

WIPP 가 가

A Methodology of Uncertainty/Sensitivity Analysis for PA of HLW Repository Learned from 1996 WIPP Performance Assessment

150

WIPP 가 1999 . WIPP (TRU DOE) (DOE) 가 WIPP < CCA (CCA)> 가 EPA 가 1996 가 가 , 가 WIPP 가 가 WIPP 가 가 EPA 가 가

Abstract

The WIPP (Waste Isolation Pilot Plant) is a mined repository constructed by the US DOE for the permanent disposal of transuranic (TRU) wastes generated by activities related to defence of the US since 1970. Its historical disposal operation began in March 1999 following receipt of a final permit from the State of NM after a positive certification decision for the WIPP was issued by the EPA in 1998, as the first licensed facility in the US for the deep geologic disposal of radioactive wastes. The CCA (Compliance Certification Application) for the WIPP that the DOE submitted to the EPA in 1966 was supported by an extensive performance assessment (PA) carried out by Sandia National Laboratories (SNL), with so-called 1996 PA. Even though such PA methodologies could be greatly different from the way we consider for HLW disposal in Korea largely due to quite different geologic formations in which repository are likely to be located, a review on lots of works done through the WIPP PA studies could be the most important lessons that we can learn from in view of current situation in Korea where an initial phase of conceptual studies on HLW disposal has been just started. The objective of this work is an overview of the methodology used in the recent WIPP PA to support the US DOE WIPP CCA and a proposal for Korean case.

1.

2002 7 가 .

가 가

WIPP (Waste Isolation Pilot Plant) 1999

가 WIPP DOE (TRU)

DOE 가 WIPP

< (Compliance Certification Application; CCA)> 1996 10

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) 1998 4 EPA

3

CCA 가 (PA) 가

(Sandia National Laboratories; SNL)

가가 1996

WIPP PA 가 (Bedded salt)

가 가

1996 WIPP PA' WIPP 가

가 QA

PA PA

(Uncertainty and Sensitivity analyses)

가 , , PA

(Consequence)

?

WIPP 가 가

EPA 가

2.

EPA WIPP

WIPP 가 가 EPA

40CFR191(b) < , > 40CFR194

<WIPP Compliance criteria (WIPP)> (40CFR191, 1985; Howard, 2000).

가
가

(Consequence) , 1996 WIPP 가 EPA 40CFR191 191.13
40CFR191 , PA , C(x)
가 가

, C(•)가 $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, \Delta, x_{nP}]$, nP 가
(C(x)) 가
C(x) 가 (risk) 가

가, PA
가 (Probabilistic Risk Assessments;
PRAs)

EPA 40CFR191 1
가 (Accessible environment) (Cumulative release)
가
• (L_i) 1/10
• 10 ($10 L_i$)가 1/1000

가 CCDF (Complementary Cumulative Distribution
Function) , CCDF 가
EPA

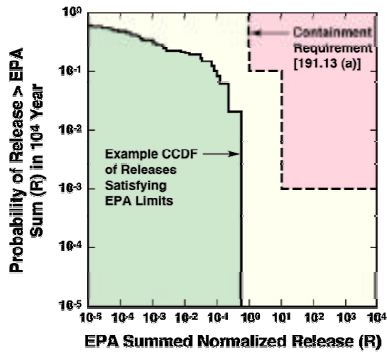
3. 가
40CFR191.13 191.34 :
• EN1: 1 WIPP (feature) EN1
가 , WIPP
40CFR191 WIPP 1
가
• EN2: EN1 1 WIPP WIPP
가

- EN3: EN1 EN2 , WIPP

가 가 EN1 EPA EN2 (2) WIPP
3 가

- Q1: 1 WIPP 가?
- Q2: 1 WIPP
- 가 가?
- Q3: 1 WIPP 가?
- 가 가 ,
- Q4: 3 가 가 가?

1996 WIPP PA
EN1 Q1 Q2 , EN2 Q3 , EN3 Q4
CCDF EN1 EN2 40CFR191 40CFR194
, EN3 CCDF (), CCDF 1



1. 40CFR191 Subpart B EPA () CCDF

4. (Helton, 1991; Helton 1993a; Helton 1993b; Helton et al., 2000; Helton 2000)

(probability) (risk) (Consequences)
(frequency)

EPA

가 PA

CCDF
가 가 , CCDF
' 3 ,

$$R = \{(E_i, pE_i, cE_i), i = 1, \Delta, nE\} \quad (1)$$

$E_i =$ (a set of similar occurrence)

$pE_i =$ E_i 가 (probability that an occurrence in set E_i will take place)

$cE_i =$ E_i (a vector of consequences associated with E_i)

$nE =$ (number of sets selected for consideration)

(what can happen; E_i),

가 (how likely things are to happen; pE_i),

가 (the

consequences of each set of similar occurrences; cE_i)

cE_i

(1)

nE

R

R

가

가

CCDF

CCDF

pE_i cE_i

pE_i cE_i

CCDF

cE 가

가

$$cE_i \leq cE_{i+1}, \quad i = 1, \Delta, nE - 1$$

CCDF,

F

$$F(x) = cE가$$

x

$$= \sum_{j=i}^{nE} pE_j$$

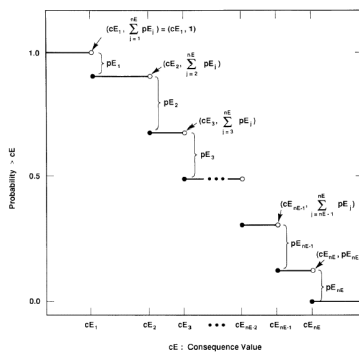
(2)

2

F x

(cE)

가



2. cE_i

CCDF

CCDF E_i 가 E_1, Λ, E_{nE} 가 pE_i \mathbf{cE}_i 가 E_i 가

E_i 가 pE_i \mathbf{cE}_i 가

가 pE_i 가 E_i (Consequence)가

(3) x_j

$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, \Lambda, x_{nV}] \quad (3)$$

x_j , nV

(1) x_j (4)

$$R(\mathbf{x}) = \{(E_i(\mathbf{x}), pE_i(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{cE}_i(\mathbf{x})), i = 1, \Lambda, nE(\mathbf{x})\} \quad (4)$$

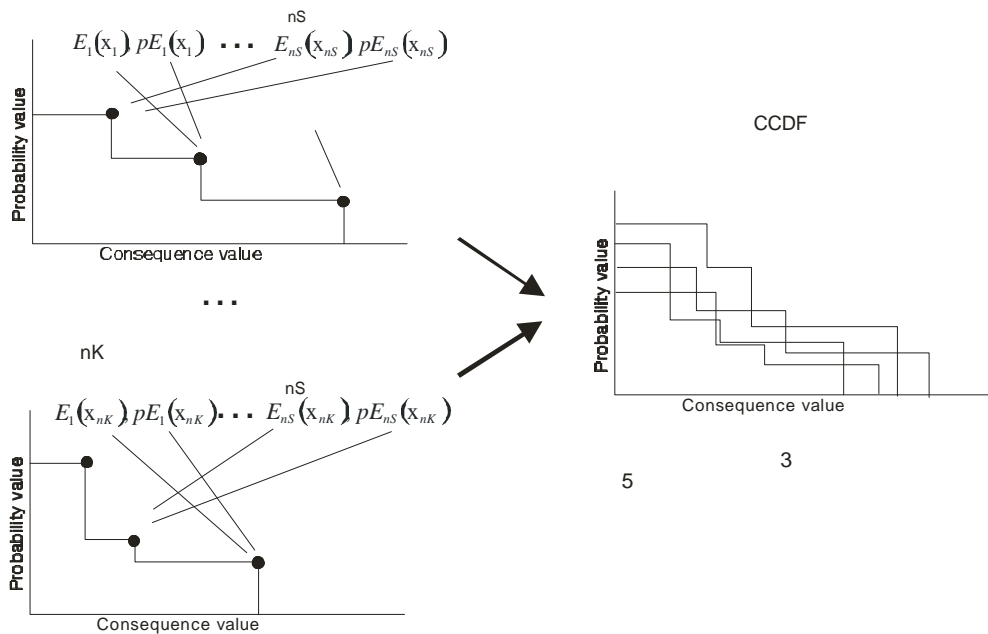
x 가 가 3 \mathbf{cE}_i CCDF R(x) 가

가 x 가 가 (characterization)가

가 x 가

?

가 , 가 t- 가 가 x 가 가



3. PA

CCDF

가

,

(가),

가

(Helton, 1993a; Helton, 1993b).
가

가

가

Elicitation)'

가 (Expert
(Hora and Iman, 1989)

x_j

F

$$prob(x < x_j \leq x + \Delta x) = F(x + \Delta x) - F(x) \quad (5)$$

$$F(x + \Delta x) - F(x) \quad x_j \quad x \quad x + \Delta x$$

x_j

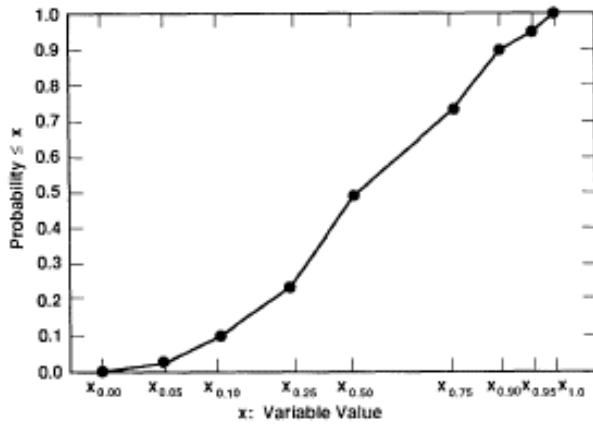
quantile

가

0.0 1.0 quantile

x_j 가 가

4



4. 0.00, 0.05, 0.10, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 0.90, 0.95, 1.00 quantile

(median), x_j , 0.25, 0.75 quantile, 0.10, 0.90, 0.95, 0.05, 가, 가, 가, 가, 가

x, parametric, 가, 가, 가, 가, 가, 가, 가, 가

가, x, $x_j, j=1, \Lambda, nV$ (6), D_j 가, 가

x, $R(\mathbf{x})$ (generation), 가, 가, $D_1, D_2, \Lambda, D_{nV}$ (6), 가

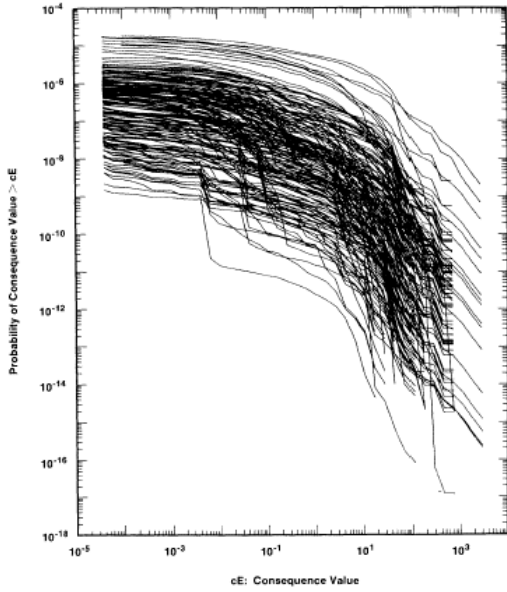
가, x, $R(\mathbf{x})$, x, nS

$$\mathbf{x}_s = [x_{s1}, x_{s2}, \Lambda, x_{s,nV}], s=1, \Lambda, nS \quad (7)$$

s

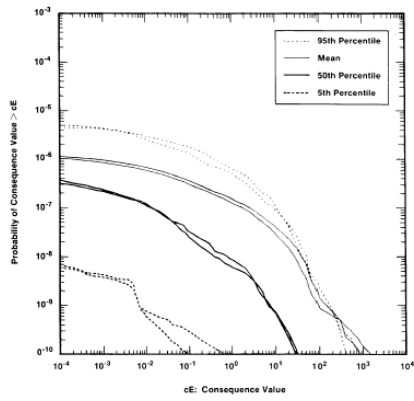
$$R(\mathbf{x}_s) = \{[E_i(\mathbf{x}_s), pE_i(\mathbf{x}_s), cE_i(\mathbf{x}_s)], i = 1, \Lambda, nE_i(\mathbf{x}_s)\}, s = 1, \Lambda, nS \quad (8)$$

$R(\mathbf{x}_s)$ (, \mathbf{x}_s)
 . 5
 CCDF .



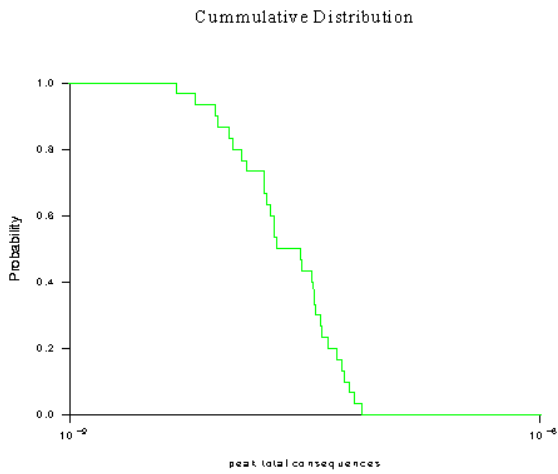
5. CCDF .

가 가 (7) 가 가
 . , CCDF
 (stochastic uncertainty) , CCDF 가
 nS 가
 (subjective uncertainty) .
 percentile percentile 10 , 50 (), CCDF 90
 . 6
 WIPP 가 EPA .



6. percentile CCDF .

가
CCDF , 7 . (Lee et al., 2002)



7. (Peak total dose) CCDF (Triangular distribution)

가
가
X 가 y
가
Sv/yr 10^{-8} Sv/yr 가 10^{-9}
가
CDF

가

,

,

,

/

, 가

가

formal

(Helton and Davis,

2000).

WIPP PA

가

가

(9)

$$\mathbf{x}_j = [x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \Lambda, x_{in}], \quad i = 1, 2, \Lambda, m \quad (9)$$

n

, m

• x_j

가

LHS

가

$$y_i = f(x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \Lambda, x_{in}) = f(\mathbf{x}_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \Lambda, m \quad (10)$$

가

\mathbf{x}_i

y_i

(mapping)

• (10)

, y

가

LHS

(9)

y

$$E(y) = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i / m \quad (11)$$

$$V(y) = \sum_{i=1}^m [y_i - E(y)]^2 / (m-1) \quad (12)$$

가

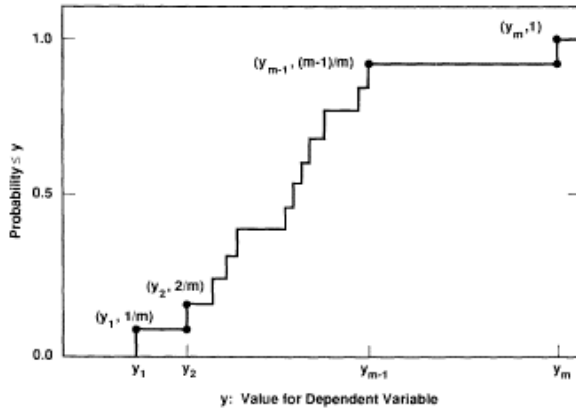
(highly

skewed)

가

(13)

8



8.

x
x

y
가

(cumulative probability)

$$F(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y < y_1 \\ i/m & \text{if } y_i \leq y < y_{i-1}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1 \\ 1 & \text{if } y_m \leq y \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$y_i \leq y_{i-1}$ 가 y_i 가 y 가
(10) CCDF 가 y

CCDF

가 (10)

(mapping)
(Scatterplot)

가

x_j y (14)

$$(x_{ij}, y_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (14)$$

x_j y
(threshold)

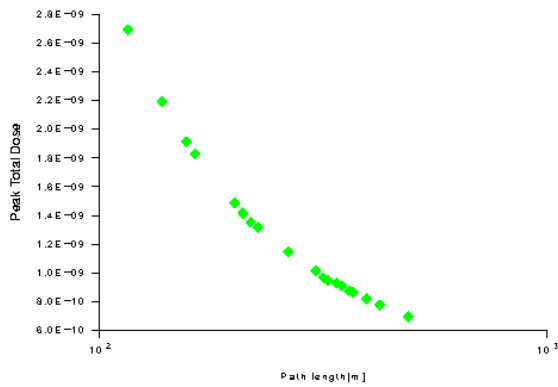
9

(a)

(b)

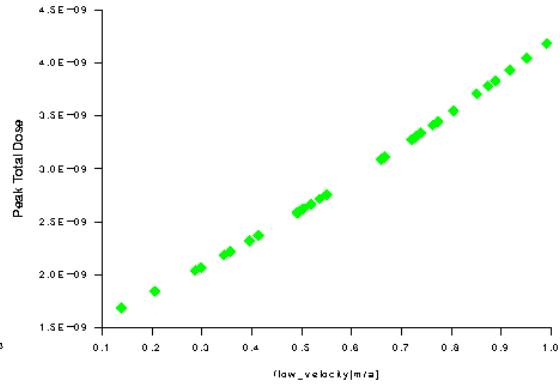
LHS

Peak Total Dose vs Path_length



(a)

Peak Total Dose vs Flow Velocity



(b)

9.

(Lee et al., 2002)

가

analysis)
1993b).

(Correlation analysis)

(Regression
(Helton,

6.

WIPP
CCA

EPA

DOE 가 EPA
PA

가

가

가

가

가

가
가
WIPP
가
가

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