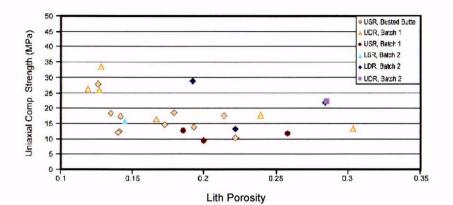
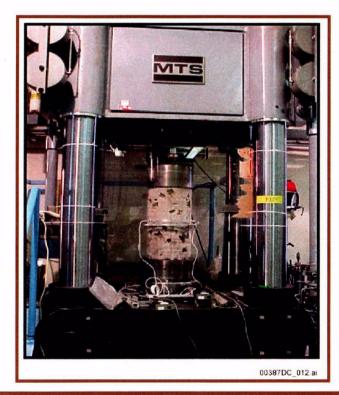
Rock Mass Properties - Lithophysal Rock



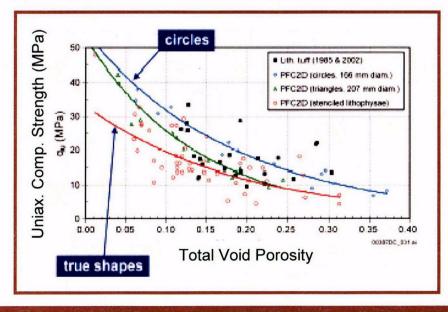


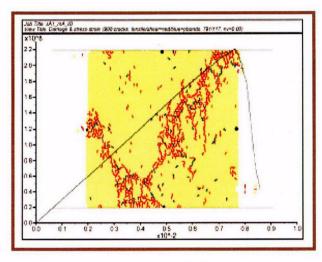
- Porosity has greatest impact on mechanical properties
- For design and analysis purposes:
 - Subdivide range of properties into strength categories that cover range of lithophysal porosities observed from mapping

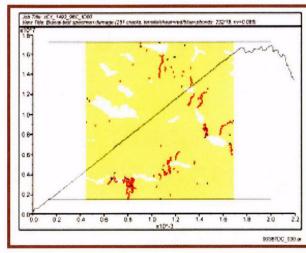


Generalization of Lithophysal Rock into Numerical Modeling Approach

- Use Particle Flow Code "Micromechanical" model to understand basic mechanical response
- Calibrated model used for extrapolation to define range of variability of lithophysal rock properties

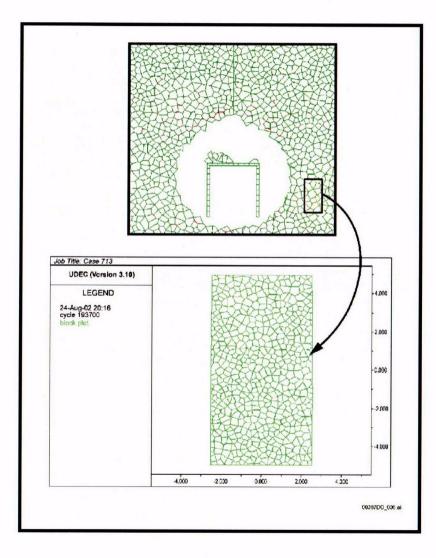








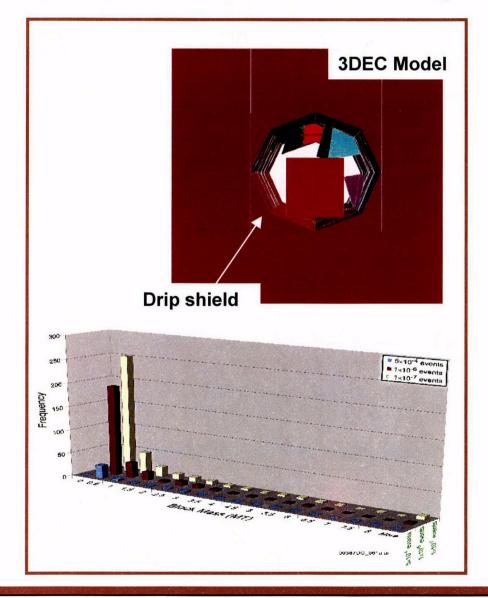
Drift Scale Lithophysal Model



- Encapsulate the material behavior of lithophysal rock into a discontinuum model
- Model capable of reproducing basic mechanical response
- Model capable of simulating fracture and rockfall



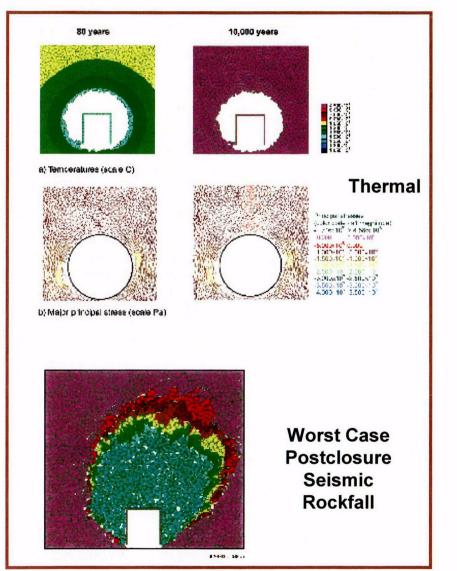
Results of Rockfall Calculations -Non-Lithophysal Rock



- Stable conditions under in situ and thermal loading - little or no rockfall
- Seismic loading produces relatively small blocks with approximately 90 percent less than 1 meter cubed in volume
- Results fed to dynamic calculations of drip shield stability



Results of Rockfall Calculations -Lithophysal Rock

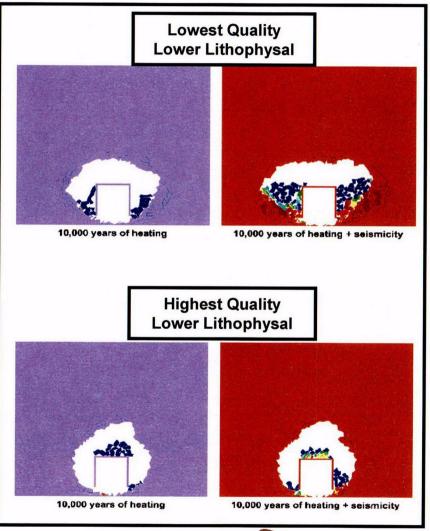


- Bounding study done for all range of rock mass quality categories
- Stable conditions under in situ and thermal loads
- Minor damage at springline (<0.5m depth) from in situ or thermal load
- Large acceleration postclosure ground motions cause selffilling of drifts
- Rock particles small on order of 10 cm on a side



Time-Dependent Degradation

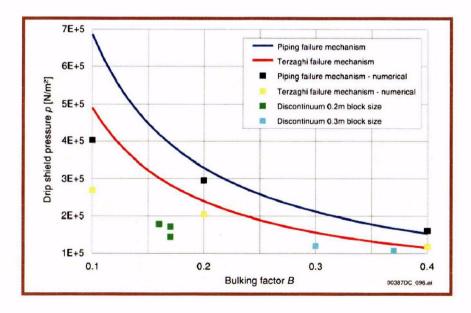
- Time-dependency estimate in hard rocks has not been extensively studied
- Complete collapse of tunnels is not inevitable
- Many tunnels and natural excavations (large lithophysae, caves, slopes) stand for millions of years without collapse
- Use of empirical "stand-up" time to predict degradation is not relevant
- Degradation rate is stress corrosion process, based on stress state and rock strength in presence of moisture
- Use static fatigue testing to estimate the "time-to-failure" as a function of stress state incorporate in mechanics-based numerical model

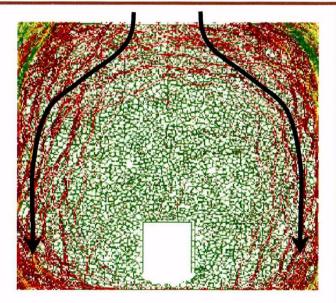




Static Loading on Drip Shield from Rockfall

- Most conservative case is full collapse of tunnels estimate drip shield load for this case
- Used several different methods, including analytical kinematic solutions and modeling of progressive degradation and load development
- Most reasonable is discontinuum approach where load develops naturally and some arching occurs







Conclusions

- Drift degradation studies based on site-specific geologic mapping, in situ stress measurements and rock properties determination
- Appropriate discontinuum models used to extend testing to examine variation in properties
- Drift degradation studies conducted for applied in situ, thermal and seismic stressing. Calculations made for conservative range in material properties
- Time-dependent strength degradation estimated based on static fatigue testing of tuff and compared to granite





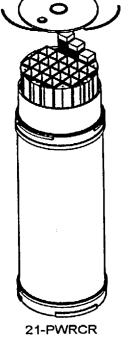
- Non-lithophysal rock
 - Elastic conditions for in situ and thermal loading conditions
 - Rockfall size under seismic loading is typically small with mean block size of approx. 0.5 tonne. Most energetic rock block is 14 tonne

Lithophysal rock

- Minor sidewall yielding for in situ and thermal loading conditions for all strength categories
- Time-dependent damage under action of in situ, thermal and seismic loading results in some sidewall yield shakedown
- Large postclosure seismic events (likely not physically realizable) result in significant small rockfall in tunnels with associated quasi-static loading

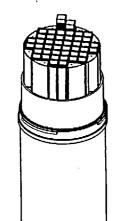


10 waste package configurations



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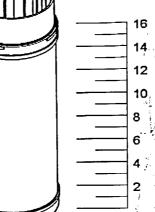


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24-BWR

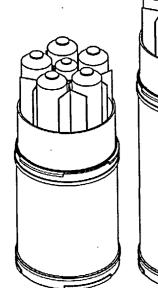


12-PWR



21-PWRAP

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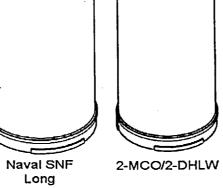


5-DHLW/DOE SNF Short

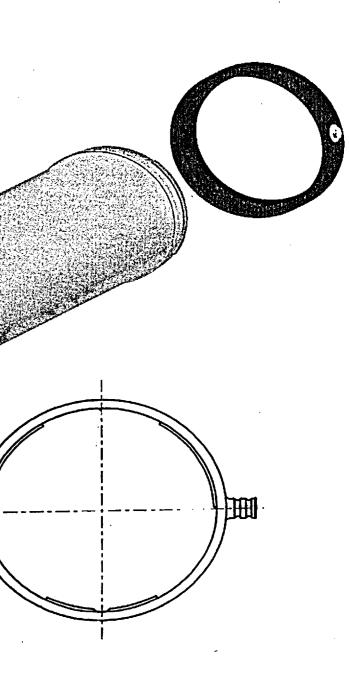
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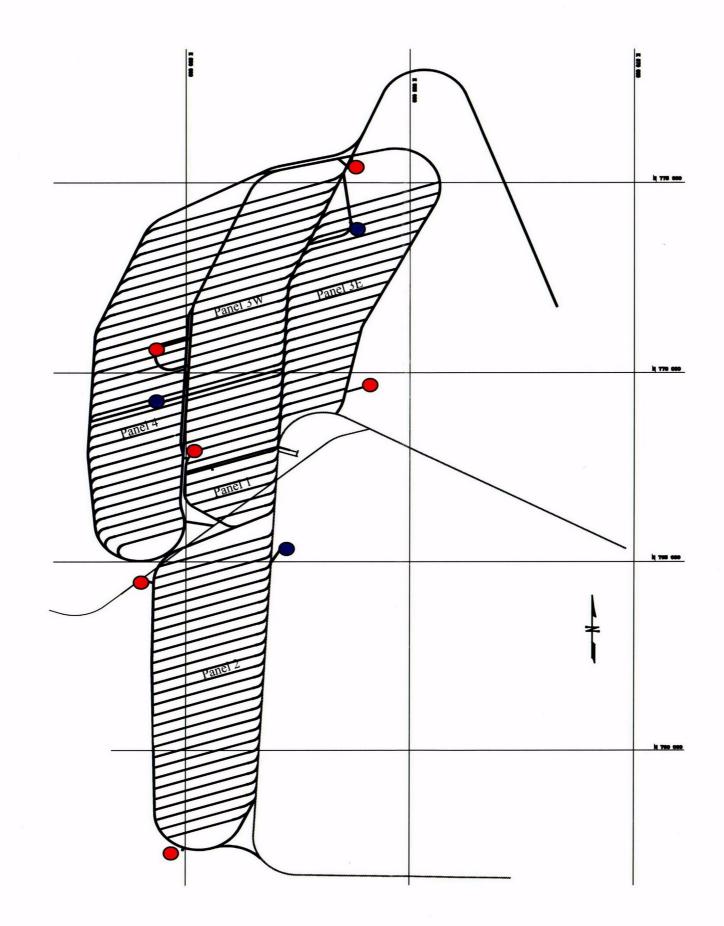






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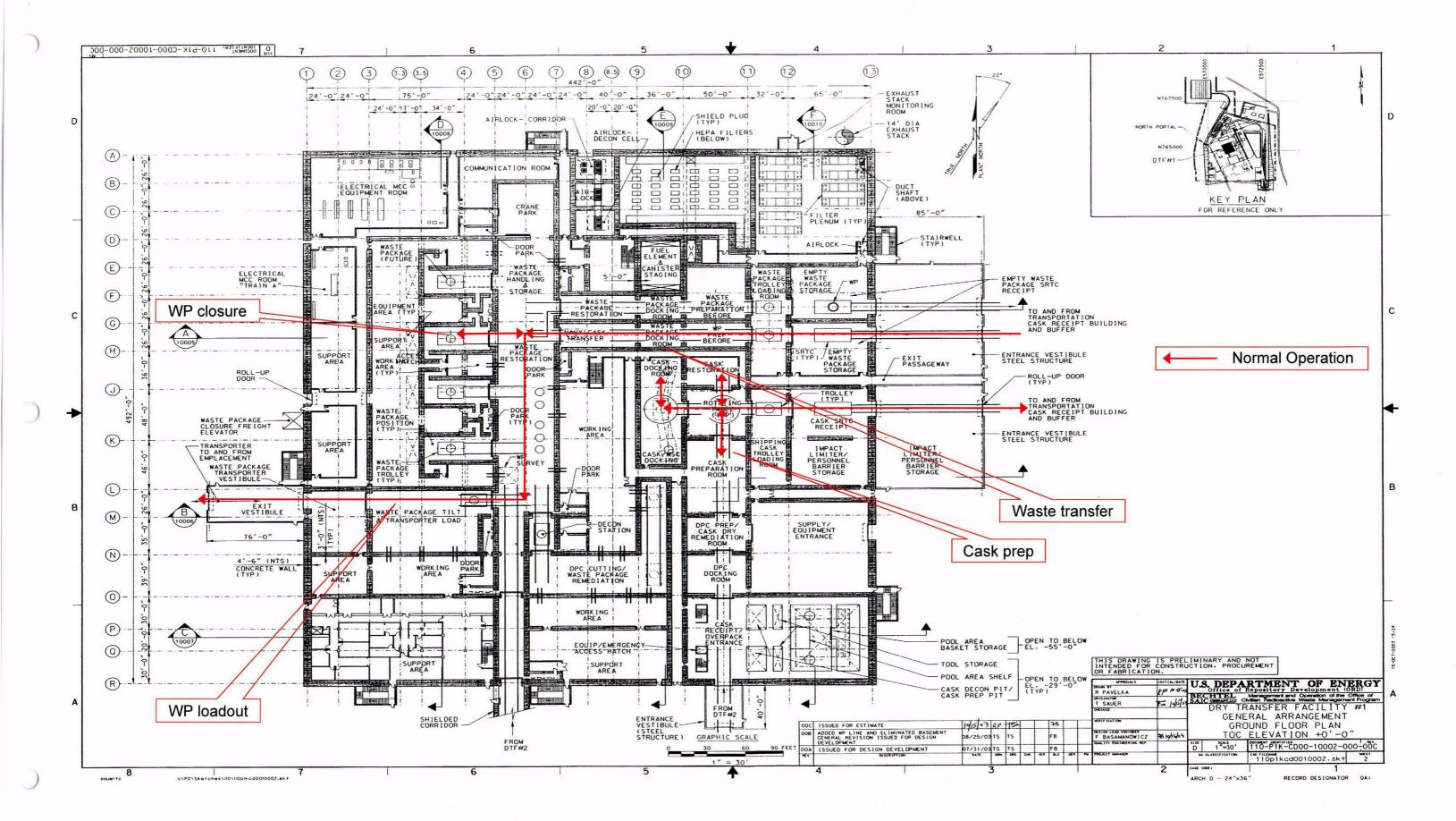


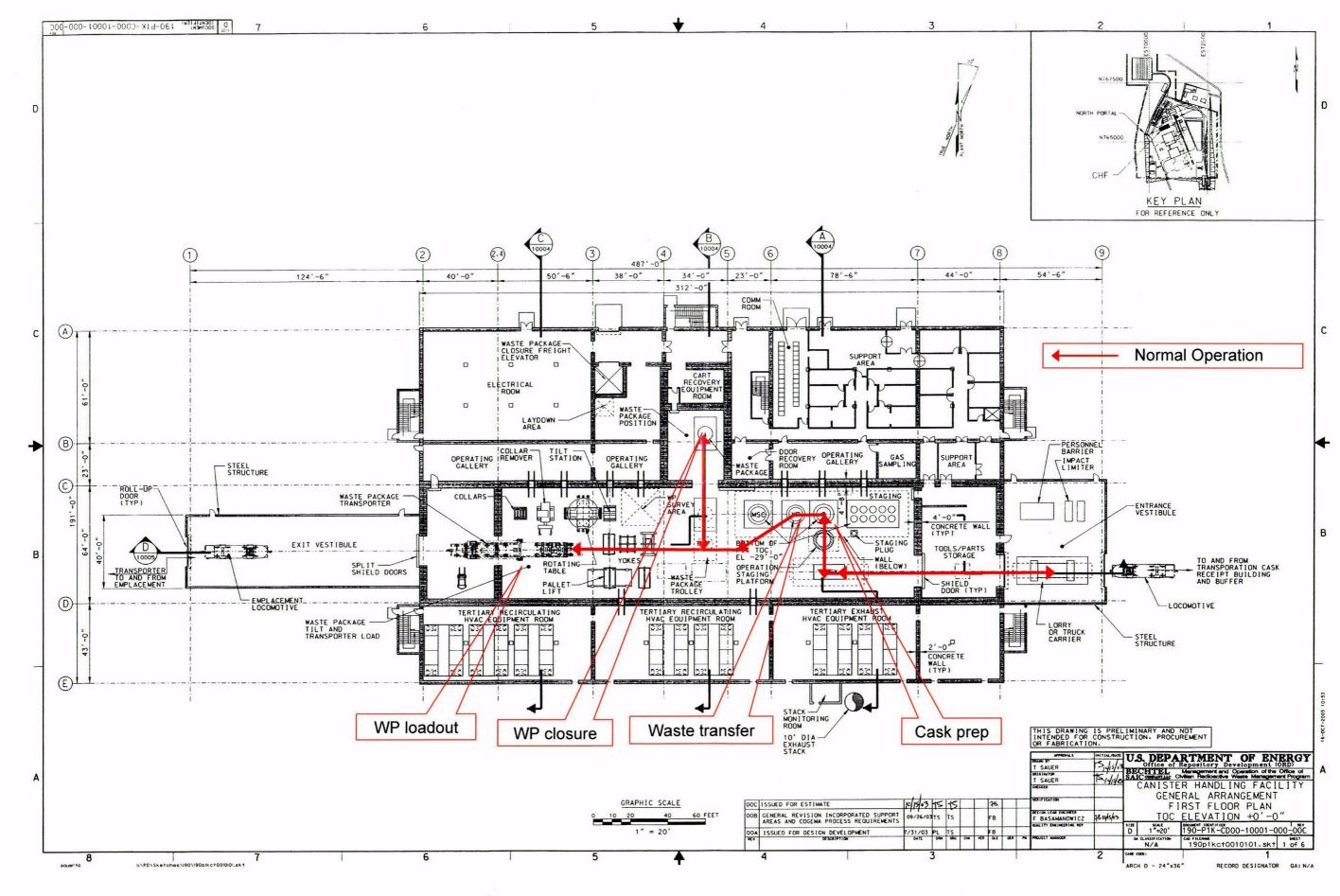


This drawing is preliminary and not intended for construction, procurement, or fabrication.

Intake ShaftExhaust shaft or raise

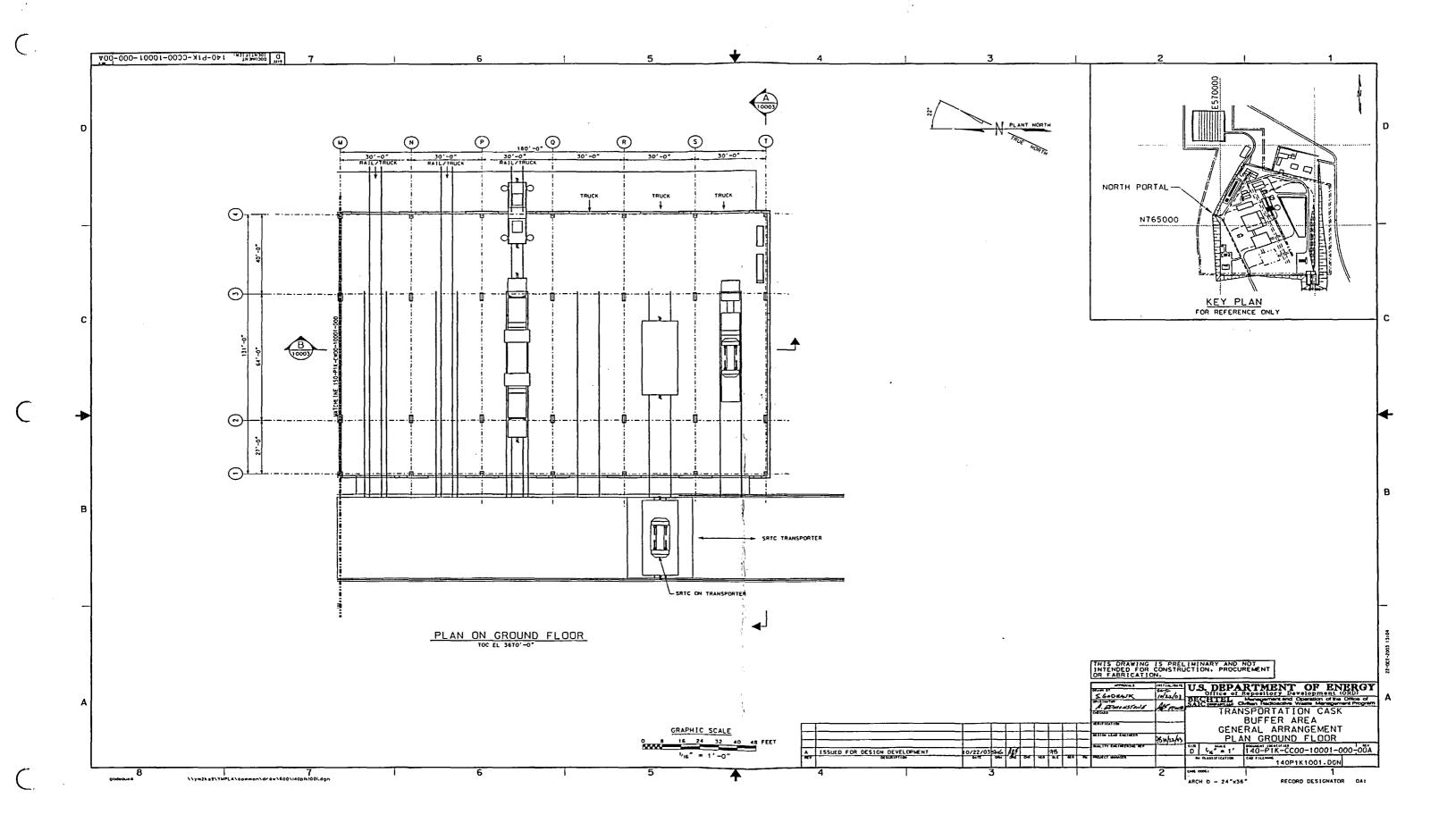






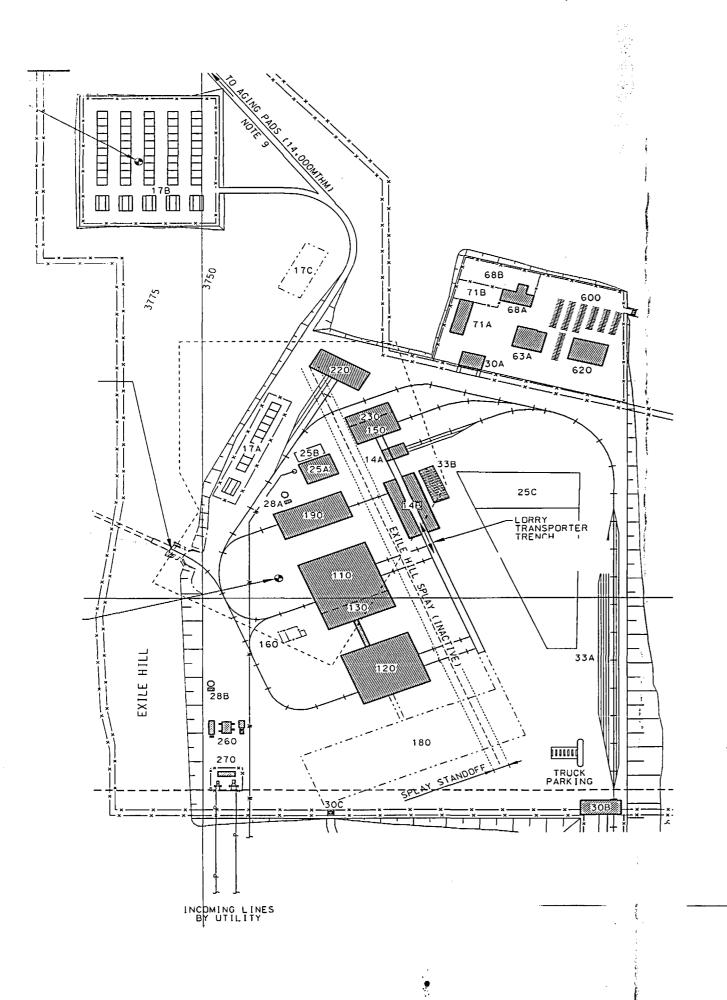
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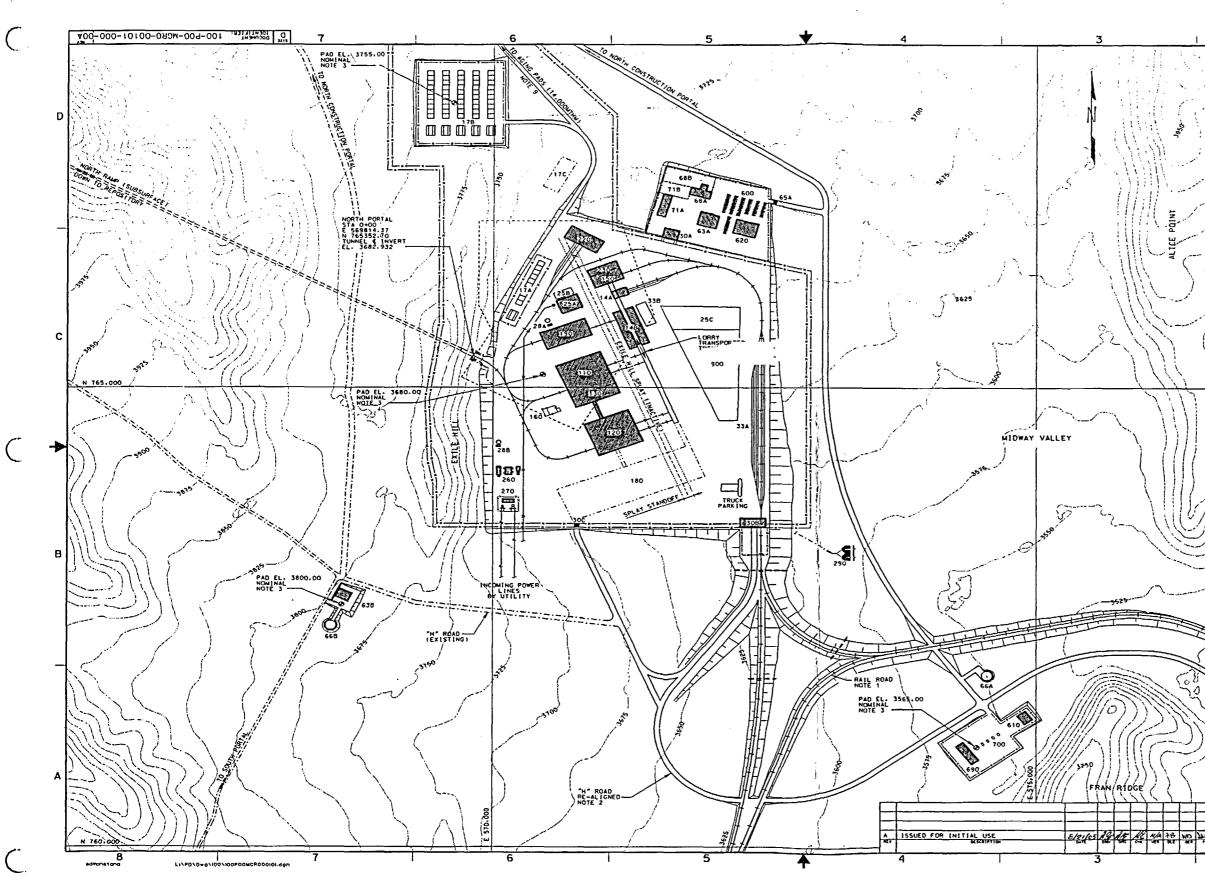
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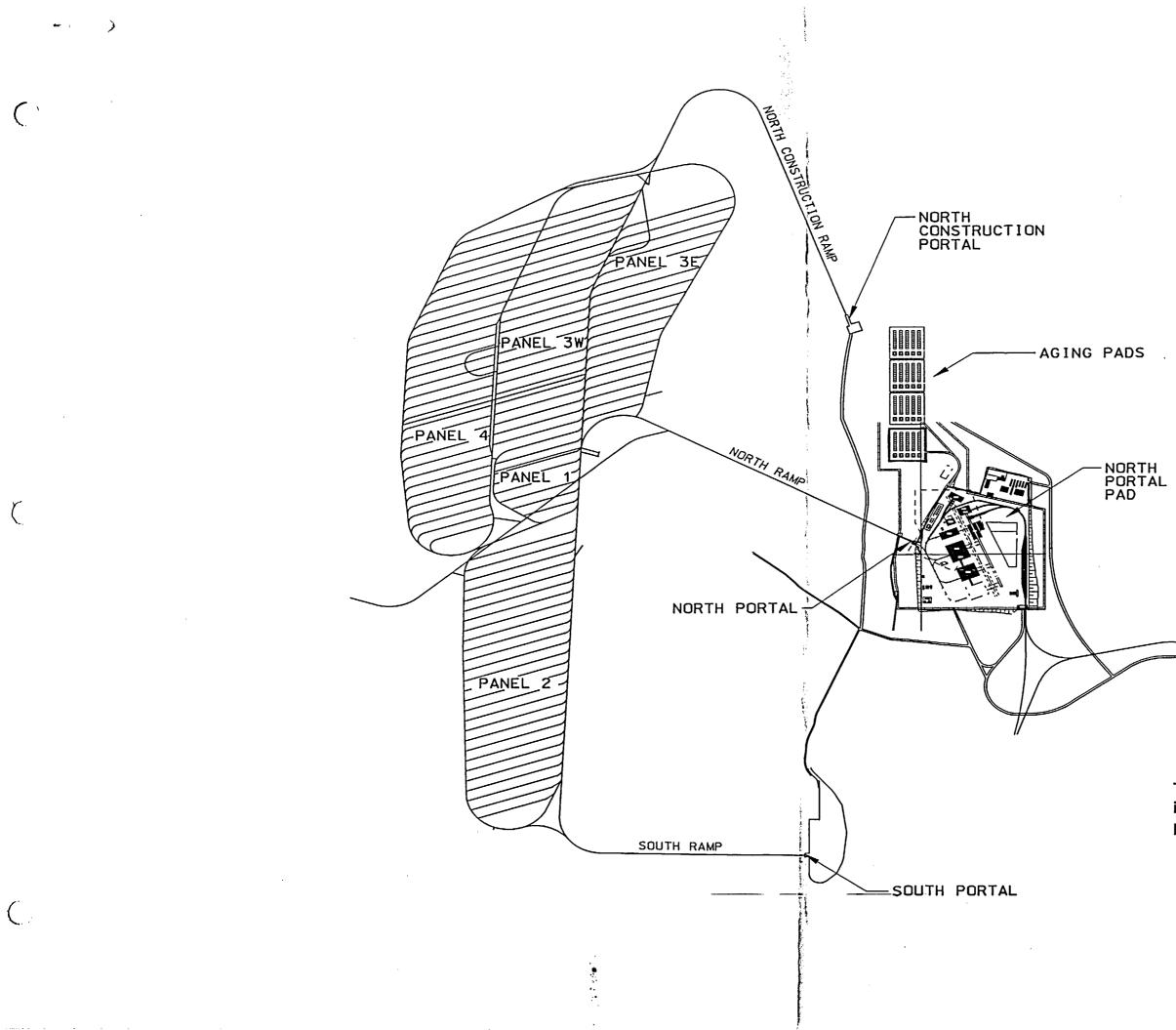
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