

Licensing ITER in Europe: AN EXAMPLE OF LICENSING A FUSION FACILITY

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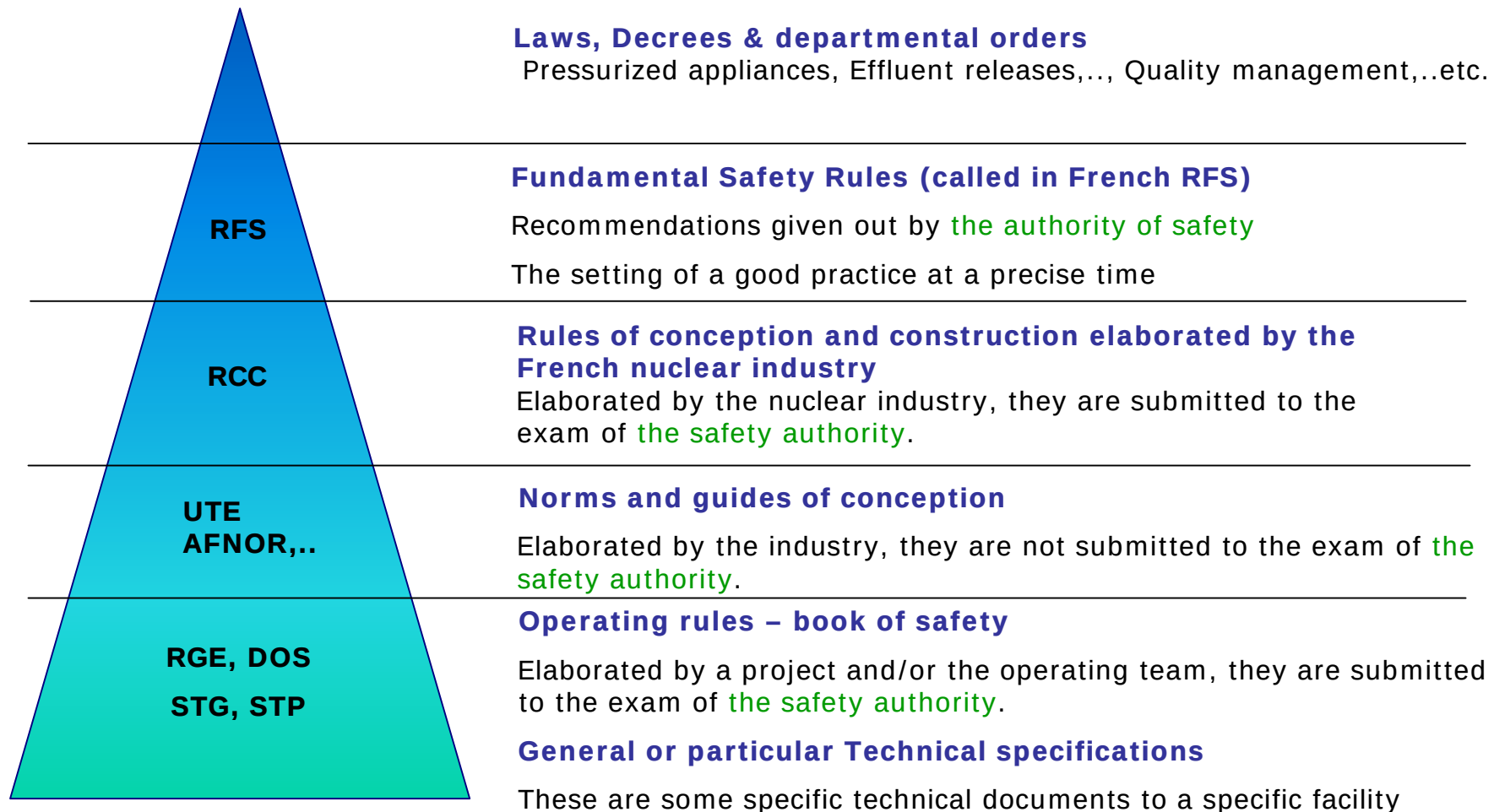
The regulatory framework



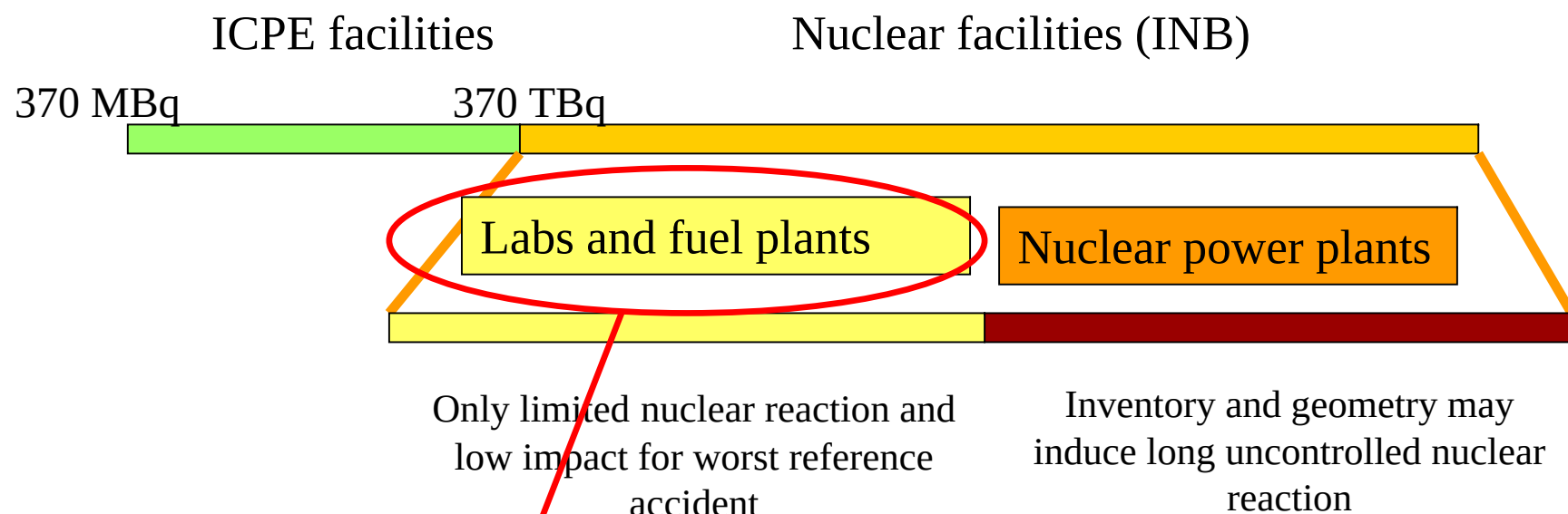
BASIC DOCUMENTS WITH REGULATORY AND TECHNICAL CONTENTS

(<http://www.asn.gouv.fr/>)

A set of texts fixes rules and technical practices concerning **nuclear safety** and technics.
They are summed up down here:



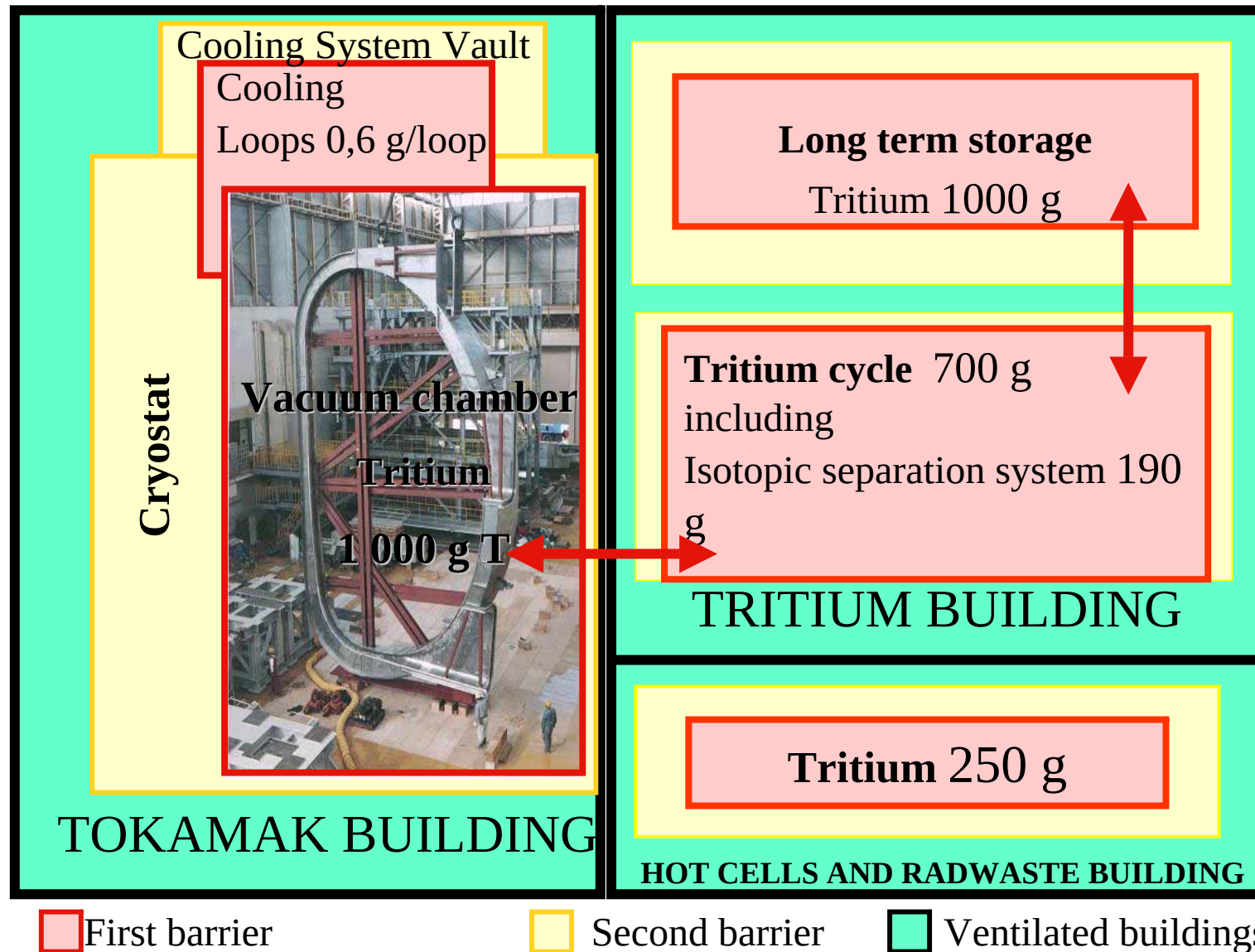
Regulatory framework since 1963



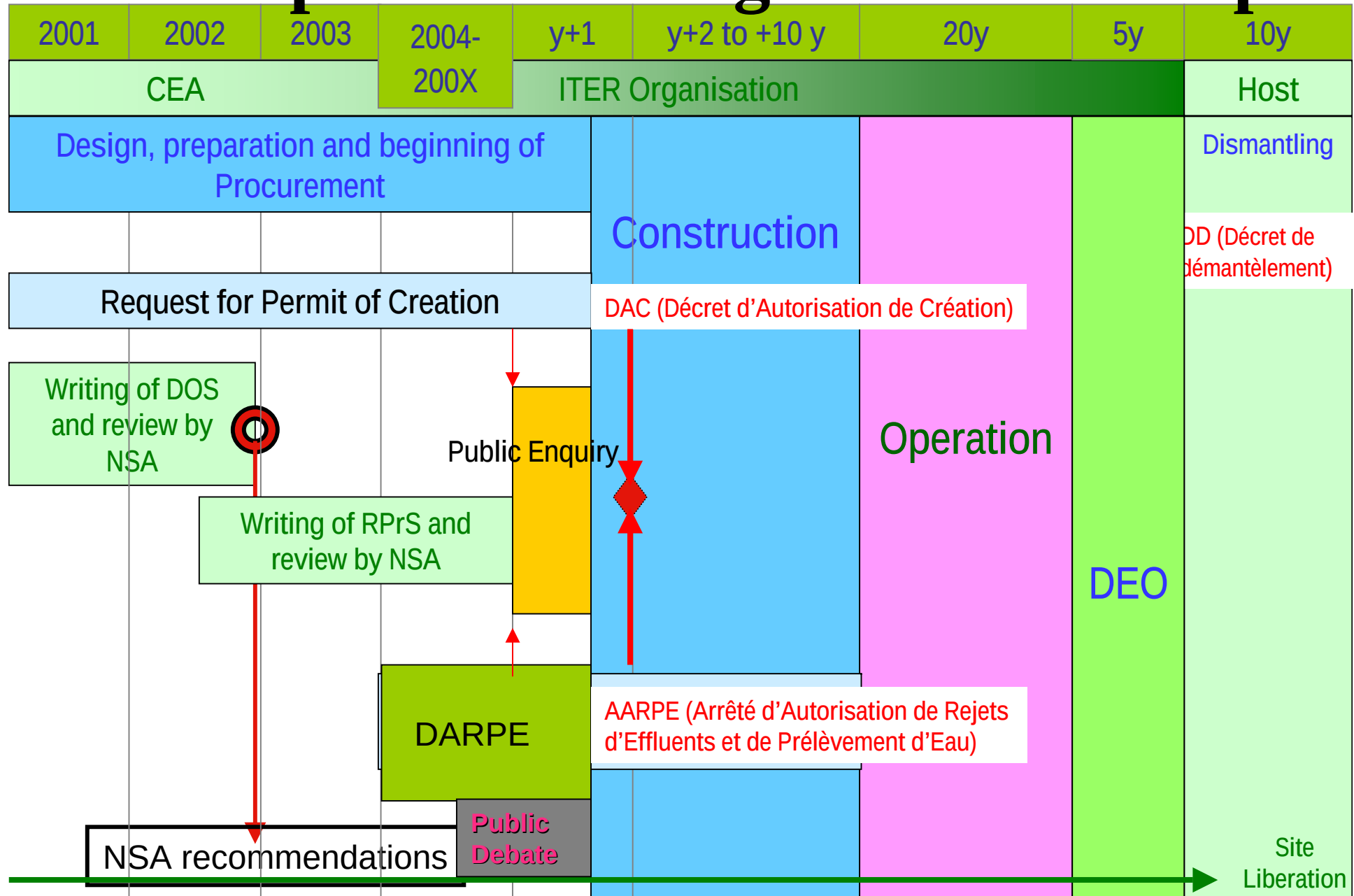
$\sim 10^6$ TBq

ITER is a INB facility classified as a « **Labs and fuel plants** » according to the set of design advice rules to use (RFS : règles fondamentales de sûreté)

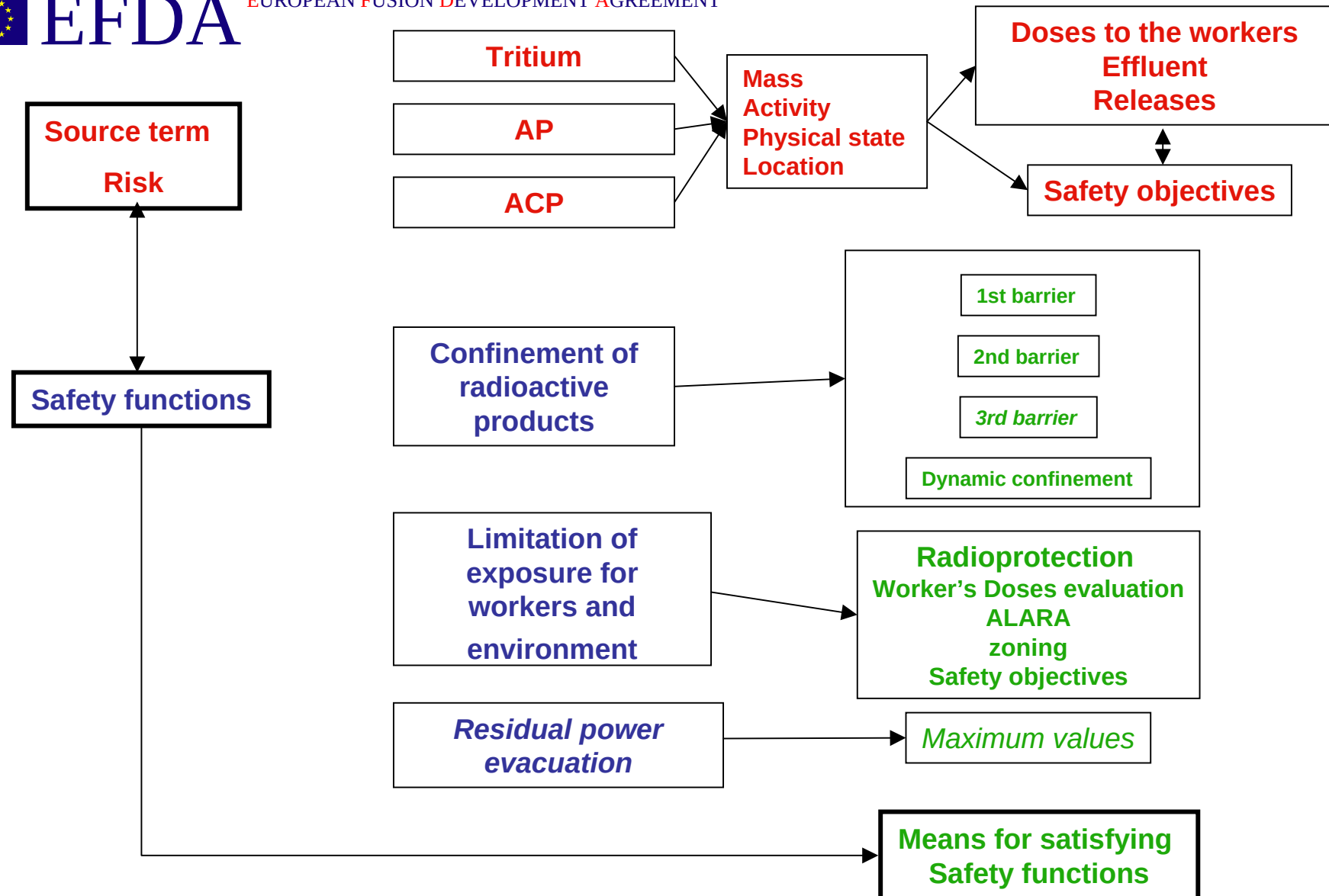
DGSNR 4 July 2002



Roadmap for Licensing ITER in Europe



2.DOS: Dossier D'Options de SûretéFirst report on safety objectives



+ Illustration on the representative situations: operation, maintenance, incidents, accidents

DOS TOC SCHEME

Type of plant situation	DOSSIER D'OPTIONS DE SURETE (DOS) General Safety Objectives in DOS	ITER guidelines
	Occupational exposure	For Public and environment
	Dimensioning situations	
Normal	Annual individual work doses ≤ 10 mSv/a Annual mean value of individual work doses ≤ 2.5 mSv/a	Normal releases below authorised annual limits for the installation $\leq 0,1$ mSv/a
Incidental	10 mSv per incident	Releases per incident below authorised annual limits for the installation ≤ 0.1 mSv/a
Accidental	Constraints related to the post-accidental management are taken into account	< 10 mSv None counter measures None consumption banning for any vegetal or animal products
	Situations beyond Design	
Hypothetical	No cliff effect	Counter measures limited in time and space

Effluents and Releases: Impact Studies

Gases and airborne particulates

Conditions

- Calculations for 10 habitations on 360° around Cadarache
- Stack height = 58 m
- Cadarache weather conditions

Results

- At "Le Château" (1.2 km), the nearest point
- For 1g of each released product

Effect of normal operation release in μSv maximum yearly dose, with the hypothesis of a mean statistical effect		
HTO/HT for 1 gram of tritium as HTO or HT	Dust (Activation Product) for 1 gram of AP W/SS	Activation Corrosion Product for 1 gram of ACP
5 / 0.2	0.15/1.2	0.12

For accidents, the early dose is the dose that should be taken into account for population countermeasures (in the framework of CIPR 63 for instance). Long term dose is the dose for an adult living close to the Center for his whole life after the release or after 10 years of ITER operation with tritium plasma (the value overestimates all other cases such as baby, children...).

Effect of accidental release in μSv					
HTO for 1 gram of tritium as HTO		Dust* (Activation Product) for 1 gram of AP		Activation Corrosion Product for 1 gram of ACP	
Early dose	Long term dose	Early dose	Long term dose	Early dose	Long term dose
50	100	10	50* W/SS 30/1000	0,1	30 3 with out rain

- Dust is supposed to be constituted of 98% Tungsten (W) and 2% Stainless-Steel (SS) activated products.
- Only W dust ==> 30 only SS dust ==> 1000

Effluents and Releases Impact Studies

Liquid estimates

- **Conditions**

- 0.02 TBq/a from site waste water to the Durance

- **Results**

- ~0.1 B/l on the Durance level
 - 0.06 μ Sv/a at St. Paul lez Durance after 50 years of exploitation

- **Conditions**

- 0.12 TBq/a from cooling water towers to the Durance or the Canal

- **Results**

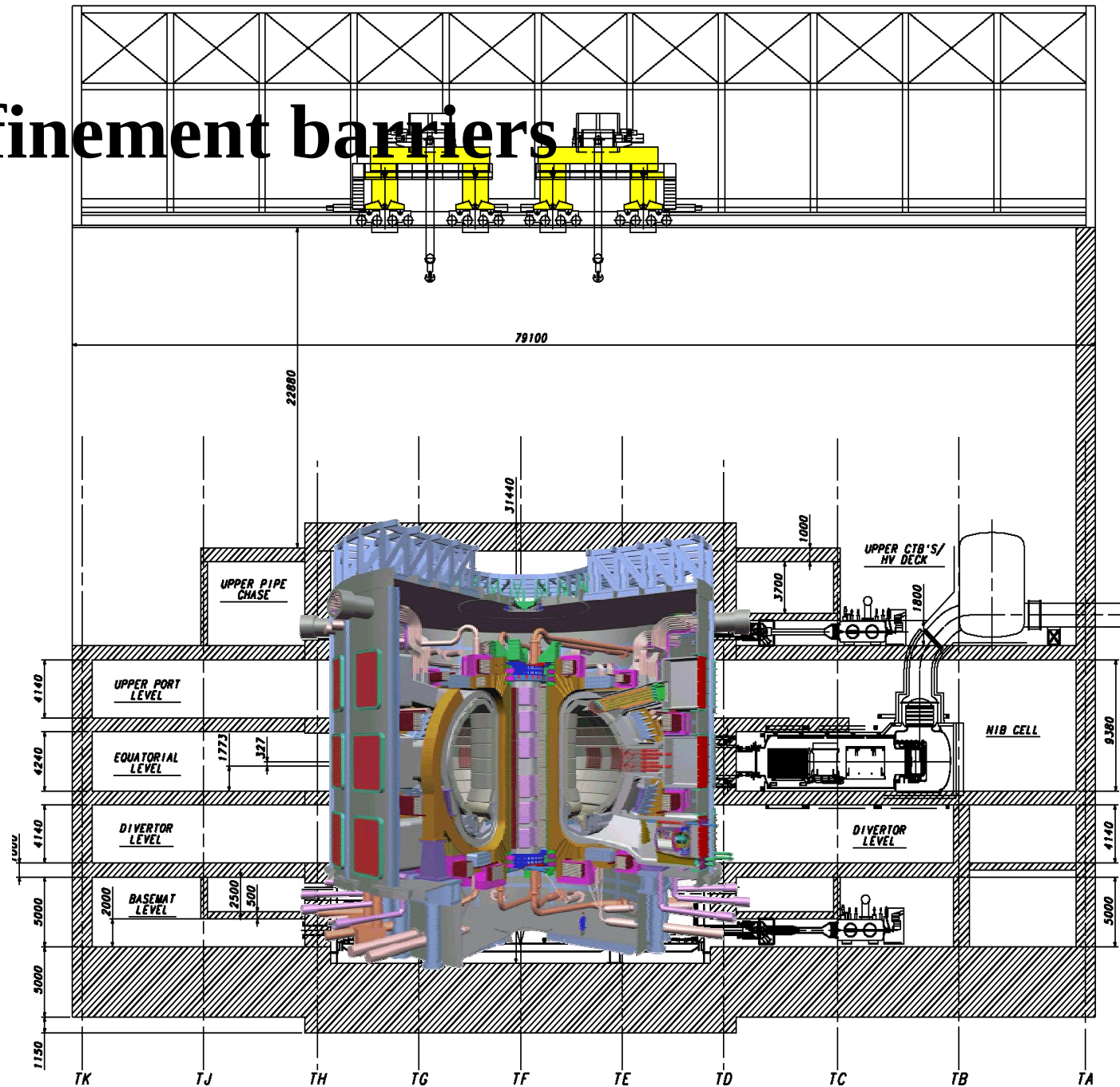
- ~1 Bq/l in the Durance
 - in the Canal

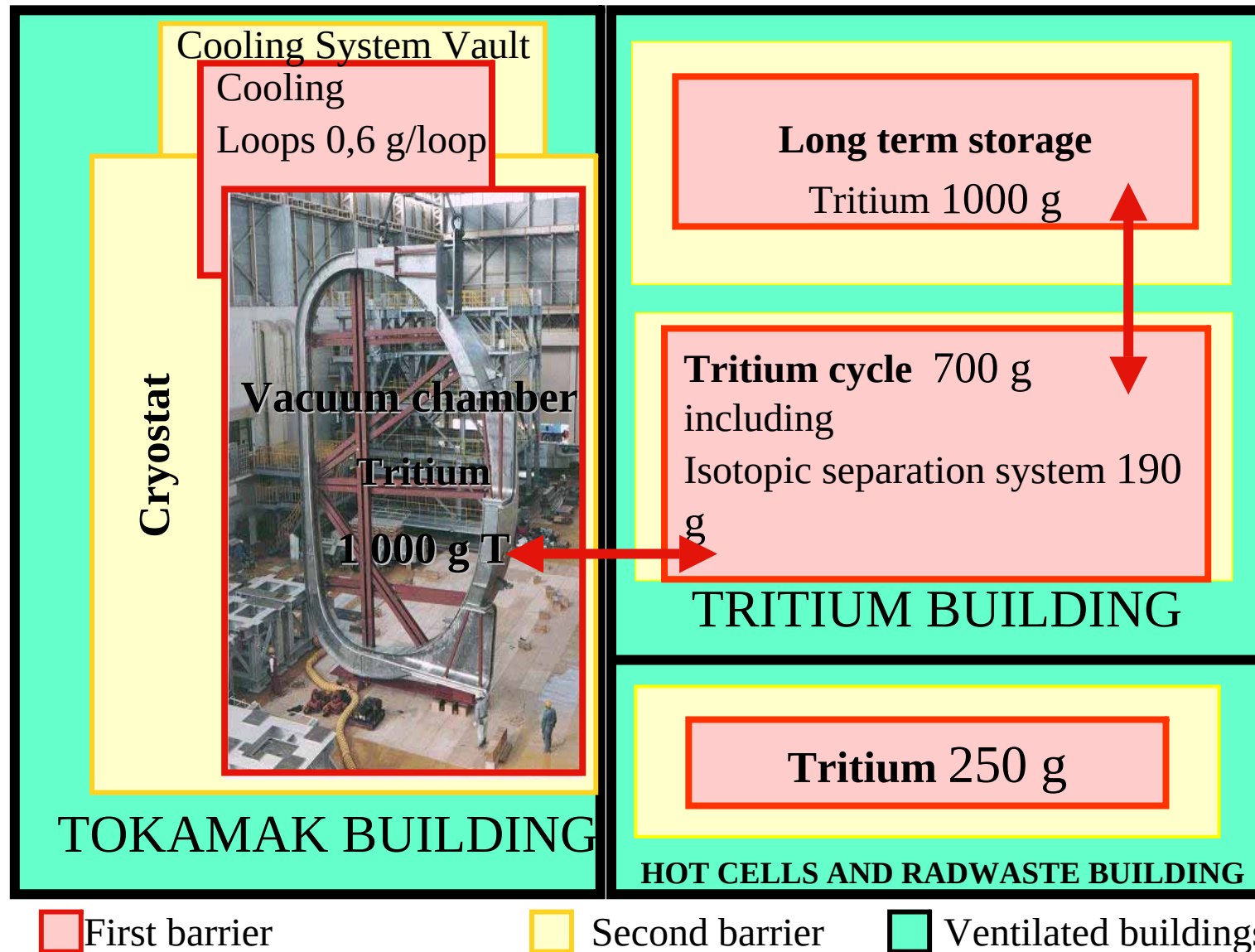
Main Function: Confinement

Proposed Implementation

Radiocactive material	First confinement system	Second confinemen Systemt
Activated dust	(S) + (D) tokamak + vent system with filters	(S) + (D) Local adjacent + vent system with filters
Cooling systems water (HTO, ACP)	(S) Cooling system and detritiation sustem pipes	(S) + (D) Cooling system room + vent system with filters
Tritium in the fuel system	(S) process+complementar y barrier (cryostat, glove box, guide tube) + détritiation system	(S) + (D) Adjacent Room + vent system with filters
Tritium in the tokamak	(S) + (D) tokamak +barrières supplémentaires (cryosta and extensions)+ détritiation system	(S) + (D) Adjacent room + vent system with filters

Confinement barriers





3.DOS examination and results

NSA

AUTORITE
DE SÛRETÉ
NUCLÉAIRE

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE
DE LA SÛRETÉ NUCLÉAIRE
ET DE LA RADIOPROTECTION

DGSNR/SD3/0665/2002
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Fontenay-aux-Roses, le 27 NOV. 2002

Objet : installation ITER:
Dossier d'options de sûreté

Réf : 1- lettre CEA/DSNQ/DIR/2002/038/JPB du 8 mars 2002
2- lettre CEA/DEN/CAD/DIR/CSN DO 238 du 8 mars 2002
3- lettre CEA/DEN/CAD/DIR/CSN CO 279 du 8 avril 2002
4- lettre DGSNR/SD3/0367/2002 du 4 juillet 2002
5- lettre CEA/DRFC/DIR/02/1260 du 14 octobre 2002
6- lettre DGSNR/DG/46-02 du 16 octobre 2002
7- lettre CEA/DEN/CAD/DIR/CSN DO 904 du 18 novembre 2002

Monsieur l'Administrateur général,

Par lettres citées en références 1, 2, 3 et 5, vous m'avez adressé le dossier d'options de sûreté réacteur de fusion thermonucléaire dénommé ITER que vous proposez d'accueillir à proximité du centre nucléaire de Cadarache. ITER est un démonstrateur de fusion contrôlée par confinement magnétique visant l'ignition d'un plasma deutérium-tritium.

Par lettre citée en 4^{ème} référence, je vous ai informé que je souhaitais bénéficier d'une appréciation approfondie de votre dossier par le Groupe permanent d'experts chargé des laboratoires et usines, ainsi que par quelques experts du Groupe permanent chargé des réacteurs nucléaires et du Groupe permanent chargé des installations destinées au stockage à long terme des déchets radioactifs. Je vous ai réaffirmé souhaiter par lettre mentionnée en 6^{ème} référence, par laquelle je vous ai de plus signifié que, dans l'attente des résultats de l'examen approfondi de votre dossier, je ne voyais pas d'obstacle rédhibitoire à la poursuite du projet.

LE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL DE LA SÛRETÉ
NUCLÉAIRE ET DE LA RADIOPROTECTION

A-C LACOSTE

November
27, 2002

ITER Safety
options review

Lab and
fuel plant

Follow-up letter of
first safety review
with NSA

**In the Preliminary
Safety Report:**

- 1) Radiological inventory
- 2) Global characteristics
- 3) Decay heat removal
- 4) Incidental & accidental sequences
- 5) Waste management

DOS instruction and main results

- ✓ Instruction of the « dossier » is done by dialogue during meetings with IRSN experts.
- ✓ Examination is done by « Group Permanent », experts from Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nucléaire et de la radioprotection (DGSNR)
- ✓ DGSNR has published its advise in a letter to the administrative general director of CEA
- ✓ CEA has send to the DGSNR a list of commitments which will be kept for RPrS writing

DGSNR advise

- ✓ Correct identification of main safety issues
- ✓ Acceptable corresponding safety objectives
- ✓ Objectives adapted to Cadarache site

Recommendations

- ✓ They express Safety Authorities wishes for RPrS writing.

Commitments

- ✓ The installation owner has agreed to develop in RPrS points concerning commitments

Recommendations

- ✓ Materials & activation products
- ✓ Normal operation mode and source term limits
- ✓ Cooling systems
- ✓ Incidents & accidents
- ✓ Waste

Research and development

➤ Source terms

Safety approach: Control of the values below foreseen limits
[Tritium-Activated Products (AP)-Activated corrosion products (ACP)]

Research on

Trapping-Removing

Erosion-deposition

Cleaning

Associated diagnostics

Related actions

Verification and Validation of calculation Codes

Validation of proposed solutions

➤ Vacuum vessel explosion risk

Safety approach: exclusion +prevention-detection-mitigation

Research on

Hydrogen production

Dust production

Associated diagnostics

Mitigation

Related actions

Verification and Validation of calculation Codes

Validation of proposed solutions



Research and development

➤ Tritium Cycle

Safety approach: Inventory control

Research on:

- Transport containers

- Dynamic modelling

- Removing from Vacuum Vessel

Related actions

- Verification and Validation of calculation Codes

- Validation of proposed solutions

➤ Detritiation system

Safety approach: assessment of safety integration in the design (fire zoning)

Research on:

- Reliability of processes in case of fire

Related actions

- Validation of proposed solutions



EFDA

EUROPEAN FUSION DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Research and development

➤ Remote handling

Safety approach: ALARA-Optimisation occupational radiological exposure

Research on:

- Test programme (on prototypes and in-situ)

- Recovering of robots

- Associated ORE

Related actions

- Verification and Validation of calculation Codes

- Validation of proposed solutions

➤ Neutronics

Safety approach: ALARA-Optimisation

Realistic estimations in the future-reduction of uncertainties

Research on:

- Penetration configurations

- Real impurities of materials

- ORE review

Related actions

- Optimisation

- Verification and Validation of calculation Codes

- Validation of proposed solutions

Research and development

➤ **Arc in superconducting coils and busbars**

Safety approach: exclusion +prevention-detection-mitigation

Research on:

Effect of such arcs

Detection-mitigation

Parametric studies

Related actions

Verification and Validation of calculation Codes

Validation of proposed solutions

➤ e.i.

Commitments and expected issues

✓ Installation description

- Proposal for a progressive start-up
- Principles for SIC availability before operation
- **Feedback from other devices.**
- **Validation of fusion programme action and R&D**

✓ Site Characteristics

- Final geological report
- Final hydrogeological report
- Actual physical, chemical and radiological reference data for soil and water on the site

Commitments and expected issues

- ✓ Safety analyse and risk study
 - Safety Methodology
 - Study of dissimination of radioactive materials hazard.
Confinement principals
 - Exposure to radiation
 - Hazards related to power evacuation
 - Internal hazards (in operation and during maintenance, fire and explosions, flooding, e.i)
 - External aggressions
 - Incidents and accidents analyses
 - Effluents and releases

Commitments and expected issues

✓ Waste and dismantling

- Most important radio-nuclides (dominant)
- Impact on disposals
- Activity related with waste contamination
- Characterization, classification, total activity...
- Operational waste. Replacement, refurbishing inventory
- Optimization and reduction
- Zoning-internal waste transfer-control
- Casks-external transfer to disposals
- Masses and activities and processing for dismantling waste

4.RPrS: Rapport Préliminaire de Sûreté

Safety actions for Licensing ITER

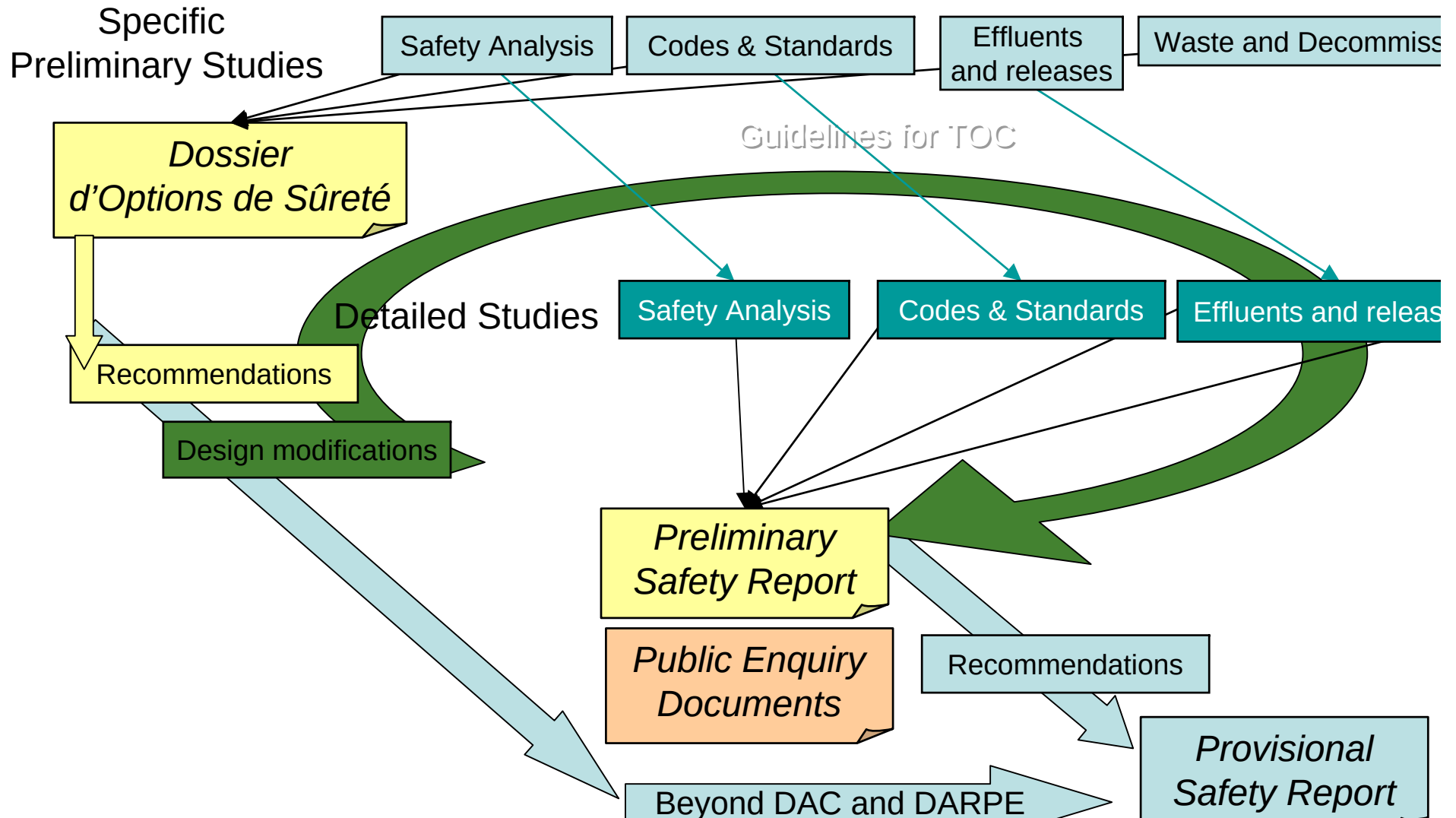
2001 ITER references

Generic Site Safety Report

French Regulation

European Know-How

Guidelines for TOC



Actions

Safety analyses for file completion

- [Codes & Standards](#) and safety relevant components
- Safety analyses of [operation limits](#) taking into account future experiments and installation lifetime (TBM, NBI, Diagnostics, e.i)
- Releases & Impacts: [toxic](#) effluent impact
- [Maintenance](#) programme
- Human factors incorporation into the design and operation
- Safety control room, withdraw control room and [survey](#) networks

Assessment after design modifications

- Auxiliary systems and [networks](#)
- Hot cell and radwaste dismantling
- [Internal Hazards](#) (finalise fire analysis and explosion analyses, take into account accumulation of events, i.e.)
- External Hazards (earthquake, aircraft crash, e.i, on the specific layout)
- Tritium, hot cell and radwaste buildings and associated [detritiation](#) and ventilation systems

Actions

Other issues

- Wastes: Tritium containing casks, industrial detritiation processes
- Component qualification: Tritium containers, earthquake bearings, windows, filters, e.i.
- Computer codes qualification (code manuals)
- Quality assurance and the management of quality, including information on operating organisation and technical control over safety aspects
- Demonstration of feedback of lessons from similar facilities
- Presentation of a coherent R&D programme

Safety actions for Licensing ITER

Following

- Recommendations
- Needed studies for successfully achieving and safely operating the first-of-a-kind facility as large experimental fusion device



- Research and development
- Studies
 - Some safety analyses for file completion
 - Assessment or safety analyses after design modifications
 - Other related issues

Objectives of Research and Development from safety point of view



TO PRESENT A COHERENT PROGRAMME

- Justification of the given predictive values including uncertainties
- Demonstration that the technical solutions are feasible or available
- Validation of safety related calculation codes
- ...

RPrS  **Studies are in progress**

RPS  **Results are available**

CONCLUSION

- These recommendations and commitments must be integrated in the RPrS and lead to actions for following regulatory files, for the star-up and operation

For some recommendations and commitments, R&D should be carried out

- Short term objective (RPrS): explosion in VV to be excluded
- Medium term objective (RPS) : effective qualification of calculation codes
- Long term objective (start-up and operation) : efficiency of the remote handling