

Methodological approach for a safety demonstration and verification concept for a HLW repository in claystone in Germany

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The work is funded by the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi = Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Technologie), Germany.

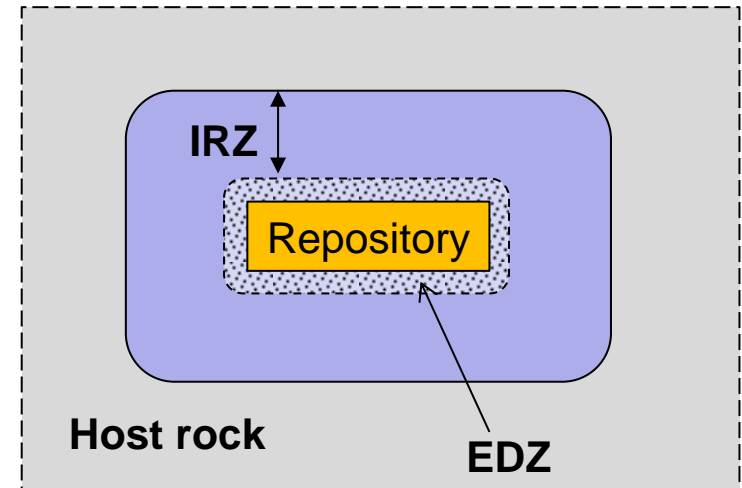
Background – Safety Requirements

The HLW must be concentrated in an **isolating rock zone (IRZ)**.

The **isolating rock zone** is part of the repository system which, together with the geotechnical seals (shaft seals, drift seals etc.) ensure containment of the waste.

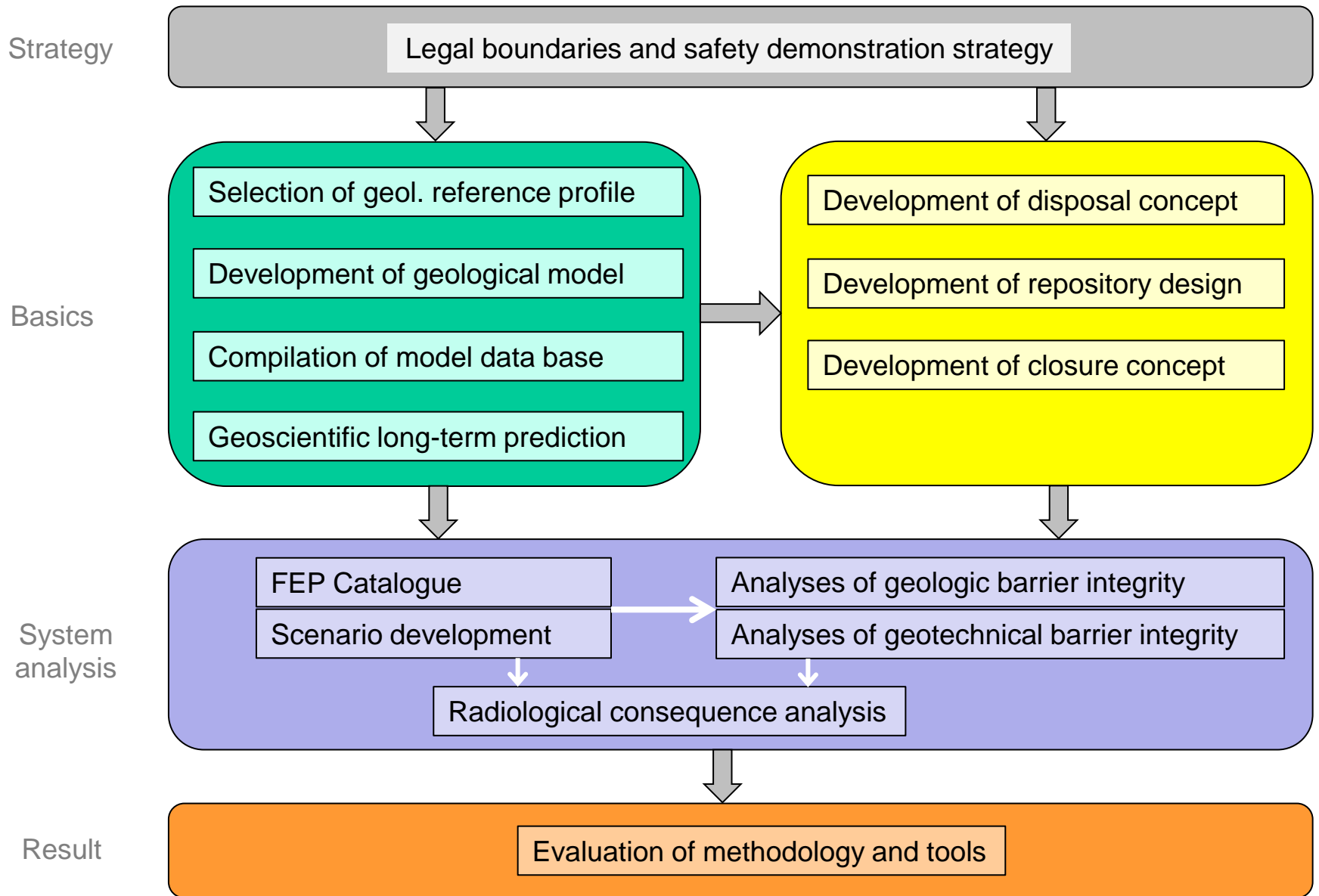
The safety requirements ask for a suitable:

- Repository design
- Disposal concept
- Closure concept
- Dimension of the isolating rock zone (IRZ)



A site-specific safety assessment (1 mill years) must be carried out to provide evidence of

- the integrity of the IRZ
 - the limited radiological release
 - for probable (10 μ -sieverts/a) and
 - less probable (100 μ -sieverts/a)
- repository developments



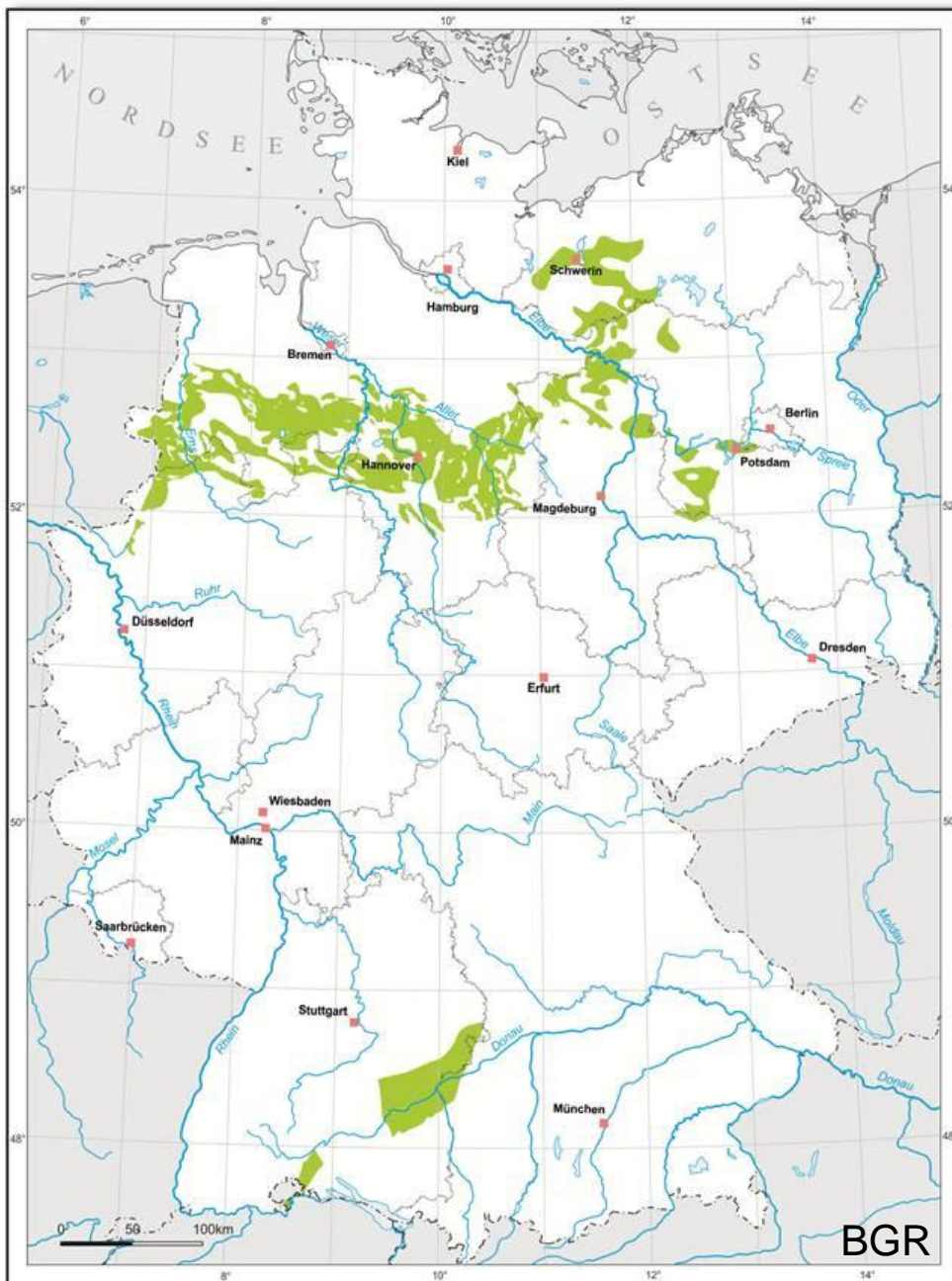
Clay formations potentially suitable for hosting a repository in Germany

Geologic situation is very different in northern and southern Germany

Identification of a single reference geologic situation is not possible



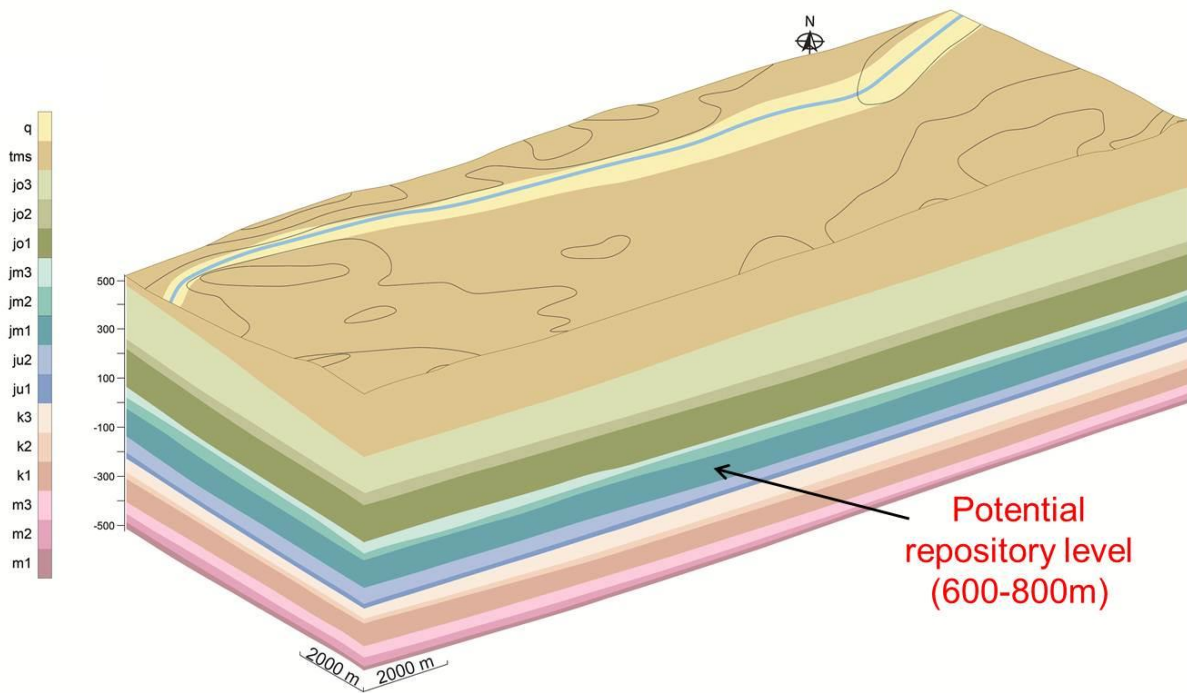
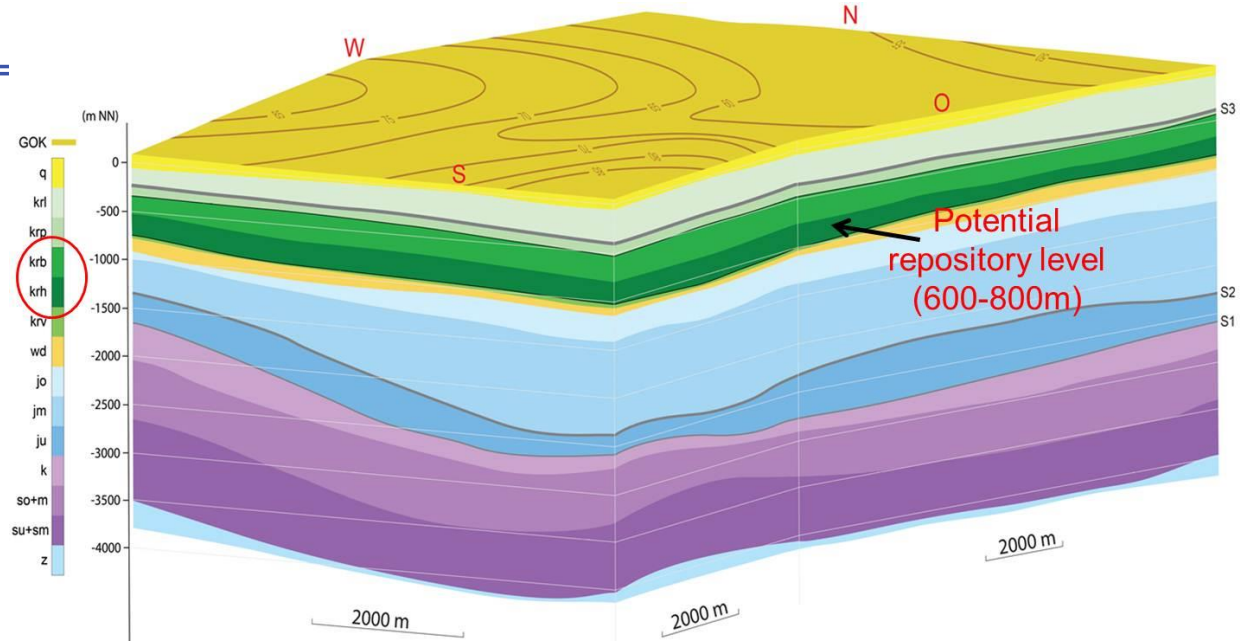
Development of two reference profiles and geological models



(HOTH et al. 2007)

Geology

Model NORTH Barremium & Hauterivium (Lower cretaceous clay)



Model SOUTH Opalinus Clay (Jurassic clay)

Geology

Geoscientific long-term prediction

Climatic evolutions

Ice ages

Permafrost

Glacial channelling

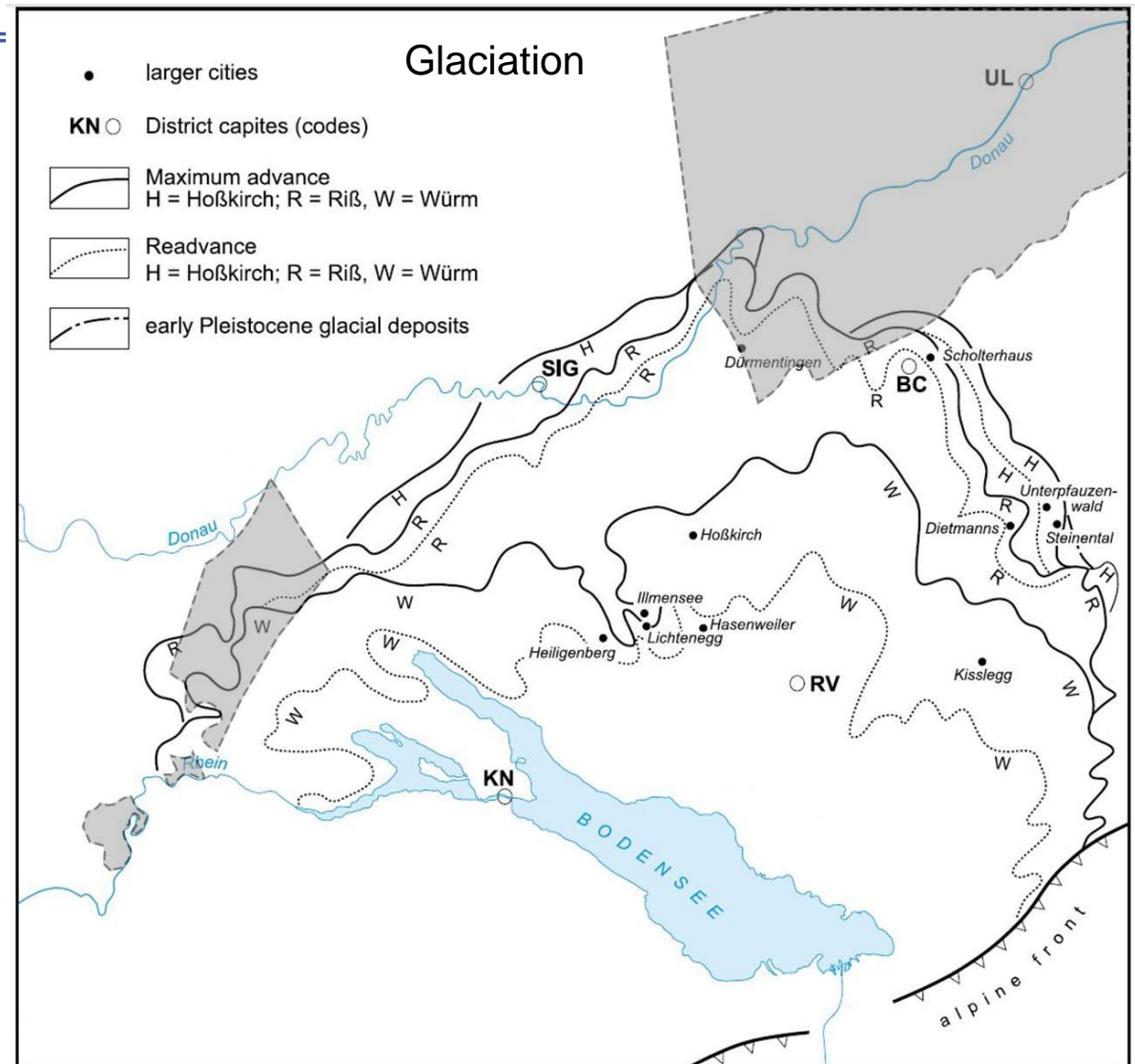
Vertical crust movements

Earthquakes

Geomorphologic evolutions

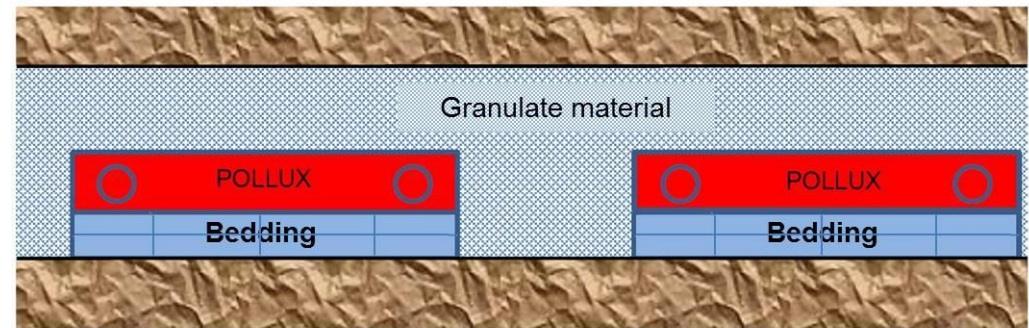
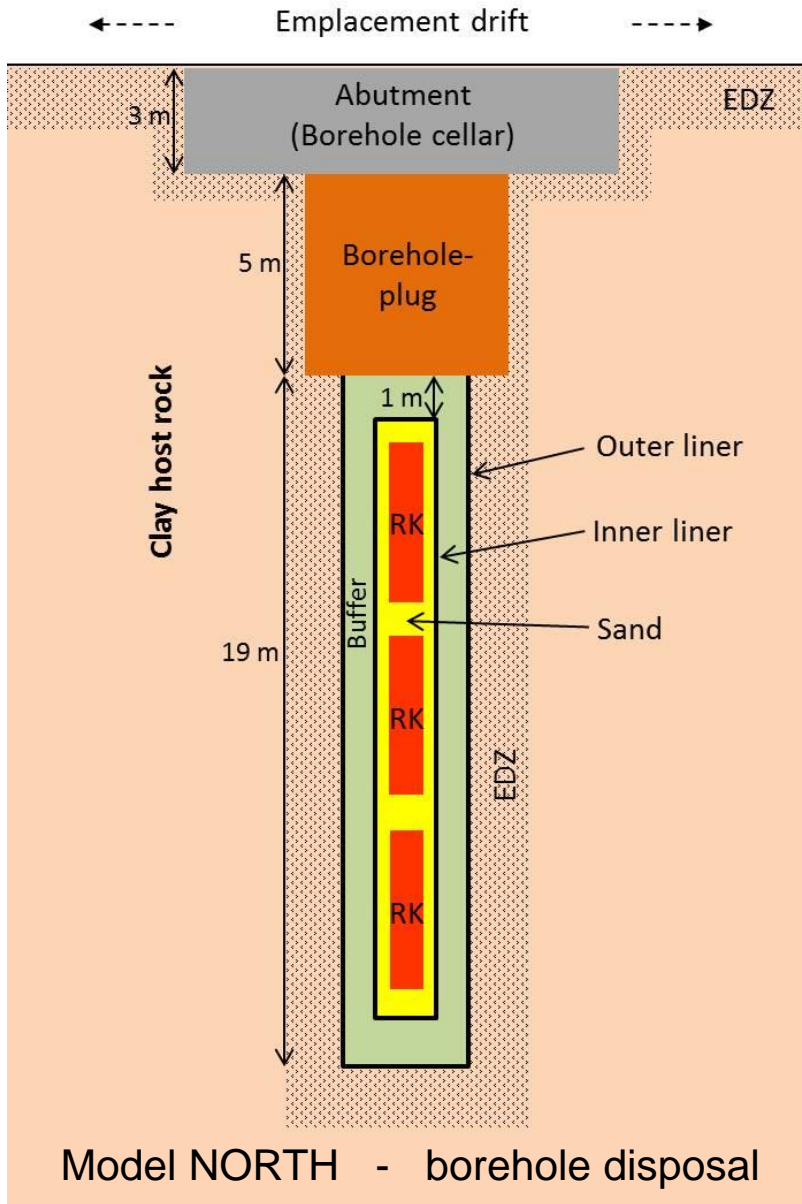
Tectonic evolutions

Hydrogeological evolutions

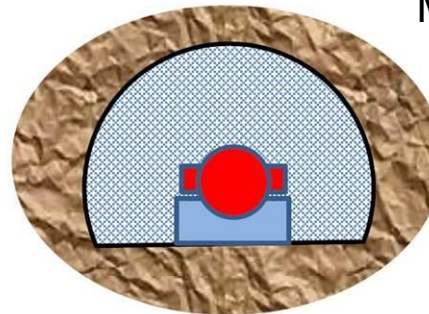


(modified after Ellwanger et al. 2011)

Disposal Concepts



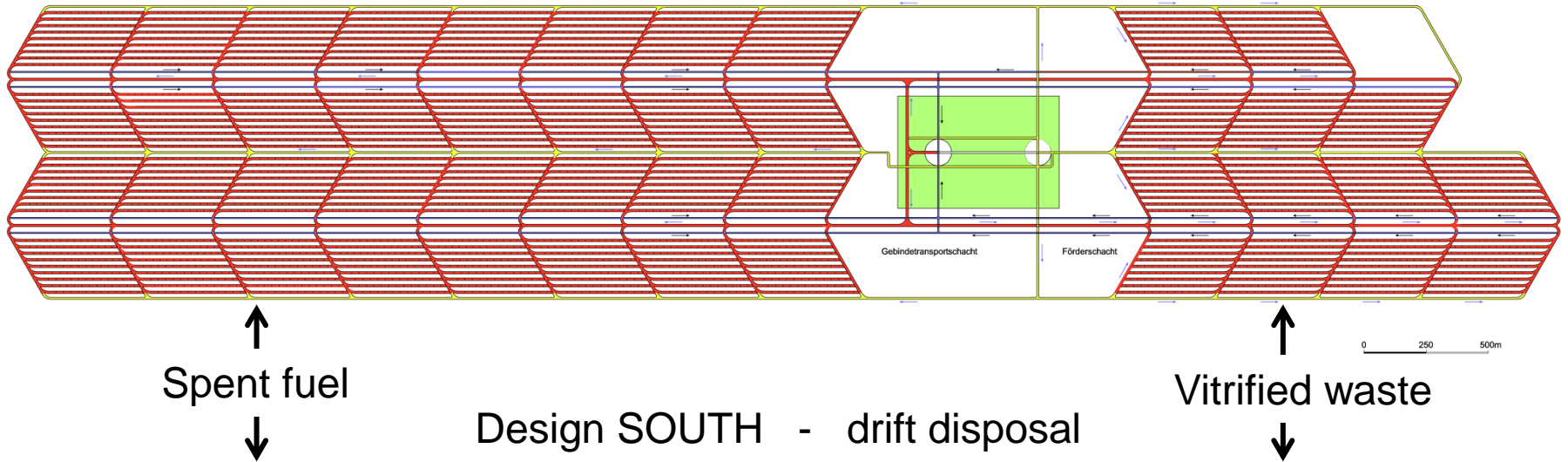
Model SOUTH - drift disposal



Thickness of the Opalinus clay in southern Germany is about 100 m. Thus, vertical borehole disposal is not possible.

Repository Design

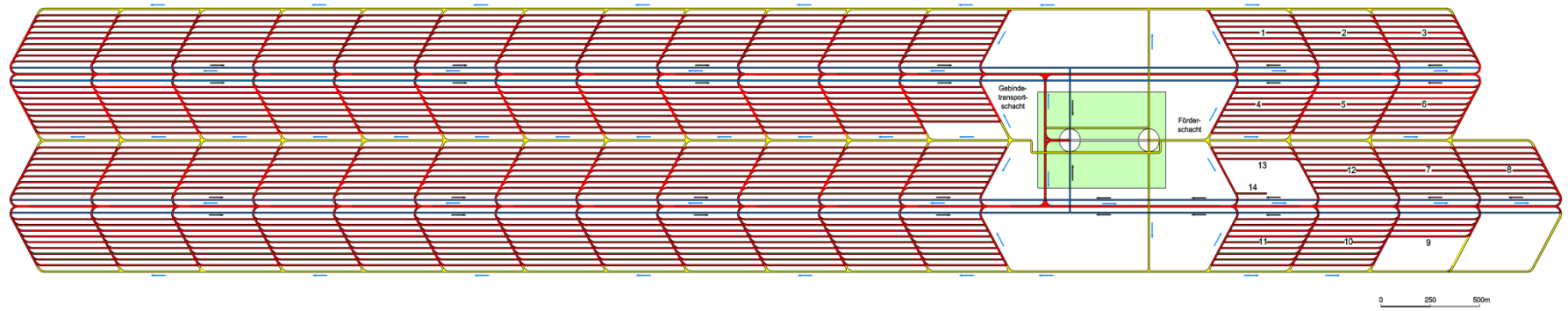
Design NORTH - vertical borehole disposal



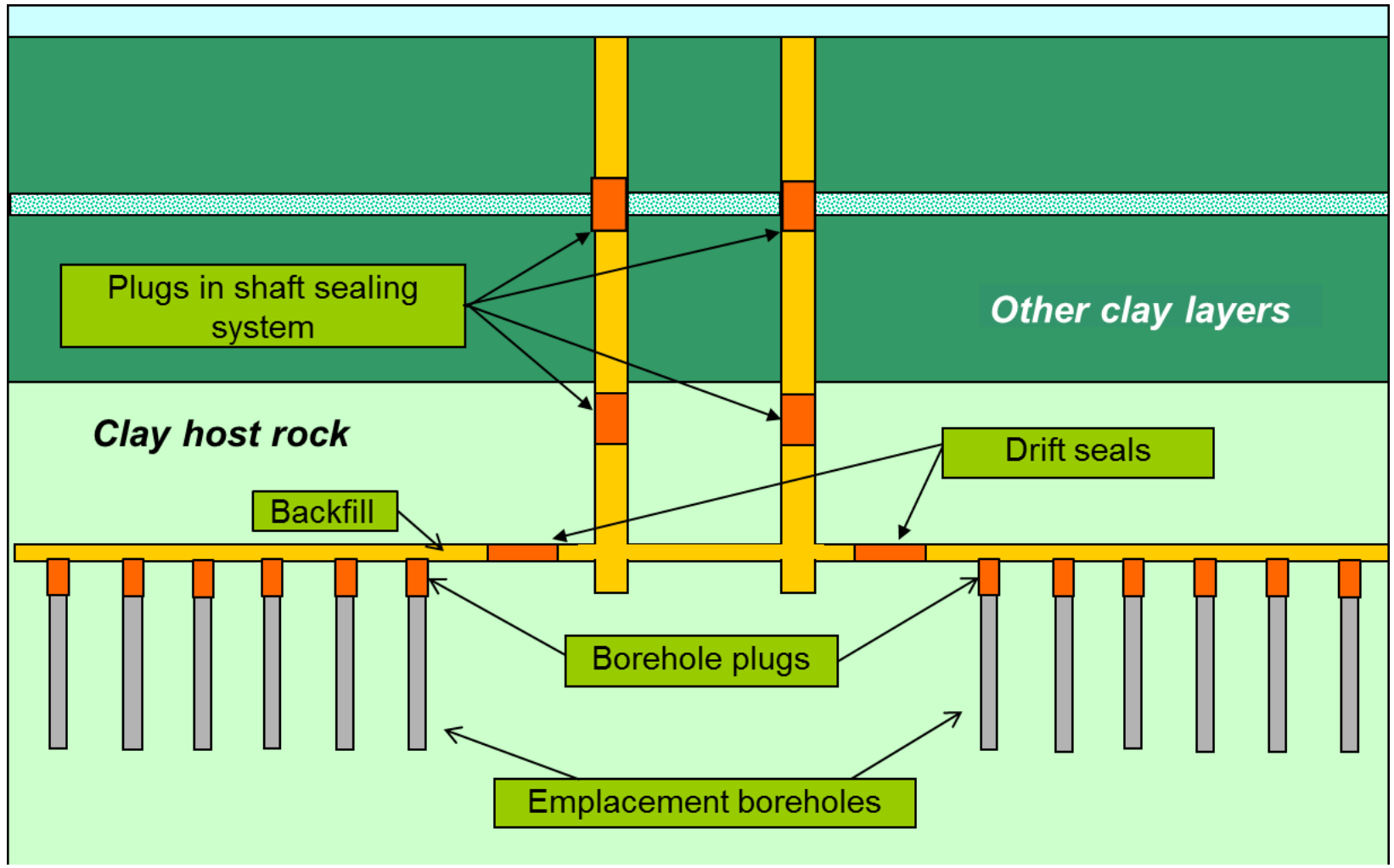
↑
Spent fuel

↑
Vitrified waste

Design SOUTH - drift disposal



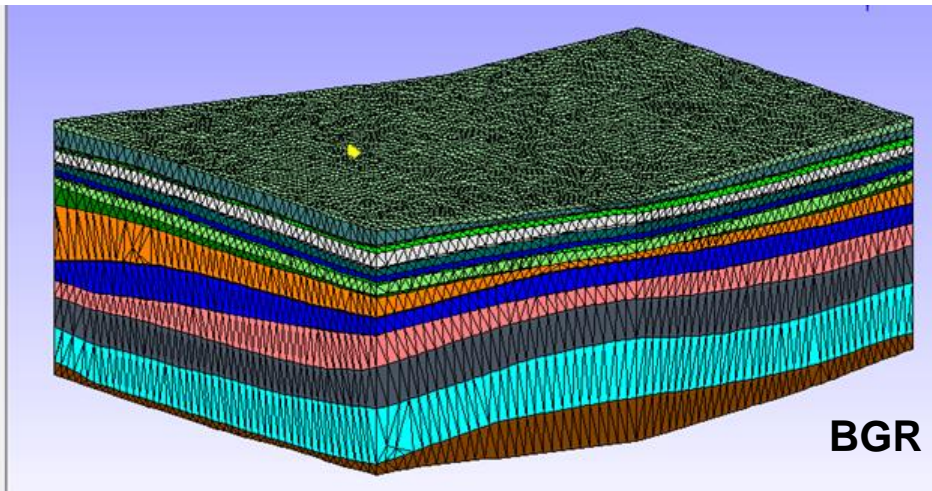
==== Closure Concept – Schematic Overview (NORTH) =====



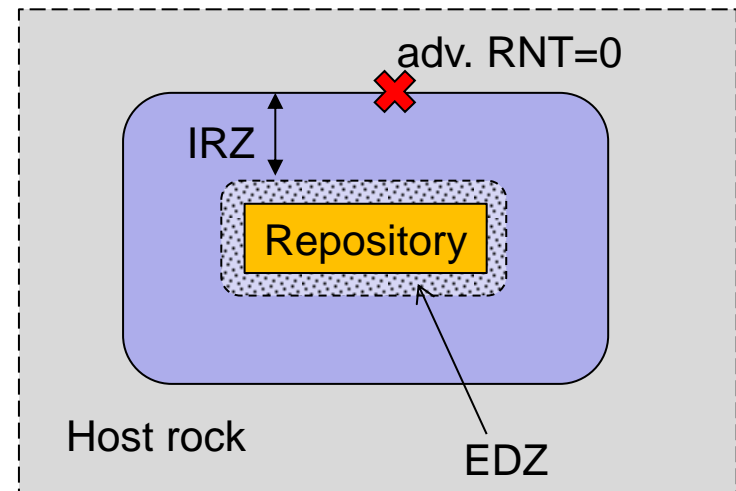
Detailed designs for borehole plugs, drift plugs and for shaft sealing systems are currently under development

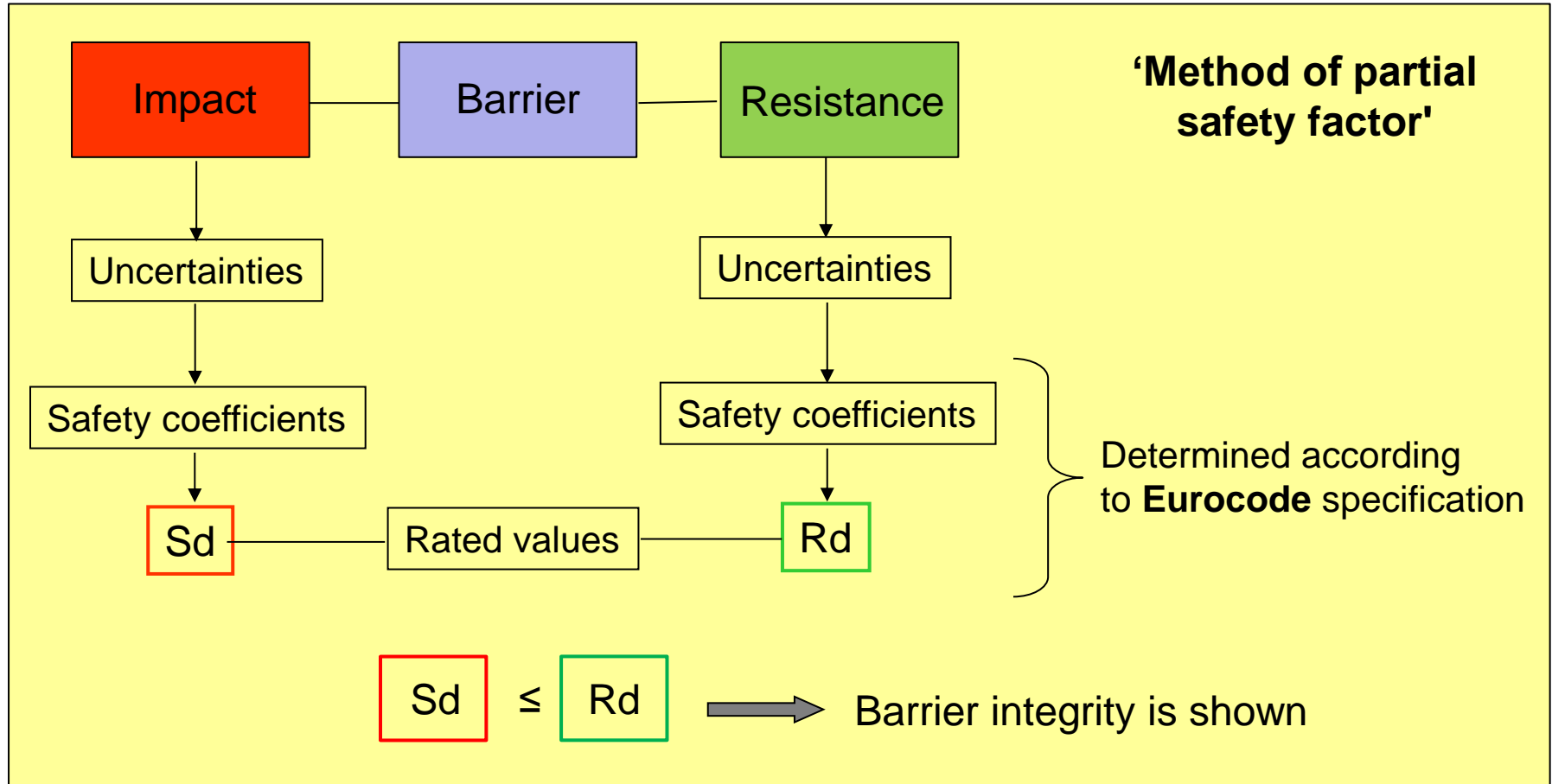
The Integrity of the isolating rock zone (IRZ) is assured if the following **4 criteria** are met (preliminary assumptions):

- the advection-criterion: **Adv. RN Transport = 0 at IRZ boundary**
- the temperature-criterion: **$T < 150^{\circ}\text{C}$**
- the fluid pressure-criterion: **$(\sigma^{\text{eff}} = \sigma^{\text{tot}} - \alpha P) > 0$** (no tensile stress)
- the dilatancy-criterion: **$\sigma_D = 0.5 \cdot \sigma_F$**



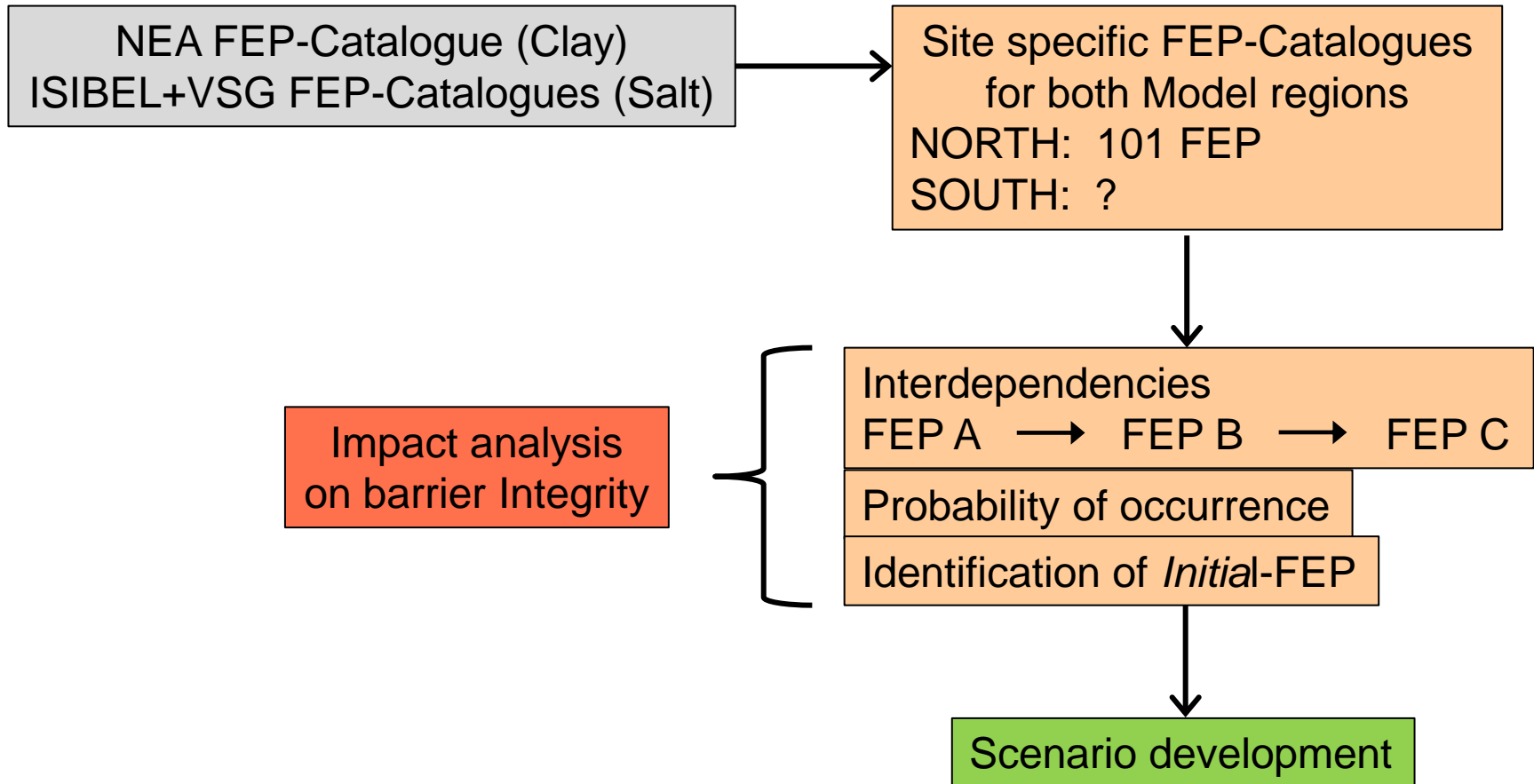
BGR





“Non-standard” buildings can be handled by applying the **European Standard** called **EUROCODE** which comprises structural engineering rules for individual buildings.

The **EUROCODE** allows for applying a **consistent safety demonstration concept** for the different barriers within a repository \rightarrow consistent safety evaluation.



Initial-FEPs are FEPs with direct impact on a barrier

Scenario Development

- Specific assumptions
- *Initial*-FEPs in probable characteristics
- FEP „Transport of radionuclides“ in a probable characteristic

- Alternative assumptions

- *Initial*-FEP with less probable characteristics

- Less probable FEP

- FEP “Transport of radionuclides” with less probable characteristics

System Analysis

probable

Reference-
scenario



Alternative-
scenaria

less probable

Conclusions – Current Status

Geological models N/S

Geoscientific long-term prediction N/S

Disposal concepts N/S

Repository design N/S

Closure concepts N/S (Draft versions)

FEP-Catalogue N

FEP-Catalogue S (started)

Analysis of geological barrier integrity N/S (started for N)

Analysis of geotechnical barrier integrity N/S (started for N)

Scenario development N/S

Radiological consequence analysis N/S

Evaluation of the methodology for the safety assessment

Thank You !

Acknowledgements:

We would like to thank the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi = Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Technologie) for funding the research and development activities under the contract No. 02E11061A/B