

Development of a Decommissioning Knowledge Management Tool at EPRI

NUCLEAR

IAEA Technical Meeting on Knowledge Management for Decommissioning

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ABOUT

US

Founded in 1972, EPRI is the world's preeminent independent, non-profit energy research and development organization, with offices around the world. EPRI's trusted experts collaborate with more than 450 companies in 45 countries, driving innovation to ensure the public has clean, safe, reliable, affordable, and equitable access to electricity across the globe. Together, we are shaping the future of energy.

The Decommissioning Knowledge Management tool development at EPRI is being lead through a collaboration between two programs:

- Remediation and Decommissioning Technology Program
- Data-Driven Decision-Making Program

Motivation

- Building on more than 30 years of EPRI unstructured decommissioning information, with the aim of providing guidance, plans, and strategies for executing an effective, efficient and safe NPP decommissioning program;
- Strong international engagment, at IAEA, OECD-NEA, European Commission and others, to structure and drive KM through taxonomies and ontologies, now supplemented with advance language processing capabilities.
- Synergizing and complementing EPRI developments in the area of smart information retrieval systems and information processing through advanced machine learning modules.



EPRI Connecticut Yankee Decommissioning Experience Report (<u>1013511</u>)



EPRI Remediation and Decommissioning Technology Program

 Building on more than 30 years of documented experience, EPRI's research provides structured and practical guidance, plans, and strategies for executing an effective decommissioning program



Facilitates technology transfer between nuclear plant owners and industry experts



Connecticut Yankee Decommissioning Experience Report (<u>1013511</u>)



Compiles best practices

from past and ongoing decommissioning projects



Demonstrates technologies that offer efficiency or safety improvements





Quick-Link to EPRI Decommissioning Sourcebook:



EPC

Data-Driven Decision Making (3DM)



Leverage data science for the NuclearLaunch & support activities across the NuclearPower industrySector



General application areas

Insights: learning from the past Prognostics: anticipating the future Automation: increasing reliability Optimization: increasing efficiency

 \checkmark

More details on <u>3DM program page</u>



Applying Data Science in the Nuclear Power Industry

Decom KM

- The goal is to help subject matter experts in the Decommissioning program find relevant information fast
- Challenges:
 - Information spread over various formats
 - Evaluation of search results and optimization of database parameters
 - Working with the legal team to make sure we are in compliance and that our data are protected



Approach



Standard Semantic Retrieval Approach



Synthesis of Queries

Also evaluate information retrieval based only on the text chunk and its source





Chunk of text

The corpus can then be used for:

- Evaluations of how well the information is retrieved based on different parameters (i.e. chunk size, embedding model used, different reranking algorithms). This uses the form of queries that are expected to be input by the user.
- Finetuning of the embedding model with domain-specific language
- However, does not consider multiple relevant documents



Evaluation of Synthesized Queries

- Synthesized queries need to be reviewed by the SME's
 - Hallucination concerns
- However, synthesis speeds up the whole process



Figure 6: Score distribution across diffent prompts

← Evaluation of questions generated with Llama 70B [from Amyeen et al, 2023]

https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.18867 Under CC license with no changes



Query-Answer Pair Synthesis with LLM

Streamlit User Interface (restricted access)

Search Tool User Feedback

Nuclear Decommissioning Search Tool

Enter your search query:

Basic considerations for decommissioning

Top Results

	id	score	text_preview	source	page
0	5	0.4699	Unless both parties make a sincere effort to meet their responsibilities the Commission to assure that all facts are presented, and the public to assure that	data\WMP_DATA\01-United%20States%20Atomic%20Energy%20Waste%20Manager	r 2
1	27	0.4465	One important subject involves management of the large volume of plutonium contaminated waste just noted. Looking to the future, burying millions of cubic feet of	$data \verb WMP_DATA 03\verb+Waste\%20Management\%20_\%20Licensing\%20and\%20Criteria.$	3
2	17	0.4004	Atomic Energy Commission. The first involves the assessment of the environmental effects of utilizing plutonium fuel in light-water reactors; the second is an environmental	$data \verb WMP_DATA 03 \verb+Waste\% 20 Management\% 20 _\% 20 Licensing\% 20 and\% 20 Criteria.$	1
3	23	0.3949	I would like to give you my point of view on what some of these a n s w e r s might be. Present	$data \verb WMP_DATA 03\verb+Waste\%20Management\%20_\%20Licensing\%20and\%20Criteria.$	2
- 4	25	0.391	One important subject involves management of the large volume of plutonium contaminated waste just noted. Looking to the future, burying millions of cubic feet of	$data \verb WMP_DATA 03\verb+Waste\%20Management\%20_\%20Licensing\%20and\%20Criteria.$	i 3
5	29	0.39	One important subject involves management of the large volume of plutonium contaminated waste just noted. Looking to the future, burying millions of cubic feet of	$data \verb WMP_DATA 03 \verb+Waste\% 20 Management\% 20 _\% 20 Licensing\% 20 and\% 20 Criteria.$	3
6	14	0.3803	Types of Wastes There are six types of wastes to be discussed: government-generated high-level wastes (highlevel wastes are those wastes with characteristics that prohibit	$data \verb WMP_DATA 02-The \% 20 Hidden \% 20 Commitment \% 20 of \% 20 Nuclear \% 20 Wastes.$	2
7	11	0.3778	Types of Wastes There are six types of wastes to be discussed: government-generated high-level wastes (highlevel wastes are those wastes with characteristics that prohibit	data\WMP_DATA\02-The%20Hidden%20Commitment%20of%20Nuclear%20Wastes.	2
8	8	0.3633	INTRODUCTION To meet its energy requirements, the United States is committing an increasingly significant portion of its resource	$data \verb WMP_DATA 02-The\%20 \verb Hidden\%20 \verb Commitment\%20 \verb OF\%20 \verb Nuclear\%20 \verb Wastes .$	1
9	20	0.3617	I would like to give you my point of view on what some of these a n s w e r s might be. Present	data\WMP_DATA\03-Waste%20Management%20_%20Licensing%20and%20Criteria.	2

Select a result to view details:

data\WMP_DATA\01-United%20States%20Atomic%20Energy%20Waste%20Management%20Programs%20and%20Objectives.pdf

Relevant Text

Unless both parties make a sincere effort to meet their responsibilitiesthe Commission to assure that all facts are presented, and the public to assure that thas considered and understands the factsthe gap of misunderstanding and misconception can never be bridged, and a true public analysis of the relationship of public benefit to public risk in the use of nuclear fission to help meet our serious energy problems is not possible. As an example, may I cite the of repeated idea, put forward by those who have generally not bothered to analyze all the known facts, that until we have completely developed, proven, and placed in operation the methods for the ultimate disposalas o p o s e of or tertrievable storaged radioactive wates, we should halt all actions which generate such wasts. The facts are than the only requirement for sale wate management is to assure that the waste is oblicated from mark's biological environment for as long as its radioactivity is at a level where it could harm man or the environment. Such isolation can be accomplished, theoretically, in any one of three ways. It can be placed in man-made multiple barrier containment which can be continuously monitored and reparied to ensure against escape. It can be placed in generate such as at the avvironment, as way which will ensure that a cannot migrate into the environment or transposed to outer space. We have made studies and evaluations of all three approaches and have analyzed to innocuous levels. Or it can be removed from the total earth environment to starspore, when we destudies and evaluations of all three approaches and have analyzed the current state of technology for each. This analysis shows that we do not today have all the technology needed to ensure that the extratementrial approach can be used safely and economically. The development of the basic space technology which would allow us to consider this approach would encompass a very extensive and expensive effort which cannot be justified for the sole purpose of radiocative discoal an

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Consideration for improvement...

- Filtering methods of the WM database
- Q&A evaluation dataset: best to use only SME input, but would like to improve the process of synthesis to increase the volume
- Document scraping and ingestion pipeline quality checks, ingestion methods are evolving, metadata considerations
- Embedding model and vector DB choice, search methods, etc..
- On-prem vs. enterprise cloud tools

Collaboration with the Oral History Project

New joint project between Nuclear and Generation sectors at EPRI

 The goal is to develop a scalable application that enables power plant workers to record their experiences and insights via voice, which are then transcribed, anonymized, and processed using large language models (LLMs). The processed content would then be stored in a searchable knowledge base, making it accessible to current and future employees for training, troubleshooting, and decision-making.

Focusing on capturing context and nuance

Acknowledgments

- Crosscutting international exchanges with SMEs at IAEA, EC-JRC, OECD-NEA, LANL and international research entities (UM, FIU, University of Rome)
- Strong internal EPRI collaboration:
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 - Strong collaboration between EPRI Fuels&Chemistry and EPRI Engineering Department directorates:
 - EPRI Program 41.09.02: Remediation and Decommissioning Technology
 - EPRI Program 41.13.02: Data-Driven Decision Making



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