Masterproef industriële ingenieurswetenschappen 2015-2016

Radiological characterization of hot cells and glove boxes as a preliminary research for the future dismantling

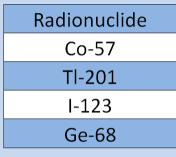
Lowie Brabants

master IW nucleaire technologie

lowiebrabants@hotmail.com

Introduction

- Best Medical Belgium S.A.
 - Production of radionuclides:



- With 2 cyclotrons
- Purification in the chemical zone
- Contamination of the installations
- - Need for radiological characterisation
 - Evaluation of future dismantling strategies

Methods Preliminary research Representative sampling **Measurements Disposal options** ➢ 75 samples: Contamination: Unconditional release Swipe samples 59 swipe samples Melting 16 drill samples Cat. A waste Gamma spectroscopy Decontamination options **HPGe-detector** of hot cells and glove Apex gamma boxes: software In consultation with Activated materials: Energy & efficiency experts \geq Drill campaign calibration







Objectives

- 1. <u>Representative sampling</u> of:
 - Contaminated materials
 - Activated materials
- 2. <u>Measurement</u> of the samples
- 3. Identification of the radionuclides
 - Quantitative
 - Semi-quantitative
- 4. Find the origin of the nuclides
 - Link back to the production process
- 5. <u>Preliminary research of either:</u>
 - Disposal options or
 - Decontamination approach

Results

13 identified radionuclides

Radionuclide	
Co-60	Zn-65
Ge-68/Ga-68	Ag-108m
TI-202	Ag-110m
TI-204	Cd-109
Na-22	Mn-54
Co-57	Bi-207

- Contamination activity range:
 - From (5 ± 2)E-02 Bq/cm² to (1.23 ± 0.06)E+04 Bq/cm²
- Activation activity range:
 - From (3.9 ± 0.5)E-02 to (4.5 ± 0.2)E+04 Bq/g

Conclusion

- 13 radionuclides were found and linked to the original production process
- Hot cells will be decontaminated with:
 - Chemical decontamination
 - Abrasive blasting
- Glove boxes will be dismantled with:
 - Glove tent
- Future of activated components and materials in the hot cells:
 - Category A radioactive wastes

Promotoren / Copromotoren: drs. ing. Niels Vandevenne (Hasselt University), dr. Philippe Damhaut (ONDRAF/NIRAS)



