

INL, R&D, and Commercial Fuel



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www.inl.gov



Goal: Provide Background on Proposed Commercial Fuel R&D at INL



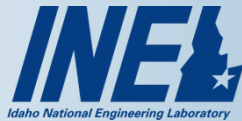
Go on...

The Idaho National Laboratory

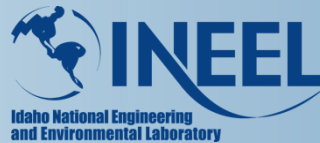
**International
Intellectual
Leadership**

**Building a
Laboratory**

**National
Reactor
Testing
Station**



Energy Mission –
Reactor Science,
Safety and
Sustainability
Solutions



Environmental
Management
Mission



INEEL & ANL-W combined
to create the new Idaho
National Laboratory

Nuclear Energy

**National and
Homeland Security**

**Energy and
Environment**



**Nuclear Energy
Advancement**

**Infrastructure
Protection**

**Clean Energy
Demonstration**

1949

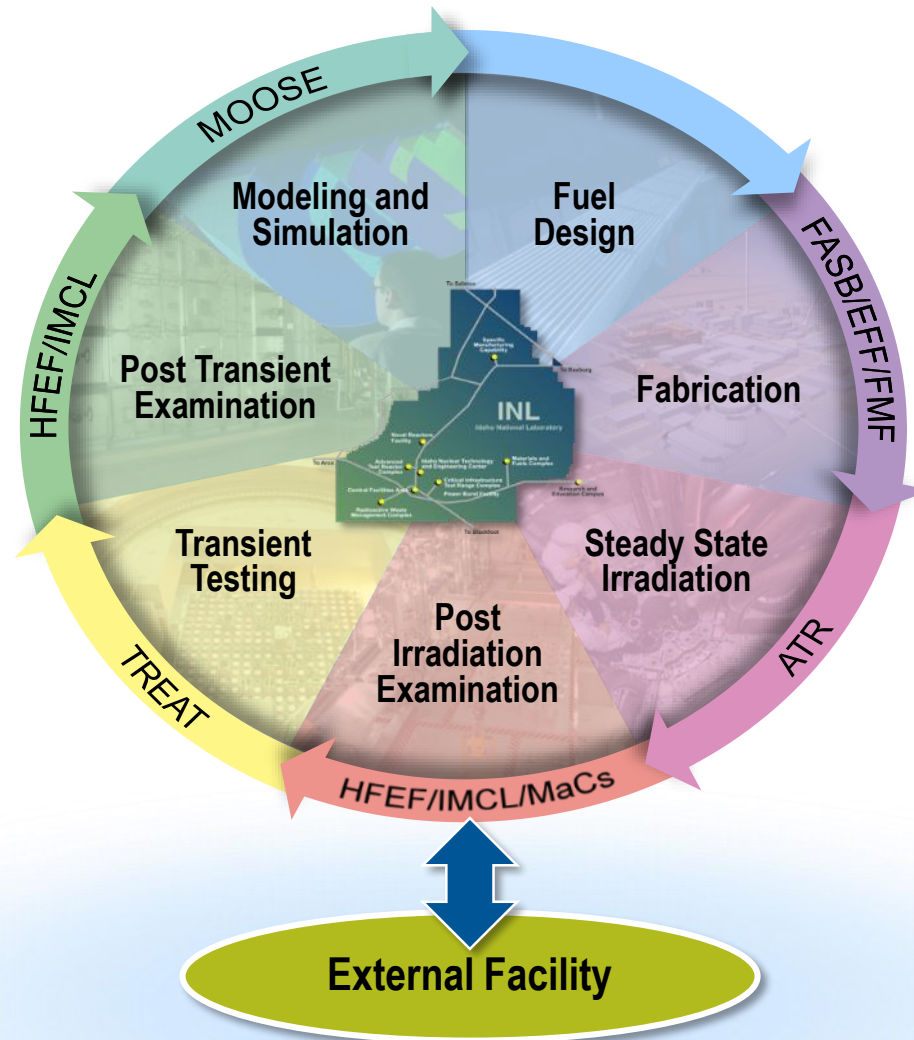
1974

1997

2005

2015

INL Fuel Analysis Capability



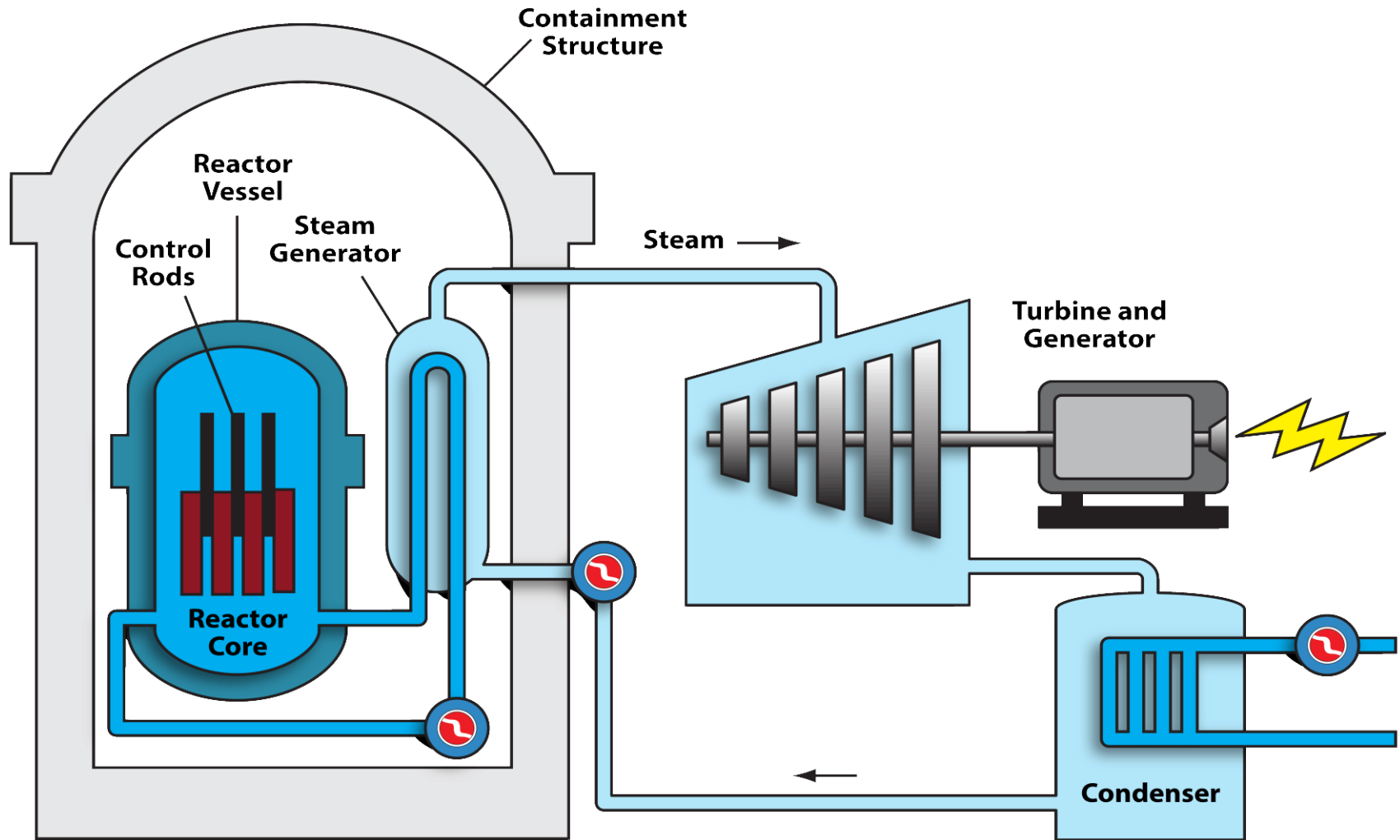
National R&D Questions

HOW LONG
AFTER ARRIVING
AT SOMEONE'S HOUSE
IS IT APPROPRIATE
TO ASK FOR THE
WIFI PASSWORD?

A Very Short Lecture on Nuclear Energy

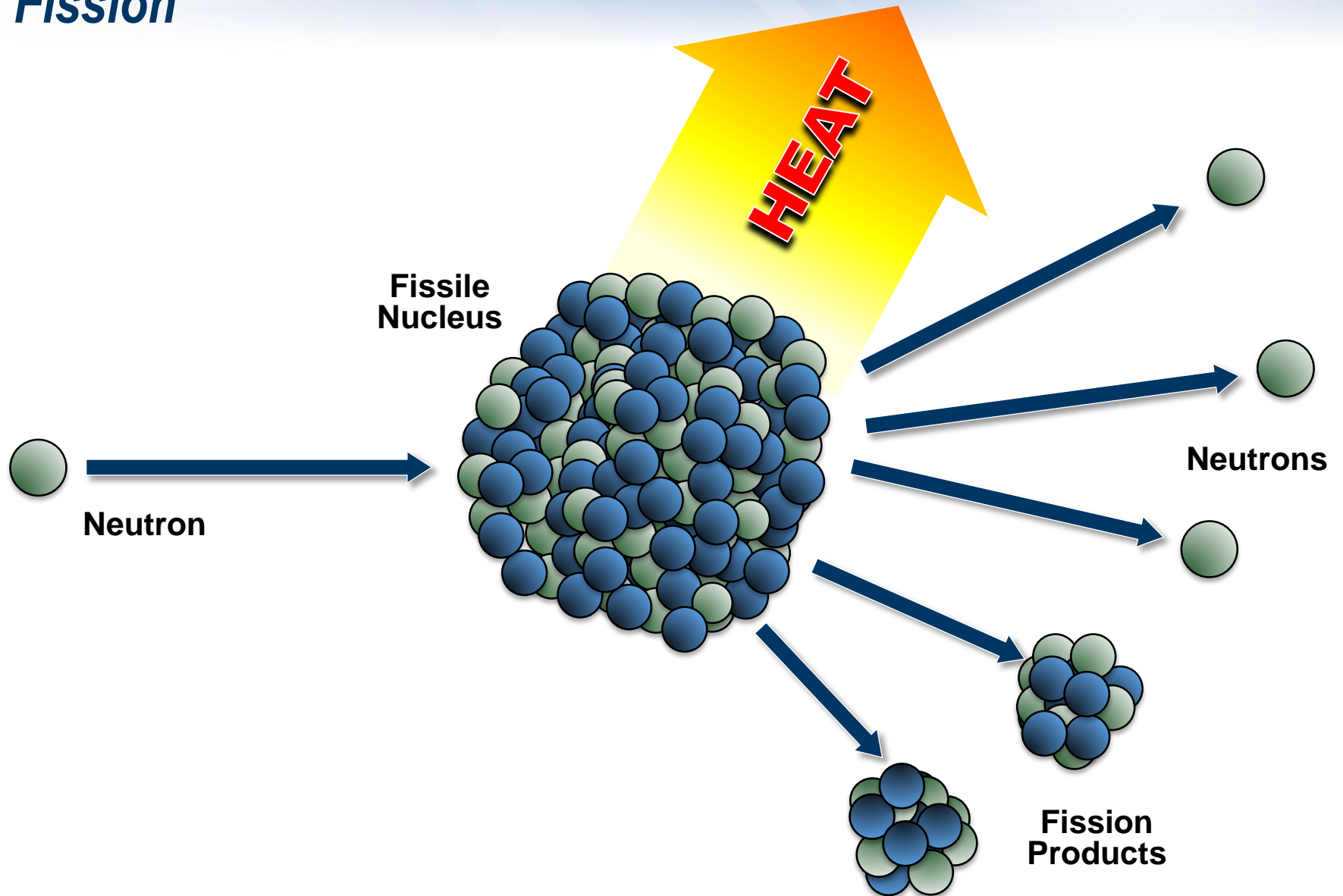


Nuclear Fuel

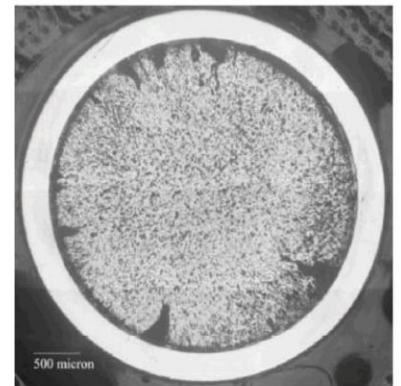
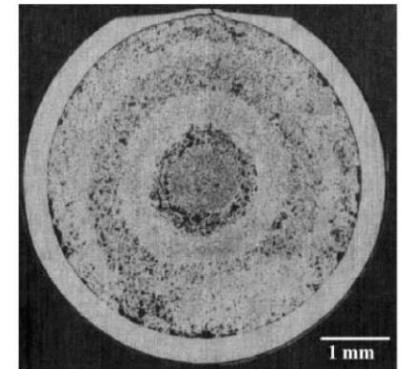
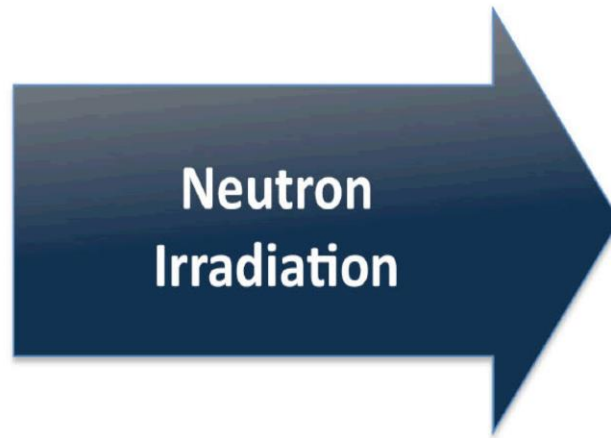
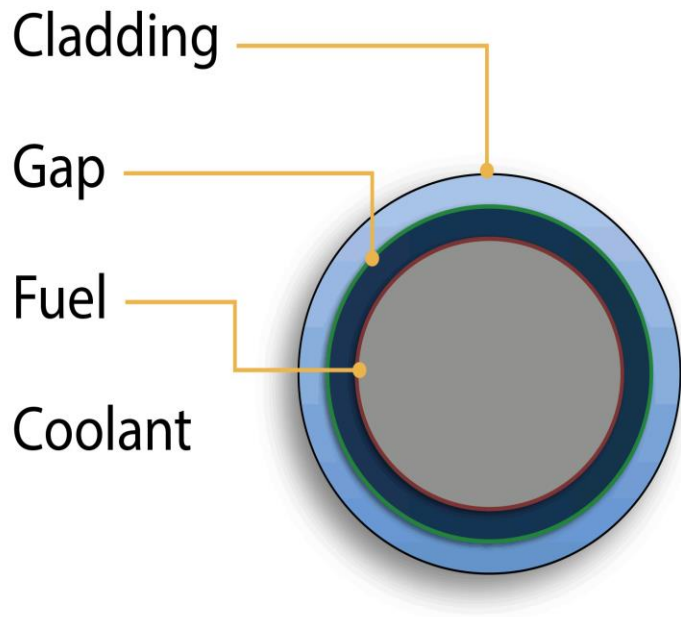


Reactor

Fission



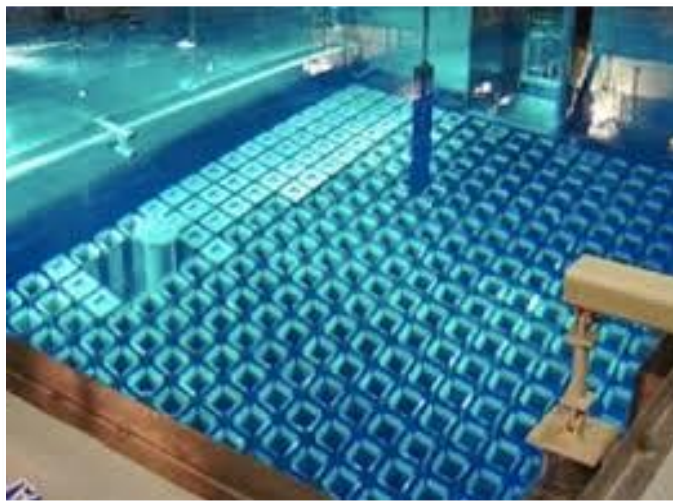
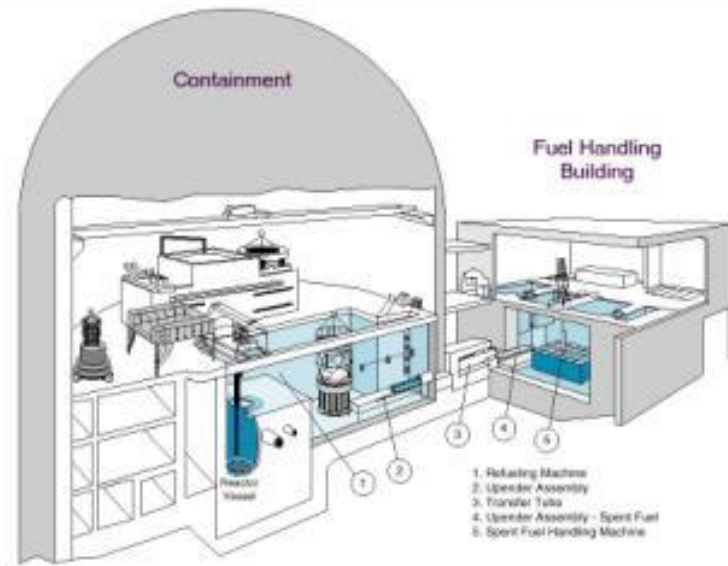
Changes to Fuel



Dry Cask Storage of Fuel



Fuel Storage



Dry Storage System Safety Requirements

- **Thermal performance:** the storage system shall be designed to ensure peak temperature limits are not exceeded.
- **Radiological protection:** peak dose limits shall not be exceeded.
- **Confinement:** SNF and HLW shall be confined such that radioactive gases and particulates shall not be released to the environment.
- **Sub-criticality:** shall be maintained under all normal and off-normal conditions of storage.
- **Retrievability:** the SNF in storage shall be able to be retrieved by normal means (i.e., crane and grapple).

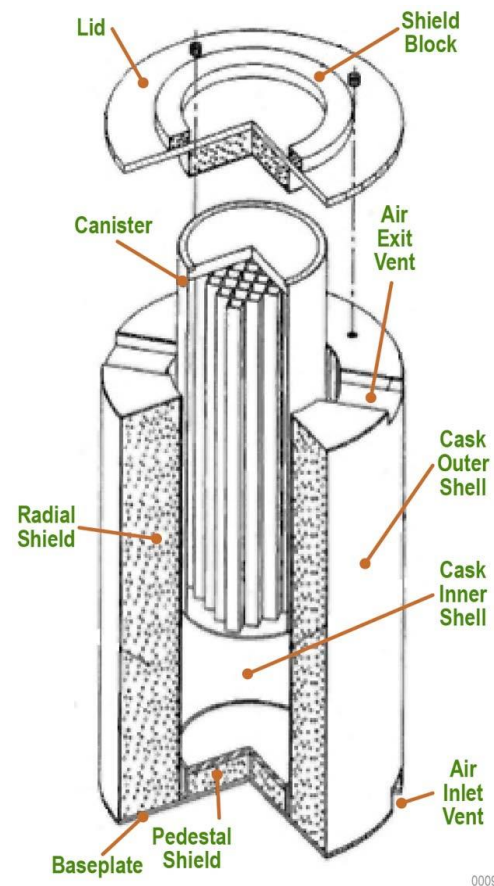


Figure 1-3: Example of a Welded Metal SNF Storage Canister Inside a Concrete Overpack (Cross Section of the HI-STORM 100 Overpack with MPC [NRC 2001]).

Dry Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel

- Lower burnup SNF [less than 45 gigawatt days per metric ton uranium (GWD/MTU)] storage has occurred in the United States (U.S.) since 1986
- Dry storage of high burnup SNF has been more recent.
- As of December 2012, approximately 200 dry storage casks have been loaded with at least some high burnup SNF. Furthermore, almost all SNF being loaded in the U.S. is now high burnup.
- Since high burnup SNF has different mechanical properties than lower burnup SNF, industry needs additional data on high burnup SNF under typical conditions.

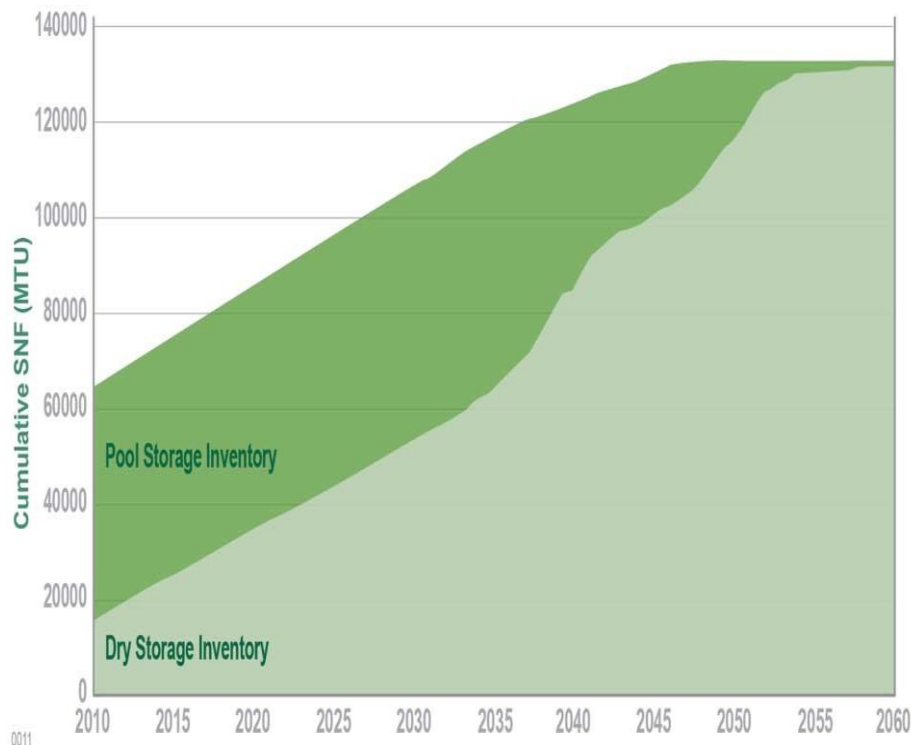
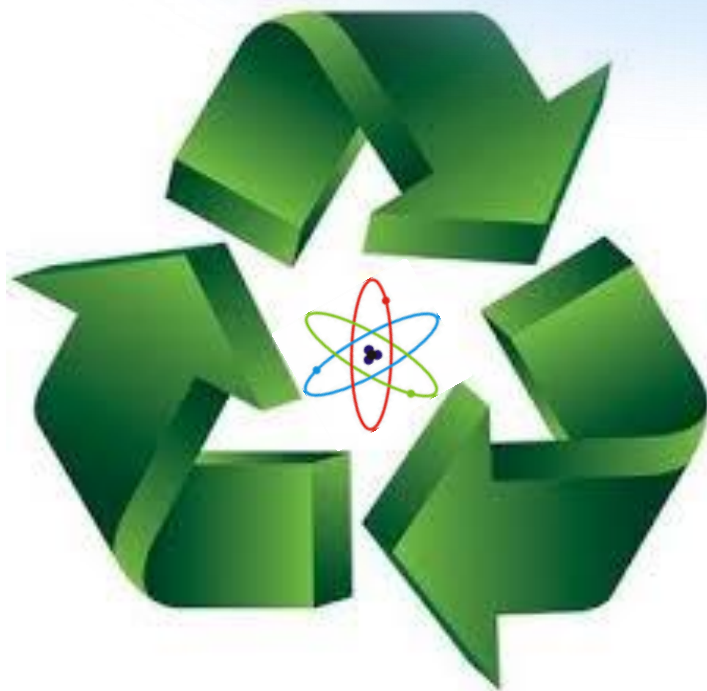


Figure 1-1: Projected SNF Inventory in Wet and Dry Storage in the U.S. [produced for EPRI by Energy Resources International, EPRI 2010].

Recycling



Electrochemical Recycling

- **Electrochemical recycling is a process using a molten salt for the recovery of still usable uranium and transuranic elements from used nuclear fuel.**
- **In the United States this work is primarily performed at Idaho National Laboratory and Argonne National Laboratory.**
- **Heart of the separation process is electrorefining, a process also used to produce a variety of commercial metals.**



Why Electrochemical Processes?

- A number of nations (India, China, Korea, Japan, UK, EU, and Russia) are now pursuing this technology for eventual deployment.
- We need to continue to be the leaders in the technology, including the development of effective safeguards.
- Our work is therefore focused on evaluating the technology for application to the management of used light water reactor fuel to produce fuel for advanced reactors.
- We are assessing the technical and economic feasibility and nonproliferation acceptability of the fuel cycle.



How much fuel?



Characteristics of Commercial Fuel



By the numbers:

2 Shipments

50 Fuel rods

4 Pounds per
fuel rod

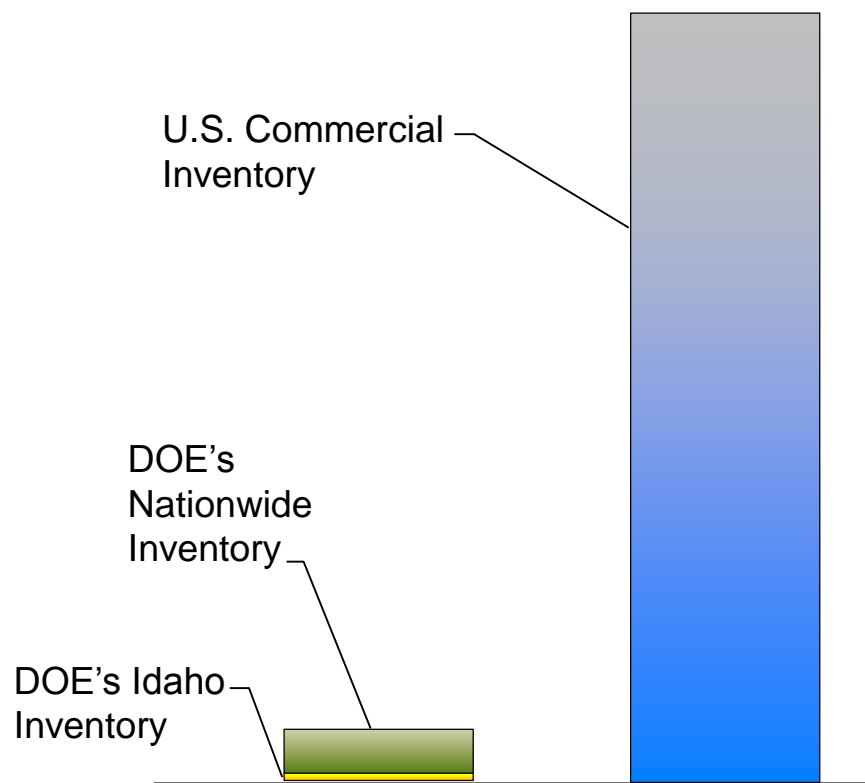
200 Total pounds
of material

50 Years of experience in
fuel research at INL



Used Nuclear Fuel

Used Nuclear Fuel Inventory



INL Fuel Transportation and Storage



Transportation



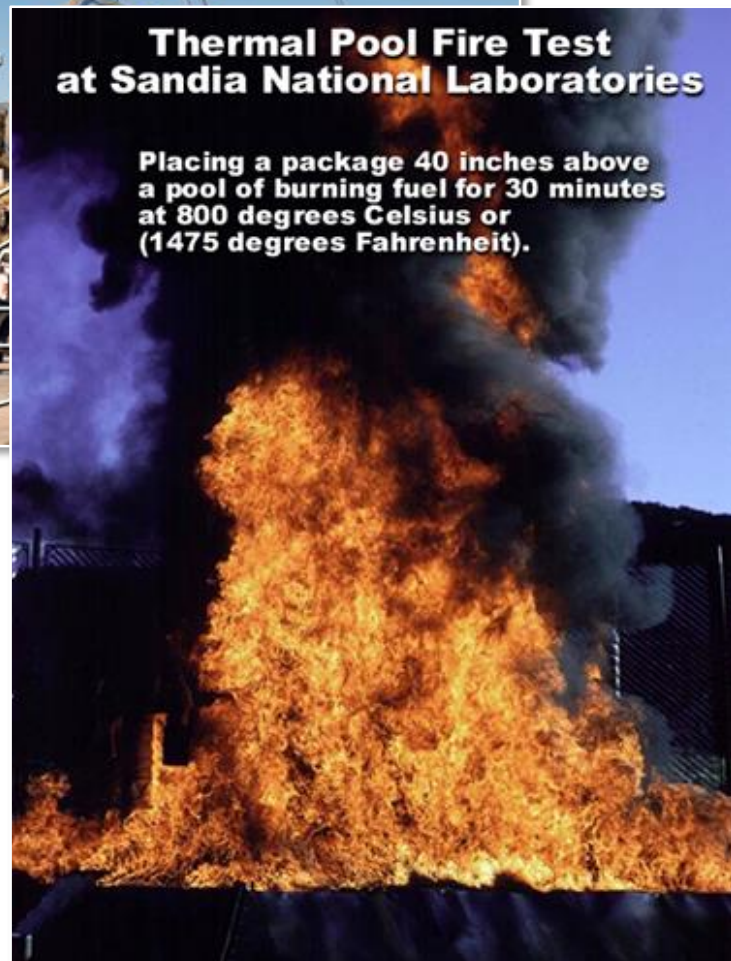
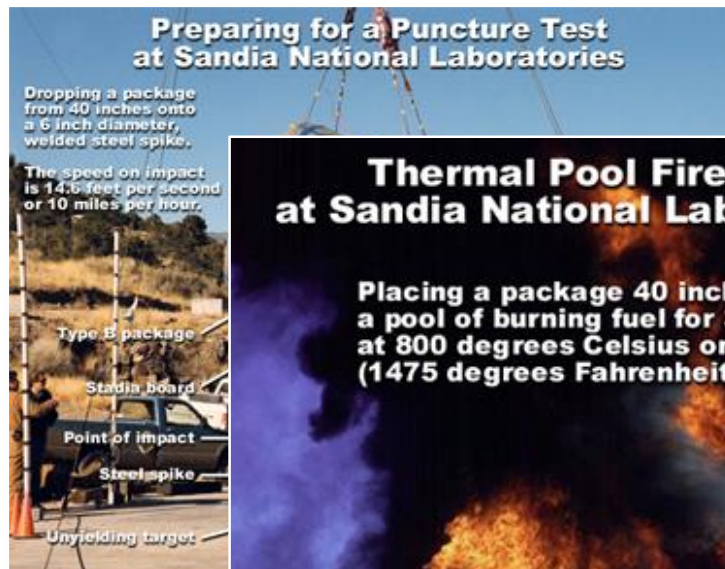
The inside of the NAC-LWT ISO container showing the substantial cradle that holds the cask.

Transportation



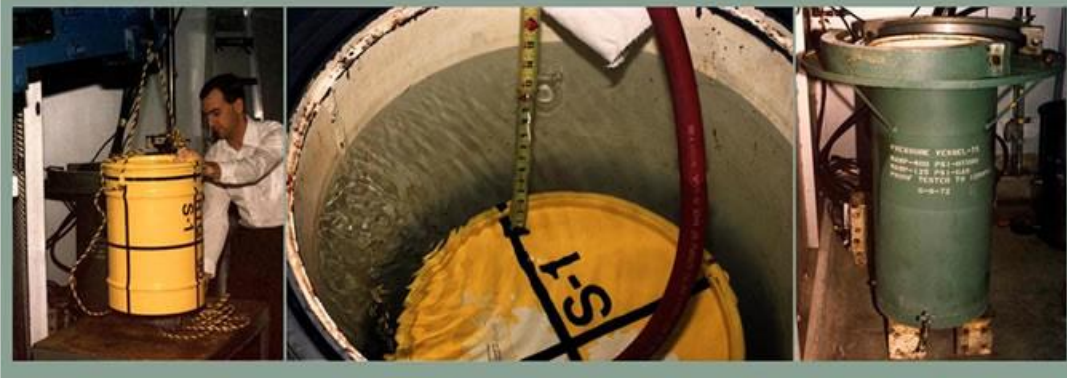
NAC-LWT loaded for transport. Not shown are the impact limiters that cover the two ends (the top and the bottom of the cask)

Transportation Cask Testing



Preparing for an Immersion Test at Sandia National Laboratories

Placing a packaging in a pressure vessel simulating 50 feet under water for 8 hours. Fissile materia packagings are also immersed under 3 feet of water for 8 hours. This regulatory test is performed sequentially after the "Hypothetical Accident Conditions" 1 through 4.



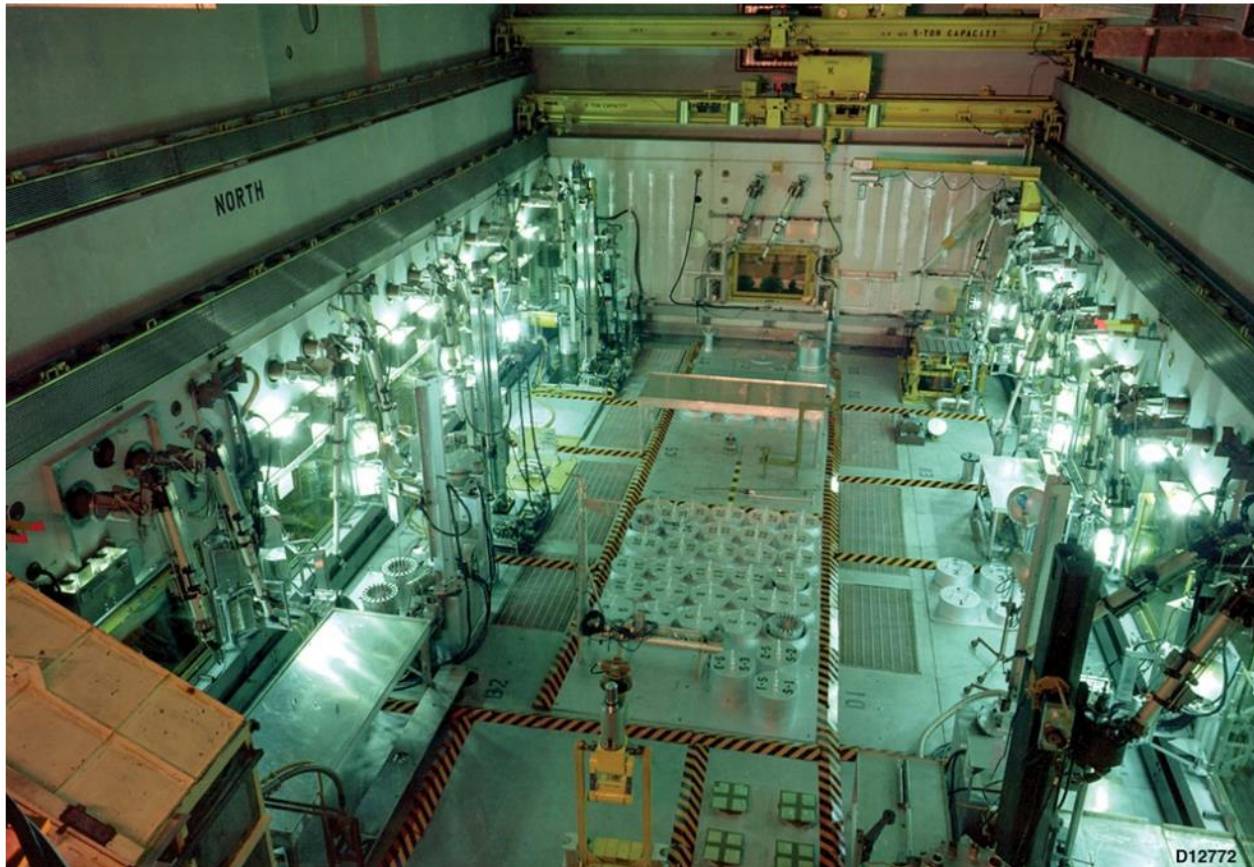
Transportation

This picture shows the cask being loaded (or unloaded) from the ISO container in the HFEF truck lock.



Hot Cell

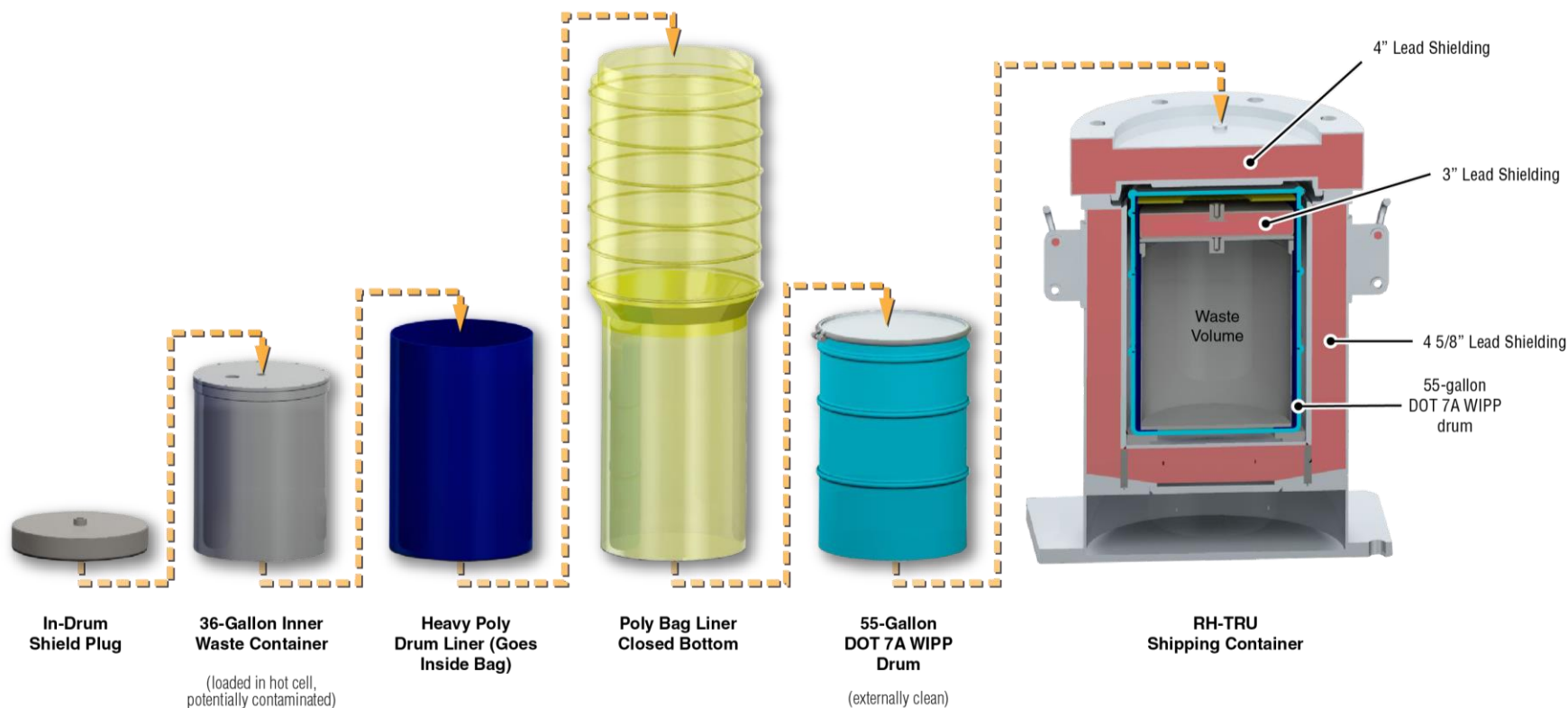
- Fuel is examined in a hot cell



Hot Fuels Examination Facility

Moving Radioactive Material Example

Remote-handled transuranic waste (RH-TRU) packaging



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Idaho National Laboratory