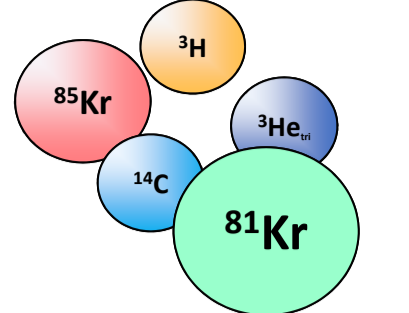


Groundwater age determination with ⁸¹Kr/⁸⁵Kr in the framework of Nagra's exploratory boreholes for a deep geological repository

ID #580

- highlights and lessons learned



Hydroisotop

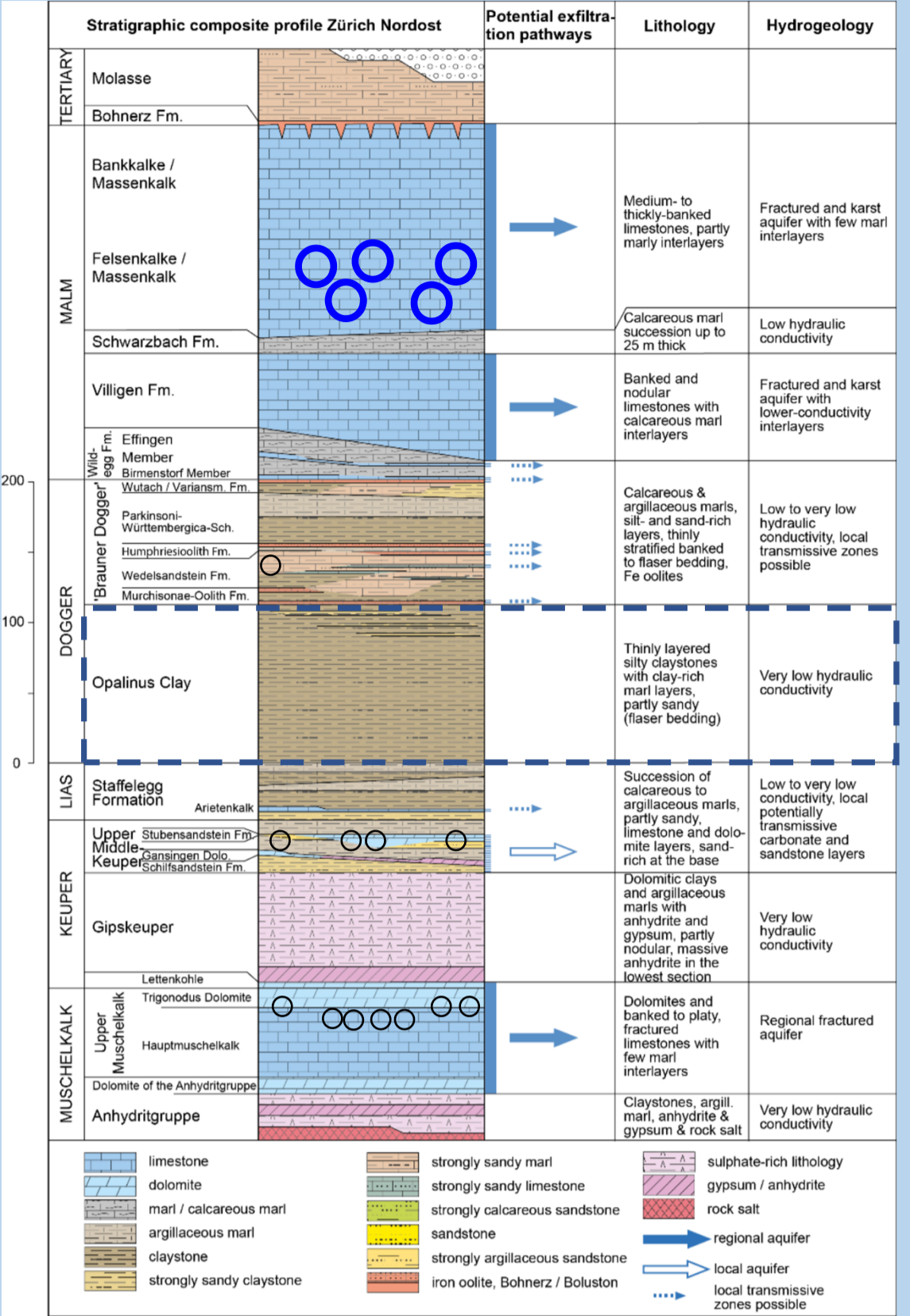
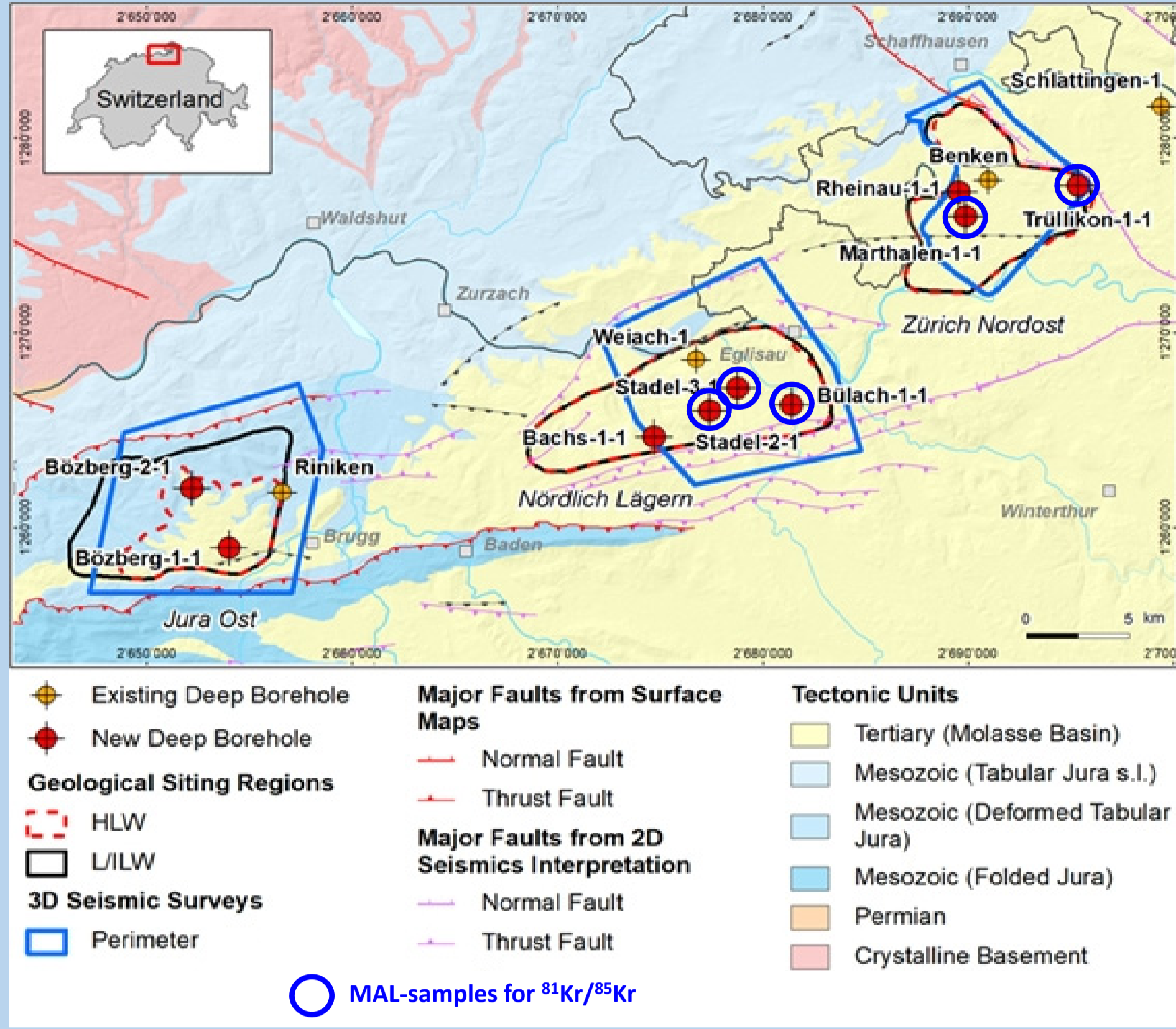
M. Heidinger¹, G.D. Lorenz¹, E. Stopelli² and D. Traber²

Introduction and sampling

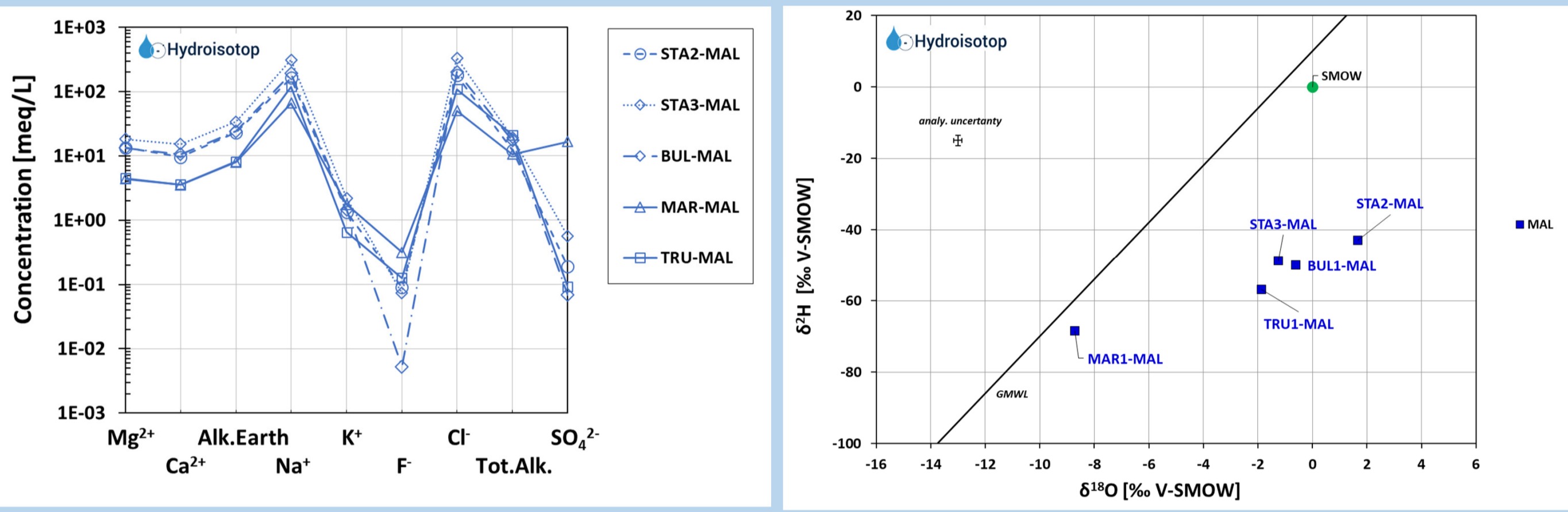
Nagra carried out multi-purpose exploratory boreholes (TBO) for a comparative evaluation of possible sites in northern Switzerland for a deep geological repository for radioactive waste. In the frame of these interdisciplinary works, precise pumping test (100 h) with groundwater sampling and analytical data interpretation focused to obtain reliable information on groundwater composition, evolution and residence times e.g. in the Malm aquifer (MAL, pumped flow rate < 5 L/min) above the low permeability sequence of the host rock (Opalinus Clay). Water sampling at the well head and for ⁸¹Kr/⁸⁵Kr with continuous flushing in IBC tanks (1-2) allowed the successful extraction of Kr gas (2 samples had to be spiked with well known Kr due to degassing effects).



Regional geological situation



Hydrochemical and stable water isotope composition



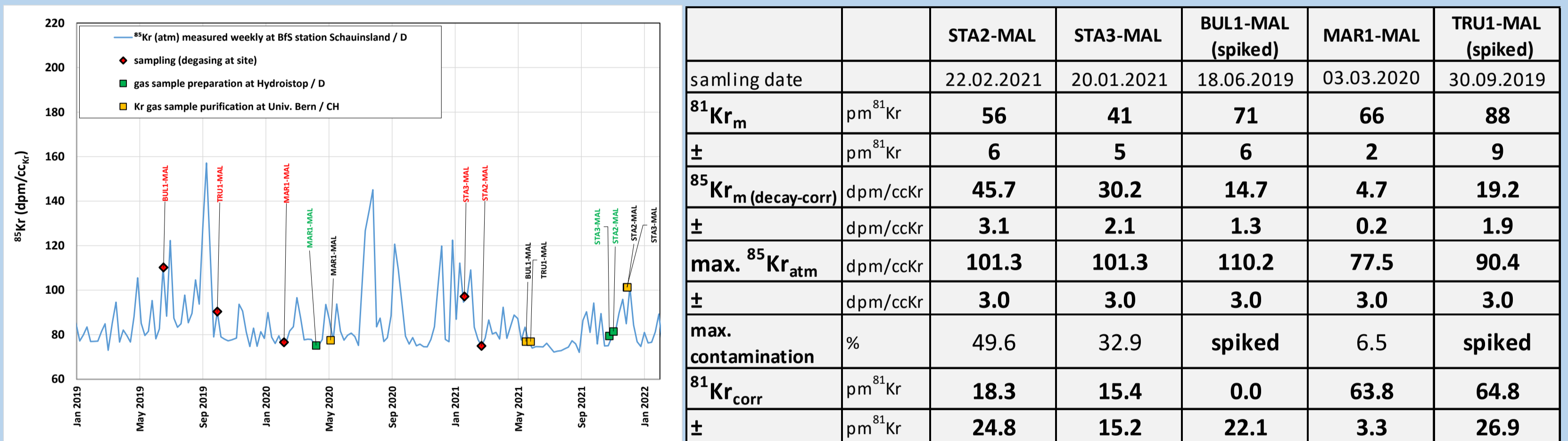
Na-Cl-type

Br/Cl ratios close to seawater + Cl almost equal to extracted MAL pore waters

enriched isotope signatures

almost equal to extracted MAL pore waters (complex evolution and mixing with meteoric end member)

Correction of air contamination using max. ⁸⁵Kr_{atm} (for upper ⁸¹Kr limit)

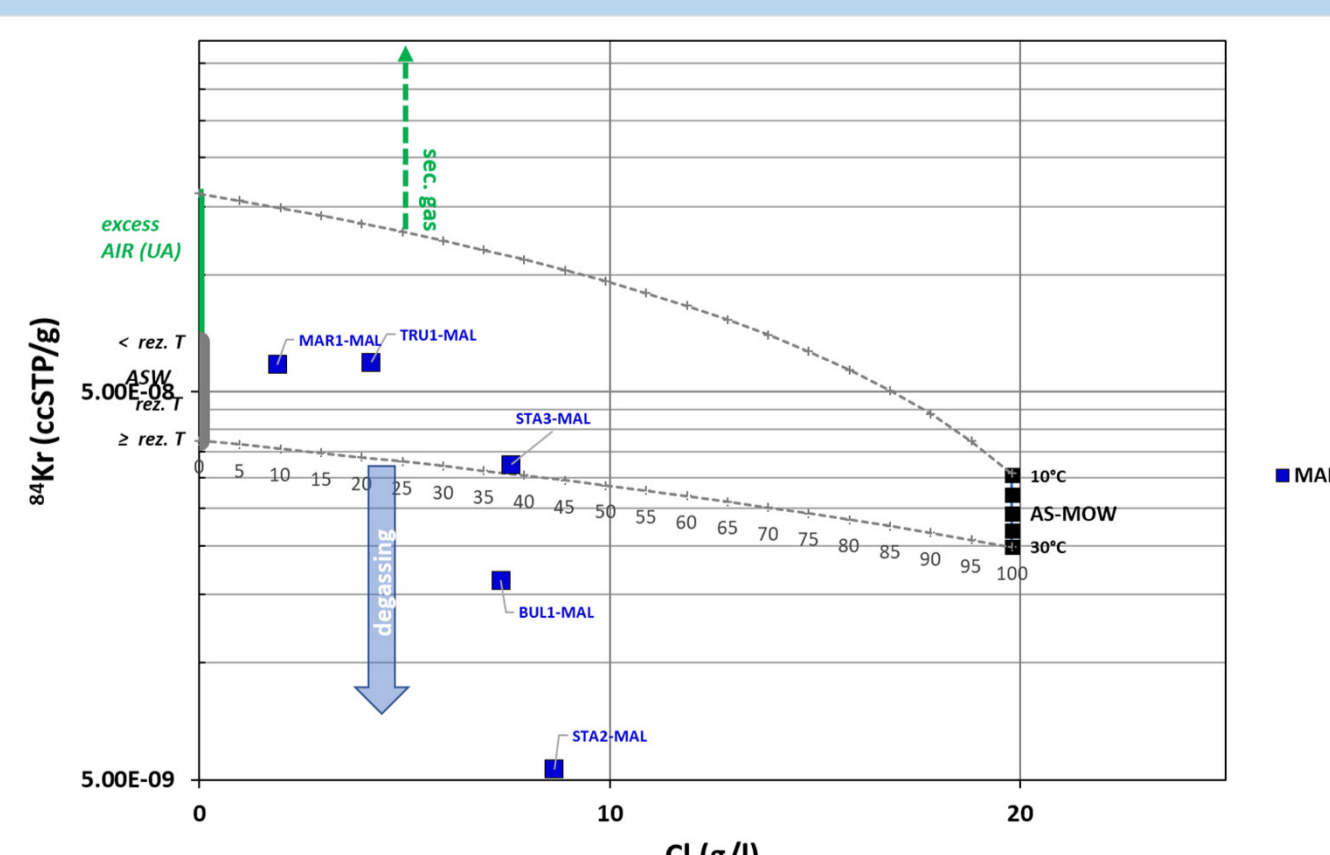
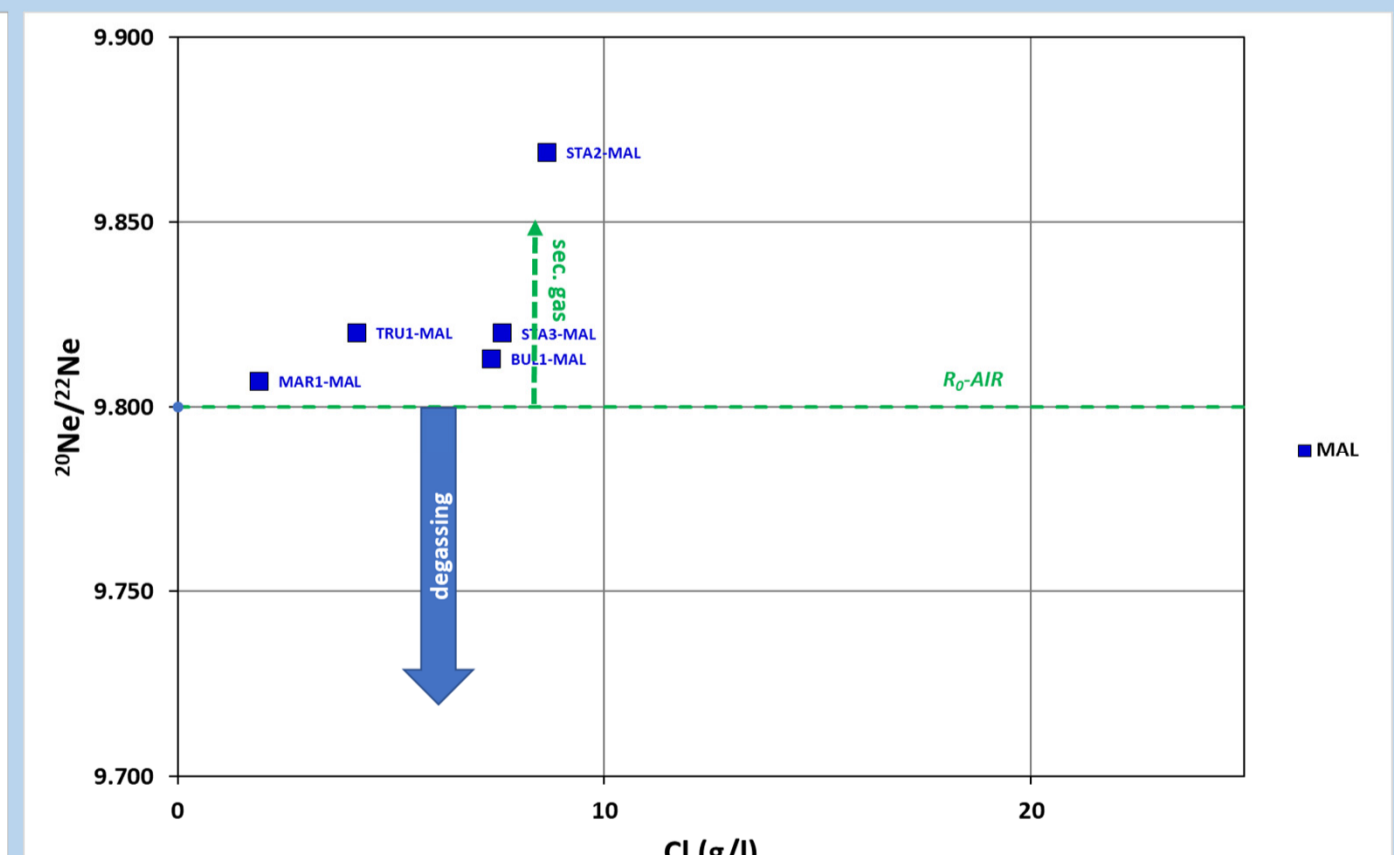
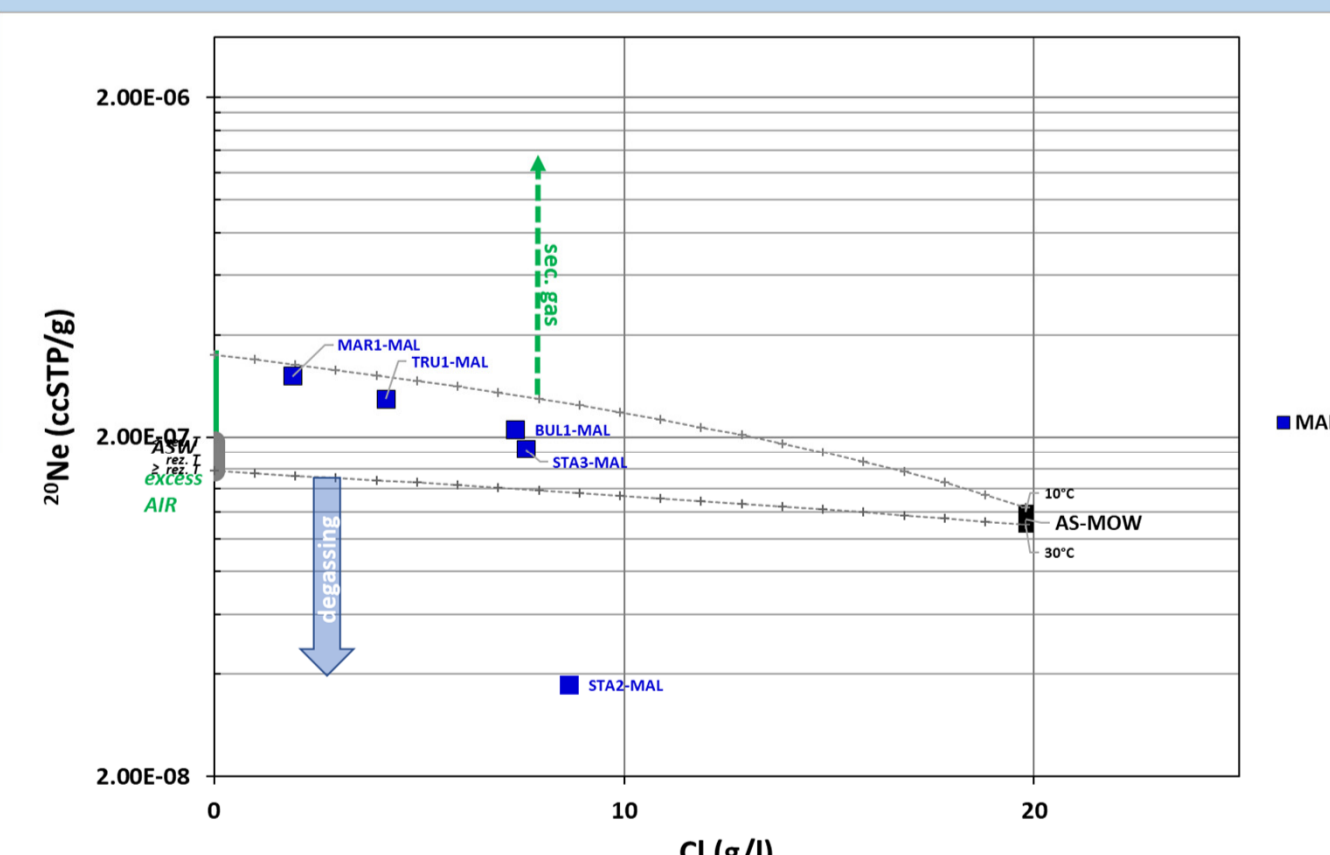
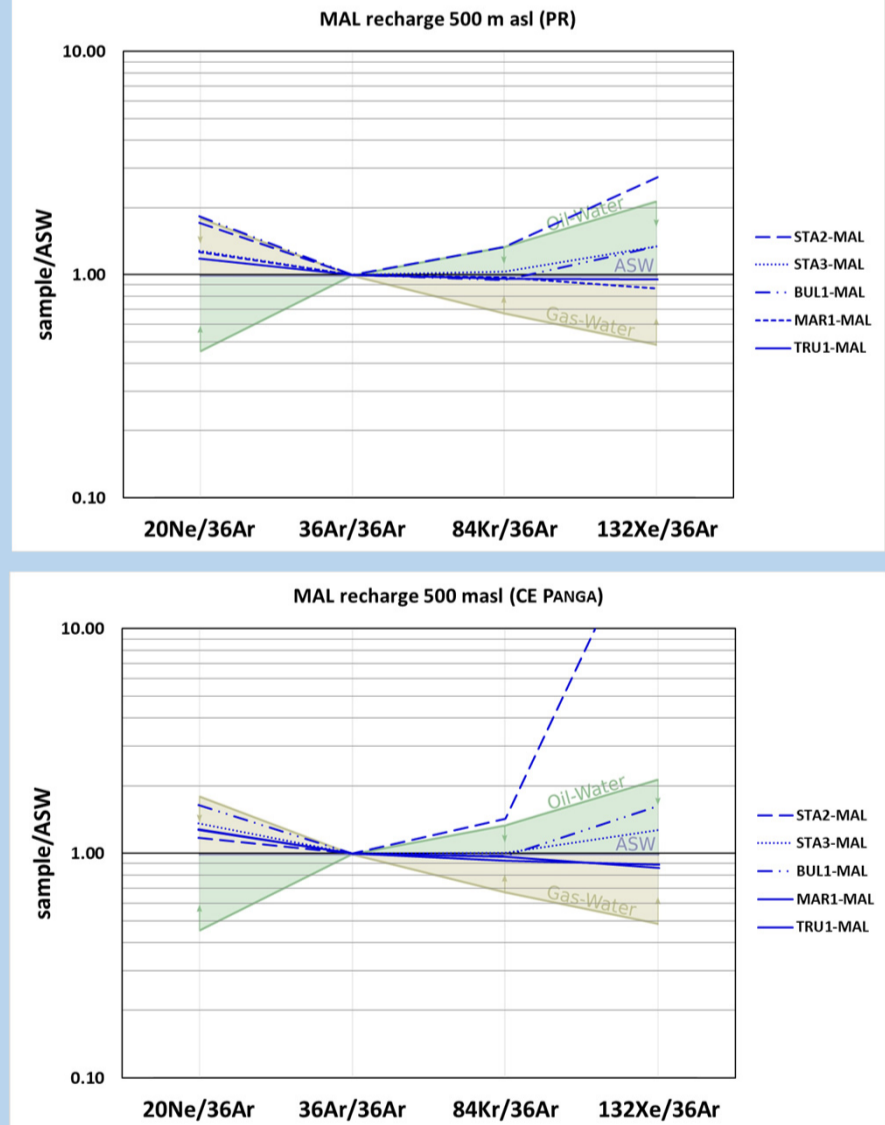


⁸⁵Kr_{atm} measured at BFS station Schauinsland (D) and dates for sampling, preparation and purification (Hydroisotop and Univ. Bern). The ATTA-analysis for ⁸¹Kr_m/⁸⁵Kr_m was performed at Argonne National Laboratory, USA.

Noble gas test for sample qualification

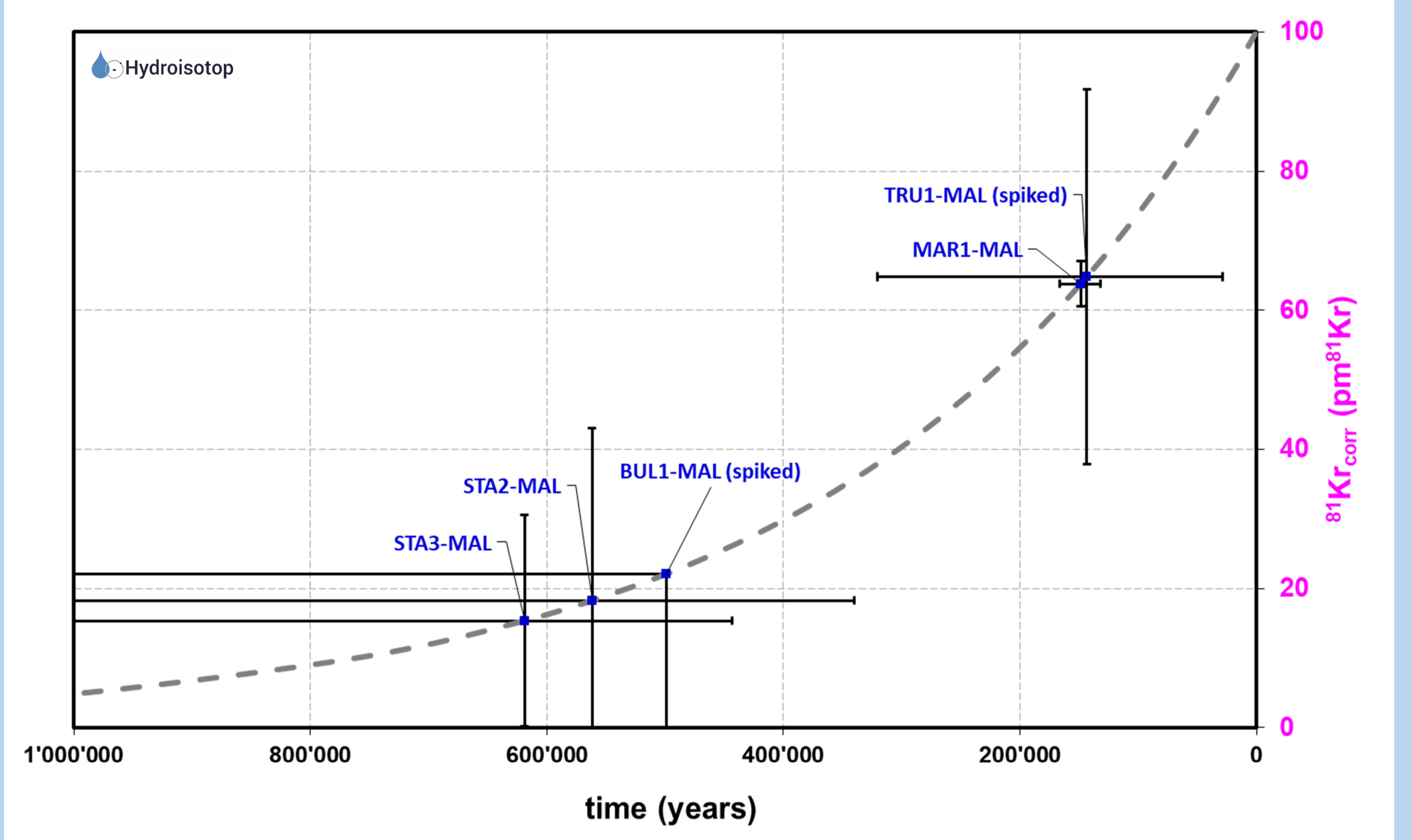
sample	STA2-MAL	STA3-MAL	BUL1-MAL	MAR1-MAL	TRU1-MAL	
recharge altitude	m asl	500	500	500	500	
Salinity (s)	mol/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ne °C	100.0	22.1	69.2	8.7	4.6	
Ar °C	100.0	17.3	83.3	5.7	4.4	
Kr °C	90.5	29.8	72.9	8.5	4.5	
Xe °C	73.5	19.0	51.6	11.5	4.8	
Δ Ne %	0.0	8.9	41.1	54.1	72.2	
T av °C	91.0	22.1	69.3	8.6	4.6	
± °C	12.5	5.5	13.2	2.4	0.2	
T (Kr+Xe) °C	82.0	24.4	62.3	10.0	4.7	
± °C	12.0	7.6	15.1	2.1	0.2	
T av °C	97.6	19.7	69.4	15.1	4.7	
± °C	0.0	4.9	1.4	1.1	5.1	
T (Ne+Ar+Xe) °C	97.6	19.3	69.4	15.6	4.4	
± °C	0.0	>>	1.4	1.2	>>	
Eq-Ne ccSTP/g	2.81E-08	1.78E-07	1.27E-07	1.84E-07	2.05E-07	
Δ Ne %	46	14	83	81	40	
Ne-Xe-pattern	degassed	OK	degassed + bubbles	1st bubble	OK	
Kr-loss (diffusion)	PR: T comparison (Kr > Xe)	possible	possible	possible	no	
	PR: T comparison (Kr > Ne)	no	possible	possible	no	
	CE: T comparison (av > Ne+Ar+Xe)	no	-	possible	possible	
Kr-gain (flux)	PR: T comparison (Kr < Xe)	no	no	no	no	
	PR: T comparison (Kr < Ne)	-	no	no	no	
	CE: T comparison (av < Ne+Ar+Xe)	no	-	no	no	

Results of noble gas recharge temperatures using PR^a and CE^b (1 Fit) software models and normalised isotope plots^c for comparison of the noble gas pattern to assess possible external influences (Kr loss or gain) in the MAL samples.



Noble gas isotope values versus Cl contents of MAL samples in a postulated mixing system of meteoric with marine end members (close to modern seawater) using a simplified approach^d. Noble gas isotope values uncorrected due to elevated ²⁰Ne/²²Ne ratios. Arrows indicate degassing effects or possible external gas flux.

"⁸¹Kr model age"



Joint presentation of the derived results for ⁸¹Kr_{corr} of the MAL groundwater samples along with the ⁸¹Kr decay curve representing a ⁸¹Kr piston flow model age

Results and Conclusions

We present a workflow for the evaluation of sample quality based on the suite of noble gas isotopes analysed. To account for sample contamination, we use max. ⁸⁵Kr_{atm} from the time series data of the Bfs Schauinsland station to conservatively calculate the air contamination.

The sampled Na-Cl-waters represent various degrees of mixtures between fossil marine components (devoid of ⁸¹Kr) and Pleistocene meteoric water. Owing to different solubility constraints, the resulting ⁸¹Kr/Kr ratios in these mixtures are considered to be predominantly indicative for the residence time of the younger component.

The derived ⁸¹Kr_{corr} results show up different sets of ⁸¹Kr model age ranges for the investigated sites in northern Switzerland.

A further assessment may require additional investigations to characterise the complex evolution of the marine components and sophisticated approaches for the noble gas correction of degassing during pumping and sampling.

Due to elevated gas contents, the need to spike two samples led to significantly higher uncertainties in the correction of contamination and spike.

