



THE IRSN C3X-RESPONSE PLATFORM : INTEGRATING FEATURES FROM R&D TO FACE CHALLENGES IN EPR AND RECOVERY

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IRSN's role in the French National Emergency Response



IRSN's Emergency response assessments



35 dedicated codes and software

The C3X Platform

- 15 years of operations & regular upgrades
- Policy and regulatory compliance
- Client-server architecture
- Calculations rely on state-of-the-art validated models developed by IRSN R&D, encapsulated in a GUI developed externally by IT company
- Ambitious roadmap adding new scientific and technical capabilities
- Model-measurement comparisons
- Uncertainty quantification *

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- Inverse modelling method for source term assessment**
- Water contamination (river***, sea****)
- Waste management / decontamination

Ergonomics & richness of features

* Korsakissok et al, 2020. Uncertainty propagation in atmospheric dispersion models for radiological emergencies in the pre- and early release phase: summary of case studies. Radioprotection 55, S57–S68.

**Olivier Saunier, J J Ingremeau, Ian Hoffman, Pawel Mekarski, Jing Yi, et al.. Methodology for the investigation of undeclared atmospheric releases of radionuclides: Application to recent radionuclide detections in Northern Europe from 2019 to 2022. Annals of Nuclear Energy, 2023, 192, pp.109907.

**** Beaugelin-Seiller et al, 2002. CASTEAUR: A simple tool to assess the transfer of radionuclides in waterways. Health Physics, 0017-9078/02/0.

**** Duffa et al, 2015. Development of emergency response tools for accidental radiological contamination of French coastal areas. Journal of Environmental Radioactivity, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvrad.2015.04.019.





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How do we integrate R&D products?

+ Homogeneity + Sustainability



Case study: Detection of traces of several radionuclides in Scandinavia

- **Detection period:** Between the end of May and the beginning of June 2023, several stations monitoring airborne radioactivity in the air recorded a very slight increase in the concentration levels of several radionuclides in Scandinavia, **without any health issue**
- **Extent of detections:** Abnormal detections were reported in Finland and Sweden, while other countries in Europe, including France, detected nothing. Maximum concentrations were very low, generally around μ Bq/m³ in air.
- **Radionuclides detected:** Radionuclides detected include ⁶⁰Co, ¹⁰⁶Ru, ¹⁰³Ru, ¹⁴¹Ce, ⁵⁴Mn, ⁵⁹Fe, ⁹⁵Nb, ⁹⁵Zr and ¹³⁴Cs.
- **Objective: Identify** the most probable origin of the detections using inverse modeling technique.



Maximum observed ¹³⁴Cs air concentration (μ Bq/m³)

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Analyse



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▲ Observations ▲ Metho ▲ Desparation ▲ Investion ● Annual Methods ● Annual Methods<	
 -> allow to produce continuous fields in good agreement we measurements -> confidence in consequences assessments 	with available
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Thank you for your attention

