

Water retention behaviour of compacted bentonites: experimental observations and constitutive model

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Abstract. Bentonite-based materials are studied as potential barriers for the geological disposal of radioactive waste. In this context, the hydro-mechanical behaviour of the engineered barrier is first characterized by free swelling conditions followed by constant volume conditions. This paper presents an experimental study conducted in order to characterize the water retention behaviour of a compacted MX-80 bentonite/sand mixture. Then, based on observations of the material double structure and the water retention mechanisms in compacted bentonites, a new water retention model is proposed. The model considers adsorbed water in the microstructure and capillary water in the aggregate-porosity. The model is calibrated and validated against the experimental data. It is used for better understanding competing effects between volume change and water uptake observed during hydration under free swelling conditions.

1 Introduction

The water retention capacity of compacted bentonites is one of the fundamental properties required for predicting the behaviour of unsaturated engineered barriers. In the context of deep geological repositories for nuclear waste, bentonite-based materials are generally manufactured and emplaced at their hygroscopic water content. Under repository conditions, the engineered barrier experiences hydration from the surrounding geological formation. Because of the existence of unavoidable technological gaps, the periphery of the engineered barrier swells under free conditions first. During this stage, technological gaps are progressively filled by bentonite and the effective density of the buffer decreases. When contact between the geological formation and the engineered barrier is reached, the global volume constraints imposed to the bentonite buffer are close to constant volume conditions and a swelling pressure develops on the gallery wall. The objective of the engineered barrier is to form a tight contact with the surrounding formation and to create a zone of low permeability that is able to limit water flow around the excavated galleries, thereby delaying the release of radionuclides to the biosphere.

Because of the evolution of the volume constraints during the hydration process of the bentonite buffer, a good characterization of the material under both free and restricted swelling is required. To date, few experimental studies have investigated both volumetric and water retention behaviours of compacted bentonite with the aim of obtaining suction – degree of saturation relationships [1-4].

In this paper, the water retention properties of a compacted bentonite/sand mixture are first investigated under both constant volume and free swelling conditions. Then, based on observations of the material double structure and the water retention mechanisms in compacted bentonites, a new retention model is proposed. The model considers adsorbed water in the microstructure and capillary water in the aggregate-porosity. The model is validated against the experimental data. It is used for better understanding competing effects between volume change and water uptake observed during hydration under free swelling conditions.

2 Material and methods

2.1 Material and sample preparation

The material used in the investigation is a mixture of Wyoming MX-80 bentonite and quartz sand with a respective proportion of 7/3 in dry mass. The MX-80 bentonite contains 92% of montmorillonite and other minerals including quartz and feldspars [5]. The solid density of MX-80 bentonite is 2.78 Mg/m³ and that of the quartz sand is 2.65 Mg/m³.

The initial water content of the bentonite/sand mixture was 7.08%. Compacted samples were prepared by uniaxial static compaction (57 mm in diameter, 12 mm in height) to a target dry density of 2.0 Mg/m³. This dry density was selected in order to reach a swelling pressure of about 7 MPa in the PGZ2 in situ experiments performed by ANDRA in its underground research

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laboratory, accounting for 12% of technological gaps. The vertical net stress required to reach the target dry density was about 80 MPa. For this compaction pressure, the optimum water content is about 8%, so that the samples used in the investigation are compacted on the dry side of the optimum (although not far). The initial characteristics of the samples are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Initial characteristics of the samples used for the determination of the water retention properties.

Compaction pressure	~ 80 MPa
Dry density	2.0 Mg/m ³
Void ratio	0.37
Water content	7.08%
Degree of saturation	52.25%

2.2 Experimental methods

Water retention curves of the compacted samples were determined under both constant volume and free swelling conditions by using the vapour equilibrium technique. The experiments were performed in the Laboratoire d'étude du comportement des bétons et argiles (LECBA) of the CEA in Saclay, France. After compaction, the samples were carefully removed from the compaction mould and either transferred to a constant volume cell (having the same diameter as the compaction cell) for the measurement of the water retention curve under isochoric conditions, or placed in a glass Petri dish for the determination of the sorption curve under free swelling conditions. Constant volume cells were specially designed for the measurement of the water retention curve under isochoric conditions (Figure 1). Each cell includes a titanium containment ring and two stainless steel porous discs put on both faces of the compacted sample and allowing vapour exchanges. Two perforated flanges hold the entire assembly.

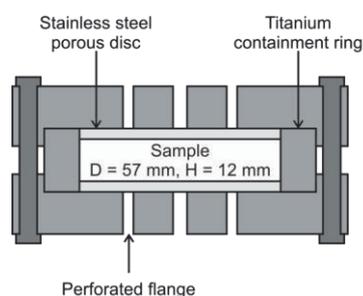


Figure 1. Constant volume cell for water retention curve determination.

All samples were placed in desiccators in which the relative humidity was controlled by using different saturated saline solutions. For the purpose of the experiment, the desiccators were placed within an environmentally controlled room with a temperature of 20°C (+/- 0.2°C). At the end of the test, the mass of each sample was measured and the gravimetric water content was determined by oven drying at 105°C. In addition, the heights and diameters of the samples wetted under unconfined conditions were measured with a precision

calliper. Details on the experimental protocol can be found in [4].

3 Experimental results

Figure 2 presents the water retention curves obtained under constant volume and free swelling conditions, expressed in terms of water content. At high suctions (above around 10 MPa), the water content appears to be relatively independent of the volume constraints. In the high suction range, water is indeed essentially stored by adsorption at the surface of the clay particles. Therefore water uptake is mainly controlled by the physicochemical properties of the clay minerals, in particular smectite, and is independent of the current void ratio. On the contrary, in the lower suction range, bentonite swelling affects the water storage capacity of the material [6-12]. The water content reached under free swelling conditions at suction of 3 MPa is much higher than it is under prevented swelling (25.3% compared to 14.8%).

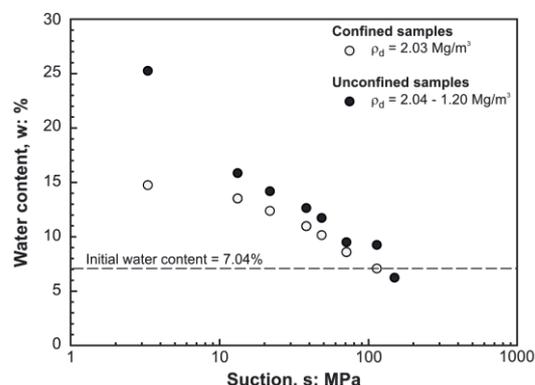


Figure 2. Water retention curves expressed in terms of water content versus suction.

The experimental data presented in Figure 2 can be expressed in terms of degree of saturation. As observed in Figure 3, the imposed volume constraint significantly impacts the water retention behaviour of compacted bentonite-based materials. For samples wetted under isochoric conditions, hydration led to an increase of the degree of saturation. On the contrary, the decrease of suction did not significantly impact the degree of saturation of the samples wetted under free conditions.

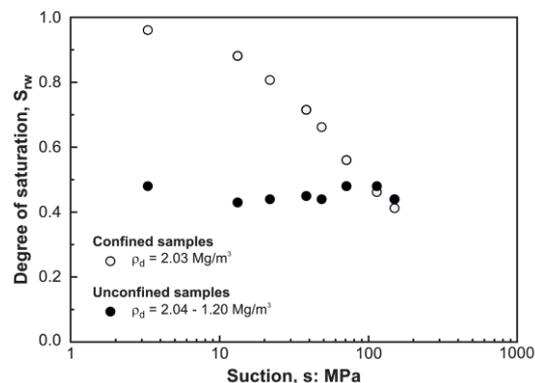


Figure 3. Water retention curves expressed in terms of degree of saturation versus suction.

This observation is a direct consequence of the important hydro-mechanical coupling in compacted bentonites. Indeed, hydration under unconfined conditions is associated with both an increase in the water content and an increase of the sample volume.

4 Water retention model

Water retention models have traditionally been formulated as a unique relationship between suction and the degree of saturation or water content [13,14]. If this approach has been successfully applied for granular soils and low activity clay materials, it cannot describe accurately the water retention behaviour of highly expansive materials such as bentonites. Indeed, in the case of compacted bentonites, the material swells significantly upon wetting, resulting in important changes in dry density. Consequently, the dependency of the water retention curve on the dry density of the material is a major issue and explains why classical water retention models have failed in describing the water retention properties of expansive materials. In the last years, a large number of constitutive models have been proposed to tackle the effect of dry density on the water retention behaviour [see for instance 9,15-18]. However, the particularity of expansive clays such as bentonite is their very important volume changes along wetting or drying paths.

Compacted bentonite-based materials are characterized by an aggregated structure which can be observed by mercury intrusion porosimetry or environmental scanning electron microscopy, among others. Aggregates are clusters of clay particles and retain water essentially by adsorption (in the micropores, which include inter-particle pores and interlayer spaces). They are separated by inter-aggregate pores (also called macropores) in which the water retention mechanism may be assimilated to capillary (Figure 4).

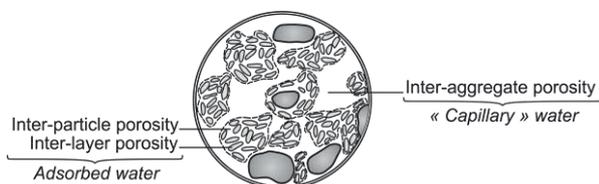


Figure 4. Conceptual representation of the structure of compacted bentonite-based materials and the different water retention mechanisms.

Accordingly, the total water ratio e_w (defined as the volume of water over the volume of solids) contains two contributions from the microstructure and macrostructure

$$e_w = e_{wm} + e_{wM} \quad (1)$$

where e_{wm} represents the water adsorbed in the microstructure and e_{wM} the water stored in the inter-aggregate pores or macrostructure.

Water retention models for both the microstructure and the macrostructure should be defined. Moreover, the structure created upon compaction is strongly influenced by hydromechanical loads [6,7]. The evolution of the

microstructure during wetting or drying should therefore be considered.

4.1 Microstructural water retention model

Water in the microstructure is mainly stored by adsorption. In this paper, a generalized expression of Dubinin's isotherm is used [19]. The microstructural water ratio e_{wm} is given by

$$e_{wm} = e_m \exp\left[-(C_{ads}s)^{n_{ads}}\right] \quad (2)$$

where e_m is the microstructural void ratio (volume of micropores over volume of solids), and C_{ads} and n_{ads} are material parameters.

4.2 Macrostructural water retention model

The van Genuchten water retention model [13] is extended to represent water retention in the macropores. It is expressed as

$$e_{wM} = (e - e_m) \left[1 + \left(\frac{s}{\alpha}\right)^n\right]^{-m} \quad (3)$$

where $(e - e_m)$ represents the macrostructural voids ratio (volume of macropores over volume of solids), α is a parameter related to the air-entry pressure, and m and n are material parameters. In order to represent the influence of bentonite structure on the air-entry value, the parameter α is assumed to depend on the macrostructural void ratio. The following law is adopted

$$\alpha = \frac{A}{e - e_m} \quad (4)$$

where A is a parameter of the model.

4.3 Microstructure evolution model

The microstructure of compacted clayey soils is known to evolve along hydromechanical stress path. In particular, good correlations have been found between the microstructural void ratio and the water content. In this work, the evolution law of the microporous volume with water content has been introduced through the equation proposed by [20]

$$e_m = e_{m0} + \beta_0 e_w + \beta_1 e_w^2 \quad (5)$$

where β_0 and β_1 are two parameters quantifying aggregate swelling and e_{m0} is the intra-aggregate void ratio for the dry material. Note that such a relationship, relating the microstructural void ratio to the total water content (not the microstructural water content), is justified by the fact that, in compacted bentonites, the capillary water represents only a small fraction of the total water stored. The parameters of the model for the compacted mixture were calibrated based on experimental pore size distributions presented in [21,22]: $e_{m0} = 0.29$, $\beta_0 = 0.1$ and $\beta_1 = 0.18$.

5 Validation of the water retention model

Figure 5 presents the calibration of the water retention model on the experimental water retention curve determined under confined conditions. The parameters used for the model are: $C_{ads} = 0.0053 \text{ MPa}^{-1}$, $n_{ads} = 0.79$, $A = 0.2$, $n = 3$ and $m = 0.15$.

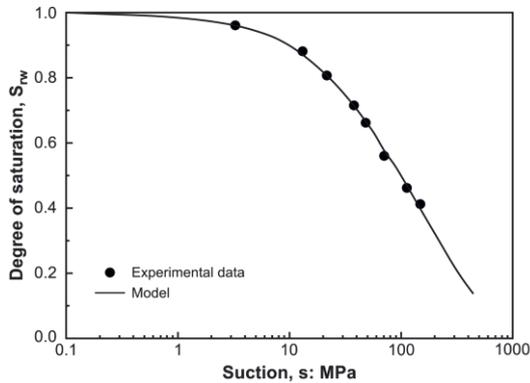


Figure 5. Comparison between experimental data and model predictions. Wetting path under confined conditions.

The model is validated against experimental data on wetting paths under unconfined conditions. Figure 6 presents the evolution of the degree of saturation of the compacted mixture upon wetting under free swelling conditions. In this case, the values of void ratio determined experimentally were used to compute the degree of saturation. The model remarkably succeeds in tracking the evolution of the degree of saturation over the whole range of investigated suctions. For the sake of completeness, the water retention curves predicted for the different current void ratios are also represented. As observed in Figure 6, an important decrease in the air entry pressure is associated with the important swelling of the material.

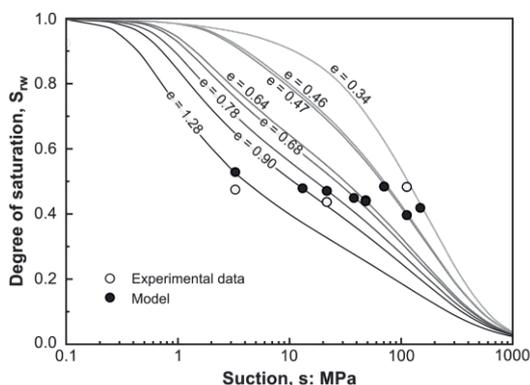


Figure 6. Comparison between experimental data and model predictions. Wetting path under unconfined conditions. Experimental data and model predictions are superposed at suctions of 150 MPa, 71 MPa, 48 MPa, 38 MPa and 13 MPa.

In order to better understand the mechanisms behind the competing effects, the evolution of the total, microstructural and macrostructural void ratios upon wetting is analysed. Under confined conditions, the total

void ratio is constant while wetting leads to an increase of the microstructural void ratio (following the evolution predicted by Equation (5)), hence a decrease of the macroporous volume (Figure 7).

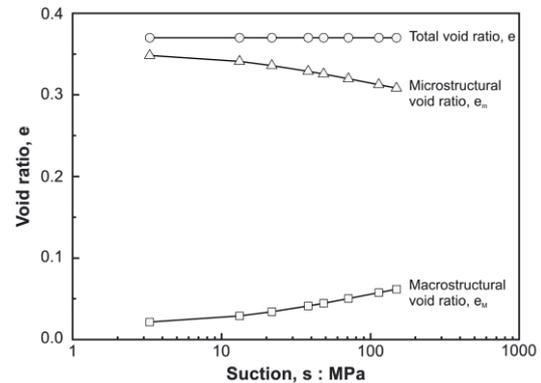


Figure 7. Model predictions for the evolution upon wetting of the total, microstructural and macrostructural void ratios. Wetting under confined conditions.

On the other hand, when the sample is wetted under free swelling conditions, the overall swelling of the sample is more important than the development of the microstructure (Figure 8). The increase in the total void ratio is indeed more significant than the micropores swelling. An increase in the inter-aggregate volume is therefore predicted. Unfortunately, no experimental information on the evolution of pore size distributions upon wetting under unconfined conditions is available in the literature.

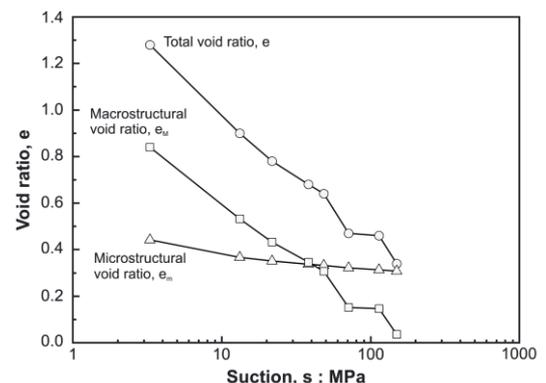


Figure 8. Model predictions for the evolution upon wetting of the total, microstructural and macrostructural void ratios. Wetting under unconfined conditions.

6 Conclusions

Water retention curves under constant volume and free swelling conditions were determined. For high suction values, the wetting branch in terms of water ratio appeared to be void ratio independent. On the contrary, the boundary conditions significantly influenced the water uptake capacity of the bentonite/sand mixture in the lower suction domain. The quantity of water stored under free swelling conditions is much higher than under constant volume.

In terms of degree of saturation, the samples at high initial density wetted under free volume conditions do not exhibit significant changes of degree of saturation. This is explained by the important competing effects of bentonite swelling and water uptake along wetting paths, as a consequence of strong hydro-mechanical coupling in compacted bentonites. Indeed the high-density samples exhibit important swelling, i.e. mechanical drying when suction decreases.

In order to complement the interpretation and model the experimental results, a water retention model was developed. This model explicitly takes into account the aggregated and evolving double structure of compacted bentonite-based materials. The model is calibrated and validated against the experimental data. The model succeeds in reproducing the stability of the degree of saturation upon wetting under unconfined conditions. The model provides a better understanding of the influence of the complex hydromechanical processes on the water retention curve. The influence of the microstructure evolution is highlighted.

While classical water retention models relating suction to the degree of saturation are generally used in numerical modelling (their parameters being determined from constant volume water retention curves), they are not able to represent the observed behaviour. In this case, the predicted degree of saturation of a bentonite plug under in situ conditions can be considerably overestimated if technological voids are important and not taken into account in modelling. A good representation of the water retention properties of compacted bentonites is thus a fundamental issue.

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