

FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY



# CORROSION MONITORING IN MIXTURE

## CEMENT PASTE - BENTONITE

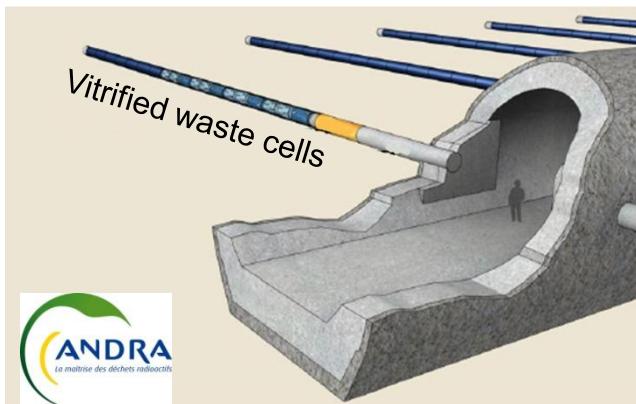
GLOBAL 2015 | J. AGULLO, C. BATAILLON & N. MICHAU

21/09/2015

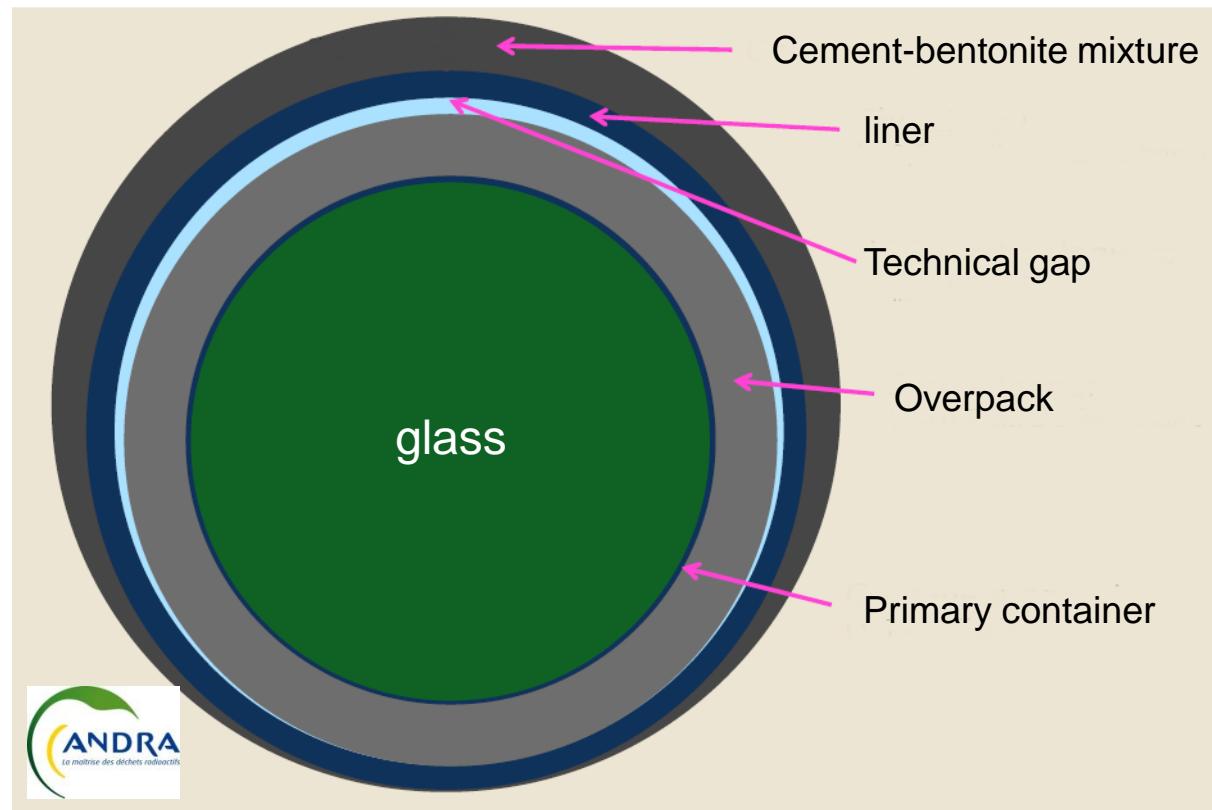
- Context
- Experimental setup
- Corrosion monitoring
- Experimental results
- Conclusions

# ANDRA UNDERGROUND RADIOACTIVE WASTE REPOSITORY

## Vitrified waste cells

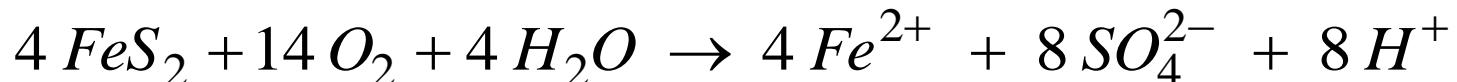


Cette schéma montre d'une manière simplifiée le stockage de déchets.

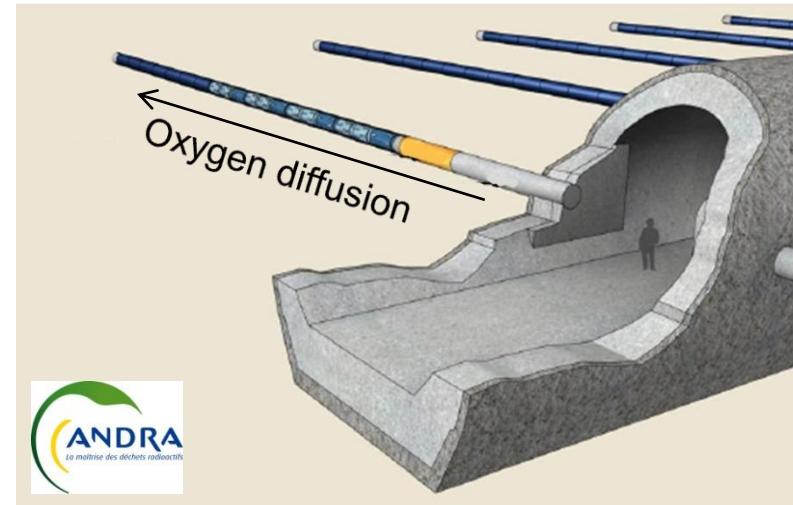


# MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE GROUT

- The first one is to neutralize the acidity due to the drilling oxidation of sulfur



- The second one is to limit the oxygen diffusion along the cell to the claystone



V.F.3 Schématique d'une cellule de stockage de déchets G

$H^+$  and  $J_{O_2}$  increase the corrosion rate of carbon steel

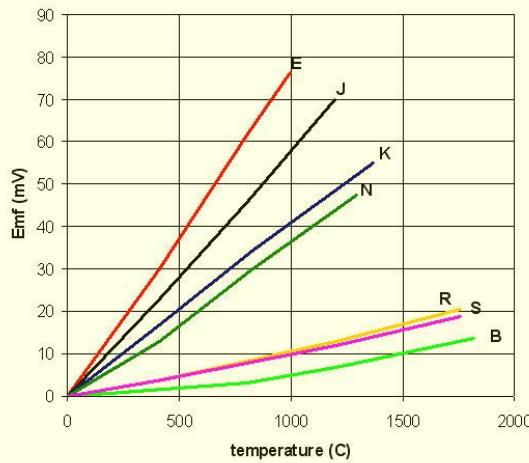
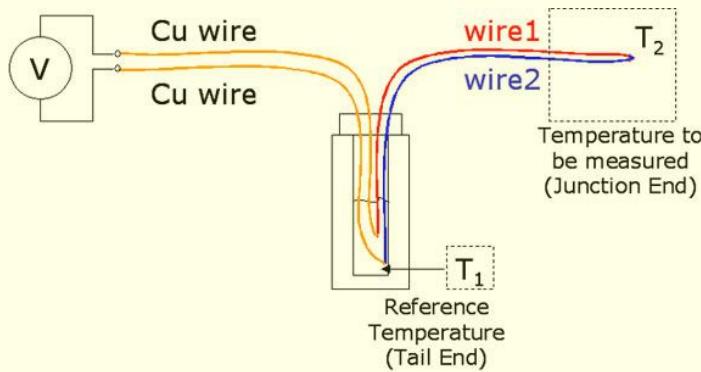
# ELECTROCHEMICAL EXPERIMENTAL SETUP



GLOBAL 21/09/2015

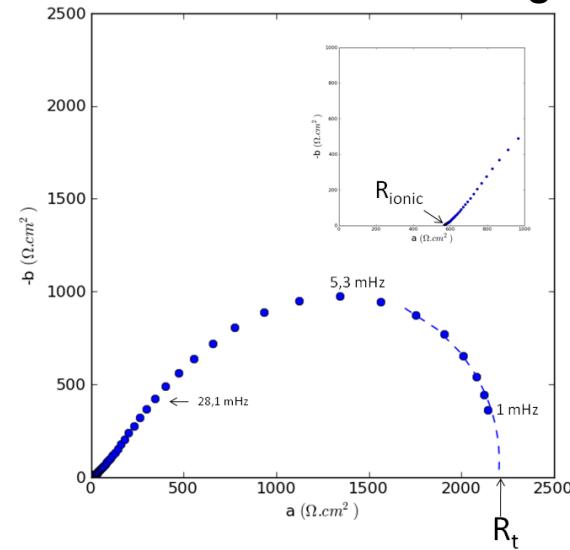
## IN-SITU MONITORING

## Temperature monitoring



$$V \text{ (mV)} \xrightarrow{\text{Type K}} T \text{ (°C)}$$

## Corrosion monitoring

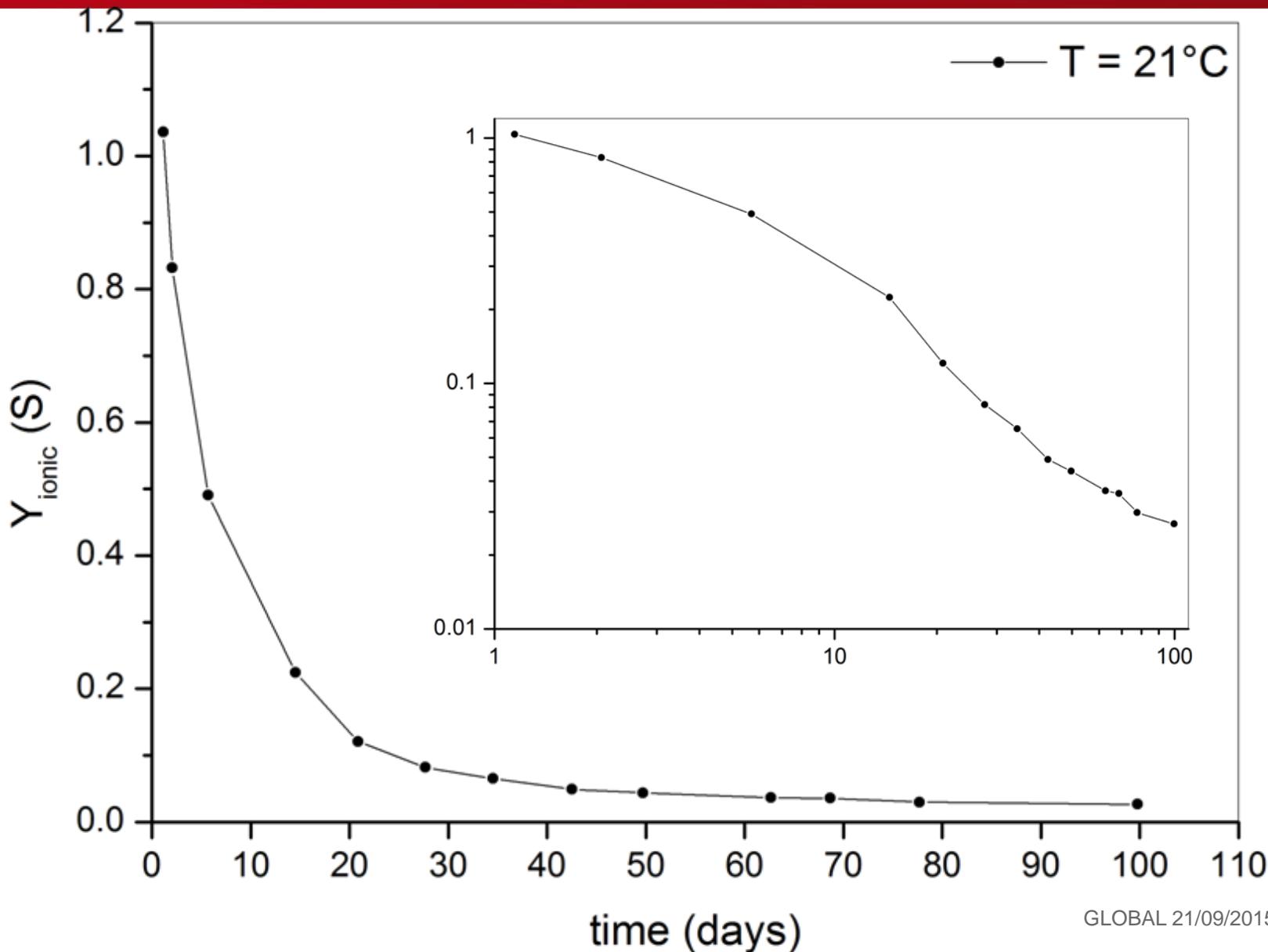


## Stern-Geary method

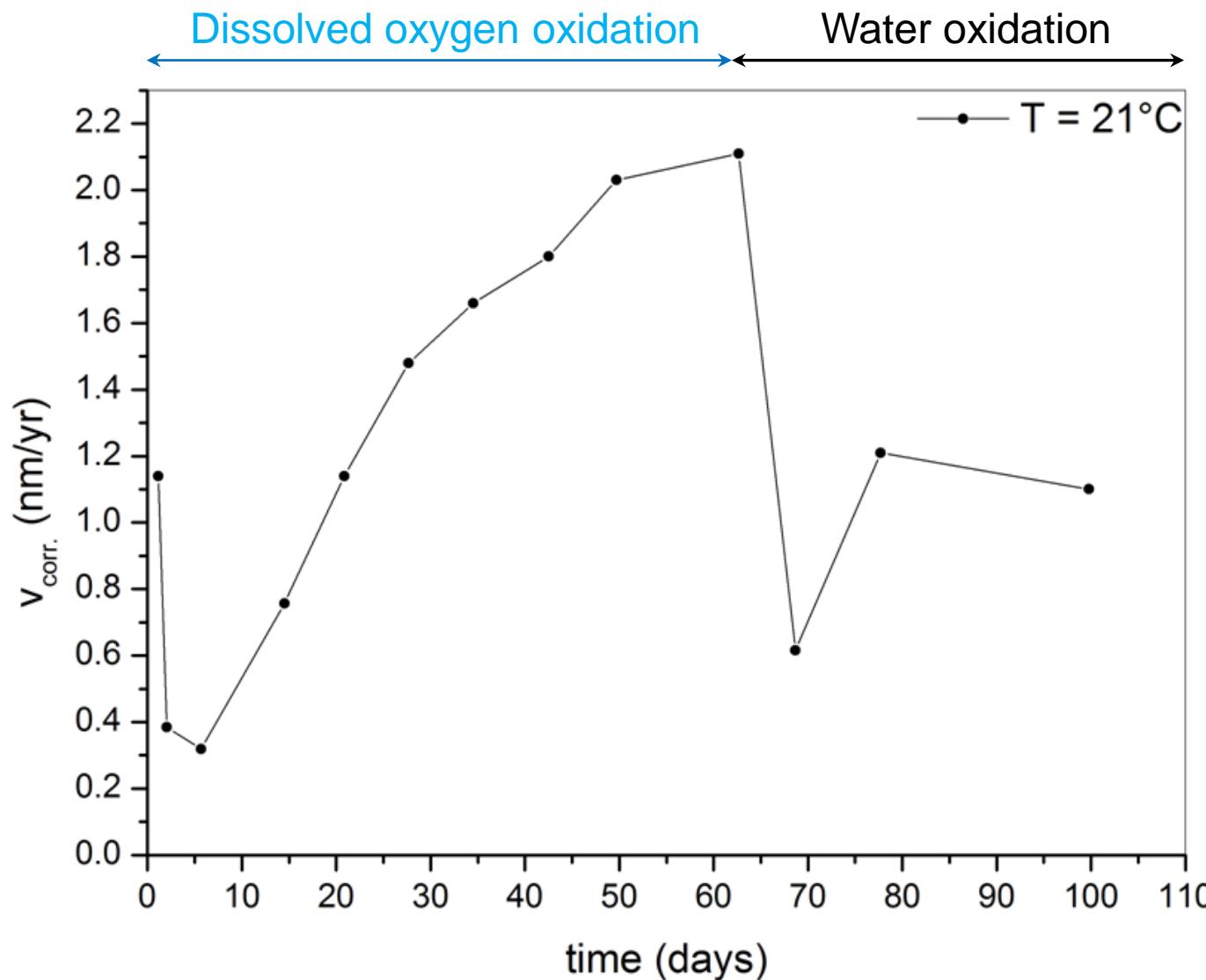
$$j_{\text{corr.}} \left( \text{A.cm}^{-2} \right) = \frac{1}{\alpha_a n_a + \alpha_c n_c} \frac{R T}{F} \frac{1}{R_t}$$

$$j_{\text{corr.}} \xrightarrow{\text{Faraday's law}} v_{\text{corr.}} (\mu\text{m}/\text{yr})$$

## IONIC CONDUCTIVITY MONITORING OF THE GROUT



## CORROSION RATE MONITORING

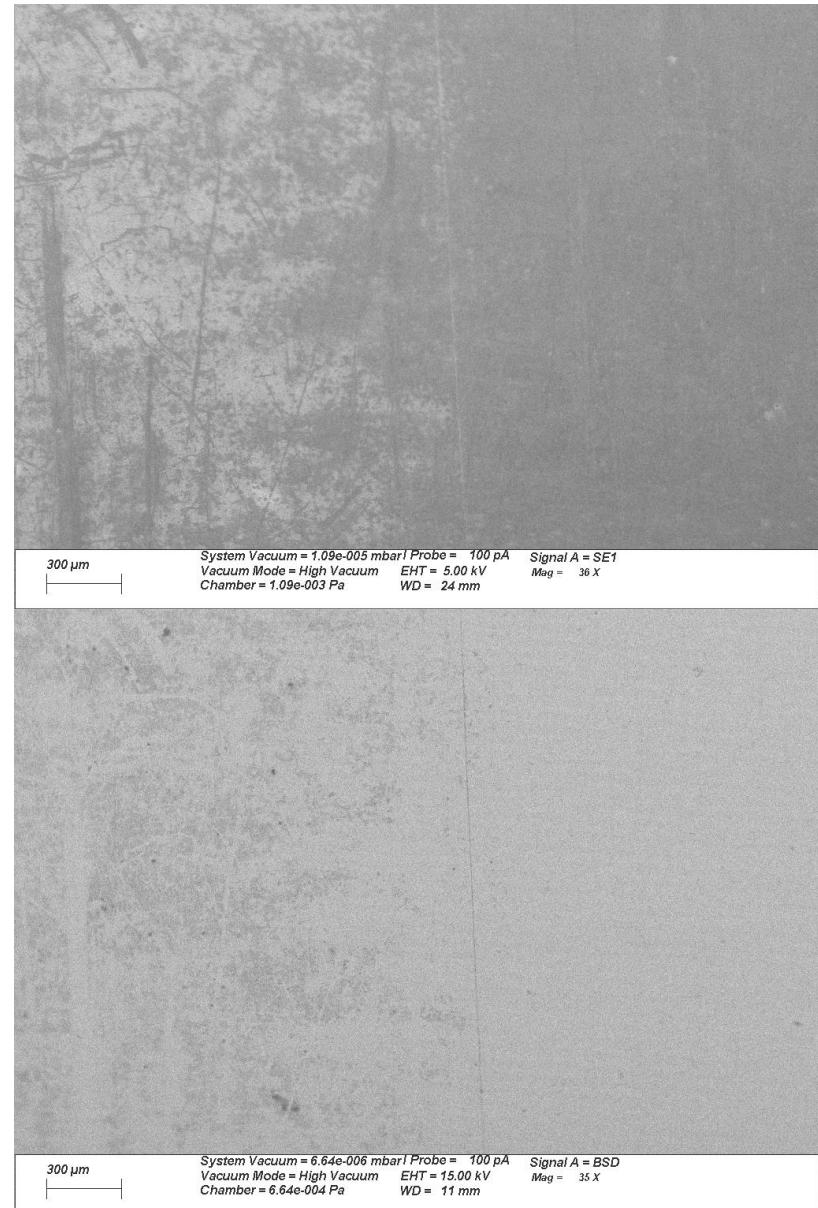


# OPTICAL AND ELECTRONIC OBSERVATIONS

Initial  
surface state



After  
100 days



System Vacuum = 1.09e-005 mbar | Probe = 100 pA | Signal A = SE1  
Vacuum Mode = High Vacuum | EHT = 5.00 kV | Mag = 36 X  
Chamber = 1.09e-003 Pa | WD = 24 mm

System Vacuum = 6.64e-006 mbar | Probe = 100 pA | Signal A = BSD  
Vacuum Mode = High Vacuum | EHT = 15.00 kV | Mag = 35 X  
Chamber = 6.64e-004 Pa | WD = 11 mm

## CONCLUSIONS

- The corrosion rate has increased during the aerated period up to about 2-8 nm/year.
- Then the corrosion rate has decreased down to about 1-4 nm/year in anaerobic condition.
- At the moment there is no evidence in EIS measurements to ensure that steel was passivated. It could be in an inactive state (or inhibited state).
- The lowest limit for gravimetric measurements is about 20-50 nm. This implies that about 10 years long experiment would be needed to reach such low limit.
- EIS measurement is more accurate because it counts electrons exchanged between the anodic and cathodic processes.

---

Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives  
Centre de Saclay | 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex  
T. +33 (0)1 XX XX XX XX | F. +33 (0)1 XX XX XX XX

DEN  
DPC  
SCCME

Etablissement public à caractère industriel et commercial | RCS Paris B 775 685 019