

## DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THERMODYNAMIC UNDERSTANDING FOR USE IN NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL SAFETY CASE

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# OUTLINE

**1**  
Objective  
and  
targets

**2**  
Framework

**3**  
Work Package  
breakdown

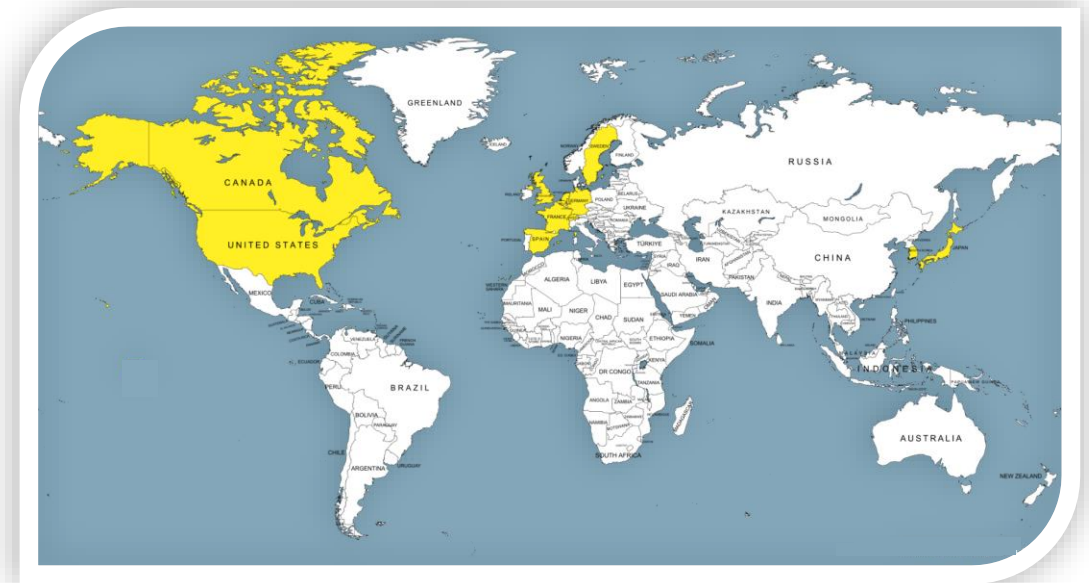
**4**  
Timeline

## OBJECTIVE AND TARGETS

- **To assess current thermodynamic understanding in support of the Radioactive Waste Disposal Safety Case, with special focus given to a transversal understanding**
  - **State-of-the-Art report** (SOTA) documenting the scientific basis supporting the use of thermodynamic approaches in the safety case (SC) and how these are implemented in safety analysis.
  - Complementarity / synergies with **on-going thermodynamic projects**, e.g., NEA-TDB, ThermoChimie, THEREDA, PSI/Nagra TDB, JAEA-TDB, etc.
  - In close collaboration with the End User Group, identify, **critically assess and prioritize data gaps** of relevance to the SC
  - Definition of **technical approaches** and possible scientific strategies to fill in the identified gaps.
  - **Collaborative work** and scientific awareness will be organized through surveys, exchange meetings, open workshops and training courses
  - **White paper** summarizing the outcomes of the integral assessment and promoting new valuable R&D actions to further support/improve the use of thermodynamics in the SC.

## FRAMEWORK

- Type: **Strategic Study**
- **Actors:**
  - EU Partners: **12**
  - Non-EU Associated Partners: **6**
  - End Users: **9 (+2)** – still under discussion
- **Duration**: **24 months**
- **Resources**: c.a. **60 PME** in total





**PARTNERS**



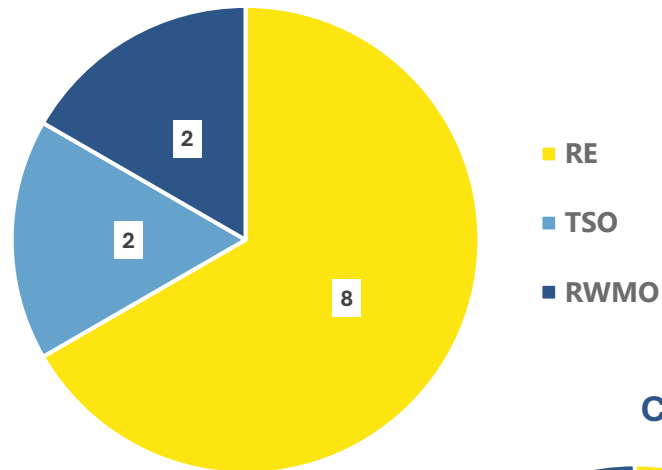
**END-USER GROUP**  
(to be confirmed)



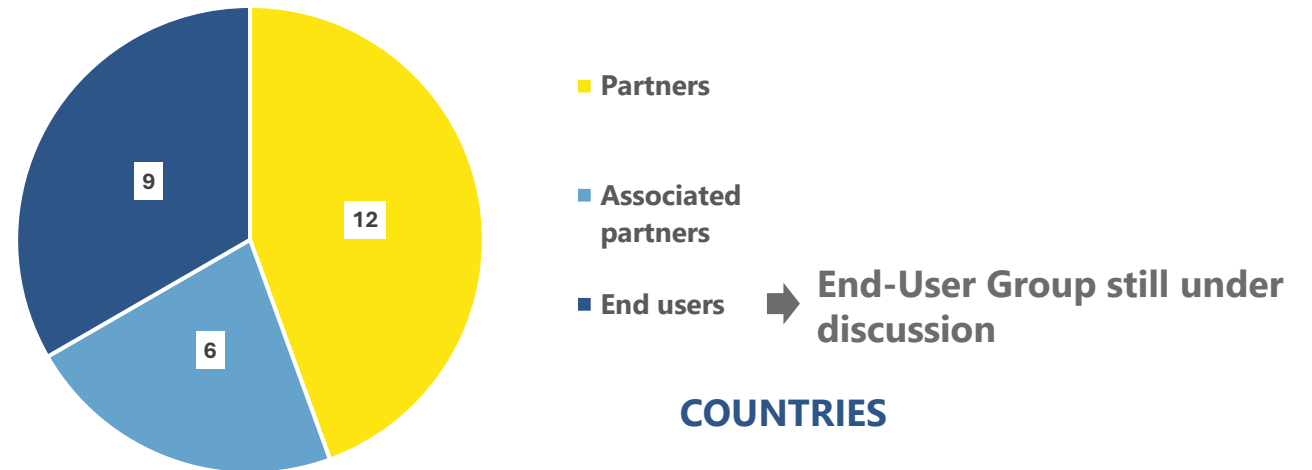
**ASSOCIATED PARTNERS**

# STATISTICS

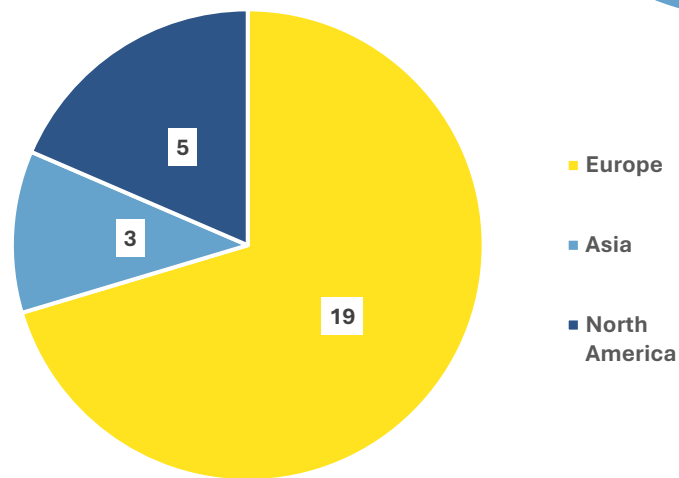
## PARTNERS AND ASSOCIATED PARTNERS



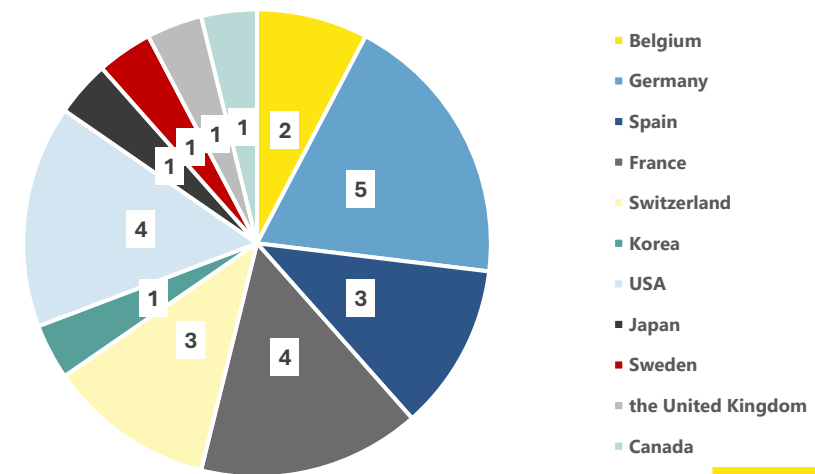
## DITUSCO WP AND END USERS



## CONTINENT



## COUNTRIES



## DITUSCO WP BREAKDOWN

- **Task 1 - Management / Coordination of the WP – ONDRAF/NIRAS & KIT**
  - T1.1. S/T coordination
  - T1.2. Dissemination / outreach / impact
  - T1.3. Quality control
- **Task 2 - Knowledge Management – JFZ**
  - T2.1. Knowledge capture
  - T2.2. Knowledge transfer
- **Task 3 - Thermodynamics: data gaps, solid-solutions, interlink with kinetics, and Safety Case – A21 & PSI**
  - T3.1. Thermodynamic data gaps for RNs and organics
  - T3.2. Perturbed systems (high saline systems and high temperature)
  - T3.3. Thermodynamics of solid-solutions
  - T3.4. Interplay of thermodynamics and kinetics
  - T3.5. Thermodynamics and Safety Case

## T1: MANAGEMENT / COORDINATION OF THE WP

T1.1. S/T coordination

T1.2. Dissemination / outreach / impact

T1.3. Quality control



### Deliverable (1):

D1.1: outcome/impacts report to Member States and End Users → analysis and integration of the WP results



## T2: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

T2.1. Knowledge capture

T2.2. Knowledge transfer

## T2.1: KNOWLEDGE CAPTURE

### Capture all relevant information to the work package

- existing knowledge and use in the Safety Case (prior to EURAD 2)
- critical evaluation
- possible ways for improvement and prioritization

### Deliverables (3):

D2.1. State-of-the-Art report

D2.3. White paper (first full draft)

D2.4. White paper (final)

## T2.1: KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

### Interactions with other Eurad 2 Work Packages

- **WP8** Release of safety relevant radionuclides from spent nuclear fuel under deep disposal conditions (**SAREC**)
- **WP9** Innovative and new container/canister materials under disposal fields conditions: manufacturing feasibility and improved durability (**INCOMAND**)
- **WP12** Radionuclide mobility under perturbed conditions (**RAMPEC**)
- **WP14** Near-surface disposal optimisation based on knowledge and understanding (**SUDOKU**)
- **WP16** High fidelity numerical simulations of strongly coupled processes for Repository systems and design optimisation with physical models and machine learning (**HERMES**)

### Interactions with key actors of **previous EC projects** :

e.g. FUNMIG, RECOSY, SKIN, CEBAMA, FUTURE, ...

### Interactions with **on-going thermochemical database projects**:

- NEA-TDB
- ThermoChimie
- Thereda
- Nagra/PSI TDB
- JAEA-TDB
- Thermodderm
- CEMDATA...

## T2.1: KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

### 3 **SPECIAL WORKSHOPS**: open to any interested parties

#### ▶ **November 2024 (Spain)**

- (i) Exchange with on-going Thermochemical database programs
- (ii) Introduction to DITUSC Survey

**AMPHOS**<sup>21</sup>  
an RSK company

#### ▶ **Summer-Fall 2025 (France)**

- (i) Thermodynamics and kinetics
- (ii) Thermodynamics and OM
- (iii) Thermodynamics of solid-solutions
- (iv) Feedback survey

  
**IMT Atlantique**  
Bretagne-Pays de la Loire  
École Mines-Télécom

#### ▶ **Spring 2026 (Belgium)**

- (i) Review of the achievements
- (ii) Identification and prioritization of knowledge gaps and current limitations of use in the Safety Case

  
**ONDRAF/NIRAS**

### **TRAINING COURSE**: Education and increase awareness of students and young professional on the use of Thermodynamics in the Safety Case

→ Coupled to NEA-TDB annual course (in conjunction to the next Migration conference - September 2025)

eurad2





# DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THERMODYNAMIC UNDERSTANDING FOR USE IN NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL SAFETY CASE

**1st OPEN WORKSHOP**  
**Exchange with on-going TDB projects**  
**14&15 November 2024**  
**Barcelona**



## FIRST OPEN WORKSHOP (14&15 NOVEMBER 2025 – BARCELONA, SPAIN)

- **Content:**

- Introduction to EURAD-2 DITUSC Strategic Study
- Presentations on **on-going TDB projects:**
  - NEA-TDB
  - THEREDA
  - ThermoChimie
  - PSI/Nagra TDB
  - CEMDATA
  - JAEA-TDB
  - WIPP TDB
  - Thermodem
  - Prodata
- Focus on **TDB status / Systems covered / Priorities / Future plans**
- **Data gaps:** identification and methodologies to cover them
- Introduction to **DITUSC Survey**



## **T3: THERMODYNAMICS: DATA GAPS, SOLID-SOLUTIONS, INTERLINK WITH KINETICS, AND SAFETY CASE**

**T3.1. Thermodynamic data gaps for RNs and organics**

**T3.2. Perturbed systems (high saline systems and high temperature)**

**T3.3. Thermodynamics of solid-solutions**

**T3.4. Interplay of thermodynamics and kinetics**

**T3.5. Thermodynamics and Safety Case**

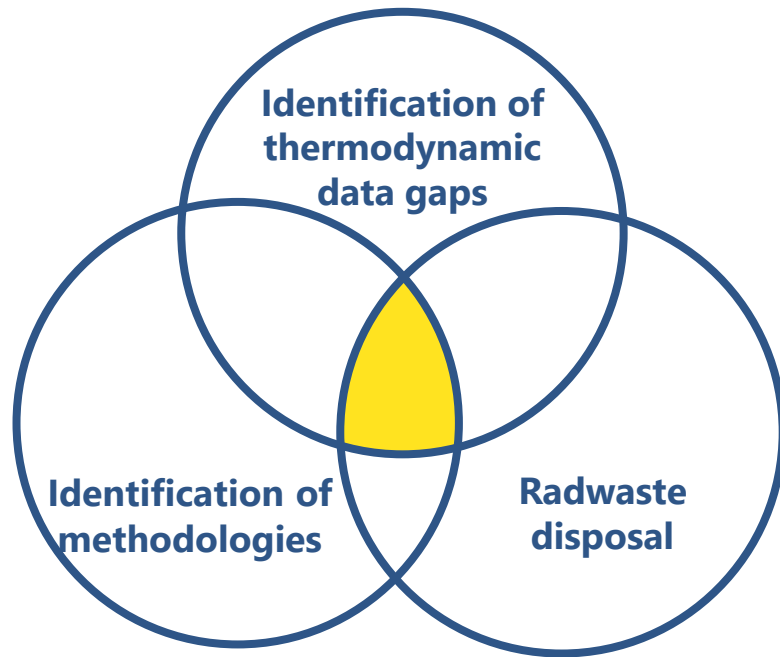


## T3.1: THERMODYNAMIC DATA GAPS FOR RN AND ORGANICS

Focused on the identification of **data gaps** related to the use of thermodynamic approaches

- ▶ Identification of data gaps
- ▶ Identification of the methodologies
- ▶ Specific relevant example

### Radionuclides



- Exchanges with on-going thermodynamic database projects (Specific workshop)
- Comprehensive surveys
- Literature review
- Case Studies:
  - Use of Linear Free Energy Relationships (LFERs) to cover data gaps
  - Ln(III) and An(III) analogies
  - Interaction between multicharged anionic species of actinides with alkaline earths



- SAREC
- INCOMAND
- RAMPEC

- SUDOKU
- HERMES

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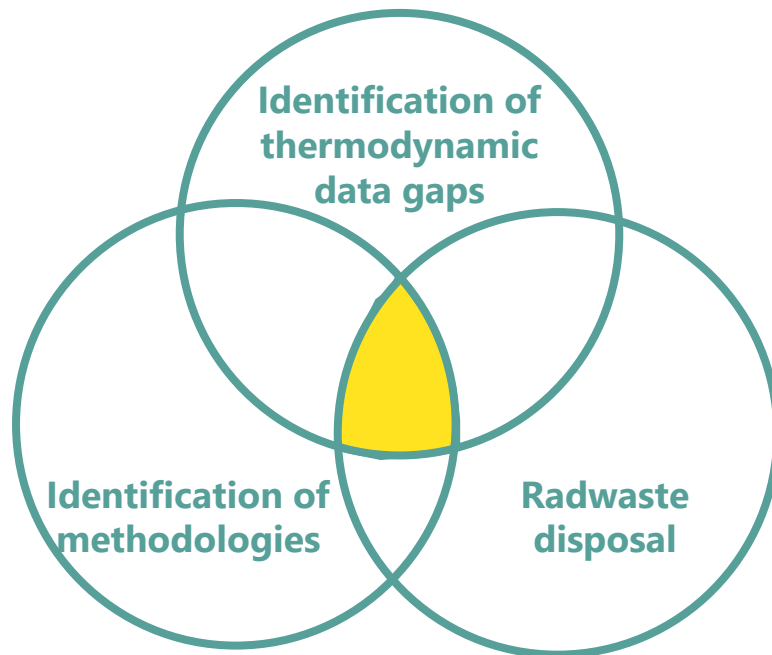


## 3.1: THERMODYNAMIC DATA GAPS FOR RN AND ORGANICS

Focused on the identification of data gaps related to the use of thermodynamic approaches

► Identification of data gaps ► Identification of the methodologies ► Specific relevant example

### Organics



- Synergies with on-going thermodynamic-related projects (Specific workshop in November)
- Specific workshop for high molecular weight organics
- Comprehensive surveys
- Literature review
- Case Studies:
  - Applicability of group additivity schemes
  - Interaction of An(III) with hydrosoluble degradation products
  - Thermal degradation of solid organic matter



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## T3.2: PERTURBED SYSTEMS

Analyzing the thermodynamic description of relevant systems under perturbed conditions.

Explore strategies to close existing data gaps by estimation methods

### HIGHLY SALINE SYSTEMS

(Nitrate, chloride and sulfate plumes)

- Analyzing and comparing **ion interaction theories**.

- Identify missing data
- Assess what is achievable today

- Definition of the **relevant conditions**
- Identification of thermodynamic **data gaps** for relevant radionuclides and cement phases
- Evaluation of existing approaches to estimate **missing ion interaction coefficients**.

### TEMPERATURE

(Up to 200 °C)

- Identification of **missing data** for geochemical modelling (including cement and high saline conditions)
- Identification of systems** for which experimental data at elevated T are reported but lack adequate model.
- Description and **benchmark** of various estimation methods for transition metals.

!!!! Avoiding redundances with NEA TDB SOTA reports on high temperatures & high ionic strengths systems

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- RAMPEC**

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## T3.3: THERMODYNAMICS OF SOLID-SOLUTIONS

Understanding the benefits of using solid solution (SS) models

- ▶ Approaches and guidelines to include SS in the Safety Case
- ▶ Identify potential pitfalls

### Cement hydrates

- Focus on relevant cases concerning C-S-H, LDH/Afm solid solutions
- Emphasis on end-members incorporating anionic species and radionuclides

### Zeolites

- Use of SS models in zeolites
  - Evolution of cementitious materials
  - Cement/clay interaction
  - Uptake of radionuclides

### Sulfates/Carbonates

- Role of sulphates and carbonates in retention of safety relevant radionuclides
  - Ra, Tc, Se, I...

- **SAREC**
  - **INCOMAND**
  - **RAMPEC**
- **SUDOKU**
  - **HERMES**

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## T3.4: INTERPLAY OF THERMODYNAMICS AND KINETICS

Assess the interplay of thermodynamics and kinetics

### Solid phase transformation

- M(II), M(III) and M(IV)
- Hydroxides, hydrous oxides
  - Literature search
  - Exploring methods and techniques of solid phase characterization
  - General kinetic interpretation of solubility equations
  - Collection of reaction constants

### Redox phenomena

- Inorganic redox reactions frequently modelled using kinetics
  - analysis of the source of the data
  - identification of limitations
  - improvement possibilities

### Applications

- Example: Spent fuel dissolution under reducing conditions
  - comparison between solubility controlled and dissolution controlled by the forward/backward rate
  - evaluation of the impact of the stoichiometry



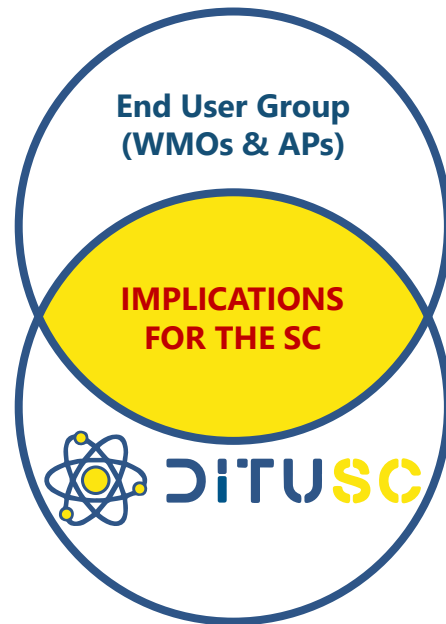
- SAREC
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## T3.5: THERMODYNAMIC AND SAFETY CASE

- ▶ Documenting how thermodynamic approaches are currently implemented in the Safety Case (SC)
- ▶ Assessing possible improvements in the use of thermodynamic models in Safety Analysis and Performance Assessment



- **Close interactions with End Users** from WMOs & Associated Partners involved in the Safety Case

- Comprehensive survey
- Closure Workshop on output of DITUSC

- **Thermochemical database** and the Safety Case

- International TDBs and their role in the SC
- Evaluation of the technical achievements of Sub-task 3.1 to 3.4
- Identification and prioritization of remaining data/knowledge gaps

- **Use of Thermodynamic** approaches in the Safety Case

- Summary of the use of Thermodynamic approaches in SC
- Evaluation of the possible ways of improvement
- Prioritization of the remaining knowledge gaps

# TIMELINE

