DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE

NEW DEVELOPMENTS OF AUTORADIOGRAPHY TECHNIQUE TO IMPROVE ALPHA AND BETA MEASUREMENTS FOR DECOMMISSIONING FACILITIES

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WORKSHOP ON "CURRENT AND EMERGING METHODS FOR OPTIMISING SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY IN NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING"

FEBRUARY 8 TH 2016

Overview

- Context and LASE laboratory : Analytical Support to Facilities Laboratory, FRANCE
- Digital Autoradiography Technique
- Radionuclide mapping using geostatistics
- Digital Autoradiography in support of sampling processes
- Digital Autoradiography: improvement of the selectivity and new researches
- Conclusions

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CONTEXT: MANAGEMENT OF NUCLEAR WASTES

↳ **Who?** The National Radioactive Waste Management Agency **ANDRA** is in charge of the long-term management of radioactive wastes in France

⇨ Classification of radioactive wastes as a function of their management

<table>
<tr><th>Activity - Half-life</th><th>Very short-half-life
< 100 days</th><th>Short half-life
≤ 31 years</th><th>Long half-life
> 31 years</th></tr>
<tr><td>Very low level waste</td><td rowspan="4">Management by radioactive decay</td><td colspan="2">Surface disposal facility
(CSTFA Aube facility)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low level waste</td><td rowspan="2">Surface disposal facility (CSFMA Aube facility)</td><td>Near-surface disposal facility being studied</td></tr>
<tr><td>Intermediate level waste</td><td>Deep disposal facility at 500 meters being studied</td></tr>
<tr><td>High level waste</td><td colspan="2">Deep disposal facility at 500 meters being studied</td></tr>
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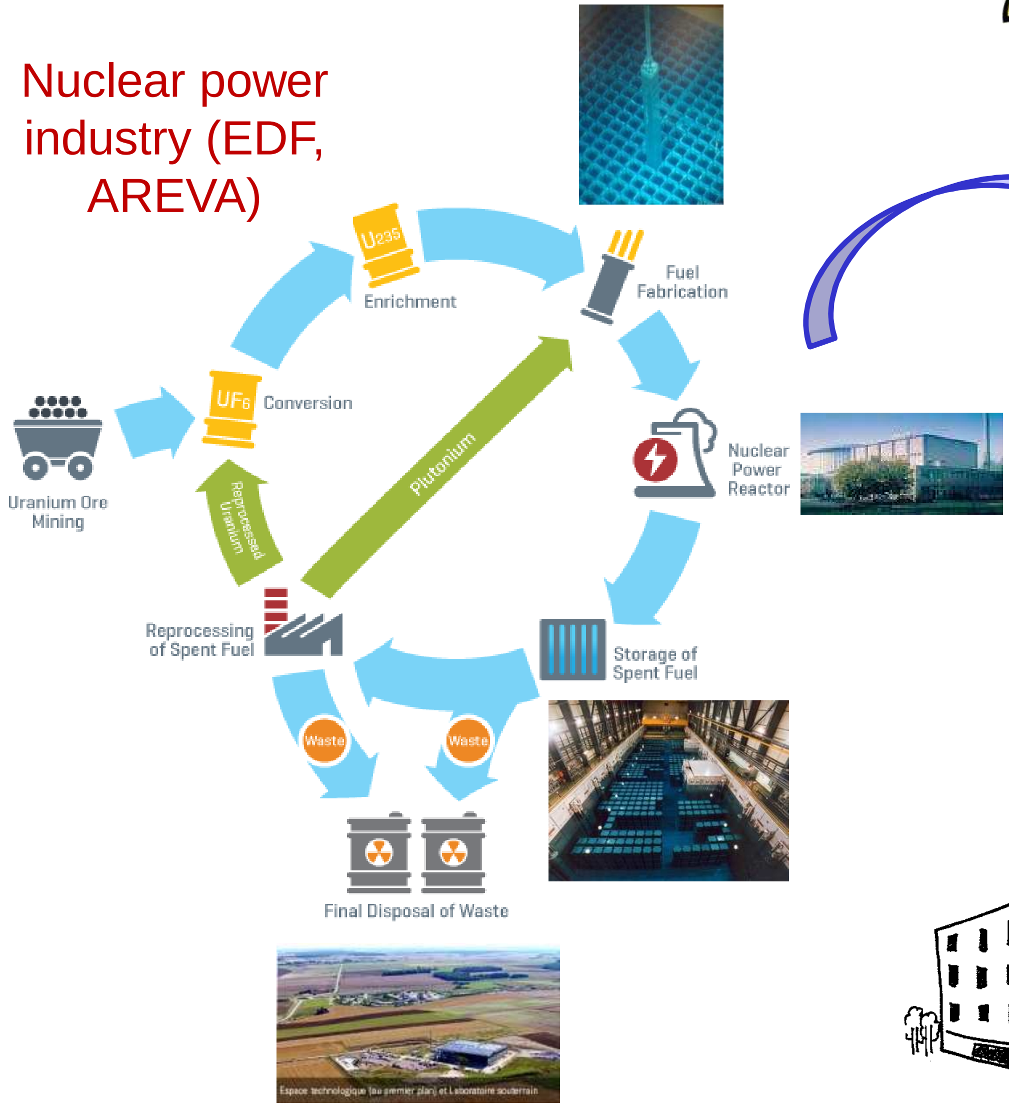
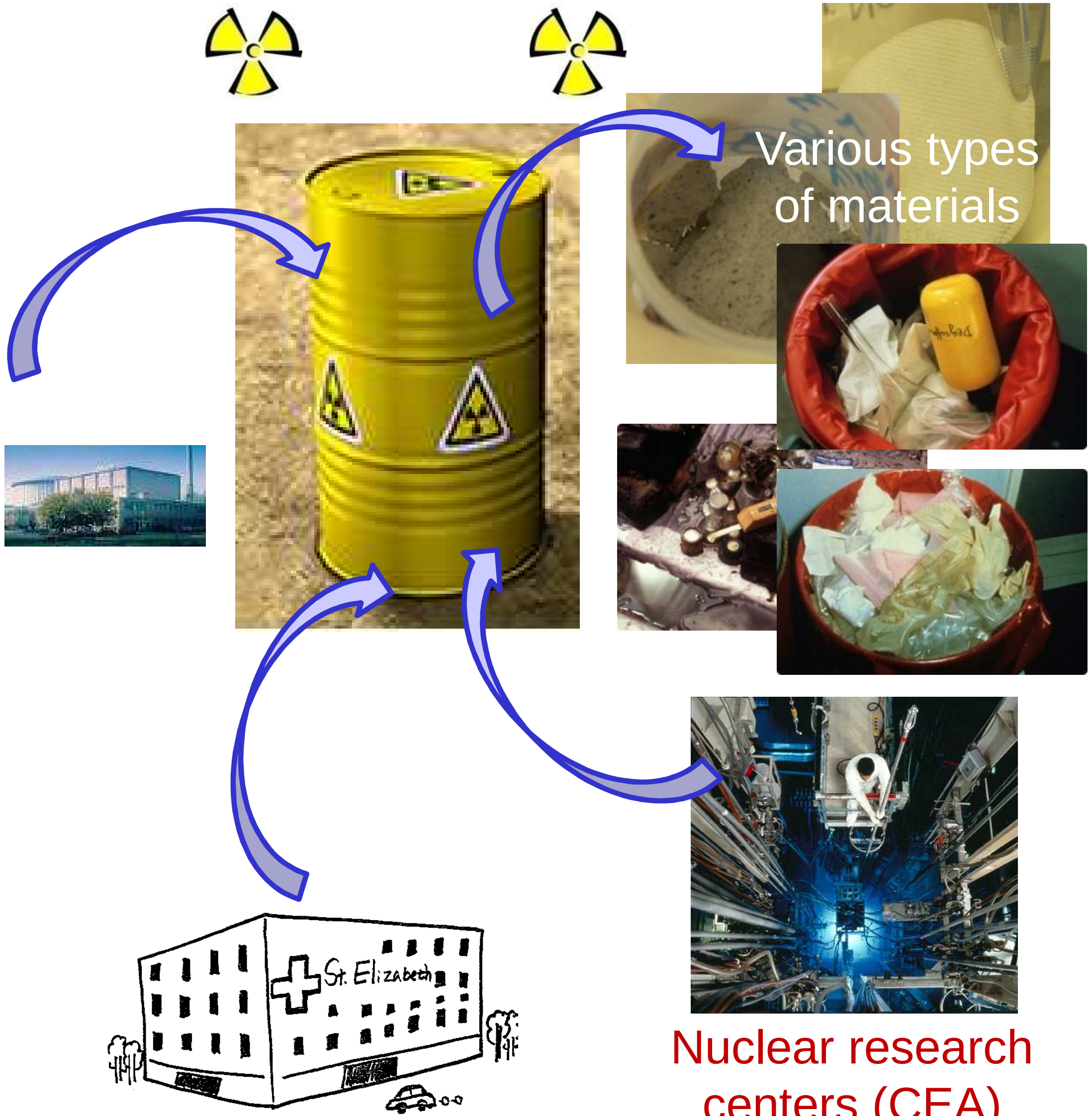
CONTEXT: ORIGIN OF LOW AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTES

Nuclear power industry (EDF, AREVA)



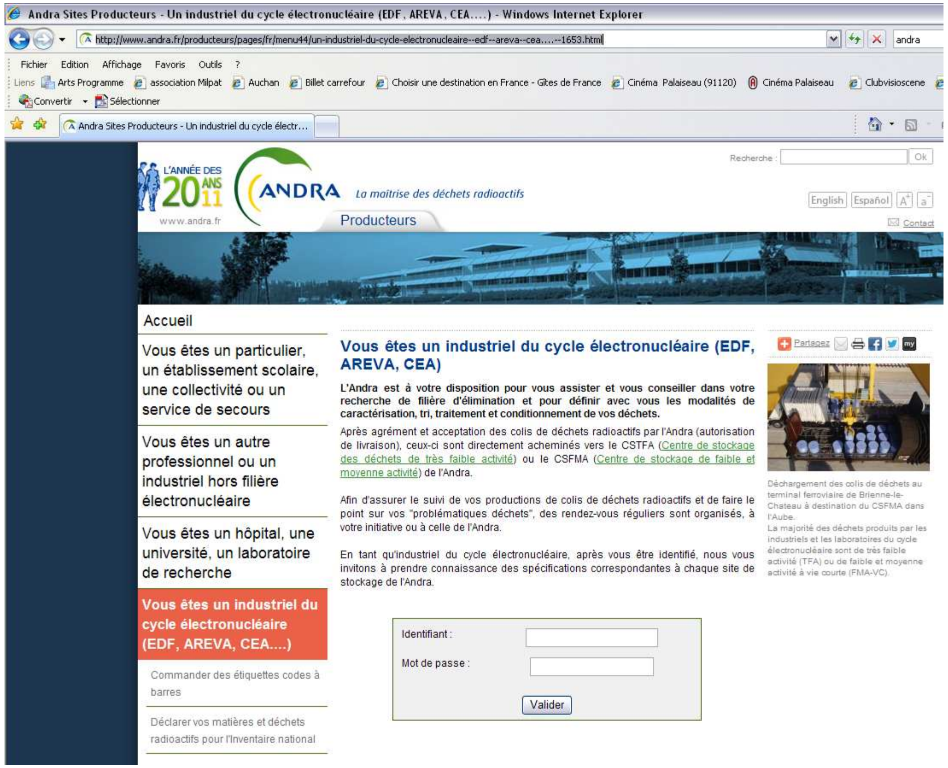


Hospitals

Nuclear research centers (CEA)

NUCLEAR WASTES ANALYSIS REQUIRED BY AUTHORITIES

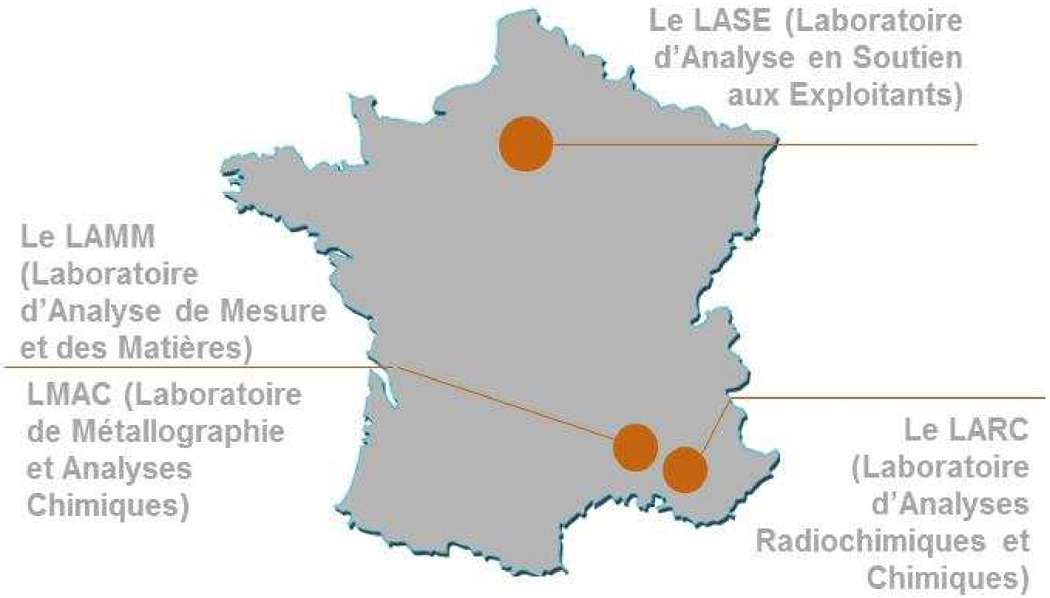
↳**Why? ANDRA** requests a characterization of nuclear wastes and specifies acceptance criteria for packages that waste producers have to respect



↳**Why? Characterization is one of the essential step in decommissioning projects**

ANALYTICAL CAPABILITY OF NETLAB

NucLab associated to NetLab = A CEA network of analytics and experimental tools (laboratories located on CEA sites) to assist nuclear operators during characterization programs associated to dismantling process.



High Level

Intermediate level

Low level

LASE LABORATORY, FRANCE

(25 km at the south of Paris)

- Different characterization techniques for low and intermediate level wastes.
- Destructive analysis (sample = 1 g)
- Radiochemistry
- Alpha, Gamma, LSC
- Elemental analysis

- In situ technique: Autoradiography

CHARACTERIZATION OF LOW AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTES

⇨ Mission of Analytical support to facilities Laboratory at CEA-Saclay

ANALYSIS OF ELEMENTS (RADIOACTIVE OR NOT) PRESENT AT TRACE LEVEL IN VARIOUS MATRICES

Chemical and radiological characterization of radioactive materials

Toxic elements, organic ligands, TOC, anions, cations

Radionuclides determined after radiochemistry (A~0.1Bq.g^{-1})

^{3}H, ^{14}C, ^{36}Cl, ^{55}Fe, ^{59}Ni, ^{63}Ni, ^{90}Sr, ^{93}Mo, ^{93}Zr, ^{93m}Nb, ^{94}Nb, ^{108m}Ag, ^{121m}Sn, ^{129}I, ^{151}Sm, ^{241}Pu, $^{238 \text{ et } 240}$Pu, ^{239}Pu, ^{241}Am, ^{243}Am, ^{232}U, ^{234}U, ^{235}U, ^{238}U

Wipes, technological wastes (tissues, gloves), concretes, ion exchange resins embedded in organic polymers, metals, muds, sludges, oils…







CHARACTERIZATION OF LOW AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTES

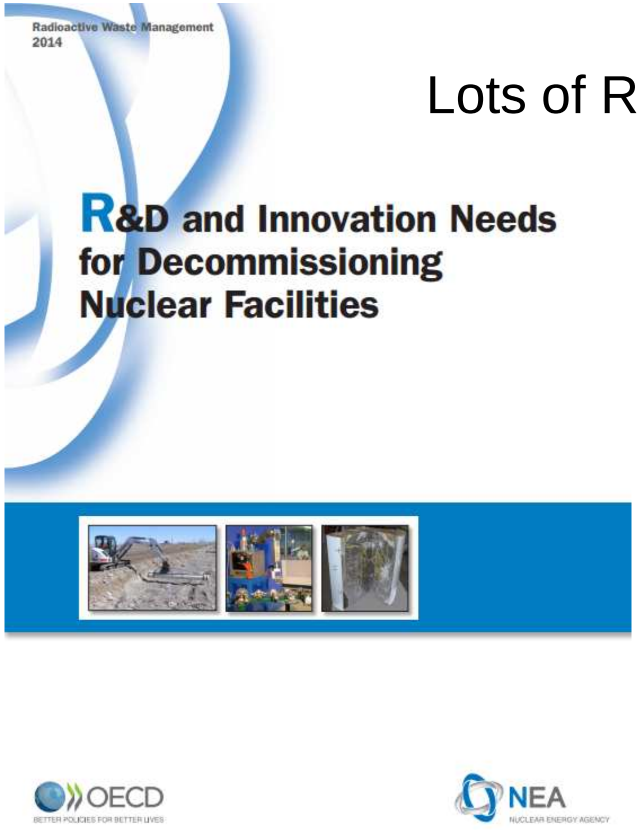
⇨ Main Radionuclides that must be investigated in priority

- Easy to measure:
  - gamma emitters
- Difficult to measure
  - Alpha emitters
  - Beta emitters
    - H-3
    - C-14
    - Cl-36
    - Sr-90

CHARACTERIZATION IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR D&D PROJECTS

Destructive techniques need less than 1 g of sample for digestion process

Lots of Radwastes must be characterized



Innovation is required for in situ techniques, for techniques allowing a better sampling process

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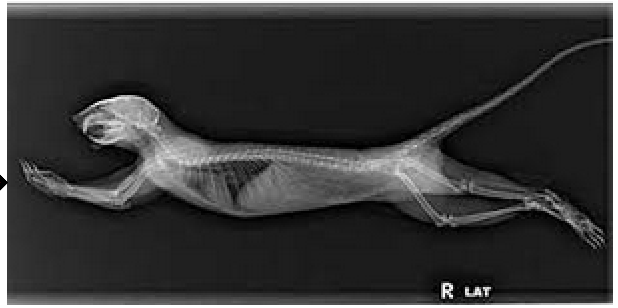
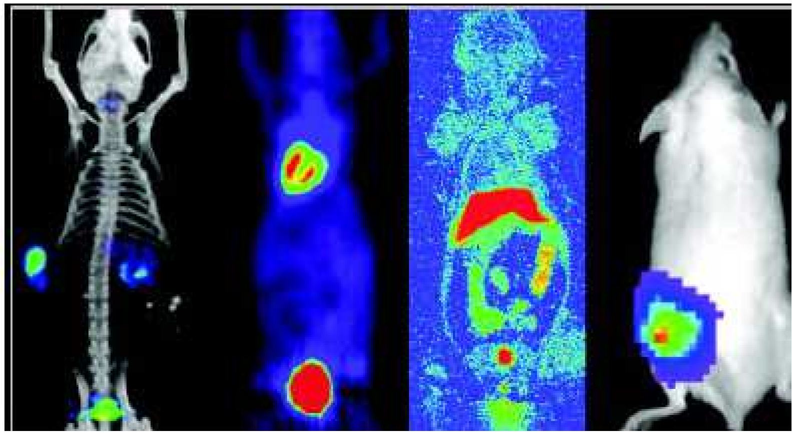
Radiography

Source



Detector

Autoradiography



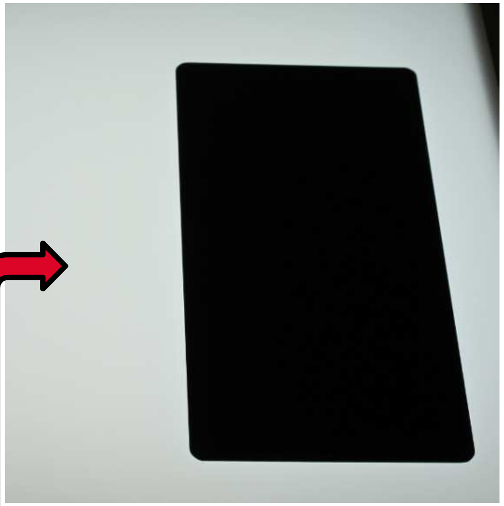
Detector

Interests of biologists: H, C, S, … radionuclides difficult to measure

DA TECHNIQUE

Screens can be reused hundreds of times

(1) Screen initialization

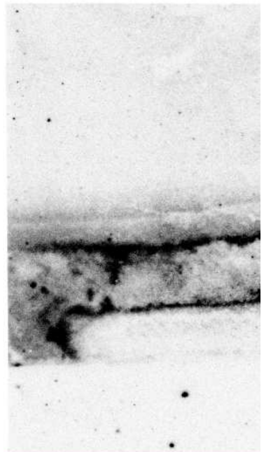


(2) Screen Deposit

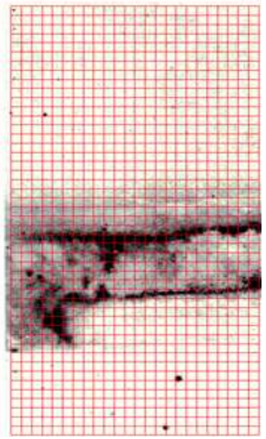
(3) Exposure Time

(4) Screen withdrawn

(5) Screen scan

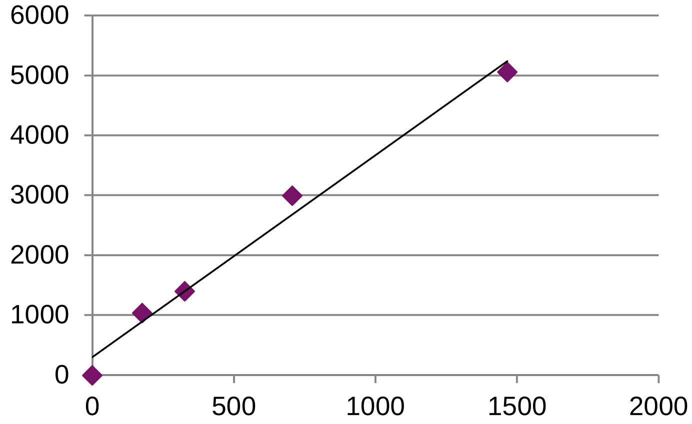


(6) Calculations



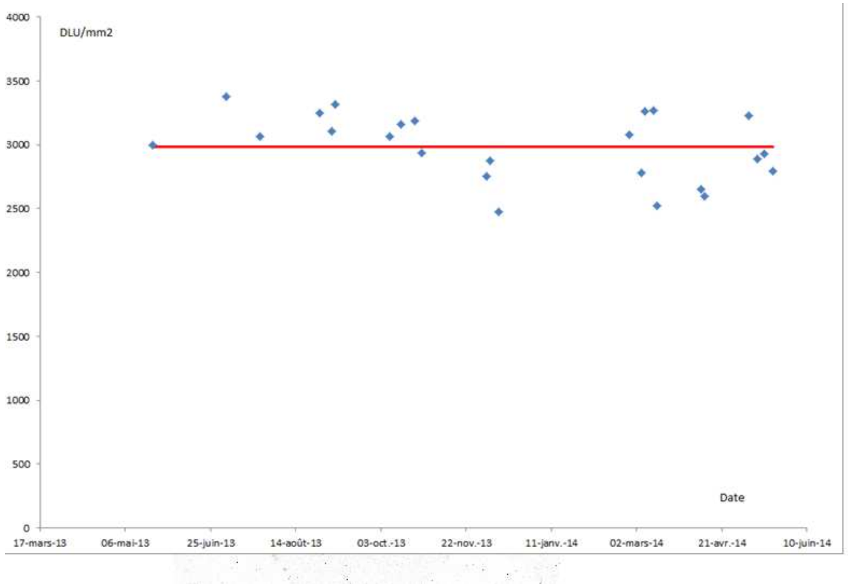
DA TECHNIQUE

- Semi quantitative values are achievable.



- Repeatability corresponds only to a few percent

Same H-3 analysis



+- 10%

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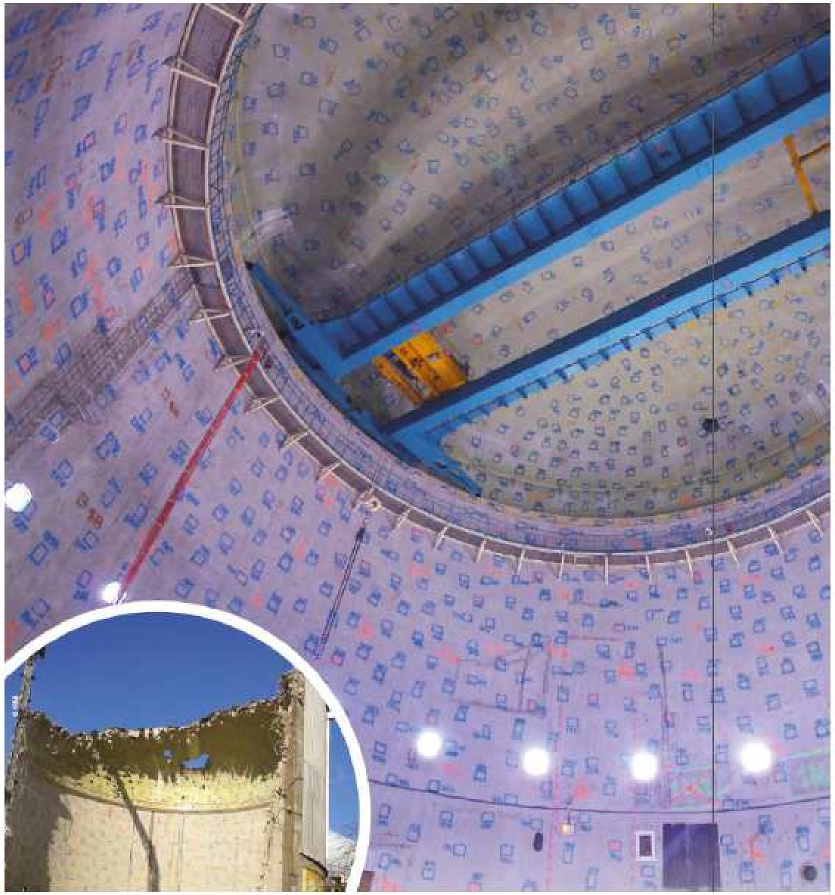
SAMPLING FOR FINAL CONTROL TO ASSESS THE CLEARANCE LEVEL

Decommissioning requires characterization at very low level. Requirement of in situ technique to improve sampling process. 1 g sample needed for destructive analysis.

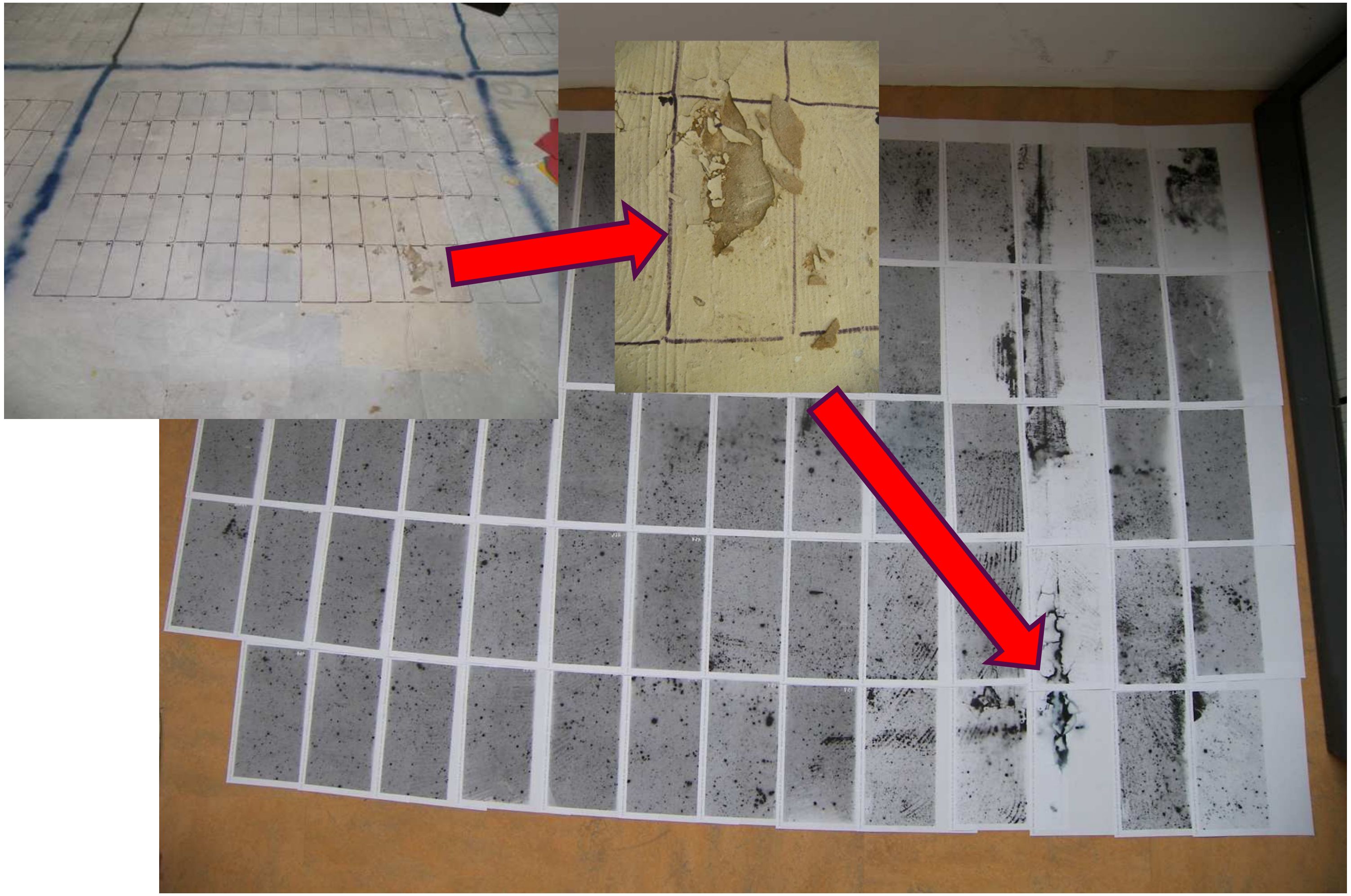
Decommissioning and dismantling



Mélusine, Grenoble

Sampling process on floor

A grid corresponding to 70 screens = 5 m^2



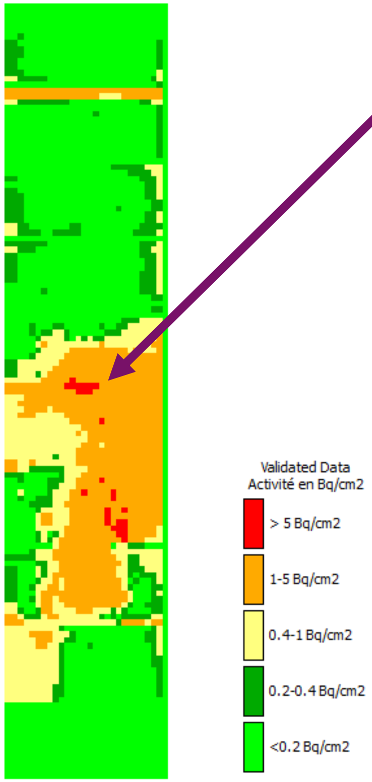
Radioactivity image, here C-14 Localisation of the sample for destructive analysis is clear

Autoradiography with raw images

OTHER EXAMPLE FOR URANIUM MEASUREMENTS

Screen on surface

1.8 m

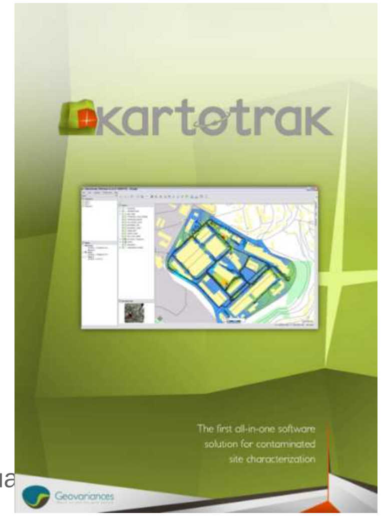


0.3 m

« Hot » spots clearly appears

Maximum activity found around 6 Bq/cm^2

Contamination shape is also an important parameter for stakeholders.



OTHER EXAMPLE FOR TRITIUM SAMPLING

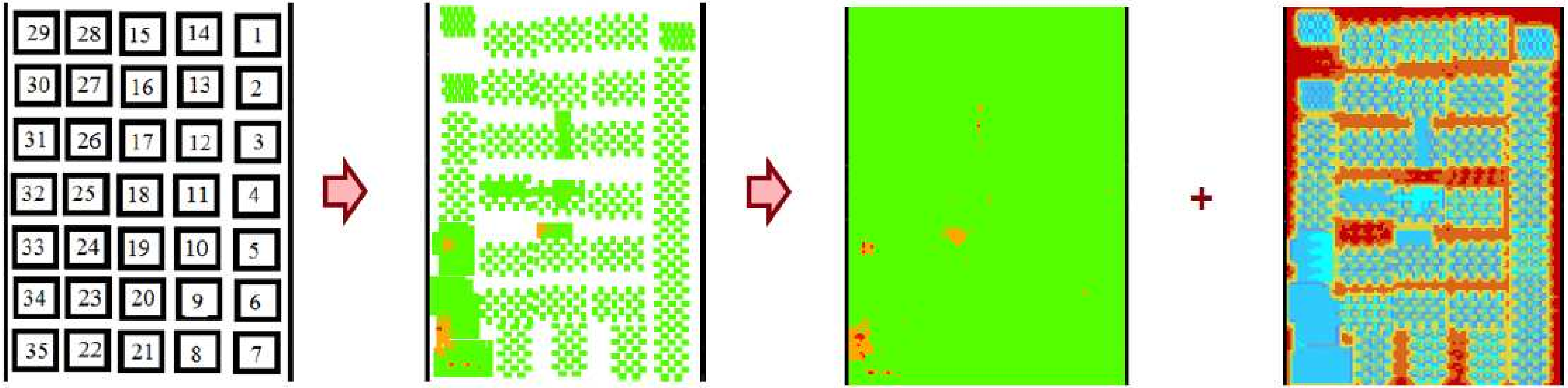
Current development: geostatistical approach

Current investigation rate:
2 weeks / 100 m²

Conclusion:

Contamination accurate location

Representative and limited sampling enabling



Zoning | Effective mapping | Geostatistical mapping | Variance plot

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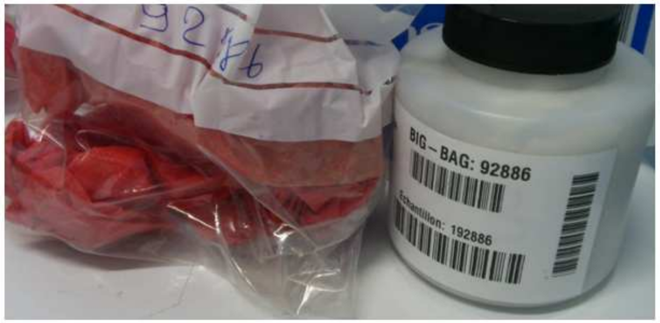
SAMPLING PROBLEMS FOR RADIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

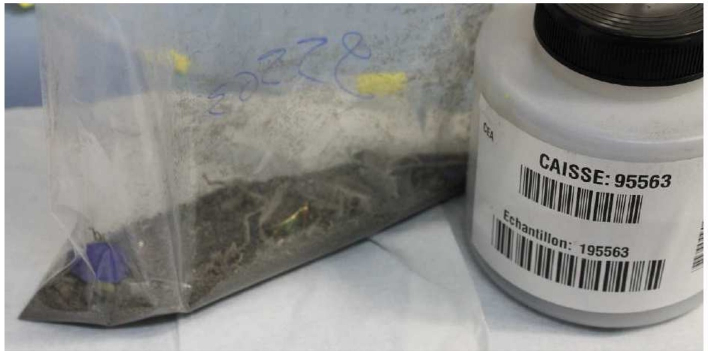
Caisse 95430

Echantillon 92886



Caisse 95434

Echantillon 95563



SAC 2 95485

How to collect 1g or even less?

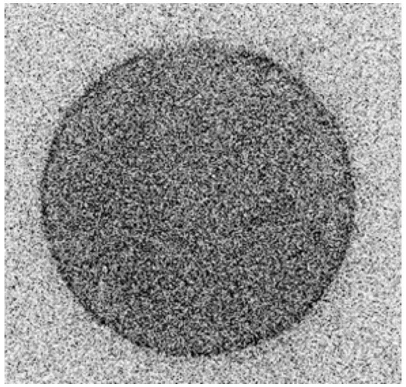
EXAMPLE OF HOME MADE STANDARDS

Preparation of homemade standards for beta analysis: CONCRETES

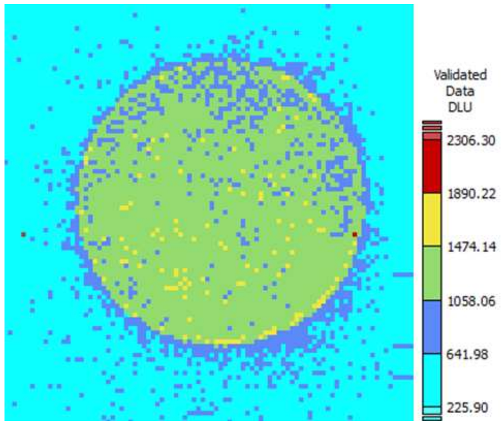
Concrete spiked at the beginning of the preparation of the cement

Can be spiked with numerous radionuclides H-3, C-14, Gamma emitters…)

Homogeneity on concrete surface (here H-3 and C-14)



Raw signal

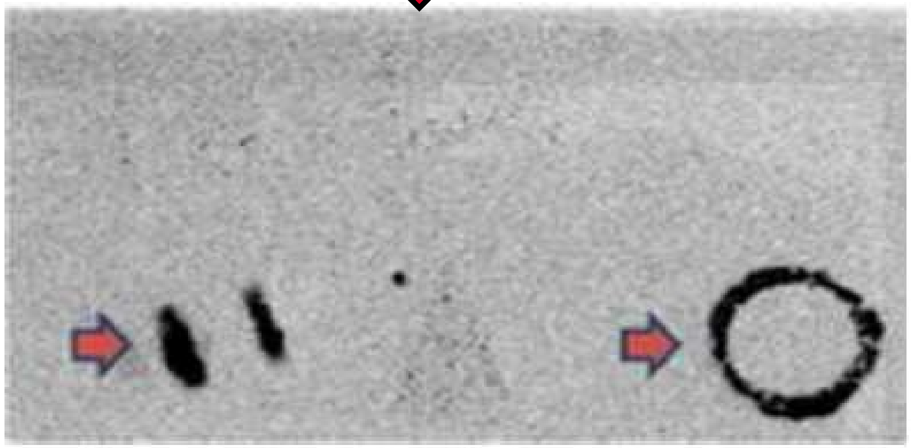


Numerical treatment to evaluate the homogeneity by digital autoradiography

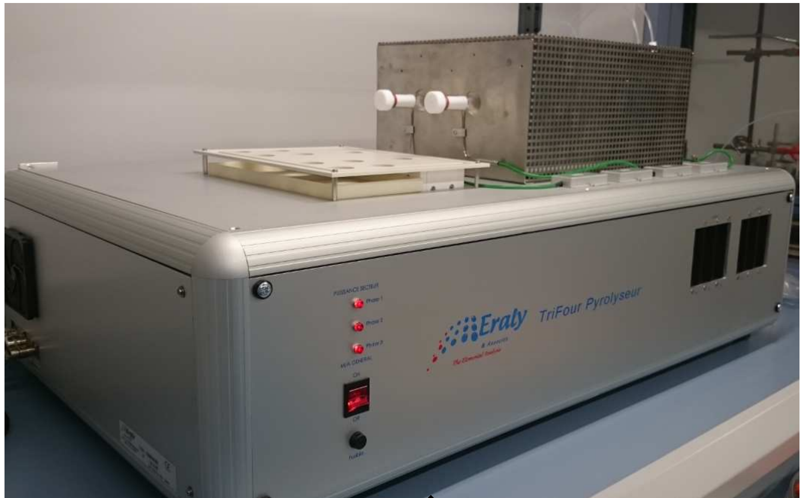
EXAMPLE OF TRITIATED WASTES

Sampling process for tritiated wastes

Autoradiography



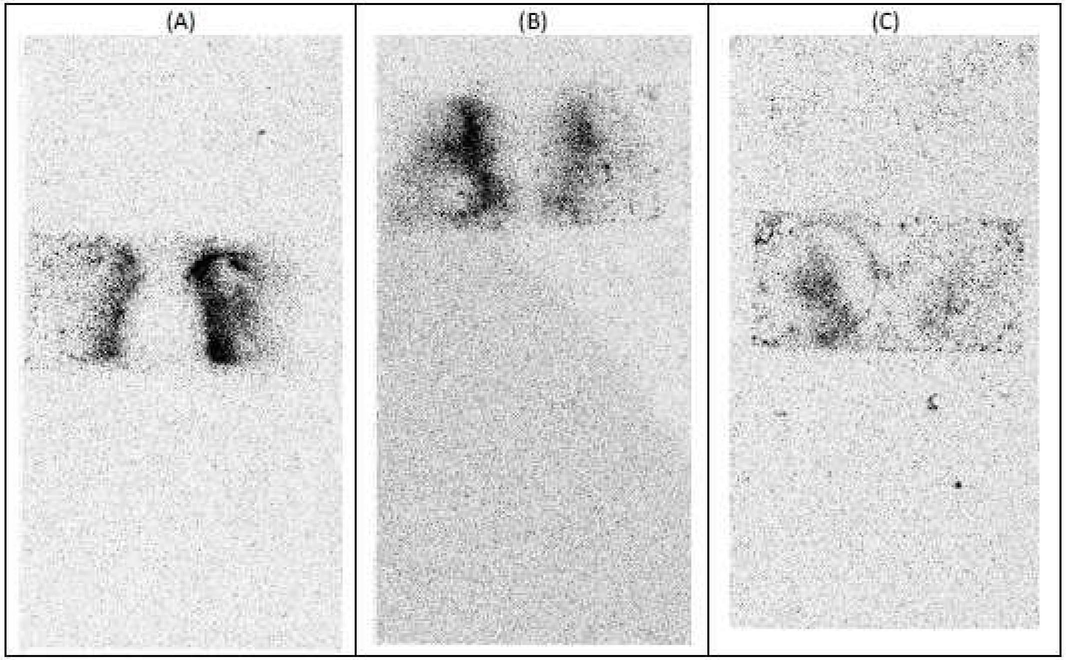
Destructive measurement of H-3 is done by pyrolysis followed by Liquid Scintillation Counting (LSC)



Sample = 1 g

EXAMPLE OF WASTES CONTAINING URANIUM

Only 3 wipes among 7
contained Uranium.

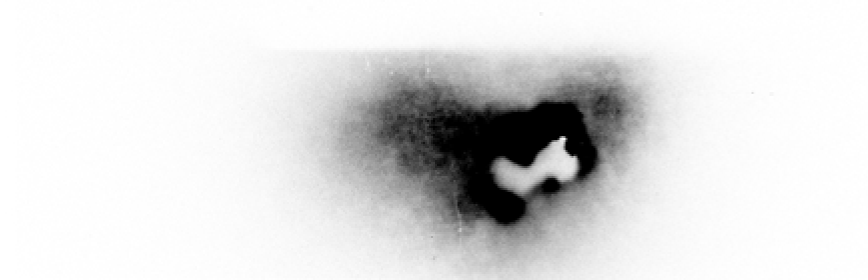


After studies with a destructive method: wipe digestion followed by alpha spectrometry and/or ICP-MS, detection limit was determined at **0.2 Bq/wipe** for Uranium (more sensitive than alpha spectroscopy).

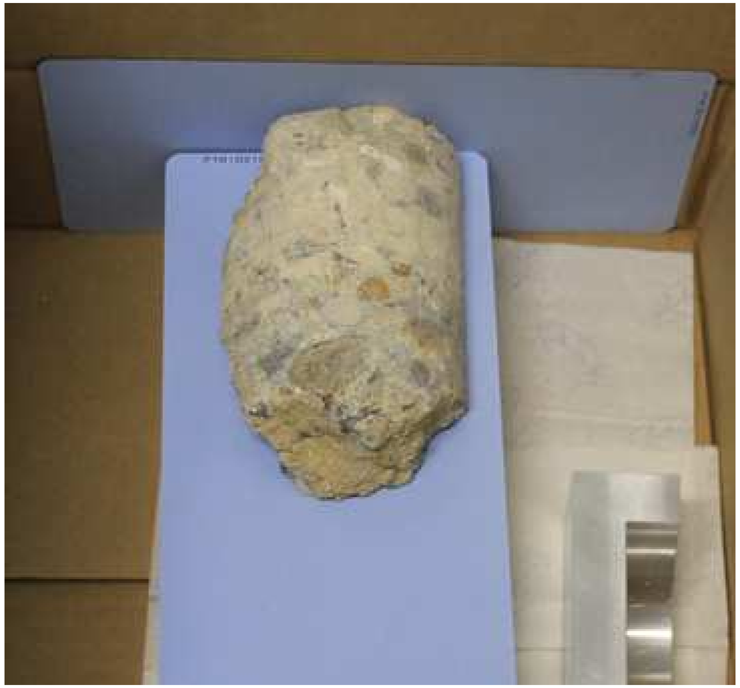
HOW TO COLLECT SAMPLES ON CORES

After surface analysis on D&D sites, determination of 3D contamination

Core made of concrete containing C-14



Activity on surface



Interesting sampling

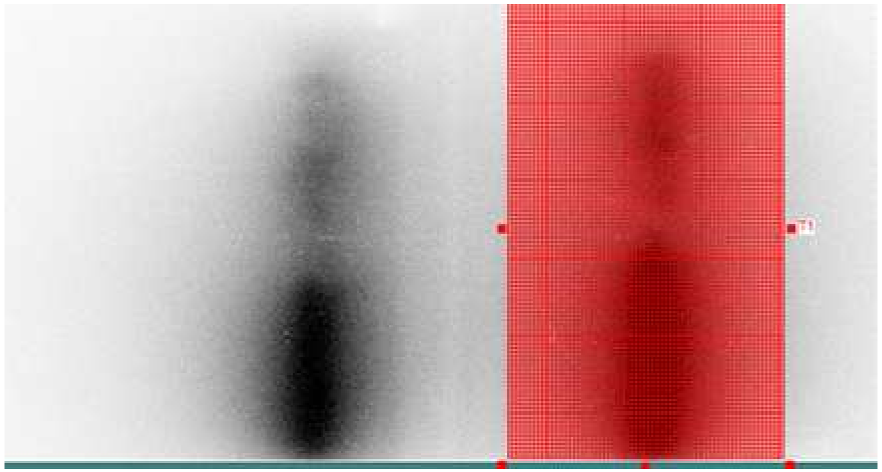
Activity in depth

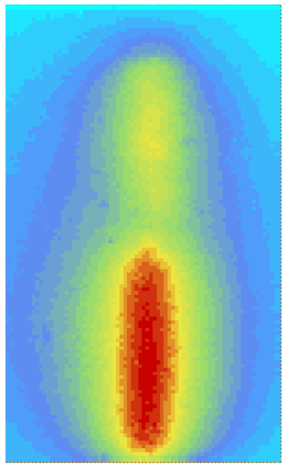
Image in real scale

HOW TO COLLECT SAMPLES ON CORES WITH HIGH AMOUNT OF RADIOACTIVITY ?

Study of alumina beads containing I-129 located inside a plastic tube

Plastic deposited on a film for **15 minutes**





DA as efficient solution for sampling process

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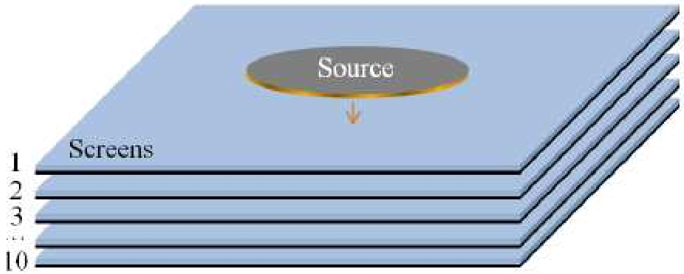
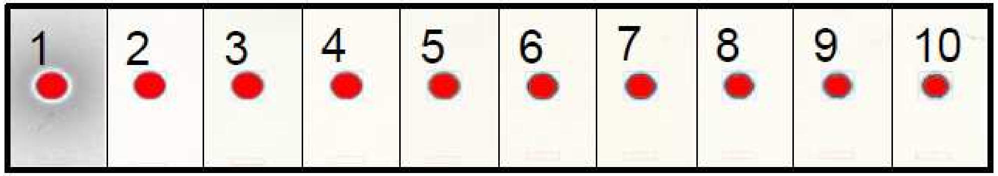
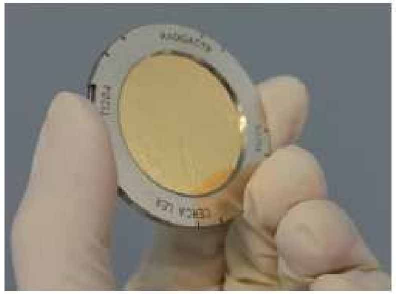
IMPROVEMENT OF SELECTIVITY

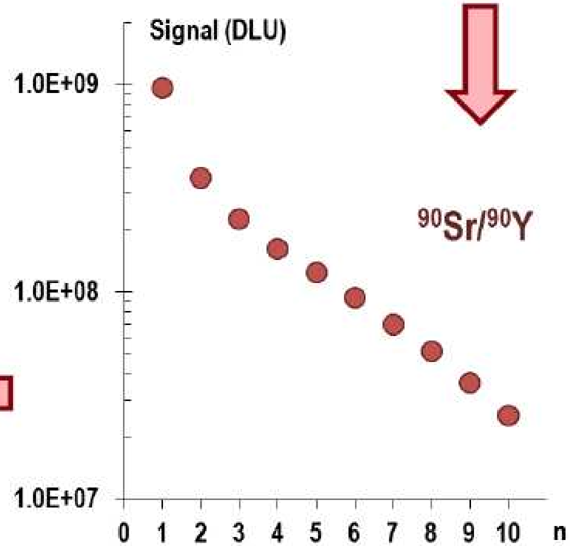
Screen stacking method (1/2)

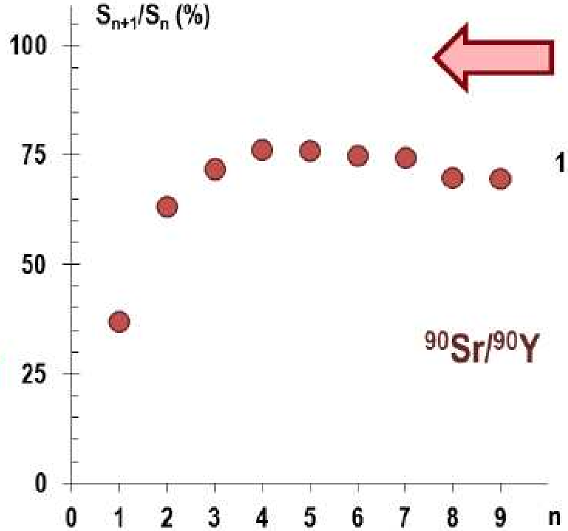


$^{90}Sr/^{90}Y$ sealed source









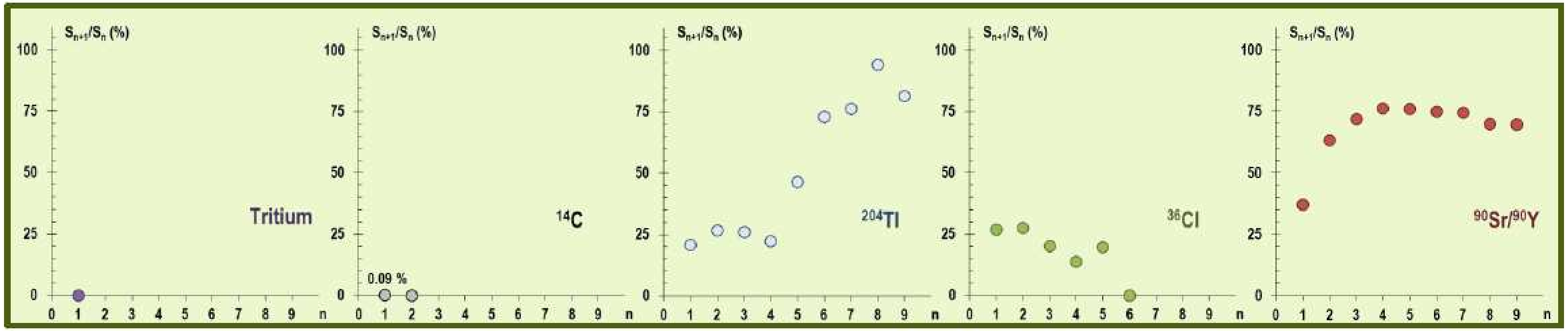
Intermediate precision

example of $^{90}Sr/^{90}Y$:
2 point sealed sources from LASE
5 sealed filtrates from LASE
1 point sealed source from INSTN
2 area sources from INSTN

S_2/S_1 = 33±6 %
S_3/S_2 = 59±6 %

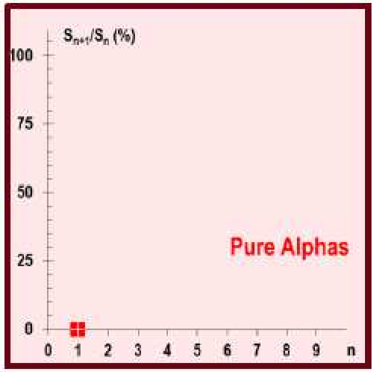
IMPROVEMENT OF SELECTIVITY

Screen stacking method (2/2)

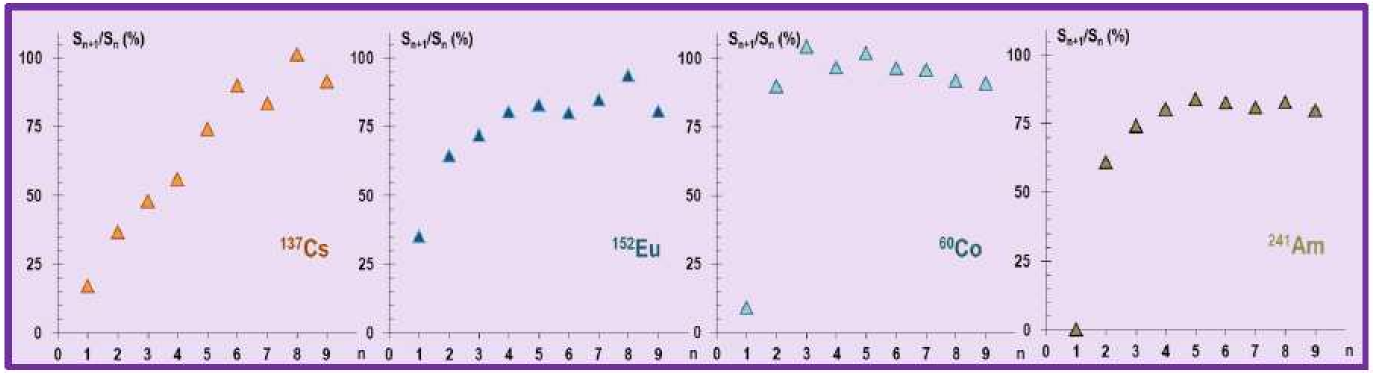


β

Radionuclides “signatures”



β+γ, α+X



α

NEW RESEARCHES ON CCD TECHNIQUES

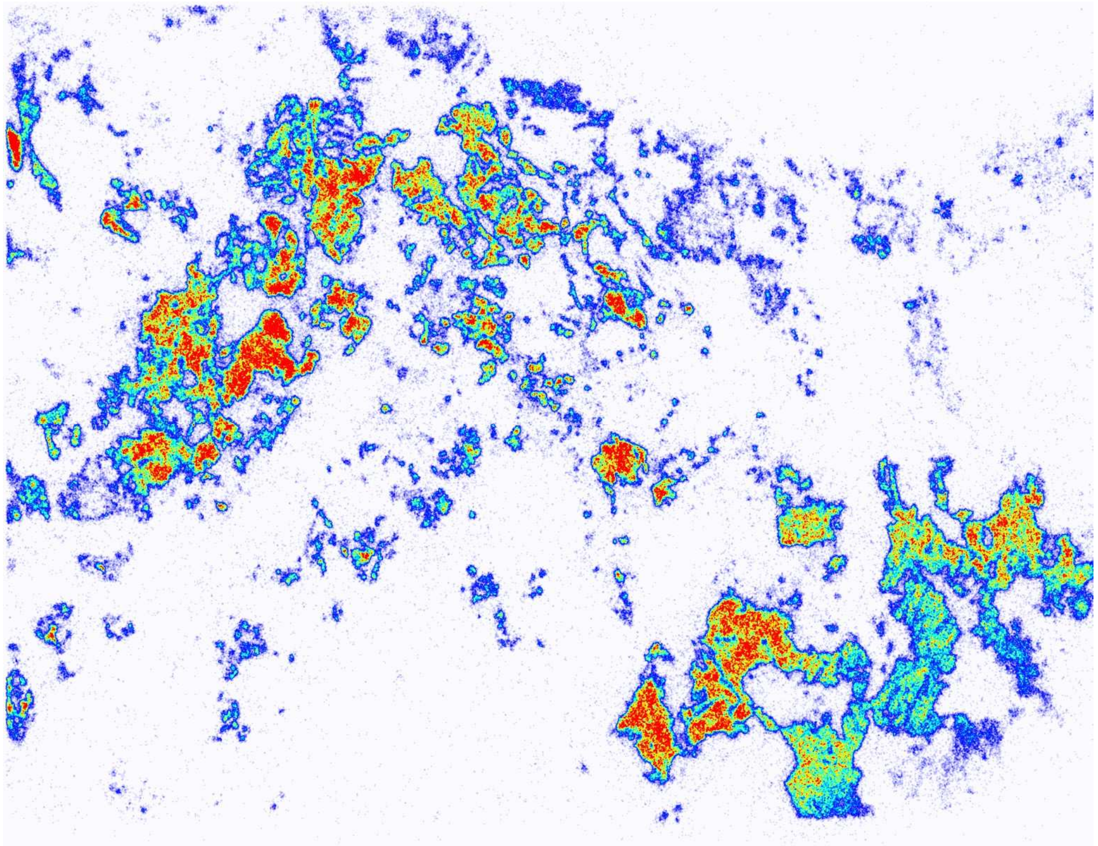
- Screen technique

  Very easy to use, lots of applications
  The information comes after the exposure time

- CCD development

  Technique coming from biological applications
  Main advantage: commercial systems already exist
  Detection is obtained simultaneoulsy

FIRST EXAMPLE



Trace amount of uranium: around 1 Bq/cm^2

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CONCLUSION 1

- Digital Autoradiography was used first because the technique is sensitive to difficult to measure radionuclides.

- Geostatistics methods can be very useful to interpret high amount of data and to provide extrapolated data.

- Autoradiography appears to be a very interesting technique for sampling processes.

CONCLUSION 2

- Different developments are currently in R&D for mapping applications, to improve the sensitivity, to try to find possibilities to improve the selectivity and to develop other devices

- The LASE laboratory participates to numerous intercomparison tests where no sampling problem is usually encountered however it is totally different for radiochemical analysis required for solid radwastes matrices.

Thank you for your attention

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