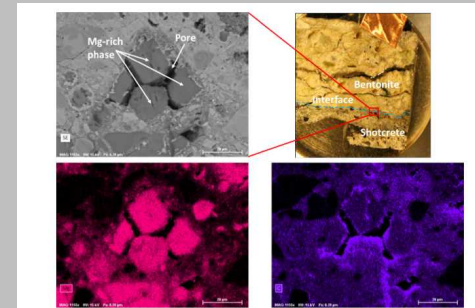
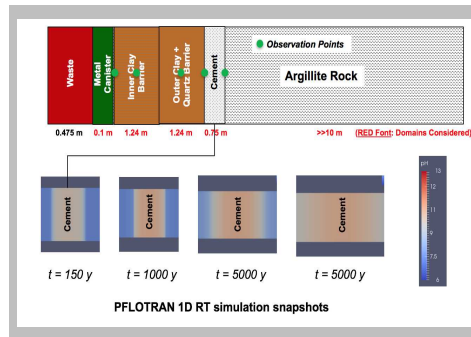


-----

-----

# PFLOTRAN



## Wasteform Interactions: *Modeling and Advanced Characterization*

*Ed Matteo, Carlos Jové-Colón, and David Sassani (SNL)*

NNSA-IAEC Topic Area V Workshop , December 2017

# Modelling Approach 1/2

- Based on the experimental program described previously, the simulations will be constructed in an approach that runs parallel to the experimental procedures, as follows:
- Results from rock characterization and liquid-solid partitioning experiments will be used to create 5 rock conceptual models (including mineralogy, porosity, and diffusivity).
- Results from cements characterization and liquid-solid partitioning experiments will be used to create 2 cement conceptual models (including mineralogy, porosity, and diffusivity).

# Modelling Approach 2/2

- With the conceptual models complete, reactive transport experiments (results from “infinite bath” testing and rock-cement interface studies) can be simulated. This parallel modelling of experiments can be used to aid the design and/or to aid in interpreting results.
- Benchmarking between LXS and PFLOTRAN and/or EQ3/6 based on laboratory interface test simulations.
- 3D Field-scale PFLOTRAN simulations of cement-rock interactions.

# PFLOTRAN Capability

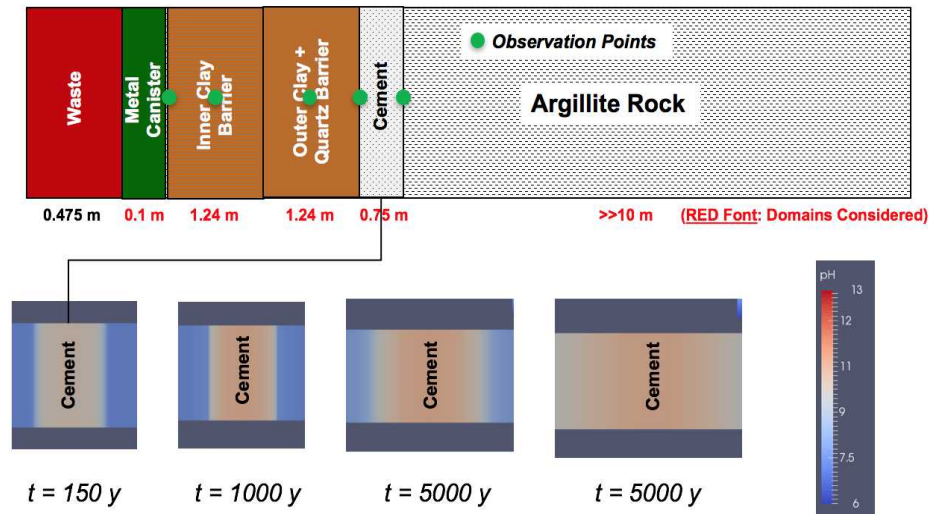
## ■ PFLOTRAN is an

- open-source,
- massively parallel,
- multiphase, 3-D, fully coupled thermos-hydro-chemical (THC) reactive transport code
- useful for simulating complex multi-phase, multicomponent flow and reactive transport in porous media (Hammond et al., 2014).

■ PFLOTRAN also has been used for cementitious materials performance (see figure at right) and environmental assessments.\*

Diffusion Design -> contact intervals

Characterization -> spatial resolution



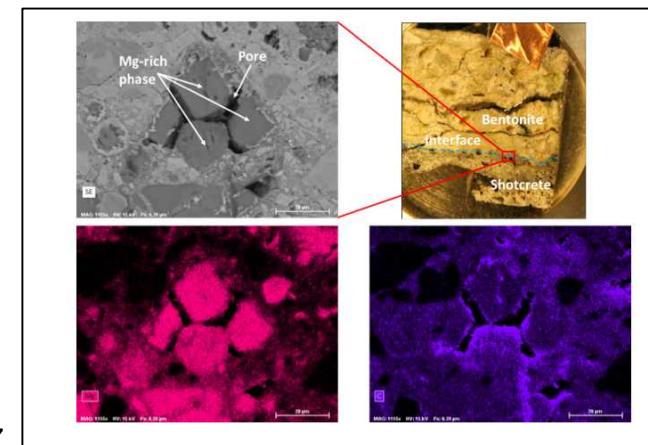
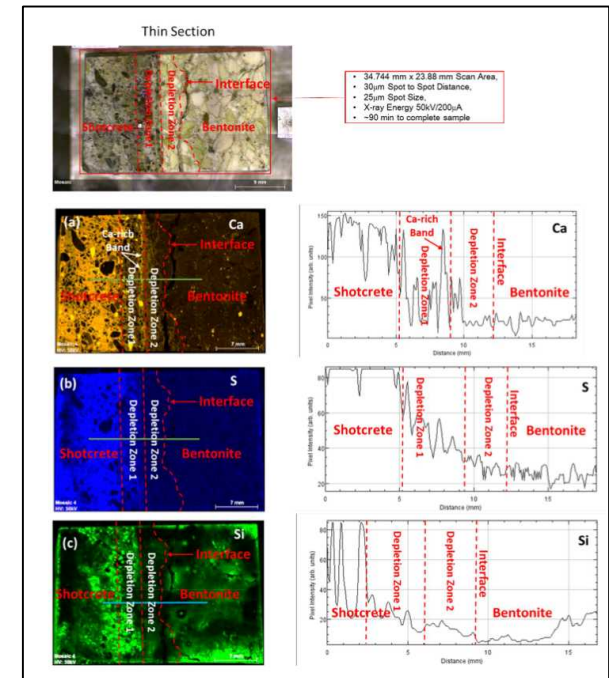
PFLOTRAN 1D RT simulation snapshots

For this study, PFLOTRAN code will be applied to diffusive reactive transport in a multi-phase (aqueous and solids) and is more suitable for near-field simulation in complex disposal scenarios (e.g., 2-D and 3-D simulations).

\*Jové-Colón et al. 2016a, Jové-Colón et al. 2016b, Woolery, and Jové-Colón 2016

# Advanced Characterization

- Micro-X-ray Fluorescence ( $\mu$ -XRF) on thin section
- Broad-ion Beam Milling (BIBM)
  - Electron Dispersive Spectroscopy(EDS)
  - Electron Back-Scattered Diffraction
  - Mutli-beam Scanning Electron Microscopy (mSEM)
- Porosimetry
  - Conventional (MIP, N2 adsorption)
  - Advanced techniques using BIBM and mSEM\*



\* Birkholzer et al. 2017

# References

- Hammond, G.E., P.C. Lichtner and R.T. Mills, 2014. Evaluating the Performance of Parallel Subsurface Simulators: An Illustrative Example with PFLOTRAN, Water Resources Research, 50, doi:10.1002/2012WR013483.
- Jové Colón, C.F., G.E. Hammond, K. Kuhlman, L. Zheng, K. Kim, H. Xu, J. Rutqvist, F.A. Caporuscio, K.E. Norskog, J. Maner, S. Palaich, M. Cheshire, M. Zavarin, T.J. Wolery, C. Atkins-Duffin, J.L. Jerden, J.M. Copple, T. Cruse, and W.L. Ebert, 2016a. Evaluation of Used Fuel Disposition in Clay-Bearing Rock (FCRD-UFD-2016-000074), Sandia National Laboratories: Albuquerque, NM. SAND2016-10311 R. p. 409.
- Jové Colón, C.F., 2016b. International Collaboration Activities on Engineered Barrier Systems (FCRD-UFD-2016-000628), Sandia National Laboratories: Albuquerque, NM, SAND2016-8935 R. p. 26.
- Birkholzer, J. and B. Faybishenko. International Collaboration Activities in Different Geologic Disposal Environments (SFWD-SFWST-2017-000013), Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. LBNL-2001063, p. 133.