

Spent Nuclear Fuel: OST&I Research Program

Presented to: NWTRB Informal Information Exchange

Presented by: Rod Ewing & Mark Peters University of Michigan & Argonne National Laboratory

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Office of Science and Technology and International (OST&I)

Mission

"Provide advanced science and technology to continually *enhance our understanding* of the repository system and to reduce the cost and schedule for the OCRWM mission."



Source Term Targeted Thrust of OST&I

Integration

Research program is focused on the changing conditions over *time*, identifying the *critical processes* within each time interval, and with attention to the *radionuclides* that are the *major contributors to dose*



Critical Processes

- Kinetics of waste form corrosion
- Formation of secondary, alteration phases
- Sorption/reduction on the surfaces of near-field materials
- Formation and mobility of colloids



Radionuclides of Interest

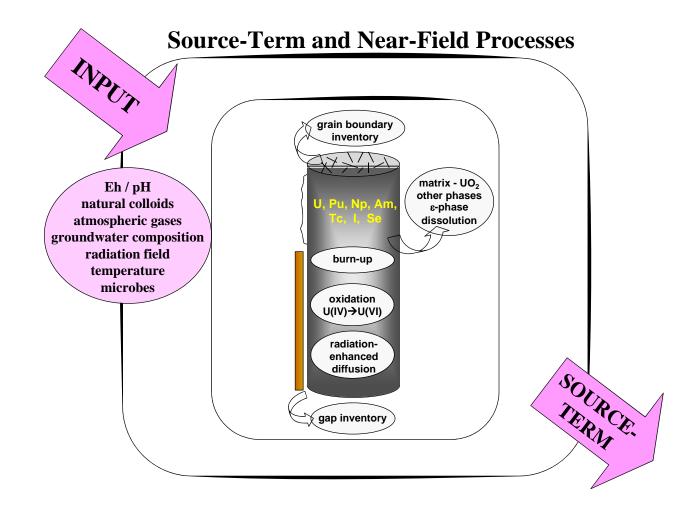
²³⁸U, ²³⁴U, ²³³U,

²³⁹Pu, ²³⁷Np, ²⁴¹Am,

²²⁶Ra, ¹²⁹I, ⁹⁹Tc, ⁷⁹Se, and ³⁶Cl

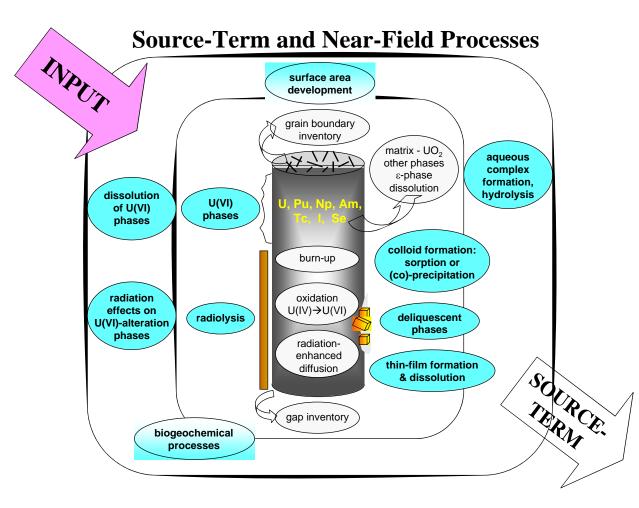


Source Term Targeted Thrust (prior to breach of waste package)





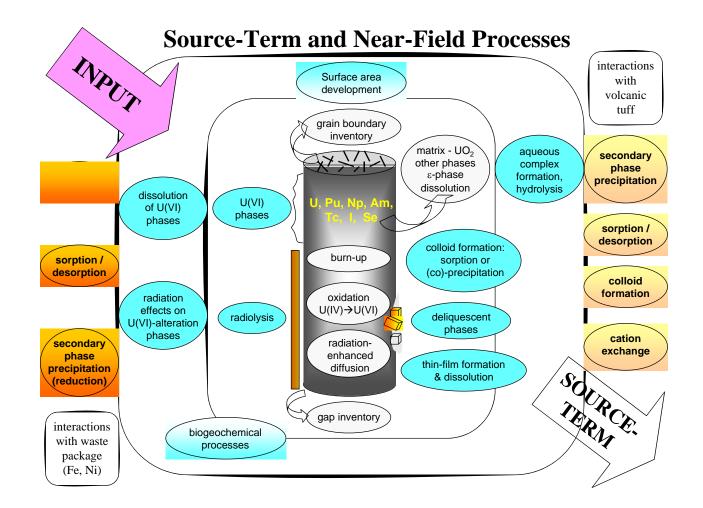
Source Term Targeted Thrust (early waste package failure)





DI

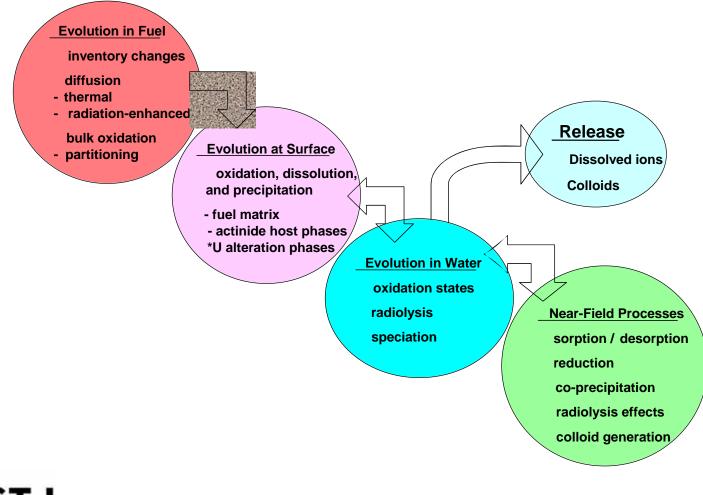
Source Term Targeted Thrust (waste package failure at longer times)



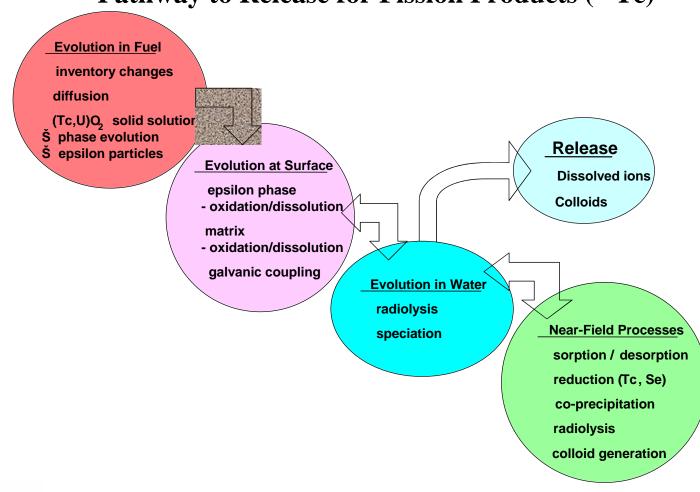


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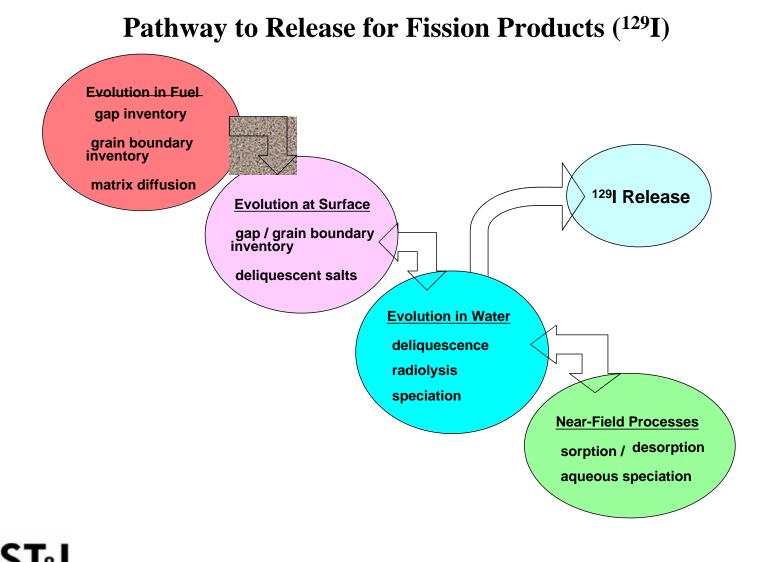


Ewing NWTRB 06/28/05.ppt



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Pathway to Release for Fission Products (⁹⁹Tc)



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Integration

- Time
- Critical Processes
- Radionuclide Inventories
- Pathways to Radionuclide Release



Research Areas

- Objective enhance the understanding of the release mechanisms of key radionuclides from spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and explore technical enhancements
- Engineered materials and radionuclide sequestration
 - Corrosion effects on chemistry and radionuclide release processes
- Secondary alteration phases
 - > Effects of environment on the formation, evolution, and radionuclide incorporation
- Matrix dissolution
 - Oxidation and dissolution of SNF and evolution of surface conditions

Present Research Areas

- Sequestration of radionuclides (SNL, ANL, PNNL)
- Impact of secondary alteration phases of SNF on mobility of Np and Pu (Notre Dame)
- Deliquescence and decay heat effects on source term (ANL)
- Dissolution mechanisms and rates (PNNL)
- Chemistry and coordination structure of radionuclides (ANL)
- Corrosion of SNF: The long-term assessment (University of Michigan)



Solicitation for Proposals 2005

- Secondary alteration phases and radionuclide release
 - > stability and thermochemistry
 - > solubility
 - > energetics of radionuclide incorporation
 - > structural studies
 - > sorption/desorption mechanisms
 - > kinetics of precipitation and dissolution
- International source term programs for collaboration on understanding release of key radionuclides



Solicitation Awards

- Mitigation of the Release of ¹²⁹I from Spent Nuclear Fuel via Uptake by Uranyl Alteration Phases (Thomas E. Albrecht-Schmitt, Auburn University)
- An In-Situ Spectroelectrochemical Study of Np Redox, Dissolution and Precipitation Behavior at the Corroding CSNF / Alteration Phase Interface (Artem Guelis, Argonne National Laboratory)
- Np-Incorporation into the U6+-alteration phases of spent nuclear fuel and Np-sorption onto oxide phases (Udo Becker, University of Michigan)
- Surface Charge and Radionuclide Adsorption Characteristics of U(IV/VI) and metal corrosion oxides at 25-150°C under Repository Chemical Environments (David J. Wesolowski, Oak Ridge National Laboratory)
- Direct Determination of the Thermodynamic Properties of Uranyl Minerals Important for the Performance of the Geological Repository at Yucca Mountain (Jeremy B. Fein, University of Notre Dame)
- A Model for Radionuclide Release From Spent Commercial Nuclear Fuel (Carl I. Steefel, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)
- Actinide Adsorption to U(VI) Silicates (S. B. Clark, Washington State University)
- Natural Sequestration of Radionuclides in Volcanic Tuff And Secondary Phases (J. P. Icenhower, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory)

