

# Computer power clicks with geochemistry

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Sandia National Laboratories geoscientist Randall Cygan uses computers to build models showing how contaminants interact with clay minerals. Credit: Lloyd Wilson

Sandia National Laboratories is developing computer models that show

how radioactive waste interacts with soil and sediments, shedding light on waste disposal and how to keep contamination away from drinking water.

"Very little is known about the fundamental chemistry and whether contaminants will stay in soil or rock or be pulled off those materials and get into the water that flows to communities," said Sandia geoscientist Randall Cygan.

Researchers have studied the geochemistry of contaminants such as radioactive materials and toxic [heavy metals](#), including lead, arsenic and cadmium. But laboratory testing of soils is difficult. "The tricky thing about soils is that the constituent minerals are hard to characterize by traditional methods," Cygan said. "In microscopy there are limits on how much information can be extracted."

He said soils are often dominated by [clay minerals](#) with ultra-fine grains less than 2 microns in diameter. "That's pretty small," he said. "We can't slap these materials on a microscope or conventional spectrometer and see if contaminants are incorporated into them."

Cygan and his colleagues turned to computers. "On a computer we can build conceptual models," he said. "Such molecular models provide a valuable way of testing viable mechanisms for how contaminants interact with the mineral surface."

He describes clay minerals as the original nanomaterial, the final product of the weathering process of deep-seated rocks. "Rocks weather chemically and physically into clay minerals," he said. "They have a [large surface area](#) that can potentially adsorb many different types of contaminants."

Clay minerals are made up of aluminosilicate layers held together by

electrostatic forces. Water and ions can seep between the layers, causing them to swell, pull apart and adsorb contaminants. "That's an efficient way to sequester radionuclides or heavy metals from ground waters," Cygan said. "It's very difficult to analyze what's going on in the interlayers at the molecular level through traditional experimental methods."

Molecular modeling describes the characteristics and interaction of the contaminants in and on the clay minerals. Sandia researchers are developing the simulation tools and the critical energy force field needed to make the tools as accurate and predictive as possible. "We've developed a foundational understanding of how the clay minerals interact with [contaminants](#) and their atomic components," Cygan said. "That allows us to predict how much of a contaminant can be incorporated into the interlayer and onto external surfaces, and how strongly it binds to the clay."

The computer models quantify how well a waste repository might perform. "It allows us to develop performance assessment tools the Environmental Protection Agency and Nuclear Regulatory Commission need to technically and officially say, 'Yes, let's go ahead and put nuclear waste in these repositories,'" Cygan said.

Molecular modeling methods also are used by industry and government to determine the best types of waste treatment and mitigation. "We're providing the fundamental science to improve performance assessment models to be as accurate as possible in understanding the surface chemistry of natural materials," Cygan said. "This work helps provide quantification of how strongly or weakly uranium, for example, may adsorb to a clay surface, and whether one type of clay over another may provide a better barrier to radionuclide transport from a waste repository. Our molecular models provide a direct way of making this assessment to better guide the design and engineering of the waste site.

How cool is that?"

Provided by Sandia National Laboratories

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