux and drift seepage at Yucca Mountain.

*Rationale:* The continuum approach can be considered appropriate for seepage studies if it is capable of predicting seepage threshold and seepage percentages for a drift in a fractured formation. The appropriateness of using the continuum approach to simulate flow through fractured rock was studied by Jackson et al. (2000 [141523], pp. 189–202) using synthetic and actual field data. They concluded that heterogeneous continuum representations of fractured media are self-consistent, i.e., appropriately estimated effective continuum parameters are able to represent the underlying fracture-network characteristics. Furthermore, Finsterle (2000 [151875], pp. 2055–2066) demonstrated that simulating seepage into underground openings excavated from a highly fractured formation could be performed using a model based on the continuum assumption, provided that the model is calibrated against seepage-relevant data (such as data from liquid-release tests). Synthetically generated data from a model that exhibits discrete flow and seepage behavior were used to calibrate a simplified fracture continuum model. Seepage predictions for low percolation fluxes made with the calibrated fracture continuum model were consistent with the synthetically generated data from the discrete feature model.

The continuum approach is considered applicable for seepage studies if applied within the framework described in this AMR. Inverse modeling should be used for the estimation of process-specific, model-related, and scale-dependent parameters, and the same or similar conceptual model should be used for the subsequent seepage predictions (i.e., the Seepage Model for PA). Under these conditions, this assumption does not require confirmation.

### 5.2 UNSATURATED FLOW

*Assumption:* Adopting the continuum approach, water flow under unsaturated conditions is assumed to be governed by Richards' equation (Richards 1931 [104252], pp. 318–333).

*Rationale:* Richard's equation states that isothermal flow of water in a porous medium occurs under the combined effect of gravitational and capillary forces, that flow resistance is a function of saturation, and that, for the purposes of this representation, movement of the nonwetting air

phase can be neglected. This general concept is believed reasonable for unsaturated water flow through both porous matrix and fractures and does not require confirmation.

### 5.3 AIR PERMEABILITIES

*Assumption:* Permeabilities determined from air-injection tests are assumed representative of the hydraulic conductivity of the excavation-disturbed zone around the opening.

*Rationale:* A detailed discussion of this assumption is given in CRWMS M&O (2000 [141400], Sections 5.1 and 5.2.1). The assumption holds for the purposes of the current application, where postexcavation air-injection tests were conducted in a dry fracture network. Air-permeability estimates are used to condition the generation of a spatially correlated, random permeability field. Potential inaccuracies in this assumption are compensated for by the estimation of the van Genuchten  $1/\alpha$  parameter (Luckner et al. 1989 [100590], pp. 2191–2192). Air-injection tests are a standard method to obtain drift-scale permeability values (CRWMS M&O 2000 [141400], Section 6.1). The use of these values during calibration and prediction of seepage ensures consistency.

Excavation effects increase the permeabilities around the niches and the Cross Drift (Wang and Elsworth 1999 [104366], pp. 751–757; CRWMC M&O 2000 [141400], Section 6.1.2.2). Since seepage is determined by the formation properties within the boundary layer in the immediate vicinity of the opening, it is reasonable to use postexcavation air-permeability data for seepage calculations.

This assumption does not require confirmation.

### 5.4 CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

*Assumption:* Relative permeability and capillary pressure are assumed to be described as continuous functions of effective liquid saturation, following the expressions given by the van Genuchten-Mualem model (Luckner et al. 1989 [100590], pp. 2191–2192) as implemented in the iTOUGH2 code (Finsterle 1997 [104043], p. 224). Capillary strength (represented by the  $1/\alpha$  parameter) and permeability are not correlated.

*Rationale:* The van Genuchten-Mualem model is the standard model used in the suite of UZ flow and transport models; it was chosen here for consistency. Furthermore, the applicability of relative permeability and capillary pressure functions is consistent with the continuum assumption (see Section 5.1) and is appropriate to represent fractures that are rough and/or partially filled with porous material. The functional relationship describing the potential correlation between permeability and capillary strength is unknown. An increase in permeability may be attributed to larger fracture apertures (which would reduce capillary strength) or to an increase in fracture density (which would not affect capillary strength). The capillary strength parameter  $1/\alpha$  is taken to be constant and will be subjected to estimation by inverse modeling. The calibration process and the consistent conceptualization in the downstream models (specifically the Seepage Model for PA) make this assumption a valid approach.

This assumption does not require confirmation.

## 5.5 MATRIX IMBIBITION

*Assumption:* The transient effects from matrix imbibition in a fracture-matrix system are assumed to be small and do not need to be modeled explicitly in the SCM (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045]). Further, the imbibition and flow into the matrix continuum is not considered in the SMPA.

*Rationale:* Matrix permeability is low, and the potential for matrix imbibition is limited because of relatively low porosity and relatively high liquid saturation. In a fracture-matrix system, the transient effects from matrix imbibition are restricted to intermediate times, i.e., they are insignificant (1) for a short-term liquid-release test with insufficient time for matrix imbibition, and (2) for a long-term seepage experiment, when near-steady late-time data are no longer affected by matrix imbibition. To match intermediate times during a long-term test, an effective porosity is estimated by inverse modeling to account for the storage capacity of both the fracture system and the matrix. Porosity estimates are irrelevant in the subsequent simulations of seepage under natural flow conditions, which are near steady state.

For SMPA, the imbibition and flow into the matrix continuum is not considered. The rationale is that in the current AMR, except for the episodic percolation flux case (Sections 6.5 and 6.6.6), we are calculating steady-state flow conditions over long time frames. At steady-state, the flow exchange between fracture and matrix continua will settle to a small amount with the matrix close to full saturation. The flow partitions between the fracture and matrix continua according to their effective permeabilities and porosities, and it follows that the matrix with its five to six orders-of-magnitude lower permeability would not have significant effects on seepage into drift, which would be controlled by the flow in the fracture continuum. For the episodic percolation flux case (Sections 6.5 and 6.6.6), the matrix continuum provides a damping effect on seepage in the fracture continuum, and neglecting it represents a conservative case.

## 5.6 EVAPORATION

*Assumption:* The effect of evaporation on the observed seepage rates is insignificant, i.e., water removal from the formation, at the drift surface, and from the capture system by evaporation and vapor diffusion is assumed to be small.

*Rationale:* Under isothermal conditions, potential evaporation at the drift wall or in the capture system is small compared to the amount of water being released. Seepage experiments in the middle nonlithophysal zone of the Topopah Spring welded unit were conducted in niches that were closed off by a bulkhead, which leads to comparatively high relative humidity and low air circulation. Moreover, a humidifier was used in some of the experiments to ensure high relative humidity. For these conditions, Ho (1997 [141521], pp. 2665–2671) and Or and Ghezzehei (2000 [144773], pp. 381–393) provide a detailed description of evaporation mechanisms on the scale of individual water droplets within fractures or emerging from fractured formations. The evapo-infiltration thresholds calculated by Ho (1997 [141521], p. 2670) are significantly lower than the applied injection rates, suggesting a very minor influence of evaporation on measured seepage rates in experiments conducted in the niches.

Evaporation from a large surface of free or nearly free water, however, may be significant. As injected water reaches the opening, it spreads along the surface on account of capillarity within

the rough surface. As a result, water potentially seeping into the opening may not only form droplets with a small surface area, but may be spread over a large area, providing a large surface for evaporation. Depending on the evaporation potential of the air in the opening, the water film covering the wall of the opening may evaporate at a rate comparable to the injection or seepage rates.

Moreover, evaporation may be significant during periods of active ventilation with high airflows in the drift in combination with low injection rates. Under these specific conditions, the evaporation rate may exceed the potential seepage rate, preventing the development of liquid droplets that drip into the opening. Ventilation effects are evident from the seepage data collected in the Cross Drift (see Section 6.3.3.3). To reduce the impact from ventilation effects, calibration of the SCM was restricted to seepage rate data collected during nighttime and weekends, when ventilation was turned off.

Currently, no quantitative estimates of evaporation potential under the conditions of the seepage experiments are available. The simplified assumption that evaporation rates are small compared to the injection rates is non-conservative if used for inverse modeling and is therefore an assumption that needs to be verified (TBV-4951 [153049]).

It is important to realize that a non-conservative assumption made in an inverse model is a conservative assumption when used for seepage predictions in a forward model. Specifically, neglecting evaporation effects by prescribing a 100% relative-humidity boundary condition in a forward seepage prediction model (such as the SMPA) is a conservative assumption. While such a model underestimates vapor flow, it yields the maximum liquid-phase influx, which is defined here as drift seepage. The underestimation of vapor flow is irrelevant, since the assumption of 100% relative humidity already implies that the moisture content in the drift environment is as high as possible, maximizing the amount of moisture that can condense within the waste-emplacement drift. In a ventilated drift, the development of a dry-out zone increases the capillary pressure and local storage volume and thus reduces the risk of reaching seepage conditions; the assumption of 100% relative humidity in the drift is again conservative. The assumption is also reasonable for the time when ventilation is stopped and the waste-emplacement drift is closed. A repository design that includes ventilation yields reduced seepage.

## 5.7 PERCOLATION FLUX RANGE USED IN THIS AMR

*Assumption:* It is assumed that the range of values for percolation flux used in simulations in this AMR is appropriate.

*Rationale:* For SMPA calculations, five values for  $Q_p$  are used, ranging from 5 to 500 mm/yr; more specifically  $Q_p = 5, 14.6, 73.2, 213$  and 500 mm/yr. The justification for the choice of this range is so that the range covers various estimates of percolation fluxes. Wu et al. (1999 [117161], p. 210) calculated the percolation flux expected at the repository level, based on a 3D UZ model of Yucca Mountain. They obtained an average fracture flow of 4 to 5 mm/yr at the repository level under present climate conditions. Ritcey and Wu (1999 [139174], p. 262) found that under a climate scenario simulating the most recent glacial period, the percolation flux ranges from 0 to 120 mm/yr, with the peak of the probability distribution to be around 20 mm/yr. The upper limit of 500 mm/yr is chosen to accommodate potential flow focusing in the geologic

layers above the drift and to safely bracket an uncertainty range more than four times the high flux value of 120 mm/yr. In cases where seepage is very low or zero, even larger  $Q_p$  values are also used to find when seepage might occur.

This assumption does not require confirmation.

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## 6. ANALYSIS/MODEL

### 6.1 OBJECTIVES AND OUTLINE

In this AMR, we model drift seepage under long-term, steady-state, and episodic conditions for a range of parameters and conditions (such as drift collapse scenarios). Seepage of water into waste emplacement drifts is considered one of the principal factors having the greatest impact of long-term safety of the repository system (CRWMS M&O 2000 [148713], Table 4-1). The model SMPA follows the SCM presented in CRWMS M&O (2000 [153045], Sections 5 and 6) and is also described in Birkholzer et al. (1999 [105170], pp. 358-362). The physical framework and mathematical construct of this model is identical to that of SCM (CRWMS M&O, 2000 [153045], Sections 5 and 6) with the only difference being the manipulation of the output data to obtain seepage results. The objectives of SMPA are to calculate seepage values for different values of percolation flux down to the drift, to discuss the effect on seepage resulting from various processes such as excavation-induced drift degradation (i.e., drift collapse), and to provide results as input to PA.

This section will first discuss the validity of this analysis for its intended purpose. Then, the geometry used, the ranges of parameters, and the choice of conditions will be presented and rationalized. Next, results will be given. Finally, the AMR will conclude with discussions of alternative models and conclusions.

Key scientific notebooks (with relevant page numbers) used for modeling activities described in this AMR are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Scientific Notebooks

LBNL Scientific Notebook ID	Author/year	M&O Scientific Notebook Register ID	Page Numbers
YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1	Li, G./2000 [153480]	SN-LBNL-SCI-033-V1	71-72, 86-89, 125-156
YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-2	Bodvarsson, G./2000 [153484]	SN-LBNL-SCI-189-V1	7-21
YMP-LBNL-DSM-MC-1	Cushey, M./2000 [153481]	SN-LBNL-SCI-052-V1	1-42

Note that the results in the current AMR Rev 01 are very different from those of the earlier version Rev 00. This is because we have made use of the new results from the SCM (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Sections 5 and 6), with the following significant changes:

- (1) At the drift wall, the last vertical connection between the drift surface and the gridblock in the rock next to it is set equal to 0.05 m, implying a direct gravity-controlled vertical flow with no horizontal diversion within this 0.05 m distance (Section 6.3).
- (2) There is no correlation between  $k$  and  $1/\alpha$  (Sections 5.4 and 6.8).

Both these two points are made to make the SMPA consistent with the SCM (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045] Sections 5 and 6). Further, the SCM also provides results for the Topopah Spring lower lithophysal (Tptpll) unit, which were not available at the time of Rev00.

## 6.2 MODEL VALIDATION

Validation of a model normally requires testing model results against relevant data that were not used in the original development of the model and that are appropriate to the intended use of the model. For the Seepage Model for PA, these data should include percolation flux at low flow rates over periods of years, even hundreds of years, in many locations in the repository block (for proper statistical representation). No such data are available. Further, data for adequate validation would need to cover the wide range of conditions (such as drift degradation and collapse with time) studied in this AMR. Those are not available either. This lack of data results in the use of alternative approaches for model validation as described in Section 5.3c of AP-3.10Q. First, the relevant physics of the problem as represented by Richards' equation (Richards 1931 [104252], pp. 318–333), the van Genuchten-Mualem model (Luckner et al. 1989 [100590], pp. 2191–2192), Philip's studies (Philip et al. 1989 [105743], pp. 16–28), and effects of flow channelization resulting from heterogeneity and ponding (Birkholzer and Tsang 1997 [119397], pp. 2221–2224; Birkholzer et al. 1999 [105170], pp. 370–379) are used. These are all in the open literature and have gone through proper technical peer review and have withstood scrutiny of the scientific community since their dates of publication (AP-3.10Q, Section 5.3.c.2). Further, as stated in Section 6.1, the physical framework and mathematical construct of the SMPA is identical to that of the SCM; thus the validation of the SCM, documented in CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045] Section 6.3.4 is applicable to the validation of the SMPA in that, the SCM model is consistent with results from niche seepage tests in the ESF (Wang et al. 1999 [106146], pp. 332–338). These data were used in the SCM on which the seepage model is based (AP-3.10Q, Section 5.3.c.5), as described in CRWMS M&O (2000 [153045], Section 6).

In summary, the model validation for SMPA is supported by the following:

- The physical framework and mathematical construct of the SMPA and SCM are identical, except for manipulation of output data to obtain seepage results. Thus, the testing of SCM against field data directly supports the validation of SMPA;
- Parameters used are reasonable and consistent with all relevant data as discussed in Section 6.3;
- The basic physics used in the SMPA and particularly the SMPA have been published in the open literature (Birkholzer et al. 1999 [105170], pp. 349–384) and have gone through peer review and public scientific scrutiny. Thus, based on these external pieces of evidence, the analysis and predictions using the SMPA presented here, with proper uncertainty ranges assigned to these predictions, is an acceptable representation of the process system.

## 6.3 THE SMPA AND SELECTION OF CASES

The SMPA follows the SCM (CRWMS M&O, 2000 [153045], Section 6) and is also described in Birkholzer et al. (1999 [105170], pp. 358–362), which provide the scientific and technical background for this AMR. The conceptual model is a heterogeneous permeability field for the fracture continuum generated with parameters discussed below, using the SISIM module of the GSLIB package (GSLIB V2.0, 10098-2.0MSISIMV2.0-00 [146609]). The 3D field is 20 m vertical, 15 m wide normal to drift axis and 5.23 m along the drift axis. With the drift of 5.5 m



diameter (see Section 6.3.1) an overlying thickness of 9.75 m, an underlying thickness of 4.75 m, and the distance to either side boundary of 4.75 m, the vertical cross section dimensions were chosen to be wide enough to capture the main flow feature, i.e. flow diversion around the drift (Philip et al. 1989 [105743], p. 21, Figure 1). The distance along the drift axis is defined by the waste package length being 5.13 m (see below), with 0.1 m between the waste packages (DTN: SN9908T0872799.004 [108437]). The side boundary conditions are no-flow, the lower boundary condition is gravity drainage, and the upper boundary surface is simulated by an extra grid cell with constant percolation flux connected to all the grid cells in the first row. Flow is thus free to move into these cells according to local property parameters. Regarding the no-flow boundary condition on the two planes at the end of the waste package normal to the drift axis: for a homogeneous, constant-property medium, these planes are symmetry planes between successive waste packages, and a no-flow boundary condition is justified. For a heterogeneous system, the issue is the length of the flow domain versus the spatial correlation length  $\lambda$ . From Section 6.3.6 below,  $\lambda = 0.5$  m so that the length of the domain is about 10 correlation lengths and the effect of the no-flow boundary should not have a significant effect on the flow results.

The mesh is generated using the AMESH V1.0 code (AMESH V1.0, 10045-1.0-00 [153216]), with grid cell dimension of 0.5 m  $\times$  0.5 m  $\times$  0.5 m, chosen as a compromise between being fine enough to include the main flow feature and being coarse enough to allow the feasibility of about 1000 3D stochastic simulations. As discussed in Section 6.7 of this AMR, the choice of grid size is not related to Philip's boundary layer at the drift crown (Philip et al. 1989 [105743], p. 21, Figure 1), but to heterogeneity field characteristics. A numerical study (Li 2000 [153480], pp. 86–89) has shown that 0.5 m is an adequate grid size for our calculations (discussed in Section 6.7).

Except for the cases involving the effect of large correlation length values ( $\lambda=1$  or 4 m), the spatial correlation length  $\lambda$  is chosen to be equal to the grid size of 0.5 m. This choice implies an uncorrelated spatial distribution of permeability values. This is consistent with CRWMS M&O (2000 [153045], Section 6.3.2.1) where  $\lambda$  is 0.2 m, which is smaller than our grid size for the case of the lower lithophysal zone. CRWMS M&O (2000 [153045], Section 6.4.2.1, Figure 9) also shows that, for the middle nonlithophysal zone, the nugget and sill values in the semivariograms are similar to each other, indicating an uncorrelated structure.

At the drift wall, the nodal distance between the drift surface and the grid cell representing the drift is set to be very small, so that the boundary condition can be applied directly at the drift wall. The length of the last vertical connection between the drift wall and the neighboring gridblocks representing the formation is set equal to 0.05 m. This is done to make our model consistent with the Seepage Calibration Model SCM (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Sections 6.3.2.2 and 6.4.2.2), whose parameter values are used in the current calculations. The choice of this 0.05 m vertical connection to the drift wall implies a direct gravity-controlled vertical flow, with no horizontal diversion within this 0.05 m distance. (This is sometimes called a “needle” or “discrete surface fracture” effect.) Because of this 0.05 m vertical gravity flow at the drift wall, a capillary pressure that is higher (less negative) than -490 Pa at the grid cells in the formation next to the drift wall will induce seepage into the drift. This is because the -490 Pa is insufficient to balance the hydrostatic pressure that develops along the 0.05 m vertical connection (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Sections 6.3.2.2 and 6.4.2.2). For  $1/\alpha$  values of 870 Pa (see Section 6.3.5

below), this means that seepage occurs when saturation in the grid cell next to the drift wall exceeds 90%.

A comment needs to be added here. The SCM uses a grid size of 0.1 m, whereas in SMPA a grid size of 0.5 m is used, because, for the latter, a large number of simulation needs to be made and a finer mesh is impractical in terms of computational effort. The inaccuracy introduced by a coarser mesh (grid size from 0.5 m to 0.25 m) is discussed in Section 6.7. In general, so long as the vertical connection of the last grid block in the drift ceiling and the drift wall is set at 0.05 m (see last paragraph), the grid size dependence is probably similar to or less than the spread between multiple realizations of the heterogeneous field.

Flow calculation was performed using ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift (ITOUGH V3.2\_drift, 10055-3.2\_DRIFT-00 [112757]). A number of routines were also used for pre-processing of inputs for ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift. These are listed in Table 1, documented in Li 2000 [153480], pp. 128–129, 145–149, and provided in Attachment II.

The selection of parameter ranges and particular cases to be modeled is presented in this subsection together with the rationale for the selection. For the most part, a drift emplaced in the Topopah Spring middle nonlithophysal zone (UZ model layer tsw34, lithostratigraphic unit Tptpmn) is considered. The discussion of parameter values below mainly refers to this unit. However, additional data from the lower lithophysal unit have also been analyzed in the SCM (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Section 6.3); the parameter values for this unit are also covered by the selected range of parameters. Figure 1 is a sketch summarizing the modeling cases, which can be used as a guide to the discussions below. The top part of Figure 1 shows a 3D space, defined by the three parameters that are expected to be most sensitive in affecting drift seepage, namely, fracture continuum permeability  $k_{FC}$ , van Genuchten  $1/\alpha$  value, and the standard deviation  $\sigma$  of  $\ln k_{FC}$ , which is a measure of heterogeneity of the permeability field. For each combination of these three parameters (i.e., at each grid point), seepage model calculations will be made for three realizations, using a range of values for percolation flux  $Q_p$  at the repository level. Five values of  $k_{FC}$ , four values of  $1/\alpha$ , three values of  $\sigma_{\ln k}$ , and five values of percolation flux are examined, for each of three realizations, for a total of 900 cases. Two particular combinations of parameters, Set A and Set B, are selected for additional studies. These correspond to the calibrated parameters from the SCM (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Sections 6.3 and 6.4) for the middle nonlithophysal and lower lithophysal zones, respectively. Their values are discussed in Section 6.3.6.

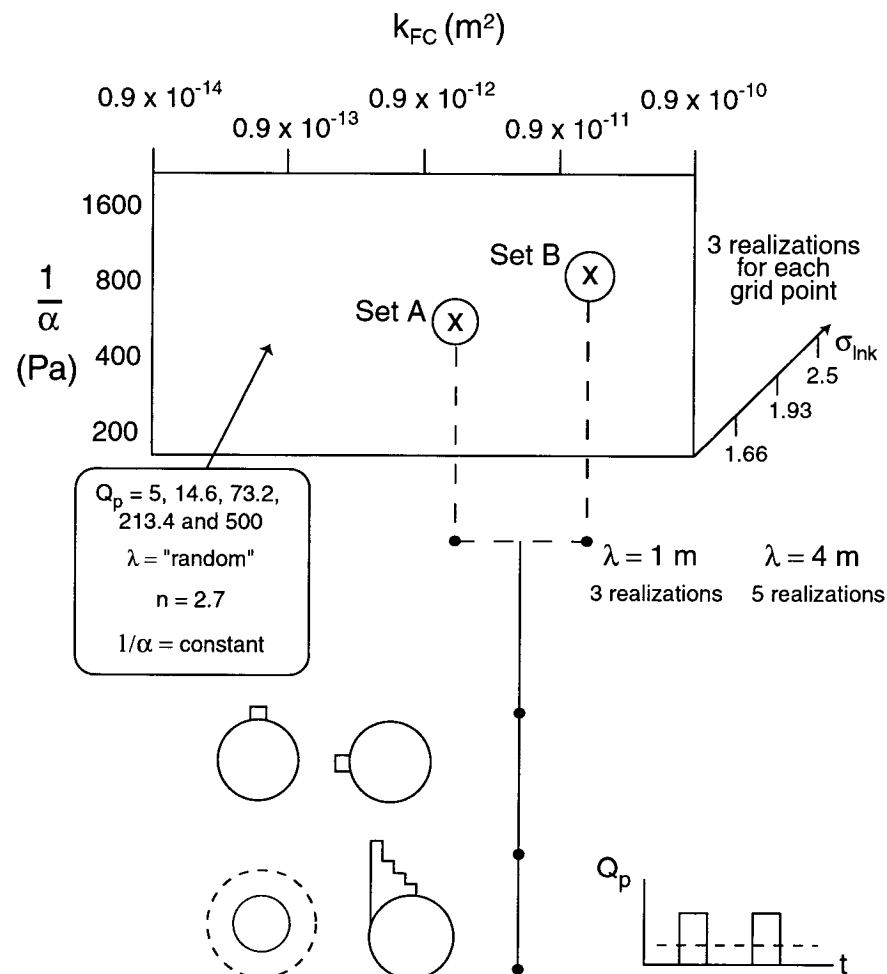


Figure 1. Cases Studied.

The middle-right part of Figure 1 indicates a study of drift seepage for three alternative permeability spatial correlation lengths  $\lambda$ . This allows an evaluation of the effect of this important parameter, which is difficult to determine in the field. The minimum set of parameters that describe a simple heterogeneous field can be the two parameters  $\sigma$  and  $\lambda$  (based on a spherical semi-variogram model). Thus, the study will indicate how seepage depends on the heterogeneity of the permeability field.

The lower left part of Figure 1 shows the disturbed drift seepage submodel. Based on a review of current information, alternative drift degradation modes are evaluated (see below) and four scenarios are identified for seepage model studies as indicated. The lower right part of Figure 1 shows a comparison of the constant-flux case with a case in which the percolation flux above the drift is episodic rather than at a constant average value, so that all the flux comes within a short period of time, with no flux between such pulses. Both episodic and constant average value cases will also be evaluated.

All the cases are computed on 3D heterogeneous unsaturated systems. Because some cases involve more than one run, altogether more than 1,000 runs were made. What follows below,

after the specification of drift geometry, are the choices of parameter ranges on which seepage calculations are performed. These choices are based on a comprehensive review of available relevant data. However, the data are not used directly to produce a single set of simulation results, but rather as references to establish parameter ranges.

### 6.3.1 Geometry

As provided in DTN: SN9908T0872799.004 [108437], the drift diameter is 5.5 m and the drift section under study has the same length as that of a waste package, with half the spacing to the next waste packages on its two ends. Since the waste package length is 5.13 m and the spacing between the waste packages is 0.1 m, the drift section modeled is 5.23 m. This drift section is emplaced in a heterogeneous fracture continuum of dimensions 15 m wide and 20 m high, following Birkholzer et al. (1999 [105170], p. 360).

### 6.3.2 Fracture Continuum Permeability $k_{FC}$

As shown in Figure 1, the range of permeability chosen for the fracture continuum  $k_{FC}$  is from  $0.9 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$  to  $0.9 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2$ . This subsection reviews field measurements to show that this range is necessary and adequate. The upper limit of this choice of range is set to cover the mean permeability values measured in Niche 3107, Niche 3650, Niche 4788 and borehole SYBT-ECRB-LA#2 (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Table 4). The three niches are situated in the Tptpmn middle nonlithophysal zone. The SYBT-ECRB-LA#2 tests were made in the Topopah Spring lower lithophysal unit (Tptpll). Note that the parameter value is based on field air-permeability data (see Table 2, Row 7 for DTN), which were collected around niche 3650 that has been impacted by excavation. Air permeability represents mainly permeability of the fractures, whose permeability is much larger and whose water capillary effect is much smaller than those of the rock matrix. The excavation is a coupled hydromechanical process in which the fracture apertures may be made larger in the immediate neighborhood of the opening. Permeability changes associated with these aperture changes can be as much as two orders of magnitude (Wang et al. 1999 [106146], p. 328, Figure 3; DTN: LB0011AIRKTEST.001 [153155]).

Because only one borehole was available the lower limit of the range of air permeability before excavation is taken from Wang et al. (1999 [106146], p.328) but is corroborated with data from SYBT-ECRB-LA#2 (LB000900122134.001 [153141]). The geometric mean value of air permeability is  $6.6 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$ . This is based on their tests in boreholes at niche 3650, with a packer interval of 0.3 m (Wang et al. 1999 [106146], p. 325). Air-injection tests were also carried out in the SHT area in the ESF. There, the packer intervals are typically 3 to 7 m, and the mean permeability was found to be  $5.8 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$  (Tsang and Birkholzer 1999 [137577], p. 393). Air-permeability measurements were also carried out in the DST block in the ESF, where the geometric mean permeability was found to be  $10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$ , with a standard deviation in  $\ln k_{FC}$  of 2 (Birkholzer et al. 1999 [105170], p. 359). Here, the packer intervals are mainly between 10–20 m in length. The DTNs for these data are provided in Table 2, Rows 4 and 5.

The mean air-permeability values without excavation effects, for the three sources mentioned in the last paragraph, are  $0.7 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$ ,  $0.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$  and  $10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$  (Table 2, Rows 5 and 7) after being rounded to one significant figure. They are quite consistent with each other, even though

the packer intervals used in the tests ranged from 0.3 m to ~20 m. These values are somewhat more than one order of magnitude smaller than post-excavation values (geometric mean  $k = 1.4 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2$ ). For seepage into drifts, the permeability of rock near the drift (i.e., the post-excavation value) is the relevant value. Thus, the weighting of seepage results in this table should be at this larger permeability value. On the other hand, the excavation effect on permeability depends on local fracture orientation, distribution, and density (as well as on excavation methods). All these factors carry sufficient uncertainty to require computing seepage percentages over the full range of fracture continuum permeability,  $0.9 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$  to  $0.9 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2$ , as shown in Figure 1.

Note that Ahlers et al. (1999 [109715], p. 66), from their analysis of pneumatic data in surface-based boreholes, give air permeability for the TSw units as  $4 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2$  vertical, and  $8 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$  horizontal. Also, air-injection tests in four surface-based deep boreholes, UE-25 UZ#16, USW SD-12, USW NRG-6, and USW NRG-7a (LeCain 1997 [100153], pp. 2, 11-14), give permeability for the Tptpmn unit as ranging from  $\sim 2.5 \times 10^{-14}$  to  $\sim 1 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2$ , based on measurements with packer intervals of 3.5-4.9 m. These results are all covered by the range of values in Figure 1.

### 6.3.3 Standard Deviation of $\ln k_{FC}$

For the three Niches in the middle nonlithophysal zone, CRWMS M&O (2000 [153045], Table 4, DTN: LB0010SCREV01.002 [153393]) gives values for the standard deviation of fracture continuum permeability in log base 10 varying from 0.72 to 0.84, which translates to a standard deviation  $\sigma$  (in  $\ln k_{FC}$ ) of 1.66 to 1.93. For comparison, Birkholzer et al. (1999 [105170], p. 359), used  $\sigma = 2.1$ . For the lower lithophysal unit, output from CRWMS M&O (2000 [153045]; DTN: LB0010SCREV01.002 [153393]) gives a log base 10 standard deviation of 0.21, corresponding to  $\sigma$  in  $\ln k_{FC}$  of 0.48. This is, however, based on six measurements in one borehole only.

In a numerical study of seepage from a heterogeneous fracture continuum into a drift, Birkholzer et al. (1999 [105170], p. 371, Figure 14) found that drift seepage tracks the probability for finding local ponding in the heterogeneous field and, further, the ponding probability is smaller for smaller permeability standard deviations (Birkholzer et al. 1999 [105170], p. 375, Figure 17). Hence less seepage is expected for smaller  $\sigma$  values. Thus, in this AMR the dependence on  $\sigma$  is studied by calculating all cases for three alternatives,  $\sigma = 1.66$ , 1.93, and 2.5. The first two values represent the smallest and largest values found in niche studies in the Tptpmn unit (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Table 4). Detailed results are presented using these two values in Section 6.6.1. The last  $\sigma$  value is a higher value used to explore the effect of higher  $\sigma$ .

### 6.3.4 Special Cases for Sensitivity Studies

For each combination of  $k_{FC}$ ,  $1/\alpha$  and  $\sigma$  values (see top part of Figure 1), calculations for three realizations were done to obtain an estimate of the variation range as a result of geostatistical variability. These multiple-realization results give a preliminary lower estimate of the spread of seepage predictions resulting from the geostatistical variability.

For further sensitivity studies on parameters (see below), two particular parameter sets out of the 3D table of ( $k_{FC}$ ,  $1/\alpha$ ,  $\sigma$ ) values (see Figure 1) were selected. The first Set A is the set of calibrated mean parameters for the middle nonlithophysal zone given by the SCM (DTN: LB0010SCMREV01.002 [153393]):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k_{FC} &= 1.38 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2 \\ 1/\alpha &= 589 \text{ Pa} \\ n &= 2.55 \\ \sigma &= 1.93 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Set A}$$

and the second parameter set, Set B, is chosen to be the set of mean calibrated parameters for the lower lithophysal unit (DTN: LB0010SCMREV01.002 [153393]):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k_{FC} &= 1.86 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2 \\ 1/\alpha &= 871 \text{ Pa} \\ n &= 2.57 \\ \sigma &= 1.93 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Set B}$$

Here  $\sigma=1.93$  is used for both sets as a more conservative value (i.e., the highest value for three niches, as discussed above under Section 6.3.3).

An additional parameter set, Set B', is also considered and presented in Attachment III. Set B' is identical to Set B except it uses a  $1/\alpha$  value of 537 Pa. Set B' is intended to compensate for the effect of lithophysal cavities which tend to increase seepage.

### 6.3.5 van Genuchten Parameters

The van Genuchten  $n$  parameter used by Birkholzer et al. (1999 [105170], p. 354, Table 1) has a value of 2.7, simply calculated as  $n=1/(1-m)$ , from the  $m$  parameter value of 0.63 (DTN: LB990861233129.001 [110226]). CRWMS M&O (2000 [153045], Tables 6 and 8), on the other hand, uses the values  $n = 2.57$  and  $2.55$  for the lower lithophysal and the middle nonlithophysal zone, respectively (DTN: LB0010SCMREV01.002 [153393]). In that calibration study,  $n$  is not varied, since it is not as sensitive a parameter as the van Genuchten  $\alpha$  parameter and the effective porosity, which were indeed varied in the calibration (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Sections 6.3.3 and 6.4.3). Considering these studies, the one single value for  $n = 2.7$  is used, as it is based on fracture information in the ESF. Then a sensitivity study is made by running cases of Parameter Set A and Set B, with  $n = 2.55$  and  $n = 2.57$  respectively. As will be shown below (Section 6.6.3), the differences in seepage results are insignificant.

For the range of  $1/\alpha$  values, CRWMS M&O (2000, Section 6.3.3.3 and Figure 6) provides a calibrated mean of 871 Pa for the lower lithophysal unit, with the interval from 740 to 1020 Pa containing 2/3 of the  $1/\alpha$  values from their multiple realization studies. Birkholzer et al. (1999 [105170], p. 354, Table 1), on the other hand, used an  $\alpha$  value of  $9.73 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Pa}^{-1}$ , which translates to  $1/\alpha = 1028 \text{ Pa}$ . For the middle nonlithophysal zone, CRWMS M&O (2000

[153045], Table 9, DTN: D010SCMREV01.002 [153393]) provides a calibrated mean for  $\log_{10}(1/\alpha)$  of 2.77 and standard deviation of 0.05, which translates to a mean for  $1/\alpha$  of 589 Pa and the values at one standard deviation above and below the mean for  $1/\alpha$  of 525 Pa to 660 Pa respectively. To cover all these values, four  $1/\alpha$  values, namely 200, 400, 800, and 1600 Pa, are chosen, as shown in Figure 1.

### 6.3.6 Additional Special Cases for Sensitivity Studies on Spatial Correlation Length $\lambda$ of $k_{FC}$

The analysis of air injection tests in the AMR (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Section 6.4.2.1) suggests that “the permeability is essentially random without a noticeable or significant spatial correlation” for the middle nonlithophysal zone. Note that though the results show  $\lambda=0.61\text{--}3.87$  m (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Table 7), in their curves the correlation length is small or the nugget values are close to the sill values, in which case the precision of determining  $\lambda$  is very poor. In fact, if the nugget and sill values are equal,  $\lambda$  is undefined. The results can be taken to indicate spatially uncorrelated structure. Thus, for the main set of calculations covered in this report, heterogeneous fields with neglecting spatial correlation are generated, corresponding to no spatial correlation. This is also consistent with the SCM for the lower lithophysal zone, where CRWMS M&O (2000 [153045], Section 6.3.2.1) takes  $\lambda=0.2$  m, which is smaller than the grid size used in this AMR.

Since  $\lambda$  is in general not an easily-determined parameter *in situ*, cases with alternative  $\lambda$  values were calculated to investigate its sensitivity. For the two parameter sets, Set A and Set B, the alternatives of  $\lambda = 1$  m and  $\lambda = 4$  m are studied. For the former, again three realizations are considered, while for the latter, because of the relatively large  $\lambda$  value as compared with the drift diameter, large variations in results are expected and five realizations are evaluated. While the many calculations made in this AMR aim towards understanding the trends of seepage results, Set A and Set B are established to be closest in representing actual field properties for the middle nonlithophysal and lower lithophysal zones, respectively.

### 6.3.7 Percolation Flux, $Q_p$

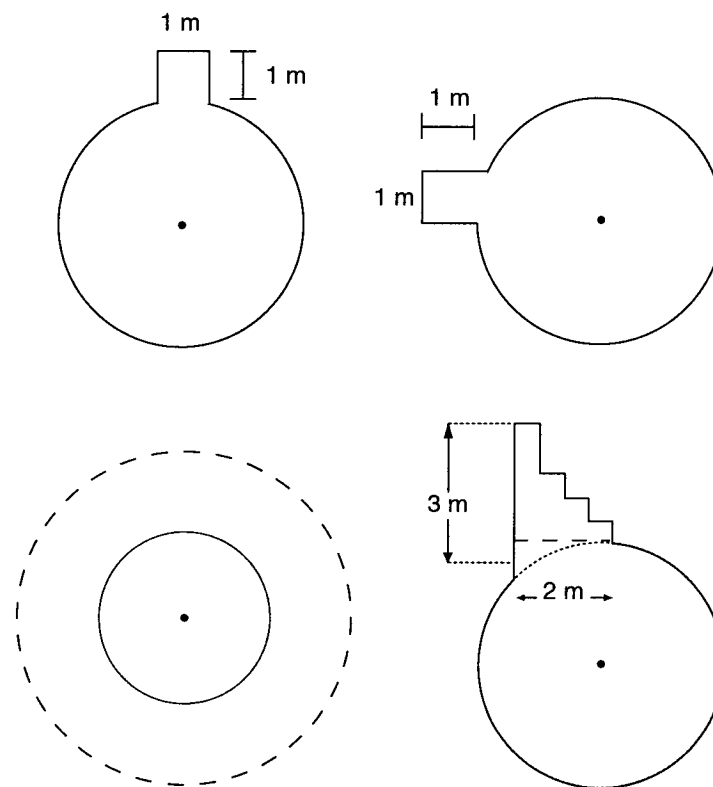
For SMPA calculations, five values for  $Q_p$  are used, ranging from 5 to 500 mm/yr; more specifically  $Q_p = 5, 14.6, 73.2, 213$  and 500 mm/yr. The range is chosen to cover various estimates of percolation fluxes. Wu et al. (1999 [117161], p. 210) calculated the percolation flux expected at the repository level, based on a 3D UZ model of Yucca Mountain. They obtained an average fracture flow of 4 to 5 mm/yr at the repository level under present climate conditions. Ritcey and Wu (1999 [139174], p. 262) found that under a climate scenario simulating the most recent glacial period, the percolation flux ranges from 0 to 120 mm/yr, with the peak of the probability distribution to be around 20 mm/yr. The upper limit of 500 mm/yr is chosen to accommodate potential flow focusing in the geologic layers above the drift and to safely bracket an uncertainty range more than four times the high flux value of 120 mm/yr. In cases where seepage is very low, even larger  $Q_p$  values are also used to find when seepage might occur.

## 6.4 IMPACT OF DRIFT DEGRADATION ON SEEPAGE

Drift degradation may occur in three ways:

1. Loosening of rock blocks and hence wider fracture aperture (fracture dilation) (Section 6.4.1)
2. Rock fall from the ceiling of the drift (Section 6.4.2)
3. Extended rock failure in drift roof (Section 6.4.3)

These are discussed below. Based on these discussions, a drift degradation submodel was designed to evaluate the impact of drift degradation on seepage, and it is shown in Figure 2 as four alternative scenarios.



NOTE: Top two sub-figures are discussed in Section 6.4.2; lower left figure is discussed in Section 6.4.1 and lower right figure discussed in Section 6.4.3.

Figure 2. Drift Degradation Submodel Scenarios.

### 6.4.1 Fracture Dilation

Because of excavation, stress is relieved at the drift, and fractures are expected to dilate at certain areas around the drift (see lower left part of Figure 2). Such fracture dilation depends on the orientation of the fracture set and generally occurs within one drift radius (Brekke et al. 1999 [119404], Figures E-5, E-11 and E-13). An increase in fracture aperture generally causes an increase in fracture permeability and a decrease in  $1/\alpha$  value. The measured increase in permeability from the pre-excavation to the post-excavation values (Wang et al. 1999 [106146],



p. 328, DTN: LB0011AIRKTEST.001 [153155]) is a result of this effect. In this sense, both Parameter Set A and Set B, Section 6.3.6 (see also Figure 1), which are based on *in situ* post-excavation calibration results, already have taken this into account. This means that the rock properties already represent the total effect of the near-field disturbed zone and the far field as shown in Figure 2, lower-left. Results are given in Tables 4–8, and no further calculations are necessary.

The possibility exists that new fractures may be formed during stress relief. In general, an increase in  $k_{FC}$  could be due to either an increase in the number of fractures or an increase in apertures. It is only with the latter case that  $1/\alpha$  will be decreased. Thus the part of increase of  $k_{FC}$  due to the creation of new fractures will be accompanied by a decrease in  $1/\alpha$  values. In this case,  $k_{FC}$  will be increased with a relatively smaller decrease in the  $1/\alpha$  value. This conservative scenario is, however, not studied because it would lead to less seepage.

#### 6.4.2 Rockfall from Drift Ceiling

CRWMS M&O (2000 [151554], Tables 20–21, 26–27, 35–36, 41–42) used the key block theory to calculate rockfall probability in the drifts, under various scenarios, based on fracture maps in the ESF. For the Topopah Spring middle nonlithophysal zone, the number of key blocks per kilometer of the drift was calculated to be less than 44 over these scenarios, and the volume of total rockfall per kilometer to be less than  $36 \text{ m}^3$ . This implies that rockfall occurs on the average of one block every 23 m and that the mean size of the block is about  $0.8 \text{ m}^3$ . This is confirmed by the result that 80% of the blocks are smaller than  $1 \text{ m}^3$  (CRWMS M&O 2000 [151554], Figures 19–20, 27–28, 32–33, 36–37). Hart in Brekke et al. (1999 [119404], p. E-12) used a 2D discrete-element method and found rockfall to occur at the spring line of the drift and the size of the block to depend on the assumed fracture spacing. To study the effect of rockfall on seepage, two calculations were made, one in which a  $1.0 \text{ m}^3$  block is taken out from the crown of the drift and the second in which the  $1.0 \text{ m}^3$  block is taken out at the spring line (see Figure 2).

#### 6.4.3 Extended Rock Failure at the Drift Roof

Over time, extended rock failure may also occur at the roof of the drift. Kaiser (Brekke et al. 1999 [119404], pp. D-11, D-12) estimated the failure at the roof to be 0.1–1 m in depth, and it would be 0.4–1.2 m in depth if seismic effects were included. Generally, Kaiser expected that stress-induced failure at the drift crown to be over a distance of  $1/2$  drift radius, i.e.,  $\sim 1.375 \text{ m}$ . CRWMS M&O (2000 [151554], Figures 39–40) used a discrete-region key-block analysis, which shows a more extended failure region up to one drift radius above the drift roof. In the seepage study, a case is designed in which an extended cavity is found in the drift roof with a step shape of 0.5 m at the crown, 1 m depth at 0.5 m to one side, and so on, reaching 3 m depth at 2 m laterally from the drift crown (see Figure 2, lower left). This shape is similar to that shown as a worst case profile in CRWMS M&O (2000 [151554], Figure 40). Further, the step-shaped failure is 1 m thick.

### 6.5 EPISODIC PERCOLATION FLUX

The cases discussed up to now use a steady-state percolation flux, ranging from 5 to 500 mm/yr. To study the sensitivity of seepage to episodic flux, a transient calculation for seepage

percentage is done by assuming that, every year, the total flux over the year is concentrated in the first two months and no flux occurs in the other 10 months. The results are compared with the cases using steady-state percolation.

## 6.6 RESULTS

Seepage percentage is defined as the ratio of liquid that seeped into the drift to the total liquid arriving on a cross-sectional area corresponding to the footprint of the drift. (Note that this term is defined differently in the SCM (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Section 6.1.2), where it is defined in reference to the total water released in the liquid release tests). All results and the input/output files for the model computation are submitted to TDMS under DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.001 and described as in Attachment I (Bodvarsson 2000 [153484], YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-2, pp.7–21).

### 6.6.1 Seepage Over ( $k_{FC}$ , $1/\alpha$ ) Space

For values of  $k_{FC} = 0.9 \times 10^{-14}$ ,  $0.9 \times 10^{-13}$ ,  $0.9 \times 10^{-12}$ ,  $0.9 \times 10^{-11}$  m<sup>2</sup>, and  $0.9 \times 10^{-10}$  m<sup>2</sup>,  $1/\alpha = 200, 400, 800$ , and  $1600$  Pa, and  $\lambda = 0.5$  m, Tables 4–8 give the seepage percentages in a matrix form of  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  coordinates. Within each table are three subtables giving results of three realizations of the heterogeneous field (R1, R2, and R3), indicating the spread of geostatistical variability. Generally, to calculate the spread of geostatistical variability, many more realizations than three are needed. However, because of the need to keep computations within reasonable limits, three realizations are used to indicate the lower bound of the spread of this variability. The tables show a definite decrease of seepage percentage with increasing  $1/\alpha$  or  $k_{FC}$ .

Tables 4–8 present the results for  $\sigma = 1.66$  and  $1.93$  corresponding to the largest and smallest values obtained for the niche tests in Tptpmn zone (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Table 4). The corresponding results for  $\sigma = 2.5$  are also available and have been submitted within DTN LB0011SMDCREV1.001.

Table 4a. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  for  $\sigma = 1.66$  and  $Q_p = 5$  mm/yr.

Realizations	$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	$k_{FC}$ ( $m^2$ )				
		$0.9 \times 10^{-14}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-10}$
R1	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	69	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	93	86	49	0.0	0.0
R2	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	0.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	61	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	90	83	43	0.0	0.0
R3	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	0.68	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	70	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	93	88	49	0.0	0.0

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

Table 4b. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  for  $\sigma = 1.93$  and  $Q_p = 5$  mm/yr.

Realizations	$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	$k_{FC}$ ( $m^2$ )				
		$0.9 \times 10^{-14}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-10}$
R1	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	68	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	93	86	49	0.0	0.0
R2	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	0.18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	61	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	90	82	43	0.0	0.0
R3	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	70	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	93	88	49	0.0	0.0

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

Tables 5a-b through Tables 8a-b give results for  $Q_p = 14.6, 73.2, 213$  and  $500$  mm/yr, respectively. The corresponding results for  $\sigma = 2.5$  are also available and have been submitted within DTN LB0011SMDCREV1.001.

Table 5a. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  for  $\sigma = 1.66$  and  $Q_p = 14.6$  mm/yr.

Realizations	$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	$k_{FC} (m^2)$				
		$0.9 \times 10^{-14}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-10}$
R1	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	84	35	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	94	91	73	0.0	0.0
R2	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	79	31	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	90	88	66	0.0	0.0
R3	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	85	37	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	93	92	73	0.0	0.0

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

Table 5b. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  for  $\sigma = 1.93$  and  $Q_p = 14.6$  mm/yr.

Realizations	$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	$k_{FC} (m^2)$				
		$0.9 \times 10^{-14}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-10}$
R1	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	83	35	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	94	91	72	0.0	0.0
R2	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	79	30	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	91	88	65	0.0	0.0
R3	1600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	85	38	0.0	0.0	0.0
	200	93	92	73	0.0	0.0

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

Table 6a. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  for  $\sigma = 1.66$  and  $Q_p = 73.2$  mm/yr.

Realizations	$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	$k_{FC} (m^2)$				
		$0.9 \times 10^{-14}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-10}$
R1	1600	29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	72	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	92	75	9.2	0.0	0.0
	200	94	93	89	0.0	0.0
R2	1600	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	65	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	89	69	9.2	0.0	0.0
	200	91	90	85	0.04	0.0
R3	1600	34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	74	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	93	76	14	0.0	0.0
	200	93	93	90	0.0	0.0

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

Table 6b. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  for  $\sigma = 1.93$  and  $Q_p = 73.2$  mm/yr.

Realizations	$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	$k_{FC} (m^2)$				
		$0.9 \times 10^{-14}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-10}$
R1	1600	29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	71	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	92	75	10	0.0	0.0
	200	94	93	88	0.0	0.0
R2	1600	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	64	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	89	68	9.6	0.0	0.0
	200	91	90	85	0.08	0.0
R3	1600	34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	74	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	93	76	15	0.0	0.0
	200	94	93	90	1.3	0.0

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

Table 7a. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  for  $\sigma = 1.66$  and  $Q_p = 213$  mm/yr.

Realizations	$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	$k_{FC}$ ( $m^2$ )				
		$0.9 \times 10^{-14}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-10}$
R1	1600	65	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	86	38	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	94	87	48	0.0	0.0
	200	95	94	92	18	0.0
R2	1600	57	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	82	33	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	91	83	43	0.0	0.0
	200	91	90	89	17	0.0
R3	1600	68	0.48	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	89	41	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	95	89	48	0.0	0.0
	200	96	93	93	22	0.0

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

Table 7b. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  for  $\sigma = 1.93$  and  $Q_p = 213$  mm/yr.

Realizations	$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	$k_{FC}$ ( $m^2$ )				
		$0.9 \times 10^{-14}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-10}$
R1	1600	64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	86	38	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	94	86	48	0.0	0.0
	200	95	94	92	18	0.0
R2	1600	56	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	81	33	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	91	83	43	0.0	0.0
	200	91	91	89	16	0.0
R3	1600	68	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	89	41	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	95	89	48	0.0	0.0
	200	96	93	93	22	0.0

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

Table 8a. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  for  $\sigma = 1.66$  and  $Q_p = 500$  mm/yr.

Realizations	$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	$k_{FC}$ ( $m^2$ )				
		$0.9 \times 10^{-14}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-10}$
R1	1600	82	14	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	92	63	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	96	91	69	0.0	0.0
	200	97	94	93	49	0.0
R2	1600	75	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	88	56	0.16	0.0	0.0
	400	93	88	61	0.0	0.0
	200	94	91	90	43	0.0
R3	1600	86	18	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	95	65	0.68	0.0	0.0
	400	97	92	70	0.0	0.0
	200	97	93	93	49	0.0

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

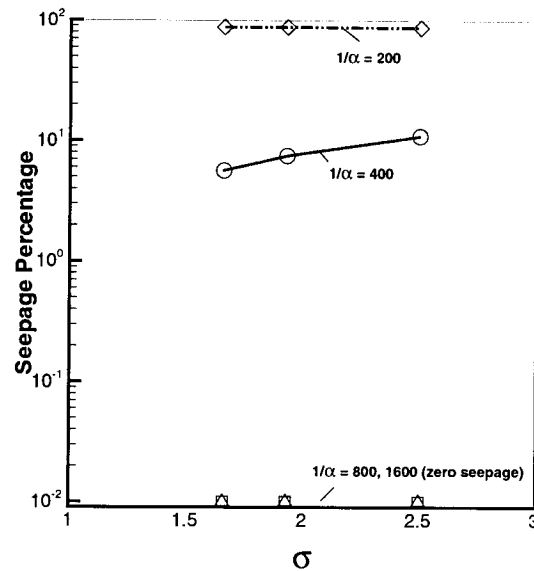
Table 8b. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  for  $\sigma = 1.93$  and  $Q_p = 500$  mm/yr.

Realizations	$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	$k_{FC}$ ( $m^2$ )				
		$0.9 \times 10^{-14}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-12}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-11}$	$0.9 \times 10^{-10}$
R1	1600	82	14	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	92	63	0.0	0.0	0.0
	400	96	91	68	0.0	0.0
	200	97	94	93	49	0.0
R2	1600	74	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	88	56	0.003	0.0	0.0
	400	93	88	61	0.0	0.0
	200	95	91	90	43	0.0
R3	1600	87	18	0.0	0.0	0.0
	800	96	65	2.7	0.0	0.0
	400	98	92	70	0.0	0.0
	200	98	93	93	49	0.0

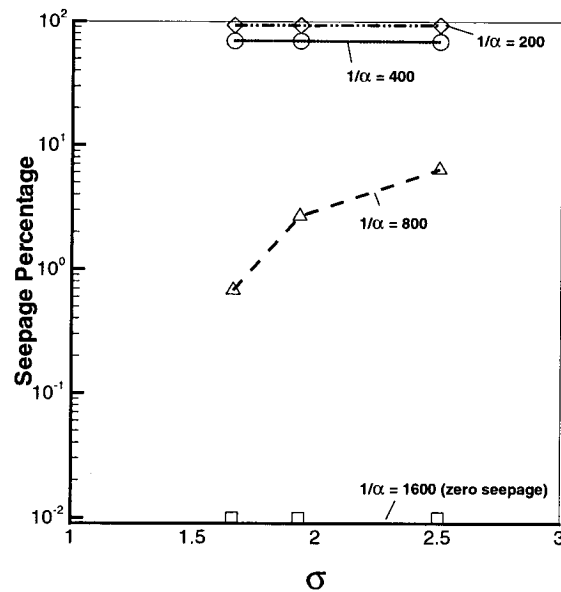
DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

At  $Q_p = 5$  mm/yr, seepage is essentially zero, except for cases with the very low permeability value of  $0.9 \times 10^{-14} m^2$  and low values of  $1/\alpha$ . Generally, seepage is larger for lower permeability and lower  $1/\alpha$  values. Though the extensive required computations make it impractical to obtain the full geostatistical distribution of seepage, results of three realizations are given for each case, giving an indication of the spread of the results. Note also that these results are all for  $\lambda < 0.5$  m and, as shown in the next section, they are smaller than the corresponding results for larger  $\lambda$  values.

The dependence of seepage percentage as a function of  $\sigma$  is illustrated in Figure 3a and b. For high seepage cases, the dependence on  $\sigma$  is quite weak, but for low seepage cases seepage increases with  $\sigma$ , as expected (Birkholzer et al. 1999 [105170], pp. 372–376, Figure 17).



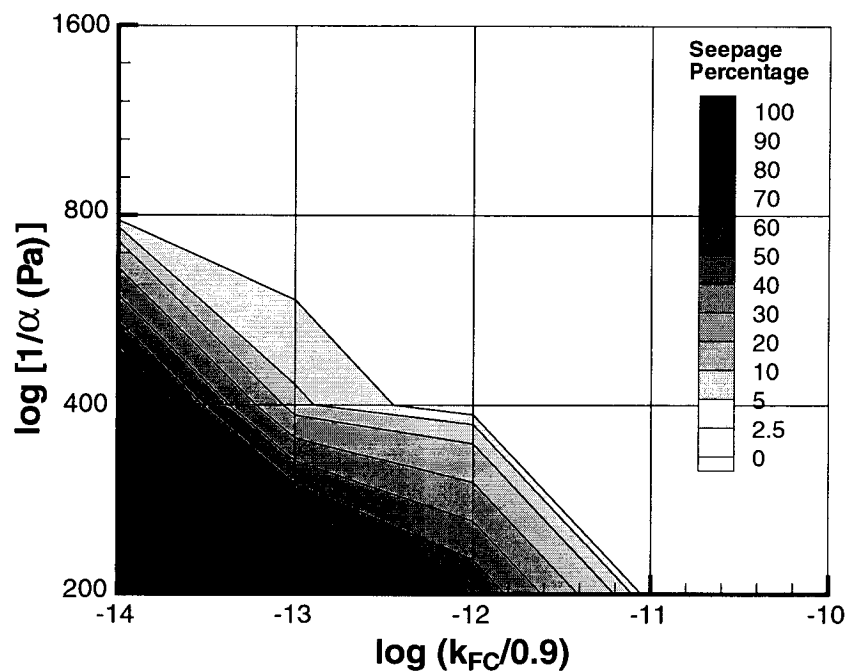
DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

NOTE: This plot corresponds to Table 4a,  $k = 0.9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$ , realization R3.Figure 3a. Seepage percentage versus  $\sigma$  for various  $1/\alpha$  values,  $Q_p=5 \text{ mm/yr}$ .

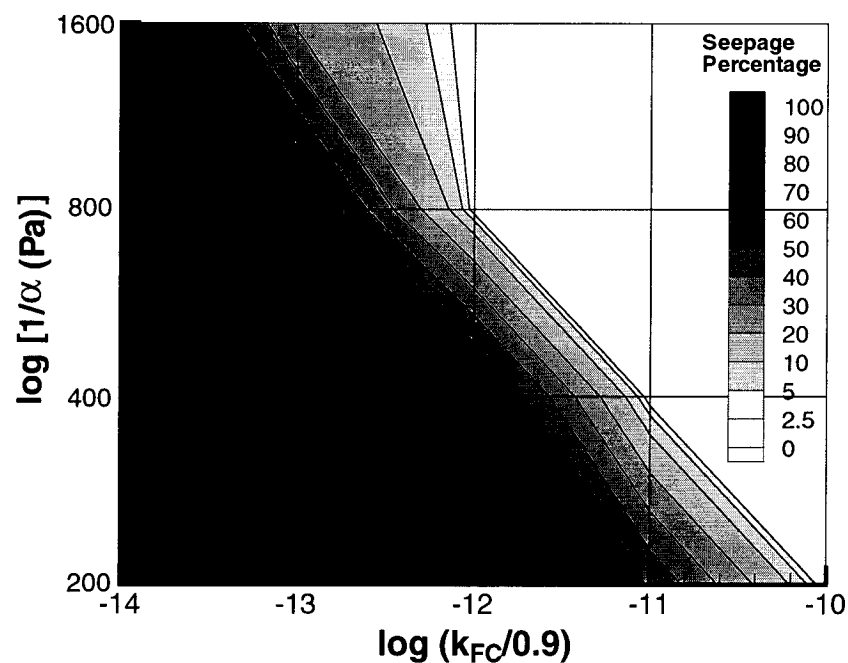
DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

NOTE: This plot corresponds to Table 8a,  $k = 0.9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$ , realization R3.Figure 3b. Seepage percentage versus  $\sigma$  for various  $1/\alpha$  values,  $Q_p=500 \text{ mm/yr}$ .





DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

NOTE: This plot corresponds to Table 4a,  $k = 0.9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$ , realization R3.Figure 4a. Contour plot of seepage percentage over  $k_{FC} - 1/\alpha$  space,  $Q_P=5 \text{ mm/yr}$ .

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

NOTE: This plot corresponds to Table 8a,  $k = 0.9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$ , realization R3.Figure 4b. Contour plot of seepage percentage over  $k_{FC} - 1/\alpha$  space,  $Q_P=500 \text{ mm/yr}$ .

To illustrate the trends given in Table 4–8, contour plots for two particular cases are shown in Figures 4a and b, which give seepage percentages as contour in  $k_{FC} - 1/\alpha$  space. The two cases shown corresponds to realization R3 in Tables 4a ( $Q_p=5$  mm/yr) and 8a ( $Q_p=500$  mm/yr) respectively. These figures show “straight-line contour” joining results at grid points where the calculations were made. Zero-seepage line lies in the lightest gray area, which represents an interval with seepage from 0 to 2.5%.

### 6.6.2 Seepage for Alternative $\lambda$ Values

Table 9 gives results for parameter Set A defined in Section 6.3.6 (see also Figure 1). For the four  $Q_p$  values from 14.6 to 500 mm/yr, seepage percentages are given for three realizations of the  $\lambda = 1$  m case and for five realizations of the  $\lambda = 4$  m case. Seepage was not calculated for  $Q_p = 5$  mm/yr because, from Table 9, the results are expected to be zero. Appropriate results for  $\lambda = 0.5$  m from Tables 5 through 8 are included for comparison. Table 10 gives the results for Set B, which indicates zero seepage in nearly all the cases. Note that seepage increases with  $\lambda$ , with the geostatistical spread of predictions also increasing with  $\lambda$ . While the results in Tables 9 and 10 provide an understanding of the trends, the field data collected to date (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Section 6.4.2.1) indicate no spatial correlation, so that neglecting spatial correlation may be the most appropriate value to use.

Table 9. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $Q_p$  for Alternative  $\lambda$  Values for Set A

$\lambda$		$Q_p$ (mm/yr)			
		14.6	73.2	213.4	500
Uncorrelated $\lambda = 0.5$ m	R1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
	R2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
	R3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13
$\lambda = 1.0$ m	R1a	0.0	0.0	3.8	11
	R2a	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
	R3a	0.0	0.0	0.36	5.9
$\lambda = 4.0$ m	R1b	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
	R2b	0.0	2.3	8.1	12
	R3b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.60
	R4b	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
	R5b	0.0	0.0	4.5	22

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

NOTE: Three realizations are calculated for each of the  $\lambda = 0.5$  m and  $\lambda = 1$  m cases and five realizations are calculated for the  $\lambda = 4$  m case.

Table 10. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $Q_p$  for Alternative  $\lambda$  Values for Set B

		$Q_p$ (mm/yr)				
$\lambda$		213	500	1000	2000	3000
Uncorrelated $\lambda = 0.5$ m	R1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	R2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	R3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$\lambda = 1$ m	R1c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	R2c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	R3c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$\lambda = 4$ m	R1d	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	R2d	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.33	1.9
	R3d	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	R4d	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	R5d	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.1

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

NOTE: Three realizations are calculated for each of the  $\lambda = 0.5$  m and  $\lambda = 1$  m cases and five realizations are calculated for the  $\lambda = 4$  m case.

### 6.6.3 Sensitivity to $n$ Value

As discussed in Section 6.3.5, van Genuchten  $n = 2.7$  in all calculations. However the SCM suggests that  $n = 2.55$  and  $2.57$  for the middle nonlithophysal and lower lithophysal units respectively (DTN: LB0010SCMREV01.002, [153393]). To study the impact of using  $n = 2.55$  or  $n = 2.57$  for parameter sets A and B, respectively, results for the two cases are compared against  $n = 2.7$  using realization R1. The results are shown in Table 11, which indicates that the results are insensitive to  $n$  values over the range. Thus, in subsequent calculations,  $n = 2.55$  and  $n = 2.57$  are used for Set A and Set B respectively.

Table 11. Sensitivity to  $n$  Value. Seepage is given as percentage realization R1

#### Parameter Set A (varying $1/\alpha$ ) with $Q_p = 213.4$ mm/yr

$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	800	589	400	200
$n = 2.7$	0.0	0.0	34	91
$n = 2.55$	0.0	0.0	31	90

#### Parameter Set B (varying $1/\alpha$ ) with $Q_p = 3000$ mm/yr

$1/\alpha$ (Pa)	1600	871	400	200
$n = 2.7$	0.0	0.0	35	91
$n = 2.57$	0.0	0.0	33	90

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

### 6.6.4 Effects of Drift Degradation

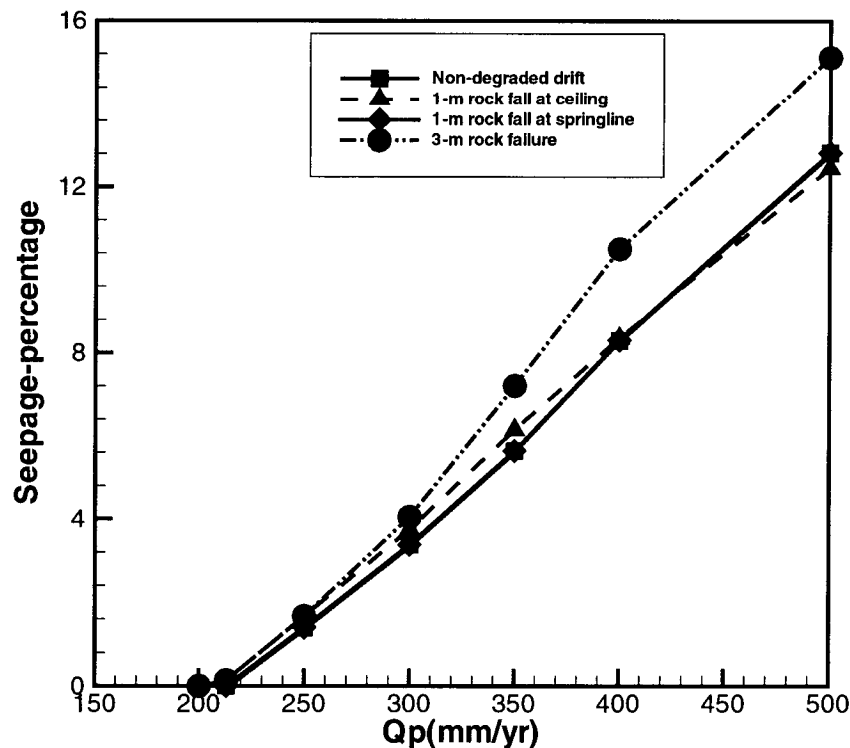
Table 12 presents the seepage percentages for parameter Set A (Section 6.3.6) for the three realizations (R1, R2 and R3) with drift degradation modes as defined in Section 6.4 (Figure 2), and compares them with the no-degradation case. Only the  $Q_p = 500$  mm/yr cases are shown.

Table 12. Seepage Percentage (%) for Alternative Drift Degradation Scenarios, for  $Q_p = 500$  mm/yr and parameter Set A

Condition	Seepage Percentage		
	R1	R2	R3
No-degradation case	7.1	7.1	13
1-m rock fall from crown of drift	7.2	7.3	12
1-m rock fall from springline of drift	7.1	7.1	13
3-m rock failure in drift roof	9.0	11	15

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

The results show that the effect of a single rockfall is not significant for seepage. A deeper rock failure in the drift roof increases seepage. Calculations were also made with parameter Set B with the results of zero seepage for all cases, with or without drift degradation.



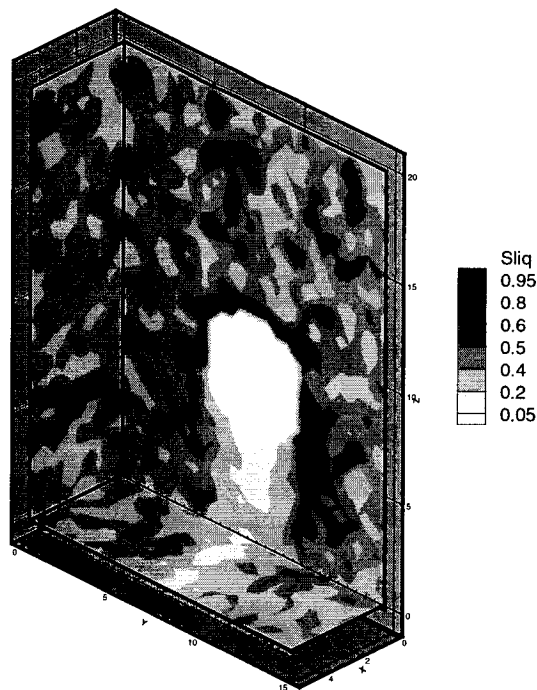
DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

Figure 5. Seepage percentage as a function of percolation flux  $Q_p$  for the three drift degradation scenarios for parameter Set A

The results in Table 12 are for  $Q_p = 500$  mm/yr. Additional simulations were done for other  $Q_p$  values to explore the effect of drift degradation on seepage threshold. Figure 5 shows the calculated seepage percentage as a function of percolation flux  $Q_p$  for realization R3. It is seen in this figure that the effect of drift degradation for the three scenarios as defined in Section 6.4 decreases with decreasing  $Q_p$ , so that its impact on seepage threshold is relatively small. This can perhaps be explained by the fact that, under vertical percolation flux, the seepage threshold depends significantly on the horizontal cross section (footprint) of the drift, so that, if the cross-section area does not change very much, the seepage threshold also will not change very much.

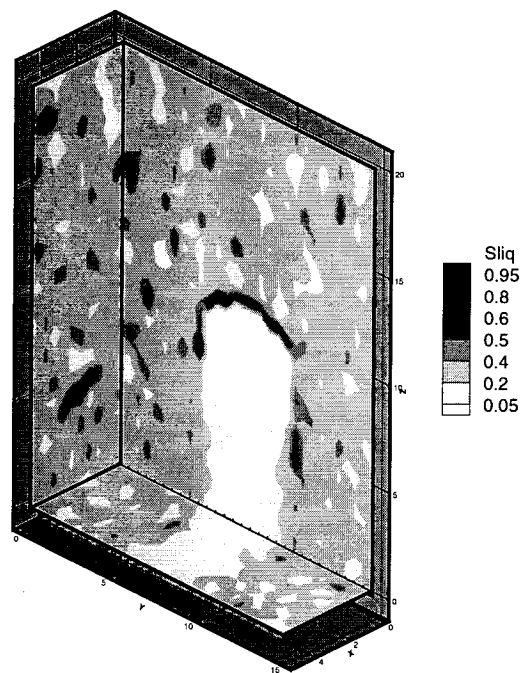
### 6.6.5 Drainage Below the Drift

The drift provides a partial barrier to downward percolation flux. Water moves around the drift or seeps into it. For the case that the water seeped into the drift is removed through an engineered drainage system, directly below the drift will be a shadow of dryer zone. This dryer zone will decrease in width with depth below the drift. The vertical extent of the shadow zone depends on both  $k_{FC}$  and  $1/\alpha$  values (Philip et al. 1989 [105743], pp. 16–28). Figures 6 and 7 illustrate the saturation profiles one drift diameter below the drift for Parameter Sets A and B, with  $Q_p=500$  mm/yr. The figures clearly show the shadow effect. Philip et al. (1989 [105743], pp. 21–23) also provide an approximate analytical solution to define the shadow zone, a solution that may be useful for practical applications.



DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

Figure 6. Saturation Distribution around a Drift with Parameter Set A.



DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

Figure 7. Saturation Distribution around a Drift with Parameter Set B.

#### 6.6.6 Effects of Episodic Percolation

Episodic percolation is simulated for a drift without degradation. Table 13 shows the seepage results if, every year, the percolation flux over the year is concentrated in the first two months (representing a wet period) and then zero flux occurs for the remaining 10 months. These results are compared with the case where the flux is constant over the whole year. In both alternatives, the average flux over the year is 73.2 mm/yr. The seepage percentage at the end of the wet period (after the first two months) for the episodic scenario stabilizes very quickly after the first year. Calculations were performed for parameter Set A and Set B, with results for Set B being zero in all cases.

Generally, the seepage percentages for episodic scenarios are expected to be higher than those for the constant seepage scenario. Note that the percolation flux in the two wet months is  $6 \times 73.2$  mm/yr, or 439.2 mm/yr. In Tables 7 and 8, calculated seepage percentages for  $Q_p = 213$  and 500 mm/yr can be found. If an interpolation is made between these cases to obtain the seepage percentages for 439.2 mm/yr, they are found to be approximately equal to the seepage percentage for the episodic scenario. Thus for the sets of parameters used, the memory effect between percolation pulses separated by 10 months appears to be small, and each pulse can be treated independently at the high percolation rate of the wet period. The seepage rate over this period increases with time and its peak value at the end of the two wet months may be roughly estimated by interpolation from Tables 4–8 or calculated directly as been done here.

Table 13. Effects of Episodic Percolation.  $Q_p = 73.2$  mm/yr

Parameters	Seepage % at end of wet period*	Seepage % if flux is constant over the year
Set A	5.1	0.0
Set B	0.0	0.0

DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.002

NOTE: \*This value is the seepage rate at the end of the wet period divided by the percolation flux of the wet period, which is six times the average flux rate. For each year, the total percolation is all in the first two months and no flux in the remaining 10 months. Results are the same every year after the first year. Heterogeneous field used is Realization R1.

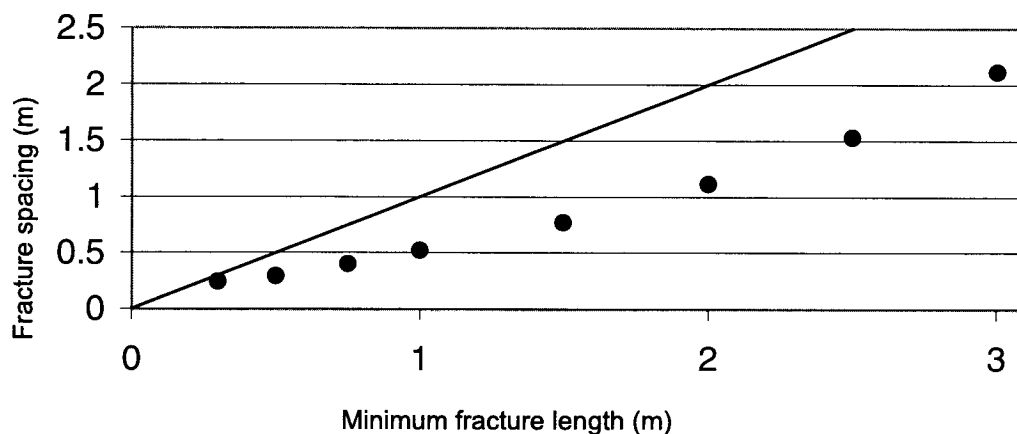
The results for Set A show the possible importance of the appropriate episodic percolation flux profile at the repository level, including effects of all the possible flow dissipation and diversion in the lithostratigraphic units above. In this case seepage may occur even though there is no seepage if the percolation is averaged out over the total period.

## 6.7 ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTUAL MODELS AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Sensitivity analyses are part of the scope of this AMR and are presented in the above subsections (6.6.2 through 6.6.6). The main alternative conceptual model is the discrete fracture-network model (DFNM). This is thoroughly discussed in CRWMS M&O (2000 [153045], Section 6.5.1) and will not be repeated here. Note further that the rock in the ESF is highly fractured and the fractures are well connected, so that the fracture continuum model is a reasonable representation. This is shown in Figure 8, in which fracture data from the ESF main drift from Station 27+20 to 37+80 were plotted as the average fracture spacing (calculated using the software routine *frac\_calc V1.1*) against the minimum fracture length for groups of fractures that contain all fractures longer or equal to the minimum length selected (Cushey 2000 [153481], pp. 40–42). The figure shows that the spacing is consistently less than fracture lengths for all the fracture groupings. Further, Kicker in CRWMS M&O (2000 [151554], Fig. 5) shows that the major fracture sets in the Tptpmn unit are in three almost orthogonal planes, with strike/dip angles given by 131/84, 209/83, and 329/09. The result is thus a well-connected fracture network that can be represented by a fracture continuum. Note, however, that the fracture continuum is very heterogeneous (see Section 6.3.3), so that flow through it is highly channelized (Birkholzer and Tsang 1997 [119397], pp. 2229–2231).

As explained in Birkholzer et al. (1999 [105170], pp. 358–384), seepage into drift under conditions discussed in the AMR is controlled by heterogeneity-induced channeling and local ponding. It occurs much earlier than in the results of the conceptual model of a drift in homogeneous constant-property medium (Philip et al. 1989 [105743], pp. 17–21). In other words, Philip et al. would predict seepage to occur at a threshold that is orders of magnitude larger. In this sense, Philip's approach is not relevant, and Philip's boundary layer flow regime near the drift crown (Philip et al. 1989 [105743], p. 21, Figure 1) should not be used to define the required grid size. The sensitivity of seepage results to grid size was studied by calculating seepage into drift using grid sizes 0.5 m and 0.25 m while maintaining all other conditions, and comparing their results (Li 2000 [153480], pp. 86–89). The change in seepage into drift resulting

from the change in grid size is of the same order as changes resulting from the different realizations, with an increase of 0–3% for the finer mesh for the case calculated.



DTN: GS971108314224.025 [106025], GS960708314224.008 [105617]  
and GS00060831224.004 [152573]

NOTE: Straight line indicates a 1:1 correspondence

Figure 8. Average Fracture Spacing for Topopah Spring Middle Nonlithophysal Lithostratigraphic Unit in the ESF from Stations 27+20 to 37+80.

The drift seepage problem involves the accumulation of unsaturated flow at the location near the drift wall. This accumulation continues until the local saturation is large and capillary suction is small. Then seepage into drift occurs. This problem is intrinsically a 3D problem, because flow accumulation at a location in 2D could easily disappear if it is allowed to flow away in the third dimension. Two-dimensional models would consequently overestimate seepage.

The present AMR considers alternative spatial correlation lengths, using a spherical correlation structure and a Gaussian field. There have been suggestions to use alternative geostatistical methods, such as nonparametric representations of the heterogeneity field and multiple-scale correlation structures. However, for a specific problem with a particular scale of a drift, such complications are not needed so long as the parameters used are appropriate to this scale. The reason is that structures much smaller than the drift diameter can be approximated by an average property parameter, except near the drift wall (see below for the "surface needle" effect). Structures with correlation lengths much larger than the drift diameter should be handled deterministically in each case, and do not need to be handled statistically.

What is of more interest and importance is the question of the appropriate parameter values to be used in the seepage-prediction model. This depends on an interplay between seepage-model grid-element scale, calibration-model grid-element scale, and having field data appropriate to those scales. It is shown in this AMR that the air (fracture) permeabilities without excavation effects seems to have quite consistent values when the data support scale ranges from 0.3 to ~20 m. However, no similar information on  $1/\alpha$  and other parameters are available. Further study of the interplay among the three scales for the purpose of deriving appropriate parameter values for predictive modeling would be very useful to enhance confidence in these values. However, they will probably still be in the ranges shown in Figure 1.



One issue of great concern that may have a significant adverse impact on seepage is the “surface needle” effect. This refers to the possibility that 1D pathways exist from within the rock above the drift to the drift ceiling, from which there are no effective lateral intersecting fractures to divert water away. These 1D pathways or needles will then act as special conduits through which seepage can occur. The increase in seepage due to their presence could be very significant and needs to be carefully evaluated. One example of such “needles” is the rock bolts used to stabilize the drift roof. Whether rock bolts would form such special seepage pathways depends on the leakage around the bolts and how it develops as the bolt cement degrades and the bolts corrode with time. A very preliminary estimate has been made on the needles effect (Li 2000 [153480], pp. 71–72) for a special parameter set,  $k_{FC} = 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$ ,  $1/\alpha = 1000 \text{ Pa}$ ,  $\lambda = 2 \text{ m}$  and no gravity drainage at the drift ceiling. Seepage increases are calculated as a function of needle length and the number of needles in the section. With increasing needle length, the seepage increase stabilizes to a constant value after the length exceeds 0.15–0.25 m. For a 16.5-m section of the drift (approximately three waste-package lengths), the seepage increase is found (Li 2000 [153480], p. 72) to be about 3% when there are three needles present in the drift ceiling (i.e. needle spacing 5 m); about 40% when there are 33 needles (i.e. needle spacing 1.5 m); and 70% when there are 330 needles (i.e. needle spacing 0.5 m).

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## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The present AMR is based on the Seepage Calibration Model AMR (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045]) and Birkholzer et al. (1999 [105170]). By reviewing available information (Section 6.3 and 6.4), a range of parameters and possible scenarios (Figure 1) were selected, over which seepage calculations were conducted. Tabulated results (Tables 4–13) show the impact of various factors on seepage and provide data for PA to develop probability distributions (DTN: LB011SMDCREV1.001). Generally, seepage is calculated to be larger for smaller fracture continuum permeability ( $k_{FC}$ ), smaller van Genuchten parameter ( $1/\alpha$ ) and larger percolation flux ( $Q_p$ ) values (Tables 4–8). It is insensitive to the van Genuchten  $n$  parameter (Table 11). Results in this AMR are based on SCM calibration results and a review of available *in situ* field results appropriate to the Tptpmn lithostratigraphic unit and one set of data for the Tptpll unit. As more data from these units (where the potential repository resides) are obtained in field measurements, parameter values with their uncertainties and probability weightings should be developed and then seepage predictions from tables in this AMR can be used in PA to obtain the best estimates (with uncertainty ranges) for Yucca Mountain.

Uncertainty associated with geostatistics is evaluated through calculations of three realizations for each case (five for a case of large spatial correlation length). Results are shown in Tables 4 through 8 and Table 10. In general, establishing geostatistical probability requires many more realizations than three, but the great number of simulations (over 1,000) in this AMR make it impractical to do more realizations. Nevertheless, the spread of results from the three realizations should give an indication of geostatistical variation. In general, the spread is expected to be larger for large spatial correlation length  $\lambda$  and more limited if  $\lambda$  is much smaller than the drift diameter.

This report demonstrates that the impact of mechanical effects such as rock falls and fracture dilation can be evaluated (Sections 6.4 and 6.6.4). This work builds on CRWMS M&O 2000 [151554] and Brekke et al. 1999 [119404], which includes fracture dilation scoping analyses. These reports also considered thermal and seismic effects on drift degradation in a schematic way. As further mechanical studies are made on drift degradation, seepage calculations should follow to update the assessment of their impact.

As mentioned in Section 1, analysis on the impact of coupled thermal-hydrological-mechanical effects on seepage is not within the scope of this AMR.

In summary, the present AMR identifies the following issues that could have a significant effect on seepage:

1. Drift degradation–disturbed-zone scenario and extended failure scenario (Section 6.6.5)
2. Episodic percolation flux (Section 6.6.7).
3. "Surface Needles" effect; in particular, the impact of rock bolts over the long time frame (Section 6.7)

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Most of the input data and information (such as the 2nd, 3rd, 5th to 8th row of Table 2) are used to establish ranges of parameter values used in the systematic calculations presented in this AMR. Reasonable changes in the input data do not affect the choice of these ranges. For example, the permeability data are used to establish a range of values for the simulations. These permeability data could change by an order of magnitude and still be in the selected range and not affect these results. Thus, generally, the verification and confirmation of these permeability data should not affect this AMR. The only other essential data value used is the drift diameter of 5.5 m, which is verified. In general, smaller diameter drifts would result in less seepage or less conservative results. The other data (4th row of Table 2, DTN: LB0010SCMREV01.002 [153393]) are used for selecting special cases for sensitivity studies. These data are dependent on the "evaporation" assumption of CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], which is to be verified.

## 8. INPUTS AND REFERENCES

The following is a list of the references cited in this document. Column 1 represents the unique six digit numerical identifier, which is placed in the text following the reference callout (e.g., CRWMS M&O 2000 [144054]). The purpose of these numbers is to assist the reader in locating a specific reference. Within the reference list, multiple sources by the same author (e.g., CRWMS M&O 2000) are ordered numerically by the unique identifier.

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## 8.3 SOURCE DATA, LISTED BY DATA TRACKING NUMBER

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LB0011SMDCREV1.002. Seepage Model for PA including Drift Collapse: 2. Tables of Seepage Percentage AMR U0075 (MDL-NBS-HS-000002 REV01. Submittal date: Submitted with this AMR.

LB0012SMDCATT3.001. Seepage Model for PA Including Drift Collapse: 1. Model Input/Output Files AMR U0075 Attachment III (MDL-NBS-HS-000002 REV01). Submittal Date: 12/15/2000.

LB0012SMDCATT3.002. Seepage Model for PA Including Drift Collapse: 2. Seepage Percentage vs. Percolation Flux for Parameter Sets A and B' AMR U0075 Attachment III (MDL-NBS-HS-000002 REV01). Submittal Date: 12/15/2000.

## 9. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment I - Model Input and Output Files

Attachment II - Software Routine Code Listing

Attachment III - Additional Cases with Parameter Set B'

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## ATTACHMENT I—MODEL INPUT AND OUTPUT FILES

Below are the descriptions of the directory paths and the input and output files submitted under DTN: LB0011SMDCREV1.001 for this AMR and the attachment LB0012SMDCATT3.001. The Table numbers refer to the tables in DTN: LB0011SNDCREV1.002.doc. For Attachment III (LB0012SMDCATT3.002), the file naming system corresponds to that for Tables 9—10, as described below.

### Tables 4-8

#### *Directories*

/ad5k#@\_r&/ (includes subpaths and data files)

- ad5 indicates that the correlation length is 0.5 meter.
- # 10,11,12,13 and 14 corresponding to the mean permeability at  $0.9 \times 10^{-10}$ ,  $0.9 \times 10^{-11}$ ,  $0.9 \times 10^{-12}$ ,  $0.9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$ , and  $0.9 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$ .
- @ standard deviation: s means the value of standard deviation is 1.66; 1 means the value is 2.50; otherwise the value is 1.93.
- & realization number.

For example, /ad5k13s\_r1/ identifies the root directory for simulations where the correlation length is 0.5 meter and the mean permeability of realization 1 is  $0.9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2$  with a standard deviation of 1.66.

#### *Mesh filename*

MESHGR05 input file of mesh generation for a 5.5 m diameter drift.

#### *Initial Condition Filenames*

INCON@&\_%

- @ standard deviation: s means the value of standard deviation is 1.66; 1 means the value is 2.50; otherwise the value is 1.93.
- & realization number. If the realization number is missing the file is generated for the realization number of the directory given above.
- % value of  $1/\alpha$ .

For example, INCONs1\_200 identifies the initial condition file for realization 1 with standard deviation of 1.66 and  $1/\alpha$  of 200 Pa. /ad5k13s\_r1/INCONo\_200 is generated for realization 1.

#### *Subdirectories*

/\*\_a%/

- \* is the percolation flux (mm/yr).
- % is the value of  $1/\alpha$ .

For example, /500\_a200/ is a subdirectory containing the files for a simulation with a percolation flux of 500 mm/yr and  $1/\alpha$  of 200 Pa.

*ITOUGH2 Input files*

\*\_a^  
       \*     is the percolation flux.  
       ^     value of  $1/\alpha$ .

For example, 500\_a200 is a input file for a flux of 500 mm/yr and  $1/\alpha$  of 200 Pa.

*Output files*

\*\_a^.out     output file for ITOUGH2.  
 \*\_a^.sav     ITOUGH2 .sav file with output conditions  
 outq         file containing seepage results  
 t2.msg       ITOUGH2 message file providing simulation status

*Steps to rerun an example case corresponding to Tables 4 through 8*

In table 4a, realization 3 and  $1/\alpha$  200Pa with the mean permeability of  $0.9 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$  ( the seepage percentage is 93).

Step 1:     go to directory ad5k14s\_r3, where the correlation length is 0.5 meter ( ad5 ),  
 $\sigma = 1.66$ , the realization is 3 and the mean permeability is  $0.9 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$ ;

Step 2:     go to directory 5\_a200, where the percolation flux is 5 mm/yr and the  $1/\alpha$  is 200 Pa;

Step 3:     Type rund and enter to run ITOUGH2v3.2\_drift with the input file 5\_a200;

Step 4:     Calculate the seepage percentage from the output file outq.

**Tables 9-10***Root directory*

/lamda!\_?/ includes subdirectories and data files.

!         d5,1 or 4 is the value of the correlation length.d5 means the value of the correction length is 0.5 meter.

?         a means Parameter Set A and b means Set B.

For example, /lamdad5\_a/ indicates that the correlation length is 0.5 meter with Parameter Set A.

*Mesh filename*

MESHGR05 input file of mesh for a 5.5 m diameter drift.



*Initial Condition Filenames*

INCON1a!\_&amp;\_%

- ! d5, 1 or 4 is the value of the correlation length. d5 means the value of the correction length is 0.5 meter.
- & realization number.
- % value of  $1/\alpha$ .

For example, INCON11\_1\_589 indicates that it is for realization 1 with a standard deviation of 1.93, correlation length of 1 meter and  $1/\alpha$  of 589 Pa.

*Subdirectories*

/\*\_!\_&amp;/

- subpaths under /lamda!\_? /.
- \* is the percolation flux (mm/yr).
- ! d5, 1 or 4 is the value of the correlation length. d5 means the value of the correction length is 0.5 meter.
- & realization number (1 through 5 for correlation length 4).

For example, /500\_11\_1/ indicates that the correlation length of realization 1 is 1 meter, and the percolation flux is 500 mm/yr.

*ITOUGH2 Input files*

\*\_!\_!

- \* is the percolation flux.
- ! d5, 1 or 4 is the value of the correlation length. d5 means the value of the correction length is 0.5 meter.

For example, 500\_11 is a input file for a flux of 500 mm/yr and correlation length 1 meter.

*Output files*

- \*\_!\_.out output file for ITOUGH2.
- \*\_!\_.sav ITOUGH2 .sav file with output conditions
- outq file containing seepage results
- t2.msg ITOUGH2 message file providing simulation status

*Steps to rerun an example case corresponding to the tables 9-10*

In table 10, use Parameter Set B, alternative  $\lambda$  value of 4, realization 2, flux 3000 mm/yr (the seepage percentage is 1.9).

Step 1: go to directory lamda4\_b, where the correlation length is 4 meter ;

Step 2: go to directory 3000\_14\_2, where the percolation flux is 213 mm/yr,  $1/\alpha$  is 100 Pa, correlation length 4, realization 2;

Step 3: type rund and enter to run ITOUGH2v3.2\_drift with the input file 3000\_14 ;

Step 4: calculate the seepage percentage from the output file outq.

### **Table 11**

Root directory

/vangn\_a/213\_nn\_%/

/vangn\_b/213\_nn\_%/

includes subdirectories and data files.

**nn** means the van Genuchten parameter  $n$ .  
% value of  $1/\alpha$ .

For example, /213\_n255\_200/ indicates that the correlation length is 0.5 meter, van Genuchten  $n$  is 2.55 with the standard deviation of 1.66.

### *Mesh filename*

MESHGR05 input file of mesh generation for a 5.5 m diameter drift.

### *Initial Condition Filenames*

INCON&\_%

& realization number.  
% value of  $1/\alpha$ .

For example, INCON\_1\_200 identifies the initial condition file for realization 1 with standard deviation of 1.93 and  $1/\alpha$  of 200 Pa.

### *Subdirectories*

/\*/ subpaths under /213\_nn\_%/

\* is the percolation flux (mm/yr).

For example, /500 / a subdirectory containing the files for a simulation with a percolation flux of 500 mm/yr .

### *ITOUGH2 Input files*

\*

\* is the percolation flux.

For example, 500 is a input file for a flux of 500 mm/yr.

### *Output files*

\*.out    output file for ITOUGH2.  
 \*.sav   ITOUGH2 .sav file with output conditions  
 outq       file containing seepage results  
 t2.msg    ITOUGH2 message file providing simulation status

*Steps to rerun an example case corresponding to the table 11*

In Table 11, use the file with a van Genuchten  $n$  of 2.55, and  $1/\alpha$  300 Pa, and Parameter Set A (the seepage percentage is 90).

Step 1: go to directory /vangn\_a/213\_n255\_200, where the correlation length is 0.5 meter (ad5),  $\sigma = 1.93$ , realization 1, the percolation flux is 500 mm/yr and the  $1/\alpha$  is 200 Pa;

Step 2: type `rund` and enter to run ITOUGH2v3.2\_drift with the input file 500;

Step 3: calculate the seepage percentage from the output file outq.

**Table 12**

*Root directory*

/drift\_geo/                    includes subpaths and files for drift collapse models

*Subdirectories*

/drift\_cc/drift\_cc\_r&/ files for the model cut out 3m depth and 2m width at the drift roof.

/drift\_cc8/drift\_cc8\_r&/ files for the model cut out 1 m<sup>3</sup> rock-fall from the drift crown.

/drift\_cs8/drift\_cs8\_r&/ files for the model cut out 1 m<sup>3</sup> rock-fall from the drift springline

*Mesh names*                    MESHGR\_cc; MESHGR\_cc8; MESHGR\_cs8

*Initial Condition Filenames*

INCONcc\_a\_r&

INCONcc8\_a\_r&

INCONcs8\_a\_r&

&            is the realization number.

*Subdirectories*

/\*/

\*            is the percolation flux (mm/yr).

For example, /500/ a subdirectory containing the files for a simulation with a percolation flux of 500 mm/yr.

*ITOUGH2 Input files*

\*

\* is the percolation flux.

For example, 500 is a input file for a flux of 500 mm/yr.

*Output files*

\*.out output file for ITOUGH2.

\*.sav ITOUGH2 .sav file with output conditions

outq file containing seepage results

t2.msg ITOUGH2 message file providing simulation status

*Steps to rerun a example case corresponding to table 12*

In Table 12, 3\_m rock failure in drift roof and realization 2 with Parameter Set A ( the seepage percentage is 11).

Step 1: go to directory drift\_geo/drift\_cc/drift\_cc\_r2/, where the correlation length is 0.5 meter,  $\sigma = 1.93$ , and the realization is 2;

Step 2: go to directory 500, where the percolation flux is 500 mm/yr;

Step 3: type rund and enter to run ITOUGH2v3.2\_drift with the input file 500;

Step 4: calculate the seepage percentage from the output file outq.

**Table 13***Root Directory*

/multi\_p/ includes subpaths and data files for episodic percolation simulations

*Mesh Filename*

MESHGR05 input file mesh for a 5.5 m diameter drift.

*Subdirectory*

/multi\_73+\_2-10/

+ a means Set A, b means Set B.

For example, file multi\_73a\_2-10 indicates a flux of 73 mm/yr, Parameter Set A, with flux occurring in the first two months of each year.

Initial Conditions Filename INCON11\_1\_589 and INCON11\_1\_871

*Input files*

\*\_^m+?y

- \* is the percolation flux during the wet (439) or dry (0) of the year in mm/yr.
- ^ shows the number of months for the run.
- ? is the year number of the run. The sequence starts with 0 .

For example, 439\_2m+1y is a input file for a simulation over the two wet months with the percolation flux of 439 mm/yr in the second year. 439\_10m+1y is the file for the simulation of the following 10 months.

#### *Output files*

*_^m+?y.out	ITOUGH2 output
*_^m+?y.sav	ITOUGH2 .sav file with final simulation conditions
*_^m+?y.tec	ITTOUGH2 .tec file for plotting
outq_^m+?y	output file from ITOUGH2 for seepage rates.

For example, outq\_2m+1y is a output file for the percolation flux of 439 mm/yr over the second wet period (second year).

#### *Steps to rerun an example case corresponding to table 13*

In Table 13, use Parameter Set A at the end of wet period ( the seepage percentage is 5.1).

Step 1: go to directory /multi\_p/multi\_73a\_2-10/;

Step 2: copy 0\_10m+2y.sav to INCON as initial condition of the forth wet period. After three years episodic percolation the seepage is near steady state;

Step 3: type rund and enter to run ITOUGH2v3.2\_drift with the input file 439\_2m+3y;

Step 4: calculate the seepage percentage from the output file outq.

## ATTACHMENT II—SOFTWARE ROUTINE CODE LISTING

(Documentation per AP-SI.1Q is included in the records packages submitted for each routine as listed in Table 1 in Section 3.)

### Source code for Software Routine frac calc, Version 1.1

```

program Frac_Calc

c   Version 1.1
c   All changes for Version 1.1 are indicated by MAC V1.1
c   See Scientific Notebook YMP-LBNL-GSB-MC-1.2 pages 14-16

c   Discussion for Version 1.0
c
c   The purpose of this program is to calculate means and variances
c   for fracture properties for UZ model layers      based on detailed
c   line survey (DLS) data for the Exploratory Studies Facility (ESF)
c   that has been downloaded from the Technical Database (TDB).

c   This program was originally written by Eric Sonnenthal with
c   revisions and additions by Mark Cushey (4/98 to 7/98) which are
c   labeled MAC and dated. Major additions include using data
c   statements and coding to combine subunits for model  layers
c   internally in the program; calculating additional parameters;
c   program      recalculates all numbers for each model layer each time
c   it is executed; calculate apertures; calculate alpha & log alpha
c   and its statistics; calculates spacing, frequencies  and intensity
c   for selected interval lengths; new input format for direct reading
c   of data from TDB after processing through read_tdb.f; and new
c   output formats.

c   MAC V1.1 - updated pages below for references for Version 1.0
c   See Scientific Notebook YMP-LBNL-GSB-MC-1 pages 60-69, 124-125, 137
c   See Scientific Notebook YMP-LBNL-GSB-MC-1.1 pages 98, 101-108, 114-115
c   See Reference Binder YMP-LBNL-GSB-MC-1.1A pages 88-97, 98-106

c   - Mark Cushey 7/98
c-----
c   Below comments by E.Sonnenthal
c... Program to read USGS ESF data and calculate fracture geometries
c... and densities for plotting (11/4/96: E. Sonnenthal)
c... Components of hydraulic conductivity tensor (de Marsily, 1986)
c... 11/11/96 E. Sonnenthal
c... revised 2/6/97 for a fracture size range
c   nf      = Number of fractures
c   blksize = Block size (m)
c   kfrc    = Hydraulic conductivity of each fracture (m/s)
c   aper    = Aperture of each fracture (m)
c   strike  = Strike of each fracture (azimuth in radians)
c   dip     = Dip of each fracture (dip in radians)
c   ktens   = Conductivity tensor (9 component)
c   k(9) = (kxx, kxy, kxz, kyx, kyy, kyz, kzx, kzy, kzz)
c           | kxx  kxy  kxz |
c           | kyx  kyy  kyz |
c           | kzx  kzy  kzz |

```

c-----

c Commented out variables no longer used MAC 7/98

```
c      integer nil,ni2
      integer i,k,ni,n,nn,nml,nfr,nf,ns1,ns2
      parameter (nf = 50000)
      parameter (pi=3.1415926536d0)
      parameter (ni = 199)
```

c Added MAC 4/13/98

```
      character*32 fname
```

c Commented out variables no longer used MAC 7/98

```
c      character*8 outfile, header2, fstat
c      character*200 header
c      integer dist1
c      double precision height(nf),dist2
```

```
      integer nfrint(ni),ns
      double precision blksize,kf,sdsq,stk rad,diprad,proptf
      double precision fmin,fmax
      double precision kfrc(nf),aper(nf)
      double precision ktens(9)
      double precision kxx,kxy,kxz,kyx,kyy,kyz,kzx,kzy,kzz
      double precision endp1,endp2,totaltr,totalht,adip,bdip
      double precision dist(nf),nfrc(nf)
      double precision strike(nf),dip(nf),alen(nf),blen(nf)
      double precision atrace(nf),btrace(nf),trace(nf)
      double precision trlen,fmesf,frint,fgrp1,fgrp2,fsiz
      double precision trcmax,dipmin,dipmax,aperture
      double precision avgsp,frcint,varsp,sdspac
      double precision freq,sdfreq,frcvol,frcrad,frcpor,blkht,blkdp
      double precision sdlen,varlen,avglen,frarea,frcp2d
      character*1 ans1,ans2
```

c MAC V1.1

```
      double precision intarea, gmlen
```

c

c-----

c Below added by MAC 4/98 - 5/98

c Data statements added to identify subunits and later combine  
c subunits for each model layer.

c Moved to include MAC 6/98 so that various combinations could be  
c used by simply using a different file for include

c Note that alcove stations are entered with Alcove # in the  
c ten thousandth location.

c Assignment for model layers based on CRWSM M&O, 1998.

c For most recent assignment see

c Scientific Notebook YMP-LBNL-GSB-MC-1.1 pages 36-39.

c

c Include file 'databl.f' includes data statements for  
c unitname, modlayer, unitsta, unitend, and logairk

c MAC V1.1

```
      include 'databl1.f'
```

c

```

c      For testing, instead of 'datblk.f', include file 'uzmodel97.f'
c      for comparison with calculations performed for the July 97
c      milestone (Chapter 7, Sonnethal et. al, 1997) or include
c      'sweetkind.f' for comparison with calculations in
c      Sweetkind et. al (1997). Use the data files ericdls.dat and
c      sweetdls.dat, respectively.
c      include 'uzmodel97.f'
c      include 'sweetkind.f'
c      MAC 7/98 For the more detailed PTn model layers use
c      include 'ptnblk.f'

c-----
c Below added MAC 4/98 - 6/98
c      ntotal is the total number of UZ model layers
c      nlayers is the total number of segments along the ESF
c      Both are used for the data statements and are defined in the
c      file 'datblk.f'
c      npar is the number of parameters saved for calculating properties
c      for entire model layer
c      variables with 'int' are for calculating fracture properties for
c      intervals
c      variables for data statements [integer modlayer(ntotal);
c      double precision logairk(nlayers),unitsta(nlayers),
c      unitend(nlayers)] are in file 'datblk.f'

      integer      layer,first,last,npar
c      MAC V1.1 changed npar from 16 to 18
      parameter(npar=18)
      double precision spac,frcp1d,trcmin, combine,kzzkxx,kyykxx,kzzkyy,
+      alpha,loga,logf,sdalp
      dimension combine(nlayers,npar)
      character*5 outfile

      integer intn,intmax,intnfr,intlayer
      parameter(intmax=10000)
      double precision intfreq,intspace, intlength, inttrace
      dimension intfreq(intmax),intspace(intmax),intnfr(intmax),
+      inttrace(intmax)

c...Input file name
2      print *, 'Enter fracture data filename: '
      read (*,*) fname
      open(unit=12,file=fname,status='old',err=5)
      go to 7
5      write(*,*)'File not found'
      go to 2
7      continue

c Removed call to station file -- all in one file MAC 4/13/98

c revised MAC 4/13/98 - starting and end points for model layers
c      now determined internally

c revised MAC 4/17/98 - changed input process
      dipmin = 0.d0
      dipmax = 90.d0

```



```

      ans1 = 'n'
      ans2 = 'y'
      write(*,*)'Enter minimum and maximum fracture length to use'
      read(*,*)fmin,fmax

c Added MAC 7/8/98 - query user for interval length
      write(*,*)'Enter interval length (in meters)'
      read(*,*)intlength
c-----
c... Read station file - Removed MAC 4/13/98

c      MAC 4/98 open output files
      open(13,file='all1.par',status='unknown')
      open(14,file='all2.par',status='unknown')
      write(13,441)
      write(14,442)
      open(18,file='interval.par',status='unknown')
      write(18,1999)
      open(20,file='tmp.par')

c
c... Read fracture data file
c Rev MAC 4/13/98
      read (12,*)
      i = 0
10    i = i + 1
c      rev MAC 6/29/98 - Don't read in height
c      read(12,*,end=99)dist(i),strike(i),dip(i),atrace(i),
c      &      btrace(i),height(i)
      read(12,*,end=99)dist(i),strike(i),dip(i),atrace(i),
      &      btrace(i)
      go to 10
99    ns = i - 1
      dist(ns+1)=99999.9
      close(12)

c
c Added MAC 6/25/98
c      initialize combine
      do j=1,npar
         do i=1,nlayers
            combine(i,j) = 0d0
         end do
      end do

c-----
c Added MAC 4/17/98
c      Loop through model layers, assiging station ranges
c      Define endp1, endp2, ns1, ns2
c
      DO layer = 1,nlayers
         endp1 = unitsta(layer)
         endp2 = unitend(layer)
         write(*,*)unitname(layer),endp1,endp2
         ns1 = 0
         ns2 = 0
         do i = 1,ns+1
            if (((dist(i).ge.endp1).and.(dist(i-1).lt.endp1))

```

```

&          .or.((dist(i).ge.endp1).and.(i.eq.1)))
&          ns1 = i
&          if ((dist(i).gt.endp2).and.(dist(i-1).le.endp2))
&          ns2 = i      - 1
&          end do
c          MAC V1.1 - changed 0.0 to 0
&          if ((ns2-ns1).le.0) go to 999
&          write(*,*) '      ',dist(ns1),dist(ns2)

c          outfile = unitname(layer)
&          outfile = 'dummy'
c          if ((layer.eq.48).or.(layer.eq.27)) then
c              outfile = unitname(layer)
c              write(*,*) 'Tecplot file for',unitname(layer),
c          +              unitsta(layer),unitend(layer)
c          end if
c... Find size distribution for all fractures
&          if(ans2.eq.'y')then
&              fmesf = 0.3d0
&              frint = 0.2d0
&              do i = ns1,ns2
&                  trlen = atrace(i) + btrace(i)
&                  do k = 1, ni
&                      fgrp1 = fmesf + dble(k-1)*frint
&                      fgrp2 = fmesf + dble(k)*frint
&                      if(trlen.ge.fgrp1.and.trlen.lt.fgrp2)
&                          nfrint(k)=nfrint(k)+1
&                      enddo
&                  enddo
&              endif
c
c Added MAC 4/98 find minimum trace length before excluding
&              trcmin = fmax
&              do i = ns1,ns2
&                  trcmin = min((atrace(i)+btrace(i)),trcmin)
&              enddo

c... Find fractures that are within range if given
&              n = 0
&              nfr = 0
&              do i = ns1,ns2
&                  if(dip(i).ge.dipmin.and.dip(i).le.dipmax.and.atrace(i)+
+                  btrace(i).ge.fmin.and.atrace(i)+btrace(i).le.fmax)
+                  then
&                      n = n + 1
&                      nfr(n) = i
&                      nfr = n
&                  endif
&              enddo
&              if (nfr.le.1) go to 999

c
c... Calculate proportion of total fractures
&              proptf = dble(nfr)/(dble(ns2-ns1+1))
c

```

```
c... Find total trace length
      do n = 1, nfr
        nn = nfrc(n)
        trace(n) = atrace(nn) + btrace(nn)
      enddo

c
c... Find maximum trace length
      trcmax = -1.d5
      do n = 1, nfr
        trcmax = max(trace(n),trcmax)
      enddo

c
c... Length of fracture segment for plotting is 0.15 inch/meter
      do n = 1, nfr
        nn = nfrc(n)
        alen(n) = atrace(nn)*0.15d0
        blen(n) = btrace(nn)*0.15d0
      enddo

c
c... Calculate blocksize (interval length)
      blksize = endp2 - endp1
      blkht = 6.d0
      blkdp = 6.d0

c
c Rev MAC 4/17/98 - moved perm, frac volume, porisity to after
c parameters

c Rev MAC 4/98 - zero sum parameters
      totalht = 0d0
      totaltr = 0d0
      ssqht = 0d0
      ssqtr = 0d0
      sspac = 0d0
      ssqsp = 0d0
      ssqisp = 0d0
      slgsp = 0d0

c   MAC V1.1
      gmlen = 0d0
      intarea = 0d0

c Added MAC 5/98
      do n = 1, intmax
        intspace(n) = 0d0
        intfreq(n) = 0d0
        intnfr(n) = 0
        inttrace(n) = 0d0
      end do
      intn = 0
      intlayer = 0

c
c... Calculate fracture parameters - loop through fractures
      do n = 1, nfr
        nn = nfrc(n)
        totaltr = trace(n) + totaltr
        ssqtr = trace(n)**2 + ssqtr
```

```

c          MAC V1.1
          gmlen = gmlen + dlog10(trace(n))

          if(n.gt.1)then
            nml = nfrc(n-1)
c rev MAC 4/13/98 - put in if
            spac = dabs(dist(nn)-dist(nml))
            if (spac.eq.0.0) then
              write(*,*)'station overlap',dist(nn),nn,nml
            end if
2099  format(1x,a5,3(1x,f9.2))

          sspac = spac + sspac
c correction MAC 4/13/98
c          put in '+ slgsp' in place of '+ sspac'
c          put in dlog10 and if-then
          if (spac.ne.0.0) then
            slgsp = dlog10(spac) + slgsp
c correction MAC 4/98
c          put in '+ ssqsp' in place of '+ sspac'
c          put in dlog10
            ssqsp = (dlog10(spac))**2 + ssqsp
          else
c rev MAC 4/98 for zero spacing use 0.005 m which is 1/2
c          of the measurement precision
            slgsp = dlog10(5d-3) + slgsp
            ssqsp = (dlog10(5d-3))**2 + ssqsp
          end if

          ssqsp = spac**2 + ssqsp

c added MAC 5/98 - for determining frequency and intensity over interval
c          added MAC 7/98 - if-then statment to prevent from
c          overextending interval boundary
          intn = INT((dist(nn)-endp1)/intlength)+1
          if ( (endp1+(intn*intlength)).le.endp2 ) then
            if (intn.gt.intmax) then
              write(*,*)'Max number of intervals exceeded -',
+                ' program stopped'
              write(*,*)'Resize intmax -
intmax,intn',intmax,intn
              stop
            end if
            intspace(intn) = intspace(intn) + spac
            intnfr(intn) = intnfr(intn) + 1
            intrace(intn) = intrace(intn) + trace(n)
            intlayer = intn
          end if
        endif
300      continue
      enddo

      avgsp = sspac/dbl(nfr-1)
      freq = 1.d0/avgsp

```

```

c added MAC 5/98 - for determining frequency and intensity over interval
  do intn = 1,intlayer
    if (intnfr(intn).gt.1) then
      intspace(intn) = intspace(intn)/dble(intnfr(intn)-1)
      intfreq(intn) = 1d0/intspace(intn)
    else
      intfreq(intn) = 1d0/intlength
    end if
    intrtrace(intn) = intrtrace(intn)/intlength/blkht
  end do

c      MAC 5/98 added if-then for small # of fractures
  if (nfr.gt.2) then
c      nfr-1 is the number of pairs used to calculate spacing
    varsp = (ssqsp - ((sspac**2)/dble(nfr-1)))/(dble(nfr-2))
    if (varsp.gt.0.0) then
      sdspac = sqrt(varsp)
c added comment and put in varsp rather than sdspac**2 by MAC 5/98
c V[f]= V[s]*(-E[s]**-2)**2
      sdfreq = sqrt((((-avgsp)**(-2))**2)*varsp)
    else
      sdspac = 0d0
      sdfreq = 0d0
    end if
  else
    varsp = 0d0
    sdspac = 0d0
    sdfreq = 0d0
  end if

  frcint = totaltr/blksize/blkht
  avglen = totaltr/dble(nfr)
  varlen = (ssqtr - ((totaltr**2)/dble(nfr)))/dble(nfr-1)
  if (varlen.gt.0.0) then
    sdlen = sqrt(varlen)
  else
    sdlen = 0d0
  end if

c Rev MAC 4/17/98 - calculate b (in um) from airk
  aperture = 1d6*(12d0*(10**logairk(layer))/freq)**(1.0/3.0)

c... Calculate permeability of each fracture and pass to ktensor
  do n = 1, nfr
    aper(n) = aperture*1.d-6
    kfrc(n) = (aper(n)**3)/12.d0
  enddo

c Rev MAC 4/98 - zero sum parameters
  frcvol = 0d0
  frarea = 0d0
  do i = 1,9
    ktens(i) = 0d0
  end do

c... Calculate fracture volume based on penny-shaped fractures
  do n = 1, nfr

```

```

      frcrad = trace(n)*0.5d0
      frcvol = pi*aper(n)*frcrad**2 + frcvol
      frarea = aper(n)*frcrad*2.d0 + frarea
c      MAC V1.1 - will divide by block volume after combining
      intarea = pi*frcrad**2 + intarea

      enddo
c... Calculate fracture porosity
      frcpor = frcvol/(blksiz*blkht*blkdp)
      frcp2d = frarea/(blksiz*blkht)

c Added MAC 4/22/98 - include 1-D porosity
      frcpld = freq*aperture*ld-6
c
c... Calculate components associated with each fracture, then sum
      radian = pi/180.d0
      do n = 1, nfr
        nn = nfrc(n)
        if(strike(nn).le.90.d0)then
          stkrad = strike(nn)*radian
          diprad = dip(nn)*radian
        elseif(strike(nn).gt.90.d0.and.strike(nn).le.180.d0)then
          stkrad = strike(nn)*radian
          diprad = (180.d0-dip(nn))*radian
        elseif(strike(nn).gt.180.d0.and.strike(nn).le.270.d0)then
          stkrad = strike(nn)*radian
          diprad = (180.d0-dip(nn))*radian
        else
          stkrad = strike(nn)*radian
          diprad = dip(nn)*radian
        endif
        sdsq = (dsin(diprad))**2
        kxx = 1.d0 - ((dcos(stkrad))**2)*sdsq
        kxy = 0.5d0*dsin(2.d0*stkrad)*sdsq
        kxz = -0.5d0*dsin(2.d0*diprad)*dcos(stkrad)
        kyx = kxy
        kyy = 1.d0 - ((dsin(stkrad))**2)*sdsq
        kyz = 0.5d0*dsin(2.d0*diprad)*dsin(stkrad)
        kzx = kxz
        kzy = kyz
        kzz = sdsq
        kf = kfrc(n)*freq
        ktens(1) = kxx*kf + ktens(1)
        ktens(2) = kxy*kf + ktens(2)
        ktens(3) = kxz*kf + ktens(3)
        ktens(4) = kyx*kf + ktens(4)
        ktens(5) = kyy*kf + ktens(5)
        ktens(6) = kyz*kf + ktens(6)
        ktens(7) = kzx*kf + ktens(7)
        ktens(8) = kzy*kf + ktens(8)
        ktens(9) = kzz*kf + ktens(9)
      enddo

c Added MAC 4/21/98
      kzzkxx = ktens(9)/ktens(1)
      kyykxx = ktens(5)/ktens(1)
      kzzkyy = ktens(9)/ktens(5)

```

```

c Added MAC 4/21/98
c   Calculate alpha (see equation 7)
c   alpha = aperture*1d-6/2d0/72d-3
c
c Commented out MAC 7/98
c... Open and write permeability components of fracture networks
c   open(11,file=outfile//'.prm',status='unknown')
c   write(11,*)'Permeability Tensor for: ',outfile
c   write(11,450)'kxx','kxy','kxz','kyx','kyy','kyz','kzx',
c   + 'kzy','kzz'
c   write(11,460)ktens(1),ktens(2),ktens(3),ktens(4),
c   + ktens(5),ktens(6),ktens(7),ktens(8),ktens(9)
c   write(11,*)'kzz/kxx= ',ktens(9)/ktens(1)
c   write(11,*)'kyy/kxx= ',ktens(5)/ktens(1)
c   close(11)

c... Calculate orientations and open and write GMT plot file
c   open(11,file=outfile//'.plt',status='unknown')
c   do n = 1, nfr
c     nn = nfrc(n)
c     if(strike(nn).le.90.d0)then
c       adip = dip(nn)
c       bdip = dip(nn) + 180.d0
c     elseif(strike(nn).gt.90.d0.and.strike(nn).le.270.d0)then
c       adip = 180.d0 - dip(nn)
c       bdip = 360.d0 - dip(nn)
c     else
c       adip = dip(nn)
c       bdip = dip(nn) + 180.d0
c     endif
c     write(11,404)dist(nn),adip,alen(n),unitname(layer)
c     write(11,404)dist(nn),bdip,blen(n),unitname(layer)
c   enddo
c   close(11)

c-----
c   Below by MAC 4/98
c   Completely changed output file formatting
c   now 'all1.par' and 'all2.par' which list data for each subunit
c   Deleted E.S. output file writing

c   if (endp2.lt.9999.0) then
c     write(13,443)unitname(layer),endp1,endp2,trcmin,fmin,
c     + trcmax,nfr,avgsp,sdspac,freq,sdfreq,avglen,sdlen,frcint
c     write(14,444)unitname(layer),fmin,nfr,freq,
c     + aperture,frcpor,frcp2d,frcpld,alpha,kzzkxx,kyykxx,kzzkyy
c     write(13,443)'      ',dist(ns1),dist(ns2)
c   else
c     alcove data & ECRB data
c     ECRB is read in as if it is alcove 9 MAC 3-23-99
c     if (endp1.lt.90000.0) then
c       write(13,2443)unitname(layer),INT(endp1/10000.0),trcmin,fmin,
c       + trcmax,nfr,avgsp,sdspac,freq,sdfreq,avglen,sdlen,frcint
c     else
c       write(13,2445)unitname(layer),trcmin,fmin,
c       + trcmax,nfr,avgsp,sdspac,freq,sdfreq,avglen,sdlen,frcint
c     end if
  
```

```

        write(14,444)unitname(layer),fmin,nfr,freq,
+        aperture,frcpor,frcp2d,frcp1d,alpha,kzzkxx,kyykxx,kzzkyy
        write(13,2444) (dist(ns2)-dist(ns1))

        end if
441  format(1x,' Unit',1x,'<---Station--->',1x,
+        ' Min-m',1x,'MinUse',1x,' Max-m',1x,' #Frac',1x,
+        ' Spac-m',1x,'SDSpac',1x,'Fq-1/m',
+        1x,'SDFreq',1x,'Leng-m',1x,'SDLeng',1x,'Intens')
442  format(1x,' Unit',1x,
+        'MinUse',1x,' #Frac',1x,'Fq-1/m'
+        ,1x,'Apr-um',1x,' Por-3D',1x,' Por-2D',1x,' Por-1D'
+        ,1x,' alpha',1x,'kzz/kxx',1x,'kyy/kxx',1x,'kzz/kyy')
443  format(1x,a5,2(1x,f7.2),3(1x,f6.2),1x,i6,7(1x,f6.2))
444  format(1x,a5,1x,f6.2,1x,i6,1x,f6.2,1x,f6.0,4(1x,es9.2),
+        3(1x,f7.2))
2443 format(1x,a5,4x,'Alcove',i2,4x,3(1x,f6.2),1x,i6,7(1x,f6.2))
2444 format(7x,f7.2,1x,'meters')
2445 format(1x,a5,4x,'ECRB ',2x,4x,3(1x,f6.2),1x,i6,7(1x,f6.2))

c      Save results for combined output
c      added MAC 4/98
        combine(layer,1)=endp1
        combine(layer,2)=endp2
        combine(layer,3)=trcmin
        combine(layer,4)=trcmax
        combine(layer,5)=dbple(nfr)
        combine(layer,6)=avgsp*dbple(nfr-1)
        combine(layer,7)=ssqsp
        combine(layer,8)=avglen*dbple(nfr)
        combine(layer,9)=ssqtr
        combine(layer,10)=frcpor*blksiz/(aperture*1d-6)
        combine(layer,11)=frcp2d*blksiz/(aperture*1d-6)
        combine(layer,12)=ktens(1)/freq
        combine(layer,13)=ktens(5)/freq
        combine(layer,14)=ktens(9)/freq
        combine(layer,15)=slgsp
        combine(layer,16)=ssqlsp
c      MAC V1.1
        combine(layer,17)=intarea
        combine(layer,18)=gmlen

c Added MAC 5/98 - Output interval results to 'interval.par'
        do intn=1,intlayer
                write(18,2000)unitname(layer),
+                (endp1+(intn-1)*intlength),
+                (endp1+(intn)*intlength),
+                intnfr(intn),intspace(intn),intfreq(intn),
+                (dbple(intnfr(intn))/intlength),inttrace(intn)
        end do
1999 format(1x,' Unit',2(1x,' Station'),1x,' #Frac',4x,
+        ' Spacing',2x,'Frequency',3x,'#/Length',2x,'Intensity')
2000 format(1x,a5,2(1x,f9.1),1x,i8,4(1x,f10.2))
c-----

c... Write fracture size distributions
        if(ans2.eq.'y')then

```



```

      open(12,file=outfile//'.szd',status='unknown')
      do k = 1, ni
        fgrpl = fmesf + dble(k-1)*frint
        fsiz = fgrpl + frint*0.5d0
c rev MAC 5/12/97  write(12,470)fsiz,dble(nfrint(k))/dble(ns)
        write(12,475)fsiz,nfrint(k)
      enddo
      close(12)
      fsum = 0.d0
c        write cumulative size distributions
      open(12,file=outfile//'.csd',status='unknown')
      ftot = 1.d0
      write(12,470)fmesf,ftot
      do k = 1, ni
        fgrpl = fmesf + dble(k)*frint
        fsum = dble(nfrint(k))/dble(ns) + fsum
        write(12,470)fgrpl,1.d0 - fsum
      enddo
      close(12)
    endif
  c
c Added MAC 4/17/98
999  continue
      END DO
      close(13)
      close(14)

c-----
-----
c      Below is all new code added by MAC 4/98

c      Combine results for single values for each model layer
c
c      Output to files 'comb1.par' & 'comb2.par' - combined results of
c      all1.par & all2.par
c      Output to file 'calibrate.par' - data to be used for inversion
c
      open(13,file='comb1.par',status='unknown')
      open(14,file='comb2.par',status='unknown')
      open(15,file='calibrate.par',status='unknown')
      write(13,1441)
      write(14,442)
      write(15,2501)
      DO i = 1,ntotal
        trcmin = 1d6
        trcmax = 0d0
        nfr = 0
        avgsp = 0d0
        sspac = 0d0
        sdspac = 0d0
        ssqsp = 0d0
        avglen = 0d0
        sdlen = 0d0
        ssqtr = 0d0
        frcpor = 0d0
        frcp2d = 0d0

```

```

      blksiz = 0d0
      kxx = 0d0
      kyy = 0d0
      kzz = 0d0
      slgsp = 0d0
      sslgsp = 0d0
c      MAC V1.1
      intarea = 0d0
      gmlen = 0d0

      first = modlayer(i)
      if (i.ne.ntotal) then
         last = modlayer(i+1) - 1
      else
         last = nlayers
      end if
      n = last - first + 1
DO layer = first,last
      trcmin = min(trcmin,combine(layer,3))
      trcmax = max(trcmax,combine(layer,4))
      nfr = nfr + NINT(combine(layer,5))
      sspac = sspac + combine(layer,6)
      ssqsp = ssqsp + combine(layer,7)
      avglen = avglen + combine(layer,8)
      ssqtr = ssqtr + combine(layer,9)
      frcp2d = frcp2d + combine(layer,11)
      blksiz = blksiz + combine(layer,2) - combine(layer,1)
      kxx = kxx + combine(layer,12)
      kyy = kyy + combine(layer,13)
      kzz = kzz + combine(layer,14)
c
      slgsp = slgsp + combine(layer,15)
      sslsp = sslsp + combine(layer,16)
c
      MAC V1.1
      intarea = intarea + combine(layer,17)
      gmlen = gmlen + combine(layer,18)
      if ((layer.eq.last).and.(nfr.gt.(n+1))) then
         avgsp = sspac/dbl(nfr-n)
         freq = 1.d0/avgsp
c         nfr-n is the number of pairs used to calculate spacing
         varsp = (ssqsp - ((sspac**2)/dbl(nfr-n)))/(dbl(nfr-n-1))
         if (varsp.gt.0.0) then
            sdspac = dsqrt(varsp)
         else
            sdspac = 0d0
         end if
         varlen = (ssqtr - ((avglen**2)/dbl(nfr-n)))/(dbl(nfr-n-1))
      >
         avglen = avglen/dbl(nfr)
         if (varlen.gt.0.0) then
            sdlen = dsqrt(varlen)
         else
            sdlen = 0d0
         end if
         if (sdspac .gt. 0.0) then

```

```

        sdfreq = dsqrt(varsp/(avgsp**4))
    else
        sdfreq = 0d0
    end if
    aperture = 1d6*(12d0*(10**logairk(layer))/freq)
&
        ** (1.0/3.0)
    alpha = aperture*1d-6/2d0/72d-3
    frcpor = frcpor*(aperture*1d-6)/blksiz
    frcp2d = frcp2d*(aperture*1d-6)/blksiz
    frcp1d = freq*aperture*1d-6
c
    calculate k ratios (note freq cancels)
    kzzkxx = kzz/kxx
    kyykxx = kyy/kxx
    kzzkyy = kzz/kyy
c
    calculate fracture intensity
    frcint = avglen*dble(nfr)/blksiz/6e0
c
    MAC V1.1
    gmlen = 10**(gmlen/dble(nfr))
    intarea = intarea/blksiz/(gmlen**2)

    write(13,1443)unitname(layer),trcmin,fmin,
+      trcmax,nfr,avgsp,sdspac,freq,sdfreq,avglen,sdlen,frcint
+      write(14,444)unitname(layer),fmin,nfr,freq,
+      aperture,frcpor,frcp2d,frcp1d,alpha,kzzkxx,kyykxx,kzzkyy

c
    ssq1sp = (ssq1sp - slgsp**2/dble(nfr-n) )/ dble(nfr-n-1)
    slgsp = slgsp / dble(nfr-n)
    logf = - slgsp
    loga = (1d0/3d0)*(dlog10(12d0)+logairk(layer)-logf)
>
        - dlog10(2d0*72d-3)
    sdalpha = sdfreq*dsqrt(1d0/72d-3) *
>
    ( (10**logairk(layer)) /18d0/(freq**4) )**(1.0/3.0)
    if (ssq1sp.le.0.0) then
        write(*,2500)unitname(layer),slgsp,ssq1sp
        ssq1sp = 0.0
    end if

c
    MAC V1.1 add new parameters gmlen (gemetric mean length) and
c
    intarea (fracture area/block volume where block volume is
c
    block length * gmlen^2). Also changed output for calibrate.par
    write(15,2500)unitname(layer),fmin,frcp2d,(aperture*1d-6),freq,
+      intarea,gmlen,alpha,sdalpha,loga,dsqrt(ssq1sp/9d0)
2500 format(1x,a5,5x,f9.2,2(3x,es9.2),3x,f9.2,2(3x,f9.3),
+      2(3x,es9.2),2(3x,f9.2))
2501 format(1x,' Unit',1x,'Min-Fr-Length',1x,'Fr-Porosity',4x,
+      'Aperture',3x,'Frequency',2x,'Inter-Area',3x,'Gm-length',
+      4x,'Fr-Alpha',4x,'SD-Alpha',4x,'LogAlpha',1x,'SD-LogAlpha')
c2500 format(1x,a5,2(1x,f7.2),2(1x,es9.2),3(1x,f7.2),1x,f7.3,1x,f7.2,
c
+      1x,i5,2(1x,f7.2))
c2501 format(1x,' Unit',4x,'Freq',2x,'SDFreq',5x,'alpha',3x,'sdalpha',
c
+      4x,'loga',2x,'logsdalpha',2x,'<loga>',
c
+      1x,'s<loga>',2x,'gmFreq',1x,'#Frac',3x,'Block',3x,'#Freq')

c
    added else statement - MAC 6/25/98
    else

```

```
        if (layer.eq.last) then
            write(13,2500)unitname(layer)
            write(14,2500)unitname(layer)
            write(15,2500)unitname(layer)
        end if

    end if

END DO
END DO
1441 format(1x,' Unit',1x,
+       ' Min-m',1x,'MinUse',1x,' Max-m',1x,' #Frac',1x,
+       ' Spac-m',1x,'SDSpac',1x,'Fq-1/m',
+       1x,'SDFreq',1x,'Leng-m',1x,'SDLeng',1x,'Intense')
1443 format(1x,a5,3(1x,f6.2),1x,i6,7(1x,f6.2))
      close(13)
      close(14)

      stop

400 format(a200)
404 format(f13.2,1x,f8.4,1x,f9.5,1x,a5)
408 format(a10)
410 format(i2,1x,f5.2)
415 format(a21,2(1x,f7.2))
420 format(a48,2(1x,f7.3),1x,i5,1x,f5.3)
425 format(a78)
430 format(f8.4,5(2x,f8.4),2(2x,e10.4))
440 format(a40)
450 format(9(4x,a4,3x))
460 format(9(1x,e10.3))
470 format(f10.3,1x,f8.4)
475 format(f10.3,1x,i8)
c
      stop
      end
```

Source code for Software Routine Read TDB, Version 1.0

```

      program Read_TDB

c      This program reads the data files from the
c      Technical Database.  Output are written
c      unformatted to selected output file.  All messages are
c      recorded to the screen and file 'index.txt'
c      Mark Cushey 4/98

c      Output is limited to 10 numerical datatypes
c      It is assumed that the maximum line length is less than 250

      real anum,bnum,value(10),limvalue(10,2),loctype
      character*4 first
      character*25 filename
      character*250 all
      character*250 datastring
      character*8 astat,bstat,avalue,limtext(10)
      character*1 onestring(250),onedata(8),plus(8),ans
      character*8 dataname(10),limitname(10)
      integer row,iname,istring,idata,icolumn(10),i,loc,rowused,
      +      im,limnum,limtxt

c      -----

c      open output files
      write(*,*) 'Enter name of output file:'
      read(*,1000) filename
      open(unit=20,file=filename)
      open(unit=21,file='index.txt')
      write(*,*) 'Details on data retrieval are in index.txt'

c      -----
c      query for different data types to be stored
c
      write(*,*) 'List names of data types to be retrieved - up to 10'
      write(*,*) '  Enter only the first 8 letters for each'
      write(*,*) '  Enter the word end for last entry'
      i = 0
40    i = i + 1
      read(*,1010) dataname(i)
      if ((dataname(i).ne.'end').and.
      &      (dataname(i).ne.'END')) go to 40
      iname = i - 1
      write(*,1040) iname
      write(21,1040) iname
      write(20,1041) (dataname(i),i=1,iname)
      write(*,*) 'Should header be printed in output file - Y or N'
      read(*,1011) ans
      if ((ans.eq.'Y').or.(ans.eq.'y'))
      &      write(21,1041) (dataname(i),i=1,iname)
1010  format(a8)
1011  format(a1)
1040  format(1x,i7,' datatypes selected')
1041  format(10(2x,a8))
c      -----

```

```

c      query for limits on outputting data
      limnum = iname
      limtxt = iname
      write(*,*)'Are there limits for the output - Y or N ?'
      read(*,1011)ans
      if ((ans.eq.'Y').or.(ans.eq.'y')) then
        i = iname
c      write(*,*)'Enter the parameter names for numerical limits'
c      write(*,*)'  Enter only the first 8 letters for each'
c      write(*,*)'  Enter the word end for last entry'
c45     i = i + 1
c      read(*,1010)dataname(i)
c      if ((dataname(i).eq.'end').or.
c      & (dataname(i).eq.'END')) go to 46
c      write(*,*)'Enter upper and lower value for limit'
c      read(*,*)limvalue(i,1),limvalue(i,2)
c      write(*,*)'Enter next limit or end'
c      go to 45
c46     i = i - 1
c      limnum = i
c      write(*,*)'Enter the parameter names for text-defined limits'
c      write(*,*)'  Enter only the first 8 letters for each'
c      write(*,*)'  Enter the word end for last entry'
47     i = i + 1
c      read(*,1010)dataname(i)
c      if ((dataname(i).eq.'end').or.
c      & (dataname(i).eq.'END')) go to 49
c      write(*,*)'Enter text to exclude - up to 8 characters'
c      read(*,1010)limtext(i)
c      write(*,*)'Enter next limit or end'
c      go to 47
49     limtxt = i - 1
c      do i=(iname+1),limtxt
c        if (i.le.limnum) then
c          write(*,1045)dataname(i),limvalue(i,1),limvalue(i,2)
c          write(21,1045)dataname(i),limvalue(i,1),limvalue(i,2)
c        else
c          write(*,1046)dataname(i),limtext(i)
c          write(21,1046)dataname(i),limtext(i)
c        end if
c      end do
c      end if
1045   format(1x,'Limits on',a8,1x,f9.3,1x,f9.3)
1046   format(1x,'Limits on',a8,1x,'exclude',1x,a8)

c      -----
c      query for input filename and open

50     write(*,*)'Enter next data filename (use MS-DOS filename) or quit'
c      read(*,1000)filename
c      if ((filename.eq.'quit').or.(filename.eq.'QUIT'))go to 990
c      open(unit=10,file=filename,action='READ',
c      &      form='FORMATTED',status='old',err=75)
c      write(*,*)filename
c      write(21,*)'-----'
c      write(21,*)filename

```

```

      write(21,*)'-----'
1000  format(a25)
      go to 80
75    write(*,*)'File does not exist'
      go to 50

c      -----
c      If one of the parameters is LOCATION, determine type.
c      If LOCATION is station number along DLS, loctype =0
c      If LOCATION is along alcove, loctype = alcove # (can be #.1, #.2)
c      If other, then loctype = -1.
80    loctype = -1.0
      Do i = 1,iname
          if (dataname(i).eq.'LOCATION') then
              write(*,*)'Is LOCATION a station number along the',
+' DLS, alcove, or other - d, a, or o'
              read(*,*)ans
              if ((ans.eq.'d').or.(ans.eq.'D')) then
                  loctype = 0.0
              else
                  if ((ans.eq.'a').or.(ans.eq.'A')) then
                      write(*,*)'Which alcove #'
                      read(*,*)loctype
                  else
                      loctype = -1.0
                  end if
              end if
          end if
      End Do
c      -----

c      find header line (between rows of asteriks)
82    read(10,1001)first
      if (first.ne.'*****') go to 82
1001  format(a4)
c      -----

c      find location where different data starts (use header)

      do i=1,limtxt
          icolumn(i)=0
      end do

      read(10,1020)datastring
      read(datastring,1021) (onestring(istring),istring=1,250)
      do i = 1,limtxt
          read(dataname(i),1022) (onedata(idata),idata=1,8)
          do istring = 1,250
              do idata = 1,8
                  if( (onestring(istring+idata-1).ne.onedata(idata)) )
&                      go to 98
              end do
98          if (idata.eq.9) go to 99
          end do
99          if (istring.ne.251) then
              icolumn(i)=istring
          end if
      end do

```

```

        else
            write(*,1023) dataname(i)
            pause
            stop
        end if
    end do

    write(*,1003) (icolumn(i),i=1,iname)
    write(21,1003) (icolumn(i),i=1,iname)
1003  format(1x,'Column headers at',10(1x,i5))
1020  format(a250)
1021  format(250(a1))
1022  format(8(a1))
1023  format(1x,a8,' not found in file -- stopped')

c    -----
c    move forward to first data row

105   read(10,1001) first
      if (first.ne.'****') go to 105
c    skip blank line
      read(10,1002) all
1002  format(a72)

c    -----

c    read data lines from file and get values
      rowused = 0
      row = 0
200   read(10,2001,err=900,end=900) datastring
      if (datastring.eq.'End of Report') go to 900
      if (datastring.eq.'          ') go to 200
      row = row + 1
      write(*,*) row

c    first see if data is within text-defined limits
      do ii=(limnum+1),limtxt
          loc = icolumn(ii)
          read(datastring,1999) all
          if (all.eq.limtext(ii)) then
              write(*,2025) row,dataname(ii),limtext(ii)
              write(*,2026) datastring
              write(21,2025) row,dataname(ii),limtext(ii)
              write(21,2026) datastring
              go to 200
          end if
      end do

      do i=1,iname
          loc = icolumn(i)
          read(datastring,1999) avalue

c          first check to see if any are not recorded (NR) or
c          special (*) -- exclude NR and use *
          read(avalue,2002) (ondata(idata),idata=1,8)
          do idata=1,8

```



```

        if ((onedata(idata)).eq.'N') then
c      the entire line is excluded
        write(*,2020)row,onedata(idata),onedata(idata+1),
&          dataname(i)
        write(21,2020)row,onedata(idata),onedata(idata+1),
&          dataname(i)
        go to 200
        end if
        if (onedata(idata).eq.'*') then
        write(*,2021)row
        write(21,2021)row
        read(avalu,2024)avalu
        end if
        end do

c      check if entry is a station number -- if loctype = 0
c      LOCATION is station number along DLS, if loctype = +#
c      LOCATION is along alcove (number loctype)

        If ((loctype.ge.0.0).and.(dataname(i).eq.'LOCATION')) then
c      get station number
        read(avalu,2005) (plus(ip),ip=1,8)
        do ip=1,8
            if (plus(ip).eq.'+') go to 215
        end do
215      read(avalu,2010)astat,all,bstat
        read(astat,*)anum
        read(bstat,2005) (plus(im),im=1,(8-ip))
        do im = 1, (8-ip)
            if (plus(im).eq.'-') go to 216
        end do
216      read(bstat,2011)astat
        read(astat,*)bnum

        if (loctype.eq.0.0) then
            value(i) = anum*100 + bnum
        else
            value(i) = loctype*10000 + anum*100 + bnum
        end if
        else
            read(avalu,*)value(i)
        end if

        end do

2001 format(a250)
c      change a8 to larger value if number is more than 8 digits
1999 format(<loc-1>x,a8)
2002 format(8(a1))
2005 format(8(a1))
2010 format(a<ip-1>,a1,a8)
2011 format(a<im-1>)
2020 format(1x,'Row',i5,' has a ',a1,a1,' for ',a8,
&          ' - this data row is not used')
2021 format(1x,'Row',i5,' has a * - printed value will be used')
2024 format(a<idata-1>)

```

```
2025  format(1x,'Row',i5,' excluded ',a8,' is ',a8)
2026  format(5x,a40)

c      write data to output file and read next line

      write(20,3000)(value(i),i=1,iname)

3000  format(10(f10.3))
      rowused = rowused + 1
      go to 200

900   close(10)
      write(*,*)row,' rows read and',rowused,' used'
      write(21,*)row,' rows read and',rowused,' used'
c     ask for next file
      go to 50

990   close(20)
      close(21)
      pause
      stop

999   write(*,*)'Error in file formatting -- stopped'
      write(*,*)'Error in file formatting -- stopped'
      close(20)
      close(21)
      close(10)
      pause
      stop
      end
```

Source code for Software Routine Meshbd.f, Version 1.0

```

      program Meshbd
c
c change mesh order
c change z direction from "-" to "+"
c change interface at top boundary
c
      implicit double precision (a-h,o-z)
      integer nc,ne
      integer me,mc,nh
      parameter (me = 88500)
      parameter (mc = 310000)
      parameter (nh = 1000)
      double precision voll(mc),aa(mc)
      character*5 dddd,ccc,cccc
      character*5 texte
      character*1 text
      character*5 wrd,wr2
      nx=12
      ny=30
      nz=42
c
      open(unit=2,file='MESH',status='unknown')
      rewind(2)
      texte='ELEME'
      write(2,'(a)')texte
c
      open(unit=1,file='meshm.mes',status='old')
      rewind(1)
      read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
      if(wrd .ne. 'eleme' .and. wrd .ne. 'ELEME') then
         stop 'no eleme in MESH'
      endif
c
      ne = 0
      nesum = 0
      locat = 1
      do i=1,nx
         do j=1,ny
            do k=1,nz
               ne=ne+1
               read(1,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)',end=40)
               & dddd,texte,voll(ne),v1,x1,y1,z1
               nesum = nesum + 1
               if(k.eq.nz)then
                  texte='BUNOF'
               elseif(k.eq.1)then
                  texte='DRAIN'
                  voll(ne)=1.0e+50
               else
                  texte='SOILF'
               endif
               write(2,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)')
               & dddd,texte,voll(ne),v1,x1,y1,-z1
            enddo
         enddo
      enddo

```

```
        enddo
    enddo

c
    read(1,*)
    read(1,'(a)')cccc
    write(2,*)
    cccc='CONNE'
    write(2,'(a)')cccc

    nc=0
    locat =1
30    read(1,'(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)',end=40) wrd, wrd2, text, v1, v2, aa(nc+1), v3
    if (wrd.ne. ' ' .and. wrd2.ne. '+++ ') then
        if (wrd(1:2).eq. 'B7' .and. wrd2(1:2).eq. 'B7') aa(nc+1)=100.0
    write(2,'(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)') wrd, wrd2, text, v1, v2, aa(nc+1), v3
        nc=nc+1
        goto 30
    endif

c
    texte=' '
    write(2,'(a)')texte
    close(1)
    close(2)
    stop
40 stop 'Premature End of File'
end
```

Source code for Software Routine mininipresf.f, Version 1.0

```
      program mininipresf
c for 12x30x42 mesh (5.23x15x20 m)
c make incon block from
c MESH
c
      implicit double precision(a-h,o-z)
      character name*5,head*80
      dimension xfield(100,100,100,20),class(100)
c read mod.in
      nz=42
      ny=30
      nx=12
      ndual=1
      do i=1,nx
      do j=1,ny
      do k=1,nz
      do kk=1,ndual
      xfield(i,j,k,kk)=4.e-18
      enddo
      enddo
      enddo
      enddo

c read kfield
      open(unit=1,file='permcut.dat',status='old')
      rewind(1)
      read(1,*)
      do k=1,nz
      do j=1,ny
      do i=1,nx
      read(1,*)xfield(i,j,k,1)
      enddo
      enddo
      enddo
      close(1)
c check input field
      do k=1,100
      class(k)=0.0d0
      enddo
      write(*,*)'  number of classes'
      read(*,*)inums
      xmins=1.0e+30
      xmaxs=-1.0e+30
      do k=2,nz-1
      do j=1,ny
      do i=1,nx
      if(xfield(i,j,k,1).lt.xmins)xmins=xfield(i,j,k,1)
      if(xfield(i,j,k,1).gt.xmaxs)xmaxs=xfield(i,j,k,1)
      enddo
      enddo
      enddo
      write(*,*)'min= ',xmins
      write(*,*)'max= ',xmaxs
      xmeans=0.0d0
      sss=0.0d0
```

```

dxs=(xmaxs-xmins)/dble(inums)
iouts=0
do kk=2,nz-1
do j=1,ny
do i=1,nx
do k=1,inums
x1=xmins+(k-1)*dxs
x2=xmins+k*dxs
if(xfield(i,j,kk,1).ge.x1.and.xfield(i,j,kk,1).le.x2) then
class(k)=class(k)+1.0d0
goto 12
endif
enddo
enddo
iouts=iouts+1
12 enddo
enddo

do k=2,nz-1
do j=1,ny
do i=1,nx
xmeans=xmeans + xfield(i,j,k,1)
enddo
enddo
enddo

xmeans=xmeans/dble(12*30*40)

do k=2,nz-1
do j=1,ny
do i=1,nx
sss=sss+(xfield(i,j,k,1)-xmeans)*(xfield(i,j,k,1)-xmeans)
enddo
enddo
enddo

sss=sss/dble(12*30*40)
sssd=sqrt(sss)

do i=1,inums
class(i)=class(i)/dble(12*30*40)
enddo
open(unit=3,file='perm.tec',status='unknown')
rewind(3)
write(3,*)'MEAN IN Log10 ',xmeans
write(3,*)'STANTARD DIVIATION IN Log10 and Ln ',sssd,2.3026*sssd
write(3,*)'TITLE="FREQUENCY OF PERMEABILITY"'
write(3,*)'VARIABLES = "LOG10 PERM", "FREQUENCY"'
write(3,*)'ZONE, I = ',2*inums
do k=1,inums
write(3, '(2e15.6)') xmins+(k-1)*dxs,class(k)/dxs
write(3, '(2e15.6)') xmins+k*dxs,class(k)/dxs
enddo
close(3)

c read and write incon
open(unit=1,file='MESH',status='old')

```

```
rewind(1)
open(unit=2, file='inconsf.out', status='unknown')
rewind(2)
c
  read(1, '(a)') dddd
  write(2, *) 'INCON -- INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR DUAL PERMBILITY '
  do i=1, nx
  do j=1, ny
  do k=1, nz
  do kk=1, ndual
  read(1, '(a, 14x, a, 2e10.4, 10x, 3e12.6)') name
c    sat=sini

    if(k.eq.1) then
c permeability of top element equal next element
    if(kk.eq.1) then
      xkf=(10.0**xfield(i,j,2,kk))
      porm=0.000124
      sat=0.011
      alfa0=0.
    else
      xkf=xfield(i,j,1,kk)
      porm=0.089
      sat=0.92
      alfa0=1562500.
    endif
    goto 99
  endif

    if(k.eq.nz) then
c permeability of top element equal next element
    if(kk.eq.1) then
      xkf=(10.0**xfield(i,j,nz-1,kk))
      porm=0.000124
      sat=0.011
      alfa0=0.
    else
      xkf=xfield(i,j,nz,kk)
      porm=0.089
      sat=0.92
      alfa0=1562500
    endif
    goto 99
  endif

    if(kk.eq.1) then
      xkf=(10.0**xfield(i,j,k,kk))
      porm=0.000124
      sat=0.011
      alfa0=0.
    else
      xkf=xfield(i,j,k-1,kk)
      porm=0.089
      sat=0.92
      alfa0=1562500.
    endif
```

```
99 continue
c
  por=porm
  write(2,'(a5,2i5,e15.9,5e10.4)')name,idum,idum,porm,xkf,alfa0
  write(2,'(2e20.14)')sat
  enddo
  enddo
  enddo
  enddo
  texte='      '
  write(2,'(a)')texte
  write(2,*)
  close(1)
  close(2)
  stop
  end
```



Source code for Software Routine mddf.f, Version 1.0

```

      program mddf
c cut round tunnel with radius R in 3D FD mesh
c truncate elements and connections within R
c cut for refined mesh
c write connectivity list for tunnel bound elements to tunnel element
c file: 'drift3d.con'
c write list with coordinates of tunnel bound elements in
c file: 'drift3d.coor'
      implicit none
      integer ne,ixyz
      integer me,mc,nh
      parameter (me =160000)
      parameter (mc =700000)
      parameter (nh = 128)
      character*5 ,id(me)
      double precision x(3,me)
      double precision a(mc),rdrift,dx,dz
      integer ec(me)
      integer e(2,mc)
      integer cc(2,mc)
      integer hsh(nh)
      integer ind(me)
      double precision vol
      double precision xl, yl, zl
      double precision xhi, yhi, zhi
      double precision xlo, ylo, zlo
      character*5 wrd, wrd2
      integer i
      integer ihash
      integer locat
      integer nc
      integer nel
      integer nel
      integer ne2
      integer nul
      integer nu2
      write(*,*)'radius tunnel'
      read(*,*)rdrift
      call rmesh(rdrift,ne,id,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz)
      stop
end
c
      subroutine rmesh(rdrift,ne,id,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz)
      implicit none
      integer ne,ixyz
      integer me,mc,nh
      character*5 id(me)
      character*5 irock
      character*1 text
      double precision x(3,me)
      double precision a(mc),rdrift,rr,v1,v2,v3,dy,dz
      integer ec(me)
      integer e(2,mc)
      integer cc(2,mc)
      integer hsh(nh)

```

```

integer ind(me)
double precision vol
double precision x1, y1, z1
double precision xhi, yhi, zhi
double precision xlo, ylo, zlo
character*5 wrd, wrd2
integer i
integer ihash
integer locat
integer nc,neall,nz
integer nel
integer ne2
integer nul
integer nu2
open(unit=1,file='MESH',status='old')
rewind(1)
read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
if(wrd.ne. 'eleme' .and. wrd.ne. 'ELEM') then
  stop 'no eleme in MESH'
endif
open(unit=10,file='MESHsf.new',status='unknown')
rewind(10)
write(10,'(a)') wrd
open(unit=3,file='driftff.con',status='unknown')
rewind(3)
open(unit=9,file='driftff.coor',status='unknown')
rewind(9)
open(unit=7,file='driftff.tec',status='unknown')
rewind(7)
write(3,*) 'CONNE'
write(9,*) 'COOR'
ne = 0
neall=0
nz=42
locat = 1
10  read(1,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)',end=40)
&      id(ne + 1),irock,vol,v1,x1,y1,z1

neall=neall+1
x(1,ne+1) = x1
x(2,ne+1) = y1
x(3,ne+1) = z1
if(id(ne+1) .ne. '      ') then
  if(vol .eq. 0.) goto 10
c
  dy=dabs(y1-7.5)
c  dy=idint(dy/0.5)*0.5+0.25
  dz=dabs(z1- 7.75)
c  dz=idint(dz/0.5)*0.5+0.25
c
c check radius
  rr=sqrt(dy*dy+dz*dz)
  if(rr.lt.rdrift) goto 10
  write(10,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)')
&      id(ne + 1),irock,vol,v1,x1,y1,z1
  ne = ne + 1
  ind(ne) = ne

```

```

        if(x1 .ne. 0.0 .or. y1 .ne. 0.0 .or. z1 .ne. 0.0) locat = 0
        goto 10
    endif
    call hash(id,ind,hsh,ne,nh,ec)
    if(locat .ne. 0) then
        do i = 1, ne
            x(2,i) = -999.d0
            x(3,i) = -999.d0
        enddo
        open(unit=2,file='locat',status='old')
        read(2,'(a)',end=50) wrd
        if(wrd .ne. 'locat' .and. wrd .ne. 'LOCAT') then
            stop 'no locat in locat'
        endif
20      read(2,'(a5,5x,2f20.0)',end=50) wrd, y1, z1
        if(wrd .ne. ' ') then
            nul = ihash(wrd, id,ind,hsh,ne,nh)
            if(nul .eq. 0) then
                goto 20
            endif
            x(2,nul) = y1
            x(3,nul) = z1
            goto 20
        endif
        write(10,*)
    endif
    if(ne .ge. me) then
        stop 'Exceeded maximum number of elements'
    endif
    ixyz=3
    nel = 0
    ne2 = ne
    do while(nel .lt. ne2)
        x1 = x(1,nel+1)
        y1 = x(2,nel+1)
        z1 = x(3,nel+1)
        if(y1 .ne. -999.d0 .or. z1 .ne. -999.d0) then
            if(nel .eq. 0) then
                xhi = x1
                xlo = x1
                yhi = y1
                ylo = y1
                zhi = z1
                zlo = z1
            else
                xhi = max(xhi,x1)
                xlo = min(xlo,x1)
                yhi = max(yhi,y1)
                ylo = min(ylo,y1)
                zhi = max(zhi,z1)
                zlo = min(zlo,z1)
            endif
            nel = nel + 1
        else if(x(2,ne2) .eq. -999.d0 .and. x(3,ne2) .eq. -999.d0) then
            ne2 = ne2 - 1
        else
            wrd = id(nel+1)

```

```

        x(1,ne1+1) = x(1,ne2)
        x(2,ne1+1) = x(2,ne2)
        x(3,ne1+1) = x(3,ne2)
        id(ne1+1) = id(ne2)
        x(1,ne2) = x1
        x(2,ne2) = y1
        x(3,ne2) = z1
        id(ne2) = wrd
    endif
enddo
if(ixyz .eq. 0) then
    xhi = xhi - xlo
    yhi = yhi - ylo
    zhi = zhi - zlo
    if(zhi .le. min(xhi,yhi)) then
        ixyz = 3
    else if (yhi .le. min(xhi,zhi)) then
        ixyz = 2
    else
        ixyz = 1
    endif
endif
if(ixyz .eq. 2) then
    do i = 1, nel
        x(2,i) = x(3,i)
    enddo
elseif(ixyz .eq. 1) then
    do i = 1, nel
        x(1,i) = x(2,i)
        x(2,i) = x(3,i)
    enddo
endif
call hash(id,ind,hsh,ne,nh,ec)
read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
if(wrd .ne. 'conne' .and. wrd .ne. 'CONNE') then
    stop 'no conne in MESH'
endif
write(10,*)
write(10,'(a)') wrd
nc = 0
do i = 1, ne
    ec(i) = 0
enddo
30 read(1,'(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)',end=40) wrd, wrd2, text, v1, v2, a(nc+1), v3
if(wrd .ne. ' ' .and. wrd .ne. '+++ ') then
    nul = ihash(wrd, id, ind, hsh, ne, nh)
    nu2 = ihash(wrd2, id, ind, hsh, ne, nh)
    if(nul .eq. 0) then
c        write(6,60) wrd, nc+1
        if(nu2 .ne. 0) then
            wrd='DRI 1'
            text='3'
c no gravity
            write(3,'(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)')
&            wrd2, wrd, text, v2, 1.0e-08, a(nc+1), 0.0!v3
            write(9,'(a,5x,4e12.6)') wrd2, x(1,nu2), x(2,nu2),
&            x(3,nu2), v3

```

```

        endif
        goto 30
    else if(nu2 .eq. 0) then
c      write(6,60) wrd2,nc+1
        if(nu1 .ne. 0)then
            wrd2='DRI 1'
            text='3'
            write(3,'(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)')
&      wrd,wrd2,text,v1,1.0e-08,a(nc+1),0.0!v3
            write(9,'(a,5x,4e12.6)')wrd,x(1,nul),x(2,nul),
&      x(3,nul),v3
            endif
            goto 30
        endif
        write(10,'(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)') wrd,wrd2,text,v1,v2,a(nc+1),v3
        nc=nc+1
        e(1,nc) = nul
        e(2,nc) = nu2
        if(nu1 .gt. nel .or. nu2 .gt. nel) goto 30
        cc(1,nc) = ec(nul)
        cc(2,nc) = ec(nu2)
        ec(nul) = nc
        ec(nu2) = nc
        goto 30
    endif
    if(nc .ge. mc) then
        stop 'Exceeded maximum number of connections'
    endif
    close(unit=1)
    close(unit=10)
    close(unit=3)
    close(unit=9)
    ne = nel
    return
40  stop 'Premature EOF on MESH'
50  stop 'Premature EOF on locat'
60  format(' Unknown element "',a,'" at connection',i8)
    end
    subroutine hash(id,ind,hsh,ne,nh,h)
    implicit none
    integer ne, nh
    character*5 id(ne)
    integer ind(ne)
    integer h(ne)
    integer hsh(nh)
    character*5 w1
    integer i,i1,i2,j,k,n
    do j = 1, ne
        w1 = id(j)
        if(w1(4:4) .eq. '0') w1(4:4) = ' '
        n = 0
        do i = 1, 5
            n = n + i * ichar(w1(i:i))
        enddo
        h(j) = mod(n,nh) + 1
    enddo
    i1 = 1

```

```

do i = 1, nh
  i2 = i1
  do j = i2, ne
    k = ind(j)
    if(h(k) .eq. i) then
      h(k) = 0
      ind(j) = ind(i1)
      ind(i1) = k
      i1 = i1 + 1
    endif
  enddo
  hsh(i) = i1
enddo
return
end
integer function ihash(wrd,id,ind,hsh,ne,nh)
implicit none
integer ne, nh
character*5 id(ne)
integer ind(ne)
integer hsh(nh)
character*5 wrd, w1, w2
integer i,i1,i2,n
w1 = wrd
if(w1(4:4) .eq. '0') w1(4:4) = ' '
n = 0
do i = 1, 5
  n = n + i * ichar(w1(i:i))
enddo
n = mod(n,nh) + 1
i1 = 1
if(n .gt. 1) i1 = hsh(n - 1)
i2 = hsh(n) - 1
do i = i1, i2
  ihash = ind(i)
  w2 = id(ihash)
  if(w2(4:4) .eq. '0') w2(4:4) = ' '
  if(w1 .eq. w2) then
    if(ihash .gt. ne) ihash = 0
    return
  endif
enddo
ihash = 0
return
end

```

Source code for Software Routine mk gener.f, Version 1.0

```

      program mk_gener
c makes gener block for heater in drift and wing heaters
      implicit double precision (a-h,o-z)
      integer ne,ixyz
      integer me,mc,nh
      parameter (me =160000)
      parameter (mc =700000)
      parameter (nh = 2500)
      character*5 id(me)
      character*5 tfeld(me)
      double precision x(3,me)
      double precision a(mc),voll(me)
      integer ec(me)
      integer e(2,mc)
      integer cc(2,mc)
      integer hsh(nh)
      integer ind(me)
      call rmesh
      &(rdrift,ne,id,tfeld,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz,voll)
      stop
      end

c
      subroutine rmesh
      &(rdrift,ne,id,tfeld,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz,voll)
      implicit double precision (a-h,o-z)
      character*5 id(me)
      character*5 texte
      character*5 tfeld(me)
      double precision x(3,me)
      double precision a(mc)
      integer ec(me)
      integer e(2,mc)
      integer cc(2,mc)
      integer hsh(nh)
      integer ind(me)
      double precision voll(me)
      character*5 wrd

c
      write(*,*) 'Infiltration Rate in mm/a'
      read(*,*) rinf

c
      open(unit=2,file='GENERsf',status='unknown')
      rewind(2)
      texte='GENER'
      write(2,'(a)')texte
      iwl=0
      iw2=0

c
      open(unit=1,file='MESHSF',status='old')
      rewind(1)
      read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
      if(wrd .ne. 'eleme' .and. wrd .ne. 'ELEM') then
         stop 'no eleme in MESH'
      endif

c

```

```
      ne = 0
      nesum = 0
      locat = 1
10  read(1, '(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)',end=40)
      & id(ne + 1),texte,voll(ne+1),v1,x1,y1,z1
      nesum = nesum + 1
      if(id(ne+1) .ne. '      ') then
c      if(vol .eq. 0.) goto 10
      if(texte.eq.'BUNOF')ne = ne + 1
      goto 10
      endif
c
      volsum=0.0
      do i=1,ne
      volsum=volsum+voll(i)
      enddo
c
      do i=1,ne
      fakt=voll(i)/volsum
      write(2, '(2a,i4,25x,a,e10.4)')
      &id(i), 'I', i, 'WATE ', fakt*rinf*78.45*3.171e-08
      enddo
c
      close(1)
      close(2)
      stop
40 stop 'Premature End of File'
      end
```



Source code for Software Routine mk scale k.f, Version 1.0

```
      program mk_scale_k
c for 12x30x42 mesh (5.23x15x20 m)
c
      implicit double precision(a-h,o-z)
      character name*5,head*80
      dimension xfield(100,100,100,20),class(100)
c read mod.in
      nz=42
      ny=30
      nx=12
      ndual=1

c read kfield
      open(unit=1,file='permd5_r3.dat',status='old')
      rewind(1)
      read(1,*)
      do k=1,nz
      do j=1,ny
      do i=1,nx
      read(1,*)xfield(i,j,k,1)
      enddo
      enddo
      enddo
      close(1)

      do k=1,nz
      do j=1,ny
      do i=1,nx
      xmeans=xmeans + xfield(i,j,k,1)
      enddo
      enddo
      enddo

      xmeans=xmeans/dbble(12*30*42)

      do k=1,nz
      do j=1,ny
      do i=1,nx
      sss=sss+(xfield(i,j,k,1)-xmeans)*(xfield(i,j,k,1)-xmeans)
      enddo
      enddo
      enddo

      sss=sss/dbble(12*30*42)
      sssd=sqrt(sss)

      open(unit=3,file='perm.new',status='unknown')
      rewind(3)
      write(3,*)'MEAN IN Log10 ',xmeans

      do k=1,nz
      do j=1,ny
      do i=1,nx
      scalek=(xfield(i,j,k,1)-xmeans)*0.860+xmeans
      write(3,*)scalek
```

enddo  
enddo  
enddo

close(1)  
close(3)  
stop  
end

Source code for Software Routine mininipresf ir.f, Version 1.0

```
      program mininipresf_ir
c for 12x30x42 mesh (5.23x15x20 m, with rock fall)
c make incon block from
c MESH
c
      implicit double precision(a-h,o-z)
      character name*5,head*80
      dimension xfield(100,100,100,20),class(100)
c read mod.in
      nz=42
      ny=30
      nx=12
      ndual=1
      do i=1,nx
      do j=1,ny
        do k=1,nz
          do kk=1,ndual
            xfield(i,j,k,kk)=4.e-18
          enddo
        enddo
      enddo
      enddo
      enddo

c read kfield
      open(unit=1,file='permcut.dat',status='old')
      rewind(1)
      read(1,*)
      do k=1,nz
      do j=1,ny
      do i=1,nx
        read(1,*)xfield(i,j,k,1)
      enddo
      enddo
      enddo
      close(1)

c check input field
      do k=1,100
      class(k)=0.0d0
      enddo
      write(*,*)'  number of classes'
      read(*,*)inums
      xmins=1.0e+30
      xmaxs=-1.0e+30
      do k=2,nz-1
      do j=1,ny
      do i=1,nx
        if(xfield(i,j,k,1).lt.xmins)xmins=xfield(i,j,k,1)
        if(xfield(i,j,k,1).gt.xmaxs)xmaxs=xfield(i,j,k,1)
      enddo
      enddo
      enddo
      write(*,*)'min= ',xmins
      write(*,*)'max= ',xmaxs
      xmeans=0.0d0
      sss=0.0d0
```

```

dxs=(xmaxs-xmins)/dble(inums)
iouts=0
do kk=2,nz-1
do j=1,ny
do i=1,nx
do k=1,inums
x1=xmins+(k-1)*dxs
x2=xmins+k*dxs
if(xfield(i,j,kk,1).ge.x1.and.xfield(i,j,kk,1).le.x2)then
class(k)=class(k)+1.0d0
goto 12
endif
enddo
enddo
iouts=iouts+1
12 enddo
enddo

do k=2,nz-1
do j=1,ny
do i=1,nx
xmeans=xmeans + xfield(i,j,k,1)
enddo
enddo
enddo

xmeans=xmeans/dble(12*30*40)

do k=2,nz-1
do j=1,ny
do i=1,nx
sss=sss+(xfield(i,j,k,1)-xmeans)*(xfield(i,j,k,1)-xmeans)
enddo
enddo
enddo

sss=sss/dble(12*30*40)
sssd=sqrt(sss)

do i=1,inums
class(i)=class(i)/dble(12*30*40)
enddo
open(unit=3,file='perm.tec',status='unknown')
rewind(3)
write(3,*)'MEAN IN Log10 ',xmeans
write(3,*)'STANTARD DIVIATION IN Log10 and Ln ',sssd,2.3026*sssd
write(3,*)'TITLE="FREQUENCY OF PERMEABILITY"'
write(3,*)'VARIABLES = "LOG10 PERM", "FREQUENCY"'
write(3,*)'ZONE, I = ',2*inums
do k=1,inums
write(3,'(2e15.6)')xmins+(k-1)*dxs,class(k)/dxs
write(3,'(2e15.6)')xmins+k*dxs,class(k)/dxs
enddo
close(3)

c read and write incon
open(unit=1,file='MESH',status='old')

```

```

rewind(1)
open(unit=2,file='inconsf.out',status='unknown')
rewind(2)
c
  read(1,'(a)')dddd
  write(2,*)'INCON -- INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR DUAL PERMBILITY '
  do i=1,nx
  do j=1,ny
  do k=1,nz
  do kk=1,ndual
  read(1,'(a,14x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e12.6)')name
c    sat=sini

    if(k.eq.1)then
c permeability of top element equal next element
    if(kk.eq.1)then
      xkf=(10.0**xfield(i,j,2,kk))
      porm=0.000124
      sat=0.011
      alfa0=1000.
    else
      xkf=xfield(i,j,1,kk)
      porm=0.089
      sat=0.92
      alfa0=1562500.
    endif
    goto 99
  endif

    if(k.eq.nz)then
c permeability of top element equal next element
    if(kk.eq.1)then
      xkf=(10.0**xfield(i,j,nz-1,kk))
      porm=0.000124
      sat=0.011
      alfa0=1000.
    else
      xkf=xfield(i,j,nz,kk)
      porm=0.089
      sat=0.92
      alfa0=1562500
    endif
    goto 99
  endif

  yyy=(j-1)*0.5+0.25
  zzz=(k-2)*0.5+0.25

  if(kk.eq.1)then
    if((yyy.gt.3.0.and.yyy.lt.11.5).and.
j    (zzz.gt.3.5.and.zzz.lt.12.0))then
      xkf=10.0*(10.0**((xfield(i,j,k,kk)+13.05)*0.860-13.05))
      alfa0=100.
    else
      xkf=(10.0**xfield(i,j,k,kk))
      alfa0=1000.
    end if

```

```
porm=0.000124
sat=0.011
else
xkf=xfield(i,j,k-1,kk)
porm=0.089
sat=0.92
alfa0=1562500.
endif

99 continue
c
por=porm
write(2,'(a5,2i5,e15.9,5e10.4)')name,idum,idum,porm,xkf,alfa0
write(2,'(2e20.14)')sat
enddo
enddo
enddo
enddo
texte='      '
write(2,'(a)')texte
write(2,*)
close(1)
close(2)
stop
end
```

Source code for Software Routine mddf CC8.f, Version 1.0

```

      program mddf_cc8
c cut round tunnel with radius R in 3D FD mesh and rock fall from the crown
c truncate elements and connections within R
c cut for refined mesh
c write connectivity list for tunnel bound elements to tunnel element
c file: 'drift3d.con'
c write list with coordinates of tunnel bound elements in
c file: 'drift3d.coor'
      implicit none
      integer ne,ixyz
      integer me,mc,nh
      parameter (me =160000)
      parameter (mc =700000)
      parameter (nh = 128)
      character*5 ,id(me)
      double precision x(3,me)
      double precision a(mc),rdrift,dx,dz
      integer ec(me)
      integer e(2,mc)
      integer cc(2,mc)
      integer hsh(nh)
      integer ind(me)
      double precision vol
      double precision x1, y1, z1
      double precision xhi, yhi, zhi
      double precision xlo, ylo, zlo
      character*5 wrd, wrd2
      integer i
      integer ihash
      integer locat
      integer nc
      integer nel
      integer nel
      integer ne2
      integer nul
      integer nu2
      write(*,*)'radius tunnel'
      read(*,*)rdrift
      call rmesh(rdrift,ne,id,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz)
      stop
      end
c
      subroutine rmesh(rdrift,ne,id,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz)
      implicit none
      integer ne,ixyz
      integer me,mc,nh
      character*5 id(me)
      character*5 irock
      character*1 text
      double precision x(3,me)
      double precision a(mc),rdrift,rr,v1,v2,v3,dy,dz
      integer ec(me)
      integer e(2,mc)
      integer cc(2,mc)
      integer hsh(nh)

```

```

integer ind(me)
double precision vol
double precision x1, y1, z1
double precision xhi, yhi, zhi
double precision xlo, ylo, zlo
character*5 wrd, wrd2
integer i
integer ihash
integer locat
integer nc,neall,nz
integer ne1
integer ne2
integer nu1
integer nu2
open(unit=1,file='MESH',status='old')
rewind(1)
read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
if(wrd.ne. 'eleme' .and. wrd.ne. 'ELEME') then
  stop 'no eleme in MESH'
endif
open(unit=10,file='MESHsf.new',status='unknown')
rewind(10)
write(10,'(a)') wrd
open(unit=3,file='driftff.con',status='unknown')
rewind(3)
open(unit=9,file='driftff.coor',status='unknown')
rewind(9)
open(unit=7,file='driftff.tec',status='unknown')
rewind(7)
write(3,*) 'CONNE'
write(9,*) 'COOR'
ne = 0
neall=0
nz=42
locat = 1
10  read(1,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)',end=40)
&    id(ne + 1),irock,vol,v1,x1,y1,z1

neall=neall+1
x(1,ne+1) = x1
x(2,ne+1) = y1
x(3,ne+1) = z1
if(id(ne+1) .ne. '      ') then
  if(vol .eq. 0.) goto 10
c
  dy=dabs(y1-7.5)
c    dy=idint(dy/0.5)*0.5+0.25
  dz=dabs(z1- 7.75)
c    dz=idint(dz/0.5)*0.5+0.25
c
c  check radius
  rr=sqrt(dy*dy+dz*dz)
  if(rr.lt.rdrift) goto 10

  if(x1.gt.2.2.and.x1.lt.3.0) then
  if(y1.gt.7.1.and.y1.lt.7.9) then
  if(z1.gt.10.20.and.z1.lt.11.30) then

```



```

        go to 10

    end if
    end if
    end if

    write(10,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)')
&      id(ne + 1),irock,vol,v1,x1,y1,z1
    ne = ne + 1
    ind(ne) = ne
    if(x1 .ne. 0.0 .or. y1 .ne. 0.0 .or. z1 .ne. 0.0) locat = 0
    goto 10
endif
call hash(id,ind,hsh,ne,nh,ec)
if(locat .ne. 0) then
    do i = 1, ne
        x(2,i) = -999.d0
        x(3,i) = -999.d0
    enddo
    open(unit=2,file='locat',status='old')
    read(2,'(a)',end=50) wrd
    if(wrd .ne. 'locat' .and. wrd .ne. 'LOCAT') then
        stop 'no locat in locat'
    endif
20  read(2,'(a5,5x,2f20.0)',end=50) wrd, y1, z1
    if(wrd .ne. ' ') then
        nul = ihash(wrd, id,ind,hsh,ne,nh)
        if(nul .eq. 0) then
            goto 20
        endif
        x(2,nul) = y1
        x(3,nul) = z1
        goto 20
    endif
    write(10,*)
endif
if(ne .ge. me) then
    stop 'Exceeded maximum number of elements'
endif
ixyz=3
nel = 0
ne2 = ne
do while(nel .lt. ne2)
    x1 = x(1,nel+1)
    y1 = x(2,nel+1)
    z1 = x(3,nel+1)
    if(y1 .ne. -999.d0 .or. z1 .ne. -999.d0) then
        if(nel .eq. 0) then
            xhi = x1
            xlo = x1
            yhi = y1
            ylo = y1
            zhi = z1
            zlo = z1
        else

```

```

        xhi = max(xhi,x1)
        xlo = min(xlo,x1)
        yhi = max(yhi,y1)
        ylo = min(ylo,y1)
        zhi = max(zhi,z1)
        zlo = min(zlo,z1)
    endif
    nel = nel + 1
else if(x(2,ne2) .eq. -999.d0 .and. x(3,ne2) .eq. -999.d0) then
    ne2 = ne2 - 1
else
    wrd = id(nel+1)
    x(1,nel+1) = x(1,ne2)
    x(2,nel+1) = x(2,ne2)
    x(3,nel+1) = x(3,ne2)
    id(nel+1) = id(ne2)
    x(1,ne2) = x1
    x(2,ne2) = y1
    x(3,ne2) = z1
    id(ne2) = wrd
endif
enddo
if(ixyz .eq. 0) then
    xhi = xhi - xlo
    yhi = yhi - ylo
    zhi = zhi - zlo
    if(zhi .le. min(xhi,yhi)) then
        ixyz = 3
    else if (yhi .le. min(xhi,zhi)) then
        ixyz = 2
    else
        ixyz = 1
    endif
endif
if(ixyz .eq. 2) then
    do i = 1, nel
        x(2,i) = x(3,i)
    enddo
elseif(ixyz .eq. 1) then
    do i = 1, nel
        x(1,i) = x(2,i)
        x(2,i) = x(3,i)
    enddo
endif
call hash(id,ind,hsh,ne,nh,ec)
read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
if(wrd .ne. 'conne' .and. wrd .ne. 'CONNE') then
    stop 'no conne in MESH'
endif
write(10,*)
write(10,'(a)')wrd
nc = 0
do i = 1, ne
    ec(i) = 0
enddo
30 read(1,'(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)',end=40) wrd,wrd2,text,v1,v2,a(nc+1),v3
if(wrd .ne. ' ' .and. wrd .ne. '+++ ') then

```

```

      nu1 = ihash(wrd, id, ind, hsh, ne, nh)
      nu2 = ihash(wrd2, id, ind, hsh, ne, nh)
      if(nu1 .eq. 0) then
c        write(6,60) wrd,nc+1
          if(nu2 .ne. 0) then
            wrd='DRI 1'
            text='3'
c    no gravity
            write(3, '(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)')
            &      wrd2, wrd, text, v2, 1.0e-08, a(nc+1), 0.0!v3
            write(9, '(a,5x,4e12.6)') wrd2, x(1, nu2), x(2, nu2),
            &      x(3, nu2), v3
            endif
            goto 30
          else if(nu2 .eq. 0) then
c        write(6,60) wrd2,nc+1
          if(nu1 .ne. 0) then
            wrd2='DRI 1'
            text='3'
            write(3, '(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)')
            &      wrd, wrd2, text, v1, 1.0e-08, a(nc+1), 0.0!v3
            write(9, '(a,5x,4e12.6)') wrd, x(1, nu1), x(2, nu1),
            &      x(3, nu1), v3
            endif
            goto 30
          endif
        write(10, '(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)') wrd, wrd2, text, v1, v2, a(nc+1), v3
        nc=nc+1
        e(1,nc) = nu1
        e(2,nc) = nu2
        if(nu1 .gt. nel .or. nu2 .gt. nel) goto 30
        cc(1,nc) = ec(nu1)
        cc(2,nc) = ec(nu2)
        ec(nu1) = nc
        ec(nu2) = nc
        goto 30
      endif
      if(nc .ge. mc) then
        stop 'Exceeded maximum number of connections'
      endif
      close(unit=1)
      close(unit=10)
      close(unit=3)
      close(unit=9)
      ne = nel
      return
40  stop 'Premature EOF on MESH'
50  stop 'Premature EOF on locat'
60  format(' Unknown element "', a, '" at connection', i8)
end
subroutine hash(id, ind, hsh, ne, nh, h)
implicit none
integer ne, nh
character*5 id(ne)
integer ind(ne)
integer h(ne)
integer hsh(nh)

```

```

character*5 w1
integer i,i1,i2,j,k,n
do j = 1, ne
  w1 = id(j)
  if(w1(4:4) .eq. '0') w1(4:4) = ' '
  n = 0
  do i = 1, 5
    n = n + i * ichar(w1(i:i))
  enddo
  h(j) = mod(n,nh) + 1
enddo
i1 = 1
do i = 1, nh
  i2 = i1
  do j = i2, ne
    k = ind(j)
    if(h(k) .eq. i) then
      h(k) = 0
      ind(j) = ind(i1)
      ind(i1) = k
      i1 = i1 + 1
    endif
  enddo
  hsh(i) = i1
enddo
return
end
integer function ihash(wrd,id,ind,hsh,ne,nh)
implicit none
integer ne, nh
character*5 id(ne)
integer ind(ne)
integer hsh(nh)
character*5 wrd, w1, w2
integer i,i1,i2,n
w1 = wrd
if(w1(4:4) .eq. '0') w1(4:4) = ' '
n = 0
do i = 1, 5
  n = n + i * ichar(w1(i:i))
enddo
n = mod(n,nh) + 1
i1 = 1
if(n .gt. 1) i1 = hsh(n - 1)
i2 = hsh(n) - 1
do i = i1, i2
  ihash = ind(i)
  w2 = id(ihash)
  if(w2(4:4) .eq. '0') w2(4:4) = ' '
  if(w1 .eq. w2) then
    if(ihash .gt. ne) ihash = 0
    return
  endif
enddo
ihash = 0
return
end

```

Source code for Software Routine mddf CS8.f, Version 1.0

```

      program mddf_cs8
c cut round tunnel with radius R in 3D FD mesh with rock fall around the spring
line
c truncate elements and connections within R
c cut for refined mesh
c write connectivity list for tunnel bound elements to tunnel element
c file: 'drift3d.con'
c write list with coordinates of tunnel bound elements in
c file: 'drift3d.coor'
      implicit none
      integer ne,ixyz
      integer me,mc,nh
      parameter (me =160000)
      parameter (mc =700000)
      parameter (nh = 128)
      character*5 ,id(me)
      double precision x(3,me)
      double precision a(mc),rdrift,dx,dz
      integer ec(me)
      integer e(2,mc)
      integer cc(2,mc)
      integer hsh(nh)
      integer ind(me)
      double precision vol
      double precision x1, y1, z1
      double precision xhi, yhi, zhi
      double precision xlo, ylo, zlo
      character*5 wrd, wrd2
      integer i
      integer ihash
      integer locat
      integer nc
      integer nel
      integer nel
      integer ne2
      integer nul
      integer nu2
      write(*,*)'radius tunnel'
      read(*,*)rdrift
      call rmesh(rdrift,ne,id,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz)
      stop
      end
c
      subroutine rmesh(rdrift,ne,id,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz)
      implicit none
      integer ne,ixyz
      integer me,mc,nh
      character*5 id(me)
      character*5 irock
      character*1 text
      double precision x(3,me)
      double precision a(mc),rdrift,rr,v1,v2,v3,dy,dz
      integer ec(me)
      integer e(2,mc)
      integer cc(2,mc)

```

```

integer hsh(nh)
integer ind(me)
double precision vol
double precision x1, y1, z1
double precision xhi, yhi, zhi
double precision xlo, ylo, zlo
character*5 wrd, wrd2
integer i
integer ihash
integer locat
integer nc,neall,nz
integer nel
integer ne2
integer nul
integer nu2
open(unit=1,file='MESH',status='old')
rewind(1)
read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
if(wrd.ne. 'eleme' .and. wrd.ne. 'ELEME') then
  stop 'no eleme in MESH'
endif
open(unit=10,file='MESHsf.new',status='unknown')
rewind(10)
write(10,'(a)') wrd
open(unit=3,file='driftff.con',status='unknown')
rewind(3)
open(unit=9,file='driftff.coor',status='unknown')
rewind(9)
open(unit=7,file='driftff.tec',status='unknown')
rewind(7)
write(3,*) 'CONNE'
write(9,*) 'COOR'
ne = 0
neall=0
nz=42
locat = 1
10  read(1,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)',end=40)
&      id(ne + 1),irock,vol,v1,x1,y1,z1

neall=neall+1
x(1,ne+1) = x1
x(2,ne+1) = y1
x(3,ne+1) = z1
if(id(ne+1) .ne. '      ') then
  if(vol .eq. 0.) goto 10
c
  dy=dabs(y1-7.5)
c  dy=idint(dy/0.5)*0.5+0.25
  dz=dabs(z1- 7.75)
c  dz=idint(dz/0.5)*0.5+0.25
c
c check radius
  rr=sqrt(dy*dy+dz*dz)
  if(rr.lt.rdrift) goto 10

  if(x1.gt.2.2.and.x1.lt.3.0)then
  if(y1.gt.3.9.and.y1.lt.4.9)then

```

```

      if(z1.gt.7.5.and.z1.lt.8.5) then
        go to 10
      end if
    end if
  end if

      write(10,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)')
&      id(ne + 1),irock,vol,v1,x1,y1,z1
      ne = ne + 1
      ind(ne) = ne
      if(x1.ne. 0.0 .or. y1 .ne. 0.0 .or. z1 .ne. 0.0) locat = 0
      goto 10
    endif
    call hash(id,ind,hsh,ne,nh,ec)
    if(locat .ne. 0) then
      do i = 1, ne
        x(2,i) = -999.d0
        x(3,i) = -999.d0
      enddo
      open(unit=2,file='locat',status='old')
      read(2,'(a)',end=50) wrd
      if(wrd .ne. 'locat' .and. wrd .ne. 'LOCAT') then
        stop 'no locat in locat'
      endif
20    read(2,'(a5,5x,2f20.0)',end=50) wrd, y1, z1
      if(wrd .ne. ' ') then
        nul = ihash(wrd, id,ind,hsh,ne,nh)
        if(nul .eq. 0) then
          goto 20
        endif
        x(2,nul) = y1
        x(3,nul) = z1
        goto 20
      endif
      write(10,*)
    endif
    if(ne .ge. me) then
      stop 'Exceeded maximum number of elements'
    endif
    ixyz=3
    nel = 0
    ne2 = ne
    do while(nel .lt. ne2)
      x1 = x(1,nel+1)
      y1 = x(2,nel+1)
      z1 = x(3,nel+1)
      if(y1 .ne. -999.d0 .or. z1 .ne. -999.d0) then
        if(nel .eq. 0) then
          xhi = x1
          xlo = x1
          yhi = y1
          ylo = y1
          zhi = z1
          zlo = z1

```

```

        else
            xhi = max(xhi,x1)
            xlo = min(xlo,x1)
            yhi = max(yhi,y1)
            ylo = min(ylo,y1)
            zhi = max(zhi,z1)
            zlo = min(zlo,z1)
        endif
        nel = nel + 1
    else if(x(2,ne2) .eq. -999.d0 .and. x(3,ne2) .eq. -999.d0) then
        ne2 = ne2 - 1
    else
        wrd = id(nel+1)
        x(1,nel+1) = x(1,ne2)
        x(2,nel+1) = x(2,ne2)
        x(3,nel+1) = x(3,ne2)
        id(nel+1) = id(ne2)
        x(1,ne2) = x1
        x(2,ne2) = y1
        x(3,ne2) = z1
        id(ne2) = wrd
    endif
enddo
if(ixyz .eq. 0) then
    xhi = xhi - xlo
    yhi = yhi - ylo
    zhi = zhi - zlo
    if(zhi .le. min(xhi,yhi)) then
        ixyz = 3
    else if (yhi .le. min(xhi,zhi)) then
        ixyz = 2
    else
        ixyz = 1
    endif
endif
if(ixyz .eq. 2) then
    do i = 1, nel
        x(2,i) = x(3,i)
    enddo
elseif(ixyz .eq. 1) then
    do i = 1, nel
        x(1,i) = x(2,i)
        x(2,i) = x(3,i)
    enddo
endif
call hash(id,ind,hsh,ne,nh,ec)
read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
if(wrd .ne. 'conne' .and. wrd .ne. 'CONNE') then
    stop 'no conne in MESH'
endif
write(10,*)
write(10,'(a)')wrd
nc = 0
do i = 1, ne
    ec(i) = 0
enddo
30 read(1,'(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)',end=40) wrd, wrd2, text, v1, v2, a(nc+1), v3

```



```

      if(wrd .ne. '      ' .and. wrd .ne. '+++ ') then
        nu1 = ihash(wrd, id, ind, hsh, ne, nh)
        nu2 = ihash(wrd2, id, ind, hsh, ne, nh)
        if(nu1 .eq. 0) then
c          write(6,60) wrd,nc+1
            if(nu2 .ne. 0) then
              wrd='DRI 1'
              text='3'
c no gravity
              write(3, '(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)')
              & wrd2, wrd, text, v2, 1.0e-08, a(nc+1), 0.0!v3
              write(9, '(a,5x,4e12.6)') wrd2, x(1, nu2), x(2, nu2),
              & x(3, nu2), v3
              endif
              goto 30
            else if(nu2 .eq. 0) then
c          write(6,60) wrd2,nc+1
            if(nu1 .ne. 0) then
              wrd2='DRI 1'
              text='3'
              write(3, '(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)')
              & wrd, wrd2, text, v1, 1.0e-08, a(nc+1), 0.0!v3
              write(9, '(a,5x,4e12.6)') wrd, x(1, nu1), x(2, nu1),
              & x(3, nu1), v3
              endif
              goto 30
            endif
            write(10, '(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)') wrd, wrd2, text, v1, v2, a(nc+1), v3
            nc=nc+1
            e(1,nc) = nu1
            e(2,nc) = nu2
            if(nu1 .gt. nel .or. nu2 .gt. nel) goto 30
            cc(1,nc) = ec(nu1)
            cc(2,nc) = ec(nu2)
            ec(nu1) = nc
            ec(nu2) = nc
            goto 30
          endif
          if(nc .ge. mc) then
            stop 'Exceeded maximum number of connections'
          endif
          close(unit=1)
          close(unit=10)
          close(unit=3)
          close(unit=9)
          ne = nel
          return
40    stop 'Premature EOF on MESH'
50    stop 'Premature EOF on locat'
60    format(' Unknown element "', a, '" at connection', i8)
      end
      subroutine hash(id, ind, hsh, ne, nh, h)
      implicit none
      integer ne, nh
      character*5 id(ne)
      integer ind(ne)
      integer h(ne)

```

```

integer hsh(nh)
character*5 w1
integer i,i1,i2,j,k,n
do j = 1, ne
  w1 = id(j)
  if(w1(4:4) .eq. '0') w1(4:4) = ' '
  n = 0
  do i = 1, 5
    n = n + i * ichar(w1(i:i))
  enddo
  h(j) = mod(n,nh) + 1
enddo
i1 = 1
do i = 1, nh
  i2 = i1
  do j = i2, ne
    k = ind(j)
    if(h(k) .eq. i) then
      h(k) = 0
      ind(j) = ind(i1)
      ind(i1) = k
      i1 = i1 + 1
    endif
  enddo
  hsh(i) = i1
enddo
return
end
integer function ihash(wrd,id,ind,hsh,ne,nh)
implicit none
integer ne, nh
character*5 id(ne)
integer ind(ne)
integer hsh(nh)
character*5 wrd, w1, w2
integer i,i1,i2,n
w1 = wrd
if(w1(4:4) .eq. '0') w1(4:4) = ' '
n = 0
do i = 1, 5
  n = n + i * ichar(w1(i:i))
enddo
n = mod(n,nh) + 1
i1 = 1
if(n .gt. 1) i1 = hsh(n - 1)
i2 = hsh(n) - 1
do i = i1, i2
  ihash = ind(i)
  w2 = id(ihash)
  if(w2(4:4) .eq. '0') w2(4:4) = ' '
  if(w1 .eq. w2) then
    if(ihash .gt. ne) ihash = 0
    return
  endif
enddo
ihash = 0
return

```

end

Source code for Software Routine mddf cc.f, Version 1.0

```

      program mddf_cc
c cut round tunnel with radius R in 3D FD mesh with 3-m rock failure in the roof
c truncate elements and connections within R
c cut for refined mesh
c write connectivity list for tunnel bound elements to tunnel element
c file: 'drift3d.con'
c write list with coordinates of tunnel bound elements in
c file: 'drift3d.coor'
      implicit none
      integer ne,ixyz
      integer me,mc,nh
      parameter (me =160000)
      parameter (mc =700000)
      parameter (nh = 128)
      character*5 ,id(me)
      double precision x(3,me)
      double precision a(mc),rdrift,dx,dz
      integer ec(me)
      integer e(2,mc)
      integer cc(2,mc)
      integer hsh(nh)
      integer ind(me)
      double precision vol
      double precision x1, y1, z1
      double precision xhi, yhi, zhi
      double precision xlo, ylo, zlo
      character*5 wrd, wrd2
      integer i
      integer ihash
      integer locat
      integer nc
      integer nel
      integer nel
      integer ne2
      integer nul
      integer nu2
      write(*,*)'radius tunnel'
      read(*,*)rdrift
      call rmesh(rdrift,ne,id,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz)
      stop
      end
c
      subroutine rmesh(rdrift,ne,id,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz)
      implicit none
      integer ne,ixyz
      integer me,mc,nh
      character*5 id(me)
      character*5 irock
      character*1 text
      double precision x(3,me)
      double precision a(mc),rdrift,rr,v1,v2,v3,dy,dz
      integer ec(me)
      integer e(2,mc)
      integer cc(2,mc)
      integer hsh(nh)

```

```

integer ind(me)
double precision vol
double precision x1, y1, z1
double precision xhi, yhi, zhi
double precision xlo, ylo, zlo
character*5 wrd, wrd2
integer i
integer ihash
integer locat
integer nc,neall,nz
integer ne1
integer ne2
integer nu1
integer nu2
open(unit=1,file='MESH',status='old')
rewind(1)
read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
if(wrd.ne. 'eleme' .and. wrd.ne. 'ELEM') then
  stop 'no eleme in MESH'
endif
open(unit=10,file='MESHsf.new',status='unknown')
rewind(10)
write(10,'(a)') wrd
open(unit=3,file='driftff.con',status='unknown')
rewind(3)
open(unit=9,file='driftff.coor',status='unknown')
rewind(9)
open(unit=7,file='driftff.tec',status='unknown')
rewind(7)
write(3,*) 'CONNE'
write(9,*) 'COOR'
ne = 0
neall=0
nz=42
locat = 1
10 read(1,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)',end=40)
&      id(ne + 1),irock,vol,v1,x1,y1,z1

neall=neall+1
x(1,ne+1) = x1
x(2,ne+1) = y1
x(3,ne+1) = z1
if(id(ne+1).ne. '      ') then
  if(vol.eq. 0.) goto 10
c
c  dy=dabs(y1-7.5)
c  dy=idint(dy/0.5)*0.5+0.25
c  dz=dabs(z1- 7.75)
c  dz=idint(dz/0.5)*0.5+0.25
c
c check radius
  rr=sqrt(dy*dy+dz*dz)
  if(rr.lt.rdrift) goto 10

  if(x1.gt.2.2.and.x1.lt.3.0)then

  if((y1.gt.7.0.and.y1.lt.7.5).and.(z1.gt.8.0.and.z1.lt.11.0))then

```

```

      go to 10
    elseif((y1.gt.6.5.and.y1.lt.7.0).and.(z1.gt.8.0.and.z1.lt.11.5)) then
      go to 10
    elseif((y1.gt.6.0.and.y1.lt.6.5).and.(z1.gt.8.0.and.z1.lt.12.0)) then
      go to 10
    elseif((y1.gt.5.5.and.y1.lt.6.0).and.(z1.gt.8.0.and.z1.lt.13.0)) then
      go to 10
    end if

  end if

  write(10,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)')
&      id(ne + 1),irock,vol,v1,x1,y1,z1
  ne = ne + 1
  ind(ne) = ne
  if(x1.ne. 0.0 .or. y1 .ne. 0.0 .or. z1 .ne. 0.0) locat = 0
  goto 10
endif
call hash(id,ind,hsh,ne,nh,ec)
if(locat .ne. 0) then
  do i = 1, ne
    x(2,i) = -999.d0
    x(3,i) = -999.d0
  enddo
  open(unit=2,file='locat',status='old')
  read(2,'(a)',end=50) wrd
  if(wrd .ne. 'locat' .and. wrd .ne. 'LOCAT') then
    stop 'no locat in locat'
  endif
20  read(2,'(a5,5x,2f20.0)',end=50) wrd, y1, z1
  if(wrd .ne. ' ') then
    nul = ihash(wrd, id,ind,hsh,ne,nh)
    if(nul .eq. 0) then
      goto 20
    endif
    x(2,nul) = y1
    x(3,nul) = z1
    goto 20
  endif
  write(10,*)
endif
if(ne .ge. me) then
  stop 'Exceeded maximum number of elements'
endif
ixyz=3
nel = 0
ne2 = ne
do while(nel .lt. ne2)
  x1 = x(1,nel+1)
  y1 = x(2,nel+1)
  z1 = x(3,nel+1)
  if(y1 .ne. -999.d0 .or. z1 .ne. -999.d0) then
    if(nel .eq. 0) then
      xhi = x1
      xlo = x1
      yhi = y1

```

```

        ylo = y1
        zhi = z1
        zlo = z1
    else
        xhi = max(xhi,x1)
        xlo = min(xlo,x1)
        yhi = max(yhi,y1)
        ylo = min(ylo,y1)
        zhi = max(zhi,z1)
        zlo = min(zlo,z1)
    endif
    nel = nel + 1
else if(x(2,ne2) .eq. -999.d0 .and. x(3,ne2) .eq. -999.d0) then
    ne2 = ne2 - 1
else
    wrd = id(nel+1)
    x(1,nel+1) = x(1,ne2)
    x(2,nel+1) = x(2,ne2)
    x(3,nel+1) = x(3,ne2)
    id(nel+1) = id(ne2)
    x(1,ne2) = x1
    x(2,ne2) = y1
    x(3,ne2) = z1
    id(ne2) = wrd
endif
enddo
if(ixyz .eq. 0) then
    xhi = xhi - xlo
    yhi = yhi - ylo
    zhi = zhi - zlo
    if(zhi .le. min(xhi,yhi)) then
        ixyz = 3
    else if (yhi .le. min(xhi,zhi)) then
        ixyz = 2
    else
        ixyz = 1
    endif
endif
if(ixyz .eq. 2) then
    do i = 1, nel
        x(2,i) = x(3,i)
    enddo
elseif(ixyz .eq. 1) then
    do i = 1, nel
        x(1,i) = x(2,i)
        x(2,i) = x(3,i)
    enddo
endif
call hash(id,ind,hsh,ne,nh,ec)
read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
if(wrd .ne. 'conne' .and. wrd .ne. 'CONNE') then
    stop 'no conne in MESH'
endif
write(10,*)
write(10,'(a)')wrd
nc = 0
do i = 1, ne

```

```

        ec(i) = 0
    enddo
30  read(1, '(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)',end=40) wrd, wrd2, text, v1, v2, a(nc+1), v3
    if(wrd .ne. ' ' .and. wrd .ne. '+++ ') then
        nu1 = ihash(wrd, id, ind, hsh, ne, nh)
        nu2 = ihash(wrd2, id, ind, hsh, ne, nh)
        if(nu1 .eq. 0) then
c          write(6,60) wrd, nc+1
            if(nu2 .ne. 0) then
                wrd='DRI 1'
                text='3'
c  no gravity
                write(3, '(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)')
                &      wrd2, wrd, text, v2, 1.0e-08, a(nc+1), 0.0!v3
                write(9, '(a,5x,4e12.6)') wrd2, x(1, nu2), x(2, nu2),
                &      x(3, nu2), v3
                endif
                goto 30
            else if(nu2 .eq. 0) then
c          write(6,60) wrd2, nc+1
            if(nu1 .ne. 0) then
                wrd2='DRI 1'
                text='3'
                write(3, '(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)')
                &      wrd, wrd2, text, v1, 1.0e-08, a(nc+1), 0.0!v3
                write(9, '(a,5x,4e12.6)') wrd, x(1, nu1), x(2, nu1),
                &      x(3, nu1), v3
                endif
                goto 30
            endif
            write(10, '(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)') wrd, wrd2, text, v1, v2, a(nc+1), v3
            nc=nc+1
            e(1, nc) = nu1
            e(2, nc) = nu2
            if(nu1 .gt. nel .or. nu2 .gt. nel) goto 30
            cc(1, nc) = ec(nu1)
            cc(2, nc) = ec(nu2)
            ec(nu1) = nc
            ec(nu2) = nc
            goto 30
        endif
        if(nc .ge. mc) then
            stop 'Exceeded maximum number of connections'
        endif
        close(unit=1)
        close(unit=10)
        close(unit=3)
        close(unit=9)
        ne = nel
        return
40  stop 'Premature EOF on MESH'
50  stop 'Premature EOF on locat'
60  format(' Unknown element "', a, '" at connection', i8)
    end
    subroutine hash(id, ind, hsh, ne, nh, h)
    implicit none
    integer ne, nh

```



```

character*5 id(ne)
integer ind(ne)
integer h(ne)
integer hsh(nh)
character*5 w1
integer i,i1,i2,j,k,n
do j = 1, ne
  w1 = id(j)
  if(w1(4:4) .eq. '0') w1(4:4) = ' '
  n = 0
  do i = 1, 5
    n = n + i * ichar(w1(i:i))
  enddo
  h(j) = mod(n,nh) + 1
enddo
i1 = 1
do i = 1, nh
  i2 = i1
  do j = i2, ne
    k = ind(j)
    if(h(k) .eq. i) then
      h(k) = 0
      ind(j) = ind(i1)
      ind(i1) = k
      i1 = i1 + 1
    endif
  enddo
  hsh(i) = i1
enddo
return
end
integer function ihash(wrd,id,ind,hsh,ne,nh)
implicit none
integer ne, nh
character*5 id(ne)
integer ind(ne)
integer hsh(nh)
character*5 wrd, w1, w2
integer i,i1,i2,n
w1 = wrd
if(w1(4:4) .eq. '0') w1(4:4) = ' '
n = 0
do i = 1, 5
  n = n + i * ichar(w1(i:i))
enddo
n = mod(n,nh) + 1
i1 = 1
if(n .gt. 1) i1 = hsh(n - 1)
i2 = hsh(n) - 1
do i = i1, i2
  ihash = ind(i)
  w2 = id(ihash)
  if(w2(4:4) .eq. '0') w2(4:4) = ' '
  if(w1 .eq. w2) then
    if(ihash .gt. ne) ihash = 0
    return
  endif
endif

```

```
enddo  
ihash = 0  
return  
end
```

Source code for Software Routine minrefine3df.f, Version 1.0

```

      program minrefine3df
c make incon block from inconsf.out
c and MESH (refined new mesh)
c
c
      implicit double precision(a-h,o-z)
      character*5 name,wrd
      character head*60
      character*1 text
      character*5 irock
      dimension x(160000),y(160000),z(160000)
      dimension por(70,45,55,5),xperm(70,45,55,5),
j      xalfa(70,45,55,5)
      dimension xsat(70,45,55,5)
      character*5 id(160000)
      character*5 iinc(70,45,55,5)
c
c read refined mesh

      ndual=1

      open(unit=1,file='MESHsf.new',status='old')
      rewind(1)
      read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
      if(wrd.ne. 'eleme' .and. wrd.ne. 'ELEM') then
        stop 'no eleme in MESH'
      endif
      ne = 0
10 read(1,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)',end=40)
      &      id(ne + 1),irock,vol,v1,x1,y1,z1
      if(id(ne+1).eq. '      ') goto 100
      ne = ne + 1
      x(ne) = x1
      y(ne) = y1
      z(ne) = z1
      goto 10
100 close(1)
c
c read incon      (not refined)
      nx=12
      ny=30
      nz=42
c
      open(unit=1,file='inconsf.out',status='old')
      rewind(1)
      read(1,'(a60)') head
      do i=1,nx
      do j=1,ny
      do k=1,nz
      do kk=1,ndual
      read(1,'(a5,2i5,e15.9,2e10.4)')
&iinc(i,j,k,kk),idum,idum,por(i,j,k,kk),xperm(i,j,k,kk),
j      xalfa(i,j,k,kk)
      read(1,'(e20.14)') xsat(i,j,k,kk)
      enddo

```

```
        enddo
        enddo
        enddo

c
    open(unit=2,file='INCONsf',status='unknown')
    rewind(2)
    write(2,'(a60)')head
    do i=1,nx
    do j=1,ny
    do k=1,nz
    do kk=1,ndual
    do nn=1,ne
    if(id(nn).eq.iinc(i,j,k,kk))then
        write(2,'(a5,2i5,e15.9,2e10.4)')
&      id(nn),idum,idum,por(i,j,k,kk),10.0*xperm(i,j,k,kk),
&      xalfa(i,j,k,kk)
        write(2,'(e20.14)')xsat(i,j,k,kk)
    endif
    enddo
    enddo
    enddo
    enddo
    enddo

c
    write(2,*)
    close(1)
    close(2)
    stop
40  stop 'Premature EOF on MESH'
    end
```

## **mddf\_cc.f v.1.0**

### **Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 1 of 2

The following information can be included in the scientific notebook. Attach and reference notebook pages and diskettes with files as needed when submitting routine/macro to records.

1. Name of routine/macro with version/OS/hardware environment:  
**mddf\_cc.f v.1.0 (routine) / UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
2. Name of commercial software with version/OS/hardware used to develop routine/macro:  
**FORTTRAN 77/UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
3. **Test Plan.**
  - Explain whether this is a routine or macro and describe what it does:  
**This routine is based on the routine mddf.f v1.0 and is used to cut out a 3 x 2 meter rock-fall around the crown of the drift in a ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift MESH file. The new MESH file as saved with a new filename.**
  - Source code: (including equations or algorithms from software setup (LabView, Excel, etc.):  
**pp. 118-123 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**
  - Description of test(s) to be performed (be specific):  
**First, the MESH will be cut with a cylinder with radius R through the center of the original 3D MESH. Second, the code will then remove a 3 x 2 x 1 meter set of elements representing a "rock-fall" at the crown of the drift. Third, the elements that are within the removed area will be renamed to indicate their position. The connections will then be defined for those elements on the drift/rock-fall wall. The connection information for the drift and rock-fall neighboring elements will be used to form a new MESH file named MESHSF\_cc. The test will be checked by successfully running the code without error messages and by visually checking the MESH file as well as a 3D rendering of the output MESH to verify that the changes in formatting are correct. The visual check will consist of verifying that the elements at the XYZ coordinates specified in the input are in fact removed correctly from the output. The 3D visual-check method is also used because the output data is very large and it is most effective to visually check the results in 3D rather than check the output data line by line.**
  - Specify the range of input values to be used and why the range is valid  
**The input is the original MESH file, a radius value of 2.75 and the rock cut dimensions given on pp. 153-154, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1. This test case input range is deemed valid because the input data set is the data set used to model the drift scale problem.**
4. **Test Results.**
  - Output from test (explain difference between input range used and possible input)  
**The output from the test is the file MESHSF. A graphic display of this MESH is printed on p. 154, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 and file MESHSF\_cc is provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mddf\_cc/. Any ITOUGH2 V.3.2\_drift MESH file of comparable size to this model could possibly be used. Any radius or rock-cut size used for a problem would have to be small enough so that the cylinder or drift would not intersect the outer boundary of the MESH.**

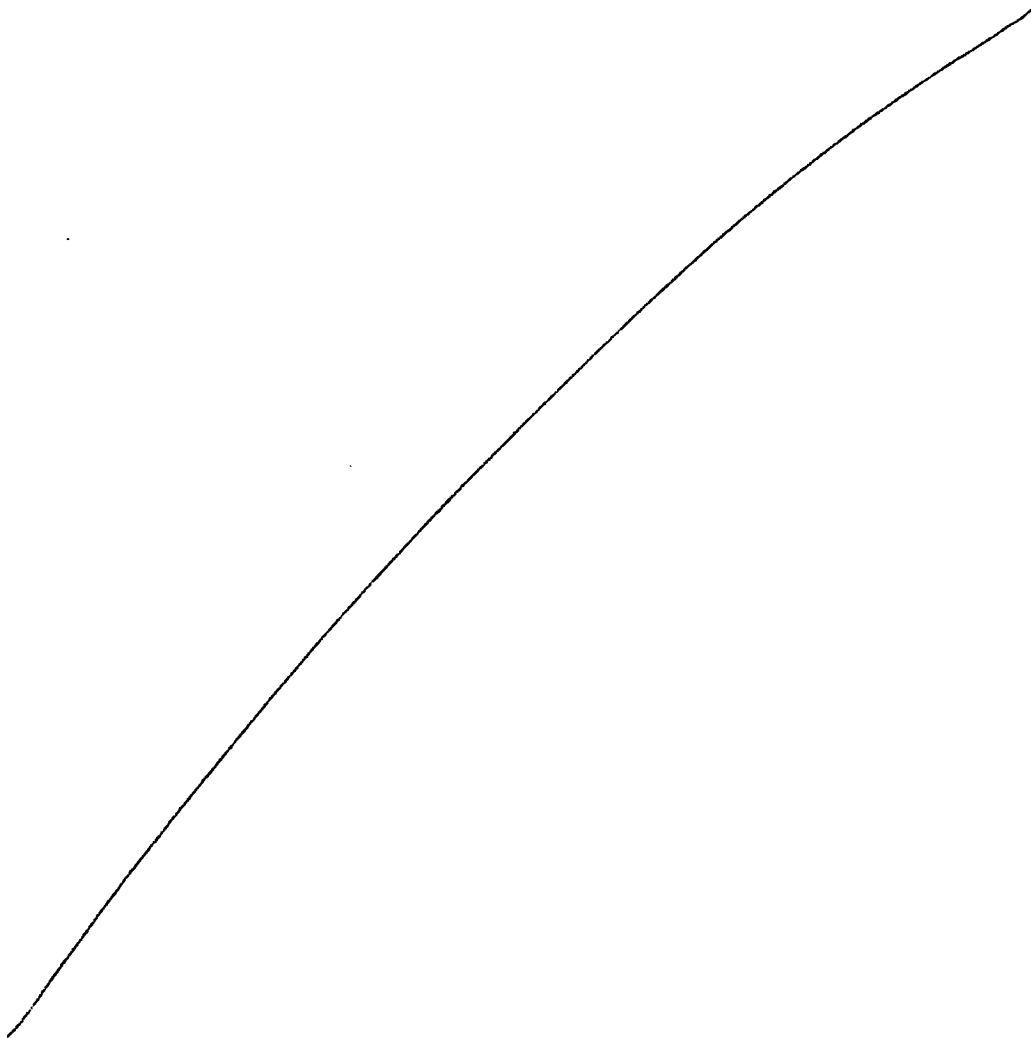
**mddf\_cc.f v.1.0**  
**Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 2 of 2

- Description of how the testing shows that the results are correct for the specified input.  
**Visual inspection of both the input and output data files provided on the accompanying CD, as well as a 3D visualization of the final output (MESHSF\_cc) shows that the routine successfully removes the elements represented by the drift/rock fall and that all connections and elements are redefined properly. In addition, the test was successful because the routine successfully ran without error messages and the new MESHSF\_cc was successfully imported into ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift without errors. Therefore, the test case and routine are acceptable.**
  - List limitations or assumptions to this test case and code in general  
**The routine was tested using an input data set that is comparable to that of 3D ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift models necessary to model drift scale type problems. The routine is only valid for files compatible with ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift. This routine assumes that the drift is perfectly cylindrical and straight and that the rock fall occurs as a square 3 x 2 x 1 meter block at the crown of the drift.**
  - Electronic files identified by name and location (include disc if necessary)  
**The routine, test files and its description can be found on pp. 153-154, from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 and pp. 118-123 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder. The routine (mddf\_cc.fv1.0), input file (MESH) and output file (MESHSF\_cc) are provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mddf\_cc/**
5. Supporting Information. Include background information, such as revision to a previous routine or macro, or explanation of the steps performed to run the software. Include listings of all electronic files and codes used. Attach Scientific Notebook pages with appropriate information annotated.  
**See attached pages for technical review forms, referenced scientific notebook pages and other supporting documentation**

**MAINTAIN NOTEBOOK PAGES IN THIS ORDER:**  
**pp. 153-154 for S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1; and pp. 118-123 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**

p153



(Version 1.0) G.C. 2/18/00

△ Extended Rock failure at the ceiling  
Cable, mddf. cc. f., modified from mddf. f. (See page 33-36,  
131, 146), is used to cut 3 m depth and 2 m from the  
drift crown in mesh file.

SIGNATURE

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

DATE

DATE

2-18

19

JEH 1/16/01

19

(Version 1.0) G.L. 2/18/00  
 mddf-cc.f (under guowin/0999/prog-ir /)

```

c check radius
  rr=sqrt(dy*dy+dz*dz)
  if(rr.lt.rdrift) goto 10

  if(x1.gt.2.2.and.x1.lt.3.0)then
    if((y1.gt.7.0.and.y1.lt.7.5).and.(z1.gt.8.0.and.z1.lt.11.0))then
      go to 10
    elseif((y1.gt.6.5.and.y1.lt.7.0).and.(z1.gt.8.0.and.z1.lt.11.5))then
      go to 10
    elseif((y1.gt.6.0.and.y1.lt.6.5).and.(z1.gt.8.0.and.z1.lt.12.0))then
      go to 10
    elseif((y1.gt.5.5.and.y1.lt.6.0).and.(z1.gt.8.0.and.z1.lt.13.0))then
      go to 10
    end if
  end if

```

```

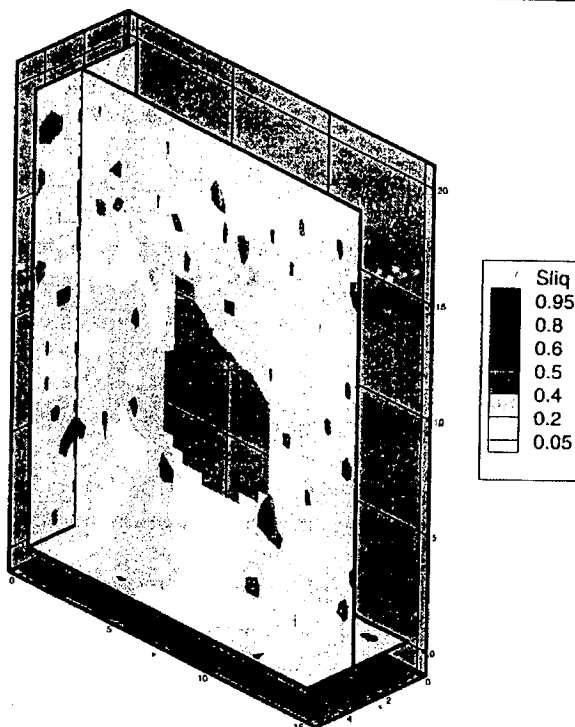
c
c if(neall/nz*nz.eq.neall)then
c   text='2'

```

cut out a drift

cut out 0.3m depth  
 and 2m width  
 from the drift  
 crown.

Following figure shows the cutted rock-fall and drift.



This figure can be  
 produced from the  
 data file named  
 500-ath-cc.plt  
 under PC's  
 directory:

c:/0999 fig 1

Seepage rate:

4.47  
 4.52  
 4.47  
 5.82

Case

Case B

1 m<sup>3</sup> rock-fall from crown

1 m<sup>3</sup>

depth 2 width

3m 2m

spring line

G.L. 10/28/99

excavation cutting

All input and output files saved under:

guowin/0999/drift-geo/drift-cc, drift-cc8 and drift-cc8.

SIGNATURE

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

DATE

DATE

10-28 19 99  
 19 99



YMP-LBNL  
REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 2

3. Originator: Guomin Li mc  
12/10/99  
4. Document Title: Set of HPT Notebook: page 154 for Macro/routine mdd f - cc.f v.1.2  
5. Document Number: YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod.: 3/1

### REVIEW CRITERIA

<p>10. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Review Criteria      <u>Technical</u>            (Taken from Attachment 5)</p> <p>12. Comment Documentation:  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comment Sheets  <input type="checkbox"/> Review Copy Mark-up</p> <p>13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson</p> <p>14. Reviewer                      Org./Discipline                      Review Criteria  <u>H.H. Liu</u>                      <u>LBNL/Hydrol.</u>                      <u>Technical</u></p>	<p>11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific Review Criteria:  <input type="checkbox"/> Source: _____  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attached: <u>YMP-LBNL Software Routine/Macro Documentation - Option 1</u>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3</p> <p>Reviewer                      Org./Discipline                      Review Criteria          _____          _____          _____</p>
--	---

COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 11/29/99

16. Originator/Review Coordinator:  
Donald Mangold  
Print Name

REVIEW BY:

17. Hui Hai Liu  
Print Name

18. [Signature] 11-30-99  
Signature Date

19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed)

20. [Signature] 01/18/01  
Print Name/Signature Date

CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No. N/A Date: 1-18-01

22. Reviewer: [Signature] 12/9/99  
Signature Date

23. PM: [Signature] 12/10/99  
Signature Date

DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

YMP-LBNL  
APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATIONDocument No. and Title: Scientific Notebook : (page 154) YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>GL 12-9-11</u> <u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</u>	<u>pages 154</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET				
1. Document Title: <i>Scientific Notebook page 154</i>			2. Page <i>1</i> of <i>1</i> QA: L	
3. Document No. <i>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</i>		4. Revision/ Change/Mod:	5. Draft	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ
7. Reviewer: <i>H. H. Liu</i>				
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
		<i>checked <del>visually</del> code and no error is found</i>  <i>checked <del>visually</del> test results and found that they are acceptable</i>		

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 1

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Documentation for Routine mddf\_cc.f V1.0 (Option 1 per AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1)  
5. Document Number: N/A 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/4

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☐ Standard Review Criteria N/A  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☐ Specific Review Criteria:  
☒ Source: AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1.1 (One time use routine)  
☐ Attached: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Guðmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer      Org./Discipline      Review Criteria      Reviewer      Org./Discipline      Review Criteria  
Randall Hedegaard      LBNL/Hydrogeologist      Technical      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 25 FEB 2000  
16. Originator/Review Coordinator:  
Guomin Li  
Print Name  
REVIEW BY:  
17. Randall F. Hedegaard  
Print Name  
18. [Signature] 2-28-00  
Signature      Date  
19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No  
ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):  
20. Guomin Li [Signature] 2-28-00  
Print Name/Signature      Date

## CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No: NA Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
22. Reviewer: [Signature] 2-28-00  
Signature      Date  
23. PM: [Signature] 2/29/00  
Signature      Date  
DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)  
24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature      Date

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET					QA: L
1. Document Title: Routine Documentation for mddf_cc.f V1.0				2. Page 1 of 1	
3. Document No. N/A		4. Revision/ Change/Mod: N/A	5. Draft N/A	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ	
7. Reviewer: Randall F. Hedegaard					
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE		12. ACCEPT
		<p>--NO COMMENTS--</p> <p>The documentation for this routine was reviewed and it was found to meet the requirements of AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4. The test case was checked by both hand calculation and by running the code as needed to fully check the test case. The test case fully checks the routine for the input specified and proves that the routine produces acceptable results.</p>			

**YMP-LBNL**  
**APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION**

Document No. and Title: Notebook pages for Routine Documentation for mddf cc.f V1.0

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 Scientific Notebook</u>	<u>pp. 153-154</u>
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Scientific Notebook for Reference Binder</u>	<u>pp. 118-123</u>
<u>Routine Documentation Sheet</u>	<u>pp. 1 &amp; 2</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

## **mddf\_cc8.f v.1.0**

### **Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 1 of 2

The following information can be included in the scientific notebook. Attach and reference notebook pages and diskettes with files as needed when submitting routine/macro to records.

1. Name of routine/macro with version/OS/hardware environment:  
**mddf\_cc8.f v.1.0 (routine) / UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
2. Name of commercial software with version/OS/hardware used to develop routine/macro:  
**FORTTRAN 77/UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
3. **Test Plan.**
  - Explain whether this is a routine or macro and describe what it does:  
**This routine is based on the routine mddf.f v1.0 and is used to cut out a 1 cubic meter rock-fall around the crown of the drift in a ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift MESH file. The new MESH file as saved with a new filename.**
  - Source code: (including equations or algorithms from software setup (LabView, Excel, etc.):  
**pp. 106-111 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**
  - Description of test(s) to be performed (be specific):  
**First, the MESH will be cut with a cylinder with radius R through the center of the original 3D MESH. Second, the code will then remove a 1 x 1 x 1 meter set of elements representing a "rock-fall" at the crown of the drift. Third, the elements that are within the removed area will be renamed to indicate their position. The connections will then be defined for those elements on the drift/rock-fall wall. The connection information for the drift and rock-fall neighboring elements will be used to form a new MESH file named MESHSF\_cc8. The test will be checked by successfully running the code without error messages and by visually checking the MESH file as well as a 3D rendering of the output MESH to verify that the changes in formatting are correct. The visual check will consist of verifying that the elements at the XYZ coordinates specified in the input are in fact removed correctly from the output. The 3D visual-check method is also used because the output data is very large and it is most effective to visually check the results in 3D rather than check the output data line by line.**
  - Specify the range of input values to be used and why the range is valid  
**The input is the original MESH file, a radius value of 2.75 and the rock cut dimensions given on pp. 153, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1. This test case input range is deemed valid because the input data set is the data set used to model the drift scale problem.**
4. **Test Results.**
  - Output from test (explain difference between input range used and possible input)  
**The output from the test is the file MESHSF\_cc8. A graphic display of this MESH is printed on p. 125, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 and file MESHSF\_cc8 is provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mddf\_cc8/. Any ITOUGH2 V.3.2\_drift MESH file of comparable size to this model could possibly be used. Any radius or rock-cut size used for a problem would have to be small enough so that the cylinder or drift would not intersect the outer boundary of the MESH.**

**mddf\_cc8.f v.1.0**  
**Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 2 of 2

- Description of how the testing shows that the results are correct for the specified input.  
Visual inspection of both the input and output data files provided on the accompanying CD, as well as a 3D visualization of the final output (MESHSF\_cc) shows that the routine successfully removes the elements represented by the drift/rock fall and that all connections and elements are redefined properly. In addition, the test was successful because the routine successfully ran without error messages and the new MESHSF\_cc was successfully imported into ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift without errors. Therefore, the test case and routine are acceptable.
  - List limitations or assumptions to this test case and code in general  
The routine was tested using an input data set that is comparable to that of 3D ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift models necessary to model drift scale type problems. The routine is only valid for files compatible with ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift. This routine assumes that the drift is perfectly cylindrical and straight and that the rock fall occurs as a square 1 x 1 x 1 meter block at the crown of the drift.
  - Electronic files identified by name and location (include disc if necessary)  
The routine, test files and its description can be found on pp. 153 and 125, from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 and pp. 106-111 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder. The routine (mddf\_cc8.fv1.0), input file (MESH) and output file (MESHSF\_cc8) are provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mddf\_cc8/
5. Supporting Information. Include background information, such as revision to a previous routine or macro, or explanation of the steps performed to run the software. Include listings of all electronic files and codes used. Attach Scientific Notebook pages with appropriate information annotated.
- See attached pages for technical review forms, referenced scientific notebook pages and other supporting documentation

**MAINTAIN NOTEBOOK PAGES IN THIS ORDER:**

pp. 153 and 125 for S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1; and pp. 106-111 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder



10-28-99

## Effects of Rock Fall

(version 1.0) G.L. 2/18/00

1 cubic meter (rock) fall from crown:

Code, mddf.ccl.f, modified from mddf.f (See page 33-36, 131, 146) to cut out 1 m<sup>3</sup> (2x2x2 grids) from the crown in mesh file.

mddf.ccl.f (under guomin/0999/float-geo/float g.l. 10/18/99) / prog-ir /

```
c check radius
  rr=sqrt(dy*dy+dz*dz)
  if(rr.lt.rdrift) goto 10
```

```
if(x1.gt.2.2.and.x1.lt.3.0)then
if(y1.gt.7.1.and.y1.lt.7.9)then
if(z1.gt.10.20.and.z1.lt.11.30)then
```

```
  go to 10
```

```
end if
end if
end if
```

```
c      if(neall/nz*nz.eq.neall)then
c      text='2'
```

- cut out a round tunnel

- cut out 2x2x2 grids around the crown.

The figure on page 125 shows this route successfully cut out a drift and rock-fall from the crown.

125

PROJECT NAME \_\_\_\_\_

NOTEBOOK NO. \_\_\_\_\_

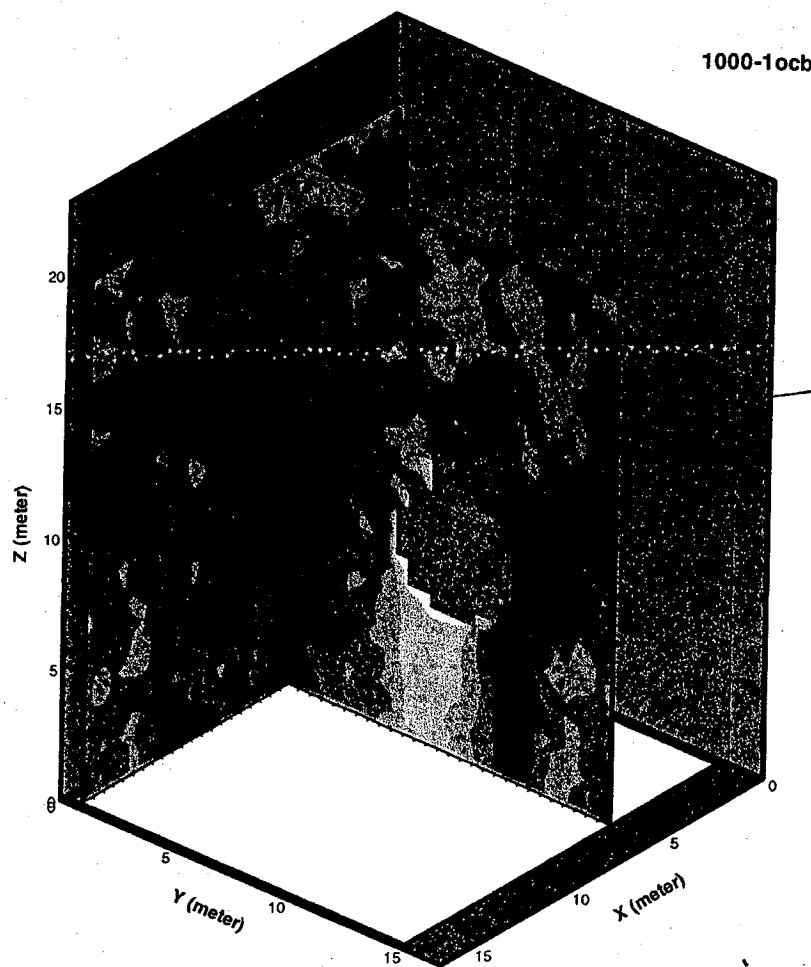
8-8-99

Seepage rate affected by drift-collapse.

Model: as that described on page 22-38 of this notebook.

Reestablishment plan: 1mm/yr.  
Realization 1

Figure 1 shows the saturation contours on vertical plates for 1 cubic meter rock-fall from the drift-crown.



Sliq: 0.05 0.2 0.35 0.5 0.65 0.8 0.95

Figure 1

62

3-25-00

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

READ AND UNDERSTOOD \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

2-18-19-2000

19

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 2

3. Originator: Guomin Li GL 12/9/99  
4. Document Title: Scd. Hfz Notebook page #45, 153, 33-36, 125 for Macro Routine  
5. Document Number: YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.10 9. Revision/Mod: 2/1

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☒ Standard Review Criteria Technical  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☒ Specific Review Criteria:  
☐ Source: \_\_\_\_\_  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
☒ Attached: YMP-LBNL Software Routine/Macro Documentation - Option 1  
☒ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
H.H. Liu LBNL/Hydro. Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 11/29/99  
16. Originator/Review Coordinator:  
Donald Mangold  
Print Name

## REVIEW BY:

17. Hui Hai Liu  
Print Name  
18. [Signature] 11-30-99  
Signature Date  
19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

## ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):

20. Donald Mangold 12/19/99  
Print Name/Signature Date

## CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No: N/A Date:  
22. Reviewer: [Signature] 12/2/99  
Signature Date  
23. PM: [Signature] 12/10/99  
Signature Date

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

J&amp;J 1/16/01

YMP-LBNL  
APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATIONDocument No. and Title: Scientific Notebook : (page <sup>33-36</sup> 445, <sup>125</sup> 153 ) YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable): on 12-1-99

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>g.l. 12-9-99</u> <u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</u>	<u>pages <sup>33-36</sup> 445, 153, 125</u> <u>g.l. 12-9-99</u>

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET				
1. Document Title: <i>Scientific Notebook page 33-36, 153, 125</i>			2. Page <u>1</u> of <u>1</u>	
3. Document No. <i>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</i>		4. Revision/ Change/Mod:	5. Draft	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ
7. Reviewer: <i>H. H. Liu</i>				
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
		<i>checked <sup>visually</sup> the code and no error is found.</i>  <i>checked <sup>visually</sup> the test results and found that they are acceptable</i>		

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 1

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Documentation for Routine mddf\_cc8.f V1.0 (Option 1 per AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1)  
5. Document Number: N/A 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/4

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☐ Standard Review Criteria N/A  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☐ Specific Review Criteria:  
☒ Source: AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1.1 (One time use routine)  
☐ Attached: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Guðmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
Randall Hedegaard LBNL/Hydrogeologist Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

<p>COMMENTS DUE:</p> 15. Due Date: <u>25 FEB 2000</u> 16. Originator/Review Coordinator: <u>Guomin Li</u> Print Name	<p>REVIEW BY:</p> 17. <u>Randall F. Hedegaard</u> Print Name 18. <u>[Signature]</u> <u>2-28-00</u> Signature Date 19. Mandatory Comments: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed): 20. <u>Guomin Li</u> <u>2-28-00</u> Print Name/Signature Date	<p>CONCURRENCE:</p> 21. Document Draft No: <u>NA</u> Date: _____ 22. Reviewer: <u>[Signature]</u> <u>2-28-00</u> Signature Date 23. PM: <u>[Signature]</u> <u>2/29/00</u> Signature Date DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable) 24. PM: _____ Signature Date
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YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET					QA: L
1. Document Title: Routine Documentation for mddf_cc8.f V1.0				2. Page 1 of 1	
3. Document No. N/A		4. Revision/ Change/Mod: N/A	5. Draft N/A	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ	
7. Reviewer: Randall F. Hedegaard					
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT	
		--NO COMMENTS-- The documentation for this routine was reviewed and it was found to meet the requirements of AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4. The test case was checked by both hand calculation and by running the code as needed to fully check the test case. The test case fully checks the routine for the input specified and proves that the routine produces acceptable results.			

**YMP-LBNL**  
**APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION**

Document No. and Title: Notebook pages for Routine Documentation for mddf\_cc8.f V1.0

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 Scientific Notebook</u>	<u>pp. 153 &amp; 125</u>
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Scientific Notebook for Reference Binder</u>	<u>pp. 106-111</u>
<u>Routine Documentation Form</u>	<u>PP 1 &amp; 2</u>
_____	_____
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_____	_____



**mddf\_cs8.f v.1.0**  
**Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 1 of 2

The following information can be included in the scientific notebook. Attach and reference notebook pages and diskettes with files as needed when submitting routine/macro to records.

1. Name of routine/macro with version/OS/hardware environment:  
**mddf\_cs8.f v.1.0 (routine) / UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
2. Name of commercial software with version/OS/hardware used to develop routine/macro:  
**FORTRAN 77/UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
3. **Test Plan.**
  - Explain whether this is a routine or macro and describe what it does:  
**This routine is based on the routine mddf.f v1.0 and is used to cut out a 1 cubic meter rock-fall around the spring-line of the drift in a ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift MESH file. The new MESH file as saved with a new filename.**
  - Source code: (including equations or algorithms from software setup (LabView, Excel, etc.):  
**pp. 112-117 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**
  - Description of test(s) to be performed (be specific):  
**First, the MESH will be cut with a cylinder with radius R through the center of the original 3D MESH. Second, the code will then remove a 1 x 1 x 1 meter set of elements representing a "rock-fall" at the spring line of the drift. Third, the elements that are within the removed area will be renamed to indicate their position. The connection information for the drift and rock-fall neighboring elements will be used to form a new MESH file named MESHsf\_cs8. The test will be checked by successfully running the code without error messages and by visually checking the MESH file as well as a 3D rendering of the output MESH to verify that the changes in formatting are correct. The visual check will consist of verifying that the elements at the XYZ coordinates specified in the input are in fact removed correctly from the output. The 3D visual-check method is also used because the output data is very large and it is most effective to visually check the results in 3D rather than check the output data line by line.**
  - Specify the range of input values to be used and why the range is valid  
**The input is the original MESH file, a radius value of 2.75 and the rock cut dimensions given on pp. 153, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1. This test case input range is deemed valid because the input data set is the data set used to model the drift scale problem.**
4. **Test Results.**
  - Output from test (explain difference between input range used and possible input)  
**The output from the test is the file MESHsf. A graphic display of this MESH is printed on p. 126, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 and file MESHsf\_cs8 is provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mddf\_cs8/. Any ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift MESH file of comparable size to this model could possibly be used. Any radius or rock-cut size used for a problem would have to be small enough so that the cylinder or drift would not intersect the outer boundary of the MESH.**

- Description of how the testing shows that the results are correct for the specified input.  
Visual inspection of both the input and output data files provided on the accompanying CD, as well as a 3D visualization of the final output (MESHsf\_cs8) shows that the routine successfully removes the elements represented by the drift/rock fall and that all connections and elements are redefined properly. In addition, the test was successful because the routine successfully ran without error messages and the new MESHsf\_cs8 was successfully imported into ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift without errors. Therefore, the test case and routine are acceptable.
  - List limitations or assumptions to this test case and code in general  
The routine was tested using an input data set that is comparable to that of 3D ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift models necessary to model drift scale type problems. The routine is only valid for files compatible with ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift. This routine assumes that the drift is perfectly cylindrical and straight and that the rock fall occurs as a square 1 x 1 x 1 meter block at the spring line of the drift.
  - Electronic files identified by name and location (include disc if necessary)  
The routine, test files and its description can be found on pp. 153 and 126, from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 and pp. 112-117 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder. The routine (mddf\_cs8.fv1.0), input file (MESH) and output file (MESHsf\_cs8) are provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mddf\_cs8/
5. Supporting Information. Include background information, such as revision to a previous routine or macro, or explanation of the steps performed to run the software. Include listings of all electronic files and codes used. Attach Scientific Notebook pages with appropriate information annotated.
- See attached pages for technical review forms, referenced scientific notebook pages and other supporting documentation

**MAINTAIN NOTEBOOK PAGES IN THIS ORDER:**

pp. 153 and 126 for S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1; and pp. 112-117 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder

Δ 1 cubic meter rock-fall from spring line:  
code, mddf-cs8.f, modified from mddf.f (see page 33-36,  
131, 146) to cut out 2x2x2 grids from spring line in  
mesh file. (version 1.0) G.C. 4/18/00  
mddf-cs8.f (under guom.4/0999/prog-it/)

```
c check radius
  rr=sqrt(dy*dy+dz*dz)
  if(rr.lt.rdrift) goto 10
```

| — cut out a round tunnel

```
  if(x1.gt.2.2.and.x1.lt.3.0)then
    if(y1.gt.3.9.and.y1.lt.4.9)then
      if(z1.gt.7.5.and.z1.lt.8.5)then
```

| — cut out 2x2x2 grids from  
spring line

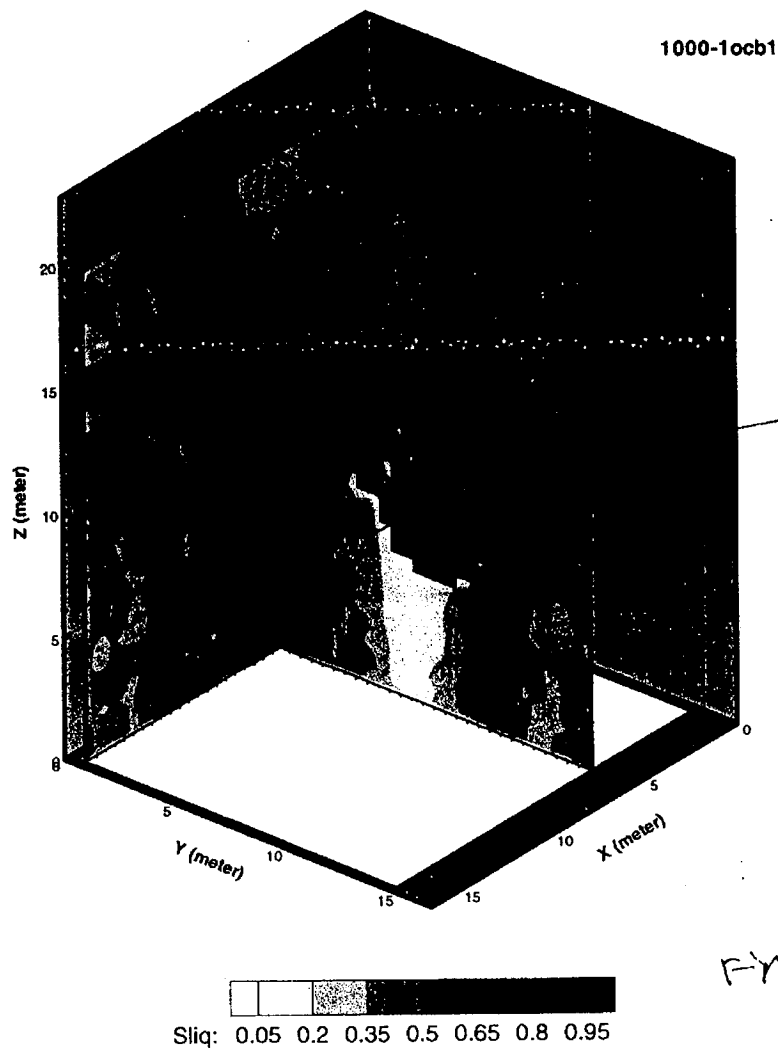
```
    go to 10
```

```
  end if
end if
end if
```

```
c      if(neall/nz*n2.eq.neall)then
c      text='2'
```

The figure on page 126 shown one of this kind  
results. (version 1.0) G.C. 4/18/00

Figure 2 shows the saturation contours on vertical plates for 1 m<sup>3</sup> rock-fall around spring line.



The data files are saved under a directory on hydra:  
guomin/0799/cb

Seepage rates compare with the old case (before rock fall):

Case	Old	1 m <sup>3</sup> rock-fall from crown	1 m <sup>3</sup> around spring line
Seepage rate	35.43%	35.75	36.04

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

READ AND UNDERSTOOD \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 8-8

DATE 19 99

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 2

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Scalable HPC Notebook: page 33-36, 153, 126 for macro/routine mdt - C58.8 v1.0  
5. Document Number: YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/1

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☒ Standard Review Criteria Technical  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☒ Specific Review Criteria:  
☐ Source: \_\_\_\_\_  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
☒ Attached: YMP-LBNL Software Routine/Macro Documentation - Option 1  
☒ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
H.H. Liu LBNL/Hydrol. Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 11/29/99  
16. Originator/Review Coordinator:

Donald Mangold  
Print Name

## REVIEW BY:

17. Hui Hai Liu  
Print Name  
18. [Signature] 11-30-99  
Signature Date

19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

## ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):

20. Donald Mangold 12/19/99  
Print Name/Signature Date

## CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No: N/A Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
22. Reviewer: [Signature] 12/9/99  
Signature Date  
23. PM: [Signature] 12/10/99  
Signature Date

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

JEH 1/14/01

pages 33-36, 153, 126

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET				
1. Document Title: Scientific Notebook page 33-36, 153, 126			2. Page <u>1</u> of <u>1</u>	
3. Document No. YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1		4. Revision/ Change/Mod:	5. Draft	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ
7. Reviewer: H. H. Liu				
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT/PARA/P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
	hhl 11-30-99 hhl	<del>no comment</del> hhl visually 11-30-99 checked code and no error was found checked <sup>visually</sup> test results and found that they are acceptable		

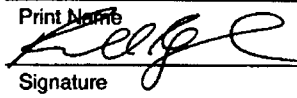

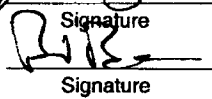

# **YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD**

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 1

3. Originator:	Guomin Li		
4. Document Title:	Documentation for Routine mddf_cs8.f V1.0 (Option 1 per AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1)		
5. Document Number:	N/A	6. Revision/Mod.:	N/A
7. Draft:	N/A		
8. Governing Procedure Number:	AP-SI.1Q	9. Revision/Mod:	2/4

## **REVIEW CRITERIA**

10. <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Review Criteria	N/A	11. <input type="checkbox"/> Specific Review Criteria:	
	(Taken from Attachment 5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Source:	AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1.1 (One time use routine)
12. Comment Documentation:		<input type="checkbox"/> Attached:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comment Sheets		<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3	
<input type="checkbox"/> Review Copy Mark-up			
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM):	Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson		
14. Reviewer	Org./Discipline	Review Criteria	
Randall Hedegaard	LBNL/Hydrogeologist	Technical	

COMMENTS DUE:	REVIEW BY:	CONCURRENCE:
	17. Randall F. Hedegaard Print Name	21. Document Draft No. N/A Date:
15. Due Date: 25 FEB 2000	18.  2-28-00 Signature Date	22. Reviewer:  2-28-00 Signature Date
16. Originator/Review Coordinator:	19. Mandatory Comments: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	23. PM:  2/29/00 Signature Date
Guomin Li Print Name	ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):	DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)
	20. Guomin Li  2-28-00 Print Name/Signature Date	24. PM: _____ Signature Date



YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET				
1. Document Title: Routine Documentation for mddf_cs8.f V1.0				2. Page 1 of 1 QA: L
3. Document No. N/A		4. Revision/ Change/Mod: N/A	5. Draft N/A	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ
7. Reviewer: Randall F. Hedegaard				
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
		<p>--NO COMMENTS--</p> <p>The documentation for this routine was reviewed and it was found to meet the requirements of AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4. The test case was checked by both hand calculation and by running the code as needed to fully check the test case. The test case fully checks the routine for the input specified and proves that the routine produces acceptable results.</p>		

**YMP-LBNL**  
**APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION**

Document No.and Title: Notebook pages for Routine Documentation for mddf\_cs8.f V1.0

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 Scientific Notebook</u>	<u>pp. 153 &amp; 126</u>
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Scientific Notebook for Reference Binder</u>	<u>pp. 112-117</u>
<u>Routine Documentation Sheet</u>	<u>pp. 12</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

The following information can be included in the scientific notebook. Attach and reference notebook pages and diskettes with files as needed when submitting routine/macro to records.

1. Name of routine/macro with version/OS/hardware environment :  
**mddf.f v.1.0 (routine) / UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
2. Name of commercial software with version/OS/hardware used to develop routine/macro:  
**FORTRAN 77/UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
3. **Test Plan.**
  - Explain whether this is a routine or macro and describe what it does:  
**This routine takes an existing ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift MESH file and removes model elements within a defined radius and XYZ location (i.e. cuts out a cylindrical drift) to create an updated MESH file.**
  - Source code: (including equations or algorithms from software setup (LabView, Excel, etc.):  
**pp. 92-97 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**
  - Description of test(s) to be performed (be specific):  
**First, the MESH will be cut with a cylinder with radius R through the center of the original 3D MESH. Second, the elements that are within the radius will be renamed to indicate their position. Third, the connections will be defined for those elements on the drift wall. This connection information for the drift neighboring elements will be used to form a new MESH file named MESHSF. The test will be checked by successfully running the code without error messages and by visually checking the MESH file as well as a 3D rendering of the output MESH to verify that the changes in formatting are correct. The visual check will consist of verifying that the elements at the XYZ coordinates specified in the input are in fact removed correctly from the output. The 3D visual-check method is also used because the output data is very large and it is most effective to visually check the results in 3D rather than check the output data line by line.**
  - Specify the range of input values to be used and why the range is valid:  
**The input is the original MESH file and a radius value of 2.75. This test case input range is deemed valid because the input data set is the data set used to model the drift scale problem.**
4. **Test Results.**
  - Output from test (explain difference between input range used and possible input):  
**The output from the test is the file MESHSF. A graphic display of this MESH is printed on p. 146, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 and file MESHSF is provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mddf. Any ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift MESH file of comparable size to this model could possibly be used. Any radius used for a problem would have to be small enough so that the cylinder or drift would not intersect the outer boundary of the MESH.**
  - Description of how the testing shows that the results are correct for the specified input:  
**Visual inspection of both the input and output data files provided on the accompanying CD, as well as a 3D visualization of the final output (MESHSF) shows that the routine successfully removes the elements represented by the drift and that**

all connections and elements are redefined properly. In addition, the test was successful because the routine successfully ran without error messages and the new MESHSF was successfully imported into ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift without errors. Therefore, the test case and routine are acceptable.

- List limitations or assumptions to this test case and code in general:  
**The routine was tested using an input data set that is comparable to that of 3D ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift models necessary to model drift scale type problems. The routine is only valid for files compatible with ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift. This routine assumes that the drift is perfectly cylindrical and straight.**
- Electronic files identified by name and location (include disc if necessary):  
**The routine (mddf.fv1.0) and test files (MESH and MESHSF) are provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mddf/.**

5. Supporting Information. Include background information, such as revision to a previous routine or macro, or explanation of the steps performed to run the software. Include listings of all electronic files and codes used. Attach Scientific Notebook pages with appropriate information annotated:

**See attached pages for technical review forms, referenced scientific notebook pages and other supporting documentation**

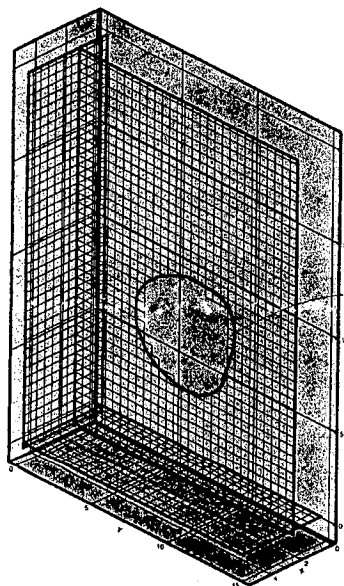
**MAINTAIN NOTEBOOK PAGES IN THIS ORDER:**

**pp. 146 for S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1; and pp. 92-97 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**

(version 1.0) G.L. 2/18/00

Modif. f. (See the description on page 131):  
 the part of the macro was listed on page 33-36.  
 Whole code is listed on pp. 71-76 S/N YMP-CBML-CFT-GI-1A.  
 This macro was used to cut a round drift  
 with radius  $R$  (This report,  $R = 2.75$  meter) in  
 3D Mesh. Then a new mesh was generated without drift.

Following figures clearly show the macro successfully  
 cut out a round tunnel with radius 2.75 meter.



drift

The figure can be  
 produced from the  
 data file named  
 500-a1b-s.plt  
 under a directory  
 on PC: (LBL/DOE  
 6335458) G.L. 12/9/99  
 C:\0999fig\

SIGNATURE

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

DATE

DATE

19 <sup>G.L. 3/15/00</sup> 2000  
 19

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 2

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Scientific Notebook, page 33-36, 131, 146 for Macro/routine mdd-f v1.0  
5. Document Number: YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/1

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☒ Standard Review Criteria Technical  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☒ Specific Review Criteria:  
☐ Source: \_\_\_\_\_  
☒ Attached: YMP-LBNL Software Routine/Macro Documentation - Option 1  
☒ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
H. H. Liu LBNL/HydroL Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 11/29/99

16. Originator/Review Coordinator:

Donald Mangold  
Print Name

## REVIEW BY:

17. Hui-Hui Liu  
Print Name

18. [Signature] 11-29-99  
Signature Date

19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

## ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):

20. Donald Mangold Donald Mangold 11/29/99  
Print Name/Signature Date

## CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No: N/A Date: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Reviewer: [Signature] 12/9/99  
Signature Date

23. PM: [Signature] 12/10/99  
Signature Date

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

JEH 1/14/01

**YMP-LBNL**  
**APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION**

Document No. and Title: Scientific Notebook. (pages 33-36, 131, 146) YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</u>	<u>33-36, 131, 146</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET					QA: L
1. Document Title: Scientific Notebook page 33-36, 131, 146				2. Page 1 of 1	
3. Document No. YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1		4. Revision/ Change/Mod:	5. Draft	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ	
7. Reviewer: H. H. Liu					
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT/PARA/P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE		12. ACCEPT
		<sup>visually</sup> checked the code and no error is found.  <sup>visually</sup> checked the test results and found that they are acceptable.			



# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 1

3. Originator: Guomin Li

4. Document Title: Documentation for Routine mddf.f V1.0 (Option 1 per AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1)

5. Document Number: N/A 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A

8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/4

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☐ Standard Review Criteria N/A  
(Taken from Attachment 5)

11. ☐ Specific Review Criteria:  
☒ Source: AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1.1 (One time use routine)  
☐ Attached: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3

12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up

13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Guðmundur S. Bodvarsson

14. Reviewer	Org./Discipline	Review Criteria	Reviewer	Org./Discipline	Review Criteria
<u>Randall Hedegaard</u>	<u>LBNL/Hydrogeologist</u>	<u>Technical</u>	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

<p>COMMENTS DUE:</p> <p>15. Due Date: <u>25 FEB 2000</u></p> <p>16. Originator/Review Coordinator: <u>Guomin Li</u> Print Name</p>	<p>REVIEW BY:</p> <p>17. <u>Randall F. Hedegaard</u> Print Name</p> <p>18. <u>[Signature]</u> <u>2-28-00</u> Signature Date</p> <p>19. Mandatory Comments: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>CONCURRENCE:</p> <p>21. Document Draft No: <u>NA</u> Date: _____</p> <p>22. Reviewer: <u>[Signature]</u> <u>2-28-00</u> Signature Date</p> <p>23. PM: <u>[Signature]</u> <u>2/29/00</u> Signature Date</p>
	<p>ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):</p> <p>20. <u>Guomin Li</u> <u>2-28-00</u> Print Name/Signature Date</p>	<p>DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)</p> <p>24. PM: _____ Signature Date</p>

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET					QA: L
1. Document Title: Routine Documentation for mddf.1 V1.0				2. Page 1 of 1	
3. Document No. N/A		4. Revision/ Change/Mod: N/A	5. Draft N/A	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
7. Reviewer: Randall F. Hedegaard					
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT	
		--NO COMMENTS-- The documentation for this routine was reviewed and it was found to meet the requirements of AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4. The test case was checked by both hand calculation and by running the code as needed to fully check the test case. The test case fully checks the routine for the input specified and proves that the routine produces acceptable results.			

YMP-LBNL  
APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION

Document No.and Title: Notebook pages for Routine Documentation for mddf .f V1.0

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 Scientific Notebook</u>	<u>pp. 146</u>
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Scientific Notebook for Reference Binder</u>	<u>pp. 92-97</u>
<u>Routine Documentation Sheet</u>	<u>pp 1+2</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

## meshbd.f v.1.0

### Routine/Macro Documentation Form

Page 1 of 2

The following information can be included in the scientific notebook. Attach and reference notebook pages and diskettes with files as needed when submitting routine/macro to records.

1. Name of routine/macro with version/OS/hardware environment:  
**meshbd.f v.1.0 (routine) / UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
2. Name of commercial software with version/OS/hardware used to develop routine/macro:  
**FORTTRAN 77/UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
3. **Test Plan.**
  - Explain whether this is a routine or routine and describe what it does:  
**This routine reformats the ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift MESH file by doing 3 things. In the ELEM section of the MESH file it renames the boundary condition term for each element and changes the "Z" direction. In the CONN section of MESH file it changes the top boundary layer area value to a number in the routine. The new MESH file is saved to a new filename which is the output.**
  - Source code: (including equations or algorithms from software setup (LabView, Excel, etc.):  
**pp. 86-87 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**
  - Description of test(s) to be performed (be specific):  
**During the test the routine will take one of 3 element type names (DRAIN, SOIL and BUNOF) and assign a term to the proper ITOUGH2 element based on the element's boundary condition. The test will also change the sign of the "Z" direction from positive to negative by adding a "-" sign. Lastly, the test will replace the "area" value for each element at the top boundary interface to "0.1E+03". The routine test will be checked by visually comparing a sampling of rows from the output with the input to verify that the changes in formatting are correct.**
  - Specify the range of input values to be used and why the range is valid:  
**The range of input values includes several lines of the ELEM section of the MESH file. These lines of text are printed on p. 129, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1. This test case input range is deemed valid because the routine's formatting changes can be successfully inspected using only a small sampling of lines from the very large input and output files.**
4. **Test Results.**
  - Output from test (explain difference between input range used and possible input):  
**The output from the test is printed on p. 129, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1. Since this routine only performs administrative formatting of the MESH file it is assumed that the routine is valid for use with any ITOUGH2 MESH file as input provided the Z values of the input file are positive.**
  - Description of how the testing shows that the results are correct for the specified input:  
**By visual inspection of the formatting of the input and output files, it can be seen that the routine successfully replaces the boundary condition term, changes the "Z" direction and modifies the top boundary layer area. Therefore, the test case and routine are acceptable.**
  - List limitations or assumptions to this test case and code in general:

**meshbd.f v.1.0**

**Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

**Page 2 of 2**

The routine was tested using an input data set that is comparable to that of 3D ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift models necessary to model drift scale type problems. The routine is only valid for files compatible with ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift.

- Electronic files identified by name and location (include disc if necessary):  
The routine is printed on pp. 86-87 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder and is provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /meshbd/. The test input and output are printed on pp. 129, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1.

5. Supporting Information. Include background information, such as revision to a previous routine or macro, or explanation of the steps performed to run the software. Include listings of all electronic files and codes used. Attach Scientific Notebook pages with appropriate information annotated:

See attached pages for technical review forms, referenced scientific notebook pages and other supporting documentation

**MAINTAIN NOTEBOOK PAGES IN THIS ORDER:**

pp. 128-129 for S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1; and pp. 86-87 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder

Code, meshbd.f, is developed to replace the bottom and top boundary, change mesh order, of z direction from "-" to "+", and interface at top boundary:

```

c
c change mesh order
c change z direction from "-" to "+"
c change interface at top boundary
c
      implicit double precision (a-h,o-z)
      integer nc,ne
      integer me,mc,nh
      parameter (me = 88500)
      parameter (mc = 310000)
      parameter (nh = 1000)
      double precision voll(mc),aa(mc)
      character*5 dddd,ccc,cccc
      character*5 texte
      character*1 text
      character*5 wrd,wrdd
      nx=12
      ny=30
      nz=42

c
      open(unit=2,file='MESH',status='unknown')
      rewind(2)
      texte='ELEME'
      write(2,'(a)')texte

c
      open(unit=1,file='meshm.mes',status='old')
      rewind(1)
      read(1,'(a)',end=40) wrd
      if(wrd.ne.'eleme'.and.wrd.ne.'ELEME') then
         stop 'no eleme in MESH'
      endif

c
      ne = 0
      nesum = 0
      locat = 1
      do i=1,nx
         do j=1,ny
            do k=1,nz
               ne=ne+1
               read(1,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)',end=40)
               & dddd,texte,voll(ne),v1,x1,y1,z1
               nesum = nesum + 1
               if(k.eq.nz)then
                  texte='BUNOF'
               elseif(k.eq.1)then
                  texte='DRAIN'
               voll(ne)=1.0e+50
               else
                  texte='SOILF'
               endif
               write(2,'(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)')
               & dddd,texte,voll(ne),v1,x1,y1,z1
            
```

SIGNATURE

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

DATE

DATE

19

```

        enddo
    enddo
enddo

c
read(1,*)
read(1,'(a)')cccc
write(2,*)
cccc='CONNE'
write(2,'(a)')cccc

nc=0
locat =1
30 read(1,'(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)',end=40) wrd, wrd2, text, v1, v2, aa(nc+1), v3
if(wrd.ne. ' ' .and. wrd2.ne. '+++ ') then
    if(wrd(1:2).eq. 'B7' .and. wrd2(1:2).eq. 'B7') aa(nc+1)=100.0
write(2,'(2a,19x,a,4e10.4)') wrd, wrd2, text, v1, v2, aa(nc+1), v3
    nc=nc+1
    goto 30
endif

c
texte=' '
write(2,'(a)')texte
close(1)
close(2)
stop
40 stop 'Premature End of File'
end

```

The code is tested by check the input and output files

input  
data →

ELEME	NX=	12	NY=	30	NZ=	42	
A11 1							10.1150E-070.5750E-01 0.5750E-010.2500E+00-.1000E-06
B71 1							10.1150E-060.5750E-01 0.5750E-010.2500E+00-.2000E+02
A12 1							10.1150E-070.5750E-01 0.5750E-010.7500E+00-.1000E-06
A22 1							10.2875E-010.0000E+00 0.5750E-010.7500E+00-.2500E+00

output  
data

ELEME			
CONNE			
A11 1A11 2	10.5750E-010.2500E+000.1000E-06		
B71 1B71 2	10.5750E-010.2500E+000.1000E-05		
ELEME			
A11 1	DRAIN0.1000E+510.5750E-01	0.5750E-010.2500E+000.1000E-06	
B71 1	BUNOF0.1150E-060.5750E-01	0.5750E-010.2500E+000.2000E+02	
A12 1	DRAIN0.1000E+510.5750E-01	0.5750E-010.7500E+000.1000E-06	
A22 1	SOILF0.2875E-010.0000E+00	0.5750E-010.7500E+000.2500E+00	
CONNE			
A11 1A11 2	10.5750E-010.2500E+000.1000E-060.0000E+00		
B71 1B71 2	10.5750E-010.2500E+000.1000E+000.0000E+00		

G.L. 2-24-60

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

READ AND UNDERSTOOD \_\_\_\_\_

DATE

8-15

19

DATE

19

**YMP-LBNL  
REVIEW RECORD**

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 2

3. Originator: Guomin Li 12/10/99  
4. Document Title: Scientific Notebook page 128-129 for Routine/Macro MeshAdt v1.0  
5. Document Number: YMP-LBNL-CET-GL-1 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/1

**REVIEW CRITERIA**

10. ☒ Standard Review Criteria Technical  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☒ Specific Review Criteria:  
☐ Source: \_\_\_\_\_  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
☒ Attached: YMP-LBNL Software Routine/Macro Documentation - Option 1  
☒ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
H. H. Liu LBNL/hydrol. Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**COMMENTS DUE:**

15. Due Date: 11/29/99

16. Originator/Review Coordinator:

Donald Mangold  
Print Name

**REVIEW BY:**

17. Hui Hai Liu  
Print Name

18. [Signature] 11-30-99  
Signature Date

19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

**ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):**

20. Donald Mangold 12/19/99  
Print Name/Signature Date

**CONCURRENCE:**

21. Document Draft No: N/A Date: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Reviewer: [Signature] 12/19/99  
Signature Date

23. PM: [Signature] 12/10/99  
Signature Date

**DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)**

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date



4 JEH 1/16/01

[illegible]

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET				
1. Document Title: <i>Scientific Notebook page 128-129</i>			2. Page <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> QA: L	
3. Document No. <i>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</i>		4. Revision/ Change/Mod:	5. Draft	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NO
7. Reviewer: <i>H. H. Liu</i>				
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
		<i>checked <sup>visually</sup> code and error is not found.</i> <i>checked <sup>visually</sup> the test results and found that they are acceptable</i>		


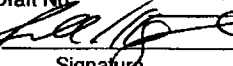
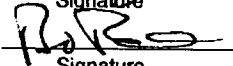
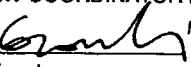
# **YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD**

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 1

3. Originator:	Guomin Li		
4. Document Title:	Documentation for Routine meshbd.f V1.0 (Option 1 per AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1)		
5. Document Number:	N/A	6. Revision/Mod.:	N/A
7. Draft:	N/A		
8. Governing Procedure Number:	AP-SI.1Q	9. Revision/Mod:	2/4

## **REVIEW CRITERIA**

10. <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Review Criteria	N/A	11. <input type="checkbox"/> Specific Review Criteria:	
	(Taken from Attachment 5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Source:	AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1.1 (One time use routine)
12. Comment Documentation:		<input type="checkbox"/> Attached:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comment Sheets		<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3	
<input type="checkbox"/> Review Copy Mark-up			
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM):	Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson		
14. Reviewer	Org./Discipline	Review Criteria	Reviewer
Randall Hedegaard	LBNL/Hydrogeologist	Technical	

COMMENTS DUE:	REVIEW BY:	CONCURRENCE:
	17. Randall F. Hedegaard	21. Document Draft No: NA
15. Due Date: 25 FEB 2000	18.  2-28-00	22. Reviewer:  2-28-00
16. Originator/Review Coordinator:	19. Mandatory Comments: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	23. PM:  2/29/00
Guomin Li	ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):	DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)
Print Name	20. Guomin Li  2-28-00	24. PM: _____
	Print Name/Signature	Signature
	Date	Date

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET				
1. Document Title: Routine Documentation for meshbd.f V1.0			2. Page 1 of 1 QA: L	
3. Document No. N/A		4. Revision/ Change/Mod: N/A	5. Draft N/A	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
7. Reviewer: Randall F. Hedegaard				
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
		--NO COMMENTS-- The documentation for this routine was reviewed and it was found to meet the requirements of AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4. The test case was checked by both hand calculation and by running the code as needed to fully check the test case. The test case fully checks the routine for the input specified and proves that the routine produces acceptable results.		

**YMP-LBNL**  
**APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION**

Document No. and Title: Notebook pages for Routine Documentation for meshbd.f V1.0

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 Scientific Notebook</u>	<u>p. 129</u>
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Scientific Notebook for Reference Binder</u>	<u>pp. 86-87</u>
<u>Documentation sheet</u>	<u>pp. 1 &amp; 2</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**mininipresf.f v. 1.0**  
**Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 1 of 2

The following information can be included in the scientific notebook. Attach and reference notebook pages and diskettes with files as needed when submitting routine/macro to records.

1. Name of routine/macro with version/OS/hardware environment :  
**mininipresf.f v.1.0 (routine) / UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
2. Name of commercial software with version/OS/hardware used to develop routine/macro:  
**FORTTRAN 77/UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
3. **Test Plan.**
  - Explain whether this is a routine or macro and describe what it does:  
**This routine creates a portion of the ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift INCON file by taking input from the MESH file and a second file containing permeability values. The routine takes data from the two files and reformats it into the INCON file. The only calculation that takes place is converting the  $\log_{10}k$  values in the input permeability file to non-log numbers in the final INCON file.**
  - Source code: (including equations or algorithms from software setup (LabView, Excel, etc.):  
**pp. 88-91 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**
  - Description of test(s) to be performed (be specific):  
**The routine will merge the permeability data into the INCON file in the appropriate column and the values will be converted from log to non-log to 4 units of precision. The routine will be checked by visually checking the certain lines of the output INCON file against the input MESH and permeability file to verify that the changes in formatting and log to non-log calculation is correct.**
  - Specify the range of input values to be used and why the range is valid:  
**Since the routine reformats text and performs one inverse log calculation, the routine will be verified using a sampling of the input and output files. This sampling is printed on p. 145, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 under the headings of "part of input file". This test case input range is deemed valid because the routine's formatting changes can be inspected using only a small sampling of lines from the very large output file.**
4. **Test Results.**
  - Output from test (explain difference between input range used and possible input):  
**The output from the test is printed on p. 145, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 under the heading "part of output file". This output is a sampling of the INCON file. Since this routine only reformats text and does one inverse log calculation, it is assumed that the routine is valid for use with any range of values acceptable as a ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift MESH file and any set of  $\log_{10}k$  permeability values as input.**
  - Description of how the testing shows that the results are correct for the specified input:  
**By visual inspection of the formatting of the input and output files and a hand calculation of the log to inverse log calculation to 4 point precision (see p. 145), it can be seen that the routine successfully creates the portion of the INCON file as designed. Therefore, the test case and routine are acceptable.**
  - List limitations or assumptions to this test case and code in general:

**mininipresf.v. 1.0**  
**Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 2 of 2

The routine was tested using an input data set that is comparable to that of 3D ITOUGH2 models necessary to model drift scale type problems. The routine is only valid for files compatible with ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift. The log to non-log conversion was only carried out to 4 point precision.

- Electronic files identified by name and location (include disc if necessary):  
The input and output test data are printed on pp. 145, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1.  
The routine is printed on pp. 88-91 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder and is provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mininipresf/. The test input and output are printed on pp. 145, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1.

5. Supporting Information. Include background information, such as revision to a previous routine or macro, or explanation of the steps performed to run the software. Include listings of all electronic files and codes used. Attach Scientific Notebook pages with appropriate information annotated:

See attached pages for technical review forms, referenced scientific notebook pages and other supporting documentation

**MAINTAIN NOTEBOOK PAGES IN THIS ORDER:**

pp. 145 for S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1; and pp. 88-91 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder

9-22-99 (version 1.0) G.L. 2/18/00

Description and Testing of Sattername Routine or Macro  
A Mininipresf.f. (see page 130) G.M.L. 2-24/00

```

*****
c read and write incon
open(unit=1,file='MESH',status='old')
rewind(1)
open(unit=2,file='inconsf.out',status='unknown')

```

rewind(2)

```

c
read(1,'(a)')dddd
write(2,'(a)')INCON -- INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR DUAL PERMBILITY
do i=1,nx
do j=1,ny
do k=1,nz
do kk=1,ndual
read(1,'(a,14x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e12.6)')name
sat=sini

```

```

if(k.eq.1)then
c permeability of top element equal next element
if(kk.eq.1)then
xxf=(10.0**xfield(i,j,2,kk))
porm=0.000124
sat=0.011
alfa0=1000.
else
xxf=xfield(i,j,1,kk)
porm=0.089
sat=0.02
alfa0=1562500.
endif
goto 99
endif

```

```

if(k.eq.nz)then
c permeability of top element equal next element
if(kk.eq.1)then
xxf=(10.0**xfield(i,j,nz-1,kk))
porm=0.000124
sat=0.011
alfa0=1000.
else

```

```

xxf=xfield(i,j,nz,kk)
porm=0.089
sat=0.02
alfa0=1562500
endif
goto 99
endif

```

```

if(kk.eq.1)then
xxf=(10.0**xfield(i,j,k,kk))
porm=0.000124
sat=0.011
alfa0=1000.
else
xxf=xfield(i,j,k-1,kk)
porm=0.089
sat=0.02
alfa0=1562500.
endif

```

99 continue

```

c
poreporm
write(2,'(a5,215,e15.9,5e10.4)')name,idum,idum,porm,xxf,alfa0
write(2,'(2e20.14)')sat
enddo
enddo
enddo
enddo
textes
write(2,'(a)')textes
write(2,'(a)')
close(1)
close(2)
stop
end

```

See pp. 151-152 YMP-LONL-CFT-G.L.-1A for whole code.  
Part of input file MESH

ELEME

A21 1

SOILF0.2875E-010.0000E+00

0.5750E-010.2500E+000.2500E+00

B7U12

BUNOF0.1150E-060.5750E-01

0.5173E+010.1475E+020.2000E+02

part of input file permanent.dat

12x30x42 values

-0.14350E+02

log<sub>10</sub> KK = 0.4467 · 10<sup>-14</sup>

part of output file inconsf.out

INCON -- INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR DUAL PERMBILITY

```

A21 1 0 00.124000000E-030.4467E-140.1000E+04
0.110000000000000E-01

```

The check also applies to mininipresf.ir.f. G.L. 2/18/00

The macro is easily to be tested by checking  
the input and output files

SIGNATURE

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

DATE

DATE

2-18-00

19



# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 2

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Scientific Notebook page 130, 145 for Routine/Macro mini/pres.f v1.0  
5. Document Number: YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/1

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☒ Standard Review Criteria Technical  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☒ Specific Review Criteria:  
☐ Source: \_\_\_\_\_  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
☒ Attached: YMP-LBNL Software Routine/Macro Documentation - Option 1  
☒ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
H.H. Liu LBNL/Hydro. Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 11/29/99

16. Originator/Review Coordinator:

Donald Mangold  
Print Name

## REVIEW BY:

17. Hui Hai Liu  
Print Name

18. [Signature] 11-29-99  
Signature Date

19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

## ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):

20. Donald Mangold 12/9/99  
Print Name/Signature Date

## CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No: N/A Date: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Reviewer: [Signature] 12/9/99  
Signature Date

23. PM: [Signature] 12/10/99  
Signature Date

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

JEH 1/14/01

**YMP-LBNL  
APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION**

Document No. and Title: Scientific Notebook: YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</u>	<u>130, 145</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET				
1. Document Title: <i>Scientific Notebook page 130, 135</i>			2. Page <i>1</i> of <i>1</i>	
3. Document No. <i>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</i>		4. Revision/ Change/Mod:	5. Draft	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ
7. Reviewer: <i>H. H. Liu</i>				
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
		<i>checked <sup>visually</sup> code and found no error</i>  <i>checked <sup>visually</sup> test results and found that they are acceptable.</i>		

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 1

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Documentation for Routine mininipres.f V1.0 (Option 1 per AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1)  
5. Document Number: N/A 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/4

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☐ Standard Review Criteria N/A  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☐ Specific Review Criteria:  
☒ Source: AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1.1 (One time use routine)  
☐ Attached: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
Randall Hedegaard LBNL/Hydrogeologist Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 25 FEB 2000

16. Originator/Review Coordinator:

Guomin Li

Print Name

## REVIEW BY:

17. Randall F. Hedegaard

Print Name

18. [Signature] 2-28-00  
Signature Date

19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

## ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):

20. Guomin Li 2-28-00

Print Name/Signature

Date

## CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No. NA Date: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Reviewer: [Signature] 2-28-00  
Signature Date

23. PM: [Signature] 2/29/00  
Signature Date

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature

Date

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET					QA: L
1. Document Title: Routine Documentation for mininipres.f V1.0				2. Page 1 of 1	
3. Document No. N/A		4. Revision/ Change/Mod: N/A	5. Draft N/A	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ	
7. Reviewer: Randall F. Hedegaard					
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE		12. ACCEPT
		<p>--NO COMMENTS--</p> <p>The documentation for this routine was reviewed and it was found to meet the requirements of AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4. The test case was checked by both hand calculation and by running the code as needed to fully check the test case. The test case fully checks the routine for the input specified and proves that the routine produces acceptable results.</p>			

YMP-LBNL  
APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION

Document No.and Title: Notebook pages for Routine Documentation for mininipresf.f V1.0

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 Scientific Notebook</u>	<u>pp. 145</u>
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Scientific Notebook for Reference Binder</u>	<u>pp. 88-91</u>
<u>Routine Documentation Sheet</u>	<u>pp. 1+2</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
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_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**mininipresf\_ir.f v1.0**  
**Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 1 of 2

The following information can be included in the scientific notebook. Attach and reference notebook pages and diskettes with files as needed when submitting routine/macro to records.

1. Name of routine/macro with version/OS/hardware environment :  
**mininipresf\_ir.f v1.0 (routine) / UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
2. Name of commercial software with version/OS/hardware used to develop routine/macro:  
**FORTRAN 77/UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
3. **Test Plan.**
  - Explain whether this is a routine or macro and describe what it does:  
**This routine creates a portion of the ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift INCON by taking input from the MESH file and a file containing permeability values. The routine takes data from the property set and the MESH and reformats it into the INCON file. The code takes the original permeability set (A) and multiplies it by a factor to create a second (B) property set. The routine applies the A and B property sets such that property set B is applied to the elements nearest the drift and property set A is applied to the rest of the model elements. The routine also converts the property values (permeability) which are log<sub>10</sub>k values to non-log numbers in the final INCON file.**
  - Source code: (including equations or algorithms from software setup (LabView, Excel, etc.):  
**pp. 102-105 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**
  - Description of test(s) to be performed (be specific):  
**First the test will enable the routine to merge the permeability data into the INCON file in the appropriate column based on the elements XYZ coordinate. Secondly, the code will create 2 sets of permeability values from the input permeability file. Next the B permeability property set will be applied to the elements nearest the drift and property set A is applied to the rest of the model elements. The values will be converted from log to non-log to 4 units of precision. The routine will be checked by visually comparing the output INCON file against the input MESH and two property sets files. The permeability data will also be visualized in 3D to inspect completeness and to verify that the changes in formatting and log to non-log calculation is correct.**
  - Specify the range of input values to be used and why the range is valid:  
**The 2 distinct permeability sets are applied to 2 distinct spatial areas of the model, so the entire input (MESH and the property file) will be used as the test input range so that correct spatial distribution of properties is accomplished. Since the routine also reformats text and performs one inverse log calculation, the routine will be verified using a sampling of the input and output files. This sampling is printed on p. 145, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 under the headings of "part of input file". The input files (MESH and permcut.dat) are provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mininipresf/. This test case input range is deemed valid because the routine's formatting changes can be inspected using only a small sampling of lines from the very large output file.**
4. **Test Results.**
  - Output from test (explain difference between input range used and possible input):

**mininipresf\_ir.f v1.0**  
**Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 2 of 2

A portion of the output from the test is printed on p. 145, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 under the heading "part of output file" and is provided in the INCON file (inconsf.out) on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mininipresf\_ir/. The output on p. 145 is a sampling of the INCON file. Since this routine only reformats text and does one inverse log calculation, it is assumed that the routine is valid for use with any range of values acceptable as a ITOUGH2 MESH file and any set of  $\log_{10} k$  permeability values as input.

- Description of how the testing shows that the results are correct for the specified input:  
By visual inspection of the formatting (see p. 145) of the input and output files and a hand calculation of the log to inverse log calculation to 4 point precision (see p. 145, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1), it can be seen that the routine successfully creates the portion of the INCON file as designed. The 3D visualization of the final INCON file results on p. 152, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 demonstrates that the 2 permeability data sets are properly assigned to the model elements by observing that the lower liquid saturation values (therefore higher permeability) of set B are nearest the drift. Therefore, the test case and routine are acceptable.
- List limitations or assumptions to this test case and code in general:  
The routine was tested using an input data set that is comparable to that of 3D ITOUGH2 models necessary to model drift scale type problems. The routine is only valid for files compatible with ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift or greater. The log to non-log conversion was only carried out to 4 point precision.
- Electronic files identified by name and location (include disc if necessary):  
The routine (mininipresf\_ir.fv1.0) and test files (MESH, permcut.dat) are provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mininipresf\_ir/.

5. Supporting Information. Include background information, such as revision to a previous routine or macro, or explanation of the steps performed to run the software. Include listings of all electronic files and codes used. Attach Scientific Notebook pages with appropriate information annotated:

See attached pages for technical review forms, referenced scientific notebook pages and other supporting documentation

**MAINTAIN NOTEBOOK PAGES IN THIS ORDER:**

pp. 145 and 152 for S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 and pp. 102-105 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder



9-22-99 (version 1.0) G.L. 2/18/00

Description and Testing of Software Routine or Macro  
Mininipresf.f. (see page 130) G.M.L. 2-24/00

```

*****
c read and write incon
open(unit=1,file='MESH',status='old')
rewind(1)
open(unit=2,file='inconsf.out',status='unknown')
rewind(2)
c
read(1,'(a)')dddd
write(2,'(a)')INCON -- INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR DUAL PERMBILITY
do i=1,nx
do j=1,ny
do k=1,nz
do kk=1,ndual
read(1,'(a,14x,e,2e10.4,10x,3e12.6)')name
sat=sini
c
if(kk.eq.1)then
c permeability of top element equal next element
if(kk.eq.1)then
xxf=(10.0**xfeld(i,j,2,kk))
porm=0.000124
sat=0.011
alfa0=1000.
else
xxf=xfeld(i,j,1,kk)
porm=0.089
sat=0.52
alfa0=1562500.
endif
goto 99
endif
if(kk.eq.nz)then
c permeability of top element equal next element
if(kk.eq.1)then
xxf=(10.0**xfeld(i,j,nz-1,kk))
porm=0.000124
sat=0.011
alfa0=1000.
else
xxf=xfeld(i,j,nz,kk)
porm=0.089
sat=0.52
alfa0=1562500.
endif
endif
99 continue
c
porm=porm
write(2,'(a5,2i5,e15.9,5e10.4)')name,idum,idum,porm,xxf,alfa0
write(2,'(2e20.14)')sat
enddo
enddo
enddo
enddo
text='
write(2,'(a)')text
write(2,'(a)')text
close(1)
close(2)
stop
end

```

See pp. 15/16 IN YMP-140NL-CFT-G2-1A for whole code.

Part of input file MESH

ELEM

A21 1

SOILF0.2875E-010.0000E+00

0.5750E-010.2500E+000.2500E+00

B7U12

BUNOF0.1150E-060.5750E-01

0.5173E+010.1475E+020.2000E+02

part of input file permanent.dat

12x30x42 values

-0.14350E+02

→  $\log_{10} K$   $K = 0.4467 \cdot 10^{-14}$ 

part of output file inconsf.out

INCON -- INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR DUAL PERMBILITY

A21 1 0 00.1240000000E-030.4467E-140.1000E+04  
0.110000000000000E-01

The check also applies to mininipresf.ir.f. G.L. 2/18/00

The macro is easily to be tested by checking  
the input and output files visually

SIGNATURE

DATE

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

DATE

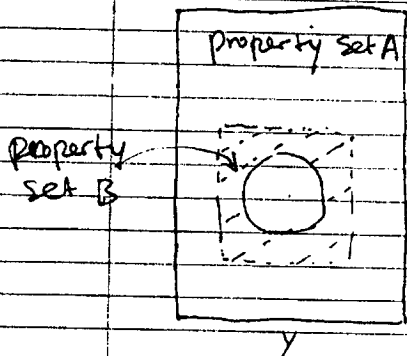
19

10-27-99

Effect of fracture dilation

Model

mininipresf-ir.f (under guomin/0999/prog-ir)



```

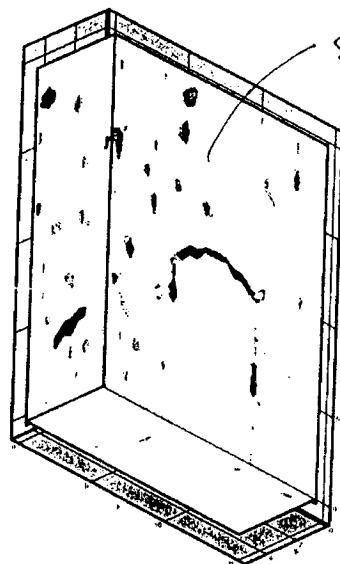
yyy=(j-1)*0.5+0.25
zzz=(k-2)*0.5+0.25

if(kk.eq.1)then
  if(yyy.gt.3.0.and.yyy.lt.11.5).and.
     (zzz.gt.3.5.and.zzz.lt.12.0))then
    xkt=10.0*(10.0**((xfield(i,j,k,kk)+13.05)*0.860-13.05))
    alfa0=100.
  else
    xkf=(10.0**xfield(i,j,k,kk))
    alfa0=1000.
  end if
  por=0.000124
  sat=0.011
else
  xkf=xfield(i,j,k-1,kk)
  por=0.089
  sat=0.92
  alfa0=1562500.
endif

```

(vers. 1.0) G.C. 2/18/00

The code, mininipresf-ir.f, is modified from mininipresf.f. This routine is used to reform property set B around drift (11.5 > y > 3.0, 12.0 > z > 3.5 meter) and property set A elsewhere. The figure on page 147 shows the saturation contours with property set A. The figure below on left shows the saturation contours with property set B. And the figure on right shows the saturation contours of the new model.



Case A

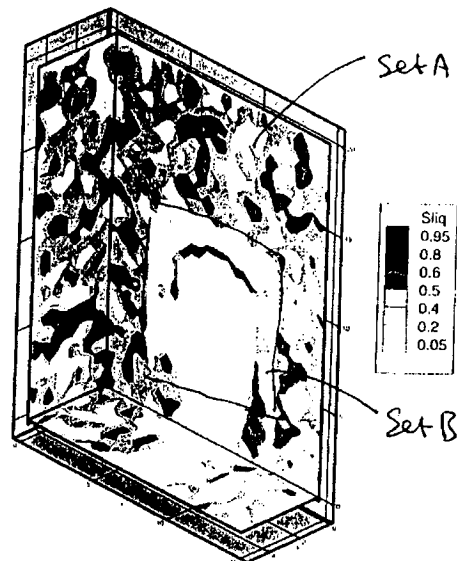
Seepage rate

9.53

ML data files saved under guomin/0999/drift-geo/drift-kzone/

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

READ AND UNDERSTOOD \_\_\_\_\_



Case B

4.47

New model

9.53

DATE

DATE

10-27-1999

10-27-1999

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 2

3. Originator: Guomin Li MC 12/10/99  
4. Document Title: Seda HPC Notebook - page 145, 152 for Macro/Routine miniiprest-ig.f  
5. Document Number: YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A v1.0  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.10 9. Revision/Mod: 2/1

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☒ Standard Review Criteria Technical  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☒ Specific Review Criteria:  
☐ Source: \_\_\_\_\_  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
☒ Attached: YMP-LBNL Software Routine/Macro Documentation - Option 1  
☒ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer      Org./Discipline      Review Criteria      Reviewer      Org./Discipline      Review Criteria  
H.H. Liu      LBNL/Hydrul.      Technical      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 11/29/99  
16. Originator/Review Coordinator:

Donald Mangold  
Print Name

## REVIEW BY:

17. Hui Hai Liu  
Print Name  
18. [Signature] 11-29-99  
Signature      Date

19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☐ No

## ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):

20. Donald Mangold 12/9/99  
Print Name/Signature      Date

## CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No: N/A Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
22. Reviewer: [Signature] 12/9/99  
Signature      Date  
23. PM: [Signature] 12/10/99  
Signature      Date

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature      Date

JEH 1/16/01  
2 of 2YMP-LBNL  
APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATIONDocument No. and Title: Scientific Notebook : (pages 145, 152) YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>GL. 11-9-99</u> <u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</u>	<u>pages 145, 152</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET				
1. Document Title:			2. Page <u>1</u> of <u>1</u>	
3. Document No.		4. Revision/ Change/Mod:	5. Draft	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ
7. Reviewer:				
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
		<p>checked <sup>visually</sup> the code and no error is found.</p> <p>checked <sup>visually</sup> the test results and found that they are acceptable.</p>		

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 1

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Documentation for Routine mininipresf\_ir.f V1.0 (Option 1 per AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1)  
5. Document Number: N/A 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/4

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☐ Standard Review Criteria N/A  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☐ Specific Review Criteria:  
☒ Source: AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1.1 (One time use routine)  
☐ Attached: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Guðmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
Randall Hedegaard LBNL/Hydrogeologist Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 25 FEB 2000  
16. Originator/Review Coordinator:  
Guomin Li  
Print Name

## REVIEW BY:

17. Randall F. Hedegaard  
Print Name  
18. [Signature] 2-28-00  
Signature Date  
19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

## ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):

20. Guomin Li 2-28-00  
Print Name/Signature Date

## CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No: N/A Date: 2-28-00  
22. Reviewer: [Signature] 2-28-00  
Signature Date  
23. PM: [Signature] 2/28/00  
Signature Date

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET					QA: L
1. Document Title: Routine Documentation for mininipresf_lr.f V1.0				2. Page 1 of 1	
3. Document No. N/A		4. Revision/ Change/Mod: N/A	5. Draft N/A	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ	
7. Reviewer: Randall F. Hedegaard					
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE		12. ACCEPT
		<p>--NO COMMENTS--</p> <p>The documentation for this routine was reviewed and it was found to meet the requirements of AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4. The test case was checked by both hand calculation and by running the code as needed to fully check the test case. The test case fully checks the routine for the input specified and proves that the routine produces acceptable results.</p>			

**YMP-LBNL**  
**APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION**

Document No.and Title: Notebook pages for Routine Documentation for mininipresf ir.f V1.0

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 Scientific Notebook</u>	<u>pp. 145 &amp; 152</u>
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Scientific Notebook for Reference Binder</u>	<u>pp. 102-105</u>
<u>Routine Documentation Sheet</u>	<u>pp 1 + 2</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



**minrefine3d.f v.1.0**  
**Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 1 of 2

The following information can be included in the scientific notebook. Attach and reference notebook pages and diskettes with files as needed when submitting routine/macro to records.

1. Name of routine/macro with version/OS/hardware environment:  
**minrefine3d.f v.1.0 (routine) / UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
2. Name of commercial software with version/OS/hardware used to develop routine/macro:  
**FORTTRAN 77/UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
3. **Test Plan.**
  - Explain whether this is a routine or macro and describe what it does:  
**The routine will reform the ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift file INCONsf and remove the grid cells in the cut "drift" domain. Two input files will be needed: MESHsf.new generated from the routine mddf.f v1.0 inconsf.out generated from the routine mininipresf.f v1.0.**
  - Source code: (including equations or algorithms from software setup (LabView, Excel, etc.):  
**pp. 124-125 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**
  - Description of test(s) to be performed (be specific):  
**The test or running of the routine will reform INCONsf and remove the grid cells in the cut "drift" domain. Two input files will be needed: MESHsf.new generated from the routine mddf.f v1.0 and inconsf.out generated from the routine mininipresf.f v1.0. This is done by simply identifying the elements removed in the MESH file and ensuring that the same elements are removed from the INCON information. The routine will be verified by visually checking raw data files as well as the 3D plot of the ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift output. If the macro has any problem, the simulation will produce an error result. The visual-check method is preferred because the output data is very large and it is most effective to visually check the results in 3D space rather than check the output data line by line. The visual check will consist of verifying that the elements at the XYZ coordinates specified in the input are in fact removed correctly from the output.**
  - Specify the range of input values to be used and why the range is valid:  
**The range of input values are the input files: MESHsf.new generated from the routine mddf.f v1.0 and inconsf.out generated from the routine mininipresf.f v1.0 which are provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /minrefine3d/. No special range of input values is necessary to perform the macro. This macro is used to reform a new INCON file from two existing ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift files.**
4. **Test Results.**
  - Output from test (explain difference between input range used and possible input):  
**The resulting INCON data is written to the file INCONsf which is provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /minrefine3d/. Since this routine simply reformats the INCON data, it is assumed that the routine is valid for use with any range of values acceptable as a ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift MESH file and any set of similar model characteristics.**

- Description of how the testing shows that the results are correct for the specified input:  
**The running of the routine and then importing the INCON file into ITOUGH2 successfully shows that the routine does not produce errors. Secondly, a line by line visual inspection of the output was conducted and it can be seen that the routine successfully produced the INCON properties for the for the cut out "drift". Thirdly, The 3D visualization of the model results on pp. 147, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 indicates that the routine is successfully removed the "drift" properties. Therefore, the test is valid and the routine is acceptable.**
- List limitations or assumptions to this test case and code in general:  
**The routine was tested using an input data set that is comparable to that of 3D ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift models necessary to model drift scale type problems. The routine is only valid for files compatible with ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift.**
- Electronic files identified by name and location (include disc if necessary):  
**The input files (MESHsf.new and inconsf.out) and output (INCONsf) are provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /minrefine3df/.**

5. Supporting Information. Include background information, such as revision to a previous routine or macro, or explanation of the steps performed to run the software. Include listings of all electronic files and codes used. Attach Scientific Notebook pages with appropriate information annotated:

**See attached pages for technical review forms, referenced scientific notebook pages and other supporting documentation.**

**MAINTAIN NOTEBOOK PAGES IN THIS ORDER:**

**pp. 146-147 f or S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1; pp. 124-125 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**

146

(Version 1.0) G.C. 2/18/00

Δ Minrefine3d.f.f (See the description on page 131)

It is used to reform a new file of initial grid's properties from the old one "inconsf.out". The new file named INWNSf corresponds the grids listed in the new mesh file without the drift.

The new Incon file and new mesh file should be used to perform the simulation by the software ITTOUGH2 V3.2-drift. If the "Minrefine3d.f.f" had any problem, the simulation should have produced an error result with the improper initial condition (Incon file). Otherwise, we could get a calculation results. The following figure can provide the identity of the macro.

SIGNATURE

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

DATE

DATE

2-18-2000  
19

```

c
implicit double precision(a-h,o-z)
character*5 name, wrd
character*60
character*1 test
character*5 irock
dimension x(160000), y(160000), z(160000)
dimension por(70,45,55,5), xperm(70,45,55,5),
j xalfa(70,45,55,5)
dimension xsat(70,45,55,5)
character*5 id(160000)
character*5 inc(70,45,55,5)

c read refined mesh

ndual=1

open(unit=1, file='MESinf.new', status='old')
rewind(1)
read(1, '(a)', end=40) wrd
if(wrd.ne. 'elene' .and. wrd.ne. 'ELRME') then
stop 'no elene in MESH'
endif
ne = 0
10 read(1, '(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)', end=40)
& id(ne+1), irock, vol, vl, xl, yl, zl
if(id(ne+1).eq. ' ') goto 100
ne = ne + 1
x(nc) = xl
y(nc) = yl
z(nc) = zl
goto 10
100 close(1)

c read incon (not refined)
nx=12
ny=10
nz=42

c
open(unit=1, file='inconsf.out', status='old')
rewind(1)
read(1, '(a60)') head
do i=1,nx
do j=1,ny
do k=1,nz
do kk=1,ndual
read(1, '(a5,2i5,e15.9,2e10.4)')
& iinc(i,j,k,kk), idum, idum, por(i,j,k,kk), xperm(i,j,k,kk),
j xalfa(i,j,k,kk)
read(1, '(e20.14)') xsat(i,j,k,kk)

```

```

enddo
enddo
enddo

c
open(unit=2, file='INCONsf', status='unknown')
rewind(2)
write(2, '(a60)') head
do i=1,nx
do j=1,ny
do k=1,nz
do kk=1,ndual
do nn=1,ne
if(id(nn).eq. iinc(i,j,k,kk)) then
write(2, '(a5,2i5,e15.9,2e10.4)')
& id(nn), idum, idum, por(i,j,k,kk), xperm(i,j,k,kk),
& xalfa(i,j,k,kk)
write(2, '(e20.14)') xsat(i,j,k,kk)
endif
enddo
enddo
enddo
enddo

c
write(2, *)
close(1)
close(2)
stop
40 stop 'Premature EOF on MESH'
end

```



Saturable contours  
on vertical plates in  
3D block.

This figure is  
produced from the  
data file named  
500-alk-o.plt  
under a directory  
on PC:

C:\0999fig1

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_  
READ AND UNDERSTOOD \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 3/12/92  
DATE 19

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 2

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Scada MFC Notebook: page 131, 146-147 for Macro/Routine  
5. Document Number: YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.10 9. Revision/Mod: 2/1

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☒ Standard Review Criteria Technical  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☒ Specific Review Criteria:  
☐ Source: \_\_\_\_\_  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
☒ Attached: YMP-LBNL Software Routine/Macro Documentation - Option 1  
☒ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
H.H. Liu LBNL/Hydrul. Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 11/29/99

16. Originator/Review Coordinator:

Donald Mangold  
Print Name

## REVIEW BY:

17. Hui Hai Liu  
Print Name

18. [Signature] 11-29-99  
Signature Date

19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

## ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):

20. Donald Mangold 12/9/99  
Print Name/Signature Date

## CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No: N/A Date: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Reviewer: [Signature] 12/9/99  
Signature Date

23. PM: [Signature] 12/10/99  
Signature Date

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

J34 1/16/01

YMP-LBNL  
APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION

Document No. and Title: Scientific Notebook : (page 131, 146-147) YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

GL 129-11

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</u>	<u>pages 131, 146-147</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET					QA: L
1. Document Title: Scientific Notebook page 131, 146-147				2. Page 1 of 1	
3. Document No. YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1		4. Revision/ Change/Mod:	5. Draft	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
7. Reviewer: H. H. Lin					
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE		12. ACCEPT
		<i>visually</i> checked Vth code and no error is found.  <i>visually</i> checked Vth test results and found that they are acceptable			

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 1

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Documentation for Routine minrefine3df.f V1.0 (Option 1 per AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1)  
5. Document Number: N/A 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/4

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☐ Standard Review Criteria N/A  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☐ Specific Review Criteria:  
☒ Source: AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1.1 (One time use routine)  
☐ Attached: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
Randall Hedegaard LBNL/Hydrogeologist Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 25 FEB 2000

16. Originator/Review Coordinator:

Guomin Li

Print Name

## REVIEW BY:

17. Randall F. Hedegaard

Print Name

18. [Signature] 2-28-00

Signature

Date

19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

## ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):

20. Guomin Li 2-28-00

Print Name/Signature

Date

## CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No. NA Date: 2-28-00

22. Reviewer: [Signature] 2-28-00

23. PM: [Signature] 2/29/00

Signature Date

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature

Date



YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET					QA: L
1. Document Title: Routine Documentation for minrefine3df.1 V1.0				2. Page 1 of 1	
3. Document No. N/A		4. Revision/ Change/Mod: N/A	5. Draft N/A	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ	
7. Reviewer: Randall F. Hedegaard					
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT	
		--NO COMMENTS-- The documentation for this routine was reviewed and it was found to meet the requirements of AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4. The test case was checked by both hand calculation and by running the code as needed to fully check the test case. The test case fully checks the routine for the input specified and proves that the routine produces acceptable results.			

**YMP-LBNL  
APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION**

Document No.and Title: Notebook pages for Routine Documentation for minrefine3df.f V1.0

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 Scientific Notebook</u>	<u>pp. 146-147, 131</u>
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Scientific Notebook for Reference Binder</u>	<u>pp. 124-125</u>
<u>Reference Documentation Sheet</u>	<u>pp. 1+2</u>
_____	_____
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_____	_____
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_____	_____

## **mk\_gener.f v1.0**

### **Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 1 of 2

The following information can be included in the scientific notebook. Attach and reference notebook pages and diskettes with files as needed when submitting routine/macro to records.

1. Name of routine/macro with version/OS/hardware environment :  
**mk\_gener.f v1.0 (routine) / UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
2. Name of commercial software with version/OS/hardware used to develop routine/macro:  
**FORTTRAN 77/UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
3. **Test Plan.**
  - Explain whether this is a routine or macro and describe what it does:  
**The routine produces percolation flux values for every node at the top boundary of the 3D model. This routine creates a portion of the ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift input (the GENER data) by taking input from the MESH file and a user defined percolation flux value.**
  - Source code: (including equations or algorithms from software setup (LabView, Excel, etc.):  
**pp. 98-99 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**
  - Description of test(s) to be performed (be specific):  
**The test will run the routine and produce individual percolation flux values for nodes at the top boundary of the 3D model given a single average percolation flux. The code will take the top boundary area for the each element and multiply this area by the average percolation flux to come up with element specific percolation flux value. This routine will create a portion of the ITOUGH2 input (the GENER data) by taking input from the MESH file and the user defined percolation flux value. Since the routine's calculations can be successfully checked using sample data that do not cover the full range of possible top boundary areas, only a select number of elements will be tested.**
  - Specify the range of input values to be used and why the range is valid:  
**The input range is an overall percolation flux of 5 mm/yr and 3 sample elements from the original MESH (see left margin p. 148, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1). This test case input range is deemed valid because the routine's formatting changes can be inspected using only a small sampling of lines from the very large output file.**
4. **Test Results.**
  - Output from test (explain difference between input range used and possible input):  
**The output from the test is printed on p. 148, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 under the heading "TESTING". These test case input ranges are deemed valid because the routine's calculations can be successfully checked using sample data that do not cover the full range.**
  - Description of how the testing shows that the results are correct for the specified input:  
**Hand calculation confirms that the output is correct to the significant figures given (shown on p. 148, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1).**
  - List limitations or assumptions to this test case and code in general:

## **mk\_gener.f v1.0**

### **Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

**Page 2 of 2**

The input percolation flux is valid from 0 to infinity. The routine was tested using an input data set that is comparable to that of 3D models necessary to model drift scale type problems. The routine is only valid for files compatible with ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift.

- Electronic files identified by name and location (include disc if necessary):  
The routine is printed on pp. 98-99 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder and is provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mk\_gener/. The test input and output are printed on pp. 145, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1.

5. Supporting Information. Include background information, such as revision to a previous routine or macro, or explanation of the steps performed to run the software. Include listings of all electronic files and codes used. Attach Scientific Notebook pages with appropriate information annotated:

See attached pages for technical review forms, referenced scientific notebook pages and other supporting documentation

#### **MAINTAIN NOTEBOOK PAGES IN THIS ORDER:**

pp. 148 for S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1; and pp. 98-99 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder

Δ MK-gener. F (See the description on page 131)  
(Version 1.0) G.L. 2/18/00

This macro is used to add the percolation flux at the top boundary grid.

It can be tested by checking the input and output files.

part of input file MESH.F

implicit double precision (a-h,o-z)

integer ne,ixyz

integer me,mc,nh

parameter (me = 160000)

parameter (mc = 700000)

parameter (nh = 2500)

character\*5 id(me)

character\*5 tfeld(me)

double precision x(3,me)

double precision a(mc),volf(me)

integer ec(me)

integer e(2,mc)

integer cc(2,mc)

integer hsh(nh)

integer ind(me)

call rmesh

\*(rdrift,ne,id,tfeld,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz,volf)

stop

end

subroutine rmesh

\*(rdrift,ne,id,tfeld,x,ec,e,a,cc,hsh,ind,me,mc,nh,ixyz,volf)

implicit double precision (a-h,o-z)

character\*5 id(me)

character\*5 texte

character\*5 tfeld(me)

double precision x(3,me)

double precision a(mc)

integer ec(me)

integer e(2,mc)

integer cc(2,mc)

integer hsh(nh)

integer ind(me)

double precision volf(me)

character\*5 wrd

write(\*,\*) 'Infiltration Rate in mm/a'

read(\*,\*) rinf

open(unit=2,file='GENER.F',status='unknown')

rewind(2)

textre='GENER'

write(2, '(a)') texte

iwl=0

iw2=0

open(unit=1,file='MESH.F',status='old')

rewind(1)

read(1, '(a)',end=40) wrd

if(wrd .ne. 'elems' .and. wrd .ne. 'Elems') then

stop 'no elems in MESH'

endif

ne = 0

nesum = 0

local = 1

10 read(1, '(a,10x,a,2e10.4,10x,3e10.4)',end=40)

id(ne+1),texte,volf(ne+1),v1,x1,y1,z1

nesum = nesum + 1

if(id(ne+1) .ne. ' ') then

if(volf .eq. 0.) goto 10

if(texte .eq. 'BUNOP') ne = ne + 1

goto 10

endif

volsum=0.0

do i=1,ne

volsum=volsum-volf(i)

enddo

do i=1,ne

fakt=volf(i)/volsum

write(2, '(2a,i4,25x,a,e10.4)')

id(i), 'I', i, 'WATE', fakt\*rinf\*78.45\*3.171e-08

enddo

close(1)

close(2)

stop

40 stop 'Premature End of File'

end

Testig:

input the percolation flux 5 mm/yr

For a grid with a surface area  $0.5 \times 0.5 \text{ m}^2$   
the number of the percolation flux should be added.

$$5 \text{ mm/yr} \times 0.25 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 0.005 \times 25 (\text{m}^3) / 365 \times 24 \times 3600 (\text{s})$$

$$= 0.3964 \times 10^{-7} (\text{kg/s})$$

x 10<sup>-7</sup> G.L. 2/18/00

The output file also shown the correct results. (The name is GENER.F) G.L. 6-29-00

GENER

B77 2I 37

B78 2I 38

B79 2I 39

.....

WATE 0.3964E-07

WATE 0.3964E-07

WATE 0.3964E-07

ELEME

B77 2

B78 2

B79 2

SIGNATURE

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

DATE

DATE

9-22 19 99

19 99

YMP-LBNL  
REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 2

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Scuba MFT Notebook page 31-32 131.141 for macro/routine  
5. Document Number: YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/1

REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☒ Standard Review Criteria Technical  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☒ Specific Review Criteria:  
☐ Source: \_\_\_\_\_  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
☒ Attached: YMP-LBNL Software Routine/Macro Documentation - Option 1  
☒ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
H.H. Liu LBNL/Hydr. Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 11/29/99  
16. Originator/Review Coordinator:

Donald Mangold  
Print Name

REVIEW BY:

17. Hui Hai Liu  
Print Name  
18. H-29-99  
Signature Date  
19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):

20. Donald Mangold  
Print Name/Signature Date 12/9/99

CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No: N/A Date:  
22. Reviewer: 12/9/99  
Signature Date  
23. PM: 12/10/99  
Signature Date

DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date

JSH 1/16/01  
2012YMP-LBNL  
APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATIONDocument No. and Title: Scientific Notebook : (pages 31-32, 131, 148) YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</u>	<u>pages 31-32, 131, 148</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET				
1. Document Title: <i>Scientific Notebook page 31-32, 131, 148</i>			2. Page <i>1</i> of <i>1</i>	
3. Document No. <i>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</i>		4. Revision/ Change/Mod:	5. Draft	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ
7. Reviewer: <i>H. H. Liu</i>				
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
		<i>checked <del>the</del> <sup>visually</sup> code and no error is found.</i>		
		<i>checked <del>the</del> <sup>visually</sup> test results and found that they are acceptable</i>		



# **YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD**

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 1

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Documentation for Routine mk\_gener.f V1.0 (Option 1 per AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1)  
5. Document Number: N/A 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/4

## **REVIEW CRITERIA**

10. ☐ Standard Review Criteria N/A  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☐ Specific Review Criteria:  
☒ Source: AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1.1 (One time use routine)  
☐ Attached: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer      Org./Discipline      Review Criteria      Reviewer      Org./Discipline      Review Criteria  
Randall Hedegaard      LBNL/Hydrogeologist      Technical      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## **COMMENTS DUE:**

15. Due Date: 25 FEB 2000

16. Originator/Review Coordinator:

Guomin Li

Print Name

## **REVIEW BY:**

17. Randall F. Hedegaard

Print Name

18.

Signature

Date

19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

## **ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):**

20.

Guomin Li

Print Name/Signature

Date

## **CONCURRENCE:**

21. Document Draft No: N/A

Date:

22. Reviewer: [Signature]

Signature

Date

23. PM: [Signature]

Signature

Date

## **DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)**

24. PM:

Signature

Date

YMP-LBNL  
COMMENT SHEET

QA: L

1. Document Title:

Routine Documentation for mmk\_gener.f V1.0

2. Page 1 of 1

3. Document No.

N/A

4. Revision/ Change/Mod:

N/A

5. Draft

N/A

6. ☒ Q☐ NQ

7. Reviewer:

Randall F. Hedegaard

8. NO. CODE	9. SECT/PARA/P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
		--NO COMMENTS-- The documentation for this routine was reviewed and it was found to meet the requirements of AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4. The test case was checked by both hand calculation and by running the code as needed to fully check the test case. The test case fully checks the routine for the input specified and proves that the routine produces acceptable results.		

**YMP-LBNL**  
**APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION**

Document No. and Title: Notebook pages for Routine Documentation for mk gener.f V1.0

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 Scientific Notebook</u>	<u>pp. 148</u>
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Scientific Notebook for Reference Binder</u>	<u>pp. 98-99</u>
<u>Routine Documentation Form</u>	<u>pp 1+2</u>
_____	_____
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**mk\_scale\_k.f v.1.0**  
**Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

Page 1 of 2

The following information can be included in the scientific notebook. Attach and reference notebook pages and diskettes with files as needed when submitting routine/macro to records.

1. Name of routine/macro with version/OS/hardware environment:  
**mk\_scale\_k.f v.1.0 (routine) / UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
2. Name of commercial software with version/OS/hardware used to develop routine/macro:  
**FORTRAN 77/UNIX SUNOS Solaris 5.5.1/Sun workstation**
3. **Test Plan.**
  - Explain whether this is a routine or macro and describe what it does:  
**This routine is used to scale a heterogeneous field by changing the parameter A in the following formula:  $K' = (K - \bar{K}) A + \bar{K}$  where, K = old log permeability;  $\bar{K}$  = old mean log permeability; K' = new log permeability; A = scaled factor. Special conditions for A: unchanged heterogeneous field when A = 1, K' = K; homogeneous field when A = 0, K' =  $\bar{K}$ ; higher heterogeneous field when A > 1; or a lower heterogeneous field if A < 1.**
  - Source code: (including equations or algorithms from software setup (LabView, Excel, etc.):  
**pp. 100-101 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**
  - Description of test(s) to be performed (be specific):  
**The routine is checked by taking a set of permeability values as input, and then comparing the results with a hand calculation of standard deviation. These results will be checked by hand calculating the output and input data to verify that the standard deviation of log permeability has been correctly scaled.**
  - Specify the range of input values to be used and why the range is valid:  
**The range of input values are the permeability values in file (permd5\_r1.dat) which is provided on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mk\_scale\_k/.**
4. **Test Results.**
  - Output from test (explain difference between input range used and possible input):  
**The output file from the test is saved as perm.new on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mk\_scale\_k/. Since this routine does one standard deviation calculation that is valid on real numbers, it is assumed that the routine is valid for use with any range of values acceptable as a ITOUGH2 V3.2\_drift MESH file and any set of similar permeabilities.**
  - Description of how the testing shows that the results are correct for the specified input:  
**When the value of the input parameter A is 1.292, the standard deviation of the log permeability is 2.503 (see p. 149, S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1, from the output file perm.new). By hand calculation of the standard deviation it is apparent that the code correctly scales the permeability values. Therefore, the test case is valid.**
  - List limitations or assumptions to this test case and code in general:  
**The limitation of the input value of the scale factor: A >= 0.0.**

**mk\_scale\_k.f v.1.0**

**Routine/Macro Documentation Form**

**Page 2 of 2**

- Electronic files identified by name and location (include disc if necessary):  
**The output file (perm.new) and input file (permd5\_r1.dat) are saved on the accompanying CD entitled YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 (routines) in directory /mk\_scale\_k/.**

5. Supporting Information. Include background information, such as revision to a previous routine or macro, or explanation of the steps performed to run the software. Include listings of all electronic files and codes used. Attach Scientific Notebook pages with appropriate information annotated:

**See attached pages for technical review forms, referenced scientific notebook pages and other supporting documentation.**

**MAINTAIN NOTEBOOK PAGES IN THIS ORDER:**

**pp. 149, 123 for S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1; pp. 100-101 from S/N YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Reference Binder**

9-24-99

Δ Description and testing the software routine for scaling the heterogeneous field

See page 123 and 133-134. The following routine is used for scaling the heterogeneous field by the formula listed on page 123

mk-scale-k.fc version 1.0.0 G.L. 2/18/00

```
implicit double precision(a-h,o-z)
character name*5,head*80
dimension xfield(100,100,100,20),class(100)
nz=42
ny=30
nx=12
ndual=1
c read kfield
open(unit=1,file='perm5_r1.dat',status='old')
rewind(1)
read(1,*)
do k=1,nz
do j=1,ny
do i=1,nx
read(1,*)xfield(i,j,k,1)
enddo
enddo
enddo
close(1)

do k=1,nz
do j=1,ny
do i=1,nx
xmeans=xmeans + xfield(i,j,k,1)
enddo
enddo
enddo
```

G.L. 2/24/00

```
xmeans=xmeans/dbl(12*30*42)
do k=1,nz
do j=1,ny
do i=1,nx
sss=sss+(xfield(i,j,k,1)-xmeans)*(xfield(i,j,k,1)-xmeans)
enddo
enddo
enddo

sss=sss/dbl(12*30*42)
ssd=sqrt(sss)
open(unit=3,file='perm.new',status='unknown')
rewind(3)
write(3,*)'MEAN IN Log10 ',xmeans
do k=1,nz
do j=1,ny
do i=1,nx
scalek=(xfield(i,j,k,1)-xmeans)*1.292*xmeans
write(3,*)scalek
enddo
enddo
enddo

close(3)
stop
end
```

Testing:

Input file perm5\_r1.dat

with  $\bar{\sigma}(\ln k) = 1.937$

$\ln_{10} k = -13.045$

output file perm.new  
(Scaling by factor  $A = 1.292$ )

with  $\bar{\sigma}(\ln k) = 2.503$

$\ln_{10} k = -13.045$

SIGNATURE

READ AND UNDERSTOOD

DATE

DATE

G.L. 3/15/00

19

19

8-2-99

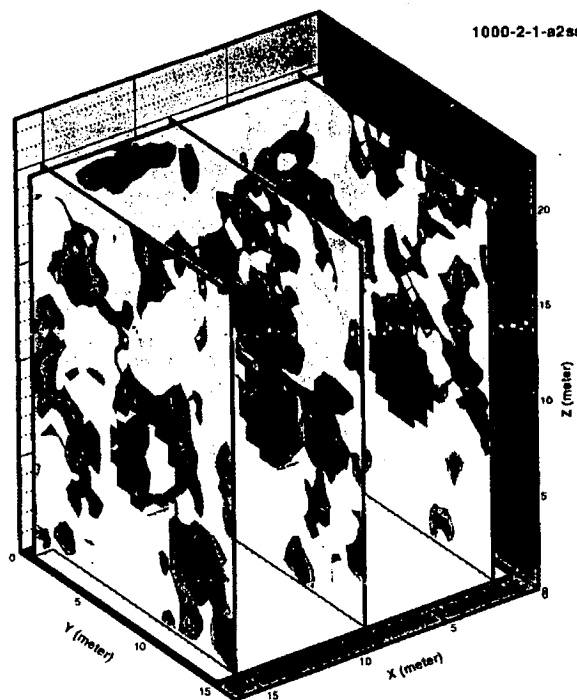
Presentation of the saturation contours on vertical planes for 2 correlation lens upscaled by simple factor.

We try to upscale the heterogeneity field by a simple formula below:

$$K' = (K - \bar{K}) * A + \bar{K}$$

Where  $K$  — old log permeability,  $\bar{K}$  — mean log permeability,  $K'$  — new log permeability,  $A$  — upscaling factor.  
 $A = 1$ ,  $K' = K$ ; Same heterogeneity field;  
 $A = 0$ ,  $K' = \bar{K}$ , Homogeneous field;  
 $A > 1$ , higher heterogeneity field generated;  
 $A < 1$ , lower

Below figures show the saturation contours for 2 upscaled heterogeneity fields with the factor  $A$  of 0.5 and 2.



Sliq: 0.05 0.2 0.35 0.5 0.65 0.8 0.95

Pesados flux  
 1000 mm/yr;  
 Steady State;  
 $A = 2$

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

READ AND UNDERSTOOD \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

2-18 19 2000

19 \_\_\_\_\_

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 2

3. Originator: Guomin Li 6. 12/1/99  
4. Document Title: Scale Notebooks: page 123, 133-134, 149 for macro routine  
5. Document Number: YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/1

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☒ Standard Review Criteria Technical  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☒ Specific Review Criteria:  
☐ Source: \_\_\_\_\_  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
☒ Attached: YMP-LBNL Software Routine/Macro Documentation - Option 1  
☒ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Gudmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
H.H. Liu LBNL/Hydraul. Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMENTS DUE:

15. Due Date: 11/29/99

16. Originator/Review Coordinator:

Donald Mangold  
Print Name

## REVIEW BY:

17. Hui Hai Liu  
Print Name

18. [Signature] 11-29-99  
Signature Date

19. Mandatory Comments: ☐ Yes ☒ No

## ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed):

20. Donald Mangold 12/1/99  
Print Name/Signature Date

## CONCURRENCE:

21. Document Draft No: N/A Date: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Reviewer: [Signature] 12/9/99  
Signature Date

23. PM: [Signature] 12/10/99  
Signature Date

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable)

24. PM: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date



JEH 1/16/01  
2012YMP-LBNL  
APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATIONDocument No. and Title: Scientific Notebook : (pages 123, 133-134, 141) YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>G.L. 141111</u> <u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1</u>	<u>pages 123, 133-134, 141</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
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_____	_____

YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET				
1. Document Title: Scientific Notebook page 123, 133-134, 148			2. Page <u>1</u> of <u>1</u> QA: L	
3. Document No. YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1		4. Revision/ Change/Mod:	5. Draft	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ
7. Reviewer: H. H. Liu				
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA/P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
		<p>checked <del>th</del> <sup>visually</sup> code and no error is found.</p> <p>checked <del>th</del> <sup>visually</sup> test results and found that they are acceptable</p>		

# YMP-LBNL REVIEW RECORD

1. QA: L  
2. Page 1 of 1

3. Originator: Guomin Li  
4. Document Title: Documentation for Routine mk\_scale.f V1.0 (Option 1 per AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1)  
5. Document Number: N/A 6. Revision/Mod.: N/A 7. Draft: N/A  
8. Governing Procedure Number: AP-SI.1Q 9. Revision/Mod: 2/4

## REVIEW CRITERIA

10. ☐ Standard Review Criteria N/A  
(Taken from Attachment 5)  
11. ☐ Specific Review Criteria:  
☒ Source: AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4, Sec. 5.1.1 (One time use routine)  
☐ Attached: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Scientific notebook/data associated with this review as noted on Attachment 3  
12. Comment Documentation:  
☒ Comment Sheets  
☐ Review Copy Mark-up  
13. YMP-LBNL Project Manager (PM): Guðmundur S. Bodvarsson  
14. Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria Reviewer Org./Discipline Review Criteria  
Randall Hedegaard LBNL/Hydrogeologist Technical \_\_\_\_\_  
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<p>COMMENTS DUE:</p>  15. Due Date: <u>25 FEB 2000</u>  16. Originator/Review Coordinator: <u>Guomin Li</u> Print Name	<p>REVIEW BY:</p> 17. <u>Randall F. Hedegaard</u> Print Name 18. <u>[Signature]</u> <u>2-28-00</u> Signature Date 19. Mandatory Comments: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  ORIGINATOR/REVIEW COORDINATOR (After response completed): 20. <u>Guomin Li</u> <u>2-28-00</u> Print Name/Signature Date	<p>CONCURRENCE:</p> 21. Document Draft No: <u>NA</u> Date: _____ 22. Reviewer: <u>[Signature]</u> <u>2-28-00</u> Signature Date 23. PM: <u>[Signature]</u> <u>2/29/00</u> Signature Date  DISPUTE RESOLUTION: (if applicable) 24. PM: _____ Signature Date
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YMP-LBNL COMMENT SHEET				
1. Document Title: Routine Documentation for mk_scale.f V1.0				2. Page 1 of 1 QA: L
3. Document No. N/A		4. Revision/ Change/Mod: N/A	5. Draft N/A	6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> NQ
7. Reviewer: Randall F. Hedegaard				
8. NO. CODE	9. SECT./PARA./P#	10. COMMENT	11. RESPONSE	12. ACCEPT
		<p>--NO COMMENTS--</p> <p>The documentation for this routine was reviewed and it was found to meet the requirements of AP-SI.1Q/Rev. 2/ICN4. The test case was checked by both hand calculation and by running the code as needed to fully check the test case. The test case fully checks the routine for the input specified and proves that the routine produces acceptable results.</p>		

**YMP-LBNL  
APPLICABLE REFERENCE INFORMATION**

Document No. and Title: Notebook pages for Routine Documentation for mk scale k.f V1.0

Date of Document (or revision, draft revision number, as applicable):  
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Pertinent sections of scientific notebook(s) or other backup documents and/or data DTN# are identified below, supporting the document which is the subject of this review. These documents/data shall be included in the scope of this review.

Document(s) Title/Data	Relevant Sections/Pages
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1 Scientific Notebook</u>	<u>pp. 149</u>
<u>YMP-LBNL-CFT-GL-1A Scientific Notebook for Reference Binder</u>	<u>pp. 100-101</u>
<u>Routine Documentation Form</u>	<u>pp. 2-</u>
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**ATTACHMENT III – ADDITIONAL CASES WITH PARAMETER SET B'**

With reference to Section 6.3.4, an additional parameter Set B' is defined:

$$k_{FC} = 1.86 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2$$

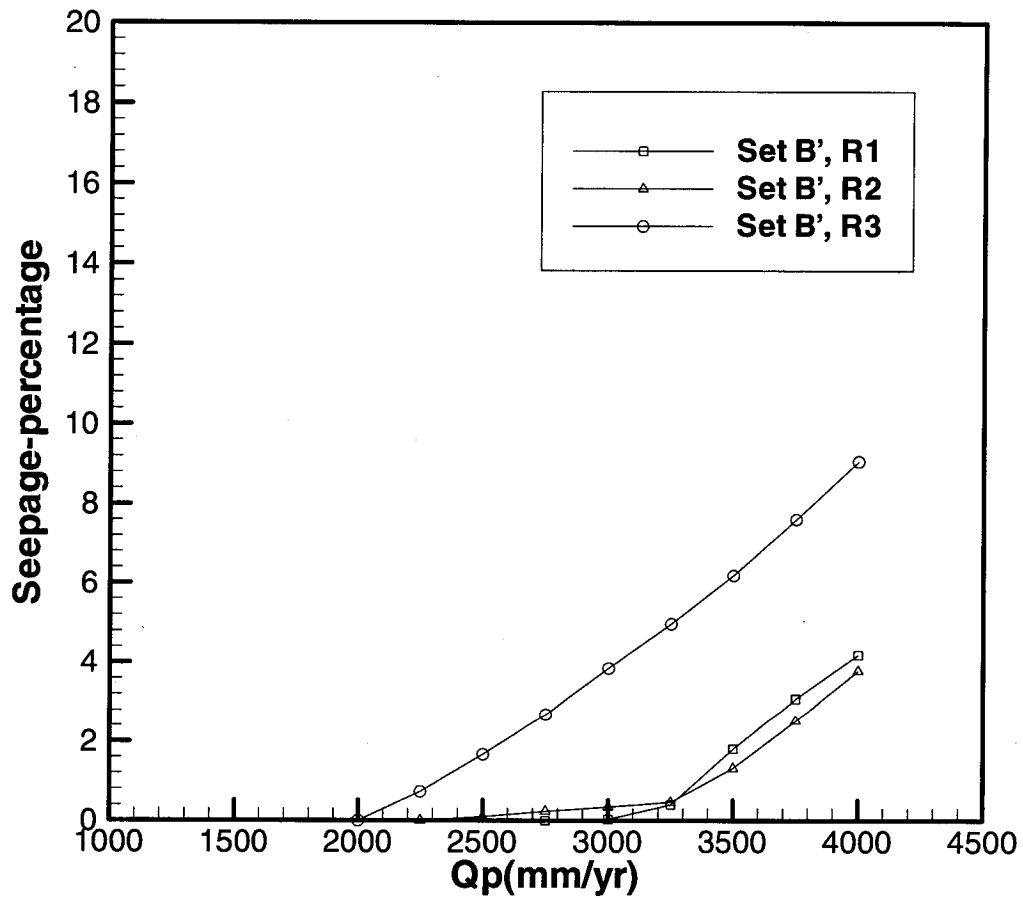
$$1/\alpha = 537 \text{ Pa}$$

$$n = 2.57$$

$$\sigma = 1.93$$

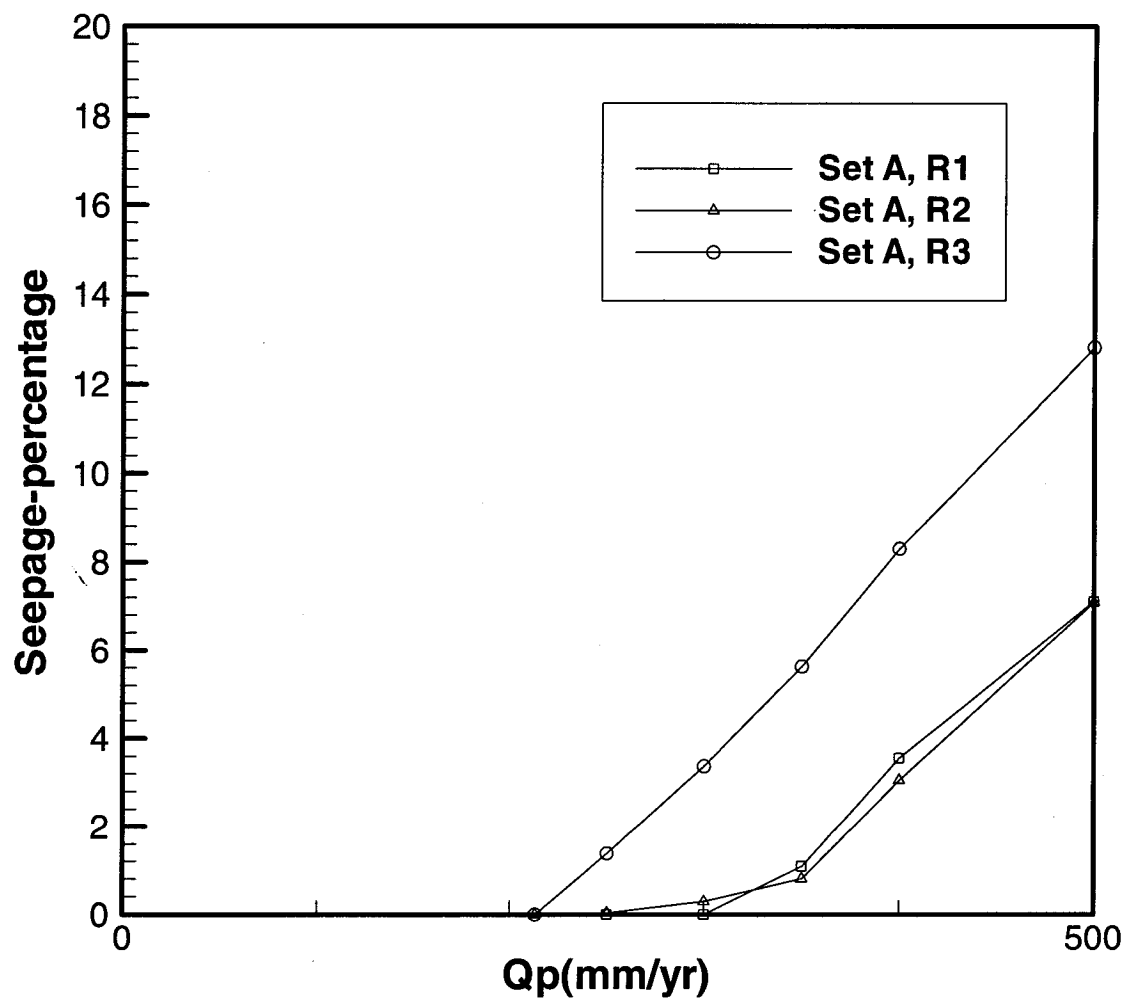
This parameter set is same as that of Set B, except for the  $1/\alpha$  is reduced to account for the effects of the lithophysal cavities on seepage. As discussed in the SCM report (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Section 6.3.3.3) lithophysal cavities tend to increase seepage. Since SMPA does not include lithophysal cavities explicitly, it is necessary to represent this effect by a reduced  $1/\alpha$  value. One calibration case was run with and without lithophysal cavities in the model and the reduction of the  $\log(1/\alpha)$  value caused by the presence of lithophysal cavities is found to be 0.21 (CRWMS M&O 2000 [153045], Section 6.3.3.3), suggesting a value of  $\log(1/\alpha)$  of 2.73, which translates to the  $1/\alpha$  value of 537 Pa.

With parameter Set B', seepage percentages are calculated as a function of percolation flux for the three realizations R1, R2, and R3. The results are presented in Figure A3-1. For comparison, similar calculations are also done for Parameter Set A (see Section 6.3.4) and results are shown in Figure AIII-2.



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Figure AIII-1. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $Q_p$  for Parameter Set B'.



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Figure AIII-2. Seepage Percentage as a Function of  $Q_p$  for Parameter Set A.