

Non-destructive assay of spent nuclear fuel with Passive Gamma Emission Tomography (PGET)

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*Work in collaboration with the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority of Finland and
the Helsinki Institute of Physics*

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Nuclear fuel



Areva



Ruslan Krivobok/RIA Novosti

Nuclear safeguards

- Deter the spread of nuclear weapons
- Nuclear material only used for peaceful purposes: the base for nuclear energy



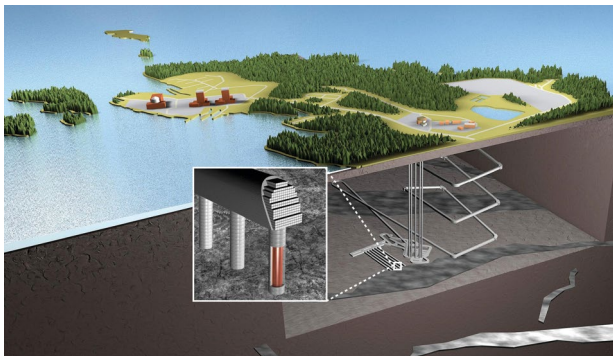
Nuclear power in Finland

tvo

Olkiluoto NPP
(OL1, OL2, OL3)



POSIVA



Posiva (owned by TVO & Fortum): Encapsulation plant and geological repository for spent nuclear fuel

stuk SÄTEILYTURVAKESKUS
STRÅLSÄKERHETS CENTRALEN
RADIATION AND NUCLEAR SAFETY AUTHORITY

 HELSINKI INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS



fortum

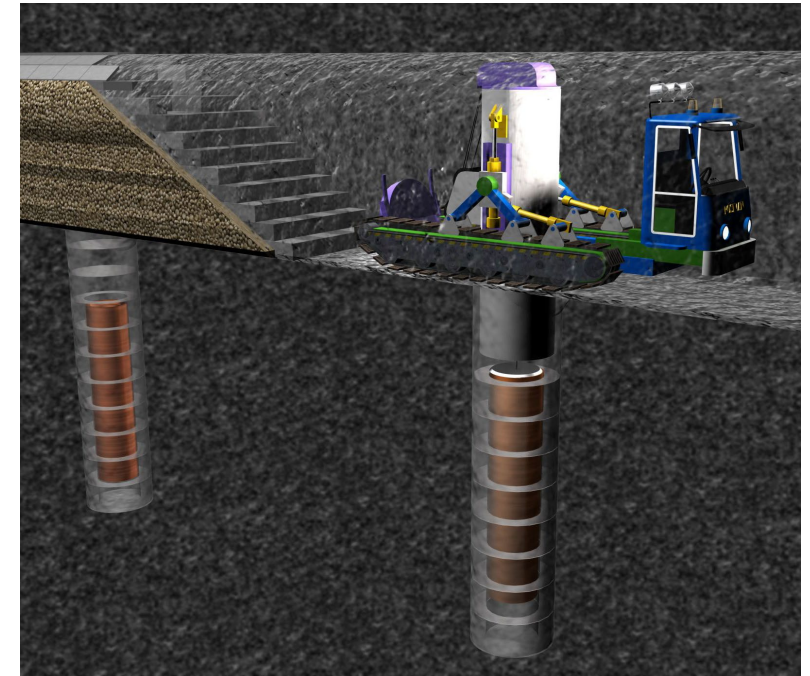
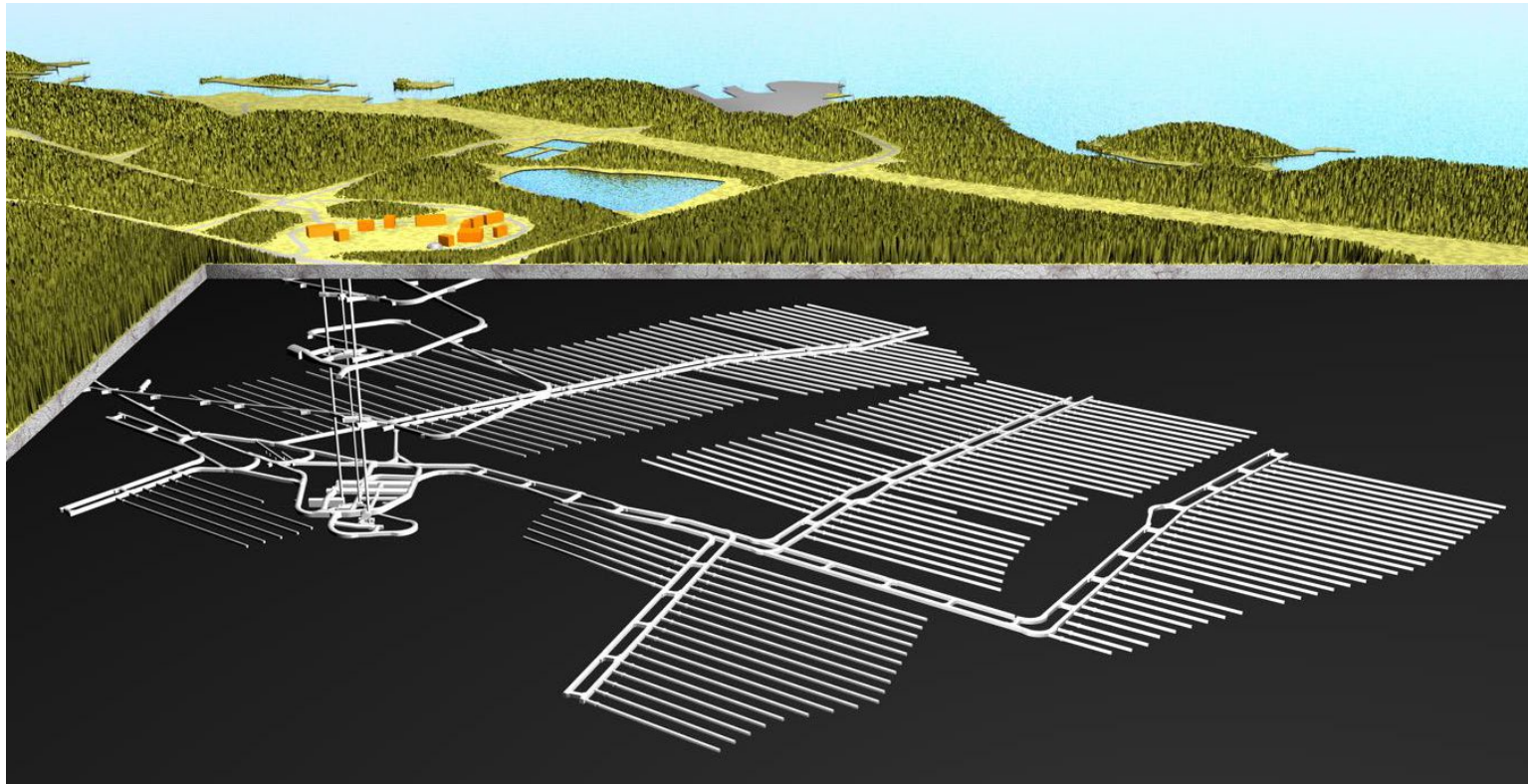


Fortum: Loviisa NPP

Photos: TVO, Posiva, Fortum

The Finnish geological repository

- Olkiluoto, Eurajoki, Finland



Posiva

Geological repository safeguards

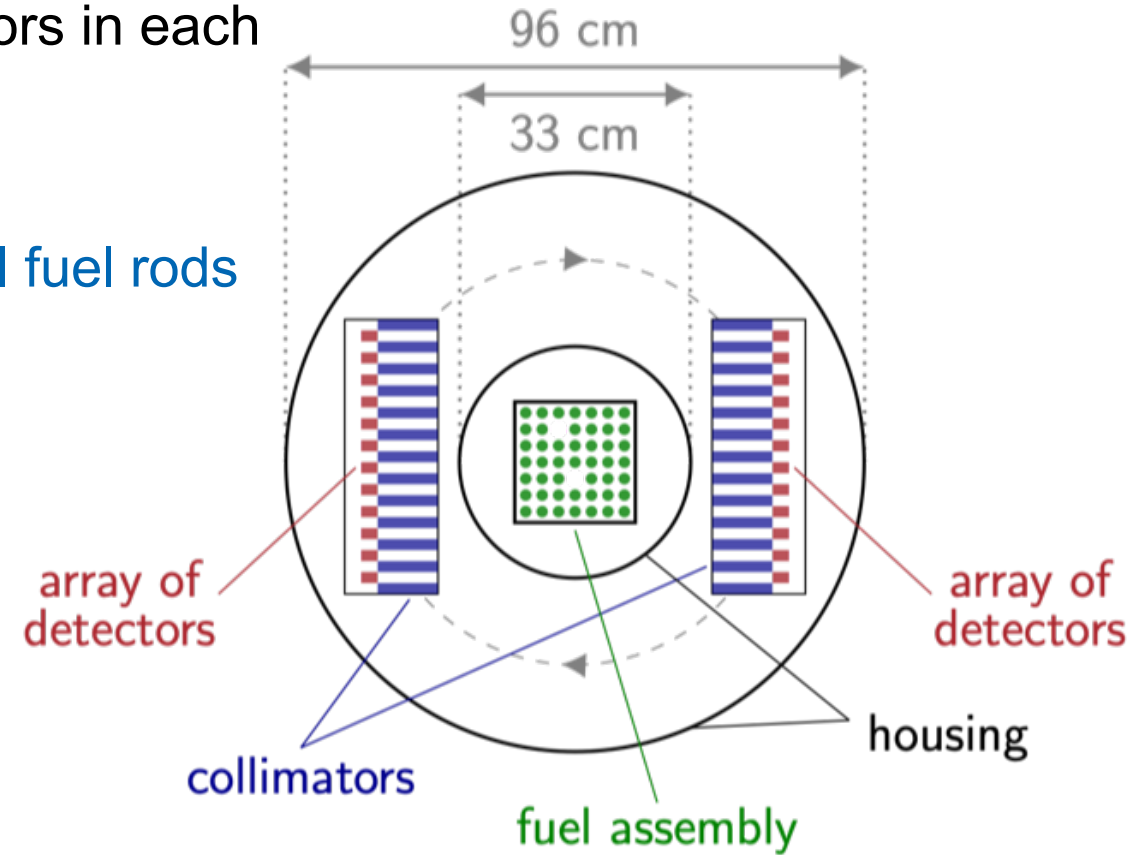
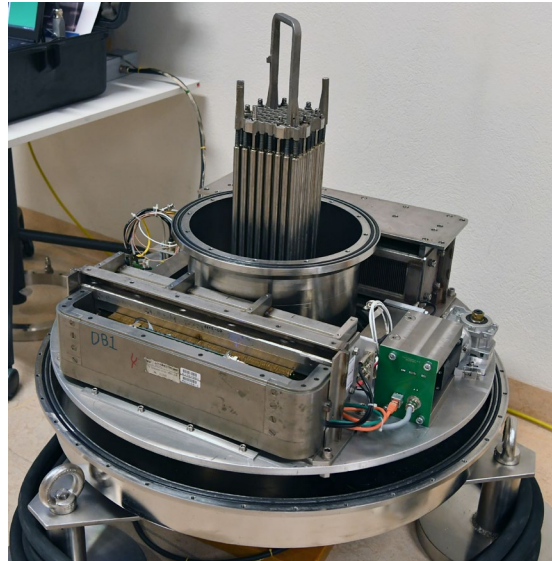
- Operations planned to start in 2025
- Fuel inaccessible to measurements after disposal: **NDA verification crucial**
 - **PNAR** (Passive Neutron Albedo Reactivity) to detect **fissile material** presence [1]
 - **PGET** (Passive Gamma Emission Tomography) to detect **rod-level** presence of fuel [2,3]



Posiva

Passive Gamma Emission Tomography device

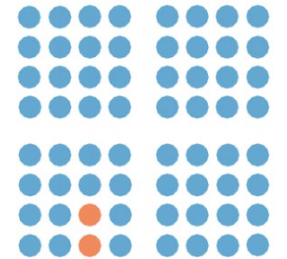
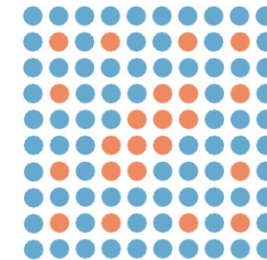
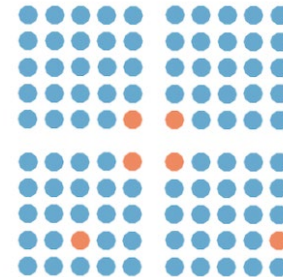
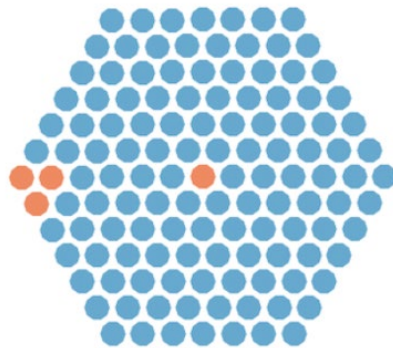
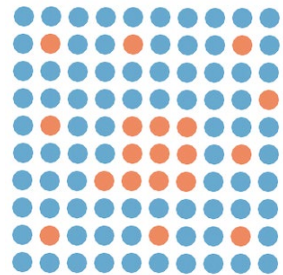
- 2 collimated banks with 91 CdZnTe gamma detectors in each
- 360 degree rotation around the fuel assembly
- Spatial image pixel size of 2mm x 2mm
- 2D transaxial images reconstructed [4,5], individual fuel rods visible



Dean Calma/IAEA

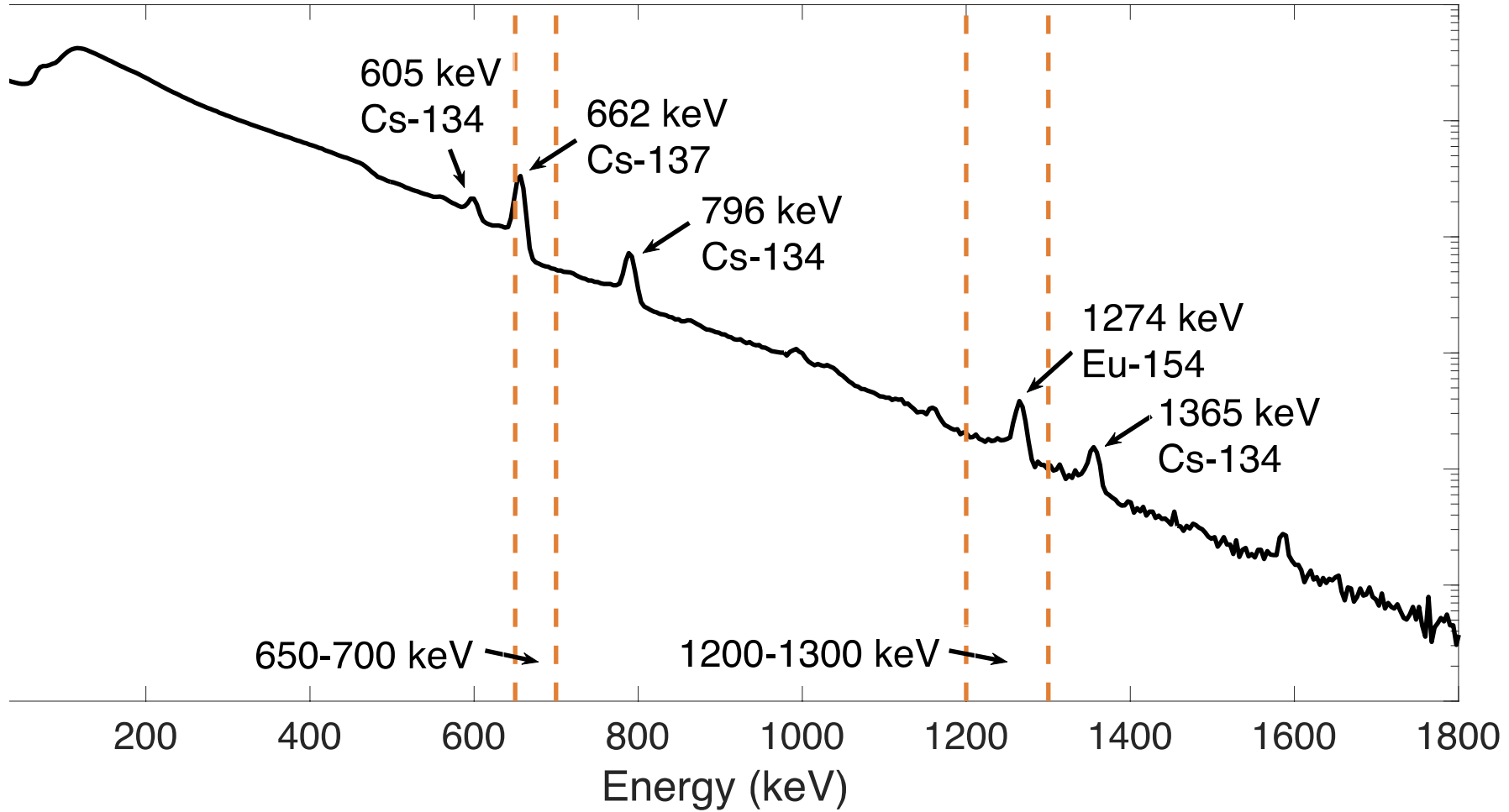
Measurements of spent nuclear fuel

- **Underwater**, in spent nuclear fuel ponds
- 4 different gamma energy windows, capturing **Cs-137 at 662 keV** or **Eu-154 at 1274 keV**
- Over **100 assemblies** measured 2017-2022 [5,6]
 - Burnup range 5.7 – 55 GWd/tU
 - Cooling time range 1.9 – 38 years
 - Initial enrichment range 1.9 – 4.4 %



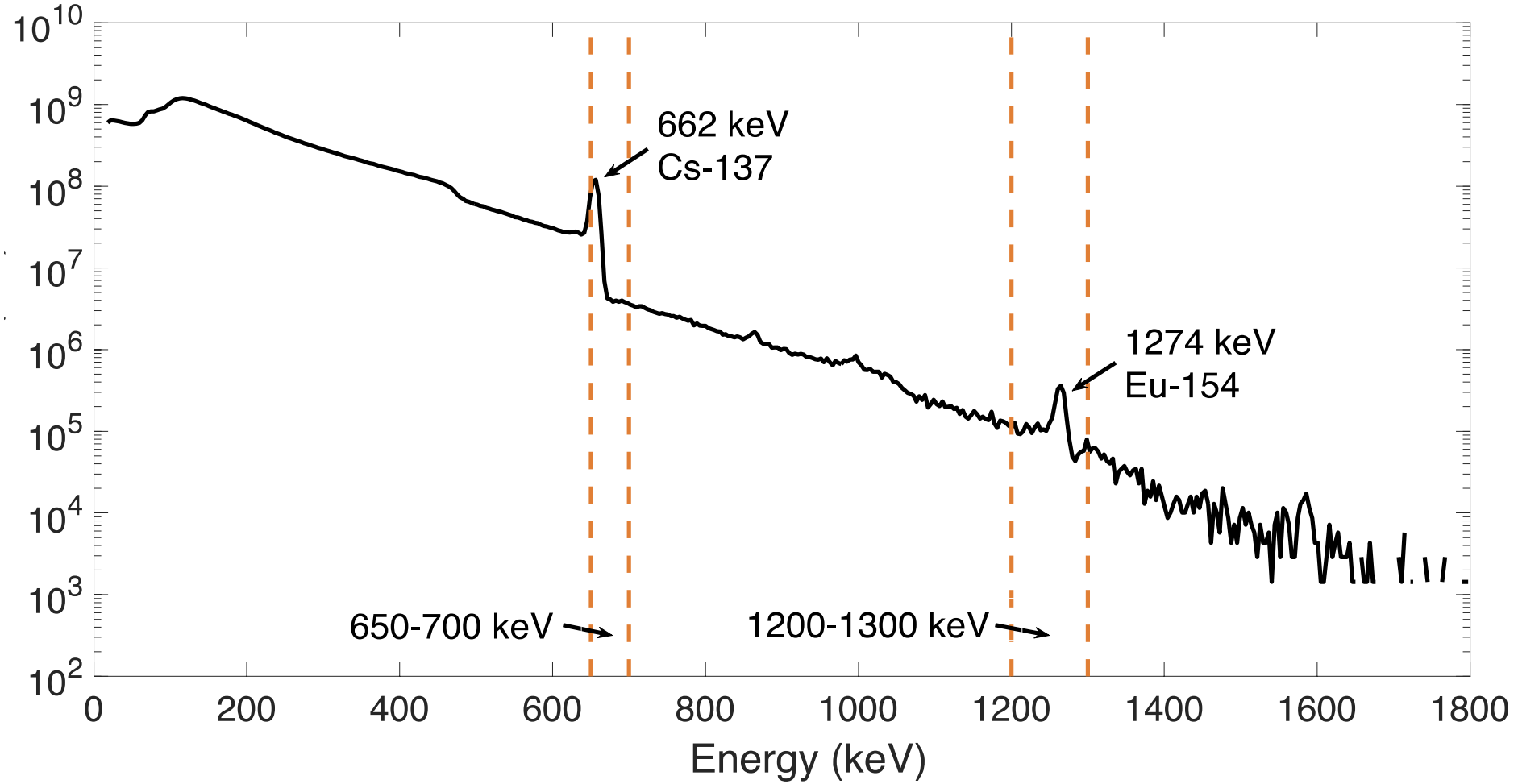
Gamma energy spectra

VVER-440
BU 44 GWd/tU
CT 7.2 a

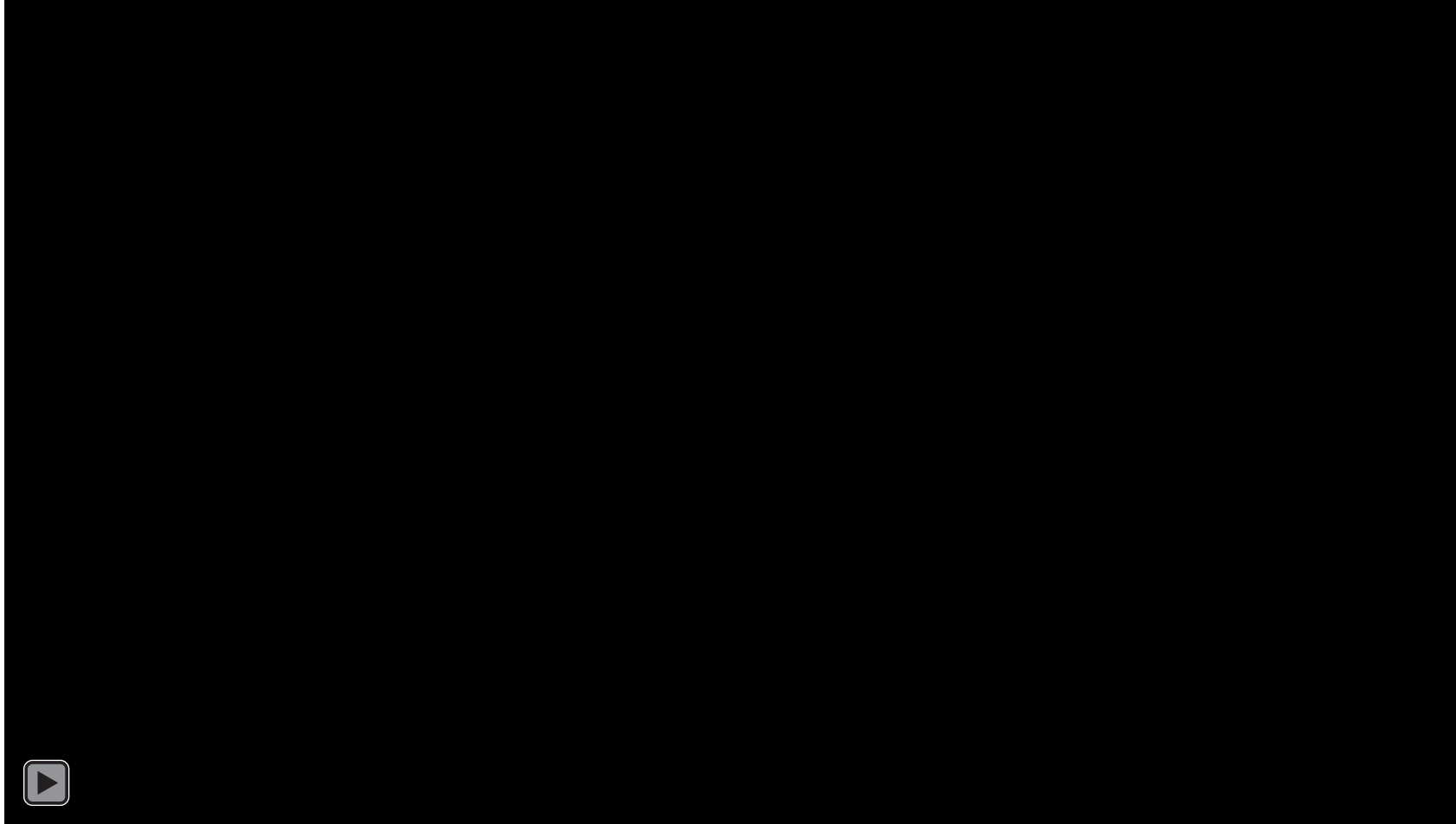


Gamma energy spectra

VVER-440
BU 34 GWd/tU
CT 29 a

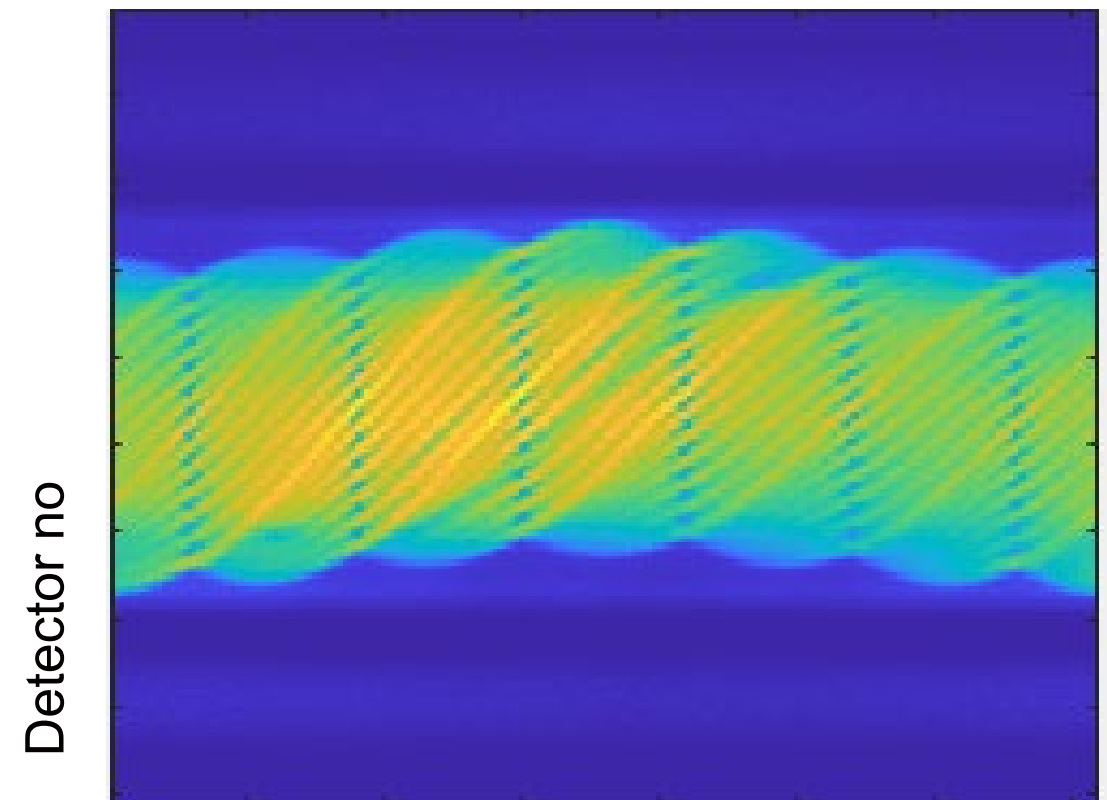
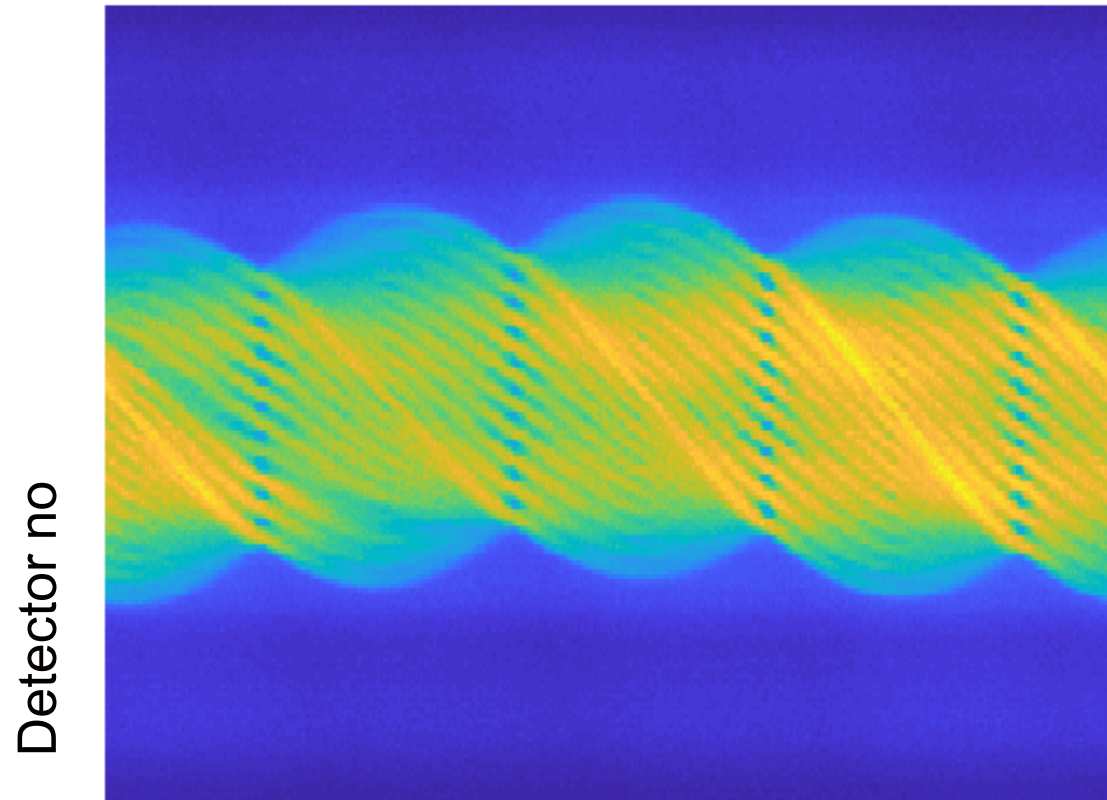


Gamma tomography



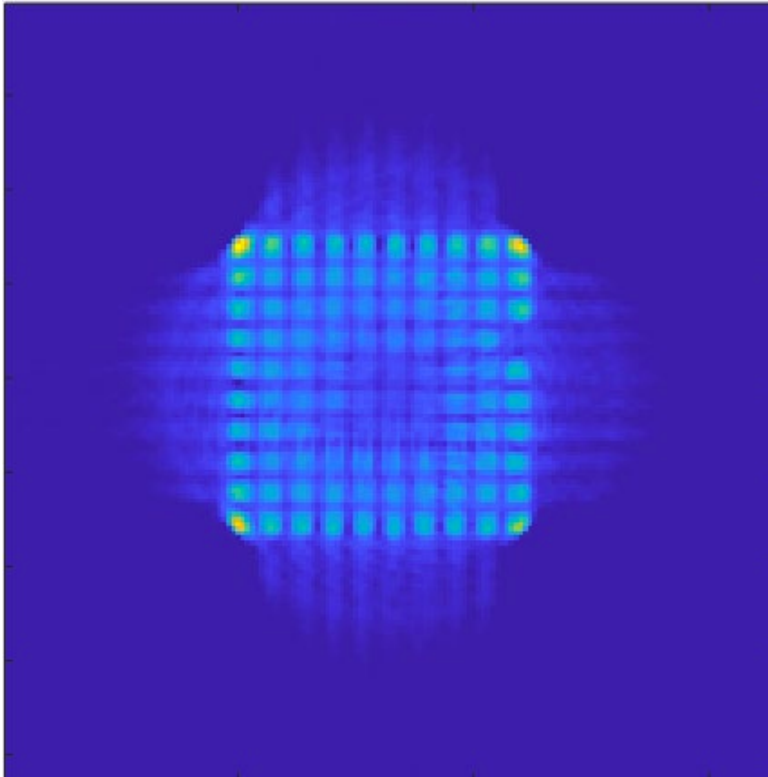
Samuli Siltanen, University of Helsinki

Sinogram



A priori information

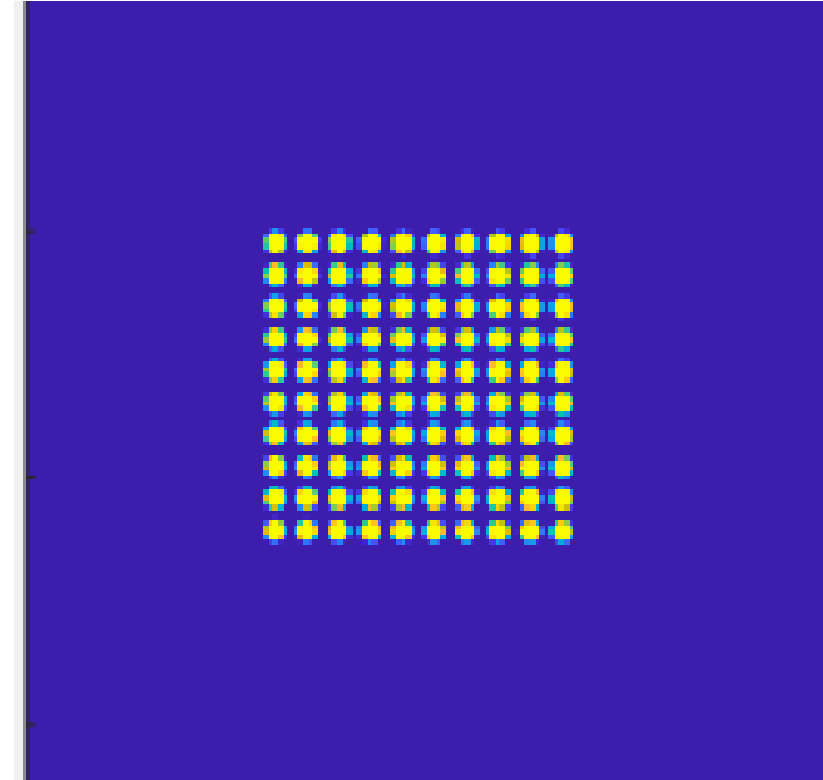
Initial FBP



Known type:
rod dimensions
and locations

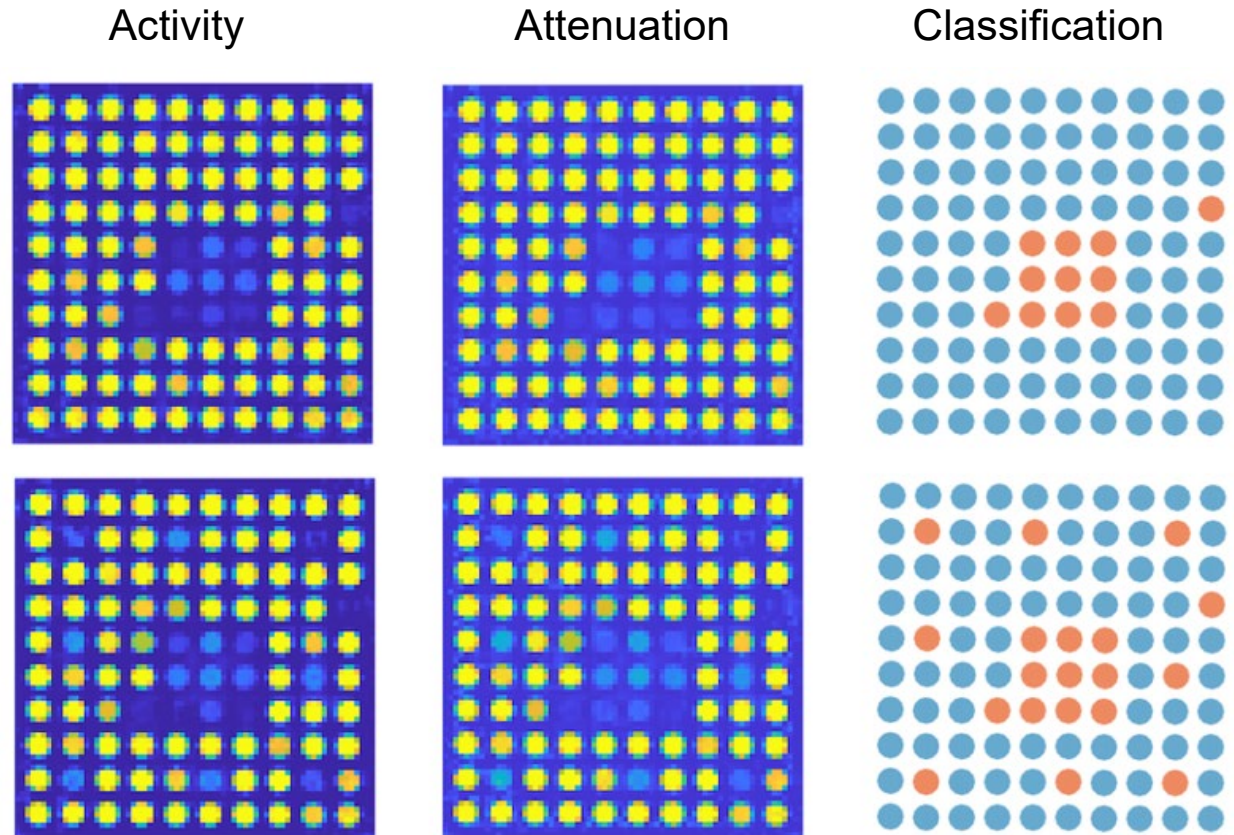


Fit a fuel grid



Reconstructed images

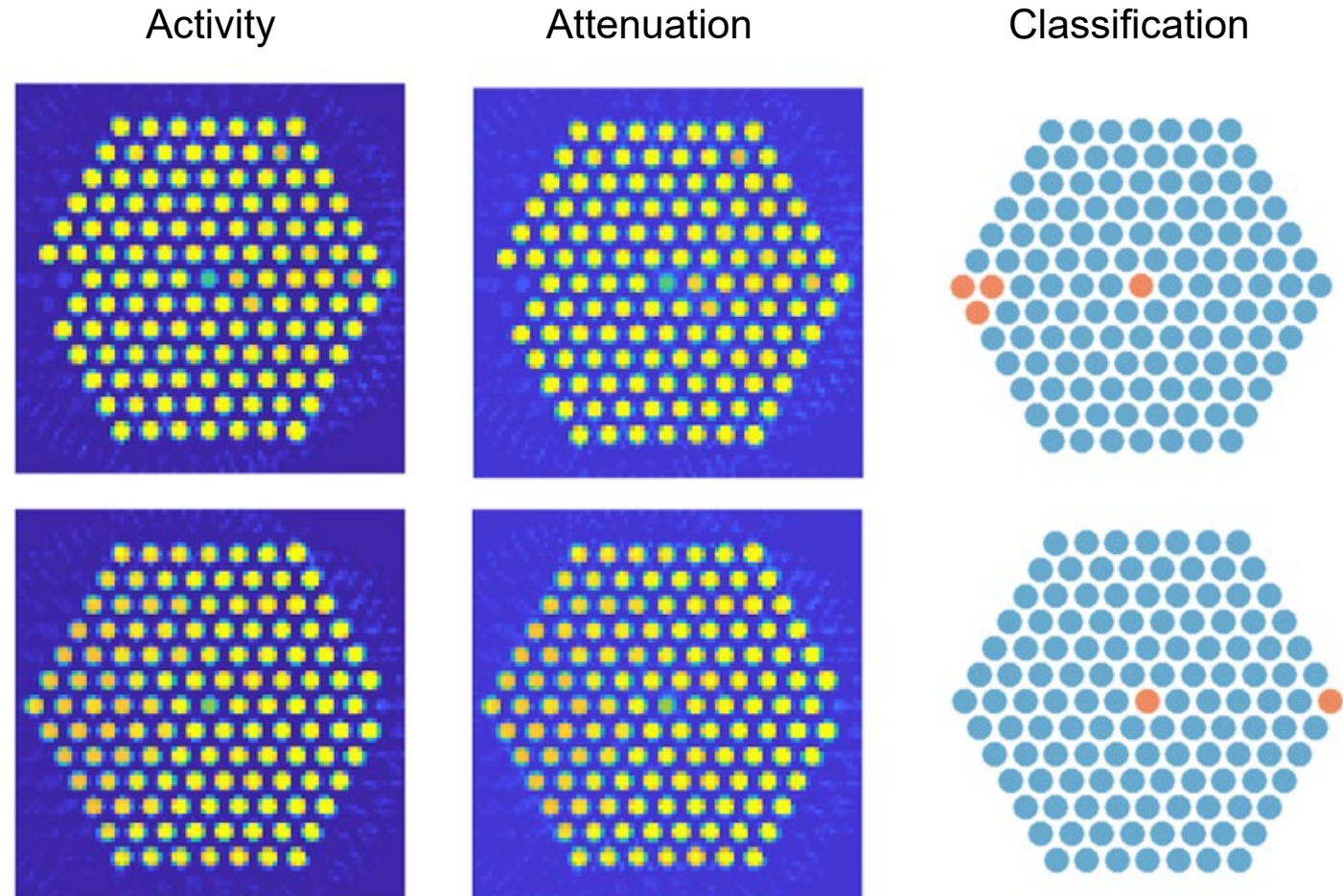
- ATRIUM10 assembly from two measurement heights



empty / filled

Reconstructed images

- VVER-440 assemblies with empty rod positions



Intra-rod activity differences

- SVEA-64 assembly

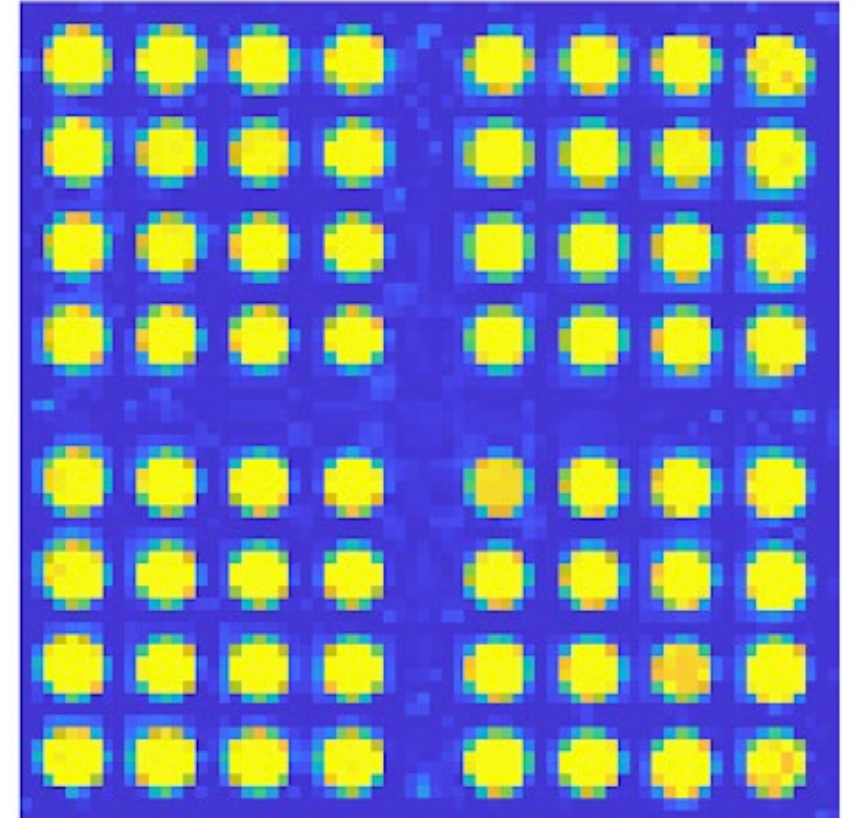
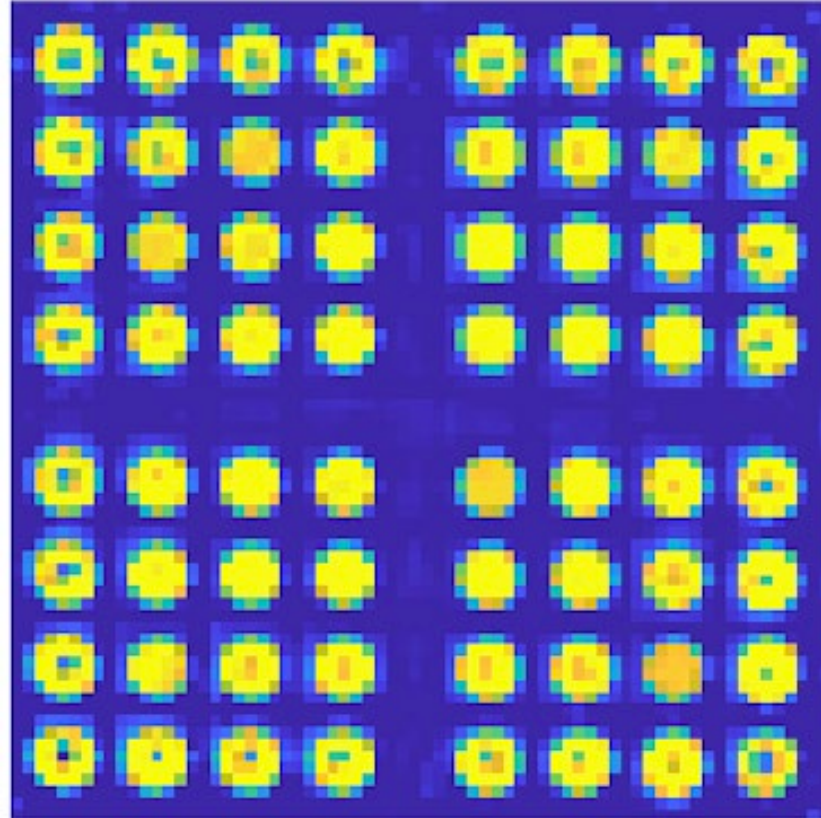
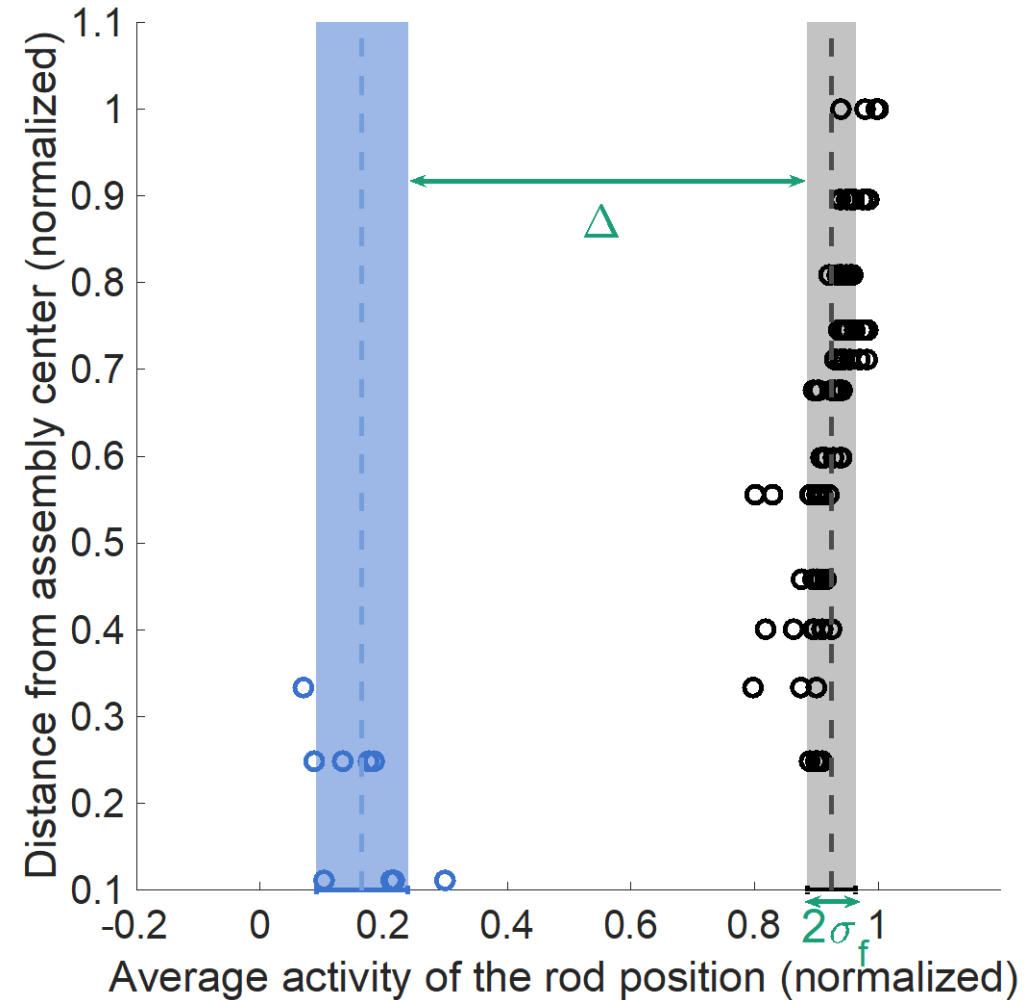


Image quality index

- A metric for quantitative comparison of reconstructed images
- Assesses how well modified grid positions are distinguished from filled positions
- A pair of two values $[\Delta, \sigma_f]$
- $\Delta \equiv (\mu_f - \sigma_f) - (\mu_e + \sigma_e)$
- Means and standard deviations of average activities of empty and filled grid positions are considered



Black circle filled grid position
Blue circle empty grid position

Image quality comparison

- Olkiluoto assemblies

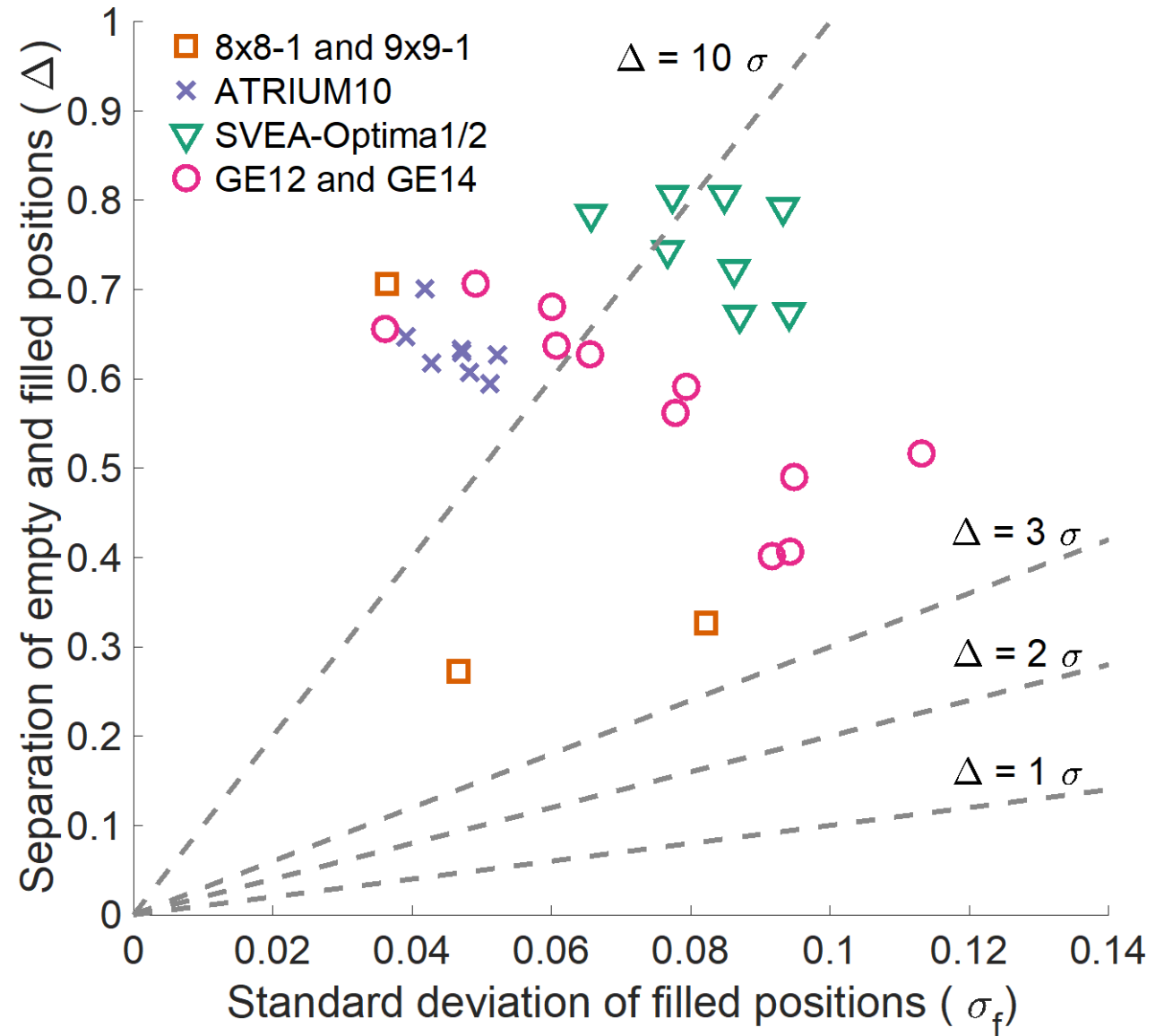
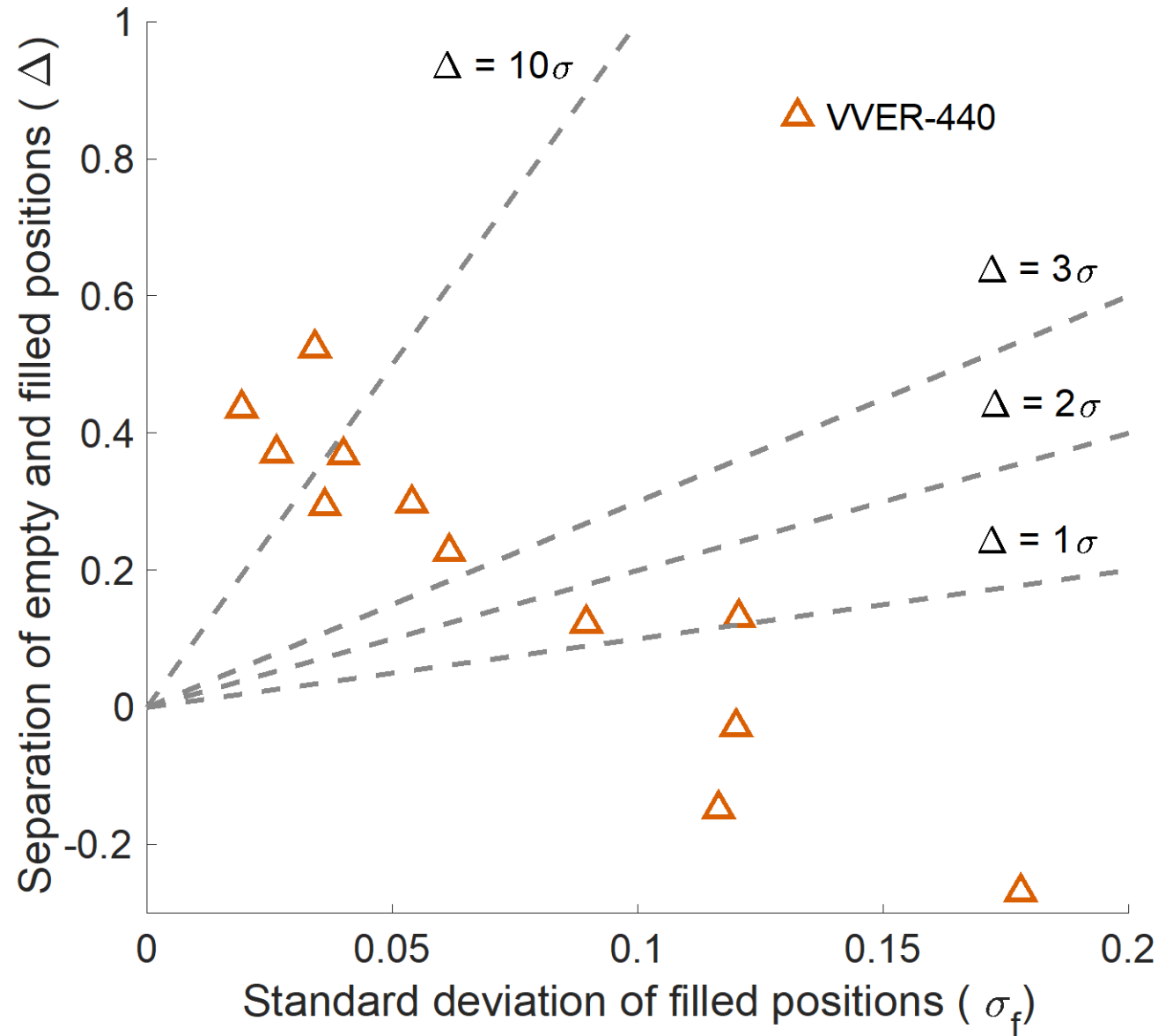


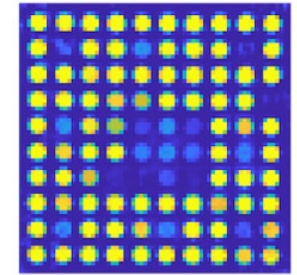
Image quality comparison

- Loviisa assemblies



Conclusions

- A gamma emission tomography method has been developed for verifying spent nuclear fuel prior to geological disposal
- The method demonstrates rod-level detection of anomalies and has been evaluated with a wide range of measurement data
- Safeguards verification protocols are ready for start of operations around 2025



References

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- [2] T. Honkamaa, F. Levai, A. Turunen, R. Berndt, S. Vaccaro, and P. Schwalbach, "A prototype for passive gamma emission tomography," Proceedings of Symposium on International Safeguards, 2014.
- [3] T. White, M. Mayorov, A. Lebrun, P. Peura, T. Honkamaa, J. Dahlberg, J. Keubler, V. Ivanov, and A. Turunen, "Application of Passive Gamma Emission Tomography (PGET) for the Verification of Spent Nuclear Fuel," in Proceedings of 59th Annual Meeting of the Institute of Nuclear Materials Management, Baltimore, MD, USA, 2018.
- [4] R. Backholm, T. A. Bubba, C. Bélanger-Champagne, T. Helin, P. Dendooven, and S. Siltanen, "Simultaneous reconstruction of emission and attenuation in passive gamma emission tomography of spent nuclear fuel," Inverse Problems and Imaging, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 317–337, 2020.
- [5] R. Virta, R. Backholm, T.A. Bubba, T. Helin, M. Moring, S. Siltanen, P. Dendooven, and T. Honkamaa, "Fuel rod classification from Passive Gamma Emission Tomography (PGET) of spent nuclear fuel assemblies", ESARDA Bulletin, vol. 61, pp. 10–21, 2020.
- [6] R. Virta, T.A. Bubba, M. Moring, S. Siltanen, T. Honkamaa, and P. Dendooven, "Improved Passive Gamma Emission Tomography image quality in the central region of spent nuclear fuel, Scientific Reports, 12, 12473. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-16642-0> (2022).

Thank you for your attention!



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