

Panel Session #87

Characterization & Survey for
Decommissioning and Waste Management



Geostatistics for Radiological Characterization and Sampling Optimization

Yvon DESNOYERS

More information:
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Collect

Analyse

Decide



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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...



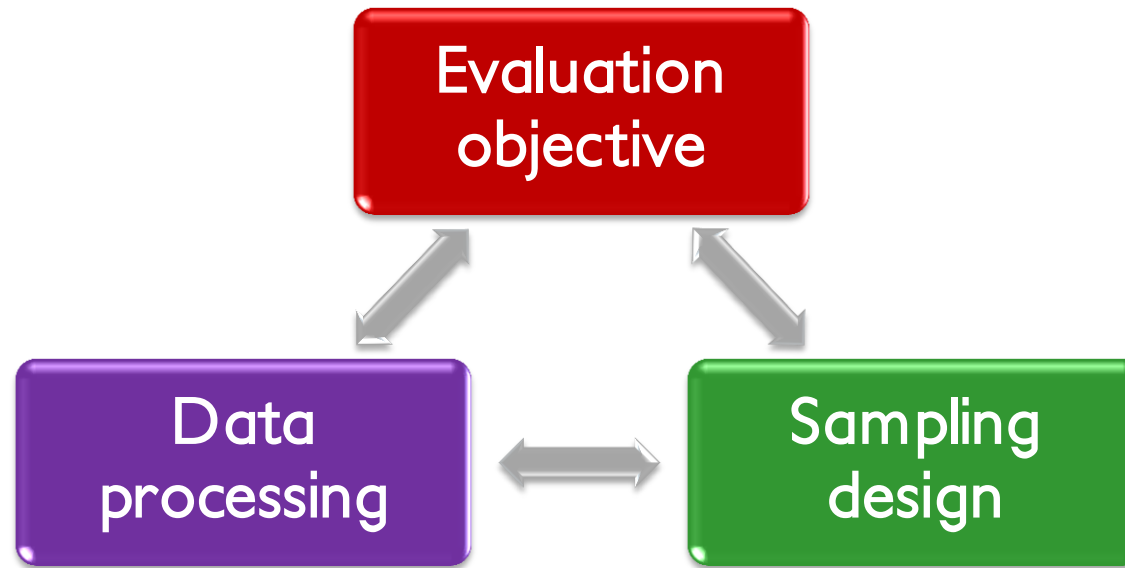
- Initial characterization: a key stage for D&D success

- “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



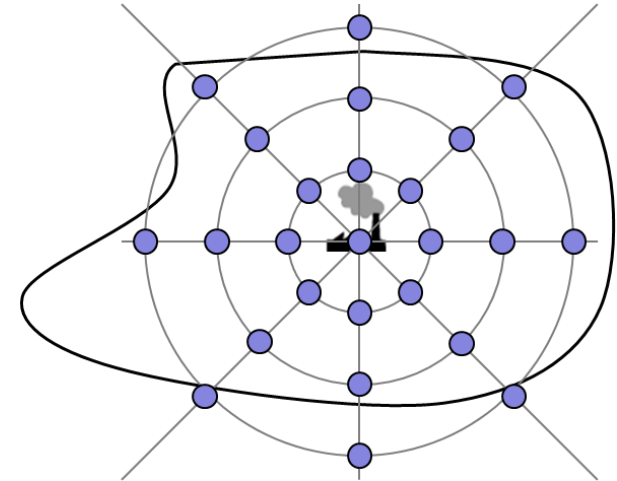
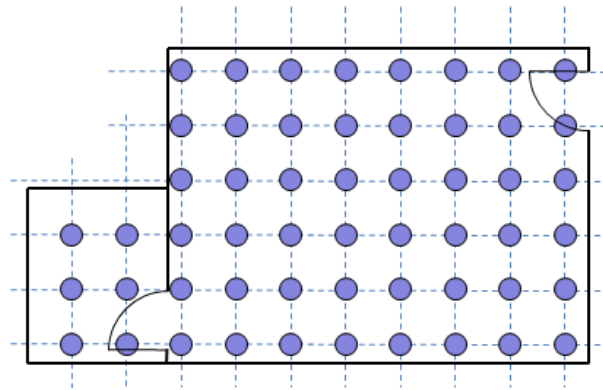
- A three legged stool: stability and simplicity
- If one leg is missing, the stool falls
- A stable position but uncomfortable



Reminder about Sampling Designs

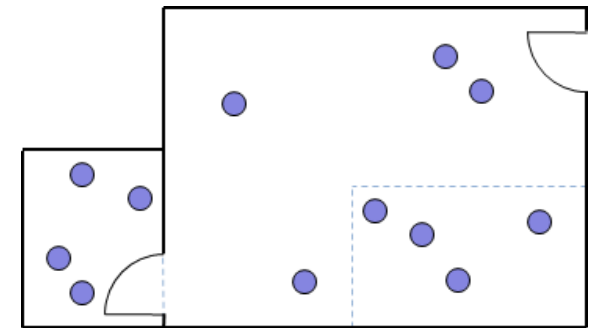
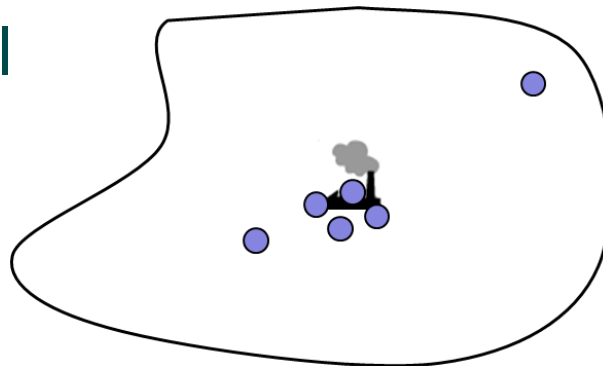
- Two main categories

- 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

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

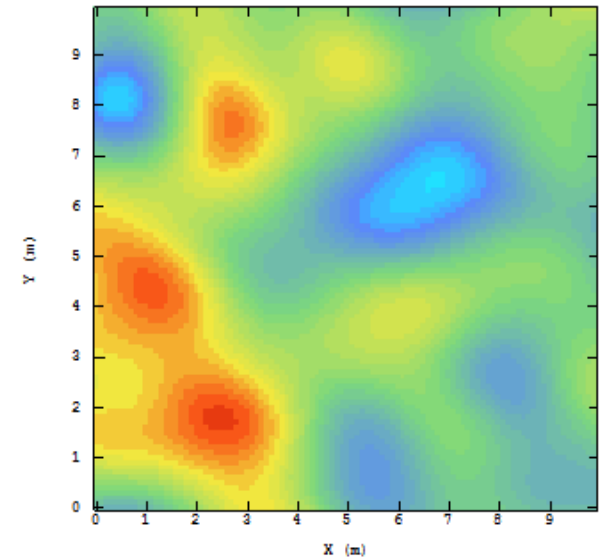
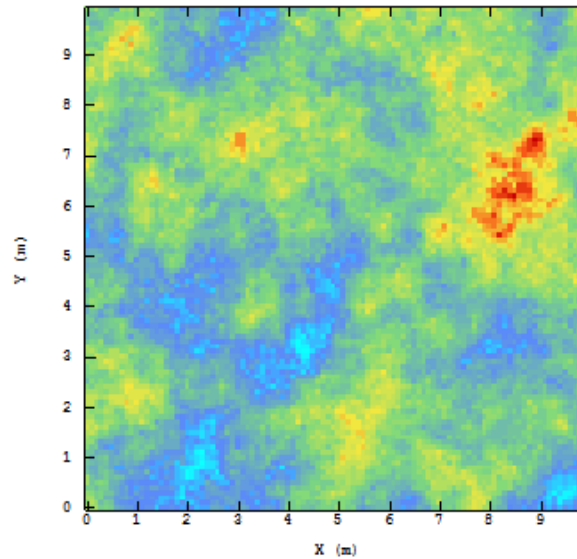
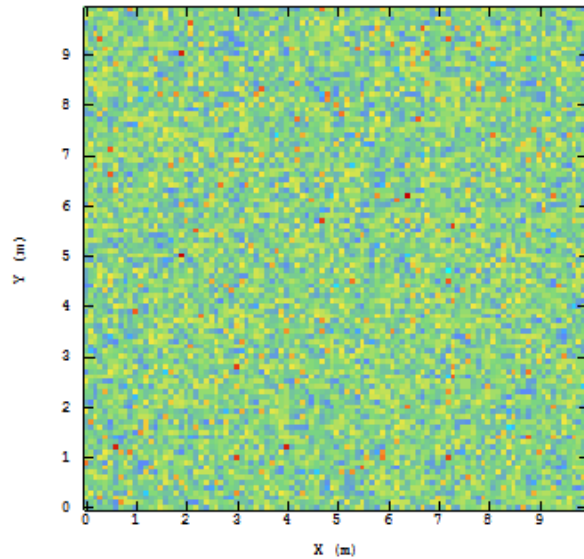
- The way the variogram increases with distance is linked to the phenomenon **spatial variability**

Experimental *Model*

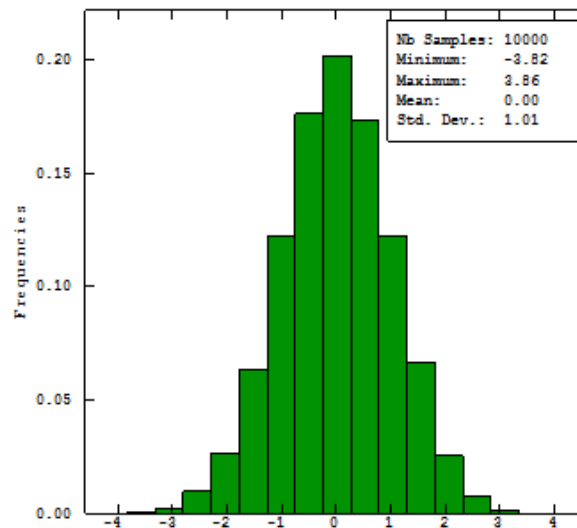
*Spatial structure analysis:
experimental variogram
and its modelling*



Three spatial structures



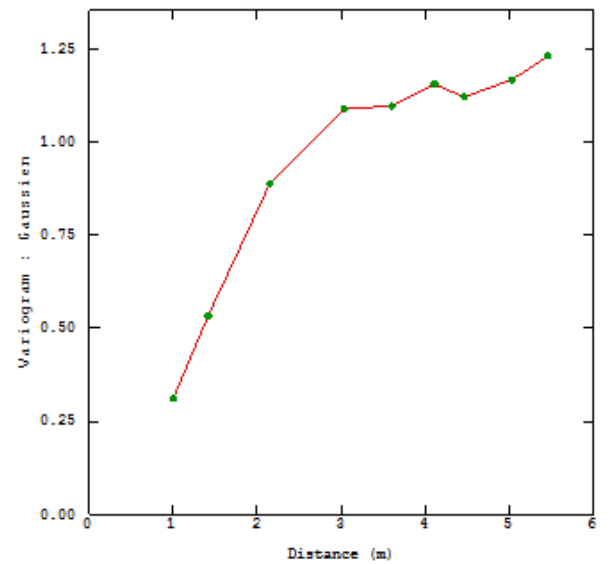
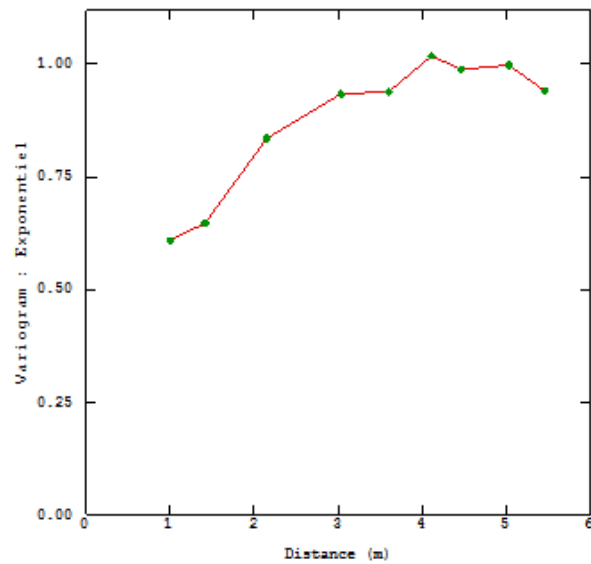
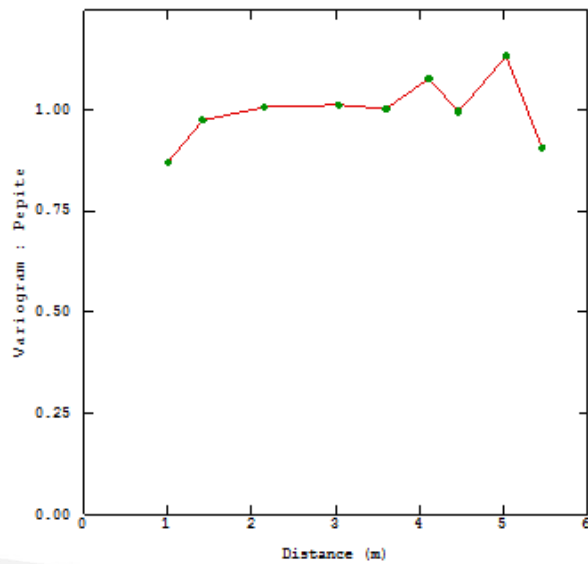
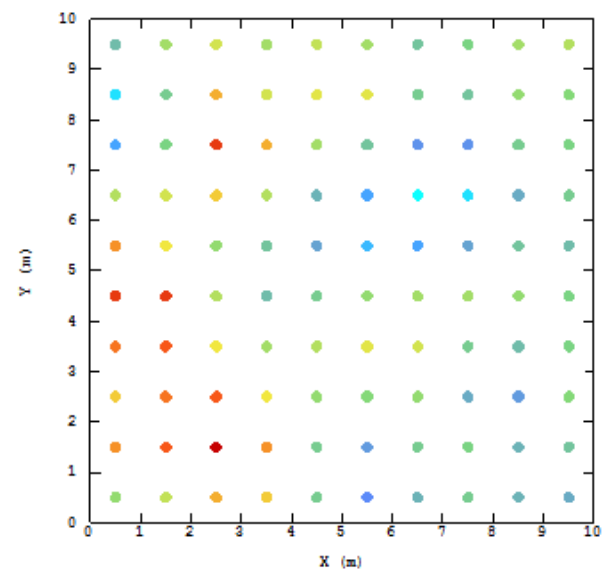
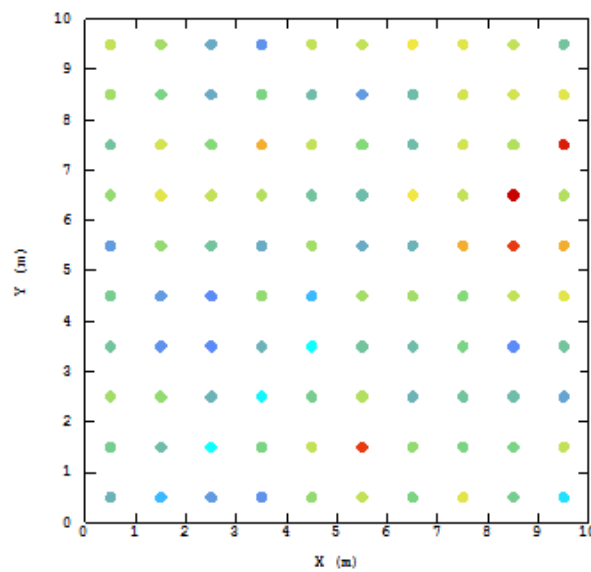
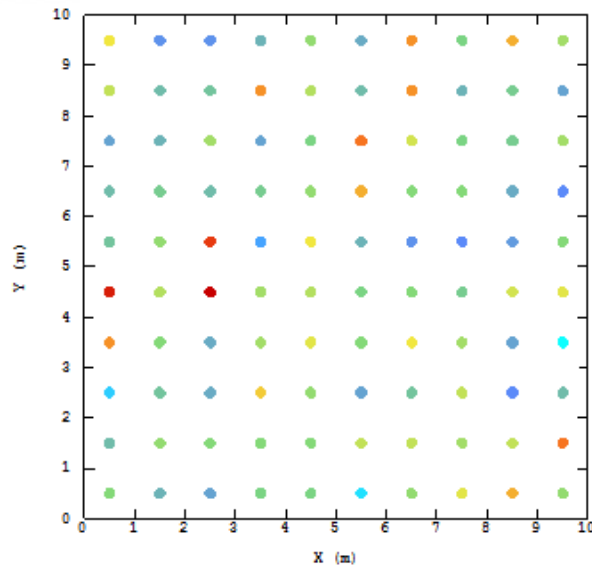
- Three spatial representations of the same statistical distribution



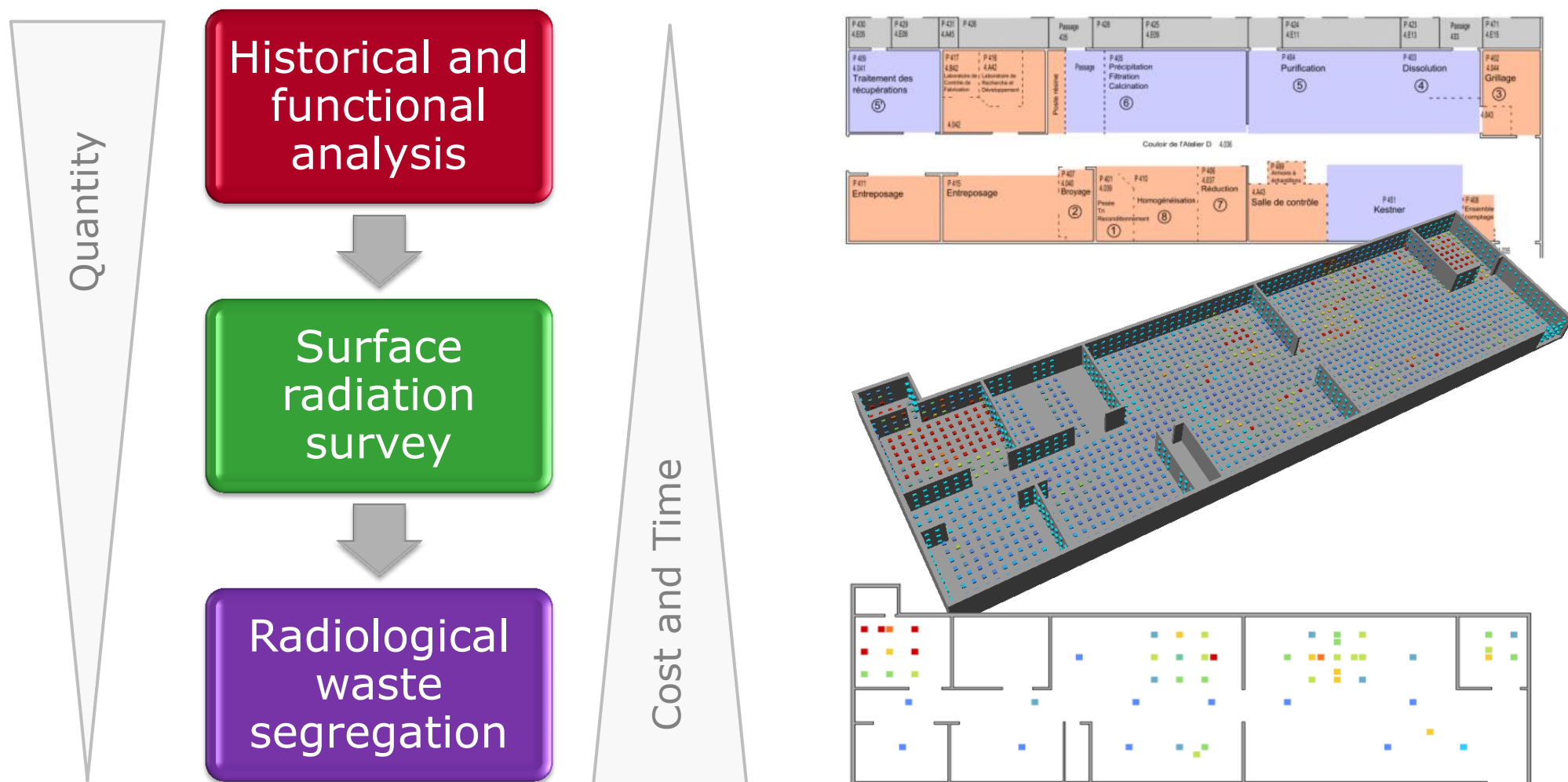
- Characterization of the spatial structures thanks to a regular sampling grid



Three spatial structures

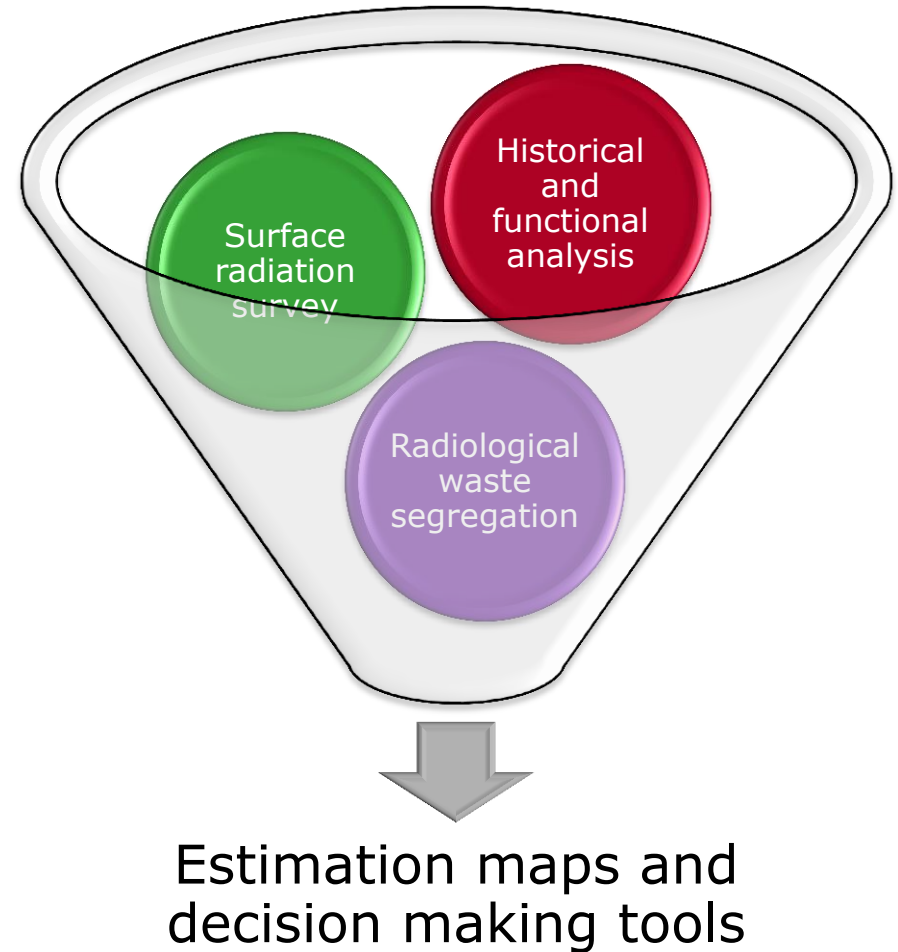


Characterization Methodology



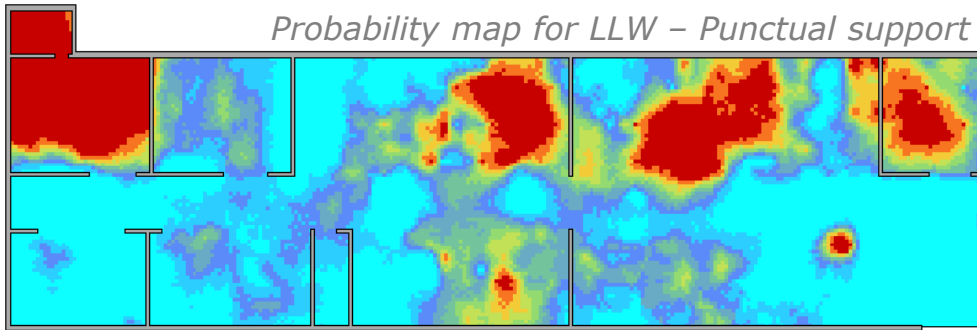
Data Analysis & Modeling

- 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)

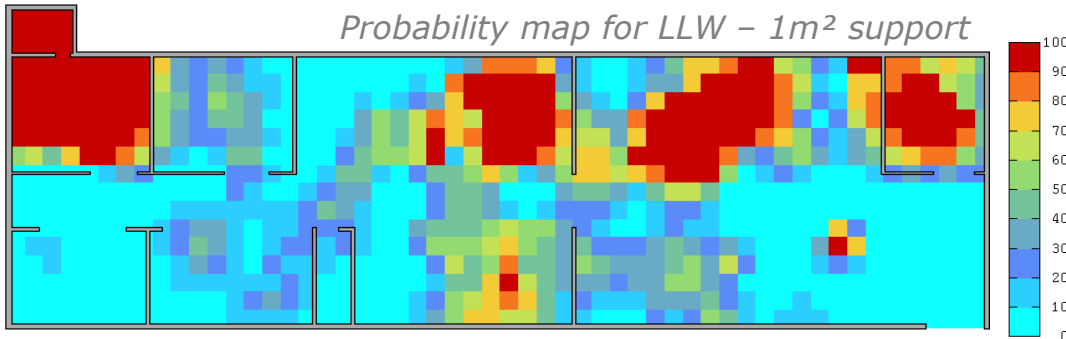


Risk Analysis & Estimation Support

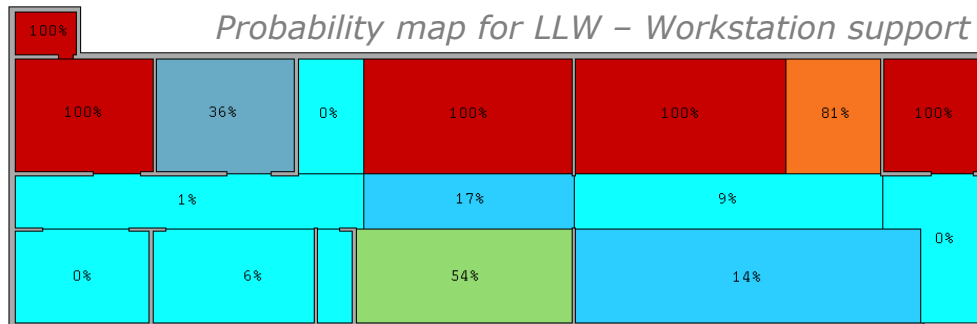
Probability map for LLW – Punctual support



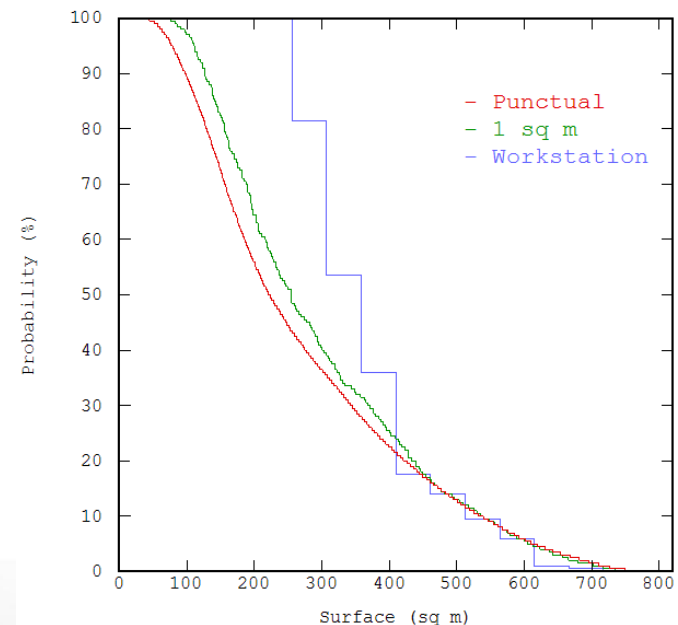
Probability map for LLW – 1m² support



Probability map for LLW – Workstation support

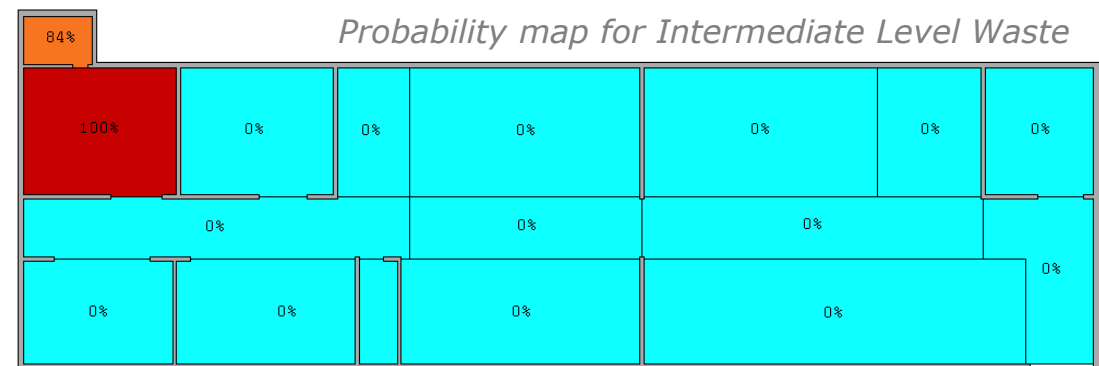
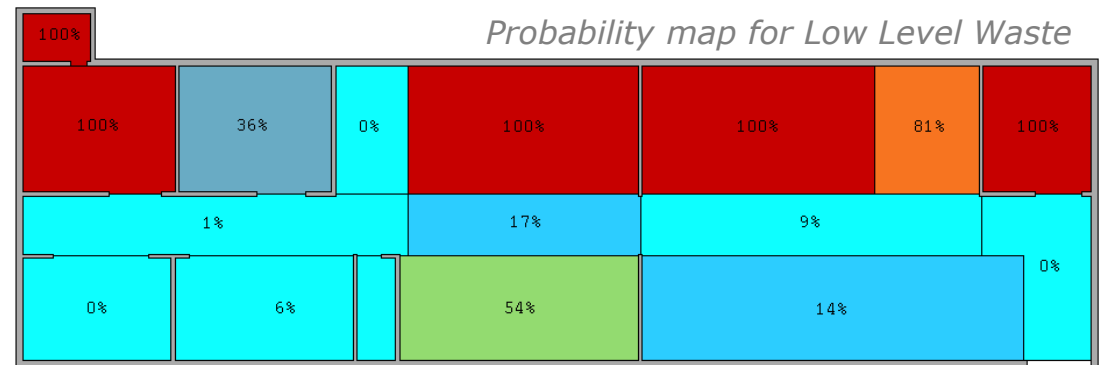
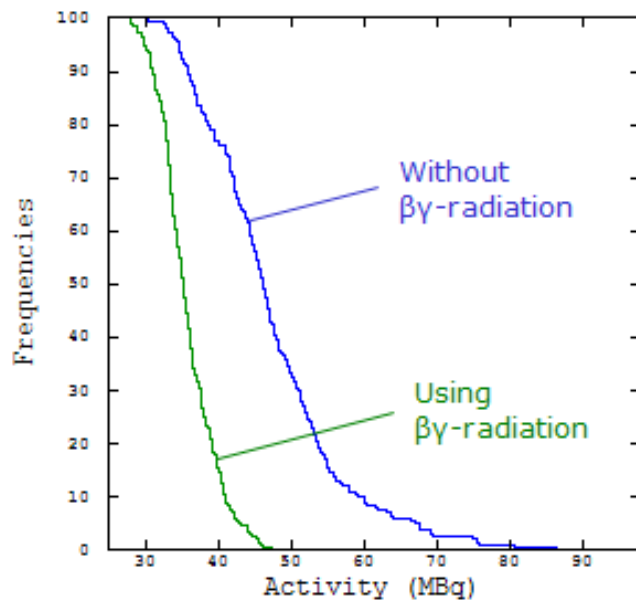


- Taking the decision support into account:
 - Punctual → Hot spots
 - Block → Waste category
- Impact on categorisation surfaces (averaging)



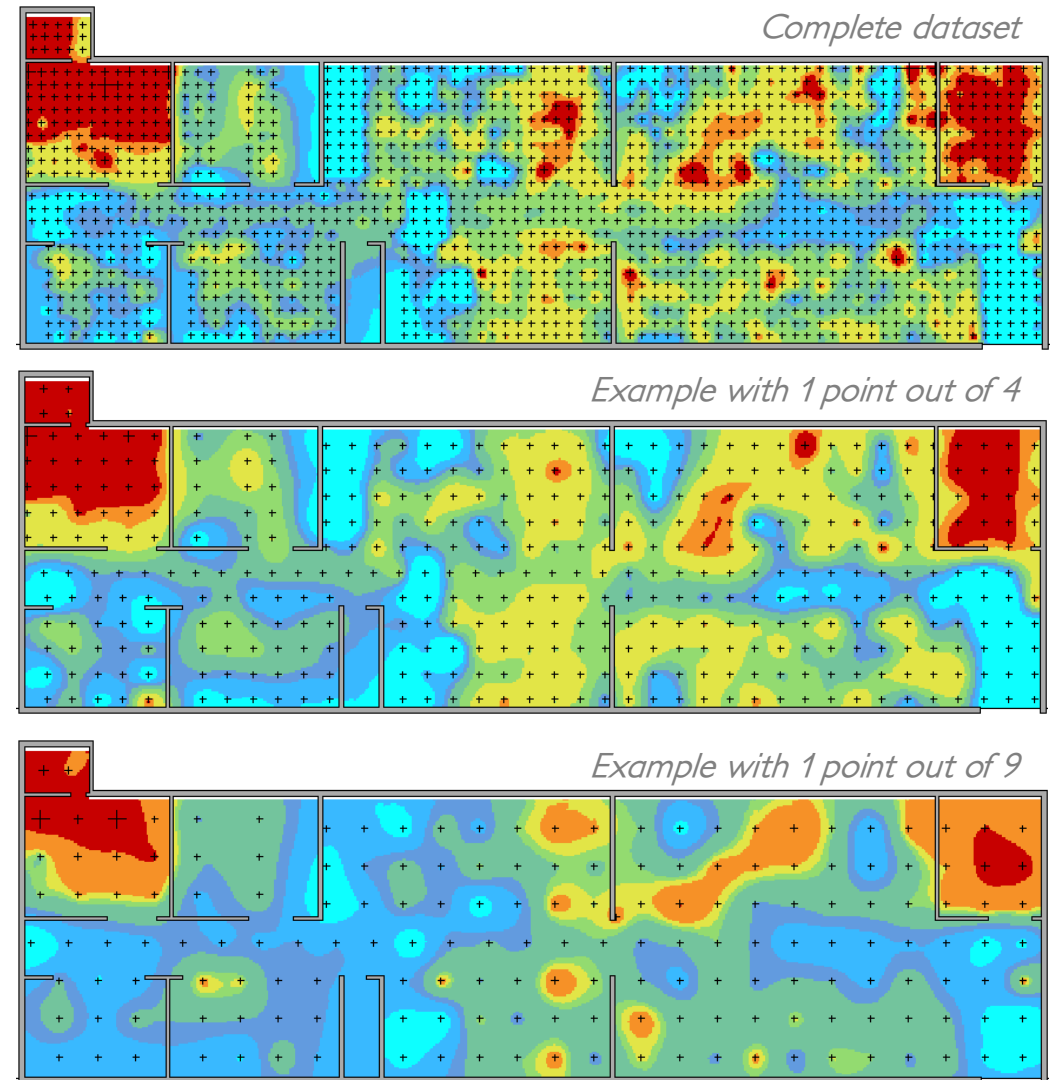
Radiological Categorization

- 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

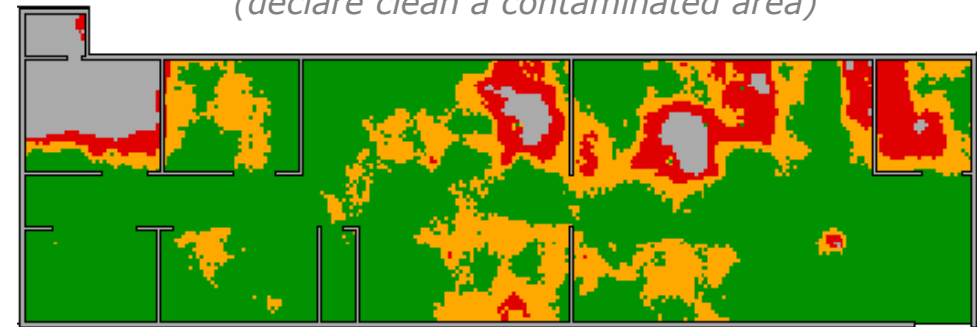
- Impact of the initial mesh on the estimation maps:
 - 0.66m, 1.3m, 2.0m
- What is your objective?
 - Hot spots
 - Average dose rate
 - Waste zoning
 - ...



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)

Map of the false negative risk
(declare clean a contaminated area)

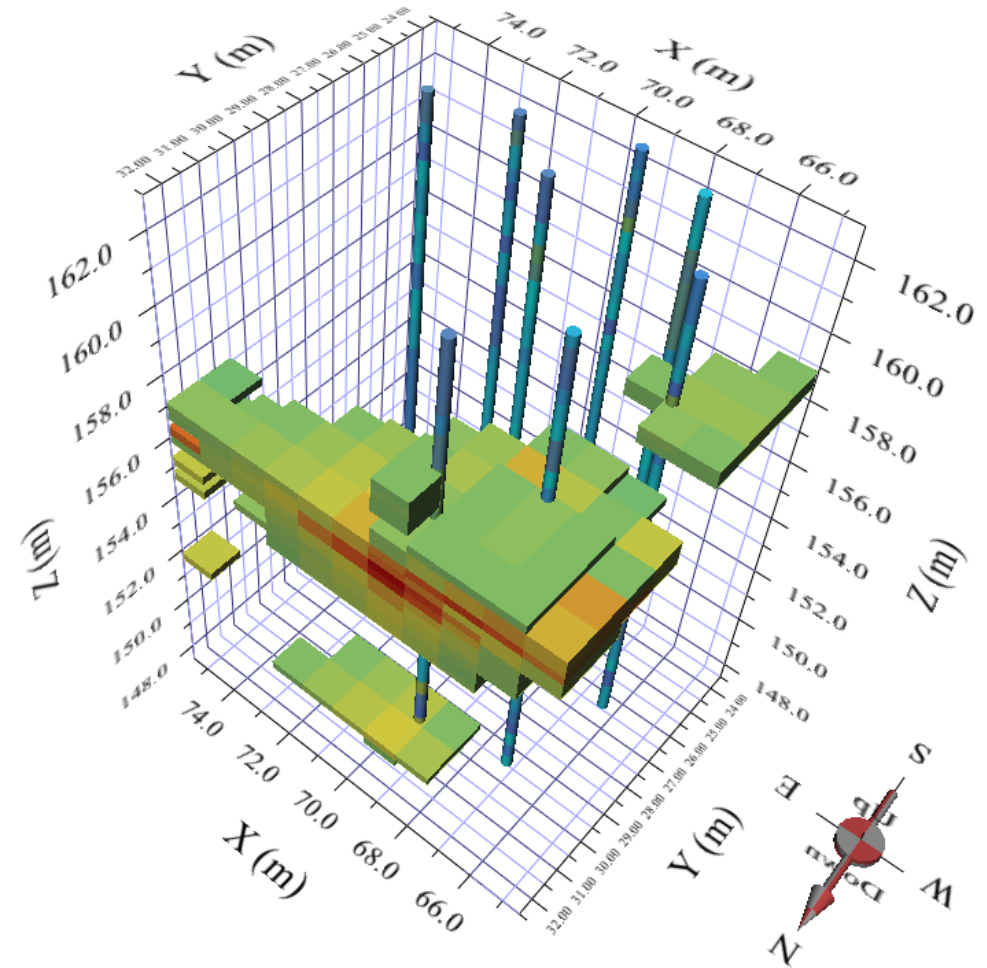
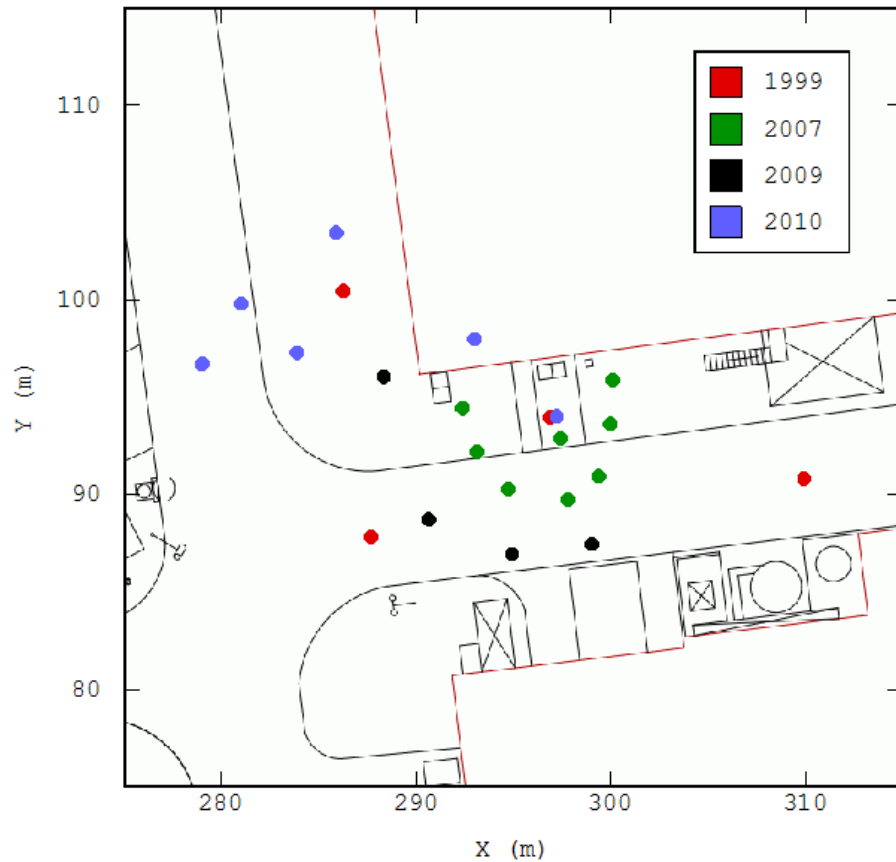


- Low risk
- Intermediate risk
- High risk
- Declared above the threshold



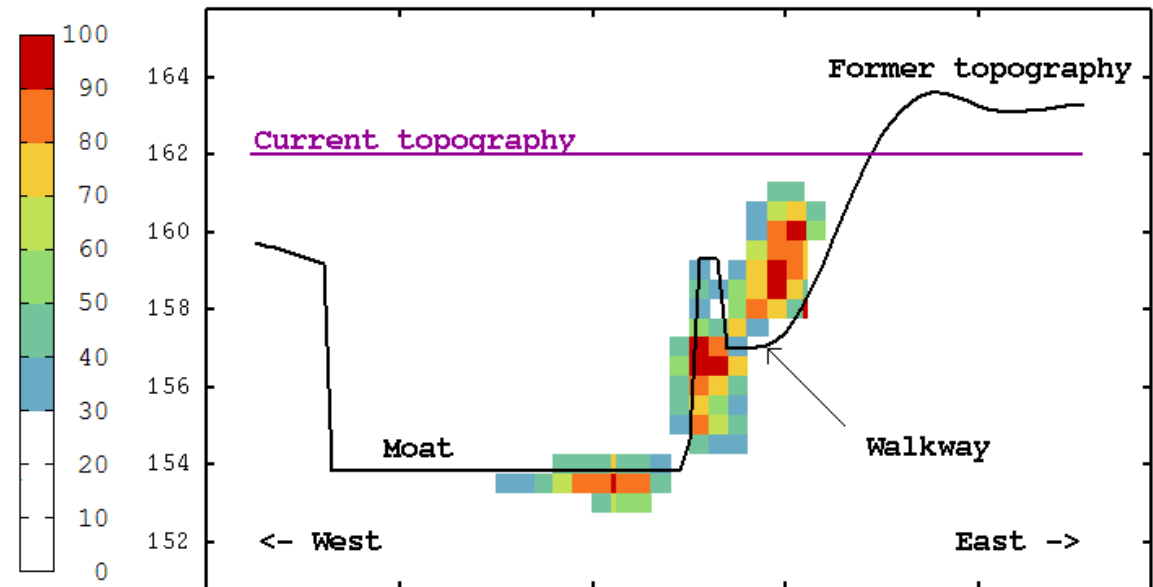
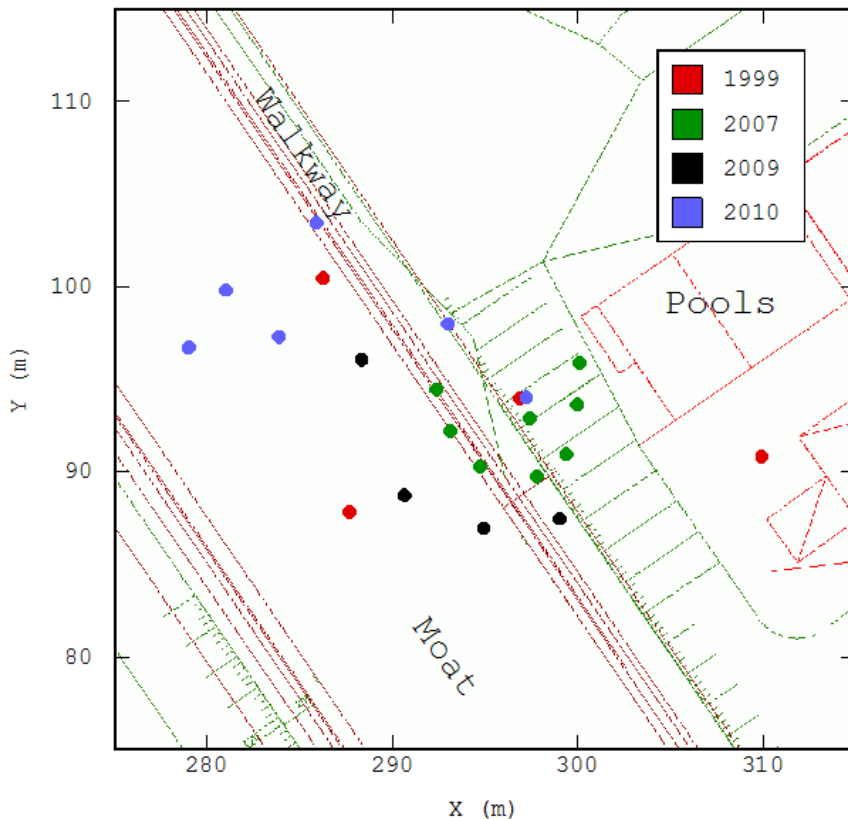
A Deep Contamination Example

- First data analysis (in 2007)
- 4 drilling campaigns

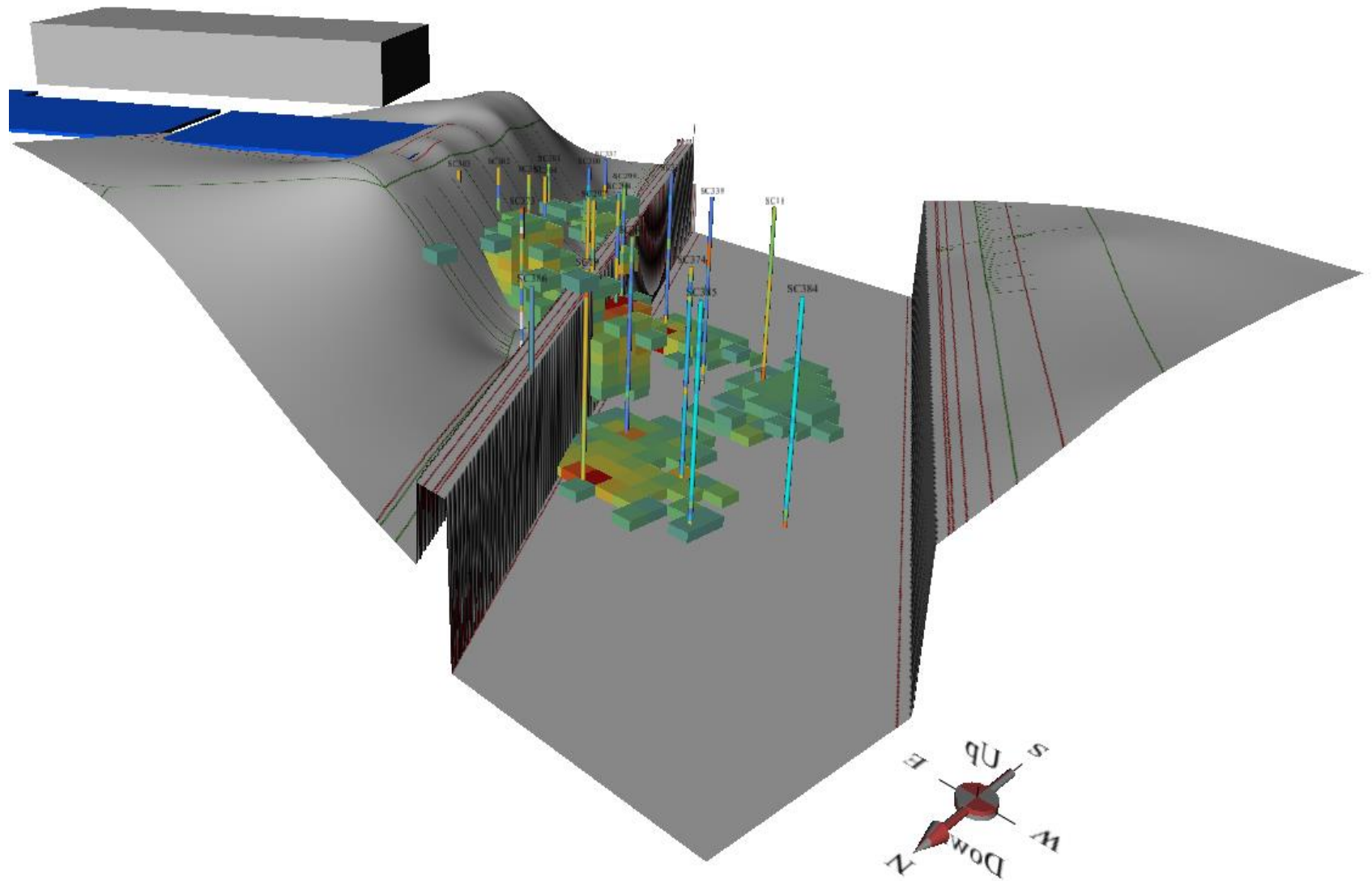


Integration of Historical Information

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



3D Representation




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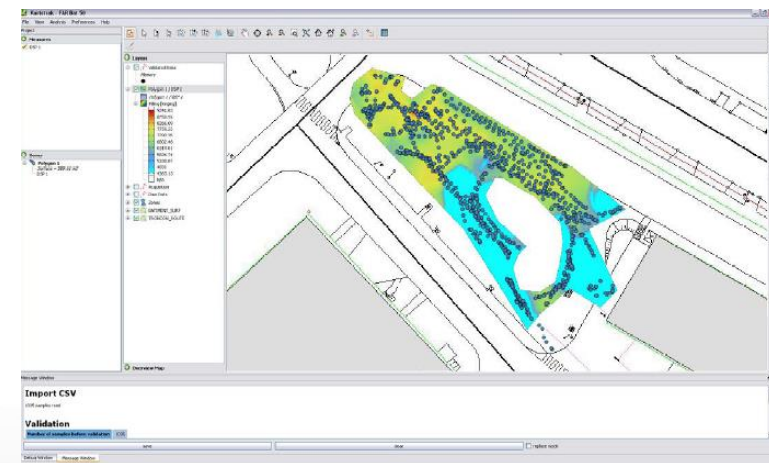
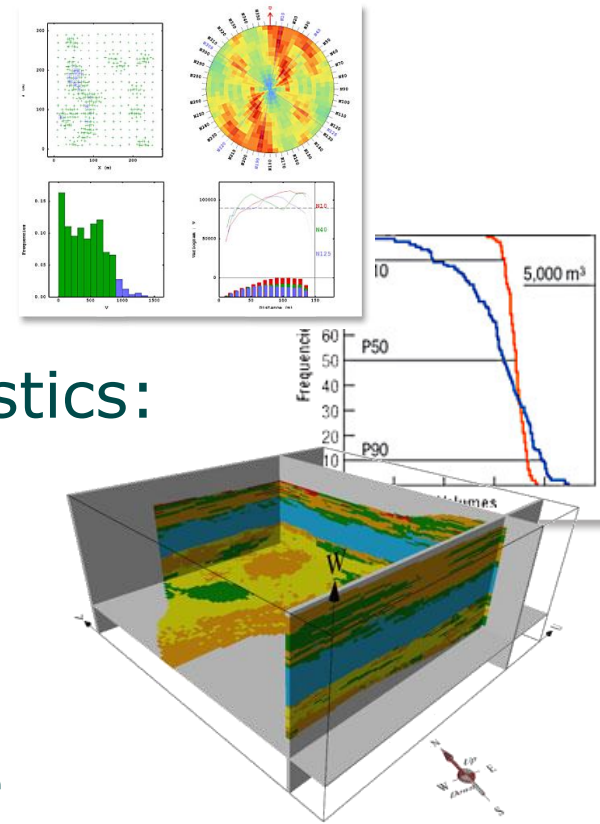
Added Value of Geostatistics

- Explore and value 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
-  **kartotrak** 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)



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