



WP 18 DITUSC: DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THERMODYNAMIC UNDERSTANDING FOR USE IN NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL SAFETY CASE

S. Brassinnes (NIRAS-ONDRAF)





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WP18 DITUSC - OBJECTIVE

Assessment of the current thermodynamic understanding in support of the Safety Case for radioactive waste disposal, with particular emphasis on a transversal understanding to allow identification of possible future improvements in knowledge and use.

- **Complementarity/synergies** with on-going TDB projects, e.g., NEA-TDB, ThermoChimie, THEREDA, PSI/Nagra TDB, JAEA-TDB, WIPP TDB, Thermoddem, Prodata etc;
- In close collaboration with the End-User Group, other EURAD-2 WPs and key actors of previous EC Projects, identify, critically assess and prioritize data gaps of relevance to the Safety Case;
- If possible, definition of **technical approaches** and possible scientific strategies to fill in the identified thermodynamic data gaps;
- 2 main deliverables:
 - **Green Paper** framing the scope of interactions and take position on several topics relevant to use of thermodynamics (*September 2025*);
 - White paper summarizing the outcomes of the data gaps analysis and subsequent prioritization (*January 2026*).





DITUSC WP BREAKDOWN

Task	Task leaders
Task 1 - Management / Coordination of the WP	ONDRAF/NIRAS & KIT
Task 2 - Knowledge Management	JFZ
Task 3 - Thermodynamics: data gaps, solid-solutions, interplay with kinetics, and Safety Case	A21 & PSI







































DITUSC TECHNICAL SCOPE

Thermodynamic data gaps

- Chemical elements (relevant elements, RNs, chemotoxics)
- Organic compounds
- Perturbed systems
 - High saline systems
 - High temperature

Thermodynamics of solid-solutions

- Cement phases
- Zeolites
- Carbonates/sulphates

Interplay of thermodynamics and kinetics

- Solid transformations over time
- Redox disequilibrium for key inorganic reactions

Thermodynamics and Safety Case

• End-User needs relevant to the Safety Case

→ Extended to any other relevant topics based on feedback from TDB users and End Users (workshops, interaction meetings and DITUSC survey)

Example: Porous medium

System compenents/conditions/properties

- Material-forming solid phases
- Pore-water composition
- Eh
- pH
- Temperature
- (Pressure)

ELEMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

Speciation Colloids Organic complexation Sorption **Precipitation/**Dissolution

M=RN, CT, other element[PW/ barriers/waste/...]

λs for chemical species (aqueous/solid):

- Log₁₀K°
- ∆_rG°_m
- ∆_rH°_m
- $-\Delta_r S_m^{\circ}$
- Δ_fG°_m
- Δ_fH°_m
- S°_m
- V°
- C°p,m

λs for ion interaction models:

- **■** ε(j, k)
- Pitzer parameters

■ Geochemical modelling→ Transport parameters

TDBS – PARAMETERS (λs)

MAIN TYPE GAPS

(From technical discussions, DITUSC survey and direct interactions with the End-User Group and other EURAD-2 WPs)

- Stability constants of system components constitutive phases (e.g., new generation of cement-based materials)
- Data for inorganic speciation and related solubility of a large set of elements (e.g., coffinite solubility, Cu-Cl complexes)
- Stability constants of relevant organics and complexation constants with relevant elements (e.g., Nb-ISA complexes in alkaline environment)
- Existence of ternary complexes and related datasets (e.g., U(IV)-OH-SiO₄)
- Ion interaction model parameters for high saline systems (e.g., sulfate/nitrate perturbations)
- Solid-solutions parameters and possible uptake of RNs (e.g., anion uptake in cement phases)
- Solid phase transformation over time (e.g., time dependency of solubility products)
- Redox disequilibrium (e.g., inorganic redox reactions frequently modelled using kinetics that may influence the redox evolution of repositories)



2ND OPEN WORKSHOP







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Thank you for your attention!



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