



Preliminary study on geo-mechanical aspects of SSiC canisters

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Received: 16 May 2018 – Revised: 13 July 2018 – Accepted: 13 July 2018 – Published: 2 August 2018

Abstract. To meet safety requirements for underground storage of high-level nuclear waste, engineered barriers are an integral part of a modern defense-in-depth concept and therefore have to be considered in interaction with the host rock. This study presents preliminary results for the load behavior of a canister made of pressure-less sintered silicon carbide (SSiC), which forms the main retention barrier for the fission products in a new multi-layer waste package design denominated as TRIPLE C. This means a three-fold enclosure strategy, spreading the functionalities to three different ceramic barriers: first the porous potting compound surrounding each single fuel rod in the container, second the solid container wall of SSiC and third the over-pack of carbon concrete. Besides all the advantages a potential drawback of ceramics in general is their brittleness. Therefore, the behavior of SSiC structural components under static and dynamic loading has to be investigated. First results for a small model canister indicate that static loading will not create any relevant damage, even if stresses are extremely high and highly anisotropic on a canister all-around embedded. First dynamic simulations indicate that, under very unfavorable circumstances, the model canister can experience tensile stresses bigger than its tensile strength. Also, point loading may cause damage to the canister under certain conditions. Based on the performed calculations, the SSiC canister design will be optimized together with the carbon concrete over-pack, so that mechanical damage of main retention barrier can be excluded even under extreme static and dynamic conditions in a final repository.

1 SSiC characterization

1.1 General characteristics of SSiC

Sintered Silicon Carbide (SSiC) is a material characterized by high corrosion resistance, gas-tightness, extreme long-term stability (Peterson and Dunzik-Gougar, 2011; Mceachern et al., 2012) and high temperature resistance. The exceptional corrosion resistance against several relevant agents is well known and listed in Table 1. Further parameters for SSiC with boron and carbon as sintering aids are given in Table 2.

1.2 Microstructure of SSiC

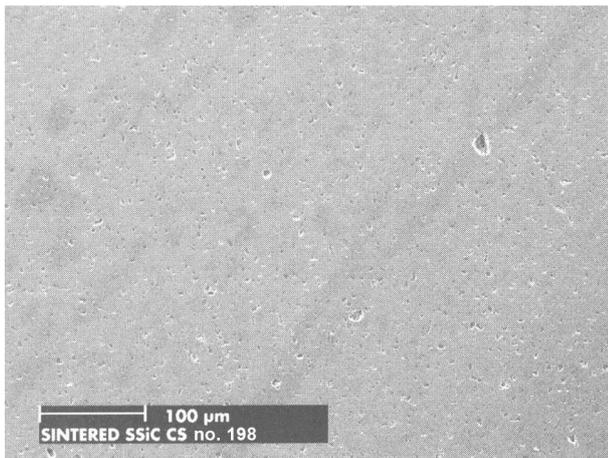
Figure 1 shows the microstructure of a polished cross section of SSiC. The surface is relatively smooth with very small micro pores, mostly below 10 μm . No big pores are observed. Figure 2 shows a fracture surface of SSiC. The SSiC has very small crystals (about 1 μm mean diameter) and the regular polyhedron-shaped crystals are relatively densely distributed.

1.3 Mechanical parameters

Holmquist et al. (1999) reported a static uniaxial compressive strength of around 3900 MPa of SiC-B (boron as additive) at room temperature. In fact their test results indicate that the static uniaxial compressive strength will remain relatively stable from -200 to 570 °C. Lee et al. (2005) reported static uniaxial compressive strength for SiC-N (a refined product of SiC-B that uses an organic binder) of 3872 ± 126 MPa. Figure 3 illustrates the explosive-like failure of SiC-N (Lee et al., 2005) under uniaxial compression. Bassett et al. (1993) measured maximum pressure of 68 GPa

Table 1. Corrosion resistance of SSiC (Lay, 1983).

Environment	Evaluation
Inert gas, reducing atmosphere	Stable up to 2.320 °C
Oxidizing atmosphere	Resistant up to 1.650 °C, above 1.000 °C formation of protective layer of silica
Hydrogen	Stable below 1.430 °C, > 1.430 °C appreciable attack
Water vapor	Stable below 1.150 °C, > 1.150 °C some reaction
Acids, diluted and concentrated H ₃ PO ₄ HF/HNO ₃	Resistant at RT and elevated temperatures Some attack Appreciable attack
Potassium hydroxide solution	Appreciable attack
Molten sodium and potassium hydroxides	Appreciable attack > 500 °C
Fused sodium carbonate	Appreciable attack > 900 °C

**Figure 1.** Microstructure of polished cross section of SSiC, SEM.

by confining the SiC material in a mixture of sodium chloride and gold, methanol, ethanol and water, respectively, to produce a hydrostatic pressure environment (Dandekar, 2002). Yoshida et al. (1993) has obtained a maximum pressure of 95 GPa with a similar method. Lee et al. (2005) have performed triaxial compression tests on SiC Fig. 4 shows corresponding stress-strain curves. A shear failure criterion is proposed in that paper.

Additional mechanical testing was performed to investigate the strength characteristics in detail under consideration of the relevant potential loading situations. Line failure load of SSiC ring is determined by lab tests, numerical simulations and an analytical solution are also given. A line load applied to a hollow cylinder can be considered as an extreme, but also realistic loading scenario. The tests were performed

Table 2. Material parameter of SSiC (SiCeram GmbH, 2012).

Parameter	Value
Sintered Density	> 3.10 g cm ⁻³
Young's Modulus	400 GPa
Poisson Ratio	0.16
Vickers Hardness HV500	25.7 GPa
Fracture Toughness (indentation with 5 N load)	3.9 MPa m ^{1/2}
Thermal Conductivity	120 W mK ⁻¹
Strength (4-point-flexural test)*	400 MPa
Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion at RT	3.3 × 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
Porosity	1 %-2 %
Specific Electrical Resistance, depending on impurity level of SiC	10 ² -10 ⁴ Ωcm
Microstructure, depending on shape forming and sintering conditions	20-50 μm
Maximal Pore Size	
Maximal Crystal Size	35 μm

* The component strength depends on geometry (According to the Griffith, 1924, theory of rupture a defect size of 50 μm results in a strength of ca. 400 MPa at the intrinsic fracture toughness of SSiC of 3.9 MPa m^{1/2}).

on 5 cm long specimen with outer and inner diameter of 2.5 and 2 cm, respectively. Tables 3 and 4 give information of constitutive parameters for matrix and interfaces. For comparison, lab test and numerical simulation results are plotted

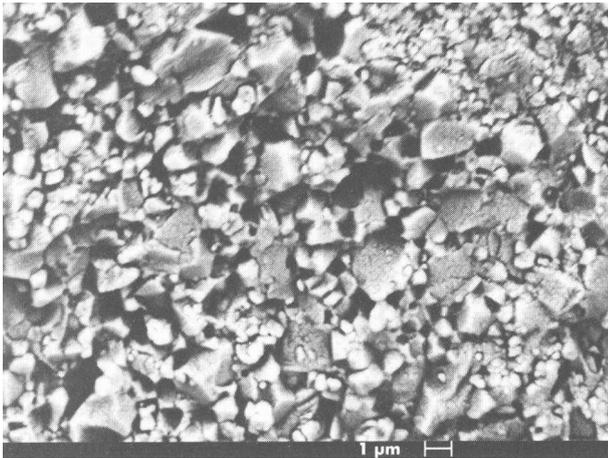


Figure 2. Fracture surface of SSiC, SEM.

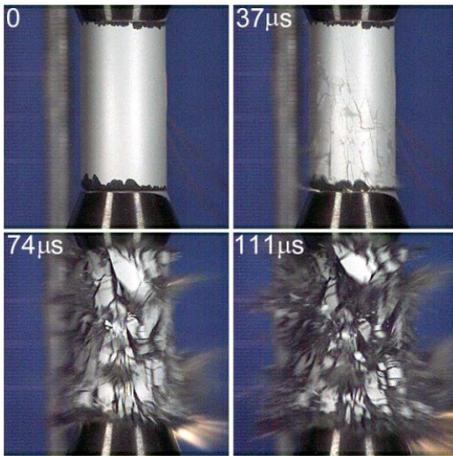


Figure 3. Explosive failure of the SiC-N specimen (12.7 mm in diameter and 25.4 mm in length) subjected to unconfined uniaxial compression ($\sigma_1 = 3988$ MPa at failure) (Lee et al., 2005).

in Fig. 5. The sharp decrease in load implies this material is very brittle and generates almost no plastic strain before failure. Colored lines No. 1 to 5 show lab test results. The black and orange dashed line represent the simulation result in form of the force-displacement curve when tensile strength of SSiC is 150 and 200 MPa, respectively. These simulations verify in comparison with the lab test results that tensile strength of specimen is between 150 and 200 MPa. Tables 1 and 2 contain the model parameters for the simulations. A strain-softening model is applied. Bulk and shear modulus are set to 200 and 180 GPa, respectively, according to literature (Dandekar, 2002; Holmquist et al., 1999). The cohesion was deduced from a test with similar material SiC-N and set to 4 GPa (Lee et al., 2005). Figure 6a shows the onset of tensile failure zone along the inner radius opposite to the loading line (T is tensile strength in strain-softening model). Figure 6b shows the post-failure maximum princi-

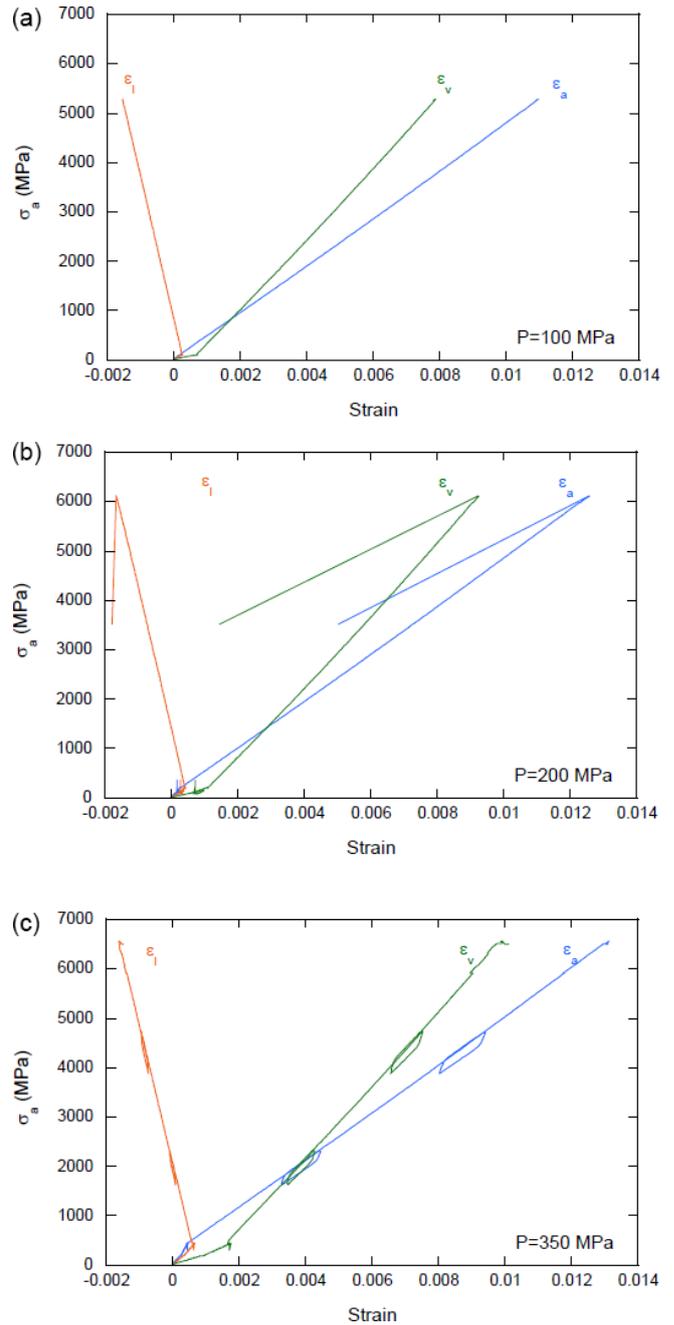


Figure 4. Triaxial stress-strain curves at different confining pressures $P = 100$ MPa (a), 200 MPa (b), and 350 MPa (c); ϵ_l : circumferential, ϵ_v : volumetric, ϵ_a : axial (Lee et al., 2005).

ple stress distribution. The tensile stress generated along inner surface of most upper part of the cylinder never exceeds 150 MPa. The cylinder fails abruptly according to Fig. 5.

Table 3. Constitutive parameters for matrix.

Bulk modulus/GPa	200
Shear modulus/GPa	180
Friction angle/°	40
Tension/MPa	150–200
Density/(kg m ⁻³)	3100
Cohesion/GPa	4
Dilation/°	0

Table 4. Constitutive parameters for interfaces.

jkn/(TPa m ⁻¹)	jks/(TPa m ⁻¹)	friction angle/°
440	440	10

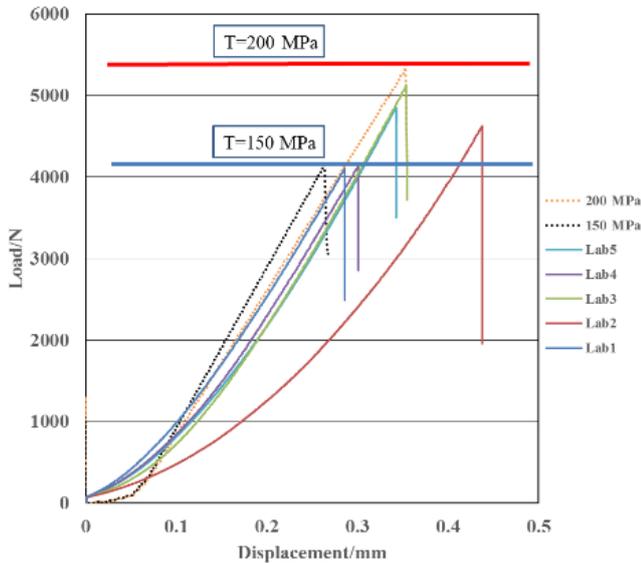


Figure 5. Lab and numerical simulation results for line load test on hollow cylinder according to Fig. 6 (loading rate 0.004 mm s⁻¹).

2 Analytical solutions

Available analytical solutions can be useful to predict the stress state inside the waste canisters with hollow cylinder shape under simplified boundary conditions, like constant static circumferential pressure or constant static line load.

Lame’s solution for the hollow cylinder under radial inner and outer pressure can be used to predict the stress state under hydrostatic confinement. The inner radius is given by *a*, the outer radius by *b*, the corresponding radial pressures are *q_a* and *q_b* (Fig 7).

Lamé solutions is given by Eqs. (1) and (2):

$$\sigma_r = -\frac{b^2 - 1}{b^2 + 1} q_a - \frac{1 - \frac{a^2}{r^2}}{1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}} q_b \tag{1}$$

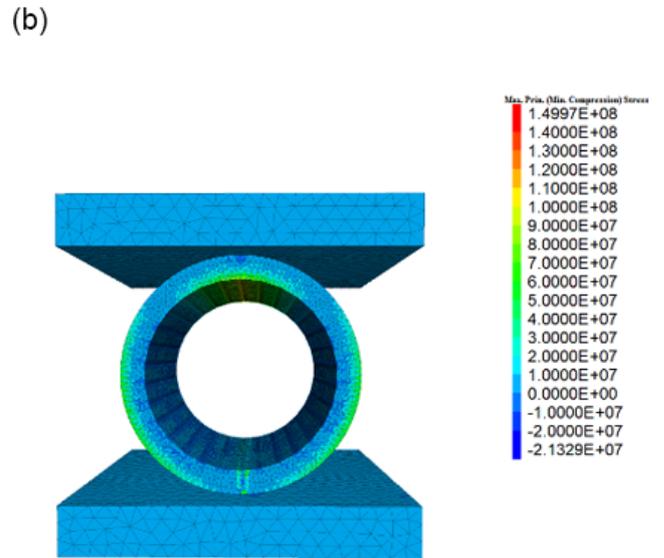
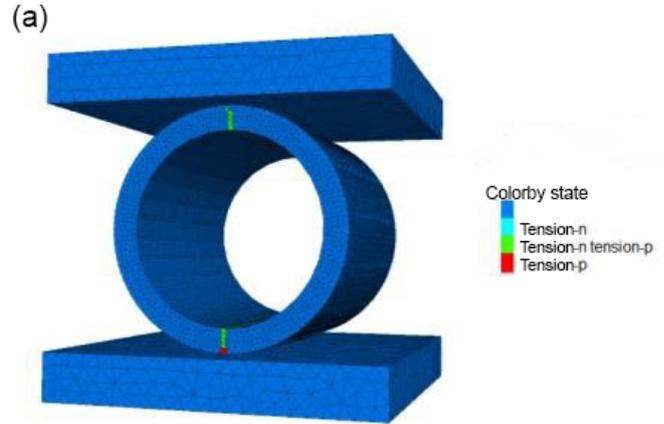


Figure 6. (a) Onset of tensile failure (*T* = 150 MPa). (b) Post failure maximum principal stress [Pa] (*T* = 150 MPa).

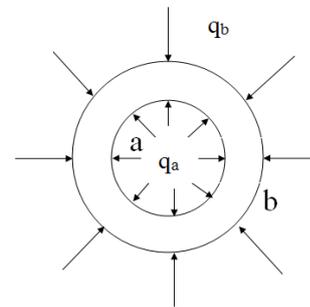


Figure 7. Sketch to illustrate Lamé’s solution.

$$\sigma_\theta = \frac{b^2 + 1}{b^2 - 1} q_a - \frac{1 + \frac{a^2}{r^2}}{1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}} q_b \tag{2}$$

where σ_r and σ_θ are the radial and tangential (circumferential) principal stresses, respectively.

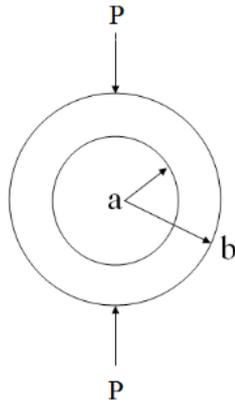


Figure 8. Sketch to illustrate Timoshenko’s solution.

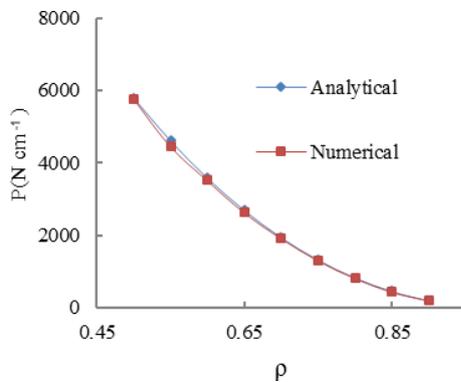


Figure 9. Analytical and numerical results for failure load P vs. radius ratio assuming tensile strength of 150 MPa.

Under assumption that inner radial pressure q_a is zero the maximum tensile stress σ_θ is recorded at the inner wall ($r = a$) and given by Eq. (3).

$$\sigma_\theta = -\frac{2qb}{1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}} \quad (3)$$

Timoshenko’s solution according to Fig. 8 and Eq. (4) can be used to predict critical stress in a hollow cylinder under compressive line load. Failure line load P is determined by tensile strength σ_θ , outer radius R , as well as radius ratio $\rho(\rho = r/R)$. A tensile strength of 150 MPa is used for the presented calculation according to the lab tests. Figure 9 shows the analytical solution in comparison to the numerical solution of the failure load for various radius ratio when the tensile strength is set to 150 MPa.

$$P = \pi R \sigma_\theta \left(\frac{1}{K_1} - \frac{1}{K_2} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$K_1 = \frac{(1 - \rho^2) [\rho^6 + \rho^4 + 5\rho^2 + 1 - 2 \cos 2\theta (2\rho^4 + \rho^2 + 1)]}{(\rho^4 - 2\rho^2 \cos 2\theta + 1)^2}$$

$$K_2 = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} n \rho^{n-1} [(n+1) A'_n \cos(n-1)\theta + B'_n \cos(n+1)\theta]$$

Table 5. Constitutive parameters for matrix.

Material	Density/(kg m ⁻³)	Bulk/GPa	Shear/GPa
SSiC	3100	200	180
Coating	900	0.008	0.003
Foundation	2400	60	40

Table 6. Constitutive parameters for interface between canister and foundation.

jkn/(TPa m ⁻¹)	jks/(TPa m ⁻¹)	friction angle/°
440	440	10

$$A'_n = \frac{S_n}{nT_n} \quad (n = 3, 5, 7, 9 \dots)$$

$$A'_{2-n} = \frac{Q_n}{(n-2)T_n} \quad (n = 3, 5, 7, 9 \dots)$$

$$B'_n = \frac{-Q_{n+2}}{nT_{n+2}} - \frac{S_{n+2}}{T_{n+2}} \quad (n = 1, 3, 5, 7 \dots)$$

$$B'_{-n} = \frac{-S_n}{nT_n} + \frac{Q_n}{T_n} \quad (n = 3, 5, 7, 9 \dots)$$

$$S_n = \rho^{2n} (1 - \rho^{4-2n}) + n(2-n)(1 - \rho^2)^2 - n(1 - \rho^2)$$

$$Q_n = (n-2)(\rho^2 - 1) - 1 + \rho^{2n}$$

$$T_n = (\rho^{4-2n} - 1)(1 - \rho^{2n}) - n(n-2)(1 - \rho^2)^2$$

3 Numerical simulations

The stability of SSiC canisters under extreme loading conditions is investigated by several numerical models. Firstly, free fall is considered; secondly, an impact caused by roof fall and thirdly, impact by point loading. The last calculation case considers a highly anisotropic in-situ stress field acting on the canister surface. The simulations were performed using the distinct element code 3DEC (Itasca, 2016).

3.1 Drop from 2 m height

This simulation considers accident fall from a height of 2 m. The height of 2 m takes into account the actual height of transport vehicles and the design of underground openings. The canister has inner and outer radius of 0.10 and 0.12 m, respectively. The length is 0.5 m. The parameters of SSiC canister, rock mass as well as protection coating are listed in Tables 5 and 6. Viscous boundaries for the foundation and zero damping are applied.

Simulation results are shown in Fig. 10. Under the mentioned circumstances and a tensile strength of 150 MPa the canister will locally fail. To avoid this, either the thickness of

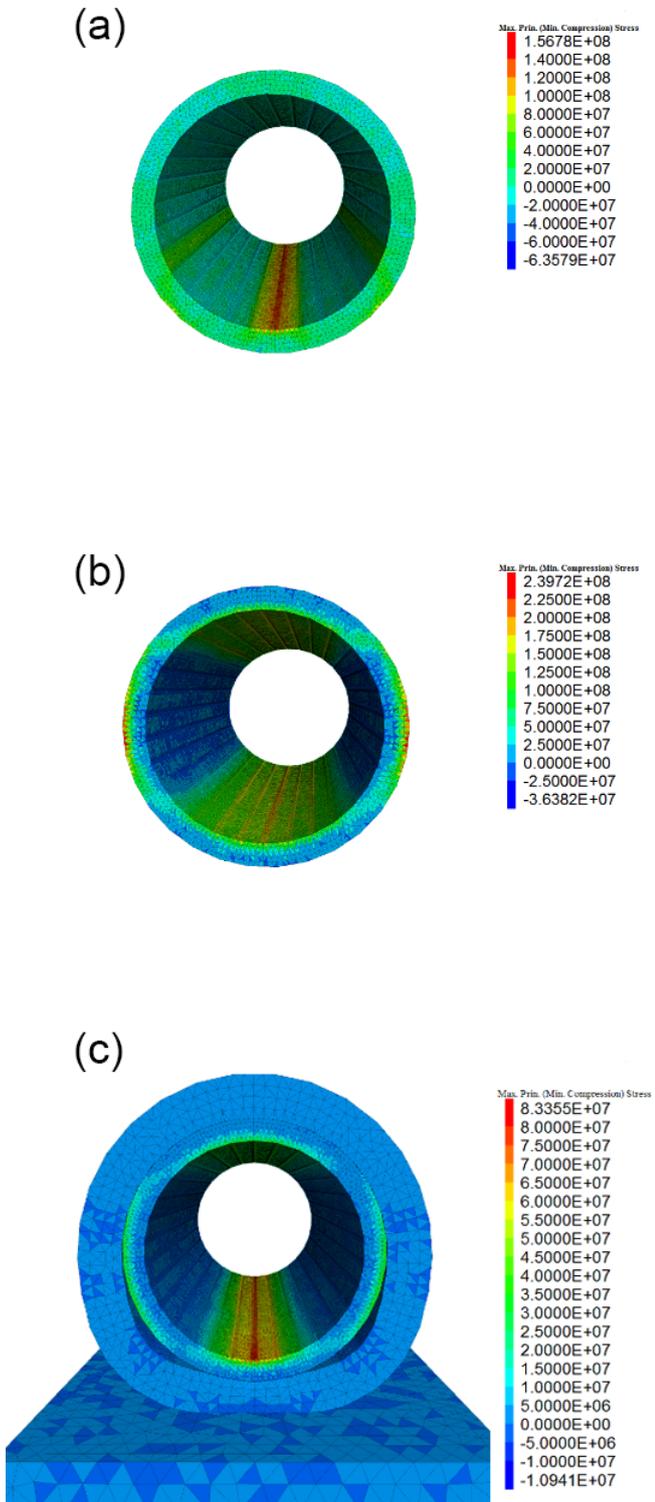


Figure 10. (a) Initial maximum principal stress [Pa]. (b) Maximum principal stress [Pa] during impact. (c) Maximum principal stress [Pa] (canister with coating).

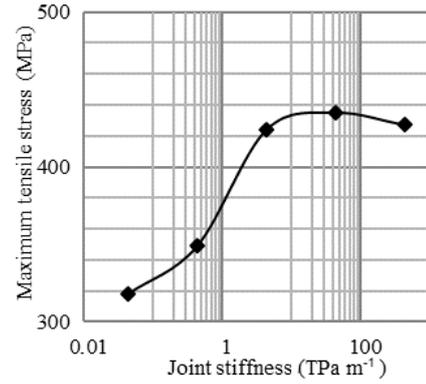


Figure 11. Maximum tensile stress vs. contact stiffness (without coating).

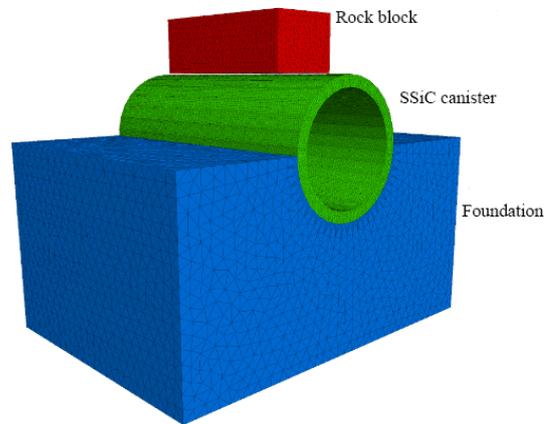


Figure 12. General model set-up.

the canister wall has to be increased or a soft coating (protection layer) around the outer surface of the canister is needed to absorb kinetic energy. For simplicity, an elastic coating with no damping is assumed. The coating layer has a thickness of 40 mm and is much softer than SSiC. This results in significant reduced maximum tensile stress (about 83 MPa) within the canister. It would be even lower considering plasticity and damping. An interface stiffness of 440 TPa m^{-1} is used for the simulations as documented in Fig. 10. Since the interface properties under dynamic loading are unknown, a huge range from 0.044 to 440 TPa m^{-1} was selected for the simulations. Nevertheless, without coating any condition results in local maximum tensile stresses above 150 MPa as shown in Fig. 11.

3.2 Impact from falling rock

Figure 12 shows the general model set-up. The canister has inner and outer radius of 0.10 and 0.12 m respectively, and a length of 0.5 m. The falling rock block (cuboid) has edge length of $100 \times 125 \times 300 \text{ mm}$. Falling height is 2 m, but considering the height occupied by the foundation, the ac-

Table 7. Constitutive parameters for matrix.

Material	Density/(kg m ⁻³)	Bulk/GPa	Shear/GPa
SSiC	3100	200	180
Rock block	2000	22	15
Foundation	2400	60	40

Table 8. Grain-scale contact parameters for rock mineral.

jkn/ (TPa m ⁻¹)	jks/ (TPa m ⁻¹)	cohesion/ MPa	tensile strength/ MPa	friction angle/ °
43.2	4.32	15	1	7

Table 9. Constitutive parameters for interfaces.

jkn/(TPa m ⁻¹)	jks/(TPa m ⁻¹)	friction angle/°
440	440	10

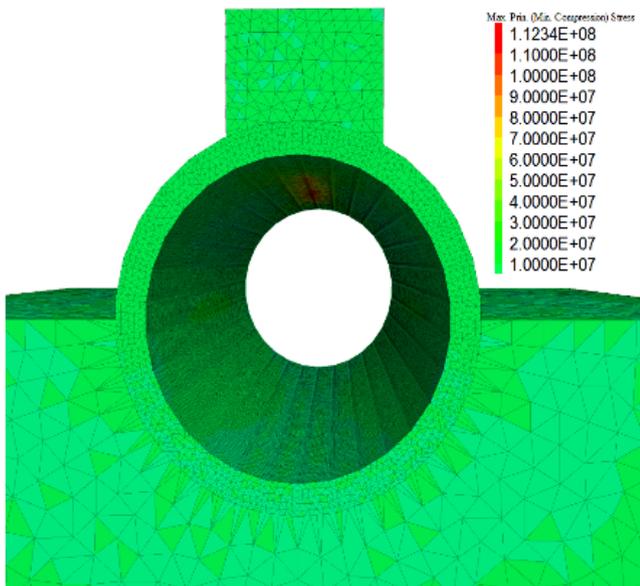


Figure 13. Maximum principle stress [Pa] (cuboid rock).

tual acceleration height is about 1.5 m. Uniaxial compressive strength of the rock mass can vary from 0.1 to more than 100 MPa, depending on the type of rock considered in disposal area. In this simulation, the rock is composed of mineral grains represented by small discrete blocks connecting with each other (grain-scale contact parameters calibrated, uniaxial compressive strength 21.8 MPa, Young’s modulus 14 GPa, Poisson’s ratio 0.43, Liu et al., 1999; Cys-tran, 2012; Mikhaljuk et al., 1998; Zhao and Wan, 2010).

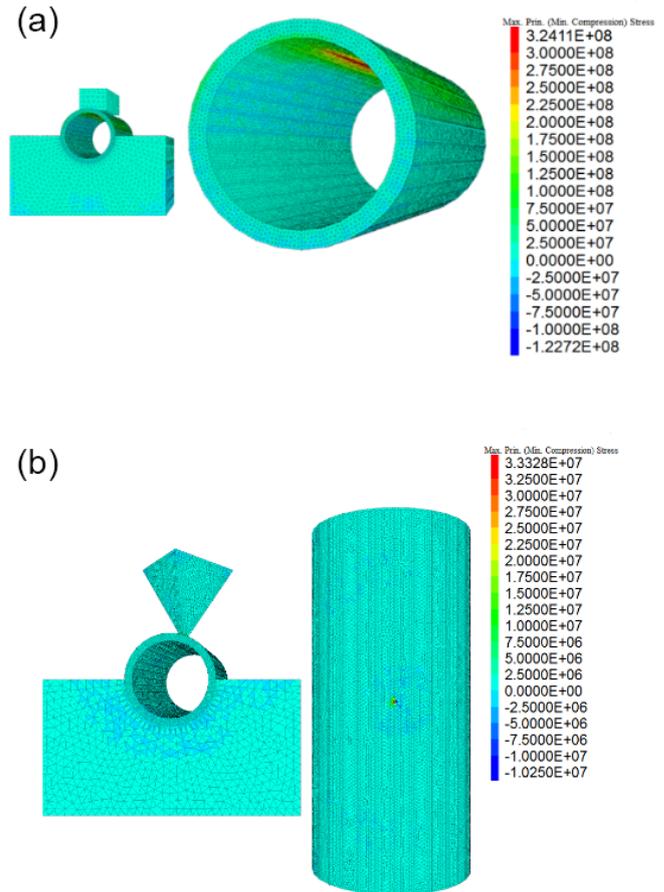


Figure 14. (a) Maximum principle stress [Pa] (pure elastic). (b) Maximum principle stress [Pa] (dynamic point impact).

Viscous boundaries for foundation are used. Damping is set to zero. Table 7 shows the model parameters. Table 8 gives calibrated grain-scale contact parameters. Table 9 gives parameters for interfaces for the discrete element model.

It is seen from Fig. 13 that maximum tensile stress induced by a 7.5 kg falling rock block can go up to 112 MPa. For comparison, a pure elastic continuum-based model shows maximum tensile stress is 324 MPa (Fig. 14a), much bigger than the 112 MPa predicted by the discrete element model. Stiffer rocks like granite should induce bigger tensile stress. Under another extreme condition – the rock is a 6.0 kg tetrahedron which has point-line contact with the canister (Fig. 14b) – the maximum tensile stress along inner surface of canister never exceeds 20 MPa, and the tensile stress in the direct contact area reaches only about 33 MPa. The rock tip will break first especially when the rock is less stiff. Anyway, coating is needed.

3.3 Impact by static point loading

Figure 15 shows the chosen geometry to study the impact of static point load: a small stone is placed between four-

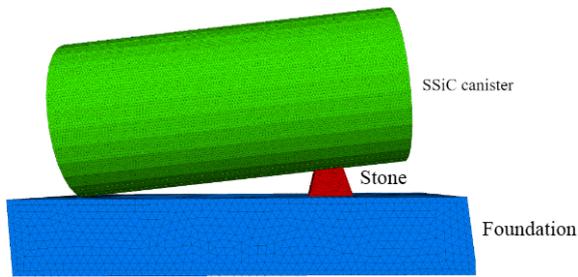


Figure 15. Geometry of static point load model.

Table 10. Constitutive parameters for matrix.

Material	Density/(kg m ⁻³)	Bulk/GPa	Shear/GPa
SSiC	3100	200	180
Stone	2500	40	18
Foundation	2400	60	40

Table 11. Grain-scale contact parameters for stone.

jkn/ (TPa m ⁻¹)	jks/ (TPa m ⁻¹)	cohesion/ MPa	tensile strength/ MPa	friction angle/ °
432	144	100	10	20

Table 12. Constitutive parameters for interfaces.

jkn/(TPa m ⁻¹)	jks/(TPa m ⁻¹)	friction angle/°
440	440	10

dation and SSiC canister, creating a point load on the SSiC canister. The foundation is fixed vertically and the canister experiences an additional line load of 10 MPa along the canister roof. The canister has inner and outer radius of 0.10 and 0.12 m respectively, and a length of 0.5 m. Tables 10, 11 and 12 show the model parameters. Grain-scale contact parameters are calibrated and the uniaxial compressive strength is around 200 MPa. The stone has edge length of 60 × 40 × 30 mm. As Fig. 16 suggests the canister will fail when subjected to such uneven loading condition.

3.4 Embedded canister in highly anisotropic stress field

This model assumes that the SSiC canister is protected by a layer of compacted bentonite (8 cm thick), embedded in the rock mass which is characterized by a vertical stress component of 10 MPa and a horizontal principal stress of 30 MPa. The canister has inner and outer radius of 0.10 and 0.12 m respectively, and a length of 0.5 m. Rock mass, bentonite and canister are elastic. Bentonite will generate swelling pressure of 30 MPa itself due to water absorption. The selected region

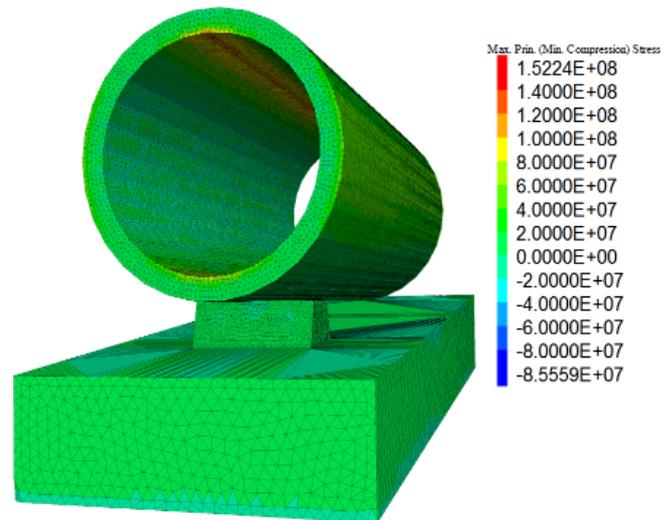


Figure 16. Maximum principle stress [Pa].

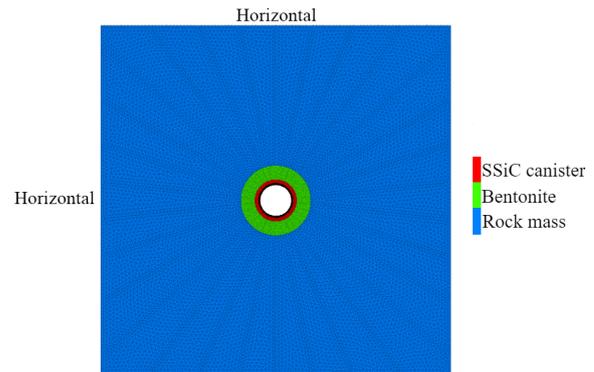


Figure 17. Model set-up.

is 2 × 2 × 0.5 m³ considering the diameter of canister is just 0.24 m (Fig. 17). It is assumed that no significant displacement occurs around the shaft. The modeling strategy is to replace the excavated rock mass with swelling bentonite and the SSiC canister.

Figure 18 shows the model set-up. Tables 13 and 14 list parameters for matrix and interface. Figure 18 shows that the canister experiences compressive stress of 279 MPa and tensile stress of about 92 MPa under combined loading from earth and swelling pressure (first and second principle stress 30 MPa, third principle stress 10 MPa, swelling pressure 30 MPa).

4 Conclusion

SSiC material is brittle but with very high tensile strength (150–200 MPa). First results for a small model canister indicate that static loading will not create any relevant damage on a canister all-around embedded, even if stresses are extremely high and highly anisotropic. Point loading, un-

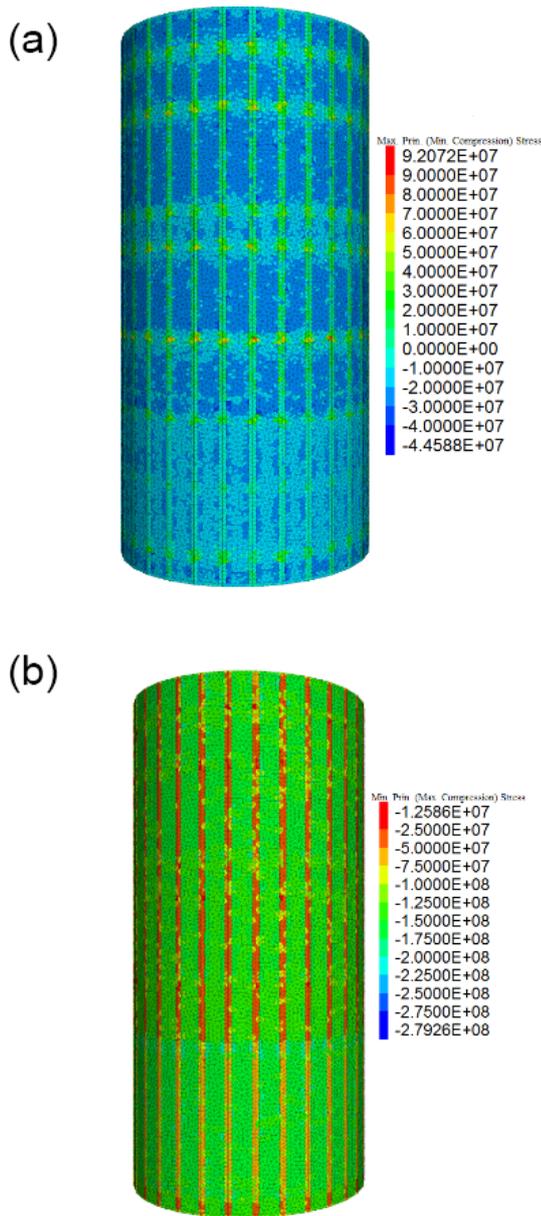


Figure 18. (a) Maximum principle stress [Pa]. (b) Maximum compression stress [Pa].

der very unfavorable conditions, will damage the bare SSiC canister. But once more the canister sustains even a highly anisotropic stress field if all-around embedded as an effective countermeasure. The performed calculations underline the concept that the SSiC canister alone sustains definite loading of the host rock, but should be protected generally by a mechanically robust over-pack preferably made of carbon concrete to complete a final waste package for all types of host rocks (shared and split functionality in TRIPLE C concept; Kerber and Knorr, 2017). To avoid any failure, the procedure of SSiC has to guarantee a certain limit of microdefects.

Table 13. Constitutive parameters for matrix.

Material	Density /(kg m ⁻³)	Bulk/GPa	Shear/GPa
SSiC	3100	200	180
Rock	2000	22	15
Bentonite	2800	60	40

Table 14. Constitutive parameters for interface.

jkn/(TPa m ⁻¹)	jks/(TPa m ⁻¹)	friction angle/°
440	440	10

Data availability. No data sets were used in this article.

Author contributions. YNZ has provided some ideas for simulation and performed all simulations. HK has provided some ideas for simulation and helped to fix simulation issues. AK and JK have provided the SSiC material for experiment and data relating to physical characterization of SSiC.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Special issue statement. This article is part of the special issue “European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2018, EGU Division Energy, Resources & Environment (ERE)”. It is a result of the EGU General Assembly 2018, Vienna, Austria, 8–13 April 2018.

Edited by: Michael Kühn

Reviewed by: two anonymous referees

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