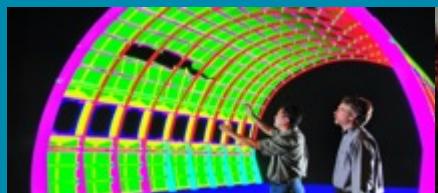




Sandia  
National  
Laboratories

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

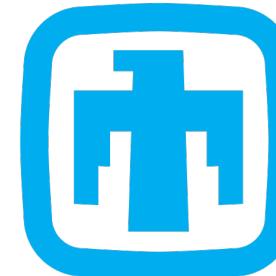
Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.



Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc. for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

# About Me

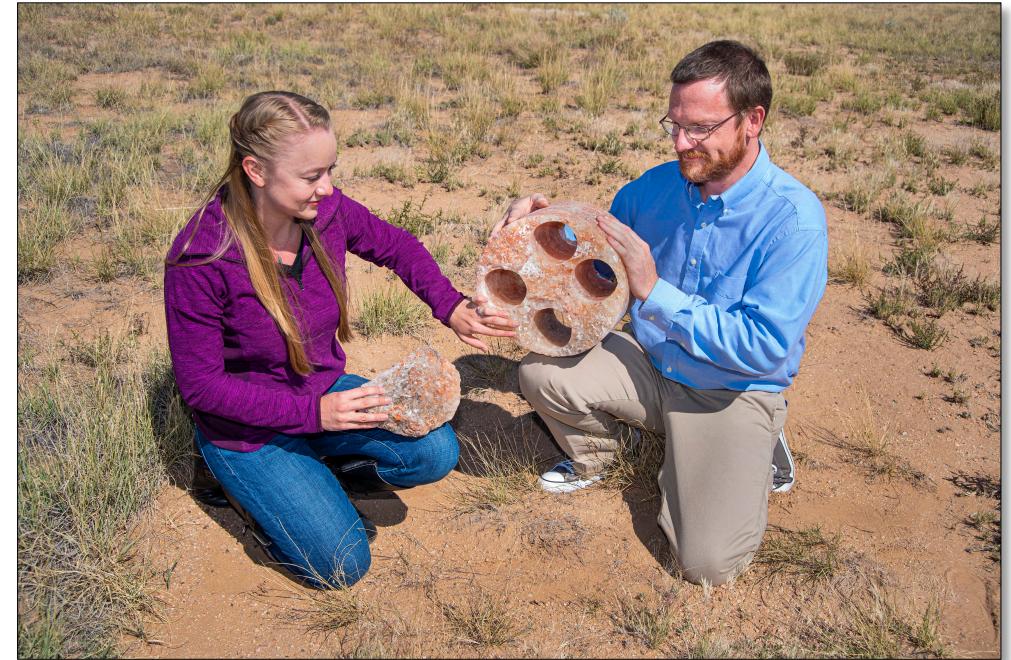
1994-1998: BS Geological Engineering, Colorado School of Mines  
1998-2002: Groundwater modeling consultant (Los Angeles, CA)  
2002-2008: PhD Hydrology, University of Arizona  
2008-now: Sandia National Laboratories



**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



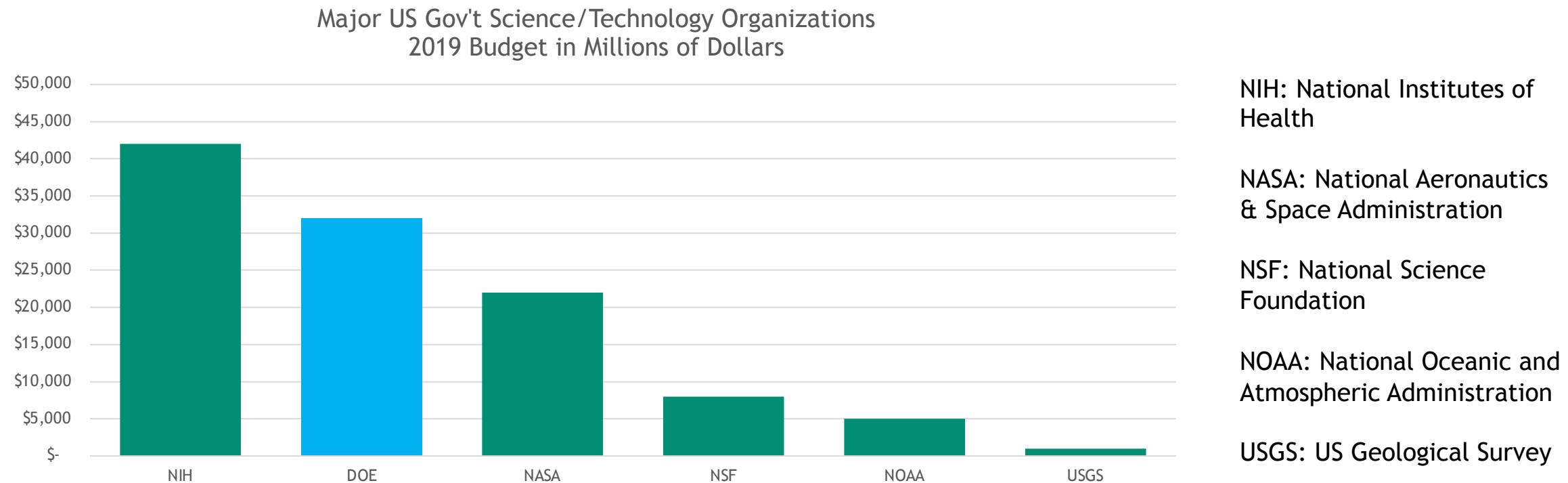


# What are DOE National Labs?

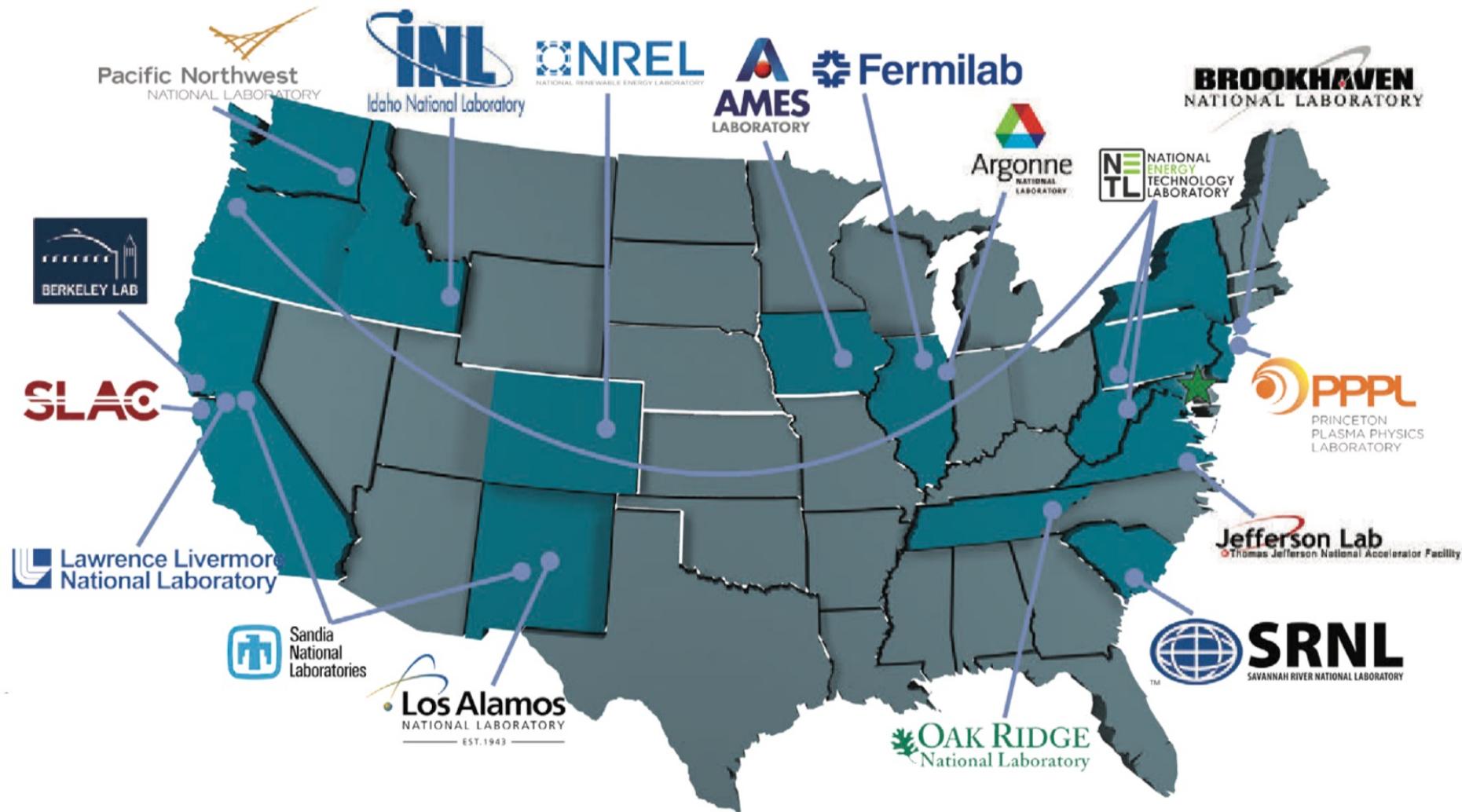
# Department of Energy (DOE): National Labs

DOE is major funder of technology & research

½ of DOE budget funds National Lab system



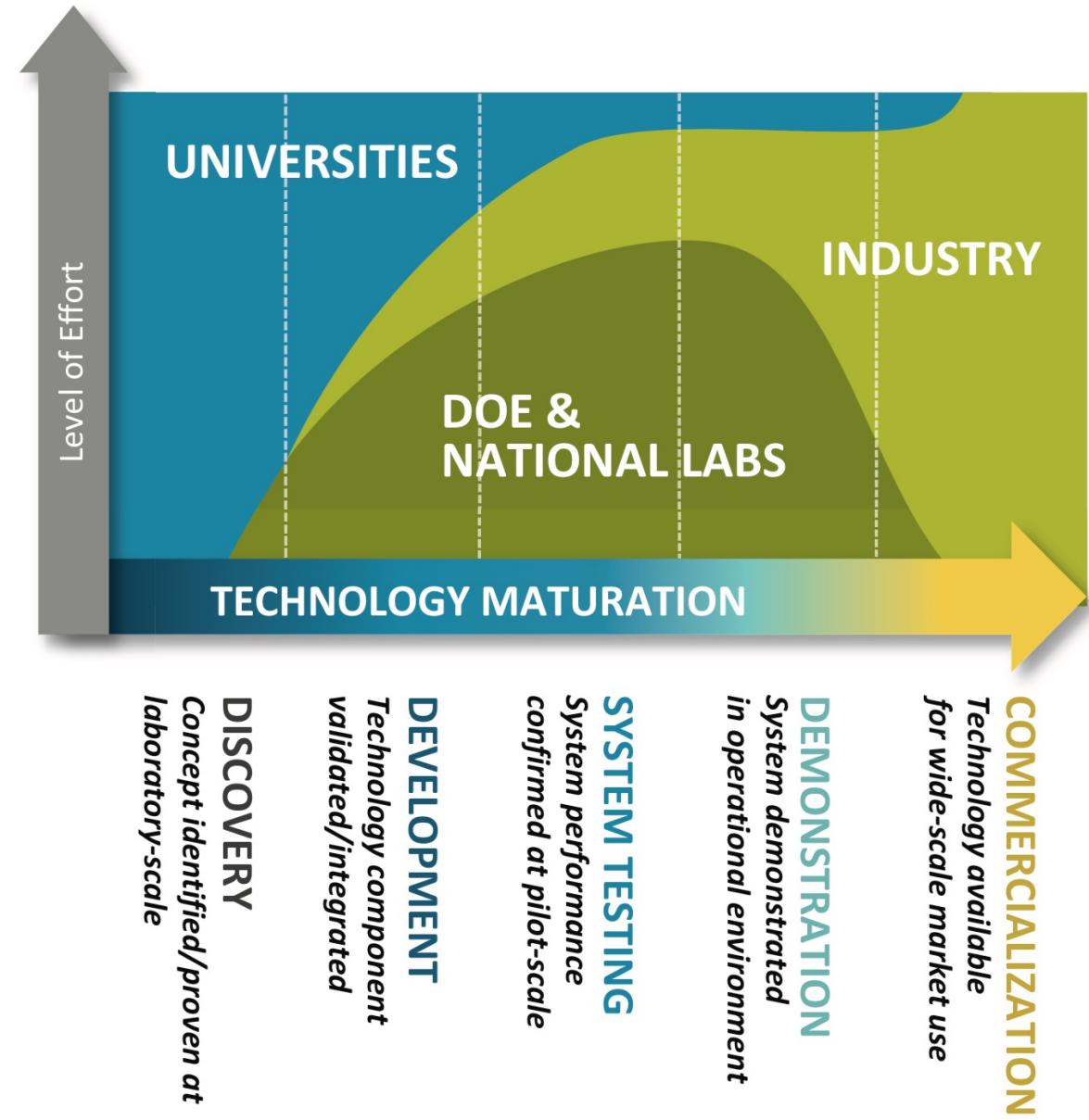
# DOE National Lab System: 17 labs



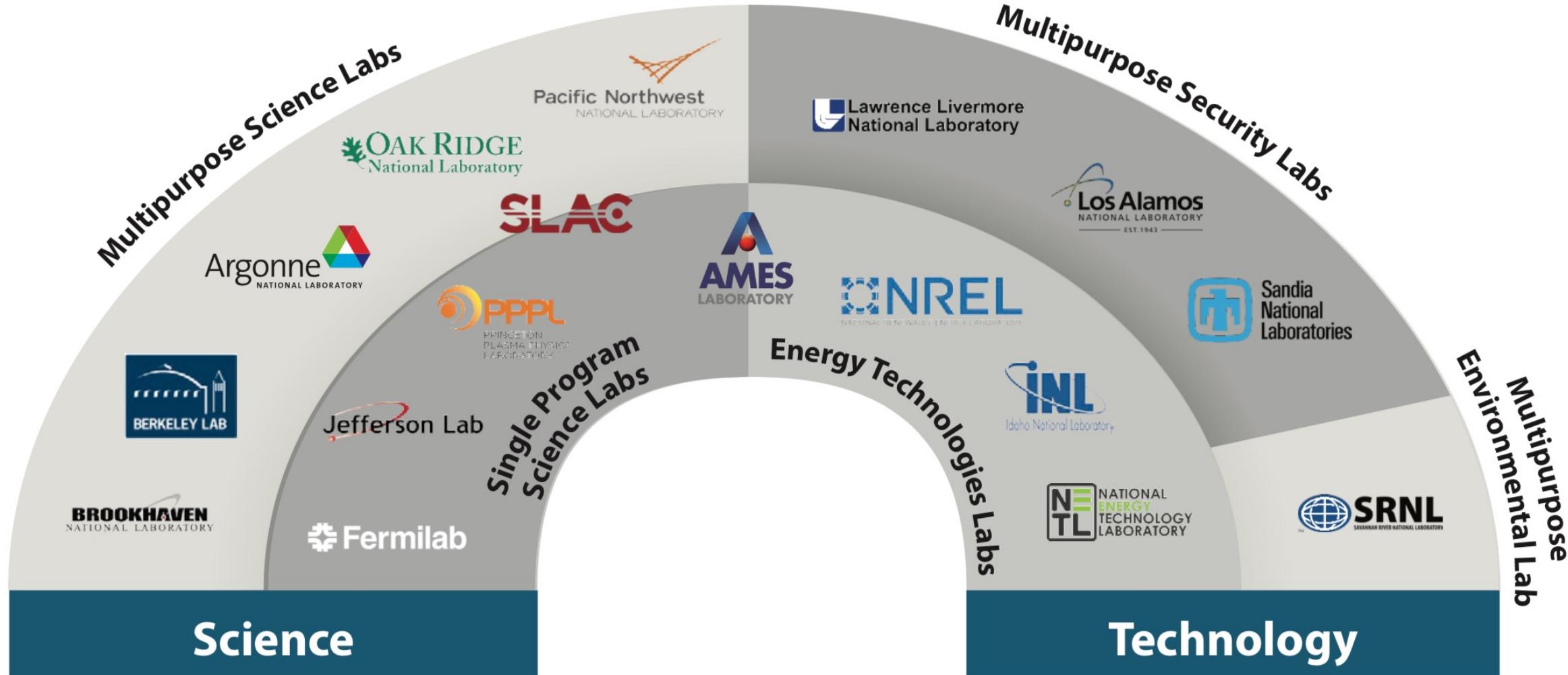
# DOE National Labs

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

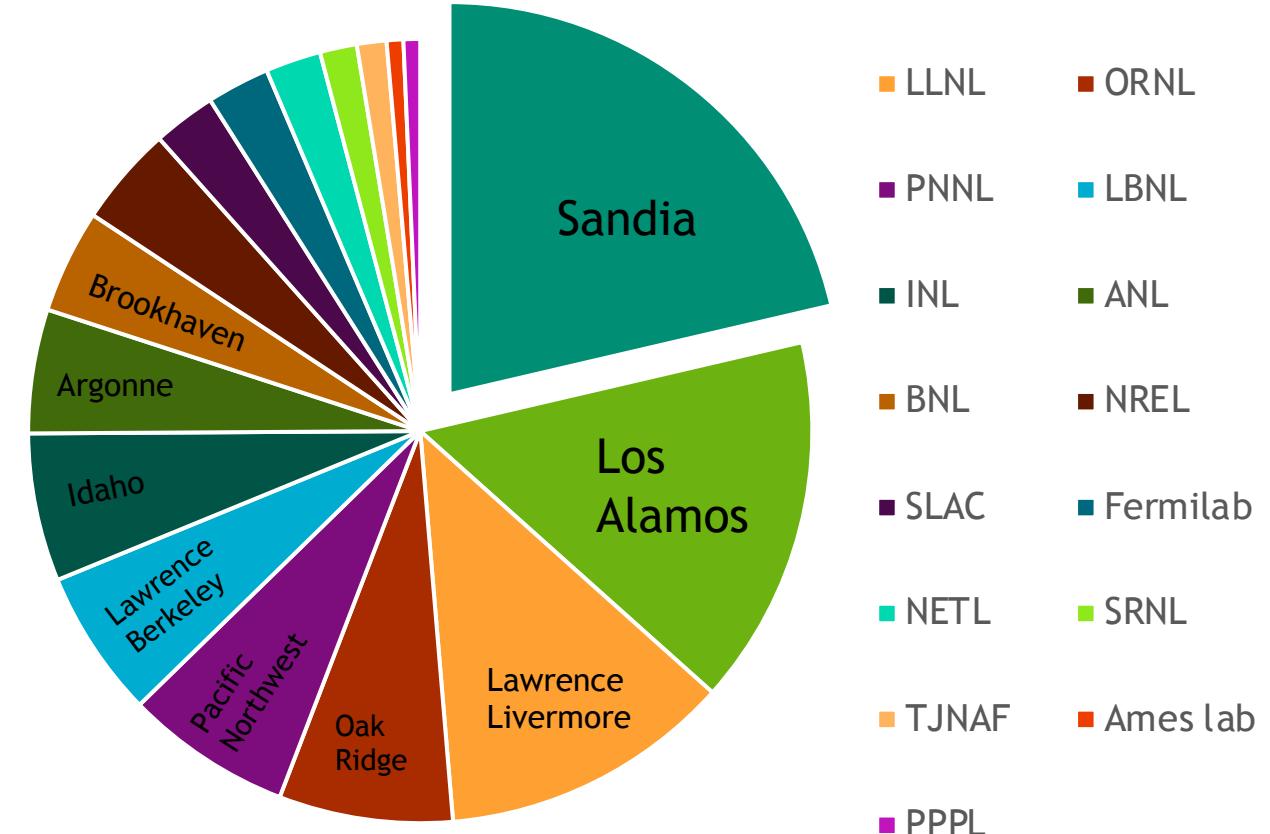
2,300 post-docs

2,000 grad students

3,000 undergrads

Source: "DOE State of the National Labs Report" (2017)

## National Labs Full-Time Staff



Ames Laboratory (Ames)  
Argonne National Laboratory (ANL)  
Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL)  
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (FNAL)  
Idaho National Laboratory (INL)  
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL)

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)  
Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)  
National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL)  
National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)  
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)

Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL)  
Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)  
Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL)  
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (SLAC)  
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (TJNAF)



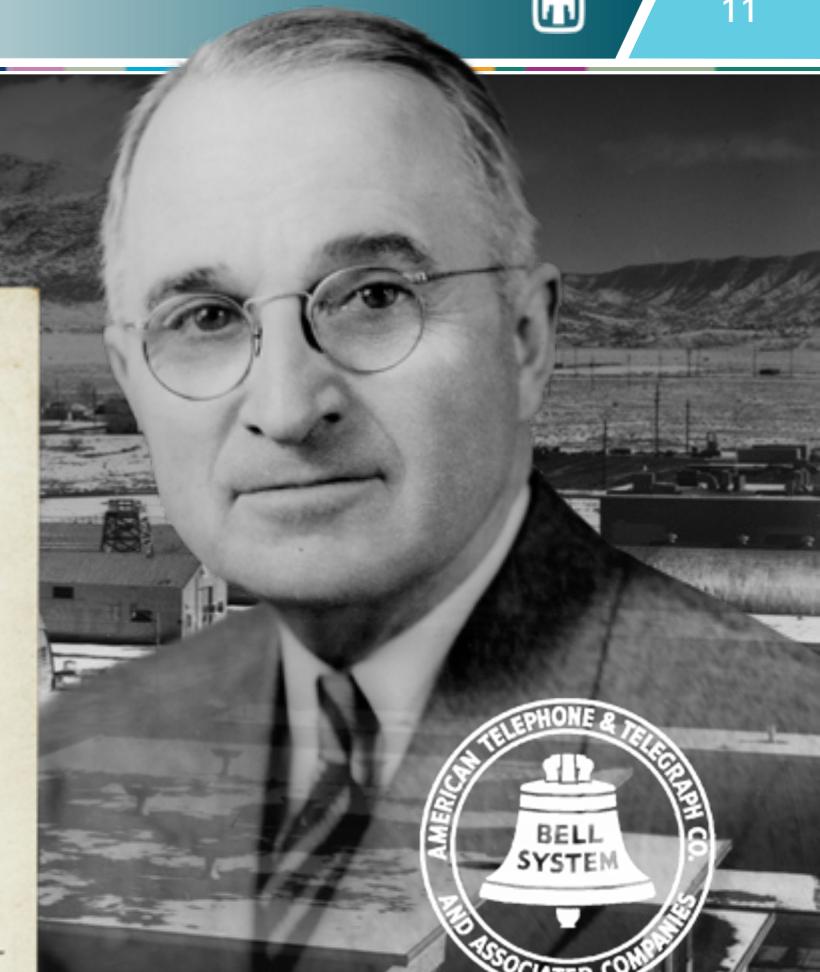
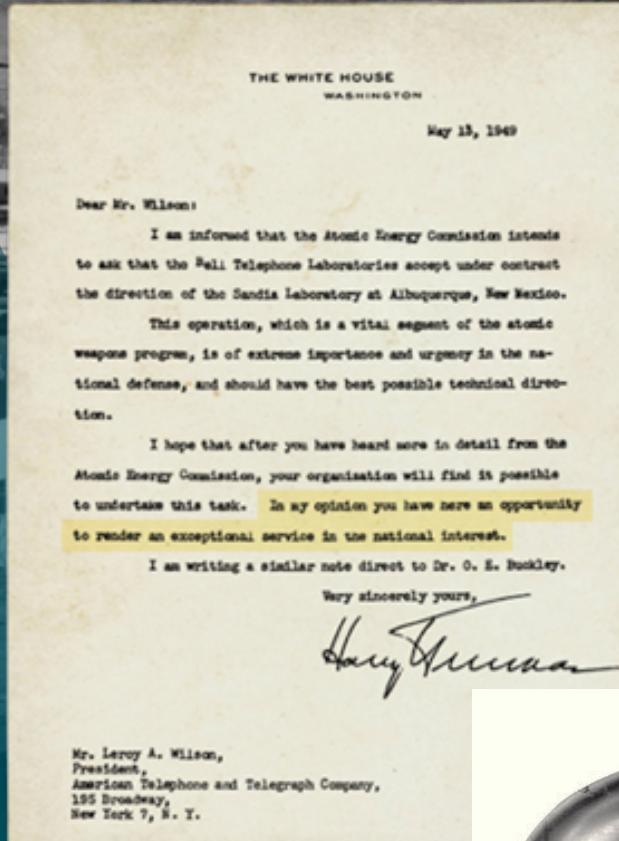
# What is Sandia?



# 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. (NTES)

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



## Main sites

- Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Livermore, California



## Activity locations

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

# ADVANCED SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Research Foundations play an integral role in mission delivery

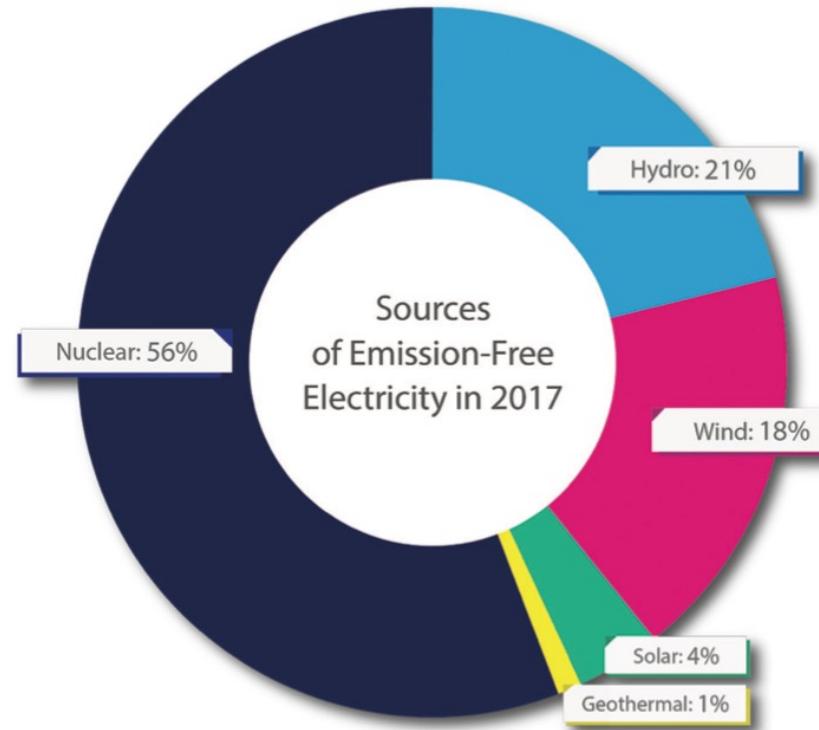




# Nuclear Waste Disposal



# Nuclear Energy is >50% of clean energy in US



Spent nuclear fuel is kept in pools or dry-cask storage

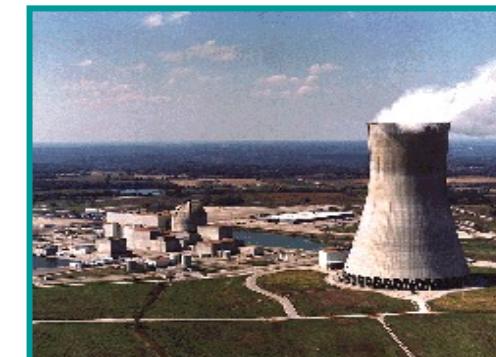
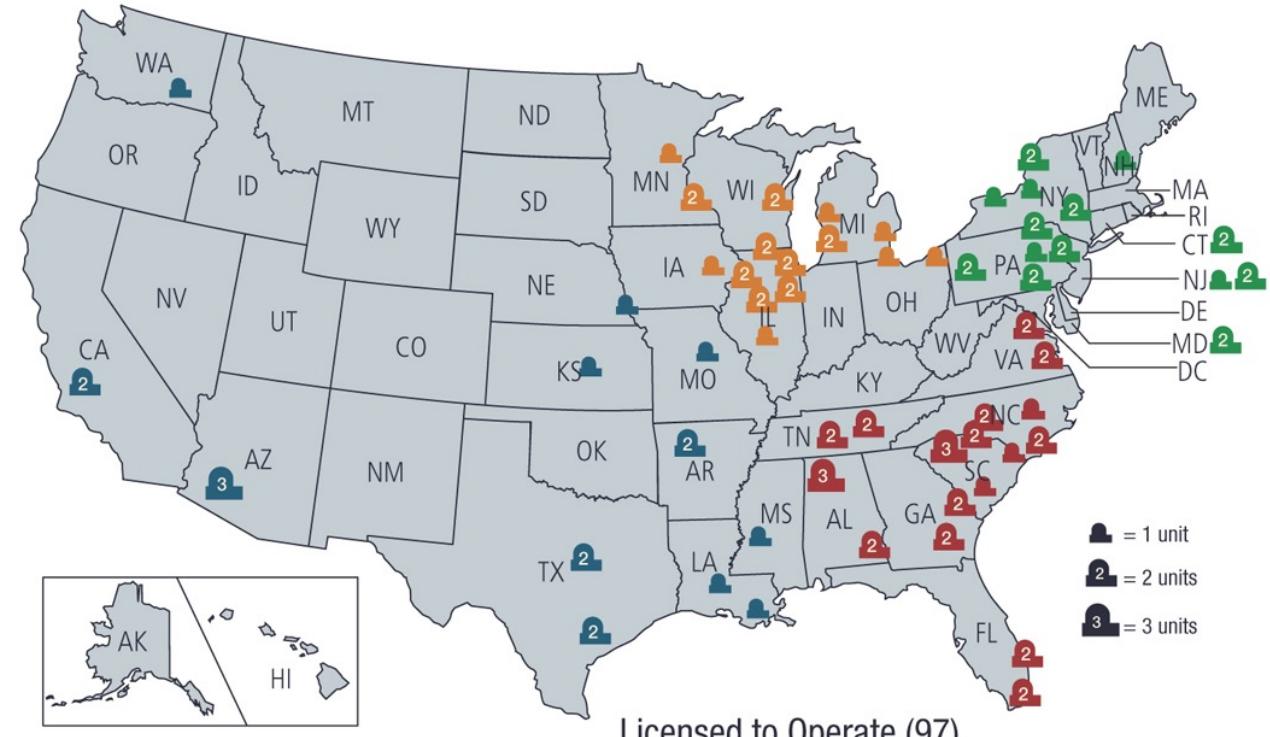
Need a permanent disposal option for heat-generating waste

# Nuclear Waste Types

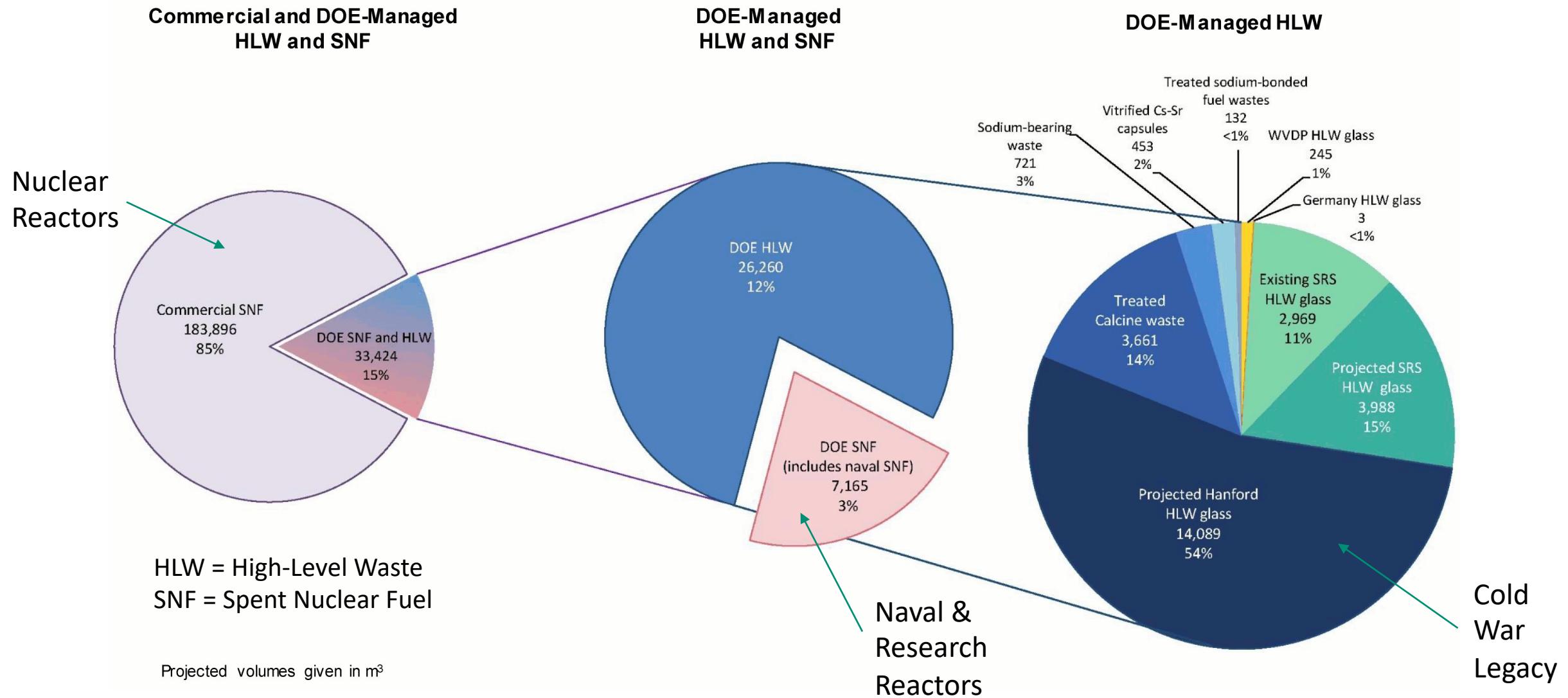
## US Nuclear waste

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)

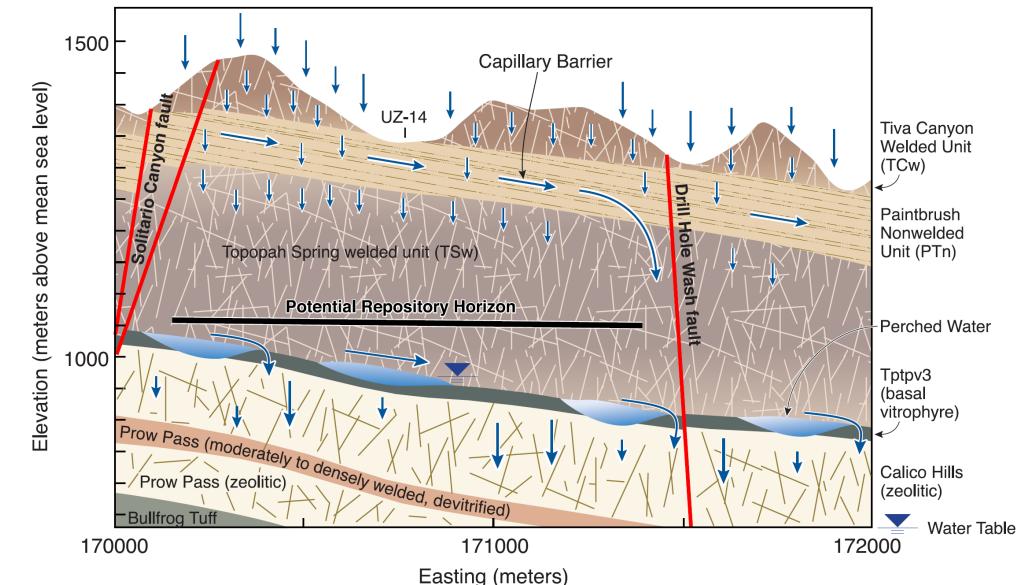
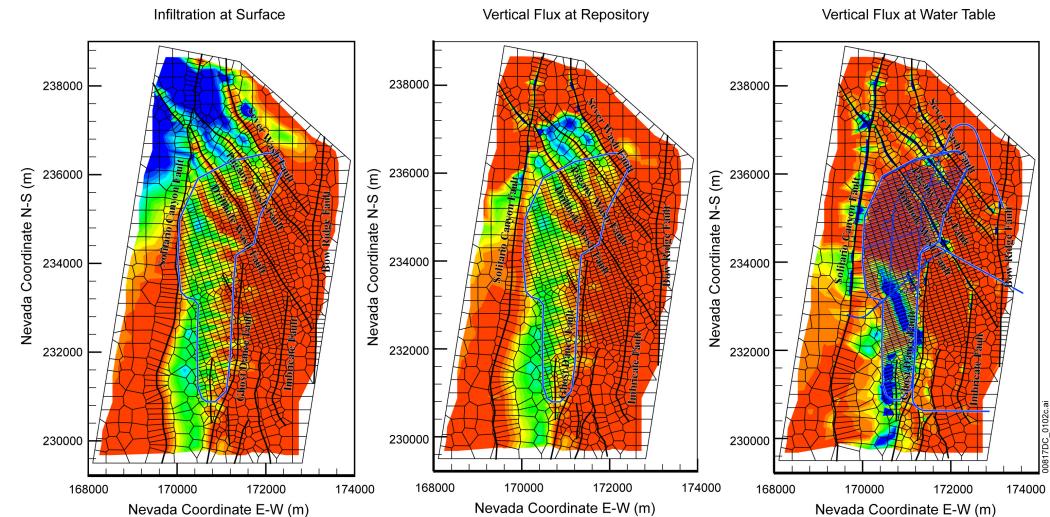
## Generic disposal options

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





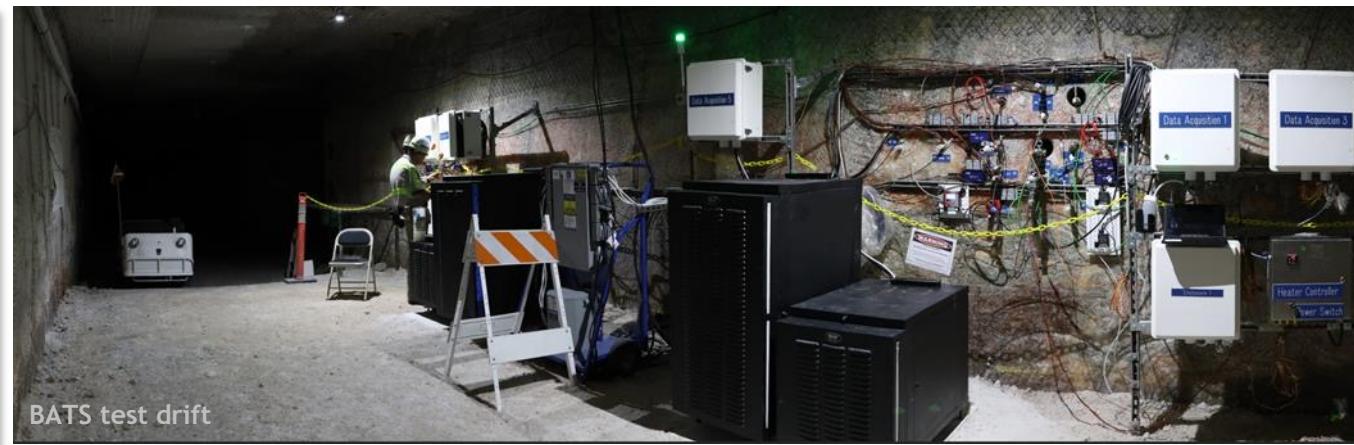
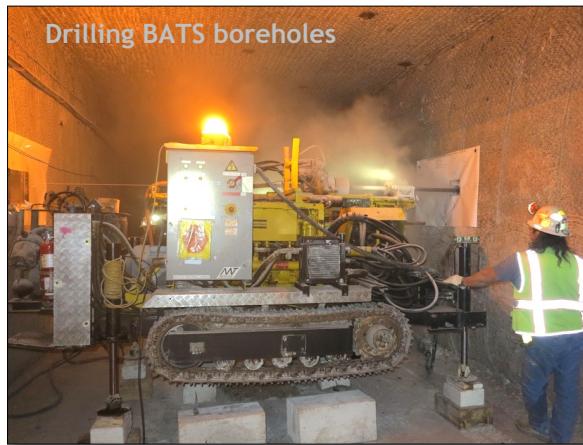
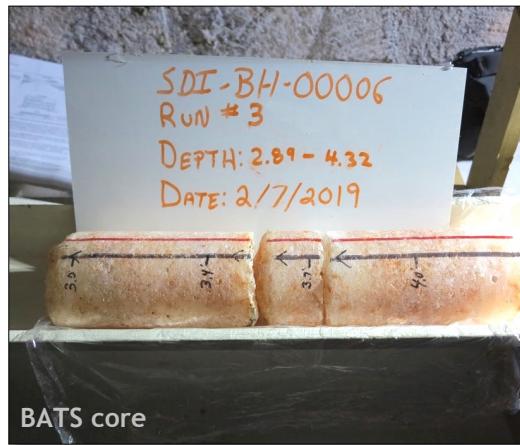
# Brine Availability Test in Salt (BATS)



# 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.*

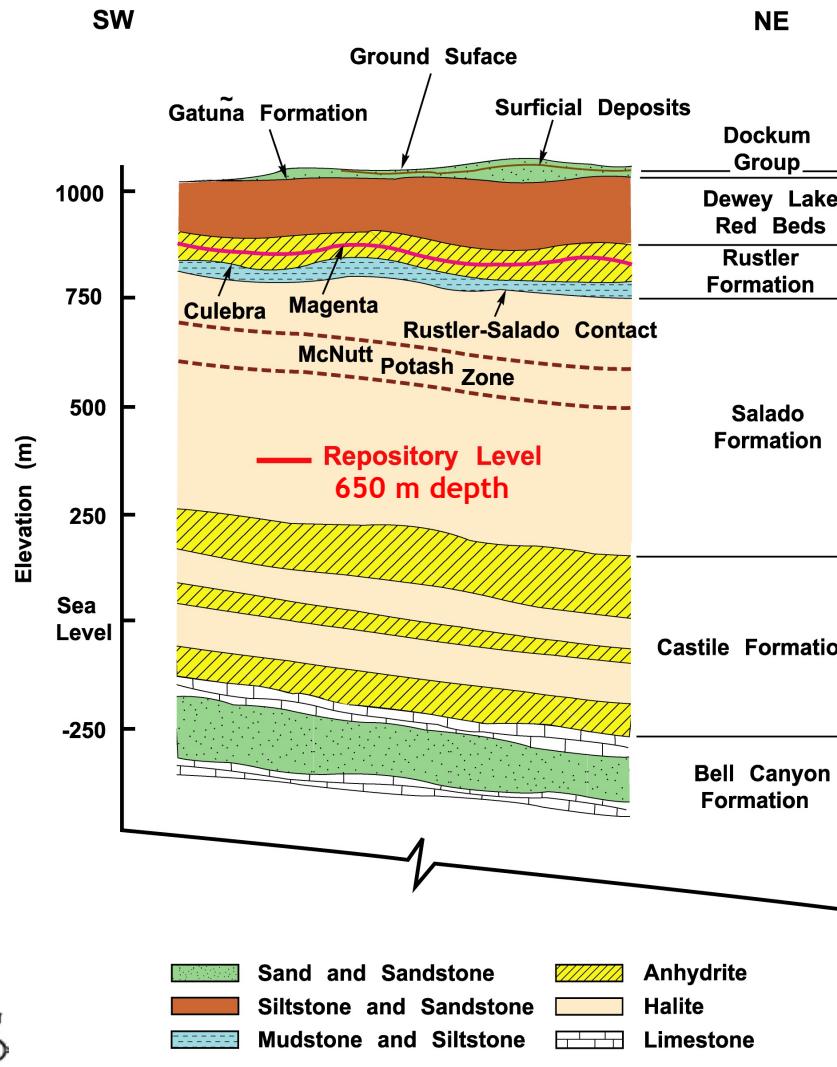
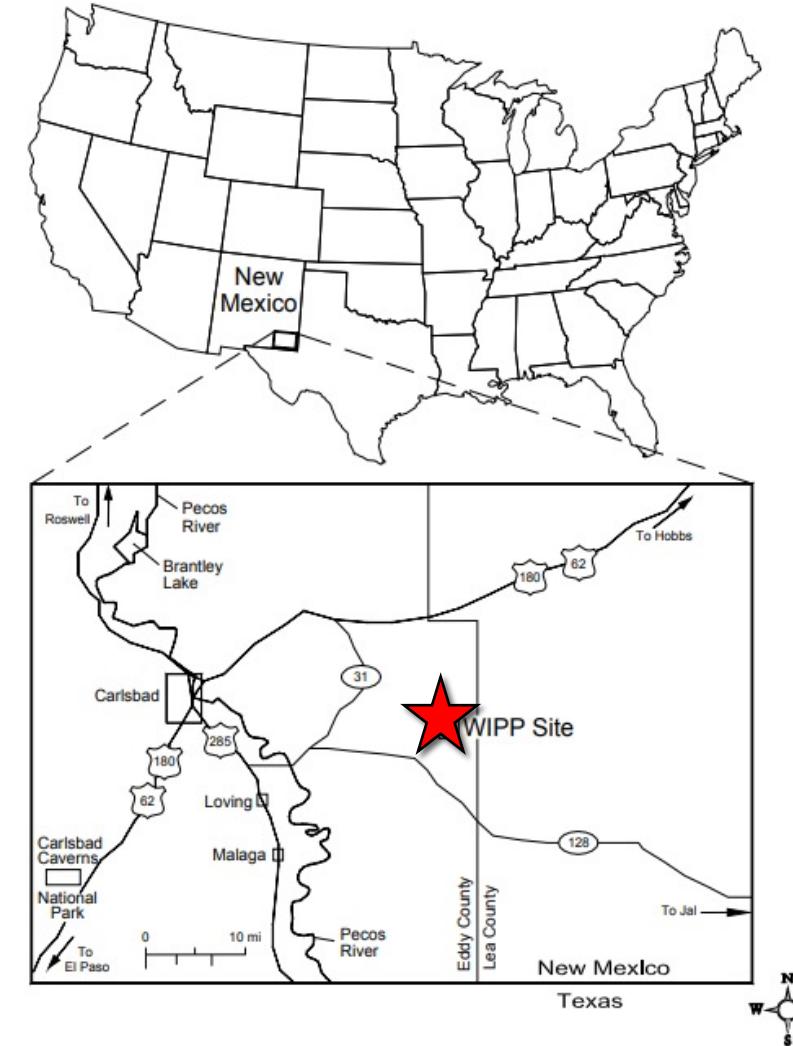


**Sandia  
National  
Laboratories**

**Los Alamos**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY  
EST. 1943



# 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

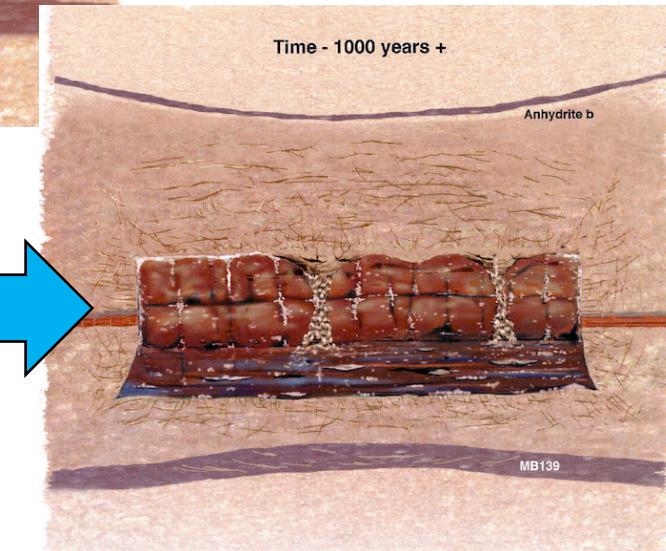
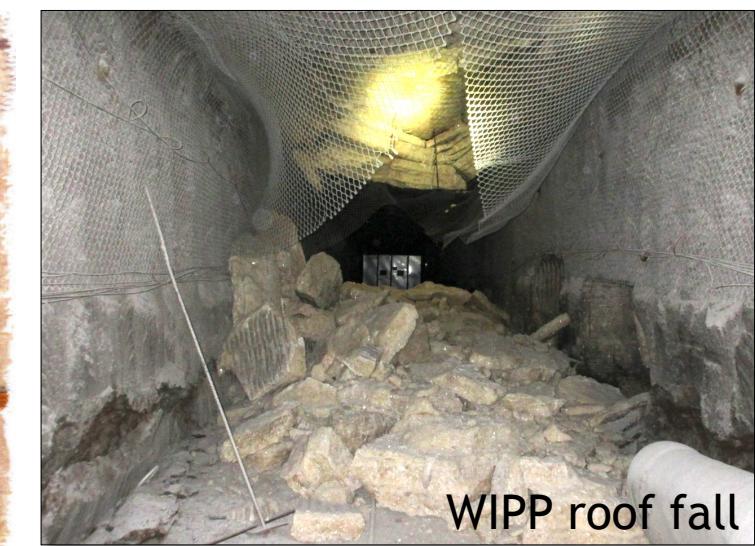
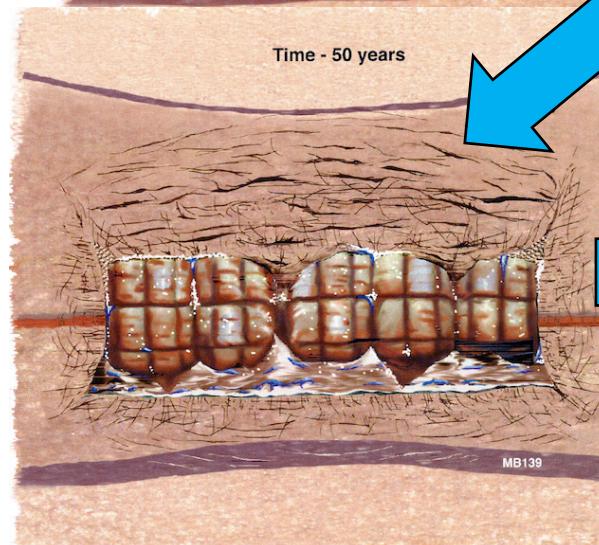
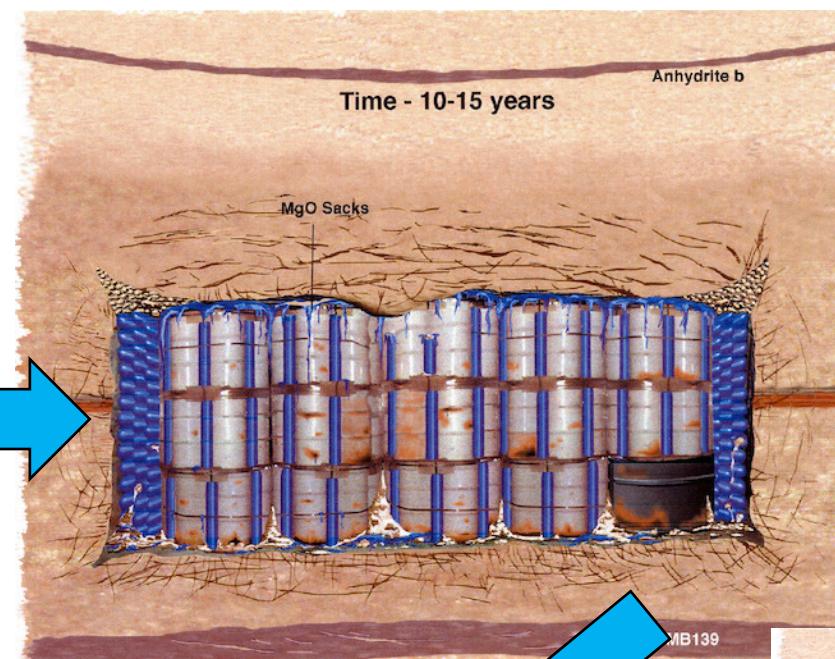
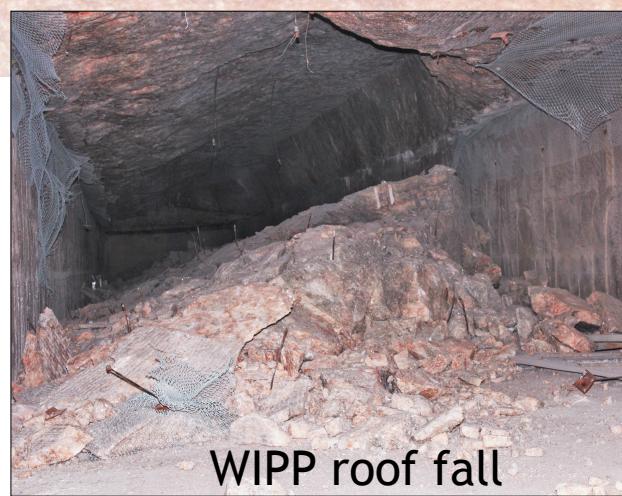
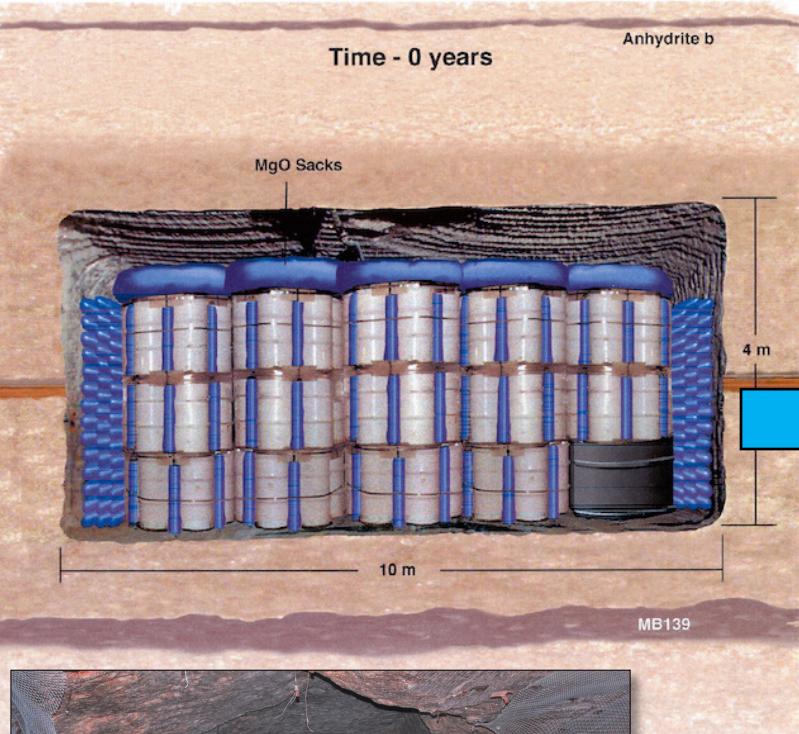
- Low connected porosity (0.1 vol-%) and permeability ( $\leq 10^{-22} \text{ m}^2$ )
- High thermal conductivity ( $\sim 5 \text{ W}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{K})$ )
- No flowing groundwater ( $\leq 5 \text{ wt-\% water}$ )
- Hypersaline brine is biologically simple, has less-stable colloids
- Permian salt 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



# 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

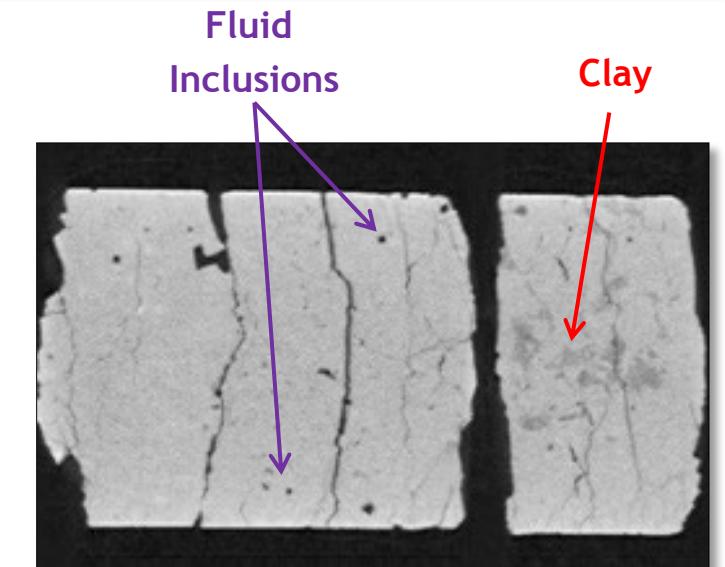
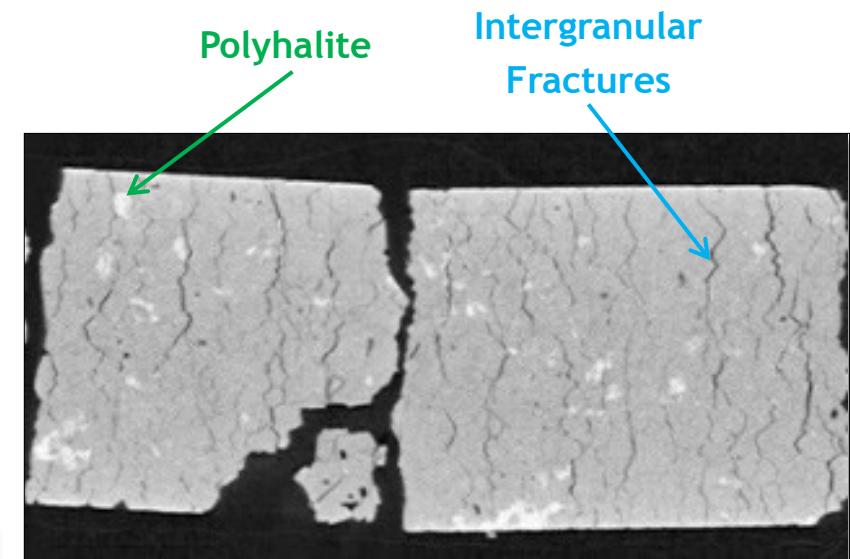


WIPP fluid inclusions, 2 mm scale bar  
(Caporuscio et al., 2013)

- Damaged zone increases porosity → primary flow path

**How do water types contribute to Brine Availability?**

\* Permian geologic period was 252 - 299 million years ago



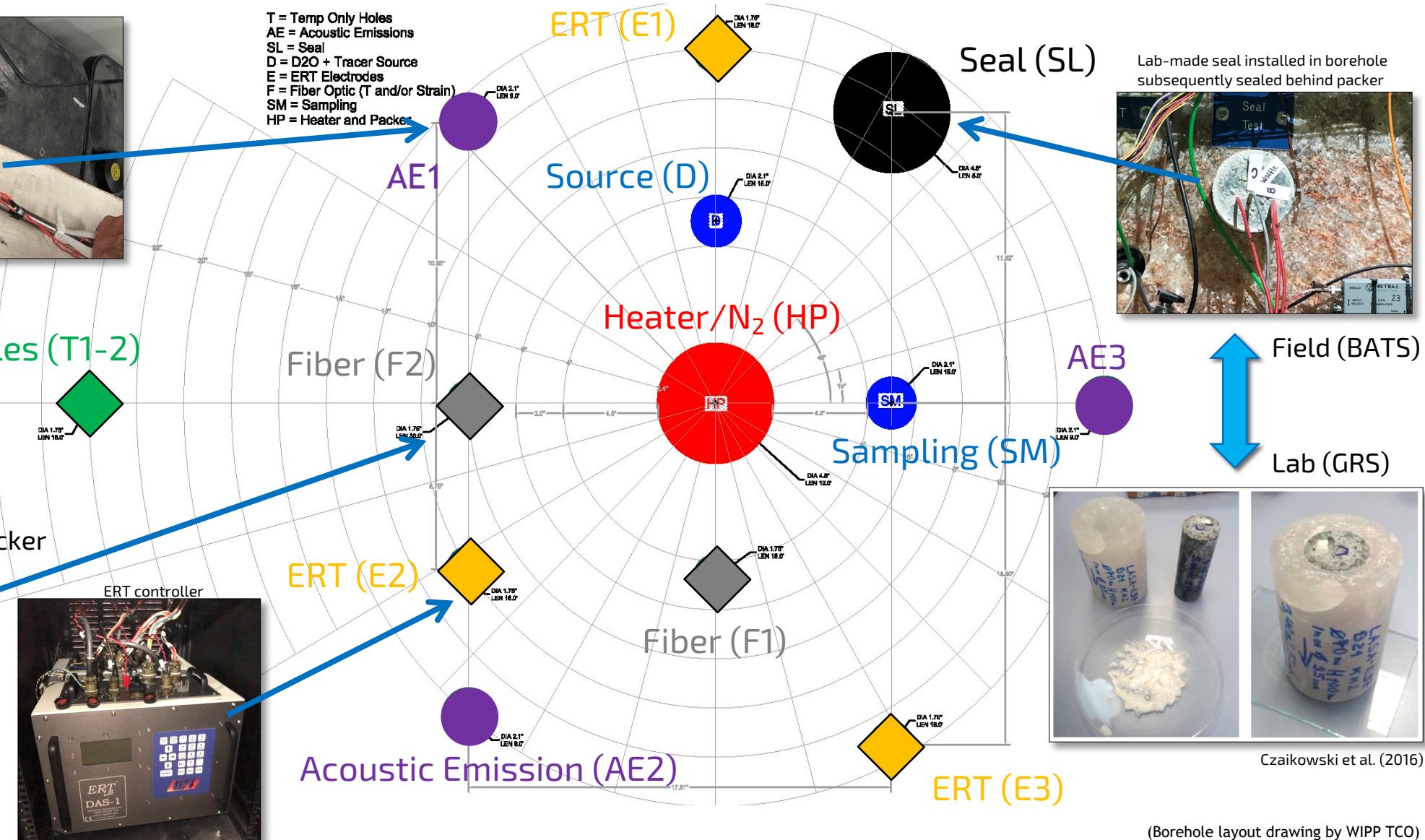
10.1 cm diameter core CT data (Betters et al., 2020)

# BATS Borehole Arrays



AE sensors on de-centralizers

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



# What Data are We Collecting?

- Two Arrays: Heated / Unheated

- Behind packer

- Circulate dry N<sub>2</sub>
- Quartz lamp heater (750 W)
- Borehole closure gage

- Samples / Analyses

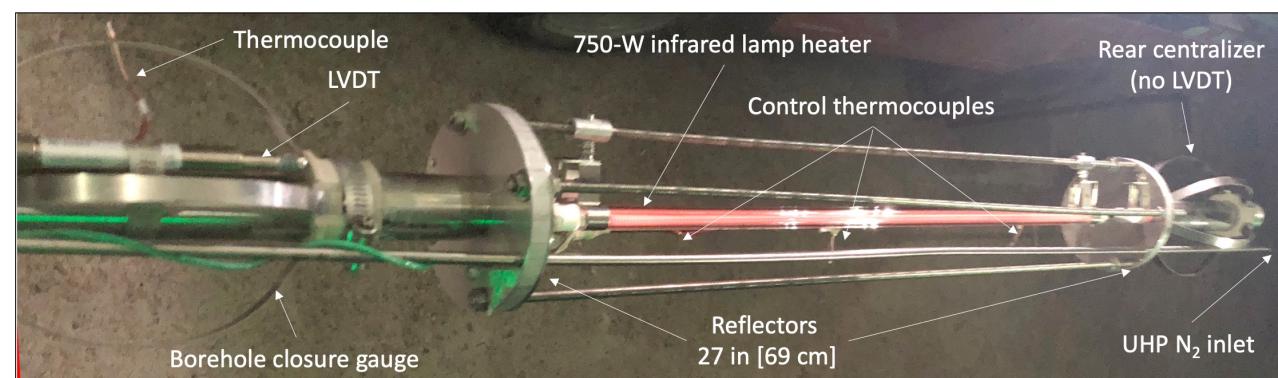
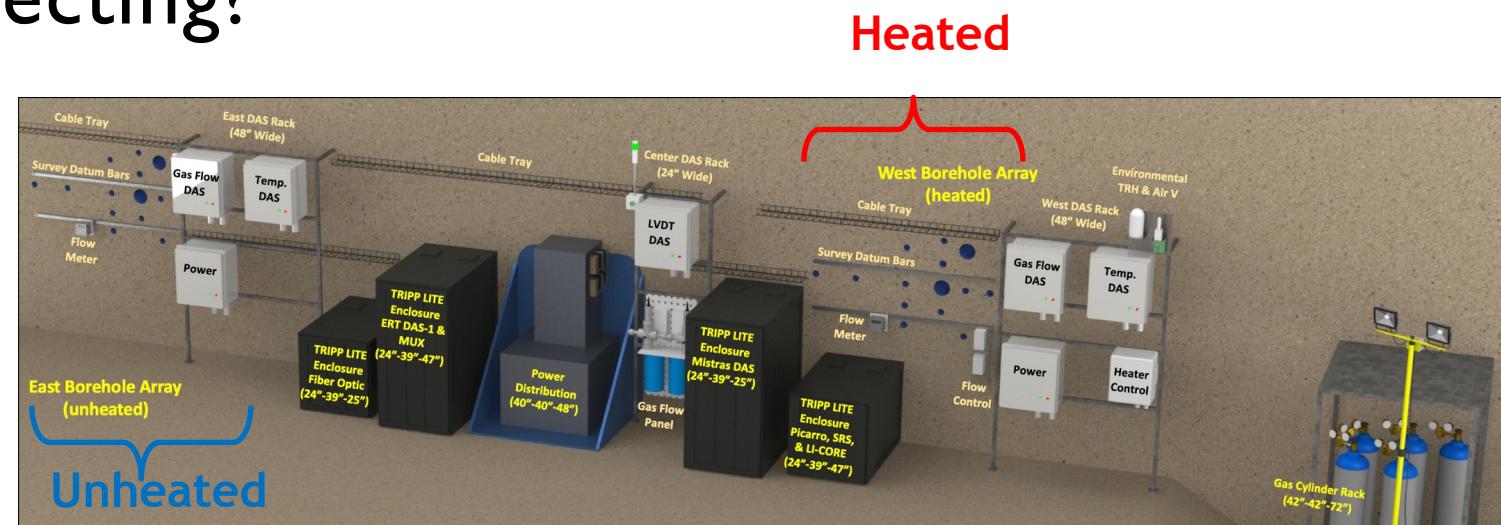
- Gas stream (natural / applied tracers and isotopic makeup)
- Liquid brine (natural chemistry and natural / applied tracers)
- Cores (X-ray CT and fluorescence at NETL)

- Cement Seals

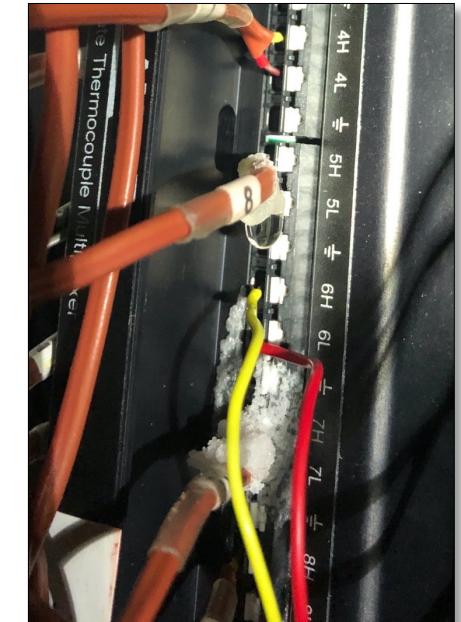
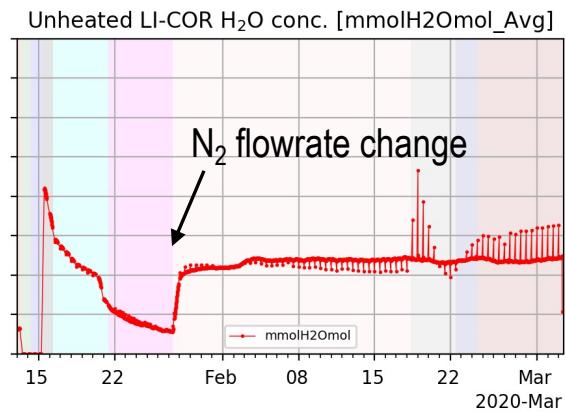
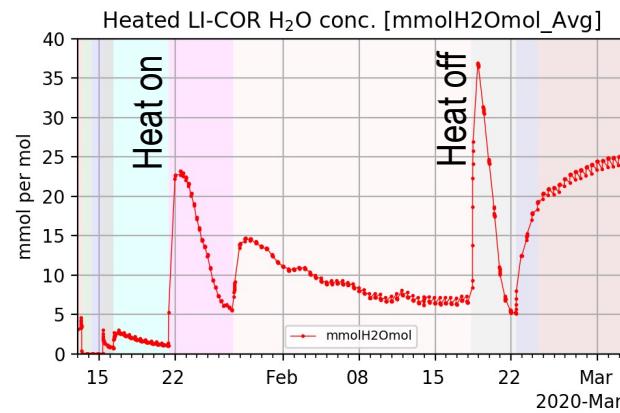
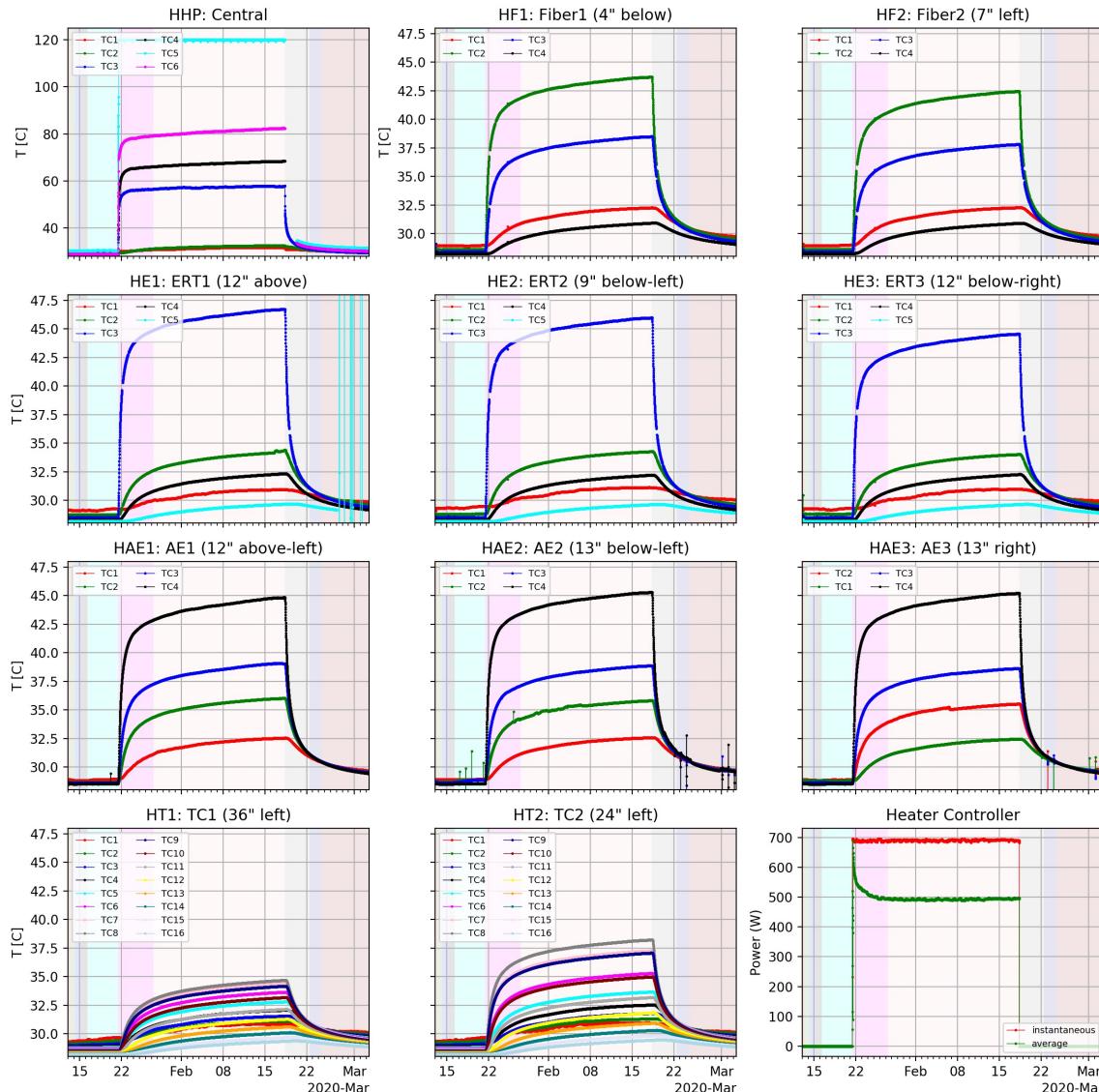
- Sorel cement + Salt concrete: 3-axis strain & temperature

- Geophysics

- 3× Electrical resistivity tomography (ERT)
- 3× Acoustic emissions (AE)
- 2× Fiber optic distributed strain / temperature sensing



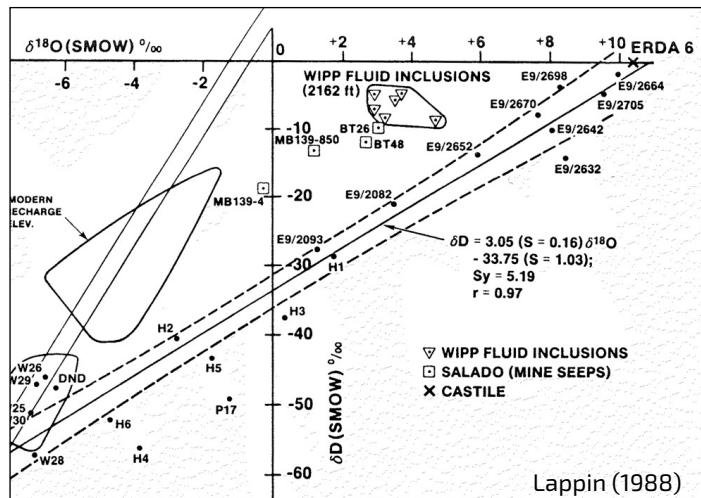
# Temperature and Brine Inflow



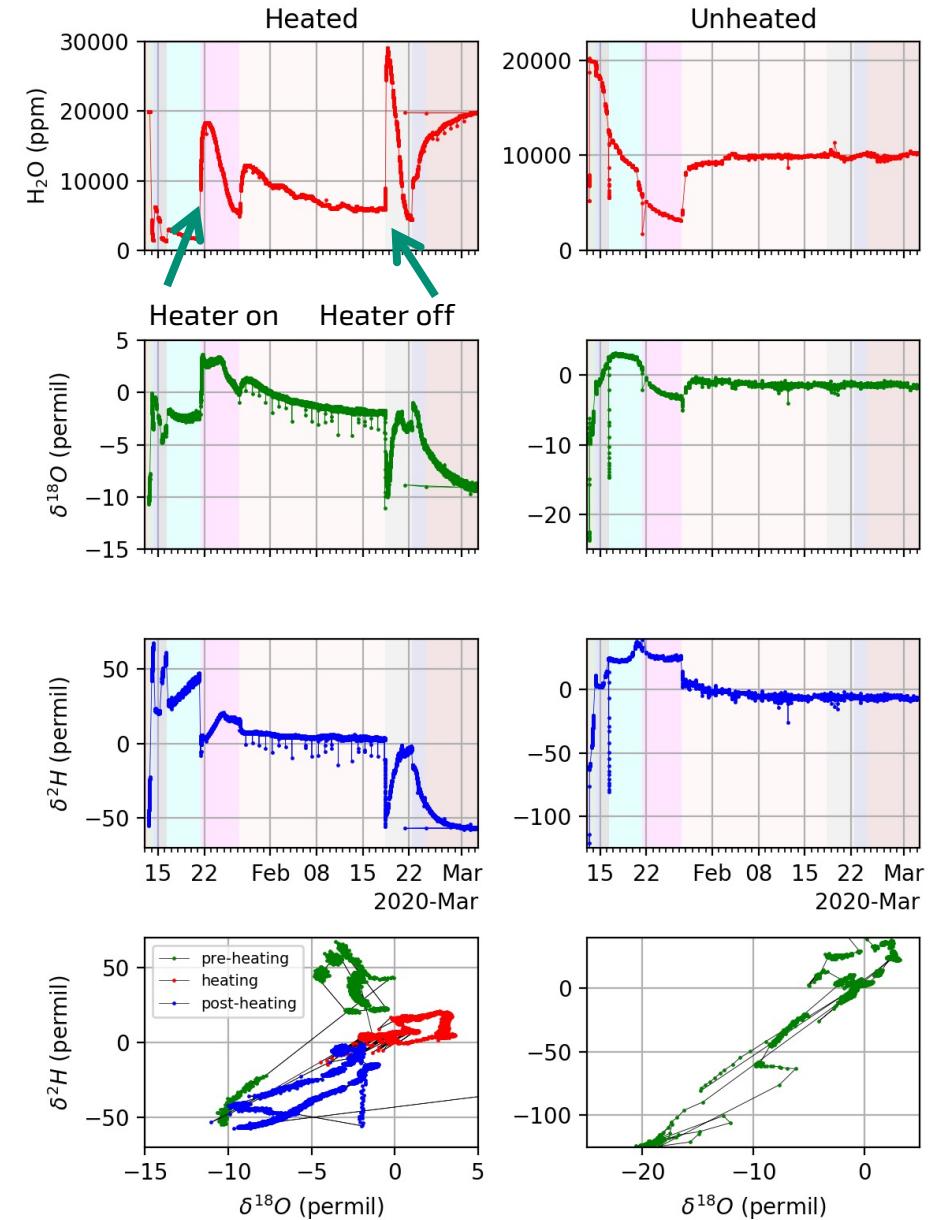
Lesson: Brine can seep through thermocouple wires!

# 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)

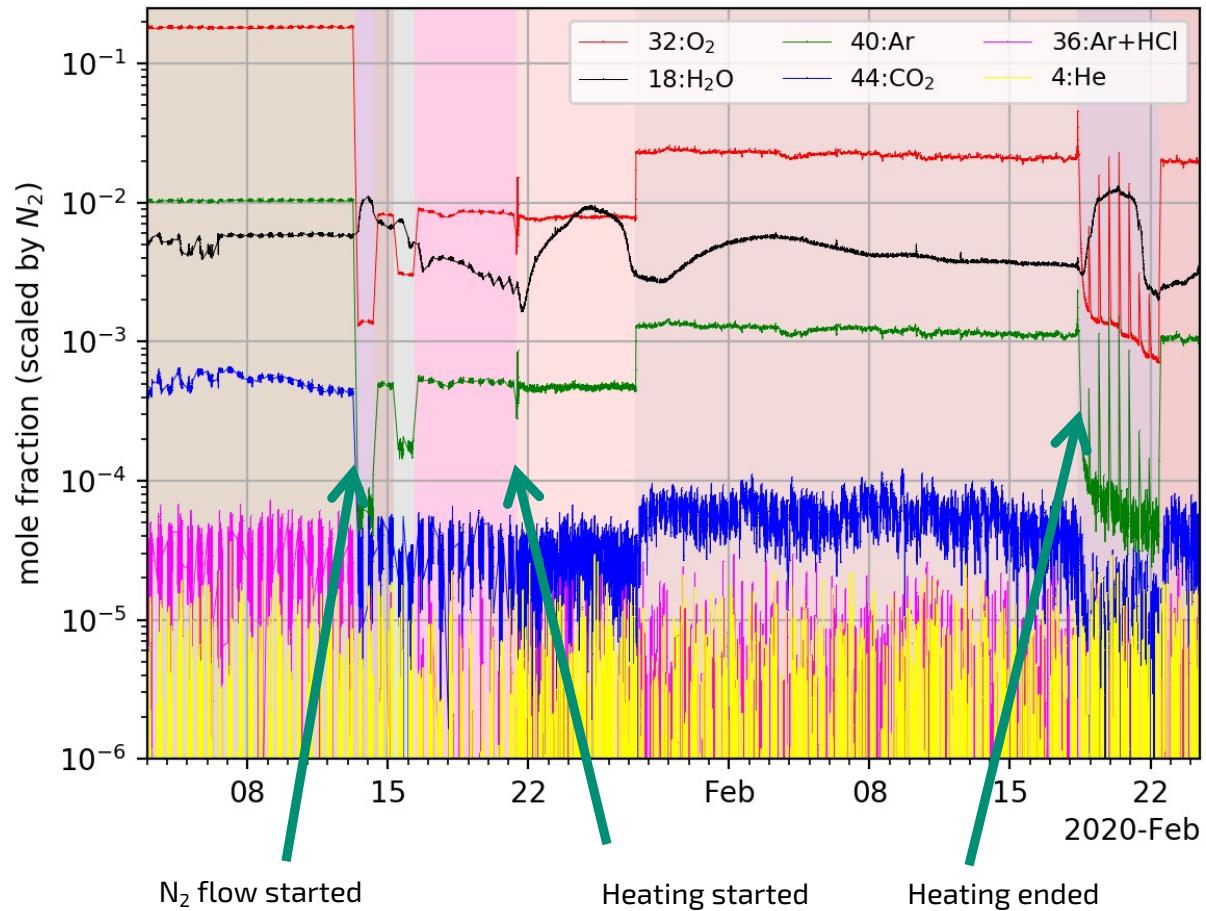


Picarro cavity ringdown  
Spectrometer (CRDS)



# Gas Stream Composition

- Continuously analyze gas stream
- Gases may come from
  - Dissolved in brine
    - Less soluble in lower pressure, hotter brine
  - Sorbed to salt ( $\text{CO}_2$ )
  - Geogenic gases within salt (e.g., He & Ar)
  - Added gas tracers (Ne, Kr &  $\text{SF}_6$ )
- 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

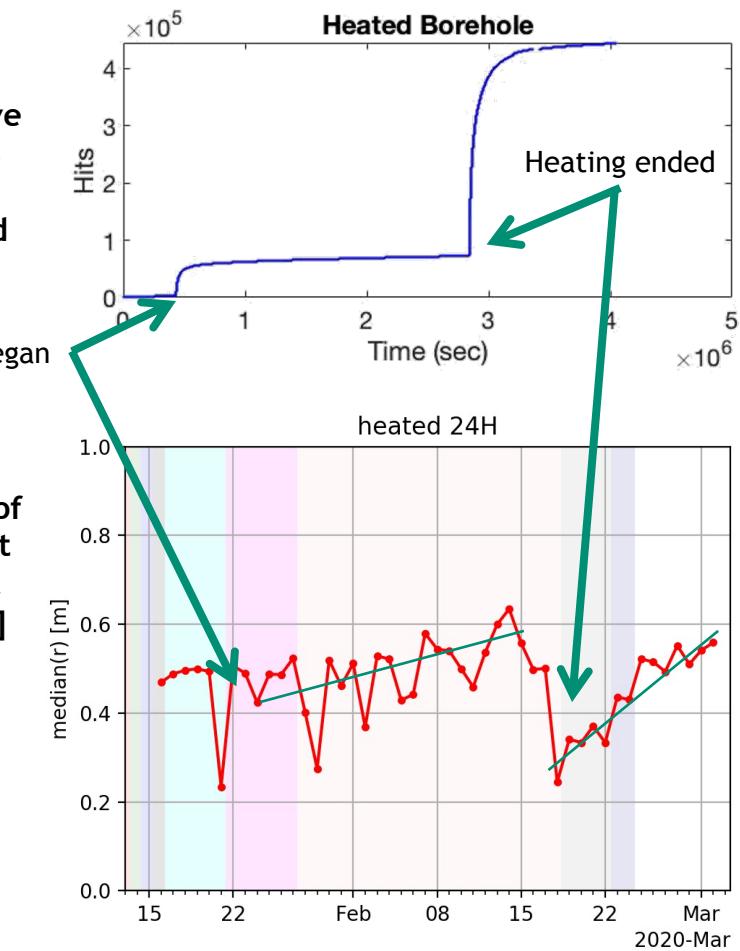
■ Data inform:

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



Cumulative  
# events  
above  
threshold

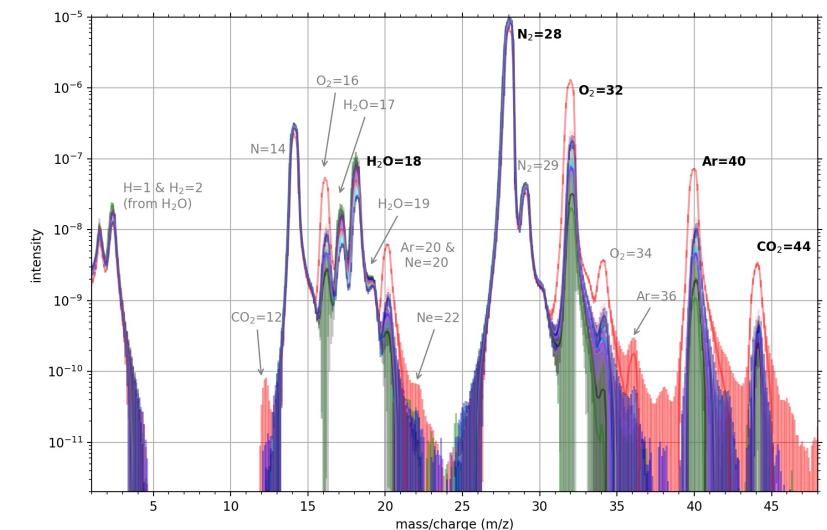
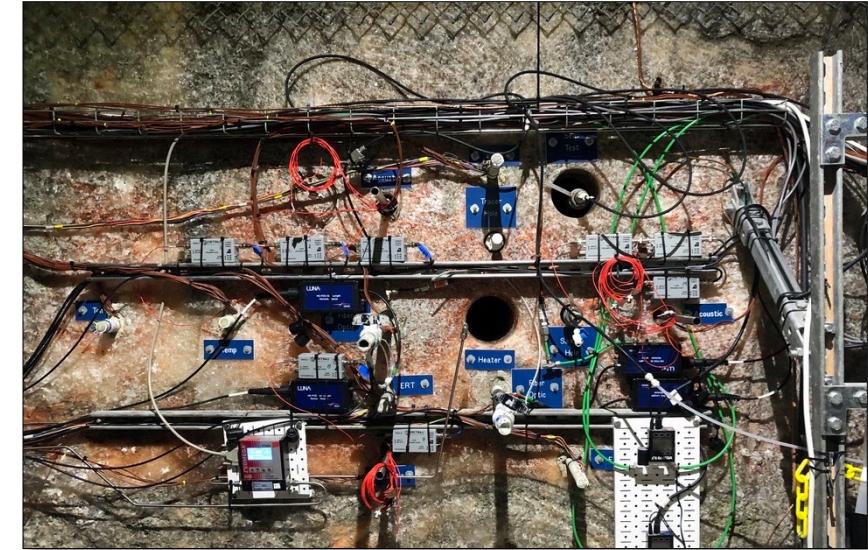
Avg distance of  
located event  
from central  
borehole [m]



Decentralizers  
and piezoelectric  
transducers

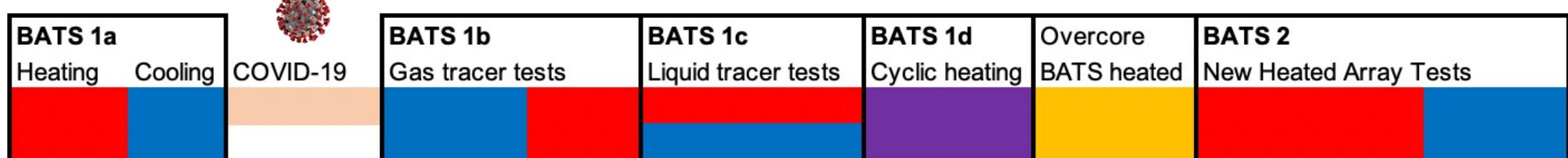
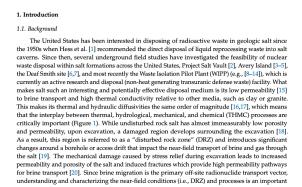
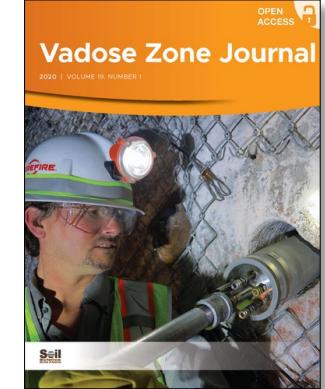
# Why are These Data Useful?

- Brine composition samples /  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  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)



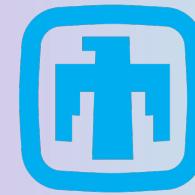


# Working at Labs





## Spectrum of National Labs



Sandia  
National  
Laboratories

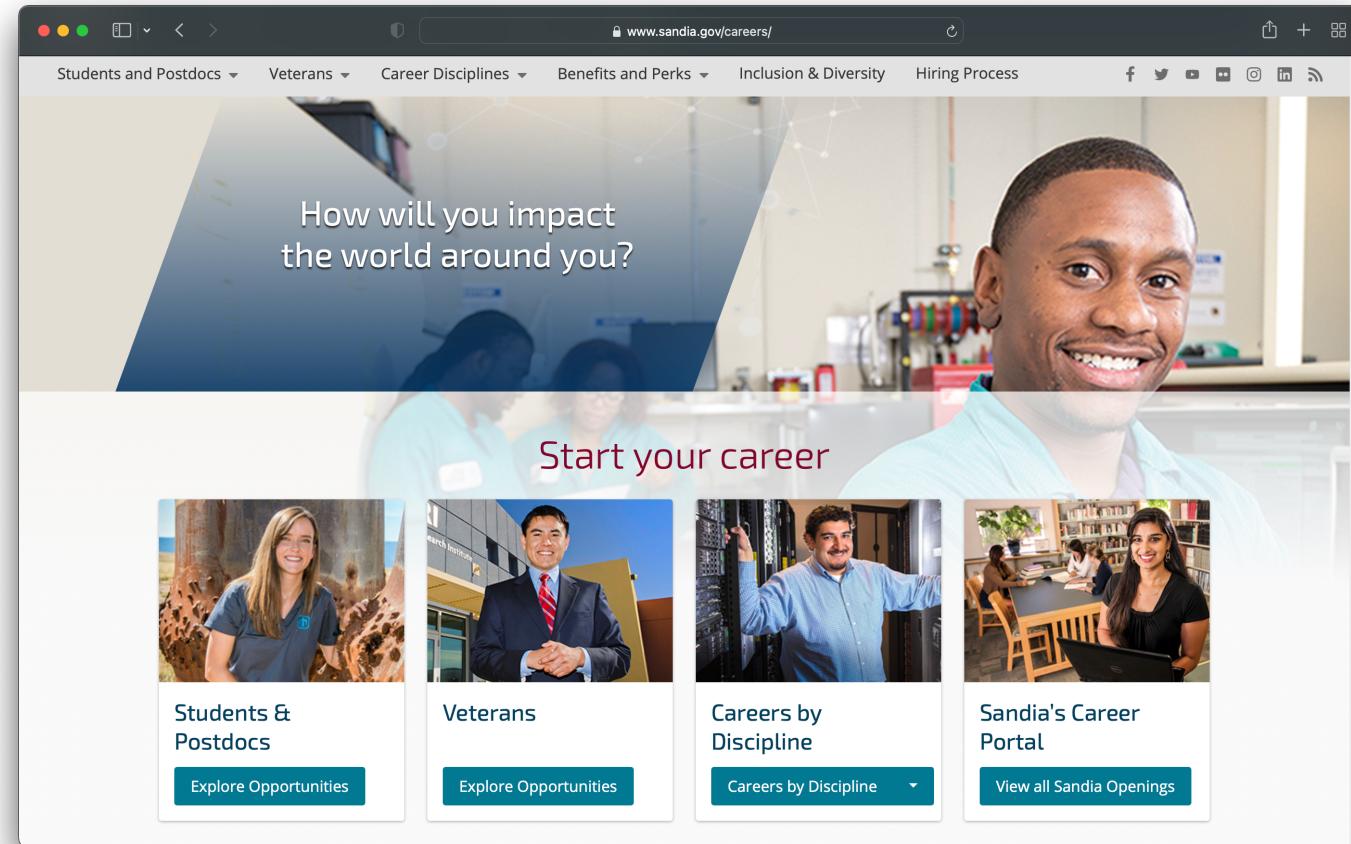


- At National Labs:
  - Work on projects of national importance
  - Collaborate with universities (i.e., summer students)
  - Changing careers is possible!
- Labs or consulting:
  - Real-world experience before/during grad school

# Sandia Opportunities

[sandia.gov/careers](http://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!

