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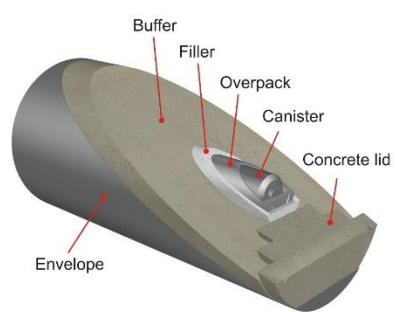
Corrosion behavior of iron in cementitious solution at 80°C in anoxic condition

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Context

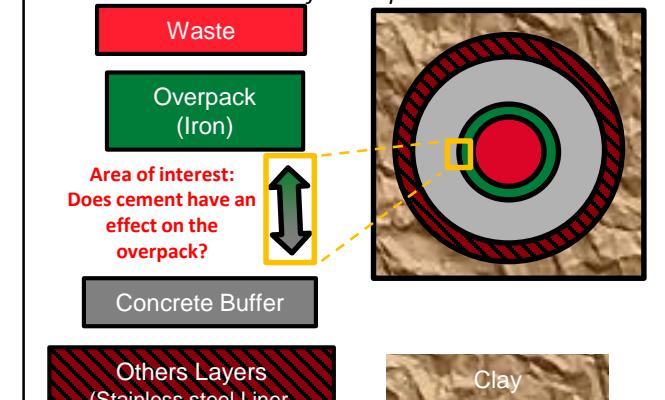


The Belgian reference concept for high-level radioactive waste packaging proposed by ONDRAF/NIRAS is called « Supercontainer ».

Inside the container, a concrete buffer allows to maintain high alkaline conditions at the surface of the overpack. → a passive film should form on the iron surface (in anoxic condition and 80°C).

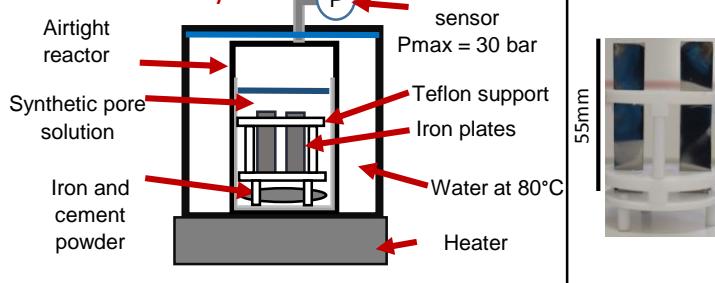
→ Aim of this study : Characterize the passive layer and its stability over time

Sketch of the Supercontainer



Experimental device

Scheme of the System



N°	Cementitious material	Corrosion days	Temperature (°C)
Fe D+4 days	CEMI	4	80
Fe D+20 days	CEM I	20	80
Fe D+160 days	CEM I	160	80

Corrosion parameters

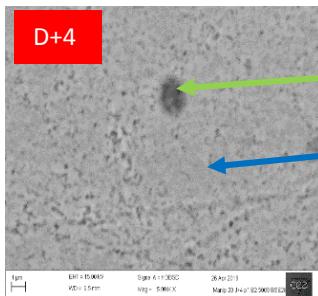
Solution :
 $\text{NaOH} = 63 \text{ mmol/l} + \text{KOH} = 139 \text{ mmol/l}$
 (Alkaline solution pH 13.2)
 + Cementitious material
 (CEM I powder hydrated)

Anoxic condition, 80°C

Results / Characterization

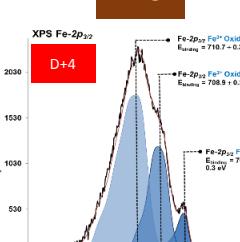
Time

SEM

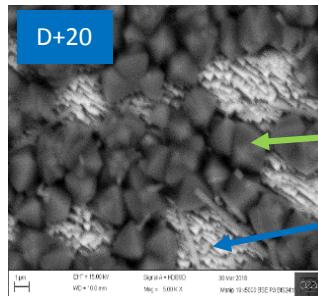


D+4 : Presence of Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} = magnetite.
 Fe^0 = the layer is fine.

XPS

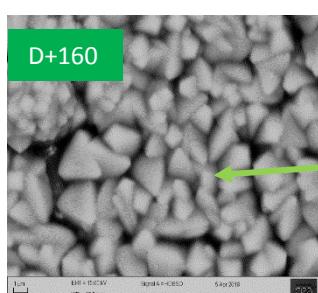


D+20



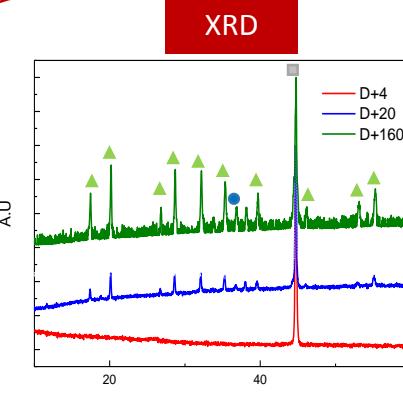
D+20 : Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} = magnetite
 Peak Fe^{3+} in contact with Silicate = hydrogarnet.

D+160



D+160 : Only the peak Fe^{3+} in contact with Silicate proves that the layer is thick.

Microstructural analyses

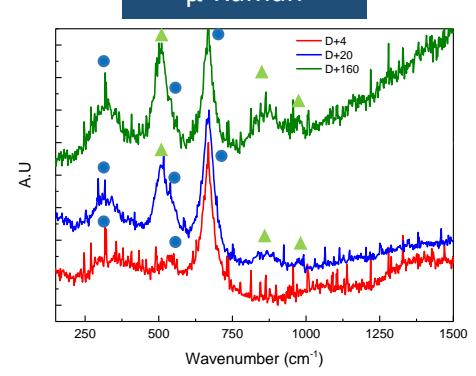


D+4 : Only Fe peak, the corrosion layer is too thin

D+20 and D+160 : hydrogarnet $\text{Ca}_3(\text{Fe}_x\text{Al}_{1-x})_2(\text{SiO}_4)_8(\text{OH})_8$ contributions ($0 < x < 1$)

■ = Iron ● = Magnetite ▲ = Hydrogarnet

μ -Raman

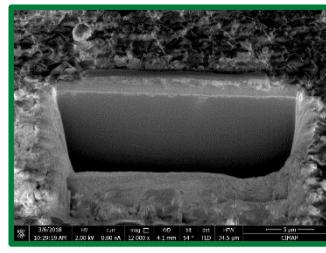


D+4 : Peak of magnetite (Fe_3O_4) only (546 and 666 cm^{-1})

D+20 and D+160 : the signal corresponds to a mixture between magnetite and one other compound (peak at 503/863/972 cm^{-1}) (Hydrogarnet).

FIB lamina and EDS

D+160



FIB lamina of this sample

Outer Layer :

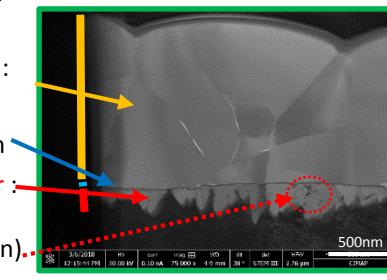
1000 nm

Border : 4nm

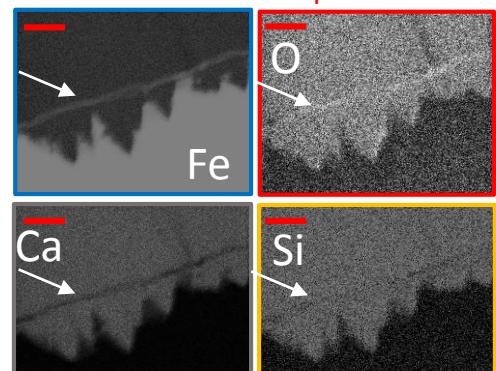
Inner Layer :

200 nm

(Fe inclusion).



20 μm

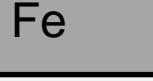


The inner and outer layers appear to be composed of Fe / Ca / Si and O (hydrogarnet)
 Border appears to be composed of Fe and O (magnetite)

Conclusions – Proposition of a scenario

In our conditions (Alkaline solution with cement powder/80°C/anoxic conditions):

- First days : Formation of magnetite
- After several days : Formation of Hydrogarnet $\text{Ca}_3(\text{Fe}_x\text{Al}_{1-x})_2(\text{SiO}_4)_8(\text{OH})_8$
- Presence of Inner and outer layer composed of Hydrogarnet
- Presence of central layer composed of magnetite



Perspectives

1° Determination of the formation condition of the hydrogarnet layer

- Influence of chemical conditions (effect of aluminum and silicon)
 - Influence of pre-corroded surfaces

2° Ability of neoformations to inhibit pitting corrosion

- Chlorides influence