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Waste Management Symposium 2015 Phoenix

SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING IN FRANCE

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Rigorous management of fuel cycle « back end » :

- Dismantling of shutdown nuclear facilities
- Retrieval, conditioning of legacy wastes

CEA objective : carry out in safety and in respect of cost and delay all DD&R program. Priorities :

- Clean up and decommissioning of all nuclear facilities now enclosed in cities Centres of Grenoble & Fontenay aux Roses,
- Marcoule : dismantling of UP1 processing facility
- Respect end dates (decrees & safety objectives)

CEA's strategy (regulatory framework : nuclear laws 2006 TSN & wastes) :

- Immediate and total decommissioning when feasible.
- Technical and economical optimization pursuit
- **End state : Removal of all dangerous material** (in particular radioactive ones).
 - If impossible : decommissioning with constraints

Solid and liquid waste : minimization, optimization of categorization, on line evacuation

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CEA's D&D UNIQUENESS

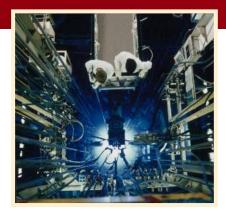
580 M€/year 815 CEA employees and about 2500 employees from supply chain





Huge facilities variety :

- **Reactors :** pond, fast breeder, gas graphite, ...
- Accelerators & irradiators,
- Laboratories, workshops & plant
- Waste treatment facilities, storage facilities
- No scale nor «series effect»
- Different sizes :
 - Reactor : Ulysse INSTN -> Phénix (NPP)
 - LAMA -> building 18 FAR -> APM -> UP1
- R&D facilities,
 - Modifications traceability, history
 - Various waste,...
- Chemical treatment, irradiated spend fuels:
 - **—** Contamination level could be high :
 - (FAR, Marcoule APM & UP1,...)
- Historical nuclear sites









Regulatory framework:

- TSN Law (Transparency and Nuclear Safety)
- "Waste Law" of 2006

Financial obligations: Art. 20 of the "2006 Law"

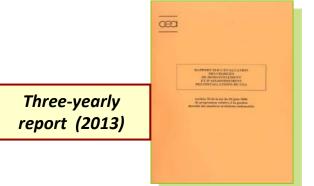
- Future D&D program must be totally charged,
- Control committees
- Annual reports, external reviews

Civilian fund : 2001, Defense Fund : 2005

National Nuclear Politic Committee Council February, 12th, 2010 :

- Guarantees about funding
- **—** Agreement signed between State and CEA October, 19th 2010
- Amounts : ~ 600 M€ per year (TOTAL > 10 G€)

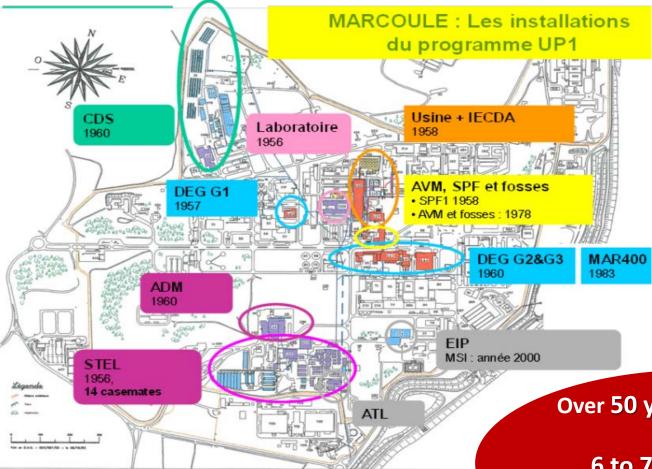






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THE BIGGEST CEAs'DD&R PROGRAM : UP1





Over 50 years of operations

6 to 7 billions euros, including dismantling, waste retrieval and conditioning



UP1: WIDE RANGE OF HLW WASTE AND LARGE AMOUNT

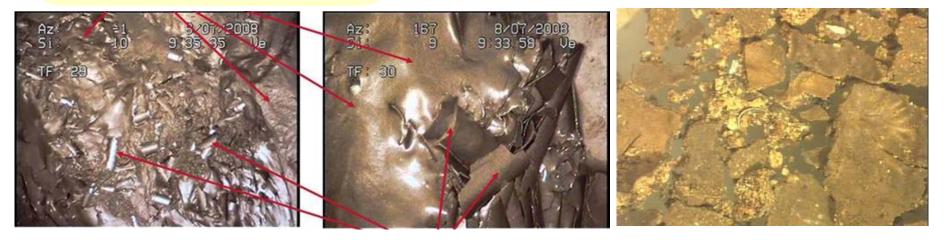
75 types of legacy wastes, located in18 different locations:

- ~ 3150 glass canisters
- ~ 1630 t of HLW Mg clads
- ~ 1300 t of powdery waste
- ~ 1300 drums of alpha-waste
- 60 000 drums of bituminized waste
- Active areas = 140 000 m3
- 26 000t of waste from active areas
- civil engineering structures, Contaminated equipments, Miscellaneous



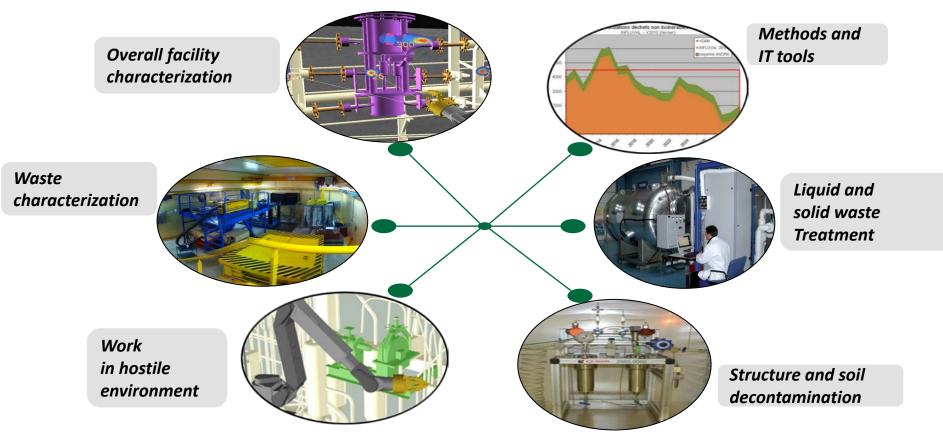
- Very different in they chemical and radionuclide composition
- long-lived radionuclides
- Re-disposal required







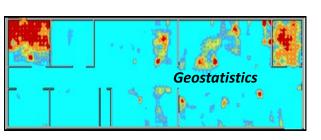
- R&D has a special role to help decrease costs, schedules , dose uptake, waste and to improve work safety & security
- CEA leads R&D actions and develops expertise in 6 main axis



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1) OVERALL FACILITY CHARACTERIZATION R&D ON INITIAL, IN-OPERATION AND FINAL MEASUREMENT

- EARNINGS to map facilities and soil, to localize hot spots, to identify radionuclides, to estimate radioactivity, to define and validate a D&D scenario
- Control hazards management, cost and delay
- Reduce the doses integrated by operator
- Optimize samplings

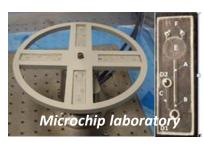


IMPROVEMENTS

Optimization of D&D scenarios, from the identification of characterization objectives through to the final physical and radiological inventory

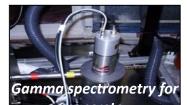
- Non destructive gamma measurements (concrete contamination)
- Alpha and gamma Cameras : Pu inside glove boxes
- LIBS : in situ laser measurement of species
- Geostatistics method to optimize measurements and sampling
- Autoradiography















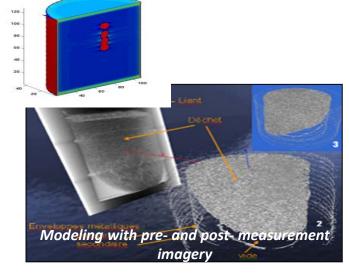
2) WASTE CHARACTERISATION

EARNINGS

- Waste minimization
- Optimize a characterization process

IMPROVEMENTS

- non destructive analysis:
 - γ et α imaging
 - γ spectrometry
 - Neutronic measurement
- Destructive analysis :
 - beta long live analysis









Uranium



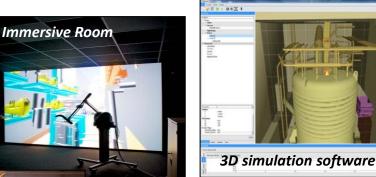
3) WORK IN HOSTILE ENVIRONMENTS HIGH ACTIVITIES OPERATIONS: ROBOTICS, VIRTUAL REALITY, ...

EARNINGS

- Validate intervention scenario feasibility
- Reduce the doses integrated by operators
- Minimize cost, delay, waste volume, cuttings
- Compare alternative scenarios
- Qualify remotely-controlled equipment (robots, tele-operated equipment, cutting processes,...)
- Ensure our equipment will be accepted by **Safety Authorities**

IMPROVEMENTS

- Design, adaptation of fine-tuning innovative systems for computerassisted tele-operation actions, as well as carriers: remote handling MAESTRO
- Development of laser cutting processes in air or under water to improve cutting yields while limiting the aerosols and waste generated.
- Development of 3D simulation software and virtual reality: Immersive Room for training
- Test and demonstration platform for cold qualification,
- Pilot job sites for qualification under real conditions.



Pilot workshop









Under-water laser cutting trials



A COMPLETE MODEL : CHARACTERIZATION, SIMULATION, TELE-OPERATION



4) STRUCTURE AND SOIL DECONTAMINATION

EARNINGS

- Identify and implement décontaminations techniques for radioactive solids, structures and soils
- Waste optimisation
- Develop and implement decontamination processes for radioactive effluents
- Valorization

IMPROVEMENTS

- Technologies adaptable to many geometrical configurations, and to a wide range of materials and natures of contamination:
 - aspirable self-drying gels,
 - laser ablation,
 - , viscous foams or active solutions,
 - , float foams or supercritical fluid,
 - coating gels, ...
- Studies of chemical medium formulations with associated physicochemical characterizations,









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5) LIQUID AND SOLID WASTE TREATMENT

EARNINGS

Develop efficient treatments for complex radioactive wastes (mercurials, sodics, tritiates, Mg from decladding, powders, graphite, sludges, other legacy waste, ..)



In-Can Melting



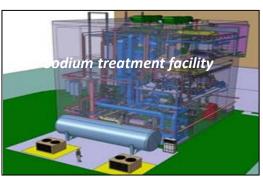


Geopolymer matrix

IMPROVEMENTS

- design and carry out radioactive waste treatment processes from laboratory scale through to industrialization phases.
- Several thermal processes for the treatment of solid or liquid organic radioactive wastes:
 - , incineration,
 - mineralization of organic liquids by hydrothermal , oxidation (DELOS)or by plasma incineration (IDOHL),
 - Co-precipitation, adsorption
 - Vitrification (in-can melters)
 - Embedding with geopolymer,
 - Mercury, sodium, tritium waste, ... treatment







6) METHODS AND IT TOOLS

EARNINGS

- Compare dismantling scenarios to optimize costs, scheduling, integrated doses, and amounts of waste generated.
- Know the future dismantling costs for a facility before its construction.

IMPROVEMENTS

- Certified tools and methods to evaluate dismantling forecasts.
- Integrated systems with characterization, simulation 3D, virtual reality







CONCLUSION

- DD&R is a key mission for CEA Nuclear Energy Division
- This is a Huge Program : D&D the Nuclear facilities on 5 nuclear centers, Recovery of Old Wastes
- Costs of the programs > 10 G€, guaranteed by the French Government
- The position of CEA is unique because of the number of facilities under decommissioning, with contamination levels sometimes very high, and a wide diversity from laboratory scale to industrial plants.
- R&D has a special role to help decrease costs, schedules and amounts of waste and to improve the safety of workshops.
- CEA's objective is to valorize its experience and its R&D developments on national and international basis

Thank you for your attention

