

DGR design optimization

Radioactive Waste Repository Authority

Marketa Dvorakova

29th November 2012, Paris



Disposal casks, engineered barriers system **Disposal Hot-cell Optimization location in DGR** system and layout area Disposal casks transport to the underground area

Disposal casks, engineered barriers system

Optimization

- Material tests (verification of material properties in DGR expected conditions, irradiation and temperature degradation)
- Verification thermo-technical calculations (to specify and proove the amount of SNF placed into the cask, the thickness of backfill)
- Strength calculations (verification of swelling pressure of bentonite to cask's surface, shear stress due to movement of rock blocks at possible tectonic events)
- Long-term safety verification (in the case of modification)



Disposal casks transport to the underground

Shaft	Incline drift
Smaller amount of excavated rock	Higher operational safety
Smaller expensiveness of transport	Less complicated clearing away of accident impacts



In dependence on cask's construction to check:

- Operational safety protection (especially in the case of shaft transport to the undergroud area)
- Possibilities of safe accident impacts removing, evaluation of impacts



Hot-cell location in DGR area

(Czech background)

	pros		cons
•	Nowadays used storage containers (CASTOR) are declared both for storage and transport. (<i>Not necessity to design new transport casing for DGR disposal casks</i>)	•	Necessity of costruction of technological background (Hotcells, located in NPP areas could use NPP's background)
•	Noticeable decrease of transports between NPP and DGR areas (EDU 12x, ETE 6-7x)	•	Necessity of more extensive areal
		•	Public acceptance (Threatness of workplace with non- sealed sources)



Optimization

• Common decission with CEZ, a.s. about construction and operation of hot-cell (location of hot-cell could be influenced by locality selection and distance of DGR from NPPs) (location of hot-cell could be influenced/have influence to NPP's decommissioning scenario selection)

Disposal system and layout

Horizontal		Vertical		
pros	cons	pros	cons	
Need of smaler area	More demanding manipulation with casks and bentonite blocks (long disposal drifts)	More simple manipulation with casks and bentonite (1 cask's boreholes)	Need of large area	
Smaller amount of excavated rock	 Geological survey can give more restriction (craks x long disposal drifts) 	More flexible application of geological survey (cracks)	Bigger amount of excavated rock	

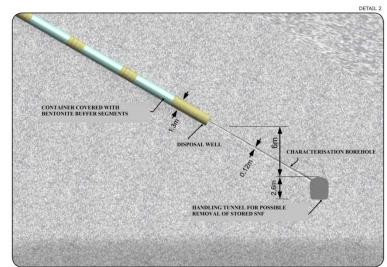




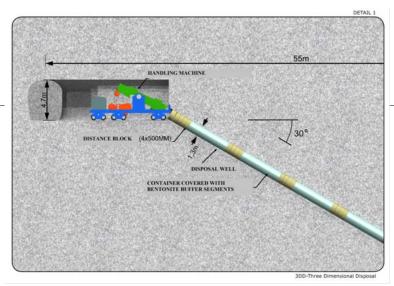
Combination?

Disposal system and layout (cont.)

INCLINE SYSTEM







WHY?

Economic aspects

✓ Possibility to remove disposal casks with SNF

Technical aspects

- ✓ Better utilization of the host rock (limited size of host rock complying with requirements - CZ conditions)
- ✓ Simplified handling both the disposal cask and the bentonite buffer segments

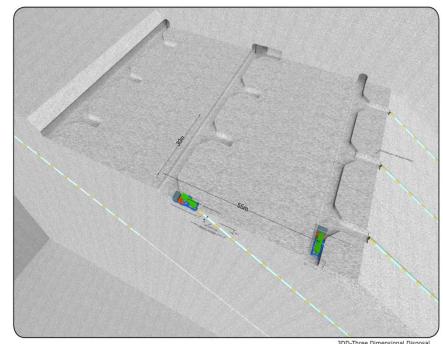


Disposal system and layout (cont.)

BUT...

There are many questions to be clarified...

- Long-term mechanical resistence (in dependence to disposal drift inclination)
- Analyse of threatnes in the case of cask deformation (upper casks can increase the risk of SNF destruction in lower damaged cask due to its mass – nuclear safety)
- The time of economic favourableness (quality/mechanical damages of SNF assemblies)

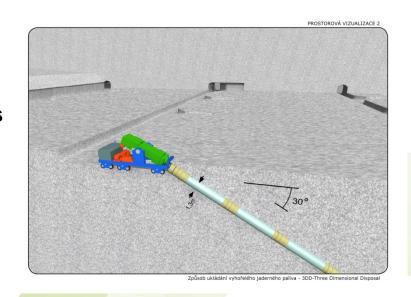




Disposal system and layout (cont.)

... SOLUTION?

- 1) SWOT analyse
- 2) Definion of the topics to be worked up
- 3) Elaboration of relevant supporting studies
- 4) Optimal technological solution, based on long term safety analyses assessment requirements
- 5) Case study





Disposal system and layout (cont.)

International cooperation

pros	cons
Sophisticated solution	-





Thank you for your attention

www.rawra.cz

