





AREVA solutions for Fukushima clean-up

*Journée SFRP “Fukushima : 4 ans après”
11 mars 2015 – Paris*

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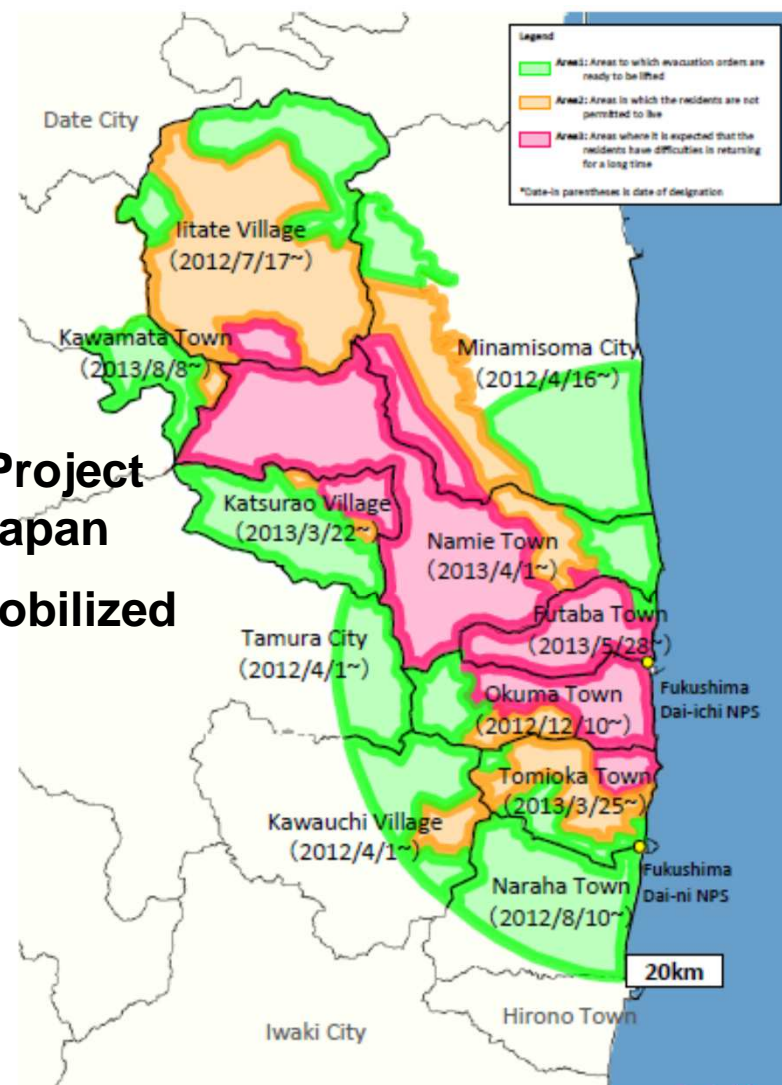


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AREVA is present since March 11th

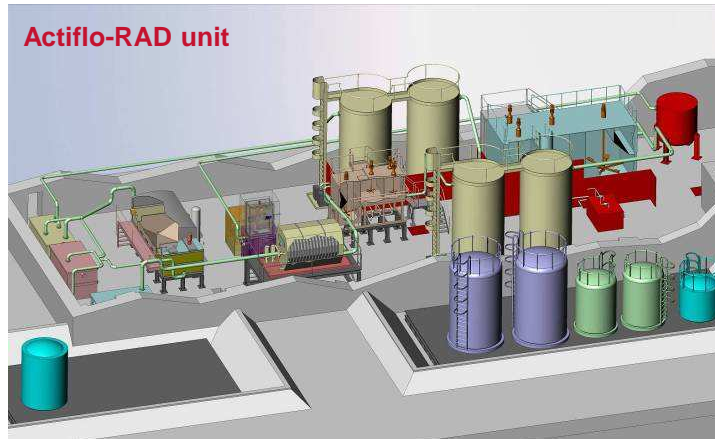
- ▶ AREVA sent within one week an airplane with absorbers, Masks, Mobile Van & Radiation measuring devices
- ▶ A world-wide AREVA Team for Fukushima Project was identified in two weeks and staffed in Japan
- ▶ More than 20 AREVA Worldwide Experts mobilized with more than 200 people involved





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First emergency response: Actiflo-Rad: Water Treatment system delivered in 2 months!



- ▶ Co-precipitation process, Cs decontamination, DF >10⁴
- ▶ High throughput 880m³/d
- ▶ Small size, installed in an existing building
- ▶ Designed using proven technologies and existing industrial equipment, applied to the Fukushima context
- ▶ Multicultural project in partnership with Veolia and JGC
- ▶ Usual design & construction time: 2.5 years

April 2011



Laboratory tests



Equipments arriving at J-Village



Construction in RW building

June 2011



Commissioning



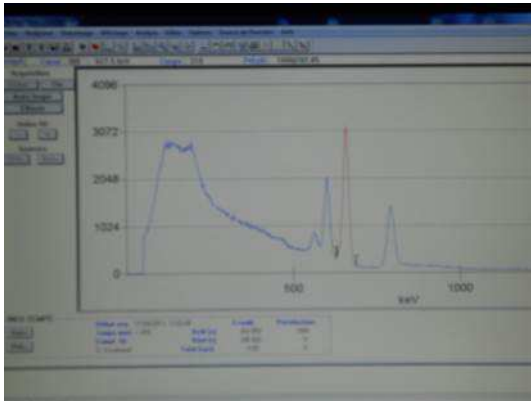
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Underwater measurement device

- ▶ **ROV for underwater inspection equipped with spectrogammaammetry**
 - ◆ Capable to operate down to 150 m
 - ◆ Measurement of sediments contamination
- ▶ **Detection technology**
 - ◆ LaBr probe with countermeasures to handle water column shielding issues
 - ◆ Underwater localization
 - ◆ Patented system



H300 ROV control system -
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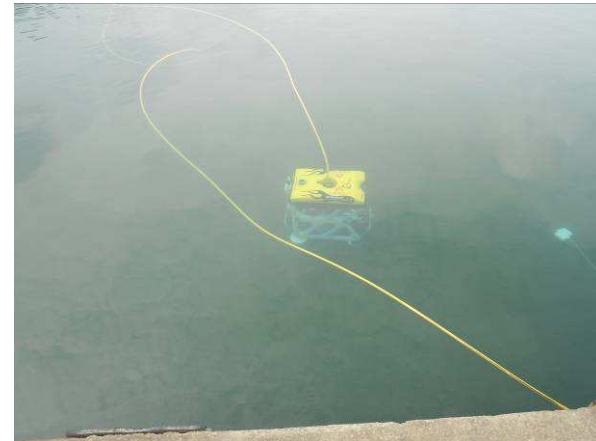


Gamma Spectrometry of lakebed with geolocalized contamination data



Testing of submarine unit in France before shipment to our first customer

Results of first underwater measurement device in Japan



► Tested successfully in Japan together with our first customer, a reference nuclear energy research institute in Japan

◆ Validation of all the features

- GPS, underwater positioning
- Mobility & Control
- Cs monitoring

◆ First Results

- Test site in *part of a Fukushima prefecture Lake* used as a drinking water reservoir has no lakebed contamination.



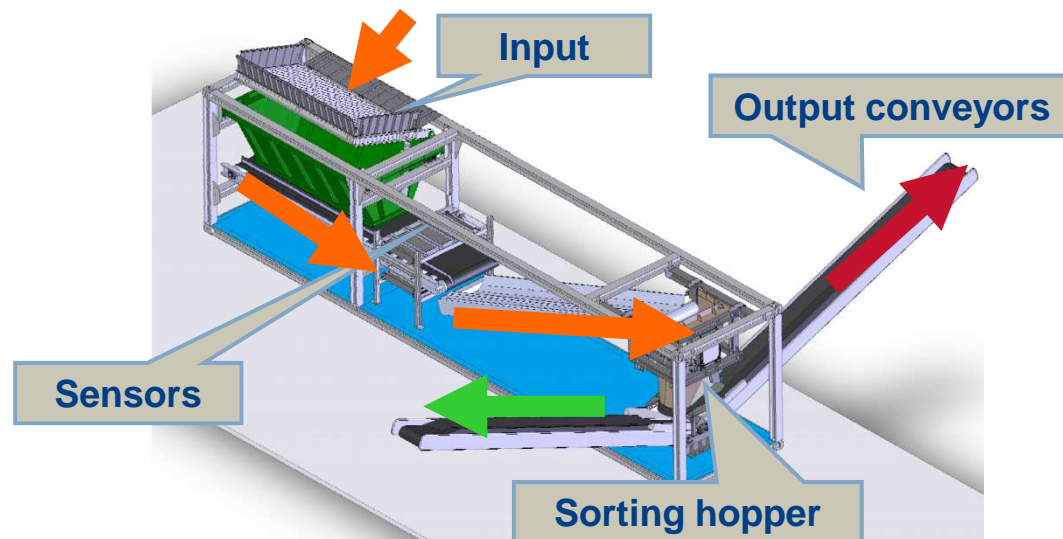


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Contaminated Soil Sorting Unit

Field test at Tomioka Town, Fukushima Pref.

- ▶ Millions of tons of soil have to be processed
 - ◆ Contamination stays within a depth of 5 to 15 cm
 - ◆ Contamination concentrates on localized “leopard spots”:
→ more than half of the suspected soil is not contaminated
- ▶ Automated high-throughput sorting of soil
 - ◆ Up to 100 t/h
 - ◆ Detection limit adjustable below 100 Bq/kg
 - ◆ Mobile unit in 2 ISO containers
 - ◆ Patented process



Testing in France before shipment to the Japanese demonstration site



Testing Place in Ookuma city near Fukushima Daiichi NPP

Demonstration test of a contaminated soil sorting system

► Project executed by : AREVA NC Japan Project (KK)

Project Summary

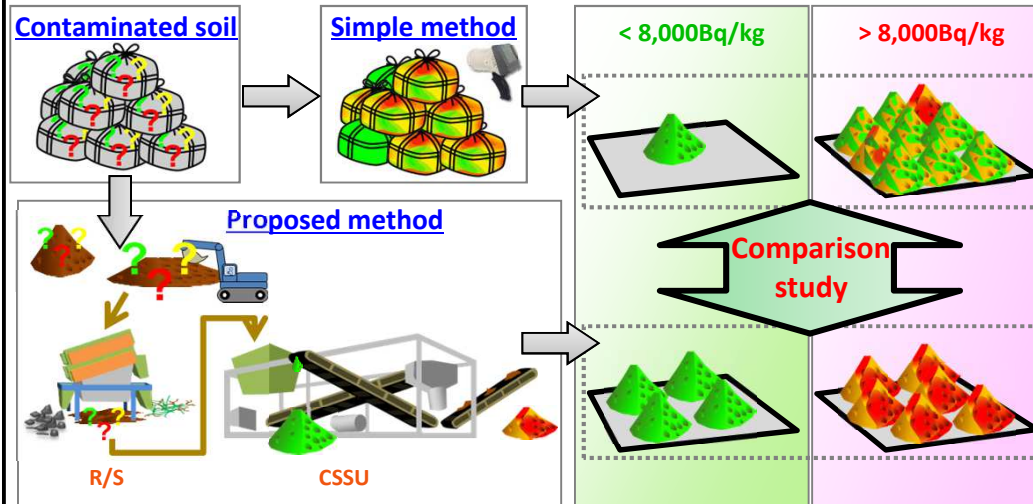
This demonstration test consisted in verifying the performances of a practical-scale contaminated soil sorting unit (hereafter CSSU) in terms of precision and throughput speed. Additionally, the treating capacity of soil with different characteristics was also assessed through the use of a roll screen (hereafter R/S) system as a preprocess for sorting out foreign material intermingled in soil.

Implementation content

Decontamination bulk bags containing radioactive soils from decontamination work with activity over 8,000 Bq/kg were selected from a temporary storage area and classified into 3 categories based on their surface dose rates measured by the simple measurement method. The soils contained in the bags of each section were then sorted using a system combining the R/S system and the CSSU system, and the share of soils with lower activity that can be separated was studied. The share of volume reduction of contaminated soil as a result of the removal of foreign material through R/S was also studied.

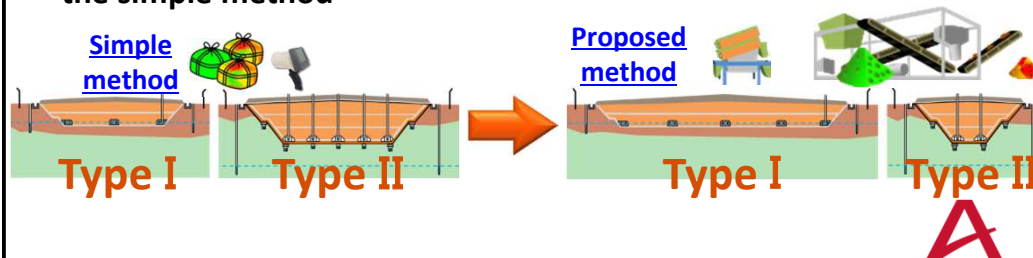
Technical Summary

1. Test flow



2. Test Objectives

- (1) Verification of pre-process conditions for sorting soil
- (2) Understanding the volume reduction rate obtained by removing organic material
- (3) Separation (with the studied system) of soil with activity below 8,000 Bq/kg from soil with activity over 8000 Bq/kg measured by the simple method



Results

- (An average error of 7.2% (n=19) was obtained when measuring the activity of soil sorted below 8,000 Bq/kg by the CSSU with a Ge detector. **1) Pre-process conditions and treatment capacity of sortable soil**
- Sorting of foreign material by R/S (20mm, 50mm) to obtain soil applicable to CSSU was verified. A 100 t/h throughput was verified for both the R/S (50 mm) and the CSSU.

System - Conditions	Speed (t/h) *1		Applicability to CSSU (sorting of foreign material)	Results & Considerations
	Moisture content 13%	Moisture content 16%		
R/S (20mm, 17° inclination)	49	Processing impossible	Applicable at 13% moisture content	Roots, etc. were efficiently sorted to the light weight side. Stones with ~φ30mm also efficiently removed, with the comparatively smaller ones being sorted to the light weight side. At higher moisture content, soil aggregate and sorting became difficult.
R/S (50mm, 20° inclination)	95	44	Applicable	Roots, etc. efficiently sorted to light weight side. Higher efficiency of separating roots from soil compared to R/S(20mm). Comparatively smaller stones were sorted to the light weight side. Sorting remained possible at higher moisture content, but the processing speed reduces due to adherence of soil.
CSSU	100	61*2	—	As variations of bulk density due to accumulation, etc. of soil when feeding into CSSU are a cause in activity detection error, the necessity for the system to embed weight correction was revealed.

*1 Actual highest measured processing speed, with the exception of feeding latency time

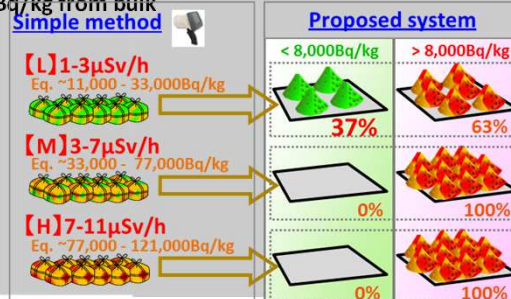
*2 Applicable to CSSU with soil modification. Without modification, the soil formation prevented a correct activity sorting

(2) Understanding the volume reduction rate by removing organic material

The soil used for this demonstration comes originally from a playground containing almost no roots or impurity elements hence a low 0.3% volume reduction rate.

(3) Activity sorting test

When sorting soil having a surface dose rate (simple measurement method) between 1-3μSv/h (11,000~33,000 Bq/kg), the share of soil sorted as below 8,000 Bq/kg was 37%. No soil was sorted as under 8,000 Bq/kg from bulk bags over 3μSv/h.



Picture 1 - overview of foreign material sorting with R/S (50mm)



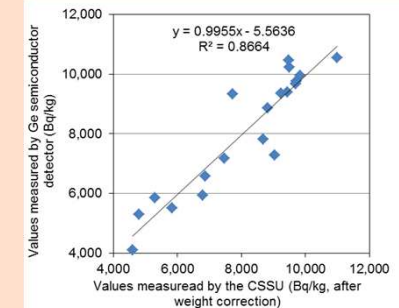
Picture 2 - results of foreign material removal by R/S (left: soil, center: light material, right: heavy material)



► Picture 3 - overview of activity sorting with CSSU

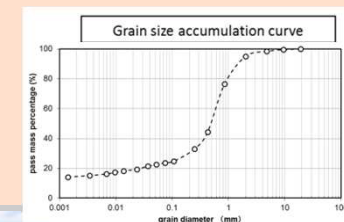
● Verification of CSSU sorting precision

The soils sorted by CSSU correlated well when compared with measures by a Ge semiconductor detector to verify the sorting precision (see below figure), with a 0.86 determination coefficient.



● Characteristics of soil used for the tests

The soil used (playground), was fine-grained soil, containing ~24% fine grain (silt and clay) under 0.075mm





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Industrial solution proposed: Evacrystal-Rad, a multi-nuclide removal equipment for contaminated water

- ▶ EVACRYSTAL-RAD is a combination of proven processes developed by AREVA for nuclear treatment and by VEOLIA for industrial water treatment



▶ AREVA Nuclear processes



Drying-pelletizing (AREVA)



Columns (AREVA)



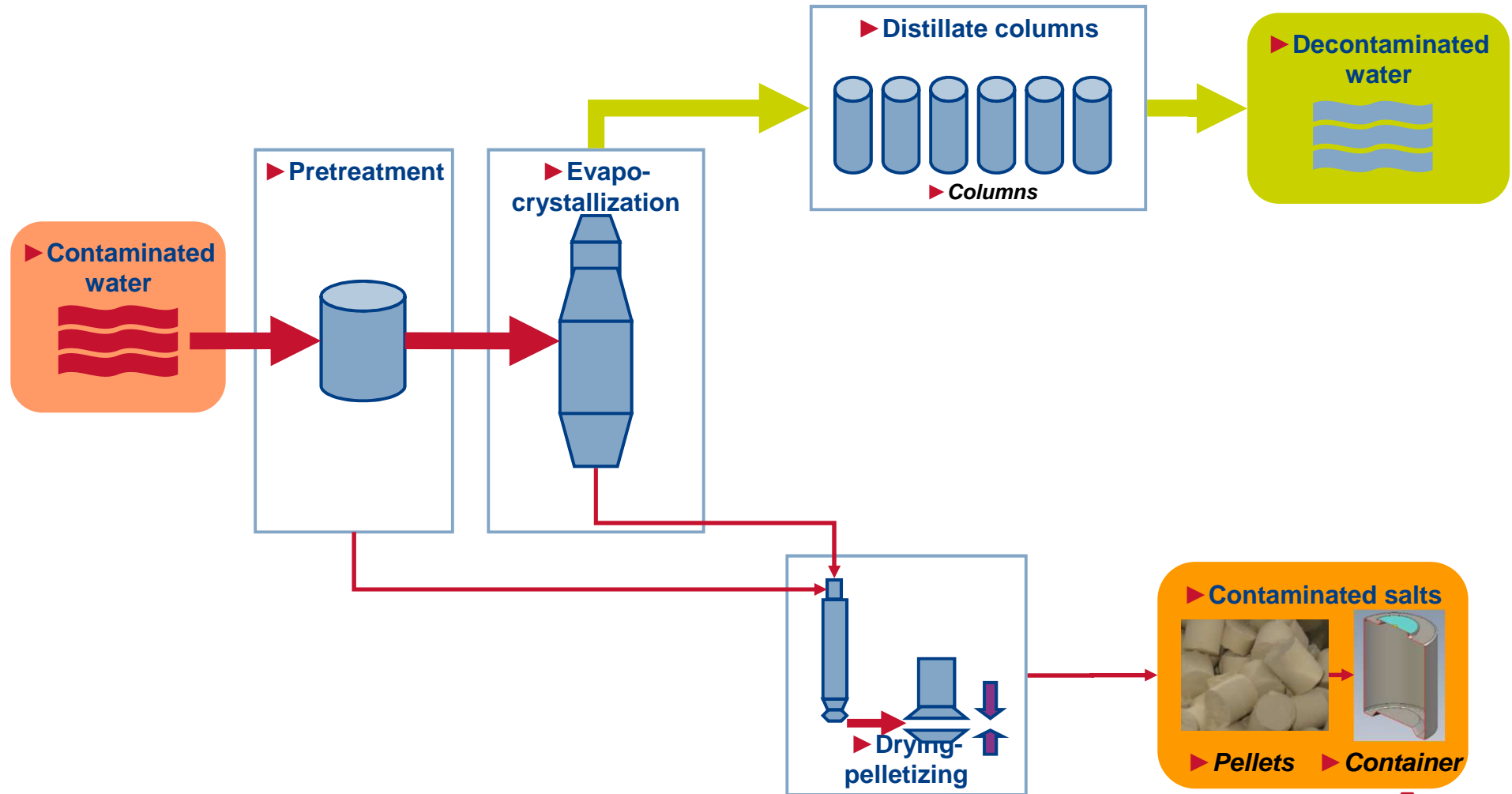
▶ HPD® Evapo crystallization processes



Evaporation-crystallization (HPD)

EVACRYSTAL-RAD

Simplified process overview



EVACRYSTAL-Rad key benefits

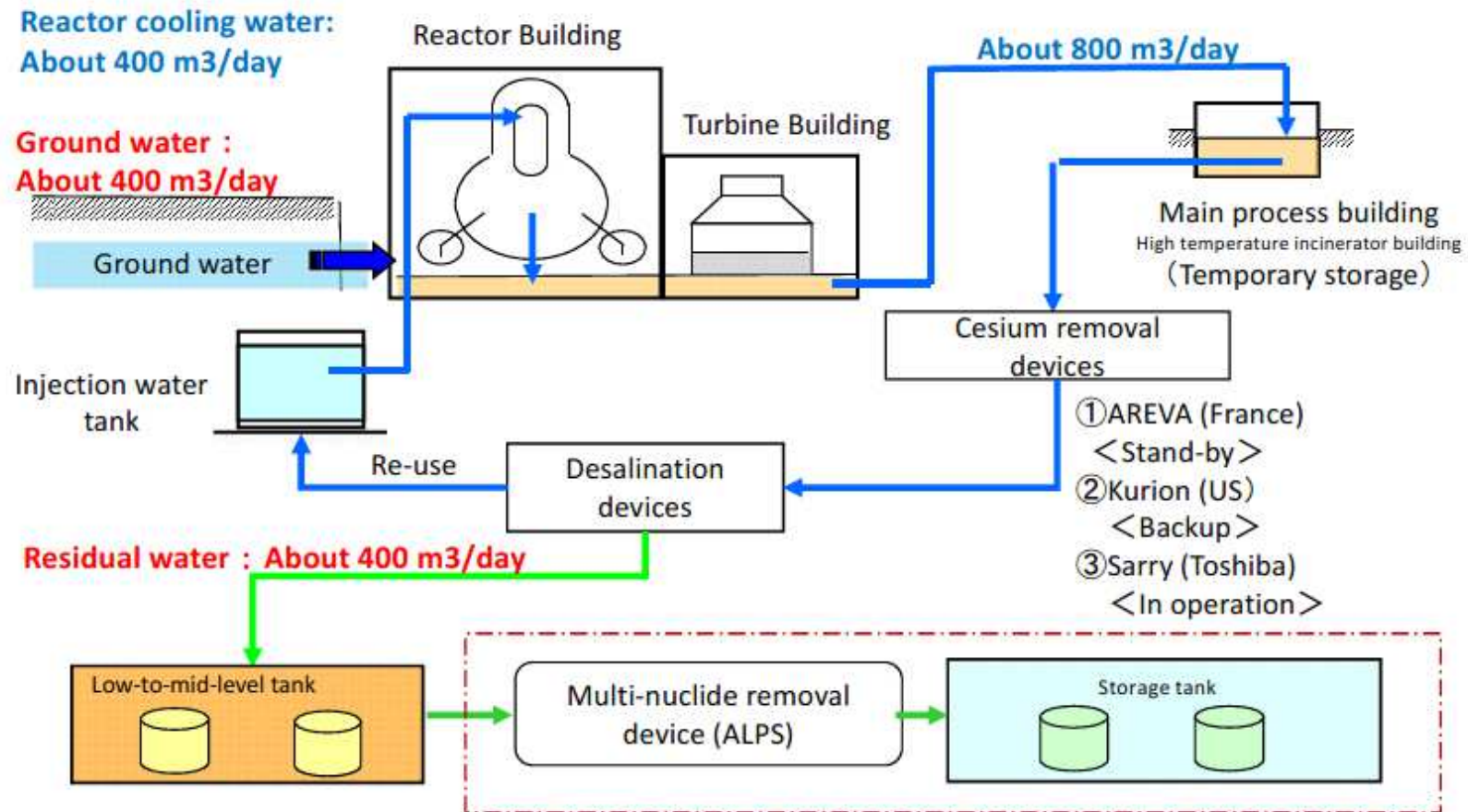


- ▶ **Effluents are treated by Evaporation such as in large majority of worldwide nuclear sites and in Zero Liquid Discharge facilities**
- ▶ **Evaporation technology reduces the contaminated effluent volume to be further treated:**
 - ◆ **High Decontamination Factor for all radionuclides (excepted for tritium)**
 - ◆ **99% of volume in distillates – no salty flow for easy in-column final decontamination.**
- ▶ **Drying-compaction solution reduces the volume of contaminated solid waste**
- ▶ **Solution compliant with an additional post-treatment for tritium management**
- ▶ **Credible alternative allowing:**
 - ◆ **Overall risks reduction for the Fukushima water treatment issues**
 - ◆ **Additional capacities to the current solutions in-development**
 - ◆ **Integration within the overall water treatment scheme of Fukushima Daichi**



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Contaminated water treatment system Overview



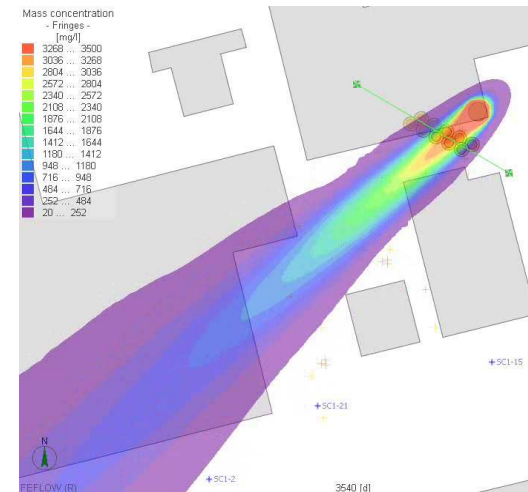
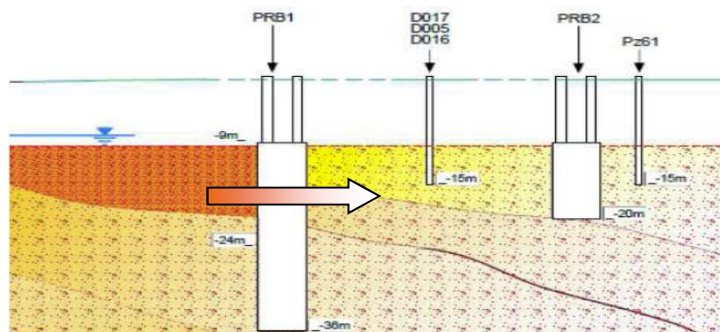
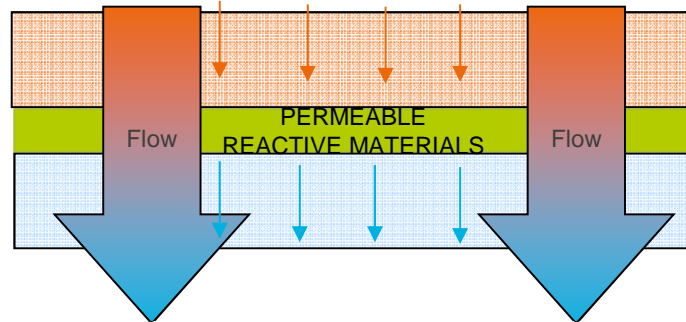
► Source : METI presentation feb. 2014

Soil decontamination by capture of radionuclides - study

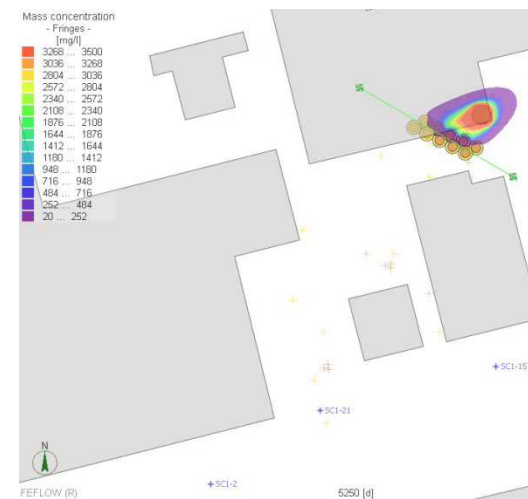


PERMEABLE REACTIVE BARRIERS (PRB)

All the wall is permeable



Plume without
Reactive Barrier

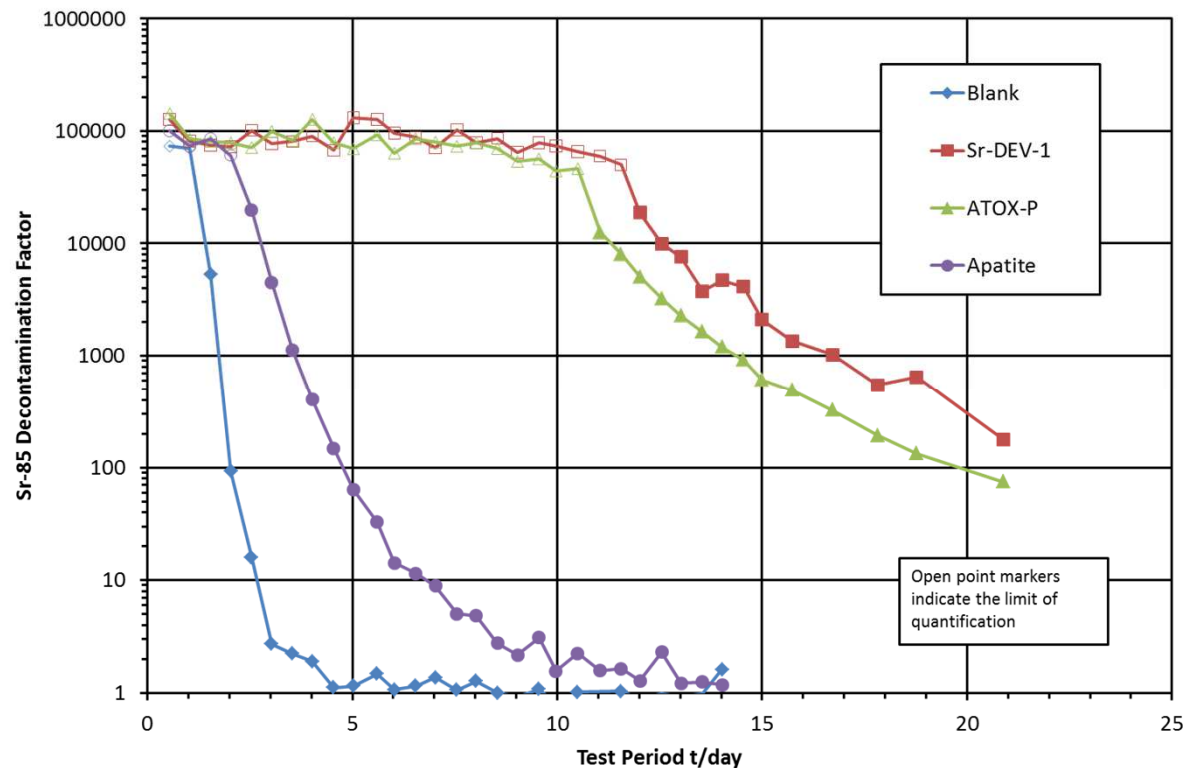


Plume with
Reactive Barrier

Soil decontamination by capture of radionuclides - study

► Main steps of the project :

- ◆ Inactive tests (SITA) → Selection of best products
- ◆ Active tests) (AREVA)→ Performance assesment
- ◆ Confirmation tests with Fukushima soil & water (Japan-ATOX)





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Harbor seawater treatment

► Objective of the project

- Conduct a demonstration project to perform verification tests of seawater purification technologies to confirm removal performance of Cesium and Strontium (+ other RN) in view of treating contaminated water in the port adjacent to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.

► Fundamental idea

- Use and AREVA's NYMPHEA underwater purification system.
- Find the best adsorbent & its configuration (granulate, filter...) to fill the NYMPHEA's cartridge, to meet the Fukushima specifications



► Project file :

- Client: IRID
- Consortium ANADEC – ATOX – AREVA
- Dates :
 - start : July 31st 2014
 - End : march 31st 2014

Technical Développement



► Laboratory test

Flow rate = 12 L/h

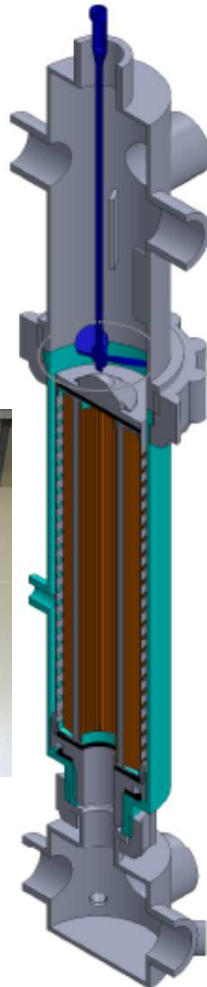


► Fonctionnalized sheets filter

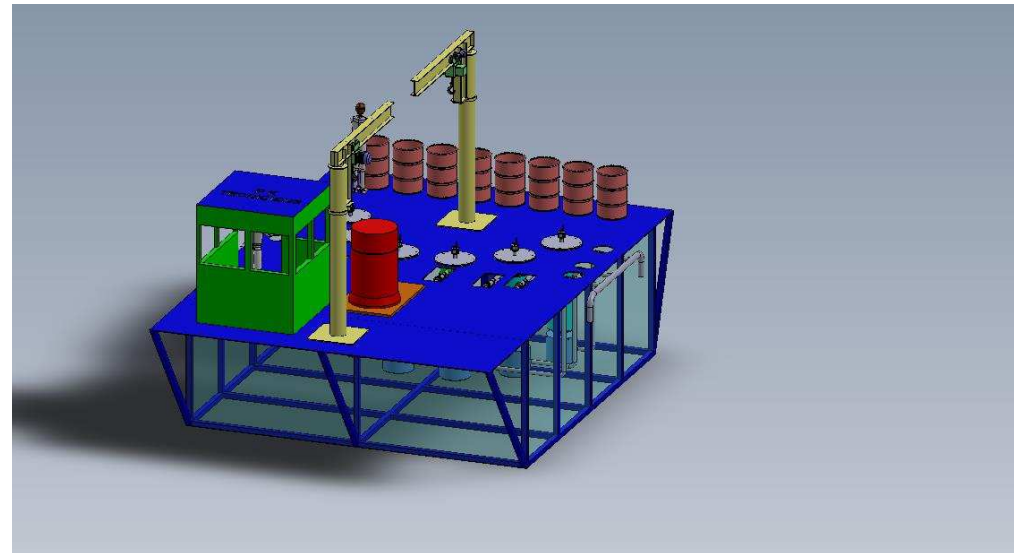


► Mini Nymphaea Design and test

Flow rate = 0.5 to 5 m³/h ; 1 L sorbent



► Industrial Platform Design



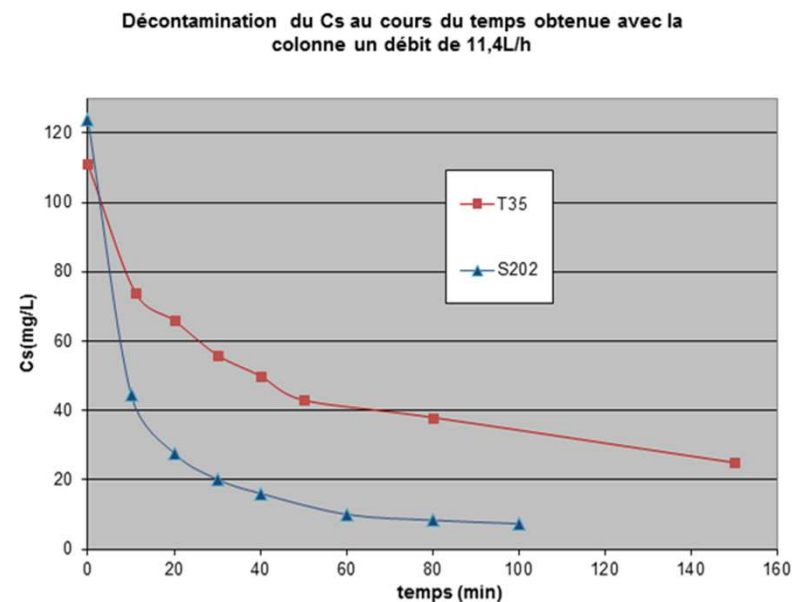
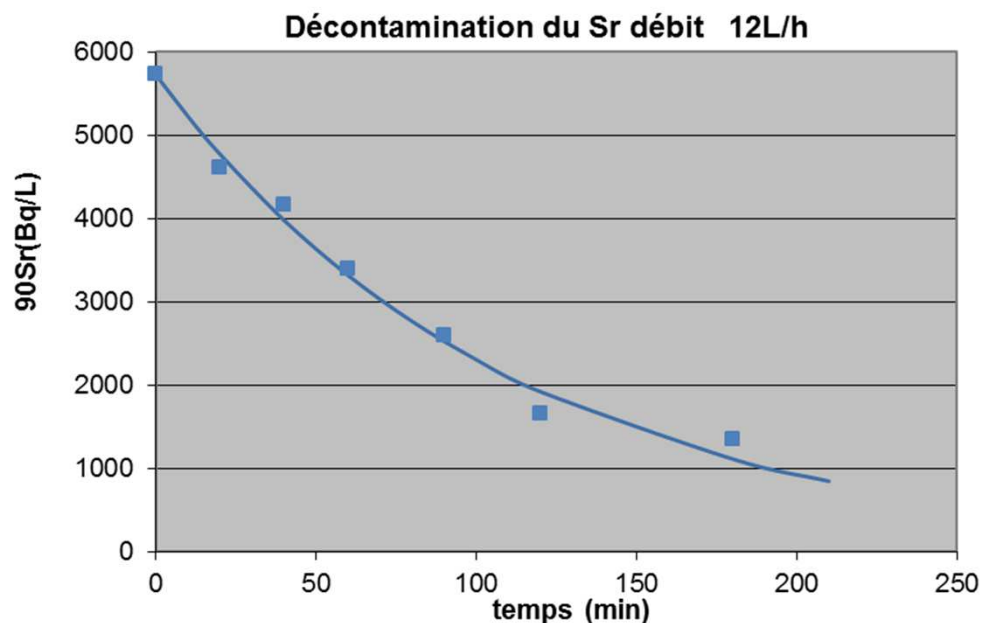
Laboratory tests

Sorbents test and Development

► Inactive and active tests performed by AREVA HRB and CEA MARCOULE

◆ Test new Cs sorbent developed by CEA MARCOULE « Sorbmatech »

- High selectivity Cs / Na
- High Kinetic



◆ Test new Sr sorbent in current development

- High selectivity Sr / Ca (10 time > commerciale zeolites)

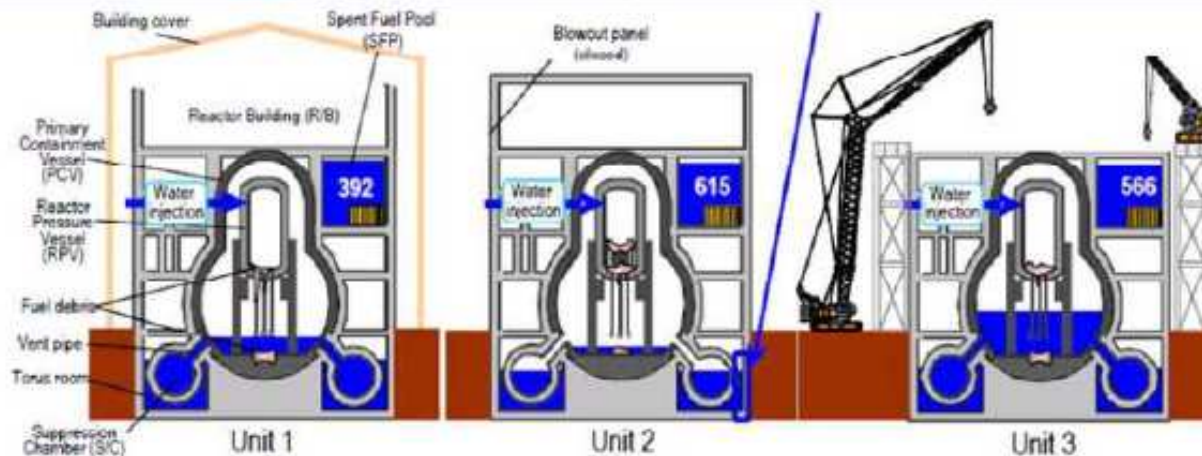


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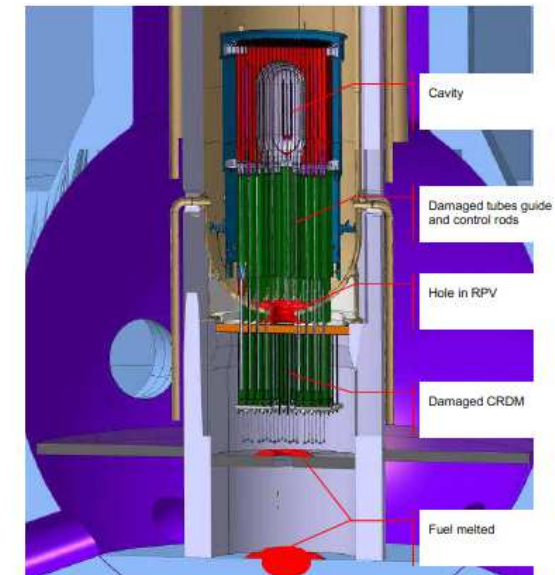
Fuel Debris Removal – Site Status



	REACTOR 1	REACTOR 2	REACTOR 3
Reactor Model	BWR3 (smaller)	BWR4	BWR4
Building status	Damaged du to explosion	Intact	Very damaged du to explosion
Fuel status	Most of the fuel has fallen down into the PCV	Partially melted: - in the RPV - in the PCV	Partially melted: - in the RPV - in the PCV



► Modelisation of the damaged core

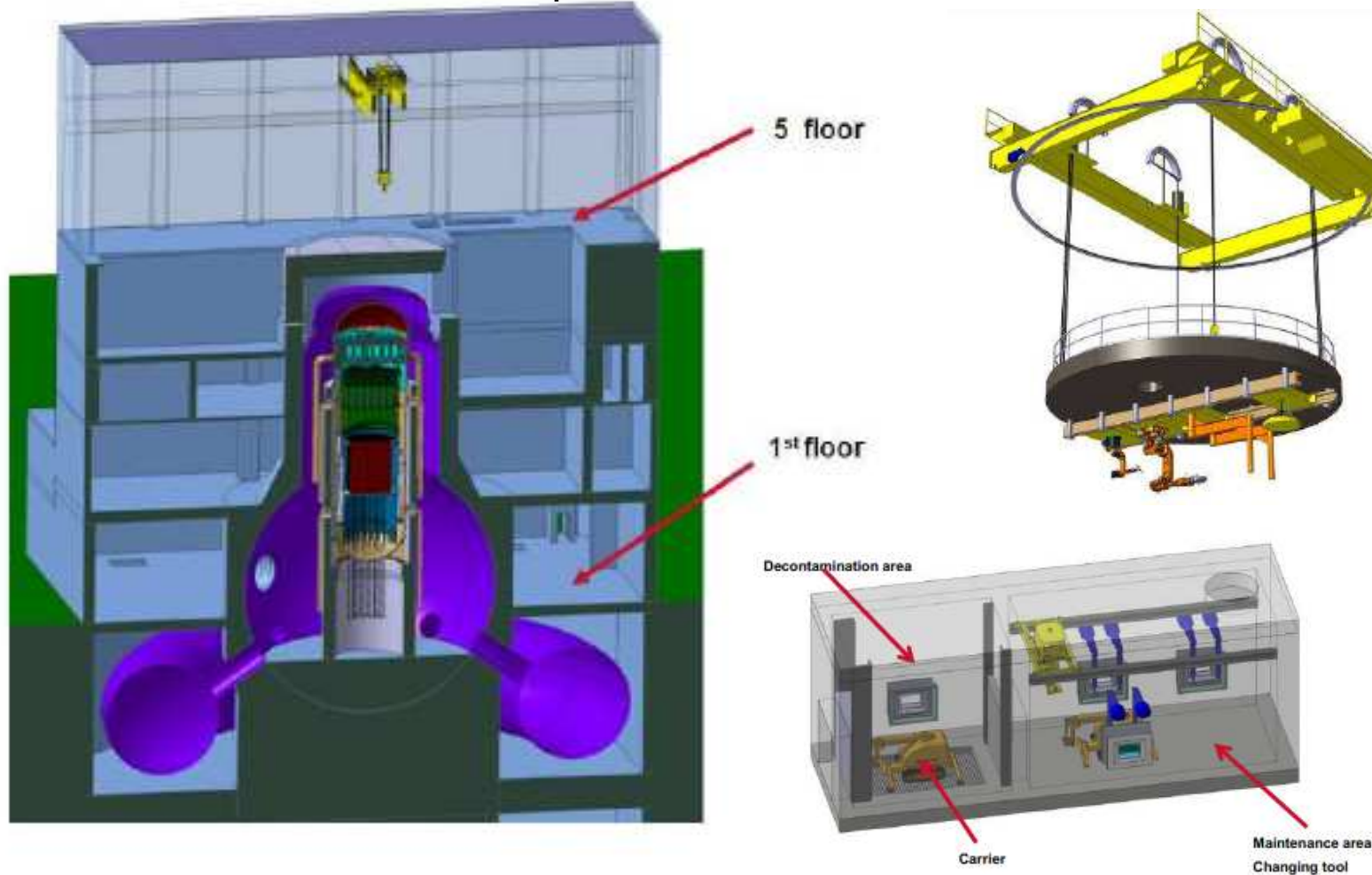


Fuel Debris Removal - study



► Two Accesses

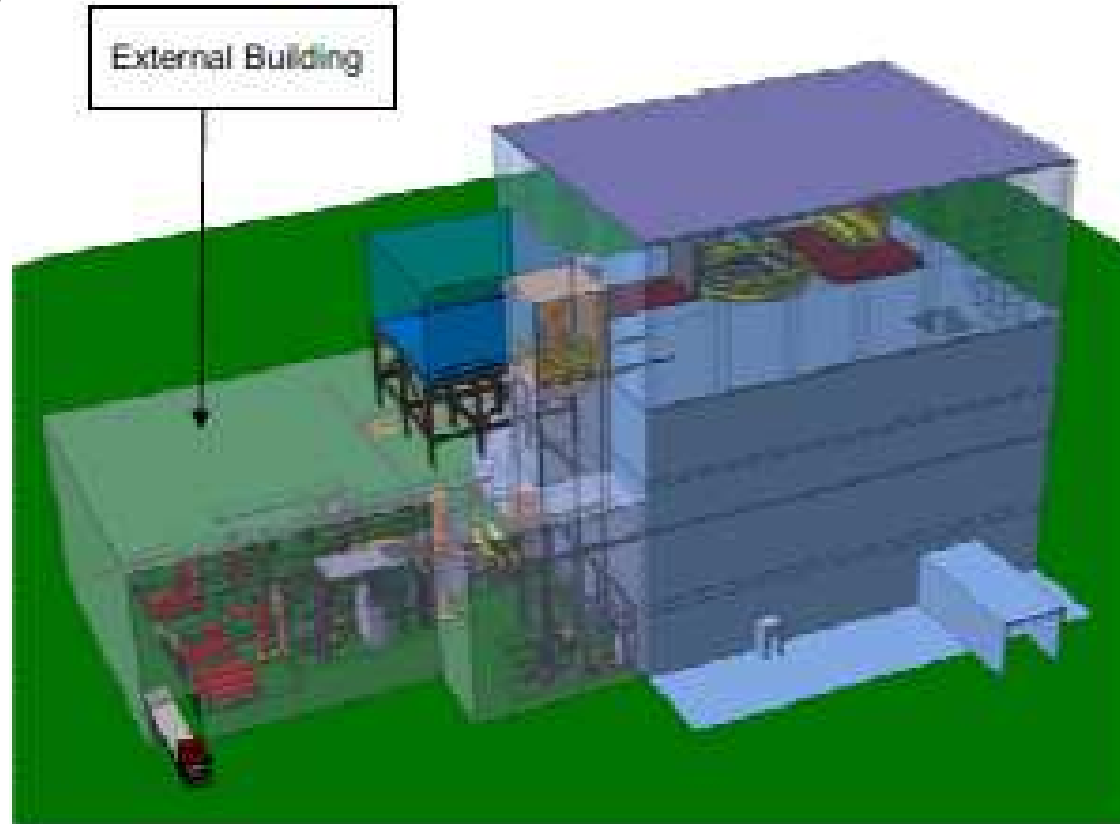
- ◆ From the top : a platform in place of the shield plug
- ◆ From the side : a carrier to collect spread corium at the bottom of the PCV



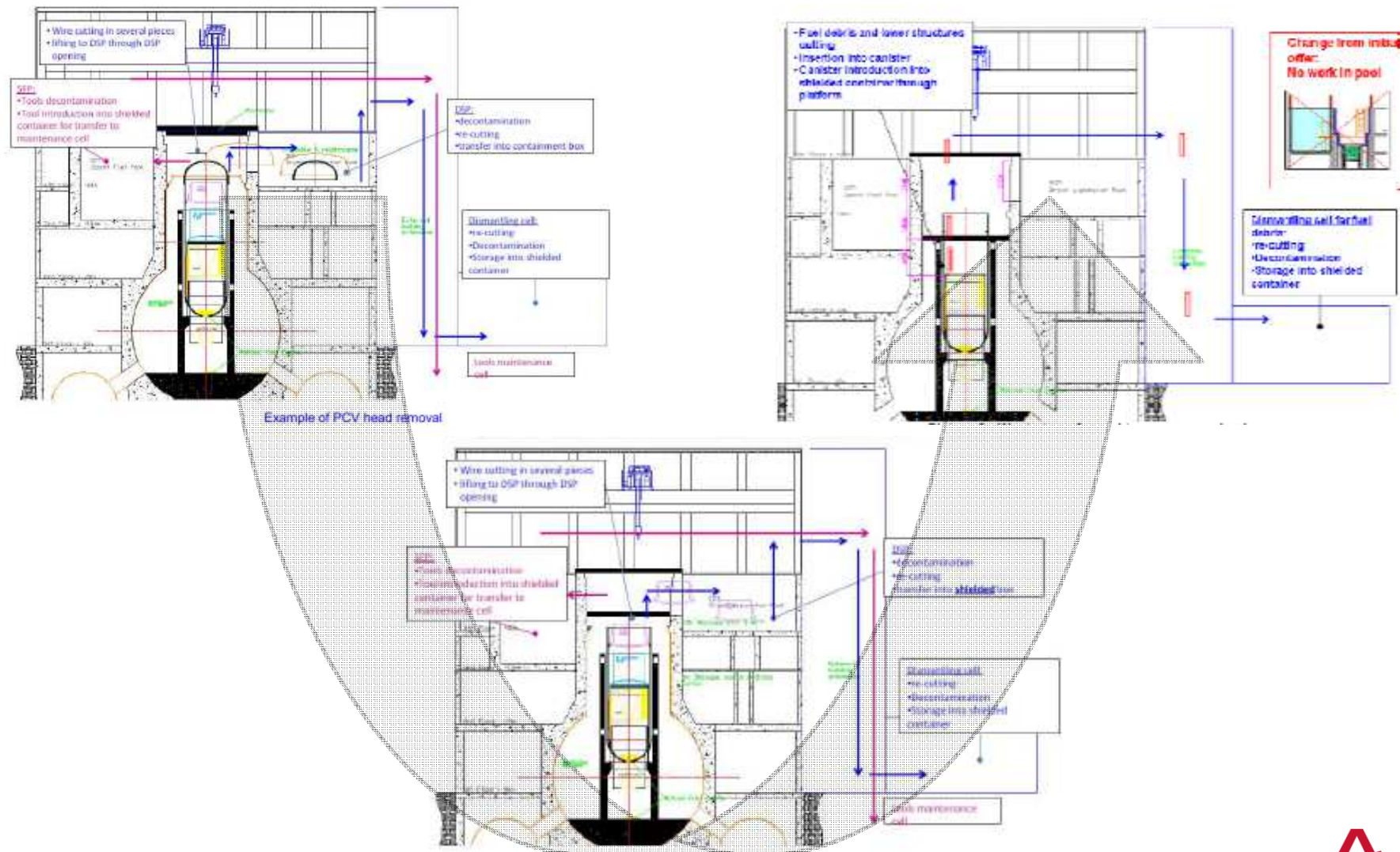
Fuel Debris Removal - study

► Construction of an External Building

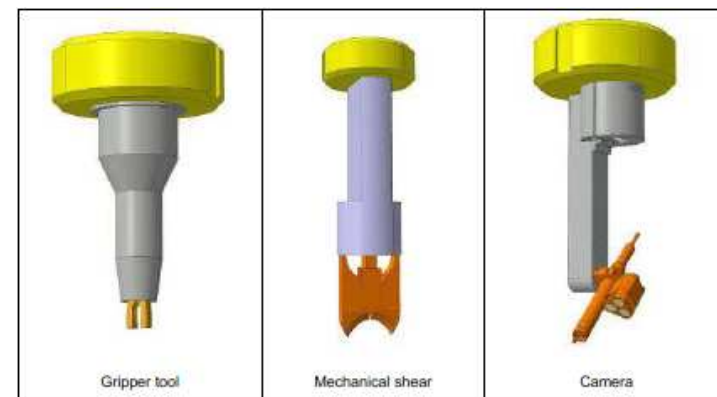
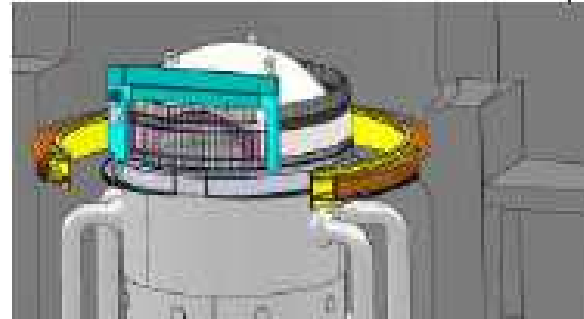
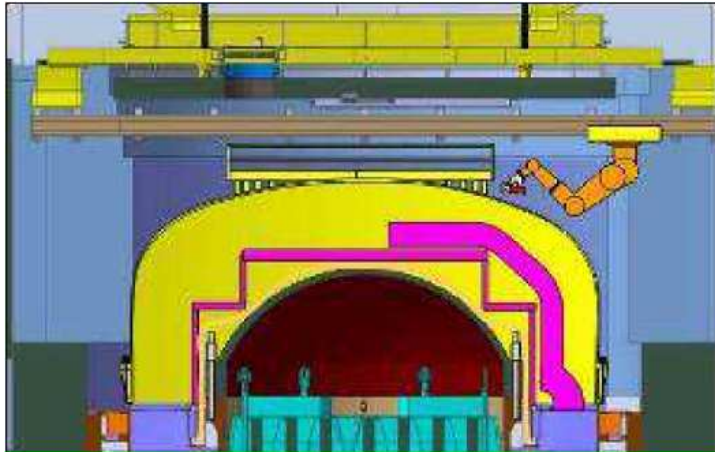
- ◆ To access both from the top and from the side
- ◆ To re-cut, measure and condition all the removed wastes



Fuel Debris Removal – Removal Principles



Fuel Debris Removal – Various Cutting Means





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Conclusion



- ▶ AREVA is present to support TEPCO since March 11th,
- ▶ First involvement was on contaminated water treatment solution (Actiflo-Rad system),
- ▶ Several Innovative solutions were developed, such as for soil sorting and for lake-bed contamination measurement,
- ▶ Studies are provided to IRID for the harbour seawater treatment and the soil decontamination by capture of radionuclides,
- ▶ The Joint-Venture ANADEC set-up in 2014 between AREVA and ATOX targets to favour technology transfers and technical support provided by AREVA in waste management and dismantling / clean-up activities,
- ▶ Now, other challenges are under analysis such as the spent fuel removal of reactor's pools and the fuel debris removal of the units 1, 2 and 3: AREVA is working actively on that key subjects.



ご清聴ありがとうございました。

Thank you for your attention