

In-situ analysis techniques to understand the behaviour of waste and backfill materials in a GDF environment

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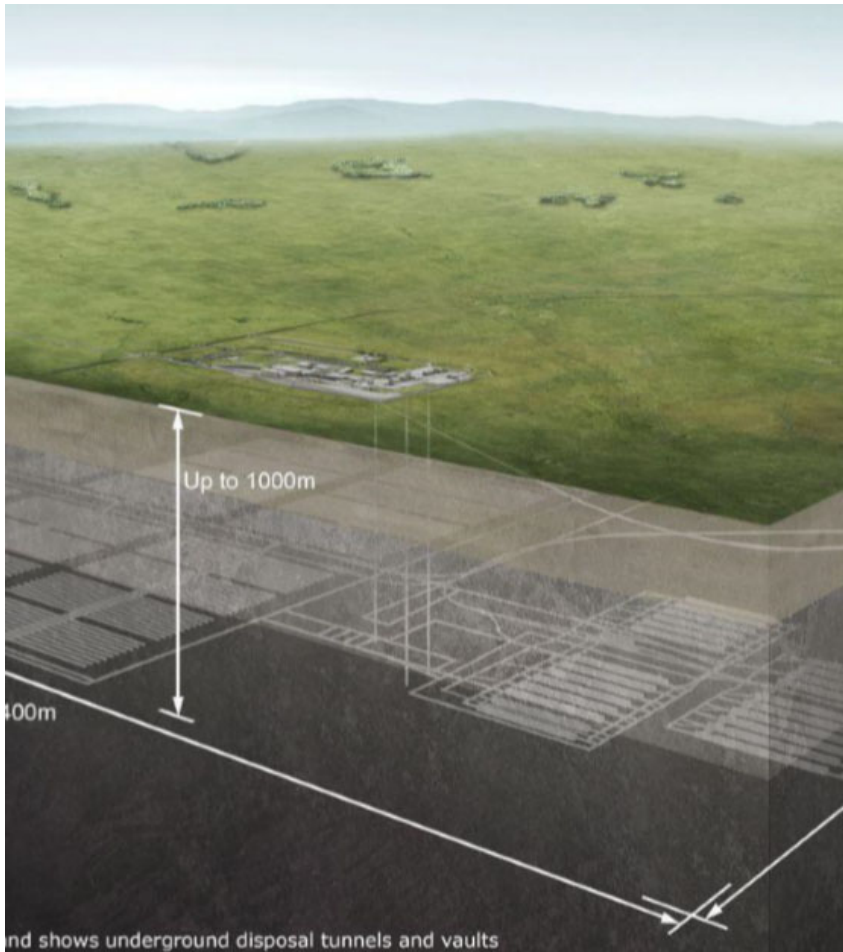


Engineering and
Physical Sciences
Research Council



Radioactive Waste
Management

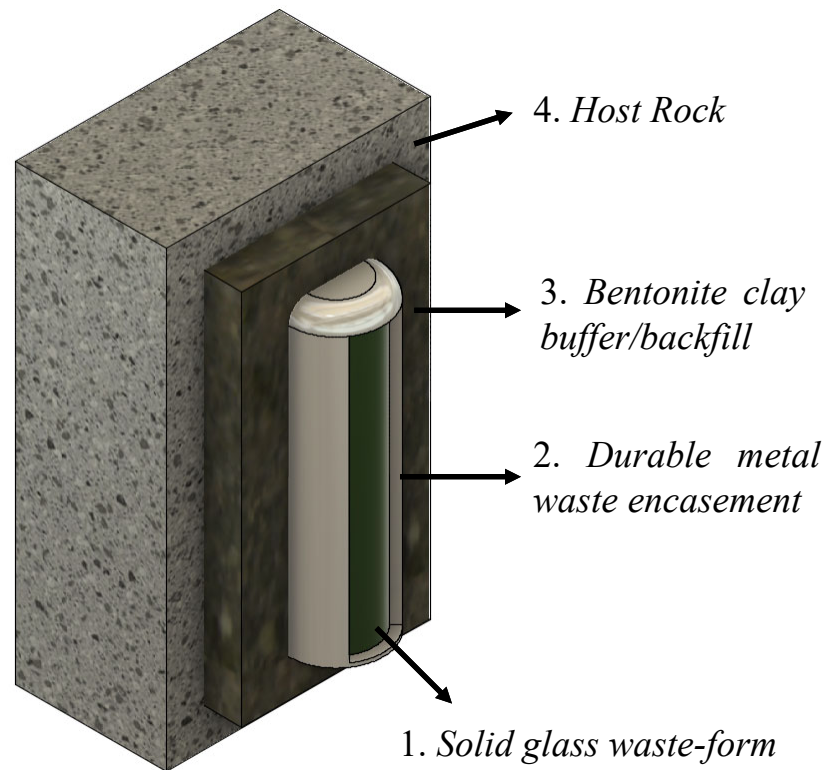
Jacobs



Studying Materials in a Geological Disposal Facility setting is challenging!

- Time (lots of it!)
- Conditions (which vary)
- Radiation (which reduces)
- Microbes (good & bad!)

Engineered Barrier System (EBS) concept



The concept for an **Engineered Barrier System** (EBS), comprises:

1. *Solid glass waste-form*: To prevent the dissolution of radioactive waste into groundwater.

2. *Durable metal encasement*: Prevents the contact of groundwater with the HAW.

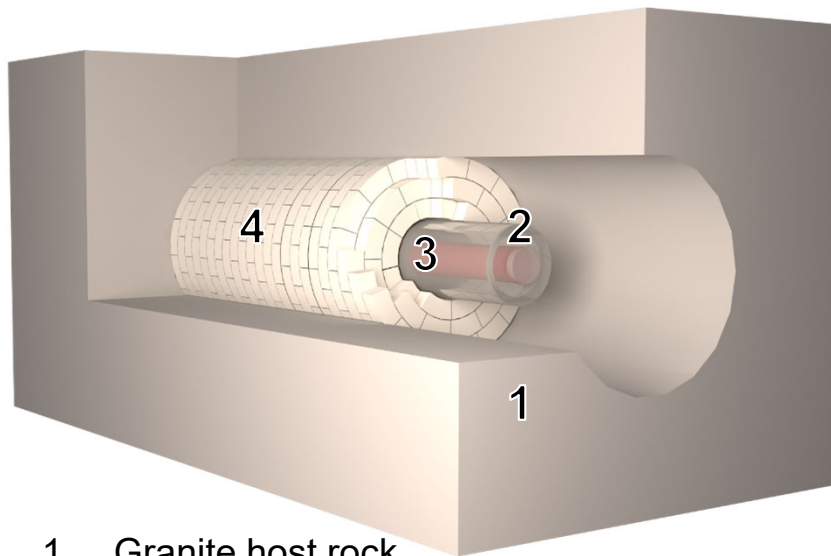
3. *Bentonite clay buffer/backfill*: Delays the migration of radioactive substances by slowing down the movement of groundwater and blocking microbes.

4. *Host rock*: To slow down the migration of radioactive nuclides to the surface.

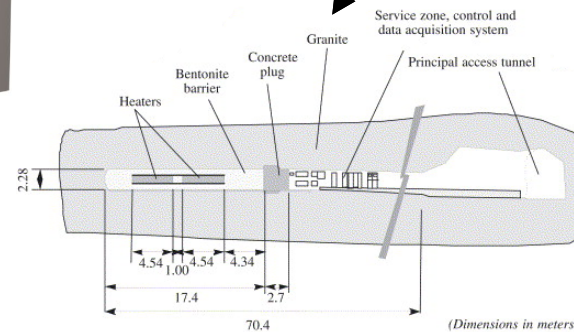
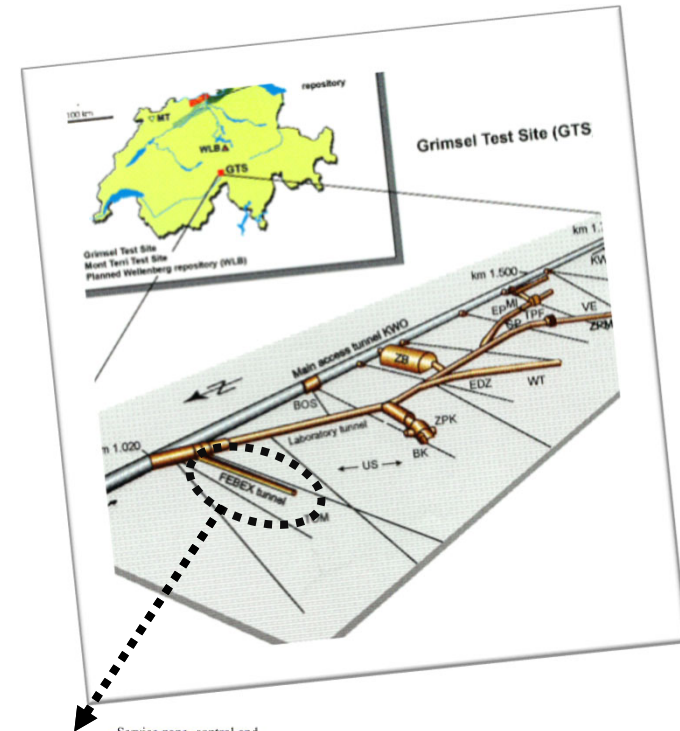
FEBEX in situ test

100°C for 18 years

Full-scale High Level Waste Engineered Barriers (FEBEX)



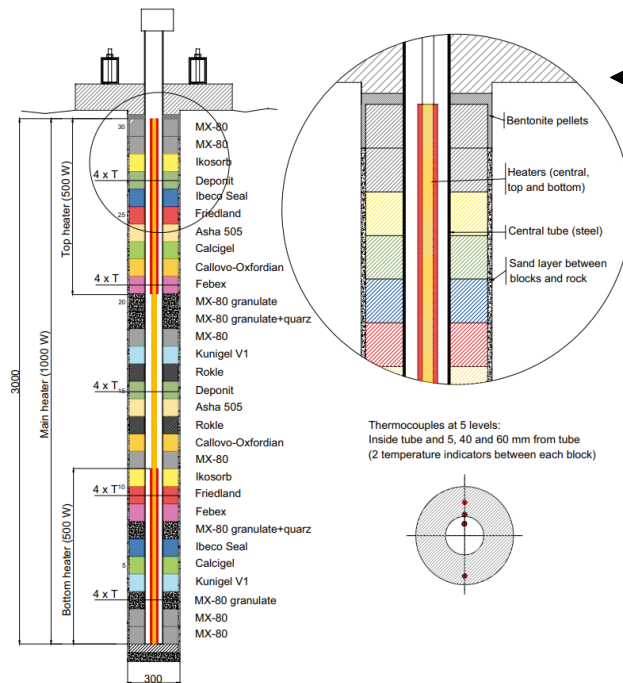
1. Granite host rock.
2. Heater.
3. Steel liner.
4. Compacted bentonite blocks.



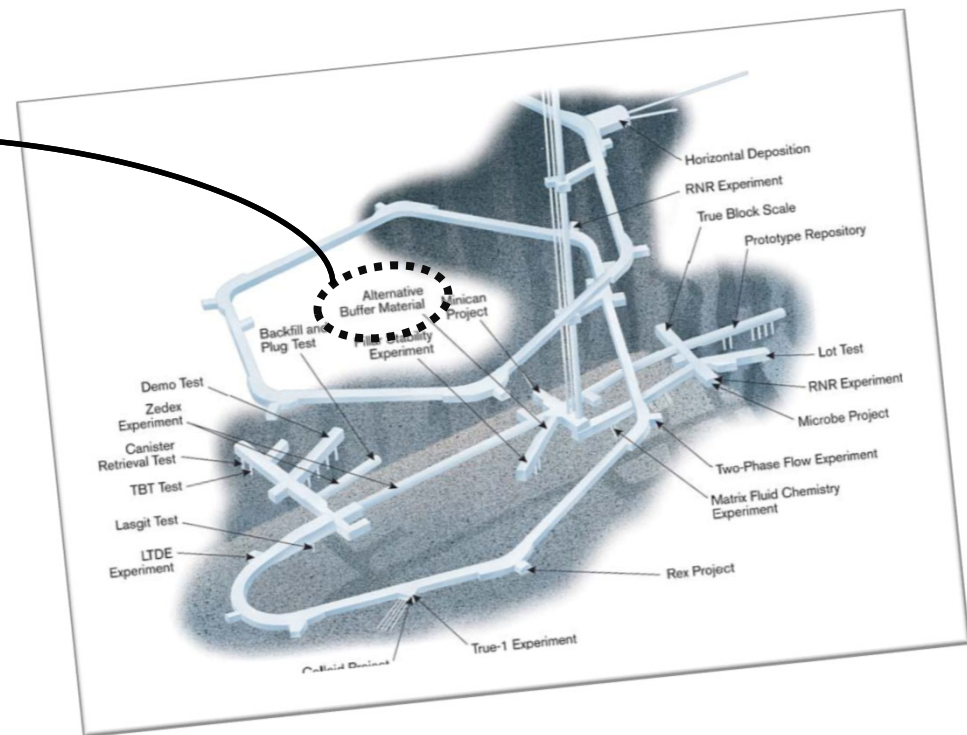
Grimsol test
site in
Switzerland

Alternative Buffer Material (ABM) project

130°C for 6.5 years

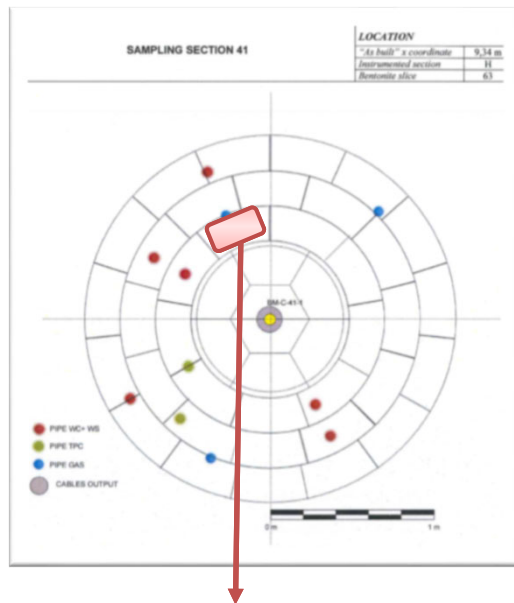


Schematic layout ABM experiment (test package 1)

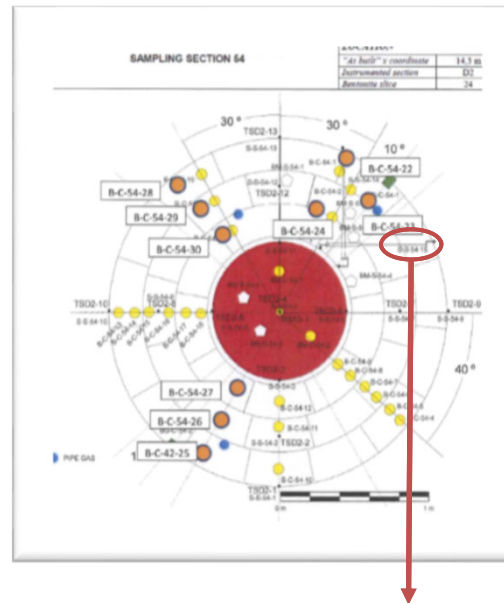


Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory, Sweden

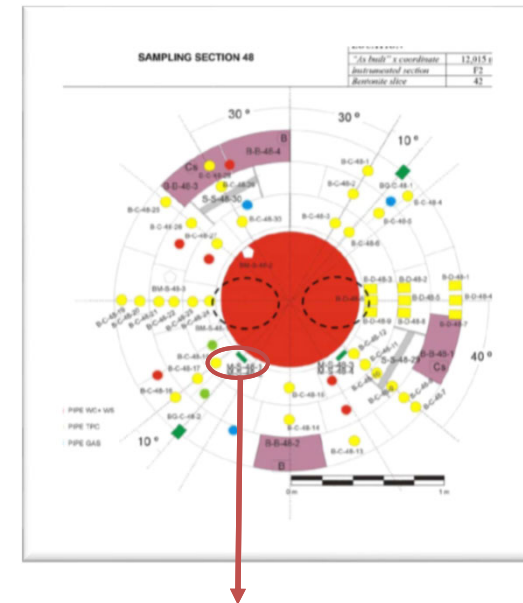
Example - Sampling the FEBEX in situ tests



Sample BM-B-41-1



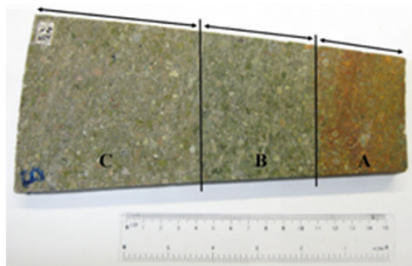
**Samples
S-S-54-15-A/B/C/D/E**



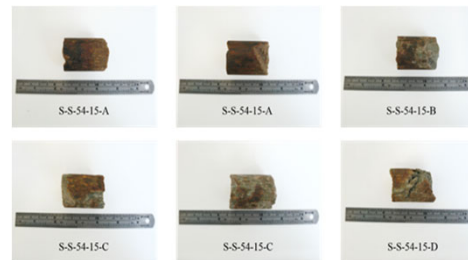
Sample M-S-48-1

Inspection FEBEX and ABM samples

Sometimes no result
is a good result!



BM-B-41-1



S-S-54-15-A/B/C/D/E



Kunigel V1



MX-80



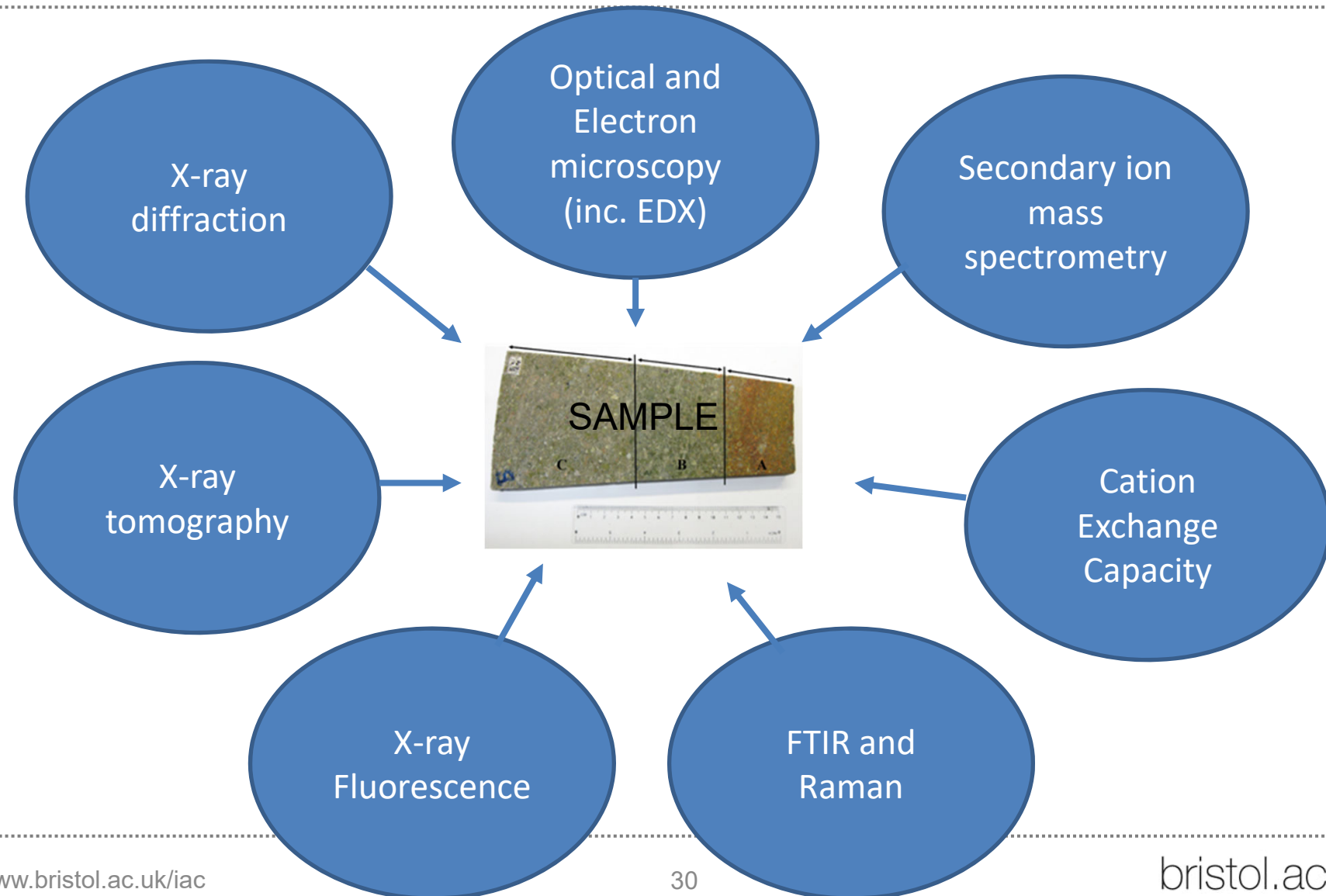
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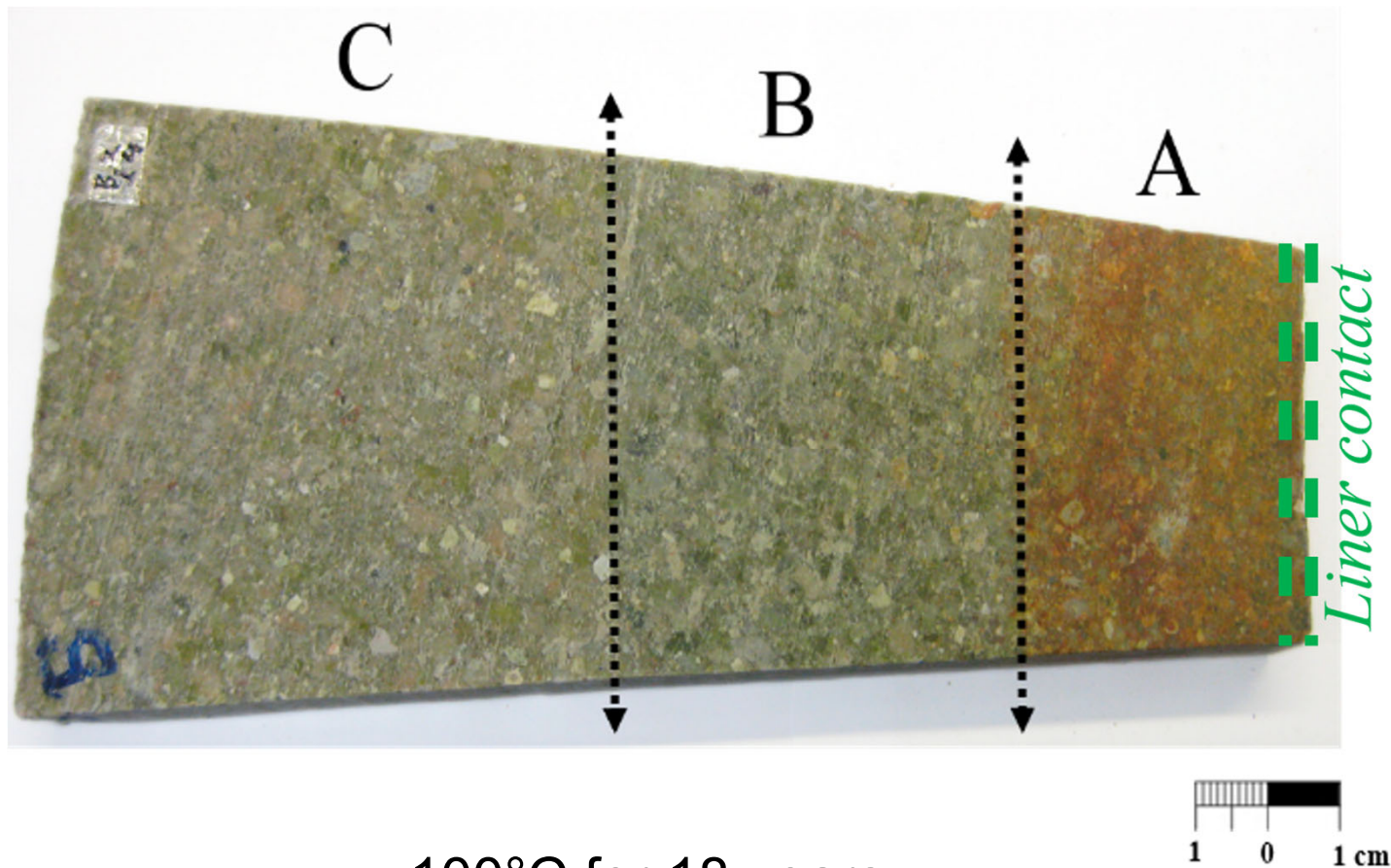
Febex

- Sample BM-B-41-1 from the Febex experiment, displays a visual discolouration.
- Samples from ABM experiment, showed no appreciable differences detected.
- Also verified using advanced materials analysis techniques

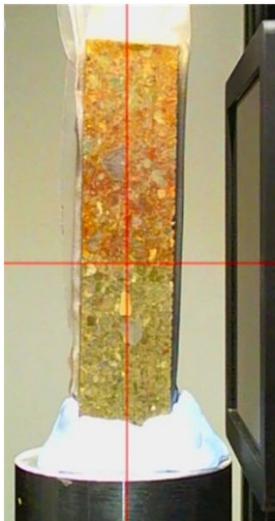
A multi-technique analysis approach



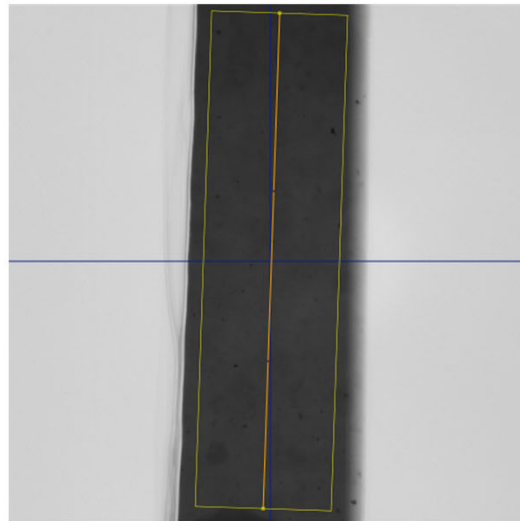
Example - Febex Bentonite alteration



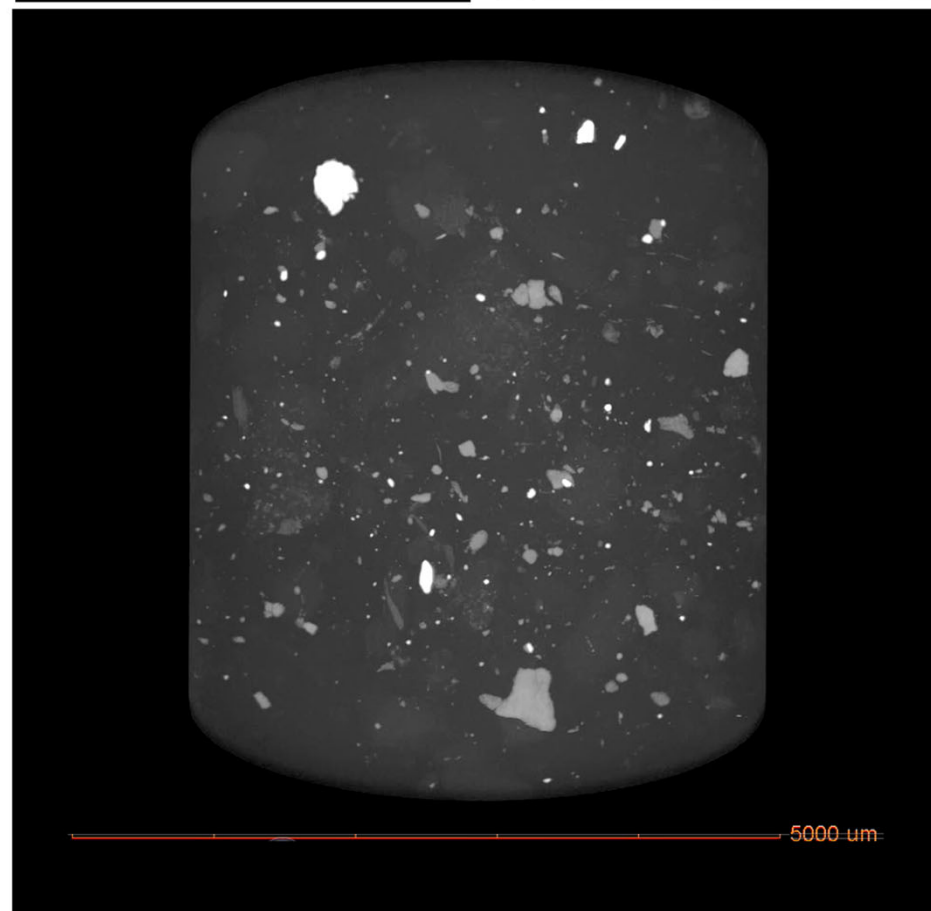
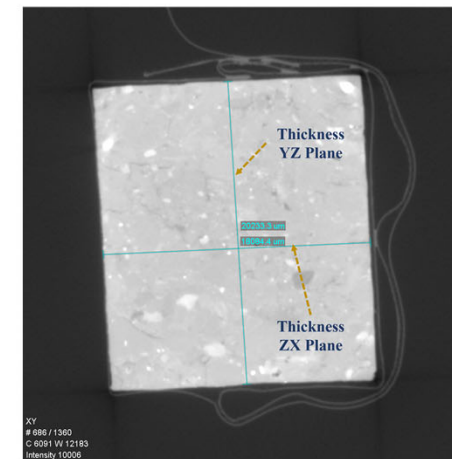
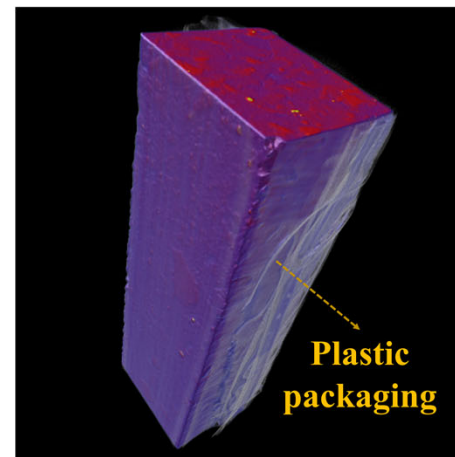
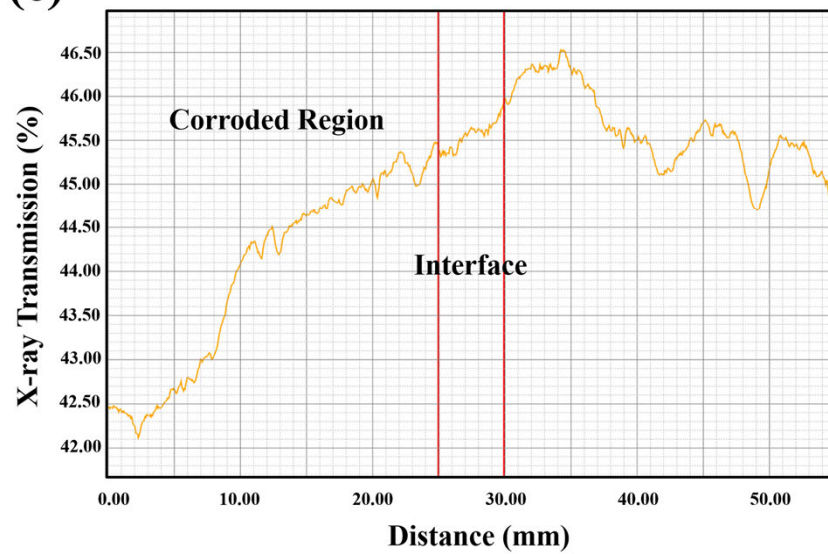
(a)



(b)

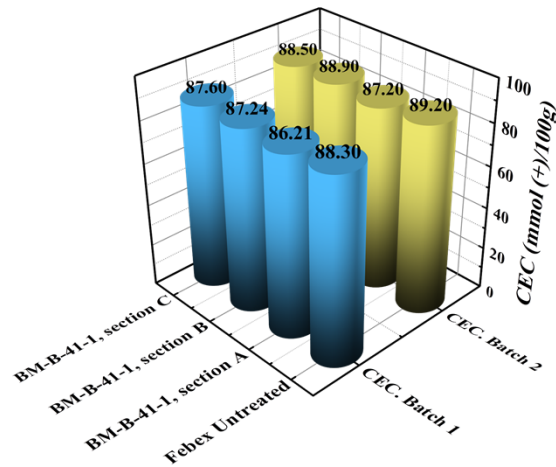


(c)

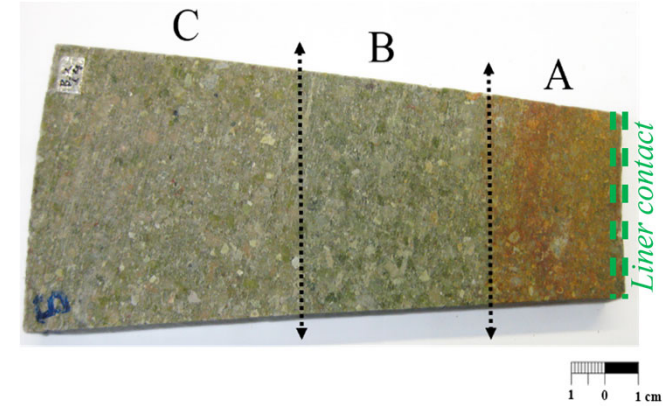
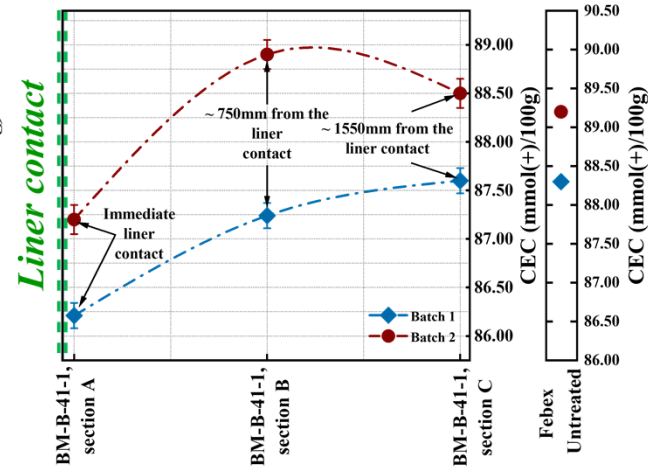


XRD and CEC results

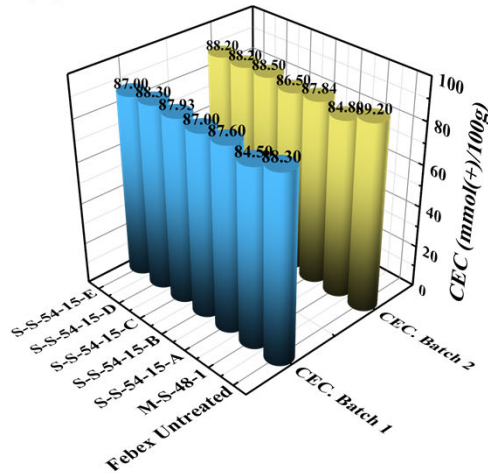
(a)



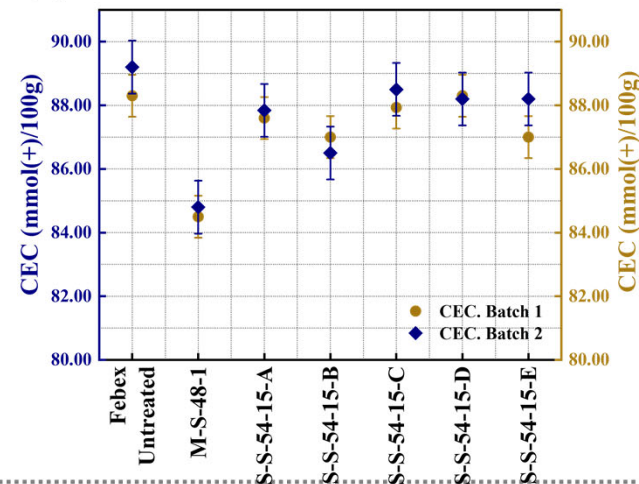
(b)



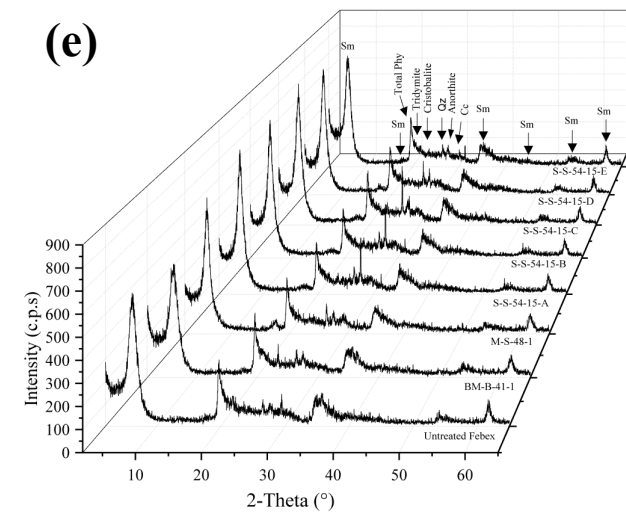
(c)



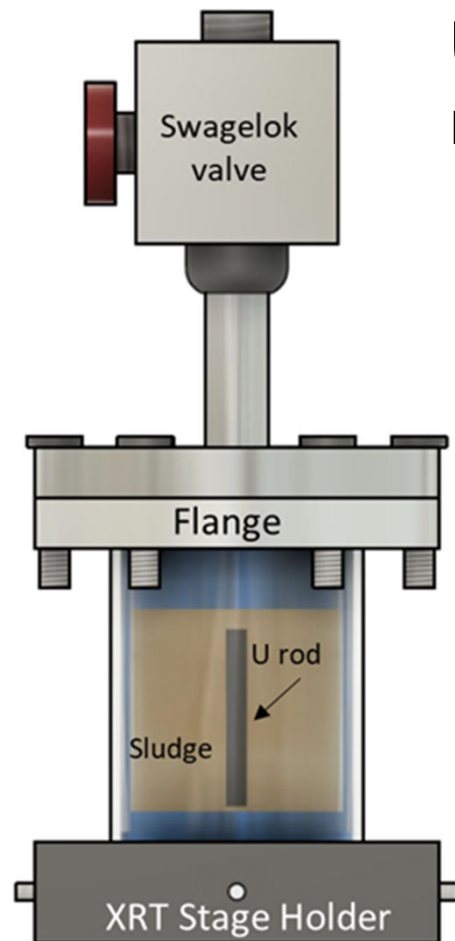
(d)



(e)



Example – In situ analysis



Uranium and Uranium Carbide are fuel materials that will be emplaced in a UK GDF.

Should containment fail, both are **reactive materials** that can also be **leached** by contacting waters.

To study their GDF evolution you **must analyse them in situ!**

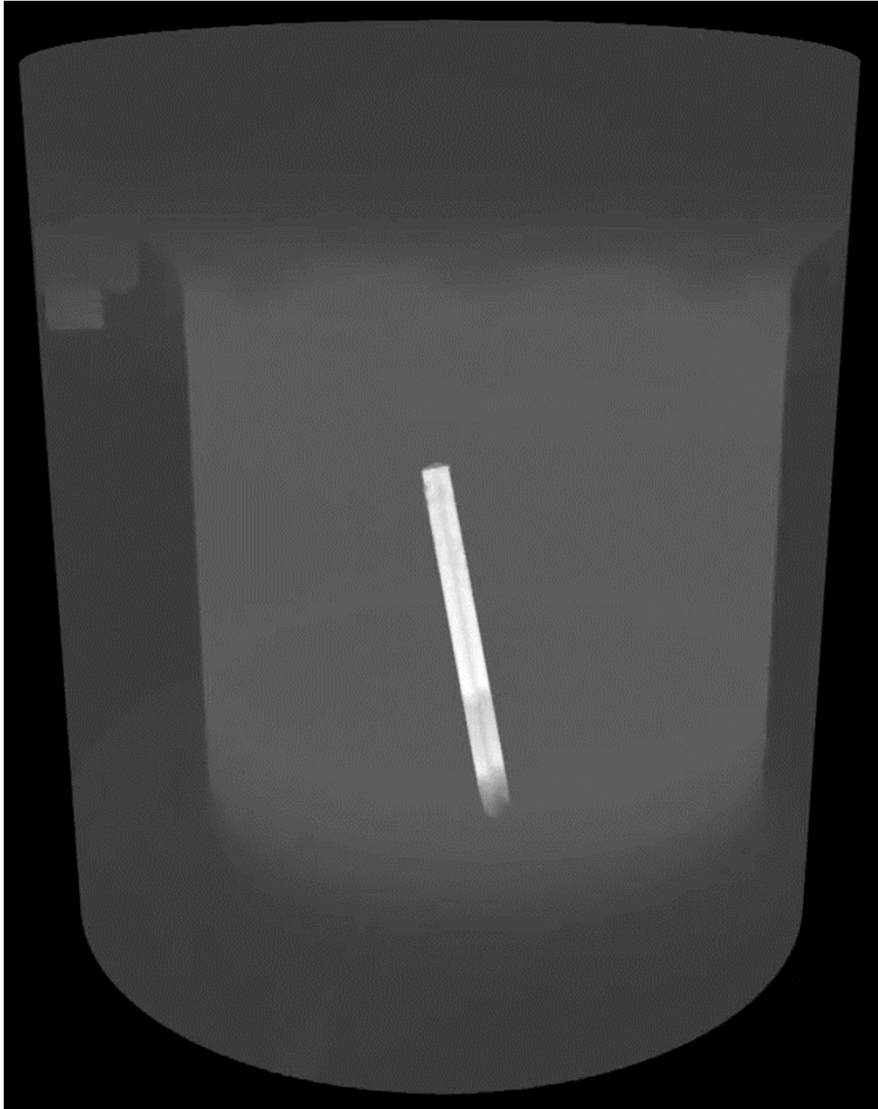
Data Collection

- 20 days after preparation
- 50 days after preparation
- 360 days after preparation

XRT Scans

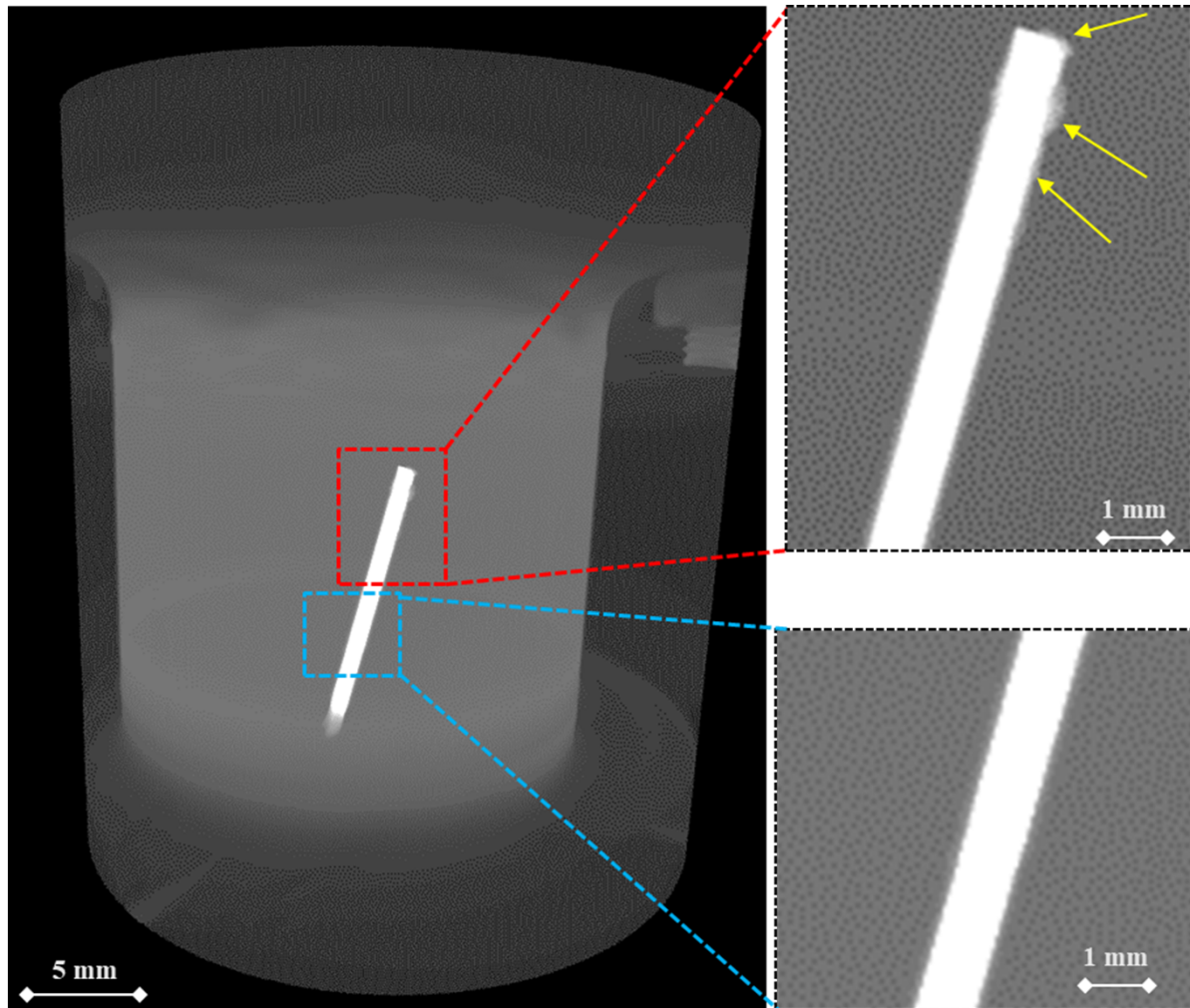
- Low-resolution, high FOV ($\sim 30\mu\text{m}/\text{pixel}$, $\sim 1\text{ h } 30\text{ mins}/\text{scan}$)
- High-resolution, low FOV ($\sim 2.8\mu\text{m}/\text{pixel}$, $\sim 20\text{ hours}/\text{scan}$)

In situ XRT analysis of U metal



- Both U metal and U carbide 'stick' samples have been placed in sealed X-ray transparent cells.
- Some are in water (different chemistries), some in Magnox sludge simulant (as shown).
- XRT analysis allows direct inspection of the samples without breaking containment.
- Doing so would disrupt the system and allow O₂ ingress.

20 days in-situ....



Key findings

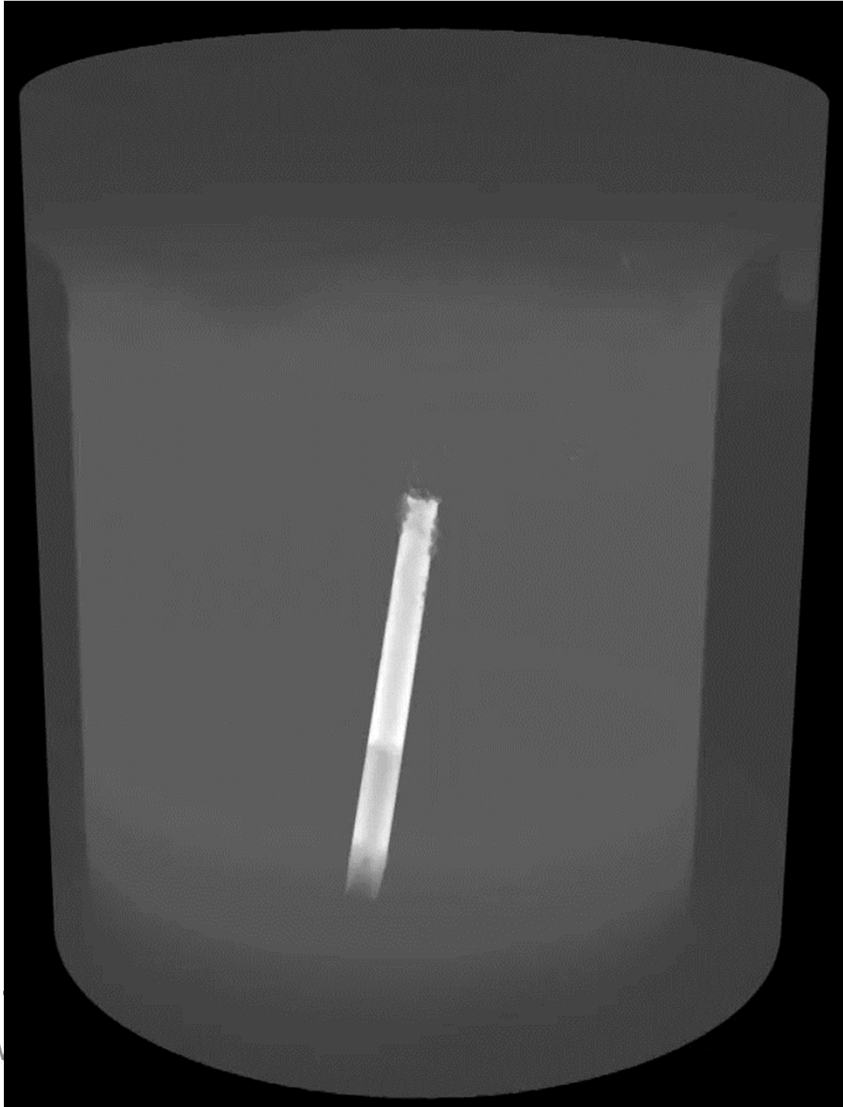
- *First signs of corrosion*
- *Crater/blister type of morphology – No Layer*
- *No signs of corrosion across lower uranium*
- *No evidence of bubble formation in the sludge*



University of
BRISTOL

50 and 360 days in-situ....

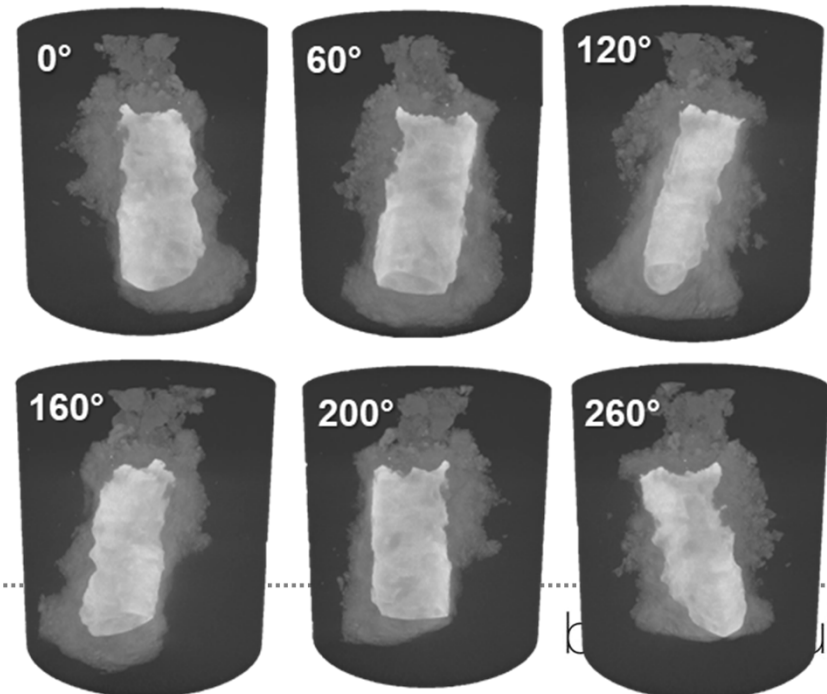
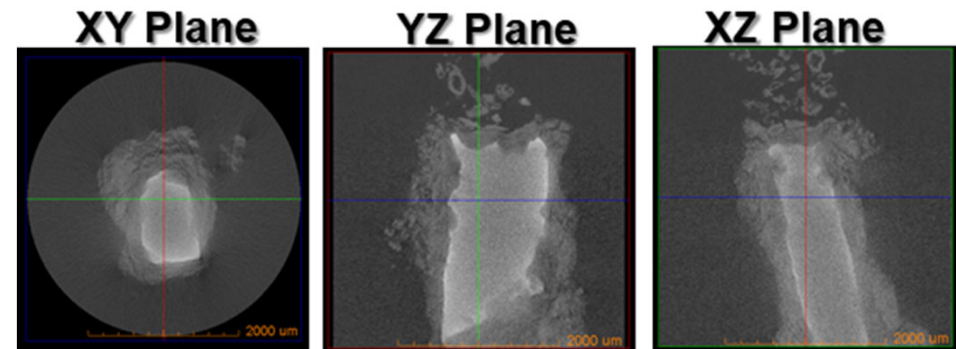
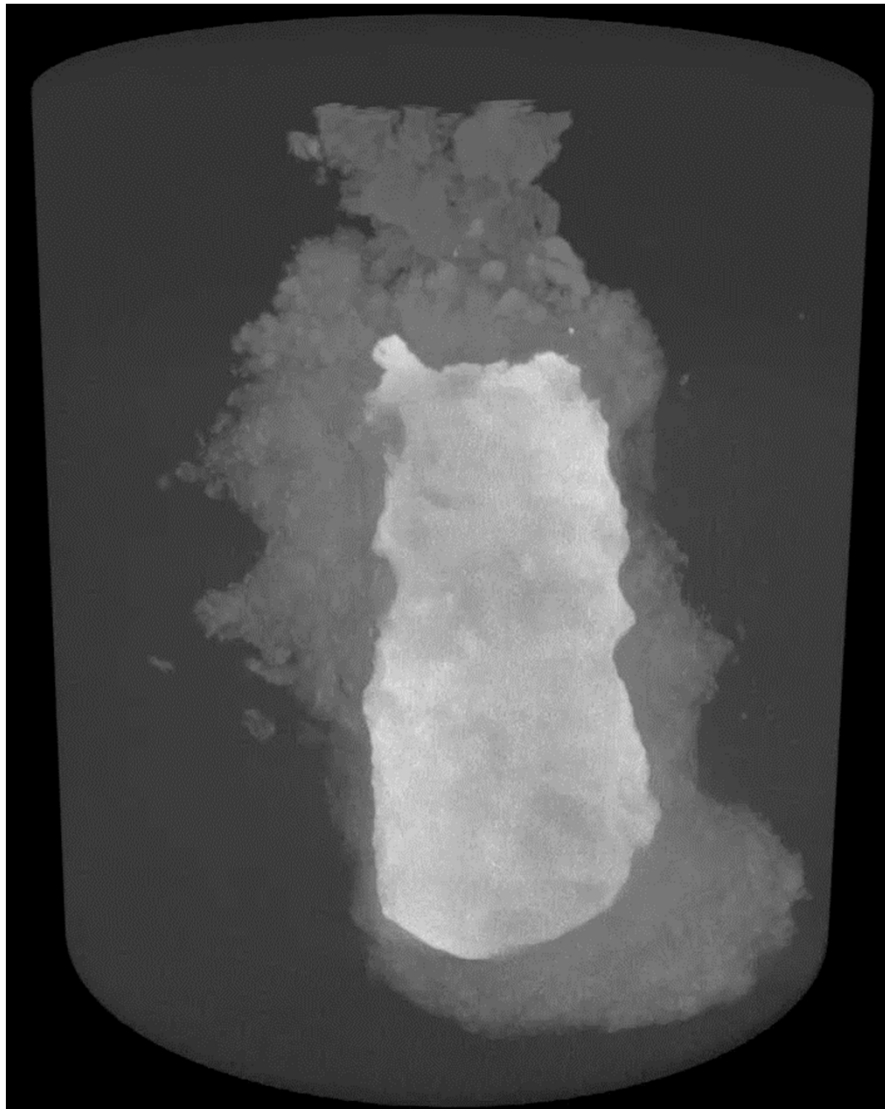
50 days



360 days

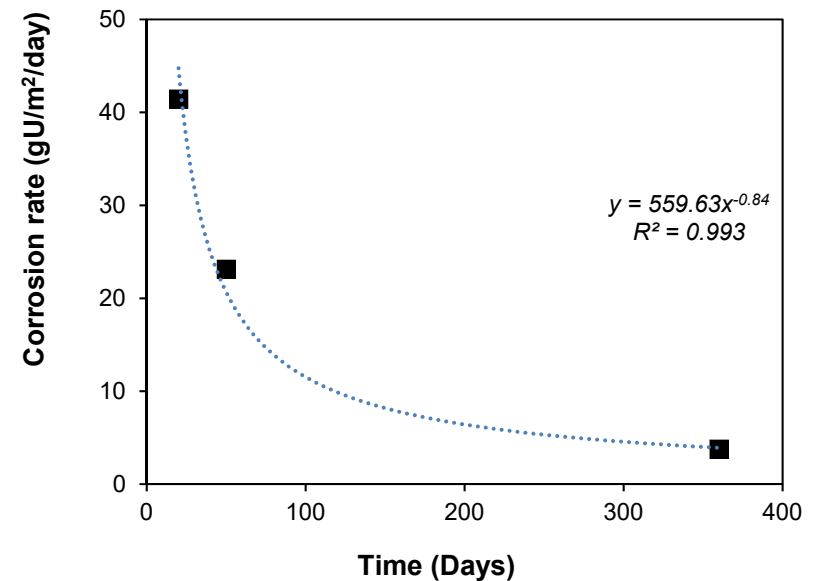
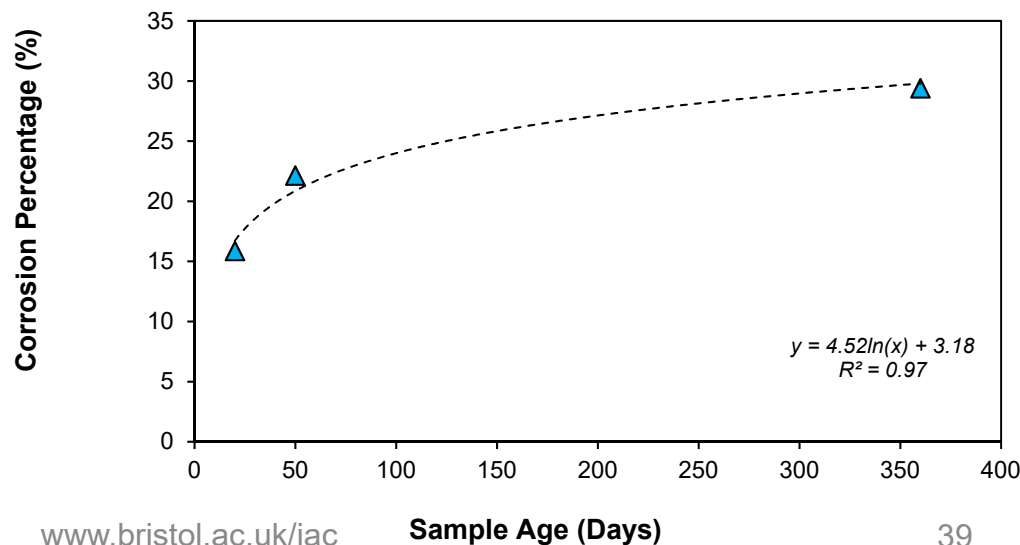
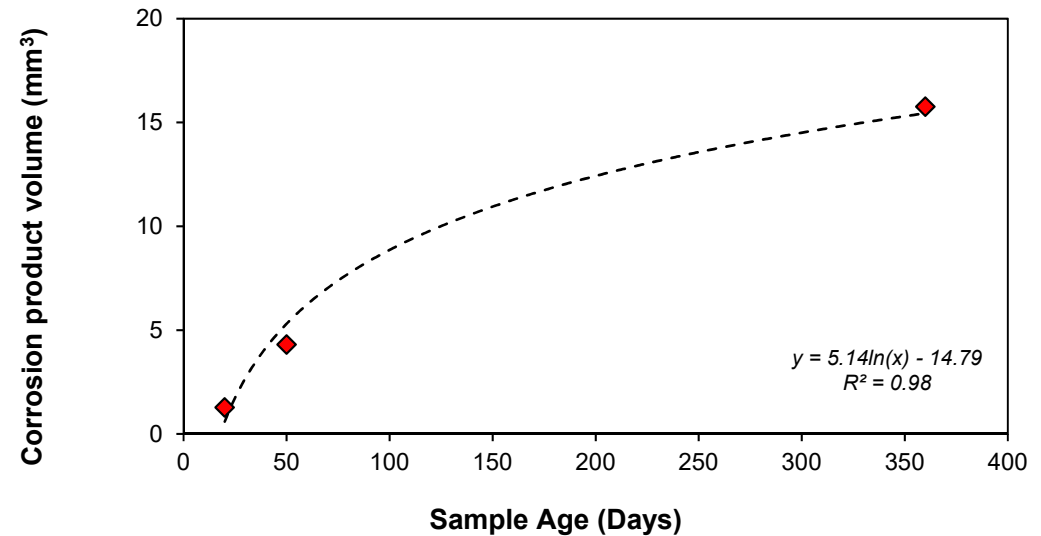


High Magnification Scan – 360 days



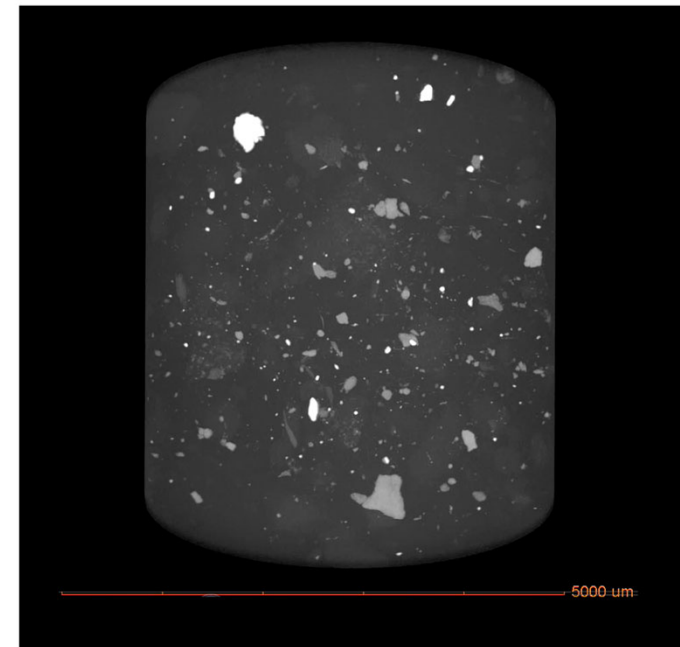
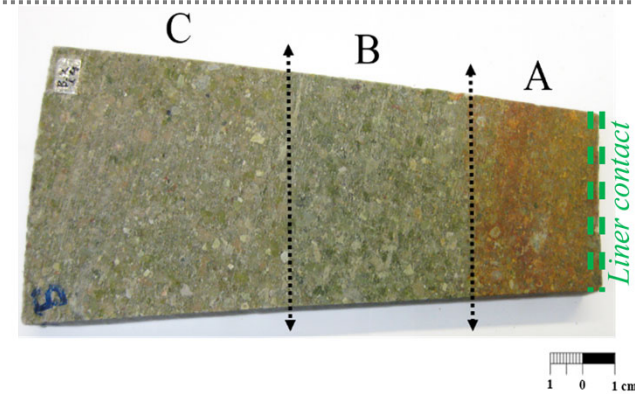
Analysis

- *Image Segmentation*
- *Phase Separation*
- *Volume Calculations*
- *Corrosion Rate/Percentage*



Summary and Conclusions

- Analysis of **long-duration test** samples is **incredibly valuable** for providing credible evidence for GDF performance.
- **In-situ analysis** of materials is challenging but highly-important for facilitating **time-resolved** studies of materials.
- A **multi-technique approach** for research on GDF materials is a necessity.
- We have the **experimental tools and methodologies ready** for site specific studies to commence in the UK.



Acknowledgement

Dr Macarena Leal Olloqui, Dimitris Samaras, Dr Haris Parasevoulakos

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THANK YOU!
