

Introduction to Room Collapse and Reconsolidation Research



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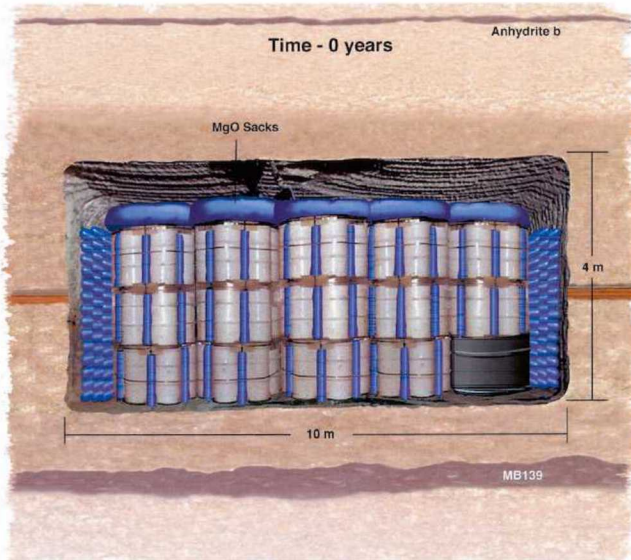


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Filled Room Closure vs. Empty Room Closure

Filled Rooms



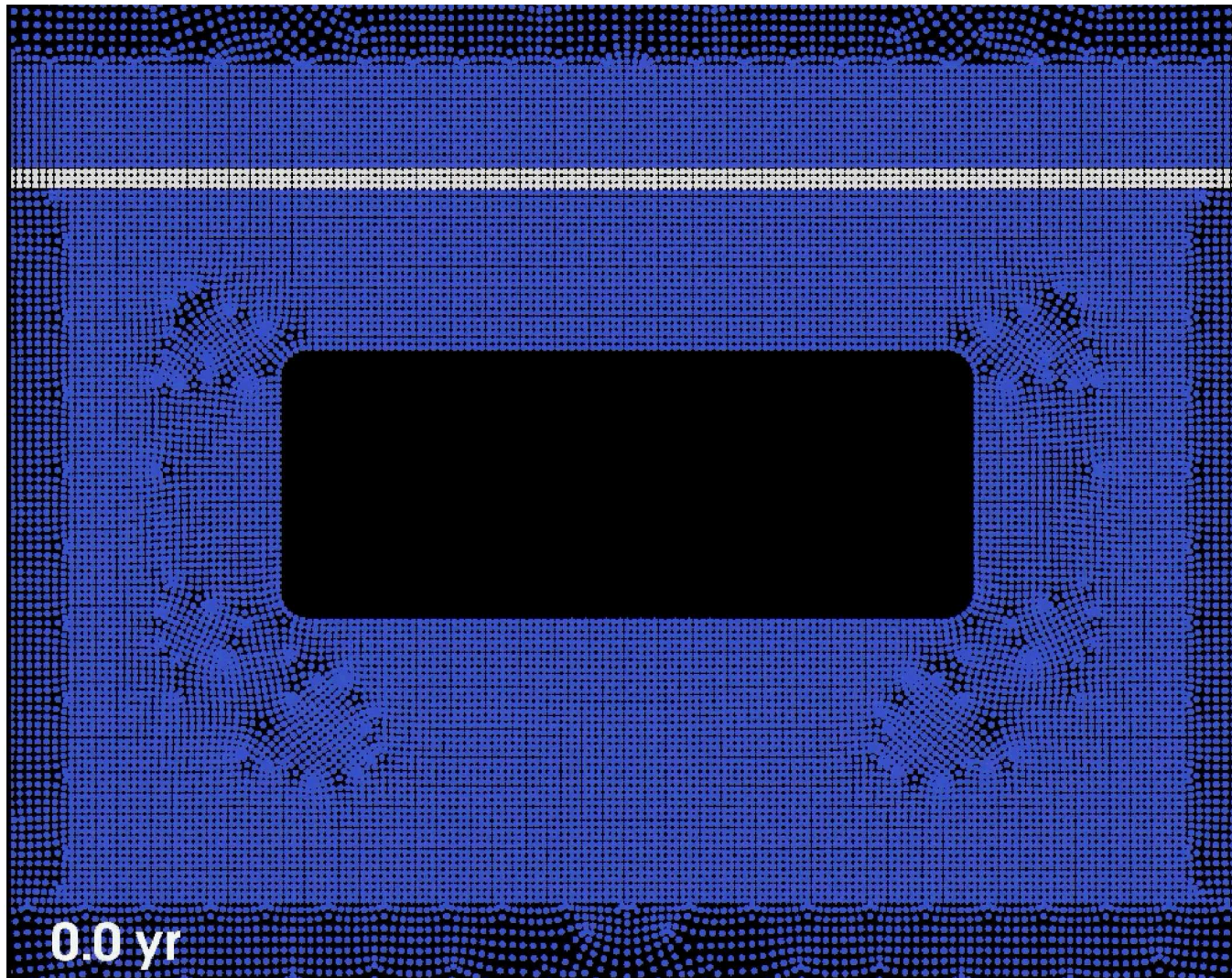
Empty Rooms



Relevant Physical Phenomena

1. Gradual room closure
 - a. Driving force for empty room closure
2. Fracturing around room
 - a. Changes room shape and size
 - b. Controls the size and character of rubble pile
3. Rubble pile reconsolidation
 - a. Involves rearrangement, fracture, dislocation-based viscoplasticity, and pressure solution redeposition
 - b. Rubble supplies back pressure
4. Flow through the rubble pile
 - a. Depends on flow network as well as pathway size, roughness, and tortuosity.

Meshless Simulation of Room Collapse



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Research Plan

1. Model Development

- a. Assessed candidate numerical methods
 - i. Published “Initial Simulations of Empty Room Collapse and Reconsolidation at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant” (SAND2019-15351)
 - ii. “Consolidated” the report into two smaller ARMA conference papers.
- b. Currently improving the salt constitutive model
- c. Currently implementing the Conforming Reproducing Kernel (CRK) method in Sierra/Solid Mechanics
- d. Currently generating synthetic rubble piles and simulating flow through them

2. Model Validation

- a. Currently performing lab-scale room collapse experiments
- b. Plan to validate rubble pile reconsolidation predictions against polydispersed crushed salt experiments
- c. Preparing to make $1/10^{\text{th}}$ scale rubble permeability measurements
- d. May be able to validate against abandoned drift compaction at Teutschenthal mine in Germany