

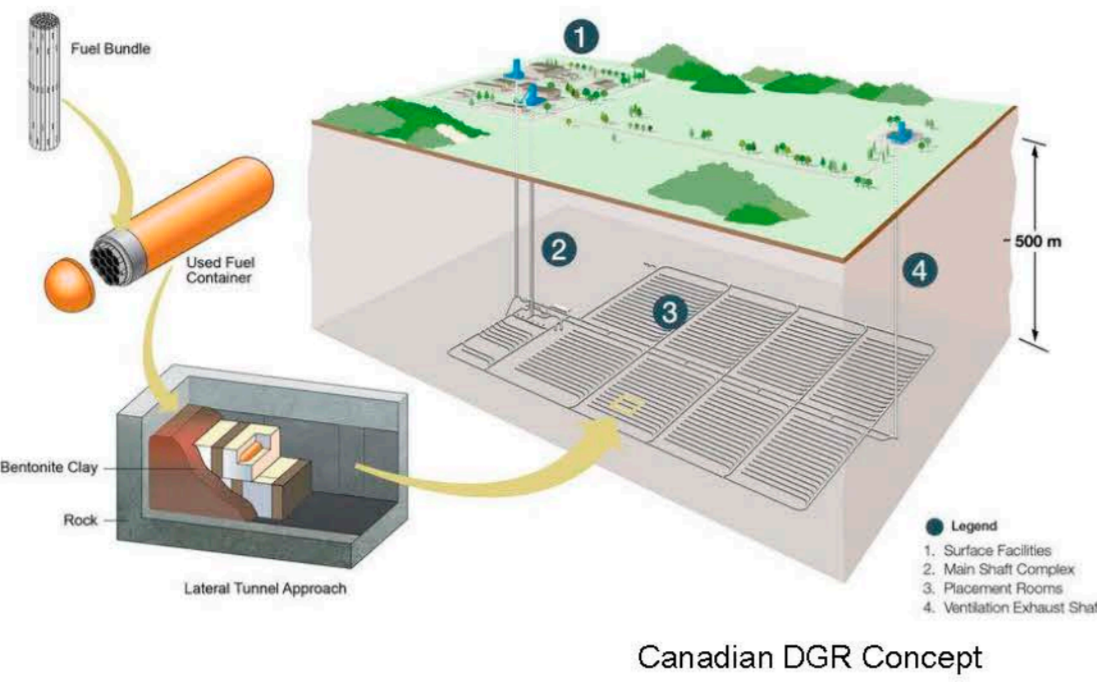
# MICROBIAALLY INFLUENCED CORROSION IN DIFFERENT BENTONITES



V.Sushko | Institute of Resource Ecology – Biogeochemistry Division  
HELMHOLTZ ZENTRUM DRESDEN ROSSENDORF, Bautzner Landstraße 400, 01328 Dresden - Germany

## WHY BENTONITE?

- Low hydraulic permeability (in saturated state);
- Swelling pressure (self-sealing ability and closes gaps in the installed barrier);
- Stable for a long time (for millions of years).

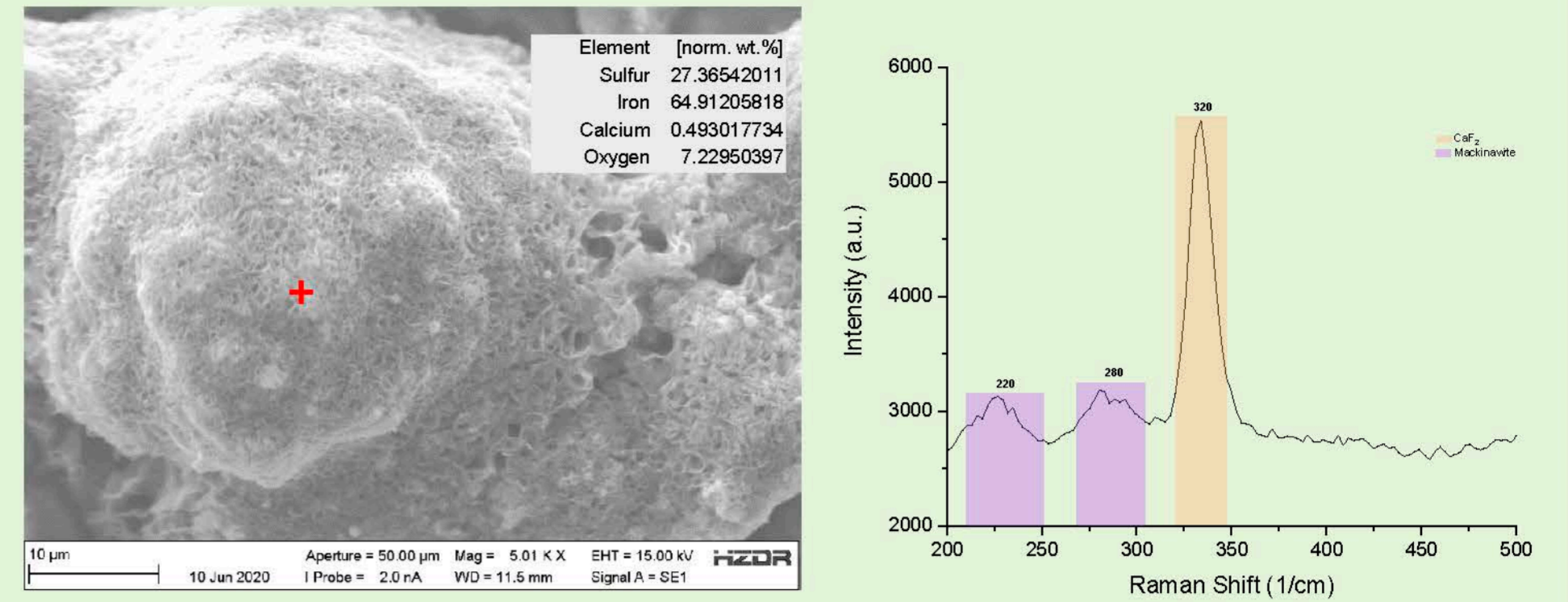


Canadian DGR Concept

## Sources of bacteria in bentonite:

- Surrounding environment (underground water, host rock);
- Bentonite itself.

## SEM-EDX and RAMAN RESULTS



	B25			MX-80			Calcigel		
	-	Lactate	H <sub>2</sub>	-	Lactate	H <sub>2</sub>	-	Lactate	H <sub>2</sub>
Sulfides	R		SE	SE		R/SE	R/SE		
Carbonates	R/SE	R/SE	R/SE	SE	R/SE	SE	SE	R/SE	SE
Iron Oxides				R					

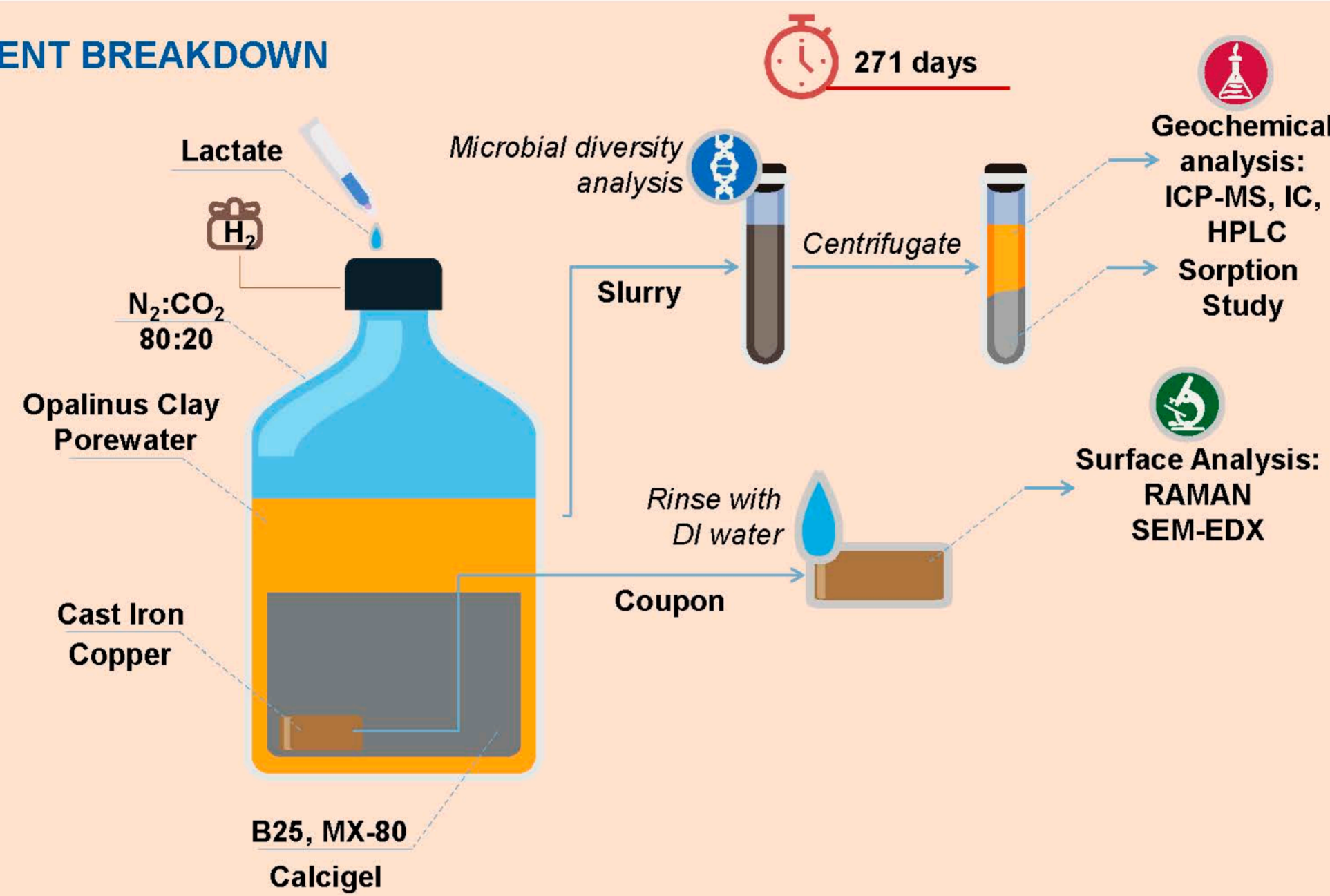
## EXPERIMENT BREAKDOWN

### Synthetic Opalinus Clay Porewater recipe<sup>1</sup>

Salt	mmol
NaCl	212
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	26
KCl	1.6
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	14
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	17
NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	0.47
SrCl <sub>2</sub>	0.51

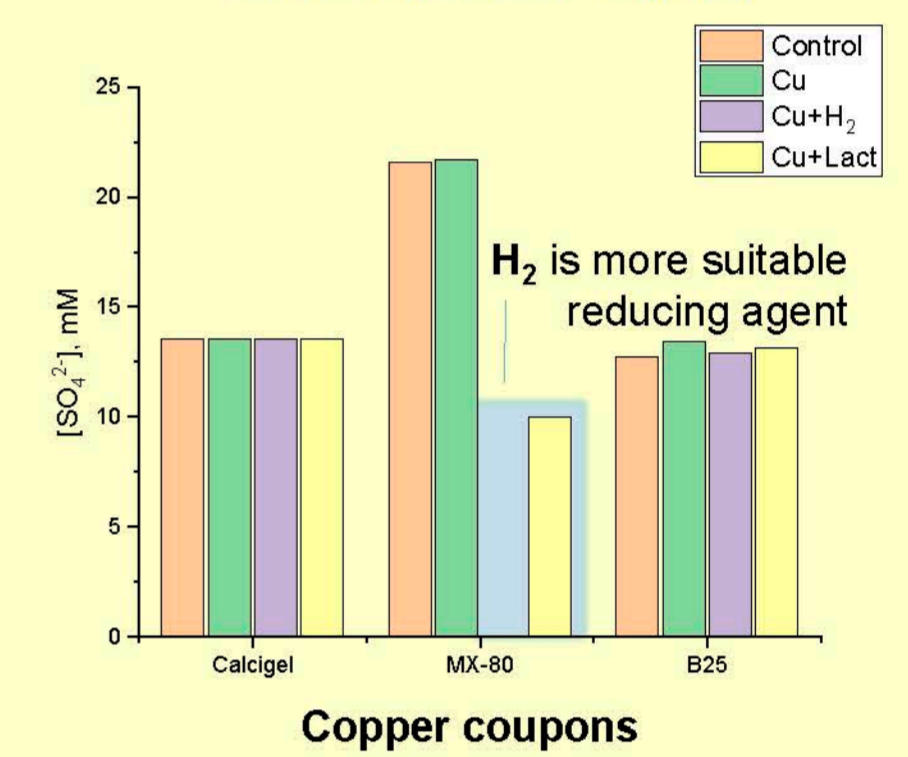
### The element composition of the bentonite materials expressed as weight percent of major element oxides of dry mass after sintering<sup>2</sup>

Oxide	MX-80	Calcigel	B25*
SiO <sub>2</sub>	61.2	56.6	61.5
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	18.4	17.8	21.1
CaO	1.15	1.69	3.8
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4.15	6.11	6.4
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.599	1.55	2
MgO	2.02	2.92	4
MnO	0.0146	0.085	0.1
Na <sub>2</sub> O	1.56	0.251	0.4
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.0541	0.0531	0.1
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.148	0.402	0.5
LOI	5.9	7	15

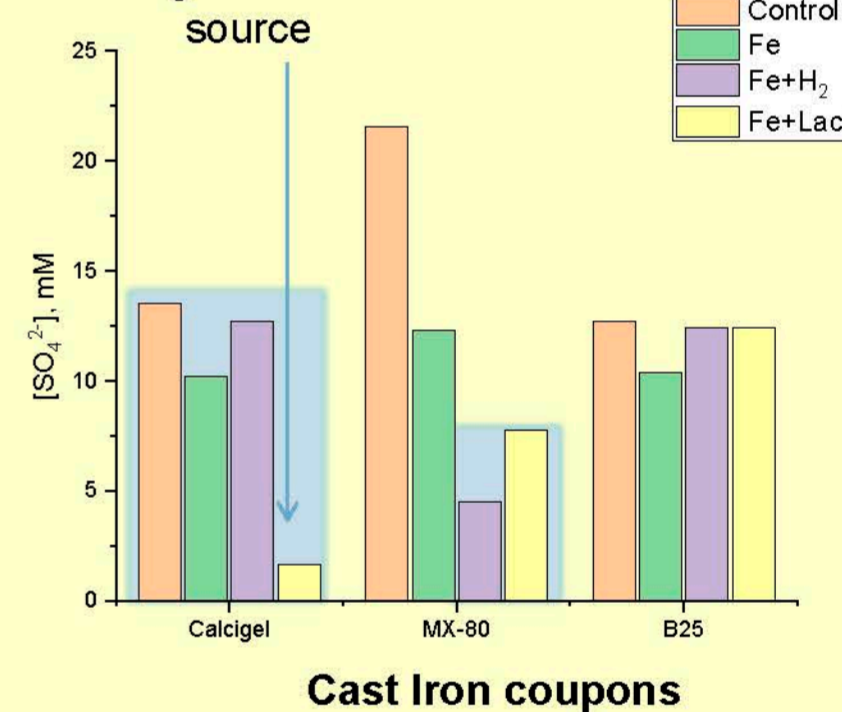


## SULFATE CONSUMPTION RESULTS

measured by Ion Chromatography

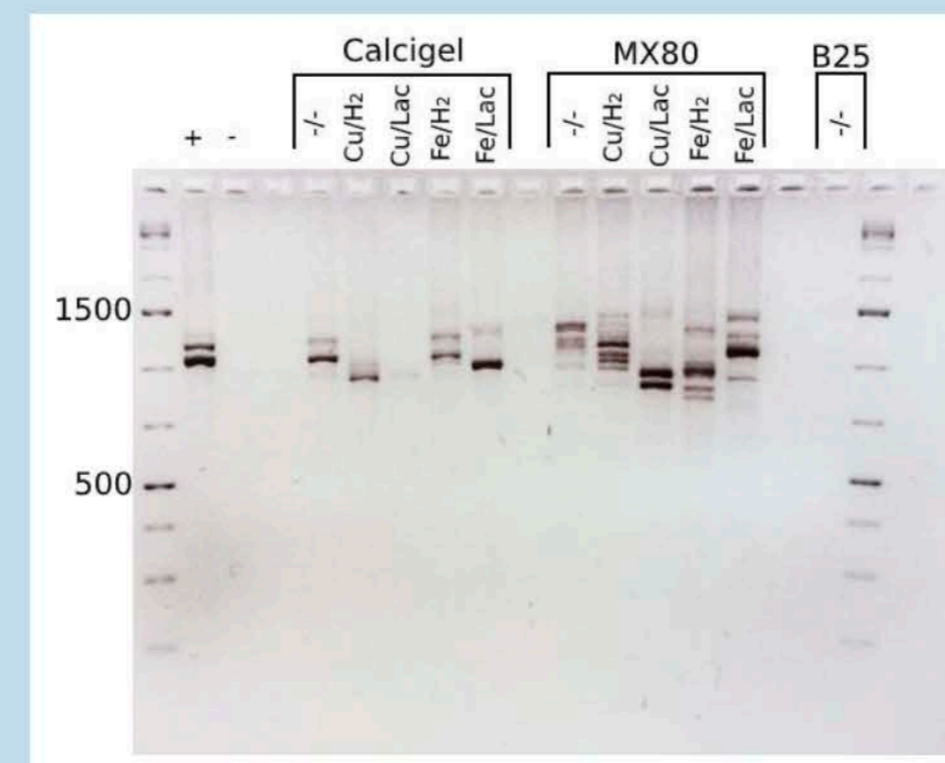
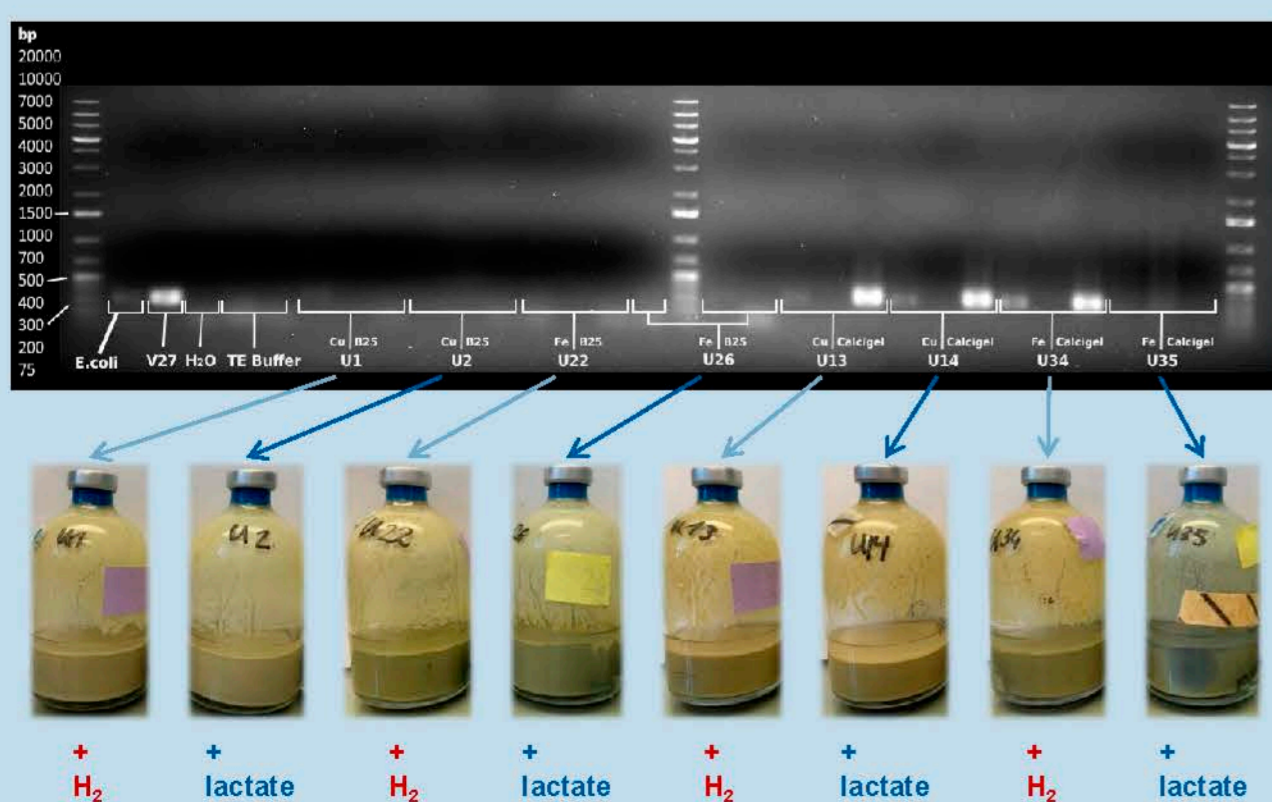
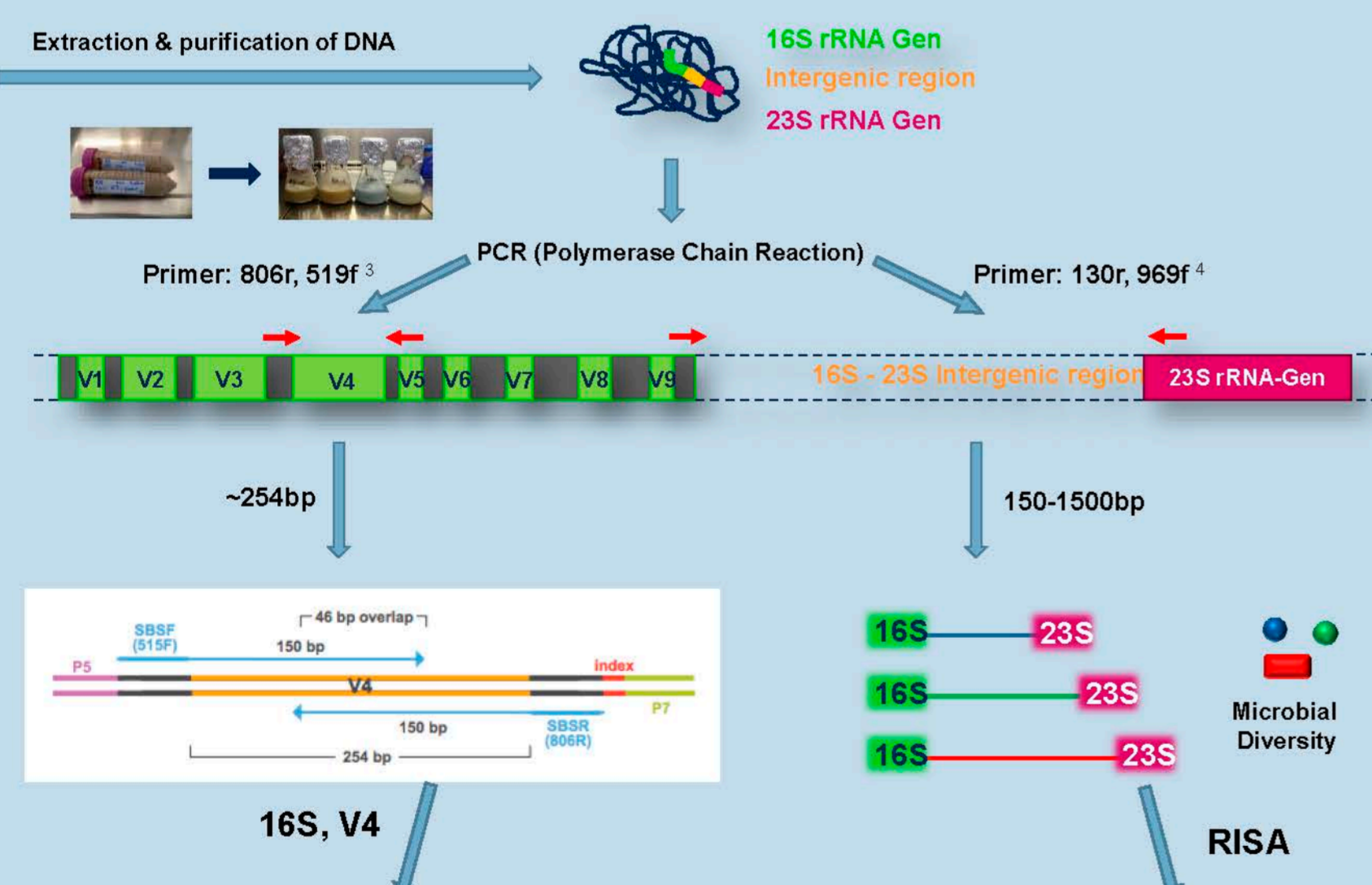


## CH<sub>3</sub>CH(OH)COO<sup>-</sup> as an organic carbon source



MX-80: [SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>]<sub>Cu</sub> > [SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>]<sub>Fe</sub> => Fe(0) can act as a reducing agent and decrease the competition of SRB's with methanogens for electrons<sup>5</sup>

## PCR RESULTS



From the DNA extracted from B25 bentonite no 16S rRNA genes could be amplified. The conditions used in the experiment are not favorable for bacterial growth in B25-bentonite compared to MX-80 and Calcigel.

## SUMMARY

- Signs of microbial activity were found in all of the components of the mesocosms (solution, clay and metal plates) for MX-80 and Calcigel bentonites.
- Further investigation is the characterization of the microbial communities and the corrosion that could be done by their activity

## NEXT STEPS

- Sequencing of the 16S rRNA gene fragments of selected samples (MX-80, Calcigel)
- Metal coupons' topography characterization (White-Light Interferometry)
- Bentonite analysis (XRD, RAMAN)
- Selection of the bentonite for a new microcosm setup and sorption studies on microbially transformed bentonite (with Eu, Cm, Pu)
- Setup of an upscaling „flow-cell“- experiment with compacted bentonite

<sup>1</sup> Nicole Matschiavelli, Sindy Kluge and etc. The Year-Long Development of Microorganisms in Uncompacted Bavarian Bentonite Slurries at 30 and 60 °C. Environ. Sci. Technol. 2019, 53, 10514-10524

<sup>2</sup> Trevor Taborowski, Andreas Bengtsson. Bacterial presence and activity in compacted bentonites. MIND Report from 25.04.2019 (Version 2)

<sup>3</sup> Caporaso et al. 2010, PNAS 108:4516-4555

<sup>4</sup> Fan et al. 2012, PLOS ONE 7(6): e39548. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0039548

<sup>5</sup> Jingxin Zhang & etc. Bioaugmentation and functional partitioning in a zero valent iron-aerobic reactor for sulfate-containing wastewater treatment – 2011, Chemical Engineering Journal, v. 174(1), pp. 159-165