



## **XENAH: Xenon Environmental Nuclide Analysis at Hartlepool**

Brian Milbrath<sup>1</sup>, Ashley Davies<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Goodwin<sup>2</sup>, Mark Arnold<sup>3</sup>, Craig Dohring<sup>3</sup>, Andrew Petts<sup>3</sup>, Michael Warren<sup>3</sup>, Anders Ringbom<sup>4</sup>, Theodore Bowyer<sup>1</sup>, Jonathan Burnett<sup>1</sup>, Judah Friese<sup>1</sup>, Jim Hayes<sup>1</sup>, Lori Metz<sup>1</sup>

> <sup>1</sup>Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, <sup>2</sup>Atomic Weapons Establishment, <sup>3</sup>Electricite de France (EDF Energy), <sup>4</sup>Totalförsvarets forskningsinstitut (FOI)





The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the United States Government, the United States Department of Energy, the National Nuclear Security Administration, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, or the Pacific Northwest National Laborato

PNNL-SA-16242

PUTTING AN END TO NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

XENAH: Xenon Environmental Nuclide Analysis at Hartlepool





Scientists from the U.K., U.S., and Sweden are performing measurements involving a suite of radionuclide monitoring techniques in order to better understand radionuclide emissions from a nuclear power reactor and how those might affect the International Monitoring System. The Xenon Environmental Nuclide Analysis at Hartlepool (XENAH) collaboration will perform these measurements utilizing the Hartlepool Power Reactor in northeast England with cooperation of the reactor operator, EDF Energy

Disclaimer: The views expressed on this poster are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the view of the CTBTO PrepCom

Poster No.:

P2.4-206



## **Hartlepool Nuclear Power Station**



- A seaside location in County Durham (NE England)
- Owner/Operator: EDF Energy
- Two advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs) (gas is CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Total power generation: 1.3 GW
- Total thermal power: 3.1 GW
- Commissioned in 1983
- Currently licensed until 2024
- Hartlepool estimates its radioxenon emissions: 11.7 GBq/release during ~12 hr releases 5x/yr



## Hartlepool Power Station



**XENAH's Three Radionuclide Monitoring Techniques** 



- Reactor stack monitoring for radioxenon
  - ✓ Measurement at the source
- Stand-off measurements of radioxenon after several km of atmospheric transport and dispersion
  - Measurements using several sensitive atmospheric radioxenon sampler/analyzers
- Radionuclide measurement of environmental and regulatory samples taken at or near the power station
  - Measurements performed at two ultra-low background gamma spectrometry facilities





- Same type of monitor the STAX (Source Term Analysis of Xenon) project has placed at medical isotope production facilities
- Air extracted from stack flows through Marinelli beaker around HPGe at 3.5 L/min. Measured concentration adjusted by total stack flow.
- Monitor is currently at Hartlepool, but COVID-19 has delayed installation



Example Stack Monitor (different facility)



Stand-off measurements of radioxenon after several km of atmospheric transport and dispersion



- Measurements done with Scienta's SAUNA Q<sub>B</sub>, designed to be more portable for field measurements
- Size 72 x 108 x 108 cm
- Sample time 12 hours
- MDC Xe-133 < 0.4 mBq/m<sup>3</sup>, Xe-131m < 0.3 mBq/m<sup>3</sup>, Xe-133m < 0.3 mBq/m<sup>3</sup>, Xe-135 < 1.3 mBq/m<sup>3</sup>
- Measurements should begin later this summer and run for a year



SAUNA Q<sub>B</sub> radioxenon sampler/analyzer



Stand-off measurements of radioxenon after several km of atmospheric transport and dispersion



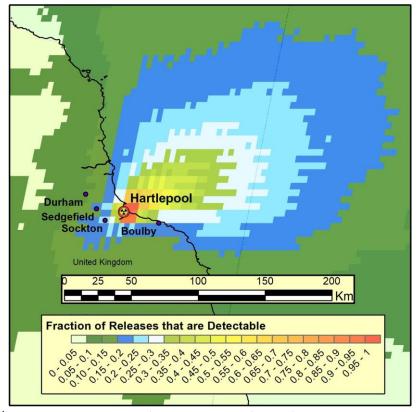
- 3 detectors (1 each from U.K., U.S., and Sweden) at different locations a few 10's of km around Hartlepool
- Comparisons of the stand-off measurements with predictions based on atmospheric transport of stack monitor results are a key measurement goal of the project
- Evaluate advantages of an array network over single station and how this could improve the IMS



#### Hartlepool Power Station

### **Atmospheric Transport from Hartlepool**





- Hysplit simulations using one year of metrological data archived on a 25 km, 3 hr basis
- 11 GBq 12 hr release of radioxenon
- 0.4 mBq/m<sup>3</sup> MDC for 12 hr collection
- XENAH plans to deploy detectors at Boulby, Sedgefield/Durham, and a 3<sup>rd</sup> location further away

Poster No.:

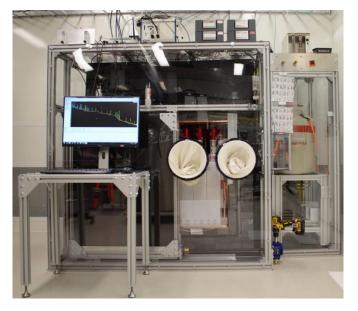
P2.4-206

Disclaimer: The views expressed on this poster are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the view of the CTBTO Prepo



Radionuclide measurement of environmental and regulatory samples taken at or near the power station

- First samples were EDF regulatory filters and charcoal
- Short-lived isotopes will have to come from samples collected for purpose
- AWE has a low-background detector system at nearby Boulby Mine facility; PNNL has a low background detector system at its Shallow Underground Laboratory
- \* See J. Burnett poster P2.4-308 for details



Low-Background Detector System in PNNL's Shallow Underground Laboratory

Disclaimer: The views expressed on this poster are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the view of the CTBTO PrepCom

Poster No.:

P2.4-206



## **Current Timeline**



		Jan-Mar	Apr-June	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
		2021				2022			
SAUNA QB	AWE								
	PNNL								
	FOI								
Env Sampling	AWE								
	PNNL								
stack monitor	PNNL								
		Equipment Arrives							
		Equipment t	o Hartlepool						
		Measurer	nents						

## Watch for our results after measurements complete in 2022!







# Contact: Brian.Milbrath@pnnl.gov

The U.S. authors wish to thank the U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Office of Nonproliferation and Arms Control and the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency for their support of this presentation.