Panel Session #87

Characterization & Survey for Decommissioning and Waste Management



# Geostatistics for Radiological Characterization and Sampling Optimization

Yvon DESNOYERS

More information: www.geovariances.com



# Decide

Collect



#### Radiological Characterization Context

#### Interrelated issues of D&D projects:

- Regulatory deadlines, costs (maintenance, contractor, waste...)
- Characterization: Radiation protection of workers, waste categorization and optimization, monitoring, clearance criteria...

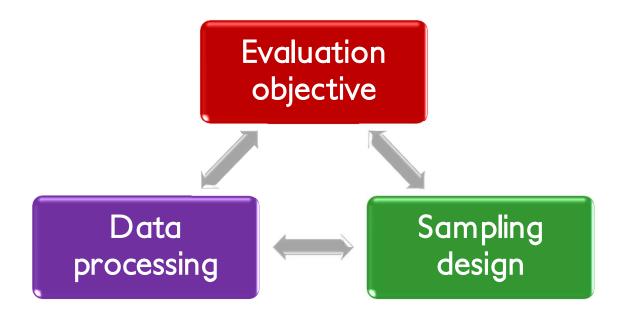


#### Initial characterization: a key stage for D&D success

 "Segregation and characterization of contaminated materials are the key elements of waste minimization" (Methods for the Minimization of Radioactive Waste from Decontamination and Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities, IAEA)



# The Characterization Triptych



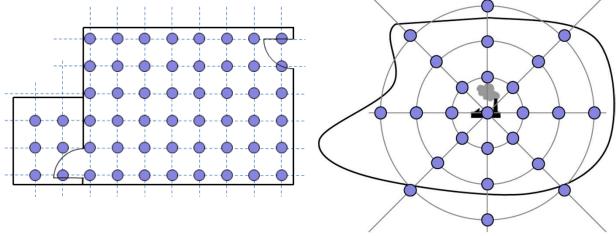
- A three legged stool: stability and simplicity
- If one leg is missing, the stool falls
- A stable position but uncomfortable



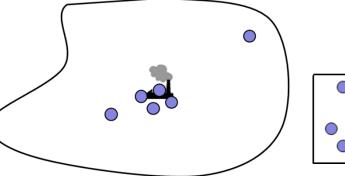


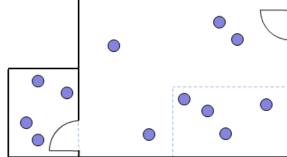
# Reminder about Sampling Designs

- Two main categories
  - Probability-based
    - Systematic
    - Random
  - Judgmental



- Mix possible to fulfil the evaluation objectives
- Iterative approach recommended







#### Geostatistics for Initial Characterization

#### Added values of geostatistics:

- Successfully used for site characterization (chemical & nuclear)
- Implemented in the methodology for the radiological waste characterization in former nuclear facilities
- Sampling optimization according to spatial structure inventory

#### Key issues:

- How to optimize the investigation costs?
- How to take auxiliary information such as historical inventory and radiation maps consistently into account?
- How to quantify uncertainties in the remediation costs while computing contaminated surfaces or volumes?

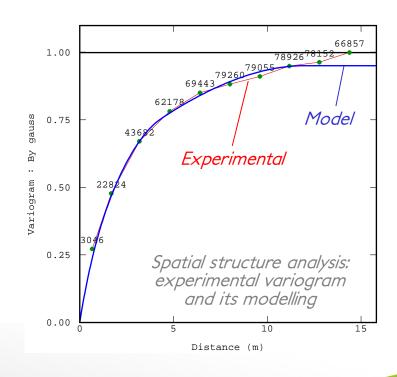


#### Methodology: Geostatistics

- Geo + Statistics: integration of the phenomenon spatial continuity
- Main tool of geostatistics: the variogram (describes the variability between 2 points)
  - on average, the difference between two CLOSE measures is LOW
  - on average, the difference between two DISTANT measures is HIGH

$$\gamma(h) = \frac{1}{2} E[Z(x) - Z(x+h)]^2$$

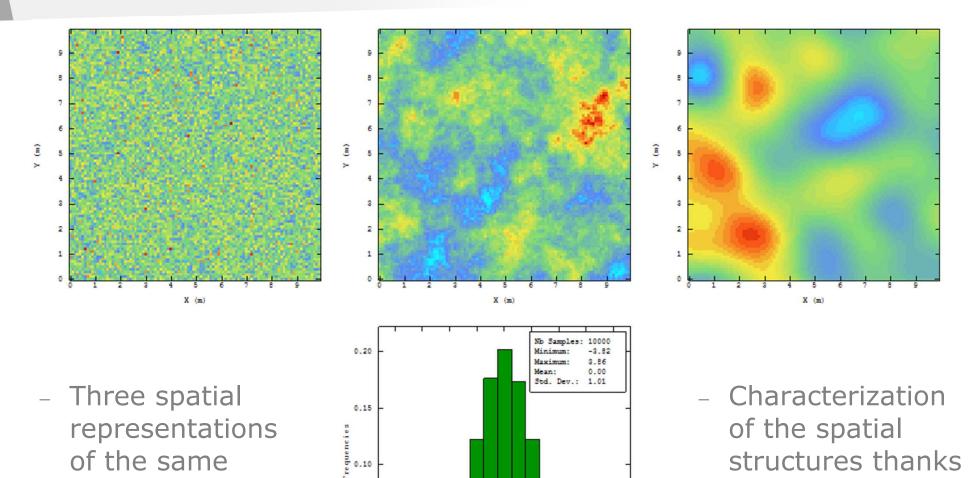
 The way the variogram increases with distance is linked to the phenomenon spatial variability





#### Three spatial structures

0.05





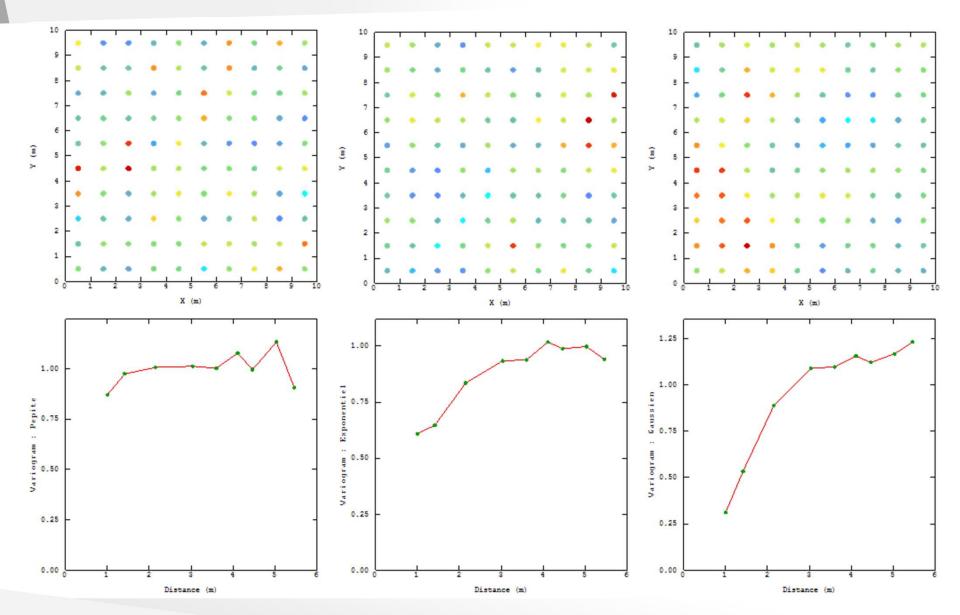
statistical

distribution

to a regular

sampling grid

# Three spatial structures





# Characterization Methodology



Quantity

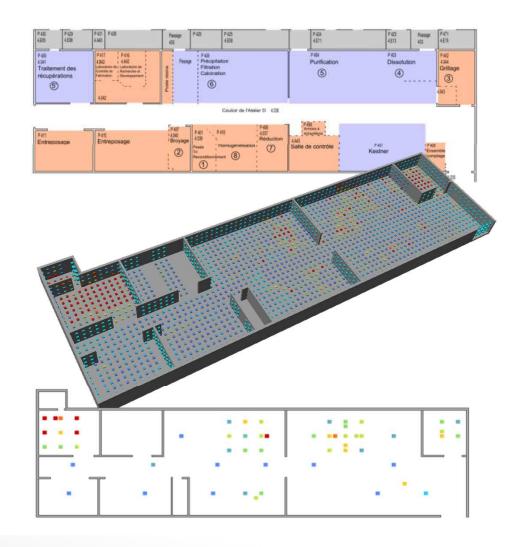
Historical and functional analysis



Surface radiation survey



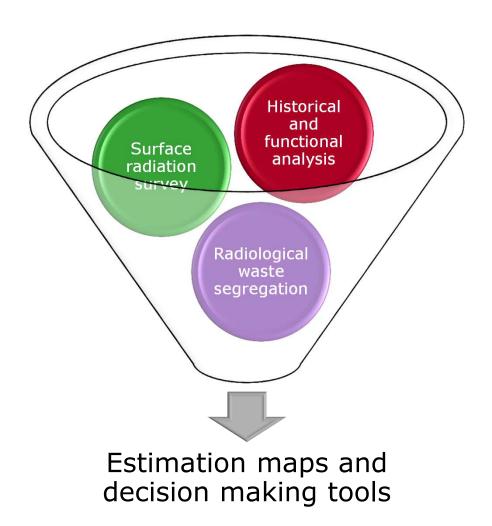
Radiological waste segregation Cost and Time





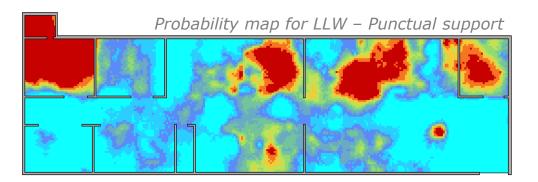
# Data Analysis & Modeling

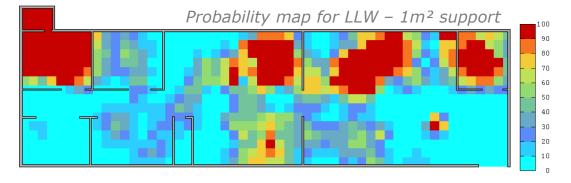
- Use of the geostatistical multivariate approach
  - Integration of all relevant information and data
  - Description of the spatial correlation between two variables:
    - → Cross-variogram
  - Use of surface radiation data so as to improve the estimation of activity levels (uncertainty reduction)

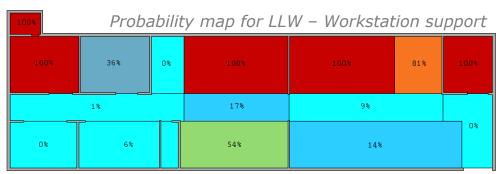




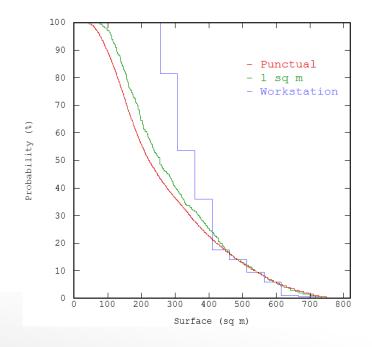
# Risk Analysis & Estimation Support







- Taking the decision support into account:
  - Punctual → Hot spots
  - Block → Waste category
- Impact on categorisation surfaces (averaging)

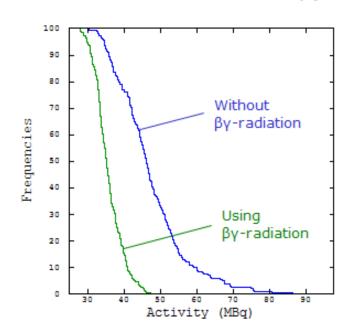


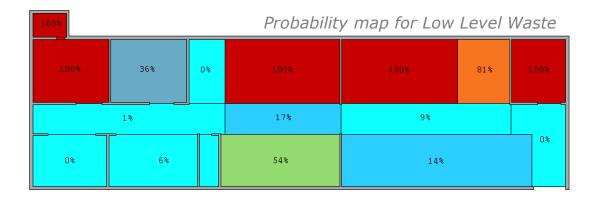


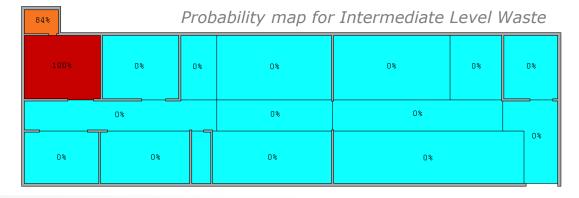
# Radiological Categorization

#### Decision-making tools for decontamination process:

- Waste segregation according to activity levels and risk levels
- Average activity per "decontamination unit"
- Accumulation (total amount of activity)



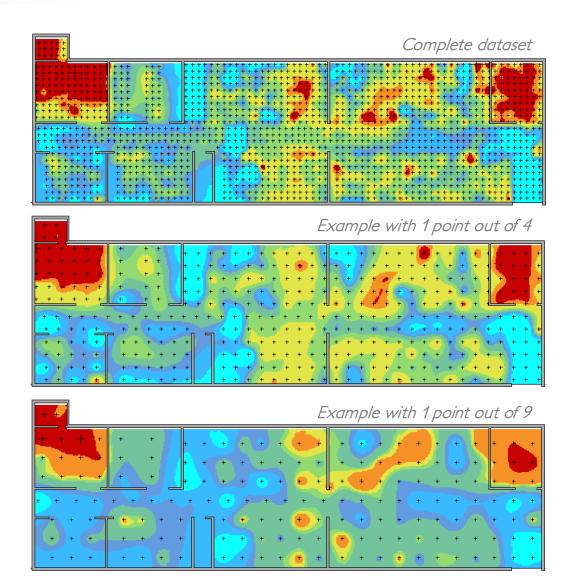






#### Sampling Optimization

- Impact of the initial mesh on the estimation maps:
  - 0.66m, 1.3m, 2.0m
- What is your objective?
  - Hot spots
  - Average dose rate
  - Waste zoning
  - ...





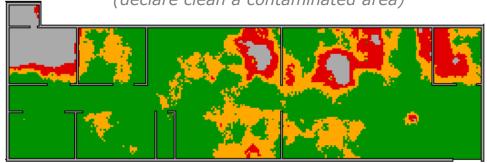
#### Sampling Optimization

 Integration of the geostatistical analysis of values to optimize the number and location of data points

- Initial mesh determination (feedback on spatial structures)
- Defining additional points (on risk maps)
- Positioning samples on radiation maps (use of the correlation between values)



(declare clean a contaminated area)



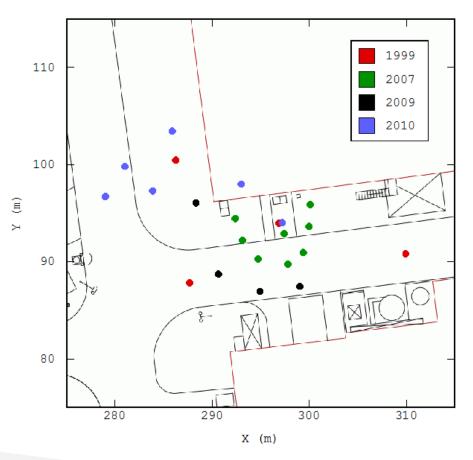
- Low risk
- Intermediate risk
- High risk
- Declared above the threshold

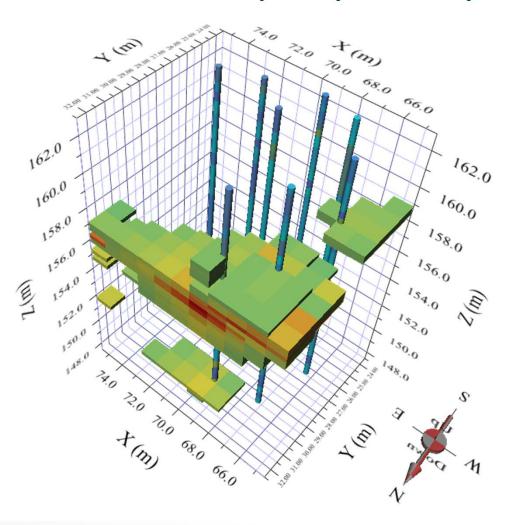


#### A Deep Contamination Example

First data analysis (in 2007)

4 drilling campaigns

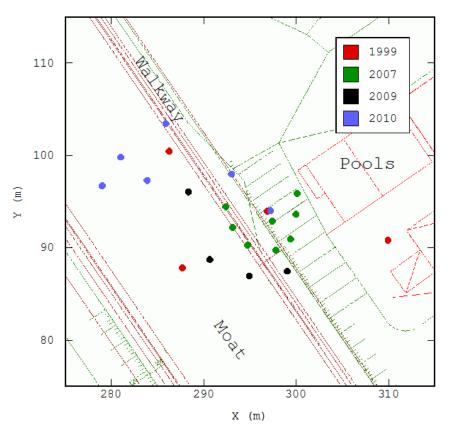




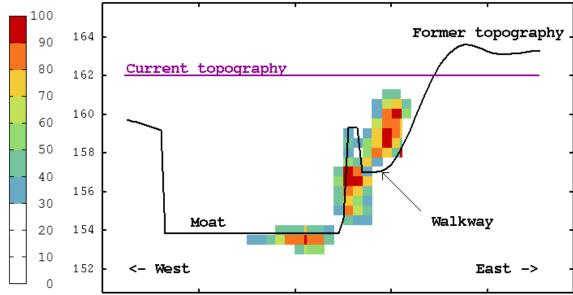


#### Integration of Historical Information



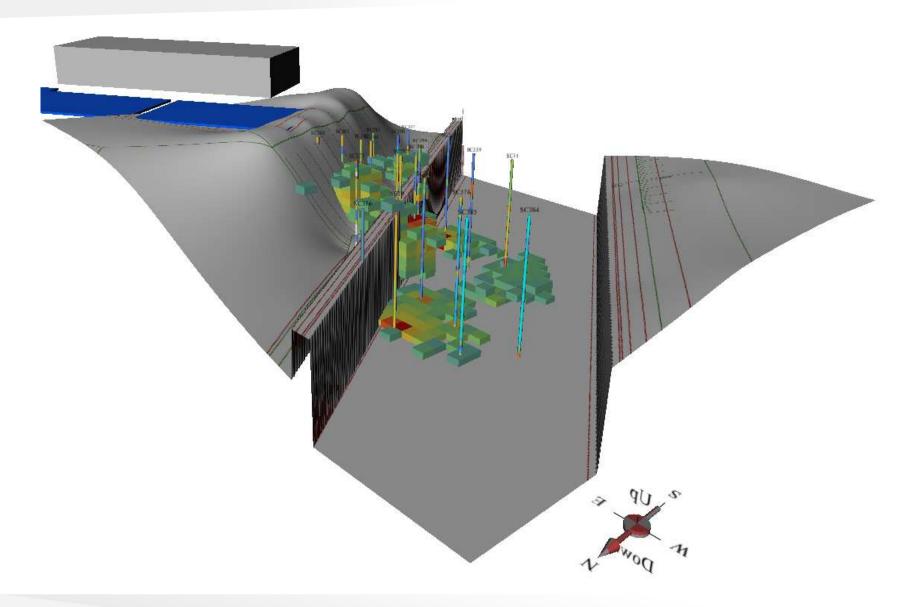


- Topography of the former military fortification (first generation of installations)
- Correct interpretation of contaminated areas





# 3D Representation





#### Added Value of Geostatistics

- Explore and valuate collected data
  - Data cleaning and validation / Handling data anomalies and outliers...
- Get a reliable mapping of the radiological contamination
  - Take the spatial behavior (variographic analysis) into account
  - Assess the precision of the estimation map
  - Refine the estimation map using correlated data (destructive / in situ) and indirect information (historical knowledge)
- Quantify uncertainties on contaminated volumes (or surfaces)
  - Compute the probability of exceeding a radiological threshold
  - Assess the uncertainty on the volumes
- Optimize the investigation effort / sampling strategy



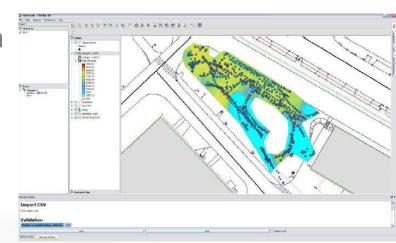
#### Geovariances in brief...

World leader in advanced geostatistics

 The most complete solution in geostatistics: Innovative Methodologies, Experts & Software packages

• Likartetrak all-in-one software solution for contaminated site characterization

- GIS-based with sampling optimization
- Real-time contamination mapping
- Risk assessment for decision-making process (2D and 3D modeling)







5,000 m<sup>3</sup>