

Modern2020

Demonstration of monitoring implementation at repository-like conditions (WP4) Approach and Key Messages

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Why Demonstration ?

Seeing is believing

Implementation of monitoring set-ups at real scale, and at (geotechnical) conditions similar to a repository, offers a tangible environment to assess the topics investigated / developed in the Modern2020 project

- the monitoring strategy concepts
- the (innovative) monitoring technologies
- the (public) stakeholder engagement

In addition, it provides, in itself, also relevant input on the factors that determine the successful performance of a monitoring system, such as:

- installation and interaction with construction
- long-term management of monitoring systems
- ...



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Outline

- Demonstrators in this Work Package
- Do we recognize the concepts in previous setups?
- Conclusions and Key Messages



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Tasks in the Demonstration WP

Field tests and synthesis

- Four demonstrators (T4.1 to T4.4)
 - ✓ “EBS Monitoring Plan” – POSIVA (FIN) (*virtual demonstrator*)
 - ✓ “High Activity Monitoring Cell” - “(A)HA” – Bure, ANDRA (F)
 - ✓ “Long-Term Rock and Buffer Monitoring” – LTRBM – Tournemire, IRSN (F)
 - ✓ “Full-Scale Emplacement” (FE, Mt Terri) and “Test and Evaluation of Monitoring Systems” (TEM, Grimsel) – NAGRA (CH)
- Assessment & Synthesis (with other cases) in T4.5
 - ✓ Synthesis of lessons learnt in four demonstrators, complemented with other cases



WP4 - Demonstration

T4.1 EBS Monitoring Plan (POSIVA)

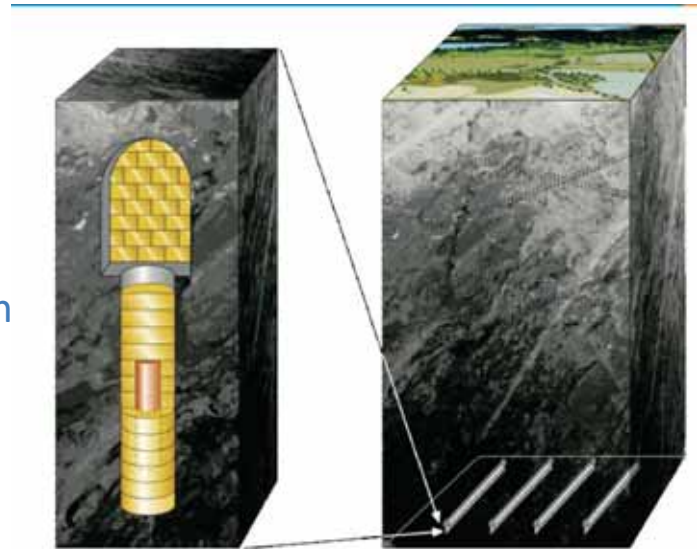
- overall objective: demonstrate the applicability of EBS monitoring strategies for long-term monitoring setups used for the operation of spent fuel deposition in ONKALO
- Demonstration of the applicability of monitoring strategies
 - ✓ Focus on showing compliance with the safety case and covering primarily long-term monitoring aspects
 - ✓ Including the needs defined and identified in WP2 and the newest technologies developed in WP3
- Development and design of a monitoring system
 - ✓ 1st part: investigation of the latest EBS monitoring technologies to identify the potentials, limitations and restraints of different available techniques, equipments and/or procedures
 - ✓ 2nd part: development and design of a monitoring plan



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T4.1 EBS Monitoring Plan (POSIVA)

- Desk study, based on the KBS-3V concept
- Testing of the WP2 screening methodology
- POSIVA concept based on passive safety
 - ✓ (very) limited monitoring (if any) in real repository



WP4 - Demonstration

T4.1 EBS Monitoring Plan (POSIVA) – pros and cons of instrumentation

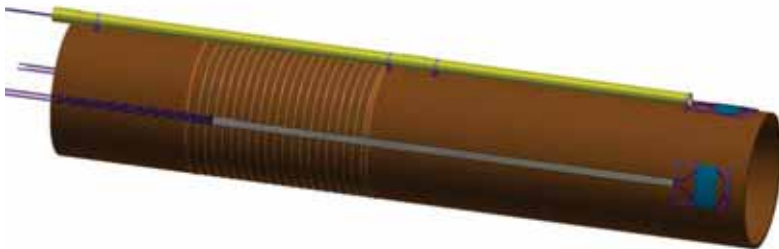
- Advantages:
 - ✓ Possible to increase the knowledge of the THM processes
 - ✓ To be able to give feedback to design during installation period
 - ✓ Gives more points to compare to modelling, much better use of the data from the ERT
- Disadvantages
 - ✓ Complicated installation (Risk for delay and increasing cost)
 - ✓ The track record of measurements is not great
 - ✓ More disturbances to the system
 - ✓ Is extensive instrumentation in full scale tests an efficient way to build knowledge on evolution? Are there more efficient ways?



WP4 - Demonstration

T4.2 (A)HA (ANDRA)

- demonstration of monitoring a disposal cell (tube)
 - ✓ required to ensure retrievability
 - ✓ ovalisation of steel tube by optical fiber sensors



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WP4 - Demonstration

T4.2 (A)HA (ANDRA)

- (to be completed: actual implementation, with relevant dates and first results)

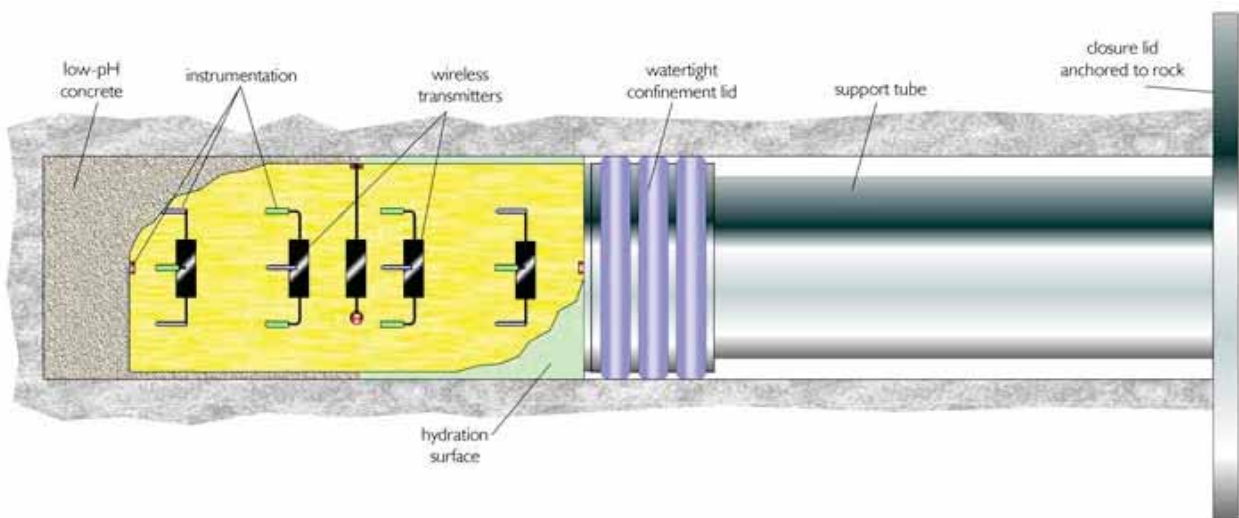


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WP4 - Demonstration

T4.3 LTRBM (IRSN)

- demonstration of different (wireless) monitoring technologies for buffer and host rock (clay)



WP4 - Demonstration

T4.3 LTRBM (IRSN)

- (to be completed : actual implementation, with relevant dates and first results)

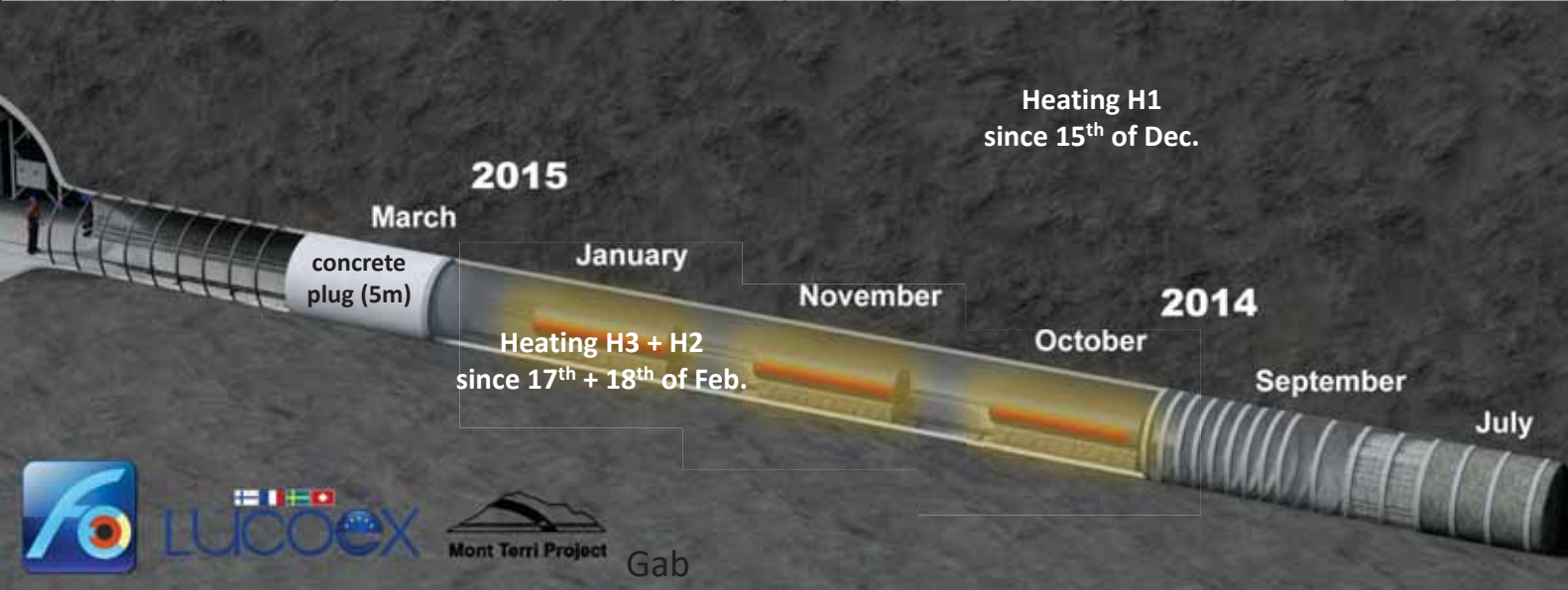
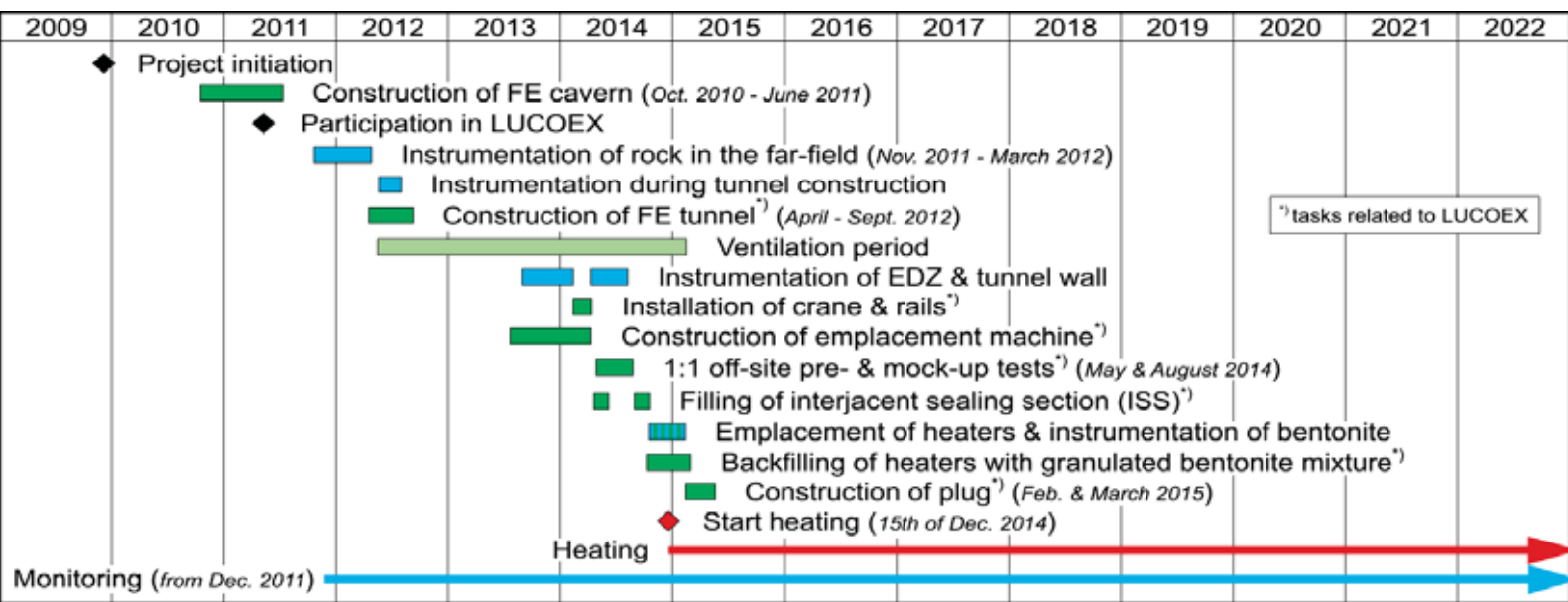


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T4.4 FE & TEM

- continuation of two field set-ups
 - ✓ Mont Terri: Full-Scale Emplacement (FE)
 - field performance of innovative sensing techniques, with focus on
 - distributed fiber optic temperature measurement
 - TDR monitoring technology
 - ✓ Grimsel Test Site: Test and Evaluation of Monitoring (TEM)
 - assessing wireless monitoring devices > 10 y after installation

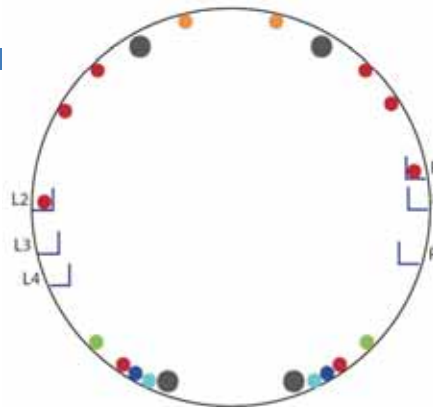




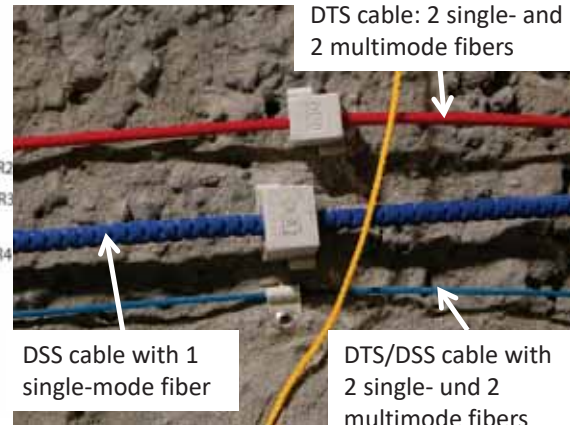
FO cables installed in FE tunnel



tunnel view



fibers map

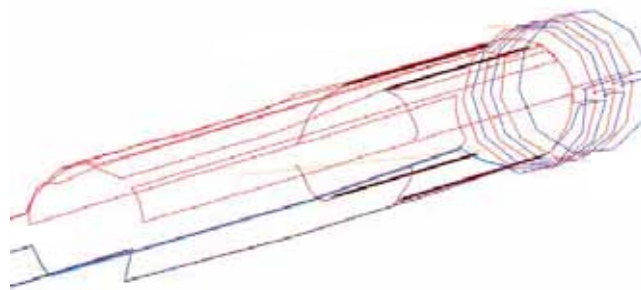


DTS cable: 2 single- and 2 multimode fibers

DSS cable with 1 single-mode fiber

DTS/DSS cable with 2 single- und 2 multimode fibers

Fibre-optic cables for distributed strain and temperature sensing (cables with single and/or multimode fibres) were installed at FE tunnel wall and in boreholes.



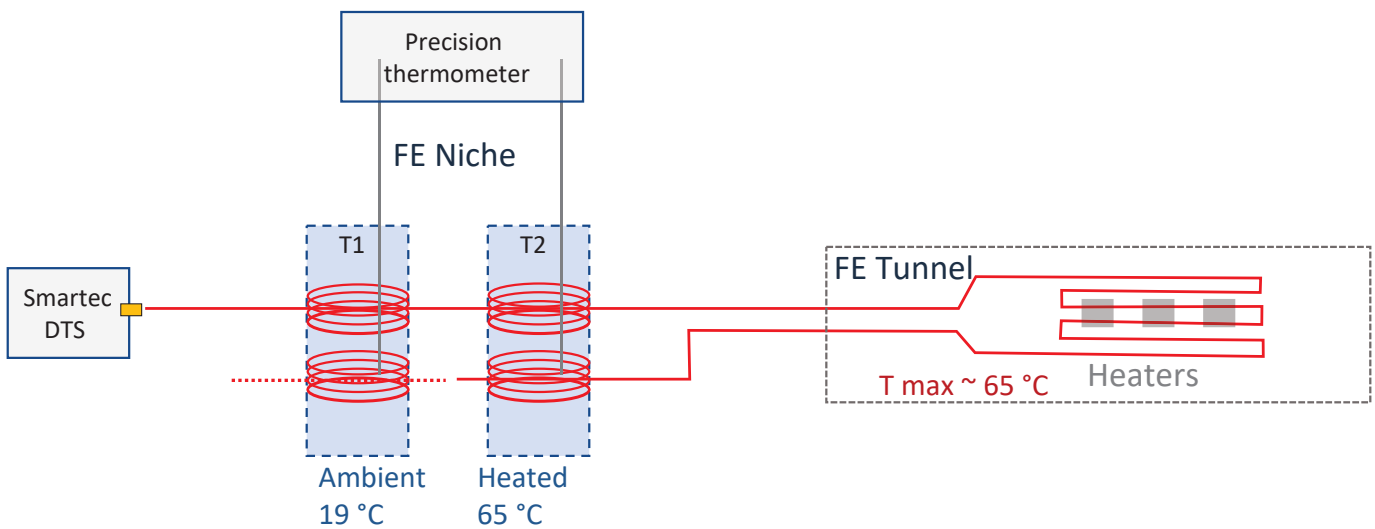
3D fibers map of tunnel wall

- Brugg Cable in A11, A10 610 m*
- AFL 200 m
- Brugg Heating 265 m
- Brugg Standard 362 m
- Brugg V3 strain 205 m
- Smartrods 4 x 8 (4 x135) m
- * Not shown in graph

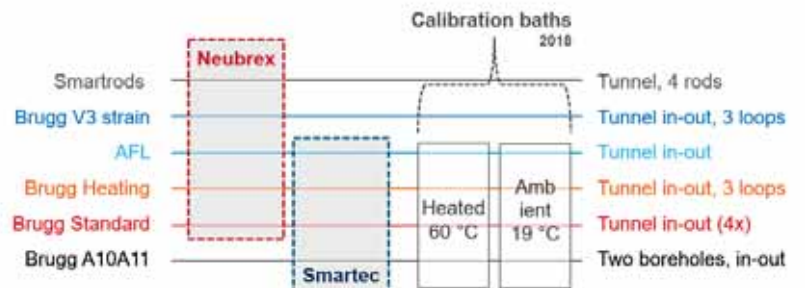


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Continuous DTS Calibration System



Four cable types per bath, run through each bath twice (outbound and return)

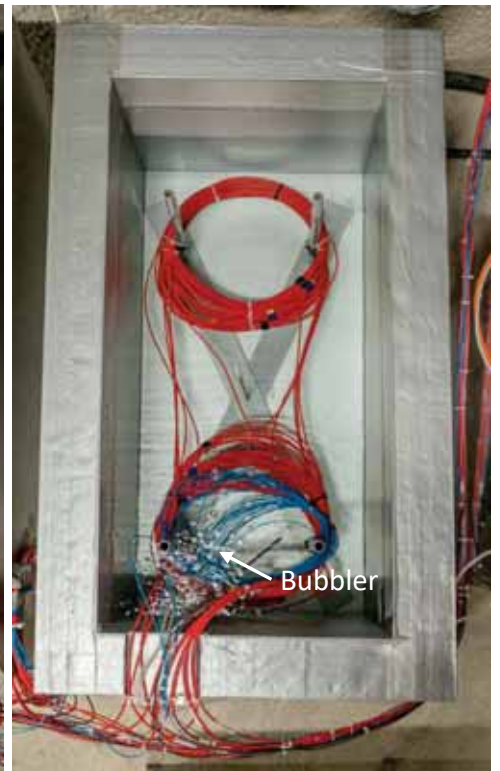
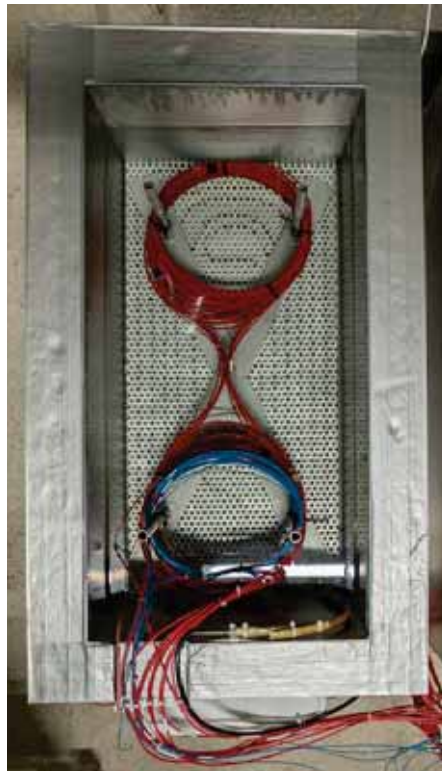
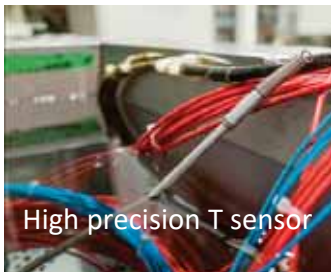


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Permanent calibration setup for DTS

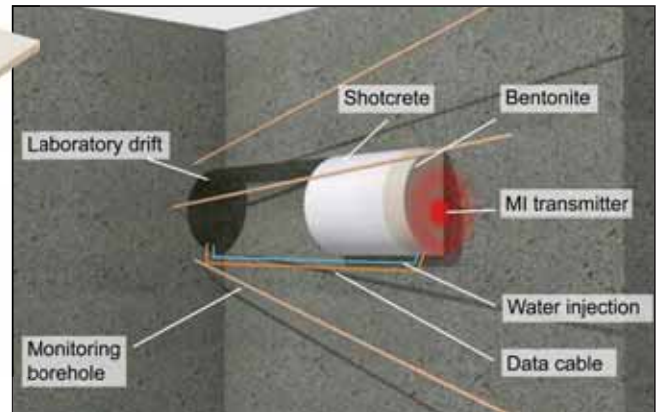
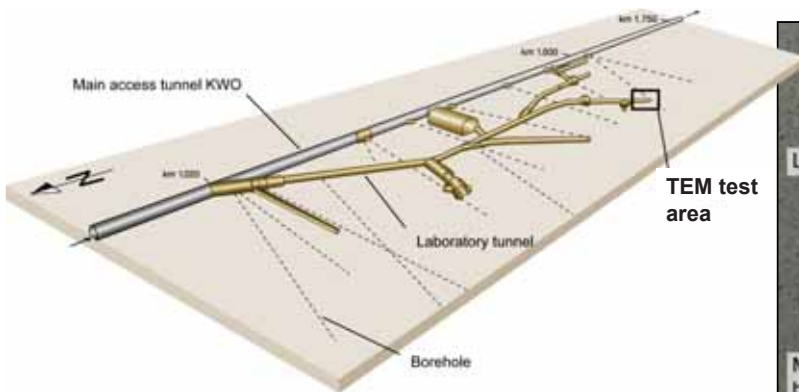
CB1: Heated bath

CB2: Ambient T. bath



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TEM: Location and Construction



Test construction (2007)



Instrumentation



Bentonite buffer construction



Completed bentonite buffer



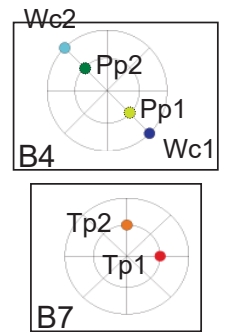
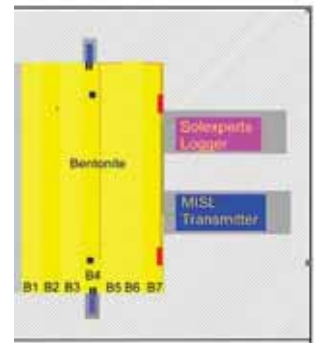
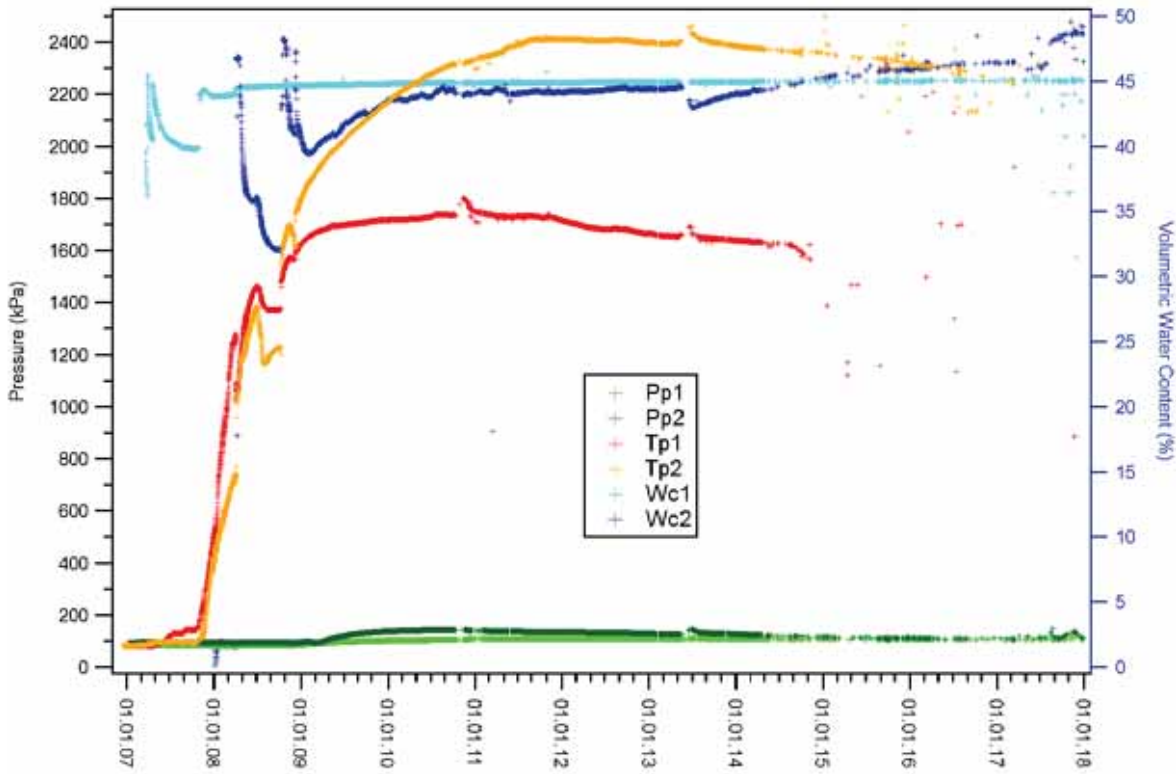
Shotcrete



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Wireless Monitoring Data (MISL)



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WP4 - Demonstration

Conclusions from demonstrators

- From strategic considerations (POSIVA) to very detailed issues (calibration of fiber optic sensors)
- From minimal monitoring (POSIVA) to detailed monitoring (ANDRA) during operational phase
- Actual performance of demonstrators
 - ✓ limited time ! (few months) for dedicated demonstrators in current project
 - ✓ relevance of long-term roadmap for such demonstrators
 - e.g. Swiss demonstrators – continuation from ESDRED and LUCOEX EC projects
 - ✓ discussion how to continue (typically within national programmes)



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Integration of existing cases with field demonstrator experiences

Overall objective:

- To test that, based on URL experience, parameters such as identified in D2.2 can be monitored in real-world situations
- Input from
 - ✓ Modern2020 demonstrators
 - ✓ Other (existing) cases



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WP4 - Demonstration

T4.5 Assessment / synthesis of other cases

- Revisit other relevant setups (demonstrators) to extract information on how Modern2020 concepts have been applied
- WP2 – monitoring strategy into implementation
 - ✓ how have parameters been selected
 - ✓ decisions made based on monitoring results
- WP3 – monitoring technology
 - ✓ which sensors have been selected
 - ✓ conventional versus innovative technologies (evolution over the last decades)
 - ✓ (track record)
- WP4 – actual performance of demonstrator versus expectations
- WP5 – external involvement
 - ✓ field setup and monitoring data discussed by external parties (e.g. universities / local stakeholders / regulator ...)
 - ✓ can monitoring act as a connection – “matchmaker” between technology (implementor) and public (society)



T4.5 Assessment / synthesis of other cases

- setups considered
 - ✓ FEBEX (GTS, CH)
 - ✓ GCR (Bure, F)
 - ✓ PRACLAY
 - ✓ Prototype Repository (Äspö, S)
 - ✓ EB (Mont Terri, CH)
- typical aspects
 - ✓ decision making
 - ✓ long-term – project follow-up, evolution in monitoring technology



WP4 - Conclusions

Currently on-going

- systematic link from monitoring strategy into implementation
- strong influence of national context / programmes
- advance in application of novel technologies
 - ✓ what are critical success factors
 - e.g. distributed fiber optic techniques – calibration, data management, visualisation
- more potential on the role of demonstrators with regard to the engagement of public stakeholders



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