

# Used Fuel Disposition Campaign

## UFD – Disposal in Argillite R&D: Geochemical Modeling Activities of Barrier Material Interactions

**Carlos F. Jové Colón**  
**Sandia National Laboratories**

***Las Vegas, Nevada – June 7 – 9, 2016***

**SAND2016-5371 PE**

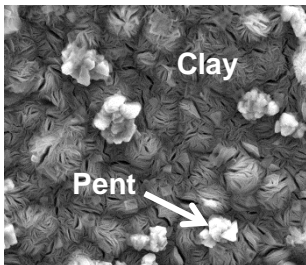


*Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000. SAND2016-nnnnn*

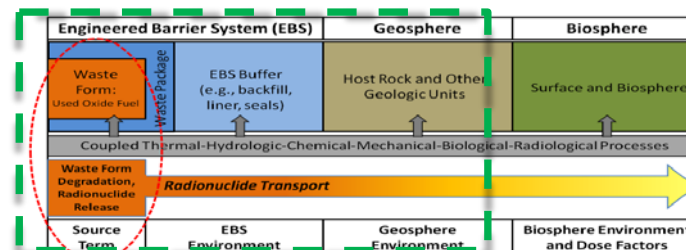


- Work Package #: FT-16SN08030207
- 1D reactive-transport modeling with decay heat effects
- Engineered barrier system model integration with performance assessment (PA)
- Thermodynamic and sorption assessment of barrier materials
- Clay interaction experiments: High temperature mineral phase stability, thermal limits, clay – metal interactions, RN transport
- High temperature mechanical (TM) modeling
- International Collaborations (e.g., FEBEX-DP, DECOVALEX, SKB TF)

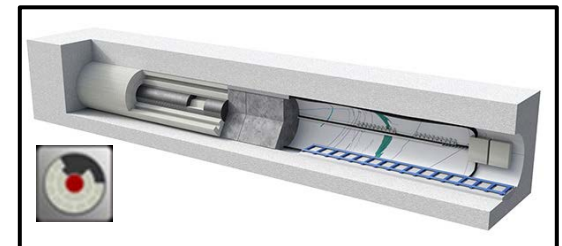
Clay-Metal  
Interactions



GDSA PA Level Of Integration



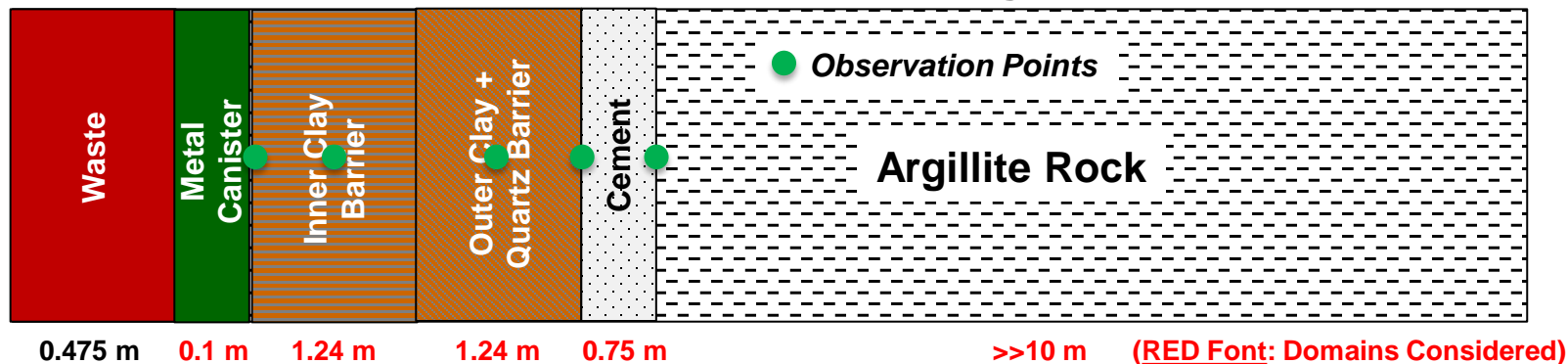
FEBEX-DP



# Used Fuel Disposition

## 1D Reactive Transport of Layered EBS – Argillite Disposal Media

### PFLOTRAN 1D Reactive Transport Modeling

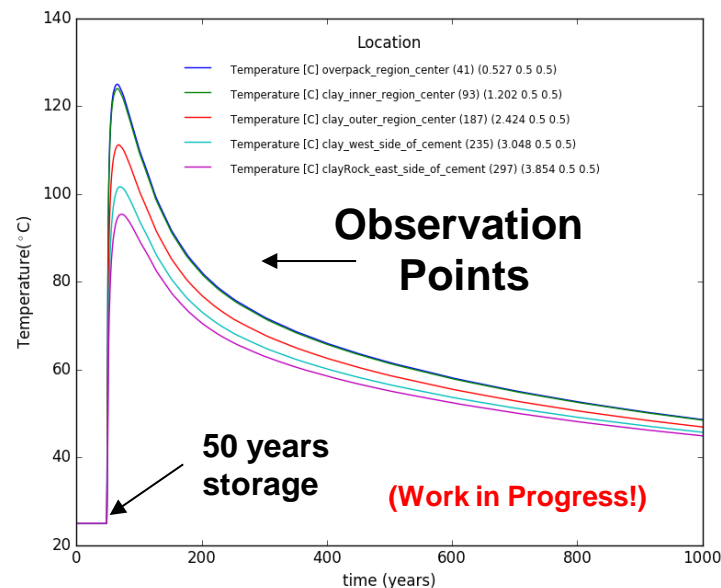


#### 1D reactive transport (RT) PFLOTRAN calculations:

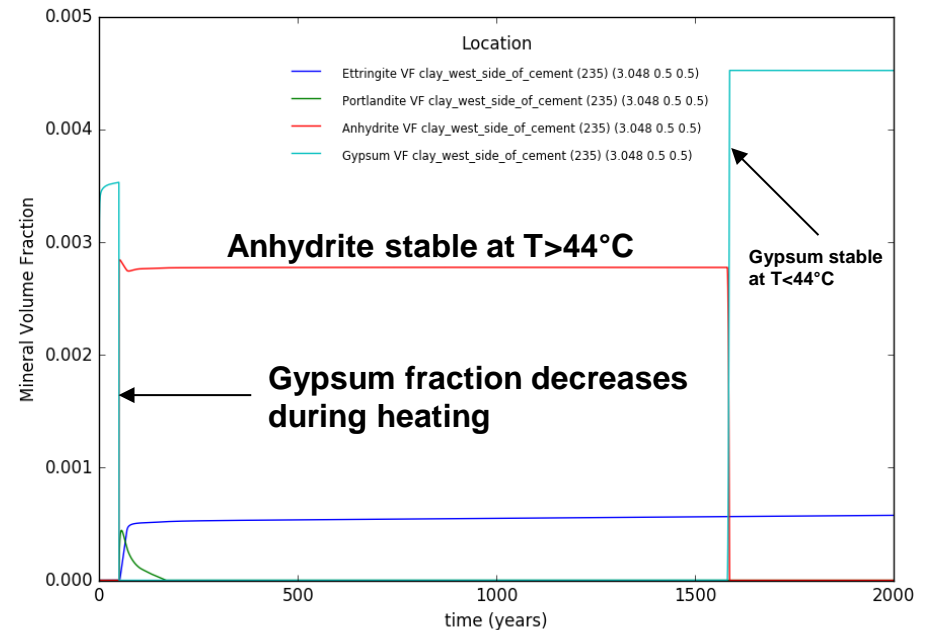
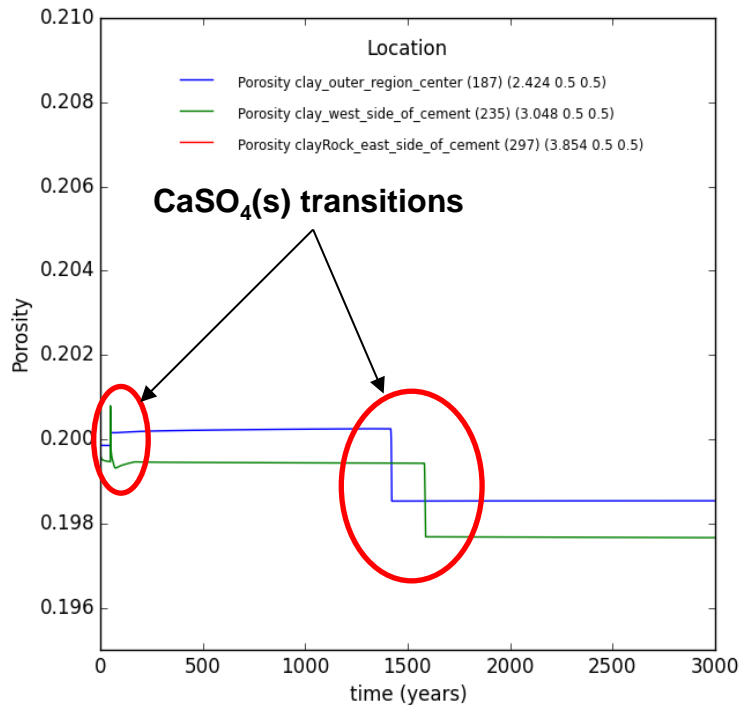
- 24 minerals, 4 initial pore solution chemistries
- Efficient model scoping in High Performance Computing (HPC) platforms
- Evolution of mineral volume fraction and aqueous speciation with time: equilibrium & kinetics

#### Temperature effects case:

- SNF decay heat profile
- Peak temperature: 125°C
- Capture mineral phase transitions:  
 $\text{gypsum} \rightarrow \text{anhydrite} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$



# 1D Reactive Transport of Layered EBS – Argillite Disposal Media (Cont.)

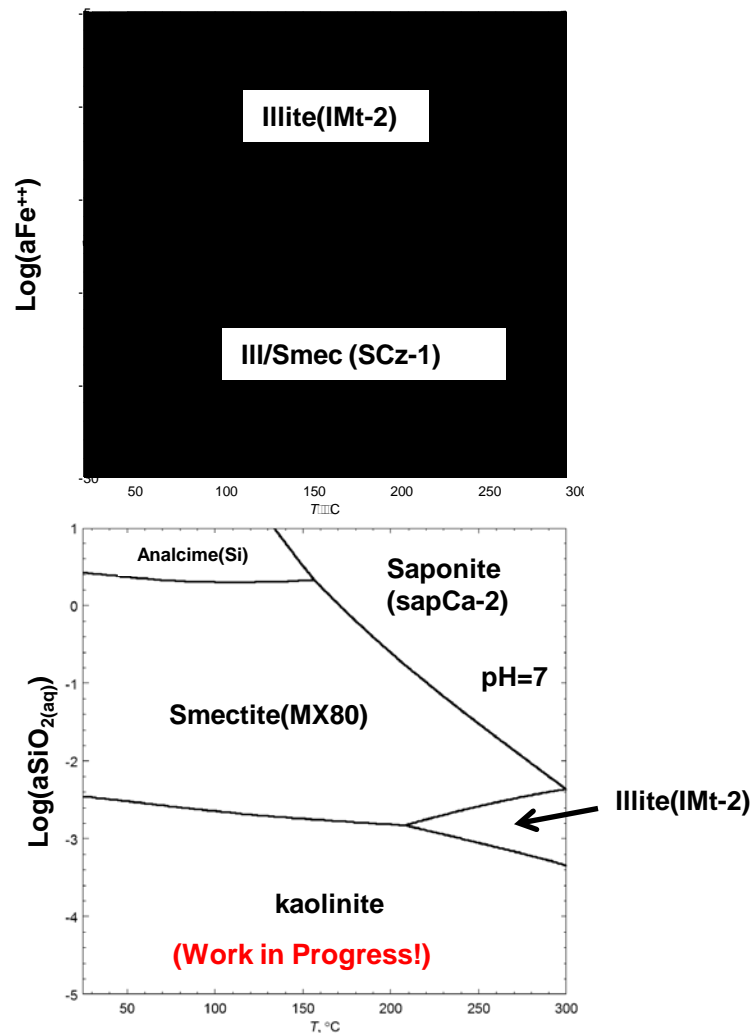


## 1D reactive transport modeling in PFLOTTRAN:

- Decay heat effects capture CaSO<sub>4</sub>(s) phase transitions (T≈44°C)
- Porosity changes

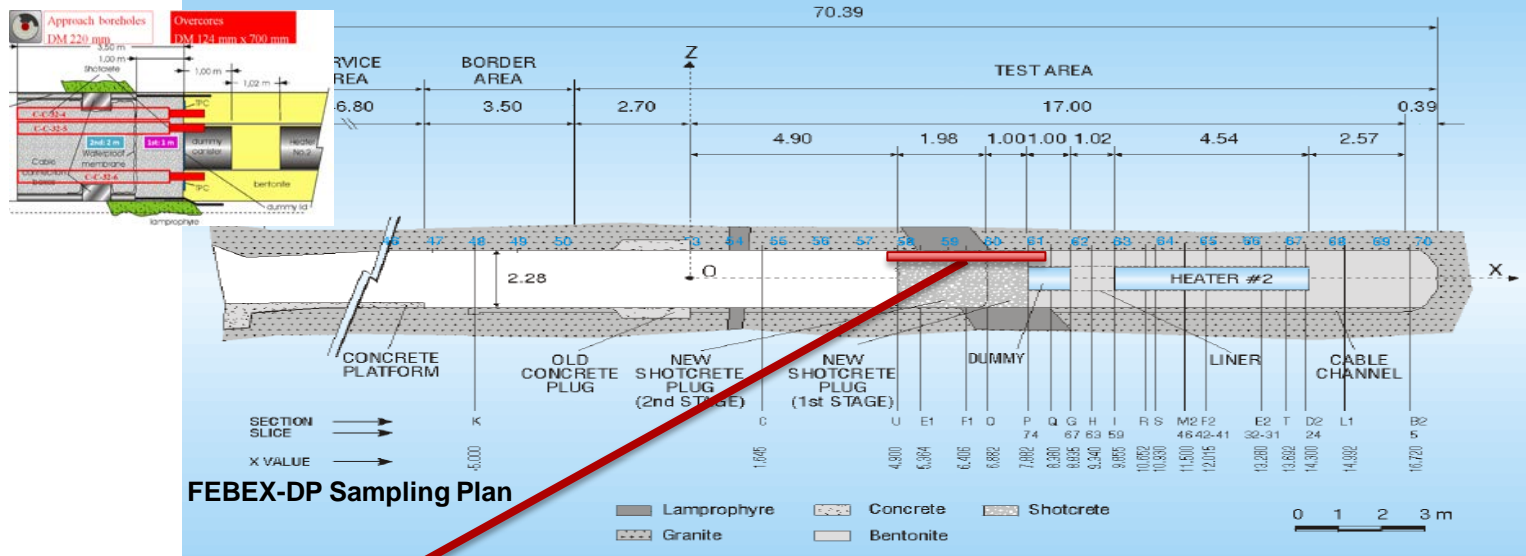
(Work in Progress!)

- Evaluation of clay and zeolite thermodynamic data at elevated pressures and temperatures
- Sensitivity evaluations:
  - Clay stability relations
  - Redox:  $\text{Fe}^{++/-}$   $\text{Fe}^{+++}$  activities
  - Silica analcime(Si) stability
  - Temperature
- Thermodynamic Database Development
  - Chemical Thermodynamic Data. I: Links to the chemical elements. Paper revised for resubmission to Geochim. Cosmo. Acta
  - Chemical Thermodynamic Data. II: Water in SUPCRT92 & similar codes. Paper to be submitted soon!
- Rest of FY16 and FY17:
  - Focus on compositional & redox sensitivities on clay stability relations
    - e.g., illite, smectite, & Fe
  - Chemical Thermodynamic Data. III: revising the Helgeson et al. (1978) mineral dataset
  - Corrosion reactions and relations to Fe-smectite

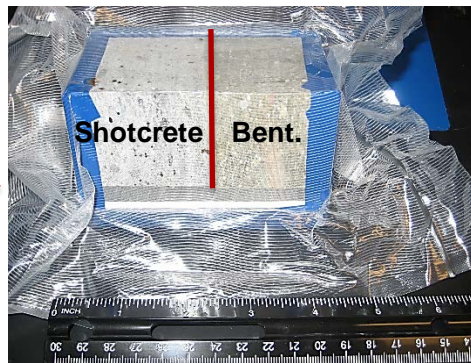


# Used Fuel Disposition

## FEBEX-DP (Grimsel URL)



Mäder (2014)

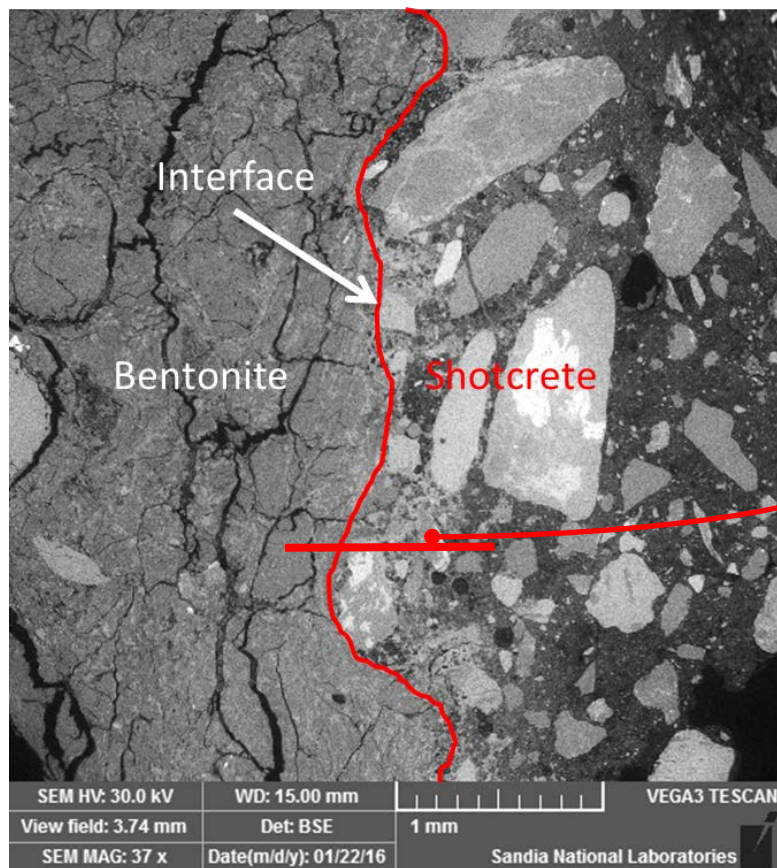


CFJC (SNL)

- Shotcrete/bentonite interface sampling
- Characterization studies cement/bentonite interactions
  - Phase identification (SEM-EDS, XRD)
  - X-ray CT Scan: micron-scale structures

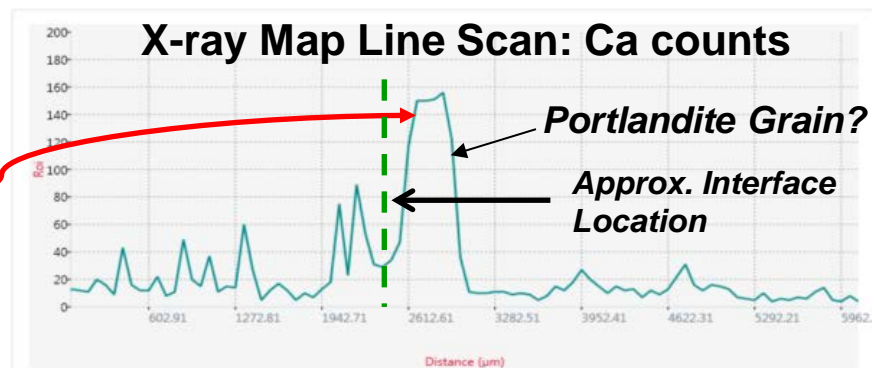


## FEBEX-DP: Bentonite – Concrete Interface Characterization (SEM – EDS – BSEI)



*Back-Scattered Electron Image (BSEI) of  
Bentonite – Cement Interface*

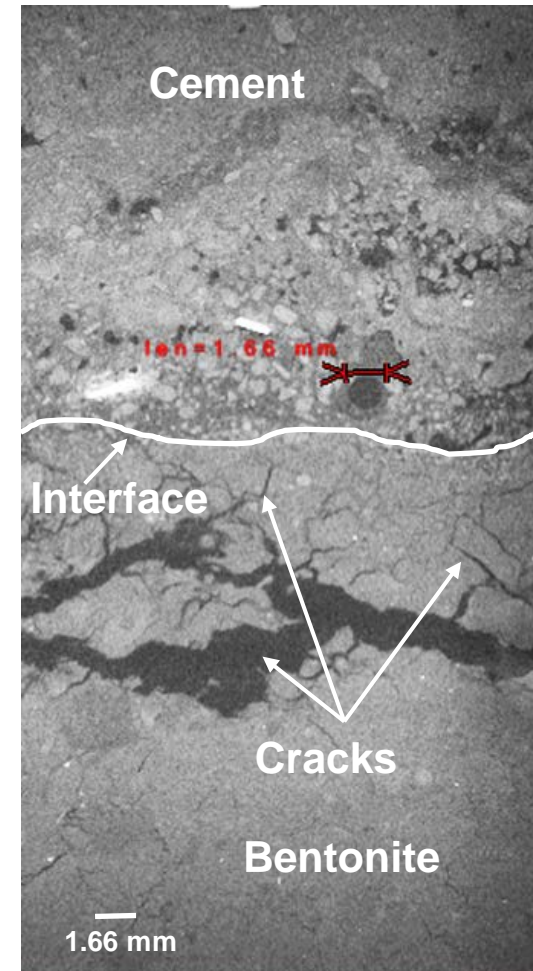
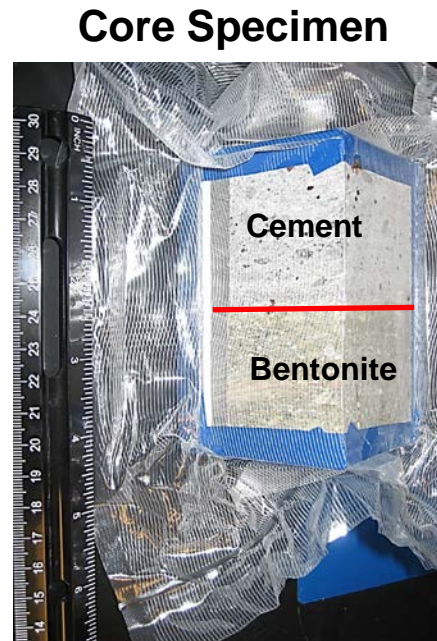
- So far – no indication of strong elemental gradients beyond the interface region
- Cracks (desiccation?) tend to be abundant at the interface



- Portlandite ( $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ ) mineralization at the interface?
- More elemental line-scans needed to resolve compositional gradients

# FEBEX-DP: Bentonite – Concrete Interface Characterization (X-ray CT Scan)

- **X-ray CT Scan:**
  - Non destructive
  - Can manage hand-size samples
  - Scan resolution: 10.5 microns
- **Can resolve important features:**
  - Cracks
  - Large pores
- **3D image analysis**
  - Continuous pores and cracks
  - “Heavy” minerals: oxides, sulfides

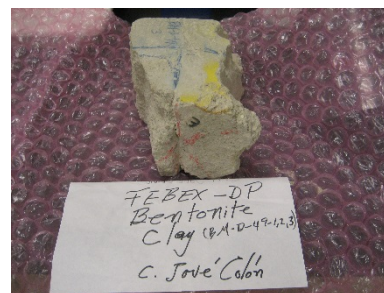
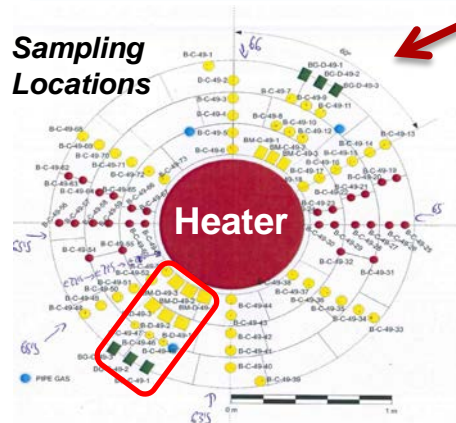
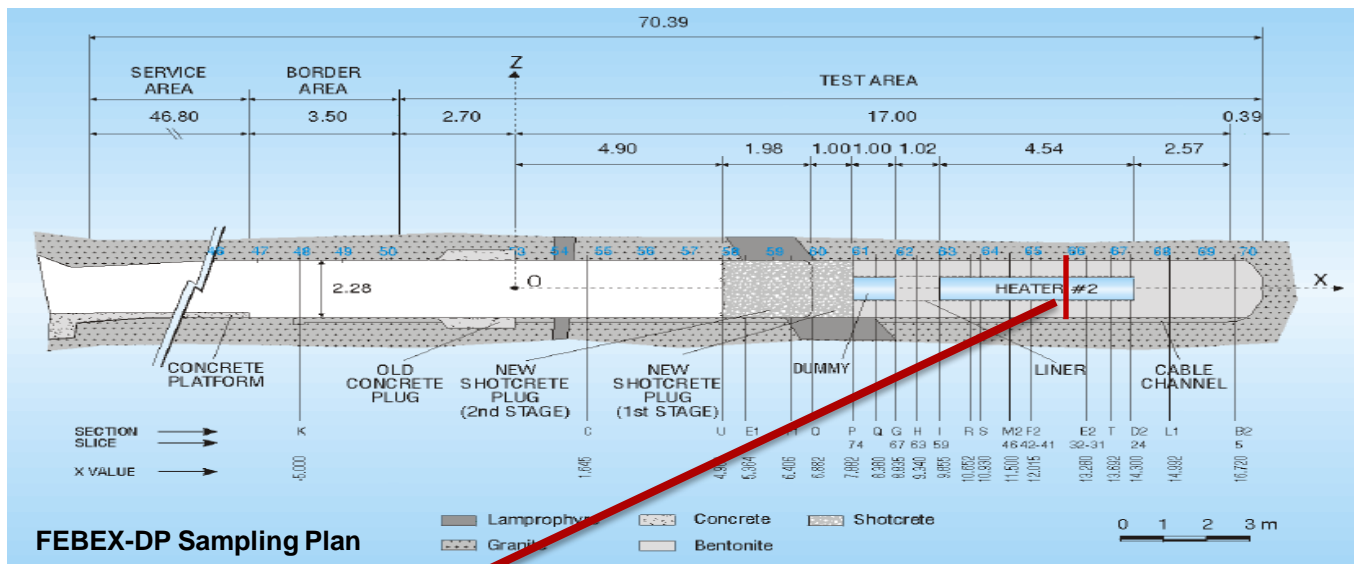


Imaging by J. Eric Bower (SNL)



# Used Fuel Disposition

## FEBEX-DP: Sampling Close to Heater



**Bentonite Block  
(Close to Heater)**



**Carbon Steel Liner  
(Surrounding Heater)**

## ■ 1D reactive-transport (RT) modeling of EBS in PFLOTRAN

- Leveraging High Performance Computing (HPC)
- Decay heat effects – assess code stability at  $T > 125^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Applications to disposal in argillite/crystalline media
- Implementation of metal corrosion model conceptualizations (Fe, Cu)
- Capture temperature effects: dehydration, phase transformations (gypsum  $\rightarrow$  anhydrite)

## ■ Integration of process models with GDSA PA

## ■ Evaluation of clay phase stability at elevated temperatures

- Redox effects on Fe-bearing clay stability and related phases
- Comparison with other studies on smectite alteration in the presence of Fe

## ■ Thermodynamic data analysis and applications to geochemical modeling

- Paper/Report: “Chemical Thermodynamic Data. II”: Water in SUPCRT92 and similar computer codes (mentored by Tom Wolery (LLNL)) – Submittal in 2016
- Work on “Chemical Thermodynamic Data. III”: Revising the Helgeson et al. (1968) mineral dataset

## ■ International Collaborations

- Continue SKB TF, FEBEX-DP,
- DECOVALEX: Groundwater Recovery experiment (GREET) at Mizunami URL, Japan

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

---

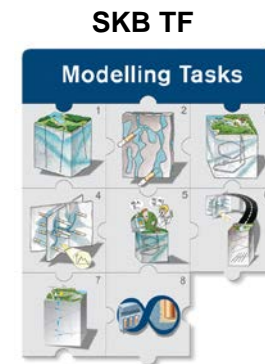
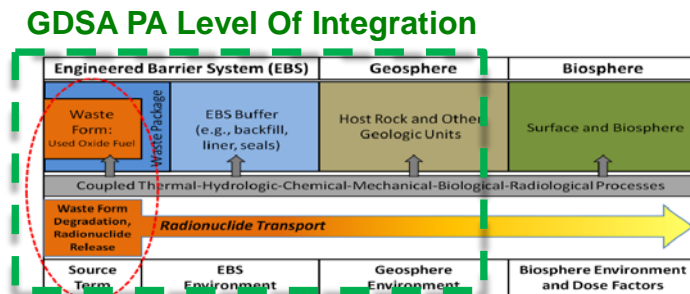
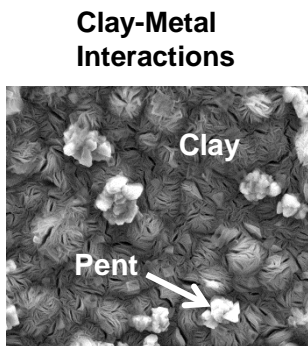
- **Dr. Michael C. Cheshire (currently at ORNL) conducted the experimental and characterization work on clay steel-interactions presented here.**
- **Discussions with Charles R. Bryan (SNL) on steel corrosion are greatly appreciated.**
- **This work supported by the DOE-NE Used Fuel Disposition Campaign Fuel Cycle Technologies R&D program.**

**Used  
Fuel  
Disposition**

## **Backup Slides**

---

- Work Package #: FT-16SN08030207
- Engineered barrier system model integration with performance assessment
- Thermodynamic and sorption modeling of barrier materials
- Clay interaction experiments: U transport, mineral phase stability and thermal limits
- High temperature mechanical (TM) modeling
- International Collaborations (e.g., THM, FEBEX-DP, SKB TF)

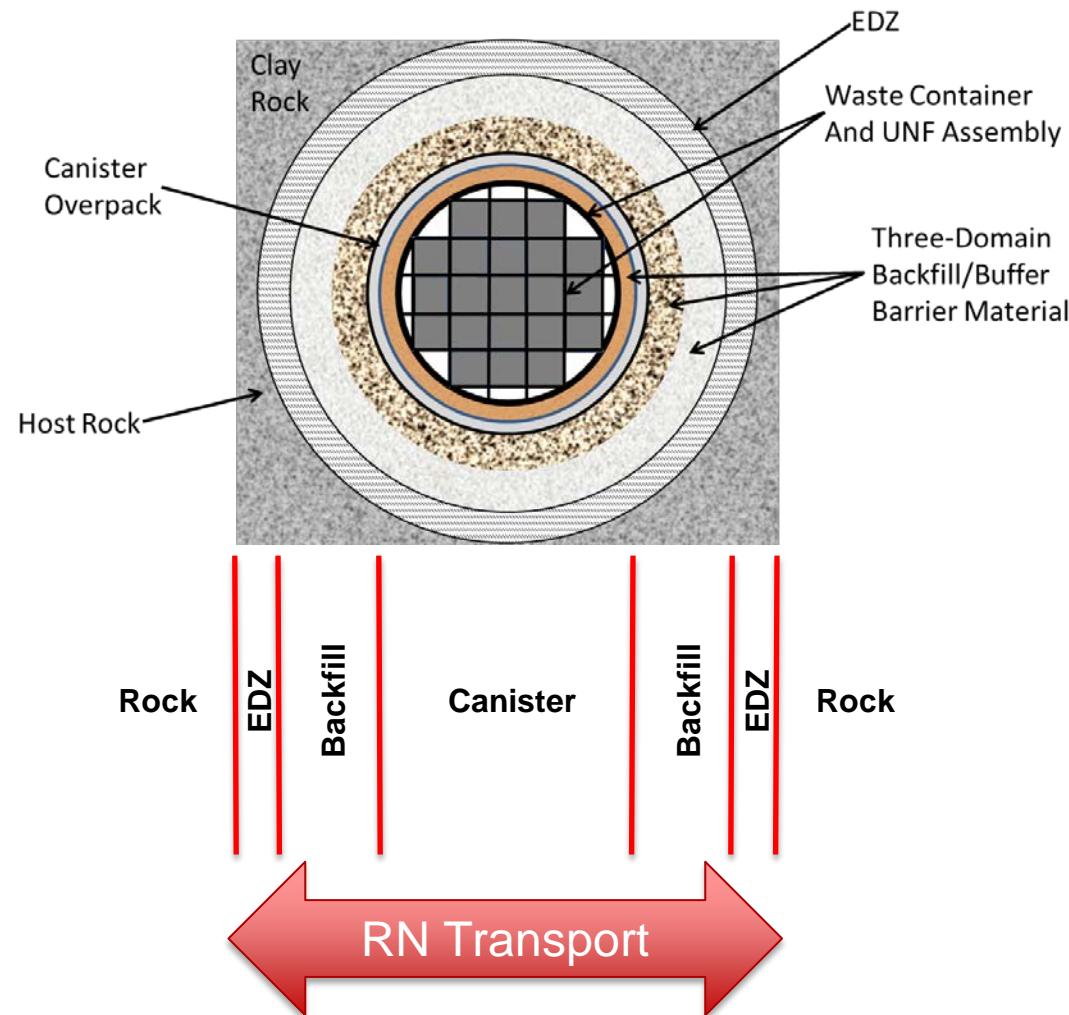




# Used Fuel Disposition

## Reactive-Transport Modeling of the Near- and Field with PFLOTRAN

- Reactive-transport simulations of base-case scenarios on the near- and far-field domains
- 1D or 2D scoping model representation for a single canister
- Coupled processes (THC):
  - Solute transport
  - Fluid-rock-canister interactions (solution-mineral equilibria, dissolution/ precipitation, sorption)
  - Heat load according to waste type
  - Variable backfill saturation(?)
- Evaluate **U** transport from wasteform source to the EBS / host-rock interface
- Evaluate changes in mineral volume fractions and porosity



- Relationships between swelling clay micro-porosity and clay hydration (Sedighi and Thomas 2014)
- Thermodynamic relations based on H<sub>2</sub>O adsorption by swelling clays
- Connections with clay water content and relative humidity (RH): Data retrieval from URL and laboratory experiments
- Comparisons between theoretical models and field/lab data:

- Predicted trends are in agreement with data
- Data scattering can be significant

## ■ Rest of FY15 and FY16:

- Calibrate hydration model to montmorillonite clay compositions
- Continue analysis of data generated by international programs (e.g., SKB Task Force on EBS)
- If possible, comparison with parameters used in THM models

### Sedighi and Thomas (2014)

$$n_{micro} = X_{hs} \frac{n_c v_{il}}{Fw_{sm}} \rho_{dry}^{sm}$$

$n_{micro}$  = Clay micro-porosity =  $\theta_{wc}^{il}$  = water content

$X_{hs}$  = Mole fraction of hydrated smectit

$Fw_{sm}$  = Formula weight of anhydrous smectite

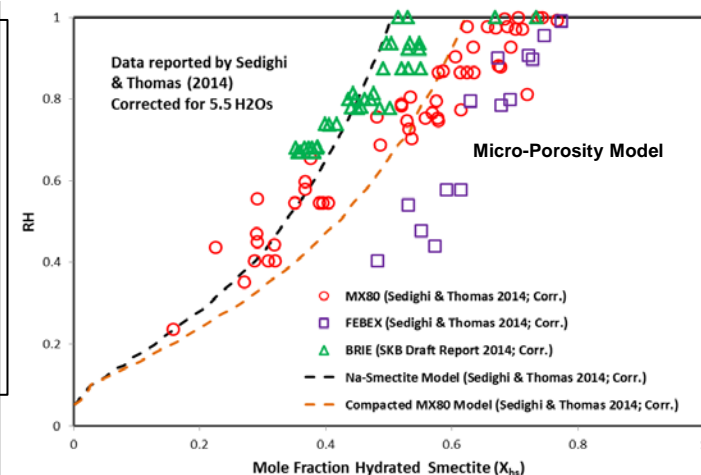
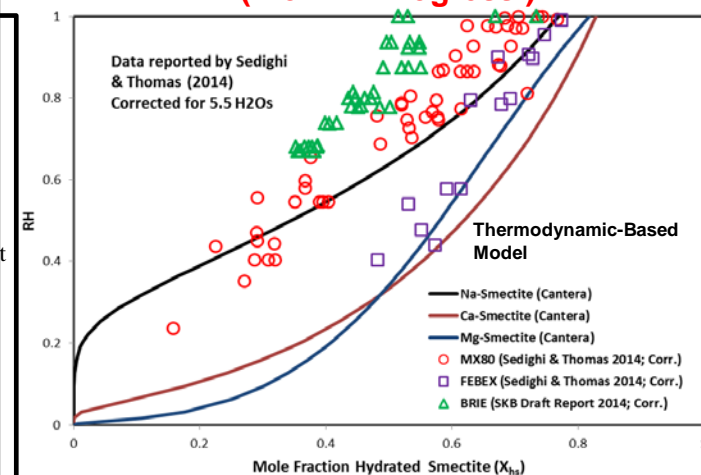
$n_c$  = Number of H<sub>2</sub>O in the interlayer

$v_{il}$  = Molar volume of H<sub>2</sub>O (interlayer)

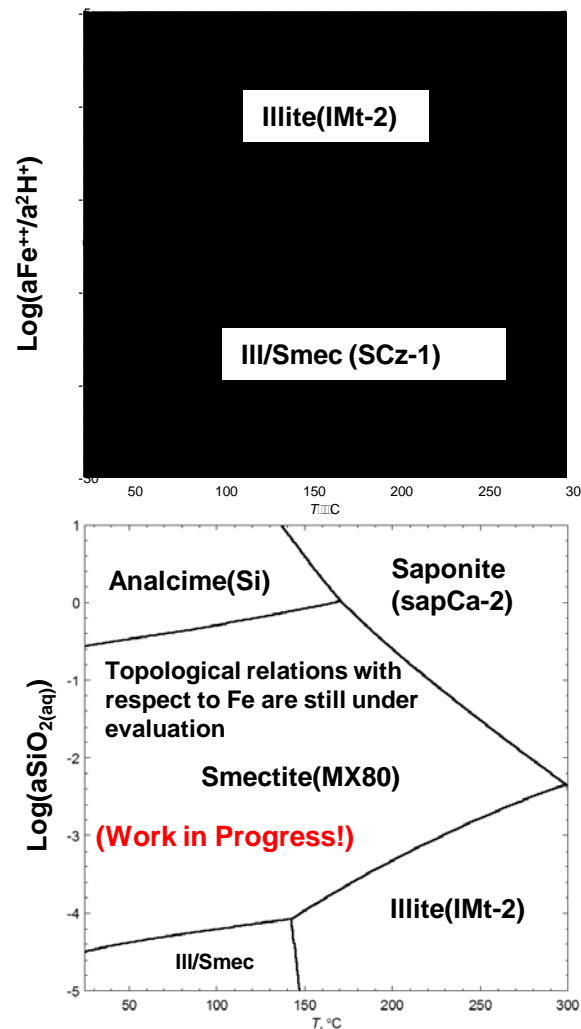
$\rho_{dry}^{sm}$  = Clay dry density

- Thermodynamic-based model calibrated by H<sub>2</sub>O adsorption data
- Micro-porosity model calibrated by water content and RH data
- Effect of clay chemistry on hydration / swelling

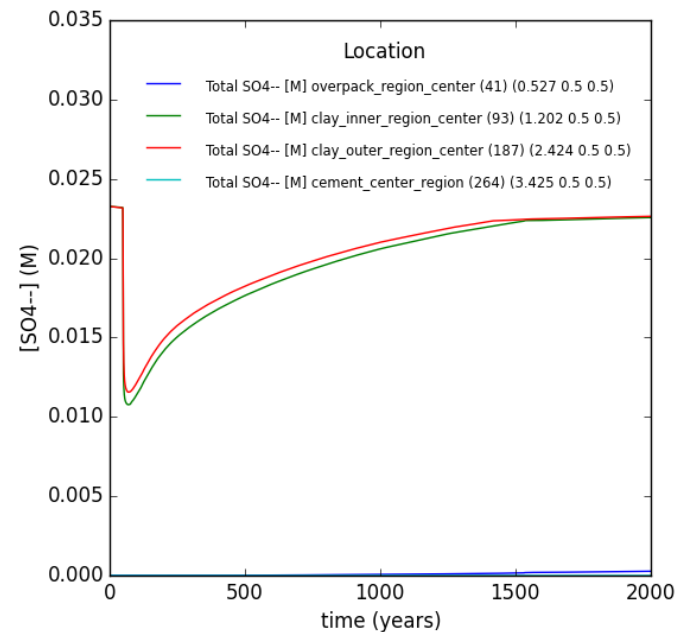
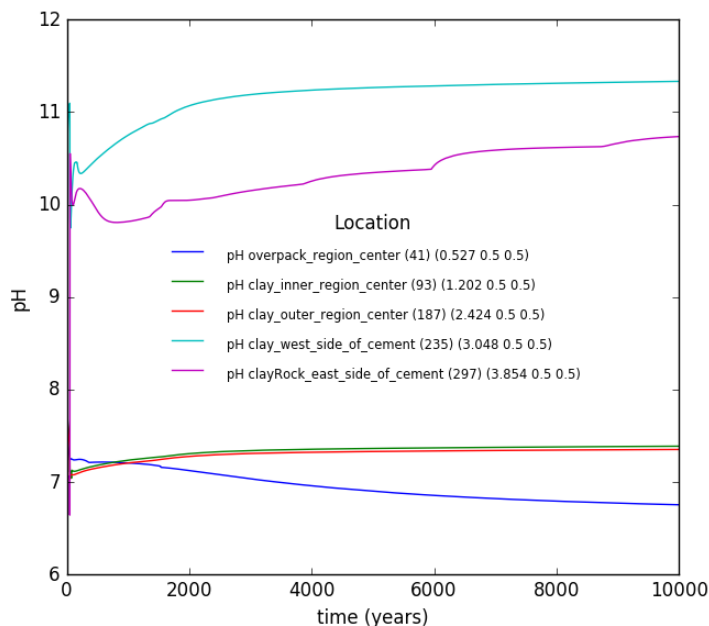
(Work in Progress!)



- Evaluation of clay and zeolite thermodynamic data at elevated pressures and temperatures
- Sensitivity evaluations:
  - Clay stability relations
  - Redox:  $\text{Fe}^{++}$ –  $\text{Fe}^{+++}$  activities
  - Silica analcime(Si) stability
  - Temperature
- Thermodynamic Database Development
  - Chemical Thermodynamic Data. I: Links to the chemical elements. Paper revised for resubmission to Geochim. Cosmo. Acta
  - Chemical Thermodynamic Data. II: Water in SUPCRT92 & similar codes. Paper to be submitted soon!
- Rest of FY16 and FY17:
  - Focus on compositional & redox sensitivities on clay stability
  - Chemical Thermodynamic Data. III: revising the Helgeson et al. (1978) mineral dataset



# 1D Reactive Transport of Layered EBS – Argillite Disposal Media (Cont.)



## ■ 1D reactive transport modeling in PFLOTTRAN:

- Changes in pore solution chemistry: FEBEX bentonite porewaters
- pH effects during peak heating at EBS interfaces