

GTS Phase VI

HotBENT High Temperature Bentonite Project Ideas

Studying the effects of high temperatures on clay buffers/nearfield

Florian Kober (Nagra, on behalf of interested parties)

IGD-TP Exchange Forum, Córdoba;
25/26 October 2016



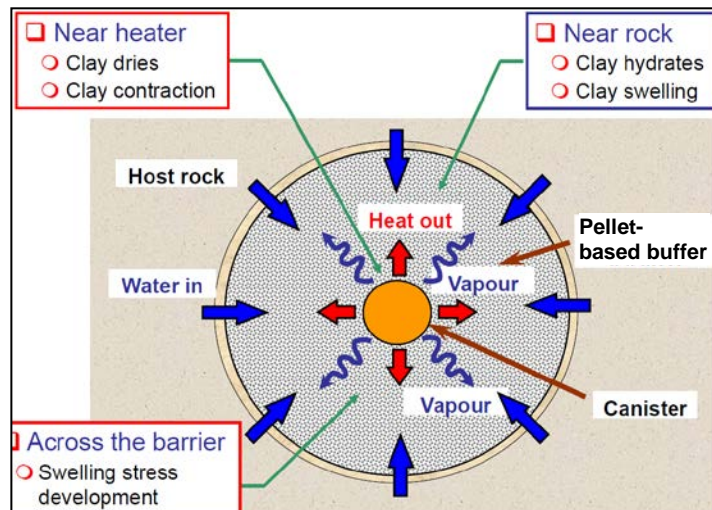
nagra.

HotBENT Motivation to study THMC behavior under high T

- Thermal limit is an important design and **cost-optimisation** parameter:
 - repository footprint
 - storage time at the surface
- A higher thermal limit is especially beneficial for the:
 - disposal of dual-purpose canisters
 - disposal in host rocks with high background temperature (steep geothermal gradients)
- Bentonite exposed to much higher temperature → a proof of robustness is needed from a safety point of view → optimal and shared allocation of resources should be pursued
- Bentonite behaviour is a common thread → In order to do so a substantial database and experience still needs to be gathered which is likely to be an international multi-annual exercise
- Previous or running higher temperature experiments have been only up to < 150°C (LOT, ABM → 130 °C, PEBS/HE-E → 140 °C, TBT ~ 150 °C)

HotBENT What to expect in the buffer for $T > 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

- Due to the high temperature it is expected that the following physico-chemical effects will occur: Laboratory scale
 - cementation possibly affecting mechanical properties
 - illitization (under certain conditions, e.g. high potassium concentrations) affecting mechanical properties (reduced swelling, increased hydraulic conductivity and diffusivity)
- Due to the strong thermal gradients: Large scale (Mock-up/URL)
 - complex moisture transport process, including convection of vapor
 - delayed saturation
 - heterogeneous, time-dependent density distribution (differential swelling)



- Numerical models developed, or being under development, can be used to simulate the thermal period of a repository, but database for $T > 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ limited (laboratory) or non-existent (large scale)



HotBENT - Kickoff Meeting – gathering and formulating the interests

- HotBENT Kickoff Meeting (Baden, CH, Feb 12th, 2016):
“HotBENT - Studying the effects of high temperatures on clay buffers / nearfield - Brainstorming”



Interested / participating organizations



And various interested universities:
EPFL, UdC, KIT, CTU, ..

HotBENT Aims (from first meeting)

- Increase data base on buffer / host-rock performance under high T (up to 200°C and demonstration at **realistic scales/conditions** → **upscaling**) VS **process understanding**
- Broad interest in: what are the **T-limits** (max) to assure safety function of buffer (and host rock) ...
- Need of repository **optimisation** with respect to design, space and costs ...
- Compare different materials, concepts/designs, boundary conditions (e.g. types of bentonite and canister materials, water chemistries, temperatures, ...)
- Evaluation of microbial activities / corrosion (e.g. buffer/canister)
- Integrating of **modelling** (e.g. THMC) and **lab activities** (and also mock-up experiments)
- Availability of data and samples must be possible not only after 20 years, preferred are ~5 years ... → develop and implement suitable monitoring/sampling strategies

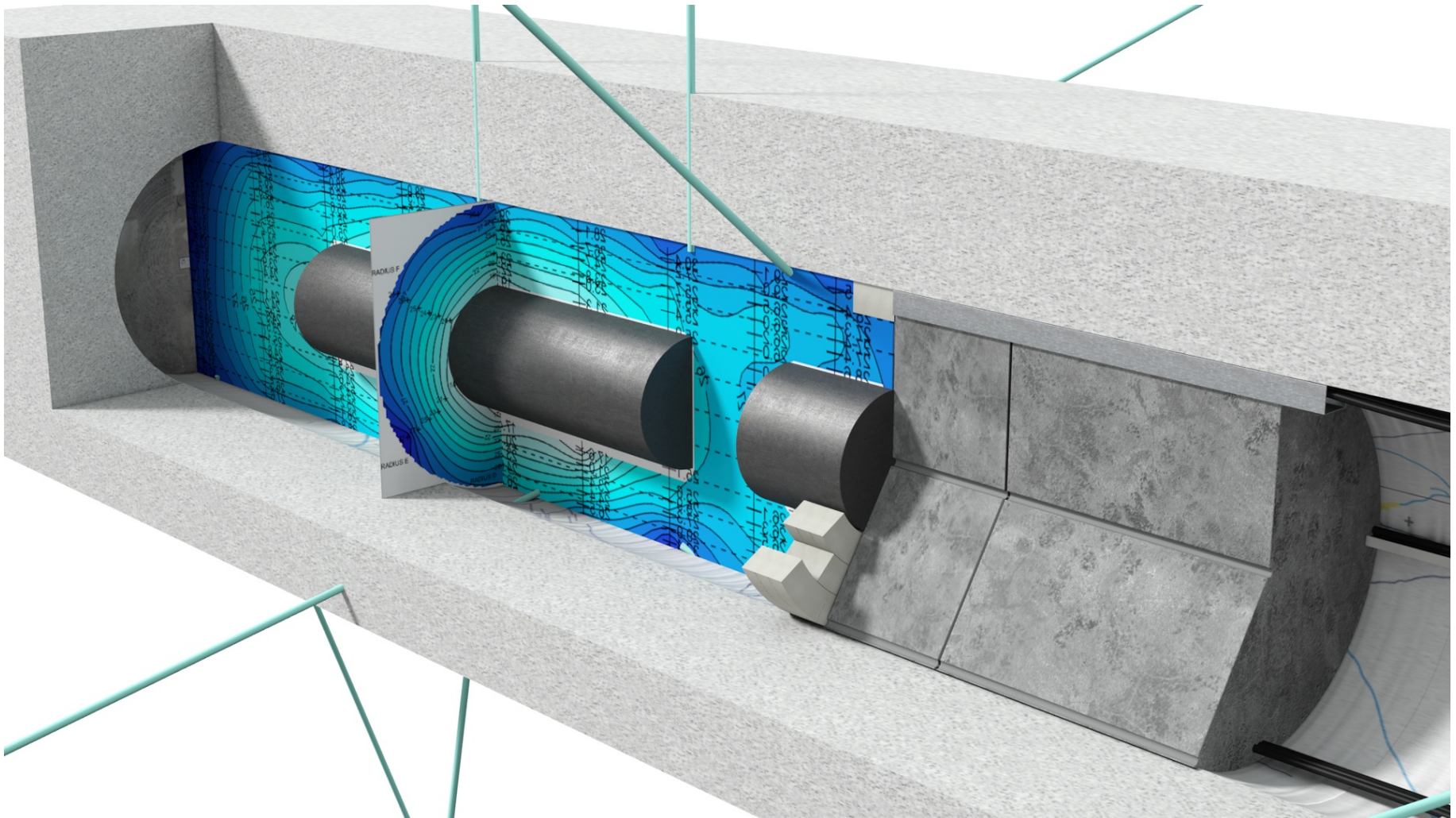
HotBENT - Potential location - GTS, FEBEX-gallery

■ At Grimsel Test Site (GTS)

- Old/former FEBEX-DP tunnel (70 m long, geologically and hydrologically well characterized gallery, multiple boreholes,...)
- Availability of GBM and bentonite blocks MX80
- Auger machine



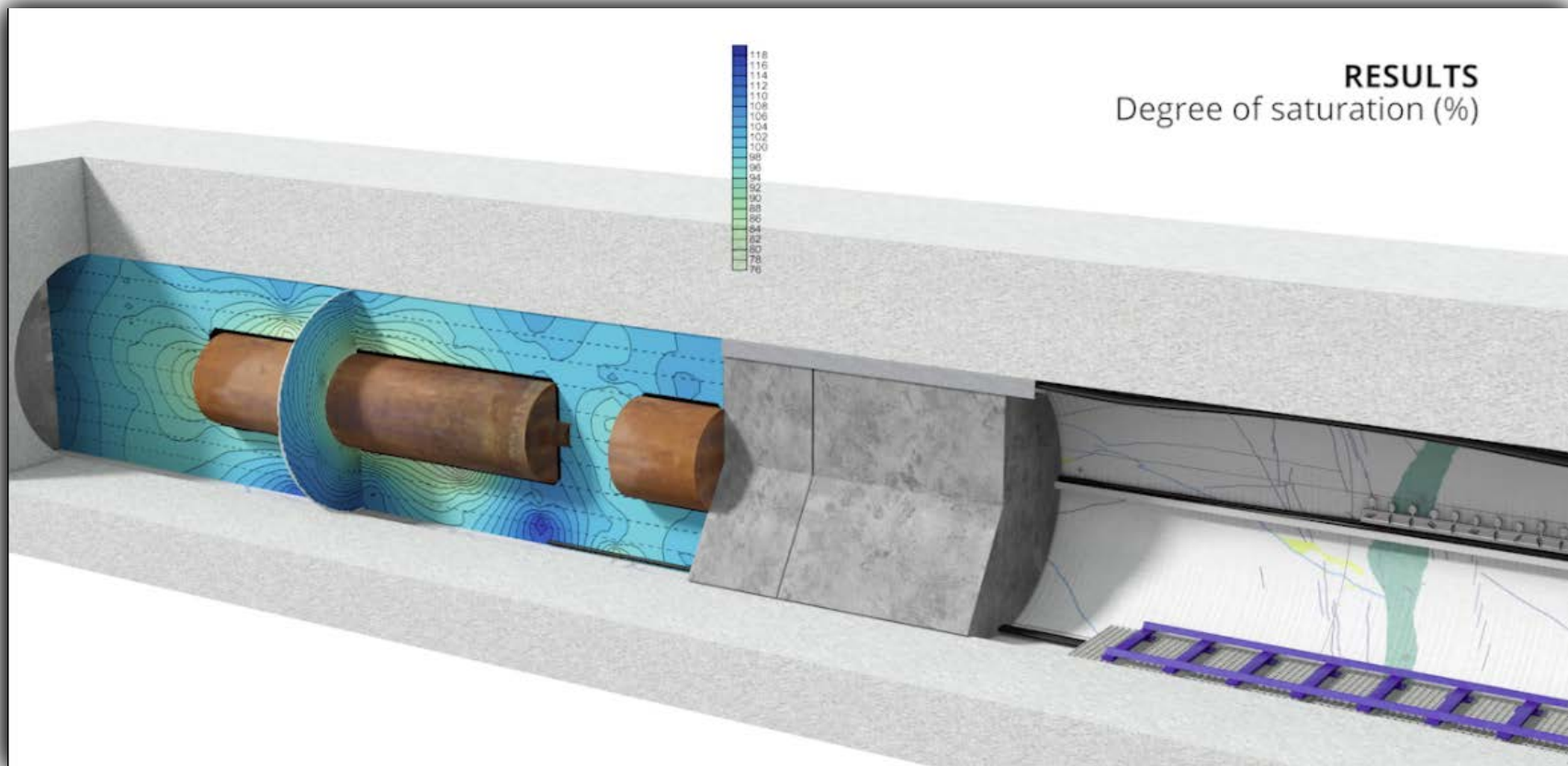
HotBENT - FEBEX gallery – well characterized boreholes



Water content

Data from: Villar et al.(2016) FEBEX-DP: Onsite determinations report. NAB 16-012

HotBENT since ISCO 2015 (4) - FEBEX gallery – onsite analysis

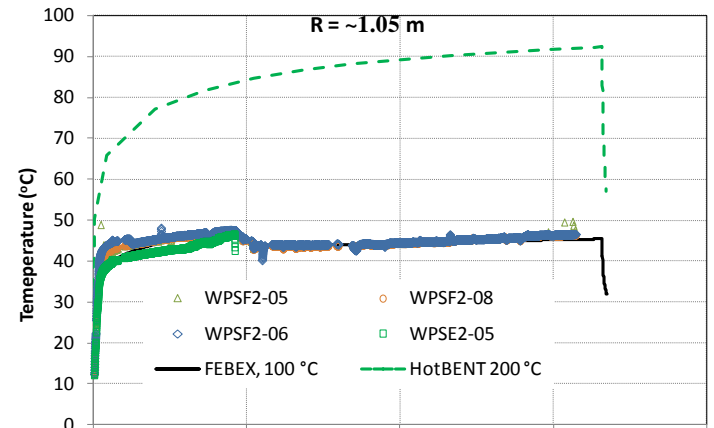
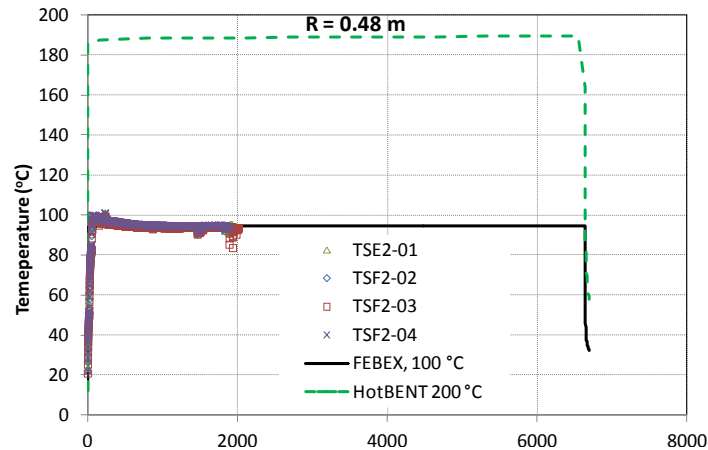


NAB 16-012, Villar et al.

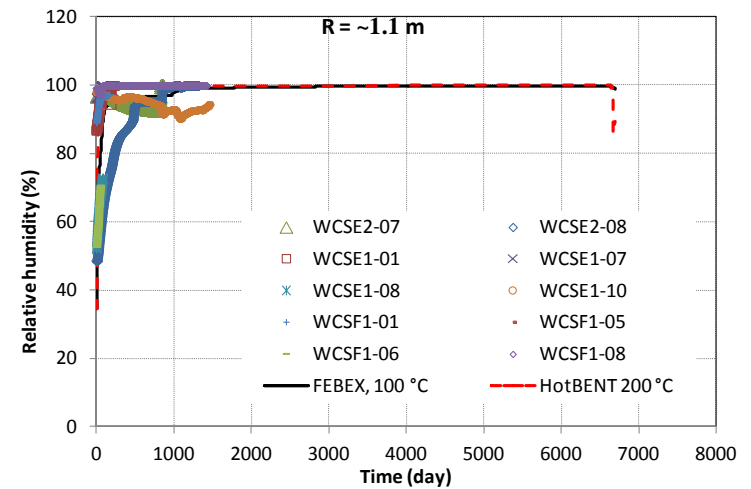
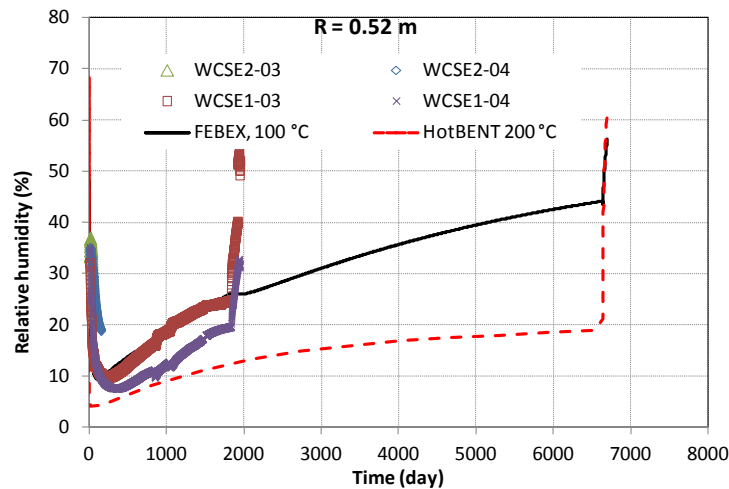
HotBENT - Scoping calculations

Comparison with FEBEX modelling and data

Temperature



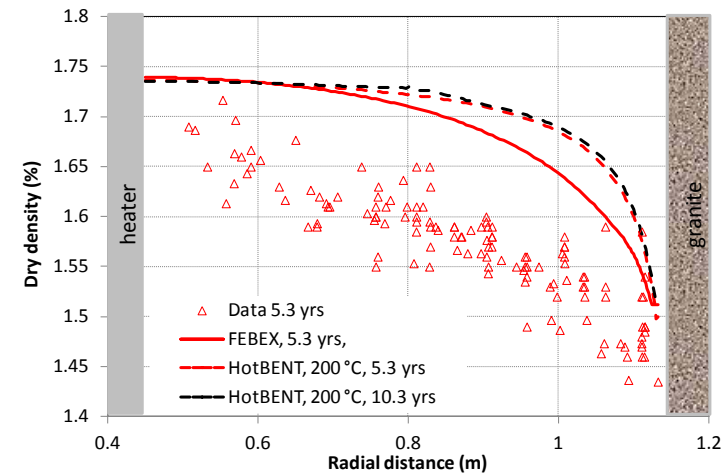
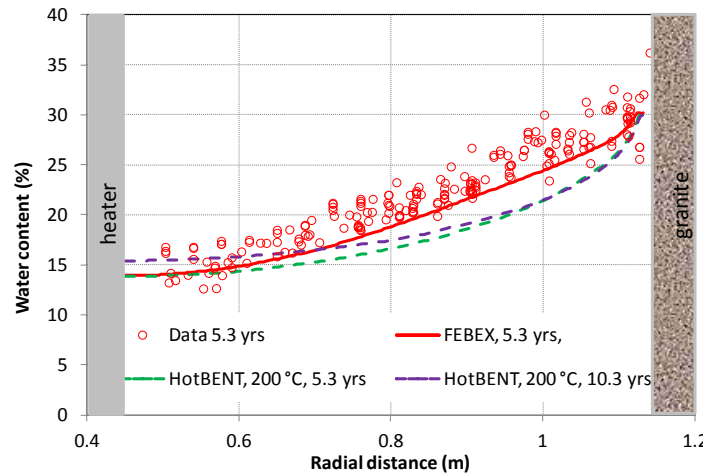
Relative humidity



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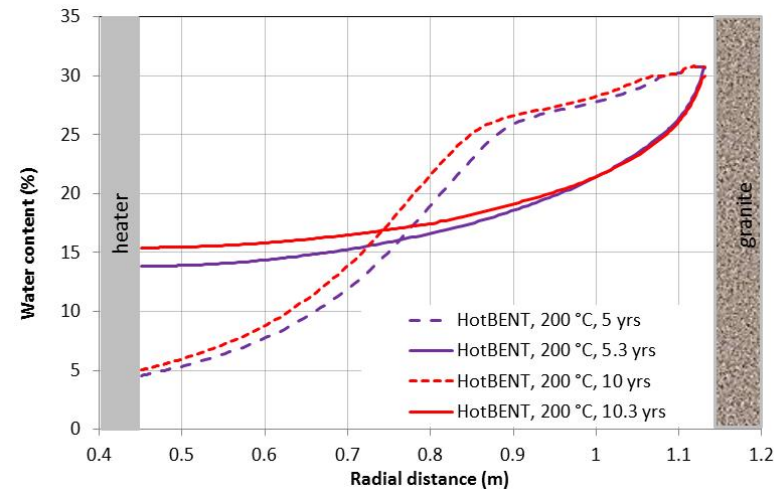
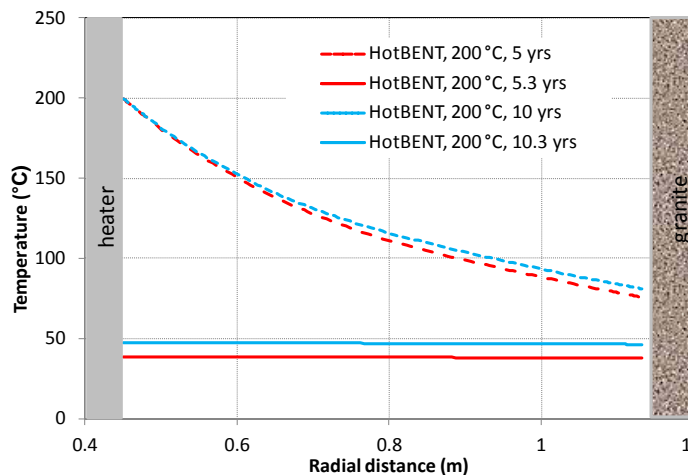
HotBENT - Scoping calculations

Water content & Dry Density AFTER COOLING



Observations: After 10 years, the majority part of bentonite is still unsaturated.

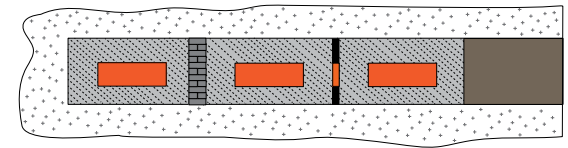
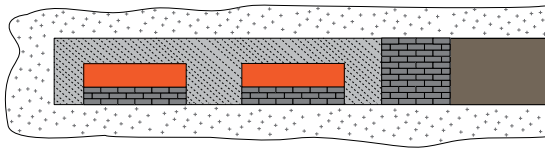
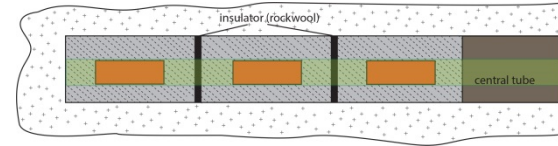
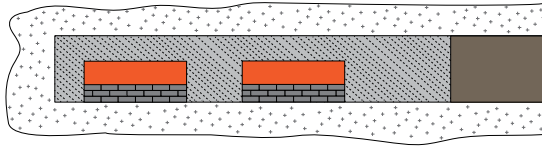
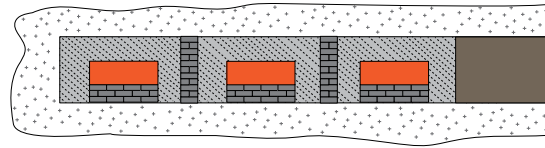
Temperature & Water content AFTER COOLING



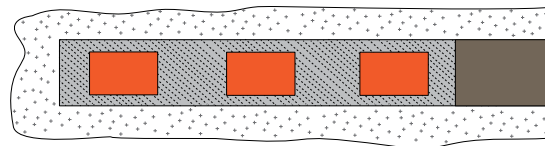
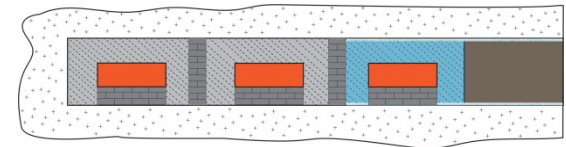
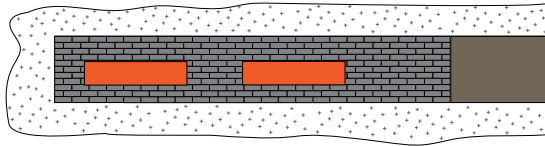
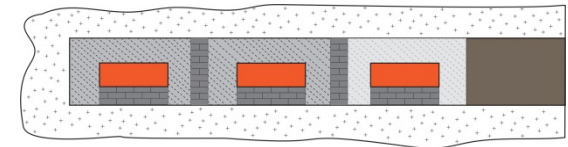
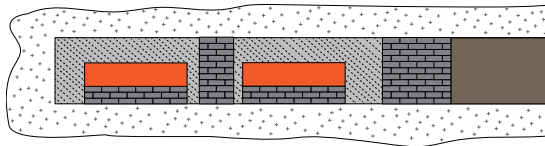
Observations: HotBENT undergoes significant re-distribution of moisture during the cooling period

Liange Zheng & Jens Birkholzer, LBNL

HotBENT – Possible Designs



**Possible
set-ups**

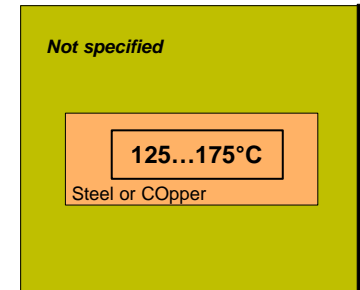


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HotBENT – Potential Modules

OPTIONS

Module 6



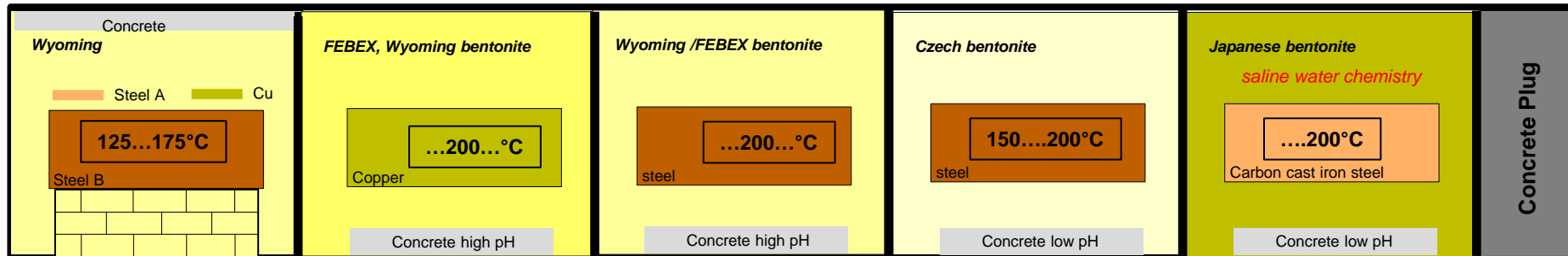
Module 1

Module 2

Module 3

Module 4

Module 5



Not to scale

To be run for 5...10...15 years

HotBENT – Initial “Designs” for first very preliminary cost estimates

“classic” model

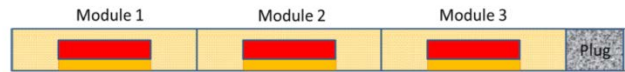
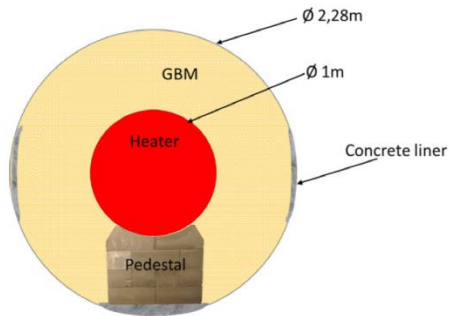


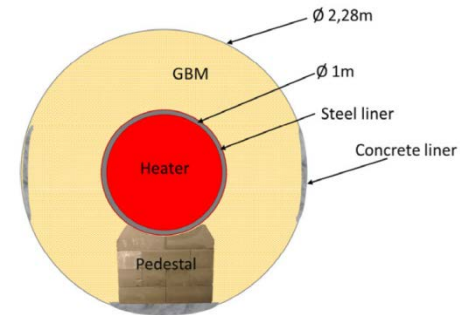
Figure 3: Classic arrangement



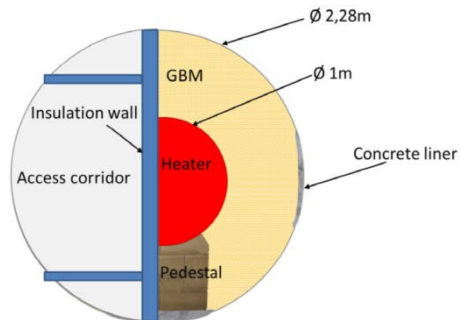
“HE-E type” model



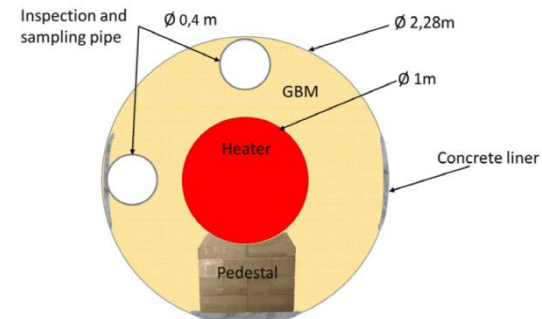
Figure 5: HE-E type arrangement



“half-tunnel”/“half-pipe” model



“long-sampling-pipe” model



HotBENT - Next Actions

- Technical refinements for further design optimizations on
 - General risk assessment, project risks and risk mitigation
 - Monitoring at high temperatures
 - Material evaluation (bentonite, heater, ...)
 - Gas/steam/vapor-evolution and risk of overpressure, interaction with hydrosphere, boiling effects
 - Sampling and sampling techniques
 - Artificial hydration (compositions) options and limitations
 - ...



**thank you
for your interest**

nagra.

HotBENT - timeline (proposal)

2016			2017												2018												2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec							
Conceptual design and modelling (budget)						Formalise participation		Site and experiment preparation								Experiment construction					Experiment runing/monitoring										Excavation/ analysis/ modelling/ reporting		
6 month						2 month		6- 8 month								7 month					5 years (-->2023)										1- 2 yeras		