

# **In-Situ Monitoring and Characterisation of the Radioactive Sludge in the Legacy Ponds and Silos at Sellafield**

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# Highlight of Presentation

- The Problem Definition
- The Available Solutions
- The Proposed Solution
- Further Works
- Conclusion
- References

# The Problem: Definition

- The legacy silo is a one-metre thick wall enclosure of radioactive sludge and is to be evacuated by a mechanical equipment.



Figure 1: Magnox Swarf Storage Silos at Sellafield [1]

- Every volume of sludge in the region to be evacuated needs to first be scanned for the presence of gas pockets, metals, concrete materials, temperature and potential hazards.

# The Problem: Task

- To obtain a 3D characterisation map of density distribution, temperature and material identification of the sludge volume to a depth  $>15$  cm and 3 mm resolution.

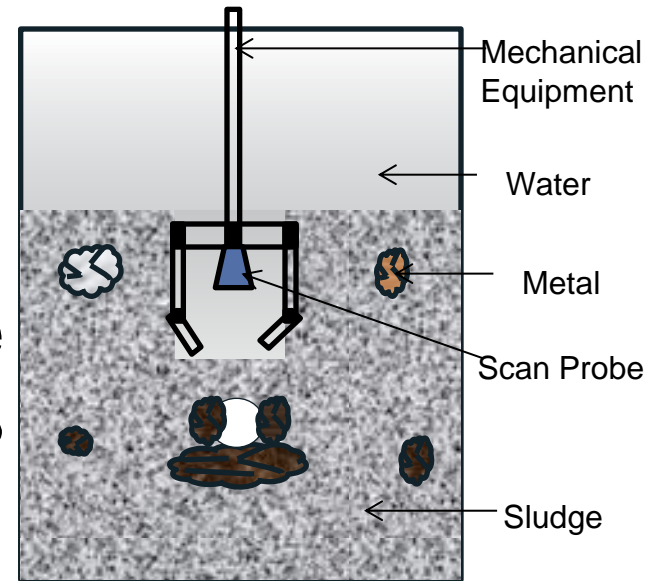


Figure 2: Schematic diagram showing deployment

- To design an invasive tomographic imaging system that will be attached to the mechanical equipment and operate from one side of the investigated volume.

# Available Solutions: Overview

- Tomographic imaging involves illuminating an object by an energy source, and obtaining information from the energy projections <sup>[2]</sup>.

## Transmission

Muon

Ultrasonic

## Reflection

Acoustic  
Backscattering

## Emission

Positron

SPECT

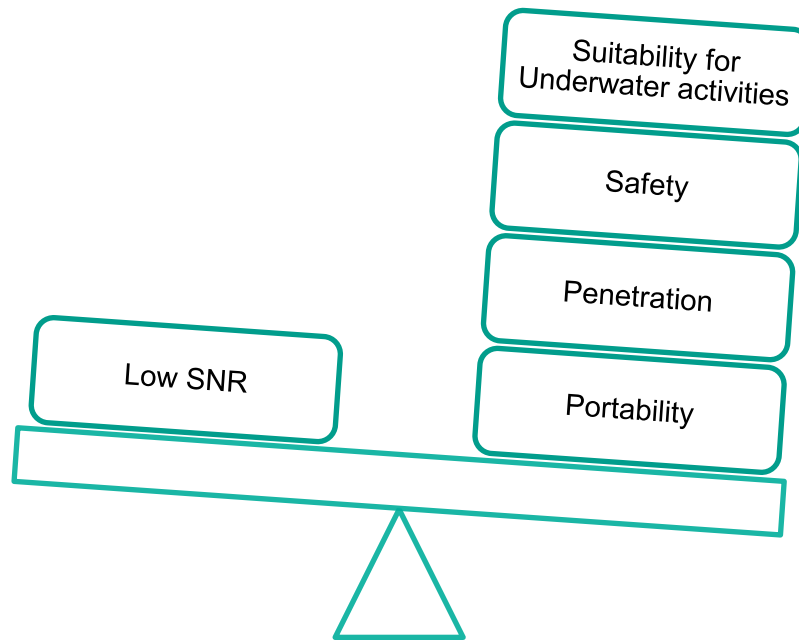
# Available Solutions: Techniques

Table 1: Comparison of some Tomographic techniques

	Principle of Operation	Example of Applications	Limitation
<b>X-Ray Backscattering Tomography</b>	Compton scattering at interactions	underwater naval dome inspection <sup>[3]</sup>	Penetration is limited by thickness and inhomogeneity
<b>Ground Penetrating Radar</b>	Reflections at dielectric boundaries	Detection of landmine and underground water leakages <sup>[6]</sup>	Accuracy depends on dielectric contrast at boundaries
<b>Vibrational Spectroscopy and LIDAR systems</b>	Light absorption and scattering	detection and identification of underwater submarines <sup>[5]</sup>	High light scattering and absorption affect penetration <sup>[4]</sup>
<b>Magnetic Field Technology Systems</b>	Electromagnetic Induction and Interference	Two-phase flow process imaging and for metallic mine detection <sup>[8]</sup> .	Preferred for detection than identification.
<b>Acoustic Backscattering Systems</b>	Sound scattering at acoustic boundaries	Settling suspension and velocity profile inspection in ponds <sup>[7]</sup>	Low Signal to Noise Ratio due to Multiple Scattering

# The Proposed Solution

- **Acoustic Backscattering Tomography** is considered most viable, and will be investigated further



# The Proposed Solution: Operation?

$$R = \left( \frac{z_1 - z_2}{z_1 + z_2} \right)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$T = 1 - R \quad (2)$$

Where; R – sound power reflection coefficient;  
T – sound power transmission coefficient;

$z_1$  – Acoustic impedance of medium I  
 $z_2$  – Acoustic impedance of medium II

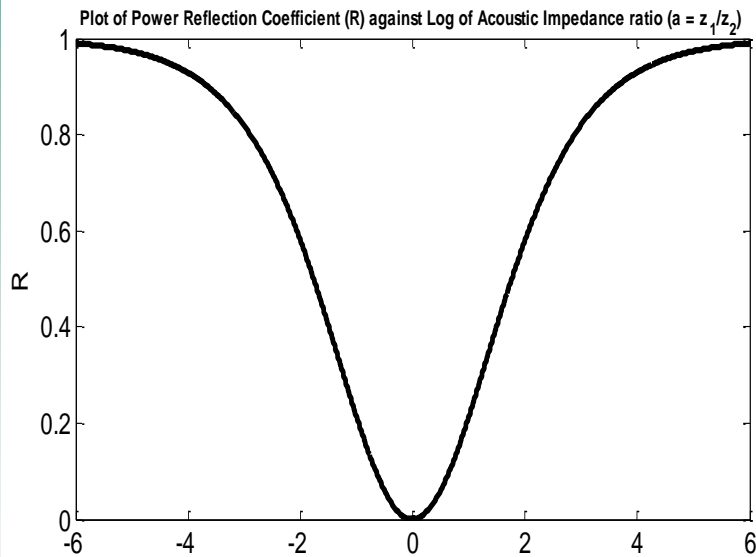


Fig 4: Plot of R against Log (a) where  $a = z_1/z_2$

Table 2: R values for various Acoustic Boundary cases

Power Reflection Coefficient at Acoustic Boundaries	Magnesium Sludge ( $z=21.5 \text{ MRayls}$ )	Concrete ( $z=8 \text{ MRayls}$ )	Steel ( $z=45.7 \text{ MRayls}$ )	Water ( $z=1.48 \text{ MRayls}$ )
Air ( $z=0.0004$ )	0.9999	0.9998	1.0000	0.9989
Water	0.7590	0.4730	0.8785	
Steel	0.1297	0.4929		
Concrete	0.2094			



# The Proposed Solution: Operation?

Given  $z_1 = 5.58286$ ,  $z_2 = 8.2626$ ,  $z_3 = 46.13$  and  $z_4 = 8.2626$  MRayls

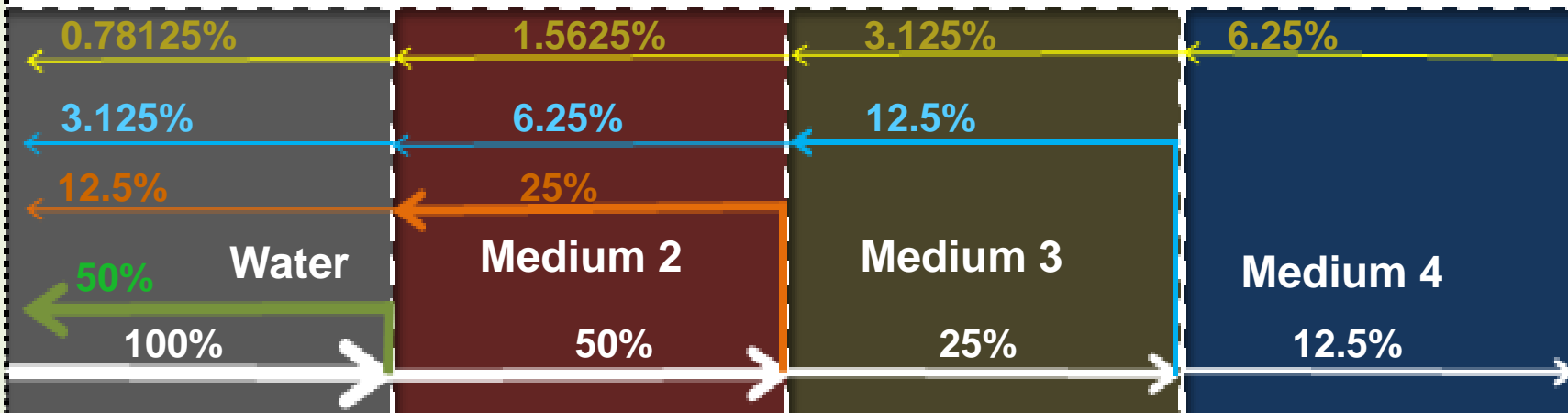
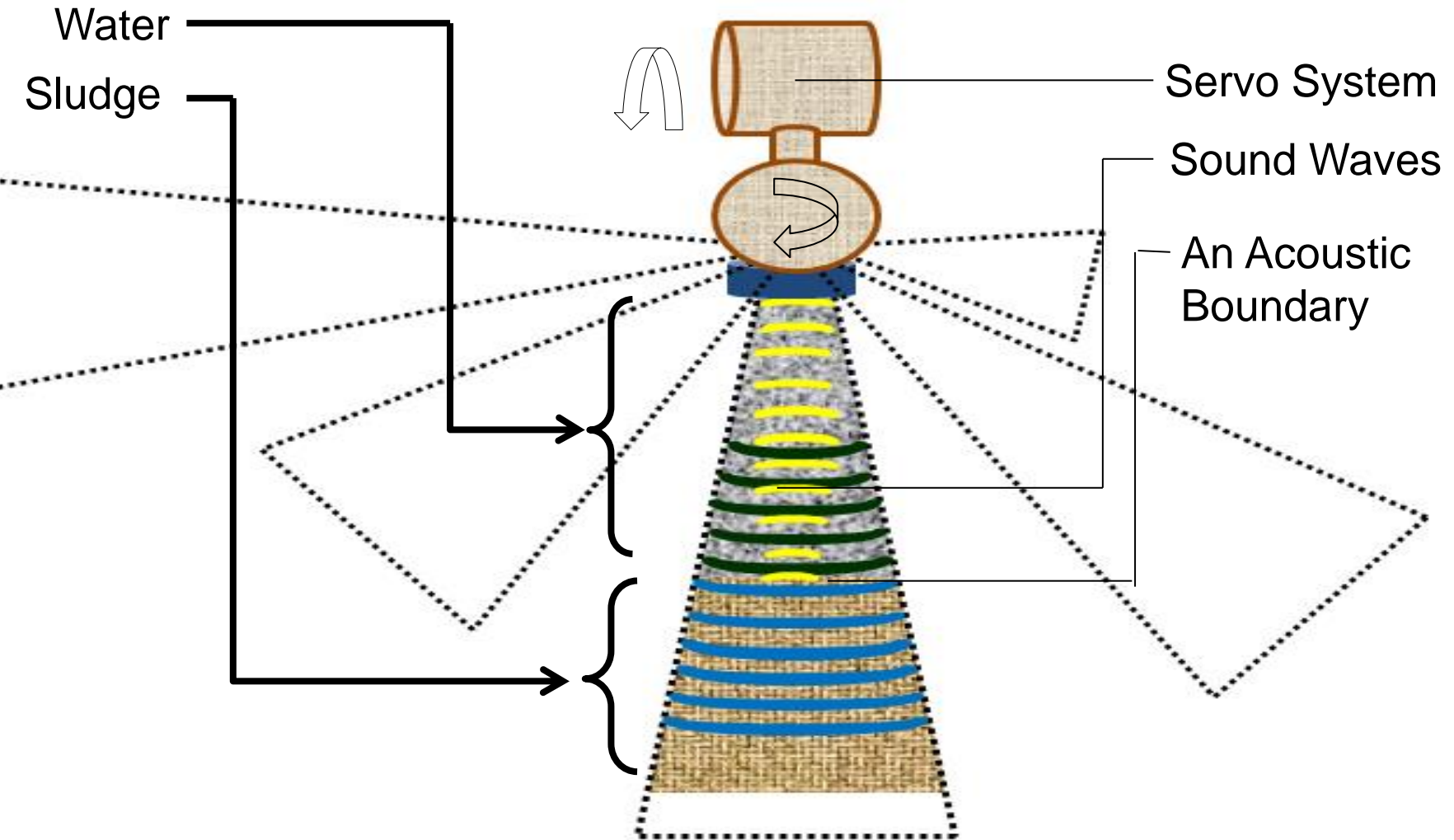
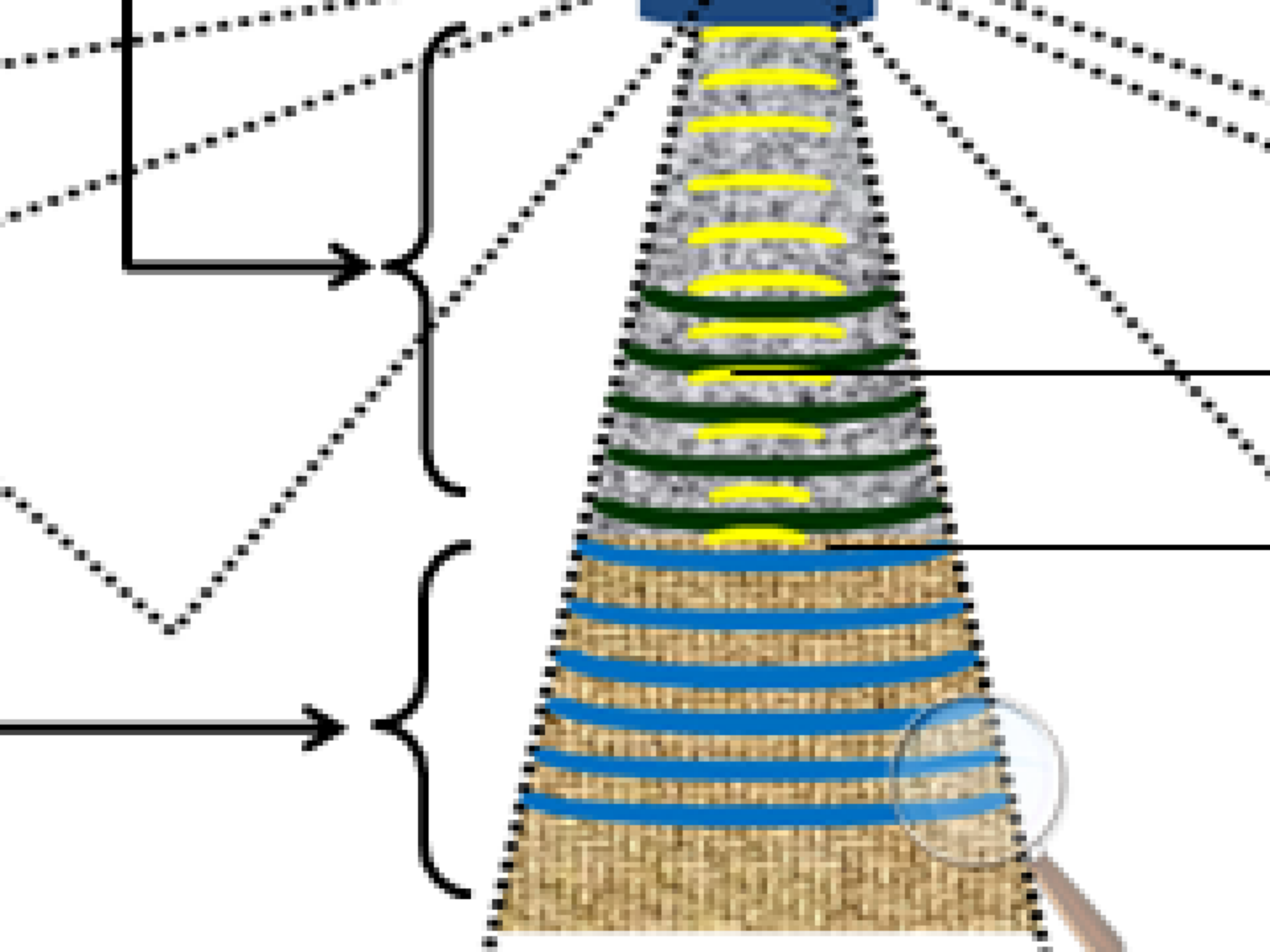


Figure 5: Schematics showing scattering at acoustic boundaries

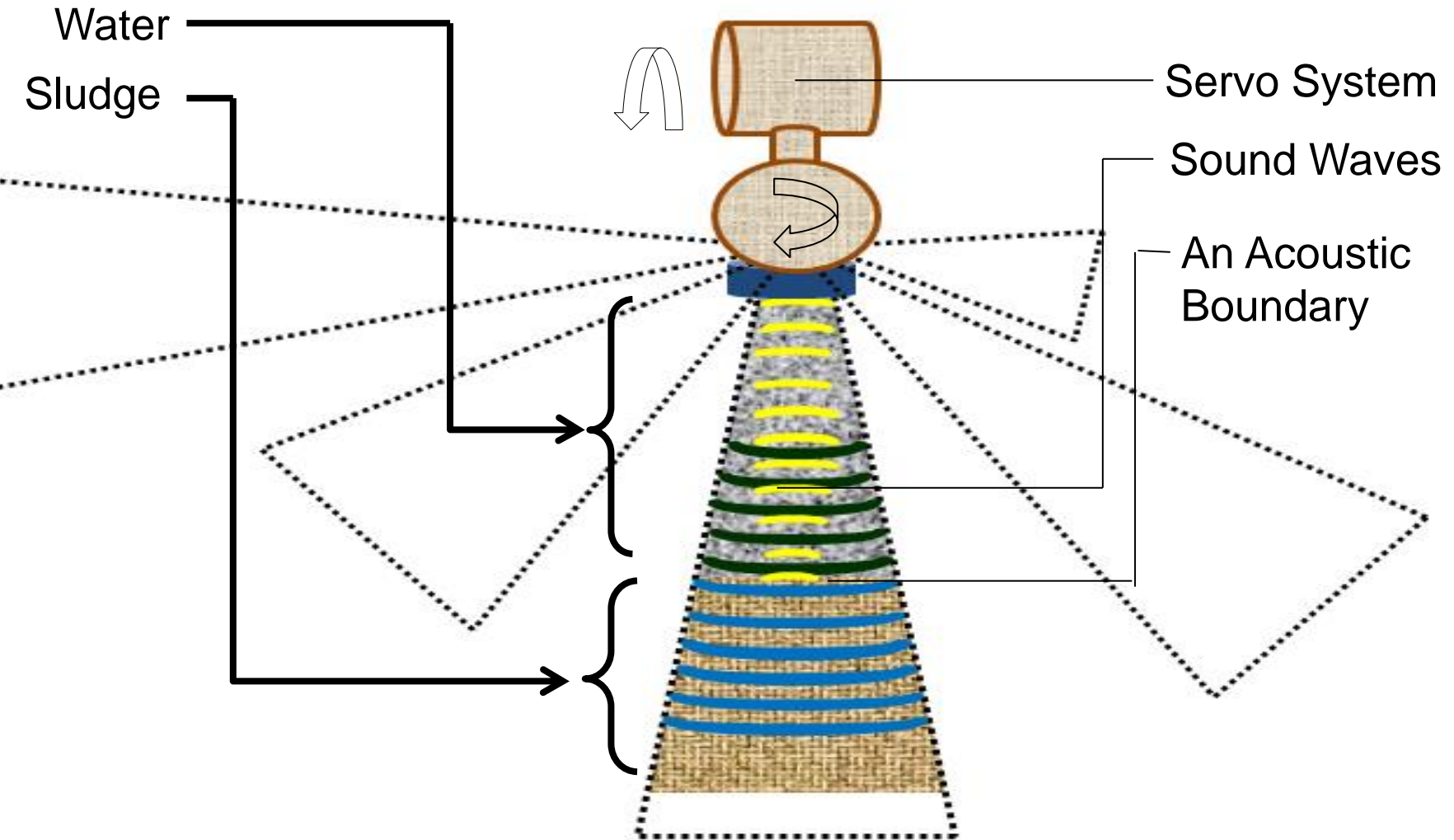
Time-Intensity data

# The Proposed Solution: Deployment?





# The Proposed Solution: Deployment?



# The Proposed Solution: Challenges?

- Improving the Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)
- Attaining about 3 mm spatial resolution
- Understanding the worst case scenario
- Ensuring radiation tolerance

# Further Works

- Laboratory experiments on:
  - Understanding the acoustic attenuation in water, sludge, metal, gas and concrete samples.
  - Understanding the acoustic backscattering profile for boundary samples.
- Development of a:
  - servo motor control circuit to coordinate scanning,
  - sound transducer circuit to transmit and receive signals
  - reconstruction algorithm to interpret the data.

# Conclusion

It will be great to have a device inside the silo that provides us with sufficient information about the radioactive sludge before and during evacuation.

We are working to make this happen.

# Thank You





# References

- [1] Magnox Swarf Storage Silos <http://www.sellafieldsites.com/solution/risk-hazard-reduction/magnox-swarf-storage-silos/>, Date accessed: 18/03/2015 10:37pm.
- [2] Kak, A.C and Slaney, M., 2001, Principles of Computerised Tomographic Imaging, Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics SIAM, Philadelphia
- [3] Greenawald, E.C., Draper, C., Chow, J., Levenberry, L., Poranski, C.F. and Ham, Y.S., 1996, Underwater X-RAY Tomography using Compton Backscatter Imaging, Review of Progress in Quantitative Nondestructive Evaluation, Vol 15, New York.
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- [6] Martin, A., An, E., Neson, K. and Smith, S., 2000, Obstacle Detection by a Forward Looking Sonar Integrated in an Autonomous Underwater Vehicle, OCEANS 2000 MTS/IEEE Conference and Exhibition 337 - 341 Vol.1
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