

## DECOVALEX Task F: Case Study in Integrating Insight and Experience from the International Community in GDSA

U. S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board  
Fall Workshop  
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Sandia National Laboratories



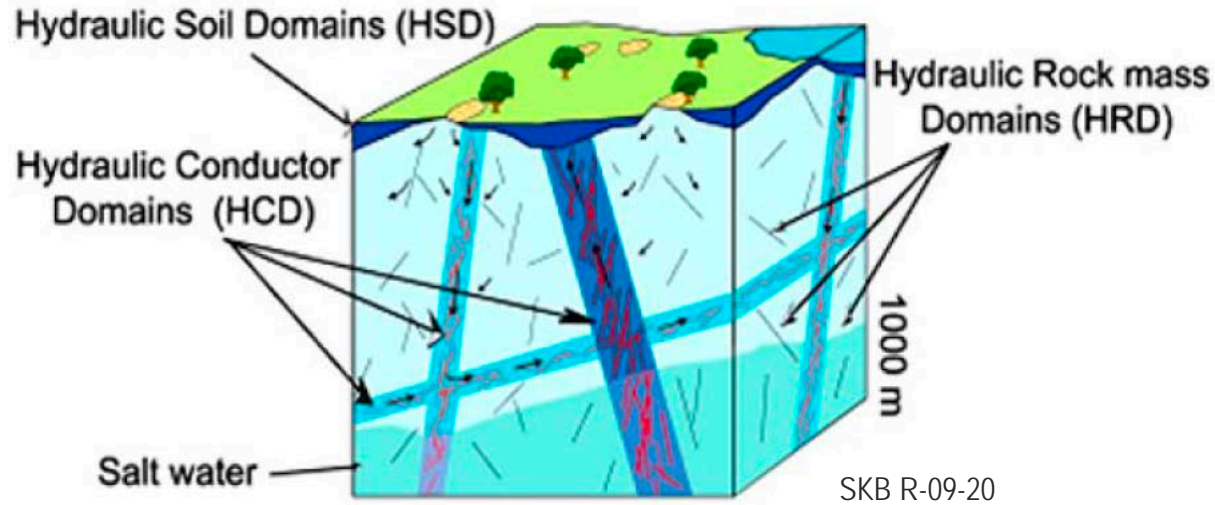
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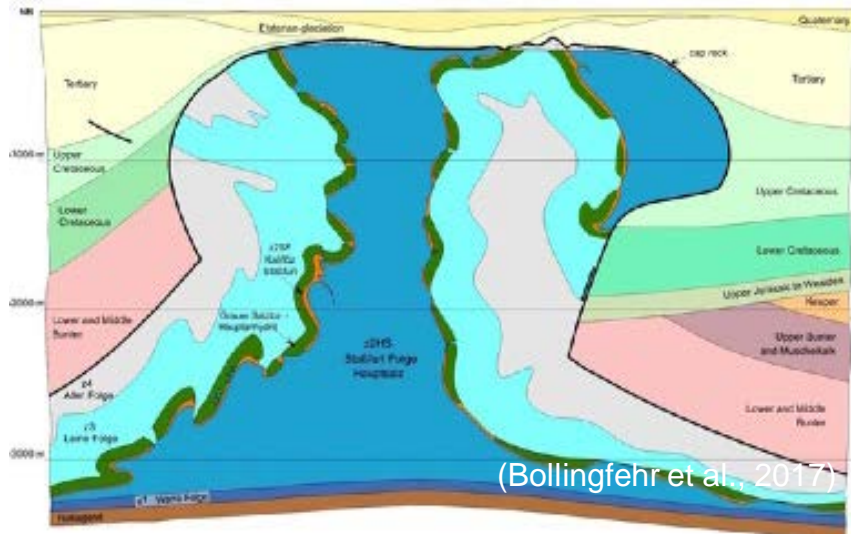
- DECOVALEX (Development of COupled models and their VALidation against Experiments) Task F Structure
- Crystalline Benchmarks
- Crystalline Reference Case
- Salt Reference Case

# Task F Objectives – Comparison of Performance Assessment Models and Methods

## Crystalline



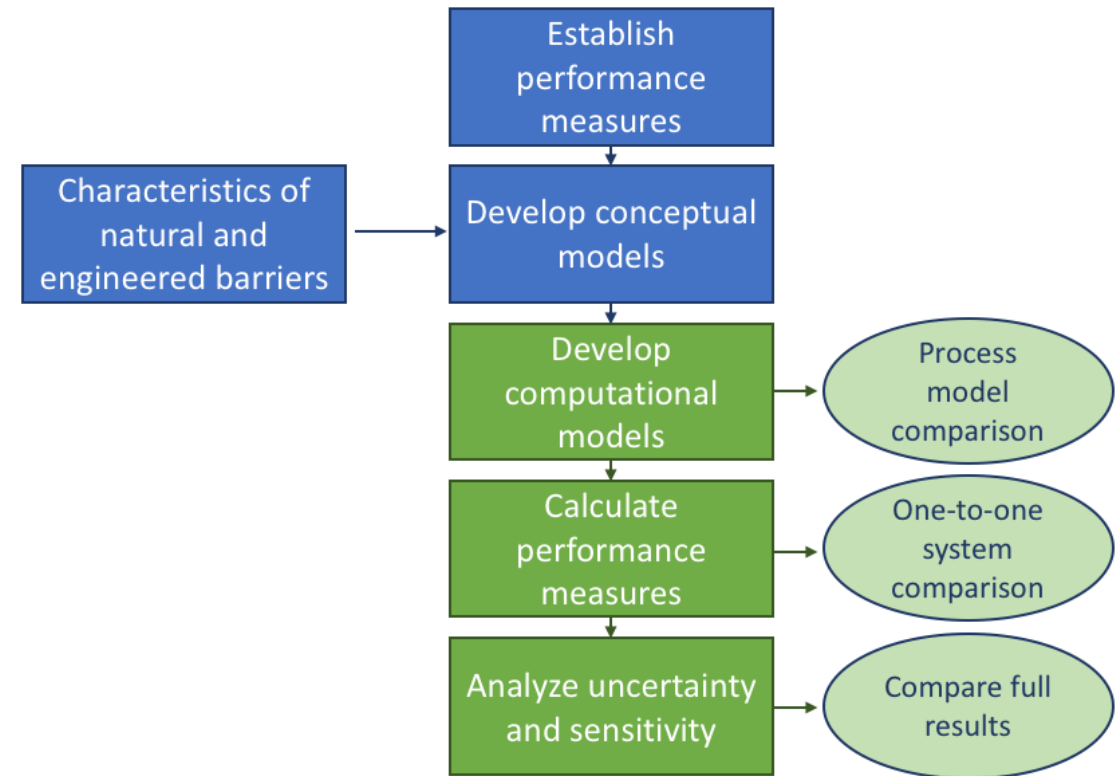
## Salt Dome



- Capability development
  - Software
  - Workflow
  - People
- Influence of modelling choices
  - Model fidelity
  - Omission/inclusion of processes
  - Coupling
- Compare to other uncertainties
  - Stochastic fracture network
  - Uncertain inputs
  - Scenario uncertainties

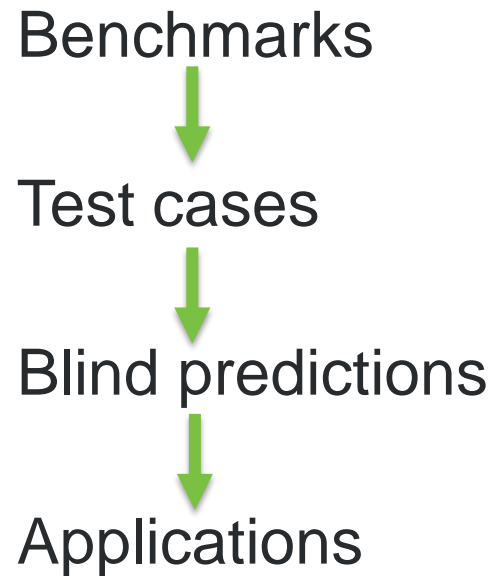
# Task F Structure

- Step 0 - Reference Case Definition
- Step 1 – Benchmarks/Process Models
  - Relatively simple problems that address a subset of features and/or processes
- Step 2 - Deterministic Reference Case
  - Addresses coupling between processes and results in multiple performance measures
- Step 3 - Uncertainty Propagation
  - Uncertainty in performance measures resulting from propagation of uncertainty
  - Sensitivity of performance measures to uncertain model inputs (correlation, regression)
- Step 4 - Sensitivity Analysis Methods
  - Interested teams may also compare methods of sensitivity analysis (variance decomposition, etc.)

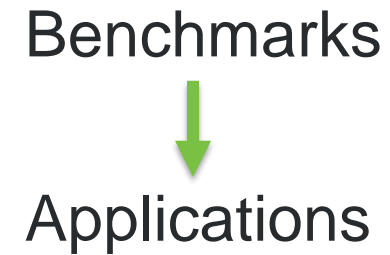


# Task F is Atypical

## Typical DECOVALEX Task



## Task F



# Teams

## Crystalline

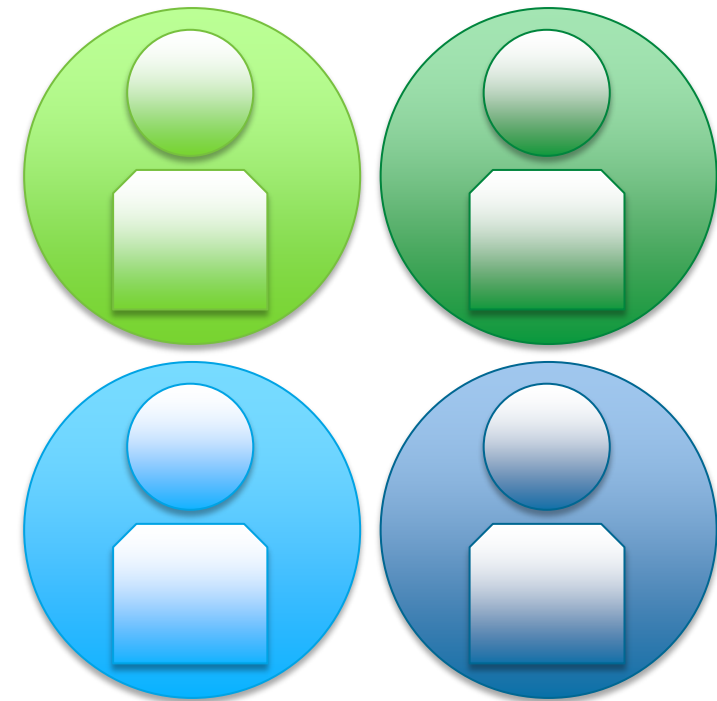
								 	
Canada REGULATOR	Canada IMPLEMENTER	Czech Republic IMPLEMENTER	Germany GEOSCIENCE ADVISOR	Germany REGULATOR	Germany SAFETY CONSULTANT	Korea IMPLEMENTER	Sweden REGULATOR	Taiwan IMPLEMENTER	United States IMPLEMENTER

## Salt

				
Germany REGULATOR	Germany SAFETY CONSULTANT	Netherlands IMPLEMENTER	United Kingdom SAFETY CONSULTANT	United States IMPLEMENTER

# Benefit to Program

- Integration of features and processes
  - Generation and upscaling of discrete fracture networks
  - Dual continuum fracture-matrix diffusion
  - Salt reconsolidation
- Confidence building
  - Software benchmarking
  - Comparison of modeling approaches
  - Mutual learning
- Next generation of repository scientists
  - Reference case development
  - Numerical implementation and simulation
  - PFLOTRAN software development
  - Uncertainty and sensitivity analysis



# Crystalline Benchmarks



# Crystalline Benchmarks and Test Cases

## Test Cases

Steady-state flow

Transient advection/dispersion

Matrix diffusion

4-fracture network (deterministic)

Stochastic fracture network

Radionuclide source term

Buffer and canister processes



# Crystalline Benchmarks and Test Cases

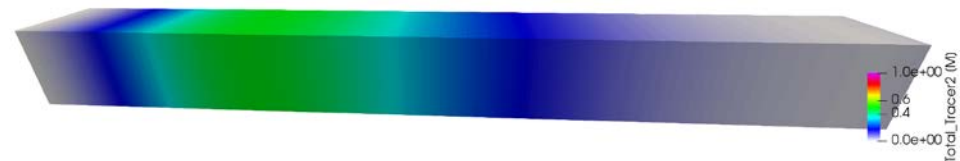
	Test Cases	
	Steady-state flow	✓
★	Transient advection/dispersion	✓
	Matrix diffusion	✓
★	4-fracture network (deterministic)	✓
	Stochastic fracture network	✓
	Radionuclide source term	
	Buffer and canister processes	

# Transient Advection and Dispersion

Conservative



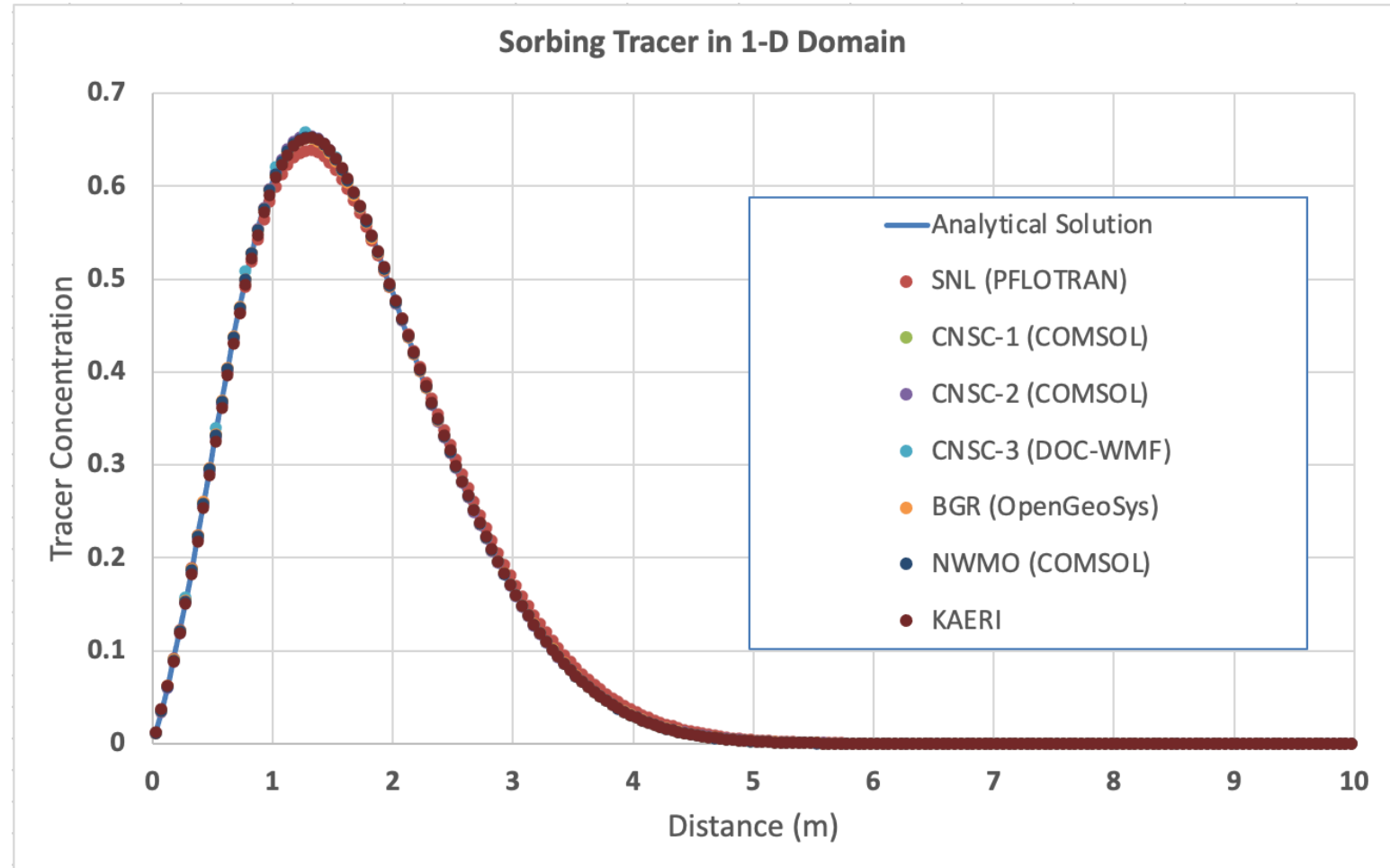
Decay



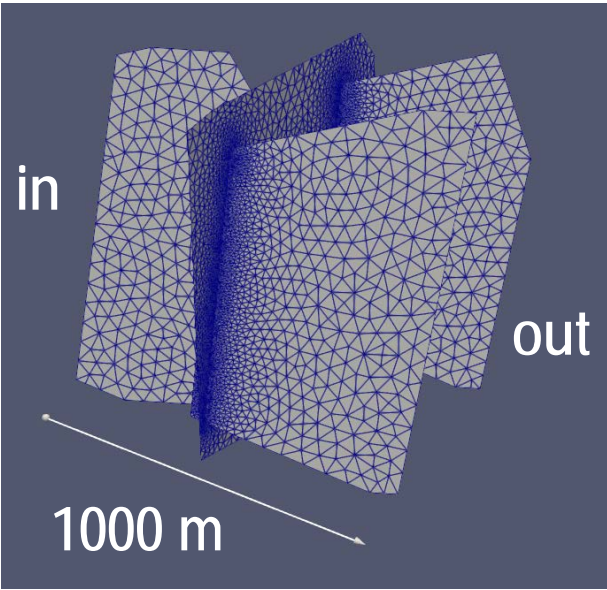
Adsorb



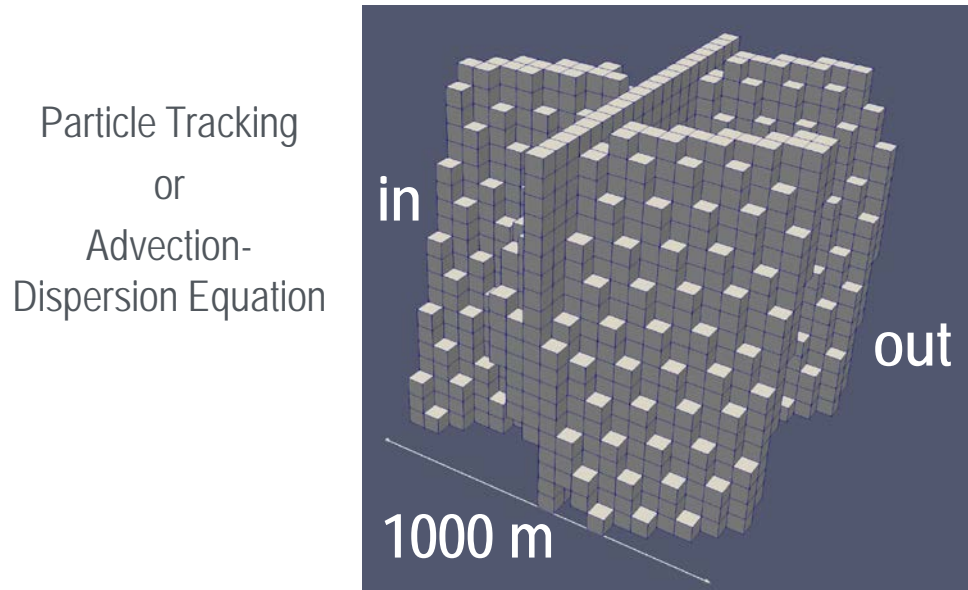
- Conservative
- Decaying
- Adsorbing



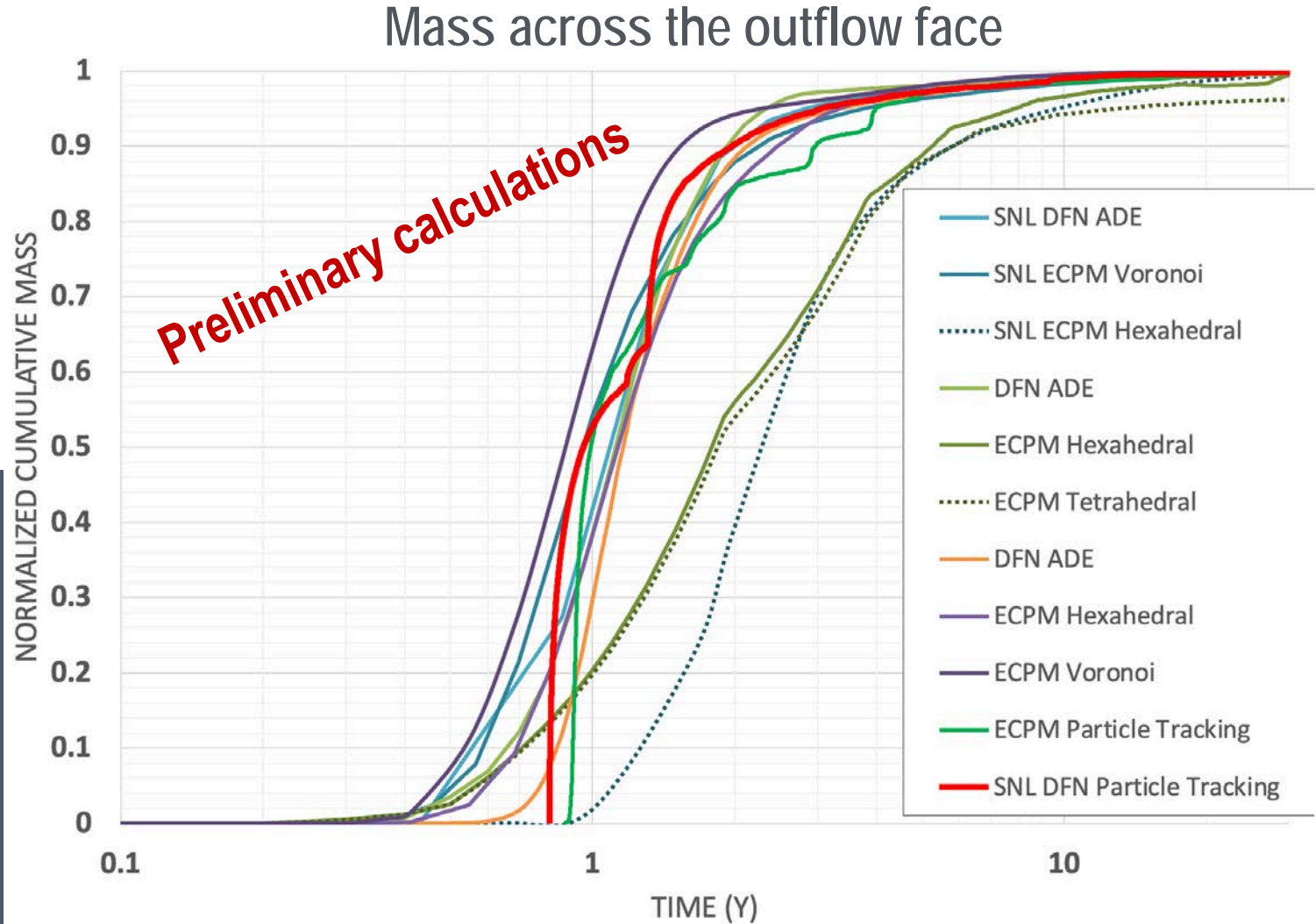
# 4-Fracture Network



Discrete Fracture Network (DFN)  
or  
Equivalent Continuous Porous Medium (ECPM)



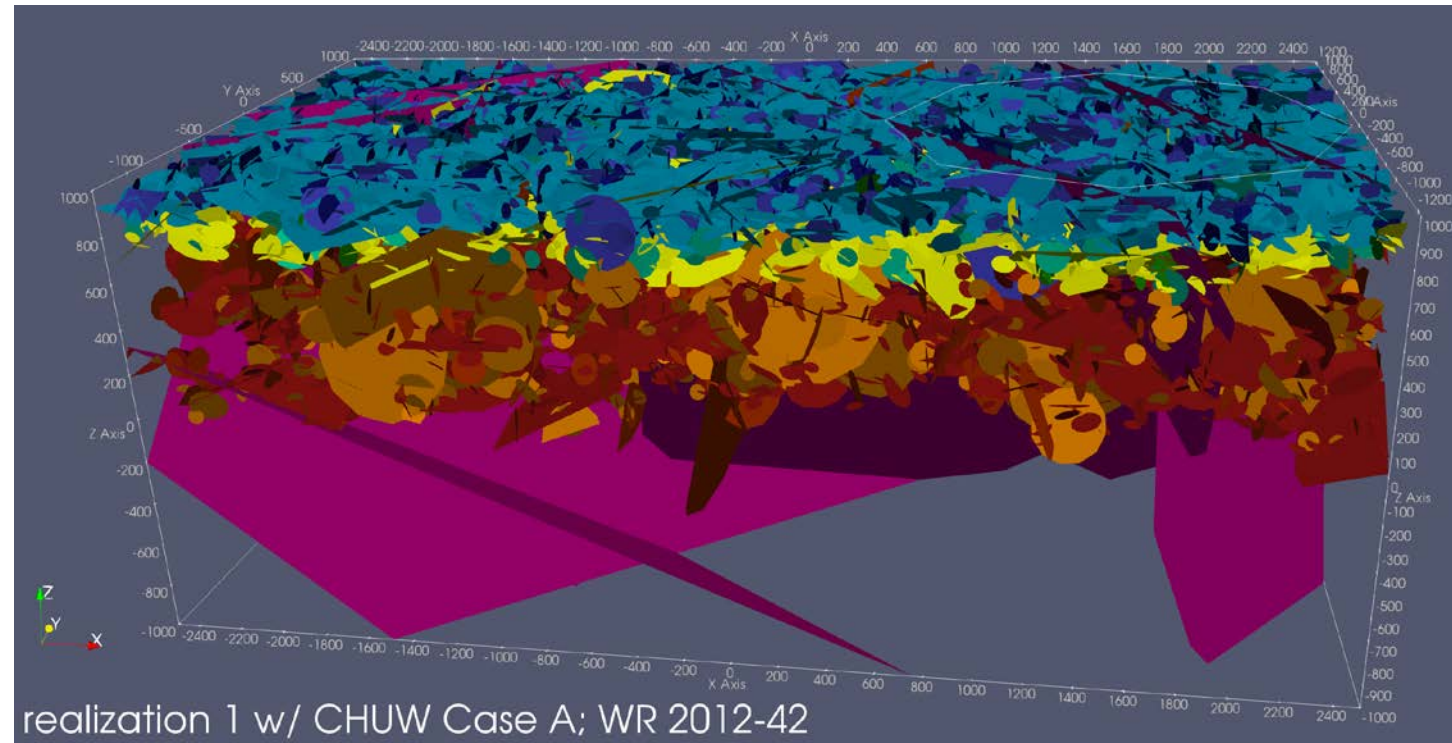
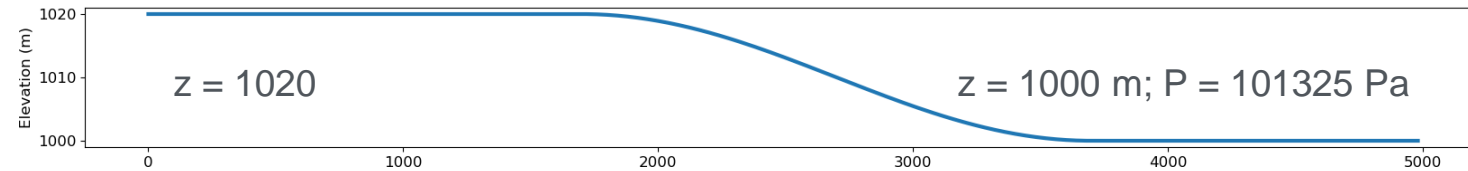
Particle Tracking  
or  
Advection-Dispersion Equation



# Crystalline Reference Case

# Crystalline Reference Case – Natural Barrier System

- Loosely based on Olkiluoto
  - Deterministic fracture zones based on Brittle Fracture Zones (WR-2017-32)
  - Stochastic discrete fracture network based on Central Hydraulic Unit West (WR-2012-42)
    - 3 depth zones each with 3 fracture sets
  - Can relate fracture transmissivity to normal and shear stress (WR-2016-08)

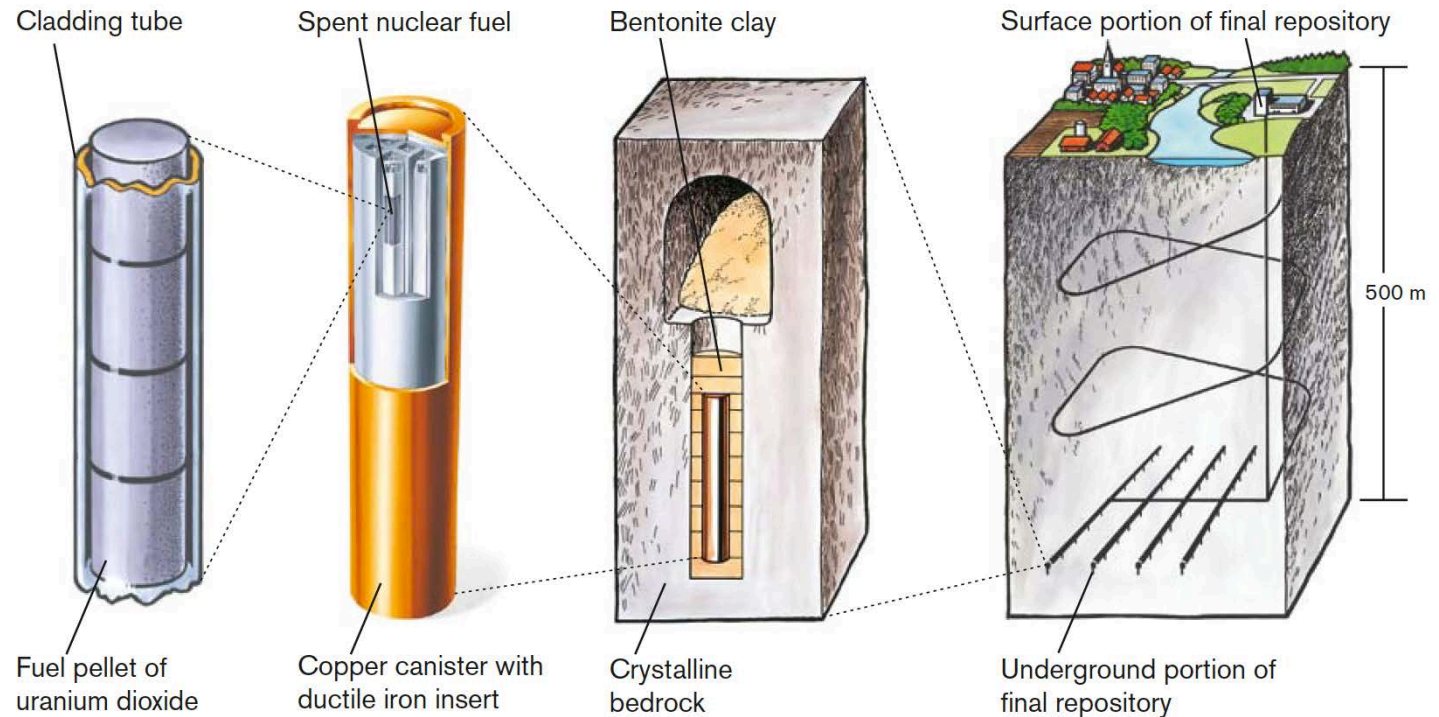


# Crystalline Reference Case – Engineered Barrier System

## ■ KBS-3V emplacement concept

- Spent nuclear fuel
- Copper canister
- Cast iron insert
- Bentonite buffer in boreholes
- Bentonite backfill in drifts

**Initial simulations –  
Tracer transport in steady state flow field**

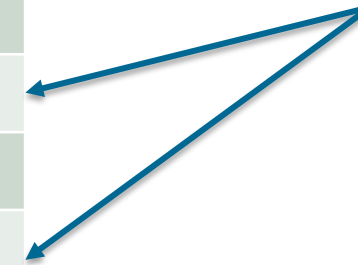


*Figure S-1. The KBS-3 concept for disposal of spent nuclear fuel.*

# Later Challenges – Canister Failure Mechanisms & Feedbacks

CANISTER FAILURE	Priority 1	2	3	4
Corrosion	3	4	-	1
Shear	2	2	4	-
Anything w/ glacial	3	1	-	4
Pinhole	2	1	2	2

Sorption models in buffer?



FEEDBACKS	Number of Interested Teams	Suggested Priority
Buffer erosion	6	1
Canister corrosion	4	1
Glacial on hydrologic boundary condition*	8	2
Glacial on Stress/Transmissivity	6	2 (optional)
Seismic on Stress/Transmissivity	4	-skip-
Thermal overpressure on transmissivity	5	1.5? (optional)

\*and/or sea level change



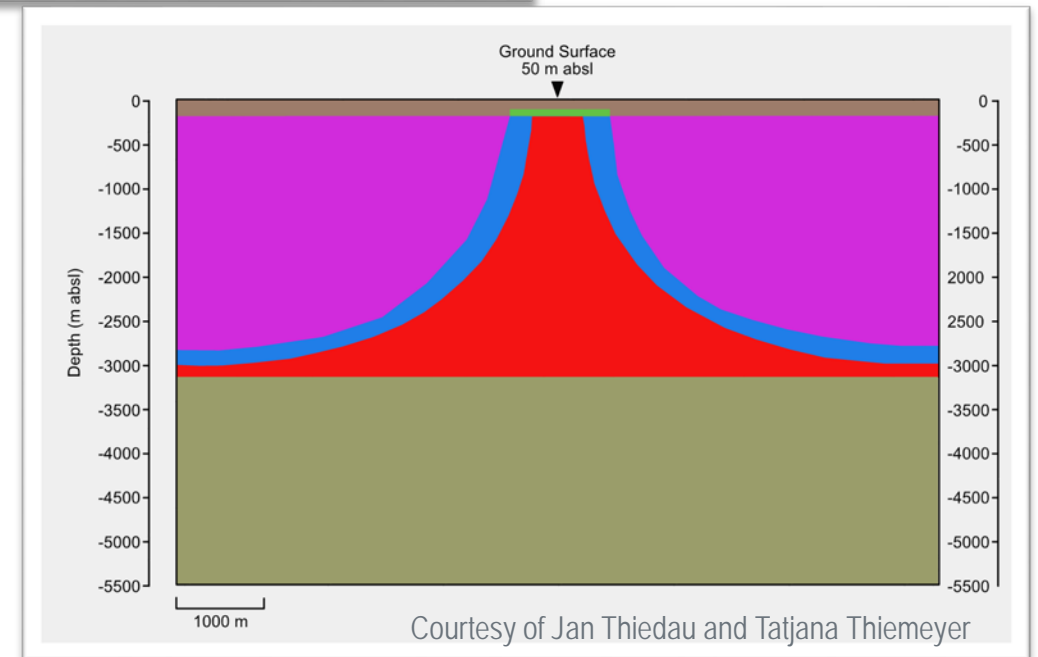
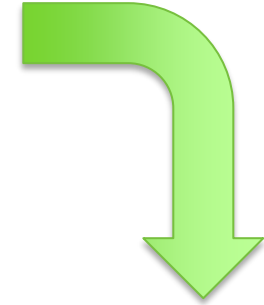
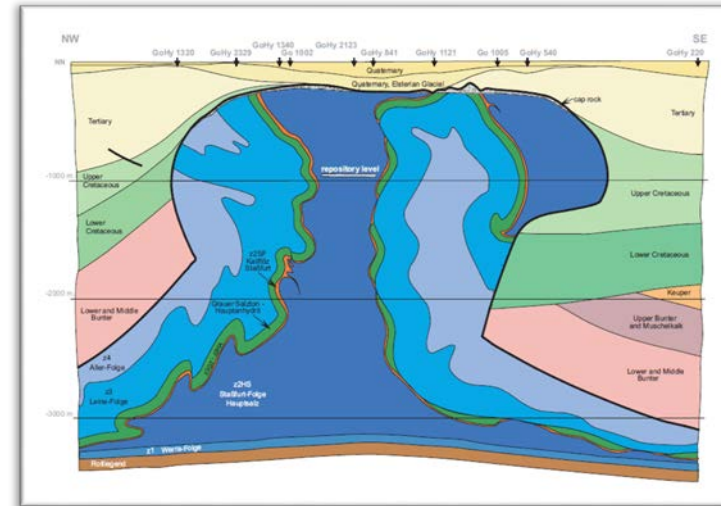
# Domal Salt Reference Case

# Salt Reference Case – Natural Barrier System

## ■ Salt dome

- Low porosity ( $\phi \leq 0.1$  vol-%)
- Low permeability ( $k \leq 10^{-22}$  m<sup>2</sup>)
- No flowing groundwater ( $\sim 0.1$  vol-% brine)
- High thermal conductivity ( $\geq 5$  W/m · K)
- Openings creep closed ( $> 10^0 - 10^2$  yr)
- Crushed salt heals to intact salt

Simplified geometry

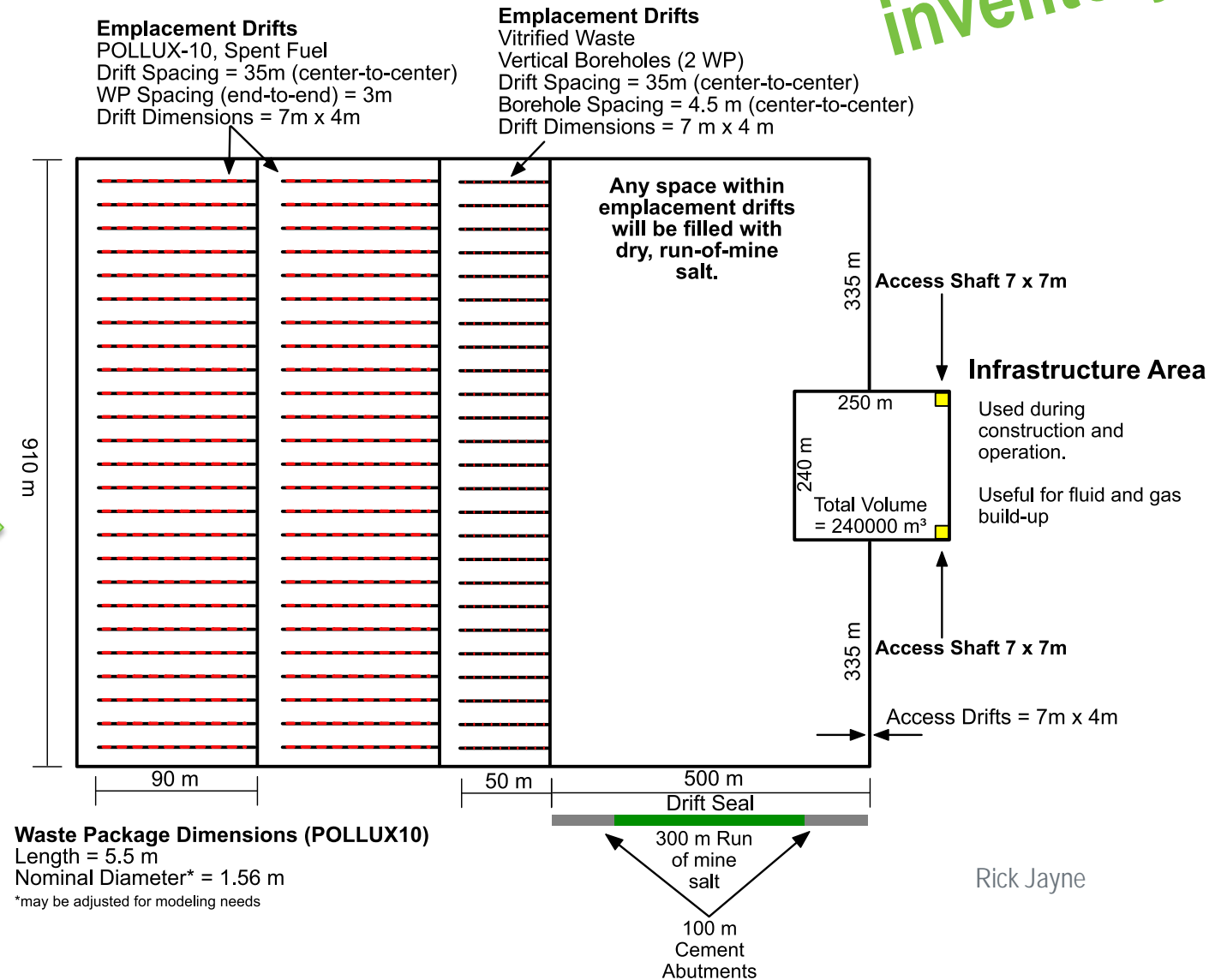
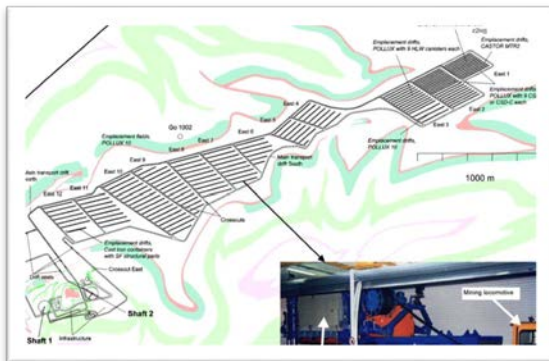
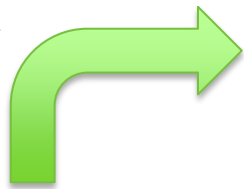


# Salt Reference Case – Engineered Barrier System

Small inventory

- Features borrowed from Germany, Netherlands, United States

- Glass waste form
- Spent nuclear fuel
- Cast iron canister
- Crushed salt backfill in drifts
- Gravel in infrastructure area
- Drift seals
- Shaft seals

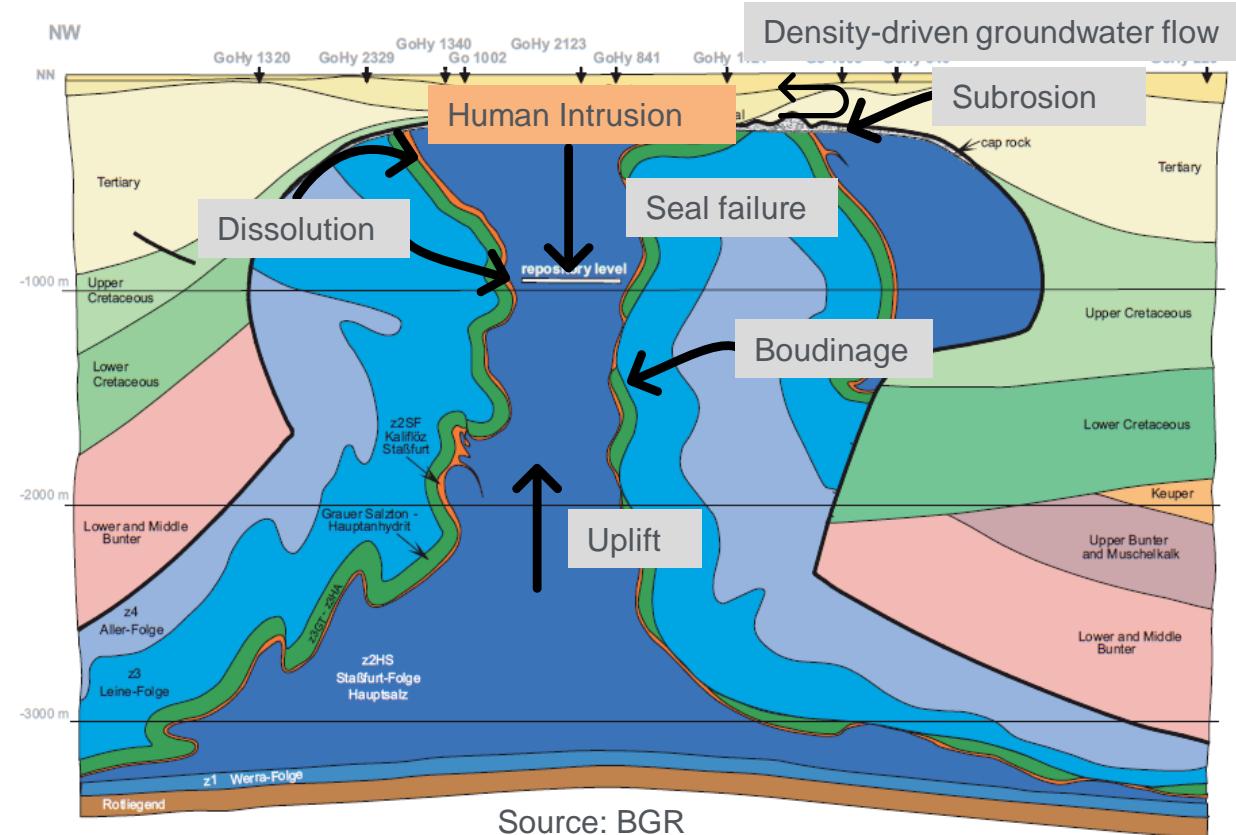


Rick Jayne

# Staged Model Development for Shaft Seal Failure Scenario




- What if the shaft seals fail at 1000 y?
  - Modeled as permeability increase
- Staged model development
  1. Flow + radionuclide transport
  2. + multiphase flow
  3. + drift convergence
  4. + heat flow and temperature-dependence of drift convergence
  5. + model uncertainty in backfill consolidation model
  6. (+ gas generation)

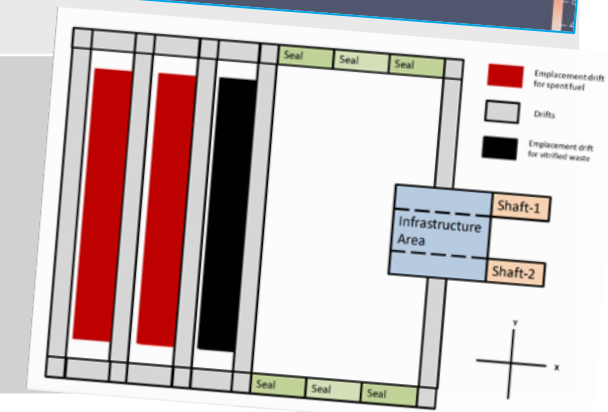
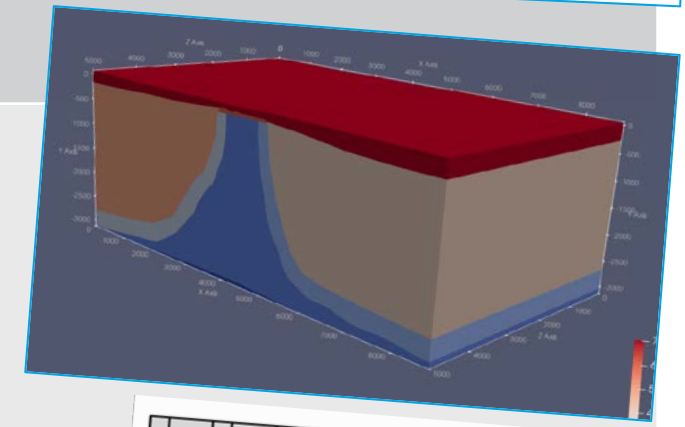
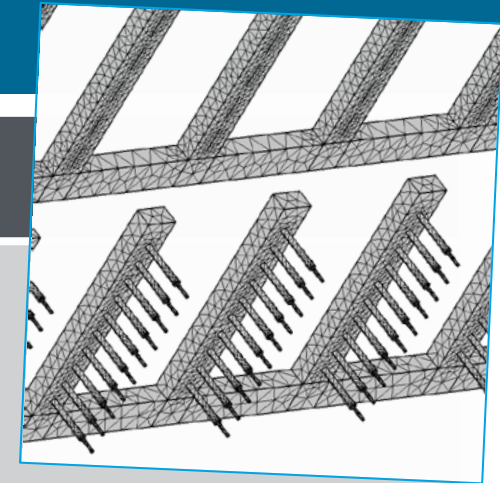
## Failure scenario?



Jens Wolf, Salt Scenario Online Workshop 11-13 August 2020

# Diverse Modeling Approaches

Team	Modeling Tool	Modeling Approach
	COMSOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed representation of repository</li> <li>• Neglect impermeable host rock?</li> </ul>
	PFLOTRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geologic meshing</li> <li>• Include all volumes/materials</li> </ul>
 <p>global research for safety</p>	LOPOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<u>L</u>ooped structures in <u>r</u>epositories”</li> <li>• Segmented model</li> </ul>



- Comparison of performance assessment models and methods
  - Crystalline and salt reference cases
- Build confidence
  - Address uncertainty introduced by modeling approach
  - Incorporate features, events, and processes identified in international programs
- Develop
  - Simulation and analysis capability
  - Next generation of repository scientists

# References

- LaForce, T., K. W. Chang, F. V. Perry, T. S. Lowry, E. Basurto, R. S. Jayne, D. M. Brooks, S. Jordan, E. R. Stein, R. C. Leone and M. Nole, 2020. *GDSA Repository Systems Analysis Investigations in FY2020*. SAND2020-12028R, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM
- LaForce, T., E. Basurto, K. W. Chang, R. S. Jayne, R. C. Leone, M. Nole, F. V. Perry and E. R. Stein, 2021. *GDSA Repository Systems Analysis Investigations in FY2021*. M2SF-20SN010304062; SAND2021-11691R, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM
- Stein, E. R., R. S. Jayne, T. LaForce, R. C. Leone and S. Nguyen, 2021. *DECOVALEX-2023 Task F Specification Rev. 6*. SAND2021-118892O, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM