



UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID

Marie Skłodowska Curie Action –Postdoctoral Fellowship 2025 (MSCA-PF-2025)

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Department /Institute /Centre Name	Continuum Mechanics and Structures Department / Civil Engineering School (ETSI de Caminos)/ R+D+i Center for Intelligent and Sustainable Civil Infrastructures
Address	Calle Prof. Aranguren 3, 28045, Madrid
Province	Madrid
Research Area	Information Science and Engineering (ENG) Environment and Geoscience (ENV) Mathematics (MAT)
Brief description of the Centre/Research Group	The Centro I+D+i en Infraestructuras Civiles Inteligentes y Sostenibles (CIVILis) at the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM) focuses on advancing intelligent and sustainable civil infrastructures. The center integrates cutting-edge technology, sustainability principles, geomechanics for environmental and energy applications, and computational geomechanics to address modern infrastructure challenges. Key Research Areas: • Intelligent Infrastructure: Smart systems for real-time monitoring, predictive maintenance, and resilience enhancement. • Sustainable Design: Eco-friendly materials and circular economy approaches for low-carbon infrastructure. • Geomechanics for Environment & Energy: Soil and rock behavior modeling for CO ₂ sequestration, geothermal energy, and underground storage. • Computational Mechanics: Development and application of numerical modeling techniques (FEM, MPM, DEM) to analyze complex geotechnical problems, such as landslides, subsidence, and reservoir geomechanics in underground energy storage and CO ₂ injection projects. • Hydraulic & Environmental Engineering: Water resource management, flood control, and conservation strategies. • Structural Engineering: Experimental and numerical research on durability and performance of materials and structures.



Project description	 Climate change is accelerating due to human dependence on fossil fuels. Spain's PNIEC 2021-2030 aims for a 23% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2030, yet 2022 emissions reached 305 Mt CO2eq, a 5.17% increase from 1990. Underground CO2 storage is a key mitigation strategy. Simultaneously, the need for renewable energy storage is rising, with hydrogen (H2) storage in geological formations offering a potential solution. Ensuring the permanence of stored CO2 and H2 requires an understanding of reservoir and caprock integrity. The main concerns include: Leakage risks via faults, fractures, and wellbore defects. Surface uplift and induced seismicity from fluid injection. Hydromechanical and chemical interactions affecting rock properties. Research Objectives Mathematical Modeling: Coupled thermal-chemical interactions in geomaterials and fluids. Constitutive Modeling: Stress-path-dependent rock and discontinuity behavior. Numerical Modeling: phase-field variational numerical tool for fracture evolution in deformable media in FEM and
	MPM.
	Hypotheses Supercritical CO2 alters mineral composition, affecting
	 Superclifical CO2 alters initial composition, altecting mechanical stability. Phase-field multiphysics models capture fluid-driven fracture propagation. MPM overcomes mesh distortion issues seen in FEM for complex fractures. Reservoir pressure thresholds critical for mechanical stability and leakage risks can be identified.
	Expected Outcomes
	 Enhanced constitutive models for geological storage. Predictive tools for leakage risks, stability, and seismicity. Operational guidelines for safe CO2 and H2 storage.
	This research advances climate mitigation strategies by improving underground gas storage safety and efficiency.
Applications: documents to be submitted and deadlines	Interested candidates should submit a CV, a cover letter detailing relevant experience, and contact information for references. For more information, please reach out to Dr. Diego Manzanal (UPM). Deadline: 30 th April 2025