

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
OFFICE OF CIVILIAN RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

**NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD  
FULL BOARD MEETING**

**SUBJECT: EVALUATION OF ENGINEERED  
BARRIER SYSTEM RELEASES IN  
TSPA-1995**

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**PRESENTER'S TITLE  
AND ORGANIZATION: SENIOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT ANALYST  
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**ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA  
OCTOBER 17-18, 1995**

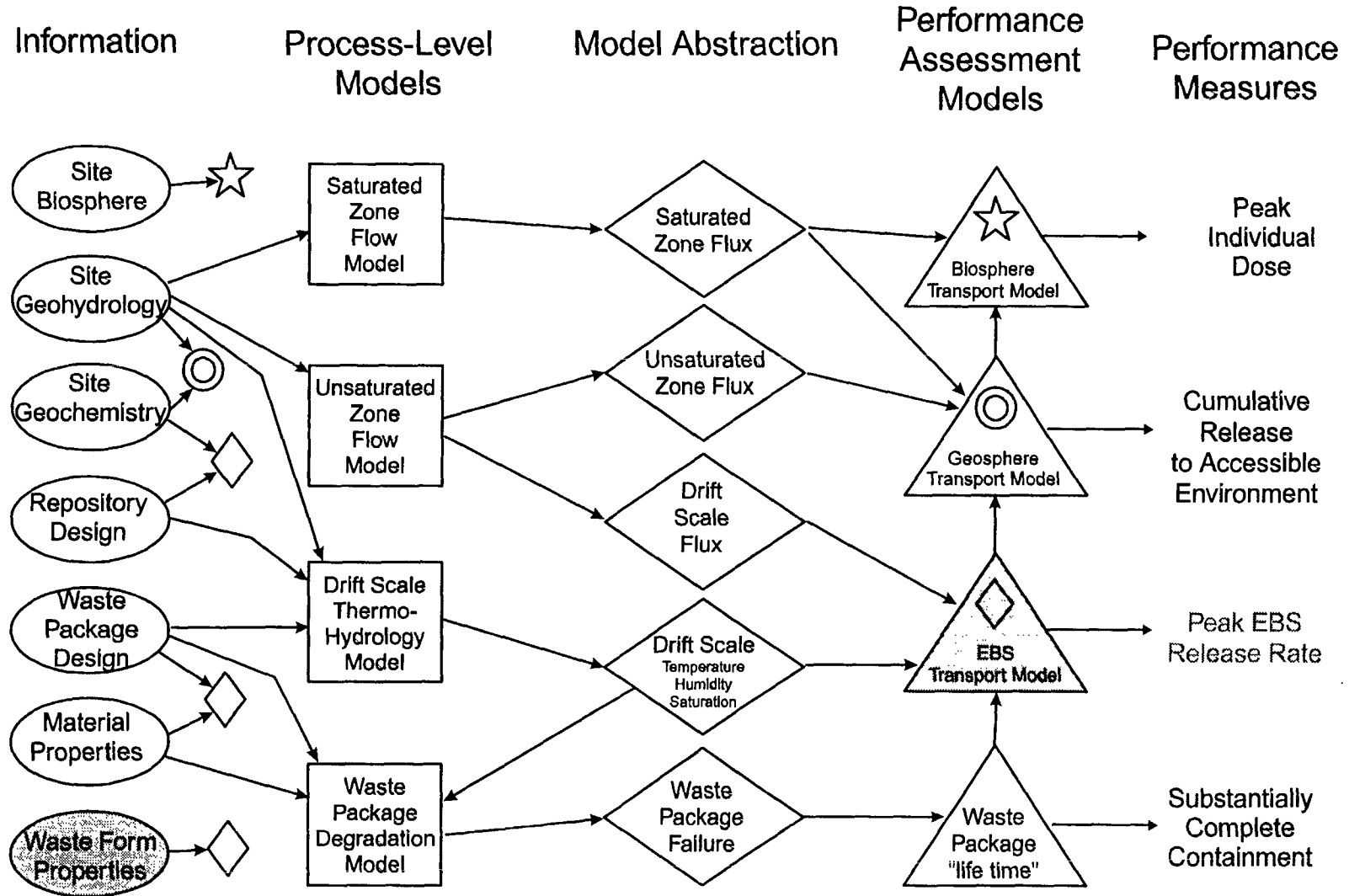
# Outline

- **Objectives**
- **Description of Nominal Engineered Barrier System (EBS)**
- **Waste Form Alteration/Radionuclide Mobilization**
- **EBS Release Models**
- **Approach to EBS Release Sensitivity Analyses**
- **Results of Sensitivity Analyses**
- **Conclusions**

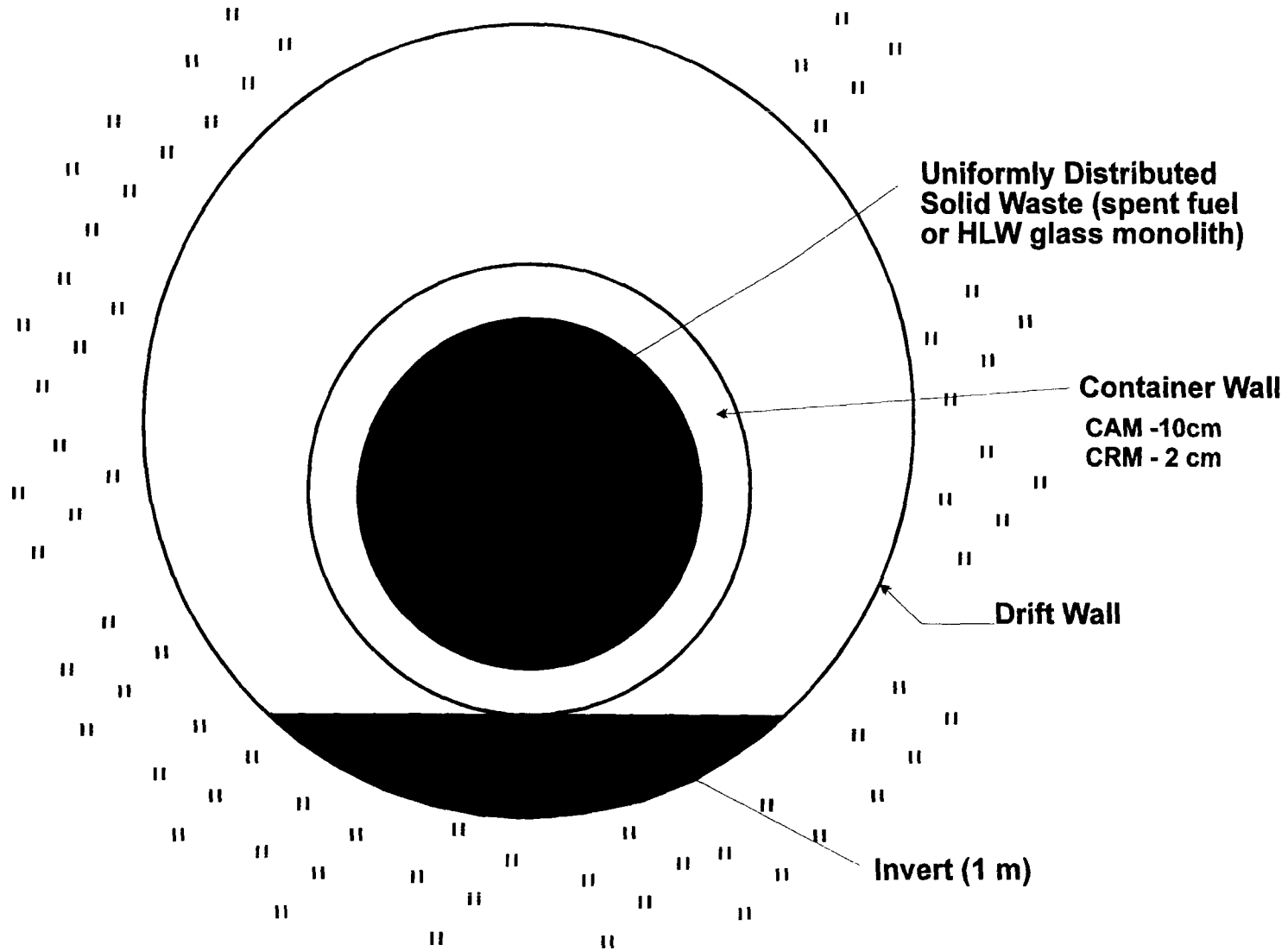
# Objectives

- **Develop abstractions for radionuclide mobilization processes**
  - alteration/dissolution (f ( $[\text{CO}_3]_{\text{T}}$ , pH, T))
  - radionuclide solubility (f (pH, T))
- **Evaluate EBS release rate for various alternate conceptual models of EBS transport**
- **Provide EBS releases to geosphere for predicting total system performance**

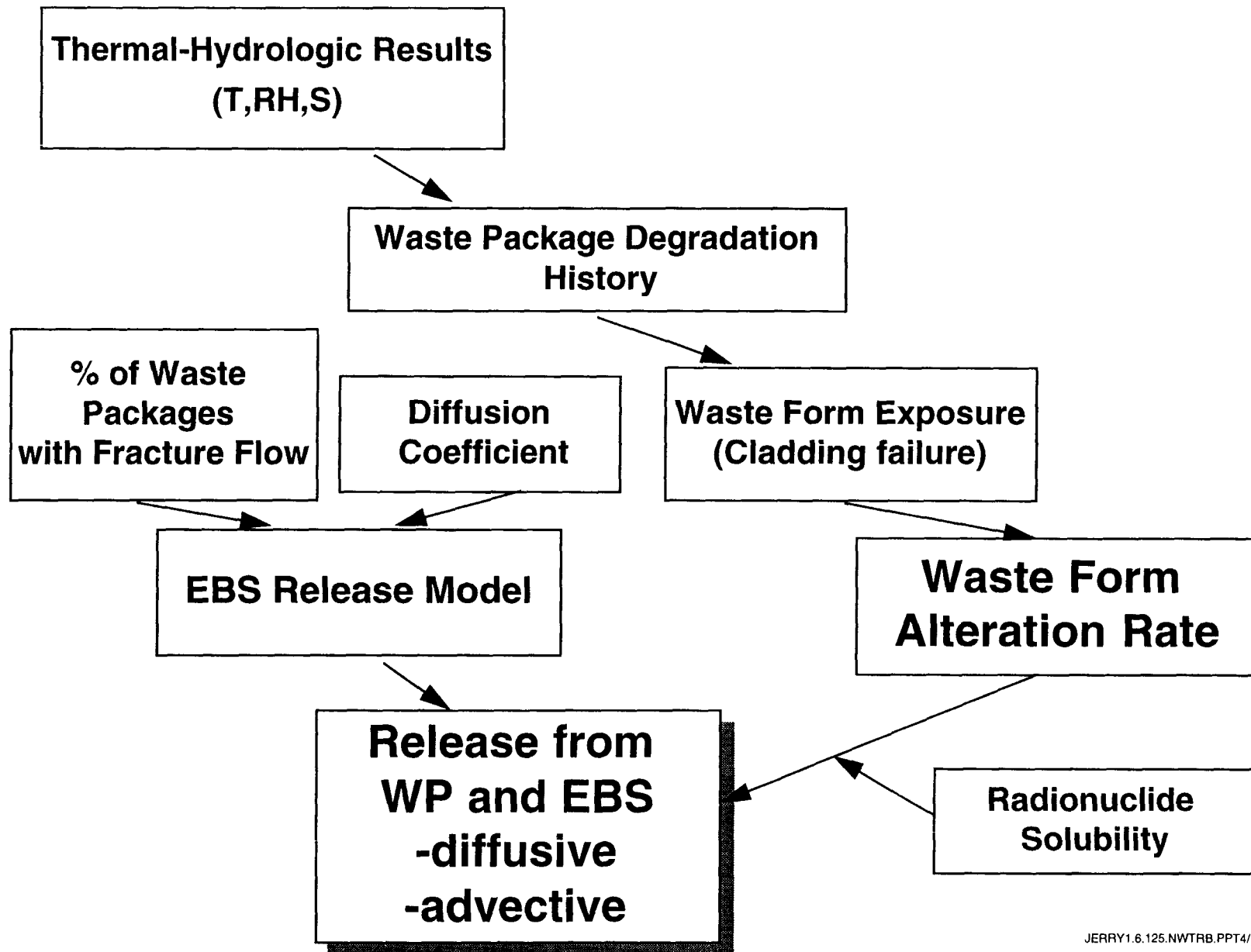
# TSPA-1995 Information Flow Diagram Engineered Barrier System



# Description of Nominal Engineered Barrier System



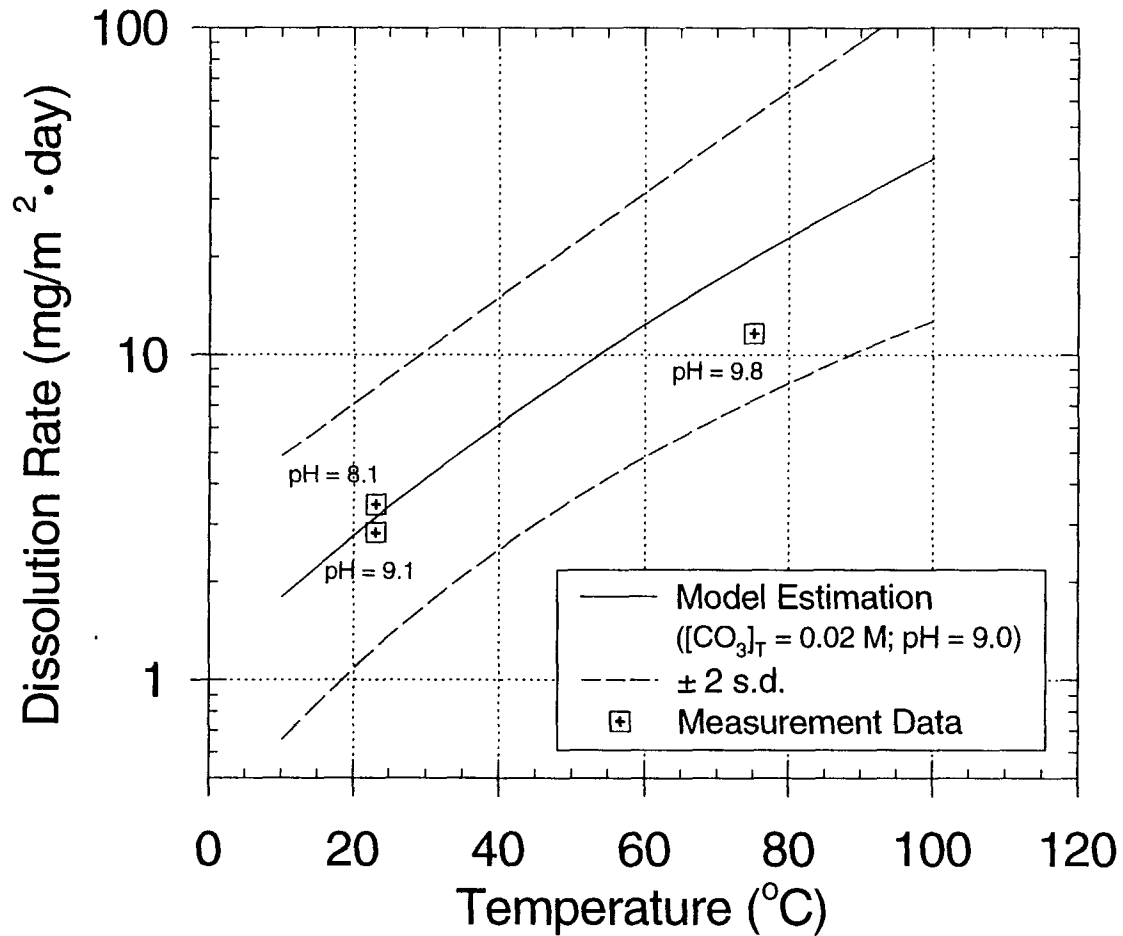
# Engineered Barrier System Processes



# Waste Form Alteration/ Radionuclide Mobilization

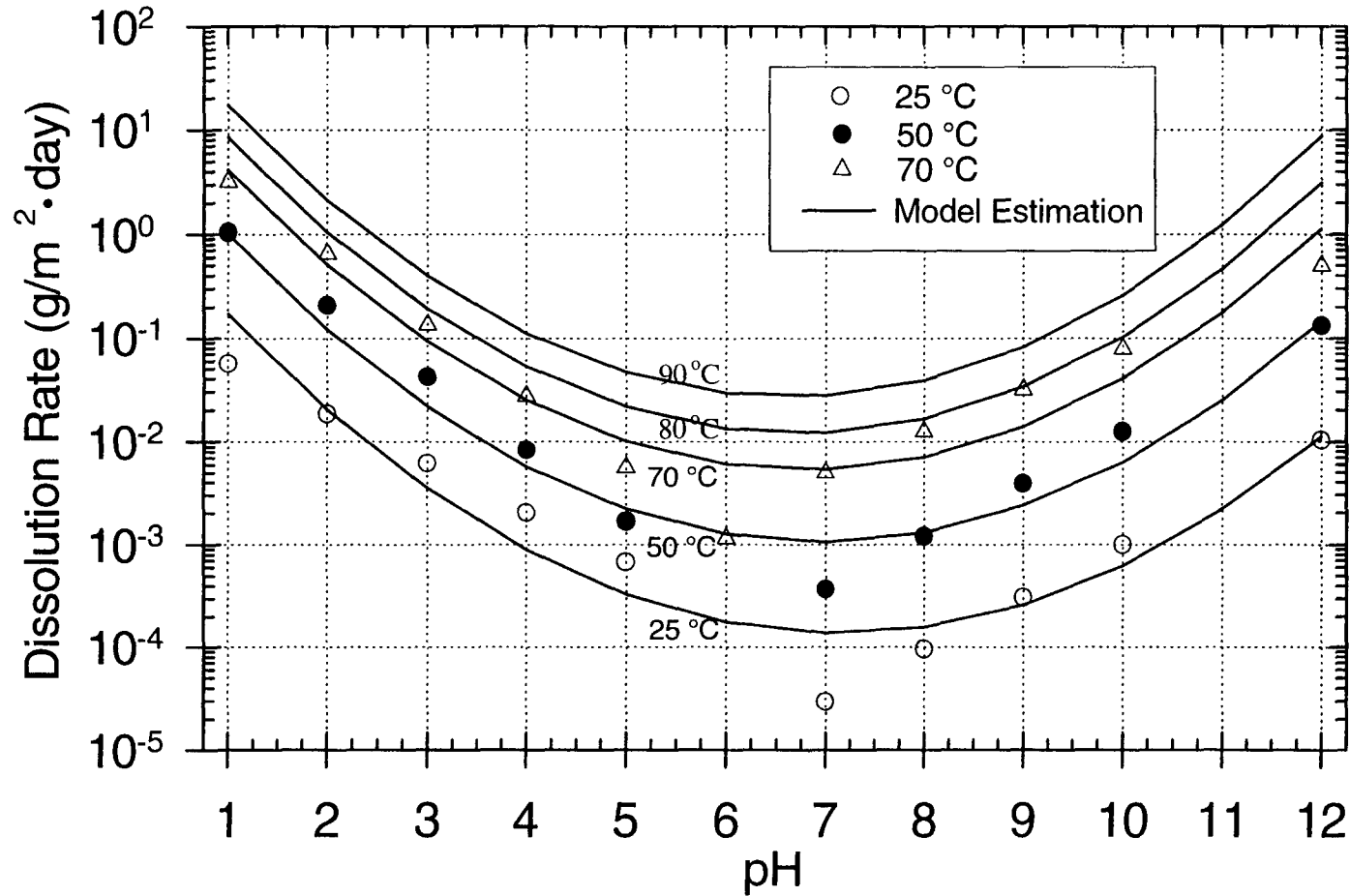
- Spent fuel waste form dissolution rate based on data from Steward and Gray (1994)
  - $f(T, [\text{CO}_3], \text{pH})$
- HLW glass waste form dissolution rate based on data from Bourcier (1993)
  - $f(T, \text{pH})$
- Radionuclide solubilities same as TSPA-1993 (Andrews et al., 1994)
- Diffusion coefficient from Conca Diffusion Curve

# Spent Fuel Dissolution Rate

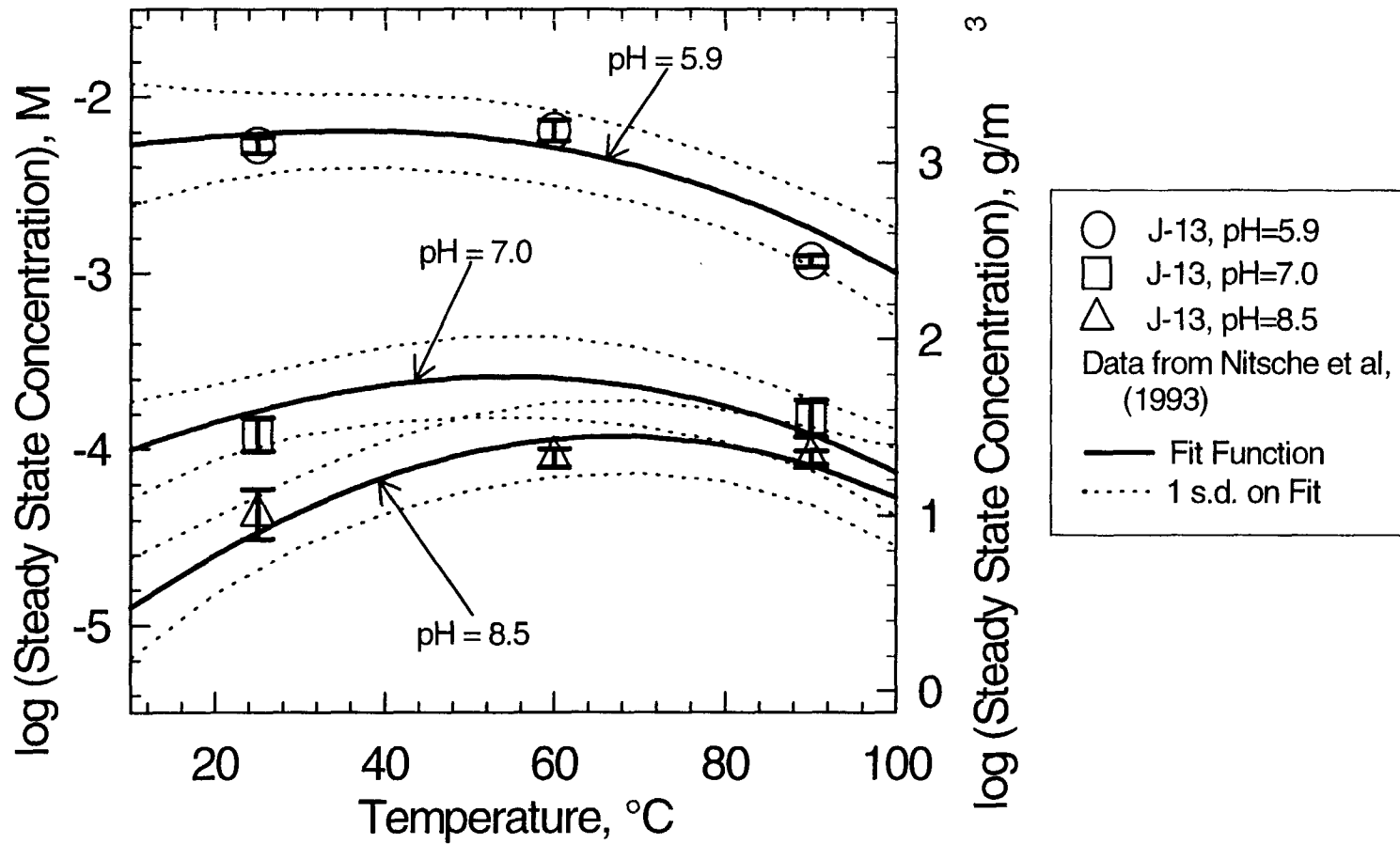




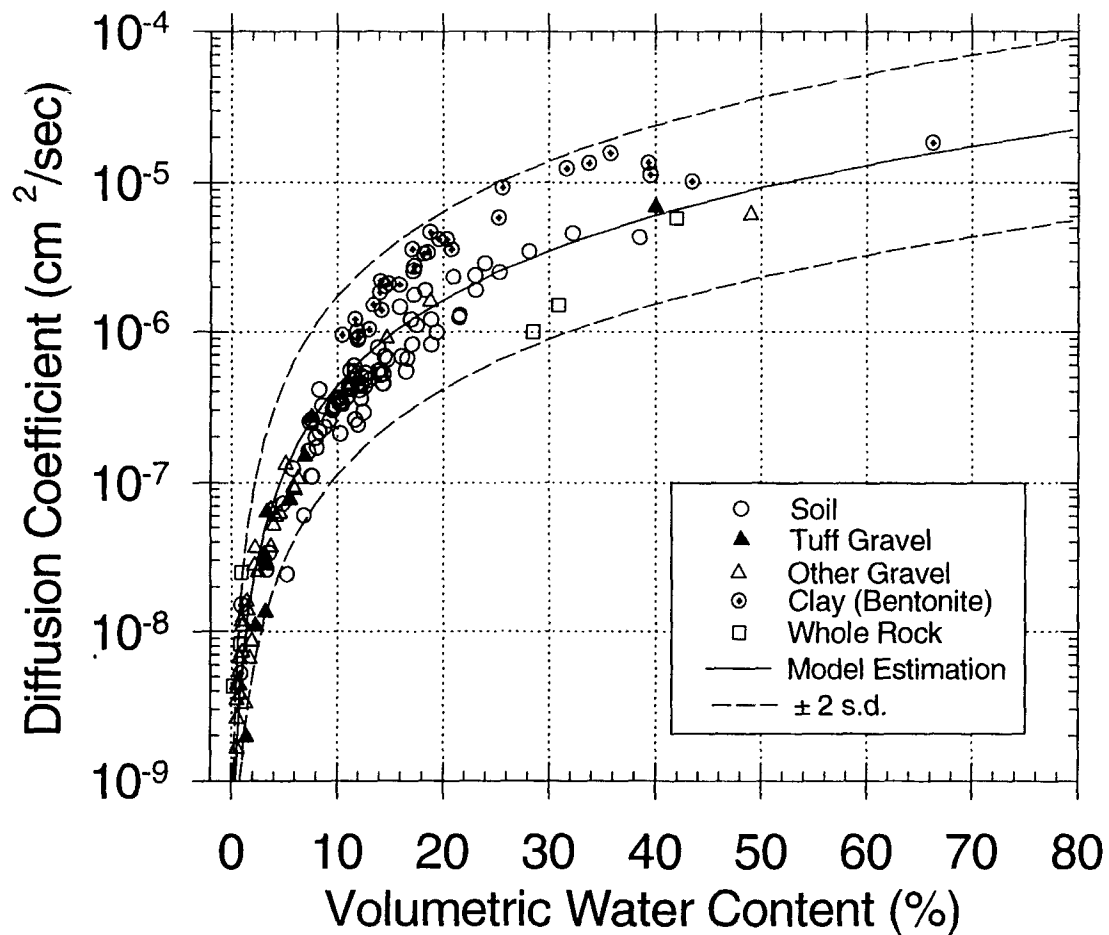
# HLW Glass Dissolution Rate



# Neptunium Solubility



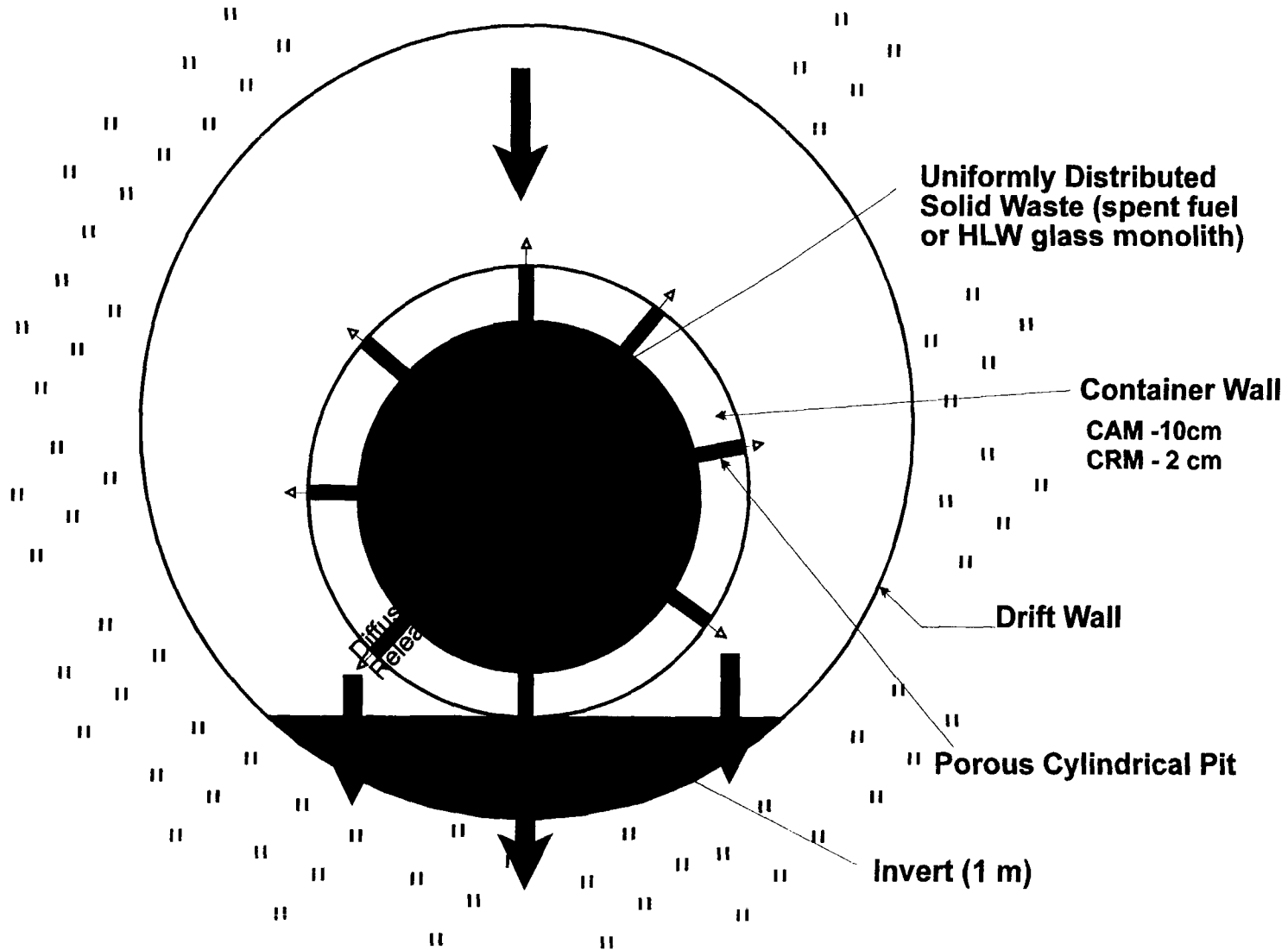
# Diffusion Coefficient (after Conca, 1990)



# EBS Release Models

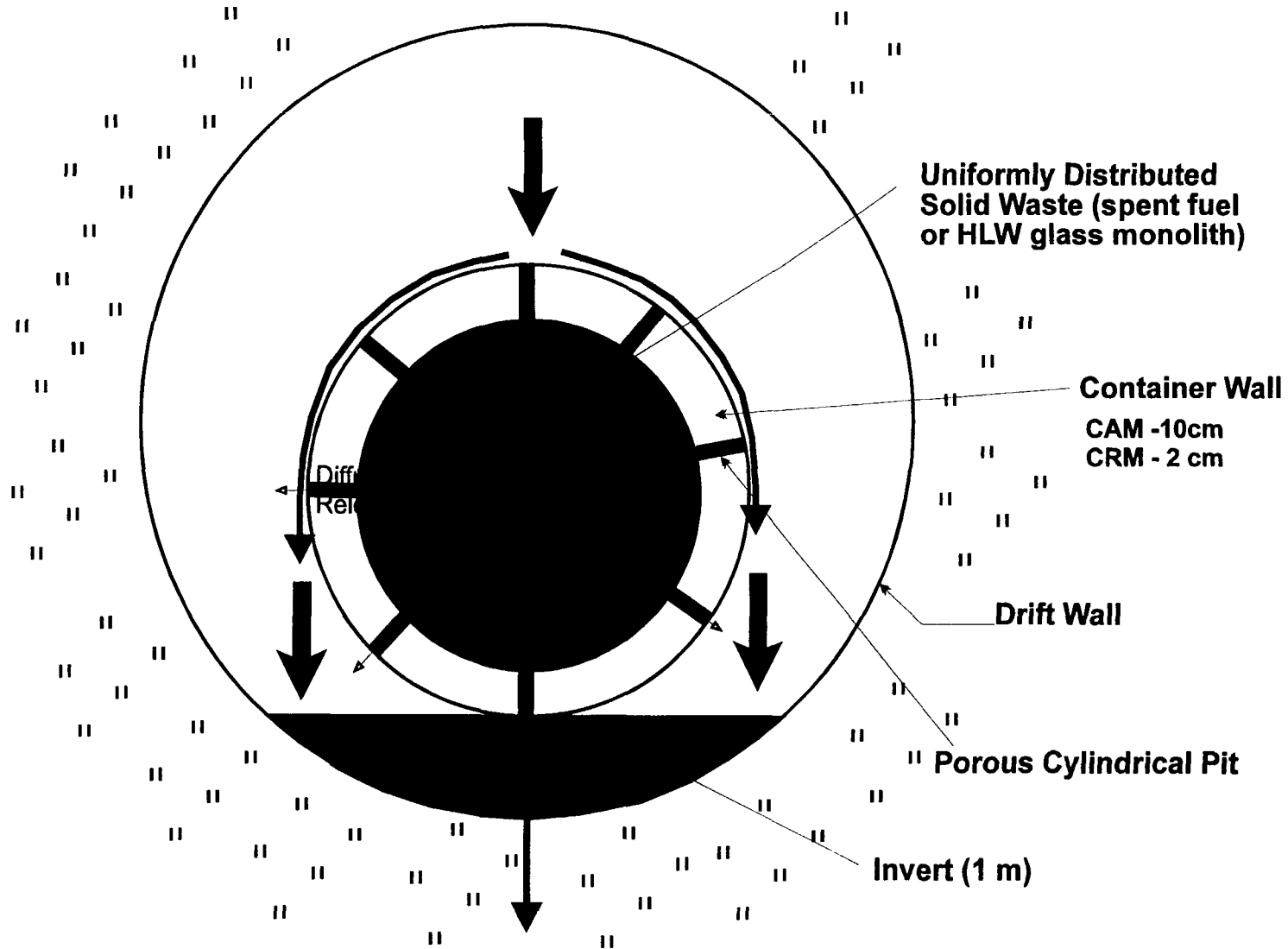
- **Diffusive and advective release from waste container and EBS**
  - Advective release only active if dripping fractures
- **Diffusive release through waste container, then advective and diffusive release through EBS**
- **Diffusive release only**
  - Capillary barrier effect does not allow advective release through waste container or EBS

# Model for Diffusive and Advective Release from Waste Container and EBS

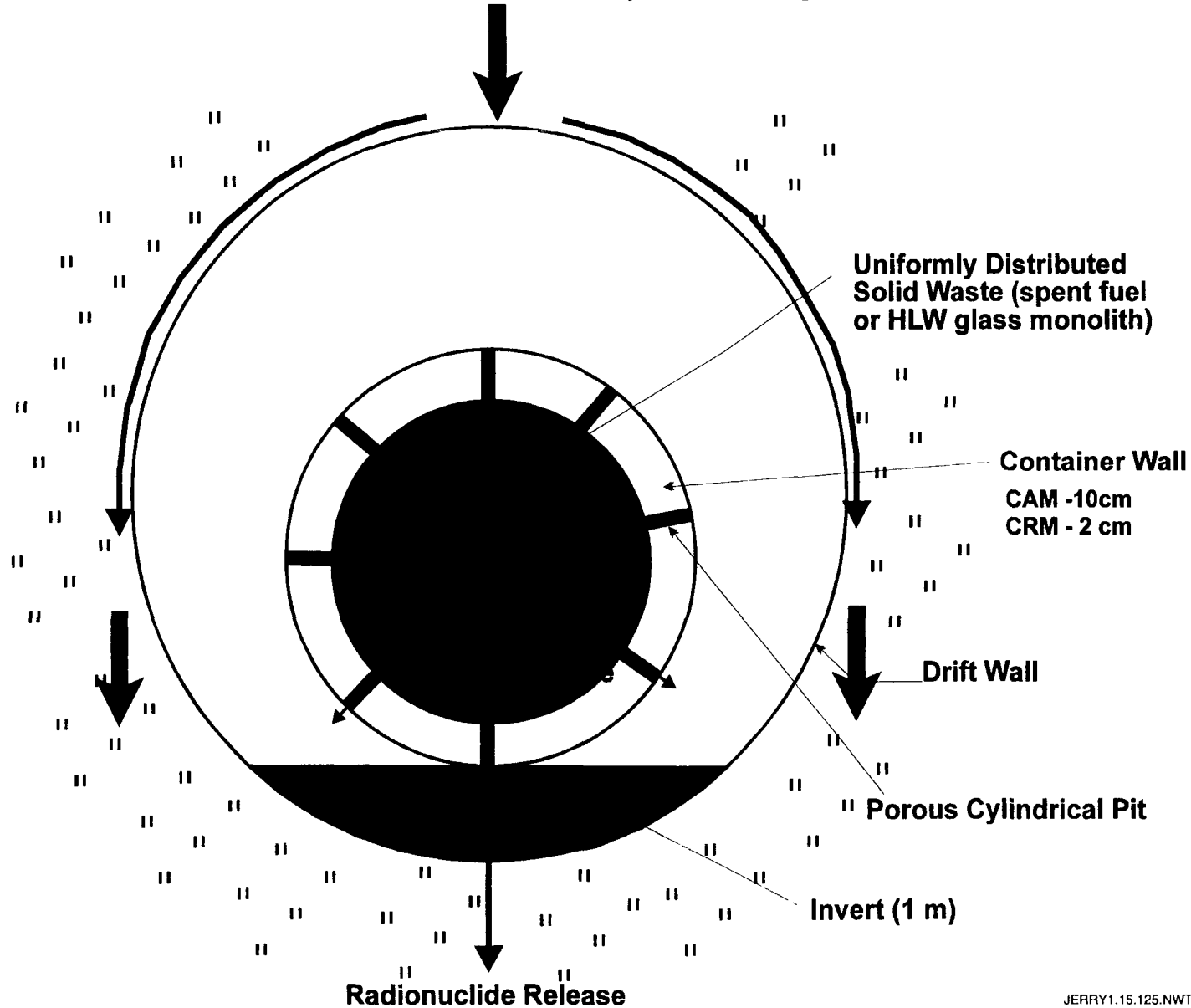


Radionuclide Release

# Model for Diffusive Release from Waste Container and Diffusive/Advective Release from EBS



# Model for Only Diffusive Release from Waste Container and EBS (capillary barrier effect)



# Approach to EBS Release Sensitivity Analyses

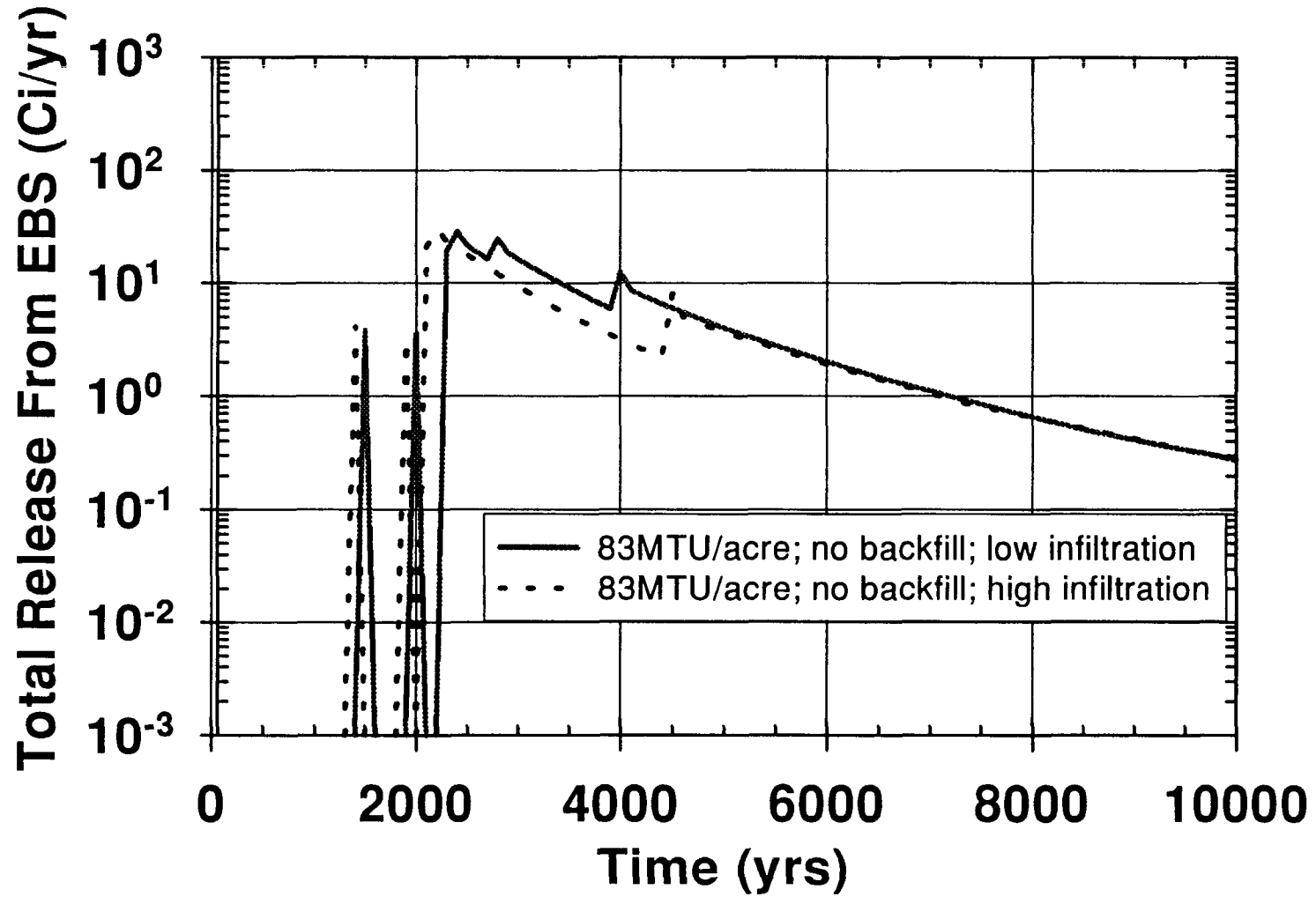
- Evaluate EBS release of various spent fuel radionuclides ( $^{14}\text{C}$ ,  $^{237}\text{Np}$ , and  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ )
- Evaluate sensitivity of peak EBS release rate to alternate conceptual models
  - Infiltration
  - Thermal load
  - Cladding
  - Cathodic protection
  - EBS release models
  - Thermal-hydrologic models



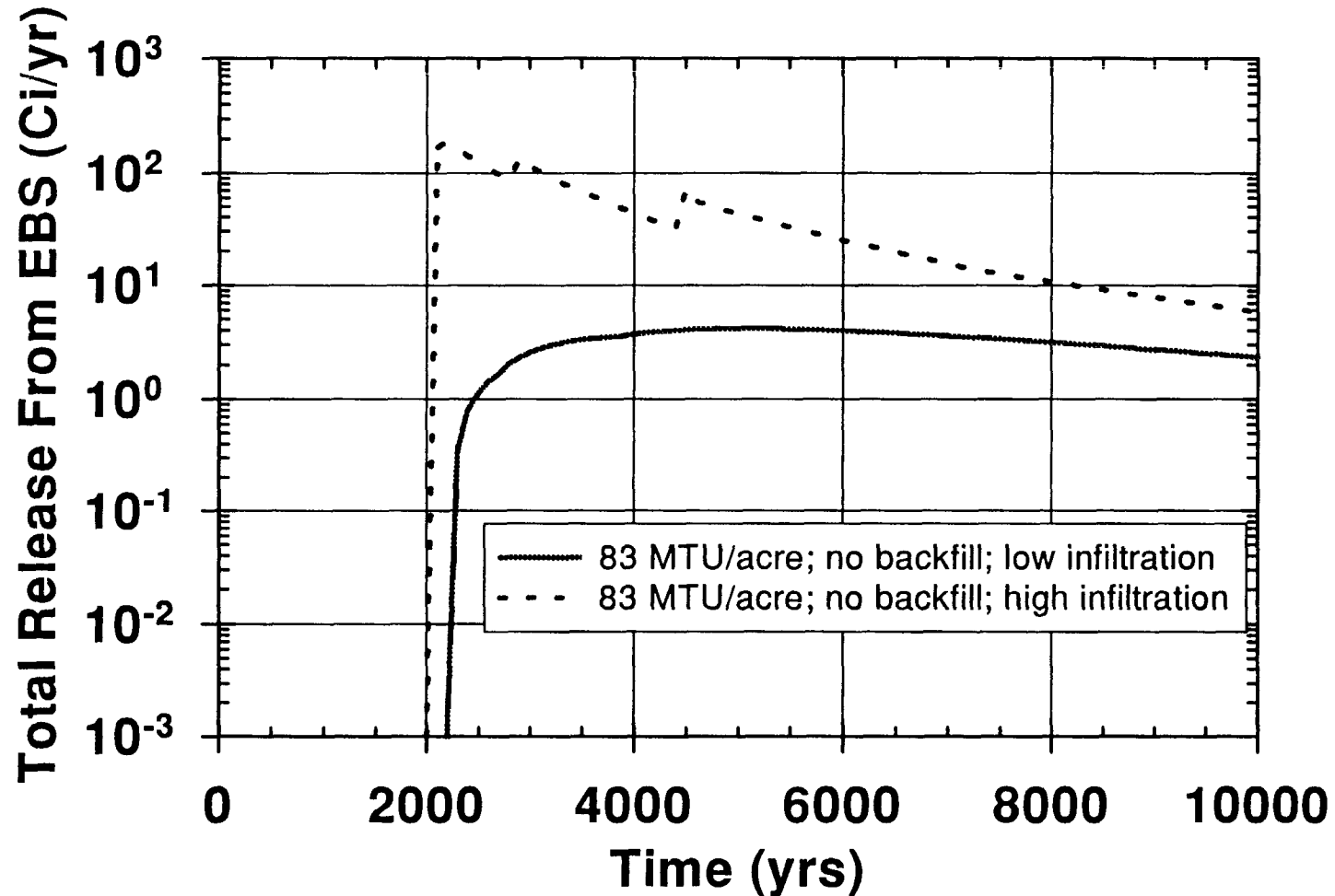
# **NRC Peak Release Rate Limit**

- **Peak release rate from EBS following the containment period shall be less than one part in 100,000 per year of the 1,000-year inventory**
- **Provides basis for looking at Peak Release Rate from EBS**

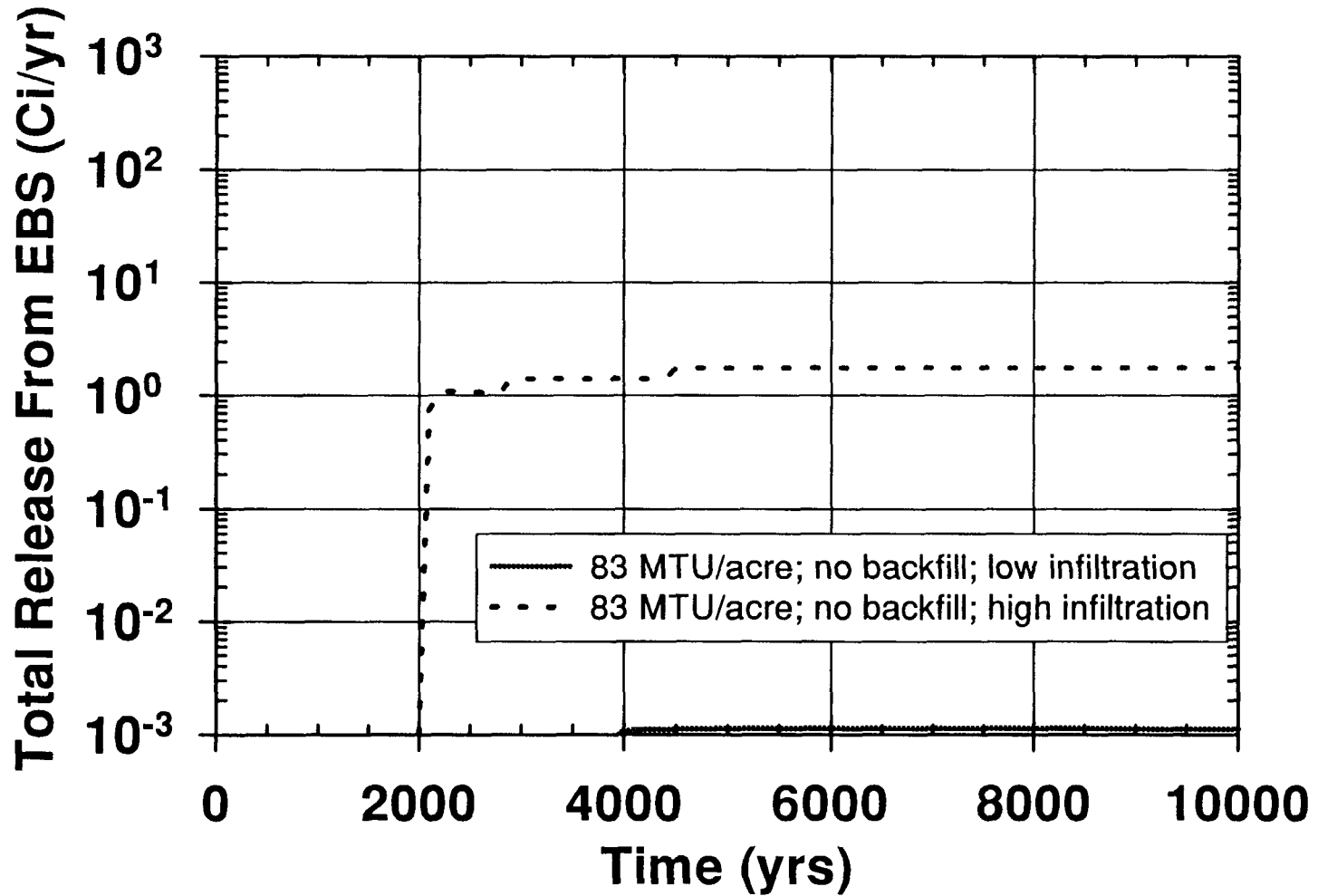
# Predicted EBS $^{14}\text{C}$ Release Rate History: Sensitivity to Infiltration



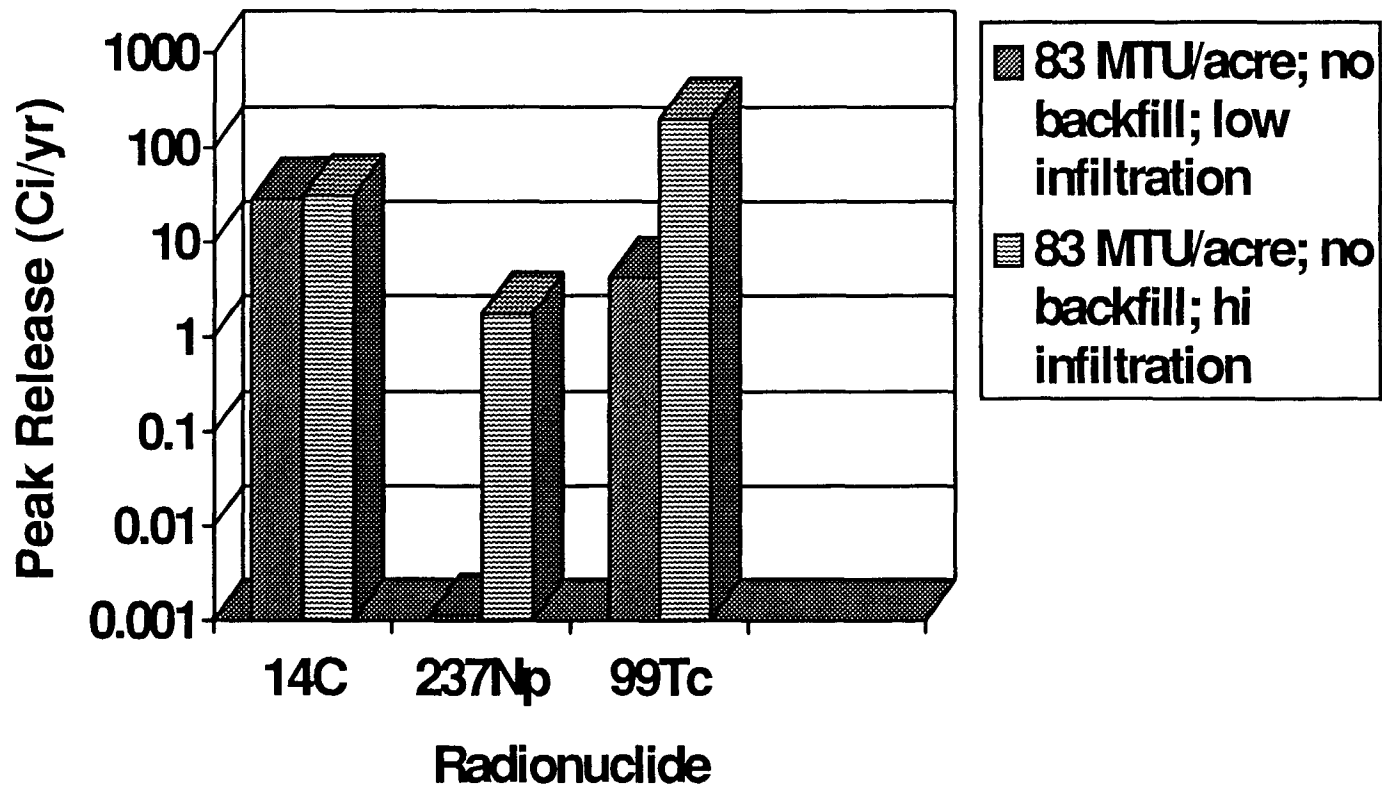
# Predicted EBS $^{99}\text{Tc}$ Release Rate History: Sensitivity to Infiltration



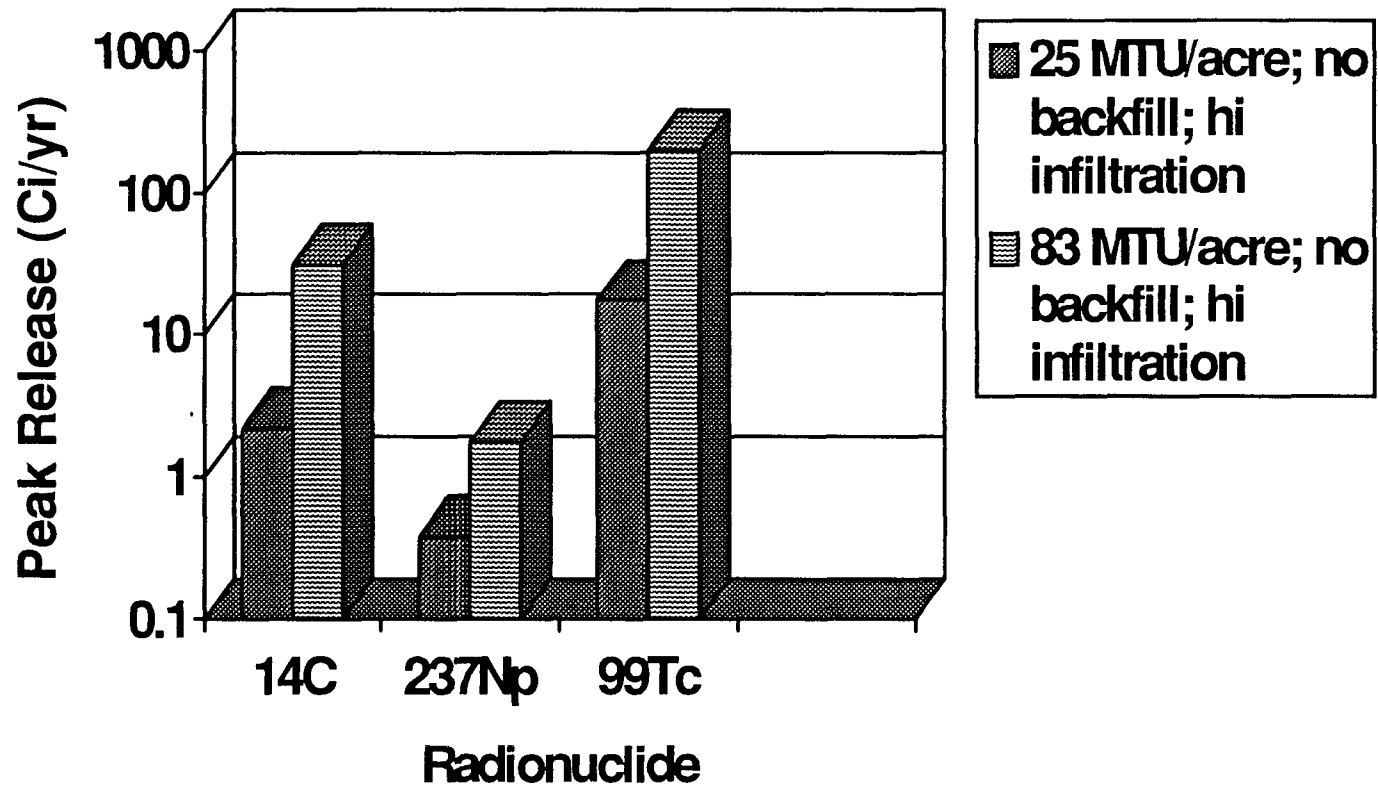
# Predicted EBS $^{237}\text{Np}$ Release Rate History: Sensitivity to Infiltration



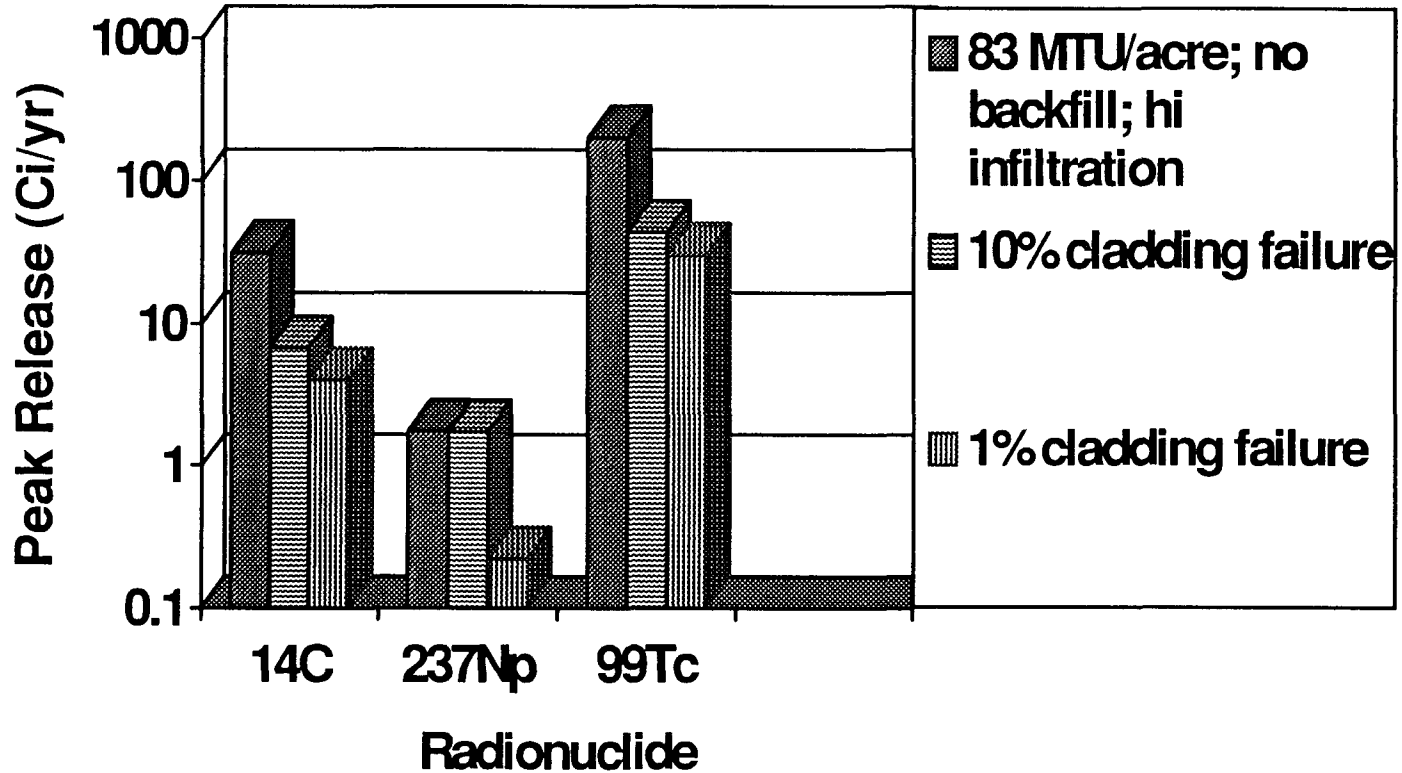
# Sensitivity of Predicted EBS Peak Release Rate to Infiltration



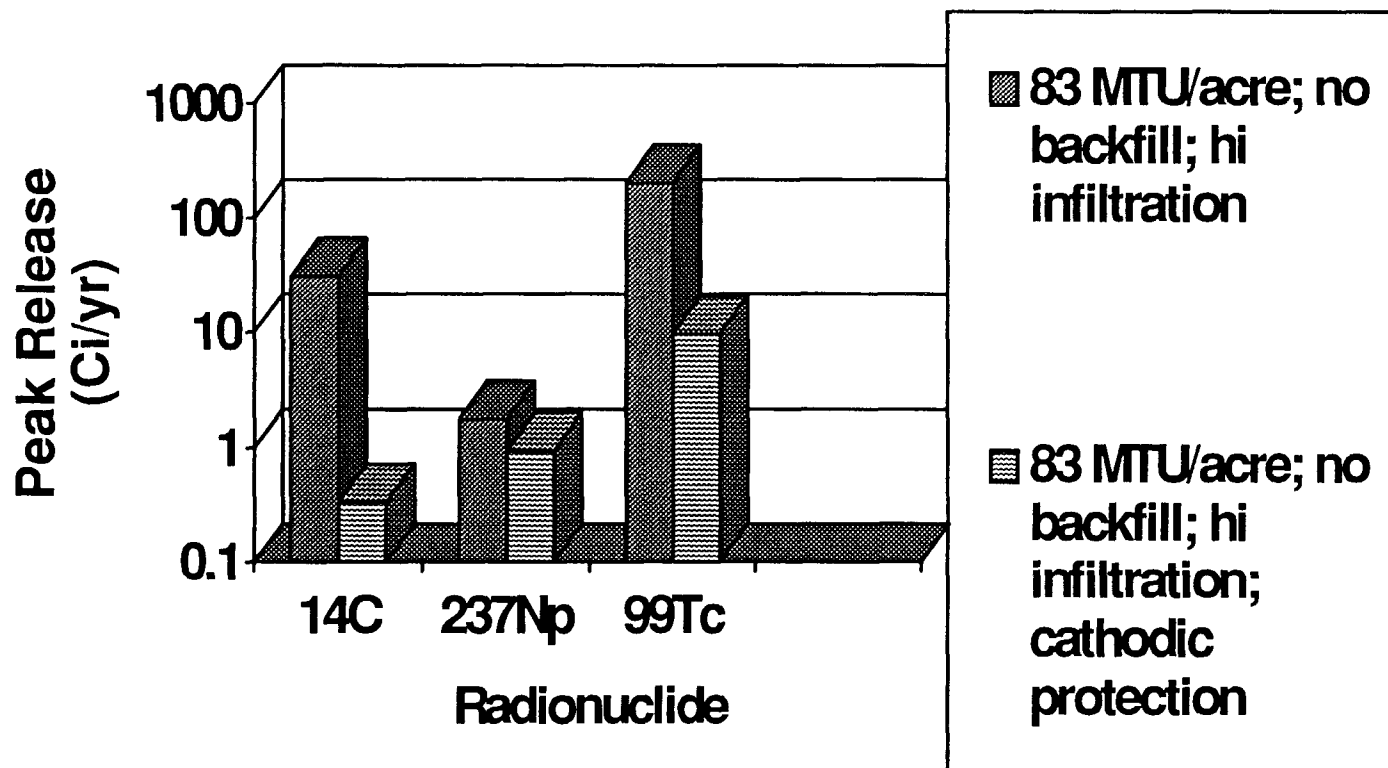
# Sensitivity of Predicted EBS Peak Release Rate to Thermal Load



# Sensitivity of Predicted EBS Peak Release Rate to Cladding Failure



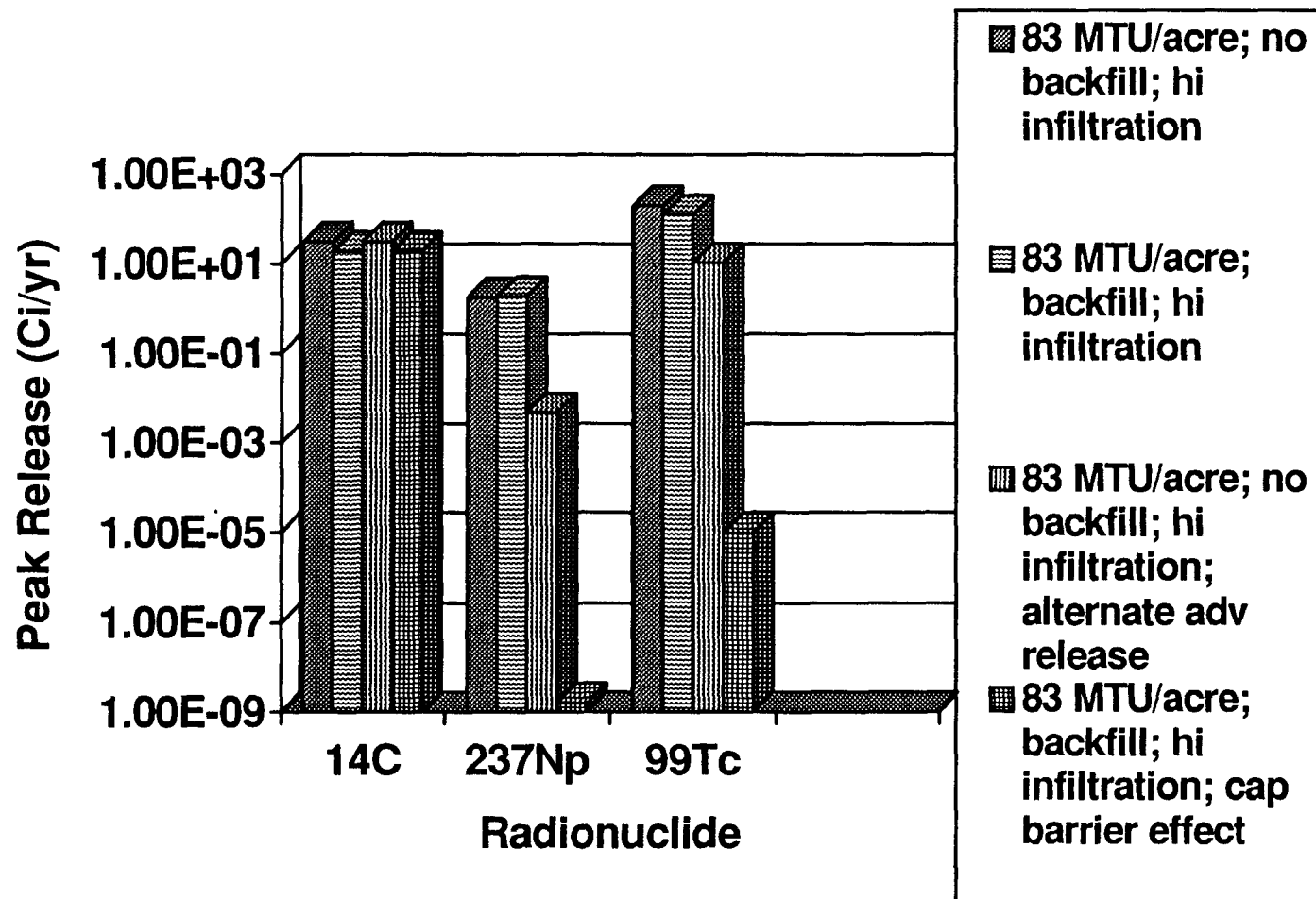
# Predicted EBS Peak Release Rate: Cathodic Protection Effect



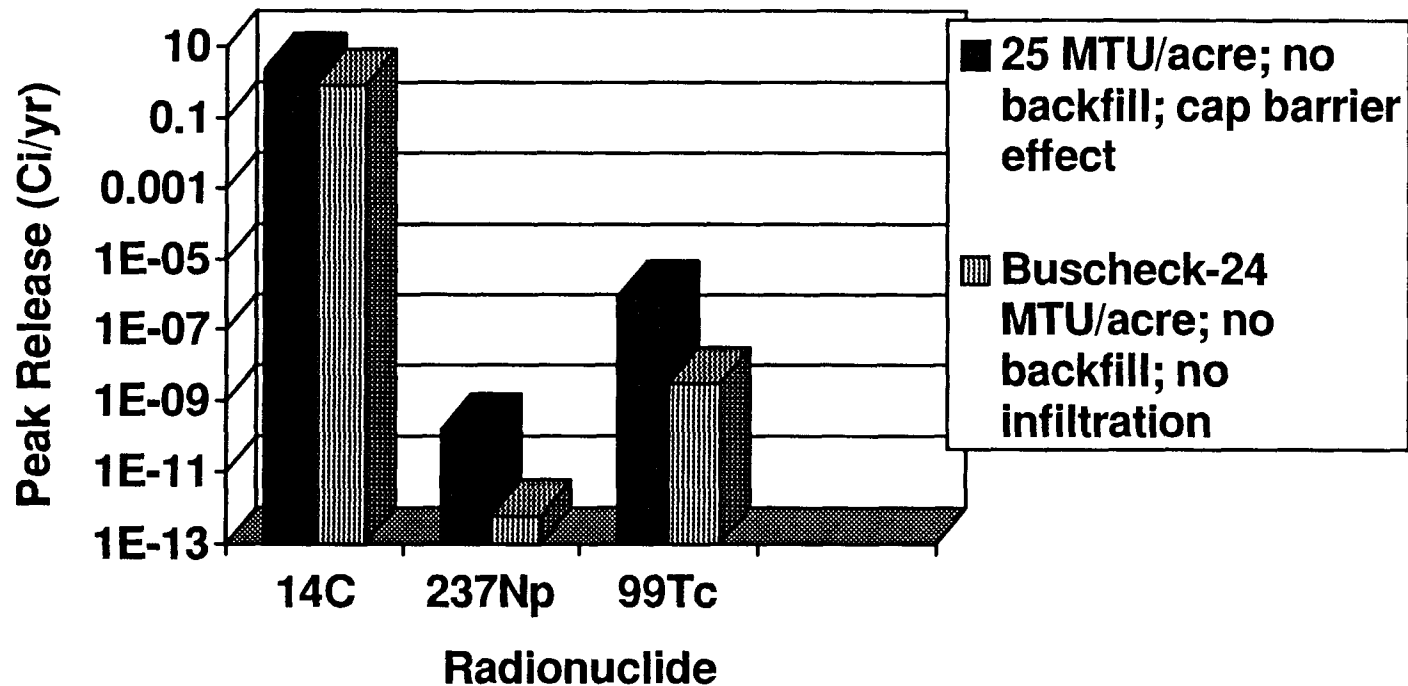
**Note: Time of cathodic protection case peak release is greater than 16,000 years.**



# Predicted EBS Peak Release Rate: EBS Release Model Comparison



# Predicted EBS Peak Release Rate: Alternate Thermal-hydrologic Model Comparison



# Conclusions

- **Capillary barrier effect produces very large decrease in EBS peak release**
- **Diffusive release from waste container and diffusive/advective release from EBS produces a large decrease in EBS release due to diffusive release delay**
- **Alternate thermal-hydrologic model (Buscheck) produces a large decrease in EBS release due to low humidities and liquid saturations**
- **Advective release component is very important in determining total release**