



Metakaolin-based Geopolymer as Filler Material for Dual Purpose Canisters (DPCs)

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Dual Purpose Canisters (DPC)



The Dual-Purpose Canister (DPC) was conceptualized by the U.S. Department of Energy as a single versatile package suitable for on-site storage, transport, and permanent disposal in a future repository of spent nuclear fuel (SNF)



Why the DPC filler material is needed

- During storage and disposal SNF is still capable of generating dangerous amount of heat in case of the water intrusion
 - Hydrogen in water acts as a "moderator", causing elastic scattering/slowing down of the neutrons, which at this point are much more likely to start nuclear fission reaction
- The filler material is something that fills the voids between SNF elements so water cannot enter
- Ideally, the filler material should perform this function for hundreds (thousands?) of years

Why Geopolymer?

DPC Filler requirements:

- **Criticality avoidance – minimize elastic scattering of neutrons**
 - Provide moderator displacement
 - Neutron absorption capability if needed
 - Minimize water, organic and carbonaceous constituents in filler
 - Capacity to fill greater than 60% of the canister free volume (e.g., complete filling with less than 40% porosity)
 - Fill material does not compact by more than 10% of its initial volume

Geopolymer properties:

- Water absorption: < 3 % (ASTM C 642-97)
- Volume of permeable voids: < 20 % (ASTM C 642-97)
- The principal (~90 Wt. %) elemental constituents of geopolymer binder: Si, O, Al, Na and/or K with possible B (absorber)
- Total amount of water in the mix will be kept below 20 Wt. % with part of it being lost after the cure completion
- Volume of permeable voids: < 20 % (ASTM C 642-97)
- Shrinkage during setting: negligible (ASTM C 157)

Why Geopolymer?

DPC Filler requirements:

- **Heat Transfer Properties**
 - Promote heat transfer from the fuel during handling and after disposal
- **Stability Properties**
 - Thermal stability and expansivity
 - Chemical stability (e.g., low solubility, low reactivity)
 - Radiation stability
 - Chemically compatible with cladding, fuel, neutron absorbers, fuel baskets, and other materials within canister
 - Limited gas generation (radiolytic, or on contact with ground water)

Geopolymer properties:

- Thermal conductivity $> 1.30 \text{ W/m}^*\text{K}$
- Heat conductive fillers (copper fiber)?

- $\text{CTE} < 5 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{C}$
- Leaching in water, after 180 days: TBD
- Water absorption: $< 3 \%$ (ASTM C 642-97)
- Hydraulic permeability: $< 10^{-10} \text{ m/s}$.
- Freeze-thaw: mass loss $< 0.1 \%$ (ASTM 4842), strength loss $< 5 \%$ after 180 cycles (this becomes important after multi-year storage and cooling down of the cask)

Why Geopolymer?

DPC Filler requirements:

- **Homogeneity and Rheological Properties**
 - Homogeneous and consistent batches
 - Good rheological properties (e.g., setting time, viscosity) to ensure proper filling
 - Wetting behavior for fuel and canister materials
- **Weight and Radiation Shielding**
 - Fill material doesn't add excessively to canister weight
 - Good radiation shielding properties
- **Operational Considerations**
 - Able to place in the canister without damaging fuel or canister

Geopolymer properties:

- Set time > 6 hours – adjustable, temperature dependent
- Application viscosity < 2 Pa s
- Expected to wet SS surfaces
- Density 2,000 - 2,500 kg/m³
- To be tested
- Pourable/pumpable

Challenges (as seen now)

- What Metakaolin to choose based on performance/ availability/ consistency?
 - To date only KaMin MetaMax was tried
- What are the practical ways to minimize open porosity and water absorption?
- How to minimize viscosity of the geopolymer binder while keeping water content low?
 - Is formulating with K instead of Na the main approach?



Thank you for your attention

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