



U.S. Department of Energy  
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management

# **Engineered Barrier System Environments- Thermal Hydrology & Near-Field Host Rock Chemical Environment**

Presented to:

**NRC/DOE Technical Exchange on Total System  
Performance Assessment (TSPA) for Yucca Mountain  
San Antonio, Texas**

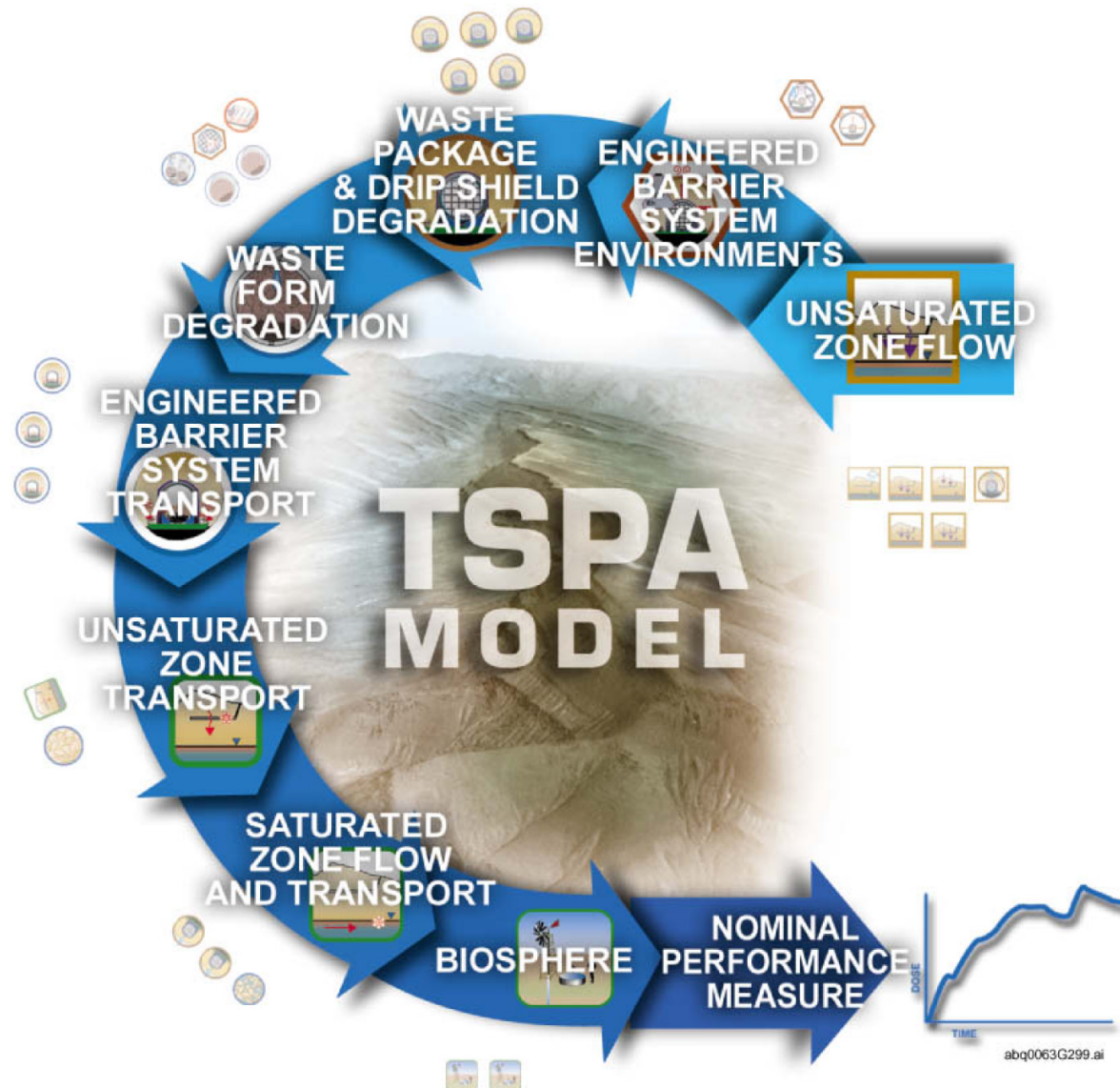
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CRWMS M&O/Sandia National Laboratories**

**June 6, 2000**

**YUCCA  
MOUNTAIN  
PROJECT**

# TSPA-SR Nominal Scenario



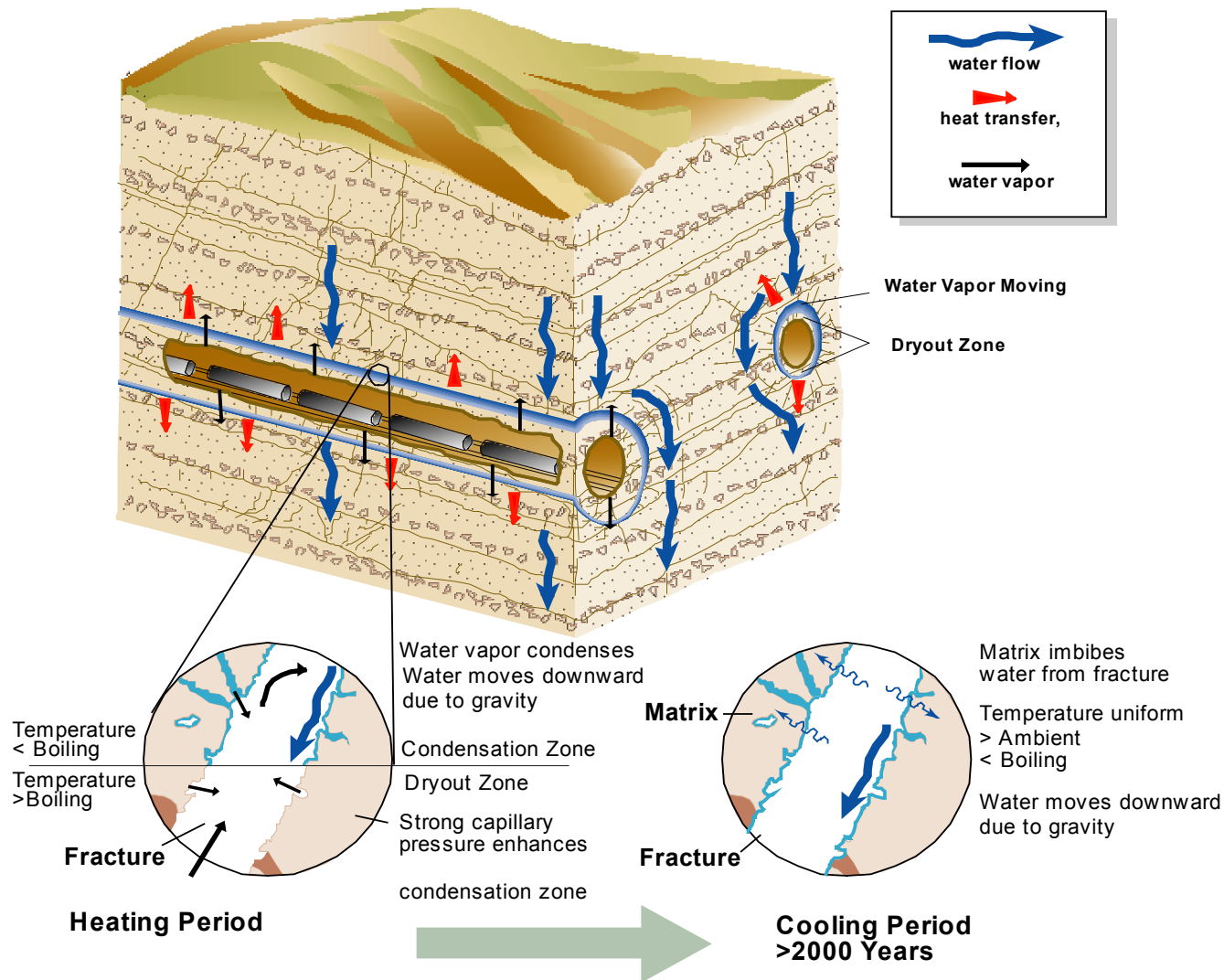
# Key Technical Issues

- **Relevant Integrated Subissues from the Total System Performance Assessment and Integration Issue Resolution Status Report Rev. 2 include:**
  - **Quantity and Chemistry of Water Contacting Waste Packages and Waste Form**
- **Other relevant acceptance criteria may be found in the following Issue Resolution Status Reports:**
  - **Thermal Effects on Flow**
  - **Evolution of the Near-Field Environment**
- **The Engineered Barrier System Degradation, Flow, and Transport Process Model Report (PMR) and Near-Field Environment PMR address acceptance criteria related to this topic and will be discussed at a Technical Exchange scheduled for September 7, 2000.**

# TSPA-SR Nominal Scenario

- **Primary Attributes of Repository Performance Addressed in Engineered Barrier System Environment**
  - **Water Contacting Waste Package**
    - ◆ **Percolation Flux Affected by Thermal-Hydrological (TH) Process**
    - ◆ **Seepage Composition Affected by Thermal-Hydrological-Chemical (THC) Process**
  - **Waste Package Lifetime**
    - ◆ **Temperature and Relative Humidity on Drip Shield and Waste Package**
    - ◆ **Evaporation Rate at Drip Shield and in Invert**
    - ◆ **Volume Flow of Water at Drip Shield and in Invert**

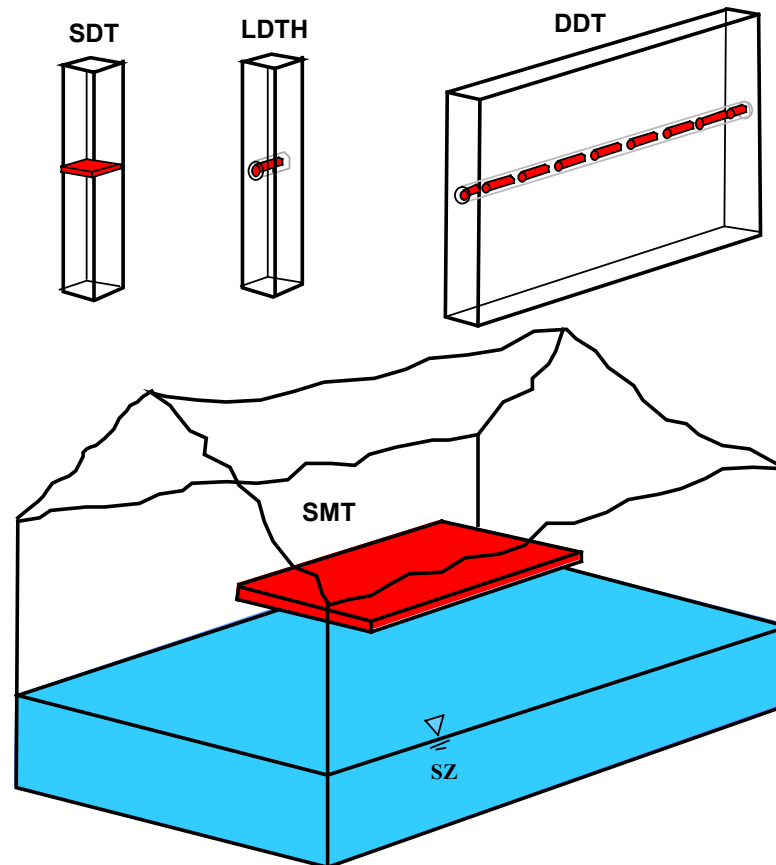
# Conceptualization



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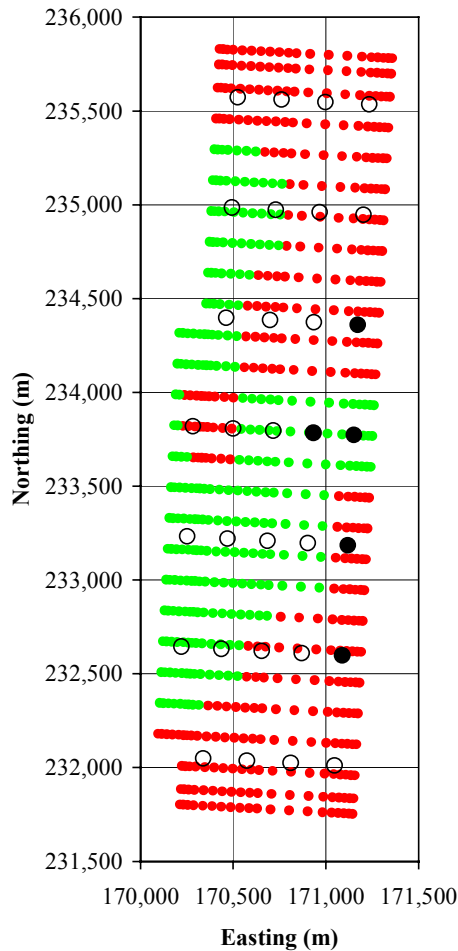
# Multiscale TH Model Components



- SDT = Smeared-Heat-Source Drift-Scale Thermal-Conduction Submodel**
- LDTH = Line-Averaged-Heat-Source Drift-Scale Thermal Hydrologic Submodel**
- DDT = Discrete-Heat-Source Drift-Scale Thermal-Conduction Submodel**
- SMT = Smeared-Heat-Source Mountain-Scale Thermal-Conduction Submodel**

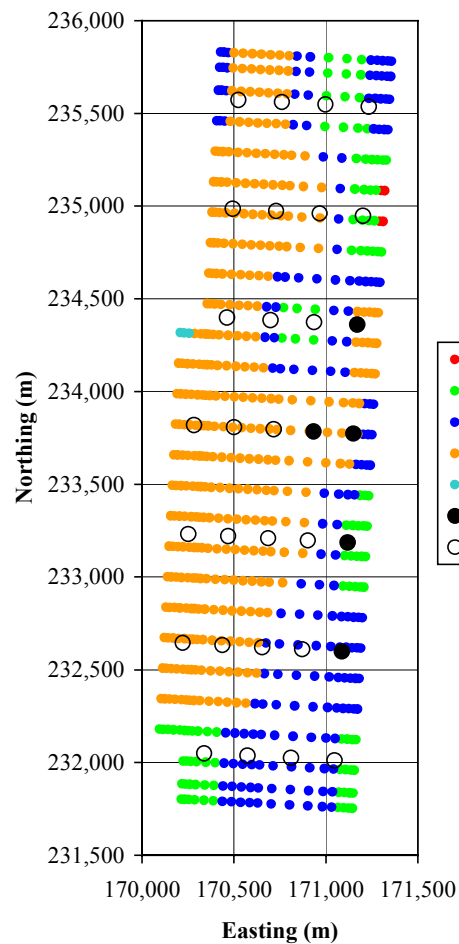
# TSPA-SR Abstraction-TH

610 Low Glacial Infiltration Bin Locations



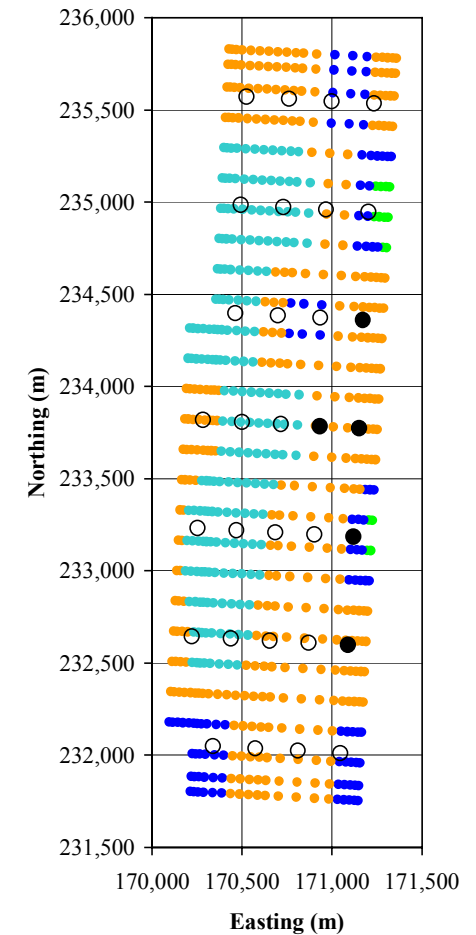
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610 Medium Glacial Infiltration Bin Locations



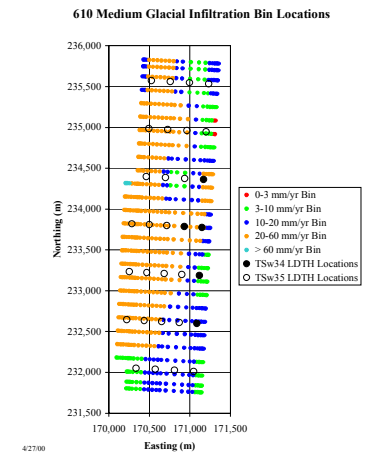
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610 High Glacial Infiltration Bin Locations



# TSPA-SR Abstraction-TH (continued)

- **610 Location Dependent Results Abstracted Directly from the Multiscale TH Model**
  - Temperature and Relative Humidity at
    - ◆ Drip Shield
    - ◆ Waste Package
  - Percolation Flux Above the Crown
- **TH Process Model Features**
  - Repository Edge and Center Proximity
  - Infiltration Rate Variability and Uncertainty
  - Two Future Climate States
  - Repository Design without Backfill





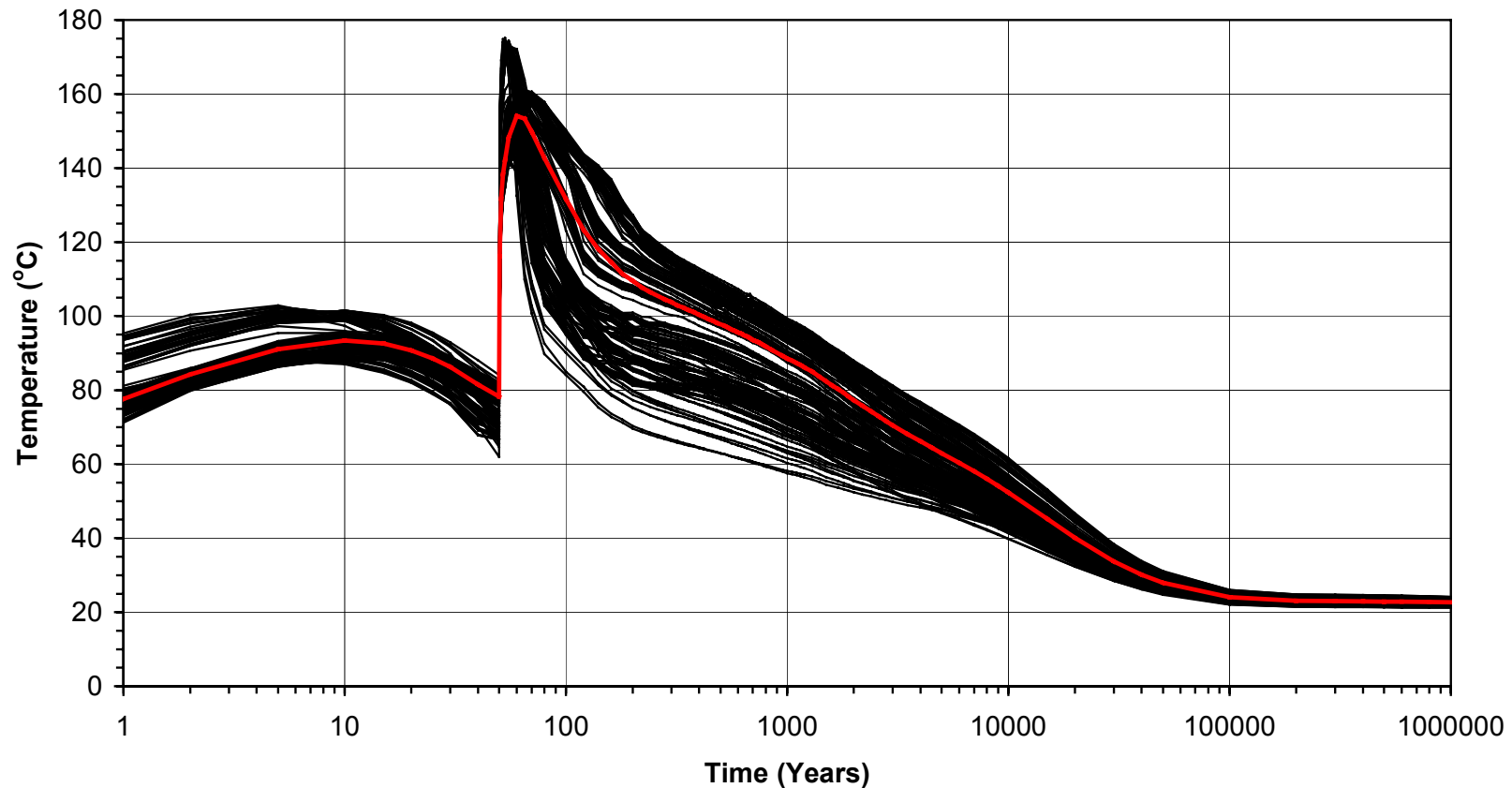
# TSPA-SR Abstraction-TH (continued)

- **Infiltration Rate Bin Averaged Results Computed from the Multiscale TH Model Results**
  - **Temperature and Relative Humidity at**
    - ♦ **Drift Wall**
    - ♦ **Drip Shield**
    - ♦ **Waste Package**
    - ♦ **Invert**
  - **Water Flow Rate and Evaporation Rate**
    - ♦ **Invert**
  - **Infiltration Bin Maximum Waste Package Temperature (not an average)**
  - **Liquid Saturation in Invert**

# TSPA-SR Abstraction-TH

(continued)

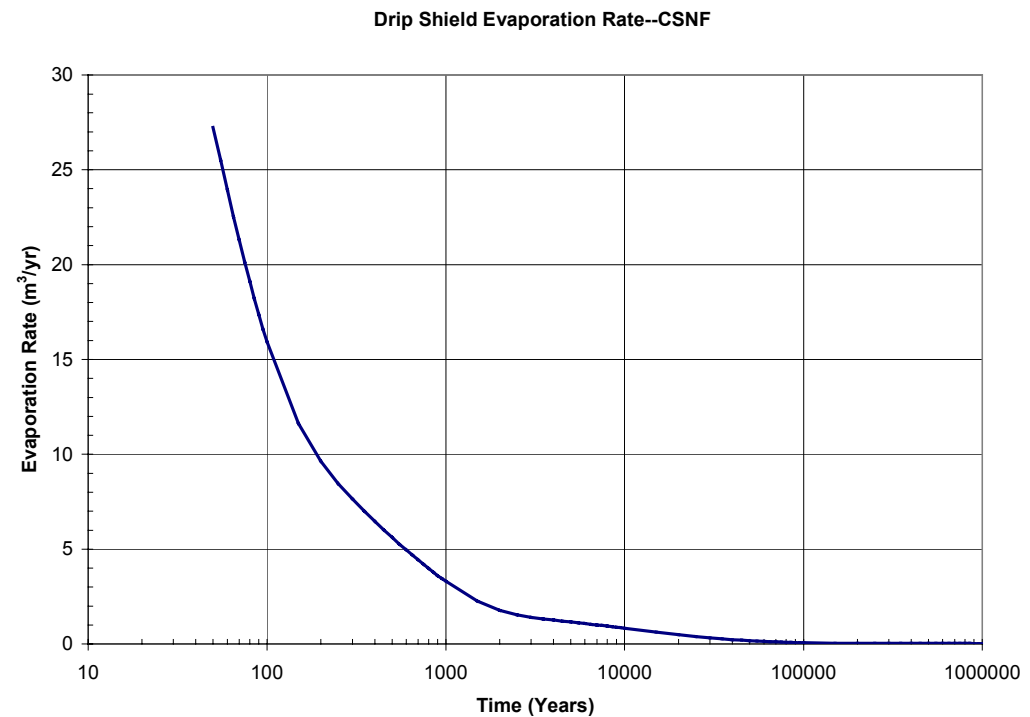
Waste Package Surface Temperature  
No Backfill, Medium Infiltration Flux Case  
Infiltration Rate Bin 10 to 20 mm/yr  
(170 of 610)



# TSPA-SR Abstraction-TH

(continued)

- **Heat Balance Applied at the Drip Shield Upper Surface to Determine Maximum Potential Seepage Water Evaporation Rate**
  - Average commercial spent nuclear fuel (CSNF)
  - Average high level waste



# Coupled Thermal Chemical Effects on Water Composition

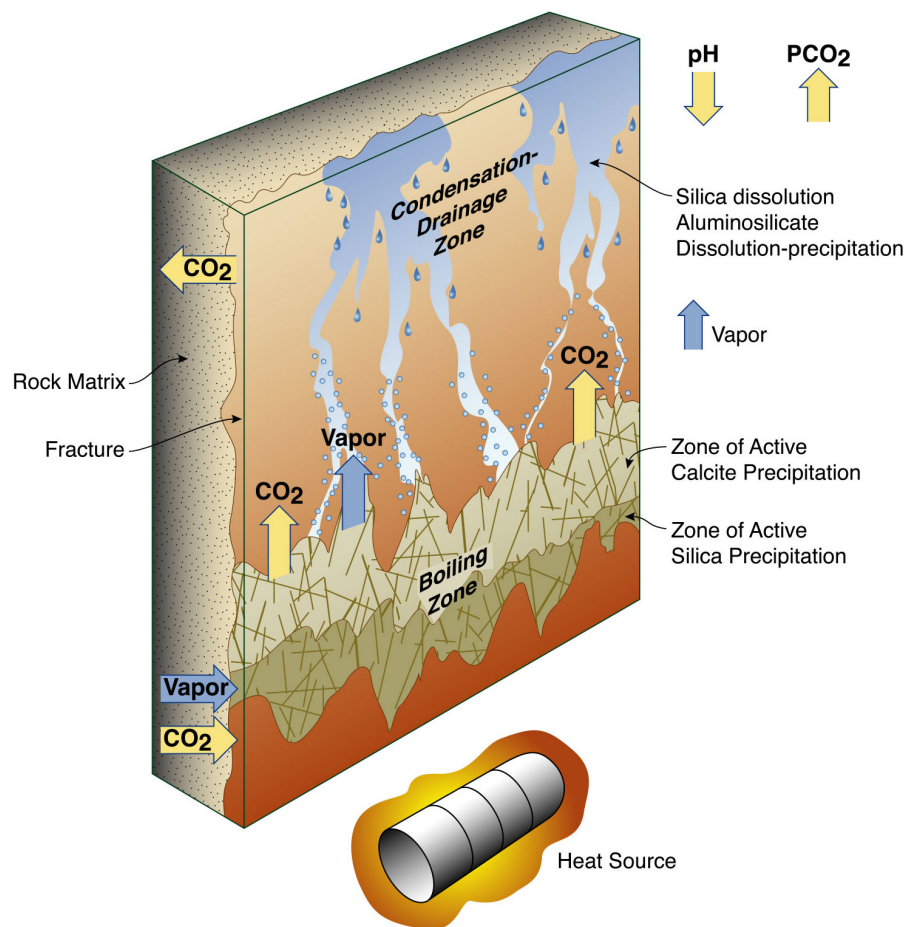


Diagram Showing THC Processes

- **2-D Drift-Scale Coupled THC Model**
  - Low, Medium, High Flux Cases
- **Incoming Water and Gas Composition Derived from Coupled THC Model at the Drift Wall for a Range of Infiltration Rates**
- **Aqueous Chemical Attributes Include pH,  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ , and  $\text{Cl}^-$**
- **Gas Composition Considers  $\text{CO}_2$**

# Coupled Thermal Chemical Effects on Water Composition (continued)

Aqueous Species	Gaseous Species	Minerals
Both models: H <sup>+</sup> Ca <sup>+2</sup> Na <sup>+</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O SiO <sub>2</sub> Cl <sup>-</sup> HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	Both models: CO <sub>2</sub>	Both models: Calcite Tridymite $\alpha$ -Cristobalite Quartz Amorphous Silica Gypsum Glass
Complex model only: Mg <sup>+2</sup> K <sup>+</sup> AlO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> HFeO <sub>2</sub> F <sup>-</sup>		Complex model only: Hematite Fluorite Goethite Albite Microcline Anorthite Ca-Smectite Mg-Smectite Na-Smectite K-Smectite Illite Kaolinite Sepiolite Stellerite Heulandite Mordenite Clinoptilolite

Source: CRWMS M&O (2000, U0110, Tables 7, 8)

# Coupled Thermal Chemical Effects on Water Composition (continued)

	Preclosure	Boiling	Transitional Cool-Down	Extended Cool- Down
	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4
Parameter	Abstracted Values	Abstracted Values	Abstracted Values	Abstracted Values
Time	0 - 50 years	50 - 1000 years	1000 - 2000 years	2000 - 100,000 years
Temperature, °C	80	96	90	50
log CO <sub>2</sub> , vfrac	-2.8	-6.5	-3.0	-2.0
pH	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.3
Ca <sup>2+</sup> , molal	1.7E-03	6.4E-04	1.0E-03	1.8E-03
Na <sup>+</sup> , molal	3.0E-03	1.4E-03	2.6E-03	2.6E-03
SiO <sub>2</sub> , molal	1.5E-03	1.5E-03	2.1E-03	1.2E-03
Cl <sup>-</sup> , molal	3.7E-03	1.8E-03	3.2E-03	3.3E-03
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , molal	1.3E-03	1.9E-04	3.0E-04	2.1E-03
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , molal	1.3E-03	6.6E-04	1.2E-03	1.2E-03
Mg <sup>2+</sup> , molal	4.0E-06	3.2E-07	1.6E-06	7.8E-06
K <sup>+</sup> , molal	5.5E-05	8.5E-05	3.1E-04	1.0E-04
AlO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , molal	1.0E-10	2.7E-07	6.8E-08	2.0E-09
HFeO <sub>2</sub> , molal	1.1E-10	7.9E-10	4.1E-10	2.4E-11
F <sup>-</sup> , molal	5.0E-05	2.5E-05	4.5E-05	4.5E-05



# Comparison to TSPA-VA Models and Abstraction

- **TH Abstraction**

- Utilizes Infiltration Rate Binning Instead of Subregion Binning
  - ◆ 5 Infiltration Rate Bins Instead of 6 Subregion Bins
- Provides More Spatial Resolution to TSPA
  - ◆ 610 Location Dependent Results Instead of 180 Maximum Possible Different Results

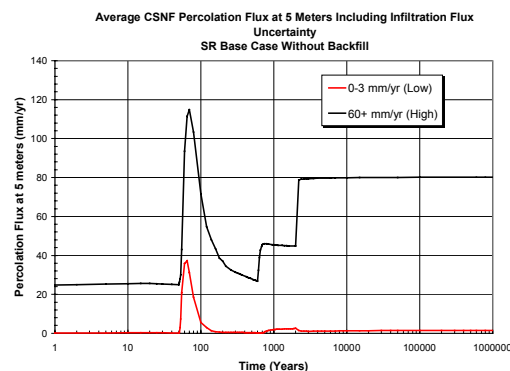
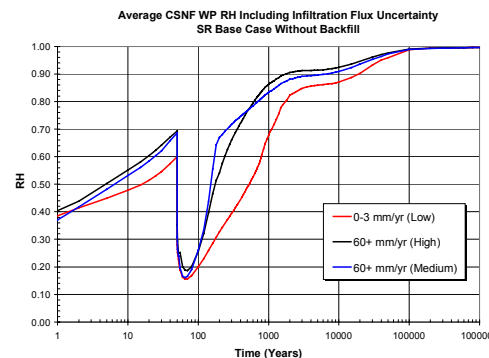
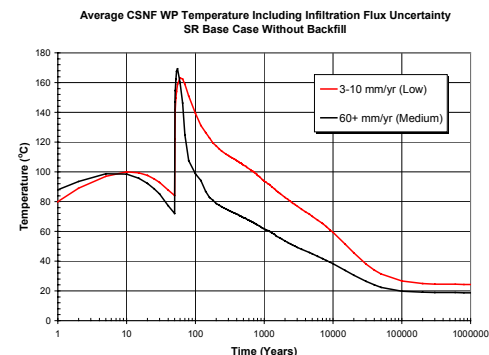
- **THC Abstraction**

- Uses Host Rock Water and Gas Composition Obtained from a Fully Coupled Process-Level THC Model
  - ◆ Two Geochemical Systems Compared to Drift Scale Test results in order to consider alternative modeling approaches consistent with available data and current understanding

- **Process model comparison of near-field host rock flow and state variables between TH-only and fully coupled THC models**

# Model and Abstraction Uncertainty

- The TH and THC Model Uncertainty Included in the Abstraction of TH Data for the Near-Field Environment Component of TSPA is Specified by the UZ Flow and Transport Component of TSPA
  - Ground Surface Infiltration Rates
    - ◆ Low, Medium, High
  - Fracture Hydrologic Properties
    - ◆ Low, Medium, High
  - Initiation of Future Climate States
    - ◆ Monsoonal (600 Years), Glacial-Transition (2000 Years)



# Conclusions

- **TH and THC Abstractions Provide Direct Inputs to TSPA Models that Result in an Assessment of Attributes of Repository Performance**
  - Water Contacting Waste Package
  - Waste Package Lifetime
- **TSPA Models Applying TH and THC Abstractions**
  - Chemical Environments (EBS Environments Subcomponent)
  - Unsaturated Zone Flow
  - Waste Package and Drip Shield Degradation
  - Waste Form Degradation
  - Engineered Barrier System Transport

# Conclusions

- **TH and THC Models and Abstractions Include**
  - **Drift-Scale (TH and THC) and Mountain-Scale (TH only) Effects**
  - **Waste Package Variability (TH only)**
  - **Dual-Permeability (Active Fracture) Flow Model (TH and THC)**
- **Model Confidence**
  - **Thermal Properties from Lab Measurements**
  - **Comparison to ESF Thermal Tests and Large Block Test**
    - ♦ **Property Set Testing**
    - ♦ **Conceptual Model Validation**

# Conclusions

(continued)

- **Integration**

- **Both Models (TH and THC) Apply:**

- ◆ **Low Areal Mass Loading (AML) Repository Design Features Including Ventilation**
    - ◆ **Active Fracture Conceptual Flow Model to Ensure Fracture Flow During Heating**
    - ◆ **Identical Infiltration Flux Cases (Including Future Climate States)**
    - ◆ **Results of the Thermal Tests and LBT to Assess Conceptual Models**

- **Abstractions Apply:**

- ◆ **Methods that Maintain the Ranges of Results from the Process Models Through**
      - » **Direct use of Data**
      - » **Appropriate Averages Based on Data Fitting Similar Characteristics**

# BACKUP





# References

- **Multiscale Thermohydrologic Model**
  - ANL-EBS-MD-000049
- **Abstraction of NFE Drift Thermodynamic Environment and Percolation Flux**
  - ANL-EBS-HS-000003
- **Drift-Scale Coupled Processes (DST and THC Seepage) Models**
  - MDL-NBS-HS-000001
- **Abstraction of Drift-Scale Coupled Processes**
  - ANL-NBS-HS-000029
- **Features, Events, and Processes in Thermal Hydrology and Coupled Processes**
  - ANL-NBS-MD-000004