

Radioactive waste - politics and technology

Routledge - Radioactive Waste: Politics and Technology

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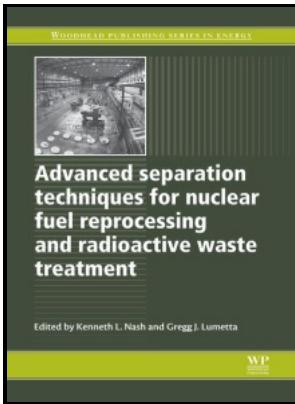
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Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [239]-252) and index.

This edition was published in 1991



Filesize: 29.93 MB

Tags: #Battery #powered #by #nuclear
#waste #'will #run #for #28,000 #years'

Radioactive waste : politics and technology / Frans Berkhout

With regard to aggregate state, two principal categories of RAW are generated at nuclear facilities: liquid waste and solid waste. The comparative analysis of the evolution of policy clarifies the context of political and technical Radioactive Waste provides a detailed historical account of the policy and practice of radwaste management in Britain, Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Liquid Radioactive Waste

Nuclear power plants in the United States have produced approximately 83,000 metric tons of spent nuclear fuel, stored at more than 70 sites in 34 states. Thus, they are expensive to construct and operate and require advanced engineering and technologies. A reduction in compressive strength of around 8%—28% was indicated in the geopolymers incorporating RCA, but the compressive strength achieved was still high enough for structural applications.

Radioactive Waste: Politics and Technology

The average age of American reactors now approaches 40 years. In this case, compaction or medium temperature thermal destruction in the absence of air steam reforming are the only applicable options for volume reduction of solid waste. In their differing approaches, these three countries define the parameters of civil nuclear strategy in Europe.

Radioactive Waste: Politics and Technology by Frans Berkhout

No details on pricing have been revealed by the technology startup, who say it is still in development phase. Recently, also cold crucible vitrification has been considered for concentrate conditioning, resulting in an excellent waste form. Decisions that involve the future of communities and the environment should not be settled based on the results of cost-benefit analyses that collapse all values into a single ratio.

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