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*Supplement of*

## **Two-phase reactive transport modeling of heterogeneous gas production in a low- and intermediate-level waste repository**

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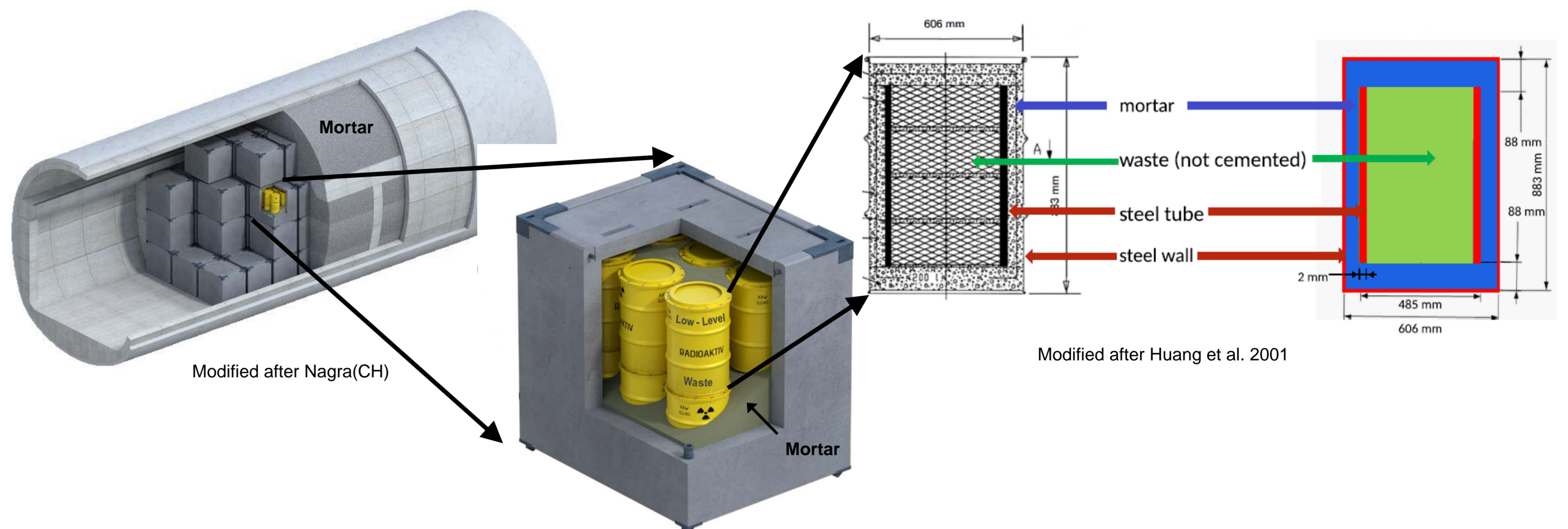
# Two-phase reactive transport modelling of heterogeneous gas production in a low- and intermediate-level waste repository

Falko Vehling and Haibing Shao

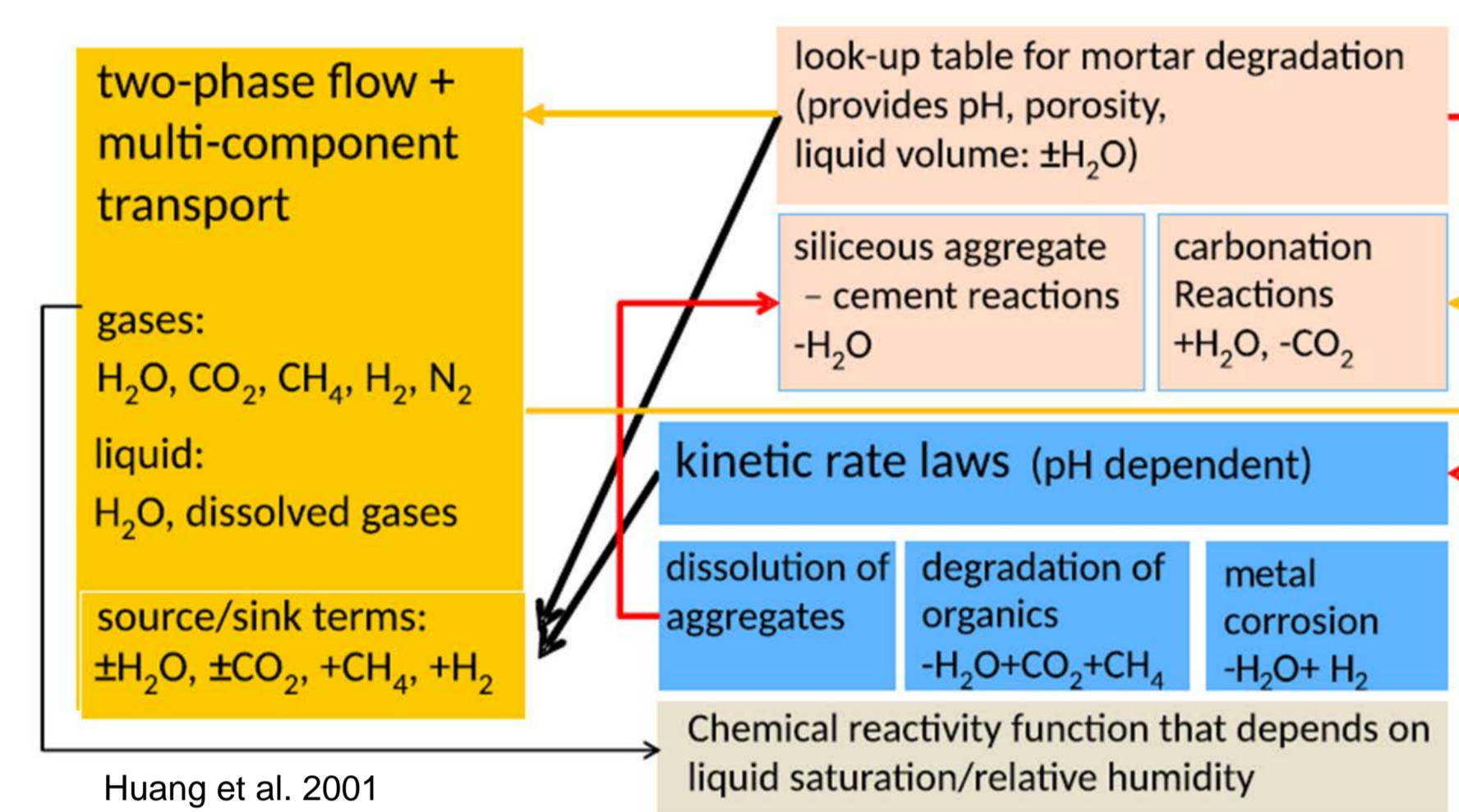
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## Introduction

- Study case:** Underground repository for low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste
- Multiple barrier concept:** Gallery stacked with concrete containers filled with cemented waste drums
- Chemical reactions:** Waste and mortar degradation
- Two-phase transport problem:** Water consuming reactions with gas generation and pressure build up

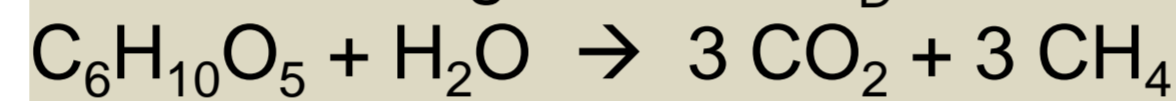


## Model Coupling

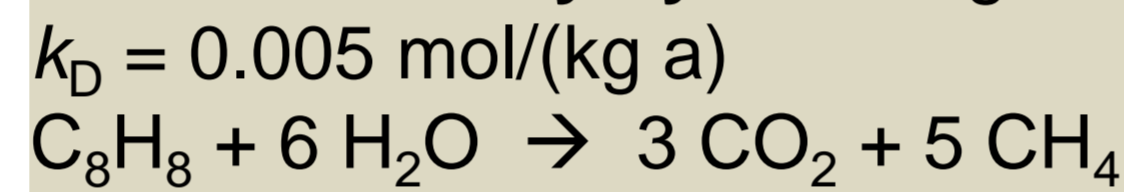


## Chemical Reactions

**Cellulose degradation:**  $k_D = 0.07 \text{ mol}/(\text{kg a})$



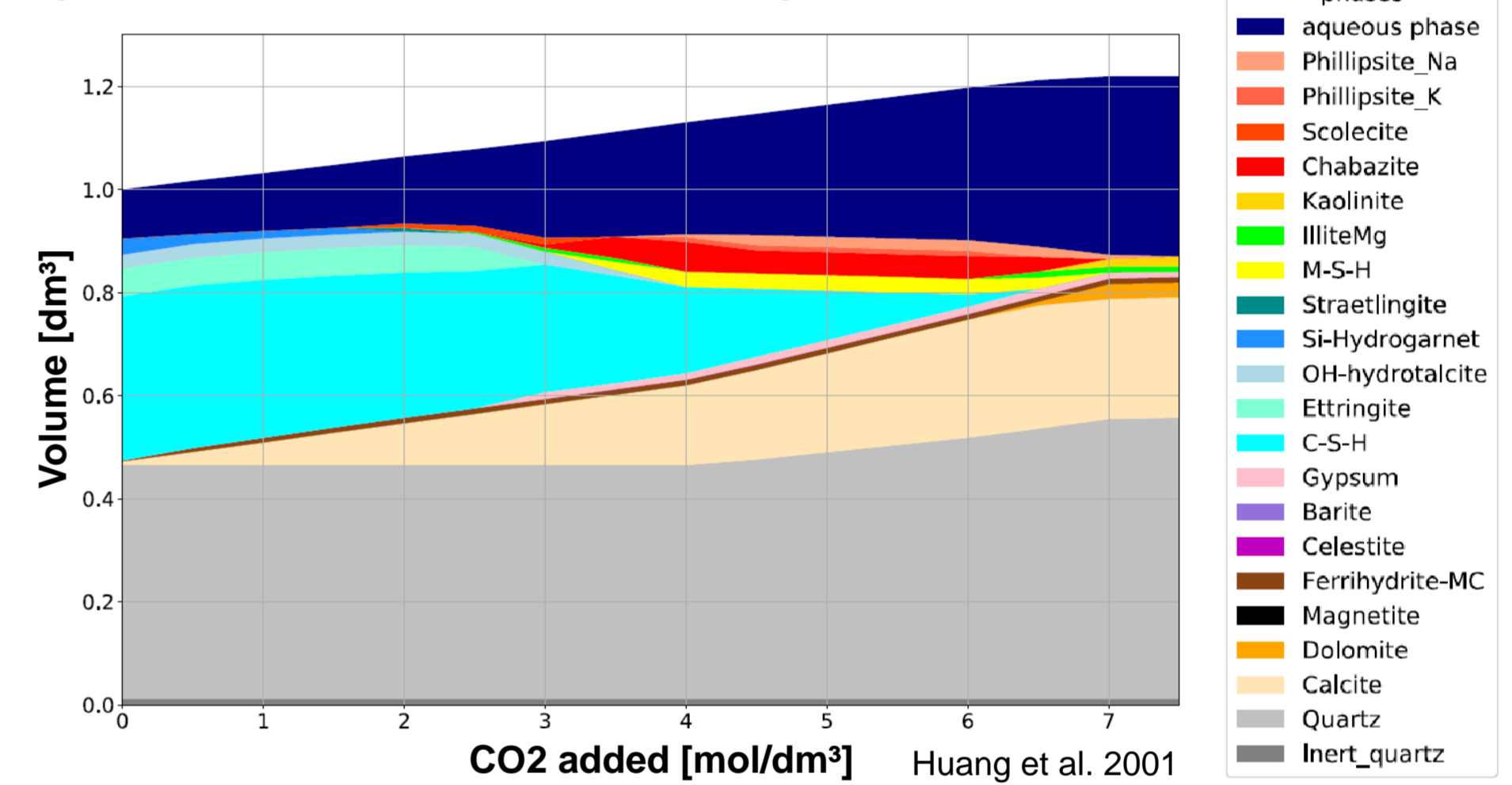
**Plastic and Polystyrene degradation:**  $k_D = 0.005 \text{ mol}/(\text{kg a})$



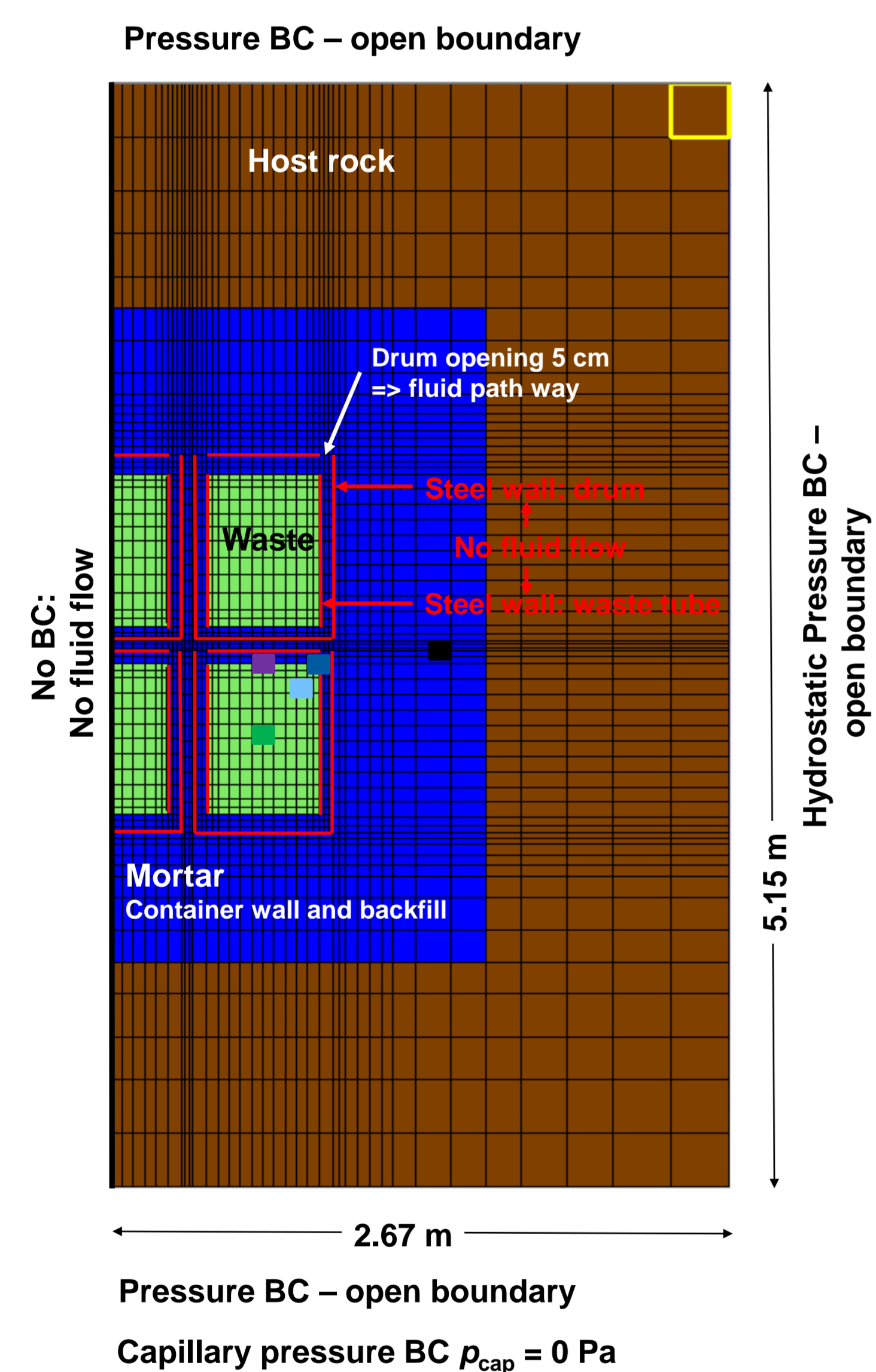
**Anoxic corrosion of Iron:**  $\text{Fe} + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 4 \text{H}_2$

Cor. rate:  $2 \mu\text{m/a}$  for  $\text{pH} < 10.5$  &  $0.02 \mu\text{m/a}$  for  $\text{pH} > 10.5$

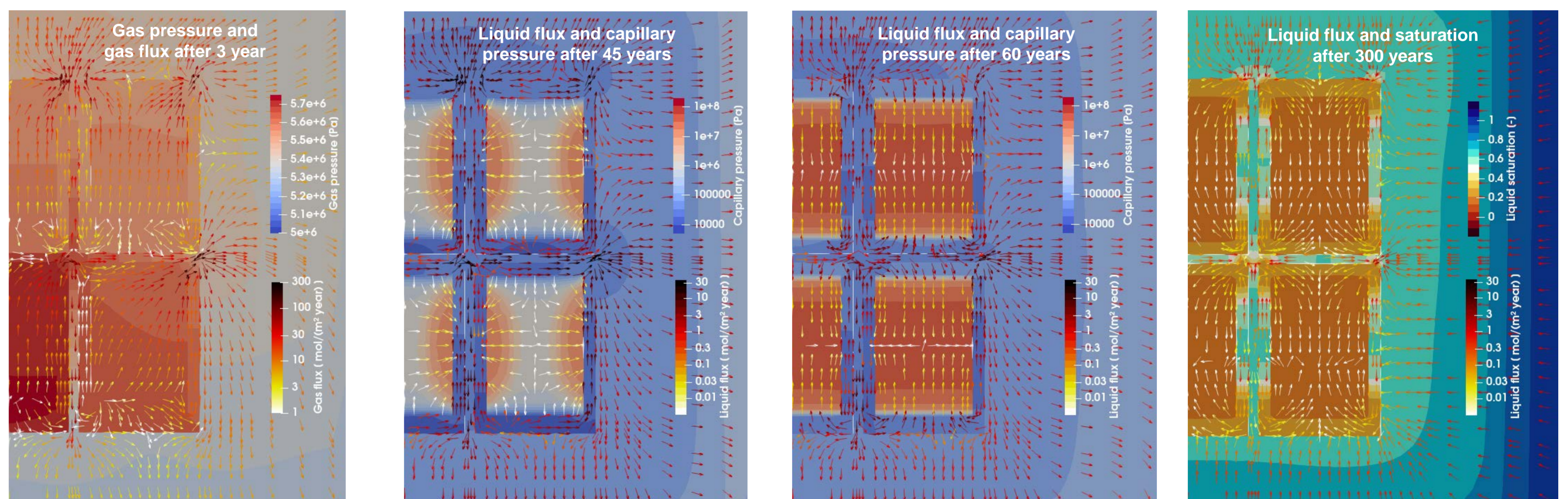
## Mineralogical changes of phase volumes in mortar for added $\text{CO}_2$ (cement carbonation)



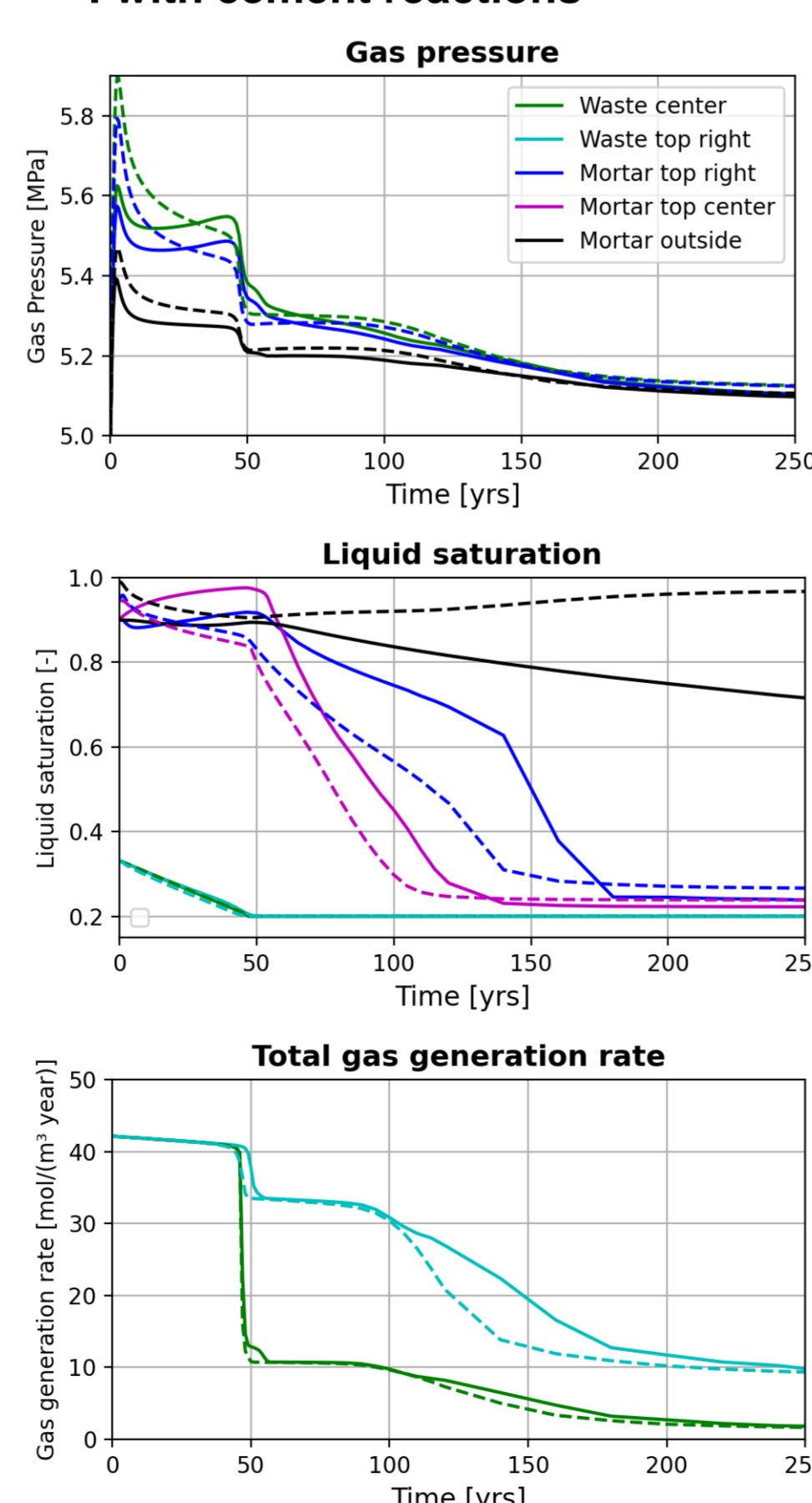
## Domain and Mesh



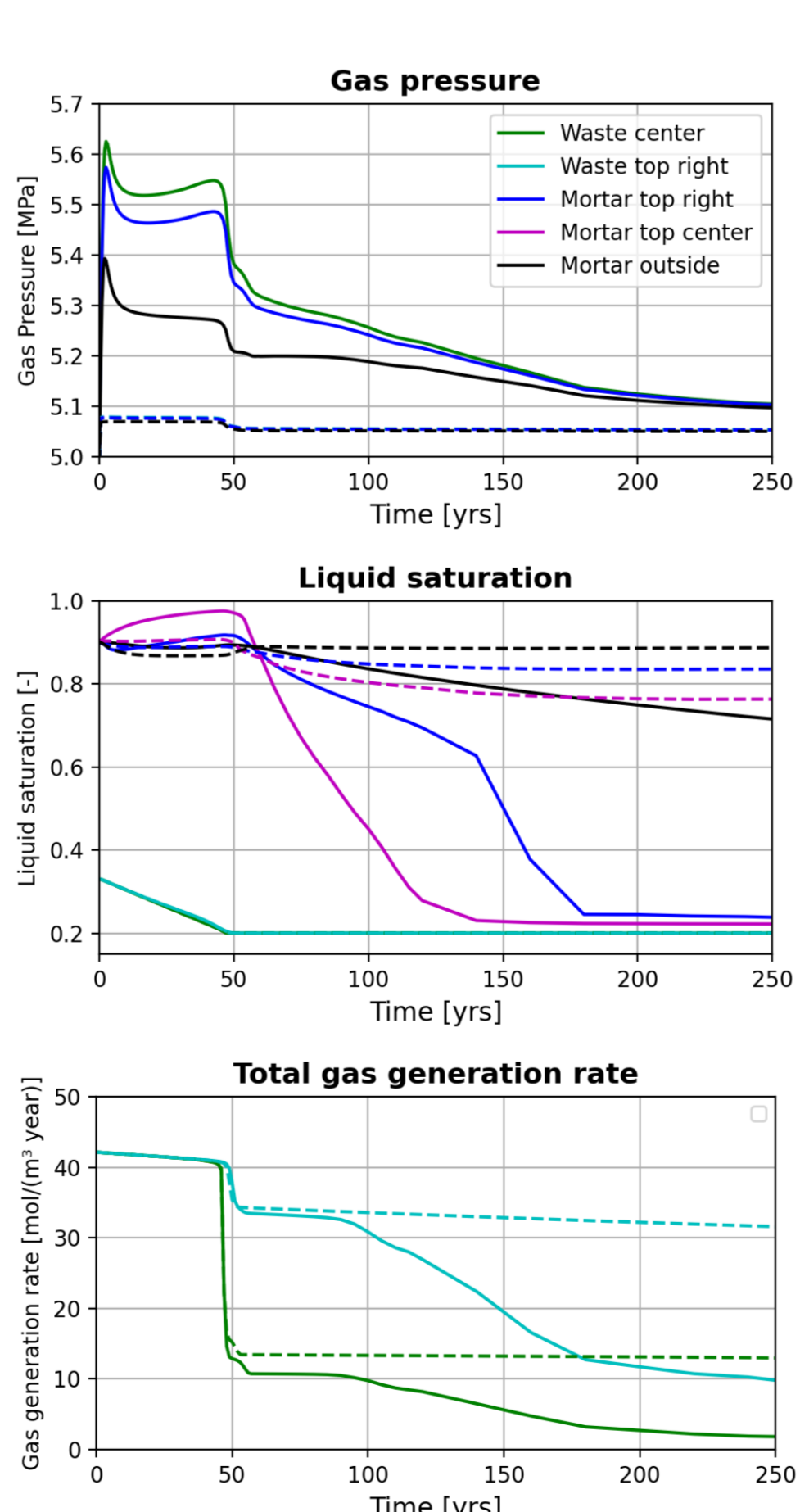
## Modelling Results



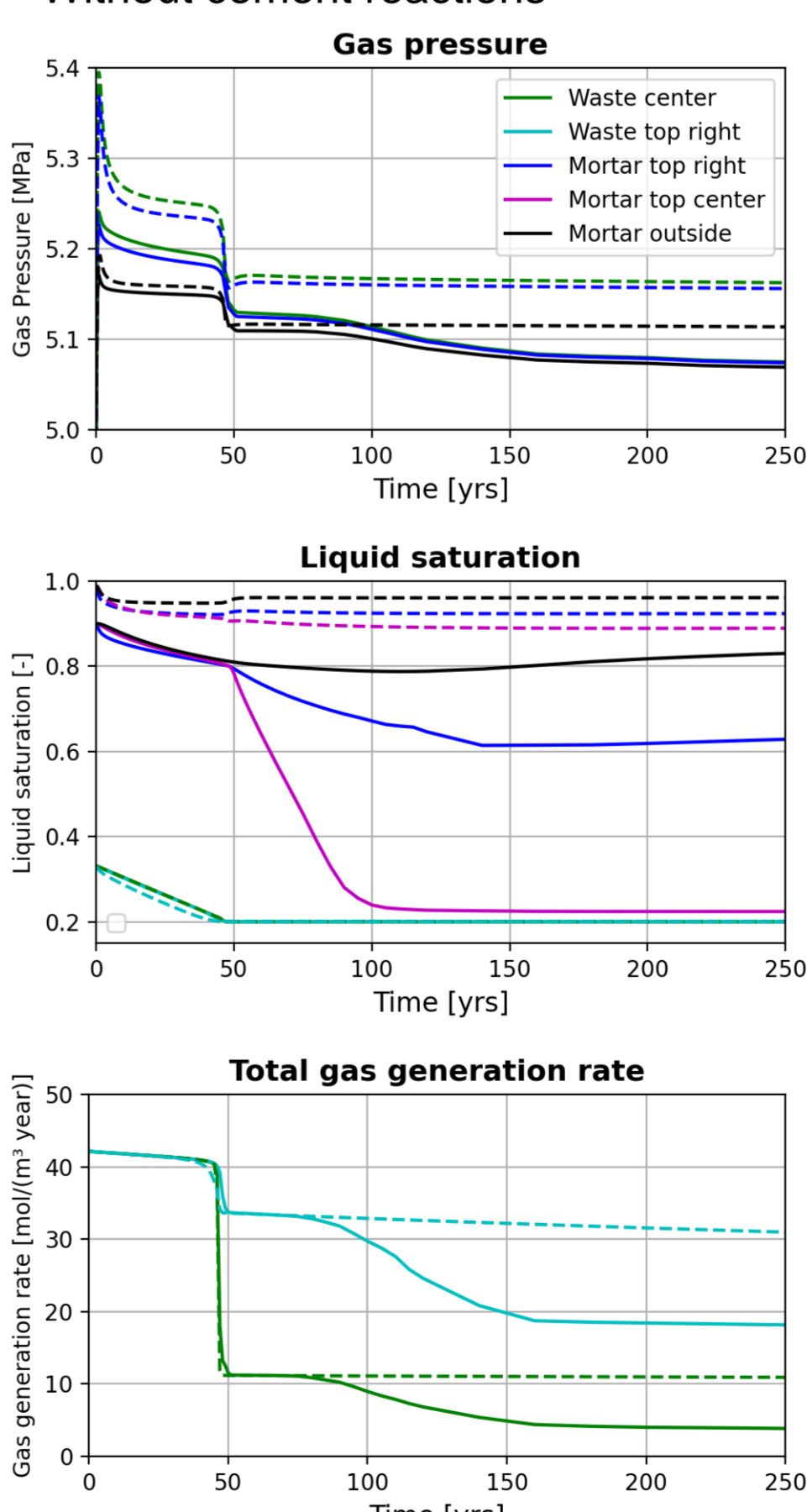
Effect of cement carbonation and siliceous aggregate-cement reaction  
 $k = 1 \text{e} - 19 \text{ m}^2$ ,  $p_d = 1 \text{e} 5 \text{ Pa}$   
— : with cement reactions



Effect of mortar permeability,  $p_d = 1 \text{e} 5 \text{ Pa}$   
— :  $k = 1 \text{e} - 19 \text{ m}^2$     - - :  $k = 2.5 \text{e} - 18 \text{ m}^2$



Effect of gas entry pressure,  $k = 5 \text{e} - 19 \text{ m}^2$   
— :  $p_d = 1 \text{e} 5 \text{ Pa}$     - - :  $p_d = 5 \text{e} 5 \text{ Pa}$   
Without cement reactions



## Model Parameters

Material Parameter	Mortar (Croisé et al 2011)	Waste matrix	Host rock (Granite)	Unit
Porosity	0.0952	0.2	0.005	-
Intrinsic permeability $k$	$1 \text{e} - 19$ variable	$1 \text{e} - 16$	$8.7 \text{e} - 19$	$\text{m}^2$
Residual saturation $S_L^{\text{rel}}$	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
Van Genuchten pseudo gas entry pressure $p_d$	$1 \text{e} 5$ variable	$1 \text{e} 4$	$1 \text{e} 6$	Pa
Van Genuchten parameter $m$	0.36	0.5	0.36	-

## Key findings

- Fast gas generation at the beginning but slows down after 50 years
- Cement carbonation ( $\text{CO}_2$  uptake) reduces initial gas pressure
- Both,  $k$  and  $p_d$ , are key parameters controlling water supply for waste degradation
- Cement chemistry is more important for low  $k$  and  $p_d$

## Acknowledgment:



This study is part of the work package ACED (Assessment of Chemical Evolution of ILW and HLW Disposal Cells) within the EURAD project. EURAD has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 847593. <http://www.ejp-eurad.eu/implementation>

## References:

[1] Huang, Y., Shao, H., Wieland, E., Kolditz, O. & Kosakowski, G. Two-phase transport in a cemented waste package considering the spatio-temporal evolution of chemical conditions. Npj Materials Degradation (2021)

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