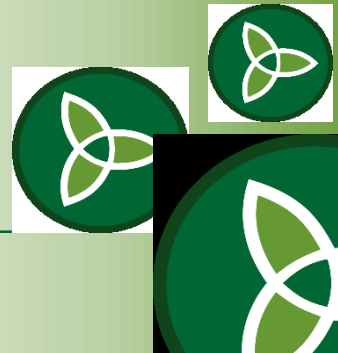


# Effects of gamma irradiation on the behavior of radioactive waste containment matrices: MKPC

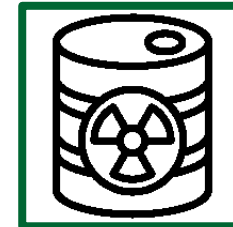
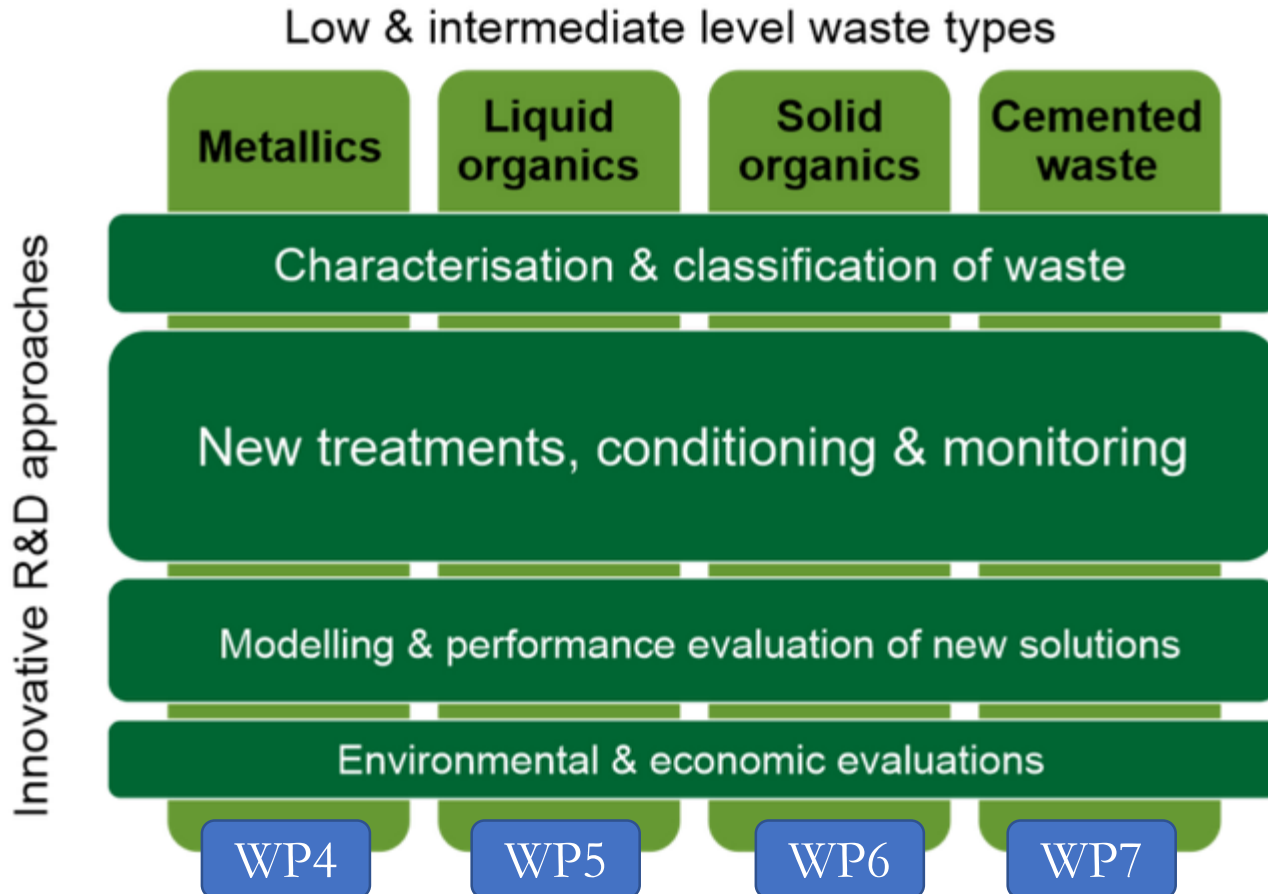
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MOSCHETTI ILARIA

Lola SARRASIN, Abdesselam ABDELOUAS



# PREDIS Project



Develop a new reference solution for the storage and final disposal

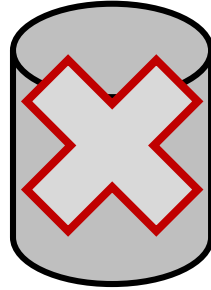
# Why Magnesium Potassium Phosphate Cement (MKPC)?



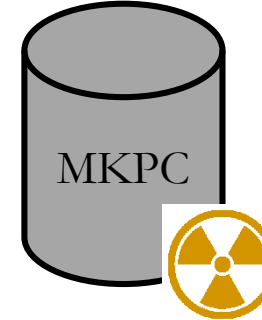
Radioactive  
Metallic Waste



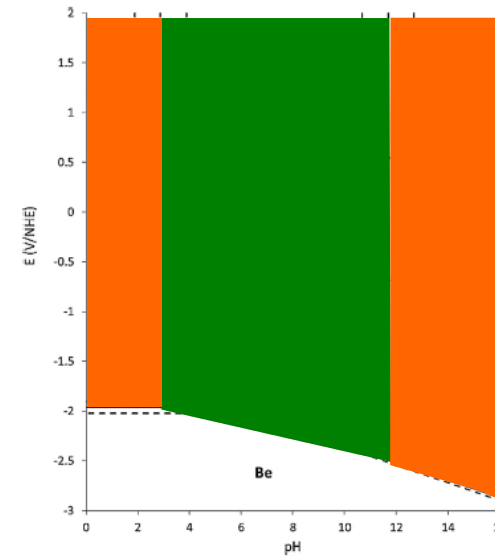
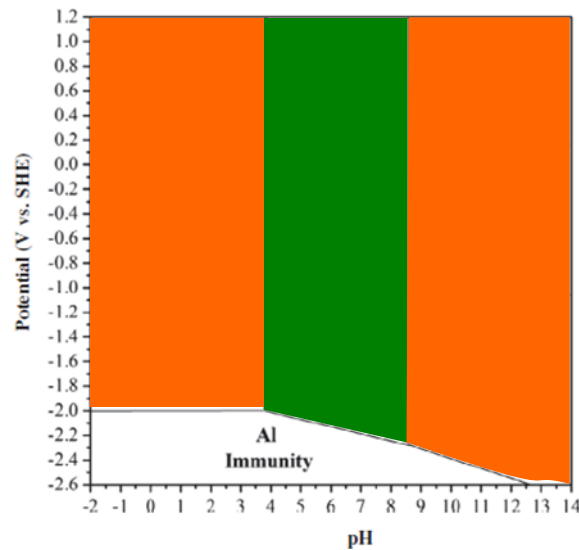
Al  
Be



pH  $\approx$  11-12



pH  $\approx$  4-9



Corrosion



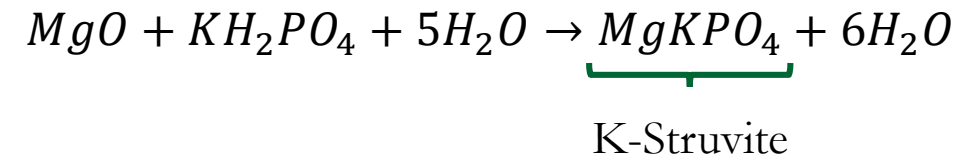
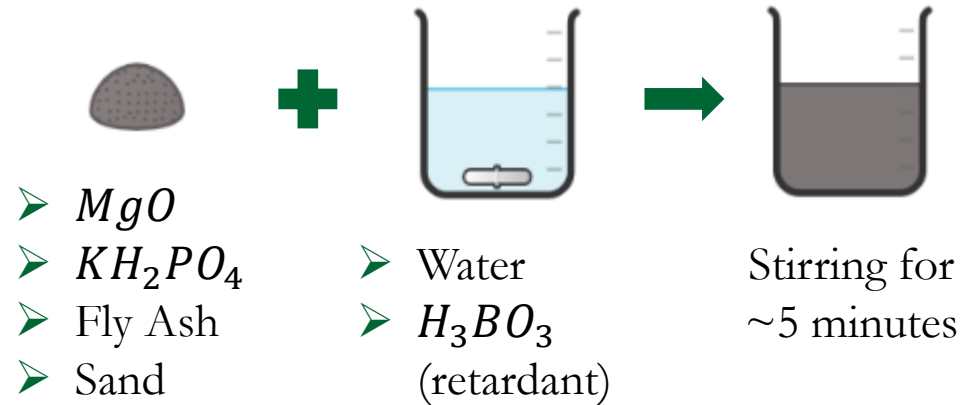
H<sub>2</sub> release



Dissemination

# Experimental Protocol - MKPC Formulation

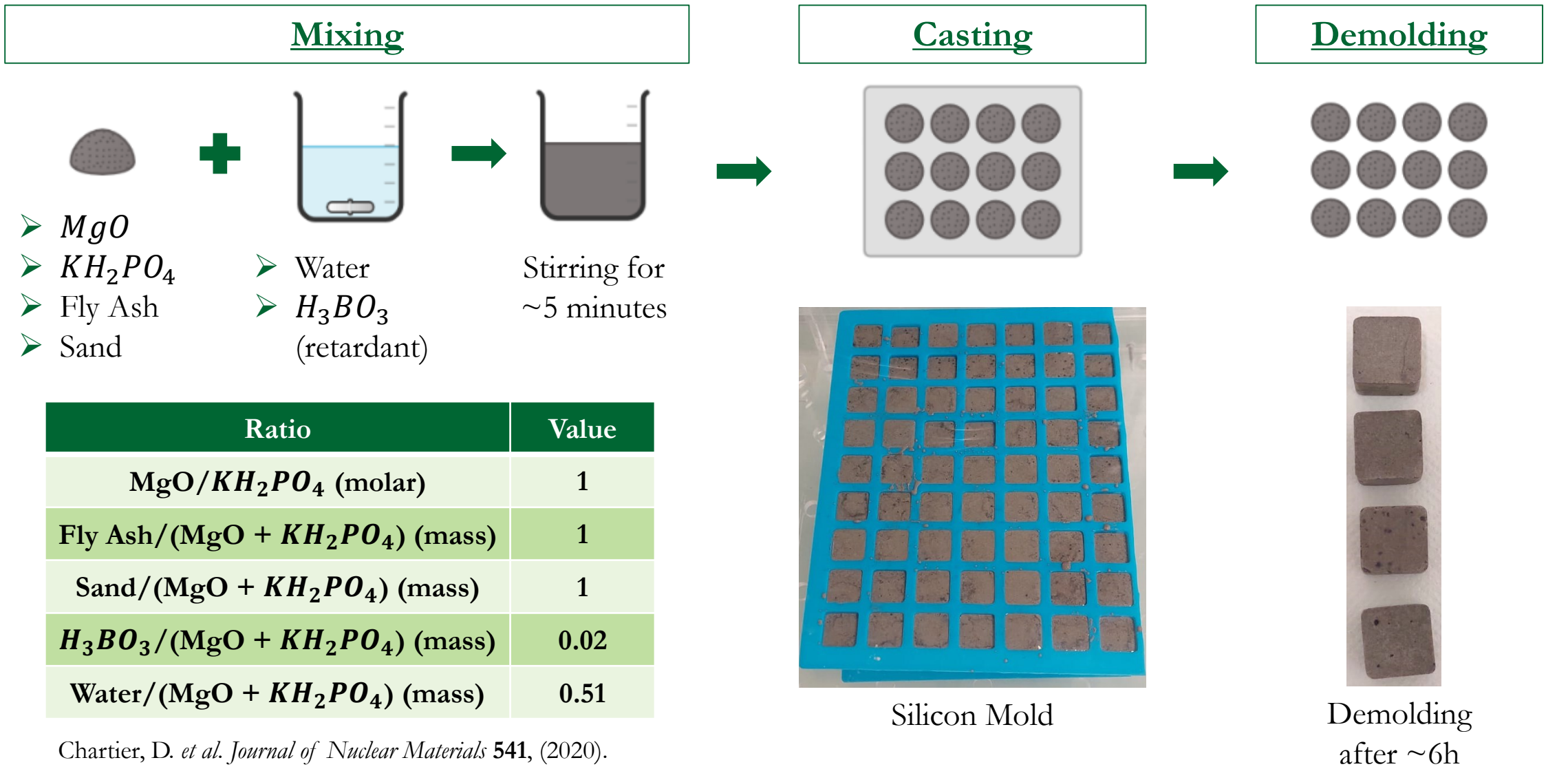
## Mixing



Ratio	Value
$MgO/KH_2PO_4$ (molar)	1
Fly Ash/( $MgO + KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	1
Sand/( $MgO + KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	1
$H_3BO_3$ /( $MgO + KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	0.02
Water/( $MgO + KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	0.51

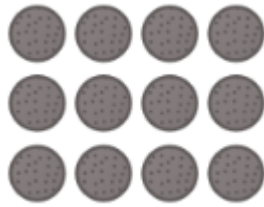
Chartier, D. *et al. Journal of Nuclear Materials* 541, (2020).

# Experimental Protocol - MKPC Formulation



# Experimental Protocol - MKPC Curing and Irradiation

## Curing



28

Standard values for the evaluation of durability properties (i.e. compression)

## Irradiation



Argon Atmosphere

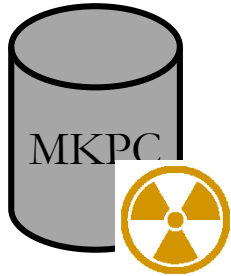


GSM D1 Gamma irradiation station  
120 TBq  $^{137}\text{Cs}$   $E_{\gamma}=0,66\text{MeV}$   
Dose rate: **0.45 kGy/h**

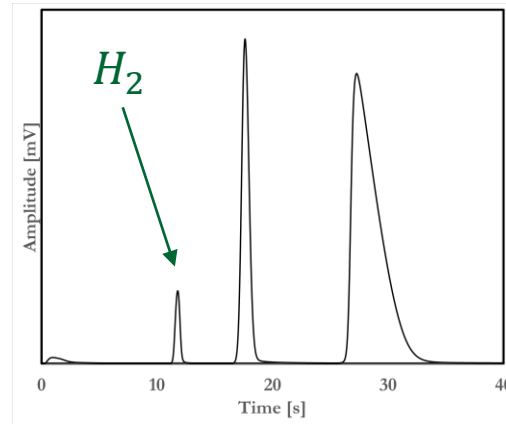
# Methods

$\mu$ -GC Analyses

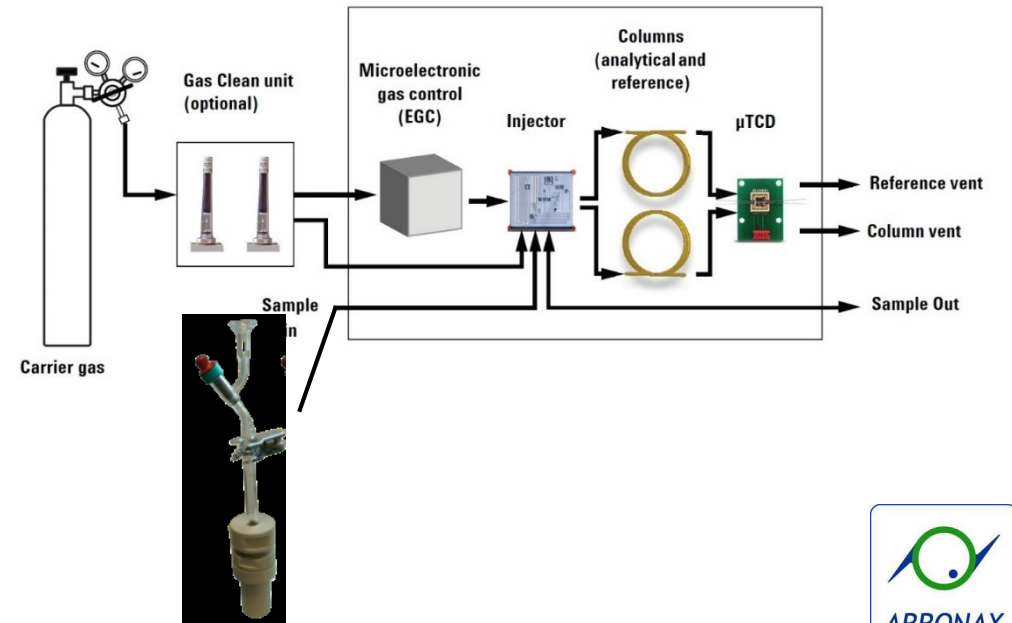
$H_2$  release



Radiolysis  
due to the irradiation

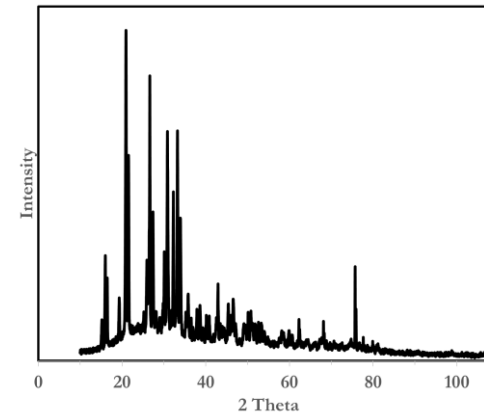
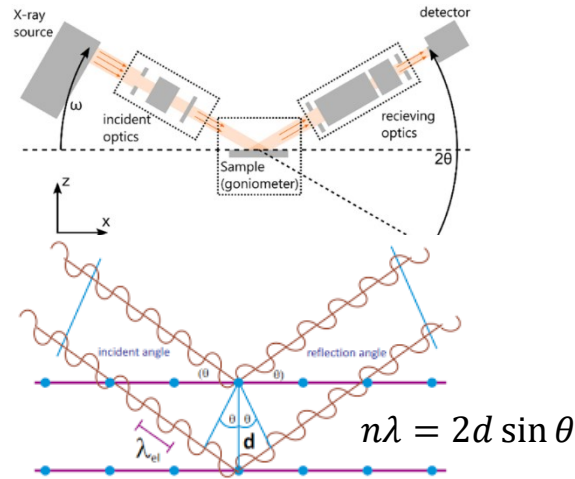


Quantitative Analysis



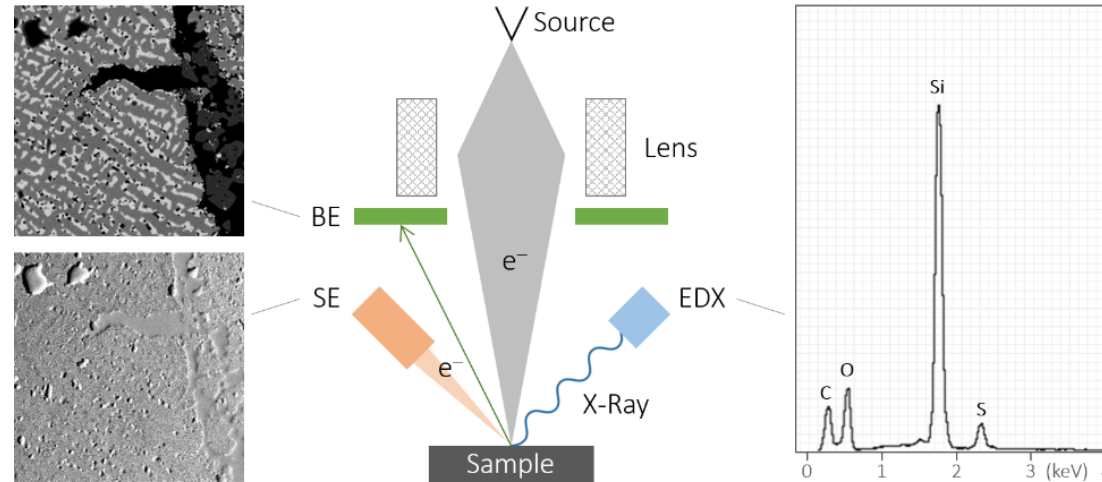
# Methods

## XRD Analyses



Mineralogy and Microstructural  
Characterization

## SEM - EDX Analyses



Qualitative  
Analysis



Quantitative  
Analysis

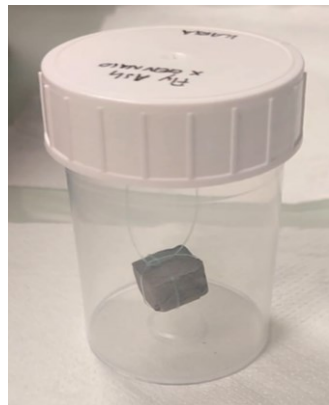
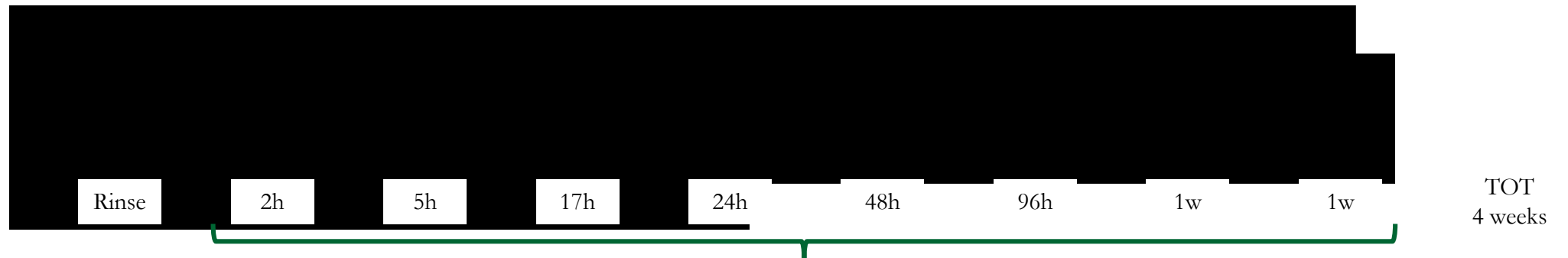




## Leaching Test

ANSI-ANS 16.1 - 2003

Resistance of the MKPC to the water immersion



Each solution is analyzed to obtain the amount of **element released** from the sample

- Ion Chromatography (Mg, K)
- ICP-MS (Si)

## Leaching Test

ANSI-ANS 16.1 - 2003

Resistance of the MKPC to the water immersion

## Leachability Index (LI)

Required value is above 6

$$LI = \frac{1}{n} \sum \left[ \log \left( \frac{\beta}{D_e} \right) \right]_n$$

with

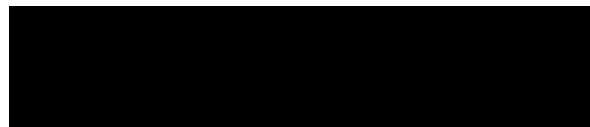
$$D_e = \sum \left[ \frac{a_n/A_0}{\Delta t_n} \right]^2 \left( \frac{V}{S} \right) T$$

Effective Diffusivity [ $cm^3/s$ ]

$\Delta t$  time interval [s]  
 $T$  function of time

$a_n$  amount of element leached

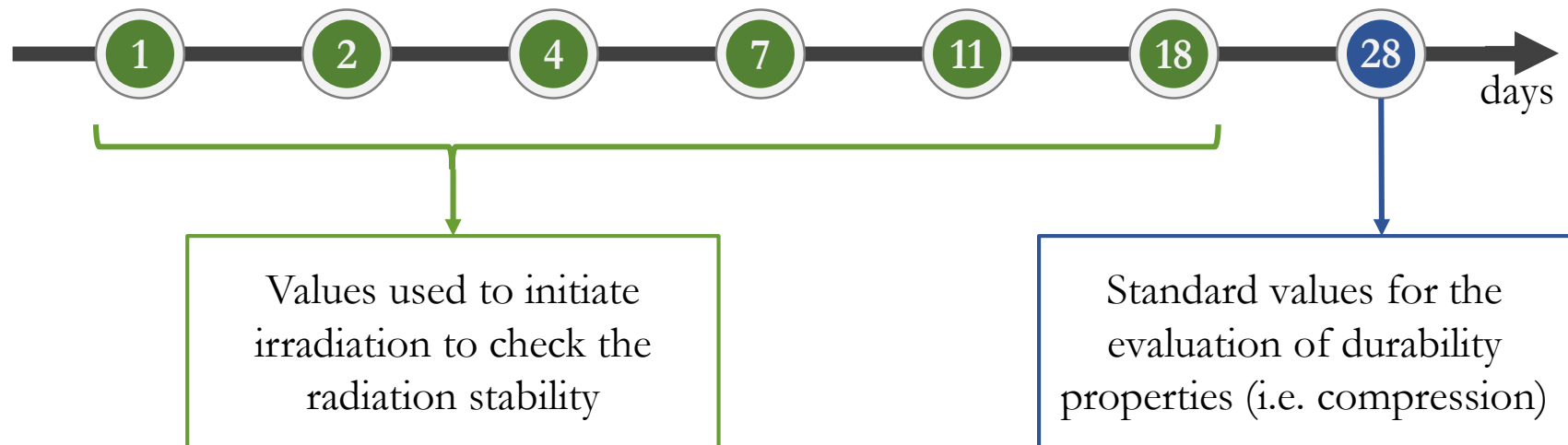
$A_0$  amount of element in the matrix





Volume [ $cm^3$ ] and  
Surface [ $cm^2$ ]

# Experimental Set-up




	Curing time	Total Dose	Water content	
	1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 18 and 28 days	200 kGy	0%	Real Application



# Experimental Set-up

	Curing time	Total Dose	Water content	
	1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 18 and 28 days	200 kGy	0%	Real Application
	28 days	50, 100, 200, 500, 1000 kGy	0%	Possible Applicability

# Experimental Set-up

	Curing time	Total Dose	Water content	
	1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 18 and 28 days	200 kGy	0%	Real Application
	28 days	50, 100, 200, 500, 1000 kGy	0%	Possible Applicability
	28 days	200 kGy	±5%	In-Situ Variation

Ratio	Value
MgO/ $KH_2PO_4$ (molar)	1
Fly Ash/(MgO + $KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	1
Sand/(MgO + $KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	1
$H_3BO_3$ /(MgO + $KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	0.02
Water/(MgO + $KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	0.51

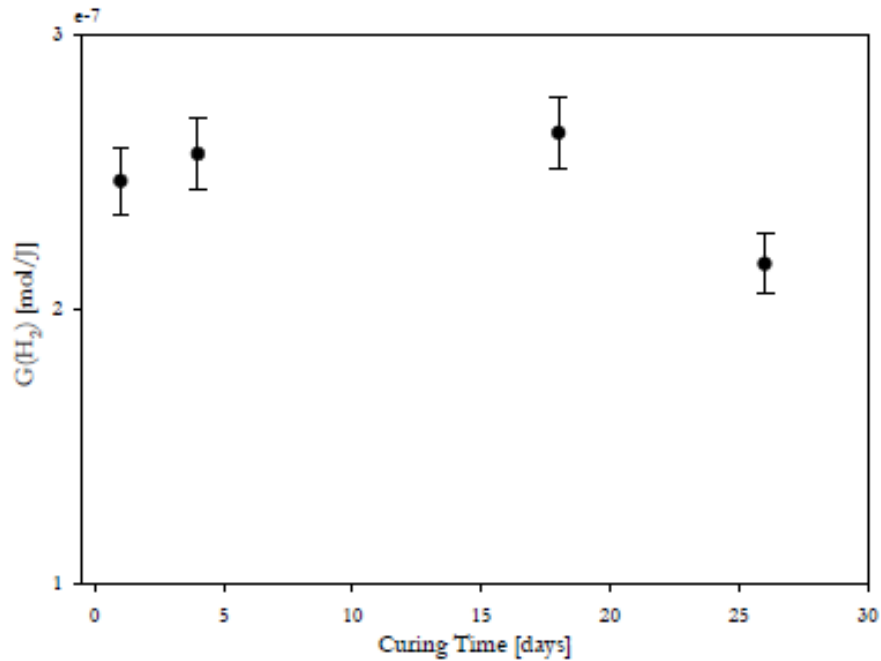




# Variation of Curing Time



$\mu$ -GC :  $H_2$  release



**Aim:** Measure the  $H_2$  release

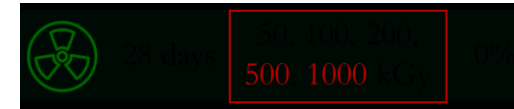
- Between 1 and 18 days  $\rightarrow 2.5 \times 10^{-7}$  mol/J
- At 28 days  $\rightarrow 2.1 \times 10^{-7}$  mol/J

**Outcome:** Variation due to longer curing time  
Fresh matrix not significantly more sensitive

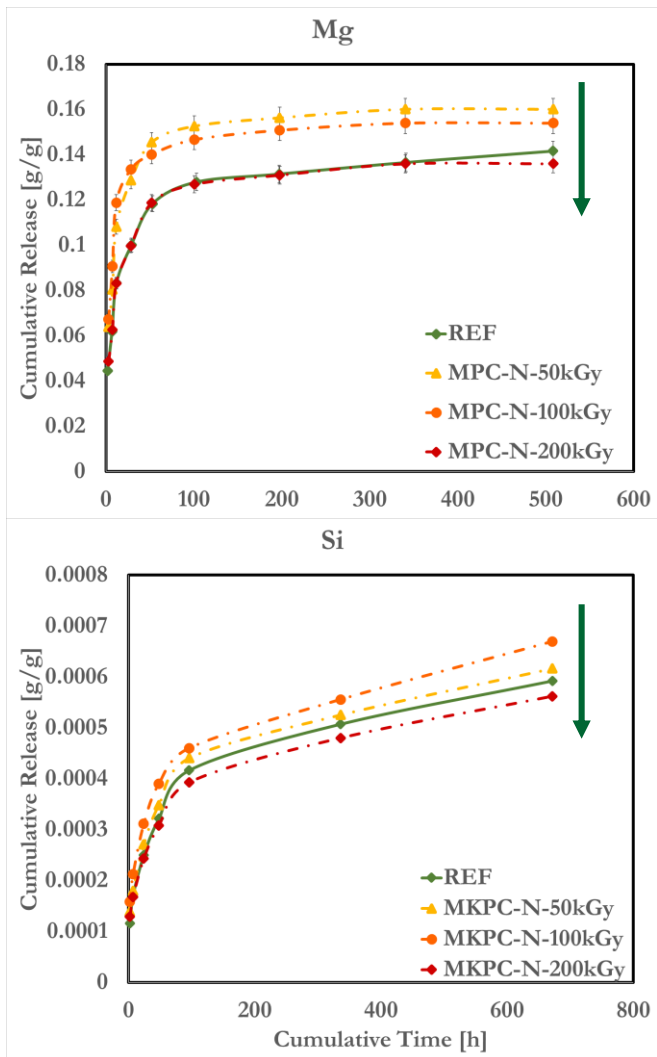




# Variation of Total Absorbed Dose



## Leaching Test



**Aim:** Understand the water resistance

- Higher is the total absorbed dose, lower is the element release

Mg	REF	50kGy	100kGy	200kGy
Leachability Index	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.3

Si	REF	50kGy	100kGy	200kGy
Leachability Index	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.9

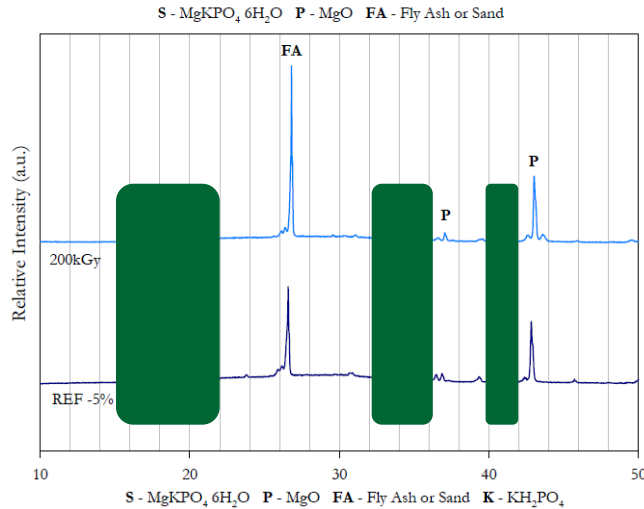
\*Measure of K were also performed and the LI was over the standard requirement.



# Variation of Water Content



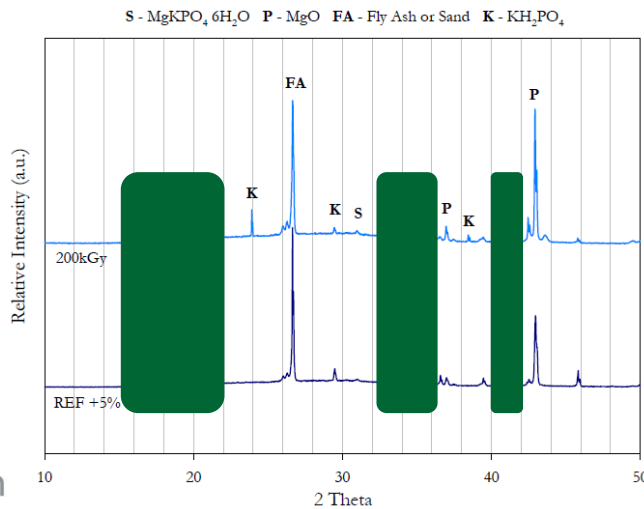
## XRD : structural changes



-5% water

**Aim:** Understand the possible morphology modification  
Particularly variation on struvite-K

- ✓ No major changes between samples
- ✓ Struvite-K peaks still visible after 200kGy



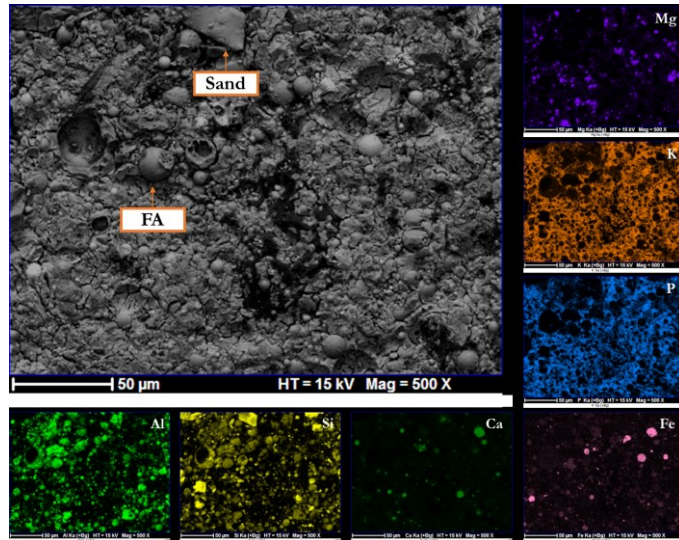
+5% water

**Outcome:** Morphology of struvite-K  
does not change with a difference  
in water content





## SEM: structural changes



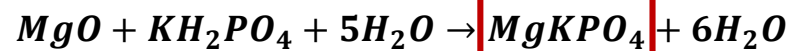
**Aim:** Understand the possible morphology modification  
Particularly variation on struvite-K

**EDX analyses** underline the presence of:

- (i) Unreacted MgO
- (ii) Filler material (Fly ash and Sand)
- (iii) K-struvite phase

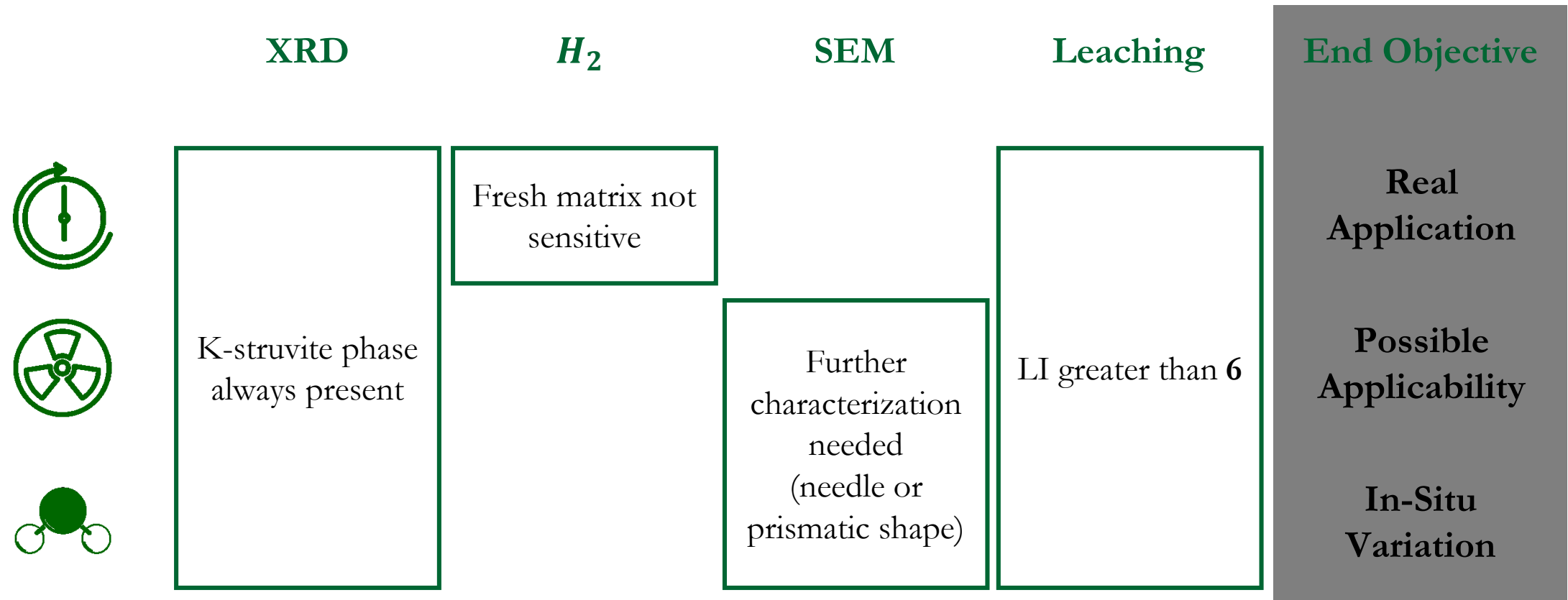
Sample	Mg/P	Mg/K	K/P
MKPC-L	1.02	0.92	1.1
MKCP-L 200 kGy	0.52-0.96	0.5-0.84	1.04-1.14
MKPC-H	0.93	0.83	1.1
MKPC-H 200 kGy	1.04-1.4	1.44-1.5	0.72-0.94

**Outcome:** (?) Modification due to gamma irradiation  
(?) Detection of different morphologies



Xu, B. et al. *Cement and Concrete Research* Vol. **99** (2017): pp. 86–94.

# Outcome



# Future Work

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## Geopolymer

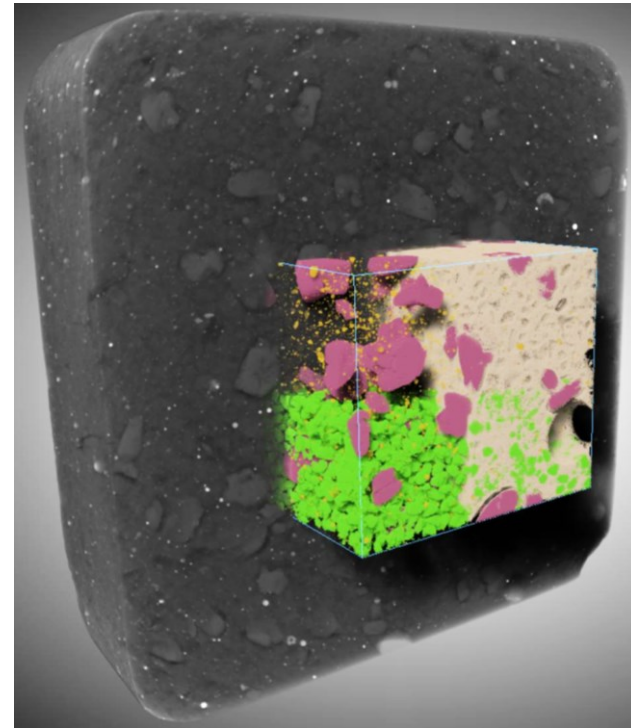
- New type of matrixes for the encapsulation of Liquid Organic Waste (WP5)
- Same characterization techniques

## New Techniques

- Nano-Indentation (for local compression strength)



- Tomography (for porosity and density)



**Thanks for  
your attention**



# Annex 1: Needle and Prismatic Shape

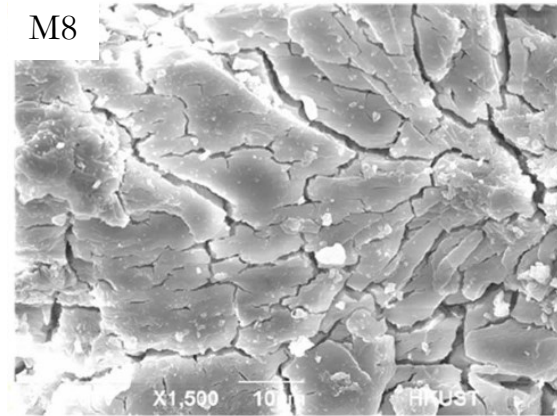
**Table 2**  
Mix proportions of the MKPC mortars.

Series	M/P molar ratio	Binder components				s/b	w/b
		Magnesia	KDP	FA <sup>a</sup>	Borax <sup>b</sup>		
M8	8.0	1.00	0.43	0.00	0.080	0.25	0.15
M8-FA-C <sup>c</sup>	8.0	0.70	0.30	0.43	0.056	0.25	0.15
M4.5-FA-R <sup>c</sup>	4.5	0.57	0.43	0.43	0.046	0.25	0.15
M4.5	4.5	0.82	0.61	0.00	0.065	0.25	0.15

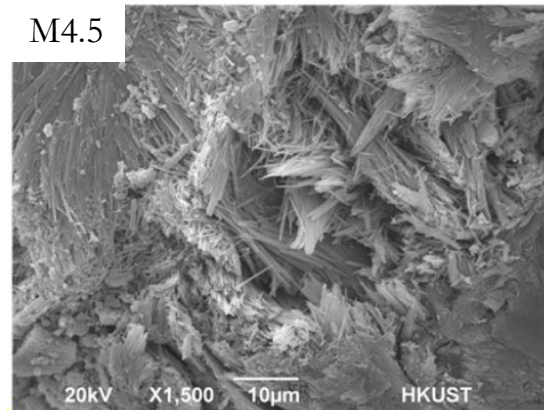
<sup>a</sup> The replacement levels of FA in both M8-FA-C and M4.5-FA-R are both 30 wt%, by weight of the sum of magnesia and KDP in M8.

<sup>b</sup> For all the MKPC mortars, the addition level of borax is 8 wt%, by weight of the magnesia.

<sup>c</sup> C the conventional design method, where FA is treated as inert and used to replace both magnesia and KDP; R: the other design method, where FA is treated as reactive and used to replace magnesia only.



Prism shape

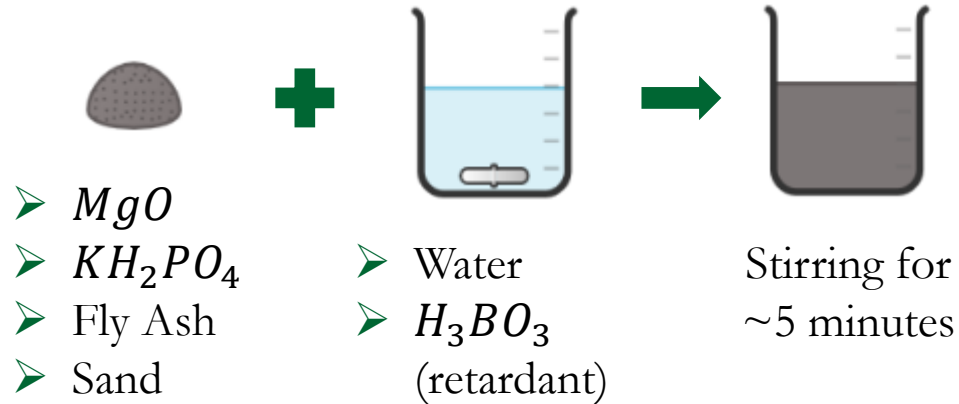


Needle shape

**Xu, B.;** Ma, H.; Shao, H.; Li, Z.; Lothenbach, B. Influence of Fly Ash on Compressive Strength and Micro-Characteristics of Magnesium Potassium Phosphate Cement Mortars. *Cement and Concrete Research* **2017**, *99*, 86–94. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cemconres.2017.05.008>.

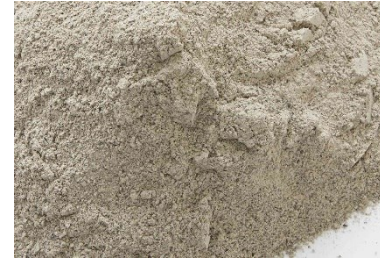
# Annex 2: Raw Material

## Mixing



Ratio	Value
$MgO/KH_2PO_4$ (molar)	1
Fly Ash/( $MgO + KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	1
Sand/( $MgO + KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	1
$H_3BO_3$ /( $MgO + KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	0.02
Water/( $MgO + KH_2PO_4$ ) (mass)	0.51

Chartier, D. *et al. Journal of Nuclear Materials* **541**, (2020).



Fly Ash



Sand



$H_3BO_3$