

Migration of Solutes in Unsaturated Fractured Rock at Yucca Mountain: Mechanisms, Measurements, and Models

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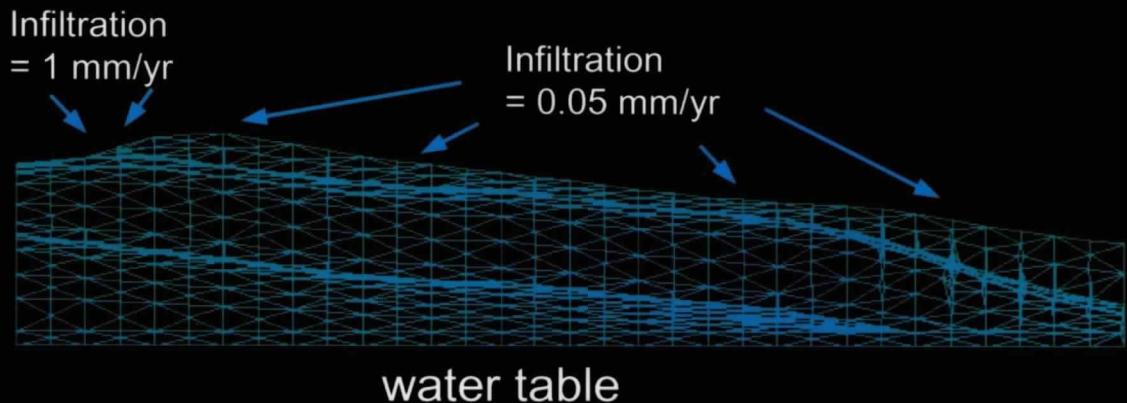
Mechanisms

- **Driving Forces**
 - Aqueous phase solutes
 - » Infiltration
 - Gas phase solutes
 - » Temperature gradients
 - » Pressure gradients
- **Barries to Solute Migration**
 - Aqueous phase solutes
 - » Molecular diffusion
 - » Sorption
 - Gas phase solutes
 - » Diffusion into rock matrix from fractures
 - » Reactions: Partitioning and fractionation with aqueous phases

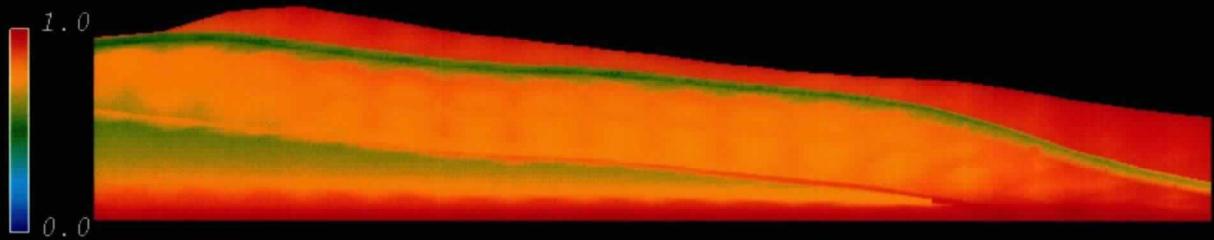
Measurements

- Infiltration - Flint et al. , USGS
- Cl-36 - Fabryka-Martin et al., LANL
- C-14 - Yang, USGS
- Kd - Triay et al., LANL

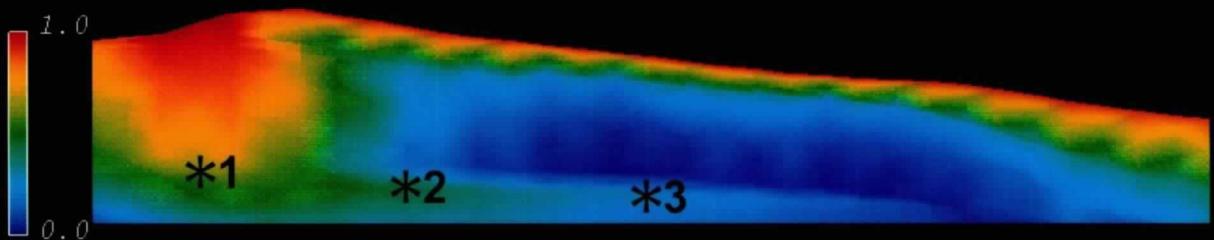
Lateral Flow in Calico Hills Induced by Non-uniform Infiltration



Saturation Field

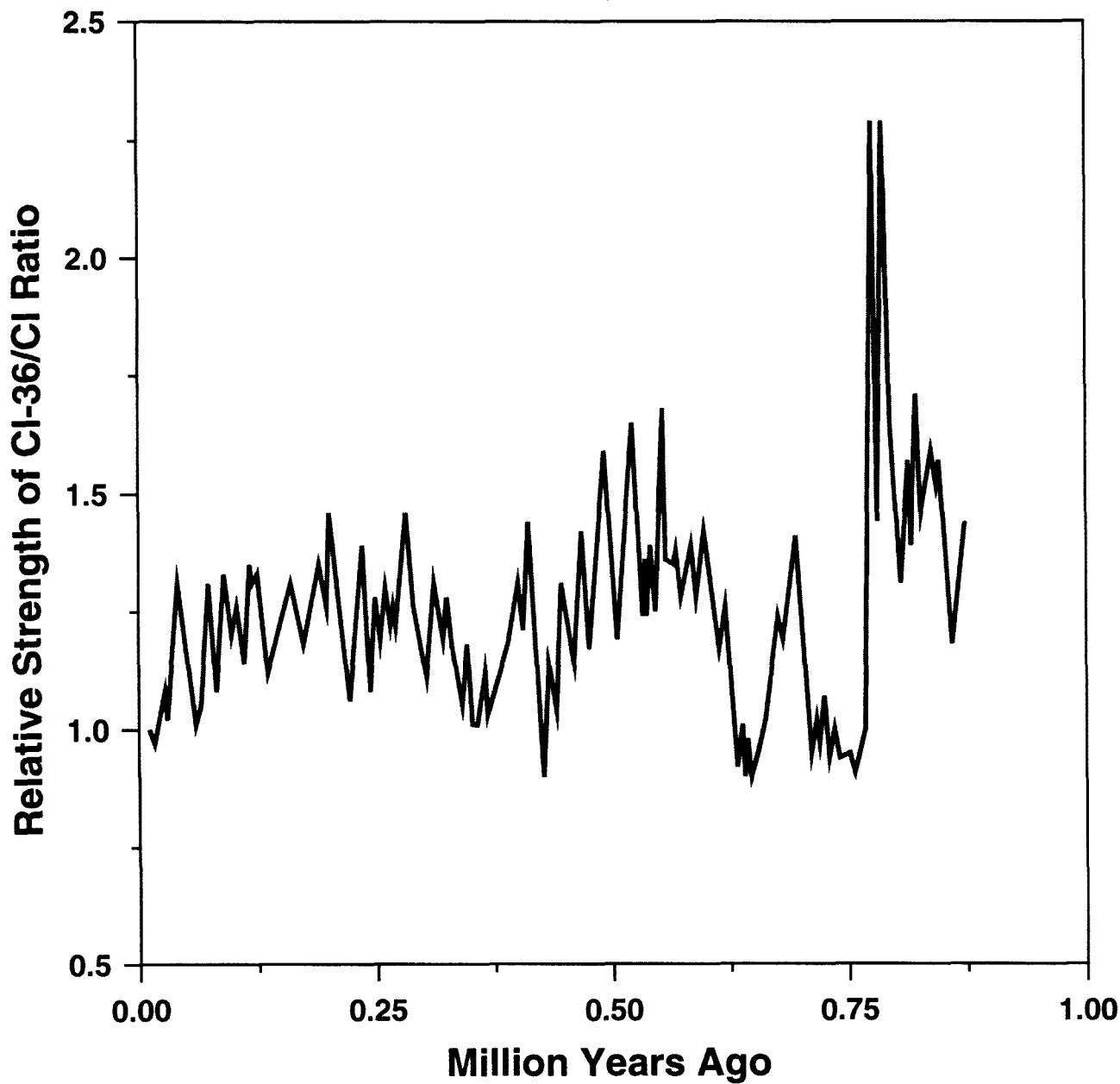


Normalized Cl-36 Concentration Field

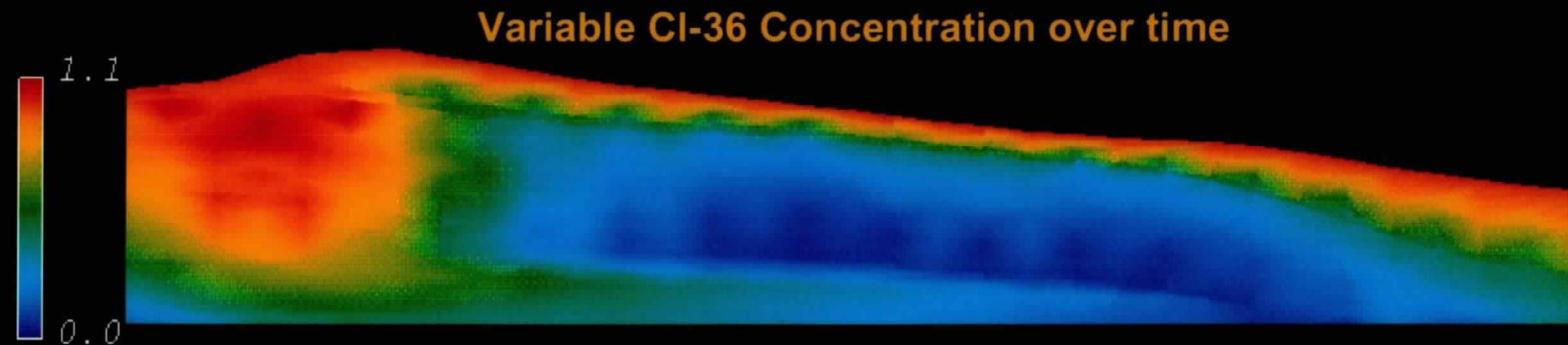
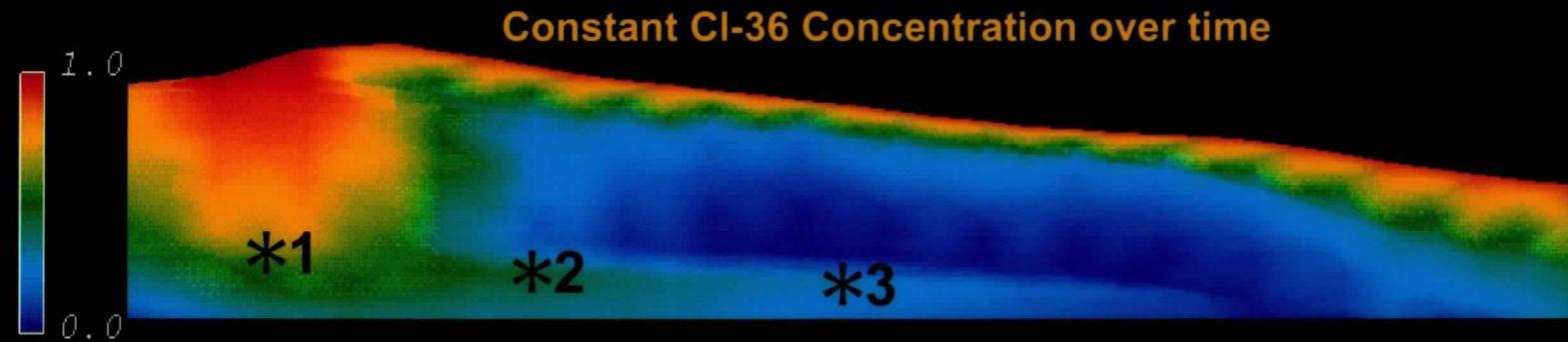


Estimated Variations in Cl-36/Cl Ratio Over Last One-Million Years

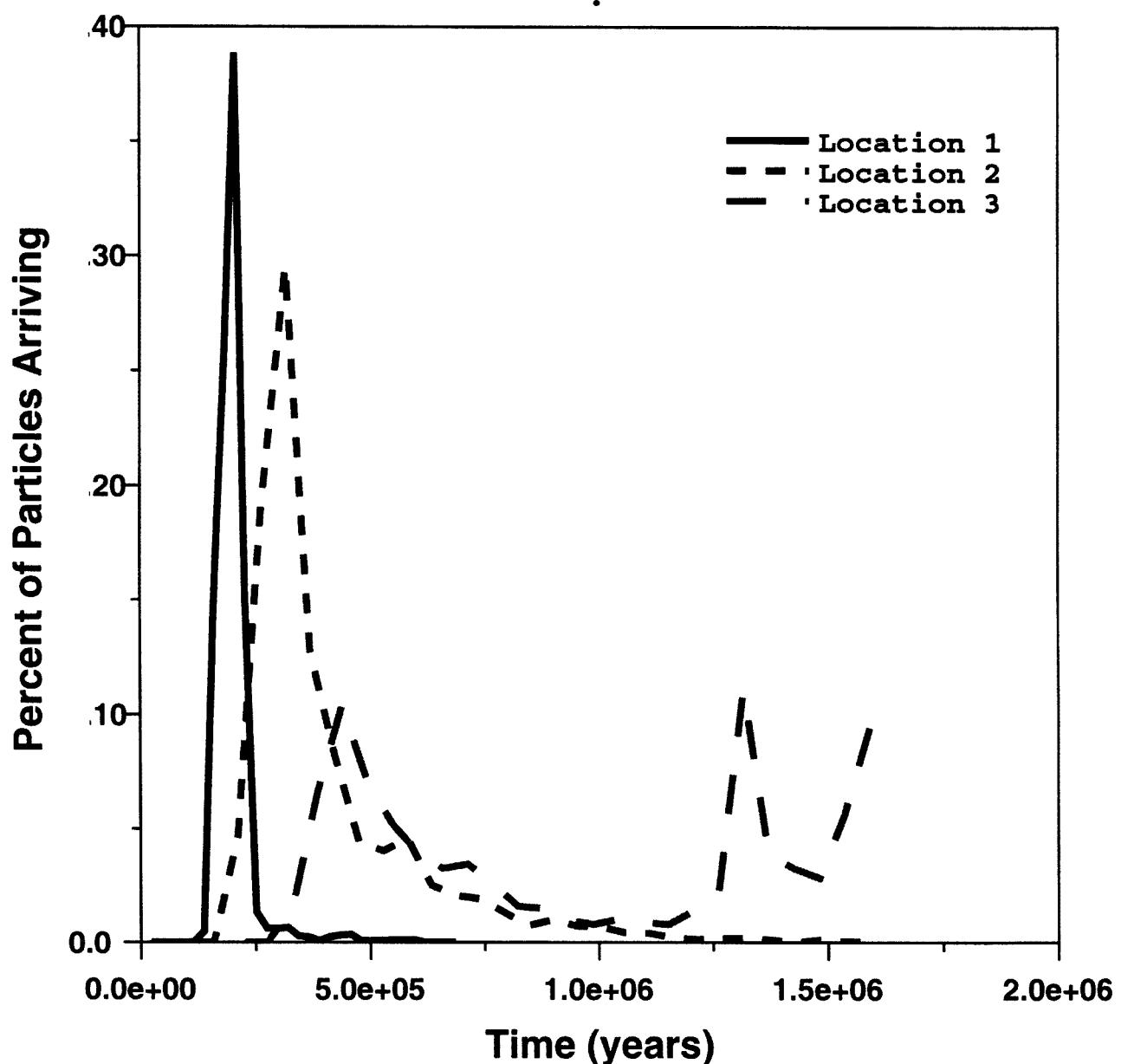
Based on Estimates of Variations
in Geomagnetic Field Intensity



Effects of a Variable Source Concentration over Time



Particle Arrival Times at Three Locations in Calico Hills Unit



Carbon-14 Migration Studies

Initial Conditions (figures)

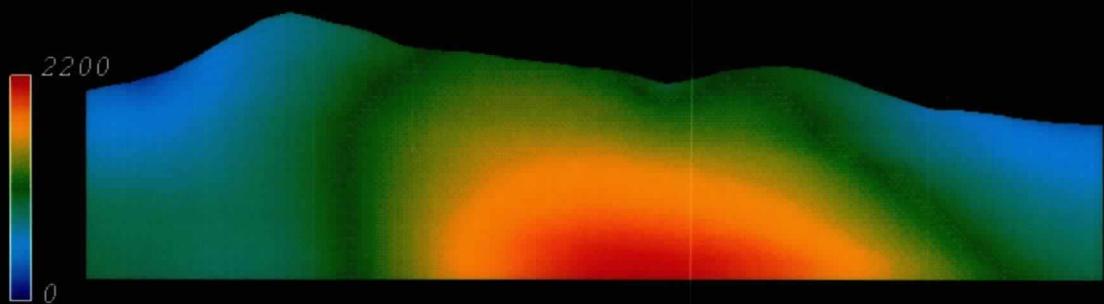
Saturation Profile

Temperature Profile

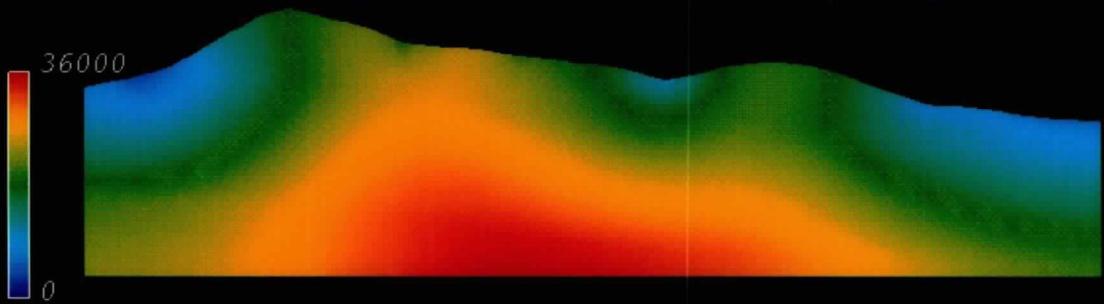
Gas Velocity Vectors

Carbon-14 Migration Studies

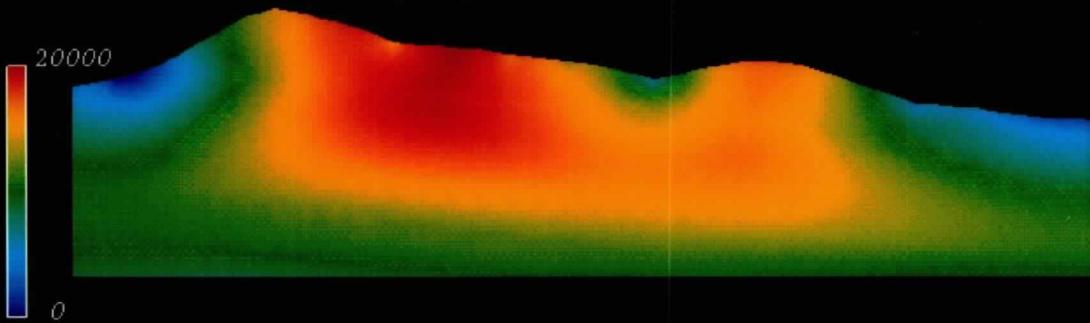
Radiometric Age - No Chemistry



Radiometric Age - Carbonate Chemistry for pH = 8.4

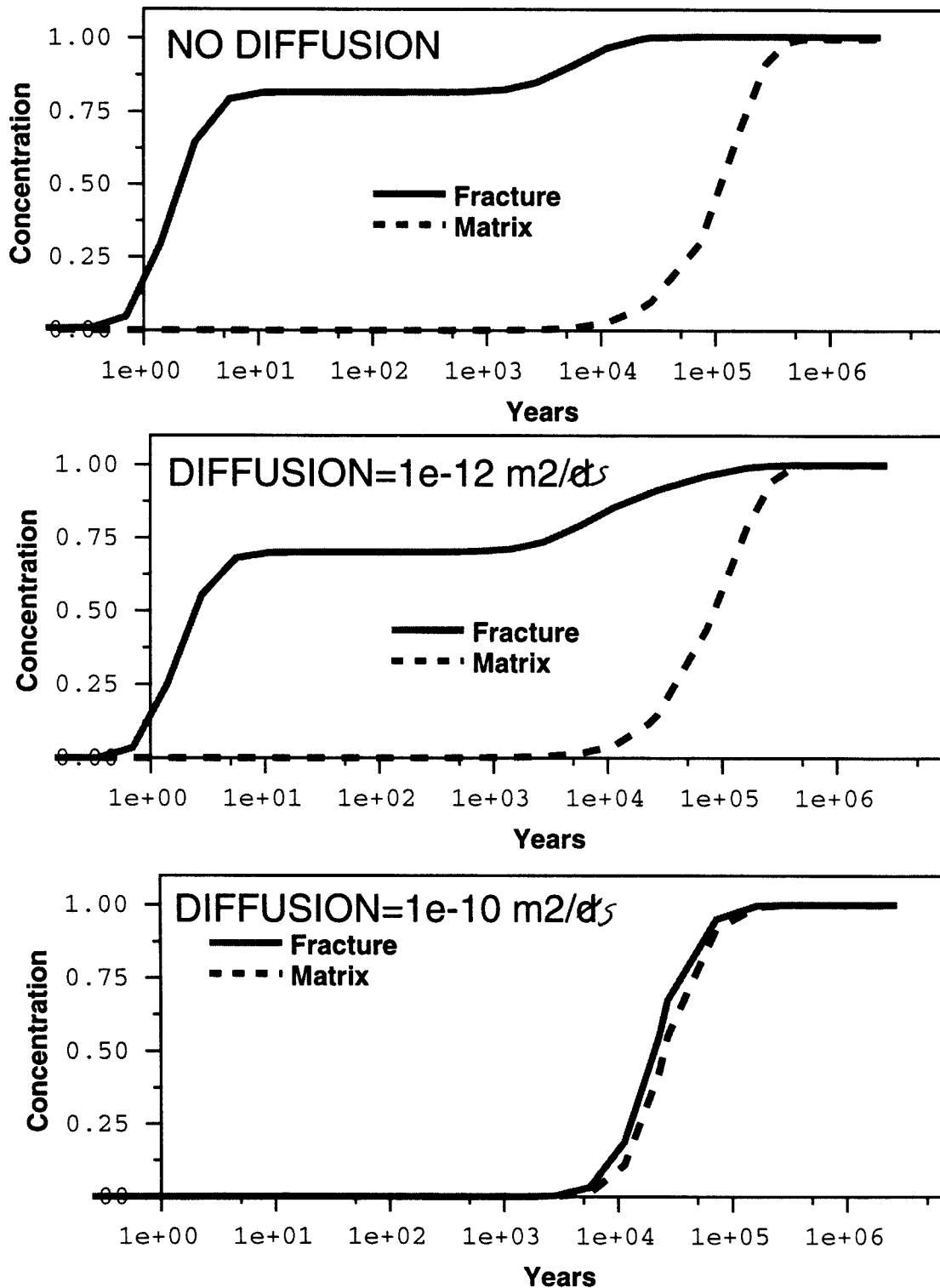


Radiometric Age - Carbonate Chemistry for pH = 8.4
Bottom Boundary Age Fixed at 10,000 Year Old Water



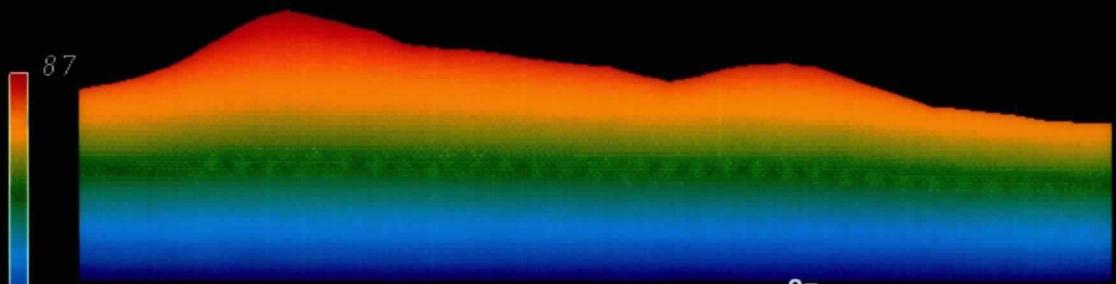
Reduced Matrix/Fracture Connectivity

Breakthrough Curves for Infiltration = 4 mm/yr



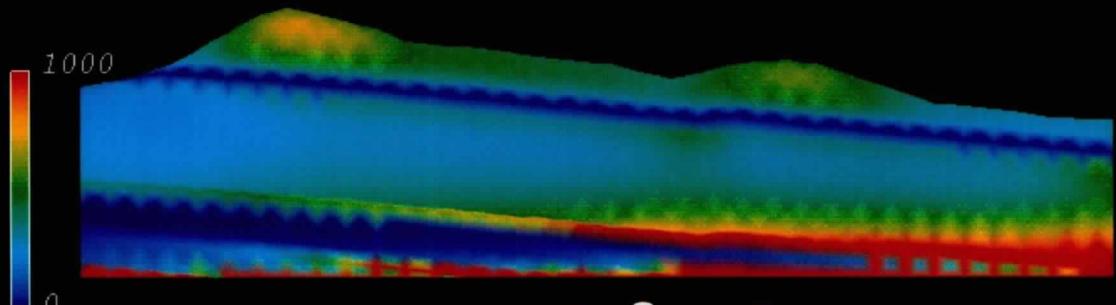
Carbon-14 Migration Studies

Computed Kd map for pH = 8.4



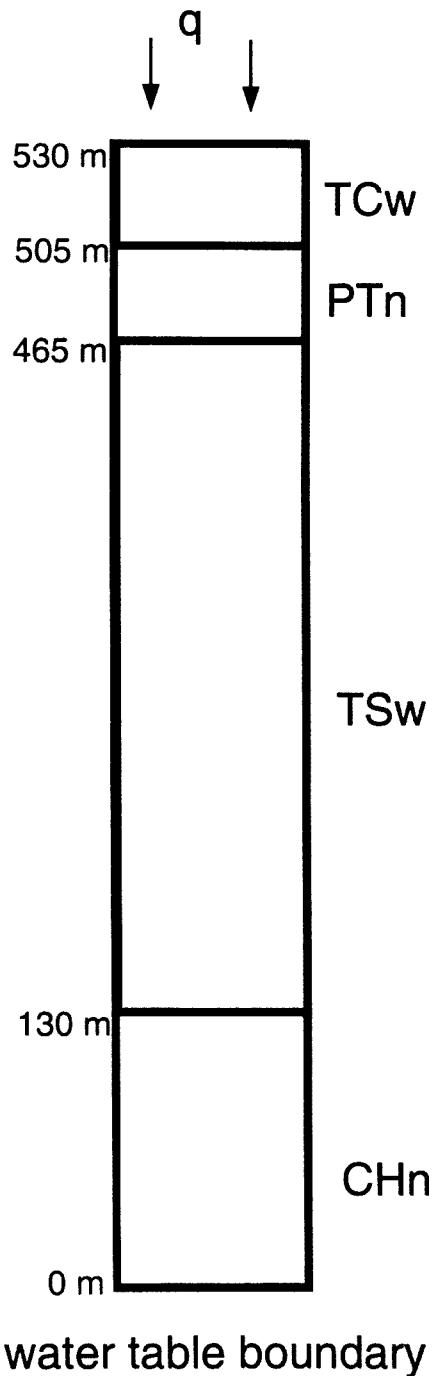
$$Kd = \frac{[CO_{2(aq)} + HCO_{3(aq)}^- + CO_{3(aq)}^{2-}] \rho_{H2O}}{[CO_{2(g)}] \rho_{vapor}}$$

Computed map of Retardation Factors



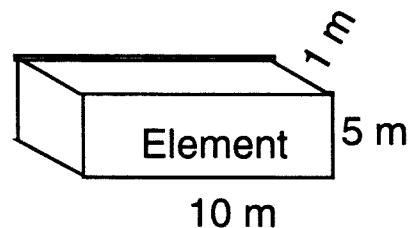
$$R = 1 + Kd \left[\frac{S_{H2O}}{1 - S_{H2O}} \right]$$

Dual Permeability Flow and Transport Model Evaluation

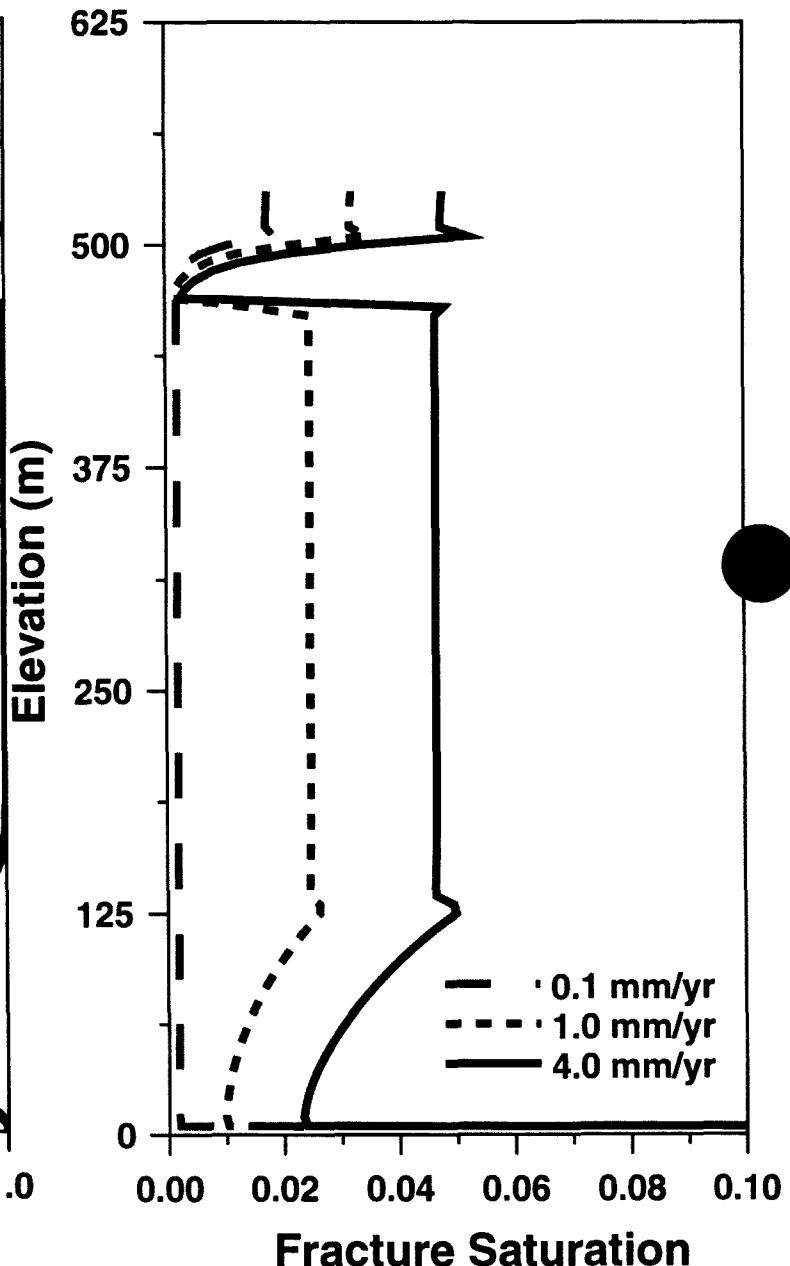
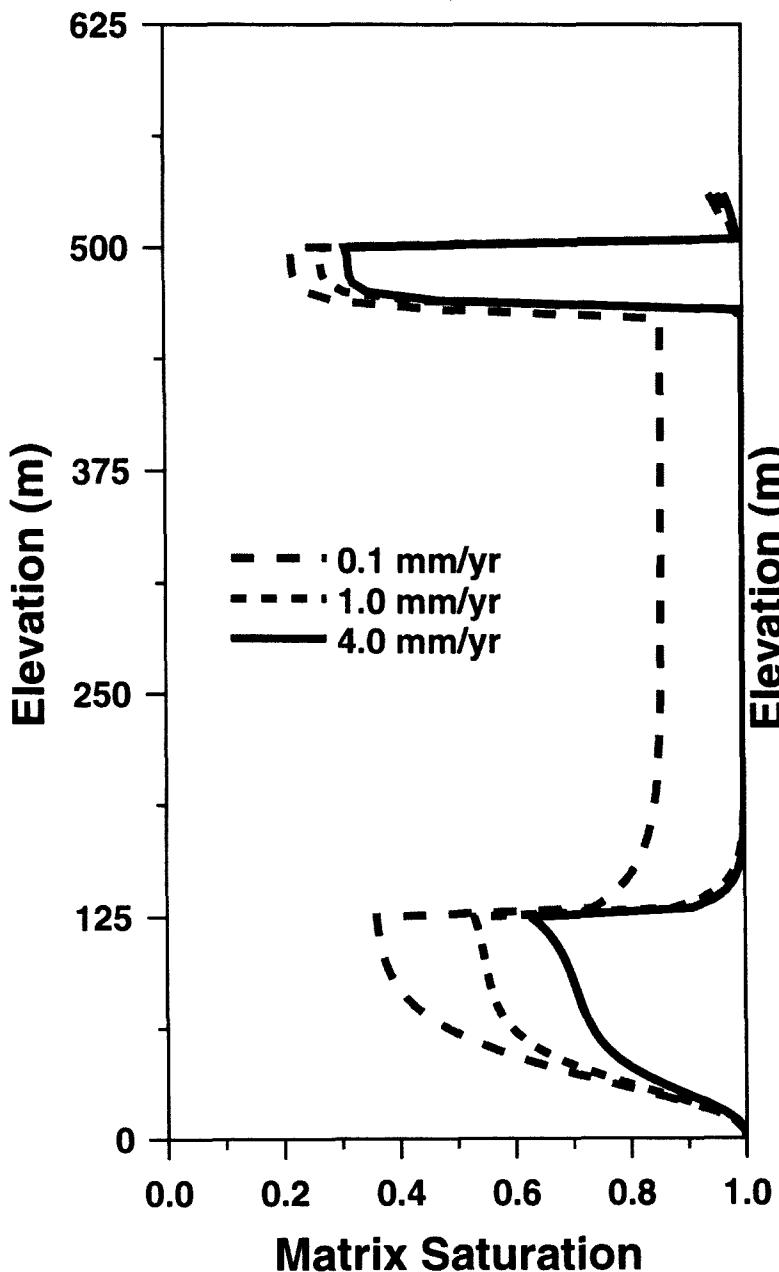


Evaluate Sensitivity to:

- Infiltration Rate
- Diffusion
- Fracture/Matrix Connectivity

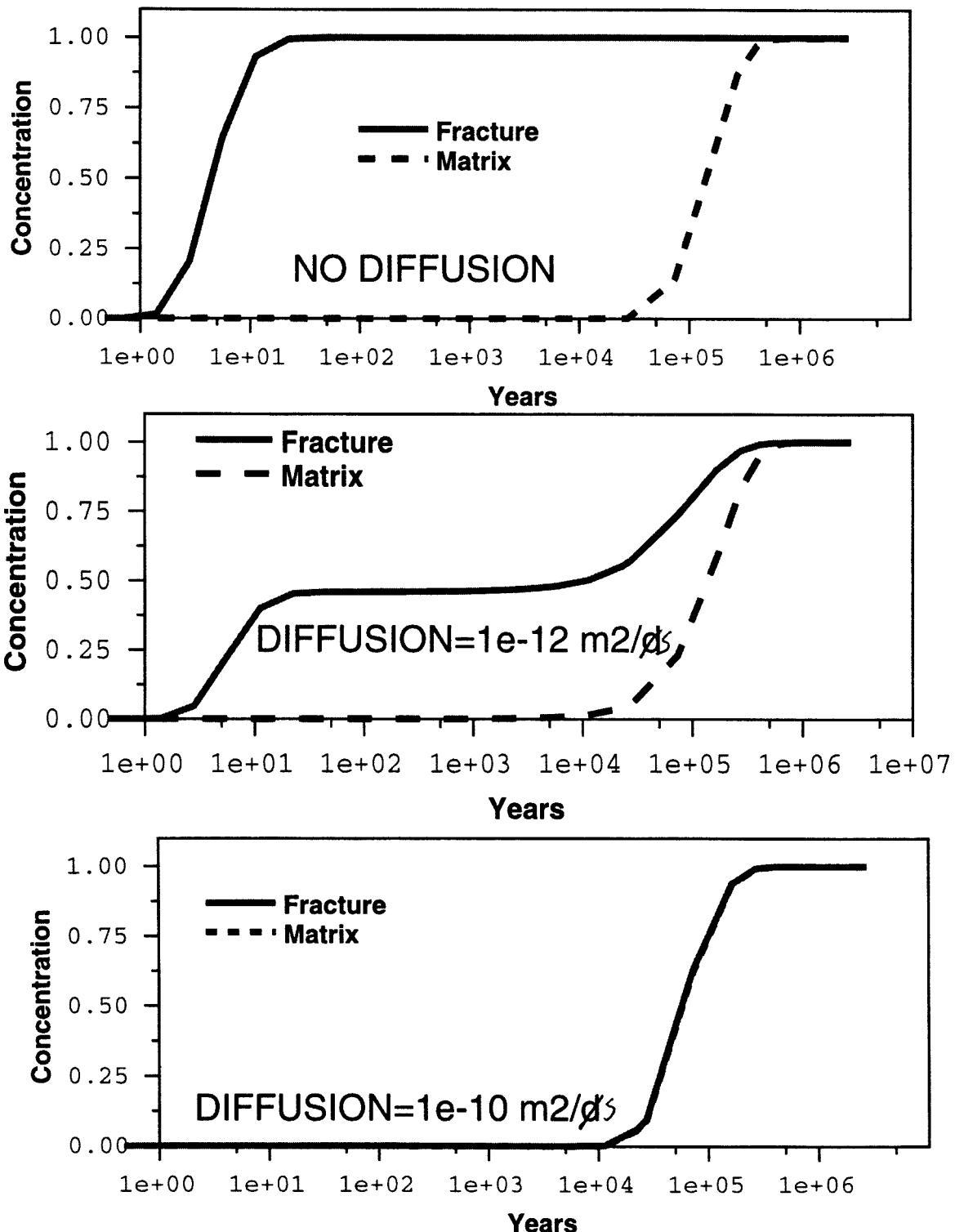


Matrix and Fracture Saturations For Three Different Infiltration Rates



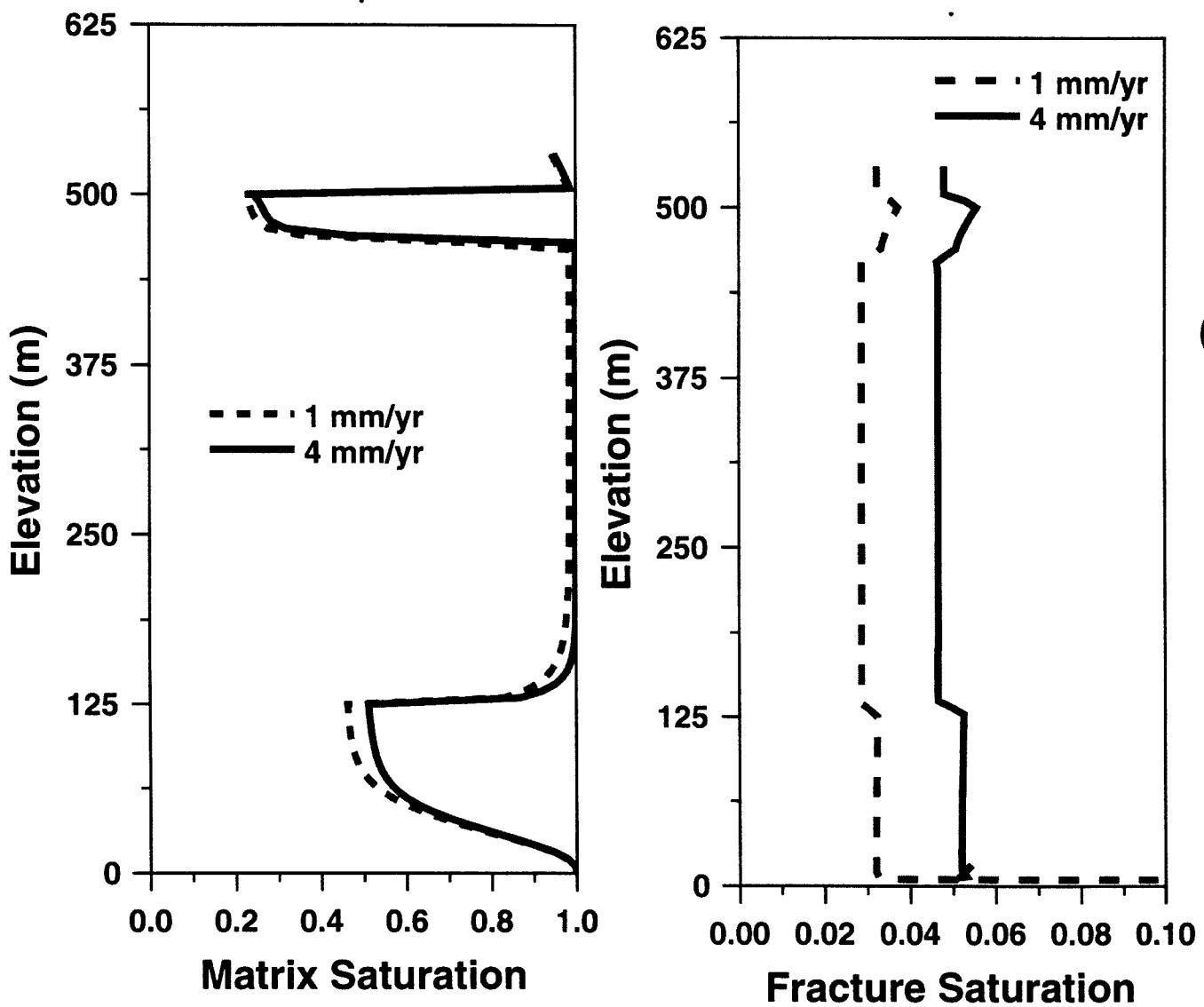
Reduced Matrix/Fracture Connectivity

Breakthrough Curves for Infiltration = 1 mm/yr

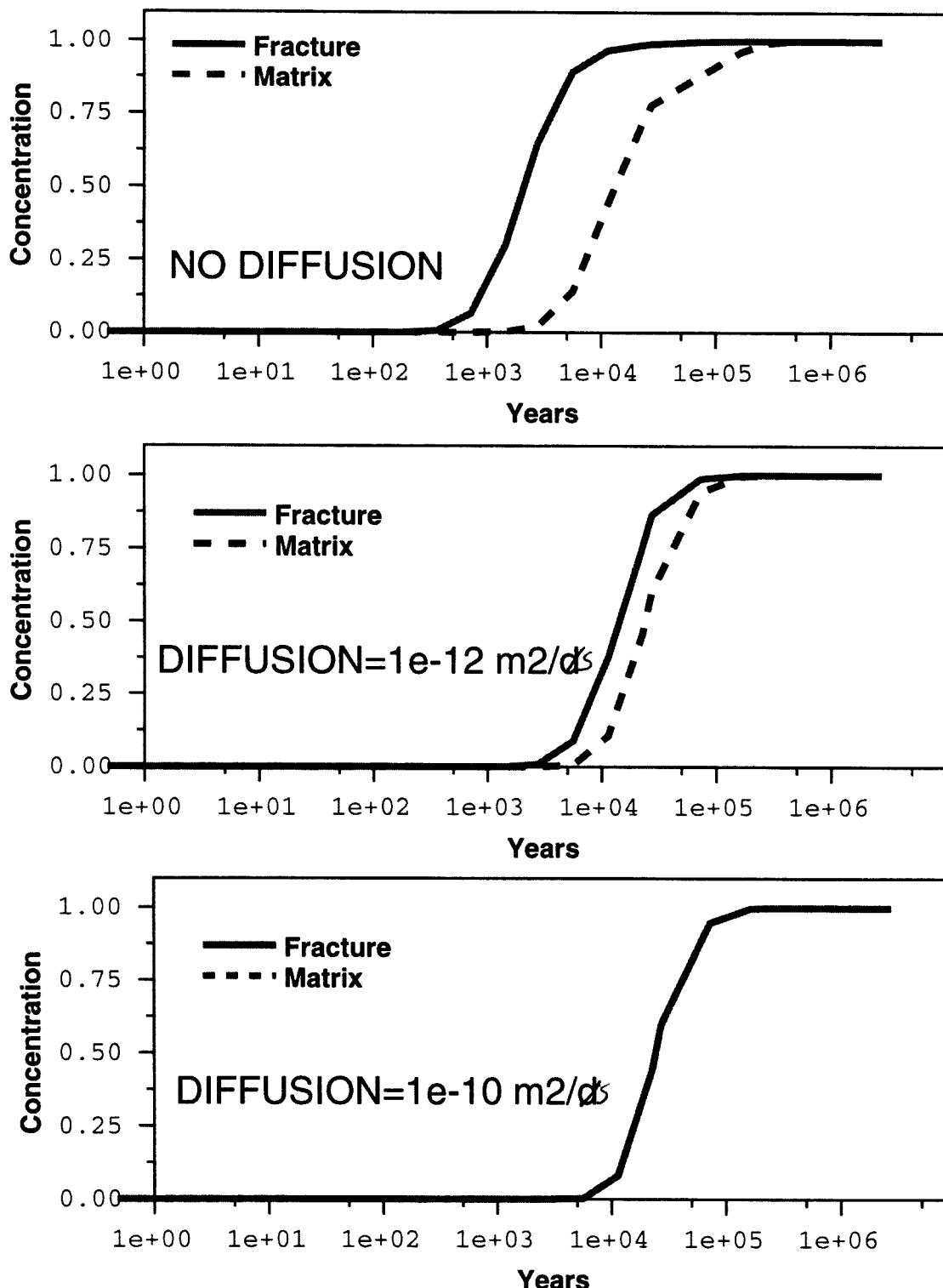


Decreased Matrix/Fracture Connectivity

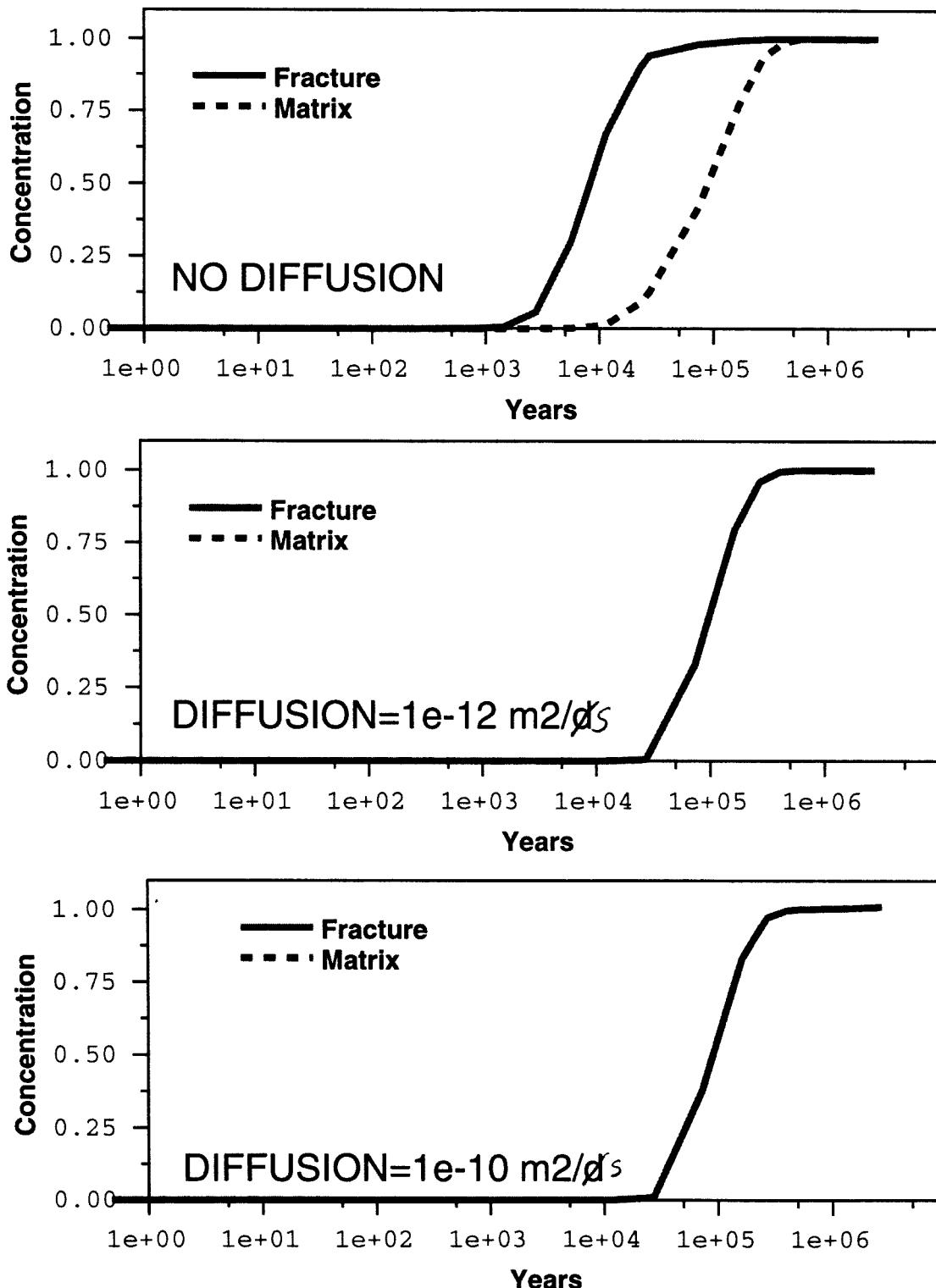
Matrix and Fracture Saturations For Two Different Infiltration Rates



Breakthrough Curves for Infiltration = 4 mm/yr



Breakthrough Curves for Infiltration = 1 mm/yr



Summary

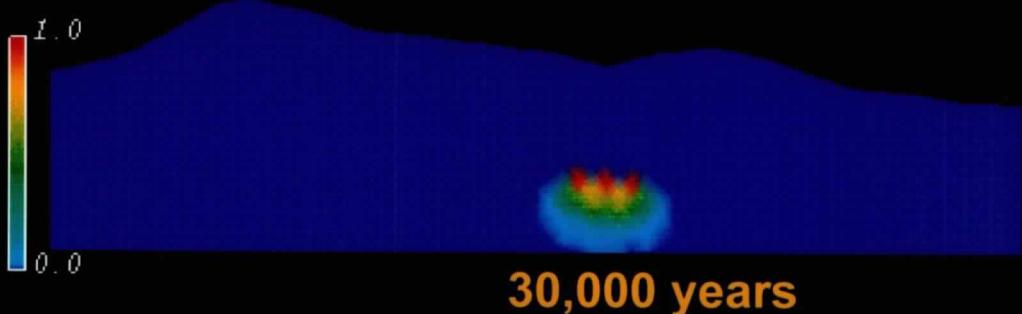
- Dipping stratigraphic beds may provide a reasonable pathway for Cl-36 to travel from regions of high infiltration to measurement locations
- New infiltration data from Flint and three-dimensional solute transport simulations should enhance our understanding of this process
- Gas phase C-14 transport simulations yield maximum and minimum bounds for the measurements taken in Yucca Mountain
- High Tritium signal still not explainable
- Model simulations indicate extreme conditions/parameters required to get rapid movement of solutes to depth with Dual Permeability Formulation

Transport Barriers

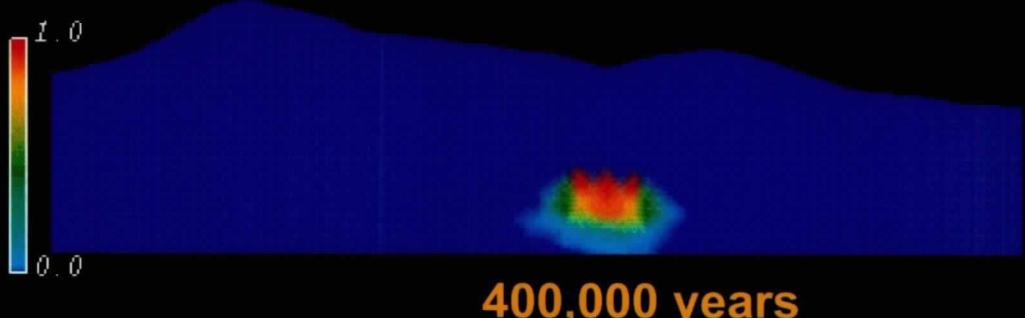
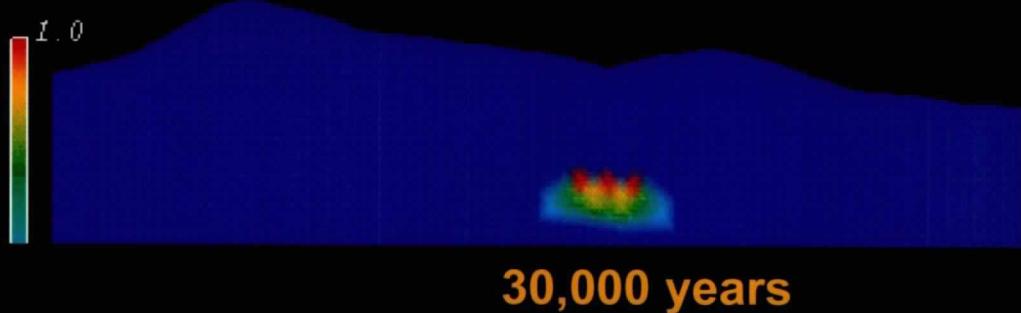
Uniform Infiltration = 0.36 mm/yr

Source Above Thinner Section of Calico Hills

Case 1: No Retardation



Case 2: With Retardation in Calico Hills ($K_d = 3$)

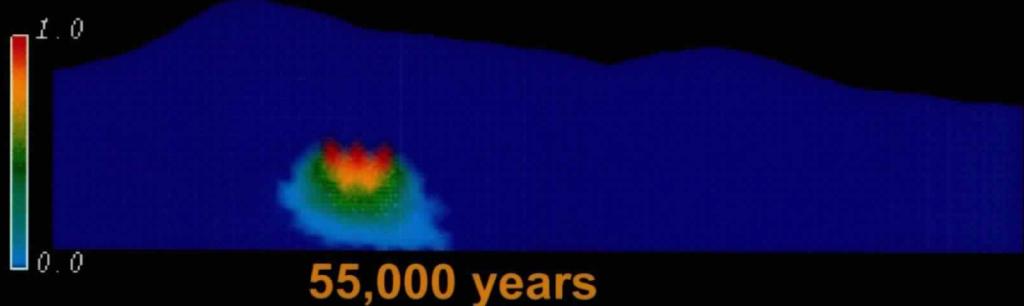


Transport Barriers

Uniform Infiltration = 0.36 mm/yr

Source Above Thicker Section of Calico Hills

Case 1: No Retardation



Case 2: With Retardation in Calico Hills ($K_d = 3$)

