



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

**Nuclear Energy**

## **Research and Development Activities Related to the Development of Engineered Barrier Systems for Different Geologic Media**

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**Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board**

**Albuquerque, New Mexico**

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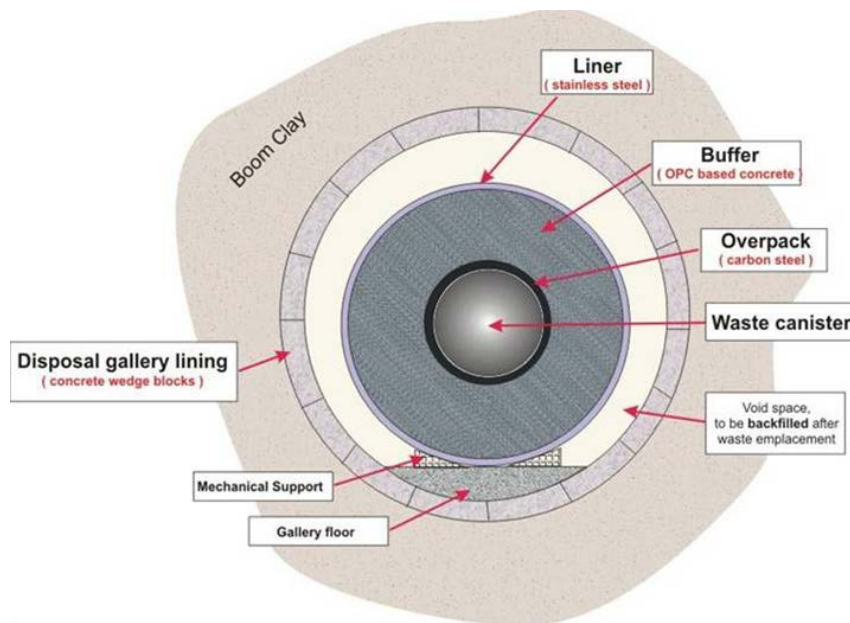
# What is the Engineered Barrier System (EBS)?

■ **EBS definition from the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (10 CFR 60.2)**

- “Engineered barrier system means the waste packages and the underground facility”

■ **EBS definition from to the NEA/OECD EBS State-Of-The-Art Report (2003):**

- “The “engineered barrier system” represents the man-made, engineered materials placed within a repository, including the waste form, waste canisters, buffer materials, backfill and seals.”



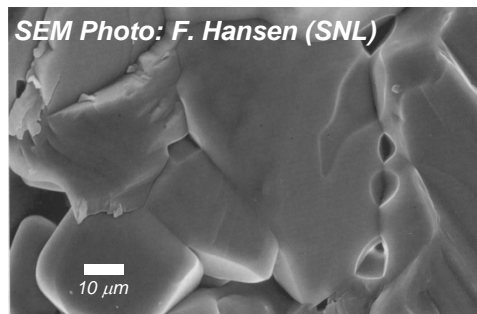
Multi-barrier concept for the Belgian radioactive waste repository concept

Source: <http://www.sck.be>

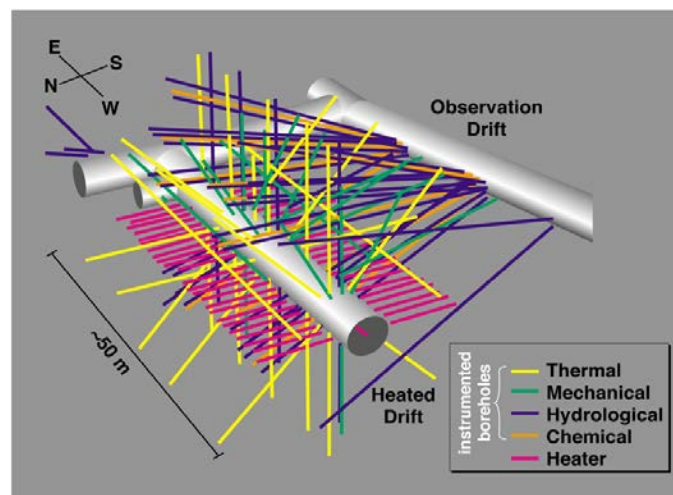
## What has been done for EBS?

### USA examples:

- **Disposal in Bedded Salt Media:**
  - Deaf Smith (TX) Site Studies
  - WIPP (NM)
  - Coupled Thermo-Mechanical Studies (experiments and modeling):
    - Intact Salt
    - Crushed Salt
- **Nuclear Waste Encapsulation:**
  - Glass Waste form – HLW (Borosilicate Glass)
  - Cementitious Waste forms – LLW (SRS Saltstone®)
  - Research on Novel Wasteforms (ceramic, mixed-phase glass-ceramic)
- **Drift-Scale Test Facility – Yucca Mountain Project (YMP)**
  - Thermal environments in disposal drifts
- **Waste Package, Drip Shield, and TAD concepts for YMP**



**Consolidated WIPP  
Crushed Salt**  
(Source: *The Mechanical Behavior of Salt*, 1996)



### International examples:

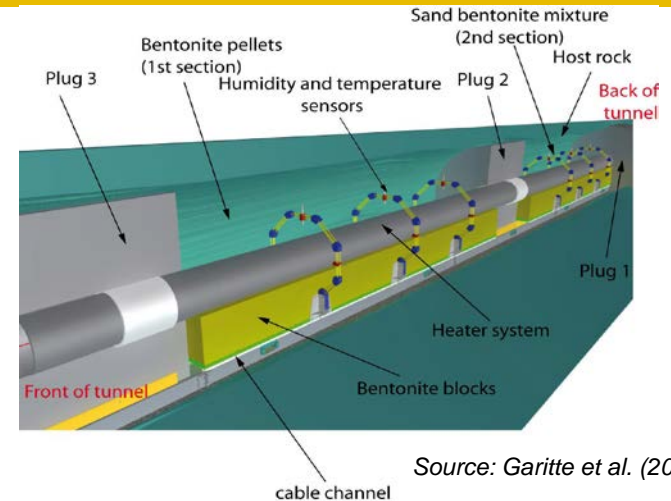
#### Underground Research Laboratories (URLs):

- Mt. Terri (Opalinus Clay, Switzerland)
- Grimsel (Granite, Switzerland)
- Tournemire (Argillite, France)
- Meuse/Haute-Marne (BURE) (Callovo-Oxfordian Clay, France)
- HADES (Boom Clay, Belgium)
- Äspö (Granitoids, Sweden)
- Gorleben (Dome Salt, Germany)
- FEBEX (Mock-Up, Spain; Site-Scale, Grimsel, Switzerland)
- KAERI/KURT (Granite, South Korea)
- Horonobe (Mudstones) and Mizunami (Granite) Sites (Japan)

#### International Collaborations

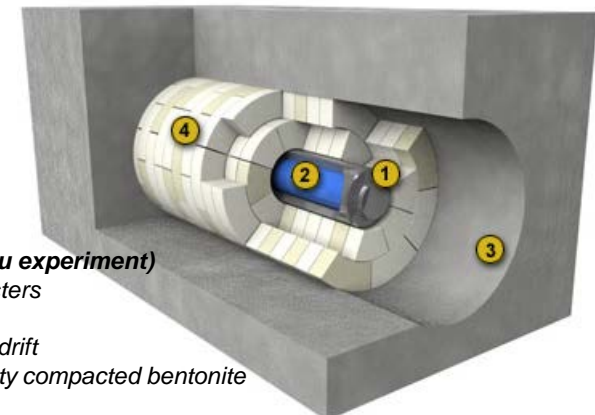
- DECOVALEX (Development of Coupled Models and their Validation Against Experiments, International Collaboration)
- NEA/OECD Integration Group for the Safety Case (IGSC) EBS project

For more details, see Jové Colón et al. 2011



Source: Garitte et al. (2011)

#### HE-E heater test at Mont Terri



#### FEBEX (in situ experiment)

- (1) Steel canisters
- (2) Waste
- (3) Horizontal drift
- (4) High-density compacted bentonite blocks

Source: <http://www.grimsel.com>

# Used Fuel Disposition

## UFD Needs for EBS?

- Knowledge gaps and R&D prioritization in EBS (based on the UFDC Disposal R&D Roadmap, Nutt et al. 2011) :

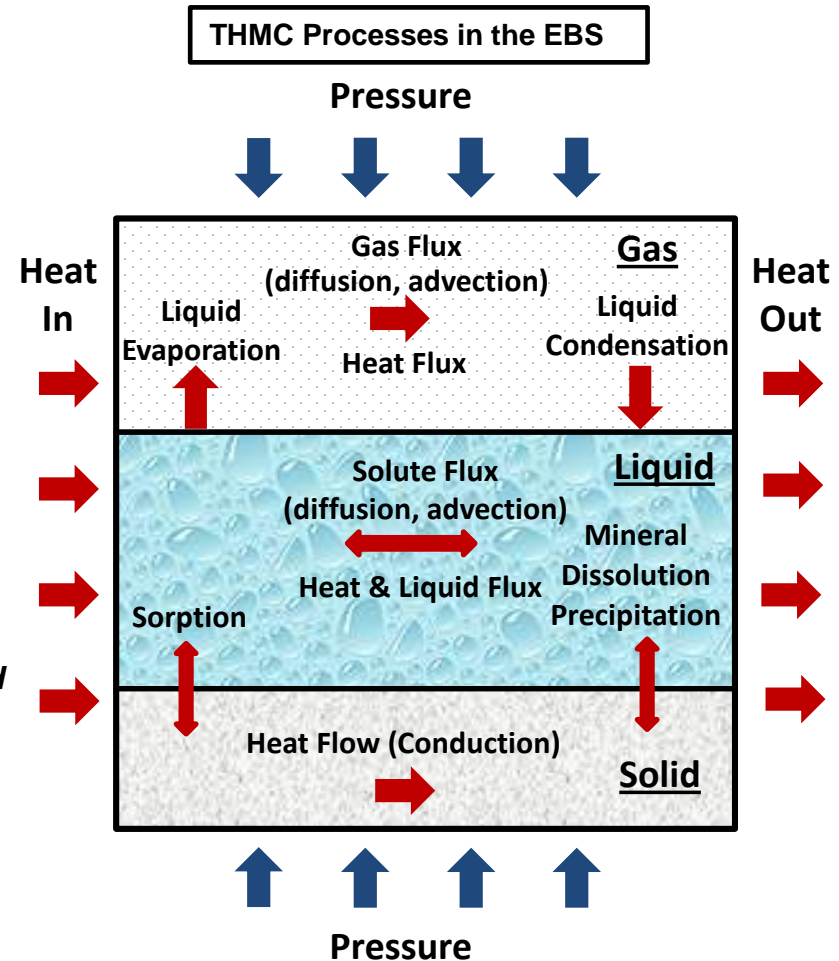
- Highest ranked issues:

- Waste Form
- THM Processes
- Waste Container
- Radionuclide speciation and solubility
- Buffer/Backfill material

- High rank of THMC processes is relevant to interactions at EBS interfaces:

- Loci for important degradation processes in the near-field
- Shares a boundary with far-field region
- THMC models must assess the generic aspects of EBS design concepts

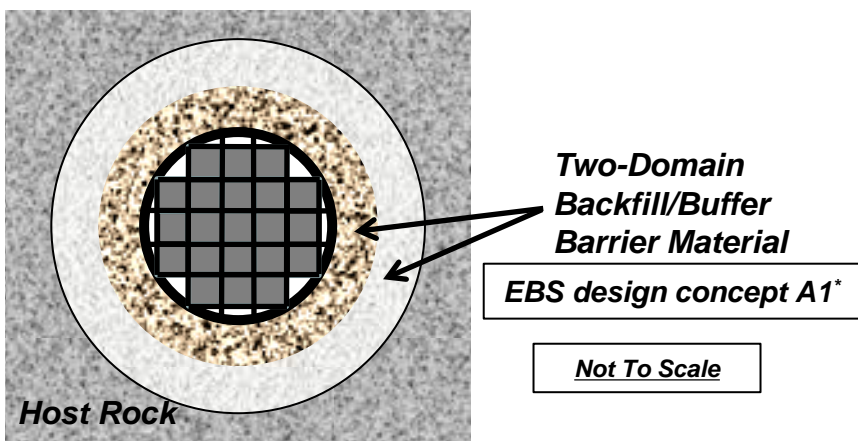
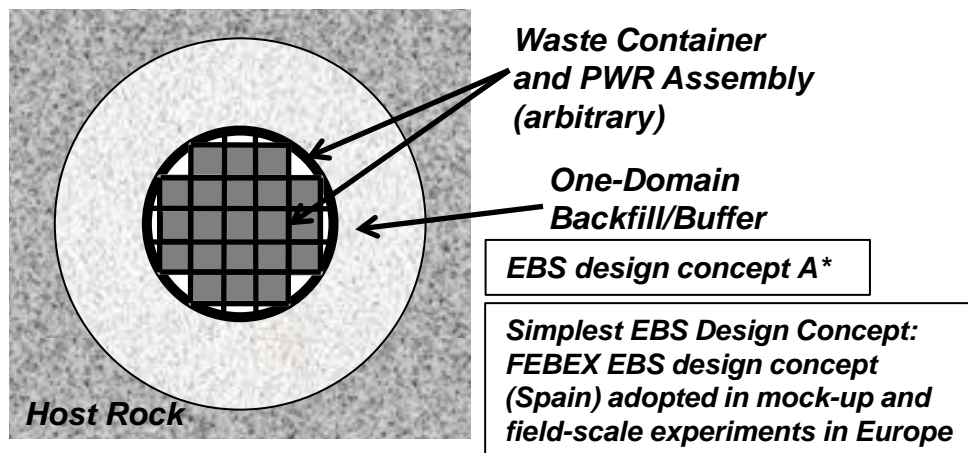
For more information, see Nutt et al. (2011)



Modified After Olivella et al. (2011)

# Used Fuel Disposition

# Work to Date: EBS Design Concepts – Backfilled Disposal Scenarios



**Increase in Complexity**

- Evaluation of generic EBS design concepts representative of various levels of complexities
- Provide the basis for a flexible EBS design optimization

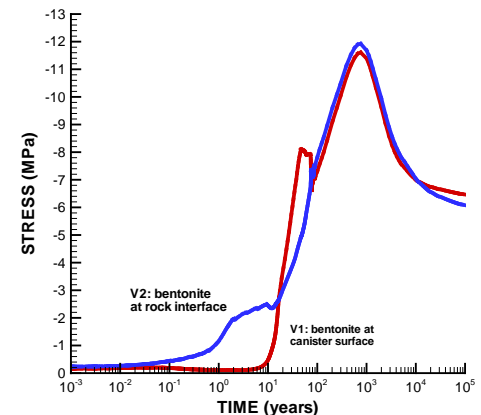
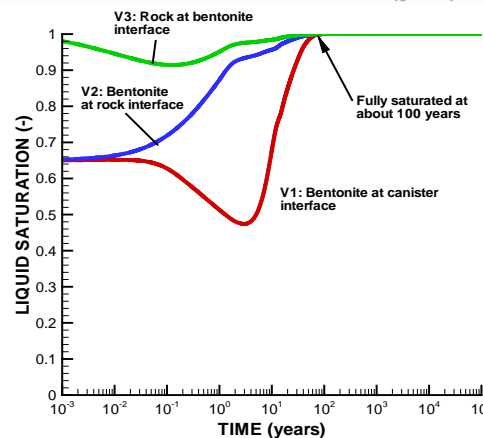
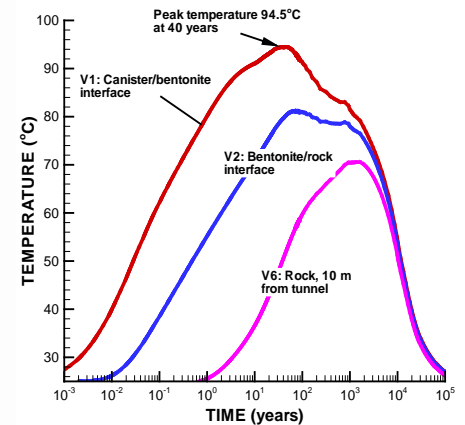
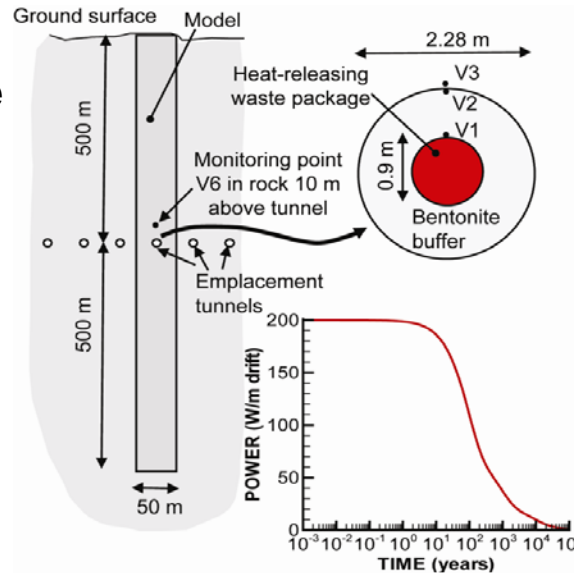
*\*see Jové Colón et al. 2011*

- **Compilation of subsurface hydrochemical data from various sites**
- **Expansion and maintenance of (qualified) thermodynamic databases that were developed for the Yucca Mountain Project**
  - Maintain a high level of thermodynamic internal consistency and transparency
  - Use similar tools and methods (e.g., temperature extrapolation)
  - Focus on data needed to evaluate the current set of UFD HLW disposal options
    - Clay thermodynamic data and hydration models
- **Evaluating fluid-solid interactions and thermodynamic data for cementitious phases:**
  - *Evaluation and comparisons between YMP cement thermodynamic database and CEMDAT07 (Matschei et al. 2007; Lothenbach et al. 2008; Blanc et al. 2010)*
  - *Expansion of existing thermodynamic data for cementitious material*
  - Studying model implementation of fluid-solid interactions of cement phases:
    - Modeling code tool identification: EQ3/6 (LLNL), Cantera-DAKOTA (Caltech, SNL)
    - Evaluation of solid solution models for cementitious phases

# Used Fuel Disposition

## Work to Date: THM Modeling on Clay

- THM coupled behavior of bentonite clay evaluated with TOUGH-FLAC simulator
- New implementation of the TM Barcelona Basic Model (BBM) for clay
- Thermal management and peak temperatures:
  - Buffer saturation and thermal conductivity
  - Tunnel and canister spacing
  - Elevated peak temperature
- Resaturation and buffer swelling
- Rock failure of layered rock

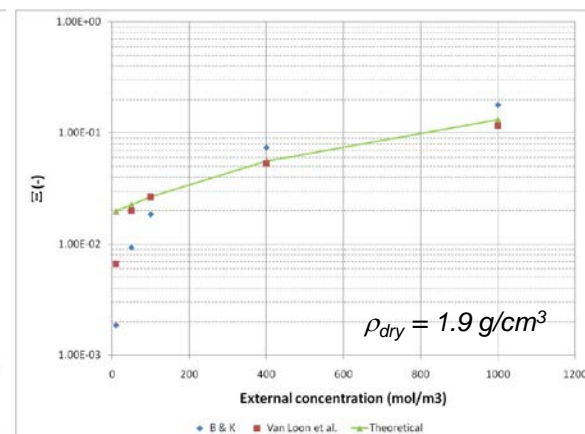
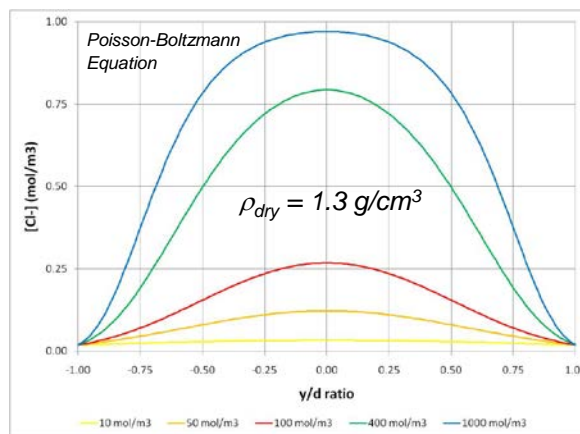
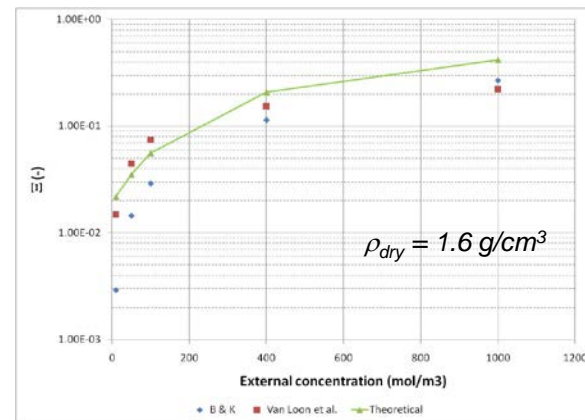
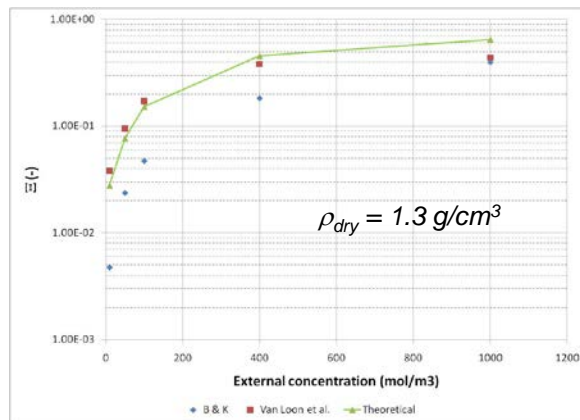




## Reactive diffusion models for clay implemented in the CrunchFlow code:

- Single and double porosity models
- Analytical Solution of Poisson-Boltzmann equation to resolve anion concentration in the pore space
- Goal:** Apply the analytical solution approach to multicomponent diffusion

\*see Jové Colón et al. 2011



# Used Fuel Disposition

# Work to Date: Disposal System Evaluation Framework (DSEF) and Thermal Analysis

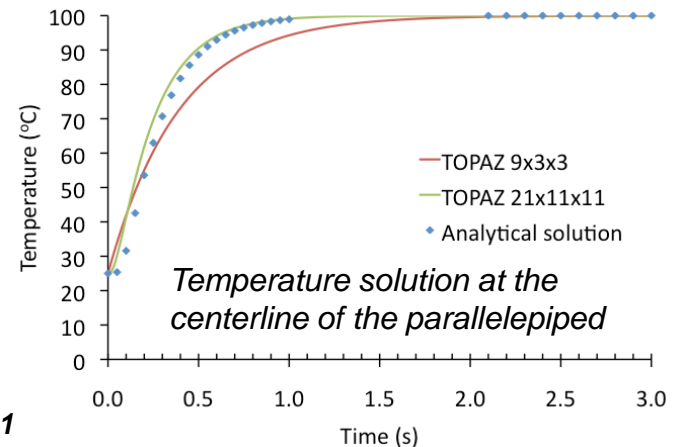
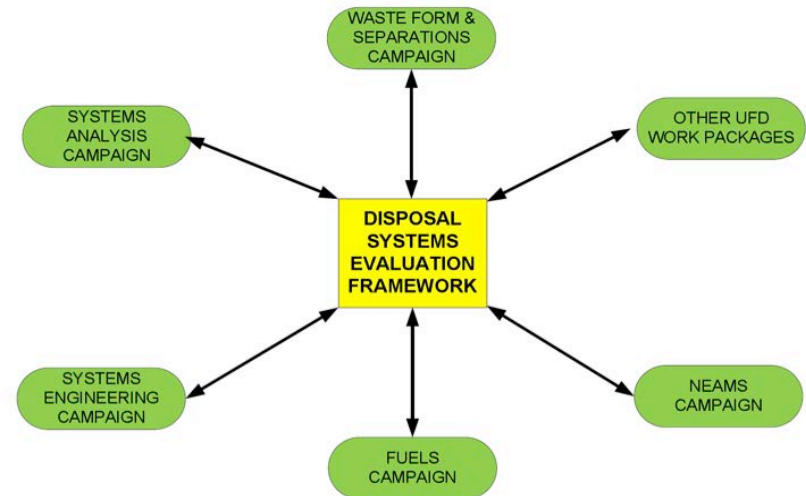
## ■ DSEF:

— Allows for efficient (albeit high-level) evaluations and comparisons between:

- Fuel cycles (open, modified open and closed)
- Disposal environments (granite, salt, clay/shale, and deep borehole)
- Repository designs
- EBS materials (bentonite, mixed clay/sand mixtures)
- Fuel types with pre-encapsulation aging times (short, moderate and extended)
- Implemented in MS Excel and Access

## ■ Thermal Analysis:

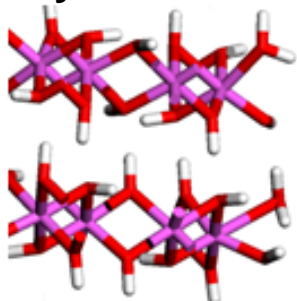
- Interfaces with Analytic (Mathcad<sup>®</sup>) and finite element models (TOPAZ3D)
- Analytic: point and line source geometries
- Finite element: captures more accurately thermal transport and complex geometries



\*see Jové Colón et al. 2011

# Ongoing Research Work: Molecular Dynamic (MD) Studies on Clay

## ClayFF force field to model clay-minerals



- Cygan *et al.*, 2004, cited 200 times
- Actively developing force field to model mineral edges

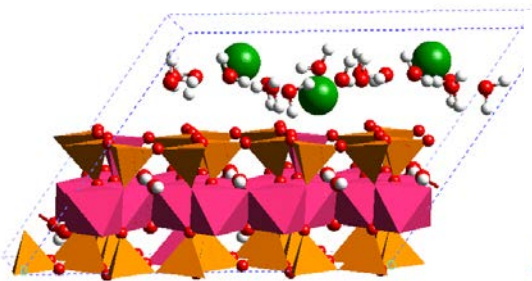
## Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulation



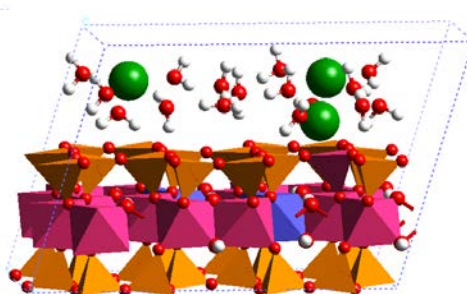
- Redsky – Sandia's supercomputer resource
- LAMMPS – massively parallel MD simulation code

- Study clay swelling behavior as a function of relative humidity
- *Variation in clay behavior captured by end-member clays and cation species*
- Comparisons with literature data

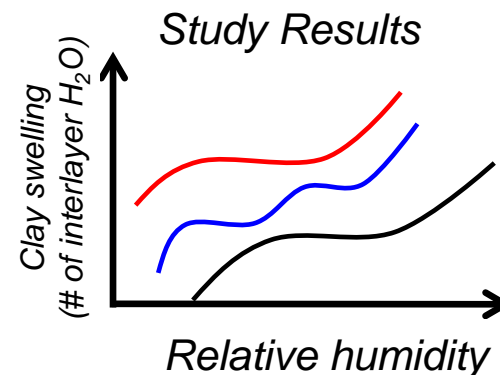
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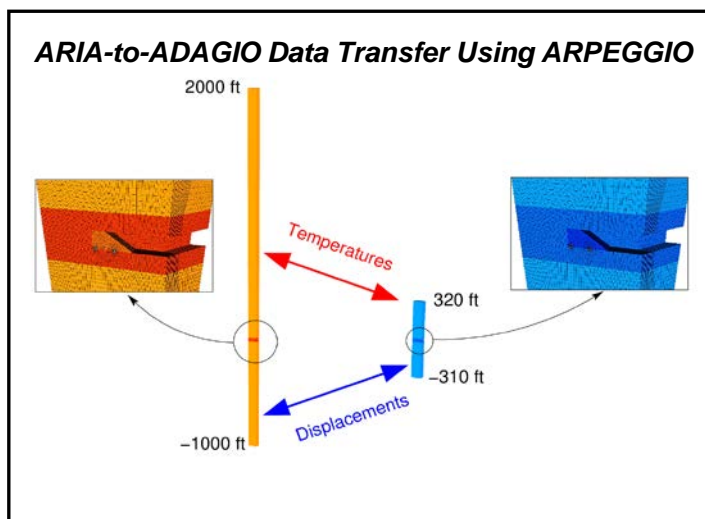
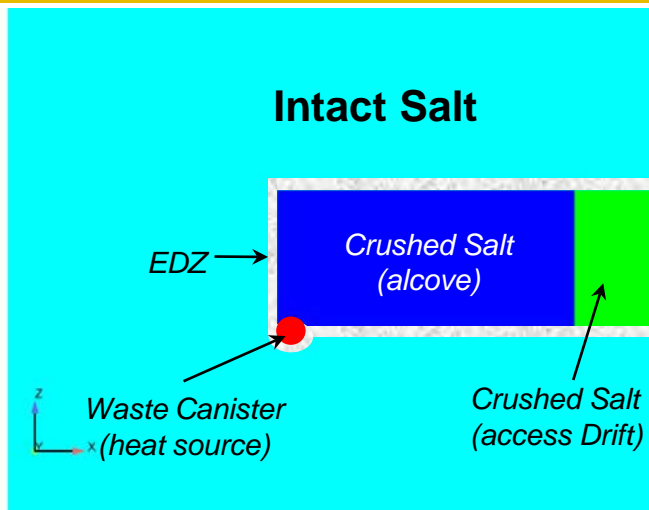


Montmorillonite



Cations :  $Cs^+$ ;  $K^+$ ;  $Na^+$ ;  $Ca^{2+}$ ;  $Mg^{2+}$





- Using Sandia's SIERRA Mechanics High Performance Computing capabilities
- Porous crushed salt backfill:
  - *Constitutive models to capture temperature and porosity dependencies*
  - *Focus on moisture transport*
  - *Coupling of salt permeo-porous properties with mechanical deformation*
  - *ARPEGGIO Code: externally couples ARIA (thermal-hydrological) and ADAGIO (Lagrangian mechanical) codes*

## ■ Thermodynamic Databases:

### – Cementitious materials

- *YMP database ported into Cantera code input format*
- *Implementation of solid solution model for C-S-H (Margules type) using Cantera*

### – Thermodynamics of clay phases

- *Review / update of available models and thermodynamic data for clay including clay hydration*

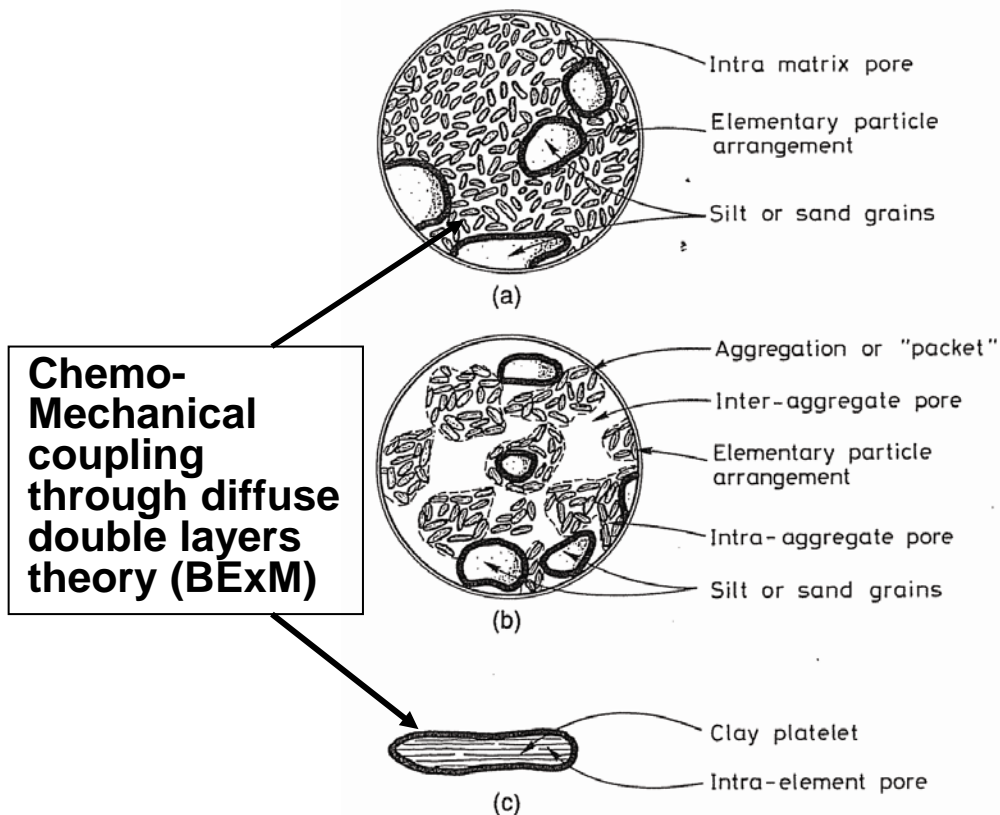
### – Disposal System Evaluation Framework (DSEF)

- *Build the multi-sheet backbone of the Excel Workbook, focusing on user interface*
- *Incorporate thermal algorithms and results from FY11 work*
- *Develop cost algorithms using literature information as a starting point, and implement in the DSEF*
- *Test case for a multi-layered EBS design optimization*

### – Integration activities

- *Integration with other UFDC activities (e.g., GDSM)*
- *Initiated development (with Natural System) of web-based information management tool for database cataloging*

- **Modeling interactions between EBS and natural system**
- **Extension of TOUGH-FLAC-BBM to Barcelona Expansive Model (BExM) to consider micro- and macro-structural interactions**
- **This model enhancement will serve as a framework for further extension to coupled THMC behavior (i.e., coupling to chemistry)**
- **Participation in DECOVALEX project to validate the THM model (HE-E heater test at Mont Terri URL)**



After Gens & Alonso, 1992

# Used Fuel Disposition

## Ongoing Research (Cont.): Reactive Diffusion Through Bentonite and Clay Barrier Interactions (Modeling and Experiments)

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- **Experimentally characterize U(VI) sorption and diffusion behavior in terms of:**
  - Chemical solution conditions: pH, ionic strength, carbonate concentration
  - Degree of clay compaction
  - Experimental data for development of a reactive U(VI) diffusion model
- **Complete implementation of multicomponent Poisson-Boltzmann equation in reactive transport simulator:**
  - Test against full range of diffusion data (Van Loon et al. 2007)
  - Test against uranium transport experiments in smectite / bentonite cell
  - Developed a fractal, multiple pore size model to describe anion transport in compacted clays
- **Experimental Work on Clay Barrier Interactions:**
  - Waste container (304 SS, 316 SS, Copper), backfill (Wyoming bentonite), liquid (DI water, Stripa Brine)
  - Clay – water and Clay – Metal – water
  - Experimental conditions: 100, 200, 300 °C; 150 bars; buffered at Mt-Fe oxygen fugacity
  - Study phase changes in container material and clay, brine chemistry

## Objectives:

- Evaluate importance of Ru-Mo-Pd-Rh “noble metal particles” (NMP) as catalysts in the scavenging of oxidants ( $H_2$  oxidation)
- Use Mixed Potential Model as base model for  $UO_2$  fuel degradation (Shoosmith, 2003)

## Materials: Ru-Mo-Pd-Rh alloys & $UO_2$ electrodes:

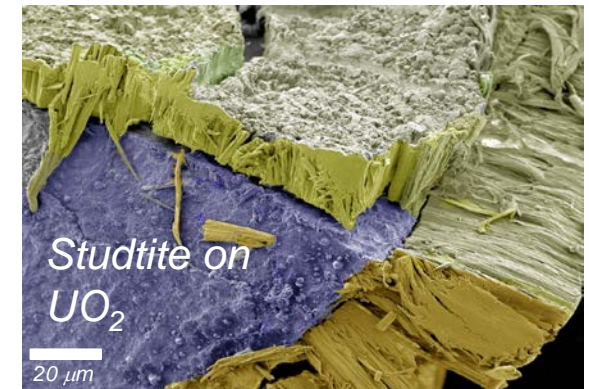
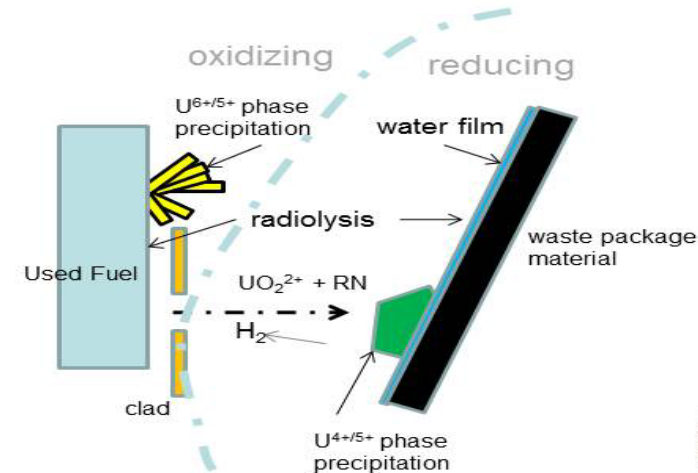
- Surrogates for NMP & used fuel matrix

## Full system characterization:

- In-situ X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS)
- Electron microscopy (SEM, TEM), XRD
- Solution chemistry

## Radiolysis Model and Experiments on Used Fuel Degradation:

- Evaluation of radiolysis models
- Development of simulant fuels for Experiments
- Quantum mechanical calculations for  $UO_2$  oxidation



Source: E. Buck, PNNL



- **Expand modeling activities for coupled processes (THMC)**
- **Expand experimental activities to research key processes in EBS performance and used fuel degradation**
- **Increase level of international collaboration with URLs involving field- and lab-scale experiments**
- **Continued enhancement of level of integration between UFD activities**
  - Continue support to Generic Disposal System Modeling
  - Increase DSEF integration with UFDC activities and other FCT campaigns

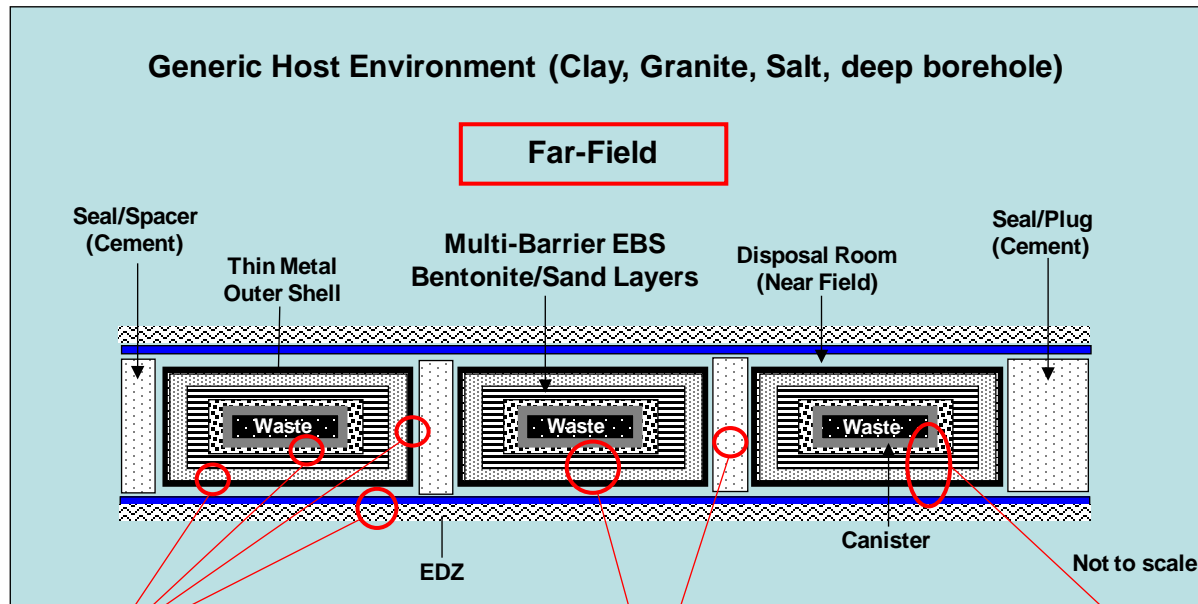
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**Used  
Fuel  
Disposition**

# **Backup Slides**

# UFD Needs for EBS? (Cont.)

## THMC Processes and Interactions at EBS interfaces



**T = Thermal**  
**H = Hydrological**  
**M = Mechanical**  
**C = Chemical**

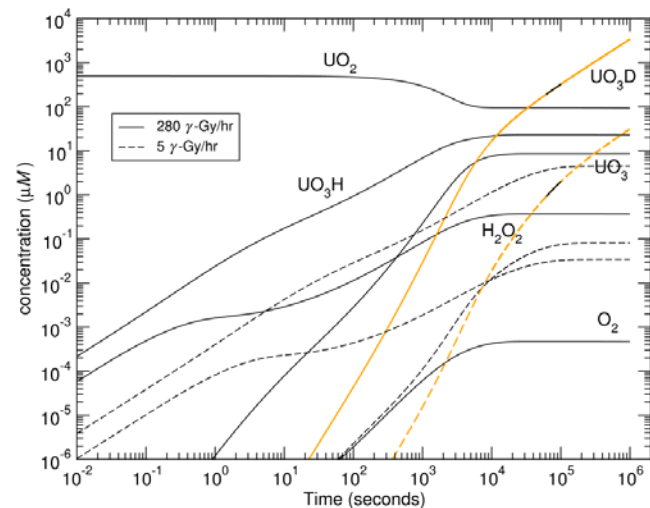
*THMC Processes and Effects in EBS Components and Interfaces, Degradation Processes, and Interactions in EBS Materials*

*TMC Characteristics of EBS Materials*

*Rn Chemistry and Transport; Colloid Formation, Stability, and Transport in EBS Materials*

## Objectives:

- Experimental investigation to elucidate long-term behavior of used fuel as a waste form
- Evaluation of radiolysis models for used fuel degradation and radionuclide migration
  - Useable program enables modeling of a three state system with  $UO_2$ , water and an atmosphere
  - Reducing environments were examined



## Preliminary Results:

- Role of  $CO_2$  in the system -  $OH^*$  will be converted into  $CO_3^-$ , which is also a strong oxidant.
- Formation of oxalate in a U-Oxide system may be more important.

