



Supplement of

Deep borehole disposal of intermediate-level waste

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Demonstrating Deep Borehole Disposal of Intermediate-Level Waste: Progress from Australia's RD&D Project

SafeND – 10-12 November, 2021

Dirk Mallants and Team |

Australia's National Science Agency



Interdisciplinary research symposium
on the safety of nuclear disposal practices



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- Safety Functions
- Streamlining RD&D
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 - ✓ Geological fault network analysis/FE mesh generator and fault modelling
 - ✓ Borehole mechanical stability modelling
 - ✓ Temperature evolution in borehole & host rock



Deep borehole disposal demonstration project

Full-scale demonstration tests:

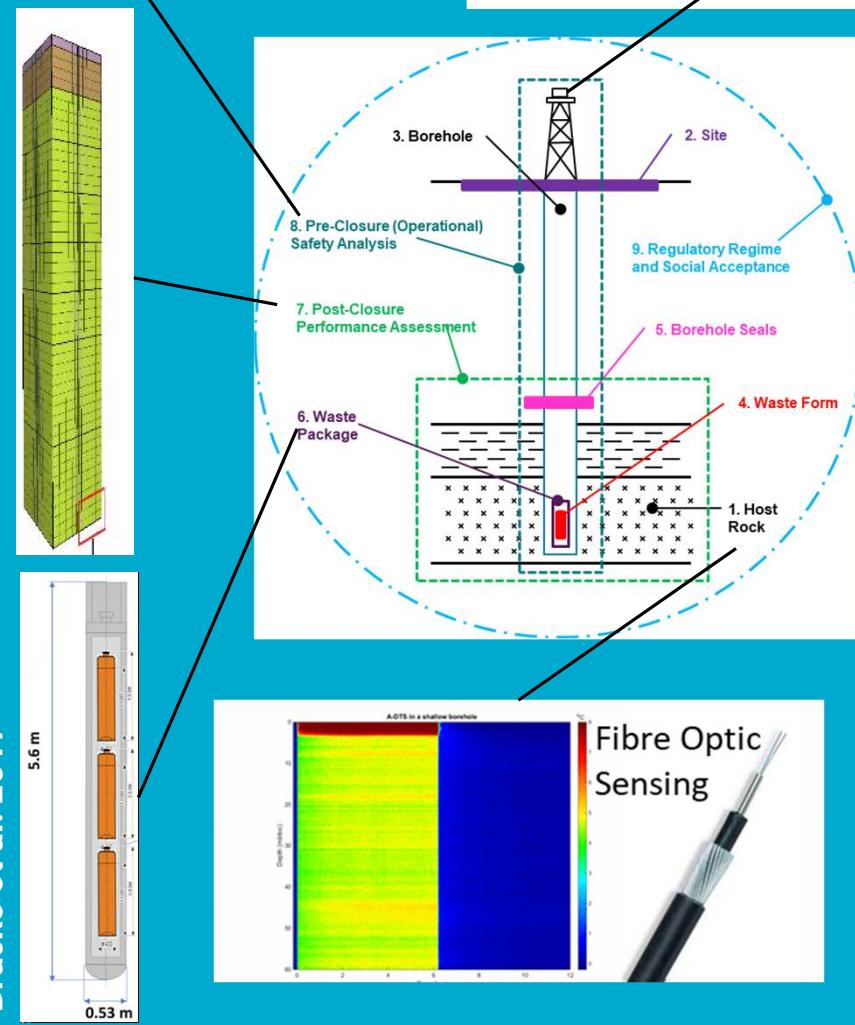
- ✓ Characterisation borehole (~2000 m)
- ✓ Drilling deep, large-diameter hole (0.7-m diameter, ~2000 m deep)
- ✓ Waste emplacement testing of dummy canister & seal emplacement
- ✓ Proto-type waste package

Pre-/post-closure assessments:

- ✓ Intermediate-level waste (glass, synroc)
- ✓ Various other waste types/forms
- ✓ Various scenarios
- ✓ Safety case



Bracke et al. 2017



Multiple-barrier system in a deep borehole

Multiple Barrier System in a Deep Borehole Disposal Concept

#1 Glass matrix

- Isolation phase

#2 Stainless steel primary package

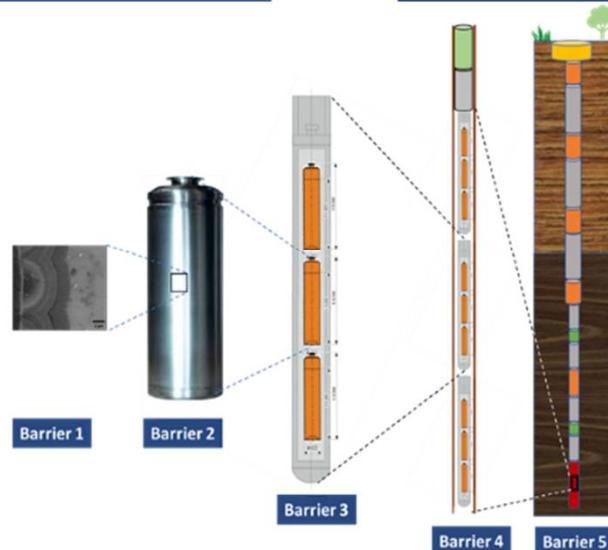
- Isolation phase

#3 Disposal container

- Mild steel structural component
- Corrosion-resistant coating (Cu, Ti, ...)
- Thermal phase

#4 Borehole seals

- Cements
- Clays
- Crushed rock
- Isolation phase



#5 Geological environment

- Deep host rock
- Geological coverage
- Geological isolation phase



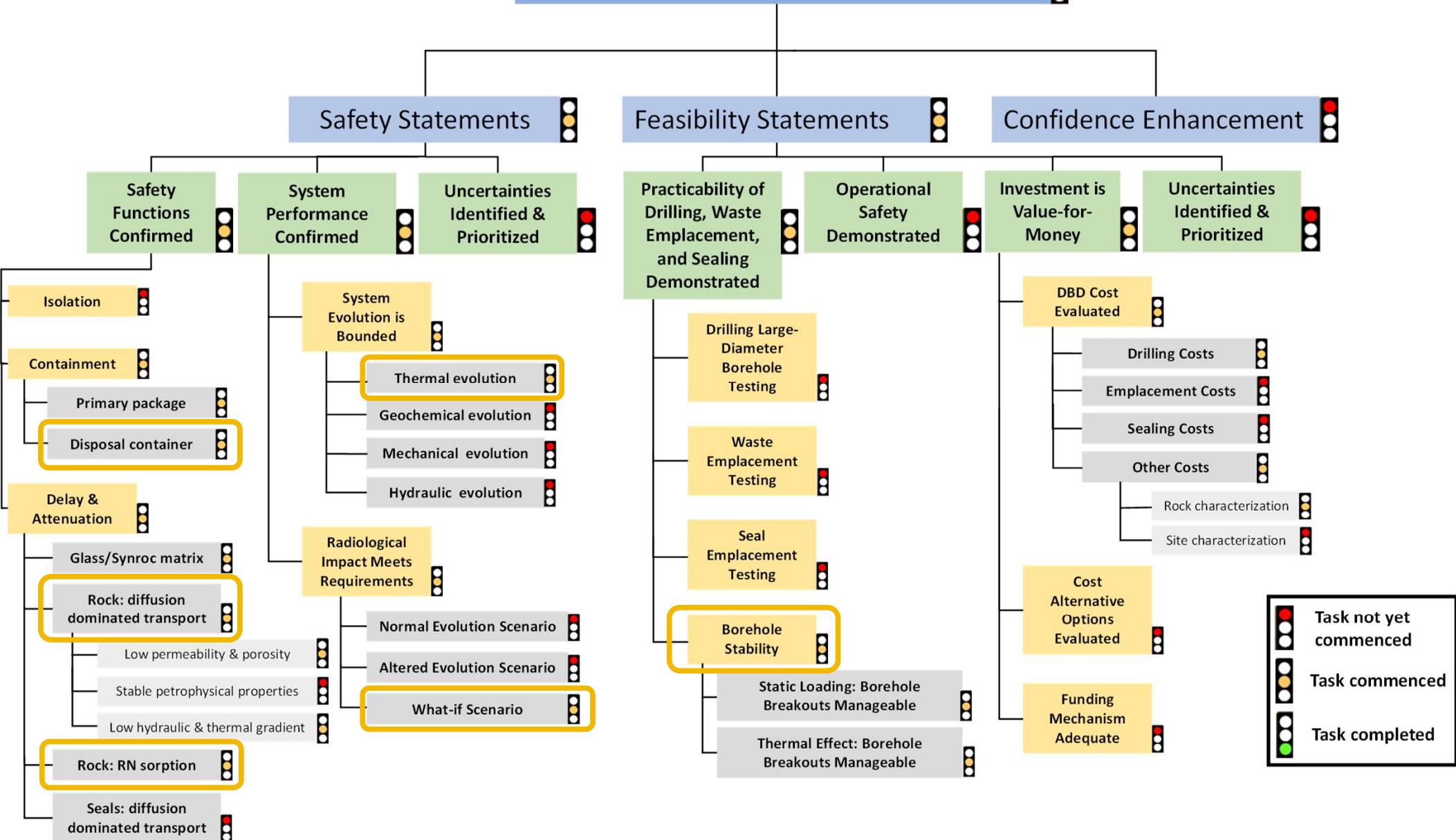
Multiple safety functions: I-C-R

Component	Isolation (geology)	Containment (water tightness)	Delay and attenuation of releases		
			Retardation-1 (resistance to leaching)	Retardation-2 (limiting water ingress)	Retardation-3 (diffusion, retention)
Glass matrix			✓		
SS primary package		✓		✓	
Disposal container		✓		✓	
Borehole seals	✓✓			✓✓	✓✓
Geological environment	✓✓✓			✓✓✓	✓✓✓

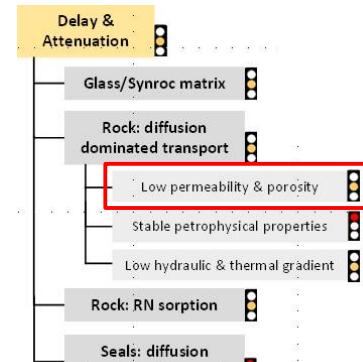
✓✓, ✓✓✓ : scalable with depth

Streamlining RD&D

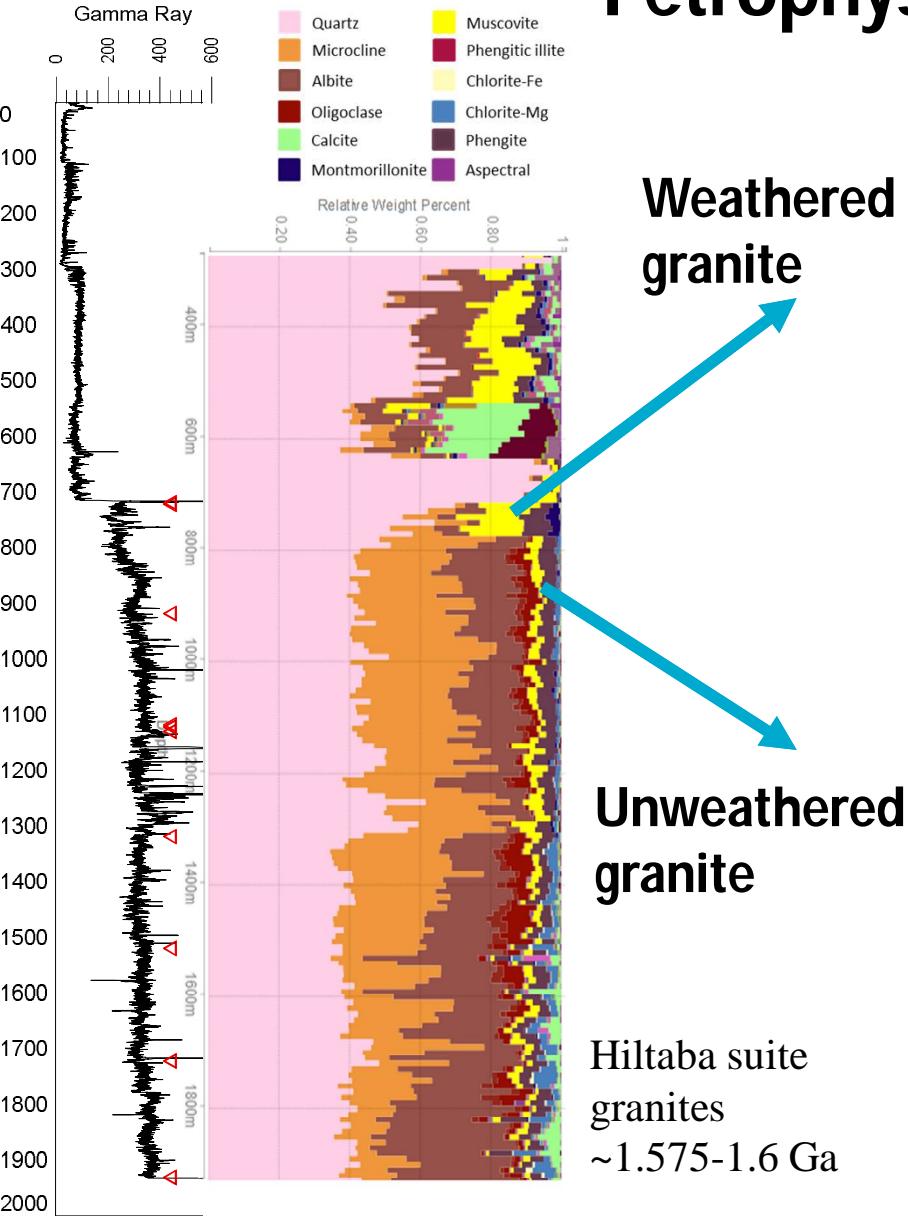
Deep borehole disposal of ILW is
technically feasible, safe and cost-effective



Confirming diffusion dominated transport - 2

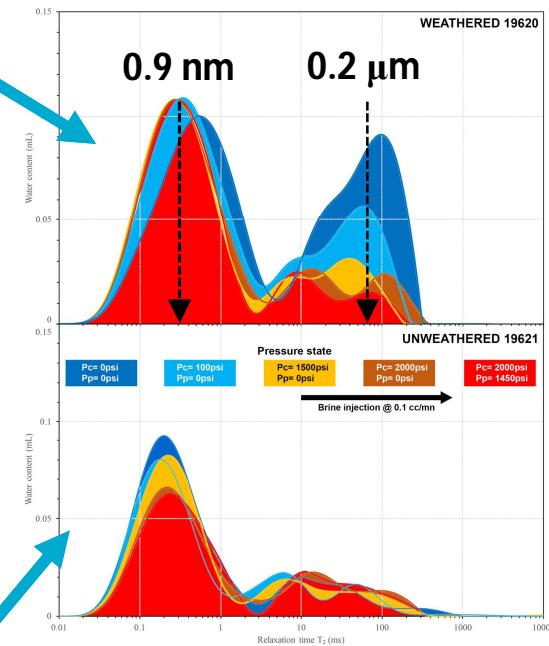


Petrophysical properties



Porosity (ϕ) = 1.2 - 2.2 %
 Permeability (k) = 1.1 - 70 μD
 Hydr. Cond. (K) = $1.1 \times 10^{-11} - 7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}$

Core-flooding + NMR

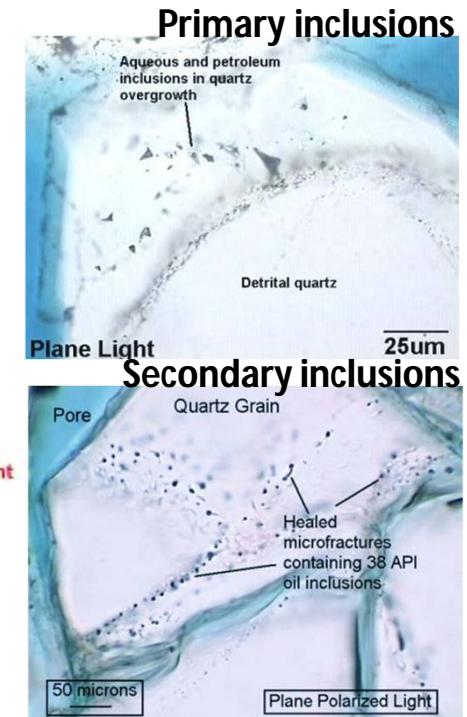
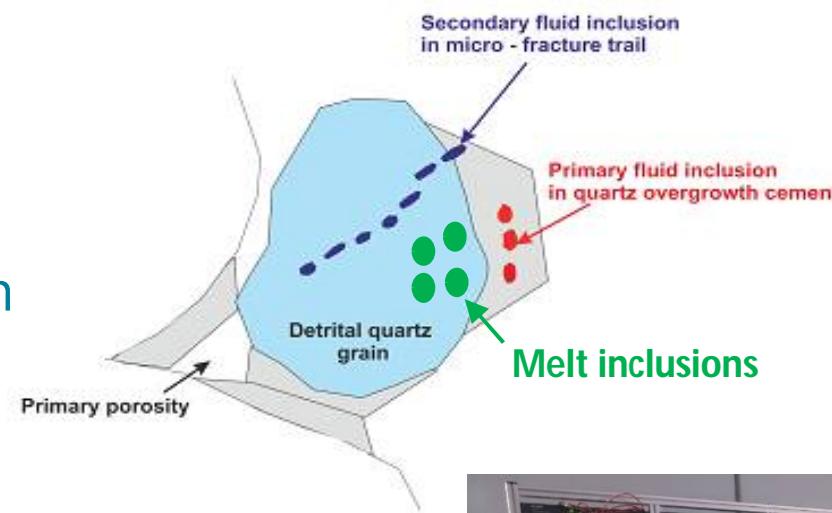


Porosity (ϕ) = 0.02 – 0.26 %
 Permeability (k) = 0.5 - 4.5 μD
 Hydr. Cond. (K) = $5 \times 10^{-12} - 4.5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m/s}$

- Environmental tracers (He, Ne, Ar, Xe)**

What are fluid inclusions?

- Trapped fluids inside minerals (voids in crystals)
- Heterogenous composition
- Gases, liquids and solids

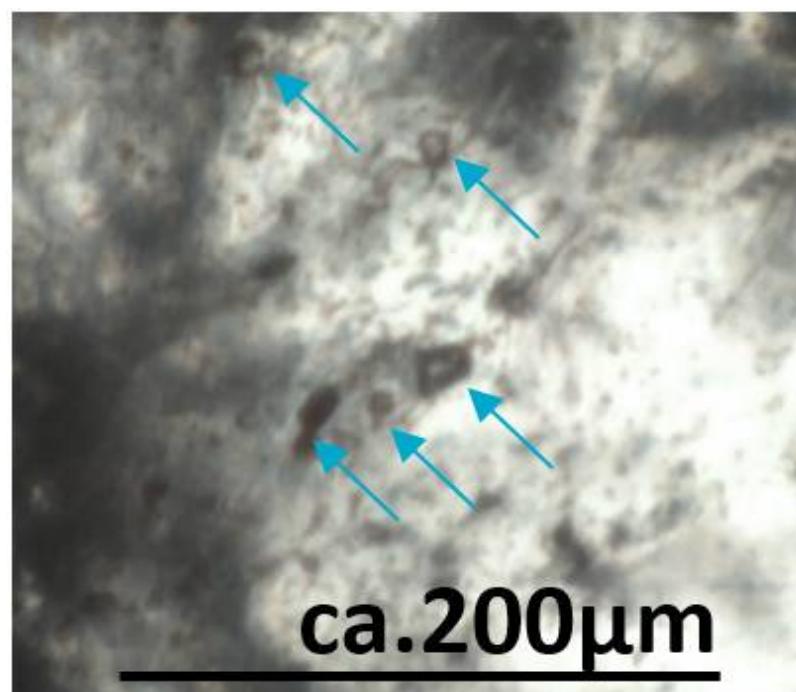
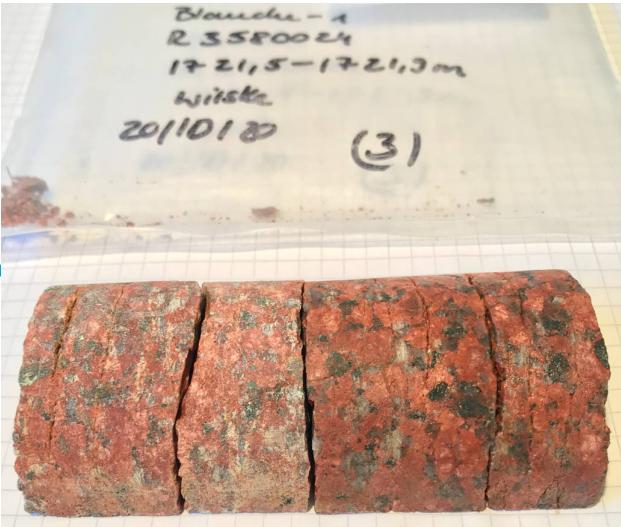


What can fluid inclusions tell us about host rock?

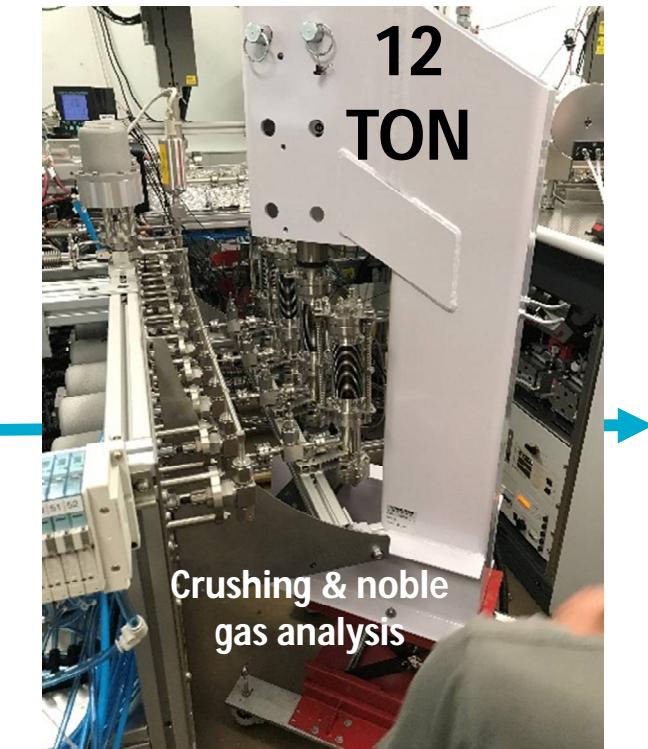
- How old are the fluids compared to the age of the rock? Ne & Ar isotopes
- Any more recent processes involving fresh groundwater? Ne & Ar isotopes
- Provenance and residence time of groundwater (isolated system)



Fully automated, high throughput multi-Collector noble gas mass spectrometer



Credit: Cornelia Wilske



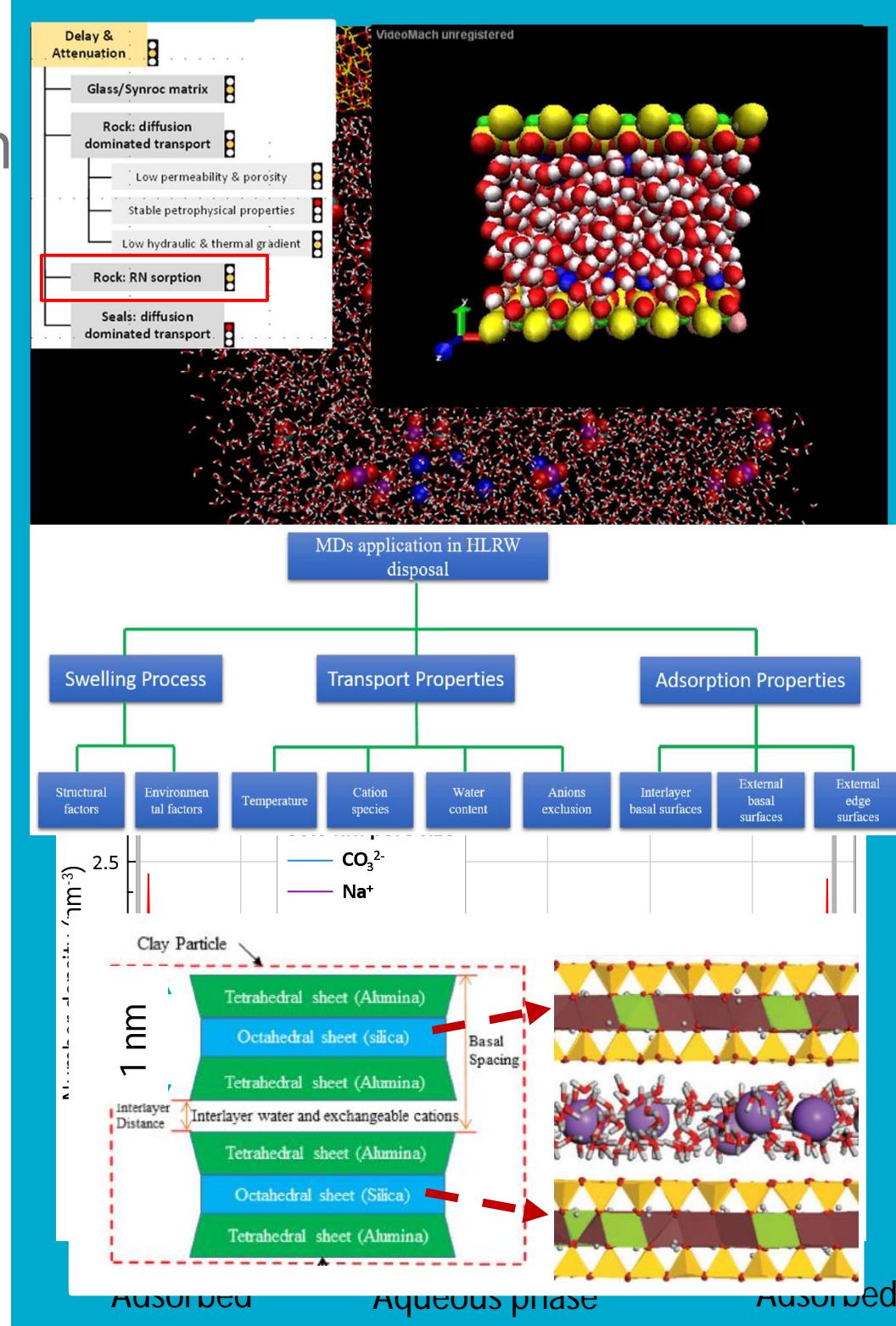
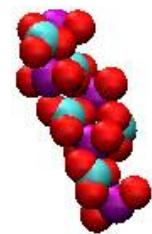


Molecular Dynamics Simulation of RN sorption

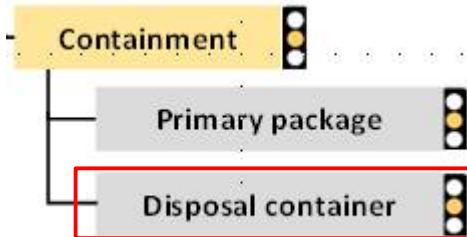
- Na-montmorillonite clay (Smectite)
- Aqueous solution: Na^+ , CO_3^{2-} , UO_2^{2+}
- 0.162 M uranyl carbonate
- K_D calculated from atomic density profile

$$K_D = \left(\frac{C_{\text{adsorbed}}}{C_{\text{diffuse}}} \right) \left(\frac{V_1}{m_s} \right)$$

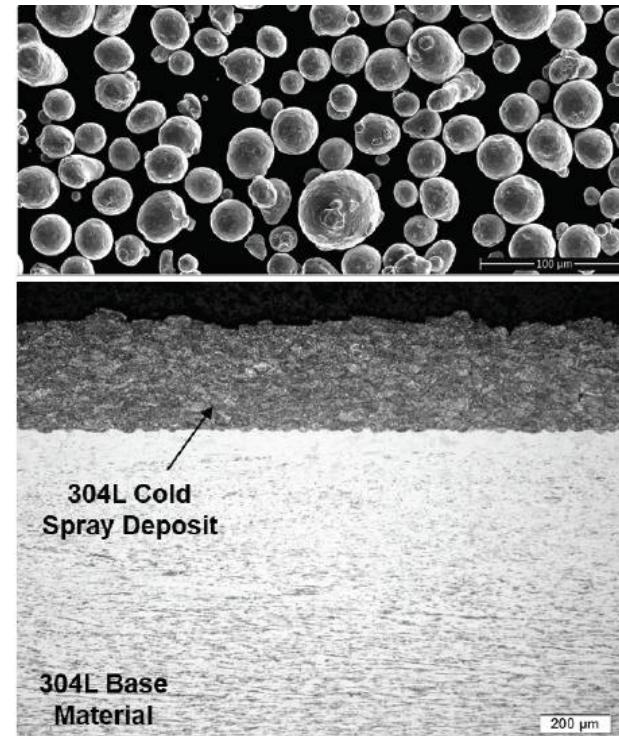
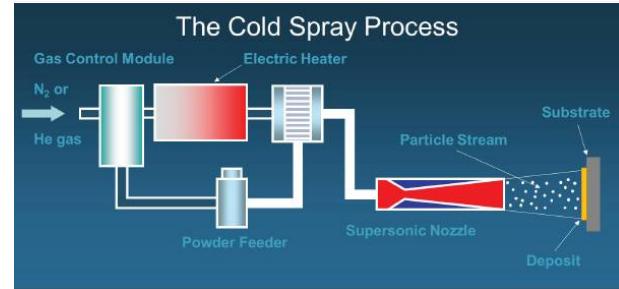
- $K_D = 58 - 151 \text{ mL/g}$: similar to independent results from SANDIA (15 – 200 mL/g)
- Poly-nuclear U-species:
 - ✓ Adsorbed: $[(\text{UO}_2)_5(\text{CO}_3)_5]^0$
 - ✓ Aqueous: $[\text{Na}_2(\text{UO}_2)_5(\text{CO}_3)_6]^0$



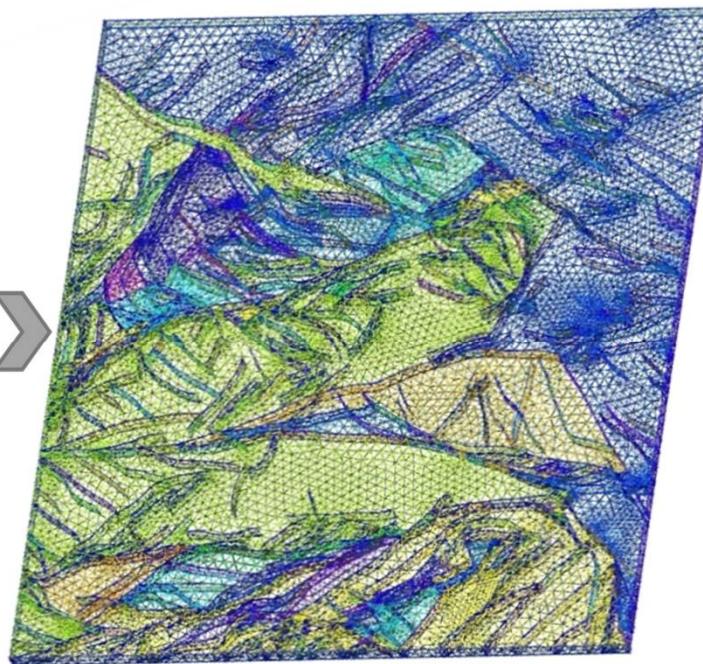
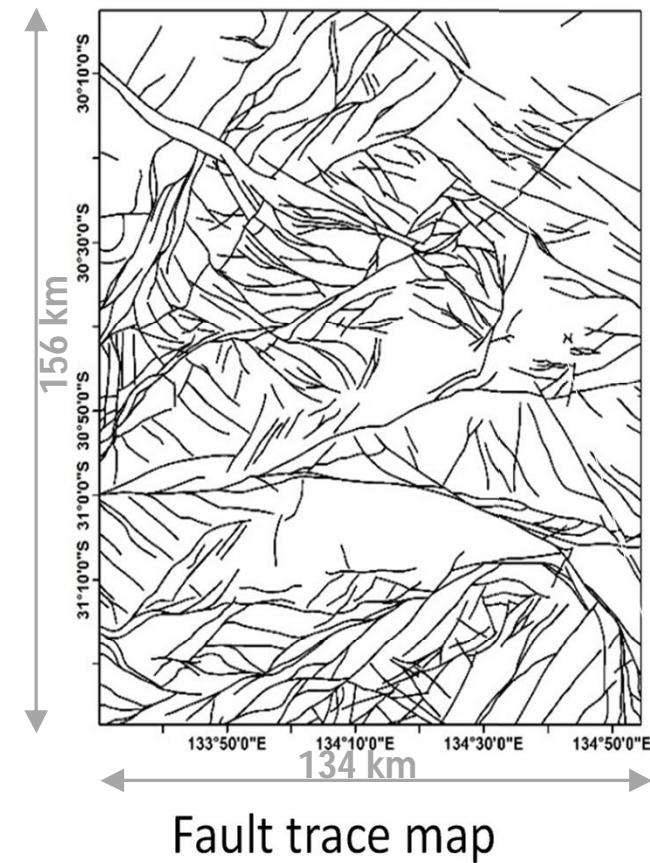
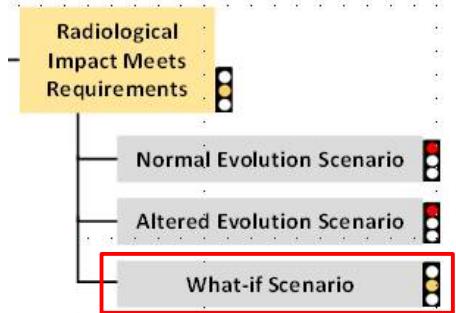
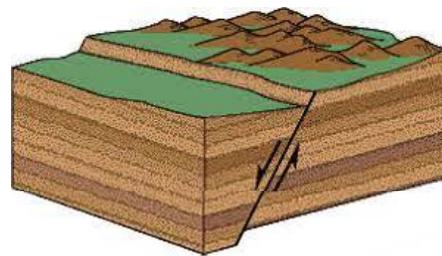
Durable coatings for disposal containers



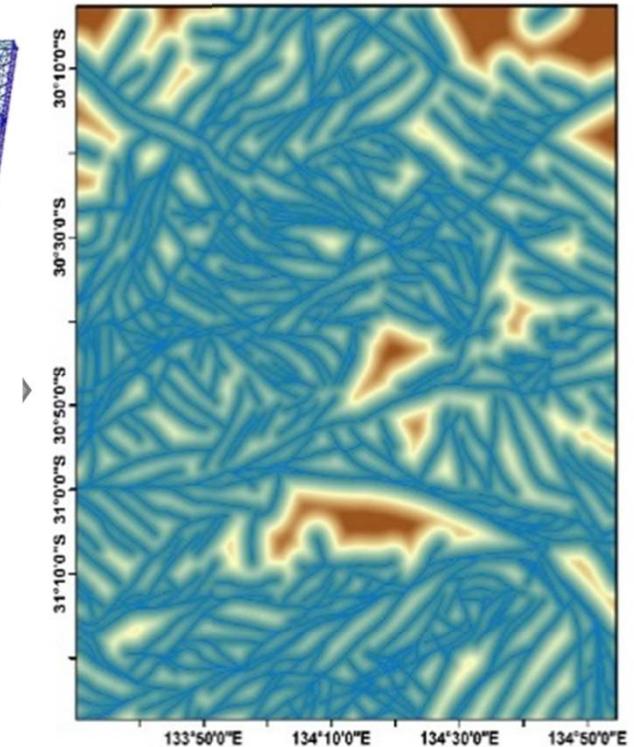
- Overpack/disposal container: mild structural steel + metal coating
- Literature review on coatings identified cold spray as most promising technology (minimal porosity, no high T effects)
- Cold spray uses supersonic particle velocities to deposit a dense layer of metallic powder on the surface of components
- Coating materials:
 - ✓ Titanium, Copper, Nickel, Chromium, Ni-Cr alloys, Tantalum
 - ✓ Composites (metal + ceramic)
- Benefits: surface property modification (corrosion and/or wear resistance)
- Corrosion & Abrasion testing underway



Geological fault network analysis/ FE mesh generator

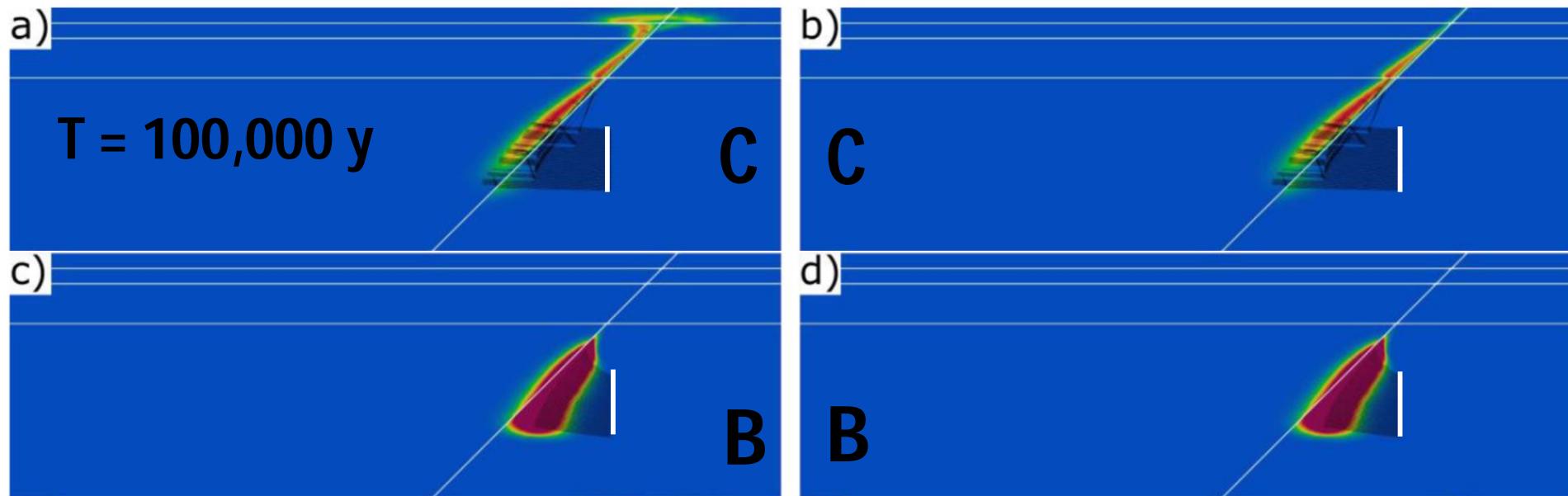
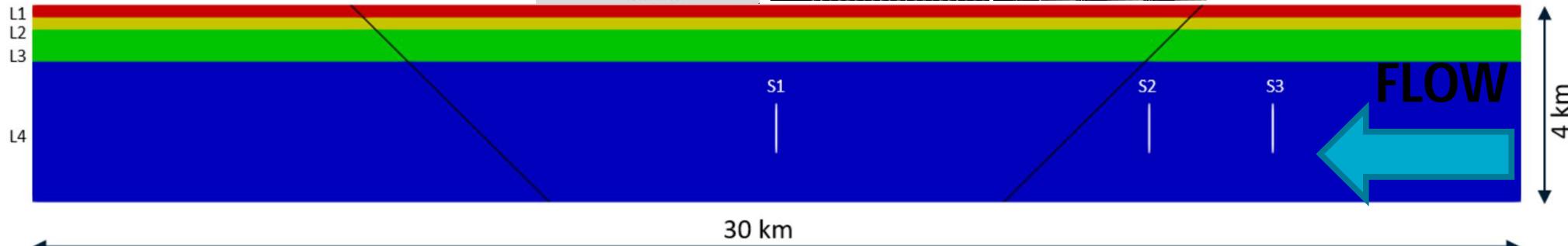
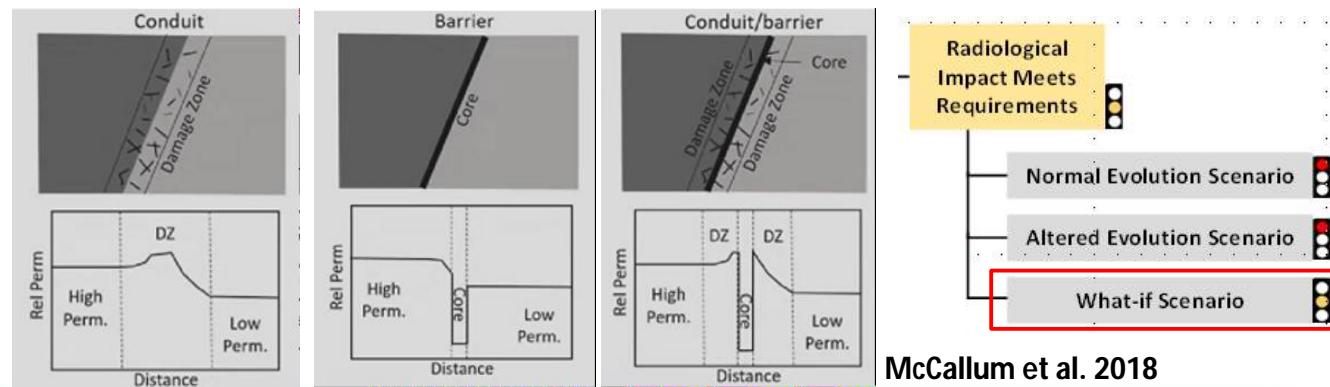
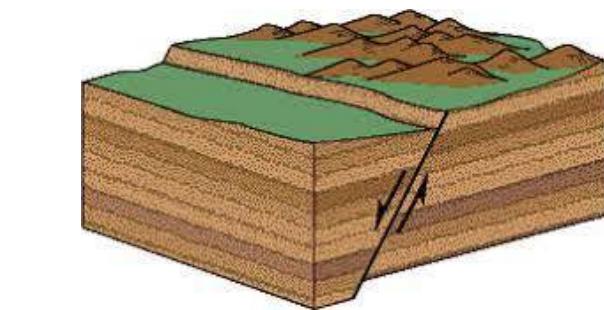


Automatic conversion in
2D finite element grid

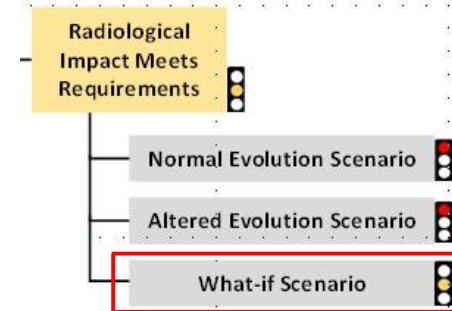


Calculated distance from
faults + -

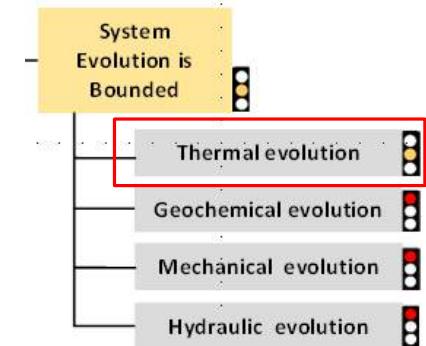
Geological fault modelling: chemical transport



McCallum et al. 2018



Temperature evolution in borehole & host rock



- NF & HR subject to perturbing processes:

- ✓ THMC

- Thermal evolution from ILW

- ✓ low heat load (50 W/canister)

- ✓ sensitivity analysis

- disposal depth

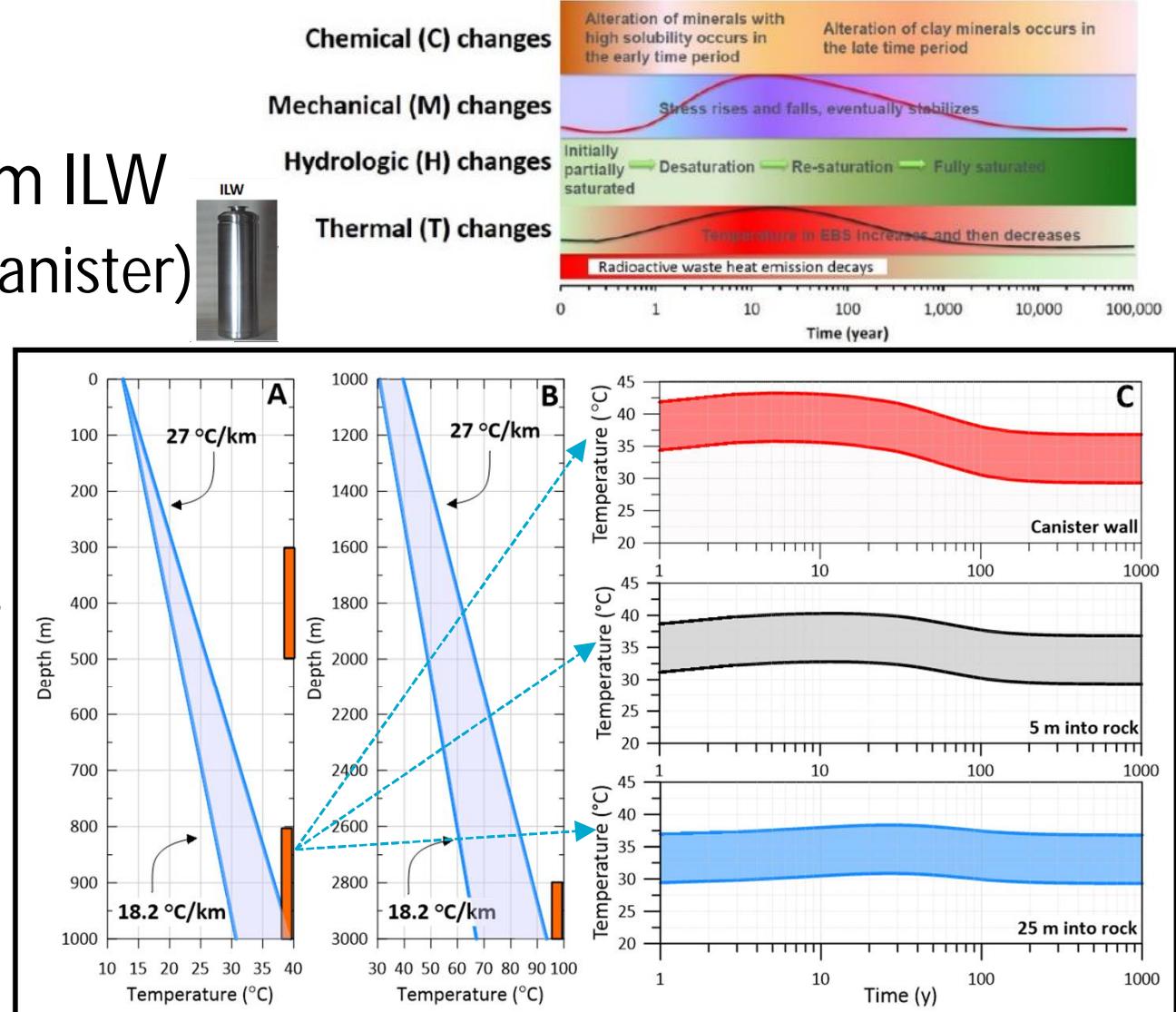
- heat load

- geothermal gradient

- thermal properties

- TH evolution

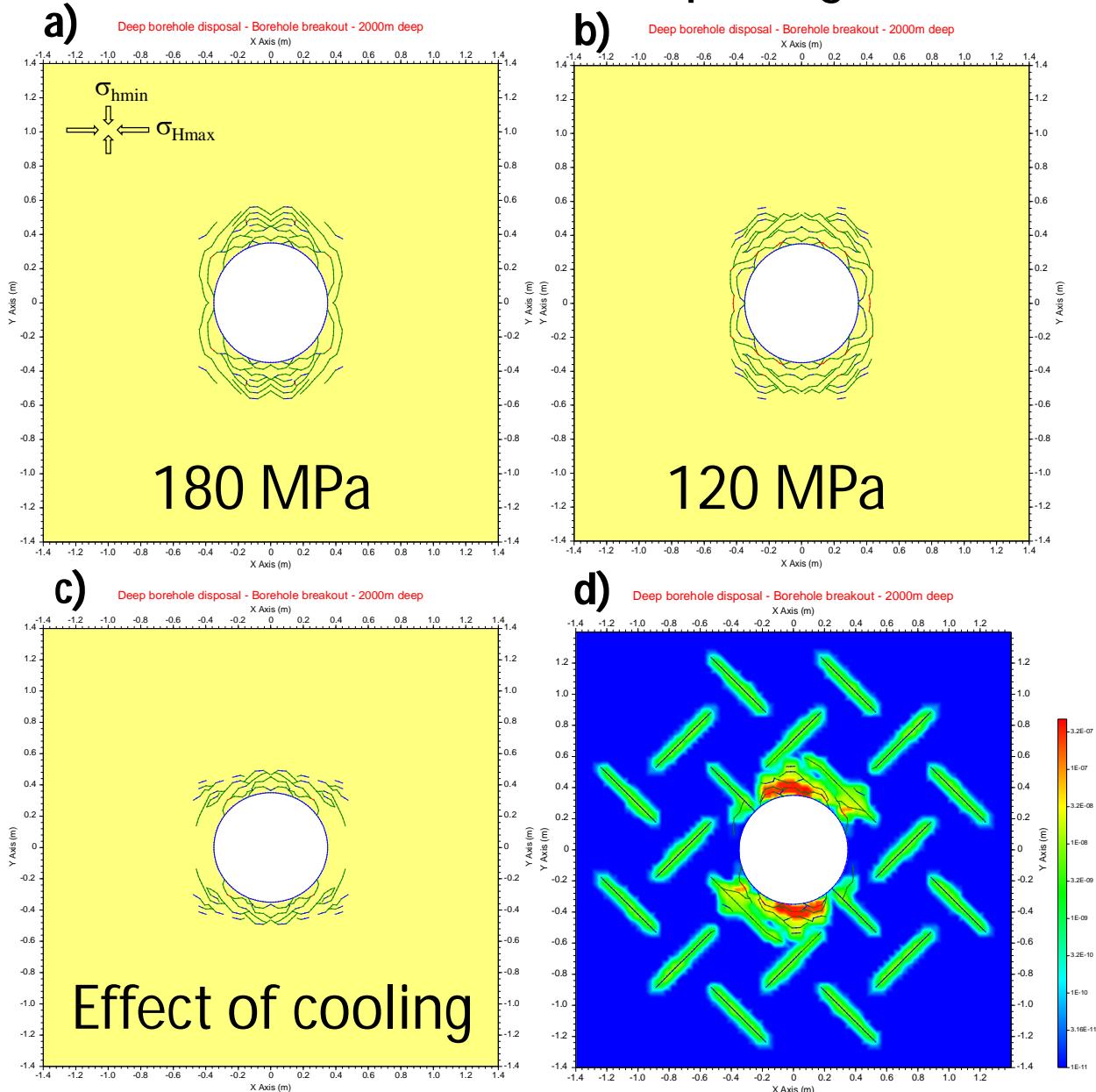
- ✓ Negligible convection



Borehole mechanical stability modelling

- Borehole breakout simulations using FRACOD
- Field-data available
- Exploratory analyses
 - ✓ Effect of rock strength
 - ✓ Effect of heating/cooling
 - ✓ Effect of pre-existing fracture networks + effect on permeability

Breakouts at 2000 m depth - granite





Thank you

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Our Noble Gases on Record

[explanatory video of CSIRO's noble gas capability in the groundwater sciences]



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