



Exceptional service in the national interest



Nuclear Waste Disposal: Career in Environmental Science

Cal Poly ESCI 550 – Advanced Environmental Science

Nov 17, 2021 (via Zoom)

Kristopher L. Kuhlman, PhD



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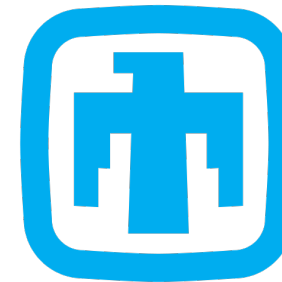
About Me

1994-1998: BS Geological Engineering, Colorado School of Mines

1998-2002: Groundwater modeling consultant (Los Angeles, CA)

2002-2008: PhD Hydrology, University of Arizona

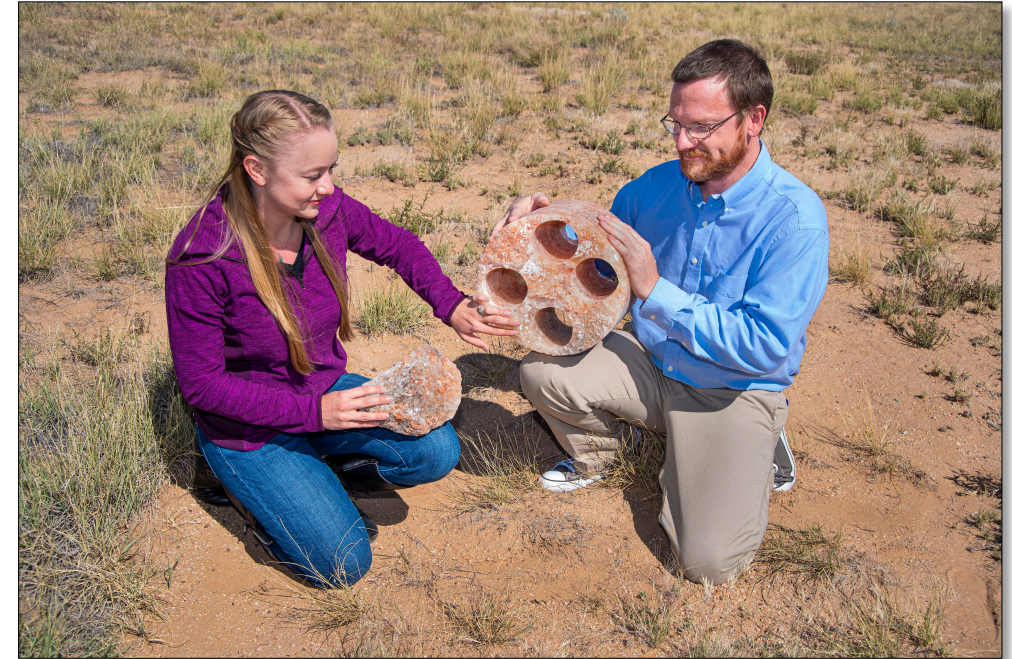
2008-now: Sandia National Laboratories



**Sandia
National
Laboratories**

Careers in Geoscience

1. What are DOE National Labs?
2. What is Sandia?
3. Nuclear Waste Disposal
4. Brine Availability Test in Salt
5. Working at Labs





What are DOE National Labs?

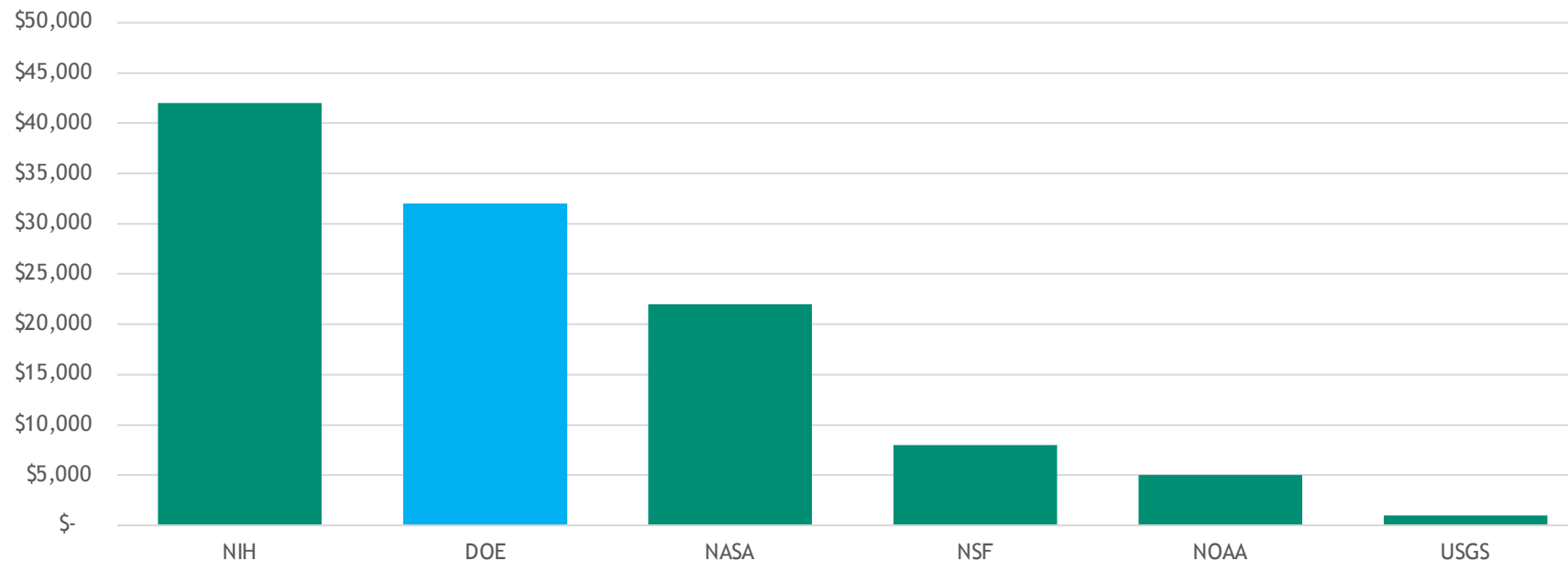


Department of Energy (DOE): National Labs

DOE is major funder of technology & research

½ of DOE budget funds National Lab system

Major US Gov't Science/Technology Organizations
2019 Budget in Millions of Dollars



NIH: National Institutes of Health

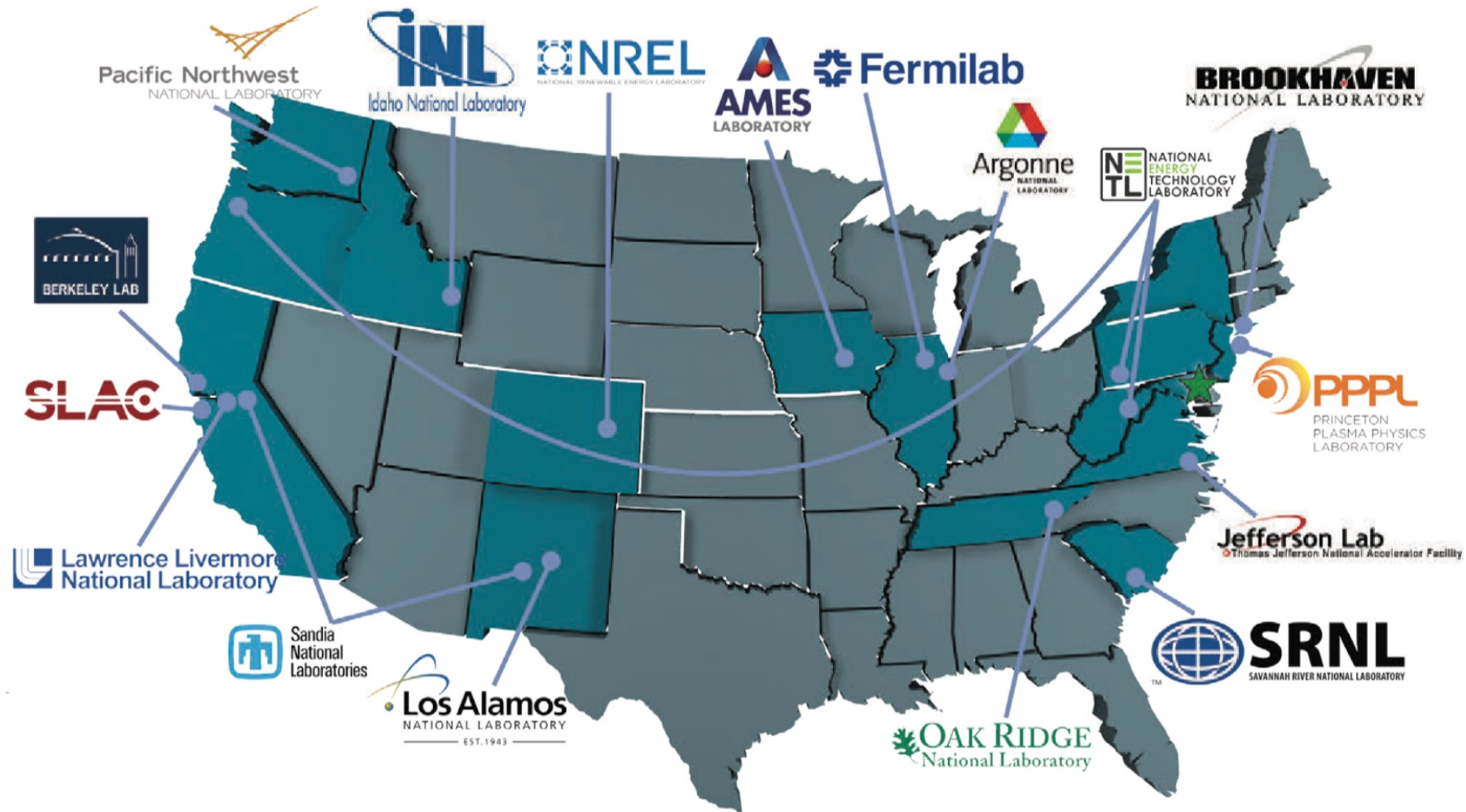
NASA: National Aeronautics & Space Administration

NSF: National Science Foundation

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

USGS: US Geological Survey

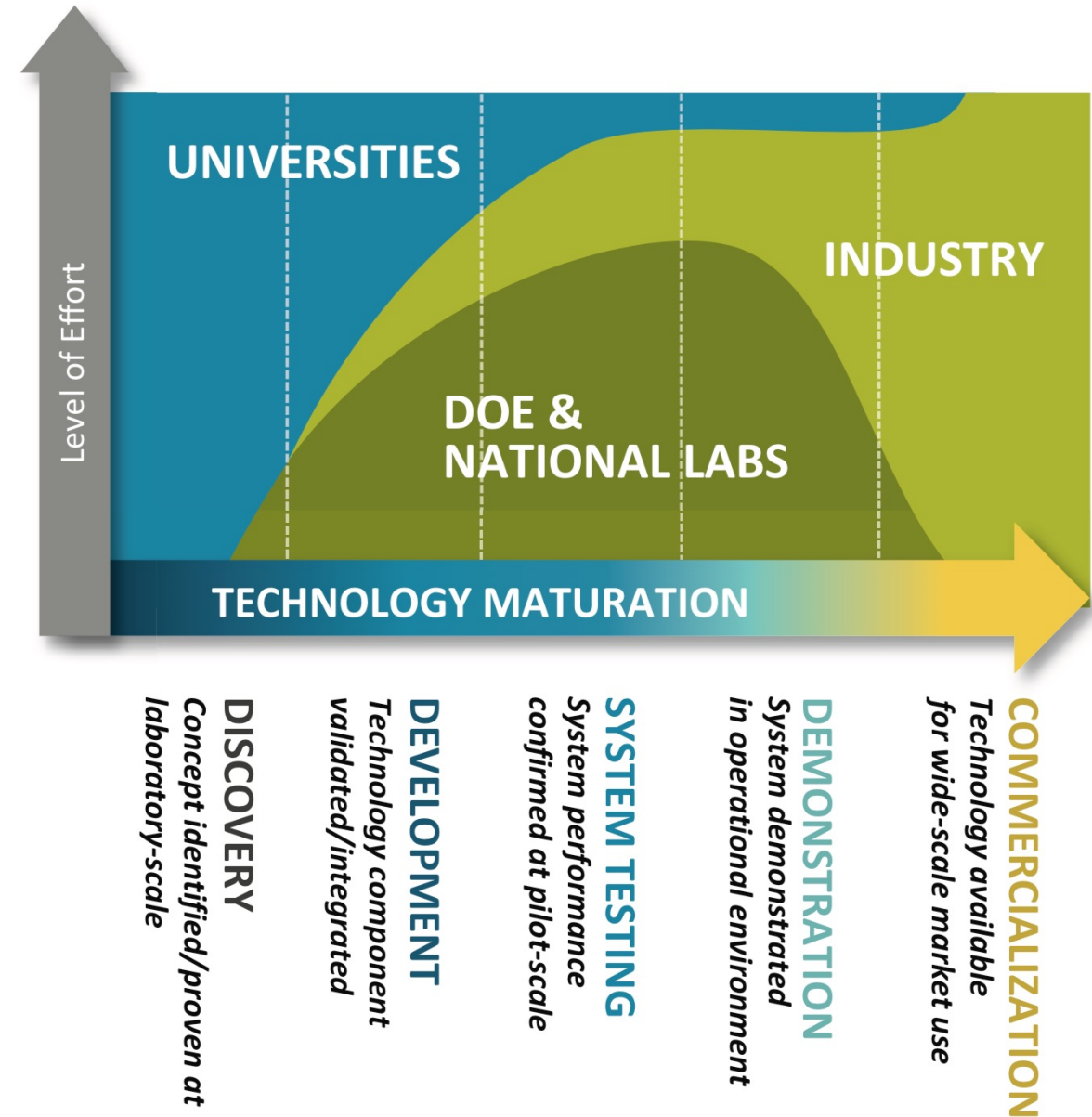
DOE National Lab System: 17 labs



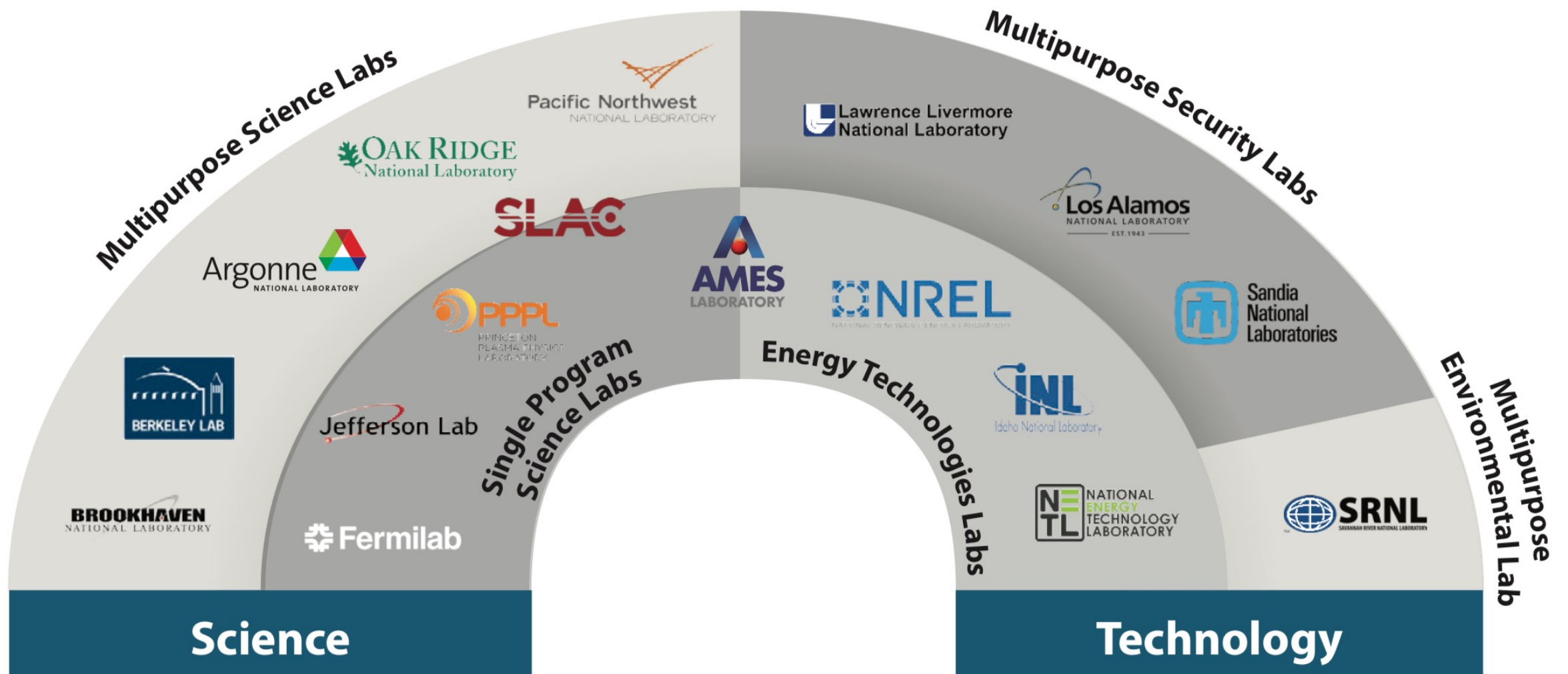
DOE National Labs

1. More staff, fewer students than university
2. Started from Manhattan Project (WWII project to develop nuclear bombs)
3. Wide range of missions
4. Cannot compete with industry

Ex: Particle accelerators, clean rooms, supercomputers, hydrofracking, DNA decoding, space probe power ...



DOE National Labs



DOE National Labs

Up to 75 year history

115 Nobel Prizes total

Discovered 22 elements

~11,000 peer-reviewed papers/year

57,000 full-time employees

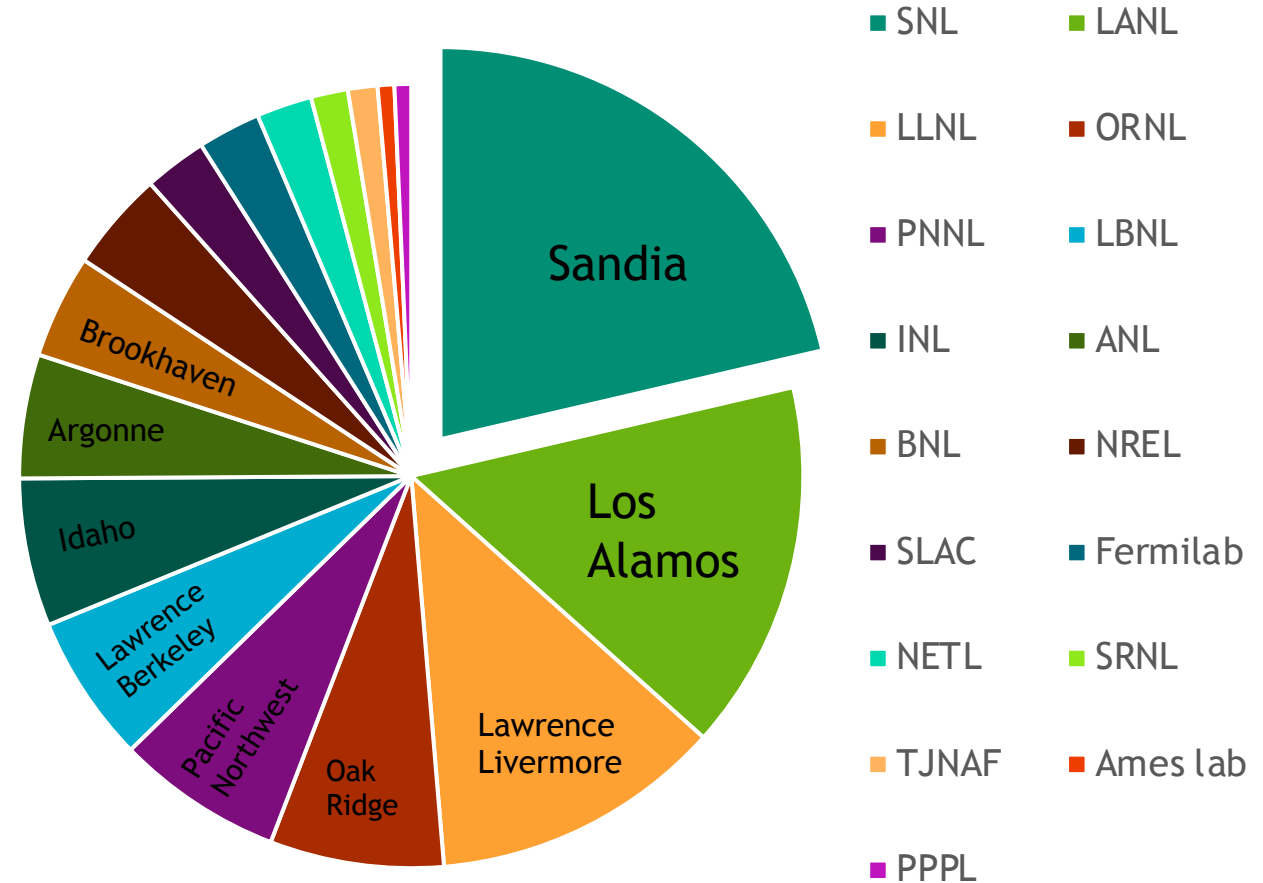
>20,000 scientists/engineers

2,300 post-docs

2,000 grad students

3,000 undergrads

National Labs Full-Time Staff





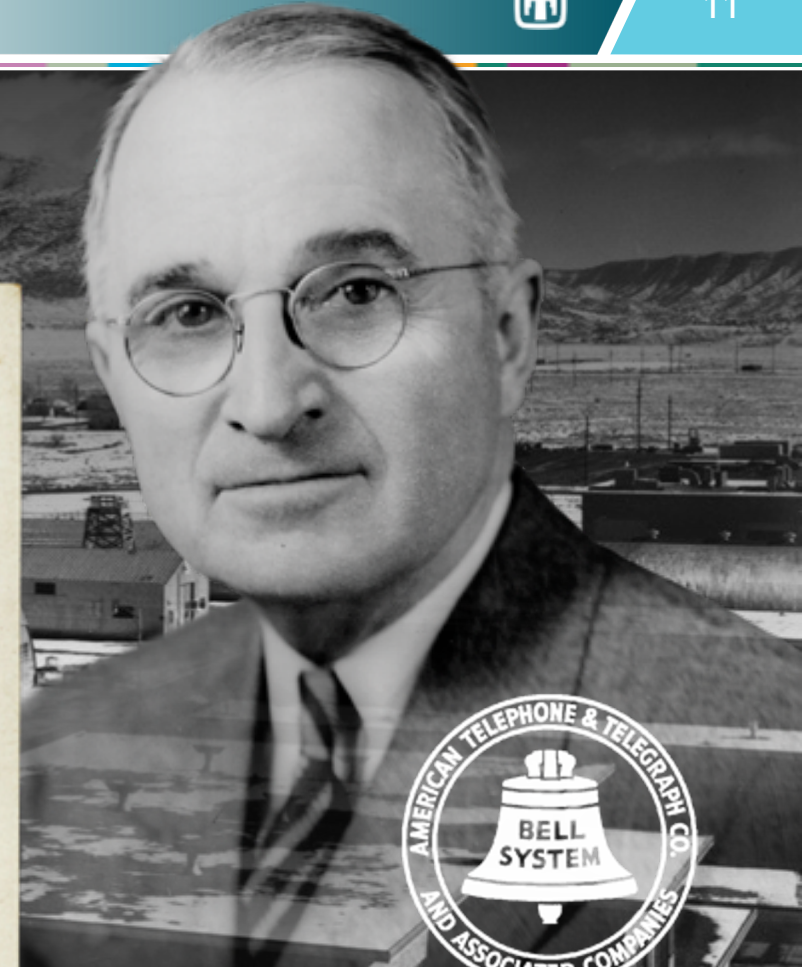
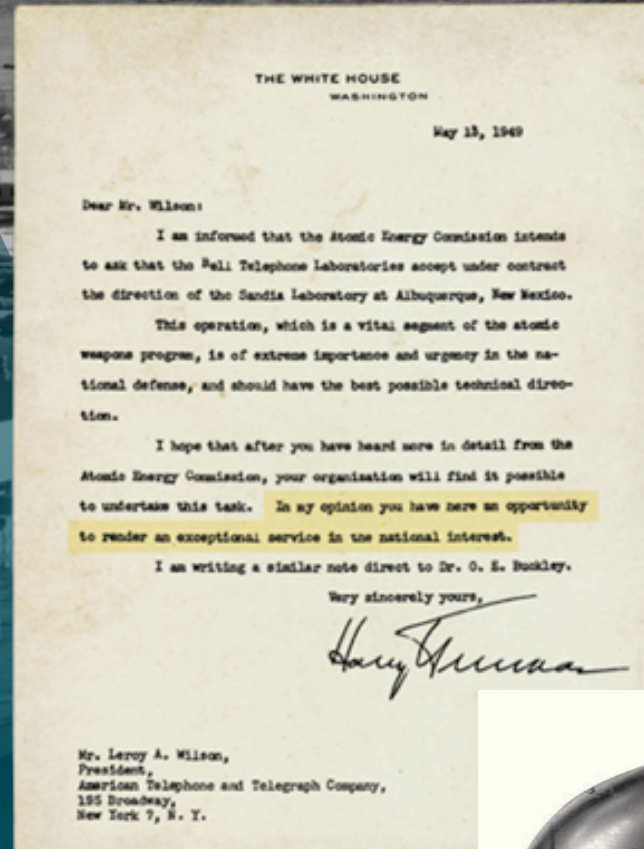
What is Sandia?



SANDIA'S HISTORY IS TRACED TO THE MANHATTAN PROJECT

...In my opinion you have here an opportunity to render an exceptional service in the national interest.

- July 1945
Los Alamos creates Z Division
- Nonnuclear component engineering
- November 1, 1949
Sandia Laboratory established
- AT&T: 1949–1993
- Martin Marietta: 1993–1995
- Lockheed Martin: 1995–2017
- Honeywell: 2017–present



SANDIA IS A FEDERALLY FUNDED
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
(FFRDC) MANAGED AND OPERATED BY

National Technology & Engineering
Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly
owned subsidiary of Honeywell
International Inc. (NTESS)

Government owned, contractor
operated (GOCO)

FFRDCs are long-term strategic partners
to the federal government, operating in
the public interest with objectivity and
independence and maintaining core
competencies in missions of national
significance



SANDIA HAS FACILITIES ACROSS THE NATION

Activity locations

- Kauai, Hawaii
- Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, Carlsbad, New Mexico
- Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas
- Tonopah, Nevada

Main sites

- Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Livermore, California





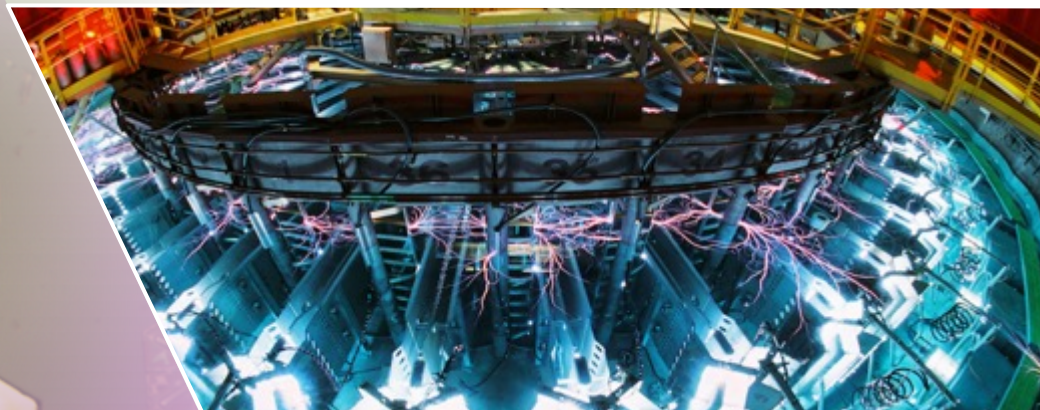
ADVANCED SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Research Foundations play an integral role in mission delivery

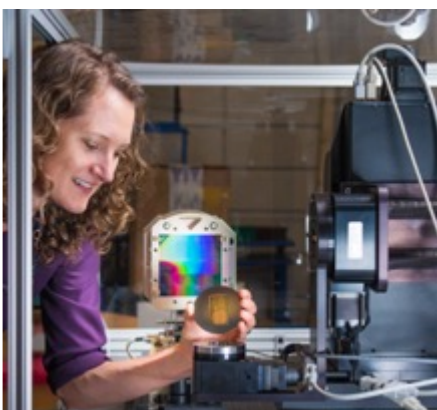
Nanodevices & Microsystems



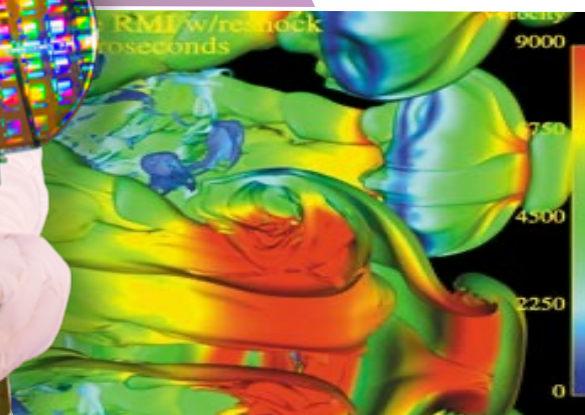
Computing & Information Science



Radiation Effects & High Energy Density Science



Materials Science



Engineering Science



Geoscience
(~150 staff)



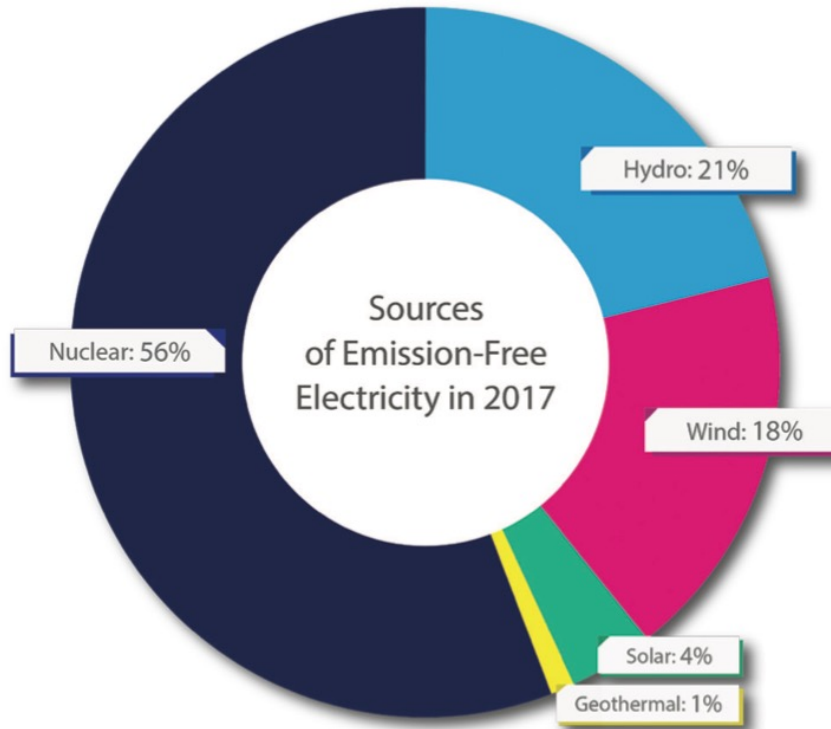
Bioscience



Nuclear Waste Disposal



Nuclear Energy is >50% of clean energy in US



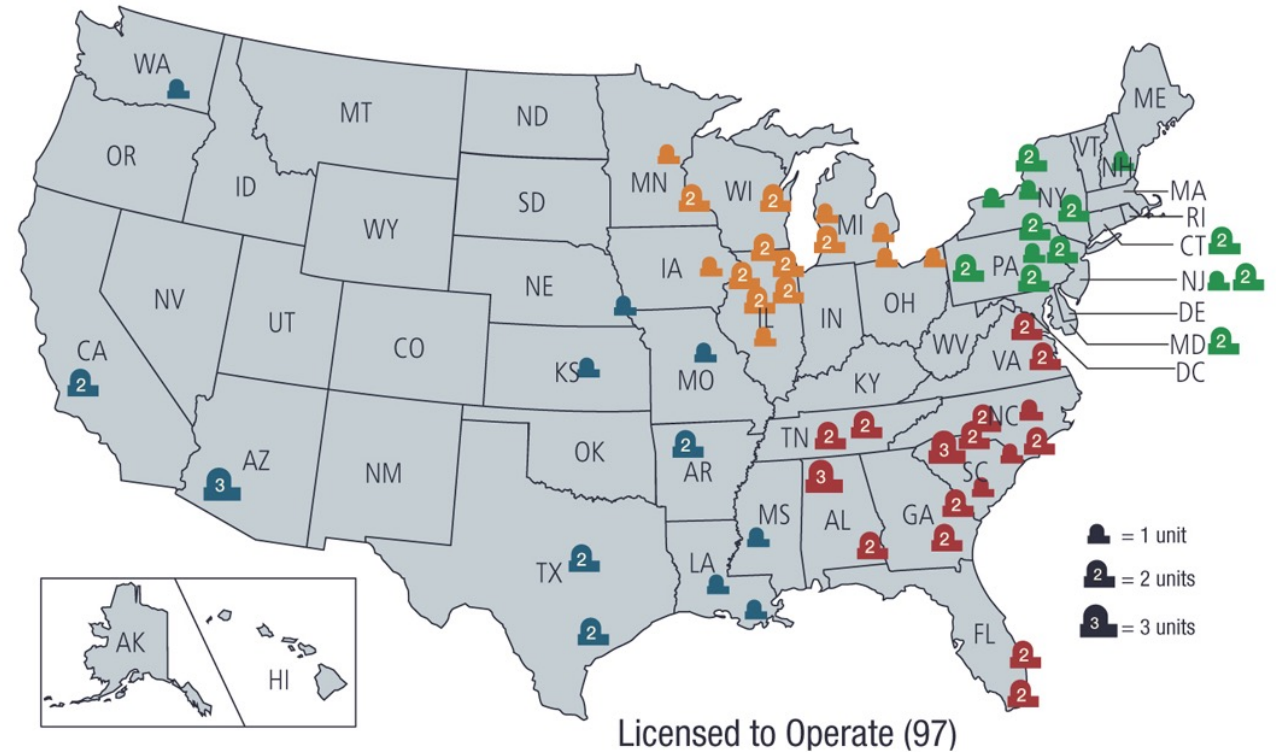
Spent nuclear fuel is kept in pools or dry-cask storage
Need a permanent disposal option for heat-generating waste

Nuclear Waste Types

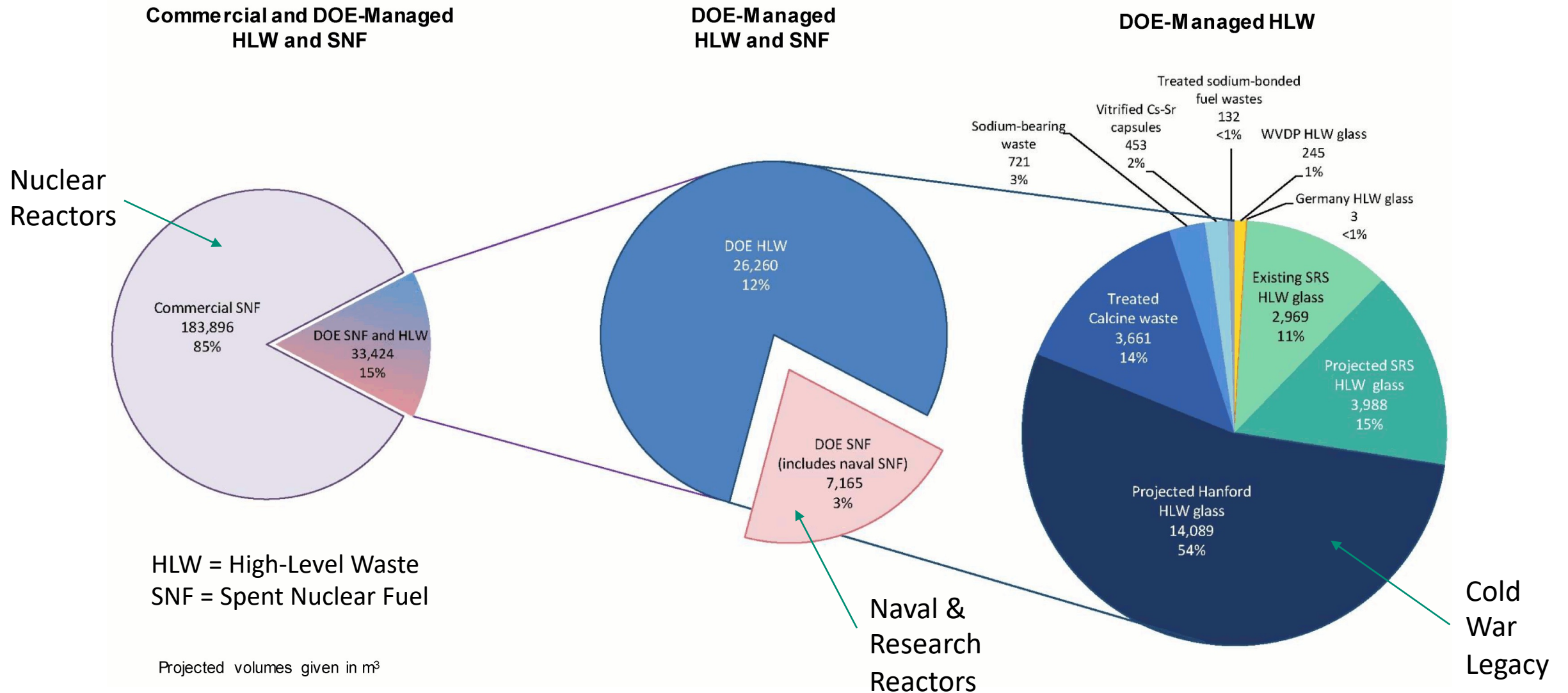
US Nuclear waste

1. Power generation
2. Cold War legacy
3. Nuclear Navy
4. Research reactors
5. Medical isotope production

U.S. Operating Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors



Nuclear Waste Types: By Volume



DOE Office of Nuclear Energy (DOE-NE)

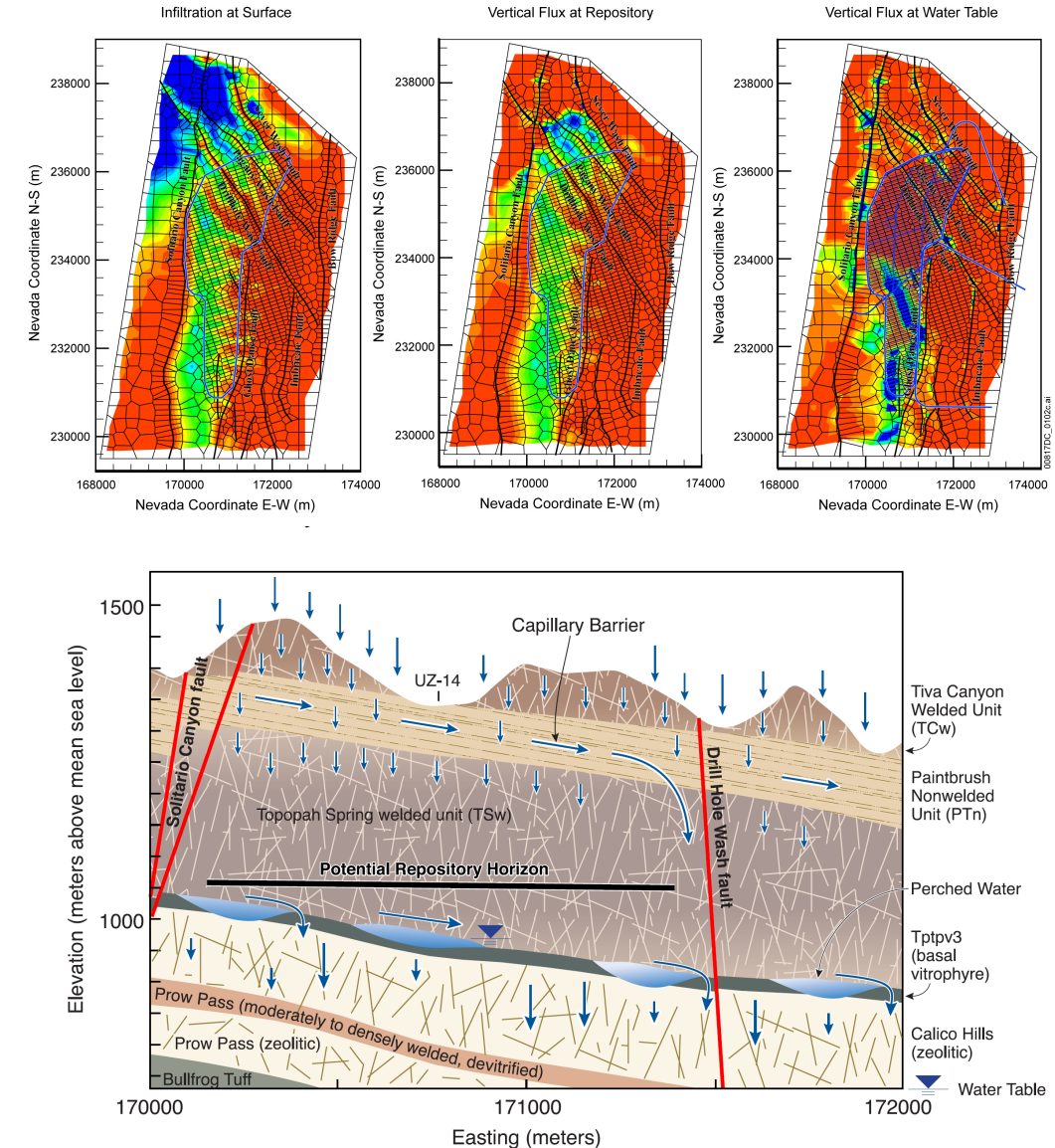
Generic disposal options

1. Crystalline rock (e.g., granite)
2. Argillaceous rock (e.g., claystone)
3. Evaporite rocks (e.g., salt)

Field experiments for data

Simulate safety of repository

Performance Assessment





Brine Availability Test in Salt (BATS)

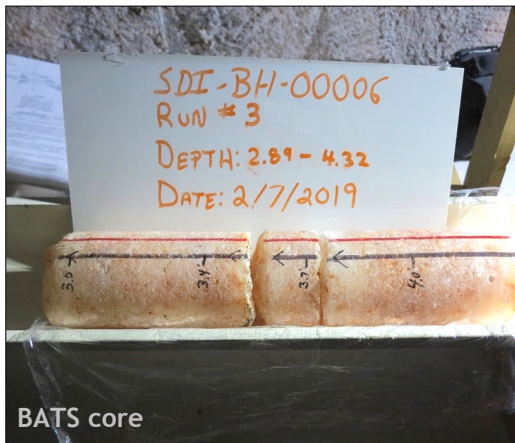




Research into Disposal of High-Level Waste in Salt

Brine Availability Test in Salt at WIPP (BATS) 🦎

Monitoring brine from heated salt using geophysics and sampling.

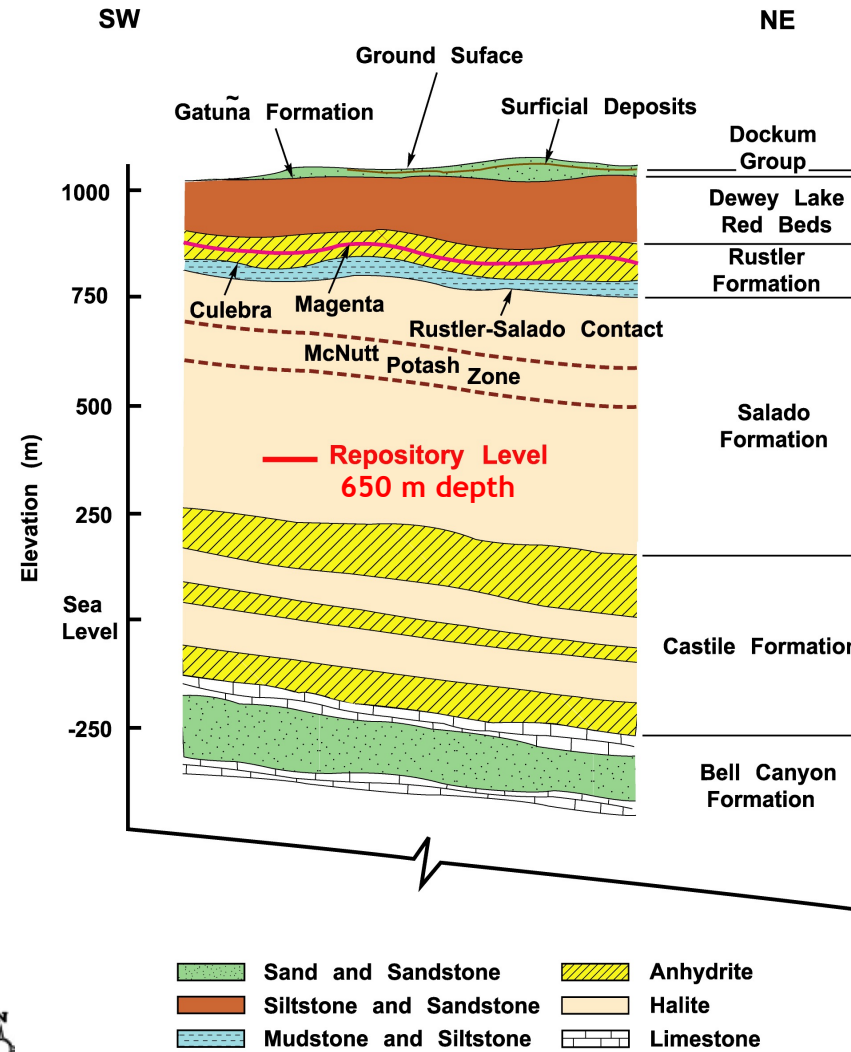
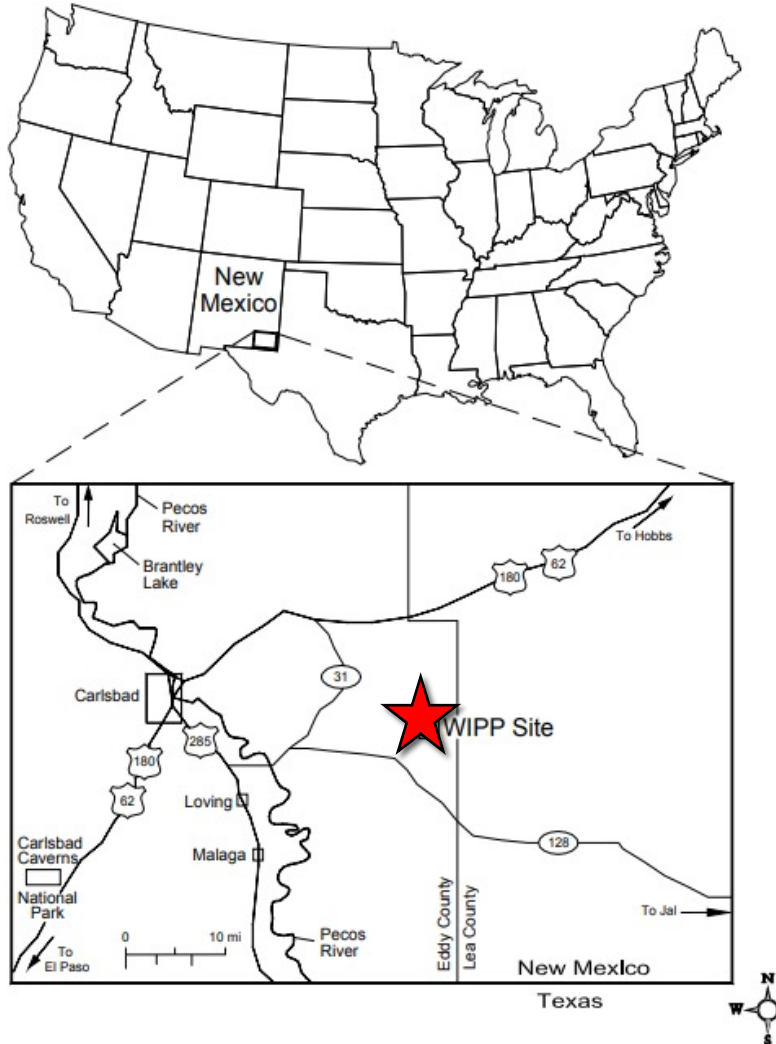


Sandia
National
Laboratories





Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP): Existing Disposal Facility



WIPP repository for TRU (transuranic) waste



1. *WIPP operating since 1999*
2. *Cleaning up Cold War legacy*
3. *WIPP allows us to use their facility*

Why Geologic Salt?

Long-term benefits

- Low connected porosity (0.1 vol-%) and permeability ($\leq 10^{-22} \text{ m}^2$)
- High thermal conductivity ($\sim 5 \text{ W}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{K})$)
- No flowing groundwater ($\leq 5 \text{ wt-\% water}$)
- Hypersaline brine is biologically simple, has less-stable colloids
- Permian salt has been stable for $\sim 250 \text{ M yrs}$
- Excavations, damage, and fractures will creep closed
- Mined salt reconsolidates and heals to intact salt properties

Near-field short-term complexities

- Hypersaline brine is corrosive
- Salt is very soluble in fresh water
- Salt creep requires excavation maintenance



Creep Closure of Rooms at WIPP

Time - 0 years

Anhydrite b

MgO Sacks

4 m

10 m

MB139

Time - 10-15 years

Anhydrite b

MgO Sacks

MB139

Time - 50 years

MB139

Time - 1000 years +

Anhydrite b

MB139



WIPP roof fall



WIPP roof fall

Why is Brine Important in a Repository?

Brine Availability: *Brine distribution in salt & how it flows to excavations*

- Predicting where brine and permeability are around excavations
- Brine causes corrosion of waste package / waste form
- Brine is primary radionuclide transport vector
- Liquid back-pressure can resist drift creep closure



WIPP Room B heated brine migration



WIPP Room J canister tests



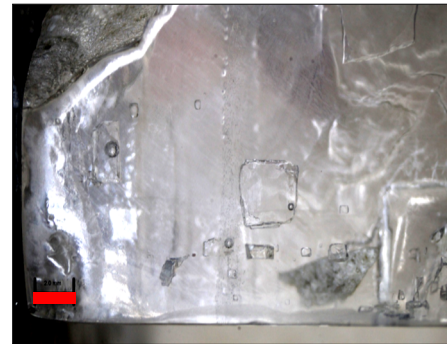
WIPP Room Q brine inflow



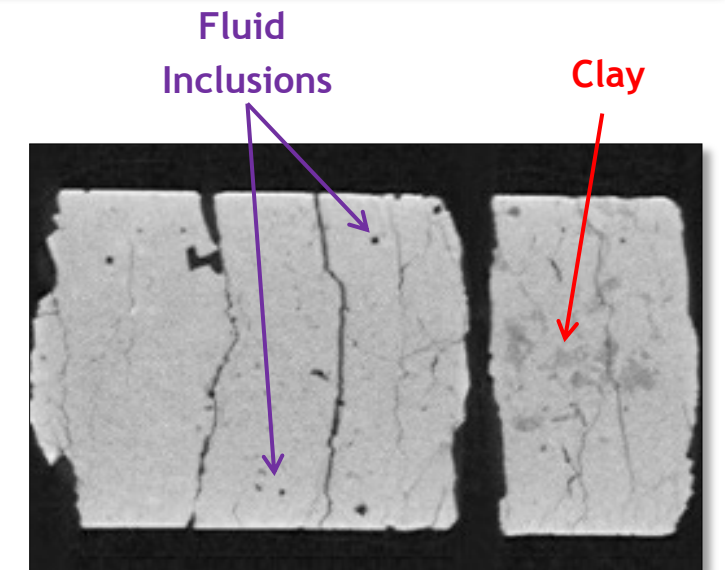
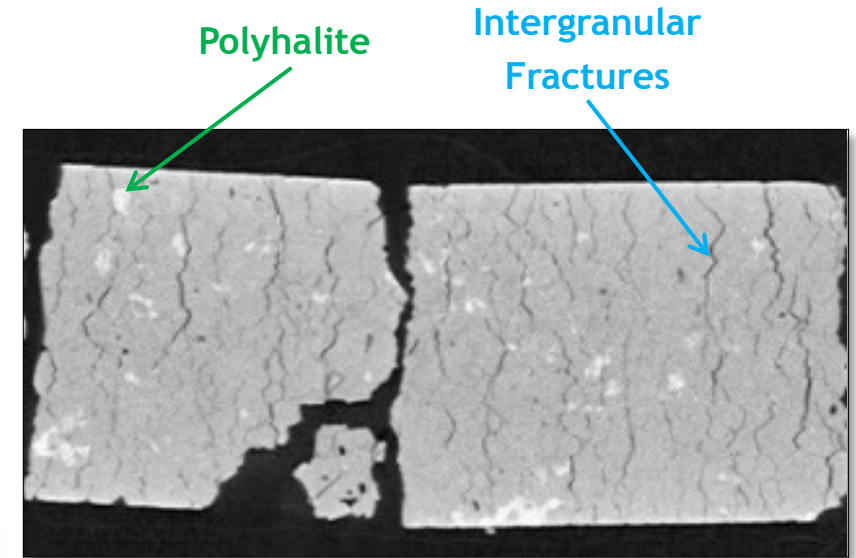
WIPP brine permeability testing

Brine in Bedded Salt

- Water in salt from Permian* deposition
 1. Disseminated clay (< 5 vol-% total; ~25 vol-% brine)
 2. Intragranular brine (fluid inclusions; 1 – 2 vol-%)
 3. Hydrous minerals (e.g., polyhalite, bischofite, epsomite)
 4. Intergranular brine (between salt crystals; << 1 vol-%)
- These water types:
 - respond differently to heat & pressure
 - have varying chemical composition
 - differ in stable water isotope makeup



WIPP fluid inclusions, 2 mm scale bar
(Caporuscio et al., 2013)



10.1 cm diameter core CT data (Betters et al., 2020)

- Damaged zone increases porosity → primary flow path

How do water types contribute to *Brine Availability*?

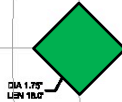
* Permian geologic period was 252 - 299 million years ago

BATS Borehole Arrays



AE sensors on de-centralizers

Thermocouples (T1-2)



Diamonds = grouted



Circles = not grouted/packer

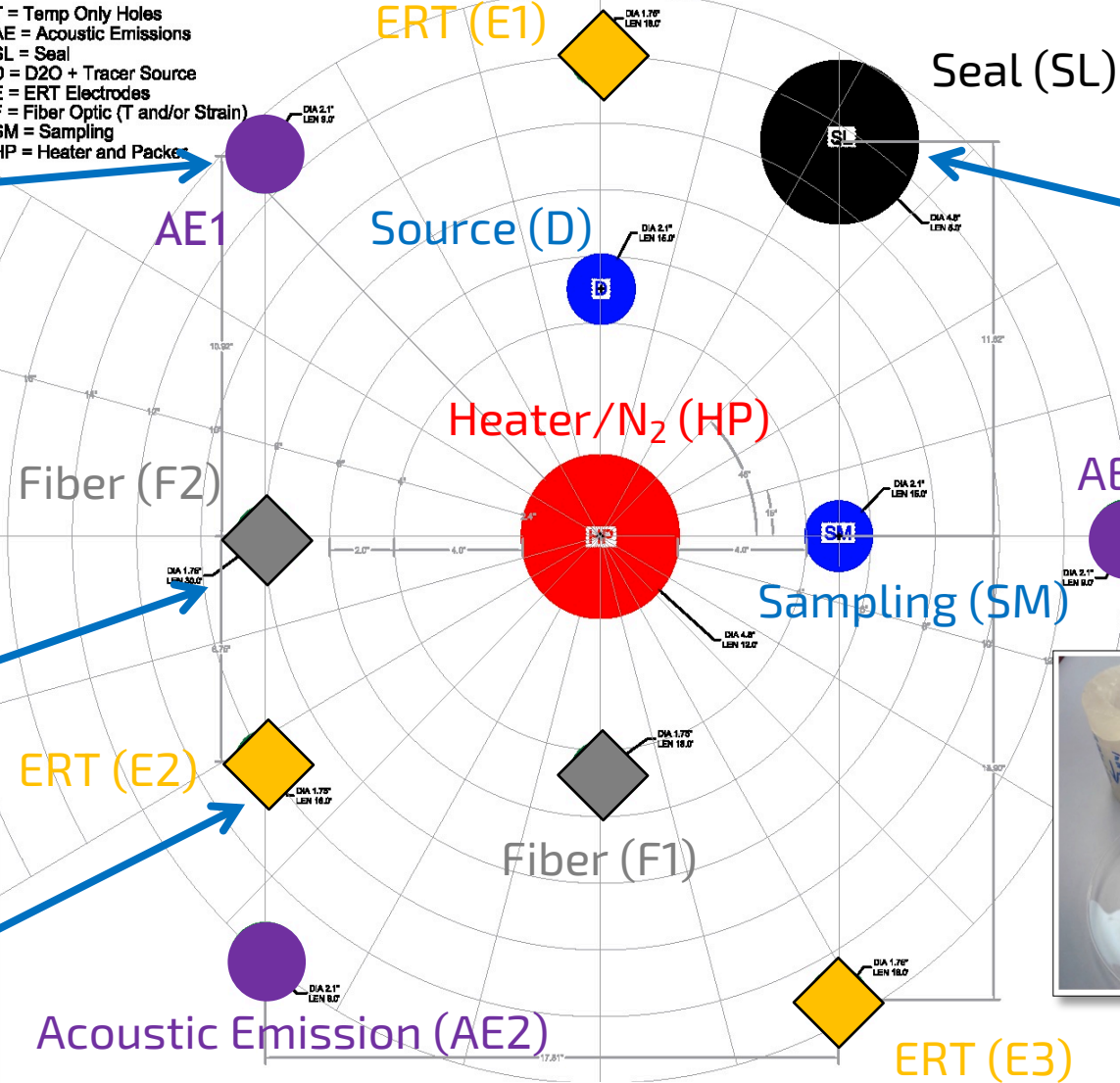


Fiber optic DSS/DST

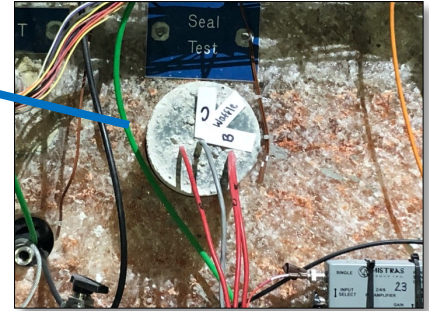


ERT controller

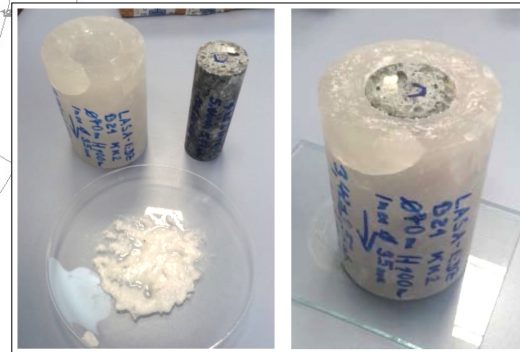
T = Temp Only Holes
AE = Acoustic Emissions
SL = Seal
D = D2O + Tracer Source
E = ERT Electrodes
F = Fiber Optic (T and/or Strain)
SM = Sampling
HP = Heater and Packer



Lab-made seal installed in borehole subsequently sealed behind packer



Field (BATS)
Lab (GRS)

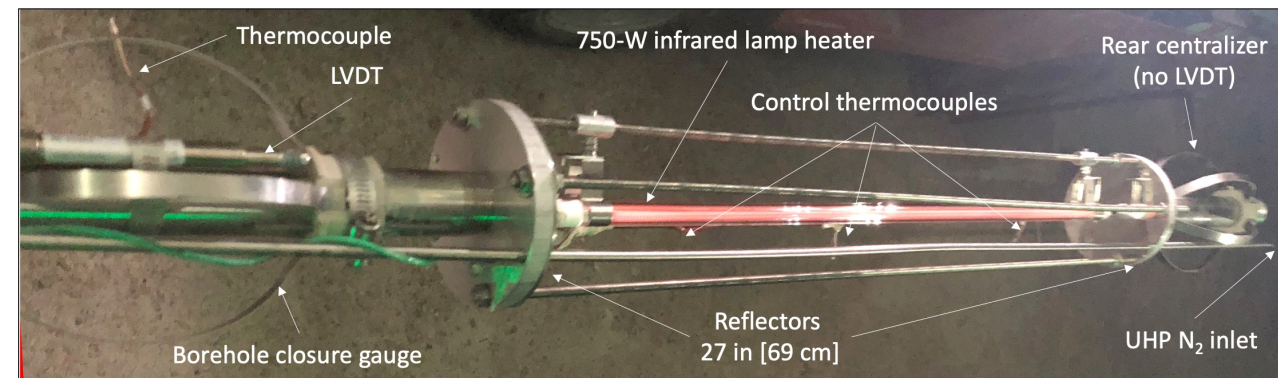
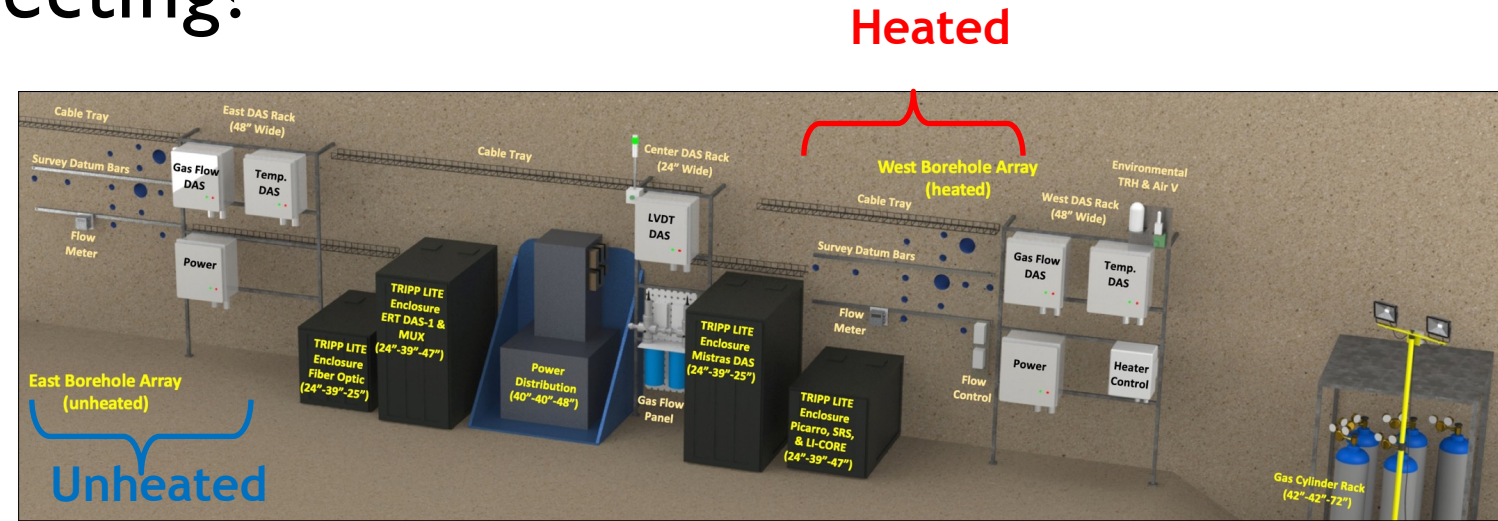


Czaikowski et al. (2016)

(Borehole layout drawing by WIPP TCO)

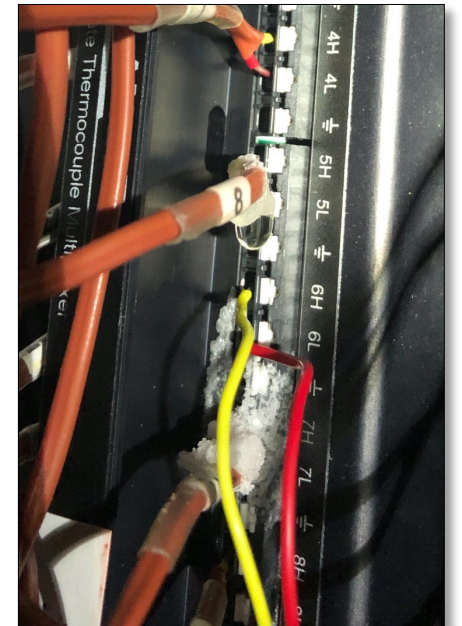
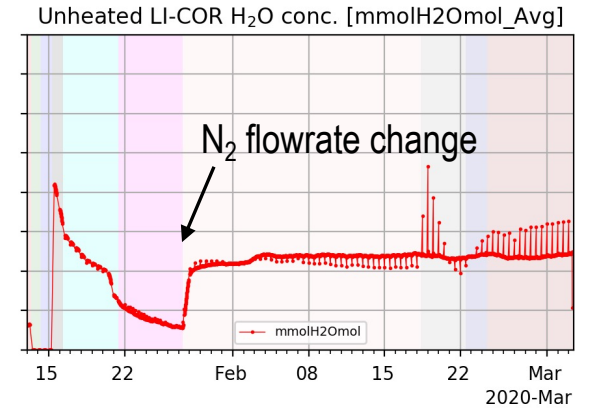
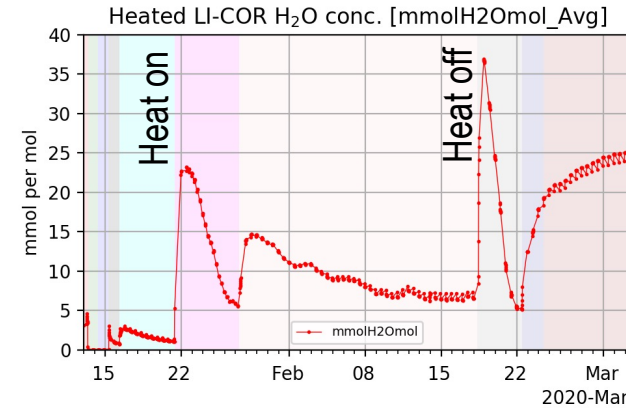
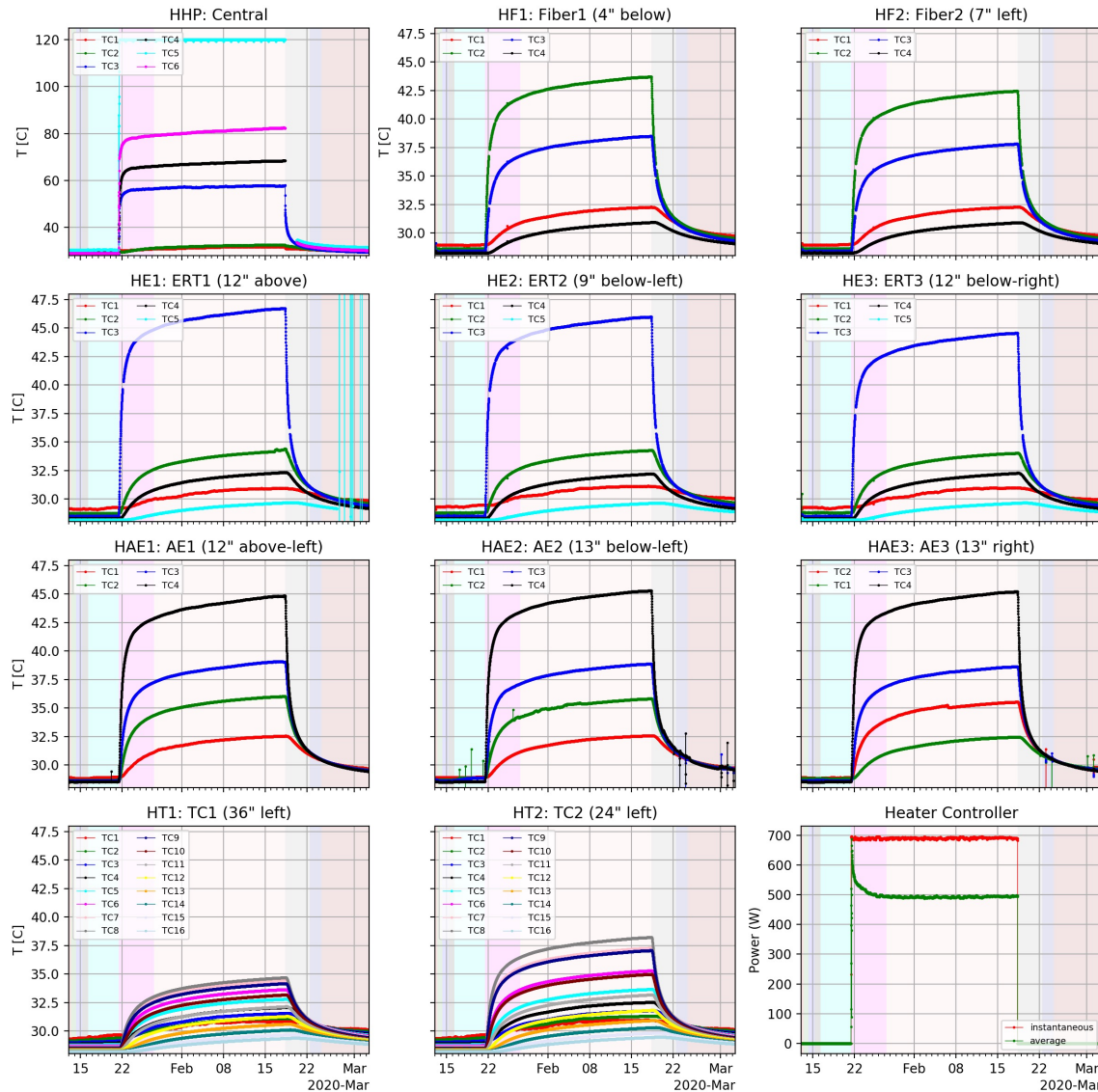
What Data are We Collecting?

- Two Arrays: Heated / Unheated
- Behind packer
 - Circulate dry N_2
 - Quartz lamp heater (750 W)
 - Borehole closure gage
- Samples / Analyses
 - Gas stream (natural / applied tracers and isotopic makeup)
 - Liquid brine (natural chemistry and natural / applied tracers)
 - Cores (X-ray CT and fluorescence at NETL)
- Cement Seals
 - Sorel cement + Salt concrete: 3-axis strain & temperature
- Geophysics
 - 3× Electrical resistivity tomography (ERT)
 - 3× Acoustic emissions (AE)
 - 2× Fiber optic distributed strain / temperature sensing





Temperature and Brine Inflow

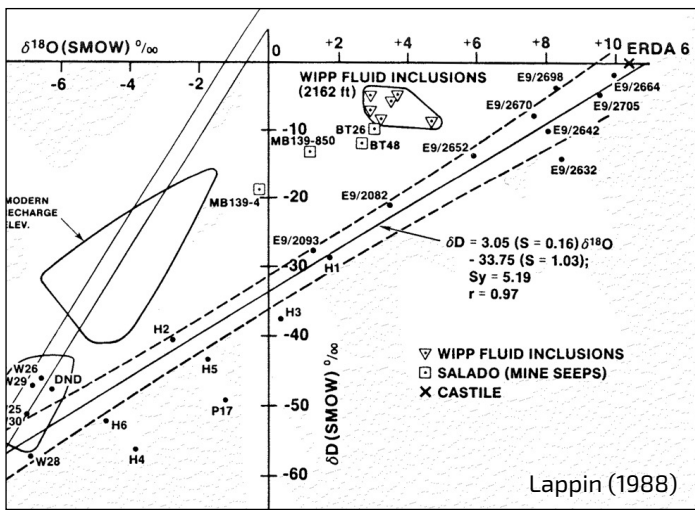


Lesson: Brine can seep through thermocouple wires!

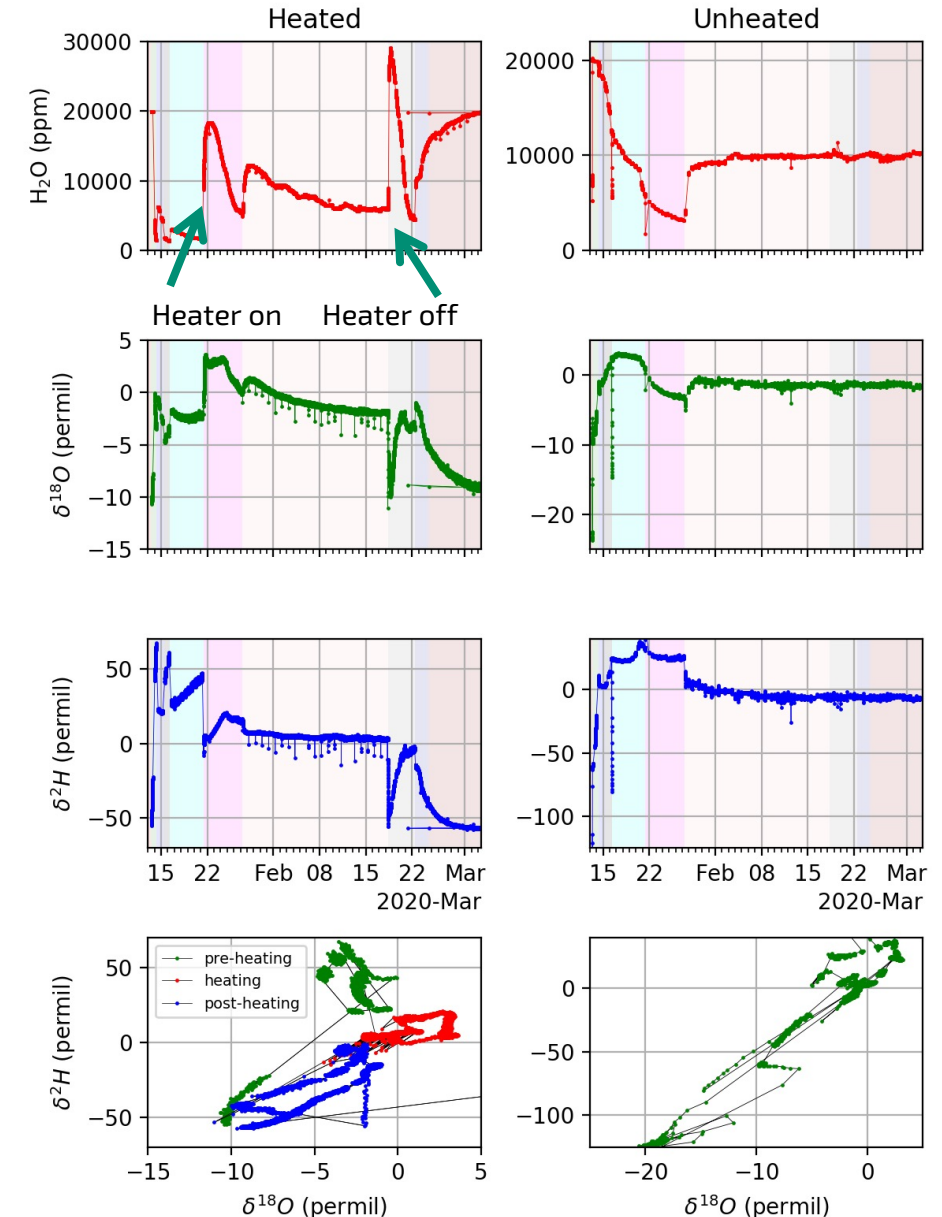


Water Isotopic Composition

- Continuously analyze gas stream
- Isotopic makeup of humidity stream
 - Info on brine source (fluid inclusions vs. clays)
 - When is there a puddle in back of borehole?
- Data informs:
 - Isotopic identification of brine types
 - Advection / diffusion / reaction (water as a tracer)

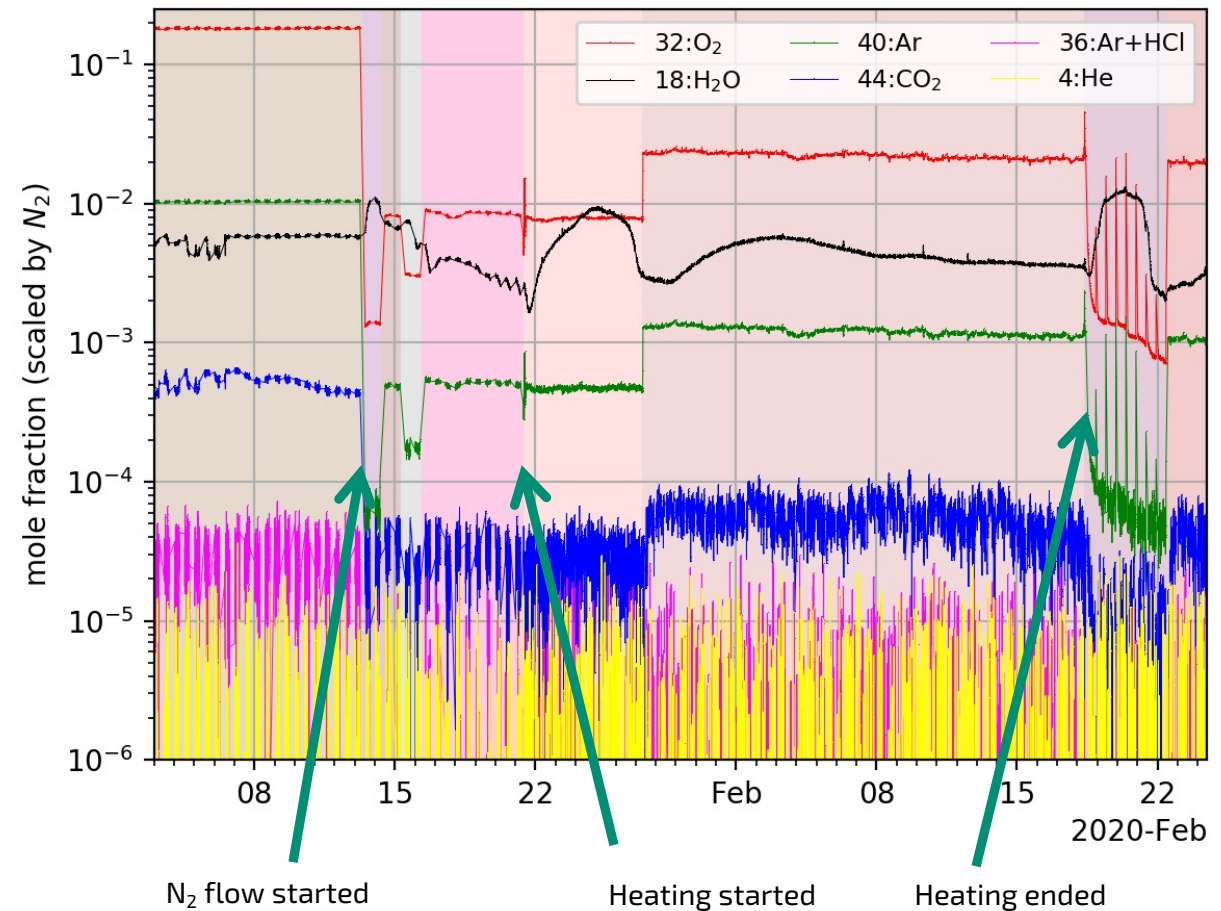


Picarro cavity ringdown Spectrometer (CRDS)



Gas Stream Composition

- Continuously analyze gas stream
- Gases may come from
 - Dissolved in brine
 - Less soluble in lower pressure, hotter brine
 - Sorbed to salt (CO_2)
 - Geogenic gases within salt (e.g., He & Ar)
 - Added gas tracers (Ne, Kr & SF_6)
- Data informs:
 - Gases produced from heating salt
 - Leakiness of packer system
 - Advection / diffusion / reaction (tracer)
- Lesson: QMS is sensitive instrument (dust bad)



SRS quadrupole
mass spectrometer
(QMS) gas analyzer

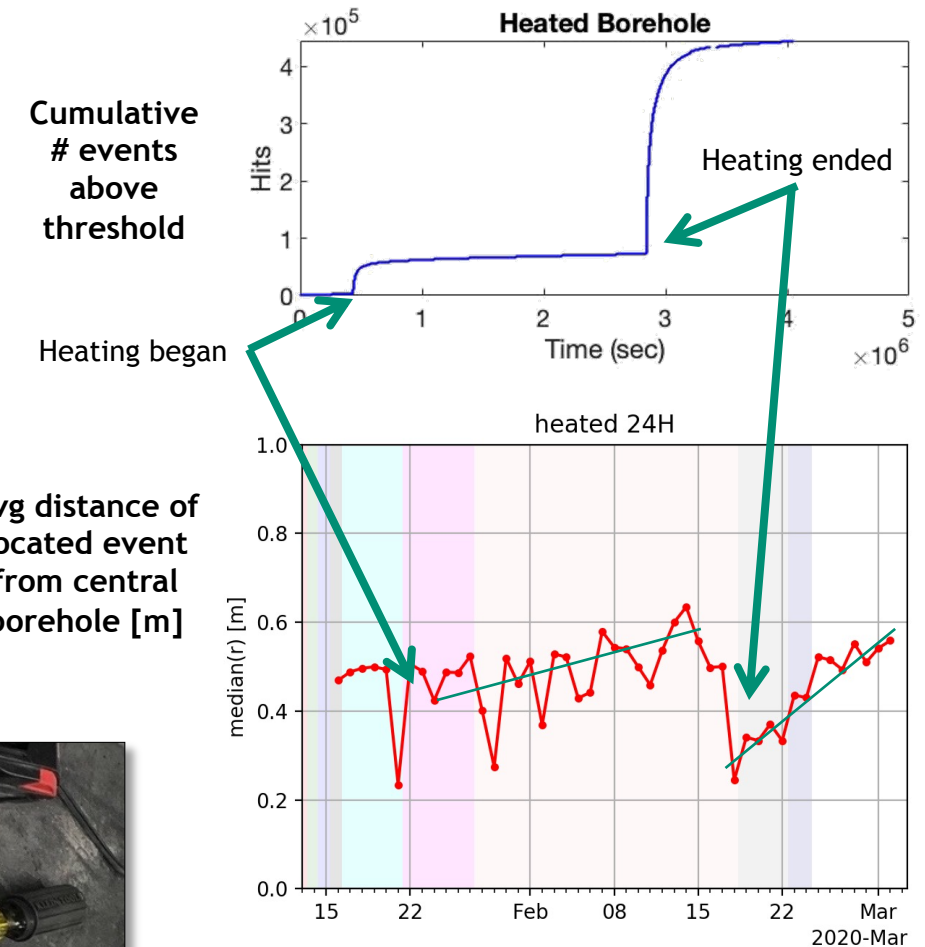
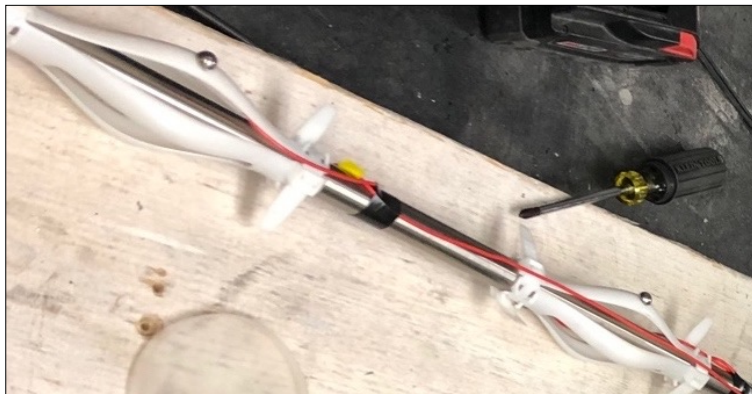
Acoustic Emissions (AE)

Listen to salt with piezoelectric transducers

- Salt cracking during heat up & cool-down
- Triangulate AE sources around heated borehole
- AE correlated with permeability increases
- >75% of events from cool-down

■ Data inform:

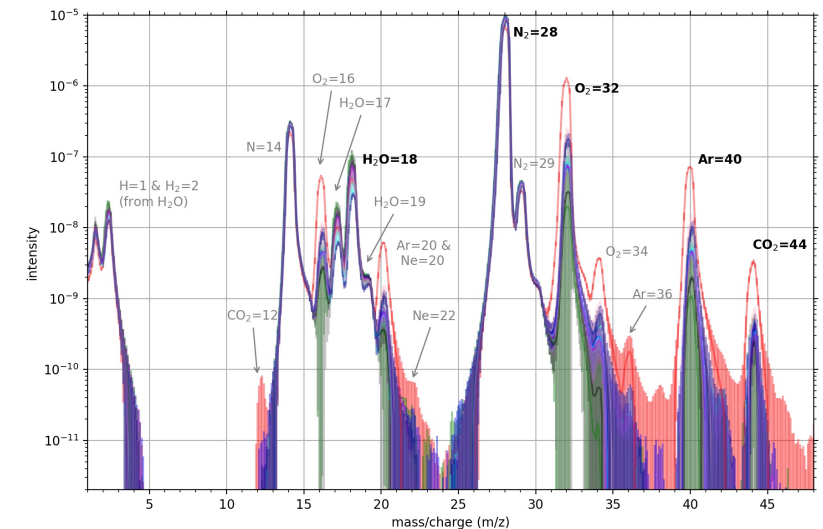
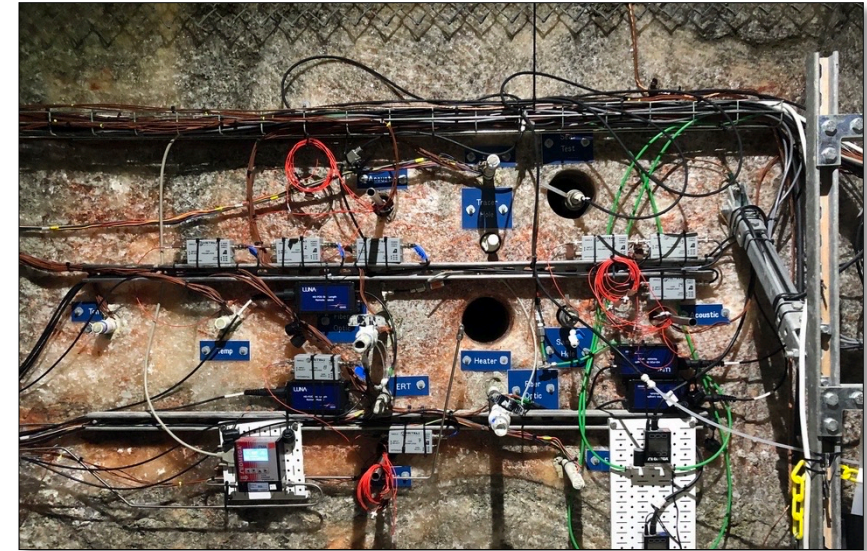
- Where & when damage occurs
- Estimate damage extent
- Monitor damage evolution



Decentralizers
and piezoelectric
transducers

Why are These Data Useful?

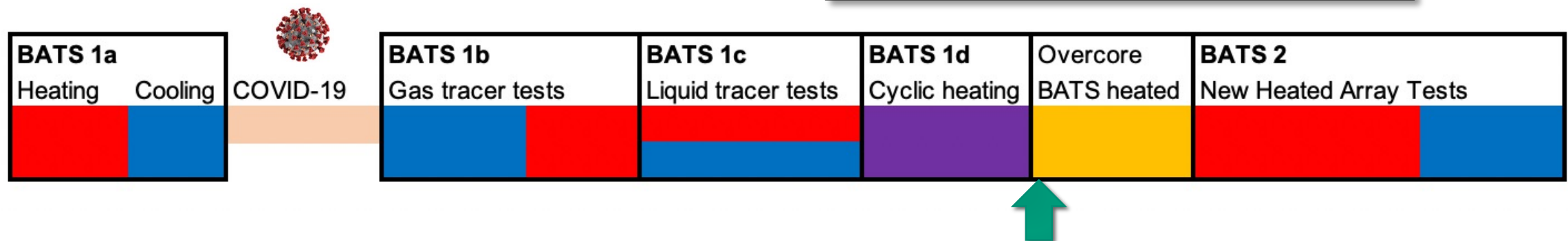
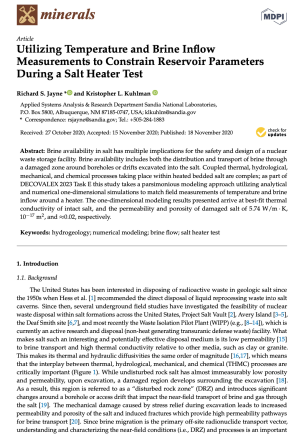
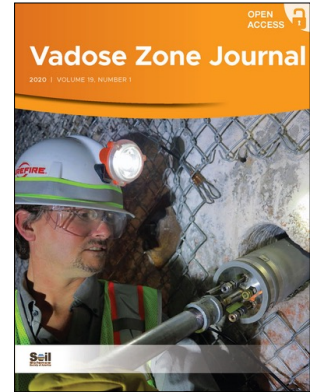
- Brine composition samples / H_2O isotope data
 - Observe change in brine sources with temperature
- Geophysics
 - Evolution of **saturation** / **porosity** / **permeability**
- Temperature distribution
 - More brine at high T (inclusions + hydrous minerals)
 - Salt dry-out near borehole (above boiling)
- Tracer migration through salt
 - Monitor brine movement through salt damage zone
- Coupled processes in salt
 - Permeability(damage(stress(temperature)))
 - $k[\epsilon(\sigma(T))]$





BATS Test Status

- Boreholes drilled/installed (2019)
- BATS 1a heated phase (Jan-Mar 2020)
- COVID-19
- Gas tracer tests (Jan-July 2021)
- BATS 2.0 construction (now)
- BATS publications
 - Vadose Zone Journal
 - Minerals



Benefits of BATS Tests

- Field data for validating numerical models
 - Complex processes in a salt repository
 - Impacts of heat on amount of brine to expect
 - New geophysical methods on hard problems
- New generation of repository scientists
 - Significant testing in 1980s , but previous staff retired
- International collaborations
 - DEvelopment of COupled models and their VALidation against EXperiments
 - International modeling collaboration (Task E)

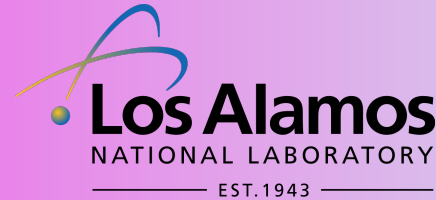




Working at Labs



Spectrum of National Labs



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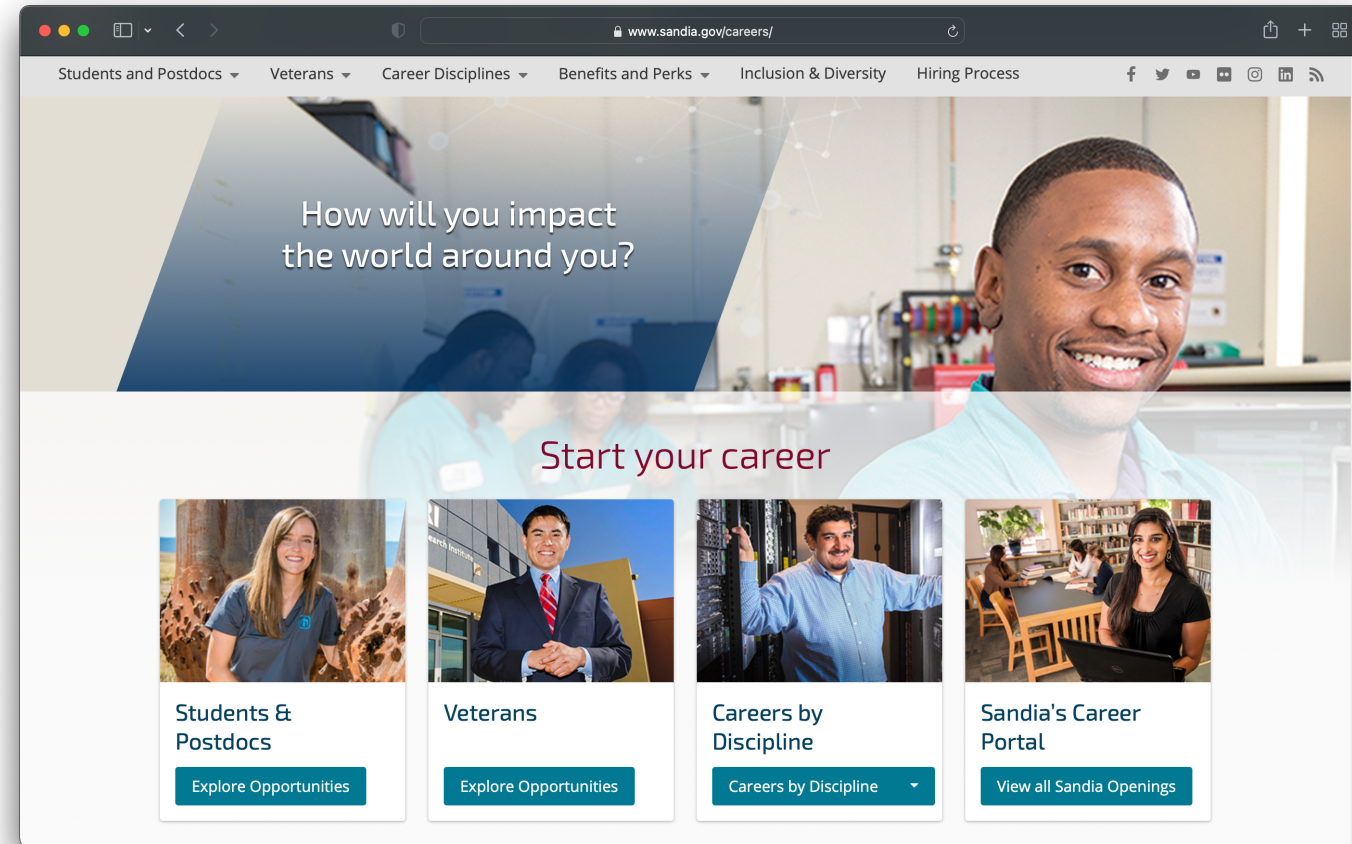
- At National Labs:
 - Work on projects of national importance
 - Collaborate with universities (i.e., summer students)
 - Changing careers is possible!
- Labs or consulting:
 - Real-world experience before/during grad school



Sandia Opportunities

sandia.gov/careers

- Summer internships
 - Deadline in Jan/Feb
- Staff Jobs
 - Keep good grades!
 - US Citizenship (security clearance)
- MS or PhD for technical jobs
- BS for lab technician jobs



Search “*One-Shot Physics*,” “*Rocket Sled*,” or “*Z-Machine*” on Sandia YouTube channel for cool videos!

Thank You!

