

Piping and erosion in the buffer; Results from downscaled tests



**Teemu Laurila¹, Elisa Rautioaho¹, Petri Sane¹,
Xavier Pintado¹, Kari Koskinen²**

¹ B+Tech Oy, Laulukuja 4, 00420 Helsinki, Finland

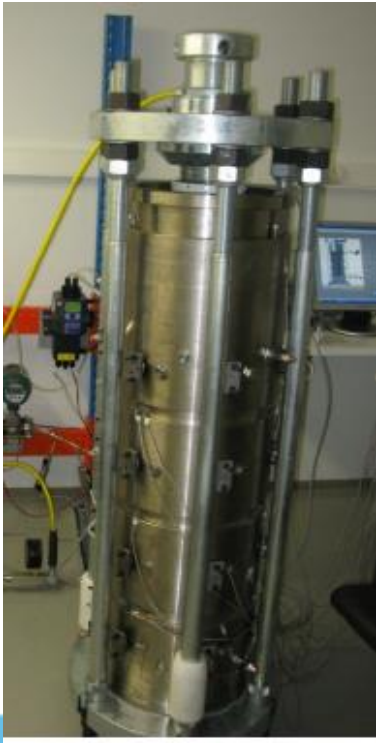
² Posiva Oy, Olkiluoto, Finland

- Overview of downscaled buffer erosion tests
 - "scale 1:6" (or ~ 1m)
 - time ~4 months
 - maximal inflow (Olkiluoto) case: 0.1 l/min
- Statistical analysis of erosion measured from outflow
 - 7 tests
 - ~2.5 years of total test time
 - ~128 m³ of water through buffer bentonite
- Results
 - Erosion is constant in time
 - Erosion is remarkably insensitive to setup details

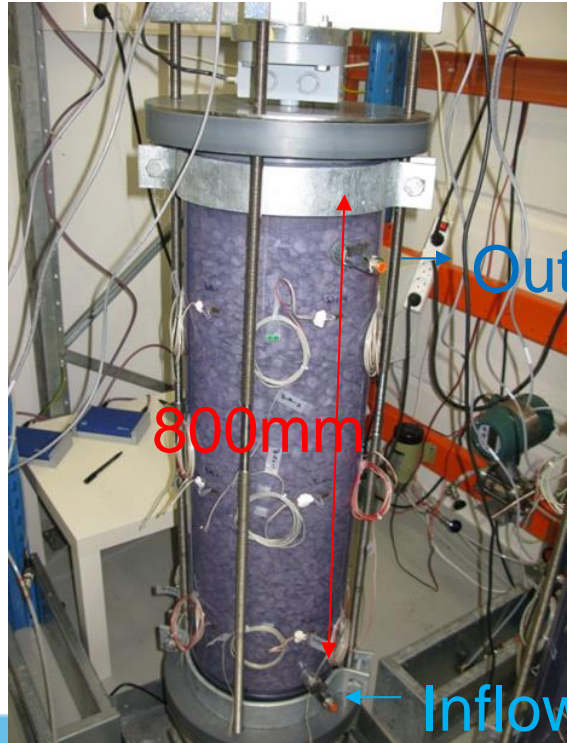
The transparent, downscaled buffer test "Transu & X-Boy"

(X. Pintado et al., Posiva WR 2012-100)

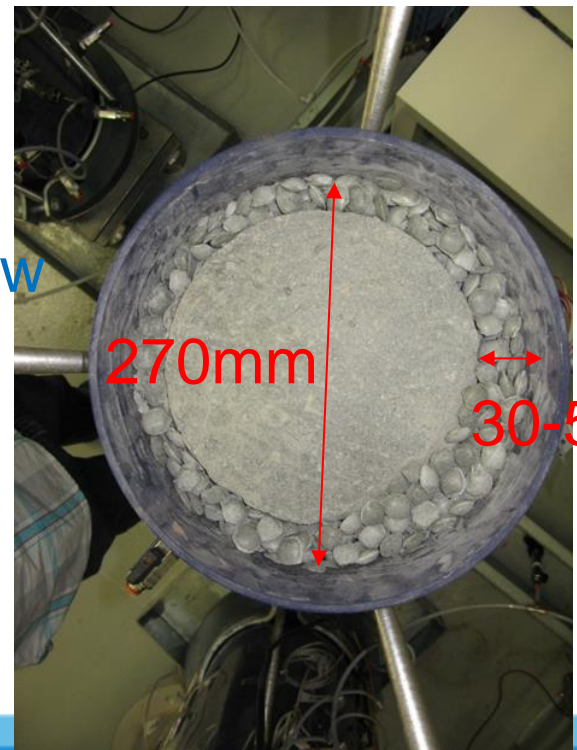
- MX-80 blocks and pellets
- Point-like inflow, 0.1 l/min
- Erosion rate: outflow clay content measured by drying



X-Boy



Transu

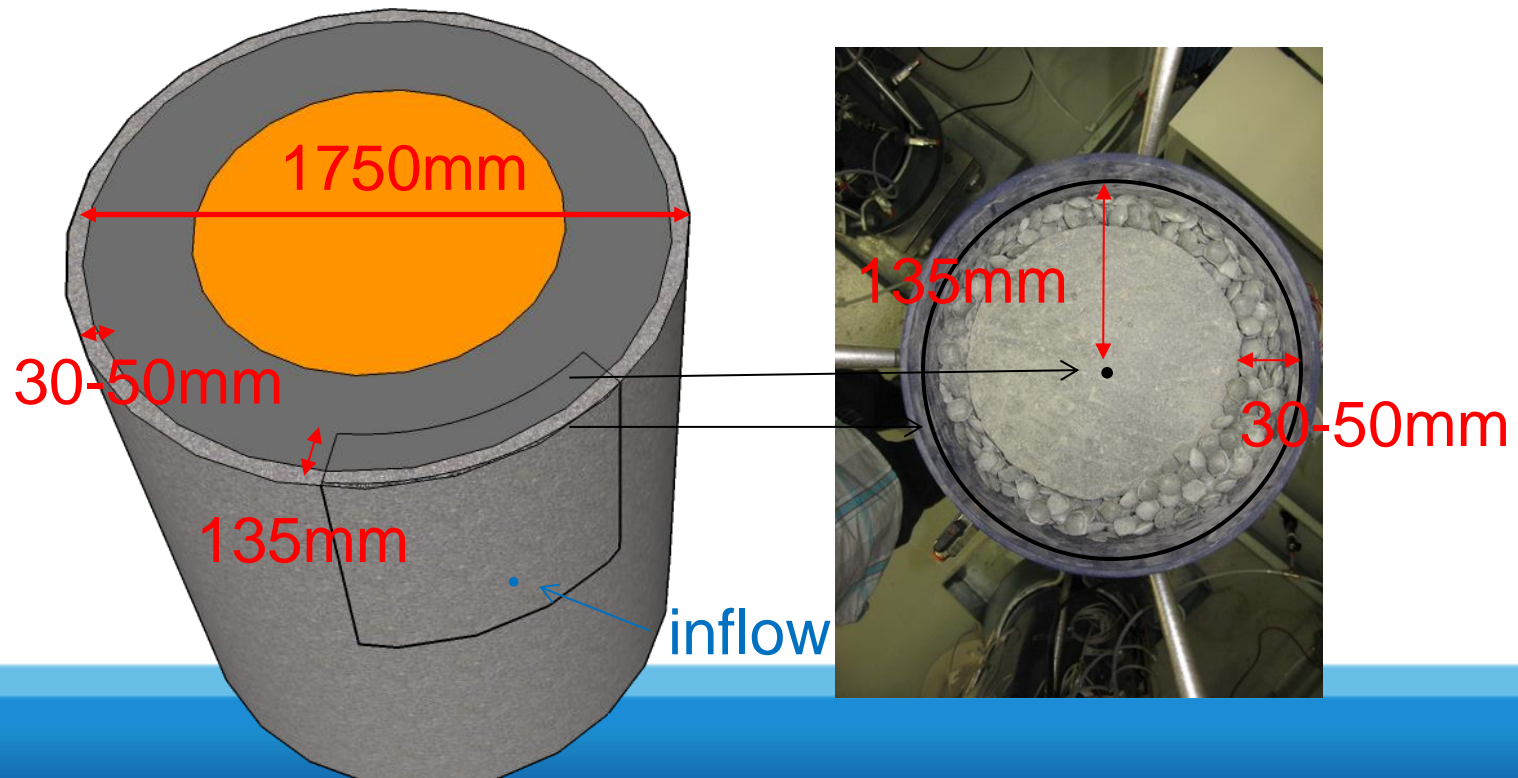


270mm
30-50mm

The transparent, downscaled buffer test "Transu & X-Boy"

(X. Pintado et al., Posiva WR 2012-100)

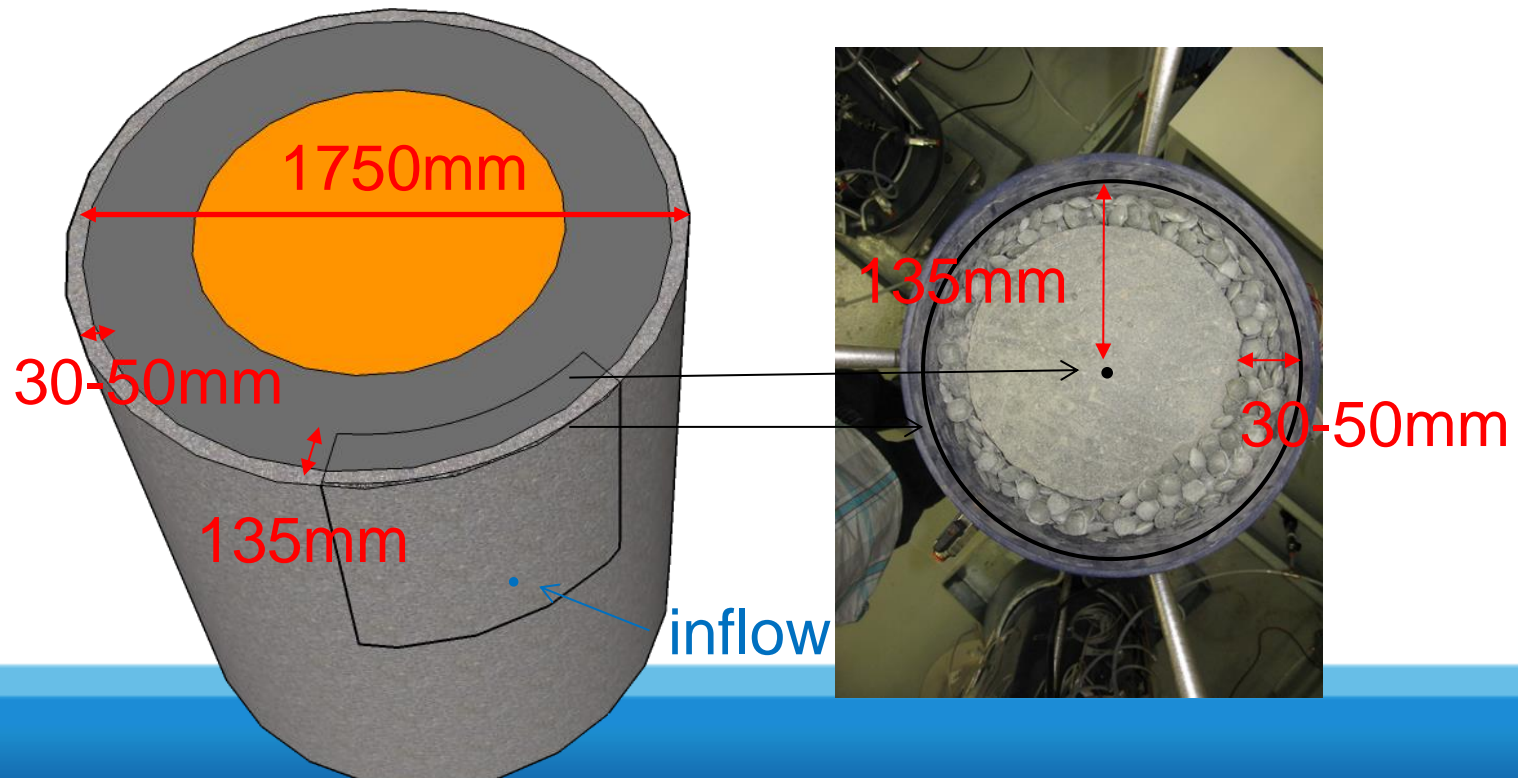
- Represents outer edge of buffer - *curvatures different*
- Inflow, wetting, erosion, (swelling) in early phase



The transparent, downscaled buffer test "Transu & X-Boy"

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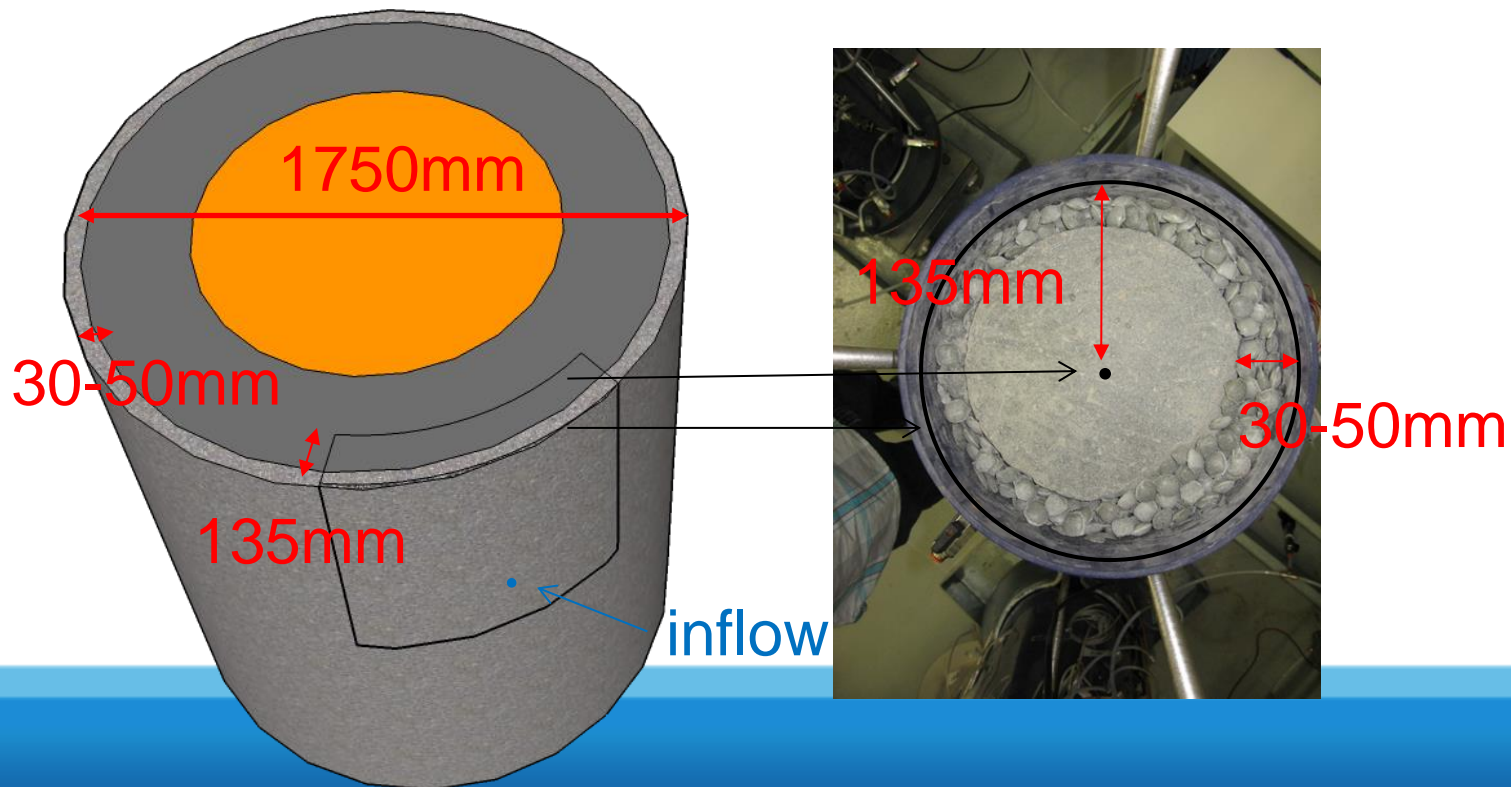
- Represents outer edge of buffer - *curvatures different*
- Inflow, wetting, erosion, (swelling) in early phase?



The transparent, downscaled buffer test "Transu & X-Boy"

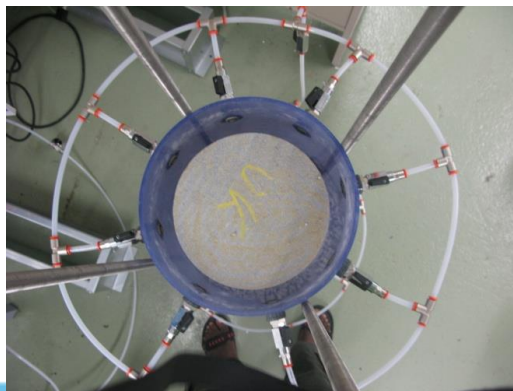
(X. Pintado et al., Posiva WR 2012-100)

- Represents outer edge of buffer - *curvatures different*
- Inflow, wetting, erosion, (swelling) in early phase
- Downscaled bentonite mass saturates in ~4 months

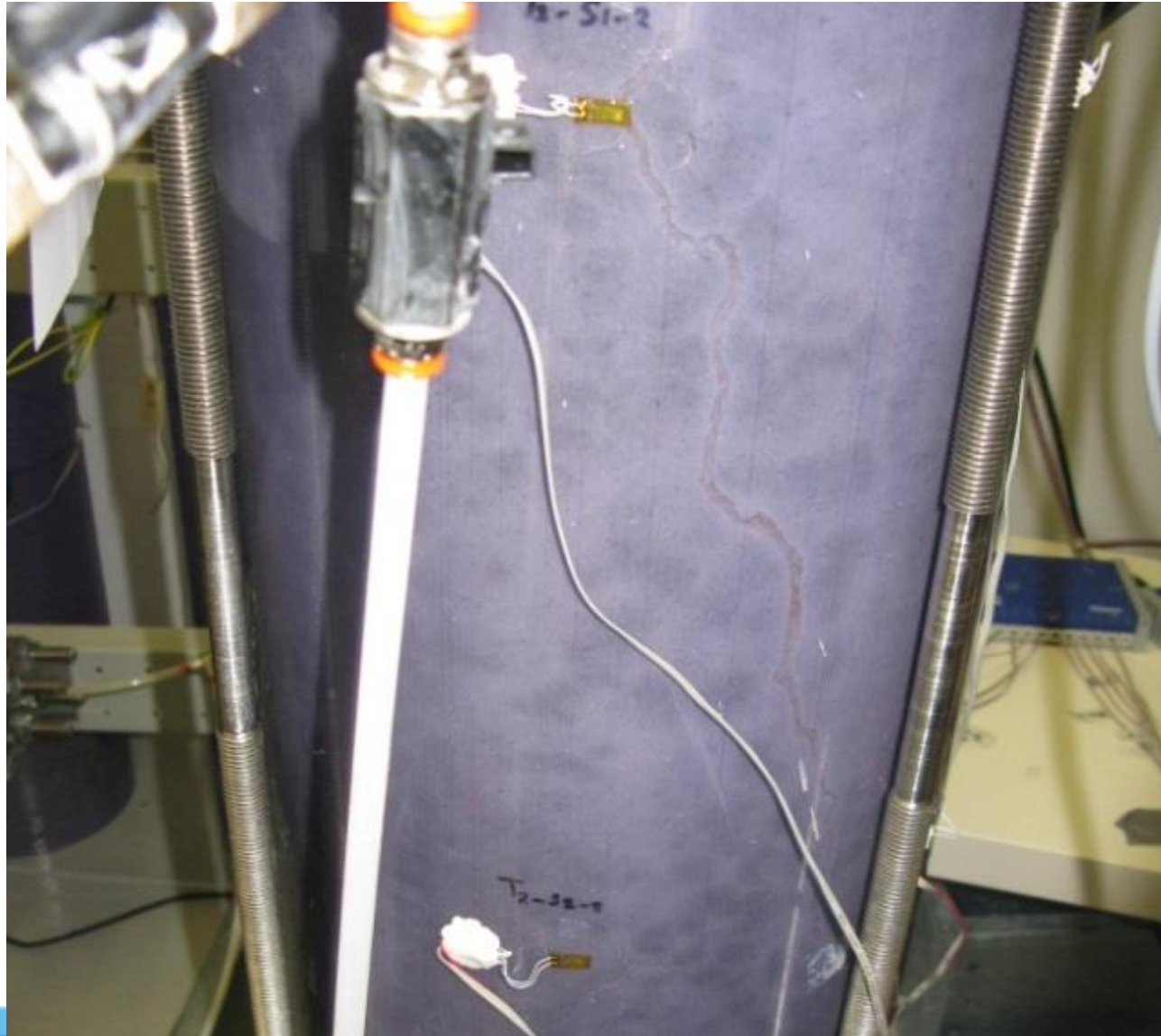


Transu, visual observations

- Transparent cell is transparent 🍷
 - With several inlets/outlets, tendency to "choose" a single channel from one inlet to one outlet.
- = Flow focusing dynamics
(common pressure source)

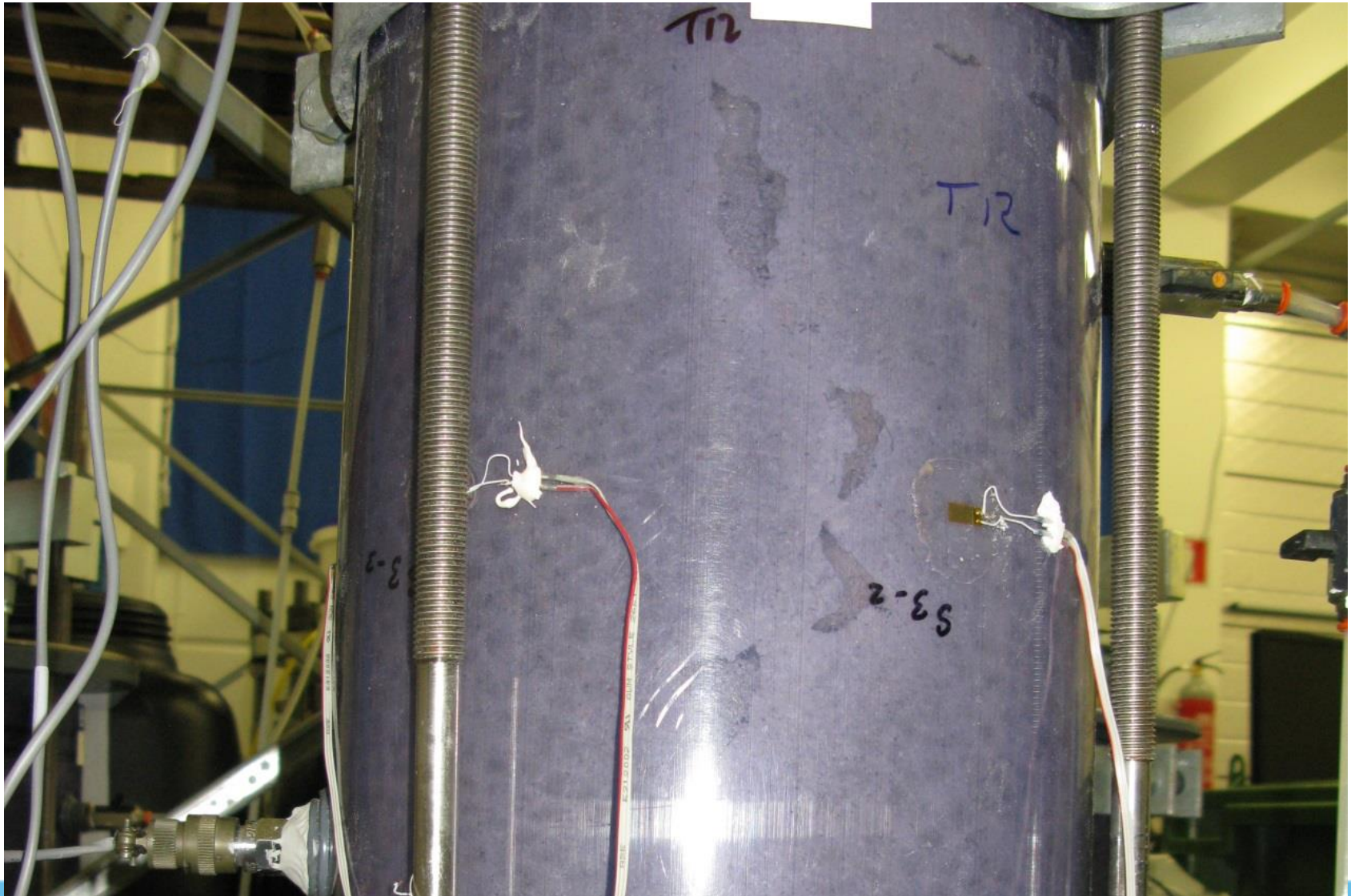


Transu, visual observations



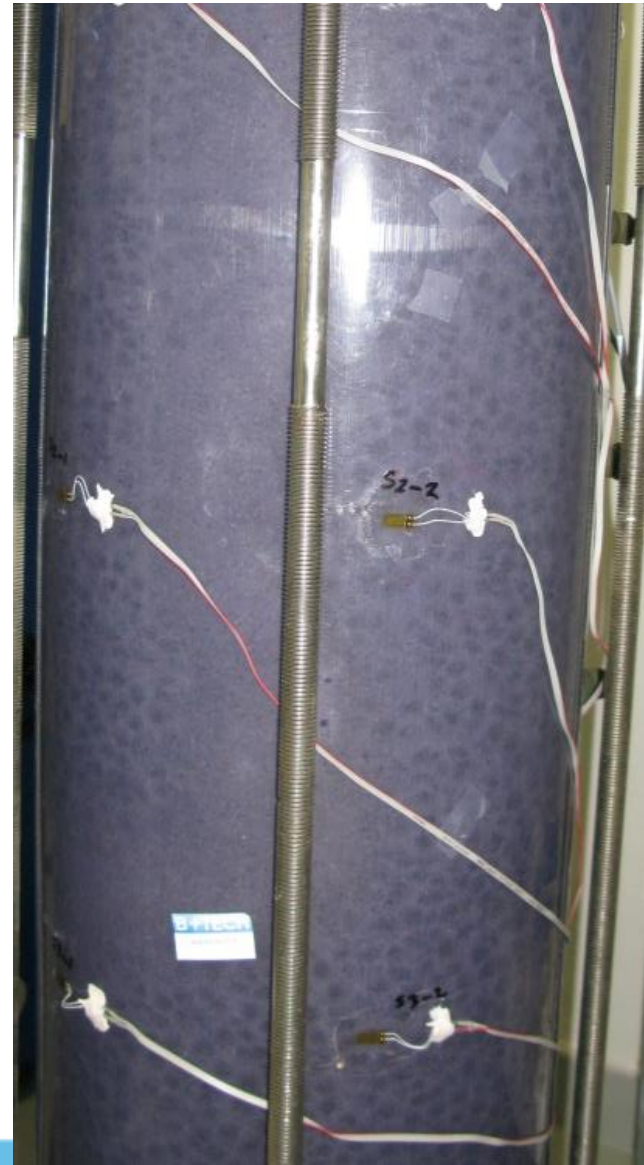
Channel is stable and steady, generally

Transu, visual observations



Stream pools with bentonite detritus

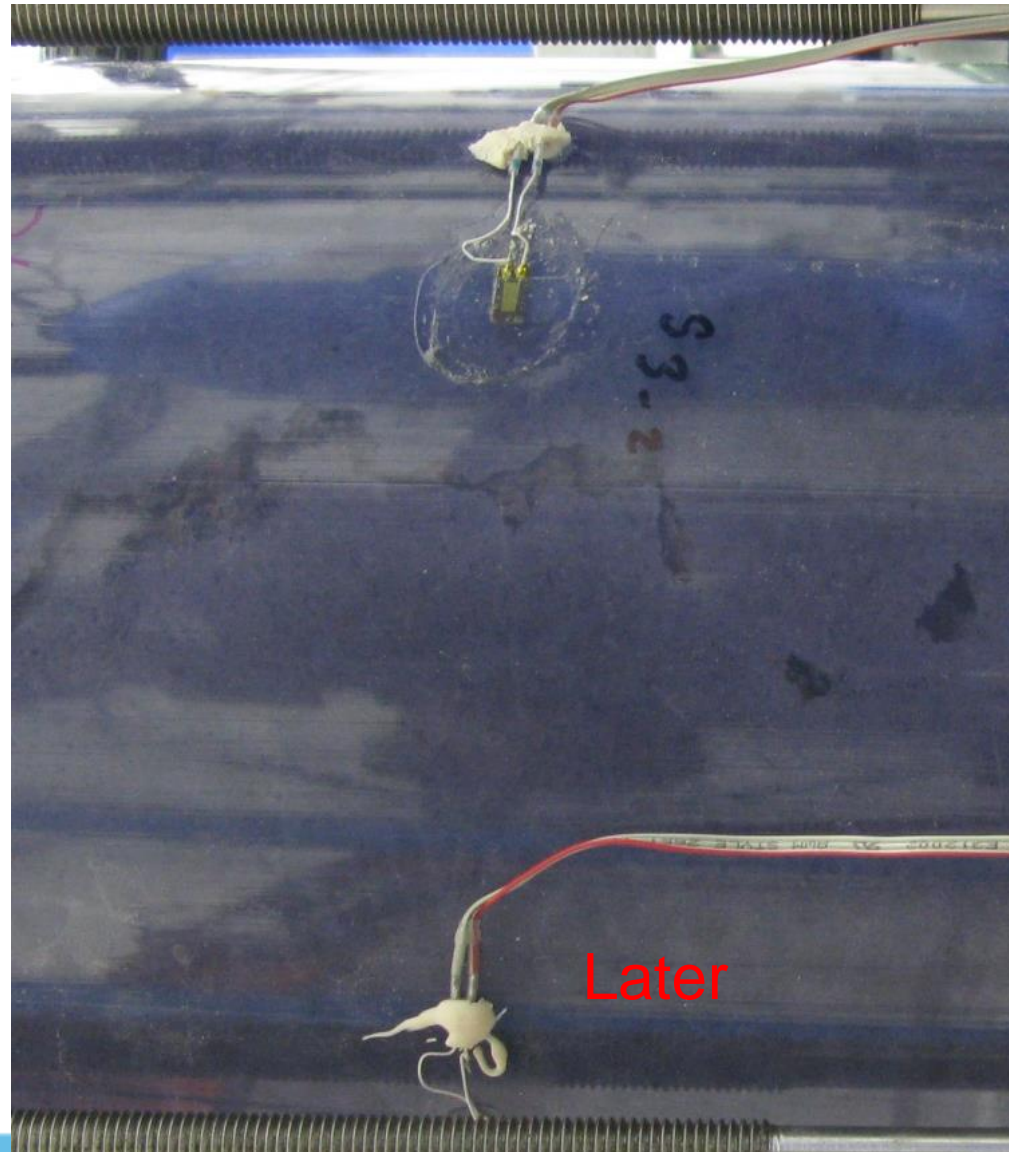
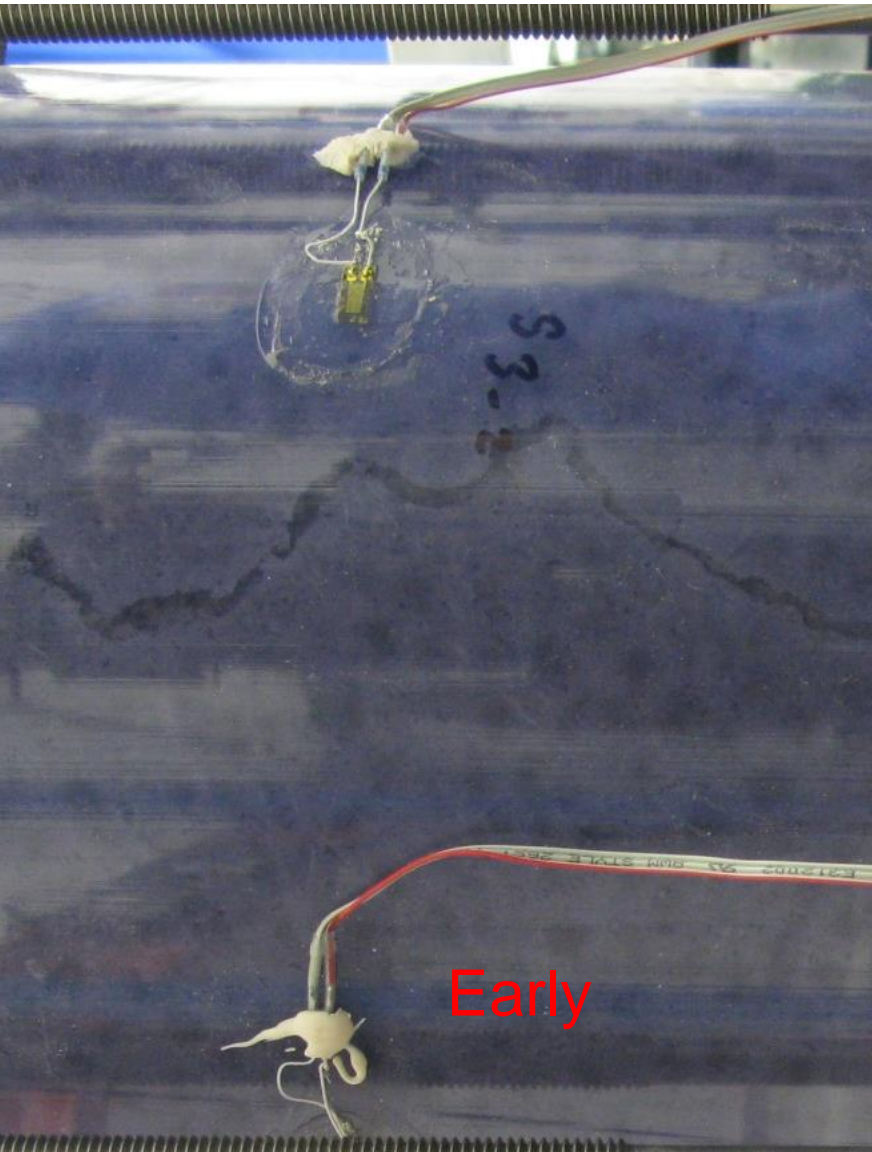
Transu, visual observations



Gap without pellets

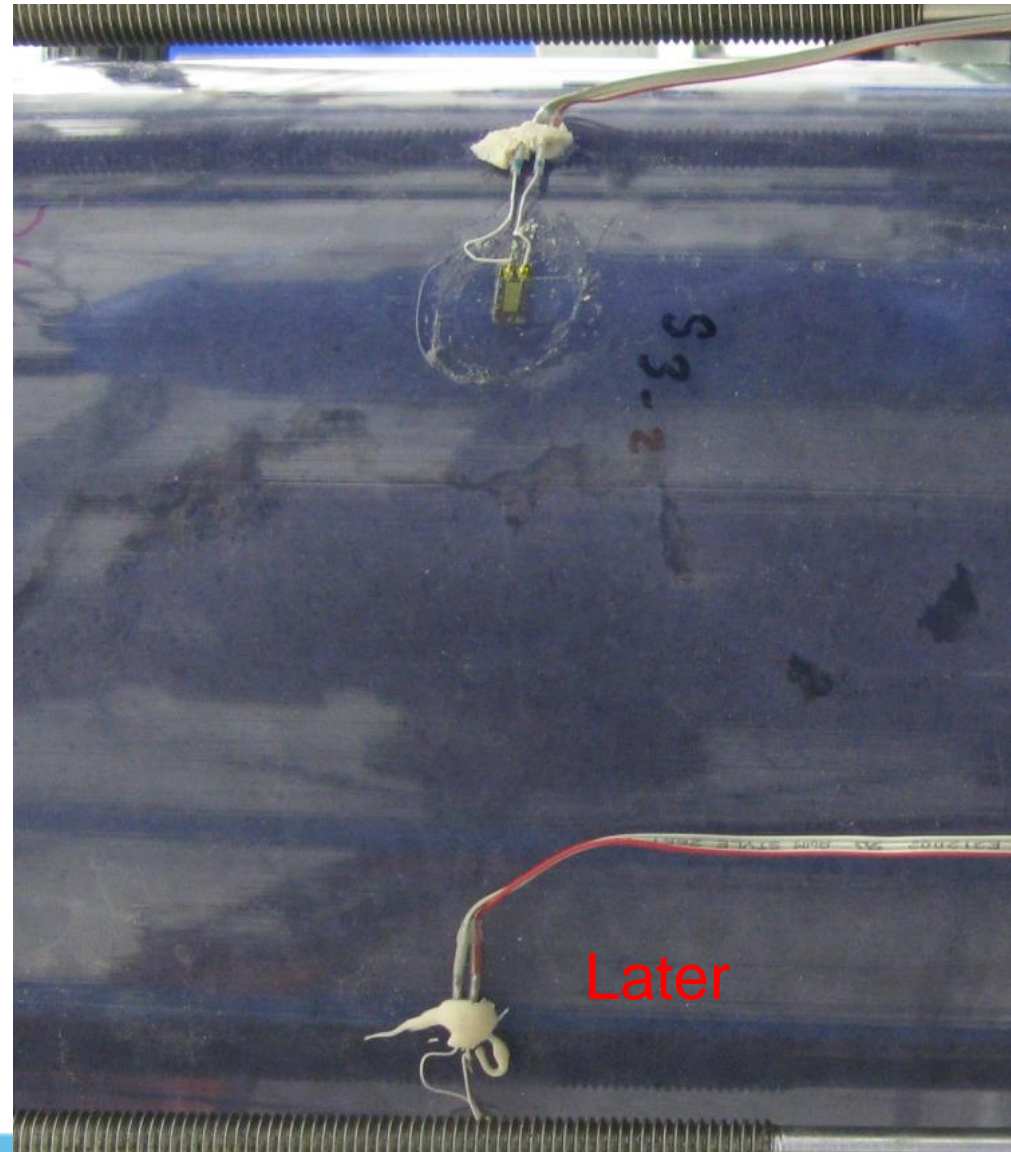
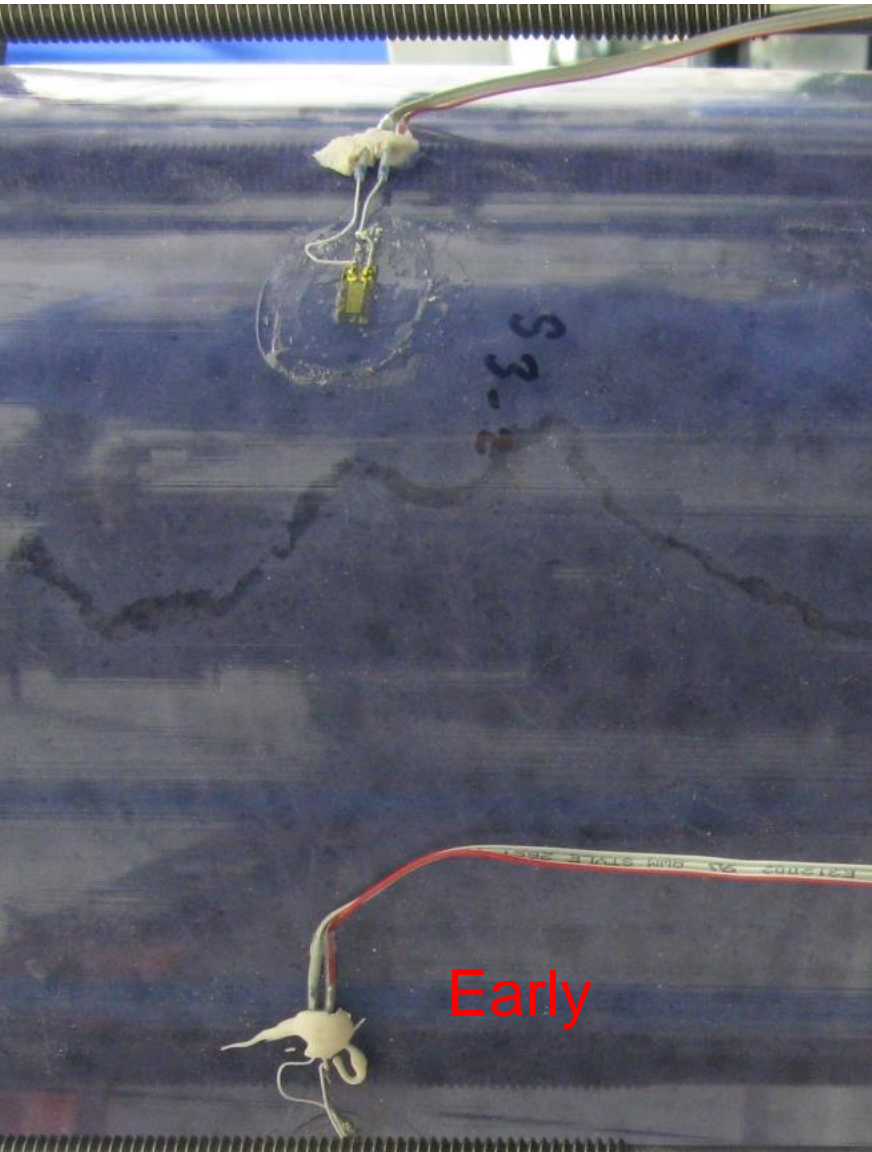
1 g/l salt

Transu, visual observations



Channel size and detritus material increases in time

Transu, visual observations



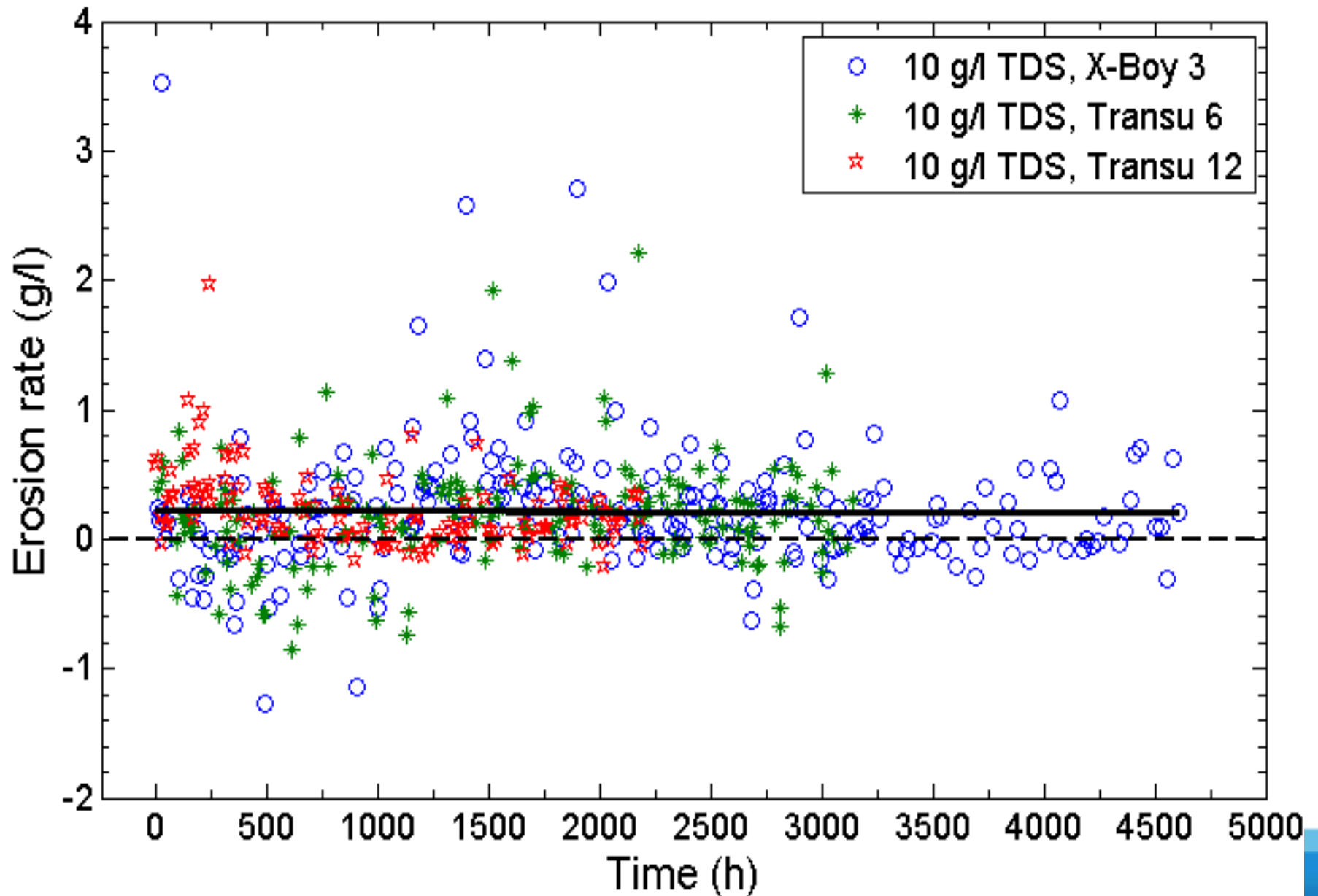
Channel path evolves (slightly) in time

Erosion test matrix

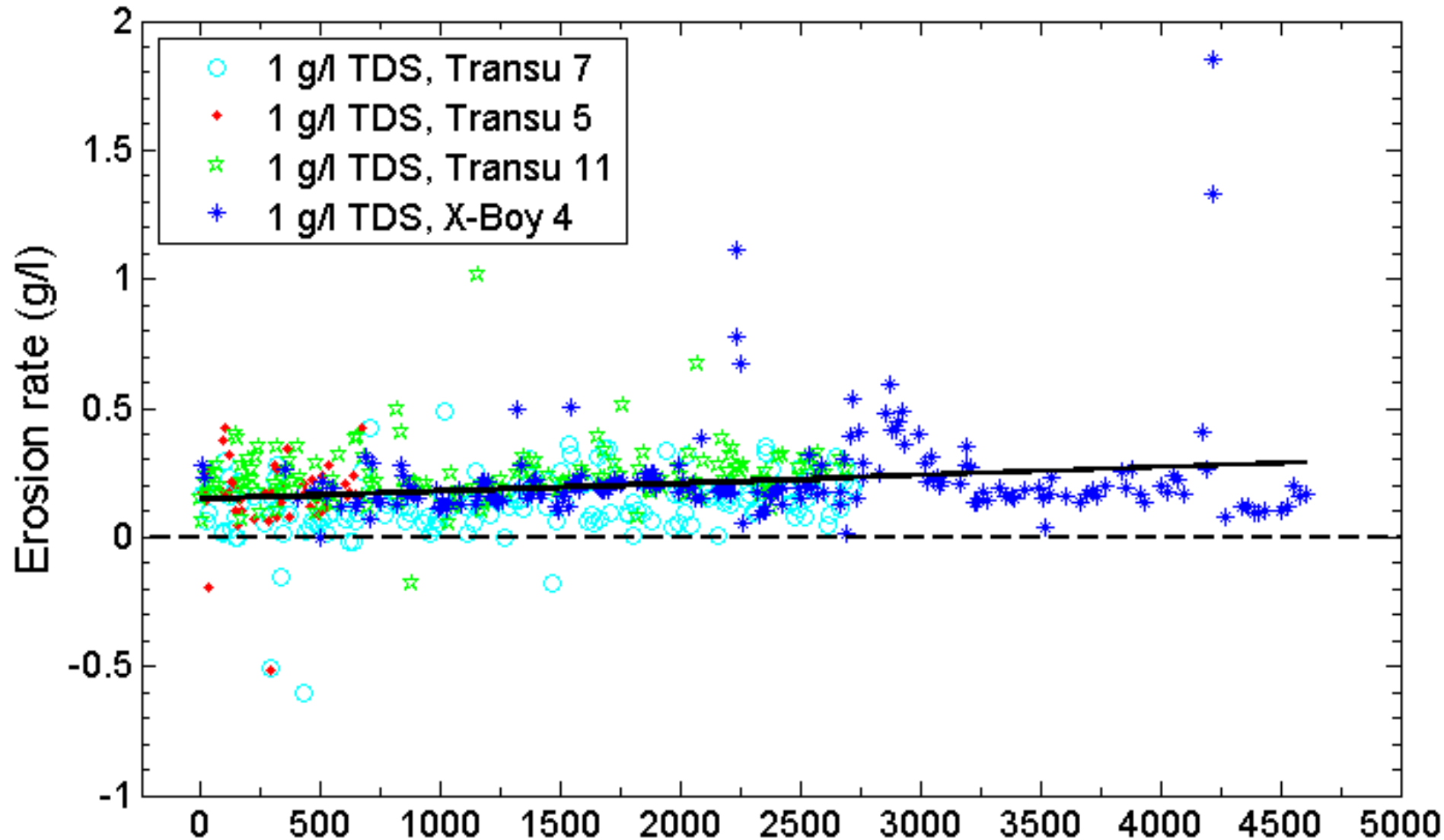
test type	duration (h)	pellet slot (mm)	pellets	inflow salinity (g/l)	average erosion (g/l)
transparent	678	29,5	SKB pillow	1	0.18±0.03
transparent	3143	29,5	SKB pillow	10	0.16±0.05
transparent	2726	29,5	None	1	0.14±0.02
transparent	2664	49,5	Posiva pillow	1	0.23±0.02
transparent	2736	49,5	Posiva pillow	10	0.19±0.04
steel cell	4690	30	SKB pillow	10	0.17±0.05
steel cell	4690	30	SKB pillow	1	0.18±0.09

- Vary: pellet slot, salinity, steel/transparent

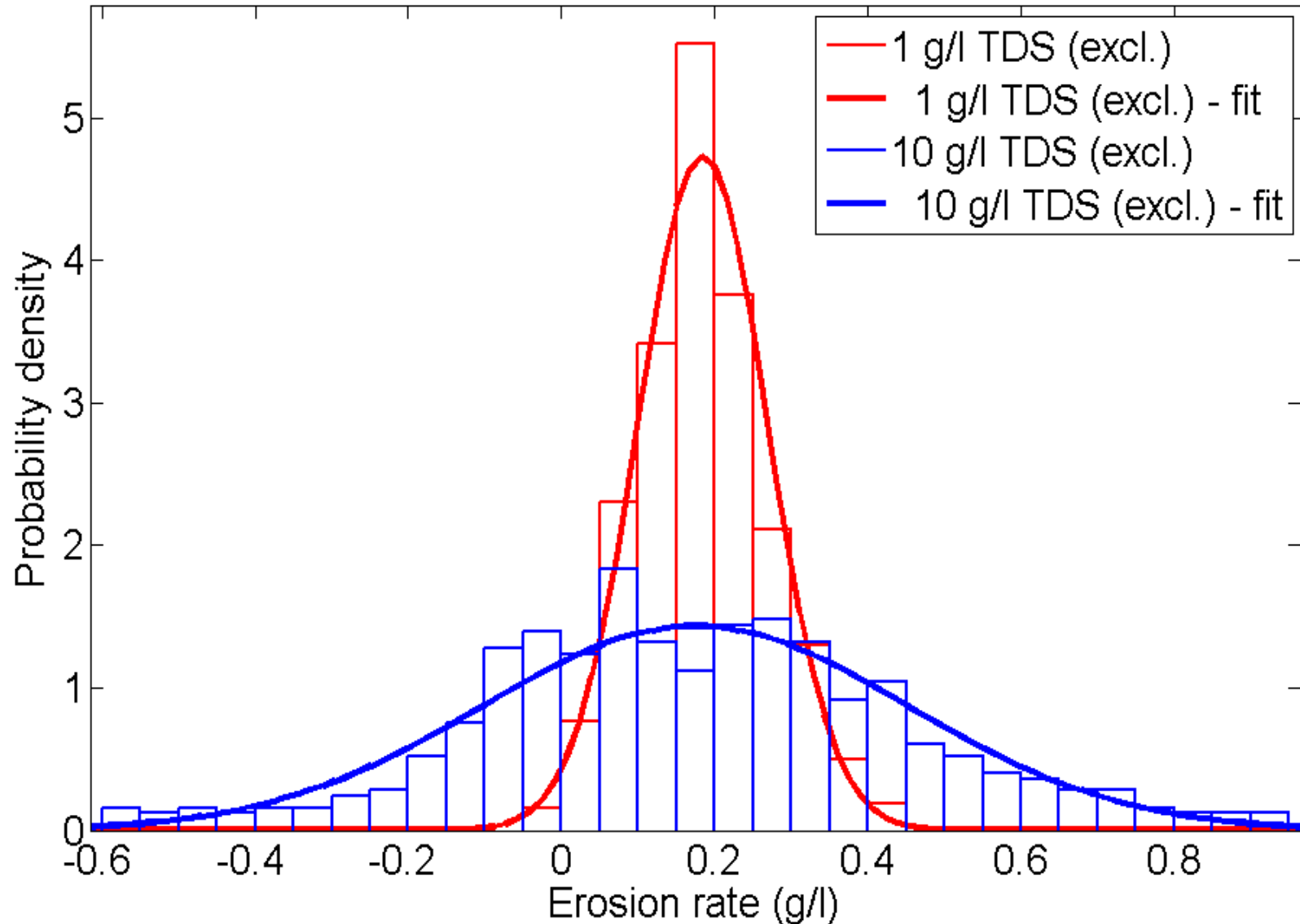
Erosion as a function of time



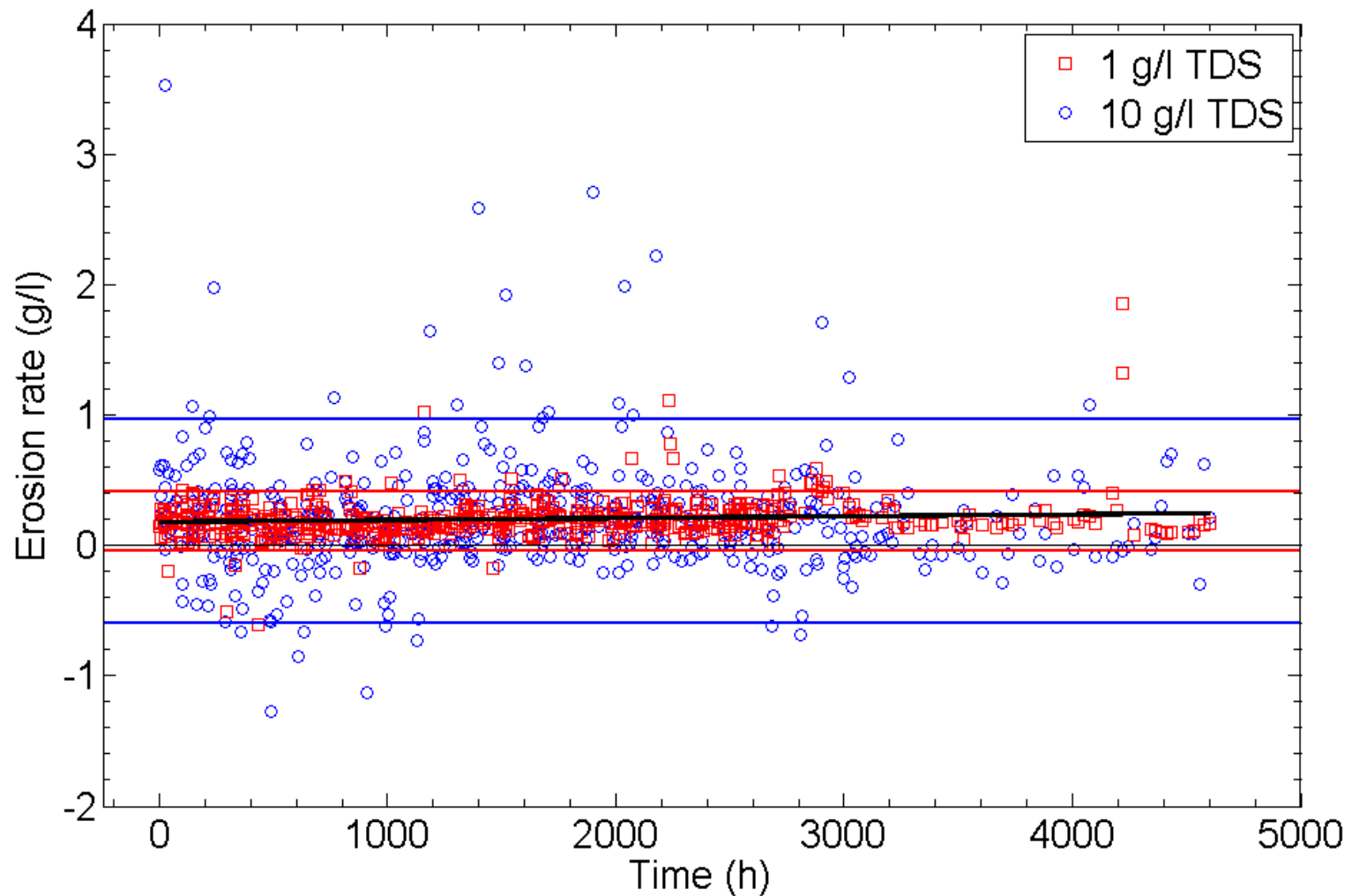
Erosion as a function of time



Erosion rate distribution



Erosion outliers; long tail



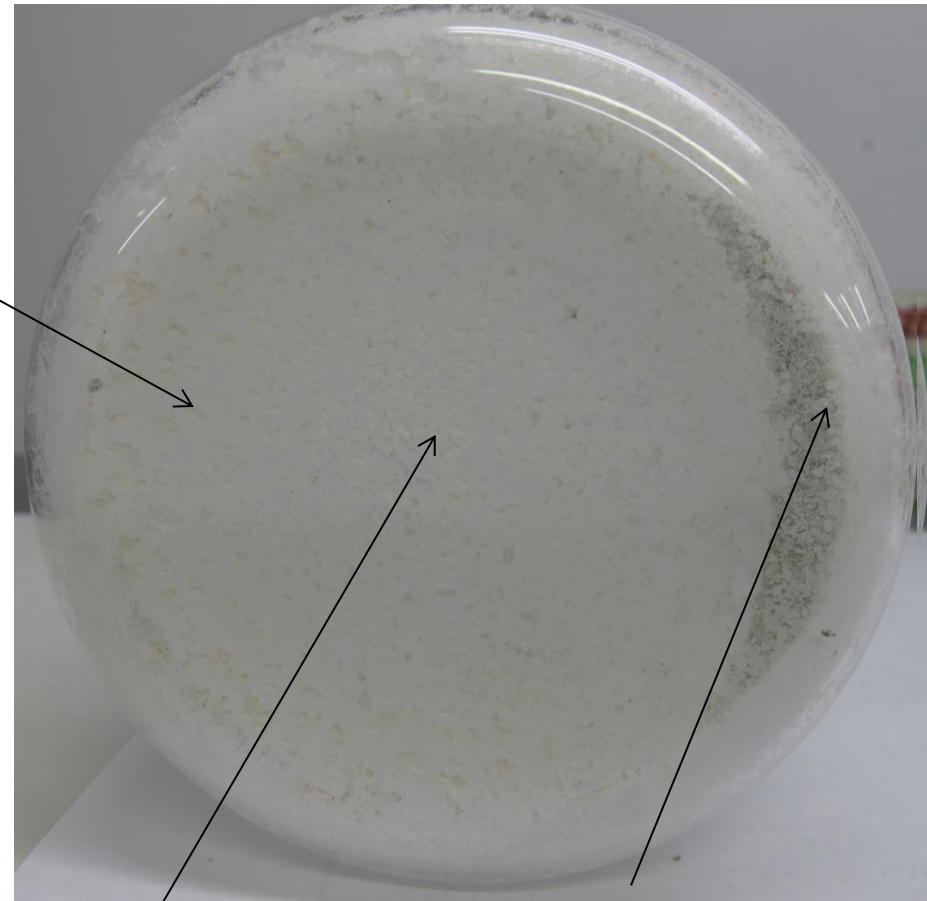
Scatter (negative erosion !?!)

Dried outflow sample:

10 g/l salt

0.2 g/l bentonite

Measurement error
signal / background



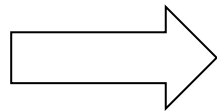
salt

bentonite


- Piping channels visually
 - Different between salinity and gap conditions
 - Evolve in time
- Yet erosion keeps constant?

- Erosion rate in pellets observed to decrease in inflow(=time) (Sandén 2010):

$$m_{eroded} = a \cdot (V_{inflow})^{0.65}$$

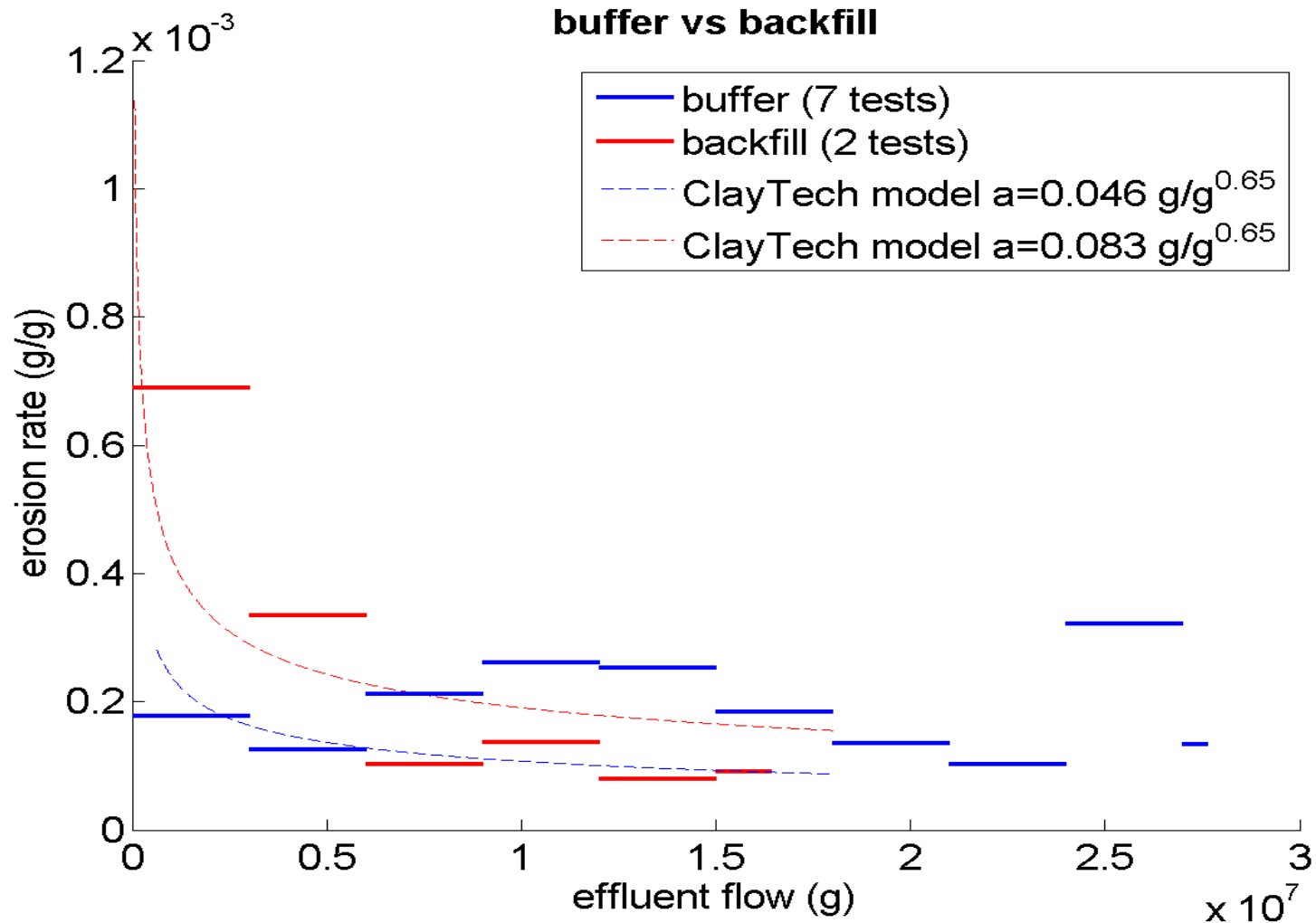


$$c[g/l] = \alpha \cdot t^{-0.35}$$

-  Swelling (of blocks to channel) controls erosion?

Swelling vs erosion?

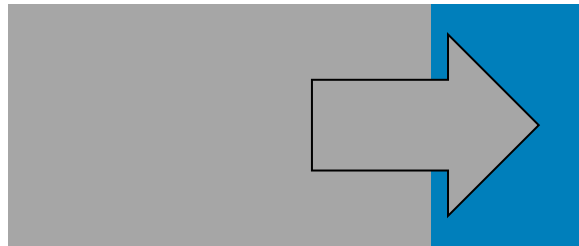
- Friedland Clay blocks swell less than MX-80



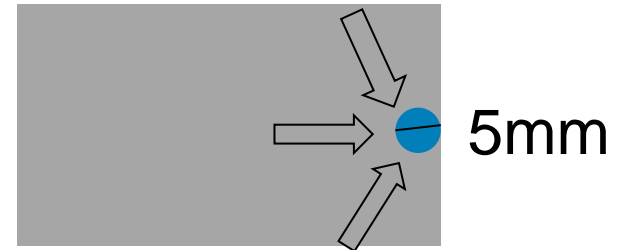
Swelling vs erosion?

- Swelling controls erosion?
- Prediction: Erosion increases linearly with test length
 - Does not seem to hold so simply, but results still pending...
- Radial inward swelling into the channel:
high curvature, low density bentonite

Radial inward swelling



swelling rate



swelling rate / 10 ?

- Swelling rates from axial are at least an order of magnitude too high to explain erosion

- Piping erosion in 1:6 buffer tests at 0.1 l/min inflow is **0.2 ± 0.1 g/l**
- Erosion is constant in time and not sensitive to pellet gap properties and inflow salinity
- Hypothesis: swelling control erosion
- Outlook:
 - Dependence on channel (test) length
 - Comparing test methods between B+Tech/Posiva and SKB/Clay Tech
 - Constitutive models, radial inward swelling:
 - Narrow enough channel, swelling almost stops?



Erosion as a function of time

- Average the data in time slots
- Apparently constant erosion in time and between tests

