Chun-Liang Zhang

GRS Repository Safety Research Division, Germany

Self-Sealing of Fractures in Clay Rock for Disposal of Radioactive Waste

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Excavation Damaged Zone Sealing of EDZ expected 3





- Rock rheological compression & backfill withstand
- Swelling of claystone in EDZ by water uptake

Experimental Evidence for Sealing of Fractures

- 1. Rock mechanical compression
- 2. Water-enhanced sealing of fractures
- 3. Thermal impact on sealing of fractures
- 4. Simulation of EDZ evolution around boreholes



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Clay Rocks investigated at GRS Laboratory



Basic characters

clay content	~42 %
water content	7.7 %
porosity	13~17 %
permeability	< 10 ⁻²⁰ m ²
uniaxial strength	20~30 MPa





clay content	~65 %
water content	6.7 %
porosity	14~17 %
permeability	< 10 ⁻²⁰ m ²
uniaxial strength	10~15 MPa

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D28cm, L70cm

1. Sealing of fractures under mechanical compression





COX sample

OPA sample

fracture closure gas permeability



Fracture closure under normal stress



Fracture closure and permeability decrease



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Sealing of shear fractures by compression





Sealing of fractures in large-scale samples





2. Water-enhanced sealing of fractures



synthetic porewater flow





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triaxial cell fracture closure water permeability

permeameters long-term water permeability

fractured samples



Fracture closure and water permeability

before test



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Water permeability related to clay swelling



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Ε U R Ο S Α F

Long-term water permeability of fractured claystone



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3. Thermal impact on sealing of fractures



heating in a triaxial cell fracture closure water permeability

heating in an oven long-term water permeability COX sample



Thermal impact on fracture closure and permeability



Coupled effects: Mechanical compression Water-enhanced swelling/sealing viscosity change Thermal-induced fracture opening/closing



Long-term permeability during heating/cooling cycle



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4. Simulation of EDZ-evolution around boreholes





D/L/d=280/500/100mm

before testing



after damage



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Sealing of EDZ around a borehole

gas flow by re-compaction

water flow at thermal load





Conclusions

- Strong experimental evidence for the high sealing capability of the studied clay rocks
- Fracture closure and permeability decrease significantly with confining stress
- Water flow enhances the sealing of fractures dramatically
- Thermal impact on the sealing of fractures insignificant
- Fractures in clay rocks can be fully re-sealed to the intact state under the repository conditions
- Models needed for prediction and assessment of the realistic sealing process of the EDZ in repositories

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Thank you for your attention !